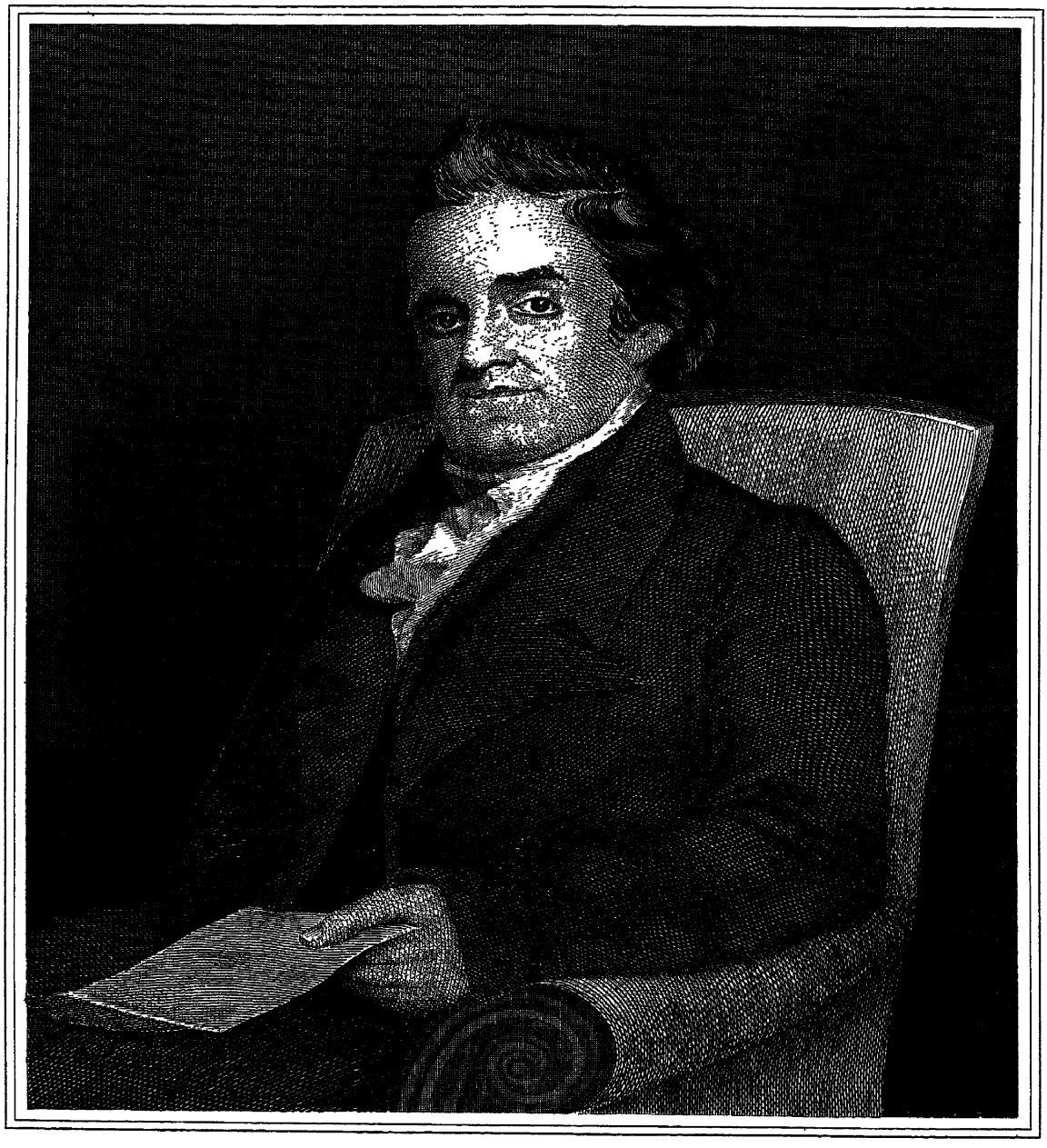

N Webster

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Based on the International Dictionary of 1890 and 1900. Now Completely Revised in all Departments. Including also a Dictionary of Geography and Biography.

Editor in Chief: W. T. Harris, Ph.D., LL.D.
General Editor: F. Sturges Allen

1927
LONDON: G. BELL & SONS, LTD.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.: G. & C. MERRIAM CO., LTD.

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Webster's New International Dictionary.

Published					1911
Second Impression					1912
Third Impression					1916
Fourth Impression, with Addenda					1918
Fifth ,,	,,	*and new Biograph cal Dictionary*			1919
Sixth ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1920
Seventh ,,	,,	'	,,	,,	
			and new Gazetteer		1924
Eighth ,,	,,	,,		,,	1926
Ninth ,,	*with Enlarged Section of New Words*				1927

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED,
LONDON AND BECCLES.

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PREFACE.

Noah Webster's Work.

It is something over one hundred years since Noah Webster began work on an "American Dictionary of the English Language," having in mind the wants of his countrymen in the United States; the population being sparse and for the most part with very meager opportunities for school education.

The then recent Revolutionary War, — the destruction of property, the deaths by disease, and the other fortunes of war that had come to the native population, — had left a condition of poverty such as produces disaster to schools and the means of education. The situation impressed a citizen of a patriotic and thoughtful turn of mind as one in which facilities for self-education were more important than any other provision which could be made for the welfare of the people. It is not strange that a young man of Webster's character, having become a teacher, should think of a spelling book as the first of all necessaries for a population that must be self-taught for the most part, or else remain illiterate. Noah Webster's spelling book, published in 1783, combined what would now be found in a primer, a first reader, and a spelling book. Eight or ten thousand words became familiar to the eye, and the bright youth or earnest-minded illiterate of middle age could acquire the art of reading with little help from others beyond that needed in learning the letters of the alphabet. His spelling book became the schoolbook most used in America in the early decades of the nineteenth century, and its annual sale approximated a million of copies by 1850, and in the early seventies had increased to a million and a quarter.

A score or more of years after the speller was published, Webster took up the making of another book, intended for the aid of the self-taught man from his childhood to the end of his life: this was the dictionary. It was to be published in America and was to be adapted to the wants of a colonial people that had become independent of the mother nation and had partially formed a colloquial and literary vocabulary of its own, separating the migrating people from the parent stock. What greater help to the self-instruction of a people than a dictionary that should be a key to the wisdom of the English-speaking race as found in its books of science, literature, and history, and should include, too, the new word growth of the new land? This more than anything else in the range of devices and instrumentalities for culture should supplement the school and the elementary spelling book, and should make the population eye-minded, so to speak, as well as ear-minded, — make the common language of the people visible to the eye as well as audible to the ear, — but with this important variation: of the two kinds of language the printed language gives much more ability for self-help than the oral language. The oral language rarely uses much of the literary vocabulary or of the scientific vocabulary. The oral vocabulary does not train one to accurate thought, while the reader of books and periodicals is in a position to gain every day some increment of scholarship and wisdom, some scrap of scientific observation, knowledge of some event in world history that throws light on human nature or adds to his own sum total of learning.

The First Quarto Edition.

Aided by the profits from the sale of his spelling book, Noah Webster was able to devote his time to the preparation of such a dictionary, — first at home and later in Paris and London. In 1828 he brought out a first edition in two quarto volumes, twenty-five hundred copies being offered for sale in the United States and an English edition of three thousand in London at the same time. The vocabulary contained 70,000 words, — 12,000 more than the American edition of Todd's Johnson, — and this number was increased by several thousands in Webster's second edition in 1840. From the beginning Webster made a great impression with his definitions, which were praised as giving "a clear, full, and accurate exhibition of all the various shades of meaning." The scope of the vocabulary was increased in the second and later editions so as to contain a larger number not only of the words that had become classic in English literature, but also of the technical terms used in the sciences, history, politics, geography, travel, etc. After the death of Noah Webster, a new edition of the Dictionary appeared in 1847 under the editorship of his son-in-law Professor Chauncey A. Goodrich, the original two volumes being brought into one. A pictorial supplement was added in 1859.

The "Unabridged."

A general revision, which became popularly known as the "Unabridged," was published in 1864. Of this edition Dr. Noah Porter, later President of Yale College, was editor in chief; among a number of eminent contributors, Professor William D. Whitney, the philologist, and Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, later President of Johns Hopkins University, were conspicuous. The etymologies were modernized by Dr. C. A. F. Mahn of Berlin; the vocabulary was increased to an aggregate of 114,000 words. A supplement of new matter was added in 1879.

The International.

In 1890 appeared another complete and more radical revision of the entire volume. Its new title, "Webster's International Dictionary," marked the fact that the work of Webster and his successors had won wide recognition in Great Britain and its colonies, that it had been enriched by the scholarship of various peoples, and had become a standard authority throughout the English-speaking world. This edition, like its predecessor, was under the general supervision of President Noah Porter, with Loomis J. Campbell, LL.D., as the head of the office staff. Associated with him were many assistant editors, including Mr. F. Sturges Allen, the General Editor of the present work, and many eminent specialists. This was the most extensive and exhaustive revision that the dictionary had received. The vocabulary was extended to about 175,000 words. In 1900, this was enlarged by a supplement of new words.

The New International.

To the two great revisions of Noah Webster's work, the "Unabridged" and the "International," the present volume adds a third as the "New International." The book has been entirely remade: the previous material has been sifted and rearranged; a radical change in the construction of the page has been introduced; the definitions have been treated with nicer discrimination and a more historic method; and in every department there has been an enlargement of the vocabulary and an enrichment with new information. Its salient features in comparison with its predecessor are: A more full and scholarly treatment of the whole field of the English language; a great addition of words and definitions; a greatly increased amount of encyclopedic information; a more exhaustive and discriminating treatment of synonyms; a greater comprehensiveness in the illustrations; and an arrangement of material that makes the dictionary much easier of consultation. In short, the New International is essentially a new book.

Convenience of Consultation.

In the present edition the words brought together in the supplement of 1900 have been distributed in their alphabetical places, and a similar distribution has been made of much of the material printed in previous editions as an appendix. One will not have to seek in separate vocabularies at the end of the volume for the Names Noted in Fiction, Scripture Proper Names, English Christian Names, Classical and Foreign Quotations, Proverbs, etc., or for other lists of the kind, with the important exception of the Biographical and Geographical name lists, which cannot, by reason of the necessity for frequent changes, be included in the body of the work. Further to facilitate consultation, phrases have been inserted in a more convenient alphabetic order; greater attention than ever before has been paid to linking entries together by cross references; and various important typographical changes have been made.

Counting together the main words, with their inflections and derivatives in so far as they involve peculiarities of meaning, and the combinations or compound words and phrases, the present vocabulary has more than double the number of entries included, in the next previous edition, that of 1900. According to an accurate count, the number of words printed in bold-faced type, together with the inflected forms that appear in small capitals, totals more than four hundred thousand.

Increase of Vocabulary.

The attempt to utilize all space to the utmost, which must be made in every one-volume dictionary, has in this revision resulted in the introduction of three features that distinctively characterize the work. First, and most important, the page has been divided into two parts: an upper section containing the main words of the language, and a lower section, in a somewhat smaller type and narrow columns, containing various minor words, foreign words and phrases, abbreviations, etc. The use of this somewhat smaller type and narrow column has saved a very large amount of space, and has thus made possible the insertion of a larger vocabulary, of fuller definitions, and of more encyclopedic matter than have hitherto been found in a one-volume dictionary. Thus, many of the entries in the lower section of the page, as, for example, mere variants, if put in the main vocabulary would occupy only half a line, and their inclusion in the narrow column saves not only the space due to the difference in size of the type, but also the half line that would be left unoccupied if the terms were treated in the larger type above. Furthermore, by putting the less common and less looked-for terms by themselves, not only is the main vocabulary relieved of a multitude of confusing entries and thus made more easy of consultation; but even these minor entries are made more accessible by compact arrangement in narrow columns.

Division of Page.

The second of these space-saving features is the giving of a systematic definition to certain general words. In these definitions not only is the general word itself defined, but also the related words of the class or the minor terms depending upon the principal word. This has been done only when such a treatment makes much clearer the meaning and relations of the individual words or saves a good deal of space without involving offsetting disadvantages; and in every case such a definition has been supplemented by careful references from the individual terms to the central term. In the same way much space has been saved by giving information in the tabulated form, as is done under *army organization*, *era*, *coin*, *star*, *oil*, etc., where an amount of information is given that would have been precluded by lack of space if the terms had been treated separately. A great deal of matter is given that may be best described as encyclopedic, since it belongs to a province which the encyclopedia has hitherto made its own. See for example such words as *arch*, *bridge*, *knife*, *boiler*, *bucket*, *knot*, in the field of material construction; *constellation*, *bird*, *bone*, *phosphorus*, in the natural sciences; *partnership*, *corporation*, *annuity*, in legal and business terms; *Bible*, *Apocrypha*, in sacred literature; *Aphrodite*, *Athena*, in mythology. Under each of these titles, taken simply as illustrations from a great number, a mass of facts is given lucidly and comprehensively, bringing out clearly the mutual relations of the terms defined.

Systematic Definitions.

The third device for saving space is the defining of many purely formal derivatives by references to their prefixes or suffixes. From a primary word or stem, derivatives can be formed, almost at will, by the addition of suffixes like *-hood*, *-ship*, *-ness*, *-ish*, or of such prefixes as *non-*, *anti-*, *contra-*, *infra-*, *super-*, *sub-*, *over-*, *un-*. Any word formed by means of such a general suffix or prefix, although occurring in literature in only one or two of the senses of the main word as modified by the suffix or prefix, might legitimately be used in nearly any other sense appropriate to that of the root word. Great care has been taken to show clearly the meaning of each prefix and suffix in the various combinations in which it may occur, and derivatives have been referred to the proper prefix or suffix, thus leading to an amount of information as to the actual or potential meanings of the derivative that could not possibly be given if each one received independent treatment. By this device the utility of the book has been distinctly increased, and the consulter has also been put in the way of acquiring a knowledge of the force of the formative parts of the English language that might otherwise be overlooked or neglected.

Formal Derivatives.

The use of the daily and weekly newspaper makes constant demand for what is called above the encyclopedic feature of a one-volume dictionary that is used in every business house, family, or school. The use of the English language by a people with colonies and business houses all over the world, a people that furnishes more travelers than all other nations combined, has in some sense made it necessary for the English dictionary to contain a world vocabulary of international affairs, — of politics and commerce; of geography and history; of literature, foreign and provincial. The schools of its people are obliged to require in their course of study what is sometimes contemptuously called a mere smattering of technical and scientific vocabularies, even in the primary grades of instruction. Although a mere smattering in its beginnings at the elementary schools, yet it serves a very useful purpose by helping the individual to read with some understanding the information found in the newspaper, which is expressed in a motley combination of colloquial, literary, technical, and scientific words. One half of the newspapers in the world are published in the English language. The newspapers of the world in 1890 were reported at 47,000 separate publications, and in 1904 these had risen to 60,000. It is more important to note the size of the circulation. There were 6,653,000 copies of daily newspapers published each day; of weekly newspapers, 23,000,000 a week; of the monthlies the average edition was 9,000,000 a month. In 1904, separate publications of newspapers were 23,000 in the United States and Canada, and in Great Britain, 9,500, making 32,500 in English in these three countries.

School and Newspaper.

This is one of the great functions of the dictionary, that it furnishes a key to the daily newspaper. The newspaper has in some sort a vocabulary of its own; it has in some sense a world vocabulary of travel and business, of international affairs and village gossip, politics and commerce, a vocabulary involving a schoolboy knowledge of the technical terms of geography, history, and literature, besides an equipment of dialect, technical, foreign, and scientific words. The poorest school has given the pupils some insight into methods of reënforcing a very slender outfit of knowledge by the use of textbooks; the good school has taught the dictionary habit, and the dictionary is the key to daily self-instruction by the newspaper and cheap book. In the editing of the New International, as of the earlier Webster dictionaries, there has been constant regard for the wants of the school child and the newspaper reader, as well as for those of the erudite scholar.

The Oxford English Dictionary, the most eminent example of a history of the words of a nation's literature, has described the criterion adopted for the selection of words for entry, promising about 450,000 words and phrases in its ten volumes. These are divided into two groups containing, on the one hand, those that are used chiefly in literature, and, on the other, those chiefly in colloquial usage, a large portion of the vocabulary belonging under both heads. Again, the vocabulary of standard English is in a state of flux, continually acquiring new words or new senses of old words from outlying sources, and at the same time rejecting words once in good standing. The new words are chiefly: (1) foreign words, many of which are adopted into our language without change; (2) dialectal words or such as are used in one or more provinces or localities; (3) slang words, coming up with intense technical meaning from the colloquial portion of the language and acquiring, for the time, more or less vogue because they single out and emphasize some particular event or situation; (4) the technical words used in the arts and trades and special vocations and found for the most part in colloquial speech, or in a literature of prose fiction; (5) the scientific terms necessary for perfectly accurate and concise description.

Ebb and Flow of Language.

The historical dictionary has to set up for itself some standard by which it prevents its vocabulary from going to excess in any one of these five directions. But the single-volume dictionary for the home and school and shop must have a larger element of the ephemeral or of the prevailing fashion of speech than the historical dictionary, and must omit many vocables that are becoming obsolete. It must have a rather larger proportion of dialect words, scientific words, and technical words; it cannot go to the extent of the historic dictionary in its proportion of obsolete variants. But the revival of the study of the English literature of the earlier centuries gives to many students occasion for a

far wider vocabulary in this direction than was required even by accomplished scholars a generation ago. The one-volume dictionary is expected to meet this need by including in its vocabulary archaic and obsolete words from the writers who laid the foundations of English as it is. For this need the New International has made large provision.

The World Relationship.

The Anglo-Saxon race has continued to become more and more a cluster of nations that is active on the borderland of the civilized world. With the industrial results of science and the application of the powers of nature to the subjugation of the elemental forces, the race has been joined gradually by the other races one after the other, until at present the home-staying nations have learned or are learning the lesson and are joining the people who are to take possession of the earth in the interest of the highest civilization. Not a savage people but shall be put to school to learn the two lessons of civilization, — first, how to conquer nature by means of machinery; secondly, how to unite one's own locality with all the rest of humanity, not only by commercial exchange of goods and by productive industry, but especially by intercommunication of experience and ideas. In this intercommunication the English language is to play a leading part: and in giving wide recognition to the usages of the borderlands, Webster's New International Dictionary freshly justifies its name and emphasizes its character.

Aims and Results.

To set out fully the aims and results of the revision is impossible, but a few of the more general and important ones should not be passed unmentioned. The first aim has always been *accuracy*, and it is not out of place to say here that upon the necessity for this no one has been more insistent than the publishers themselves. Such an aim is necessarily impossible of complete attainment, but neither effort nor expense has been spared to that end. In all matters the attitude of the revision has been that it is the function of a dictionary to state the meanings in which words are in fact used, not to give expression to the editors' opinions as to what their meanings should be. Next to accuracy, *thoroughness* and *adequacy* of treatment have been aimed at. The purpose of each statement has been to give just that information concerning the term in question which it was considered would answer the consulter's question or meet his need. As a final aim, the plan of the revision has been to give *symmetry* and *unity* to the work as a whole. With this end in view the editorial corps was organized to include technical editors in the office force, so that the first draft of most of the definitions in all departments might be prepared in the office (being subsequently revised by the heads of departments), thus securing unity of plan both in the selection of terms and in the fullness of definitions. For the same purpose the work of typesetting was deferred until most of the copy was in an advanced state of preparation. It is believed that, as the result of these methods, the New International will be found to be more evenly balanced, more uniform, and better coördinated in the treatment of different departments and in the interrelation of its parts, than any other similar work yet published.

The results of the revision depend upon two things, — first, upon the quality of the work itself; second, mainly upon the changes that have taken place during the last quarter of a century in the language and in our knowledge or interest concerning it. The quality of the work will be proved by the test of use.

The changes in the language itself are both of growth and decay. Most of the growth is, of course, in the technical terminology, as in anthropology, archæology, plant physiology, morphology, foreign commerce, etc., in all of which there has been a marked addition to the words of current usage. But this increase has not by any means been confined to the technical terminology. The literary, vernacular, dialect, and slang vocabularies have also had their growth. The decay of the language has been equally wide; for example, many technical terms of classification in botany and zoölogy are becoming obsolete in the process of reclassification; the terms of descriptive anatomy coined by individual authors have partly been received, and partly dropped out of use after a temporary vogue.

The changes in public interest in classes of words or in words or language as a whole take place imperceptibly, but after a period of time are manifest in new or enlarged courses of study in our schools, new subjects of discussion or increased attention to old subjects in our newspapers, books on new subjects or new books on old subjects, etc. One of the most remarkable evidences of a present enlarged and intensified interest in the English language as a whole is the Oxford English Dictionary. The publication of this work has not only stimulated public interest in the history of English words, but has caused the public to expect larger things of other dictionaries. The New International owes, as all similar works must owe, an inestimable debt to this work, especially for its store of dated citations that furnish the basis for independent analysis of the development and meanings of English words. Indebtedness must be acknowledged as well for definitions which, here and there, are quoted with credit expressly given to that great work.

It is believed that the New International will be found to have reasonably met the conditions of change in the vocabulary and structure of our language and in public interest.

Special consideration, in this connection, should be given to the treatment of a few subjects more intimately concerned with the English language in its written form (as spelling), in its spoken form (as pronunciation), in its nicer usage (as synonyms), in its early forms and uses (as early English), in its historic origin (as etymology), and in its representation in the dictionary (as the vocabulary). These are separately treated below.

Spelling.

The principle of the New International, as of its predecessors, has been that it is the function of the dictionary, in spelling as in other particulars, to record usage rather than to create it. At present a difficulty exists for lexicographers in the fact that advocacy of proposed changes is very active. A radical and rapidly progressive change is being urged by an organized propaganda, but the popular response, as measured by actual practice, is as yet slight. The custom among American publishers of following the so-called English spelling in books intended both for the English and American market tends to favor the more conservative English practice. Yet from various causes, — the pressure toward simplicity and brevity of form, and the scholarly preference for more rational and scientific orthography, — various changes in spelling do become established. The intelligent lover of the English language recognizes the disadvantage, and even the impossibility, of a stereotyped conservatism, and, also, the opposite peril of a chaotic mixture of old and new forms, with a serious divergence between the two great English-speaking peoples. Under these conditions, the lexicographer's task is simple in principle but difficult in execution. He should ascertain and record as nearly as possible the current prevailing usage in the spelling of various classes of words, and the most evident tendencies in changes that may be taking place. In the case of indeterminate or shifting usage, his sympathy with the principles of simplicity and consistency may legitimately be shown. The policy of this book has been to recognize the advantages of a simpler spelling of many English words; to give the simpler form of spelling the preference, so far as justified by facts, as in cases where two forms are in about equally current usage; and to indicate changes proposed; but not yet generally accepted.

The Websterian traditions of preferring the termination *-er* to *-re* (as in *center* and *meter*), the undoubled consonant where an unaccented final syllable takes on a suffix (as in *travel*, *traveled*, *traveler*, *imperiling*, etc.), the retention of the final double consonant of the primitive in the derivatives *willful*, *skillful*, etc., — these traditions have been preserved, since these forms, proposed by Webster because of their analogies with other words in the language, are sanctioned by a very wide usage. In all of these cases, however, the alternative spelling is recorded by the side of the preferred form, if this alternative is also in general use. The policy of the book in this respect is well shown in such entries as *center, centre, wagon, waggon, sergeant, serjeant*, etc. In all cases where two forms of spelling are recorded that one is placed first which is regarded by the editors as the preferred form. In many cases, however, the second form is so widely used as to be practically on an equality with the one given.

Spelling Reform.

This same principle, of recording usage as it exists, has governed the action with reference to the spellings recommended in the "Spelling Reform" movement. The forms that have been proposed by the "Simplified Spelling Board" have not been entered as such, since not only is it impossible to tell, as yet, what the result of

this movement will be, but also the changes proposed by this Board are being added to so rapidly as not to admit of their being here recorded. Their work, however, has in general been based upon the recommendations of the Philological Society of England and of the American Philological Association, and the list of spellings proposed by these bodies some years ago (numbering upward of 3,000 words, and given in a separate table in the old International Dictionary) is incorporated in the vocabulary of the New International. Some of these forms, as *program, catechize, criticize*, have been generally adopted, and now take the place of precedence. Others, as past participles in *t*, may be the revival of obsolete, archaic, or poetic forms, and the facts in the case are, therefore, indicated by labeling them "Obsolete or Ref. Sp.," "Archaic or Ref. Sp.," or the like. Still other forms are marked merely "Ref. Sp." (or "R. Sp.") to indicate that they are merely the "reformed spellings" proposed for use by the philological societies.

Words containing either of the diphthongs æ and œ and derived from the Latin or Greek have usually been inserted with the diphthongal spelling as the preferred form, but with an alternative spelling given in which *e* replaces the æ or œ, as in *anœmia, anemia, archæology, archeology*, etc. In many common words, as *hemorrhage, diarrhea*, and *medieval*, the simpler spelling has come into general use and has been given the preference, but careful investigation has shown that the tendency is to prefer the æ or œ form in words in classical philology or archæology and in the more formal and technical terms in anatomy, medicine, biology, etc. The spelling of various miscellaneous words, as *asbestos, biretta, bolection, cotillion, gruesome*, etc., has been changed from that of the old book because usage now seems to favor the form now given the preference. In words from languages having no alphabet or using alphabets other than the Roman, the principle, now generally accepted, has been followed of giving a phonetic spelling in which the vowels have in general the same sounds as in Italian and the consonants their usual English values. In many instances, however, forms at variance with this system have become established and have, therefore, been preferred in the vocabulary.

Pronunciation. The indication of the pronunciation of the words in its vocabulary is an important feature of a modern English dictionary and has been a striking characteristic of all the Webster dictionaries. Many difficulties attend the preparation of this part of the work. Choice must be made of a standard from among the several varieties of cultivated pronunciation prevailing in different parts of the English-speaking world, as well as from the several styles of speaking employed even by the same speaker, it may be, upon different occasions. The actual current best usage of the locality or localities determined upon must be ascertained, and a method of indicating the pronunciations devised. For the present edition this difficult task has been intrusted to Mr. Paul W. Carhart. To a study of phonetics, begun in connection with work in teaching the deaf by the oral method, was added the experience acquired as editor of the pronunciations in the Supplement of Webster's International Dictionary of 1890 and of those in the Biographical Dictionary and Gazetteer of 1902, and this was further supplemented by extended study in England and Germany. In England most of the time was spent in special study with Dr. Henry Sweet at Oxford and in the private investigation of the differences between the standard usage of Southern England and of America. Later, in Germany, much time was spent in study under the advice of Dr. Wilhelm Viëtor.

In treating the pronunciation not only have the added words been marked with the greatest care, but every word contained in the old International has been scrupulously compared with the most recent data. Painstaking effort has been made to ascertain the best present usage, American and British. To this end recourse has been had to all recent dictionaries of standing and to numerous shorter lists of words prepared by orthoëpists and phoneticians. Furthermore, many inquiries have been addressed to leading scholars and, in the case of technical words, to specialists.

The Websterian system of phonetic symbols for indicating pronunciation has been retained with few alterations, since it was deemed unwise to change a system that has become well known to the majority of readers, — not only from its use in the series of Webster's Dictionaries, but also from its general use in text-books and in many leading works of reference, — for any of the other systems that have been devised from time to time. All of these systems, as that of the American Philological Association (1877) and the revision of this proposed in 1904, the system of L'association phonétique internationale (now widely used among teachers of modern languages, especially in England and Europe), the system used in the Oxford English Dictionary, Dr. Sweet's Romic systems, and others, differ widely from one another and have met with more or less favor from philologists and phoneticians; but none of them has gained general acceptance among the people.

Although the Websterian system has thus been retained as a whole, a few changes have been made. Thus ă, ĕ, ŏ, ŭ, are used to indicate the obscured sounds of ă, ĕ, ŏ, ŭ, in unaccented syllables, making it possible to show both the most formal pronunciation of words in which these sounds occur, and also the usual obscuration of more colloquial speech. Another important change in accord with modern phonetic views is the use of but one consonant in the respelling to represent a doubled consonant of the ordinary spelling when only one of these is actually heard in the pronunciation; as in "button" (respelled "bŭt″n"), "dollar" (dŏl′ĕr"), etc. For a full treatment of the entire subject, see the "Guide to Pronunciation."

Synonyms. The Synonymies, which constitute a new work rather than a revision, have been treated by John L. Lowes, Ph. D. (now Professor of English at Washington University, Missouri), under the advisory supervision of Professor George Lyman Kittredge, of Harvard University. The synonymies given in the book of 1890 were those written by Professor Chauncey A. Goodrich and incorporated in the edition of 1864; yet it was felt that at this point large improvement was possible, and the work has been thoroughly done from the foundation. The extent of the revision that the synonymies have undergone is best indicated by the fact that the number of articles has been increased from 600 to 1,448; of separate words treated from 1,687 to 4,810; and of illustrative citations, from less than 400 to about 6,000. With a few minor exceptions, the original articles have been wholly rewritten. The field covered has been limited to nontechnical words, and for the answers to all questions of technical usage the consulter has been referred to the definitions. The distinctions indicated are based upon actual usage, and the synonymies attempt, within the limits imposed by the necessity for extreme compactness of treatment, to supply full and authoritative illustrations from standard English writers. These citations have been selected in order to exemplify, as far as possible, in the case of each word, the particular shade of meaning under discussion. So far as space has allowed, it has been the aim of the editors to give for each word a sufficient number of concrete examples to make possible, in some degree, an independent survey of the facts.

The six thousand citations that actually appear have been selected from a collection of several times this number, all of which have been taken into account in framing the distinctions. The older synonymies drew their illustrations chiefly from the more formal writers of the eighteenth century. In the present treatment, the earlier classics — so far as they are in accord with present usage — have not been neglected, and in particular the Bible, Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, and Swift, and, of a later date, Goldsmith and Burke, have been laid under contribution. But to a larger degree, it is believed, than ever before in a similar work the illustrations have been drawn from writers — essayists, novelists, poets — who embody the best modern usage. And among these special weight has been given to those authors who combine with correctness idiomatic freedom of style. The best colloquial usage has never been lost sight of, and in exhibiting this the great letter writers (notably Cowper, Gray, Lamb, FitzGerald, Stevenson, and Lowell) have been found especially valuable.

It frequently happens that a word which is used in several senses has a number of more or less independent groups of synonyms. Thus, *contract* (v. t.), in the sense of "draw together," has among its synonyms *shorten, abridge, epitomize, narrow, reduce*. In the sense of "bring on," it is synonymous with *incur, assume, acquire*. All eight words are synonymous with *contract*, but the words in the one group are not necessarily synonymous with those in the other. Such groups are set off, in the lists of synonyms, by semicolons, and the comma is used to separate words within the same group.

Certain classes of words that twenty years ago were of little interest have now become the subject of study among scholars and of considerable general interest. For example, in the old International Dictionary quite a radical departure was made by including the obsolete vocabulary of Chaucer. The active interest of scholars in the study of early English literature had then only begun. Since that time this interest has widened and deepened, and in the present work the inclusion of obsolete words and senses has been extended to meet the needs of this interest, the work of doing this having been intrusted to Percy Waldron Long, Ph. D., formerly a lecturer on English in Bryn Mawr College. This has resulted in a feature practically new to one-volume dictionaries. For the study of early English there are now, in many colleges, special courses in metrical romance, the early Scottish poets, Langland and Gower, particular periods of Middle English, the medieval drama, etc.; and to-day it may be said that no man has a thorough literary education who has not familiarized himself with one or more of these fields of literary study. In 1890, the study of Chaucer had become common in our colleges; now it has established itself in our high schools. Some of the publications of the works of early English authors have good glossaries; most of them have very imperfect ones or are published without glossaries. No one scholar in English literature can hope to be able to read all of these early English works, or to understand all the words in any group of them, without consulting other works or other scholars. Besides this, such words constantly appear in our writers of archaic stories, in the works of poets, and many still survive in the dialects of Great Britain and the United States. The New International is the first and only single-volume dictionary to afford a general working vocabulary in this important field of study and research.

Early English and Dialect Words.

Dialect terms (which have likewise been mostly treated by Dr. Long) represent another feature of relatively modern interest, and, in a degree, an interest analogous in its origin to that in early English. In 1890, when the International was published, there was in existence no large body of dialect literature which was generally in the hands of English readers. Since then there has been a large development of dialect stories; the "kailyard poets," Kipling, the newspaper and short-story writers, and many others, have brought into the general literature of the language innumerable dialect terms. The interest in this subject is also reflected in the attention now given to it by the American Dialect Society, and especially by the monumental work of the English Dialect Society, which has taken the form of a quarto dictionary aggregating in all 4,684 pages. Still another phase of this interest is shown in the collection and enumeration of such words, often with extended comment upon them, in our zoölogical and botanical works.

The etymologies of the present edition have been revised by Professor E. S. Sheldon of Harvard University and Professor Leo Wiener, also of Harvard. The marks of Professor Sheldon's thorough scholarship and good judgment, which were noted in the International Dictionary of 1890 and its Supplement in 1900, here appear with the same distinctness. The principle of historical arrangement followed in the earlier editions has been adhered to in the present revision of the etymologies, but it has been more strictly carried out than was then done. A few words of explanation will make details in the application of the general principle clear and will prevent any misunderstanding which might occasionally result from the necessarily condensed form in which the etymologies are presented.

Etymology.

For words descended from Anglo-Saxon the Middle English form comes first, including such Middle English dialect forms as are of value for the history of the word, or sometimes that of a related English word or words to which reference is made. (But the Middle English form is sometimes omitted when obvious or when, the English word being of little importance, the etymology is reduced to the briefest possible form.) This is followed by the earlier or Anglo-Saxon word, usually given in the West Saxon form. If the word is a native one and not taken into Anglo-Saxon from some other language, the really recorded history stops here, and no attempt is made to give either supposed roots or even conjectural forms of stems showing derivational processes. But the lack of recorded history is largely supplied by adding cognates, or closely allied derivatives from the same ultimate source, in the various Indo-European languages, and by the addition of cross references to allied words in English, which often have a remarkable history. Instances may be seen under common words of native origin, as the numerals *one*, *two*, *three*, etc., familiar words like *father*, *mother*, *brother*, *daughter*, and many others. The final and fullest etymological statement for all words, whether from Anglo-Saxon or not, is regularly given under the most familiar word, which is usually, but not always, a native word; *paternal*, for instance, sends to *father* for the final etymology.

If the word, though found in Anglo-Saxon, is not native, then its immediate source if known is added; and when the word has been traced as far as possible (for example, to Latin), cognates and cross references are added, as above, if there is occasion. For words from Old Scandinavian (Old Danish) the source is given as Scandinavian, and the (old) Icelandic form as the best representative of the early Scandinavian dialect concerned is given, with the addition usually of the Danish and Swedish forms, and if the word is sufficiently important more is added, as before (cf. *law*).

Of words of foreign origin which did not pass through Anglo-Saxon, the most important to mention here are those which can be traced back to Latin. In many cases a French form, especially often an Old French form, is the intermediary, and it is not infrequently impossible to be quite certain whether the immediate source was French (Old French) or Latin. This difficulty is often met by giving the Latin word as the source and adding at the end of the etymology the French form with the abbreviation "cf." preceded by a colon. This indicates that the French word may really have been the immediate source or that the French word and the Latin word may both have been concerned in the introduction of the English one. In some cases the French word is not directly from Latin, but came into French through Provençal or Italian or Spanish; or, again, the French word may be of Germanic (Teutonic) origin. This must of course be recognized in giving the history of the word. In all these cases there was often occasion for such cross references as are mentioned above. It should be added that the historical plan here outlined is one which in a large number of cases cannot be followed completely, as the history of many words is not fully ascertained.

To give only old forms, as Old High German or Old French, when the word still exists, perhaps in a more or less altered form, in modern German or modern French, would often result in concealing an interesting fact from users of the Dictionary, who may be well acquainted with the modern language but cannot be expected to have a knowledge of its medieval forms. Accordingly, except for some less important words, the modern form, if it exists, has been added for these commonly known languages immediately after or immediately before the old form. Also, when the Old French word is the same as the modern French one and it is clear that the English word is really from the old language, the word is called simply "F.," the abbreviation "OF. & F." being used when necessary for clearness.

In general a comma [,] before the abbreviation for a language signifies derivation of what precedes from what follows, the arrangement being based on the history of the words. It is believed that any misunderstanding has been sufficiently guarded against; but it is well to say that this general rule does not necessarily apply to words which are compared as possibly or certainly related to the word under discussion, the comparison being indicated by the abbreviation "cf."

The abbreviation "OE." for Old English has been given up altogether as too ambiguous, the term Old English being used by many scholars to signify what is also called, as in this book, Anglo-Saxon. Instead of "OE." is now used "ME." (Middle English). The abbreviations "OLG." and "OD." (Old Low German and Old Dutch) apply to the period preceding that covered by dictionaries of Low German and Dutch of modern times. They mean essentially the same as Middle Low German and Middle Dutch used by many. It is believed that the terms chosen will be more intelligible to most users of the Dictionary.

In the spelling or transliteration of foreign words in the etymologies, but few changes have been made from the edition of 1890. The system followed is essentially that of Skeat (as set forth in the "Brief Notes" prefixed to his larger Etymological Dictionary). The only important variations are those which

follow. In Sanskrit words, *c* is used instead of *ch;* *ch* instead of *chh;* and *r*, *ṭ*, *ḍ*, *ṭh*, *ḍh*, *n*, instead of ri, t, d, *th*, d*h*, n. Instead of *m̃*, the sign *ṃ* has probably been used once or twice. In Gothic words, *q* is used instead of *kw;* *þ* instead of *th;* and the short *ai* and *au* are written *aí*, *aú*. In Arabic words, the fourteenth letter of the alphabet is rendered by *ç* instead of *s*. The Russian letters represented in Skeat's list by *ui*, *ie*, *iu*, *ia*, *e* (the sign of palatalization) are written *y*, *ye*, *yu*, *ya*, ' (apostrophe); the silent letter expressed in Skeat's list by an apostrophe is omitted. No attempt has been made to discriminate systematically the Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, letters *ð* and *þ* (see *edh*, and *thorn*, *n.*, 4, in the Vocabulary). Long vowels are marked throughout with the macron (as *ā*, *ē*, etc.) in the languages where it is usual to mark long vowels as such.

General charge of the revision of the etymologies was given to Professor Sheldon. He soon found, however, that he needed assistance in making the vast amount of research required for the new words and for many old ones, and to this end the collaboration of Professor Wiener was secured. His field of work eventually covered all new terms not strictly literary, comprising scientific terms in zoölogy, botany, etc., and popular and foreign designations of plants, animals, manufactures, inventions, etc., together with similar terms in the latter half of the International of 1890 that had been treated inadequately or not at all. His method was to pursue all words to their original sources, with a thoroughness which, especially in the case of scientific terms, makes this feature of the revision a notable one. Professor Wiener's plan has been to keep in view the general history of each science; to locate a given word as to the time and the particular work where it first appeared; and to scrutinize the evidence as to its derivation. When the explanation given by the proposer of the word has been found, it sometimes appears that he has made a new use of an older word, which can be traced; sometimes the proposer has given no etymology, but a knowledge of his usual methods gives the clew. Thus, instead of a modern Latin designation from a native name in some unfamiliar language, a form might be taken from Greek which resembled the other name or was even identical with it, as was done by Linnæus in continuing to use *Thea* but explaining it as from Greek. As further illustrations may be instanced *diabase*, *melam*, and *melamine*. Some words generally supposed to be of native American origin there appeared to be reason to believe were borrowed by aboriginal American languages from Europeans; *canoe*, *maguey*, *peccary*, *pulque*, are perhaps the most noteworthy cases of the sort. So too words which are, or are commonly thought to be, from various African sources are here, it is believed, for the first time definitely localized or better explained (see *tsetse*, *widow bird*, *zebra*). In the case of inventions a similar process has involved much scrutiny of Patent Office records, scientific magazines, etc. To Professor Wiener have also been referred a large number of the etymologies of dialect and obsolete words in the last fourth of the Dictionary, especially from old texts, as well as from Nares, Halliwell, Davies, etc. His original research has extended into the Slavic and various Oriental languages, and has gathered much new material from Polynesian, Australian, African, and North and South American sources. Of the slips given out for etymological treatment, about one third have been dealt with by him.

Space forbids the enumeration of the many works of etymological research which the editors have consulted, but it must be said that the Oxford English Dictionary has been constantly at hand, and its abundant dated citations have been used, together with similar material drawn from various sources, in a fresh examination of the etymologies. Much time was necessarily devoted to looking up words in their context in the works from which single words or passages were taken, and in comparing with the originals in the case of translations. It was intended to admit in the etymologies no positive statement depending on an unverified quotation or on an unverified word form in any language. Whenever the etymology here given is entirely due to the Oxford Dictionary credit is expressly given. In many cases, however, a disagreement of more or less consequence has prevented acknowledgment under the word itself, and in such cases the reviser's judgment was very likely more than once in fault. Study of the available evidence has often led to somewhat different results from those given in that work. Among the words in common use, to mention no others, which furnish examples of this are *excise*, *fay* (a fairy), the name of the letter *h*, *jewel*, *lettuce*, *palmistry*, *parable*, *pilgrim*, *point-blank*, *quash* (to crush), *render*, *reprieve*, *resort;* here, too, may be mentioned the suggestion on the phrase *mad as a hatter* (see the note under *hatter*); and among words not yet reached by the Oxford Dictionary attention may be called to *purse*, *subdue*, *surprise*, *surrender*, *taunt*, v., *tender*, v. & n., *upher*, *varnish*, *very*.

Vocabulary.

The general one-volume dictionary appeals to a public universal in its interests, and the vocabulary of such a book must therefore be equally universal in its scope. The selection of the terms for such a vocabulary is one of the most difficult and laborious tasks involved in lexicography. The number available is always far in excess of, and for a one-volume dictionary many times, the number possible to be given. The reviser in making his selection is guided, broadly speaking, by utility; that is, he aims to include the terms most likely to be looked for by the consulter of the dictionary. This general basis of inclusion or exclusion as applied to different branches of the vocabulary calls for the consideration of different facts. The terms in the vocabulary of the general dictionary are broadly divisible, as already noted, into literary, colloquial, technical, dialectal, scientific, and foreign. In the New International *literary terms* have been included except where there existed some evident reason for omission. The most important reason for omission is the fact of being obsolete. Modern literary terms that are normal in their formation and not evidently nonce words have been presumed to be worth inclusion; obsolete terms have in general been included when they occur in the works of the more important authors (especially those studied in the schools, colleges, and universities) or when they have a special value in some particular branch of learning. Nonce words have, as a rule, been included when found in the more important authors such as Shakespeare, Milton's poetical works, Tennyson, etc.

Next to literary words, *colloquial words* have been most freely admitted. These consist of words used in ordinary conversation, and in many instances ultimately become a part of the literary language. They have, therefore, been included in the Dictionary with some degree of liberality.

Foreign terms have been admitted only upon evidence of their having more than occasional use in literature or upon evidence of their being in common colloquial use.

Dialectal terms are included chiefly because they are found in current literature or because of some fact (such as etymological interest, very common usage in speech, local usage for the names of animals, plants, customs, etc.) giving them some uncommon interest.

Slang terms have been in general omitted, except where they either have had considerable literary usage or have acquired some special interest of meaning, origin, etc., that is likely to make them a subject of inquiry.

Scientific and technical terms have, in general, been included when they have become more or less frequent in general literature or in scientific literature of popular or semipopular interest, when they have some special human interest (economic, commercial, hygienic, or the like), or when they are of considerable importance in the general literature of the subject to which they belong.

These are but a few broad rules involved in the principles of selection that have been kept before the revisers throughout their work. In their application thousands of words have necessarily been omitted, some of which will doubtless be missed by an occasional consulter; but, as a whole, the vocabulary of the New International is a more complete reflection of the multiform human ideas embodied in words than has ever before been included in a dictionary.

Illustrations.

The total number of illustrations is upwards of 6,000. Of these, nearly one half are new. While many illustrations have been retained from the old International, each of these has been carefully verified. Those retained are, for the most part, illustrations of animals, plants, and of other subjects which from their nature are not subject to change. The purpose has been in every instance to furnish illustrations that will tell a story or explain some feature more clearly or more concisely than could be done by words. Special attention has been given to illustrations of machinery, scientific instruments, and the like, in recognition of the great advance that has been made in these subjects. Most of the work in the preparation of the illustrations has been in the hands of Mr. A. D. Sheffield,

and the book owes much to his nice artistic sense. The thanks of the publishers and editors are due to many for assistance in preparing the illustrations, for criticism of drawings, etc. Especial acknowledgment should be made to Dr. N. L. Britton and Hon. Addison Brown for permission to use the "Illustrated Flora of the Northern States and Canada" in preparing the drawings for the illustrations (often reduced in size) given under the entries *Adiantum, alder, barberry, Bidens, blackberry, buttercup, Carex, catnip, dog rose, Dryopteris, Dutchman's-breeches, elm, Equisetum, erose, flax, greenbrier, hawthorn, hazel, Hepatica, Isoetes, Jeffersonia, Lobelia, lupine, mallow, millet, mountain laurel, Paulownia, Pentstemon, Physalis, pickerel weed, Pipsissewa, plantain, Sagittaria, sea oat, sheep laurel, silver maple, Spiræa, sugar maple, thyme, umbel, Utricularia,* and *willow.*

Alphabetical Order of Phrases.

In the general plan of the book the aim has been to put each title into its strictly alphabetical place in the vocabulary. Phrases other than two-noun phrases have been entered under the first main word — usually an adjective, or a verb. The two-noun phrases (many of which, as *Aaron's rod, abbey laird, acacia plum,* are often hyphened), are placed in alphabetic order in the vocabulary, as if they were single words. Each phrase, therefore, will be found in its alphabetical place, and with the definition accompanying it, except when a cross reference is given to some systematic definition under which the phrase is defined. To the rule of strict alphabetization, the only exception of note is the case of the comparatively few phrases in which the first main word is a verb that is variable, as: "to bear or carry away the bell," in which the entry is made under the noun, in this instance *bell.*

The Editorial Force, including Special Editors.

The office editorial staff has been so organized as to include men specially trained in the leading branches both of literature and of science. Though most of the definitions in the special departments were originally framed in the office, all definitions in each department have been revised by the head of the department either in copy or proof. Those editors of departments who were not members of the office staff have been, with a very few exceptions (such as Professor Logeman of South Africa), in close working connection with the office.

The subjects which have been systematically referred to specialists for revision, with the names of the specialists, are as follows:

Agriculture. Alfred Charles True, Ph. D., Director of Office of Experiment Stations, United States Department of Agriculture.

Anthropology, including, besides *Ethnology* proper, names of *Languages* and *Tables of Languages, Archæology,* etc. Hartley Burr Alexander, Ph. D., now Professor of Philosophy in the University of Nebraska.

Architecture, Arts, Fine Arts, Heraldry. Mr. Russell Sturgis, editor of the "Dictionary of Architecture." After the death of Mr. Sturgis, in 1909, the work on the last few letters of the alphabet was done by his sons D. N. B. Sturgis and Edward B. Sturgis, who had been his assistants throughout the whole of the work.

Astronomy. David Todd, Ph. D., Professor of Astronomy and Navigation, and Director of the Observatory, Amherst College. During Professor Todd's absence, Professor John Edwin Ostrander, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Bacteriology. Lewis Ralph Jones, Ph. D., Professor of Botany, University of Vermont.

Biology. See *Bacteriology, Botany, Zoölogy.*

Botany, Horticulture, and *Forestry.* Charles Louis Pollard, now Curator-in-chief of the Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences. See *Zoölogy.*

Chemistry. Austin M. Patterson, Ph. D., Editor of "Chemical Abstracts" of the American Chemical Society.

Civil Engineering. See *Mechanics.*

Ecclesiastical terms. Samuel Macauley Jackson, D. D., editor of "The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge."

Economics. Arthur Twining Hadley, President of Yale University.

Electricity. Frederick Bedell, Ph. D., Professor of Applied Electricity, Cornell University. Professor Bedell also supplied the material for the *Table of Units.*

Ethnology. See *Anthropology.*

Etymology. E. S. Sheldon, Professor of Romance Philology, and Leo Wiener, Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages and Literature, both of Harvard University.

Fine Arts. See *Architecture.*

Foreign phrases. Frederic Wilkinson Kilbourne, Ph. D.

Forestry. See *Botany.*

Geology. Rollin D. Salisbury, LL. D., Professor of Geographic Geology, Chicago University.

Golf. Walter J. Travis.

Grammar and Prosody. Alfred Dwight Sheffield, A. M.

Heraldry. See *Architecture.*

Horticulture. See *Botany.*

Japanese words. K. Asakawa, Ph. D., Instructor in History of Japanese Civilization, Yale University.

Law. F. Sturges Allen, LL. B., the general editor.

Mathematics. William Benjamin Smith, LL. D., Professor of Philosophy, Tulane University, New Orleans (formerly Professor of Mathematics, Tulane University). Professor George Daniel Olds, of Amherst College, prepared the definitions of terms in the letters "A" and "B." For a few letters towards the end of the alphabet Professor Albert Bledsoe Dinwiddie, Ph. D., of Tulane University, read the proof during Professor Smith's absence from the country.

Mechanical and Civil Engineering, Mechanic Arts and Trades. Henry Farrington, M. Sc., B. Eng.

Medicine. Alfred O. Lee, M. D., Berlin University, now Instructor in Modern Languages, University of Michigan.

Mendelian Law and allied terms. William Bateson, M. A., F. R. S., Professor of Biology, Cambridge, England.

Metallurgy and Mining. Rossiter Worthington Raymond, Ph. D., Secretary of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Metaphysics. See *Philosophy.*

Meteorology. Cleveland Abbe, LL. D., editor of the "Monthly Weather Review."

Military terms. Colonel Charles H. Clark, Lt.-Col. Ormond M. Lissak (formerly Professor of Ordnance and Science of Gunnery, West Point Military Academy), and Major Edward P. O'Hern, Professor of Ordnance and of the Science of Gunnery, West Point Military Academy. Most of the definitions were tentatively prepared by Mr. Griffith.

Mineralogy. Edward Salisbury Dana, Ph. D., Professor of Physics, and Curator of the Mineralogical Collection, Yale University.

Music. Edward Dickinson, A. M., Professor of the History and Criticism of Music, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. The definitions were tentatively prepared by Mr. Sheffield.

Mythology. See *Anthropology,* above.

Nautical and Naval terms. Lieutenant Commanders T. P. Magruder, R. C. Moody, L. M. Nulton, and Edwin T. Pollock, all of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, succeeding each other as editors in the order named. The definitions were tentatively prepared by Mr. Griffith.

Obsolete and Dialect Words. Percy Waldron Long, Ph. D.

Petrography. Louis Valentine Pirsson, A. M., Professor of Physical Geology, Yale University.

Philippine terms. Everett E. Thompson, A. M., for three and a half years a Civil Service Examiner in Manila.

Philology. Edward S. Sheldon, Professor of Romance Philology, Harvard University.

Philosophy. William Torrey Harris, LL. D., Editor in Chief. The terms in the Philosophical branches of learning — including Metaphysics, Logic, Psychology, Ethics, and Æsthetics — were originally defined or edited by Hartley B. Alexander, Ph. D., now Professor of Philosophy in the University of Nebraska. Such of the definitions as were essentially modified by the Editor in Chief are signed by his name in the Dictionary.

Phonetics. Paul Worthington Carhart.

Physics. Edward Leamington Nichols, LL. D., Professor of Physics, Cornell University.

Proper Names in Fiction, History, etc. Frederick Wilkinson Kilbourne, Ph. D.

Roman Catholic Theology and History. Rev. William Turner, S. T. D., D. D., Professor of the History of Philosophy, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.; author of "History of Philosophy."

Semitics. Morris Jastrow, Jr., Ph. D., Professor of Semitic Languages, University of Pennsylvania.

South African terms. W. S. Logeman, Professor of Modern Languages in South African College, Cape Town, South Africa.

Synonyms. John L. Lowes, Ph. D., Professor of English, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., under the advisory supervision of George Lyman Kittredge, LL. D., Litt. D., Professor of English, Harvard University. Professor Kittredge has also given many valuable criticisms and suggestions respecting other parts of the work.

Veterinary terms. John Robbins Mohler, V. M. D., Chief of the Division of Pathology, United States Department of Agriculture.

Zoölogy. Willard Gibbs Van Name, Ph. D. Dr. Van Name's department has included the various branches of *Biology*, with the exception of Botany. He has also edited the terms in *Comparative and Human Anatomy*, *Embryology*, *Histology*, *Paleontology* (of animals), *Zoögeography*, and many minor subjects. In preparing the definitions of many general terms in biology involving ideas common to both Botany and Zoölogy, Mr. Pollard has collaborated with Dr. Van Name. For the latter half of the book he was assisted on the terms relating to birds, mammals, and zoögeography by Mr. Wilfred H. Osgood, now Assistant Curator of Mammalogy and Ornithology in the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill.; and on the general zoölogical and biological terms by Professor W. P. Hay, the head of the Biological Department of the Public Schools of the City of Washington, D. C.

There have also been connected with the work in a less formal way C. O. Sylvester Mawson, M. A., for many years a resident of India, who has furnished much information regarding East Indian words, and F. N. Robinson, Ph. D., Professor of English at Harvard University, who has answered a large number of questions respecting Gaelic words.

For the work of general revision, the office force has been made up as follows:

F. Sturges Allen, General Editor.

Revising Editors:

Hartley Burr Alexander, Ph. D., now Professor of Philosophy, University of Nebraska.
Edward Lathrop Engle, one of the editors of the New International Encyclopædia.
Harold Russell Griffith.
Lucius Hudson Holt, Ph. D., formerly Instructor in English, Yale University.
John R. Howard.
Frederick Wilkinson Kilbourne, Ph. D.
Percy Waldron Long, Ph. D., formerly Lecturer on English, Bryn Mawr College.
Alfred Dwight Sheffield, A. M., formerly Professor of English, University School, Cleveland, Ohio.
F. Horace Teall (as proof reader and editor).
Everett E. Thompson, A. M.
K. N. Washburn Jr.

Among other workers in the office have been Frank D. Stickney (formerly proof reader at the Riverside Press), Miss Annie L. Bailey, Miss Clara S. Hawes, Mrs. Horace E. Morrow.

Mention should also be made of the proof readers at the Riverside Press, and especially of Mr. George T. Elliot, the head reader on the work, not only for their technical skill but also for many valuable suggestions of a general character.

It is not practicable to give to the members of the staff the individual recognition they have merited for their loyalty and efficiency. But mention should be made of the especial service of Mr. Allen, the general editor. Equipped by a university and legal training, by experience on the editorial staff of the International, as head of the office staff that prepared its Supplement, and as editor of Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, — he has brought to the making of the New International a mastery of the principles and details of lexicography, a trained instinct serviceable alike in dealing with definitions and with men, an unstinted industry, and an entire devotion.

The editorial force has been fortunate in having as its business head Mr. A. G. Baker, who, besides exercising a general business supervision of the office, has acted as the representative of the publishers in the decision of matters involving questions of policy. He has also given the whole book as it progressed an understanding and critical examination that has contributed largely to its symmetry, accuracy, and effectiveness. For this he was eminently fitted by his experience in connection with the making of the revision of 1890 and the supplement of 1900, as well as by his broad intellectual interests, which have given him an unusual grasp of the conditions and needs of such work from the editorial standpoint and a sympathy with the ideals of the revisers.

Other Assistants. In addition to the office staff and special editors already mentioned, the book owes much to many correspondents scattered throughout the English-speaking world, who have from time to time sent to the publishers criticisms of the old International or suggestions of new words and meanings. Of especial importance have been the contributions of Professor J. M. Hart of Cornell University, who placed at the disposal of the editors a large accumulation of notes and of citations, chiefly from the earlier English authors. Much material also has been received from J. H. Maiden, Government Botanist of New South Wales, Australia; Dr. R. K. Buehrle, Superintendent of Schools, Lancaster, Pa.; F. F. Crevecoeur, Onaga, Kansas; C. W. Ernst, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Lewis, Brockton, Mass., and many others. Thousands of persons, also, have answered questions sent to them by the editors respecting particular subjects with which they were especially familiar. For all of this information, which has materially enriched the book and enhanced its accuracy, the grateful thanks of its makers are given.

W. T. H.

The publication of the returns of the last decennial censuses taken by the leading nations of the world has made available a great amount of statistical material that is now incorporated in the "Pronouncing Gazetteer." In addition to this, numerous changes and additions of a minor nature have been made throughout the book.

LIST OF AUTHORS QUOTED

AS AUTHORITY FOR, OR IN ILLUSTRATION OF, THE FORMS AND USES OF WORDS GIVEN IN THIS DICTIONARY.

☞ The books of the Bible, periodicals, and some works of anonymous or doubtful authorship, are cited by name only.

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Abp. Abbot . .	Abbot, Abp. George (English divine)	1562–1633
Abbott	Abbott, Benj. Vaughan. [*Law Dict.*]	1830–1890
Evelyn Abbott .	Abbott, Evelyn (Eng. classical writer)	1843–1901
F. F. Abbott .	Abbott, Frank Frost (Am. classical scholar)	1860–
L. Abbott . . .	Abbott, Lyman (Am. clergyman) . .	1835–
Abney	Abney, Sir. Wm. de Wiveleslie (English writer on photog.) . . .	1843–
A. C.	Appeal Cases.	
Academy . . .	The Academy (Eng. mag. of lit., science, and art, estab. 1869).	
Adair	Adair, James (Indian trader). [*Hist. of Am. Indians*, 1775.]	
John Adams's Diary [*Feb.*, 1763]	Adams, John (Pres. U. S.)	1735–1826
J. Q. Adams .	Adams, John Quincy (Pres. U. S.) .	1767–1848
Addison . . .	Addison, Joseph (Eng. essayist) . .	1672–1719
W. F. Adeney .	Adeney, Walter Frederick (Eng Biblical scholar).	
Adventurer . .	(English journal, 1752–1754).	
Æ., Æn. . . .	Æneid (Vergil)	
Ainsworth . .	Ainsworth, Robert (Eng lexicog.) .	1660–1743
W. H. Ainsworth	Ainsworth, Wm. Harrison (Eng. novelist)	1805–1882
Akenside . . .	Akenside, Mark (Eng. poet)	1721–1770
Albany Evening Journal . . .	(estab. 1830 by T. Weed).	
Alb. Eng. . . .	Albion's England (epic poem on Eng. history, by Wm. Warner, 1586.)	
C. W. Alcock .	Alcock, Charles William (Eng sporting editor)	1842–1907
Alden	Alden, Raymond Macdonald (Am. educator and author)	1873–
T. B. Aldrich .	Aldrich, Thomas Bailey (Am. author)	1836–1907
H B. Alexander	Alexander, Hartley Burr (Am psychologist)	1873–
P. P. Alexander	Alexander, Patrick Proctor (Scot author)	1824–1886
Alford	Alford, Henry, Dean of Canterbury (Eng. poet)	1810–1871
Alison	Alison, Sir Archibald (Brit. hist.) .	1792–1867
Allanson-Winn	Allanson-Winn, Rowland George Allanson (Eng. civil engineer) . . .	1855–
A. V. G. Allen .	Allen, Alex. Viets Griswold (Am. theologian)	1841–1908
C. F. R. Allen .	Allen, Clement Francis Romilly (Eng. Chinese scholar). [*The Book of Chinese Ballads*, 1891.]	
Jas. Lane Allen	Allen, James Lane (Am. novelist) . .	1849–
Allibone . . .	Allibone, Samuel Austin. [*Dict. of Authors*, Phila., 1886]	1816–1889
Allit. Poems .	Early English Alliterative Poems. [*The Pearl, Cleanness, Patience*] . .	14th c.
Am. Dial. Notes	Dialect Notes (publication of the American Dialect Society, estab. 1889).	
Amer. Cyc. . .	American Cyclopædia (Appleton's), with supplement, 1883.	
The American .	(a weekly journal pub. in Phila.).	
Ames	Ames, Fisher (Am. statesman) . . .	1758–1808
J. S. Ames . .	Ames, Jos. Sweetman (Am. physicist).	1864–
Anab.	Anabasis (Xenophon).	
Anacharsis . .	Anacharsis (Scythian philos.) . .	fl. 6th c. B C.
Ancren Riwle .	Ancren Riwle (an English monastic rule for anchoresses)	ab. 1225
Andrews . . .	Andrews, Ethan Allen (Am. scholar)	1787–1853
L. Andrews . .	Andrews, Lancelot (Eng. bishop) . .	1555–1626
Angus	Angus, Joseph (Eng. author) . . .	1816–1902
Anson	Anson, Lord. [*Voyage round the World* in 1740–44]	1697–1762
Ansted	Ansted, David Thomas (Eng. geol.) .	1814–1880
Ant. & Cleo. . .	Antony and Cleopatra (Shakespeare).	
Anti-Jacobin .	Anti-Jacobin Review and Mag. (Eng. pub., 1798–1821)	
A. P.	Ars Poetica (Horace).	
Apoc.	Apocalypse.	
App. Cas. . . .	Appeal Cases.	
Arbuthnot . .	Arbuthnot, John (Brit. author) . .	1667–1735
Duke of Argyll.	Argyll, Geo. John Douglas Campbell, eighth duke of (Brit. author) . .	1823–1900
Armstrong . .	Armstrong, John (Scot. phys. and poet)	1709–1779
Sir W. Armstrong	Armstrong, Sir Walter (Eng. art critic)	1850–
E. Arnold . .	Arnold, Sir Edwin (Eng. poet) . . .	1832–1904
M. Arnold . .	Arnold, Matthew (Eng. poet and essayist)	1822–1888
T. Arnold . .	Arnold, Thomas (Eng. historian) . .	1795–1842
Ars Amat. . . .	Ars Amatoria (Ovid).	
Ascham . . .	Ascham, Roger (Eng. scholar) . . .	1515–1568
Ash	Ash, John (Eng. lexicographer) . .	1724–1779
Ashby	Ashby, George (Eng. verse writer) .	13902–1475
Ashmole . . .	Ashmole, Elias (Eng. antiquary) . .	1617–1692
Astle	Astle, Thomas (Eng. antiquary) . .	1735–1803
Athenæum . .	Athenæum, The (Eng. mag. of lit. and fine arts, estab. 1828).	
E. Atkinson . .	Atkinson, Edward (Am political economist)	1827–1905
Atkinson (Ganot's Physics) . .	Atkinson, Edmund. [*Elementary Treatise on Physics*, ed. of 1902, transl. from Ganot's *Eléments de physique*.]	
Atlantic Monthly	The Atlantic Monthly (Am. lit. magazine, estab. in Boston, 1857).	
Atterbury . .	Atterbury, Francis (Eng. bishop) . .	1662–1732
E. L. Attwood .	Attwood, Ed. Lewis. [*War Ships*, 1904.]	
Aubrey . . .	Aubrey, John (Eng. antiquary) . . .	1626–1697
Audsley . . .	Audsley, George Aschdown (Eng. architect)	1838–
Audubon . . .	Audubon, John James (Am. naturalist)	1780–1851
Aunters of Arthur	Aunters of Arthur (an early Scot alliterative poem)	15th c.
Austen	Austen, Jane (Eng. novelist)	1775–1817
John Austin . .	Austin, John (Eng. jurist)	1790–1859
Mary Austin . .	Austin, Mary Hunter (Am. author) .	1868–
Aust. Jur. . . .	(John) Austin's Province of Jurisprudence, 1832.	
A V.	Authorized Version.	
Ayenbite of Inwyt	See *Dan Michel*	
Ayliffe	Ayliffe, John (Eng. jurist)	1676–1732
Aytoun	Aytoun, Wm. Edmonstoune (Scot. poet and essayist)	1813–1865
Bacon	Bacon, Francis, Baron Verulam (Eng. philos. and essayist)	1561–1626
L N. Badenoch	Badenoch, L. N. [*Romance of the Insect World*, 1899.]	
B, F. S. Baden-Powell . . .	Baden-Powell, Baden F. S. (Eng. soldier and writer)	1860–
Badmnton Library . .	(an English series of treatises on sports and pastimes, c. 1890).	
Baedeker . . .	Baedeker, Karl (Ger. publisher of guidebooks)	1801–1859
Baedeker (Reinhard Kekule).	Kekule von Stradonitz, Reinhard (Ger. archæologist). [Translation in Baedeker's *Guide for Southern Italy*]	1839–
Bagehot . . .	Bagehot, Walter (Eng. essayist and journalist)	1826–1877
Bailey	Bailey, Nathan (Eng lexicog.) . . .	? –1742
L. H. Bailey .	Bailey, Liberty Hyde (Am. horticulturist)	1858–
Bailey (Festus)	Bailey, Philip James (Eng. barrister). [*Festus*, 1839]	1816–1902
J. Baillie . . .	Baillie, Miss Joanna (Scot. poet) . .	1762–1851
Bain	Bain, Alex. (Scot. logician and psychologist)	1818–1903
Baker	Baker, Sir Richard (Eng. historian) .	1568?–1645
G. P. Baker. .	Baker, George Pierce (Am educator and writer)	1866–
I O. Baker . .	Baker, Ira Osborn (Am. civil engineer)	1853–
T. Baker . . .	Baker, Thomas (Eng. antiquary) . .	1656–1740
F. H. Balch . .	Balch, F. H. (Am novelist).	
J. M Baldwin .	Baldwin, James Mark (Am. psychologist)	1861–
Bale	Bale, John (Eng. bishop)	1495–1563
A. J. Balfour .	Balfour, Arthur James (Eng. writer) .	1848–
Balfour (Cyc. of India) . .	Balfour, Edward (Eng. surg.-gen.) [*Cyc. of India*, 3d ed., Lond., 1885.]	
Bancroft . . .	Bancroft, Geo. (Am. historian) . . .	1800–1891
B. & Ald. . . .	Barnewall and Alderson's Reports .	
Bannatyne MS.	The Bannatyne Manuscript of Early Scottish poems, compiled by George Bannatyne in 1568.	
Mrs. Barbauld .	Barbauld, Anna Letitia (Eng writer)	1743–1825
Barbour . . .	Barbour, John (Scot. poet and historian)	1316?–1395
Barclay . . .	Barclay, John (Scot. anatomist) . .	1760–1826
Barclay (Digest)	Barclay, John M. [*Digest of Rules of House of Rep., U. S.*]	
Baret	Baret, or Barret, John [*Alveary or Quadruple Dict.*, 1580]	? –1580?
Barham . . .	Barham, Richard Harris (Eng. divine and humorist)	1788–1845
S. Baring-Gould	Baring-Gould, Sabine (Eng. author) .	1834–
Lady Barker .	Barker, Mary Anne (Lady Broome) (Brit. colonial author)	? –1911
Barlow . . .	Barlow, Peter (Eng. math.)	1776–1862
Bp. Barlow . .	Barlow, Bp. Thomas (Eng divine) .	1607–1691
J. Barlow . .	Barlow, Joel (Am. poet)	1754–1812
Jane Barlow . .	Barlow, Jane (Ir. poet)	1860–
W. Barlow . .	Barlow, William (Eng. bishop) . . .	? –1613
Barn. & Cress., Barnw. & Cress.	Barnewall & Cresswell's Reports.	
Barnes . . .	Barnes, Robert (Eng. divine) . . .	1495–1540
D. H. Barnes .	Barnes, Daniel Henry (Am conchol.)	1755–1823
W. Barnes . .	Barnes, Wm. (Eng philol. and poet)	1800–1886
R. Barnfield .	Barnfield, Richard (Eng poet) . .	1574–1627
A. E. Barr . .	Barr, Amelia Edith (Eng.-Am. novelist)	1831–
Barrie	Barrie, James Matthew (Scot novelist)	1860–
Barrough . .	Barrough, Philip (Eng physician) .	fl 1590
Barrow . . .	Barrow, Isaac (Eng. theologian and mathematician)	1630–1677
S. J. Barrows .	Barrows, Samuel June (Am. clergyman and writer)	1845–1909
Bartlett . . .	Bartlett, John Russell. [*Dict of Americanisms*, N Y., 1848]	1805–1886
Bartlett, Fam. Quot. . . .	Bartlett, John (Am. publisher). [*Familiar Quotations*, 8th ed., 1883] .	1820–1905
Bastian . . .	Bastian, Henry Charlton (Eng. physician)	1837–
Bates	Bates, William (Eng. divine) . . .	1625–1699
Bateson . . .	Bateson, William (Eng. biologist) . .	1861–
Baxter	Baxter, Richard (Eng. divine) . . .	1615–1691
A. Baxter . .	Baxter, Andrew (Scot antiquary) .	16862–1750
Bayard	Bayard, James A. (Am. statesman) .	1767–1815
Bayne	Bayne, Peter (Scot author)	1830–1896
R. E. Beach .	Beach, Rex Ellingwood (Am. author and playwright)	1877–
Beaconsfield .	Beaconsfield, Benj. Disraeli, Earl of (Eng. statesman and author) . . .	1804–1881
L. S. Beale . .	Beale, Lionel Smith (Eng. physiol.) .	1828–1906
Beattie . . .	Beattie, James (Scot. poet)	1735–1803
Beau. & Fl., or *B. & Fl.* . .	Beaumont, Francis, & Fletcher, John.	
Beaumont . .	Beaumont, Joseph (Eng poet) . . .	1615–1699
F. Beaumont .	Beaumont, Francis (Eng dramatist).	1584–1616
Sir John Beaumont	Beaumont, Sir John (Eng. poet) . .	1582–1628
Beck (Draper's Dict.). . .	Beck, Samuel Wm. [*Draper's Dict.*, Lond., 1882.]	
Beckford . . .	Beckford, Wm. (Eng. author) . . .	1759–1844
P. Beckford .	Beckford, Peter (Eng. sportsman) .	1740–1811
Becon	Becon, Thomas (Eng reformer) . .	1512–1570
F. E. Beddard .	Beddard, Frank Evers (Eng. zoölogist)	1858–
Beddoes . . .	Beddoes, Thomas (Eng. physician) .	1760–1808
Beecher . . .	Beecher, Henry Ward (Am. preacher and orator)	1813–1887
L. Beecher . .	Beecher, Lyman (Am. clergyman) . .	1775–1863
H A. Beers . .	Beers, Henry Augustin (Am. literary critic and educator)	1847–
A. Behn . . .	Behn, Mrs Aphra (Eng dramatist, novelist, and poet)	1640–1689
Belknap . . .	Belknap, Jeremy (Am. historian) . .	1744–1798
A. M. Bell . .	Bell, Alex. Melville (Scot. deaf-mute instructor)	1819–1905
H. G Bell . .	Bell, Henry Glassford (Scot. writer) .	1803–1874
W. Belsham . .	Belsham, Wm. (Eng. historian) . . .	1752–1827
Benlowes . . .	Benlowes, Edward (Eng. poet) . . .	16032–1676
R. D Benn . .	Benn, R. Davis (Eng. writer). [*Style in Furniture*, 1904.]	
Chas E. Bennett . . .	Bennett, Charles Edwin (Am. educator)	1858–
John Bennett .	Bennett, John (Am. fiction writer). .	1865–
Dr G. Benson .	Benson, George (Eng. divine) . . .	1699–1763
Bentham . . .	Bentham, Jeremy (Eng. philos.) . .	1748–1832
Bentley . . .	Bentley, Richard (Eng. critic) . . .	1662–1742
B. Berenson .	Berenson, Bernhard (Am. writer of history and art criticism)	1865–
Beresford . .	Beresford, James (Eng. misc. writer)	1764–1840
Berkeley . . .	Berkeley, Geo. (Ir. bp. and philos.) .	1684–1753
J. Berkenhead .	Berkenhead, or Birkenhead, Sir John (Eng. journalist)	1616–1679
Ld. Berners . .	Berners, John Bourchier, Ld. (Eng. chan.). [*Trans. of Froissart*] . .	1469?–1532
Berzelius . . .	Berzelius, Baron Jöns Jakob (Swed. chem.)	1779–1848
W. Besant . .	Besant, Sir Walter (Eng. author) . .	1838–1901
Besant & Rice .	{Besant, Sir Walter. {Rice, James (Eng. novelist)	1844–1883
Betterton . . .	Betterton, Thomas (Eng. actor) . .	1635?–1710
Bp. Beveridge .	Beveridge, William (Eng. prelate and linguist)	1637–1708
Bib.	Bible.	
Bickerstaff . .	Bickerstaff, Isaac (Brit dramatist)	1735?–1788?
Birdwood . . .	Birdwood, Sir George Christopher Molesworth (Eng. writer on India)	1832–
A. Birrell . .	Birrell, Augustine (Eng. essayist and statesman)	1850–
The Birth of Merlin	The Birth of Merlin (Eliz. romantic comedy, by Wm Rowley, 1585?–1642?, in whole or in part).	
Bk. of Com. Prayer (Ch. of Eng.) . .	Book of Common Prayer (Church of England).	
Bk. of Com. Prayer (Prot. Episc. Ch., U. S.) . . .	Book of Common Prayer (Protestant Episcopal Church, U S.).	
Black.	Blackstone's Commentaries.	
Black or *W. Black* . . .	Black, William (Scot. novelist) . .	1841–1898
Blackmore . . .	Blackmore, Sir Richard (Eng. theologian and poet)	1650?–1729
R. D. Blackmore	Blackmore, Richard Doddridge (Eng. novelist)	1825–1900
Blackstone . .	Blackstone, Sir William (Eng jurist). [*Commentaries*]	1723–1780
Blackwood's or *Blackw Mag.*	Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (founded 1817).	
Blair	Blair, Hugh (Scot. divine and rhetor.)	1718–1800
R. Blair . . .	Blair, Robert (Scot. clerg. and poet) .	1699–1747
Blunejacke's Manual, U S. N.	Prepared by Lt. Ridley McLean (1902).	
S. L. Boardman	Boardman, Samuel L. (Am. writer). [*Handbook of the Turf*, 1900]	
Rolf Boldrewood . .	pseud. of Thomas Alexander Browne (Australian novelist)	1826–
Bolingbroke . .	Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, Viscount (Eng. statesman)	1678–1751
Bolland . . .	Bolland, Simpson. [*Encyclopedia of Founding*, 1901]	
James Bonar .	Bonar, James (Eng. polit. economist)	1852–
G. Borrow . .	Borrow, George (Eng. writer) . . .	1803–1881
Bosanquet . .	Bosanquet, Bernard (Eng. philos.) .	1848–
Boston Gazette, 1769	Boston Gazette (a weekly newspaper published in Boston in the 18th c).	
Boswell . . .	Boswell, James (biog. of Dr. Johnson)	1740–1795
C Boutell . .	Boutell, Charles (Eng. archæologist)	1812–1877
Bouvier . . .	Bouvier, John (Am. jurist). [*Law Dict.*]	1787–1851
Bowring . . .	Bowring, Sir John (Eng traveler and linguist)	1792–1872
Boyle	Boyle, Robert (Irish chemist) . . .	1627–1691
Boyse	Boyse, Samuel (Eng. poet)	1708–1749
Th Brabine . .	Brabine, Thomas, author of verses prefixed to Greene's *Menaphon* . .	fl. 1589
Bradf. Surr. .	Bradford's Surrogate Court Reports, N. Y.	
A. C. Bradley	Bradley, Andrew Cecil (Eng. writer).	1851–
Abp. Bramhall	Bramhall, Abp John (Eng. author) .	1593–1663
Sir J. Bramston	Bramston, Sir John (Eng govt. official)	1832–
Brande & C. .	Brande, Wm. Thos., and Cox, Geo. Wm. [*Dict of Sci., Lit., and Art*, Lond., 1875.]	
Brathwaite . .	Brathwaite, Richard (Eng. poet) . .	1588?–1673
Brende	Brende, John. [*Quintus Curtius*, Lond., 1553.]	
Brerewood . .	Brerewood, Edward (Eng. math. and anti.)	1565–1615
Breton	Breton, Nicholas (Eng. poet) . . .	1542?–1626?
Brevint . . .	Brevint, Daniel (Eng. divine) . . .	1616–1695
Brewer . . .	Brewer, Edward Cobham (Eng. compiler)	1810–1897
J. Bright . . .	Bright, John (Eng. statesman) . . .	1811–1889
Brimley . . .	Brimley, George (Eng. critic) . . .	1819–1857
C. A. Bristed .	Bristed, Charles Astor (Am. writer) .	1820–1874
British Pharm.	British Pharmacopœia.	
F. J. Britten .	Britten, F. J. [*Watch and Clock Makers' Handbook*, 1902.]	
Brome	Brome, Richard (Eng. dramatist) . .	? –1652
Bronson . . .	Bronson, Walter Cochrane (Am. educator and writer)	1862–
C. Brontë . .	Brontë, Charlotte (Eng. novelist) . .	1816–1855
Brooke (Eastford) . . .	Brooke, Wesley. [*Eastford, or Household Sketches*, Boston, 1855.]	
H. Brooke . .	Brooke, Henry (Eng. poet)	1706–1783
S. A. Brooke .	Brooke, Rev. Stopford Augustus (Eng. author)	1832–
Broom	Broom, Herbert (Eng. legal writer) .	1815–1882
Broome . . .	Broome, Wm. (Eng translator) . . .	1689–1745
Brougham . .	Brougham, Lord Henry (British statesman)	1778–1868
H. F Brown .	Brown, Horatio Robert Forbes (Eng. writer on Venice)	1854–
Dr. J. Brown .	Brown, John (Scot. physician and author)	1810–1882
J Allen Brown	Brown, John Allen. [*Paleolithic Man in Northwest Middlesex*, 1887.]	
J. B. Brown .	Brown, James Baldwin (Eng divine)	1820–1884
T. Brown . .	Brown, Tom (Eng. author)	1663–1704
T. E Brown .	Brown, Thomas Edward (Brit. schoolmaster and poet)	1830–1897
H. Browne . .	Browne, Henry Martin (Am. author). [*Handbook of Homeric Study*, 1905.]	
P. Browne . .	Browne, Peter (Eng bishop)	? –1735
T. Browne or *Thomas Browne* . .	Browne, Sir Thomas (Eng physician)	1605–1682
W. Browne . .	Browne, William (Eng. poet) . . .	1590–1645?
Browne & Behnke	{Browne, Lennox} [*The Child's* {Behnke, Emil. } *Voice*, 1885.]	
W. C. Brownell	Brownell, William Crary (Am. essayist)	1851–
Browning or *R. Browning* . .	Browning, Robert (Eng. poet) . . .	1812–1889
E. B. Browning or *Mrs. Browning* . . .	Browning, Eliz. Barrett (Eng. poet) .	1806–1861
Lauder Brunton	Brunton, Thomas Lauder (Scot. physician)	1844–

Semitics. Morris Jastrow, Jr., Ph. D., Professor of Semitic Languages, University of Pennsylvania.

South African terms. W. S. Logeman, Professor of Modern Languages in South African College, Cape Town, South Africa.

Synonyms. John L. Lowes, Ph. D., Professor of English, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., under the advisory supervision of George Lyman Kittredge, LL. D., Litt. D., Professor of English, Harvard University. Professor Kittredge has also given many valuable criticisms and suggestions respecting other parts of the work.

Veterinary terms. John Robbins Mohler, V. M. D., Chief of the Division of Pathology, United States Department of Agriculture.

Zoölogy. Willard Gibbs Van Name, Ph. D. Dr. Van Name's department has included the various branches of *Biology*, with the exception of Botany. He has also edited the terms in *Comparative and Human Anatomy, Embryology, Histology, Paleontology* (of animals), *Zoögeography*, and many minor subjects. In preparing the definitions of many general terms in biology involving ideas common to both Botany and Zoölogy, Mr. Pollard has collaborated with Dr. Van Name. For the latter half of the book he was assisted on the terms relating to birds, mammals, and zoögeography by Mr. Wilfred H. Osgood, now Assistant Curator of Mammalogy and Ornithology in the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill.; and on the general zoölogical and biological terms by Professor W. P. Hay, the head of the Biological Department of the Public Schools of the City of Washington, D. C.

There have also been connected with the work in a less formal way C. O. Sylvester Mawson, M. A., for many years a resident of India, who has furnished much information regarding East Indian words, and F. N. Robinson, Ph. D., Professor of English at Harvard University, who has answered a large number of questions respecting Gaelic words.

For the work of general revision, the office force has been made up as follows:

F. Sturges Allen, General Editor.

Revising Editors:

Hartley Burr Alexander, Ph. D., now Professor of Philosophy, University of Nebraska.
Edward Lathrop Engle, one of the editors of the New International Encyclopædia.
Harold Russell Griffith.
Lucius Hudson Holt, Ph. D., formerly Instructor in English, Yale University.
John R. Howard.
Frederick Wilkinson Kilbourne, Ph. D.
Percy Waldron Long, Ph. D., formerly Lecturer on English, Bryn Mawr College.
Alfred Dwight Sheffield, A. M., formerly Professor of English, University School, Cleveland, Ohio.
F. Horace Teall (as proof reader and editor).
Everett E. Thompson, A. M.
K. N. Washburn Jr.

Among other workers in the office have been Frank D. Stickney (formerly proof reader at the Riverside Press), Miss Annie L. Bailey, Miss Clara S. Hawes, Mrs. Horace E. Morrow.

Mention should also be made of the proof readers at the Riverside Press, and especially of Mr. George T. Elliot, the head reader on the work, not only for their technical skill but also for many valuable suggestions of a general character.

It is not practicable to give to the members of the staff the individual recognition they have merited for their loyalty and efficiency. But mention should be made of the especial service of Mr. Allen, the general editor. Equipped by a university and legal training, by experience on the editorial staff of the International, as head of the office staff that prepared its Supplement, and as editor of Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, — he has brought to the making of the New International a mastery of the principles and details of lexicography, a trained instinct serviceable alike in dealing with definitions and with men, an unstinted industry, and an entire devotion.

The editorial force has been fortunate in having as its business head Mr. A. G. Baker, who, besides exercising a general business supervision of the office, has acted as the representative of the publishers in the decision of matters involving questions of policy. He has also given the whole book as it progressed an understanding and critical examination that has contributed largely to its symmetry, accuracy, and effectiveness. For this he was eminently fitted by his experience in connection with the making of the revision of 1890 and the supplement of 1900, as well as by his broad intellectual interests, which have given him an unusual grasp of the conditions and needs of such work from the editorial standpoint and a sympathy with the ideals of the revisers.

Other Assistants. In addition to the office staff and special editors already mentioned, the book owes much to many correspondents scattered throughout the English-speaking world, who have from time to time sent to the publishers criticisms of the old International or suggestions of new words and meanings. Of especial importance have been the contributions of Professor J. M. Hart of Cornell University, who placed at the disposal of the editors a large accumulation of notes and of citations, chiefly from the earlier English authors. Much material also has been received from J. H. Maiden, Government Botanist of New South Wales, Australia; Dr. R. K. Buehrle, Superintendent of Schools, Lancaster, Pa.; F. F. Crevecoeur, Onaga, Kansas; C. W. Ernst, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Lewis, Brockton, Mass., and many others. Thousands of persons, also, have answered questions sent to them by the editors respecting particular subjects with which they were especially familiar. For all of this information, which has materially enriched the book and enhanced its accuracy, the grateful thanks of its makers are given.

W. T. H.

The publication of the returns of the last decennial censuses taken by the leading nations of the world has made available a great amount of statistical material that is now incorporated in the "Pronouncing Gazetteer." In addition to this, numerous changes and additions of a minor nature have been made throughout the book.

LIST OF AUTHORS QUOTED

AS AUTHORITY FOR, OR IN ILLUSTRATION OF, THE FORMS AND USES OF WORDS GIVEN IN THIS DICTIONARY.

☞ The books of the Bible, periodicals, and some works of anonymous or doubtful authorship, are cited by name only.

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Abp. Abbot	Abbot, Abp. George (English divine)	1562-1633
Abbott	Abbott, Benj. Vaughan. [*Law Dict.*]	1830-1890
Evelyn Abbott	Abbott, Evelyn (Eng. classical writer)	1843-1901
F. F. Abbott	Abbott, Frank Frost (Am. classical schol.)	1860-
L. Abbott	Abbott, Lyman (Am. clergyman)	1835-
Abney	Abney, Sir. Wm. de Wiveleslie (English writer on photog.)	1843-
A. C.	Appeal Cases.	
Academy	The Academy (Eng. mag. of lit., science, and art, estab. 1869).	
Adair	Adair, James (Indian trader). [*Hist. of Am. Indians*, 1775.]	
John Adams's Diary [Feb., 1763]	Adams, John (Pres. U. S.)	1735-1826
J. Q. Adams	Adams, John Quincy (Pres. U. S.)	1767-1848
Addison	Addison, Joseph (Eng. essayist)	1672-1719
W. F. Adeney	Adeney, Walter Frederick (Eng Biblical scholar)	
Adventurer	(English journal, 1752-1754).	
Æ., En.	Æneid (Vergil)	
Ainsworth	Ainsworth, Robert (Eng lexicog.)	1660-1743
W. H. Ainsworth	Ainsworth, Wm. Harrison (Eng. novelist)	1805-1882
Akenside	Akenside, Mark (Eng. poet)	1721-1770
Albany Evening Journal	(estab. 1830 by T. Weed).	
Alb. Eng.	Albion's England (epic poem on Eng. history, by Wm. Warner, 1586.)	
C. W. Alcock	Alcock, Charles William (Eng. sporting editor)	1842-1907
Alden	Alden, Raymond Macdonald (Am. educator and author)	1873-
T. B. Aldrich	Aldrich, Thomas Bailey (Am. author)	1836-1907
H B. Alexander	Alexander, Hartley Burr (Am psychologist)	1873-
P. P. Alexander	Alexander, Patrick Proctor (Scot author)	1824-1886
Alford	Alford, Henry, Dean of Canterbury (Eng. poet)	1810-1871
Alison	Alison, Sir Archibald (Brit. hist.)	1792-1867
Allanson-Winn	Allanson-Winn, Rowland George Allanson (Eng. civil engineer)	1855-
A. V. G. Allen	Allen, Alex. Viets Griswold (Am. theologian)	1841-1908
C. F. R. Allen	Allen, Clement Francis Romilly (Eng. Chinese scholar). [*The Book of Chinese Ballads*, 1891.]	
Jas. Lane Allen	Allen, James Lane (Am. novelist)	1848-
Allibone	Allibone, Samuel Austin. [*Dict. of Authors*, Phila., 1886]	1816-1889
Allit. Poems	Early English Alliterative Poems. [*The Pearl, Cleanness, Patience*]	14th c.
Am. Dial. Notes	Dialect Notes (publication of the American Dialect Society, estab. 1889).	
Amer. Cyc.	American Cyclopædia (Appleton's), with supplement, 1883.	
The American	(a weekly journal pub. in Phila.).	
Ames	Ames, Fisher (Am. statesman)	1758-1808
J. S. Ames	Ames, Jos. Sweetman (Am. physicist).	1864-
Anab.	Anabasis (Xenophon).	
Anacharsis	Anacharsis (Scythian philos.)	fl. 6th c. B. C.
Ancren Riwle	Ancren Riwle (an English monastic rule for anchoresses)	ab. 1225
Andrews	Andrews, Ethan Allen (Am. scholar)	1787-1858
L. Andrews	Andrews, Lancelot (Eng. bishop)	1555-1626
Angus	Angus, Joseph (Eng. author)	1816-1902
Anson	Anson, Ld. Geo. [*Voyage round the World* in 1740-44]	1697-1762
Ansted	Ansted, David Thomas (Eng. geol.)	1814-1880
Ant. & Cleo.	Antony and Cleopatra (Shakespeare).	
Anti-Jacobin	Anti-Jacobin Review and Mag. (Eng. pub., 1798-1821)	
A. P.	Ars Poetica (Horace).	
Apoc.	Apocalypse.	
App. Cas.	Appeal Cases.	
Arbuthnot	Arbuthnot, John (Brit. author)	1667-1735
Duke of Argyll.	Argyll, Geo. John Douglas Campbell, eighth duke of (Brit. author)	1823-1900
Armstrong	Armstrong, John (Scot. phys. and poet)	1709-1779
Sir W. Armstrong	Armstrong, Sir Walter (Eng. art critic)	1850-
E. Arnold	Arnold, Sir Edwin (Eng. poet)	1832-1904
M. Arnold	Arnold, Matthew (Eng poet and essayist)	1822-1888
T. Arnold	Arnold, Thomas (Eng. historian)	1795-1842
Ars Amat.	Ars Amatoria (Ovid).	
Ascham	Ascham, Roger (Eng. scholar)	1515-1568
Ash	Ash, John (Eng. lexicographer)	1724-1779
Ashby	Ashby, George (Eng. verse writer)	1390?-1475
Ashmole	Ashmole, Elias (Eng. antiquary)	1617-1692
Astle	Astle, Thomas (Eng. antiquary)	1735-1803
Athenæum	Athenæum, The (Eng. mag. of lit. and fine arts, estab. 1828).	
E. Atkinson	Atkinson, Edward (Am political economist)	1827-1905
Atkinson (Ganot's Physics).	Atkinson, Edmund. [*Elementary Treatise on Physics*, ed. of 1902, transl. from Ganot's *Éléments de physique.*]	
Atlantic Monthly	The Atlantic Monthly (Am. lit. magazine, estab. in Boston, 1857).	
Atterbury	Atterbury, Francis (Eng. bishop)	1662-1732
E. L. Attwood	Attwood, Ed. Lewis. [*War Ships*, 1904.]	
Aubrey	Aubrey, John (Eng. antiquary)	1626-1697
Audsley	Audsley, George Aschdown (Eng. architect)	1838-
Audubon	Audubon, John James (Am. naturalist)	1780-1851
Aunters of Arthur	Aunters of Arthur (an early Scot. alliterative poem)	15th c.
Austen	Austen, Jane (Eng. novelist)	1775-1817
John Austin	Austin, John (Eng. jurist)	1790-1859
Mary Austin	Austin, Mary Hunter (Am. author)	1868-
Aust. Jur.	(John) Austin's Province of Jurisprudence, 1832.	
A. V.	Authorized Version.	
Ayenbite of Inwyt	See *Dan Michel.*	
Aylife	Aylife, John (Eng. jurist)	1676-1732
Aytoun	Aytoun, Wm. Edmonstoune (Scot. poet and essayist)	1813-1865
Bacon	Bacon, Francis, Baron Verulam (Eng. philos. and essayist)	1561-1626
L. N. Badenoch	Badenoch, L. N. [*Romance of the Insect World*, 1899.]	
B. F. S. Baden-Powell	Baden-Powell, Baden F. S. (Eng. soldier and writer)	1860-
Badminton Library	(an English series of treatises on sports and pastimes, c. 1890).	
Baedeker	Baedeker, Karl (Ger. publisher of guidebooks)	1801-1859
Baedeker (Reinhard Kekule).	Kekule von Stradonitz, Reinhard (Ger. archæologist). [Translation in Baedeker's *Guide for Southern Italy*]	1839-
Bagehot	Bagehot, Walter (Eng. essayist and journalist)	1826-1877
Bailey	Bailey, Nathan (Eng lexicog.)	? -1742
L. H. Bailey	Bailey, Liberty Hyde (Am. horticulturist)	1858-
Bailey (Festus)	Bailey, Philip James (Eng. barrister). [*Festus*, 1839]	1816-1902
J. Baillie	Baillie, Miss Joanna (Scot. poet)	1762-1851
Bain	Bain, Alex. (Scot. logician and psychologist)	1818-1903
Baker	Baker, Sir Richard (Eng. historian)	1568?-1645
G. P. Baker.	Baker, George Pierce (Am educator and writer)	1866-
I. O. Baker	Baker, Ira Osborn (Am. civil engineer)	1853-
T. Baker	Baker, Thomas (Eng. antiquary)	1656-1740
F. H. Balch	Balch, F. H. (Am. novelist).	
J. M Baldwin	Baldwin, James Mark (Am. psychologist)	1861-
Bale	Bale, John (Eng. bishop)	1495-1563
A. J. Balfour	Balfour, Arthur James (Eng. writer)	1848-
Balfour (Cyc. of India)	Balfour, Edward (Eng. surg.-gen.) [*Cyc. of India*, 3d ed., Lond., 1885.]	
Bancroft	Bancroft, Geo. (Am. historian)	1800-1891
B. & Ald.	Barnewall and Alderson's Reports	
Bannatyne MS.	The Bannatyne Manuscript of Early Scottish poems, compiled by George Bannatyne in 1568.	
Mrs. Barbauld	Barbauld, Anna Letitia (Eng writer)	1743-1825
Barbour	Barbour, John (Scot. poet and historian)	1316?-1395
Barclay	Barclay, John (Scot. anatomist)	1760-1826
Barclay (Digest)	Barclay, John M. [*Digest of Rules of House of Rep., U. S.*]	
Baret	Baret, or Barret, John [*Alveary or Quadruple Dict.*, 1580]	? -1580?
Barham	Barham, Richard Harris (Eng. divine and humorist)	1788-1845
S. Baring-Gould	Baring-Gould, Sabine (Eng. author)	1834-
Lady Barker	Barker, Mary Anne (Lady Broome) (Brit. colonial author).	? -1911
Barlow	Barlow, Peter (Eng. math.)	1776-1862
Bp. Barlow	Barlow, Bp. Thomas (Eng divine)	1607-1691
J. Barlow	Barlow, Joel (Am. poet)	1754-1812
Jane Barlow	Barlow, Jane (Ir. poet)	1860-
W. Barlow	Barlow, William (Eng. bishop)	? -1613
Barn. & Cress. Barnew. & Cress.	Barnewall & Cresswell's Reports.	
Barnes	Barnes, Robert (Eng. divine)	1495-1540
D. H. Barnes	Barnes, Daniel Henry (Am conchol.)	1785-1828
W. Barnes	Barnes, Wm. (Eng philol. and poet)	1820-1886
R. Barnfield	Barnfield, Richard (Eng poet)	1574-1627
A. E. Barr	Barr, Amelia Edith (Eng.-Am. novelist)	1831-
Barrie	Barrie, James Matthew (Scot novelist)	1860-
Barrough	Barrough, Philip (Eng. physician)	fl 1590
Barrow	Barrow, Isaac (Eng. theologian and mathematician)	1630-1677
S. J. Barrows	Barrows, Samuel June (Am clergyman and writer)	1845-1909
Bartlett	Bartlett, John Russell. [*Dict of Americanisms*, N Y., 1848]	1805-1886
Bartlett, Fam. Quot.	Bartlett, John (Am. publisher). [*Familiar Quotations*, 8th ed., 1883]	1820-1905
Bastian	Bastian, Henry Charlton (Eng. physician)	1837-
Bates	Bates, William (Eng. divine)	1625-1699
Bateson	Bateson, William (Eng. biologist)	1861-
Baxter	Baxter, Richard (Eng. divine)	1615-1691
A. Baxter	Baxter, Andrew (Scot antiquary)	1686?-1750
Bayard	Bayard, James A. (Am. statesman)	1767-1815
Bayne	Bayne, Peter (Scot author)	1830-1896
R. E. Beach	Beach, Rex Ellingwood (Am author and playwright)	1877-
Beaconsfield	Beaconsfield, Benj. Disraeli, Earl of (Eng. statesman and author)	1804-1881
L. S. Beale	Beale, Lionel Smith (Eng. physiol.)	1828-1906
Beattie	Beattie, James (Scot. poet)	1735-1803
Beau. & Fl., or B. & Fl.	Beaumont, Francis, & Fletcher, John.	
Beaumont	Beaumont, Joseph (Eng poet)	1615-1699
F. Beaumont	Beaumont, Francis (Eng dramatist)	1584-1616
Sir John Beaumont	Beaumont, Sir John (Eng. poet)	1582-1628
Beck (Draper's Dict.)	Beck, Samuel Wm. [*Draper's Dict.*, Lond., 1882.]	
Beckford	Beckford, Wm. (Eng. author)	1759-1844
P. Beckford	Beckford, Peter (Eng. sportsman)	1740-1811
Becon	Becon, Thomas (Eng reformer)	1512-1570
F. E. Beddard	Beddard, Frank Evers (Eng. zoölogist)	1858-
Beddoes	Beddoes, Thomas (Eng. physician)	1760-1808
Beecher	Beecher, Henry Ward (Am. preacher and orator)	1813-1887
L. Beecher	Beecher, Lyman (Am. clergyman)	1775-1863
H. A. Beers	Beers, Henry Augustin (Am. literary critic and educator)	1847-
A. Behn	Behn, Mrs Aphra (Eng dramatist, novelist, and poet)	1640-1689
Belknap	Belknap, Jeremy (Am historian)	1744-1798
A. M. Bell	Bell, Alex. Melville (Scot. deaf-mute instructor)	1819-1905
H. G Bell	Bell, Henry Glassford (Scot. writer)	1803-1874
W. Belsham	Belsham, Wm. (Eng. historian)	1752-1827
Benlowes	Benlowes, Edward (Eng. poet)	1603?-1676
R D Benn	Benn, R. Davis (Eng. writer). [*Style in Furniture*, 1904.]	
Chas E. Bennett	Bennett, Charles Edwin (Am. educator)	1858-
John Bennett	Bennett, John (Am. fiction writer)	1865-
Dr G. Benson	Benson, George (Eng. divine)	1699-1763
Bentham	Bentham, Jeremy (Eng. philos.)	1748-1832
Bentley	Bentley, Richard (Eng. critic)	1662-1742
B. Berenson	Berenson, Bernhard (Am. writer of history and art criticism)	1865-
Beresford	Beresford, James (Eng. misc. writer)	1764-1840
Berkeley	Berkeley, Geo. (Ir. bp. and philos.)	1684-1753
J. Berkenhead	Berkenhead, or Birkenhead, Sir John (Eng. journalist)	1616-1679
Ld. Berners	Berners, John Bourchier, Ld. (Eng. chan.). [*Trans. of Froissart*]	1469?-1532
Berzelius	Berzelius, Baron Jöns Jakob (Swed. chem.)	1779-1848
W. Besant	Besant, Sir Walter (Eng. author)	1838-1901
Besant & Rice	Besant, Sir Walter. Rice, James (Eng. novelist)	1844-1882
Betterton	Betterton, Thomas (Eng. actor)	1635?-1710
Bp. Beveridge	Beveridge, William (Eng. prelate and linguist)	1637-1708
Bib.	Bible.	
Bickerstaff	Bickerstaff, Isaac (Brit dramatist)	1735?-1788?
Birdwood	Birdwood, Sir George Christopher Molesworth (Eng. writer on India)	1832-
A. Birrell	Birrell, Augustine (Eng. essayist and statesman)	1850-
The Birth of Merlin	The Birth of Merlin (Eliz. romantic comedy, by Wm Rowley, 1585?-1642?, in whole or in part).	
Bk. of Com. Prayer (Ch. of Eng.)	Book of Common Prayer (Church of England).	
Bk. of Com. Prayer (Prot. Episc. Ch., U. S.)	Book of Common Prayer (Protestant Episcopal Church, U S.).	
Black	Blackstone's Commentaries.	
Black or W. Black	Black, William (Scot. novelist)	1841-1898
Blackmore	Blackmore, Sir Richard (Eng. theologian and poet)	1650?-1729
R. D. Blackmore	Blackmore, Richard Doddridge (Eng. novelist)	1825-1900
Blackstone	Blackstone, Sir William (Eng jurist). [*Commentaries*]	1723-1780
Blackwood's or Blackw Mag.	Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (founded 1817).	
Blair	Blair, Hugh (Scot. divine and rhetor.)	1718-1800
R. Blair	Blair, Robert (Scot. clerg. and poet)	1699-1747
Blunejacket's Manual, U S. N.	Prepared by Lt. Ridley McLean (1902).	
S. L. Boardman	Boardman, Samuel L. (Am. writer). [*Handbook of the Turf*, 1900.]	
Rolf Boldrewood	pseud. of Thomas Alexander Browne (Australian novelist)	1826-
Bolingbroke	Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, Viscount (Eng. statesman)	1678-1751
Bolland	Bolland, Simpson. [*Encyclopedia of Founding*, 1901.]	
James Bonar	Bonar, James (Eng. polit. economist)	1852-
G. Borrow	Borrow, George (Eng. writer)	1803-1881
Bosanquet	Bosanquet, Bernard (Eng. philos.)	1848-
Boston Gazette, 1769	Boston Gazette (a weekly newspaper published in Boston in the 18th c.).	
Boswell	Boswell, James (biog. of Dr. Johnson)	1740-1795
C Boutell	Boutell, Charles (Eng. archæologist)	1812-1877
Bouvier	Bouvier, John (Am. jurist). [*Law Dict.*]	1787-1851
Bowring	Bowring, Sir John (Eng traveler and linguist)	1792-1872
Boyle	Boyle, Robert (Irish chemist)	1627-1691
Boyse	Boyse, Samuel (Eng. poet)	1708-1749
Th Brabine	Brabine, Thomas, author of verses prefixed to Greene's *Menaphon*	fl. 1589
Bradf. Surr.	Bradford's Surrogate Court Reports, N. Y.	
A. C. Bradley	Bradley, Andrew Cecil (Eng writer)	1851-
Abp. Bramhall	Bramhall, Abp John (Eng. author)	1593-1663
Sir J. Bramston	Bramston, Sir John (Eng govt. official)	1832-
Brande & C.	Brande, Wm. Thos., and Cox, Geo. Wm. [*Dict of Sci., Lit., and Art*, Lond., 1875.]	
Brathwaite	Brathwaite, Richard (Eng. poet)	1588?-1673
Brende	Brende, John. [*Quintus Curtius*, Lond., 1553.]	
Brerewood	Brerewood, Edward (Eng. math. and antiq.)	1565-1615
Breton	Breton, Nicholas (Eng. poet)	1542?-1626?
Brevint	Brevint, Daniel (Eng. divine)	1616-1695
Brewer	Brewer, Edward Cobham (Eng compiler)	1810-1897
J. Bright	Bright, John (Eng. statesman)	1811-1889
Brimley	Brimley, George (Eng. critic)	1819-1857
C. A. Bristed	Bristed, Charles Astor (Am. writer)	1820-1874
British Pharm.	British Pharmacopœia.	
F. J Britten	Britten, F. J. [*Watch and Clock Makers' Handbook*, 1902.]	
Brome	Brome, Richard (Eng. dramatist)	? -1652
Bronson	Bronson, Walter Cochrane (Am. educator and writer)	1862-
C. Brontë	Brontë, Charlotte (Eng. novelist)	1816-1855
Brooke (Eastford)	Brooke, Wesley. [*Eastford, or Household Sketches*, Boston, 1855.]	
H. Brooke	Brooke, Henry (Eng. poet)	1706-1783
S. A. Brooke	Brooke, Rev. Stopford Augustus (Eng. author)	1832-
Broom	Broom, Herbert (Eng. legal writer)	1815-1882
Broome	Broome, Wm. (Eng translator)	1689-1745
Brougham	Brougham, Lord Henry (British statesman)	1778-1868
H F Brown	Brown, Horatio Robert Forbes (Eng. writer on Venice)	1854-
Dr. J. Brown	Brown, John (Scot. physician and author)	1810-1882
J Allen Brown	Brown, John Allen. [*Paleolithic Man in Northwest Middlesex*, 1887.]	
J. B. Brown	Brown, James Baldwin (Eng divine)	1820-1884
T. Brown	Brown, Tom (Eng. author)	1663-1704
T. E Brown	Brown, Thomas Edward (Brit. schoolmaster and poet)	1830-1897
H. Browne	Browne, Henry Martin (Am. author). [*Handbook of Homeric Study*, 1905.]	
P Browne	Browne, Peter (Eng bishop)	? -1735
T. Browne or Thomas Browne	Browne, Sir Thomas (Eng physician)	1605-1682
W. Browne	Browne, William (Eng. poet)	1590-1645?
Browne & Behnke	Browne, Lennox. [*The Child's Voice*, 1885.] Behnke, Emil.	
W. C. Brownell	Brownell, William Crary (Am. essayist)	1851-
Browning or R. Browning	Browning, Robert (Eng. poet)	1812-1889
E. B. Browning or Mrs. Browning	Browning, Eliz. Barrett (Eng. poet)	1806-1861
Lauder Brunton	Brunton, Thomas Lauder (Scot. physician)	1844-

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Bryant.	Bryant, William Cullen (Am. poet).	1794-1878
J. Bryant.	Bryant, Jacob (Eng. theol. and mythol. writer)	1715-1804
James Bryce	Bryce, James (Eng. publicist and statesman)	1838-
Brydges	Brydges, Sir Samuel Egerton (Eng. bibliographer)	1762-1837
Buchanan	Buchanan, James. [*Dict.*, 1737.]	
C. Buchanan	Buchanan, Claudius (Scot. divine)	1766-1815
J. Buchanan	Buchanan, James (Pres. U. S.)	1791-1868
W. M. Buchanan	Buchanan, W. M. [*Technological Dict.*, Lond., 1846.]	
Sir G. Buck	Buck, Sir George (Eng. historian)	? -1623
Buckland	Buckland, William, Dean of Westminster (geol. and paleon.)	1784-1856
Buckle	Buckle, Henry Thomas (Eng. hist.)	1821-1862
A. B. Buckley	Buckley, Arabella Burton (Eng. scientific writer)	1840-
Buckminster	Buckminster, Joseph Stevens (Am. Unitarian divine)	1784-1812
Budgell	Budgell, Eustace (Eng. writer)	1685-1736
Bp. Bull	Bull, Bp. George (Eng. theologian)	1634-1710
F. T. Bullen	Bullen, Frank Thomas (Eng. sea writer)	1857-
Bull. U. S. Dept. Agric.	See *U. S. Dept. Agric. Bull.*	
Bulwer	See *Ld. Lytton.*	
Bunyan	Bunyan, John (English preacher). [*Pilgrim's Progress*]	1628-1688
John Burgess or J. W. Burgess	Burgess, John William (Am. publicist)	1844-
Burke	Burke, Edmund (Eng. statesman)	1729-1797
Ld. Burleigh	Burleigh, or Burghley, Lord, Wm. Cecil (Eng. statesman)	1520-1598
Burnet or Bp. Burnet	Burnet, Bp. Gilbert (Scot. historian)	1643-1715
T. Burnet	Burnet, Thomas (Eng. writer). [*Theory of the Earth*]	1635-1715
Miss Burney	Burney, Frances (Madame d'Arblay) (Eng. novelist)	1752-1840
Burns	Burns, Robert (Scot. poet)	1759-1796
Burrill	Burrill, Alexander Mansfield. [*Law Dict.*, N. Y., 1850]	1807-1869
J. Burroughs	Burroughs, John (Am. nat. and essayist)	1837-
Burrow	Burrow, Sir James. [*Reports in King's Bench*, 1756-72]	1701-1782
Burton	Burton, Robert (Eng. philos.). [*Anat. of Melancholy*].	1577-1640
R. F. Burton	Burton, Sir Richard Francis (Eng. traveler)	1821-1890
Busby	Busby, Thomas (Eng. mus. writer)	1755-1838
H. Bushnell	Bushnell, Horace (Am. clergyman)	1802-1876
Butcher (Aristotle)	Butcher, Samuel Henry (Lr. classicist and educator). [Trans. *Aristotle's Theory of Poetry and the Fine Arts*, 1902].	1850-1910
Butchers' Advocate	Butchers' Advocate & Market Journal (Am. weekly trade journal, estab. 1879).	
Butler	Butler, Samuel (Eng. poet)	1612-1680
Bp. Butler	Butler, Bp. Joseph (Eng. theol.)	1692-1752
W. A. Butler	Butler, William Allen (Am. lawyer and poet)	1825-1902
J. Byrne	Byrne, James. [*Eng. Language*, Lond., 1885.]	
Byrom	Byrom, John (Eng. poet)	1691-1763
Byron	Byron, George Noel Gordon, Lord (Eng. poet)	1788-1824
G. W. Cable	Cable, Geo. W. (Am. writer)	1844-
H. Caine	Caine, Thomas Henry Hall (Brit. novelist)	1853-
Caird	Caird, John (Scot. clergyman)	1820-1898
Cairnes	Cairnes, John Elliot (Eng. pol. econ.)	1823-1875
Calamy	Calamy, Edm. (Eng. divine)	1600-1666
Calvin's Institutes	Calvin, John (Fr. Prot. reformer at Geneva). [*Institutes of the Christian Religion*, 1536.]	
Cambridge Nat. Hist.	Cambridge Natural History (A natural history of the animal kingdom, 10 vols., ed. by S. F. Harmer and A. E. Shipley).	
Camden	Camden, Wm. (Eng. antiquarian)	1551-1623
W. M. Camp	Camp, Walter Mason (Am. engineer and author). [*Notes on Track*, 1903.]	
Campbell	Campbell, Thomas (Brit. poet)	1777-1844
G. Campbell	Campbell, Geo. (Scot. divine)	1719-1796
H. H. Campbell	Campbell, Harry Huse (Am. metallurgist)	1859-
C. & T.	Creighton & Titchener (J. E. Creighton and E. B. Titchener, translators of W. Wundt's *Human and Animal Psychology*, 1896).	
Capgrave	Capgrave, John (Eng. historian)	1393-1464
Carew	Carew, Richard (Eng. antiq.). [*Survey of Cornwall*, Lond., 1602]	1555-1620
T. Carew	Carew, Thomas (Eng. poet)	1598?-1639?
Bp. of Carlisle	Carlisle, Harvey Goodwin, Bp. of	1818-1891
Carlton	Carlton, Robert, pseud. of B. R. Hall (Am. writer)	1798-1863
Carlyle	Carlyle, Thomas (Brit. essayist and historian)	1795-1881
Jane W. Carlyle	Carlyle, Jane Baillie (b. Welsh) (Eng. writer)	1801-1866
Carpenter	Carpenter, Wm. Benj. (Eng physiol.)	1813-1885
R. C. Carpenter	Carpenter, Rolla Clinton (Am. experimental engineer)	1852-
H. K. Carroll	Carroll, Henry King (Am. writer)	1848-
L. Carroll	Carroll, Lewis, pseud. of C. L. Dodgson (Eng. writer)	1832-1898
Susan N. Carter	Carter, Susan (b. Nichols) (Am. writer on art)	
Col. W. H. Carter	Carter, William Harding (Am. army officer and writer)	1851-
Paul Carus	Carus, Dr. Paul (Ger. philos. writer in U. S.)	1852-
H. F. Cary	Cary, Henry F. (English poet and translator)	1772-1844
Thos. Case	Case, Thomas (Eng. educator).	
Egerton Castle	Castle, Egerton (Eng. novelist and miscellaneous writer)	1858-
Catechism of R. C. Ch.	Catechism of the Roman Catholic Church.	
Cath. Angl.	Catholicon Anglicum, an English-Latin dict. (dated) 1483.	
Cath. Dict.	A Catholic Dictionary (by William E. Addis and Thomas Arnold. 1883, revised 1893).	
Caton	Caton, John Dean (Am. author)	1812-
W. R. Cattelle	Cattelle, W. R. (Am. writer on gems). [*Precious Stones*, 1903.]	
Caulfeild & S. (Dict. of Needlework)	Caulfeild, S. F. A., & Saward, Blanche C. [*Dict. of Needlework*, Lond., 1885.]	
Caussin (tr.)	Caussin, Nicolas (Fr. theologian). [*Holy Court*, tr. by T. H., 1626]	1583-1651
Cavendish	Cavendish, Geo. (Eng. author)	1500-1561?
M. Cawein	Cawein, Madison Julius (Am. writer)	1865-
Cawthorn	Cawthorn, James (Eng. poet)	1719-1761
Caxton	Caxton, Wm. (first Eng. printer)	1422?-1491
C. C. A.	Circuit Court of Appeals.	
Cecil	Cecil, Robert, Earl of Salisbury (Eng. statesman)	1563?-1612
Census of India	Census of India, 1901.	
Cent. Dict.	The Century Dictionary (1890).	
Mrs. Centlivre	Centlivre, Susanna (Eng. dramatist)	1667?-1723
The Century or Century Mag.	The Century Illust. Monthly Mag. (estab. in N. Y., 1881).	
Ch.	English Chancery Cases.	
H. Munro Chadwick	Chadwick, Hector Munro (Eng. legal writer). [*Studies on Anglo-Saxon Institutions*, 1905.]	
J. W. Chadwick	Chadwick, John White (Am. Unit. clergyman)	1840-1904
Chalkhill	Chalkhill, John, perhaps pseud. of Izaac Walton.	
Chalmers	Chalmers, Thomas (Scot. divine)	1780-1847
B. H. Chamberlain	Chamberlain, Basil Hall (Eng. writer on Japan)	1850-
Chambers	Chambers, William (1800-1883) and Robert (1802-1871) (Scot. compilers and publishers).	
E. K. Chambers	Chambers, Edmund Kerchever (Eng. educator)	1866-
Robert Chambers	Chambers, Robert William (Am. author and artist)	1865-
Chambers's Encyc.	Chambers's Encyclopedia, 1860-1868.	
Channing	Channing, Wm. Ellery (Am. Unit. divine)	1780-1842
Chapman	Chapman, Geo. (Eng. dramatist and poet)	1559?-1634
Sir John Chardin	Chardin, Sir John (Fr. traveler)	1643-1713
Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat	Chasseloup-Laubat, Marquis François de (Fr. general)	1754-1833
Ld. Chatham	Chatham, Wm. Pitt, Lord (Eng. statesman)	1708-1778
Chatterton	Chatterton, Thomas (Eng. poet)	1752-1770
Chaucer	Chaucer, Geoffrey (Eng. poet)	1340?-1400
Chaucer (Boethius)	Chaucer, Geoffrey (Eng. poet). [Transl. *De Consolatione Philosophiæ* of Boethius, c. 1377-81.]	
Chaucer's Dream	(poem formerly attrib. to Chaucer).	
John Vance Cheney	Cheney, John Vance (Am. librarian and poet)	1848-
Ld. Chesterfield	Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope, Lord. [*Letters*]	1694-1773
Chevy Chase	(Eng. ballad, in Percy's *Reliques*).	
Cheyne	Cheyne, Geo. (Scot. phys. and phil.)	1671-1743
T. K. Cheyne	Cheyne, Thomas Kelly (Eng. clergyman and Biblical critic)	1841-
F. J. Child	Child, Francis James (Am. scholar in Chaucer and Eng. Ballads)	1825-1896
Sir J. Child	Child, Sir Josiah (Eng. economist)	1630-1699
Chillingworth	Chillingworth, Wm. (Eng. divine and controversialist)	1602-1644
Chipman	Chipman, Nathaniel (Am. jurist)	1752-1843
Chitty	Chitty, Joseph (Eng. jurist)	1776-1841
R. Choate	Choate, Rufus (Am. orat and jur)	1799-1859
Chronicles of Battel Abbey (Lower's trans.)	The Chronicles of Battel Abbey, 1066-1176 (trans. by Mark Antony Lower, 1851).	
A. H. Church	Church, Arthur Herbert (Eng. chem.)	1834-
Churchill	Churchill, Chas. (Eng. poet and sat.)	1731-1764
Cibber	Cibber, Colley (Eng. dramatist and actor)	1671-1757
Cicero	Cicero, Marcus Tullius (Roman orator, essayist, and statesman)	n. c. 106-43.
Civ. Rights Cas.	Civil Rights Cases	
Cl. & F.	Clark & Finnelly's Reports.	
Clarendon	Clarendon, Edward Hyde, first earl of (Eng. historian)	1609-1674
D. A. Clark	Clark, Daniel A. (Am. divine)	1779-1840
D. K. Clark	Clark, Daniel Kinnear (Eng. civil engineer)	? -1896
H. Clark	Clark, Hugh. [*An Introduction to Heraldry*, ed. by J. R. Planché, 1899.]	
J. B. Clark	Clark, John Bates (Am. pol. econ.)	1847-
Clarke	Clarke, Henry Hyde (Eng. philol.)	1815-1895
Cowden Clarke	Clarke, Charles C. (Eng. writer)	1787-1877
M. A. H. Clarke	Clarke, Marcus Andrew Hislop (Australian journalist and novelist)	1846-1881
Mary Cowden Clarke	Clarke, Mary Victoria Cowden (Eng. author)	1809-1898
S. Clarke	Clarke, Samuel (Eng. philosopher)	1675-1729
Cleanness	See *Allit. Poems.*	
A. M. Clerke	Clerke, Agnes Mary (Eng. astronomer)	1842-1907
Cleveland	Cleveland, John (Eng. poet)	1613-1658
W. K. Clifford	Clifford, Wm. Kingdon (Eng. phil.)	1845-1879
Clifton	Clifton, William (Am. poet)	1772-1799
Clough	Clough, Arthur Hugh (Eng. poet)	1819-1861
F. F. Cobbe	Cobbe, Frances Power (Brit writer)	1822-1904
Lord Cockburn	Cockburn, Ld. Henry Thomas (Scot. jurist)	1779-1854
Cockeram	Cockeram, Henry. [*Eng. Dict.*, 1632]	
Cogan	Cogan, Thomas (Eng. physician and divine). [*The Passions*]	1736-1818
Coke	Coke, Sir Edward. [*Laws of Eng., including Coke on Littleton*]	1552-1634
Coleridge	Coleridge, Samuel T. (Eng. poet)	1772-1834
Collection of Records	Title to a Collection of Records (cited *Cro. Jac.* 646)	
Collier	Collier, Jeremy (Eng. divine)	1650-1726
Lord Collingwood	Collingwood, Lord Cuthbert (Eng. admiral)	1750-1810
Collins	Collins, Wm. (Eng. poet)	1721-1759
W. Collins	Collins, Wm. Wilkie (Eng. novelist)	1824-1889
Colman	Colman, Geo., the Younger (Eng. dramatic poet)	1762-1836
A. R. Colquhoun	Colquhoun, Archibald Ross (Brit. traveler and author)	1848-
P. Colquhoun	Colquhoun, Patrick (Scot. statis.)	1745-1820
Sidney Colvin	Colvin, Sidney (Eng. author)	1845-
G. Combe	Combe, Geo. (Scot. phrenol. writer)	1788-1858
Comber	Comber, Thos. (Dean of Durham)	1644-1699
Comm.	Commentaries (Stephen's). See *Stephen's Comm.*	
Com. of Err.	Comedy of Errors (Shakespeare).	
Compton	Compton, Henry (Eng. bishop)	1632-1713
C. R. Conder	Conder, Claude Regnier (Eng. mil. engineer and writer on Palestine)	1848-1910
H. G. Cone	Cone, Helen Gray (Am. educator and verse writer)	1859-
Congreve	Congreve, Wm (Eng. dram. poet)	1670-1729
J. Conington	Conington, John (Eng. transl.)	1825-1869
Ralph Connor	pseud. of Charles William Gordon (Can. clergyman and novelist)	1860-
Constitution of Massachusetts	Constitution of Massachusetts, adopted, 1780	
Constitution of U.S. or Const. of the U. S.	Constitution of the United States (framed in the Federal Convention, 1787).	
Contemp. Rev.	Contemporary Review (founded in London, 1866).	
Cook	Cook, Capt. Jas. (Eng. navigator)	1728-1779
A. S. Cook	Cook, Albert Stanburrough (Am. philologist)	1853-
Joseph Cook	Cook, Joseph (Am. Cong. clergyman and lecturer)	1838-1901
O. F. Cook	Cook Orator Fuller (Am. biologist)	1867-
M. C. Cooke	Cooke, Mordecai Cubitt (Eng. bot.)	1825-
T. Cooke	Cooke, Thomas (Eng. poet and author)	1703-1756
Cooley	Cooley, Thos. M. (Am. lawyer, ed. Story's and Blackstone's Comm.)	1824-1898
Cooper	Cooper, Jas. Fenimore (Am. nov.)	1789-1851
Cope	Cope, Edward Drinker (Am. nat.)	1840-1897
Cor.	Coriolanus (Shakespeare); Corinthians.	
J. Corbin	Corbin, John (Am. writer)	1870-
J. H. Cornell	Cornell, John Henry (Am. musician)	1828-1894
B. Cornwall	Cornwall, Barry, pseud. of B. W. Procter (Eng. poet)	1787-1874
The Coronation	(a comedy of 17th cent., either by John Fletcher or by Shirley).	
Coryate	Coryate, Thomas (Eng. traveler and writer)	1577?-1617
Bp. Cosin	Cosin, John (Eng. author)	1594-1672
Cotgr. or *Cotgrave*	Cotgrave, Randle (Eng. lexicog.)	? -1634
Cotton	Cotton, Chas. (Eng. trans. and poet)	1630-1687
Coues	Coues, Elliott (Am. naturalist)	1842-1899
Court of Love	(a poem attributed to Chaucer).	
Courthope	Courthope, Wm. John (Eng. writer)	1842-
Coventry	Coventry, Henry (Eng. writer)	1710?-1752
Coverdale	Coverdale, Miles (Eng. divine)	1488-1568
Cov. Myst.	Coventry Mysteries (a series of 42 mystery plays performed at Coventry from an early date to about 1591).	
Cowell	Cowell, John (Eng jurist)	1554-1611
Cowley	Cowley, Abraham (Eng. poet)	1618-1667
Cowper	Cowper, William (Eng. poet)	1731-1800
Kenyon Cox	Cox, Kenyon (Am. painter)	1856-
Bp. Coxe	Coxe, Arthur Cleveland (Am. poet)	1818-1896
W. Coxe	Coxe, Wm. (Eng. hist. writer)	1747-1828
Cozzens	Cozzens, Fred. S. (Am. writer)	1818-1869
Crabb	Crabb, Geo. (Eng. lexicog.). [*Syn.*]	1778-1851
Crabbe	Crabbe, Geo. (Eng. poet)	1754-1832
B. Cracroft	Cracroft, Bernard (Eng. essayist)	1820?-1888
C. E. Craddock	Craddock, Charles Egbert, pseud. of Mary N. Murfree (Am. novelist)	1850-
Craig	Craig, John. [*Eng. Dict.*, Lond., 1852.]	
A. Craig	Craig, Alexander (Scottish poet)	1604-1631
Crake	Crake, Rev. Lillie (Scot. writer)	1795-1866
C. P. Cranch	Cranch, Christopher Pearse (Am. poet and painter)	1813-1892
Stephen Crane	Crane, Stephen (Am. story-writer)	1870-1900
Cranmer	Cranmer, Thomas (Eng. reformer)	1489-1556
Crashaw	Crashaw, Richard (Eng. poet)	1613?-1649
Creech	Creech, Thomas (Eng. translator)	1659-1701
The Critic	The Critic (magazine of lit. and art, New York, 1881-1906).	
Cro. Car.	Croke's Reports *tempore* Chas. I.	
David Crockett	Crockett, David (Am. pioneer and politician)	1786-1836
Croly	Croly, Geo. (Brit. divine and poet)	1780-1860
Oliver Cromwell	Cromwell, Oliver (lord protector of the Eng. Commonwealth)	1599-1658
W. L. Cross	Cross, Wilbur Lucius (Am. educator and writer)	1862-
S. M. Crothers	Crothers, Samuel McChord (Am. clergyman and author)	1857-
Cudworth	Cudworth, Ralph (Eng. divine and philosopher)	1617-1688
W. Cullen	Cullen, Wm. (Scot med. writer)	1712-1790
Cumont (Mc-Cormack)	Cumont, Franz Valery Marie (Fr. Orientalist). [*The Mysteries of Mithra*, trans. by T. J. MacCormack]	1868-
J. Cunningham	Cunningham, John (Irish poet)	1729-1773
Curran	Curran, John Philpot (Irish orator)	1750-1817
Current Literature	(Monthly lit. mag., New York, estab. 1888)	
C. W. Currier	Currier, Charles Warren (Am. R. C. clergyman and ecclesiastical writer)	1857-
Cursor Mundi	(a metrical version of the Old and New Testaments, interspersed with legends, about 1320)	
G. T. Curtis	Curtis, Geo. Ticknor (Am. lawyer and author)	1812-1894
G. W. Curtis	Curtis, Geo. W. (Am. author and ed.)	1824-1892
Cush.	Cushing's Reports (Massachusetts).	
Cussans	Cussans, John Edwin. [*Handbook of Heraldry*, Lond., 1893.]	
C. A. Cutter	Cutter, Charles Ammi (Am. librarian)	1837-1903
Cuvier	Cuvier, Georges Chrétien L. F. D., Baron (Fr. naturalist)	1769-1832
Cycl. of India	The Cyclopædia of India and of Eastern and Southern Asia (by Edw. Balfour, 3d ed., 1885).	
Cyc. Med.	Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine, (1833-35, ed. by A. Tweedie, John Forbes, and John Conolly).	
D. Daggett	Daggett, David (Am. jurist)	1764-1851
Dak.	Dakota Reports.	
R. W. Dale	Dale, Robert William (Eng. Independent minister)	1829-1895
Dall.	Dallas's Reports, U. S. Supreme Court and Pennsylvania Courts.	
Dalton	Dalton, John Call (Am. physician)	1825-1889
H. J. W. Dam	Dam, Henry Jackson Wells (Am. dramatist)	1868-1906
Dampier	Dampier, Wm. (Eng. navigator)	1652-1715
Dana	Dana, James Dwight (Am. geol.)	1813-1895
E. S. Dana	Dana, Edward S. (Am. mineral.)	1849-
R. H. Dana, Jr.	Dana, Richard Henry, Jr. [*Two Years before the Mast*]	1815-1882
Daniel	Daniel, Samuel (Eng. poet and hist.)	1562-1619
G. Daniel	Daniel, George (Eng. poet)	1616-1657
Dante	Dante (Durante), Alighieri (It. poet)	1265-1321
D'Anville (Trans.)	D'Anville, Jean B. B. (Fr. geog.)	1697-1782
Mad. D'Arblay	D'Arblay, Frances Burney, Madame (Eng. novelist)	1752-1840
W. Darlington	Darlington, Wm. (Am. botanist)	1782-1863
Alex. Darroch	Darroch, Alexander (Eng educator)	1863-
Darwin	Darwin, Chas. Robt. (Eng. nat.)	1809-1882
E. Darwin	Darwin, Erasmus (Eng. bot. and poet)	1731-1802
Dasent	Dasent, Sir George Webbe (Eng., Norse, and Icel. scholar)	1820-1896
Davenant	Davenant, Sir Wm. (Eng. dram.)	1606-1668
S. Davidson	Davidson, Samuel (Brit. bib. critic)	1806-1899
Davies (with name of work)	Davies, John, of Hereford (Eng. poet)	1565?-1618
Davies or Sir J. Davies	Davies, Sir John (Eng. atty. gen. and poet)	1569-1626
R. H. Davis	Davis, Richard Harding (Am. novelist and journalist)	1864-
Mrs R. H. Davis	Davis, Rebecca Harding (Am. author)	1840-
Davy	Davy, Sir Humphry (Eng. nat. philosopher)	1778-1829
T. Dawes	Dawes, Thomas (Am. judge)	1757-1825
T. F. Day	Day, Thomas Fleming (Am. yachtsman and writer)	1861-
D. Bib.	Douay Bible. See *Vocab.*	
De Anim.	De Anima (Cassiodorus).	
De Bary	De Bary, Heinrich Anton (Ger bot.)	1831-1888
The Declaration of Independence	(written by Thomas Jefferson, 1776).	
Dedekind	Dedekind, Richard (Ger. math.)	1831-
De Doct. Christ	De Doctrina Christiana (S. Augustine).	
De Foe	De Foe, Daniel (Eng. writer)	1661?-1731
De Imit. Chr.	De Imitatione Christi (Thomas à Kempis).	
Dekker	Dekker, Thomas (Eng. dramatist)	1570?-1641
Mrs. Margaret Deland	Deland, Margaretta Wade (b. Campbell) (Am. novelist)	1857-
De Leg.	De Legibus (Cicero).	
De Morgan	De Morgan, Augustus (Eng. math.)	1806-1871
Denham	Denham, Sir John (Eng. poet)	1615-1669
J. Deniker	Deniker, Joseph (French anthropol.)	1852-
Denison's C. C.	Denison's Crown Cases.	
Dennis	Dennis, John (Eng. writer)	1657-1734
De Quincey	De Quincey, Thomas (Eng. author)	1785-1859
Derham	Derham, Wm. (Eng. philosopher)	1657-1735
Destr. of Troy	The Gest Hystoriale of the Destruction of Troy (Eng. allit. rom., tr. from Guido de Colonna), c. 1400.	
Deut.	Deuteronomy.	
De Vries	De Vries, Hugo (Dutch plant physiologist). [*Species and Varieties*, 1905.]	1848-
Dewey	Dewey, Orville (Am. clergyman)	1794-1882
T. Dick	Dick, Thomas (Scot. author)	1774-1857
Dickens	Dickens, Charles (Eng. novelist)	1812-1870
Dict. Nat Biog.	Dictionary of National Biography (edited by Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee).	
Dict. of Antiq.	Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities (ed. by [illegible])	

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Dict. of Arch.	Dictionary of Architecture, by Russell Sturgis (1836–1909)	
Dict. of Bible or *Dict. of Bible (Hastings)*	Dictionary of the Bible (ed. by James Hastings, 1892)	
Dict of Philos	Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology (ed by James M Baldwin, 1901).	
Dict. of Pol. Econ.	A Dictionary of Political Economy (ed. by R. H Inglis Palgrave, 1894–99).	
C. Dibdin	Dibdin, Charles (Eng dramatist and song writer)	1745–1814
Sir K. Digby	Digby, Sir Kenelm (Eng philosopher)	1603–1665
Digby Plays	English Mystery Plays	c 1480-90
Diosc.	Dioscorides Pedanius (Gr medical writer)	fl. 2d c.
Disraeli	Beaconsfield, Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of, (Eng. statesman and author)	1804–1881
I. Disraeli	Disraeli, Isaac (Eng. misc. writer)	1766–1848
R. W. Dixon	Dixon, Richard Watson (Eng. clergyman and writer)	1833–1900
Dobson.	Dobson, Henry Austin (Eng. poet)	1840–
Dodsley	Dodsley, Robert (Eng. author)	1703–1764
Domesday Book	See in the Dictionary	
Donne	Donne, John (Eng. divine)	1573–1631
Douay version.	Douay version of Bible. See in Dict.	
Douce	Douce, Francis (Eng antiquarian)	1757–1834
Douglas	Douglas, Gawin (Scot. poet and bishop)	1474?–1522
E Dowden	Dowden, Edward (British writer)	1843–
A. Conan Doyle	Doyle, Sir Arthur Conan (Eng. novelist)	1859–
J A. Doyle	Doyle, John Andrew (Eng writer on Amer hist.)	1844–1907
Drake	Drake, Joseph Rodman (Am. poet)	1795–1820
Sir F. Drake	Drake, Sir Francis (Eng. navigator)	1540?–1596
Sir W. Draper	Draper, Sir Wm. (Eng controvers.)	1721–1787
Draper's Dict.	The Draper's Dictionary (ed by S. William Beck).	
Drayton	Drayton, Michael (Eng. poet)	1563–1631
Drill Regs for Coast Artillery [U. S.]	Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery [U. S.], 1898.	
S R Driver	Driver, Samuel Rolles (Eng clergyman and Biblical scholar)	1846–
Drummond	Drummond, Wm., of Hawthornden (Scot. poet)	1585–1649
A. Drummond	Drummond, Alex. (Eng. traveler)	–1769
H Drummond	Drummond, Henry (Scot. writer)	1851–1897
Dryden	Dryden, John (Eng. poet)	1631–1700
C. Dryden	Dryden, Chas (son of J. Dryden, and translator of Juvenal)	1666–1704
J. Dryden, Jr	Dryden, John, Jr (Eng. translator)	1668–1701
Dry Goods Economist	(Am. weekly commercial journal, estab. 1846).	
Du Bartas (Trans.)	Du Bartas, Guillaume Salluste (Fr. poet). [*Works, trans. by Sylvester*]	1544–1590
Du Chaillu	Du Chaillu, Paul B. (Fr.-Am. trav.)	1835–1903
G. Duff	Duff, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant (Eng. politician)	1829–1906
Lord Dufferin	Dufferin, Fred. Temple Blackwood, 1st earl of (Eng. statesman)	1826–1902
Sir C. G. Duffy	Duffy, Sir Charles Gavan (Ir. and Austral. statesman and author)	1816–1903
R. L. Dugdale	Dugdale, Richard L. (Am. social scientist)	1841–1883
Du Jardin (1635).	Du Jardin, Karel (Dutch painter)	1622–1678
Du Maurier	Du Maurier, George Louis Palmella Busson (Fr artist and nov. in Eng.)	1834–1896
W. Dunbar	Dunbar, Wm. (Scot. poet)	1465?–1530?
Dunglison	Dunglison, Robley (Am. physician) [*Med. Dict.*]	1798–1869
Dunlop	Dunlop, John Colin (Scot. lit hist.)	–1842
D'Urfey	D'Urfey, Thomas (Eng. dramatist)	1653–1723
D Y.	Douay Version.	
Dr. T Dwight	Dwight, Timothy (Am educator)	1752–1817
Dyce	Dyce, Rev. Alexander (Brit. scholar)	1798–1869
Dyer	Dyer, John (British clergyman and poet)	1700?–1758
Earle	Earle, John (Eng. scholar) [*Philol. of Eng. Tongue*, 1871]	1824?–1903
A. M. Earle	Earle, Alice Morse (Am writer)	1853–
J. Earle	Earle, Bp. John (Eng prelate and wit) [*Microcosmographie*, 1628]	1601?–1665
East	East, Sir Edw. Hyde (chief justice of Calcutta)	1764–1847
Eccl.	Ecclesiastes	
Ecclus.	Ecclesiasticus.	
Echard	Echard, Laurence (Eng. divine)	1671–1730
Eclec. Rev.	Eclectic Review (estab , Eng., 1805)	
Eclectic Mag.	(Am. monthly lit. mag , estab. 1844).	
E. D. D.	The English Dialect Dictionary (ed. by Joseph Wright).	
Miss Edgeworth	Edgeworth, Maria (Eng. novelist)	1767–1849
T. A. Edison	Edison, Thos. A. (Am. electrician)	1847–
Ed. Rev.	Edinburgh Review (estab. 1502).	
Educ. Rev.	Educational Review (Am. monthly educational journal, estab. 1891).	
Edwards	Edwards, Eliezer (Eng. compiler). [*Words, Facts, and Phrases*, 1881.]	
B. Edwards	Edwards, Bryan (Eng. writer in the West Indies)	1743–1800
J Edwards	Edwards, Jonathan (Am. clerg. and metaphys.)	1703–1758
E. E. T. S.	Early English Text Society.	
M. F. Egan	Egan, Maurice Francis (Am. author)	1852–
E. Eggleston	Eggleston, Edward (Am. writer)	1837–1902
Eikon Basilike	Portraiture of Chas. I. (attributed to Bp. Gauden).	
Eliot (1809)	Eliot, John. [*New Eng. Biog. Dict.*]	1754–1813
G. Eliot	pseud. of Mary Ann (b. Evans) Lewes (later, Cross) (Eng. nov.)	1819–1880
C J. Ellicott	Ellicott, Charles John (Eng. com.)	1819–1905
Ellis	Ellis, George (Eng. misc writer)	1753–1815
A. J. Ellis	Ellis, Alex. John (Eng. philol. and writer on phonetics)	1814–1890
Geo. Ellis	Ellis, George. [*Modern Practical Joinery*, 1902.]	
E. W. Ellsworth	Ellsworth, Erastus Wolcott (Am. poet)	1822–
Elson	Elson, Arthur (Am. musical critic)	1873–
Elton	Elton, Chas. Isaac (Eng. jurist)	1839–1900
W. Elwin	Elwin, Whitwell (Eng. clergyman and editor). [*Elwin and Courthope's ed. of Pope*, completed 1889.]	
Elyot	Elyot, Sir Thomas (Eng. writer)	1490?–1546
Emerson	Emerson, Ralph Waldo (Amer. essayist and philosopher)	1803–1882
O. F. Emerson	Emerson, Oliver Farrar (Am philol.)	1860–
S. F. Emmons	Emmons, Samuel Franklin (Am. geologist)	1841–
Encken (Phelps)	Encken, Rudolf (Ger. philosopher) [*Fundamental Concepts of Modern Philosophic Thought*, transl. by M. S. Phelps, 1888.]	
Encyc. Americana	Encyclopedia Americana (ed by Frederick C. Beach, 16 vols., 1904)	
Encyc. Biblica	Encyclopædia Biblica (1899), edited by T. K. Cheyne (1841–) and J. Sutherland Black (1846–)	
Encyc. Brit.	Encyclopædia Britannica (9th edition, also 8th).	
Encyc. of the Laws of Eng.	Encyclopædia of the Laws of England (ed. by A. Wood Renton and Max. A. Robertson).	
Encyc. of Rural Sports	(ed. by J. H. Walsh, 1st Am. edition).	
Encyc. of Sport	The Encyclopædia of Sport (1898).	
Encyc. Pl. & Pr.	Encyclopædia of Pleading and Practice.	

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Endlicher	Endlicher, Stephan Ladislaus (Hungarian botanist)	1804–1849
Engin. News	Engineering News (Am. weekly periodical, estab. 1874)	
T D. English	English, Thomas Dunn (Am. physician and author)	1819–1902
Ep.	Epistle ; Epistulæ	
Ep ad Fam.	Epistulæ ad Familiares (Cicero)	
Eph., Ephes	Ephesians	
Erskine	Erskine, John (Scot. prof of law)	1695–1768
T. Erskine	Erskine, Thomas (Scot. Biblical scholar)	1788–1870
Erskine's Prin.	*Principles of the Law of Scotland* (1754) by John Erskine (1695–1768) as revised by later editors.	
Esd.	Esdras	
Esth	Esther	
Eustace	Eustace, John Chetwode (R. C divine)	1765?–1815
Evelyn	Evelyn, John (Eng. diarist)	1620–1706
D. Everett	Everett, Edward (Am. orator)	1794–1865
J. J. Ewing	Ewing, James Alfred (Brit. physicist)	1855–
Mrs. J. H Ewing	Ewing, Juliana Horatia, born Gatty (Eng. nov.)	1841–1885
Ex., Exod	Exodus	
Ezek.	Ezekiel	
Faber or G. S Faber	Faber, George Stanley (Eng. theol.)	1773–1854
F. W. Faber	Faber, Frederick William (Eng poet)	1814–1863
Fabyan	Fabyan, Robert (Eng. chronicler)	1450?–1513
Fairfax	Fairfax, Edward (Eng. poet trans.)	? –1635
Y Fairfax	Fairfax, Nathaniel (Eng. author)	1637–1690
Falconer	Falconer, William (Scot. poet)	1732–1769
Fam Quot	Familiar Quotations (J. Bartlett, 8th ed., 1882).	
Fanshawe	Fanshawe, Sir Richard (Eng. statesman and poet)	1608–1666
Faraday	Faraday, Michael (Eng. chemist and physicist)	1791–1867
Farindon	Farindon, Anthony (Eng. divine)	1586–1658
J. L. Farley	Farley, Jas. Lewis (Ir journalist)	1823–
Farmer	Farmer, Hugh (Eng. divine)	1714–1787
L R. Farnell	Farnell, Lewis Richard (Eng anthropologist).	
Farquhar	Farquhar, George (Irish dramatist)	1678–1707
Farrar	Farrar, Fredk. Wm. (Eng. divine)	1831–1903
Farrow	Farrow, Edward S (Am. mil. officer) [*Mil. Encyc.*, N Y., 1885.]	
Fawkes	Fawkes, Fr (Eng. poet and trans.)	1721–1777
Featley	Featley, Daniel (Eng. divine)	1582–1644
Fed.	The Federal Reporter	
Fed Cas.	Federal Cases	
Fed. Rep	The Federal Reporter	
Bp. Fell	Fell, Bp. John (of Oxford)	1625–1686
Feltham	Feltham, Owen (Eng. moralist)	1610?–1678?
Felton	Felton, Henry (Eng divine)	1679–1740
Fenton	Fenton, Elijah (Eng. poet)	1683–1730
Fernow	Fernow, Bernhard Edward (Prussian forester in America)	1851–
Miss Ferrier	Ferrier, Susan E. (Scot novelist)	1782–1854
Fichte	Fichte, Johann Gottlieb (Ger metaphysician)	1762–1814
Fiddes	Fiddes, Richard (Eng divine)	1671–1725
G L. Fieberger	Fieberger, Gustave Joseph (Officer, Corps of Engineers, U S A.)	1858–
Fielding	Fielding, Henry (Eng. novelist)	1707–1754
J. T. Fields	Fields, James Thomas (Am. publisher and author)	1817–1881
Field Service Regs U S Army	Field Service Regulations, United States Army, 1905.	
J. B. Finch	Finch, John B. (Am prohibitionist)	1852–1887
H. Finch-Hatton	Finch-Hatton, Harold (Australian pastoralist)	1856–
G. P. Fisher	Fisher, George Park (Am. theologian and historian)	1827–1909
J Fiske	Fiske, John (Am. philos. and hist.)	1842–1901
E FitzGerald	FitzGerald, Edward (Eng. poet) [Trans. of *Omar Khayyám*]	1809–1883
P. Fitzgerald	Fitzgerald, Percy Hetherington (Eng author)	1834–
Flavel	Flavel, John (Eng. nonconf. divine)	1630?–1691
Fleetwood	Fleetwood, William (Eng. bishop)	1656–1723
Fleming	Fleming, William (Scot. divine and scholar) [*Vocab. of Philosophy*, 2d ed., 1860]	1792?–1806
J. Fleming	Fleming, John (Scot. nat. philos.)	1785–1857
Flemming	Flemming, Walther (contemporary Ger. anatomist).	
Fletcher or J. Fletcher	Fletcher, John (Eng. dramatist and poet)	1579–1625
G. Fletcher	Fletcher, Giles (Eng. poet)	1549?–1623
P. Fletcher	Fletcher, Phineas (Eng. poet)	1582?–1655?
Prof. R. Flint	Flint, Robert (Scot. theol. and philos.)	1838–1910
Florio	Florio, John (Eng. lexicog. and translator)	1553?–1625
Flower	Flower, Wm. Henry (Eng. zoölogist)	1831–
Foote	Foote, Samuel (Eng. comedian)	1720–1777
J. D. Forbes	Forbes, James D. (Scot. physicist)	1809–1868
Forby	Forby, Robert (Eng. philologist)	1793–1823
Ford	Ford, John (Eng. dramatist)	1586–1639?
P. L. Ford	Ford, Paul Leicester (Am. author)	1865–1902
Wm. Forrest	Forrest, William (Eng. priest and poet)	fl. 1550–1580
Fortescue	Fortescue, Sir John (Eng lawyer)	1394?–1476?
Fortnightly Review	Fortnightly Review (London monthly, estab. 1865).	
The Forum	(Am. quarterly literary mag , estab. 1886)	
Fosbroke	Fosbroke, Thomas D. (Eng. antiq.)	1770–1842
Foster	Foster, Sir Michael (Eng. physiol.)	1836–1907
J. Foster	Foster, John (Eng. essayist)	1770–1843
R. F. Foster	Foster, Robert Frederick (Scot. writer in U. S. on card games)	1833–
Fotherby	Fotherby, Martin (Eng. bishop)	1559–1619
Four Sons of Aymon	A romance of the Charlemagne cycle tr. from French and printed by William Caxton, c. 1489	
Fox	Fox, Chas. James (Eng. statesman)	1749–1806
John Fox, jr.	Fox, John, jr. (Am. author)	1863–
T. W. Fox	Fox, Thomas W. (Eng. lecturer on textile manufactures). [*The Mechanism of Weaving*, 1900.]	
Foxe	Foxe, or Fox, John (Eng. martyrol.)	1516–1587
Francis	Francis, Philip (Eng. translator)	1708?–1773
Sir P. Francis	Francis, Sir Philip (Brit statesman and writer)	1740–1818
Franco of Cologne	Franco of Cologne (medieval writer on music)	fl 12th c
Franklin	Franklin, Benj. (Am. philosopher and statesman)	1706–1790
Sarah Franklin	Bache, Sarah Franklin (daughter of Benj. Franklin)	1744–1808
G. S. Fraps	Fraps, George Stronach (Am. chemist)	1876–
W. A Fraser	Fraser, William Alexander (Eng writer)	1859–
J G Frazer	Frazer, James George (Brit writer on folklore)	1854–
Harold Frederic	Frederic, Harold (Am novelist)	1856–1898
Freeman	Freeman, Edward Aug. (Eng. historian)	1823–1892
J. C. Fremont	Fremont, John C. (Am explorer)	1813–1890
Philip Freneau	Freneau, Philip (Am. poet)	1752–1832
J. H. Frere	Frere, John Hookham (Eng. diplomatist and poet)	1769–1846
O. Frolich	Frolich, O. (Ger. physicist)	1843–
Froude	Froude, James Anthony (Eng. hist.)	1818–1894
Fullam-Hart	Fullam, William Freeland (Amer. Hart, Thomas C. naval officers). [*Textbook of Ordnance and Gunnery*, 1903.]	

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Fuller	Fuller, Thomas (Eng. preacher)	1608–1661
M. Fuller	Fuller, Sarah Margaret, Marchioness Ossoli (Am. writer)	1810–1850
H. H Furness	Furness, Horace Howard (Am. Shakespearean scholar)	1833–
Furnivall	Furnivall, Fred Jas. (Eng. philol.)	1825–1910
Gal	Galatians.	
T Gale	Gale, Theophilus (Eng nonconf.)	1628–1678
W D. Gallagher	Gallagher, William Davis (Am. editor)	1808–1894
Galt	Galt, John (Scot novelist)	1779–1839
Galton	Galton, Francis (Eng. trav and sci)	1822–1911
Ganot	Ganot, Adolphe (Fr physicist)	1804– ?
Gardiner, Kittredge, Arnold	Gardiner, John Hays. Kittredge, George Lyman Arnold, Sarah Louise [*The Mother Tongue*, 1902.]	1862– 1859–
Gardner	Gardner, Dan. Pereira (Am. agr. chem.). [*Farmer's Dict.*, 1846.]	
E. A. Gardner	Gardner, Ernest Arthur (Eng archæologist)	1862–
J. S. Gardner	Gardner, J. Starkie (Eng. metal worker and archæologist)	1844–
Percy Gardner	Gardner, Percy (Eng archæologist)	1846–
H Garland	Garland, Hamlin (Am. novelist)	1860–
Constance Garnett	Garnett, Mrs. Constance Black (trans *works of I. Turgenev*, Lond., 1894–97)	
Rich. Garnett	Garnett, Richard (Eng librarian and author)	1835–1906
Garrick	Garrick, David (Eng actor and dramatist)	1717–1779
Garth	Garth, Sir Samuel (Eng physician and poet)	1661–1719
Gascoigne	Gascoigne, Geo (Eng poet)	1525?–1577
Mrs. Gaskell	Gaskell, Eliz Cleghorn (Eng. nov.)	1810–1865
Gauden	Gauden, John (Eng bishop, reputed author of *Eikon Basilike*)	1605–1662
Gay	Gay, John (Eng. poet and dram.)	1685–1732
Gayton	Gayton, Edm. (Eng. humorist). [*Notes on Don Quixote*]	1609–1666
Geddes	Geddes, Alex. (Scot. R. C theol.)	1737–1802
Geikie	Geikie, Archibald (Scot geologist)	1835–
James Geikie	Geikie, James (Scot. geologist)	1839–
Gellert (Zufriedenheit mit seinem Zustande, IV)	Gellert, Christian Furchtegott (Ger. poet and moralist)	1715–1769
Gen.	Genesis	
Genevan Test	Genevan Testament, 1557	
Gent. Mag	Gentleman's Magazine (London monthly, estab 1731)	
J F Genung	Genung, John F. (Am. author)	1850–
Gerarde (1597)	Gerarde, John (Eng herbalist and surgeon)	1545–1608
Gerber	Gerber, Sir Balthazar (Eng painter and architect)	1591?–1667
Gesta Rom.	Gesta Romanorum (collection of old chronicles, legends, etc., of unknown authorship).	
Gibbon	Gibbon, Edward (Eng. historian)	1737–1794
Gibbons	Gibbons, Thomas (Eng divine)	1720–1785
F. H. Giddings	Giddings, Franklin Henry (Am sociologist)	1855–
Gifford (1580)	Gifford, Humfrey. [*Poesie of Gilliflowers*, Lond., 1580.]	
E. Giles	Giles, Ernest (Eng Australian explorer)	? –1897
Gillespie	Gillespie, Geo (Scot. Presb. divine)	1613–1648
Gilpin	Gilpin, William (Eng. divine)	1724–1804
George Gissing	Gissing, George Robert (Eng novelist)	1857–1903
W Gladden	Gladden, Washington (Am. clergyman)	1836–
Gladstone	Gladstone, Wm. E (Eng. statesman)	1809–1898
Glanvill	Glanvill, Joseph (Eng. philos.)	1636–1680
Gliddon	Gliddon, Geo. R. (Am archæol.)	1809–1857
Glover	Glover, Richard (Eng poet)	1712–1785
Godfrey (1594)	Godfrey of Bouillon (Fr. crusader)	? –1100
E. L. Godkin	Godkin, Edwin Lawrence (Ir. editor in U. S.)	1831–1902
Godman	Godman, John D. (Am. physician)	1794–1830
Godwin	Godwin, Wm. (Eng. misc. writer)	1756–1836
Golding	Golding, Arthur (Eng. poet and translator)	1536–1590?
Goldsmith	Goldsmith, Oliver (Ir poet and nov.)	1728–1774
J. Goodman	Goodman, John (Eng. clerg.) [*Winter Evening Conference*, 1684.]	? –1690?
F J Goodnow	Goodnow, Frank Johnson (Am publicist)	1859–
S G Goodrich	Goodrich, Samuel G. (Am. misc. writer, pseud. Peter Parley)	1793–1860
Goodwin	Goodwin, Wm. W. (Am. scholar)	1831–
Mrs. Gore	Gore, Catharine Grace (Eng. nov.)	1799–1861
E. Gosse or E. W. Gosse	Gosse, Edmund Wm. (Eng poet and critic)	1849–
Gould on Pleading	Gould, James (Am. jurist). [*Treatise on the Principles of Pleading in Civil Actions*, ed. of 1899]	1770–1838
Gov. of Tongue	Government of the Tongue (by John Ball, 1588–1640).	
G. C. Gow	Gow, George Coleman (Am. instructor in music)	1860–
James Gow	Gow, James (Eng educator)	1854–
Gower	Gower, John (Eng. poet)	1325?–1408
Grafton	Grafton, Richd. (Eng. chronicler)	ab 1570
Grainger	Grainger, James (Scot. physician and poet)	1723?–1767
Sarah Grand	Pseud. of Frances Elizabeth (b Clarke) M'Fall (Eng. novelist)	1862–
T. Granger	Granger, Thomas. [*Exposition on Eccles.*, 1621.]	
R. Grant	Grant, Robert (Am. judge and novelist)	1852–
U. S Grant	Grant, Ulysses Simpson (Am. general and president)	1822–1885
Granville	Granville, George, Lord Lansdowne (Eng. poet)	1667–1735
Graunt	Graunt, John (Eng tradesman)	1620–1674
Gray or T. Gray	Gray, Thomas (Eng poet)	1716–1771
A. Gray	Gray, Asa (Am. botanist)	1810–1888
G. B. Gray	Gray, George Buchanan (Eng. Hebrew scholar)	1865–
J. R. Green	Green, John Richard (Eng hist.)	1837–1883
J Reynolds Green	Green, Joseph Reynolds (contemporary Eng. botanist).	
M. Green	Green, Matthew (Eng. poet)	1697–1737
T H Green	Green, Thomas Hill (Eng philos)	1836–1882
Greene or R. Greene	Greene, Robert (Eng. dramatist)	1560?–1592
Greenleaf	Greenleaf, Simon (Am. jurist)	1783–1853
Greenslet	Greenslet, Ferris (Am. editor and author)	1875–
Gregory	Gregory, Wm. (Scot. chemist)	1803–1858
Eliot Gregory	Gregory, Eliot (Am. artist and author)	1854–
J. Gregory	Gregory, John (Eng divine)	1607–1646
Grew	Grew, Nehemiah (first veg. anat. and physiol. of Eng.)	1628–1711
S B Griffin	Griffin, Solomon B. (Am. journalist)	1832–
Griffith (Cuvier)	Griffith, Edw. (trans. of Cuvier's *Animal Kingdom*, 1827–1835).	
Abp. Grindal	Grindal, Abp. Edm. (Eng. divine)	1519–1583
Grindon	Grindon, Leopold Hartley (Eng. botanist)	1818–
Grose	Grose, Francis (Eng. antiquary)	1731–1791
Grote	Grote, Geo (Eng. hist. and philos)	1794–1871
Grove or Grove's Dict. of Music	Grove, Sir Geo. (Eng. engineer and editor). [*Dictionary of Music*, ed. by J. A. Fuller Maitland, 1904]	1820–1900
Guardian	The Guardian (English periodical, March to Oct., 1713).	

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Guillim	Guillim, John (Eng writer on heraldry)	1565-1621
Louise J. Guney	Guiney, Louise Imogen (Am. author)	1861-
F. B. Gummere	Gummere, Francis Barton (Am educator)	1855-
Gurney	Gurney, Edmund (Eng writer)	1847-1888
Gwilt	Gwilt, Joseph (Eng. architect)	1784-1863
Hab.	Habakkuk	
Habington	Habington, Wm. (Eng. poet)	1605-1645
Hacket or *Bp. Hacket*	Hacket, Bp. John (Eng. divine)	1592-1670
Hackett	Hackett, Horatio B (Am. biblical commentator)	1808-1875
Hadley	Hadley, James (Am. philologist)	1821-1872
A. T. Hadley	Hadley, Arthur T. (Am. econ.)	1856-
W. H Hadow	Hadow, William Henry (Eng. writer on music)	1859-
Haeckel	Haeckel, Ernst Heinrich (Ger. nat)	1834-
Hag.	Haggai.	
H. R. Haggard	Haggard, Henry Rider, Sir. (Eng. nov.)	1856-
Hakewill	Hakewill, Geo. (Eng. abp.)	1579-1649
Hakluyt	Hakluyt, Richard (Eng. geog.)	1552?-1616
E. E. Hale	Hale, Edward Everett (Am. clerg. and author)	1822-1909
Ld. Hale or *Sir M. Hale*	Hale, Sir Matt (Eng. ld. chief just., relig and legal writer)	1609-1676
Nathan Hale	Hale, Nathan (Am. patriot)	1755-1776
Hales	Hales, John (Eng. divine and critic)	1584-1656
Haliburton	Haliburton, Thos. C (Nova Scotia humorist, pseud. Sam Slick)	1796-1865
Hall or *E. Hall*	Hall, Edw. (Eng. chronicler)	1499?-1547
Bp. Hall	Hall, Bp. Joseph (Eng. scholar)	1574-1656
Basil Hall	Hall, Capt. Basil (Eng naval officer and traveler)	1788-1844
F Hall or *Fitzed Hall*	Hall, Fitzedward (Am. philol in Eng.)	1825-1901
Gertrude Hall	Hall, Gertrude (Am. writer)	1863-
J. Hall (1565)	Hall, John (Eng poet). [*Court of Virtue*, 1565.]	
John Hall (1646)	Hall, John (Eng poet)	1627-1656
Maud R. Hall	Hall, Maud R. [*English Church Needlework*, 1901.]	
R Hall	Hall, Robert (Eng. Bapt divine)	1764-1831
W E. Hall	Hall, William Edward (Eng legal writer)	1835-1894
Hallam	Hallam, Henry (Eng. historian)	1777-1859
Halleck	Halleck, Fitz-Greene (Am. poet)	1790-1867
Halliwell	Halliwell-Phillipps, James Orchard (Eng. antiquary)	1820-1889
Hallywell	Hallywell, Henry (Eng. vicar)	17th c.
C. G. Halpine	Halpine, Charles G. (Ir.-Am jour.)	1829-1868
Hamersly or *Ham. Nav Encyc*	Hamersly's Naval Encyclopædia, Phila., 1881.	
Hamerton	Hamerton, Philip Gilbert (English writer on art)	1834-1894
Hamilton	Hamilton, Wm. (Scot. poet)	1704-1754
A. Hamilton	Hamilton, Alex (Am. statesman)	1757-1804
Lt. Gen. Ian Hamilton	Hamilton, General Sir Ian Standish Monteith (Eng. general)	1853-
Thomas Hamilton	Hamilton, Thomas (Eng. author). [*Men and Manners in Am.*, 1833]	1789-1842
Sir W. Hamilton	Hamilton, Sir Wm. (Scot. philos.)	1788-1856
W. Hamilton (Life of Sir Wallace)	Hamilton, Wm (Scot. poet, abridged the *Life of Sir Wm. Wallace*, a metrical history, 1710)	1665?-1751
Hamlet	(Hamlet, a tragedy, by William Shakespeare, 1603).	
Sir Edward Hamley	Hamley, Sir Edward Bruce (Eng. military writer)	1824-1893
Hammarsten	Hammarsten, Olof (Sw. chemist)	1841-
Hammond	Hammond, Henry (Eng. divine)	1605-1660
S. H. Hammond	Hammond, Sam. H. (Am. author)	1809- ?
Hampole	Hampole, Richard Rolle de (Eng. poet)	? -1348
J. Hannay	Hannay, Jas. (Scot. crit. and nov.)	1827-1873
B. Hanscom	Hanscom, Beatrice (Am. writer).	
A. S Hardy	Hardy, Arthur S. (Am. novelist)	1847-
Lady D. Hardy	Hardy, Lady Duffus (Eng. writer).	
T. Hardy	Hardy, Thomas (Eng. novelist)	1840-
Hare	Hare, Augustus Wm and Hare, Julius Charles (1795-1855) (Eng. clergymen, and joint authors of *Guesses at Truth*)	
A. W. Hare	Hare, Augustus Wm [*Sermons to a Country Congregation*, 1837]	1792-1834
J S. Harford	Harford, John Scandrett (English writer)	1785-1866
Henry Harland	Harland, Henry (Am. author)	1861-1905
Harmar	Harmar, John (Eng. translator)	? -1613
Harnack	Harnack, Adolf (German church historian)	1851-
Harper's Mag	Harper's New Monthly Magazine (N Y., estab. 1850)	
Harper's Weekly	(Amer popular lit mag., New York, estab. 1856)	
Harrington	Harrington, Jas (Eng. polit. writer)	1611-1677
Sir J. Harrington	Harrington, Sir John (Eng. author)	1561-1612
Harris or *J Harris*	Harris, Jas (Eng philol.). [*Hermes*]	1709-1780
J. C. Harris	Harris, Joel Chandler (Am. writer)	1848-1908
N McL. Harris	Harris, Norman MacLeod (Am bacteriologist)	1870-
W T Harris	Harris, William Torrey (Am. educator and philosopher)	1835-
F. Harrison.	Harrison, Frederic (Eng author)	1831-
J. E. Harrison	Harrison, Jane Ellen (Eng. writer)	1850-
Harte	Harte, Walter (Eng. poet and hist)	1700-1774
Bret Harte	Harte, Francis Bret (Am. author)	1839-1902
Harvey	Harvey, Wm. (Eng. anatomist)	1578-1657
G. Harvey	Harvey, Gabriel (Eng. author)	1545?-1630?
R. Harvey	Harvey, Richard (Eng. astrologer)	1560-1623?
P. N. Hasluck	Hasluck, Paul Nooncree (Eng. mechanical engineer)	1854-
Havelok, The Lay of	Havelok the Dane (Eng. metr. tale, about 1280)	
H. R. Haweis	Haweis, Hugh Reginald (Eng. clergyman and musical writer)	1838-1901
Hawkesworth	Hawkesworth, John (Eng. compiler)	1715?-1773
A. Hawkesworth	Hawkesworth, Alfred. [*Australian Sheep and Wool*, 1906.]	
Hawkins	Hawkins, Sir John (Eng. rear adm.)	1532-1595
R. Hawkins	Hawkins, Sir Richard (Eng navigator)	1562?-1622
Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown	Pleas of the Crown by Wm Hawkins (1673-1746) (Eng. lawyer).	
Hawthorne	Hawthorne, Nathaniel (Am nov.)	1804-1864
J. Hawthorne	Hawthorne, Julian (Am. novelist)	1846-
B. R. Haydon	Haydon, Benj. Robt. (Eng. painter)	1786-1846
M. H. Hayes	Hayes, Capt. M. Horace (Eng. writer on horses)	
W. H Hayne	Hayne, William Hamilton (Am. author)	1836-
Hayward	Hayward, Sir John (Eng. historian)	1560?-1627
Hazlitt	Hazlitt, Wm. (Eng. misc writer)	1778-1830
W. C. Hazlitt	Hazlitt, Wm. Carew (Eng. hist.)	1834-
J. B. Heard	Heard, John Bickford (Brit. clerg.)	fl. 1875
Hearn	Hearn, William Edward (Irish-Australian jurist and economist)	1826-1888
L Hearn	Hearn, Lafcadio (Am. [later Japanese] writer)	1850-1904
Heber	Heber, Reginald (Eng. bishop and hymn writer)	1783-1826
Heine	Heine, Edward (Ger mathematician)	1821-1881
Helmholtz	Helmholtz, Hermann Ludwig Ferd. (Ger. physicist and physiol.)	1821-1894
Helps	Helps, Sir Arthur (Eng. essayist and hist.)	1813-1875
Mrs. Hemans	Hemans, Felicia D. (Eng. poetess)	1793-1835
Hempl	Hempl, George (Am. philologist)	1859-

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Mrs Henderson	Henderson, Mary Foote. [*Practical Cooking*, N. Y., 1876]	1835?-
G.F.R. Henderson	Henderson, Col George Frances Robert (Eng. military writer)	1854-1903
W. E. Henley	Henley, William Ernest (Eng poet)	1849-1903
Henrici	Henrici, Olaus (Ger math. at Univ. of Lond)	1840-
Henry	Henry, William (Eng chemist)	1775-1836
Henry VIII., quoted by Froude	Henry VIII. (King of Eng)	1491-1547
Henry the Minstrel	Harry, Blind, or Henry the Minstrel (Scot bard)	fl. 15th c.
P Henry	Henry, Patrick (Am. orator)	1736-1799
V Henry	Henry, Victor (Fr. linguist)	1850-
Henryson	Henryson, Robt. (Scot poet)	1425?-1506?
Henslow	Henslow, John Stevens (Eng. bot)	1796-1861
Herbert	Herbert, George (Eng. poet)	1593-1633
Sir T. Herbert	Herbert, Sir Thos. (Eng. traveler)	1606-1682
C. H. Herford	Herford, Charles Harold (Eng writer on literature)	1853-
Herrick	Herrick, Robert (Eng poet)	1591-1674
Herschel or *Sir J Herschel*	Herschel, Sir John Fredk. Wm. (Eng astron)	1792-1871
W. Herschel	Herschel, Sir Wm (Eng astron.)	1738-1822
Heslop	Heslop, Richard Oliver (Eng iron and steel merchant)	1842-
Hetherington	Hetherington, William Maxwell (Scot. divine)	1803-1865
W. A. S. Hewins	Hewins, Wm. Albert Samuel (Eng political economist)	1865-
M. Hewlett	Hewlett, Maurice Henry (Eng. author)	1861-
Hewyt	Hewyt, or Hewit, John (Eng. divine)	1614-1658
Heylin	Heylin, Peter (Eng. misc. writer)	1600-1662
Heywood	Heywood, Thos. (Eng dramatist)	? -1630?
J. Heywood	Heywood, John (Eng. dramatist)	? -1634
Heywood's Prov	(coll. of proverbs by J. Heywood)	
Hickes	Hickes, Thomas (Eng. author)	1500-1565
Hickok	Hickok, Laurens Perseus (Am. philosopher)	1798-1888
R. Hildreth	Hildreth, Richard (Am. historian)	1807-1865
A. S. Hill	Hill, Adams Sherman (Am writer on rhetoric)	1833-
Sir J Hill	Hill, Sir John (Eng. misc writer)	1716-1775
Robert T. Hill	Hill, Robert Thomas (Am. geologist)	1858-
Hillhouse	Hillhouse, Jas. Abraham (Am poet)	1789-1841
J. R Hind	Hind, John Russell (Eng. astron.)	1823-1895
Hipp.	Hippocrates (Gr. physician)	B. c. 460-377?
Hist	Historia Tacitus)	
Hobart	Hobart, Sir Henry (ld. chief just). [*Law Reprts.*]	? -1625
Hobbes	Hobbes, Thos (Eng. philosopher)	1588-1679
Sir E Hoby	Hoby, Sir Edward. [*Purgatory's Triumph over Hell*, 1609]	1560?-1616?
Hoccleve	Hoccleve, or Occleve, Thomas (Eng. author)	1370?-1450?
R. Hodges	Hodges, Richard [*Plainest Directions for True Writing*, 1649.]	
Hoffman	Hoffman, Chas. Fenno (Am. author)	1806-1884
Hofmann	Hofmann, August Wilhelm (Ger. chem.)	1818-1892
Hogg	Hogg, James (Scot. poet. "The Ettrick Shepherd")	1770-1835
Holder	Holder, William (Eng. divine)	1616-1698
Holinshed	Holinshed, Raphael (Eng. chron.)	? -1580?
Holland	Holland, Philemon (Eng. trans.)	1551-1636
T. E. Holland	Holland, Thomas Erskine (Eng. jurist)	1835-
Holmes	Holmes, Oliver Wendell (Am. physician and author)	1809-1894
A. Holmes	Holmes, Abiel (Am. clergyman)	1763-1837
Holms	Holms, A. Campbell (Eng. naval architect). [*Practical Shipbuilding*, 1904.]	
Ld Holt	Holt, Ld. John (chief just. of Eng.)	1642-1710
Holyday	Holyday, Barten (Eng author)	1593-1661
St. John Honeywood	Honeywood, Saint John (Am. poet)	1763-1798
Hood	Hood, Thomas (Eng. poet and wit)	1799-1845
Hook	Hook, Walter Farquhar (Eng divine). [*Church Dict.*, 1854]	1798-1875
T. Hook	Hook, Theo. Ed. (Eng. journalist)	1788-1841
Hooke	Hooke, Robert (Eng math. and inventor)	1635-1703
Hooker	Hooker, Richard (Eng. divine)	1554?-1600
Hoole	Hoole, John (Eng. trans. and dram.)	1727-1803
Hopkins	Hopkins, Samuel (Am. theologian)	1721-1803
E W. Hopkins	Hopkins, Edward Washburn (Am Orientalist)	1857-
Hopkinson	Hopkinson, Francis (Am author)	1737-1791
Horace	Horace, Quintus Horatius Flaccus (Roman poet)	B c. 65-B c. 8
Horn	See *King Horn*.	
Bp. Horne	Horne, Bp. George (Eng. divine)	1730-1792
J G. Horner	Horner, Joseph G. [*Lockwood's Dictionary of Terms in Mechanical Engineering*, 1902]	
Horsley	Horsley, Bp Samuel (Eng. prelate)	1733-1806
Hos.	Hosea.	
Hosking	Hosking, William (Eng. architect)	1800-1861
Hotten	Hotten, John (Eng. publisher). [*Slang Dictionary*, 1859]	1832-1873
Bp Hough	Hough, Bp. John (Eng divine)	1651-1743
George Houghton	Houghton, George Washington (Am. poet)	1850-1891
Richard Hovey	Hovey, Richard (Am. author)	1864-1900
How	Howard's Reports (U. S Supreme Court)	
Howell	Howell, James (Brit. author)	1594?-1666
Howells	Howells, Wm. Dean (Am. novelist)	1837-
G. B Howes	Howes, George Bond (Eng. zoologist)	1853-1905
Howitt	Howitt, Mrs. Mary (Eng. writer. *Howitt* also indicates the joint works of Wm. and Mary Howitt)	1799-1888
W Howitt	Howitt, William (Eng. author)	1792-1879
Howitt (Ennemoser)	Howitt, William (Eng author) [Trans. *J Ennemoser's History of Magic*, 1854.]	
Hoyle	Hoyle, Edm. (Eng. writer on games)	1672-1769
Hudibras	(a burl poem by Sam. Butler, 1663)	
Hughes	Hughes, John (Eng. dramatist)	fl 1587
T. Hughes	Hughes, Thomas (Eng. author)	1823-1896
Huloet	Huloet, or Hulett, Richard [*Latin-Eng Dict.*, Lond., 1552.]	
(Hum and An. Psy., Wundt, Eng tr. C. & T.)	Wundt, Wilhelm (Ger. philosopher and physiologist). [*Human and Animal Psychology*, Eng. transl. by Creighton and Titchener, 1896]	1832-
Hume	Hume, David (Scot. hist. and phil.)	1711-1776
The Humorist	(essays upon several subjects, Lond., 1720, by Thomas Gordon).	
Leigh Hunt	Hunt, Jas Henry Leigh (Eng. poet and essayist)	1784-1859
Hunter	Hunter, Robert. [*Hunter's Encyc. Dict.*, 1879-1888.]	
W A. Hunter	Hunter, William Alexander (Scottish jurist)	1844-1898
J Hunter-Duvar	Hunter-Duvar, John (Canadian poet and dramatist)	1830-
Hurd	Hurd, Bp. Richard (Eng. author)	1720-1808
Hutcheson	Hutcheson, Francis (Irish metaph.)	1694-1746
Hutchinson	Hutchinson, Horatio Gordon. [*Golf*, 1908.]	
Hutton	Hutton, Chas. (Eng mathematician)	1737-1823
L. Hutton	Hutton, Laurence (Am author and editor). [*Harper's Magazine*]	1843-1904
Huxley	Huxley, Thos. Henry (Eng. nat.)	1825-1895
A. Hyatt	Hyatt, Alpheus (Am naturalist)	1838-1902
Idler	Idler, The (Eng. periodical, 1758-1760, conducted by Johnson, Sir J. Reynolds, and B. Langton).	

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full	Dates.
Courtenay Ilbert	Ilbert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine (Eng writer on East Indian law)	1841-
J. Ingelow	Ingelow, Jean (Eng. poet and nov.)	1820-1897
J. B. Inglis (R. DeBury)	*Philobiblon* (printed 1473) of Richard DeBury (Eng bishop, 1281-1345) translated by J. B Inglis.	
Inland Printer	(Am. monthly journal, estab. 1883).	
Inst.	Institutes.	
Instructions for Gov. of Armies of the U. S.	Instructions for Government of Armies of the United States in time of War, orig. issued 1863	
Interpr of Stat.	Interpretation of Statutes.	
Irving	Irving, Washington (Am. author)	1783-1859
Is., Isa.	Isaiah.	
G. B. Ives	Ives, George Burnham (transl. of Flaubert)	1856-
J	John, James	
A. V. W. Jackson (trans.)	Jackson, Abraham Valentine Williams (Am. Orientalist)	1862-
B D Jackson	Jackson, Benjamin Daydon (Eng botanist)	1846-
F G Jackson	Jackson, Frederick George (Eng. Arctic explorer)	1860-
Mrs. H H Jackson	Jackson, Mrs. Helen Hunt, known as "H. H." (Am. author)	1831-1885
J A. Jackson	Jackson, J A. [*Definitions in Life Insurance*, 1902.]	
Col Jackson	Jackson, Col. Julian (Eng. geographer)	1790-1853
T Jackson	Jackson, Thomas (Dean of Peterborough)	1579-1640
James I (1618)	James I. (king of Eng.)	1566-1625
H. James	James, Henry, Jr. (Am. author)	1843-
Wm. James	James, William (Am. philosopher)	1842-1910
Jas.	James.	
Jay	Jay, John (first chief just. of U. S.)	1745-1829
W Jay	Jay, William (Am. author)	1789-1858
Jebb	Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse (Brit classical scholar)	1841-1905
R. Jefferies	Jefferies, Richard (Eng. author)	1848-1887
Jefferson	Jefferson, Thomas (Pres. of U. S.)	1743-1826
Jeffrey	Jeffrey, Lord Francis (Scot. critic and essayist)	1773-1850
Jenyns	Jenyns, Soame (Eng. misc. author)	1704-1787
Jer.	Jeremiah.	
Jerrold	Jerrold, Douglas Wm. (Eng. author)	1803-1857
Jervas (tr of Don Quixote)	Jervas, Charles (Eng. printer, translator of *Don Quixote*, pub 1742)	1675?-1739
Jevons	Jevons, Wm. Stanley (Eng. econ.)	1835-1882
Jewel	Jewel, or Jewell, John (Eng. bp.)	1522-1571
Jewish Encyc	The Jewish Encyclopedia (1901)	
Johns	Johnson's Reports (New York Supreme Court)	
Johnson	Johnson, Dr. Samuel (Eng. lexicog. and misc writer)	1709-1784
C. F Johnson	Johnson, Charles Frederick (Am. journalist and writer)	1836-
Johnson's Cyc	Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia (N. Y., 1886).	
M. Johnston	Johnston, Mary (Am. novelist)	1870-
W. P. Johnston	Johnston, William Preston (Am. educator)	1831-1899
F R Jones	Jones, Forrest Robert (Am. electrical engineer)	1861-
H A. Jones	Jones, Henry Arthur (Eng. dramatist)	1851-
J. Jones (1579)	Jones, John. *The Art and Science of Preserving the Body and Soul in Health*, 1579.]	
Sir W. Jones	Jones, Sir Wm. (Eng. Orientalist)	1746-1794
B. Jonson	Jonson, Ben (Eng. dramatist)	1573?-1637
Jordan	Jordan, Thos. (Eng. poet and actor)	-1625?
D. S Jordan	Jordan, David Starr (Am. educator and author)	1851-
Jordan & Evermann	Jordan, David Starr. Evermann, Barton Warren (Am biologist) [*Fishes of North and Middle America*, 1902.]	1853-
Jortin	Jortin, John (Eng. divine and essayist)	1698-1770
Josh.	Joshua.	
Joubert, trans M. Arnold	Joubert, Joseph (Fr. essayist). [In Matthew Arnold's *Essays in Criticism, First Series*, 1865]	1754-1824
Jowett	Jowett, Benjamin (Eng. scholar)	1817-1893
Joye	Joye, or Gee, George (Eng. reformer and printer)	1492?-1553
Judd	Judd, Sylvester (Am novelist)	1813-1853
Judg.	Judges.	
Junius	Junius Letters (issued in *Public Advertiser*, 1769-1772, and attributed to Sir Philip Francis).	
F. Junius	Junius, Franciscus (Eng philol.)	1589-1677
R Junius	Junius, R. (Eng. author of religious treatises)	fl. 1640.
Juvenal	Juvenalis. Decimus Junius (Rom. satirical poet)	c 60-c. 140.
Kane	Kane, Elisha Kent (Am explorer)	1820-1857
A H. Keane	Keane, Augustus Henry (Eng. ethnologist)	1833-
Keats	Keats, John (Eng. poet)	1795-1821
Keble	Keble, John (Eng. divine and poet)	1792-1866
Keightley	Keightley, Thomas (Brit. author)	1789-1872
Keill	Keill, John (Scot. math and natural philosopher)	1671-1712
J. Scott Keltie	Keltie, John Scott (Scottish editor, geographer, and author)	1840-
Kelvin	Thomson, William, 1st Baron Kelvin (Brit. scientist)	1824-1907
J. F. Kemp	Kemp, James Furman (Am. writer on mining and economic geology)	1859-
Bp. Ken	Ken, Bp Thomas (English hymn writer)	1637-1711
A B W. Kennedy	Kennedy, Sir Alexander Blackie William (Eng. engineer)	1847-
Kenrick	Kenrick, William (Eng. critic)	1720-1779
Kent	Kent, James (Am. jurist)	1763-1847
W. P Ker	Ker, William Paton (Scottish educator and author)	1855-
W A. Kerr	Kerr, William Alexander. [*Riding*, 1894.]	
Kettlewell	Kettlewell, John (Eng. divine)	1653-1695
Key	Key, Francis Scott (Am. poet)	1780-1843
F E Kidder	Kidder, Frank Eugene (Am architect and writer)	1859-
Killingbeck	Killingbeck, John (Eng. prebendary)	fl. 1725
King Alsaunder	(a trans. from Latin of a part of the Romance of Alexander, c. 1340).	
King Horn	(prob a trans. of Fr. romance of Horn & Rimenhild, before 1300).	
Kinglake	Kinglake, Alexander William (Eng author)	1809-1891
Kingsley	Kingsley, Chas. (Eng novelist and poet)	1819-1875
Kipling	Kipling, Rudyard (Brit. poet and fiction writer)	1865-
Kirwan	Kirwan, Richard (Irish physicist)	1733-1812
G L. Kittredge	Kittredge, George Lyman (contemporary Am. educator)	1849-
Klein	Klein, Felix (Ger. mathematician)	1849-
Knight	Knight, Edward Henry (Am. engineer) [*Mechan. Dict.*]	1824-1883
A M Knight	Knight, Austin Melvin (Am. naval officer and writer). [*Modern Seamanship*, 1901.]	
Knolles	Knolles, Richard (Eng author)	1550?-1610
Knowles	Knowles, James (Brit educator, revised Walker's Dict., 1849)	1779?-1840
John Knox	Knox, John (Scot. reformer)	1513?-1572
V. Knox	Knox, Vicesimus (Eng divine and essayist)	1752-1821

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Krauth	Krauth, Charles Porterfield (Am. divine and philosophical writer)	1823-1883
Krauth-Fleming	{Krauth, C. P. [*Vocab. of Phil.*] Fleming, William. [*Hos. Sci.*, 1885.]	
G. T. Ladd	Ladd, George Trumbull (Am. philosopher)	1842-
A. Ladenburg	Ladenburg, Albert (Ger. scientist)	1842-
Lady Alimony	(an English drama, c. 1633).	
John La Farge	La Farge, John (Am. artist)	1835-1909
La Fontaine	La Fontaine, de, Jean (French fabulist and poet)	1621-1695
L'Allegro	(poem by John Milton, written c. 1632-1635).	
Lam.	Lamentations.	
Lamb	Lamb, Charles (Eng. essayist)	1775-1834
Lambarde	Lambarde, William (Eng. author)	1536-1601
Lament of Mary Magd.	Lamentation of Mary Magdalene (poem occas. ascr. to Chaucer)	
Lance	Lance, Edward Jarman (Eng. writer on fencing).	
The Lancet	(Eng. medical review, estab 1851)	
R. Lanciani	Lanciani, Rodolfo Amadeo (Italian archæologist)	1847-
Landor	Landor, Walter S (Eng. author)	1775-1864
E. W. Lane	Lane, Edw. Wm. (Eng. Orientalist)	1801-1876
G. M. Lane	Lane, George Martin (Am. Latin scholar)	1823-1897
Lanfranc	Lanfranc (It. scholar and author, Abp of Canterbury)	1005?-1089
A Lang	Lang, Andrew (Eng writer)	1844-1912
J. D. Lang	Lang, John Dunmore (Eng writer on Australia)	1799-1878
Langhorne	Langhorne, John (Eng. divine)	1735-1779
Langland	Langland, William (Eng. poet)	1330?-1400?
J. Langley (1644)	Langley, John. [*Sermons*, 1644.]	
Sidney Lanier	Lanier, Sidney (Am. musician, poet, and writer on lit.)	1842-1881
G. T. Lanigan	Lanigan, George Thomas (Can journalist, writer, and poet)	1845-1886
Lankester	Lankester, Sir Edwin Ray (Eng. geol.)	1847-
Lansdowne or Lansd owne Ms.	(public records, state papers, correspondence, etc., in Brit. Museum, formerly belonging to the Marq of Lansdowne, 1737-1805).	
Lardner	Lardner, Dionysius (Brit. sci. writer)	1793-1859
La Rochefoucauld (Trans.)	La Rochefoucauld, François, duc de (French author)	1613-1680
Latham	Latham, Robert Gordon (Eng. philol. and engg.). [*Johnson's Dict.*]	1812-1888
Latimer	Latimer, Hugh (Eng. reformer)	1485?-1555
Laud	Laud, William (Eng. abp.)	1573-1645
Lauson	Lauson, William. [*Comments on Secrets of Angling*, 1653.]	
Trans. of Lavoisier	Lavoisier, Antoine Laurent (Fr. chemist)	1743-1794
Law	Law, Wm. (Eng. divine and author)	1686-1761
Layamon	Layamon's Brut (a poetical chronicle of Britain, 1210?).	
Layard	Layard, Sir A. H. (Eng. archæol)	1817-1894
Lay Folks Catechism	Versions of a catechism for laymen, by Archbishop John de Thoresby (d. 1373).	
Lecky	Lecky, Wm. Edw. Hartpole (Brit. hist.)	1838-1903
Le Conte	Le Conte, Joseph (Am. geologist)	1823-1901
F. G. Lee	Lee, Frederick Geo. (Eng. divine)	1832-
G. C. Lee or Guy C. Lee	(pseudon. of John L. Ayer, Am. miscellaneous writer)	1862-
Henry Lee, Eulogy on Washington	Lee, Henry (Am. general and governor of Virginia)	1756-1818
Richard Le Gallienne	Le Gallienne, Richard (Eng. editor and story-writer)	1866-
Leland	Leland, John (Eng. antiquary)	1506?-1552
C. G. Leland	Leland, Chas. Godfrey (Am. author)	1824-1903
Pope Leo IX.	Pope Leo IX. (Bruno)	1002-1054
L'Estrange	L'Estrange, Sir Roger (Eng. polit. writer)	1616-1704
Lev	Leviticus	
C. Lever	Lever, Charles James (Irish nov.)	1806-1872
G. H. Lewes	Lewes, George Henry (Eng philos)	1817-1878
Lewis or G. C. Lewis	Lewis, Sir George Cornewall (Eng. statesman and author)	1806-1863
M. G. Lewis	Lewis, Mat. Gregory (Eng. author)	1775-1818
Liddell & Scott.	{Liddell, Hen Geo. Scott, Robt. (English clergymen and editors). [*Greek-English lexicon*, 7th ed.]	1811-1887
Lieber	Lieber, Francis (Am. publicist)	1800-1872
Life of A. Wood	(extracts from his diary and papers by T. Hearne and R. Rawlinson, 1693).	
J. B. Lightfoot	Lightfoot, Jos. Barber (Eng. bishop and Biblical scholar)	1828-1889
Lincoln	Lincoln, Abraham (Pres of U. S.)	1809-1865
Annie Linden	Linden, Annie (Eng. short-story writer).	
Lindisfarne Ms.	(an Anglo-Saxon Ms.).	
Lindley	Lindley, John (Eng. botanist)	1799-1865
Lineham	Lineham, Wiltrid J (Eng. engineer). [*A Textbook of Mechanical Engineering*, 1905.]	
Lingard	Lingard, John (Eng historian)	1771-1851
Linn.	Linnæus, Carolus (Swedish botanist).	1707-1778
Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages (1598)	Linschoten, Jan Huygen van (Dutch traveler)	
Linton or W. J. Linton	Linton, Wm. J. (English-American engraver and writer)	1812-1897
Mrs. E. Lynn Linton	Linton, Eliza Lynn (Eng. novelist)	1822-1898
F. Litchfield	Litchfield, Frederick (Eng. expertand writer on objects of art)	1850-
Lithgow	Lithgow, William (Scot. traveler)	1582-1645?
Livingstone	Livingstone, David (Scot. explorer)	1813-1873
Livy	Livius, Titus (Roman historian)	B C. 59-A. D 17.
L. J.	Law Journal, The (London).	
L. L. L.	Love's Labour 's Lost (Shakespeare).	
Lloyd	Lloyd, Robert (Eng. poet)	1733-1764
Humphrey Lloyd	Lloyd. Humphrey (Brit. physicist)	1800-1881
R. J. Lloyd	Lloyd, Richard J. (Eng. philologist). [*Northern English*, 1899.]	
Lloyd's Ms., British Museum.		
Locke	Locke, John (Eng. philosopher)	1632-1704
F. Locker	Locker-Lampson, Frederick (Eng. poet)	1821-1895
Lockhart	Lockhart, John G. (Scot. author)	1794-1854
Lockyer	Lockyer, Jos. Norman (Eng. astron.)	1836-
Sir Oliver J. Lodge	Lodge, Sir Oliver Joseph (Eng scientist)	1851-
T. Lodge	Lodge, Thos. (Eng. poet and dram.)	1558?-1625
Logan	Logan, John (Scot. poet)	1748-1788
W. P. Lombard	Lombard, Warren Plimpton (Am. physiologist)	1855-
London Academy	The London Academy (weekly journal, estab. 1869).	
London Athenæum	The London Athenæum (weekly journal, estab. 1828)	
London Encyc.	London Encyclopædia (ed. by Thomas Curtis, 1829-1834).	
London Field	The London Field (weekly journal, estab. 1853).	
London Gaz.	The London Gazette (official journal, issued semi-weekly, estab. 1665).	
London Graphic	The London Graphic (weekly journal, estab. 1869).	
London Literary World	The London Literary World (weekly journal, estab. 1889).	
London Punch	The London Punch (weekly journal, estab. 1841).	

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
London Quart. Rev.	London Quarterly Review (quarterly journal, estab. 1809).	
London Sat. Rev.	The London Saturday Review (weekly journal, estab. 1855).	
London Spectator	London Spectator (weekly journal, estab 1828).	
London Times	London Times (daily journal, estab. 1788).	
London Truth	London Truth (daily journal, estab. 1877).	
Longfellow	Longfellow, Henry W. (Am. poet)	1807-1882
Lord (1630)	Lord, Henry (Eng traveler). [*Sect of the Banians*, Lond , 1630.]	
Loudon	Loudon, John Claudius (Scot. bot)	1783-1843
T. R. Lounsbury	Lounsbury, Thomas Raynesford (Am. scholar and author)	1838-
Loveday	Loveday, Robert. [*Cleopatra*, 1667.]	
Lovelace	Lovelace, Richard (Eng. poet)	1618-1658
F. Lovelace	Lovelace, Francis (Colonial governor of New York)	1618?-1675?
Lover	Lover, Samuel (Irish nov and song writer)	1797-1868
Lowell	Lowell, James Russell (Am. poet and essayist)	1819-1891
M. A. Lower	Lower, Mark Antony (Eng. antiq.)	1813-1876
Lowndes	Lowndes, Wm. Thos. (Eng. bibliographer	1798-1843
Walter Lowrie	Lowrie, Walter (Am clergyman and author). [*Monuments of the Early Church*, 1901]	1868-
Lowth	Lowth, Bp. Robert (Eng. writer)	1710-1787
L. R.	Law Reports.	
L. R. 2 Q. B.	Law Reports Queen's Bench.	
Lubbock	Lubbock, Sir John. Lord Avebury (Eng. scientist and writer)	1834-
Lucan (Pharsalia)	Lucanus, Marcus Annæus (Roman epic poet)	39- 65
Luce	Luce, Stephen Bleecker. [*Textbook of Seamanship*, rev. ed., 1898.]	1827-
Ludlow	Ludlow, Edmund (Eng. republican leader)	1617?-1692
The Lutheran	Lutheran, The (Lutheran weekly, estab. 1851).	
Luttrell	Luttrell, Narcissus (Eng annalist)	1657-1732
Sir Alfred Lyall	Lyall, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Comyn (Eng. writer, esp. on Eng. lit.)	1835-1911
Lydgate	Lydgate, John (Eng. poet)	1370?-1451?
Lyell	Lyell, Sir Charles (Brit. geologist)	1797-1875
Lyly	Lyly, John (Eng. dramatist)	1554?-1601
Lyndsay	Lyndsay, Sir David (Scottish poet)	1490-1555
Lyttelton	Lyttelton, Ld. Geo. (Eng. writer)	1709-1773
Ld. Lytton	Bulwer-Lytton, Edward George, Baron Lytton (Eng. novelist)	1803-1873
R. A. S Macalister	Macalister, Robert Alexander Stewart (Eng, archæologist)	1870-
Macaulay	Macaulay, Thos. Babington (Eng. historian and essayist)	1800-1859
Macc.	Maccabees.	
Gen. G. B. McClellan	McClellan, George Brinton (Am general)	1826-1885
McClintock	McClintock, Sir Francis Leopold (Irish arctic explorer)	1819-1907
Porter MacClintock	MacClintock, Porter Lander (Am educator).	
McClure's Magazine	(Am. monthly lit. mag., estab. 1893).	
McCosh	McCosh, Jas. (Scot. metaph. in Am.)	1811-1894
M'Culloch	M'Culloch, John Ramsay (Scot. polit. economist)	1789-1864
D. Macdonald	Macdonald, Donald (Eng. war correspondent of the Melbourne Argus)	
G. MacDonald	MacDonald, George (Scot. novelist)	1824-1905
McElrath	McElrath, Thomas (Am. lawyer). [*Commercial Dict.*, N. Y., 1871]	1807-1888
Macfarren	Macfarren, Sir George Alexander (Eng. composer)	1813-1887
McKendrick	McKendrick, John G. (Scot physiol)	1841-
H. Mackenzie	Mackenzie, Henry (Scot. novelist, essayist, and dramatist)	1745-1831
Lord Mackenzie	Mackenzie, Lord Geo. (Scot. lawyer)	1636-1691
Morell Mackenzie	Mackenzie, Sir Morell (Eng physician)	1837-1892
Sir J. Mackintosh	Mackintosh, Sir James (Brit. hist. and statesman)	1765-1832
Justice MacLean	MacLean, John (Am. jurist)	1785-1861
Ridley McLean	McLean, Ridley. [*The Bluejacket's Manual*, 1902.]	
Frances Macnab	Macnab, Frances (contemporary Eng. writer on South Africa).	
H. Macneill	Macneill, Rector (Scottish poet)	1746-1818
Macro Plays	Enchish moralities. [*Mankind*, c. 1475, *Wisdom*, c. 1460, *The Castle of Perseverance*, c. 1425.]	
Madison	Madison, James (Pres. of U. S.)	1751-1836
J. P. Mahaffy	Mahaffy, John Pentland (prof. Anc. Hist., Trinity Coll., Dublin)	1839-
Capt. A. T. Mahan	Mahan, Alfred Thayer (Am naval officer and naval historian)	1840-
Ld. Mahon	Mahon, Philip Henry, Earl of Stanhope (Eng. historian)	1805-1875
Sir H Maine	Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner (Eng. historical jurist)	1822-1888
F. W. Maitland	Maitland, Frederic William (Eng. jurist)	1850-1906
Mal.	Malachi.	
Malcom	Malcom, Howard (Am. traveler)	1799-1879
Mallet	Mallet, David (Scot. poet)	1705?-1765
Mallock	Mallock, Wm. Hurrell (Eng author)	1849-
Malone	Malone, Edm. (Ir. Shak. scholar)	1741-1812
Sir T. Malory	Malory, Sir Thos. (Brit translator)	1430?-
Sir J Mandeville	Mandeville, Sir John (Eng. traveler)	1300?-1372
Mankind (F. E. T. S.)	(English morality play, written in or near Norfolk, c 1475).	
Manning or Cardinal Manning	Manning, Henry Edward (Eng. cardinal)	1808-1892
Mansel	Mansel, Henry L (Eng. philos)	1820-1871
Mantell	Mantell, Gideon A. (Eng. geol.)	1790-1852
Marlowe	Marlowe, Christopher (Eng. dram.)	1564-1593
Marryat	Marryat, Frederick (Eng. naval officer and novelist)	1792-1848
G. P. Marsh	Marsh, Geo. Perkins (Am. philol. and diplomat)	1801-1882
Marshall	Marshall, John (Am. statesman)	1755-1835
Alfred Marshall	Marshall, Alfred (Eng pol. econ.)	1842-
Marston	Marston, John (Eng. poet)	1575?-1634
J. W. Marston	Marston, John Westland (Eng. dramatic poet)	1819-1890
Dean Martin	Martin, Edwd. (Dean of Ely). [*Letters*, 1602]	? -1602
H. N. Martin	Martin, Henry Newell (Am. biol.)	1848-1896
T. Martin	Martin, Thomas (Eng. divine)	? -1784
J. Martineau	Martineau, Jas. (Eng. Unit divine)	1805-1900
Marvell	Marvell, Andrew (Eng. musc. author)	1621-1678
Mason	Mason, William (Eng. poet)	1724-1797
J. M. Mason	Mason, John Mitchell (Am. divine and orator)	1770-1829
J. Y. Mason	Mason, John Young (U. S. minister to France)	1799-1859
G. Massey	Massey, Gerald (Eng. poet)	1828-1907
W. Massey	Massey, Wm. Nathaniel (Eng. historian)	1800-1881
Massinger	Massinger, Philip (Eng. dramatist)	1583-1640
Masson	Masson, David (Brit. author)	1822-1907
Cotton Mather	Mather, Cotton (Am. theologian)	1663-1728
Increase Mather	Mather, Increase (Am. colonial divine and educator)	1639-1723
Matt.	Matthew.	
Albert Matthews	Matthews, Albert (Am. writer)	1860-
Brander Matthews	Matthews, (James) Brander (Am. author)	1852-

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
J E. Maude	Maude, John Edward (Eng. philosophica. writer). [*Foundations of Ethics*, 1887.]	
Maunder	Maunder, Samuel (Eng compiler)	1785-1849
Maury	Maury, Matt. F. (Am nav. officer)	1806-1873
Clerk Maxwell	Maxwell, James Clerk (Brit. physicist)	1831-1879
Mayhew	Mayhew, Henry (Eng author)	1812-1887
A. L. Mayhew	Mayhew, Anthony Lawson (Eng. philologist).	
Mede	Mede, Joseph (Eng. divine)	1586-1638
Melbourne Argus	(newspaper, published at Melbourne, Australia).	
Melmoth	Melmoth, Wm. (Eng. class. trans)	1710-1799
H Melville	Melville, Herman (Am author)	1819-1891
G Meredith	Meredith, George (Eng novelist)	1828-1909
Merivale	Merivale, Charles (Brit historian)	1808-1893
H. Merivale	Merivale, Herman (Eng writer on political economy and history)	1806-1874
G. S. Merriam	Merriam, George Spring (Am author)	1848-
Met., Metam.	Metamorphoses (Ovid)	
W. Metcalf	Metcalf, William (Am. engineer and steel manufacturer)	1828-
Mic.	Micah.	
Dan Michel	Michel, Dan [*Ayenbite of Inwit*, a Kentish version of Frere Lorens' *Le Somme des Vices et de Vertus*]	
Mickle	Mickle, William Julius (Eng poet)	1735-1788
Middlemore (Burckhardt)	Middlemore, S G C [Translator of Burckhardt's *Cicerone*, *Italy*, by J Burckhardt, 1878.]	
Middleton	Middleton, Thomas (Eng dramatist)	1570?-1627
C Middleton	Middleton, Conyers (Eng. controversialist)	1683-1750
Miege	Miege, Guy (Eng. lexicog.). [*Great French-Eng. Dict.*, Lond., 1688.]	1644-1718
J. S. Mill or *Mill*	Mill, John Stuart (Eng. philosopher and polit economist)	1806-1873
Miller	Miller, William Allen (Eng. chem.)	1817-1870
H. Miller	Miller, Hugh (Scot. geologist)	1802-1856
S. Miller	Miller, Samuel (Am. divine)	1769-1850
Thomas Miller	Miller, Thomas (Eng. nov. and poet)	1807-1874
Milman	Milman, Henry Hart (Eng. hist.)	1791-1868
Milner	Milner, Joseph (Eng. church hist.)	1744-1797
Milnes	Milnes, Richard Monckton, Lord Houghton (Eng. trav. and poet)	1809-1885
Milo	Orutio pro Milone (Cicero).	
Milton	Milton, John (Eng. poet)	1608-1674
Milward	Milward, Richard. [*Life of Selden*]	1609-1680
Chas Miner	Miner, Charles (Am. writer)	1780-1865
C. S. Minot	Minot, Chas. Sedgwick (American biologist)	1852-
W. Minto	Minto, William (Eng. lit. critic and story writer)	1845-1893
Mir. for Mag.	Mirror for Magistrates, a collection of narratives by several poets).	
Mirror of Our Lady	(a devotional treatise, 15th c.).	
S. Weir Mitchell	Mitchell, Silas Weir (Am. physician and novelist)	1829-
Mitford	Mitford, William (Eng. historian)	1744-1827
Miss Mitford	Mitford, Mary R. (Eng. writer)	1787-1855
Mivart	Mivart, St George (Eng. biologist)	1827-1900
Mk.	Mark.	
Mo. App	Missouri Appeal Reports.	
Modern Philology	(Am quarterly journal of linguistic and lit research, estab. 1903)	
Moir	Moir, David Macbeth (Scot. poet and novelist)	1798-1851
Molière	(pseud. of Jean Baptiste Poquelin, Fr dramatist and comedian)	1622-1673
Charles Molloy	Molloy, Charles (Eng writer on law)	1646-1690
Bp. Montagu	Montagu, Bp. Richd (Eng. divine)	1577-1641
Lady M. W. Montagu	Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley (Eng writer)	1689-1762
W. Montagu	Montagu, Walter. [*Devout Essays Shepherd's Paradise*]	1604-1677
J. Montgomery	Montgomery, James (Scot. poet)	1771-1854
W. V. Moody	Moody, William Vaughn (Am. poet and dramatist)	1869-
Moore	Moore, Thomas (Brit. poet)	1779-1852
N. H. Moore	Moore, Mrs. N. Hudson (Am. author).	
Moore Encyc of Music	Moore, John Weeks (Am musical)	1807-1889
More	More, Sir Thomas (Eng. philos)	1478-1535
H. More	More, Dr. Henry (Eng philosopher)	1614-1687
Hannah More	More, Hannah (Eng. writer)	1745-1833
J. D. Morell	Morell, John D. (Eng. philos.)	1816-1891
Lloyd Morgan	Morgan, Conwy Lloyd (Eng. educator and writer)	1852-
Geo. T. Morice	Morice, George T. (So. Afr. lawyer). [*English & Roman Dutch Law*, 1903]	
H Morley	Morley, Henry (Eng. author)	1822-1894
J. Morley	Morley, John. Viscount Morley (Eng polit. author)	1838-
G. P. Morris	Morris, Geo. Pope (Am. journ.)	1802-1864
Sir Lewis Morris	Morris, Sir Lewis (Brit. poet)	1833-1907
R. Morris	Morris, Richard (Eng. philol.)	1833-1894
W. Morris	Morris, William (Eng poet). [*Jason*]	1834-1896
Morris (Ueberweg)	Morris, George Sylvester (Am. metaphysician). [Trans *History of Philosophy*, 1872-74]	1840-1889
F. C. Morse	Morse, Frances Clary. [*Furniture of Olden Times*, 1902]	
J. Morse	Morse, Jedidah (Eng. poet)	1761-1826
Morte Arthure or *Morte Arthure (Morte d' Arthure* about 1360).	Morte Arthure (old alliterative poem	
G. de Mortillet	Mortillet, Louis Laurent Gabriel de (Fr. anthropologist)	1821-1898
Mortimer	Mortimer, John (Eng. writer on husbandry)	1656?-1736
Bp. Morton	Morton, Bp. Thomas (Eng. theol)	1564-1659
Mother Goose	Songs for the Nursery, 1719.	
Motherwell	Motherwell, Wm. (Scot. poet)	1797-1835
Motley	Motley, John Lothrop (Am. hist.)	1814-1877
Motteux (Rabelais)	Motteux, Peter Anthony (Fr.-Eng. author). [Translator of *Rabelais*]	1660-1718
Motto of the Macintoshes	Motto of the Mackintoshes (a Scottish clan).	
Moxon	Moxon, Joseph (Eng. math)	1627-1700
J. B Mozley	Mozley, James Bowling (Eng. theol.)	1813-1878
Mozley & W.	{Mozley, Herbert Newman. Whiteley, George Crispe. [*Law Dict.*, Lond., 1876.]	
Muirhead	Muirhead, Jas. (Scot. law writer)	1831-1899
Max Müller	Müller, Friedrich Max (Ger.-Eng. philol.)	1823-1900
Miss Mulock	Mulock, Dinah Maria (Mrs. Craik) (Eng. novelist)	1826-1887
A J. Munby	Munby, Arthur Joseph (Eng barrister and verse writer)	1828-1910
Mure	Mure, Sir William (Scottish poet)	1594-1657
Dr. Murray	Murray, Sir James Augustus Henry (Eng. lexicog and philol.)	1837-
A. S. Murray	Murray. Alexander Stuart (Brit. archæologist)	1841-1904
Gilbert Murray	Murray, George Gilbert Aimé (Eng. Greek scholar)	1866-
F. W. H. Myers	Myers, Frederick William Henry (Eng. psychologist)	1843-1901
Nah.	Nahum.	
N. Amer. Cyc.	New American Cyclopedia (edited by G. Ripley and C. A. Dana, 1857).	
N. Amer. Rev.	See *North Am. Rev.*	
Nares	Nares, Rob. (Eng. critic and theol.)	1753-1829
Nash	Nash, Thomas (Eng. dramatist)	1567-1601
The Nation	(N. Y. weekly journal, estab. 1865).	
Nature	Nature (Eng. weekly jour. of sci., estab. 1869).	
Naunton	Naunton, Sir Robert (Eng author)	1563-1635

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates
N. Brit. Review	North British Review (Edin. quarterly, 1844–1871)	
Neale	Neale, John Mason (Eng divine, author, and trans. of hymns)	1818–1866
Neh.	Nehemiah.	
W. A. Neilson	Neilson, William Allan (Scot. educator in America)	1869–
R. Nelson	Nelson, Robert (Brit. writer)	1665–1715
Nesfield	Nesfield, John Collinson (Eng. educator in India).	
Eberhard Nestle	Nestle, Christof Eberhard (German philologist)	1851–
Newcomb	Newcomb, Simon (Am math.)	1835–1909
(New) Encyc. Brit.	The New Volumes of the Encyclopædia Britannica, 1902	
New England Primer	(a schoolbook, compiled by Benj. Harris, Boston, c 1688).	
New Eng. Tales	New England Tales (quoted fr. Bartlett's *Americanisms*).	
New English Dict.	See *Oxf. E. D.*	
New Internat. Encyc.	New International Encyclopædia (edited by D. C Gilman, H. T. Peck, and F. M. Colby, 1902).	
Newman or *J. H. Newman*	Newman, Cardinal John Henry (Eng. theologian and author)	1801–1890
E. W. Newman	Newman, Fr. Wm. (Eng. author)	1805–1897
Newton	Newton, Thomas (Eng. physician)	1542?–1607
A. Newton	Newton, Alfred (Eng. ornithologist).	1829–1907
Sir I. Newton	Newton, Sir Isaac (Eng. philos. and math.)	1642–1727
J. Newton	Newton, John (Eng. clergyman)	1725–1807
New York Times	New York Times (daily journal, estab. 1850).	
Nichol	Nichol, John Pringle (Brit. sci)	1804–1859
N. Nicholls	Nicholls, Norton (Eng. clergyman, friend of Thos Gray)	1742?–1809
Nicholson	Nicholson, Peter (Brit architect)	1765–1844
J. S. Nicholson	Nicholson, Joseph Shield (Eng polit. economist)	1850–
W. Nicholson	Nicholson, William (Eng. chemist)	1753–1815
Nicolay & Hay (Life of Lincoln)	(Nicolay, John Geo (Am author) Hay, John (Am author)	1832–1901 1838–1905
Nicolls	Nicolls, Thomas (Eng. translator). [*Thucydides*, 1550.]	
N. Int. Encyc.	See *New Internat. Encyc.*	
Inazo Nitobe	Nitobé, Inazo Ota (Japanese writer). [*Bushido; the soul of Japan*, 1905]	
N. Month. Mag.	New Monthly Magazine (Eng. lit., polit., and sci mag., estab. 1814).	
Norris	Norris, John (Eng. clergyman)	1657–1711
F. Norris	Norris, Frank (Am. novelist)	1870–1902
W. E. Norris	Norris, W. E. (Eng novelist)	1847–
R North	North, Roger (Eng. writer)	1653–1734
Sir T. North	North, Sir Thomas (Eng translator) [*Plutarch's Lives*, 1579]	1535?–1601?
North Am. Rev	North American Review (Am. monthly, estab. 1815).	
North Brit. Rev.	North British Review (Edin. quarterly, 1844–1871).	
A. Norton	Norton, Andrews (Am. theologian)	1786–1853
C. E. Norton	Norton, Charles Eliot (Am. writer on art)	1827–1908
Nott	Nott, Josiah Clark (Am ethnol)	1804–1873
A. A. Noyes	Noyes, Arthur Amos (Am. chemist)	1866–
N. T.	New Testament.	
Nugæ Antiq	Nugæ Antiquæ (prose and poetry tr. Sir J Harrington and others).	
Num.	Numbers.	
N. Y. Sun	New York Sun (daily journal, estab. 1833).	
Ob.	Obadiah.	
F. A. Ober	Ober, Frederick Albion (Am. author)	1849–
Occleve	See *Hoccleve*.	
O. Eng. Misc.	Old English Miscellany (medieval proverbs, sermons, poems, and bestiary) chiefly 13th c.	
Oertel	Oertel, Hanns (Ger.-Am philologist)	1868–
Off. Nom.	Official nomenclature (Chemistry)	
L. Oliphant	Oliphant, Laurence (Eng. traveler and author)	1829–1888
T. L. K. Oliphant	Oliphant, Thomas Lawrence Kingston (Eng. writer)	1831–
F. L. Olmsted	Olmsted, Frederick Law (Am. landscape architect)	1822–1903
Omar Khayyám	Omar Khayyám (Persian astronomer and poet). [*Rubáiyát*]	? –1123?
C. T. Onions	Onions, C. T (Eng. philologist). [*Advanced English Syntax*, 1904]	
Ormulum	Ormulum, The (an imperfect series of homilies, about 1200)	
Orrery	Orrery, John Boyle, Earl of (Eng writer)	1707–1762
O. T.	Old Testament.	
Oth.	Othello (Shakespeare).	
Otway	Otway, Thos. (Eng dram. and poet).	1652–1685
Ouida	pseud. of Louise de la Ramee (Eng. novelist)	1840–1908
The Outlook	Outlook, The (Am weekly lit. mag., New York, estab. 1870).	
Overbury	Overbury, Sir Thos. (Eng author)	1581–1613
Ovid	Publius Ovidius Naso (Roman poet) 43 B. C.–17 A. D	
Owen	Owen, Richard (Eng. naturalist)	1804–1892
Oxf. E. D.	Oxford English Dictionary, Sir J. A. H. Murray, chief editor. [Called also *New English Dictionary*]	
Oxf. Gloss.	Oxford Glossary of Architecture.	
T. N. Page	Page, Thomas Nelson (Am. author)	1853–
Thos. Paine	Paine, Thomas (Eng. polit. & philos. writer in America)	1737–1809
Wyatt Paine	Paine, Wyatt (Eng. legal writer). [*Paine on Balments*]	
Paley	Paley, Wm. (Eng. theologian)	1742–1805
Palfrey	Palfrey, John Gorham (Am hist.)	1796–1881
R. H. I. Palgrave	Palgrave, Robert Harry Inglis (Eng. editor and author)	1827–
Palladius	Palladius, Rutilius Taurus Æmilianus (Rom. writer on husbandry)	c. 350
Pall Mall Mag.	Pall Mall Magazine (Eng. illustrated monthly, estab. 1893).	
G. H Palmer	Palmer, George Herbert (Am scholar)	1842–
John W. Palmer	Palmer, John Williamson (Am. author and editor)	1825–1906
Ld. Palmerston	Palmerston, Henry John Temple, 3d viscount (Eng. statesman)	1784–1865
Palsgrave	Palsgrave, John (chaplain and tutor in the Eng. royal family). [*French-Eng. dictionary*, 1530]	? –1554
Papin	Papin, Denis (French physicist)	1647–1714?
Prof. Park	Park, Edwards Amasa (Am. theol.)	1808–1900
Sir Gilbert Parker	Parker, Sir Gilbert (Brit. author)	1862–
T. Parker	Parker, Theodore (Am. theologian)	1810–1860
Parkhurst	Parkhurst, John Luke (Am. gram.)	1705?–1850
Parkman	Parkman, Francis, Jr. (Am hist.)	1823–1893
Parnell	Parnell, Thomas (Brit poet)	1679–1718
S. Parr	Parr, Sam. (Eng. crit and scholar)	1747–1825
Parsons	Parsons, Theophilus (Am. jurist). [*Contracts*]	1797–1882
Partenay	See *Romance of Partenay*.	
Pater	Pater, Walter Horatio (Eng writer)	1839–1894
Patience	See *Allit. Poems*	
Coventry Patmore	Patmore, Coventry Kearsey Dighton (Eng. verse writer)	1823–1896
Bp. Patrick	Patrick, Bp Symon (Eng. com)	1626–1707
W. Pattison	Pattison, William (Eng poet)	1796–1727
H. P. (trans.)	Paul, Hermann (Ger. philologist)	1846–
Pausan.	Pausanias (Gr traveler)	fl 2d c.

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
P. C.	Privy Council Cases.	
P. Cyc.	Penny Cyclopedia.	
Peacham	Peacham, Henry (Eng author)	1576?–1643?
T. L Peacock	Peacock, Thomas Love (Eng. novelist and verse writer)	1785–1866
Bp Pearce	Pearce, Bp Zachary (Eng. divine)	1690–1774
The Pearl	(anonymous stanzaic elegy, 14th c.).	
Bp. Pearson	Pearson, Bp John (Eng theol.)	1613–1686
C H. Pearson	Pearson, Chas Henry (Eng. hist.)	1830–1894
Karl Pearson	Pearson, Karl (Eng scientist)	1857–
Peele	Peele, George (Eng. dramatic poet)	1558?–1597?
Pegge	Pegge, Samuel (Eng. antiquary)	1704–1796
Pegge (1814)	Pegge, Samuel (Eng. writer). [*Anecdotes of the English Language*, 2d ed., J. Nichols]	1733–1800
Peile	Peile, John (Eng. philologist)	1838–1910
C. S. Peirce	Peirce, Charles Sanders (Am. mathematician, logician, and physicist)	1839–
Pennant	Pennant, Thomas (Brit zoologist)	1726–1798
Pepys	Pepys, Samuel (Eng diarist)	1633–1703
Percival	Percival, James Gates (Am poet and geologist)	1795–1856
Percy	Percy, Thomas (Eng. bishop)	1729–1811
Percy's Reliques	(a collection of old lyrics, ed. by Bishop Percy, 1765).	
Perkins	Perkins, William (Eng divine)	1558–1602
O. H. Perry	Perry, Oliver Hazard (Am. commodore)	1785–1819
Persius	Aulus Persius Flaccus (Latin satirist)	34– 62
Pet.	Peter	
J. P. Peters	Peters, John Punnett (Am. clergyman and archæologist)	1852–
W M Flinders Petrie	Petrie, William Mutthew Flinders (Eng. Egyptologist)	1853–
Sir W. Petty	Petty, Sir Wm. (Eng political economist)	1623–1687
Phaer	Phaer, Thos (Brit phys. and poet)	1510?–1560
Phil.	Philippians.	
Philips	Philips, Ambrose (Eng. poet)	1675?–1749
J Philips	Philips, John (Eng poet)	1676–1709
Phillimore	Phillimore, Sir Robert Joseph (Eng lawyer)	1810–1885
J. S Phillimore	Phillimore, John Swinnerton (Eng classical scholar and writer)	1873–
Phillips	Phillips, Willard (Am. jurist)	1784–1873
E Phillips	Phillips, Edward (Eng. lexicog.)	1630–1696?
S Phillips	Phillips, Stephen (Eng. poet)	1868–
Wendell Phillips	Phillips, Wendell (Am. orator)	1811–1884
Eden Phillpotts	Phillpotts, Eden (Eng. novelist)	1862–
Philem.	Philemon.	
Philos. Mag.	Philosophical Magazine (Brit. monthly scientific periodical, estab. 1789).	
Phil. Trans.	Philological Transactions.	
Pickering	Pickering, Tim (Am statesman)	1745–1829
J. Pickering	Pickering, John (Am. philologist)	1777–1846
Pick. R.	Pickering's Reports (Massachusetts).	
Pierpont	Pierpont, John (Am. poet)	1785–1866
Piers Plowman	Vision of Piers Plowman (satirical poem of 14th cent., attributed to Wm. Langland).	
Piers Plowman's Crede	Alliterative moral tale (c. 1395).	
C. C. Pinckney	Pinckney, Chas. C. (Am. statesman)	1746–1825
Pinkerton	Pinkerton, John (Scot. author)	1758–1826
Pitman	Pitman, Sir Isaac (Eng. phonographer)	1813–1897
Pitt	Pitt, William (Eng. statesman)	1759–1806
C. Pitt	Pitt, Christopher (Eng. poet. trans.)	1699–1748
Plaifere	Plaifere, John (Eng. divine)	–1608
Planché	Planché, James R. (Eng. dramatist)	1796–1880
Plautus	Plautus, Titus Maccius (Roman dramatist) B. C. 254?–184	
Plautus (Trans. 1694)	(Eng. translation by Lawrence Echard, 1671–1730).	
Playfair	Playfair, John (Scot. math and physicist)	1748–1819
Lyon Playfair	Playfair, Baron Lyon (Eng. chemist)	1819–1898
Playford	Playford, John (Eng. musician and publisher)	1623–1686?
Plin.	Pliny or Caius Plinius Secundus (Rom naturalist and author)	23– 79
Plowman's Tale	(a tale formerly attributed to Chaucer as one of the Canterbury Tales)	
Plucker	Plucker, Julius (Ger. mathematician and physicist)	1801–1868
Poe	Poe, Edgar Allan (Am. poet)	1809–1849
Poll & Mait. or *Pollock & Mait.*	Pollock, Sir Frederick (Eng. jurist). Maitland, Frederic William (Eng. jurist)	1845– 1850–1906
J. H. Pollen	Pollen, John Hungerford (Eng. writer on art)	1820– ?
Pollok	Pollok, Robert (Scot. poet)	1798–1827
J. N. Pomeroy	Pomeroy, John Norton (Am. legal writer)	1828–1885
Pomfret	Pomfret, John (Eng. poet)	1667–1702
H. W. Poole	Poole, Hen. Ward (Am. mus. writer)	1825–
R. S. Poole	Poole, Reginald S. (Eng. archæol.)	1832–1895
Poor Robin	Poor Robin's Almanack (Eng. almanac, 1663–1828).	
Pope	Pope, Alexander (Eng. poet)	1688–1744
Pop. Sci. Monthly	Popular Science Monthly (N. Y. magazine, estab. 1872).	
Porson	Porson, Richd (Eng. Gr. scholar)	1759–1808
E. Porter	Porter, Ebenezer (Am. divine)	1772–1834
Porter (Strasburger)	Porter, H. C. (translator of Strasburger's *Textbook of Botany*)	
Porteus	Porteus, Beilby (Eng. bishop)	1731–1808
J. W. Powell	Powell, Major John Wesley (Am. naturalist)	1834–1902
Pownall	Pownall, Thomas (Eng. antiquary)	1722–1805
P. Plowman	See *Piers Plowman*.	
Praed	Praed, Winthrop M. (Eng. poet)	1802–1839
Pref. to Book of Com. Prayer	Preface to Book of Common Prayer.	
Prescott	Prescott, Wm. Hickling (Am. historian)	1796–1859
Preston	Preston, John (Eng. divine)	1587–1628
T. Preston	Preston, Thomas (Eng. dramatist)	1537–1598
Price	Price, Richard (Brit. finan. writer)	1723–1791
Prideaux	Prideaux, John (Eng. divine)	1578–1650
H. Prideaux	Prideaux, Humphrey (Eng. hist.)	1648–1724
Priestley	Priestley, Joseph (Eng. chem. and physicist)	1733–1804
Prime Minister's Message (1907)	Prime Minister's Message (1907) [New Zealand.]	
Prior	Prior, Matthew (Eng poet)	1664–1721
Dr. Prior	Prior, Richard Chandler Alexander. [*Pop. Names of Brit. Plants*, 1879]	1809– ?
F. Proctor	Proctor, Francis (Eng ecclesiastical writer). [*History of the Book of Common Prayer*, 1855]	
R. A. Proctor	Proctor, Richard A. (Eng. astron)	1837–1888
Prol.	Prologus (Persius).	
Propertius	Propertius, Sextus (Roman poet)	B. C. 50?–15?
Proudfit	Proudfit, Alexander M (Am. divine)	1770–1843
E. Prout	Prout, Ebenezer (Eng. musician)	1835–
Prynne	Prynne, William (Eng. lawyer)	1600–1669
Ps.	Psalms.	
Publilius Syrus	Publilius Syrus (Rom. mimographer)	fl. B. C. 43.
Punch	See *London Punch*	
E. Purcell	Purcell, Edward. [*Life of Cardinal Manning*, 1895]	
Purchas	Purchas, Samuel (Eng. compiler of travels)	1575?–1626
G. H. Putnam	Putnam, George Haven (Am. publisher and author)	1844–
Puttenham	Puttenham, George (Brit writer)	1532?–1590
Q. B, Q. B. D.	Queen's Bench, Queen's Bench Division	
Quain	Quain, Sir Richard (Brit. physician)	1816–1898
Quarles	Quarles, Fr. (Eng. poet). [*Emblems*]	1592–1644

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full	Dates.
Quart. Rev.	Quarterly Review (Eng. periodical, founded 1809).	
Quick & Garran	Quick, Sir John. Garran, Robert Randolph. [*Quick and Garran's Annotated Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth*, 1901.]	
Quiller-Couch	Quiller-Couch, Arthur Thomas (Eng. novelist)	1863–
Quincy	Quincy, John (Eng. medical writer)	? –1722
Quintilian	Quintilianus, Marcus Fabius (Roman critic)	35?–100?
Raleigh	Raleigh, Sir Walter (Eng. statesman and navigator)	1552–1618
T. Raleigh	Raleigh, Hon. Sir Thomas (Eng lawyer)	1850–
Walter Raleigh	Raleigh, Walter (contemp. Eng writer on Eng. lit.).	
Rambler	Rambler, The (Eng. periodical, 1750–1752)	
Ramsay	Ramsay, Allan (Scot. poet)	1686–1758
D. Ramsay	Ramsay, David (Am. historian)	1749–1815
W M. Ramsay	Ramsay, Sir William Mitchell (Eng archæologist)	1851–
J Randolph	Randolph, John (Am. politician)	1773–1833
Rankine	Rankine, W. J. Macquorn (Scot. mechanician)	1820–1872
Rawle	Rawle, Wm (Am. lawyer and scholar)	1759–1836
Sir H. Rawlinson	Rawlinson, Sir Henry Creswicke (Eng Orientalist)	1810–1895
Ray	Ray, John (Eng. nat and compiler)	1627–1705
Raymond	Raymond, Rossiter Worthington (Am. engineer). [*Mining Gloss.*]	1840–
R. C. Catechism	Roman Catholic Catechism	
C. Reade	Reade, Charles (Eng. novelist)	1814–1884
Compton Reade	Reade, Compton (Eng novelist)	1834?–
Recorde	Recorde, Robert (Eng math.)	1510?–1558
H. Reed	Reed, Henry (Am. scholar and author)	1808–1854
Reid	Reid, Thomas (Scot. metaphysician)	1710–1796
Reliq. Wot.	Reliquiæ Wottonianæ (posthumous collection of writings by Sir Henry Wotton, 1651).	
F. Remington	Remington, Frederic (Am. artist and author)	1861–
I Remsen	Remsen, Ira (Am. chemist)	1846–
Rep. on Pop. of Alaska	Report on Population of Alaska, U. S. Census of 1890.	
Rep. Phil. Com.	Report of the Philippine Commission	
Rev.	Revelation.	
Rev. S., Rev. Stat., R. S.	Revised Statutes.	
Rev. Ver.	Revised version of the Bible, 1884	
Reynolds	See *Sir J. Reynolds*	
Bp. Reynolds	Reynolds, Bp. Edw. (Eng divine)	1599–1676
Sir J. Reynolds	Reynolds, Sir Joshua (Eng. painter)	1723–1792
Rhemish Trans.	Rhemish translation of the New Testament, 1582.	
Wallace Rice	Rice, Wallace (de Groot Cecil) (Am. writer)	1859–
Richardson	Richardson, Samuel (Eng nov.)	1689–1761
W. Richardson	Richardson, William (Eng. writer)	1743–1814
Rich. the Redeless	Richard the Redeless (a poem by Wm. Langland, or Langley, 1399)	
Ridley	Ridley, Nicholas (Eng. bishop)	1500?–1555
Riemann	Riemann, Hugo (Ger. mus writer)	1849–
J. W. Riley	Riley, James Whitcomb (Am. poet)	1853–
W. Z. Ripley	Ripley, William Zebina (Am. economist)	1867–
Rivers	Rivers, Antony Widville, or Woodville, Earl of (Eng. class. transl)	1442–1483
Robert of Brunne	See *R. of Brunne*.	
Earl Roberts	Roberts, Frederick Sleigh, Earl (English general)	1832–
C. G. D. Roberts	Roberts, Charles George Douglas (Can. author)	1860–
Robertson	Robertson, William (Scot. historian)	1721–1793
F. W. Robertson	Robertson, Fred Wm. (Eng. clerg.)	1816–1853
G. C. Robertson	Robertson, Geo. Croom (Scot. philosopher)	1842–1892
J. M. Robertson	Robertson, John Mackinnon (Eng. author and lecturer)	1856–
Robinson	Robinson, John. [*Eudoxa*, 1658.]	
Canon Robinson	Robinson, Chas. K. (Eng. divine)	1826–
E. A. Robinson	Robinson, Edwin Arlington (Am. poet)	1869–
F. W. Robinson	Robinson, Frederick William (Eng. novelist)	1830–1901
H. C. Robinson	Robinson, Henry Crabb (Eng. author)	1775–1867
Robinson (More's Utopia)	Robinson, Ralph (Eng translator)	fl. 1551
Rob. (La.)	Robinson's Reports (Louisiana).	
Rochefoucauld	See *La Rochefoucauld*.	
Rochester	Rochester, John Wilmot, second earl of (Eng. courtier and poet)	1648–1680
Daniel Rock	Rock, Daniel (Eng. Roman Catholic divine)	1799–1871
Rockstro	Rockstro, Wm. S. (Eng. mus. writer)	1823–1895
R. of Brunne	Mannyng, Robert, called Robert of Brunne (Eng. chron and poet. trans.)	1260?–1340?
R. of Gl.	Robert of Gloucester (Eng. verse chronicler)	fl. 13th c.
Rogers	Rogers (quoted from Johnson's Dict.).	
D Rogers	Rogers, Daniel (Eng. divine)	1573–1652
H. Rogers	Rogers, Henry (Eng. writer)	1806–1877
S. Rogers	Rogers, Samuel (Eng. poet)	1763–1855
Wm. Rogers	Rogers, Wm. [*Progressive Machinist*, 1906.]	
Roget	Roget, Peter Mark (Eng. physiologist). [*Thesaurus*]	1779–1869
J. Rolland	Rolland, John (Scot. poetical trans.)	fl. 1560
Rom.	Romans	
Romance of Partenay	The Romans of Partenay, or The Tale of Melusine (Eng metrical romance, trans. from the Fr of La Coudrette, c. 1500–1520).	
Romilly	Romilly, Sir Sam (Eng statesman)	1757–1818
Romaunt of R.	Romaunt of Rose (Eng trans. of French romance, formerly attrib. to Chaucer).	
O. N. Rood	Rood, Orden Nichols (Am. physicist)	1831–1902
T. Roosevelt	Roosevelt, Theodore (Am president and author)	1859–
Roscommon	Roscommon, Wentworth Dillon, Lord (Eng. poet)	1633?–1685
J. Rose	Rose, Joshua [*Modern Machine-shop Practice*, 1890]	
Sir J Ross	Ross, Sir John (Brit arctic navigator)	1777–1856
C Rossetti	Rossetti, Christina G. (Eng. poet)	1830–1894
D. G. Rossetti	Rossetti, Dante Gabriel (Eng poet and painter) [Also his translations of *Villon*, real name François Corbueil, Fr. poet, 1431–aft. 1463]	1828–1882
Filibert Roth	Roth, Filibert (Am. forestry expert)	1858–
Rowe	Rowe, Nicholas (Eng. dramatist)	1674–1718
Rowley	Rowley, Wm. (Eng actor and dram.)	1585?–1642?
J Royce	Royce, Josiah (Am. philosopher)	1855–
R S.C.	Rules of the Supreme Court.	
Ruddiman	Ruddiman, Thomas (Scot. scholar)	1674–1757
Rule of St. Benet	(Monastic regulations for Benedictines, three versions, 15th c.).	
Rules of Practice of the U. S. Patent Office.		
Rush	Rush, James (Am. physician and philanthropist)	1786–1869
Ruskin	Ruskin, John (Eng. writer on art)	1819–1900
W. C. Russell	Russell, William Clark (Eng. nov.)	1844–1911
Bp. Rust	Rust, Bp. George (Eng. divine)	? –1670
R. V	Revised Version.	
Rymer	Rymer, Thomas (Eng. antiquary)	1641–1713

AUTHORS AND WORKS QUOTED.

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Sachs	Sachs, Julius (Ger. botanist)	1832-1897
Sackville	Sackville, Thomas, first earl of Dorset (Eng. poet)	1536-1608
S P. Sadtler	Sadtler, Samuel Philip (Am. chemist)	1847-
Saintsbury	Saintsbury, George Edward Bateman (Eng. literary critic and historian)	1845-
G. A. Sala	Sala, George Augustus Henry (Eng. journalist and author)	1828-1895
Salmagundi	Salmagundi (a series of papers, 1807, by Wm Irving, Washington Irving, and J. K. Paulding).	
Salmon	Salmon, Nathaniel (Eng. antiquary)	1675-1742
S.D.F. Salmond	Salmond, Stewart Dingwall Fordyce (Scot. theologian)	1820-1905
Sam.	Samuel.	
Abp. Sancroft	Sancroft, Abp. William (Eng. divine)	1617-1693
Bp. Sanderson	Sanderson, Bp Robt (Eng. divine)	1587-1663
Sandys	Sandys, Geo. (Eng. traveler and poet)	1578-1644
Sir E. Sandys	Sandys, Sir Edwin (Eng. writer)	1561-1629
G. Santayana	Santayana, George (Am. educator and author)	1863-
Epes Sargent	Sargent, Epes (Am. editor and misc. writer)	1813-1880
Sat. Rev., or *Sat. Review*	Saturday Review (a London weekly journal, estab. 1855).	
Saunier	Saunier, Claudius (Fr. mechanician).	
Savage	Savage, Richard (Eng. poet)	? -1743
Savile	Savile, Sir Henry (Eng. math. and classical scholar)	1549-1622
Saxe	Saxe, John Godfrey (Am. poet)	1816-1887
A B. Saxton	Saxton, Andrew B. (Am. poet)	
Say	Say, Thomas (Am. naturalist)	1787-1834
Sayce	Sayce, Archibald Henry (Eng. Orientalist)	1846-
Schaff	Schaff, Philip (Am. theologian)	1819-1893
Schaff-Herzog Encyc.	Schaff, Philip. Herzog, John Jacob [*Encyc. of Relig. Knowl.*]	1805-1882
Schiller	Schiller, Johann Christopher Friedrich von (Ger. poet)	1759-1805
F. C. S. Schiller	Schiller, F. C. S. (Eng. philosophical writer)	1864-
Schmidt	Schmidt, Alex. (Ger. scholar). [*Shakespeare Lexicon*]	1816-
Schoolcraf	Schoolcraft, Henry R. (Am ethnol)	1793-1864
Sci. Amer.	Scientific American (N. Y. weekly, estab. 1846).	
Science	Science (Am. weekly scientific periodical, estab. 1883).	
Scott	Scott, Sir Walter (Scot. novelist and poet)	1771-1832
Edw. Scott	Scott, Edward. [*Dancing*, 1807.]	
Dr. J. Scott	Scott, Dr. John (Eng divine)	1639-1695
J. N Scott	Scott, Joseph N. (Eng. lexicog)	? -1773
W. B. Scott	Scott, William Bell (Scot. poet and painter)	1811-1890
Scribner's Magazine	(Am. monthly lit mag., estab. 1887).	
E. W. Scripture	Scripture, Edward Wheeler (Am. psychologist)	1864-
Geo. W. Sears	Sears, George W. (Am. writer). [*Woodcraft*, 1888.]	
T. Seccombe	Seccombe, Thomas (Eng. writer on Eng. lit.)	1866-
Secker	Secker, Thomas (Eng. archbishop)	1693-1768
Secreta Secretorum	(precepts of statecraft, perhaps of Syrian origin, in the Middle Ages attributed to Aristotle. Three English versions, c. 1390-1422).	
F. Seebohm	Seebohm, Frederic (Eng. historical essayist)	1833-1912
Selden	Selden, John (Eng. statesman)	1584-1654
E. R. A. Seligman	Seligman, Edwin Robert Anderson (Am. political economist)	1861-
Seneca	Seneca, Lucius Annæus (Roman Stoic philosopher)	B. C. 4?-65 A.D.
Serg. & R.	Sergeant and Rowle's Reports (Pennsylvania).	
J. M. Sewall.	Sewall, Jonathan M. (Am. poet)	1748-1808
A. Seward	Seward, Anna (Eng. writer)	1747-1809
W. H. Seward	Seward, Wm. H. (Am. statesman)	1801-1872
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, third earl of (Eng. writer)	1671-1713
J. C Sharp	Sharp, John C. (Brit. scholar)	1819-1885
Shak.	Shakespeare, Wm. (Eng. dramatist)	1564-1616
Sharp	Sharp, John (Eng. prelate)	1645-1714
G. Sharp	Sharp, Granville (Eng. abolitionist)	1735-1813
S. Sharp	Sharp, Samuel (Eng. surgeon)	? -1778
S. Sharpe	Sharpe, Samuel (Eng. Bib. scholar)	1799-1881
B. Shaw	Shaw, George Bernard (Eng. author).	1856-
Shedd	Shedd, William Greenough Thayer (Am. theologian)	1820-1894
Shelford	Shelford, Robert. [*Learned Discourse*, 1635]	? -1642
Shelley	Shelley, Percy Bysshe (Eng. poet)	1792-1822
M. W. Shelley or *Mrs. Shelley*	Shelley, Mary Wollstonecraft (Eng. novelist)	1797-1851
Shelton	Shelton, Thomas (Eng. translator of Don Quixote)	fl. 1612-1620
Shenstone	Shenstone, William (Brit. poet)	1714-1763
Sherburne	Sherburne, Sir Edward (Eng. poet and translator)	1618-1702
Sheridan	Sheridan, Richard B B. (Brit. dramatist)	1751-1816
Bp. Sherlock	Sherlock, Bp. Thomas (Eng. divine).	1678-1761
W. T. Sherman	Sherman, Wm. Tecumseh (Amer general)	1820-1891
Sherwood	Sherwood, Robert. [*Dict. of Eng and Fr.*, 1632.]	
Shipley	Shipley, Orby (Eng. eccl. writer)	1832-
Shirley	Shirley, James (Eng. dramatist)	1596-1666
J. H. Shorthouse	Shorthouse, Joseph Henry (Eng. novelist)	1834-1903
Shuckford	Shuckford, Sam. (Eng. historian)	? -1754
Sidney	Sidney, Sir Philip (Eng. statesman)	1554-1586
Sir H. Sidney	Sidney, Sir Henry (Eng. statesman)	1529-1586
Siebert & Biggin	{Siebert, J. S.} [*Modern Stone Cutting* {Biggin, F. C.} *and Masonry*, 1902.]	
E. R. Sill	Sill, Edward Rowland (Am. poet and educator)	1841-1887
Silliman	Silliman, Benj., Sr. (Am. physicist)	1779-1864
Simmonds	Simmonds, Peter Lund. [*Trade Products*, Lond., 1858.]	
J. Simpson	Simpson, John (Eng. forester). [*New Forestry*, 1900.]	
Angus Sinclair	Sinclair, Angus (Scot. editor in America and writer on locomotive engineering)	1841-
May Sinclair	Sinclair, May (contemp. Eng. author).	
E. Singleton	Singleton, Esther. [*The Furniture of our Forefathers*, 1900.]	
Sir Bevis	The Romance of Sir Beues of Hamtoun (Eng. metrical romance, 14th c.).	
Sir Ferumbras	Sir Ferumbras (an English romance of the Charlemagne cycle, c. 1380).	
Sir Gawayne or *Sir Gawain*	Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (an alliterative romance poem, 14th century).	
Skeat	Skeat, Walter Wm. (Eng. philol.)	1835-
Skeat (Etymol. Dict)	Skeat, Walter Wm. (Eng. philologist). [*Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, 1901.]	
Skelton	Skelton, John (Eng. poet)	1460?-1529
P. Skelton	Skelton, Philip (Brit. divine)	1707-1787
Skinner	Skinner, Stephen (Eng. philologist)	1623-1667
Douglas Sladen	Sladen, Douglas Brooke Wheelton (Eng. author)	1856-
Sloane's Elec. Dict.	Sloane, Thomas O'Conor (Am. scientist). [*Standard Dictionary of Electricity*, 1892]	1851-
Smalridge	Smalridge, George (Eng. bishop)	1663-1719
Smart	Smart, Benj. H. (Eng. lexicog.)	1780?-1872
Smiles	Smiles, Samuel (Scotch biographer)	1812-1904
A. Smith	Smith, Adam (Brit. polit economist)	1723-1790
Alex. Smith	Smith, Alexander (Scot. poet)	1830-1867
C. J Smith	Smith, Charles John (Eng. num. and lexicog.)	1808-1872
Capt. John Smith	Smith, John (Eng. adventurer)	1580-1631
E. Smith	Smith, Edmund (Eng. poet)	1672-1710
F. H. Smith	Smith, Francis Hopkinson (Am. artist, author, and civil engineer)	1838-
G. Smith (1725).	Smith, George (Eng writer). [*Distillatory*, 1725.]	
Goldwin Smith	Smith, Goldwin (Eng. historian)	1823-1910
H. Smith	Smith, Horace (Eng. humorist)	1779-1849
J. & H. Smith	Smith, James (1775-1839) and Horace Smith, Horace (1779-1849), authors of "Rejected Addresses"	
Dr John Smith	Smith, John (Eng physicist)	1630-1679
J. P. Smith	Smith, John Pye (Eng. dissenting clergyman)	1774-1851
S. S. Smith	Smith, Sam. Stanhope (Am. divine)	1750-1819
Sydney Smith	Smith, Sydney (Eng. essayist)	1771-1845
Dr. W. Smith	Smith, Sir William (Eng. scholar and lexicographer)	1813-1893
W. Robertson Smith	Smith, William Robertson (Scot. Biblical scholar)	1846-1894
Smith (Kaufmann)	Smith, M. Steele (Eng Germanic scholar) [Trans. *Deutsche Mythologie*, by Friedrich Kaufmann, 1893.]	
Smithson. Rep.	Annual report of the Smithsonian Institution first issued 184-	
Smollett	Smollett, Tobias George (Brit. nov.)	1721-1771
Smyth	Smyth, William Henry (Brit. naval officer)	1788-1865
H. W. Smyth	Smyth, Herbert Warrington (Eng. traveler and mining expert)	1857-
L. Soames	Soames, Laura (19th-cent. Eng. educator)	
Somerville	Somerville, William (Eng. poet)	1675-1742
Song of Sol., S. of Sol.	Song of Solomon	
South	South, Robert (Eng. divine and author)	1634-1716
Southey	Southey, Robert (Eng poet)	1774-1843
Soyer	Soyer, Alexis Benoît (French cook)	1809-1858
Sparks	Sparks, Jared (Am. historian)	1789-1866
J. R. Spears	Spears, John Randolph (Am. author and journalist)	1850-
Spectator	Spectator, The (Eng. periodical edited by Addison, Steele, and others, 1711-1714).	
The Spectator (London)	See *London Spectator*.	
Speed	Speed, John (Eng historian)	1552?-1629
Spelman	Spelman, Sir Henry (Eng antiq)	1564?-1641
Spence	Spence, Ferrand (English trans.) [*Lucian*, Lond., 1684.]	
Spence's anecdotes	Spence, Joseph (English divine and critic). [*Anecdotes, Observations, and Characters of Books and Men*, first pub. in 1820).	1699-1768
H. Spencer	Spencer, Herbert (Eng philos.)	1820-1903
Spenser	Spenser, Edmund (Eng. poet)	1552?-1599
Spinoza	Spinoza, Baruch or Benedict (Dutch philosopher)	1632-1677
Sporting Chronicle	Sporting Chronicle (Eng. sporting journal, estab. 1871).	
Sprat	Sprat, Thomas (Eng. bp. and hist.)	1635-1713
Spurgeon	Spurgeon, Charles Haddon (Eng. clergyman and writer)	1834-1892
Spurgeon	Spurgeon, Thomas (Eng. clergyman and writer)	1856-
Stackhouse	Stackhouse, Thos. (Eng. clerg.)	1677-1752
A. Stafford	Stafford, Anthony (Eng. writer)	1587-1645?
A. P. Stanley	Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn (Dean of Westminster)	1815-1881
Stapleton	Stapleton, Thomas (Eng. divine)	1535-1598
G. Starkey	Starkey, George (Am. alchemist)	? -1665
Statesman's Year-Book	(English statistical and historical annual, estab. 1864).	
State Trials	State Trials (of Gr. Brit and Ir.).	
T. Staveley	Staveley, Thos. (Eng. eccl. writer)	1626-1683
Stedman	Stedman, John Gabriel (Brit. military officer)	1744-1797
E. C. Stedman.	Stedman, Edmund C. (Am poet)	1833-1908
Steele	Steele, Sir Richard (Eng. essayist)	1672-1729
Zadock Steele	Steele, Zadock (captive among the Am. Indians). [*The Indian Captive*]	1758- ?
Stevens	Stevens, Geo. (Eng. commentator)	1736-1800
Stephen	Stephen, Henry John (Eng. legal writer)	1787-1864
Sir J. Stephen.	Stephen, Sir James (Eng. historian)	1789-1859
Leslie Stephen.	Stephen, Sir Leslie (Eng literary hist)	1832-1904
F. G. Stephens.	Stephens, Frederic George (contemp. Eng. hist. of art).	
Stephen's Comm.	Stephen, Henry John (Eng. legal writer). [*New Commentaries on the Laws of England*, 1841-45, as revised by later writers]	1787-1864
Stepney	Stepney, George (Eng. poet and statesman)	1663-1707
Sterling	Sterling, John (Brit. essayist)	1806-1844
Sterne	Sterne, Lawrence (Eng author)	1713-1768
Sternhold	Sternhold, Thomas (Eng. poet)	1500?-1549
Stevenson	Stevenson, Robert L. (Scot author)	1850-1894
Stevenson & Osbourne	{Stevenson, Robert Louis. {Osbourne, Lloyd (Am. author)}	1868-
Stewart	Stewart, Dugald (Scotch metaph)	1753-1828
B. Stewart	Stewart, Balfour (Brit. physicist)	1828-1887
William Stewart	Stewart, William (Scot chronicler and verse writer)	1481?-1550?
E Stiles	Stiles, Ezra (Am. divine and hist)	1727-1795
Stillingfleet	Stillingfleet, Bp. Edward (Eng divine)	1635-1699
Stillman (The Horse in Motion)	Stillman, J. D. Babcock (Am. physician)	1849- ?
Stirling	Stirling, Wm. Alex. (Scot. poet)	1580-1640
F. Stockton	Stockton, Francis Richard (Am. novelist)	1834-1902
Stoddard	Stoddard, Richd Hen. (Am. poet)	1825-1903
Story	Story, Joseph (Am. jurist)	1779-1845
G. F. Stout	Stout, George Frederick (Eng psychologist)	1858-
Stow	Stow, John (Eng. antiquary)	1525?-1605
Mrs. Stowe	Stowe, Harriet Beecher (Am writer)	1812-1896
Strauss	Strauss, David Friedr. (Ger. theol)	1808-1874
A. B. Street	Street, Alfred Billings (Am. poet)	1811-1881
Strong, Longman, Wheeler	{Strong, Herbert Augustus (Eng. educator and philological writer) Logeman, Willem S. (Eng. philologist in South Africa) Wheeler, Benjamin Ide (Am. educator)} [Trans. *Principles of the History of Language*, Hermann Paul, 1891.]	1854-
Strype	Strype, John (Eng. biographer)	1642-1737
M. Stuart	Stuart, Moses (Am. theologian)	1780-1852
Stubbs	Stubbs, Bp. William (Eng. historian)	1825-1901
Stukeley	Stukeley, Wm. (Eng. antiquary)	1687-1765
Russell Sturgis	Sturgis, Russell (Am. architect and author)	1836-1909
Henry Sturt	Sturt, Henry Cecil (Eng. philosophical writer). [*Personal Idealism*, 1902.]	
Suckling	Suckling, Sir John (Eng. poet)	1609-1642
Suetonius	Caius Suetonius Tranquillus (Roman historian)	79?-140?
Charles Sumner	Sumner, Charles (Am. statesman)	1811-1874
W. G. Sumner	Sumner, Wm. Graham (Am polit economist)	1840-1910
Surrey	Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of (Eng. poet)	
C. Surly	Swain, Charles (Eng. poet)	
Swedenborg	Swedenborg, Emanuel (Sw. philos.)	
H. Sweet	Sweet, Henry. [*Phonetics*, Oxford, 1877.]	1845-1912
Swift	Swift, Jonathan (Brit. author)	1667-1745
Swinburne	Swinburne, Algernon Chas. (Eng. poet)	1837-1909
H. Swinburne	Swinburne, Henry (Eng. traveler)	1743-1803
Swinton	Swinton, John (Scot. journ in Am)	1830-1901
Sydney Bulletin	(newspaper, published at Sydney, Australia)	
Syd. Soc. Lex.	Sydenham Society Lexicon	
Sylvester	Sylvester, Joshua (Eng. poet, and translator of Du Bartas)	1562-1618
J J Sylvester	Sylvester, James Joseph (Eng. mathematician)	1814-1897
Symonds	Symonds, John Addington (Eng. writer)	1840-1893
Tacitus	Tacitus, Publius Cornelius (Roman historian)	55?- after 117?
Tale of Beryn	(title of a spurious tale of 15th cent.)	
Talfourd	Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon (Eng. poet and essayist)	1795-1854
Booth Tarkington	Tarkington, Booth (Am. novelist and dramatist)	1869-
R. S. Tarr	Tarr, Ralph Stockman (American geographer)	1864-
J. G. Tasker	Tasker, J. G (Eng theologian)	1852-
Tate	Tate, Nahum (Brit. poet)	1652-1715
Tatham	Tatham, Edward (Brit. divine)	1749-1834
Tatler	The Tatler (Eng. periodical conducted by Steele, Addison, and others, 1709-1711)	
Taylor (1630)	Taylor, John (Eng. "Water Poet"). [*Works*, 1631, Brief *Drink and Welcome*]	1580-1653
B. Taylor	Taylor, Bayard (Am. traveler and author)	1825-1878
H. Taylor	Taylor, Sir Henry (Eng. dramatist and essayist)	1800-1886
I. Taylor	Taylor, Isaac (Eng divine and philosopher)	1787-1865
I. Taylor (with name of work)	Taylor, Isaac (English clergyman). [*Words & Places. The Alphabet*]	1829-1901
Jer. Taylor	Taylor, Bp Jeremy (Eng author	1613-1667
John Taylor (1753)	Taylor, John (Eng clergyman and law writer)	1703-1766
W. Taylor	Taylor, William (Eng author)	1765-1836
Temple	Temple, Sir Wm (Eng statesman)	1628-1699
Tennyson	Tennyson, Alfred (Eng poet)	1809-1892
F Tennyson	Tennyson, Frederick (Eng. poet)	1807-1898
H. Tennyson	Tennyson, Hallam, 2d Baron (Eng governor-general and author)	1852-
Terence	Publius Terentius Afer (Roman dramatist)	B. C. 190?-159?
Tertullian	Tertullianus, Quintus Septimius Florens (an early Latin father of the church)	160?-230?
Testament of Love	Testament of Love (anon prose treatise, about 1400)	
Thackeray	Thackeray, Wm M (Eng nov)	1811-1863
Octave Thanet	Pseud. of Alice French (Am. novelist)	1850-
Thess.	Thessalonians.	
Thirlwall	Thirlwall, Bp. Connop (Eng. hist.)	1797-1875
Thodey	Thodey, Samuel (Brit. divine) [*Life in Death*, 1833.]	
E. M Thomas	Thomas, Edith Matilda (Am. poet)	1854-
W Thompson (1745)	Thompson, William (Eng poet)	1717?-1766
Thomson	Thomson, James (Scotch poet)	1700-1748
Abp. Thomson	Thomson, William (Eng divine)	1819-1890
Sir W. Thomson	Thomson, Sir Wm. See *Lord Kelvin.*	
Thomson & Tait	{Thomson, Sir Wm. {Tait, Peter G. [*Elements of Nat. Philos.*]}	1831-1901
Thoreau	Thoreau, Henry David (Am. naturalist and writer)	1817-1862
F. Thorp	Thorp, Frank Hall (Am. chemist)	1864-
Thorpe or *Thorpe's Dict. Chem.*	Thorpe, Thomas Edward (Eng chemist). [*Dictionary of Applied Chemistry*, 1894]	1845-
T. B. Thorpe	Thorpe, Thomas Bangs (Am. artist and author)	1815-1878
Thuc., Thucyd.	Thucydides (Athenian historian)	B. C. 471?-400?
Thurston	Thurston, Robert Henry (Am mechanical engineer)	1839-1903
Thynne	Thynne, Francis (Eng. herald and antiquary)	1545?-1608
Tickell	Tickell, Thomas (Eng. poet)	1686-1740
F. O. Ticknor	Ticknor, Francis Orrery (Am. physician)	1822-1874
C. P. Tiele	Tiele, Cornelis Petrus (Dutch hist. writer)	1830-1902
Tillotson	Tillotson, Abp John (English theologian)	1630-1694
Tim	Timothy.	
Tit	Titus.	
E. B. Titchener	Titchener, Edward Bradford (Eng psychologist in America)	1867-
Todd	Todd, Henry John (Eng biog and editor). [*Johnson's Dict.* 1818]	1763-1845
Alpheus Todd	Todd, Alpheus (Can librarian and writer on political science)	1821-1884
Todd & B.	{Todd, Robert Bentley {Bowman, Sir William [*Physiol Anat.*]}	1809-1860 1816-1892
Tomlinson	Tomlinson, Chas. (Eng. physicist)	1808-1897
Tomlinson (Renou)	Tomlinson, Richard (Eng author of a dispensatory, trans. 1657 from Joannis de Renou).	
Tomson	Tomson, Laurence (Eng. politician and author)	1539-1608
Tooke	Tooke, John Horne (Eng. philol.)	1736-1812
W. Tooke	Tooke, Wm. (Eng. writer). [*Russia*]	1744-1820
Tooker	Tooker, William (Eng. divine)	1558-1621
Topsell	Topsell, Edward (English writer). [*Hist. of Four-footed Beasts*, 1607]	fl. 1607
Totten	Totten, Benjamin J. (Am naval officer) [*Naval Def.*, 1841]	1806-1877
Tourneur	Tourneur, Cyril (Eng dramatist)	1575?-1626
Towneley Myst. or *Towneley Pl.*	Towneley Mysteries (c. 1450).	
J. Trapp	Trapp, Joseph (Eng. poet and essayist)	1679-1747
K. Trask	Trask, Kate Nichols (Katrina Trask) (Am. author)	1874-
Trench	Trench, Abp. Richard Chenevix (Brit poet and scholar)	1807-1886
Trendelenburg	Trendelenburg, Friedrich Adolf (Ger. philosopher)	1802-1872
Trevelyan	Trevelyan, Sir George Otto (Eng politician and author)	1838-
Trevisa	Trevisa, John de (Eng. author)	1326-1412
Trollope	Trollope, Anthony (Eng. novelist)	1815-1882
Mrs. Trollope	Trollope, Frances Milton (Eng. author)	1780-1863
J. T. Trowbridge	Trowbridge, John T. (Am. author)	1827-
Trumbull	Trumbull, John (Am satirical poet)	1750-1831
B Trumbull	Trumbull, Benjamin (Am divine and author)	1735-1820
J H Trumbull	Trumbull, James Hammond (Am. philologist)	1821-1897
A Tucker	Tucker, Abraham (Eng metaphysician, pseud. E. Search)	1705-1774
Tulasne	Tulasne, Louis René (Fr. botanist)	1815-1885
J. Tull	Tull, Jethro (Eng. agricultural writer)	1674-1741
Turbervile	Turbervile, George (Eng poet)	1540?-1610?
R. Turnbull	Turnbull, Robert (Scotch-Am clergyman)	1796-1877

Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full.	Dates.
Turner	Turner, Wm. (Eng. clergyman, physician, and botanist)	? -1568
Wm. Turner	Turner, William. [*History of Philosophy*, 1902.]	
Tusser	Tusser, Thos. (Eng. poet and agricultural writer)	1524?-1580
Prof. H. Tuttle	Tuttle, Herbert (Am. hist. writer)	1846-1894
Mark Twain	Pseud. of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Am. humorist and fiction writer)	1835-1910
Two N. Kins.	Two Noble Kinsmen (a play ascr to Shakespeare and Fletcher).	
Tylor	Tylor, Edward Burnett (Eng. archæologist and ethnologist)	1832-
Tyndale	Tyndale, William (Eng. reformer, and translator of the Bible)	? -1536
Tyndall	Tyndall, John (Brit. physicist)	1820-1893
Udall	Udall, Nicholas (Eng. teacher and dramatist)	1505-1556
Ueberweg (Morris)	Ueberweg, or Überweg, Friedrich (Ger. philosopher). [*History of Philosophy*, 1863-66]	1826-1871
W. C. Unwin	Unwin, William Cawthorne (Eng. engineer)	1838-
Ure	Ure, Andrew (Scotch chemist)	1778-1857
U. S. Census	United States Census, 1880.	
U. S. Coast Artillery Drill Reg.	Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery, U. S. Army, 1898.	
U. S. Const.	United States Constitution. See *Constitution*.	
U.S. Const. Law	United States Constitutional Law.	
U. S. Consular Repts.	Daily Consular Reports, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington.	
U. S. Dept. Agric. Bull.	Bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, U. S.	
U. S. Disp.	United States Dispensatory, 19th ed., 1907.	
Usher	See *Ussher*.	
J. T. Usher	Usher, John T. [*The Modern Machinist*, 1900.]	
U. S. Infantry Drill Regs. (1904)	United States Infantry Drill Regulations, 1904.	
U. S. Information Circular on Copyrights (1909)	United States Information Circular on Copyrights, 1909.	
U. S. Internal Rev. Decisions (1899)	United States Internal Revenue Decisions, 1899.	
U. S. Int. Rev. Stat.	United States Internal Revenue Statutes.	
Thos. Usk	Usk, Thomas (Eng. prose writer)	? -1388
U. S. Pharm.	United States Pharmacopœia.	
U. S. Postal Guide	United States Official Postal Guide, published annually.	
U. S. Rep.	United States Reports.	
Ussher	Usher, James (Ir. archbishop)	1581-1656
U.S. Treas. Decis.	United States Treasury Decisions.	
Vanbrugh	Vanbrugh, Sir John (Eng. dram.)	1664?-1726
H. van Dyke	van Dyke, Henry (Am. clergyman and writer)	1852-
J. C. Van Dyke	Van Dyke, John Charles (Am. author)	1856-
C. H. Van Zyl	Van Zyl, C. H. (So. African lawyer). [*The Judicial Practice of South Africa.*]	
R. A. Vaughan	Vaughan, Robert Alfred (Eng. poet and reviewer)	1823-1857
J. Venn	Venn, John (Eng. logician)	1834-
Vergil	Publius Vergilius Maro (Roman poet)	B. C. 70-19
W. Vietor	Vietor, Wilhelm (Ger. philologist)	1850-
P. Vinogradoff	Vinogradoff, Paul (Russ.-Eng. legal historian)	1854-
Julien Vinson	Vinson, Julien (Fr. philologist)	1843-
Virginia Literary Museum (1829)	(former Am. mag.).	
Vitr.	Marcus Vitruvius Pollio (Rom. writer on architecture)	fl. B. C. 10
Voltaire (tr.)	Voltaire, de, François Marie Arouet (Fr. author). [Translation]	1694-1778
Vos (de la Saussaye)	Vos, Bert John (Am. Ger. schol.) [Transl. *Religion of the Teutons* by *P. D. Chantepie de la Saussaye*, 1902]	1867-
V. Waagen (1869)	Waagen, Gustav Friedrich (Ger. hist. of art, esp. Ger. & Eng. art)	1794-1868
Wagner's Chem. Tech.	Wagner, Rudolf von (Ger. chemist and technologist). [*Manual of Chemical Technology*, transl. and ed. by Sir Wm. Crookes and Dr. F. Fischer, 1900]	1822-1880
Wake	Wake, William (Eng. archbishop)	1657-1737
C. Waldstein	Waldstein, Charles (Am. archæol.)	1856-
Walker	Walker, John (Eng. lexicographer)	1732-1807
F. A. Walker	Walker, Francis Amasa (Am. political economist)	1840-1897
J. M. Walker	Walker, J. M. [*Rounders, Bowls, Quoits*, etc., 1892.]	
W. Walker	Walker, William (Eng. schoolmaster)	1623-1684
Wall.	Wallace's Reports, U. S. Supreme Court.	
A. R. Wallace	Wallace, Alfred Russel (Eng. nat.)	1823-1914
L. Wallace	Wallace, Lewis (Am. soldier and author). [*Ben-Hur*]	1827-1905
Waller	Waller, Edmund (Eng. poet)	1606-1687
Walpole	Walpole, Horace (Eng. author)	1717-1797
Spencer Walpole	Walpole, Spencer Horatio (Eng. politician)	1806-1898
Walsh	Walsh, Robert (Am. editor)	1784-1859
J. H. Walsh	Walsh, John Henry (Eng writer on sports, pseud. Stonehenge)	1810-1888
W. Walsh	Walsh, William (Eng. poet)	1663-1708
Walton	Walton, Izaak (Eng. writer)	1593-1683
Warburton	Warburton, Bp. Wm. (Eng. author)	1698-1779
Ward	Ward, John (Eng. writer)	1679?-1758
Bp. Ward	Ward, Bp Seth (Eng. divine)	1617-1689
A. W. Ward	Ward, Adolphus William (Eng. writer)	1837-
Mrs. Humphry Ward	Ward, Mrs Humphry (Eng. author)	1851-
James Ward	Ward, James (Eng philosopher)	1843-
R. P. Ward	Ward, Robert Plumer (Eng. statesman and jurist)	1765-1846
Wilfrid Ward	Ward, Wilfrid Philip (Eng. canon and author)	1856-
F. M. Ware	Ware, Francis Morgan (Am. horseman and editor)	1858-
Warner	Warner, William (Eng. poet)	1558?-1609
C. D. Warner	Warner, Charles Dudley (Am. author)	1829-1900
G. C. W. Warr	Warr, Geo. Charles Winter (Am. translator and writer on classical literature).	
Warren	Warren, Samuel (Brit. author)	1807-1877
Henry Clarke Warren	Warren, Henry Clarke [*Buddhism in translations.*]	
Wars of Alex.	Wars of Alexander (an Eng. allit. romance, c 1400-1450).	
Warton	Warton, Thomas (Eng poet)	1728-1790
J. Warton	Warton, Joseph (Eng. poet)	1722-1800
Washington	Washington, George (Pres. U. S.)	1732-1799
Waterland	Waterland, Daniel (Eng. author)	1683-1740
H. L. M. Watson	Watson, Henry Brereton Marriot (Eng. editor and novelist)	1863-
J. S. Watson	Watson, John Selby (Eng. editor and biographical writer)	1804-1884
W. Watson	Watson, William (Eng. author)	1559?-1603
Watts	Watts, Henry (Eng. chemist)	1825-1884
I. Watts	Watts, Isaac (Eng divine and poet)	1674-1748
R. Watts	Watts, Robert (Am anatomist)	1812-1867
T. Watts-Dunton	Watts-Dunton, Theodore (Eng. poet, novelist, and critic)	1836-
Benj. Waugh	Waugh, Benjamin (Eng clergyman)	1839-1908
Wayland	Wayland, Francis (Amer. moral philosopher)	1796-1865
Weale	Weale, John (Eng. editor and publisher)	1791-1862
W. L. Webb	Webb, Walter Loring (Am. engineering writer)	1863-
W. Webbe	Webbe, William (Eng critic and poet)	fl. 1586-1591
Webster	Webster, John (Eng. dramatist)	1580?-1625?
D. Webster	Webster, Daniel (Am. statesman and orator)	1782-1852
Weekly News (Auckland)	Newspaper, Auckland, N Z	
H. Weeks	Weeks, Henry (Eng. sculptor)	1807-1877
Weever	Weever, John (Eng antiquarian)	1576-1632
Weierstrass	Weierstrass, Karl Theodor Wilhelm (Ger. mathematician)	1815-1897
Weismann	Weismann, August (German biologist)	1834-1906
Wellington	Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington (Brit. general)	1769-1852
B. Wendell	Wedell, Barrett (Am. educator and writer)	1855-
Wesley	Wesley, John (Eng founder of Methodism)	1703-1791
West	West, Richard (Eng. poet)	1716-1742
Westcott	Westcott, Bp. Brooke Foss (Eng. Biblical scholar)	1825-1901
Westcott and Hort	Westcott, Bp. Brooke Foss. Hort, Fenton John Anthony (Eng. scholar and divine) [*The New Testament in the Original Greek.*]	1828-1892
Westm. Cat.	Westminster Shorter Catechism.	
Westm. Rev.	Westminster Review (a Lond. quarterly, founded 1824)	
Wharton	Wharton, Francis (Am. jurist)	1820-1889
Whately	Whately, Richard (abp. of Dublin)	1787-1863
W. Whately	Whately, William (Eng. divine)	1583-1639
Wheat.	Wheaton's Reports, U. S. Supreme Court.	
H. B. Wheatley	Wheatley, Henry Benjamin (Eng. scholar and bibliographer)	1838-
Wheaton	Wheaton, Henry (Am. publicist and diplomatist). [*Elements of International Law*, ed. of 1904]	1785-1848
Whewell	Whewell, William (Eng. philos. and scholar)	1794-1866
B. Whichcote	Whichcote, Benj. (Eng. divine)	1609-1683
A. D. White	White, Andrew Dickson (Am. scholar and diplomatist)	1832-
Gilbert White	White, Gilbert (Eng. divine and naturalist)	1720-1793
James White	White, James (Eng. veterinary surgeon). [*Farriery*, 1815.]	
R. G. White	White, Richard Grant (Am. author)	1821-1885
S. E. White	White, Stewart Edward (Am. author)	1873-
W. A. White	White, William Allen (Am. journalist and magazine writer)	1868-
Whitehead	Whitehead, William (Eng poet)	1715-1785
P. Whitehead	Whitehead, Paul (Eng poet and satirist)	1710-1774
Whitgift	Whitgift, John (Eng. archbishop)	1530?-1604
Whiting	Whiting, Nicholas. [*Albino and Bellama*, 1637.]	
Whitlock	Whitlock, Richard (Eng. physician)	1616?-1673
W. Whitman	Whitman, Walt (Am. poet)	1819-1892
Mrs. Whitney	Whitney, Adeline D. Train (Am. author)	1824-1906
W. D. Whitney	Whitney, William Dwight (Am. philologist)	1827-1894
Whittier	Whittier, John Greenleaf (Am poet)	1807-1892
E. Whitworth	Whitworth, Ernest. [*Practical Cotton Calculations*, 1902]	
Whole Duty of Man	(author unknown).	
Wiedemann	Wiedemann, Karl Alfred (Ger. Egyptologist)	1856-
Wilberforce	Wilberforce, Wm. (Eng philanthropist and statesman)	1759-1833
O. Wilde	Wilde, Oscar O'Flahertie Wills (Irish poet)	1856-1900
B. G. Wilder	Wilder, Burt Green (Am. anatomist and physiologist)	1841-
Wilhelm	Wilhelm, Thomas. [*Mil. Dict.*, Phila., 1881]	
Wilkie	Wilkie, William (Scotch epic poet)	1721-1772
Wilkins	Wilkins, Bp. John (Eng. divine)	1614-1672
Mary Wilkins	Freeman, Mary Eleanor (b. Wilkins) (Am. novelist)	1862-
Wilkinson	Wilkinson, Sir John Gardner (Eng. Egyptologist)	1797-1875
C. E. Willard	Willard, Chas. E. [*The A B C of Life Insurance*, 1897.]	
William of Palerne	(a poem in the Midland dialect, partly trans. from the French, about 1350).	
C.F.A. Williams	Williams, Charles Francis Abdy (Eng. writer on music)	1855-
H. M. Williams	Williams, Helen Maria (Eng. author)	1762-1827
S. W. Williams	Williams, Samuel Wells (Am. Chinese scholar)	1812-1884
Williams on Personal Property	Williams, J. Herbert [*Principles of the Law of Personal Property*, 15th ed., 1900]	
Willis	Willis, Nathaniel Parker (Am. poet and journalist)	1806-1867
W. G. Wills	Wills, William Gorman (Ir dramatist and painter)	1828-1891
Wilson	Wilson, Sir Erasmus (English medical writer)	1809-1884
Prof. Wilson	Wilson, John (Scotch author, pseud. Christopher North)	1785-1854
Alexander Wilson	Wilson, Alexander (Scot. ornithologist in America)	1766-1813
D. Wilson	Wilson, Sir Daniel (British archæologist)	1816-1892
H. B. Wilson	Wilson, Henry Bristow (Eng. divine and author)	1803-1888
Sir T. Wilson	Wilson, Sir Thomas (English statesman)	1525-1581
Woodrow Wilson	Wilson, Woodrow (Am. publicist and educator)	1856-
Winthrop	Winthrop, John (Gov. of Massachusetts colony)	1588-1649
Wirt	Wirt, William (Am. lawyer)	1772-1834
Wiseman	Wiseman, Richard (English surgeon). [*Treatment of Wounds*, 1672]	1622?-1676
Card. Wiseman	Wiseman, Nicholas Patrick Stephen (Eng. cardinal)	1802-1865
Wisser & Gauss	Wisser, John Philip (Am. army officer). Gauss, Henry C. (of the Navy dept.). [*Military and Naval Dictionary.*]	1832-
Owen Wister	Wister, Owen (Am. lawyer and writer)	1860-
Withals	Withals, John. [*Dict.*, 1568, 1608]	
Wither	Wither, George (Eng. poet)	1588-1667
W. Withington	Withington, William (Am. clergyman and writer).	
Wodroephe	Wodroephe, John. [*True Marrow of French*, 1623]	
Wolcott	Wolcott, John (Eng. satirist)	1738-1819
Wollaston	Wollaston, William (Eng. divine and author)	1660-1724
Wolsey	Wolsey, Thomas (Eng. cardinal and statesman)	1475?-1530
Wood	Wood, Alphonso (Am. botanist)	1810-1881
Wood	Wood, Anthony. [*Hist. of Oxford Univ.*]	1632-1695
Wood	See J. G. Wood.	
J. G. Wood	Wood, John George (Eng. naturalist)	1827-1889
G. E. Woodberry	Woodberry, George Edward (Am. writer and editor)	1855-
J. Woodbridge	Woodbridge, John (Eng. clergyman in America)	1613-1696
Woodward	Woodward, John [*A Treatise on Heraldry*, 1892.] Burnett, George.	
Woodworth	Woodworth, Samuel (Am. poet)	1785-1842
Woolsey	Woolsey, Theodore Dwight (Am. clergyman and author)	1801-1889
D. C. Worcester	Worcester, Dean Conant (Am. zoölogist and Philippine commissioner)	1866-
Wordsworth	Wordsworth, William (Eng. poet)	1770-1850
C. Wordsworth	Wordsworth, Bp. Christopher (Eng. scholar and author)	1807-1885
D. Wordsworth	Wordsworth, Dorothy (Eng diarist)	1771-1855
Worsfold	Worsfold, Wm. Basil (contemp. Eng. lawyer and writer).	
John Worthington	Worthington, John (Eng writer)	1618-1671
Wotton	Wotton, Sir Henry (Eng. diplomatist and author)	1568-1639
Woty	Woty, William (Eng. poet). [*Muses' Advice. Blossoms of Helicon*]	1731?-1791
Wright	Wright, Thomas (Eng. antiquary)	1810-1877
C. H. Wright	Wright, Charles Henry Hamilton (Brit. clergyman and writer)	1836-1909
W. A. Wright	Wright, William Aldis (Eng. editor and hist. of Eng. lit.)	1836-
Wyatt	Wyatt, Sir Thomas (Eng. poet)	1503?-1542
Wycherley	Wycherley, William (Eng. dramatist)	1640?-1716
Wyclif	Wyclif, John (Eng. reformer, and translator of the Bible)	? -1384
Y. B.	Year Books.	
Miss Yonge	Yonge, Charlotte Mary (Eng. novelist)	1823-1901
Youatt	Youatt, Wm. (Eng. veter. surgeon)	1776-1847
Young	Young, Edward (Eng. poet)	1683-1765
C. A. Young	Young, Charles Augustus (Am astronomer)	1834-1908
T. E. Young	Young, T. E. [*Insurance, a Practical Exposition for the Student and Business Man*, 1904]	
Yule	Yule, Sir Henry (Brit. geographer)	1820-1889
C. G. Zander	Zander, C. G. [*Photo Trichromatic Printing*, London.]	
Zech.	Zechariah.	
Zeph.	Zephaniah.	

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

By JAMES HADLEY, LL. D.,

PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN YALE COLLEGE.

Revised by GEORGE LYMAN KITTREDGE, LL. D., Litt. D.,

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

LANGUAGES AKIN TO THE ENGLISH.

§ 1. Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, Indo-European. The English language is the descendant and representative of the Anglo-Saxon. It has lost very much of the inflection, and very many of the words, which belonged to the old language; and, on the other hand, it has borrowed words very largely, to the extent even of half its vocabulary, from other languages, especially the French and the Latin. Yet all the inflections that remain in it, and most of its formative endings, the pronouns and particles, and, in general, the words which are in most frequent and familiar use, have come to it from the Anglo-Saxon. With all its assimilation of foreign elements, it is still a Teutonic language, like the German, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and others. These, again, make one subfamily in that great family of languages which, as it extends from India westward, and covers nearly the entire area of Europe, is called *Indo-European*. Among all families of kindred tongues, the Indo-European is preëminent, both for the perfection of its organic structure, and for the value of its literary monuments. The parent of the whole family, the Indo-European language, has left no such monument of itself; but its forms and roots may be made out, to a great extent, by a scientific comparison of the languages which are descended from it. It is impossible, however, to speak of this language as an historical unit, for our means of investigation do not allow us to get farther back than an indeterminate period in which it seems to have consisted of a group of closely related dialects. These may, for convenience, be collectively designated as the original Indo-European language, — that is, as the parent speech from which all the languages of the Indo-European family are descended. The main branches of the family are the following: —

§ 2. I. The Indic. The *Sanskrit* of the four Vedas, the sacred books of the Brahman religion, is more ancient than the common or classical Sanskrit. Even the latter had ceased to be the language of common life as early as the third century before Christ. It was succeeded by the *Prakrit* dialects, one of which, the *Pali*, is the sacred language of the Buddhists in Ceylon, Burma, and Siam. These, in their turn, were succeeded by the modern idioms of Northern and Central Hindustan, — the *Bengali*, *Marathi*, *Gujarati*, and others. The *Hindustani* (or *Urdu*), based on *Hindi*, was formed in the camps and courts of the Mohammedan conquerors of India, and is largely intermixed with Persian and Arabic. The widely scattered *Gypsies* speak, with great diversity of dialect, a language which is probably of Indic stock.

§ 3. II. The Iranian. To this branch belong: 1. The *Avestan* (less properly called *Zend*), which is preserved in the Avesta, or sacred writings of the Parsis. 2. The *Old Persian*, which is seen in the cuneiform (or arrow-headed) inscriptions of Darius and Xerxes. The modern Persian has lost nearly all the ancient inflection, and with the Mohammedan religion has adopted a multitude of words from the Arabic. Other languages belonging to this branch are those of the *Kurds*, the *Afghans*, and the *Ossetes* (in the Caucasus). The *Armenian* (ancient and modern), formerly thought to be Iranian, is now regarded as belonging to an independent subfamily of the Indo-European stock. The Indic and the Iranian are often classed together as forming the *Indo-Iranian*, or *Aryan* subfamily.

§ 4. III. The Slavic or Slavonic. The earliest monument is the incomplete version of the Bible, made in the ninth century, by the Greek missionaries Cyril and Methodius, into the *Old Slavonic* (often called *Church Slavic* or *Slavonic*, or *Old Bulgarian*). The widely diffused Slavic branch may be classified under two principal heads: 1. The *East and South Slavic*, including the *Russian*, the *Ruthenian* (in Galicia), the *Bulgarian*, and the three *Illyrian* idioms, *Servian*, *Croatian*, and *Slovenian*. 2. The *West Slavic*, including the *Polish*, the *Czech* or *Bohemian* (with the *Moravian* and *Slovak* dialects), the *Lusatian* or *Wendish*, and the extinct *Polabian*. This classification, however, is not altogether satisfactory.

§ 5. IV. The Baltic. The most important language of this branch is the *Lithuanian*, which has no monuments older than the sixteenth century, but which has preserved in a surprising degree the ancient inflection and structure. To the same stock belong the *Lettish* of Kurland and Livonia, which is much less ancient in its form, and the *Old Prussian*, which was once spoken on the coast of the Baltic east of the Vistula, but became extinct in the seventeenth century. The connection between this and the preceding branch is such that they are often classed together as the *Balto-Slavic* subfamily.

§ 6. V. The Hellenic or Greek. Of the numerous dialects of Greek, the first to receive literary culture was the *Old Ionic*, or *Epic;* followed by the *Æolic*, the *Doric*, the *New Ionic*, and finally the *Attic*, which became at length, though with some change of form, the common language of literature and society. It is represented now by the *Romaic*, or *Modern Greek*. The Albanian, spoken in a large part of modern Greece, is a descendant of the ancient *Illyrian*. It is not a near relative of the Greek, but forms a distinct subfamily of the Indo-European stock. The Albanian has borrowed largely from other languages, and its structure has been profoundly influenced by the Latin.

§ 7. VI. The Italic. This was formerly joined with the preceding, as the Greco-Italic, or Classical, subfamily, but this classification is unsound. The Italic branch is, in some respects, not so nearly related to the Greek as to the Celtic. The most important member of the Italic branch is the *Latin*. Closely akin to this were the other Italic languages — the *Oscan*, *Umbrian*, etc. — in Central Italy. The modern descendants of the Latin are called the *Romance* languages. They include the *Italian*, the *Spanish*, the *Portuguese*, the *Catalan* (eastern coast of Spain, Balearic Islands, etc., and the former county of Roussillon in Southern France), the *Provençal* (of Southern France, used as a literary language in the Middle Ages and to some extent at the present day), and the *French* (originally the popular dialect of Northern France). All these contain a small proportion of Teutonic words, brought in by the barbarian conquerors of the Western Roman Empire. But another Romance language — the *Roumanian* or *Wallachian*, spoken in a territory corresponding roughly to the ancient province of Dacia — is largely intermixed with borrowed words, taken chiefly from the neighboring Slavonic tribes. The term *Rhæto-Romanic* language is applied collectively to several dialects spoken in Tirol, the Grisons (in Switzerland), and Friuli (in the northeast of Italy).

§ 8. VII. The Celtic. This subfamily is divided into two branches, *Continental* and *Insular*. The Continental branch includes the *Gaulish*, or ancient languages of Gaul, of which scanty remnants are found in proper names and inscriptions. The Insular Celtic is divided by strongly marked differences into two portions: 1. The *Gadhelic* (*Goidelic*) or *Gaelic*, including the *Irish* (or native language of Ireland), the *Erse* (or Gaelic of the Scottish Highlands), and the *Manx* (the corrupt idiom of the Isle of Man). The last two are little more than dialects of the Irish. 2. The *Brythonic*, including the *Welsh* (the native language of Wales), the *Cornish* (which was spoken in Cornwall, but went out of use in the eighteenth century), and the *Armorican*, or *Bas-Breton* (still spoken in the French province of Brittany, the ancient Armorica). The oldest specimens of the Gaelic (except for a few inscriptions of doubtful date) belong to the seventh century; for the Brythonic, the oldest which are at all copious are three or four centuries later. The Bas-Breton is closely akin to the Welsh, being the language spoken by the descendants of those insular Britons who sought refuge on the Continent at the time of the Anglo-Saxon invasion.

§ 9. VIII. The Teutonic or Germanic. Here again the earliest monument is a version of the Bible, made by Ulfilas, an Arian bishop of the fourth century, into his native *Gothic* (or *Mæso-Gothic*), the language spoken at that time by the Goths on the Lower Danube. This work is preserved only in fragments, but these are of considerable extent, and are of inestimable value to the philologist. The Teutonic languages are distinguished as —

§ 10. 1. **The Gothic** (or **Mæso-Gothic**), almost the only monument of which is the Bible translation of Ulfilas. Some remarkable agreements between Gothic and Scandinavian have caused many scholars to include these two languages in a single class, the *East Germanic;* but this classification is now generally abandoned, and the Gothic alone is regarded as East Germanic.

§ 11. 2. **The Norse or Scandinavian.** The *Old Norse* is also called *Old Icelandic*, as much of its abundant literature (Eddas, Sagas, etc.) was composed in Iceland. The oldest manuscripts in which it is preserved are of the twelfth century; but many of its productions are of earlier origin, going back even to the heathen times of Scandinavia. The modern *Icelandic* has adhered with remarkable fidelity to the forms of the ancient language. But the modern idioms of the Scandinavian mainland, the *Swedish*, the *Danish*, and the *Norwegian*, have undergone extensive changes, and have, like the English, become much simplified in their structure.

§ 12. 3. **The West Germanic,** conveniently divided into *High Germanic* and *Low Germanic*.

I. The *High Germanic* is the language of Upper or Southern Germany. The *Old High German* is seen in Otfrid's Krist, Notker's translation of the Psalms, and other monuments, most of them in verse, from the eighth century to the end of the eleventh. The *Middle High German*, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, has a rich poetical literature, including the Nibelungen Nôt with its attendant epics, and the lyric poetry of the Minnesinger. The *New High German* is the language of Luther's Bible version and of all German literature since the Reformation.

II. The *Low Germanic*, spoken in Northern Germany and the Netherlands. Here belong: (*a*) The *Friesic* or *Frisian*, which was once spoken along the whole northern coast of Germany, from the Elbe westward. Its early monuments consist almost wholly of laws, beginning with the fourteenth century. For a long time it has existed only as a popular idiom, and is now confined to a few small and scattered localities. (*b*) The *Anglo-Saxon* (sometimes called simply *Saxon*, and often known as *Old English*), which in the fifth and sixth centuries was transplanted from Northern Germany to Britain, and has had its subsequent development and history in that island. (*c*) The *Old Saxon*, which was spoken in Northern Germany between the Rhine and the Elbe, south of the narrow sea-coast region, which was occupied by the Friesic. It is known almost solely from the Hêliand (*i. e.*, Savior), a metrical narration of the gospel history, preserved in manuscripts of the ninth and tenth centuries. (*d*) The *Old Low Frankish*, the language of the Netherlands in the same period, which was closely allied to the *Old Saxon*. Its modern representatives are (1) the *Dutch*, or *Netherlandish*, spoken in Holland, and used as a literary language since the last part of the thirteenth century; and (2) the *Flemish*, spoken in Flanders, and often erroneously regarded as a dialect of the Dutch. (*e*) The *Low German*, strictly so called (or *Plattdeutsch*), the idiom of the common people in Northern Germany, is the lineal descendant of the Old Saxon. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, it was used as a literary language; but political circumstances, giving ascendency to the High German, have reduced it to the inferior position of a popular dialect.

LANGUAGES NOT KINDRED TO THE ENGLISH.

§ 13. Ural-Altaic, Dravidian, Semitic, Iberian. The Indo-European family has no isolated domain, but comes in contact with various other families of languages. It is bounded along its northern frontier by the *Ural-Altaic* family (called also the *Turanian*), which includes the numerous and widely different languages of the *Manchus*, the *Mongols*, the *Turks* (in Asia and Europe), the *Magyars* (in Hungary), the *Finns*, and a multitude of other tribes. To the southeast it touches on the so-called *Dravidian* family, consisting of the *Tamil*, the *Telugu*, and their sister idioms in Ceylon and Southern India. In Southwestern Asia it is in contact with a more remarkable family, — the *Semitic*, — including the *Hebrew*, *Syriac*, *Arabic*, and *Ethiopic*, with their ancient and important literatures. Even in Southwestern Europe, it is doubtful whether the ancient Etruscan belonged to our family. It is perfectly clear that the ancient *Iberian* did not belong to it. This was once the prevailing language of the Spanish peninsula, and still lives, on the two sides of the Pyrenees, in the strange language called *Basque* (*Biscayan*, or *Euskara*). Whether the Indo-European has a primitive connection with any of the adjacent families, is a question which has not been, and perhaps never will be, decided by philological evidence. At all events, it is certain that between Welsh and Sanskrit, distant as they are in space and time, there is an infinitely closer connection than between the neighboring pairs of Russian and Finnish, German and Hungarian, or Greek and Hebrew. It is true that some languages of our family have borrowed particular words from languages of

other families. The English, for example, has taken from the Hebrew such words as *shekel*, *cherub*, *seraph*, *jubilee*, *pharisee*, *cabala*, etc.; and from some of them has formed derivatives, such as *seraphic*, *jubilant*, *pharisaical*, *pharisaism*, *cabalist*, *cabalistical*, etc. But this borrowing can only occur where there are historical conditions that favor it: even then it has its limits and its distinctive marks, and must not be confounded with a radical affinity between two languages. All etymologizing which assumes or implies such an affinity between English and Hebrew, English and Finnish, or the like, is, in the present state of philology, unscientific and illusory.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE TEUTONIC LANGUAGES, PARTICULARLY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

§ 14. Progression of Mutes. In examining the sounds of the Teutonic languages we find that the primitive Indo-European mutes have undergone a remarkable series of changes. The voiceless mutes (*tenues*) of the parent tongue, *p*, *t*, *k* (preserved as such in Greek and Latin), appear in Gothic as *f*, *þ* (*th*), *h*; the primitive voiced mutes (*mediae*) *b*, *d*, *g*, as *p*, *t*, *k*; and the primitive voiced aspirates, *bh*, *dh*, *gh* (in Greek *φ*, *θ*, *χ*), as *f*, *d*, *g*. This process, known as the Progression of Mutes, is often stated thus: the primitive voiceless mutes pass in Gothic into the corresponding aspirates, the primitive voiced mutes into the corresponding voiceless mutes, and the primitive voiced aspirates into the corresponding voiced mutes. But this form of statement, though convenient as an aid to memory, is open to grave objections from a scientific point of view: for example, the letters *b*, *d*, *g*, in Gothic, do not always stand for the sounds of the voiced mutes, but in certain positions represent spirants, and Gothic *f*, *þ*, *h*, are spirants, not aspirates. In the Progression of Mutes the other Teutonic languages agree in general with the Gothic; but the Old High German has gone one step farther, changing the Gothic *b*, *d*, *g*, into *p*, *t*, *k*; the Gothic *p*, *t*, *k*, into *f*, *z* (for *th*), *ch*; and the Gothic *þ* into *d*. The change from *b*, *g*, to *p*, *k*, however, is unknown to the New High German. In Old High German it was confined to certain dialects, and it had begun to lose ground before the beginning of the Middle High German period. To the rules thus roughly given, there are numerous apparent exceptions (thus after *s*, the primitive voiceless mutes remain unchanged), but all of these can be shown to depend on special laws. The following examples will serve as illustrations of the Progression of Mutes: —

Greek.	Latin.	Gothic.	Eng.	O. H. Ger.	N. H. Ger.
πούς (for *ποδ-ς*)	*pes* (for *ped-s*)	*fōtus*	*foot*	*fuoz*	*fuss*
τρεῖς	*tres*	*þreis*	*three*	*drī*	*drei*
καρδία	*cor*(*d*)	*hairtō*	*heart*	*herza*	*herz*
κάνναβις	*cannabis* (borrowed from Greek)		*hemp*	*hanaf*	*hanf*
δύο	*duo*	*twai*	*two*	*zwō*	*zwei*
γένος	*genus*	*kuni*	*kin*	*chunni*	(*kin-d*)
φρατήρ	*frater*	*brōþar*	*brother*	*pruodar*	*bruder*
θύρα	*fores*	*daúr*	*door*	*tor*	*thor*
χήν	*anser* (for *hanser*)		*goose*		*gans*
στῆ-ναι	*sta-re*	*sta-ndan*	*sta-nd*	*sta-ndan*	*steh-en*

§ 15. Variation of Vowels. It is a thing of familiar occurrence in all the Teutonic languages, that the same root appears with a variety of vowel sounds, as in *sing*, *sang*, *sung*, *song*; *bind*, *bound*, *band*, *bond*. Similar variations of vowel sound are met with in other languages. What is peculiar to the Teutonic is the frequency and regularity with which they are used as a means for the inflection and formation of words. They appear thus most frequently and regularly in the earliest Teutonic idioms; many words which had them in the Anglo-Saxon have lost them in the English. Different from these variations of vowel is that attenuation, or change from a more open vowel sound to a closer, which we see in *man*, *men*, *foot*, *feet*, *mouse*, *mice*. This change, which is unknown to the Gothic, has arisen from the influence of a close vowel (*i*) belonging to an inflectional ending, which was lost at a very early time.

§ 16. Numbers. The Indo-European inflection distinguished three numbers, *singular*, *plural*, and *dual*. In the Teutonic languages, the dual form of the noun has wholly disappeared: that of the verb appears only in the Gothic, and there only in the first and second persons. The pronouns of the same persons show a dual form, not only in the Gothic, but also in the Anglo-Saxon: thus AS. *wit*, we two, *unc*, us two, *git*, ye two, *inc*, you two, but in the plural *wé*, *ús*, *gé* (ye), *éow* (you), as in English.

§ 17. Genders. The Indo-European system of gender seems to have commenced with some differences of inflection between the names of personal and those of impersonal objects. Among the first, certain forms of inflection were afterward appropriated to the names of female persons. The result was a threefold system of gender, corresponding to the real distinctions of sex. But its character was modified, almost from the outset, in three different ways: first, many objects which are without sex were thought of as having in their attributes an analogy to male or female persons, and accordingly received masculine or feminine inflection; second, many objects were regarded as masculine or feminine because their names corresponded in stem-ending to names of male or female beings; and third, in some cases, objects which have sex were thought of without special reference to sex, and accordingly received neuter inflection. Thus, the system of grammatical gender assumed to a great extent a fictitious, and even an arbitrary, character. This system had become fully developed before the separation of the Indo-European family; and it is found, essentially unchanged, not only in the Gothic and the Anglo-Saxon, but even in the modern German. In the English, on the contrary, it has almost entirely disappeared: the same forms of the article, the adjective, and even of the pronoun, are used for all kinds of objects. The only distinction is in the personal pronoun of the third person, where in the singular we use special forms (*he*, *she*; *his*, *her*; *him*, *her*) in reference to male and female objects. But in the Anglo-Saxon, *hé* is used in referring to *sé móna*, the moon, *sé stán*, the stone, as well as *sé cyning*, the king; *héo* (she), in referring to *séo sunne*, the sun, *séo spræc*, the speech, as well as *séo sweostor*, the sister; *hit* (it), in referring to *þæt héafod*, the head, but also to *þæt bearn*, the child, and even *þæt wíf*, the woman, wife.

§ 18. Cases. The Indo-European had eight cases; the *nominative*, for the subject of a sentence; the *accusative*, for the direct object; the *dative*, for the indirect object (*to* or *for* which something is done); the *genitive*, or *of*-case; the *ablative*, or *from*-case; the *instrumental*, or *with*-case (denoting either association or instrument); the *locative*, or *in*-case; and, finally, the *vocative*, or interjectional case, which does not enter into the construction of the sentence. Of these, the ablative and locative are lost in the Teutonic languages. The vocative, which is not wanting in the Gothic, is unknown to the Anglo-Saxon. The instrumental, which has nearly disappeared in the Gothic, is seen in the inflection of Anglo-Saxon adjectives and demonstratives. The remaining four cases, the nominative, accusative, dative, and genitive, are common to all the older Teutonic languages, and are still distinguished in the modern German. Modern English distinguishes nominative and accusative in the personal pronouns only; in substantives, it has the genitive (though in the plural commonly without a distinct form), but confines it almost wholly to the possessive relation.

§ 19. Declensions. The Anglo-Saxon, like the other Teutonic languages, has two main schemes of noun inflection, which may be termed the *Vowel Declension* and the *N Declension*: they are often called *strong* and *weak* declensions. The few Anglo-Saxon substantives which do not agree with either of these schemes may be treated as anomalous. But different from both is the *Pronominal Declension*, seen in the demonstrative and most other pronouns. One of the most remarkable peculiarities of the Teutonic is the fact that every adjective is inflected in two ways: it follows the pronominal declension when its substantive is *indefinite*; but if the substantive is *definite*, as when it is connected with the definite article, or with a demonstrative or possessive pronoun, the adjective follows the N declension. Thus the Anglo-Saxon has *wís cyning*, a wise king, genitive *wises cyninges*, dative *wísum cyninge*; *gód nama*, a good name, genitive *gódes naman*, dative *gódum naman*; but *sé wisa cyning*, the wise king, genitive *þæs wisan cyninges*, dative *þám wisan cyninge*; *sé góda nama*, the good name, genitive *þæs gódan naman*, dative *þám gódan naman*. This distinction of the definite and indefinite adjective is preserved in modern German, but is wholly lost in modern English. In substantives, the English still shows a trace of the N declension, in a few plurals, like *oxen*, *children*, *brethren*, *kine*; though in all of these, except *oxen*, the *n* has been misapplied to words that do not have it in the Anglo-Saxon. The familiar archaic form *eyne* (eyes) shows a genuine Anglo-Saxon plural in *n* (*éagan*).

§ 20. Voices. The Teutonic verb, when compared with the Indo-European, shows extensive losses. It has but one voice, the *active*. In the Gothic, indeed, we still find the ancient middle, used in a passive sense; it is confined, however, to the present tense, and shows by other signs that it was beginning to disappear from the language. The Anglo-Saxon has preserved a single relic of the old medio-passive, — the form *hátte* (Goth. *haitada*, is called, M. Eng. *hight*). In the preterit tense of the Gothic, and in both tenses of the other old Germanic idioms, the place of a passive verb was supplied by using the passive participle, sometimes with the verb which means *to be* (Goth. *wisan*, AS. *wesan*, or *béon*, etc.), and sometimes with the verb which means *to become* (Goth. *waírþan*, AS. *weorðan*, Eng. *worth* in *woe worth the day*). In all the modern Germanic idioms, except the English, only the latter verb (Ger. *werden*, Dutch *worden*, etc.) is used to make up the passive. The English alone has fixed upon the verb *to be* for this purpose. The Danish and Swedish have a passive made by adding *s* to the forms of the active. But for this *s* the Old Norse has *sk*, which is plainly the reflexive pronoun *sik* (self, selves) shortened and added to the active verb.

§ 21. Moods and Tenses. The Teutonic verb has three finite moods, the *indicative*, the *subjunctive* (Sanskrit and Greek *optative*), and the *imperative*: the second of these has, to a great extent, disappeared in modern English. It has also an infinitive, and a participle present and past, which are essentially verbal nouns. Of the primitive moods, it wants only the one which is represented by the Greek *subjunctive*. Of tenses, it has lost the primitive *imperfect*, *future*, and *aorist*, retaining only the *present* and the *perfect* (*preterit*). The *reduplication* of the perfect (seen in Greek λέ-λυ-κα, Latin *tu-tud-i*) is preserved by the Gothic in a number of verbs, as *haíhald*, held; in the other idioms we find little more than traces of its former existence.

§ 22. Persons and Numbers. There is good reason to believe that most of the personal endings were in their origin pronouns, appended to the verb, and denoting its subject. The Gothic, in general, distinguishes the three persons of the singular and those of the plural by as many different endings. The Anglo-Saxon confounds the three persons in the plural of the indicative, and in both numbers of the subjunctive; but still distinguishes between the singular and the plural. Even this last distinction is, to a great extent, lost in modern English.

§ 23. Verbs of Primary and Secondary Inflection. The Teutonic verbs divide themselves into two well-marked classes, which may be called verbs of *primary*, and verbs of *secondary*, inflection: they are often called verbs of *strong* and of *weak* inflection. To the first class belong words like *fall*, *fell*; *know*, *knew*; *swear*, *swore*; *drive*, *drove*; *choose*, *chose*; *lie*, *lay*; *come*, *came*; *sing*, *sang*, etc. In these, the past tense adds nothing, except personal endings, after the root or stem of the verb. They are further characterized by that variation of the radical vowel (*internal inflection*), which has been already noticed as a striking peculiarity of the Teutonic. To the second class belong words like *kill*, *killed*; *lie*, *lied*; *lay*, *laid*; *lead*, *led*; *leave*, *left*; *have*, *had*; *make*, *made*; etc. In these, the preterit adds *d* or *t* to the root or stem. Only a few of them have also a change of radical vowel, as *sell*, *sold*; *bring*, *brought*, etc. In most forms of the Gothic preterit, this *d* is doubled, as in *lag-i-dēdum*, we laid, *lag-i-dēduþ*, ye laid, etc. In Gothic, this class embraces the derivative verbs, while nearly all primitive verbs have the inflection of the first class. But the tendency in all Teutonic languages has been to increase the second class at the expense of the first. Many Anglo-Saxon verbs of the first class belong in Middle English to the second: thus, AS. *murnan*, to mourn, pret. *mearn*, but ME. *morned*; *bacan*, to bake, pret. *bóc*, ME. *baked* and *bok*; *léosan*, to lose, pret. *léas*, ME. *lees* and *loste*. And many verbs which in Middle English retained inflections of the first class belong in modern English to the second. thus, ME. *sew* (pret. of *sow*), now *sowed*; ME. *glod* (pret. of *glide*), now *glided*; ME. *gnow* (pret. of *gnaw*), now *gnawed*. Sometimes the change has been in the opposite direction: thus, Eng. *wore* (pret. of *wear*), AS. *weredе* (ME. *weredе*, *wered*) The result of these changes is that, in modern English, the verbs of the first class, when compared with those of the second, have the appearance of anomalous and capricious exceptions to a general law of inflection.

THE ANGLO-SAXON AS A LITERARY LANGUAGE.

§ 24. Name. The emigrants from Germany, who invaded Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries, and after long struggles conquered most of the island, appear to have come in great part from the districts now called Schleswig and Holstein, on the eastern shores of the North Sea. The Angles, who seem to have been the most numerous portion, established themselves in the east and north of Britain, but left the Scottish Highlands to their Gaelic population. The Saxons occupied the south and west, but left Wales and Cornwall to their Cymric population. A third fraction, of far inferior numbers, the Jutes, took possession of Kent in the southeast of England. There is every reason to believe that there were differences of dialect among these settlers; and, particularly, that the idiom of the Angles varied in some degree from that of the Saxons; but it cannot well be doubted that they all spoke substantially the same language. This common language bears a close resemblance to the Friesic and to the Old Saxon, holding in some respects an intermediate position between them. Some scholars regard the Anglo-Saxon and the Friesic as forming a special group, the *Anglo-Frisian*. In the oldest monuments of the Anglo-Saxon (which, however, are about three hundred years later than the Anglo-Saxon conquest) four dialects are distinguishable: the two Anglian dialects (the *Northumbrian*, and the *Mercian* or *Midland*), the *Kentish*, and the *Saxon*. Of these the Saxon has left a considerable literature (chiefly in the West Saxon dialect), but the other three have come down to us in scanty remnants. The first of the four to receive literary cultivation was the Northumbrian, which developed a considerable literature; but with the transference of power from the north to the south, the Saxon (especially the West Saxon, or language of Wessex) became the literary dialect, so that the old Northumbrian poems, with a few slight exceptions, have reached us only in a more or less consistent Saxon dress. The term *English* (*Englisc*, belonging to the Angles) was, however, retained by the Saxons as a designation for their own language as well as that of their more northern countrymen. The term *Anglo-Saxon*, originally political in its application (and meaning perhaps not *Angle and Saxon*, but *English-Saxon*) was first applied to the language by modern scholars. Though strongly objected to in some quarters, this term is too convenient to be lightly rejected in favor of the ambiguous name *Old English*.

In this sketch Anglo-Saxon words will be given in their West Saxon form unless the contrary is mentioned.

§ 25. **Alliterative Verse.** There was no written Anglo-Saxon literature until after the conversion of the people to Christianity. The earliest productions were poetical, and, like all Anglo-Saxon poetry, indeed like all early Teutonic poetry, they are alliterative. The verses are not confined to a uniform number of syllables, nor do they have final rhyme. But in each line several prominent words, two, three, or four, either all begin with the same consonant, or all begin with vowels, which are not required to be the same. In the most common arrangement, there are three alliterative words in the line, two in the first half-verse, and one in the second. A word which has an unaccented prefix is treated as if the prefix were no part of it. Every line falls into two half-verses, each of which has two full accents. The measure admits of great variety, but recent investigations indicate that it is controlled by definite laws and largely dependent on quantity. To illustrate the description, we subjoin the so-called Hymn of Cædmon as given in a West-Saxon form in the translation of Bede formerly ascribed to King Alfred. We divide each line into its two half-verses, and mark the initial letter of the alliterative words. In the annexed translation, other objects are sacrificed in order to represent the alliteration.

Nú wé sceolon *h*erian	Now must we *g*lorify
*h*eofon-ríces weard,	the *g*uardian of heaven's kingdom,
*m*etodes *m*ihte	the *m*aker's *m*ight
ond his *m*ód-geþonc,	and his *m*ind's thought,
*w*eorc *w*uldor-fæder;	the *w*ork of the *w*orshiped father;
swá hé *w*undra gehwæs,	when he of his *w*onders, each one,
*é*ce dryhten,	the *e*ver living lord,
*o*rd onstealde.	ordered the *o*rigin.
Hé *ǽ*rest gesceop	He *e*rst created
*eo*rðan bearnum	for *e*arth's children
*h*eofon to *h*rófe,	*h*eaven as a *h*igh roof,
*h*álig scippend:	the *h*oly creator:
þá *m*iddangeard	then this *m*id-world
*m*oncynnes weard,	did *m*an's great *g*uardian,
*é*ce dryhten,	the *e*ver living lord,
æfter téode,	*a*fterward prepare,
*f*irum *f*oldan,	for *m*en a *m*ansion,
*fr*éa ælmihtig.	the *m*aster almighty.

§ 26. **Works of Poetry and Prose.** Among the longer Anglo-Saxon poems, the most remarkable is the epic called Béowulf, from the name of its Scandinavian hero. It is preserved in a manuscript of the tenth century, but is certainly much more ancient in origin. In substance, it must have come down from heathen times, though the form in which we have it shows the work of Christian hands. In the same manuscript is preserved a fragment of 350 lines belonging to an epic poem on the history of Judith. This is one of the best of the Anglo-Saxon poems. Its date is uncertain (perhaps the ninth century). We have also a long series of Scripture narratives (Genesis, Exodus, Daniel) in Anglo-Saxon verse: these, too, are found in a manuscript of the tenth century. They have been generally regarded as productions of Cædmon, a Northumbrian monk who died about the year 680. This theory, however, is now universally abandoned. In their present shape the poems are later than the time of Cædmon, and certainly not all the work of one author. Much of the Genesis is very closely translated from an Old Saxon original, of which a portion is preserved in the Vatican Library. A manuscript of the eleventh century contains the last two thirds of a metrical version of the Psalms, which is considerably older than the manuscript. To Cynewulf, regarded by most scholars as a Northumbrian poet of the eighth century, are ascribed with certainty three long poems, Christ (at least in part), Juliana (a life of the saint of that name), and Elene (an account of the discovery of the cross), and one shorter poem, the Fates of the Apostles. Among other poems which have been ascribed to the same author, in most cases without any probability, may be mentioned Lives of St. Andrew and St. Guthlac, the Phœnix, the Dream of the Rood, and a very curious collection of metrical Riddles. Also of uncertain authorship are several interesting short poems, the Wanderer, the Seafarer, the Battle of Maldon, Athelstan's Victory at Brunanburh, and the very peculiar and artificial Rhyming Song. The famous Exeter Manuscript of the early eleventh century contains some of the poems ascribed to Cynewulf and several known not to be his. In prose, besides versions of different parts of the Bible, the most important works are the translations made from the Latin by King Alfred in the ninth century (including Gregory's Pastoral Care, the History of Orosius, and Boethius on the Consolations of Philosophy); a translation, formerly ascribed to King Alfred, of Bede's Ecclesiastical History; the Homilies of Ælfric, who was Abbot of Egnesham (Ensham) in the earlier part of the eleventh century; the Homilies of Wulfstan, who was Archbishop of York from 1002 to 1023; and the Saxon Chronicle, in which the principal events of Anglo-Saxon times are recorded in the form of dry and meager annals, by several successive writers, the last of whom wrote about a century after the Norman conquest.

INFLUENCE OF OTHER LANGUAGES ON THE ANGLO-SAXON.

§ 27. **The Celtic.** The Saxons and Angles, when they entered Britain, were brought into contact with a Celtic-speaking population. It is true that the Latin had been spoken by the dominant people in England during more than three centuries of Roman occupation. But it seems not to have established itself, as it did in Gaul and Spain, so as to supplant the native language of the country. It had rather the position which was afterward held on the same ground by its own child, the French, for more than two centuries after the Norman conquest. It was spoken by the ruling caste, while the mass of the people adhered to their own mother tongue, though they naturally received into it, as time passed on, a considerable number of words learned from their rulers. In Wales, which has retained the same population from Roman times, the vernacular idiom is not of Latin origin, nor is it very largely intermixed with Latin: it is true and genuine Celtic. The probability is, that the great body of those whose possessions passed into Anglo-Saxon hands spoke substantially the same language. This being so, it would not have seemed strange if the idiom of the conquered people had acted on that of the conquerors, so as to introduce a large Celtic element into Anglo-Saxon and English. But the fact is quite the contrary. The Celtic words in English are altogether few in number: most of them — as *bard*, *druid*, *crowd* (a fiddle), etc. — belong to objects which are specially Celtic; and a large part — including nearly all those of Gaelic origin, as *brogue*, *clan*, *glen*, *whisky*, etc. — are of comparatively recent introduction. It should seem that in the slow and gradual progress of the Saxon conquests, the native British fell back from point to point before the invaders; or, if a part remained in their old homes, they were too few to maintain their old language, and had to exchange it for the Saxon; while the independent Britons and the Saxons, engaged in constant hostilities, were cut off from that free and peaceful intercourse which might have left a marked impress on the languages of both. There have been, indeed, etymologists who regarded a large number of English words as borrowed from the primitive British. But in many of the cases brought forward, there is no real connection between the words compared. Thus AS. *cúð*, known (seen in Eng. *un-couth*), has nothing to do with Welsh *gwydd*, knowledge; *gwydd* stands, by Welsh phonetic change, for earlier *wid* which corresponds to Lat. *vid-eo*, Eng. *wit* (as verb, to know); while *cuð* is identical with Ger. *kund*, and comes from the root seen in our *ken* and *know*. In many other cases, there is a real connection, but no borrowing, the words having come down both in the Teutonic and the Celtic from the common Indo-European stock. Often, when borrowing has occurred, it has clearly been in the opposite direction, by the Celtic from the English, or from the French or the Latin. Thus the English *solder* and *locker* do not come from the Welsh *sawduriaw* and *llogell*, but have other satisfactory etymologies; while *sawduriaw* is plainly taken from the English, and *llogell* (i. e., *locel*) is simply the Latin *loculus*. There remain, however, a small number of words — such as *bannock*, *brock*, *down*, *dun* (color), — in which an early borrowing from the Celtic is either certain or probable.

§ 28. **The Latin.** A few Latin and Latinized Greek words, having made their way into the Teutonic languages at an early period, must have existed in the speech of the Anglo-Saxons before their invasion of Britain. Among these were the words for *church*, *pound*, *mint*, *street*, and *mile*. Others were doubtless learned from the partly Romanized Britons, and some scholars ascribe to their influence a considerable number of the foreign words that appear in the Anglo-Saxon vocabulary. The introduction of Christianity among the Anglo-Saxons, at the opening of the seventh century, also brought in a good many Latin terms; for the cultivation of learning and letters belonged almost exclusively to ecclesiastics, with whom Latin was the professional language. To this later influence we owe such words as *alb*, *stole*, *clerk*, *creed*, *martyr*, and *verse*, with a few names of plants (for example, *rose* and *lily*). The following table illustrates the changes to which Latin words were subjected in passing into Anglo-Saxon: —

Lat. *diabolus*	AS. *déofol*	Eng. *devil*
presbyter	*préost*	*priest*
episcopus	*biscop*	*bishop*
monasterium	*mynster*	*minster*
clericus	*cleric*, *clerc*	*clerk*
prædicare	*predician*	(*preach*)
Gr. κυριακή or κυριακόν	*cyrice*	(*church*, (*kirk*, Scotch)
ἐλεημοσύνη	*ælmesse*	*alms*
Lat. *pondo*	*pund*	*pound*
moneta	*mynet* (money)	*mint*
strata [*via*], paved road	*stræt*	*street*
mille [*passus*], 1000 paces	*míl*	*mile*

It is worthy of notice, that, while *minster* and *mint* have come to us through the Anglo-Saxon, we have the same Latin words by more recent importation in *monastery* and *money*, which come through the French *monastère* and *monnaie*. The number of Latin words that made their way into the language before the end of the Anglo-Saxon period is between two and three hundred, but many of these had no popular currency.

§ 29. **The Scandinavian.** In the year 827, Egbert, king of the West Saxons, became the acknowledged lord of all the separate fractions into which Anglo-Saxon England had before been divided. But the united kingdom was destined to suffer severely from a cause which had begun its work with the opening of that century. Piratical rovers from the regions about the Baltic were at this period the scourge and terror of Europe. These Scandinavians — or Danes, as the Saxons named them all, whether coming from Denmark or not — infested the whole eastern coast of England, not only making occasional descents, but conquering large districts, and forming permanent settlements. Alfred the Great, though he succeeded in checking their progress and in forcing them to acknowledge his authority, allowed them to remain under their own laws in a part of England known to historians as Danelagh or Dane-law (AS. *Dena lagu*, law of the Danes). Under his weak successors, the Danes resumed their conquering progress, and at last became masters of the whole country. The Danish kings, Sweyn, Canute, and Hardicanute, held the English throne from 1013 to 1042. Yet the Danes do not appear to have settled in large numbers, except in the eastern part of the island. A trace of their existence here is still seen in Ashby, Rugby, Whitby, and many other names of places with the same ending; for *-by* is the Icelandic *býr*, Swedish *by*, Danish *by*, a town, village. There is no evidence that the Danes of England sought to perpetuate or to extend the use of their own language. Even under Danish kings, the Anglo-Saxon continued to be used in public acts and laws. The truth appears to be, that in England, as well as in Normandy, the Scandinavian settlers did not long retain their mother tongue, but gave it up for the more cultivated idiom of the people among whom they settled. At the same time, they did not fail to communicate some of their own words to the new speech of their adoption. The extent of the influence thus exerted by the Danes upon our language, it is very difficult to determine. English words which are found in the Scandinavian idioms, and are not found in the earlier Anglo-Saxon or other Low Germanic idioms, we may naturally suspect to have come in by this channel. But the inquiry is subject to great uncertainties. The existing monuments of the early Anglo-Saxon are evidently far from showing its complete stock of words; and the other old monuments of Low Germanic idioms are by no means copious enough to supply the deficiency. It is certain, however, that the Danish influence has been greatly overrated by those who have ascribed to it any considerable fraction of the English vocabulary. To this influence we may trace the verb *call* (Icelandic *kalla*), which seems not to occur in Anglo-Saxon till 993 (*ceallian*) and for which the earlier documents use *clypian*. So perhaps the adjective *same*; for though the Anglo-Saxon has the word as an adverb, it always uses *ylc* for the adjective (compare Scotch *of that ilk*, i. e., of the same, of a place bearing the same name as a person). Many other words (as *screech*, *bow* of a ship), though doubtless introduced at a very early time, are not found in our monuments till after the Norman conquest, that is, till after the close of the Anglo-Saxon period.

§ 30. **The Norman French.** The Normans (or North-men) were a body of Scandinavian adventurers, who, while their countrymen, the Danes, were making conquests in England, succeeded in establishing themselves on the opposite coast of France. In 912, King Charles the Simple ceded to Duke Rollo and his Norman followers the province which took from them its name of Normandy. Here they soon ceased to speak their own language, adopting that which was spoken by the native population. If in this they took the same course with their Danish kinsmen in England, the change was a much greater one in the case of the Normans; for the Scandinavian differed far less from the Anglo-Saxon, another member of the same Teutonic family, than from the French, which was a daughter of the Latin. The dialect which thus grew up in Normandy differed in many particulars from the other dialects of the French language, and is commonly known as Norman French. The influence of the Norman French began to be felt in England, even before the Norman conquest of the country. It seems to have been much used at the court of Edward the Confessor, who followed the Danish dynasty, and reigned from 1042 to 1065. This prince, though of Saxon birth, had spent his youth in Normandy. When he became king of England, he surrounded himself with Normans, exciting thus the jealousy of his native subjects, who in 1052 constrained him to banish the obnoxious foreigners. After his death, Duke William of Normandy laid claim to the English crown; and the hard-fought battle of Hastings, in 1066, in which Harold, the Saxon king, was slain, and his army totally defeated, established the claim of the Conqueror. This event, which

has affected the whole subsequent history of England, has had a most important influence on its language. It was not, indeed, the intention of William to suppress the language of his new subjects. He is said to have made an attempt, though an unsuccessful one, to acquire it himself. But the political and social conditions which followed the conquest were extremely unfavorable to the language of the conquered people. Their obstinate resistance and repeated insurrections led the Conqueror to treat them with the utmost severity. They were shut out from offices of state; they were removed from ecclesiastical positions; they were deprived of lands, and reduced to poverty and wretchedness. The court, the nobility, the landed gentry, the clergy, the army, were all Norman. The Anglo-Saxon language was practically banished from these circles, and the French took its place. The instruction of the schools was given in French. There was nothing to stimulate, there was everything to discourage, the cultivation of the native language. It must not be supposed, however, that the great body of French words which appear in English were borrowed from the Norman dialect; most of them are from Central French as explained in § 35.

TRANSITION FROM ANGLO-SAXON TO MODERN ENGLISH.

§ 31. Periods. For some five centuries after the Norman conquest, the language of England was in a constant and rapid process of change. During the first of these centuries, we may believe that it had not yet departed very widely from the earlier type. The last monument of the old language is the concluding part of the Saxon Chronicle, in which the history is brought down to the death of King Stephen in 1154. We cannot, however, suppose that the writer of that part has used the idiom which was spoken by the people in his own time, and the end of the Anglo-Saxon period may be conveniently fixed as 1100. The change by which, in grammatical endings, the older vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, have passed into *e*, is found in High German from the beginning of the twelfth century: it began even earlier in our language.

From 1100 to 1500 the language is known as Middle English. Three periods may be conveniently distinguished: —

1. Middle English of the First Period (1100–1250), often called Early Middle English and formerly known as Semi-Saxon.

2. Middle English of the Second Period (1250–1400).

3. Middle English of the Third Period (1400–1500), often called Late Middle English.

In the First Period (1100–1250), the old inflection is in great part retained, though, as we have just seen, the vowels *a*, *o*, *u* pass into *e* in the inflectional endings, and there is much confusion and corruption. In the Second Period (1250–1400), a large part of the old inflection had disappeared, and French words enter the language in considerable numbers. In the Third Period (1400–1500), the old inflection is brought down almost to that minimum which remains in the language to-day, and the borrowing of French words continues.

It must be remembered, however, that the process of change was gradual and incessant: the language did not remain fixed for a time, and then on a sudden leap to a new position. The changes also went on more rapidly in some of the English dialects than in others. In general, the Southern dialect was most conservative, the Northern (which had been particularly subjected to Scandinavian influence, and which had suffered much inflectional decay and confusion before the end of the Anglo-Saxon period) was least so. The Midlands occupied linguistically, as well as territorially, an intermediate position. Thus the periods here distinguished are in some degree arbitrary, at least as regards their boundaries; and writers may be found of the same period who are separated from each other by marked differences of language.

§ 32. Changes. It is implied in the foregoing statements that the changes in our language, consequent on the Norman occupation of England, were mainly of two kinds. (1) the loss of the Anglo-Saxon inflection; and (2) the introduction of new words from the French. The latter change did not go on to any great extent until more than two centuries after the conquest; yet no one can doubt that it was caused by that event. But in regard to the earlier change, — the loss of the ancient inflection, — it is maintained by some writers that this was in no degree occasioned by the coming of the Normans. A similar change in the modern languages of Latin origin is often explained from the difficulty which the barbarian conquerors of the Roman empire must have found in mastering the complex system of Latin inflection. The explanation, whether satisfactory or not for the Romance languages, cannot be applied to ours; for the change in question had nearly run its course before any large part of the Normans had begun to speak English. It is true also that changes of the same nature have been made, and not very far from the same time, in the other Germanic idioms: in each of them, the one vowel *e* has taken the place of other vowels in grammatical endings, and in each a part of the endings have been confounded with one another, or have disappeared altogether. What is peculiar to the English is the rapidity of this movement and the extent to which it was carried. No written language of Germanic stock, no unwritten dialect of any province or people, shows, even at the present day, a loss of inflection equal to what appears in the English of five hundred years ago. This striking peculiarity in the effect compels us to seek for a peculiar cause; and no cause can be found so likely to produce it, as the long subjection of the English-speaking people to a people of different race and language. The tendencies and influences which would in any case have given a new form to the English, as they have to its sister idioms, derived additional force and greater quickness of operation from the depressed circumstances of the English people. The language shared in the suffering and degradation which fell on those who spoke it. Regarded with indifference or contempt by the higher classes, shut out from the schools, from cultivated society, and, with few exceptions, from works of literature, it was left without standards of correctness; it was deprived of those conservative influences which might otherwise have retarded the progress of change and disintegration.

§ 33. Middle English of the First Period, or Early Middle English (1100–1250). The Anglo-Saxon inflection is still in a great measure retained, but with *e* instead of other vowels in the endings, and with much confusion and irregularity of use. If we disregard the late portion of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (see § 31), this period is represented chiefly by four works: 1. The Brut of Layamon (Lazamon), a long narrative poem, which recites the early fabulous history of Britain. It is a free translation, or, more truly, a working over, of the Brut, composed in Norman French by Wace, and finished in 1155. Layamon was a priest, who lived at Ernley, in North Worcestershire, near the close of the twelfth century. His work consists of 32,000 short lines, partly alliterative, like the Anglo-Saxon verse, partly rhymed, like the French original, both kinds being very loosely constructed and irregularly mixed together. A second manuscript of the poem affords an instructive example of the way in which older writings were wont to be modernized in successive transcriptions; it is, perhaps, half a century later than the first, and shows a text which is much altered, and decidedly more modern. 2. The Ormulum, as it is called by its author, an Augustinian canon, from his own name, Ormin, or Orm. The poem — or what remains of it — contains nearly 20,000 short lines, and consists of thirty-two parts, founded on successive gospel selections in the daily church service, the narrative being first set forth in a loose paraphrase, and then followed by homiletic comments. The verses are arranged in couplets, with a line of eight syllables followed by one of seven: they are constructed with much regularity of accent, though without either alliteration or rhyme. The language of the poem is more like modern English than that of the contemporary Layamon, but this comes from its being written in a different dialect. Its appearance is rendered uncouth by a peculiarity of spelling, which is not without interest and value to the philologist, it carries out consistently the tendency of English orthography to double the consonant which follows a short vowel; thus, *and*, *this*, *after*, *under*, are spelt, *annd*, *thiss*, *afterr*, *unnderr*. 3. The Ancren Riwle, or rule of female anchorites, a prose work by an unknown author, containing a code of monastic regulations for a household of religious ladies. Owing, perhaps, to the nature of its subject, it shows a considerable number of words borrowed from the French and Latin, while in the works before named such words are altogether rare. 4. A metrical paraphrase of the books of Genesis and Exodus. It must not be forgotten that during this period each of the Anglo-Saxon dialects was continuing its own course of development or decay. The confusion and distress reigning in the North of England were such that we have no important memorials in the Northern Dialect during the Early Middle English period. The Southern Dialect, however, has come down to us in an almost unbroken series of works, including the Ancren Riwle and various homilies and lives of saints; while the Midland Dialect (the descendant of the ancient Mercian) is represented by the latest portion of the Chronicle (1132–1254), by the Ormulum (about 1200), and by Genesis and Exodus (about 1240). The great work of Layamon was written near the border line between the Southern and the West Midland and may be reckoned as Southern.

§ 34. Middle English of the Second Period (1250–1400). Here the Anglo-Saxon inflection is to a great extent discarded, but, until towards the end of the period, only a moderate proportion of words is yet adopted from the French. The principal monuments before 1350 are: 1. A proclamation of King Henry III., issued in 1258, a short but highly important document. 2. A series of metrical romances, — Kyng Alisaunder, the Geste of King Horn, Havelok the Dane, and others, which belong to the latter part of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth century. They are composed in rhymed verses, and are most of them founded on French originals. The pretty poem of the Owl and the Nightingale belongs to the first half of the thirteenth century. 3. The long rhymed chronicle known as Robert of Gloucester's, written about 1300, and the still longer one by Robert Manning, or Robert of Brunne, who wrote some years later. Both these writers traverse the whole field of English history, mythical and veritable, from Brut and his Trojans down to Henry III. and Edward I. There is also a collection of lives and legends of the saints, which is ascribed (but on insufficient evidence) to Robert of Gloucester. 4. The Cursor Mundi, a rhymed series of Bible stories, legends, etc., covering the seven ages of the world, and containing about twenty-five thousand lines with some five thousand more by way of appendices. 5. The Ayenbite of Inwit (the *Again-bite* [i. e., *Remorse*] *of Conscience*), a translation by Dan Michel of Kent, preserved in an autograph manuscript of 1340.

Throughout this period English was in a state of great dialectical confusion. The Englishman of Northumberland spoke a language almost or quite unintelligible to the Englishman of Sussex or Wessex, and the Midland dialects formed a sort of mean between the two extremes. Of the works enumerated, the Proclamation is in the London dialect, which at this time exhibits a mixture of Midland and Southern forms; the Owl and the Nightingale and the Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester are South English; the Chronicle of Robert of Brunne is Midland; and the Cursor Mundi is written in the Northern dialect, which again makes its appearance as a literary language. The Ayenbite is a pure specimen of the dialect of Kent. The language of the metrical romances in the form in which we have them, shows, in many cases, a mixture of dialectic forms, due in part to the scribes.

In the second half of the fourteenth century the literary activity in the vernacular was very remarkable. It will be enough to name here a few of the most important works and authors. In the poems of Laurence Minot, written about 1350, we find for the first time a large proportion of French words. These were followed (between 1360 and 1370) by the popular poem entitled The Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman, a satirical allegory ascribed, on insufficient evidence, to William Langland. It is written in alliterative verse of very regular construction. The same species of verse is found in some poems of a similar character which followed the Vision; but it was not used by Chaucer and Gower in the same age, nor has it been used by any poet of importance since the end of that century. The great name of early English literature is Geoffrey Chaucer, who died in 1400; and the Canterbury Tales is the most perfect, as it is probably the latest, of his productions. The charge often brought against him of having corrupted the simplicity of the native popular English by large importation of French words only shows a want of acquaintance with the literature of that time. His contemporary, John Gower, whose chief English work is the Confessio Amantis, though far inferior in genius to Chaucer, was for a long time held in equal estimation. Among the prose writings of this period were the Wycliffite Versions of the Bible. The Old Testament is supposed to have been translated by Hereford, the New Testament by Wycliffe himself, the whole being finished about 1380. To Purvey is ascribed a revision of the whole work, made some eight or ten years later, with many alterations and corrections. The Travels of Sir John Mandeville, formerly supposed to have been written in English about 1356, is now known to be merely a translation made from the French about the beginning of the fifteenth century.

§ 35. Introduction of French Words. In a vocabulary of the words used by English writers during the last half of the thirteenth century, only about twelve per cent of the whole number are foreign to the Anglo-Saxon. If we take the words of any writer as they stand in his pages, the proportion will be much smaller. For Robert of Gloucester, it does not exceed four or five per cent. But from the middle of the fourteenth century, English literature presents in this respect a different appearance. A multitude of Romance words is everywhere seen, mixed with those of Teutonic origin. Even works which, like Piers Plowman, were intended for the people, abound in words taken from the French. Most of the French words taken into our language after 1250 were adopted, not from the Norman dialect, but from Central French, which had attained an importance among the French dialects which led to its recognition as the literary standard, — a position which it still occupies. The difference between the English of 1300 and that of 1350 marks this as the time when the higher classes in England became generally acquainted with the English language. Up to this time the inhabitants of the country had been divided into two bodies, having each a language of its own. The nobility and gentry of Norman origin continued to speak French, and only in occasional instances acquired the English, which they looked on with some contempt, as rude in itself and spoken by an inferior race. They had a copious literature, consisting chiefly of poetry and romance, composed in French, but much of it written on English soil. On the other hand, the mass of the people spoke only English. Of course there must have been many individuals who knew both languages, and could act as necessary mediators between the great parties that knew but one. These, however, formed only a small fraction of the whole people. In those times, a work composed in English could not admit French words to any great extent; for such a work would not be read by the higher classes, and to the lower classes French was generally unintelligible. But the events of the thirteenth century had been gradually filling up the chasm which before separated the two races. When the French possessions of the English crown were wrested from the feeble hands of John, the political ties were severed which had long connected the Normans of England with their brethren across the Channel. Henceforth England, not France, was their country; the English people, not the French, were their countrymen. They fought with Saxon fellow-soldiers

against French enemies; they struggled against royal prerogative with sympathy and aid from their Saxon fellow-subjects. At the same time, social barriers were giving way. Marriage ties were connecting the two races. Saxons were acquiring wealth, passing into the ranks of the aristocracy, or rising to high positions in the church. The feeling of a common nationality was coming to prevail over the alienating memories of race and conquest. Under such influences, it was natural that the French-speaking aristocracy should begin to learn English. They did this as a matter of convenience, to carry on the necessary intercourse of business and society, without designing to give up the French, which in many instances continued to be spoken in their families for two or three generations longer. The change, we may presume, commenced with that lower, but more numerous, part of the Norman aristocracy who resided constantly on their estates, surrounded by a Saxon population. Once fairly initiated, the movement must have gone forward with rapidity. The court was the last place to be reached by its influence. It is believed that none of the three Edwards was accustomed to speak English. It is stated that during the first half of the fourteenth century, French was still used in the schools as the language of instruction and the medium for learning Latin, but that during the last half of the same century the English gradually took its place. By a statute of 1362 it was enacted that "all pleas which shall be pleaded in any court whatsoever, shall be pleaded, shewed, defended, answered, debated, and judged in the English tongue," not, as heretofore, in French. Now, English, as spoken by the higher classes who learned it, would naturally be intermixed with French expressions. It would have been otherwise if they had regarded the English as a superior language, as having a finer nature or a higher cultivation than their own. But they doubtless felt that by an intermixture of French they were enriching and ennobling an unrefined and meager idiom. Whenever the French word which rose to their mind bore a shade of meaning for which they found no equivalent in English, they did not content themselves with a loose expression, nor did they endeavor to form by English analogy one that should be exact: they employed the French word itself. They did this even when the English offered an equivalent expression, if the French word was particularly recommended by interesting or agreeable associations. For words of a technical character they would scarcely think of seeking equivalents in English. The body of the English people were now for the first time brought into oral communication with their rulers. Hearing the French words with the Saxon, they were able to understand their meaning. Hearing them from the lips of their superiors they naturally imitated and adopted them. Thus the new importations, bearing the stamp of elegance and fashion, passed from the circles of polite society into the language of the vulgar. They found free entrance into works of literature, not only because they supplied real deficiencies in the English vocabulary, but also because they were especially familiar and acceptable to those classes whom the author would most wish to interest and please.

§ 36. Rise of Literary or Standard English. From the Norman conquest to 1350 there had been, as we have seen, no one dialect which was regarded as the English literary language, as Tuscan is regarded as Italian, Castilian as Spanish. In the latter half of the fourteenth century, however, the Midland dialect shows signs of getting the start of the other two. As the language of London, and as a dialect intelligible to both Northern and Southern Englishmen, it had obviously great advantages, and was rapidly becoming in some measure the common speech, when the works of Chaucer — who was born in London and whose language was recognized by contemporaries and followers as a model of purity and elegance — stamped it at once and for all time as literary English. Thus the common English of to-day is the direct descendant, not of King Alfred's West Saxon, but of the old Mercian dialect, and the modern dialects of Somerset and other South English shires are the only living representatives of the West Saxon.

§ 37. Middle English of the Third Period, or Late Middle English (1400–1500). This period is marked by the gradual prevalence of literary or standard English over the dialectic chaos which characterizes the three preceding centuries. In the North of England, however, the descendant of the Northumbrian still maintained itself as an important spoken idiom, and in Scotland this dialect continued to receive that cultivation which, beginning in the fourteenth century, justifies us in calling Scottish a distinct language. In the course of this period the old inflections underwent some further simplification. Unaccented final *e*, which, whether inflectional or not, had ceased to be pronounced in the North in the preceding period, was similarly lost in the South and in the literary language by 1450. This loss of final *e* considerably modified the general character of our speech. Among other effects, it vastly increased the number of monosyllables. Thus *I singe* became *I sing*, *grenè* became *green*, *the goodè man* became *the good man*, and so on.

Among the poets of the first half of the fifteenth century may be mentioned Chaucer's uninspired pupils Thomas Occleve (or Hoccleve) and John Lydgate, both of whom began their literary career in their master's lifetime. Lydgate, the more famous of the two, was a copious writer and fluent versifier, but had no genius and little talent. Poetry was at a low ebb throughout the century; but prose was more successfully cultivated. The Morte d'Arthur, by Sir Thomas Malory, a prose compendium of the romances concerning King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table, which was finished in 1469 or 1470, is still a favorite book. It was published by Caxton in 1485. The introduction of printing by Caxton about 1477 was an event of great moment in the history of the literary language. Caxton's History of Troy (Bruges, 1474) is thought to have been the first book printed in English; his Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers, 1477, was, so far as we know, the first actually printed in England.

§ 38. Commencement of the Modern Period. With the beginning of the sixteenth century, the English language enters on a new stage of its history. Until we reach 1550, however, we still feel as if we were, in a sense, in the Middle English Period. The poets Stephen Hawes and Alexander Barclay were born in the preceding century. Hawes, who is the author of a tiresome allegory called The Pastime of Pleasure, was an imitator of Lydgate. Barclay translated Sebastian Brandt's famous satire, the *Narrenschiff* (or Ship of Fools), and is celebrated as the first writer of English eclogues. His contemporary, the rude but vigorous Skelton, had more poetic talent. The poems of Wyatt and Surrey, though written before 1550, belong in style and spirit rather to the Elizabethan age. Prose was cultivated with considerable success during this half-century. The translation of Froissart's Chronicle, by Lord Berners, which appeared in 1523–25, was not unworthy of the rich and glowing original. We may mention also, as excellent specimens of the language of that time, the writings of Sir Thomas More, and the New Testament translation of William Tyndale, which was printed in 1526.

In spite of the temptation to attach the first half of the sixteenth century to the period preceding, it is better to regard it, from the linguistic point of view, as forming a part of the Modern English Period. True, the language did not cease to change in 1500. It can never cease to change until it ceases to be a living language. But its changes since that time have not had the rapid progress and the radical character which belonged to those of the preceding centuries. Many words which were in use three hundred years ago have since become obsolete. A much larger number have been added to the language, including not only technical and scientific terms by the thousand, but a multitude of words which belong to the common stock of literature and society. Words which have been retained have often lost their old meanings and taken on new ones. In the combination and construction of words, in phrase and idiom, the changes have been yet more numerous, and the general color and flavor of English style are quite different now from what they were in the last half of the sixteenth century. But these differences are mainly lexical and rhetorical, rather than grammatical. As to inflection, the little which remained at that time has come down to us with hardly any change. Yet the ending *th* in the third person singular of verbs (as *cometh*, *doeth* or *doth*) has all but disappeared from the common language, and remains chiefly as an archaism of the solemn or religious style, being kept in memory by the usage of the English Bible. The subjunctive, as distinct from the indicative in the third person singular (as *if he come*, *if he do it*, *if it be so*), is also growing obsolete. Still, we never feel that the language of Shakespeare and Bacon is widely different from our own. Even Spenser, notwithstanding the archaisms with which he loved to garnish his style, appears to us much less strange and remote than Lord Berners and Sir Thomas More. The great writers of the Elizabethan age have done much to perpetuate and keep alive the form of English which is seen in their works. The Authorized Version of the Bible has exerted a conservative influence of the same kind, and one even more powerful. It must be observed, however, that this version as printed now has not in all respects its original appearance: the spelling has been modernized, and a number of obsolete forms have given place to those in present use. Thus, *mote* is changed to *more*, *sith* to *since*, *fet* to *fetched*, *oweth* to *owneth*, *unpossible* to *impossible*, etc. The new revision of the English Bible has removed still more of these archaisms, but has left a great many intact. If works printed in Shakespeare's day appear strange, at first view, to the modern reader, it is chiefly owing to changes since made in the spelling, which did not become fixed until a century later. Unfortunately, these changes are far from having made the orthography of the language simple and consistent. The defects of English spelling have to a great extent arisen from the mixture of different elements in the language. Neither the Anglo-Saxon orthography nor the Old French was distinguished for its regularity. But when the two were thrown together, the result was a mass of confusion and anomaly hardly to be paralleled, except, perhaps, in the spelling of the native Irish. The present system retains much of this chaotic character. It is, perhaps, too firmly fixed for extensive changes, such as could alone effect a material improvement. But it is not creditable to the English name, nor accordant with the practical spirit of the English people. With a multitude of signs for the same sound, and a multitude of sounds for the same sign, it poorly fulfills the original and proper office of orthography, to indicate pronunciation; nor does it better fulfill the improper office, which some would assert for it, of a guide to etymology. It imposes a needless burden on the native learner. To a foreigner it seriously aggravates the difficulty of acquiring the language, and thus restricts the influence of English literature on the mind of the world.

§ 39. Introduction of Latin and Greek Words. We have already seen that a number of words passed from the Latin into the Anglo-Saxon. The same process has gone on in the subsequent stages of the language. In the third Middle English period, it received a new impulse. The admission of foreign words in great numbers from the French, a daughter of the Latin, made it natural and easy to admit them also from the mother language. In many instances it is difficult to determine whether a word of Latin origin has come to us through the French, or has been taken directly from the Latin. But while the importation of French words ceased, after a time, to be an active and prominent agency in the growth of the language, it has been otherwise with the tendency to borrow from the Latin. This became even stronger with the increasing attention to classical studies. The fondness for Latin phraseology is noticed with censure by Thomas Wilson in his System of Rhetoric and of Logic, published in 1553: "The unlearned or foolish fantastical, that smells but of learning (such fellows as have been learned men in their days), will so Latin their tongues, that the simple cannot but wonder at their talk, and think surely they speak by some revelation." In like manner, an author of the next century, Sir Thomas Browne, whose own style is in a large measure Latin, remarks, "If elegancy still proceedeth, and English pens maintain that stream we have of late observed to flow from many, we shall within a few years be fain to learn Latin to understand English, and a work will prove of equal facility in either." The practice of adding to the English vocabulary words adopted from the Latin and the Greek is still carried on with activity, and there is little prospect of its ceasing. It is almost necessary as a means of denoting those new objects, ideas and relations which are continually appearing and demanding expression. The resources of the English for the formation of new words from elements already existing in it are so limited that aid from other languages is indispensable. The new terms which are required by the progress of science are almost wholly drawn from these sources, especially from the inexhaustible storehouse of Greek expression.

THE ENGLISH A COMPOSITE LANGUAGE.

§ 40. Proportion of the Elements. There is no language, probably, in which all the words are formed by its own processes from roots that originally belonged to it. What is peculiar to the English is not that it has words borrowed from other languages, but that it has so many of them; that a large part of its vocabulary is of foreign origin. In this respect it may be compared to the modern Persian and the Roumanian. The French words which have been ingrafted on the native English stock are, with few exceptions, derived from the Latin; and when added to the almost equal number which have come directly from that language, they make, perhaps, four fifths of all our borrowed words. Much smaller, though still considerable, especially in scientific use, is the number of words taken from the Greek. The remainder of our foreign words can hardly exceed a twentieth part of the whole vocabulary, and are drawn from a great variety of sources — Celtic, Danish, Dutch, Hebrew, Arabic, Turkish, etc. If all the words in a large English dictionary were classed according to their origin, it would appear that the foreign or non-Saxon words make a decided majority of the whole number. It must be remarked, however, that in such a dictionary there are many words which, though perhaps put forward by distinguished writers, have never established themselves in general use; and also many words which belong, indeed, to the established phraseology of particular sciences and arts, but are unknown to the great majority even of educated people. In both classes the number of foreign words is disproportionately large. Hence, if we take all the distinct words used by particular writers, we shall find a different ratio between the Saxon and foreign elements. Of those used by Shakespeare, it is said that sixty per cent are of Saxon origin; and the ratio is about the same for the common version of the Bible. But in most literary works of the last two centuries, the foreign element is certainly larger: in general, doubtless, it would be found, if reckoned in this way, to equal or exceed the Saxon. But if, instead of counting only distinct words as they would be given in a vocabulary, we count all the words of a writer as they stand on his pages, we shall obtain very different ratios. The Saxon words will now be found in a large majority, varying from sixty to more than ninety per cent of the whole number. The style of Johnson abounds in words of Latin origin; but in the Preface to his Dictionary there are seventy-two per cent of Saxon words. In Milton's poetical works about two thirds of the vocabulary are foreign; but in the sixth book of Paradise Lost, four fifths of all the words are Saxon. The explanation of these appearances lies in two facts: 1. The words which belong more to the grammar than to the lexicon — which express not so much conceptions of the mind as the relations between its conceptions — are almost wholly Saxon. To this class belong articles, pronouns, adverbs from pronominal roots, nearly all prepositions and conjunctions (only *save*, *during*, *concerning*, *because*, and a few more, are French; *except* is Latin). These are words which occur in every sentence. In a language, like ours, of scanty inflection, it is hardly possible to form two consecutive sentences without them. The substantial elements of the proposition, nouns, adjectives, verbs, may all be obtained

from abroad; but the connecting links, which must unite them in the framework of sentences, can be found only at home. 2. If we turn to these substantial elements, and fix upon the objects, qualities, states, and actions which most frequently present themselves to the mind, and thus call for the most frequent expression, it will be found that a large majority of them are denoted by words of Saxon origin. We refer to objects, such as *man, horse, bird, body, flesh, blood, head, hand, heart, soul, mind, heaven, wind, rain, day, summer, water, stone, gold, field, tree, apple*, etc.; to qualities, such as *good, evil, long, short, cold, hot, hard, soft, white, black*, etc.; to actions, such as to *lie, sit, stand, walk, run, do, say, have, break, think, feel, love, hate, find*, etc. There are borrowed words of similar meaning, as *beast, eagle, vein, face, spirit, air, hour, autumn, river, gem, fruit, flower*, etc.; *large, false, tender, pure, purple*, etc.; to *move, enter, touch, please, enjoy*, etc.; but they are altogether fewer, and generally of less frequent occurrence. The words for numbers lower than a *million* are all Saxon; among the ordinals only *second* has come in from the French.

§ 41. **Fusion of the Elements.** The foreign words that have come into our language do not stand by themselves as a distinct and independent class: they are Anglicized, subjected to English laws and analogies, and thus assimilated to the older denizens of the language. This has taken place chiefly in three ways: 1. They are in most cases accented according to English analogy. This assumption of a new accent has been a gradual process. In early English poetry we find *cuntré* (country), *coloúr, comaúndïèment, méssangère, bénysoùn* (benison), *castéll* (castle), etc., accented on the last syllable. The usage of Chaucer is quite variable. Thus we find both *hónour* and *honoúr, penaúncè* and *pénaunce, vanquésshen* and *vánquesshe, manéré* and *máner, viágé* and *viage*, and so in many other words. In the next century there was a greater prevalence of the English accent. And the latter had established itself in Shakespeare's time nearly as at the present day, though there was still a rather large class of dissyllabic adjectives (such as *complete, profound, divine*, and the like) that show variation in this respect. Even now, there are variations. Thus a number of words which as verbs retain the French accent, when used as nouns exchange it for an English one: thus *áccent* and *to accént, cóncert* and *to concért, insult* and *to insúlt*, etc. 2. The borrowed words are inflected according to English analogy. It is true that *radius, nucleus, momentum, criterion, phenomenon*, and some other words retain their Latin and Greek plurals, *radii, nuclei, momenta, criteria, phenomena*, etc. But these are rare exceptions. In general, the few inflections left in English are applied as readily to a French or Latin word as to a Saxon one. As the Saxon verb *love* makes *lovest, loves, loved, lovedst, loving*, so the French verb *move* makes *movest, moves, moved, movedst, moving*. 3. The borrowed words are often made to receive prefixes which come from the Saxon, as in *be-siege, un-pretending, mis-conceive, under-value, over-turn, after-piece, out-line*, etc.; or formative suffixes which come from the Saxon, as in *large-ness, duke-dom, false-hood, apprentice-ship, use-less, grate-ful, quarrel-some, fool-ish*, etc. It affords a still more striking evidence of the fusion which has taken place among the elements of our language, that the process here described is in many cases reversed; that particular endings which were found in the foreign words have become so familiar to the English ear and mind as to be disjoined from their connections, and applied with more or less frequency to words of native stock. Thus, we find Saxon words with Latin or French prefixes, as in *en-dear, dis-belief, re-light, inter-mingle, trans-ship*, etc.; and Saxon words with Latin or French formative suffixes, as in *forbear-ance, bond-age, atone-ment, thievery, stream-let, eat-able, murder-ous*, etc.

§ 42. **Different Character of the Elements.** It must be admitted that the fusion of which we have spoken is not a complete one. The borrowed words, taken as a class, have a peculiar character, which separates them, even to the feeling of uneducated persons, from those of native stock. There are, indeed, particular cases in which the ordinary relation does not hold; there are some in which it is actually inverted, as in *sign* and *token, color* and *hue, power* and *might*. Here the familiar *sign, color, power*, are from the French, and the more poetical *token, hue, might*, are from the Saxon. But in general the Saxon words are simple, homely, and substantial, fitted for everyday events and natural feelings; while the French and Latin words are elegant, dignified, and artificial, fitted for the pomp of rhetoric, the subtility of disputation, or the courtly reserve of diplomacy. The difference arises partly from the fact already noticed, that the most familiar objects, qualities, and actions have generally retained their primitive Saxon designations. The foreign words bear an impress derived from the courtiers and scholars who introduced them. To a great extent they stand for conceptions which belong especially to disciplined thought and cultivated feeling. But the difference, no doubt, depends also on the impression which the two classes of words make upon the ear. The Saxon are shorter, in great part monosyllabic, and often full of consonants; while the French and Latin words are longer, smoother, and have greater breadth of vowel sounds. It cannot well be denied that this marked diversity of character between native and foreign words gives to our language a somewhat heterogeneous and incongruous aspect. Yet it furnishes means for great variety in the expression of the same thoughts, and serves to distinguish and individualize the styles of different authors. Among writers who in this respect occupy an extreme position, may be named, on the one side, Bunyan, De Foe, Franklin, and Cobbett; on the other, Hooker, Milton, Johnson, and Chalmers.

§ 43. It has been observed that in the liturgy of the Church of England there is a marked tendency to couple French and Saxon expressions of the same, or nearly the same, meaning: thus, "to *acknowledge* and *confess*," "by his infinite *goodness* and *mercy*;" "when we *assemble* and *meet together*." A similar tendency has been pointed out elsewhere, as in the writings of Hooker.

§ 44. It was natural that when a multitude of foreign words were brought into our language, many should coincide in meaning with words that already belonged to it. In some cases, as in *will* and *testament, yearly* and *annual, begin* and *commence*, etc., the two words have continued to be used with scarcely any difference of meaning. But the tendency has been to turn the new material to good account by giving to the words of each pair senses more or less clearly distinguished from each other. In *body* and *corpse, love* and *amour, work* and *travel, sheep* and *mutton*, etc., the distinction is a broad one: in *bloom* and *flower, luck* and *fortune, mild* and *gentle, win* and *gain*, etc., it is slighter and more subtile. The discriminations thus established have added much to the resources of the language, giving it a peculiar richness and delicacy of expression.

THE ENGLISH POOR IN FORMATION AND INFLECTION.

§ 45. **Power of Self-development lost.** The English has lost a large part of the formative endings which belonged to the Anglo-Saxon. Many which still appear in English are confined to the particular words that now have them, and can no longer be used in the formation of new words. Only a very few (as *-er, -ing, -ness*, for substantives; *-y, -ish*, for adjectives; *-en* for verbs, *-ly* for adverbs) continue to be used with much freedom for this purpose. So, too, many prepositions and particles which were once freely employed as prefixes in the formation of compound verbs, are no longer used in this way. From the simple verb to *stand* the English makes *understand* and *withstand;* the Anglo-Saxon had *ætstandan, bestandan, bigstandan, forstandan, forestandan, gestandan, óðstandan, understandan, wiðstandan, ymbstandan*. This deficiency in English is made up in a measure by the use of separate particles, as, to *stand up*, to *stand off*, to *stand by*, to *stand to*, etc. Still the formative system of the language has become greatly restricted. It no longer possesses the unlimited power of development from its own resources, which we see in the Anglo-Saxon and in the modern German. If a new word is wanted, instead of producing it from elements already existing in English, we must often go to the Latin or the Greek, and find or fashion there something that will answer the purpose. By this process our language is placed in a dependent position, being reduced to supply its needs by constant borrowing. But it is a more serious disadvantage that in order to express our ideas we are obliged to translate them into dead languages. The expressiveness of the new term, that which fits it for its purpose, is hidden from those who are unacquainted with the classic tongues; that is, in many cases, from the great body of those who are to use it. To them it is a group of arbitrary syllables, and nothing more. The term thus loses its suggestiveness, and the language suffers greatly in its power of quickening and aiding thought.

§ 46. **Freedom of Position restricted.** It is one disadvantage arising from the loss of inflection that our language is much restricted in the position and arrangement of words. The result is unfortunate, not only as it tends to monotonous uniformity of expression, but still more as it takes away the best means of representing emphasis, or the superior importance of a particular word in the sentence. The simple Latin sentence, "*dux regem decepit*," may be arranged in six different orders without doing violence to Latin idiom, the choice of one order rather than another, if partly regulated by euphony or by love of variety, is also much influenced by the relative importance of the terms. But the corresponding English sentence has its fixed, invariable order, "the general deceived the king:" transposition would give it a wholly different meaning. It is true that we are able by a change from active to passive, as well as by other devices, to secure variety of expression, and to satisfy the demands of emphasis: thus, "the king was deceived by the general;" "it was the general who deceived the king;" "it was the king who was deceived by the general;" "a deception was practiced by the general on the king," etc. Still, with all such helps, we are often obliged to indicate by the clumsy device of Italic letters what a more highly inflected language could have shown in the position of the words. It should be said, however, in justice to the English, that it uses nearly all the freedom of arrangement, that, scantily inflected as it is, would be consistent with perspicuity. It is therefore superior in actual variety of arrangement to the French, and perhaps not inferior to the more highly inflected German, which in the ordinary prose style has limited its natural freedom by inconvenient and cumbrous restrictions.

§ 47. **Monosyllabism and Want of Euphony.** The loss of inflection, and the disappearance of unaccented final *e* as a syllable, have reduced a multitude of English words to the form of monosyllables. It is not uncommon to find whole sentences which contain no word of greater length. This peculiarity helps us to understand, better than most other nations are able to do, that primitive monosyllabic condition which must have preceded all inflected language — a condition which has remained unchanged to this day in languages like the Chinese, where every syllable is a separate word, with its own accent and its own distinctly apprehended meaning. If this monosyllabic character gives a certain plain directness and pithy force to English expression, it can hardly be doubted that it is a disadvantage to euphony and rhythm. Pope complains that "ten slow words oft creep in one dull line." And no one can read Chaucer's poetry, pronouncing the unaccented *e* as the verse requires, and as it was actually pronounced in the poet's time, without feeling a certain regret that a hurried and slurring pronunciation of our fathers should have destroyed this pleasing feature of the old language. The suppression of this *e* has also been unfavorable to euphony by producing, in a multitude of cases, the harshest combinations of consonants; as in *hosts, breadths, texts, shifts, thirsts, bulg(e)d, starch(e)d, task(e)d*. In these words, which cannot be properly pronounced without a strong effort of will and of vocal organs, the earlier dissyllabic forms, *host-es, breadth-es, starch-ed, task-ed*, etc., presented little or no difficulty of utterance. In most of these cases, as in many others, the harshness has been aggravated by that extended use of the final *s*, which has given a peculiar sibilating character to the pronunciation of our language. In Anglo-Saxon, only a part of the nouns took *s* in the plural, and those only in two out of the four cases: in English, the *s* has been applied to nearly all plural nouns, and for all cases of the plural. In Anglo-Saxon, the verb in the third person singular of the present has *th* (ð or þ) (though the Northumbrian dialect has often *-es*): in the English of our day, this *th* is still occasionally employed as an archaic form, but in all ordinary use *s* has taken its place.

DIALECTS.

§ 48. The English language is not spoken with uniformity by all who use it. Nearly every county in Britain has its local dialect, its peculiar words and forms, which are used by the common people of the lower classes. This diversity is, in part, of long standing; in some points, it goes back even to Anglo-Saxon times. This great variety of local idioms may be classified, according to Mr. Ellis, in six divisions: Southern, Western, Eastern, Midland, Northern, and Lowland (Scotch), each of which falls apart into several subdivisions or districts. For most of the dialects, glossaries have been published, often with specimen-compositions of greater or less extent; but only the Scotch (the lineal descendant of the Old Northumbrian) can be said to have a literature. Scottish literature, which is almost wholly poetical, begins in the fourteenth century, with John Barbour, a contemporary of Chaucer. His long historical poem, entitled The Bruce, was followed in the early part of the next century by the Originale Chronykil of Andrew of Wynton, and in its latter part by the Wallace ascribed (without much probability) to Henry the Minstrel, often called Blind Harry. But the King's Quair, by the unfortunate James I. of Scotland, is not written in the Scottish dialect. In the sixteenth century we find, first, Gawin Douglas, the translator of the Æneid and author of the Palace of Honour, and then two poets of higher genius, William Dunbar and Sir David Lyndsay. In more recent times, the most eminent writers of this dialect are Allan Ramsay, the author of the Gentle Shepherd, and, greatest of all, Robert Burns.

§ 49. In every dialect, apparently, there are preserved a certain number of old words and forms, which have passed out of use or have suffered alteration in the common language; but it is equally true that every dialect has lost or altered some which remain unchanged in the common language. Thus, if the Scotch *kye* for *cows, brak* for *broke*, etc., are closer to the Anglo-Saxon than are the corresponding English words, the contrary is true of *gie* for *give, fa'* for *fall, houd* for *hold, winna* for *will not*, etc. It is believed that, on the whole, the common English stands nearer than any of the dialects to the early form of the language.

§ 50. The English, as spoken by the common people of Ireland, has a multitude of peculiarities, both of sound and of idiom, many of them borrowed from the Gaelic, which was once the language of the whole island.

§ 51. In America, settlers from different parts of the mother country were brought together in the same colonies, so that no dialect of England or Scotland has been preserved in its distinctness on the new continent. At the same time, the migratory habits of the people have had the effect of securing a general uniformity of language in all parts of the country. With the exception of the negro dialect in the Southern States, it can hardly be said that there are strongly marked local dialects in America. The forms of speech which are noticed as Americanisms, are not, in general, confined to a particular State or district. Under this name are included expressions which are widely different

in their character. Some are confined to uncultivated people; others to those who are not merely uncultivated, but vulgar; while a large part are constantly, and indeed necessarily, used by persons of the highest education. They also differ widely in their origin. Some are derived from the native Indian languages, as *wiguam*, *squaw*, *homny*, etc.; some from the French, as *levee*, *crevasse*, *coulee*, etc; some from the Spanish, as *rancho*, *canyon*, *stampede*, etc.; yet more from the Dutch, as *patroon*, *boss* (master-workman), *stoop* (porch), etc. Most of the foregoing words relate to things that are specially American: to express other objects or relations of this kind, new formations have been made from English words, as *congressional*, *federalist*, *mileage*, *nullification*, etc.; or English words have been used in new meanings, as *eagle* (coin), *corduroy* (road), to *locate* land, etc. There are other cases of new formation, which have no such reason, as *outsider*, to *eventuate*, etc.; or of new senses for old words, as to *fix* (put in order), *creek* (small river), etc. Some words which once belonged to the common language, but have become obsolete in England, are still heard in America, as *fall* (autumn), *gully* (channel worn by water), *peek* (peep), *rare* (underdone), etc. A larger number of so-called Americanisms have come from the English dialects, as *bail* (handle of pail), *spry* (nimble), to *lam* (beat), to *slump* (break through snow or bog), etc. And beside these, there are words and uses of words which are mere vulgarisms, the language of cant or slang, as to *absquatulate* (abscond), *spurge* (pompous display), to *jork over* or *shell out* money, etc. A number of words will always be wanted to express what is peculiar to America in nature, society, and institutions. But apart from these, it is not probable that Americanisms will ever be multiplied to any great extent. For, besides the active and increasing intercourse with the other side of the Atlantic, the almost universal habit of reading, which finds exercise both in English and American authors, will have a powerful tendency to keep the language, even of the poorer classes, in substantial agreement with the common language of literature.

ANGLO-SAXON INFLECTION.

The following brief sketch of Anglo-Saxon inflection follows mainly the *Angelsachsische Grammatik* of Eduard Sievers, 3d edition, Halle, 1898, of which there is an English translation by A. S. Cook, Boston, 1903. The outlines of early English inflection are founded on Eduard Fiedler's *Wissenschaftliche Grammatik der englischen Sprache*, Leipzig, 1861, and the *Historische Grammatik der englischen Sprache* of C. Friedrich Koch, with much help from Prof. F. J. Child's *Observations on the Language of Chaucer* (in Memoirs of the American Academy, New Series, Vol. VIII.). See also K. D. Bülbring's *Altenglisches Elementarbuch*, Heidelberg, 1902, and M. Kaluza's *Historische Grammatik der englischen Sprache*, Berlin, 1906-07.

§ **52.** The Anglo-Saxon had seven long vowels, *á*, *é*, *í*, *ó*, *ú*, *ǽ*, *ý*. The first five appear to have been sounded as in Eng. *par*, *prey*, *caprice*, *prone*, *prune*: *ǽ* was probably sounded much like English *ai* in *fair*. The sound of *ý* apparently, like that of French *u* and German *ü*, was intermediate between *ú* and *í*. To these correspond seven short vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *æ* (like Eng. *a* in *hat*), *y*, which were less prolonged in utterance. The short *i* and *y* are often confounded in writing, as *hyrde* or *hirde* (*hierde*), shepherd, *cining* (but more correctly *cyning*), king.

§ **53.** The Anglo-Saxon had four diphthongs, *ea*, *eo*, *io*, *ie*, which in some cases stood for original short vowels, and were then short in quantity, in other cases were genuine (long) diphthongs (written *éa*, *éo*, *io*, *ie*). Whether long or short the first element of the double sound received the stress of voice. Short *ea* and *eo* (or *io*) commonly stand for original *a* and *e* (or *i*) respectively; long *éa*, *éo*, for primitive Teutonic *au*, *eu*, *iu*. Short *ie* (later written *i*, *y*) is commonly a modification of *ea* or *eo*; long *ie* (later *í*, *ý*), a modification of *éa*, *éo*.

§ **54.** The Anglo-Saxon had two characters for the interdental spirant (*th*), *ð* and *þ*. These signs were used without distinction of sound. The old theory that *þ* represented the whispered sound heard in Eng. *thin*, *breath*, *ð* the vocal (voiced) sound heard in *this*, *breathe*, is not borne out by the MSS. Both sounds were doubtless known to the Anglo-Saxon, but there was no attempt to distinguish them in writing. In normalized texts many modern editors print *þ* at the beginning of a word, elsewhere *ð*; but there is no uniformity of practice in this respect.

§ **55.** The Anglo-Saxon never uses *y* as a consonant; but *g* was sometimes used to express that sound, as in *geoc*, yoke, *git*, you two. The letter *h* before a consonant, or at the end of a word, must have had a stronger sound than in English (cf. the sounds of *ch* in German *ach* and *ich*). The letter *f* served to indicate two sounds. that of Eng. *f* in *father* (so at the beginning or the end of a word), and that of English *v* in *have* (so between two vowels, as in *lífes*, genitive of *líf*, life).

§ **56.** It is a general rule that a consonant is not doubled either at the end of a word or before or after another consonant, as *swam* (for *swamm*), he swam, *swimð* (for *swimmð*), he swims, *sende* (for *sendde*), he sent, *éhte* (for *éhhte*), he persecuted.

SUBSTANTIVES.

VOWEL DECLENSION.

§ **57. Masculines.** Paradigms: *fisc* (stem *fisco-* or *fisca-*), fish; *hierde* (stem *-djo-* or *-dja-*), shepherd.

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	*fisc*	*fiscas*	*hierde*	*hierdas*
Gen.	*fisces*	*fisca*	*hierdes*	*hierda*
Dat.	*fisce*	*fiscum*	*hierde*	*hierdum*
Acc.	*fisc*	*fiscas*	*hierde*	*hierdas*

§ **58. Feminines.** Paradigms: *giefu* (stem *-ā-*, *-ō-*), gift; *dǽd* (stem *dǣdi-*), deed.

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	*giefu*, *-o*	*giefa*, *-e*	*dǽd*	*dǽde*, *-a*
Gen.	*giefe*	*giefa* (*-ena*)	*dǽde*	*dǽda*
Dat.	*giefe*	*giefum*	*dǽde*	*dǽdum*
Acc.	*giefe*	*giefa*, *-e*	*dǽd* (later *-e*)	*dǽde*, *-a*

§ **59. Neuters.** Paradigms: *scip* (stem *scipo-* or *-a-*), ship; *rice* (stem *rīcjo-* or *-ja-*), kingdom.

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	*scip*	*scipu*, *-o*	*rice*	*ricu*
Gen.	*scipes*	*scipa*	*rices*	*rica*
Dat.	*scipe*	*scipum*	*rice*	*ricum*
Acc.	*scip*	*scipu*, *-o*	*rice*	*ricu*

§ **60.** Words of more than one syllable which end in *-el*, *-en*, *-er*, *-or*, are often syncopated before a case-ending, as *ealdor*, masc, elder, gen. *ealdres*; *túcen*, neut., token, plur. *túcnu*: so, also, some others, as *máðum*, masc., treasure, gen. *máðmes*.

§ **61.** Masculines and neuters of one syllable which have the vowel æ, take *a* instead of æ in the plural, as *dæg*, masc., day, plur. *dagas*; *fæt*, neut., vessel, plur. *fatu*.

§ **62.** Masculines and neuters sometimes have *-ena* or *-ana*, instead of *-a*, in the gen. plur. A few masculines — as *léode*, people, *Dene*, Danes — have *-e* in the nom. acc. plur. *Sunu*, son, nom. acc. sing., makes *suna* in the gen. dat. sing. and nom. gen. acc. plur., *sunum* in the dat. plur. *Wudu*, masc., wood, is declined in the same way, but also later with gen. sing. *wudes*, nom. acc. plur. *wudas* (so also *sunas*). The dat. sing. in *-a* is seen also in masc. *winter*, winter, *sumer*, summer, *feld*, field, *ford*, ford, *weald*, wood, and fem. *hand*, hand, *duru*, door. The last two words have *-a* in the gen. sing. *Feld*, etc., have later gen. sing. in *-es*, nom. acc. plur. in *-as*.

§ **63.** Neuters of one syllable which have a long vowel or end in two consonants, drop *-u* in the nom. acc. plur., as *léaf*, leaf and leaves, *word*, word and words. Neuters of more than one syllable have sometimes *-u*, sometimes no ending.

N DECLENSION.

§ **64.** Paradigms: masc. *oxa* (stem *oxan-*), ox; fem. *tunge* (stem *tungan-*, originally *-ōn-*), tongue, neut. *éage* (stem *éagan-*), eye.

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.	Nom.	*oxa*	*tunge*	*éage*
	Gen.	*oxan*	*tungan*	*éagan*
	Dat.	*oxan*	*tungan*	*éagan*
	Acc.	*oxan*	*tungan*	*éage*
Plur.	Nom.	*oxan*	*tungan*	*éagan*
	Gen.	*oxena*	*tungena*	*éagena*
	Dat.	*oxum*	*tungum*	*éagum*
	Acc.	*oxan*	*tungan*	*éagan*

§ **65.** Of consonant stems ending in other letters than *n*, the language has only traces. Thus substantives in *-nd* from present participles are declined in the sing. like *fisc*. The nom. and acc. plur. are either like the nom. sing. or add *-e*, but in some words the ending *-as* occurs: thus, *helmberend*, helm-bearer and helm-bearers; *hettend*, *-e*, haters, *wealdendas*, rulers. In dissyllables the gen plur. always ends in *-ra*: thus *wígendra*, from *wígend*, warrior. *Fréond*, friend, and *féond*, foe, make dat. sing. *friend*, *fiend*, or *fréonde*, *féonde*; plur. nom. acc. *friend*, *fiend*, or *fréond*, *féond*, in poetry often *fréondas*, *féondas*.

The masculines *fót*, foot, *tóð*, tooth, *man* (gen. *mannes*), man, and the feminines (nom. and acc.) *bóc*, book, *bróc*, breeches, *gós*, goose, *cú*, cow, *lús*, louse, *mús*, mouse, *burg*, *burh* (gen. *burge*, also *byrg*, *byrig*), town, fort, *turf*, turf, make in the dat sing. and nom. acc. plur. *fét*, *téð*, *men*, *béc*, *bréc*, *gés*, *cý*, *lýs*, *mýs*, *byrig*, *tyf*; *fót* has instrumental sing. *fóte* or *fét*.

§ **66.** *Fæder*, father, is indeclinable in the sing. (gen. sing. also *fæd(e)res*); in the plur. it is declined like *fisc*. *Bróðor*, brother, nom. gen. acc. sing., makes dat. *bréðer*; plur. nom. acc. *bróðor* or *bróðru*, dat. *bróðrum* Similarly are declined *módor*, mother (nom. acc. plur. *módra*, *módru*), *dohtor*, daughter (dat. sing. *dehter*), *sweostor*, sister (sing. indeclinable; plur. nom. acc. *sweostor*).

§ **67.** The fem. *niht*, night, and *mægð* or *mægeð*, maid, make the acc. sing. and nom. acc. plur. like the nom. sing. The neuters *ég*, egg, *cealf*, calf, and *lamb* (*lomb*), lamb, make in the nom. acc. plur. *égru*, *cealfru*, *lambru* (*lombru*), retaining an old *r*. *Cild*, child, which is usually declined like *word*, has also sometimes nom. acc. plur. *cildru*, gen. *cildra*. Feminine abstracts in *o* or *u* — as *ieldu*, old age — are indeclinable in the sing. The fem. *sǽ*, sea, has some masculine forms: it is declined, nom. dat. acc. sing. *sǽ*, gen. *sǽ* or *sǽs*, nom. acc. plur. *sǽs* or *sǽ*, gen. *sǽwa*, dat. *sǽm*. The fem. *éa*, water, is usually indeclinable in the sing. (but sometimes has gen. dat. *ie*); in the plur. it has generally nom. gen. acc. *éa*, dat. *éam*. The fem. *ǽ*, law, is invariable in the whole sing. and the nom. acc. plur. (gen. dat. sing. *ǽwe* sometimes occurs).

ADJECTIVES.

§ **68. Indefinite Declension.** Paradigm: *blind*, blind.

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*blind*	*blind*	*blind*	*blinde* (neut. *blind*)
Gen.	*blindes*	*blindre*	*blindes*	*blindra*
Dat.	*blindum*	*blindre*	*blindum*	*blindum*
Acc.	*blindne*	*blinde*	*blind*	*blinde* (neut. *blind*)
Inst.	*blinde*	——	*blinde*	——

§ **69.** The instrumental case is not distinguished from the dative, except in the sing. masc. and neut. In the plural, the three genders are alike, except that the neuter of monosyllabic adjectives short in quantity and (though not uniformly) of adjectives of more than one syllable has *-u* or *-o*, instead of *-e*, in the nom. and acc.: thus, masc. fem. pl. *tile*, neut. *tilu*, from *til*, good. Another ending for the nom. acc. plur. fem. of all adjectives is *-a*. Adjectives of one syllable, unless they have a long vowel or end in two consonants, add *-u* in the nom. sing. fem.; as, *smalu*, from *smæl*, small: so, also, many adjectives of more than one syllable.

§ **70.** The following peculiarities extend also to the definite declension. Adjectives of one syllable, which end in a single consonant preceded by æ, take *a*, instead of æ, when a vowel follows in the inflection; as, *smæl*, small, *smælne*, *smælra*, but *smalu*, *smales*, *smalum*, etc., and def. *smala*, *smalan*, etc. Adjectives of more than one syllable which end in *-el*, *-en*, *-er*, *-ig*, are often syncopated when a vowel follows in the inflection; as, *fæger*, fair, *fægerne*, *fægerra*, but *fægru*, *fægres*, *fægrum*, def. *fægra*, *fægran*. Adjectives of more than one syllable which end in *-e* lose this *-e* before all endings; as, *bliðe*, blithe, *bliðe-es*, *bliðre*, *bliðum*, *bliðne*, def. *bliða*, *bliðan*. This last remark applies to all present participles.

§ **71.** Adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding *-e*; as, *swíðe*, strongly, very, from *swíð*, strong, *hraðe*, soon, from *hræð*, quick. Adverbs in *-lice* (Eng. *-ly*) were first made by adding *-e* to compound adjectives in *-lic*; as, *héalice*, highly, from *héalic*, a

compound of *héah*, high, and *-lic* (cf. *gelíc*), like: but the adverb is often found where there is no adjective in *-lic*, as *sóðlice*, truly, from *sóð*, sooth, true.

§ 72. **Definite Declension.** When the substantive to which the adjective belongs is definite, — as when it is connected with the definite article, or with a demonstrative or possessive pronoun, or with a genitive case, and when it stands in the vocative, — the adjective is inflected according to the N declension, as follows —

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*blinda*	*blinde*	*blinde*	*blindan*
Gen.	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blindra* (*-ena*)
Dat.	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blindum*
Acc.	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blinde*	*blindan*

§ 73. **Comparative and Superlative.** The comparative takes *r*, and follows the definite declension; as, *léofra*, dearer, from *léof*, dear. The superlative takes *-ost* (or *-est*), and is declined both definitely and indefinitely. as, *léofost* (or *léofest*), dearest. Some adjectives suffer a change of vowel, in which case the superlative cannot have *-ost: lang*, long, *strang*, strong, take *e:* as, *lengra, strengest: eald*, old, *geong*, young, *feor* (adv.), far, take *ie;* as, *ieldra, fierrest: héah*, high, *néah* (adv.), nigh, make *hierra, hiehst* (*héahst, héhst*), *néarra, níehst* (*nýhst*). Several superlatives, most of them from adverbs, take *-mest;* as, *formest* or *fyrmest*, foremost; *æftermest*, aftermost; *lætemest*, last; *siðemest*, latest; *niðemest*, lowermost; *ufemest* (*ufemest*), uppermost; *útemest* (*útemest*), outmost; *innemest*, inmost; *midmest*, midmost; *hindemest*, hindmost: these are really superlatives from forms in *-ma* with the definite declension, as, *forma, hindema*, in which *-ma* is a superlative ending. Yet more irregular are —

Pos.	Compar.	Superl.	
gód	*betera, bettra*	*betst, betest, betost*	good
yfel	*wiersa*	*wierrest, wierst*	evil
lýtel	*læssa*	*læst*	little
mycel	*mára*	*mæst*	much

§ 74. Comparative and superlative adverbs are regularly formed from adjectives by the endings *-or* and *-ost;* as, *hraðor, hraðost*, from *hræð*, quick.

PRONOUNS.

§ 75. The **Personal Pronouns** are declined as follows: —

	First Person.			Second Person.		
	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Nom.	*ic*	*wit*	*wé*	*þú*	*git*	*gé*
Gen.	*mín*	*uncer*	*úre, úser*	*þín*	*incer*	*éower*
Dat.	*mé*	*unc*	*ús*	*þé*	*inc*	*éow*
Acc.	*mé, mec*	*unc*	*ús*	*þé, þec*	*inc*	*éow*

	Third Person Sing.			Third Person Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*hé*	*héo, hie, hí*	*hit*	*híe, hí, héo*
Gen.	*his*	*hire*	*his*	*hiera, hira*
Dat.	*him*	*hire*	*him*	*him*
Acc.	*hine*	*hie, hí, héo*	*hit*	*híe, hí, héo*

Other forms are *uncit* (= *unc*), *incit* (= *inc*), in the acc. dual; *úsic* (= *ús*), *éowic* (= *éow*), in the acc. plur.; *here* in the gen. dat. sing. fem.; *hig* (= *hí*) in the nom. sing. fem.; *heom* (= *him*) in the dat. plur.; *heora* (= *hira*) in the gen. plur.

§ 76. The **Possessive Pronouns** of the first and second persons are made by giving to the genitives of the personal pronouns the inflection of the indefinite adjective; as, nom. *mín, mín, mín*, my, mine, gen. *mines, minre, mines*, dat. *minum, minre, minum*, etc. *Úser*, before all endings but *-ne*, becomes *úss* by assimilation of *r:* thus, gen. *ússes, ússe, ússes* (for *ús(e)res*, etc.). The possessive of the third person is simply the uninflected genitive of the personal pronoun, *his, hire, his*, plur. *hira*. But *sín* is sometimes used in the reflexive sense, *his own, her own, its own, their own*.

§ 77. The **Demonstrative Pronouns** are declined as follows: —

1. *Sé, séo, þæt*, used also as a definite article, and as a relative pronoun.

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*sé*	*séo*	*þæt*	*þá*
Gen.	*þæs*	*þære*	*þæs*	*þára* (*þéra*)
Dat.	*þém, þám*	*þære*	*þém, þám*	*þém, þám*
Acc.	*þone*	*þá*	*þæt*	*þá*
Inst.	——	——	*þý*	——

2. *þés, þeós, þis.*

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*þés*	*þéos*	*þis*	*þás*
Gen.	*þises*	*þisse*	*þises*	*þissa*
Dat.	*þisum*	*þisse*	*þisum*	*þisum*
Acc.	*þisne*	*þás*	*þis*	*þás*
Ins.	——	——	*þýs, þis*	——

Varying forms are *þissere* or *þisre* (= *þisse*), and *þissera* or *þisra* (= *þissa*).

§ 78. Other demonstratives are *swylc, swelc*, or *swylc*, such, *þyslic, þillic*, and *puslic* (*þullic*) such, *ilca*, the same, with definite declension; *sé selfa* or *sylfa*, the same, with definite declension, *self, sylf*, with indefinite declension, is emphatic; as, *ic self* (but also *ic selfa*), I myself, *mé sylfum*, to me myself.

§ 79. The **Interrogative Pronouns** are *hwá*, masc. and fem., who? *hwæt*, neut., what? — *hwæðer*, which of two? — *hwilc* or *hwylc*, of what sort? The last two are regularly declined as indefinite adjectives. The first is declined as follows: —

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	*hwá*	*hwæt*
Gen.	*hwæs*	*hwæs*
Dat.	*hwém, hwám*	*hwém, hwám*
Acc.	*hwone*	*hwæt*
Inst.	——	*hwý, hwí*

§ 80. The interrogatives are changed to indefinites by various additions: *séghwá, ségwæt, gehwá, gehwæt*, each one, any one, everything; *swá hwá swá, swá hwæt swá*, whosoever, whatsoever; *hwæt-hwugu*, or *hwæt-hwegu*, somewhat, a little; *séghwæðer* or *ségðer, gehwæðer*, whichever, each, of two; *áhwæðer, áwðer, áðer*, either of two; *náhwæðer, náwðer, náðer*, neither; *séghwelc* (*-hwilc*), *gehwelc* (*-hwilc*), whichever, etc. Other indefinites are *ælc*, each, *eall*, all, *sum*, some, *óðer*, other, *manig*, many, *ænig*, any, *án*, one, a, *nán*, none, *nænig*, not any, *wuht* (*wiht*), thing, *áwuht, áwiht, áht*, aught, *náwuht, náwiht, náwht, náht*, naught, etc.

§ 81. As a **Relative Pronoun**, the Anglo-Saxon either uses the demonstrative *sé, séo, þæt*, or employs the indeclinable *þe* (*þé*), and sometimes adds the latter to the former, as, *sé þe, séo þe*, etc.

VERBS.

§ 82. **Verbs of Primary Inflection** (*Strong Verbs*). These form the present without any addition, except the personal endings, after the root or stem. Those which have the vowels *é* or *éo* in the preterit, show traces of a primitive reduplication, and may be divided into several classes according to the vowels — *a, á* (not followed by *w*), *á* (followed by *w*), *æ, ea, éa, ó* (*é*) — which they have in other parts of the verb. In the examples we give (1) the infinitive; (2) the singular of the preterit; (3) the plural of the preterit; and (4) the past participle.

	Inf.	Pret. Sing.	Pret. Plur.	Past Part.	
I.	*blandan*	*bléndd*	*blándon*	*blanden*	blend
II.	*lácan*	*léc*	*lécon*	*lácen*	play
III.	*blówan*	*bléow*	*bléowon*	*blówen*	blow
IV.	*létan*	*lét*	*léton*	*læten*	let
V.	*healdan*	*héold*	*héoldon*	*healden*	hold
VI.	*héawan*	*héow*	*héowon*	*héawen*	hew
VII.	*rówan*	*réow*	*réowon*	*rówen*	row
	wépan	*wéop*	*wéopon*	*wépen*	weep

Those which do not have *é* or *éo* in the preterit are divided into six classes according to the series of vowels found in the principal parts (inf., pret. sing., pret. pl., past part.): (I.) *í, á, i, i*, including all verbs that have *i* in the inf.; (II.) *éo* (*ú*), *éa, u, o*, distinguished by the *éo* (or *ú*) of the inf.; (III.) *i* (*e, eo*), *a* (*ea*), *u, u* (*o*), — falling into three subclasses according as the vowel of the inf. is followed, 1. by a nasal and a consonant, 2. by *l* and a consonant, 3. by *r* or *h* and a consonant; (IV.) *e, æ, é, o*, including such verbs as have in the inf. *e* followed by a single liquid; (V.) *e, æ, é, e*, including such as have in the inf. *e* followed by a single consonant, not a nasal or a liquid; (VI.) *a, ó, ó, a*, verbs that have *a* in the inf.

	Inf.	Pret. Sing.	Pret. Plur.	Past Part.	
I.	*scínan*	*scán*	*scinon*	*scinen*	shine
	drífan	*dráf*	*drifon*	*drifen*	drive
II.	*bréowan*	*bréaw*	*bruwon*	*browen*	brew
	súcan	*séac*	*sucon*	*socen*	suck
III.	(1) *findan*	*fand*	*fundon*	*funden*	find
	(2) *delfan*	*dealf*	*dulfon*	*dolfen*	delve
	(3) *weorpan*	*wearp*	*wurpon*	*worpen*	throw
IV.	*beran*	*bær*	*bǽron*	*boren*	bear
	stelan	*stæl*	*stǽlon*	*stolen*	steal
V.	*cnedan*	*cnæd*	*cnǽdon*	*cneden*	knead
	metan	*mæt*	*mǽton*	*meten*	measure
VI.	*galan*	*gól*	*gólon*	*galen*	sing

Niman, to take, *nóm* (*nam*), *nómon* (*námon*), *numen*, and *cuman*, to come, *c(w)óm, c(w)ómon, cumen* or *cymen*, show special irregularities, but may be referred to Class IV.

§ 83. In verbs of primary inflection, the vowel which appears in the infinitive belongs also to the present indicative and subjunctive, the imperative, and the present participle. The vowel which appears in the plural of the preterit indicative belongs also to the second person singular, and to the whole preterit subjunctive. But in the second and third person singular of the present indicative, *a* is changed to *e;* *á* to *é;* *e* to *i* (*ie*); *ó* to *é;* *éo, éa*, to *ie* (*i*, later *ý*); *ú* to *ý;* *ea, eo*, to *ie* (*i*, later *y*). It will be enough to give a single paradigm: —

helpan (3d class), to help

	Pres.		Pret.	
	Ind.	Subj.	Ind.	Subj.
Sing. 1.	*helpe*	*helpe*	*healp*	*hulpe*
2.	*hilp(e)st*	*helpe*	*hulpe*	*hulpe*
3.	*hilp(e)ð*	*helpe*	*healp*	*hulpe*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*helpað*	*helpen*	*hulpon*	*hulpen*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*help*	*helpan*	Pres. *helpende*
Plur. 3.	*helpað*	*helpanne*	Past *holpen*

§ 84. The form *helpanne* is a dative of the infinitive, and is used with the preposition *tó*. A form in *-an* sometimes occurs as an imperative (or hortative) of the first person plural (as *helpan*), but this is often replaced by the subjunctive (*helpen*)

§ 85. When the 1st or 2d plur. of the pres. ind. or subj. is followed immediately by the subject pronoun (*wé, gé, wit, git*), the regular form in *-að* is often replaced by a form in *-e*; as, *helpe wé, helpe gé*, etc., for *helpað wé*, etc. So, in the imperative, *helpe wé*, let us help, *helpe gé*, help ye. A similar change sometimes appears in the perf.; as, *hulpe gé*, for *hulpon gé*.

§ 86. In the pres. ind., 2d and 3d sing., the vowel *e* is generally omitted from the ending; as, *hilpst, hilpð*. This often causes phonetic changes; as, *cwist, cwið*, for *cwið-st, cwið-ð*, from *cweðan*, to say; *hlest, hlet*, for *hled-st, hled-ð*, from *hladan*, to load; *blét*, for *blét-ð*, from *blótan*, to sacrifice; *ciest, ciest*, for *cies-st, cies-ð*, from *céosan*, to choose.

§ 87. The letter *g* at the end of a root generally becomes *h*, unless it is followed by a vowel; as, *stíhð, stáh*, from *stígan*, to mount. In the dissyllabic forms of the preterit and in the past participle, a final *h* of the root passes into *g*, a final *ð* into *d*, and in some verbs a final *s* into *r;* as, *slagen, cweden, coren*, past participles of *sléan* (for *slahan*), to strike, *cweðan*, to say, *céosan*, to choose. Final *h* of the root is often syncopated in the present and infinitive; as *sléan, séon*, for *sla(h)an*, to strike, *se(h)an*, to see. From *séon*, to see, come pres. *séo, siehst, sieh ð*, plur. *séoð*, pret. *seah, sáwe, seah*, plur. *sáwon*, past part. *sewen* or *sawen*.

§ 88. **Verbs of Secondary Inflection.** (*Weak Verbs.*) These form the preterit by adding *-de* to the root of the verb. They are divided into two classes, according as *-de* alone, or *-ode*, is added to the root. The past participle is formed by adding *-d* and *-od* in the two classes, often with *ge-* prefixed; as, *gelegd*, laid, *geárod*, honored, from *lecgan, árian: ge-* is also used, but not so frequently, in the past participle of primary verbs.

§ 89. In the first of these two classes, *-de* after *c*, *t*, *h*, *s*, becomes *-te*, and *c* is then generally changed to *h*. Several verbs show a different vowel (*ea* or *o*) in the preterit from that of the present (*e*, *é*). Paradigm: —

sécan, to seek

	Pres.		Pret.	
	Ind.	Subj.	Ind.	Subj.
Sing. 1.	*séce*	*séce*	*sóhte*	*sóhte*
2.	*sécest*	*séce*	*sóhtest*	*sóhte*
3.	*séceð*	*séce*	*sóhte*	*sóhte*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*sécað*	*sécen*	*sóhton*	*sóhten*

Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2. *séc*	*sécan*	Pres. *sécende*
Plur. 2. *sécað*	*sécanne*	Past *ge-sóht*

§ 90. In the pres. ind., 2d and 3d sing., *e* is often omitted from the ending, with phonetic changes, as in verbs of primary inflection. The verb *ner-ian*, to preserve, has *ner-e-st*, *ner-e-ð*: it takes *e* also in the sing. of the imper., *ner-e*, in the whole pret. (as *ner-e-de*), and in the past part. has *ner-e-d*, but in all other forms has *i* before *a* or *e* (as, *neriað*, *neriен*, etc.) like verbs of the following second class. And the same is true of a few other verbs in which the stem is a short syllable; as, *derian*, to harm, *herian*, to praise. Verbs containing a short vowel followed by a double consonant (like *fremman*, to further) have a simple consonant in the present indicative second and third singular (*fremme*, *fremest*, *fremeð*), in the preterit indicative and subjunctive (*fremede*, etc.), in the past participle (*fremed*), and in the imperative singular (which ends in *-e*, —*freme*).

Instead of *sécað* before a subject pronoun, we have also *séce*.

§ 91. For the second class, we give as paradigm: —

lufian, to love

	Pres.		Pret.	
	Ind.	Subj.	Ind.	Subj.
Sing. 1.	*lufie*	*lufie*	*lufode*	*lufode*
2.	*lufast*	*lufie*	*lufodest*	*lufode*
3.	*lufað*	*lufie*	*lufode*	*lufode*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*lufiað*	*lufien*	*lufodon*	*lufoden*

Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2. *lufa*	*lufian*	Pres. *lufiende*
Plur. 2. *lufiað*	*lufianne*	Past *lufod*

Instead of *lufiað* before a subject pronoun, we have also *lufie*.

§ 92. In these verbs, *-ie* is often written as *-ige*, and *-ia-* as *-iga-* or *-igea-*, where *g* has the sound of a consonant *y*; thus, *lufige*, *lufigeað*. Before *d* of the pret., *a* sometimes occurs in the sing., and *e* in the plur., instead of the regular *o*.

§ 93. The verb *libban* or *lifgan*, to live, is thus inflected: inf. *libban*, part. *libbende*; pres. 1. *libbe*, 2. *liofast*, 3. *liofað*, pl. *libbað*; imp. *leofa*, pl. *libbað*; pret. *lifde* (late *liofode*); past. part. *gelifd* (*liofod*). The verb *habban*, to have, is still more irregular: it makes pres. ind. 1. *hæbbe*, 2. *hafast*, *hæfst*, 3. *hafað*, *hæfð*, pl. *habbað*; imp. *hafa*, pl. *habbað*; pret. *hæfde*; past part. *gehæfd*.

§ 94. **Anomalous Verbs.** **A.** There are twelve preteritive verbs, in which an old perfect of primary formation came to be used in the sense of a present, after which a new preterit was added with secondary formation. These are *witan*, to know; *ágan*, to own; *dugan*, to avail; *unnan*, to grant; *cunnan*, to know; *þurfan*, to need, *durran* (inf. not found), to dare; *sculan*, *sceolan*, shall, should; *gemunan*, to remember; *magan* (inf. late and rare), may, might; *ge-nugan* (inf. not found), to suffice; *mótan* (inf. not found), to be allowed. We give, in five columns, the pres. ind. 1, 3 sing., the 2 sing., the plur., the pres. subj. sing., and the pret. ind. 1, 3 sing.; the I., II., etc., refer to the corresponding classes of non-reduplicating strong verbs: —

	Present			Preterit	
	Ind. Sing. 1, 3.	Sing. 2.	Plur.	Subj. Sing.	Ind. Sing. 1, 3.
I. (a)	*wát*	*wást*	*witon*	*wite*	*wisse*, *wiste*
(b)	*ág*, *áh*	*áhst*	*ágon*	*ége*	*áhte*
II. (c)	*déag*, *déah*	——	*dugon*	*duge*	*dohte*
III. (d)	*an*, *on*	(North. *giunne*)	*unnon*	*unne*	*úðe*
(e)	*can*, *con*	*canst*, *const*	*cunnon*	*cunne*	*cúðe*
(f)	*þearf*	*þearft*	*burfon*	*þurfe*	*porfte*
(g)	*dear* (North. *darr*)	*dearst*	*durron*	*durre*	*dorste*, (Mercian *durste*)
IV. (h)	*sceal*	*scealt*	*sculon*, *sceolon*	*scyle*, *scule*	*sc(e)olde*
(i)	*man*, *mon*	*manst*, *monst*	*munon*	*mune*	*munde*
V. (j)	*mæg*	*meaht*, *miht*	*magon*	*mége*	*mealte*, *mihte*
(k)	*ge-neah*	——	*-nugon*	*-nuge*	*be-nohte*
VI. (l)	*mót*	*móst*	*móton*	*móte*	*móste*

Somewhat similar to these is (**m**) the verb *willan*, to will, which makes pres. ind. 1. *wille*, 2. *wilt*, 3. *wile*, *wille*, pl. *willað*; pret. *wolde*. So, too, *nyllan* (= *ne willan*), to be unwilling, pres. *nylle*, *nylt*, *nyle* (*nylle*), *nyllað*; or *nelle*, etc.; pret. *nolde*.

§ 95. **B.** (a) *Wesan*, to be, is this conjugated: —

	Pres.		Pret.	
	Ind.	Subj.	Ind.	Subj.
Sing. 1.	*eom*	*síe*	*wæs*	*wére*
2.	*eart*	*síe*	*wére*	*wére*
3.	*is*	*síe*	*wæs*	*wére*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*sint*, or *sindon*	*síen*	*wæron*	*wæren*

Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2. *wes*	*wesan*	Pres. *wesende*
Plur. 2. *wesað*	*wesanne*	Past *gewesen*

For *síe*, in the subj., are also used *sí*, *sig*, *séo*, and *sý*; for *síen*, *sín* and *sýn*.

In the pres. ind. 3. pl. the Northumbrian dialect has also *aron* (Mercian *earun*).

There is also a defective *béon*, to be, the present of which is generally used in a future sense.

	Pres.				
	Ind.	Subj.	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 1.	*béo*, *béom*	*béo*	——	*béon*	*béonde*
2.	*bist*	*béo*	*béo*		
3.	*bið*	*béo*	——		
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*béoð*	*béon*	*béoð*		

(b) *Gán*, to go, is defective, found in pres. 1. *gá*, 2. *gæst*, *gæð*, pl. *gáð*; subj. *gá*, *gán*; imp. *gá*, pl. *gáð*; past part. *gegán*. From the same root come pres. *gange*; pret *géong* and *gengde*. The defective pret. *éode*, went, is used in prose instead of *géong*, etc.

(c) *Dón*, to do, makes pres. 1. *dó*, 2. *dést*, 3. *deð*, pl. *dóð*; subj. *dó*, pl. *dón*; pret. *dyde*; imp. *dó*, pl. *dóð*; part. pres. *dónde*, past *gedón*.

§ 96. **C.** Several verbs which have the primary inflection in the preterit and the past participle appear in their other forms as verbs of secondary inflection. Thus, *biddan*, *bæd*, *bædon*, *beden*, ask, bid; *sittan*, *sæt*, *sæton*, *seten*, sit; *licgan*, *læg*, *légon*, *legen*, lie; *picgan*, *þeah* or *páh* or *þigede*, *þégon*, *þegen* (?), touch, taste; *hebban*, *hóf*, *hófon*, *hafen* or *hæfen*, heave, lift; *swerian*, *swór*, *swóron*, *sworen*, swear.

From the contracted forms *fón*, to take, *hón*, to hang (Goth. *fāhan*, *hāhan*), come pres. 1. *fó*, *hó*; 2. *féhst*; *héhst*; 3. *féhð*, *héhð*; pl. *fóð*, *hóð*; the pret. is *féng*, *héng*.

The verb *bringan*, to bring, has in the pret. *bróhte*, *bróhton*, in the past part. *gebróht* and (poetical) *brungen*; *standan*, to stand, drops *n* in the pret. *stód*, *stódon*, *standen*, *bregdan*, to braid, *brægd*, *brugdon*, *brogden*, often drops the *g*, and lengthens the preceding vowel, *brédan*, *bræd*, *brúdon*, *bróden*; [*þíhan*], to thrive, *páh*, *þigon*, *þigen*, of the 1st class, has passed into the form of the 2d, *þéon*, *þéah*, *þugon*, *þogen*; and the same is true of [*síhan*], *séon*, to strain, [*tíhan*], *téon*, to convict, [*wrihan*], *wréon*, to cover.

§ 97. **D.** The following verbs of secondary inflection are irregular: *þencan*, to think, pret. *þóhte*; *þyncan*, to seem, pret. *þúhte*; *wyrcan*, to work, pret. *worhte*; *bycgan*, to buy, pret. *bohte*; *gierwan*, to prepare, *sierwan*, to equip, pret. *gierede*, *sierede*, but past part. *gegyrwed*, *gesyrwed*, as well as *gegiered*, *gesiered*. *Búan*, to inhabit, has past part. *gebún*, but uses as pret. the form *búde* (from *búian*, *búwian*).

§ 98. **Missing Forms.** The Anglo-Saxon has no future tense, but uses the present tense both as a present and as a future. The verbs *wille* and *sceal* are sometimes used, as in English, to express futurity, but generally not without the idea of volition or of necessity, which properly belongs to those verbs.

The perfect definite and the pluperfect are supplied, as in English, by using forms of *habban*, to have, with the past participle of the verb; but the preterit often corresponds in sense to the perfect definite and the pluperfect.

The passive is supplied by using the auxiliary verbs *wesan*, to be, or *weorðan*, to become, with the past participle. Thus, *eom* and *weorðe* are used for the present passive; *wæs* and *wearð* for the preterit; *béo* or *sceal béon* for the future; *eom* — *worden* for the perfect definite, and *wæs* — *worden* for the pluperfect.

PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 99. Prepositions are used with the accusative, dative, and genitive: we give the simple prepositions, and some of the more important compound ones.

With the accusative: *geond*, beyond, throughout, through; *þurh*, through, by; *ymb* (*ymbe*), round, about; *abútan*, about; *ymbútan*, round about.

With the dative: *æfter*, after; *ér*, ere; *æt*, at; *be*, *bi*, by, concerning; *fram*, from; *néah*, near; *of*, of, from; *tó*, to; *intó*, into; *tóweard*, toward (also gen.); *bæften* (*bæften*), behind; *beheonan*, on this side of; *betweox* (*betwix*), betwixt; *betwéonum* (*betwynan*), between; *bufan*, above; *bútan* (*búton*), outside, without, except; *wiðútan*, without; *wiðinnan*, within.

With the genitive: *andlang* (*ondlong*), along.

With the accusative and dative: *ofer*, over; *on*, *an*, on, in, to; *in*, in, into; *óð*, unto; *under*, under; *beforan*, before; *gemang*, among; *ongéan* (*ongén*), against, toward, over against; *tó-géanes*, toward, against; *innan*, within; *uppon* (*uppan*), upon. These generally take the accusative when motion *to* a place, the dative when rest *in* a place, is either expressed or implied. *Mid*, with, takes the accusative, the dative, and also the instrumental, which generally coincides in form with the dative. *For* takes the dative or instrumental in the sense of *for*, the accusative in the sense of *instead of*. Some of the prepositions mentioned above as taking the dative are occasionally found with the accusative.

With the accusative, dative, and genitive: *wið*, with. Some other prepositions occasionally take the genitive.

§ 100. The most important conjunctions, etc., are *ac*, but; *and*, and; *búton* (*bútan*), unless; *éac*, also; *elles*, else; *gé*, and; *géa*, *gise*, yea, yes; *gif*, if; *húru*, at least, yet; *hwæt*, lo, truly; *hwæðer*, whether; *ne*, not; *ná*, *nó*, *nese*, not, nay, no; *nú*, now; *oððe*, or; *swá*, so, as; *swilce*, as if; *þæt*, that; *þéah*, though; *þonne*, then, than; *uton* (with infin.), let us; — *for þám þe*, because; *for þý*, therefore; *mid þý*, since, seeing; *tó þám þæt*, in order that; *þý lés þe*, lest; — *gé . . . gé*, both . . . and; *ségðer gé . . . gé*, both . . . and; *hwæðer þé . . . þé*, whether . . . or; *náðer ne . . . ne*, neither . . . nor; *oððe . . . oððe*, either . . . or; *sam . . . sam*, whether . . . or; *swá . . . swá*, so as, as.

MIDDLE ENGLISH INFLECTION.

FIRST PERIOD.

§ 101. For the sake of convenience, **A.** will be used for the earlier text of Layamon, **B.** for the later, and **O.** for the Ormulum. It is proposed to represent chiefly the inflection of **A.** in its characteristic features, adding also the principal variations of **B.** and **O.**

§ 102. In **A** the two Anglo-Saxon characters for *th* (*ð* and *þ*) are retained; we represent them by *th*. **B.** and **O.** have only *þ*. Besides the ordinary Roman *g*, the Middle English of this period uses the Anglo-Saxon *g* (*ȝ*). The former sign presents no difficulty, being for the most part equivalent to our hard *g* (in *go*). *ȝ*, however, is used in various ways. When initial, it is equivalent to our consonant *y* (in *young*); when not initial, it is often equivalent to *y* (sometimes even vocalic) but often represents a guttural sound, probably that of *g* in *sagen* (as pronounced in North Germany). The use of the character is different in different MSS. In **O.** *ȝ* seems to be usually a consonant *y*, while *ȝh* is used to express the guttural sound just indicated; but *ȝ* is also used instead of *i* in diphthongs. Instead of *ȝ*, a *w* is often used in **B.** and sometimes in **A.** Thus, **B.** has *Lawemon* for *Layamon*. In this period, as in modern English, the Anglo-Saxon *hw* is written *wh* (yet in **B.** simply *w*). It must be remembered in regard to the Ormulum, that by a uniform peculiarity of orthography, a consonant is doubled where the vowel before it in the same word is short.

§ 103. If we compare the inflection of Middle English of the First Period with the

Anglo-Saxon, we find, as the most striking difference, that the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, in the old grammatical endings, are all changed to *e*. Thus, the AS. *fiscas*, fishes, (dat) *fiscum*, to fishes, *cearu*, care, *oxan*, oxen, *lufodon*, they loved, become *fisces*, *fiscen*, *care*, *oxen*, *lufeden*. In **A.** the vowel *a* is occasionally found in grammatical endings, but irregularly and capriciously used. Next to this substitution of *e* for *a*, *o*, *u*, the most important differences are caused by the frequent loss of the final *n*: thus, *mid greatere heorte* (AS. *mid gréatre heortan*), with great heart. The commencement of this change is seen in **A.**, where the final *n* is occasionally dropped from many forms, yet not wholly discarded from any; and, as a natural consequence, it is sometimes added to forms that have no right to it, thus, in the dat. sing. of the vowel declension, *than kingen* (AS. *pám cyninge*), to the king, in feminines of the vowel declension through most of the cases, as, *lazen* (AS. *lagu*, *lage*, *laga*), law, laws, in the nom. sing. of adjectives in *e*, as, *he wes blithen* (AS. *hé wæs bliðe*), he was blithe; and in the singular of verbs after *e*, as, *ic habben* (AS. *ic hæbbe*), I have, *he senden* (AS. *hé sende*), he sent. In **B.** and **O.**, where the omission of a final *n* is more fixed and regular, that letter is hardly ever misapplied in this way.

SUBSTANTIVES.

§ **104.** It is sometimes the case, even in **A.**, that the accusative, both singular and plural, is used in place of the dative; as, *than king* (for *than kinge*), to the king, *of kinges* (for *of kingen*), of kings. In **B.** this is much more frequent; for the plural, at least, it is the prevailing usage. In **O.** it is the general rule: though the *-e* of the dat. sing. after a preposition is sometimes retained where the verse favors it (as *to kinge*), yet it is oftener omitted; and the inflection, sing. nom. dat. acc. *king*, *name*, gen. *kingess*, *namess*, pl. nom. gen. dat. acc. *kingess*, *namess*, is the usual one for substantives of all classes and genders. The gen. pl. in *-es*, as *kinges*, occurs also in **A.** and **B.**

§ **105. Vowel Declension.** The normal forms for the **Masculine** are: —

	king, king		*mete*, meat	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	*king*	*kinges*	*mete*	*metes*
Gen.	*kinges*	*kinge*	*metes*	*mete*
Dat.	*kinge*	*kingen*	*mete*	*meten*
Acc.	*king*	*kinges*	*mete*	*metes*

But in the gen. pl., the more common ending is *-ene* (or *-en*); as, *kingene* (or *kingen*), for *kinge*. (Compare late AS. *dagena*, for *daga*, of days.) For dat. pl. *kingen*, occurs also, in **B.**, *kinge*, with omitted *-n*; and in **A.**, for dat. sing. *kinge*, occurs also *kingen*, with *-n* irregularly added. A few words show in the nom. acc. pl. the ending *-en* (or *-e*) irregularly brought in from the N declension.

For the use of the acc. in place of the dat. which is common in **B.** and **O.**, and for the gen. pl. in *-ess* which is common in **O.**, see § 104.

§ **106.** *Sune*, son, has in **A.** gen. sing. *sune*, and *sunen* (*sonen*) is found in the nom. acc. plur.; *wude* (**B.** *wode*), wood, has nom. acc. plur. *wudes* or *wude*; but otherwise they are regular. *Man* (or *mon*), gen. *mannes*, makes *men* in the nom. acc. (and sometimes the dat.) pl., but not in the dat. sing.; the gen. pl. is *monne* (**A. B.**), *monnene* (**A.**), and *mannen(e)* (**B.**). **O.** makes sing. nom. dat. acc. *mann*, gen. *manness*, pl. nom. dat. acc. *menn*, gen. *menness*.

§ **107.** The **Neuters**, as in AS., are declined like the masculines, except in the nom. acc. pl.: here they are either without ending; as, *wif*, wife, wives; *lond*, land, lands; or they take *-en* (rarely *-e*), as in the N declension; as, *wifen*, *londe*. But sometimes the ending *-es* of the masc. is applied to the neut.; as, *wifes*, *londes*. In **B.** this is more common, and in **O.** it is the general rule; yet even **O.** makes *shep*, sheep, in the pl. as in the sing., while from *deor*, animal, it makes pl. *deor*, *der*, and *deoress*. From *child* come nom. acc. pl. *children* (also *childre* in **A.**, *childres* in **B.**), gen. *childrene*, dat. *children*. **O.** makes *childre* as pl. of *child*, and *lambre* of *lamb*.

§ **108.** For **Feminines** the normal forms would be: —

	laze, law		*dede*, deed	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	*laze*	*laze*	*dede*	*dede*
Gen.	*laze*	*lazen(e)*	*dede*	*dede*
Dat.	*laze*	*lazen*	*dede*	*deden*
Acc.	*laze*	*laze*	*dede*	*dede*

For *n* added in **A.** after final *e*, see § 103. Where the nom. sing. ended originally in a consonant, *e* is generally added to it; as, *dede*, for AS. *dǽd*, and the suffixes *-inge*, *-nesse*, for AS. *-ing*, *-nes*. The nom. acc. pl. have also the masc. ending *-es*: this is rare in **A.**, but common in **B**, and nearly universal in **O.**: thus **B.** *lawes*, *dedes*, **O.** *laghess*, *dedess* (rarely *dede*). *Boc*, book, makes *boc* in dat. acc. sing., and nom. acc. pl.; but *bæc* also occurs in nom. acc. pl.: **B.** has *boke* in dat. sing., and *bokes* in nom. acc. pl. *Burh*, town, castle, makes gen. dat. acc. sing. *burh* or *burze* (*burhze*), nom. dat. acc. pl. *burzes* (*burhzes*) or *burzen* (*burhzen*), gen. *burze*: but in **B.** the gen. dat. sing. is *borewe*, and the whole plural *borewes*. *Weorld*, world, sometimes makes the gen. in *-es*.

§ **109. N Declension.** The normal forms would be: —

	Masc. *stede*, steed		Fem. *heorte*, heart	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	*stede*	*steden*	*heorte*	*heorten*
Gen.	*steden*	*steden*	*heorten*	*heorten*
Dat.	*steden*	*steden*	*heorten*	*heorten*
Acc.	*steden*	*steden*	*heorten*	*heorten*

§ **110.** But this declension is much disfigured by the omission of the final *n*, which is frequent in **A.**, and nearly universal in **B.** For *-n* sometimes added in **A.** to the nom. sing., see § 103. In **B.** the gen. sing. is sometimes, and the nom. acc. pl. are commonly, made in *-es*, the masculine ending of the vowel declension; as, *stedes*, *heortes*, *drakes* (dragon's or dragons); but *-e* is also found in the plur., as *teone*, sorrows. The gen. pl. has, besides *-en*, sometimes *-ene*, sometimes *-enen*: thus, *gumene*, or *gomenen* (**A.**); *-ene* is regular in **B.** In **O.** the peculiarity of this declension is wholly lost, as we see in *name*, gen. *namess*, dat. acc. *name*, pl. *namess* in all cases. Yet from the neut. *eȝhe*, eye, gen. *eȝhess*, **O.** makes the irreg. pl. *ehne*. In Layamon the word occurs generally in the plur. (*eȝen*, *eȝene(n)*), but a dat. sing. *eȝen* (*eȝe* **B.**) is also found.

§ **111.** *Feond* and *freond* make in nom. acc. pl. *feond*, *freond*, or *feondes*, *freondes*, or *feonde(n)*, *freonde(n)*.

§ **112.** *Fader*, *moder*, *brother*, *suster*, *dohter*, have the same form through the sing., and in the gen. pl.; but the dat. sing. sometimes takes *-e*, and the gen. pl. sometimes *-ne* or *-en*. The other plural cases have *-en* (*-es* in **B.**, *-ess* in **O**). But for *broth(e)ren*, we find also *breth(e)ren*; and in **O.** *brethre* is the only plural form of *brotherr*. The *e* in *brother*, *suster*, *dohter*, is often lost before a case ending.

§ **113.** The fem. nom. acc. *niht*, night, has *nihtes* in the gen. sing., *nihte* in the dat.: the pl. is regular in **A.**, but in **B.** is sometimes indeclinable, *niht* or *nitht*. The fem. *æ*, running water, and *sæ* (**B.** *sée*), sea, are indeclinable in the singular.

§ **114.** In proper names of men, the genitive *Caper his*, for *Caperes*, is sometimes found in **A.**, oftener in **B**: that *his* here is no real pronoun, is evident from the want of any genitive feminine similarly formed with *hire*.

ADJECTIVES.

§ **115.** For the **Indefinite Declension** the normal forms would be: —

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*god*	*god*	*god*	*gode*
Gen.	*godes*	*god(e)re*	*godes*	*god(e)re*
Dat.	*goden*	*god(e)re*	*goden*	*goden*
Acc.	*godne*	*gode*	*god*	*gode*

§ **116.** For the **Definite Declension** they would be: —

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*gode*	*gode*	*gode*	*goden*
Gen.	*goden*	*goden*	*goden*	*goden(e)*
Dat.	*goden*	*goden*	*goden*	*goden*
Acc.	*goden*	*goden*	*gode*	*goden*

§ **117.** For *-n* sometimes added in **A.** to forms with final *e*, see § 103. On the other hand, *-n* is often omitted in **A.** from forms with final *en*, as *gode* for *goden*; and this is uniformly the case in **B.** The endings *-es* and *-re* in the gen. sing. and pl. are little used in **B.**, the forms *gode* and *god* being used instead. By these changes, the difference between the definite and indefinite declensions became much less distinct; and it is not therefore surprising that, even in **A.**, the one is sometimes used instead of the other: with the definite article, the definite forms are almost always used; but with other adjective pronouns and with the possessive genitive the indefinite forms are not uncommon.

§ **118.** In **O.** the indefinite adjective has only the forms *god* for the sing., and *gode* for the pl.; the definite only the form *gode* (and very rarely a form in *-en*). Adjectives in *-e*, as *clene*, clean, are therefore without inflection. But the gen. pl. *allre*, of all, is still found with the superlative; as, *allre firrst*, first of all.

§ **119.** The comparative ends in *-re*, and has only definite inflection. The superlative ends in *-est*, and is inflected both ways; but the indefinite superlative is undeclined in the sing., and takes only *-e* (in **A.** also *-en*) in the pl.

§ **120.** Adverbs are formed from adjectives as in Anglo-Saxon: thus, *swithe*, strongly, very, from *swith*; *hæhliche* (**O.** *hehlike*), highly; *rather*, sooner.

PRONOUNS.

§ **121.** The personal pronouns of the first and second persons are declined in sing., dual, and pl. as in Anglo-Saxon. The genitives are nearly confined to the possessive use. The dual forms, though found in **O.**, are unused in **B.** We have in **B.** *ȝou*, *ou*, and in **O.** *ȝuw*, for *eow*, *eou*; in **O.** *ȝunnc* for *inc*.

§ **122.** The pronoun of the third person is thus declined: —

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*he*	*heo* (*ȝeo*, *ȝe*)	*hit*	*heo*, *hi* (*hii*)
Gen.	*his*	*hire*	*his*	*heore* (*hire*)
Dat.	*hem*	*hire*	*him*	*heom* (*ham*, *ȝam*)
Acc.	*hine*	*heo* (*hire*)	*hit*	*heom* (*ham*, *ȝam*)

The forms in ( ) are found in **B.**, but not in **A.** **B.** also often uses *him* for *hine*. The nom. pl. is almost always *heo* in **A**, *hii* or *hi* in **B**. Rare forms for the nom. acc. pl. are *theo* in **A.**, *thaie* in **B.** **O.** has in the nom. sing. fem. *ȝho* (i. e., *hyo*), neut. *itt*; in the acc. sing. masc. *himm*, fem. *hire*, neut *itt*; in the pl. nom. *theȝȝ* (i. e., *they*), gen. *theȝȝre* (i. e., *theyre*) and *heore*, dat. acc. *theȝȝm* (i. e. *theym*) and *hemm*.

§ **123.** The possessive pronouns *min*, my, *thin*, thy, are declined as indefinite adjectives. Before a consonant *min*, *thin*, sometimes become *mi*, *thi*: *mire*, *thire*, take the place of *minre*, *thinre*. But for all the forms with case endings, **B.** has only *mine*, *thine*. The other possessives, *unker(e)*, our (of two), *inker(e)* (**O.** *ȝunkerr*), your (of two), *ure* or *oure*, our, *eower* or *eow(e)re* (**B.** *ȝoure*, *ȝure*, **O.** *ȝure*), your, are undeclined. In **O.** *hiss*, his, is treated as an adjective, with pl. *hise*.

§ **124.** The indefinite article *an* — which is only the numeral "one" applied to this use — is declined, both in **A.** and **B**, with the same peculiarities as *min*. **B.** often uses *on*, *one*, for *an*, *ane*; but when *n* is dropped, it has *a*, never *o*. A genitive *ones* is also found in **B.**, and a gen. *aness* and dat. *ænne* are met with in **O.**

§ **125.** The definite article is thus declined: the forms in quotation marks are found only in **A.**

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*the*	'*tha*,' *the*	*that*	'*tha*,' *the*
Gen.	*thes*	'*there*,' *thare*	*thes*	'*there*,' *thare*
Dat.	*than*	'*there*,' *thare*	*than*	'*than*'
Acc.	*thene*	'*tha*,' *the*	*that*	'*tha*,' *the*

The variations, most of them orthographical, are numerous: thus, in **A.**, *thæ* for *tha*; *thæt*, *thet*, for *that*; *thæs*, *thas*, for *thes*; *thære* for *there*, etc.: in **B.**, *this* for *thes*: in both, *thon* for *than*; *thane* for *than* and *thene*. And *theo* for sing. *tha*, and *thaie* for pl. *tha*.

The form *the* is sometimes used in **B.** as an indeclinable article for all cases and numbers. Traces of this use are found even in **A.** In **O.** it is general; though the antecedent of a relative pronoun takes, instead of *the*, a demonstrative, *thatt*, *tha*, or *thiss*, *thise*.

§ **126.** The demonstrative *thes* is thus declined: —

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*thes*	'*thas*,' *theos*	*this*	'*thas*,' *theos*
Gen.	*thisse(s)*	*thisse(re)*	*thisse(s)*	*thisse(re)*
Dat.	*thisse(n)*	*thisse(re)*	*thisse(n)*	*thisse(n)*
Acc.	'*thesne*,' *thisne*	'*thas*,' *theos*	*this*	'*thas*,' *theos*

For *thas*, which is confined to **A.**, we find *theos* and *thes* in both **A.** and **B.** For *thisses*, *thissere*, *thissen*, **B.** has almost always *thisse*. For most of the forms, **B.** has also *this* used as an indeclinable demonstrative; and traces of this use are found even in **A.**

O. has sing. *thiss*, this, pl. *thise*, these; while it makes also sing. *thatt*, that, pl. *tha*, those; approaching nearly to the later English usage.

§ 127. *Swilc* or *su ulc* (**B.** *soch*), such, is declined as an indefinite adjective. *Ilk*, declined with the definite article, is used for "the same."

§ 128. The interrogative pronoun *u ha*, who? makes gen. *whes* (only in **A.**), dat. and acc. *u ham*, *whan*, neut. nom. acc. *what*. These in **B.** are spelled *u o*, *wam*, *wan*, *wat*. **O** uses *u hamm* as dat. acc. sing. The use of this pronoun as a proper relative begins to appear in **B.** and **O**. *Whather* (**B.** *u ather*) is undeclined. *While* or *u hule* is declined as an indefinite adjective: in **B.** it is written *woche*, and begins to be used as a relative.

§ 129. The relative pronouns in **A.** are *the* and *that*, for all genders and numbers, the latter being especially used in reference to an indefinite or an omitted antecedent; also *tha* (more rarely *theo*), in reference chiefly to a feminine or a plural. In **B.** and **O.** *that* has taken the place of all the rest, and become the general relative.

VERBS.

§ 130. **General Remarks.** In the inflection of the verb, the final *en* of the infinitive, the plural forms, and the past participle, often loses the *-n* in **A**, generally so in **B.**, but rarely in **O**. For *-n* added in **A.** to forms that end in *-e*, see § 103.

§ 131. In **A.** and **B.** the plural of the present indicative ends in *-eth* (AS. *-að*). But in **O** it has the ending *-enn*, which came in, probably, from the subjunctive and the perfect; as, *u e hellpenn* (**A. B.** *u e helpeð*), we help. The Anglo-Saxon use of *-e* instead of *-að*, when the verb is followed by a subject pronoun, — as, *helpe u é*, — appears also in the Middle English of the First Period. The form of the verb in the plural of the pres. ind affords a convenient criterion for dialect. South English has the ending *-eth* (*helpeth*, AS. *helpað*); the Midland dialect has *-en* (*helpen*); the Northern, *-es* (*helpes*) In the Middle English of the First Period we have, as has already been remarked, scarcely anything preserved in the Northern dialect

§ 132. The dative of the infinitive in *-enne* (or *-ene*), with the preposition *to*, — as, *to helpenne*, — is occasionally found in **A** and **B**, rarely in **O**. It is sometimes written with *-ende* for *-enne*, by a confusion with the present participle. But commonly the preposition *to* is prefixed to the infinitive in *-en*; as, *to helpen*.

§ 133. The present participle is singularly infrequent in Middle English of the First Period, and partly perhaps on this account became confounded with the verbal substantive in *-inge*. In **A.** the old termination *-ende* (or *-inde*) is still the prevailing one for the participle; but in **B.** *-inge* occurs about as many times as *-ende*.

§ 134. The past participle very frequently takes the prefix *i-* (AS. *ge-*), which, however, is not confined to the participle: thus, *iboren* (AS. *geboren*) = *boren*, born. But this prefix is scarcely at all used in **O**.

§ 135. **Verbs of Primary Inflection** (*Strong Verbs*). The classes of the Anglo-Saxon are more or less confounded, as will appear from the following specimens. We give the infinitive, the singular of the preterit, the plural of the preterit, and the past participle. The vowels are given (when possible) according to **O.**, where they are written more consistently than in **A.** and **B.**

REDUPLICATING CLASSES.

	Inf.	Pret. Sing.	Pret. Plur.	Past Part.	
I.	[*blenden*]	——	——	——	
II.	*haten*	*het* or *hehte*	*hehten*	*haten*	bid
III.	*cnawen*	*cne(o)w*	*cne(o)wen*	*cnawen*	know
IV.	*lĕten*	*let*	*leten*	*lĕten*	let
	slæpen	*slep* or *slepte*	*slepten*	——	sleep
V.	*halden*	*held*	*helden*	*halden*	hold
	fallen	*fell*	*fellen*	*fallen*	fall
VI.	*hæwen*	*he(o)w*	*he(o)wen*	*hæwen*	hew

NON-REDUPLICATING CLASSES.

	Inf.	Pret. Sing.	Pret. Plur.	Past Part.	
I.	*drifen*	*draf*	*drifen*	*drifen*	drive
	writen	*urat*	*writen*	*writen*	write
II.	*bugen*	*bæh*	*bugen*	*bogen*	bow
	luken	*læc*	*luken*	*loken*	lock
III.	(1) *finden*	*fand*	*funden*	*funden*	find
	(2) *delfen*	*dalf*	*dulfen*	*dolfen*	delve
	(3) *wurthen*	*warth*	*wurden*	*wurthen*	become
IV.	*beren*	*băr*	*bæren*	*boren*	bear
	nimen	*năm*	*nomen*	*numen*	take
	cumen	*cŏm*	*comen*	*cumen*	come
V.	*ȝifen*	*ȝăf*	*ȝæfen*	*ȝifen*	give
VI.	*faren*	*for*	*foren*	*faren*	fare
	waxen	*wex*	*wexen*	*waxen*	wax
	dragen	*droh*	*drogen*	*dragen*	draw

Most of these forms appear also in **A.** and **B.**, but accompanied often by other modes of spelling. Thus, in some cases, *o* is used for *a*, and *eo* for *e*; as, *fond*, *bigon*, *nom*, *drof*, *wrot*, for *fand*, etc.; *weox*, *weopen*, for *wex*, *wepen*; *holde*, *cnowe*, **B.**, for *halden*, *cnawen*. In **B.**, *e* is used for *æ*, and sometimes *ea* for *a*; as, *hewe*, *ȝeaf*, for *hæwen*, *ȝaf*. In **A.**, *a*, *æ*, *e*, are much confounded; as, *halden*, *hælden*, *helden*.

§ 136. Paradigm: *helpen*, to help.

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Pret. Ind.	Pret. Subj.
Sing. 1.	*helpe*	*helpe*	*halp*	*hulpe*
2.	*helpest*	*helpe*	*hulpe*	*hulpe*
3.	*helpeth*	*helpe*	*halp*	*hulpe*
Plur.	1, 2, 3. *helpeth*	*helpen*	*hulpen*	*hulpen*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*help*	*helpen*	Pres. *helpende*
Plur. 2.	*helpeth*	*helpenne*	Past *holpen*

The omission of *e* in the 2d and 3d sing. of the pres. ind. is much less common than in AS; as, *halt* for *haldeth*.

§ 137. In **O.** the 2d sing. of the pret. ind. is sometimes the same as the 1st and 3d sing.; as, *badd*, badest, *barr*, borest, for *bæde*, *bære*.

§ 138. The changes mentioned in § 87 are found also in Middle English of the First Period; as, *droh*, drew, from *dragen* (AS. *dragan*), to draw, *slogen*, they slew, from *slan* (for *slahan*), to slay; *coren* (also *chosen*), from *chesen*, to choose. From *seon*, *sen*, to see, come pres. 1. *seo*, *se*, 2. *sihst* (**O.** *seost*, *sest*), 3. *siht*, *seoth* (**O.** *seth*), pl. *seoth* (**O.** *sen*), subj. *seo*, *se*; pret. *sah*, pl. *sægen*; past part. *segen*, *sen*.

§ 139. **Verbs of Secondary Inflection** (*Weak Verbs*). The first class form the preterit by adding *-de* (or *-te*, after a voiceless mute) directly to the root, before this *-te*, a *k* or *ch* is sometimes changed to *h*, the root vowel appearing as *e* in the present, but as *o* in the pret. and the past part., thus, *sechen* (**O.** *sekenn*), to seek.

	Pres. Ind	Pres. Subj.	Pret. Ind.	Pret. Subj.
Sing. 1.	*seche*	*seche*	*sohte*	*sohte*
2.	*sechest*	*seche*	*sohtest*	*sohte*
3.	*secheth*	*seche*	*sohte*	*sohte*
Plur.	1, 2, 3 *secheth*	*sechen*	*sohten*	*sohten*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*sech*	*sechen*	Pres. *sechende*
Plur. 2.	*secheth*	*sechenne*	Past *soht*

§ 140. The second class form the preterit by adding *-ede* to the root; as, *makien*, to make.

	Pres Ind.	Pres Subj.	Pret. Ind.	Pret. Subj.
Sing. 1.	*makie*	*makie*	*makede*	*makede*
2.	*makest*	*makie*	*makedest*	*makede*
3.	*maketh*	*makie*	*makede*	*makede*
Plur.	1, 2, 3. *makieth*	*makien*	*makeden*	*makeden*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing	2. *make*	*makien*	Pres. *makiende*
Plur.	2. *makieth*	*makienne*	Past *maked*

§ 141. The *i* of these verbs is lost in **O.**; thus, *makenn*, subj *make*, for *makien*, *makie*; *lufenn* (**A.** *luuien*), to love; *oppnenn* (**A** *openwen*), to open; *spellenn* (**A.** *spelien*), to declare. In the sing. imp., *-e* is sometimes omitted; as, *mace*, in **O.**, for *make*, *loc*, **O.**, *lok*, **B**, though both have also *loke*, from *lokien* (**O.** *lokenn*), to look.

§ 142. From *leowen* (pronounced *leorwen*), or *libben*, to live, **A.** makes pres. 1. *leoure*, *libbe*, 2. *leouest* (**O.** *lifesst*), 3. *leoueth* (**O** *lifeththh*); pret. *leouede*. From *habben*, to have, come pres 1 *habbe*, 2. *hauest*, *hafest*, 3 *haueth*, *hafeth*, pl. *habbeth*, subj. *habbe*; pret. *hafde* (also *hauede* in **A.**, *hadde* in **B.**); past part. *haued*.

§ 143. **Anomalous Verbs. A** The Preteritives (§ 94) are —

	Pres. Sing. 1, 3.	Pres. Sing 2.	Pres. Plur.	Pret.	
(a)	*wat*, *wot*	*wast*, *u ost*	*u iten*	*wiste*, *wuste*	know
(b)	*ah*	*azest*	*azen*	*ahte*	own
(c)	*dæh*	——	——	——	avail
(d)	*an*, *on*	——	*i-unnen*	*uthe*	grant
(e)	*can*	*canst*	*cunnen*	*cuthe*	know
(f)	*tharf*	*therft*	*thurfen*	*thurfte*	need
(g)	*dar*, *der*	*darst*, *derst*	*durren*	*durste*	dare
(h)	*scal*	*scalt*	*sculen*	*scolde*	shall
(i)	*may*	*miht*	*mazen*	*mihte*	may
(j)	*mot*	*mote*	*moten*	*moste*	may, must

For *scal*, etc., **O.** has *shall*, *shallt*, *shulenn*, *shollde*; for *mazen*, *muzhenn*. From *tharf*, **A.** makes 2d sing. pres. *thræt*, *dert* (for *thert*), **B.** *thert*. In the pret. **B.** makes *theorte*, **O.** *thurrfte*. For *may* (**B.**), **O.** has *mazz*, **A.** *mæi*, etc.

The verb (**k**) *u ullen*, to will, makes pres. 1. *wulle*, *nulle* (=*ne wulle*, will not), 2. *wult*, *nult*, 3. *wulle*, *nulle*, pl. *wulleth*, *nulleth*, pret. *wolde*, *nolde*. In the pres. **B.** has *wolle*, *nolle*, *u olt*, *nolt*, etc.; **O.** *wile*, *nile*, *willt*, *nillt*, pl. *u ilenn*, *nilenn*. **A.** shows considerable variety in spelling, having, besides *wulle*, etc., forms like *u ille*, *wolt*, *u olleth*, *u ulde*, etc.

§ 144. **B.** (a) The verb of existence is thus inflected: —

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Pret. Ind.	Pret. Subj.
Sing. 1.	*am*		*was*	*were*
2.	*art*		[*u ere*]	*u ere*
3.	*is*		*was*	*were*
Plur.	1, 2, 3. *sunden*		*weren*	*weren*
Sing. 1.	*beon*, *beo*	*beo*		
2.	*beost*, *bist*	*beo*		
3.	*beoth*, *bith*	*beo*		
Plur.	1, 2, 3. *beoth*, *beo*(*n*)	*beon*		

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*beo*	*beon*	Past *beon*, *beo*
Plur. 2.	*beoth*		

In the ind. 1st sing., **O.** has only *amm*. In **B.** and **O.**, *eo* is often contracted to *e*; thus, **O.** has *best* for *beost*, and *ben*, *beth*, as well as *beon*, *beoth*. In the pret., **O.** writes *were*, *werenn*, instead of *u ere*, *ueren*; but in the ind. 2d sing. it has *wass*, wert. The plural, *sunden*, is not found in **B.**, which uses *beoth*, *beth*, instead. **O.** has *sinndenn*, but uses also *arrn* (Eng. *are*). The subj. sing. *si* is still found in **O.** and **A.**; the plur. *seon* in **A.** In the imperative sing. **A.** has also *seo*.

(b) *gan*, d. inf. *ganne*; pres. (1. *ga*), 2. *gæst* (**O.** *gast*), 3. *geth* (**O.** *gath*), pl. *gath*, *ga* (**O.** *gan*); imp *ga*, pl. *gath*; part. pres. *gannınde* (**B.** *goinde*, *goinge*), past *gan*. In all these forms, **B.** has *o* for *a*. A verb *ȝeongen* (**B.** *ȝongen*, **O.** *ganngenn*) is also used in the present, and **A.** and **B.** have a pret *gengde* or *geinde*. The common pret. is *eode* (**O.** *ȝeode*, **B.** *ȝede*). In frequent use, also, is the pret. *wende*, went, from the regular verb *wenden*.

(c) *don*, d. inf *donne*; pres. (1. *do*), 2. *dest* (**B.**, **O.**, *dost*), 3. *deth*, *doth*, pl. *doth* (**O.** *don*); imp. *do*, pl. *doth*; pret *dede*, *dude* (**O.** *dide*); part. pres. *donde*, past *don*.

§ 145. **C.** Several verbs vacillate between primary and secondary inflection; as, pret. *bæh* or *bogede*, from *bugen*, to bow, pret. *for* or *ferde*, from *faren*, to fare; pret. pl. *heo clumben*, **B.** *hii clomden*, from *climben*, to climb.

The verbs *fon*, to take, *hon*, to hang, make present forms from these roots; as, *underfoth*, they undertake; but from *fangen* and *hangen*, the preterits *feng*, *heng*. The verb *standen* (**O.** *stanndenn*) makes pret. *stod*, pl. *stoden*, part. *stonden* (**O.** *stanndenn*).

§ 146. **D.** The following verbs of secondary inflection are irregular: *thenchen* (**O.** *thennkenn*), to think, pret. *thohte*, part. *tholt*; *thuncheth* (**O.** *thinnkeththh*), seemeth, pret. *thuhte*; *wurchen* (**O.** *wirrkenn*), to work, pret. *wrohte*, part. *wroht* (in **A.** also *worhte*, *worht*); *buggen* (**O.** *biggenn*), to buy, pret. *bohte*, part. *boht*; *bringen*, to bring, pret. *brohte*, part. *broht*.

MIDDLE ENGLISH INFLECTION.

SECOND AND THIRD PERIODS.

§ **147.** The periods in the history of our language which are known as the Second and Third Middle English Periods differ considerably in the vocabulary, but in grammatical points they are not so far unlike as to require a separate treatment in this sketch. One can be briefer here, as the inflectional system is now reduced more nearly to its modern proportions; and in the Ormulum, which, though written about 1200, stands, by virtue of its more northern dialect, farther than Layamon from the Anglo-Saxon, we have already seen much of what is most striking in early English inflection. The object will be to represent especially the language of Chaucer in its characteristic features.

§ **148.** It must be observed at the outset, that the unaccented final *e*, which is silent in modern English, was generally pronounced by Chaucer. A multitude of apparent exceptions are accounted for by noticing these three peculiarities in the poet's verse: 1. The unaccented final *e* is generally elided before a word beginning with a vowel; so also before a pronoun or adverb with initial *h*, and before forms of the verb *to have*. 2. The unaccented final *e* is sometimes suppressed before a word beginning with a consonant. 3. An unaccented final *er* is often treated as a part of the preceding syllable, its *e* being suppressed, especially where a vowel or *h* follows in the next word, and sometimes an unaccented final *en* or *eth* is treated in the same way. Many of the exceptional cases are undoubtedly attributable to variations and corruptions introduced by the transcribers. Toward the middle of the fifteenth century final unaccented *e* ceased to be pronounced, and this far-reaching change brought with it a great simplification in inflectional forms, which may be understood by disregarding this *-e* in the paradigms that follow and observing the result. Thus the difference between the singular and the plural of adjectives, that between their definite and indefinite forms, and that between the preterit and the past participle of weak verbs all vanished as soon as this *-e* disappeared from pronunciation.

SUBSTANTIVES.

§ **149. Nominative Singular.** Where the Anglo-Saxon had a final vowel (*a*, *e*, *o*, *u*) in the nom. sing., Middle English of the Second Period has *-e;* as, *oxe*, *herte*, *ere*, *herde*, *lawe*, *elde* (AS. *oxa*, ox, *heorte*, heart, *éare*, ear, *hierde*, (shep)herd, *lagu*, law, *ieldu*, age). Even where the Anglo-Saxon had a final consonant, most feminine words have an added *-e;* as, *dede*, *sorwe*, *youthe* (AS. *dǽd*, deed, *sorh*, sorrow, *geogud*, youth); but the verbals in *-yng* do not generally add *-e;* as, *conning*, less often *conninge*, cunning. An unorganic *-e* is also found in the nominative of some masculines and many neuters: thus, *weye* (but also *wey*), *dale*, etc.

§ **150. Genitive Singular.** The gen. sing. ends in *-es;* as, *kinges*, *names*, from *king*, *name*. In Chaucer the *-es* is almost always a separate syllable. Genitives without *-es* are sometimes found, in accordance with earlier modes of inflection; as, *mym herte blood*, *his lady grace*, *hir fader hous;* but *heven king*, AS. *heofon-cyning*, is properly a compound word.

§ **151. Dative and Accusative Singular.** The acc. sing. is always like the nom.; the dat. sing. is usually so. But where the nom. ends in a consonant, a dative in *-e* is often found with prepositions, especially at the end of a line in verse. In Chaucer, and to a considerable extent in other writers, this dative is confined to certain fixed or petrified idiomatic phrases which have an existence more or less independent of the individual history of their component parts, and to similar phrases formed by analogy; but as a living, usable formative element, the dative ending does not exist. Thus we have: — *to dethe*, but *of his deth; to toune*, but *traitor to the town; on fyre* (nom. *fyr*), *on horse* (nom. *hors*), *in honde* (nom. *hond*), *on lyve* (nom. *lyf*), *to yere* (nom. *yer*), etc.

§ **152. Plural.** The plur. has *-es* in all the cases; as, nom. gen. dat. acc. *kinges*, *dedes*, *shippes*, *wyves*, *names*, *hertes* (AS. nom. pl. *cyningas*, *dǽda*, *scipu*, *wif*, *naman*, *heortan*). In Chaucer the plural often ends in *-s* alone (or *-es* pronounced as *-s*) especially where two or more syllables precede; as, *shoos*, *knees*, *pilgryms*, *lovers*, *frankeleyns*, *servaunts*, *complexions*. Some words still retain the plural of the old N declension; as, *oxen*, *eyen* (eyes), *asshen* (also *asshes*), *shoon* (also *shoos*), etc.; while some others take *-n* by mistaken analogy, as *bretheren*, *sistren* (also *sustres*), *children* (also *childre* or *childer*), *kyn* (kine), etc. Some words, which were of neuter gender in the AS., make the plur. like the sing.; as, pl. *deer*, *good*, *sheep*, *swin* (swine), *folk* (or *folkes*), *hors* (or *horses*), *thing* (or *thinges*), *yer* (or *yeres*). The plurals with change of vowel are *feet*, *gees*, *men*, *teeth*, etc., as in modern English.

§ **153.** If the ending *-es* or *-s* is not used in the nom. pl., it is added to form the gen. pl.; as, *folkes wyves*, *mennes soules*, *wymmens counseiles*.

ADJECTIVES.

§ **154.** Adjectives are inflected as in the Ormulum: the pl. of the indefinite adjective and both numbers of the definite end in *-e;* as, *yong man*, *yonge men*, *the yonge man*, *the yonge men*. In Chaucer this inflection is almost confined to monosyllables; nearly all adjectives of two or more syllables, and of course all adjectives that end in *-e*, are uninflected. In occasional instances the indefinite adjective takes *-e* in the sing., especially before names of persons, following the analogy of the vocative construction (§ 72). On the other hand, *-e* of the indefinite plural is sometimes omitted when the adjective is a predicate; as, *they were glad:* the predicate participle is almost always undeclined.

§ **155.** Chaucer has a remnant of the old gen. pl. indef. in *aller*, *alder*, or *alther*, of all; as, *at your alther cost*, *alther best*.

§ **156.** The comparative and superlative are formed as in modern English. Superlatives of one syllable are inflected; as, *the beste man*, *his laste word*. Change of vowel is seen in *lenger*, from *long; strenger*, *strengest*, from *strong; elder*, *eldest*, from *old*.

§ **157.** Adverbs are formed from adjectives as in the earlier language: either with the ending *-e;* as, *brighte*, *faire*, *harde*, *longe*, from *bright*, *fair*, etc.: or with the ending *-ly* or *-liche* (AS. *-lice*); as, *shortly*, *sothely*, *sikerly*, *specially*, from *short*, *soth*, etc.

PRONOUNS.

§ **158.** In the first person, Chaucer has *I*. In certain idiomatic phrases, *ich* (AS. *ic*) occurs; as, *so thecch* (for *thee ich*), so may I thrive. In imitating the Northern Dialect Chaucer uses *ik*. In the second person, he has *thou*, *ye*, *you*, for AS. *þú*, *gé*, *éow*. The dual forms are no longer met with. In the third person, he has —

	Sing.			Plur.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	*he*	*she*	*hit*, *it*	*they*
Gen.	*his*	*hire*, *here*	*his*	*here*, *hire*
Dat.	*him*	*hire*	*him*	*hem*
Acc.	*him*	*hire*	*hit*, *it*	*hem*

The forms *hire* and *here* were usually pronounced *hir*, *her*, and were sometimes written *o*. In the Second Period (though not in Chaucer) we still find *heo* in the nom. sing. fem., and *heo* or *hi*, *hii*, in the nom. plur.

§ **159.** Reflexives are made in Chaucer by adding *self*, or *selve*, or *selven*, to *my*, *thy*, *him*, *hir*, *our*, *your*, *hem;* as, *myself*, *myselve*, *myselven*, etc.

§ **160.** The possessives *myn*, *thyn*, in Chaucer, retain *n* before a vowel or *h*, sometimes before other consonants: they retain it also when used absolutely, *i. e.*, after the substantive, or without a substantive, or as predicates, in which cases, too, they admit of inflection; as, *children myne*, *thin be the glorie*, *neghebour of myne*. The possessives *oure*, *youre*, are usually pronounced *our*, *your*, and are sometimes written so: when used absolutely, they usually take *-s;* *ours*, *youres* (in two syllables). *Hire*, her, and *here*, their, have the same absolute form (*heres*).

§ **161.** Among the forms of the definite article which we have seen in the First Period, there are some that appear occasionally and irregularly in the two following periods, but the one form *the* is generally, and at length constantly, used for all genders and numbers. The indefinite article *an* gives up its *n*, except before a vowel or *h*.

§ **162.** The demonstratives in Chaucer are sing. *that*, pl. *tho*, and sing. *this*, pl. *these*, *thise* (usually pronounced as one syllable, and often written *thes*, *this*). *That*, in *that oon*, *that other*, sinks from a demonstrative to a mere article.

§ **163.** The interrogatives are *who*, *what*, *whos*, *whom;* *which*, what kind of? *whether*, which (of two)?

§ **164.** The common relative in Chaucer, as in the Ormulum, is *that* for all numbers and genders. Instead of *that*, we sometimes find *which that;* as, *Creon*, *which that was of Thebes king*. *Which* itself, or *the whiche*, is used as a relative, but chiefly after prepositions or in agreement with a substantive following. We find also *who*, *whos*, *whom*, used as relatives; but they are less common.

VERBS.

§ **165.** The verbs of primary inflection (*strong verbs*) are reduced in number, some which once belonged to this order having taken up the secondary (weak) inflection. In those which remain, the classes have become much obscured and confounded, as will be evident from the following examples, in which are given, as before, the infinitive, the singular of the preterit, the plural of the preterit, and the past participle: —

REDUPLICATING CLASSES.

	Inf.	Pret. Sing.	Pret. Plur.	Past Part.	
I.	[*blenden*]	——	——	——	blend
II.	*hoten*	*heet*, *hight*(e)	*highten*	*hoten*, *hight*	bid, etc.
III.	*knowen*	*knew*	*knewen*	*knowen*	know
IV.	*leten*	*leet*	*leeten*	*leten*, *laten*	let
	slepen	*sleep*	*sleepen*	*slepen*, *slept*	sleep
V.	*holden*	*held*	*helden*	*holden*	hold
	fallen	*fel*	*fellen*	*fallen*	fall
VI	*beten*	*beet*	*beeten*	*beten*, *bet*	beat
VII.	*wepen*	*weep*	*weepen*	*wopen*, *wepen*, *wept*	weep

NON-REDUPLICATING CLASSES.

	Inf.	Pret. Sing.	Pret. Plur.	Past Part.	
I.	*risen*	*roos*	*risen*	*risen*	rise
	driven	*drof*	*driven*	*driven*	drive
	writen	*wrot*	*writen*	*writen*	write
II.	*chesen*	*chees*	*chosen*	*chosen*	choose
	crepen	*creep*	*cropen*	*cropen*	creep
III.	(1) *finden*	*fond*	*founden*	*founden*	find
	bi-ginnan	*-gan*	*-gonnen*	*-gonnen*	begin
	(2) *helpen*	*halp*	*holpen*	*holpen*	help
	(3) *kerven*	*carf*	*corven*	*corven*	carve
IV.	*beren*	*bar*	*beren*, *baren*	*boren*, *born*	bear
	comen	*cam*	*comen*	*comen*	come
V.	*yiven*	*yaf*	*yaven*	*yiven*, *yeven*	give
	speken	*spak*	*speeken*	*spoken*	speak
VI.	*shapen*	*shop*	*shopen*	*shapen*	shape
	waxen	*wex*	*wexen*	*waxen*	wax
	drawen	*drough*	*drowen*	*drawen*	draw

We also find *slepte*, *bette*, *wepte*, *crepte*, secondary preterits for *sleep*, *beet*, *weep*, *creep;* also, *bigon* for *bigan*, and *fonden* for *founden*. In the forms of *waxen*, *a* and *e* are much confounded, and a participle *woxen* is met with. Chaucer and others often use *y* for *i;* as, *fynden*, *bygynnen*, *dryven*.

§ **166. Final n.** In the inflection of the verb, the final *n* of the infinitive, the plural forms, and the past participle, is omitted with great freedom: thus, *to maken* or *to make*, *we knowen* or *we knowe*, *they seyden* or *they seyde*, *founden* or *founde*. An unaccented *e*, before the omitted *n*, is generally sounded in Chaucer, but was sometimes dropped in pronunciation, and occasionally so in writing; as, *to let*.

§ **167. Present Indicative.** The first person singular still ends in *-e*, which in Chaucer is generally sounded; as, *I seye*, *I knowe*. The second person singular ends in *-est* or *-st;* as, *tellest*, *seyst*. The third person singular ends in *-eth*, from which *e* is sometimes omitted; as, *telleth*, *comth*. The 3d sing. in *-es* or *-s* (West Midland and Northern) is rare in Chaucer. Where the root ends in *t* or *d*, contraction often occurs; as, *sit* for *sitteth*, *byt* for *byddeth*, *stant* for *standeth;* and in like manner *rist* for *riseth*. In the plural the Southern ending *-eth* (A. S. *-að*) is found in Chaucer; as, *loveth;* but the common termination is *-en* (or *-e*); as. *loven* (or *love*). In the Northern Dialect the plural ends in *-es*.

§ **168. Preterit Indicative.** Verbs of primary inflection make the second person singular like the first and third; as, *thou bar*, *thou spak*, *thou swor;* but a few instances show the old ending *-e;* as, *thou were*, *thou yave*. The plural has *-en* (or *-e*)

§ **169.** Verbs of secondary inflection add *-de* to the root, either immediately, as *seyde*, *answerde*, or with a connecting *e*, as *weddede*, *servede*. In the former case, *-de* after *p*, *k*, *t*, *s*, or *gh*, becomes *-te;* as, *kepte*, *mette*, *kiste: alight-de* is changed to *alighte*, *fast-de* to *faste*, *send-de* to *sende* or *sente*, *wend-de* to *wente*, and the like. For other changes, see § 181. The final *e* of the 1st and 3d sing. is sometimes dropped; as, *seyd*, *thought*, *left* (*left*). So especially in forms that do not syncopate *e* before *-d;* as, *loked*, *opened*, *thonked*, and French verbs like *entended*, *graunted*. The 2d sing. has *-est*, the plural *-en* (or *-e*).

§ **170. Subjunctive.** The subjunctive in both tenses has *-e* in the three persons of the singular, and *-en* (or *-e*) in the plural; but in weak preterits the indicative ending *-est* is common in the 2d sing. in subjunctive constructions (as in late Anglo-Saxon); thus, — "I nolde that thou *wendest*," I should be unwilling that thou *shouldst think*.

§ **171. Imperative.** The singular of the imperative is the same as the root of the verb; as, *spek* (speak), *ber* (bear), *com* (come), *yif* (give). But verbs which have *-ede*

in the perfect take *-e* in the imperative; as, *love*, *aske;* and this is occasionally true of others also, as, *telle*, *thou wrote* (perhaps subj.). The plural ends in *-eth* (or *-th*); as, *cometh*, *draweth*, *seyth*, *goth*, *beth*. but in Chaucer this ending is often reduced to *-e;* as, *holde* (for *holdeth*); and is frequently omitted altogether; as, *tel* (for *telleth*), *tak* (for *taketh*), *lat* (always for *latteth*).

§ **172. Infinitive.** The infinitive ends in *-en* (or *-n*), but often drops the final *n;* as. *helpen*, *yiven*, *don*, *ben;* or, *helpe*, *yive*, *do*, *be*. A few forms in Chaucer, like *to doone*, *to seyne*, come from the old dative case of the infinitive.

§ **173. Participles.** The old ending for the present participle, AS. *-ende*, is still found in the fourteenth century, and is the regular form in Gower, as *comende*, coming. But it yields more and more to the termination *-inge* or *-ing* (in Chaucer *-ynge* or *-ynge*), which, in the Anglo-Saxon and other Teutonic languages, belongs solely to abstract nouns of action. The isolated forms in *-and* found in some Chaucer manuscripts are due to the scribes.

§ **174.** The past participle of primary inflection freely gives up the final *n;* as, *comen* or *come*, *songen* or *songe*. It is thus often omitted in Chaucer from participles that always have it in modern English; as, *yiven* and *yive*, *gon* and *go*, *ben* and *be*. The prefix *i-* or *y-* (AS *ge-*) is often used by Chaucer before this participle; as, *i-maked* or *i-maad*, *y-brent* (burnt), *i-writen*, *y-corve* (carved), *i-be* (been), seldom before other forms of the verb.

§ **175.** Primary inflection. *helpen*, to help.

	Pres.		Pret.	
	Ind.	Subj.	Ind	Subj.
Sing. 1.	*helpe*	*helpe*	*halp*	*holpe*
2.	*helpest*	*helpe*	*halp(e)*	*holpe*
3.	*helpeth*	*helpe*	*halp*	*holpe*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*helpe(n)*	*helpe(n)*	*holpe(n)*	*holpe(n)*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*help*	*helpe(n)*	Pres. *helping(e)*
Plur. 2.	*helpeth*		Past *holpe(n)*

§ **176.** Secondary Inflection: *seken* (*sechen*), to seek.

	Pres.		Pret.	
	Ind.	Subj.	Ind.	Subj.
Sing. 1.	*seke*	*seke*	*soughte*	*soughte*
2.	*sekest*	*seke*	*soughtest*	*soughte*
3.	*seketh*	*seke*	*soughte*	*soughte*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*seke(n)*	*seke(n)*	*soughte(n)*	*soughte(n)*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*sek*	*seke(n)*	Pres. *seking(e)*
Plur. 2.	*seketh*		Past *sought*

§ **177.** Secondary Inflection: *loven*, to love.

	Pres.		Pret.	
	Ind.	Subj.	Ind.	Subj.
Sing. 1.	*love*	*love*	*loved(e)*	*loved(e)*
2.	*lovest*	*love*	*lovedest*	*loved(e)*
3.	*loveth*	*love*	*loved(e)*	*loved(e)*
Plur. 1, 2, 3,	*love(n)*	*love(n)*	*lovede(n)*	*lovede(n)*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*love*	*love(n)*	Pres. *loving(e)*
Plur. 2.	*loveth*		Past *loved*

§ **178.** The verb *haven* loses its *v* in several forms: thus, inf. *have(n)* or *han*, pres. 1. *have*, 2. *hast*, 3. *hath*, pl. *have(n)* or *han;* pret. *hadde;* past part. *had*. In Chaucer *-e* is regularly suppressed in pronunciation in the form *have*. The verb *maken* loses its *k* in certain forms: thus, pret. *makede* or *made;* past part. *maked* or *maad*.

§ **179. Anomalous Verbs. A.** The Preteritives (§ 94) are as follows:

	Pres.		Pret.
	Sing 1, 3.	Sing. 2.	Plur.	
(a)	*wot*	*wost*	*wite(n)*	*wiste*
(b)	*owe*, *oweth*	*owest*	*owe(n)*	*oughte*
(c)	*can*	*canst*	*conne(n)*	*couthe*, *coude*
(d)	*dar*	*darst*	*dar*, *dorre*	*dorste*, *durste*
(e)	*shal*	*shalt*	*shul(l)en*	*sholde*, *shulde*
(f)	*may*	*might*	*mowe(n)*	*mighte*
——		*mayst*	*may*	——
(g)	*mot*	*most*	*mote(n)*	*moste*

In the present of these verbs the singular form of the 1, 3 pres. occurs also as a plural. *Wil* has 2 sing. *wilt*, *nolt*, pl. *wil(n)*, *nol(n)*, perf. *wolde;* *nyl* has *nylt* and *nolde*.

The AS. *thearf* (Early Middle English *tharf*), needs, is represented by the defective *thar:* — pres. ind. *thar;* pret. *thurfte*.

§ **180. B.** (a) The verb of existence is thus declined: —

	Pres.		Pret.	
	Ind.	Subj.	Ind.	Subj.
Sing. 1.	*am*	*be*	*was*	*were*
2.	*art*	*be*	*were*	*were*
3	*is*	*be*	*was*	*were*
Plur. 1, 2, 3.	*be(n)* or *arn*	*be(n)*	*were(n)*	*were(n)*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2.	*be*	*be(n)*	Pres. *being(e)*
Plur. 2.	*beth*		Past *be(n)*

(b) Inf. *go(n)*; pres. 1. *go*, 2. *gost*, 3. *goth*, pl. *go(n)*; pret. *went(e)* or *yede* (AS. *éode*); past part. *go(n)*.

(c) Inf. *do(n)*; pres. 1. *do*, 2. *dost*, 3. *doth*, pl. *do(n)*; pret. *dide;* past part. *do(n)*.

§ **181. C.** Several verbs of secondary inflection have in the preterit and the past participle a vowel different from that of the present stem: thus, *sellen* makes *solde*, *sold;* *tellen*, *tolde*, *told;* *caechen*, *caughte*, *caught;* *techen*, *taughte*, *taught;* *rechen* (reach), *raughte*, *raught;* *recchen* or *reklen* (reck), *roughte*, *rought;* *strecchen*, *straughte*, *straught;* *sechen* or *seken*, *soughte*, *sought;* *beyen*, *boughte*, *bought;* *bringen*, *broughte*, *brought;* *thenken* (think), *thoughte*, *thought;* *thynken* (seem), *thoughte*, ——; *werken*, *wroughte*, *wrought*. From *fecchen* (fetch) comes an irregular past part *fet*.

SPECIMENS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN ITS EARLIER STAGES.

§ **182.** *The so-called Hymn of Cædmon; A. in the old Northumbrian dialect (from a MS. of the eighth century). B. in the West Saxon dialect (version called King Alfred's).*

A.	B.
Nú scylun hergan	Nú wé sceolon herian
hefæn-ricæs uard,	heofon-rices weard,
metudæs mæcti	metodes mihte
end his mód-gidanc,	and his mód-geponc,
uerc uuldur-fadur;	weorc wuldor-fæder;
sué hé uundra gihuæs,	swá hé wundra gehwæs,
éci dryctin,	éce dryhten,
ór ástelidæ.	ord onstealde.
Hé érist scóp	Hé érest gescéop
ælda barnum	eorðan bearnum
heben til hrófe,	heofon tó hrófe,
háleg scepen:	hálig scippend:
thá middungeard,	þá middan-geard
moncynnæs uard,	moncynnes weard,
éci dryctin,	éce dryhten,
æfter tíadæ,	æfter téode,
fírum fold[u],	fírum foldan,
frea allmectig.	fréa ælmihtig.

For translation see § 25.

§ **183.** *From an interpolation made by King Alfred in his translation of Orosius* (the *extract here given is preserved in a contemporary MS, and therefore gives a trustworthy representation of the West Saxon dialect of the ninth century*)

Óhtere séde his hláforde, Ælfréde cyninge, þæt hé ealra Norðmonna norðmest búde. Hé cwæð þæt hé búde on þém lande norðweardum wið þá Westsé. Hé séde þéah þæt þæt land sie swíðe lang norð þonan; ac hit is eall wéste, búton on féawum stówum styccemælum wiciað Finnas, on huntoðe on wintra, ond on sumera on fiscaðe be þáre sé. Hé séde þæt hé æt sumum cirre wolde fandian hú longe þæt land norðryhte lége, oððe hwæðer énig monn be norðan þém wéstenne búde.

Translation. — Ohtere said to his lord, king Alfred, that he dwelt farthest-north [northmost] of all Northmen. He said [quoth] that he dwelt in the land northward along the West Sea. He said, though, that that land extended [was] far [long] north from there; but it is all waste, except that in a few places here and there Finns live, hunting [in hunting] in winter and in summer fishing [in fishing], by that sea. He said that he on one occasion wished to explore how far that land extended due north [how long that land lay north-right], or whether any man dwelt north of the waste.

§ **184.** *From the Anglo-Saxon version of Matthew (about the year* 1000), *eighth chapter, verses* 1–10.

Sóðlice þá se Hælend of þám munte nyðer-ástáh, þá fyligdon him mycle mænio. þá genéalæhte án hréofla tó him and hine tó him ge-éaðmédde, and þus cwæð: Drihten, gyf þú wylt, þú miht me geclænsian. þá ástrehte se Hælend hys hand, and hrepode hyne, and þus cwæð: Ic wylle, béo geclænsod. And hys hréofla wæs hrædlice geclænsod. þá cwæð se Hælend tó him: Warna þé þæt þú hyt nánegum men ne secge; ac gang, ætéow þé þam sacerde, and bring hym þá lác þe Moyses bebéad, on hyra gecýðnesse. Sóðlice þá se Hælend inéode on Capharnaum, þá genealæhte hym an hundredes ealdor, hyne biddende, and þus cwéðende: Drihten, min cnapa líð on minum húse lama, and mid yfle gepréad. þá cwæð se Hælend tó him: Ic cume and hine gehæle. þá andswarode se hundredes ealdor and þus cwæð: Drihten, ne eom ic wyrðe þæt þú ingange under mine þecene; ac cweð þín án word, and mín cnapa bið gehæled. Sóðlice ic eom man under ánwealde gesett, and ic hæbbe þegnas under mé; and ic cweðe tó þysum, Gang, and hé gæð; and ic cweðe tó óðrum, Cum, and hé cymð; tó minum þéowe, Wyrc þis, and hé wyrcð. Witodlice þá se Hælend þis gehýrde, þá wundrode hé and cwæð tó þám þe him fyligdon: Sóð ic secge éow, ne gemétte ic swá mycelne geléafan on Israhel.

Translation. — [Words wanting in the original are introduced in Italics: explanations or kindred words are inserted in brackets.] Soothly when the Savior from the mountain came-down, there followed him *a* great multitude [mickle many]. Then came-near a leper to him, and him(self) to him humbled, and thus said [quoth], Lord, if thou wilt, thou mayest me cleanse. Then stretched-out the Savior his hand, and touched him, and thus said: I will, be cleansed. And his leprosy was quickly cleansed. Then said the Savior to him: Beware [warn thee] that thou it to no man say; but go: show thee to the priest [Lat. sacerdos], and bring him the gift that Moses bade, for their information. Soothly when the Savior went-in to Capernaum, there came-near him an hundred's chief, him begging [bidding], and thus saying: Lord, my boy [knave] lieth in my house lame [paralytic], and with evil afflicted. Then said the Savior to him: I *will* come and him heal. Then answered the hundred's chief and thus said: Lord, I am not worthy that thou go-in under my roof [thatch]; but say thy one word, and my boy will-be healed. Soothly I am a man under authority set, and I have servants [thanes] under me; and I say to this, Go, and he goeth; and I say to *an* other, Come, and he cometh; to my servant, Work this, and he worketh *it*. Indeed, when the Savior this heard, then wondered he, and said to those that followed him: Sooth I say to-you, I have not met [ne met I] so much faith [belief] in Israel.

§ **185.** *From the latter part of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*

An. MLXXXVII. —. . . Þissum þus gedóne se cyng Willelm cearde ongéan tó Normandige. Réowlic þing hé dyde and réowlicor him gelamp. Hú réowlicor? Him geyfelade, [óð] þæt him stranglice eglade. Hwæt mæg ic teollan? Se scearpa déað, þé

ne forlét né rice menn né héane, se hine genam. Hé swealt on Normandige on þone nexstan dæg æfter natiuitas Sče Marie; and man bebyrgede hine on Caþum æt Sče Stephanes mynstre: ærer hé hit árærde, and syððan mænitealdlice gegódade. Éalá, hú leas and hú unwrest is þysses middan-eardes wela. Sé þe wæs árur rice cyng and maniges landes hláford, he næfde þá ealles landes búton seofon fót máel; and se þe wæs hwilon gescrid mid golde and mid gimmum, hé læg þá oferwrogen mid moldan. Hé léfde æfter him þreo sunan, Rodbeard hét se yldesta, se wæs eorl on Normandige æfter him · se óðer hét Willelm, þé bær æfter him on Engleland þone kine-helm: se þridda het Héanric, þám se fæder becwæð gersuman unáteallendlice.

Translation. — A. D. 1087. — . . . This *being* thus done, the king William returned again to Normandy. *A* rueful thing he did and *a* ruefuller befel him. How ruefuller? He [it., to him] grew-ill, till that *it* strongly ailed him. What may I tell" The sharp death, that *does* not let-pass neither rich men nor poor, this took him. He died in Normandy on the next day after the nativity of St. Mary; and men [man] buried him in Caen at St. Stephen's minster; earlier he up-reared it, and afterward [sithence] manifoldly enriched [conferred-*goods*-on] *it*. Alas! how fickle and how unstable is this middle-world's weal! He that was earlier powerful king and many *a* land's lord, he had-not then of-all land but seven feet measure; and he that was whilom clothed [shrouded] with gold and with gems, he lay then covered-over with mold. He left after him three sons: Robert was-named [hight] the eldest, who was earl in Normandy after him; the other [second] was-named William, that bore after him in England the crown [regal-helm]: the third was-named Henry, to-whom the father bequeathed treasures innumerable [un-*tell*-able].

§ 186. *From Béowulf* (ll. 710–722).

Þá cóm of móre under mist-hleoðum
Grendel gongan, godes yrre bær.
Mynte se manscaða manna cynnes
sumne besyrwan in sele þam héan;
wód under wolcnum tó þæs þe he winreced,
goldsele gumena, gearwost wisse
fættum fáhne: ne wæs þæt forma síð
þæt hé Hróðgáres ham gesóhte.
Nǽfre hé on aldordagum ær né siððan
heardran hæle, healþegnas fand!
Cóm þá tó recede rinc síðian
dréamum bedǽled: duru sóna onarn,
fýrbendum fæst, syððan hé hire folmum hrán.

Translation. — Then came from *the* moor under mist-hills Grendel to-go, God's ire *he* bare. *He* meant, the wicked-destroyer [scather], of men's kin some *one* to insnare in the high hall: *he* stalked under welkin, until that *the* wine-mansion, *the* gold-hall of-men, he most-clearly knew, with-jewels bedecked: nor was that *the* first [foremost] time that Hrothgar's home he visited [sought]. Never in *his* life-days, ere *this* nor since, *a* hardier hero *or* hall-servants [hall-thanes] he found! Came then to *the* mansion *the* martial-one to-journey, from-joys divided: *the* door soon gave-way, *though* with-fire-bands fast, when he it [her] with-*his*-palms touched.

§ 187. *From the Genesis formerly ascribed to Cædmon* (ll. 1296–1305).

Ic wille mid flóde folc ácwellan,
and cynna gehwilc cucra wuhta,
þára þe lyft and flód lédað and fédað,
feoh and fuglas: þú scealt frið habban
mid sunum þínum, þonne sweart wæter
wonne wælstréamas werodum swelgað
sceaðum scyldfullum. Ongyn þé scip wyrcan,
merehús micel, on þám þú monegum scealt
reste gerýman, and rihte setl
ǽlcum, æfter ágenum, eorðan tudre!

Translation. — I will with *a* flood *the* folk destroy [quell, kill], and each of-*the*-kindreds of-living creatures [quick wights], of-those that air and flood *do* lead and feed, cattle and fowls: thou shalt have peace, with thy sons, when *the* swart waters, wan death-streams, swallow multitudes, wretches guilt-full. Begin thee *a* ship to-work, *a* great sea-house [mere-house mickle], on which thou for-many shalt *a* resting-place make-roomy, and arrange [make-right] *a* seat for-each *one*, after *its* own *kind*, of earth's offspring.

§ 188. *From Layamon's Brut* (ll. 1–22). [Dialect of North Worcestershire, about 1200.]

A. Earlier Text.	B. Later Text.
An preost wes on leoden,	A prest was in londe,
Laȝamon wes ihoten:	Laweman was [i]hote:
he wes Leouenathes sone;	he was Leucais sone;
lithe him beo drihten!	lef him beo drihte!
He wonede at Ernleȝe,	He wonede at Ernleie,
at æthelen are chirechen,	wid than gode cnithte,
uppen Seuarne stathe:	uppen Seuarne:
sel thar him thuhte:	merie ther him thohte:
on fest Radestone,	fastebi Radistone,
ther he bock radde.	ther he bokes radde.
Hit com him on mode,	Hit com him on mode,
and on his mern thonke,	and on his thonke,
thet he wolde of Engle	that he wolde of Engelond
tha æthelæn tellen,	the rihtnesse telle,
wat heo ihoten weoren,	wat the men hi-hote weren,
and wonene heo comen,	and wanene hi comen,
tha Englene londe	the Englene lond
ærest ahten	ærest afden
æfter than flode	after than flode
the from drihtene com,	that fram god com,
the al her a-quelde	that al ere acwelde
quic that he funde.	cwic that hit funde.

Translation [by Sir F. Madden. The quotation marks show what belongs only to A., the brackets what belongs only to B.]. — *There* was a priest on earth (*or* in *the* land), *who* was named Layamon; he was son of 'Leovenath' [Leuca], — may *the* Lord be gracious to him! — He dwelt at Ernley, 'at a noble church' [with the good knight] upon 'Severn's bank' [Severn], — 'good' [pleasant] *it* there seemed to him — near Radestone, where he books read. It came to him in mind, and in his 'chief' thought, that he would tell the 'noble deeds' [history] of '*the* English' [England]; what 'they' [the men] were named, and whence they came, who first 'possessed' [had] *the* English land, after the flood that came from '*the* Lord' [God], that destroyed here all that it found alive.

§ 189. *From the same* (ll. 25,725–25,744).

A.	B.
To there midnihte,	To thare mid-nihte,
tha men weoren aslepe,	tho men were a-sleape,
Arthur forth him wende,	Arthur forth him wende,
athelest alre kinge.	baldest alre kinge.
Biforen rad heore lod-cniht,	Bi-vore ȝeode hire lod-cniht,
that hit was dæilliht:	forte hit was day-liht:
heo lihten of heore steden,	hii lihte of hire stedes,
and rihten heore iweden.	and rihte hire wedes
Tha iseȝen heo nawiht feorren	Tho hii selhȝen noht vorre,
a muchel fur smokien,	on mochel fur smokie,
uppen ane hulle,	uppen one hulle,
mid sæ ulode bi-uallen;	mid séé flode bi-falle;
and an other hul ther wes swithe heh;	an other hulle was thar heh;
thæ sæ hine bifledde ful neh;	the séé hine biflozede swithe neh;
ther uuen on heo iseȝen a fur,	thar upon he iseh a fur,
that wes muchel and swithe stor.	that was mochel and swithe stor.
Thæ cnihtes tha tweoneden,	The cnihtes tho nuste,
to whathere heo faren mihten,	to wather hii wende mihte,
thet the eotend war neore	that the eatant war neore
of theos kinges fore.	of this kinges fore.

Translation. — At the midnight, when men were asleep, Arthur forth him went, 'noblest' [boldest] of all kings. Before 'rode' [proceeded] their guide, until it was daylight; they alighted from their steeds, and righted their weeds. Then saw they not far, a great fire smoke, upon a hill, surrounded by the sea flood; 'and' another hill there was 'most' high; the sea by it flowed 'full' [very] nigh; thereupon 'they' [he] saw a fire, that was mickle and most strong. The knights then 'doubted' [knew not] to whether *of the two* they might go, that the giant were not aware of the king's movement.

§ 190. *From the beginning of the Ormulum* (ll. 1–16). [Midland dialect, about 1200.]

Nu, brotherr Wallterr, brotherr min
affterr the flæshess kinde;
annd brotherr min i Crisstenndom
thurrh fulluhht annd thurrh trowwthe;
annd brotherr min i Godess hus,
ȝet o the thride wise,
thurrh thatt witt hafenn takenn ba
an reȝhellboc to follȝhenn,
unnderr kanunnkess had annd lif,
swa summ Sannt Awwstin sette;
icc hafe don swa summ thu badd,
annd forthedd te thin wille,
icc hafe wennd inntill Ennglissh
Goddspelless hallȝhe lare,
affterr thatt little witt tatt me
min Drihhtin hafeth lenedd.

Translation. — Now, brother Walter, brother mine after the flesh's kindred; and brother mine in Christendom through baptism and through truth; and brother mine in God's house, yet on the third wise, seeing [through] that we-two have taken both one rule-book to follow, under *a* canonic's hood and life, so as Saint Austin set; I have done so as thou badest, and furthered thee thy will, I have turned into English *the* Gospel's holy teaching [lore], after the little wit that *to* me my Lord hath lent.

§ 191. *From the same* (ll. 95–110).

Annd whase wilenn shall thiss boc
efft other sithe writenn,
himm bidde icc thatt het write rihht,
swa summ thiss boc himm tæchethth,
all thwerrt ut affterr thatt itt iss
uppo thiss firrste bisne,
withth all swillc rime alls her iss sett,
withth all se fele wordess;
annd tatt he loke wel thatt he
an bocstaff write twiȝȝess,
eȝȝwhær thær itt uppo thiss boc
iss wrîtenn o thatt wise:
loke he well thatt het write swa,
forr he ne maȝȝ nohht elless
onn Ennglissh writenn rihht te word,
thatt wite he wel to sothe.

Translation. — And whoso shall wish this book again *another* time to-write, him bid I that he-it write right, so as this book him teacheth, all throughout after that [*i. e.*, according as] it is upon this first exemplar, with all such meter [rhyme] as here is set, with all so many words; and that he look well that he a letter write twice, everywhere where it upon this book is written on that wise; look he well that he-it write so, for he may not else in English write right the word, that wit he well to sooth [*i. e.*, let him know that well for truth].

§ 192. *From the Ancren Riwle.* [South English dialect, first quarter of 13th century.]

"Thet is the ende of the tale," seith Seneke the wise, "Ichulle thet ȝe speken selde and theonne buten lutel." Auh moni punt hire word uorte leten mo ut, as me deth water et ter mulne cluse; and so duden Jobes freond thet weren icumen to urouren him · seten stille alle seoueniht; auh theo heo hefden alles bigunne uorto spekene, theone kuthen heo neuere astunten hore cleppe. So hit is ine monie, ase seint Gregorie seith. "Silence is wordes fostrild." Long silence and wel iwust nedeth the thouhtes up touward ther heouene; also as ȝe muwen iseon the water, hwon me punt hit and stoppeth bituoren wel, so thet hit ne muwe adunweard, theonne is hit ined aȝein uorto climben upward.

Translation. — "That is the end of the tale," saith Seneca the wise, "I will that ye speak seldom, and then but little." But many *a one* shuts up [impoundeth] her words for-to let more out, as one does water at the milldam [close]; and so did Job's friends that were come to comfort him, — sat still all *a* week [se'nnight]; but when they had once begun for-to speak, then they could never stint their noise [clap]. So it is in many, as Saint Gregory saith: "Silence is word's foster-mother." Long silence and well guarded forceth the thoughts up toward the heaven; just as you can see the water, when one confines it and stops it well in front, so that it can not *flow* downward, then is it forced again for-to climb upward.

§ **193.** *From the Cursor Mundi* (ll. 3,595–3,608). [Written in the latter part of the 13th century in the Northern dialect; preserved in MSS. of the 14th century.]

Sua[1] has eild[2] now this Ysaac ledd
That he in langur lijs in bedd;
Him wantes sight, als I said yow,
And cald on his son Esau.
"Esau, life[3] son," he said,
"Ga lok thi tacle be purvaid,
And faand[4] to stalk the sa nere,
That thou mai drep[5] me sum dere;
If thou me dere flesse[6] ani gete,
Gladli wald I thar-of ete.
Leve sun, thou has hidir-till
Gladli don thi fader will,
Thou ert schotter wit the beist,[7]
Bath in feild and in forest."

[1] *sua*, so.
[2] *eild*, age.
[3] *life*, dear.
[4] *faand*, make trial.
[5] *drep*, strike, slay.
[6] *flesse*, flesh.
[7] *wit the beist*, among [with] the best.

§ **194.** *From the Chronicle known as Robert of Gloucester's* (ll. 7,537–7,547). [Southern Dialect, about 1300.]

Thus com lo! Engelond into Normandies hond,
and the Normans ne couthe speke tho bote hor owe speche,
and speke French as hii dude atom, and hor children dude also teche;
so that heiemen of this lond, that of hor blod come,
holdeth alle thulke speche that hii of hom nome;
vor bote a man conne Frenss, me telth of him lute;
ac lowe men holdeth to Englisa and to hor owe speche 3ute.
Ich wene ther ne beth in al the world contreyes none
that ne holdeth to hor owe speche, bote Engelond one.
Ac wel me wot vor to conne bothe wel it is;
vor the more that a mon can, the more wurthe he is.

Translation. — Thus came, lo! England into Normandy's hand, and the Normans knew not *how to* speak then but their own speech, and spoke French as *they* did at-home, and their children did so teach, so that *the* high-men of this land, that of their blood came, hold all the-same [the-ilk] speech that they of them took; for unless [but] a man knows French, men reckon [tell] of him little; but *the* low men hold to English, and to their own speech yet. I ween there be not in *the* world countries none, that hold not to their own speech, but England alone [one]. But, well men wot, for to know both well it is; for the more that a man knows, the more worth he is.

§ **195.** *From the Chronicle of Robert Manning of Brunne* (ll. 1,309–1,322). [Midland dialect, 1303.]

When the Troianes were al dight
Wyth seyl upon the mast upright,
With anker and ore and other ware,
And were al redy for to fare,
When the wynd was wel them lent,
They toke ther leve and forth they went.
When they were redy to sailie,
Thre hundred schipes ther was in taille,
And foure mo, the story seys,
When they departed fro the Gregeys.
Two dayes they sailled and two nyght,
That lond ne havene reche they ne myght;
The thrydde day in the even tyde,
In Leogise they gon to ride.

§ **196.** *From Dan Michel's Ayenbite of Inwit.* [Dialect of Kent, 1340.]

Thyse byeth the tuelf articles of the cristene byleue, that ech man cristen ssel yleue stedeuestliche, uor otherlaker he ne may by yborȝe, huanne he heth wyt and scele. And therof byeth tuelf, by the tale of the tuelf apostles, thet hise zette to hyealde and to loky to alle thon thet wyleth by yborȝe. . . . The uerste article is thellich: "Ich beleue ine God, the uader almiȝti, sseppere of heuene and of erthe." This article zette saynte Peter. The other article belongeth to the zone, aze to his godhede, thet is to zigge, thet he is God, and is thellich: "Ich beleue ine Yesu Crist, oure lhord, Godes zone, the uader, in alle thinges thet belongeth to the godhede, an is onlepi thing mid the uader, bote of the persone thet is other thanne the persone of the uader." This article zette sayn Ion the godspellere.

Translation. — These are the twelve articles of the Christian belief, that each Christian man must [shall] believe steadfastly, for otherwise he can not be saved when he hath understanding [wit] and reason [skill]. And of them [thereof] are *there* twelve, according to [by] the number [tale] of the Twelve Apostles that appointed [or composed, *set*] these for all those that wish to be saved to hold and to look to. . . . The first article is this: "I believe in God, the father almighty, creator of heaven and of earth." This article Saint Peter composed. The second article pertaineth [belongeth] to the Son, as to his godhead, that is to say that he is God, and *it* is this: "I believe in Jesus Christ, our Lord, son of God, the father, in all things that pertain to the godhead, and is one *and the same* thing with the Father except as regards [but of] the person, which is other than the person of the Father." This article St. John the Evangelist [gospeler] composed.

§ **197.** *From the beginning of Piers Plowman.* [Midland dialect; middle of fourteenth century.]

In a somer seson whan soft was the sonne,
I shope me in shroudes[1] as I a shepe[2] were,
In habite as an heremite unholy of workes,
Went wyde in this world wondres to here.
Ac[3] on a May mornynge on Malverne hulles
Me byfel a ferly[4] of fairy me thoughte.
I was wery for-wandred and went me to reste
Under a brode banke by a bornes side,
And as I lay and lened and loked in the wateres,
I slombred in a slepyng, it sweyed so merye.[5]
Thanne gan I meten a merveilouse swevene,[6]
That I was in a wildernesse, wiste I never where;
And as I bihelde into the est on hiegh to the sonne,
I seigh[7] a toure on a toft[8] trieliche y-maked,[9]
A depe dale binethe, a dongeon thereinne,
With depe dyches and derke and dredful of sight.
A faire felde ful of folke fond I ther bytweene,
Of alle maner of men, the mene and the riche,
Worchyng[10] and wandryng as the worlde asketh.

[1] *shope me in shroudes*, put me into clothes.
[2] *shepe*, shepherd.
[3] *ac*, but.
[4] *ferly*, strange thing.
[5] *sweyed so merye*, sounded so pleasant.
[6] *swevene*, dream.
[7] *seigh*, saw.
[8] *toft*, hill.
[9] *trieliche y-maked*, excellently made
[10] *worchyng*, working

§ **198.** *From Wycliffe's Translation of the Bible, the first ten verses of the eighth chapter of Matthew.* [Midland dialect, about 1380.]

Forsothe when Jhesus hadde comen doun fro the hil, many cumpanyes folewiden hym. And loo! a leprouse man cummynge worshipide hym, sayinge. Lord, ȝif thou wolt, thou maist make me clene. And Jhesus holdynge forthe the hond, touchide hym, sayinge: I wole; be thou maad clene. And anoon the lepre of hym was clensid. And Jhesus saith to hym: See, say thou to no man; but go, shewe thee to prestis, and offre that ȝifte that Moyses comaundide, in to witnessing to hem. Sothely when he hadde entride in to Capharnaum, centurio neiȝide to hym, preyinge hym, and saide: Lord, my child lyeth in the hous sike on the palsie, and is yuel tourmentid. And Jhesus saith to hym: I shal cume, and shal hele hym. And centurio answerynge saith to him: Lord, I am not worthi that thou entre vndir my roof; but oonly say bi word, and my child shall be helid. For whi and I am a man ordeynd vnder power, hauynge vnder me knyȝtis; and I say to this, Go, and he goth; and to an other, Come thou, and he cometh; and to my seruaunt, Do thou this thing, and he doth. Sothely Jhesus, heerynge these thingis, wondride, and saide to men suynge him: Trewly I saye to ȝou, I fond nat so grete feith in Ysrael.

§ **199.** *The same, from Purvey's Recension of Wycliffe's Translation.* [About 1388.]

But whanne Jhesus was come doun fro the hil, mych puple suede hym. And loo! a leprouse man cam and worschipide hym, and seide: Lord, if thou wolt, thou maist make me clene. And Jhesus helde forth the hoond, and touchide hym, and seide: Y wole; be thou maad cleene. And anoon the lepre of him was clensid. And Jhesus seide to hym: Se, seie thou to no man; but go, shewe thee to the prestis, and offre the ȝift that Moyses comaundide, in witnessyng to hem. And whanne he hadde entrid in to Cafarnaum, the centurien neiȝede to him, and preide him, and seide: Lord, my childe liȝth in the hous sijk on the palesie, and is yuel turmentid. And Jhesus seide to him: Y schal come, and schal heele him. And the centurien answeride, and seide to hym: Lord, Y am not worthi, that thou entre vndur my roof; but oonli seie thou bi word, and my childe shal be heelid. For whi Y am a man ordeyned vndur power, and haue knyȝtis vndir me; and Y seie to this, Go, and he goith; and to another, Come, and he cometh; and to my seruaunt, Do this, and he doith it. And Jhesus herde these thingis, and wondride, and seide to men that sueden him: Treuli I seie to ȝou, Y foond not so greet feith in Israel.

§ **200.** *From the Prologue to Chaucer's Canterbury Tales (Ellesmere MS.).*

Whan that Aprille with hises choures soote[1]
The droghte of March hath perced to the roote,
And bathed every veyne in swich licour,
Of which vertu engendred is the flour;—
Whan Zephirus eek with his swete breeth
Inspired hath in every holte and heeth
The tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne
Hath in the Ram his half[e] cours y-ronne,[2]
And smale foweles maken melodie,
That slepen al the nyght with open eye,[3]
So priketh hem nature in here corages:[4]—
Thanne longen folk to gon on pilgrimage[s],
And palmers for to seeken straunge strondes,
To ferne halwes, kowthe[5] in sondry londes;
And specially, from every shires ende
Of Engelond, to Caunturbury they wende,
The holy blisful martir for to seke,
That hem hath holpen whan that they were seeke.[6]

[1] *soote*, sweet.
[2] *y-ronne*, run.
[3] Read *ye*, eye
[4] *corages*, hearts.
[5] *ferne halwes, kouthe*, ancient saints known.
[6] *seeke*, sick.

§ **201.** *From the Tale of Melibeus, in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales (Ellesmere MS.).*

A yong man called Melibeus, myghty and riche, bigat upon his wif, that called was Prudence, a doghter which that called was Sophie. Upon a day bifel, that he for his desport is went into the feeldes hym to pleye. His wyf and eek his doghter hath he left inwith his hous, of which the dores weren fast y-shette. Thre of hise olde foos han it espyed, and setten laddres to the walles of his hous, and by wyndowes ben entred, and betten his wyf, and wounded his doghter with fyve mortal woundes, in fyve sondry places, this is to seyn, in hire feet, in hire handes, in here erys, in hir nose, and in hire mouth; and leften hire for deed, and wenten awey.

§ **202.** *From Trevisa's translation of Higden's Polychronicon* (vol. ii., p. 161). [South English dialect, 1385.]

Iohn Cornwaile, a maister of grammer, chaunged the lore in gramer scole and construccioun of Frensche in to Englische; and Richard Pencriche lerned the manere techynge of hym and othere men of Pencrich; so that now, the ȝere of oure Lorde a thowsand thre hundred and foure score and fyve, and of the secounde kyng Richard after the conquest nyne, in alle the gramere scoles of Engelond, children leveth Frensche and construeth and lerneth an Englische. . . . Also gentil men haveth now moche i-left for to teche here children Frensche.

§ **203.** *From Caxton's Prologue to Malory's Morte d'Arthur.* [1485.]

For it is notoyrly knowen thorugh the vnyuersal world that there been ix. worthy and the best that euer were, that is to wete, thre paynyms, thre Jewes, and thre crysten men. As for the paynyms, they were tofore the incarnacyon of Cryst, whiche were named, the fyrst Hector of Troye, of whome thystorye is comen bothe in balade and in prose; the second Alysaunder the grete; and the thyrd Julyus Cezar, emperour of Rome, of whome thystoryes ben wel kno and had. And as for the thre Jewes, whyche also were tofore thyncarnacyon of our Lord, of whome the fyrst was duc Josue, whyche brought the chyldren of Israhel in to the londe of byheste; the second Dauyd kyng of Jherusalem; and the thyrd Judas Machabeus; of these thre the Byble reherceth al theyr noble hystoryes and actes. And ȝythe sayd incarnacyon have been thre noble crysten men stalled and admytted thorugh the vnyuersal world in to the nombre of the ix. beste and worthy, of whome was fyrst the noble Arthur, whos noble actes I purpose to wryte in thys present book here folowyng: the seconde was Charlemayn, or Charles the grete, of whome

thystorye is had in many places oothe in Frensshe and Englysshe ; and the thyrd and last was Godefray of Boloyn, of whos actes and lyf I made a book vnto thexcellent prynce and kyng of noble memorye kyng Edward the fourth.

§ **204.** *From Tyndale's New Testament, the first ten verses of the eighth chapter of Matthew.* [1526.]

When Iesus was come downe from the mountayne, moch people folowed him. And lo, ther cam a lepre and worsheped him saynge: Master, if thou wylt thou canst make me clene. He putt forthe his hond and touched him, saynge: I wyll, be clene, and immediatly his leprosie was clensed. And Iesus said vnto him: Se thou tell no man, but go and shewe thy silf to the preste, and offer the gyfte that Moses commaunded to be offred, in witnes to them. When Iesus was entred into Capernaum there cam vnto him a certayne Centurion, besechyng hym and saynge: Master, my servaunt lyeth sicke att home of the palsye, and is grevously payned. And Iesus sayd vnto him: I wyll come and cure him. The Centurion answered and saide: Syr I am not worthy that thou shuldest com vnder the rofe of my housse, but speake the worde only and my servaunt shalbe healed. For y also myselfe am a man vndre power, and have sowdeers vndre me, and y saye to one, go, and he goeth, and to another, come, and he cometh · and to my servaunt, do this, and he doeth it. When Iesus herde these sayngs, he marveyled and said to them that folowed him, Verely y say vnto you, I have not founde so great fayth no, not in Israell.

A GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.

KEY TO THE SYMBOLS USED IN THE RESPELLING FOR PRONUNCIATION.

The figures refer to sections in this GUIDE where a full treatment of the sound is given.

ā, as in **āle, fāte, lā'bor, chā'os, chām'ber, pā'tri-ar'chal** (§ 113).
ȧ, ,, ,, **sen'ȧte, pref'ȧce, prel'ȧte, del'i-cȧte, leg'is-lȧ-tive** (§ 124).
â, ,, ,, **câre, shâre, pâr'ent, com-pâre', plow'shâre', beâr, âir** (§ 114).
ă, ,, ,, **ăm, ădd, făt, răn'dom, ăc-cept', re'ăd-mit'** (§ 116).
ă̈, ,, ,, **fi'năl, in'fă̈nt, guid'ă̈nce, val'ĭănt, hus'bănd, mad'ăm** (§ 126).
ȧ, ,, ,, **ärm, fär, fä'ther, mär'tyr, äh, älms, ärt, pälm** (§ 117).
å, ,, ,, **åsk, gråss, dånce,ståff, påth** (§ 119).
a, ,, ,, **so'fȧ, i-de'ȧ, ȧ-bound'** (§ 127).
b, ,, ,, **baby, be, bit, bob, but** (§ 132).
ch, ,, ,, **chair, much**; also for **tch**, as in **match, etch'ing**; for **ti** as in **question**; for **te** as in **righteous** (§ 139).
d, as in **day, den, din, do, dun, did, add'ed**; also for **ed** as in **robbed** (§ 145).
dū: for **du** as in **ver'dure**; for **deu** as in **gran'deur** (§ 250).
ē, as in **ēve, mēte, se-rēne', hē'li-om'e-ter** (§ 149).
ė̄, ,, ,, **ė̄-vent', dė̄-pend', crė̄-ate', so-ci'ė̄-ty, de-lin'ė̄-ate, sė̄-rene'** (§ 156).
ĕ, ,, ,, **ĕnd, mĕt, ĕx-cuse', ĕf-face', car'pĕt, con'dĕm-na'tion** (§ 150).
ė̆, ,, ,, **re'cėnt, de'cėn-cy, pru'dėnce, pen'i-tėnt, nov'ėl** (§ 158).
ē, ,, ,, **ev'ēr, speak'ēr, cin'dēr, pēr-vert', in'fēr-ence** (§ 157).
f, ,, ,, **fill, feel**; for **ph** as in **philosophy, triumph**; for **gh** as in **laugh** (§ 167).
g (always "hard"), as in **go, begin, great, anger**; also for **gu** as in **guard**; for **gue** as in **plague**; for **gh** as in **ghost** (§ 168).
gz: for **x** as in **ex-ist', ex-act', ex-am'ple** (§ 260).
h, as in **hat, hen, hide, hot, hurt, oho** (§ 176).
hw: for **wh** as in **what, why, where** (§ 258).
ī, as in **īce, sīght, in-spīre', jus'ti-fī'a-ble, ī-de'a, bī-ol'o-gy** (§ 179).
ĭ, ,, ,, **ĭll, ad-mĭt', hab'ĭt, dĭ-vide', ĭn-fĭn'ĭ-tīve, pity** (pĭt'ĭ) (§ 181).
j, ,, ,, **joke, jolly** (§ 188); also for "soft" **g**, as in **gem, giant**; for **gi** and **ge** as in **religion, pigeon**; for **di** as in **soldier**; for **dg(e)**, as in **edge, knowledge** (§ 169).
k, as in **keep, kick**, also for "hard" **ch**, as in **chorus, epoch**, for "hard" **c**, as in **cube**; for **ck**, as in **pack**; for **qu** as in **conquer, coquette**; for **que** as in **pique** (§ 191).
ĸ (small capital): for **ch** as in German **ich, ach**, etc. (§ 144).
ks: for **x** as in **vex, exit, perplex, dextrous** (§ 259).
kw: for **qu** as in **queen, quit, quality** (§ 219).
l, as in **late, leg, lip, lot, lull, holly** (§ 193).
m, as in **man, men, mine, mob, mud, hum, hammer** (§ 196).
n (the ordinary sound), as in **no, man, many, manner**; also for **gn** as in **sign** (§ 197).
ŋ (like ng): for **n** before the sound of **k** or "hard" **g**, as in **bank, junction, linger, single, canker** (§ 198).
ɴ (small capital): indicates the nasal tone (as in French or Portuguese) of the preceding vowel, as in **ensemble** (ăɴ'săɴ'bl'), **intrigante** (ăɴ'trē'gäɴt') (§ 60, NOTE 2).
ng, as in **long, sing'er**; also for **ngue**, as in **tongue** (§ 198).
ō, as in **ōld, nōte, rōw, bōld, ō'ver, he'rō. ver'ti-gō, cal'i-cō** (§ 200).
ȯ, ,, ,, **ȯ-bey', tȯ-bac'co a-nat'ȯ-my, prȯ-pose'** (§ 210).
ô, ,, ,, **ôrb, lôrd, ôr'der, law** (lô), **saw** (sô), **all** (ôl) (§ 202).
ŏ, ,, ,, **ŏdd, nŏt, tŏr'rid, fŏr'est, cŏr-pus'cu-lar, hŏr'ror** (§ 204).
ŏ, ,, ,, **cŏn-nect', cŏn-trol', cŏm-bine'** (§ 211).
o͝o, ,, ,, **so͝oft, do͝g, clo͝th** (§ 205).
oi, ,, ,, **oil, nois'y, a-void', re-joice', em-broid'er-y, goi'ter** (§ 212).
o͞o, ,, ,, **fo͞od, mo͞on, fo͞ol, no͞on**; **rude** (ro͞od), **ru'mor** (ro͞o'mẽr) (§ 214).
o͝o, ,, ,, **fo͝ot, wo͝ol, bo͝ok, go͝od, put** (po͝ot), **pull** (po͝ol) (§ 215).
ou, ,, ,, **out, thou, de-vour'** (§ 216).
p, ,, ,, **papa, pen, pin, pop, put** (§ 217).
r, ,, ,, **rap, red, rip, rod, rule, horrid**; also for **rh** as in **rhizopod, rhododendron, rhomboid** (§ 220).
s (always voiceless, or "sharp"), as in **so, this, haste**; also for **c** as in **cell, vice**, for **sc** as in **scene, science**; for **ss** as in **hiss** (§ 225)
sh, as in **she, ship, shop**; also for **ch** as in **machine, chaise, chandelier**, for **ce** as in **ocean**; for **ci** as in **social**; for **sci** as in **conscious**; for **s** as in **sure**; for **se** as in **nauseous**; for **si** as in **pension**; for **ss** as in **issue**, for **ssi** as in **passion**: for **ti** as in **nation** (§ 232).
t, as in **time, talk**, also for **ed** as in **baked, crossed, capped**; for **th** as in **thyme, Thomas** (§ 235).
th (voiceless), as in **thin, through, wealth, worth, breadth, width** (§ 236).
t͟h (voiced): for **th** as in **then, though, this, smooth, breathe** (§ 236).
tū: for **tu** as in **cul'ture, na'ture, pic'ture, ac'tuate** (§ 250).
ū, as in **ūse, pūre, mūte, tūne, lūte, dū'ty, hū'man** (§ 241).
ŭ, ,, ,, **ŭ-nite', for'mŭ-late, mŭ-si'cian, hŭ-mane'** (§ 250).
û, ,, ,, **ûrn, fûrl, con-cûr', her** (hûr), **fern** (fûrn), **fir** (fûr), (§ 247); for Ger. **ö, oe**, as in **schön** (shûn), **Goethe** (gû'tẽ) (§ 212); for Fr. **eu**, as in **jeu** (zhû) (§ 166).
ŭ, as in **ŭp, tŭb, stŭd'y, ŭn'der, ŭp-hill'** (§ 246).
ă̆, ,, ,, **cir'că̆s, cau'că̆s, dā'tă̆m, cir'că̆m-stance** (§ 251).
ü: for German **ü**, as in **grün, Sün'de**, for French **u**, as in **menu** (mė̆-nü') (§ 248).
v, as in **van, vent, vile, vote, revoke, revive**, also for **f** as in **of** (§ 255).
w,,, ,, **want, win, weed, wood** (§ 256).
y, ,, ,, **yard, yet, yellow, beyond** (§ 263).
z, ,, ,, **zone, haze**; also for voiced ("soft") **s**, as in **is, lives, wise, music, ears, figs** (§ 266), for **x** as in **Xenophon, xylography** (§ 261)
zh. for **z** as in **azure**, for **zi** as in **glazier, brazier**, for **s** as in **pleasure, usual**; for **si** as in **vision**; for **ssi** as in **abscission**; for **g** as in **rouge, cortége, genre** (§ 267).
' as in **pardon** (pär'd'n), **eaten** (ēt'n), **evil** (ē'v'l): indicates the elision of a vowel or its reduction to a mere vocal murmur (§ 159).

☞ FOR FULL DISCUSSION OF THE SOUNDS of the language see Section III. of this GUIDE.

☞ For the general distinction between **ā, ē, ō, ū** and **ă, ĕ, ŏ, ŭ**, and between **ă, ĕ, ŏ, ŭ** and **ă̈, ė̆, ȯ, ü**, see § 93

REFERENCES. Numbers following the respelling for pronunciation of some words in the vocabulary refer to sections in this GUIDE.

ACCENTS AND HYPHENS. The principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark (′), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark (′), at the end of the syllable (§ 80). Syllable division is indicated by a light hyphen except where this is replaced by an accent mark, or by a heavier hyphen used to join the members of words written or printed with a hyphen.

When teachers or others desire to indicate PRONUNCIATION WITHOUT RESPELLING, the table below may be used in connection with the one above. This system is, in the main, the same as that given for this purpose in preceding editions of the Dictionary. For indicating PRONUNCIATION BY RESPELLING, however, the table above is complete in itself and is alone used throughout this Dictionary.

The lower table is to be used only when any letter of a word has a sound that is represented in the upper table by a different letter. Thus, in the upper table **s** is used for one sound only, that in **sin** or **so**. To show the **z** sound of **s** (as in **his**) without respelling, the marked **s** (**s̲**) from the lower table should be used,—thus, **hi̲s**. In the lower table, the symbols in parentheses are the equivalent symbols from the upper table.

In digraphs, mark only the letter that is to be regarded as sounded, as in **breāk, brĕad, yiēld, veil**, etc. Silent **e** at the end of a syllable, as in **fate**, etc., need not be marked. **Ce, ci, sci, se, si**, or **ti** before a vowel, and immediately after an accented syllable, usually have the sound of **sh**, and need not be marked. Where desirable, any letter regarded as silent may be shown as an unmarked italic. In a few words, the pronunciation can be indicated only by respelling.

ą (= **ŏ**), ... as in **wąlf, wąm'an, wąl'ver-ine', bąs'om.**
Ọ, ọ (= **o͞o**), ... ,, ,, **ọoze, dọ, whọ, tọmb, re-mọv'al.**
Ȯ, ȯ (= **ŭ**), ... ,, ,, **ȯth'er, sȯn, wel'cȯme, wis'dȯm, can'nȯn.**
ŏ (= **ė̆**), ... ,, ,, **sail'ŏr, mi'nŏr**; or (= **û**), as in **wŏrk, wŏrth.**
Ow, ow (= **ou**), . . ,, ,, **owl, cow'ard, vow'el, al-low', bow'wow'.**
Oy, oy (= **oi**), . . ,, ,, **oys'ter, boy, roy'al, en-joy', an-noy'ance.**
Ụ, ụ (= **o͞o**), ... ,, ,, **rụde, rụ'mor, in-trụde'.**
Ụ̄, ụ̄ (= **o͝o**), ... ,, ,, **fụ̄ll, pụ̄t, pụ̄sh, joy'fụ̄l.**
ȳ (= **ī**), ... ,, ,, **fȳ, skȳ, stȳle, de-fȳ', dȳ'ing.**
Y̆, y̆ (= **ĭ**), ... ,, ,, **ȳt'tri-a, hy̆mn, ly̆r'ic, my̆-thol'o-gy̆.**
ȳ (= **ė̆**) . . . . . ,, ,, **sat'ȳr, mar'tȳr-dom**; or (= **û**), as in **mȳrrh, mȳr'tle** (§ 264).

C, c (= **k**), ... as in **cat, coneur.**
Ç, ç (= **s**), ... ,, ,, **çell, viçe.**
Ch, ch (= **k**), ... ,, ,, **chorus, echo, epoch.**
Çh, çh (= **sh**), ... ,, ,, **çhaise, maçhine.**
G̲, g̲ (= **g**), ... ,, ,, **g̲et, beg̲in, ang̲er.**
Ġ, ġ (= **j**), ... ,, ,, **ġem, enġine.**
dġ (= **j**), ... ,, ,, **edġe, bridġe, badġer.**

s̲ (= **z**), ... as in **i̲s, ha̲s, wi̲sdom.**
x̲ (= **gz**), ... ,, ,, **ex̲-ist', ex̲-am'ple.**
x (**ks**), ... ,, ,, **vex, exit.**
Ph, ph (= **f**), ... ,, ,, **phantom, sylph, sulphur.**
Qu, qu (= **kw**), ... ,, ,, **queen, conquest.**
Wh, wh (= **hw**), ... ,, ,, **when, what.**

A GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.

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I. THE STANDARD OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

§ 1. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WRITTEN AND SPOKEN ENGLISH. In the early periods of English the spelling was substantially phonetic, that is, the written form of a word indicated fairly well its pronunciation. In modern English, however, the spelling of many words is so far from phonetic that it scarcely even suggests the pronunciation. This change in the relationship between the written and the spoken word has resulted from various causes. The spoken form of language is always more changeable than the written form, and changes in pronunciation are only slowly reflected in the spelling. Moreover, since the invention of printing, English spelling has tended to become more and more conventional and fixed, while changes in pronunciation have continued. One has only to call to mind such common words as *busy, bosom, colonel, women, bough, enough, tough, night*, to realize how unphonetic their spelling is with reference to their present pronunciation. Again, the written forms of some words, as *mountain, fountain, evil, devil, often, soften, Christmas, chestnut, handsome, handkerchief*, more nearly phonetic, mislead many persons, who feel that they should speak as they write, into pronunciations that depart from the best usage by making *-tain* rime with *rain, -il* rime with *hill*, by sounding the *t* in *often, Christmas*, etc. In still other words, however,— and they form a large part of our vocabulary — the spelling very well represents the present pronunciation, and now that the use of printed words has become quite as frequent and important as that of spoken ones — with some persons even more so — there is an evident tendency to assimilate the spoken to the written form. This tendency is stronger in America than in England, and to it may be ascribed some of the differences in pronunciation existing between the two countries.

§ 2. CHANGES IN PRONUNCIATION AND HOW THEY ARISE. Our language changes in its pronunciation from generation to generation. The speech of an Englishman of Chaucer's day, could we hear it, would be quite unintelligible to most of us, even those words which had the same, or nearly the same, form as now having in many cases a pronunciation quite different from their present one. The pronunciation of an Elizabethan speaker, or of one of even a still later period, would contain much that would be strange and foreign to our ears. A child learns the main body of his speech by imitating that of the persons with whom he is most intimately associated. Each speech sound is the result of many fine adjustments of the organs of speech, influenced by all the past experiences of the individual, conscious or unconscious, in hearing, thinking, and speaking. Through constant correction and the strong incentives to learn, the difficulties of the child, due to defective perception of sounds, to incomplete and erroneous sound memories, and to imperfect control over the vocal organs, are usually entirely overcome. Imitation is, however, probably never entirely perfect, and the child's speech varies, however slightly, from that of those from whom he takes it. Slight deviations easily pass unheeded, and later become more marked because of failure to throw the organs of speech into exactly the same positions, such failure being due to carelessness, depressed vitality, economy of effort, change of speed in speaking, and other causes. Differences in temperament and of climatic conditions cause differences in pronunciation even of the same individual, some of which may become permanent.

Even minute individual changes would, in the course of several generations, appreciably affect the pronunciation of the language as a whole, but many other causes, such as shifting of population, changes in fashion, increasing refinement of taste, etc., bring about wider divergences. Thus change is constantly going on, both in the separate sounds of the language, and in the words of which it is composed. New forms exist side by side with the old, though usually one of them ultimately supersedes the other. All changes that endanger the true function of language, which is the intelligible expression of ideas, are strongly resisted.

§ 3. ORTHOËPY NOT A FEATURE OF THE EARLIER ENGLISH DICTIONARIES. The earliest dictionaries of our language made no attempt to indicate pronunciations. About the beginning of the eighteenth century, however, works began to appear which indicated the accentuation of words, but went no further except for occasional remarks on orthoëpy. Even Doctor Johnson, whose great dictionary, on its appearance in 1755, became at once the standard, and continued such for many years, considered it unnecessary to do more in this respect. Benjamin Martin, in a small dictionary published in 1749, indicated the number of syllables in the words included, and by the use or omission of a double accent mark indicated many vowels as short or long. James Buchanan, whose small dictionary first appeared in 1757, was probably the first actually to mark the full pronunciations of words. He indicated the syllables, marked the quantity of the vowels, and distinguished the silent letters. From that time the indication of pronunciation has been an essential feature of all dictionaries of English.

§ 4. STANDARD ASSUMED BY THE EARLY ORTHOËPISTS. The early orthoëpists, of whom some of the best-known are Kenrick, Perry, Sheridan, Walker, and Smart, were usually actors or elocutionists who relied mainly upon their own experience, observations, and personal tastes for the establishment of their standards. Each maintained for his work that it represented the pronunciation of the most highly cultured people of London, the literary center of England. Walker, whose dictionary became a popular manual of pronunciation, running through many editions in England and America, took as his avowed standard "a sort of compound ratio of the learned and polite, as well as the bulk of speakers," — which is somewhat indefinite. That the claims of any one of these men to represent the best pronunciations were not always admitted by others is evidenced by the severe criticisms that each received.

§ 5. PRESENT STANDARD OF PRONUNCIATION. Since the establishment of orthoëpy as a feature of English dictionaries, the standard assumed has been considerably changed, and has of necessity been made broader. While usage is still and must always be the standard, it is no longer the usage of a particular locality, since the pronunciation of no one locality can now claim admitted precedence. Nor can the pronunciation of any one person, or group of persons, be taken as a standard, for such pronunciation is in some cases more advanced, in others more archaic, than the average. Orthoëpists of former generations are authorities for the present generation only in so far as their work agrees with good present usage.

The standard of English pronunciation, then, so far as a positive standard may be said to exist, is the usage that now prevails among the educated and cultured people to whom the language is vernacular; or, it might be better to say, the usage that would be most generally approved by them. On some points, it is true, good usage varies, but the pronunciation of cultured persons, wherever English is spoken, is substantially uniform, being marked by comparatively unimportant differences, especially if differences of intonation and emphasis be ignored.

Many common words have certain pronunciations that are universally recognized by the cultured as belonging to the speech of the uneducated or the imperfectly educated, though these same pronunciations may once have been standard. There is a continual though gradual orthoëpic change going on in the language. What to-day is regarded as pedantic, vulgar, or provincial, may, in the course of a generation or two, gain equal recognition with, or even supplant, what is now considered the best usage. Thus, in Queen Anne's time *back'rd* and *for'rd* were the recognized pronunciations of *backward* and *forward*, and the full pronunciations of these words as indicated by the spelling were avoided, but present usage is exactly the reverse. The pronunciation of *ea* as *ā* (*āle*) in such words as *tea, sea, meal*, remained in good use as late as the eighteenth century, but only the pronunciation with *ē* (*ēve*) is now recognized as standard, although the other is still common in dialect, and remains as an exception in good usage in *great, steak*, and *break*.

In the choice of a standard pronunciation the extremes of affected precision or fashion are to be avoided on the one hand, as is all that savors of archaism, ignorance, or slovenliness on the other. Few, even of those who desire to do so, are able entirely to free themselves from local peculiarities, and not many care to make themselves conspicuous by a pronunciation differing too widely from that of those about them. The standard is, therefore, seldom adopted as a whole by any one person.

While we cannot yet hope to fix upon a standard of pronunciation that will be universally accepted, essential uniformity is obviously to be preferred to diversity. There is a constant tendency toward greater uniformity, due to various causes, such as the wider diffusion of education, the interchange of population facilitated by improved means of travel, and the increasing use of modern pronouncing dictionaries, in which substantial agreement is becoming continually more evident.

§ 6. FUNCTION OF A PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY. The function of a pronouncing dictionary is to record as far as possible the pronunciations prevailing in the best present usage, rather than to attempt to dictate what that usage should be. In so far as a dictionary may be known and acknowledged as a faithful recorder and interpreter of such usage, so far and no farther may it be appealed to as an authority.

In the case of diverse usages of extensive prevalence, the dictionary must recognize each of them, preferring that pronunciation which is used by the majority of the well-educated, but it is not required to notice local peculiarities, though it may sometimes do so as a matter of interest, especially in the case of dialect or local words. Nor is it called upon to indicate fine distinctions of sounds used by only a limited number even of educated speakers.

In the vocabulary of the dictionary there is a constantly increasing body of technical terms which, being more often written than spoken, are often called "book words." For many of these no accepted usage can properly be said to exist, and their pronunciations must be determined on the analogies of words more often spoken, or according to the accepted rules of pronunciation for the languages from which they are derived. Again, many words from the modern foreign languages are adopted into English and come into more or less extended use. In such cases the pronunciation sometimes changes rapidly as a word becomes naturalized, and it is often a difficult matter to determine how far usage has given it an English pronunciation. To solve these questions by extended inquiry and comparison is a duty of the dictionary.

Many words no longer in use in the living language are included in the vocabulary of the modern dictionary, because of their occurrence in the standard literature of the past. The pronunciation of such obsolete words offers many difficulties, since in the history of any given word it has frequently varied at different periods, and often even during the same period. In this Dictionary, words which have come down in living use into the modern period have in most cases been given a modern pronunciation only. In the case of words longer obsolete, the accentuation, with the syllabication, has usually been given, when ascertainable; but where this was not the case, or where the accentuation or the number of syllables was known to have been variable, as, for instance, in the case of many words of the Chaucerian period, the pronunciation and indication of the syllabication has usually been omitted. Former pronunciations, or often simply the accentuations, of many important words have been noted in addition to their current pronunciations, as of interest in the study of the earlier periods of English literature, especially with reference to poetry.

A large number of purely dialect words, especially from the various dialects of Great Britain, are now included in the vocabulary of the Dictionary. For such words, the pronunciations which they have in actual dialect use have been indicated as nearly as possible, though no attempt at exhaustive treatment has been made.

§ 7. STYLES OF SPEAKING SUITED TO VARIOUS OCCASIONS. The fact that there are several styles of speaking, any one of which may properly be adopted according to circumstances, further complicates the task of producing a pronouncing dictionary. Professional speakers — actors, clergymen, orators — in the effort to impart great clearness and carrying power to their words cultivate a style of enunciation that would be considered artificial, pedantic, or affected if used in ordinary conversation. Dr. Johnson long ago recognized a double standard, for he says in the grammar prefixed to his dictionary, "They [the writers of English grammar] seem not sufficiently to have considered, that of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one cursory and colloquial, the other, regular and solemn." There are, in reality, several varieties of speaking style, the differences in which are largely dependent upon the rate of utterance. The most formal speech is that used in public oratory, in the acting of certain parts upon the stage, or upon the most solemn occasions. Training in this style, in which weight is given to nearly every syllable, belongs to the teaching of oratory or elocution. For ordinary public speaking, reading aloud, and careful conversation, a style may be employed which makes the unaccented syllables lighter, allowing the vowels contained in them to turn more often toward the neutral vowel sound, *ẽ* in *ev'ẽr*, or, as in the case of unaccented *ĕ* in *addĕd*, toward the

sound of ĭ in *pĭn*. Whatever standard is taken as a model, it should be remembered that the ordinary speech of cultured people is not "slovenly," if colloquial weakening is not carried too far. The difference between the pronunciation of a word when taken alone and as it occurs in a sentence should also be carefully kept in mind; thus *and* considered alone is *and*, but in such a combination as *bread and butter*, it is ordinarily weakened to *'nd*, or even to *'n*; *a* in the phrase *for a day* becomes *a* (*so'fa*), etc. Cf. Section IV. of this Guide.

Since the Dictionary indicates the pronunciations of words apart from any context, and since the full, distinct sounds of words considered individually are usually carefully taught in the schools, the pronunciations given in the Dictionary are for the most part those of the more deliberate and careful form of speech, but two pronunciations of some common words are indicated, the first being the more careful and precise one, the other that which is more usual in ordinary conversation. Many differences in the pronunciations of particular words as given in the various dictionaries are due to a difference in the choice of style, especially with reference to rate of speaking, adopted as a standard. Some words, when spoken at all, are almost entirely limited to use in formal speech, while others are characteristically colloquial. The same standard is, therefore, evidently not applicable to all the words given in any dictionary.

§ 8. VARIATIONS IN THE VOWEL SOUNDS. Even when the actual usage to be adopted as a standard is determined upon, only approximation to exactness can be attained in its indication. The sounds which must be indicated by the same symbol are often subject to a considerable variation as spoken, not only by members of different communities, but also, frequently, by members of the same community. How much divergence a sound may present and yet be treated as the same sound is a difficult question. The extent to which the subdivision of the sounds of the language has been carried may be seen, for instance, in the Palæotypic Alphabet of A. J. Ellis, which contains some 270 symbols, intended to represent as many different sounds actually in use in English pronunciation. When the sounds of a language are submitted to so minute an analysis, it is not surprising that there should be such variety of opinion among different authorities on pronunciation, and that the same sound should be described in divergent ways. Dr. Ellis himself said of his system: "It is essentially a makeshift scheme, adapted solely to scientific, not popular, use." An elaborate transcription is quite useless for those who have not had a practical training in phonetics, and instead of being an aid leads to confusion. There exist, however, especially in some of the vowel sounds, actual variations in pronunciation (all equally good, or allowable) that are so wide as to require special mention. Such, for example, are the sounds of *o* in *glory* (§ 201), and the *a* in *vary* (§ 115). The vowel sounds indicated in marking pronunciations are rarely invariable; what is marked in any case is the average or typical sound, around which the one actually spoken may vary according to conditions. Sounds vary somewhat with locality, with the personal preference of the speaker, with changes in the surrounding sounds, and with the style and rate of utterance. Each element undergoes variation as conjoined with this or that other element in a syllable, a word, or a phrase. The *ū* in *ūse*, *mūsic*, *tūne*, *lūte* (§ 242) affords an instance of such variation, as does also the sound of *k*. We do not, for instance, usually distinguish between the *k* sounds in *key* and *call*, though they are made with quite different positions of the tongue (§ 191).

Differences in accent (stress), pitch, and intonation, make differences in the pronunciation of the separate sounds. The same word in varying relations to accent, emphasis, and feeling, varies by shades of sound incapable of notation. As Sir Henry Irving has said, "You can not stereotype the expression of emotion; . . . the speaker who is sounding the gamut of human feeling will not be restricted in his pronunciation by dictionary rule." In the case of unaccented syllables, there is often in the vowels an obscurity and uncertainty, a lack of uniformity in usage, and an allowable and proper variation according as the utterance is quite rapid, or more or less deliberate, and these sounds are therefore peculiarly difficult to define and describe precisely. The proper medium must be sought between the indiscriminating mode of speech which reduces all such vowels to the same neutral sound at all times, and on the other hand a pedantic and affected precision which deprives the syllables of their proper character as unaccented. By employing the italic letters *ă*, *ĕ*, *ŏ*, *ŭ* (§ 93), for the short vowels of unaccented syllables, it is possible to indicate, in a very large number of words, both the more formal pronunciation, and at the same time its colloquial modification.

§ 9. DIFFICULTIES INVOLVED IN THE CHOICE OF KEY WORDS. The practical means at command for identifying the sounds intended to be represented by the symbols adopted are unavoidably imperfect. It is impossible, in the case of some of our vowel sounds, to select for an example, or key word, any word not subject to considerable diversity of pronunciation. Yet such key words must be for a long time to come the chief means of identification to be employed. A description of the positions and motions of the vocal organs in uttering the various speech sounds furnishes a further means of identification. But this method also is beset with difficulties. The vocal organs are mostly out of sight during speech, and though diagrams and artificial devices help to make clear the various positions which they assume in the utterance of different sounds, still the sense of feeling in the organs themselves must be cultivated in order that these positions may be fully understood. Moreover, in this, as in every method, there is required a discriminating ear for the sounds of speech, which, like an ear for music, may be wanting. A practical mastery of sounds implies the power to recognize them by the ear whether pronounced by the same voice or by different voices, and to utter them accurately and without hesitation. Since no single method is entirely adequate, the best results are to be gained by combining different methods and making one supplement the deficiencies of another.

§ 10. POLICY OF THE INTERNATIONAL WITH REGARD TO PRONUNCIATIONS AND SYMBOLS MAINTAINED. For the present as for the previous editions of the Dictionary, thorough endeavor has been made to ascertain the actual current usage which may properly be taken as the standard of correct pronunciation, whether in America or in England. The words in the vocabulary have been marked in accordance with what is believed to be the pronunciation most generally approved at the present time by well-educated people in the two countries. In cases of difference between American and British usage, or of divided usage in either country, and especially in cases of disagreement among authorities, there has been added a reference to the article in this *Guide to Pronunciation* treating of such differences or disagreement, or else to the *Synopsis of Words Differently Pronounced by Different Orthoepists*, forming Section VIII. of this *Guide*.

The pronunciation recorded for each word in the vocabulary has been adopted only after comparison with all the leading modern authorities. Assistance of the greatest value has been received from many teachers, scientists, scholars, and public speakers, some of whom have answered questions regarding specific words, while others have given their opinion as to the pronunciation of a long list of words and of classes of words with disputed pronunciations. In cases of unsettled but nearly evenly divided usage, the alternative pronunciations are indicated. The simple phonetic symbols of the International have been retained with but little change. These have met with almost universal approval, as shown by their use in many other reference books, in encyclopedias, Bibles, atlases, etc., and above all in the school text books. They are, therefore, familiar to all persons that have been educated in the public schools, and can be used with little expenditure of time and effort. It did not seem desirable to discard such a system in favor of any one of the several phonetic alphabets proposed for special purposes or known to only a few scholars or students, none of which has met with a general acceptance.

II. PHONETIC PRINCIPLES.

§ 11. PHONETICS is the branch of Acoustics (Science of Sound) which treats particularly of SPEECH SOUNDS; — how they are produced, what acoustic effects they have upon the ear, how they act and react upon one another when in combination. It is now often treated by itself, and defined as the Science of Speech Sounds. While it is impossible thoroughly to understand the sounds of a language without some knowledge of the principles of phonetics, only those principles which are essential to a correct understanding of current English pronunciation will be considered here.

§ 12. Speech sounds are now studied and classified chiefly with reference to their physiological or organic formation, though consideration is also given to their effect upon the ear, since each variation in organic formation usually causes a corresponding difference in acoustic effect. In the early attempts at phonetic analysis, only the audible effects of sounds were considered, which accounts for such terms as "hard," "soft," "broad," "flat," etc., which are now replaced in part by a more scientific terminology.

1. THE ORGANS OF SPEECH.

§ 13. The physical basis of speech is the BREATH. In order to produce articulate sounds, the current of breath must be variously modified in the throat and mouth.

§ 14. Speech sounds are usually produced with expiration of the breath; very rarely with inspiration. Examples of the few sounds produced with inspiration are the exclamation often used to indicate sudden fear or pain, the sound imitative of sipping, sometimes used to indicate pleasurable anticipation, etc. Sounds are sometimes made in the mouth without either expiration or inspiration of air. Such are the click, or cluck, used in urging on a horse, the exclamation written "*tut*," etc. Sounds thus made are rare with us, and hardly to be classed as speech sounds at all, though common elements in some languages. See CLICK, *n.*, 3, in the *Vocabulary*.

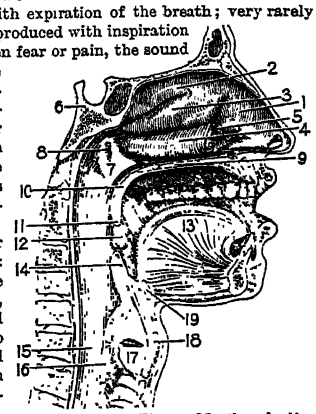

Fig 1. Section of Human Mouth and adjacent Structures. 1 Interior of Nasal Fossa; 2, 3, 4 Superior, Middle, and Inferior Turbinated Bones; 5 Opening of Nasal Duct; 6 Sphenoid Bone; 7 Interior of Pharynx; 8 Opening of Eustachian Tube; 9 Hard Palate; 10 Soft Palate; 11 Uvula; 12 Tonsil; 13 Tongue; 14 Epiglottis; 15 Interior of Esophagus; 16 Cricoid Cartilage; 17 Interior of Larynx; 18 Thyroid Cartilage; 19 Hyoid Bone.

§ 15. The chief ORGANS OF SPEECH, or VOCAL ORGANS, in the widest sense, include: the DIAPHRAGM, or MIDRIFF; the LUNGS; the LARYNX, including the GLOTTIS; the MOUTH, with the TONGUE, TEETH, and PALATE; and the NOSE. The most important speech organs to be considered for the present purpose lie in and above the larynx, are comparatively simple in their structure, and open to inspection. An ordinary hand mirror is of help in studying them.

§ 16. The breath, exhaled from the lungs through the action of the diaphragm, or of the thorax, passes through the windpipe, or trachea, into the larynx—which is the upper, enlarged end of the windpipe, forming in men the projection in the throat familiarly called the Adam's apple. The windpipe has the power to vary somewhat its length and caliber, and to assume different degrees of tension. The larynx is held firmly in place by two sets of muscles. It rises and falls over a space of about half an inch in the production of different speech sounds, as can often be felt by placing the finger upon the projection in the throat while speaking or whispering different vowels.

§ 17. Across the interior of the larynx are the VOCAL CORDS (called also *vocal bands* and *vocal lips*), formed by the free median edges of two elastic ligaments covered with thin and closely adherent mucous membrane, the whole forming two folds in the mucous membrane of the glottis. The term "cord" as commonly used is misleading, in that it often gives the erroneous idea that these cushionlike folds are simply vibrating "strings," like those, for instance, of a violin. For this reason the term "Vocal Lips," though not so common, serves better to keep a true picture of the folds before the mind. The ligaments within the folds are firmly attached to the walls of the larynx in front, while at the back each is attached to an adjusting cartilage, the ARYTENOID. At every other point they are free, though, of course, owing to the covering of mucous membrane by which each is surrounded, the only opening is in the middle, between the folds. This wedge-shaped opening (with apex in front) which is included between the vocal cords (or vocal lips), and which extends also between the two arytenoids, is the GLOTTIS (*glottal chink*). The glottis can be opened, narrowed, or closed, at pleasure, through the action of the muscles controlling the arytenoids, or adjusting cartilages.

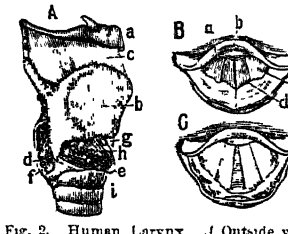

Fig. 2. Human Larynx. *A* Outside view from the right. *a* Hyoid Bone, *b* Thyroid Cartilage; *c* Thyrohyoid Ligament, *d* Lower Horn of Thyroid articulating with Cricoid Cartilage; *e*, *f* Cricoid Cartilage; *g* Cricothyroid Membrane; *h* Cricothyroid Muscle, which pulls the Cricoid and Thyroid Cartilages together in front and stretches the Vocal Cords; *i* The three upper Cartilaginous Rings of the Trachea.
B View from above, as seen by the aid of the laryngoscope while the voice is being produced. *a* Root of Tongue; *b* Epiglottis, very much foreshortened; *c* False Vocal Cords, or Folds of Mucous Membrane, above the Vocal Cords, *d*.
C Similar view when no voice is being produced.

§ 18. In ordinary breathing or in sighing the glottis is open. In blowing hard it is open to its fullest extent. In clearing the throat and in coughing the vocal cords (or lips) are pressed closely together, the breath is stopped momentarily, and then bursts through the closure. In hiccuping the glottis is suddenly closed, with inspiration of the breath.

§ 19. As is shown above (§ 17) the glottis consists of two parts; — the opening between the vocal cords, the CORD GLOTTIS (GLOTTIS PROPER, or VOICE GLOTTIS), constituting about two thirds of the whole; and the opening between the arytenoid cartilages, the CARTILAGE, or WHISPERING, GLOTTIS. The two divisions of the glottis can be narrowed or closed independently. The vocal cords can also be lengthened or shortened, tightened or relaxed, in various degrees, through their elasticity and the perfect mechanism supplied by the cartilages of the larynx and the muscles controlling them. They are of different lengths in men, women, and children, which accounts for the different pitch of voices. In men the cords average a trifle more than half an inch in length, the whole glottis being nearly an inch.

§ 20. Above the glottis is the UPPER, or FALSE, GLOTTIS, formed by the VENTRICULAR BANDS, or FALSE VOCAL CORDS, which are the lower extremities of two mem-

branous folds, one on each side, forming the upper edges of two little pockets, or ventricles, of which the lower edges are formed by the vocal cords. By means of the ventricular bands the passage may be narrowed, independently of the true glottis.

§ 21. Over the upper opening of the larynx is the EPIGLOTTIS, an elastic cartilage forming a sort of lid, or valve, by means of which the opening can be closed, to prevent food from entering the windpipe. The larynx may thus be closed without closing the glottis.

§ 22. Between the larynx and the mouth the passage widens, and the cavity here formed is a sort of antechamber to the mouth, being continuous below with the esophagus and above with the nasal passage, the Eustachian tubes (small passages extending to the tympanum of each ear), and the mouth. This cavity is called the PHARYNX. It can be expanded and contracted in various ways. The narrowed passage from the pharynx into the mouth is the FAUCES.

§ 23. The pharynx, the mouth passage, and the nasal passage, taken together are called the DELTA.

§ 24. The roof of the mouth is called the PALATE; its back part is the SOFT PALATE, and its front part the HARD PALATE. The boundary between them can easily be found with the finger, and the whole may easily be seen with the aid of a hand mirror. The soft palate (*velum palati*, "veil of the palate"), hangs like a "veil," or curtain, over the root of the tongue. It is muscular and can be lengthened or shortened at will. The fleshy, pendent lobe, shaped somewhat like a grape, in which it ends is the UVULA (Lat. *uva*, a grape). The uvula acts as a sort of switch, which through its muscular action directs the breath or voice through the oral or the nasal passage at will. In all sounds that are not nasal the soft palate is pressed back so as to close the passage into the nose. When the pressure is relaxed the breath flows entirely or partially through the nose, as in breathing and in the formation of nasal sounds such as **m**, **n**, the French nasal in **bon**, etc. Cf. §§ 59–60.

§ 25. We distinguish the FRONT of the mouth, extending forward from the boundary between the hard and the soft palate, and the BACK, extending backward from the same boundary. The size and shape of the oral cavity can be regulated by movements of the tongue and jaw, while the size and shape of its openings can be varied by adjustment of the lips, soft palate, epiglottis, etc.

§ 26. The TONGUE may, for convenience in describing sounds, be divided into the BACK, or root; the FRONT, which includes the middle and part just in front of the middle; the BLADE, or part just behind the tip; and the POINT, or tip. The tongue acts as a movable and flexible plug, by means of which the cavity of the mouth can be entirely closed at any point, or its configuration modified in an infinite number of ways.

§ 27. The ALVEOLAR RIDGE is the slight ridge formed just behind the back of the teeth by the gums covering the alveolars, or tooth sockets.

§ 28. The TEETH play an important part in articulation, as do also the LIPS. Many sounds are modified by lip movement, and the various degrees of lip action form distinguishing characteristics of various languages, as, for instance, French and German (§ 111).

2. THE ELEMENTS OF PRONUNCIATION.

SOUNDS IN ISOLATION.

§ 29. BREATH and VOICE. It has already been stated (§ 18) that in ordinary free breathing the glottis is wide open. The breath from the lungs passes through the glottis without producing any sound other than that caused by its slight friction against the sides of the throat and mouth passages. A sound produced by the breath alone, without any action of the vocal cords, other than a slight tensing, is called a *breath sound*, or *breath*. The simplest breath sound forming an element of speech is the aspirate, **h**. It will be seen below, under Consonants, how the breath may be stopped and otherwise modified *after* it has passed through the glottis, forming more complicated breath sounds, but the *open glottis* with no vibration of the vocal cords is characteristic of all such sounds, which are therefore said to be *voiceless*, *breathed*, *surd*, or *nonvocal*. Such are the sounds represented by **p**, **t**, **k**, **f**, etc.

§ 30. If, however, the vocal cords (or vocal lips) are closed so tightly that the breath must force them apart, passing through in an extremely rapid series of puffs, we have *voice*, or vocal tone. In producing voice, the vocal cords (or vocal lips) do not vibrate like strings nor like thin membranes that swing in the breath current and set the air in vibration, as often formerly supposed, but like two cushions, or pads, which by alternate compression and relaxation close and open the slit between them, the larynx thus emitting puffs of air, as a siren does, with sufficient rapidity to make a tone. The pitch of this tone depends on the rapidity with which the puffs follow one another; its quality, or timbre, depends upon their form. The puffs of air may be very brief and may be separated by comparatively long intervals of rest, or they may be of smoother form, even resembling the vibrations of a tuning fork. "Voice" may be observed by pronouncing any vowel, or by alternating the sounds of *s* (voiceless) and *z* (voiced) [sz sz sz, etc.]. The effect is heightened by stopping the ears with the fingers. The vibration may also be felt by placing the thumb and forefinger on opposite sides of the "Adam's apple," or by pressing the palm of the hand upon the top of the head. A sound made with voice is called a *voiced*, or *sonant*, sound. All the vowels, and such consonants as **b**, **d**, **g**, etc., are voiced.

§ 31. The terms "chest voice," "head voice," etc., indicate common misconceptions. No sound is produced in the chest or in the head. *All* voice sound is produced at the glottis, though it is variously *modified* elsewhere, chiefly by different conformations of the vocal organs above the glottis. The voice may be given an added resonance by allowing it to pass wholly, or in part, through the nasal cavity, and may apparently be somewhat modified in quality by action of the chest as a sounding board. The ventriloquist may modify his voice in various ways by abnormal action of the throat, diaphragm, etc., and by skillful suggestion make the imagination of his hearers aid in their own deception, but all the actual voice that he produces comes from his larynx.

§ 32. The larynx is thus seen to contain the organ of voice, which is composed of the vocal cords (or vocal lips), together with the adjusting cartilages and muscles. The larynx has been called the "*voice box*," which, though rather fanciful, may serve to make a more vivid mental picture of it for some. The oral cavities above the larynx are adjusted in a certain way for each vowel or consonant sound, which is thus "articulated" or given its characteristic quality. The breath from the larynx, either voiced or voiceless, striking the cavities as thus adjusted produces the various sounds of speech.

NOTE. Inability to speak and defects of voice are seldom found to arise from any fault or weakness in the vocal cords. Those born deaf are mute because speech is learned chiefly through imitation of sound impressions received through the ear. In hearing persons most vocal defects are due to faulty breathing and imperfect articulation.

§ 33. WHISPER, which next to voice is the most important production of the vocal cords, is produced by bringing the cords close enough together to cause decided friction of the breath against them, but no vibration. The weak whisper is produced by narrowing the whole glottis, the strong whisper by closing the cord glottis altogether, so that the breath passes through the cartilage glottis only (§ 19). The exaggerated "stage" whisper is the strong whisper accompanied by contraction of the upper, or false, glottis (§ 20), and, sometimes, by depression of the epiglottis (§ 21). In whisper, we have tones such as come from a flute or an organ pipe so badly blown that the instrument refuses to speak, but still gives out windy tones of recognizable degrees of pitch. In whispering, as opposed to speaking aloud, breathed sounds, as **f**, **k**, **t**, etc., remain unchanged, while sounds like **v**, **b**, **d**, etc., that are voiced in speech, are uttered with the glottis contracted, but not sufficiently so to produce voice.

§ 34. GLOTTAL STOP. When the breath in passing through the glottis is checked by a sudden contraction of the cords, a percussive effect is produced analogous to that heard when the breath is checked in the mouth in the articulation of **p**, **b**, or **k**. This is called the *glottal stop* or *glottal catch*. An ordinary cough, or the "grunt" often accompanying a push or a pull, are familiar examples of a sound formed in this way, but as occurring in speech the glottal stop is much less vigorous. The glottal stop is not usually noticed as an element of English speech, but is heard in certain languages and dialects, as in North German, Danish, etc.

§ 35. VOICE CHANNEL. The passage by which the breath or voice issues from the larynx to the open air is called the *voice channel*. It consists most often of the pharynx and the mouth, but its upper part may be the nasal passage, or it may be divided so that the whole delta is employed.

VOWELS.

§ 36. VOWELS are the open, sonorous sounds of a language, formed by the modifications of the voice, or vocal tone (§ 30) in the oral cavity, but without the audible friction or stoppage which characterizes a consonant (§ 49). For each distinct vowel sound there is a definite configuration of the oral passage, which assumes various forms through different adjustments of the flexible and movable parts of the mouth; namely, the *tongue*, *soft palate*, *lower jaw*, *lips*, *cheeks*, and the walls of the *pharynx*. The nasal vowels, as in French, add a resonance in the nasal passage, but no English vowel should ordinarily be nasalized (§ 60).

§ 37. The terms *vowel* and *consonant* are commonly used with two meanings: (*a*) to designate the chief sounds of which a language is composed, and (*b*) to designate the written letters which represent these sounds. Unless this double meaning is kept in mind, confusion will arise, the liability to which is increased by the fact that the letters of the alphabet are given names which in most cases do not represent the sounds which the letters represent. In this discussion, unless otherwise indicated, it is the *sound* itself that is meant in any case.

VIEWS OF THE VOCAL ORGANS (THE RIGHT HALF) IN VOWEL POSITIONS.

The positions are somewhat exaggerated.

1 **Hard Palate.** 2 **Soft Palate.** 3 4 **Back Wall** of the **Pharynx.** 5 **Tongue.** 6 **Tongue, or Hyoid, Bone.** 7 Right **Vocal Cord,** below; right **False Vocal Cord,** above; both attached to the **Thyroid Cartilage** in front, and to the right **Arytenoid Cartilage** behind. 8 **Fold,** extended from the border of the right half of the **Epiglottis** in front to the right **Arytenoid Cartilage** behind; back of which is shown, in cross section, the **Transverse Muscle** that runs from the right to the left **Arytenoid.** 9 **Cricoid Cartilage.** 10 **Windpipe.** 11 **Esophagus.** C **Place of Constriction.**

The Thyroid Cartilage extends back in two broad plates, one on each side; each one hinged, or pivoted, at a point on the outside and near the bottom of the Cricoid. The Thyroid thus serves as a lever for stretching or relaxing the Vocal Cords. The Tongue Bone extends back in two branches above the Thyroid plates. Each Arytenoid is a pyramid with a triangular base, of which the outer angle (not seen in the illustration) rests upon the Cricoid, while to the inner front angle is attached the end of a Vocal Ligament, and the inner angle in the rear is held fast to the Cricoid by a short ligament. The Arytenoids serve as levers for moving and adjusting the Vocal Cords. When the Cords are brought close together the passage between the Cartilages may either remain open or be closed: closed by the joining, and opened by the disjoining, of their front edges from the bottom to the top, — the Transverse Muscle barring the way behind at all times. The False Vocal Cords have no direct agency in phonation.

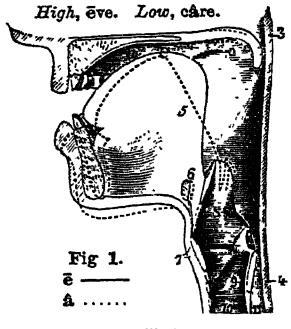

Fig 1.
ē ——
ȧ .....

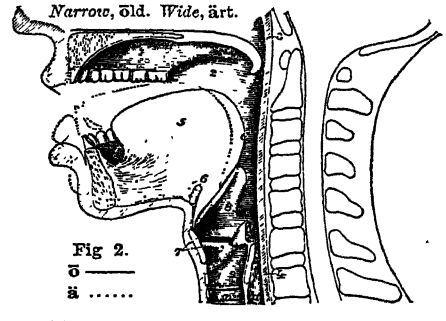

Fig 2.
ō ——
ä .....

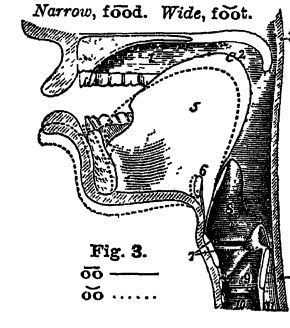

Fig. 3.
o͞o ——
o͝o .....

On Fig. 1, ā (āle) would have an intermediate position, while ō (ōrb) and ŏ (nŏt) would have positions slightly lower than those shown in Fig. 2.

§ 38. The audibility of language depends largely upon the vowels. Those languages, as Italian, in which vowel sounds occur most frequently as compared with consonants are the most musical.

§ 39. The classification of the vowels which is here presented has for its basis the manner and place of their formation by the vocal organs, and agrees, in the terminology and in the main features of the analysis, with the system of Alexander Melville Bell, especially as modified by Henry Sweet. In the study of the different vowel sounds it often helps the student if he merely whispers them; after a time he will be able to recognize them by the muscular sensations associated with their formation.

§ 40. RESONANCE. VOWEL CHAMBERS. Resonance is the augmentation of sound by the sympathetic vibration of some body other than that by which it is originated, such sympathetic vibration being in unison either with the fundamental tone or with one of its overtones. Thus, a violin string vibrating in free air has but a feeble sound, but when it vibrates over the sounding box of the instrument its sound is much stronger. Resonance may determine the ultimate quality and pitch of a sound, in many wind instruments, as the flute, or the pipes of an organ, the pitch of the tone is chiefly determined by the shape and size of the resonance cavity or tube. The more elastic a resonating body is, the more readily is it set in vibration by sound waves from another body, and the stronger is the reinforcement or the modification of the resultant sound. The air inclosed within a limited space is especially well adapted for such modification of sounds. Such a space with its inclosed column of air forms a *resonance chamber*. The air-filled oral cavity as adjusted for a particular vowel sound (§ 36) is such a resonance chamber, and is commonly called the *vowel chamber* for that sound. By its size and shape the vowel chamber gives to its vowel the particular tone or quality by which it is chiefly recognized. A vowel sound, therefore, consists of vocal tone, that is, a series of explosive puffs of air from the glottis (§ 30), acting on the oral cavity as adjusted for that vowel. This oral cavity is not simple, but consists of a complicated system of cavities (the larynx, pharynx, mouth, and nose), with variable shapes, sizes, and openings. The effect of the vocal tone on each of these component cavities is, first to arouse in it a vibration with a period depending on the cavity, and secondly, to force on it a vibration of the same period as that of the vocal tone. The prevalence of one of these factors over the other depends on the form of the puffs, the walls of the cavity, etc. The "overtone theory" of Helmholtz and others supposed that the vocal cavities act like metallic resonators to reinforce certain overtones of the glottal tone; but these cavities have soft, or only moderately hard, walls lined with moist membrane, and cannot act like metallic resonators. Also, as shown by recent investigations in experimental phonetics, the tones of the oral cavity do not necessarily coincide with the harmonic overtones of the laryngeal tones. The whole cavity is adjusted to certain tones for each vowel; the puffs from the larynx strike the cavity as thus adjusted, and bring forth these tones. Each puff of voice striking a component cavity produces a vibration the period of which is that of the cavity; the periods of these vibrations may stand in any relation to the interval at which the puffs come, that is, to the fundamental tone. Each vowel sound may have its pitch raised or lowered by adjustment of the vocal cords (or vocal lips) and any vowel may be spoken or sung at this pitch. But each vowel has, besides this, an oral pitch of its own, due to the size and shape of its vowel chamber. Thus, in speaking aloud or in singing, the voice may be pitched higher or lower at pleasure, carrying with it all the while, for any individual vowel, the characteristic tone of the oral cavity as adjusted for that vowel. Thus, if ē, ä, o͞o are all sung on the same note, ē will have the highest oral pitch, ä the next highest, and o͞o the lowest.

NOTE. The vowel chamber necessary to give the distinctive quality to a vowel sound may be formed in mouths of different sizes by lowering or raising the tongue, shifting it backward or forward, and increasing or decreasing the mouth aperture, and it is by such compensations that the child in learning to speak is able to adapt his mouth in such a way as to produce the same oral tones and hence the same vowel sounds as the adult, and that adults with mouths of varying size and shape are able so to adjust them as to produce the vowel sounds of their language.

§ 41. The chief organ employed in changing the various configurations of the mouth to produce different sounds is the *tongue* (§ 26). The number of possible vowel sounds is very great, since even a slight change in the position of tongue and lips will change the form of the oral cavity (vowel chamber) and thus produce a different vowel. But the ear cannot ordinarily recognize such slight variations of sound as often mark vowels even of quite different formations. Also, some vowel sounds are clearer and of pleasanter sound than others. Hence, in each language, certain typical vowel sounds have been fixed upon, usually by unconscious evolution, as being the clearest or the most easily distinguished one from another. A certain amount of variation from these type vowels is negligible, while still greater variations produce vowels which, while they may be classed as the same sounds if the variations are not too great, are still enough different from the standard sounds to be considered dialect variations (§ 8). During speech, the tongue never occupies exactly the same position for an appreciable period of time. In the production of any of the typical speech sounds of a language, its movement is, however, momentarily confined within a certain range so small that its position while limited to this range may be regarded as fixed. In producing a group of speech elements it passes with a rapid gliding movement from the main position for one element through a variety of positions to that which produces the typical, or characteristic, portion of the next element (§ 94).

§ 42. In the formation of a vowel chamber, there is in every instance a PLACE OF CONSTRICTION made by a more or less close approximation of some part of the tongue to the hard or the soft palate, and vowels are accordingly classified as: (1) BACK VOWELS (otherwise called *guttural*, or *velar*, *vowels*) when the place of constriction is between the *back*, or root, of the tongue and the soft palate, as in oo (po͞ol), ä (ärm); (2) FRONT VOWELS (or *palatal vowels*) when it is between the *front* of the tongue and the hard palate, as in ē (ēve); (3) MIXED VOWELS, in which neither front nor back articulation predominates, as in û (fûr), ĕ (mak′ĕr). In the formation of the *back vowels*, the root of the tongue is elevated or bunched up under the soft palate, partly by retraction of the entire tongue, and partly by pressing down its fore part. In the formation of the *front vowels*, the tongue is massed in the front of the mouth, its front is raised toward the hard palate, and its main body slopes backward, and more or less downward. In the formation of the *mixed vowels*, the tongue sinks into its neutral flattened shape, and in the formation of some of them at least there is a slight sinking in the middle.

§ 43. HEIGHT. The vertical movements of the tongue, which are generally accompanied by lowering and raising of the lower jaw, produce various degrees of "height," or distance of the tongue from the palate at the place of constriction. Thus, in ē (ēve) the front of the tongue is raised as high and as close to the hard palate as is possible without causing more or less audible friction (which would change it into a consonant, as into a variety of y as in you); in ă (măn), it is much lowered; in ĕ (yĕt), it is in a position about midway between those for ē and ă.

§ 44. According to the height of the tongue in pronouncing them, vowels are classified as HIGH, MID, and LOW. Thus, ē (ēve) is a "high-front" vowel; ĕ (mĕn) a "mid-front" vowel; ă (măn) a "low-front" vowel. There are, of course, other degrees of height, as the tongue is raised or lowered by imperceptible degrees, but this subdivision is sufficient to identify all the chief vowels. These distinctions of height apply equally to *back* and *mixed* vowels, and we thus have altogether nine cardinal vowel positions: three back, three mixed, and three front.

§ 45. NARROW and WIDE. Vowels may be further classified in pairs having the same or very nearly the same tongue position. The vowels in each pair are usually distinguished from each other by a difference in quality, one being clear and sharp, the other less so. This difference depends mainly upon the tenseness or laxness of the tongue. Usually in the case of the clearer vowel that part of the tongue which gives character to the sound is tense and convex, *narrowing* the passage, while in the formation of the duller ones, though at the same or nearly the same height, it is relaxed and flattened, leaving the passage *wider*. Vowels in such pairs are therefore distinguished as NARROW and WIDE, or, otherwise, as TENSE and LAX. In the front wide vowels, the tongue is not pressed quite so far forward as for the narrow ones; in the back wide ones it is not drawn quite so far back as for the back narrow ones. The lip-rounding of the back vowels is greater in the case of the narrow than the wide. In uttering the narrow back vowels (o͞o, o͝o, ô, etc.) there is felt, in addition to the tenseness and convexity of the tongue, a tenseness and drawing down of the soft palate. Sometimes the clearer vowel is formed simply with a little higher tongue position than the other, and such a pair are often distinguished as close and open; but these terms are also used to distinguish vowels of different "heights," as o͝o and ô, ă and â, and hence they are wanting in exactness. Instead of the terms "narrow" and "wide," "primary" and "secondary" are used by some. NARROW and WIDE are used in this discussion to distinguish all such pairs of vowels as are here described; ē, ā, â, o͞o, ô, are examples of *narrow* vowels, ĭ, ĕ, ă, o͝o, ŏ, being the corresponding *wide* ones. There are many intermediate degrees of "narrow" and "wide," which for practical purposes need not be considered. In naming the vowels according to this system *height* comes first, then *place*, followed by *width*; thus, ē (ēve) is "high-front-narrow," ĭ (ĭll) is "high-front-wide," etc. In the English vowel system, there is a corresponding wide vowel for each of the narrow front vowels, and for each of the narrow back vowels, as shown in the table, § 48.

§ 46. ROUNDING. In the pronunciation of some vowels, as o͝o and o͝o, the mouth opening is narrowed by drawing together, or pursing, the lips. This is called *rounding*, and the vowel is said to be *rounded*, or *labialized*. In a vigorous pronunciation there is often considerable protrusion of the lips, which intensifies the effect of rounding. In English pronunciation, however, there is seldom protrusion, but the same acoustic effect may be produced by lateral compression of the corners of the mouth, or the diminished lip-rounding may often be compensated by increased retraction of the tongue, which lowers the pitch of the vowel chamber, as rounding does. Rounding is especially characteristic of the back vowels (o͝o, o͝o, etc.), to which it adds clearness and pleasantness of character. This may be tested by trying to "unround" the o͝o as in fo͝od, that is, to speak it with the lips flat and extended, without changing the tongue position. The front vowels are usually made with an elongated opening of the lips. Rounded front vowels do not occur in the regular pronunciation of English. Rounded vowels have different *degrees* of rounding according to their height; the high vowels, as o͝o (fo͝od), having the narrowest, the low, as ô (ôrb), having the widest, lip opening.

§ 47. On the basis of height and horizontal position, there are, as already seen (§ 44), nine cardinal vowel positions, as follows:

high-back	high-mixed	high-front
mid-back	mid-mixed	mid-front
low-back	low-mixed	low-front

As each of the vowels occurring in these positions may be narrow or wide, and rounded or not rounded, the combination of the four elements (height, horizontal position, width, and rounding) gives 25 primary vowels as shown in the following table. Not all of these vowels occur in modern English. The front vowels are evidently the easiest to analyze, as the front of the tongue is free, and its movements are easily felt and seen; phoneticians therefore agree closely in the analysis of these vowels, while there is some disagreement in the analysis of the mixed and back vowels (except the two high backs o͞o as in fo͞od and o͝o as in fo͝ot, in the formation of which the tongue's movements are the most easily felt). The diphthongs (§§ 95–8), being composed of two elements, cannot be tabulated in the position of either. The ȧ as in ȧsk, etc., and the obscured sounds, as *ă* in finăl, *ĕ* in momĕnt, ȧ in senȧte, etc, being variable according to different styles of speech (§ 7), are also omitted. Further, it should be remembered that many of the English vowels (in addition to the usually recognized diphthongs) are *not simple sounds*, and the positions of some of them are shifted slightly forward or backward, upward or downward, from the main positions here shown. The Visible Speech system of Bell has been made more comprehensive by Dr Sweet (Organic system), who has invented a number of "modifiers," which, attached to the main symbols, indicate a position somewhat higher or lower, further forward or further back. A full description will be found in his *Primer of Phonetics*, third edition, Oxford, 1906. A FULL DISCUSSION of each VOWEL and DIPHTHONG as it occurs in actual pronunciation will be found in the ELEMENTS OF SPOKEN ENGLISH, Section III. of this Guide.

NARROW.			WIDE.		
high-back	high-mixed	high-front ēve	high-back	high-mixed	high-front ĭt
mid-back	mid-mixed ŭp	mid-front āle	mid-back ärt	mid-mixed ĕvĕr	mid-front mĕn
low-back	low-mixed ûrn	low-front câre	low-back	low-mixed	low-front măn
NARROW-ROUND			**WIDE-ROUND.**		
high-back fo͞o͞d	high-mixed	high-front Fr. menü	high-back bo͝ok	high-mixed	high-front
mid-back o͞ld	mid-mixed	mid-front	mid-back o͝bey	mid-mixed	mid-front
low-back ôrb	low-mixed	low-front	low-back ŏdd	low-mixed	low-front

§ 48. The "chess-board" arrangement, as in the above table, while most convenient for tabulating the vowels, does not show the actual shifting of the tongue and jaw in passing from one position to another. Actually, they are drawn slightly *backward* as well as *downward* in passing from the high-front to the low-front position, and *forward* as well as *downward* in passing from the high-back to the low-back position, as shown in the following table: —

	Back.	Mixed.	Front.	
High	o͞o (fo͞od) o͝o (fo͝ot)		ē (ēve) ĭ (ĭll)	High
Mid	ŏ (old) ă (ärt)	ĕ (evĕr) ŭ (ŭp)	ā (āle) ĕ (mĕn)	Mid
Low	ô (ôrb) ŏ (nŏt)	û (fûrn)	â (câre) ă (măn)	Low

CONSONANTS.

§ 49. CONSONANTS are the less sonorous sounds of a language, formed either with complete closure or decided obstruction of the oral passage. They differ widely in character, grading from those which, formed with complete closure, have almost no sound in themselves and are hence most characteristically consonantal, as **p, t, k**, etc., to those that are most sonorous, and hence most nearly like vowels, as **l, n, r, w**, etc.

NOTE. It must be remembered that throughout the Guide, unless otherwise stated, it is the *sound* represented by the letters that is meant, and not their names, pē, tē, kā, etc. Readers should, if they have not already done so, learn to isolate and pronounce separately the sounds of the language. Thus **p, t, k** represent simple breath sounds without the slightest voice sound or vowel accompanying, and may be isolated by pronouncing in each case some simple word beginning with one of them, as **pea, tea, key**, and then dropping off the vowel sound altogether.

§ 50. The essential feature in the production of a consonant sound is *obstruction* in the voice channel, which may amount to complete closure. The breath current in any case may or may not be voiced. The chief characteristic of all vowels, on the contrary, is voice (§ 30), modified, to be sure, by various configurations of the mouth, but free from either complete stoppage or decided friction of the breath. Vowels, as already seen, are distinguished from one another chiefly by the oral tone of each, due to the size and shape of its oral chamber; the *form* and *place* of the *obstruction* is what mainly distinguishes one consonant from another. There is, indeed, in the formation of the vowels, what might in one sense be called an obstruction in the oral passage above the glottis; that is, at the place of constriction (§ 42). This, however, only serves to form the oral vowel chamber, and does not obstruct the sound, either completely or sufficiently to cause any decided friction or rustling. When the place of constriction becomes much narrowed, as in the case of ē and o͝o or ĭ and o͝o, a very little further raising of the tongue, or an increase in the force of expiration, will produce a slight frictional rustling, and thus give a consonantal character to the vowel, which easily passes completely over into the corresponding consonant, as ĭ into **y**, o͝o into **w**. Indeed, if either of these vowels is passed over rapidly before a following vowel, the two sounds being in one syllable, the effect produced is also **y** or **w**; as in **ameliorate** (ə-mēl′yo-rāt), **zo͝ouave** (zo͝o-äv′; zwäv). Hence **y** and **w** are often called *semi-vowels*, and **w** has also been called "consonant **u**" (**u** as in **full** = o͝o).

§ 51. Consonant means "sounding with,"—that is, "with" a vowel. But it is not to be supposed that consonants can be uttered only as combined with vowels. Every consonant can be sounded by itself, and such voiced consonants as **l, m, n**, can be not only indefinitely prolonged, but even musically intoned; or, in other words, they can function as vowels. The reason is that though **m** and **n** have a complete closure of the mouth passage, yet the breath can pass out freely through the nose, while for **l** the breath can pass out on both sides (or on one side) of the tongue tip without any decided friction. Similarly, **r** can function as a vowel. (Cf. § 64.) In actual usage, however, scarcely any recognized word is composed of consonant sounds alone, although both syllables and words often consist of vowel sounds alone. Certain of the consonants sometimes have temporarily the value of vowels, and may then be syllabic, but only unaccented syllables are thus formed in ordinary English; as in **eaten** (ēt′n). Usually there must be for every syllable one of the open, more sonorous sounds, called vowels (§ 36).

NOTE. The exclamation **psht!**, used to attract attention, and a few other similar combinations of sounds, if really words, may be given as examples of words composed entirely of consonants. Such abbreviations as *'n* for *and*, as in *bread 'n butter*, are really enclitics, forming unaccented syllables attached in pronunciation to the preceding word.

§ 52. It is thus seen that the line of demarcation between vowel and consonant is not always sharply defined. It is, however, convenient to retain the traditional division of the sounds of the language into vowels and consonants. The respective relations of vowel and consonant to the syllable are a natural consequence of their different characteristics as stated above. Vowels and consonants readily combine into one continuous blend of sound in passing either way, from vowel to consonant or from consonant to vowel.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONSONANTS.

§ 53. Consonants pronounced with voice (§ 30) are called VOICED CONSONANTS, or SONANTS, as **b, v, z, d, g** (**go**), etc.; those unaccompanied by voice are called VOICELESS CONSONANTS, BREATH CONSONANTS, or SURDS, as **p, f, s, t, k**, etc. All consonants can be whispered.

NOTE 1. The voiceless, or breath, consonants (surds) are otherwise styled *nonsonant*, *nonvocal*, *uninton*ated, *toneless*, and sometimes, improperly, *whispered* (§ 33). They have also been called *aspirates*, but this term is properly restricted, as by most grammarians and phoneticians, to the *h* sounds and aspirated consonants. Cf. ASPIRATE, *n.*, in the *Vocab.*

NOTE 2. In the voiced (sonant) consonants (called also *subvocals*, *subtonics*, and *vocal*, *intonated*, and *phthongal* consonants) a part of the strength of the outflowing breath is expended in vibrating the vocal cords, and thus there is less force left to give character to the sound at the place of formation than in the case of the voiceless (surd) consonants. Voiced consonants are, therefore, as a rule, weaker than voiceless consonants. For this reason voiceless consonants are often called "*hard*," "*strong*," or "*sharp*," the corresponding voiced consonants "*soft*," "*weak*," or "*flat*." The terms *voiced* and *voiceless*, however, are unambiguous, and are now preferred by most phoneticians.

§ 54. Consonants may be further classified: (1) according to the MANNER of their formation; (2) according to the PLACE of their formation.

SUBDIVISION I.—According to Manner of Formation (Form).

§ 55. Consonants are formed in three ways:

(1) The breath, either voiced or voiceless, is entirely shut off for a moment, and then usually explosively released, as in **p, t, b, d, k, g** (**go**). The closure may be at the lips, as for **p, b**; between the point of the tongue and the gums back of the upper teeth, as for **t, d**; or at the back of the mouth, as for **k, g** (**go**).

(2) The vocalized breath is stopped in the mouth, and turned back through the nasal passage, as in **m, n, ng** (**sing**) or **ŋ** (**iŋk**). The closure of the oral passage in this class is at any of various places, as in (1).

(3) The breath, either voiced or voiceless, is much impeded ("squeezed") in its flow through a narrowing of the passage above the glottis, usually sufficiently to produce audible friction. The narrowed opening through which the breath is squeezed, and which gives to the consonant its character, varies in width and position for the different consonants thus formed. The amount of friction depends, of course, upon the degree to which the passage is narrowed. The narrowing may be between the lower lip and the upper teeth, as in **f, v**; between the blade of the tongue and the teeth, as in **s, z**, etc.

§ 56. Consonants produced with a complete stopping of the breath at some point in the oral passage, while the nasal passage also remains closed (§ 55, 1), are called STOPPED CONSONANTS, or STOPS (otherwise *mutes*, *checks*, or *explosives*). The stops in English are: **b, d, g** (**go**), *voiced*, and **p, t, k**, *voiceless*. See TABLE OF CONSONANTS, § 71.

NOTE. The voiceless stops (surd mutes) **p, t, k**, are the only ones of the stopped consonants to which the name 'mutes" is, strictly speaking, applicable. They have no sound whatever in themselves, being audible only at the moment of transition from or to some other sound, although they can be pronounced separately by exploding each with audible emission of breath. See §§ 101-3.

§ 57. Consonants produced by forcing, or squeezing, the breath through the oral passage which is narrowed, or divided (as in **l**), but not otherwise closed either entirely or in part (§ 55, 3), and also those in which the oral passage is stopped, but the nasal passage open (§ 55, 2), are called OPEN CONSONANTS or CONTINUANTS. The open consonants in English are: voiced, **j, l, m, n, ng, r, th** (**then**), **v, w, y** (**yet**), **z, zh** (**pleasure**), voiceless, **ch** (**chop**), **f, h** (**him**), **s, sh** (**she**), **th** (**thin**), **wh** (**why**). See TABLE OF CONSONANTS, § 71.

§ 58. Those open consonants which are uttered with so little audible friction and are so sonorous that they closely resemble vowels are called VOWEL-LIKE CONSONANTS, also *sonorous*, or *sonorant*, consonants. Such are the nasals, **m, n, ng**, the liquids, **l, r**, and the semivowels, **w, y**. These sounds, although usually classed as consonants, really form a group intermediate between the vowels and those sounds which are in all cases purely consonantal. Cf. § 52.

§ 59. In the NASAL CONSONANTS, **m, n, ng** or **ŋ** (**ink**), the mouth passage is completely stopped as in the case of the stops, but at the same time the velum, or soft palate (§ 24), is lowered and the intonated breath thus passes into or through the nasal passage, the resonance of which, combined with that of the mouth passage back of the place of closure, gives its peculiar character to each of these consonants (§ 55, 2). The quality of each nasal consonant varies according as the oral passage is stopped at the lips, as in **m**, between the tip of the tongue and the gums back of the upper front teeth, as in **n**, or toward the back of the mouth, as in **ng**. The three nasals are normally all voiced sounds.

§ 60. If we take one of the stopped consonants, **b** for instance, and instead of exploding it, allow the soft palate to drop and the voiced breath thus to pass out through the nose, we obtain the corresponding nasal, in this case **m**. In a similar way we have also the pairs **d** and **n**, **g** and **ng**. As the intonated breath is thus completely *stopped* in the mouth and turned back through the nasal passage, the nasals are classed by some with the stopped consonants. On the other hand, although the breath is stopped in the mouth, the opening through the nose forms an open passage from the throat to the external air, and since these sounds are not momentary or explosive, as are **p, t, k**, etc., but continuous, they are better classed with the open sounds, or continuants.

NOTE 1. Except in the utterance of the three nasal consonants, **m, n, ng**, the entrance from the mouth into the nasal passage must be kept closed. If the velum (§ 24) is allowed to drop, opening the passage, the speech is characterized by nasality, or a nasal "twang," which is usually considered a blemish in speaking, although it is sometimes cultivated by singers as giving additional resonance to the tones, and some teachers of voice production maintain that the best vowel sounds are produced when the velum does not quite close the nasal passage. The velum, with its lower extremity, the *uvula*, hanging down at the back of the mouth, may be examined with the aid of a hand mirror, if the observer stand so that as much light as possible falls into the mouth. After a little practice the muscular sense may be so cultivated in the velum that it can be moved up or down at will. Obstruction of the nasal passage, as from a cold, or from adenoid growths, prevents the proper utterance of nasal sounds, as of **m, n, ng**, the cognate sounds **b, d, g**, being substituted for them. This is commonly called "speaking through the nose," but it is in reality just the reverse.

NOTE 2. Although NASAL VOWELS are not considered admissible in standard English, such vowels exist in some other languages in the accepted pronunciation. In French there are four such vowels indicated by a following *n* in the spelling (not if the *n* is doubled or followed by a vowel in the same syllable), as in the phrase *un bon vin blanc* (ŭN bôN vĂN blän). These are pronounced by uttering the vowels as here marked while allowing the velum to hang loose, the breath or voice passing out through *both nose and mouth*, only the vowel being pronounced in any case, the written or printed *n* merely indicating the nasalization. Thus these nasal vowels differ from the nasal consonants, in which the breath or voice passes out through the *nose only*.

§ 61. In the formation of the LIQUIDS, **r** and **l**, the oral passage is either divided as in **l**, the tongue dividing the passage so that the breath passes out either at both sides or at one side, or it is narrowed by the approximation of the tongue to the back upper gums or to the palate, as in **r**. Since the passage is not entirely closed (or, in the case of trilled **r**, is closed and opened in extremely rapid succession) these sounds are classed with the open sounds. Both the liquids are normally voiced in English.

NOTE 1. The consonant **l** is usually formed with the tongue in such a position that the passage through the mouth is divided laterally into two parts, the tip of the tongue usually touching the gums above the back of the upper front teeth. Such a consonant is called a DIVIDED consonant (otherwise a *lateral*, or *side*, consonant). Some, however, pronounce **l** by completely stopping one side of the passage with the tongue and allowing the breath to pass out on the other side, in which case it is called *unilateral*.

NOTE 2. The term LIQUID was applied by the Greek grammarians to the consonants **l, m, n, r**, because of their smooth and flowing quality, and the fluency with which any one of them combines with a stopped consonant, as **p, k**, etc., either immediately preceding or following it; as in English **clay, play, pray, help, camp**. The term was adopted by the Roman grammarians, and has since been in common, though variable, use. By many recent writers the name has been limited, as here, to **r**, and **l**, while others include under it **l, m, n**, and **r**, and still others apply it to all the vowel-like consonants (§ 58).

§ 62. The open consonants, except the vowel-like consonants and the nasals, are called FRICATIVES, as being characterized by decided friction. The term SPIRANT has been variously used by different writers; by some to indicate all the fricatives, by others to indicate only **f, v, th** (**thin**), **th** (**then**), and the two sounds of **x** (§ 144). The voiceless fricatives **s** and **sh**, the corresponding voiced fricatives **z** and **zh**, and also, sometimes, the compound consonants **ch** (= **tsh**), as in **chin**, and **j** (= **dzh**), as in **judge**, are often called SIBILANTS, indicating their hissing sound.

NOTE. All the voiced fricatives are BUZZES, so called because of the buzzing sound which characterizes them. In their formation there is, at the place of articulation, a vibration of the elastic tissue, which may be perceived to vary in rapidity as the pitch of the voice is higher or lower. This responsive and secondary vibration modifies the primary tone of these consonants, which is dulled in quality.

§ 63. TRILLS, or *rolled consonants*, are sounds characterized by rapid periodic interruption of the breath, made by vibrating one of the flexible parts of the mouth against some other part. The effect is caused by the breath, voiced or voiceless, driving the flexible part into a position of contact with, or very close approximation to, the other part, the elasticity or muscular force of the flexible part causing it to resume its former position. Thus **r** may be trilled by vibrating the point of the tongue against the back of the upper teeth, or the gums above. This form of **r** is now rare in standard English, in which **r** is now only occasionally trilled (§ 220). The trilled **r** is, however, common in Scotland, and in various English dialects. It is the more usual form of **r** in the Continental languages, as Italian, Spanish, French, and German, although in the latter two languages the **r** is now often pronounced by trilling the uvula (§ 24) against or close to the back of the tongue, as in the "Parisian" **r** (**r** grasseyé). A form of **r**, the so-called "glottal" **r**, may also be pronounced with a rather slow vibration of the vocal cords. The lips may also be trilled.

NOTE. A trill in music differs from the trill described above. It consists of rapid alter-

nation between two tones of slightly differing degrees in pitch, and, in singing, is effected, of course, by action of the vocal cords.

§ 64. Consonants, like vowels (§ 45), may be *narrow* or *wide*, that is, pronounced with the tongue tense or lax. This distinction, however, is not so noticeable in the case of consonants, because of their less sonorous sounds and because they do not, like the vowels, occur in pairs having the same tongue position and distinguished chiefly by narrowness and wideness. But the distinction is often of use in comparing the sounds of different languages. Thus English **w**, as in **we**, is *wide*, while the French **w** sound as in **oui** (wē) is narrow, both being formed with practically the same tongue position, but with the tongue lax in English and tense in French, the lip rounding also being less in English. Again, the English **y** in **yea** (yā), is wide, having so little friction as to be scarcely distinguished from a vowel, while the German **y** sound, as in **je** (yā) is narrow, so that the sound is a buzz (§ 62, NOTE) sounding almost like **zh** (as in **pleasure**) to an unaccustomed ear.

SUBDIVISION II. — According to Place of Formation (Place).

§ 65. Consonants may be subdivided according to the *place of* their *formation* (the place at which the narrowed passage or the closure which gives them their character is formed (§ 55). By place consonants may be divided into five main classes, as shown in §§ 66-70. and the table, § 71. As with the vowels (§ 41), however, the number of possible consonant sounds is very large, the position of many consonants being more or less variable as uttered by different persons, or in different combinations. Slight variations from what may be taken as type consonants in each language are commonly unrecognized, and may be ignored.

§ 66. LABIALS, or LIP CONSONANTS, are those having the place of formation at or near the *lips*, as follows: (a) between the lips, as in the *bilabials*, **p**, **b**, **m**, (b) between the lower lip and the upper teeth, as in the *labiodentals*, or *lip-teeth* consonants (otherwise called *dentilabials*), **v**, **f**; and (3) those pronounced with the lips rounded and the back of the tongue raised, as in the *labiogutturals*, **w** and **wh** (**why**). The labiogutturals have thus two places of articulation, at the lips and at the back of the mouth, but they are usually classed simply as labials.

§ 67. The DENTALS are those consonants that have the place of formation at or near the *teeth*, and include: (a) those formed with the *point*, or tip, of the tongue extended between the edges of the front teeth, as **th** (**then**) and ~~**th**~~ (**thin**), (b) those formed with the *point*, or tip, of the tongue touching the back of the upper front teeth, or, in English, more often the gums above, as **t**, **d**, **n**, **l**, **r**; (c) those formed with a narrow passage between the *blade* of the tongue (§ 26) and the back of the upper front teeth, as **z** and **s**; (d) those formed with a passage between the blade of the tongue and the front teeth similar to that in (c), but with the point, or tip, of the tongue raised, as **sh** in **ship**, **zh** in **pleasure**. Consonants formed as in groups (a) and (b) are often called POINT consonants; those formed as in groups (c) and (d) are often called BLADE consonants.

NOTE. The sounds of **t**, **d**, **n**, **l**, being most commonly pronounced in standard English with the point of the tongue brought against the ridge formed by the gums back of the upper front teeth (i. e., the *alveolar* ridge) and not against the back of the teeth, as in French, Italian, and many other languages, are called *alveolars* by some. But it is better to retain the term *dental*, which has long been in use to designate this group.

§ 68. PALATALS, or FRONT consonants, are formed by raising the front or middle of the tongue toward the hard palate, as **y** in **yet**.

NOTE. The English **r**, which is formed in various ways by different persons (§ 220), is classed with the palatals by some.

§ 69. GUTTURALS, or VELARS, otherwise called BACK consonants, are formed with the root (back) of the tongue raised toward the soft, or back, palate or *velum*, as **g** (**go**), **k** (**cop**), **ng** (**sing**), **ŋ** (**iŋk**).

NOTE. The place of formation for **k** and **g** varies widely according to the vowel which precedes or follows; thus, in **key** or **gimlet** it is forward, on the edge of the hard palate, while for **call** or **go** it is back, on the soft palate. Therefore **k** and **g** may be classed either as palatals or gutturals. They are, however, more often classed as gutturals, or velars, and no account is usually taken of their shifting position.

§ 70. GLOTTAL CONSONANTS are those made with the place of formation in or near the glottis (§ 17). In English the aspirate, **h**, is such a consonant sound. This sound begins usually as a weak, voiceless glottal consonant produced by friction of the breath against the vocal cords as they are drawn together to produce the vocality of the following vowel, but ending before the organs have assumed the full position for the vowel. Its latter part is a voiceless gliding vowel corresponding in position to the following vowel.

NOTE. A glottal **r** (§ 63) and a glottal stop (§ 34) sometimes occur as elements of speech, but are not recognized in standard English.

§ 71. The consonants are generally easier to recognize than the vowels and hence more easily imitated, and with one or two exceptions they vary but little in various parts of the English-speaking world. Each consonant is fully described in its alphabetical place in the Description of English Sounds, section III of this Guide. The following table exhibits the English consonants grouped according to the foregoing classification:

SOUNDS IN COMBINATION.

§ 72. Thus far the sounds of the language have been chiefly considered as typical elements, each complete in itself and each having a certain definite formation. In actual speech, however, sounds rarely occur thus isolated, and many sounds occur only in certain combinations. As combined in speech, sounds are variously modified in formation, and hence in their acoustic effects. It is such modifications that must now be considered.

The most important characteristic of sounds as occurring in speech groups — such as syllables, words, and sentences — is quantity, or length.

QUANTITY.

§ 73. The QUANTITY, or LENGTH, of any speech element, whether vowel or consonant, properly means the comparative length of time devoted to its pronunciation. Thus we call those sounds to the pronunciation of which the greatest time is given, *long*, those to the pronunciation of which the least time is given, *short*, those intermediate, *half-long*. We may distinguish still other degrees of quantity which occur exceptionally, as *very long* or *very short*. The three degrees, *long*, *half-long*, and *short* are, however, sufficiently definite, and for practical purposes *long* and *short* are often sufficient.

§ 74. Strictly, the terms "long" and "short" as applied to speech sounds should refer only to *quantity*. Thus, the **a** in **art** is a long vowel, of which the **a** in **ar-tis'tic** is the true short form. The vowel has practically the same *quality* in both words, being distinguished only by a difference in the *length of time* given to its pronunciation. As pronounced in **art** the time devoted to it is about twice as great as in **artistic**. But in present English usage **ā**, as in **āle**, is commonly called "long" **a**, while **ă**, as in **ăt**, is called "short" **a**, although these sounds do not have at all the same *quality*, and hence are not the true long and short of the same sound. So **ē**, as in **ēve**, is commonly called "long" **e**; **ĕ**, as in **mĕn**, "short" **e**, etc. Thus in present use "long" and "short" as commonly applied to the English vowel sounds designate differences in *quality* rather than differences in *actual length*, although a difference in actual quantity also often exists.

The present use of "long" and "short" in naming English vowels, although in a way illogical, has come about through the natural growth of the language and has become fixed in popular usage. It has grown out of the fact that the sounds we now call "long" **a** and "short" **a**, "long" **e** and "short" **e**, "long" **i** and "short" **i**, "long" **o** and "short" **o** have in each case often developed from the true long and short of the same, or nearly the same, vowel sound. The *symbols* have remained unchanged, but now represent in each case not the same sound with different *quantities*, but entirely different sounds.

Just how the confusion arose may be briefly stated. In the days of Chaucer the symbol **a**, for instance, had two values in English, one our present sound of **a** in **art**, the other the same sound shortened. Thus **name**, with "long" **a**, was not pronounced at all as at present (nām), but rather nä'mĕ, while **man**, for instance, had a true "short" **a**, pronounced about as our **a** in **artistic**. In the course of time (it was not until the beginning of the 18th century that the change became fully established) **name** came through gradual changes to be pronounced, not with the vowel sound **ä** (ärt), as formerly, but with the vowel sound **ā** (**āle**), which it now has. The word **man**, on the other hand, came to be pronounced with the vowel **ă** (**ăm**) which it has at present. This characteristic *sound* change took place in the pronunciation of a great many words, but the *spelling* of the language, largely through the conservative influence of printing, which had meanwhile come into use, was not changed to correspond. In consequence, the name of the letter **a** became **ā** (**āle**), instead of **ä** (ärt), and the present vowel sound in **name** came to be called "long" **a**, and that of **man** "short" **a**, although they had now become entirely separate sounds and were no longer the true long and short of the same sound. In a similar way **e**, formerly pronounced like **ā** (**āle**) when long, and approximately **ĕ** (**ĕnd**) when short, came to have two entirely distinct sounds, namely, our present **ē** (**ēve**), called "long" **e**, and our **ĕ** (**ĕnd**), called "short" **e**. The letter **i**, formerly representing the sounds of **ē** (**ēve**) when long, and **ĭ** (**ĭll**) when short, also now represents two different sounds; namely, the "long" **i**, as in **īce**, and the "short" **i**, as in **ĭt**.

§ 75. The *actual quantity* of present English vowel sounds is as follows:

(1) Those commonly called "long" and the diphthongs are: (*a*) *long*, when they are accented and either final or followed by a voiced (sonant) consonant; as in **āye**, **āim**; **älı**, **älms**; **saw** (sô), **Saul** (sôl); **sēa**, **sēize**; **sīgh**, **sīze**; **gō**, **gōad**; **mo͞o**, **mo͞on**, etc.; (*b*) *half-long* when they are accented and followed by a voiceless (surd) consonant, as in **pāte**, **cēase**, **sīte**, etc.; or unaccented before an accented vowel, as in **ā-ē'ri-al**, **chāot'ic**, etc.; (*c*) *short* when unaccented, and not followed immediately by an accented vowel; as **ī** in **ī-de'a**, **ō** (**au**) in **au-gust'**, **ä** in **är-tis'tic**, etc.

(2) The sounds denoted by **ȧ** (**sen'ȧte**), **ȩ** (**ȩ-vent'**, **bȩ-gin'**), **o͝o** (**o͝o-bey'**, **vi'o͝o-let**), **u͝** (**u͝-nite'**) are short in actual quantity, but they are often called HALF-LONG VOWELS, since in careful speech they usually retain more or less of the quality of the "long" vowels to which they correspond. In rapid speech they tend to widening (relaxing) or obscurity; the **ȧ**, as in **sen'ȧte**, etc., being usually a sound between **ĕ** (**ĕnd**) and **ĭ** (**ĭll**), the **ȩ**, as in **ȩ-vent'**, etc., approaching **ĭ** (**ĭll**), the **o͝**, at least in many words, as in **vi'o͝-let**, tending toward the obscure vowel sound **ẽ** as in **evẽr**, the **u͝**, as in **u͝-nite'**, having its final element changed from that of **ū** (= **yo͞o**) to the **o͝o** in **bo͝ok**. The **ȧ**, **ȩ**, and **o͝**, are hence classed by some as obscure vowels.

(3) The vowels now usually called "short," as in **măn**, **rĕd**, **bĭt**, **pŏt**, **rŭt**, etc., are

PLACE OF ARTICULATION.	GLOTTAL	GUTTURAL or VELAR (BACK)	PALATAL (FRONT)	DENTAL				LABIAL OR LIP		MANNER OF FORMATION	
				BLADE		POINT					
	Throat	Root of tongue and soft palate	Middle of tongue and hard palate	Blade of tongue and gums Tip of tongue raised	Blade of tongue and teeth	Tip of tongue and gums back of upper teeth	Tip of tongue and edge of teeth (Interdental)	Lower lip and upper teeth (Labiodental)	Both lips (Bilabial)		
VOICED		**g** (go)[1]				**d** (do)			**b** (boy)	Stopped consonants or stops.	
VOICELESS		**k** (cow)[1]				**t** (ten)			**p** (pit)		
VOICED				**zh** (azure) **j** (jet)[2]	**z** (zeal)		**th** (then)	**v** (vim)		Fricatives	Open consonants or continuants.
VOICELESS	**h** (him)	(**wh**)[3]		**sh** (she) **ch** (chop)[2]	**s** (so)		**th** (thin)	**f** (fine)	**wh** (why)[3]		
VOICED		**ng** (sing) or **ŋ** (iŋk)				**n** (no)			**m** (me)	Nasals	Vowel-like consonants.
VOICED						**l** (lip)	**r** (red)[4]			Liquids	
VOICED		(**w**)[3]	**y** (yet)						**w** (we)[3]	Semi-vowels	

[1] See § 69, NOTE.

[2] **ch** (chop) and **j** (jet) are compound consonants, equivalent respectively to **tsh** and **dzh**, and the place of formation for each therefore shifts during its pronunciation, beginning with that of **t** or **d** and moving into that of **sh** and **zh**, the latter, however, being the most characteristic. So also **x** (§ 59) combines the positions of **k** (or **g**) and **s**.

[3] See § 66.

[4] See § 68, NOTE.

regularly slightly shorter in actual quantity than a "long" vowel would be under the same conditions of position and stress.

(4) The "obscure" vowels, as in **ev'ĕr, so'fȧ, re'cĕnt, fi'nȧl**, etc., are always short in actual quantity.

§ **76.** Throughout the remainder of this discussion and in the Dictionary, the usual and familiar classification of English vowels as *long, half-long* and *short*, in which the real distinction, as shown above (§ 74), has in most cases come to be of *quality* rather than of actual *quantity*, is followed. Thus, vowels are classed as **long, half-long, short,** and **obscure**, — as **ā** in **āle**, long, **ȧ** in **sen'ȧte**, half-long, **ă** in **măn**, short, **ȧ** in **fi'nȧl**, obscure. The sounds symbolized by **ā, ē, ī, ō, ū** (**āle, ēve, īce, ōld, ūse**), as being the most frequent of the long sounds denoted by these letters, are commonly called their REGULAR LONG sounds, and, for a similar reason, **ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ** (**ăm, ĕnd, ĭll, ŏdd, ŭp**), are commonly called their REGULAR SHORT sounds. In addition to the "regular long" and "regular short" sounds, the vowels in **fool** (or **u** in **rude**) **call, art, care** (or **e** in **where**) are long, and the **oo** in **took** (or **u** in **pull**) is short. It must be remembered, however, as explained above, that the "regular long" and "regular short" sounds of the same letter in English are in no case variants of each other, either as "narrow" and "wide," or as the long and short of the *same* sound.

§ **77.** The "regular short" vowels in English are a marked peculiarity of the language. The vowel sounds in most of the European languages that come nearest to any of these sounds are usually narrower (that is, made with the tongue more tense, and slightly higher). Hence, those bred to speak other languages find it difficult to give these English sounds with precision.

ACCENT.

§ **78.** ACCENT, in its wider sense, may be defined as the prominence given, or the act of giving prominence, by whatever means, to one syllable over others in a word or phrase. The prominence thus customarily accorded, in the case of any word, is called the *accent* of the word, and is an essential part of its spoken form. Accent may be effected by greater stress (force of utterance), or by longer quantity, or by raised pitch, in the accented syllable, or by any or all of these combined. Accent, in a narrower sense, signifies that — whether stress, quantity, or pitch — by which the syllabic prominence is effected. Stress is the chief element in the accentuation of English words, and accent is therefore often used as synonymous with stress. The force with which a speech sound or a syllable is produced is the direct result of the physical effort made in expelling the breath from the lungs in its pronunciation. A syllable pronounced with strong stress (accent) is uttered with a greater effort of the voice, and hence is louder or clearer, or both louder and clearer, and also, often, of greater length, than its neighbors.

NOTE 1. EMPHASIS (called also *sentence accent*) is the accentuation of words or significant syllables in a sentence as opposed to that of syllables in a word or phrase. It employs, besides devices of its own, the same means as does word accent, the two often coinciding; but instead of being fixed by habitual usage, as word accent usually is, emphasis varies with occasion. Its purpose is not only to make prominent and impress, but often to color and modify the ideas to be conveyed.

NOTE 2. PITCH, or INTONATION, is the modification of voice as high or low on the musical scale. Pitch is an instinctive means of emphasis, and in the earlier stages of language the accent of words was often one of pitch rather than of stress. Pitch as thus used often became attached to words, giving them a special meaning. Such fixed pitch was a characteristic of Sanskrit, Greek, etc. In some languages now spoken, as notably in Chinese and some other Asiatic languages, and, to a considerable extent, in Swedish, such fixed pitch forms an important element in distinguishing various meanings of words. Pitch of this sort, except in the cases of a few exclamations, is not a recognized element in English accentuation, in which, as in that of most other modern languages, pitch is free or movable, modifying the meaning of sentences as a whole more often than that of single words, and expressing varying emotions rather than particular ideas.

§ **79.** There are various DEGREES of ACCENT (stress) in English, as may be seen by considering such a word as **incommunicability**, in which we usually distinguish three accents, or stresses, a strong one on the sixth syllable, and a medium one on the first and on the third; thus, **in'com-mu'ni-ca-bil'i-ty.** But if the last three syllables are pronounced by themselves each is seen to have a different accent, the first being the strongest, the third weaker than the first, but stronger than the second. For practical purposes it is, however, sufficient to distinguish three degrees of accent, or stress; — **primary**, or strong, **secondary**, or medium, and **weak**. Those syllables which are pronounced with the least stress are said to be *unaccented*. It is often difficult to distinguish the various degrees of accent, because the superior sonority of long, clear vowels makes it easy to imagine that the syllables containing them have stronger accent than they really have. Also, changes of pitch are apt to be confused with changes of stress.

§ **80.** PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ACCENT. Two accentual marks, a heavy one (′), called the primary accent, and a lighter one (′), called the secondary accent, are employed throughout this Dictionary, both in the syllabic division and in the respelling for pronunciation, to mark those syllables which are to be pronounced with a primary or a secondary accent, or stress.

In every word of more than one syllable at least one syllable is under primary stress, and hence is to be marked with the primary accent; as **o-bey′, com-mand′, walk'ing.** In many words of three syllables, and in most words of more than three, both the primary and the secondary accents are used; thus, **un'der-take′, mag'ni-fi'er, af'fa-bil'i-ty.** In all three-syllable words which have the primary accent on the last syllable, as in **un'der-take′, con'tra-dict′**, this fact is indicated by the use of the written primary accent; but, when, as in **mag'ni-fy, ded'i-cate, tur'pen-tine**, the last syllable is under secondary stress, and contains a long vowel, the accentual mark is not inserted, the existence of stress being usually sufficiently indicated by marking the vowel as of full length. There are many dissyllabic words, neither syllable of which can be properly spoken with absolutely weak stress. Such are **a-men, fare-well**, most two-syllable compounds, as **horse–rake, house–top**, etc., and many words not of that class. The final syllables of such words as **ab'scess, con'test, ac'cess**, are pronounced with greater force and clearness than are those of **heir'ess, tall'est, ax'es**, etc. It is, however, customary to mark the secondary accent in such words only when it is very decided, as in such compounds as **horse'rake′, house'top′**, and in a few such words as **a'men′, fare'well′**, etc.

§ **81.** POSITION OF THE ACCENT IN ENGLISH. For English no fixed rules, such as often exist in other languages, can be given by which the accent of most of its words may be determined. Words of new formation or words recently adopted into the language are usually accented according to the analogy of similar words of longer standing. In the case of some two-syllable words used both as verbs and as nouns or adjectives, the final syllable is accented for the verb, and the first for the noun or adjective; as, **con-test′** and **con'test, sub-ject′** and **sub'ject, ab-sent′** and **ab'sent**, etc. But many others are accented alike for both verb and noun; as **de-feat′, re-gard′, at-tack′, cap'ture, re-mark′**, etc.

The tendencies at work in the determination of accent are of interest, and often of help in deciding what the proper accentuation is in any doubtful case. The following sections give the chief characteristics of English accentuation.

§ **82.** ENGLISH ACCENTUATION IS RECESSIVE, that is, the general tendency of the language is to carry the chief accent, or stress, back towards or to the first syllable. The working of this principle is seen in such words as **bal'co-ny**, formerly **bal-co'ny**; **con'fis-cate**, *v.*, formerly (and still by some) **con-fis'cate**, etc. In many words the struggle between this principle and former usage is reflected in varying present usage, as in the pronunciations **ad'ver-tize** and **ad-ver-tize′**, **il'lus-trate** and **il-lus'trate**, etc. (see -ATE in the Dictionary). It should be remembered, however, that this tendency, though important, is often less strong than other influences.

§ **83.** The RHYTHMIC CHARACTER OF ENGLISH ACCENT is a marked feature of the language. English pronunciation, like the German, and that of other Teutonic languages, is characterized by strongly accented syllables followed by much weaker ones. In French there is a general tendency to even accent, the stronger syllables rising only a little above the others, while in the other Romance languages, as Italian and Spanish, the accent (stress), though stronger than in French, is not so marked as in either English or German. Strong accent (stress) involves a considerable vocal effort and the expenditure of an increased amount of breath. Before another syllable is pronounced with the same force, there must usually be an opportunity to recover from the first effort. This may be gained by the pronunciation of one or more weak syllables. The prevailing tendency in English is to alternate strong and weak accent regularly. Thus, in such a word as **modify**, while the strongest accent is on the first syllable, the third syllable is stronger than the second. In rapid speech this distinction between the last two syllables in a word like **definite** is scarcely recognizable, and in verse two such syllables may be treated simply as weak compared with the much stronger first syllable. Grammatical and logical principles also at times require the juxtaposition of two or more weak or strong syllables, but the general tendency of the language is, nevertheless, to employ the trochaic rhythm in its accentuation of words (- ⏑, - ⏑, - ⏑).

§ **84.** EVEN ACCENT. When a word contains two syllables each of which is pronounced with the same degree of force, the word is said to have EVEN (or LEVEL) ACCENT. Even, or nearly even, accent occurs in the numerals **thirteen, fourteen**, etc., when used alone or separated from the noun modified, as in "he is **thir'teen′**," but not in counting or when preceding an accented syllable, as in **four'teen' days'**, in which cases the stronger accent falls on the first syllable. Level, or nearly level, accent also sometimes occurs in compounds, as **well'–be'ing, red'–hot'**, etc., but the tendency is to make the accent somewhat stronger on one syllable or the other according to the rhythmic principle (§ 83). Thus, *a red'-hot' stove; the stove is red'-hot'*, etc.

§ **85.** CONTRASTING ACCENT. When it is desired to contrast two or more words, they are often given an accentuation different from their more usual one, as **a-gree'a-ble** and **dis'a-gree'a-ble, bear** and **for'bear.** Such contrasting accent is really a form of emphasis (§78, NOTE 1), but it sometimes becomes attached to words as the regular accentuation, especially in the pronunciation of those who habitually use words thus contrasted, as for instance, scientists, who often have occasion to employ a group of terms having a common ending but different prefixes, or vice versa, as, **bivalent, trivalent**, etc., which are pronounced by most chemists **bī'vā'lent, trī'vā'lent**, etc., although from their etymology and by analogy they would be pronounced (as by many) **bīv'a-lent, trīv'a-lent**, etc, like **e-quiv'a-lent.**

§ **86.** SHIFTING, or VARIABLE, ACCENT. Words in which the accent varies as it does in the classes mentioned in the last two sections are said to have SHIFTING ACCENT. Shifting accent is common in English, but is not ordinarily noted in the pronunciations given in the Dictionary, where in most cases only the more usual accentuation of a word is indicated. It may be understood, however, that in certain positions and for special purposes such words may properly be given an accentuation somewhat different from their more usual one.

In former periods of English the accentuation was often more variable than in present use. Thus in Shakespeare we have many such instances as *Of thy advérse pernicious enemy. Thy ádverse party is thy advocate. And gilded honor shamefully misplàced. The misplaced John should entertain an hour. In shape profáne. What profáne wretch art thou?* Such variable accent was admissible in Shakespeare's time because then many words, especially from the French, were in a transition stage as regards their accentuation, and were accented in either of two ways. This was true not only of many adjectives but also of nouns, as **confessor** and **cónfessor, révenue** and **revénue**, etc. Most such words have in present English become fixed in accentuation, or at least have an accent recognized as the usual one, as **ad-verse′, de-spised′, rev'e-nue**, etc. But from the tendency to rhythmic accent, even in prose (§ 83), such accentuation of adjectives as in *ádverse winds, óbscure vówels* is not uncommon.

§ **87.** The determination of accent in phrases and compound words offers many difficulties because such words or combinations are particularly liable to shifting accent according to the dominant idea in the mind of the speaker or according to the accentuation of following words, following the rhythmic principle (§ 83). In general, however, it is governed by the logical principle that EVEN ACCENT (–′ –′) keeps distinct the original ideas expressed by the members of the compound or phrase, while UNEVEN ACCENT (–′ –, or – –′) combines them into a single new idea (*combinative accent*).

Thus when the compound or phrase is composed of two nouns, the first of which has the function of a simple attribute, even accent is the commoner, as in **horse'–chest'nut, ber'ry pie′, steel' pen'**, etc. But in modern English, especially in America, there is a strong tendency to stress the second element in such compound substantives or substantive phrases; as, **old' maid′, ice' cream′, ber'ry pie′**, etc. This is especially noticeable at the end of a clause or sentence (as, *a dish of ice' cream′, a piece of ber'ry pie′*), a position favoring strong stress owing in great part to the fact that the loss of inflectional endings in English has frequently left a heavily stressed syllable so situated.

When the meanings of the two components become so intimately blended that the separate ideas are lost sight of in the single idea expressed by the compound or phrase we have combinative stress, as in **rain'bow′, book'case′, but'ter-fly′, black'bird′**, etc. *Street* being very common in phrases loses its strong accent, and we have **Main' Street′, Wa'ter Street′**, etc., but **Row, Lane**, etc., being much less common, retain their accent, and we have **Mal'den Lane′, Riv'er-side Drive′, Park' Row′**, etc In at least some such compounds the first-syllable accent is apparently due to the superior logical prominence of the first element, the second element being in fact often little more than a suffix or derivative ending; as, **sand'stone′, whet'stone′, shop'man, cler'gy-man**, etc.

When two adjectives are combined, even, or nearly even, accent is common when the compound adjective is used absolutely, or as a predicate adjective. Thus we have **well'–bred′, well'–worn′, hard'–heart'ed**, etc., in such collocations as *He is well'bred′, The shoes are well'-worn′*, but when the compound thus formed is used attributively with the noun following, especially when the noun is monosyllabic or accented on the first syllable, the accentuation usually becomes (–′ –), as in *a well'-bred' man, a hard'-heart'ed wretch*, etc. The accent in all such compounds is therefore variable. The attributive use being the more usual and characteristic one, the accent proper to such compound adjectives as thus used is the only one usually given in the Dictionary, together with a reference in most cases to this article.

In compounds consisting of two nouns connected by *of* or *and* the accentuation is

(-/-'), as **man'-of-war'**, **pen'-and-ink'**, **bread'-and-but'ter**. In combinations of titles with names we have the same accentuation; as, **Miss' Smith'**, **Cap'tain Brown'**, **Sir' Hen'ry**.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACCENT AND THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF VOWELS.

§ **88.** An intimate relationship exists between accent and the length and quality of speech sounds, especially the vowels. Certain sounds require a greater expenditure of breath, a greater articulative effort, than others, and their production is, therefore, usually accompanied by a stronger stress and occupies more time. When time and accent (stress) are lacking, the complete organic position required for a vowel sound may not be attained, and thus what would, under greater accent, be a clear, full vowel falls more or less short of this, usually tending first toward a wide form (laxer formation), as in **ă** or **ĕ** for **ā** (**sen'ăte**), **ĕ** or **ĭ** for (**bē-gin'**), etc., and often, still farther, in the direction of the "mixed" or "neutral" form, **ē** in **ev'ĕr**. In entirely unaccented syllables all vowels are modified in the direction either of the neutral vowel, or of **ĭ** in **pĭn** or of an obscure vowel sound between **ĕ** (**bĕd**) and **ĭ** (**pĭn**). There are thus formed certain vowel sounds which occur only in unaccented (unstressed) syllables.

NOTE. The important influence of accent (stress) may be seen in the still wider changes of pronunciation which occur, or at least begin, in unstressed syllables, such are the complete loss of vowels, as in the past participles in *-ed*, such as *loved*, *believed*, etc., which were formerly dissyllabic but are now reduced to one syllable, the loss of entire syllables, as *fortnight*, from *fourteen nights*, etc. Again, some monosyllabic words have come to be distinguished in spelling through the effect of sentence stress or emphasis, as *to* and *of* (unemphatic) from *too* and *off* (emphatic); thus, *Will you go to St. Louis too? He went off, and that was the last of him.* So also *h* is weakened and by many persons dropped in ordinary speech in unemphatic forms, as in *I saw him to-day* (§ 270). This dropping of the *h* may be clearly seen in such forms as *it* in *It rains* (from AS. *hit*).

§ **89.** All the English long vowels and diphthongs when pronounced with full quality and quantity (§§ 76, 98) occur only in syllables having either primary or secondary accent (although the latter is often indicated in the dictionary only by marking the vowel as of full length, § 80). The vowels of accented syllables, pronounced with full quality, may be called **heavy** vowels as distinguished from the **light** vowels of unstressed or lightly stressed syllables. Heavy vowels never occur entirely unstressed, and any weakening of their stress usually alters their quality, so that for all the heavy vowels there are corresponding light forms, which still differ, however, from the obscured vowels of entirely unstressed syllables. Such light forms are the so-called "half-long" vowels (§ 75–6). The **ă** in **leg'is-lă-tive** differs more or less in quality from the **ā** in **āle**, **ĕ** in **ē-vent'** from the **ē** in **ēve**, **ŏ** in **ō-bey'** from the **ō** in **ōld**, and **ŭ** in **ŭ-nite'** from the **ū** in **ū'ni-ty**, etc., although even as thus weakened these half-long vowels are not, in careful speech, absolutely without stress. When the stress on them is very weak, as in hurried colloquial speech, all these light forms are still further modified either in the direction of the neutral vowel **ĕ** in **ev'ĕr** or of an obscure vowel sound between **ĕ** in **mĕn** and **ĭ** in **pĭn** (§ 88).

§ **90.** The English short vowels (§ 76) are also all characteristically affected by the remission of stress, as follows:

1. The **ĭ** (**pĭt**) undergoes but slight alteration when deprived of stress. Thus, between the vowels in the accented and unaccented syllables in **fin'ish**, **in-stil'**, **pit'i-ful**, **in'fi-nite**, there should be but a slight and hardly appreciable difference in quality. Taking the word **pitiful**, for instance, the second **i**, being stressless, is usually pronounced with the front of the tongue somewhat lower than for the first **i**, so that the vowel is between **ĭ** as in **pĭt** and **ĕ** as in **pĕt**. This modification is characteristic of unaccented **i**, especially in open syllables (§ 110). In very rapid speech the retraction becomes more marked, the vowel sometimes passing into the neutral form, in hurried speech; **pitiful** being pronounced pĭt'ĕ-f'l, **infinite**, ĭn'fĕ-nĭt, etc. Throughout this discussion it should be remembered that the *style* and *rate* of speech (§ 7), largely affects all weakly stressed vowels (the oratorical style, for instance, requires a distinct utterance of each word and syllable, so that it will not require effort on the part of the hearer to catch the words and syllables usually unaccented. What would be entirely pedantic in the colloquial style of conversation would be most proper when read from the pulpit).

2. The **ĕ** (**ĕnd**) in unaccented (unstressed) syllables tends to become **ĭ** (**ĭll**), as in **riv'et**, **kitch'en**, **add'ed** (§ 151); to become obscured in the direction of the neutral vowel **ē** in **ev'ĕr**, as in **mo'ment**, **pru'dent** (§ 158), or to drop altogether, as in **eat'en**, **sev'en** (§ 159). In those cases where it retains its quality with but slight modification, as in **ef-face'**, **ex-ist'**, the stress, though weakened, is not usually entirely absent. But even in such cases the **ĕ** may, in rapid speech, fall into one of the other sounds, or may even be still further weakened, being uttered with whisper (§ 33) instead of voice, as before a stopped consonant followed immediately by an accented syllable, as in Sep-tem'ber.

3. The **ă** (**ăm**) under weak stress, as in the second syllable of **ab'stract**, is somewhat lightened. Where the stress is still further weakened, as in the first syllables of **at-tack'**, **af-ford'**, **al-low'**, the last syllable of **fi'nal**, etc. (in which it approaches, or in colloquial speech often becomes the neutral vowel **ē** in **ev'ĕr**), and especially in unemphatic monosyllables, such as **and** (bread *and* butter), **an**, **am**, **that**, etc., the effect is still more marked (§ 270).

4. The other short vowels have the general tendency, upon the remission of stress, to pass over into the neutral vowel sound (**ē** in **ev'ĕr**), a sound occurring (except in dialect) only in entirely unaccented syllables. The unstressed **o** as in **con-nect'**, **rec'ol-lect'**, etc., loses more or less of its rounding (§ 46), and turns toward the neutral form, which it approaches more or less nearly according to the rate of speech (§ 7). The same may be said of the other short (wide) back vowels (§ 47). In the case of **u** in **aw'ful**, **ful-fill'**, etc., and the **u** in **cau'cus**, **un-done'**, etc., while there is the same tendency toward the neutral quality, it is less noticeable than in the other cases, since these vowels are, even when stressed, less widely separated from the neutral vowel.

§ **91.** The TENDENCIES ON THE REMISSION OF ACCENT (STRESS), may be summed up as follows: In entirely unaccented syllables all vowels are modified either in the direction of the neutral vowel, or of the short **ĭ** in **pĭn**, or a sound between **ĭ** in **pĭn** and **ĕ** in **pĕn**, the back vowels losing more or less of their rounding (§ 46). When under weakened stress, but still not entirely stressless, the general tendency is to lower and widen the sound, as in the case of the narrow long vowels. In very rapid speech most vowels, especially most short vowels, are liable to fall into the neutral form when under weak stress.

In hurried and careless colloquial speech, these modifying and obscuring tendencies in both word and phrase are intensified. Such loose colloquial usage, however prevalent, must be regarded as a departure from the standard of careful pronunciation.

§ **92.** These tendencies take the reverse direction when, instead of stress remitted or weakened, the quantity of a vowel, or both the stress and quantity, is increased. Increasing the length, and consequently the stress, of a long vowel tends to narrow and raise it and make it clearer. In all cases of quite deliberate speech, as in oratorical delivery, and especially in that most effective kind of emphasis which makes use of long-drawn time, we have increased quantity and stress upon both accented and unaccented syllables, while their relations to each other as accented and unaccented remain unchanged. The vowels which are ordinarily obscured in unaccented syllables thus get the more energetic articulation of front or back vowels, though they will not, for the most part, reach the exact and full sound proper to the vowel as strongly stressed; thus, in the word **sen'ate**, however deliberately spoken, the vowel in the final syllable would never take quite the full sound which it has in **fate**.

§ **93.** In the marking of unaccented syllables the italic vowels (*ă*, *ĕ*, *ŏ*, *ŭ*, § 8) indicate that the vowel sounds in these syllables have, in the most formal pronunciation, the sounds indicated by the corresponding symbols not italicized, but, in ordinary speech, are modified more or less toward the neutral vowel. The degree to which they are stressed, and hence have their quality preserved, is thus determined by the rate and style of speech (§ 7). In the case of the vowels **ā**, **ē**, **ō**, **ū**, which under full stress are naturally long, but which under weakened stress become **ā**, **ē**, **ŏ**, **ŭ**, it might for practical purposes have been sufficient to have retained the marks they have when fully accented (**ā**, **ē**, **ō**, **ū**), but it has seemed best to indicate the modified sounds by modified symbols. Since the **ī** as in **ī-de'a**, the **i** as in **ar-tis'tic**, and the **au** as in **au-tum'nal**, are but little changed in quality by the absence of stress, no special symbols are employed to indicate the natural shortening of quantity which they have when thus unaccented (§ 89).

GLIDES.

§ **94.** In pronouncing a word or a phrase the organs of speech constantly change their relative positions, while sound is continually produced. Certain positions of the organs are held for a minute but recognizable space of time, and the definite sounds then produced are called speech sounds or elements. Through the intervening positions the organs move with great rapidity, and the constantly changing sounds then produced, often unrecognized, especially by an untrained ear, are called GLIDES. When, for instance, the word **ale** (**āl**) is spoken, there may be heard not only the two definite speech sounds represented by **a** and **l**, but also an indefinite sound produced while the organs are shifting from the definite position assumed for **a** to that assumed for **l**. It is such a transitional sound that is called a glide.

In changing from one definite position to another, the organs of speech take the shortest way in each case. The glide which connects any two elements is therefore always fixed in direction, but its acoustic effect varies according to the force and rate of utterance

With reference to any particular speech sound, a glide is called an ON-GLIDE when it precedes the sound, an OFF-GLIDE when it follows it. Thus, in the word **e'vil** (**ē'v'l**) the on-glide of **v** is that uttered in passing to it from **e**, while its off-glide is heard on passing from it to the **l**.

Glides, like consonants (§ 53), may be voiceless (BREATH GLIDES) or voiced (VOICE GLIDES). Thus, the off-glide of either **k** in **kick** is voiceless, **k** being a voiceless consonant; so also the off-glide of the **g** in **beg** is voiceless, although the **g** is a voiced consonant; but the off-glide of the **g** in **beggar** (**bĕg'ĕr**) or in **go**, where the following sounds are also voiced, is a voice glide.

DIPHTHONGS AND OTHER VOWEL COMBINATIONS.

§ **95.** A DIPHTHONG is a combination of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable, that is, with one breath impulse, and without remission of stress, the sound gliding from the initial element to the final without a break, as **oi** (**oil**), **ou** (**out**), **ī** (**īce**) = **aI**. A diphthong is therefore a compound, but continuous, vowel sound, and is not to be considered as two entirely distinct sounds connected by a glide. For the so-called *murmur diphthongs*, see § 100; and for the so-called *consonantal diphthongs*, see § 105.

NOTE. A written diphthong is the letter or combination of letters (as **i** when indicating the sound **ī**, **oi**, **ou**, etc.) representing a spoken diphthong, while a vowel DIGRAPH, with which it should not be confounded, is a combination of two letters used to indicate a single simple sound, or *monophthong*, as **ea** in **head** (**hĕd**), or in **bead** (**bēd**), etc. The term *diphthong* may properly be used either of a compound vowel sound as described above or of a combination of letters, as **oi**, **ou**, which together represent such a sound, while *digraph* is properly used only for the combined *letters* standing for a simple sound. Vowel digraphs are sometimes called *improper diphthongs*.

§ **96.** STRESS IN DIPHTHONGS. One of the vowel elements, usually the first, which compose a diphthong always receives the stress, the other being unstressed and unsyllabic (that is, not forming a syllable). Diphthongs in which the first element is accented have been called *descending* or *falling* (also *decrescendo*), those in which the second element bears the stress, *ascending* or *rising* (*crescendo*).

§ **97.** COMPOSITION OF DIPHTHONGS. There is some diversity of opinion as to the elements of which the different diphthongs are composed. It is impossible to dwell upon the elements in any case without altering their character as combined in the diphthong, and an exact analysis is therefore difficult to make. The unsyllabic (unstressed) element of a diphthong is usually of higher formation than the syllabic (stressed) element, as in **ou** in **out** (approximately **ä'o͝o**), **oi** (approximately **o'ĭ**), **ī** (approximately **ä'ĭ** or **ă'ĭ**), etc. (cf. § 47). The accented element naturally forms the main part of a diphthong and is usually longer and more distinct than the unaccented one, which is rarely spoken with the full high position indicated by that one of the two letters which represents it.

§ **98.** THE FULL OR COMPLETE DIPHTHONGS. The most perfect diphthongs in English are **i** as in **ice**, **ou** as in **out** (§ 97), and **oi** as in **oil** (§ 97). These are all descending diphthongs, that is, the stress is upon the first element.

§ **99.** DIPHTHONGAL CHARACTER OF ENGLISH LONG VOWELS. (1) Long **i** (**īce**) has been seen to be a full diphthong (§95).

(2) Long **ū** (as in **ūse**, **mū'sic**, **tūne**, **lūte**, **nūde**, etc.) is also diphthongal or compound, much more so when initial and after certain consonants than when following certain other consonants. Its main element is **o͞o**, preceded by a more or less distinct **ĭ**, which becomes **y** when the **ū** is initial, as in **ūse**, **dis-ūn'ion**, and also when the **ū** follows certain consonants, as in **mū'sic**. Cf. § 243.

NOTE. Combinations of "consonantal" **i** (or **y**, § 186), with a following vowel sound, and also similar combinations of the semivowel **w** with a vowel sound, have been called *impure diphthongs*. Examples of the first kind are the **ū** in **use**, and also in **few** (fūˌ), **mū'sic**, etc., when pronounced with the initial element as **y**; also various combinations of **y** or "consonantal" **i** with a following vowel, as in **yarn**, **you**, **yore**, **yawl**, **fil'ial**, **fa-mil'iar**, **gen'ius**, **min'ion**, and in **cor'dial**, **te'dious** when pronounced with the **i** as **y**; also in a very few combinations of "consonantal" **e** (§ 160) with a following vowel, as in one pronunciation of **gran'deur**. Examples of the second kind are **wet**, **wa'ter**, **quail**, **quite**, **qual'i-ty**, **gua'no**, **swim**, **swan**, **swell**, etc.

(3) The long vowel sounds **ā** and **ō** are generally diphthongal in English, being markedly so in the cultivated speech of southern England, but having less of this quality, and sometimes none at all, in other localities Cf. §§ 113, 200. When diphthongal, **ā** ends in a more or less distinct **ĭ** sound, **ō** in a more or less distinct **o͝o** sound. These two vowel sounds are variously classed as "diphthongs," "imperfect diphthongs," "half diphthongs," "doubtful diphthongs," or simply as long vowels. The latter is the more usual designation, and is used in this Dictionary.

(4) The sound of long **e** (ēve, sēe) in English is not a perfectly simple sound, but often ends with a more or less audible sound approaching that of consonant **y** in **yes** (§ 149), which is more noticeable when the ē is the last sound in a word or phrase. So also o͞o is often slightly diphthongal (§)

§ **100.** TRIPHTHONGS are combinations of three vowel sounds pronounced with one breath impulse, that is, in one syllable. In such a word as **fire** (fīr), the ī is, as has been seen, a diphthong. Following this diphthong is commonly a glide, or "murmur," like a very slight sound of ē (ev'ĕr) connecting it with the following sound of **r**. This glide should not be exaggerated so as to make the word two-syllabled. In the case of those who "drop their R's" the "murmur" is more distinctly heard, often, indeed, becoming a more or less full vowel sound (as fīʳē). Cf. § 221. So also in such words as **our, pūre**, we have the diphthong **ou** or the diphthongal long vowel ū (§ 99, 2), followed by a murmur preceding the **r**, such combinations being often called *murmur triphthongs*. These are the only triphthongs occurring in standard English. When the preceding vowel is undiphthongal, as in **there** (thâr), it forms with the following murmur a *murmur diphthong*.

☞ Each of the diphthongs and digraphs occurring in English is treated separately in Section III, The Elements of Spoken English, §§ 112–269.

CONSONANTS IN COMBINATION.

§ **101.** The STOPPED CONSONANTS (§ 56) as they occur in different positions have various formations and acoustic effects. It is simpler to consider the voiceless and the voiced stops separately.

§ **102.** VOICELESS STOPS IN COMBINATION. (1) When a voiceless stop, **p, t,** or **k,** is initial and followed by a vowel, as in **pea, pole, tie, toe, kill, cut,** etc., only the opening of the stopped position (i. e. the "explosion") is audible. This is usually followed in English by a slight puff of accumulated breath (breath glide), which may be symbolized by **h**, thus: **pea** (pʰē), **tie** (tʰī), **kill** (kʰĭl), etc. If the voiceless stops are pronounced without this puff of breath, as in some languages, as those of southern Europe, they often sound to an ear unaccustomed to them like the corresponding *voiced* stops, **b, d, g**. It is not necessary to symbolize this breath puff in an ordinary phonetic transcription.

(2) Except in the compound, or diphthongal, consonants **ch** (**tsh**) and **j** (**dzh**) described below (§ 127), the only consonant sounds which follow an initial stop in English pronunciation are the oral vowel-like consonants, **l, r, w** (§ 71). A voiceless stop never takes after it, in the usual modern English pronunciation, a nasal consonant, as formerly in **know, knife,** etc., and as in modern High German, or as in the Greek, from which we derive **pneumatic,** etc. No English syllable begins with the sounds **ps, ts, ks, pf, tf, kf, psh,** or **ksh,** combinations which occur initially in some other languages.

(3) When a voiceless stop is final after a short vowel, as in **up, hat, neck,** the sudden closure of the oral passage produces a percussive effect, which is usually followed by explosive release of the breath. If the mouth is kept shut after the closure for the stop is made, the word still sounds complete to the ear, but the acoustic effect is not so strong as when the closure is released and the mouth opened. When a long vowel precedes the stop, as in **hope, hate, make,** etc., the release of the stop is essential to a complete and clear pronunciation. When another voiceless stop precedes, as in **apt, act,** etc. (which happens only in the case of **t**, if both consonants are in the same syllable), the explosive release of breath is the only part of the final stop which is audible, and the preceding consonant is audible only by its on-glide from the vowel sound before it. Cf. § 104 (2). When a voiceless open consonant (§ 71) precedes a final stop the audible effect is an abrupt ending of the open consonant, followed by the final breath puff of the stop; as in **cast, mask, hasp, left, washed** (wŏsht), **hushed** (hŭsht). The combinations formed by a nasal preceding a final stop, as in **camp, sent, sink,** are explained below, as are also the glideless combinations of stops with following vowel-like consonants (§ 104). When a final voiceless stop is followed in a succeeding syllable by a voiced stop, or a nasal, having the same place of articulation, the breath explosion of the first stop is suppressed; as in **Et'na, ship'mate', cup'bear'er, back'ground',** etc., the opening of the nasal passage (in the case of the nasals) marking the end of the stop and the beginning of the nasal, which often sounds to the untrained ear like the ordinary explosion of the stop. The breath explosion of a stop is also usually suppressed when the following sound is a voiceless continuant, as in **cap'tion** (-shĭn), **out'side',** etc.

(4) When a voiceless stop occurs in the middle of a word, ending one syllable and beginning another, as in **sup'per, sit'ting, ac-cuse', cit'y, bak'er,** etc., both the percussive effect of the oral closure and the subsequent explosion are heard with no perceptible interval of silence between the closure and its explosive release. It is only in this position that all three elements of a stop — the closure, its momentary holding, and subsequent explosive release — can be easily made apparent to the ear. The consonant, though often written double in such words, is not so pronounced in English (§ 107). If the position of the vocal organs assumed between the closure and the explosive release is held long enough to be noticeable it makes the consonant sound as if it were doubled in pronunciation, which is to be avoided in English. In phrases or compounds, as **coat tail, nighttime,** etc, the two stops are usually pronounced in the same way as in **sit'ting,** etc., except that the closure is longer held and thus makes upon the ear the impression of the doubled consonant. It is only in a very deliberate pronunciation that the two stops in such compounds are both fully pronounced, i. e. with two explosions.

§ **103.** VOICED STOPS IN COMBINATION. (1) From the foregoing section it will be seen that in speech the voiceless stops are audible only at the moment of transition to or from some other sound. The voiced stops, **b, d, g,** on the contrary, have sounds audible during the holding of the stopped position, due to the forcing of the intonated breath into the air-tight chamber behind the closure. It is obvious, however, that even these voiced sounds can be only momentary.

(2) When a voiced stop begins a syllable, as in **buy, day, go,** there is first heard the vocal sound just described, followed, as in the case of the voiceless stops, by an explosive release, which, however, is not so strong as in the voiceless sounds. The voiced stops, like the voiceless ones, form glideless combinations with the vowel-like consonants. Cf. § 104 (3).

(3) When a voiced stop ends a syllable, as in **slab, had, hag,** the percussive effect noticed in the case of the voiceless stops (§ 102, 3) is less apparent, and the terminal explosion, if heard at all, is slight, the total acoustic effect being mainly due to the vocal sound produced during the holding of the closure.

NOTE. The whole vocal action, in the case of voiced stops, is marked by less abruptness than in the case of voiceless ones, and the voiced sounds are therefore often called "weak" or "soft," in contrast with the voiceless ones, called "sharp" or "hard." Cf. § 53, note 2.

(4) When it occurs in the middle of a word, as in **rob'ber, bod'y, rid'er, beg'ging,** all three elements of a voiced stop may be made apparent to the ear, as in the case of the voiceless stop, but the interval between closure and explosion is, as with the voiceless stops, usually almost imperceptible. Cf. § 102 (3). In compounds, or phrases, as in **wood duck,** what is heard in the pronunciation of a doubled voiced stop is usually the closure for the first and the explosion of the second, together with a longer holding of the stopped position than in a word like **bidder.** The longer holding of the stopped position gives the oral impression of the doubled consonant sound. Cf. § 102 (4).

§ **104.** GLIDELESS COMBINATIONS OF CONSONANTS. (1) Following the general principle of speech that the shortest way is taken between the oral positions for two adjacent elements, certain consonantal combinations are produced without any intervening glide. Such is always the case in sequences of consonants having the same place of formation (§ 65), and also in some sequences in which the consonants are formed in nearly the same place. Thus in the combinations **nd** as in **band, nt** as in **sent,** etc., there is no glide, the tongue position being the same for both consonants, the only difference in formation being the opening of the nasal passage for the **n**, followed by the oral explosion of the **d**. When **t** or **d** is followed by **n**, as in **eat'en** (ēt'n), **wid'en** (wid'n), etc., there is, in the usual pronunciation, the same sort of glideless combination, the oral closure common to the **t** or **d** and the **n** being held while the nasal passage is opened for the **n**. In the glideless combination **mp,** as in **jump, lamp,** the two consonants have the same oral closure, at the lips. The nasality of the voiced **m** is followed by the oral explosion of the voiceless **p**, which, with the longer holding of the closure than for either **m** or **p** alone, makes the combination both forcible and abrupt. In the combinations **ld,** as in **held,** and **lt,** as in **welt,** the tip of the tongue retains the same position for both the **l** and the **d** or the **t**, an opening being formed at the sides, or at one side, for the **l** (§ 61, note 1), and the **d** or the **t** being exploded as usual. When **t** or **d** is followed by **l**, as in **bat'tle, i'dle,** the tongue position is held in the same way, but the explosion of the **d** or the **t** occurs at the sides of the tongue, through the openings made for the **l**. When **g** follows **n** at the end of a word or syllable, as in **rang, sing, sing'er,** the **n** is assimilated in place to the **g** (§ 108), the two blending into the single nasal sound **ng** (cf. § 198).

(2) Even when two consecutive consonants have different positions, they are sometimes combined without a glide, although the gliding combination is more usual. Thus in the combination **ct** (**kt**), as in **act** (ăkt), the tip of the tongue is usually brought into position for the **t** before the **k** contact is loosened, and hence no glide is heard in the usual pronunciation of the combination. So in **apt** the **pt** forms a similar glideless combination. In the combination **mpt,** as in **exempt** (ĕg-zĕmpt'), **jumped** (jŭmpt), etc, there is heard in the **mpt** the nasal **m** followed in glideless combination by the first part of a **p** and the explosion of the **t**, the whole combination being not precisely indicated either by **mpt** or **mt.**

(3) The oral vowel-like consonants (**l, r, w**) form glideless combinations with the stops (§ 56), as in **play, blaze, pray, draw, tray, clay, queer** (kwēr), **twine, guano** (gwä'nō), etc. In such combinations, the breath glide following a voiceless stop passes over into the vowel-like consonant, partly unvoicing it. The **r** in **tray** thus differs from that in **draw,** the **l** in **play** from the **l** in **blaze,** etc.

§ **105.** CONSONANTAL DIPHTHONGS. The sounds of English **ch** as in **chop** and **j** in **jet** (§ 71) are properly described as consonantal diphthongs. They are not simply **t** + **sh** and **d** + **zh,** but in them these sounds, somewhat modified, are so blended as to form consonantal compounds analogous to the vowel diphthongs (§ 95). Consonantal diphthongs are thus seen to be intimate blendings of two consonant sounds (**sh** and **zh** being regarded as simple sounds, § 105), and not the mere junction of two or more consonants under one stress impulse, as in **sk** in **sky, rm** in **harm, nst** in **canst,** etc.

NOTE. The term "diphthong" is commonly used only of *vowel* combinations; when applied to consonant combinations the phrase "consonantal diphthong" is generally used.

§ **106.** A CONSONANTAL DIGRAPH is a combination of two consonants representing a single sound, as **sh** in **she** (§ 232), **zh** in **azure** (§ 267), **ng** in **sing** (§ 198). The **wh** in **when** as pronounced by some is a simple sound; as pronounced by others it is compound (§ 258).

☞ Each of the consonantal diphthongs and digraphs, as well as the other consonantal combinations used as elements of English pronunciation, will be described in proper alphabetical order under the heading ELEMENTS OF SPOKEN ENGLISH, §§ 112–269.

§ **107.** DOUBLED CONSONANTS in English are pronounced double in compounds, as **kk** in **bookkeeper, tt** in **cat-tail,** etc. (cf. §§ 102, 4 & 103, 4), and in many words formed with prefixes, especially separable prefixes, as **tt** in **outtalk, nn** in **innest,** etc., but also in some words formed with other prefixes as **nn** in **unnerve,** etc., and **nn** in **innate, mm** in **immetrical,** etc., as pronounced by some. Otherwise but one of the consonants is usually pronounced; as in **immense** (ĭ-mĕns'), **inner** (ĭn'ĕr), **flatter** (flăt'ĕr). Even though pronounced single, the consonant is, as actually spoken, often divided more or less evenly between the preceding and the following syllable, the syllabic division (cf. § 110) occurring rather *within* the consonant than before or after it, and hence doubled consonants have often been written double in respellings for pronunciation, whether actually pronounced so or not.

§ **108.** ASSIMILATION is the more or less complete conformation of one speech sound to another neighboring one, either in the character of the sound, as voiceless or voiced, etc., or in its articulative position. Thus the word **cats** is pronounced with voiceless **s** following the voiceless **t**, but in **dogs** the **s** is assimilated to the voiced **g**, and becomes itself voiced, the word being pronounced **dogz.** Assimilation of voiceless to voiced and voiced to voiceless sounds is a marked and recognized characteristic of English, especially in the inflections of nouns and verbs; as, **looked** (lo͝okt), **hoped** (hōpt), **missed** (mĭst), **warms** (wôrmz), **blinds** (blīndz), etc. But the vowel-like consonants **l, r, m, n, ng, w,** and **y** (§ 71), except in the case of verb and noun inflections, usually form combinations without voicing of the adjacent consonant, as in **help, art, curse, hence, else, smile, smite, ply, try, fly, ink.** Cf. § 104 (3).

Assimilation of place of articulation (§ 65) is very common. An example may be seen in the change of articulative position of **k** in **cow** (kou), preceding a back vowel, and in **keep,** preceding a front vowel. This change of place in the **k** will be more distinctly felt if the words are whispered. In the word **horseshoe** (hôrs'sho͞o') there is commonly assimilation of the **s** to the **sh**, and we often hear **horsh'shoe** or **hor'shoe.** In the phrase **can't go,** when rapidly spoken, the **t** often drops out and the dental **n** is assimilated in place to guttural **g**, the whole sounding as **kăn-gō'.** Again, in rapid and careless speech, in such combinations as **cl, gl,** etc., as in **clay** (klā), **cling** (klĭng), **glow** (glō), there is often assimilation of the guttural **k** or **g** sound to the dental, **l** (§ 193), so that such words sound as **tlay, tling, dlow,** etc. Such assimilations as those mentioned in this paragraph, except the first instance, though very common in rapid colloquial speech (and characteristic especially of children's speech) are not recognized in a more formal standard, and should, in general, be guarded against.

Assimilation may, or may not, be reflected in the usual spelling In the examples given above, the assimilation is not usually indicated by the spelling, though such spellings as **lookt, jumpt, leapt, spelt,** are common. The words **cupboard** and **blackguard** are pronounced **cub'board** and **blag'gard,** while their spellings remain unchanged. But we have, for instance, **gossip** from the older **godsib**: so also **suppress, supplant,** where the **b** of the Latin prefix **sub-** has become **p** through assimilation. Such assimilatory changes of various kinds and degree are very common and form a large proportion of the historical changes in the forms of words, though only a part of them are reflected in the conventional spelling.

The assimilatory effect of consonant upon vowel is well marked in the case of certain consonants. Thus it is through the influence of the following **r** that the present sound of **u** in **fern** (fûrn), **her** (hûr), and in **fir** (fûr), **sir** (sûr), etc., has been developed from the original sounds of ĕ (ĕnd), or ĭ (ĭll) or ē (ēve), and **a** with the sound of ŏ or ô has been developed after **w**, as in **wan** (wŏn), **ward** (wôrd). The same tendency is still

operative; as seen in **poor**, pronounced **pōōr, pŏŏr**, and by many, especially in England, **pŏr**; and in **court, glory**, etc., pronounced by many **kōrt, glōr'ĭ**, etc.

§ **109.** PALATALIZATION is a form of assimilation in which a non-palatal sound, as **t, d, s, g**, is partially or entirely converted into a palatal sound through the influence of a neighboring palatal sound (i. e. a sound formed with the place of articulation between the blade of the tongue and the hard palate, such as the **y** in **yet**, or the **ĭ** in **it**). The front, or palatal, vowel sound **ĭ** (§ 181) and its consonantal cognate **y** (**yes**), into which it easily passes (§ 50), have a strong palatalizing effect upon certain preceding consonants, and modern English abounds with examples of palatalization. The sound of **sy** (from the spellings **si, ci** — with **c** pronounced as **s**, **sci, ti** — when this **t** represents an earlier Old French **c** which finally passed into the sound of **s**) easily passes into that of **sh**, as in **expan'sion** (-shŭn), **spa'cious** (-shŭs), **vi'cious** (vĭsh'ŭs), **con'science** (-shĕns), **na'tion** (-shŭn), etc. A voiced (sonant) **s** or a **z** in like manner becomes sounded as **zh**, as in **vi'sion** (vĭzh'ŭn), **gla'zier** (-zhĕr) etc. Similarly, the sound of **ty** (from **ti**) easily becomes **ch**; as in **ques'tion** (-chŭn), **mix'tion** (-chŭn), **Chris'tian** (krĭs'-chăn, as commonly pronounced), etc. Also a **d** (the voiced correlative of **t**, § 145) takes, or tends to take, by assimilation with a following **ĭ** sound or **y** sound (through the sound of **dy**), the sound of **j** (= **dzh**, the voiced correlative of **ch**, § 188); as in **cor'dial** (kôr'-jăl), **sol'dier** (-jẽr), etc. Likewise a **g**, assimilating with **i**, has its soft sound (**j**); as in **le'gion** (-jŭn), **re'gion** (-jŭn), etc. The **e** has also often a similar, but less marked and frequent, effect upon certain preceding consonants. Cf. § 160.

Palatalization is a natural phonetic development. Such words as **spacious, nation, passion, glazier**, etc., are, in modern English, pronounced even in the most careful speech with the sounds **sh** or **zh**, but in many cases the tendency to palatalization is often restricted by the conservative element in language development, in accordance with which there is a strong tendency to keep the spoken forms of words from change in order to preserve them from contamination and confusion, as is especially necessary when a language is spoken over a large area. Thus in the words **Christian, Christianity**, the usually accepted pronunciation is krĭs'chan, krĭs'chĭ-ăn'ĭ-tĭ, or -chăn'ĭ-tĭ, but many still try to avoid, more or less, this fusion of the **t** and the **i**, pronouncing krĭst'yan, krĭst-yăn'ĭ-tĭ. In **soldier** the assimilation is complete, and the pronunciation sōl'jer is fixed, but in **Indian** the formerly common pronunciation ĭn'jun is now considered vulgar or dialectal. In words like **nature, verdure**, the **i** or **y** element of the long **u** (§ 241) tends to palatalize the **t**, and the words are pronounced in colloquial speech nā'cher, vûr'jer, etc., but the tendency to palatalization is here more strongly resisted, especially in formal speech. There are in such words, therefore, various degrees of palatalization, largely depending upon the rate and style of speaking (§ 7). The same tendency to assimilation is sometimes seen in two words in juxtaposition, as in **don't you**, in which the **y** commonly palatalizes the **t** more or less, the two words being often, in hurried speech, pronounced **dōnchōō'**. In the pronunciations given in this Dictionary great care has been taken to give in each case the pronunciation or pronunciations which represent the best current usage in the careful, but not necessarily the most formal, style of pronunciation.

THE SYLLABLE.

§ **110.** In any group of speech sounds, some make a stronger impression upon the ear than others; that is, some have greater *acoustic prominence* or *acoustic impressiveness*. Such prominence of a sound may be due to *accent*, with greater force or higher pitch of the voice, or to the superior *sonority* of the sound. When the prominence of a sound in a group is due to its superior sonority we recognize it as forming a **syllable**, either alone (as **a** in **a'ble**) or together with the less sonorous sounds about it (as **tram** in **tram'ple**). In such a word as **halt** (hôlt), there is the very sonorous sound represented by **a**, the less sonorous sound of **l**, and the unsonorous sounds of **h** and **t**. If we take the word **halted**, in which the two very sonorous sounds of **a** and **e** are separated by the unsonorous **t**, we feel that the word is thus divided into two groups, each characterized by a point of superior sonority, and we say that the word is *dissyllabic*, that is, that it has *two syllables*. That sound in a group which is the most sonorous is said to be *syllabic;* all the other members of the group are said to be *unsyllabic*. Vowels from their nature (§ 37) are almost always used in syllabic function, but the more vowel-like consonants, as **l, n, r**, may also be so used. Thus in **battle**, (a dissyllable) the final **e** is silent and the vowel-like **l** has the syllabic function

We commonly pronounce words like **penny** (pĕn'ĭ), **missive** (mĭs'ĭv), in two sound waves, but with a single breath impulse, the medial consonant (**n**) or (**s**) being pronounced but once, while in words like **missend** (mĭs-sĕnd'), **penknife** (pĕn'nīf') as carefully pronounced we have two sound waves and also two breath impulses, the medial consonant (**s**) or (**n**) being pronounced double. In either case we have two syllables, which in **penny** (pĕn'ĭ), **missive** (mĭs'ĭv) we recognize chiefly from the superior sonority of the two vowels, there being no perceptible break, or pause, between the two syllables in ordinary pronunciation. One syllable ends and the other begins with the medial consonant, so that the end of the first and the beginning of the second are simultaneous, as the end of one hour and the beginning of the next. In **missend** (mĭs-sĕnd'), however, we recognize the two syllables not only from the superior sonority of the two vowels, but also from the sensible though slight break, or pause, between the end of the first breath impulse and the beginning of the next, the medial consonant being doubled, or geminated.

Speech sounds differ widely in sonority, according as they are voiced or voiceless and unimpeded or impeded in their utterance. The vowels being the most open voiced sounds are, therefore, the most sonorous sounds, and it is upon them that language chiefly depends for its audibility, although also, to a less degree, upon the vowel-like consonants (as **l, r, n**). Of the vowels the most sonorous are, of course, the most open, as **ä** (**ärm**), **ō** (**ōrb**), the least sonorous are the high vowels as **ē** (**ēve**), **o͞o** (**po͞ol**), etc., the high *front* vowels being less sonorous than the high *back* ones. Voiced consonants are, next to the vowels, the most sonorous sounds, and the voiceless consonants are the least sonorous, the voiceless stops having practically no sonority. The less sonorous consonants, having little sound in themselves, may be said merely to modify the vowels. Words in which each consonant is separated from the next by a vowel are the most distinct, and a language consisting of such words would be ideal from this point of view. On the other hand, a phonetically *complete* syllable would, ideally, consist of a group of speech sounds increasing in sonority from the least sonorous sound up to the most sonorous and decreasing again to the least sonorous. The syllable-forming power of a speech element in combination with other elements is variable, depending upon its *relative* sonority. Thus in such a word as **play'ing** the sonority of the vowel **a** so far exceeds that of the sonorous consonant **l** (which in some cases can form a syllable) as entirely to overcome the latter's syllabicness, or syllable-forming power. Thus, when two sounds of unequal degrees of sonority come together, that one which has the greater sonority is the syllable former. Minor superiorities of acoustic prominence are generally not noticed; therefore such words as **spry, sky, rats**, are treated as monosyllabic, though the unsonorous stops, **p, k, t**, really break each of the words into two sound groups. A diphthong, as already seen (§ 95) is always monosyllabic, either by itself, or together with the less sonorous sounds about it. One element of a diphthong is always more open and sonorous than the other, and is therefore, the syllable former, the other being nonsyllabic. Thus, in **ai, au**, the first sound (approximately **ä**) is syllabic.

The **boundary between syllables** is, in any case, the point of weakest sonority The force or stress of utterance is often weakest at the point of weakest sonority, increasing with the increase in sonority, and a new syllable, therefore, often begins with the beginning of the increase in force.

When one medial consonant sound stands between two vowels the new syllable usually begins with the consonant sound when the first syllable is unaccented, as in **be-gin', become'**, or when the first syllable is accented and contains a long vowel, as in **la'dy**, it usually begins after, or within, the consonant when the first syllable is accented and contains a short vowel, as in **never** (nĕv'ẽr), **pen'ny** (pĕn'ĭ). It is not, however, possible to draw an exact line in all cases. A very slight difference in the distribution of stress will often determine whether a single consonant is thrown with a preceding or a following syllable. Etymological consciousness sometimes causes a division, not only in print but also in the spoken word, slightly different from one based entirely upon sound, as when we say **up-on'**, instead of **u-pon', van'dal-ism**, instead of **van'da-lism**, etc.

An **open syllable** is one ending in a vowel, as either syllable in **la'dy**; a **closed syllable** is one ending in a consonant, as either syllable in **com'mon**. A syllable that is closed as written or printed may be open as spoken; as, **at-tend'** (ă-tĕnd').

In the mechanical **syllabication of words in writing or print** (§ 276), the division is partly phonetic (coincides with the pronunciation) and partly etymological (corresponds with the derivation), as, **la'dy** (lā'dĭ), **cot'ton** (kŏt''n), but **bend'ing** (bĕn'-dĭng). Such mechanical separation of the syllables also often indicates a more distinct break or pause than occurs in speech. Thus in **missend**, and in a careful pronunciation of **penknife**, we make a distinct break, a sensible pause, between the two syllables, but in **missive, penny**, no such break occurs in pronunciation (as is seemingly indicated by the hyphen, **pen-ny**), the boundary of the two syllables being marked simply by a diminution of the sonority, or of the stress, or of both.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

§ **111.** Every language has certain characteristics of pronunciation which give it distinctive phonetic character. In English, the tongue, when articulating, is characterized by laxity. It is not made so tense as in many other languages, as the French, for instance. In articulating the front vowels it is not pushed so far forward, nor in the back vowels drawn so far back. There is also a constant tendency to lower and flatten the tongue, hollow the front of it more or less, like a spoon, and to draw it away from the teeth. The lips are inactive, never, except sometimes for rhetorical purposes, protruded and vigorously rounded as in the French and German rounded vowels, nor spread at the corners as is often done for clearness in uttering the unrounded vowels of those languages.

The characteristic neutral position of the tongue in English speech favors wide, low, and mixed vowels: the second elements of the diphthongs are usually indistinct, while the hollowing of the tongue often imparts to the speech a dull and hollow sound, such as is particularly noticeable in the pronunciation of **I**. There is a constant tendency to obscure the vowel sounds in all unaccented syllables, and to modify many accented vowels into or toward the mixed form as **e** in **her** or **u** in **but**.

English articulation may, in general, be characterized as sluggish or muffled, the French and German, for example, as vigorous and clear. American articulation is, in general, clearer than British. The articulative position is characteristically further forward in the mouth and the articulation more vigorous, while the vowels of lightly accented, or even unaccented syllables, are pronounced more clearly in America than in the south of England (cf. involuntary, *Amer.* -tā-rĭ, *Eng.* -tā-rĭ; extraordinary, *Amer.* -nā-rĭ, *Eng.* -nā-rĭ, etc.). Nasalization, which is common in both countries, is more characteristic of American pronunciation. Intonation (inflection) which is rather marked in British speech, is much less so in American speech, which is, therefore, more nearly monotonic.

III. THE ELEMENTS OF SPOKEN ENGLISH.

THE LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET AND IMPORTANT COMBINATIONS.

A number of foreign sounds which are of frequent occurrence in the words included in the vocabulary, and which are either more or less exceptional, or are pronounced in more than one way in accepted usage, are described in this list. A description of many other foreign sounds, together with general observations on some of the more important foreign languages, with reference to accent, etc., precedes the Gazetteer, pp. 2375–8.

A.

§ **112.** In the Greek language the letter *alpha* (the Greek letter with which our **a** corresponds) represented a single sound, that of English **a** in **art**, which was either long or short in quantity, the short sound having the same *quality* as the long, but being pronounced more quickly (§ 74). This was the value of the letter **a** in Latin also, and in the various alphabets founded upon the Latin, including that of Anglo-Saxon, or Old English; and the same value is mainly retained to the present day in the languages of Continental Europe. In present English use, however, the letter **a**, like the other vowel letters, has come to have a number of different values. Its original sound, as in **art**, now a comparatively rare sound in English, has been continually weakened or narrowed into other vowel sounds, but the symbol has been retained for all of them. Thus **a**, in standard modern English, represents the following sounds:

ACCENTED.

(1) **ā** in **āle**, § 113.	(5) **à** in **àsk**, § 119.
(2) **â** in **câre**, § 114.	(6) **a** in **all**, § 120 = **ô**, § 156.
(3) **ă** in **ăn**, § 116.	(7) **a** in **swan**, § 122 = **ŏ**, § 204.
(4) **ä** in **ärm**, § 117.	(8) **a** in **any**, § 123 = **ĕ**, § 150.

UNACCENTED.

(9) **ā** in **sen'āte**, § 124.	(10) **ă** in **ăc-count'**, § 126.
(11) **ȧ** in **so'fȧ**, § 127.	(12) **a** in **cel'lar** = **ĕ**, § 157.

The chief of these (accented) sounds are those in **am, ale, all, arm.**

ā.

§ **113.** (1) **ā** as in **āle, fāte, māk'er, pro-fāne'**, commonly called "long **a**" (§ 76). This is the name sound of the letter. It is otherwise represented as in **pain, day, break, veil, obey**, and also, exceptionally, as in **gaol, gauge, aye**. The typical sound here represented is the mid-front-narrow vowel (§ 47), of which the wide correlative is **e** in **end** (§ 150). In standard English **ā** is not usually a pure, or simple, sound, but is diphthongal in character, often beginning with the initial element lowered and widened toward, or even to, the sound of **ĕ** in **ĕnd**, and ending with a brief sound (glide or vanish) as of **ĭ** in **ĭt**. This

vanish is more marked in the accepted pronunciation of the south of England than in American English, in which it is often nearly or quite lacking. It comes out more clearly in some positions than in others, as when the vowel ends a syllable, or comes before a voiced (sonant) consonant, as in **āle**. Long vowels are slightly shortened before voiceless (surd) consonants, and the vanish is less evident in such words as **gāte, fāke**, etc.

The symbol **ā** is used in the respelling for pronunciation to represent the close sound of **e** in foreign loan words, which in most of the languages that such words come from is the pure mid-front-narrow vowel, as in **consommé, forte, auto-da-fé, José**, etc., the glide or vanish, common in English, being entirely absent. In addition to being a pure, or simple, sound, it is commonly slightly higher and narrower in such languages as German, French, Italian, etc., than in English. In the Scottish dialect the long **a** (**ā**) is pure, like the foreign sound.

â.

§ **114.** (2) **â** as in **câre, shâre, com-pâre′, pâr′ent**, etc., occurs in standard English only in syllables closed by **r**, and more or less strongly accented. The sound is also often represented by **e** before **r**, as in **thêre** (§ 94), and otherwise as in **air, bear, heir, prayer**. The typical sound here represented may be considered as the low-front-narrow vowel (§ 47), of which the wide correlative is **ă** in **ăm** (§ 116), and not simply the latter sound prolonged, as it is described by some. It is described as low-front-narrow by Dr. Sweet, who identifies the sound with the French and Italian long "open" **e** (as in **tête, père**, etc.). The sound, however, varies in the mouths of different speakers, and has therefore been differently analyzed by phoneticians and orthoepists. By A. J. Ellis, and later by Dr. Murray in the Oxford English Dictionary, the sound has been described as the long or narrow correlative of **ĕ** in **ĕnd**, which is the usage of many speakers.

In passing from the vowel to the **r** in all these words there is a distinct glide (§ 94), as of **ĕ** in **ev′ĕr**. The vowel sound in such words as **e′er, ere**, etc., is sometimes indicated by **ā**, but in these cases the glide from the initial element of the **ā** (§ 113) is similar to **ē** in **ev′ēr** rather than to the **ĭ** in **ĭt**, with which the **ā** as in **āle** ends.

The **â** does not occur in perfectly weak, or unaccented, syllables. In words like **wel′-fâre, war′fâre, cor′sâir**, etc., the final syllable is slightly stressed (§ 80).

§ **115.** An **a** before **r** does not ordinarily take the sound **â** when the **r** immediately precedes a sounded vowel or another **r** in a following syllable of the word; as in **păr′i-ty, păr′ry, chăr′i-ty**, etc.; and in **chā′ry, wā′ry, Mā′ry, vā′ry**, etc. In the words of the second group its pronunciation varies between **ā** (**āle**) and **â** (**câre**), being most often **ā** in American usage and **â** in British usage. The sound, however, remains unchanged by the addition of an inflectional ending to a root word (as **shâre**), as in **shâr′ing, shâr′er**. For an analogous effect of a following **r** upon the vowels **e** and **o**, see §§ 154, 202.

ă.

§ **116.** (3) **ă** as in **ăm** (emphatic), **hăt, băck, răn′dom, tăp, păr′i-ty, hăd, hăg, măn, hăm**, etc., is commonly called "short" **a** (§ 76). It is otherwise represented as in **plaid, guaranty**, etc., and is the commonest (accented) sound of **a** in English.

The standard sound is low-front-wide (§ 47). Many Americans lengthen the sound in certain words, as in the monosyllables beginning with **had** in the preceding paragraph, so that it becomes almost identical with the low-front-narrow **â** in **câre**. The proper sound of "short" **a** is a difficult one for foreigners to acquire, and **ȧ** (**ȧsk**), or **ĕ** (**ĕnd**), is often substituted for it. In English and Scottish dialect speech either **ȧ** or the short form of **ä** is the usual sound where standard English has **ă**.

"Short" **a** occurs unaccented in initial syllables, as in **ac-count′, al-lude′, at-tack′** in rhetorical speech, but ordinarily it is more or less obscured in this position; see § 126.

ä.

§ **117.** (4) **ä** as in **ärm, färr, fä′ther, äh, älms, pälm**, etc., with equivalents as in **hearth, aunt, guard**, etc., is commonly called "**Italian**" **a**, although it is characteristic also of Spanish, German, and other European languages. It is, in fact, with some slight variations, the usual sound of the letter **a** in other languages than English.

This sound is classed by Dr. Sweet as the mid-back-wide vowel (§ 47), but it is variously classed by other phoneticians, many of whom conceive it to be lower than mid-back. It is often called the "**open-throat**" **vowel**. In American pronunciation, **ä** occurs most often before **r**, but it is also used by some American and many English speakers, especially in the south of England, before **f, s, th, nce, lf**, etc. (see § 119), in such words as **waft, ask, path, basket, master, pass, bath, after, last, answer, France, dance, calf, half**, etc. Most Americans, however, employ in these words either a transition sound (intermediate between **ä** and **ă**, § 119) or the **ă** in **ăm**. Before **l**, as in **calf, half**, etc., **ä** is the generally accepted sound, though **ȧ** (§ 119) or **ă** is also common in many of these words (not, however, in **calm, palm**, etc., in educated speech.) For the sound of **ä** as represented by the digraph **au**, see § 131. There is considerable variation in the pronunciation of **ä** in English, a medial form with a moderate opening of the mouth being perhaps most approved.

§ **118.** The symbol **ä** is also employed to represent "Italian" **a** in unaccented initial syllables, as in **är-tis′tic**. In such cases it indicates the short form of **ä** (§ 74). It is also used to indicate the "Italian" **a** sound in foreign words, whether in accented or in unaccented syllables, the *quality* in either case being practically the same, the only difference being one of actual *quantity*.

ȧ.

§ **119.** (5) **ȧ** occurs in **ȧsk, stȧff, grȧft, pȧth, pȧss, grȧsp, lȧst, dȧnce, chȧnt, com-mȧnd′**, and similar words, before **sk, ff, ft, th, ss, sp, st, nce, nt, nd**; and in some other cases. The sound here represented is not the short form of "Italian **a**" (**ärt**) described in the preceding paragraph. It is medium or long in *quantity*, and variable in *quality* between the limits **ă** (**ăm**) and **ä** (**ärt**), usually more closely resembling the latter sound, but articulated further forward in the mouth, which is not usually so widely opened as for **ä**. Dr. Murray says of the symbol employed for this sound in the Oxford English Dictionary that it is purposely ambiguous. Dr. Sweet does not recognize the sound in current English, but marks the words of this group as pronounced with the vowel sound in **art**, which is a common pronunciation among cultured speakers in the south of England, especially in London, and with some Americans.

The intermediate, or transition, sound here employed is useful as being a compromise between the **ä** (**ärt**), which by many is considered affected in this class of words, and the **ă** in **ăm**, which is disagreeably "flat" to those whose ears are trained to the fuller sound. It is indicated in the chief dictionaries of English, and is used by many cultivated speakers.

The symbol **ȧ** is also used to indicate the sound of French **ȧ** as in **pȧtte**, etc., which in accepted French pronunciation has also an intermediate sound, often approaching **ă** in **ăt**.

a as in all = ô.

§ **120.** (6) **a** as in **all, talk, swarm, wharf, wa′ter, bal′sam**, etc., — otherwise represented in **haul, draw, awe**, etc., — is equivalent to **ô** in **ôrb, bôrn** (see § 202), and the symbol **ô** is used in the respelling for pronunciation, however the sound may be represented in the usual spelling; thus, **all** (ôl), **talk** (tôk), etc. To mark a word containing this sound of **a** without respelling, two dots are placed beneath the **a**; thus, **a̤ll, ta̤lk**.

§ **121.** When the sound occurs in initial unaccented syllables it is briefer, and consequently the tongue position is more lax and the lips slightly less rounded (§88); as in **al-might′y, au-thor′i-ty, aus-tere′, au-dac′i-ty, ȧl-though′**. The symbol **ô**, however, is used in the respelling for pronunciation for the sound wherever it occurs, whether long or short. This shorter sound of **au** in unaccented syllables is not the same as the **ŏ** in **ŏdd, nŏt**, etc. (§ 204), as that sound is pronounced by the majority of educated speakers either in England or in America, and should not be identified with it. It is of the same quality as accented **au**, but shorter in actual quantity.

a as in swan = ŏ.

§ **122.** (7) **a** as in **was, what, wan′der, wal′low, swan, qual′i-ty**, etc. The sound is the same as that of **ŏ** (**ŏdd, nŏt**) described in § 204, and is represented in the respelling by **ŏ**; thus, **swan** (swŏn), **was** (wŏz), etc. To mark a word containing this sound of **a** without respelling, a dot is placed beneath the **a**; thus, **wa̤s, swa̤n**.

a as in any = ĕ.

§ **123.** (8) **a** with the sound of **ĕ** (**ĕnd**) occurs in but a few words; as **any** (ĕn′ĭ), **many** (mĕn′ĭ), **Thames** (tĕmz) (the river in England).

ȧ.

§ **124.** (9) **ȧ** as in **sen′ȧte, prel′ȧte, pref′ȧce, sur′fȧce, rav′ȧge, sav′ȧge, vil′lȧge**, etc. In words of this class, the **ȧ**, in ordinary conversation, falls into a sound nearly that of **ĕ** in **ĕnd**, or of **ĭ** in **ĭt**, but more or less obscured. It is only in formal or syllabic utterance that an approach to the sound of **ā** (**āle**) is heard, and even in this form of speech the vanishing sound commonly heard in **ā** (§ 113) is properly omitted, leaving simply the initial element of the **ā** sound. The symbol (**ȧ**), which is used in the respelling of these words, indicates by the downward stroke the omission of the vanish.

§ **125.** The same symbol (**ȧ**) is used in the case of many adjectives and nouns where the corresponding verb is marked with **ā**, as in **ad′vo-cāte** (*n.*), **ag′gre-gāte** (*n.*), **con′ju-gāte** (*a.*), and in such cases the sound, even in colloquial speech, is often nearly that of **ā**, and in some cases is marked with **ā**.

Also, **ȧ** often occurs before another vowel, usually accented, in the following syllable, as in **chȧ-ot′ic, Ju′dȧ-ism**. Here, too, the sound commonly is nearer that of **ā** (**āle**). In words like **mis′cel-lȧ-ny, sal′u-tȧ-ry, sump′tu-ȧ-ry**, the **ȧ**, before **ny** or **ry** final, and with the preceding syllable unaccented, has somewhat of the **ā** sound; more often so in American than in British use; but if the preceding syllable is accented, as in **bot′a-ny, di′a-ry, sal′a-ry, pri′ma-ry, bound′a-ry**, the sound of **ȧ** as in **so′fȧ** (§ 127), is usually preferred, yet in **con′tra-ry** and **li′bra-ry** the **ȧ** (approaching **ā**) is easier to give, and in these and some others of the class is common and allowable. The **ay** in **Monday**, etc., varies between **ȧ** and **ĭ** (**ĭll**), in ordinary speech, commonly becoming almost or quite **ĭ**. In words of the various classes mentioned in this group, the **ȧ** is usually more obscured in quality by English than by American speakers.

ȧ.

§ **126.** (10) **a** in initial syllables, closed by a consonant in the spelling, as in **ab-bre′vi-ate, ac-count′, ac-crue′, ac-cu′mu-late, ad-ja′cent, ad-just′**, etc., — also in final closed syllables, as in **fi′nal, mor′bal, loy′al, syl′van, va′cant, break′fast, dis′taff, mad′am, myr′i-ad**, etc., — is more or less obscured in ordinary speech, becoming almost or quite the same as **ȧ** in **so′fȧ, i-de′ȧ** (§ 127). It is only in formal speaking that the full quality, **ă** in **ăt**, is brought out. These words are marked with an italic (*ă*) to indicate the quality of **ă** (**ăt**), with allowable and variable obscuration in colloquial speech; thus **ac-count′** (ă-kount′), **accrue** (ă-krōō′).

ȧ.

§ **127.** (11) **ȧ** as in **ȧ-bound′, ȧ-bun′dant, ȧ-bide′, cȧ-rouse′, di′ȧ-dem, bot′ȧ-ny, so′fȧ, i-de′ȧ, Af′ri-cȧ**, etc., occurs in open unaccented syllables (cf. § 110). The sound of **a** in these words has long been taken to be that of **ȧ** (**ȧsk**) with more or less obscuration toward the neutral vowel sound **ē** in **ev′ēr**. In previous editions of Webster's Dictionary the mark **ȧ** has been used for the sound of **a** here described, but in the present edition the **ȧ** is made italic (*ȧ*) to show the usual obscuration. Some phoneticians would mark the **a** here, as well as in the groups described in the preceding paragraph, with the same symbol as for **ē** in **ev′ēr**, and they would do the same for unaccented **ŏ** as in **vi′ŏ-let**, etc., but many are opposed to such complete obscuration, preferring a more careful or formal pronunciation with more of the quality of the sounds as occurring accented.

æ.

§ **128.** Usage varies somewhat in the pronunciation of this digraph. It is usually pronounced as **e** would be in the same position. A pedantic pronunciation of it as long **ē** (**ēve**) where it naturally takes the short sound in English pronunciation, as in **æsthetic, æstuary**, obtains to some extent, especially in British academic circles.

æ represented in Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, a simple sound, that of modern English **ă** (**ăm**). It was either long or short in quantity, but always the same in quality (§ 74) Short **æ** was replaced by **a** or, sometimes, **e**; as, AS. **glæd, hæt**; ME. **glad, hat** (with short **ă**, as in **ăr-tis′tic**); modern English **glad, hat** (with **ă** as in **ăm**). Long **æ** was replaced by **e** long or **ee** (pronounced as **ā** in **āle**) in ME., becoming **ee** or **ea** (pronounced as **ē** in **ēve**) in modern English; as, AS. **sæd, rædan**; ME. **seed, rede**; mod. Eng. **seed, read**. Before **r**, long **æ**, variously represented in mod. Eng., has usually retained its long sound; as, AS. **hær, hwær**, mod. Eng. **hair, where**, etc.

In the early modern English period the symbol **æ** was re-introduced in words derived from the Latin with **æ** (**ae**), and in words from the Greek with **αι**, coming through the Latin; as, **æther, ægis**. As this **æ** is usually pronounced as a simple **e** would be in the same position, the value of the character has been chiefly etymological, and whenever a word containing it has come into the common English vocabulary, except where for some reason other than phonetic it has been desirable to retain it, as in technical terms or in words indicating classical things, or in classical names, there has been a strong tendency to change the **æ** to **e**; as in **primeval, coeval**, etc. In many modern books the digraph **æ** is printed **ae**. In this case dissyllabic **ae**, as in **aërial**, should be printed **aë**.

ai.

§ **129.** The digraph **ai** usually represents the sound of "long" **a** (**ā**) as in **ail, mail, sail, vain, rain**, etc. (§ 113), or before a following **r**, the sound of **â** (**câre**), as in **air, fair, pair**, etc. (§ 114). In words of foreign origin and of recent adoption it often has the sound of **äĭ** or **ī**, as in **kaiser, Ainu**. In French it has, when long, nearly the sound of **ā** (**āle**, § 113); when short, nearly that of **ĕ** (**ĕnd**).

ail, aill, in French. See **il**. **aim, ain**, in French. See § 130.

am, an, and other nasal vowels in French words.

§ **130.** **M** and **n** in French, when final, or followed in the same syllable by a consonant other than another **m** or **n**, and following a vowel, indicate that the preceding vowel is pronounced with a nasal tone (§ 60). In producing these nasal vowels, the breath or voice is allowed to pass out through *both* the *nose* and the *mouth*, so that the vowel sounds remain unchanged, except for the accompanying nasalization. The **m** or **n** is not sounded, except as thus giving the nasal tone to the vowel. These nasal vowel sounds thus differ materially from English vowels *followed* by **n** or **ng**, in the pronunciation of which the oral passage is entirely closed. A small capital (N) is used in the respelling to indicate that

a preceding vowel (also, in Portuguese, a diphthong) is nasal. The nasal vowels in French are **an, an, en,** all having regularly the sound of **ä** in **fär,** made nasal as here described; **aim, ain, eim, ein, im, in, yn,** all having the sound of **ă** in **făt** made nasal (**ien,** when final in a word or syllable, as in **mien, bien,** etc., also in certain inflections of the verbs *venir* and *tenir,* as **viens, tiens, devient,** is pronounced as **y** followed by **ă** made nasal; as, **mien, bien,** *pron.* myăn, byăn, etc.), **om, on,** having the sound of **o** in **or** made nasal; **um, un,** having the sound of **u** in **up** made nasal. There are thus four French nasal vowel sounds (variously written), as in *un bon vin blanc* (ŭn bôn văn blăn), *a good white wine.*

au.

§ **131.** This digraph, occurring in words of Anglo-Saxon (exceptionally), Old French, Latin, and Greek origin, regularly represents the sound of **ô** (**lôrd, law**), as in **aught, taut, caught, caustic, haul,** etc., but also, when followed by **n,** as in **taunt, haunt, launch, laun'dry,** etc., the sound of **ä** as in **ärt.** In the second group of words usage varies, many educated speakers using **ô** (**ôrb, law**), and both pronunciations of these words are given in the Dictionary, that with **ä** being usually preferred.

In French words of later adoption **au** often has the modern French sound **ō.** as in **au lait, vaudeville** (the latter through popular use now often pronounced with **ô** (**ôr**)) In words from the German, and most other languages, it has the sound of English **ou** (**out**), as in **sauerkraut, flauto.**

aw.

A digraph, pronounced as **ô** (**ôr**), formerly interchangeable with **au,** but now the usual form finally and before **k, l,** and **n**; as in **caw, law, saw, hawk, crawl.**

ay.

A digraph representing the sound of **ā** (**āle**), as in **hay, say,** etc.; or, unaccented, **ă,** as in **Mon'day,** etc. Exceptionally, it has the sound of **ē** (**ēve**) in **quay,** and of **ĕ** (**ĕnd**) in **says.**

B.

§ **132. B** as in **boy, cab, ebb, rob'ber, beau'ty, bring, blow, a'ble, herb, bulb, robs,** etc. This is the voiced labial stop (§ 71), the correlative voiceless stop being **p,** as in **pie** (§ 217), both sounds having the same articulative position as the nasal **m** (§ 196), the oral closure for all three being between the lips, which are brought lightly but firmly together in the pronunciation of each (§ 60). **B** is usually silent after **m** in the same syllable, as in **bomb, climb, tomb, thumb**; though sometimes sounded, as in **rhomb.** It is usually silent before **t** (except in compound words); as in **debt, doubt, sub'tle.** In a few other cases, especially when initial before another consonant, as in **bdel'li-um,** it is also silent.

In the chief foreign languages from which loan words are taken **b** is in general as in English. For exceptions and special cases see page 2376.

§ **133.** In Spanish, **b** has nearly the same, but not quite so forcible a sound as in English, being made with the lips brought together with a loose or feeble contact, not a firm one as in English. It often sounds, therefore, especially between two vowels, as in **caban** (ka-băn'), **juba** (hōō'ba), much like English **v** in **have,** so that the two sounds and also their symbols are often interchanged. Cf **Havana, Habana, Córdoba, Cordova.** The sound of Spanish **b** between vowels is the same that **b** (*beta*) has in all positions in modern Greek, and much the same as the **w** sound common in middle and south Germany. Spanish **b** is usually indicated by **b** in the respelling, with a reference to this section.

bb is usually pronounced as a single **b.** See § 107.

§ **134. bh** in Sanskrit and many modern East Indian words is, in the native pronunciation **b** + **h,** as in **cob house,** but the **h** may be omitted in English pronunciation.

C.

The letter **c** represents sounds of two classes:

§ **135.** (1) The so-called "**soft**" **c** has a sibilant sound of three varieties. The most frequent of these sounds is identical with "sharp" **s,** as in **sun.** It is sometimes written **ç,** as in **façade,** and this device is used when it is desired to indicate the sound without respelling a word containing it. In the respelling for pronunciation it is represented by **s.** The letter has this sound before **e, i,** or **y,** as in **cede, civil, cypress, acid, glance, force, vice,** etc. "Soft" **c** occasionally has the sound of **z,** as in **sacrifice.**

Before an **i,** less often an **e,** followed by another vowel in the same syllable, "soft" **c** commonly takes the sound of **sh,** either by itself, as in **oceanic,** or by assimilation with the **i** or the **e,** which palatalizes it, as in **vicious, ocean,** etc. See § 109.

§ **136.** (2) The so-called "**hard**" **c** with sound of **k,** and represented by **k** in the respelling, or by **c** when it is desired to indicate the sound without respelling. **C** has this sound before **a, o,** or **u,** or a consonant (except **h**; cf. **ch**), and at the end of a syllable if not followed by **i** or **e**; as in **call, cave, cold, pic'ture, ac'rid, act, ethics, cry, clay, arc, talc, sanc'tion, disc, almanac, scan, ac-cord', vac'ci-nate**; also before **e** in **sceptic,** as sometimes spelled, and before **i** in **scirrous,** etc.

§ **137. C** is **silent** in **czar,** etc., as commonly pronounced; also in **victuals, indict,** and in **muscle, corpuscle,** etc.

§ **138. C** in Castilian Spanish (*Sp.* in the respelling for pronunciation) before **e** or **i** is pronounced like English **th** in **thin,** but in other parts of Spain, as Andalusia, it is pronounced as **s** in **sun,** and this latter is the usual pronunciation in Spanish America, where the Castilian sound, although often taught in the schools, is commonly regarded as affected. In the Philippine Islands, also, the sound of **s** is usually given to **c** in this position. In this Dictionary **c** before **e** or **i** in Spanish words and names pertaining to Spain, or in general use, is given the Castilian sound, as theoretically, at least, the better; in words or names pertaining especially to Spanish America or to the Philippine Islands, the letter is given the more usual **s** sound (together with a reference to this paragraph), although in learned words, or words likely to be used chiefly by the highly educated, the Castilian sound is also given. Cf. **Z,** § 268.

☞ For **C,** alone or in combination, and with various diacritical markings, in other foreign languages, see page 2376.

cc is usually pronounced as **k-s,** as in **flaccid** (flăk'sĭd), **hæcceity** (hĕk-sē'ĭ-tĭ), etc.

Ch.

This digraph, which is treated as a separate element of the alphabet in some languages, as Spanish and Welsh, has various sounds in English, as follows:

§ **139.** (1) The most frequent sound is diphthongal, and is approximately described as **tsh**; as in **chin, child, choose, church, much, beech, arch,** etc. Most phoneticians analyze this sound as a combination of **t** and **sh,** but these elements are not simply pronounced in succession, without change, as are, for instance, **k** and **s** in **box** (bŏks); they blend into a composite sound, in which the sound both of the **t** and of the **sh** is changed somewhat, so that many can hear neither element, and hence regard the sound as simple. **Ch** has this diphthongal sound in all native English words. It often has as an equivalent the trigraph **tch** at the end of a syllable; as in **hatch, watch, fetch, ditch, satchel.** The sound is the same as that of German **tsch,** as in **Deutsch,** except that in German pronunciation the lips are more vigorously protruded. **Ch** occasionally has the sound of **j,** as in one pronunciation of **spinach.**

The sound of **ch** (**tsh**) is also represented by **ti,** as in **bastion, question,** rarely by **te,** as in **righteous,** and also in colloquial pronunciation by assimilation of **t** or **d** to the initial element of **u** in **nature, verdure,** etc. See § 109.

§ **140.** After **n,** as in **bench, finch, lunch, munch, wench,** etc., most English orthoepists treat the **ch** as simple **sh,** writing phonetically **bensh, finsh,** etc., while those of America indicate **ch** (or **tsh**), and this apparently represents a real difference in British and American pronunciation.

§ **141.** (2) **Ch** has in English the sound of **sh** in **she** in words from modern French, as **chagrin, machine, mustache, barouche**; also in some words from Old French, in which historically the sound is **ch** (**chop**), but in which through analogy with other more recent borrowings it has become **sh,** as in **chivalry, champaign** (flat ground). To mark a word containing **ch** with sound of **sh** without respelling, **ç**h is used.

§ **142.** (3) **Ch** "hard" has the sound of **k,** by which it is represented in the respelling, the sound being otherwise indicated by **-ch** when it is desired not to respell a word containing it. The digraph has this sound in most words (except quite recent ones) taken from the Greek, directly or through the Latin, as in **chorus, epoch, echo. chlorine, chrism, character, chyle**; also in most words or names from the Hebrew, as in **Chaldea, Enoch, Nebuchadnezzar.** In a comparatively few such words the sound of **ch** (**chop**) occurs; as in **chart, church, cherub, Rachel**; also in the prefix **arch-,** as in **archbishop, archdeacon, archduke**; but the **k** sound remains in **architect, archangel, architrave.**

§ **143. Ch** is **silent** in **drachm, schism, yacht,** and in **fuchsia,** as a common plant name.

§ **144. Ch** represents a palatal (front) or guttural (back) fricative in an accurate pronunciation of certain words from the German, Dutch, Scotch, Celtic, modern Greek (represented by χ), the Slavonic, and various Oriental languages. The sounds represented by **ch** in these words vary considerably in character, both according to the language from which the words come, and according to the sound immediately preceding (or following) the **ch**; but they may be described as of two typical classes:

(**a**) The palatal (front) fricative is made with the tongue in position for the sound of **y** in **yes,** but raised closer to the hard palate, so that there is more distinctly audible friction. It should be learned from one familiar with it, but may be imitated by exaggerating the slightly fricative sound of **y** in **yes** (making the sound voiceless), or of **h** in **hue,** or by pronouncing **k** in **key** so that the breath passes through an extremely narrow passage between the tongue and the hard palate, instead of being entirely stopped. This palatal (front) fricative is typically that of **ch** in standard German "**ich,**" often called the "ich-laut" (i. e. "ich-sound"). This sound commonly occurs after front vowels, as **i, e,** and after consonants.

(**b**) The guttural (back) fricative is usually deeper and stronger than the palatal (front) form, and resembles somewhat a light hawking or clearing of the throat. It may be imitated by pronouncing **c** in **cow,** with the closure between the back of the tongue and the soft palate loosened so that the breath passes through an extremely narrow passage, instead of being entirely stopped. The German sound of **ch** in **ach,** often called "ach-laut" (i. e. "ach-sound") may be taken as the typical guttural fricative sound, which follows a back vowel (as **a, o, u**).

These sounds of **ch,** from whatever source, are indicated in the respelling by a small capital (ĸ), so that those who are familiar with them or who wish to imitate them may know that the word so marked is not entirely Anglicized and that the foreign sound may properly be given. The nature of the sound immediately preceding a **ch,** or, when the **ch** is initial, of that immediately following it, will in any case sufficiently determine whether the **ch** sound is palatal (front) or guttural (back). Ordinarily, one who has not acquired the foreign pronunciation, if he has occasion to employ a word containing such a **ch** sound, usually pronounces it as simple **k.** Cf. **gh.**

Ch, chh in Sanskrit and many modern East Indian words are pronounced respectively like English **ch** in **chop** and **ch** + **h** as in **catch him,** but the second **h** in **chh** may be omitted in the English pronunciation of such words.

ci, ce. See under **C,** § 135.

D.

§ **145. D** as in **day, dry, dwell, bed, old, hard, aimed, end, idle, maiden, hugged, enraged, lived, amazed, rugged, naked, assuredly, fixedness, send, send'st** (**s** as in **sun**), is the dental, or, as commonly pronounced in English, alveolar, voiced stop (§ 67), of which the correlative voiceless stop is **t** (§ 235). It is pronounced as **t** when it is preceded by a voiceless sound in the same syllable; as in **hissed, looked, arched** (hĭst, lo͝okt, ärcht). Cf. § 108. It is silent in the first syllable of **Wednesday,** as most often pronounced, and in **handkerchief, handsome**; also in the usual colloquial pronunciation of **grandfather, granddaughter,** etc. In rapid speech, **d** is often palatalized by a following **i** or **ū** (**ūse**), as in **tedious** (*colloq.* tē'jŭs), **verdure** (*colloq.* vûr'jēr). See § 109.

§ **146. D** in Spanish does not have the vigorous English sound, but has more or less of the sound of **th** in **this** Between vowels and at the end of words this sound is more apparent, becoming almost exactly **th** (**this**). At the end of words, however, the sound is weak, and is given as **th** (**thin**) by many, while in colloquial pronunciation it often disappears altogether, as in **Madrid** (mă-drē'). In the respelling, the sound of Spanish **d** beween vowels and at the end of syllables will be indicated by **th** (**this**), together with a reference to this paragraph, as, **barbudo** (bär-bo͞o'thō), **pulgada** (po͞ol-ga'thă).

dd is usually pronounced as a single **d.** See § 107.

☞ For the sounds of **d,** alone and in combination, in other languages, see page 2376.

§ **147. dh** in Sanskrit and in modern East Indian tongues descended from it sometimes represents **d** followed by an aspiration, about as in **madhouse,** but may be pronounced as simple **d** in English pronunciation.

E.

§ **148.** In the classical pronunciation of Latin, the letter **e,** when long (as when representing Greek *eta,* η) represented practically the same sound as English **ā** (**āle**), and when short the same sound pronounced more quickly, or a wider sound, that of **ĕ** (**ĕnd**), the wide correlative of **ā** (§ 48). In most of the languages of Europe which have adopted the Roman alphabet, these two sounds have been retained for the letter, as they were in Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, and in Middle English. In modern English, however, owing to the great changes in pronunciation without corresponding changes in spelling, what was originally the true long sound of the letter **i** (**ē** in **ēve**) has so generally passed over to the letter **e** in certain positions that we now call this sound "long **e**," while the "short **e**" (**mĕt**) has remained as originally sounded, so that we now apply the terms "long **e**" and "short **e**" to sounds which are phonetically unrelated. Cf. §§ 73–4.

The symbol **e** has also acquired other values, the sounds which it expresses in standard modern English being as follows:

ACCENTED.

(1) **e** as in **eve** (ēv), § 149.
(2) **e** " " **end** (ĕnd), § 150.
(3) **e** " " **fern** (fûrn), § 152.
(4) **e** " " **sergeant** (sär'jĕnt), § 153.
(5) **e** as in **there** (thâr), § 154.
(6) **e** " " **English** (Ĭŋ'glish), § 155.
(7) **e** " " **eh** (ā), § 155.

UNACCENTED.

(8) **e** as in **event** (ē-vent'), § 156.
(9) **e** " " **maker** (māk'ĕr), § 157.
(10) **e** as in **moment** (mo'mĕnt), § 158.
(11) **e** " " **heaven** (hĕv'n), § 159.

E is also an element of numerous digraphs. See §§ 162–166.

ē.

§ 149. (1) ē as in ēve, mēte, con/crēte, etc., called "long" e, with the name sound of the letter in modern English, has numerous equivalents, as in feet, beam, de-ceive/, peo/ple, key, Cae/sar, machine, field, quay (exceptional), Phœbus, Portuguese.

The sound here represented has, at least for its main element, the high-front-narrow vowel sound, the wide correlative of which is i in ill. It is the closest and highest of the front vowel sounds (§ 48). A very slight raising of the blade of the tongue from the ē-position, or a slight increase in the force of utterance, by causing slight audible friction, or rustling, of the breath, turns the sound into a consonant, as y in yes. As usually uttered, especially when preceded by a consonant, English ē is not usually precisely this simple high-front-narrow vowel sound, but commonly starting with this sound slightly widened in the direction of ĭ (ill), it is raised and narrowed, the high, narrow vowel sound being its main element. In addition to this the sound commonly ends in an off-glide, or vanish, approaching the sound of consonant y (yes), which is more marked in British than in American English. The actual sound is thus seen to be of diphthongal character in either case, and may be graphically represented thus; iĭ or ɪĭ, though such representation exaggerates slightly the limits between which the sound passes. The ē in English occurs only in words or syllables under some degree of stress (accent), or emphasis. In such words as con/crēte, cen/ti-pēde, there is really a slight stress upon the syllable containing the ē; as there also often is in the prefix re-, as in rē-clothe/ (to clothe anew), and in de-, as in dē-horn/ (to remove the horns from)

The ē is used in the respelling to symbolize the sound commonly represented by i in various foreign languages (§ 178); as in French (divorcée (dē-vôr/sā/), Italian divisi (dē-vē/zē), etc. The sound in these languages, especially in accented syllables, is usually nearly or quite the pure high-front-narrow vowel.

ĕ.

§ 150. (2) ĕ as in ĕnd, pĕt, tĕn, ĕr/ror, etc.; otherwise represented as in feath/er, heif/er, leop/ard, friend, di-ær/e-sis, as-a-fœt/i-da, bur/y, any, said, etc.; is commonly called "short" e. This is the mid-front-wide vowel sound, of which the narrow correlative is ā as in āle (§§ 48, 113). It commonly occurs in closed syllables.

§ 151. Unaccented, ĕ occurs in initial syllables in such words as ĕx-cuse/, ĕn-large/, ĕf-face/, ĕs-tate/, ĕr-ro/ne-ous; also medially in such words as in/tĕl-lĕct, con/stel-la/tion, etc.; but to bring out the full quality of the ĕ in such words it is necessary to give some slight degree of stress or emphasis to the syllable containing it In ordinary colloquial speech the ĕ is obscured somewhat in quality, usually in the direction of the obscure vowel sound between ĕ (ĕnd) and ĭ (pĭn).

The unaccented ĕ in final syllables often verges toward the sound of ĭ in (ĭll), as in ros/ĕs, hors/ĕs, fair/ĕst, wis/ĕst, for/ĕst, riv/ĕt, car/pĕt, end/ĕd, wick/ĕd, wool/ĕn, kitch/ĕn. In this class of words some phoneticians indicate the sound by ĭ (ill). In this book the marking ĕ is preferred as representing the more formal sound and the one to be preferred in the teaching of syllabic pronunciation, but the usual colloquial pronunciation with the vowel nearly ĭ is also indicated in many common words; as, added (ăd/ĕd; ăd/ɪd). The obscuration of the e in these words is thus seen to be always in the direction of ĭ and not in the direction of ŭ (cir/cŭs). The pronunciation of such words as horses, chicken, witness, as hors/ŭz, chick/ŭn, wit/nŭs is not approved. Since ĕ, as in re/cĕnt, indicates the obscuration of e in the direction of ŭ, the symbol ĕ could not properly be used in these words. Cf. §§ 158, 159, 161.

e as in fern = û.

§ 152. (3) The sound of e as in fern, err, her, herd, verge, er/mine, in-fer/, as ordinarily pronounced is identical with the û in ûrn (§ 247), and is symbolized in the respelling by û. Unaccented, it is reduced to ĕ as in mak/ĕr, bak/ĕr, of which it may be considered the long correlative. In words spelled with "er" (accented) when the r immediately precedes a vowel or another r in the following syllable of the same word the vowel sound is that of ĕ (ĕnd), as in vĕr/y, pĕr/il, mĕr/ry, ĕr/ror; except that verbs having the sound of e in her (hûr) almost always retain it when inflected, as in con-fer/ring, de-ter/ring, con-fer/rer.

To indicate the sound without respelling, the words are variously marked as follows: fẽrn, ẽarn, sĩr, mў̃rrh.

e before r.

§ 153. E before r formerly often had the sound of ă (ărm), as in clerk, serve, earth, German, Berkeley, Derby, Hertford, etc. Traces of this pronunciation still remain, as in clerk, Berkeley, Derby, Hertford, Kerr, etc., which in England, esp. in the South, are still often pronounced klärk, bärk/lĭ, därbĭ, Här(t)/ford, kär, etc. Sergeant (sär/jĕnt) preserves this sound in the standard pronunciation of England and of America. In many words where this change of sound has occurred, the spelling is now with a; as, dark, starve, Clark (proper name), etc.

e as in there = â.

§ 154. (4) E as in there, where, and, unaccented, in there-by/, where-by/, otherwise represented as in their, heir, etc., occurs only before r, and is identical with â in câre (§ 114), by which it is represented in the respelling. To indicate this sound of e without respelling it ê is used; as, thêre.

e = i and ā.

§ 155. (6, 7) The sounds of e as in English, England, and as in eh (ā), are exceptional (although e as ā is common in foreign words, cf. § 113).

ĕ.

§ 156. (8) ē as in ē-vent/, é-pit/o-mē, cre-ate/, dē-lin/ē-ate, so-ci/ē-ty is shorter in actual quantity than ē (ēve), and also tends to widen into the sound of ĭ in ĭll, which it often becomes in colloquial speech; as in believe (bĭ-lēv/), receive (rĭ-sēv/), etc.

To give the sound of ĕ in place of ĕ (as so-ci/ĕ-ty) is condemned as a vulgarism, while the pronunciation with the quite narrow ē (so-ci/ē-ty) is frowned upon as pedantic.

ĕ.

§ 157. (9) Unaccented e before r, as in ev/ĕr, read/ĕr, lov/ĕr, sev/ĕr, sev/ĕr-al, pĕr-form/, rev/ĕr-ent, in/fĕr-ence, in/fĕr-view, cav/ĕrn, etc., with equivalents in e-lix/ĭr, zeph/ўr, ac/tor The vowel sound here indicated is, at least in ordinary speech, the "neutral" vowel already described (§ 88). Its tongue position is nearly the same as that for ŭ (§ 246), or for û (§ 247), but the sounds of ŭ and û occur in stressed (accented) syllables only, and in pronouncing either of them the tongue is tenser than for ĕ, the laxity of the tongue in pronouncing ĕ giving it a quite different quality from either of the other two sounds, as may easily be heard and felt by pronouncing such pairs of words as cûr and mak/ĕr, cŭt and sev/ĕr. In colloquial speech, most of the other vowels, when unsupported by stress, tend to fall into this neutral vowel sound (cf. ă, ā, ĕ, ŏ, ŭ, §§ 126-7, 158, 211, 251), and hence in some systems in which regard is had for the colloquial form of speech only, the vowel sounds in unstressed syllables, which in this Dictionary are marked ă, ā, ĕ, ē, ŏ, and ŭ, are identified as one sound, that of our ĕ. Words containing this sound spelled otherwise than with e may be marked without respelling, as follows: e-lix/ĭr, zeph/ўr, ac/tŏr, etc.

ĕ.

§ 158. (10) The e before n and l in unstressed syllables, — as in mo/ment, pru/dent, de/cen-cy, nov/el, in/fi-del, jew/el, cru/el, cam/el, gos/pel, an/gel, chan/nel, etc., — is more or less obscured in ordinary speech. Orthoepists have been divided as to the exact sound which the vowel takes when thus obscured, but such discussion is useless, since the sound varies in the mouths of different speakers, and under different circumstances, and only the limits between which it varies can be positively defined. In the formal or syllabic style of utterance these words are pronounced nearly, or quite, with the sound of ĕ (ĕnd); as mo/mĕnt, pru/dĕnt, nov/ĕl. From this formal pronunciation there is, however, an allowable colloquial weakening or obscuration, which may reduce the sound even to that of the "neutral" vowel described above. In order to indicate the formal standard, and, at the same time, the usual obscuration in such words, an italic short e (ĕ) is used in their respelling; thus, mo/mĕnt, re/cĕnt. The obscuration should never take the form of a full short ŭ (ŭ), as mo/mŭnt, cam/ŭl; the sound in any case is a "light" vowel, the vowel sometimes appearing to be almost elided, as, mo/m't, cam/'l. In some words, as wool/en, kitch/en, the obscuration often takes the direction of ĭ (ĭll). Cf. § 151.

e obscure before n and l.

§ 159. The unaccented e of obscure quality before n and l, in some words, — as eat/en, heav/en, sev/en, o/pen, gold/en, swol/len, shriv/el, — is so far reduced as to become a mere vocal murmur (which differs from other cases of the neutral vowel by its extreme brevity only), or even to drop out altogether, leaving to the n or the l the function of a vowel (§ 51). Such words are marked in the respelling of this Dictionary with an apostrophe (') to indicate the reduction or elision of the vowel, and in these words the pronunciation with elided vowel is the usually accepted one.

The letters i and o also are similarly reduced in many words, as in e/vil (ē/v'l), dev/il (dĕv/'l), cousin (kŭz/'n), ba/sin (bā/s n), but/ton (bŭt/'n), par/don (pär/d'n). To pronounce the words e/vil, dev/il, etc., with a full vowel sound in the final syllable is considered pedantic, even in formal discourse. In words like these, and also in such as a/ble (ā/b'l), gen/tle (jĕn/t'l), the apostrophe usually indicates simply a syllabic l or n.

Note. A "syllabic" l or n must be carefully distinguished from a non-syllabic one in a similar position. Thus, l has a value in a/ble different from that which it has in a/bler, a/blest, dissyllables in which the e, being more sonorous than the l (§ 110), assumes the vowel function while the l retains its consonantal value. There is the same difference between the l in ap/ple and that in ap-ply/; between the l in tack/le and that in cloud or ac-claim/, etc.; between the n in even and that in eve/ning. An m is also often syllabic, as in schism (sĭz/m), chasm (kaz/m), bap/tism (bap/-tĭz/m), and in such words care should be taken not to let a full vowel sound (parasitic vowel) develop before the m.

e with consonant value.

§ 160. When an unaccented e is closely followed by another vowel, it often assumes more or less of a consonant y sound, and may, by assimilation with the following vowel, form an impure, or semi-consonantal, diphthong (§ 99). Cf. i, with consonant value (§ 186). After t or d, or ç or s, this y sound often coalesces with the consonant and changes its sound; as in right/eous (rī/chŭs, by some pronounced rīt/yŭs, rī/chē-ŭs, etc.), gran/deur (grăn/dŭr; by some, grăn/d'yĕr; by others grăn/jĕr), mi-ca/ceous (-shŭs), o/cean (ō/shŭn), nau/seous (nô/shŭs). Cf. § 109. Even when, by partial assimilation, the e has changed the sound of the preceding consonant, it may still sometimes appear, especially when the stress falls upon the following vowel; as in o/ce-an/ic (ō/shē-ăn/ĭk), mi-ca/ceous (by some mī-kā/shĭŭs *or* -shyŭs), crus-ta/cean (by some krus-tā/shĭŭn *or* -shyŭn). The best present usage does not favor the consonant value of e in cu-ta/ne-ous (-nē-ŭs), hid/e-ous (-ē-ŭs), lin/e-al (-ē-ăl), mal/le-a-ble (-lē-a-b'l), and the like.

e silent.

§ 161. Following a consonant at the end of a syllable, this letter usually has no sound of its own in present English words, but is written: (1) to indicate the preceding vowel as long; as in cāme, tōne, sāme, hōme, etc. In many words, however, the preceding vowel is short; as in băde, hyp/o-crīte, fer/tīle, ol/īve, prom/īse, exam/-ĭne, one, none, some, gone, done, etc. (2) To indicate a preceding c or g as "soft;" as in ser/vice, rav/age, vice, o-blige/. (3) After certain consonants not usually written in a final position, as v, th (then) and s (when not the sign of the plural) or z; as in leave, wreathe, mouse, nurse, pulse, bronze, etc.

In the ending -ed of the past tense and participle of verbs, the e, except in the solemn or poetic form of speech, is for the most part elided; unless the verb stem ends in d or t, as in add/ed, o-mit/ted, in which case the -ed is fully sounded (§ 151). When the e is thus elided in pronunciation, a following d is sounded as t after a voiceless consonant; as, stopped (stŏpt), hoped (hōpt), licked (lĭkt). Cf. § 107. For other cases where e is often elided in ordinary speech, leaving to a following consonant the function of a vowel, see §§ 158-9, and for cases where it is more or less absorbed by assimilation with an adjacent sound, see § 160.

☞ For e in various foreign languages other than those here given, see page 2377.

ea.

§ 162. ea, in modern English, has usually either the sound of ē (ēve), — as in beach (bēch), bead (bēd), beak (bēk), beam (bēm), freak (frēk), seal (sēl), seat (sēt), bē-neath/ (bē-nēth/), breathe (brēth), wreathe (rēth), etc.; or of ĕ (ĕnd), — as in breath (brĕth), bread (brĕd), death (dĕth), head (hĕd), lead (lĕd), etc. Final, in guin/ea (gĭn/ĭ), the sound drops to ĭ. In the early modern English period, the digraph had usually the sound of ā (āle); and it retains this sound in the standard pronunciation in a few words, as break (brāk), great (grāt), steak (stāk); and in a few proper names, as Yeames (yāmz), Yeatman (yāt/măn); also in some forms of dialectal speech, as in one dialectal pronunciation of beast (bāst), beat (bāt), please (plāse), seat (sāt). It is variously sounded when followed by r; as in bear (bâr), earn (ûrn), hear (hēr), hearth (härth).

eau.

§ 163. eau occurs only in words of French origin, and has usually the sound of ō (ōld); as in beau (bō), bureau (bū/rō), chateau (shă/tō/), etc. In beauty (bū/tĭ) and its cognates it is pronounced as ū (ūse). It occurs in a few proper names, where it has various sounds; as, Beauchamp (bē/chăm), Beaulieu (bū/lĭ), Beaumont (bō/mŏnt).

ee.

§ 164. ee has usually the sound of ē (ēve); as in beet (bēt), deep (dēp), feet (fēt), etc. In been it is usually as ĭ (pĭn) in America, and, at least when emphatic, usually as ē (ēve) in British English. In breech, the pronunciation brĭch is now vulgar, but is accepted in breeches (brĭch/ĭz). In coffee the sound drops to ĭ (kŏf/ĭ).

ei.

§ 165. ei has commonly either the sound of ē (ēve), as in con-ceive/, de-ceive/, re-ceive/, lei/sure, etc.; or of ā (āle), as in deign (dān), rein (rān), vein (vān), etc. When final, the digraph is usually written ey, and in accented syllables has the sound of ā (āle), as in grey (grā), o-bey/ (o-bā/), they (thā), etc.; unaccented, it usually becomes ĭ (ĭll), as in mon/key (mŭng/kĭ), mon/ey (mŭn/ĭ), hon/ey (hŭn/ĭ), etc.,

which is also the sound represented by **ei** unaccented, as in **for'eign** (for'ĭn). Words containing the digraph with either of its two usual sounds may be marked without respelling as follows: **con-çēive'**, **de-çēive'**; **rein**, **vein**, **grey**, etc. In words of Greek or Latin etymology or form, especially scientific terms, **ei** has the sound of **ī** (**īce**); as in **ei-do'lon** (ī-dō'lon), **ei'do-scope** (ī'dŏ-skōp), **Lei-po'a** (lī-pō'ȧ), etc. It is also usually as **ī** (**īce**) in recent words from the Teutonic languages; as, **ei'der** (ī'dẽr), **leit'mo-tif'** (līt'mō-tēf'), **meis'ter-sing'er** (mīs'tẽr-), **geyser** (gī'sẽr), etc., following the modern High German pronunciation. But in words or names from the classical Icelandic, or Old Norse, it is better to pronounce **ei** as in **veil**, **rein**, the older Teutonic pronunciation. In the words **ei'ther** and **nei'ther** usage still on the whole favors **ē** (**ēve**), although in southern England **ī** (**īce**) prevails. In French words of recent adoption the sound represented by **ei** is nearly **ā** (**āle**) or **ĕ** (**ĕnd**); as, **seiches** (sĕsh). Like **ea** (§ 162), **ei**, representing an older pronunciation, remains as **ā** (**āle**) in a common dialectal pronunciation of such words as **de-ceive'**, **re-ceive'**, etc. In the Scottish dialect **ei** has regularly the sound of **ē** (**ēve**); as in **deil** (dēl), **feil** (fēl). For the values of **ei** in other languages, see p. 2377.

ei (*continued*).

ei, **ey** in Dutch represents a sound between **ī** in **ride** and **ei** in **veil** or **rein**. In South African Dutch the sound is more distinctly like **ei** in **veil**, **rein**.

ein, em, en.

ein, **em**, **en**, representing French nasal sounds. See § 130.

eo.

eo as a digraph is rare in English; in **people** it has the sound of **ē** (**ēve**); in **leopard** that of **ĕ** (**ĕnd**); in **yeoman** that of **ō** (**ōld**); in the proper name **Macleod** that of **ou** (**out**).

eu.

§ **166.** **Eu** in English regularly represents the sound of long **u** (**ū**), as in **feud** (fūd), **deuce** (dūs), etc., or, when unaccented, **ŭ**, as in **euphonic** (ŭ-fŏn'ĭk), etc. In words from the modern French containing **eu**, as **chauffeur**, **jeu**, **jeune**, **leur**, etc., the **eu** represents a sound somewhat like English **e** in **fern**, **her**, or **u** in **urn**, **fur**, and is represented in the respelling by **û** (**ûrn**, § 247). Those who are familiar with the exact foreign sound may properly give it in words not thoroughly Anglicized. In French, **eu** has two distinct, though similar sounds, the narrow and the wide, the one occurring usually in open syllables, the other in closed syllables. Both of these sounds also occur long and short in actual quantity. The sounds should be learned from one familiar with them, but they may be approximately imitated by observing the following directions. The narrow French **eu** (mid-front-narrow-round vowel) is formed by putting the tongue in position for **ā** (**āle**), rounding the lips as for **ō** (**ōld**), and then pronouncing **ā**. The wide form (mid-front-wide-round), when long, is produced by placing the tongue in position for **â** (**câre**), but with the fore part slightly sunk, and then pronouncing **â**, while rounding the lips as for **ō** (**ōld**); when short, it is produced by similarly pronouncing **ĕ** (**mĕn**).

ew.

ew, representing usually the same sounds as **eu**, is the usual form which the digraph takes at the end of words or syllables; as in **pew** (pū), **new** (nū), **hew** (hū), **blew** blōō), **threw** (thrōō). It also occurs (rarely) initially and medially; as in **ewe** (ū), **ewer** (ū'ẽr), **newt** (nūt). It has exceptionally the sound of **ō**; as in **sew** (sō), **shew** (shō).

ey. See **ei.**

F.

§ **167.** **F** as in **fame**, **fly**, **free**, **few**, **cuff**, **staff**, **oft**, is the voiceless (surd) labiodental (or lip-teeth) consonant (§ 71), rarely becoming purely labial. Its sonant correlative is **v** (§ 255). The usual sound of **f** is a fricative or spirant formed by the audible friction of the breath (without voice, § 29), as it is forced out between the lower lip and the upper teeth, which are lightly brought together in pronouncing it. The most usual equivalent of **f** in English is **ph** (chiefly in words from the Greek), as in **pha'lanx**, **phan'tom**, **phar'i-see**, **pho'to-graph**, etc.; the sound being otherwise represented in some words by **gh**, as in **laugh**, **cough**, **rough**, **tough**, etc. (§ 174); also exceptionally by **u**, as in the usual British pronunciation of **lieutenant** (lĕf-tĕn'ănt). In **of**, and usually in the compounds **hereof**, **thereof**, **whereof**, the letter takes the sound of **v**.

G.

This letter represents three sounds: —

§ **168.** (1) The so-called "hard" **g**, as in **gay**, **go**, **gun**; marked with plain **g** in the respelling, or by **g̃** (**g̃ay**, **g̃o**, **g̃un**) when it is desired not to respell. This sound of **g** is the voiced (sonant) guttural or velar (back) stop (§§ 56, 69), the voiceless (surd) correlative of which is **k** as in **king** (§ 71). It is pronounced with a complete closure of the mouth passage by contact between the back of the tongue and the back, or soft, palate, the place of closure varying somewhat, according to the sound immediately preceding or following the **g**, — being, for instance, farther forward in the pronunciation of **get** than in that of **go** (§ 108). Coincident with the formation of the closure the voiced, or intonated, breath is forced into the cavity behind it, and then usually, but not necessarily, expelled with an explosive breaking of the momentary closure (stop). Cf. § 103.

In modern English, **g** has its "hard" sound: (*a*) Always at the end of a word; as in **hug**, **hag**, **egg**, **berg**; also in the derivatives of such words even when the **g** (doubled in the spelling) is followed by **e**, **i**, or **y**; as in **cragged**, **druggist**, **foggy**. (*b*) Before **a**, **o**, or **u**, or an **l**, **r**, or **s** in the same syllable; as in **gay**, **go**, **gun**, **glad**, **glide**, **grow**, **lingual**, **argue**, **bags**, **haggle** (except in the British **gaol** (jāl), **gaoler**). (*c*) In words of Teutonic origin before **e** and **i**; as in **get**, **give**, **gig**; also when doubled before **y**; as in **bug'gy**, **mug'gy**, etc. (*d*) In a few words and proper names from the Hebrew; as **ge'rah**, **Gid'e-on**. The sound of "hard" **g**, followed by **z**, is also represented by **x** in certain words; as **exist** (ĕg-zĭst'), **example** (ĕg-zăm'p'l). See § 260.

This sound of **g** is otherwise indicated by **gu**, as in **guard**, **guest**, etc.; by **gh**, as in **ghost**, **ghastly**, etc.; and by **gue**, final, as in **plague**, **catalogue**, etc.

NOTE. The interposition of a glide sound, as of **ĭ** (**ĭll**) or **y** (**yes**) between a "hard" **g** and a following **ä** (**ärt**) or **ī** (**īce**), as in **gar'den** (gʸär'd'n), **guard** (gʸärd), **guide** (gʸīd), etc., and in like manner often before a **k** or a "hard" **c**, as in **card** (kʸärd), **kind** (kʸīnd), etc., formerly in vogue, and still heard in some parts of England and the United States, is now generally regarded as archaic or dialectal.

§ **169.** (2) The "soft" **g** has the sound of **j** (§ 188), and is represented by that letter in the respelling; or when it is desired not to respell, by **ǧ**, **ġ**. The letter **g** has this sound usually before **e**, **i**, or **y**, chiefly in words of Latin or Romance origin (those of Teutonic origin having usually the "hard" sound as stated in § 168); as in **gem**, **en'gine**, **rage**, **caged**, **exag'gerate**, **mag'ic**, **gin'ger**. The sound is usually indicated by **dg**, **dge**, or **ge** at the end of a word or syllable, in which position **j** is not used in English words; as in **badg'er**, **badge**, **edge**, **judge**, **midg'et**, etc.

§ **170.** (3) In a few words from the French, **g** retains the native sound, like **z** in **azure**; as in **rouge**, **mirage**, **cortège**, etc.

§ **171.** **G** is now silent in English before **m** and **n** final, and when initial before **n**; as in **phlegm**, **sign**, **gnat**, **gnaw**, etc. In the digraph **ng**, as in **sing**, the **g** loses its own sound, blending with the **n**, the two together forming a new sound (§ 198).

§ **172.** **G** has various values in different sections, and often even in the same section, of Germany. The easiest rule for an English speaker to adopt, and one which has much good usage to warrant it, is to pronounce **g** as English **g** in **go**, **get**, in all positions, except at the end of a word or syllable, where (unless doubled) it usually sounds as **k** or **ĸ** (§ 144). In Spanish, **g** before **e** or **i** is a fricative, nearly equal to German **ch** in **ach** (§ 144); in other positions it is like English **g** in **go**. The Spanish **g** when fricative is indicated by **h** in the respelling, and reference is made to this section. In Dutch, **g** in all positions is a strong palatal or guttural fricative somewhat like the German **ch** in **ich** or **ach**, and is usually indicated in the respelling by **ĸ**, except in a few cases where initial, together with a reference to this section.

☞ For the sounds of **g** in other foreign languages, see p. 2376.

ge.

§ **173.** **ge** often represents the sound of **j** at the end of words, as in **gorge** (gôrj), **large** (lärj) (§ 169); and in words from the French the sound of French **g** (§ 170), as in **menage** (mā-näzh').

gh.

§ **174.** **gh** occurs initially in but few purely English words, in which it has the sound of "hard" **g**; as in **ghast'ly**, **ghost**, **a-ghast'**. In other positions it either has become silent or has taken the sound of **f**. It is silent (*a*) after **i** (or **ei**), as in **high**, **nigh**, **sigh**, **sleigh**, **weigh**, etc.; (*b*) before **t** in the same syllable, as in **bought**, **caught**, **drought**, **eight**, **fraught**, **right**, **straight**, **thought** (an exception is **draught** with the sound of **f**); (*c*) often at the end of words or syllables after **au** or **ou**, as in **daugh'ter**, **slaugh'ter**, **dough**, **dough'y**, **though**, **plough**, **bough**, **through**. It has the sound of **f**, often after **au** or **ou** at the end of a word or syllable, as in **laugh**, **laugh'ter**, **cough**, **rough**, **e-nough'**. In the word **hough**, the sound has become, exceptionally, **k**. In the Irish form of a few Celtic words, as **lough**, the native sound is that of German **ach**, Scotch **loch** (§ 144), but is usually given as simple **k** by English speakers, or, in some cases, is omitted altogether.

gi. See § 169.

gli.

gli, in words from the Italian, often retains the Italian sound, **lli** in **William**; as in **seraglio** (sĕ-räl'yō) If no other vowel follows the **i**, the **gl** alone takes this sound, as in **seragli** (sĕ-räl'yē).

gn.

gn, in words from the French and Italian, has the sound of **ni** in **onion**, **pinion**; as in **mignonette** (mĭn-yŭn-ĕt').

gu.

§ **175.** **gu** in English words represents "hard" **g** (§ 168). It represents the same sound in words from the French, before **e**, **i**, or **y**, as in **guéridon** (gā'rē-dôn'), **guillotine** (gĭl'ō-tēn), **guimpe** (gănp; gămp), etc. If followed by a consonant or **ë** in French, it is pronounced as "hard" **g**, followed by French **u** (§ 248).

In many words borrowed from the Spanish, **gu** has the sound of **gu** in **anguish** before **a** and **o**, and that of hard **g** (**gō**) before **e** and **i**; as in **agua** (ä'gwä), **Aguinaldo** (ä'gē-näl'dō). **gü** before **e** or **i** is pronounced as **gw**; as in **agüero** (ä-gwā'rō), **lingüista** (lĭn-gwēs'tä).

gue.

gue final represents "hard" **g** (**gō**); as in **rogue**, **vogue** (§ 168), etc.

H.

§ **176.** **H** as in **hate**, **here**, **hire**, **house**, **home**, **hard**, **hit**, **hoop**, **hoot**, is often called the aspirate. The varying sound of this letter has already been described in § 70. The letter, which represented an aspirate in the earlier forms of Latin, became silent in the late Latin period, as it is now, for the most part, in the various Romance languages, as French, Italian, Spanish. In native English words initial **h** has been sounded throughout the history of the language, and, chiefly through analogy with such words, many words of Latin origin, especially those coming through the French, have gradually had the aspirate restored in pronunciation, when, in the case of most of them, it has been restored in the writing. This restoration of the initial **h** sound has extended so far that, in the best present usage, only the words **heir**, **honest**, **honor**, **hour**, and their derivatives, are universally pronounced without the **h**, while in the case of **herb**, **hostler** (when so spelled), **humble**, **humor**, present usage is divided, but on the whole favors the sounding of the aspirate. The pronunciation of **h**, especially when initial or in the digraph **wh** (§ 258), is usually more vigorous in America than in England, where, however, the sound is often pronounced more strongly than formerly. In a common English dialectal pronunciation of the middle and south of England, often called Cockney, **h** is frequently inserted or omitted in pronunciation in direct contradistinction to the accepted usage, and extended criticism of this fault has led to a careful cultivation of the **h** sound in England. In both England and America there are numerous instances of a silent **h** at the beginning of a syllable; as in **exhaust**, **exhort**, **shepherd**, **Durham**, etc. It is also universally silent or weakened, in such words as **he**, **his**, **him**, **her**, when following a strongly stressed word, as in the sentence "I saw him yesterday," unless the pronoun is emphatic. Cf. § 270.

§ **177.** After a vowel, **h** is regularly silent, but usually marks the vowel as long. In a prolonged pronunciation of the exclamations **ah**, **oh**, **bah**, more or less of the aspirate is often heard. It is silent in **John**, **phthisic**; and is either silent, or blended with a neighboring sound in such a way as to lose its own characteristic pronunciation, in the digraphs **gh**, **kh**, **ph**, **rh**, and **sh**, and in the consonantal diphthong **ch**, which see in their alphabetic order.

I.

§ **178.** In the classical pronunciation of Latin, the letter **i**, when long, had practically the same value as modern English **ē** as in **ēve** (§ 149), and this is the value which it still has in the chief languages of Europe, and, in fact, of most languages except English. This sound of **i** occurs in English chiefly in words of foreign origin, or under foreign influences; as in **machine**, **chique**, **pique**, in some words ending in **-ine** (§ 183), etc. The short sound of the letter is supposed to have been the true short of the long form, that is, the same in sound quality, but shortened in time.

The letter **i** in Anglo-Saxon and Middle English had, when long, the sound described above, namely the undiphthongal sound of modern English **ē**, but its short sound, as in German and other Teutonic languages, was wider than that of the Latin and the Romance short form, being that of **ĭ** in **ĭll** (§ 181). English has retained this short form of **i** down to the present time, but the long form has undergone a decided change, having within the modern English period become a true diphthong, so that what we still call "long **i**" (**ī** as in **īce**) is no longer a simple sound, but one composed of two elements. See § 179.

The letter has other values according to its position and the source of the words containing it, representing in modern English the following sounds:

ACCENTED.

(1) **ĭ** in **īce**, § 179.
(2) **ĭ** in **ĭll**, § 181.
(3) **i** in **sir** = **û**, § 185.
(4) **i** in **machine** = **ē**, § 178.

UNACCENTED.

(5) **i** in **elixir** = **ĕ**, § 185.
(6) **i** in **evil** (ē'v'l), § 159.

ī.

§ 179. (1) ī as in **īce, tīme, sīght, chīld, bīnd, gī'ant, mīght'y, jus-ti-fī'a-ble,** etc., has the name sound of the letter, and is commonly called "long" i (§ 76). This sound is otherwise variously represented in present English spelling; as in **vie, guile, height, aisle, thy, buy, choir, rye,** eye, and in **ay** or **aye** (yes).

The sound of modern English long i has already been described as a diphthong. The quality of the sound is subject to considerable variation, due chiefly to its initial element, which varies all the way from ä (ärm) to ă (măn), the final element being in any case ĭ (ĭll). Cf. § 97. In America the initial element is most often as in the Northern and some of the Southern States ä (ärt), or the same sound shortened and slightly advanced (about as a in **ar-tis'tic**), and the pronunciation with this initial sound may be taken as the standard American pronunciation. In the standard pronunciation of the South of England the initial element is made further forward in the mouth than in America, lying between ŭ (ŭp) and ĕ (ev'ĕr). The sound (ī) is usually more prolonged in England than in America, and its character as a diphthong thus made more evident. The difference in the pronunciation of long i is one of the characteristic distinctions between British and American English.

Note. Long i before **r** in the same syllable, as in **fire, hire,** as often pronounced, is followed by a glide as of ĕ (ev'ĕr), and these words therefore contain a triphthongal sound (§ 100). The glide is not indicated in the respelling of this Dictionary. It is inserted naturally in the pronunciation, being caused by the following **r.**

§ 180. Long i unaccented, as in **ī-de'a, bī-ol'o-gy, trī-bu'nal, bī-car'bo-nate, dī-am'e-ter,** does not differ essentially from ī (īce), except that it is commonly pronounced more quickly, and is hence somewhat shortened. Cf. **art** (ärt), **ar-tis'tic** (är-tĭs'tĭk); **au'gust** (ô'gust), **au-gust'** (ô-gŭst').

ĭ.

§ 181. (2) i short, as in **ĭll, pĭt, pĭt'y, ĭs'sue, ad-mĭt', un-tĭl',** etc., is the commonest sound of the letter in English. It has equivalent spellings as in **for'eign, sur'feit,** cir'cuit, **guin'ea,** mis'**chief,** car'**riage, sieve,** and exceptionally in **busy, women, breeches, been,** English, let'**tuce,** tor'**toise** (as pronounced by some), also in colloquial pronunciation, in the final syllables of sur'**face,** vil'**lage,** pri'**vate,** add'**ed,** wick'**ed,** etc. Phonetically, it is the high-front-wide vowel having for its narrow correlative the ē in **ēve** (§ 149)

For the palatalizing effect of short i (ĭ) on certain preceding consonants, see § 109. For i with consonant value, see § 186.

§ 182. Unaccented syllables containing short i are, in the greater number of cases, closed by a consonant, as in **cab'ĭn, ĭl-lume', ĭn-hab'ĭt,** etc. In open unaccented syllables, as in **qual'ĭ-ty, quan'tĭ-ty, trin'ĭ-ty,** the sound is lower and wider, tending slightly toward that of the neutral vowel ĕ in ev'ĕr (§ 157), but in careful pronunciation its quality is maintained almost, if not quite, unimpaired, and to pronounce the **ĭ** in this position like the ē in **ev'ēr** or the ü in **cir'cüs** is regarded as a distinct fault. In words ending in **-ization,** as **civ'i-li-za'tion, fer'ti-li-za'tion,** the unaccented i is usually ĭ in America (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), ī in England (-ī-zā'shŭn). In closed syllables, as in **e'vil** (ē'v'l), **basin** (bā's'n), the i is usually dropped altogether, leaving to the **l** or the **n** the function of a vowel (§ 159). When a final silent **e** ends an unaccented syllable containing i, the i usually has the sound of ĭ (ĭll), or that of ī (īce); as, **fer'tīle, frag'īle** (in England often **fer'tĭle, frăj'ĭle**), **gen'tīle** (*or* -tĭl); **mar'i-tīme** (*or* -tĭm), **pan'to-mīme**; **of'fice, sac'ri-fice; er'mine, fe'line, gran'ite, con'trite**; etc. Otherwise it has the sound of ē. Cf. -ile, in the Vocabulary, and §§ 183, 184.

§ 183. The suffix **-ine,** variously derived, is pronounced **-īn, -ĭn,** or **-ēn-,** depending somewhat upon its source, the length of time a word formed with it has been in English, the place of accent, etc., but following no very definite rules and varying considerably in usage. In the preferred pronunciation of most adjectives in natural history, the ending (representing Latin *-īnus*) is **-īn,** as in **bo'vine, el'e-phan'tine, fe'line, le'o-nine, lep'o-rine, fal'co-nine,** etc., though many of these are also otherwise pronounced with **-ĭn** or **-ēn.** In many adjectives from names of plants, minerals, etc, as **emeraldine, hyacinthine,** etc., the preferred pronunciation of **ine** (repr. Lat. *-ĭnus*) is **-ĭn,** but from analogy with other words in **-ine,** the pronunciation is often **-ĭn** or **-ēn.** In most trade names, as of fabrics, cosmetics, and proprietary articles generally, commemorative names, etc., as **soapine, butterine, grenadine, brilliantine, listerine,** etc., the pronunciation is usually **-ēn,** probably after the French, from which language many such terms have come into English. Similar words are often spelled with **-ene** or **-een** to represent this pronunciation, as **silkalene, velveteen,** etc. In Christian names of women, as **Adelline, Caroline, Catherine, Christine, Pauline,** etc., of Romance origin, the ending varies in pronunciation, being in some always **-ēn,** while in others it has become **-ĭn** or **-īn.**

§ 184. The endings **-ine** and **-ide** in chemical terms are variously pronounced. In the case of **-ine,** usage in America is mostly divided between **-ēn** and **-ĭn,** very few chemists using **-īn.** Apparently a majority of chemists at the present time pronounce these words with **-ēn,** but the pronunciation with **-ĭn** seems to be slowly gaining ground. The Oxford English Dictionary gives **-ĭn** only in most of these chemical terms, but this is by no means the only pronunciation in use in England. In the case of **-ide,** especially in those words which have been long in the language, usage decidedly favors **-īd,** though **-ĭd** is also used by many.

The spelling of these chemical terms is not settled, but with respect to those ending in **-ine** usage seems to be shaping after the rules of the London Chemical Society, in accordance with which the spelling **-ine** is used in forming the names of alkaloids and other basic substances, as **codeine, aniline,** etc., which are thus distinguished from the names of neutral substances, as proteids, etc., spelled with **-in,** as **albumin, amygdalin,** etc. In the names of the elements, and some other substances not belonging to either of the above classes, the spelling **-ine** is usually retained. The Chemical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science voted in 1889 in favor of the pronunciation of all chemical terms in **-ine** and **-ide** with short i as in **ĭll.** It then, further, voted to drop final **e** in the spelling, as in **bromin, chlorin, iodid, bromid, chlorid,** etc.; and these forms are used to some extent in the United States.

In terms ending in **-ine** and **-ide** the pronunciation often varies even in the mouth of the same speaker, and this is especially true of teachers, who often are obliged to pronounce such words in the way that seems most likely to avoid confusion of the endings.

i as in fir = û.

§ 185. **I** before **r,** as in **fir, bird, vir'tue, vir'gin, irk'some,** etc., is the equivalent of ē (fērn) and û (ûrn). The sound is variously represented in current English spelling, as described in § 247. The symbol employed in respelling, as shown in the same article, is û; as, **fir** (fûr), **bird** (bûrd), etc The wider sound, occurring in unaccented syllables, equivalent to ĕ (ev'ĕr), and represented by that symbol in the respelling, occurs in a few instances; as, **tapir** (tā'pĕr), **na'dir** (nā'dĕr), **elixir** (e-lik'sĕr). Both sounds may be represented by ĭ, when it is desired to mark words containing them without respelling; as, **fĭr, bĭrd, tā'pĭr,** etc.

i consonant.

§ 186. A short **i** (ĭ), closely followed by another vowel, often and naturally falls into a **y** sound, and thus produces an "impure diphthong" (§ 99); as in **filial** (fĭl'yăl), **min'ion** (mĭn'yŭn), **gen'ial** (jēn'yăl), etc. The **ĭ** sound, like the other front vowels, is formed with an approximation of the blade of the tongue to the hard palate (§ 42). The **ĭ** being formed with a high tongue position readily turns into **y** by a slight raising of the tongue, or a slight increase in the force of utterance (§ 50) has very commonly a palatalizing effect upon a neighboring consonant (cf. § 109).

ien, in French. See § 130

ij, in Dutch, is like Dutch **ei.** See **ei.**

il, ill.

§ 187. **il,** in French, when final, and **ill** in the middle of words (not when initial, where **il, ill** sound nearly like English **ill**) is usually like ē (mē) followed by **y** as in **yes.** When the **il** or **ill** are preceded by a pronounced vowel they indicate simply the sound of **y** in **yes.** Thus, **billet-doux** (bĭl'yĕ'dōō'), **mouillé** (mōō'yā').

☞ For the sounds of i, alone and in combination, in other languages, see p. 2376.

J.

§ 188. **J** as in **jar, jam, jade, jest, jut, jute,** etc., is a consonantal diphthong compounded of **d** and **zh** (**dzh**), with certain changes in the sound of each element, as explained in § 105. It is the voiced correlative of **ch** (= **tsh,** § 139), and has as equivalents "soft" **g, ge,** or **dg(e),** by which it is represented at the end of a syllable; as in **page, venge'ance, reg'is-ter, mag'ic, badg'er, judge,** etc, with **prej'u-dice, proj'ect, maj'es-ty, caj'e-put** as exceptions, see § 109. Also, **j** or **dj** occurs at the end of a syllable in some foreign words and names, mostly Oriental; as in **Aj'a-lon, hadj', hadj'i, Mij'a-min, Raj, Raj'pur, Raj'poot,** etc. In words from the Sanskrit and modern East Indian languages **j** has its usual English sound. In the word **hallelujah, j** has the sound of **y** (which was the classical Roman pronunciation) as also in words and names from the German and other languages in which the letter has this sound. In a few French words not entirely naturalized, **j** retains its French sound (= zh), as in **déjeuner** (dā'zhū'nā'), **jeune** (zhûn), etc.

§ 189. **J,** in Spanish, has the sound of a strongly aspirated **h,** being somewhat like the German **ch,** as in **ach,** or the Scottish **ch** in **loch** (§ 144). It is indicated in the respelling by **h,** together with a reference to this section.

jh.

§ 190. **jh,** in Sanskrit and many modern East Indian words, often represents the sound of English **j** in **jet,** followed by an aspiration, the combination sounding about like **dgeh** in **hedgehog,** but in the English pronunciation of such words **jh** may be given as simple **j** in **jet.**

For **di, ge** and **gi** with sound of **j,** and for **du** with more or less of the **j** sound, see § 109.

☞ For the sounds of j in other languages, see p. 2377.

K.

§ 191. **K** as in **kite, kill, skill, ask, ark, elk, milk, ink, oak,** etc, is the voiceless guttural (back) stop, otherwise called surd velar mute (§ 71), the voiced or sonant correlative of which is the "hard" **g** as in **go** (§ 168). **k** and **g** have the same articulative position as the nasal **ng** (§ 198), the oral closure for all three being between the blade of the tongue and (according to the preceding or following sound) the soft palate or back edge of the hard palate (§ 108). The sound of **k** is variously symbolized in modern English spelling otherwise than by its regular symbol, **k**; as in **call, hough** (hŏk), **biscuit** (-kĭt), **choir, coquet, antique, sacque, queen.** The sound is also the first component of the compound consonant usually represented by **x,** as in **box** (§ 259). Before **n** in the same syllable, **k** is now silent in English; as in **knot, knee,** etc. **ck** has the sound of simple **k,** as in **back**; as does **lk** usually after the sound of **a** in **all** (ôl) or **ō** (**ōld**), as in **walk, folk, yolk** (usually), etc.

kh.

§ 192. This combination represents several fricative and aspirated sounds, usually loosely classed as gutturals (see guttural in the Vocabulary), in the Englished forms of numerous words and names from the Arabic, East Indian, Turkish, Persian, and other languages; as **khan, khir, khoja,** etc. In most of these it is proper in English pronunciation to give a simple **k** sound, but some of them are marked in the Dictionary with a small capital **k** (§ 144) to indicate the nature of the original sound.

L

§ 193. **L** as in **lie, low, ill, all, sole, blow, clay, fly, elm, help, else, halls, halt,** etc., is one of the so-called *liquid* consonants, and has already been considered phonetically in § 61. The sound expressed by the letter in English is normally the voiced point divided or point side dental consonant, formed or articulated with partial closure of the oral passage by contact of the *point* of the tongue with the back upper gums at the same point as for **t, d,** and **n** (§ 67), the voiced or intonated breath passing out at one side, or at both sides, and thus producing slightly audible friction, the consonant being therefore sometimes classed as a fricative. The English **l** is of different quality from that of the French and German, being often designated as "dull," "thick," or "hollow" in contrast with the "clear" sound in those languages. The difference is due to the different conformation of the tongue in articulating the sound, the tongue in English being hollowed out just back of the point of contact, while in German and French it is kept quite straight (§ 111).

There is no voiceless, or surd, correlative of **l** in English, but the **l** itself is often partly unvoiced by a preceding voiceless sound, as in **plate, inflate,** etc. Cf. § 104 (3). French **l,** as in **table d'hôte** (tä'bl'), is often voiceless. In Anglo-Saxon and Icelandic, **hl,** and in Welsh, **ll,** represent voiceless **l,** which may be approximately imitated by placing the tongue in position for pronouncing **l** and then pronouncing a strong **h** without any accompanying voice, or vocal tone (§ 29).

§ 194. Like the other liquids (**r, m,** and **n**), **l** often fulfills the office of a vowel in an unaccented syllable, as in **battle** (băt'l), **bustle** (bŭs'l), **bridle** (brī'd'l). Cf. § 159. After **t** or **d** the **l** often partakes somewhat of the explosive nature of the preceding consonant, as in **battle, pickle, couple,** etc. See §102 (3). In certain combinations the **l,** originally sounded, has regularly become silent, after having modified the sound of the preceding vowel, the written **l** now serving only to indicate the pronunciation of the vowel; thus the **l** is now silent in **would, could, should, alms, balm, malmsey, calm, palm, palmer, psalm, salmon, almond, half, behalf, calf, halve, salve, calves, balk, chalk, calk, talk, stalk, walk, folk, yolk** (often), with like words and their derivatives.

☞ For **l** alone and in combination in other languages, see p. 2377.

ll.

§ 195. **ll,** in English, is usually pronounced as single **l,** as in **bel'low** (bĕl'ō), **fol'low, hol'low, mel'low,** etc. See § 107. **ll,** in Spanish, is pronounced about like **lli** in **William** (wĭl'yam); as in **villa** (vēl'yä), **llano** (lyä'nō), etc. It is often colloquially pronounced like **y** in **yes,** and this pronunciation, though not correct for Spanish, has become usual in some Spanish words, as esp. in some words common in the Southwestern United States. For **ll,** in Welsh, see § 193.

M.

§ 196. **m** as in **me, may, tame, him, named, lamp, smile, palm, drachm, paradigm,** etc., is the voiced (sonant) labial nasal (labionasal) consonant, formed with the lips brought lightly but firmly together, making a complete closure of the oral

passage as for **p** and **b**, while at the same time the soft palate is lowered, allowing the voice to pass into or through the nasal passage (§§ 59–60).

A **b** after **m** in the same syllable is usually silent, as in **climb, limb,** etc.: an **n** after **m** at the end of a syllable is always silent (cf. § 197), initially **m** before **n**, occurring in a few words from the Greek, is silent; as in **mnemonics** (nĕ-mŏn′ĭks).

Like **l**, **n**, and **r**, **m** may serve as a vowel; as in **schism** (§§ 51, 110).

mb. See above.

mm is usually pronounced as a single **m**; as in **ham′mer** (hăm′ẽr). **slim′mer**, etc. Cf. § 107.

mn. See above.

mp, mped (= mpt). See § 104 (2).

N.

§ 197. **N** as in **none, inn, one, ten, fern, snow, tent, annul, change, ingress,** etc., is the voiced (sonant) dental nasal consonant, otherwise designated as dentinasal or linguanasal, and is formed or articulated with a complete closure of the oral passage by the point and sides of the tongue in the same position as for **d**, **l**, and **t** (§ 67). Simultaneously with this closure, the soft palate is lowered, and the breath or voice passes through the nasal passage (§§ 59–60). Like **r**, **l**, and **m**, **n** often serves as a vowel in unaccented syllables; as in **even** (ē′v'n), **eaten** (ēt′'n), etc. See § 51.

After **m**, a final **n** is silent, as in **hymn, condemn, solemn,** etc.; but when to such words a suffix or inflection is added, the **n** is usually sounded, as in **condemnation, condemnatory, solemnize, solemnity, hymnology, hymnist, limner, autumnal,** etc. In the participles **damned, damning, limning,** usage is divided, while in **condemning, contemning, hymning,** and the cognate nouns **condemner,** and **contemner,** usage now favors the silent **n**. In **kiln** and **limekiln,** the **n** is usually silent. In the initial combinations **kn, pn, mn,** only the **n** is now sounded in English words; as in **know, knight.** In words from the Greek, as **pneumatics, mnemonics,** etc., some scholars pronounce both consonants, but in the more usual pronunciation only the **n** is sounded.

ñ.

ñ, in Spanish words, is pronounced about like English **ni** in **onion**, that is, it combines the sounds of **n** and consonant **y**; as **cañon** (kăn′yŭn).

ng.

§ 198. The digraph **ng** represents a nasal consonant sound (§ 59) formed with a complete oral closure between the back of the tongue and the soft palate, at the same point as for **g**, and is hence commonly classed as a guttural, or velar, nasal and often designated as gutturonasal (§ 69). In this sound, the sounds of **n** and **g** are so closely blended that neither can be distinguished. The sound is, therefore, composite, but not compound (§ 106). At the end of an accented syllable, an **n** followed immediately, either in the same or the succeeding syllable, by the sound of **k** or "hard" **g** (**gō**), commonly takes more or less of the **ng** sound (being marked in the respelling with **n̆**, or by **n̲** when a word is not respelled), as in **ink, think, thank, anxious** (ăn̆k′shŭs), **an′ger, fin′ger, un′cle, din′gle, an′chor, con′gress, con′gre-ga′tion, can′ker, con′quest,** etc.; also often in unaccented syllables, as in **e′lon-ga′tion, pro′lon-ga′tion, san-guif′erous,** which retain the **ng** sound from their root-words. The **n** does not take this sound in the prefixes **in-, en-, on-, un-, non-**; as in **in′come, un′con-cern′, non′commit′tal.** When **ng** is followed in the same syllable by a silent **e**, as in **flange, range, mange,** etc., it does not take the composite sound described above, but is simple **n** followed by the sound of **ge** (= **j**, § 173).

nn is usually pronounced as a single **n**; as in **can′ny** (kăn′ĭ), **fun′ny, sun′ny,** etc. See § 107.

O.

§ 199. The historical value of the letter **o** is the mid-back-narrow-round vowel heard in modern English **ōld, vōte,** when pronounced without a final glide (§ 200). In many languages other than English the sound exists both long and short in actual quantity (§ 73), as it did in Latin and Greek, in the latter of which languages its long form was represented by a special symbol in the classical period. In standard modern English the nearest approach to the true short form is **ŏ** as often heard in **ŏ-bey′**, etc. The New England dialectal pronunciation of **o** in **stone, home, whole,** etc., still often heard, is a true short **o**. What is usually called "short" **o**, as in **odd, not,** etc., is a sound of quite different quality (§ 74). The letter has also acquired other values in modern English, in which it now represents the following sounds:

ACCENTED.

(1) **ō** in **ōld**, § 200.	(5) **o** in **to = o͞o**. § 206.
(2) **ô** in **ôrb**, § 202.	(6) **o** in **wolf = o͝o**, § 207.
(3) **ŏ** in **ŏdd**, § 204.	(7) **o** in **son = ŭ**, § 208.
(4) **ō͝** in **sō͝ft**, § 205.	(8) **o** in **work = û**, § 209.

UNACCENTED.

(9) **ŏ** in **ŏ-bey′**, § 210.	(10) **ŏ** in **cŏn-nect′**, § 211.
(11) **o** in **nation = ŭ**, § 212.	(12) **o** in **ac′tor = ẽ**, § 157.

(13) **o** in **but′ton** (bŭt′'n), § 159.

ō.

§ 200. (1) **ō** as in **ōld, nōte, bōne, ō′ver, pro-pōse′, lō′co-mō′tive,** etc. — with equivalents as in **oh, roam, foe, shoul′der, grow, owe, sew, yeo′man, beau, haut′boy, door** (§ 201) — is the name sound of the letter **o**, and is commonly called its "long" sound (§ 76).

The main part of this vowel sound in standard English is the mid-back-narrow-round vowel (§ 47), in pronouncing which the back of the tongue is raised toward the back, or soft, palate, its maximum elevation being about midway between that which it assumes in the articulation of **ô** (**ôrb**, § 202) and of **o͞o** (§ 214). In addition to this main element, the vowel commonly takes a distinct vanishing sound of **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**), or even **o͞o** (**fo͞od**), which makes it more or less diphthongal. Cf. § 99 (2). This diphthongal quality is more marked in the standard pronunciation of the South of England (London, etc.) than in the North, or than in America, where it is often nearly or quite pure, that is, pronounced without the vanish. The pure sound is heard in standard German, French, and Italian, in which languages it has, however, a somewhat different quality due to slight differences in articulative position (§ 111). The main element of the diphthongal sound used in the South of England is commonly pronounced further forward in the mouth than is the sound common in America, often becoming a mixed vowel sound, approximately the **ŭ** in **bŭt**.

§ 201. Before **r** in accented syllables, the long **o**, when diphthongal, commonly has as its vanish a slight sound as of **ẽ** in **ev′ẽr**; as in **glō′ry, ōre, dōor, fōur, cōurt, flōor,** etc. The **ō** sound in this position has been largely replaced in the cultivated speech of the South of England (especially in London) by the sound of **ô** (**ôrb**), so that **mourn′ing** is pronounced like **morn′ing, pork** rimes with **fork, court** with **tort,** etc. The ordinary modern English "long" **o** (**ō**) is still retained even in this position, however, in the North of England, and, as a rule, in America.

ô.

§ 202. (2) The sound of **ô** as in **ôrb, lôrd, ôr′der,** etc., is also represented by **a** in certain positions, as in **swarm** (swôrm), **all** (ôl), **talk** (tôk), **wa′ter** (wô′ter), etc., with other equivalents as in **extraordinary, georgic,** etc. This vowel sound, the low-back-narrow-round vowel (§ 47), the narrow correlative of **ŏ**, is essentially identical in standard English in the two groups of words given. In its utterance the place of constriction is between the back of the tongue and the back, or soft, palate, the elevation of the tongue being the least of any of the back vowels (§ 42). The lower jaw is depressed, and the "rounding," which is usually slight (§ 111), is accomplished by elongating the lip opening up and down and drawing in the lips at the sides. The sound, however, varies in the mouths of different speakers, and deviations are frequent, either on the one side toward **ō** (**ōld**), or on the other toward **ŏ** (**ŏdd**). It has developed historically sometimes from **ä** and sometimes from **o͞** (or **oa**), which accounts for the variations both in the spelling and in the pronunciation. Although often spelled with **a** or **au**, this sound is properly classed as an **o** sound because of the labial rounding with which it is properly articulated (§ 46).

§ 203. As indicated by the letter **o**, and followed by **r**, the **ô** is, for the most part, limited to accented syllables with the **r** not followed by a vowel or another **r** in the same word, except in the case of inflected verbs (as **ab-hôr′ring**) and the cognate nouns in **-er** (as **ab-hôr′rer**). Otherwise the vowel is usually **ŏ**, as in **fŏr′eign, ŏr′ange, tŏr′rid,** or **ō**, as in **mōre, glō′ry, dōor,** but all these words are pronounced with **ô** by many speakers (cf. § 201), and in such cases the vowel hardly needs to be distinguished from **ŏ** (**nŏt**), either sound being allowable.

When represented by **a**, as in **call** (kôl), **fall** (fôl), etc., by **au**, as in **haul** (hôl′), **taut** (tôt), etc., or by **aw**, as in **caw** (kô), **law** (lô), etc., the sound may be indicated by marking the **a** with two dots beneath, if it is desired not to respell, thus: **c̣all, f̣all, ḥaul, ḷaw,** etc.

ŏ.

§ 204. (3) **ŏ** as in **nŏt, hŏt, ŏdd, pŏd,** and in **dŏg, lŏg, Gŏd,** etc., is commonly called "short **o**" (§ 76), and has equivalents as in **what** (hwŏt), **was** (wŏz), **swap** (swŏp), etc. (§ 122), and also in **knowl′edge, hough,** etc. The proper sound in such words in standard English is generally conceded to be the low-back-wide-round vowel (§ 47), pronounced with practically the same tongue position as its narrow correlative **ô** (§ 203), but with the tongue laxer and the lip rounding even less marked. In America, however, probably a majority even of educated speakers give the sound of **ä** (**ärt**), or its short form as in **är-tis′tic,** in the words of the first group at the beginning of this paragraph, while in the words of the second group usage is divided between the **ŏ** sound, the **ä** sound, and the sound of **ô** (**ôrb**). The pronunciation of these words with the full sound of **ô** is generally considered to be a fault. For a medial sound of **o**, as in **soft, long,** etc., cf. § 205. "Short" **o** sometimes occurs in unaccented syllables, as in **ma′crŏn, car′bŏn,** etc., but except in very formal speech it is generally more or less obscured, as in **cŏn-clude′, ŏc-cur′, rec′ŏl-lect′,** etc. (§ 211), the obscuration being more marked, even in formal speech, in most final unaccented syllables, as in **cot′ton, but′ton, na′tiŏn,** etc., in which the vowel may disappear altogether, leaving to the consonant the function of a vowel, as in **cot′ton** (kŏt′'n), **but′ton** (bŭt′'n), etc. (§ 159).

ō͝.

§ 205. (4) **ō͝** as in **sō͝ft, ō͝ff, ō͝ft, ō͝f′ten, cō͝st, crō͝ss, gō͝ne, sō͝ng, lō͝ng, brō͝th, clō͝th,** etc. Words of this class are often pronounced either with the sound of **ô** (**ôrb**, § 202) or with that of **ŏ** (**ŏdd**, § 204), but properly take a medial sound between the two. The exact quality of the sound in such words, is, however, somewhat doubtful, being thought by some to lie rather between **ō** (**ôrb**) and **ŏ** (**ŏ-bey′**) or **ō** (**nōte**), than between **ô** (**ôrb**) and **ŏ** (**nŏt**). Words containing this sound are marked with a special symbol in the Oxford English Dictionary, which designates the vowel as of "doubtful quality."

o as in do = o͞o.

§ 206. (5) **o** as in **do** (do͞o), **prove** (pro͞ov), **tomb** (to͞omb), etc., is an exceptional sound of **o**, and is equivalent to **o͞o** (**fo͞od**), § 214, being indicated by that symbol in the respelling. When it is desired to indicate this sound of **o** in a word containing it, without respelling, the **o** is marked with two dots underneath, thus: **d̤o, pro̤ve,** etc.

o as in wolf = o͝o.

§ 207. (6) **o** as in **wolf** (wo͝olf), **wom′an** (wo͝om′an), **bos′om** (bo͝oz′om), etc., has the same sound as **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**), § 215, and is indicated by **o͝o** in the respelling. To indicate the sound without respelling, a dot is placed beneath the **o**, thus: **wo̤lf, wo̤m′an,** etc.

o as in son = ŭ.

§ 208. (7) **o** as in **son** (sŭn), **done** (dŭn), **oth′er** (ŭ̱th′ẽr), etc., has the same sound as **ŭ** (**ŭp**), § 246, and is indicated by **ŭ** in the respelling. To indicate the sound in a word without respelling **ô** is used, thus: **sôn, dône, ôther.**

o as in worm = û.

§ 209. (8) **o** as in **worm** (wûrm), **work** (wûrk), **world** (wûrld), etc., occurs only before **r** in accented syllables, and is the same as **û** (**ûrn**). It is indicated by **û** in the respelling. To indicate the sound without respelling a dot is placed over the **o**, thus: **wȯrm, wȯrk,** etc., the **r** serving to distinguish the sound from that in **sôn, dône,** etc.

ȯ.

§ 210. (9) **ȯ** as in **ȯ-bey′, to-bac′co, pȯ-et′ic, eu′lȯ-gy, a-nat′ȯ-my, trans′ito-ry,** etc., differs from the **o** in **ōld** (§ 200) not only in having, as usually pronounced, no vanishing sound, or only a very slight one, but also in that it commonly takes a wider form, which varies, inversely, according to the degree of stress and prolongation (§§ 88, 89). The sound, however, in careful pronunciation usually retains the narrow quality of **ō** before a vowel; as in **po-et′ic.** In other positions, where it takes the wide form, it tends, in rapid speech, toward the neutral vowel sound of **ẽ** in **ev′ẽr**; as in **tō-bac′co, vi′ō-let,** etc. The symbol **ō** is often used in foreign words to indicate a short, and sometimes wider, **o** sound (§ 199) which is foreign to English, as in German **Gott** (gōt), French **homard** (ō′mȧr′), etc., the **ō** being used for the long and narrow sound as in German **grosse** (grōs′ẽ), French **gros** (grō).

ŭ.

§ 211. (10) **ŭ** as in **ŏc-cur′, cŏn-nect′, ŏf-fend′,** etc., in formal speech has nearly or quite the sound of **ŏ** (**ŏdd**; 204), but ordinarily the sound becomes more or less obscure, according to the rate and style of speech (§ 7), such usual obscuration being indicated by making the letter italic.

o as in nation = ŭ.

§ 212. (11) **o** as in **na′tion** (nā′shŭn), **cau′tion** (kô′shŭn), etc., is never properly given as **ŏ** (**ŏdd**, § 204), even in the most formal speech, but takes the sound of **ŭ** (**ŭp**) which is more or less lightened or obscured in ordinary speech, as indicated by making the letter italic.

ö, oe.

ö, oe, in German words, are practically equivalent to French **eu** (§ 166), and are indicated by **û** (**ûrn**) in the respelling.

oa.

oa usually represents the sound of **ō** (**ōld**, § 200); as in **oak, soap, soar** (§ 201), etc. In **broad** it has the sound of **ô** (**ôrb**, § 202).

oe.

oe represents the sound of **ō** (**ōld**, § 200), as in **hoe, sloe**; rarely that of **o͞o** (§ 213), as in **shoe**. In German words it is equivalent to **ö**, as in **Goethe**, and is represented in the respelling by **û** (**ûrn**). Cf. **ö**.

œu.

œu, in French words, has the same sounds as French **eu** (§ 166).

oi (oy).

oi (**oy**) is a full diphthong in English; as in **oil, boy**, etc. Cf. §§ 97, 98. As a digraph **oi** represents several other sounds, as in cham′ois, av′oir-du-pois′, **choir**, tor′toise, etc. **oi, oy**, in French words, are pronounced **wa**, or **wȧ**, and **oin** is **wăn** (cf. § 130).

om, on, in French. See § 130.

oo.

§ 213. **oo** in modern English regularly represents the sounds of **o͞o** as in **bo͞ot**, and **o͝o** in **fo͝ot**; exceptionally it represents the sound of **u** (**ŭp**), as in **flood** (flŭd), **blood** (blŭd), etc., or of **o** as in **door** (§ 201). The digraph **oo** is the special representative of the sounds **o͞o** and **o͝o** in English, and the symbols **o͞o** and **o͝o** are therefore used in the respelling in this book for these two sounds however they are represented in the usual spelling.

§ 214. **o͞o** as in **mo͞on, fo͞od, fo͞ol, to͞ot, mo͞or** (§ 201), etc. This sound is otherwise represented as in **rude, group, drew, fruit, do, canoe, rheum, manœuvre**. It is in any case the high-back-narrow-round vowel sound (§ 47), articulated with the back of the tongue raised close to the back palate and the lips firmly and closely rounded (§ 46). As often spoken, it is not this absolutely simple element, but a sound of slightly diphthongal quality, beginning with a very brief wider sound, as of **o͝o**, and gliding quickly from this to the narrow form which is its main element. The initial element is most clearly brought out when the sound is joined to a preceding consonant, as in **boot, fool**; the narrowness of the final element is emphasized when the sound is final and accented before a pause, as in **who** (ho͞o)? In the latter position the final element often passes nearly or quite into a slight sound of the cognate consonant **w** (§ 256). Before **r**, as in **poor, moor**, the sound of **o͞o** is slightly more open than in other positions, and **o͝o** is substituted for the **o͞o** in such words in the pronunciation of many.

oo.

§ 215. **o͝o** as in **fo͝ot, wo͝ol, go͝od, cro͝ok**, etc. The most usual equivalent is **u** in **full** (fo͝ol), **pull** (po͝ol), etc.; **o** as in **wolf, woman**, and **ou** as in **would, could**, being exceptional. The sound is the high-back-wide-round vowel (§ 47), the wide correlative of **o͞o**, of which it is also called the short form. The sound of **o͞o** differs from that of **o͝o** not only in actual quantity but also somewhat in quality, the two not being the precise long and short of the same sound (§ 74). There are well-marked local diversities in the pronunciations of the sounds of **o͞o** and **o͝o**. The pronunciation of such words as **could, would**, with a sound between the full back **o͝o** and the **ŭ** in **bŭt**, common in some parts of America, is generally regarded as a distinct fault.

ou.

§ 216. **ou** regularly represents in modern English the diphthong heard in **out, a-bout′, pout, house** (§ 97), and it is used in the respelling for pronunciation to indicate this sound however it may be represented in the usual spelling. The symbol **au** used in some systems to represent the sound of **ou** in **out**, never has this sound in English words (§ 131). As a digraph, **ou** has also various other sounds in English: as, **o͞o**, in **soup, route, you**, etc., the regular sound in words from the French; **ô**, in **brought** (brôt), **trough** (trôf), etc.; **ō**, in **soul, pour** (§ 201); and **ŭ** in **cou′ple, e-nough′**, etc. Unaccented, it is usually **ŭ** (cir′cŭs), as in **griev′ous, glo′ri-ous**, etc.; often becoming **ē** (ev′ēr) in rapid speech.

ow.

ow also represents the sound of **ou** (**out**), as in **owl, cow, prow**, and occurs regularly in the usual spelling for this sound when final; but it also has the sound of **ō** (**ōld**) in many words, as in **know, tow, bowl**, etc.

oy.

oy regularly has the sound of **oi** (**oil**), as in **boy, toy, coy**, etc., being the usual spelling of the sound when final, rarely occurring medially, as in **sloyd**. Cf. **oi**.

P.

§ 217. **P** as in **pea, pay, cup, cape, pray, play, harp, help, spy, spread, oppress, happy**, etc. This is the voiceless labial (lip) stop (§ 71), otherwise called surd labial mute, the voiced correlative of which is **b** (§ 132). Both sounds have the same articulative position as the nasal **m** (§ 196), the oral closure for all three being between lips, which are brought lightly but firmly together in the pronunciation of each. The letter **p** is silent as initial before **n, s, sh**, and **t**, as in **psalm, pshaw, ptarmigan**; and usually in words of Greek derivation, as **pneu′ma, psi-lo′sis, pte-ran′o-don**, although in these words, especially the less common ones, some scholars pronounce the **p**. The letter is also silent in **raspberry, receipt, sempstress, accompt, corps**, and their derivatives. For the sound of **mpt** in **tempt**, etc., see § 104 (2).

pf.

pf does not occur initially in English, but is common in this position in some other languages, as German (as in **Pfeffer, Pfund**), in which it is pronounced as **p** followed by **f**, although the **p** is somewhat assimilated in position to the **f** and the two form a glideless combination (§ 104).

ph.

§ 218. **ph** as in **phantom**, etc., usually represents the sound of **f** as in **five**, and occurs chiefly in words of Greek derivation; as in **phantom, sylph, philosophy**, etc. It has, exceptionally, the sound of **v** in **Stephen**, and in **nephew**, as pronounced by some. In **diph′thong, triph′thong, diph-the′ri-a, naph′tha**, and other similar words, the **ph** is sometimes sounded as **p**, but the sound of **f** is the best present usage in all such words. In words from the Sanskrit and modern East Indian tongues descended from it, **ph** often sounds about as in **taphouse**, but it need not be distinguished from **p**, in the English pronunciation of such words.

pn. See § 217.

pp is usually pronounced as single **p**; as in **happy** (hăp′ĭ), **oppress, upper, rapping**, etc. Cf. § 107.

ps. Cf. § 217.

pt. Cf. § 217.

Q.

§ 219. **Q** is in all cases followed by **u**, and the two letters together commonly have the sound of **kw** (§ 253); as in **queen, conquest**, etc. They have the sound of **k** in a few words from the French, as in **coquette, etiquette**, etc., as has the ending **-que** in **antique, burlesque**, etc.

R.

§ 220. **R** as in **room**, **rope, pear, very, merry**, etc., is very difficult to analyze, not only because it is pronounced quite differently in different localities, but also because when occurring in different positions it represents different sounds in the pronunciation of even the same speaker. In general, the letter represents an open, voiced consonant in the articulation of which the point of the tongue is raised toward the hard, or front, palate, back of the upper front teeth, the exact position and height varying more or less according to the neighboring sounds. In English and American pronunciation the tip of the tongue is usually raised just far enough to make the sound consonantal (§ 49), but it is seldom made to vibrate, and thus produce the trilled **r** common in many other languages (§ 63). The untrilled **r** of standard English is strong or weak according as the tongue is more or less raised. In the pronunciation of many speakers in the United States, the tip of the tongue is retracted as well as turned upward, producing a slight hollowing back of the point, and thus giving the peculiar pronunciation known as the "American **r**," which is more closely allied to the mixed vowels, as **û** (**ûrn**), than is the characteristic **r** of England, pronounced further forward and employing only the tip of the tongue. Moreover, in the pronunciation of some Americans, the vowels (especially the mixed vowels) when followed by **r** are pronounced with the tip of the tongue raised toward the **r** position, the combination of the vowel and the **r** in any case giving the acoustic effect of a somewhat muffled vowel followed by, or combined with, a more or less vigorous **r** sound. The **r**, when pronounced with retraction of the tongue, often has a decided effect upon a preceding consonant; thus, in **draw, train**, etc., the **d** and **t**, under the influence of the following **r**, are often pronounced with the tip of the tongue turned up toward the dome of the palate, becoming almost cerebral (cf. CEREBRAL, *a.*, in the Vocabulary).

§ 221. Before a sounded vowel, as in **round, through, dry, cry**, etc., or between two vowels, both of which are sounded, as in **very, merry, other arm**, etc., **r** is almost universally sounded by speakers of English. Usage varies, however, with regard to **r** when it is followed by another consonant, or is final and not followed by a vowel in the succeeding word, as in **art, arm, parley, car, farther, better made**, etc. In the South of England and in parts of the Southern United States and New England, the majority of native speakers either drop the **r** altogether when thus situated, or pronounce it as **ē** (**ev′ēr**); thus, **art** (ät *or* äēt); **parley** (pä′lĭ *or* pä′ē-lĭ); **farther** (fä′ᵗʰē *or* fä′ē-ᵗʰē).

NOTE 1. Leaving out of account the British colonies, the locations given above are those in which the "dropping" of the **r** when final or followed by a consonant is most general. The **r** is also dropped by some speakers in other sections of Great Britain and the United States. Those who treat **r** in this way when final or before a consonant usually drop it entirely in any unaccented syllable, and also in accented syllables after **ä** and the mixed vowels **û** and **ē**; as in **färˌ fûr, ev′ēr**. When the **r** follows **ô** (**ôr**), some speakers regularly pronounce the **r** as **ē** (**ev′ēr**), others suppress it altogether, while still others give it the sound of **ē** only when followed by a pause, as in **which ear?**, suppressing it altogether in other positions; as in **norm, normal, car barn**, etc. When an **r** follows any of the other vowels, the sound of **ē** is substituted by nearly all those who do not pronounce the **r** as **r**; as in **pore, po′rous, poor, poor′ly, pure, fire, fear, mere**, etc.

NOTE 2. Those who thus drop their **r**'s or substitute a vowel sound for them are apt to insert an **r** after a final **ä** or **ē** sound, especially when followed by another vowel in the next word, as in **Emma(r), idea(r) of**, etc., probably owing to unconscious confusion caused by the fact that such words as **other, ever**, etc., have with these speakers two pronunciations, one with **r** silent, where it is final, and one with **r** pronounced, when followed by a vowel (§ 221).

NOTE 3. By some speakers in a few sections the sound of **ä** (**ärt**), instead of the **ē** sound, is substituted for **r** as in **fear** (fēa), **wire** (wīă), etc. This pronunciation is generally considered affected, as is also the substitution of the sound of **w** for **r** in some positions which is sometimes heard.

§ 222. When trilled, the **r** is usually formed by advancing the point of the tongue more than for the smooth or untrilled form, and trilling it rapidly against the gums or the back of the teeth (cf. § 63). Such a trilled **r** is still heard in the Scottish dialect, but is rare in standard spoken English, being now mostly used in singing and for occasional elocutionary effect. An **r** between two vowels, especially when doubled, as in **merry**, is often pronounced by English, rarely by American, speakers with a slight trill, or, more often, a single flap of the tongue. It is also sometimes so pronounced after **th**, as in **three, through**.

NOTE. The point trilled **r** is characteristic of some foreign languages, as Italian and Spanish, in which it is very vigorous. In France and Germany it is giving way, especially in the larger cities, before the uvular, or velar, **r** (**r grasseyé**), formed by trilling the uvula, the point trill being now used chiefly by singers, elocutionists, tragedians, and the like. Cf. § 63. In England a velar **r**, often called the "Northumbrian burr," is common in the Northumbrian dialect (see **burr**, *n.*, 13, in the Vocabulary).

§ 223. In the respelling for pronunciation in this Dictionary all **r**'s are marked as being pronounced, but the only recommendation made as to the pronunciation of the letter is the general one that harshness and obscurity are alike to be avoided as far as possible.

rh.

rh as in **rhetoric, rheum, myrrh**, is pronounced as **r** would be in the same position.

rr.

rr as in **merry, ferry, harrow, parry**, is usually pronounced as a single **r** in the same position, but when between two vowels it is sometimes slightly trilled; cf. § 222.

☞ For the sounds of **r**, alone or in combination, in other languages, see p. 2377.

S.

§ 224. This letter represents four different sounds, all of which are open dental fricatives (§ 71), two being voiceless, or surd, as in **sun** (sŭn), **sure** (sho͝or), and two voiced, or sonant (§ 30), as in **has** (hăz) **vision** (vĭzh′un).

§ 225. (1) Voiceless, or surd, **s** (commonly called "sharp" **s**), as in **see, so, hiss, yes, scorn, sky, sly, smile, snow, spy, basis, nuisance, practise, false**, etc., is formed in several ways, both in England and America. Probably the commonest manner of articulating it is by forming a rather narrow aperture between the blade of the tongue and the back of the upper front teeth, or the gums just above them. The unintonated breath is forced through this aperture, and impinging upon the edges of the teeth produces the peculiar kind and degree of fricative sound commonly called "hissing"; and this sound of **s** and its voiced correlative, **z** (**zeal**), are hence often called the "*hissing sounds*." In the pronunciation of some, the tongue is not raised quite so high. In a quite different formation the tongue is brought against the backs of the *lower* front teeth. The various tongue positions produce sounds that are much the same in quality, and it is not advisable for one to change his usual tongue position, providing his **s** sounds are clear and do not have any of the **sh** sound (§ 232), which is produced if the aperture is made too far back, between the tongue and the palate.

The sound of **s** is also represented in the usual spelling by **c** "soft" (§ 135), as in **cell, civil, vice**; by **sc**, as in **scēne, science**, etc.; by **sch**, as in **schism**; and by **ps**, as in **psalm, psychology**, etc. In the latter case it is perhaps better simply to consider the **p** as silent.

NOTE. The voiceless sound of **s** (as in **sun**) is one of the commonest, if not the commonest, sound in English, forming, according to Prof. Whitney, nearly five per cent of our utterance.

§ 226. (2) Voiced, or sonant, **s** (commonly called "soft" **s**), as in **is, has, ribs, rides, easy, pansy, accuse, husband, resolve**, etc., is formed with the same articulative position as the voiceless, or surd, **s**, except that the tongue is more tense for the voiced sound, making the passage somewhat narrower than for the voiceless sound (§ 64). The voiced **s** has exactly the same sound as **z** (**zeal**) and **z** is used in the respelling to represent the sound whichever way it is spelled. When it is desired to mark a word containing voiced **s** without respelling, a bar is attached to the **s**; thus, **eggs, runs**.

§ 227. The **s** is sometimes voiced as the final sound of verbs, and voiceless as the final sound of the cognate nouns or adjectives, as in **use** (ūz, *v.*; ūs, *n.*), **abuse** (*a*-būz′, *v.*; *a*-būs′, *n.*), **diffuse, rise** (as distinguished by some), **house, close**, etc. Compare **advise** (*v.*) and **advice** (*n.*), etc.

§ 228. The prefix **dis-** is now usually pronounced with voiceless (sharp) **s**, as in **disenchant, disembark**, etc.; but sometimes with voiced **s**, as in **disease**, and, in the pronunciation of some, **dishonor, disdain, disobey**, etc. In the case of the suffix **-ese**, as in **Chinese, Siamese, Maltese**, etc., usage is divided, apparently favoring the **z** sound.

§ 229. (3) An **s** is often palatalized into the sound of **sh** by fusion with a following **i** or **y** sound; as in **version, mansion, convulsion, censure, sensual, sure, sugar**, etc. In the case of doubled **s**, the first **s** is assimilated to the second; as in **passion** (păsh′ŭn), **issue** (ĭsh′ū), etc. In a few words **s** takes the **sh** sound while leaving the following vowel unchanged; as in one pronunciation of **Asia** (ā′shĭ-*a*, ā′zhĭ-*a*), in **nausea** (nô′shē-*a*), **oceanic** (ō′shē-ăn′ĭk), etc. Cf. § 109.

§ 230. (4) **S** takes the sound of **zh** as in **azure** (ăzh′ūr), by assimilation with a following **i** or **y** sound, when it is preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable; as in **vision, decision, adhesion, suasion, explosion, confusion**, etc. When doubled in this position, the first **s** is assimilated to the second; as in **seission, abscission**. Cf. § 109.

sc.

§ 231. **sc** before **e, i**, or **y** has usually the sound of **s**, as in **scene, scent, scissors, science, scythe**; otherwise, it has with a following **i** the sound of **sh**, as in **conscience, prescience**, etc. Before **a, o, u**, or a consonant, it has usually the sound of **sk**, as in **scare, landscape, scold, scout, scuttle, scrape**, etc. In the middle of a word it sometimes has the sound of **z**, as in **discern** (dĭ-zûrn′).

sch.

sch has usually the sound of **sk**, as in **school, schooner, scheme, schedule** (skĕd′ūl; in England usually shĕd′ūl); also the sound of **s**, as in **schism**; and of **sh**, as in **schist**.

Sh.

§ 232. **Sh** as in **she, sharp, shine, rash, usher**, is a voiceless dental fricative (§§ 67, 71), formed with a rather narrow opening between the blade of the tongue, just behind the tip, and the back upper gums, at a place somewhat farther back than for **s** (§ 225). The exact place and manner of formation differ slightly with different speakers. The current of air is broader, and the resulting fricative sound fuller and softer, than in the case of **s**. The sound of **sh**, and its sonant correlative the **zh** as in **azure** (§ 230), are hence sometimes called the "*hushing sounds*." Cf. § 225.

In the production of the **sh** sound the blade of the tongue is somewhat retracted, the teeth are brought close together, and the lips slightly protruded, but not so much so as in the pronunciation of similar sounds in German and French. The breath current is forced through the narrow passage, impinging upon the edges of the front teeth. The resulting fricative sound is a combination of the friction of the breath as it passes through the narrow passage and as it breaks upon the teeth, the whole being modified somewhat by the slight protrusion of the lips. The sound is thus seen to be composite, but at the same time it is reckoned as a simple element, since it can be indefinitely prolonged and has the acoustic effect of a single sound.

§ 233. The sound of **sh** is otherwise represented by **c** or **s** with or before **e** or **i** (§§ 135, 229); and by **sc** or **t** with or before **i** (§§ 231, 235); by **s**, sometimes, before **u** (§ 229); by the **s** element of **x** (§ 259) combined with a following **i** sound (§ 109), as in **anxious** (ăŋk′shŭs), **luxury** (lŭk′shŏŏ-rĭ); by **ch** in **chaise**, etc.; by **chs** in **fuchsia** (fū′shĭ-*a*; -shā), as a common plant name; and by **sch** as in **schist**, etc. (§ 231).

si is often pronounced as **sh** or **zh**. Cf. §§ 230, 233.

ss.

§ 234. **ss** is pronounced as **s**, as in **passing, pressing, bass**, etc. Cf. § 107. Combined with the sound of **i** (**ill**) it often has the sound of **sh**, as in **passion** (§ 229); or of **zh** as in **scission** (§ 230).

☞ For the sounds of **s**, alone and in combination, in other languages, see p. 2377.

T.

§ 235. **T** as in **tie, it, note, try, tune, twine, stay, stray, apt, act**, etc., is the voiceless dental (or often alveolar) stop (§ 71), formed by bringing the point of the tongue against the back of the upper front teeth, or the gums just above them. In the production of the sound in English more of the tongue is commonly brought into contact with the teeth or gums than is the case in German, French, etc., and English **t** has therefore a "thicker" or "duller" effect than has **t** in those languages (§ 111). The acoustic effect of **t** is produced in various ways according to its position in a word or its relation to other sounds. In combination with a following **i**, **t** often has the sound of **sh**, as in **nation**, etc., or of **ch**, as in **question**, etc. Cf. § 109.

The sound of **t** is otherwise represented by the combinations **bt, ct, th, cht, ght, phth**, in which the consonants other than **t** are silent, as in **doubt, indict, thyme, yacht, night, phthisic**, etc.; also by the verb inflection **-ed** after voiceless sounds other than **t**. See §§ 108, 145. The **t** is silent in **Matthew, mortgage, hautboy, chasten, hasten, often** (cf. in the *Vocab.*), **listen**, etc.

Th.

§ 236. **Th** has two sounds, one voiceless—as in **thin, thing, thrive, length, birth**, etc.; the other, marked **th**, voiced, as in **the, thy, than, with, breathe**, etc. Both sounds are made with the same articulative position, which varies slightly with different speakers. They are in any case produced with the point of the tongue brought against or near the teeth, and are hence designated as voiceless point dental and voiced point dental, respectively. Cf. § 71. These are the sounds which mark the vocal defect called lisping, in which they are improperly substituted for other sounds, and the two sounds of **th** are hence sometimes called the "*lisping sounds*." The sounds of **th** are usually produced with the tip of the tongue pressed gently against the lower edge of the upper teeth, its extreme point filling the small gap between the upper and lower rows of teeth, without usually advancing beyond them. The sounds may be produced without bringing the tongue against the teeth, or they may be produced by bringing the tongue against or near the upper gums. The breath, intonated or unintonated, passes out through the interstices of the upper front teeth, and between the lower edges of these teeth and the tip of the tongue, the whole acoustic effect being that of a dull hiss. The sounds may also be formed with the tongue tip extended between the teeth, and they are hence sometimes called *interdental* sounds. This latter pronunciation is usually the easiest for foreigners to acquire, if they have not the sounds in their own language.

§ 237. The plural of nouns ending in voiceless **th** (**thin**) in the singular usually retains the voiceless **th** after a short vowel or a consonant, as in **breaths, deaths, myths, breadths**, etc., but in some cases, especially when following a long vowel, the plural has voiced **th** (**then**), as in **baths, laths, mouths, oaths, paths, wreaths, sheaths, youths, truths, moths, cloths**.

NOTE. The pronunciation of the **th** in some of the words in the second group of this list varies with different speakers, but the voiced sound is usual. In the case of **cloth**, the **th** in the plural is often given as voiceless in speaking of various kinds or qualities of cloth, as in "The shop has a great variety of *cloths*," and otherwise as voiced, as in "Three table-*cloths*," etc. In **baths, laths, moths, cloths**, the **th** is most likely to be voiced by those who lengthen the vowel sounds (bȧth, bäth, môth, clōth).

§ 238. Verb and noun forms ending in **th** often differ in pronunciation, the noun having the voiceless, the verb the voiced sound; as **mouth**, *n.* & *v.*, **south**, *n.* & *v.*, etc. The voiced sound of the verb is often indicated by a final silent **e**; as, **breath, breathe; wreath, wreathe; bath, bathe**. Cf. § 161 (3).

§ 239. **Th** has the sound of **t** in **thyme, Thomas, Thames** (Eng.), **Esther**; and, with **ph**, in **phthisic**. It is commonly silent in **isthmus** and **asthma**. In most modern foreign languages it has the sound of English **t**; as in French **théâtre** (tā′ä′tr′). In words from the Sanskrit and modern East Indian tongues, it often sounds about as in **hothouse**, in the native pronunciation, but it may be given as simple **t** in the English pronunciation of these words.

ti has the sound of **sh** in **nation, ration, physician**, etc., and of **ch** in **Christian, question**, etc. Cf. § 109.

tt is usually pronounced as single **t**; as in **hatter** (hăt′ẽr), **cotton** (kŏt′n), **matting** (măt′ĭng), etc. Cf. § 107.

U.

§ 240. The historical value of the letter **u** and the value which it still retains in most languages other than English is a pure o͞o sound, the same as that heard in **mo͞on, fo͞od**, etc. (§ 214), which may be either long or short in actual quantity. This was the sound that the vowel had in Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, but in Chaucer's time (Middle English) long **u** occurred only in French words and with the sound of French **u** (§ 248), the sound o͞o being represented in the current spelling by **ou**. The French sound of **u** continued in use nearly to the eighteenth century, being used interchangeably with the **ū** as in present English **pūre** during the seventeenth century, and it is still common in the Scottish dialect of English. The letter, like the other vowels in English, has come to have in present usage a variety of sounds, its original sound being now comparatively rare. What we now call "long" **u** is a diphthongal sound consisting of the original o͞o sound with an initial element **y** or **ĭ** (**ill**) prefixed (§ 99), and what we call "short" **u** is the mixed vowel sound heard in **but, bun, son**, etc. (§ 47). The letter has the following sounds in current standard English:

ACCENTED.

(1) **ū** in **ūse**, §§ 241–3.
(2) **u** in **rule** = o͞o, § 244.
(3) **u** in **pull** = o͝o, § 245.
(4) **ŭ** in **ŭp**, § 246.
(5) **û** in **ûrn**, § 247.
(6) **ü** in French **lune** (lün), Ger. **müde** (mü′dĕ), § 248.
(7) **u** in **busy** (bĭz′ĭ), **bur′y** (bĕr′ĭ), exceptional sounds, § 49.

UNACCENTED.

(8) **û** in **û-n′ite**, § 250. (9) **ŭ** in **cir′cŭs**, § 251.

NOTE. **U**, like **i** and **y**, is never doubled in English.

ū.

§ 241. (1) **ū** as in **ūse, a-būse′, fū′sion, pūre, mūte, cūbe, tūne, dū′ty, lūte, hū′man, nū′mer-ous**, etc., commonly called "long" **u**, has the name sound of the letter (§ 76). It has equivalents as in **beauty, feudal, feud, pew, ewe, lieu, view, cue, suit, yule, yew, you**. The sound is limited to accented syllables, being modified in unaccented syllables (cf. § 250).

§ 242. The pronunciation of **u** is more difficult of analysis than is that of any other English vowel, owing to the great diversity of usage, not only in the pronunciation of different speakers but also in the pronunciation of the same person as the sound occurs in different positions. The main element in any case is the sound of o͞o (fo͞od), which in a full pronunciation of the **ū** is preceded by the sound of **y** (**yes**), as in **ūse, dis-ūse′**, etc. In other positions the initial element becomes **ĭ** (**ĭll**), which is often so much lightened that it becomes a mere glide (§ 94), and in some positions disappears altogether, leaving the simple o͞o sound (§ 243).

§ 243. At the beginning of a syllable, as in **ūse, ūn′ion, dis-ūn′ion**, etc., the initial element is **y** (**yes**), the **ū** in such words sounding the same as in **you, youth**, etc. Otherwise, the **y** element comes in most clearly after **p, b, m, v, f, c** ("hard" = **k**), and **g** ("hard," as in **go**); as in **pūre, bū′reau, beaū′ty, mūte, view** (vū), **fū′tile, cūbe, gūle**. After **n**, it is less prominent, often becoming **ĭ** (**ĭll**); as in **new** (nū), **nū′merous**. After **d, l, s, t**, and **th**, as in **duke, lute, suit, as-sume′, tune, en-thu′siasm**, the **y** sound comes in with more difficulty, and the initial element usually becomes **ĭ** in American usage. The initial element is not, however, properly omitted in any of these cases, so that the **ū** becomes simple o͞o.

There is a strong tendency to lessen or omit the initial element in certain positions unfavorable to its production. After **r**, as in **rude** (ro͞od), the **u** is now simply o͞o in the best usage, both in England and America, although many speakers still retain traces of the older pronunciation. The same is true of the **u** after **sh**, as in **sure** (sho͞or), and usually after **l** when preceded by another consonant, as in **blue** (blo͞o), and after **j**, as in **jury** (jo͞o′rĭ). The usage of the different recent authorities in regard to such words is shown in the following table, in which the symbol o͞o (as in fo͞od) used in this Dictionary is substituted for its precise equivalent in the other works cited.

	Oxf. E. D.	Cent.	Stor.	F. & W.
rude	rōōd	rōōd	rōōd	rōōd
blue	blōō	blōō	blōō	blōō
jury	jōō′rĭ	jōō′rĭ	jōō′rĭ	jōō′rĭ

In accordance with the majority of the best current usage, as ascertained by extended observation, inquiry, and comparison, the **u** in these positions (after **r**, after **l** preceded by another consonant, and usually after **j**) has been marked in this Dictionary, as in those here mentioned, as having properly the sound of o͞o.

NOTE. The pronunciations of **u** as given in the preceding paragraphs are those which the sound has in present standard English, but as usage varies in different sections, and especially as between England and America, the following general statement may be made. The **y** initial element is more frequent in England, being heard in positions in which it rarely occurs in American usage. Thus, after **d, l, n, s, t, th**, and **z**, the initial element of **u** is generally **y** (**yes**) in England, especially outside of London, while in America the initial element is generally either **ĭ** (**ĭt**), or by many is omitted altogether; as in **dude,**

lu'nar, nude, con-sume', tune, en-thu'si-asm, re-sume'. The initial **y** sound, if introduced after **d** or **t**, tends to palatalize them to the sounds of **j** and **ch** respectively (§ 109), resulting in such pronunciations as **jū** for **due**; **chūn**, for **tune**, etc., which are common in England. Exceptionally, the **s** in **sure** (sho͝or), **su'gar** (sho͝og'ẽr), and their derivatives, is palatalized to **sh** in recognized usage by fusion with the initial element of the following **u**, the vowel being reduced to simple o͝o (**fo͝od**) or o͝o͝ (**fo͝o͝t**).

u in rule (= o͝o).

§ 244. (2) **u** as in **rule, rude, ru'mor, blue, flute, ju'ry, June**, also in a few words after the sound of **sh**, as in **chute** (sho͝ot), **shute, sure** and its derivatives, has the sound of **oo** in **fo͝od**, and is marked with o͝o in the respelling for pronunciation (§ 243). The sound may, however, with propriety take a brief initial element in o͝o͝ (**fo͝o͝t**), or nearly this, somewhat more prominently than does the o͝o after other consonants (§ 214). The o͝o sound should not be unduly prolonged, as in a drawling pronunciation, considered dialectal or vulgar, and often caricatured.

To indicate this sound of **u** without respelling a word containing it, two dots are placed beneath the **u**; thus, **rụde, rụmor**, etc.

u as in bull (= o͝o͝).

§ 245. (3) **u** as in **bull, full, put, push, pull**, etc., etc., has the same sound as o͝o͝ in **fo͝o͝t** (§ 215), and the symbol o͝o͝ is used for the sound in the respelling however it may be indicated in the ordinary spelling; thus, **bull** (bo͝o͝l), **book** (bo͝o͝k), etc. The **u** also has this sound after the sound of **sh** in **sugar** (sho͝og'ẽr), **sure**. Cf. § 243.

This sound of **u** occurs unaccented in the syllable **-ful**; as in **joy'ful, joy'fulness, ful-fill'**, etc. After **r**, as in **fru-gal'i-ty, cor'ru-gate**, etc., the sound often becomes o͝o͝, but usually, especially in deliberate speech, retains more of the narrow quality of the accented **u** after **r** (= o͞o), § 244.

To indicate this sound of **u** without respelling a word containing it, a dot is placed under the **u**; thus, **fu̇ll, bu̇ll**, etc.

ŭ.

§ 246. (4) **ŭ** as in **ŭp, tŭb, ŭs, ŭsh'er, ŭn'der**, etc., is called "short" **u** (§ 76). It has equivalents as in **son, does, blood, touch**, etc. The sound may be classed as mid-mixed-wide (§ 47), although it is usually formed with a position farther back than the other mixed vowels, **û** and **ẽ**, and is pronounced by some as a back vowel.

The vowel occurs unaccented in the prefix **un-**, as in **un-wor'thy, un-done'**, etc.; also occasionally in other syllables; but usually as occurring unaccented it is more or less obscured or lightened in pronunciation. Cf. *ĭ*, § 251.

û.

§ 247. (5) **û** as in **ûrn, ûrge, bûrn, hûrl**, etc., may be taken as the low-mixed-narrow vowel (§ 47), although it varies considerably in the mouths of different speakers and as occurring in different words. It is variously represented in the usual spelling otherwise than by **u**; as in **fern, err, earn, heard, pearl, sir, bird, girl, whirl, mirth, guerdon, word, journal, worthy, myrrh**, etc., as usually pronounced. The sound thus variously symbolized in the usual spelling occurs in standard English only in syllables under some degree of accent, and before **r** in the same syllable (but not when the **r** is doubled, as in **hŭr'ry**, otherwise than in derivatives, as **fûr'ry**).

Orthoëpists have long divided such words as those in the first list of the preceding paragraph into two classes, the one typified by such words as **her, fern, err**, the other by **urn, burn**, etc., and have considered those of the first group to have a sound produced somewhat farther forward in the mouth than is that of the second. Thus Walker (c. 1800) marked the two sounds with ĕ as in **bĕd, ĕnd**, etc., and **ŭ** (**ŭp**), and remarks: "This sound [of **e**] before **r** is apt to slide into short **u**, and we sometimes hear *mercy* sounded as if written *murcy;* but this, though very near, is not the exact sound." Smart, Walker's reviser (c. 1840), speaks of **er** and **ir** when distinguished from **ur**, as "delicacies of pronunciation that prevail only in the more refined classes of society;" describing the sound as one that lies between **ā** (**āle**) and **ŭ** (**ŭp**). Dr. Murray, in the Oxford English Dictionary, employs two symbols, one for the sound in **fern, fir**, etc., and another for that in **urn, fur**, etc., the vowels being, he says, "discriminated by the majority of orthoëpists, though commonly identified by the natives of the South of England." The present fact is that the majority of English-speaking people, constituting the great bulk of reputable usage, do not make the distinction at all, and those who do make a distinction, or who try to, do not all use the same sound in the same class of words, and furthermore they commonly use the one sound or the other in a part only of the words in which it logically belongs. Most contemporary phoneticians consider the sound as the same, or practically the same, for both groups, regardless of how it is represented in the spelling. The vowel is symbolized in the respelling for pronunciation in this Dictionary by **û**, however it is represented in the usual spelling; as, **fern** (fûrn), **earn** (ûrn), **sir** (sûr), **word** (wûrd), **myrrh** (mûr).

The symbol **û** (**ûrn**) is used to respell words from the modern French containing **eu**, as **chauffeur, jeu, jeune, leur**, etc.; and in those from the German containing **ö** or **oe**, as **schön, Goethe**, etc. This representation, while not exact, is near enough for practical purposes. Those who are familiar with the precise foreign sounds may properly use them in such words when they are not thoroughly Anglicized. In French, **eu** has two distinct sounds, the "close" and the "open." Both of these sounds also occur long and short in actual quantity. These sounds should be learned from one familiar with them, but they may be approximately imitated by observing the following directions: The narrow French **eu** (mid-front-narrow-round vowel) is formed by assuming the tongue position for **ā** (**āle**), rounding the lips as for **ō** (**ōld**), and then pronouncing **ā**; the wide form (mid-front-wide-round) is produced by taking with the middle and back of the tongue the position for **ĕ** (short) or **ā** (long), hollowing out the fore part of the tongue, rounding the lips as for **ō** (**ōld**), and then pronouncing the **ĕ** or the **ā**. In the imitation of these unfamiliar sounds the use of a hand glass is a help. In German, **ö** (**oe**) likewise represents two sounds, practically the same as the French narrow and wide forms; the narrow form occurring both long and short, the wide occurring short only. The English **û** used in the respelling of these sounds represents a "mixed" sound, formed farther back in the mouth than the actual sounds of **eu, ö, oe**, but the retraction and lowering of the tongue in forming **û** gives an acoustic effect similar to that produced by the rounding of the lips in the foreign sounds, and hence it is a fair substitute for them, and the one to be preferred, on the whole, by those unfamiliar with the others. Its sound is most nearly that of the wide form of **eu** or **ö**.

ü.

§ 248. (6) The sound of **u** as in French **lune** (lün), **apercu** (à'pêr'sü'), and German **ü** in **grün, mü'de, Hüt'te**, occurs only in foreign loan words not yet naturalized, and is symbolized in the respelling by **ü**. The **ü** here represents two sounds, the high-front-narrow-round and the high-front-wide-round vowel. Only the narrow form, "close" **ü**, occurs in French, but both forms occur in German. The narrow form may be imitated by pursing the lips as if to pronounce o͞o (**mo͞on**), but with even more rounding than is usual in English, almost as in whistling, and then, while holding the lips in this position, pronouncing **ē** (**ēve**). The wide form is approximately **ĭ** (**ĭll**), pronounced with somewhat less rounding than for the narrow form. No attempt is made to distinguish the two forms in the Dictionary.

u, exceptional sounds.

§ 249. (7) The sounds of **u** in **busy** (bĭz'ĭ) and **bury** (bĕr'ĭ) are exceptional. The **u** in **bury** when unaccented often becomes **ē** (**ev'ẽr**), as in **Banbury**.

ū.

§ 250. (8) **ū** as in **ū-nite', grad'ū-ate, ac'tū-ate, em'ū-late, tū-mul'tū-ous, jū-di'cial, ad'jū-tant, sū-preme', in'sū-lar, lū-cid'i-ty, in-dis'so-lū-ble, val'ū-a-ble, na'tūre, ver'dūre, cen'sūre, sen'sū-al, is'sū-ing, meas'ūre**, etc., represents a modification of the sound of **ū** (§§ 241-3), in unaccented syllables. The sound differs from that of **ū** by taking for the final element the wide o͝o (**fo͝o͝t**) instead of the narrow o͞o (**fo͞od**). A preceding **t** is more or less palatalized in ordinary speech by the **ĭ** or **y** element of the **ū**, the two together forming a more or less clear **ch** sound; as in **na'tūre, pic'tūre, nat'ū-ral**, etc. A preceding **d** is in the same manner commonly palatalized by the **ĭ** or **y** into the sound of **j**; as in **ver'dūre, grad'ū-al**, etc. Cf. § 109. Since many careful speakers aim to avoid the palatalization, which though common is usually considered colloquial, such words are marked in this Dictionary with a tie bar connecting the **t** or the **d** with the following **u**; as **nature** (nā'tu̇r), **natural** (năt'u̇-răl), **verdure** (vûr'd͡u̇r), **gradual** (grăd'u̇-ăl). The tendency to palatalization is thus shown, and the pronunciation of such words with the sounds of **ch** and **j**, as **na'chur, nach'u-ral, ver'jur, graj'u-al** (with **u** pronounced as o͝o͝, often obscured to **ẽ** in **ev'ẽr**) may be considered allowable in ordinary colloquial speech. A preceding **s**, in a syllable not initial (as in **cen'sure, sen'su-al**, etc.), takes more commonly an **sh** sound, and a **z** or a voiced **s** (as in **az'ure, sei'zure, lei'sure, cas'u-al**, etc.) takes a **zh** sound. But the preceding **s** remains unchanged in initial, and sometimes also in medial, syllables; as in **sū-preme', con'sū-lar, in'sū-lar**, etc.

ŭ.

§ 251. (9) *ŭ* in **cir'cŭs, da'tŭm, sŭb-mit', vol'ŭn-ta-ry, cir'cŭm-stance** is a variation of **ŭ** (**ŭp**, § 246), occurring in unaccented syllables. In formal utterance it is often given as **ŭ**, but in ordinary speech it is usually lightened and obscured, readily falling into the sound of **ẽ** (**ev'ẽr**). The usual obscuration is indicated by the italic vowel. Cf. § 93. The **ou** in **pi'ous**, etc., the **oi** in **por'poise**, the **eo** in **dun'geon**, etc., the final element of the **eou** in **right'eous**, etc., and of **iou** in **gra'cious**, etc., and the **o** in **at'om, irk'some, na'tion**, etc., also have this sound.

u silent.

§ 252. A silent **u** often occurs after **g**, which is then always hard (as in **go**); as in **guar'anty, guard, guess; plague, rogue, tongue, catalogue** (§ 175). The **u** in these cases may be considered either as belonging with the **g**, and indicating its hard quality, or as forming a digraph with the following vowel (§ 95, *note*). For **u** silent after **q**, see § 219.

u as a consonant.

§ 253. **u** with consonant value, equivalent to consonantal **w**, often occurs after **q** or hard **g** and before another vowel, as in **qual'i-ty, quite, quote, ques'tion, gua'no, lan'guage**, etc.; also after **s**, as in **per-suade'. suite**, etc. The **u** in these cases forms the initial element of an impure diphthong (§ 99, *note*). The **w** sound is derived from the original sound of **u** with the value of o͞o (**fo͞od**), or o͝o (**fo͝ot**). Cf. § 240.

ua.

ua, considered as a digraph (§ 252), has the following values: **ă**, as in **guăr'an-ty**, etc.; **ä**, as in **guärd**, etc.; **wa**, as in **guano, quality**, etc. Cf. §§ 252, 253.

ue.

ue has the following values: **ĕ** as in **guĕss**, etc.; **û**, as in **gûer'don**; **ū**, as in **cūe**, etc.; **o͞o**, as in **rue**, etc. It is silent in **rogue, plague, antique**, etc. Cf. §§ 252, 253.

ui.

§ 254. **ui** has the following values in English: **ī**, as in **guīle**; **ĭ**, as in **buĭld**, etc. (cf. § 253); **ū**, as in **sūit**; **o͞o**, as in **re-cruit'**, etc. In the Scottish dialect it is usually pronounced as "French **u**" (§ 248). In French, **ui** is pronounced as **üĕ** (cf. **ü**, § 248), the **ü** being very short and the accent on the **ĕ**. It may be pronounced as **wē**, as a sufficiently close approximation; as in **huître** (wē'tr'). In Dutch, **ui** and **uy** represent a sound between the English **oi** in **boil** and the French **eu** (§ 247).

um, un.

um, un, French nasals. See § 130.

uy.

uy has the sound of **ĭ** (**īce**) in **buy, guy**, etc.; of **ĭ** (**ĭll**) in **pla'guy**, etc.; cf. **ui**, § 254.

☞ For the sounds of **u** in other languages, see pp. 2375–8.

V.

§ 255. **V** as in **vain, vivid, ever, live, lived, move, moves, calves, wolves**, etc., is a labio-dental, or lip-teeth, fricative, the voiced correlative of **f** (§ 71). English **v** is produced by pressing the lower lip gently but firmly against the upper front teeth. The sound of **v** is taken by **f** in **of**, and usually in its compounds, **hereof, whereof**, etc.

NOTE. A sound resembling English **v** may be formed by bringing the two lips lightly together (bilabial), instead of the lip and the teeth. The German **w**, equivalent to English **v**, is often pronounced in this way, especially in the middle and south of Germany, but as thus pronounced it usually sounds to an English ear more like English **w** than like English **v**. The Spanish **b**, which is a bilabial, often sounds like English **v**. Cf. § 133.

W.

§ 256. **W** as in **we, wet, worse, dwarf, twelve, twin, swan**, is a voiced open labial consonant (§ 71), produced with so little audible friction as closely to resemble a vowel, and thus properly classed as a semivowel. It has a close relationship to the vowel o͞o (**fo͞od**, § 214) or o͝o (**fo͝ot**, § 215). It has already been seen that o͞o, o͝o, are the highest and closest of the back vowels. A slight further elevation of the tongue from this position, or an increase in the force of utterance, produces the slight friction of **w**. The articulative position for the **w** is thus the same as for o͞o, or o͝o, the only difference being the slight audible friction which gives the **w** its character as a consonant. The consonant **w** commonly takes as an on-glide (§ 94) a brief sound of o͝o, the consonantal element also being very brief, hardly more than a starting point from which to reach the following sound. As for o͞o, so for **w**, there is not only rounding of the lips, but there is also a constriction between the back of the tongue and the back, or soft, palate. The **w** is thus seen to have two places of articulation, and to be a back, or guttural, as well as a labial, consonant, although commonly classed as a labial (§ 71). It is sometimes classed as *lip-back* or *labioguttural*.

§ 257. When not silent, or forming part of a diphthong, **w** is always followed by a

vowel. It is sometimes represented by **u** before another vowel, as in **quail, language.** Cf. § 253. Preceded by **s**, the **w** may be regarded as forming an impure diphthong with the following vowel; as in **swan, persuade** (pēr-swād′). Cf. § 99, *note*. Preceded by a stop, as **t, d, p,** or hard **g** (**go**), it forms with the consonant a glideless combination (§ 104). After a vowel in the same syllable, the **w** either forms a diphthong with the vowel, as in **cow, town, few,** or is silent. In the latter case it often lengthens or emphasizes the preceding vowel, as in **glow, thrown,** or determines its sound, as in **awe, law.** See § 131. **W** is silent before **r** in the same syllable, as in **wring, wrote,** etc.; also in **answer, sword, toward, two,** and in **who, whom, whoop,** etc.

☞ For the sounds of **w**, alone or in combination, in other languages, see pp. 2375–8.

wh.

§ **258. wh as when, what, which,** is, in America, usually pronounced as **h** + a voiceless **w** (§ 29), no voice being heard until the beginning of the following vowel. In England, and by many American speakers, it is usually pronounced simply as a voiceless **w**, though still often, especially in the South of England, as an ordinary **w**. The standard sound is described by Dr. Sweet and other English phoneticians as the voiceless correlative of **w** as in **we**, but it is symbolized by **hw** in the system of respelling of the Oxford English Dictionary. For practical purposes the sound is best indicated by **hw** as in the system of respelling employed in this Dictionary.

x.

X has two chief sounds; one voiceless, the other voiced; otherwise it sounds as **z**.

§ **259.** (1) The voiceless sound of **x** is equal to **ks**; as in **box, wax, ex′e-cute, ex′it, ex′o-dus, ex′u-da′tion, ex-claim′, ex-treme′, ex-cell′, ex′cel-lent, ex′hor-ta′tion, tax′es,** etc. This, the more common sound of **x**, occurs usually in accented syllables, or when it is followed by a sounded consonant, as in the examples above. When preceding an accented syllable beginning with a vowel or a silent **h**, the voiceless sound is exceptional; as in **al′lox-an′ic, aux-et′ic, ax-il′la, ax-in′o-man-cy, ex-ar′chate, ex-or′cent, hex-am′e-ter, ox-al′ic,** and a few other words. In words such as **anx′ious, nox′ious, lux′u-ry,** the **s** component of the **x** is palatized to **sh** by fusion with the following sound of **i** or **y** (§ 109).

§ **260.** (2) The voiced sound of **x** is equal to **gz**; as in **ex-ist′, ex-alt, ex-ag′ger-ate, ex-am′ple, ex-empt′, ex-ert′, ex-ot′ic, ex-ult′, ex-haust′, ex-hib′it, ex-hort′, ex-hil′ar-ate,** etc. The **x** usually takes this sound when unaccented and followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel, or with a silent **h**, as in the examples given; but in the derivatives of such words **x** often retains the sound under accent, as in **ex′em-pla-ry, ex′emp-ti′tious,** etc. Cf. § 259.

§ **261.** (3) As initial in a word or syllable, **x** has a third sound, that of **z** (**zeal**); as in **xan′thic, xe′bec, xy-log′ra-phy, par′a-xan′thine, met′a-xy′lene,** etc.

§ **262. X**, in Spanish, formerly had the guttural sound of Spanish **j** (§ 189) in many words and names, in which it is now replaced by **j** in the modern orthography of the Spanish Academy. In accordance with the rules of the Academy, **x** now represents only the sound of **x** as in English **wax, box.** Many of these older words or names, however, especially those pertaining to Spanish America, some of which are included in the Vocabulary, retain the older orthography and the guttural sound of **x**, although in the dialects from which they come the consonantal sound is often pronounced only as a slight breathing or is elided together.

y.

§ **263. Y** in English serves both as a vowel and as a consonant. The late Greek and Latin value of **y** was a vowel sound equivalent to French **u** (**ii**, § 248), and the letter passed with this value into Anglo-Saxon, or Old English. Its sound, however, gradually changed into that of **ē** (**ēve**) when long and into that of **ĭ** (**ĭll**) when short, the two written letters **y** and **i** becoming interchangeable in Middle English. The semivowel **y** differs from the other semivowel, **w**, in that it often serves like **i** as the only vowel in a syllable, whether at the end of a word, where it oftenest occurs, or elsewhere; as in **my, sky, myth, deny, pony,** etc. The **y** is also interchangeable with **i** in diphthongs and vowel digraphs, which usually have the **y** when final, as, **ai, ay; ei, ey; oi, oy.**

§ **264.** (1) As a vowel, **y** has four sounds: that is, all the sounds of **i**, except **ē** as in **pique** (pēk). These sounds are: (*a*) **y** = **ī**, as in **de-fy′, style, fly, hy-e′na, my-ol′o-gy**, (*b*) **y** = **ĭ**, as in **nymph, lyr′ic,** and (unaccented) **pit′y, hap′py**; **ey** final also serving thus instead of **y**, as in **hon′ey, mon′key, ab′bey,** etc.; (*c*) **y** = **û**, as in **myrrh, myr′tle**; (*d*) **y** = **ē** (**ev′ĕr**), the same as (*c*) unaccented, as in **zeph′yr,** etc. These sounds of **y** are all symbolized in the respelling for pronunciation by the **i** equivalents, as here given. When it is desired to mark the **y** without respelling, it may be done as follows for the values given above: (*a*) **ȳ**, (*b*) **y̆**, (*c* & *d*) **ÿ**.

Note. The unaccented **y** final as in **pit′y, van′i-ty,** is slightly wider and lower than accented **i** in **pit,** but it does not tend toward the neutral vowel sound, **ē** in **ev′ĕr,** as unaccented **i** in a medial syllable often does, as in **van′i-ty,** etc. (§ 182).

§ **265.** (2) As a consonant, **y** may be classed as a voiced palatal semivowel, or as a fricative, although the friction is but slight (§§ 50, 62); as in **year, you, young, beyond, vineyard, halyard,** etc. In many words this consonant is descended from an Anglo-Saxon hard **g**; in others, from a vowel. In certain cases the sound is represented by an **i** from which it has been developed, as in **poniard, onion, genial, familiar,** etc. (§ 186); and in like manner by **e** (§ 160); and it often forms a part of the vowel **ū** as in **ūse** (§ 242). The place of formation for this consonant extends further back than does the place of constriction for the vowel **ē** (**ēve**), often involving the soft palate, as the place of constriction for **ē** never does.

y, as a consonant, occurs characteristically at the beginning of a syllable; at the end or in the middle, it is usually a vowel, as in **my, myth, happy,** etc. (§ 263). It is used in this Dictionary in giving the pronunciation of some foreign words, as **fiord, lorgnette, camarilla,** etc.; and in such cases is not restricted to the beginning of a syllable.

ym, yn.

ym, yn, French nasals. See § 130.

z.

§ **266. Z** as in **zeal, zone, maze, size, amazed, frozen, hazy, dizzy, sizar, buzz,** etc., is ordinarily a voiced dental fricative (§ 62); the sound is often represented by **s**, as in **easy, his, ears,** etc. (§ 226); sometimes by **c**, as in one pronunciation of **suffice, sacrifice,** etc. It is the voiced correlative of "sharp" **s** (§ 225). The sound is not compound, except that, when final in a syllable and not followed immediately by a vowel or other voiced element, it takes as a vanish a voiceless **s** sound.

z as in azure (= zh).

§ **267.** In some words **z** takes a sound (**zh**) which is the voiced correlative of **sh** (§ 232); as in **azure, seizure, grazier.** This sound is developed by palatalization of the **z** with a following **y** or **i** sound (§ 109). The same sound is represented by **si** in **fusion,** etc.; by **ti**, exceptionally, in a pronunciation of **transition** (cf. **insition**; § 230); and by **g** in **rouge, manège, mirage,** and other words from the French (§ 170).

§ **268. Z**, in Castilian Spanish (which is meant by the abbreviation *Sp.* in the respelling for pronunciation), before **a, o, u,** and at the end of syllables, is pronounced like **th** in **thin,** but in Spanish America, in the Philippine Islands, and in parts of Spain it is commonly pronounced like English **s** in **sun,** as in **cazo** (kä′sō; -thō). In Spanish America, the **th** sound (cf. § 133), although often taught in the schools, is usually considered somewhat pedantic.

Note. The pronunciation of **z** and **c** as **th** (**thin**) in Castilian Spanish dates only from about 1550.

§ **269. Z** and **zz**, in Italian, represent a long and vigorous **ts**, as in **can-zo′ne** (kän-tsō′nā), **bel-lez′za** (bĕl-lät′sä); or, exceptionally, a long and vigorous **dz**, as in **mez′zo** (mĕd′zō).

IV. LIST OF COMMON ENGLISH WORDS WITH WEAK FORMS.

§ **270.** The pronunciation of words indicated in the vocabulary is usually that which they have when taken alone and with their usual accent (§§ 7, 86). Certain monosyllables, however, so frequently occur unaccented in connected speech that they develop "weak" forms by the side of the original "strong" one, the degree of weakening depending upon the style and rate of speech (§ 7). Thus, **do** in its "strong" form is pronounced **dōō**, but in the sentence *How do you do?* it would sound strange to pronounce the first **do** so, its pronunciation in this position being reduced in ordinary speech to **dŏŏ, dē,** or even **d′**. So in the phrase *to go away*, the **to** is ordinarily reduced to **tŏŏ, tē,** or **t′**. The articles and certain verbal forms often have characteristic weak forms as occurring in certain combinations: thus, in *a boy and a girl*, the article **a** is ordinarily reduced to the sound that **a** has in **sofa** (*ȧ*), the **and** being pronounced **ănd** or **′nd**. Similarly, **the**, in *the boy and the egg*, becomes in the first case **thē**, and in the second **thĭ**. **Are** and **is**, as in the sentences *They are going away, Where is he going?* are pronounced with light forms, unless emphasized, often being reduced to **′re** and **′s**. In the sentence *I saw him yesterday*, **him**, unless emphasized, is commonly **′im**.

To pronounce words like these with their strong forms in such positions as here indicated either emphasizes them and thus gives them a special meaning, or makes the speech sound more or less abnormal, except in the very formal speech of special occasions. The degree of weakening is dependent in any case upon the rate and style of speaking (§ 7). To give a proper weakening to words normally so pronounced is dependent upon a natural instinct or cultivated feeling (Sprachgefühl) for the proper shades of sound. The following is a list of some of the more important English words having regular weak forms. In each case the strong form is given first, followed by one or more weakened forms. It is impossible, with a limited number of phonetic symbols, to indicate all the weak forms to be heard in the case of many words. Weak forms are sometimes indicated in the ordinary spelling; as in *I′ve been away*, *That′s so*, etc.

a, ā, *ȧ*.
am, ăm, ăm, 'm.
an, ăn, ăn, 'n.
and, ănd; ănd, 'nd (before vowels); ăn, 'n (before consonants).
are, är, *ȧr*, 'r (as in wēr, "we are").
as, ăz, ăz.
at, ăt, ăt.
can, kăn, kăn, k'n.
could, kŏŏd, k'd.
do, dōō, dŏŏ, d'.
does, dŭz, dŭz.
for, fôr, fŏr.
from, frŏm, frŏm, fr'm.
had, hăd, hăd, h'd, 'd.
has, hăz, hăz, ăz, 'z (as in hēz gŏn, "he 's gone").
have, hăv, hăv, ăv, 'v.
he, hē, hē, ẗ.
her, hûr, hĕr, ĕr.
him, hĭm, ĭm.
his, hĭz, ĭz.
is, ĭz, 'z, 's.
me, mē, mē, mĭ.
must, mŭst, mŭst, mŭs.
not, nŏt, n't (with verbs).
or, ôr, ŏr, 'r.
Saint, St. (followed by proper name) sānt, sŭnt, s'nt.
she, shē, shē, shĭ.
should, shŏŏd, sh'd.
some, sŭm, sŭm.
than, thăn, thăn.
the, thē; thē (before consonants), thĭ (before vowels).
them, thĕm, thĕm, ĕm.
to, tōō; tē (before consonants), tŏŏ (before vowels).
us, ŭs, ŭs, 's.
was, wŏz, wŏz.
we, wē, wē, wĭ.
were, wûr, wĕr.
will, wĭl, w'l, 'l (as in ĭl gō, "I 'll go").
would, wŏŏd, w'd, 'd.
you, yōō, yŏŏ, y'.
your, yōōr (§ 201), yŏŏr.

V. RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS FROM THE LATIN AND GREEK.

§ **271.** Two methods of pronouncing Latin are now in extended general English use; one, the so-called English method, follows in general the analogies of English pronunciation according to certain formal rules; the other, the so-called Roman method, attempts to follow more or less closely, as far as it is known, the pronunciation of the Romans themselves at the height of their civilization (about B. C. 50 to A. D. 50). Another method of pronouncing Latin is the so-called Continental method, developed from the modern languages during the Middle Ages and widely used by the Roman Catholic Church. By this method the vowels have their general Continental values (practically as by the Roman method) but the consonants are pronounced as in the language of the speaker. Thus **Cicero,** as a Latin name, would be pronounced in Germany as tsē′tsĕ-rō, in Spain thē′thă-rō or sē′să-rō, in Italy chē′chă-rō, in France sē′sā′rō′, in England or America sē′sĕ-rō.

The English method was until recently used in teaching Latin in both England and America, but has been almost entirely replaced for that purpose in American schools and colleges within recent years, and now to some extent in England also. It is still used, however, almost exclusively in the pronunciation of Latin scientific words in English, for Latin and Greek proper names in English context, for Latin legal phrases, and for familiar phrases and quotations from Latin in English context, though with many variations, especially since the English method of pronunciation ceased to be widely taught in the schools. Since most of the Latin words and phrases contained in the Dictionary fall in one or another of these categories, their pronunciation is indicated according to the English method.

SYLLABICATION AND ACCENT OF LATIN WORDS.

Every Latin word has as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs. In the English method, words are syllabified according to English analogies, but with certain formal differences. In the Roman method, words are syllabified as follows: (*a*) A single consonant (including consonant **i** and **v**) or, by many, any consonant group (as **sp, st, gn**) that can begin a word, when between two vowels is written and pronounced with the following vowel. Doubled consonants are separated. Examples: **mi′li-tes, de′ti-net.** Some carry over an **x** to the following syllable, as in **di′xit**; but the division **dix′it** is, on the whole, to be preferred. (*b*) Prefixes and suffixes are kept separate.

Words of two syllables are accented on the first syllable; as, **pa′ter, mi′les.** Words of more than two syllables are accented on the penult (next to the last syllable), if it is long; otherwise they are accented on the antepenult (last syllable but two).

Note. No attempt is made to cover the rules for determining the quantities of Latin vowels and syllables. A complete statement of these is to be found in any Latin grammar.

The proper accentuation is indicated for all Latin words and phrases included in the vocabulary. In accordance with most present usage, Latin words and phrases which are considered to be purely such (usually indicated by ||, as || **non de'ti-net** (dĕt'ĭ-nĕt)) are divided into syllables according to the second method above, and in Latin quotations further indication of the pronunciation is usually omitted, except that when such division would lead to mispronunciation of any word according to the English method, the pronunciation of the word according to that method is shown; as, || **non de'ti-net** (dĕt'ĭ-nĕt). For those who prefer to pronounce such Latin quotations according to the Roman method, the syllabification as indicated, together with the rules given in § 273, will be a sufficient guide.

RULES FOR THE ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN.

§ **272.** The following rules for the English pronunciation of Latin, based upon those of Walker, have generally been used in America. The rules now used in England differ somewhat, but not essentially, from these. Syllabic division, as forming a basis for these rules, follows the *English* method of division (§ 271), thus, **det'i-net**, etc.

1. Vowels, when ending accented syllables, have always their **long** English sounds; as, **pā'ter**, **hō'mo**. When final in unaccented syllables they are as follows:

a final in an unaccented syllable has the sound of *ȧ* in **so'fȧ**; as in **mu'sa** (mū'zȧ).

e, **o**, and **u**, at the end of an unaccented syllable, have nearly the same sound as when accented, but slightly shorter; as **rē'tĕ**, **vō'lŏ**, **po'pu-li** (pŏp'ŭ-lĭ).

i, when the final sound of a word, always has its long sound (as in **īce**); as, **qui** (kwī). *Exception:* the final **i** of **tibi** and **sibi** has, like the first **i**, its short sound (as in **ĭt**).

i, at the end of an unaccented syllable, not final, has its short sound; as, **de'tĭ-net**. *Exception:* **i** has its long sound in the first syllable of a word the second syllable of which is accented, when it either stands alone before a consonant, as in **ī-dō'lum**, or ends a syllable followed by a vowel, as in **fī-ē'bam**, **ī-ăm'bus**.

y is always pronounced like **i** in the same position.

2. Vowels have always their **short** English sounds, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable; as **mag'nus**, **reg'num**, **hoc**. *Exceptions:* —

a, following **qu** before **dr**, has the sound of **a** in **quadrant**, as in **quad'rans** (kwŏd'rănz); when followed by **rt** it has the sound of **a** in **quart**, as in **quar'to**. Otherwise, **a** before **r** has the sound of **a** in **art**, as in **par'ti-ceps**, **ar'ma**; except when followed by another **r**, as in **păr'ri-ci'da**.

e, **i**, and **y**, before **r** final in a word or final in a syllable, when followed in the next syllable by any other consonant than another **r**, have the sound of **i** in the English words **her** and **fir**; as **fer'vet** (fûr'vĕt), **hir'cus** (hûr'kŭs).

es, at the end of a word, sounds like the English word **ease**; as, **mi'li-tes** (mĭl'ĭ-tēz).

os, at the end of plural cases, sounds like **ose** in **dose**; as, **do'mi-nos** (dŏm'ĭ-nōs).

post, alone or compounded, is pronounced like **post** in English, as **post'e-a**; but not in its derivatives, as **pŏs-tre'mus**.

3. Diphthongs are as follows:

æ (**ae**) and **œ** (**oe**) are always diphthongs unless separated by diæresis. They are pronounced as **e** would be in the same position; as, **æ'vum** (ē'vŭm), **æs** (ēz).

au, when a diphthong, is pronounced as **ô** (**ôr**); as in **au'rum**.

au, in the termination of proper names from the Greek, has the vowels pronounced separately; as, **Men'e-lā'us**.

ai, **ei**, **oi**, and **yi**, usually have the vowels pronounced separately. When they are accented, and followed by another vowel, the **i** is pronounced like initial **y**, and the preceding vowel has its long sound; as, **Harpeia** (hăr-pē'yȧ), **Troia** (trō'yȧ).

ei, when a diphthong, and not followed by another vowel, is pronounced like **ī**; as in **ei-do'lon**.

eu, when a diphthong, is pronounced as **ū** (**ūse**), as in **Eu-phrā'tes**, **e'heu**.

eu has the letters pronounced separately in the terminations **eus** and **eum** of Latin nouns and adjectives, except neuter; as **me'um**, **me'us**. Otherwise it is pronounced as a diphthong, as in **Eu-rō'pa**, **The'seus** (thē'sūs).

NOTE. The termination **eus**, in proper names, derived from the third declension of Greek contracts in **-εύς**, is better pronounced in one syllable, as in **Or'pheus** (ôr'fūs), **The'seus** (thē'sūs); although many pronounce it in two, **Or'phe-us**, **The'se-us**.

ua, **ue**, **ui**, **uo**, **uu**, when diphthongs, are pronounced like **wa**, **we**, etc., as in **lin'gua** (lĭŋ'gwȧ), **quo'ta** (kwō'tȧ), **e'quus** (ē'kwŭs), etc. They are always diphthongs after **q** and usually after **g**.

ui in **cui** and **huic** is pronounced like **ī**, (**kī**), (**hīk**); or, by some, like **wī**, (kwī).

4. Consonants are, in general, pronounced as in English, but the following cases are to be noted.

C, before **e**, **i**, and **y**, and the diphthongs **æ**, **œ**, and **eu**, is pronounced as **s**; as, **Cæ'sar**, **coe'lum**. *Exception:* **c**, ending or following an accented syllable, before **i** followed by a vowel, and also before **eu** and **yo**, has the sound of **sh**; as, **fi'e-ri fa'ci-as** (fī'ā-shĭ-ăs), **si'cy-on** (sĭsh'ĭ-on).

ch has always the sound of **k**; as, **char'ta** (kär'tȧ). **ch**, before **th** at the beginning of a word, is silent; as in **Chthonia** (thō'nĭ-ȧ).

ct, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as **t**; as in **cte-nid'i-um** (tē-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm).

G is pronounced "soft" (like **j**) before **e**, **i**, and **y**, and the diphthongs **æ** and **œ**; as **ge'nus** (jē'nŭs), **æ'gis** (ē'jĭs). Otherwise it has its "hard" sound (as in **bag**, **go**).

When **g** comes before another **g** "soft," it is assimilated to it in pronunciation; as in **Ag'ger** (ăj'ĕr).

gn, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as **n**; as in **gno'mon** (nō'mŏn).

mn, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as **n**; as in **mne-mos'y-ne** (nē-mŏs'ĭ-nē).

ph is usually pronounced as **f**. Before **th** at the beginning of a word it is usually silent, as in **phthi'sis** (thī'sĭs), though it is pronounced (as **f**) by some, even in this position, in Latin words not common in English.

ps, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as **s** or, by some, as **ps**; as in **psy-cho'sis** (sī-kō'sĭs; psī-kō'sĭs).

pt, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as **t**, or, by some, as **pt**; as in **pter'o-dac'tyl** (tĕr'ō-dăk'tĭl; p'tĕr'ō-).

S is usually "sharp" (as in **sun**). *Exceptions:* (*a*) **si**, followed by a vowel and immediately preceded by a consonant in an accented syllable, is pronounced as **shi**, or, by some, as **sh**; as, **Al'si-um** (ăl'shĭ-ŭm). (*b*) **si** and **zi**, followed by a vowel and immediately preceded by an accented vowel, are pronounced **shi** and **zhi** (by some **sh** and **zh**); as, **Rafflesia** (rȧ-flē'zhĭ-ȧ), **Sabazia** (sȧ-bā'zhĭ-ȧ). In a few proper names, **s** preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable and followed by **i** before another vowel, has the sound of **sh**; as, **Asia** (ā'shĭ-ȧ), **Theodosia** (thē'ō-dō'shĭ-ȧ).

NOTE. There is great confusion in the present English pronunciation of words ending in **-sia**, etc.; **-shĭ-ȧ**, **-shȧ**, **-sĭ-ȧ**, **-zhĭ-ȧ**, **-zhȧ**, all being heard from educated persons. For the vocabulary entries great pains have been taken to ascertain the best usage, and no attempt has been made, especially in scientific names, to follow absolutely a fixed rule for such words. In Latin quotations, when it has been necessary to mark them in whole or in part (cf. § 271, *note*), it has been done in accordance with the above rule.

S, final in a word, after **e**, **æ**, **au**, **b**, **m**, **n**, and **r**, has the sound of **z**; as, **mi'lēs**, **æs**, **laus**, **leng**, **Mars**. In accordance with English analogy, **s** is pronounced as **z** in **Cæ'sar**, **cæ-su'ra** (usually), **mi'ser**, **mu'sa**, **re-sid'u-um**, **çau'sa**, **ro'sa**, and their derivatives, and in some other words; but not (usually) in **Cæsarea**, nor in **trans** or its compounds, as **trans'e-at**.

T, following an accented syllable and preceding an **i** followed by another vowel, sounds like **sh**, as in **ra'ti-o** (rā'shĭ-ō; -shō), **Ig-na'ti-us** (Ig-nā'shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs). But **t** in such positions retains its sound as in English tin after **s**, **t**, or **x**, as in **Sal-lus'ti-us**, **Brut'ti-i**; and in proper names ending in **-tion** or **-tyon**, as in **The'o-do'ti-on**, **Am-phic'ty-on**.

X, initial, has the sound of **z**, as in **Xan'thi-um** (zăn'thĭ-ŭm), **Xen'o-phon**; otherwise it has the sound of **ks**, as in **ax'is** (ăk'sĭs), **ex'e-unt**. *Exceptions:* When **ex** (also by some **ux**) is followed by a vowel in an accented syllable, **x** has the sound of **gz**; as in **ex-em'plum** (ĕg-zĕm'plŭm).

X, final in a syllable, before **i** followed by another vowel, or before **u** with the sound of **ū** or **ŭ**, is pronounced as **ksh**; as, **nox'i-us** (nŏk'shĭ-ŭs).

RULES FOR THE "ROMAN" PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN.

§ **273.** In the "Roman" method of pronouncing Latin there are no silent letters and no obscured vowels. Each vowel has always the same, or nearly the same, sound, but may be long or short in actual quantity (cf. § 74). The sounds of Latin according to this method are as follows: *

1. Vowels.

a (long), as in **art**.
e (long), as **a** in **pale** or **ça'os**.
i (long), as in **po-lice'**.
o (long), as in **pole**.
u (long), as in **rude** (rōōd).

a (short), as in **ar-tis'tic**.
e (short), as **a** in **cha-ot'ic**, or as **e** in **pen**.
i (short), as in **tin**.
o (short), as in **o-bey'**.
u (short), as in **pull** (pōōl).

y as French **u** or German **ü** (§ 248).

2. Diphthongs.

æ (**ae**) as **ai** in **aisle**.
oi (**oe**) as **oi** in **oil**.
ei as **ei** in **veil**.

au as **ou** in **house**.
eu as **ā'ōō**.
ui as **wē**; as in **cui** (kwē), **huic** (hwēk).

3. Consonants.

b, **d**, **f**, **h**, **k**, **l**, **m**, **n**, **p**, and **qu** are pronounced as in English; except that **bs** and **bt** are pronounced as **ps** and **pt**.

c always as in **cow**; never as in **city** or in **gracious** (-shŭs). Cf. **t**.

ch as **k** + **h**, about as in **truck horse**; but it may be pronounced as simple **k**.

g always "hard," as in **go**; never as in **gem**. When **ngu** precedes a vowel, the **gu** has the sound of **gw**; as in **languens**.

j is like **y** in **yes**.

ph as **p** + **h**, about as in **loophole**; but it may be pronounced as simple **p** or like English **ph** (**f**), a sound which it acquired soon after the classical period.

r is trilled slightly with the tip of the tongue.

s always "sharp," as in **sun**.

su as **sw**; as in **suavitas**.

t always as in **tun**; never as in **nation** (-shŭn).

th as **t** + **h**, about as in **hothouse**; but it may be pronounced as simple **t**.

v like **w**.

x always as in **box**; never as in **ex-ist'** (ĕg-zĭst'), or in **xe'bec** (zē'bĕk).

z as in **maze**, or as **dz** in **adz**.

NOTE. Doubled letters, as **dd**, **ll**, **pp**, etc., should be pronounced so that both are distinctly audible, as **dd** in **had done**, etc.

THE PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK.†

§ **274.** Various methods of pronouncing classical Greek are in use, as: (*a*) The English method, which follows the rules for the English pronunciation of Latin, the written accents being disregarded. This method is now practically unused in America in teaching Greek, though still common in England. Greek proper names, however, when written in Roman letters, are pronounced according to this method. (*b*) The Continental method, in which the letters are sounded according to the analogies of the native languages, is used chiefly by the European nations (cf. § 271). (*c*) The modern Greek method, according to which the letters have their values as in modern Greek, is not widely used. (*d*) The classical pronunciation, which reproduces, as nearly as possible, the Attic pronunciation of the fourth century B. C. This is the method now almost exclusively used in the schools and colleges of the United States. The values of the letters according to this method are as follows:

1. Vowels.

α long, as Eng. **a** in **art**; short, as **a** in **artistic**.
ε as Eng. **e** in **cha-ot'ic**, or as **e** in **pen**.
η as Eng. **a** in **fate**, or as **e** in **there**.
ι long, as Eng. **i** in **police**; short, as **e** in **be-gin'**.
ο as Eng. **o** in **o-bey'**.
ω as Eng. **o** in **tone**, or as **o** in **orb**.
υ as French **u** in **menu** (§ 248).

2. Diphthongs.

αι as Eng. **ai** in **aisle**.
αυ as Eng. **ou** in **out**.
ει as Eng. **ei** in **veil**.
ευ as **ĕ'ōō**.
οι as Eng. **oi** in **oil**.
ου as Eng. **ou** in **soup**.
υι as **ōō'ĭ**.

3. Consonants.

β as Eng. **b** in **boy**.
γ as Eng. **g** in **go**.
γ before κ, γ, χ, ξ, as Eng. **ŋ** in **iṇk**.
δ as Eng. **d** in **dog**.
ζ as **zd** in **dazed** (dāzd), or as **dz** in **adz**.
θ about as Eng. **th** in **hothouse**.
κ as Eng. **k** in **kind**.
λ as Eng. **l** in **let**.
μ as Eng. **m** in **me**.
ν as Eng. **n** in **not**.
ξ as Eng. **x** in **wax**.
π as Eng. **p** in **pie**.
ρ as Eng. **r** in **red**, but trilled with the tip of the tongue.
σ, ς as Eng. **s** in **sun**.
τ as Eng. **t** in **toe**.
φ about as Eng. **ph** in **loophole**.
χ about as Eng. **ckh** in **blockhouse**.
ψ as Eng. **ps** in **Topsy**.

* No attempt is here made to give more than the approximate classical pronunciation as commonly taught in the schools and colleges; nor is any discussion of questionable points entered into. For a brief summary of the Roman pronunciation the reader is referred to Lord's *The Roman Pronunciation of Latin*, and for a more extended treatment to Lindsay's *The Latin Language*, and Seelman's *Die Aussprache des Latein*.

† For a more complete treatment of Greek pronunciation, see Blass's *Pronunciation of Ancient Greek* (*English* translation, 1890).

VI. RULES FOR THE ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES FROM THE HEBREW.

§ 275. The Greek and Latin names occurring in the Scriptures follow, in general, the same rules of pronunciation as other Greek and Latin proper names (cf. § 271). These rules, so far as they relate to syllabication and vowel sounds, are also generally observed in the pronunciation of the names derived from the *Hebrew*; but the true *accentuation* of these names cannot now be ascertained with certainty, the original pronunciation of Hebrew having been lost. The Masoretic vowel system and accents, commonly used in our Hebrew Bibles, were developed by Jewish scholars at some time from the sixth to the eleventh century after Christ. But these differ so much from the ordinary English pronunciation that usually more regard has been paid to the corresponding Greek forms in the Septuagint; and in many cases, where the Greek word differs essentially from both the Hebrew and the English, reference has been made to analogy, custom, euphony, the usage of the poets, and the authority of orthoëpists. Many now follow the Masoretic accentuation of Scripture names more than formerly; and it often seems best to give two modes of pronunciation

The names in the Vocabulary have been accented, divided into syllables, and marked in accordance with this plan. The consulter will not, therefore, require any Rules to guide him to a correct pronunciation; but the few which follow, — being short, and easy to remember, — may be of some use when he happens not to have the Dictionary at hand.

RULES.

1. In Hebrew proper names, the letters have their usual English sounds as in the English pronunciation of Latin (§ 272), except in the cases specified below.

2. The letter **a** when final in an unaccented syllable is pronounced as *ȧ* in **so'fȧ**, except when immediately followed by **i**, in which case it has the sound of **ā**, as in **Hag'gā-ī.**

3. Every final **i**, forming a distinct syllable by itself, or with the preceding consonant, has its long sound; as, **Ab'dī, Hag'gā-ī, Ed'rė-ī, Thom'ō-ī.**

4. The vowels **ai** are sometimes pronounced in one syllable, as, by some, in **Hu'shai, Si'nai**; and sometimes in two, as in **Sham'mā-ī, Bar-zil'ā-ī.** When pronounced in one syllable, they should be sounded like **ai** in **aisle**; as, **Hu'shaī, Si'naī.** Some choose to give them the diphthongal sound of **ā** (**āle**), but this is now rather archaic.

5. The vowels **ei**, when followed by a consonant, form a digraph, and are pronounced like **ei** in **seize**; as, **Cēi'lan.** When followed by a vowel, they are pronounced in separate syllables, and the **i** is generally like consonant **y**; as, **Sa-me'ius** (*sȧ-mē'yŭs*).

6. The vowels **ia**, following an accented vowel, are commonly pronounced in one syllable, the **i** taking the sound of consonant **y**; as in **Ban-na'ia** (*băn-nā'yȧ*), **I-sa'iah** (*ī-zā'yȧ*); although some pronounce **ai** as in **aisle**, as in **Isaiah** (*ī-zī'ȧ*). In other cases, they are pronounced separately and the accent is on the **i**, as, **Sar'a-ī'ȧ, Ber'a-ī'ah.**

7. The letter **g** has its "hard" sound before **e** and **i**, as in the English words **get, give**; as, **Gethsemane, Gilead. Bethphage**, in consequence of having passed through the Greek of the New Testament, is an exception, the **g** being sounded "soft," like **j**, conformably to the usual English mode of pronouncing names derived from the Greek (§ 271).

8. **Ch** is pronounced like **k**; as, **Chaldea, Enoch. Rachel** is the only exception, the **ch** in this name being sounded like **ch** in **chest. Cherub** (kē'rub), a city of Babylonia, must not be confounded in pronunciation with **cher'ub**, one of an order of angels.

9. Gentile names in **-ite** (sing.) and **-ites** (pl.), together with feminine nouns of the same class in **-itess**, are English formatives, and follow the accent of their primitives, as, **Am'mon-īte, Is'ra-el-īte**s. The same is true of gentile adjectives in **-itish**, as, **Mo'ab-īt'ish.** Gentile names in **-ene** and **-ine**, with their plurals, are also Anglicised, in spelling and pronunciation, except **Mag'da-le'ne**, which is thus pronounced as a classical name, though often in three syllables, **Mag'da-len**, as an English name.

VII. RULES FOR THE SYLLABIC DIVISION OF WORDS IN WRITING OR PRINT.

§ 276. ☞ The aim of this set of Rules is to furnish a practical general guide for ordinary use. The division of a word as entered in heavy-faced type in the Vocabulary is to be followed in any particular case. The divisions of the respellings in the parentheses following the vocabulary entries, being intended only to represent the pronunciation, do not coincide in every case with the divisions of the vocabulary entries. Cf. § 110, end.

Rule I. The members of a compound word, which are themselves English words with meanings unchanged in the compound, are separated in syllabication; as, **foot-stool, mill-stone, way-faring.**

Rule II. Two or more letters, when they represent a diphthong (**oi** in **oil, ou** in **out**, etc.), or form a digraph or trigraph, whether vowel (**ai** = **ā, â**, etc., **ea** = **ē, ā, ê, ă, ĕ, ē**, etc., **eau** = **ō, ū**, etc.) or consonant (**ph** = **f**, **gh** = **f, k**, etc., **th** in **thin** or **this**, **sh** in **ash**, **gn** in **sign**, **ng** in **sing**, **ss** in **peeress-es**, **sc** in **science**, **sch** in **schist**, **ck** in **sick**, etc.), are not separated, but are treated as if single vowels or consonants; and this is to be understood when "vowel" or "consonant" is used in the following Rules.

EXCEPTIONS. In **pas-sion, Hes-sian, expres-sion, mis-sion, pres-sure, fis-sure, is-sue**, etc., the double **s** is divided (see Rule IV., A, 2 & 3, and Rule VIII.).

Rule III. Two vowels coming together and sounded separately belong to separate syllables; as, **a-orta, a-eri-al, sci-ence, curi-osity, o-olite, ortho-epy, aye-aye, moi-ety, cow-ard, abey-ance, joy-ous, buoy-ant.**

Rule IV. A. Certain consonants are NOT TO END a syllable: —

1. **C** and **g** "soft", as in **wa-ger, exi-gency, eulo-gize, invin-cible**; except as coming before a recognized English suffix (as **-ing, -ed, -er**, etc.), as in **rang-er, rag-ing, delug-ing**, etc. (see Rule V.); or as coming without another consonant next after a short accented vowel, or in the digraph **dg** = **j**, as **capăc'ity, măg'ic, rĕg'iment, prĕç'ipice, rustĭc'ity, dĭg'it, lŏg'ic, jŭdg'ment, acknowledg-ing.**

2. Any of the consonants **t, s, z, ç, sc, g**, or **d**, when wholly or partially absorbing a following **i** or **e**, and thus having the sound of **sh** or **zh** or **ch** or **j**; as, **condi-tion, nă-tional, ră-tional, spĕ-çial, vi-çious, cŏn-science; glā-zier, vi-sion, evā-sion, ques-tion, admix-tion; reli-gion, pi-geon, contā-gious; sōl-dier.**

EXCEPTIONS. **Right-eous** and its derivatives. — For **omnis-cient**, cf. **effi-cient**, etc., and see Rule VII., B, 1. — For **pas-sion**, etc., see Rule II., Exc.

3. Any of the consonants **s, z, t, d**, when modified by a following **u** towards or into the sound of **sh, zh, ch** or **j**; as, **cen-sure, sen-sual, in-sure, pres-sure; era-sure, sei-zure; na-ture, fea-ture, ves-ture, depar-ture, intellec-tual, tumul-tuous; proce-dure.** But a consonant so modified is joined to the preceding short vowel or vowel digraph, when this is accented and no consonant intervenes; as, **ăz'ure, plĕas'ure, căs'ual; năt'ural, habĭt'ual, congrăt'ulate; ĕd'ucate, nŏd'ule, schĕd'ule.** In general, this Rule does not give way to Rule V. in respect to etymology.

EXCEPTIONS. **Fraud-ulence, spirit-ual**, etc. See Rule V., paragraphs 1 & 2.

B. Certain consonants are NOT TO BEGIN a syllable: —

1. **X** when pronounced **ks** or **gz**; as, **anx-ious, ex-amine, vex-ation, complex-ion, crucifix-ion, flux-ion.**

2. **R** preceded by **â** (or an equivalent), as in **pâr-ent, beâr-er, fâir-est**; or by **ē** (or an equivalent), as in **avēr-age, genēr-al, timor-ous, liquor-ice.**

3. A single **l** or **n** or **v** followed by **i** with the sound of consonant **y**; as, **fōl-io, ăl-ien, pecūl-iar, carnēl-ian, gēn-ius, ūn-ion, convēn-ient, sāv-ior, behāv-ior; văl-iant, Spăn-iard, bĭl-ious, pavĭl-ion, mĭn-ion, on-ion.** — For **rebĕl-lion, păn-nier, rŭf-fian**, etc., see Rule VIII.

Rule V. Prefixes and suffixes which are such beyond question, and are universally and obviously recognizable, as **-er, -est, -ing, -ist, -eth, -ish**, etc., are separated from the body of a word (without regard to the general rules IV., VI., VII., VIII.); either when added directly to it, as in **sweet-ish, sweet-er, counter-act, trans-act, lead-er, relent-ing, district-ed, controvert-ed, heart-i-ly, wasp-ish, eat-able**; or when the suffix displaces a final silent **e** of the stem, as in **māk'er, wāv'ing, desīr'ing, overrāt'ed, baptīz'ing, danc'er, rag'ing, delug-ing, pros'trat-ed, a'erat'ed, ex'ercis'ing, com'promis'er, deo'doriz'er, Is'raelit'ish, an'tidot'al.** When the syllable affixed causes a doubling of the final consonant of the stem, the added consonant goes with the added syllable; as, **glad-den, rob-ber, allot-ted, con-fer-ree, confer-rable.**

This principle is restricted to derivatives in which the spelling and the pronunciation (with the accentuation) remain as they were in the original words; as is not the case in **ăb'stĭnĕnce**, from **ab-stain'**; **prĕs'ī-dĕnt**, from **prē-sīde'**; **ĭn'cī-dĕn'tal**, from **ĭn'cī-dĕnt**; **trĭ-ŭm'phănt**, from **trī'ŭmph**; **çau-săl'i-ty**, from **cause**; **prŏc'lā-mā'tion**, from **pro-claim'**, etc.; and further, to those cases in which the meaning of the original is carried fully and plainly into the derivative, without deviation by specialization or otherwise; as is not the case in **trus-tee**, from **trust**; **trea-tise**, from **treat**, etc.

Words ending in **-ive** or **-or** (not the English suffix **-er**) follow the division of Latin or French, from which they come, or after the analogies of which they are formed; as, **de-struc-tive, con-struc-tive, abu-sive, instruc-tor, cre-a-tor**, etc; and so also the feminines **instruc-tress, çre-a-tress**, etc.

The double suffix **-ical** is divided **i-cal**; as, **log'i-cal, mag'i-cal, spher'i-cal**, etc.

Rule VI. When a single consonant (or digraph or trigraph; Rule II.) comes between two sounded vowels (or equivalents; Rule II.), it naturally joins the following vowel; as in **fa-ther, fa-vor, rea-son, beau-ti-ful, pro-hi-bi-tion** (Rule IV.), **inva-lid, no-ti-fy, no-ti-fi-ça-tion, ro-ta-to-ry, pla-guy, pla-gui-ly, ro-guish**, etc., except as follows:

1. When the preceding vowel is short and under an accent the consonant is carried back with it; as **hăb'it, habĭt'ual, prŏph'et, prophĕt'ic, liv'id, livĭd'ity, ac-ăd'emy, ăc'adĕm'ic, admŏn'ish, bọs'om, wọm'an, pŭn'ish.** — For **vĭ'sion, văl'iant**, etc., see Rule IV., A, 2, and B, 3.

2. In a prefix, a short vowel though unaccented takes the following consonant; as, **ĭm-ăgine, ăb-ăctor, ĭn-augurate, ĕn-ămor, dĭs-ărm, mĭs-anthropy.** (Rule V.)

3. The unaccented vowel **ŭ** or an equivalent, and sometimes one of the other short or obscure vowels (**ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ**), especially in an unaccented root syllable, may take the following consonant; as, **visĭŏn-ary** (Rule V., 1), **custŏm-ary, symptŏm-atology, systĕm-atic, muskĕt-eer, visĭt-ation, Mennŏn-ite**, etc.

4. A long vowel may take the following consonant according to Rules IV., V., as, **āl-ien, māk-er**, etc.

Rule VII. When two or more consonants, which may be used together to begin a syllable, come between two sounded vowels; —

A. All may be joined to the FOLLOWING vowel: —

1. When the preceding vowel is long and accented, or is capable of ending an unaccented syllable; as, **enā'bling, Hē'brew, rụ'bric, cȳ'clone, sā'cred, ī'dler, hȳ'dra, trī'fler, bū'gler, ē'gress, pēo'ple, A'pril, prē'script, hā'tred, neū'tral, inte-gral, terri-bly, fee'ble, sā'bre, ō'chre, a'bler.**

2. When the following vowel is in an accented syllable; as, **o-blige', vi-bra'tion, cy-clop'ic, a-chro'matism, a-cros'tic, hy-drau'lic, re-flect', re-frain', anaglyph'ic, emi-gra'tion, re-ple'tion, e-qua'tion, re-proof', de-scrip'tion, respect', re-splen'dent, be-stride', be-stow'al, be-twixt'.**

B. ONE of them may be joined to the PRECEDING vowel: —

1. When this vowel is short; as, **tăb-let, ăg-let, ăs-thenic, ăph-logĭs-tic, ĕquity, lĭq-uid, jăs-per, ăs-tral, vĕs-tige, ĕs-teem, illŭs-tration, regĭs-tration, ŏb-lation, nĕc-rological, prŏc-lamation, ăch-romatic, mĕd-ley, ăt-las, rĕs-cue, mŭs-ket, dĕs-potism, ĕs-pecial, ăb-rupt, săc-rament, pĕt-rify, omnĭs-cient.** — For **spĕ-cial, vĭ-sion**, etc., see Rule IV., A, 2. — For **băgn-io, serăgl-io**, etc., see Rule IX.

EXCEPTIONS. **Trou'ble, dou'ble**, etc.

2. When the consonants are **st, str**, or **sp**, especially if the preceding or following syllable is under an accent; as, **mas'ter, empāis'tic, aus-tere', aus'tral, pās'try. oys'ter, aus'cultation, aus-pi'cious, acous'tics, Lancas-tē'rian.** See **C.**, below.

C. COMBINATIONS like **st**, which are capable of ending as well as of beginning a syllable, may be joined to the PRECEDING vowel, Rule V.; as, **hāst-ed, wāst-ing, hast'y, hast'ily, ēast-ern, lāst-ed, cōast-er, pōst-age, wāsp-ish. grāsp-er, āsk-er.**

Rule VIII. When two or more consonants, not capable of together beginning a syllable, come between two sounded vowels, one or more, but not the whole of them, is joined to the preceding vowel, whether this vowel be long or short; as, **an-gel, cam-bric, oc-tave, sym-bol, mort-gage, in-jury, com-punc-tion, con-ver-sation, ar-chitecture, con-vul-sive, con-temp-tible, in-ciden-tal, trium-phant, diph-thong, for-mality, speçk-le, pick-le, buck-le, this-tle, han-dle, spec-tre.**

EXCEPTION. This Rule gives way to Rule V., when the derivative retains the spelling and accentuation together with meaning of the root or the original word; as, **bank'er, pound'ed, com'pass-es, dress'es, add'ing, distill'er, conscrĭpt'ing. conflict'ing, nôrth'ĕrn-ĕr, tĕmpt'ed, tĕll'er, danc'er, chang'ing.**

NOTE. This Rule is particularly exemplified when a consonant is doubled, as the syllabic division is then usually made between these two letters; as, **dab-ble, stab-bing, dif-fer, ruf-fian, metal-lic, excel-ling, expel-lable, distil-lation, rebellion, hal-liard, bril-liant, surveil-lance, ban-ner, dap-per, bar-ren, passion, at-tack, diz-zy, bat'tle.** — Cf. Rule II., Exc.

Rule IX. Certain letters or combinations in foreign words, into which the sound of consonant **y** enters, are kept in the same syllable; as, **gl** (= **ly**) in **serăgl-io, imbrōglio; gn** (= **ny**) in **băgn-io, cō-gnac**, etc. — For **ll**, see Rule VIII., NOTE.

Rule X. In writing or print no syllable is separable which does not include a vowel. Thus **chasm, hour, prism, James's**, etc., are treated as monosyllables (cf. § 101).

VIII. SYNOPSIS OF WORDS DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED BY DIFFERENT ORTHOËPISTS.

§ 277. This Synopsis is a complete revision of that appearing in the International Dictionary. Many words in the older list have been replaced by others, and the list has been increased by the addition of several hundred additional words, now totaling more than 1600 words. Recent dictionaries have replaced some that were previously cited. The aim of the Synopsis is not simply to gratify curiosity, but mainly to give information about words — especially important words — whose present pronunciation is a matter of doubt or controversy. Of the dictionaries here cited, in addition to Webster, three — the Oxford English Dictionary, Stormonth, and the Encyclopædic — are English, and three — the Century, Funk and Wagnalls, and Worcester — are American. The best editions of these works have been used in the preparation of the list. There are other works that might be cited as authoritative; but of those that contain complete vocabularies, these best represent the pronunciations which now prevail in good usage. In the table the pronunciations given in the column under the caption *Webster* are those of this edition of Webster, *Webster's New International Dictionary*.

The *Oxford English Dictionary* is one of the new dictionaries now cited in the Synopsis. This monumental work originated in a resolution of the English Philological Society, passed in 1857, by which it was proposed that materials should be collected for a new English dictionary. From that time a vast amount of data was accumulated through the efforts of several hundred voluntary readers. In 1879, the preparation of the vocabulary in its present form was begun by Dr. (now Sir) James A. H. Murray, who has been assisted in the general editorship of the later volumes by Dr. Henry Bradley and Dr. W. A. Craigie. The pronunciations given in this work reflect in general the cultivated usage of the south of England.

The *Century Dictionary*, another dictionary added to those formerly cited, is based upon Ogilvie's *Imperial Dictionary*, which is now dropped from this list. The Century was prepared under the superintendence of William Dwight Whitney, Ph. D., LL. D., and since its appearance in 1891 has been held in high esteem.

Funk and Wagnalls' "*Standard*" *Dictionary*, now cited, was prepared under the supervision of Isaac K. Funk, D. D., Editor in Chief, and appeared in 1893. The spelling and pronunciation in this work were done under the editorship of Francis A. March, LL. D., L. H. D., and in general reflect the usage prevailing at the time of its preparation.

The Dictionary of Rev. *James Stormonth* is still retained in the Synopsis. Mr. Stormonth himself was a Scotchman, and died in 1882, but the pronunciation of his dictionary has been edited by Rev. *Philip Henry Phelp*, who received his degrees of B. A. and M. A. at St. John's College, Cambridge, England. It is thus representative of English conservative progress, and closely allied to Walker's Dictionary (c. 1800) in its general system of pronunciation.

The *Encyclopædic Dictionary*, edited by Rev. *Robert Hunter*, M. A., LL. D., and issued in fourteen parts, 1879–1888, is likewise retained in this list. The Preface, in the last part, says: "The work has been carried on under the personal supervision of Mr *John Williams*, M. A., late scholar of Trinity College, Oxford [Eng.], who has revised and signed every page for press, and who is responsible for the general arrangement of the work, especially as regards matters of style, pronunciation, etc."

The Pronouncing Dictionaries of Dr. *Joseph E. Worcester* give evidence of long-continued and conscientious attention to the subject of pronunciation. His quarto edition of 1859, with its Supplement issued in 1882, is here quoted under the name of *Worcester*.

The diverse systems of notation employed by the orthoëpists whose modes of pronunciation are here reported are of necessity represented by that which is used in this Dictionary; and although, as a consequence, the precise shade of sound intended may not in all cases be expressed with minute accuracy, yet it is believed that very few, if any, important discrepancies will be found to exist. It should be remembered that many minor differences of pronunciation as indicated in the different dictionaries, especially with reference to the vowels of unaccented syllables, are due to the choice of a slightly different standard of pronunciation by each editor (cf §7). The syllabic division of words has been made to agree with that in Webster where this has involved only slight and non-essential differences. The following peculiarities may be noted. The *Oxford English Dictionary* has a very complete and complicated system of phonetic notation, with many shades of sound, especially in the obscure vowels, not usually distinguished in other dictionaries. These have in each case been recorded in what was deemed the nearest Websterian equivalent for the sound as occurring in that particular position. In words like **ambrosia, bes'tial, Cauca'sian, Chris'tian, conve'nient,** etc., the letters **ia, ie,** etc., are not separated in the pronunciations given by *Century* and *Funk and Wagnalls*, nor is it indicated whether the **i** is vocalic or consonantal. The **ia, ie,** etc., are, therefore, left undivided in such words, when cited from these two books. *Stormonth* ascribes the sound of **a** in **am** (our **ă**) to the **a** in such words as **ask, sym'pa-thy, a-mend', com'ma,** for which this Dictionary has **ȧ** and **ȧ**.

	WEBSTER.	*OXF. E. D.*	*CENTURY.*	*F. & W.*	*STORMONTH.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*	*WORCESTER.*
abatis	ăb′ȧ-tĭs ; *F.* ȧ′bȧ′tē′	ăb′a-tĭs	ă′bă-tē′ ; ăb′ȧ-tĭs	ăb′ȧ-tĭs	ăb′ȧ-tĭs ; ăb′ȧ-tē	ȧ-băt′ē ; ȧ-băt′ĭs	ăb′ȧ-tĭs ; ăb′ȧ-tē′
absolve	ăb-sŏlv′	ăb-sŏlv′ ; ăb-zŏlv′	ăb-sŏlv′	ăb-sŏlv′	ăb-zŏlv′	ăb-zŏlv′	ăb-zŏlv′
accelerative	ăk-sĕl′ẽr-ā-tĭv	ăk-sĕl′ẽr-a-tĭv	ăk-sĕl′ẽr-ā-tĭv	ăk-sĕl′ẽr-ȧ-tĭv	ăk-sĕl′ẽr-ā/tĭv	ăk-sĕl′ẽr-ā′tĭv	ăk-sĕl′ẽr-ȧ-tĭv
access	ăk′sĕs; ăk-sĕs′	ăk′sĕs ; ăk-sĕs′	ăk′sĕs, *form.* ăk-sĕs′	ăk′sĕs	ăk-sĕs′; ăk′sĕs	ăk′sĕs ; *obs.* ăk-sĕs′	ăk-sĕs′ ; ăk′sĕs
accessory	ăk-sĕs′ŏ-rĭ	ăk′sĕs-sĕr-ĭ ; ăk-sĕs′ẽr-ĭ	ăk-sĕs′ẽ-rĭ, ăk′sĕs-sŏ-rĭ	ăk-sĕs′ŏ-rĭ	ăk′sĕ-sĕr-ĭ	ăk′sĕ-sĕr-ĭ	ăk′sĕ-sŏ-rĭ
accipitrine	ăk-sĭp′ĭ-trĭn	ăk-sĭp′ĭ-trĭn	ăk-sĭp′ĭ-trĭn	ăk-sĭp′ĭ-trĭn	ăk-sĭp′ĭ-trĭn	ăk-sĭp′ĭ-trĭn	ăk-sĭp′ĭ-trĭn
acerbate	ăs′ẽr-bāt ; ȧ-sûr′-	ăs′ẽr-bāt	ȧ-sûr′bāt; ăs′ẽr-bāt	ăs′ẽr-bāt	. . . .	ăs′ẽr-bāt	ȧ-sûr′bāt
acerose	ăs′ẽr-ōs	ăs′ẽr-ōs	ăs′ẽr-ōs	ăs′ẽr-ōs	ăs′ẽr-ōz	ă-sẽr-ōs′	ăs′ẽr-ōs′
acervate, *a.*	ȧ-sûr′vāt, ăs′ẽr-	ȧ-sûr′vāt	ȧ-sûr′vāt	ȧ-sûr′vāt	ȧ-sûr′vāt	ȧ-sûr′vāt	ȧ-sûr′vāt
acetal	ăs′ẽ-tăl′	ăs′ẽ-tăl′	ăs′ẽ-tăl	ăs′ẽt-ăl′	. . . .	ȧ-sẽt′ăl	ȧ-sẽ′tăl
acetic	ȧ-sē′tĭk ; ȧ-sēt′ĭk	ȧ-sē′tĭk ; ȧ-sēt′ĭk	ȧ-sēt′ĭk ; ȧ-sē′tĭk	ȧ-sēt′ĭk	ȧ-sēt′ĭk	ȧ-sēt′ĭk ; ȧ-sē′tĭk	ȧ-sēt′ĭk
acetous	ȧ-sē′tŭs	ăs′ẽ-tŭs ; ȧ-sē′tŭs	ăs′ẽ-tŭs ; ȧ-sē′tŭs	ăs′ẽ-tŭs	ȧ-sē′tŭs	ăs′ẽ-tŭs ; ȧ-sē′tŭs	ȧ-sẽ′tŭs
acetylene	ȧ-sēt′ĭ-lēn	ăs′ẽ-tĭ-lēn′	ȧ-sēt′ĭ-lēn ; ăs′ẽ-tĭ-lēn	ăs′ẽt-ĭ-lēn′	ă-sēt′ĭ-lēn	ă-sēt′ĭ-lēn	ȧ-sēt′ĭ-lēn
acharnement	ȧ′ shär′nē-măn′ ; ȧ-chärn′mĕnt	ȧ′shär′nē-măn′ ; ȧ-chärn′mĕnt	ȧ-shärn′mĕnt	ȧ-shär′nē-măn	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
acinaciform	ăs′ĭ-năs′ĭ-fôrm ; ȧ-sĭn′ȧ-sĭ-	ăs′ĭ-năs′ĭ-fôrm ; ȧ-sĭn′ȧ-sĭ-fôrm	ă-sĭn′ȧ-sĭ-fôrm	ȧ-sĭn′ȧ-sĭ-fôrm′	ăs′ĭ-năs′ĭ-fôrm	ăs′ĭ-năs′ĭ-fôrm	ăs′ĭ-năs′ĭ-fôrm
acoustic	ȧ-kōōs′tĭk ; ȧ-kous′-	ȧ-kōō′stĭk ; ȧ-kous′tĭk	ȧ-kōōs′tĭk ; ȧ-kous′tĭk	ȧ-kōōs′tĭk ; ȧ-kous′tĭk	ȧ-kous′tĭk	ȧ-kous′tĭk ; ȧ-kōōs′-	ȧ-kous′tĭk
additament	ă-dĭt′ȧ-mĕnt ; ăd′ĭ-tȧ-	ăd′ĭ-tȧ-mĕnt	ăd′ĭ-tȧ-mĕnt	ȧ-dĭt′ȧ-mĕnt	. . . .	ȧ-dĭt′ȧ-mĕnt	ȧ-dĭt′ȧ-mĕnt
adeniform	ȧ-dēn′ĭ-fôrm; ăd′ẽ-nĭ-	ȧ-dēn′ĭ-fôrm; ăd′ẽ-nĭ-	ă-dēn′ĭ-fôrm; ăd′ẽ-nĭ-	ăd′ẽ-nĭ-fôrm	ă-dēn′ĭ-fôrm	ȧ-dēn′ĭ-fôrm	ȧ-dēn′ĭ-fôrm
adenophore	ȧ-dēn′ŏ-fōr	. . . .	ă-dēn′ŏ-fōr	ăd′ēn-ŏ-fōr	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
adenose	ăd′ẽ-nōs	ăd′ẽ-nōs′	ăd′ẽ-nōs	ăd′ẽ-nōs′	ăd′ẽ-nōz	ă-dēn′ōs	ăd′ẽ-nōs′
adipose, *a. & n.*	ăd′ĭ-pōs	ăd′ĭ-pōs′	ăd′ĭ-pōs	ăd′ĭ-pōs′	ăd′ĭ-pōs	ăd′ĭ-pōs	ăd′ĭ-pōs′
adjectival	ăj′ĕk-tī′văl ; ăj′ĕk-tĭv-ăl	ăj′ĕk-tī′văl	ăd/jĕk-tī′văl ; ăj-ĕk′tĭ-văl	ăj′ĕk-tĭv-ăl	ăd′jĕk-tī′văl	ăd′jĕk-tī′văl	ăd′jĕk-tĭv-ăl
administrator	ăd-mĭn′ĭs-trā′tẽr	ăd-mĭn′ĭs-trā′tẽr ; ăd′-mĭn-ĭs-trā′tẽr	ăd-mĭn′ĭs-trā′tẽr	ăd-mĭn′ĭs-trā′tẽr	ăd′mĭn-ĭs-trā′tẽr	ăd-mĭn′ĭs-trā′tẽr	ăd-mĭn′ĭs-trā′tẽr
adulterine	ȧ-dŭl′tẽr-ĭn ; -īn	ȧ-dŭl′tẽr-īn	ȧ-dŭl′tẽr-ĭn	ȧ-dŭl′tẽr-ĭn	ȧ-dŭl′tẽr-ĭn	ȧ-dŭl′tẽr-īn	ȧ-dŭl′tẽr-ĭn
advertise	ăd′vẽr-tīz′ ; ăd′vẽr-tĭz′	ăd′vẽr-tīz′; ăd′vẽr-tĭz′	ăd′vẽr-tĭz; ăd′vẽr-tīz′	ăd′vẽr-tīz′	ăd′vẽr-tīz′	ăd′vẽr-tīz′	ăd′vẽr-tīz
advertisement	ăd-vûr′tĭz-mĕnt; *often* ăd′vẽr-tĭz′- *in U. S.*	ăd-vûr′tĭz-mĕnt	ăd-vûr′tĭz-mĕnt ; ăd′-vẽr-tĭz′mĕnt	ăd′vẽr-tĭz′mĕnt	ăd-vûr′tĭz-mĕnt	ăd-vûr′tĭz-mĕnt ; ăd-vẽr-tĭz′mĕnt	ăd-vûr′tĭz-mĕnt ; ăd-vẽr-tĭz′mĕnt
advowson	ăd-vou′zŭn	ăd-vou′zŭn , -z′n	ăd-vou′z′n	ăd-vou′z′n	ăd-vou′zŭn	ăd-vou′zŭn	ăd-vou′zŭn
æglops	ē′jĭ-lŏps ; ĕj′ĭ-	ĕj′ĭ-lŏps	ē′jĭ-lŏps	ē′jĭ-lŏps, ā′jĭ-	. . . .	ē-jĭ′lŏps	ē′jĭ-lŏps
æolipile (eoli-)	ē-ŏl′ĭ-pīl	ē′ō-lĭ-pīl ; ē-ŏl′ĭ-pīl	ē′ō-lĭ-pīl ; ē-ŏl′ĭ-pīl	ē-ŏl′ĭ-pīl	. . . .	ē-ŏl′ĭ-pīl	ē-ŏl′ĭ-pīl
aerie	ē′rĭ ; ā′ẽr-ĭ	âr′ĭ ; ē′rĭ	âr′ĭ ; ā′rĭ; ā′ẽr-ĭ; ē′rĭ	ā′ẽr-ĭ	ē′rĭ	ā′ẽr-ĭ	ē′rĭ ; ā′ẽr-ĭ
aëronaut	ā′ẽr-ō-nôt	ā′ẽr-ō-nôt , ār′ō-nôt	ā′ẽr-ō-nôt	ā′ẽr-ō-nôt	ār′ō-nôt	ā′ẽr-ō-nôt	ā′ẽr-ō-nôt
aërostat	ā′ẽr-ō-stăt	ā′ẽr-ō-stăt ; ār′ō-stăt	ā′ẽr-ō-stăt	ā′ẽr-ō-stăt	ār′ō-stăt	ā′ẽr-ō-stăt	ā′ẽr-ō-stăt
æstival	ēs′tĭ-văl ; ēs-tī′văl	ēs′tĭ-văl ; ēs-tī′văl	ēs′tĭ-văl	ēs′tĭ-văl	ēs′tĭ-văl	ēs-tī′văl	ēs′tĭ-văl
æthrioscope	ē′thrĭ-ō-skōp ; ēth′rĭ-	ē′thrĭ-ō-skōp	ēth′rĭ-ō-skōp	ēth′rĭ-ō-skōp	. . . .	ēth′rĭ-ŏs-kōp	ē′thrĭ-ō-skōp
affranchise	ȧ-frăn′chīz ; -chĭz	ȧ-frăn′chĭz ; -shĭz	ă-frăn′chĭz ; -chīz	ă-frăn′chĭz ; -chīz	. . . .	ȧ-frăn′chīz	ȧ-frăn′chĭz
afreet	ăf′rēt ; ȧ-frēt′	ăf′rēt	ă-frēt′	ă-frēt′	. . . .	ăf′rēt	ȧ-frēt′
again	ȧ-gĕn′	ȧ-gĕn′ ; ȧ-gān′	ȧ-gĕn′ ; ȧ-gān′	ȧ-gĕn′	ȧ-gĕn′	ȧ-gān′; ȧ-gĕn′	ȧ-gĕn′
against	ȧ-gĕnst′	ȧ-gĕnst′ ; ȧ-gānst′	ȧ-gĕnst′ ; ȧ-gānst′	ȧ-gĕnst′	ȧ-gĕnst′	ȧ-gānst′ ; ȧ-gĕnst′	ȧ-gĕnst′
agape	ȧ-gāp′ ; ȧ-gāp′	ȧ-gāp′	ȧ-gāp′ ; ȧ-gāp′	ȧ-gāp′	ȧ-gāp′	ȧ-gāp′	ȧ-gāp′
agaric	ăg′ȧ-rĭk ; ȧ-găr′ĭk	ăg′ȧ-rĭk ; ȧ-găr′ĭk	ăg′ȧ-rĭk ; ă-găr′ĭk	ȧ-găr′ĭk	ă-găr′ĭk	ăg′ȧ-rĭk	ăg′ȧ-rĭk
aggrandizement	ȧ-grăn′dĭz-mĕnt	ȧ-grăn′dĭz-mĕnt	ăg′răn-dĭz′mĕnt, ă-grăn′dĭz-mĕnt	ăg′răn-dĭz′mĕnt	ăg′răn-dĭz′mĕnt	ă-grăn′dĭz-mĕnt	ăg′rən-dīz′mĕnt ; ă-grən′dĭz-mĕnt
agio	ăj′ĭ-ō ; ā′jĭ-ō	ăj′ĭ-ō ; ā′jĭ-ō	ăj′ĭ-ō, ā′jĭ-ō	ăj′ĭ-ō	ā′jĭ-ō	ā′jĭ-ō	ā′jē-ō ; ăj′ē-ō
agiotage	ăj′ĭ-ō-tăj	ăj′ĭ-ō-tăj	ăj′ĭ-ō-tăj ; ā′jĭ-	ăj′ĭ-ō-tăj	ā′jĭ-ō-tăj	ā′jĭ-ō-tăj	ăj′ĭ-ō-tăj
aid-de-camp	ād′dẽ-kămp′ ; ād′dẽ-kăn′	ād′dẽ-kăn′ ; ād′dẽ-kŏng′	ād′dẽ-kămp ; ād′dẽ-kŏn′	ād′dẽ-kămp′ ; ād′dẽ-kŏn′	ād′dẽ-kŏng	*approx.* ād′dẽ-kŏng	ād′ē-kŏng
aigrette	ā-grĕt′ : ā′grĕt	ā′grĕt	ā′grĕt ; ā-grĕt′	ā-grĕt′	. . . .	ā′grĕt	ȧ-grĕt′
alabaster	ăl′ȧ-bȧs′tẽr	ăl′ȧ-bȧs′tẽr	ăl′ȧ-bȧs′tẽr	ăl′ȧ-bȧs′tẽr	ăl′ȧ-bȧs′tẽr	ăl′ȧ-bȧs′tẽr	ăl′ȧ-bȧs′tẽr
alarum	ȧ-lăr′ŭm ; ȧ-lär′ŭm	ȧ-lâr′ŭm ; a-lär′ŭm	ȧ-lär′ŭm ; ȧ-lä′rŭm	ȧ-lär′ŭm	ȧ-lär′ŭm	ȧ-lär′ŭm	ȧ-lä′rŭm
albatross	ăl′bȧ-trŏs	ăl′bȧ-trŏs	ăl′bȧ-trŏs	ăl′bȧ-trŏs	ăl′bȧ-trŏs	ăl′bȧ-trŏs	ăl′bȧ-trŏs
albino	ăl-bī′nō	ăl-bē′nō; ăl-bī′nō	ăl-bī′nō	ăl-bī′nō	ăl-bī′nō	ăl-bī′nō ; ăl-bē′nō	ăl-bī′nō ; ăl-bē′nō
Alborak	ăl′bŏ-răk′	ăl′bŏ-răk′	ăl-bō′răk	ăl′bŏ-răk	ăl′bō-răk′	ăl-bō′răk	ăl′bŏ-răk
Alcoran	ăl′kŏ-răn′ ; ăl′kŏ-răn	ăl′kŏ-răn′ ; -răn, -răn	ăl′kŏ-răn ; ăl′kŏ-răn′	ăl′kŏ-răn′	ăl′kŏ-răn′	ăl-kō′răn	ăl′kŏ-răn
alcove	ăl′kōv ; ăl-kōv′	ăl-kōv′ ; ăl′kōv	ăl′kōv ; ăl-kōv′	ăl′kōv	ăl-kōv′	ăl′kōv	ăl-kōv′
Aldine	ăl′dīn ; ôl′lĭn	ôl′dīn	ôl′dīn ; ăl′dĭn	ăl′dĭn	ăl′dīn	ôl′dīn	ăl′dīn
Alexandrine, *n.*	ăl′ĕg-zăn′drĭn	ăl′ĕg-zăn′drĭn ; -drīn	ăl′ĕg-zăn′drĭn	ăl′ĕg-zăn′drĭn	ăl′ĕg-zăn′drĭn	ăl′ĕk-săn′drĭn	ăl′ĕg-zăn′drĭn
Alhambresque	ăl′hăm-brĕsk′	ăl′hăm-brĕsk′	ăl′hăm-brĕsk′	ăl′hăm-brĕsk′	. . . .	. . . .	ăl′hăm-brĕsk′
Alicant	ăl′ĭ-kănt ; ăl′ĭ-kănt′	ăl′ĭ-kănt′ ; ăl′ĭ-kănt	ăl′ĭ-kănt	ăl′ĭ-kȧnt	. . . .	ăl′ĭ-kănt	ăl′ĭ-kănt
alkali	ăl′kȧ-lī ; -lĭ	ăl′kȧ-lĭ	ăl′kȧ-lĭ ; -lī	ăl′kȧ-lĭ	ăl′kȧ-lĭ	ăl′kȧ-lĭ	ăl′kȧ-lĭ ; -lī
alkaline	ăl′kȧ-līn ; -lĭn	ăl′kȧ-līn	ăl′kȧ-lĭn ; -līn	ăl′kȧ-lĭn	ăl′kȧ-lĭn	ăl′kȧ-lĭn	ăl′kȧ-lĭn ; -līn
Alpine	ăl′pĭn ; -pīn	ăl′pīn	ăl′pĭn ; -pīn	ăl′pĭn	ăl′pīn	ăl′pīn	ăl′pĭn ; ăl′pīn
altercation	ăl′tẽr-kā′shŭn ; ôl′-	ôl′tẽr-kā′shŭn	ăl′tẽr-kā′shŭn	ăl′tẽr-kā′shŭn	ăl′tẽr-kā′shŭn	ôl′tẽr-kā′shŭn	ăl′tẽr-kā′shŭn
alternate, *v.*	ăl′tẽr-nāt ; ôl′-	ăl′tẽr-nāt ; ôl′-	ăl′tẽr-nāt	ăl′tẽr-nāt	ăl-tûr′nāt	ôl-tûr′nāt ; ôl′tẽr-nāt	ăl-tûr′nāt ; ăl′tẽr-nāt
alveolar	ăl-vē′ō-lȧr; ăl′vẽ-ō-lȧr	ăl-vē′ō-lȧr ; ăl′vẽ-ō-lȧr	ăl-vē′ō-lȧr; ăl′vẽ-ō-lȧr	ăl′vẽ-ō-lȧr	ăl-vē′ō-lȧr	ăl′vẽ-ō-lȧr	ăl-vē′ō-lȧr ; ăl′vẽ-ō-
amateur	ăm′ȧ-tûr′ ; ăm′ȧ-tŭr	ăm′ȧ-tûr′ ; ăm′ȧ-tŭr	ăm′ȧ-tûr ; ăm′ȧ-tûr′ ; *F.* ăm′ă-tûr′	ăm′ȧ-tûr′	ăm′ȧ-tûr	ăm′ȧ-tûr	ăm′ȧ-tûr′ ; ăm′ȧ-tŭr′
ambrosia	ăm-brō′zhĭ-ȧ ; -zĭ-ȧ	ăm-brō′zĭ-ȧ ; -zhĭ-ȧ	ăm-brō′zi̇ȧ ; -zhi̇ȧ	ăm-brō′zi̇ȧ	ăm-brō′zhĭ-ȧ	ăm-brō′zĭ-ȧ	ăm-brō′zhĭ-ȧ

	WEBSTER.	*OXF. E. D.*	*CENTURY.*	*F & W.*	*STORMONTH.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*	*WORCESTER.*
ambsace	ām′zās; ăm′-	ām′zās′	āmz′ās	ām′bz′ās′	ām′z′ās	ām′bz′ās, ām.z′ās	āmz′ās′
ameliorate	*a*-mēl′yō-rāt	*a*-mēl′i̯ō-rāt	*a*-mēl′yō-rāt	*a*-mēl′i̯ō-rāt	*a*-mēl′yō-rāt	*a*-mēl′i̯ō-rāt	*a*-mēl′yō-rāt
amusive	*a*-mū′zĭv , -sĭv	*a*-mū′zĭv	*a*-mū′zĭv	*a*-mū′sĭv	*a*-mū′zĭv	*a*-mū′zĭv	*a*-mū′sĭv
anæmic, anemic	*a*-nē′mĭk ; *a*-nĕm′ĭk	*a*-nēm′ĭk	*a*-nēm′ĭk	*a*-nē′mĭk, *a*-nĕm′ĭk	ăn-ē′mĭk	*a*-nē′mĭk	*a*-nēm′ĭk
annulose	ăn′ū-lōs	ăn′ū-lōs′	ăn′ū-lōs	ăn′ū-lōs′	ăn′ū-lōz	ăn′ū-lōs′	ăn′ū-lōs′
annunciation	*ă*-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn ; -shĭ-	*ă*-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	*ă*-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shĭăn ; -shĭ-	*a*-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	*a*-nŭn′shĭ-ā′shŭn	*ă*-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	*ă*-nŭn′shĭ-ā′shŭn
anthelion	ănt-hē′lĭ-ŏn, ăn-thē′-	ăn-thē′lĭ-ŏn; ănt-hē′-	ănt-hē′lĭ-ŏn, ăn-thē′-	ănt-hē′lĭ-ŏn	ănt-hē′lĭ-ŏn	ăn-thē′lĭ-ŏn	ănt-hē′lĭ-ŏn
anthropoid	ăn′thrŏ-poid	ăn′thrŏ-poid,ăn-thrŏ′-	ăn′thrŏ-poid	ăn′thrŏ-poid	. . . .	ăn-thrō′poid	ăn′thrŏ-poid
anthropomorphic	ăn′thrŏ-pō-mōr′fĭk ; ăn-thrŏ′-	ăn-thrŏ′pō-môr′fĭk	ăn′thrŏ-pō-môr′fĭk	ăn′thrŏ-pō-môr′fĭk	ăn′thrŏ-pō-môr′fĭk	ăn-thrō-pō-môr′fĭk	ăn′thrŏ-pō-môr′fĭk
anthropomorphosis	ăn′thrŏ-pō-mŏr-fō′sĭs; -mōr′fō-sĭs	ăn-thrŏ′pō-mŏr-fō′sĭs; -mōr′fō-sĭs	ăn′thrŏ-pō-môr-fō′sĭs ; -mōr′fō-sĭs	ăn′thrŏ-pō-môr-fō′sĭs	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
antonomasia	ăn′tŏ-nō-mā′zhĭ-*ă* ; ăn-tŏn′ō-	ăn′tŏ-nō-mā′zĭ-*ă* , ăn-tŏn′ō-	ăn-tŏn′ō-mā′zıa; -zhıa	ănt′ŏn-ō-mā′zhĭ-*a* , -mā′sĭ-*a*	. . . .	ănt-ŏn-ō-mā′zĭ-*ă*	ăn′tō-nō-mā′zhĭ-*ă*
aphelion	*ă*-fēl′yŭn ; -fē′lĭ-ŏn	*ă*-fē′lĭ-ŏn	ă-fē′lĭ-ŏn	ăt-ē′lĭ-ŏn	ă-fē′lĭ-ŏn	*a*-fē′lĭ-ŏn	*a*-fē′lĭ-ŏn
aposiopesis	ăp′ō-sī′ō-pē′sĭs	ăp′ō-sī′ō-pē′sĭs	ăp′ō-sī′ō-pē′sĭs	ăp′ō-sī′ō-pē′sĭs	*a*-pōs′ĭ-ō-pē′sĭs	ăp′ō-sī-ō-pē′sĭs	*a*-pō′ĭ-ō-pē′sĭs
apotheosis	ăp′ō-thē′ō-sĭs;*a*-pŏth′ē-ō′sĭs	ăp′ō-thē′ō-sĭs,*a*-pŏth′ē-ō′sĭs	ăp′ō-thē′ō-sĭs , ăp′ŏthē-ō′sĭs	ăp′ō-thē′ō-sıs	ăp′ō-thē′ō-sĭs	*a*-pŏtu′ē-ō′sĭs	ăp′ō-thē′ō-sĭs
appetitive	ăp′ē-tĭ′tĭv	ăp′ē-tĭ′tĭv ; *a*-pēt′ĭ-tĭv	*a*-pēt′ĭ-tĭv ; ăp′ē-tĭ′tĭv	ăp′ē-tī′tĭv	ăp′ē-tī′tĭv	ăp′ē-tī′tĭv	ăp′ē-tī′tĭv
appliqué	*ă*′plē′kā′	*ă*′plē′kā′	ăp′lĭ-kā′	ăp′lē-kā′	ă-plēk′	. . . .	ă-plēk′
appulse	*ă*-pŭls′ , ăp′ŭls	*ă*-pŭls′	ăp′ŭls , ă-pŭls′	ăp′ŭls	ă-pŭls′	ăp′ŭls	ăp′ŭls ; ă-pŭls′
apricot	ā′prĭ-kŏt ; ăp′rĭ-	ā′prĭ-kŏt	ā′prĭ-kŏt ; ăp′rĭ-kŏt	ā′prĭ-kŏt	ā′prĭ-kŏt	ā′prĭ-kŏt	ā′prĭ-kŏt
aquiline	ăk′wĭ-lĭn ; -līn	ăk′wĭ-lĭn ; -līn	ăk′wĭ-lĭn ; -līn	ăk′wĭ-lĭn	ăk′wĭ-lĭn	ăk′wĭ-lĭn	ăk′wĭ-lĭn ; -līn
archetypal	är′kē-tīp′ăl ; är-kĕt′ĭ-păl	ar-kĕt′ĭ-păl; är′kē-tīp-ăl	är′kē-tī′păl	är′kē-tī′păl	är′kē-tī′păl	är′kē-tī′păl	ar′kē-tī′păl
archil	är′kĭl	är′chĭl ; är′kĭl	ar′kĭl	är′kĭl	ar′chĭl	är′kĭl	är′chĭl , är′kĭl
Archimedean	är′kĭ-mē′dē-ăn ; -mē-dē′ăn	ar′kĭ-mē′dē-ăn ; -mē-dē′ăn	är′kĭ-mē′dē-ăn ; -mē-dē′ăn	är′kĭ-mē-dē′ăn	är′kĭ-mē′dē-ăn	är′kĭ-mē′dē-ăn	är′kĭ-mē-dē′ăn
archival	är′kĭ-văl ; är-kī′văl	ar′kĭ-văl	är-kī′văl ; är′kĭ-văl	är-kī′văl	är-kī′văl	är-kī′văl	är′kĭv
archive	är′kīv	är′kīv , -kĭv	är′kīv ; -kĭv	är′kīv	är′kīv	är′kīv	ä′rē-*ă*
area	ā′rē-*ă*	är′ē-*ă*	ā′rē-*ă*	ā′rē-*ă*	ā′rē-*ă*	ā′rē-*ă*	*ă*-rē′kə
areca	är′ē-kə ; *ă*-rē′kə	är′ē-kə	är′ē-kə	är′ē-kə	*ă*-rē′kə	*ă*-rē′kə	*ă*-rē′kə
areolation	ā′rē-ō-lā′shŭn ; är′ē-	är′ē-ō-lā′shŭn	är′ē-ō-lā′shŭn	*a*-rē′ō-lā′shŭn	är′ē-ō-lā′shŭn	är′ē-ō-lā′shŭn	ā′rē-ō-lā′shŭn
Areopagite	är′ē-ŏp′*ă*-gīt ; -jīt	är′ē-ŏp′*ă*-gīt	är′ē-ŏp′*a*-gīt	är′ē-ŏp′*ă*-jīt	ăr′ē-ŏp′*ă*-jīt	ăr′ē-ŏp′*a*-gīt	är′ē-ŏp′*ă*-jīt
Argive	är′jīv ; -gīv	är′gīv	är′gīv	ar′gīv	ar′jīv	ar′gīv	är′jīv
aristocrat	*ă*-rĭs′tō-krăt; ăr′ĭs-tō-krăt .	ăr′ĭs-tō-krăt′ ; *ă*-rĭs′-tō-krăt	ăr′ĭs-tō-krăt ; *ă*-rĭs′-tō-krăt	ăr-ĭs′tō-krŭt	ăr-ĭs′tō-krŭt ; ăr′ĭs-	ăr-mā′dȧ	*a*-rĭs′tō-krăt ; ăr′ĭs-
armada	är-mā′dȧ	är-mā′dȧ	ar-mā′dȧ	är-mā′*da* ; -mä′dȧ	är-mā′dȧ	är-mā′dȧ	är-mā′dȧ
aromatize	*ă*-rō′mȧ-tīz	*ă*-rō′mȧ-tīz	*ă*-rō′mȧ-tīz	*a*-rō′mȧ-tīz	*ă*-rō′mȧ-tīz	*ă*-rō′ma-tiz′	ăr′ō-mȧ-tīz , *ă*-rō′-
arrack	ăr′ăk	*ă*-răk′ ; ăr′ăk	ăr′ăk	ăr′ŭk	är′ŭk	är′ŭk	ă-răk′
Artemisia	är′tē-mĭz′ĭ-*ă*,-mĭzh′ĭ-*ă*	är′tē-mĭz′ĭ-*a*	är′tē-mĭz′ĭ-*ă*	är′tē-mĭs′ĭ-*ă*	är′tē-mĭzh′ĭ-*ă*	är′tē-mĭz′ĭ-*ă*	är′tē-mĭz′ĭ-*ă*
artisan	är′tĭ-zăn	ar′tĭ-zăn′	är′tĭ-zăn ; är′tĭ-zăn′	är′tĭ-zăn′	är′tĭ-zăn	ar′tĭ-zăn′	är′tĭ-zăn ; är′tĭ-zăn′
Aryan	är′yăn ; ăr′ĭ-ăn	är′ĭ-ŏn ; ä′rĭ-ăn	är′yăn ; ăr′ĭ-ăn	är′yŏn	ā′rĭ-ăn , ăr′ĭ-ăn	är′ĭ-ăn	är′yăn
arytenoid	ăr′ĭ-tē′noid ; *ă*-rĭt′ē-	är′ĭ-tē′noid	ăr′ĭ-tē′noid	är′ĭ-tē′noid	*ă*-rĭt′ē-noid	ăr′ĭ-tē′noid	*ă*-rĭt′ē-noid
asbestos	ăs-bĕs′tŏs ; ăz-	ăz-bĕs′tŏs ; -tŭs	ăs-bĕs′tŏs ; -tŭs	ăs-bĕs′tŏs	ăs-bĕs′tŏs	ăz-bĕs′tŏs	ăs-bĕs′tŏs
Asiatic	ā′shĭ-ăt′ĭk ; ā′zhĭ-	ā′shĭ-ăt′ĭk	ā′shĭ-ăt′ĭk ; ā′zhĭ-	ā′shĭ-ăt′ĭk	ā′zhĭ-ăt′ĭk	ā′sĭ-ăt′ĭk ; ā′shĭ-	ā′shĭ-ăt′ĭk
asinine	ăs′ĭ-nīn	ăs′ĭ-nīn	ăs′ĭ-nīn , -nĭn	ăs′ĭ-nīn , -nĭn	ăs′ĭ-nīn	ăs′ĭ-nīn	ăs′ĭ-nīn
aspirant	ăs-pīr′ănt	ăs-pīr′ănt ; ăs′pĭ-rănt	ăs-pīr′ănt ; ăs′pĭ-rănt	ăs-pīr′ănt	ăs-pīr′ănt	ăs-pīr′ănt	ăs-pīr′ănt ; ăs′pĭ-rănt
association	ă-sō′sĭ-ā′shŭn ; -shĭ-	*ă*-sō′shĭ-ā′shŭn, -sĭ-	*ă*-sō′sĭ-ā′shĭăn , -shĭ-	*a*-sō′sĭ-ā′shŭn	ă-sō′shĭ-ā′shĭăn	*ă*-sō′sĭ-ā′shŭn ; -shĭ-	*ă*-sō′shĭ-ā′shŭn
asthma	ăz′mȧ ; ăs′ma	ăsth′mȧ ; ăs′mȧ	ăst′mȧ ; ăs′mȧ	ăst′mȧ	ăst′ma	ăs′ma	ăst′mȧ
Athanasian	ăth′*ă*-nā′zhăn, -shĭ-ăn	ăth′*ă*-nā′shĭăn	ăth′*ă*-nā′shĭăn	ăth′*ă*-nā′zhĭ-ăn	ăt′ŭ-nā′zhĭ-ăn	ăth′*a*-nā′zĭ-ăn ; -shăn	ăth′*ă*-nā′zhăn
atoll	*ă*-tŏl′ ; ăt′ŏl	*ă*-tŏl′ ; ăt′ŏl	ă-tŏl′ ; ăt′ŏl	*ă*-tŏl′	ăt′ŏl	ă′tŏl	ă′tŏl
aurochs	ô′rŏks ; ou′rŏks	ou′rŏks ; ô′rŏks	ô′rŏks	ô′rŏks	ô′rŏks	ô′rŏks	ô′ıŏks
auto-da-fé	ou′tō-dȧ-fā′ ; ô′-	ou′tō-dȧ-fā′	ou′tō dä fā′	ou′tō dä fā′	ô′tō-dȧ-fā	ô′tō *da* fā	ô′tō-dȧ-fā′
avalanche	ăv′*ă*-lănch	ăv′*ă*-lânsh ,ăv′*ă*-lânsh′	ăv′*ă*-lănch	ăv′*ă*-lânch′	ăv′*ă*-lănsh′	ăv′*a*-länch′	ăv′*a*-länsh′
avant–courier	*ă*-vänt′kōō′rĭ-ēr ; *ă*-vän′- ; ă-vănx′-	*ă*-vänt′kōō′rĭ-ēr ; *ă*-vän′- ; a′vzn- ; ă′-vȧn-	*ă*-vänt′kōō′rĭ-ēr; ă-vŏx′kōō-rĭ-ā′	ä′vănx′-	*ă*-vŏng′kōō′rĭ-ā	. . . .	*ă*-vȧng′kōō-rēr
azote	ăz′ōt ; *ă*-zōt′	ă-zōt′	ăz′ōt	ăz′ōt′	ă′ōt	*ă*-zōt′	ăz′ōt
azure	ăzh′ŭr ; ā′zhûr	ăzh′ĕr ; ā′zhûr	ăzh′ŭr ; ā′zhûr	ăzh′ŭr	ā′zhōōr	ăzh′ōōr	ā′zhēr ; ăzh′ēr
backslide	băk′slīd′ ; băk′slĭd′	băk′slīd′ ; băk′slĭd′	băk-slīd′	băk′slīd′	băk-slīd′	băk′slīd	băk-slīd′
ballet	bȧl′ā′ ; *occas.* băl′ĕt	bȧl′ā ; *rarely* băl′ĕt	băl′ā; *sometimes* băl′ĕt	bȧ′lıā′	băl′ā	băl′ā	bă-lā′ ; băl′ĕt
balsamic	bôl-săm′ĭk , băl′-	bôl-săm′ĭk ; băl-	bôl-săm′ĭk ; băl-	bôl-săm′ĭk	băl′ŭs-tră-dā′	băl′ŭs-trād	băl-săm′ĭk
balustrade	băl′ŭs-trād′	băl′ŭs-trād′	băl′ŭs-trād′	băl′ŭs-trād′	băl′ŭs-trād	băl′ŭs-trād	băl′ŭs-trād
banal	bā′năl ; bā′nȧl	bā′nȧl ; băn′ăl	băn′ăl	bȧn′ăl	. . . .	. . . .	bā′nȧl
banana	bȧ-nă′nȧ ; bȧ-năn′*ȧ*	bȧ-nă′nȧ	bă-năn′*ȧ*	bȧ-nȧ′nȧ	bȧ-nă′nȧ	bȧ-nă′nȧ	bȧ-nă′nȧ ; bȧ-nă′nȧ
baobab	bā′ō-băb , bä′ō-băb	bä′ō-băb	bā′ō-băb	bā′ō-băb	bā′ō-băb	bā′ō-băb	bā′ō-băb
barbarian	bär-bā′rĭ-ăn	bär-bâr′ĭ-ăn	bär-bā′rĭ-ăn	bär-bā′rĭ-ăn	bär-bā′rĭ-ăn	bär-bâr′ĭ-ăn	bär-bā′rĭ-ăn
basilisk	băz′ĭ-lĭsk ; băs′-	băz′ĭ-lĭsk ; băs′-	băs′ĭ-lĭsk	băs′ĭ-lĭsk	băz′ĭ-lĭsk	băz′ĭ-lĭsk	băz′ĭ-lĭsk
bastard	băs′tȧrd	băs′tȧrd	băs′tȧrd	băs′tȧrd	băs′tērd	băs′tȧrd	bȧs′tȧrd
bastile, bastille	bȧs-tēl′ ; băs′tĭl	bȧs-tēl′ ; bȧs′tĭl	băs-tēl′	bȧt′hŏrs ; bă′-	băs-tēl′	băs′tēl	băs-tēl′
bathorse	băt′hôrs′;bă′-;bat′-;bô′-	bă′- ; băt′- ; băt′-	băt′hôrs ; bô′-	bȧt′hŏrs′	bô′hŏrs ; bŏr′hŏrs	bô′hŏrs	bô′hŏrs
batman	băt′măn ; bă′- ; băt′- , bô′-	băt′măn ; bă′mȧn	băt′mȧn ; bô′-	bȧt′mȧn	bô′măn ; bŏr′măn	bô′măn	băt′măn
baton	bȧ-tŏn′ ; băt′ŭn	băt′ŭn ; bȧ-tŏn′	băt′ŭn , bă-tŏn′, *F.* bă-tôn′	bȧt′ŭn	bä′tŏng ; băt′ŏn	băt′ŏn	bȧ-tong′ , băt′ŏn
bedizen	bē-dĭz′′n ; -dĭ′z′n	bē-dĭ′z′n ; -dĭz′′n	bē-dĭz′′n ; -dĭ′z′n	bē-dĭz′′n	bē-dĭz′′n	bē-dĭz′′n	bē-dĭ′z′n
Bedouin	bĕd′ōō-ĭn , bĕd′ōō-ēn	bĕd′ōō-ēn	bĕd′ōō-ĭn	bĕd′ōō-ĭn	bĕd′ōō-ĭn	bĕd′ōō-ēn	bĕd′ōō-ĭn
been	bĭn , bēn	bēn ; bĭn	bēn ; bĭn	bĭn	bĭn	bēn	bĭn
belemnite	bĕl′ĕm-nīt ; bē-lĕm′nīt	bĕl′ĕm-nīt	bē-lĕm′nīt	bĕl′ĕm-nīt	bĕl′ĕm-nīt	bĕl′ĕm-nīt	bē-lĕm′nīt
belleslettres	bĕl′lĕt′r’	bĕl′lĕt′r	bĕl′lĕt′r	bĕl′lĕt′r	bĕl′lĕt-kōz′	bĕl′lĕt-rz	bĕl-lĕt′r
bellicose	bĕl′ĭ-kōs ; bĕl′ĭ-kōs′	bĕl′ĭ-kōs′	bĕl′ĭ-kōs	bĕl′ĭ-kōs′	bĕl′ōz ; -ūs	bĕl′ōz	bĕl′ĭ-kōs′
bellows	bĕl′ōz ; -ŭs	bĕl′ōz ; bĕl′ŭs	bĕl′ōz ; -ŭs	bĕl′ōz	bē-nēth′	bē-nēth′	bĕl′ŭs
beneath	bē-nēth′ ; bē-nēth′	bē-nēth′	bē-nēth′	bē-nēth′	bēr-lĭn′ ; bûr′lĭn	bûr′lĭn	bē-nēth′
berlin	bûr′lĭn′ ; bûr′lĭn	bûr′lĭn; bĕr-lĭn′	bûr′lĭn ; bĕr-lĭn′	bĕr-mū′dȧ	. . . .	bĕr-mū′dȧ	. . . .
Bermuda	bĕr-mū′dȧ	bĕr-mōō′dȧ ; -mū′dȧ	bĕr-mū′dȧ	bĕs′tĭ-ăl	bēst′yăl	bĕs′tĭ-ăl	bēst′yăl
bestial	bĕs′chăl	bĕs′tĭ-ăl	bĕs′tĭ-ăl , -chĭăl	bē-trōth′	bē-trōth′	bē-trōth′	bē-trōth′
betroth	bē-trōth′; -trōth′	bē-trōth′; -trōth′	bē-trōth′; -trōth′	bĕz′ănt	bē-zănt′ ; bēz′ănt	bē-zănt′	bē-zănt′
bezant	bĕz′ănt ; bē-zănt′	bĕz′ănt ; bē-zănt′	bĕz′ănt, bē-zănt′	bĭb′lĭ-ō-thēk	. . . .	bĭb′lĭ-ō thēk	. . . .
bibliothec	bĭb′lĭ-ō-thēk ; -ōth′ĕk	bĭb′lĭ-ō-thēk	bĭb′lĭ-ō-thēk	bĭb′lĭst	bĭb′lĭst	bĭb′lĭst	bĭb′lĭst
Biblist	bĭb′lĭst ; bĭ′blĭst	bĭ′blĭst ; bĭb′lĭst	bĭb′lĭst	bĭ-dĕt′	bĭ-dĕt′, bē-dā′	bĭ-dĕt′, -dā′	bē-dĕt′, -dā′
bidet	bĭ-dĕt′; bē-dā′	bē-dā′; bĭ-dĕt′	bĭ-dĕt′; *F.* bē-dā′	bĭl′lĭk	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
billic	bĭl′lĭk ; bĭl′lĭk	. . . .	. . . .	bĭ-jōō′gāt	bĭ′jōō-gāt	bĭ′jū-gāt	bĭ-jū′gāt
bijugate	bĭ′jōō-gāt ; bĭ-jōō′gāt	bĭ′jōō-gāt	bĭ-jōō′gāt	bĭn-ŏk′ū-lâr	bĭ-nŏk′ū-lēr	bĭ-nŏk′ū-lâr	bĭ-nŏk′ū-lâr
binocular	bĭn-ŏk′ū-lâr; bī-nŏk′-	bĭn-ŏk′ū-lâr	bĭn-ŏk′ū-lâr ; bī-nŏk′-	bī-pär′tīt	bĭp′är-tīt	bī-pär′tīt	bĭp′är-tīt
bipartite	bī-pär′tīt	bī-pär′tīt	bī-pär′tīt	bĭp′ĕd-ăl	bĭp′ĕ-dăl ; bī-pē′-	bī′pĕd-ăl ; bĭp′ĕd-ăl	bĭp′ĕ-dăl
bipedal	bī′pē-dăl ; bĭp′ē-	bī′pē-dăl	bī′pĕd-ăl	bī′sŏn	bī′zŏn	bī′sŭn ; bĭz′ŭn	bĭ′sŭn ; bĭz′ŭn
bison	bī′sŭn	bī′sŭn, bĭs′ŭn ; bĭz′ŭn	bī′sŏn	bĭ-tū′mĕn	bĭ-tū′mĕn	bĭ-tū′mĕn	bĭ-tū′mĕn
bitumen	bĭ-tū′mĕn ; bĭt′ū-	bĭ-tū′mĕn ; bĭt′ū-mĕn	bĭ-tū′mĕn	bĭ′vā-lĕnt	. . . .	. . . .	bĭv′*ă*-lĕnt
bivalent	bī′vā-lĕnt ; bĭv′*ă*-lĕnt	bĭ′vā-lĕnt	bī′vā-lĕnt ; bĭv′*ă*-lĕnt	bĭv′ŏŏ-ăk	bĭv′ŏŏ-ăk	bĭv′ŏŏ-ăk	bĭv′wăk ; bĭv′ŏŏ-ăk
bivouac	bĭv′wăk ; bĭv′ŏŏ-ăk	bĭv′wăk ; bĭv′ŏŏ-ăk	bĭv′ŏŏ-ăk	blä′mănzh′	blŏng-mŏngzh′; blă-	blä-mŏnj′	blä-mŏnj′
blanc–mange	blȧ-mänzh′ ; -mänzh′	blȧ-mänzh′; -mŏnzh′; -mänzh′	blȧ-mŏnzh′	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
blast	blȧst	blȧst	blȧst	blȧst	blăst	blăst	blȧst
blithe	blīth	blīth	blīth ; blĭth	blĭth	blĭth	blĭth	blīth
blouse	blouz ; blous ; *F.* blōōz	blouz	blouz	blouz	blous	blouz	blouz
bolide	bō′lĭd ; bŏl′ĭd	bō′lĭd	. . . .	bō′lĭd ; -līd	. . . .	. . . .	bō′lĭd
bomb	bŏm ; bŭm	bŏm ; bŭm	bŏm ; bŭm	bŏm	bŏm	bŏmb	bŭm
bonbon	bŏn′bŏn′ ; bŏn′bŏn′	bŏn′bŏn′ ; bŏn′bŏn′	bŏn′bŏn ; *F.* bôn′bôn	bŏn′bŏn′	bŏng′bŏng′	bŏn′bŏn	bŏn-bŏn′
booth	bōōth ; bōōth	bōōth	bōōth	bōōth	bōōth	bōōth	bōōth
bosom	bŏŏz′ŭm	bŏŏz′ŭm	bŏŏz′ŭm ; bōō′zŭm	bŏŏz′ŭm	bōō′zhē	bōō′jĭ	bōō′zŭm ; bōō′zŭm
bougie	bōō-zhē′ ; bōō′jĭ	bōō-zhē′	bōō′jĭ ; *F.* bōō-zhē′	bōō-kā′	bōō′kā	bōō′kā	bōō-kā′ ; bōō′kā
bouquet	bōō-kā′	bōō-kā′ ; bōō′kā	bō-kā′	bōrn	bōorn	bōorn	bōrn ; bōōrn
bourn (a bound)	bōrn ; bōōrn	bōrn	bōrn ; bōōrn	bōō′strŏ-fē′dŏn ; bou′-	bōō′strŏ-fē′dŏn	bou′strŏf-ē′dŏn	bōō′strŏ-fē′dŏn
boustrophedon	bōō-strŏ-fē′dŏn ; bou′-	bou′strŏ-fē′dŏn ; bōō′-	bōō′strŏ-fē′dŏn	strŏ-fā′dŏn	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
bovine	bō′vīn ; -vĭn	bō′vīn	bō′vīn ; -vīn	bō′vīn	bō′vīn	bō′vīn	bō′vīn
bowie knife	bō′ĭ ; bōō′ĭ	bō′ĭ ; *orig.* bōō′ĭ	bō′ē ; bōō′ē	bō′ĭ	bō′ĭ	bō′ĭ	bōō′ē
bowline	bō′lĭn ; -līn	bō′lĭn	bō′lĭn ; -līn	bō′lĭn	bou′lĭn	bō′lĭn	bō′lĭn ; bou′lĭn
bowsprit	bō′sprĭt ; bou′-	bō′sprĭt	bō′sprĭt ; bou′sprĭt	bō′sprĭt	bō′sprĭt	bou′sprĭt	bō′sprĭt
brachial	brā′kĭ-ăl ; brăk′ĭ-ăl	brăk′ĭ-ăl ; brā′kĭ-ăl	brā′kĭ-ăl ; brăk′ĭ-ăl	brăk′ĭ-ăl	brā′kĭ-ăl	brăk′ĭ-ăl	brăk′yăl ; brā′kĭ-ăl

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brachiate	brā′kĭ-āt; brāk′ĭ-āt	brāk′ĭ-ēt; brā′kĭ-āt	brā′kĭ-āt, brāk′ĭ-āt	brāk′ĭ-ēt; -āt	brāk′ĭ-āt	brāk′ĭ-āt	brāk′ĭ-āt
brachium	brā′kĭ-ŭm; brāk′ĭ-ŭm	brā′kĭ-ŭm; brāk′ĭ-ŭm	brā′kĭ-ŭm; brāk′ĭ-ŭm	brāk′ĭ-ŭm	brāk′ĭ-ŭm	bıāk′ĭ-ŭm	. . .
bravado	brȧ-vä′dō; -vā′dō	bra-vā′dō; -vä′dō	brȧ-vā′dō	brȧ-vā′dō	brȧ-vā′dō	bra-vā′dō, brȧ-vä′dō	brȧ-vā′dō
bravo	brä′vō, brā′vō	brä′vō	brā′vō	brä′vō; brā′vō	brä′vō	bra′vō	bıā′vō; brā′vō
breech, *n.*	brēch	brēch	brēch	brēch	brĭch; brēch	brĭch	brēch
breech, *v.*	brĭch; brēch	brĭch; brēch	bıech	brēch	brĭch	brēch; brĭch	brēch
breeching, *n.*	brĭch′ĭng; brēch′ĭng	brēch′ĭng	brĭch′ĭng	brĭch′ĭng	brĭch′ĭng	brēch′ĭng; brĭch′-	brĭch′ĭng
brevet	brē-vĕt′; brĕv′ĕt	brĕv′ĕt	brē-vĕt′	brē-vĕt′	brĕv′ĕt	brĕv′ĕt	brē-vĕt′; brĕv′ĕt
breviary	brē′vĭ-ŭ-rĭ	brē′vĭ-ȧ-rĭ	brē′vĭ-ă-rĭ; brĕv′ĭ-ă-	brē′vĭ-ĕr′ĭ	brē′vĭ-ĕr-ĭ	brē′vĭ-ȧ-rĭ	brēv′yȧ-rĭ
bromide	brō′mīd; -mĭd	brō′mīd	brō′mīd, -mĭd	brō′mĭd	brō′mīd	brō′mid	brō′mĭd
brooch	brōch; brōōch	brōch; *occas.* brōōch	brōch; brōōch	brōch; brōōch	brōch	brōch	brōch
brothel	brŏth′ĕl; brŏth′ĕl	brŏth′ĕl	brŏth′ĕl	brŏth′ĕl	brŏth′ĕl	brŏth′ĕl	brŏth′ĕl
brougham	brōō′ŭm; brōōm; brō′-ŭm	brōōm, brōō′ŭm; brō′-ŭm	brōō′ŭm; brōōm	brōō′ŭm	brōō′ŭm	brōm; brōō′ŭm	brōō′ŭm
buchu	bū′kū; bōō′kōō	bŭk′ōō; bōō′kōō	bū′kū	bū′kū	. . . .	bŭk′ōō	bōō′kōō
Buddhism	bōōd′ĭz′m	bōōd′ĭz′m	bōō′dĭz′m	bōō′dĭz′m	bōōd′ĭz′m	bōōd′ĭz′m	bōō′dĭz′m
buffet (*sideb'd*)	bōō-fā′; bŭf′ĕt; *F.* bü′fĕ′	bŭf′ĕt	bŭf′ĕt; *F.* bü-fā′	bŭf′ĕt; bü-fā′	bŭf′ĕt	bŭf′ĕt; bŭf-ĕt′	bŭf′ĕt
bulla	bōōl′ȧ; bŭl′ȧ	bōōl′ȧ; bŭl′ȧ	bŭl′ȧ	bōōl′ȧ	bŭl′ȧ	bōōl′ȧ	bōōl′ȧ
bulletin	bōōl′ĕ-tĭn	bōōl′ĕ-tĭn	bōōl′ĕ-tĭn	bōōl′ĕ-tĭn	bōōl′ĕ-tĭn	bōōl′ĕ-tĭn	bōōl′ĕ-tēn; bōōl′ĕ-tĭn
bulwark	bōōl′wȧrk	bōōl′wōrk	bōōl′wȧrk	bōōl′wȧrk	bōōl′wȧrk	bōōl′wȧrk	bōōl′wȧrk
buoy	boi; bōō′ĭ; bwoi	boi; bwoı	boi; bōō′ĭ	boi	boi	boi	bwoi; boi
buoyant	boi′ănt; bōō′ĭ-; bwoi′-	boi′ănt; bwoi′-	boi′-; bōō′ĭ-ănt	boi′ănt	boi′ănt	boi′ănt	bōō′ĭ-ănt
bureau	bū′rō, *Brit. usu.* bū-rō′	bū-rō′; bū′rō	bū′rō	bū′rō	bū-rō′	bōō′rō	bū-rō′; bū′rō
bureaucracy	bū-rō′krȧ-sĭ	bū-rō′krȧ-sĭ; -rŭk′rȧ-	bū-rō′krȧ-sĭ	bū-rō′krȧ-sĭ	bū-rŏk′rȧ-sĭ	bōō-rŏk′rȧ-sĭ	bū-rō′krȧ-sĭ
burnoose	bûr-nōōs′; bûr′nōōs	bûr-nōōs′; -nōōz′	bûr-nōōs′; bûr′nōōs	bûı-nōōs′	bûr′nōōs; -nōōz	bûr′nōōs	bûr-nōōs′
Byzantine	bĭ-zăn′tĭn; bĭz′ăn-tĭn; -tīn	bĭ-zăn′tīn; bĭz′ăn-tĭn	bĭz′ăn-tĭn; bĭ-zăn′tĭn	bĭ-zăn′tĭn	bĭ-zăn′tīn	bĭz′ăn-tīn; bĭ-zăn′tīn	bĭz′ăn-tīn
cabaret	kăb′ȧ-rĕt; ká′bȧ-rē′	ká′bȧ-rē′	kăb′ȧ-rĕt; *F.* kȧ-bȧ-rā′	kăb′ȧ-rĕt	kăb′ȧ-rā	kăb′ȧ-rĕt	kăb′ȧ-rā; -rĕt
cacao	kȧ-kā′ō, kȧ-kä′ō	kȧ-kā′ō; kȧ-kä′ō	kȧ-kā′ō	kȧ-kā′ō	kȧ-kā′ō	kȧ-kā′ō	kā′kō
cachalot	kăsh′ȧ-lŏt	kăsh′ȧ-lŏt, kăsh′ȧ-lō	kăch′ȧ-lŏt; kăsh′ȧ-lŏt	kăch′ȧ-lŏt	kăsh′ȧ-lŏt	kăsh′ȧ-lŏt	kăsh′ȧ-lŏt
cacoëpy	kăk′ō-ē-pĭ: kȧ-kō′ĕ-pĭ	kă-kō′ĕ-pĭ	kăk′ō-ĕp-ĭ	kăk′ō-ē-pĭ	. . . .	. . . .	. . .
cadaveric	kȧ-dăv′ĕr-ĭk	kăd′ȧ-vĕr′ĭk, kȧ-dăv′-ĕr-ĭk	kă-dăv′ĕr-ĭk	kȧ-dăv′ĕr-ĭk	. . . .	kȧ-dăv′ĕr-ĭk	kȧ-dăv′ĕr-ĭk
caffeine	kăf′ē-ĭn, -ēn	kăf′ē-ĭn	kă-fē′ĭn; kăf′ē-ĭn	kăf′ē-ĭn	kă-fē′ĭn; -ĭn	kăf′ē-in	kȧ-fē′ĭn
cahier	kȧ′yā′	kȧ′yā	kă-yā′	kȧ′yā′	. . .	kȧ-ē-ā′	kā′ē-yā′
caisson	kā′sŏn	kā′sŭn; kā-sōōn′	kā′sŏn	kā′sŭn	kā′sŏn; kā-sōōn′	kā′sōōn	kā-sōōn′
calade	kȧ-lād′; kȧ-lād′	kă-lād′; -lăd′	kă-lād′; -lăd′	kȧ-lād′	. . . .	kȧ-lād′	kȧ-lād′
calcimine	kăl′sĭ-mīn; -mĭn	kăl′sĭ-mĭn; -mīn	kăl′sĭ-mĭn; -mīn	kăl′sĭ-mīn	. . . .	kăl′sĭ-mīn	kăl′sĭ-mīn
calcinatory	kăl-sĭn′ȧ-tō-rĭ; kăl′-sĭn-	kăl-sĭn′ȧ-tō-rĭ; kăl′-sĭn-	kăl′sĭn-ȧ-tō-rĭ; kăl-sĭn′-	kăl-sĭn′ȧ-tō-rĭ	. . . .	kăl′sĭ-nȧ-tō-rĭ	kăl-sĭn′ȧ-tō-rĭ
calcine	kăl-sīn′; kăl′sĭn	kăl-sīn′	kăl′sĭn; kăl-sīn′	kăl′sĭn	kăl′sīn	kăl′sīn	kăl-sīn′
caledonite	kăl′ĕ-dō-nīt′; kȧ-lĕd′-ō-nīt	kăl′ĕ-dō-nīt′	kăl′ĕ-dō-nīt	kăl′ĕ-dō-nīt	. . . .	kă-lĕd′ō-nīt	kăl′ĕ-dōn-īt
calipash	kăl′ĭ-păsh; kăl′ĭ-păsh′	kăl′ĭ-păsh	kăl′ĭ-păsh; kăl′ĭ-păsh′	kăl′ĭ-păsh′	kăl′ĭ-păsh	kăl′ĭ-păsh	kăl′ĭ-păsh′
calipee	kăl′ĭ-pē; kăl′ĭ-pē′	kăl′ĭ-pē	kăl′ĭ-pē; kăl′ĭ-pē′	kăl′ĭ-pē′	. . .	kăl′ĭ-pē	kăl′ĭ-pē′
caliph	kā′lĭf, kă′lĭf	kăl′ĭf, kā′lĭf	kā′lĭf	kā′lĭf	kā′lĭf; kă-lēf′	kā′lĭf	kā′lĭf
calix	kā′lĭks; kăl′ĭks	kăl′ĭks	kā′lĭks	kā′lĭks	. . . .	kā′lĭks	kā′lĭks
caloyer	kăl′ō-yĕr; kȧ-loi′ĕr	kăl′ō-yĕr	kă-loi′ĕr	kăl′ō-yĕr	kȧ-loi′ĕr	kȧ-loi′ĕr	kȧ-loi′ĕr
calyx	kā′lĭks; kăl′ĭks	kăl′ĭks; kā′lĭks	kā′lĭks	kā′lĭks	kā′lĭks	kā′lĭks	kā′lĭks
Camellia	*genus* kȧ-mēl′ĭ-ȧ; *flower also* -mēl′*ya*	kȧ-mēl′ĭ-ȧ	kă-mēl′iȧ	kȧ-mēl′ĭ-ȧ	kȧ-mē′lĭ-ȧ	kȧ-mēl′ĭ-ȧ	kȧ-mēl′ĭ-ȧ
camelopard	kă-mĕl′ō-pärd; kăm′-ĕl-ō-pärd′	kăm′ĕl-ō-pärd′; kȧ-mĕl′ō-pärd	kă-mĕl′ō-pärd; kăm′-ĕ-lō-	kȧ-mĕl′ō-pard	kȧ-mĕl′ō-pärd	kăm′ĕl-lĕp′ȧrd	kȧ-mĕl′ō-pärd; kăm′-ĕl-
camphene	kăm′fēn; kăm-fēn′	kăm′fēn	kăm′fēn; kăm-fēn′	kăm′fēn	kăm′fĭn	kăm-fēn′	kăm-fēn′
canaille	kȧ-nāl′; *F.* kȧ/nä′y′	kȧ/nä′y′; kȧ-nāl′	kă-nāl′	kȧ-nāl′	kȧ-nāl′	kă-nīl′	kȧ-nāl′
canard	kȧ-närd′; *F.* kȧ/nȧr′	kȧ/nȧr′; kȧ-närd′	kă-nar′; kȧ-närd′	kȧ-närd′	kȧ-närd′	. . . .	kȧ-nar′
canine	kȧ-nīn′; kā′nīn	kȧ-nīn′; kăn′īn	kă-nīn′; kā′nīu	kȧ-nīn′	kȧ-nīn′	kā′nīn	kȧ-nīn′
cañon	kăn′yŭn: *Sp.* kä-nyōn′	kăn′yŭn	kăn′yŭn; *Sp.* kȧ-nyōn′	kä-nyōn′, kăn′yŭn	kăn′yŏn	kăn′yŏn	kăn′yŏn
cantaloupe	kăn′tȧ-lōōp; -lōp	kăn′tȧ-lōōp	kăn′tȧ-lōōp; -lōp	kăn′tȧ-lōōp	. . . .	kăn′tȧ-lōōp	kăn′tȧ-lōōp
cantata	kȧn-tä′tȧ	kăn-ta′tȧ	kăn-tä′tȧ	kȧn-tä′tȧ	kăn-tä′tȧ	kăn-ta′tȧ; -tä′tȧ	kăn-tä′tȧ; -tă′t
cantatrice	kăn′ta-trē′chā; *F.* kȧN′tȧ/trēs′	kăn′tȧ-trē′chā; *F.* kaN′tȧ/trēs′	kăn′tȧ-trēs; kȧn′tȧ-trē′chĕ	kȧn′tȧ-trē′chĕ	kăn′tȧ-trēs	. . . .	kăn′tȧ-trē′chĕ
cantilever	kăn′tĭ-lē′vĕr; -lĕv′ĕr	kăn′tĭ-lē′vĕr	kăn′tĭ-lĕv′ĕr	kăn′tĭ-lĕv′ĕr	. . . .	kăn′tĭ-lē′vĕr	kăn′tĭ-lē′vĕr
cantonment	kăn′tŏn-mĕnt; kăn-tōōn′-mĕnt	kăn-tŏn′mĕnt; -tōōn′-mĕnt	kăn′tŏn-mĕnt; kăn-tŏn′mĕnt; kăn-tōōn′-	kăn′tŏn-mĕnt	kăn-tŏn′mĕnt	kăn′tŏn-mĕnt	kăn′tŏn-mĕnt
caoutchouc	kōō′chōōk; kou′-	kou′chōōk; kōō′-	kōō′chōōk	kōō′chōōk	kōō′chōōk	kōō′chōōk	kōō′chōōk
capias	kā′pĭ-ăs; kăp′ĭ-ăs	kăp′ĭ-ăs	kā′pĭ-ăs	kā′pĭ-ăs; kȧ′pĭ-ȧs	kā′pĭ-ăs	kā′pĭ-ăs	kā′pĭ-ăs
capillary	kăp′ĭ-lă-rĭ; kȧ-pĭl′ȧ-rĭ	kăp′ĭ-lă-rĭ; kȧ-pĭl′ȧ-rĭ	kăp′ĭ-lă-rĭ; kă-pĭl′ȧ-rĭ	kăp′ĭ-lĕ-rĭ	kăp′ĭ-lĕr-ĭ	kȧ-pĭl′ȧ-rĭ	kăp′ĭ-lă-rĭ; kȧ-pĭl′ȧ-rĭ
capitoline	kăp′ĭ-tō-līn; kȧ-pĭt′ō-līn	kă-pĭt′ō-līn	kăp′ĭ-tō-līn	kăp′ĭ-tō-līn	kăp′ĭ-tō-līn	kă-pĭt′ō-līn	kăp′ĭ-tō-līn
capuchin	kăp′ū-chĭn; kăp′ū-shēn′	kăp′ū-chĭn; kăp′ū-shēn′	kăp′ū-chĭn; kăp′ōō-shēn′; kăp′ū-shēn′	kăp′ū-chēn′	kăp′ū-shĕn	kăp′ū-shĭn	kăp′ū-shēn′
caravan	kăr′ȧ-văn; kăr′ȧ-văn′	kăr′ȧ-văn; kăr′ȧ-văn′	kăr′ȧ-văn; kăr′ȧ-văn′	kăr′ȧ-văn	kăr′ȧ-văn′	kăr′ȧ-văn′	kăr′ȧ-văn′
carcajou	kär′kȧ-jōō; -zhōō	kär′kȧ-zhōō	kär′kȧ-jōō	kär′kȧ-jōō	. . . .	kär-kȧ-jōō′	kär′kȧ-jōō
Cardamine	kär-dăm′ĭ-nē; kar′dȧ-mĭ′nē	kar-dăm′ĭ-nē; kär′dȧ-mĭn	kär-dăm′ĭ-nē	kär′dȧ-mĭ′nē	. . . .	kär′dȧ-mĭn	kar′dȧ-mĭn
caret	kăr′ĕt; kā′rĕt	kăr′ĕt; kâr′ĕt	kā′rĕt	kăr′ĕt	kā′rĕt	kăr′ĕt	kā′rĕt
caribou	kăr′ĭ-bōō; kăr′ĭ-bōō′	kăr′ĭ-bōō′	kăr′ĭ-bōō	kăr′ĭ-bōō	kăr′ĭ-bōō	kăr′ĭ-bōō	kăr′ĭ-bōō
caricaturist	kăr′ĭ-kȧ-tū′rĭst; kăr′-ĭ-kȧ-tū′rĭst	kăr′ĭ-kȧ-tū′rĭst	kăr′ĭ-kȧ-tūr-ĭst	kăr′ĭ-kȧ-chōōr-ĭst -tūr-ĭst	kăr′ĭ-kȧ-tūr′ĭst	kăr′ĭ-kȧ-tūr′ĭst	kăr′ĭ-kȧ-tū′rĭst
carminative	kär′mĭn-ȧ-tĭv; kär′-mĭ-nȧ-tĭv	kär′mĭ-nā-tĭv	kär-mĭn′ȧ-tĭve	kar-mĭn′ȧ-tĭv	kär-mĭn′ȧ-tĭv	kär′mĭ-nā-tĭv	kär-mĭn′ȧ-tĭv
carmine	kär′mĭn; -mīn	kär′mĭn	kär′mĭn; -mīn	kär′mĭn	kär′mīn	kär′mĭn	kär′mīn; kär-mīn′
caruncle	kăr′ŭn-k'l; kȧ-rŭŋ′k'l	kȧ-rŭŋ′k'l; kăr′ŭŋ-k'l	kăr′ŭn-k'l	kăr′ŭŋ-k'l	kȧ-rŭŋ′k'l	kȧ-rŭŋ′k'l	kăr′ŭn-k'l
casement	kās′mĕnt	kās′mĕnt; kāz′-	kās′mĕnt; kāz′-	kās′mĕnt	kās′mĕnt	kās′mĕnt	kāz′mĕnt
caseous	kā′sē-ŭs	kā′sē-ŭs	kā′sē-ŭs	kā′sē-ŭs	kā′sē-ŭs	kā′zē-ŭs	kā′sē-ŭs; kā′shē-
cashmere	kăsh′mēr; kăsh-mēr′	kăsh′mēr; kăsh-mēr′	kăsh′mēr	kăsh′mēr	kăsh′mēr	kăsh′mēr	kăsh′mēr; kăsh-mēr′
casserole	kăs′ĕ-rōl; kăs′ĕ-rōl′	kăs′ĕ-rōl′	kăs′ĕ-rōl	kăs′ĕ-rōl	. . . .	. . . .	. . .
cassia	kăsh′ȧ; -ĭ-ȧ	kăs′ĭ-ȧ	kăsh′iȧ	kăsh′iȧ	kăsh′ĭ-ȧ	kăs′ĭ-ȧ	kăsh′ĭ-ȧ
castanet	kăs′tȧ-nĕt; kăs′tȧ-nĕt′	kăs′tȧ-nĕt; -tȧ-nĕt′	kăs′tȧ-nĕt	kăs′tȧ-nĕt	kăs′tȧ-nĕt	kăs′tȧ-nĕt	kăs′tȧ-nĕt
casuist	kăzh′ū-ĭst; kăz′-	kăz′ū-ĭst; kăzh′ū-ĭst	kăz′ū-ĭst; kăzh′ū-ĭst	kăzh′-ĭst	kăzh′ū-ĭst	kăz′ū-ĭst	kăzh′ū-ĭst
catechu	kăt′ĕ-chōō; -shōō	kăt′ĕ-shōō; -chōō	kăt′ĕ-chōō	kăt′ĕ-chōō	kăt′ĕ-shōō	kăt′ĕ-shōō	kăt′ĕ-kū
catenary	kăt′ĕ-nȧ-rĭ; kȧ-tē′nȧ-rĭ	kȧ-tē′nȧ-rĭ	kăt′ĕ-nȧ-rĭ	kăt′ĕ-nĕ-rĭ	kăt′ĕ-nĕr-ĭ	kăt′ĕ-nȧ-rĭ	kăt′ĕ-nȧ-rĭ
cathedra	kȧ-thē′drȧ; kăth′ĕ-drȧ	kȧ-thē′drȧ; kăth′ĕ-drȧ	kăth′ĕ-drȧ, kă-thē′drȧ	kăth′ĕ-drē	kȧ-thē′drȧ	kăth′ĕ-drȧ; kȧ-thē′drȧ	kȧ-thē′drȧ, kăth′ĕ-drȧ
Caucasian	kô-kā′shăn; -kăsh′ăn	kô-kā′shĭ-ăn	kô-kā′siăn; -shiăn, kô-kăsh′iăn	kô-kăsh′iăn; kô-kā′-siăn	kô-kā′zhĭ-ăn	kô-kā′shĭ-ăn	kô-kā′siăn
Celestine	sĕl′ĕs-tĭn; -tīn; sē-lĕs′-tĭn	sĕl′ĕs-tīn; -tĭn; sē-lĕs′-tĭn	sĕl′ĕs-tĭn	sĕl′ĕs-tĭn	sē-lĕs′tĭn	sē-lĕs′tīn	sĕl′ĕs-tĭn
celibacy	sĕl′ĭ-bȧ-sĭ; sē-lĭb′ȧ-sĭ	sĕl′ĭ-bȧ-sĭ	sĕl′ĭ-bȧ-sĭ	sĕl′ĭ-bȧ-sĭ	sĕl′ĭ-bȧ-sĭ	sĕl′ĭ-bȧ-sĭ	sĕl′ĭ-bȧ-sĭ
cement, *n.*	sē-mĕnt′; sĕm′ĕnt	sē-mĕnt′; sĕm′ĕnt	sē-mĕnt′; sĕm′ĕnt	sē-mĕnt′	sē-mĕnt′	sē-mĕnt′	sĕm′ĕnt
cenobite	sēn′ō-bīt; sē′nō-bīt	sēn′ō-bīt	sēn′ō-bīt	sēn′ō-bīt	sē′nō-bīt	sē′nō-bīt	sēn′ō-bīt
cerebric	sĕr′ē-brĭk; sē-rēb′rĭk	sē-rēb′rĭk	sĕr′ē-brĭk	sĕr′ē-brĭk	sē-rēb′rĭk	sē-rē′brĭk	sĕr′ē-brĭk
chagrin	shȧ-grĭn′ *or, esp. Brit.* shȧ-grēn′	shȧ-grēn′; -grĭn′	shȧ-grĭn′; shȧ-grēn′	shȧ-grĭn′	shȧ-grēn′	shȧ-grĭn′	shȧ-grēn′
chalcedony	kăl-sĕd′ō-nĭ; kăl′sē-dō-nĭ	kăl-sĕd′ŭ-nĭ; kăl′sē-dŭ-nĭ	kăl-sĕd′ō-nĭ; kăl′sē-dō-nĭ	kăl-sĕd′ō-nĭ	kăl-sĕd′ō-nĭ	kăl-sĕd′ŭ-nĭ	kăl-sĕd′ō-nĭ; kăl′sē-dō-nĭ
Chaldee	kăl′dē; kăl-dē′	kăl′dē; kăl-dē′	kăl′dē	kăl′dē	kăl′dē	kăl′dē	kăl-dē′
chaldron	chôl′drŭn	chôl′drŭn; chăl′drŭn	chôl′drŭn	chôl′drŭn	chôl′drŏn	chôl′drŭn	chôl′drŏn; chăl′-
challis	shăl′ĭ; chăl′ĭs	chăl′ĭs; shă′lĭ	shăl′ĭ	shăl′ĭ	. . . .	shăl′ĭs	shăl′ĭ
chalybean	kăl′ĭ-bē′ăn; kȧ-lĭb′ē-ăn	kăl′ĭ-bē′ăn	kȧ-lĭb′ē-ăn	kăl′ĭ-bē′ăn	kȧ-lĭb′ē-ăn	kȧ-lĭb′ē-ăn	kȧ-lĭb′ē-ăn
chamois, *n.*	shăm′ĭ; shȧ/mwä′; shȧ-moi′; *see note*	shăm′oi; shăm′ĭ; shȧ/mwä′	shăm′wŏ; shăm′ĭ	shăm′ĭ	shăm′wä	shăm′wŏ	sham′ĭ; shȧ-moi′
champaign	shăm-pān′	chăm′pān	shăm-pān′; *formerly* chăm-pān′	shăm-pān′	shăm′pān	shăm′pān	shăm-pān′
champignon	shăm-pĭn′yŭn; chăm-; *F.* shaN′pē/nyôN′	chăm-pĭn′yŭn; shăm-	shăm-pĭn′yŏn	shăm-pĭn′yŏn	shăm′pĭn-yŏng′	shăm-pĭn′yŏng	shăm-pĭn′yŭn
chap (*jaw*)	chŏp; chăp	chăp	chŏp	chŏp	chŏp	chăp	chŏp
chaperon	shăp′ĕr-ŏn; -ōn	shăp′ĕr-ŏn; -ōn	shăp′ĕr-ōn	shăp′ĕr-ōn	shăp′ĕr-ŏng	shăp′ĕr-ŏn, *n.*; -ōn, *v.*	shăp′ĕr-ōn
charade	shȧ-rād′, *or, esp. Brit.* shȧ-räd′	shȧ-räd′	shȧ-räd′	shȧ-rād′; -räd′	shȧ-räd′	shȧ-räd′	shȧ-rād′
charivari	shä′rē-vä′rē; shȧ-rē′-vä-rē′	shä′rĭ-vä′rĭ	shăr′ĭ-văr′ĭ	shȧr′ĭ-vär′ĭ	shȧ/rē-vä′rē	shăr′ē-văr′ē	shȧ/rē-vä-rē′

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chassis	shȧ′sē	shȧ′sī	shăs′ĭs	chăs′ĭs ; shȧ′sē	. . . .	shăs′ē	shȧ′sē
chasuble	chăz′ū-b'l ; chăs′-	chăs′ū-b'l	chăs′ū-b'l	chăs′ū-b'l	chăz′ū-b'l	chăs′ū-b'l	chăz′ū-b'l
chauffer	shôf′ẽr ; chôf′-	chôf′ẽr	shô′fẽr	shô′fẽr	chŏf′ẽr	shŏf′ẽr	chô′fẽr
Cheviot	chĕv′ĭ-ŭt ; chē′vĭ-ŭt	chē′vĭ-ŭt ; chĕv′-	chĕv′ĭ-ŭt	chĕv′ĭ-ŭt	. . . .	. . . .	chĭv′ĭ-ŏt ; chĕv′ĭ-ŏt
chimera	kĭ-mē′rȧ ; kī-	kĭ-mē′rȧ ; kī-	kĭ-mē′rȧ	kĭ-mē′rȧ	kĭ-mē′rȧ	kī-mē′rȧ	kĭ-mē′rȧ
chimere	chĭ-mēr′ ; shĭ-mēr′	chĭ-mēr′	shĭ-mēr′	shĭ-mēr′	. . . .	shĭ-mēr′	shĭ-mēr′
chimpanzee	chĭm-păn′zē ; chĭm′-păn-zē′	chĭm-păn′zĭ ; chĭm′-păn-zē′	chĭm-păn′zē ; chĭm′-păn-zē′	chĭm-păn′zē	chĭm′păn-zē′	chĭm-păn′zē	chĭm-păn′zē
Chinese	chī-nēz′ ; -nēs′	chī-nēz′	chī-nēs′ ; -nēz′	chī-nēs′	chī-nēz′	chī-nēz′	chī-nēz′
chivalric	shĭv′ăl-rĭk ; shĭ-văl′-rĭk	shĭ-văl′rĭk ; shĭv′ăl-; chĭ-văl′-; chĭv′ăl-rĭk	shĭv′ăl-rĭk	chĭv′ăl-rĭk	shĭv′ăl-rĭk ; chĭv′ăl-	shĭv′ăl-rĭk	shĭ-văl′rĭk
chivalry	shĭv′ăl-rĭ	shĭv′ăl-rĭ ; chĭv′ăl-rĭ	shĭv′ăl-rĭ	chĭv′ăl-rĭ	shĭv′ăl-rĭ , chĭv′-	shĭv′ăl-rĭ	shĭv′ăl-rĭ ; chĭv′-
chloride	klō′rīd ; -rĭd	klō′rīd ; -rĭd	klō′rīd ; rĭd	klō′rīd ; -rĭd	klō′rĭd	klō′rĭd	klō′rīd
chlorine	klō′rĭn ; -rēn	klō′rĭn ; -rīn	klō′rĭn	klō′rĭn ; -rīn	klō′rīn	klō′rĭn	klō′rĭn
cholerine	kŏl′ẽr-ĭn ; -ēn	kŏl′ẽr-īn; -ēn	kŏl′ẽr-ĭn	kŏl′ẽr-ĭn , -ēn	. . . .	kŏl′ẽr-īn	kŏl′ẽr-ĭn
chopine	chō-pēn′ ; chŏp′ĭn	chō-pēn′; chŏp′ĭn	chŏp′ĭn ; chō-pēn′	chō-pēn′	chō′pēn′	chŭp′ĭn	chŏp′ĭn ; chō-pēn′
choragic	kō-răj′ĭk, -rā′jĭk	kō-răj′ĭk ; -rā′jĭk	kō-răj′ĭk	kō-răj′ĭk	kŏr-ă′jĭk	kŏ-ră′jĭk	kō-răj′ĭk
choric	kŏ′rĭk ; kŏr′ĭk	kŏr′ĭk ; kō′rĭk	kō′rĭk	kō′rĭk ; kŏr′ĭk	. . . .	kŏr′ĭk	kō′rĭk
Christian	krĭs′chăn	krĭs′tyăn	krĭs′tĭăn ; -chĭăn	krĭs′chăn	krĭst′yăn	krĭst′ĭ-ăn	krĭst′yăn
Christianity	krĭs′chĭ-ăn′ĭ-tĭ , krĭs-chăn′-	krĭs′tĭ-ăn′ĭ-tĭ	krĭs′tĭ-ăn′ĭ-tĭ , -chĭ-ăn′ĭ-tĭ	krĭs′chĭ-ăn′ĭ-tĭ	krĭs′tĭ-ăn′ĭ-tĭ	krĭst′ĭ-ăn′ĭ-tĭ	krĭst′yĭ-ăn′ĭ-tĭ
cicatrix	sĭ-kā′trĭks ; sĭk′ȧ-sĭs′ē-lĭ ; sīs′lĭ	sĭ-kā′trĭks ; sĭk′ȧ-sĭs′ē-lĭ ; sīs′lĭ	sĭ-kā′trĭks	sĭk′ȧ-trĭks	sĭk′ȧ-trĭks	sĭk′ȧ-trĭks	sĭ-kā′trĭks
cicely	chē′chā-rō′nā, *E.* sĭs′-ẽ-rō′nē	chē′chā-rō′nā ; sĭs′ẽr-ō′nē	sĭs′ẽr-ō′nē ; *It.* chē′-chā-rō′nĕ	sĭs′ẽ-lĭ	sĭs′ẽ-lĭ	sĭs′ẽ-rō′nĕ , chĭch′ẽ-rō′nĕ	sĭs′ẽ-lĭ
cicisbeo	chē′chĕz-bā′ō ; sĭ-sĭs′-bē-ō	chē′chĕz-bā′ō	sĭ-sĭs′bē-ō , *It.* chē′-chēs-bā′ō	chē′chēs-bā′ō ; sĭ-sĭs′-bē-ō	chē′chĭs-bā′ō	sĭ-sĭs′bā-ō	chē′chĭs-bā′ō ; sĭ-sĭs′-bē-ō
clangor	klăn′gẽr ; klăng′ẽr	klăn′gẽr ; klăng′ẽr	klăn′gôr ; klăng′ŏr	klăn′gôr	klăn′gẽr	klăng′ẽr	klăn′gôr
clapboard	klăp′bŏrd′ ; *colloq.* klăb′ŏrd , -ẽrd	klăp′bōrd ; klăb′ŏrd	klăp′bōrd ; *colloq.* klăb′ẽrd	klăp′bōrd	. . . .	klăp′bŏrd	klăb′ŏrd
clarinet	klăr′ĭ-nĕt′	klăr′ĭ-nĕt ; -nĕt′	klăr′ĭ-nĕt , klăr′ĭ-nĕt′	klăr′ĭ-nĕt	klăr′ĭ-nĕt	klăr′ĭ-nĕt	klăr′ĭ-nĕt
cliental	kli-ĕn′tăl ; klī′ĕn-	klī-ĕn′tăl	klī′ĕn-tăl	klī′ĕnt-ăl	. . . .	klī′ĕn-tăl	klī-ĕn′tăl
clientele	klī′ĕn-tĕl′ , -tēl′ ; *as F.* klē′ȧN′tĕl′	klī′ĕn-tēl′	klī′ĕn-tēl	klī′ĕn-tēl′ ; -tĕl′	klī′ĕn-tēl	klī′ĕn-tēl′	klī′ĕn-tēl
climacteric	klī-măk′tẽr-ĭk ; klī′-măk-tẽr′ĭk	klī′măk-tẽr′ĭk ; klī-măk′tẽr-ĭk	klī′măk-tẽr′ĭk ; klī-măk′tẽr-ĭk	klī-măk′tẽr-ĭk	klī′măk-tẽr′ĭk ; klī-măk′tẽr-ĭk	klī-măk′tẽr-ĭk	klī′măk′tẽr-ĭk ; klī-măk′tẽr-ĭk
clitoris	klĭ′tō-rĭs ; klĭt′ō-rĭs	klĭ′tō-rĭs	klĭ′tō-rĭs	klī′tō-rĭs ; klē′-	. . . .	klĭ′tẽr-ĭs	. . . .
cobalt	kō′bôlt ; -bŏlt	kō′bŏlt	kō′bôlt	kō′bôlt	kō′bôlt	kū′bŏlt	kō′bôlt ; kŏb′ălt
cobaltous	kō-bôl′tŭs ; kō′bôl-tŭs; kō-bŏl′-	kō-bôl′tŭs	kō′bôl-tŭs	kō′bôl-tŭs	. . . .	kō′bôl-tŭs	. . . .
cobra	kō′brȧ ; kŏb′rȧ	kō′brȧ ; kŏb′rȧ	kō′brȧ	kō′brȧ	. . . .	kŏb′rȧ	kō′brȧ
cochineal	kŏch′ĭ-nēl	kŏch′ĭ-nēl	kŏch′ĭ-nēl ; kŏch′ĭ-nēl′	kŏch′ĭ-nēl	kŏch′ĭ-nēl	kŏch′ĭ-nēl	kŏch′ĭ-nēl
cockatrice	kŏk′ȧ-trĭs ; -trīs	kŏk′ȧ-trĭs ; -trīs	kŏk′ȧ-trĭs ; -trīs	kŏk′ȧ-trĭs	kŏk′ȧ-trĭs	kŏk′ȧ-trĭs	kŏk′ȧ-trĭs
codeine	kō-dē′ĭn ; kō′dē-ēn	kō′dē-ĭn	kō-dē′ĭn	kō-dē′ĭn	. . . .	. . . .	kō-dē′ĭn
codices	kŏd′ĭ-sēz ; kō′dĭ-	kō′dĭ-sēz	kō′dĭ-sēz	kŏd′ĭ-sēz ; -sās	. . . .	kō′dĭ-sēz	kŏd′ĭ-sēz
codification	kō′dĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn ; kŏd′ĭ-	kō′dĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn ; kŏd′ĭ-	kŏd′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn	kŏd′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn	kŏd′ĭ-fĭ-kū′shŭn	kŏd′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn	kŏd′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn
codify	kō′dĭ-fī ; kŏd′ĭ-fī	kō′dĭ-fī	kŏd′ĭ-fī	kŏd′ĭ-fī	kŏd′ĭ-fī	kŏd′ĭ-fī	kŏd′ĭ-fī
cognizance	kŏg′nĭ-zăns ; kŏn′ĭ-	kŏg′nĭ-zăns ; kŏn′ĭ-	kŏg′nĭ-zăns ; kŏn′ĭ-	kŏg′nĭ-zăns	kŭg′nĭ-zăns ; kŏn′ĭ-	kŏn′ĭ-zăns	kŏg′nĭ-zăns; kŏn′ĭ-
coiffure	kwȧ-fûr′ ; koif′ûr	kwȧ-fur′ ; koif′ûr	koif′ûr ; *F.* kwȧ-fûr′	koi′fûr	koi′fōor	koi-fōor′	koif′ûr
colchicum	kŏl′kĭ-kŭm ; *commonly* kŏl′chĭ-	kŏl′kĭ-kŭm ; *vulg.* kŏl′chĭ-kŭm	kŏl′chĭ-kŭm ; *as L.* kŏl′kĭ-kŭm	kŏl′kĭ-kŭm	kŏl′chĭ-kŭm	kŏl′chĭ-kŭm	kŏl′kĭ-kŭm
colleen	kŏ-lēn′ ; kŏl′ēn	kŏ-lēn′ ; kŏl′ēn	kŏl′ēn	kŏl′ēn	kŏl′ēn	kŏl-ēn	. . . .
coloration	kŭl′ẽr-ā′shŭn ; kŏl′ŏ-rā′-	kŏl′ŏ-rā′shŭn ; kŭl′ẽr-ā′shŭn	kŭl′ẽr-ā′shŭn	kŭl′ẽr-ā′shŭn	kŭl′ẽr-ā′shŭn	kŭl′ẽr-ā′shŭn	kŭl′ẽr ā′shŭn
colorific	kŭl′ẽr-ĭf′ĭk;kŏl′ŏ-rĭf′-	kŏl′ŏ-rĭf′ĭk ; kŭl′ẽr-ĭf′ĭk	kŭl′ẽr-ĭf′ĭk	kŭl′ẽr-ĭf′ĭk	. . . .	kŭl′ẽr-ĭf′ĭk	kŭl′ẽr-ĭf′ĭk
colportage	kŏl′pōr′tăj ; kŏl′pŏr′-tăzh′	kŏl′pŏr′tăzh′; kŏl′pōr-tăj	kŏl′pōr-tăj	kŏl′pōr′tăj	kŏl′pōr-tăj ; -tăzh′	kŏl′pōr-tăj	kŏl-pōr′tăj
colporteur	kŏl′pōr′tẽr ; kŏl′pŏr′-tûr′	kŏl′pŏr′tûr′; kŏl′pōr-tẽr	kŏl′pōr-tẽr	kŏl′pōr′tẽr	kŏl′pōr-tûr′	kŏl′pōr-tẽr	kŏl′pŏr-tûr′ ; kŏl′pōr-tẽr
comatose	kŏm′ȧ-tōs ; kō′mȧ-	kō′mȧ-tōs′	kō′mȧ-tōs	kō′mȧ-tōs	kŏm′ȧ-tōs′	kŏm′ȧ-tōs	kŏm′ȧ-tōs′
combat, *n.*	kŏm′băt ; kŭm′băt	kŏm′băt ; kŭm′băt	kŏm′băt ; kŭm′-	kŏm′băt	kŭm′băt	kŭm′băt	kŭm′băt ; kŏm′-
combinant	kŏm′bĭ-nănt ; kŏm-bīn′ănt	kŏm′bĭ-nănt	kŏm-bīn′ănt	kŏm-bīn′ănt	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
combinative	kŏm′bĭ-nā-tĭv ; kŏm-bīn′ȧ-tĭv	kŏm′bĭ-nā-tĭv	kŏm-bīn′ȧ-tĭv	kŏm-bīn′ȧ-tĭv		kŏm′bĭ-nā-tĭv	. . . .
comment, *v.*	kŏm′ĕnt ; kŏ-mĕnt′	kŏm′ĕnt ; kŏ-mĕnt′	kŏ-mĕnt′ ; kŏm′ĕnt	kŏm′ĕnt	kŏm′ĕnt	kŏm′ĕnt	kŏm′ĕnt ; kŏ-mĕnt′
commiratory	kŏ-mĭr′ȧ-tŏ-rĭ ; kŏm′-ĭ-nȧ-	kŏm′ĭ-nȧ-tẽr-ĭ	kŏ-mĭr′ȧ-tŏ-rĭ	kŏ-mĭr′ȧ-tŏ-rĭ	kŏ-mĭr′ȧ-tẽr-ĭ	kŏ-mĭr′ȧ-tẽr-ĭ	kŏ-mĭr′ȧ-tŏ-rĭ
commissural	kŏ-mĭsh′ū-răl ; kŏm′-ĭ-sū′răl	kŏm′ĭ-sū′răl	kŏ-mĭsh′-ū-răl ; kŏ-mĭsh′-	kŏ-mĭsh′ū-răl	kŏ-mĭsh′ōō-răl	kŏ-mĭs′ū-răl	kŏm′ĭ-sū′răl
communal	kŏm′ū-năl; kŏ-mū′năl	kŏ-mū′năl; kŏm′ū-năl	kŏm′ū-năl	kŏm′ū-năl	kŏ-mū′năl	kŏm′ū-năl	kŏ-mū′năl
compensate	kŏm′pĕn-sāt ; kŏm-pĕn′sāt	kŏm′pĕn-sāt ; kŏm-pĕn′sāt	kŏm-pĕn′sāt ; kŏm′-pĕn-sāt	kŏm′pĕn-sāt	kŏm-pĕn′sāt	kŏm′pĕn-sāt ; kŏm-pĕn′sāt	kŏm-pĕn′sāt
complaisance	kŏm′plā-zăns′ ; kŏm-plā′zăns	kŏm′plā-zăns′ ; kŏm′-plā-zăns′	kŏm′plā-zăns	kŏm′plā-zăns	kŏm′plā-zăns′	kŭm-plā′zăns ; kŏm′-plā-zăns	kŏm′plā-zăns′
complement, *v.*	kŏm′plē-mĕnt′; kŏm′-plē-mĕnt′	kŏm′plē-mĕnt′	kŏm′plē-mĕnt	kŏm′plē-mĕnt		kŭm′plē-mĕnt	. . . .
compliment, *v.*	kŏm′plĭ-mĕnt, kŏm′-plĭ-mĕnt′	kŏm′plĭ-mĕnt′	kŏm′plĭ-mĕnt	kŏm′plĭ-mĕnt	kŏm′plĭ-mĕnt′	kŏm′plĭ-mĕnt	kŏm′plĭ-mĕnt
composite, *a. & n.*	kŏm-pŏz′ĭt ; kŏm′pŏ-zĭt	kŏm′pŏ-zĭt ; *formerly* kŏm-pŏz′ĭt	kŏm-pŏz′ĭt ; kŏm′pŏ-zĭt	kŏm-pŏz′ĭt, *a.* ; kŏm-pŏz′ĭt, kŏm′pŏz-ĭt, *n.*	kŏm′pŏz-ĭt	kŏm′pŏz-ĭt	kŏm-pŏz′ĭt
compost	kŏm′pōst	kŏm′pŏst	kŏm′pōst	kŏm′pōst	kŏm′pŏst	kŏm′pŏst	kŏm′pōst
comprador	kŏm′prȧ-dōr′ ; kŏm′-prȧ-dōr′	kŏm′prȧ-dōr′	kŏm′prȧ-dōr′	kŏm′prȧ-dōr′	kŏm′prȧ-dōr′	kŏm-prȧ′dŏr	kŏm′prȧ-dōr′
comrade	kŏm′răd ; -rȧd	kŏm′rȧd	kŏm′răd ; -rȧd ; kŭm′-	kŏm′răd	kŏm′răd	kŭm′răd	kŏm′răd ; kŭm′-
conative	kō′nȧ-tĭv ; kō′nā-	kŏn′ȧ-tĭv	kō′nȧ-tĭv	kō′nȧ-tĭv	. . . .	kŏn′ȧ-tĭv	kō-nā′tĭv
concentrate, *v.*	kŏn′sĕn-trāt ; kŏn-sĕn′trāt	kŏn′sĕn-trāt; kŏn-sĕn′-trāt	kŏn-sĕn′trāt ; kŏn′sĕn-trāt	kŏn′sĕn-trāt	kŏn-sĕn′trāt	kŏn′sĕn-trāt	kŏn-sĕn′trāt
confessor	kŏn-fĕs′ẽr (see *note*)	kŏn-fĕs′ẽr	kŏn-fĕs′ẽr ; *formerly* kŏn′fĕs-ẽr	kŏn-fĕs′ẽr	kŏn-fĕs′ẽr	kŏn-fĕs′ẽr	kŏn′fĕs-ẽr ; kŏn-fĕs′-
confiscate, *v.*	kŏn′fĭs-kāt ; kŏn-fĭs′-	kŏn′fĭs-kāt ; kŏn-fĭs′-	kŏn-fĭs′kāt ; kŏn′fĭs-	kŏn′fĭs-kāt	kŏn-fĭs′kāt	kŏn′fĭs-kāt	kŏn-fĭs′kāt
conglobate	kŏn-glō′bāt	kŏn′glŏ-bāt	kŏn-glō′bāt ; kŏn′glŏ-bāt	kŏn′glŏ-bāt	kŏn′glō-bāt	kŏŋ′glŏ-bāt	kŏn-glō′bāt
connate	kŏn′āt ; kŏ-nāt′	kŏn′āt	kŏn′āt	kŏ-nāt′	kŏ-nāt′	kŏn′āt	kŏ-nāt′
connoisseur	kŏn′ĭ-sûr′ ; -sūr′	kŏ′nȧ-sûr′ ; kŏn′ĭ-sûr′	kŏn′ĭ-sûr′ ; -sûr′	kŏn′ĭ-sûr′	kŏn′ĭ-sûr′	kŏn′ŭ-sōor′	kŏn′ĭ-sûr′ ; -sōōr′
conservatoire	kɔ̃N′sĕr′vȧ′twär′; kŏn-sûr′vȧ-twär′	kɔ̃N′sĕr′vȧ′twär′	kŏn-sĕr′vă-twŏr′	. . . .	kŏn-sûr′vȧ-twär	. . . .	kŏn-sûr′vȧ-twär
conserve, *n.*	kŏn-sûrv′ ; kŏn′sûrv	kŏn-sûrv′	kŏn′sûrv	kŏn′sûrv	kŏn′sûrv	kŏn′sûrv	kŏn′sûrv
consignee	kŏn′sī-nē′ ; -sĭ-nē′	kŏn′sī-nē′	kŏn′sī-nē′	kŏn′sī-nē′	kŏn′sĭ-nē′	kŏn′sī-nē′	kŏn′sĭ-nē′
consignor	kŏn-sīn′ẽr; kŏn′sī-nôr′	kŏn′sī-nôr′	kŏn-sīn′ẽr ; kŏn′sĭ-nôr′	kŏn′sĭ-nôr′	kŏn-sīn′ẽr ; kŏn′sĭ-nôr′	kŏn-sīn′ẽr	kŏn′sĭ-nôr′
consistory	kŏn-sĭs′tŏ-rĭ; kŏn′sĭs-tŏ-rĭ	kŏn′sĭs-tẽr-ĭ ; kŏn-sĭs′tẽr-ĭ	kŏn-sĭs′tŏ-rĭ ; kŏn′sĭs-tŏ-rĭ	kŏn-sĭs′tŏ-rĭ	kŏn′sĭs-tẽr-ĭ	kŏn′sĭs-tẽr-ĭ	kŏn′sĭs-tŏ-rĭ ; kŏn-sĭs′-
consols	kŏn-sŏlz′ ; kŏn′sŏlz	kŏn-sŏlz′	kŏn′sŏlz ; kŏn-sŏlz′	kŏn′sŏlz	kŏn′sŏlz ; kŏn-sŏlz′	kŏn-sŏlz′	kŏn-sŏlz′ ; kŏn′sŏlz
construe	kŏn′strōō ; kŏn-strōō′;	kŏn′strōō ; kŏn-strōō′	kŏn′strōō ; kŏn-strōō′	kŏn′strōō	kŏn′strōō	kŏn′strōō	kŏn′strōō
consummate, *v.*	kŏn′sŭ-māt ; kŏn-sŭm′āt	kŏn′sŭ-māt ; kŏn-sŭm′āt	kŏn-sŭm′āt ; kŏn′sŭ-māt	kŏn-sŭm′āt	kŏn-sŭm′āt	kŏn′sŭ-māt	kŏn-sŭm′āt
consummative	kŏn′sŭ-mā-tĭv ; kŏn-sŭm′ȧ-tĭv	kŏn′sŭ-mā-tĭv ; kŏn-sŭm′ȧ-tĭv	kŏn-sŭm′ȧ-tĭv	kŏn-sŭm′ȧ-tĭv	. . . .	. . . .	kŏn-sŭm′ȧ-tĭv
contemplate	kŏn′tĕm-plāt ; kŏn-tĕm′plāt	kŏn′tĕm-plāt ; kŏn-tĕm′plāt	kŏn-tĕm′plāt ; kŏn′-tĕm-plāt	kŏn-tĕm′plāt	kŏn-tĕm′plāt	kŏn-tĕm′plāt ; kŏn′-tĕm-	kŏn-tĕm′plāt
content, *n.*	kŏn′tĕnt ; kŏn-tĕnt′	kŏn-tĕnt′ ; kŏn′tĕnt	kŏn′tĕnt ; kŏn-tĕnt′	kŏn′tĕnt	kŏn-tĕnt′ ; kŏn′tĕnt	kŏn′tĕnt ; kŏn-tĕnt′	kŏn-tĕnt′ ; kŏn′tĕnt
contour, *n.*	kŏn′tōōr′ ; kŏn′tōōr′	kŏn′tōōr ; kŏn-tōōr′	kŏn-tōōr′ ; kŏn′tōōr	kŏn-tōōr′	kŏn-tōōr′	kŏn-tōōr′	kŏn-tōōr′
controvert	kŏn′trŏ-vûrt′ ; kŏn′trŏ-vûrt′	kŏn′trŏ-vûrt′ ; kŏn′trŏ-vûrt′	kŏn′trŏ-vûrt′	kŏn′trŏ-vûrt′	kŏn′trŏ-vûrt′	kŏn′trŏ-vûrt	kŏn′trŏ-vûrt
convenient	kŏn-vēn′yĕnt	kŏn-vē′nĭ-ĕnt	kŏn-vē′nĭĕnt	kŏn-vē′nĭĕnt	kŏn-vē′nĭ-ĕnt	kŏn-vē′nĭ-ĕnt	kŏn-vēn′yĕnt
copaiba	kō-pā′bȧ ; -pī′bȧ	kō-pī′bȧ; -pā′bȧ	kō-pā′bȧ	kō-pā′bȧ ; -pī′bȧ	kō-pā′bȧ	kō-pī′bȧ	kō-pē′bȧ
corduroy	kôr′dŭ-roi′ ; kôr′dŭ-roi′	kôr′dŭ-roi′	kôr′dŭ-roi	kôr′dŭ-roi′	kŏr′dōō-roi′	kôr′dōō-roi′	kôr′dŭ-roi

	WEBSTER.	*OXF. E. D.*	*CENTURY.*	*F. & W.*	*STORMONTH.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*	*WORCESTER.*
corollary	kŏr′ŏ-lŭ-rĭ *or, esp. Brit.* kŏ-rŏl′ă-rĭ	kŭ-rŏl′ă-rĭ; kŏr′ŏ-lă-rĭ	kŏr′ŏ-lă-rĭ	kŏı′ŏ-lĕ-rĭ	kŏr′ŏ-lĕr-ĭ	kŏr′ŏ-lă-rĭ; kŏ-rŏl′-	kŏr′ŏ-lă-rĭ, kŏ-rŏl′-
coronal, *adj.*	kŏr′ŏ-năl; kŏ-rō′năl	kŏ-rō′năl; kŏr′ŏ-năl	kŏr′ŏ-năl	kŏr′ŏ-nŏl	kŏr′ŏ-năl; kŏ-rō′-	kŏ-rō′năl; kŏr′ŏ-	kŏ-rō′năl; kŏr′ŏ-
coronoid	kŏr′ŏ-noid	kŏr′ŏ-noid; kŭ-rō′-nŏ-ĭd	kŏr′ŏ-noid	kŏr′ŏ-noid	kŏr′ŏ-noid	kŏr′ŏ-noid	kŏr′ŏ-noid
correlate, *v.*	kŏr′ē-lāt′	kŏr′ē-lāt′	kŏr′ē-lāt′	kŏr′ē-lāt′	kŏr′ē-lāt	kŏr′ē-lāt	kŏr′ē-lāt
corsage	kôr′säj	*F.* kôr′säzh′	kôr-säzh′	kôr′säj	. . . .	kôr′sĭj	kôr-säj′
coruscate	kŏr′ŭs-kāt; kŭ-rŭs′-	kŏr′ŭs-kāt	kŭ-rŭs′kāt; kŏr′ŭs-kāt	kŏr′ŭs-kāt	kŏ-ı ŭs′kāt	kŏr′ŭs-kāt	kŏ-rŭs′kāt
corymb	kŏr′ĭmb; -ĭm	kŏı′ĭmb	kŏr′ĭmb	kŏr′ĭmb	kŏr′ĭm	kŏr′ĭmb	kŏr′ĭmb
costume, *n.*	kŏs′tūm; kŏs-tūm′	kŏs-tūn′, kŏs′tūm	kŏs-tūm′; kŏs′tūm	kŏs′tūm	kŏs-tūm′; kŏs′tūm	kŏs′tūm	kŏs-tūm′
cotyledonal	kŏt′ĭ-lē′dŭn-ăl; -lĕd′-ŭn-ăl	kŏt′ĭ-lē′dŏn-ăl	kŏt′ĭ-lē′dŏn-ăl	kŏt′ĭ-lĕd′ŏn-ăl	. . . .	kŏt′ĭ-lē′dŭn-ăl	kŏt′ĭ-lĕd′ŏ-năl
countermand, *n.*	koun′tẽr-mând; koun′-tẽr-mând′	koun′tẽr-mând′	koun′tẽr-mând	koun′tẽr-mând′	koun′tẽr-mănd′	koun′tẽr-mănd	koun′tẽr-mând
counterpoise, *v.*	koun′tẽr-poiz′	koun′tẽr-poiz	koun′tẽr-poiz′	koun′tẽr-poiz′	koun′tẽr-poiz	koun′tẽr-poiz	koun′tẽr-poiz′
countersign, *v*	koun′tẽr-sīn′; koun′-tẽr-sīn′	koun′tẽr-sīn′	koun′tẽr-sīn′	koun′tẽr-sīn′	koun′tẽr-sīn	koun′tẽr-sīn′	koun′tẽı-sīn′
countersink, *v.*	koun′tẽr-sĭŋk′	koun′tẽr-sĭŋk′	koun′tẽr-sĭŋk	koun′tẽr-sĭŋk′	koun′tẽr-sĭŋk	koun′tẽr-sĭŋk′	koun′tẽr-sĭŋk′
courant, *n.* (*gazette*)	kōō-rănt′; kōō′rănt, *in U. S. often* kûr′ănt	kōō-rănt′	kōō′rănt, kōō-rănt′	kōō′rănt	kōō-rant′	kōō-rănt′	kōō-rănt′
courteous	kûr′tē-ŭs, kōrt′yŭs	kōrt′yŭs; kûrt′yŭs	kûr′tē-ŭs; kōr′tıŭs	kûr′tē-ŭs	kûrt′yŭs	kōr′tē-ŭs	kûr′tē-ŭs; kōrt′yŭs
courtesan	kōı′tē-zăn; kûı′-	kōr′tē-zăn; kûr′-	kûr′tē-zăn, kōı′-	kûr′tē-zăn	kûr′tē-zăn	kōr′tē-zăn	kûr′tē-zăn′
courtesy	kûr′tē-sĭ; kōr′tē-sĭ	kōr′tē-sĭ; kûr′-	kûr′tē-sĭ	kûr′tē-sĭ	kûı′tē-sĭ	kōr′tē-sĭ	kûr′tē-sĭ
coxcombical	kŏks-kŏm′ĭ-kăl; -kŏm′ĭ-kăl	kŏks-kŏm′ĭ-kăl; -kŏm′-	kŏks-kŏm′ĭ-kăl	kŏks-kŏm′ĭ-kăl	kŏks-kŏm′ĭ-kăl	kŏks-kŏm′ĭ-kăl	kŏks-kŏm′ĭ-kăl
cremate	krē-māt′; krē′māt	krē-māt′	krē′māt	krē′māt	krē-māt′	krē-māt′	krē-māt′
crematory	krĕm′ă-tŏ-rĭ; krē′mă-kri′brĭ-fôrm, kri′brĭ-fôrm	krē′ma-tŏ-rĭ	krē′mă-tŏ-rĭ	krē′ma-tŏ-rĭ	. . . .	krē′mă-tẽr-ĭ	. . . .
cribriform	krĭb′rĭ-fôrm, kri′brĭ-	krĭb′rĭ-fôrm	krĭb′rĭ-fôrm	krĭb′rĭ-fôrm	krĭb′rĭ-fôrm	krī′brĭ-fôrm	krĭb′rĭ-fôrm
crinoline	krĭn′ō-lĭn; -lēn	krĭn′ō-lēn; -lĭn	krĭn′ō-lĭn; -lēn	krĭn′ō-lĭn	krĭn′ō-lēn	krĭn′ō-lēn	krĭn′ō-lĭn
cross	krŏs	krŏs	krŏs	krôs	krŏs	krŏs	krŏs; krôs
cruse	krōōs; krōōz	krōōs; krōōz	krōōs	krōōs	krōōz	krōōz	krōōs
cryptogamia	krĭp′tō-gā′mĭ-ă; -găm′ĭ-ă	krĭp′tō-găm′ĭ-ă	krĭp′tō-gā′mĭ-ă	krĭp′tō-gā′mĭ-ă; -gă′-mĭ-ă	krĭp′tō-gā′mĭ-ă	krĭp′tō-gā′mĭ-ă	krĭp′tō-gā′mĭ-ă
crystalline	krĭs′tăl-ĭn; -ĭn	krĭs′tăl-ĭn; -ĭn	krĭs′tăl-ĭn; -ĭn	krĭs′tăl-ĭn	krĭs′tăl-ĭn	krĭs′tăl-īn; -ĭn	krĭs′tăl-ĭn; -ĭn
cuirass	kwē-răs′	kwĭ-răs′; kū-rŭs′	kwē-răs′, kwē′rŭs	kwē-ras′	kwĭ-răs′	kwĭ-răs′	kwē-răs′, kwē′rŭs
cuneiform	kū-nē′ĭ-fôrm; kū′nē-sĭk′ĭfk, sĭ′klĭk	kū-nē′ĭ-fôrm; kū′nē-sĭk′ĭfk	kū′nē-ĭ-fôrm, kū-nē′-sĭk′ĭfk	kū′nē-ĭ-fôrm	kū-nē′ĭ-fôrm	kū-nē′ĭ-fôrm	kū-nē′ĭ-fôrm
cyclic	sĭ′klĭk	sĭ′klĭk	sĭ′klĭd	sĭ′klĭk	sĭ′klĭk	sĭ′klĭk	sĭ′klĭk
cyclide	sĭ′klĭd, -klīd	sĭ′klĭd; sĭk′līd	sĭ′klĭd	sĭ′klĭd	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
cymose	sĭ′mōs; sĭ-mōs′	sĭ-mōs′	sĭ′mōs	sĭ′mōs	sĭ′mōz	sĭ′mōs	sĭ-mōs′
cynosure	sĭ′nō-shōor; sĭn′ō-sûr	sĭu′ō-sûr; sĭ′nō-sûr	sĭ′nō-shûr; sĭn′ō-zăr; tsär	sĭ′nō-shōōr	sĭ′nō-zhōōr	sĭ′nō-sûr	sĭ′nō-sûr; sĭn′ō-zăr
czar	zär; tsär	tsär; zär	zär; tsär	zär	zär	. . .	zär
dais	dā′ĭs; dās	dās; dā′ĭs	dā′ĭs	dā′ĭs	dā′ĭs	dā′ĭs	dā′ĭs
Damascene,*a.&n.*	dăm′ă-sēn; dăm′ă-sēn′	dăm′ă-sēn′	dăm′ă-sēn	dăm′ă-sēn	dăm′ă-sēn	dăm′ă-sēn′	dăm′ă-sēn
daunt	dânt; dônt	dônt	dânt; dônt	dânt	dônt	dônt	dânt
debacle	dē-bä′k'l; -băk″l	dē-bä′k'l	dē-băk″l	dē-băk″l	dē-bäk″l	dē-bä′k'l	dē-bä′k'l
debauchee	dĕb′ŏ-shē′	dĕb′ŏ-shē′	dĕb′ŏ-shē′	dĕb′ŏ-shē′, dā′bŏ-shā′	dĕb′ŏ-shē′	dĕb′ŏ-shē	dĕb′ŏ-shē′
decanal	dĕk′ă-năl; dē-kā′năl	dē-kā′năl	dĕk′ă-năl	dĕk′ă-năl	dĕk′ă-năl	dĕk′ă-năl	dĕk′ă-năl; dē-kā′-
decomposite	dē′kŏm-pŏz′ĭt; dē-kŏm′pŏ-zĭt	dē-kŏm′pŏ-zĭt	dē′kŏm-pŏz′ĭt	dē′kŏm-pŏz′ĭt	dē-kŏm′pŏz-ĭt	dē-kŏm′pŏz-ĭt	dē′cŏm-pŏz′ĭt
decorous	dē-kō′rŭs; dĕk′ō-rŭs	dē-kō′rŭs; dĕk′ō-rŭs	dē-kō′rŭs; dĕk′ō-rŭs	dē-kō′rŭs	dē-kō′rŭs	dē-kō′rŭs; dĕk′ō-rŭs	dē-kō′rŭs; dĕk′ō-rŭs
decussate	dē-kŭs′āt; dĕk′ŭs-dē′făl-kā′shŭn; dĕf′ăl-dē′făl-kā′tẽr; dē′făl-dē′fā-mā′shŭn; dē′fā-dē′fĕr-vĕs′ĕns; dĕf′ĕr-dē-fīl′; dē′fīl	dē-kŭs′āt; dĕk′ŭs-āt; dē-kŭs′āt	dē-kŭs′āt	dē-kŭs′āt	dē-kŭs′āt	dē-kŭs′āt	dē-kŭs′āt
defalcation	dē′făl-kā′shŭn; dĕf′ăl-dē′făl-kā′shŭn	dē′făl-kā′shŭn	dē′făl-kā′shŭn	dĕf′ăl-kā′shŭn	dē′făl-kā′shŭn	dē′făl-kā′shŭn	dĕf′ăl-kā′shŭn
defalcator	dē′făl-kā′tẽr; dē′făl-dē′fā-mā′shŭn; dē′fā-dē′fĕr-vĕs′ĕns; dĕf′ĕr-dē-fīl′; dē′fīl	dē′făl-kā′tẽr	dē′făl-kā′tẽr	dĕ-făl′kā-tẽr	. . . .	. . . .	dĕf′ăl-kā′tẽr
defamation	dĕf′ă-mā′shŭn; dē′fă-dē′fĕr-vĕs′ĕns; dĕf′ĕr-dē-fīl′; dē′fīl	dē′fă-mā′shŭn	dĕf′ă-mā′shŭn	dĕf′ă-mā′shŭn	dĕf′ĕr-vĕs′ĕns	dē′fă-mā′shŭn	dĕf′a-mā′shŭn
defervescence	dē′fĕr-vĕs′ĕns; dĕf′ĕr-dē-fīl′; dē′fīl	dē′fĕr-vĕs′ĕns	dē′fĕr-vĕs′ĕns	dĕf′ĕr-vĕs′ĕns	dĕf′ĕr-vĕs′ĕns	dē′fĕr-vĕs′ĕns	dĕf′ĕr-vĕs′ĕns
defile, *n.*	dē-fīl′; dē′fīl	dē′fīl; dē-fīl′	dē-fīl′; dē′fīl	dē-fīl′	dē-fīl′; dē′fīl	dē-fīl′	dē-fīl′
deflagrable	dĕf′lă-grȧ-b'l, dē-flā′-	dĕf′lă-grȧ-b'l	dĕf′lă-grȧ-b'l; dē-flā′-	dĕf′lă-grȧ-b'l	dē′flŏ-rā′shŭn	dē-flā′grȧ-b'l	dē-flā′grȧ-b'l; dĕf′lă-dĕf′lŏ-rā′shŭn
defloration	dĕf′lŏ-rā′shŭn	dĕf′lŏ-rā′shŭn	dĕf′lŏ-rā′shŭn	dĕf′ŏr-mā′shŭn	dĕf′ŏr-mā′shŭn	dē′flŏ-rā′shŭn	dĕf′ŏr-mā′shŭn
deformation	dĕf′ŏr-mā′shŭn; dē′fŏr-dĕm′ă-gŏj-ĭ; -gŏg-ĭ	dĕm′ă-gŏg-ĭ; -gŏj-ĭ	dĕm′ă-gŏj-ĭ	dĕm′ă-gŏg′ĭ	dĕm′ă-gŏg′ĭ; -gŏj′ĭ	dĕm′ă-gŏj-ĭ	dĕm′ă-gŏj-ĭ
demagogy	dē-mär′kāt; dē′mär-dē-mān′; -mēn′	dē-mär′kāt	dē-mär′kāt	dē-mär′kāt	. . . .	dē-mär′kāt	dē-mär′kāt
demarcate	dē-mān′; -mēn′	dē-mān′; dē-mēn′	dē-mēn′	dē-mān′; -mēn′	dē-mēn′	dē-mān′	dē-mān′
demesne	dē-mŏn′ē-tĭ-zā′shŭn; dē-mŭn′-; -tĭ-zā′shŭn	dē-mŏn′ē-tĭ-zā′shŭn	dē-mŏn′ē-tĭ-zā′shŭn	dē-mŭn′ē-tĭ-zā′shŭn	dē-mŏn′ē-tĭ-zā′shŭn	dē-mŏn′ē-tĭ-zā′shŭn	dē-mŏn′ē-tĭ-zā′shŭn
demonetization	dĕm′ŏn-strāt; dē-mŏn′-dĕm′ă-rĭ	dē-mŏn′strāt; dĕm′ŏn-dē′nă-rĭ	dē-mŏn′strāt; dĕm′ŏn-dēn′ă-rĭ	dē-mŏn′strāt dēn′ă-rĭ	dē-mŏn′strāt; dĕm′ŏn-dē′nă-rĭ	dē-mŏn′strāt; dĕm′ŏn-dē′nă-rĭ	dē-mŏn′strāt dēn′ă-rĭ
demonstrate, *v.*	dēn′ū-dāt; dē-nūd′āt	dēn′ū-dāt; dē-nūd′āt	dēn′ū-dāt; dē-nūd′āt	. . . .	. . . .	dē′nū-dāt	. . . .
denary	dē-nūd′āt; dēn′ū-dāt	dē-nūd′āt; dēn′ū-dāt	dē-nūd′āt; dēn′ū-dāt	dē-nūd′āt	dēn′ū-dāt	dē-nūd′āt	dē-nūd′āt
denudate, *v.*	dē-nūd′āt; dēn′ū-dāt	dē-nūd′āt; dēn′ū-dāt	dēn′ū-dā′shŭn	dēn′ū-dā′shŭn	dēn′ū-dā′shŭn	dē′nū-dā′shŭn	dēn′ū-dā′shŭn
denudation	dēn′ū-dā′shŭn; dē′nū-dē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-ā′shŭn	dēn′ū-dā′shŭn	dē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-ā′shŭn	dē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn;	dē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-ā′shŭn	dē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	dē-nŭn′shĭ-ā′shŭn
denunciation	dē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-ā′shŭn	dē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	dē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-ā′shŭn	dē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn;	dē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-ā′shŭn	dē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	dē-nŭn′shĭ-ā′shŭn
deplanate	dĕp′lă-nāt; dē′plă-dē′plŭ-mā′shŭn; dĕp′-lōō-	dē′plă-nāt	dĕp′lă-nāt	dĕp′lă-nāt	dē′plă-nāt	dē′plān-āt	. . . .
deplumation	dē′plōō-mā′shŭn; dĕp′-lōō-	dē′plŭ-mā′shŭn	dē′plōō-mā′shŭn	dĕp′lōō-mā′shŭn	. . . .	dē′plōō-mā′shŭn	dĕp′lōō-mā′shŭn
deposition	dĕp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn; dē′pō-	dē′pō-zĭsh′ŭn; dĕp′ō-	dĕp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn	dĕp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn	dē′pō-zĭsh′ŭn	dē′pō-zĭsh′ŭn	dĕp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn
depot	dē′pō; dā′pō; dĕp′ō	dĕp′ō; dē-pō′; dē′pō	dē-pō′; dē′pō	dē′pō; dĕp-ō′	dē-pō′	dĕp′ō	dē-pō′
depredatory	dĕp′rē-dă-tō-rĭ; dē-prĕd′ă-tō-rĭ	dē-prĕd′ă-tẽr-ĭ; dĕp′-rē-dā-tẽr-ĭ	dĕp′rē-dă-tō-rĭ	dĕp′rē-dā′tō-rĭ	dĕp′rē-dā′tẽr-ĭ	dĕp′rē-dā-tẽr-ĭ	dĕp′rē-dā-tō-rĭ
desiccant	dĕs′ĭ-kănt; dē-sĭk′-	dē-sĭk′ănt; dĕs′ĭ-kănt	dĕs′ĭ-kănt	dĕs′ĭ-kănt	dĕs′ĭ-kănt	dē-sĭk′ănt	dē-sĭk′ănt
desiccate	dĕs′ĭ-kāt; dē-sĭk′āt	dē-sĭk′āt; dĕs′ĭ-kāt	dĕs′ĭ-kāt	dĕs′ĭ-kāt	dĕs′ĭ-kāt	dē-sĭk′āt	dē-sĭk′āt
designate, *v.*	dĕs′ĭg-nāt; dēz′-	dēs′ĭg-nāt; dēz′ĭg-nāt	dĕs′ĭg-nāt	dĕs′ĭg-nāt	dĕs′ĭg-nāt	dēz′ĭg-nāt	dĕs′ĭg-nāt
desist	dē-zĭst′; dē-sĭst′	dē-zĭst′	dē-sĭst′; -zĭst′	dē-sĭst′	dē-sĭst′	dē-zĭst′	dē-sĭst′
despumate	dē-spū′māt; dĕs′pū-dēs′kwă-māt; dē-skwā′māt	dē-spū′māt; dĕs′pū-dēs′kwā′māt	dē-spū′māt; dĕs′pū-dēs′kwā′māt	dĕs′pū-māt dēs′kwă-māt	dēs′pū-māt dēs′kwa-māt	dē-spū′māt dē-skwā′māt	dē-spū′māt dē-skwā′māt
desquamate							
detail, *n.*	dē-tāl′, dē′tāl	dē-tāl′; dē′tāl	dē-tāl′; dē′tāl	dē-tāl′	dē′tāl	dē-tāl′; dē′tāl	dē-tāl′; dē′tāl
detonate	dĕt′ō-nāt; dē′tō-dī′ă-bĕt′ĭk; -bū′tĭk	dĕt′ō-nāt; dē′tō-dī′ă-bē′tĭk	dĕt′ō-nāt dī′ă-bĕt′ĭk	dĕt′ō-nāt dī′ă-bĕt′ĭk; dē′-dī′ăg-nōs′; dē′-dĭk′rō-tĭz′m	dĕt′ō-nāt dī′ă-bĕt′ĭk	dĕt′ō-nāt dī′ă-bĕt′ĭk	dĕt′ō-nāt dī′ă-bĕt′ĭk
diabetic	dī′ăg-nōs′; -nōz′	dī′ăg-nōz′	dī′ăg-nōs′	dĭk′rō-tĭz′m	dī′krō-tĭz′m	dī′ăg-nōz′	dī′ăg-nōz
diagnose	dī′ăg-nōz′; -nōz′	dī′krō-tĭz′m	dĭk′rō-tĭz′m	dī-dăk′tĭk	dī′krŏt-ĭz′m	dī′krŏt-ĭz′m	dī′krō-tĭz′m
dicrotism	dī′krō-tĭz′m; dĭk′rō-dĭ-dăk′tĭk; dī-dăk′tĭk	dī-dăk′tĭk	dī-dăk′tĭk	dĭ-jĕst′	dĭ-jĕst′	dĭ-dăk′tĭk	dĭ-dăk′tĭk
didactic	dĭ-jĕst′; dī-	dĭ-jĕst′; dī-	dĭ-jĕst′	dĭ-grĕs′; dī-grĕs′	dĭ-grĕs′	dĭ-jĕst′	dĭ-jĕst′
digest, *v.*	dĭ-grĕs′; dī-grĕs′	dī-grĕss′; dī-	dĭ-grĕs′	dĭl′ă-tā′shŭn; dī′lă-dĭ-lāt′; dī-	dĭ-lāt′	dĭ-grĕs′	dĭ-grĕs′
digress	dīl′ă-tā′shŭn, dī′lă-dī′lă-tā′shŭn	dĭ-lāt′; dī-	dĭl′ă-tā′shŭn; dī′lă-dĭ-lāt′; dī-	dĭl′ŏ-jĭ	dĭl′ă-tā′shŭn	dī-lāt′	dĭl′ă-tā′shŭn
dilatation	dī-lāt′; dī-lāt′	dĭl′ŏ-jĭ; dī′lŏ-jĭ	dĭl′ŏ-jĭ; dī′lŏ-jĭ	dĭ-lōōt′; -lūt′	dĭ-lōōt′	dī-lūt′	dĭ-lūt′
dilate	dĭl′ŏ-jĭ	dī-lūt′; dī-	dī-lūt′; dī-	dī′ŏ-sē′săn; dī-ŏs′ē-dĭ′ŏ-sēs	dĭ′ŏ-sēs	dī-ŏs′ē-săn	dī-ŏs′ē-săn; dī′ŏ-sē′-
dilogy	dī-lūt′; dī-	dī-ŏs′ē-săn; dī′ŏ-sē′săn	dī-ŏs′ē-săn; dī′ŏ-sē′săn	dĭf′thŏng; dĭp′-	dĭf′thŏng	dĭ-ŏs′ē-sēs	dĭf-thē′rĭ-ă
dilute	dī-ŏs′ē-săn; dī′ŏ-sē′săn	dī′ŏ-sēs; -sēs	dĭf-thē′rĭ-ă; dĭp-dĭf′thŏng; dĭp′-	dĭs′kount; dĭs-kount′	dĭs-kount′; *R.* dĭs′-kount	dĭf′thŏng	dĭp′thŏng
diocesan	dī′ŏ-sēs; -sēz	dĭf′thē′rĭ-ă	dĭs′kount; dĭs-kount′	dĭs-krĕp′ănz; dĭs′-krĕ-păns	dĭs-krĕp′ănz; dĭs′-krĕ-păns	dĭs-kount′	dĭs-kount′
diocese	dĭf′thŏng	dĭs′kount; dĭs-kount′	dĭs-krĕp′ănz; dĭs′-krĕ-păns	dĭs-krĕp′ăn-sĭ	dĭs-krĕp′ăn-sĭ	dĭs-krĕp′ăn-sĭ	dĭs′krĕ-păn-sĭ
diphtheria	dĭs′kount; dĭs-kount′	dĭs-krĕp′ănz; dĭs′-krĕ-păns	dĭs-krĕp′ăn-sĭ; dĭs′-krĕ-păn-sĭ	dĭs-krĕp′ănt; dĭs′-krĕ-pănt	dĭs-krĕp′ănt	dĭs-krĕp′ănt	dĭs′krĕ-pănt
diphthong	dĭs-krĕp′ănz; dĭs′krĕ-păns; dĭs-krĕp′ăn-sĭ	dĭs-krĕp′ăn-sĭ; dĭs′-krĕ-păn-sĭ	dĭs-krĕp′ănt; dĭs′-krĕ-pănt	dĭs-ŏn′ĕst	dĭs-ŏn′ĕst	dĭs-ŏn′ĕst	dĭz-ŏn′ĕst
disconnt, *v.*	dĭs-krĕp′ăn-sĭ; dĭs′-krĕ-păn-sĭ	dĭs-krĕp′ănt; dĭs′-krĕ-pănt	dĭs-ŏn′ĕst	dĭs-ŏn′ĕr	dĭs-ŏn′ĕr	dĭs-ŏn′ĕr	dĭz-ŏn′ĕr
discrepance	dĭs-krĕp′ănt; dĭs′krĕ-pănt; dĭs-krĕp′ănt	dĭs-ŏn′ĕst	dĭs-ŏn′ĕr	dĭs′pū-tă-b'l; dĭs′pū-ă-b'l	dĭs′pū-tă-b'l	dĭs′pū-tă-b'l; dĭs′pū-ă-b'l	dĭs′pū-tă-b'l
discrepancy	dĭs-krĕp′ănt; dĭs′krĕ-pănt	dĭs-ŏn′ĕr	dĭs′pū-tă-b'l; dĭs′pū-ă-b'l	dĭs-tĭl′ăt	dĭs-tĭl′ăt	dĭs-tĭl′ăt	dĭs-tĭl′ăt
discrepant	dĭs-krĕp′ănt; dĭs′krĕ-pănt; dĭs-krĕp′ănt	dĭs′pū-tă-b'l; dĭs′pū-ă-b'l	dĭs-tĭl′ăt	dĭth′ĭ-răm b	dĭth′ĭ-răm b; -ĭ-răm	dĭth′ĭ-răm b	dĭth′ĭ-răm b
dishonest	dĭs-ŏn′ĕst	dĭs-tĭl′ăt	dĭth′ĭ-răm b	dĭ-vûr′jĕns	dĭ-vûr′jĕns	dĭ-vûr′jĕns	dĭ-vûr′jĕns
dishonor	dĭs-ŏn′ĕr	dĭth′ĭ-răm b	dĭ-vûr′jĕns	dĭ-vûrs′; dĭ′vĕrs	dĭ-vûrs′; dĭ′vĕrs	dĭ-vûrs′; dĭ′vĕrs	dĭ′vĕrs
disputable	dĭs′pū-tă-b'l; dĭs-pūt′ă-b'l	dĭ-vûr′jĕns	dĭ-vûrs′; dĭ′vĕrs	dĭ-vŭl′	dĭ-vŭl′	dĭ-vŭl′	dĭ′vŭl′
distillate	dĭs-tĭl′ăt; dĭs′tĭ-lāt	dĭ-vûrs′; dĭ′vĕrs	dĭ-vŭl′	dŏs′ĭl; dō′sĭl	dŏs′ĭl; dō′sĭl	dō′sĭl; dŏs′ĭl	dŏs′ĭl
dithyramb	dĭth′ĭ-răm b; -răm	dĭ-vŭl′	dŏs′ĭl; dō′sĭl	dŏm′ĭ-sĭl	dŏm′ĭ-sĭl	dŏm′ĭ-sĭl	dŏm′ĭ-sĭl
divergence	dĭ-vûr′jĕns	dŏs′ĭl; dō′sĭl	dŏm′ĭ-sĭl	dō′năt	. . . .	dō′năt	dō′năt
diverse	dĭ-vûrs′; dī′vĕrs	dŏm′ĭ-sĭl; -sĭl	dō′năt				
divulge	dĭ-vŭlj′	dō′năt					
docile	dŏs′ĭl; dō′sĭl						
domicile	dŏm′ĭ-sĭl						
donate	dō′năt						

	WEBSTER.	OXF. E. D.	CENTURY.	F. & W.	STORMONTH.	ENCYC. DICT.	WORCESTER.
drama	drä′mȧ	dɹä′mȧ	drä′mȧ	drä′mȧ	drä′mȧ	drä′mȧ	drä′mȧ ; drăm′a
duress, *n.*	dū′rĕs ; dû-rĕs′	dû-rĕs′ , dū′rĕs	dū′rĕs ; dû-rĕs′	dū′ɪ̇ĕs ; dōō-rĕs′	dū′rĕs ; dû-rĕs′	dū′rĕs	dū′rĕs
dynamics	dī/na-mĭt ; dĭn′ȧ-dĭ′nȧs-tĭ ; dĭn′ȧs-tĭ	dī/na-mĭt ; dĭn′ȧ-dĭn′ȧs-tĭ , dī/nȧs-	dī/na-mĭt ; dī/nȧs-tĭ	dī/na-mĭt ; dĭn′ȧs-tĭ	dĭn′ȧ-mĭt ; dĭn′ȧs-tĭ	dī/nȧ-mĭt ; dĭn′ȧs-tĭ ; dĭn′ȧs-	dī/nȧ-mĭt ; dĭn′a-mĭt ; dĭn′ȧs-tĭ
dynasty	dī′nȧs-tĭ	dī/nȧs-tĭ	dī/nȧs-tĭ	ēb′ûr-nā′shŭn	ē′bûr-nā′shŭn	ē′bûr-nā′shŭn	ēb′ûr-nā′shŭn
eburnation	ē′bŭr-nā′shŭn ; ĕb′ûr-nā′shŭn	ē-bûr-nā′shŭn	ē′kŏ-nŏm′ĭk ; ĕk′ō-nŏm′ĭk	ēb′ûr-nā′shŭn	ēk′ō-nŏm′ĭk	ēk′ō-nŏm′ĭk	ēk′ō-nŏm′ĭk ; ē′kŏ-nŏm′ĭk ; ē′kŏ-
economic	ē′kŏ-nŏm′ĭk ; ĕk′ō-nŏm′ĭk	ē′kŏ-nŏm′ĭk	ēg′lăn-tĭn ; -tĭn	ēk′ō-nŏm′ĭk	ēg′lăn-tĭn	ēg′lăn-tĭn	ēg′lăn-tĭn ; -tĭn
eglantine	ēg′lăn-tĭn ; -tĭn	ēg′lăn-tĭn ; -tĭn	ēg′ō	ēg′lăn-tĭn	ē′gō	ē′gō	ē′gō [-ɪz′m]
ego	ē′gō ; ĕg′ō	ē′gō	ē′gō-tĭz`m , ĕg′ō-tĭz`m	ē′gō	ēg′ō-tĭz`m	ēg′ō-tĭz′m	ē′gō-tĭz′m ; ĕg′ō-
egotism	ē′gō-tĭz′m ; ĕg′ō-tĭz′m	ē′gō-tĭz`m , ĕg′ō-tĭz`m	ē′grĕt	ēg′rĕt ; ē′grĕt	ē′grĕt	ē′grĕt	ē′grĕt
egret	ē′grĕt , ĕg′rĕt	ē′grĕt	ē′thēr ; ī′thēr	ē′thēr ; ī′thēr	ē′thēr ; ī′thēr	ē′thēr ; ī′thēr	ē′thēr
either	ē′thēr , ī′thēr	ē′thēr ; ī′thēr	ē-lĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ	ē-lĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ	ē-lĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ	ē-lĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ	ē-lĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ
electricity	ē-lĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ ; ēl-ĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ	ē-lĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ	ēl′ē-ē-mŏs′ĭ-nā-rĭ	ēl′ē-ē-mŏs′ĭ-nĕ-rĭ	ēl′ē-mŏz′ĭ-nēr-ĭ	ēl-ē-mūs′ĭ-nā-rĭ	ēl′ē-mŏs′ĭ-nā-rĭ
eleemosynary	ēl/ē-mŏs′ĭ-nā-rĭ , ēl/ē-ē-mŏs′ĭ-nā-rĭ	ēl′ē-mŏs′ĭ-nā-rĭ	ē-lē′ɹ̇ĭ-ăk , ēl′ē-jĭ′ăk	ē-lē′ɹ̇ĭ-ăk , ēl′ē-jĭ′ăk	ēl′ē-jĭ′ăk	ēl′ē-jĭ′ăk	ēl′ē-jĭ′ăk
elegiac	ē-lē′ɹ̇ĭ-ăk ; ēl′ē-jĭ′ăk	ēl′ē-jĭ′ăk	ēl′ē-făn′tĭn ; -tĭn	ēl′ē-ĭăn′tĭn	ēl′ē-ĭăn′tĭn	ēl′ē-lăn′tĭn	ēl′ē-făn′tĭn
elephantine	ēl′ē-făn′tĭn ; -tĭn	ēl′ē-făn′tĭn ; -tĭn	ē-lī′ĕr	ē-lī′ɹ̇ĕr	. . . .	ēl′ī-sĕr	ē-lī′sĕr
elisor	ē-lī′zŏr	ēl′ī-zĕr	ē-lī′zə-bē′thăn	ē-lī′zə-bĕth′ăn	ē-lī′z/a-bē′thăn	ē-lī′z/a-bē′thăn	ē-lī′z/a-bĕth′ăn
Elizabethan	ē-lī′z/ȧ-bē′thăn ; ē-lī′z/ȧ-bĕth′ăn	ē-lī′z/a-bē′thăn	ēl′ō-hĭm	ēl′ō-hĭm′	. . . .	ē-lō′hēm	ē-lō′hĭm
Elohim	ē-lō′hĭm ; -hēm	ē-lō′hĭm ; -hēm	ē-lōŋ′gāt	ē-lōŋ′gāt	ē-lōŋ′gāt	ē-lōŋ′gāt	ē-lōŋ′gāt
elongate	ē-lōŋ′gāt ; ē′lōŋ-gāt	ē′lōŋ-gāt ; ē-lōŋ′gāt	ē-lī′zĭăn , ē-lĭzh′-ē-lī′zĭ-ăn , ē-lĭzh′ĭ-ăn	ē-lī′zĭăn , ē-lĭzh′-	ē-lī′zĭăn	ē-lĭzh′ĭ-ăn , ē-lī′zĭ-ăn	ē-lī′zĭ-ăn , ē-lĭzh′ĭ-ăn
Elysian	ē-lĭzh′ĭ-ăn ; ē-lī′zĭ-ăn	ē-lī′zĭ-ăn ; ē-lĭzh′-ē-lī′zĭ-ŭm , ē-lĭzh′ĭ-ŭm , -zhĭ-ŭm	ē-lī′zĭ-ŭm , ē-lĭzh′-ē-lī′zĭ-ŭm	ē-lī′zĭ-ŭm	ē-lĭzh′ĭ-ŭm	ē-lī′zĭ-ŭm	ē-lĭzh′ĭ-ŭm
Elysium	ē-lĭzh′ĭ-ŭm ; ē-lī′zĭ-ŭm , -zhĭ-ŭm	ē-lī′zĭ-ŭm	ēl′zē-vēr	ēl′zē-vēr	ēl′zē-vēr	ēl′zē-vēr	ēl′zē-vēr
Elzevir	ēl′zē-vēr ; -vēr	ēl′zē-vēr	ē′mĕn-dā′shŭn	ēm′ĕn-dā′shŭn. ē′mĕn-	ēm′ĕn-dā′shŭn	ēm′ŭn-dā′shŭn	ē′mĕn-dā′shŭn
emendation	ē′mĕn-dā′shŭn ; ēm′ĕn-	ē′mĕn-dā′shŭn	ē-mēı′	ē-mēı′	ē′mēr	ē′mēr ; ē-mēr′	ē′mēr ; ē-mēr′
emir	ē-mēr′ ; ē′mēr	ē-mēr′ ; ē′mēr	ē-mĕn′ȧ-gŏg	ē-mĕn′ȧ-gŏg	ē-mĕn′ȧ-gŏg	ē-mē′nȧ-gŏg	ē-mĕn′a-gŏg
emmenagogue	ē-mĕn′ȧ-gŏg ; ē-mē′nȧ-gŏg	ē-mē′nȧ-gŏg	ēm′fĭ-sē′mȧ-tŭs	ēm′ĭ-sĕm′a-tŭs	ēm′fĭ-sē′mȧ-tŭs	ēm′fĭ-sē′mȧ-tŭs	ēm′ĭ-sĕm′a-tŭs
emphysematous	ēm′fĭ-sĕm′ȧ-tŭs ; -sē′-mȧ-tŭs	ēm′fĭ-sē′ma-tŭs	ĕm′pĭr-ē′ăl ; ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăl	ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăl ; ĕm-pĭr′-ē-ăl	ĕm-pĭr′ē-ăl	ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăl	ĕm-pĭr′ē-ăl
empyreal	ĕm-pĭr′ē-ăl ; ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăl	ĕm-pĭr′ē-ăl ; ĕm′pĭ-ɪē′ăl	ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăn , ĕm-pĭr′-ē-ăn	ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăn	ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăn	ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăn	ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăn , ĕm-pĭr′-ē-ăn
empyrean	ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăn ; ĕm-pĭr′-ē-ăn	ĕm′pĭ-ɪē′ăn , ĕm-pĭr′-ē-ăn	ē′nāt	ē-nāt′	. . . .	ē-nāt′	ē-nāt′
enate	ē′nāt ; ē-nāt′	ē′nāt	ăn′kōr′ ; ăŋ′kōr	ăn′kōr′	ăŋ′kōr	ăng-kōr′	ăng-kōr′
encore, *n.*	ăn′kōr′ ; ăŋ′kōr	ăn′kōr′ ; *often* ŏŋ-kōr′	ĕn-sī′klĭk	ĕn-sĭk′lĭk	ĕn-sĭk′lĭk	ĕn-sī′klĭk	ĕn-sī′klĭk
encyclic	ĕn-sĭk′lĭk ; -sī′klĭk	ĕn-sī′klĭk	ĕn′ē-mȧ	ĕn′ĕ-mȧ	ē-nē′mȧ	ĕn-ē′mȧ	. . . .
enema	ĕn′ē-mȧ ; ē-nē′mȧ	ĕn′ē-mȧ ; ē-nē′mȧ	ē-nûr′văt ; ĕn′ĕr-văt	ē-nĭg-măt′ĭk	ĕn′ĕr-văt ; ē-nûr′văt	ĕn′ĕr-văt ; ē-nûr′ăt	ē-nûr′văt
enervate, *v. t.*	ĕn′ĕr-văt ; ē-nûr′văt	ĕn′ĕr-văt	ē′nĭg-măt′ĭk	ē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn ; -shĭ-	ē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	ĕn′ĭg-măt′ĭk	ē′nĭg-măt′ĭk
enigmatic	ē′nĭg-măt′ĭk ; ĕn′ĭg-măt′ĭk	ē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn ; -shĭ-	ē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn ; -shĭ-	ē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn ; -shĭ-	ē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	ē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	ē-nŭn′shĭ-ā′shŭn
enunciation	ē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn ; ē-nŭn′shĭ-ā′shŭn	ĕn-vĕl′ŭp ; ĕn′vĕ-lōp , *F.* ŏŋ′vĕ-lōp	ĕn-vĕl′ŭp ; ĕn′vĕ-lōp , ĕn-vĕl′ōp ; -ŭp	ĕn′vĕ-lōp	ĕn′vĕ-lōp	ĕn′vĕ-lōp	ăŋ′vĕ-lōp′ ; ĕn′vĕ-lōp
envelope, *n.*	ĕn′vĕ-lōp ; *wrapper also* often ax′vĕ-lōp	ĕn-vī′rŭnz ; ĕn′vĭ-rŭnz	ĕn-vī′rŏnz ; ĕn′vĭ-rŏnz	ĕn-vī′rŏnz	ĕn′vĭ-rōnz ; ĕn-vī′rŏnz	ĕn-vī′rŭnz	ĕn-vī′rŏnz ; ĕn′vĭ-rŏnz
environs	ĕn-vī′rŭnz ; ĕn′vĭ-rŏnz	ĕn-voi′	ĕn′voi	ĕn′voi	ĕn′voi	ĕn′voi	ĕn′voi
envoy (*postscript*)	ĕn′voi	ē′păkt	ē′păkt ; ĕp′ăkt	ĕp′ăkt	ē′păkt	ē′păkt	ē′păkt
epact	ē′păkt ; ĕp′ăkt	ĕp′ĭ-sĭk′lĭk ; -sī′klĭk	ĕp′ĭ-sĭk′lĭk	ĕp′ĭ-sĭk′lĭk	. . . .	ē-pĭ′ĭ-sī′klĭk	. . . .
epicyclic	ĕp′ĭ-sĭk′lĭk ; -sī′klĭk	ĕp-ĭl′ō-jĭz	ĕp′ĭ-lō-jĭz	ĕp-ĭl′ō-jĭz	. . . .	ē-pĭl′ō-jĭz	ē-pĭl′ō-jĭz
epilogize	ĕp-ĭl′ō-jĭz	ē′pŏk ; ē′pŏk	ē′pŏk ; ĕp′ŏk	ĕp′ŏk	ē′pŏk	ē′pŏk	ĕp′ŏk ; ē′pŏk
epoch	ē′pŏk ; ē′pŏk	ē′kwȧ-b'l , ĕk′wȧ-b'l	ē′kwȧ-b'l ; ĕk′wȧ-b'l	ē′kwȧ-b'l	ĕk′wȧ-b'l	ē′kwȧ-b'l	ē′kwȧ-b'l
equable	ē′kwȧ-b'l ; ĕk′wȧ-b'l	ē-kwā′shŭn ; -zhŭn	ē-kwā′shŭn ; -zhŭn	ē-kwā′shŭn	ē-kwā′shŭn	ē-kwā′shŭn	ē-kwā′shŭn
equation	ē-kwā′shŭn ; -zhŭn	ĕk′wĕr-ĭ ; ē-kwĕr′ĭ	ĕk′wĕr-ĭ ; ē-kwĕr′ĭ	ĕk′wĕr-ĭ	ĕk′wĕr-ĭ	ĕk′wĕr-ĭ	ĕk′wĕ-rĭ ; ē-kwĕr′ĭ
equerry	ĕk′wĕr-ĭ ; ē-kwĕr′ĭ	ē-kwĭl′ĭ-brĭst ; ē′kwĭ-lĭb′rĭst	ē′kwĭ-lĭ′brĭst	ē-kwĭl′ĭ-brĭst	. . . .	ē-kwĭl′ĭ-brĭst	ē-kwĭl′ĭ-brĭst
equilibrist	ē-kwĭl′ĭ-brĭst ; ē′kwĭ-lĭb′rĭst	ē′kwĭn	ē′kwĭn ; -kwĭn	ē′kwĭn ; -kwĭn	ē′kwĭn	ē′kwĭn	ē′kwĭn
equine	ē′kwīn	ē′kwĭ-sō′năns ; ē-kwĭs′ō-năns	ē′kwĭ-sō′năns	ē-kwĭs′ō-năns	. . . .	ē-kwĭs′ō-năns	ē-kwĭs′ō-năns
equisonance	ē′kwĭ-sō′năns ; ē-kwĭs′ō-năns	ār	ûr	ûr	ār	ûr	ûr
ere	ār	ĕs-kŏl′ŭp ; ĕs-kăl′-	ĕs-kŏl′ŭp	ĕs-kŏl′ŭp	ĕs-kŭl′ŏp	ĕs-kŏl′ŭp	ĕs-kŏl′ŭp
escallop	ĕs-kŏl′ŭp ; ĕs-kăl′ŭp	ĕs′pĭ-ŏ-nāj ; ĕs′pĭ-ŏ-nāj	ĕs′pĭ-ŏ-nāj , *F.* ĕs-pē-ŏ-nāzh′	ĕs′pĭ-ŏ-nāj	ĕs′pē-ŏ-nāȷ′ ; -nāzh′	ĕs′pĭ-ŭn-ŭȷ	ĕs′pĭ-ŏ-nāȷ , -năzh
espionage	ĕs′pĭ-ŏ-nāj ; ĕs-pī′ŏ-năj	ēth′ēn	ē′thēn	ēth′ēn	ē′thĭēn	ē′thĭēn	. . . .
ethene	ēth′ēn	ĕt′ĭ-kĕt	ĕt′ĭ-kĕt′	ĕt′ĭ-kĕt′	ĕt′ĭ-kĕt′	ĕt′ĭ-kĕt′	ĕt′ĭ-kĕt′
etiquette	ĕt′ĭ-kĕt	ū-klĭd′ē-ăn ; ū′klĭ-dē′-	ū-klĭd′ē-ăn , ū′klĭ-dē′-	ū-klĭd′ē-ăn	ū′klĭ-dē′ăn	. . . .	. . . .
Euclidean	ū-klĭd′ē-ăn ; ū′klĭ-dē′-	ū-păt′rĭd ; ū′pa-trĭd	ū-păt′rĭd	ū-păt′rĭd	ū-păt′rĭd	ū′pă-trĭd	ū′pȧ-trĭd
eupatrid	ū-păt′rĭd ; ū′pȧ-trĭd	ū-pĭ′ŏn	ū-pĭ′ŏn	. . . .	. . . .	ū′pĭ-ŏn	. . . .
eupione	ū′pĭ-ŏn , ū-pī′ŏn	ē′văn-jĕl′ĭ-kăl	ē′văn-jĕl′ĭ-kăl	ē′văn-jĕl′ĭ-kăl	ē′văn-jĕl′ĭ-kăl	ē′văn-jĕl′ĭ-kăl	ē′vă-nj-ĕl′ĭ-kăl ; ĕv′ăn-ē′v'n-ĭng
evangelical	ē′văn-jĕl′ĭ-kăl ; ĕv′ăn-ē′v'n-ĭng	ēv′nĭng	ēv′nĭng	ēv′nĭng	ē′v'n-ĭng	ēv′nĭng	ēv′ĭng
evening	ēv′nĭng	ēv′ĕr-ĭ ; ēv′rĭ	ēv′rĭ	ēv′rĭ	ēv′ĕr-ĭ	ēv′ĕr-ĭ	ēv′ĕr-ĭ
every	ēv′ĕr-ĭ ; ēv′rĭ	ĕg-zăs′ĕr-bāt	ĕg-zăs′ĕr-bāt	ĕg-zăs′ĕr-bāt	ĕk-săs′ĕr-bāt	ĕk-săs′ĕr-bāt	ĕg-zăs′ĕr-bāt
exacerbate	ĕg-zăs′ĕr-bāt ; ĕk-săs′-ĕg-zăs′ĕr-bāt	ĕk′săr-kāt ; ĕk-săr′kāt	ĕk′săr-kāt ; ĕg-zär′kāt	ĕk-săr′kāt ; -kāt	ĕk-săr′kāt	ĕk′săr-kāt	ĕk′sȧr-kāt
exarchate	ĕk′săr-kāt ; ĕk-săr′kāt	ĕk′sĕrpt ; ĕk-sûrpt′	ĕk-sûrpt′	ĕk-sûrpt′	ĕk-sûrpt′	ĕk-sûrpt′	ĕk-sûrpt′ ; ĕk′sûrpt
excerpt, *n.*	ĕk′sûrpt ; ĕk-sûrpt′	ĕks-krē′tĭv ; ĕks′krē-tō-rĭ ; ĕks-krē′-tē-rĭ	ĕks-krē′tĭv	ĕks-krē′tĭv	ĕks-krē′tĭv	ĕks-krē′tĭv	ĕks′krē-tĭv ; ĕks-krē′-
excretive	ĕks-krē′tĭv	ĕks-krē′tĕr-ĭ ; ĕks′krē-tō-rĭ	ĕks′krē-tō-rĭ ; ĕks-krē′-tē-rĭ	ĕks′krē-tō-rĭ	ĕks-krē′tĕr-ĭ	ĕks-krē′tĕr-ĭ	ĕks′krē-tō-rĭ ; ĕks-krē′-
excretory	ĕks′krē-tō-rĭ ; ĕks-krē′tĕr-ĭ	ĕks-krōō-shĭ-ā′shŭn	ĕks-krōō-shĭ-ā′shŭn	ĕks-krōō-shĭ-ā′shŭn	ĕks-krōō-shĭ-ā′shŭn	ĕks-krōō-sĭ-ā′shŭn ; -shĭ-ā′shŭn	ĕks-krōō-shĭ-ā′shŭn
excruciation	ĕks-krōō-shĭ-ā′shŭn ; -sĭ-ā′shŭn	ĕks-kŭl′pāt ; ĕks-kŭl′-pāt	ĕks-kŭl′pāt	ĕks-kŭl′pāt	ĕks-kŭl′pāt	ĕks-kŭl′pāt	ĕks-kŭl′pāt
exculpate, *v.*	ĕks-kŭl′pāt ; ĕks′kŭl-pāt	ĕg-zĕk′tĭ-tĭv	ĕg-zĕk′tĭ-tĭv	ĕg-zĕk′tĭ-tĭv	ĕg-zĕk′tĭ-tĭv	ĕg-zĕk′tĭ-tĭv	ĕg-zĕk′tĭ-tĭv
executive	ĕg-zĕk′tĭ-tĭv ; ĕk-sĕk′-tĭ-tĭv	ĕg-zĕk′tĭ-tĕr	ĕg-zĕk′tĭ-tĕr	ĕg-zĕk′tĭ-tĕr	ĕg-zĕk′tĭ-tĕr	ĕg-zĕk′tĭ-tĕr	ĕg-zĕk′tĭ-tĕr
executor (*Law*)	ĕg-zĕk′tĭ-tĕr , ĕk-sĕk′-tĭ-tĕr ; ĕg-zĕk′-tĭ-tĕr	ĕk′sĕ-drȧ ; ĕk-sē′drȧ	ĕk′sĕd-rȧ , ĕk-sē′drȧ	ĕk′sĕd-rȧ	. . . .	ĕg′zē-drȧ	ĕk-sē′drȧ
exedra	ĕk′sĕ-drȧ ; ĕk-sē′drȧ	ĕg-zĕm′plă-rĭ ; ĕg′zĕm-plă-rĭ	ĕk′sĕm-plā-rĭ ; ĕg-zĕm′-	ĕg′zĕm-plĕ-rĭ	ĕgz′ĕm-plēr-ĭ	ĕg-zĕm′plȧ-rĭ	ĕg′zĕm-plā-rĭ
exemplary	ĕg′zĕ m-plă-r ĭ , ĕ g-zĕm′plă-rĭ	ĕks′hă-lā′shŭn	ĕks′hă-lā′shŭn	ĕks′hȧ-lā′shŭn	ĕks′hȧ-lā′shŭn	ĕgz′hȧ-lā′shŭn	ĕgz′hȧ-lā′shŭn
exhalation	ĕks′hă-lā′shŭn ; ĕk′sȧ-ĕgz-hāl′	ĕks-hāl′	ĕks-hāl′	ĕks-hāl′	ĕgz-hāl′	ĕgz-hāl′	ĕgz-hāl′
exhale	ĕks-hāl′ ; ĕgz-ĕgz-zōst′	ĕg-zōst′	ĕg-zōst′	ĕg-zōst′	ĕgz-hōst′	ĕgz-hōst′	ĕgz-hōst′
exhaust	ĕg-zōst′	ĕg-zĭb′ĭt	ĕg-zĭb′ĭt	ĕg-zĭb′ĭt	ĕgz-hĭb′ĭt	ĕgz-hĭb′ĭt	ĕgz-hĭb′ĭt
exhibit	ĕg-zĭb′ĭt	ĕk′sĭ-bĭsh′ŭn	ĕk′sĭ-bĭsh′ŭn	ĕks′hĭ-bĭsh′ŭn	ĕks′hĭ-bĭsh′ŭn	ĕgz′hĭ-bĭsh′ŭn	ĕks′hĭ-bĭsh′ŭn
exhibition	ĕk′sĭ-bĭsh′ŭn	ĕg-zōrt′ ; ĕgz-hōrt′	ĕg-zōrt′	ĕg-zōr′tȧ-tĭv	ĕgz-hōrt′	ĕgz-hōrt′	ĕgz-hōrt′
exhort	ĕg-zōrt′ ; ĕgz-hōrt′	ĕg-zōr′tȧ-tĭv	ĕg-zōr′tȧ-tĭv	ĕg-zĭg′ū-ŭs	ĕgz-hōr′tȧ-tĭv	ĕgz-hōr′tȧ-tĭv	ĕgz-hōr′tȧ-tĭv
exhortative	ĕg-zōr′tȧ-tĭv	ĕg-zĭg′ū-ŭs	ĕg-zĭg′ū-ŭs	ĕk-sĭg′ū-ŭs	ĕk-sĭg′ū-ŭs	ĕk-sĭg′ū-ŭs	ĕg-zĭg′ū-ŭs
exiguous	ĕg-zĭg′ū-ŭs ; ĕk-sĭg′-ū-ŭs	ĕk′sĭl	ĕk′sĭl	ĕk′sĭl	ĕg′zĭl ; ĕk′sĭl	ĕg′zĭl	ĕk′sĭl
exile, *n.*	ĕk′sĭl ; ĕg′zĭl	ĕk′sĭl	ĕk′sĭl	ĕk′sĭl	ĕg′zĭl ; ĕk′sĭl	ĕg′zĭl	ĕg-zĭl′ ; ĕk′sĭl
exile, *v.*	ĕk′sĭl	ĕk′sĭl	ĕk′sĭl	ĕk′sĭl	ĕg′zĭl ; ĕk′sĭl	ĕg′zĭl	ĕg′zĭr-ŭz
exorcise	ĕk′sŏr-sīz ; ĕg-zōr′sīz	ĕk′sŏr-sīz ; ĕg-zōr′sīz	ĕk′sŏr-sīz	ĕk′sŏr-sīz	ĕk′sŏr-sīz	ĕk′sŏr-sīz	ĕg′zōr-sīz
expert, *n.*	ĕks′pûrt	ĕks′pûrt	ĕks-pûrt′ , ĕks′pûrt	ĕks′pĕrt	ĕks′pĕrt	ĕks-pûrt′	ĕks-pûrt′
expletive	ĕks′plē-tĭv	ĕks′plē-tĭv;ĕks-plē′tĭv	ĕks′plē-tĭv	ĕks′plē-tĭv	ĕks′plē-tĭv	ĕks′plē-tĭv	ĕks′plē-tĭv
exploratory	ĕks-plōr′ȧ-tō-rĭ;-plŏr′-	ĕks-plōr′ȧ-tĕr-ĭ	ĕks-plōr′a-tō-rĭ	ĕks-plōr′ȧ-tō-rĭ	ĕk-plōr′a-tĕr-ĭ	ĕks-plōr′ȧ-tĕr-ĭ	ĕks-plōr′ȧ-tō-rĭ
expurgate	ĕks′pŭr-gāt ; ĕks-pûr′-	ĕks′pŭr-gāt ; ĕks-pûr′-	ĕks-pûr′gāt ; ĕks′pŭr-gāt	ĕks-pûr′gāt ; ĕks-pûr′-	ĕks-pûr′gāt	ĕks-pûr′gāt	ĕks-pûr′gāt
expurgator	ĕks′pŭr-gā′tĕr ; ĕks-pûr′gȧ-tĕr	ĕks′pŭr-gā′tĕr ; ĕks-pûr′gȧ-tĕr	ĕks′pŭr-gā′tĕr	ĕks′pŭr-gā′tĕr	ĕks-pûr′gā-tĕr	ĕks-pûr′gā-tĕr	ĕks-pûr′gȧ-tĕr ; ĕks′-pŭr-gā′tĕr
exsiccate	ĕk′sĭ-kāt ; ĕk-sĭk′ăt	ĕk′sĭ-kāt ; ĕk-sĭk′ăt	ĕk-sĭk′āt ; ĕk′sĭ-kāt	ĕk′sĭ-kāt ; ĕk-sĭk′ăt	ĕk-sĭk′āt	ĕk-sĭk′ăt	ĕk-sĭk′āt
extant	ĕks′tănt	ĕks′tănt ; ĕks-tănt′	ĕks′tănt ; ĕks-tănt′	ĕks′tănt ; ĕks′tănt	ĕks-tănt′	ĕks′tĭnt	ĕks′tănt
extirpate	ĕks′tĕr-pāt ; ĕks-tûr′-	ĕks′tĕr-pāt , ĕks-tûr′-	ĕks-tûr′pāt ; ĕk′stĕr-	ĕks-tûr′pāt	ĕks-tûr′pāt	ĕks′tĕr-pāt	ĕks-tûr′pāt
extol	ĕks-tōl′ ; -tŏl′	ĕks-tōl′	ĕks-tōl′	ĕks-tōl′	ĕks-tōl′	ĕks-tōl′	ĕks-tōl′
extraordinary	ĕks-trôr′dĭ-nā-rĭ ; ĕks-trā-ôr′-dĭ-nā-rĭ	ĕks-trôr′dĭ-nā-rĭ ; ĕks-trā-ôr′-	ĕks-trôr′dĭ-nĕ-rĭ ; ĕks′-trā-ôr′-	ĕks-trôr′dĭ-nĕ-rĭ ; ĕx′-trā-ôr′	ĕks-trôr′dĭ-nā-rĭ	ĕks′trā-ôr′dĭ-nā-rĭ	ĕks-trō-ôr′dĭ-nā-rĭ;ĕks′-trā-ôr′-
exude	ĕks-ūd′ ; ĕgz-ūd′	ĕks-ūd′	ĕk-sūd′ ; -shūd′	ĕks-ūd′	ĕks-ūd′	ĕgz-ūd′	ĕks-ūd′
exultation	ĕk′sŭl-tā′shŭn;ĕg′zŭl-fȧ-sād′	ĕg′zŭl-tā′shŭn	ĕk′sŭl-tā′shŭn	ĕk′sŭl-tā′shŭn	ĕg′zŭl-tā′shŭn	ĕg′zŭl-tā′shŭn	ĕg′zŭl-tā′shŭn
façade	fȧ-sād′	fă-sād′	fă-sād′	fȧ′sād′	fn-sād′	fă-sād′	fȧ-sūd′
facial	fā′shăl	fā′shĭ-ăl ; -shăl	fā′shăl	fā′shĭăl ; fū′sĭ-ăl	fā′shĭ-ăl	fā′sĭ-ăl ; fā′shĭ-ăl	fā′shăl
fakir (*see Vocab.*)	fȧ-kēr′ ; fā′kĕr	fȧ-kēr′ ; fā′kĕr	fā-kēr′	fā′kĕr	fă-kēr′	fȧ-kēr′	fā-kēr′ , fā′kĕr
falchion	fôl′chŭn ; -shŭn	fôl′shŭn	fôl′chŭn ; -shŭn	fôl′chŭn	fôl′shŭn	fôl′shŭn	fôl′chŭn ; -shŭn
falcon	fô′k'n ; fôl′k'n	fôl′k'n ; fô′k'n	fô′k'n ; făl′kŏn	fô′k'n ; făl′kŏn	fô′k'n	fô′kăn	fô′k'n
falconet	fô′kŏ-nĕt ; făl′kŏ-nĕt	fô′kŏ-nĕt	făl′kŏ-nĕt	făl′kŏ-nĕt	. . . .	făl′kŏ-nĕt	făl′kŏ-nĕt ; fôl′kŏ-nĕt
falconry	fô′k'n-rĭ	fô′kŭn-rĭ	fô′k'n-rĭ	fô′k'n-rĭ	fô′k'n-rĭ	fô′kĭn-rĭ	fô′k'n-rĭ
fantasia	făn′tȧ-zē′ȧ;făn-tä′zĭ-ȧ	făn′tȧ-zē′ȧ ; făn-tä′-zĭ-ȧ	făn′tă-zē′ȧ; *wrongly* făn-tä′zĭ-ȧ	făn′tȧ-zē′ȧ; făn-tä′zĭ-ȧ	făn-tä′zhĭ-ȧ	făn-tä′zĭ-ȧ	făn-tä′zĭ-ȧ
farina	fȧ-rī′nȧ ; fȧ-rē′nȧ	fȧ-rī′nȧ ; fȧ-rē′nȧ	fă-rē′nȧ ; -rī′nȧ	fȧ-rē′nȧ ; -rī′nȧ	fȧ-rī′nȧ ; -rī′nȧ	fȧ-rī′nȧ	fȧ-rī′nȧ
farthingale	fär′thĭŋ-gāl	fär′thĭŋ-gāl	fär′thĭŋ-gāl	fär′thĭŋ-gāl	far′thĭŋ-gāl	fär′thĭn-gāl	fär′thĭn-gāl
febrile	fē′brĭl ; fēb′rĭl	fē′brĭl ; fēb′rĭl	fē′brĭl ; fēb′rĭl	fēb′rĭl ; fē′brĭl	fēb′rĭl	fē′brĭl	fē′brĭl ; fēb′rĭl
fecund	fē′kŭnd ; fē′kŭnd	fē′kŭnd ; fē-kŭnd′	fē′kŭnd ; fē-kŭnd′	fē′kŭnd	fē′kŭnd	fē′kŭnd	fē′kŭnd

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feline	fē′līn	fē′līn ; -lĭn	fē′līn , -lĭn	fē′līn	fē′līn	fē′līn	fē′līn
felo–de–se	fē′lō-dē-sē′	fēl′ō dē sē′	fē′lō dē sē	fē′lō dē sē ; fā′lō dē sā	fē′lō dē sē′	fē′lō dē sē	fē′lō-dē-sē′
ferine	fē′rīn ; fē′rĭn	fē′rīn	fē′rīn ; -rĭn	fē′rīn	fē′rīn	fē′rīn	fē′rīn
ferrule	fĕr′o͞ol ; -ĭl	fĕr′ūl	fĕr′ĭl, -o͞ol	fĕr′ĭl	fĕr′o͞ol	fĕr′ūl	fĕr′ĭl, fĕr′ūl
ferule	fĕr′o͞ol ; -ĭl	fĕr′ūl	fĕr′o͞ol ; -ĭl	fĕr′o͞ol	fĕr′ūl	fĕr′ūl	fĕr′ūl
fetid	fēt′ĭd ; fē′tĭd	fēt′ĭd ; fē′tĭd	fē′tĭd , fēt′ĭd	fēt′ĭd	fēt′ĭd ; fē′tĭd	fē′tĭd	fēt′ĭd
fetish	fē′tĭsh ; fēt′ĭsh	fēt′ĭsh ; fē′tĭsh	fē′tĭsh	fē′tĭsh ; fēt′ĭsh	fē′tĭsh	fē′tĭsh	fē′tĭsh
figure	fĭg′ūr ; *Brit. usu.* -ēr	fĭg′ēr ; -ūr	fĭg′ūr	fĭg′ūr	fĭg′ūr ; fĭg′ēr	fĭg′ēr	fĭg′ūr
filch	fĭlch	fĭlsh ; fĭlch	fĭlch	fĭlch	fĭlch	fĭlsh	fĭlch
finance	fī-năns′ ; fi-	fī-năns′; fi-	fī-năns′; fi′năns	fī-năns′	fī-năns′	fī-năns′	fī-năns′
financier, *n.*	fĭn′ăn-sēr′ ; fĭ-năn′sēr	fī-năn′sēr	fĭn′ăn-sēr′, fī′năn-ēr	fĭn′ăn-sēr′	fī-năn′sēr	fī-năn′sēr	fĭn′ăn-sēr′
flageolet	flăj′ō-lĕt′ ; flăj′ō-lĕt′	flăj′ō-lĕt′; flăj′ō-lĕt	flăj′ō-lĕt	flăj′ō-lĕt′	flăj′ō-lĕt	flăj′ō-lĕt	flăj′ō-lĕt
flaunt	flänt ; flônt	flônt	flänt ; flônt	flänt	flônt	flônt	flänt
Florentine	flŏr′ĕn-tēn ; -tĭn	flŏr′ĕn-tīn	flŏr′ĕn-tĭn ; -tīn	flŏr′ĕn-tēn	flor′ĕn-tĭn	flŏr′ĕn-tīn	flŏr′ĕn-tīn , -tĭn
forehead	fŏr′ĕd	fŏr′ĕd	fŏr′ĕd ; fōr′hĕd	fŏr′ĕd	fŏr′ĕd	fōr′hĕd ; fŏr′ĕd	fōr′hĕd ; fŏr′ĕd
forthwith	fōrth/wĭth′ ; -wĭth′	fōrth/wĭth′ ; -wĭth′	fōrth-wĭth′	fōrth/wĭth′	fōrth/wĭth′	fōrth-wĭth′	fōrth-wĭth′
fortnight	fôrt′nīt ; -nĭt	fôrt′nīt	fôrt′nīt ; -nĭt	fôrt′nīt′ ; fôrt′nĭt	fôrt′nĭt	fôrt′nīt	fôrt′nĭt ; fôrt′nĭt
fragmental	frăg-mĕn′tăl ; frăg′-mĕn-tăl	frăg′mĕn-tăl ; frăg-mĕn′tăl	frăg′mĕn-tăl	frăg-mĕn′tăl	frăg-mĕn′tăl	frăg-mĕn′tăl	frăg-mĕn′tăl
franchise	frăn′chīz ; -chĭz	frăn′chĭz ; -chīz	frăn′chĭz ; -chīz	frăn′chĭz , frăn′chīz	frăn′chīz ; frăn′chĭz	frăn′chīz, *n. & a.* ; -chĭz, *v.*	frăn′chĭz
fraternize	frăt′ĕr-nīz , frā′tĕr-	frăt′ĕr-nīz ; frā′tĕr-	frăt′ĕr-nīz	frăt′ĕr-nīz	frăt′ĕr-nīz	frăt′ĕr-nīz	frā-tûr′nīz
fratricidal	frăt′rĭ-sīd′ăl ; frā′trĭ-	trā′trĭ-sīd′ăl ; frāt′rĭ-	frāt′rĭ-sīd′ăl	trāt′rĭ-sīd′ăl	frăt′rĭ-sīd′ăl	frăt′rĭ-sīd′ăl	frāt′rĭ-sīd′ăl
Frisian	frĭz′ĭ-ăn	frĭz′ĭ-ăn	frĭz′ĭăn	frĭz′ĭăn	frĭzh′ĭ-ăn	. . . .	frĭz′ĭ-ăn
frontal	frŭn′tăl ; frŏn′-	frŭn′tăl	frŏn′tăl	trŏn′tăl	frŭn′tăl	frŭn′tăl	frŏn′tăl
frontier	frŏn′tēr ; frŭn′tēr	frŏn′tēr ; frŭn′-	frŏn′tēr ; frŭn-tēr′	frŏn′tēr′ ; frŏn′tēr	frŏn′tēr	frŏn′tēr	frŏn′tēr
frontispiece	frŭn′tĭs-pēs ; frŏn′-	frŭn′tĭs-pēs	frŏn′tĭs-pēs	frŏn′tĭs-pēs	frŏn′tĭs-pēs/	frŏn′tĭs-pēs	frŏn′tĭs-pēs
gaberdine	găb′ĕr-dēn′;găb′ĕr-dēn	găb′ĕr-dēn	găb′ĕr-dēn′	găb′ĕr-dēn′	găb′ĕr-dēn	găb′ĕr-dēn	găb′ĕr-dēn′
Gadhelic	gă-dĕl′ĭk ; găd′ĕl-ĭk	ga-dĕl′ĭk	găd′ĕl-ĭk	găd′ĕl-ĭk	găd′ĕl-ĭk	găd-hē′lĭk ; gāl′ĭk	gă′ē-lĭk ; gā′lĭk
Gaelic	gāl′ĭk	gāl′ĭk	gā′lĭk	gāl′ĭk	gā′lĭk , gă′-	gāl′ĭk	gā′lĭk
gallows	găl′ōz ; -ŭs	găl′ōz	găl′ŭz ; găl′ŭs	găl′ōz	găl′ōz	găl′ōz	găl′ŭs
galop	găl′ŭp ; găl′ō	găl′ŏp	găl′ŭp ; *F.* găl′ō	găl′ŭp ; gă/lō′	. . . .	găl′ŭp	găl′ŭp, gă-lō′
gamboge	găm-bōj′, -bōōj′	găm-bōj′ ; -bōōj′	găm-bōj′ ; -bōōj′	găm-bōj′ ; -bōōj′	găm-bōōj′	găm-bōōj′ ; -bōj′	găm-bōōj′
gape	gāp ; găp : *colloq.* găp	gāp	gāp ; găp	gap	gāp	gāp	gāp ; găp
garibaldi	găr′ĭ-băl′dĭ ; gă′rĭ-bäl′dĭ	găr′ĭ-bäl′dĭ	găr′ĭ-bäl′dĭ ; *It.* gä′rē-bäl′dē	găr′ĭ-bäl′dĭ	găr′ĭ-bäl′dĭ	găr′ĭ-bäl′dĭ	. . . .
garrote	gă-rōt′ ; -rŏt′	gă-rŏt′	gă-rōt′	gă-rōt′	gă-rōt′	gă-rōt′	gŭ-rōt′
gaseous	găs′ē-ŭs	găs′ē-ŭs ; gā′sē-ŭs	găs′ē-ŭs	găs′ē-ŭs	gā′zē-ŭs	gā′zē-ŭs	gāz′ē-ŭs ; gā′sē-ŭs
gasoline	găs′ō-lēn ; -lĭn	găs′ō-lēn	găs′ō-lĭn	găs′ō-lĭn ; -lēn	. . . .	gāz′ō-lēn	gās′ō-lēn
gaunt	gänt ; gônt	gônt; gänt	gant ; gônt	gänt	gônt	gônt	gänt
gauntlet	gänt′lĕt ; gônt′-	gônt′lĕt , gänt′lĕt	gänt′lĕt ; gônt′lĕt	gänt′lĕt	gônt′lĕt	gônt′lĕt	gänt′lĕt
gavot	gă-vŏt′ ; gă\′/ōt	gă-vŏt′	gă-vōt′	găv′ŏt ; ga-vōt′	ga-vōt′	gă-vō\′/	găv′ŏt
gendarme	zhäN′därm′; jĕn-därm′	zhäN/därm′; jĕn-därm′	jĕn-därm′; zhŏN-därm′	jĕn/därm′	zhäng′dä\m	zhäN-därm′	zhän-därm′
genealogy	jē′nē-ăl′ō-jĭ ; jĕ′nē-	jē′nē-ăl′ō-jĭ ; jē′nē-	jē′nē-ăl′ō-jĭ	jē′nē-ăl′ō-jĭ	jē′nē-ăl′ō-jĭ	jē′nē-ăl′ō-jĭ	jē′nē-ăl′ō-jĭ
gentile	jĕn′tīl	jĕn′tīl ; -tĭl	jĕn′tĭl ; -tīl	jĕn′tīl	jĕn′tīl	jĕn′tīl	jĕn′tīl
gentilism	jĕn′tĭl-ĭz′m ; -tīl-ĭz′m	jĕn′tĭl-ĭz′m	jĕn′tĭl-ĭz′m	jĕn′tĭl-ĭz′m	jĕn′tĭl-ĭz′m	jĕn′tĭl-ĭz′m	jĕn′tĭl-ĭz′m
geyser	gī′sĕr , gī′zĕr	gā′sĕr ; gī′sĕr ; gī′zĕr	gī′sĕr	gī′sĕr	gī′zĕr	gā′lĕr	gī′sĕr
Gheber	gē′bĕr ; gā′bĕr	gē′bĕr , gā′bĕr	gē′bĕr	gā′bĕr ; gē′bĕr	gā′bĕr	gīb′ĕr	gē′bĕr
gibber	jĭb′ĕr ; gĭb′ĕr	jĭb′ĕr ; gĭb′ĕr	gĭb′ĕr	gĭb′ĕr	gĭb′ĕr	gĭm′băl	gĭb′ĕr
gimbal	gĭm′băl ; jĭm′băl	jĭm′băl	jĭm′băl	jĭm′băl	ɡĭm′băl	jĭŋ-gĭ′văl	jĭm′băl
gingival	jĭn′jĭ-văl ; jĭn-jī′văl	jĭn-jī′văl	jĭn-jī′văl	jĭn-jī′văl	jĭn′jĭ-văl	glā′sĭ-ăl ; -shĭ-ăl	jĭn′jĭ-văl
glacial	glā′shăl	glā′sĭ-ăl ; -shăl	glā′shĭăl	glā′shĭăl	glā′shĭ-ăl	glā′shĭ-ĕr ; glā′shĭ-ĕr	glā′shĭ-ăl
glacier	glā′shēr ; glās′ĭ-ēr	glās′ĭ-ēr ; glā′shēr	glā′shĭ-ĕr ; glăs′ĭ-ēr	glăs′ĭ-ēr ; glā′shĭ-ēr	glās′ĭ-ēr ; glā′shĭ-ēr	glā′sē , glā′sĭs	glā′shĭ-ĕr
glacis	glā′sĭs ; glās′ĭs	glā′sĭs ; glā′sē′	glā′sĭs ; *F.* glă-sē′	glā′sĭs	glā′sē , glā′sĭs	glā′sĭs	glā′sĭs ; glā-sēs′
gladiolus	glă-dī′ō-lŭs ; glăd′ĭ-ō′-lŭs	glă-dī′ō-lŭs ; glăd′ĭ-ō′-lŭs	glŭ-dī′ō-lŭs	glăd′ĭ-ō′lŭs (*plant*) ; gla-dī′ō-lŭs (*genus*)	glă-dī′ō-lŭs	glăd′ĭ-ō′lŭs	glă-dī′ō-lŭs
glazier	glā′zhēr ; -zĭ-ĕr	glā′ĭ-ĕr; glā′zhĭ-ĕr	glā′zhēr	glā′zhēr	glā′zhēr	glā′zhēr	glā′zhēr
glissade	glĭ-sād′ ; -sād′	glĭ-sād′ ; -sād′	glĭ-sād′	glĭ-sād′	. . . .	glĭ-sād′	glĭ-sād′ ; glē-
glucose	glōō′kōs	glū′kōs	glōō′kōs	glōō′kōs	glōō′kōs	glōō′kōs	glū′kōs
glue	glōō	glū ; glōō	glōō	glōō	glōō	glōō	glū
gluteal	glōō-tē′ăl ; glōō′tē-ăl	glŭ-tē′ăl ; glōō-	glōō-tē′ăl	glōō-tē′ăl	glōō-tē′ăl	glōō′tē-ăl	glū′tē-ăl
gnomic	nō′mĭk ; nŏm′ĭk	nō′mĭk	nō′mĭk	nō′mĭk	nō′mĭk	nō′mĭk	nŏm′ĭk
gnu	nōō ; nū	nōō	nū	nōō	nū	nōō	nū
golf	gŏlf ; *sometimes* gŏf	gŏlf ; gŏf	gŏlf	gŏlf ; gŏf	gŏlf	gŏlf	gŏlf
gooseberry	gōōz′bĕr-ĭ ; gōōs′-	gōōz′bĕr-ĭ	gōōs′bĕr′ĭ ; gōōz′-	gōōz′bĕr′ĭ	gōōz′bĕr-ĭ	gōōz′bĕr-ĭ	gōōz′bĕr-ĭ
gouge	gouj ; gōōj	gouj ; gōōj	gouj ; gōōj	gouj	gōōj	gouj	gouj ; gōōj
gourd	gōrd ; gōord	gōrd; gōord	gōrd ; gōord	gōrd	gōord	gōord	gōrd ; gōord
grandfather	grănd′fä′thĕr	grănd′fä′thĕr ; grăn′-	grănd′fä′thēr	grănd′fä′thēr	grănd′fä′thēr	grănd′fä′thēr	grănd′fä′thēr
grandmother	grănd′mŭth′ĕr	grănd′mŭth′ĕr ; grăn′-	grănd′mŭth′ĕr	grănd′mŭth′ĕr	grănd′mŭth′ĕr	grănd′mŭth′ĕr	grănd′mŭth′ĕr
grandsire	grănd′sīr′	grănd′sīr ; grăn′-	grănd′sīr	grănd′sīr′	grănd′sīr	grănd′sīr	grănd′sīr
grandson	grănd′sŭn′	grănd′sŭn ; grăn′sŭn	grănd′sŭn	grănd′sŭn′	grănd′sŭn	grănd′sŭn	grănd′sŭn
grease, *v.*	grēz ; grēs	grēz ; grēs	grēs; grēz	grēs ; grēz	grēz	grēz	grēz
greaser	grēz′ĕr ; grēs′ĕr	grēz′ĕr ; grēs′ĕr	grē′sēr ; grē′zēr	grēs′ēr	. . . .	grēz′ĕr	grēz′ĕr
greasy	grēz′ĭ ; grēs′ĭ	grēz′ĭ ; grēs′ĭ	grē′sĭ ; grē′zĭ	grēs′ĭ	grē′zĭ	grēz′ĭ	grēz′ĭ
groat	grōt; grŏt	grōt ; grŏt	grōt	grōt	grōt	grōt	grōt
guillotine, *n.*	gĭl′ō-tēn	gĭl′ō-tēn′	gĭl′ō-tēn	gĭl′ō-tēn′	gĭl′ō-tēn	gĭl′ō-tēn′	gĭl′ō-tēn′
gunwale	gŭn′ēl; *formally* -wāl	gŭn′ēl	gŭn′wāl ; gŭn″l	gŭn′wāl (-ēl, *Naut.*)	gŭn′ēl	gŭn′ăl	gŭn′wăl : *com.* gŭn′ĕl
gynæceum	jĭn′ē-sē′ŭm ; jī′nē-	jī′nē-sē′ŭm ; jĭn′ē-	jĭn′ē-sē′ŭm	jĭn′ē-sē′ŭm ; -kā′dŏm	jī-nē′shĭ-ŭm	gī-nē′sē-ŭm	. . . .
gynarchy	jĭn′ār-kĭ ; jī′nār-kĭ	jī′nār-kĭ	jĭn′ār-kĭ	jĭn′ār-kĭ	gĭn′ār-kĭ	gĭn′ār-kĭ	jĭn′ār-kĭ
gynecology	jĭn′ē-kŏl′ō-jĭ ; jī′nē-	jī′nē-kŏl′ō-jĭ ; jĭn′ē-	jĭn′ē-kŏl′ō-jĭ	jĭn′ē-kŏl′ō-jĭ	jĭn′ē-kŏl′ō-jĭ	gĭn′ē-kŏl′ō-jĭ	jĭn′ē-kŏl′ō-jĭ
gynobase	jĭn′ō-bās ; jī′nō-	jī′nō-bās; jĭn′ō-	jĭn′ō-bās	jĭn′ō-bās	jĭn′ō-bās	gīn′ō-fōr	jī′nō-bās
gynophore	jĭn′ō-fōr; jī′nō-	jī′nō-fōr; jĭn′ō-	jĭn′ō-fōr	jĭn′ō-fōr	jĭn′ō-fōr	hē′mă-tĭn	jĭn′ō-fōr
hæmatin ; hema-	hē′mă-tĭn ; hĕm′ă-	hē′mă-tĭn ; hĕm′ă-	hĕm′ă-tĭn	hĕm′ă-tĭn	hē′mă-tĭn	hē′mă-tĭn	hĕm′ă-tĭn
hæmato-,hemato-	hĕm′ă-tō-, hē′mă-tō-	hē′mă-tō-; hĕm′ă-tō-	hĕm′ă-tō-	hĕm′ă-tō-	hē′mă-tō-	hē′mă-tō-	hĕm′ă-tō-
hæmatose, hematose	hē′mă-tōs ; hĕm′ă-tōs	hē′mă-tōs	hĕm′ă-tōs	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
hæmic, hemic	hē′mĭk ; hĕm′ĭk	hē′mĭk	hē′mĭk	hē′mĭk ; hĕm′ĭk	. . . .	hē′mĭk	. . . .
hæmo-	hē′mō′- ; hĕm′ō-	hē′mō-; hĕm′ō-	hĕm′ō-	hĕm′ō-	hē′mō-	hē′mō-	hĕm′ō-
hæmoglobin ; hemo-	hē′mō-glō′bĭn; hĕm′ō-	hē′mō-glō′bĭn	hĕm′ō-glō′bĭn	hĕm′ō-glō′bĭn	hē′mō-glō′bĭn	hē′mō-glō-bĭn	hĕm′ō-glō′bĭn
hagiocracy	hăg′ĭ-ŏk′ră-sĭ ; hā′jĭ-	hăg′ĭ-ŏk′ră-sĭ	hā′jĭ-ŏk′ră-sĭ	hā′jĭ-ŏk′rā-sĭ; hă′gĭ-	. . . .	hăg′ĭ-ŏk′ră-sĭ	hā′jĭ-ŏk′ră-sĭ
hagiography	hăg′ĭ-ŏg′ra-fĭ ; hā′jĭ-ŏg′ră-fĭ	hăg′ĭ-ŏg′ră-fĭ	hā′jĭ-ŏg′ră-fĭ	hā′jĭ-ŏg′rā-fĭ ; hă′gĭ-ŏg′rā-fĭ	hăg′ĭ-ŏg′ra-fĭ	hăg′ĭ-ŏg′ră-fĭ	hā′jĭ-ŏg′ra-fĭ
halfpenny	hā′pĕn-ĭ; häf′pĕn/ĭ	hā′pĕn-ĭ;*dial.*häf′pĕn-ĭ; hä′pĕn-ĭ; häp′ĕn-ĭ, etc.	häf′pĕn/ĭ; *com.* hā′pĕ-nĭ	häf′pĕn/ĭ; hā′- ; hăp′ĕ-nĭ	hā′pĕn-ĭ	hā′pĕn-ĭ	hā′pĕn-ĭ; häp′-; häf′-
halibut	hăl′ĭ-bŭt ; hŏl′-	hăl′ĭ-bŭt	hŏl′ĭ-bŭt	hŏl′ĭ-bŭt	hăl′ĭ-bŭt	hăl′ĭ-bŭt	hŏl′ĭ-bŭt
halite	hăl′īt ; hā′līt	hăl′ĭt	hăl′ĭt	. . . .	. . . .	hā′līt	hăl′ĭt
handsome	hăn′sŭm	hăn′sŭm	hăn′sŭm	hăn′sŭm	hănd′sŭm	hăn′sŭm	hăn′sŭm
hanse	hăns	hăns′ ; hän′zē	hăns	hăns	. . . .	hăns	hăns
harem	hā′rĕm	hâr′ĕm	hā′rĕm ; hă′rĕm	hā′rĕm	hā′rĕm	hā′rĕm	hā′rĕm; hă′rĕm
harlequin	här′lē-kwĭn ; -kĭn	här′lē-kwĭn ; -kĭn	här′lē-kĭn ; -kwĭn	här′lē-kĭn	här′lē-kwĭn	här′lē-kwĭn	här′lē-kĭn
hashish	hăsh′ēsh ; hă-shēsh′	hăsh′ĭsh ; hă-shēsh′	hăsh′ēsh	hăsh′ēsh	hăsh′ēsh	hăsh′ēsh	hăsh-ēsh′
haunch	hänch ; hônch	hônsh ; hänsh	hänch ; hônch	hänch	hônsh	hônsh	hänch
haunt	hänt ; hônt	hônt ; hänt	hänt ; hônt	hänt	hônt	hônt	hänt
hawse	hôz ; hôs	hôz	hôz	hôz	hôz	hôs	hôs
hecatomb	hĕk′ă-tōm ; -tōōm	hĕk′ă-tōm	hĕk′ă-tōm	hĕk′ă-tōōm	hē′kă-tōm	hē′dŏn-ĭz′m	hĕk′ă-tōōm
hedonism	hē′dŏn-ĭz′m ; hĕd′ŏn-	hē′dŏn-ĭz′m	hē′dŏ-nĭz′m	hĕd′ŏn-ĭz′m ; hē′dŏn-	hē′dŏ-nĭz′m	. . . .	hĕd′ŏ-nĭz′m
Hegelian	hē-gā′lĭ-ăn ; hĕ-gē′-	hē-gē′lĭ-ăn ; hā-gā′lĭ-	hē-gē′lĭ-ăn	hā-gā′lĭ-ăn ; hē-gē′lĭ-	hē-gē′lĭ-ăn	hē-gā′lĭ-ăn	. . . .
hegemony	hē-jĕm′ō-nĭ; hĕj′ē-mō-nĭ ; hē′jē-; *or* g hard	hē-jĕm′ō-nĭ; hĕj′ē-mō-nĭ ; hē′- ; *or* g hard	hē′jē-mō-nĭ	hē′jē-mō-nĭ; hă′gē-	hē′jē-mŏn-ĭ	hē-gĕm′ō-nĭ	hē-jĕm′ō-nĭ
hegira	hĕj′ĭ-rà ; hē-jī′rà	hĕj′ĭ-rà; *erron.*hē-jī′rà	hĕj′ĭ-rà	hĕj′ĭ-rà ; hē-jī′rà	hĕj′rà ; hē-jī′rà	hĕj′ĭ-rà	hē-jī′rà ; hĕj′ĭ-
heigh–ho	hī′hō′ ; hā′hō′	hā′hō	hī′hō	hī′hō′	hī′hō	hī-hō	hī′hō
helix	hē′lĭks ; hē′lĭks	hēl′ĭks ; hē′lĭks	hē′lĭks	hē′lĭks	hēl′ĭks	hē′lĭks	hē′lĭks
Hellenic	hĕ-lĕn′ĭk ; -lē′nĭk	hĕ-lē′nĭk ; -lĕn′ĭk	hĕ-lĕn′ĭk	hĕ-lĕn′ĭk	hĕ-lē′nĭk	hĕ-lē′nĭk	hĕ-lĕn′ĭk ; hĕ-lēn′ĭk
helot	hēl′ŏt ; hē′lŏt	hēl′ŏt ; hē′lŏt	hēl′ŏt ; hē′lŏt	hēl′ŏt ; hē′lŏt	hēl′ŏt ; hē′lŏt	hēl′ŏt	hēl′ŏt
herb	ûrb ; hûrb	hûrb	hûrb ; ûrb	hûrb ; ûrb	hûrb	hûrb	ûrb
heresiarch	hĕr′ē-sĭ-ärk ; hē-rē′sĭ-	hĕr′ē-sĭ-ärk′ ; hē-rē′-	hĕr′ē-sĭ-ärk ; hē-rē′sĭ-	hĕr′ē-sĭ-ärk ; hē-rē′sĭ-	hĕr′ē-sĭ-ärk	hē-rē′sĭ-ärk	hē-rē′zĭ-ärk
herewith	hēr-wĭth′ ; -wĭth′	hēr-wĭth′	hēr-wĭth′	hēr-wĭth′ ; -wĭth′	hēr-wĭth′	hēr-wĭth′	hēr′wĭth
hesitate	hĕz′ĭ-tāt	hĕz′ĭ-tāt	hĕz′ĭ-tāt ; hēs′-	hĕs′ĭ-tāt ; hĕz′-	hĕz′ĭ-tāt	hĕz′ĭ-tāt	hĕz′ĭ-tāt

	WEBSTER.	*OXF. E. D.*	*CENTURY.*	*F. & W.*	*STORMONTH.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*	*WORCESTER.*
heterophemy	hĕt′ĕr-ō-fē′mĭ; hĕt′ĕr-ŏt′ē-mĭ	hĕt′ĕr-ō-fē′mĭ	hĕt′ĕr-ō-fē′mĭ	hĕt′ĕr-ō-fē′mĭ	. . . .	. . . .	hĕt′ĕr-ō-fī′ē-mĭ
hibernacle	hī′bẽr-nȧ-k′l; hī-bûr′-nȧ-k′l	hī′bẽr-nȧ-k′l	hī′bẽr-nȧ-k′l	hī-bûr′nȧ-k′l	. . . .	hī-bûr′nȧ-k′l	hī-bûr′nȧ-k′l
hieroglyphist	hī′ĕr-ŏg′lĭf-fĭst	hī′ĕr-ŏg′lĭf-fĭst	hī′ĕr-ŏg′lĭf-fĭst	hī′ĕr-ō-glĭf′fĭst	hī′ĕr-ō-glĭf′fĭst	hī′ĕr-ō-glĭf′fĭst	hī′ĕr-ŏg′lĭf-fĭst
hieromonach	hī′ĕr-ŏm′ō-năk; -ō-mŏn′ăk	hī′ĕr-ō-mŏn′ăk	hī′ĕr-ŏm′ō-năk	hī′ĕı-ŏm′ō-năk	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
hierophant	hī′ĕr-ō-fănt; hī-ĕr′-	hī′ĕr-ō-fănt	hī′ĕr-ō-fănt	hī-ĕr′ō-fănt	hī′ĕr-ō-fănt	hī′ĕr-ō-fĭnt	hī-ĕr′ō-fĭnt; hī′ĕr-ō-
hilarious	hĭ-lā′rĭ-ŭs	hĭ-lâr′ĭ-ŭs	hĭ-lā′rĭ-ŭs, hĭ-	hĭ-lā′rĭ-ŭs; hĭ-lā′-	hĭ-lā′rĭ-ŭs	hĭ-lâr′ĭ-ŭs	hĭ-lā′rĭ-ŭs
hilarity	hĭ-lăr′ĭ-tĭ; hĭ-	hĭ-lăr′ĭ-tĭ	hĭ-lăr′ĭ-tĭ	hĭ-lăr′ĭ-tĭ; hĭ-	hĭ-lăr′ĭ-tĭ	hĭ-lâr′ĭ-tĭ	hĭ-lăr′ĭ-tĭ
Hindu, Hindoo	hĭn′dōō; hĭn-dōō′	hĭn′dōō, hĭn-dōō′	hĭn′dōō, hĭn-dōō′	hĭn′dōō; hĭn-dōō′	hĭn-dōō′	hĭn-dōō′	hĭn-dōō′
hirsute	hûr′sūt; hẽr-sūt′	hûr′sūt	hẽr-sūt′	hẽr-sūt′	hẽr-sūt′	hẽr-sūt′	hẽr-sūt′
hirundine	hĭ-rŭn′dĭn, -dīn	hĭ-rŭn′dĭn	hĭ-rŭn′dĭn	hĭ-rŭn′dĭn	. . . .	hĭ-rŭn′dĭn	hĭ-rŭn′dĭn
hollo, *interj. & n.*	hŏl′ō, hŏ-lō′ (*note*)	hŏl′ō	hŏ-lō′	hŏl′ō; hŏ-lō′	hŏl′ō	hŏ-lō′, *n.*	hŏ-lō′
holm	hōm	hōm	hōlm, hōm	hōlm, hōm	hōlm, hōm	hōlm	hōlm
homeopath	hō′mē-ō-păth; hŏm′ē-hŏm′ō-dŏnt; hō′mō-	hŏm′ē-ō-păth; hō′mē-ō-dŏnt	hō′mē-ō-păth	hō′mē-ō-păth	. . .	hō′mē-ō-păth	hō′mē-ō-păth
homodont		hŏm′ō-dŏnt	hō′mō-dŏnt	hō′mō-dŏnt			
homogeneous	hō′mō-jē′nē-ŭs; hŏm′-ō-jē′-	hŏm′ō-jē′nē-ŭs	hō′mō-jē′nē-ŭs	hō′mō-jē′nē-ŭs	hō′mō-jē′nē-ŭs	hŏm′ō-jē′nē-ŭs	hō′mō-jē′nē-ŭs
homograph	hŏm′ō-grȧf; hō′mō-	hŏm′ō-graf	hō′mō-grȧf	hō′mō-grȧf	hŏm′ō-grăf	hŏm′ō-grăf	hŏm′ō-grăf
homologue	hŏm′ō-lŏg	hŏm′ō-lŏg	hō′mō-lŏg	hō′mō-lŏg, hŏm′ō-lŏg	hŏm′ō-lŏg	hŏm′ō-lŏg	hŏm′ō-lŏg
homonym	hŏm′ō-nĭm; hō′mō-	hŏm′ō-nĭm	hō′mō-nĭm	hō′mō-nĭm	hŏm′ō-nĭm	hŏm′ō-nĭm	hŏm′ō-nĭm
homoousian	hō′mō-ōō′sĭ-ăn; -ou′-sĭ-ăn; hŏm′ō-	hŏm′ō-ou′sĭ-ăn	hō′mō-ō-ō′sĭ-ăn	hō′mō-ōō′sĭ-ăn	hō′mō-ōō′zĭ-ăn	hŏm′ō-uō′sĭ-ăn	hō′mō-ou′sĭhăn
hoopoe	hōō′pōō; -pō	hōō′pōō	hōō′pō; -pōō	hūū′pō	hōō′pō	hōō′pōō	hōō′pō
horologe	hŏr′ō-lōj; -lŏj	hŏr′ō-lŏj	hŏr′ō-lōj	hŏr′ō-lŏj	hŏr′ō-lŏj	hŏr′ō-lŏj	hŏr′ō-lōj
hospice	hŏs′pĭs; -pēs	hŏs′pĭs	hŏs′pĭs	hŏs′pĭs	hŏs′pēs, hŏs-pēs′	hŏs′pĭs	hŏs′pēs
hostler	hŏs′lẽr; ŏs′lẽr	ŏs′lẽr (*groom*); hŏst′-lẽr (*host*)	hŏs′lẽr; ŭs′-	hŏs′lẽr		ŏs′lẽr	ŏs′lẽr
houri	hōō′rĭ; hou′rĭ	hōō′rĭ; hou′rĭ	hōō′rĭ; hou′rĭ	hou′rĭ; hōō′rĭ	hou′rĭ	hōō′rĭ	hou′rĭ
hover	hŭv′ẽr	hŭv′ẽr; hŏv′ẽr	hŭv′ẽr; hŏv′ẽr	hŭv′ẽr	hŏv′ẽr	hŭv′ẽr	hŭv′ẽr
humor	hū′mẽr; ū′-	hū′mẽr; ū′mẽr	hū′mẽr; ū′mẽı	hū′mẽr; ū′mẽr	hū′mẽr	hū′mẽr	ū′mẽr; hū′mẽr
hybrid	hī′brĭd	hī′brĭd; hĭb′rĭd	hī′brĭd; hĭb′rĭd	hī′brĭd; hĭb′rĭd	hī′brĭd	hī′brĭd	hī′brĭd; hĭb′rĭd
hydatid	hī′dȧ-tĭd	hī′dȧ-tĭd; hĭd′ȧ-	hī′dă-tĭd	hī′dȧ-tĭd; hĭd′ȧ-	hī′ȧa-tĭd	hī′dȧ-tĭd	hī′dȧ-tĭd; hĭd′ȧ-
hydrophobic	hī′drō-fō′bĭk; -fŏb′ĭk	hī′drō-fŏb′ĭk. -fō′bĭk	hī′drō-fō′bĭk	hī′drō-fō′bĭk	hī′drō-fō′bĭk	hī′drō-fō′bĭk	hī′drō-fŏb′ĭk
hygiene	hī′jĭ-ēn; hĭ′jēn	hī′jĭ-ēn; hĭ′jĭ-ēn	hī′jĭ-ēn	hī′jĭ-ēn	hī′jēn; hĭ′jĭ-ēn	hī′jĭ-ēn	hī′jĭ-ēn; hī′jēn
hygienic	hī′jĭ-ĕn′ĭk, hĭj-ĭ-, ē′-nĭk	hī′jĭ-ĕn′ĭk, hĭj-ĭ-, ē′-nĭk	hī′jĭ-ĕn′ĭk	hī′jĭ-ĕn′ĭk	hī′jĭ-ĕn′ĭk	hī′jĭ-ēn′ĭk	hī′jĭ-ēn′ĭk
hypæthral	hĭp-ē′thrăl; hī-pē′-	hĭp-ē′thrăl; hī-pē′-	hī-pē′thrăl	hĭp-ē′thrăl	. . . .	hī-pē′thrăl	hī-pē′thrăl
hypallage	hĭp-ăl′ȧ-jē, hī-păl′-	hĭp-ăl′ȧ-jē; hī-păl′-	hī-păl′ă-jē	hĭp-ăl′ȧ-jē, hĭp-ȧl′ȧ-gă	hī-păl′ȧ-jē	hī-păl′ȧ-jē	hĭ-păl′ȧ-jē
hypochondria	hĭp′ō-kŏn′drĭ-ȧ; hī′pō-	hĭp′ō-kŏn′drĭ-ȧ, hī′pō-	hī′pō-kŏn′drĭ-ȧ; hĭp′ō-	hĭp′ō-kŏn′drĭ-ȧ; hī′pō-	hĭp′ō-kŏn′drĭ-ȧ	hī′pō-kŏn′drĭ-ȧ	hĭp′ō-kŏn′drĭ-ȧ
hypocycloid	hī′pō-sī′kloıd; hĭp′ō-	hĭp′ō-sī′kloid; hī′pō-	hī′pō-sī′kloıd	hī′pō-sī′kloıd	hī′pō-sī′kloıd	hī′pō-sī′kloıd	hī′pō-sī′kloıd
hypodermic	hī′pō-dûr′mĭk; hĭp′ō-	hĭp′ō-dûr′mĭk; hī′pō-	hī′pō-dûr′mĭk	hĭp′ō-dûr′mĭk; hī′pō-	hī′pō-dûr′mĭk	hī′pō-dûr′mĭk	hĭp′ō-dûr′mĭk
hypogastric	hī′pō-găs′trĭk; hĭp′ō-	hĭp′ō-găs′trĭk; hī′pō-	hī′pō-găs′trĭk	hĭp′ō-găs′trĭk	hī′pō-găs′tıĭk	hī′pō-găs′trĭk	hĭp′ō-găs′trĭk
hypogene	hĭp′ō-jēn; hī′pō-jēn	hĭp′ō-jēn; hī′pō-	hī′pō-jēn	hĭp′ō-jēn, hī′pō-	hī′pō-jēn	hī′pō-jēn	hĭp′ō-jēn
hypogeum	hĭp′ō-jē′ŭm; hī′pō-	hĭp′ō-jē′ŭm; hī′pō-	hī′pō-jē′ŭm	hĭp′ō-jē′ŭm, -gā′ŭm	hī′pō-jē′ŭm	hī′pō-jē′ŭm	hĭp′ō-jē′ŭm
hypoglossal	hī′pō-glŏs′ăl; hĭp′ō-	hĭp′ō-glŏs′ăl; hī′pō-	hī′pō-glŏs′ăl	hī′pō-glŏs′ăl	hī′pō-glŏs′ăl	hī′pō-glŏs′ăl	hĭp′ō-glŏs′ăl
hypophosphate	hī′pō-fŏs′fāt; hĭp′ō-	hĭp′ō-fŏs′fāt, hī′pō-	hī′pō-fŏs′fāt	hī′pō-fŏs′fāt	. . . .	. . . .	hī′pō-fŏs′fāt
hypostasis	hī-pŏs′tȧ-sĭs; hĭ-	hĭ-pŏs′tȧ-sĭs; hī-	hī-pŏs′tȧ-sĭs	hī-pŏs′ta-sĭs	hī-pŏs′ta-sĭs	hī-pŏs′tȧ-sĭs	hī-pŏs′tȧ-sĭs
hypotenuse	hī-pŏt′ē-nūs; hĭ-	hĭ-pŏt′ē-nūs	hī-pŏt′ē-nūs	hī-pŏt′ē-nūs	hī-pŏt′ē-nūs	hī-pŏt′ē-nūs	hī-pŏt′ē-nūs
hypothecate	hī-pŏth′ē-kāt; hĭ-	hĭ-pŏth′ē-kāt; hī-	hī-pŏth′ē-kāt	hī-pŏth′ē-kāt	hī-pŏth′ē-kāt	hī-pŏth′ē-kāt	hī-pŏth′ē-kāt
hypothesis	hī-pŏth′ē-sĭs; hĭ-	hĭ-pŏth′ē-sĭs; hī-	hī-pŏth′ē-sĭs	hī-pŏth′ē-sĭs	hī-pŏth′ē-sĭs	hī-pŭth′ē-sĭs	hī-pŏth′ē-sĭs
hypothetical	hī′pō-thĕt′ĭ-kăl; hĭp′ō-	hĭp′ō-thĕt′ĭ-kăl, hī′pō-	hī′pō-thĕt′ĭ-kăl	hī′pō-thĕt′ĭ-kăl	hī′pō-thĕt′ĭ-kăl	hī′pō-thĕt′ĭ-kăl	hī′pō-thĕt′ĭ-kăl
iatraliptic	ī-ă′trȧ-lĭp′tĭk; ī-ăt′rȧ-	ī-ăt′rȧ-lĭp′tĭk	ī-ă′tra-lĭp′tĭk	ī-ă′trȧ-lĭp′tĭk	ī-ă′tra-lĭp′tĭk	ī-ă′trȧ-lĭp′tĭk	ī-ă′trȧ-lĭp′tĭk
idealization	ī-dē′ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn	ī-dē′ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn	ī-dē′ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn	ī-dē′ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn	ī′dē-ăl-ī-zā′shŭn	ī-dē-ăl-ī-zā′shŭn	ī-dē′ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn
ideographic	ĭ′dē-ō-grăf′ĭk; ĭd′ē-ō-	ĭd′ē-ō-grăf′ĭk; ĭ′dē-	ĭ′dē-ō-grăf′ĭk	ĭ′dē-ō-grăf′ĭk	ĭd′ē-ō-grăf′ĭk	ĭd′ē-ō-grăf′ĭk	ĭ′dē-ō-grăf′ĭk
illative	ĭl′ȧ-tĭv; ĭ-lā′tĭv	ĭ-lā′tĭv	ĭl′ȧ-tĭv	ĭl′ȧ-tĭv	ĭl′ȧ-tĭv	ĭl′ȧ-tĭv	ĭl′ȧ-tĭv
illustrate	ĭ-lŭs′trāt; ĭl′ŭs-trāt	ĭl′ŭs-tıāt; ĭ-lŭs′trāt	ĭ-lŭs′trāt; ĭl′ŭs-trāt	ĭ-lŭs′trāt	ĭ-lŭs′trāt	ĭ-lŭs′trāt, ĭl′ŭs-trāt	ĭ-lŭs′trāt
immunization	ĭ-mūn′ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-	ĭ-mūn′ĭ-zā′shŭn	. . . .	ĭ-mū′nĭ-zā′shŭn	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
imperatival	ĭm-pĕr′ȧ-tī′văl; ĭm-pĕr′ȧ-tĭv-ăl	ĭm-pĕr′ȧ-tī′văl; ĭm-pĕr′ȧ-tĭ-văl	ĭm-pĕr′ȧ-tī′văl; ĭm-pĕr′ȧ-tĭ-văl	ĭm-pĕr′ȧ-tĭv-ăl; ĭm-pĕr′ȧ-tī′văl	. . . .	ĭm-pĕr′ȧ-tĭv-ăl	. . . .
implacable	ĭm-plā′kȧ-b′l	ĭm-plā′kȧ-b′l; -plāk′-ȧ-b′l	ĭm-plā′ka-b′l	ĭm-plā′kȧ-b′l	ĭm-plā′kȧ-b′l	ĭm-plāk′ȧ-b′l	ĭm-plā′kȧ-b′l
importune	ĭm′pŏr-tūn′; *still occas.* ĭm-pôr′tūn	ĭm′pŏr-tūn′, ĭm-pôr′-tūn	ĭm′pŏr-tūn′; *form. also* ĭm-pôr′tūn	ĭm′pŏr-tūn′	ĭm′pŏr-tūn′	ĭm′pŏr-tūn′; ĭm-pôr′-tūn	ĭm′pŏr-tūn′
imprecatory	ĭm′prē-kȧ-tō-rĭ	ĭm′prē-kā-tō-rĭ; -kā-tẽr′ĭ; -kā′tẽr-ĭ	ĭm′prē-kā-tō-rĭ	ĭm′prē-kȧ-tō-rĭ	ĭm′prē-kā′tẽr-ĭ	ĭm′prē-kāt′ẽr-ĭ	ĭm′prē-kā-tō-rĭ
improvisation	ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-sā′shŭn; -zā′shŭn	ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-zā′shŭn	ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-sā′shŭn	ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-sā′shŭn	ĭm-prō′vĭ-sā′shŭn	ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-zā′shŭn	ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-sā′shŭn
improvisator	ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-sā′tẽr; -zā′-tẽr	ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-zā′tẽr	ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-sā′tẽr	ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-sā′tẽr	. . . .	ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-zā′tẽr; ĭm′-prō-vĭz′ā-tẽr	ĭm′prō-vĭz′ā-tẽr
inamorata	ĭn-ăm′ō-rä′tȧ	ĭn-ăm′ō-rä′tȧ	ĭn-ăm′ō-rä′tȧ	ēn-ä′mō-rä′tȧ	ĭn-ăm′ō-rä′tȧ	ĭn-ă′mō-rä′ta	ĭn-ăm′ō-rä′tȧ
inchoative	ĭn-kō′ȧ-tĭv	ĭn-kō′ȧ-tĭv, ĭn′kō-ā-tĭv	ĭn-kō′a-tĭv	ĭn-kō′ȧ-tĭv	ĭn′kō-ā′tĭv	ĭn′kō-ā-tĭv	ĭn-kō′ā-tĭv
incisor	ĭn-sī′zẽr; -sẽr	ĭn-sī′sẽr; -ôr	ĭn-sī′sẽr	ĭn-sī′sȯr	ĭn-sī′zẽr	ĭn-sī′zẽr	ĭn-sī′sȯr
incitant	ĭn-sĭt′ănt; ĭn′sĭ-tănt	ĭn′sĭ-tănt; ĭn-sĭt′ănt	ĭn-sī′tănt	ĭr-sī′tănt	. . . .	ĭn′sĭ-tănt	ĭn-sī′tănt
incognizable	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zȧ-b′l	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zȧ-b′l; ĭn-kŏn′ĭ-	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zȧ-b′l; ĭn-kŏn′ĭ-	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zȧ-b′l	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zȧ-b′l; ĭn-kŏn′ĭ-	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zȧ-b′l	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zȧ-b′l
incognizant	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zănt	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zănt; -kŏn′-	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zănt; -kŏn′-	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zănt	. . . .	. . . .	ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-zănt
incomplex	ĭn-kŏm′plĕks	ĭn-kŏm′plĕks; *form.* ĭn-kŏm′plĕks′	ĭn-kŏm′plĕks	ĭn′kŏm-plĕks′	ĭn′kŏm-plĕks′	ĭn-kŏm′plĕks	ĭn-kŏm′plĕks
incondite	ĭn-kŏn′dĭt	ĭn-kŏn′dĭt	ĭn-kŏn′dĭt; ĭn′kŏn-dīt	ĭn-kŏn′dĭt; ĭn′kŏn-dīt	. . . .	ĭn-kŏn′dīt	ĭn′kŏn-dīt; ĭn-kŏn′dĭt
increate	ĭn′krē-āt; ĭn′krē-āt′	ĭn′krē-āt′	ĭn′krē-āt	ĭn′krē-āt	. . . .	ĭn′krē-āt	ĭn′krē-āt
incremate	ĭn′krē-māt	. . . .	ĭn-krē′māt	ĭn′krē-māt	ĭn′krē-māt	ĭn′krē-māt	ĭn′krē-māt
inculcate	ĭn-kŭl′kāt; ĭn′kŭl-kāt	ĭn′kŭl-kāt; ĭn-kŭl′kāt	ĭn-kŭl′kāt	ĭn-kŭl′kāt	ĭn-kŭl′kāt	ĭn-kŭl′kāt	ĭn-kŭl′kāt
inculpate	ĭn′kŭl-pāt; ĭn-kŭl′pāt	ĭn′kŭl-pāt; ĭn-kŭl′pāt	ĭn-kŭl′pāt	ĭn-kŭl′pāt	ĭn-kŭl′pāt	ĭn-kŭl′pāt	ĭn-kŭl′pāt
indicatory	ĭn′dĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ	ĭn′dĭ-kȧ-tẽr-ĭ; ĭn′dĭ-kā-tẽr-ĭ	ĭn′dĭ-kā-tō-rĭ	ĭn′dĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ	ĭn′dĭ-kā′tẽr-ĭ	ĭn-dĭk′ȧ-tẽr-ĭ	ĭn′dĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ
indisputable	ĭn-dĭs′pū-tȧ-b′l	ĭn-dĭs′pū-tȧ-b′l; ĭn′-dĭs-pū′tȧ-b′l	ĭn′dĭs-pū′ta-b′l; ĭn-dĭs′pū-	ĭn-dĭs′pū-ta-b′l	ĭn-dĭs′pū-tȧ-b′l	ĭn′dĭs-pūt′ȧ-b′l	ĭn-dĭs′pū-tȧ-b′l
Indonesian	ĭn′dō-nē′shăn	ĭn′dō-nē′shĭ-ăn	ĭn′dō-nē′sĭ-ăn	ĭn′dō-nē′sĭ-ăn	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
indusium	ĭn-dū′zĭ-ŭm	ĭn-dū′zĭ-ŭm	ĭn-dū′zĭ-ŭm; -zhĭ-ŭm	ĭn-dū′shĭ-ŭm	ĭn-dū′zĭ-ŭm	ĭn-dū′zĭ-ŭm	ĭn-dū′zhĭ-ŭm
inexpugnable	ĭn′ĕks-pŭg′nȧ-b′l; -pūn′ȧ-b′l	ĭn′ĕks-pŭg′nȧ-b′l	ĭn′ĕks-pŭg′nȧ-b′l; ĭn′-ĕks-pū′-	ĭn′ĕks-pŭg′nȧ-b′l	. . . .	ĭn′ĕks-pūn′ȧ-b′l	ĭn′ĕks-pŭg′nȧ-b′l
infantile	ĭn′făn-tĭl; -tīl	ĭn′făn-tĭl; -tīl	ĭn′făn-tĭl; -tīl	ĭn′făn-tĭl	ĭn′făn-tīl	ĭn′făn-tĭl	ĭn′făn-tīl; -tĭl
infantine	ĭn′făn-tĭn; -tīn	ĭn′făn-tĭn	ĭn′făn-tĭn; -tīn	ĭn′făn-tĭn	ĭn′făn-tĭn	ĭn′făn-tĭn	ĭn′făn-tĭn; -tīn
inferable	ĭn-fûr′ȧ-b′l	ĭn-fûr′ȧ-b′l	ĭn-fûr′ȧ-b′l	ĭn-fûr′ȧ-b′l	ĭn-fûr′ȧ-b′l	ĭn-fûr′ȧ-b′l	ĭn-fẽr′ȧ-b′l
infinitival	ĭn-fĭn′ĭ-tī′văl; ĭn-fĭn′-ĭ-tĭ′văl	ĭn-fĭn′ĭ-tī′văl	ĭn-fĭn′ĭ-tĭ′văl; ĭn-fĭn′-ĭ-tī′văl	ĭn-fĭn′ĭ-tĭv-ăl; ĭn-fĭn′-ĭ-tī′văl	. . . .	ĭn-fĭn-ĭ-tī′văl	. . . .
ingrate	ĭn′grāt	ĭn-grāt′	ĭn′grāt	ĭn′grāt; ĭn-grāt′	ĭn-grāt′	ĭn′grāt; ĭn-grāt′	ĭn-grāt′; ĭn′grāt
inlaid	ĭn-lād′; ĭn′lād	ĭn′lād; ĭn-lād′	ĭn-lād′	ĭn-lād′	ĭn-lād′	ĭn-lād′	ĭn-lād′
inlay, *n.*	ĭn′lā′	ĭn′lā; ĭn-lā′	ĭn′lā; ĭn-lā′	ĭn′lā;	. . . .	ĭn-lā′	ĭn′lā
innate	ĭn′nāt; ĭn-nāt′	ĭn′nāt; ĭn-nāt′; ĭ-nāt′	ĭn′nāt; ĭ-nāt′	ĭn′nāt;	ĭn′nāt	ĭn′nāt	ĭn-nāt′
inosite	ĭn′ō-sīt	ĭ′nō-sīt	ĭn′ō-sīt	ĭn′ō-sīt	. . . .	ĭn′ō-sīt	ĭn′ō-sīt
insociable	ĭn-sō′shȧ-b′l	ĭn-sō′shȧ-b′l; -shĭ-ȧ-	ĭn-sō′shiȧ-b′l	ĭn-sō′shȧ-b′l; -shiȧ-b′l	ĭn-sō′shĭ-ȧ-b′l	ĭn-sō′shĭ-ā-b′l	ĭn-sō′shĭ-ā-b′l
insouciance	ăN′sōō′syăNs′, ĭn-sōō′-sĭ-ăns	ĕN′sōō′sĭ-ĭNs′; *occas.* ĭn-sōō′sĭ-ăns	ĭn-sōō′sĭ-ăns; *F.* ăN-sōō-syŏNs′	ăN′sōō′syăNs′	ĕng-sōōs′ē-angs	ăN-sōō-syăNs′	ăN′sōō′sĭ-ŏNs′
insouciant	ĭn-sōō′sĭ-ănt; *F.* ăN′-sōō′syăn′	ĭn-sōō′sĭ-ănt; *F.* ĕN′-sōō′sĭ-ăN′	ĭn-sōō′sĭ-ănt; ăN′sōō′-syŏN′	ăN′sōō′syăN′	ĕng-sōōs′ē-ăng	ăN-sōō-syăN′	. . . .
inspiratory	ĭn-spīr′ȧ-tō-rĭ	ĭn-spīr′ȧ-tẽr-ĭ; ĭn′spĭ-rā-tō-rĭ	ĭn-spīr′ȧ-tō-rĭ; ĭn′-spī-rā-tō-rĭ	ĭn-spīr′ȧ-tō-rĭ	ĭn-spī′rȧ-tẽr-ĭ	ĭn-spīr′ȧ-tẽr-ĭ	ĭn′spĭ-rā-tō-rĭ; ĭn-spī′rȧ-tō-rĭ
inspissate	ĭn-spĭs′āt	ĭn-spĭs′āt; ĭn′spĭ-sāt	ĭn-spĭs′āt	ĭn-spĭs′āt	ĭn-spĭs′āt	ĭn-spĭs′āt	ĭn-spĭs′āt
interloper	ĭn′tẽr-lōp′ẽr	ĭn′tẽr-lōp′ẽr	ĭn′tẽr-lō′pẽr	ĭn′tẽr-lō′pẽr	ĭn′tẽr-lō′pẽr	ĭn′tẽr-lōp′ẽr	ĭn′tẽr-lōp′ẽr
internecine	ĭn′tẽr-nē′sĭn; -sīn	ĭn′tẽr-nē′sĭn; -sīn	ĭn′tẽr-nē′sĭn	ĭn′tẽr-nē′sĭn	ĭn′tẽr-nē′sĭn	ĭn′tẽr-nē′sĭn	ĭn′tẽr-nē′sĭn
interstice	ĭn-tûr′stĭs	ĭn-tûr′stĭs; ĭn′tẽr-stĭs	ĭn′tẽr-stĭs; ĭn-tûr′stĭs	ĭn′tẽr-stĭs; ĭn-tûr′stĭs	ĭn-tûr′stĭs; ĭn′tẽr-	ĭn-tûr′stĭs	ĭn′tẽr-stĭs; ĭn-tûr′-
inundate	ĭn′ŭn-dāt; ĭn-ŭn′dāt	ĭn′ŭn-dāt; ĭn-ŭn′dāt	ĭn-ŭn′dāt; ĭn′ŭn-dāt	ĭn-ŭn′dāt	ĭn-ŭn′dāt	ĭn-ŭn′dāt; ĭn′ŭn-dāt	ĭn-ŭn′dāt
invalid	ĭn′vȧ-lĭd (*note*)	ĭn′vȧ-lēd′; ĭn′vȧ-lĕd; -lĭd	ĭn′vȧ-lĭd, -lēd	ĭn′vȧ-lĭd	ĭn′vȧ-lēd′	ĭn′vȧ-lēd′	ĭn′vȧ-lēd′
inverse	ĭn-vûrs′; ĭn′vûrs	ĭn-vûrs′; ĭn′vẽrs	ĭn-vûrs′; ĭn′vûrs	ĭn-vûrs′	ĭn-vûrs′; ĭn′vûrs	ĭn-vûrs′	ĭn-vûrs′

	WEBSTER.	*OXF. E. D.*	*CENTURY.*	*F. & W.*	*STORMONTH.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*	*WORCESTER.*
invocatory	ĭn-vŏk′*a*-tŏ-rĭ ; ĭn′vŏ-kā-tŏ-rĭ	ĭn-vŏk′*a*-tĕr-ĭ ; ĭn′vŏ-kā-tĕr-ĭ	ĭn-vŏk′*a*-tō-rĭ	ĭn-vŏk′*a*-tō-rĭ	. . . .	ĭn′vŏ-kā-tĕr-ĭ	ĭn′vŏ-kā-tō-rĭ
involucral	ĭn′vō-lū′krăl	ĭn′vō-lū′krăl	ĭn′vō-lū′krăl	ĭn′vō-lōō′krăl	ĭn′vō-lōō′krăl	ĭn′vō-lū′krăl	ĭn′vō-lū′krăl
involucre	ĭn′vō-lū′kẽr	ĭn′vō-lū′kẽr	ĭn′vō-lū′kẽr	ĭn′vō-lōō′kẽr	ĭn′vō-lōō′kẽr	ĭn′vō-lū′kẽr	ĭn′vō-lū′kẽr
iodoform	ī-ō′dō-fôrm ; ī-ŏd′ō-	ī-ō′dō-fôrm ; ī′ō-dō-	ī-rāt′	ī-ŏd′ō-fôrm	ī-ŏd′ō-fôrm	ī-rāt′	ī′rāt
irate	ī-rāt′ ; ī′rāt	ī-rāt′ ; ī′rāt	ī-rāt′	ī-rāt′	. . . .	ī-rāt′	ī′rāt
irenicon	ī-rĕn′ĭ-kŏn ; ī-rē′nĭ-	ī-rē′nĭ-kŏn ; ī-rĕn′-	ī-rĕn′ĭ-kŏn	ī-ɪ̆ĕn′ĭ-kŏn	ī-rē′nĭ-kŏn	ī-rĕn′ĭ-kŏn	ī-rĕn′ĭ-kŏn
irreconcilable	ĭ-rĕk′ŭn-sīl′*a*-b′l , ĭ-rĕk′ŭn-sīl′*a*-b′l	ĭ-rĕk′ŭn-sīl′*a*-b′l ; ĭ-rĕk′ŭn-sīl′*a*-b′l	ĭ-rĕk′ŏn-sī′l*a*-b′l	ĭ-rĕk′ŏn-sī′l*a*-b′l	ĭr-rĕk′ŏn-sīl′*a*-b′l	ĭ-rĕk′ŭn-sīl′*a*-b′l	ĭ-rĕk′ŏn-sīl′*a*-b′l
irrefutable	ĭr′ē-fūt′*a*-b′l ; ĭ-rĕf′ū-ta-b′l	ĭr′ē-fūt′*a*-b′l ; ĭ-rĕf′ū-ta-b′l	ĭr′ē-fū′t*a*-b′l	ĭr′ē-fū′t*a*-b′l	ĭr′ē-fū′t*a*-b′l	ĭr′ē-fūt′*a*-b′l , ĭ-rĕf′ū-ta-b′l	ĭr′ē-fūt′*a*-b′l ; ĭ-rĕf′ū-ta-b′l
irrespirable	ĭr′ĕs-spīr′*a*-b′l ; ĭ-rĕs′-pī-r*a*-b′l	ĭr′ĕs-spīr′*a*-b′l	ĭr′ĕ-spīr′*a*-b′l	ĭr′ĕ-spīr′*a*-b′l ; ĭ-rĕs′-pī-r*a*-b′l	ĭ-rĕs′pĭ-r*a*-b′l	ĭ-rĕs′pĭ-r*a*-b′l ; ĭr′ĕ-spīr′*a*-b′l	ĭ-rĕs′pĭ-r*a*-b′l
Islam	ĭs′lăm , ĭz′-; *Ar.* ĭs-lăm′	ĭs′lăm ; ĭz′lam ; ĭs-lăm′	ĭs′lam , -lăm	ĭs′lam	ĭz′lăm	ĭz′lam	ĭz′lăm
isolate	ī′sō-lāt ; ĭs′ō-	ī′sō-lāt ; ĭs′ō-	ĭs′ō-lāt , ī′sō-	ĭs′ō-lāt ; ī′sō-	ī′sō-lāt	ī′sō-lāt	ī′sō-lāt
isthmus	ĭs′mŭs ; ĭsth′-, ĭst′-	ĭsth′mŭs ; ĭst′-, ĭs′-	ĭst′mŭs , ĭs′-	ĭs′mŭs , ĭst′mŭs	ĭst′mŭs	ĭsth′mŭs , ĭs′mŭs	ĭst′mŭs
iter	ī′tẽr ; ĭt′ẽr	ĭt′ẽr ; ī′tẽr	ī′tẽr	ī′tẽr ; ĭt′ẽr	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
jacinth	jā′sĭnth ; jās′ĭnth	jās′ĭnth ; jā′sĭnth	jā′sĭnth	jā′sĭnth	jā′sĭnth	jās′ĭnth	jā′sĭnth
Jacobean	jăk′ō-bē′ăn ; já-kō′bē-	jăk′ō-bē′ăn	jăk′ō-bē′ăn	jăk′ō-bē′ăn	. . . .	jăk′ō-bē′ăn ; jă-kō′bē-	jăk′ō-bē′ăn
Jacquard	já-kärd′	ja-kärd′ ; jăk′ard	. . . .	jă-kärd′ ; zhă′kär′	jăk-ärd′ ; zhăk-ärd′	jă-kard′	jă-kärd′
jaguar	jăg′wär , já-gwär′	jăg′wär ; jăg′ū-är	jăg-wär′ ; jăg′ū-är	já-gwär′	jăg′ū-är ; já-gwär′	jă-gwär′	jăg′ū-är′
Japanese	jăp′á-nēz′ ; -nēs′	jăp′*a*-nēz′	jăp′*a*-nēs′ , -nēz′	jăp′á-nēs′ ; -nēz′	jăp′ăn-ēz	jăp′ăn-ēz′	jăp′ăn-ēz′
jarosite	jăr′ō-sīt ; já-rō′sīt	jăr′ō-sīt	jă-rō′sīt	*ja*-rō′sīt	. . . .	jăr′ō-sīt	. . . .
jaundice	jän′dĭs ; jôn′-	jän′dĭs ; jôn′-	jän′dĭs ; jôn′-	jän′dĭs	jôn′dĭs	jôn′dĭs	jän′dĭs
jaunt	jänt ; jônt	jänt ; jônt	jänt , jônt	jänt	jônt	jônt	jänt
Javanese	jăv′á-nēz′ ; -nēs′	jăv′á-nēz′	jăv′*a*-nēs′ , -nēz′	jăv′á-nēs′	. . . .	jăv′*a*-nēz	jăv′á-nēz′
jejune	jē-jōōn′	jē-jōōn′	jē-jōōn′	jē-jōōn′	jē-jūn′	jē-jōōn′	jē-jōōn′
jerboa	jẽr-bō′*a* ; jûr′bō-*a*	jẽr-bō′*a* ; jûr′bō-*a*	jûr′bō-*a* ; jẽr-bō′*a*	jûr′bō-*a* ; jẽr-bō′*a*	jẽr-bō′á	jẽr-bō′á	jûr′bō-*a*
Jew	jū ; jōō	jū	jōō	jōō	jōō	jōō	jū ; jōō
jewel	jū′ĕl ; jōō′ĕl	jū′ĕl	jōō′ĕl	jōō′ĕl	jōō′ĕl	jōō′ĕl	jū′ĕl
jocund	jŏk′ŭnd	jŏk′ŭnd ; jō′kŭnd	jŏk′ŭnd	jŏk′ŭnd	jŏk′ŭnd	jŏk′ŭnd	jŏk′ŭnd
jonquil	jŏn′kwĭl ; jŭŋ′-	jŭŋ′kwĭl ; jŏn′kwĭl	jŏn′kwĭl	jŏn′kwĭl	jŏn′kwĭl	jŏn′kwĭl	jŏn-kwĭl′
joust	jŭst ; jōōst	jŭst ; jōōst	jŭst	jŭst	jōōst , jŭst	jōōst	jŭst
jowl	jōl	jōl ; joul	jōl ; joul	jōl ; joul	jōl	joul	jōl
jubilee	jōō′bĭ-lē	jōō′bĭ-lē	jōō′bĭ-lē	jōō′bĭ-lē	jōō′bĭ-lē	jū′bĭ-lē	jū′bĭ-lē
Judaism	jōō′dā-ĭz′m	jōō′dā-ĭz′m	jōō′dā-ĭz′m	jōō′dā-ĭz′m	jōō′dā-ĭz′m	jōō′dā-ĭz′m	jū′dā-ĭz′m
judicatory	jōō′dĭ-ká-tō-rĭ	jōō′dĭ-ka-tō-rĭ ; jōō-dĭk′á-tẽrĭ	jōō-dĭ-ku-tō-rĭ	jōō′dĭ-ká-tō-rĭ	jōō′dĭ-kā′tẽr-ĭ	jōō′dĭ-ka-tẽr-ĭ	jū′dĭ-ká-tō-rĭ
judiciary	jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-ā-rĭ	jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-*a*-rĭ	jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-ā-rĭ	jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-ĕ-rĭ	jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-ẽr-ĭ	jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-á-rĭ	jōō-dĭsh′á-rĭ
jugular	jōō′gŭ-lár	jōō′gŭ-lár	jōō′gŭ-l*ar*	jōō′gŭ-lár	jōō′gŭ-l*ar*	jōō′gŭ-lár	jū′gŭ-lár
juice	jōōs	jōōs	jōōs	jōōs	jōōs	jōōs	jūs
jujube	jōō′jōōb	jōō′jōōb	jōō′jōōb	jōō′jōōb	jōō′jōōb	jōō′jōōb	jū′jūb
julep	jōō′lĕp	jōō′lĕp	jōō′lĕp	jōō′lĕp	jōō′lĕp	jōō′lĕp	jū′lĕp
Julian	jōōl′yăn	jōō′lĭ-ăn	jōō′lyăn	jōō′lĭ-ăn	jōō′lĭ-ăn	jōō′lĭ-ăn	jūl′yăn
June	jōōn	jōōn	jōōn	jōōn	jōōn	jōōn	jūn
junior	jōōn′yẽr	jōōn′ĭẽr	jōō′nyẽr	jōōn′yẽr	jōō′nĭ-ẽr	jōō′nĭ-ẽr	jūn′yẽr
jupon	jōō′pŏn ; jōō-pŏn′	jōō′pŏn;jōō-pŏn′; zhú′-pŏn′	jōō′pŏn , jōō-pŏn′	jōō-pŏn′; jōō′pŏn	. . . .	jōō-pŏn′	. . . .
jurisconsult	jōō′rĭs-kŏn′sŭlt ; -kŏn-sŭlt′	jōō′rĭs-kŏn-sŭlt′	jōō′rĭs-kŏn′sŭlt	jōō′rĭs-kŏn′sŭlt	jōō′rĭs-kŏn′sŭlt	jōō′rĭs-kŏn-sŭlt	jū′rĭs-kŏn′sŭlt
justificative	jŭs′tĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv	jŭs′tĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv	jŭs′tĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv	jŭs-tĭf′ĭ-ká-tĭv; jŭs′tĭ-fĭ-kā′tĭv	. . . .	jus-tĭf′ĭ-kā-tĭv	jŭs-tĭf′ĭ-ká-tĭv
justificatory	jŭs′tĭ-fi-kā-tō-ri ; jŭs-tĭf′ĭ-ká-tō-rĭ	jŭs′tĭ-fĭ-kā-tẽr-ĭ	jŭs′tĭ-fĭ-kā-tō-rĭ	jŭs-tĭf′ĭ-ká-tō-rĭ	jŭs′tĭ-fĭ-kā′tẽr-ĭ	jŭs-tĭf′ĭ-kā-tẽr-ĭ	jŭs-tĭf′ĭ-ká-tō-rĭ
jute	jōōt	jōōt	jōōt	jōōt	jōōt	jōōt	jūt
juvenile	jōō′vē-nĭl ; -nīl	jōō′vē-nīl	jōō′vē-nĭl	jōō′vē-nĭl	jōō′vē-nīl	jōō′vē-nīl	jū′vē-nĭl
kaolin	kā′ō-lĭn ; kā′-	kā′ō-lĭn ; kā′ō-līn	kā′ō-lĭn	kā′ō-lĭn	kā′ō-lĭn	kā′ō-lĭn	kā′ō-lĭn
keelson	kĕl′sŭn	kĕl′sŭn	kĕl′sŭn	kĕl′sŭn	kēl′sŭn	kēl′sŭn	kĕl′sŭn ; kĕl′-
khan (*inn*)	kăn ; kän	kăn ; kän	kän	kän	kän	kan	kôn ; kän
khan (*title*)	kän ; kän	kän ; kän	kán ; kän , kôn	kan	kôn	kän	kôn ; kän
kiln	kĭl ; kĭln	kĭl ; kĭln	kĭl	kĭl	kĭl	kĭl	kĭl
kinematic	kĭn′ē-măt′ĭk ; kī′nē-	kī′nē-măt′ĭk	kĭn′ē-măt′ĭk	kĭn′ē-măt′ĭk	kĭn′ē-măt′ĭk	kī′nē-măt′ĭk	kī′nē-măt′ĭk
kinesiatrics	kĭ-nē′sĭ-ăt′rĭks ; kī-	kī-nē′sĭ-ăt′rĭks	[kĭ-nē′sĭ-ăt′rĭk]	kĭn′ē-sĭ-ăt′rĭks	kĭ-nē′sĭ-ăt′rĭks	[kī-nē′sĭ-ăt′rĭk]	. . . .
kinetic	kĭ-nĕt′ĭk ; kī-	kī-nĕt′ĭk	kĭ-nĕt′ĭk	kĭ-nĕt′ĭk	kĭ-nēt′ĭk	kī-nēt′ĭk	kĭ-nēt′ĭk
kino	kē′nō ; kī′nō	kē′nō	kē′nō	kē′nō	kī′nō	kī′nō	kī′nō
knout	nout ; nōōt	nout ; nōōt	nout ; *properly* nōōt, *Russ.* knōōt	nout	. . . .	knout	nout
Koran	kō-rän′ ; kō′răn	kō-rän′ ; kō′răn	kō′răn ; kō-rán′	kō-rän′ ; kō′răn	kō-răn′ ; kō-rôn′	kō-rôn′	kō′răn
kraal	kral	kral	krôl, krăl	krăl	krôl	krăl ; krôl	krā′ăl
labile	lā′bĭl ; lăb′ĭl	lā′bĭl ; lăb′ĭl	lăb′ĭl	lăb′ĭl	. . . .	lăb′ĭl	lăb′ĭl
labyrinthine	lăb′ĭ-rĭn′thĭn ; -thĭn	lăb′ĭ-rĭn′thĭn	lăb′ĭ-rĭn′thĭn	lăb′ĭ-rĭn′thĭn	lăb′ĭ-rĭn′thĭn	lăb′ĭ-rĭn′thĭn	lăb′ĭ-rĭn′thĭn
lacunose	lá-kū′nōs	lá-kū′nōs	lă-kū′nōs	lăk′ū-nōs′	lá-kū′nōs	lá-kū′nōs	lăk′ū-nōs′
lamasery	lă′má-sẽr-ĭ , lá-mä′-	lá-má-sẽr-ĭ	lă′má-sẽ-rĭ	la′má-sẽr′ĭ	. . . .	lă′má-sẽr-ĭ	. . . .
lambrequin	lăm′brẽ-kĭn ; lăm′bẽr-	lăm′brẽ-kĭn	lăm′brẽ-kĭn	lăm′bẽr-kĭn	. . . .	lăm′brẽ-kĭn	lăm′brẽ-kwĭn ; lăm′. bẽr-kĭn
lamellar	lá-mĕl′ár ; lăm′ẽ-lár	lá-mĕl′ár	lăm′ẽ-lár	lăm′ĕl-ár	lá-mĕl′ẽr	lá-mĕl′ár	lăm′ĕl-ár
lamellose	lăm′ẽ-lōs ; lá-mĕl′ōs	lá-mĕl′ōs	lăm′ẽ-lōs	lăm′ĕl-ōs	. . . .	lá-mĕl′ōs	lăm′ẽ-lōs′
languet	lăŋ′gwĕt	lăŋ′gwĕt	lăŋ′gĕt	lăŋ′gĕt	. . . .	lăŋ-gĕt′	lăn′gĕt
languor	lăŋ′gẽr ; -gwẽr	lăŋ′gẽr ; lăŋ′gwŏr	lăŋ′gẽr ; lăŋ′gwŏr	lăŋ′gŏr ; -gwŏr	lăŋ′gwẽr	lăŋ′gwŏr ; -gŏr	lăŋ′gwŏr
lapis	lā′pĭs ; lăp′ĭs	lăp′ĭs	lā′pĭs	lā′pĭs	lá′pĭs	lā′pĭs	lā′pĭs
larine	lăr′ĭn ; lā′rĭn	lăr′ĭn	lăr′ĭn	lăr′ĭn	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
laryngeal	lá-rĭn′jē-ăl ; lăr′ĭn-jē′ăl	la-rĭn′jē-ăl	lă-rĭn′jē-ăl	lăr′ĭn-jē′ăl	lăr′ĭng-jē′ăl; lá-rĭng′-jē-	lá-rĭn′jē-ăl	lá-rĭn′jē-ăl
laryngismus	lăr′ĭn-jĭz′mŭs	lăr′ĭn-jĭz′mŭs	lăr′ĭn-jĭs′mŭs	lăr′ĭn-jĭs′mŭs	lăr′ĭng-jĭs′mŭs	lăr′ĭn-jĭs′mŭs	. . . .
larynx	lăr′ĭnks	lăr′ĭŋks	lăr′ĭŋks	lăr′ĭŋks	lă′rĭŋks	lăr′ĭŋks ; lă′rĭŋks	lăr′ĭŋks
lascar	lăs′kär ; lăs-kär′	lăs′kär ; lăs-kär′	lăs-kär′	lăs-kär′	lăs-kär′	lăs-kär′	lăs-kär′ ; lăs′kar
laudanum	lô′dá-nŭm , lŏd′n-ŭm	lŏd′n-ŭm	lô′dá-nŭm	lô′dá-nŭm	lŏd′á-nŭm	lô′dá-nŭm	lô′dá-nŭm ; lŏd′*a*-
launch	länch ; lônch	lônush ; länsh	länch ; lônch	länch	lansh	länch	länch
launder	län′dẽr ; lôn′-	lôn′dẽr ; län′dẽr	län′dẽr ; lôn′-	län′dẽr	län′dẽr	län′dẽr	lan′dẽr
laundry	län′drĭ ; lôn′-	lôn′drĭ ; län′drĭ	län′drĭ ; lôn′-	lan′drĭ	län′drĭ	län′drĭ	län′drĭ
laurel	lô′rĕl ; lŏr′ĕl	lŏr′ĕl	lô′rĕl , lŏr′ĕl	lô′rĕl	lŏr′ĕl	lŏr′ĕl	lŏr′rĕl ; lô′rĕl
legend	lĕj′ĕnd ; lē′jĕnd	lĕj′ĕnd	lĕj′ĕnd ; lē′jĕnd	lĕj′ĕnd	lĕj′ĕnd	lĕj′ĕnd	lē′jĕnd ; lĕj′ĕnd
leghorn	lĕg′hôrn	lĕg-ôrn′ ; lĕg′hôrn	lĕg′hôrn	lĕg′hôrn	lĕg′hôrn	lĕg′hôrn	lĕg′hôrn
legume	lĕg′ūm ; lē-gūm′	lĕg′ūm ; lē-gūm′	lĕg′ūm ; lē-gūm′	lĕg′ūm ; lē-gūm′	lē-gūm′	lĕg-gūm′	lĕg′ūm
leisure	lē′zhûr ; lēzh′ûr	lēz′ûr ; lē′zûr	lē′zhûr ; lēzh′ûr	lē′zhōōr ; -zûr	lē′zhōōr	lēzh′ûr ; lēzh′-	lē′zhûr
leonine	lē′ō-nīn	lē′ō-nīn , -nĭn	lē′ō-nīn ; -nĭn	lē′ō-nĭn ; -nīn	lē′ō-nīn	lē′ō-nīn	lē′ō-nīn
Lesbian	lĕz′bĭ-ăn ; lĕs′-	lĕz′bĭ-ăn	lĕs′bĭ-ăn	lĕs′bĭ-ăn	. . . .	. . . .	lĕs′bĭ-ăn
Levantine	lē-văn′tĭn ; lĕv′ăn-tĭn	lē-văn′tĭn ; lĕv′ăn-tĭn	lĕv′ăn-tĭn ; lē-văn′tĭn	lē-văn′tĭn ; lĕv′ăn-tĭn	lē-văn′tĭn	lē-văn′tĭn ; lĕv′ăn-tĭn	lē-văn′tĭn ; lĕv′ăn-tĭn
levee (*embankment*)	lĕv′ē ; lĕv-ē′	lē-vē′ ; lĕv′ĭ	lē-vē′ ; lĕv′ē	lĕv-ē′	lĕv′ē	lĕv′ē	lĕv′ē
levee (*reception*)	lĕv-ē′ ; lĕv′ē	lĕv′ē	lē-vē′ ; lĕv′ē	lĕv-ē′	lĕv′ē	lĕv′ē	lĕv′ē
lever	lē′vẽr ; lĕv′ẽr	lē′vẽr	lĕv′ẽr ; lē′vẽr	lĕv′ẽr ; lē′vẽr	lē′vẽr	lē′vẽr	lē′vẽr
leverage	lē′vẽr-āj ; lĕv′ẽr-ĕj	lē′vẽr-ĕj	lĕv′ẽr-āj ; lē′vẽr-	lĕv′ẽr-āj	lē′vẽr-āj	lē′vẽr-ĭj	lĕv′ẽr-āj
liaison	lē′ā′zŏn′	lĭ-ā′zŏn ; *F.* lē′ā′zôN′	lē′ā-zôN′	lē′ā-zôN′	lē′ā-zŏng′	lĭ-ā′zŏn	lē′*á*-zŏng
liana	lē-ä′ná ; lĭ-ăn′*á*	lĭ-ä′ná	lĭ-ăn′*á*	lĭ-ăn′*á*	lĭ-ä′ná	. . . .	lĭ-ä′ná ; lĭ-ä′nä
liberticide	lĭ-bûr′tĭ-sīd, lĭb′ẽr-tĭ-	lĭ-bûr′tĭ-sĭd	lĭb′ẽr-tĭ-sīd; lĭ-bûr′tĭ-	lĭb′ẽr-tĭ-sīd; lĭ-bûr′tĭ-	lĭ-bûr′tĭ-sīd	lĭ-bûr′tĭ-sīd	lĭb′ẽr-tĭ-sīd
lien	lē′ĕn ; lēn	lē′ĕn ; lēn ; lī′ĕn	lē′ĕn ; lī′ĕn ; *com.* lēn	lī′ĕn ; lē′ĕn ; *com.* lēn	lī′ĕn ; lēn	lī′ĕn	lē′ĕn ; lī′ĕn
lieu	lū	lōō	lū	lū	lōō	lū	lū
lign-aloes	lĭn′ăl′ōz ; lĭg-năl′ōz	lĭn-ăl′ōz	lĭg-năl′ōz	lĭg-năl′ōz	lĭn-ăl′ōz ; lĭg-năl′ōz	lĭn-ăl′ōz	lĭn-ăl′ōz ; lĭg-năl′ōz
lipogram	lĭp′ō-grăm; lī′pō-grăm	lĭp′ō-grăm	lī′pō-grăm	lĭp′ō-grăm	lī′pō-grăm	lĭp′ō-grăm	lĭp′ō-grăm
lithotrity	lĭ-thŏt′rĭ-tĭ	lĭ-thŏt′rĭ-tĭ	lĭth′ō-trĭ′tĭ	lĭth-ŏt′rĭ-tĭ ; lĭth′ō-trĭ′tĭ	lĭth-ŏt′rĭ-tĭ	lĭ-thŏt′rĭ-tĭ	lĭ-thŏt′rĭ-tĭ ; lĭth′ō-trĭ′tĭ
lithy	lĭ′thĭ ; lĭ′thĭ	lĭ′thĭ	lĭ′thĭ; -thĭ	lĭ′thĭ	. . . .	lĭ′thĭ	lĭ′thĭ
litotes	lĭ′tō-tēz	lĭ′tō-tēz	lĭt′ō-tēz	lĭt′ō-tēz	lĭ′tō-tēz	lĭ′tō-tēz	lĭ′tō-tēz
livre	lē′vẽr ; *F.* lē′vr′	lē′vr′	lē′vẽr	lē′vẽr	lē′vr	lē′vr	lĭ′vẽr ; lē′vẽr
lochia	lō′kĭ-*á* ; lō′kĭ-*á*	lō′kĭ-*á*	lō′kĭ-*á* ; lō-kī′*á*	lō′kĭ-*á*	lō-kī′*á*	lō-kī′*á*	lō-kī′*á* ; lō′kĭ-*á*
locomotor	lō′kō-mō′tẽr	lō′kō-mō′tẽr	lō′kō-mō′tŏr	lō′kō-mō′tŏr	lō′kō-mō′tŏr	. . . .	. . . .
loess	lō′ĕs ; lûs	lō′ĕs ; lûs	lûs , lō′ĕs	lûs	lō′ĕs	lō′ĕs	lō′ĕs
logarithm	lŏg′*á*-rĭth′m ; -rĭth′m	lŏg′*á*-rĭth′m	lŏg′*á*-rĭthm ; -rĭ′thm	lŏg′*á*-rĭthm	lŏg′*á*-rĭthm	lŏg′*á*-rĭthm	lŏg′*á*-rĭthm
Lombard	lŏm′bard ; lŭm′-	lŏm′bárd ; lŭm′bárd	lŏm′bárd ; *form.* lŭm′-	lŏm′bárd	lŏm′bĕrd ; lŭm′-	lŏm′bárd	lŏm′bárd

	WEBSTER.	*OXF. E. D.*	*CENTURY.*	*F. & W.*	*STORMONTH.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*	*WORCESTER.*
lorikeet	lôr′ĭ-kēt ; lŏr′ĭ-kēt′	lŏr′ĭ-kēt′	lôr′ĭ-kēt′	lŏr′ĭ-kēt′	. . . .	lôr′ĭ-kēt	lôr′ĭ-kēt
lucre	lū′kẽr , lōō′-	lū′kẽr	lū′kẽr	lōō′kẽr, lū′kẽr	lōō′kẽr	lōō′kẽr	lū′kẽr
Lupercal	lū′pẽr-kăl	lū′pẽr-kăl	lū′pẽr-kăl	lōō′pẽr-kăl	lōō′pẽr-kăl ; lōō-pûr′-	lōō′pẽr-kăl	lū-pûr′kăl
lupine, *n.*	lū′pĭn	lū′pĭn	lū′pĭn	lōō′pĭn	lōō′pĭn	lōō′pĭn	lū′pɪn
lupine, *a.*	lū′pĭn	lū′pĭn	lū′pĭn, -pīn	lōō′pĭn	. . . .	lōō′pĭn	lū′pɪn
luxuriance	lŭks-ū′rĭ-ăns ; lŭg-zhōō′-	lŭks-ū′rĭ-ăns ; lŭg-zhōō′-	lŭg-zhū′rĭ-ăns	lŭg-zhōō′rĭ-ăns ; lŭks-ū′-	lŭg-zū′rĭ-ăns	lŭg-zū′rĭ-ăns	lŭg-zū′rĭ-ăns
luxurious	lŭks-ū′rĭ-ŭs , lŭg-zhōō′-	lŭks-ū′rĭ-ŭs , lŭg-zhōō′-	lŭg-zhū′rĭ-ŭs	lŭg-zhōō′rĭ-ŭs ; lŭks-ū′-	lŭg-zū′rĭ-ŭs	lŭg-zū′rĭ-ŭs	lŭg-zū′rĭ-ŭs
luxury	lŭk′shōō-rĭ	lŭk′sŭ-rĭ, lŭk′shōō-rĭ ; lŭg′zōō-rĭ	lŭk′shŭ-rĭ	lŭk′shōō-rĭ	lŭk′sŭ-rĭ	lŭk′sŭ-rĭ	lŭk′shōō-rĭ
lycanthrope	lī′kăn-thrōp ; lī-kăn′-	lī′kăn-thrōp , lī-kăn′-	lī-kăn′thrōp	lī-kăn′thrōp	lī′kăn-thrōp	lī′kăn-thrōp	lī′kăn-thɪ̆p
lyrist	lĭr′ĭst ; līr′ĭst	lĭr′ĭst	līr′ĭst	līr′ĭst	lī′rĭst	lĭr′ĭst	lī′rĭst
lysimachia	lĭ-sĭ-mā′kĭ-*ȧ* , -măk′ĭ-*ȧ* ; lĭs′ĭ-	lĭ-sĭ-mā′kĭ-*ȧ*	lĭs′ĭ-mā′kĭ-*ȧ*	lĭs′ĭ-mā′kĭ-*a* ; -mȧ′-kĭ-*a*	. . . .	lĭs′ĭ-mā′kĭ-*ȧ*	lĭs′ĭ-mā′kĭ-*ȧ*
lythrum	lĭth′rŭm ; lī′thrŭm	lĭth′rŭm	lĭth′rŭm	lĭth′rŭm	. . . .	lī′thrŭm	. . . .
ma'am	măm ; mām	mām	măm	mām	măm	măm	măm
machicolation	mȧ-chĭk′ŏ-lā′shŭn ; măch′ĭ-kŏ-	măch′ĭ-kŏ-lā′shŭn	mā-chĭk′ŏ-lā′shŭn	măch′ĭ-kŏ-lā′shŭn	măch′ĭ-kŏ-lā′shŭn	mȧ-chĭk′ŏ-lā′shŭn	măch′ĭ-kŏ-lā′shŭn
macron	mā′krŏn ; măk′rŏn	măk′rŏn , mā′krŏn	măk′rŏn	măk′rŏn	măk′rŏn	măk′rŏn	mā′krŏn
Madeira	mȧ-dē′rȧ ; mȧ-dā′*rȧ*	mȧ-dē′*rȧ*	mȧ-dā′*rȧ*	mȧ-dē′*rȧ*	mȧ-dē′*rȧ*	mȧ-dē′*rȧ*	mȧ-dē′*rȧ*
Magellanic	măj′ĕ-lăn′ĭk ; măg′-ĕ-lăn′ĭk	măg′ĕ-lăn′ĭk	măj′ĕ-lăn′ĭk ; măg′-	măj′ĕ-lăn′ĭk	măj′ĕ-lăn′ĭk	măg′ĕ-lăn′ĭk	măj′ĕ-lăn′ĭk
magnesia	măg-nē′zhĭ-*ȧ* ; -zhȧ ; -shĭ-*ȧ* ; -shȧ	măg-nē′shĭ-*ȧ*	măg-nē′shi*ȧ*	măg-nē′shĭ-*a*	măg-nē′shĭ *a*	măg-nē′shĭ-*ȧ*	măg-nē′zhĭ-*ȧ*
magnesium	măg-nē′zhĭ-ŭm ; -shĭ-ŭm	măg-nē′sĭ-ŭm ; -nē′-shĭŭm	măg-nē′siŭm , -shɪŭm	măg-nē′shiŭm	măg-nē′shĭ-ŭm	măg-nē′shĭ-ŭm	măg-nē′zhĭ-ŭm
magneto–	măg′nēt-ŏ- ; măg-nē′-tŏ-	măg-nē′tŏ	măg′nĕ-tō	măg′nēt-ŏ-	măg-nēt′ŏ-	măg-nĕ-tō-	. . . .
magnetogram	măg-nē′tō-grăm, măg-nēt′ŏ-	măg-nē′tŏ-grăm	măg-nēt′ŏ-grăm	măg-nēt′ŏ-grăm	măg-nēt′ŏ-grăm	. . . .	. . . .
Magyar	mŏd′yŏr	mȧd′yȧr	mă-jȧr′	măj′ăr	mȧd′yȧr	măg′yȧr	mȧd′jär
Mahound	mȧ-hound′ ; -hōōnd′	mȧ-hōōnd′; mȧ-hound′	mȧ-hound′; mȧ′hound	mȧ-hound′ ; mä′hound	mȧ-hound′	mȧ-hound′	mȧ′hound
majolica	mȧ-jŏl′ĭ-kȧ ; mȧ-yŏl′-	mȧ-jŏl′ĭ-kȧ , *It.* mä-yō′lĭ-kä	mȧ-jŏl′ĭ-kȧ , *It.* mä-yō′lĭ-kä	mȧ-jŏl′ĭ-ka ; ma-yō′lĭ-ka	mȧ-jŏl′ĭ-kȧ	mȧ-jŏl′ĭ-ka ; mȧ-yŏl′ĭ-kȧ	mȧ-jŏl′ĭ-kȧ
maladroit	măl′ȧ-droit′	măl′ȧ-droit	măl′ȧ-droit′	măl′ȧ-droɪt′	. . . .	măl′ȧ-droit	măl′ȧ-droit′
malaise	mȧ′lāz′ ; măl′āz	măl′āz ; *F* mȧ′lāz′	măl′āz′	mȧl′āz′	mă-lāz′	măl′āz	. . . .
malefactor	măl′ĕ-făk′tẽr	măl′ĕ-făk′tẽr	măl′ĕ-făk′tẽr	măl′ĕ-făk′tẽr	măl′ĕ-ĭăk′tẽr	măl′ĕ-făk′tẽr	măl′ĕ-făk′tẽr
malfeasance	măl-fē′zăns	măl-fē′zăns	măl-fē′zăns	măl-fē′zăns	măl-ĭē′zăns	măl-fē′zăns	măl-fē′zăns
malkin	mô′kĭn	mô′kĭn	mô′kĭn	mô′kĭn	mô′kĭn	mô′kĭn	mô′kĭn
malt	môlt ; mŏlt	mŏlt	môlt	môlt	môlt	môlt	môlt
Maltese	môl-tēz′ ; -tēs′ ; mŏl′-	mŏl-tēz′	môl-tēs′ , -tēz′	mŏl-tēs′ ; -tēz′	mŏl-tēs′	mŏl-tēz′	mŏl-tēz′
maltose	môl′tōs ; mŏl′-	mŏl′tōs	môl′tōs	mŏl′tōs′	mŏl′tōs	mŏl′tōs	. . . .
mamma (*mother*)	mȧ-mä′ ; mȧ′mȧ	mȧ-mä′	mȧ′mȧ	mȧ-mä′ ; mȧ′mȧ	mȧ-mȧ′	mȧ-mȧ′	mȧ-mä′
mandarin, *n.*	măn′dȧ-rĭn , măn′dă-rēn′	măn′dȧ-rĭn	măn′dȧ-rēn′ ; măn′dă-rĭn	măn′dȧ-rēn′	măn′dȧ-rēn′	măn′dȧ-ɪēn′	măn′dȧ-rēn′
manège	mȧ′nĕzh′	mȧ′nĕzh′	mȧ-năzh′	mȧ-năzh′	mȧ-năzh′	mȧ-năzh′	mȧ-năzh′
manganese	măn′gȧ-nēs′ ; măn′gȧ-nēz	manȷ′gȧ-nēz	măn′gȧ-nēs′ ; -nēz′	măn′gȧ-nēs′	măn′găn-ēz	măn′ga-nēz	măn′ga-nēz′
manioc	măn′ĭ-ŏk ; mā′nĭ-ŏk	măn′ĭ-ŏk	măn′ĭ-ŏk	măn′ĭ-ŏk	mā′nĭ-ŏk	măn′ĭ-ŏk	mā′nɪ-ŏk
maranatha	măr′ȧ-năth′ȧ	măr′ȧ-năth′ȧ	măr′ȧ-năth′ȧ	măr′a-nă′thȧ ; -năth′ȧ	măr′ȧ-nā′thȧ	măr′ȧ-nă′thȧ	nȧı′ȧ-ıăth′ȧ
maritime	măr′ĭ-tīm ; -tĭm	măr′ĭ-tīm	măr′ĭ-tĭm ; -tīm	măr′ĭ-tĭm	măr′ĭ-tīm	măr′ĭ-tīm	măr′ĭ-tɪm
martinet (*disciplinarian*)	măr′tĭ-nĕt′ ; mar′tĭ-nĕt′	măr′tĭ-nĕt	măr′tĭ-nĕt	măr′tĭ-nĕt′	măr′tĭ-nĕt	mar′tĭ-nĕt	măr′tĭ-nĕt
massage, *n.*	mȧ-säzh′	mă-säzh′	mă-säzh′	măs′ăj ; mȧ′säzh′	mă-säzh′	. . . .	mȧ-säzh′
matador	măt′ȧ-dôr ; -dōr	măt′ȧ-dôr	măt′a-dōr′	măt′a-dōr′	măt′ȧ-dōr′	măt′ȧ-dōr	măt′ȧ-dōr′; mȧ′tȧ-dōr′
matricide	măt′rĭ-sīd ; mā′trĭ-	mā′trĭ-sīd ; măt′rĭ-	măt′rĭ-sīd	măt′rĭ-sīd	măt′rĭ-sīd	măt′rĭ-sid	măt′rĭ-sīd
matronage	mā′trŭn-ăj ; măt′rŭn-	mā′trŏn-ăj ; măt′rŏn-	mā′trŏn-ăj ; măt′rŏn-ăj	măt′rŏn-ăj	mā′trŭn-ĭj	mā′trŭn-ĭj	măt′rŏn-ăj
maturative	mȧ-tūr′ȧ-tĭv ; măt′ū-rā-tĭv	mȧ-tūr′ȧ-tĭv	mă-tūr′ȧ-tĭv	măt′ū-rā-tĭv ; mȧ-tūr′-ȧ-tĭv	măt′ū-rā-tĭv	mȧ-tūr′a-tĭv	măt′ū-rȧ-tĭv
matutinal	mȧ-tū′tĭ-năl ; măt′ū-tī′năl	măt′ū-tī′năl	mȧ-tū′tĭ-năl	mȧ-tū′tĭ-năl ; măt′ū-tī′năl	măt′ū-tī′năl	măt′ū-tīn′ăl	măt′ū-tī′năl
medicament	mē-dĭk′ȧ-mĕnt ; mĕd′-ĭ-kȧ-mĕnt	mē-dĭk′ȧ-mĕnt ; mĕd′-ĭ-kȧ-mĕnt	mĕd′ĭ-kȧ-mĕnt	mĕd′ĭ-kȧ-mĕnt	mĕd′ĭ-kȧ-mĕnt	mē-dĭk′a-mĕnt	mĕd′ĭ-kȧ-mĕnt
medieval, -æval	mē′dĭ-ē′văl ; mĕd′ĭ-	mĕd′ĭ-ē′văl ; mē′dĭ-ē′-	mē′dĭ-ē′văl	mē′dĭ-ē′văl	mĕd′ĭ-ē′văl	mĕd′ĭ-ē′văl	mĕd′ĭ-ē′văl
medullary	mĕd′ŭ-lā-rĭ ; mē-dŭl′ȧ-rĭ	mē-dŭl′ȧ-rĭ ; mĕd′ŭ-lă-rĭ	mĕd′ŭ-lă-rĭ	mĕd′ŭl-ĕ-rĭ	mē-dŭl′ĕr-ĭ	mē-dŭl′ȧ-rĭ ; mĕd′ŭl-	mĕd′ŭ-lȧ-rĭ
meerschaum	mēr′shôm ; -shŭm	mēr′shôm ; -shŭm	mēr′shôm ; -shŭm ; *G.* mār′shoum	mēr′shôm ; mār′shoum	mēr′shŭm	mēr′shŭm	mār′shoum
melodrama	mĕl′ŏ-drä′mȧ ; mĕl′ŏ-drä′mȧ	mĕl′ŏ-drä′mȧ ; mĕl′ŏ-drä′mȧ	mĕl′ŏ-drä′mȧ	mĕl′ŏ-drȧ′mȧ ; -drā′mȧ	mĕl′ŏ-drăm′ȧ	mĕl′ŏ-drä′mȧ	mĕl′ŏ-drā′m
memoir	mĕm′wŏr ; -wär ; mēm′-	mĕm′wŏr ; mē′mŏr	mĕm′wŏr ; mē′mŏr	mĕm′wŏr	mĕm′wôr	mĕm′wôr	mē-moɪr′ ; mĕm′wôr
menagerie	mĕ-năj′ẽr-ĭ ; mĕ-năzh′-	mĕ-năj′ẽr-ĭ	mĕ-năj′ẽr-ĭ, mĕ-năzh′-	mĕn-ăj′ẽr-ĭ	mĕn-ăj′ẽr-ĭ ; mĕn-äzh′-	mĕ-năj′ẽr-ĭ	mĕ-nă′zhẽr-ĭ
mercantile	mûr′kăn-tĭl ; -tīl	mûr′kăn-tĭl	mûr′kăn-tĭl	mûr′kăn-tĭl	mûr′kăn-tĭl	mûr′kăn-tīl	mûr′kăn-tĭl
mercurous	mûr′kū-rŭs ; mẽr-kū′-	mûr′kū-rŭs	mûr′kū-rŭs	mûr′kū-rŭs	. . . .	mûr′kū-rŭs	. . . .
mesentery	mĕs′ĕn-tẽr-ĭ	mĕs′ĕn-tẽr-ĭ	mĕz′ĕn-tẽr-ĭ	mĕs′ĕn-tẽr-ĭ ; mĕz′ĕn-tẽr-ĭ	mĕz′ĕn-tẽr-ĭ	mĕs′ĕn-tẽr-ĭ	mĕz′ĕn-tẽr-ĭ
mesial	mē′zĭ-ăl ; mĕs′ĭ-ăl	mē′zĭ-ăl ; mĕs′ĭ-ăl	mĕs′ĭ-ăl ; mē′zĭ-ăl	mĕs′ĭ-ăl	mē′zhĭ-ăl	mē′zĭ-ăl	mĕz′ĭ-ăl
metalline	mĕt′ăl-ĭn ; -ĭn	mĕt′ăl-ĭn	mĕt′ăl-ĭn	mĕt′ăl-ĭn	. . . .	mĕt′ăl-ĭn	mĕt′ăl-ĭn
metamerism	mĕ-tăm′ẽr-ĭz′m	mĕ-tăm′ẽr-ĭz′m	mĕt′a-mẽr-ĭz′m	mĕt′ȧ-mẽr-ĭz′m	mĕt′ȧ-mẽ′rĭz′m	mĕ-tăm′ẽr-ĭz′m	mĕ-tăm′ẽr-ĭz′m
métayage	mā′tā′yȧzh′ ; *E.* mĕ-tā′yăj	mā′tā′yȧzh′	mĕ-tā′yăj ; *F.* mā-tā-yȧzh′	mā′tā′yȧzh′ , mĕ-tā′-yăj	mā-tā′yăj	. . . .	mĕ-tā′yăj ; mā′tī′ȧzh′
métayer	*F.* mā′tā′yā′ ; *E.* mĕ-tā′yẽr	mā′tā′yā′	mĕ-tā′yẽr ; *F.* mā-tā-yā′	mā′tā′yā′ ; mĕ-tā′yẽr	mā-tā′yẽr	. . . .	mĕ-tā′yẽr
meteorograph	mē′tē-ŏr-ō-grȧf′ ; mē′-tē-ŏr′-	mē′tē-ŏr-ō-grȧf	mē′tē-ō-rō-grȧf	mē′tē-ŏr′ō-grȧf ; mē′-tē-ŏr-ō-grȧf	. . . .	mē′tē-ẽr-ō-grăf	. . . .
metic	mĕt′ĭk	mĕt′ĭk	mĕt′ĭk	mĕt′ĭk	mĕt′ĭk	mē′tĭk	mē′tĭk
metrist	mē′trĭst ; mĕt′rĭst	mĕt′rĭst	mē′trĭst	mē′trĭst	. . . .	mē′trĭst	mē′trĭst
metronymic	mē′trō-nĭm′ĭk ; mĕt′rō-	mē′trō-nĭm′ĭk	mĕt′rō-nĭm′ĭk	mē′trō-nĭm′ĭk	. . . .	. . . .	mĕt′rō-nĭm′ĭk
mezzanine	mĕz′ȧ-nĭn ; -nēn	mĕz′ȧ-nēn	mĕz′ȧ-nĭn	mĕz′ȧ-nĭn	mĕd′zȧ-nēn	mĕt′zȧ-nēn	mĕz′ȧ-nīn
mezzotint	mĕd′zō-tĭnt ; mĕz′ō-	mĕd′zō-tĭnt ; mĕz′ō-	mĕz′ō-tĭnt ; mĕd′zō-	mĕz′ō-tĭnt	mĕz′ō-tĭnt ; mĕt′zō-	mĕt′zō-tĭnt	mĕd′zō-tĭnt
microcosm	mī′krō-kŏz′m	mī′krō-kŏz′m	mī′krō-kŏz′m	mī′krō-kŏz′m; mĭk′rō-	mī′krō-kŏz′m	mī′krō-kŏz′m	mī′krō-kŏz′m
microscopist	mī-krŏs′kō-pĭst ; *U. S.* mī′krō-skō′pĭst	mī-krŏs′kō-pĭst ; mī′krō-skō′pĭst	*U. S.* mī′krō-skō′pĭst	mī′krō-skō′pĭst ; mī-krŏs′kō-pĭst	mī-krŏs′kō-pĭst ; mī′-krō-skŏp′ĭst	mī′krō-skŏp-ĭst	mī′krō-skō′pĭst
midwifery	mĭd′wĭf′rĭ ; -wĭf-rĭ	mĭd′wĭf-rĭ ; mĭd′wĭf-rĭ	mĭd′wĭf-rĭ ; mĭd′wĭf-rĭ	mĭd′wĭf′rĭ	mĭd′wĭf-rĭ	mĭd′wĭf-rĭ	mĭd′wĭf-rĭ
mimetic	mĭ-mĕt′ĭk ; mī-	mī-mĕt′ĭk	mĭ-mĕt′ĭk	mĭ-mĕt′ĭk	mī-mĕt′ĭk	mī-mĕt′ĭk	mĭ-mĕt′ĭk
mimetite	mĭm′ẽ-tīt ; mī′mẽ-	mī′mẽ-tīt	mĭm′ẽ-tīt	mĭm′ẽ-tīt	mĭm′ẽ-tit	mī′mĕt-it	. . . .
mimosa	mĭ-mō′sȧ ; mī- ; -zȧ	mĭ-mō′zȧ ; mī-mō′sȧ	mī-mō′sȧ	mĭ-mō′sȧ ; mī-mō′sȧ	mĭ-mō′zȧ	mī-mō′sȧ	mĭ-mō′sȧ
miniature	mĭn′ĭ-ȧ-tūr ; mĭn′ĭ-tūr	mĭn′ĭ-ȧ-tūr ; mĭn′ĭ-tūr	mĭn′ĭ-ȧ-tūr ; mĭn′ĭ-tūr	mĭn′ĭ-ȧ-chōōr ; -tūr	mĭn′ĭ-tūr	mĭn′ĭ-tūr	mĭn′ĭ-tūr ; mĭn′ĭ-ȧ-
minuet	mĭn′ū-ĕt′ ; mĭn′ū-ĕt	mĭn′ū-ĕt′	mĭn′ū-ĕt	mĭn′ū-ĕt	mĭn′ū-ĕt	mĭn′ū-ĕt	mĭn′ū-ĕt
minute, *a.*	mĭ-nūt′ ; mī-nūt′	mī-nūt′ ; mī-nūt′	mī-nūt′	mĭ-nūt′	mĭ-nūt′	mĭ-nūt′	mī-nūt′ ; mī-nūt′
misconstrue	mĭs-kŏn′strōō ; mĭs′-kŏn-strōō′	mĭs-kŏn′strōō	mĭs-kŏn′strōō	mĭs-kŏn′strōō	mĭs-kŏn′strōō	mĭs-kŏn′strōō	mĭs-kŏn′strōō
mise	mēz ; mīz	mēz ; mīz	mīz ; *F.* mēz	. . . .	. . . .	mēz	mēz
misogamist	mĭ-sŏg′ȧ-mĭst ; mī-	mī-sŏg′a-mĭst ; mĭ-	mĭ-sŏg′ȧ-mĭst	mĭs-ŏg′ȧ-mĭst	mĭs-ŏg′ȧ-mĭst	mĭs-ŏg′ȧ-mĭst	mĭ-sŏg′ȧ-mĭst
misogyny	mĭ-sŏj′ĭ-nĭ ; mī-	mī-sŏj′ĭ-nĭ ; mĭ-sŏj′-	mĭ-sŏj′ĭ-nĭ	mĭs-ŏj′ĭ-nĭ	mĭs-ŏg′ĭ-nĭ	mĭs-ŏg′ĭ-nĭ	mĭ-sŏj′ĭ-nĭ
mistletoe	mĭs′l-tō ; mĭz′-	mĭz′l-tō ; mĭs′l-tō	mĭz′l-tō ; mĭs′-	mĭz′l-tō ; mĭs′l-tō	mĭz′l-tō	mĭs′t′l-tō	mĭz′l-tō
mitriform	mī′trĭ-fôrm ; mĭt′rĭ-	mī′trĭ-fôrm	mī′trĭ-fôrm	mĭt′rĭ-fôrm	mī′trĭ-fôrm	mī′trĭ-fôrm	mĭt′rĭ-fôrm
mobile	mō′bĭl ; -bēl	mō′bĭl	mō′bĭl ; mōb′ĭl	mō′bĭl	mō′bĭl	mō′bĭl	mō-bēl′ ; mōb′ĭl
mobilization	mō′bĭ-lĭ-zā′shŭn ; mōb′ĭ-	mō′bĭ-lĭ-zā′shŭn	mō′bĭ-lĭ-zā′shŭn ; mōb′ĭ-	mō′bĭl-ĭ-zā′shŭn	mōb′ĭl-ĭ-zā′shŭn	mōb′ĭ-lĭ-zā′shŭn	mōb′ĭ-lĭ-zā′shŭn
molecule	mŏl′ẽ-kūl ; mō′lẽ-kūl	mŏl′ẽ-kūl ; mō′lẽ-kūl	mŏl′ẽ-kūl	mŏl′ẽ-kūl	mŏl′ẽ-kūl	mŏl′ẽ-kūl	mŏl′ẽ-kūl
molestation	mō′lĕs-tā′shŭn ; mŏl′-lĕs-	mŏl′ĕs-tā′shŭn ; mō′-lĕs-	mŏl′ĕs-tā′shŭn ; mō′-lĕs-	mŏl′ĕs-tā′shŭn ; mō′-lĕs-	mŏl′ĕs-tā′shŭn	mŏl′ĕs-tā′shŭn	mŏl′ĕs-tā′shŭn
moline	mō′lĭn ; mŏ-līn′	mŏ-līn′	mō′lĭn	mŏl′ĭn	. . . .	mō′lĭn	. . . .
molybdenite	mŏ-lĭb′dẽ-nīt ; mŏl′-ĭb-dẽ′nīt	mŏ-lĭb′dẽ-nīt	mŏl′ĭb-dẽ′nīt	mŏ-lĭb′dẽ-nīt	. . . .	mŏ-lĭb′dĕn-ĭt	mŏ-lĭb′dẽ-nīt
monetary	mŏn′ẽ-tă-rĭ ; mŭn′-	mŏn′ẽ-tȧ-rĭ ; mŭn′-	mŏn′ẽ-tă-rĭ ; mŭn′-	mŭn′ĕ-tĕ-rĭ	mŭn′ẽ-tẽr-ĭ	mŭn′ĕ-tȧ-rĭ	mŏn′ẽ-tȧ-rĭ ; mŭn′-

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monetization	mŏn′ē-tĭ-zā′shŭn ; mŭn′- ; -ti-zā′shŭn	mŏn′ē-ti-zā′shŭn ; mŭn′-	mŏn′ē-tĭ-zā′shŭn ; mŭn′-	mŭn′ē-tĭ-zā′shŭn	mŭn′ĕt-ī-zā′shŭn	mŭn′ĕt-ī-zā′shŭn	mŭn′ē-tĭ-zā′shŭn
monism	mŏn′ĭz′m , mō′nĭz′m	mŏn′ĭz′m	mŏn′ĭz′m	mŏn′ĭz′m ; mō′nĭz′m	mŏn′ĭz′m	mŏn′ĭz′m	mŏn′ĭz′m
monopolization	mŏ-nŏp′ō-lĭ-zā′shŭn ; -lī-zā′shŭn	mŏ-nŏp′ō-lĭ-zā′shŭn	mŏ-nŏp′ō-lĭ-zā′shŭn	mŏn-ŏp′ō-lĭ-zā′shŭn	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
monostrophe	mŏ-nŏs′trō-fē ; mŏn′ō-strōf	mŏn′ŏ-strōf	mŏ-nŏs′trō-fē	mŏn-ŏs′trō-fē	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Montenegrin	mŏn′tē-nē′grĭn, -nĕg′-rĭn	mŏn′tē-nē′grĭn	mŏn′tē-nĕg′rĭn	mŏn′tē-nĕg′rĭn	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
morel	mŏ-rĕl′ ; mŏr′ĕl	mŏ-rĕl′	mŏr′ĕl ; mŏ-rĕl′	mŏr′ĕl	mŏr′ĕl	mŏ-rĕl′	mŏ-rĕl′
Moslem	mŏz′lĕm ; mŏs′-	mŏz′lĕm	mŏs′lĕm	mŏs′lĕm	mŏz′lĕm	mŏz′lĕm	mŏs′lĕm
moth	mŏth	mŏth	môth	mŏth	mŏth	mŏth	mŏth
mouthed	mouthd ; moutht	mouthd	moutht	mouht	mouthd	mouth′ĕd	mouthd
muscadine	mŭs′ka-dĭn ; -dīn	mŭs′ka-dĭn ; -dīn	mŭs′ka-dĭn	mŭs′ka-dĭn	mŭs′ka-dĭn	mŭs′ka-dĭn	mŭs′ka-dĭn; -dīn
mustache	mŭs-tăsh′ *or esp. Brit.* mŏŏs-tăsh′	mŏŏs-tăsh′, mŭs-mŏŏs-tăsh′	mŭs-tash′	mŭs-tash′	mŭs-tăsh′	mŭs-tăsh′	mŭs-tash′, -tăsh′
mustachio	mŭs-tă′shō	mŏŏs-tă′shō ; mŭs-tă′shĭ-ō	mŭs-tash′ĭō	mŭs-tash′ĭō	mŭs-tash′ō	mŭs-tash′ō	mŭs-tä′shō
naiad	nā′yăd ; nī′ăd	nā′yăd ; nī′ăd	nā′yăd	nā′yad	nī′ăd , nā′yăd	nī′ăd	nā′yăd
naissant	nā′sănt ; *F.* nĕ′sänʼ	nā′sănt	nā′sănt	nā′saɴʼ ; nā′sănt	nā′sănt	nā′sănt	nā′sŏnʼ
naphtha	năf′thȧ	năf′thȧ ; năp′thȧ	năt′thȧ ; năp′thȧ	năf′thȧ	năp′thȧ	năf′thȧ ; năp′-	năp′thȧ
narrate	năr-rāt′	năt-rāt′ ; năr′āt	năr-rāt′	năt′rā-lĭt	nă-rāt′	nȧ-rāt′	năr′āt ; nȧ-rāt′
natrolite	năt′rō-līt ; nā′trō-nō′shŭs ; -shē-ŭs	nĭt′rō-līt ; nā′trō-nō′shŭs ; nō′sē-ŭs	nā′trō-līt ; nō′shĭŭs ; -shĭŭs	nă′trō-līt ; nō′shĭŭs	nā′trō-līt ; nō′shĭ-ŭs ; -shŭs	nō′shŭs	năt′rō-līt ; nō′shŭs
negate, *v.*	nē-gāt′	nē-gāt′	nē′gāt	nā-gī′lyō	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
negrillo	nē-grĭl′ō	nē-grĭl′ō	nē-grē′lyō	nē′thēr	nē′thēr ; nī′-	nē′thēr ; nī′-	nē-grĭl′ō
neither	nē′thēr , nī′-	nē′thēr ; nī′thēr	nē′thēr , nī′thēr	nē-mē′ăn ; nē′mē-ăn	nēm-ē′ăn	nē-mē′ăn	nē′thēr
Nemean	nē-mē′ăn ; nē′mē-ăn	nē-mē′ăn ; nē′mē-ăn	nē′mē-ăn ; nē-mē′ăn	nēf′ū ; nĕv′ū	nē′v ū	nēv′ū	nē′mē-ăn
nephew	nĕf′ū ; nĕv′ū	nĕv′ū , nĕf′ū	nĕv′ū ; nĕf′ū	nûr′vĭn	nûr′vĭn	nûr′vĭn	nĕv′ū ; nĕf′ū
nervine	nûr′vēn ; -vīn	nûr′vēn	nûr′vĭn	nûr′vōs	. . . .	nûr′vōs	nûr′vĭn
nervose	nûr′vōs ; nēr-vōs′	nēr-vōs′	nûr′vōs	nĕsh′ĭ-ĕns	nĕsh′ĭ-ĕns	nē′shĭ-ĕns	nēr-vōs′
nescience	nĕsh′ĭ-ĕns ; nēsh′ĭ-ĕns	nēsh′ĭ-ĕns ; nē′shĭ-ĕns	nĕsh′ĭ-ĕns	nĕsh′ĭ-ĕns	nĕsh′ĭ-ĕns	nĭ′sēn	nēsh′ĭ-ĕns
Nicene	nī′sēn ; nī-sēn′	nī′sēn ; nī-sēn′	nī′sēn	nī′sēn	nī-sēn′	nī-trō-jĕn′-īz	nī′sēn
nitrogenize	nī-trŏj′ē-nīz ; nī′trō-jĕn-īz	nī-trŏj′ĕn-īz	nī-trŏj′ē-nīz	nī′trō-jĕn-īz	. . . .	. . . .	nī′trō-jĕn-īz
nodose	nō′dōs ; nō-dōs′	nō-dōs′	nō′dōs	nō′dōs	nō-dōs′	nō-dōs′	nō-dōs′
nomad	nŏm′ăd ; nō′măd	nŏm′ăd ; nō′măd	nŏm′ăd	nŏm′ăd	nŏm′ăd	nŏm′ăd	nŏm′ăd
nomenclature	nō′mĕn-klā′tūr	nō′mĕn-klā′tŭr ; nō-mĕn′klā-tŭr	nō′mĕn-klā′tūr	nō′mĕn-klā/chŏŏr; -tŭr	nō′mĕn-klā′tūr	nō′mĕn-klā′tūr	nō′mĕn-klāt-tŭr
noose	nōōs	nōōs	nōōs	nōōs	nōōz	nōōz	nōōz ; nōōs
northing	nôr′thĭng ; -thĭng	nôr′thĭng	nôr′thĭng	nôrth′ĭng	nôrth′ĭng	nôrth′ĭng	nôrth′ĭng
noumenon	nōō′mē-nŏn ; nou′-	nou′mē-nŏn	uō-ōō′mē-nŏn	nōō′mēn-ŏn	nou′mē-nŏn	nou′mē-nŏn	nou′mē-nŏn
numismatic	nū′mĭz-măt′ĭk ; nū′-mĭs-	nū′mĭz-măt′ĭk	nū′mĭs-măt′ĭk	nū′mĭs-măt′ĭk	nū′mĭs-măt′ĭk	nū′mĭs-măt′ĭk	nū′mĭz-măt′ĭk
numismatist	nū-mĭz′mȧ-tĭst ; nū-mĭs′-	nū-mĭz′măt-tĭst	nū-mĭs′mȧ-tĭst	nū-mĭz′mȧ-tĭst	nū-mĭs′mȧ-tĭst	nū-mĭs′mȧ-tĭst	nū-mĭz′mȧ-tĭst
nuncupative	nŭn′kū-pā-tĭv ; nŭn-kū′pȧ-tĭv	nŭn′kū-pā-tĭv , nŭn-kū′pȧ-tĭv	nŭn′kū-pā-tĭv	nŭn-kū′pȧ-tĭv	nŭn-kū′pȧ-tĭv	nŭŋ′kū-pā-tĭv	nŭn-kū′pȧ-tĭv
oasis	ō-ā′sĭs ; ō′ȧ-sĭs	ō-ā′sĭs ; ō′ȧ-sĭs	ō-ā′sĭs	ō′ȧ-sĭs ; ō-ā′sĭs	ō-ā′sĭs	ō-ā′sĭs	ō′ȧ-sĭs
obduracy	ŏb′dū-rȧ-sĭ , ŏb-dū′rȧ-sĭ	ŏb′dū-rȧ-sĭ , ŏb-dū′rȧ-sĭ	ŏb′dū-rū-sĭ; ŏb-dū′rȧ-sĭ	ŏb-dū′rȧ-sĭ	ŏb′dŭ-rȧ-sĭ	ŏb′dŭ-rȧ-sĭ	ŏb-dū′-rȧ-sĭ
obeisance	ō-bā′sănce ; ō-bē′-	ō-bā′sănce	ō-bā′sănce	ō-bē′sănce ; ō-bā′sănce	ō-bā′sănce	ō-bā′sănce	ō-bā′sănce ; ō-bē′-
obit	ō′bĭt ; ŏb′ĭt	ŏb′ĭt ; ō′bĭt	ŏb′ĭt ; ō′bĭt	ō′bĭt	ō′bĭt	ŏb′ĭt	ō′bĭt ; ŏb′ĭt
oblate, *a.*	ŏb′lāt ; ŏb-lāt′	ŏb-lāt′ ; ŏb′lāt	ŏb-lāt′	ŏb-lāt′	ŏb′lāt	ŏb′lāt	ŏb-lāt′
oblate, *n.*	ŏb′lāt ; ŏb-lāt′	ŏb′lāt	ŏb-lāt′	ŏb-lāt′	ŏb′lāt	ŏb′lāt	ŏb′lāt
obligatory	ŏb′lĭ-gȧ-tō-rĭ; ŏb-lī′gȧ-tō-rĭ	ŏb′lĭ-gȧ-tĕr-ĭ	ŏb′lĭ-gȧ-tō-rĭ	ŏb-lī′gȧ-tĕr-ĭ	ŏb′lĭ-gā′tĕr-ĭ	ŏb′lĭ-gȧ-tĕr-ĭ	ŏb′lĭ-gȧ-tō-rĭ
oblige	ō-blīj′	ō-blīj′	ō-blīj′	ō-blīj′; ŏb-lījʼ	ō-blīj′	ŏb-blīj′	ō-blīj′
oblique, *a. & n.*	ŏb-lēk′ ; -līk′	ŏb-lēk′ ; ŏb-līk′	ŏb-lēk′ ; ŏb-līk′	ŏb-lēk′ ; ŏb-līk′	ŏb-lēk′	ŏb-lēk′, ŏb-līk′	ŏb-lēk′, ŏb-līk′
oboe	ō′boi ; ō′bō-ā	ō′boi ; ō′bō-ā	ō′bō-ĕ	ō′boi	ō′boi	ō′boi	ō′bō-ĕ
octopus	ŏk′tō-pŭs ; ŏk-tō′pŭs	ŏk-tō′pŭs ; ŏk′tō-pŭs	ŏk-tō′pŭs	ŏk-tō′pŭs	ŏk′tō-pŭs	ŏk′tō-pŭs	ŏk′tō-pŭs
od, *n.*	ŏd ; ōd	ōd ; ŏd	ōd ; ŏd	ōd	ōd	ŏd ; ōd	ŏd ; ōd
odontalgia	ō′dŏn-tăl′jĭ-ȧ ; ōd′ŏn-ō′dŏn-tōl′ō-jĭ	ōd′ŏn-tăl′jĭ-ȧ ; ōd′ŏn-tōl′ō-jĭ	ō′dŏn-tăl′jĭ-ȧ ; ō′dŏn-tōl′ō-jĭ	ō′dŏn-tăl′jĭ-ȧ ; ō′dŏn-tōl′ō-jĭ	ō′dŏn-tăl′jĭ-ȧ ; ō′dŏn-tōl′ō-jĭ	ōd′ŏn-tăl′jĭ-ȧ ; ōd′ŏn-tōl′ō-jĭ	ōd′ŏn-tăl′jĭ-ȧ ; ōd′ŏn-tōl′ō-jĭ
odontology	ō-fĭs′ĭ-năl ; ōf′ĭ-sĭ′năl	ō-fĭs′ĭ-năl	ō-fĭs′ĭ-năl	ō-fĭs′ĭ-năl	ō-fĭs′ĭ-năl	ōf′ĭ-sĭ′năl	ōf′ĭ-sĭ′năl , ō-fĭs′ĭ-năl
officinal	ō′krȧ ; ŏk′rȧ	ŏk′rȧ	ŏk′rȧ	ō′krȧ	ō′krȧ	ō′krȧ	ō′krȧ
okra	ō′lē-krā′nŏn ; *com.* ō-lēk′rȧ-nŏn	ō′lē-krā′nŏn	ō′lē-krā′nŏn	ō′lē-krā′nŏn	ō-lēk′ra-nŏn	ō-lēk′rȧ-nŏn	ōl′ē-krā′nŏn ; ō-lēk′rȧ-nŏn
olecranon	ō′lē-fĭ′ănt , ō-lē′fĭ-ănt	ō′lē-fĭ′ănt ; ō-lē′fĭ-ănt	ō′lē-fĭ′ănt	ō-lē′fĭ-ănt	ō-lē′fĭ-ănt	ō-lē′fĭ-ănt	ō-lēf′ĭ-ănt ; ō′lē-fĭ′-
olefiant	ō-lē′ĭk ; ō′lē-ĭk	ō-lē′ĭk ; ō′lē-ĭk	ō′lē-ĭk	ō-lē′ĭk	ō′lē-ĭk	ō-lē′ĭk	ō′lē-ĭk
oleic	ŏm′bēr	ŏm′bēr ; ōm′brŭ	ŏm′bēr	ŏm′bēr	ōm′bēr	ŏm′bēr	ōm′bēr
ombre	ō-mē′gȧ ; ō′mĕ-gȧ ; ō-mĕg′ȧ	ō′mĕ-gȧ ; ō-mĕg′ȧ	ō-mē′gȧ ; ō-mĕg′ȧ	ō′mĕg-ȧ	ō′mĕ-gȧ	ō-mĕg′ȧ	ō-mē′gȧ
omega	ŏm′ĕ-lĕt ; ŏm′lĕt	ŏm′lĕt ; ŏm′ĕ-lĕt	ŏm′ĕ-lĕt	ŏm′ĕ-lĕt	ŏm′ĕ-lĕt ; ŏm′lĕt	ŏm′ĕ-lĕt	ŏm′lĕt
omelet	ŏm-nĭsh′ĕns	ŏm-nĭsh′ĕns ; -ĭ-ĕns	ŏm-nĭsh′ĕns	ŏm-nĭsh′ĕns	ŏm-nĭsh′ĭ-ĕns	ŏm-nĭsh′ĭ-ĕns	ŏm-nĭsh′ĭ-ĕns ; -nĭsh′-ĕns
omniscience	ŏn′ō-măt′ō-pē′yȧ , ŏn′ō-nŏm′ȧ-tō-pē′yȧ	ō-nŏm′ȧ-tō-pē′yȧ , ŏn′ō-mȧ-	ŏn′ō-măt′ō-pē′yȧ	ŏn′ō-măt′ō-pē′yȧ	ŏn′ŏ-măt-tō-pē′yȧ	ŏn′ŏm-ȧ-tō-pē′ĭ-ȧ	ŏn′ō-măt-ō-pē′yȧ
onomatopœia	ŏn′ĭks ; ō′nĭks	ō-nŏm′ȧ-tō-pē′yȧ , ŏn′ō-mȧ- ; ŏn′ĭks ; ō′nĭks	ŏn′ĭks	ŏn′ĭks	ŏn′ĭks	ō′nĭks	ō′nĭks
onyx	ŏf′ĭt ; ō′fĭt	ŏf′ĭt	ŏf′ĭt	ō′fĭt	ō′fĭt	ŏf′ĭt	ō′fĭt
ophite	ŏf-thăl′mĭk	ŏf-thăl′mĭk	ŏf-thăl′mĭk	ŏf-thăl′mĭk	ŏf-thăl′mĭk	ŏf-thăl′mĭk	ŏp-thăl′mĭk ; ŏf-ŏp′ō-tūn′
ophthalmic	ŏp′ŏr-tūn′ ; ŏp′ō-tūn′	ŏp′ŏr-tūn′ ; ŏp′ō-tūn	ŏp′ŏr-tūn′	ŏp′ŏr-tūn′	ŏp′ŏr-tūn′	ŏp′ŏr-tūn	ō-rkēs′trăl
opportune	ŏr-kĕs′trăl; ō-rkĕs-trăl	ŏr-kĕs′trăl ; ō-rkĕs-trăl	ō-rkĕs-trăl	ŏr-kĕs′trăl	ŏr-kĕs′trăl	ō-rkĕs-trăl	ō-rgăn-ĭ-zā′shŭn
orchestral	ō-rgăn-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -i-zā′shĭŭn	ō-rgăn-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ĭ-zā′shĭŭn	ō-rgăn-ĭ-zā′shŭn	ō-rgăn-ĭ-zā′shŭn	ō-rgăn-ĭ-zā′shŭn	ō-rgăn-ĭ-zā′shŭn	ō-rgăn-ĭ-zā′shĭŭn
organization	ō′rĭ-ĕn-tāt′ ; ō′rĭ-ĕn′-	ō′rĭ-ĕn′tāt; ō′rĭ-ĕn-tāt	ō′rĭ-ĕn′tāt	ō′rĭ-ĕn′tāt	ō′rĭ-ĕn′tāt	ō′rĭ-ĕn-tāt	ō′rĭ-ĕn′tāt, ō′rĭ-ĕn-tāt
orientate	ō′rĭ-ĕn′tāt	ō′rĭ-ĕn′tāt; ō′rĭ-ĕn-tāt	ō′rĭ-ĕn′tāt	ō′rĭ-ĕn′tāt	ō′rĭ-ĕn′tāt	ō′rĭ-ĕn-tāt	ō′rĭ-ĕn′tāt, ō′rĭ-ĕn-tāt
ornament, *v. t.*	ōr′nȧ-mĕnt ; ōr′nȧ-mĕnt′	ōr′nȧ-mĕnt′ ; ōr′nȧ-mĕnt′	ōr′nȧ-mĕnt	ōr′nȧ-mĕnt	ōr′nȧ-mĕnt	ōr′nȧ-mĕnt	ōr′nȧ-mĕnt
orotund	ō′rō-tŭnd ; ŏr′ō-ŏr-fē′ŭn	ō′rō-tŭnd ; ŏr-fē′ŭn	ō′rō-tŭnd ; ōr′fē-ŭn	ō′rō-tŭnd′ ; ŏr′ō-tŭnd′	ŏr′ō-tŭnd′ ; ŏr-fē′ŭn	ō′rō-tŭnd′ ; ŏr-fē′ŭn	ō′rō-tŭnd′ ; ŏr-fē′ŭn
Orphean	ōr′thō-klās ; -klāz	ōr′thō-klās	ōr′thō-klāz	ōr-fē′ŭn	ōr′thō-klāz	ōr′thō-klāz	ōr′thō-klās
orthoclase	ōr′thō-ē-pĭ , ŏr-thŏ′ē-pĭ	ōr′thō-ē-pĭ ; ŏr-thō′ē-pĭ	ōr′thō-ē-pĭ ; ŏr-thō′ē-pĭ	ōr′thō-klāz	ŏr-thŏ′ē-pĭ	ōr′thō-ē-pĭ ; ŏr-thō′-	ōr′thō-ē-pĭ
orthoëpy	ŏs′măt ; ōz′-	ŏs′măt , ōz′-	ŏs′măt	ŏs′măt	ŏs′măt	. . . .	. . . .
osmate	ŏs-mō′sĭs ; ōz-ŏsh′ĭ-ăn′ĭk; ŏs′ĭ-ŏs′tē-ōk′lă-sĭs;ŏs′tē-ō-klā′sĭs	ŏs-mō′sĭs; ōz-ŏsh′ĭ-ăn′ĭk ; ŏs′ĭ-ŏs′tē-ōk′lȧ-sĭs	ŏs-mō′sĭs ; ōz′ĭ-ăn′ĭk ; ŏs′tē-ō-klă′sĭs	ŏs-mō′sĭs ; ōz′ĭ-ăn′ĭk ; ŏs′tē-ō-klā′sĭs	ōz-mō′zĭs ; ŏs′ĭ-ăn′ĭk ; ŏs′tē-ō-klā′sĭs	ōz-mō′zĭs ; ŏs′ĭ-ăn′ĭk	. . . . .
osmosis	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Ossianic	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
osteoclasis	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
otic	ō′tĭk	ō′tĭk ; ŏt′ĭk	ō′tĭk	ō′tĭk ; ŏt′ĭk	ŏt′ĭk	ō′tĭk	ō′tĭk
overseer	ō′vēr-sē′ēr ; ō′vēr-sē′-ēr ; -sēr′	ō′vēr-sēr	ō′vēr-sēr′	ō′vēr-sē′ēr ; ō′vēr-sēr′	ō′vēr-sēr′	ō′vēr-sēr′	ō′vēr-sē′ēr
ovine	ō′vīn ; -vĭn	ō′vīn	ō′vĭn	ō′vĭn	ō′vīn	ō′vīn	ō′vīn
oyez	ō′yĕs′	ō-yĕs′	ō′yĕs ; ō′yĕz	ō′yĕs′	ō-yĕs′	ō′yĕz	ō-yĕs′
pachisi	pă-chē′sĭ ; -zĭ	pă-chē′sē	pă-chē′sĭ	pă-chē′zĭ	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
pacification	păs′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn ; pă-sĭf′ĭ-kā′-	păs′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn	pă-sĭf′ĭ-kā′shŭn	păs′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn	pă-sĭf′ĭ-kā′shŭn	pă-sĭf′ĭ-kā′shĭn	păs′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn ; pă-sĭf′ĭ-kā′shĭn
pageant	păj′ĕnt ; pā′jĕnt	păj′ĕnt ; pā′jĕnt	păj′ĕnt ; pā′jănt	păj′ĕnt	păj′ĕnt	păj′ĕnt	păj′ĕnt ; pā′jĕnt
palatine	păl′ȧ-tĭn ; -tīn	păl′ȧ-tĭn ; -tīn	păl′ȧ-tĭn	păl′ȧ-tĭn	păl′ȧ-tĭn	păl′ȧ-tĭn	păl′ȧ-tĭn
paleo-, palæo-	pā′lē-ō- ; păl′ē-ō-	pā′lē-ō- ; pă′lă-	pā′lē-ō-	pā′lē-ō-	pā′lē-ō-	pā′lē-ō-	pā′lē-ō-
palfrey	pôl′frĭ ; păl′-	pôl′frĭ ; păl′-	pôl′frĭ	pôl′frĭ	pôl′frĭ	pôl′frĭ	pôl′frĭ ; păl′frĭ
palmist	păm′ĭst ; păl′mĭst	păl′mĭst ; păm′ĭst	păl′mĭst ; păm′ĭst	păl′mĭst	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
palmistry	păm′ĭs-trĭ ; păl′mĭs-trĭ	păl′mĭs-trĭ ; păm′ĭs-trĭ	păl′mĭs-trĭ	păl′mĭs-trĭ	păl′mĭs-trĭ	păl′mĭs-trĭ	păl′nĭs-trĭ
palsgrave	pôlz′grāv ; pălz′-	pôlz′grāv	pălz′grāv	pôlz′grāv	pôlz′grāv	pôlz′grāv	pôlz′grāv
paludal	pȧ-lū′dăl ; păl′ū-dăl	pȧ-lū′dăl ; păl′ū-dăl	păl′ū-dăl	pă-lū′dăl	pă-lū′dăl	pȧ-lū′dăl	pȧ-lū′dăl
pancreas	păn′krē-ăs ; păn′-păn-dē′ăn	păŋ′krē-ăs ; păn-dē′ăn	păn′krē-ăs ; păn′dē-ăn	păn′krē-ăs ; păn-dē′ăn	păn-dē′ăn	păn′krē-ăs ; păn-dē′ăn	păŋ′krē-ăs ; păn-dē′ăn
Pandean	păn′ō-rā′mȧ ; -răm′ȧ	păn′ō-rā′mȧ ; -răm′ȧ	păn′ō-rā′mȧ	păn′ō-rā′mȧ	păn′ō-ra′mȧ	păn′ō-rā′mȧ	păn′ō-rā′mȧ ; -rā′mȧ
panorama	păn-thē′ŏn ; păn′thē-ŏn	păn-thē′ŏn ; păn′thē-ŏn	păn′thē-ŏn	păn′thē-ŏn	păn′thē-ŏn	păn-thē′ŏn	păn-thē′ŏn
pantheon	pȧ-pā′ ; pā′pȧ	pȧ-pā′	pȧ-pā′ ; pā′pȧ	pȧ-pā′ ; pā′pȧ	pȧ-pà′	pȧ-pā′	pa-pā′
papa	pȧ-pā′ĭn ; pā′pȧ-ĭn	pȧ-pā′ĭn	pā′pȧ-ĭn	pā′pȧ-ĭn	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
papain	păp′ĭ-lā-rĭ ; pȧ-pĭl′ȧ-ră′ĭ-ĕl′ĕ-p ĭ′p ĕ d ; -pĭ′pĕd	păp′ĭ-lȧ-rĭ ; pȧ-pĭl′ȧ-păr′ȧ-lĕl-ĕp′ĭ-pĕd	păp′ĭ-lā-rĭ	păp′ĭ-lā-rĭ	păp′ĭ-lēr-ĭ	păp′ĭ-lȧ-rĭ	păp′ĭ-lȧ-rĭ
papillary	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	par′ȧ-lĕl′ĕp-ĭp′ĕd; -ĕp-ĭ′pĕd	păr′ȧ-lĕl′ō-pĭ′pĕd	păr′ȧ-lĕl′ō-pĭ′pĕd	păr′ȧ-lĕl′ō-pĭ′pĕd
parallelepiped	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .

	WEBSTER.	*OXF. E. D.*	*CENTURY.*	*F & W.*	*STORMONTH.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*	*WORCESTER.*
parasol	păr′*ă*-sŏl′ , păr′*a*-sŏl′	păr′*ă*-sŏl′; păr′*a*-sŭl′	păr′*a*-sŭl	păr′*a*-sŏl′	păr′*a*-sŭl ; păr′*ă*-sŏl′	păr′*a*-sŏl	păr′*a*-sŭl ; -sōl
parclose	pär′klōz′ , -klōs′	par′klōz	. . . .	pär′klōs	. . . .	pär′klōs	pär′klōs
parhelic	pär-hē′lĭk ; -hēl′ĭk	pär-hē′lĭk ; -hēl′ĭk	pär-hēl′ĭk	par-hēl′ĭk	. . . .	pär-hēl′ĭk	pär-hēl′ĭk
pariah	pa′rĭ-*a* ; pär′ĭ-*a* , pa-rī′*ă*	pär′ĭ-*a* , pa′rī-*a*	pär′ī-*a*	pa′rĭ-*a*	pa′rĭ-*a*	pär′ĭ-*a*	pa′rī-*a*
Parisian	pa-rĭzh′ăn , pa-rīz′ĭ-ăn	pa-rĭz′ĭ-ăn , pa-rīzh′-ăn	pa-rĭzh′ăn	pa-rĭz′ĭ-ăn	pa-ɪ̆z′ĭ-ăn	pa-rĭz′ĭ-ăn	pa-rĭzh′ĭ-ăn
parol	pa-rōl′ ; păr′ŏl	pär′ŏl	pa-rōl′	pa-rōl′	păɪ′ŏl	pa-rōl′	pär′ŏl
parotoid	pa-rŏ′toɪd , păr′ŏ-toɪd	pa-rŏ′toɪd	păr′ŏ-toɪd	pär-kĕt′	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
parquet	pau-kā′ ; -kĕt′	pär-kĕt′ , pär′kā	pär-kĕt′	par′sē	pär′sē	par-kĕt′	pär-kā′
Parsi, Parsee	paɪ′sē ; pär-sē′	pär-sē′	pāɪ′sē	pär′tĭ-zăn	pär′tĭ-zăn	par-sē′	pär′sē
partisan (-zan)	pär′tĭ-zăn	pāɪ′tĭ-zăn	pär′tĭ-zăn	pa-shā′	pä′shȧ ; pa-shä′	par′tĭ-zăn	pär′tĭ-zăn
pasha, pacha	pa-shä′ ; pásh′ä	pásh′ä , pa-shä′	päsh′ô	păs-tûr′ĭz	. . . .	pä′shȧ ; pa-shä′	pä-shô′
Pasteurize	pás′tĕr-ĭz , pás-tûr′-	pas′tĕr-ĭz	păs-tûr′ĭz	pa-chōō′lĭ	pa-chōō′lĭ	. . . .	. . . .
patchouli	pa-chōō′lĭ , păch′ōō-lĭ	păch′ōō-lĭ ; pa-chōō′lĭ	pa-chōō′lĭ	păt′ĕnt	pā′tĕnt	păch′ōō-lĭ	pa-chōō′lĭ
patent, *a* (*evident*)	pā′tĕnt ; păt′ĕnt	pā′tĕnt ; păt′ĕnt	pāt′ĕnt ; pā′tĕnt	pā′tĕr-nŏs′tĕr	pāt′ĕr-nŏs′tĕr	pā′tĕnt	păt′ĕnt ; pā′tĕnt
paternoster	pā′tĕr-nŏs′tĕr , păt′ĕr-	păt′ĕr-nŏs′tĕr	pā′tĕr-nŏs′tĕr	pā′trĭ-ŏt ; păt′rĭ-ŏt	pā′trĭ-ŏt , păt′ɪ̆ɪ-ŏt	pā′tĕr-nŏs′tĕr	pā′tĕr-nŏs′tĕr
patriot	pā′trĭ-ŏt , păt′rĭ-	pā′trĭ-ŏt , păt′rĭ-ŏt	pā′trĭ-ŏt ; păt′rĭ-ŏt	pū′trŭn ; păt′rŭn	pū′trŭn ; păt′rŭn	pā′trĭ-ŏt	pā′trĭ-ŏt
patron	pā′trŭn	pā′trăn	pā′trăn , păt′rŭn	păt′rŭn-ăj	pā′trō-năj	pā′trŏn	pā′trŭn
patronage	păt′rŭn-ăj , pā′trŭn-ĕj	păt′rō-nĕj	păt′rŭn-ăj , pā′trŭn-ăj	pā′trŭn-ĕs ; păt′rŭn-ĕs	pā′trō-nĕs	păt′rŭn-ĭj	păt′rŭn-ăj
patroness	pā′trŭn-ĕs , păt′rŭn-	pā′trăn-ĕs , păt′rŭn-	pā′trŭn-ĕs ; păt′rŭn-ĕs	păt′rŭn-ĭz ; pā′trŭn-ĭz	pā′trŭn-ĭz ; păt′rŭn-ĭz	pā′trŭn-ĕs	pā′tɪ̆ɪ̆n-ĕs
patronize	păt′rŭn-īz ; pā′trŭn-	păt′rō-nīz	pā′trŭn-īz ; păt′rŭn-	panch , pônch	pônsh	păt′rŭn-īz	păt′rɪ̆n-īz
paunch	panch ; pônch	pônch ; pănch	pănch ; pônch	pē-kăn′	pē-kăn′	pônch	pănch ; pônch
pecan	pē-kăn′ , -kān′ , *as Lat.* pē′kän	pē-kăn′	pē-kān′ ; -kŏn′	pĕk′tĭ-nē′ăl	pĕk′tĭ-nē′ăl	pē-kăn′	pē-kȧn′
pectineal	pĕk-tĭn′ē-ăl	pĕk-tĭn′ē-ăl	pĕk′tĭ-nē′ăl	pĕd′*a*-gŏg′ĭz′m	pĕd′*a*-gŏg′ĭz′m	pĕk-tĭn′ē-ăl	. . . .
pedagogism	pĕd′*ă*-gŏg′ĭz′m , -gō-jĭz′m	pĕd′*a*-gŏg′ĭz′m , -gū-jĭz′m	pĕd′*a*-gŏg′ĭz′m	pĕd′*a*-gō′jĭ	pĕd′*ȧ*-gŏj′ĭz′m	pĕd′*a*-gŏg′ĭz′m	pĕd′*a*-gū-jĭz′m
pedagogy	pĕd′*a*-gō′jĭ , -gŏj′ĭ	pĕd′*a*-gŏj′ĭ , -gō′jĭ ; -gŏg′ĭ	pĕd′*a*-gō′jĭ	pē′dĭ-ăt′rĭk	pē′dĭ-ăt′rĭk	pĕd′*ȧ*-gŏj′ĭ	pĕd′*ȧ*-gŏj′ĭ
pediatric	pē′dĭ-ăt′rĭk ; pĕd′ĭ-	pē′dĭ-ăt′rĭk	pēd′ĭ-ăt′rĭk	pē-jōr′*a*-tĭv	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
pejorative	pē′jŏ-rā-tĭv , pē-jōr′*ă*-	pē′jŏ-rā-tĭv , pē-jōr′*ă*-	pē′jō-rā-tĭv	pē′kō	pē′kō	pē-jōr′*a*-tĭv	. . . .
pekoe	pē′kō , pĕk′ō	pĕk′ō , pē′kō	pē′kō	pē-nŭlt′ ; pē′nŭlt	pē-nŭlt′	pĕk′ō	pē′kō , pĕk′ō
penult	pē′nŭlt ; pē-nŭlt′	pē-nŭlt′	pē-nŭlt′ ; pē′nŭlt	pēɪ′ăd-vĕn′tŭr	pēɪ′ăd-vĕn′tŭr	pē′nŭlt	pē′nŭlt , pē-nŭlt′
peradventure	pĕr′ăd-vĕn′tŭr ; pûr′-	pĕr′ăd-vĕn′tŭr	pēr′ăd-vĕn′tŭr	pēr′shē-rōn′	pûr′dŭ-*ra*-b′l	pĕr′ăd-vĕn′tŭr	pĕr′ăd-vĕnt′ûr
Percheron	pûr′shē-rŏn , pûr′chē-	pĕr-dūr′*ă*-b′l , pûr′dū-rā-b′l	pûr′dū-*ra*-b′l	pûr′dŭ-*ra*-b′l ; pĕr-dūr′*ă*-b′l	pĕr′dŭ-*rȧ*-b′l	pĕr-dūr′*a*-b′l	pûr′dŭ-*ra*-b′l
perdurable	pĕr-dūr′*ă*-b′l	pĕr′ĕmp-tĕr-ĭ	pĕr′ĕmp-tō-rĭ	pĕr′ĕmp-tō′rĭ	pĕr′ĕmp-tĕr-ĭ	pĕr′ĕmp-tĕr-ĭ	pĕr′ĕm-tō-rĭ
peremptory	pĕr′ĕmp-tō-rĭ ; pĕr-ĕmp′-	pûr′fĕkt ; pĕr-fĕkt′	pûr′fĕkt ; pĕr-fĕkt′	pûr′fŭm ; pĕr-fūm′	pĕɪ-fĕkt′	pûr′fĕkt	pûr′fĕkt
perfect, *v.*	pûr′fĕkt ; pĕr-fĕkt′	pûr′fŭm ; pĕr-fūm′	pûr′fŭm ; pĕr-fūm′	pûr′fŭm ; pĕr-fūm′	pûr′fŭm ; pĕr-fūm′	pûr′fŭm ; pĕr-fūm′	pûr′fŭm ; pĕr-fūm′
perfume, *n.*	pûr′fūm ; pĕr-fūm′	pĕ-rĭf′ĕr-ĭ , pĕr′ĭ-fĕr-ĭ	pûr′fŭm ; pĕr-fūm′	pĕr-ĭf′ĕr-ĭ	pĕɪ-ĭf′ĕr-ĭ	pĕ-rĭf′ĕr-ĭ	pĕ-rĭf′ĕr-ĭ
periphery	pĕ-rĭf′ĕr-ĭ	pĕr′sē-fläzh′ ; pûr′sĭ-fläzh	pĕr-ĭf′ĕr-ĭ , pĕr′ĭ-fĕr-ĭ	*F* pēr′sĭ-fläzh	pûr′sĭ-fläzh	pûr′sĭ-flazh	pär′sē-flazh′
persiflage	pĕr′sē-fläzh′ ; pûr′sĭ-fläzh	pĕr-tûr′bă-tĭv ; pûr′-tûr-bă-tĭv	pûr′tĕr-bă-tĭv	pûr′tŭr-bă-tĭv	. . . .	pûr′tŭr-bă-tĭv	. . . .
perturbative	pûr′tŭr-bă-tĭv ; pĕr-tûr′*bȧ*-tĭv	pē-sād′	pē-zād′	pē-sād′	pē-sād′	pē-sād′	pē-sad′
pesade	pē-sād′ ; -zād′ ; -zăd′	pē-tärd′	pē-tärd′	pē-tĭrd′	pē-tärd′	pē-tärd′	pē-tärd′
petard	pē-tärd′	pē-tē′kĭ-ē ; pē-tēk′ĭ-ē	pē-tē′kĭ-ē	pē-tēk′ĭ-ē ; -ĭ-ā	pē-tēk′ĭ-ē	pē-tē′kĭ-ē	pē-tē′kĭ-ē
petechiæ	pē-tē′kĭ-ē ; pē-tēk′ĭ-ē	pĕt′ĭ-ŏl′ūl	pĕt′ĭ-ŏl′ūl	pĕt′ĭ-ō-lūl	pĕt′ĭ-ō-lōōl	pĕt′ĭ-ŏl′ūl	pĕt′ĭ-ō-lūl
petiolule	pĕt′ĭ-ō-lūl , pĕt′ĭ-ŏl′ūl	pē′trĭn	pē′trĭn	pē′trĭn	. . . .	pē′trĭn	pē′trĭn
Petrine	pē′trĭn ; -trīn	pĕt′rŏl ; -rōl ; pē-trōl′	pē-trōl′ ; pĕt′rŏl	pĕt′rŭs	pĕt′rŭs	pē′trŭs	pē′trĭs
petrol	pĕt′rōl ; -rŏl ; pē-trōl′	pĕt′rŭs	pĕt′rŭs ; pē′trŭs	fāl′ăŋks	fāɪ′lăŋks ; fāl′ăŋks	fāl′ăŋks	fā-lăŋks ; fāl′ăŋks
petrous	pĕt′rŭs ; pē′trŭs	fāl′ăŋks	fāl′ăŋks	făn′ĕr-ŏ-gā′mĭ-*a* ; -găm′ĭ-*ă*	. . . .	făn′ĕr-ŏ-gā′mĭ-*ȧ*	făn′ĕr-ŏ-gā′mĭ-*ȧ*
phalanx	fā′lăŋks ; fāl′ăŋks	făn′ĕr-ŏ-gă′mĭ-*ă* ; -găm′ĭ-*ă*	făn′ĕr-ŏ-gā′mĭ-*a*	fā′rō , fā′rā-ō	. . . .	fâr′ō	fā′rō
phanerogamia	făn′ĕr-ŏ-gā′mĭ-*ă* ; -găm′ĭ-*ă*	fâr′ō	fā′ɪ̆ō	făr′ĭn-jē′ăl ; fă-rĭn′-jē′ăl	făr′ĭn-jē′ăl	fa-rĭn′jē-ăl	ta-rĭn′jē-ăl
Pharaoh	fā′rō ; fā′rā-ō	fa-rĭn′jē-ăl ; făr′ĭn-jē′ăl	fā-rĭn′jē-ăl	fē′nōl	fē′nōl	fē′nŏl	fē′nōl
pharyngeal	fă-rĭn′jē-ăl , făr′ĭn-jē′ăl	fē′nŏl	fē′nŏl	fĭl-hĕl′ēn	fĭl-hĕl′ēn	fĭl-hĕl′ēn	fĭl-hĕl′ēn
phenol	fē′nōl ; -nŏl	fĭl-hĕl′ēn	fĭl-hĕl′ēn	flŏ-jĭs′tŏn	. . . .	flŏ-jĭs′tŏn	flŏ-jĭs′tŭn
philhellene	fĭl-hĕl′ēn ; fĭl′hĕl-ēn′	flŏ-jĭs′tŏn ; -gĭs′tŏn	flŏ-jĭs′tŏn	fōn′ĭk ; fō′nĭk	fō′nĭk	fōn′ĭk	fōn′ĭk
phlogiston	flŏ-jĭs′tŏn ; flŏ-gĭs′tŏn	fō′nĭk ; fōn′ĭk	fōn′ĭk	fō′nŏ-tĭp′ĭ ; fō-nŏt′ĭ-pĭ	fō′nŏ-tĭ′pĭ ; fō-nŏt′ĭ-pĭ	fō′nŏ-tĭp′ĭ	fō-nŏt′ĭ-pĭ
phonic	fōn′ĭk ; fō′nĭk	fō′nŏ-tĭp′ĭ ; fō-nŏt′ĭ-pĭ	fō′nŏ-tĭ′pĭ ; fō-nŏt′ĭ-pĭ	thăl′ē-ĭn	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
phonotypy	fō′nŏ-tĭp′ĭ ; fō-nŏt′ĭ-pĭ	thăl′ē-ĭn	thŏŋ′gŭl	pĭ-ăn′ĭst	pĭ ăn′ĭst	pĭ-ăn′ĭst	pĭ-a′nĭst
phthalein	thăl′ē-ĭn ; fthăl′ĭn	fthŏŋ′gŭl ; thŏŋ′gŭl	pĭ-ăn′ĭst	pĭk ; pĭk′ĕd	pĭk	pĭk	pĭk′ĕd
phthongal	thŏŋ′gŭl ; fthŏŋ′-	pĭ-ăn′ĭst	pĭ-ăn′ĭst ; pĭ ăn′ĭst	pĭl′ē-ăt	pĭ′lē-ăt	pĭ′lē-ăt	pĭl′ē-ăt
pianist	pĭ-ăn′ĭst ; pē′*ă*-nĭst	pĭ-ăn′ō-fôr-tā′ ; -fôrt′	pĭ-ăn′ō-fôr-tĕ ; -fôrt	pĭn′ĭt	pĭn′ĭt	pĭn′ĭt	pĭn′ĭt
pianoforte	pĭ-ăn′ō-fôr′tā ; -fôrt′	pĭk′ĕd ; pĭkt	pĭ′kĕd , pĭkt	pĭs′ĭn	pĭs′ĭn	pĭs′ĭn	pĭs′ĭn
piked	pīk′ĕd ; pīkt	pĭl′ē-ăt	pĭl′ē-ăt	pĭs-tā′shĭ-ō ; -tă′shiō	pĭs-tā′shiō	pĭs-tă′shĭ-ō	pĭs-tā′shō
pileate	pī′lē-āt ; pīl′ē-	pĭn′ĭt ; pī′nĭt	pĭn′ĭt	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
pinite (*Min.*)	pīn′īt ; pī′nĭt	pĭs′ĭn	pĭs′ĭn	plă-kärd′	plă-kärd′	plă-kärd′	plă-kärd′
piscine	pĭs′ĭn ; -īn	pĭs-tā′shĭ-ō ; -tă′shō ; -tăch′ō	pĭs-tā′shĭ-ō	plā′kăt	plā′kăt	plā′kăt	plā′kăt
pistachio	pĭs-tă′shĭ-ō ; pĭs-tä′- ; -shō	plă-kärd′	plă-kärd′	plāt	plāt	plāt ; plăt	plāt
placable	plā′kȧ-b′l ; plăk′ă-	plā′kȧ-b′l ; plăk′ă-b′l	plā′kă-b′l	plănt ; plȧnt	plănt	plănt	plănt
placard, *n.*	plăk′ärd ; plă-kärd′	plăk′ärd ; plă-kärd′	plă′kärd ; plă-kärd′	plăs′mȧ	plăz′mȧ	plăz′mȧ	plăz′mȧ
placate	plā′kāt ; plăk′āt	plā′kāt ; plăk′āt ; plă-kāt′	plā′kāt	plă-tē′nȧ ; plăt′ĭ-nȧ	plăt′ĭ-nȧ	plăt′ĭ-nȧ	plăt′ĭ-nȧ
plait	plāt ; plēt ; plăt	plāt ; plăt ; plēt	plāt	plō′tĭn	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
plant	plănt	plănt	plănt	plă′zȧ ; plă′thȧ	plă′zȧ	plă′zȧ	plă′zȧ ; plă′thȧ
plasma	plăz′mȧ	plăz′mȧ	plăs′mȧ	plī′ă-dēz	plī′ă-dēz ; plē′yă-dēz	plī′ă-dēz	plē′yă-dēz
platina	plăt′ĭ-nȧ ; plă-tē′nȧ	plăt′ĭ-nȧ ; plă-tē′nȧ	plă-tē′nȧ	plĕn′ĭ-pō-tĕn′shĭ-ă-rĭ	plĕn′ĭ-pō-tĕn′shĭ-ĕ-rĭ	plĕn′ĭ-pō-tĕn′shȧ-rĭ	plĕn′ĭ-pō-tĕn′shĭ-ă-rĭ
Plautine, *a.*	plô′tĭn ; -tīn	plô′tĭn	plô′tĭn	plĕ-thŏr′ĭk ; plĕth′ŏ-rĭk	plĕ-thŏr′ĭk ; plĕth′ŏ-rĭk	plĕ-thŏr′ĭk	plĕ-thŏr′ĭk ; plĕth′ŏ-rĭk
plaza	pla′zȧ ; *Sp.* plä′thȧ	pla′thȧ ; plä′sȧ	plä′zȧ	plō′rĭ-sĭ	plō′rĭ-sĭ	plō′rĭ-sĭ	plū′rĭ-sĭ
Pleiades	plē′yă-dēz ; plē′ă- ; plī′ă-	plī′ă-dēz	plī′ă-dēz	pûr′fĕkt	pûr′fĕkt	pûr′fĕkt	pûr′fĕkt
plenipotentiary	plĕn′ĭ-pō-tĕn′shĭ-ă-rĭ ; -shȧ-rĭ	plĕn′ĭ-pō-tĕn′shȧ-rĭ	plĕn′ĭ-pō-tĕn′shĭ-ă-rĭ	pŏm′*ă*-rĭn	pŏm′*ȧ*-rĭn	. . . .	. . . .
plethoric	plĕ-thŏr′ĭk ; plĕth′ŏ-rĭk	plĕ-thŏr′ĭk : plĕth′ŏ-rĭk	plĕ-thŏr′ĭk ; plĕth′ŏ-rĭk	pŏm′*a*-grăn-ăt ; pŭm′-grăn′ăt ; pŭm′-pŏn′tĭn ; -tīn	pŏm′grăn-ăt	pŏm′grăn-ăt	pŭm-grăn′ăt
pleurisy	plōō′rĭ-sĭ	plōō′rĭ-sĭ	plōō′rĭ-sĭ	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Plotinism	plō-tī′nĭz′m ; plō′tĭ-	plō′tĭ-nĭz′m	plō-tī′nĭz′m	pŏn′tĭn	pŏn′tĭn	pŏn′tĭn	pŏn′tĭn
pluperfect	plōō′pûr′fĕkt ; plōō′-pûr′fĕkt	plōō′pûr′fĕkt ; plōō′-pûr′fĕkt	plōō′pûr′fĕkt	pŏp-lĭt′ē-ăl ; *erron.* pŏp′lĭ-tē′ăl	pŏp′lĭ-tē′ăl ; pŏp-lĭt′-ē-ăl	pŏp′lĭ-tē′ăl	pŏp-lĭt′ē-ăl
podagra	pō-dăg′rȧ ; -dā′grȧ ; pŏd′*ă*-grȧ	pō-dăg′rȧ	pō-dăg′rȧ	pōr′sē-lăn ; pōrs′lăn	pōrs′lăn	pōr′sē-lăn	pōr′sē-lăn ; pōr′sē-lăn
poetaster	pō′ĕt-ăs′tĕr ; pō′ĕt-ăs′-	pō′ĕt-ăs′tĕr	pō′ĕt-ăs′tĕr	pōr′sĭn	pōr′sĭn	pōr′sĭn	pōr′sĭn
polonaise	pŏl′ō-nāz′ ; pō′lō-	pōl′ō-nāz′ ; pō′lō-	pō′lō-nāz′	pōr′tĕnt	pōr′tĕnt	pōr′tĕnt	pōr-tĕnt′
pomander	pō′măn-dĕr ; pŏ-măn′-	pō′măn-dĕr ; pŏm′ăn-dĕr ; *erron.* pŏ-măn′dĕr	pŏ-măn′dĕr	pōr-tĕnt′ ; pōr′tĕnt	pōr-tĕnt′ ; pōr′tĕnt	pōr-tĕnt′	pōr-tĕnt′
pomarine	pŏm′*ă*-rĭn ; -rīn	pŏm′*ă*-rĭn	pŏm′*ȧ*-rĭn	pōr′tū-gēz′	pōr′tŭ-gēz′ ; -gēz′	pōr′tū-gēz′	pōrt′ū-gēz
pomegranate	pŏm-grăn′ăt ; pŏm′-grăn′ăt ; pŭm′-	pŏm-grăn′ĕt , pŭm- ; pŏm′grăn-ĕt ; pŭm′-	pŏm′grăn-ăt ; pŭm′-	pōr′tū-lā′kȧ ; *often* -lăk′*ă*	pōr′tŭ-lăk′*ȧ*	pōr′tū-lăk′*ȧ*	pōr′tū-lā′kȧ
pontine	pŏn′tĭn ; -tīn	pŏn′tĭn	pŏn′tĭn	pŏ-zĕs′	pŏ-zĕs′ ; pŏ-sĕs′	pŏ-zĕs′	pŏ-zĕs′
popliteal	pŏp-lĭt′ē-ăl ; pŏp′lĭ-tē′ăl	pŏp-lĭt′ē-ăl ; *erron.* pŏp′lĭ-tē′ăl	pŏp′lĭ-tē′ăl	pŏs′tŭ-mŭs ; pŏst′hŭ-mŭs	pŏst′ŭ-mŭs	pŏst′hŭ-mŭs	pŏst′hŭ-mŭs
porcelain	pōr′sĕ-lăn ; pōrs′lăn	pōr′sĕ-lăn ; pōrs′lăn	pōrs′lăn ; pōrs′lăn	pō′pōō′rē	pō′pōō-rē′	pō′pōō-rē′	pŏt-pōō′rē
porcine	pōr′sĭn ; -sīn	pōr′sĭn	pōr′sĭn	prā′rĭ	prā′rĭ	prûr′ĭ	prā′rĭ
portent	pōr′tĕnt ; pōr′- ; pŏr-tĕnt′	pōr′tĕnt	pōr-tĕnt′ ; pōr′tĕnt	prē′dĕ-sĕs′ĕr ; prĕd′ē-sĕs′ŏr	prē′dĕ-sĕs′ĕr	prē′dĕ-sĕs′ĕr	prĕd′ē-sĕs′ŏr
Portuguese	pōr′tū-gēz′ ; pōr′tŭ-gēz′ ; -gēs′	pōr′tū-gēz′	pōr′tū-gēs′ ; -gēz′				
portulaca	pōr′tŭ-lā′kȧ ; -lăk′*ă*	pōr′tū-lā′kȧ	pōr′tū-lā′kȧ ; *often* -lăk′*ă*				
possess	pŏ-zĕs′	pŏ-zĕs′	pŏ-zĕs′				
posthumous	pŏs′tŭ-mŭs ; pŏst′hŭ-	pŏs′tū-mŭs	pŏs′tŭ-mŭs				
potpourri	pō′pōō′rē′ ; pŏt-pōō′rĭ	pō′pōō-rē′	pō′pōō-rē′				
prairie	prā′rĭ ; prâr′ĭ	prâr′ĭ	prā′rĭ				
predecessor	prĕd′ē-sĕs′ĕr , prē′dē-	prē′dē-sĕs′ĕr ; prĕd′ē-	prē′dē-sĕs′ŏr				

	WEBSTER.	*OXF E. D.*	*CENTURY.*	*F. & W.*	*STORMONTH.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*	*WORCESTER.*
prejudice	prĕj′ōō-dĭs	prĕj′ōō-dĭs	prĕj′ōō-dĭs	prĕj′ōō-dĭs	prĕj′ōō-dĭs	prĕj′ōō-dĭs	prĕd′jōō-dĭs
prelude, *n.*	prĕl′ūd ; prē′lūd	prĕl′ūd, prē′lūd	prē′lūd ; prĕl′ūd	prē′lūd , -lōōd , prĕl′-ūd	prĕl′ūd , prē′lūd	prē′lūd ; prĕl′ūd	prĕl′ūd
prelude, *v.*	prē-lūd′ *or esp. in mus. sense* prĕl′ūd , prē′lūd	prĕl′ūd ; prē-lūd′	prē-lūd′ , prĕl′ūd	prē-lūd′ , -lōōd′	prē-lūd′	prē-lūd′ ; prĕl′ūd	prē-lūd′ , prĕl′ūd
premature	prē′ma-tūr′ , prē′ma-tūr ; prĕm′a-tūr	prē′ma-tūr′ ; prē′ma-tūr ; prĕm′a-tūr	prē′ma-tūr′	prē′ma-tūr′	prē′ma-tūr	prē′ma-tūr	prē′ma-tūr′
premier, *n.*	prē′mĭ-ēr ; prĕm′yēr	prĕm′ĭ-ēr ; prē′mĭ-ēr	prē′mĭ-ēr	prē′mĭ-ēr	prĕm′ĭ-ēr , prē′mĭ-ēr	prē′mĭ-ēr ; prĕm′ĭ-ēr	prĕm′yēr ; prē′mĭ-ēr
presbyter	prĕz′bĭ-tēr ; prĕs′-	prĕs′bĭ-tēr ; prĕz′-	prĕs′bĭ-tēr	prĕs′bĭ-tēr ; prĕz′bĭ-tē′rĭ-ăn	prĕs′bĭ-tēr	prĕz′bĭ-tēr	prĕz′bĭ-tēr
presbyterian	prĕz′bĭ-tē′rĭ-ăn; prĕs′-	prĕs′bĭ-tē′rĭ-ăn;prĕz′-	prĕs′bĭ-tē′rĭ-ăn	prĕs′bĭ-tē′rĭ-ăn	prĕs′bĭ-tē′rĭ-ăn	prĕz′bĭ-tē′rĭ-ăn	prĕz′bĭ-tē′rĭ-ăn
prescience	prē′shĭ-ĕns ; prĕsh′ĭ-	prē′shĭ-ĕns	prē′shĭ-ĕns	prē′shĭ-ĕns	prē′shĭ-ĕns	prē′shĭ-ĕns	prē′shĭ-ĕns
prestige	prĕs-tēzh′ ; prĕs′tĭj	prĕs-tēzh′ ; prĕs′tĭj	prĕs-tēzh′ ; prĕs′tĭj	prĕs′tĭj ; prĕs-tēzh′	prĕs′tĭj ; prĕs-tēzh′	prĕs′tĭj ; prĕs-tē)′	prĕs-tē)′ ; prĕs′tĭj
prima donna	prē′ma dŏn′a	prē′ma dŏn′a , pri′ma	prē′ma dŏn′a	prē′mȧ dŏn′a	prē′mȧ dŏn′a	. . . .	pri′ma
pristine	prĭs′tĭn ; -tīn	prĭs′tĭn	prĭs′tĭn	prĭs′tĭn	prĭs′tĭn	prĭs′tīn	prĭs′tĭn
privacy	prī′vȧ-sĭ ; prĭv′ȧ-sĭ	prĭ′va-sĭ	prĭ′va-sĭ	prĭ′va-sĭ	pri′va-sĭ , prĭv′a-sĭ	prī′vȧ-sĭ	prĭv′ȧ-sĭ
process	prŏs′ĕs ; prō′sĕs	prŏs′ĕs ; prō′sĕs	prŏs′ĕs	prŏs′ĕs	prŏs′ĕs , prō′sĕs	prō′sĕs	prŏs′ĕs
profile	prō′fīl ; -fēl	prō′fēl , -fīl	prō′fēl ; -fīl	prō′fēl ; prō′fīl	prō′fēl	prō′fēl	prō′fēl ; prō-fēl′ ; prō′fīl
progress, *n.*	prŏg′rĕs ; prō′grĕs	prō′grĕs ; prŏg′rĕs	prŏg′rĕs	prŏg′rĕs	prŏg′rĕs ; prō′grĕs	prō′grĕs	prŏg′rĕs
project, *n.*	prŏj′ĕkt	prŏj′ĕkt ; prō′jĕkt	prŏj′ĕkt	prŏj′ĕkt	prŏj′ĕkt	prō′jĕkt	prŏj′ĕkt
prolepsis	prō-lĕp′sĭs	prō-lĕp′sĭs ; prō-lēp′-	prō-lĕp′sĭs	prō-lĕp′sĭs	pro-lĕp′sĭs	prō-lĕp′sĭs	prō-lĕp′sĭs
proletarian	prō′lē-tā′rĭ-ăn; prōl′ē-	prō′lē-tār′ĭ-ăn; prōl′ē-	prō′lē-tā′rĭ-ăn	prō′lē-tā′rĭ-ăn ; -tȧ′-rĭ-ăn ; prōl′ē-	prō′lē-tā′rĭ-ăn	prō′lē-tār′ĭ-ăn	prōl′ē-tā′rĭ-ăn
prolix	prō′lĭks ; prō-lĭks′	prō′lĭks ; prō-lĭks′	prō′lĭks ; prō-lĭks′	prō′lĭks ; prō-lĭks′	prō′lĭks	prō′lĭks	prō-lĭks′
prolocutor	prō-lŏk′ū-tẽr ; prōl′ō-kū′tẽr	prōl′ō-kū′tŏr ; prō′lō-prō-lŏk′ū-tẽr	prō-lŏk′ū-tŏr ; prō′lō-kū′tŏr	prō-lŏk′ū-tŏr , prōl′ō-kū′tŏr	prōl′ō-kū′tẽr	prō-lŏk′ū-tẽr	prōl′ō-kū′tŏr , prō-lŏk′ū-tŏr
prologue	prō′lŏg ; prōl′ŏg	prōl′ŏg ; prō′lŏg	prō′lŏg	prō′lŏg	prō′lŏg	prō′lŏg	prōl′ŏg
promenade	prŏm′ē-nād′	prŏm′ē-nād′ ; -nād′	prŏm′ē-nād′	prŏm′ĕn-ād′	prŏm′ē-nād′	prŏm′ĕn-ăd′	prŏm′ē-nād′ ; -nād′
promulgate	prō-mŭl′gāt	prŏm′ŭl-gāt ; prō′-mŭl-, prō-mŭl′gāt	prō-mŭl′gāt	prō-mŭl′gāt	prō-mŭl′gāt	prō-mŭl′gāt	prō-mŭl′gāt
promulgation	prō′mŭl-gā′shŭn ; prŏm′ŭl-	prŏm′ŭl-gā′shŭn, prō′mŭl-	prō′mŭl-gā′shŭn	prō′mŭl-gā′shŭn	prŏm′ŭl-gā′shŭn	prŏm′ŭl-gā′shŭn	prŏm′ŭl-gā′shŭn
pronunciation	prō-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn ; -shĭ-ā′shŭn	prō-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	prō-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn ; -shĭ-ā′shŭn	prō-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn ; -shĭ-ā′shŭn	prō-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	prō-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	prō-nŭn′shĭ-ā′shŭn
prophylactic	prō′fĭ-lăk′tĭk , prŏf′ĭ-	. . . .	prŏf′ĭ-lăk′tĭk	prō′fĭ-lăk′tĭk ; prŏf′ĭ-lăk′tĭk	prŏf′ĭ-lăk′tĭk	prō′fĭ-lăk′tĭk	prŏf′ĭ-lăk′tĭk
protean	prō′tē-ăn ; prō-tē′ăn	. . . .	prō′tē-ăn	prō′tē-ăn	prō-tē-ăn ; prō-tē′ăn	prō-tē′ăn	prō′tē-ăn
provocative	prō-vŏk′ȧ-tĭv ; -vō′kȧ-	. . . .	prō-vŏk′ȧ-tĭv	prō-vō′ka-tĭv	prō-vŏk′ȧ-tĭv	prō-vŏk′a-tĭv	prō-vŏ′kȧ-tĭv
psalmist	säm′ĭst	. . . .	sä′mĭst ; säl′mĭst	säm′ĭst ; säl′mĭst	säl′mĭst ; säm′ĭst	säm′ĭst ; säl′mĭst	säl′mĭst ; säm′ĭst
psalmody	säm′ō-dĭ ; säl′mō-dĭ	. . . .	säl′mō-dĭ , sä′mō-dĭ	säl′mō-dĭ , säm′ō-dĭ	säl′mō-dĭ ; säm′ō-dĭ	säm′ō-dĭ ; säl′mō-dĭ	säl′mō-dĭ
ptisan	tĭz′ăn	. . . .	tĭz′ăn	tĭz′ăn	tĭz′ăn	tĭ′săn	tĭ-zăn′ ; tĭz′ăn
puissance	pū′ĭ-sȧns ; pū-ĭs′-	. . . .	pū′ĭ-sȧns	pū′ĭ-sȧns	pū′ĭ-sȧns	pū′ĭ-sȧns	pū′ĭ-sȧns
pumice	pŭm′ĭs	. . . .	pŭm′ĭs ; pū′mĭs	pŭm′ĭs	pū′mĭs ; pŭm′ĭs	pŭm′ĭs	pū′mĭs ; pŭm′ĭs
pyrite	pī′rĭt , pīr′ĭt	. . . .	pī′rĭt	pī′rĭt	. . . .	. . . .	pīr′ĭt
pyromancy	pī′rō-măn′sĭ ; pīr′ō-	. . . .	pī′rō-măn′sĭ	pī′rō-măn′sĭ	pīr′ō-măn′sĭ	pīr′ō-măn′sĭ	pīr′ō-măn′sĭ
pyrotechnics	pī′rō-tĕk′nĭks ; pīr′ō-	. . . .	pī′rō-tĕk′nĭks	pī′rō-tĕk′nĭks ; pīr′ō-kwȧ-drĭl′	pīr′ō-tĕk′nĭks	pīr′ō-tĕk′nĭks	pīr′ō-tĕk′nĭks
quadrille	kwȧ-drĭl′	kwŏ-drĭl′ ; kwȧ- ; kȧ-	kwŏd-rĭl′ ; kă-drĭl′	kwŏd-rĭl′ ; kă-drĭl′	kȧ-drĭl′ ; kwȧ-drĭl′	kȧ-drĭl′	kȧ-drĭl′
quadrupedal	kwŏd-rōō′pĕ-dăl ; kwŏd′rōō-pē′dăl	kwŏd-rōō′pĕ-dăl	kwŏd′rōō-pĕd-ăl	kwŏd-rōō′pĕd-ăl ; kwŏd′rōō-pĕd′ăl	. . . .	kwŏd-rōō′pĕ-dăl	kwŏd′rōō-pē′dăl ; kwŏd-rōō′pĕ-dăl
quæstor	kwĕs′tŏr ; kwēs′-	kwĕs′tŏr	kwĕs′tŏr	kwĕs′tŏr , kwēs′tŏr , kwās′tŏr	kwĕs′tŏr	kwĕs′tŏr	kwĕs′tŏr
quandary	kwŏn′dȧ-rĭ ; kwŏn-dā′rĭ	kwŏn-dā′rĭ ; kwŏn′dȧ-rĭ	kwŏn′dȧ-rĭ , kwŏn-dā′-rĭ	kwŏn′dȧ-rĭ	kwŏn-dā′rĭ	kwŏn′dȧ-rĭ ; kwŏn-dâr′ĭ	kwŏn-dā′rĭ ; kwŏn′dȧ-rĭ
quaquaversal	kwā′kwȧ-vûr′sȧl	kwā′kwȧ-vûr′sȧl	kwā′kwa-vûr′sȧl	kwā′kwȧ-vûr′sĕl ; kwā′kwa-vûr′sȧl	kwā′kwȧ-vûr′sȧl	kwā′kwȧ-vûr′sȧl	kwā′kwȧ-vûr′sȧl
quarantine, *v.*	kwŏr′ăn-tēn ; kwŏr′-ăn-tēn′	kwŏr′ăn-tēn	kwŏr′ăn-tēn	kwŏr′ăn-tēn′	kwŏr′ăn-tēn	kwŏr′ăn-tēn	kwŏr′ăn-tēn′
quassia	kwŏsh′ĭ-ȧ ; kwăs′- ; kwăsh′-ĭ-ȧ	kwăs′ĭ-ȧ ; kwăsh′- ; kwŏsh′ĭ-ȧ	kwăsh′ĭ-ȧ	kwăsh′ĭ-ȧ ; kwŏsh′ĭ-ȧ	kwŏsh′ĭ-ȧ	kwäs′ĭ-ȧ	kwŏsh′ĭ-ȧ
quinine	kwĭ′nĭn ; kwĭ-nēn′ (see *note*)	kwĭ-nēn′; -nĭn′; *U. S.* kwī′nīn	kwĭn′ēn ; kĭ-nēn′ ; kwī′nīn	kwĭn′ĭn , kwĭn′ĭn	kwĭn′ĭn ; kwĭn-ēn′	kwĭ-nēn′	kwĭ-nīn′; kwĭn′ĭn
quoin	koin , kwoin	koin	koin	kwoin ; koin	koin	koin	kwoin ; koin
quoit	kwoit , koit	koit ; kwoit	kwoit	kwoit	koit ; kwoit	koit , kwoit	kwoit
rabbi	răb′ĭ ; -ī	răb′ī ; răb′ĭ	răb′ī , răb′ĭ	răb′ī ; răb′ĭ	răb′ī , -ī	răb′ī ; -ī	răb′ī ; -ī
raca	rā′kȧ , rȧ-kä′	. . . .	rā′kȧ	rā′kȧ ; rā′kȧ	rā′kȧ	rā′kȧ	rā′kȧ
racial	rā′shăl	rā′shĭ-ăl	rā′siȧl ; -shĭăl	rā′siȧl ; rā′shiăl	rā′sĭ-ăl	rā′sĭ-ăl	rā′shĭ-ăl
raillery	rāl′ẽr-ĭ ; răl′-	rāl′ẽr-ĭ	rāl′ẽr-ĭ ; răl′-	rāl′ẽr-ĭ ; răl′ẽr-ĭ	rāl′ẽr-ĭ ; răl′ẽr-ĭ	rāl′ẽr-ĭ	răl′ẽr-ĭ
rajah, raja	rä′jȧ	rä′jȧ	rä′jȧ	rä′jȧ ; -jä	rä′jä; rä′jȧ	rä′jȧ	rä′jȧ ; rā′jȧ
ramose	rā′mōs ; rȧ-mōs′	rȧ-mōs′	rā′mōs	rā′mōs ; rȧ′mȯs	rā-mōs′	rā′mōs	rȧ-mōs′
rarefy	răr′ē-fī ; rār′-	rār′ē-fī ; răr′ē-fī	răr′ē-fī	răr′ē-fī ; rār′ē-fī	rā′rē-fī	rār′ē-fī ; *obs.* răr′-	răr′ē-fī
rarity	răr′ĭ-tĭ ; rār′-	rār′ĭ-tĭ ; răr′ĭ-tĭ	răr′ĭ-tĭ	răr′ĭ-tĭ	rā′rĭ-tĭ	rār′ĭ-tĭ	răr′ĭ-tĭ, *infrequency;* răr′ĭ-tĭ, *thinness*
rather	rȧth′ẽr ; rä′thẽr	rä′thẽr	răth′ẽr	răth′ẽr ; răth′ẽr	răth′ẽr	rä′thẽr	răth′ẽr
rationalization	răsh′ŭn-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn ; -ĭ-zā′shŭn	răsh′ŭn-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn	răsh′ŭn-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn	răsh′ŭn-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn	. . . .	răsh′ŭn-ăl-ī-zā′shŭn	. . . .
receptacular	rẽs′ĕp-tăk′ū-lȧr ; rẽ′sĕp-	rẽs′ĕp-tăk′ū-lar	rẽ′sĕp-tăk′ū-lȧr	rẽ′sĕp-tăk′ū-lȧr	rẽs′ĕp-tăk′ū-lẽr	rẽ′sĕp-tăk′ū-lȧr	rẽ′sĕp-tăk′ū-lȧr
recondite	rĕk′ŏn-dīt ; *occas.* rē-kŏn′dĭt ; -dīt	rĕk′ŏn-dīt	rē-kŏn′dĭt ; rĕk′ŏn-dīt	rĕk′ŏn-dīt	rĕk′ŏn-dīt ; rē-kŏn′dīt	rĕk′ŏn-dīt ; rē-kŏn′dīt	rĕk′ŏn-dīt ; rē-kŏn′dĭt
recusant	rĕk′ū-zănt ; rē-kū′-	rĕk′ū-zănt;rē-kū′zȧnt	rĕk′ū-zănt, rē-kū′zȧnt	rĕk′ū-zănt	rĕk′ū-zănt	rĕk′ū-zănt	rē-kū′zȧnt;rĕk′ū-zănt
reflex, *a. & n.*	rē′flĕks	rē′flĕks ; rē-flĕks′	rē′flĕks , rē-flĕks′	rē′flĕks	rē′flĕks	rē′flĕks	rē′flĕks
relaxation	rē′lăk-sā′shŭn; rēl′ăk-	rēl′ăk-sā′shŭn	rē′lăk-sā′shŭn	rē′lăk-sā′shŭn	rē′lăk-sā′shŭn	rē′lăk-sā′shŭn	rēl′ăk-sā′shŭn
relay	rē-lā′ ; rē′lā	rē-lā′	rē-lā′	rē-lā′	rē-lā′	rē-lā′	rē-lā′
remediless	rĕm′ē-dĭ-lĕs ; rē-mēd′-ĭ-lĕs	rĕm′ē-dĭ-lĕs ; rē-mēd′-ĭ-lĕs	rĕm′ē-dĭ-lĕs	rĕm′ē-dĭ-lĕs ; rē-mēd′-ĭ-lĕs	rĕm′ē-dĭ-lĕs	rĕm′ē-dĭ-lĕs	rĕm′ē-dĭ-lĕs ; rē-mēd′-ĭ-lĕs
remonstration	rē′mŏn-strā′shŭn ; rĕm′ŏn-	rĕm′ŏn-strā′shŭn	rē′mŏn-strā′shŭn	rē′mŏn-strā′shŭn	. . .	rĕm′ŏn-strā′shŭn	rĕm′ŏn-strā′shŭn
renaissance	rĕn′ē-sȧns′ ; rē-nā′-sȧns ; *F.* rē-nĕ′-sȧns′	rē-nā′sȧns , *F.* rē-nĕ′-sȧns′	rē-nā-sŏns′ ; rē-nā′-sȧns	rē-nā′sȧns′	rĕn-ā-sangz′	rē-nā′sŏns	rē-nā′sȧns
rendezvous, *n.*	rän′dē-vōō ; rŏn′- ; rĕn′-	rĕn′dē-vōō;-vōōz, rän′-dā′vōō′	rĕn′dē-vōō ; rŏn′dā-vōō	rĕn′dē-vōō; rän′dē-vōō	rĕn′dē-vōō ; räng′-	rĕn′dē-vōō ; rôŋ′dâ-	rĕn′dē-vōō ; -vōōz
reniform	rĕn′ĭ-fôrm ; rē′nĭ-	rē′nĭ-fôrm	rĕn′ĭ-fôrm	rĕn′ĭ-fôrm	rē′nĭ-fôrm	rēn′ĭ-fôrm	rēn′ĭ-fôrm
renitent	rē-nī′tĕnt ; rĕn′ĭ-tĕnt	rē-nī′tĕnt ; rĕn′ĭ-tĕnt	rēn′ĭ-tĕnt ; rē-nī′tĕnt	rē-nī′tĕnt	. . .	rē-nī′tĕnt	rē-nī′tĕnt
renunciation	rē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-	rē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	rē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	rē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	rē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	rē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn	rē-nŭn′shĭ-ā′shŭn
replum	rĕp′lŭm ; rē′plŭm	rĕp′lŭm ; rē′plŭm	rĕp′lŭm	rĕp′lŭm	rē′plŭm	rē′plŭm	rē′plŭm
reportorial	rĕp′ôr-tō′rĭ-ăl ; rē′-pôr-	rĕp′ôr-tō′rĭ-ăl	rē′pôr-tō′rĭ-ăl	rē′pôr-tō′rĭ-ăl	. . . .	rē′pôr-tō′rĭ-ăl	rē′pôr-tō′rĭ-ăl
reptile	rĕp′tĭl	rĕp′tĭl ; rĕp′tīl	rĕp′tĭl , -tīl	rĕp′tĭl	rĕp′tĭl	rĕp′tīl	rĕp′tĭl
requiem	rē′kwĭ-ĕm ; rĕk′wĭ-ĕm	rē′kwĭ-ĕm; rĕk′wĭ-ĕm	rē′kwĭ-ĕm	rē′kwĭ-ĕm	rĕk′wĭ-ĕm	rē′kwĭ-ĕm	rē′kwĭ-ĕm ; rĕk′wĭ-
reservoir	rĕz′ẽr-vwär ; -vwär	rĕz′ẽr-vwär	rĕz′ẽr-vwŏr	rĕz′ẽr-vwŏr′	rĕz′ẽr-vwŏr′	rĕz′ẽr-vwŏr	rĕz′ẽr-vwŏr′
respirable	rĕs-spīr′ȧ-b'l ; rĕs′pĭ-rȧ-b'l	rĕs-spīr′ȧ-b'l ; rĕs′pĭ-rȧ-b'l	rĕs-spīr′ȧ-b'l	rĕs-spīr′ȧ-b'l	rĕs-spīr′ȧ-b'l	rĕs′pĭ-rȧ-b'l ; rĕ-spīr′ȧ-b'l	rĕs-spīr′ȧ-b'l
respiratory	rĕs-spīr′ȧ-tō-rĭ ; rĕs′pĭ-rȧ-tō-rĭ	rĕs-spīr′ȧ-tẽr-ĭ ; rĕs′pĭ-rȧ-tẽr-ĭ	rĕs-spīr′ȧ-tō-rĭ ; rĕs′pĭ-rȧ-tō-rĭ	rĕs-spīr′ȧ-tō-rĭ ; rĕs′pĭ-rȧ-tō′rĭ	rĕs-spīr′ȧ-tẽr-ĭ	rĕs′pĭ-rȧ-tō′rĭ ; rĕ-spīr′ȧ-tẽr-ĭ	rĕs-spīr′ȧ-tō-rĭ
restaurant	rĕs′tō-rănt ; rĕs′tō- *Brit. often* -răn′	rĕs′tō-rănt; rĕs′tō-răn′	rĕs′tō-rănt	rĕs′tō-rănt	rĕs′tō-räng	rĕs′tō-rôŋ	rĕs′tō-räng′
restorative	rē-stŏr′ȧ-tĭv	rē-stŏr′ȧ-tĭv	rē-stŏr′ȧ-tĭv	rē-stŏr′ȧ-tĭv	rē-stŏr′ȧ-tĭv	rē-stŏr′ȧ-tĭv	rē-stŏ′rȧ-tĭv
retail, *v.*	rē-tāl′ ; rē′tāl	rē-tāl′	rē-tāl′	rē-tāl′	rē-tāl′	rē-tāl′	rē-tāl′
retailer	rē-tāl′ẽr ; rē′tāl-ẽr	rē-tāl′ẽr	rē-tāl′ẽr ; rē′tā-lẽr	rē-tāl′ẽr	rē-tāl′ẽr	rē-tāl′ẽr	rē-tāl′ẽr ; rē′tāl-ẽr
retch (*bring up*)	rĕch ; rēch	rĕch ; rēch	rĕch	rĕch	rēch	rēch	rĕch ; rēch
retroact	rē′trō-ăkt′ ; rĕt′rō-	rē′trō-ăkt′, rĕt′rō-ăkt′	rē′trō-ăkt′	rē′trō-ăkt′ ; rĕt′rō-ăkt′	rē′trō-ăkt′	rē′trō-ăkt′	rē′trō-ăkt′
retrocede, *v. i.*	rēt′rō-sēd ; rē′trō-	rēt′rō-sēd ; rē′trō-	rē′trō-sēd′	rē′trō-sēd′ ; rĕt′rō-sēd	rē′trō-sēd′	rē′trō-sēd′	rē′trō-sēd ; rĕt′rō-
retrograde	rēt′rō-grād ; rē′trō-	rēt′ō-grād ; rē′trō-	rē′trō-grād ; rē′trō-	rē′trō-grād ; rē′trō-	rē′trō-grād ; rĕt′rō-	rē′trō-grād	rē′trō-grād
retrospect	rēt′rō-spĕkt ; rē′trō-	rēt′rō-spĕkt ; rē′trō-	rēt′rō-spĕkt ; rē′trō-	rēt′rō-spĕkt	rē′trō-spĕkt	rē′trō-spĕkt	rēt′rō-spĕkt
retrovert	rē′trō-vûrt ; rēt′rō-	rēt′rō-vûrt′	rē′trō-vûrt′	rē′trō-vûrt′	rē′trō-vûrt′	rē′trō-vûrt	rēt′rō-vûrt
reveille	rē-văl′yē ; rĕv′ē-lē′	rē-văl′yē	rē-văl′yē ; rĕv′ē-lē′	rĕv′ĕl-ē′ ; rē-văl′yē	rē-vĕl′yē	rē-vă-yē′	rē-văl′ ; rē-văl′yē
reverie	rĕv′ẽr-ĭ	rĕv′ẽr-ĭ ; rĕv′ẽr-ē	rĕv′ẽr-ĭ ; -ē	rĕv′ẽr-ĭ	rĕv′ẽr-ē	rē′vẽr-ĭ	rĕv′ẽr-ē′
revolt, *v.*	rē-vōlt′ ; -vŏlt′	rē-vōlt′ ; rē-vŏlt′	rē-vōlt′ ; rē-vŏlt′	rē-vōlt′	rē-vōlt′	rē-vōlt′	rē-vōlt′ ; rē-vŏlt′
Reynard	rā′nȧrd ; rĕn′ȧrd	rā′nȧrd	rā′nȧrd ; rĕn′ȧrd	rā′nȧrd	rĕn′ȧrd	rĕn′ȧrd ; rā′nȧrd	rĕn′ȧrd ; rā′nȧrd
rhomb	rŏmb ; rōm	rŏmb ; rōm	rŏmb	rŏmb	rōm	rōm	rūmb ; rŏmb
rhumb	rŭm ; rūmb	rŭm ; rūmb	rŭmb ; rūm	rŏm , rŭmb	rūm	rŭm	rūmb
rhythm	rĭth′m ; rĭth′m	rĭth′m ; rĭthm	rĭth′m ; rĭthm	rĭthm	rĭthm	rĭthm	rĭthm ; rĭth′m

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ricochet	rĭk′ō-shā′, rĭk′ō-shĕt′	rĭk′ō-shā ; rĭk′ō-shĕt	rĭk′ō-shā′, -shĕt′	rĭk′ō-shā′, -shĕt′	rĭk′ō-shā′	rĭk′ō-shĕt	rĭk′ō-shā′, rĭk′ō-shĕt
righteous	rī′chŭs	rīt′yŭs ; rī′chŭs	rī′chŭs ; rīt′yŭs	rī′chŭs ; rīt′yŭs	ɪɪt′yŭs, rī′chŭs	rit′yŭs	rī′chŭs
rise, *n.*	rīz ; rĭs	rīz	rĭs	rĭs ; rīz	rīz	rīz	rĭs
rondeau	rŏn′dō ; rŏn-dō′	. . . .	rŏn′dō	rŏn-dō′ ; rŏn′dō	rŏn′dō	rŏn′dō	rŏn-dō′
route	rōōt	. . . .	rōōt ; rout	rōōt	rōōt	rōōt	rōōt ; rout
rowan	rō′ăn ; rou′ăn	rō′ăn	rou′ăn	rō′ăn	rou′ăn	. . .	rou′ăn
ruffian	rŭf′ĭ-ăn, rŭ′yăn	. . . .	rŭf′ĭ-ăn	rŭf′ĭ-ăn	rŭf′ĭ-ăn	rŭt′ĭ-ăn	rŭf′yăn
saccharify	să-kăr′ĭ-fī; săk′a-rĭ-fī	să-kăr′ĭ-fī, săk′a-rĭ-fī	săk′a-rĭ-fī	săk′a-rĭ-fī	sa-kăr′ĭ-fī	sa-kăr′ĭ-fī	sa-kăr′ĭ-fī
saccharine, *a.*	săk′a-rĭn, -rin	săk′a-rĭn ; -rĭn	săk′a-rĭn	săk′a-rĭn ; -rĭn	săk′a-rin ; -rĭn	săk′a-rĭn	săk′a-rin , -rĭn
sacrifice, *n.*	săk′rĭ-fīs ; -fīz	săk′rĭ-fīs	săk′rĭ-fīs, -fīz	săk′rĭ-fīs , -fīz	săk′rĭ-fīs	săk′rĭ-fīs	săk′rĭ-fīz
sacrifice, *v.*	săk′rĭ-fīz ; -fīs	săk′rĭ-fīs	săk′rĭ-fīz; -fīs	săk′rĭ-tīz	săk′rĭ-fīs	săk′rĭ-fīs	săk′rĭ-fīz
saga	sä′gȧ ; sā′gȧ	sä′gȧ	sa-līn′, sā′lĭn	sā′lĭn ; sȧ-lĭn′	sȧ′gȧ	sȧ′gȧ	sā′gȧ
saline, *a.*	sā′lĭn	sā′lĭn ; sȧ-līn′	sȧl′sĭ-fī	sȧl′sĭ-fī	sȧl′sĭ-fī	sȧl′sĭ-fī	sȧ-lĭn′
salsify	sȧl′sĭ-fī	sȧl′sĭ-fī	sȧ-măr′a; sȧm′a-rȧ	sa-mā′ra , -mȧ′rȧ	sȧm′a-ra	sȧm′a-rȧ	sȧl′sĭ-fī
samara	sȧm′a-rȧ; sa-mā′rȧ	sȧm′a-rȧ	sȧp′a-jōō ; *F.* sá/pȧ/-zhōō′	sȧp′a-jōō	sȧp′a-jōō	sȧp′a-zhōō′	sa-mā′ra
sapajou	sȧp′a-jōō ; *F.* sá/pȧ/-zhōō′	sȧp′a-jōō					sȧp a-jōō′
sardine (*fish*)	sar-dēn′; sär′dēn	sär-dēn′	sär-dēn′	sär-dēn′; sär′dēn	sär′dĭn	sär′dēn	sär′dĭn, sär-dēn′
satire	sȧt′īr	sȧt′īr, sȧt′ēr	sȧt′īr	sȧt′īr	sȧt′īr	sȧt′īr	sȧ-tēr′; sȧt′īr ; sȧt′ēr
satrap	sā′trăp ; sȧt′răp	sȧt′răp , sā′trăp	sȧt′răp ; sā′trăp	sā′trăp ; sȧt′răp	sā′trăp	sā′trăp	sā′trăp
saturnine	sȧt′ŭr-nīn	sȧt′ŭr-nĭn ; -nīn	sȧt′ŭr-nĭn ; -nīn	sȧt′ŭr-nĭn , -nīn	sȧt′ȧ-nīn	sȧt′ȧ-nīn	sȧt′ŭr-nīn
satyr	sȧt′ēr, sā′tēr	sȧt′ēr	sȧn′tēr ; sā′tēr	sȧt′ēr	sȧt′ēr	sȧt′ēr	sā′tēr ; sȧt′ēr
saunter, *v.*	sän′tēr ; sôn′-	. . . .	sän′tēr ; sôn′tēr	sȧn′tēr	sôn′tēr	sôn′tēr	sän′tēr ; sôn′tēr
savagery	sȧv′ăj-rĭ	. . . .	sȧv′ăj-rĭ	sȧv′ŭj-rĭ	sȧv′a-jēr-ĭ	sȧv′ĭj-ēr-ĭ	sȧ′vĭj-rĭ
scald (*bard*)	skôld ; skäld	. . . .	skȧld : skôld	skȧld ; skôld	skôld	skȧld	skôld ; skȧld
scallop	skŏl′ŭp ; skăl′-	. . . .	skŏl′ŭp ; skăl′-	skŏl′ŭp	skȧl′ŭp , skŏl′-	skŏl′ŭp ; skŏl′-	skŏl′ŭp
scathe, *v.*	skā*th*	. . . .	skā*th*	skā*th*, skȧth	skāth	skā*th*	skāth
scenic	sē′nĭk ; sĕn′ĭk	. . . .	sē′nĭk ; sē′nĭk	sĕn′ĭk ; sē′nĭk	sēn′ĭk , sĕn′ĭk	sēn′ĭk	sēn′ĭk
schottish	shŏt′ĭsh	. . . .	shŏ-tēsh′	shŏc′ĭsh	shŏ-tēsh′	shŏ-tēsh′	shŏt′ĭsh
schottische	shŏt′ĭsh	. . . .	shŏ-tēsh′	shŏc′ĭsh	shŏ-tēsh′	shŏ-tēsh′	shŏt′ēsh , shŏt′ĭsh
scirrhous	skĭr′ŭs	. . . .	sĭr′ŭs ; skĭr′ŭs	sĭr′ŭs , skĭr′ŭs	skĭr′ŭs	skĭr′ŭs	skĭr′ŭs
scission	sĭzh′ŭn ; sĭsh′ŭn	. . . .	sĭsh′ŭn ; sĭzh′ŭn	sĭsh′ŭn ; sĭzh′ŭn	. . .	sĭzh′ăn	sĭzh′ăn
secund	sē′kŭnd ; sē′kŭnd	. . . .	sē′kŭnd ; sē′kŭnd	sē′kŭnd , sē′kŭnd	sē′kŭnd	sē′kŭnd	sē′kŭnd
secundine	sē′kŭn-dīn; -dĭn	. . . .	sē′kŭn-dĭn ; -dīn	sē′kŭn-dĭn ; -dīn	sē′kŭn-dĭn	sē-kŭn′dīr	sē′kŭn-dīn
seine	sān ; sēn	. . . .	sān ; sēn	sān	sēn	sān	sēn
senile	sē′nīl ; -nĭl	. . . .	sē′nĭl	sē′nĭl ; -nīl	sē′nīl	sē′nīl	sē′nīl
sennight	sĕn′ĭt ; -īt	. . . .	sĕn′ĭt	sĕn′nĭt ; -nit	sēn′nīt , -nĭt	sĕn′nĭt	sĕn′nĭt
sepal	sē′păl ; sĕp′ăl	. . . .	sē′păl ; sĕp′ăl ; sē′păl	sĕp′ăl ; sē′păl	sē′păl	sē′păl	sē′păl
sequestration	s ē′k w ĕ s-t r ā′s h ŭ n ; sĕk′wĕs-	. . . .	sēk′wĕs-trā′shŭn ; sē′-kwĕs-	sēk′wĕs-trā′shŭn	sēk′wĕs-trā′shăn	sē′kwĕs-trā′shăn	sēk′wĕs-trā′shăn
series	sē′rēz ; sē′rĭ-ēz	. . . .	sē′rĭ-ēz ; sē′rēz	sē′rĭ-ēz	sē′rĭ-ēz	sē′rēz ; sē′rĭ-ēz	sē′rĭ-ēz
servile	sûr′vĭl ; sûr′vīl	. . . .	sûr′vĭl	sûr′vĭl ; sûr′vīl	sûr′vīl	sûr′vĭl	sûr′vĭl
sextet	sĕks-tĕt′	. . . .	sĕks-tĕt′	sĕks-tĕt′	sĕks′tĕt	sĕks-tĕt′	sĕks′tĕt
shaman	shä′măn ; shăm′ăn	. . . .	shăm′ăn	shä′mȧn	shăm′ăn	shăm′ăn	shä′măn
sheik	shēk ; shāk	. . . .	shēk ; shāk	shēk ; shāk	shēk ; shāk	shēk	shēk
shellac	shĕ-lăk′ ; shĕl′ăk	. . . .	shĕl′ăk ; shĕ-lăk′	shĕl′ăk′ , shĕ-lăk′	shĕl′ăk	shĕl′ăk	shĕl′ăk
shire	shīr ; shēr : *as suff.* -shĭr *or* -shēr	. . . .	shēr ; shīr ; *Brit. usu.* shīr, *exc. in comp.*	shēr ; shīr	shīr	shīr	shēɪ ; shīr
sibylline	sĭb′ĭ-lĭn ; -līn	. . . .	sĭb′ĭl-ĭn , -īn	sĭb′ĭl-ĭn	sĭb′ĭ-līn	sĭb′ĭ-līn	sĭb′ĭ-lĭn
siderite	sĭd′ēr-īt	. . . .	sĭd′ēr-īt , sĭ-dā′rĭt	sĭd′ēr-īt	sĭd′ēr-īt	sī-dēr′ĭt , sĭd′ēr-	sĭd′ēr-īt
simultaneous	sĭ′mŭl-tā′nē-ŭs ; sĭm′-ŭl-	. . . .	sĭm′ŭl-tā′nē-ŭs , sĭ′-mŭl-	sĭm′ŭl-tā′nē-ŭs	sĭm′ŭl-tā′nē-ŭs	sĭm′ŭl-tā′nē-ŭs	sĭ′mŭl-tā′nē-ŭs
Sistine	sĭs′tēn ; -tĭn	. . . .	sĭs′tĭn ; -tēn	. . . .	. . . .	sĭs′tĭn	. . . .
Slavic	slăv′ĭk ; slāv′ĭk	. . . .	slȧv′ĭk	slȧv′ĭk	. . . .	slăv′ĭk	slăv′ĭk
sleazy	slē′zĭ ; slā′zĭ	. . . .	slā′zĭ ; slē′-	slā′zĭ	slē′zĭ	slē′zĭ	slē′zĭ
sloth	slōth ; slŏth	. . . .	slōth ; slŏth	slōth ; slŏth	slōth	slōth	slōth
sociable	sō′shȧ-b'l	. . . .	sō′shia-b'l ; -shia-b'l	sō′shia-b'l ; -shia-b'l	sō′shia-b'l	sō′shȧ-b'l	sō′shĭ-ȧ-b'l
socle	sŏk′'l ; sō′k'l	. . . .	sŏ′k'l	sō′k'l	sō′k'l ; sŏk′'l	sō′k'l	sŏk′'l ; sō′k'l
sojourn	sō′jûrn; sŏ-jûrn′; *Brit. often* sŏj′ĕrn, sŭj′-	. . . .	sō′jûrn ; sŏ-jûrn′	sō′jûrn ; sŏ-jûrn′	sō′jûrn	sō′jûrn ; sŭ-jûrn′ ; sŭj′-ĕrn	sō′jŭrn
sol (*Music*)	sōl	. . . .	sōl	sōl	sōl	sōl	sōl
solder	sŏd′ĕr ; *Brit. often* sō′dĕr	. . . .	sŏd′ĕr ; sōl′dĕr	sŏd′ĕr ; sōl′dĕr	sōl′dĕr , sŏd′ĕr	sōl′dĕr	sōl′dĕr , sō′dĕr
solecism	sŏl′ē-sĭz′m ; sō′lē-	. . . .	sōl′ē-sĭz′m	sōl′ē-sĭz′m	sōl′ē-sĭz′m	sōl′ē-sĭz′m	sōl′ē-sĭz′m
solenoid	sō′lē-noid ; sō-lē′noid	. . . .	sō-lē′noid	sō′lēn-oid	sō′lēn-oid	sō′lēn-oid	sō′lē-noid
soot	sōōt , sŏōt	. . . .	sōōt , sŏōt	sōōt , sŏōt	sŏōt	sōōt	sōōt ; sŏōt
soporific	sŏ′pō-rĭf′ĭk ; sŏp′ō-	. . . .	sŏ′pō-rĭf′ĭk ; sŏp′ō-rĭf′ĭk	sŏ′pō-rĭf′ĭk ; sŏp′ō-rĭf′ĭk	sō′pō-rĭf′ĭk	sō′pēr-ĭf′ĭk	sŭp′ō-rĭf′ĭk
sororicide	sō-rŏr′ĭ-sīd	. . . .	sō-rŏr′ĭ-sīd	sō-rŏr′ĭ-sīd	sō-rŏr′ĭ-sīd	sō-rŏr′ĭ-sīd	sō-rŏr′ĭ-sīd
sough	sŭf ; sou	. . . .	sou ; sŭf	sou ; sŭf	sŭf , sou	sŭf	sŭf
souvenir	sōō′vē-nēr′, sōō′vē-nēr	. . . .	sōō′vē-nēr′	sōō′vē-nēr′	sōō′vē-nēr	sōō′vē-nēr	sōō′vˈnēr
sovereign	sŏv′ēr-ĭn ; sŭv′-	. . . .	sŭv′ēr-ăn ; sŏv′-	sŭv′ēr-ĕn	sŏv′ēr-ĭn	sŏv′ēr-ĭn	sŭv′ēr-ĭn ; sŏv′-
species	spē′shēz ; -shĭ-ēz	. . . .	spē′shēz	spē′shĭ-ēz ; spē′shēz	spē′shēz	spē′shēz	spē′shēz
spectroscopy	s p ĕ k - t r ŏ s′ k ŏ - p ĭ ; spĕk′trŏ-skō′pĭ	. . . .	spĕk′trŏ-skō′pĭ	spĕk′trŏ-skō′pĭ	. . . .	spĕk-trŏs′kŏ-pĭ	spĕk-trŏs′kŏ-pĭ
spermaceti	spûr′mȧ-sē′tĭ , -sē′tĭ	spûr′mȧ-sē′tĭ , -sēt′ĭ	spûr′mȧ-sē′tĭ ; -sēt′ĭ	spûr′mȧ-sē′tĭ ; -sēt′ĭ	spûr′mȧ-sē′tĭ	spûr′mȧ-sē′tĭ	spûr′mȧ-sē′tĭ
spherule	sfĕr′ōōl	sfĕr′ōōl	s.ĕr′ōōl	s.ĕr′ōōl	. . . .	stĕr′ūl	sfĕr′ūl
spinet	spĭn′ĕt ; spĭ-nĕt′	spĭn′ĕt ; spĭ-nĕt′	spĭn′ĕt	spĭn′ĕt	spĭn′ĕt	spĭn′ĕt	spĭn′ĕt ; spĭ-nĕt′
Spinozism	spĭ-nō′zĭz′m	spĭ-nō′zĭz′m	spĭ-nō′zĭz′m	spĭ-nō′zĭz′m	spi-nō′zĭz′m	spĭr′ȧ-k'l	spĭn′ō-zĭz′m
spiracle	spīr′ȧ-k'l ; spī′rȧ-k'l	spīr′ȧ-k'l ; spī′rȧ-k'l	spīr′ȧ-k'l ; spī′rȧ-k'l	spīr′ȧ-k'l ; spī′rȧ-k'l	spī′ra-k'l	spīr′a-k'l	spī′rȧ-k'l ; spi′rȧ-
splenetic	splĕ-nĕt′ĭk ; splĕn′ĕ-tĭk	splĕ-nĕt′ĭk ; splĕn′ĕ-tĭk	splĕ-nĕt′ĭk ; splĕn′ĕ-tĭk	splĕ-nĕt′ĭk , splĕn′ĕ-tĭk	splĕ-nĕt′ĭk	splĕ-nĕt′ĭk , splĕn′ĕ-tĭk	splĕn′ĕ-tĭk
splenic	splĕn′ĭk ; splē′nĭk	splĕn′ĭk	splĕn′ĭk	splĕn′ĭk	splĕn′ĭk	splēn′ĭk	splĕn′ĭk
squalor	skwŏl′ŏr , skwā′lôr	skwŏl′ŏr ; skwā′lôr	skwŏl′ŏr ; skwā′lôr	skwŏl′ŏr ; skwā′lôr	skwŏl′ĕr , skwā′lĕr	skwŏl′ŏr	skwā′lôr
squarrose	skwăr′ōs ; skwŏ-rōs′	skwăr′ōs ; skwŏ-rōs′	skwăr′ōs ; skwŏr-ōs′	skwăr′ōs ; skwŏr-ōs′	skwŏr′ōs	skwär′ōs	skwȧr-ōs′
squirrel	skwŭr′ĕl ; skwĭr′-	skwŭr′ĕl ; skwĭr′ĕl	skwĭr′ĕl ; skwûr′ĕl ; skwŭr′ĕl	skwĭr′ĕl ; skwûr′ĕl ; skwŭr′ĕl	skwĭr′ĕl	skwĭr′ĕl	skwĭr′ĕl ; skwûr′ĕl ; skwŭr′ĕl
stalwart	stôl′wȧrt ; stŏl′-	. . . .	stôl′wȧrt	stôl′wart ; stăl′wȧrt	stôl′wĕrt	stăl′wȧrt	stôl′wart
stereochromy	stĕr′ē-ō-krō′mĭ;stē′rē-	. . . .	stĕr′ē-ō-krō′mĭ	stĕr′ē-ō-krō′mĭ	stĕr′ē-ō-krō′mĭ	stēr′ē-ŏk′rō-mĭ ; stĕr′ē-ŏk′rō-mĭ	stĕr′ē-ŏk′rō-mĭ
stereography	stĕr′ē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ; stē′rē-	. . . .	stĕr′ē-ŏg′ra-fĭ	stĕr′ē-ŏg′ra-fĭ	stĕr′ē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ	stēr′ē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ ; stēr′-ē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ	stĕr′ē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ
stereopticon	stĕr′ē-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn ; stē′-rē-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn	. . . .	stĕr′ē-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn	stĕr′ē-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn	stĕr′ē-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn	stĕr′ē-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn	stĕr′ē-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn
stereotype	stĕr′ē-ō-tīp′ ; stē′rē-	. . . .	stĕr′ē-ō-tīp	stĕr′ē-ō-tīp	stĕr′ē-ō-tīp	stēr′ē-ō-tīp ; stĕr′-	stĕr′ē-ō-tīp
stirrup	stĭr′ŭp ; stŭr′ŭp	. . . .	stĭr′ŭp ; stûr′ŭp	stĭr′ŭp ; stûr′ŭp	stĭr′ŭp	stĭr′ŭp	stĭr′ŭp ; stŭr′-
stithy	stĭth′ĭ ; stĭth′ĭ	. . . .	stĭth′ĭ	stĭth′ĭ	stĭth′ĭ	stĭth′ĭ	stĭth′ĭ
strabismus	strȧ-bĭz′mŭs	. . . .	strȧ-bĭs′mŭs	stra-bĭs′mŭs ; strȧ-bĭz′mŭs	strȧ-bĭz′mŭs	stra-bĭz′mŭs	stra-bĭs′mŭs
strategic	strȧ-tē′jĭc ; -tĕj′ĭk	. . . .	strȧ-tĕj′ĭk	strȧ-tĕj′ĭk ; -tē′jĭk	străt-tĕj′ĭk	strȧ-tĕj′ĭk	strȧ-tĕj′ĭk
strew	strōō ; strō	. . . .	strōō ; strō	strōō	strōō. strō	strōō	strōō ; strō
strophe	strō′fē	. . . .	strō′fē	strō′fē ; strŏf′ē	strŏf′ē	strō′fē	strō′fē
strophic	strŏf′ĭk	. . . .	strŏf′ĭk	strŏf′ĭk ; strō′fĭk	strŏf′ĭk	strō′fĭk	strŏf′ĭk
strychnine	strĭk′nĭn ; -nēn	. . . .	strĭk′nĭn	strĭk′nĭn	strĭk′nĭn	strĭk′nēn	strĭk′nĭn
suave	swāv ; swȧv	. . . .	swāv ; swȧv	swȧv ; swāv	swāv	swāv	swāv , swȧv
subaltern	sŭb-ôl′tĕrn ; *esp. logic* sŭb′ăl-tûrn′	. . . .	sŭb′ăl-tĕrn ; sŭ-bôl′-tĕrn	sŭb-ôl′tĕrn ; sŭb′ăl-tĕrn	sŭb′ăl-tĕrn	sŭb′ŭl-tĕrn ; sŭb-ôl′-	sŭb′ŭl-tĕrn ; sŭb-ôl′-
sublunary	sŭb′lŭ-nă-rĭ	. . . .	sŭb′lōō-nĕ-rĭ	sŭb-lōō′nĕr-ĭ	sŭb-lōō′nĕr-ĭ	sŭb′lōō-nȧ-rĭ	sŭb′lōō-na-rĭ
subsidence	sŭb-sīd′ĕns ; sŭb′sĭ-	sŭb-sī′dĕns ; sŭb′sĭ-	sŭb-sī′dĕns	sŭb-sī′dĕns	sŭb-sī′dĕns	sŭb-sīd′ĕns	sŭb-sīd′ĕns
subtile	sŭb′tĭl ; sŭt′'l	sŭt′tĭl ; sŭb′tĭl	sŭb′tĭl	sŭb′tĭl	sŭb′tĭl ; sŭt′'l	sŭb′tĭl ; sŭt′'l	sŭb′tĭl
suffice	sŭ-fīs′ ; -fĭz′	sŭ-fīs′	sŭ-fīs′	sŭ-fīs′	sŭ-fīs′	sŭ-fīz′	sŭ-fīs′ ; -fĭz′
suggest	sŭg-jĕst′	sŭg-jĕst′	sŭg-jĕst′	sŭg-jĕst′	sŭ-jĕst′	sŭ-jĕst′	sŭg-jĕst′ ; sŭd-
sulphurous	sŭl′fŭr-ŭs ; sŭl-fū′rŭs	sŭl′fū-rŭs	sŭl-fūr′-ŭs	sŭl′fūr-ŭs	sŭl′fēr-ŭs	sŭl′fŭ-rŭs	sŭl′fŭr-ŭs
sultana	sŭl-ta′nȧ ; -tā′nȧ	sŭl-tā′nȧ	sŭl-tā′nȧ	sŭl-tā′nȧ	sŭl-tā′nȧ	sŭl-tā′nȧ	sŭl-tā′na ; -tā′nȧ
sumac	sū′măk ; shōō′măk	sū′măk ; shōō′măk	sōō′măk ; shōō′măk	sū′măk	sū′măk	sū′măk	shōō′măk ; sū′măk
superficies	s ū′ p ē r- f ĭ sh′ĭ- ē z ; -fĭsh′ēz	sū′pēr-fĭsh′ĭ-ēz	sōō-pēr-fĭsh′ĭ-ēz ; sū′-pēr-fĭsh′ēs	sū′pēr-fĭsh′ĭ-ēz	sū′pēr-fĭsh′ĭ-ēz	sū′pēr-fĭsh′ĭ-ēz	sū′ pēr-fĭsh′ĭ-ēz ; sū′ pēr-fĭsh′ēz
sure	shōōr	shōōr	shōōr	shōōr	shūr	shūr	shōōr
surname, *v.*	sûr′nām′ ; sŭr-nām′	sûr′nām′ ; sûr-nām′	sûr′nām′ ; sûr-nām′	sûr′nām′ ; sûr-nām′	sûr′nām	sûr-nām′	sûr′nām′ ; sŭr-nām′
surtout	sŭ r-t ōō t′ ; -t ōō′ ; *F.* sür′tōō′	sûr-tōōt′ ; sûr-tōō′	sûr-tōōt′	sûr-tōōt′	sûr-tōō′	sûr-tōō′	sûr-tōōt′

	WEBSTER.	*OXF. E. D.*	*CENTURY.*	*F. & W.*	*STORMONTH.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*	*WORCESTER.*
surveillance	sŭr-vāl′yăns ; -vāl′ŭns	. . . .	sûr-vāl′yăns	sûr-vāl′yăns ; sûr-vā′-lăns	sûr-vāl′yăns	sûr-vā′lăns , -yăns	sōōr-vāl′yăns′
survey, *n.*	sûr′vā ; sŭr-vā′	. . . .	sûr-vā′ , sûr′vā	sûr-vā′ ; sûr′vā	sûr′vā	sûr′vā	sûr′vā , sŭr-vā′
swarthy	swôr′thĭ ; -thī	. . . .	swôr′thĭ	swôr′thĭ	swôr′thĭ	swôr′thĭ	swôr′thĭ
swath	swȯth ; swŏth	. . . .	swȯth	swȯth	swŏth	swȯth	swŏth
synæresis (-er-)	sĭn-ēr′ē-sĭs	. . . .	sĭn-nĕr′ē-sĭs	sĭn-ē′rē-sĭs ; -ĕr′ē-sĭs	sĭn-ē′rē-sĭs	sĭn-ēr′ē-sĭs	sĭn-ĕr′ē-sĭs
synergist	sĭn′ĕr-jĭst ; sĭ-nûr′-	. . . .	sĭn′ĕr-jĭst	sĭn′ĕr-jĭst	sĭn-ûr′jĭst	sĭn-ûr′jĭst	sĭn-ûr′jĭst
tabernacle	tăb′ĕr-na-k'l	. . .	tăb′ĕr-nă-k'l	tăb′ĕr-nă-k'l	tăb′ĕr-năk-'l	tăb′ĕr-năk-'l	tăb′ĕr-na-k'l
tableau	tăb′lō ; ta′blō′	. . . .	tăb-lō′	ta′blō′	tăb′lō	tă-blō′	tăb-lō′
talisman	tăl′ĭs-măn;tăl′ĭz-măn	. . . .	tăl′ĭs-măn	tăl′ĭs-măn	tăl′ĭs-măn	tăl′ĭz-măn	tăl′ĭz-măn
tapis, *n.*	tă′pĭs ; tăp′ĭs ; ta-pē′	. . . .	tăp′ĭs ; ta-pē′	tă′pĭs ; ta-pē′	ta-pē′	tăp′ē ; tă′pĭs	tăp′ē ; tă′pĭs
tatterdemalion	tăt′ĕr-dē-māl′yŭn ; -māl′yŭn	. . . .	tăt′ĕr-dē-mā′liăn	tăt′ĕr-dē-măl′yŭn ; -māl′yŭn	tăt′ĕr-dē-māl′yŭn	tăt′ĕr-dē-mā′lĭ-ăn ; tăt′ĕr-dē-măl′ĭ-ăn	tăt′ĕr-dē-măl′yŭn
taunt	tänt , tônt	. . . .	tänt ; tônt	tänt , tônt	tônt	tônt	tänt ; tônt
tedious	tē′dĭ-ŭs , tēd′yŭs	. . . .	tē′dyŭs ; tē′jŭs	tē′dĭ-ŭs	tē′dĭ-ŭs	tē′dĭ-ŭs	tē′dyŭs
telegrapher	tē-lĕg′rȧ-fĕr ; tĕl′ē-graf′ĕr	. . . .	tĕl′ē-graf′ĕr , tē-lĕg′-rȧ-fĕr	tĕl′ē-graf′ĕr ; tĕl-ĕg′-rȧ-fĕr	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
telegraphy	tē-lĕg′rȧ-fĭ	. . . .	tĕl′ē-grăf-ĭ ; tē-lĕg′rȧ-fĭ	tĕl′ē-grăf-ĭ ; tĕl-ĕg′rȧ-fĭ	tĕl-ĕg′ră-fĭ	tē-lĕg′rȧ-fĭ	tē-lĕg′rȧ-fĭ
teleology	tĕl′ē-ŏl′ō-jĭ ; tē′lē-	. . . .	tĕl′ē-ŏl′ō-jĭ ; tē′lē-ŏl′-	tĕl′ē-ŏl′ō-jĭ ; tē′lē-ŏl′-	tĕl′ē-ŏl′ō-jĭ	tĕl′ē-ŏl′ŏ-jĭ	tē′lē-ŏl′ō-jĭ
telepathy	tē-lĕp′ȧ-thĭ	. . . .	tĕl′ē-păth-ĭ ; tē-lĕp′-ȧ-thĭ	tĕl-ĕp′a-thĭ ; tĕl′ē-păth′ĭ	tē-lĕp′a-thĭ	tē-lĕp′ă-thĭ	. . . .
telephony	tē-lĕf′ō-nĭ , tĕl′ē-fō′nĭ	. . . .	tĕl′ē-fō′nĭ ; tĕl-ĕf′ō-nĭ	tĕl-ĕf′ō-nĭ	tē-lĕf′ō-nĭ	tē-lĕf′ŏ-nĭ	tē-lĕf′ō-nĭ
tenet	tĕn′ĕt	. . . .	tĕn′ĕt	tĕn′ĕt	tĕn′ĕt ; tē′nĕt	tĕn′ĕt	tĕn′ĕt
tetrarch	tē′trark ; tĕt′rärk	. . . .	tĕt′rärk ; tē′trärk	tĕt′rärk , tē′trärk	tĕt′rärk	tē′trärk ; *obs.* tĕt′rärk	tē′trȧrk
thereof	ŧhâr-ŏv′ ; -ŏf′	. . . .	ŧhâr-ŏv′	ŧhâr-ŏf′	thâr-ŏf′	ŧhâr-ŏf′	ŧhâr-ŏf′
Thomism	tō′mĭz′m ; thō′-	. . . .	tō′mĭz′m	tō′mĭz′m	tō′mĭz′m	tōm′ĭz′m	thō′mĭz′m
threnode	thrē′nōd ; thrĕn′ōd	. . . .	thrē′nōd	thrĕn′ōd	. . . .	thrēn′ōd	. . . .
threnody	thrĕn′ō-dĭ	. . . .	thrĕn′ō-dĭ	thrĕn′ō-dĭ	thrĕn′ō-dĭ	thrēn′ō-dĭ	thrĕn′ō-dĭ
tirade	tĭ-rād′ ; tī′rād ; *now rarely* tī-rad′	. . . .	tĭ-rād′	tĭ-rād′	tĭ-rād′	tĭ-rād′	tĭ-rād′
tmesis	t'mē′sĭs ; mē′sĭs	. . . .	tmē′sĭs	tmē′sĭs	tmē′sĭs	tmē′sĭs	mē′sĭs
tolu	tō-lōō′	. . . .	tō-lū′ ; tō′lū	tō-lōō′	tō-lōō′	tō-lōō′	tō-lū′
tomato	tō-mā′tō ; tō-mä′tō	. . . .	tō-mä′tō , tō-mā′tō	tō-mä′tō	tō-mä′tō	tō-mä′tō ; tō-mā′tō	tō-mā′tō ; tō-mä′tō
tontine	tŏn′tēn ; tŏn-tēn′	. . . .	tŏn-tēn′	tŏn-tēn′	tŏn-tēn′	tŏn-tēn′	tŏn-tēn′
toparch	tŏ′pärk ; tŏp′ark	. . . .	tŏ′pärk	tŏ′pärk ; tŏp′ärk	. . . .	tŏp′ark	tŏ′pärk
tortoise	tôr′tŭs ; -tĭs	. . . .	tôr′tĭs	tôr′tĭs	tôr′tĭs	tôr′tŭs	tôr′tĭz ; tôr′tĭs
toucan	tōō-kän′ ; tōō′kăn	. . . .	tōō-kän′ ; tōō′kăn	tōō-kän′ ; tōō′kăn	tōō′kăn	tou′kăn ; tōō-kän′	tou′kăn
tournament	tōōr′nȧ-mĕnt ; tûr′-	. . . .	tōōr′nȧ-mĕnt ; tûr′-	tōōr′na-mĕnt	tōōr′na-mĕnt	tōōr′nȧ-mĕnt	tōōr′nȧ-mĕnt; tûr′-
tourney	tōōr′nĭ , tûr′nĭ	. . . .	tōōr′nĭ , tûr′-	tōōr′nĕ	tōōr′nĭ	tōōr′nĭ	tōōr′nĭ ; tûr′nĭ
toward	tō′ērd ; tōrd	. . . .	tō′ȧrd	tō′ȧrd	tō′ĕrd	tō′ȧrd ; tōrd	tō′ȧrd
trachea	trā′kē-ȧ ; trȧ-kē′ȧ	. . . .	trā-kē′ȧ ; trā′kē-ȧ	trā′kē-ȧ , trȧ-kē′ȧ	trā-kē′a	trā′kē-a ; trȧ-kē′ȧ	trā′kē-ȧ ; trȧ-kē′ȧ
tracheoscopy	trā′kē-ŏs′kō-pĭ ; trā-kē′ŏ-skō′pĭ	. . . .	trā-kē′ŏ-skō′pĭ	trā-kē′ŏ-skō′pĭ	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
tramontane	trȧ-mŏn′tān; trä′mŏn-tān′	. . . .	trȧ-mŏn′tān; trä′mŏn-tān′	trȧ-mŏn′tān; trä′mŏn-tān′	trā-mŏn′tān ; trăm′ŏn-tān	trăm′ŏn-tān	trȧ-mŏn′tān, trăm′ŏn-tān
tranquillity	trăn-kwĭl′ĭ-tĭ ; trăŋ-	. . . .	trăŋ-kwĭl′ĭ-tĭ	trăŋ-kwĭl′ĭ-tĭ	trăn-kwĭl′ĭ-tĭ	trăŋ-kwĭl′ĭ-tĭ	trăn-kwĭl′ĭ-tĭ
transact	trăns-ăkt′ ; trăn-zăkt′	. . . .	tråns-ăkt′	trăns-ăkt′	trăns-ăkt′	trănz-ăkt′	trăns-ăkt′
transition	trăn-sĭzh′ŭn	. . . .	trăn-sĭsh′ŭn	trăns-ĭzh′ŭn	trăn-zĭsh′ŭn	trăn-sĭzh′ŭn	trăn-sĭzh′ŭn
trapezoid	trăp′ē-zoid	. . . .	trăp′ē-zoid	trăp′ē-zoid	trăp′ē-zoid	trăp′ē-zoid	trăp′ē-zoid, trȧ-pē′-
tremor	trē′mŏr ; trĕm′ŏr	. . . .	trē′mŏr	trĕm′ŏr	trĕm′ŏr ; trē′mŏr	trĕm′ĕr	trē′mĕr
trephine	trē-fīn′ ; -fēn′	. . . .	trē-fēn′ ; trē-fīn′	trĕf-ēn′ ; trĕf-ĭn′	trē-fīn′	trē-fēn′	trē-fēn′ ; -fīn′
trilobate	trī-lō′bāt ; trī′lō-	. . . .	trī-lō′bāt ; trī′lō-bāt	trī-lō′bāt	trī-lō′bāt	trī-lō′bāt ; trī′lō-	trī′lō-bāt
trio	trē′ō ; trī′ō	. . . .	trē′ō ; trī′ō	trē′ō ; trī′ō	trī′ō ; trē′ō	trē′ō ; trī′ō	trī′ō
tripartite	trī-pär′tīt ; trĭp′ȧr-tīt	. . . .	trĭp′ȧr-tīt ; trī-pär′tīt	trĭp′ȧr-tīt, trī-pär′tīt	trī-par′tīt	trī-pär′tīt	trĭp′ȧr-tīt
tripedal	trī′pē-dăl ; trī′pĕd-ăl	. . . .	trĭp′ē-dăl	trĭp′ē-dăl	trī-pē′dăl	trī-pē′dăl	trĭp′ē-dăl
trisyllable	trī-sĭl′ȧ-b'l ; trī-	. . . .	trī-sĭl′ȧ-b'l	trī-sĭl′ȧ-b'l	trī-sĭl′ă-b'l	trī-sĭl′ă-b'l	trĭs′ĭl-ȧ-b'l
troche	trō′kĕ	. . . .	trō-kē′ ; trō′kĕ	trō′kĕ	. . . .	trō′k ; trōch	trō′kĕ
troth	trŏth ; trōth	. . . .	trŏth ; trōth	trōth	trŏth	trŏth	trŏth
truculency	trŭk′ū-lĕn-sĭ ; trōō′kū-	. . . .	trōō′kū-lĕn-sĭ , trŭk′ū-	trōō′kū-lĕn-sĭ	trŭk′ū-lĕn-sĭ	trŭk′ū-lĕn-sĭ	trōō′kū-lĕn-sĭ
truffle	trŭf′l ; trōō′f'l ; trōō′f'l	. . . .	trōō′f'l	trōō′f'l	trŭf′l	trŭf′l	trōō′f'l
truncheon	trŭn′shŭn ; -chŭn	. . . .	trŭn′chŭn	trŭn′shŭn	trŭn′shŭn	trŭn′shŭn	trŭn′shŭn
tryst	trĭst ; trīst	. . . .	trīst	trĭst ; trīst	trīst	trīst	trĭst
tuberose	tūb′rōz′ ; tū′bĕr-ōs′	. . . .	tū′bĕr-ōs , tūb′rōz	tū′bĕr-ōs , tūb′rōz	tū′bĕr-ōs	tū′bĕr-ōs	tūb′rōz ; tū′bĕr-ōz
turquoise	tŭr-koiz′ ; tûr′kwoiz	. . . .	tûr-koiz′ ; tûr-kēz′	tûr-koiz′ , -kēz′	tûr-koiz′	*usually* tŭp′ĕns	tûr-kēz′ ; -koiz′
twopence	tŭp′ĕns	. . . .	tōō′pĕns	tōō′pĕns	tōō′pĕns ; tŭp′ĕns	tōō′pĕns ; tŭp′ĕns	tōō′pĕns ; tŭp′ĕns
typographical	tī′pō-grăf′ĭ-kăl ; tĭp′ō-	. . . .	tĭp′ō-grăf′ĭ-kăl ; tī′pō-	tī′pō-grăf′ĭ-kăl	tī′pō-grăi′ĭ-kăl	tī′pō-grăf′ĭ-kăl	tī′pō-grăf′ĭ-kăl, tĭp′ō-
uhlan	ōō′lăn ; ōō-län′	. . . .	ōō′lăn ; ū′lăn	ōō′lăn ; ū′lăn	ū′lăn	ōō′lăn	ōō′lăn ; ōō′lăn
umbilicus	ŭm′bĭ-lī′kŭs; *pop.* ŭm-bĭl′ĭ-kŭs	. . . .	ŭm′bĭ-lī′kŭs	ŭm′bĭ-lī′kŭs ; -lē′kŭs	ŭm′bĭ-lī′kŭs	ŭm-bĭl′ĭ-kŭs	ŭm′bĭ-lī′kŭs
umbrageous	ŭm-brā′jŭs	. . . .	ŭm-brā′jius	ŭm-bı ā′jius	ŭm-brā′jŭs	ŭm-brā′jŭs	ŭm-brā′jĭ-ŭs
undulatory	ŭn′dŭ-lā-tŭ-rĭ	. . . .	ŭn′dŭ-lā-tŭ-rĭ	ŭn′dŭ-lȧ-tŭ-rĭ	ŭn′dŭ-lā-tĕr-ĭ	ŭn′dŭ-lā-tŭ-rĭ	ŭn′dŭ-lȧ-tŭ-rĭ
unijugate	ū-nĭj′ŏŏ-gāt;ū′nĭ-jōō′-	. . . .	ū′nĭ-jōō′gāt	ū′nĭ-jōō′gāt ; ū-nĭj′ŏŏ-	ū-nĭj′ū-gāt	ū-nĭj′ŭ-gāt	ū′nĭ-jū′gāt
unison	ū′nĭ-sŭn ; -zŭn	. . . .	ū′nĭ-sŭn ; -zŭn	ū′nĭ-sŭn	ū′nĭ-sŭn	ū-nĭ-sŭn	ū′nĭ-sŭn
unisonal	ū-nĭs′ō-năl	. . . .	ū′nĭ-sō′năl;ū-nĭs′ō-năl	ū′nĭ-sō′năl;ū-nĭs′ō-năl	. . . .	ū-nĭs′ō-năl	. . . .
usage	ū′zăj ; ūs′ăj	. . . .	ū′zăj	ū′zăj	ū′zăj	ū′zĭj	ū′zăj
uterine	ū′tĕr-ĭn ; -īn	. . . .	ū′tĕr-ĭn	ū′tĕr-ĭn	ū′tĕr-ĭn	ū′tĕr-ĭn	ū′tĕr-ĭn ; -īn
vacate	vā′kāt	. . . .	vā′kāt	vā′kāt	vă-kāt′	*vȧ*-kāt′	vā′kāt
vaccine	văk′sĭn ; -sēn	. . . .	văk′sĭn	văk′sĭn	văk′sĭn	*va*-jī′năl	văk′sĭn; -sīn
vaginal	văj′ĭ-năl ; *vȧ*-jī′năl	. . . .	văj′ĭ-năl ; *vȧ*-jī′năl	*vȧ*-jī′năl	*va*-jī′năl	văl-ĕn-sē′ĕnz	văj′ĭ-năl ; *vȧ*-jī′.
Valenciennes	*vȧ*/läx′syĕn′; *vȧ*-lĕn′-sĭ-ĕnz′	. . . .	văl-lŏx′sĭ-ĕnz′	*vȧ*-läx′sĭ-ĕnz′	văl-lăng′sē-ĕn	văl-ĕn-sē′ĕnz	văl-ĕn′sĭ-ĕnz′
valet	văl′ĕt ; văl′ā	. . . .	văl′ĕt	văl′ĕt	văl′ĕt; văl′ā	văl′ĕt; văl′ā	văl′ĕt
valise	*vȧ*-lēs′	. . . .	vă-lēs′	*vȧ*-lēs′	vă-lēs′	*vȧ*-lēs′	*vȧ*-lēz′ ; *vȧ*-lēs′
varioloid	vā′rĭ-ŏ-loid ; văr′ĭ-	. . . .	vā′rĭ-ŏ-loid	vā′rĭ-ŏ-loid; văr′ĭ-ŏ-	vă-rī′ŏ-loid	vār′ĭ-ŏ-loid	vā′rĭ-ŏ-loid
vase	vās ; vāz ; *or, esp. in Brit. use*, văz	. . . .	vās ; văz	vās ; văz	vāz ; vāz	văz ; vāz	vāz ; vās
vaunt	vänt ; vônt	. . . .	vänt ; vônt	vänt ; vônt	vônt	vônt	vônt ; vänt
Veda	vā′dȧ ; vē′dȧ	. . . .	vā′dȧ	vā′dȧ	vē′dȧ	vā′dȧ	vē′dȧ ; vē-dȧ′
Vedanta	vā-dän′tȧ ; vē-dän′tȧ	. . . .	vā-dän′tȧ	vā-dän′tȧ	vē-dän′tȧ	vē-dän′tȧ	vē-dän′tȧ
vehmic	fā′mĭk ; vā′-	. . . .	fā′mĭk	vā′mĭk	. . . .	fēm′ĭk	vē′mĭk
venison	vĕn′ĭ-z'n ; vĕn′z'n	. . . .	vĕn′ĭ-z'n	vĕn′z'n ; vĕn′ĭ-z'n	vĕn′z'n	vĕn′ĭ-zŭn ; vĕn′zŭn	vĕn′ĭz'n; vĕn′ĭ-z'n
veratrine	vē-rā′trĭn ; -trēn	. . . .	vē-rā′trĭn	vē-rā′trĭn ; vĕ\ /ȧ-trĭn	vē-rā′trĭn	vĕr′ȧ-trĭn	vē-rā′trĭn ; vĕr′*a*-trĭn
vermicelli	vûr′mĕ-sĕl′ĭ ; -chĕl′ĭ	. . . .	vûr′mĭ-sĕl′ĭ , vĕr′mĭ-chĕl′ĭ	vûr′mĭ-sĕl′ĭ , vĕr′mĭ-chĕl′ĭ	vûr′mĭ-chĕl′ĭ	vûr′mĭ-sĕl′ĭ; -chĕl′ĭ	vûr′mĭ-sĕl′ĭ ; vûr′mĭ-chĕl′ĭ
verticillate	vĕr-tĭs′ĭ-lāt	. . . .	vûr′tĭ-sĭl′āt	vĕr-tĭs′ĭ-lĕt ; -lāt ; vûr′tĭ-sĭl′ĕt ; -āt	vĕr-tĭs′ĭ-lāt	vûr′tĭ-sĭl′āt	vĕr-tĭs′ĭ-lāt , vûr′tĭ-sĭl′āt
vertigo	vûr′tĭ-gō , *form.* vĕr-tī′gō *or* vĕr-tē′gō	. . . .	vĕr-tī′gō ; *now usually* vûr′tĭ-gō	vûr′tĭ-gō , vĕr-tī′gō ; -tē′gō	vĕr-tī′gō	vûr′tĭ-gō ; vĕr-tī′gō	vûr′tĭ-gō ; vĕr-tī′-
via	vī′*ȧ*	. . . .	vī′*ȧ* ; vē′*ȧ*	vī′*ȧ* ; vē′*ȧ*	vī′*ȧ*	vī′*ȧ*	vī′*ȧ*
vicenary	vĭs′ē-nă-rĭ	. . . .	vĭs′ē-nă-rĭ	vĭs′ĕn-ē-rĭ	. . . .	vĭs′ĕn-ă-rĭ	vĭs′ē-nȧ-rĭ
vignette	vĭn-yĕt′	. . . .	vĭn-yĕt′	vĭn-yĕt′	vĭn-yĕt′; vī-nĕt′	vĭn-yĕt′; vī-nĕt′	vĭn′yĕt ; vĭn-yĕt′
viking	vī′kĭng ; vē′-	. . . .	vī′kĭng	vī′kĭng ; vē′kĭng	vī′kĭng	vī′kĭng ; vi′kĭng	vī′kĭng
vindicative	vĭn-dĭk′ȧ-tĭv ; vĭn′dĭ-kā-tĭv	. . . .	vĭn′dĭ-kā-tĭv ; vĭn-dĭk′ȧ-tĭv	vĭn′dĭ-kā-tĭv ; vĭn-dĭk′ȧ-tĭv	vĭn′dĭ-kā-tĭv	vĭn-dĭk′ȧ-tĭv	vĭn′dĭ-kā-tĭv ; vĭn-dĭk′ȧ-tĭv
vinic	vī′nĭk ; vĭn′ĭk	. . . .	vī′nĭk	vĭn′ĭk ; vī′nĭk	. . . .	vīn′ĭk	vĭn′ĭk
viola (*viol*)	vē-ō′lȧ ; vī- ; *It.* vē-ō′lä	. . . .	vī′ō-lȧ ; vē-ō′lȧ	vī′ō-lȧ ; vē-ō′lȧ	vī′ō-la	vī′ō-lȧ	vī-ō′lȧ
violoncello	vē′ō-lŏn-chĕl′ō ; vī′ō-lŏn-sĕl′ō	. . . .	vē′ō-lŏn-chĕl′ō ; vī′ō-lŏn-sĕl′ō	vē′ō-lŏn-chĕl′ō ; vī′ō-lŏn-sĕl′ō	vī′ō-lŏn-sĕl′ō; vī′ō-lŏn-chĕl′ō	vī′ō-lŏn-sĕl′ō ; vē′ō-lŏn-sĕl′ō	vē′ō-lŏn-chel′lō ; vē′ō-lŏn-sĕl′ō
virago	vĭ-rā′gō ; vī-	. . . .	vĭ-rā′gō ; vī-	vī-rā′gō ; vē-rä′gō	vĭ-rā′gō	vĭ-rā′gō	vī-rā′gō ; vĭ-rā′gō
virile	vĭr′ĭl ; vī′rĭl ; *or* vī′rīl	. . . .	vĭr′ĭl ; vī′rĭl	vĭr′ĭl	vĭr′ĭl , vīr′īl	vĭr′ĭl ; vīr′īl	vī′rĭl; vĭr′ĭl
virtu	vĭr-tōō′ ; vûr′tōō	. . . .	vĭr-tōō′	vĭr-tōō′	vûr′tōō	vēr′tōō	vĭr-tōō′
vitreine	vĭt′ū-lĭn ; -lĭn	. . . .	vĭt′ū-lĭn	vĭt′ū-lĭn	vĭt′ū-lĭn	vĭt′ū-lĭn	vĭt′ū-lĭn
vivacious	vī-vā′shŭs ; vĭ-	. . . .	vī-vā′shŭs ; vĭ-vē′	vī-vā′shŭs , vĭ-vē′	vĭ-vā′shŭs	vī-vā′shŭs	vĭ-vā′shŭs ; vī-vĭz′yĕr
vizier	vĭ-zēr′ ; vĭz′yĕr	. . . .	vĭ-zēr′	vĭ-zēr′	vĭz′yĕr , vĭ-zēr′	vĭ-zēr′	vĭz′yĕr ; vĭz′ĭ-ĕr
vulpine	vŭl′pĭn ; -pīn	. . . .	vŭl′pĭn ; -pīn	vŭl′pĭn	vŭl′pĭn	vŭl′pĭn	vŭl′pĭn
waistcoat	wās′kōt ; *colloq.* wĕs′-kŭt ; wās′-	. . . .	wās′kōt ; *colloq.* wĕs′-kŭt ; -kōt	wās′kŏt , wĕs′kŭt	wās′kōt ; wĕs′kŏt	wāst′kōt	wās′kōt , wĕs′kŏt
walrus	wôl′rŭs ; wŏl′-	. . . .	wôl′rŭs	wôl′rŭs ; wŏl′rŭs	wôl′rŭs	wŏl′rŭs	wŏl′rŭs
wampum	wŏm′pŭm ; wŏm′-	. . . .	wŏm′pŭm	wŏm′pŭm	wŏm′pŭm	wŏm′pŭm	wŏm′pŭm
want (*lack*)	wŏnt ; wônt	. . . .	wônt	wônt	wônt	wônt	wônt

	WEBSTER.	*OXF. E. D.*	*CENTURY.*	*F. & W.*	*STORMONTH.*	*ENCYC. DICT.*	*WORCESTER.*
wapentake	wăp′ĕn-tāk ; wŏp′-	. . . .	wŏp′ᵊn-tāk	wŏp′ᵊn-tāk	wā′pᵊn-tāk	wā′pĕn-tāk	wăp′ĕn-tāk, wā′pĕn-
warrior	wôr′yẽr , -ĭ-ẽr ; wŏr′ĭ-	. . . .	wŏr′ĭ-ẽr , wôr′yẽr	wŏr′ĭ-ẽr ; wŏr′ĭ-ĕr	wŏr′ĭ-ẽr	wŏr′ĭ-ẽr	wôr′yẽr
waylay	wā/lā′ ; wā′lā′	. . . .	wā-lā′ ; wā′lā	wā′lā′	wā-lā′	wā-lā′ ; wā′lā	wā′lā , wā-lā′
were (*imp. of be*)	wûr *or*, *esp. Brit.*, wâr	wâr , wẽr , wûr	. . . .	wur	wûr	wâr	wûr
Whitsunday	hwĭt′s'n-dā , hwĭt′-sŭn′dā	. . . .	hwĭt′sŭn-dā . hwĭt′-sŭn′dā	hwĭt′sŭn-dā . hwĭt′-sŭn′dā	hwĭt′sŭn-dā	hwĭt′-sŭn′dĭ ; hwĭt′-sŭn-dā	whĭt′sŭn-dā
whorl	hwûrl ; hwôrl	. . . .	hwûrl , hwôrl	hwûrl	hwŏrl ; hwûrl	hwûrl	hwûrl
whortleberry	hwûr′t'l-bĕr′ĭ	. . . .	hwûr′t'l-bĕr′ĭ	hwûr′t'l-bĕr′ĭ	hŏı′t l-bĕr′ĭ	hwûr′t'l-bĕr′ĭ	hwûr′t'l-bĕr′ĭ
wigwam	wĭg′wôm ; -wŏm	. . . .	wĭg′wôm	wĭg′wôm	wĭg′wăm	wĭg′wăm	wĭg′wôm
wind (*air*)	wĭnd , *poet.* wind	. . . .	wĭnd , *poet.* wind	wĭnd	wĭnd , *poet.* wind	wĭnd ; *poet.* wind	wĭnd
withe	wĭth ; wīth	. . . .	wĭth ; wīth	wĭth	wīth	wĭth	wĭth
withy, *n.*	wĭth′ĭ , wĭth′ĭ	. . . .	wĭth′ĭ	wĭth′ĭ	wĭth′ĭ	wĭth′ĭ , wĭth′ĭ	wĭth′ĭ
withy, *a.*	wĭth′ĭ , wĭth′ĭ	. . . .	wĭth′ĭ , wī′thĭ	wĭth′ĭ	wĭth′ĭ; wĭth′ĭ	wĭth′ĭ , wĭth′ĭ	wĭth′ĭ
wont, *n.*	wŭnt , wōnt	. . . .	wŭnt	wŭnt	wŭnt	wōnt	wŭnt
worsted (*cloth*)	wo͝os′tĕd ; wo͝or′stĕd	. . . .	wo͝os′tĕd	wo͝ors′tĕd; wo͝os′tĕd	wo͝os′tĕd	wo͝ost′ĕd	wo͝ors′tĕd
wound (*hurt*)	wo͞ond ; wound	. . . .	wo͞ond , wound	wo͞ond ; wound	wo͞ond	wo͞ond	wo͞ond ; wound
wrath	răth , ráth , rôth	. . . .	ráth ; *occas.* rôth	ráth	rôth	rôth	răth ; rôth
xiphoid	zĭf′oid ; zī′foid	. . . .	zī′foid	zĭf′oid	zĭı′oid	zĭ′ı′oid	zī′foid ; zī′foid
Yezdegerdian	yĕz′dĕ-gûr′dĭ-ăn ; -jûr′dĭ-ăn	. . . .	. . . .	yĕz′dĕ-jûr′dĭ-ăn ; -dĕ-gûr′dĭ-ăn	. . . .	. . . .	yĕz′dĕ-gûr′dĭ-ăn
yolk	yōk ; yōlk	. . . .	yōk	yōk yōlk	yōk	yo͝ok	yo͝ok
zenith	zē′nĭth , zĕn′ĭth	. . . .	zē′nĭth	zē′nĭth , zĕn′ĭth	zĕn′ĭth	zĕn′ĭth	zē′nĭth
zouave	zo͞o-ăv′	. . . .	zo͞o-ăv′	zo͞o-av′	zwav , zo͞o′ăv	zwav ; zo͞o′ăv	zo͞o-ăv′
zufolo	zo͞o′fō-lō ; tso͞o′-	. . . .	zo͞o′fō-lō	zo͞o′fō-lō	. . . .	zo͞o′fō-lō	zo͞o′fō-lō
Zwinglian	tsvĭng′lĭ-ăn ; zwĭŋ′-glĭ-ăn	. . . .	zwĭŋ′glĭ-ăn ; tswĭŋ′-	tswĭŋ′glĭ-ăn ; zwĭŋ′-	. . . .	zwĭŋ′glĭ-ăn	. . . .
zygomatic	zī′gō-măt′ĭk ; zĭg′ō-	. . .	zī′gō-măt′ĭk ; zĭg′ō-	zĭg′ō-măt′ĭk ; zī′gō-	zĭg′ō-măt′ĭk	zī′gō-măt′ĭk	zī′gō-măt′ĭk
zygote	zī′gōt ; zĭg′ōt	. . . .	zī′gōt	zĭg′ōt , zī′gōt	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .

ORTHOGRAPHY.

OBSERVATIONS.

The English language, as being the offspring of two parent languages very different in form and spirit, and having been, in no inconsiderable degree, modified in its growth by influences from various other tongues, contains, as was inevitable, very many anomalies, and in no particular are these anomalies more numerous and striking than in its orthography, with the single exception, perhaps, of its orthoëpy. Neither the Anglo-Saxon nor the Norman-French could boast of any great regularity in orthography, though writers in either of these two languages spelled their words, each in his own fashion, so as to represent their sounds, and not according to an arbitrarily fixed orthography such as exists for modern English. When, therefore, the vocabularies of these two languages, widely different both in their orthographical structure and their phonological character, were combined, the result is a language in which the orthography has almost reached the extreme of irregularity. To such an extent, in fact, have the signs representing sounds been multiplied, that many of the letters are pronounced in several different ways, while the letters, or combinations of letters, for a single sound amount, in some cases, to scores. Indeed, it is computed that many words of no more than two syllables may be spelled in several thousand different modes, by the use of combinations actually employed in other words in the language. The word *scissors*, for instance, may be thus written, as is computed by Ellis, in nearly six thousand different ways. Of course, comparatively very few of these possible forms of spelling are ever employed in the case of any one word; yet the causes of disorder mentioned above have operated so effectually, that the words in respect to which even the most careful writers are at variance are numbered by thousands, while those in which an orthography contrary to analogy has been universally adopted are equally numerous.

Bad as is the orthography of the present day, however, it is order itself compared with that of a few centuries ago. It would, of course, be unreasonable to expect that there should be any general correspondence of orthographical forms in the works of different authors before the types of the printer gave prominence to certain forms, which finally became recognized as standards; and manuscripts conclusively prove that the wildest license prevailed in spelling words. Even proper names, which would naturally receive more attention and be written with more care than any other class of words, are found recorded in great multitudes of forms, several variations being sometimes found in the same manuscript or work. Disraeli states that "Leicester has subscribed his own name eight different ways," and that "the name *Villers* is spelled fourteen different ways in the deeds of that family." A still more remarkable instance is stated by Lower; namely, that the family of *Mainwaring* has the extraordinary number of one hundred and thirty-one variations of that single name, all drawn from authorized documents. But there is evidence that, in the midst of all this confusion, there were some writers who were attentive to the proper forms of words, and who were notable exceptions to the general rule. The spelling of the Ormulum, which was written in the thirteenth century, though strange and cumbrous, is very remarkable for its regularity; and the author strenuously urges his copyists to follow his orthography with the utmost exactness. *History of the English Language*, § 190. So also Chaucer, more than a century later, carefully revised and corrected his own works; and he enjoined upon his scribe to "write more trew" that which was intrusted to him, saying that he was obliged "it to correct and eke to rubbe and scrape," because of the negligence and haste with which it had been copied.

The invention of printing commenced a new era, though for a long time even this had little effect to fix the exterior form of the language. Indeed, much of the perverse orthography of books printed two or three centuries ago is to be attributed to the printer, who often inserted or expunged letters as the length of the lines or convenience of spacing required. It is no uncommon thing to find, in the works of Chaucer, Spenser, and other early writers, or in books printed two or three centuries ago, the same words occurring in several different forms upon the same page. Even as late as the time of Shakespeare, orthography was very unsettled; and, as Halliwell states, the name of the great bard himself was written in more than thirty different ways. The printers, however, were not solely, nor even chiefly, responsible for this confusion; for it is certain that their arbitrary changes and deviations from uniformity would not have been tolerated had they been made in defiance of established usage; and there is abundant evidence to prove that writers themselves were careless in the extreme. The fact must not be overlooked, that in the writings of Wycliffe, Chaucer, and other early authors, there were still many remnants of the Semi-Saxon inflection, which have since utterly disappeared, and which gave to some words a variety of form to be attributed neither to the carelessness of the writer, nor to an unsettled orthography. For copious examples, see *History of the English Language*, §§ 182–204.

The irregularities found in early books, though continuing for so long a time, were neither unnoticed nor looked upon with indifference. On the contrary, not only have numerous complete systems for the reformation of orthography been proposed, but various scholars have advocated, with more or less acuteness and learning, changes in regard to a great number of particular points. Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, endeavored to introduce a regular system of orthography; after him, William Bullokar brought forward another system; a few years after this, Dr. Gill, Master of St. Paul's School, in London, a teacher of considerable eminence, proposed another scheme; and, still later, Charles Butler devised a new method of spelling, and printed a book in which it was employed. These writers agreed essentially as to the manner in which they sought to attain the end proposed, their plan being to reduce the spelling of words to uniform principles and make it practically phonetic, by the use of new characters, by applying various diacritical marks to the old letters, and by making the letters, or their combinations of characters, represent certain definite sounds. It is needless to say that these projects were never carried into practice.

In the time of Charles I., many changes were introduced; and it was still very common, even among eminent scholars, to spell words according to their pronunciation, omitting such letters as were deemed superfluous. These attempts at improvement, being made upon no settled or uniform principles, had little or no permanent effect upon the language. Another elaborate plan was proposed, in the seventeenth century, by Bishop Wilkins, similar in its general character to those of Smith, Bullokar, Gill, and Butler, and equally unsuccessful.

The celebrated Dictionary of Dr. Samuel Johnson, first published in 1755, has contributed more than any work written, either before or since, to fix the external form of the language and to diminish the number of irregularities; for though numerous inconsistencies are to be found in it, and many oversights, the learning of the author, and the sound judgment and practical wisdom which he displayed, gave it at once an authority which it has not even yet entirely lost; and the orthography of the present day, though it has received some important modifications since his time, is substantially the same as that exhibited in his dictionary. The changes in the spelling of words, introduced by Dr. Johnson, were generally made in order to restore the ancient orthography, or to remove some anomaly; and perhaps the most important office performed by his work was its having settled usage definitely in favor of some one of the numerous forms in which many words were written, thus removing the cause of much confusion. Among the most prominent alterations made by him were the restoration of *k* to many words which had long been written without it, as in *musick*, *rhetorick*, and the like, and the insertion of *u* in the termination of many words which previously ended in *or*, as in *ancestour*, *authour*, *errour*, and others. The former of these changes, a revival of the "ancient practice," was not received with favor, nor was this spelling adopted by subsequent writers; the latter, as it was thought to be justified by the analogy of the corresponding termination *eur* in the French, through which language many, perhaps a majority, of the words affected by it were derived from the Latin, was generally followed. Johnson's practice in this respect, however, was not in harmony with his theory; for he wrote only about half the words of this class with the ending *our*, leaving the rest in *or*, though for no reason that would not equally apply to them all. Yet this notable inconsistency was not only overlooked, but was perpetuated, especially in the orthography of English writers. In the United States a different practice now generally prevails, as will presently be mentioned.

The scheme of Pinkerton, who, in 1785, under the name of Robert Heron, proposed to render the language more euphonious by adding vowels to words ending in consonants, and by pronouncing the silent final vowels of others, in a manner perfectly arbitrary, is too ridiculous to deserve further mention. About twenty years later another absurd plan was published by Elphinstone, who printed a book in order to introduce it, but without success. During the 18th century, several English divines, as Lardner, Benson, and others, employed in many words methods of spelling peculiar to themselves, chiefly such as had long been abandoned, as in writing *ie* for final *y*; in adding *e* to words ending in *ss*; and in the use of such forms as *præface*, *persue*, *procede*, *sais* (for *says*), and the like. So also Mitford used many singular forms, such as *iland*, *intire*, *endevor*, *meer* (for *mere*), *spred*, etc. It is proper to mention here also the innovations of Archdeacon Hare, in the 19th century, who, on the ground of pronunciation, etymology, and analogy, employed in his works such forms as *atchieve*, *compell*, *enure*, *firy* (for *fiery*), *forein*, *invey* (for *inveigh*), *highth*, *ploulman*, *smugler*, and the like. He also advocated the omission of the apostrophe in the possessive case, and the substitution of *t* for *ed* in those preterits in which the latter termination is pronounced like *t*; as in *exprest*, *fixt*, *publisht*, etc., for *expressed*, *fixed*, *published*, etc. This substitution of *t* for *ed*, however, is not peculiar to Hare, since it accords with the usage of the early writers and of many, both poets and prose writers, in later times, and is also advocated in the later systems of the American Philological Association and the English Philological Society.

Besides the imperfect attempts mentioned above, many plans have been devised, at different times, for reducing the spelling of words to absolute uniformity and the greatest simplicity, by a complete reform in the method of representing the sounds of words by written characters; that is, by employing a new alphabet in which each sign stands for one, and only one, definite sound, and each sound is represented by one, and only one, character. Such a method of spelling was invented by Dr. Franklin, in the 18th century, though he never brought it to perfection, and scarcely used it, except in a brief correspondence with a friend. The *Phonotypy* of Isaac Pitman and A. J. Ellis promulgated in 1840, the *Glossic* of A. J. Ellis published in 1871, the *Broad Romic* of Henry Sweet, 1878, are ingenious systems of phonetic spelling employing the ordinary alphabet, with various modifications and additions. None of these has come into any extensive general use. The schemes of Lepsius, Müller, and others who have endeavored to form philosophical alphabets of universal application, are hardly to be mentioned here, as they are but indirectly related to English orthography.

Several organized attempts at a more or less thorough revision of English spelling have been made within recent years. In 1883, the Philological Society of England and the American Philological Association took joint action on the amendment of English spelling, and twenty-four joint rules were adopted, on the basis of which a list of amended spellings was made. Many of these spellings agree with those already adopted in this Dictionary and in general use. The others, which have not come into extended use, are now included in the Dictionary as variants of the more usual forms. The recently organized Simplified Spelling Board, in America, and the Simplified Spelling Society, in England, aim at the gradual simplification of English spelling by the reduction to uniformity of certain classes of words, and the elimination of sporadic anomalies.

In 1828, Dr. Webster published his Dictionary of the English Language, and the changes in spelling advocated by him have had no inconsiderable influence upon orthography, especially in the United States. These alterations were proposed by him chiefly on the ground of etymology and of analogy, from a desire, on the one hand, to make the words correspond, as far as practicable, with their primitive forms, so as to reveal more clearly their etymological affinities, and on the other to reduce as much as possible the number of anomalies and exceptional cases. Of the words whose orthography had been changed for the former reason, many were restored to their ordinary forms by Dr. Webster himself in the second edition of his work, published in 1840, and others still were restored in subsequent editions. The alterations of the second class have been received with favor and adopted by a large portion of the writers in the United States, and by some authors also in England.

It is to be observed that many of Dr. Webster's deviations from the usage of his time were not innovations, but restorations of older forms which were once very generally employed. The most important points in his orthography in reference to which there is still difference of usage among scholars, are included in the following list, in which the numbers refer to the sections of the Rules for Spelling Certain Classes of Words (see below), where the cases are mentioned particularly. These are, the not doubling the final consonant in derivatives of words like *travel*, *worship*, etc. (§ 8); doubling the *l* in *installment*, *enrollment*, etc. (§ 9); doubling the final letter in such words as *fulfill*, *instill*, etc. (§ 16); retaining the *i* in derivatives of *villain* (§ 27); writing *defense*, *offense*, etc., for *defence*, *offence*, etc., and *practice* for *practise* (§ 27); writing the termination *-er* for *-re* in words like *center*, *meter*, etc. (§ 31); writing *mold* and *molt* without *u* (§ 34). It may be remarked further with regard to words often written with the termination *-re*, but which in this book are spelled with two endings, *-er* and *-re*, that the use of *-er*, as in *meter*, etc., is but a restoration of the older spelling; and the same is true of the substitution of the termination *-or* for *-our*.

RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS,

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER, AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME.

FINAL CONSONANTS.

§ 1. The letters f and l, at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled: as in *staff*, *cliff*, *doff*, *puff*; *all*, *bell*, *hill*, *toll*, *null*. The words *clef*, *if*, *of*, *pal*, *nil*, and *sol*, are the most important exceptions.

§ 2. The letter s, at the end of a monosyllable, and standing immediately after a single vowel, is generally doubled, except when (e. g., in *o's*, *spade's*, *tones*, *loves*, *has*, *is*, *was*, etc.) it is used to form the possessive case or the plural of a noun, or the third person singular of a verb, as in *grass*, *press*, *hiss*, *moss*, *truss*. The only important exceptions are *as*, *gas*, *yes*, *gris*, *his*, *this*, *pus*, *plus*, *bus* (for *omnibus*), *thus*, and *us*.

§ 3. B, d, g, m, n, p, r, t, z are the only other consonants (besides *f*, *l*, and *s*) that are ever doubled at the end of a word. The following list contains nearly all the words in which these letters are doubled, including some that are spelled more or less with a single consonant: namely, *abb*, *ebb*; *add*, *odd*, *dodd*, *wadd* (Min.), *rudd*; *jagg*, *egg*, *bigg*

(n. & v.), *snigg, vugg; lamm, mumm* (to mask); *Ann, ann* (Law), *inn, Finn, jinn, wynn, bunn, sunn* (Bot.); *Lapp, wrapp; gnarr, parr, err, birr, shirr, skirr, dorr, whorr, burr, hurr, murr, purr; brett, frett, butt* (Naut.), *matt, platt, smutt, pott* (paper), *butt; jizz, frizz, buzz, fuzz, huzz.* The words *let, net,* and *set* are sometimes incorrectly spelled *lett, nett,* and *sett;* and some other words which should have the final letter single are spelled, by some writers, with it doubled.

§ 4. **A consonant is rarely doubled** when standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or double vowel. The words *ail, peat, haul, door,* and *main,* are examples. The words *feoff, enfeoff, gneiss, speiss* are exceptions. The word *guess* is only an apparent exception, as the *u* does not strictly form a diphthong with the *e*, but serves merely to render the *g* hard.

§ 5. **Monosyllables ending with the sound of k,** and in which *c* follows the vowel, have usually *k* added after the *c;* as in *black, flock, cluck, knock,* and *buck.* The words *bac, lac, sac, tac, talc, zinc, ploc, roc, soc, arc, marc, orc, torc, disc,* and *fisc,* are exceptions.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in *-ic* or *-iac,* which formerly ended in *k,* also words derived from the Latin or Greek, or from other sources, and similar to these, or formed in an analogous manner, are now written without the *k;* as, *maniac, elegiac, zodiac, cubic, music, public.* The word *derrick* is an exception. Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *ia,* commonly end in *ck;* as, *arrack, barrack, hammock, hillock, wedlock.* The words *almanac, carac, sandarac, limbec, rebec, varec, zebec, manioc* or *mandioc, havoc,* are exceptions. *Almanac, limbec, rebec,* and *havoc,* however, are sometimes written with *k* after the *c,* especially in England, and *carac* is oftener written *carack* or *carrack.*

DERIVATIVES.

§ 6. **In derivatives formed from words ending in c,** by adding a termination beginning with *e, i,* or *y,* the letter *k* is inserted after the *c,* in order that the latter may not be inaccurately pronounced like *s* before the following vowel: as *colic, colicky; traffic, trafficked, trafficking, trafficker; physic, physicked, physicking; zinc, zincked, zincking, zincky.* We find also *zincing, zincite, zincy, zinky* (as from *zink*), etc., not conformed to this rule.

§ 7. **Final consonant doubled.** In derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a vowel to monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when these words end in a single consonant (except *h* and *x*) preceded by a single vowel, that consonant is doubled: as, *clan, clan'nish; plan, planned, plan'ning, plan'ner; bag, bag'gage; hot, hot'ter, hot'test; wit, wit'ty; cabal', cabal'ler; abet', abet'ted, abet'ting, abet'tor; begin', begin'ning, begin'ner; infer', inferred', infer'ring.* The consonant is doubled in these words in order to preserve the short sound of the vowel, as otherwise the latter would be liable to be pronounced long. Thus, *plănned, hŏttest,* and *abĕtted,* would naturally be pronounced *plāned, hōtest,* and *abēted,* if the consonant were not doubled. Words of this class, in which the final consonant is preceded by *qu,* followed by a single vowel, form no exception to the rule, since the *u* performs the office of consonant *w:* as, *squab, squab'bish, squab'by; squat, squat'ting, squat'ter; quit, quitted, quit'ting; acquit', acquit'ted, acquit'ting.*

The derivatives of the word *gas* (except *gas'sing* and *gas'sy*) are written with but one *s;* as, *gas'eous, gase'ity, gas'ify. Ex'cellence,* as being from the Latin *excellens,* retains the double *l,* though one *l* has been dropped from the termination of *excel'.* Besides these, the chief exceptions to the rule are those derivatives in which the accent of the primitive is thrown back upon another syllable: as, *cabal', cab'alism, cab'alist; prefer', pref'erence; refer', ref'erence; defer', def'erence.* But *infer'able, transfer'able,* are common exceptions. It is no exception to this rule that *chancellor,* and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal,* as *metalloid, metallurgy, crystalline, crystallize,* and the like, are written with the *l* doubled, since they are derived respectively from the Latin *cancellarius* (through the French), and *metallum,* and the Greek κρύσταλλος. So also the word *tranquillity* has the double *l,* as being from Latin *tranquillitas,* while the English derivatives of *tranquil,* though often written with two *l*'s are more properly written with only one, as *tranquilize, tranquilizer,* etc.

§ 8. **Final consonant not doubled.** When a diphthong, or a digraph representing a vowel sound, precedes the final consonant of a word, or the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, or when the word ends in two different consonants, the final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning with a vowel: as, *daub, daubed, daub'er; need, need'y; brief, brief'er, brief'est; trav'ail, trav'ailed, trav'ailing; rev'el, rev'eled, rev'eling; trav'el, trav'eling, trav'eler; prof'it, prof'ited; act, act'ed, ac'tor; perform', perform'er; stand, stand'ing.* See Note, below.

The final consonant is doubled in the derivatives of a few words ending in *g* in order to diminish the liability to its being pronounced like *j,* before *e* or *i:* as, *hum'bug', hum'bugged', hum'bug'ging; pert'awig, pert'awigged.* The derivatives of *kid'nap',* which properly has a secondary accent on the final syllable, are spelled with or without the *p* doubled; as, *kid'naped'* or *kid'napped', kid'nap'ing* or *kid'nap'ping, kid'nap'er* or *kid'nap'per.* The word *wool'en* is more generally thus written, in the United States, with one *l;* but in England it is written *wool'len.*

Note. There is a large class of words ending in a single consonant, and accented on some other syllable than the last, the final consonants of which are, by very many writers and lexicographers, doubled in their derivatives, unnecessarily and contrarily to analogy. These words are chiefly those ending in *l,* with also a few of other terminations. The following list, the words in which are chiefly verbs, includes the most important of those in regard to which usage varies: namely, *apparel, barrel, bevel, bias, bowel* and its compounds, *cancel, carburet* and all similar words ending in *-uret, cavil, carol, channel, chisel, counsel, cudgel, dial, dishevel, dowel, drivel, duel, empanel, enamel, equal, funnel, gambol, gravel, grovel, handsel, hatchel, imperil, jewel, kennel, kidnap, label, laurel, level, libel, marshal, marvel, metal* (see § 7), *medal, model, panel, parallel, parcel, pencil, peril, pistol, pommel, quarrel, ravel, revel, rival, rowel, shovel, shrivel, snivel, tassel, tinsel, trammel, travel, tunnel, unravel, vial, victual, worship.* Worcester doubles the final letters of all these words, except *parallel,* in forming derivatives by the addition of terminations beginning with vowels, though he remarks, with respect to those ending in *l,* that "it better accords with the analogy of the language" to spell their derivatives with but one *l.* Smart retains the double consonant in this class of words solely on the ground that usage favors it, but remarks that "the double *p* in *worshipped, worshipper,* etc., the second *l* in *travelling, traveller,* etc., are quite unnecessary on any other score than to satisfy the prejudices of the eye." Stormonth doubles the final consonant in this class, except in the derivatives of *channel, dial, parallel, pistol,* and in some of those from *equal, peril, quarrel, victual, worship.* The Imperial (published by Blackie & Son in England) agrees with Stormonth in respect to derivatives of *dial, equal, parallel, peril, pistol, victual,* and most derivatives of *worship;* doubles the *l* in derivatives of *channel;* gives *caroling* or *carolling* as a noun, of *worship;* doubles the *l* in derivatives of *channel;* gives *caroling* or *carolling* as a noun, *duellist* and *duelist, enamelar* and *enamellar,* and so *-er* and *-ist;* has *quarrelous* and *quarrelous* — Stormonth giving only the latter, but both agreeing in *quarrelled, quarrelling, quarreller,* — while the *Imperial* increases the breach with *trammeler* and *trammeller, worshipper* and *worshiper, gamboled* or *gambolled, gamboling* or *gambolling,* etc. The Encyclopædic Dictionary gives both ways for derivatives of *bias, channel* (except *channelize*), *drivel, ravel,* etc.; but marks *beveled* and *beveling* as rare, and *worshiper* as obsolete; generally omits the participles, except in citations; and appears to favor the use of the double *l,* etc., in most of these derivatives. The Oxford English Dictionary prefers the forms with the doubled letters, except for a few words like *bias, carol, pistol.* Perry wrote the derivatives of these words with but one *l,* according to the rule, and the same practice was advocated by Walker. Conformity to the regular rule has been advocated also by other eminent scholars; but, for the accommodation of the whole English-speaking public, both of the prevalent spellings are usually given in this Dictionary, that with the single consonant having the first place.

§ 9. **Double consonant retained.** Derivatives formed from words ending in a double consonant, by adding one or more syllables, commonly retain both consonants: as, *ebb, ebbing; odd, oddly; stiff, stiffness; fell, fellable; skill, skillful, skillfulness; will, willful, willfulness; dull, dullness; full, fullness.* So also the double *l* is retained in the words *installment, inthrallment, thralldom,* and *enrollment* (from *install, inthrall, thrall,* and *enroll*), in order to prevent a false pronunciation if spelled with one *l.* Many writers and lexicographers, especially in England, omit one *l* in these words, as also in the derivatives of *skill, will, dull,* and *full,* formed by adding the syllables *-ly* and *-ness.* See §§ 16, 17.

The derivatives of *pontiff* are exceptions to the rule, being written with only one *f;* as, *pontific, pontifical, pontificial,* and the like. One *l* is also dropped in a few words formed by adding the termination *-ly* to words ending in *ll,* in order to prevent the concurrence of three *l*'s: as, *ill, illy; dull, dully; full, fully.* Words similarly formed by adding the termination *-less,* however, are written either with the three *l*'s, a hyphen being inserted before the termination, or with two *l*'s, and without the hyphen; as, *skill-less,* or *skilless, smell-less* or *smelless.*

§ 10. **Silent e retained.** In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e,* the *e* is generally retained when the termination begins with a consonant: as, *pale, paleness; hate, hateful; incite, incitement; chaste, chastely, chasteness; move, movement.* When, however, the *e* is immediately preceded by another vowel (except *e*), it is often dropped from the derivative: as, *due, duly; argue, argument, true, truly; awe, awful;* and the derivatives and compounds of these words.

The words *wholly, nursling, wisdom, abridgment, acknowledgment, lodgment, judgment,* and the compounds of some of these, are exceptions. The last four, however, are written, by many authors, *abridgement, acknowledgement, lodgement, judgement.*

§ 11. **Silent e omitted.** In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e,* when the termination begins with a vowel, the *e* is generally omitted, except in the cases mentioned in the next paragraph: as, *bride, bridal; guide, guidance; plume, plumage; use, usable, usage; grieve, grievance; come, coming; shape, shaping; move, movable; sale, salable; fleece, fleecy; force, forcible, true, truism.*

The *e* is retained in the words *hoeing, shoeing,* and *toeing* (from *hoe, shoe,* and *toe*), in order to guard against mispronunciation, and is generally, for a like reason, excluded from *shoer* (cf. *hoed, shod, toed*). It is retained, also, in the words *dyeing, singeing, springeing, swingeing, tingeing* (from *dye, singe, springe, swinge, tinge*), to distinguish them from *dying, singing, springing, swinging, tinging* (from *die, sing, spring, swing, ting*). The word *mileage,* as commonly written, does not omit the *e,* though it is sometimes spelled *milage.* The words *lineage, lineal,* and *pineal,* though apparently exceptions, are not really such, since they are derived not directly from *line* and *pine,* but from the Latin *linea* (through the French), *linealis,* and *pinea.* The *e,* standing, in a derivative, before a termination beginning with *a* or *o,* and immediately after *c* or *g,* is retained in order to prevent the pronunciation of these consonants with the hard sound: as, *peace, peaceable; notice, noticeable; manage, manageable; change, changeable, advantage, advantageous; outrage, outrageous. Mortgagor,* pronounced *mor'ga-jor',* from *mortgage,* and *pledgor,* pronounced *plej-or',* from *pledge,* are the forms preferred in usage, though under this rule they should be *mortgageor* and *pledgeor.* In derivatives in *-able,* as *usable, useable, salable, saleable,* etc., usage is divided and often inconsistent with the same authors.

§ 12. **Ending *-ing* added to *ie*.** In derivatives formed from words ending in *ie,* by adding the termination *-ing,* the *e* is usually dropped, and the *i* changed to *y,* in order to prevent two *i*'s from coming together: as, *die, dying; hie, hying* (but some writers write *hieing*); *lie, lying; tie, tying; vie, vying.*

§ 13. ***y* preceded by a consonant.** In derivatives of words ending in *y,* preceded by a consonant, and formed by appending any termination except one beginning with *i,* the *y* is usually changed into *i:* as, *icy, icier, icily; mercy, merciless; tidy, tidiness; modify, modifies; foggy, fogginess; earthy, earthiness; pity, pitiful.*

The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in *y,* preceded by a consonant, are exceptions, and usually retain the *y:* as, *shy, shyness; sly, slyest; dry, dryly; spry, spryer, spryest; wry, wryness.* But the adjectives *drier* and *driest,* from *dry,* are commonly written with *i* instead of *y;* and the forms *dryly, shily, slily,* are not uncommon. Derivatives formed by adding the termination *-ship,* as *secretaryship, suretyship, ladyship,* and the like, also retain the *y,* though some authors write them with *i,* according to the rule. Derivatives in *-like,* as *citylike, countrylike,* and those formed from *baby* and *lady,* keep the *y.* The *y* is also retained in the possessive case of nouns, when formed by adding *s* with the apostrophe; as, *country's, everybody's.*

§ 14 ***y* preceded by a vowel.** Derivatives formed by affixing a termination to words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, generally retain the *y* unchanged: as, *gay, gayety, gayly; play, player, plays; sway, swayed; obey, obeying; joy, joyful; enjoy, enjoyed, buy, buying; gluey, glueyness.*

The words *daily, laid, paid, said, saith, slain,* and *staid* (from *day, lay, pay, say, slay,* and *stay*), with their compounds, are exceptions. *Staid,* however, is sometimes written *stayed. Gaiety* and *gaily* are preferred by many writers. *Says* is regular in form, but not in pronunciation. *Dewiness* is a recognized exception. Derivatives from words ending in *uy,* as *colloquies,* from *colloquy,* are not exceptions to the rule, as *u,* in such cases, is not strictly a vowel, but stands for the consonant *w.*

§ 15. **Adding a vowel to a vowel ending.** Derivatives formed by appending a syllable beginning with a vowel to words ending with a vowel sound, generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound: as, *huzza, huzzaed; agree, agreeable, agreeing; weigh, weighing; dough, doughy; echo, echoed; woo, wooer; bow, bowed; beau, beauish.* We sometimes see *cooes, wooes* (from the verbs *coo, woo*); but it is better to write *coos, woos,* with *taboos, shampoos,* and the like. *Cooed* and *wooed* are proper, like other participles in *-ed.*

Derivatives of words of this class ending in silent *e,* as also those formed from words ending in double *e* by adding a termination beginning with *e,* drop the final *e:* as, *hoe, hoed; sue, sued; owe, owed: free, freer, freest; see, seer; oversee, overseer; agree, agreed, agreer.* The cases mentioned in sections 11, 12, and 13 are also exceptions.

§ 16. **Derivatives formed by prefixing** one or more syllables to words ending in a double consonant commonly retain both consonants: as, *tipstaff, rebuff, recall, befall, inthrall, disinthrall, foretell, undersell, fulfill, enroll, emboss* (from *staff, buff, call, fall, thrall, tell, sell, fill, roll, boss*).

The word *until* is an exception, being always written with one *l.* Those words of this class which end in *ll* are written by some authors, especially in England, with one *l;* as, *recal, befal, inthral, foretel, fulfil, enrol.* The words *distill* and *instill* should be written with the *l* doubled, though they are often written *distil* and *instil,* with only one *l.*

§ 17. **Compound words** formed by joining two or more words commonly retain all letters of the simple words; as, *stiff-necked, well-bred, dull-eyed, save-all, wide-mouthed.*

There are numerous exceptions to this rule, many of them compounds which by long use have acquired the force of single words. They are: some compounds of *all* and *well;* as, *almighty, almost, alone, already, also, although, altogether, always, withal, therewithal, welcome, wherewithal, welfare;* — compounds of *mass;* as, *Candlemas, Christmas, Lammas, Michaelmas,* etc.; — words of which the second part is the adjective *full;* as *artful, hateful, rueful, woeful* or *woful;* also, the words *chilblain,* often *dumfound, expire* and its derivatives (cf. *inspire*), *fulfill* (see § 16), *namesake, neckerchief, numskull, pastime, standish, where'er* and *wherever.*

PLURALS.

§ 18. **The plural of English nouns regularly ends in *s*, or, in certain classes of words, in *es*.**

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound that the sound of *s* can unite with it, and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, *s* only is added in forming the plural: as, *bay, bays; shah, shahs; sea, seas; tree, trees; pie, pies;* *Hindu, Hindus; woe, woes; canto, cantos; virtue, virtues; purlieu, purlieus; claw, claws; cab, cabs; panic, panics; bead, beads; chief, chiefs; bag, bags; path, paths; ache, aches; plaque, plaques; lock, locks; bell, bells; gem, gems; fan, fans; cup, cups; ear, ears; act, acts.* The plurals of some nouns ending in ***o* preceded by a consonant** end in *es;* as, *echo, echoes; cargo, cargoes; embargo, embargoes; motto, mottoes; potato, potatoes.* Other nouns of this class generally form their plurals regularly, though usage differs with regard to some of them. Those in which final *o* is **preceded by a vowel** form their plurals regularly; as, *cameo, cameos; punctilio, punctilios.* The plural of *alkali* is written *alkalies* or *alkalis;* that of *rabbi,* either *rabbis* or *rabbies.* With regard to other **nouns ending in *i*** usage differs, though they are more properly written with the termination ***is.***

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound (as that of *ch* in *much*, *sh*, *j*, *s*, *x*, or *z*) that the sound of *s* cannot unite with it in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, *e* is inserted before *s* in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent *e*, in which case the latter serves to form a separate syllable with *s:* as, *church, churches; rush, rushes; age, ages; edge, edges; lace, laces; gas, gases; class, classes; alias, aliases; marquis, marquises; case, cases; loss, losses; box, boxes; maze, mazes.* For *classis, crisis*, and like words, see § 25.

Plural of a letter, figure, sign, etc. To express the plural of a letter, figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter *s*, generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended, as in the phrases, "The two *l's* in *all;*" "The two *0's* in *400;*" "Two **'s* in Orion:" "The *why's* and *wherefore's* of the question." Some writers, however, omit the apostrophe in such cases, joining the *s* immediately to the letter, character, or word, as in the phrases "The two *ls* in *all;*" "Two **s* in Orion;" "The *pros* and *cons.*" The names of the letters with their proper plural endings may be used instead of the letters themselves; as, the two *ees, ejs, ells, esses*, and the like. The plurals of letters are also rarely expressed by simply doubling them, without adding any plural sign; as, "The two *ee* in *bee;*" "The two *ll* in *all;*" but this practice is not to be commended, as *ee, ll*, etc., are properly read *double e, double l*, and the like.

§ 19. Nouns ending in *y* **preceded by a consonant** form their plural by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i:* as, *mercy, mercies; lady, ladies; sky, skies; army, armies; pity, pities.* This rule includes words ending in *quy*, in which *u*, being pronounced like *w*, is strictly a consonant; as, *colloquy, colloquies.* The plural of proper nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant is formed by changing *y* into *ies*, according to the rule; as, "The three *Maries.*" Many good writers, however, form the plural of such words by simply adding *s;* as, "The three *Marys.*"

When the singular of a noun ends in *y* **preceded by a vowel** (except *u* having the power of *w*), the plural is regularly formed by adding *s* only: as, *day, days; key, keys; money, moneys; monkey, monkeys; attorney, attorneys; alloy, alloys; guy, guys.* Some plurals of the latter class are often, but less properly, written with the termination *ies*, as, *monies, attornies*, and the like.

NOTE. Nouns now ending in *y* formerly ended in *ie*, and formed their plurals regularly by adding *s;* as, *memorie, memories; mercie, mercies.* *Y* was finally substituted for *ie* in the singular, but the plural still retains its old form.

§ 20. The plurals of a few **nouns ending in *f* or *fe*** are irregularly formed by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves.* The following words, with their compounds, are the principal examples: namely, *life, lives; knife, knives; wife, wives; leaf, leaves; sheaf, sheaves; loaf, loaves; beef, beeves; thief, thieves; calf, calves; half, halves; elf, elves; shelf, shelves; self, selves; wolf, wolves.* The plural of *staff* is usually *staves*, except when it means a corps of officers, either military or civil, in which sense it is always written *staffs.* The plural of *wharf* is generally written *wharfs* in England; in the United States it is more commonly written *wharves*, as it is also by some recent English writers. The plural of *scarf* is *scarfs*, rarely *scarves.* The plurals of *hoof* and *turf*, formerly written *hooves* and *turves*, are now usually written *hoofs* and *turfs.* The plurals of other nouns ending in *f, fe*, or *ff*, are formed regularly by the addition of *s* only.

§ 21. **Plural formed by change of vowel.** In the following nouns, the singular and the plural differ in their vowels or vowel sounds namely, *man, men, woman, women, goose, geese* (but *gooses* in the sense of tailor's irons); *foot, feet; tooth, teeth; brother, brethren* (see §§ 22, 23); *louse, lice; mouse, mice.* Compounds ending with these words form their plurals in the same manner: as, *workman, workmen; dormouse, dormice.* Words which end in the syllable *-man*, and are not compounds, form their plurals regularly, by adding *s* only: as, *cayman, caymans; desman, desmans; firman, firmans; talisman, talismans; German, Germans; Mussulman, Mussulmans; Ottoman, Ottomans; Turcoman, Turcomans.* The plurals of *talisman* and *Mussulman* are sometimes incorrectly written *talismen* and *Mussulmen.*

§ 22. **A few plurals end in -en**; namely, *brother, brethren* (see §§ 21, 23); *child, children; ox, oxen.* To these may be added the obsolete or archaic forms, *eyen* or *eyne, kine, shoon, hosen, housen, sistren* (from *eye, cow, shoe, hose, house, sister*), all of which, though some have received a slightly different form, end, as pronounced, with the sound of *n.*

§ 23. **Words having two plurals with different meanings.** Some words, as *brother, die, pea, penny, cherub, cloth, genius, index, seraph, staff, stamen*, have two plurals of different forms and with different meanings. See the explanations of these words in the *Vocabulary.* See also § 24. For *acquaintance*, as formerly both singular and plural, see ACQUAINTANCE, *n.*, 2, in the *Vocabulary.*

§ 24. **Plural same as singular.** Some words, mostly names of animals, have the same form in the plural as in the singular; as, *deer, sheep, swine, grouse, trout*, and the like, but these words and some others which ordinarily have no plural, as *wheat, barley*, have plurals formed by adding *s* or *es* when used to denote a number of species. See the Note under PLURAL, *n.*, in the *Vocabulary.* Gentile nouns in *-ese* also have the same form in the plural as in the singular; as, *Chinese, Portuguese, Tyrolese, Japanese. Fish, fowl*, and some other words, may be used for an indefinite number; or the individuals may be designated as *fishes*, etc.

§ 25. **Foreign words.** Many words adopted from foreign languages retain their original plurals: as, *datum, data; criterion, criteria; genus, genera; larva, larvæ; classis, classes* (see *class*, pl. *classes*, in § 18); *crisis, crises; matrix, matrices; focus, foci; monsieur, messieurs.*

Many words of this class, while retaining the original plurals, have also a second formed after the analogy of English words of similar termination: as, *formula, formulæ* or *formulas; beau, beaux* or *beaus; focus, foci* or *focuses; index, indices* or *indexes; stratum, strata* or *stratums; bandit, banditti* or *bandits; cherub, cherubim* or *cherubs; seraph, seraphim* or *seraphs.* The plurals of the last two words are sometimes incorrectly written *cherubims* and *seraphims*, with double plural terminations, without regard to the fact that in Hebrew words *-im* is a plural ending.

§ 26. **In certain loose compounds** consisting of a noun followed by an adjective or other qualifying expression, the plural is commonly formed by making the same change in the noun as when it stands alone: as, *court-martial, courts-martial; cousin-german, cousins-german; son-in-law, sons-in-law; knight-errant, knights-errant.* (but cf. KNIGHT BACHELOR, KNIGHT TEMPLAR, MANSERVANT, etc., which have the plurals *knights bachelors, knights templars, menservants.* When, however, the adjective is so closely joined to the noun that the compound has the force of a simple word, the plural of the compound is commonly formed like that of any other word of the same termination: as, *cupful, cupfuls; handful, handfuls.*

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

§ 27. There are many words, besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, in respect to which usage, even that of the best authors, is variable. The most important of these words are mentioned in this and the succeeding sections.

The derivatives of the word *villain*, as *villainous, villainy*, etc, though sometimes, esp. formerly, written *villanous, villany*, etc., now commonly retain the *i*, like those of other words similarly ending in *ain:* as, *mountainous*, from *mountain; captaincy*, from *captain;* and the like.

The words *connection, deflection, inflection*, and *reflection*, follow the spelling of the words *connect, deflect, inflect*, and *reflect*, though often written, especially in England, *connexion, deflexion, inflexion*, and *reflexion.* See Note under CONNECTION, in the *Vocabulary.*

The word *woe*, though often written without the final *e*, should retain it, like most other nouns of one syllable and of similar form; as, *doe, floe, foe, hoe, sloe, toe*, and the like. Monosyllables other than nouns and also words of more than one syllable having a similar termination, omit the *e;* as, *do, go, no, so, canto, motto, potato.*

The words *defense, expense, offense*, and *pretense* are preferably written thus, though they are often, esp. in England, spelled with *c* instead of *s*, for the *s* is used in all their derivatives.

The words *drought* and *height* have also often been written *drouth* and *highth* or *hight;* but these forms are now rare in literary usage.

The verb *practice* is thus written like the noun, in preference to the form *practise*, though the latter spelling is used by many writers, especially in England. The difference in spelling between the noun and the verb is properly observed, in words of this kind, only in such as are accented on the last syllable, as *device, devise.* See Note under PRACTISE, in the *Vocabulary.*

Derivatives of the Greek ἕδρα (seat, base, side; pronounced *hĕd'rā*), as *polyhedron, tetrahedron, octahedral*, and the like, are properly thus written with *h* before the *e* of the termination, but are sometimes written *polyedron, tetraedron, octaedral*, etc.

§ 28. **-able** or **-ible.** There is a class of adjectives ending either in *-able* or in *-ible*, of which a large majority have the termination *-able;* as, *blamable, laudable, legible, mutable, navigable, vendible* Many of them are from Latin words ending in *-abilis* or *-ibilis;* some are from the French; and not a few are formed by adding the termination to English words. The forms in *-ible* occur mostly in words going back directly to Latin verbs ending in *-ere* or *-ire.* For English compounds the form in *-able* has become usual. See Note under -ABLE, in the *Vocabulary*

§ 29. **en- or in-.** There is a class of words beginning with *en-* or *in-*, as *enclose* or *inclose, enquire* or *inquire, ensure* or *insure*, and the like, many of which take either form of the prefix indifferently. They are chiefly derived from the Latin, either directly or through the French, the prefix *in-* belonging to the former language, and *en-* to the latter. In some of these words, *en-* is preferred; in others, *in-;* many of them are used indifferently. See the different words of this class in the *Vocabulary.*

§ 30. **-ant** or **-ent.** There was formerly considerable diversity of usage in respect to the terminations *-ant* and *-ent*, both of which were, in certain cases, used almost indifferently; as in the words *confidant* or *confident, dependant* or *dependent*, and the like. Present usage, however, is definitely settled in favor of one or the other form, in nearly or quite every word of this class, though not always upon uniform principles. Thus, the abstract noun *confidence* and the adjective *confident* are universal, while the common noun is sometimes the English *confident*, but often the French *confidant.* The abstract noun *dependence* and the adjective *dependent* have almost entirely superseded *dependance* and *dependant*, while the noun *dependant*, which was at least as commonly seen in Walker's time as the noun *dependent*, has now yielded its place in great measure to *dependent* (see Note under DEPENDANT, in the *Vocabulary*). On the other hand, we now have both the adjectives and the common nouns *attendant* and *repentant;* and the abstract nouns *attendance* and *repentance.* See -ANCE, in the *Vocabulary.*

§ 31. **-er** or **-re.** There is a class of words ending in *-er*, some of which are written by many authors with the termination *-re;* as, *center, meter, theater*, etc., which are often written *centre, metre, theatre*, etc. *Acre, chancre, lucre, nacre, massacre*, and *ogre* retain the termination *-re*, in order to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and *g.* Still, we have the adjective *eager*, the noun *eagre* or *eager*, and the preposition *mauger* or *maugre.*

§ 32. **-id** or **-ide.** There are two classes of chemical words ending respectively in *-id* or *-ide* and *-in* or *-ine*, in regard to which usage has varied. Most of them were formerly written without the final *e;* but in present usage *-ide* is preferred to *-id*, and there is an attempt to establish a technical distinction between *-in* and *-ine* See -INE in the *Vocabulary* (cf. § 104, *Guide to Pronunciation*). The word *tannin* is always written without the final *e. Oxide* is now generally written with the termination *-ide.*

§ 33. **-ize** or **-ise.** There is a class of words ending, as pronounced, with the sound of long *i*, followed by *z*, some of which are differently written, by different authors, with either *-ize* or *-ise* to represent this sound: as, *criticize* or *criticise; civilize* or *civilise; naturalize* or *naturalise; patronize* or *patronise.* These words are mostly verbs, and are chiefly derived from Greek words ending in *-ίζειν*, often through the French and Latin (see -IZE, in the *Vocabulary*). There are a few from other sources, but formed in analogy with these. Those derived from Greek words properly have the termination *-ize;* as, *anathematize, baptize, characterize, dramatize, tantalize.* The spelling *exorcise* is, however, in common use. Those formed in an analogous manner from English words are likewise written with *-ize;* as, *albumenize, bastardize, memorize, sensitize.* But those derived from the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris* or *prise*) end in *-ise;* as, *apprise, comprise, emprise, enterprise, surprise.* The following are the principal English verbs ending in *-ise;* namely, *advertise, advise, affranchise, apprise, arise, chastise, circumcise, comprise, compromise, demise, despise, devise, disenfranchise, disfranchise, disguise, emprise, enfranchise, exercise, exorcise, franchise, merchandise, premise, revise, supervise, surmise, surprise.* It may be remarked that most of those in respect to which usage varies are now by most authorities, including the Oxford English Dictionary, written with the termination *-ize*, and that there is a tendency to extend the use of the *-ize* to all analogous terms.

§ 34. **mold** or **mould.** The words *mold* and *molt*, and their compounds and derivatives, are written in this Dictionary with *o* instead of *ou*, in analogy with the words *bold, bolt, colt, gold*, etc., from which the *u* has been dropped. Many authors, however, write these words *mould* and *moult*, and their derivatives in like manner; and this spelling is also given in this Dictionary as alternative.

§ 35. **-or** or **-our.** There is a numerous class of words almost universally written in the United States with the termination *-or*, many of which are also written, esp. in England, with the termination *-our;* as, *candor, favor, honor, labor, rumor, vigor.* English usage, however, is not uniform with respect to these words, many of them being written with *-or* in English books. See the Observations on Orthography, prefixed to these rules.

§ 36. **-ped** or **-pede.** There is a small class of words ending with the syllable *-ped* (from Lat. *pes, pedis*, foot), the termination of some of which was formerly, and is still frequently, written *-pede;* as, *biped, centiped, milliped, palmiped, quadruped, soliped*, and the like. The words *biped* and *quadruped* are universally written without the final *e;* and most of the others, according to the best usage, should be written in the same manner. The form *centipede*, however, is the more common; and *velocipede* is practically the only form in use.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

NOTE. Abbreviations like *accus.*, *Bacteriol.*, printed in this list *acc(us).*, *Bact(eriol)*, have sometimes been further shortened by omitting the letters inclosed by the parentheses. Similarly forms like *adj(s).* indicate that both a singular, *adj.*, and a plural, *adjs.*, have been used.
For List of Authors Quoted see page 000.

a . . . . adjective, ares, ante (L., before).
A. B. . . . Bachelor of Arts
abbr(s)., *abbrev.* abbreviated, abbreviation(s).
abl. . . . . ablative.
Abp. . . . Archbishop.
A. C. . . . Ante Christum (L., before Christ).
acc(us). . . accusative.
Acous. . . . Acoustics.
act. . . . . active.
Act S. . . . Act of Sederunt.
A. D. . . . Anno Domini (L., in the year of our Lord).
adap. . . . adapted.
adj(s). . . . adjective(s).
adv. . . . adverb.
Æol. . . . Æolic.
AF. . . . Anglo-French.
Af, Afr. . . Africa, African.
Agr(ic). . . Agriculture, -tural.
A. H. . . . Anno Hejiræ.
Ala. . . . Alabama.
Alban. . . . Albanian.
Alchem. . . Alchemy.
Alex. . . . Alexander.
Alg. . . . Algebra.
A. M. . . . Master of Arts.
Am(er). . . America, -ican.
Amend. . . Amendment(s).
Anal. . . . Analytic, Analysis.
Anat. . . . Anatomy.
Anc. . . . Ancient.
Anc R. . . Ancient Rome.
Angl. . . . Anglican, Anglicized.
Anglo-Am. . Anglo-American.
Anglo-Ind. . Anglo-Indian.
Anglo-Ir. . . Anglo-Irish.
Anon. . . . Anonymous.
ans. . . . answer, answering.
Ant(iq). . . Antiquity, -ties.
Anthol. . . Anthology.
Anthrop(ol). . Anthropology.
Anthropom. . Anthropometry.
aor. . . . . aorist.
A. O. U. . . American Ornithologists' Union.
App. . . . Appendix.
App. . . . Appeals.
app., appar. . apparently.
App. Div. . Appellate Division.
Apr. . . . April.
aq. . . . . aqua (L., water).
Ar. . . . . Arabic.
Arch. . . . Architecture.
Archæol. . . Archæology.
Arg. Rep. . Argentine Republic.
Arith. . . . Arithmetic.
Ariz. . . . Arizona.
Ark. . . . Arkansas.
Arm(or). . . Armorican.
Armen. . . Armenian.
art. . . . . article.
Artil. . . . Artillery.
AS., A.-S. . Anglo-Saxon.
assoc. . . . associated.
Assyr. . . . Assyrian.
Astrol . . Astrology.
Astron. . . Astronomy.
Athen. . . . Athenian.
attrib. . . . attributive, -tively.
at. wt. . . . atomic weight.
aug. . . . augmentative.
Aug. . . . August, Augustus.
Austral. . . Australasia.
Austria-H. . Austria-Hungary.
auxil. . . . auxiliary.
av. . . . . average.
av(oir). . . avoirdupois.

b. . . . . born.
B. A. . . . Bachelor of Arts.
Babylon. . . Babylonian.
Babylon.-Assyr. Babylonian-Assyrian.
Bact(eriol). . Bacteriology.
bal . . . . balance.
Bank. . . . Banking.
Bat. . . . Battalion.
bbl(s). . . . barrel(s).
B. C. . . . Before Christ.
bdls. . . . bundles.
bds. . . . boards.
Belg. . . . Belgian, Belgium.
Bib. . . . Biblical, Bibliotheca.
Bibliog. . . Bibliography
Biog. . . . Biography, Biographical (Dict.).
Biogeog. . . Biogeography.
Biol. . . . Biology.
Bisc. . . . Biscayan.
bitum. . . . bituminous.
Bk. . . . . Book.
B. L. . . . Breech-loading.
B. L. R. . . Breech-loading Rifle.
blk. . . . . black.
Bohem. . . Bohemian
Bot. . . . . Botany, Botanical.
Bp. . . . . Bishop.
Br. . . . . British.
Braz. . . . Brazilian.
Bret. . . . Breton.
Brig. . . . Brigade, Brigadier.
Brit. . . . Britain, British.
B. Sc. . . . Bachelor of Science.
bu. . . . . bushel(s).
Bulg. . . . Bulgarian.
B. T. U. . . British Thermal Unit.
Bull. . . . Bulletin.
Burl . . . Burlesque.

c. . . . . circa (L., about), caption, capitulum (L., chapter), cent(s), century, cubic.
C. . . . . Centigrade.
Cal. . . . Calendar, Calends.
Cal(if). . . California.
Camb. . . . Cambridge
Can. . . . Canada, -dian.
cap(s). . . . capital(s) [initial, or letters].
Capt . . . Captain.
Cant. . . . Canticles.
Car. . . . Carolus (L., Charles).
Carp. . . . Carpentry.
car. . . . . carats.
Cartog. . . Cartography.
caus. . . . causative.
Cath. . . . Catholic.
Cat(al). . . Catalan.
c. c., cc. . . cubic centimeters.
Celt. . . . Celtic.
Cen. . . . Central.
cent. . . . century, centimes.
centim. . . centimeters.
Ceram. . . Ceramics.
cf. . . . . confer (L., compare).
cg. . . . . centigram.
C. G. S. . . centimeter gram second.
ch., chap. . chapter.
Ch., Chas. . Charles.
Ch(s). . . . Church(es)
Chald. . . Chaldee, -daic.
Chem. . . . Chemistry.
Chin. . . . Chinese.
Chino-Jap. . Chino-Japanese.
Chr(on). . . Chronicles.
chron(ol). . . chronological, -ically, chronology.
cir. . . . . circa (L, about).
circum. . . circumference.
cit. . . . . citation.
Civ. . . . Civil.
Civil Eng. . Civil Engineering.
C. J. . . . Chief Justice.
cl. . . . . clause(s), centiliter(s).
Class. . . . Classical.
cm. . . . . centimeter(s).
Col. . . . . Colonel, Colorado, Colossians.
Coll. . . . Colleges.
coll. . . . . collective.
coll., collog. . colloquial, -ally.
Colo. . . . Colorado.
com. . . . Commerce, -cial, common.
Com. . . . Commander, Commodore.
comb. . . . combination.
comp. . . . compound, -ed, composition.
compar. . . comparative.
Cong. . . . Congregational, Congius.
conj. . . . conjunction.
Conn. . . . Connecticut.
Con. Sect. . . Conic Sections.
const. . . . constitution, -tional.
constr. . . . constructed.
contr. . . . contraction, -tracted, -trasted.
contract. . . contraction.
cop. . . . copper.
Copt. . . . Coptic.
Corn. . . . Cornish, Cornwall.
corol. . . . corollary.
correl. . . . correlative.
corrupt. . . corruption, -rupted.
cos. . . . . cosine.
cosec. . . . cosecant.
Cosmog. . . Cosmogony.
Cr. . . . . Credit, -itor.
Craniol. . . Craniology.
Craniom. . . Craniometry.
Crim. . . . Criminal.
Criminol. . . Criminology.
Crit. . . . Criticism.
cryst. . . . crystallized.
Cryst(allog). . Crystallography.
Ct. . . . . Court.
ct(s). . . . cent(s).
cu., cub . . cubic.
cwt(s). . . . hundredweight(s).
Cyc. . . . Cyclopedia.

D. . . . . Dutch.
d. . . . . day, denarius *or* denarii (L, penny, pence), died.
Dan. . . . Danish.
Dan. . . . Daniel.
dat. . . . . dative.
D. C. . . . District of Columbia.
D. D. . . . Doctor of Divinity.
Dec. . . . December.
def(s). . . . definitions, defined.
deg. . . . degrees.
Del. . . . Delaware.
Den. . . . Denmark.
Dept. . . . Department.
der(iv). . . derivative, derived.
dial. . . . dialectic, -tical.
diam. . . . diameter.
Dict. . . . Dictionary.
dim. . . . diminutive, dimination.
Disp. . . . Dispensatory, Disputations.
Dist. . . . District
dist(ing). . . distinguished.
disus. . . . disused.
Div. . . . Division.
div. . . . . divided, dividend, divisor.
do. . . . . ditto (L., the same)
dol(s). . . . dollar(s).
dom. . . . domestic.
Dor. . . . Doric.
doub. . . . double.
doz. . . . . dozen.
Dr. . . . . Debit, Debtor, Doctor.
dr. . . . . dram.
Du. . . . . Dutch.
dwt. . . . pennyweight.
Dyn. . . . Dynamics.

E. . . . . English, East, Episcopal.
East. . . . Eastern.
Eccl(es). . . Ecclesiastical.
Ecl. . . . Eclogues.
Econ. . . . Economics.
Ed., Edw. . Edward.
e. g. . . . exempli gratia (L., for example).
Egypt. . . . Egyptian.
Elec. . . . Electric, -trical, -tricity.
Electrometal. Electrometallurgy.
Eliz. . . . Elizabeth.
Embryol. . . Embryology.
e. m. f. . . electromotive force.
emph. . . . emphasis, emphatic.
Encyc. . . Encyclopedia.
Eng. . . . England, English, Engraving.
Engin. . . . Engineering.
Entom. . . Entomology.
Eol. . . . Eolic.
Epis. . . . Episcopal.
Eq. . . . . Equity.
equiv(s). . . equivalent(s).
erron. . . . erroneous, -ously.
esp. . . . . especially.
estab. . . . establishment.
etc. . . . . et cetera (I and so forth).
Etch. . . . Etching.
Ethnog. . . Ethnography
Ethnol. . . Ethnology.
ety., etym., etymol. . . etymology, etymologically.
Ex., Excheq. Exchequer.
exc. . . . . except.
Exch. . . . Exchange.
exclam. . . exclamation.

f. . . . . feminine.
F., Fr. . . . French.
F., Fahr. . . Fahrenheit.
Far. . . . Farriery.
Feb. . . . February.
fem. . . . feminine.
Feud. . . . Feudal.
ff. . . . . following.
fig., figs. . . figurative, -tively, figure(s).
Fin. . . . . Finance.
Finn. . . . Finnish.
fl. . . . . flourished, fluid.
Fla. . . . Florida.
Flem. . . . Flemish.
For. . . . Foreign.
Fort(if). . . Fortification.
fr. . . . . from.
Frag. . . . Fragments.
Fredk. . . . Frederick.
freq. . . . frequentative.
Fries. . . . Friesic.
ft . . . . foot, feet.
fut. . . . . future.

G. . . . . George, German.
g. . . . . gram, grams.
Ga. . . . Georgia.
Gael. . . . Gaelic.
gal. . . . . gallon(s).
Galv. . . . Galvanism.
Gaz. . . . Gazetteer.
Gen. . . . General.
gen. . . . genitive, generally.
Geneal. . . Genealogy.
Gent. . . . Gentleman.
Geo. . . . George.
Geod. . . . Geodesy.
Geog. . . . Geography.
Geol. . . . Geology.
Geom. . . . Geometry.
Ger. . . . German.
Ger. E. Af. . German East Africa.
Gloss. . . . Glossary.
Goth. . . . Gothic
Gov(t). . . . Government.
Gr. . . . . Greek.
gr. . . . . grains.
Gram. . . . Grammar.
Gt. Brit., Gt. Br. . . Great Britain.
Gun. . . . Gunnery.

H. . . . . Hardness, High, Hydrogen.
h. . . . . hours.
H, Hen. . . Henry.
ha. . . . . hectares.
Heb. . . . Hebrew(s).
Her. . . . Heraldry.
HG. . . . High German.
Hind. . . . Hindustani.
Hist. . . . Historical, History.
hl. . . . . hectoliters.
H. M. . . . His (or Her) Majesty (or Majesty's).
H. of L. . . House of Lords.
Homeop. . . Homeopathy.
Horol. . . Horology.
Hort. . . . Horticulture.
h. p. . . . horse power.
Hung. . . . Hungarian.
Hunt. . . . Hunting.
Hydr(aul). . Hydraulic(s).
Hydro(s). . Hydrostatics.
Hymnol. . . Hymnology.
hypoth. . . hypothetical, hypothesis.

I. . . . . Isle, Island, Islands.
I., Io. . . . Iowa.
Icel. . . . Icelandic.
Id., Ida. . . Idaho.
id. . . . . idem (L., the same).
i. e. . . . id est (L., that is).
Ill. . . . . Illinois.
Illit. . . . Illiterate.
illust(s). . . illustrated, illustrations.
imp. . . . imperial, imperfect (tense).
imper(at). . imperative.
impers. . . impersonal.
in. . . . . inch(es).
incho. . . . inchoate, -ative.
ind. . . . . independent.
Ind. . . . Indian, Indiana.
ind(ic). . . . indicative.
indef. . . . indefinite.
Indo-Ch. . . Indo-China.
Ind. Ter. . . Indian Territory.
inf., infin . . infinitive.
Ins. . . . . Insurance.
inst. . . . instant.
intens. . . intensive.
interr. . . . interrogation.
interj. . . . interjection.
Internat., Int(er). . . International.
interrog. . . interrogatory.
Introd. . . Introduction.
Ion. . . . Ionic.
Ir. . . . . Irish, Ireland.
Iran. . . . Iranian.
Ire., Irel. . Ireland.
irreg. . . . irregular, -ly.
I(sl). . . . Islands.
It. . . . . Italian.
ital. . . . italics.

Jan. . . . January.
Jap. . . . Japanese.
Jav. . . . Javanese.
Jew. . . . Jewish.
Join. . . . Joinery.
Jup. . . . Jupiter.

Kan. . . . Kansas.
kg. . . . . kilogram(s).
km. . . . . kilometer(s).
Ky. . . . . Kentucky.

L. . . . . Low.
l. . . . . liter(s).
L, Lat. . . Latin.
La. . . . . Louisiana.
lat. . . . . latitude.
lb(s). . . . pound(s).
l. c. . . . lower case [small letters (word or initial) not capitals].
Lett. . . . Lettish.
LG. . . . Low German.
LGr. . . . Low Greek.
LHeb. . . . Late Hebrew.
Lieut. . . . Lieutenant.
liq. . . . . liquid.
Lit. . . . Literature.
lit. . . . . literal, -ally.
Lith. . . . Lithuanian.
Lithog. . . Lithography.
Litt. D. . . Doctor of Letters.
L. J. . . . Lord Justice.
LL. . . . Low Latin.
log. . . . . logarithm.
Log. . . . Logic.
long. . . . longitude.
lubric. . . . lubricant.

M. . . . . Middle, Meridiem (L., noon), Methodist, Monsieur.
m. . . . . masculine, meter(s), minute(s).
M. A. . . . Master of Arts.
Maced. . . Macedonian.
Mach. . . . Machinery.
Mad. . . . Madam.
Mag. . . . Magazine.
Malay. . . Malayan.
Man. . . . Manège.
Manuf. . . Manufacture, -turing.
Mar. . . . Maritime, March.
marg. . . . margin, -ginal.
masc. . . . masculine.
Mass. . . . Massachusetts.
Math. . . . Mathematics, -matical, -matician.
M. C. . . . Mennonite Church.
M. D. . . . Medicinæ Doctor (L., doctor of medicine).
Md. . . . Maryland.
Me. . . . Maine.
ME. . . . Middle English.
meas. . . . measure.
Mech. . . . Mechanics.
M. E. Ch. . Methodist Episcopal Church.
Med. . . . Medicine, Medical.
mem. . . . memorandum.
Mer. . . . Mercury.
Merc. . . . Mercantile.
Metal. . . . Metallurgy.
Metaph. . . Metaphysics.
Meteor(ol). . Meteorology.
Meth. . . . Methodist.
Mex. . . . Mexico, Mexican.

mfr.	manufacture.
mg.	milligram(s).
MHG.	Middle High German.
mi.	mile(s).
Mich.	Michigan.
Micrometal.	Micrometallurgy.
Microsc.	Microscopy.
Mid.	Middle.
Mil.	Military.
Mil. Min.	Military Mining.
Min.	Mineralogy, Mineralogical.
min.	minutes.
Minn.	Minnesota.
MIr.	Middle Irish.
Miss.	Mississippi.
ml.	milliliter(s).
MLG.	Middle Low German.
Mlle.	Mademoiselle.
MM.	Messieurs.
mm.	millimeter(s).
Mme.	Madame.
Mo.	Missouri.
mod.	modern, modulus.
Moham.	Mohammedan.
Mons.	Monsignor.
M. P.	Melting Point.
Mr.	Mister.
Mrs.	Mistress.
MS(S).	Manuscript(s).
Mt(s).	Mount, Mountain(s).
Mus.	Music.
Myth(ol).	Mythology.
N.	New, North.
n.	noun.
Nap. log.	Napierian logarithm.
nat.	natural.
Nat. Hist.	Natural History.
Naut.	Nautical.
Nav.	Navy, Naval.
Navig.	Navigation.
N. C.	North Carolina.
N. D.	North Dakota.
N. E.	Northeast.
Neb.	Nebraska.
Nep.	Neptune.
Netherl.	Netherlands.
neut.	neuter.
Nev.	Nevada.
New Eng.	New England.
NF.	New French.
NGr.	New Greek.
N. H.	New Hampshire.
NHeb.	New Hebrew.
N. J.	New Jersey.
NL.	New Latin.
N. Mex.	New Mexico.
No, no.	North, number.
nom.	nominative.
Nor., Norw.	Norway, Norwegian.
Norm. F.	Norman French.
North.	Northern.
Nov.	November.
NPr.	New Provençal.
N. S.	New Style, Nova Scotia.
N. S. W.	New South Wales.
Numis.	Numismatics.
N. W.	Northwest.
N. Y.	New York.
N. Z.	New Zealand.
O.	Old, Oxygen, Ohio.
obj.	objective.
Obs.	Obsolete.
Obsoles.	Obsolescent.
occas.	occasionally.
OCelt.	Old Celtic
Oct.	October.
Od.	Odæ.
OD.	Old Dutch.
ODan.	Old Danish.
OE., O. E.	Old English.
OF.	Old French.
OFlem.	Old Flemish.
OFries.	Old Friesic.
OGael.	Old Gaelic.
OGr.	Old Greek.
OHG.	Old High German.
OIcel.	Old Icelandic.
OIr.	Old Irish.
Olt.	Old Italian.
Okla.	Oklahoma.
OL.	Old Latin.
OLG.	Old Low German.
ON.	Old Norse.
ONorw.	Old Norwegian.
op. cit.	opere citato (L., in the work quoted).
OPer.	Old Persian.
OPg.	Old Portuguese.
OPol.	Old Polish.
opp.	opposed, opposite.
OPruss.	Old Prussian
Opt. Min.	Optical Mineralogy.
Ord.	Order, Ordnance.
Ore.	Oregon.
Org. Chem.	Organic Chemistry.
orig.	origin, original, -nally.
Ork.	Orkney.
Ornith.	Ornithology.
OS.	Old Saxon.
O. S.	Old Style.
OSlav.	Old Slavic.
OSp.	Old Spanish.
OSw.	Old Swedish.
OW.	Old Welsh.
Oxf.	Oxford.
oz.	ounce(s).
P.	Protestant.
p.	page, participle, person.
Pa.	Pennsylvania.
p. a.	participial adjective.
Paint.	Painting.
Paleëthnol.	Paleëthnology.
Paleobot.	Paleobotany.
Paleog.	Paleography.
Paleon.	Paleontology.
par.	paragraph.
Parl.	Parliamentary.
particip.	participial.
pass.	passive.
Pat.	Patent.
Penn.	Pennsylvania.
Penol.	Penology.
Per.	Persian.
perf.	perfect.
perh.	perhaps.
pers.	person.
Persp.	Perspective.
pert.	pertaining.
Peruv.	Peruvian.
Petrog.	Petrography.
Petrol.	Petrology.
pfg.	pfennig.
Pg.	Portuguese.
Pharm.	Pharmacopœia, Pharmacy.
Ph. D.	Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil.	Philosophy.
Phil. I.	PhilippineIslands.
Philol.	Philology.
Philos.	Philosophy.
Phon.	Phonetics.
Phot., Photog.	Photography.
Photo-eng.	Photo-engraving.
Photom.	Photometry.
Phren., Phrenol.	Phrenology.
Phys.	Physics, Physical.
Phys. Chem.	Physical Chemistry.
Phys. Geog.	Physical Geography.
Physiog.	Physiography.
Physiol.	Physiology.
Physiol. Chem.	Physiological Chemistry.
Phys. Sci.	Physical Science.
Phytogeog.	Phytogeography.
piast.	piaster.
pk.	peck.
pl.	plural.
plup.	pluperfect.
Plumb.	Plumbing.
P. M.	Post Meridiem (L., afternoon).
Poet.	Poetic, -ical.
Pol.	Polish.
Pol. Econ.	Political Economy.
Pol(it).	Political.
Port.	Portugal.
poss.	possessive.
pp.	pages.
p. p.	participle past.
p. pr.	participle present.
Pr.	Provençal.
pr.	present.
Prac.	Practice.
pred.	predicate.
Pref.	Preface.
pref.	prefix.
prep.	preposition.
pres.	present.
pret.	preterite.
prin.	principal, -pally.
Print.	Printing.
priv.	private, privative.
prob.	probably.
Proc.	Procedure.
Prof.	Professor.
pron.	pronoun, pronounced, pronunciation.
pron'd.	pronounced
pronom.	pronominal.
prop.	proper, -erly.
Pros.	Prosody.
Prot.	Protestant.
Prot. Episc.	Protestant Episcopal.
Prov.	Provençal, Proverb(s).
Psychol.	Psychology.
Psychopathol.	Psychopathology.
pt(s).	pint(s).
pub.	published.
Punct.	Punctuation.
Pyroelec(t).	Pyroelectricity.
Pyrotech.	Pyrotechnics.
qt.	quart(s).
q. v.	quod vide (L., which see).
R.	Rare.
r.	rule.
rad.	radius, radial.
Railroad.	Railroading.
R. C.	Roman Catholic.
R. C. Ch.	Roman Catholic Church.
redupl.	Reduplication.
ref.	reference.
refl., reflex.	reflexive.
Ref. Sp.	Reformed Spelling.
Reg.	Regina (L., Queen).
Reg(s).	Regulations.
rel.	relative.
Relig.	Religion.
Rep.	Republic.
Rep., Rept(s).	Report(s).
Rev.	Review, Revenue, Reverend.
Rhet.	Rhetoric, -ical.
R. I.	Rhode Island.
Rich.	Richard.
Rom.	Roman.
Rom. Cath.	Roman Catholic
Rpts.	Reports.
R. S., R. Sp.	Reformed Spelling.
Russ.	Russian.
S.	South, Santo (It., Saint, *masc.*).
s.	section, shilling(s), second(s), statute.
S. Af(r). D.	South African Dutch.
S. Amer.	South American.
Sat.	Satires, Saturn.
Sax.	Saxon.
Sc.	Scottish, Scotland.
sc.	scilicet (L., understood), scene.
S. C.	South Carolina, Supreme Court.
Scand.	Scandinavian.
Schol.	Scholastic, Scholasticism.
Sci.	Science.
Scot.	Scottish, Scotch, Scotland.
Script.	Scripture, -tural.
Sculp.	Sculpture.
S. D.	South Dakota.
S. E.	Southeast.
Sec.	Secretary.
sec(s), sect.	section(s).
Seismol.	Seismology.
Sept.	September.
seq.	sequente (L., following).
Serb.	Serbian.
Serv.	Servian.
Shet	Shetland.
shil.	shilling.
sil.	silver.
sin.	sine.
sing.	singular.
Skr.	Sanskrit.
Slav.	Slavonic.
So.	South.
Sociol.	Sociology.
South	Southern.
sp.	species.
Sp., Span.	Spanish.
specif.	specifically.
sp. gr.	specific gravity.
Sport.	Sporting
sq	square.
ss.	sections.
SS.	Santi (It., Saints).
St.	Saint.
st(at).	statute(s).
Sta.	States, Santa (It., Saint, *fem.*).
Stat.	Statuary.
sub.	substitute.
subj.	subjunctive.
suff.	suffix.
superl.	superlative.
Surg.	Surgery.
Surv.	Surveying.
Sw.	Swedish.
S. W.	Southwest.
Switz.	Switzerland.
S. W. U. S.	Southwestern United States.
syn.	synonym(s), synonymous.
Synop.	Synopsis.
Syr.	Syriac.
T.	Temple.
Tag.	Tagalog.
tan.	tangent.
Tart.	Tartaric.
Tech.	Technical, Technology.
Technol.	Technology, Technological.
Teleg(r).	Telegraphy.
Tenn.	Tennessee.
Ter(r).	Territory.
Teral(ol).	Teratology.
term.	termination, terminus.
Test.	Testament.
Teut.	Teutonic.
Tex.	Texas.
Theat.	Theatrical.
Theol.	Theology.
Theos.	Theosophy.
Therap.	Therapeutics.
Thermochem.	Thermochemistry.
Thermodyn.	Thermodynamics.
Topog.	Topography, Topographically.
tr., trans(l).	translated, translation.
translit.	transliteration.
Treas.	Treasury.
Trig.	Trigonometry.
Turk.	Turkish.
Typog.	Typography, -graphically.
ult.	ultimo, ultimate, ultimately.
uncert.	uncertain.
Univ(s).	University, Universities.
Uran.	Uranus.
U. S.	United States.
U. S. A.	United States of America, United States Army.
U. S. S.	United States Ship.
U. S. N.	United States Navy.
v.	verb, versus.
Va.	Virginia.
var.	variable, variance, variety.
var(s).	variant(s).
vb. n.	verbal noun.
vec.	vector.
vel.	vellon.
Ven.	Venus.
Ver.	Version.
Vet(er).	Veterinary.
v. i.	verb intransitive.
Vict.	Victoria.
viz.	videlicet (L., namely).
v. neut.	verb neuter.
Vocab.	Vocabulary.
vol(s).	volume(s).
Vt.	Vermont.
v. t.	verb transitive.
W.	Welsh, West.
Wall.	Wallachian, Walloon.
Wash.	Washington.
West.	Western.
wh.	which.
Will., Wm.	William.
W. Ind.	West Indies.
Wis.	Wisconsin.
W. Va.	West Virginia.
yd(s).	yard(s).
Zoögeog.	Zoögeography.
Zoöl.	Zoölogy.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

† means Obsolete Variant of; thus, **pencion** † PENSION is to be read: *pencion* is an obsolete spelling of PENSION.

‖ prefixed to a vocabulary word indicates that this word is from a foreign language and that it would usually be printed in italic letters if used in English; as, ‖ **a'ban'don'**, ‖ **ab an'te**, ‖ **a'bat'-jour'**.

= The sign of equality, preceding a word in small capitals, indicates either that the vocabulary word has all the senses of the word in small capitals; as, **signatary**, *a. & n.* = SIGNATORY; or that one specific sense of the vocabulary word is the same as a meaning or meanings of the word in small capitals; as, **platen**, 2 = PATEN **a.** **pendent**, 2 **c** = PLUMB LINE. The form in small capitals is to be considered the preferred form.

X 2, X 12, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{12}$, etc., inserted at illustrations indicate that the picture is twice, twelve times, one half, one twelfth, etc., as long (and as high) as the original.

Figures, as 59, 277, etc., placed with the pronunciation within the parentheses invite attention to information at the sections specified in the Guide to Pronunciation, p. xxxvii.

Preferred Forms of Spelling or Pronunciation. When two or more forms of spelling or of pronunciation are recorded the general rule has been to place first the one that has been selected as preferable. Each form entered, however, has the support of good usage, and in many cases this usage is practically equally divided. Where adjectives ending in *-ic* and *-ical* are entered together in alphabetic order no indication of preference as to form is intended. See the Note under the suffix *-ic*, page 1063. When instead of, or in addition to, a definition there is a cross reference (introduced by = or by *Var. of*) to another spelling or another word the form referred to is the one usually preferred.

Plurals are given whenever they are irregular in form or when an irregular form might be expected. Rules for the regular formation of plurals are given in the Rules for Spelling, §§ 18–26, at page lxxvii.

Use of the Hyphen. Words that are to be written or printed with a hyphen between their components have this hyphen indicated by a mark heavier and longer than the short light hyphen used to show division into syllables; as, **able-bodied, Austro-Hungarian, gun-shy.** In this dictionary the hyphen is used less frequently than it is by some authorities. In general, the two-word form has been preferred to the hyphened form when the words have the same meaning in unconnected succession as when joined; and the solid-word form has been preferred to the hyphened form when this solid form is not confusing to the eye. But these rules, however reasonable, cannot be rigidly applied, because good usage sometimes dictates a form not conforming to them. The practice of lexicographers, authors, and printers is so various in this matter that in a multitude of instances it is hypercritical or whimsical to pronounce dogmatically that either the hyphened or unhyphened form is the only correct one.

Pronunciation. Part or the whole of a pronunciation is often omitted when it is the same as that of a word immediately preceding, or (in the case of derivative words in the lower section of the page) when it is the same as the main word in the vocabulary.

The accentuation only, without respelling for pronunciation, is given for many compound words, as *yacht'-built'*, *blue'gown'*, and for many derivatives ending in common suffixes like *-ess*, *-est*, *-ing*, *-ist*, *-less*, *-like*, *-ness*, *-ship*, if the pronunciation is perfectly regular and can therefore be easily learned from the separate parts.

The pronunciation of two-word phrases, as "*word method*," is to be got from the simple words.

The pronunciation of many obsolete variants and other obsolete words is open to dispute, and has therefore been omitted.

The pronunciation of variants other than obsolete forms, if omitted, is usually the same as that of the preferred spelling.

NEW WORDS

Å, A, *or* **å, a.** *Physics.* A symbol for *Ångström* (unit of wave length), that is, 0.000,000,1mm. Cf. Å. U., below.

ab-. [Short for *absolute.*] *Physics.* A prefix used to denote a C.G.S. electromagnetic unit, as in the following table. *Abstat-* is sometimes used in the same sense. Cf. STAT-.

UNIT	NATURE	EQUIVALENT
abampere	current	10 amperes
abcoulomb	quantity	10 coulombs
abfarad	capacity	10^9 farads
abhenry	inductance	10^{-9} henrys
abohm	resistance	10^{-9} ohms
abvolt	potential	10^{-8} volts

A battery. *Radio.* An electric battery used to heat the filament serving as cathode in an electron tube; — called also *filament battery.* See B BATTERY, C BATTERY, below.

A B C. The initial letters of *Argentina, Brazil,* and *Chile,* South American states which, in 1914, acted as mediators between the United States and Mexico, and have since coöperated for the preservation of peace; — used attributively; as, the *A B C* powers, alliance, etc.

ab're-act' (ăb'rē-ăkt'), *v. t. & i.* [*ab-* + *react.*] *Psychoanalysis.* To discharge (affect) by abreaction. See CATHARSIS, below.

ab're-ac'tion (ăb'rē-ăk'shŭn), *n.* [*ab-* + *reaction,* after G. *abreagirung.*] *Psychoanalysis.* The discharge of affect either through direct adequate reaction or through substitute action, as in speech. See CATHARSIS, below.

‖ **a'bri'** (a'brē'), *n.; pl.* ABRIS. [F., a shelter.] A shelter, as a dugout, a shed, or a cavity in a hillside.

absolute scale. The scale of absolute temperature, in which the zero is −273.1° C; — called also *Kelvin scale.* See ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURE, in the *Dictionary.*

ab-sorp'tion*, *n. Radio.* Diminution of power, associated with traveling radio waves, due to loss in the ground, particles of dust in the atmosphere, or other objects. See ATTENUATION, below.

absorption circuit. *Radio.* A circuit or network used in a transmitting set to absorb the power of a certain frequency or frequencies so as to prevent its radiation.

abstat-. *Physics.* = AB-, above.

A. C., *or* **a. c.** *Abbr. Elec.* Alternating current

ac-cel'er-ant (ăk-sĕl'ĕr-ănt), *n. Chem.* A catalyzer.

ac-cept'ance*, *n. Com.* An accepted bill of exchange. See BANKERS' ACCEPTANCE, TRADE ACCEPTANCE, below.

ac-cep'tor*, *n. Radio.* A combination of capacity and inductance which permits ready reception of a certain frequency and no other frequencies. Cf. FILTER, REJECTOR, WAVE TRAP, below.

accessory chromosome. = HETEROCHROMOSOME, below.

ace*, *n.* In the World War, an aviator in the French army who brought down at least five enemy machines within the French lines and, as a result, was named in official communications; hence, any aviator of similar achievements; as, an American *ace,* a British *ace,* etc. By extension, one who excels in any line; as, a baseball *ace* — **ace'ship,** *n.*

ace of aces. An ace of superior attainments.

ac'e-tyl-cel'lu-lose (ăs'ē-tĭl-sĕl'ū-lōs), *n.* = CELLULOSE ACETATE, below.

acetylene tetrachloride. See TETRACHLORETHANE, below.

ac'i-do'sis (ăs'ĭ-dō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; E. *acid* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A condition of acidity; specif., a form of auto-intoxication due to the accumulation in the blood of certain fatty acids, especially beta oxybutyric acid.

acid test. A severe or final test, as of value, authenticity, genuineness, or the like; — perh. referring to the testing of gold by means of acid (see AQUA REGIA, in the *Dict.*).

ac'ri-fla'vine (ăk'rĭ-flā'vĭn; -vēn), *n.* Also **-vin.** [*acridine* + L. *flavus* yellow.] *Pharm.* A brownish-red, crystalline compound (diamino-methyl-acridinium chloride, $C_{14}H_{14}N_3Cl.H_2O$), used as an antiseptic, esp. for wounds. Cf. PROFLAVINE, below.

ac'ro-ba-cy (ăk'rō-bā-sĭ), *n.* Acrobatics, esp. aërial.

ac'ro-bat'ics (-băt'ĭks), *n.* The art, profession, or performances of an acrobat; acrobatism; as, aerial *acrobatics,* the "stunting" of aviators, looping, spinning, rolling, etc.

activated sludge. A composition of suspended mineral solids and aërobic bacteria which is contained in sewage that has been subjected to prolonged aëration, as in some systems of sewage disposal, and which by virtue of its microorganisms greatly hastens the clarification and purification of sewage brought into contact with it.

ac'ti-va'tion*, *n.* A process of treating sewage by prolonged aëration and exposure to the effects of activated sludge.

ac'ti-va'tor (ăk'tĭ-vā'tĕr), *n.* One that activates, as, *Chem.,* a ferment that renders another substance active.

active component. *Elec.* The component of an alternating current that is in phase with the electromotive force; — sometimes called *energy,* or *inphase, component.* Cf. REACTIVE COMPONENT, below.

ac'tiv-ist (ăk'tĭ-vĭst), *n.* One who favors a more active policy; specif., in the World War, one who favored a more energetic action in prosecuting, or in taking sides in, the war. — **ac'tiv-ism** (-vĭz'm), *n.*

A. C. W. *Abbr. Elec.* Alternating continuous waves; continuous waves modulated by alternating current.

ac'yl-ate (ăs'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [*acyl* + *-ate.*] *Chem.* To introduce an acid radical into. — **ac'yl-a'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

Ad'am-son Act (ăd'ăm-sŭn). [After Wm. C. *Adamson* (1854–), representative from Georgia.] An act of Congress, passed Sept. 3, 1916 (64th Congress), in order to establish, among other things, an eight-hour day for employees of carriers engaged in interstate commerce. Its eight-hour provision went into effect on Jan. 1. 1917.

ad'ap-ta'tion*, *n. Psychoanalysis.* Adjustment to environment through integration and socialization of the libidinal impulses.

ad'dict (ăd'ĭkt), *n.* One who is addicted to a habit, esp. the habit of taking some drug, as opium, cocaine, etc.

ad-dres'so-graph (ă-drĕs'ō-grăf), *n.* A kind of machine, bearing the trade-mark *Addressograph,* for addressing letters, etc., printing each address separately from characters embossed on a plate.

ad-vec'tion (ăd-vĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *advectio,* fr. *advehere* to carry (anything) to (a place); *ad* + *vehere* to carry] *Meteor.* The horizontal shifting of a mass of air, considered in its causal relation to changes of temperature or other changes therein; — disting. from *convection* (which see, in the *Dictionary*) — **ad-vec'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

A. E. F. *Abbr.* American Expeditionary Force (*or* Forces)

a-ë'ri-al* (ā-ē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to aircraft; designed for, or operating from or against, aircraft; as, an *aerial* gun. — *n. Radio.* **a** The elevated conductor portion of a condenser antenna. **b** = ANTENNA, 3, in the *Dict.*

aërial barrage. A barrier of barrage balloons raised against an air attack. Cf. BARRAGE and BARRAGE BALLOON, below.

aërial cascade. *Meteor.* A swift wind passing down the side of a hill or mountain above surface eddies, following, roughly, the major contours of the land.

aërial circuit. *Radio.* = ANTENNA CIRCUIT, below.

aërial drainage, *or* **air drainage.** *Meteor.* The downward flow of surface air, as down a steep slope, caused by its relatively high density produced by contact cooling, a phenomenon prevalent on still, clear nights.

aërial sickness. A kind of nausea sometimes affecting persons in an aircraft, caused by rapid change of altitude, high speed, or rolling and pitching.

aërial torpedo. *Mil.* **a** Any inclosed charge of explosive designed to be propelled through the air either by its own motive power or by gravity (as when dropped from an aircraft). **b** The explosive projectile thrown by a trench mortar, constructed so as to fall point down.

a'ër-o (ā'ĕr-ō), *n.; pl.* AËROS (-ōz). An airplane, airship, or the like. *Colloq.* — *a.* Of or pert. to, concerned with, or devoted to, airplanes or aeronautics; as, an *aero* club.

a'ër-o-boat' (-ō-bōt'), *n.* [*aero-* + *boat*] A seaplane

a'ër-o-bus' (-bŭs'), *n.* [*aëro-* + *bus.*] A large airplane having accommodations for a number of passengers

a'ër-o-craft' (-kraft'), *n. sing. & pl.* = AIRCRAFT, below.

a'ër-o-do-net'ics (ā'ĕr-ō-dō-nĕt'ĭks), *n.* [*aero-* + Gr δονητός shaken, fr. δονεῖν to shake] *Aëronautics.* The science of gliding and soaring flight.

a'ër-o-drome'* (ā'ĕr-ō-drōm'), *n.* An airdrome.

aërodynamic pitch. See PITCH, below.

a'ër-o-foil' (ā'ĕr-ō-foil'), *n.* [*aëro-* + *foil* a leaf.] = AIRFOIL, below.

a'ër-o-graph'*, *n.* A radiotelegraph, or wireless telegraph. *Rare.* — *v. t. & i.* To send (a message) by aerograph.

a'ër-o-gun' (-gŭn'), *n.* [*aëro-* + *gun.*] A gun capable of being trained at very high angles for use against aircraft.

a'ër-o-ma-rine' (-mă-rēn'), *a.* [*aëro-* + *marine*] Of or pertaining to aërial navigation above sea or ocean.

a'ër-o-me-chan'ic (-mē-kăn'ĭk), *n.* A mechanic or mechanician expert in the art and practice of aëronautics.

a'ër-o-me-chan'ic (-mē-kăn'ĭk), *or* **a'ër-o-me-chan'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to aëromechanics.

a'ër-o-me-chan'ics* (-ĭks), *n.* The science of the equilibrium and motion of air or an aëriform fluid, including aerodynamics and aerostatics.

a'ër-o-mo'tor (ā'ĕr-ō-mō'tĕr), *n.* [*aero-* + *motor.*] A light and powerful motor for propelling aircraft.

a'ër-o-phone'*, *n.* An apparatus for wireless telephoning.

a'ër-o-pho-tog'ra-phy (ā'ĕr-ō-fō-tŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*aëro-* + *photography.*] The art of photographing from aircraft.

a'ër-o-plane'* (ā'ĕr-ō-plān'), *n.* See AIRPLANE, below.

a'ër-o-plane' (ā'ĕr-ō-plān'), *v. i.* To airplane. — **a'ër-o-plan'ist** (-plān'ĭst), *n.*

a'ër-o-stat'*, *n.* Any aircraft which embodies a container filled with a gas lighter than air and which is sustained by the buoyancy of this gas; an airship; balloon.

a'ër-o-sta'tion*, *n.* The art or science of operating lighter-than-air aircraft, as balloons or airships; — opposed to *aviation,* which is the operating of heavier-than-air craft.

a'ër-o-tech'ni-cal (-tĕk'nĭ-kăl), *a.* [*aëro-* + *technical.*] Of or pert. to the science, art, or technic of aeronautics.

A.F.*, *or* **a.f.*** *Abbr.* Audio frequency.

af'fect* (*in this sense usually* ăf'ĕkt), *n. Psychol.* **a** The emotional complex accompanying an idea or mental process and including more or less perceptible sensory and motor activities. An *affect* may be suppressed, inverted, or dissociated from its idea and displaced to another, as in dreams. **b** Affectivity.

af-fec'tion*, *n. Psychol.* An instinctive desire or impulse

af'fec-tiv'i-ty (ăf'ĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Psychol.* That aspect of mental life which is composed of affects, emotions, and feelings of pleasure and displeasure, closely bound with sensory and motor innervations.

A. F. of L. *Abbr.* American Federation of Labor.

‖ **A'fri-kaans'** (ä'frē-käns'), *n.* [Cape Dutch.] The form of Dutch spoken in South Africa; — called also *Taal* (which see, in the *Dict.*) and *Cape Dutch.*

Af'ri-kan'der-ism* (ăf'rĭ-kăn'dĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* [D. *Afrika* + *-ander,* as in Holl*ander* + *-ism.*] A word or expression adopted into English in South Africa from South African Dutch.

‖ **a'gent' pro'vo'ca'teur'** (ä'zhänt' prô'vô'kä'tûr'); *pl.* AGENTS PROVOCATEURS. [F.] One employed, as in the secret service of a state, to associate himself with suspected persons and by simulated sympathy with their aims, etc., lead them on to use seditious language or commit some overt act of offense, for which they may be apprehended.

ag'ri-mo'tor (ăg'rĭ-mō'tĕr), *n.* [L. *agri,* gen. of *ager* field + E. *motor.*] A mechanical tractor used for drawing agricultural implements in the field. *Brit.*

Ag'ro-my'zi-dæ (ăg'rō-mī'zĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἀγρός field + μύζειν to suck.] *Zoöl.* A family of small or minute acalyptrate two-winged flies. — **ag'ro-my'zid** (-zĭd), *a. & n.*

ai'le-ron* (ā'lē-rŏn), *n. Aëronautics.* A hinged or pivoted movable auxiliary surface of an airplane, usually part of the trailing edge of a wing, the primary function of which is to enable the pilot to make the machine roll on its longitudinal axis.

air*, *n. Radio* The medium of transmission of radio waves. — **on the air,** broadcasting; being transmitted by radio.

air, *a. Aeronautics.* Of or pertaining to the navigation of the air; occurring in the air; done by means of, or using, balloons or airplanes; as, an *air* fight, *air* forces, *air* route.

air base. *Aëronautics.* A base of operations for aircraft and for the housing, repairing, etc, of the craft.

air cataract. *Meteor.* The precipitate fall of dense, or heavily laden, air, such as occurs where abnormally cold surface air flows over a precipice.

air condenser*. *Radio.* A condenser in which air is the dielectric material, one set of plates being held apart from the other by a minimum amount of solid dielectric material.

air'—core' trans-form'er. *Elec.* A transformer in which an iron core is not used; — a somewhat loose expression. Cf. IRON-CORE TRANSFORMER, below.

Air Council. In Great Britain, an administrative body, analogous to the Army Council (which see, below) in which is vested the control of the Royal Air Force (which see, below). The Secretary of State for Air (Air Minister) is president of the Air Council.

air'craft' (ār'krăft'), *n. sing. & pl.* Any form of craft designed for the navigation of the air, as an airplane, balloon, helicopter, kite, kite balloon, orthopter, glider, or the like. Aircraft are mostly either airplanes or aërostats. Cf. AIRPLANE, below, AËROSTAT, above.

aircraft carrier. *Naval.* A ship designed to carry aircraft and so constructed that aircraft can be launched from it and landed on it.

air drainage. *Meteor.* See AËRIAL DRAINAGE, above.

air'drome' (ār'drōm'), *n.* [*air* + *-drome*] A field providing facilities for aircraft to land and take off and for the storage, maintenance, and repair of aircraft.

air fleet. *Aëronautics.* A group or assemblage of aircraft; esp., a large group of military aircraft under a single command; also, the collective military aircraft of a nation.

air'foil' (ār'foil'), *n.* [*air* + *foil.*] *Aeronautics.* Any surface, flat or curved, as a wing, aileron, or rudder, designed to obtain reaction upon its surfaces from the air through which it moves. Cf. DRAG, LIFT, below.

airfoil section. A section of an airfoil made by a plane parallel to the plane of symmetry of the airfoil and to the normal direction of motion.

air force. = AIR SERVICE, below.

air hole*. A local region in the atmosphere, which on account of peculiar meteorologic conditions, affords little or no support for the sustaining surfaces of an airplane.

air lane. A path through the air made easy for aërial navigation by steady winds.

air line*. A system of transportation by aircraft, or the equipment which the system operates; also, the company or business organization owning or operating it; also, the route covered. — **air'lin'er** (ār'līn'ĕr), *n.*

air mail. The system of transporting mail by aircraft; also, the equipment so used; also, the mail so transported.

air'man (ār'măn), *n.* A man who flies in an aircraft, esp. as its pilot or as a member of its crew — **air'man-ship,** *n.*

air'—mind'ed (ār'mīn'dĕd; 87), *a.* Interested in or favorably disposed toward aerial activities. — **air'—mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

Air Ministry. A department of the British ministry (see MINISTRY, *n.*, 5, in the *Dict.*), formed on January 2, 1918, dealing with matters pertaining to aviation, both military and civil. The Air Minister has the status of a Secretary of State (see SECRETARY OF STATE, in the *Dict.*, and ROYAL AIR FORCE, below).

air'plane' (ār'plān'), *n* A form of aircraft, heavier than air, which is driven through the air by a screw propeller, and which obtains support by the dynamic reaction of the air against the wings. *Airplane* is commonly used to designate airplanes with landing gear suited to operation from the land. If the landing gear is suited to operation from the water, the specific term *seaplane* is generally used. Cf. SEAPLANE, below. Airplanes are classified as *monoplanes, biplanes, triplanes, quadruplanes,* or *multiplanes,* according to the number of parts into which their main supporting surface is divided.

☞ The form *airplane* has been officially adopted by the United States Army and Navy, Bureau of Standards, etc.; *aëroplane* is still generally used by British writers.

air'plane', *v. i.* To fly in an airplane.

airplane carrier. See AIRCRAFT CARRIER, above.

air'plan'ist (-plān'ĭst), *n.* One who flies in an airplane.

air pocket. An air hole.

air'port' (ār'pōrt'), *n.* A place to which aircraft may resort, as to land and discharge, or receive, cargoes and passengers, make repairs, or take in fuel.

air raid. A raid made by one or more military aircraft, esp. for destruction by dropping bombs. — **air raider.**

air'scape (ār'skāp), *n.* [Cf. LANDSCAPE.] A picture taken, or a view, from the air while in an aircraft or on a height.

air scoop. *Aeronautics.* A cowl, or hood, projecting from an airship, or aërostat, which catches the air flowing by, the pressure thus produced in the interior of the ballonet serving to maintain its shape.

air scout. See SCOUT, below.

air service. A service of a state, analogous to, or a part of, the military and naval services, charged with the operation of aircraft; — sometimes called the *third service* as being additional to the army and navy.

air'ship'*, *n.* A lighter-than-air aircraft, or dirigible. Airships are distinguished as: *rigid,* when the form is maintained by a rigid structure contained within the envelope; *nonrigid (flexible),* when the form is maintained by the pressure of the contained gas; and *semirigid,* when the

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‖ **Foreign Word.** + **combined with.** = **equals.** * **additional definition.**
Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

form is maintained by means of a rigid or jointed keel and the pressure of the contained gas

air'sick' (ăr'sĭk'), *a.* Affected with aerial sickness (which see, above). — **air'sick'ness,** *n.*

air speed. The speed of an aircraft with relation to the air, as distinguished from speed relative to the earth.

air'—speed' in'di-ca'tor. An anemometer mounted on an aircraft to indicate the air speed of the craft. A *true-air-speed indicator* gives the true air speed, independently of the density of the air; in an *apparent-air-speed indicator* the readings vary with the density of the air.

air'—speed' me'ter. An air-speed indicator.

air stream. *Physics.* A body of air in motion relative to a solid body, whether the air moves past the solid body while the body is at rest, or the solid body moves through the (otherwise) quiet air.

air'way'* (ăr'wā'), *n.* A designated way or route along which aircraft may ply from airport to airport.

air'wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A woman who ascends or flies in an aircraft, esp. as its pilot or a member of its crew.

air'wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *a.* *Aeronautics.* Fit for operation in the air; able to bear the strains of flight, to withstand storms, etc., as an airplane. — **air'wor'thi-ness,** *n.*

A-ka'li (a-kä'lē), *n.*; *pl.* **-lis** (-lēz). [Punjabi *Akal* or *Akal Purukh*, fr. Skr. *akāla purusha* Timeless Soul.] One of a fanatical, monistic sect of the Sikhs (cf. SIKHISM, in the *Dictionary*); — so called from the fact that they are devotees of *Akal*.

Al'ba-tros (ăl'bă-trŏs; *G.* äl'bä-trōs'), *n.* A certain make of German airplanes, or an airplane of this make. Albatros machines do not constitute a type.

al-bin'ic (ăl-bĭn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with albinism.

al'co-gel (ăl'kō-jĕl), *n.* [*alco*hol + *gel*atin.] *Phys. Chem.* A jelly formed by the coagulation of an alcosol.

al'co-sol (ăl'kō-sŏl; -sōl), *n.* [*alco*hol + *sol*ution.] *Phys. Chem.* An alcoholic colloidal solution.

al'da-zine (ăl'dă-zĭn; -zēn), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*alde*hyde + *azine*.] See AZINE, below.

al-deb'a-ra'ni-um (ăl-dĕb'ä-rä'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Aldebaran*] *Chem.* See YTTERBIUM, in the *Dictionary*.

al'go-lag'ni-a (ăl'gō-lăg'nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄλγος pain + Gr. λαγνεία lust.] *Psychol.* The finding of pleasure in inflicting or suffering pain. See MASOCHISM, SADISM, in the *Dictionary*.

Allen treatment. [After Dr. Frederick M. *Allen* (1879–), of New York.] *Med.* A method of treating diabetes by starving the patient, or by reducing his diet, till sugar disappears from the urine.

al-ler'gic (ă-lûr'jĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or possessing allergy.

al'ler-gy (ăl'ĕr-jĭ), *n.* Also **al-ler'gi-a** (ă-lûr'jĭ-ä). [*allo-* + *energy*.] *Med.* A kind of acquired immunity, associated with anaphylaxis, by which a person reinfected reacts differently from the way he reacted after the primary infection.

al-lied'* (ă-līd'), *p. p. & p. a.* from ALLY, *v.* When used of the Allies (see ALLY, below), often *cap.*

al'lo-er'o-tism (ăl'ō-ĕr'ō-tĭz'm), *n.* [*allo-* + *erotism*.] *Psychoanalysis.* Erotism pert. to objects outside one's self; — opposed to *autoerotism*. — **al'lo-e-rot'ic** (-ē-rŏt'ĭk), *a.*

al-ly'* (ă-lī'), *n.* — **the al-lies'** (ă-līz'), a group of nations allied against another nation or group of nations, as the allies of the Grand Alliance, the Balkan allies (Montenegro, Serbia, Greece, and Bulgaria) in the Balkan Wars of 1912–13, etc.; in recent use, esp. [*generally cap.*], the nations (originally the members of the Triple Entente, together with Serbia, Belgium, Montenegro, and Japan) in alliance against the Central Powers in the World War (which see, below), later joined by Italy, Portugal, Roumania, Greece, the United States, and 15 other countries. After the United States joined the Allies they became officially known as the Allied and Associated Powers.

alpha particle. *Physics.* A positively charged particle, consisting of four protons and two electrons, forming a constituent of the nuclei of many atoms; — so called from its presence in alpha rays (see RADIUM, in the *Dict.*). It is identical with the nucleus of the helium atom.

alpha test. A psychological test originally given in the U. S. Army during the World War (1914–1918) to determine roughly the mental capacities of officers and soldiers able to speak and read English. The test consists of 212 questions which are answered by checking, underlining, and crossing out. Cf BETA TEST, below.

‖ **Al-pi'no** (al-pē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* ALPINI (-nē). [It., fr. adj *Alpino* of the Alps.] In the Italian army, a member of a certain army corps specially organized to defend the mountain passes leading into Italy.

Alta. *Abbr.* Alberta, Canada.

al'ti-graph (ăl'tĭ-grăf), *n.* [L. *altus* high + *-graph*.] *Physics.* An instrument, usually the same in principle as an aneroid barometer, which makes on a chart a permanent record of the altitude.

al-tim'e-ter*, *n.* An aneroid barometer having a dial marked in feet, yards, or meters, used to indicate altitude.

a-lu'mi-no-sil'i-cate (ă-lū'mĭ-nō-sĭl'ĭ-kāt), *n.* [*aluminium* + *silicate*.] *Min. & Chem.* Any of various complex silicates which contain aluminium and are regarded as salts of hypothetical **a-lu'mi-no-si-lic'ic ac'ids** (-sĭ-lĭs'ĭk). Thus, anorthite, $CaAl_2Si_2O_8$, is a calcium *aluminosilicate*.

amalgam arc. *Elec.* An arc in a vacuum tube having electrodes of mercury amalgamated with zinc, cadmium, or other metal. The spectra of such arcs contain the bright lines corresponding to the metals in the electrodes.

am'a-tol (ăm'ă-tŏl; -tōl), *n.* [Prob. *ammonium* + *toluene*.] An explosive consisting of ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene (in equal parts, according to one formula).

am'ber-oid (ăm'bĕr-oid), *n.* [*amber* + *-oid*.] A substance produced by heating and compressing into a mass bits of amber, sometimes together with other resins such as camphor and copal. It is used for pipe mouthpieces, cigar holders, and beads.

am'bi-tend'en-cy (ăm'bĭ-tĕn'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*ambi-* (fr. L. *ambo* both) + *tendency*.] *Psychol.* The state of having together with each tendency a countertendency.

am-biv'a-len-cy (ăm-bĭv'ă-lĕn-sĭ), *or* **am-biv'a-lence** (-lĕns), *n.* [*ambi-* (fr. L. *ambo* both) + *valency, valence*.] The quality or fact of being ambivalent; specif., *Psychol.*, the presence of contrary feeling tones, associated with the same idea or object.

am-biv'a-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [*ambi-* + L. *valens, -entis*, p. pr. of *valere* to be strong, be worth; cf. EQUIVALENT.] Exerting (mental or moral) forces that conflict; influencing in opposing ways; as, *ambivalent* feelings or impulses; also, characterized by ambivalent feelings, impulses, or emotions.

I mean that the relation is really "*ambivalent*," that is, it is composed of conflicting feelings of tenderness and hostility. *Sigmund Freud* (in translation).

am'brine (ăm'brĭn; -brēn), *n.* [*amber* + 2d *-ine* **b.**] *Med.* A preparation of oil of amber mixed with paraffin, bearing the trade-mark *Ambrine*, used in treating burns.

am'bu-lance (ăm'bŭ-lăns), *v. t.* To convey by ambulance.

a-men'ti-a†, *n.* *Med.* A state of mild mental confusion characterized by perplexity and incoherence, and accompanied by mild motor unrest, often with fleeting hallucinations or delusions; — used loosely also of such mental defectiveness as idiocy or imbecility.

A-mer'i-can-ese' (ă-mĕr'ĭ-kăn-ēz'; -ēs'), *n.* English containing words, locutions, and usages, esp. slangy and colloquial, which are peculiar to the United States; also, all the terms and usages, collectively, peculiar to the United States. *Recent.*

American Federation of Labor. An American association of national and international trade and industrial unions, chiefly of skilled laborers, having for its objects the establishment of self-governing unions in every trade and legitimate occupation, general improvement in the conditions and wages of labor, and the formation of public opinion by the agencies of platform, press, and legislation

American Legion. An organization of naval and military veterans, both male and female, of the World War, "non-partisan, nonpolitical, nonmilitary, and permitting of no distinction due to rank or place of service," incorporated by Act of Congress, Sept. 16, 1919.

Am'ex' (ăm'ĕks'), *n.* Short for *American Expeditionary Forces*, that is, the American army abroad, esp. in France during the World War.

am'mine (ăm'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [*ammonia* + 2d *-ine* **b.**] *Chem.* **a** A molecule of ammonia, NH_3, as it exists in certain complex compounds called **am'mi-no com'pounds** (-ĭ-nō); — so spelled by Werner to distinguish it from the *amines*, or substituted ammonias. **b** An ammino compound; as, the platinum *ammines* (of which the compound $[Pt(NH_3)_4]Cl_2$ is an example).

am-phib'i-an*, *n.* *Aeronautics.* An airplane designed to rise from and alight on either land or water.

am'phi-er'o-tism (ăm'fĭ-ĕr'ō-tĭz'm), *n.* [*amphi-* + *erotism*.] *Psychoanalysis.* Capacity of erotic reaction toward either sex, as in a child toward its parents. — **am'-phi-e-rot'ic** (-ē-rŏt'ĭk; ĕr-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

am'pli-fi-ca'tion*, *n.* *Elec.* Increase of electric current or voltage through control of a larger amount of power than that originally present. **Audio-frequency amplification** is amplification of current of audio frequency, which in receiving sets is in the stages following the detector. **Radio-frequency amplification** is amplification of current of radio frequency, which in receiving sets is in the stages preceding the detector. See also CASCADE AMPLIFICATION, REGENERATIVE, below.

amplification factor. *Elec.* In an electron tube, the ratio of change of plate voltage to change of grid voltage, plate current remaining unchanged.

am'pli-fi'er*, *n.* *Radio.* A device to magnify electric impulses, usually including one or more electron tubes. The power of the magnified impulse or signal comes from the battery used in the amplifier, not from the incoming signal. See also POWER AMPLIFIER, below.

am-poule' (ăm-pōōl'), *n.* [See AMPUL.] A small glass capsule for holding a hypodermic solution, usually one dose.

am'y-lo-pec'tin (ăm'ĭ-lō-pĕk'tĭn), *n.* [*amylo-* + *pectin*.] *Chem.* A mucilaginous substance said to be present in starch granules and to impart to starch paste its viscosity.

an'a-bat'ic*, *a.* [Gr. ἀναβατικός ready in mounting, fr. ἀναβαίνειν to mount; ἀνά up + βαίνειν to go.] *Meteorol.* Upward-moving; as, an *anabatic* wind, such as the valley breeze, is one that ascends, owing to surface heating.

an'a-gog'ic* (ăn'ă-gŏj'ĭk), *a.* *Psychoanalysis.* **a** Pertaining to or arising from the striving of inner psychic forces toward progressive ideals; as, an *anagogic* image. **b** Pertaining to the interpretation and psychotherapy of dreams, symptoms, etc., with emphasis on such striving; as, *anagogic* methods.

an'a-phyl'a-tox'in (-fĭl'ă-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [*anaphylaxis* + *toxin*.] *Physiol. Chem.* The toxic agent which produces anaphylactic shock.

an'a-phy-lax'is (-fĭ-lăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; E. *ana-* + *-phylaxis* as in *prophylaxis*.] *Med.* Excessive susceptibility; esp., acute susceptibility to an albuminous substance in a person recently subjected to the influence of the same substance. Serum sickness, hay fever, and urticaria from the eating of shellfish, strawberries, etc., are regarded as manifestations of anaphylaxis. — **an'a-phy-lac'tic** (-lăk'tĭk), *a.*

An'a-plas'ma (-plăz'mă), *n.* [NL.; *ana-* + *plasma*.] *Zool.* A genus of certain protozoan organisms in the red blood cells of cattle, described as *marginal points*; — so called by Theiler in 1910.

an'a-plas-mo'sis (-plăz-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *anaplasma* + *-osis*.] A disease of cattle caused by a protozoan organism of the genus *Anaplasma*.

an'e-mo-bi'a-graph (ăn'ĕ-mō-bī'ä-grăf), *n.* [*anemo-* + Gr. βία force + *-graph*.] *Meteorol.* A form of pressure-tube anemograph.

an'er-oid'o-graph (ăn'ĕr-oid'ō-grăf), *n.* [*aneroid* + *-graph*.] *Meteorol.* An aneroid barometer provided with a mechanism for recording automatically and continuously the atmospheric pressure.

angle of attack. *Aëronautics.* The acute angle between the direction of the relative wind and the chord of an airfoil; that is, the angle between the chord of an airfoil and the direction of its motion relative to the air.

angle of bank. = ANGLE OF ROLL, below.

angle of incidence*. *Aëronautics.* = ANGLE OF ATTACK.

angle of pitch. *Aëronautics.* The angle between two planes one of which includes the lateral axis of the aircraft and the direction of the relative wind, the other the lateral axis and the longitudinal axis. In normal flight the angle of pitch is the angle between the longitudinal axis and the direction of the relative wind. It is called *positive* when the nose of the aircraft rises.

angle of roll. *Aëronautics.* The angle through which an aircraft must be rotated about its longitudinal axis in order to bring its lateral axis into a horizontal plane. It is positive when the left wing is higher than the right. See AXIS, below.

angle of yaw. *Aëronautics.* The angle between the direction of the relative wind and the plane of symmetry of an aircraft. It is positive when the aircraft turns to the right.

angle of zero lift. See ZERO LIFT ANGLE, below.

An'glo—I'rish* (ăn'glō-ī'rĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to the English and the Irish; as, the *Anglo-Irish* treaty.

An'glo—Jap'a-nese', *a.* Of or pertaining to the English and the Japanese; as, the *Anglo-Japanese* treaty.

Ång'ström (ōng'strûm; ông'-), *or, Angl.*, **Ang'strom, ang'strom** (ăng'strŭm), *n.* *Physics.* An Angstrom unit (which see, in the *Dict.*).

animal husbandry. The branch of agriculture which is concerned with farm animals, esp. as regards breeding, judging, care, and production.

an'i-ma-tism (ăn'ĭ-mă-tĭz'm), *n.* [See ANIMATE.] A form of animism according to which all inanimate objects are endowed with reason, intelligence, and volition, as well as animated beings, but do not have individual souls. — **an'i-ma-tis'tic** (-tĭs'tĭk), *a.*

a-no'ci-as-so'ci-a'tion (ă-nō'sĭ-ă-sō'sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'-shŭn), *n.* Also **a-no'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn). [*a-* not + L. *nocere* to injure + E. *association*.] *Surg.* A method of preventing the shock and exhaustion incident to surgical operations by guarding the patient against injuring (noxious) physical and psychical contacts before, during, and after operation. For preoperative and postoperative protection special management is employed. During operation physiological disconnection between the field of operation and the nervous system is achieved by blocking with a local anæsthetic, such as novocaine; by the use of the inhalation anæsthetic nitrous oxide-oxygen; by sharp dissection, and by careful handling of the tissue. In suitable cases quinine and urea hydrochloride are injected, by means of which the physiological disconnection is continued for about five days. *G. W. Crile.*

anode rays. *Elec.* Rays of positively charged particles that start from the heated anode of a vacuum tube.

a-noph'e-line (ă-nŏf'ē-lĭn; -līn), *a.* *Zool.* Of or pertaining to *Anopheles*, a genus of mosquitoes. — *n.* A mosquito of that genus. See ANOPHELES, in the *Dictionary*.

antenna circuit. *Radio.* The complete electric circuit of which the antenna is a part.

antenna grounding switch. = LIGHTNING SWITCH, below.

antenna inductance. *Radio.* **a** The inductance of an antenna. Its value varies at different frequencies according to the current distribution. **b** The inductor or loading coil in an antenna circuit.

antenna resistance. *Radio.* Actual resistance, at a particular frequency, of the entire antenna circuit. It is equal to the ratio of the average power dissipated in the circuit to the square of the effective current at the point of maximum current.

antenna switch. *Radio.* = LIGHTNING SWITCH, below.

ant-he'li-on*, *n.* *Meteorol.* A white luminous spot opposite the sun and at the same altitude as the latter above the horizon. It is a rare species of halo. Called also *antisun* and *countersun*.

an'ti-*. For many recent formations with *anti-*, expressing hostility or opposition, as *anti-Allied, anti-Bolshevik, -Bolshevist* (*or antibolshevik, -bolshevist*), *antifascist, anti-Fascisti, antifeminism, anti-Japanese, anti-Prohibitionist, antivivisectionist, anti-Soviet*, see ANTI-, **b**, in the *Dict.*

an'ti-air'craft' (ăn'tĭ-âr'krăft'), *a.* *Mil.* Used for defense against aircraft, as a gun, battery, shell, etc.; — said esp. of a semiautomatic gun firing shrapnel, and capable of very high elevation.

an'ti-dump'ing (-dŭm'pĭng), *a.* *Com.* Made or acting in opposition to dumping (which see, below); as, *antidumping* legislation, policy, etc.

an'ti-gen (ăn'tĭ-jĕn), *n.* [*anti-* + *-gen*.] *Bacteriol. Chem.* **a** A substance the introduction of which into the body gives rise to the production of antibodies Cf. SIDE-CHAIN THEORY, in the *Dictionary*. **b** The basic substance used in complement fixation. Its action is supposed to depend upon liquid substances. It is specific in its action. — **an'ti-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

an'ti—in'tel-lec'tu-al-ism (ăn'tĭ-ĭn'tĕ-lĕk'tū-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* See BERGSONISM, below.

an'ti-lip'oid (ăn'tĭ-lĭp'oid), *n.* [*anti-* + *lipoid*.] *Med.* An antibody that has the power of reacting with lipoids.

an'ti-neu-rit'ic (-nū-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Relieving neuritis. — *n.* A remedy for neuritis

Anti—Saloon League of America. A national organization, founded in 1895, having for its object the suppression of the liquor traffic throughout America and the world.

an'ti-se'rum (ăn'tĭ-sē'rŭm), *n.* *Med.* A serum, containing specific antibodies, obtained from the blood of an animal that has been subjected to repeated sublethal doses of a microorganism. The injected serum neutralizes the toxins of the microörganism from which it is prepared. Antiserums are especially serviceable in diphtheria, tetanus, and cerebrospinal meningitis.

an'ti-sub'ma-rine', *a.* Of or pertaining to, or used in, operations against hostile submarines.

an'ti-sun' (ăn'tĭ-sŭn'), *n.* See ANTHELION, above.

an'ti-throm'bin (-thrŏm'bĭn), *n.* [*anti-* + *thrombin*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance in the blood which is antagonistic to the clotting action of thrombin.

anx-i'e-ty* (ăng-zī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* *Psychoanalysis.* Expectancy of evil or danger, irrespective of cause or objective, explained as transformed emotion associated with repressed libido.

anxiety equivalent. *Psychoanalysis.* A spontaneous attack in which an intense somatic symptom, as in relation to the heart, replaces fear.

anxiety hysteria. *Psychoanalysis.* Anxiety associated with definite objects or situations as phobias.

anxiety neurosis. *Psychoanalysis.* A neurotic disturbance, from insufficient relief of sexual excitation, appearing in expectant fear or anxiety equivalents.

An'zac (ăn'zăk), *n.* [An acrostic formed from the initials of *Australian and New Zealand Army Corps*, first used as a code signal or telegraphic address of this corps in Egypt, during the World War.] **a** A member of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, esp. one who, during the World War, served on, or in the vicinity of, Gallipoli

peninsula; — a nickname. **b** A region or section occupied by the "Anzacs" on Gallipoli peninsula. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the "Anzacs"; as, *Anzac* exploits. *Colloq.*

‖**a'pache'** (ä'pàsh'), *n.; pl.* APACHES (F. a'pàsh'). [F., fr. *Apache* an Apache.] A member of a powerful gang or class of criminals in Paris, notorious for their desperate and vicious character. — **a'pach'ism** (ä'pàsh'ĭz'm), *n.*

aperiodic circuit. *Elec.* A circuit which cannot be tuned. In such a circuit a voltage impulse produces transient current in one direction only.

a-poth'e-sine (*a*-pŏth'ē-sĭn; -sēn), *n.* [A trade name.] *Pharm.* A white crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_{24}O_2NCl$, used as a local anæsthetic. Chemically it is the hydrochloride of γ-diethyl-amino-propyl cinnamate.

ap-pen'dix*, *n. Aëronautics.* The tube at the bottom of a balloon, used for inflation. In the case of a spherical balloon it also serves to increase the "head" of gas, and so to build up an internal pressure sufficient to keep the envelope from being pulled out of shape by the weight of the basket.

apple blotch. *Hort.* A disease of apple trees caused by the parasitic fungus *Phyllosticta solitaria*, producing blotches on the fruit, cankers on the twigs, and leaf spots

ap-port' (*a*-pōrt'), *n. Spiritualism.* Something, as a bunch of flowers, a musical instrument, or any object, introduced, professedly by occult or supernormal means, as at a séance.

a'qua-plane (ä'kwȧ-plān), *n.* [*aqua* + *plane*.] A plank attached by ropes behind a power boat, on which a person may stand and by changing his position can to some degree control the plank, as it is dragged rapidly over the water, after the manner of a hydroplane. — **a'qua-plane,** *v. i.*

aquo-. [L. *aqua* water.] A combining form denoting the presence or action of, or resemblance to, *water;* specif., *Chem.*, denoting the water molecule, H_2O, in ammino compounds.

ar'a-chin (ăr'ȧ-kĭn), *n.* [*Arachis* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A globulin which is the chief protein of the peanut.

ar-al'kyl (ăr-ăl'kĭl), *n.* [*aryl* + *alkyl.*] *Org. Chem.* An aryl derivative of an alkyl radical; thus, methyl (CH_3) is an alkyl, while its phenyl derivative (called benzyl, $C_6H_5CH_2$) is an *aralkyl.*

ar'bo-rize (ar'bŏ-rīz), *v. t.;* -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). Also **ar'bo-rise.** [L. *arbor* tree.] To give a treelike appearance to. — *v. i.* To assume a treelike appearance.

arc generator. *Radio.* A generator of alternating current employing an electric arc shunted by a combination of capacity and inductance.

ar-cha'ic*, *a. Psychoanalysis.* **a** Of or pertaining to the phyletic period preceding an individual human existence, as recapitulated in embryonic or infantile periods. **b** Designating the unconscious remnants and trends of racial and infantile past which reappear in dreams, psychopathological symptoms, and other regressive manifestations.

Ar'chi-bald* (ar'chĭ-bôld), *n.* [The proper name *Archibald.*] A German mobile antiaircraft gun; hence, any antiaircraft gun; — gen. abbr. to **Ar'chie** (ăr'chĭ). *Slang.*

ar'chie (ăr'chĭ), *v. t.* To shell with an "Archie," or antiaircraft gun; — generally in the passive; as, to be *archied.*

arc process. See NITROGEN FIXATION, below.

arc transmitter. *Radio.* A transmitting set using an arc generator.

‖**Ar-di'ti** (ăr-dē'tē), *n. pl.; sing.* ARDITO (-tō). [It. *arditi*, adj., pl. of *ardito* brave, bold, audacious.] *Mil.* A body of picked Italian volunteer infantry serving as shock or storm troops during the World War.

Ar'gen-tine ant (ar'jĕn-tēn; -tĭn). *Zool.* A small brown ant (*Iridomyrmex humilis*), introduced from South America into the southern United States, where it has become a household and orchard pest.

‖**ar'gol** (ar'gŏl), *n.* Also **ar'gal.** [Mongolian.] Dry dung, as of camels, cattle, sheep, etc., often used as fuel, esp. in the steppe regions of central Asia.

ar'gy-rol (ar'jĭ-rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [Gr. *ἄργυρος* silver + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* Silver vitellin, a proteid salt of silver, bearing the trade-mark *Argyrol.* The aqueous solution is used as a local antiseptic, as for the eyes and throat.

Armistice Day. The 11th day of November, on which day, in 1918, a general armistice was declared between the Allies and the Central Powers in the World War.

Army Council. The administrative body, composed of the Secretary of State for War, the heads of departments of the War Office, and the permanent secretary of the War Office, which administers the land forces of the Empire. *Eng.*

ar-rest'er*, *n. Radio.* = LIGHTNING ARRESTER, below.

ar-rhyth'mi-a* (*ă*-rĭth'mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀ-* want of + *ῥυθμία* rhythm.] *Pathol.* Any variation from the normal rhythm of the heart, as the variations produced by normal changes of pressure (as during forced respiration), or, more esp., by functional or organic disturbances of the nerve supply or degenerative changes of the heart structure itself.

ar-rive'*, *v. i.* To attain success or recognition; as, a genius who had never *arrived. Colloq.*

ar'row-wood'*, *n. Bot.* = OCEAN SPRAY, below.

ars'phen-am'ine (ärs'fĕn-ăm'ĭn; *-ă*-mēn'), *n.* [*arsenic* + *phenol* + *amine.*] *Pharm.* Salvarsan.

arterial highway. In some American cities, a through street (which see, below) carrying a state road or highway through the city.

articulated keel. *Aëronautics.* A keel made up of a series of members hinged together at their ends.

ar'vi-cul'ture (ar'vĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *arvum* cultivated land + E. *culture.*] *Agric.* The cultivation of field crops; the science and art of growing field crops.

‖**ar'zun** (ar'zŭn), *or* **ar'zan** (-zăn), *n.* [Pers. *arzan* millet.] A cereal (*Panicum italicum* or *Setaria italica*) used as food in parts of Asia and neighboring regions.

a-sex'u-al-i-za'tion (*ā*-sĕk'shŭ-*ăl*-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of sterilizing an animal or a human being, as by vasectomy.

as'ka-ri (ăs'kȧ-rē), *n.; pl.* -RIS (-rēz). [Ar. *'askari*, fr. *'askar* army.] **a** An askar. **b** On the east coast of Africa, a native soldier in the service of a European power.

as'pect*, *n. Mechanics.* A view of a plane from a given direction, usually from above; more exactly, the manner of presentation of a plane to a fluid (as the air) through which it is moving or to a current. If an immersed plane meets a current of fluid long side foremost, or in *broadside aspect*, it sustains more pressure than when placed short side foremost. Hence, long narrow wings in airplanes are more effective than short broad ones of the same area.

aspect ratio. *Aëronautics.* The ratio of span to mean chord of an airfoil. Thus, if the airfoil is rectangular, and if it is moving through the air in a direction at right angles to its long sides, the aspect ratio is the ratio of its long to its short side.

as'pi-rin (ăs'pĭ-rĭn), *n.* [A trade name.] *Pharm.* A white crystalline compound, $C_9H_8O_4$ (the acetyl derivative of salicylic acid), used instead of salicylic acid and the salicylates as producing fewer undesirable effects

as-sem'bly*, *n. Mach.* A set of parts which together form one unit of a machine, as a hub *assembly.*

at'mos-phere* (ăt'mŏs-fēr), *n. Physics.* A unit of atmospheric pressure, called specif. the *C. G. S. atmosphere*, equivalent to the *bar*, which is the unit in which atmospheric pressure is now generally measured and expressed. See BAR, below; C. G. S., in the *Dict.*

atmospheric absorption. *Radio.* Absorption due to imperfect electrical characteristics of the atmosphere.

at'mos-pher'ics (-fĕr'ĭks), *n. pl., or* **atmospheric disturbances.** *Radio.* Electrical effects produced in radio receiving apparatus and disturbing the reception They are due to atmospheric electrical phenomena. Also, the phenomena causing the effects.

atomic number. *Physics & Chem.* A number supposed to be that of the positive electric charges carried by the atom of a given chemical element Atomic numbers are intimately related to atomic weights, but are regarded as even more fundamental. They form a series (with a few gaps unfilled) of consecutive whole numbers, beginning with 1 for hydrogen, 2 for helium, 3 for lithium, etc., and ending with 92 for uranium.

a-tom'ics (*ȧ*-tŏm'ĭks), *n* [See -ICS.] The scientific study of atoms; specif., *Chem.*, the science of pure chemistry.

at'o-nal'i-ty (ăt'ō-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*a-* not + *tonality.*] *Music.* Absence of tonality, whether from building up dissonances, or, as in the works of Arnold Schonberg, from composing without conscious reference to any scale or tonic.

at'o-nic'i-ty (ăt'ō-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*a-* not + *tonicity.*] *Med.* A condition in which tone or tension is lacking.

at'o-phan (ăt'ō-făn), *n.* [*a-* not + *tophus* + *-an.*] *Pharm.* A colorless, crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_{11}O_2N$, bearing the trade-mark *Atophan*, used to promote the excretion of uric acid, as in gout. Chemically it is 2-phenyl-cinchoninic acid.

at'ta'ché' case (ȧ'tȧ'shā'). A traveling case or bag, like a suitcase, but smaller, fitted with writing materials, such as is carried by attachés; — called also *tachy case. Eng.*

at-ten'u-a'tion* (*ă*-tĕn'ū-ā'shŭn), *n. Elec.* Decrease of amplitude of a wave or current with increasing distance from the source of transmission; — sometimes, *Radio*, erroneously used for *absorption* (which see, above).

at'ti-tude*, *n.* The position, or orientation, of an aircraft in the air as seen by an observer stationary on the earth. The attitude is determined, and expressed mathematically, by the inclination of the axes of the aircraft to three fixed axes on the earth ("frame of reference"). Cf. AXIS, below.

Å. U. *or* **A. U., Å. u.** *or* **A. u., å. u.** *or* **a. u.** *Abbr.* Ångström unit. Cf. Å and ÅNGSTRÖM, above.

auction bridge. A development of the game of bridge in which the players bid for the privilege of naming the trump and playing with the dummy for that deal by offering to take one or more tricks above the book; — called also *auction*, or, commonly, *bridge.* There is a penalty for failure to make the bid. The score value for each trick above the book is, when the trump is clubs, 6; diamonds, 7; hearts, 8; spades, 9; and no trump, 10.

au'di-bil'i-ty*, *n. Radio.* The degree of intensity of a received signal, estimated as the ratio of the current in the telephone receiver to that producing a barely audible signal, that is, one which just permits the differentiation of telegraphic dot and dash elements of letters.

audibility meter. *Radio.* An instrument for measuring audibility or intensity of radio signals. It consists essentially of a variable resistor and a telephone receiver.

au'di-ence*, *n.* An assembly of spectators, as at a moving-picture show. *Audience* in this sense, though objected to by some as etymologically inaccurate, has come into general use. Other expressions, as *optience* (which see, below), that have been suggested have not been generally accepted. For similar extended uses, compare *churl, handkerchief, humor, knave, pen, person, phenomenon*, etc.

au'di-o (ô'dĭ-ō), *a.* [From L. *audire* to hear.] *Radio.* Of or pert. to electric currents or phenomena of frequencies corresponding to normally audible sound waves. These frequencies are approximately 15 to 20,000 a second.

au'di-o—fre'quen-cy, *a. Radio.* Of or pert to the frequency of electric waves that are normally audible to the human ear; — contrasted with *radio-frequency*, below; — as, *audio-frequency* amplification.

audio—frequency amplification. Cf. AMPLIFICATION, above.

au'di-on (ô'dĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L. *audire* to hear.] *Radio.* A three-electrode electron tube bearing the trade-mark *Audion*, esp. one in which a small amount of gas is present and helps in the functioning of the device as a detector.

au're-ole*, *n. Meteorol.* **a** The luminous area surrounding the sun or other bright light when seen through thin cloud, fog, or mist; a corona or glory. **b** The inner portion of a corona, or the whole of only an incompletely developed one.

Au'rig-na'cian (ô'rĭg-nā'shăn), *a. Ethnol.* Of, belonging to, or pertaining to, the type of paleolithic culture characterized by the remains found in a cave at Aurignac, a village in southwestern France. The *Aurignacian* culture directly preceded the Solutrian; it extended from Europe into northern Africa. — **Au'ri-gna'cian,** *n.*

Australian crawl. *Swimming.* A modification of the crawl stroke in which the swimmer uses an alternating arm and leg motion which causes the body to roll from side to side. Cf. TRUDGEN STROKE, in the *Dict.*

au'tism (ô'tĭz'm), *n.* [*auto-* + *-ism.*] *Psychol.* Absorption in phantasy to the exclusion of interest in external reality. — **au'tist** (-tĭst), *n.* — **au-tis'tic** (ô-tĭs'tĭk), *a.*

au'to-a-nal'y-sis (ô'tō-*ȧ*-năl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*auto-* + *analysis.*] Self-application of psychoanalysis.

au'to-bus' (ô'tō-bŭs'), *n.* [*auto-* + *bus.*] An automobile omnibus.

au'to-chrome (ô'tō-krōm), *a.* [*auto-* + Gr. *χρῶμα* color.] Designating, or pert. to, the Lumière process (which see, in the *Dictionary*) of color photography. — *n.* The specially prepared panchromatic negative plate used in the Lumière process; also, a positive plate or print obtained from such a negative. — **au'to-chro'my** (ô'tō-krō'mĭ), *n.*

au'to-con-vec'tion (-kŏn-vĕk'shŭn), *n. Meteor.* Convection without the aid of mechanical disturbance

autoconvection gradient. *Meteor.* That rate of decrease of temperature of the air with increase of altitude which gives the same density at all levels

au'to-dyne (ô'tō-dīn), *a.* [*auto-* + *dyne.*] *Radio.* Designating a special type of heterodyne in which the auxiliary current is generated in the device used for rectification. — **au'to-dyne,** *n.*

au'to-er'o-tism (ô'tō-ĕr'ō-tĭz'm), *n.* [*auto-* + *erotism.*] Also **au'to-e-rot'i-cism** (-ē-rŏt'ĭ-sĭz'm, -ĕr-ŏt'-). **a** *Psychol.* Erotic impulse arising spontaneously and not from any external influence. *Havelock Ellis.* **b** *Psychoanalysis* Erotism which is concerned solely with physical gratification through one's own bodily sensations or with absorption in phantasy. — **-e-rot'ic** (-ē-rŏt'ĭk; -ĕr-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

autogenous vaccine. *Med* A vaccine, consisting of a standardized broth of killed or attenuated bacteria, which has been prepared from cultures obtained from some specific lesion and is used to immunize the host against further spread and progress of the same organism.

autogenous welding. = AUTOGENOUS SOLDERING, in *Dict.*

au'to-mat'ic*, *a. Psychol.* Due to a complex or complexes acting independently of consciousness; as, *automatic* writing.

au'to-mo'tive (ô'tō-mō'tĭv), *a.* [*auto-* + *-motive* as in *locomotive.*] Self-propelling; automobile; hence, of, pertaining to, or concerned with, vehicles or machines (such as automobiles, airplanes, motor boats, etc.) that are self-propelling; as, an *automotive* engineer.

au-ton'o-mous*, *a. Psychol.* Designating a complex or complexes acting without conscious control.

au'to-se'ro-ther'a-py (-sē'rō-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + *sero-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* The treatment of a disease by the administration of the individual's own serum, which may, or may not, have been subjected to heat or the addition of drugs.

au'to-sta-bil'i-ty (ô'tō-stȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Mechanics.* Automatic stability; also, inherent stability. An airplane is inherently stable if it keeps in steady poise by virtue of its shape and proportions alone; it is automatically stable if it keeps a steady poise by self-operative mechanism.

au'to-sug-ges'tion* (ô'tō-sŭg-jĕs'chŭn), *n. Psychoanalysis.* Suggestion from within oneself, distinguished from that coming from another, as influenced by unconscious ideas and affects. — **au'to-sug-ges'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

au'to-ther'a-py (-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of a disease by the use of the pathological excretions of the patient himself.

au'to-truck' (ô'tō-trŭk'), *n.* An automobile truck.

aux'i-mone (ŏk'sĭ-mōn), *n.* [Gr. *αὐξμος* promoting plant growth.] *Bot.* Any of certain accessory organic plant foods, vital to the life of the plant, but needed only in small quantities, analogous to vitamins in animal foods.

aux'o-graph (ŏk'sō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *αὔξειν* to increase + *-graph.*] *Physics.* An instrument of precision for the automatic recording of variations in volume of any body; — orig. used to measure the swelling and shrinking of certain parts of plants. — **aux'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

av'a-lanche (ăv'ȧ-lânch; 277), *v. i.* To slide or slip down in the form of, or like, an avalanche.

a'vi-ate (ā'vĭ-āt), *v. i.* To fly, or navigate the air, in an airplane, or heavier-than-air flying machine. *Colloq.*

A'vi-a-tik' (a'vĕ-ȧ-tēk'), *n.* A certain make of German airplanes, or an airplane of this make; esp, a fast tractor biplane, orig. with backswept wings, much used by the Germans as a battleplane. The *Aviatik* is not a type.

a'vi-a'tor* (ā'vĭ-ā'tĕr), *n.* The operator or pilot of a heavier-than-air craft, as an airplane or a seaplane; — often so called regardless of the sex of the operator.

a'vi-a'tress (-ā'trĕs), **a'vi-a'trice** (-trĭs), **a'vi-a'trix** (-ā'trĭks), *n.* A woman aviator. Cf. AVIATOR, above.

a'vi-ette' (ā'vĭ-ĕt'), *n.* A heavier-than-air flying machine using motive power furnished solely by the aviator.

‖**a'vion'** (ā'vyŏN'), *n.* [F.] An airplane. — ‖ **a'vion'-ca'non'** (-kȧ'nôN'), a French military airplane mounting a quick-firing gun on the bow. — ‖ **a'vion' de chasse'** (dĕ shȧs'), an airplane used in pursuing enemy aircraft.

A'vo-ga'dro num'ber (ä'vō-gȧ'drō). *Chem.* The number of molecules in a mass of any gas equal to its molecular weight, as, for oxygen, the number in 32 grams. Its value is 60.62×10^{22}. See AVOGADRO'S HYPOTHESIS, in the *Dict.*

A. W. L., *or* **a. w. l.** *Abbr.* Absent with leave.

A. W. O. L., *or* **a. w. o. l.** *Abbr.* Absent without leave.

ax'is*, *n. Aëronautics.* In an aircraft, any of three fixed lines of reference, usually centroidal and mutually rectangular. The principal longitudinal axis in the plane of symmetry, usually parallel to the axis of the propeller, is called the *longitudinal axis;* the axis perpendicular to this in the plane of symmetry is called the *normal axis;* and the third axis, perpendicular to the other two, is called the *lateral axis.* In mathematical discussions the first of these axes, drawn from front to rear, is called the X axis; the second, drawn upward, the Z axis; and the third, running from right to left, the Y axis.

az'ine* (ăz'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** A compound of the general formula R:NN:R, formed by the action of hydrazine on aldehydes (giving *aldazines*) or on ketones (giving *ketazines*). Thus, acetone, $(CH_3)_2CO$, yields the ketazine $(CH_3)_2C{:}NN{:}C(CH_3)_2$.

A-zo'to-bac'ter (*ā*-zō'tō-băk'tĕr), *n.* [*azote* + *bacteria.*] *Bacteriol.* A genus or group of aërobic nonsymbiotic bacteria which fix atmospheric nitrogen, and thus play an important rôle in maintaining soil fertility; also [*l. c.*], a bacterium of this genus

az'u-lene (ăz'ū-lēn), *n.* [Sp. *azul* blue + *-ene.*] *Org. Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{15}H_{18}$, of intense blue color, found in very small amounts in some essential oils, as oil of cubebs.

ba'bas-su' (bȧ'bȧ-sōō'), *n.* [Prob. S. Amer. Indian name.] *Bot.* A South American palm (*Attalea speciosa*) growing esp. in Brazil. Its hard-shelled nuts yield about 60 per cent oil of excellent quality.

Bab'bitt (băb'ĭt). **a** In Sinclair Lewis's novel "Babbitt" (1922), a prosperous, vulgar, middle-class realtor, who under business and social pressure conforms to the re-

spectable materialism of his class. Hence, **b** A business or professional man who strictly accepts the social and ethical standards of his group; — used in a derogatory sense. — **Bab'bitt-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Bab'bitt-ry** (-rĭ), *n.*

Ba-be'si-a (bȧ-bē'sĭ-ȧ). A genus of parasitic Protozoa, formerly called *Piroplasma*, which see, in the *Dict.*

baby beef. A prime bovine beast fattened for butchering at from one to two years old; also, meat from such an animal.

baby bond. A bond having a face value of $100 or $50 (instead of $1,000 or $500). *Financial Cant or Slang, U. S.*

back'swept' (băk'swĕpt'), *a. Aëronautics.* Of an airplane wing, having the leading edge inclined backward and outward from the body so that it forms an angle with the lateral axis of the machine.

bac'te-rin (băk'tē-rĭn), *n.* Also **-rine** (-rĭn; -rēn). *Med.* A bacterial vaccine.

bac-te'ri-o-phage (băk-tē'rĭ-ō-fāj), *n.* [*bacterium* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] *Bacteriol.* An agent, normally present in the intestinal tract of man and animals, esp. those recovering from a bacterial disease, and in blood, urine, pus, etc., that has the power to destroy bacteria. It is regarded by some as an ultramicroscopic organism, by others as a chemical agent, such as an enzyme or a toxin.

bac-te'ri-ot'ro-pin (-ŏt'rō-pĭn), *n.* Also **-pine** (-pĭn; -pēn) [*bacterio-* + *-trope* + *-in.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A relatively thermostable substance found in immune serum. Its action resembles that of opsonin.

bac'ter-ize (băk'tēr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To subject to, or modify by, bacterial action; as, *bacterized* peat. — **bac'ter-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

B. A. F. *Abbr.* British Air Force

baffle painting. A form of camouflage in which a ship is so painted as to give it a deceptive appearance as to its size and form and, also, its course and speed.

Ba-hai' (bȧ-hȧ'ē), *n.*; *pl.* BAHAIS (-hȧ'ēz). A member of the sect of the Babis consisting of the adherents of Baha (Mirza Husain Ali (1817–1892), entitled "Baha'u'llah," or "the Splendor of God"), the elder half brother of Mirza Yahya of Nur, who succeeded the Bab as the head of the Babists. Baha in 1863 declared himself the supreme prophet of the sect, and became its recognized head. — **Ba-ha'ism** (bȧ-hȧ'ĭz'm), *n.* — **Ba-ha'ist,** *n.*

Ba-hi'a grass (bȧ-ē'ȧ). [From *Bahia*, Brazil.] *Agric.* A valuable perennial pasture grass (*Paspalum notatum*), native to tropical America, grown in Florida and adjacent Gulf regions

bai-dar'ka (bī-dar'kȧ), *n.* = BIDARKA, in the *Dict.*

ba'ke-lite (bā'kĕ-līt), *n.* [After Leo Henry *Baekeland* (1863–), its discoverer.] A condensation product of phenols and formaldehyde, of high electrical and chemical resistance, bearing the trade-mark *Bakelite.* It is used similarly to hard rubber and celluloid and in other ways. *Bakelite A* is a fusible and soluble form; *bakelite B* is plastic but insoluble; both are converted by heat and pressure into *bakelite C*, the final infusible, insoluble form. As ordinarily made bakelite is brown or black.

ba'ke-lite-di-lec'to (bā'kĕ-līt-dĭ-lĕk'tō), *n Elec.* A laminated phenolic insulating material, bearing the trade-mark *Bakelite-Dilecto.*

ba'ke-lite mi-car'ta (mĭ-kär'tȧ). *Elec.* A laminated phenolic insulating material, bearing the trade-mark *Bakelite Micarta.*

balanced surface. *Aëronautics.* A surface, such as a rudder, aileron, or the like, part of which is in front of its pivot Cf. SURFACE, below.

balancing coil. *Elec.* An autotransformer (see, in *Dict.*).

balancing condenser. *Radio.* A variable condenser used in an auxiliary way with a direction finder to make the indications of the instrument more precise. It balances out the deleterious effect of capacity of the apparatus to ground.

balancing flap. *Aëronautics.* An aileron.

Bal'kan-ize (bôl'kȧn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To cause (as a region) to separate into hostile units; — referring to the inharmonious conditions prevailing in the so-called Balkan States (Bulgaria, Roumania, Serbia, etc.), especially at the time of the Balkan Wars (1912–13). — **Bal'kan-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Balkan splint, *or* **Balkan frame.** *Surg.* A frame employed for continuous extension in treatment of fractures of the femur, consisting of an overhead bar supported from the floor, with pulleys, which supports the leg in a metal sling; — first employed in the Balkan countries.

bal'lo-net'*, *n. Aëronautics.* A small balloon within the interior of a balloon or airship for controlling its ascent or descent and for maintaining pressure on the outer envelope so as to prevent deformation. The ballonet is kept inflated at the required pressure, under the control of valves, by a blower or by the action of the wind caught in an air scoop.

bal-loon'*, *n. Aëronautics.* An aërostat that derives its support in the air from the buoyancy of the air displaced by an envelope the form of which is maintained by the pressure of a contained gas lighter than air and that has no power plant or means of controlling the direction of its flight in the horizontal plane. The term includes *free*, or *flight, balloons*, of the old-style spherical type; *captive balloons*, secured by a cable to the earth; *barrage balloons*, captive balloons used in forming an aërial barrage against airplane attacks; *kite balloons*, captive balloons of elongated form having tail fins to keep them headed into the wind; *nurse balloons*, for storing gas, etc.; *pilot balloons*, sent up to show the direction of the wind; and *sounding balloons*, small balloons to be sent aloft without passengers but with self-registering meteorological instruments, used in securing meteorological data.

balloon bed. *Aëronautics.* A mooring place on the ground for a captive balloon.

balloon cloth. The cloth, generally cotton, of which balloon fabrics are made. Cf. BALLOON FABRIC, below.

bal-loon'et (bȧ-lōōn'ĕt), *n.* A ballonet; — a misspelling.

balloon fabric. The finished material, generally rubberized, of which balloon or airship envelopes are made. Cf. BALLOON CLOTH, above.

balloon tire. Also **bal-loon'*,** *n.* A kind of large, flexible, thin-walled pneumatic tire, which is inflated to a low pressure. Its relative softness causes the absorption of shocks and vibrations.

Ball'platz' (bäl'plȧts'), *n.* The Austrian Foreign Office; — from the square (G. *platz*) in Vienna on which it is located.

bal-op'ti-con (băl-ŏp'tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. βαλεῖν to throw + stereo*opticon.*] A form of projector (see PROJECTOR, below), bearing the trade-mark *Balopticon.*

bal'sa wood (bôl'sȧ). [Sp *balsa* raft. Cf. BALSA.] The wood of *Ochroma lagopus* and allied species, small trees of the family Bombacaceæ, occurring in Central America and the West Indies. It is lighter than cork, but strong, and is used for floats, life rafts, etc.; — called also *corkwood.*

Baltic question. The question as to the political status of the three former Baltic provinces of Russia (Kurland, Esthonia, and Livonia), later forming two independent republics (Esthonia and Latvia), and of Lithuania, comprising the former Russian governments of Kovno and Grodno, and parts of others, later an independent republic.

band*, *n. Radio.* A range of frequencies or of wave lengths; as, radio broadcasting in the frequency *band* from 550 to 1500 kilocycles.

band, *or* **band-pass, filter.** *Radio.* See FILTER, below.

band spectrum*. *Physics.* A type of group of spectrum lines characteristic of emission by a molecule rather than an atom.

band'wag'on (bănd'wăg'ŭn), *n.* A wagon, usually ornate and high, for a band of musicians. — **to climb, get,** *or* **be, on the band wagon,** to join a movement which seems certain to succeed. *Slang, U. S.*

bank*, *v. i. & t. Aëronautics* To incline (an airplane) laterally, to prevent skidding when rounding a curve. *Right bank* is to incline the airplane with the right wing down; *left bank*, the opposite.

bank*, *n. Aëronautics.* The lateral inclination of an airplane, as when it rounds a curve.

bankers' acceptance. A bill of exchange of which the acceptor is a bank or trust company, or a firm, person, company, or corporation engaged in the business of granting bankers' acceptance credits. Cf. TRADE ACCEPTANCE, below.

banking indicator. See INCLINOMETER, **a,** below.

bank, *or* **banked, winding.** *Radio.* A type of winding of coils in which the turns are staggered in such a way as to reduce the capacity of the whole coil. Each turn is wound successively in each of two or more layers and is kept from being adjacent to turns differing greatly in potential.

bank'-wound' coil (băngk'wound'). *Radio.* A coil wound by some form of bank winding.

banner cloud. *Meteor.* A cloud touching and extending out from the lee side of a mountain peak, like a flag or banner.

Ban'ti's dis-ease' (băn'tēz). [After Guido *Banti*, contemporary Italian physician.] A disease characterized by anæmia, cirrhosis of the liver, dyspnœa, enlargement of the spleen, and ascites.

bar*, *n. Physics.* A unit of atmospheric pressure: one megadyne per square centimeter, or the pressure of 29.5306 inches (750.076 millimeters) of mercury at the temperature of melting ice and at sea level in latitude 45°; — called also the *C. G. S. atmosphere.*

Ba-rac'a (bȧ-răk'ȧ), *n.* An international, interdenominational organization of Bible classes of young men; — adaptation of the Hebrew word *Berakah* ("blessing") in 2 Chron. xx. 26 and 1 Chron. xii. 3. Cf. PHILATHEA, below

bar'bi-tal (bär'bĭ-tăl), *n. Pharm.* = VERONAL, in the *Dict.*

Bar'low's dis-ease' (bar'lōz). [After Sir Thomas *Barlow* (1845–), English physician.] *Med.* Infantile scurvy (which see, below).

bar'o-cy'clon-om'e-ter (băr'ō-sī'klŏn-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*baro-* + *cyclone* + *-meter*] *Meteor.* A special form of aneroid barometer used, in conjunction with a dial having adjustable arrows (the cyclonometer, or wind disk), to determine the location and movement of a tropical cyclone.

bar'o-graph* (băr'ō-grȧf), *n. Aëronautics.* An instrument used to make a permanent record of variations in barometric pressure, the charts on which the records are made sometimes indicating altitudes directly.

bar'rage' (bȧ'rȧzh'; *E.* bar'ăj), *n.*; *pl.* -RAGES. [F. *barrage*, in *tir de barrage* barrage fire.] *Mil.* A barrier to the advance or retreat of enemy troops, formed by rapid and continuous artillery or machine-gun fire (*barrage fire* or *curtain fire*) concentrated on a designated line or area; — called specifically a *standing barrage* or *curtain of fire.* The barrage was originally used as a means of defense only. A *barrage of interdiction* is one applied to a particular line, area, or point so as to debar the enemy from the use of it. A *protective barrage* is one placed in front of a designated position to protect troops occupying it. A barrage established by fire from guns behind advancing troops and shifted slowly forward to protect them as they advance is a *creeping barrage* or *rolling barrage.* A *box barrage* is one applied to two or more sides of a position so as to isolate it. Barrages are also classified as *frontal, oblique,* or *enfilade* according to the direction of the target from the guns. *Barrage* is also applied to a barrier of balloons (see BARRAGE BALLOON, below) raised against attacks by airplanes — called specifically an *aërial barrage* — and to a barrier of mines planted at sea to intercept enemy ships; as, the North Sea *barrage*, a mine field extending from the British Isles to the Scandinavian peninsula in the World War. The word is also often used figuratively.

barrage balloon. A small captive balloon, used to support wires or nets as a protection against attacks by airplanes. Cf. BARRAGE, above.

barrage reception. *Radio.* A system of reception in which interference from one or more directions is prevented, as by directional properties of antennæ.

barrel roll. *Aviation.* An aerial maneuver in which a complete revolution about the longitudinal axis is made, the direction of flight being approximately maintained.

bas'ket*, *n. Aëronautics.* The car suspended beneath a balloon, for passengers, ballast, etc.

basket weave*. *Radio.* A type of coil winding in which the windings of successive layers are woven in and out of one another.

ba'tik (bȧ'tĕk), *n.* Also **bat'tik.** [Malay *batik.*] A method of executing designs in color, as on textile fabrics, originally practiced by natives of the Dutch East Indies, in which the parts of the fabric that are to be protected from a dyestuff are given a coating of wax which, after the dipping, is removed by boiling. This process is repeated as many times as there are colors in the design. Also, a design executed thus, or a fabric decorated by this method.

ba'tik, *v. t.*; BA'TIKED (-tĕkt); -TIK-ING. To execute a design on by the batik method. — **ba'tik-er,** *n.*

battery charger. *Elec.* = CHARGER, below.

battery eliminator. *Radio.* A device to supply voltage to electron tubes from electric power supply mains.

battle cruiser. A warship of dreadnought size and of the highest speed and heaviest battery, but without the heavy armor protection of the dreadnought, designed for high-speed cruising, scouting, and long-range fighting.

bat'tle-plane' (băt''l-plān'), *n.* A fast, high-powered, military airplane, mounting a gun or guns, and designed especially for encounters with hostile airplanes.

bay*, *n. Aëronautics.* The cubical or prismoidal section of a truss included between the transversely adjacent sets of struts or bulkheads. The first bay of the wing trussing of an airplane is the one closest to the plane of symmetry.

B battery. *Radio.* An electric battery connected between the plate and the filament of an electron tube to cause the flow of electron current in the tube; — called also *plate battery.* See A BATTERY, above, and C BATTERY, below.

beam (bēm), *a. Radio.* Pertaining to wave transmission in a fairly well defined beam as distinguished from substantially uniform diffusion in all directions; as, *beam* antenna.

bean*, *n.* The head, esp. the top of the head. — *v. t.* To hit on the head. *Both Slang, U. S.*

beat reception. *Radio.* A method of receiving in which the received current has superimposed on it locally produced current of nearly but not quite the same frequency, so as to produce audible beats. Cf. HETERODYNE, below.

beet leaf hopper. *Agric.* A small cream-colored to greenish leaf hopper (*Eutettix tenella*) which transmits the cause of curly top, a disease of the sugar beet, from infected to healthy plants by puncturing the leaves.

be-hav'ior*, be-hav'iour* (bē-hāv'yẽr), *n. Psychol.* The response of an organism toward the stimuli acting upon it from without and from within in the constant interaction of the life processes.

be-hav'ior-ism, be-hav'iour-ism (bē-hāv'yẽr-ĭz'm), *n. Psychol.* A theory and method of psychological study based on the conception that sound psychological progress must rest upon a purely observational and objective analysis of behavior, thus avoiding the *psychologist's fallacy* (see in *Dict.*). — **-ist** (-ĭst), *n. & a.* — **-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

bell system of control. *Aëronautics.* An apparatus used in controlling certain kinds of airplanes, and consisting principally of a steering column supported by a universal joint at the base, which bears a hemispherical flange, or "bell," to which are attached the cables for controlling the wing-warping devices, elevator planes, and the like.

bench root. *Agric.* An abnormal root development due to the presence of tough seed coats. The roots are often twisted together or badly formed.

Ben Day, *or* **Ben'day', proc'ess** (bĕn'dā'). [After *Benjamin Day*, New York printer (1838–1916).] A process for shading, stippling, or mottling part, esp. the background, of a drawing, photograph, or printing plate with a machine (the *Ben Day* shading machine), preparatory to transferring or to engraving or etching. Those parts of the drawing or plate not to be shaded are masked out with a stencil or painted out with gamboge or glue. The pattern of the shading is engraved in relief on one side of a thin, gelatinous film, which is inked with a hand roller, is mounted in a hinged frame holder, and is held rigidly against the copy or plate while being pressed with special tools to transfer the design.

be-ni'to-ite (bĕ-nē'tō-īt), *n. Min.* A sapphire-blue crystallized barium titanosilicate, $BaTiSi_3O_9$, found in San Benito County, California. It has been used as a gem.

Be-noist' scale (bĕ-nwȧ'), **Be-noist's' scale** (bĕ-nwaz'). *Physics.* An arbitrary scale expressing the hardness of X rays in terms of the thickness of aluminium necessary to reduce the intensity of the rays to that of the same rays which have passed through a standard disk of silver, usually .11 mm. in thickness. The penetrating power of the ray varies with its hardness in respect to aluminium; it is assumed to be independent of its hardness in respect to silver. The Benoist scale has 12 steps, or degrees, and "Benoist 5," for example, means that the absorption by 5 mm. of aluminium equals that by the standard silver disk.

ben'zen-oid* (bĕn'zĕn-oid; bĕn-zĕn'-), *a.* [*benzene* + *-oid.*] *Chem.* Like benzene; specif., having benzene linkage, as opposed to *quinonoid.*

ben'zo-hy'drol (bĕn'zō-hī'drōl; -drŏl), *n.* Also **benz-hy'drol** (bĕnz-hī'drōl; -drŏl). [*benzo-* + *hydro-* + *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline secondary alcohol, $(C_6H_5)CHOH$, obtained by reduction of benzophenone and in other ways It is a hydroxyl derivative of diphenylmethane. See HYDROL, 2, below.

be-ra'kah (bĕ-rȧ'kä), *n.*; *pl.* -KOTH (-kōt). [Heb.] Benediction; — a general term for Hebrew blessings, as the kiddush and habdalah.

Berg'son-ism (bĕrg'sŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Henri Bergson (1859–), a French philosopher and professor. Bergson conceives the world as a process of "creative evolution" in which the novelty of the successive phenomena rather than the constancy of natural law is the significant fact. Reality is time or duration (*la durée réelle*) which is the same as free motion and is the expression of the vital impetus (*élan vital*), or creative force. Space and material objects are regarded as images of past events, not as present realities; and all formalism (of which the type is space forms) is viewed as falsification of the free-moving reality. This position is often described as *anti-intellectualism.* — **Berg-so'ni-an** (bĕrg-sō'nĭ-ăn), *n. & a.*

ber'lin* (bûr'lĭn'; bûr'lĭn), *n.* Also **berline.** *Automobiles.* A limousine with the driver's seat completely inclosed. See AUTOMOBILE, *Illust.*, in the *Dictionary.*

Berne, *or* **Bern, Bureau.** *Radio.* The International Bureau of the Telegraph Union, located at Berne, Switzerland (see *Gaz.*). It collects and issues information as provided in the International Radiotelegraph Convention, esp. international lists of radio stations, giving call letters.

Berne, *or* **Bern, Convention.** A treaty governing international copyright ratified at Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 5, 1887, by representatives of Great Britain, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, and Haiti, the basis of which is that authors or publishers of works in any of the contracting countries, on complying with certain necessary formalities, such as registration in the country where the work is first published, shall enjoy in each of the other countries the same rights as the laws of that country

grant to native writers. The United States did not subscribe to the Berne Convention.

Ber'tha* (bûr'thȧ), *n.* [With allusion to Frau *Berta* (or *Bertha*) Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, head of the Krupp steel works, which made most of the large guns of the German army.] Any of certain German guns of large bore or of long range, esp. any of those used in reducing Belgian and French fortresses during the summer of 1914, or in bombarding Paris in 1918. *Slang.*

Bes'sa-ra'bi-an (bĕs'ȧ-rā'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bessarabia or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Bessarabia.

be'ta par'ti-cle (bē'tȧ; bā'tȧ). *Physics & Chem.* An electron; — so called from its presence in beta rays. See RADIUM, in the *Dict.*

be'ta test (bē'tȧ; bā'tȧ). A psychological test similar to the alpha test (which see, above) for foreigners unable to read or speak English but literate in their native tongues.

beth-ab'a-ra (bĕth-ăb'ȧ-rȧ), *n.* = NOIBWOOD, below.

be-tween'maid' (bē-twēn'mād'), *n.* A maidservant whose work supplements that of the cook and the housemaid; a tweeny. *Eng.*

bi'as*, *n. Radio.* Applied grid voltage, usually negative. *Cant.*

bible paper. A kind of strong, thin, opaque book paper, originally used for Bibles.

Big Five. At the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and the United States, or their leading representatives (Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Orlando, Makino, and Wilson). *Colloq.*

Big Four*. **a** At the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, the four leading nations, that is, France, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States, or their leading representatives. *Colloq.* **b** The railroad brotherhoods of conductors, locomotive engineers, firemen and enginemen, and trainmen.

bill fold. A pocketbook or case for bills, or bank notes, in which the bills are inserted flat and which is then folded.

Bill'—Jim', *or* **Bill'jim'**, *n.* An Australian soldier; an Australian. *Colloq.*

billow cloud. *Meteor.* A long narrow cloud or, usually, a series of such clouds roughly parallel to each other, caused by the flow of one layer of air over another, thereby producing waves at their interface, the relatively cold crests of which, when the humidity is just right, are cloud-capped and their relatively warm troughs clear.

bi-mo'tored (bī-mō'tĕrd), *a.* [*bi-* + *motor.*] Equipped with two distinct motors, as some airplanes (**bi-mo'tors**).

bind'er*, *n.* = BINDING RECEIPT, below.

binding receipt. *Life Insurance.* A receipt given to an applicant for life insurance when he signs the application and pays his first premium, stipulating that the insurance shall go into effect immediately upon the fulfillment of certain conditions dependent upon the acceptability of the risk, but irrespective of the date of delivery of the policy, and providing for the return of the money paid if the risk is declined; — called also *binder* and *conditional receipt*

Bi'net' age (bē'nĕ'). The age of a normal child to whose intellectual power the intellectual power of an (older) abnormal person corresponds. Thus, an abnormal person 20 years old may have a *Binet age* of eight. Cf. BINET TEST, below, and MORON, below.

Bi'net' (bē'nĕ'), *or* **Bi'net'—Si'mon'** (bē'nĕ'-sē'môN'), **test.** [After Alfred *Binet* (1857–1911) and Théodore *Simon* (1873–), French psychologists.] *Educational Psychol.* A series of graded questions and tasks designed to test the relative intellectual power of children up to the age of twelve. A revised form has also questions for children up to fifteen and for adults.

bin'gle (bĭŋ'gl), *n. Baseball.* A sharp hit; generally, a base hit. *Slang or Cant.*

bi-og'ra-phee' (bī-ŏg'rȧ-fē'), *n.* [See -EE.] The subject of a biography.

bi'o-type (bī'ō-tīp), *n.* [*bio-* + *-type.*] *Biol.* = GENOTYPE, **b**, below. — **bi'o-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*

Bi-pa'li-um (bī-pā'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L., double mattock.] *Zoöl.* A genus of terrestrial flatworms of the group *Tricladida*, found in tropical countries and containing species of large size.

bi'pa-ren'tal (bī'pȧ-rĕn'tȧl), *a.* [*bi-* + *parental*] Pertaining to or derived from both parents.

bipp (bĭp), *n.* [Formed from the initials of the components + *p* for *paste*] *Med.* An antiseptic dressing for wounds, consisting of bismuth (one part by weight), iodoform (2 parts by weight), and liquid paraffin (sufficient to make a thick paste); hence, bismuth-iodoform-paraffin paste.

bird'ie*, *n.* [See BIRD, 5; 2d -Y.] *Golf.* A score of one stroke less than par on a hole. *Slang or Cant.*

bird'man (bûrd'mȧn), *n.* An airman. *Colloq.*

bird'wom'an (-wo͝om'ȧn), *n.* An aviatress. *Colloq.*

birth control. Control or limitation of the number of children born, esp. by preventing, or lessening the frequency of, impregnation, as by the use of contraceptives.

bis'mut-o-pla'gi-o-nite (bĭz'mŭt-ō-plā'jĭ-ō-nīt; bĭs'-), *n* [*bismuto-* + *plagionite.*] *Min.* A bluish lead-gray sulphide of lead and bismuth. Sp. gr., 5.35.

bit'ter—end'er, *n.* One who would hold out "to the bitter end"; one who will not compromise or yield anything of the program laid down by him or his party. — **bit'ter—end'er-ism** (-iz'm), *n. Both Colloq. or Slang.*

bitter pit. *Hort.* A nonparasitic disease of the apple, producing spots of dead brown tissue in the terminal branches of the vascular bundles of the fruit; — called also *fruit pit.*

Black and Tan. A recruit of the Royal Irish Constabulary, enlisted in England for service in Ireland during the disturbances of 1919–21; — so called because such recruits often wore the khaki uniform of soldiers with a black hat and arm band. *Colloq.*

black canker*. A destructive disease of the chestnut in Europe characterized by a black exudate on the tree trunk. It is attributed to several species of fungi which attack and destroy the cambium; — called also *ink disease.*

black'heart'*, *n. Agric.* A condition of potatoes characterized by blackened areas within the tubers due to the breaking down of the tissue. It is nonparasitic and is attributed to temperature and ventilation conditions during shipment and storage.

Black Hundred *or* **Hundreds.** The party consisting of the reactionary supporters of czarism in the former Russian Empire, who aimed at the extermination or complete subjugation of the Liberals and Radicals They were organized under the name of "the Union of the Russian People," but the name "Black Band" (Russ. *chernaya sotnia*) or "Black Hundred(s)" was applied to them by the people, because of the cruel, unscrupulous acts ascribed to them.

black'leg'*, *n. Agric.* **a** A destructive disease of cabbage and other plants of the family Brassicaceæ caused by the parasitic fungus *Phoma lingam*, producing a girdling of the stems at the surface of the soil. **b** A disease of potato plants caused by *Bacillus phytophthorus.*

black Maria*. A gun shell the bursting charge of which is an explosive, such as trinitrotoluene, which does not contain within itself enough oxygen for complete combustion, so that on bursting it emits great volumes of dense smoke; — called also *coal box* and *Jack Johnson.* *Slang.*

black scab, black wart. *Agric.* = WART DISEASE, below.

black shirt. One of the Italian Fascisti, of whose uniform the black shirt is the distinctive part. — **black'shirt'ed**, *a.*

black stem rust. *Agric.* A form of wheat rust distinguished by black lines formed on the stem of the cereal or grass by the teliospores of the fungus. See WHEAT RUST, in the *Dictionary.*

black'strap'*, *n.* The final mother liquor remaining after the crystallization of sugar from the juice of the sugar cane or sugar beet; also, a product of similar composition and appearance got in the refining of raw sugar. See MOLASSES, *n.*, 1, in the *Dictionary.*

blank'ite (blăŋk'īt; -ĭt), *n.* Also **blank'it.** An unstable salt, sodium hyposulphite or hydrosulphite, $Na_2S_2O_4$, used as a bleaching agent, esp. in the sugar industry.

☞ *Blankit* is a trade-mark name.

blast roasting. *Metal.* The process of roasting finely divided ores by means of a blast maintaining internal combustion in the charge, as in desulphurizing ores of lead, copper, etc. There are several patented processes, as: The **Huntington and Heberlein process**, in which the ore is roasted in pots, with the addition of calcium oxide (whence the names *pot roasting* and *lime roasting*); the **Savelsberg process**, which also is a pot roasting, applied to ores containing calcium carbonate; and the **Dwight and Lloyd process**, in which the blast is forced downward through the charge, to avoid agitation of the particles (which would hinder their sintering) or loss by volatilization and flue dust.

Blau gas (blou). [After Hermann *Blau*, German chemist.] An improved form of *Pintsch gas* (which see, in the *Dict.*) supplied in liquid form in steel cylinders under pressure, and used for lighting, heating, and, in combination with oxygen, for cutting steel, as plates or beams.

B. L. E. *Abbr.* Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

‖ **bles'sé'** (blĕ'sā'), *n.* [F.] A man who has been wounded.

blight'er* (blīt'ẽr), *n.* One that is regarded with hatred, disdain, or contempt; a scamp; rascal; blackguard *Slang.*

blight'y (blīt'ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *wilāyat* (foreign) country, England; cf. *wilāyatī, bilātī*, European, English; fr. Ar. *wilāyat* province, country.] **a** England; home. **b** Something that will take one home or away from the front, as a wound or a furlough; as, to get one's *blighty.* **c** One who has returned to England or his home, as on account of a wound. — *adv.* To England. — *a.* English; as a *blighty* doctor; that makes necessary or possible a return to England, or home; as, a *blighty* wound. *All British Slang.*

blimp (blĭmp), *n.* A small nonrigid airship driven by an engine installed in an airplane fuselage slung beneath the gas bag. *Cant or Slang.*

bli'my (blī'mĭ), *interj.* Short for *Gawblimy*, that is, God blind me, used as a petty oath. *Brit*

blind pig. A blind tiger. — **blind'—pig'ger**, *n.* — **blind—pig'ging**, *n. All Local Slang, U. S.*

blister canker. *Hort.* A disease of the apple tree caused by the parasitic fungus *Nummularia discreta*, producing roughened and blackened canker areas on the trunk and larger limbs.

blister rust. = WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST, below.

‖ **bloc** (blŏk), *n* [F., block, lump Cf. EN BLOC.] *Politics.* In European countries, esp. France and Italy, a combination of two or more groups or parties willing to make common cause for some definite object In the United States, a combination of members of different parties for a similar purpose, esp. in Congress, as the agricultural, or farm, *bloc*, formed in 1921, in which the members from the agricultural States of the Middle West and South sought to agree upon a plan of action in regard to agricultural legislation, irrespective of party lines and sectional influences

block'ing*, *n. Psychol.* Inhibition of psychical expression from internal countertendencies.

blocking condenser. = STOPPING CONDENSER, below.

blood line. *Biol.* A particular character transmitted through several generations of animals or plants.

blood pressure. *Physiol.* The pressure or tension of the blood on the walls of the blood vessels, which varies in amount or degree according to age and physical condition.

blos'som—end' rot. *Hort.* A disease of certain fruits which produces a rotting at the blossom end of the fruit, attributed in the tomato to physiological disturbances within the plant, and associated in the watermelon with several species of fungi, as *Diplodia, Pythium*, etc.

blow*, *v. i. Elec.* To melt; — said of a fuse.

blow'—out'*, *n.* The bursting of a pneumatic tire, as of an automobile, from pressure of the contained air on a spot weakened as by wear or a previous puncture; also, the hole in the tire so made.

Blue Cross. **a** A branch, founded in 1912, of an English society, "Our Dumb Friends' League," for the succor of horses and dogs. It was active in the Balkan Wars (1912–13) and in the World War. **b** A society (**American Blue Cross Society**) formed in the United States in 1914 to further the humane treatment of animals.

blue'—cross' shell. A type of gas shell used by the Germans in the World War, which liberated a poisonous and sternutative smoke (**blue-cross gas**); — so called from its marking. It generally contained a solid or oily chemical compound called *diphenylchlorarsine*, $(C_6H_5)_2AsCl$.

blue'—sky' law. A law enacted to provide for the regulation and supervision of the sale of stocks, bonds, or other securities, so as to protect the public against such as are obviously unsound, or that do not meet certain standards; — so called in allusion to a remark of the proposer of the first blue-sky law in Kansas (1911) that some companies sought to "capitalize the blue skies." *Colloq.*

blue'top' (blōō'tŏp'), *n.* Any of various pasture and forage grasses of the genus *Calamagrostis. Northwestern U. S.*

blurb (blûrb), *n.* A brief summary or laudatory estimate of a book, issued as an announcement and also, often, printed on the jacket; also, a similar editorial summary introducing a magazine story; — a coined word. *Slang or Cant.*

Board of Trade unit (B. O. T. unit). See *Miscellaneous Units*, under UNIT, in the *Dict.*

boat seaplane. A form of seaplane having for its central portion a boat which provides flotation in addition to serving as a fuselage; a flying boat. It is often provided with auxiliary floats or pontoons.

bob'tail'*, *v. t* To expel, or discharge with dishonor, from the army. *Soldiers' Slang.*

bob'tail'*, *n., or* **bob'tail' dis-charge'.** A dishonorable discharge from the army. *Soldiers' Slang.*

‖ **Boche,** *or* **boche** (bŏsh), *n.* [F., slang, prob. shortened fr. F. *caboche* head, and hence a hard-headed or thick-headed man, a stupid man.] A German. *Slang.*

bod'y*, *n. Aeronautics.* In an aircraft, a more or less elongated, and now usually inclosed, streamline structure containing the accommodations for pilot and passengers and, usually, the power equipment, fuel supply, etc. A body may have the form of a fuselage or a nacelle.

Bohr theory (bōr). *Physics.* An atomic theory, comprising a model for the hydrogen atom, a formula for the emission of radiation, and a hypothesis for the orbits of electrons, — so called from its proposer, Niels Bohr.

bo'hunk (bō'hŭŋk), *n.* [*Bohemian* + *Hungarian.*] *Slang, U. S.* **a** A laborer, usually unskilled, as from the former monarchy of Austria-Hungary; a Czech, a Slovak, a Magyar, or a Croatian. **b** Czech, Slovak, Croatian, or Magyar speech; as, to jabber *Bohunk.*

bo-liv'i-a (bō-lĭv'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* A woolen fabric, of medium to heavy weight, having a soft silky finish, used esp. for women's and children's coats and wraps.

Bol'she-vik' *or, often,* **bol'she-vik'** (bŏl'shĕ-vĕk'), *n.; pl.* BOLSHEVIKI, BOL- (bŏl'shĕ-vē-kē'; *com., in English,* bŏl'shĕ-vē'kĕ), -SHEVIKS (-vĕks'). [Russ. *bolshe*, the larger; — because the Bolsheviki orig. were the majority group of the party.] **a** In Russian politics, a member or adherent of the radical wing (the **Bolsheviki**) of the Social Democratic party (which see, below). The Bolsheviki favored an immediate effort to prepare for the full introduction of the Marxian Socialist program, using for this purpose a "dictatorship of the proletariat." After inaugurating this program they formed the Third International (see INTERNATIONAL, below). The Bolsheviki now call their party (since 1918) the *Communist party.* **b** Hence, often, any radical socialist or political upheavalist, esp. one who believes in the overthrow of the institution of private property (capitalism) by force, and the establishment of the "dictatorship of the proletariat." — **-vik'ism** (-vĕk'ĭz'm), *n*

Bol'she-vik' *or, often,* **bol'she-vik'**, *a.* Bolshevist.

Bol'she-vi-ki' *or, often,* **bol'she-vi-ki'** (bŏl'shĕ-vē-kē'; *com., in English,* bŏl'shĕ-vē'kĕ), *n. pl.* See BOLSHEVIK, *n.*, above.

Bol'she-vism *or, often,* **bol'she-vism** (bŏl'shĕ-vĭz'm), *n.* Doctrines, tactics, or practices of, or like those of, the Bolsheviki; Bolshevistic form of government.

Bol'she-vist *or, often,* **bol'she-vist** (-vĭst), *n.* A member, adherent, or follower of the Bolshevik party.

Bol'she-vist, Bol'she-vis'tic (-vĭs'tĭk) *or, often,* **bol'-**, *a* Of or pertaining to the Bolsheviki or Bolshevism; advocating or favoring Bolshevism. — **-vis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Bol'she-vize *or, often,* **bol'she-vize** (bŏl'shĕ-vīz), *v. t;* -VIZED (-vīzd); -VIZ'ING. To make Bolshevist in character, form, or principle; to change, as a state, to a Bolshevistic, or communistic, form of government or control. — **-vi-za'tion** (-vĭ-zā'shŭn; -vĭ-), *n.*

Bol'she-vy, *or* **bol'she-vy** (bŏl'shĕ-vĭ), *n.* Bolshevism; the Bolshevist world. *London Times.*

bomb*, *v. t.* To drop bombs upon, as from an aircraft.

bom-bard'*, *v. t Physics.* To subject (a body) to the impingement of small particles or rays; also, to cause (small particles or rays) to impinge upon.

bomb calorimeter. A special form of calorimeter of rugged construction designed to measure heat of combustion, as of coal or coke. See BOMB, 6, in the *Dict.*

bomb'er (bŏm'ẽr), *n.* One that throws bombs; an airplane or other aircraft used for bombing.

bombing machine, bombing plane, *or* **bomb plane.** An airplane used in bombing; a bomber.

bomb thrower*. *Mil* A device for throwing a bomb, as a howitzer or a kind of catapult. Cf. CATAPULT, *n.*, **a**, below.

bone'head' (bōn'hĕd'), *n.* [*bone* + *head*] One who thinks as ineptly as if his head were "solid bone"; a stupid dolt — **bone'head'ed**, *a. Both Slang.*

bon'go (bŏŋ'gō), *n; pl.* BONGOS (-gōz). Either of two large antelopes (*Boocercus eurycerus* of West Africa, and *B. isaaci* of East Africa) of a reddish or chestnut-brown color with narrow white stripes. Their flesh is esteemed as food.

bon'naz' (bŏ'nȧz'), *n.* A kind of embroidery made with a complicated sewing machine said to have been invented by a Frenchman named *Bonnaz.*

bon'net*, *n.* The appliance, having the form of a parasol, which protects the valve of a spherical balloon against rain.

bon'zer (bŏn'zẽr), *a.* Excellent; exceptionally good; — said to be a corruption of *bonanza. Australian Slang.*

booby trap. A device to catch boobies, or dunces; specif., in the World War, any of the many traps or stratagems prepared by the Germans to take the soldiers of the Allies unawares, as by attaching a wire to some small object, which when picked up sets off a bomb, etc. *Slang*

boost'er*, *n.* One who promotes or advances the interests of someone, or something, as a cause, place, or enterprise, with enthusiasm and determination; — sometimes used in a derogatory sense. *Slang.*

booster battery. *Radio.* A battery used to maintain a certain voltage across a crystal detector. This voltage increases the sensitivity of the detector by adjusting conditions for increased response for a given input.

boot'leg'*, *v. i. & t.* **a** To transport or sell alcoholic liquor in prohibited territory. **b** To transport or sell anything illicitly, as uninspected milk. **c** To transport, esp. to import, illegally; as, to *bootleg* aliens into the country. — **boot'leg'ger***, *n.*

bor'ing*, *p. pr & vb n.* of BORE. — **boring from within,** act or practice of undermining the membership or policies of a party, organization, or the like, by placing agents inside the ranks to spread hostile propaganda through personal contact with coworkers. *Cant or Colloq.*

Bosche, *or* **bosche** (bŏsh), *n.* Var. of BOCHE.

bos'ton*, *n.* A form of waltz characterized by a rise on the ball of the foot and a descent during the same beat.

bottom drawer. See HOPE CHEST, below.

bot'u-lism*, *n. Med.* A form of food poisoning, due to the presence of *Bacillus botulinus*, first recognized in poisoning from spoiled sausage, but now known to occur from eating other kinds of food, as canned meat, vegetables, or fruit, which have become infected with the bacillus.

Bou'guer's' ha'lo (bōō'gāz'). [After Pierre *Bouguer*, French mathematician.] *Meteor.* A faint white halo about 32° minimum radius around the antisolar point.

bou'le-vard*, *n.* In some American cities, an avenue for pleasure vehicles only; often, one on which all vehicles have legal right of way at crossings over vehicles traveling on intersecting streets. Cf. THROUGH STREET, below.

Bour'don' tube (bōōr'dôn'). A curved thin-walled tube, oval in cross section and closed at one end, that tends to straighten out with increase of internal pressure. It is the essential element of the Bourdon gauge (see, in the *Dict.*).

‖ **bour'geois'*** (bōōr'zhwâ'), *n. masc.* } *Collective pl.* **bour-**
‖ **bour'geoise'*** (-zhwâz'), *n. fem.* } **GEOIS.** Among radical socialists, as the Bolsheviki, a person who has private property interests, as in real estate, factories, business establishments, etc., and is, therefore, supposedly favorable to capitalism and antagonistic to the proletariat. — *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, bourgeois collectively.

bour'geoi'sie'* (-zhwa'zē'), *n.* Bourgeois collectively, or as a class.

Bow'er–Barff' proc'ess (bou'ĕr-barf'). *Metal.* A process for producing upon articles of iron or steel an adhering coating of the magnetic oxide of iron (which is not liable to corrosion by air, moisture, or ordinary acids).

bow stiffener (bou). *Aëronautics.* One of the rigid members attached to the bow of a nonrigid or semirigid envelope of an airship to reënforce it against pressure caused by the motion of the ship; — called also *nose stiffener.*

box ball. [A trade name.] A bowling game played with five pins that can be reset by the players by pulling a lever. The balls pass into a box at the farther end of the alley, and are returned by means of gravity to the players' end.

box tail. *Aëronautics.* In a flying machine, a tail or rudder, usually fixed, resembling a box kite.

boy scout. Orig., a member of the "Boy Scouts," an organization of boys, founded in England in 1908, by Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell, to promote good citizenship by creating in them a spirit of civic duty and of usefulness to others, by stimulating their interest in wholesome mental, moral, industrial, and physical activities, etc. Hence, a member of any of the other similar organizations, now world-wide. In "The Boy Scouts of America" (incorporated Feb. 8, 1910), which may be taken as typical, the local councils are generally under a *scout executive*, its chief administrative officer, and a *scout commissioner*, the ranking commissioned volunteer officer, under whose supervision are *scoutmasters*, each in charge of a *troop* of three or more *patrols* of eight scouts each, who are of three classes, *tenderfoot, second-class scout,* and *first-class scout.*

B. P. O. E. *Abbr.* Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks See ELK, *n.*, 2, below.

bra'chysm (brā'kĭz'm; brāk'ĭz'm), *n.* [*brachy-* + *-ism*] A dwarfing in plants that is characterized by a shortening of the internodes only.

bra-chyt'ic (brā-kĭt'ĭk), *a.* Dwarfed from brachysm.

Brad'bur-y (brăd'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* An English treasury note bearing the signature of John Bradbury (Sir John Swanwick Bradbury (1872–), secretary to His Majesty's Treasury from 1913. Cf. FISHER, below. *Slang, Eng.*

brass hat. A general or staff officer; — from the ornamental gold braid on the cap. *Brit. Soldiers' Slang.*

‖ **bras'sière'** (brä'syâr'), *n.* [F.] A form of woman's stiffened underwaist, worn to support the breasts.

braz'i-lette' (brăz'ĭ-lĕt'), *n.* The heartwood of a certain leguminous tree of tropical America (*Hæmatoxylon brasiletto*), which yields brasilin. See BRAZILWOOD, in the *Dict.*

bread line. A line of persons waiting to receive bread (or other food) given as charity.

break'–in' (brāk'ĭn'), *a. Radio.* Of or pertaining to a system or arrangement in which an automatic device permits the transmitting operator to receive incoming signals in the intervals between his own transmitted signals.

bri'dle* (brī'd'l), *n. Aëronautics.* A sling of cordage which has its ends attached to the envelope of a captive balloon or airship, or to a preceding bridle, and to an intermediate point of which a rope or cable is attached which may hang loose or run to any desired place.

Brill's disease (brĭlz). [After Dr. Nathan Edwin *Brill* (1860–), Am. physician.] *Med.* An acute infectious disease, now considered to be a mild form of typhus.

Bri-nell' ma-chine' (brĭ-nĕl'). [After J. A. *Brinell* (1849–), Swedish engineer, who devised it.] A device for measuring the hardness of metals, in which a steel ball of standard size (usually 10 millimeters in diameter) is pressed with a standard pressure (usually 3000 kilograms) into the specimen under test, the hardness or resistance to penetration **(Brinell hardness)** being expressed by a number **(Brinell number)** denoting the applied pressure in kilograms divided by the spherical area of indentation in square millimeters.

‖ **bri'sance'** (brē'zäns'), *n.* [From F. *brisant*, p. pr. of *briser* to break.] The shattering effect shown by such explosives as nitroglycerin and guncotton. A high velocity of explosion is a necessary condition, but other factors also seem involved in its production.

‖ **bri'sant'** (brē'zän'), *a.* [F.] Causing brisance.

Brix scale (brĭks). [After A. F. W. *Brix* (1798–1890).] An arbitrary hydrometer scale for expressing the specific gravity of liquids, according to the formula, specific gravity = $\frac{400}{400-n}$ at 15.6° centigrade, wherein *n* represents the reading on the scale.

broad'cast'*, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* BROAD'CAST', *also* **-CAST'ED;** *p. pr. & vb. n.* **-CAST'ING.** *Radio.* To send out from a radio transmitting station information, lectures, music, or messages of any kind by radiotelegraph or radiotelephone, for the benefit of an unlimited number of receiving stations. — **broad'cast',** *n.* — **broad'cast'er,** *n.*

☞ The form *broadcasted* for the preterit and past participle, though illogical on the analogy of *cast*, is common.

broad'tail' (brŏd'tāl'), *n.* **a** Any of certain Asiatic sheep, the young of which are known in the fur trade as "Persian lambs." Cf. PERSIAN LAMB, below. **b** *Furriery.* The skin, or pelt, of very young lambs of the broadtail sheep, killed before the black curly wool, which resembles fur, has had time to develop beyond the flat wavy state when its appearance suggests moiré silk.

broad waves. *Radio.* Waves produced by a transmitting set which are of high decrement. Cf. SHARP WAVES, below.

Brock'en bow (brŏk'ĕn bō). = BROCKEN SPECTER, in *Dict.*

bro'mide* (brō'mīd; -mĭd), *n.* A person who is conventional and commonplace in thought and conversation; — referring to the sedative effect of medicinal bromides. *Gelett Burgess. Slang.* — **bro-mid'ic** (brō-mĭd'ĭk), *a.*

bro-mid'i-om (brō-mĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*bromide* + *idiom.*] A trite, banal saying, characteristic of bromides. *Slang.*

brough'am* (brōō'ŭm; brōōm; brō'ŭm), *n. Automobiles.* **a** An electric automobile having a closed body like that of a coupé, but usually somewhat larger, with accommodations for four or five passengers. See AUTOMOBILE, *Illust.*, in the *Dictionary.* **b** A gasoline-driven automobile having a body like that of a limousine, but without a roof over the driver's seat. See AUTOMOBILE, *Illust.*, in the *Dict.*

brown heart. *Hort.* = BITTER PIT, above.

Brown'ing (broun'ĭng; *n.* [After John M. *Browning* (1855–), Am. inventor.] Short for BROWNING PISTOL, an automatic pistol of modern type; also, for BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLE and BROWNING MACHINE GUN.

Browning automatic machine rifle. A gas-operated gun firing small-arms ammunition on the automatic principle. In construction it is identical with the Browning automatic rifle, except that a tripod barrel rest is provided, and the barrel itself is of the radiator type to facilitate cooling.

Browning automatic rifle. [See BROWNING, above.] A gas-operated, air-cooled, portable automatic machine rifle fed from a magazine so placed that cartridges are pressed upward into the chamber and firing normally 200 to 350 rounds a minute. It is similar in principle to the Lewis automatic rifle (which see, below), but has additional mechanism for taking up the recoil when fired.

Browning machine gun. [See BROWNING, above.] An automatic machine gun fed from a web belt containing 250 cartridges of .30 caliber, operated by recoil action, and capable of firing more than 500 shots a minute, the barrel being cooled by a water jacket. The gun weighs 34½ pounds and is mounted on a tripod, the stability of its mount permitting indirect, overhead, and barrage fire.

brown ring. *Agric.* A disease of the potato, one type of which is caused by *Bacillus solanacearum*, characterized by a browning of the fibrovascular bundles within the tuber.

brunch (brŭnch), *n.* [*breakfast* + *lunch.*] A meal taken between breakfast time and lunch time and taking the place of breakfast and lunch. *Eng. Univ. Slang.*

buck'a-roo' (bŭk'ä-rōō'; bŭk'ä-rōō'), *n.* Also **buck-ay'ro** (bŭk-ä'rō), **buck'er-oo'** (bŭk'ĕr-ōō'; bŭk'ĕr-ōō'). [Prob. corrupt. of Am. Span. *vaquero* cowboy.] A bronchobuster; a cowboy. *Western U. S. and Canada.*

buck'brush' (bŭk'brŭsh'), *n. Bot.* Any of various species of shrubby plants, as *Ceanothus velutinus, C. sanguineus,* and *Kunzia tridentata*, that furnish browse for sheep, deer, etc. *Western U. S.*

bud'dy (bŭd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-DIES** (-ĭz). [Prob. a dimin. of *brother.*] *Colloq., U. S.* **a** Brother; little boy. **b** Companion; mate; pal; also, a soldier of the United States.

bug*, *n. Elec.* Any fault in the connections or trouble in the working of electrical apparatus. *Cant.*

bulb*, *n. Radio.* = ELECTRON TUBE, below. *Cant.*

bulge*, *n. Naval.* A semicylindrical compartment, built on the outer hull of a vessel between the water line and bottom plating and extending over the length of the vital portions of the ship, designed to receive the shock of explosion of torpedoes and mines and thus protect the ship.

Bull Moose. *U. S. Politics.* **a** *[often l. c.]* A follower of Theodore Roosevelt in the presidential campaign of 1912; — a sense said to have originated from a remark made by Roosevelt, on a certain occasion, that he felt "like a bull moose." *Cant.* **b** The figure of a bull moose used as the party symbol of the Progressive party in the presidential campaign of 1912; hence, **Bull Moose party,** the Progressive party. *Cant.* — **Bull Moos'er** (mōōs'ĕr). *Cant.*

bull's'-eye'*, *n.* One of the small rings of wood, metal, etc., forming part of a balloon rigging and used for the connection or adjustment of ropes.

bun'dook (bŭn'dōōk), *n.* [Hind. *bandūk.*] A rifle; musket; — Brit. soldiers' adaptation of the Hindustani term.

bun'ga-low'*, *n. Arch.* A more or less solidly constructed house for permanent residence, generally of one story, but sometimes of a story and a half, preserving only the low, sweeping exterior lines and wide veranda (generally on the front only) of the bungalow of India. *U. S. and Canada.*

bunk (bŭnk), *n.* [Short for BUNCOMBE or BUNKO.] False, misleading, or empty speech; buncombe; humbug; bunko. — *v. t.* To humbug with "bunk." *Both Slang.*

bunny hug. *Dancing.* See TURKEYTROT, below.

buoy'an-cy*, *n. Aëronautics.* The upward force exerted on a lighter-than-air craft due to the air which it displaces. A balloon or airship is said to have *positive buoyancy* when the buoyancy is greater than the weight of the balloon or airship, and *negative buoyancy* if it is less.

burble point. *Aëronautics.* In the case of an airplane in flight, the angle of attack at which the value of the lift decreases both when the angle decreases and when it is increased. The burble point marks a change in the nature of the flow of air, which becomes turbulent.

Burgundy mixture. *Hort.* A mixture of copper sulphate, sal soda, and water, used as a fungicide.

Bur'ley, *or* **bur'ley** (bûr'lĭ), *n.* [Prob. from the proper name *Burley.*] A kind of fine-fibered tobacco, generally very light colored when cured, grown especially in Kentucky but also in neighboring States, and valued particularly for plug chewing tobaccos.

bur'ro weed (bŏor'ō; bŭr'ō). A weed (*Dondia moquini*), of the goosefoot family, growing on alkaline lands in the southwestern United States.

bus*, *n.* **a** An automobile. *Slang.* **b** An airplane. *Slang.*

bus boy, *or* **bus,** *n.* A waiter's assistant; an omnibus (see OMNIBUS, *n.*, 4, in the *Dictionary*); in cafeterias or self-service restaurants, a boy or man who clears up after patrons as they finish, carrying out the soiled dishes, etc. — **bus girl.** *All Cant or Slang, U. S.*

bush league. A minor league of professional or semiprofessional baseball teams. — **bush leaguer.** *Both Slang.*

bust*, *n. Moving Pictures.* A very close view of some object, as a ring, a watch, or a pocketbook, or of a person, necessary to the understanding of the picture or to emphasize some point. It differs from CLOSE-UP (below) in not being intended to show action or facial expression. *Cant.*

bust*, *v. t. & i.* To degrade or reduce from rank, as an officer or noncommissioned officer; break; to fail or cause to fail. *Slang, U. S.*

butt*, *v. i.* — **to butt in,** to thrust one's self upon others; to intrude. *Slang, U. S.*

button stick. A strip of brass, about ten inches long, slotted in such a way that it will pass over a row of buttons, as on a soldier's blouse or jacket, allowing each button to appear through an opening in the device so that it may be polished without soiling the cloth.

B. W. I. *Abbr.* British West Indies.

by'—pass' con-dens'er. *Elec.* A condenser providing a path for alternating current around some part of a circuit through which the current cannot readily pass.

‖ **ca'bane'** (kä'bän'), *n.* [F.] *Aëronautics.* A pyramidal or prismoidal framework, for supporting the wings of an airplane at the fuselage; also, the system of trussing for supporting overhang in a wing.

cab'a-ret'* (*in this sense pron. com.* kăb'ä-rā'), *n.* In the United States, a café or restaurant where the guests are entertained by performers who dance or sing on the floor between the tables, after the practice of certain French taverns; hence, an entertainment of this nature.

cab'ri-o-let'* (kăb'rĭ-ō-lā'), *n.* An automobile somewhat resembling a coupé in appearance and capacity, having a folding top and glass windows in the doors. See AUTOMOBILE, *Illust.*, in the *Dictionary.*

ca' can'ny (kä, *or* kô, kăn'ĭ). [See CALL, *v. i.*, 4, in *Dict.*] A deliberate slowing down of production by workingmen. *Labor Cant, chiefly British.*

cack (kăk), *n.* An infant's heelless shoe with a sole-leather bottom. *Cant.*

cad'die, cad'dy (kăd'ĭ), *v. i.;* **CAD'DIED** (-ĭd); **CAD'DY-ING.** To serve as a caddie.

Ca-det' (kä-dĕt'), *n.* [Russ. *Kadet*, pl. *Kadeti*, fr. *K. Dti*, that is, K. D.'s, abbr. of *Konstitutsionalnyie Demokrati* Constitutional Democrats.] In Russian politics, a member of the former Constitutional Democratic party.

caf'e-te'ri-a (kăf'ĕ-tē'rĭ-ä), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *cafeteria* coffee shop; cf. F. *cafetière.*] A restaurant or café at which the patrons serve themselves from, or are served at, a counter, taking the food to tables to eat. *U. S.*

cage antenna. *Radio.* An antenna whose conductor consists of parallel wires, stretched between two hoops, and arranged as elements of the curved surface of a cylinder.

cal-cim'e-ter (kăl-sĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [L. *calx, calcis*, lime + *-meter.*] *Chem.* An instrument for liberating and measuring the carbon dioxide in limestone, soil, or the like, and also for estimating the amount of lime in soils.

calcium cyanamide. Also **-id.** *Chem.* A compound, $CaCN_2$, obtained in impure, cokelike form by passing dry nitrogen over calcium carbide at 1200° C. (2190° F.) and used as a fertilizer and as a source of other nitrogen compounds. The commercial product is called also *lime nitrogen* and *nitrolim.*

cal'i-brate*, *v. t.* **a** To standardize. **b** *Gunnery.* To adjust the powder charge and sights of a battery of guns by the data obtained from actual firing, so that for a given range, as indicated on the sights, all projectiles fired from that battery will strike at the same distance.

cal'o-rie*, *n. Dietetics.* The large, or great, calorie (see CALORIE **b**, in the *Dict.*) used as a unit in expressing the heat-producing or energy-producing value of food; also, a quantity of food capable of producing an amount of heat or energy equivalent to one such unit.

cal'o-rite (kăl'ō-rīt), *n.* [L *calor.* heat.] *Metal.* An alloy of nickel, iron, and chromium which resists oxidation at high temperatures, bearing the trade-mark *Calorite.* It is used esp. for the wiring in electrical-resistance heating units.

cal'o-rize (kăl'ō-rīz), *v. t.* [L. *calor* heat + *-ize.*] *Metal.* To treat by a process for coating metal (usually iron or steel) with aluminium. The metal is heated in a reducing atmosphere in a closed retort which is filled with a mixture containing finely divided aluminium. The aluminium alloys with the metal, penetrating to a depth dependent on the time of treatment. When calorized metal is exposed to high temperatures a film of aluminium oxide forms on the surface, protecting the metal from further oxidation under the action of heat. Cf. SHERARDIZE, in the *Dict.*

ca'ma-chi'le (kə'mä-chē'lā) } *n. Bot.* A certain Mexican
ca'man-chi'le (kä'măn-) } leguminous tree (*Pithecolobium dulce*) having edible pods and a bark rich in tannin, now growing in abundance in the Philippines.

cam'ber*, *n.* The convexity or rise of the curve of an airfoil from its chord; — usually expressed as the ratio of the maximum departure of the curve from the chord to the length of the chord. *Top camber* is the camber of the top surface of an airfoil; *bottom camber*, the camber of the bottom surface; *mean camber* is the mean of these two.

cam'er-a-man' (kăm'ĕr-ä-măn'), *n.* A man who operates a camera, esp. an expert, as in taking moving pictures.

ca'mias (ka'myäs), *n.* [Philippine name.] *Bot.* A small tree, *Averrhoa bilimbi*, of tropical Asia, often cultivated for its oblong, greenish, acid fruits, which are used for pickles and preserves; — called also *bilimbi.*

‖ **ca'mion'** (kä'myôn'), *n.* [F.] **a** A kind of low wagon; dray. **b** A truck; motor truck.

cam'i-sole*, *n.* A kind of short chemise or corset cover.

cam'ou-flage' (kăm'ōō-flăzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *camoufler* to disguise.] *Mil.* The disguising of a camp, battery, arsenal, ship, etc., as by paint, screens, shrubbery, or the like, to reduce its visibility or conceal its actual nature or location from the enemy; also, the disguise so applied or utilized. Often used figuratively.

cam'ou-flage', *v. t.;* **-FLAGED'** (-flăzhd'); **-FLAG'ING** (-flăzh'ĭng). To disguise by camouflage. — **-flag'er** (-flăzh'ĕr), *n.*

‖ **ca'mou'fleur'** (kă'mōō'flûr'), *n.; pl.* -FLEURS. A person employed or skilled in the work of camouflage.

camp'craft' (kămp'krăft'), *n.* Skill and practice in whatever pertains to camping.

camp'—fire' girl. A member of "The Camp Fire Girls of America," an organization of girls between the ages of 12 and 20, corresponding to the boy-scout organizations, and having as its general aim to utilize the outdoor play impulse in the development of character and of the spirit of cooperation, and to invest home duties and occupations with a real and lively interest. The girls of each *Camp Fire*, or local branch or chapter, are immediately supervised by a regularly licensed *guardian of the fire*, and are of three ranks, or orders, *wood gatherer*, *fire maker*, and *torch-bearer*, advancement from one order to the (following) next higher being contingent upon the performance of certain useful tasks, and the attainment of honors in *health craft*, *home craft*, *nature lore*, *campcraft*, *handcraft*, *business*, and *patriotism*. The organization originated in 1911, and was incorporated in January, 1914.

camp robber. The Canada jay.

ca-na'di-um (kă-nā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Canada.*] *Chem.* A supposed new element found native as a soft white metal in a British Columbia mine.

ca-nard'* (kă-nard'; *F.* kà'nàr'), *n.* A type of pusher airplane having the elevator, rudder, etc., in front of the supporting planes instead of to the rear.

can'de-lil'la (kăn'dă-lēl'yă; 195), *n.* [Sp. *candelilla* little candle.] A euphorbiaceous shrub, *Pedilanthus pavonis*, of northern Mexico and adjacent regions, yielding a wax (**candelilla wax**) used for waxing floors, in making varnish, graphophone records, electrical insulation, etc. Also, any of certain other species of Euphorbia.

canned*, *p. a.* Recorded for reproduction by artificial, esp. mechanical, means, as on a phonograph; as, *canned* music; *canned* lectures. *Slang, U. S.*

ca-pac'i-tive (kă-păs'ĭ-tĭv), *a. Elec.* Of or pert. to (electric) capacity.— **capacitive coupling**, *Radio*, coupling by means of condensers;— sometimes restricted to the special case in which one condenser is common to the two circuits coupled.— **capacitive reactance**, *Radio*, the reactance due to capacity. Its value is proportional to the reciprocal of the product of frequency and capacity.

ca-pac'i-ty*, *n.* **1.** *Aëronautics.* The cubic contents or volume, under specified conditions, of the gas-containing portion of an aerostat.

2. *Elec.* **a** The ability of an electric circuit or part thereof to hold an electric charge in equilibrium during the application of voltage. It is estimated as the ratio of the electric quantity to the voltage. **b** A source of such capacity; as, an antenna functioning as a *capacity*.

capacity coupling. = CAPACITIVE COUPLING, above.

capacity reactance*. = CAPACITIVE REACTANCE, above.

cape*, *n.* Short for **capeskin**, a kind of leather orig. made of sheepskins from South Africa and given a glacé finish, but now from any sheepskins or goatskins similarly tanned and finished. Hence, **cape**, *a.*; as, *cape* gloves.

Cape Dutch. = AFRIKAANS, above.

capital levy. A levy on capital, either personal or industrial or both, in addition to income and other taxes, as to extinguish the war debt of a country, or to reduce it so that the interest on the remainder may be met by ordinary taxation. It amounts to a partial conscription of property.

capital ship. A warship of the first rank in point of size, armament, etc. For the purposes of the naval disarmament treaties of 1921–22, a capital ship was defined as "a vessel of war, not an aircraft carrier, whose displacement exceeds 10,000 tons standard displacement, or which carries a gun with a caliber exceeding eight inches."

Cap-no'di-um (kăp-nō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *καπνώδης* smoky, dark (in color), fr. *καπνός* smoke.] *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi of the order Perisporiales, certain species of which produce sooty mold on the citrus, coffee, oak, olive, oleander, etc., proposed by Montagne. Recent investigators have referred many of the species, as *Meliola* and *Pleosphæria*, to other genera.

captive balloon. A balloon restrained from free flight by means of a cable attaching it to the earth.

‖ **Ca'ra-bi-nie're** (kă'rà-bē-nyĕ'rā), *n.; pl.* -BINIERI (-rē). [It., fr. F. *carabinier*. See CARBINE.] A member of the Italian military police.

ca'ra-cul' (kă'rà-kōōl'; *popularly*, kăr'ă-kŭl), *n.* Var. of KARAKUL, a kind of fur. See in the *Dictionary*.

car'ba-zine (kär'bà-zĭn; -zēn), *n.* Carbazide.

car'bo (kär'bō), *n.* [L. *carbo* coal.] A carbonaceous residue from petroleum distillation; oil-retort carbon.

carbonyl chloride*. Carbonyl chloride or phosgene was much used in the World War, both in cloud attacks and in shells and bombs. It is a severe respiratory irritant and its deadliness is increased by the fact that serious symptoms appear only after some hours following the exposure.

car'bu-re'tion (kär'bū-rĕsh'ŭn), *n.* The act or process of carbureting.

Car'gile treat'ment (kär'gĭl). [After Dr. Charles H. *Cargile* (1853–), Am. surgeon.] *Surg.* A method of treating surgical wounds in which the so-called **Cargile membrane**, made from the peritoneum of the ox, is used for packing and to prevent adhesions.

car'o-tin-oid (kăr'ō-tĭn-oid), *n.* [*carotin* + *-oid.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of yellow and red pigments found in various plants and animals and related to carotin. — *a.* Resembling carotin; pertaining to the carotinoids.

‖ **Car'ran-zis'ta** (kär'răn-sēs'tà), *n.* [Sp.] A follower of Venustiano Carranza (1859–1920), president of Mexico from 1915 to 1920.

Car-rel'—Da'kin treat'ment (kă-rĕl'-dā'kĭn). [After Alexis *Carrel*, Am. surgeon, and Henry Drysdale *Dakin*, Eng. research chemist in Amer.] *Surg.* The Carrel treatment with Dakin's solution as irrigating medium.

Car-rel' treat'ment (kă-rĕl'). [After Alexis *Carrel*, Am. surgeon.] *Surg.* Intermittent deep irrigation of wounds after the latter are freed from all foreign matter.

Car-rel' tube. *Surg.* A combination of rubber tubes of small bore for the conveyance of antiseptic solution in disinfecting and irrigating wounds in the Carrel treatment.

car'riage*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* Undercarriage.

car'ri-er*, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A person who carries in his system and disseminates the microörganisms of a disease, as diphtheria or typhoid fever, to which he himself is immune; also, any animal or thing which similarly disseminates disease germs.

2. *Elec.* The wave, or current, or frequency transmitted in electrical communication. The amplitude (or frequency) of the wave or current is varied in accordance with the signal by the process of modulation. — *a. Elec.* Of or pertaining to a carrier; as, radio receiving apparatus is tuned to the *carrier* frequency.

carrier current. *Elec* Alternating current carrying a signal or communication over wires in the form of a modulation lower in frequency than the carrier.

carrier suppression. *Elec.* A method of signal transmission in which the power associated essentially with the carrier frequency is not transmitted.

car'ry*, *v. i.* — **to carry on***, to keep behaving or acting in a certain way (see under CARRY, *v. i.*, in the *Dictionary*), esp. to persevere unfalteringly in the line of duty.

car'ry-o'ver (kăr'ĭ-ō'vĕr), *n.* That part of a crop, as of grain, tobacco, or wool, which remains unconsumed when a new crop begins to be marketed.

car'tel*, *n.* **a** [G. *kartell.*] *Econ* Esp. in Germany and Austria, a form of agreement entered into by two or more business houses in order to regulate their business by fixing the output, apportioning the business among themselves, fixing prices, etc.; also, the houses or the businesses, collectively, associated under such an agreement. The *cartel* corresponds to the American *trust* and the British *syndicate*. **b** [F. *cartel*, from the Ger.] *Politics.* Esp. in France and Belgium, an agreement between syndical or political groups for common action.— **car'tel-ist**, *n.*

car'tel-ize (kär'tĕl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To combine into a cartel; bring under the control of a cartel.— *v. i.* To combine in a cartel; form a cartel.— **car'tel-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Ca-sa'ba, *or* **Cas-sa'ba, mel'on** (kă-sa'bà). [From *Kassaba*, Smyrna, Asia Minor, whence the melon was introduced.] A type of winter muskmelon, with a yellow rind and sweetish, white, watery flesh.

cascade amplification. *Radio.* Multistage amplification; use of two or more electron tubes each amplifying the output of the preceding.

cas'ca-ron' (kàs'kà-rōn'), *n* [Sp. *cascarón*.] Lit., an eggshell; hence, an eggshell filled with confetti to be thrown by revelers at balls, carnivals, etc. *Western U. S.*

cas'ing* (kās'ĭng), *n.* The shoe, or outer covering, of a pneumatic tire.

cas'se-role*, *n.* A vessel of earthenware, porcelain, or the like, usually having a cover and a handle or a separable holder of metal, in which food may be baked and served.

cas'si-o-pe'ium (kăs'ĭ-ō-pē'yŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Cassiopeia.*] *Chem.* Lutecium;— Welsbach's name.

cat'a-comb*, *n.* *Radio.* An assemblage of portions of a radio receiving device, including such items as transformers and condensers, sealed in a metal box.

cat'a-lyst (kăt'à-lĭst), *n.* A catalytic agent.

Cat'—and—Mouse' Act. An act, called the "Prisoners' Temporary-Discharge-for-Ill-health Act," passed by the British Parliament in April, 1913, to provide for the temporary discharge of prisoners whose further detention in prison is undesirable on account of the condition of their health, and for their return upon the expiration of the period of discharge. The act was aimed esp. against the hunger strikes among the militant suffragettes. *Slang.*

cat'a-pult*, *n.* **a** Any of various mechanical devices utilizing the recoil of a spring drawn taut and suddenly released, for hurling grenades, bombs, or the like. **b** *Aëronautics.* A device, as a truck moved on a track by powerful springs, for launching an airplane from the deck of a ship.

cat'e-na-ry*, *n.* A catenary curve, or a suspended chain, wire, etc., having such a curve; specif., such a wire when used to support a trolley wire at uniform height by means of hangers of various lengths.

cat'er-pil'lar*, *n., or, more fully,* **caterpillar tractor.** A tractor, bearing the trade-mark *Caterpillar*, made especially for use on very rough ground, which travels upon two endless belts, one on each side of the machine, kept in motion by cogged driving wheels so that the tractor moves forward with the revolution of the belts.

ca-thar'sis* (kà-thär'sĭs), *n.* *Psychotherapy.* The process of relieving an abnormal excitement by reestablishing the association of the emotion with the memory or idea of the event that first caused it, and of eliminating it by complete expression. See ABREACTION, above.

cathedral chimes. *Music.* Bell-metal tubes of different lengths, played by striking at the upper ends with a mallet, producing tones closely resembling distant church bells.

ca-thex'is (kà-thĕk'sĭs), *n.; pl.* CATHEXES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *κάθεξις* retention.] *Psychoanalysis.* Concentration of psychic energy in any particular channel, as in direction of libido toward a loved object.— **ca-thec'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

cath'o-lyte (kăth'ō-līt), *n.* [*cathode* + *electrolyte.*] *Physics & Chem.* That portion of the electrolyte which is adjacent to the cathode.— **cath'o-lyt'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

cat'ta-lo (kăt'à-lō), *n.; pl.* -LOES OR -LOS (-lōz). = CATALO, in the *Dictionary*.

cat'walk' (kăt'wôk'), *n.* A narrow footway along the keel of a rigid airship.

cat whisker. *Radio.* Fine wire making contact with crystal in a crystal detector.

C battery. *Radio.* An electric battery connected between the grid and the filament of an electron tube to control the amount of average plate current;— called also *grid battery*. See A BATTERY and B BATTERY, above.

C. C. S. Casualty Clearing Station (from which wounded soldiers are sent home, to hospitals, etc., for treatment). *Brit.*

cedar rust. *Hort.* Any of certain heteroecious rusts of the genus *Gymnosporangium*, which in their æciostage attack the foliage and fruit of the apple and other pomaceous trees, and have for their alternate hosts various species of cedar of the genus *Juniperus*. Cf. CEDAR APPLE, in *Dict.*

ceil'ing*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The highest altitude to which an aircraft can attain or approach under given conditions, as: **a** The height above sea level at which a given aircraft ceases to rise at a rate of speed greater than a small specified one (100 feet a minute in the United States Air Service);— called specifically the *service ceiling*. **b** The maximum height above sea level which a given aircraft can approach asymptotically, assuming standard air conditions;— called specif., the *absolute ceiling*.

ce-les'ta (sĕ-lĕs'tà), *n.* [F. *célesta.*] *Music.* A keyboard instrument having a pianolike action, with hammers that strike steel plates suspended above wooden resonance boxes.

cell*, *n.* **1.** *Math.* Any solid or extent of three dimensions, conceived as partially bounding an extent or space of four dimensions; thus, the polyhedrons that bound or form a polyhedroid are *cells*. See FOURTH DIMENSION, below.

2. *Aeronautics.* **a** In an airplane, the entire structure of the wings and wing trussing on one side of the fuselage, or between fuselages or nacelles, where there are more than one. **b** In a balloon or airship, the bag, or one of the bags containing the aerostatic gas

cel'lite (sĕl'ĭt; -īt), *n.* Also **cel'lit.** See CELLULOSE ACETATE.

☞ *Cellit* is a trade-mark name.

cel'lo-bi'ose (sĕl'ō-bī'ōs), *n.* [*cellulose* + *biose*, **a.**] *Org. Chem.* A sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, of the biose or disaccharide class, obtained as a white, faintly sweet powder by the hydrolysis of cellulose;— called also *cellose*.

cel'lon (sĕl'ŏn), *n.* See CELLULOSE ACETATE, below.

cel'lo-phane (sĕl'ō-fān), *n.* [*cellulose* + Gr. *φαίνειν* to show.] Viscose solidified in thin, transparent, waterproof sheets or strips, bearing the trade-mark *Cellophane*. It is used for wrapping confectionery, ornamental novelties, surgical dressings, and the like.

cel'lose (sĕl'ōs), *n.* [*cellulose* + *-ose*, 2 **a.**] = CELLOBIOSE.

cellulose acetate. *Chem.* Any of several noninflammable compounds, insoluble in water, formed by the action of glacial acetic acid, acetic anhydride, and concentrated sulphuric acid (or by some similar method) on cellulose, esp. cotton. They are used for making artificial silk, photographic films, electric insulators, varnishes, etc. The compounds or compositions containing them are sold under various trade names, as *cellite* and *cellon*.

cel'ti-um (sĕl'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Celtae* Celts.] *Chem.* See HAFNIUM.

cen'sor*, *n.* *Psychoanalysis.* The hypothetical agent effecting censorship.

cen'sor-ship*, *n* *Psychoanalysis.* A force or system which blocks the expression of the unconscious, or modifies it, as by distorting the expression of wishes in dreams.

cen-ta'vo (sĕn-tà'vō), *n.; pl.* -VOS (-vōz) [Pg.] A Portuguese coin worth 1/100 of an escudo (which see, below).

center, *or* **centre, of buoyancy***. The center of gravity of the air displaced by a balloon or airship. It is approximately the center of gravity of the contained gas.

cent'ge-ner (sĕnt'jē-nĕr), *n.* [L. *centum* hundred + *genus, generis*, birth, race.] *Agric* A large number (properly, a hundred) of plants or animals having a common parentage; esp., a hundred plants, as of corn, derived from a single parent and so planted, as in plots or rows, that the value of the breed may be determined. **b** A device for planting one hundred seeds equally spaced and at a uniform depth.

cen'ti-bar' (sĕn'tĭ-bar'), *n.* [*centi-*, 2 + *bar.*] *Physics.* The hundredth part of a bar (see BAR, *n*, above).

Central Powers. Austria-Hungary and Germany;— so called, since the beginning of the World War, because of their geographic position. The term was later used to include their allies, Bulgaria and Turkey.

cen-troi'dal (sĕn-troi'dăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the centroid, or center of mass of a body; passing through the centroid; as, a *centroidal* axis

Cen'tro-so'yus (sĕn'trō-sō'yŏōs), *n.* [Russ.; fr. *centralnyi* central + *soyus* union.] Formerly, the central executive body of the Russian consumers' coöperative societies. Now, as reorganized under the Soviet government, the central administrative union controlling the consumers' coöperative societies under the supervision of the Supreme Economic Council; also, sometimes, all the societies, collectively.

cer'e-bron'ic (sĕr'ē-brŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_{25}H_{50}O_3$, formed by the decomposition of cerebron.

Ce'ri-on (sē'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *κηρίον* honeycomb, beeswax.] *Zool.* A genus of pupa-shaped land shells having numerous species in the Bahama Islands, Florida Keys, etc.

C. G. M. *Abbr.* Conspicuous Gallantry Medal (awarded in the British Navy since 1874).

C. G. T. *Abbr.* Confédération Générale du Travail (an organization which is the French syndicalist labor union).

C. H. *Abbr.* Companion of Honor (a member of a British order, the Companions of Honor, estab. in 1917).

chain store. One of a number of retail stores under the same ownership and selling the same classes of merchandise.

chair car. **a** A parlor car. *Local, U. S.* **b** A railroad car having reclining chairs or chairs with high adjustable backs. These cars are used chiefly on long-distance trains. An extra fare is rarely, if ever, charged. *Local, U. S.*

chair'wom'an, *n.* A woman presiding officer.

cham'oi-sette' (shăm'wà-zĕt'), *n.* [*chamois* + *-ette.*] **a** A trade-mark for gloves. **b** Hence, a closely woven cotton fabric used esp. for gloves, bearing the trade-mark *Chamoisette*.

chan'nel*, *n.* *Radio.* A narrow band of frequencies of sufficient width for a single radio communication. The width of a *channel* depends upon the type of radio transmission, as spark, continuous-wave, or radiotelephone.

char'ac-ter-is'tic*, *n.* *Radio.* A curve or graph showing a relation between the plate, grid, and filament voltages and currents of electron tubes.

characteristic rays. *Physics.* X rays, nearly homogeneous as to wave length, obtained by exposing a metal surface to ordinary X rays. The secondary radiation emitted by the metal has a wave length approximately proportional to the reciprocal of the square of the atomic weight of the metal.

charcoal rot. *Agric.* A disease of the sweet potato, caused by the fungus *Sclerotium batatricola*, producing a coal-black rot of the roots.

charg'er*, *n.* *Elec.* A device for charging storage batteries;— called also *battery charger*.

char'ka* (chŭr'kà), *n.* [See CHURKA.] A spinning wheel. *India.*

Charles'ton (chärlz'tŭn), *n.* [From *Charleston*, S. C.] A kind of round dance, in four-four time, characterized by a sidelong hip movement and by lifting the heels alternately out and back while the knees touch.

‖ **char'meuse'** (shär'mûz'), *n.* [F.] A soft satin fabric of light weight, having a lustrous surface with a dull back.

chas'er* (chās'ĕr), *n.* **1.** *Aëronautics.* A small, light, usually single-seated, military airplane of great speed and climbing power, used in repelling hostile aircraft.

2. *Naval.* A submarine chaser.

Chau-tau'qua (shȧ-tô'kwȧ), *n.* [*often l. c.*] An assembly for educational purposes conducted more or less on the plan of the summer schools at Chautauqua, N. Y.; hence, an entertainment or lecture or a series of such meetings of an educational nature, often held out of doors, in a tent, etc. — **Chau-tau'qua,** *or* **chau-tau'quan** (-kwȧn), *a.* — **Chau-tau'quan,** *or* **chau-tau'quan** (-kwȧn), *a.*

check'—off' (chĕk'ôf'), *n.* An arrangement by which a trade-union, esp. the United Mine Workers, receives the dues, fees, fines, and assessments of its members directly from the employer, who withholds them from wages.

check writer. A machine, bearing the trade-mark *Check Writer*, which prevents alteration of the amount of a check or draft by grilling or roughening that part of the paper on which it prints the figures or the spelled-out amount.

chedd'ite (chĕd'īt), *n.* [From *Chedde*, town in Haute-Savoie, France, where it was first made.] A widely used blasting explosive consisting essentially of a mixture of potassium or sodium chlorate with one or more nitrohydrocarbons and, orig., castor oil. There are many varieties.

Che'ka (chā'kȧ), *n.* [Russ., fr. *che* and *ka*, names of initial letters of *Chrezvichainaya Kommissiya* extraordinary commission.] In the Soviet government, a committee operating as a secret police against counter-revolutionary movements; hence, any similar body in Germany, Bulgaria, etc.

chemical warfare. Warfare conducted by utilizing certain resources of chemical science, as gases, incendiary materials, screening smokes, signal smokes and lights, and protection from similar enemy measures. The **Chemical Warfare Service** is a branch of the U. S. Army whose field is chemical warfare.

chem'o-ther'a-py (kĕm'ô-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [*chemical* + *therapy.*] *Med.* The treatment of internal disease by chemical reagents that have a specific and immediate toxic effect upon the microörganism that causes the disease, without seriously poisoning the patient. Examples are the treatment of malaria with quinine and of syphilis with mercury. — **chem'o-ther'a-peu'tic** (-pū'tĭk), *a.*

cher'vo-nets (chĕr'vô-nĕts), *n.*; *pl.* CHERVONTSI (chĕr-vônt'sē). Also **cher'vo-netz.** [Russ., lit. ducat.] A gold monetary unit of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, established by a decree of 1922, equivalent to ten rubles, and worth about $5.15. The chervontsi in circulation consist of notes of the Soviet State Bank, in various denominations.

chestnut blight. *Forestry.* A very destructive disease of American chestnut trees, due to the fungus *Endothia parasitica*, marked by dead sunken areas of bark in which pustules of the fungus are formed, and by the death of limbs girdled by the fungus; — called also *chestnut bark disease.* The fruit from diseased trees is not poisonous.

chev'on (shĕv'ŭn), *n.* [F. *chèvre* goat + mou*ton* mutton.] The flesh of the goat used as food. *Recent.*

chi'nin (chē'nĕn), *n.* *Bot.* = COYO, below.

chi'ro-prac'tor (kī'rō-prăk'tẽr), *n.* A practitioner of chiropractic (which see, in the *Dictionary*).

chloramine*, *n.* Also **-amin.** **a** *Inorganic Chem.* An oily compound, NH_2Cl, obtained by the reaction of sodium hypochlorite with ammonia. **b** *Pharm.* Chloramine T.

chloramine T. Also **chloramine-T, chloramin T.** [Cf. CHLORAMINE.] *Pharm.* A white crystalline powder used as an antiseptic in dentistry, in treating wounds, etc. Chemically, it is the sodium derivative of *N*-chloro-*p*-toluenesulphonamide, $CH_3C_6H_4SO_2NClNa$. Called also *chlorazene, chloramine.*

chlo'ra-zene (klō'rȧ-zēn), *n.* [*chlor-* + *azo-* + *-ene.*] See CHLORAMINE T, above.

Choc'taw*, *n.* In figure skating, a figure consisting of a combination of a stroke forward on either edge of either skate, followed by a stroke backward on the opposite edge of the skate on the opposite foot.

choke*, *n.* Also **choke coil.** *Radio.* An inductor used to stop or reduce current flow.

Cho'la, cho'la (chō'la), *n., fem.* of CHOLO, CHOLO, below.

‖ **cho'lam** (chō'lȧm), *n.* [Tamil. *cholum.*] Grain sorghum (*Andropogon sorghum*); — native name. *India*

Cho'lo (chō'lō), *n.*; *pl.* CHOLOS (-lōz). [Spanish American.] **1.** An Indian of a race of Quichuan linguistic stock inhabiting the mountain regions of Peru.

2. *[l. c.]* In some Spanish American countries, as Mexico and Bolivia, a mestizo; a person of Spanish and Indian blood. The cholos of Bolivia furnish nearly all the skilled labor of the country.

chon'dri-o-some' (kŏn'drĭ-ô-sōm'), *n.* [Ult. fr. Gr. χόνδρος grit, cartilage + *-some.*] *Biol.* See MITOCHONDRIA, below.

chop'per*, *n.* *Elec.* An interrupter, usually a rotating one.

chord*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The line of a straight edge brought into contact with the lower surface of an airfoil section at two points. In the case of an airfoil having double convex camber, it is the straight line joining the leading and trailing edges, which for this purpose are the two points in the section that are farthest apart.

chord length. *Aeronautics.* The length of the projection of an airfoil section on its chord

Chris'ti-ad (krĭs'tĭ-ăd), *n.* [NL. *Christias, -iadis*, fr. *Christus*, on analogy of *Ilias.* See ILIAD.] An epic relating to Christ, esp. the *Christiad* of Marco Girolamo Vida.

chro-mat'i-cism* (krō-măt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* *Music.* Marked use of the semitones in the chromatic scale or of harmonics containing many accidentals, as by Debussy, Stravinski, and Schönberg. Also, the quality of being chromatic. Cf. DIATONISM, below.

chro'mo-lip'oid (krō'mô-lĭp'oid), *n.* [*chromo-* + *lipoid.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a certain class of pigments, resembling fats, and found in plants and animals.

‖ **chy'pre** (shē'pr'), *n.* [F., fr. *Chypre* Cyprus.] A blended perfume of delicate odors.

Cin-cin'cis (sĭn-sĭn'sĭs), *n.* A variety of pear of the Chinese type, valuable for canning and preserving, first grown in America in Ohio about 1860 from a seedling imported with others from France, and later introduced into southern Florida, where it has proved to be well adapted.

cin'e-ma (sĭn'ē-mȧ), *n.* [Short for *cinematograph.*] *Orig. British.* **a** A moving picture; also, with *the*, moving pictures collectively. **b** A moving-picture theater; called also *cinema* theater. — **cin'e-mat'ic** (sĭn'ē-măt'ĭk), *a.*

cin'e-ma—mi-cros'co-py (-mȧ-mī-krŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* The art or process of photographing objects of microscopic size upon a moving film for cinematographic projection so that they appear upon the screen in magnified form.

cin'e-mat'o-graph (-măt'ō-grăf), *v. t.* To take a series of photographs of with the cinematograph; make chronophotographs of. — **cin'e-ma-tog'ra-phy** (-mȧ-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

cin'e-mel'o-dra'ma (-mĕl'ō-drȧ'mȧ), *n.* [*cinema* + *melodrama.*] A photoplay depicting a melodramatic story.

Circassian walnut. The wood of the walnut *Juglans regia*, native to the eastern slopes of the Caucasus, ranging eastward to the foothills of the Himalaya Mountains.

cir'cuit*, *n.* *Radio.* = HOOK-UP, below. *Cant.*

cir'cum-a'vi-ate (sûr'kŭm-ā'vĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*circum-* + *aviate.*] To fly round in an aircraft; as, to *circumaviate* the earth. — **cir'cum-a'vi-a'tion** (-ā'vĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **cir'cum-a'vi-a'tor** (-ā'vĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.*

cir'cus*, *n.* = FLYING CIRCUS, below.

ci-tric'o-la scale, *or* **ci-tric'o-la** (sĭ-trĭk'ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *citrus* citron tree + *-cola* (as in *incola*) inhabitant; *in* + *colere* to dwell.] A scale insect, *Coccus citricola* Campbell, of California, injurious to citrus fruit trees.

cit'ri-cul'ture (sĭt'rĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [L. *citrus* citron tree + E. *culture.*] *Hort.* The cultivation of citrus fruits. — **cit'ri-cul'tur-ist** (-kŭl'tūr-ĭst), *n.*

cit'rus* (sĭt'rŭs), *a* Pertaining to the genus *Citrus* (containing the lemon, lime orange, etc.); citrous; as, *citrus* scale, *citrus* canker, *citrus* fruit.

☞ *Citrus* as an adjective seems to be superseding *citrous.*

citrus canker. A serious bacterial disease of the grapefruit, orange, lemon, etc., caused by the organism *Bacterium citri*, occurring in eastern Asia, the southern United States, and South Africa. It is believed that it was introduced into the United States from Japan.

citrus scab. A widely spread disease of citrus trees, due to the fungus *Cladosporium citri*, which attacks the trees, leaves, and fruit. It is especially injurious to the grapefruit.

city—manager plan. A method of municipal government by which a nonpolitical, central executive (**city manager**) is hired under a charter provision by a city commission (commission-manager plan), or a mayor and council (council-manager plan), to manage all the administrative affairs of a city. He may or may not be a local resident. He is usually removable solely by the commission or the council, and appoints and controls the heads of the administrative departments at his discretion, and the remaining city employees subject to civil-service provisions.

civ'vy (sĭv'ĭ); *pl.* CIVVIES (-ĭz). *Slang, Chiefly Eng.* **a** A civilian. **b** *pl.* Civilian as opposed to military dress.

clas-mat'o-cyte (klăs-măt'ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. κλάσμα, κλάσματος, a fragment + *-cyte.*] *Biol.* A large connective-tissue cell having a tendency to split up

Clay'den ef-fect' (klā'dĕn). [After Arthur W. *Clayden* (1855–), Eng. scientist.] The reversal of a photographic image of exceedingly short exposure by the action of a subsequent illumination, as in "dark lightning"

Clay'ton An'ti-trust' Act, *or* **Clay'ton Act** (klā'tŭn). [After Henry D. *Clayton*, former representative from Alabama.] An act, passed October 14, 1914 (63rd Congress), to supplement the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 (which see, below). It prohibits discriminating prices and trade agreements, interlocking directorates of banks and large competing corporations, and the holding by one corporation of the stock of another where the effect is "to substantially lessen competition." It limits injunctions and contempt proceedings in labor disputes, and exempts from antitrust laws, labor and agricultural organizations not conducted for profit.

clean'-up'*, *n.* *Elec.* In incandescent lamps and electron tubes, the disappearance of the small amount of residual gas after the filament, of certain metals, burns for a time.

clei'thro-pho'bi-a, *or* **cli'thro-pho'bi-a** (klī'thrō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), [NL.; Gr. κλεῖθρον bolt + *-phobia.*] = CLAUSTROPHOBIA, in the *Dictionary.*

click*, *v. t.* To seize hastily; to grab; hence, to receive or get suddenly; to experience (usually, a misfortune). *Slang & Dial., Eng.*

click*, *v. i.* — **to click it,** to be taken ill; to be injured, esp. seriously or fatally; to "catch it." *Slang & Dial., Eng.*

cli-nom'e-ter*, *n.* See INCLINOMETER, below.

‖ **cloche*** (klōsh), *n.* **a** *Aëronautics.* = BELL SYSTEM OF CONTROL, above. **b** A kind of close-fitting, bell-shaped hat.

clone (klōn), *n.* [Gr. κλών a slip or twig.] *Biol.* Any assemblage of race organisms descended by asexual reproduction from a single sexually produced individual.

close coupling. *Elec.* = TIGHT COUPLING, below.

close'—up' (klōs'ŭp'), *n.* **a** *Moving Pictures.* A picture of a character or a portion of a scene taken with the camera moved closer than for the main part of the picture, and hence showing a detail or details on an enlarged scale. **b** Hence, any photograph taken at close range. Also fig.

club car. *Railroads.* A parlor car with movable chairs, and, usually, with magazines, writing desks, etc., suggestive of a room in a club.

club wheat. A type of wheat characterized by short, compact heads, short, stiff straw, and soft grain; — called also *square head.*

C. M. T. C. *Abbr.* Citizens' Military Training Camp.

coach*, *n.* An automobile, similar to a sedan, but somewhat less roomy and of a more economical construction, having an inclosed body of one compartment, usually with two doors, and two cross seats for four or five passengers.

coal box. See BLACK MARIA, above. *Slang.*

cock'pit'*, *n.* In some airplanes, an open space or one of the open spaces in which the pilot and passengers are accommodated. A cockpit completely housed in is a *cabin.*

co-con'scious-ness (kō-kŏn'shŭs-nĕs), *n.* [A term chosen by Morton Prince (1854–), American physician. See *co-.*] *Psychol.* A division of subconsciousness which includes both the fringe of consciousness and the pathologically split-off complexes, but excludes unconscious physical neurograms. — **co-con'scious,** *a.*

co'cose (kō'kōs), *n.* [*coco* + *-ose.*] A substitute for butter and lard, made largely from coconut oil or grease.

co-en'zyme (kō-ĕn'zīm), *n.* [*co-* + *enzyme.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An organic substance occurring with an enzyme and rendering it active; — called also *coferment.*

co-fer'ment (kō-fûr'mĕnt), *n.* [*co-* + *ferment.*] *Physiol. Chem.* = COENZYME, above.

coil antenna. *Radio.* An antenna consisting of one or more complete turns of wire or other conductor. A *coil antenna* functions as an inductance rather than as a capacity. Cf. LOOP ANTENNA, below.

cold—pack method. *Canning.* A method by which food materials (vegetables, fruits, meats, soups) are prepared for preservation, a common form of which consists of (1) scalding or blanching (except for berries and soft fruits); (2) dipping in cold water; (3) packing immediately in hot, clean containers (pouring hot sirup over fruit), then covering (glass jars) or sealing (tins); (4) processing, or sterilizing, in a hot-water bath or pressure cooker; and (5) sealing glass jars at once while contents are still hot.

collar blight. *Hort.* Pear blight or fire blight of the pear and the apple; — so called when it attacks the junction of the stem and root.

collar rot. *Hort.* **a** Any of various diseases of certain tropical trees, in which the attack is mainly at the collar and on the larger roots. **b** = COLLAR BLIGHT, above.

collective unconscious. *Psychol.* The psychical inheritance of racial experience, functionally potential in each individual, out of which the individual unconscious is differentiated through contact with environment. *C. G. Jung.*

colloidal fuel. A liquid or semisolid fuel consisting of powdered coal, coke, or other carbonaceous matter mixed in fuel oil, tar, or the like, with a small amount of some other substance to keep the powdered matter in suspension, that is, to keep it from settling.

col'or-ful, col'our-ful (kŭl'ẽr-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of color (literally or fig.); of striking color or colors. — **-ful-ly,** *adv.*

Columbus Day. The 12th day of October, on which day in 1492 Columbus discovered America; — called also *Discovery Day.*

col'umn*, *n.* *Newspapers.* A special department. See COLUMNIST, below. *Cant.*

col'um-nist (kŏl'ŭm-nĭst), *n.* *Newspapers.* A writer who conducts a special department, usually one column wide, as of humor, sports, or literary gossip, under a permanent title.

com'bi-na'tion*, *n.* A one-piece undergarment combining corset cover with drawers or petticoat, or, as in the union suit, constituting undervest and drawers.

come*, *v. i.* — **to come across*,** to pay over money; contribute; hand over something; "fork out"; as, they *came across* handsomely. *Slang.* — **to come back*,** to regain a former condition or state, as of physical activity, fitness, supremacy, or the like, from which one has declined or has been deposed; to reenter a calling, profession, or the like, from which one has retired or has been deposed. *Slang.*

come'back'*, *n.* **a** The act or an instance of coming back (to a former condition or state, etc.). **b** An answer; retort; repartee. *Both Slang or Colloq.*

com'ic*, *n.* *Cant.* **a** A comic picture. **b** *Moving Pictures.* A picture presenting broad comedy or farce.

comic strip. A strip of consecutive drawings in panels — usually three to six — presenting a comic or humorous adventure or action involving a character or characters who are the creation of the artist. *Usually Newspapers.*

‖ **co'mi-ta'dji** (kō'mē-ta'jē). Var. of KOMITAJI, below.

com'mis-sar*, *or* **com'mis-sa-ry*,** *n.* [Cf. F. *commissaire.*] A commissioner; member or head of a commissariat; — in recent use [through Russ. *kommissar*] esp. one of the *People's Commissars*, or heads of the commissariats (departments of government) in the separate republics of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The commissars of the U. S. S. R. collectively form the Russian national cabinet — the *Union Council of People's Commissars* — which consists of a president, six vice presidents (one for each state), the heads of the commissariats, and a few other Union officials. See COMMISSARIAT, below.

com'mis-sa'ri-at* (kŏm'ĭ-sā'rĭ-ăt; 115), *n.* A body of commissars or commissaries; the office of commissar or of a commissar; — in recent use [Russ. *kommissariat*] esp. any of the departments of government within the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, whose heads form a *Council of People's Commissars.* See COMMISSAR, UNION CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (below).

commission—manager plan. See CITY-MANAGER PLAN, above.

‖ **com'mu'ni'qué'** (kô'mu'nē'kā'), *n.*; *pl.* -QUÉS. [F.] A communication or piece of information given out officially.

community chest. A general fund, accumulated from individual subscriptions, to defray the demands on a community for charitable purposes.

com'pact (kŏm'păkt), *n.* A small box for face powder, usually containing also a powder puff and mirror, and sometimes (**double compact**) also rouge.

company union. *U. S.* An inclusive organization of the various kinds of workers, skilled and unskilled, at different trades and occupations in a single plant or company, usually encouraged or promoted by the employer. It differs from a trade-union in that the latter includes workers at only a single trade or at closely allied trades, and commonly includes the workers at the trade in all or most of the available plants, usually in the country.

com-pen'den-cy (kŏm-pĕn'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* *Math.* The factor property of being compendent; connectedness.

com-pen'dent (-dĕnt), *a.* *Math.* Holding together; connected; — said esp. of Riemann's surfaces.

compensating condenser. = BALANCING CONDENSER.

com'pen-sa'tion*, *n.* **a** *Psychol.* The act or result of seeking a substitute for something unacceptable or unattainable. **b** Effort or attainment in correcting an organic inferiority or overdeveloping a vicarious organ or function.

complement fixation. *Physiol. Chem.* A combination of complement with lipoid (the specific antigen) and antilipoid (a positive serum) which prevents a hæmolytic reaction. When no antilipoid is present hæmatolysis takes place and the reaction is considered negative. Complement fixation is the basis of the Wassermann test (see, below) for syphilis and of similar tests for gonorrhea and glanders.

com'plex*, *n.* *Psychol.* An association of mental elements which have a common affective bond, and thus tend to act in the mind and to enter consciousness together, esp. an unconscious one which in disguised form exerts a dominating influence upon the personality; as, the Œdipus *complex.*

compound spectacles. = PANTOSCOPIC SPECTACLES, in *Dict.*

com'stock-er-y (kŭm'stŏk-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [After Anthony *Comstock* (1844–1915), American reformer.] **a** Zealous prosecution of immorality in books, papers, and pictures. **b** Hence, in a derogatory sense, censorious opposition to any work of art, as a book or picture, which infringes on strict standards of morality or purity; prudery.

concentration ring. *Aëronautics.* **a** In a free balloon, a

hoop to which are attached the ropes suspending the basket and to which the net also is secured. **b** In a parachute, a hoop to which the rigging of the parachute is attached and also the line sustaining the passenger. **c** In an airship, a ring to which several rigging lines are brought from the envelope and from which one or more lines also lead to the car.

con'chy (kŏn'chĭ), *n.; pl.* -CHIES (-chĭz). A conscientious objector (which see, below). *Slang, Eng.* [2] *Galsworthy.*

con'den-sa'tion*, *n. Psychoanalysis.* Fusion and compression of unconscious elements seeking expression into a single form of presentation, as often in dreams and wit.

condenser antenna. *Radio.* An antenna consisting of two capacity areas, a lower capacity area (the ground or a counterpoise), and an upper capacity area, which when consisting of an elevated wire or wires, is called an aërial.

condenser transmitter. *Elec.* A telephone transmitter whose operation depends on variation in electrical capacity produced by action of sound waves on a condenser plate.

con-dens'ite (kŏn-dĕn'sīt), *n.* [*condense* + *-ite*] An electrical insulating material, a condensation product of phenols and formaldehyde, bearing the trade-mark *Condensite.*

cone of fire, *or* **cone of dispersion*.** *Mil.* The figure formed in space by all the trajectories collectively of a series of shots fired from a machine gun, a rifle, or artillery at a common target on the same range.

con-fig'u-ra'tion*, *n. Psychol.* = GESTALT, below.

con-fig'u-ra'tion-ism, *n. Psychol.* The theory that psychical and physical function occurs through configurations acting as units or in interrelation. — **con-fig'ur-a'tion-ist**, *n.*

Con'gress-wom'an (kŏn'grĕs-wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A woman who is a member of the Congress of the United States.

conscientious objector. One who, for conscience' sake, objects to warfare or to military service, esp. such as involves the use of arms or force by him.

con-sol'i-date*, *v. t.* — **to consolidate a position**, *Mil.*, to organize and strengthen a position or ground recently captured and make it a part of one's own defense system.

con-sor'ti-um*, *n.* Any agreement for united action made by the banking interests of two or more nations for the financial assistance of another nation.

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal. A British silver medal awarded to petty officers and seamen in the Navy.

con'stel-la'tion*, *n. Psychol.* An associative combination of several psychic elements or groups, as a group of interrelated complexes.

Constitutional Democrat. In Russian politics, a member of the **Constitutional Democratic party**, formed about 1905. It favored autonomy for Poland and a federal constitution for the Russian Empire. The Constitutional Democrats have ceased to be active since the Revolution of 1917. Cf. CADET, above.

contact receptor. *Physiol.* A sense organ responsive only to stimuli from objects in actual contact with it.

continental code. *Radio.* A telegraphic alphabet or code in radiotelegraphy, differing from the Morse alphabet (which see, in the *Dict.*) in eleven letters; — called also *continental Morse code* and *international code.*

con'ti-nu'i-ty*, *n. Moving Pictures.* A scenario.

continuity writer. *Moving Pictures.* A person employed in a moving-picture studio to arrange, adapt (as by adding, or cutting, if necessary), and prepare for picturization a story or plot for a photoplay.

continuous waves. *Radio.* **a** Radio waves which continue with unchanging intensity or amplitude, without modulation. **b** Radio waves of which the intensity continues unchanged except for modulation; — sometimes called *undamped waves*, but more properly called *modulated continuous waves.* See KEY-MODULATED CONTINUOUS WAVES, INTERRUPTED CONTINUOUS WAVES, below.

con'tra-cep'tion (kŏn'trȧ-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [*contra-* + *-ception* as in *inception.*] The prevention of conception or impregnation. Cf. BIRTH CONTROL, above.

con'tra-cep'tive (-tĭv), *n.* A means of contraception. — **con'tra-cep'tive,** *a.*

con'trast-y (kŏn'trȧs-tĭ), *a. Photography.* Having very dark shadows and very white high lights, due to underexposure or to overdevelopment of the negative *Cant.*

con-trol'* (kŏn-trōl'), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* The apparatus used to control a mechanism or machine in operation, as an aircraft or motor boat, including all the means provided to enable the operator to control the speed, direction, etc.; a control system; also, any of the mechanisms of a control. **2.** In aircraft racing, a station at which the craft may stop, as for minor repairs, etc., a limited amount of time being allowed which is not counted. Cf. CONTROL, *n.*, 2 **e**, in the *Dictionary.* **3.** *Climatology.* Any of the physical factors determining the climate of any particular place, as latitude, distribution of land and water, altitude, exposure, prevailing winds, ocean currents, mountain barriers, and vegetation.

control column. A lever, having a rotatable wheel mounted at its upper end, for controlling esp. pitching and rolling in an airplane. Pitching is controlled by fore-and-aft movement of the column; rolling, by rotation of the wheel. This type of control is called *wheel control.* Called also *yoke.* Cf. CONTROL STICK, below.

control stick. The vertical lever by means of which certain of the principal controls of an airplane are operated. Pitching is controlled by a fore-and-aft movement of the stick; rolling, by a side-to-side movement. This type of control is called *stick control.* Cf. CONTROL COLUMN, above.

control surface. *Aeronautics.* A movable surface designed to be rotated or otherwise moved by the pilot in order to change the attitude of the airplane or airship.

con-ver'sion*, *n. Psychoanalysis.* Transformation of repressed affects into indirect physical manifestations, as in hysteria.

con-vert'er*, *n. Cotton Trade.* A wholesale merchant who at his own risk and expense has the gray cloth (usually woven to his order) converted into finished forms.

con-vert'i-ble*, *a. Automobiles.* Changeable from a closed to an open style; — said of an automobile body.

Cool'idge tube (kōōl'ĭj). [Devised by Dr. William David *Coolidge* (1873–), an American physicist.] *Physics.* A tube, for the generation of X rays, in which the cathode consists of a spiral filament of incandescent tungsten, and the target, which also serves as the anode, is of massive tungsten. In such a tube the temperature of the cathode completely determines the intensity of the X rays.

coon-can' (ko͞on-kăn'), *n.* [Corrupt. of *conquian.*] A game of cards derived from conquian (which see, in the *Dictionary*), played by two or more with one or two packs.

co-ŏp'er-a-tive* (kō-ŏp'ĕr-ȧ-tĭv), *n.* A cooperative enterprise, establishment, or the like

coot'ie (ko͞ot'ĭ), *n.* A body louse. *Soldiers' Slang.*

co'pen-ha'gen*, *n.* A certain light shade of blue.

cor'do-ba (kôr'dō-vȧ; 133), *n.* [Prob fr. the Spanish explorer Francisco Fernández de *Córdoba*] The monetary unit of Nicaragua, equiv. to the United States gold dollar.

Corfu, Declaration of. See DECLARATION OF CORFU, below.

co-ro'na*, *n. Elec.* The visible glow in which the discharge from a conductor is manifested when the potential of the conductor is above a certain critical value, depending upon the size and shape of the conductor and upon the density of the air or surrounding medium.

cor-rect'i-tude (kŏ-rĕk'tĭ-to͞od), *n.* [From *correct* on the analogy of *rectitude* See -TUDE.] The quality of being correct. esp. with reference to the proprieties; correctness.

cor'ri-dor*, *n.* [*usually cap when specific.*] *Political Geography.* A narrow strip of land across territory previously foreign, joining a country and its seaport; as the Polish *Corridor* across Germany to the free city of Danzig; or such a strip connecting one part of a country with another, or two countries, one with the other.

cos-moc'ra-cy (kŏz-mŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n. Rare.* **a** A government including the whole world. **b** The people of the world, esp when regarded as the source of government.

cos'mo-crat (kŏz'mō-krăt), *n.* A universal monarch or world ruler — **cos'mo-crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), *a. Both Rare.*

cost'ing (kŏs'tĭng), *n.* The calculating of all expenditures in a manufacturing, business, or agricultural operation. *British.*

cost plus. Of or pert. to a method of calculating payment for work done under contract, as the construction of a building, the total price of which is determined by adding to actual cost a certain percentage of the cost as profit. *Cant.*

Cot'trell proc'ess (kŏt'rĕl). [After the inventor, Frederick Gardner *Cottrell* (1872–).] A method of removing particles of solid an liquid matter (dust and condensed fume) from gases by the principle of electrostatic precipitation in which the particles receive an electric charge by passing through the field of an electrode supplied with high-tension direct current and are attracted to the electrode of opposite charge, where they are thrown down. It is used to abate the dust nuisance in factories, and to recover metal values which would otherwise be lost in the chimney gases.

Coulom'miers' (ko͞o'lô'myā'), *n., or* **Coulommiers cheese.** A soft cream cheese made in the region of Coulommiers, France. Also, a cheese of the same type made elsewhere.

coun'cil*, *n.* — **the Council.** See LEAGUE OF NATIONS, below. — **Council of Ambassadors**, a council formed in January, 1920, of the ambassadors at Paris representing the United States, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan, together with the premier of France, having power over all routine matters, leaving the larger issues to the Supreme Council (which see, below). — **C. of Five**, the part of the Supreme Council, or Council of Ten, of the Peace Conference at Paris (1919), composed of the Secretary of State of the United States, the ministers of Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, France, and Italy, and Baron Makino of the Japanese delegation, which met to act upon matters of secondary importance. Sometimes applied also to the five ranking delegates of the great powers (the Supreme Council) acting for the Allied nations after the signing of the Peace Treaty with Germany, June 28, 1919. — **C. of Four**, that part of the Supreme Council, or Council of Ten, of the Peace Conference at Paris (1919) which after March 24, 1919, took over active control of negotiations It was composed of President Wilson, and Premiers Lloyd George of Great Britain, Clemenceau of France, and Orlando of Italy. Called also the *Big Four.* From April 24 to May 7, 1919, during the absence of the Italian premier, it was known as the *Council of Three.* — **C. of Premiers**, the Supreme Council (which see, below), after January, 1920. Cf. COUNCIL OF AMBASSADORS, above. — **C. of Ten.** See SUPREME COUNCIL, below. — **C. of the League of Nations.** See LEAGUE OF NATIONS, below. — **Council of Three.** See COUNCIL OF FOUR, above.

council—manager plan. See CITY-MANAGER PLAN, above.

Council of Nationalities. See UNION CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, below.

coun'ter-bar'rage' (koun'tĕr-bâ'rȧzh'), *n. Mil.* A barrage laid down in opposition to a hostile barrage.

counter electromotive force. *Elec.* Electromotive force in a circuit which opposes the electromotive force impressed on the circuit.

coun'ter-poise'*, *n. Radio.* A system of wires or other conductors (not the ground) forming the lower plate of a condenser antenna.

coun'ter-sun' (-sŭn'), *n.* See ANTHELION, above.

cou'pé'* (ko͞o'pā'), *n.* An automobile having an inclosed body of one compartment usually seating two to four persons, including the driver. See AUTOMOBILE, *Illust.*, in *Dict.*

cou'pe-let' (ko͞o'pȧ-lā'), *n.* = CABRIOLET, above.

cou'ple* (kŭp''l), *v. t* **a** *Elec.* To join (as cells or coils) so as to form a single circuit. **b** To bring (two circuits) into association by coupling (sense **a**).

cou'pler* (kŭp'lĕr), *n. Radio.* A device coupling two electric circuits. See LOOSE-COUPLER, VARIOCOUPLER, below.

cou'pling* (kŭp'lĭng), *n. Elec.* Means of electric connection of two electric circuits by having a part in common to both. The common part is a condenser in *capacitive coupling*, an inductance coil in *direct coupling*, the magnetic field of a mutual inductance in *inductive coupling*, and a resistor in *resistive coupling.*

coupling coefficient. *Elec.* The degree of association of two coupled electric circuits; specif., the ratio of the mutual or common impedance component to the square root of the product of the total impedance components of the same kind in the two circuits.

Court of International Justice, Permanent. See PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE, below.

‖ **cou'tu'rier'** (ko͞o'tü'ryā'), *n., prop. masc.* } [F.] Dress-mak-
‖ **cou'tu'rière'** (-ryâr'), *n. fem.* } er; modiste.

cov'er*, *v. t.* To report the proceedings, news, etc., of (an event, meeting, or the like). *Newspaper Cant.*

cov'er-age (kŭv'ĕr-ăj), *n.* The aggregate of risks covered by the terms of a contract of insurance.

cowl*, *n.* In an automobile, the irregularly shaped top portion of the front part of the body forward of the two front doors, to which are attached the windshield and instrument board, and which supports the rear end of the hood.

cowl'ing, *n.* Also **cowl.** *Aëronautics.* A removable metal covering which houses the engine and, sometimes, a portion of the fuselage or nacelle as well.

co'yo (kō'yō), *n.; pl.* COYOS (-yōz). *Bot.* The tree and fruit of a species of the genus *Persea* (*P. schiedeana*), occurring in Central America and Mexico. The fruit resembles the common avocado; — called also *chinin.*

C Q. *Radio.* The general inquiry call, or announcement calling attention to signals from a radiotelegraph station

C Q D. *Radio.* The former code call (cf. S O S, below) of ships in distress, formed by combining CQ (general call for all stations) with D for "distress."

craft*, *n* An aircraft, or aircraft collectively.

craft paper. = KRAFT PAPER, below

crank case, *or* **crank'case'**, *n.* The case or covering within which the crank shaft of an engine, as in an automobile or motor boat, is inclosed. It often serves also as an oil reservoir, esp. in splash lubrication.

crash*, *v.t. & i. Aëronautics.* To bring (an airplane) down in such a manner that by the act of landing the craft is damaged; as, the pilot *crashed* his machine; the pilot *crashed* —*, *v. t.* To disable (an enemy airplane) to such an extent that it falls out of control and is wrecked on hitting the ground.

crash*, *n. Aëronautics.* The act or an instance of crashing.

credit union. A kind of cooperative banking institution organized, as by the members of a trade-union, or other group, for the purpose of stimulating thrift among its members and of making loans to them on favorable terms.

crêpe' me'te-or (krāp' mē'tē-ôr). A fine grade of crêpe, or crape, with a satin finish.

critical angle*. The angle of attack at which the flow about an airfoil changes abruptly, with corresponding abrupt changes in the lift and drag. An airfoil may have two or more critical angles, one of which almost always corresponds to the angle of maximum lift.

‖ **croix' de guerre'** (krwȧ' dĕ gâr') [F., war cross.] A French cross of bronze, suspended by a green ribbon with red stripes, awarded to officers or soldiers for gallant action in war. It was instituted by a decree of April 9, 1915.

Cro-nar'ti-um (krō-när'shĭ-ŭm), *n. Bot.* A genus of heteroecious fungi of the order Uredinales, the æciostage of which occurs on conifers. *C. ribicola*, the cause of the white-pine blister rust, occurs in its uredostage and teliostage on currants, gooseberries, and other species of *Ribes.*

crossing over. *Biol.* A supposed interchange of factors (bearers of inherited characters) between chromosomes This is believed to account for certain irregularities in the inheritance of linked characters. — **cross'o'ver,** *n. & a.*

cross'—wind' force. *Mech.* The component perpendicular to the lift and the drag of the total force on an aircraft due to the air through which it moves.

cross'—word' puz'zle. A word-guessing puzzle, developed from the word square (which see, in the *Dict.*), in which the words, when correctly supplied, cross each other vertically and horizontally, so that most letters appear in two words

cro'tin (krō'tĭn), *n.* [*Croton* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A mixture of poisonous proteins found in the seeds of *Croton tiglium.*

crow's'—foot'*, *n.* A system of diverging short ropes for distributing the pull of a single rope. Cf. CROWFOOT, *n.*, 2 **a**, in the *Dictionary.*

cry-og'e-ny (krī-ŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*cryo-* + *-geny.*] The subject of refrigeration; — used esp. with reference to the methods employed in producing very low temperatures.

cryp'tam-ne'si-a (krĭp'tăm-nē'sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **cryp'tom-ne'si-a** (krĭp'tŏm-). [NL.; *crypto-* + *amnesia*] *Psychol.* The appearance in consciousness of memory images which are not recognized as such but appear as original creations. — **cryp'tam-ne'sic** (-nē'sĭk; -nē'zĭk), *a*

crystal, crystal detector, crystal rectifier. See DETECTOR, below.

Ct. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Ct*] Celtium.

C. T. A. U. *Abbr.* Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

cte'to-some (tē'tō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *κτητός* that may be acquired + *-some.*] *Biol.* Any of a group of supernumerary chromosomes, observed in the spermatogenesis of spiders, which are always associated with and at times fused with the heterochromosomes during the maturation divisions, and are, therefore, distributed in an orderly way among the germ cells. Cf. PLANOSOME, below.

C'—tube', *n.* A microtelephonic listening device towed from a vessel engaged in antisubmarine operations to locate the position of enemy submarines, as in the World War.

Cuban heel. *Shoes.* A high straight heel, without the curve of the French heel. Cf. FRENCH HEEL, in the *Dict.*

cub'ism (kūb'ĭz'm), *n. Art* A movement or phase in post-impressionism (which see, below). — **cub'ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

cum'bu (kŭm'bo͞o), *n.* [Perh. Skr *kambu* shell; — also the name of various plants.] A graminaceous grain and forage crop (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) of India and other tropical countries.

cu'pro-nick'el (kū'prō-nĭk'ĕl), *n.* [*cupro-* + *nickel.*] *Metal.* An alloy of copper and nickel; specif., the alloy, containing about 80 per cent copper and 20 per cent nickel, used esp. for making jackets for army-rifle bullets; also, the alloy (called also *nickel bronze*), containing three parts of copper to one of nickel, from which the United States 5-cent piece (or "nickel") is coined.

cu'rie' (ku'rē'), *n.* [After Mme. Marie *Curie*, chemist.] *Chem. & Physics.* A unit of mass of radium emanation, being the amount in equilibrium with one gram of radium.

Cu'rie's' law (kü'rēz'). *Physics.* The law, established by Pierre Curie (1859–1906), that magnetic susceptibility is inversely proportional to the absolute temperature.

curly dwarf. *Agric.* A form of degeneration disease of the potato; — so called from the appearance of the foliage.

curly top. *Agric.* A destructive disease of the sugar beet, causing stunted, curled leaves and a greatly diminished growth. It is transmitted through the beet leaf hopper (*Eutettix tenella*). Called also *curly leaf.*

cur-ric'u-lar*, *a.* Of or pert. to the regular courses of study, as in a school or university.

curtain fire, curtain of fire. See BARRAGE, above.

cush'y (ko͞osh'ĭ), *a.* [Perh. orig. Anglo-Indian; cf. Hind. and Pers. *khush* pleasant.] Easy; soft; pleasant; as, a *cushy* job. *Slang*

cut*, *v. t.* — **to cut a melon**, to divide unusually large profits or surplus among stockholders, esp. in declaring a dividend. *Slang, U. S.* — **to cut ice**, to have weight or influence; to be of importance. *Slang.* — **to cut out**, to stop doing, using, etc.; to cease; omit; as, *cut out* the slang. *Slang.*

cut*, *v. i.* — **to cut back**, in a photoplay, to return to a previous scene by repeating a picture of that scene, as for emphasis and sustained interest. — **cut'-back'**, *n.*

cut'-in', *n. Moving Pictures.* A subtitle, or portion of the dialogue of a photoplay, which is thrown on the screen during a scene instead of before it, thus "cutting into" the action; — called also *cut-in leader.*

cut velvet. See VELVET, *n.*, 1, in the *Dict.*, and YUZEN BIRODO, below.

C W, *or* **C. W.** *Abbr.* Continuous wave.

cy'an-am'ide* (sī'ăn-ăm'īd; sī-ăn'ā-mīd; -īd; 184), *n.* Short for CALCIUM CYANAMIDE (which see, above).

cyanamide process. See NITROGEN FIXATION, below.

cyanide process. See NITROGEN FIXATION, below.

cy'cle-car' (sī'k'l-kär'), *n.* [motor *cycle* + *car.*] A small, light, four-wheeled, motor-driven vehicle.

cy'clo-hex-an'ol (sī'klō-hĕk-săn'ōl; -ōl), *n.* [*cyclo-*, 2 + *hex-* + *anol.*] *Org. Chem.* A colorless liquid or easily fusible solid, $C_6H_{11}OH$, of camphorlike odor, made by the catalytic hydrogenation of phenol and used as a solvent; — called also, in commerce, *hexalin.*

cy'clo-stroph'ic (sī'klō-strŏf'ĭk), *a.* [*cyclo-* + Gr. στροφικός, fr. στρέφειν to twist, turn.] *Meteorol.* Of cyclic origin or compulsion; — used of that component of the deflective force of a wind which is due to the curvature of its path.

cy'per (sī'pẽr), *n.* [Cf. ME. *cipyrs.* See CYPRUS CAT, 1st CYPRESS.] *Furriery.* The fur of the domestic cat when variegated with black and some other color.

C. Z. *Abbr.* Canal Zone.

Czech'o-slo-vak', *or* **Czech'o—Slo-vak'** (chĕk'ō-slō-văk'; -slō'vȧk; chĕk'ō-), *n.* **a** A native or inhabitant of Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovaks comprise two branches of the western Slavs: the Czechs (Bohemians, Moravians, and Silesians of the northern part of the former empire of Austria), and the Slovaks (of northwestern Hungary). During the World War they attained a separate national existence, establishing a republic in October, 1918. **b** The language of the Czechoslovaks, a branch of the western Slavonic group. It is akin to Polish, and uses Latin letters. — *a.* Of or pert to, or belonging to, the republic of Czechoslovakia or the Czechoslovaks or their language. — **Czech'o-slo-vak'i-an, — Slo-vak'i-an** (-slō-văk'i-ăn; -vä'kĭ-ăn), *a.*

dac'ty-lo-gram' (dăk'tĭ-lō-grăm'), *n.* [*dactylo-* + *-gram.*] An impression taken from a finger; a fingerprint.

dac'ty-log'ra-phy*, *n.* The scientific study of fingerprints as a means of identification. Cf. SIGNALMENT, in the *Dict.*

Da'da (dä'dä), *n.* = DADAISM (which see, below).

Da'da-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *dadaisme*, fr. *dada*, adopted as meaningless, but cf. F. *dada* horse (a child's word), cockhorse, hobby.] *Art and Literature.* The cult of Dada, taken as a meaningless symbol, in vogue (c. 1917–20) in France and Switzerland. It represents an extreme negation, almost nihilism, toward the laws of beauty and social organization, with opposition to expressionism, but its tenets are intentionally obscure. — **Da'da-ist,** *n.*

Dail Eireann (däl ãr'ĭn; dôl). [Ir., Parliament (lit., assembly) of Ireland.] The lower house, or Chamber of Deputies, of the Legislature (*Oireachtas*) of the Irish Free State. The membership (153 in 1925) is fixed on a population basis, and a session continues for four years unless sooner dissolved. Deputies must be at least 21 years of age.

Da'kin meth'od (dā'kĭn). [After Henry Drysdale *Dakin*, chemist.] *Surg.* A method of treating wounds by irrigating and disinfecting them with Dakin's solution.

Da'kin's so-lu'tion (dā'kĭnz). [After Henry Drysdale *Dakin.*] *Pharm.* A solution of sodium carbonate in water, to which is added chlorinated lime and boric acid, used as an antiseptic, as in the treatment of wounds

dame*, *n.* [*cap.*] A title of the Order of the British Empire, corresponding to knight, conferred on women. There are two classes: **Dames Grand Cross** (*abbr., G. B. E.*; — for Grand, British Empire) and **Dames Commanders** (*abbr., D. B. E.*; — for Dames, British Empire).

damped (dămpt), *p. p. & p. a.* of DAMP, *v. t. Elec.* Progressively diminishing in amplitude; as, *damped* waves.

damp'ing*, *n. Elec.* The progressive diminution of amplitude in alternating current or waves.

damping factor. *Elec.* The product of the logarithmic decrement and the frequency of a logarithmically damped alternating current.

Dan'i-el'ic (dăn'ĭ-ĕl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to or in the manner of the book of Daniel, in the Old Testament.

‖ **dan'sant'** (dän'sän'), *n.* See THÉ DANSANT, below.

‖ **dan'seur'** (dän'sûr'), *n.* [F., fr. *danser* to dance.] A professional male dancer, as in a ballet.

dark*, *n.* — **dark of the moon.** See *dark moon*, under DARK, *a.*, in the *Dict.*

dark lightning, *n. Meteor.* A supposed peculiar kind of lightning giving black photographic streaks where white ones ordinarily occur. This result, known as the *Clayden effect* (which see, above), is owing to photographic reversal.

dash'een' (dăsh'ēn'), *n.* [Said to be from F. *de Chine* of or from China.] A tropical plant of the Arum family (genus *Caladium*, syn. *Colocasia*) whose edible farinaceous root may be cooked like the potato. It is related to the taro and to the tania but is much superior to the latter.

Dawes plan (dôz). A plan to insure German reparation payments to Allied countries by balancing the budget and stabilizing the currency of Germany, devised and put in force in 1924 and having as special features a five-year sliding scale of reparation payments (up to 2500 million marks) covered by a mortgage on German industries, an immediate foreign loan, a bank of issue, an international organization of control, withdrawal of France and Belgium from occupied territory, and use of a prosperity index to determine the sum of future (prob. not smaller) payments; — so called after Gen. Chas. G. Dawes, chairman of the Reparation Commission Committee which formulated it.

day degree, *n. Meteorol.* One degree, Fahrenheit or Centigrade as specified, above or below 42° F. (temperature at which vegetation commences) for a period of 24 hours, or its equivalent (as 2° for 12 hours, 4° for 6 hours, etc.).

day letter, day lettergram. See LETTERGRAM, below.

daylight saving. The saving or utilizing of daylight by moving ahead all timepieces, generally one hour (usually in March or April), and setting them back one hour to standard time (usually in September or October), thus causing the day's activities to begin earlier in summer than in winter. The first **daylight-saving acts** were passed as war measures in 1916. — **daylight-saving time.**

dazzle system. A system of painting ships, developed during the World War, by which a vessel's lines are given a distorted appearance and an erroneous idea is given of the course she is steering, so as to render attacks from submarines ineffectual.

D. C., *or* **d. c.** *Abbr.* Dental Corps; Direct Current.

D. C. M. *Abbr.* Distinguished Conduct Medal.

dead'—end' (dĕd'ĕnd'), *a. Radio.* Pertaining to the parts of a coil which are not connected into circuit.

dead load. *Aëronautics.* In an aircraft, the weight of the structure, power plant, and essential accessories, as the water in the radiator, thermometer, and hand starter; also, in the case of an aerostat, the ballast which must be carried to assure a safe landing. Cf. USEFUL LOAD, below.

dead spot. *Radio.* An area or region in which radio reception is markedly poorer than in adjacent regions.

de-am'i-na'tion (dē-ăm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Also **de-am'i-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn). [See DE-; AMINE.] *Chem.* Removal of an amine group from a compound; specif., the alteration of ammonium salts in urea formation.

deb (dĕb), *n.* Short for DÉBUTANTE. *Colloq*

dec'a-hy'dro-naph'tha-lene (dĕk'ȧ-hī'drō-năf'thȧ-lēn), *n.* [*deca-* + *hydro-* + *naphthalene.*] See DECALIN, below.

dec'a-lin (dĕk'ȧ-lĭn), *n.* [*deca-* + *-yl* + *-in.*] *Chem.* Decahydronaphthalene, $C_{10}H_{18}$, a colorless liquid, used as a solvent, obtained by catalytic hydrogenation of naphthalene.

de-cath'lon (dē-kăth'lŏn), *n.* [See DECA-; PENTATHLON.] In the modern Olympian games, a composite contest consisting of ten events: a 400-meter run, a broad jump, putting the shot, a running high jump, a 100-meter run, throwing the discus, a 100-meter hurdle race, pole vaulting, throwing the javelin, and a 1500-meter run.

de-cel'er-ate (dē-sĕl'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [*de-* + *accelerate.*] *Mech.* To retard; to apply negative acceleration to. — *v. i.* To move with decreasing velocity; to have negative acceleration. — **de-cel'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

de-cel'er-om'e-ter (dē-sĕl'ẽr-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*de-* + L. *celer* swift + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining within how many feet a vehicle can be brought to a full stop from a speed of 20 miles an hour when the brakes are applied, no matter what the actual speed may be. One form may be held in the hand, another resembles a small pail. A dial shows within how many feet the vehicle will stop.

Declaration, *or* **Pact, of Corfu.** A pact which served as the basis of the modern state of Yugoslavia, signed on Corfu, July 20, 1917, by the exiled government of Serbia and the Yugoslav Committee, representing the Croats and Slovenes, then subjects of Austria-Hungary.

de-code' (dē-kōd'), *v. t.* [*de-* + *code.*] To translate (a message in code) into ordinary language.

de'con-trol' (dē'kŏn-trōl'), *v. t.* [*de-* + *control.*] To end control, esp. governmental control, of, as a trade or a commodity. — *n.* The ending of control, esp. governmental control over (a trade, or the like). *Colloq., Eng.*

dec're-ment*, *n. Radio.* A measure of the rapidity of damping out of damped waves; specif., logarithmic decrement.

de-crem'e-ter (dē-krĕm'ē-tẽr; dĕk'rē-mē'tẽr), *n.* [Prob. *decrement* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring the damping of electric waves or alternating currents or the logarithmic decrement of a circuit, particularly in radio.

de-dif'fer-en'ti-a'tion (dē-dĭf'ẽr-ĕn'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [*de-* + *differentiation.*] **a** *Biol.* Disintegration of structures produced by differentiation, preparatory to rejuvenescence and reproduction. **b** Disintegration of social or individual habits preparatory to the formation of new ones.

de-feat'ist (dē-fēt'ĭst), *n.* One who desires, or who admits or proclaims before the fact, the defeat of his own country, party, movement, or the like, on the ground that the continuation of a contest is impossible or impractical or that a greater ultimate good may redound to the country, party, etc., from defeat rather than victory. — **de-feat'ism,** *n.*

Defense, *or* **Defence, of the Realm Act.** *Eng.* An act of Parliament, passed Nov. 27, 1914, granting the government control over all means of communication. As amended, it gave the government control over any factory making, or capable of making, war material, and over the liquor trade in certain areas. The act terminated automatically with the legal termination of the War on August 31, 1921. *Abbr., D. O. R. A.*

deficiency disease. *Med.* A disease due to a diet lacking in certain elements (cf. VITAMIN), as scurvy or beriberi.

degeneration disease. *Agric.* Any disease of plants that causes a progressive deterioration in vigor and yield from crop to crop; — applied especially to the potato.

deg'ra-da'tion*, *n. Chem.* The reduction of a complex compound to one less complex, as by splitting off one or more groups.

‖ **dé'jà' vu'** (dā'zhà' vü'). [F.] Lit., already seen; specif., *Psychol.*, the mistaken impression that a present experience has been experienced before.

de-lin'e-a-tive (dē-lĭn'ē-ā-tĭv), *a.* [*delineate* + *-ive*] Pertaining to delineation; serving or tending to delineate.

de-log'a-rize (dē-lŏg'ȧ-rīz), *v. t.* [*de-* + *logarithm* + *-ize.*] *Math.* To transform (an equation or expression) so as to remove logarithms.

de-louse' (dē-louz'), *v. t.* [*de-* + *louse.*] To remove lice from.

‖ **de-men'ti-a præ'cox** (prē'kŏks). [L. *praecox* early ripe, precocious.] A form of insanity occurring esp. at puberty, often marked by double personality and melancholia.

de-mod'u-la'tion (dē-mŏd'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [*de-* + *modulation.*] *Radio.* = DETECTION **b**, below.

De Mo'lay' (dē mō'lā'). [After Jacques *de Molay*, last grand master of the Knights Templars (1250?–1314).] An American organization (**Order of De Molay for Boys**), sponsored by Masonic orders, founded in 1919 at Kansas City, Mo., to promote high ideals and character building for citizenship among boys from 16 to 21 years of age.

de-mount'a-ble (dē-moun'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [See DE-; MOUNT.] Capable of being dismounted; — said of a form of rim, for an automobile wheel, which can be removed with its tire.

de-port'ee' (dē-pōr'tē'), *n.* [See -EE; cf. F. *déporté* deported criminal.] A person who has been deported, or is under sentence of deportation

de-pre'ci-a-ble (dē-prē'shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a. Accounting.* That can or may be depreciated in valuation.

de-pres'sion*, *n. Meteorol.* A region of low barometric pressure surrounded by higher pressures.

depth bomb *or* **charge.** A bomb, or a container filled with an explosive charge, so constructed that it may be set to explode at any predetermined depth below the surface of the water, as in attacking submarines by vessels or aircraft. ☞ In the U. S. Navy, *depth bomb* is used of such a bomb for use by aircraft, *depth charge* of one for use by surface craft.

Der'ma-cen'tor (dûr'mȧ-sĕn'tŏr), *n.* [NL., fr. *derma* + Gr. κέντωρ goader.] *Zool.* A genus of ticks belonging in the family Ixodidæ. *D. venustus*, in the western United States, transmits the so-called "spotted fever" of man.

‖ **der'nier' cri'** (dĕr'nyā' krē'). [F.] Lit., latest cry; the latest, or most authoritative, word

de-sex'u-al-ize (dē-sĕk'shū-ăl-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [*de-* + *sexualize.*] *Psychoanalysis.* **a** To divest of sexual quality by diverting the libido to other goals, as in sublimation. **b** To withdraw (sexual libido) from the genital to other areas of the body, as in perversions. — **de-sex'u-al-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shŭn; ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

de-tect'*, *v. t. Radio.* To rectify as in a detector.

de-tec'ta-graph (dē-tĕk'tȧ-grăf), *n.* = DETFCTAPHONE.

de-tec'ta-phone (-tȧ-fōn), *n. Elec.* A telephonic apparatus with an attached microphone transmitter, bearing the trade-mark *Detectaphone*, used esp. for listening secretly to private conversation, as to secure evidence for use in court.

de-tec'tion*, *n. Radio.* **a** Rectification, as in a detector. **b** The whole process of converting a modulated wave or current into the original signal wave or current.

de-tec'tor*, *n. Radio.* A device for rectifying high-frequency electric current, as to vibrate a telephone-receiver diaphragm, which of itself will not respond to such high frequencies. The chief detectors in use are the **three-electrode electron tube** and the **crystal detector.** The operation of the crystal detector depends on the rectifying action of the surface of contact between certain crystals, as of galena or molybdenite, and a metallic electrode.

de-tune' (dē-tūn'), *v. t.*; -TUNED' (-tūnd'); -TUN'ING (-tūn'ĭng). [*de-* + *tune.*] *Radio.* To put out of tune or resonance, as by varying capacity or inductance; — opposite of *tune.* — **de-tun'ing,** *p. pr. & vb. n.*

Devil Dog. A United States marine; — first so called by the Germans (G. *Teufelhund*) in the World War. *Nickname.*

D. F. C. *Abbr.* Distinguished Flying Cross. *Brit.*

D. F. M. *Abbr.* Distinguished Flying Medal. *Brit.*

di-at'o-nism (dī-ăt'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* [See DIATONIC.] *Music.* Use of the diatonic scale with little or no chromatic modification. Also, the quality of being diatonic. Cf. CHROMATICISM, above.

di'chlor-am'ine (dī'klōr-ăm'ĭn; *-ȧ-mēn'*), *n.* Also **-amin.** [*di-* + *chloro-* + *amine*] *Org. Chem.* A compound formed from a primary amine by the replacement of both atoms of ammoniacal hydrogen by chlorine.

dichloramine T. Also **dichloramine–T, dichloramin T.** *Pharm.* A yellowish crystalline powder, $C_7H_7O_2NSCl_2$, used as an antiseptic.

di'chlor-eth'yl sul'phide (dī'klōr-ĕth'ĭl sŭl'fīd; -fĭd). See MUSTARD GAS, below.

dic'ta-graph (dĭk'tȧ-grăf). Var. of DICTOGRAPH.

dic'ta-phone (-fōn), *n.* [*dictate* + *-phone* as in *telephone.* A phonographic instrument, bearing the trade-mark *Dictaphone*, combining a recorder and reproducer for use in dictating letters and other matter.

dictatorship of the proletariat. Among Marxian socialists, or communists, the domination of the proletariat, established by the use of dictatorial methods of repression against the capitalistic (bourgeois) classes.

dic'to-graph (-tō-grăf), *n.* [L. *dictum* a thing said + *-graph.*] A telephonic instrument, bearing the trademark *Dictograph*, having a sound-magnifying device enabling the ordinary mouthpiece to be dispensed with. Much use has been made of it for overhearing conversations in order to obtain evidence for use in litigation.

die'—hard'*, *n.* In politics, an irreconcilable opponent of a winning measure, usually a conservative; specif., in England, one of the extreme Unionist faction who fought in 1910 to maintain the veto power of the House of Lords.

Diesel (dē'zĕl), *a.* Pertaining to Rudolf Diesel, German inventor, or to the Diesel engine; equipped with a Diesel engine or engines; as, a *Diesel* liner.

Die'sel en'gine *or* **mo'tor** (dē'zĕl). [After Dr. Rudolf *Diesel*, of Munich, who invented it in 1900.] A type of internal-combustion engine in which the suction stroke draws in only air, which the compression stroke compresses so highly that the heat generated ignites the fuel (as crude oil), which is sprayed into the cylinder under high pressure

differential grasshopper. *Zoöl.* A rather large grasshopper (*Melanoplus differentialis*), destructive to vegetation in the western United States.

dig*, *v. i.* — **to dig in,** to excavate a trench or a system of trenches for occupancy in defense; as, the army *dug* itself *in. Mil. Cant.*

di'ga-met'ic (dī'gȧ-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *gametic.*] *Biol.* Forming two kinds of germ cells one with, one without, the X chromosome (see X CHROMOSOME, below); — sometimes loosely defined as "heterozygous for sex."

di-he'dral* (dī-hē'drȧl), *a. Aëronautics.* **a** Of a kite or an airplane, having wings that make with one another a dihedral angle, esp. when the angle between the upper sides is less than 180°. **b** Of wing pairs, inclined at a dihedral angle to each other.

di-he'dral, *n., or* **di-he'dral an'gle***. *Aëronautics.* The angle included at the intersection of the imaginary surfaces containing the chords of the right and left wings. The main supporting surfaces of an airplane are said to have a dihedral angle when both right and left wings are upwardly or downwardly inclined to a horizontal transverse line. The angle is measured by the inclination of each wing to the horizontal. If the inclination is upward, the angle is *positive*; if downward, *negative.* The several main supporting surfaces of an airplane may have different amounts of dihedral. The dihedral is sometimes called *transverse* dihedral.

di-hy'drol (dī-hī'drōl; -drŏl), *n.* See HYDROL, below.

di-lu'tion*, *n.* The substitution of unskilled labor for skilled in such industrial operations as do not require skill, but which are sometimes, as under trade-union regulations, reserved for skilled labor.

di'na-mode (dī'nȧ-mōd), *n.* *Mech.* A practical unit of work equal to the work required to raise one ton one meter against the force of gravity.

di-ner'ic (dī-nĕr'ĭk), *a.* [1st *di-* + Gr. *νηρός* liquid.] *Physics.* Being, or of or pertaining to, the interface between two liquids, such as oil and water, contained in the same vessel, as distinguished from the boundary between a liquid and a gas or a liquid and a solid.

di-ni'tro-cel'lu-lose (dī-nī'trō-sĕl'ū-lōs), *n.* [*di-* + *nitro-* + *cellulose.*] Cellulose tetranitrate, a form of guncotton.

di-ni'tro-phe'nol (-fē'nōl; -nōl), *n.* [*di-* + *nitro-* + *phenol.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of six isomeric poisonous crystallized compounds, $C_6H_3(OH)(NO_2)_2$, certain of which are used in making picric acid and dyes.

din'kum (dĭŋ'kŭm), *a.* Honest; reliable; fair; square. *Slang, Australia.*

di'ode (dī'ōd), *n.* [2d *di-* + 2d *-ode.*] *Elec.* A form of electron tube having a cold anode and a heated cathode serving as a source of electrons. The *diode* serves as a rectifier of alternating currents.

dip*, *n.* *Aeronautics.* A sudden drop followed by a climb.

di-phos'gene (dī-fŏs'jēn), *n.* [*di-* + *phosgene*] *Chem.* A liquid compound, $ClCO_2CCl_3$, having the same percentage composition as phosgene but twice the molecular weight. It is very poisonous and was extensively used as a lethal "gas" in the World War.

di'plex re-cep'tion (dī'plĕks). *Radio.* Simultaneous reception of two independent signals by a single station.

di-rect'*, *a.* *Polit. Science.* Pertaining to, or affected immediately by, action of the people through their votes instead of through one or more representatives or delegates; as, *direct* nomination (see below), *direct* legislation.

direct action. Action that is direct, or without intervention; specif., action on the part of labor or its representatives designed to attain a desired end directly, as by means of demonstrations, strikes, sabotage, or other coercive acts; also, *Trade-Unionism*, action, such as a strike, initiated by a local union, or by part of its members, without reference to the provisions of the constitution of the national or international union with which the local union is affiliated. Cf. SYNDICALISM, below. — **di-rect'-ac'tion-ist,** *n.*

direct coupling. *Radio.* See COUPLING, above.

directional antenna. *Radio.* An antenna which receives or radiates better in some directions than in others. Cf. DIRECTIVE ANTENNA, below.

direction finder. *Radio.* A radio receiving device permitting determination of the direction from which received radio waves come to it. It commonly consists of a coil antenna mounted on a vertical axis so that it can be rotated freely.

directive antenna. *Radio.* An antenna which radiates better in some directions than in others. *Directive antenna* is rarer than *directional antenna*, the latter being used of either a radiating or a receiving antenna.

direct method. A method of teaching a foreign language, esp. a modern language, through conversation, discussion, and reading in the language itself without the use of the pupil's language, without translation, and without the study of formal grammar. The first words are taught by pointing to objects or pictures, and by performing actions

direct nomination. *Political Science.* The nomination of candidates for public office by direct popular vote rather than through the independent action of a convention or body of elected nominating representatives or delegates.

direct primary. *Political Science.* A primary at which direct nominations of candidates for office are made

dir'i-gi-ble*, *n.* See AIRSHIP, in the *Dictionary* and above.

dirt farmer. A farmer who himself works on the soil. *U. S.*

dis-charge'a-ble (dĭs-chär'jȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being discharged. — **dischargeable weight,** *Aëronautics*, in an airship, the gross buoyancy minus the fixed weight and the weight of the crew and such items of equipment (cf. DEAD LOAD, above) as are essential to enable the ship to fly and land safely. Cf. BUOYANCY, above.

dis-cov'er*, *v. t.* — **to be discovered**, originally, in drama, to be disclosed to the view of the audience when the curtains were drawn apart; hence, to be present as part of a dramatic representation at the opening of a scene; as, John is *discovered* seated before an open fire.

Discovery Day. = COLUMBUS DAY. See above.

dis'do-dec'a-he'droid (dĭs'dō-dĕk'ȧ-hē'droid), *n.* [2d *dis-* + Gr. *δώδεκα* twelve + *ἕδρα* seat, base + *-oid*] See FOURTH DIMENSION, below.

dis-hex'e-con'ta-he'droid (dĭs-hĕk'sē-kŏn'tȧ-hē'droid), *n.* [2d *dis-* + Gr. *ἑξήκοντα* sixty + *ἕδρα* seat, base + *-oid*] See FOURTH DIMENSION, below.

dispersed phase. *Phys. Chem.* That phase of a substance in which the material, in finely divided particles, is in a state of suspension in some medium, as distinguished from the solid, liquid, or gaseous phases. Colloidal solutions are in the dispersed phase.

disperse system. *Phys. Chem.* The form of dispersion of a substance in a solution, as crude or coarse dispersion, colloidal dispersion, and molecular dispersion; thus, clay in suspension in a solution takes the form of a certain *disperse system*, and the clay itself is the dispersoid.

dis-pers'oid (dĭs-pûr'soid), *n.* [*disperse* + *-oid.*] The substance dispersed in a disperse system (see above).

dis-place'ment*, *n.* *Psychoanalysis.* Transference of an affect from its originally associated element or condition to one relatively indifferent.

dis-solve' (dĭ-zŏlv'), *n.* *Moving Pictures.* The fading of one scene into another; a scene or a character which grows dim and is gradually replaced by another. The effect is produced by double exposure of the film in making the picture. Cf. DISSOLVING VIEW, in the *Dictionary*.

dissolved bone. A superphosphate fertilizer made by treating bone with sulphuric acid.

distance receptor. *Physiol.* A sense organ, as of vision or hearing, responsive to stimuli from a distant source.

Distinguished Service Cross. *Abbr., D. S. C.* **a** *U. S.* A cross of bronze for award to persons who, since April 6, 1917, have distinguished themselves by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States. **b** A British cross of silver (formerly the Conspicuous Service Cross, instituted in 1901 and renamed in 1915) for award to any officer in the Royal Navy below the rank of lieutenant commander for "distinguished service before the enemy."

Distinguished Service Medal. *Abbr., D. S. M.* **a** *U. S.* A bronze medal for award to persons who, since April 6, 1917, have distinguished themselves by meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility in time of war. **b** A British medal of bronze, instituted in 1914 for award to enlisted men in the Royal Navy and Marines for distinguished conduct in war

Distinguished Service Order. A British decoration, consisting of a gold cross and ribbon, instituted in 1886, for distinguished services performed by officers in the Army and Navy, and, later, the Royal Air Force *Abbr., D. S. O.*

dis-tor'tion*, *n.* **a** *Psychoanalysis.* The alteration of repressed impulses and phantasy products before they may appear to consciousness, being the resultant of opposing groups of psychic forces. **b** *Radio.* Change in wave form of an electric current or sound.

distributed capacity*. *Radio.* **a** The set of small capacities between various parts of a coil. **b** The effective capacity of the coil as a whole due thereto

dive*, *v. i.* *Aviation.* To descend or fall precipitately at an angle greater than the gliding angle, so that the descent is with increasing momentum. Cf. GLIDE. — *n.* *Aviation.* A steep glide.

diving rudder. *Aëronautics.* = ELEVATOR, below.

dix'ie (dĭk'sĭ), *n.* A kind of mess tin or oval pot, often used in camp for cooking or boiling something, as tea. *Slang.*

Do'ber-mann Pin'scher (dō'bĕr-mȧn pĭn'shĕr). A cross between the German shepherd dog and fox terrier (G. *Pinscher*); — named from the first breeder, Apoldaer A. Dobermann. The breed is lively and courageous.

dog robber. An officer's servant or personal attendant. — **dog robbing.** *Both Soldiers' Slang, U. S*

doll, *v. i. & t.* — **to doll up,** to dress with great care; array (one's self) in fine, or one's best, attire. *Slang.*

dollar diplomacy. **1.** Diplomacy used to promote the financial or commercial interests of a country abroad.

2. Diplomacy which seeks to use the country's commercial or financial interests to strengthen its power or effect its purposes in foreign relations.

dom'i-nance, *n.* *Biol.* A relation existing between a factor and its allelomorph such that in plants heterozygous for the factor in question the character expression is the same or essentially the same as that when the factor is homozygous. *Babcock & Clausen.*

domn (dŏm), *n.* [Roumanian *domnŭ*, fr. L. *dominus* master] Lord; — official title of the ruler of Roumania, Prince Carol I., from 1866 to 1881, when he was proclaimed king.

dope*, *n.* **1.** *Aeronautics.* **a** Any liquid preparation used to treat the cloth surface of airplane members to increase strength, produce tautness, or maintain air-tightness. **b** A liquid preparation applied to airship fabric to increase gas-tightness. It does not cause shrinking, as airplane dope does.

2. *Photography.* A liquid preparation or varnish used to facilitate retouching, block out portions of a negative, etc.

Dop'pler ef-fect' (dŏp'lĕr). The apparent change in the wave length of light or sound observed when the source and the observer are in motion relative to one another (see DOPPLER'S PRINCIPLE, in the *Dictionary*).

Do'ra (dō'rȧ), *n.* The British Defense of the Realm Act of 1914 (see above); — an acrostic. *Colloq.*

dos'age* (dōs'ȧj), *n.* In electrotherapeutics, radiotherapeutics, etc., the intensity of current, X rays, or the like, as adjusted for a patient, and the duration of application.

double cross. **a** The act or an instance of winning, or of doing one's best to win (a fight or a match of any kind), after engaging to lose *Sporting Slang.* **b** The act or an instance of betraying, swindling, cheating, or the like, a person with whom one is associated in an enterprise. Cf. CROSS, *n.*, 11, in the *Dict. Slang.*

dou'ble-cross', *v. t.* To work a double cross on (another). Cf. DOUBLE CROSS, above, and CROSS, *v. t.*, 12, in the *Dictionary.* — **dou'ble-cross'er,** *n.* *Both Slang.*

double detection. *Radio.* = SUPERHETERODYNE, below.

dou'ble-page' spread. An advertisement set across two full pages. *Advertising Cant.*

dou'ble-pole' switch (dŭb''l-pōl'). *Elec.* An electric switch which opens or closes two contacts simultaneously.

dou'ble-sur'faced (dŭb''l-sûr'fȧst), *a.* Having two finished surfaces; — said specif. of airplane wings or of aerocurves that are covered on both sides with fabric, etc.

dou'ble-throw' switch. *Elec.* An electric switch capable of being thrown in either direction, so that it opens or closes either of two contacts.

doup* (doup; dōōp), *n.* *Weaving.* A smooth strong thread used, with a skeleton harness frame in conjunction with the standard heddle, to produce a gauze effect by causing the thread to lie on alternate sides of the ground warp thread, in which position it is held by the filling; — so called because the thread is fastened to the lower end (see DOUP, in the *Dictionary*) of the skeleton harness frame.

down'—lead' (doun'lēd'), *n.* *Radio.* The part of an antenna which runs from the larger or main elevated portion to the transmitting or receiving set.

down'wash' an'gle (doun'wŏsh'). *Aëronautics.* The acute angle through which the air stream relative to an airplane is deflected by an airfoil. It is measured in a plane parallel to the plane of symmetry.

‖ **Dra'che** (drä'kĕ), *n.* [G.] See DRAGON BALLOON, below.

draft'ee' (drȧf'tē'), *n.* One who has been drafted, as for military service.

drag*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The component parallel to the relative wind of the total force on an airfoil or aircraft due to the air through which it moves. In the case of an airplane, that part of the drag which is due to the wings is called *wing resistance;* that due to the rest of the airplane is called *structural,* or *parasite, resistance.*

dragon balloon. A kite balloon; — a misnomer due to mistranslation of Ger. *Drache* a dragon, also, a kite.

‖ **Drang nach O'sten** (drȧng näk ō'stĕn). [G.] Lit., pressure or thrust toward the East; — a phrase expressing the policy of the German expansionists, who urged pressure toward the East, both political and commercial.

draw step. *Dancing.* A step in which the foot is drawn back or aside, as before the dip in the one-step.

dread'nought'* (drĕd'nôt'), *n.* **a** [*cap.*] A British battleship, completed 1906–07, having an armament of ten 12-inch guns, and twenty-four 12-pound quick-fire guns for protection against torpedo boats. This was the first battleship of the type characterized by a main armament of big guns all of the same caliber She had a displacement of 17,900 tons at load draft, and a speed of 21 knots. **b** Hence, any battleship having its main armament entirely of big guns all of one caliber. Since the *Dreadnought* was built the caliber of the heaviest guns has increased from 12 in. to 13½ in., 14 in., 15 in., or more, and the displacement of the largest battleships from 18,000 to 35,000 tons and upwards. The term *superdreadnought* is popularly applied to battleships of the greater displacement and gun caliber

drift'*, *n.* *Aeronautics.* **a** The lateral velocity of an aircraft, due to air currents or other causes. **b** = DRIFT ANGLE. **c** Drag; — a former use.

drift angle. *Aeronautics.* The angular deviation from a set course due to cross currents of wind; leeway.

drift'er*, *n.* Specif., a boat engaged in, or of a type used in, drift fishing (see DRIFT, *n.*, 11 **b**, in the *Dict.*). Many drifters, and other fishing boats were used during the World War in the British coast defense, as against U-boats.

drift meter. *Aeronautics.* An instrument for measuring or indicating the drift angle.

drip band *or* **flap.** A strip of fabric attached by one edge to the envelope of a balloon or airship in such a way that rain will run off its free edge instead of dripping into the basket or car. The drip flap also helps to keep the ropes by which the car is suspended dry and nonconducting.

drive*, *n.* **1.** An attack, as in military operations, in which a push forward is made with very great force and violence.

2. A vigorous effort, as by a committee, to raise money within a limited time, as for a charitable or patriotic purpose, to enlist new members for an organization, or the like. *Colloq.* **3.** In an automobile vehicle, all the apparatus collectively by means of which the propulsion of the vehicle is controlled and directed; also, the place where the operator sits to drive; as, a left-hand *drive;* an inclosed *drive.*

drome (drōm), *n.* Short for AIRDROME. *Slang.*

Dro-soph'i-la (drō-sŏf'ĭ-lȧ), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr *δρόσος* dew, moisture, liquid + *φίλος* loving.] *Zoöl.* A genus containing the common fruit fly (*D. melanogaster*, syn. *D. ampelophila*), members of which inhabit chiefly fermenting fruits, and liquids, as wine, beer, and cider. The genus has been used extensively in breeding experiments for the study of inheritance of characters.

drum'fire', *n.* The firing of, or discharge of projectiles from, a machine gun or machine guns; — so called from the drumlike sound. Cf. DRUM, *n.*, 4 **j**, in the *Dictionary.*

dry farming. *Agric.* Production of crops without irrigation in regions of low or otherwise unfavorable rainfall, principally by tillage methods conserving soil moisture and by the use of drought-resistant crops. — **dry farm.**

dry weight. *Aëronautics.* The weight of an engine including carburetors, propeller-hub assembly, and ignition system, but excluding exhaust manifolds, oil, and water.

D. S. C. *Abbr.* Distinguished Service Cross. *U. S. & Eng.*

D. S. M. *Abbr.* Distinguished Service Medal *U. S. & Eng.*

Dual Alliance. **1.** An alliance between Austria-Hungary and Germany against Russia, entered upon Oct. 7, 1879.

2. Also **Dual Entente.** A friendly understanding entered into between France and Russia, 1890–1892, strengthened by a military convention in 1892–1893. It later became a part of the Triple Entente (which see, below).

duck'board' (dŭk'bōrd'), *n.* *Mil.* A plank used in covering impassable muddy areas or roads, or to floor trenches.

duck'pin' (dŭk'pĭn'), *n.* *Tenpins.* **a** A short, stout form of pin bowled at with small balls (5 inches in diameter). **b** *In the form* **duckpins,** *construed as a sing.* The game played with such pins.

dud* (dŭd), *n.* One that is without life or energy; a failure; specif., a bomb that fails to explode. — *a.* Without energy, life, or the like; lifeless; dead. *Both Slang, orig. Eng.*

dug'out'*, *n.* A cave or excavation made in a hillside, the side of a trench, etc., often roofed with logs and sod, for storage, protection from gunfire, and the like; an abri. Such dugouts were widely used during the World War.

dumb'—bell'* (dŭm'bĕl'), *n.* A dull and stupid person; a dolt. *Slang, U. S.*

dummy antenna. *Radio.* A device used in radio measurements to simulate an antenna, usually comprising capacity and inductance

dump*, *n.* A place where military supplies, as shells or other ammunition, are heaped or stacked for distribution, as in the World War.

dump'ing*, *n.* *Com.* The selling of goods in quantity at an abnormally low price, as to get rid of a surplus, to break down competition, or to reduce the general market price.

dumping duty. A duty imposed by an antidumping law.

du'o-graph (dū'ō-grăf), *n.* [*duo-* + *-graph.*] *Photo-engraving.* A picture printed from two half-tone plates made with the screen set at different angles, and usually printed in two shades of the same color or in black and one tint.

du'o-tone (-tōn), *n.* [*duo-* + *tone.*] *Photo-engraving.* Any picture printed in two shades of the same color, as duotypes and duographs are usually printed.

du'o-type (-tīp), *n.* [*duo-* + *-type.*] *Photo-engraving.* A print made from two half-tone plates that are made from the same negative, but etched differently.

du'plex*, *v. t.* *Metal.* To use in dual combination (as two furnaces) in a specific process, as in the duplex process.

duplex house. A two-family house so arranged that one family occupies all the first-floor rooms and two or more rooms on the second floor, which are reached by means of a private stairway and are cut off by partitions from the rest of the second floor, which, with the entire third floor, is occupied by the other family.

duplex iron. *Metal.* Cast iron that has been heated in an electric furnace after being melted in the usual manner in a cupola.

duplex process. *Metal.* A process for making steel in which the material is partially treated in a furnace of one type and then transferred without interruption to a furnace of another type in which the making of the steel is finished. In the original and true duplex process an acid-lined Bessemer converter is used for the first stage and a basic-lined open-hearth furnace for the finishing stage, but the term is now sometimes applied to other combinations of furnaces.

Cf. ACID PROCESS, BESSEMER PROCESS, in the *Dictionary*.

duplex signaling. *Radio.* Simultaneous transmission and reception of signals in both directions between two stations.

duplex steel. *Metal.* Steel made by the duplex process.

du-ral'u-min (dū-răl'ū-mĭn ; dū'rà-lū'mĭn), *n.* [*durable* + *aluminium*.] *Metal.* An alloy of aluminium, bearing the trade-mark *Duralumin*, comparable in strength and hardness to soft steel, consisting of 95.5 parts of aluminium to 3 parts of copper, 1 of manganese, and 0.5 of magnesium.

du've-tyn' (dōō'vĕ-tĕn'), *n.* Also spelled *duvetine* and *duvetyne*. [F. *duvet* down.] Any of several soft textile fabrics, as of wool or silk, having a long plushlike nap.

dy'arch-y* (dī'ar-kĭ), *n.* [Gr δύο two (cf. 1st DI-) + *-archy*.] A dual form of government in each of the nine major provinces of India, by which the provincial governor and his executive council (appointed by the king) control certain "reserved" subjects, or functions, as justice, police, land laws, famine relief, and irrigation; while the governor and ministers (chosen by him from the legislative council) control certain "transferred" subjects, as sanitation, public works, and education. — **dy-ar'chi-cal** (dī-ar'kĭ-kăl), *a.*

dynamic factor. *Aëronautics.* The ratio between the load carried by any part of an aircraft when accelerating, or when otherwise subjected to abnormal conditions, and the load carried in normal flight.

dys-gen'ic (dĭs-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*dys-* + *-genic*.] *Eugenics.* Detrimental to the race or tending to counteract racial improvement through the exertion of a degenerative influence in the propagation of offspring.

dys'pi-tu'i-ta-rism (dĭs'pĭ-tū'ĭ-tà-rĭz'm), *n.* [*dys-* + *pituitary* + *-ism*.] *Med.* A condition due to disordered functioning of the pituitary body (which see, in the *Dict.*).

ea'gle*, *n.* *Golf.* A score of two strokes less than par on any hole but a par 3 hole. *Slang or Cant.*

eagle boat. *Naut.* A special type of submarine chaser, used in the United States Navy, smaller than a destroyer, but larger than a subchaser and carrying a heavier battery.

East Coast fever. A serious form of piroplasmosis in cattle caused by *Piroplasma parvum*, which formerly existed in a latent form along the East African Coast, but which, since 1900, has spread into the interior.

ech'e-lon* (ĕsh'ē-lŏn), *v. t.* *Mil.* To give a special deflection to (each of the guns of a battery) so that the increments of deflection increase by successive and equal amounts.

economic blockade. A form of blockade whereby a country is subjected to the severance of all trade or financial relations with other countries. See LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ec'phore, ek'phore (ĕk'fōr ; 201), *v. t.* [NL.; *ec-* + Gr. *-φόρος* (see -PHOROUS).] *Psychol.* = ECPHORIZE.

ec-pho'ri-a, ek-pho'ri-a (ĕk-fō'rĭ-à), *n.* ; *pl.* E. ECPHORIAS (-àz), L. -RIÆ (-ē). Also **ec'pho-ry, ek'pho-ry** (ĕk'fō-rĭ) ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [NL.; *ec-* + Gr. *-φόρος* (see -PHOROUS) + *-ia*.] *Psychol.* The rousing of an engram or system of engrams from a latent to an active state, as by repetition of the original stimulus or by mnemic excitation.

ec'pho-rize, ek'pho-rize (ĕk'fō-rīz), *v. t.* *Psychol.* To revive or rouse (an engram or system of engrams) from latency. — **ek'pho-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn ; -rĭ-zā'-), *n.*

edge*, *n.* In poker, the age ; — a corruption. See AGE, *n.*, 12, in the *Dictionary*. Hence, *Slang*, an advantage ; as, to have the *edge* on one.

Ed'i-son cell. [See EDISON EFFECT.] A type of storage battery with nickel-iron plates and alkaline electrolyte.

effective pitch. See PITCH, below.

ef-fec'tor*, *n.* *Physiol.* An organ, as a muscle or gland, which responds to sensory stimuli to keep the organism in relation to its environment and to regulate it internally.

Eg'nell's law (ĕg'nĕlz). [After Axel *Egnell* (1876–), Swedish scientist.] *Meteor.* The law, commonly approximately true, that between the altitudes of one mile and five miles, the velocity of the wind increases with altitude in the same proportion that the density of the air decreases.

e'go-cen'tric (ē'gō-sĕn'trĭk ; ĕg'ō-), *a.* [*ego* + *centric*.] Having one's attention centered on one's self and on one's own interests. — *n.* An egocentric person — **e'go-cen-tric'i-ty** (-sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **e'go-cen'trism** (-sĕn'trĭz'm), *n.*

Ein-stein'i-an (īn-stīn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Albert Einstein, German physicist, or the theory of relativity developed by him. See EINSTEIN THEORY, below.

Ein'stein the'o-ry (īn'stīn). The theory of relativity ; — often so called because first developed by Einstein. See RELATIVITY, below.

Eint'ho-ven gal'va-nom'e-ter (ĭnt'hō-vĕn). [Devised, in 1901, by Willem *Einthoven* (1860–), physiologist at Leiden, Holland.] *Elec.* A string galvanometer.

‖ **Ein'wohn'er-wehr'** (īn'vōn'ĕr-vār'), *n.* [G., lit., inhabitant, or citizen, defense.] Any of various bodies of civic guards organized locally in Germany in 1919 for service in aid of the civil power.

E-lec'tra com'plex (ē-lĕk'trà). *Psychoanalysis.* The Œdipus complex in females ; — so called from Electra's love of her father and hatred of her mother.

e-lec'tra-gist (-trà-jĭst), *n.* [*electro-* + Gr. *ἄγειν* to conduct + *-ist*.] One who installs electrical apparatus and sells electrical goods, and who is a member of the Association of Electragists — International. — **e-lec'tra-gy** (-jĭ), *n.* ☞ *Electragist* is a trade-mark word.

electric field intensity. = RADIO FIELD INTENSITY, below.

electric steel. *Metal.* Steel that has been produced or refined in an electric furnace.

e-lec'tro-car'di-o-graph' (ē-lĕk'trō-kär'dĭ-ō-grăf'), *n.* [*electro-* + *cardiograph*.] A string galvanometer used to record photographically the nervous impulses set up by heart action. — **e-lec'tro-car'di-o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

e-lec'tro-car'di-og'ra-phy (ē-lĕk'trō-kar'dĭ-ŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* *Med.* The science of recording the electrical activities of the heart. Active tissue is electrically negative to resting tissue.

e-lec-trom'er-ism (ē-lĕk-trŏm'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* [*electro-* + *mero-* + *-ism*.] The process of ionization in gases.

e-lec'tron*, *n.* — **K, L,** and **M electrons,** *Physics & Chem.*, the groups of electrons whose orbits are closest to the nucleus of an atom, the two K electrons being innermost. X rays are due to the passage of electrons from an outer orbit to an inner one.

electron tube. *Elec.* A special form of vacuum tube (see VACUUM TUBE, in the *Dict.*), consisting of a combination of a heated cathode, an anode, and a third electrode for controlling the current flowing between the other two electrodes, all contained within an inclosure evacuated to an exceedingly low pressure ; — called in full *three-electrode electron tube*. Its operation depends essentially on the flow of electrons emitted from the hot cathode. Common forms resemble in appearance small incandescent lamp bulbs. Called also *tube, vacuum tube, vacuum valve*, etc.

e-lec'tro-steel' (ē-lĕk'trō-stēl'), *n.* [*electro-* + *steel*.] *Metal.* Electric steel.

elephant bug. = ELEPHANT BEETLE, **b**, in the *Dict.*

el'e-va'tor*, *n.* *Aeronautics.* In an airplane, a movable auxiliary surface, usually attached to the tail plane, the function of which is to cause the craft to pitch, that is, to rotate about its lateral axis.

elk*, *n.* **1.** *Leather Trade.* A light, very flexible, chrome-tanned calf leather, used especially in sporting shoes

2. [*cap.*] A member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (B. P. O. E.), a fraternal association founded in 1868, and now having lodges throughout the United States (see FRATERNAL EMBLEMS, plate, p. 1192).

em-bus' (ĕm-bŭs'), *v. i.* [*em-* + *bus*.] To put (as troops) into a bus or busses (or a motor truck or trucks). — *v. t.* To get into a bus or busses. *Both Colloq.*

‖ **em'bus'qué'** (an'bus'kā'), *n.* [F., p p of *embusquer*. See AMBUSH, *v. t.*] One who in time of war seeks to avoid danger, as by remaining at home or obtaining some situation in the army far from the front ; a shirk ; slacker.

e-mis'sion*, *n.* *Radio.* **a** The flow of electrons out of the heated filament or cathode of an electron tube. **b** The amount of current constituting such flow, usually expressed in milliamperes.

Emk. *Abbr.*; *pl.* EMKS. Esthonian mark, a monetary unit of Esthonia equivalent at par to $0.193.

em-path'ic (ĕm-păth'ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of or characterized by empathy.

em'pa-thize (ĕm'pà-thīz), *v. t. & i.* ; -THIZED (-thīzd) ; -THIZ'ING (-thīz'ĭng). [See EMPATHY ; -IZE.] To project one's self into an imaginary situation, or the situation or feelings of another.

em'pa-thy (ĕm'pà-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἐμπάθεια* ; *ἐν* in + *πάθος* suffering, passion. See 2d EN- ; PATHOS ; cf. SYMPATHY.] The projecting of one's self into an imaginary situation, or into the situation of another person or thing, and the undergoing of sensations believed to be connected with it

‖ **em'pen'nage'** (an'pĕ'nazh'), *n.* [F.] *Aëronautics.* The tail of an aircraft. See TAIL, below

empire cloth. *Elec.* Varnished cloth used for insulation.

emulsion colloid. An emulsoid.

e-mul'soid (ē-mŭl'soid), *n.* [*emulsion* + *-oid*.] *Physiol Chem.* A colloidal solution in which the particles of the solute are in the liquid state ; a true emulsion ; loosely, a colloid which assumes a gelatinous consistency ; — called also *emulsum colloid*.

‖ **en-ceph'a-li'tis le-thar'gi-ca** (ĕn-sĕf'à-lī'tĭs lē-thär'jĭ-kà). [NL. See ENCEPHALITIS, LETHARGY.] *Med.* Epidemic encephalitis ; specif., an epidemic inflammation of the brain, producing somnolence (whence it is popularly called "sleeping sickness") and giving rise to palsies of the cranial nerves and to asthenia.

en'do-crine (ĕn'dō-krĭn), *a.* [*endo-* + Gr. *κρίνειν* to separate.] *Med.* Secreting internally ; — applied esp. to organs whose only known function is to secrete into the blood or lymph a substance which acts chemically upon a specific organ or organs, as the thyroid and parathyroid glands, the suprarenal capsules, pituitary body, and pineal gland.

en'do-crine (-krĭn), **en'do-crin** (-krĭn), *n.* *Physiol.* Any of the internal secretions of the body.

en'do-crin'ic (-krĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Endocrinous.

en'do-cri-nol'o-gy (-krĭ-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*endocrin* + *-logy*.] *Med.* The science or study of the internal secretions (secretions of the ductless glands, as the thyroid gland, pituitary, suprarenals, etc.), their physiology and pathology as related to each other and to the organism as a whole.

en'do-cri-nop'a-thy (-nŏp'à-thĭ), *n.* [*endocrin* + *-pathy*.] *Pathol.* A disease due to disorder in action of one or more of the endocrine organs or ductless glands.

en-doc'ri-nous (ĕn-dŏk'rĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to an internal secretion or to a gland producing such a secretion.

en'do-mix'is (ĕn'dō-mĭk'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *endo-* + Gr. *μίξις* a mixing.] *Zool.* Dissolution of the macronucleus of an infusorian and its reorganization from the micronuclei without intervention of conjugation.

en'do-psy'chic (ĕn'dō-sī'kĭk), *a.* [*endo-* + *psychic*.] *Psychol.* Arising or existing within the psyche.

en-flag'el-la'tion (ĕn-flăj'ĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [See 1st EN-.] *Biol.* = FLAGELLATION, below.

en'gram (ĕn'grăm), *n.* [2d *en-* + *-gram*.] *Psychol.* A lasting modification in an organism, produced by a psychic experience and forming the physiological record, usually latent, of that experience. — **en-gram'mic** (ĕn-grăm'ĭk), *a.*

engram complex. *Psychol.* The association of a number of engrams simultaneously formed.

en-graph'i-a (ĕn-grăf'ĭ-à), *n.* Also **en'gra-phy** (ĕn'grà-fĭ). [NL. See 2d EN- ; -GRAPHY.] *Psychol.* **a** The making of engrams. **b** The impressibility of organic substances which permits of the formation of engrams. — **en-graph'ic** (ĕn-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **en-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **en'tente'*** (an'tänt'), *n.* — **the Entente,** the Triple Entente (which see, below) ; hence, by extension, the nations collectively which were included in the Entente ; — often used attributively ; as, the *Entente* allies.

‖ **En'tente' Cor'diale'*** (an'tänt' kôr'dyal'). Specifically, the alliance between France and Great Britain, signed April 8, 1904.

En-tent'o-phile (ĕn-tĕn'tō-fĭl ; -fīl) } *a.* [*Entente* + *o-* + **En-tent'o-phil** (ăn-tan'tō-fĭl) } *-phile, -phil*.] Approving or favoring the Entente or its policy. — *n.* One who favored or upheld or who favors the Entente.

entering edge. *Aeronautics.* See LEADING EDGE, below.

en've-lope*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* **a** The outer covering of a rigid airship. **b** In a balloon or a nonrigid or semirigid airship, the bag which contains the gas.

E'o-an-thro'pus (ē'ō-ăn-thrō'pŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *ἠώς* dawn (see EO-) + *ἄνθρωπος* man.] *Zoöl. & Ethnol.* The genus consisting of the Piltdown man. See PILTDOWN MAN, below.

ep'ac-ma'ic (ĕp'ăk-mā'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the epacme.

ep'i-sode*, *n.* *Moving Pictures.* See SERIAL, below.

ep'i-stat'ic (ĕp'ĭ-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [See EPISTASIS.] *Biol.* Suppressing or controlling the action of another ; — said of certain factors or inherited characters. Cf. HYPOSTATIC, below.

e-qua'tion of Bou'guer' (bōō'gā'). [See BOUGUER'S HALO.] *Meteor.* An equation for computing the intensity of the solar radiation outside the atmosphere from its measured intensities at the surface of the earth.

e'qui-pluve (ē'kwĭ-plōōv ; 243), *n.* [*equi-* + L. *pluvia* rain.] *Meteor.* A line connecting places at all of which the same fraction of their several annual rainfalls occurs during any specified portion of the year, such as a given month.

e-quiv'a-lence*, *n.* — **principle of equivalence,** *Physics*, the assumption of the identity of gravitational and inertial mass ; the postulate that for any field of gravitational force there may be substituted, as exactly equivalent and experimentally indistinguishable, a field of accelerations introduced as a space deformation involved in a transformation of coordinates. *Albert Einstein.*

er'ga-toc'ra-cy (ûr'gà-tŏk'rà-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Gr. *ἐργάτης* worker + *-cracy*.] The rule or dominion of the workers.

er'go-tox'ine (ûr'gō-tŏk'sĭn ; -sēn), *n.* Also **-in.** [*ergot* + *toxine*.] *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{35}H_{41}O_6N_5$, regarded as the active principle of ergot ; — called also *hydroergotinine*. It yields ergotinine by dehydration.

er'o-tism*, *n.* Also **e-rot'i-cism*.** *Psychoanalysis.* The love life in any or all of its physical or psychical manifestations, whether in partial, infantile form, in perversions, or, in complete adult love, toward persons or other objects, comprising all the sexual components and their sublimation.

‖ **Er-satz'** (ĕr-zàts'), *n.* [G.] Compensation ; reparation ; replacement ; — often used adjectively [*l. c.*], as *ersatz* coal.

Er-win'i-a (ĕr-wĭn'ĭ-à), *n.* [NL., after *Erwin* F. Smith (1854–), American bacteriologist.] *Bacteriol.* A genus of bacteria of the order Eubacteriales, pathogenic to plants, being motile rods with peritrichous flagella. *E. amylovora* is the causative agent of pear blight.

es'ca-drille' (ĕs'kà-drĭl' ; *F.* ĕs'kà'drē'y'), *n.* [F., dim. of *escadre* squadron, or fr. It. *squadriglia*.] **1.** *Naval.* A squadron of war vessels, usually eight.

2. *Mil.* In European air commands, esp. in the French army, a unit containing, usually, six airplanes ; as, the Lafayette *Escadrille* in the French army, during the World War.

Esch'–Cum'mins Transportation Act (ĕsh'kŭm'ĭnz). [After John Jacob *Esch*, representative from Wisconsin, and A. B. *Cummins*, senator from Iowa.] An act, passed Feb. 28, 1920 (66th Congress), providing for the return of the railroads to private owners ; authorizing loans to railroads ; creating a Railroad Labor Board to which all labor disputes must be presented before a strike ; and extending the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

‖ **es-cu'do*** (ĕs-kōō'dō), *n.* [Pg.] A silver coin and gold monetary unit of Portugal, containing 100 centavos, equal in value to the former milreis, and equivalent at par to $1.08.

Es'pe-ran-ti'do (ĕs'pĕ-ràn-tē'dō), *n.* [*Esperanto* + *Ido*.] An artificial language, intended for universal use, which is a simplified form of Esperanto, but with less radical changes than those adopted in Ido. Cf. ESPERANTO, in the *Dict.* ; IDO, below. — **Es'pe-ran-ti'dist** (-dĭst), *n. & a.*

es'ter-ize (ĕs'tĕr-īz), *v. t. & i.* *Chem.* To convert, or be converted, into an ester ; to esterify. — **es'ter-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

et'a-lon post, *or* **et'a-lon** (ĕt'à-lŏn), *n.* [F. *étalon* standard (of weights and measures).] One of the rods of metal or other suitable material used to keep the plates of an interferometer at a fixed and known distance apart.

eth'yl gas. Gasoline containing a small amount of lead tetraethyl to prevent knocking of the engine.

‖ **é'toile'*** (ā'twàl'), *n.* [F., star.] A satin fabric with plain or changeable lustrous surface.

eu'ge-nism (ū'jĕ-nĭz'm), *n.* The combination of influences best suited to improve the inborn or native qualities of a race or breed, esp. the human race. Cf EUGENICS, in *Dict.*

eu'ge-nist (-nĭst), *n.* One versed in eugenics.

eu'sol (ū'sōl ; -sŏl), *n.* [*eu-* + *solution*.] *Med.* An antiseptic consisting of a 0.5 per cent solution of boric acid and hypochlorous acid, used esp. for treatment of war wounds.

eu-then'ics (ū-thĕn'ĭks), *n.* [From Gr. *εὐθηνεῖν* to thrive ; *εὖ* well + *τιθέναι* to place, make.] The science having to do with the betterment of living conditions, through conscious endeavor, in order to secure efficient human beings. *Euthenics* deals with race improvement through environment. *Ellen H. Richards.*

eu'the-nist (ū'thĕ-nĭst), *n.* One versed in euthenics.

ex-an'the-ma*, *n.* *Hort.* = DIE-BACK, in the *Dict.*

ex-cess'* (ĕk-sĕs'), *v. t.* To charge (a railway passenger a certain sum) by way of an excess fare or rate ; as, to *excess* a passenger a half fare. *Brit.*

ex-cess'–prof'its tax. A tax on business profits which are in excess of the average profits over a specified term of years ; specif. : a tax for revenue levied in various countries during the World War and after, as in the United States and Great Britain. In both countries excess-profit taxes terminated in 1921.

ex'hi-bi'tion-ist*, *n.* *Med.* One who practices or tends to exhibitionism.

exit pupil. *Optics.* The image of the stop, which limits the aperture of a telescope, formed by the eyepiece.

ex'o-tox'in (ĕk'sō-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [*exo-* + *toxin*.] *Bacteriol.* A toxin excreted by a microörganism and afterwards obtainable by filtration without destruction of the microörganism.

expansion ammeter. *Elec.* A thermal ammeter in which the heat effect is indicated by expansion of the heated wire or strip.

ex-pres'sion-ism*, *n.* In any form of art, as literature, painting, etc., the theory or practice of expressing one's inner, or subjective, emotions and sensations ; postimpressionism (which see, below). — **ex-pres'sion-ist*,** *n.*

ex'tra-cur-ric'u-lar (ĕks'trà-kŭ-rĭk'ū-lär) } *a.* Of or **ex'tra-cur-ric'u-lum** (ĕks'trà-kŭ-rĭk'ū-lŭm) } pert. to those activities, as debating, dramatics, and athletics, which form part of the life of school or college students, but which are not part of the regular courses of study.

ex'tra-vert (ĕks'trà-vûrt) } *n.* *Psychol.* One whose emo-**ex'tro-vert** (ĕks'trō-vûrt) } tions pass readily into external expressions and action, the interest occupying itself upon external objects.

ex'tra-vert } *v. i.* [See EXTRAVERT, *v. t.*] *Psychol.* To **ex'tro-vert** } direct one's interest toward external objects ; — contrasted with *introvert*. — **-ver'sion** (-vûr'shŭn), *n.*

ex-trude'* (ĕks-trōōd'), *v. t. Metallurgy.* To shape or form by forcing metal heated to a semiplastic condition through dies by the use of hydraulic power; as, *extruded* rods.

fab'ri-cate*, *v. t.* Specif.: **a** To make, shape, or prepare (a part of anything, as of a ship, bridge, automobile, etc.) according to standardized specifications, so as to be interchangeable. **b** To construct or build up into a whole by uniting interchangeable or standardized parts, often made elsewhere; as, a *fabricated* ship, automobile, or the like.

fab'ri-koid (făb'rĭ-koid), *n.* [See FABRIC; -OID.] An impervious fabric, generally leatherlike in appearance, having a cloth foundation and a pyroxylin surface, bearing the trade-mark *Fabrikoid*. It is used in upholstery, for making traveling bags, bindings for books, etc.

fac'tor*, *n. Biol.* The assumed causative agent that is transmitted from parent to offspring and determines the development in the offspring of a certain character; a gene.

fade*, *v. t.* — **to fade in,** *Moving Pictures,* to cause (a picture) to come up (that is, become clear) gradually on the screen. Cf. INTERPOSE, below. — **to fade out,** *Moving Pictures,* to cause (a picture) gradually to disappear from the screen — **fade'-in'**, *n.* — **fade'-out'**, *n.*

fad'ing* (făd'ĭng), *n. Radio.* Fluctuation in intensity of received wave while the adjustments of sending and receiving apparatus remain unchanged.

fag*, *n.* A cigarette. *British Slang.*

fair'ing, *n. Engin.* A member or structure the primary function of which is to produce a smooth outline and to reduce head resistance or drag, as in an aircraft, and which does not in general bear any stress.

fal'con*, *n.* = SOKOL, below.

fall wind. See KATABATIC, below.

far'a-day (făr'ă-dā), *n.* [After Michael *Faraday,* Eng. physicist.] *Elec.* The amount of electricity required in electrolysis to liberate one gram equivalent (96,500 coulombs).

fard (fărd), *n.* [Corrupt. of Ar. *firdh* the fruit, esp., of the Theban palm, fr. *faradh* to separate.] A kind of small, dark-brown, shiny date, grown chiefly in and about Oman in eastern Arabia. The dates are not clustered.

far'mer-ette' (far'mĕr-ĕt'), *n.* [See -ETTE.] A woman who farms or works on a farm; farmeress. *Colloq.*

Farm'er—La'bor par'ty. *U. S. Politics.* A minor radical party formed in 1920 by the Committee of Forty-Eight, the Nonpartisan League, and other groups. Its platform demanded the election of Federal judges, the nationalization of railroads, mines, and banks, and Federal loans to farmers at a low rate of interest. In 1924 it broke up into factions

Farm Loan Act, Board. See FEDERAL LAND BANK, below.

‖ **Fa'scio** (fa'shō), *n.; pl.* -SCI (-shē). [It.] See FASCISTI.

Fas'cism (făs'ĭz'm), *n.* [It. *fascismo,* fr. *fascio* a (political) group, a club, lit. a bundle, fr. L *fascis* a bundle. Cf. FASCES.] The principles of the Fascisti.

‖ **Fa-scis'mo** (fa-shēs'mō), *n.* [It.] Fascism.

Fas'cist (făs'ĭst), *n.* Eng. form of FASCISTA.

‖ **Fa-sci'sti** (fă-shē'stē), *n. pl.; sing.* FASCISTA (-stă). [It. fr. *fascio* (see FASCISM), with ref. also to L. *fasces,* as if meaning "bearer of the fasces," because the *Fascisti* are supposed to typify obedience to the law as did the lictors in ancient Rome.] An Italian organization, strongly loyal and patriotic, formed for opposing all radical elements in the country, as Bolshevists, Communists, and the like. It was organized in 1919, and under the leadership of Benito Mussolini soon became very powerful and active. Each local branch is called a *Fascio,* and all the organizations collectively form the *Fasci.* Cf. BLACK SHIRT, above. Hence, elsewhere, as in Great Britain, Bavaria, Mexico, etc., a similar organization, usually strongly nationalistic and antisocialistic.

fea'ture*, *n. Newspapers & Periodicals.* **a** A distinctive or prominent article, story, or picture. **b** A special department or serial picture. *Both Cant.*

Federal Food and Drug Act. See PURE FOOD AND DRUG ACT, below.

Federal Land Bank. Any of twelve regional banks established under the **Federal Farm Loan,** or **Rural Credits, Act,** July 17, 1916, to facilitate the furnishing of capital for farms by long-time loans. Loans are made to farmers through subsidiary cooperative farm-loan associations on first mortgages only, not exceeding one-half the value of the farm.

Federal Reserve System. A banking system established in the United States by the **Federal Reserve Act** (called also **Owen-Glass Federal Reserve Act**) of December 23, 1913, to concentrate the banking resources of the country and to provide an elastic currency, with the gradual displacement of national bank notes. In each of the twelve districts into which the United States was divided for the purposes of this act a **Federal reserve bank** was organized to serve as a bank of reserve and rediscount for member banks which include all national banks and many State banks and trust companies. Federal reserve banks have also the power to issue currency (**Federal reserve notes** and **Federal reserve bank notes**). A **Federal Reserve Board** (organized Aug. 12, 1914) of seven members was created, with general supervisory power over the system.

Federal Trade Commission. *U. S. Govt.* A commission of five members (created by an act of 1914) appointed by the President, to prevent unfair methods of commerce, to aid in enforcing antitrust laws, and to investigate business practice and management.

feed'—back', *a. Radio.* See REGENERATIVE, below.

feed'—back' coil. *Elec.* A coil used, in regenerative amplification or in generation of alternating current by electron tubes, to provide mutual inductance between plate and grid circuits.

feed'stuff' (fēd'stŭf'), *n.* Any agricultural product, as oats or alfalfa, used to feed cattle or other live stock.

fem'i-nism*, *n.* The theory, cult, or practice of those who hold that present laws, conventions, and conditions of society prevent the free and full development of woman, and who advocate such changes as will do away with undue restrictions upon her political, social, and economic conduct and relations; also, the propaganda for securing these changes. — **fem'i-nist,** *n. & a.* — **-nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.*

fer'ber-ite (fĕr'bĕr-ĭt), *n.* [After Rudolph *Ferber,* of Gera, Germany.] *Min.* A ferrous tungstate, $FeWO_4$, with a little manganese, occurring in black granular masses.

fer'ro-ce'ri-um (fĕr'ō-sē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*ferro-* + *cerium.*] A crude iron alloy containing a high percentage of cerium.

fer'ro-phos'phor-us (-fŏs'fŏr-ŭs), *n.* [*ferro-* + *phosphorus.*] *Metal.* A crude alloy of iron and phosphorus. It is added to the molten bath when it is desired to incorporate a little phosphorus in iron or steel.

fer'ro-zir-co'ni-um (-zĕr-kō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*ferro-* + *zirconium.*] *Metal.* A crude iron alloy containing a high percentage of zirconium.

fer'ti-li'zin (fûr'tĭ-lī'zĭn), *n.* [*fertilize* + *-in.*] *Physiol.* A hypothetical substance, formed in an egg prior to fertilization, which initiates egg cleavage when acted upon either by a spermatozoon or by agencies which induce parthenogenesis

fet'e-ri'ta (fĕt'ĕ-rē'tă), *n.* An African sorghum of dwarf stature, related to durra and milo. It is grown in the United States as a dry-land crop. Called also *Sudan durra.*

fe'tish-ism*, **fe'tich-ism***, *n. Psychoanalysis.* Fixation of erotic interest upon some portion of the body or some article of clothing or other inanimate object — **-ist***, *n.*

fi'ber*, *or* **fibre, silk.** Artificial silk made from any of various solutions of cellulose by forcing the solution through minute openings and fixing the resulting filaments so that they can be twisted into yarn or thread.

fi'bril-la'tion* (fī'brĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [See FIBRIL; -ATION.] *Med.* A condition, found in organic diseases of the heart, in which the various groups of muscle cells of the auricles beat independently and without rhythm. The ventricles do not receive the normal impulses from the auricles and in turn beat rapidly and irregularly.

Fi'dac' (fē'dăk'), *n.* Also **F.I.D.A. C.,** *Abbr.* An organization of veterans of the World War from the various Allied nations; — so called from the initials of its name "*Fédération Interalliée des Anciens Combattants*"

field intensity *or* **strength.** *Elec.* Magnitude of the electric or magnetic or other potential gradient in a field of force; — a measure of the strength of the field of force. See RADIO FIELD INTENSITY, below.

figure skating. Skating in which the skater describes figures of various kinds on the ice or other surface.

fil'a-ment*, *n. Elec.* In an electron tube, the heated electrode which emits electrons. It is usually a metal wire.

filament battery. *Elec.* = A BATTERY, above

film*, *n.* The photographic film, in the form of a flexible strip, used in making a moving picture. It is about an inch wide, of sensitized translucent material resembling celluloid, and is used in making both negatives and positives (which latter are used for projection) of a series of small pictures about one inch wide and three fourths of an inch in height. Hence, such a negative or positive; also, a moving picture, or, fig., moving pictures collectively. There are sixteen of the small pictures (technically called *frames*) to a running foot of film, and they are taken at the rate of approximately 16 a second. Cf. MOVING PICTURE; REEL, below.

film*, *v. t. Moving Pictures.* To photograph on a film for use in the cinematograph.

film'dom (film'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM, in the *Dictionary.*

film'ize (fĭl'mīz), *v. t.*; -IZED; -IZ'ING. To make a moving-picture film of (as a play). *Cant.*

film play. A photoplay.

fil'ter*, *n. Elec.* An electric circuit or combination of circuits used to limit the flow of currents of certain frequencies or types while allowing other current to flow with relative freedom. A **band,** or **band-pass, filter** limits the flow of currents of frequencies below and above the limits of a certain frequency band. A **high-pass filter** limits the flow of currents below a certain frequency. A **low-pass filter** limits the flow of currents above a certain frequency.

fil'ter*, *v. i. Mil.* To pass by infiltration; — with *in, through,* or the like. See INFILTRATION, below.

fil'tra-ble (fĭl'tră-b'l), *a.* Capable of being filtered, or of passing through a filter.

fin*, *n. Aeronautics.* **a** Any of various small stationary surfaces, vertical or nearly so, attached to different parts of aircraft to secure stability, as a tail *fin,* skid *fin,* etc. **b** In a kite balloon, one of the air-inflated lobes intended to keep the balloon headed into the wind.

fi'nal-ist (fī'năl-ĭst), *n. Sports.* Any of the players who meet in the final round of a tournament in which the losers in any round do not play again.

fin'ger-print' (fĭn'gĕr-prĭnt'), *n* An impression made by a finger or thumb, esp. a print made by the inside of the first joint showing its characteristic lineation, or marking This lineation varies with the individual and is unchanged throughout life; hence, fingerprints are now widely used as a means of identification. Cf. DACTYLOGRAM, DACTYLOGRAPHY, above. — *v. t.* To make a fingerprint or fingerprints of. — **fin'ger-print'ing,** *n.*

fireless cooker. A cooking apparatus, having one or more compartments surrounded by heat-insulating material, in which no fire is used but the cooking is done by the heat of plates which are heated independently of the cooker, or by that of the previously heated food, this heat being kept from dissipation by the insulation.

fire maker. See CAMP-FIRE GIRL, above.

firing squad. *Mil.* **a** A number of soldiers detailed to fire a saluting volley over the grave of a dead soldier or officer. **b** A detail of soldiers whose duty it is to shoot to death persons so sentenced by a military tribunal.

first'—string', *a.* Picked, from among other possible contestants on the same side, to have the first chance to contest, as in a race, game, or the like, because considered superior; as, *first-string* men. *Sporting Cant or Slang.*

Fish'er, *n.* A treasury note bearing the signature of Sir Warren Fisher, replacing, since October, 1919, the earlier "Bradbury." *Slang, Eng.*

five hundred. *Card Playing.* = PREFERENCE, 5 **e,** in *Dict.*

five'—nine', *n.* = BLACK MARIA, above.

Five'—Pow'er Treat'y. **a** A treaty adopted at the final plenary session of the Washington Conference (which see, below), Feb. 6, 1922, by the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, limiting naval armament so that the United States retains 18 capital ships (which see, above), Great Britain, 22, and France, Italy, and Japan each 10. It also fixed the future capital-ship replacement tonnage of the United States and Great Britain at 525,000 tons each and of Japan at 315,000 tons (the "5-5-3" ratio). **b** A treaty between the same powers and of the same date, restricting the use of submarines to actual warfare and restricting the use of noxious gases.

fix-a'tion*, *n. Psychoanalysis.* The arrest of any partial impulse at an early stage of psychosexual development through attachment to a form or object of gratification associated with this period. Cf. REGRESSION, below.

fixation process. See NITROGEN FIXATION, below.

fixation reaction *or* **test.** *Physiol. Chem.* A reaction or test depending on complement fixation (which see, above).

fixed condenser. *Radio.* A condenser of which the capacity is not variable or adjustable.

fixed gap. *Radio.* A kind of spark gap consisting of two stationary electrodes.

fixed weight. *Aeronautics.* Of an aircraft, the weight of the structure and all the fittings and parts necessary for flight, including the ballast of an airship, but not fuel.

Flag Day. **a** In the United States, the 14th of June, the anniversary of the day, in 1777, on which the American Congress formally adopted the Stars and Stripes as the national flag. **b** [*l. c.*] In England, a day on which contributions are made as on a tag day in America, small flags being given to the contributors. Cf. TAG DAY, below

flag'el-la'tion* (flăj'ĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *flagellum* a whip] *Biol.* The formation of flagella, or whiplike appendages, as in the Protozoa.

flag smut. *Agric.* A disease of wheat due to the fungus *Urocystis tritici,* originating in Australia; — so called from its occurrence on leaves and leaf sheaths, as distinguished from loose and stinking smuts that attack the grain.

flame projector *or* **thrower.** An apparatus for throwing a stream of flaming liquid, as an oil mixture, used in warfare, as in the World War.

‖ **Flam'men-wer'fer** (flăm'ĕn-vĕr'fĕr), *n.; G. pl.* -WERFER. [G.] A flame projector.

flap'per*, *n.* **a** *Colloq.* A young girl of about fifteen to eighteen years of age, esp. one who is not yet "out" socially; — probably so called with a double allusion, to "flapper," a young duck, and to the braid of hair worn hanging down the back of young girls. **b** *Slang or Colloq.* A girl or young woman whose behavior and costume are characterized by daring freedom or boldness. — **flap'per-dom** (-dŭm), *n.* — **flap'per-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

flash*, *n. Moving Pictures.* A view thrown upon the screen momentarily, showing a scene or an object incidental to, or explanatory of, the main story.

flat'ten*, *v. i. & t.* — **to flatten out,** *Aëronautics,* to manipulate an airplane so as to bring its longitudinal axis parallel with the ground, as after a climb or a dive; of an airplane, to assume such a position.

fla'vine*, **fla'vin,** *n. Org. Chem.* By extension, any of several compounds derived from acridine and used as antiseptics or as yellow dyes. Specif., *Pharm.,* acriflavine, or a dilute solution of it. See ACRIFLAVINE, above.

fla'vo-nol (flā'vō-nōl; -nôl), *n.* [*flavone* + 1st *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{10}O_3$, from which a number of natural dyes are derived. It is a hydroxy derivative of flavone.

‖ **flè'chette'** (flā'shĕt'), *n.; pl.* -CHETTES. [F., dim. of *flèche* arrow.] A small steel dart with a vane or fluted shaft, to be dropped from an airplane as a missile.

fleet*, *n.* A group of aircraft or vehicles or other objects that may be likened to a fleet of vessels; as, a *fleet* of ambulances. Cf. AIR FLEET, above.

fleet submarine. *Naval.* A type of large submarine whose size, radius of action, and speed enable it to accompany the main battle fleet.

Flem'ing valve (flĕm'ĭng). [After John A. *Fleming* (1849–), Eng. electrical engineer.] *Elec.* = DIODE, above.

flex'i-ble*, *a. Aeronautics.* = NONRIGID, below.

flight*, *n. Mil.* A unit of aero commands numbering, usually, four airplanes, to which is sometimes attached a fifth piloted by a **flight commander** or **flight leader,** but varying in number according to the purpose for which it is organized, as for pursuit, bombing, reconnoitering, etc. *Brit.*

flight path. *Aeronautics.* The path of the center of gravity of a moving aircraft with reference to the earth.

fliv'ver (flĭv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A small and inexpensive automobile; hence, anything that is small of its kind and cheap or insignificant. *Slang.*

2. A fizzle; a failure; as, the show was a *flivver.* *Slang.*

float*, *n. Aëronautics.* A completely inclosed water-tight structure attached to an aircraft to give it buoyancy when in contact with water.

float'er*, *n.* A workman who habitually changes from one locality to another for the sake of variety, and not because of the seasonal nature of his trade. *Cant.*

float seaplane. *Aeronautics.* A form of seaplane in which the landing gear consists of one or more floats, or pontoons.

flood lighting. Artificial lighting in which the light is projected in such quantity and from such directions as to give uniformity in illumination, eliminating the dark shadows of ordinary illumination.

flo-ta'tion* (flō-tā'shŭn), *n. Ore Dressing.* The separation of the particles of a mass of finely pulverized ore according to their relative capacity for floating (by virtue of the surface tension) on a given liquid, instead of according to their specific gravities, this capacity often being increased by the selective adherence of oil, gas, etc. By flotation valuable slimes are recovered.

flotation gear. *Aëronautics.* An emergency landing gear attached to an airplane, to permit of safe landing on the water and provide buoyancy when resting on its surface.

flu (flōō), *n.* Short for INFLUENZA. *Colloq.*

flub'dub' (flŭb'dŭb'), *a.* Of or pert. to, or characterized by, flubdubbery. — *n.* Flubdubbery. *Both Slang.*

flub'dub'ber-y (flŭb'dŭb'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Foolish argument; balderdash; "bunk." *Slang. The Nation.*

flush*, *v. i. Mining.* **a** To operate a placer mine, where the continuous supply of water is insufficient, by holding back the water and releasing it periodically in a flood. **b** To fill underground spaces, as in coal mines, with material carried by water, which, after drainage, forms a compact mass.

fly*, *v. t.* **a** To pass or journey over by flying; as, to *fly* the Atlantic. **b** *Aviation.* To manage in flight; as, to *fly* an airplane. — *v. i.* To fly in an aircraft.

flying boat. *Aëronautics.* A form of seaplane having a boatlike fuselage capable of floating upon the water. Cf. SEAPLANE, below.

flying circus. *Aëronautics.* A rotary echelon formation of airplanes in action.

Fok'ker (fŏk'ĕr), *n.* [After the Dutch inventor and manufacturer, A. H. G. *Fokker* (1890–).] An airplane, especially a military tractor monoplane, of a certain German make, usually seating but one person. The Fokker monoplane has great speed, can climb rapidly, and responds quickly to the controls; but, because of its instability, it requires expert management.

folk dance. A dance originating among and characteristic of the common people of a country, and transmitted from generation to generation like the folk song; also, the characteristic music for such a dance.

fol'low–up', *a.* **a** Of or pert. to renewed or repeated action; as, a *follow-up* visit. **b** Pertaining to a second or subsequent offer or proposal, as to a possible customer, as, a *follow-up* letter. *Business Cant.*

foot'age*, *n. Moving Pictures.* The total number of running feet of film used in photographing anything, as a scene or an entire play; as, a *footage* of 100 feet was required for the scene.

Ford'ney–McCum'ber Tar'iff Act (fôrd'nĭ-mă-kŭm'bĕr) [After Representative Joseph W. *Fordney* and Senator Porter J. *McCumber.*] An act of Congress, passed Sept. 21, 1922 (67th Congress), regulating the United States tariff. It increased many duties, and gave the president power to revise rates under certain conditions.

fore'con'scious (fōr'kŏn'shŭs), *n.* = PRECONSCIOUS.

Foreign Legion. *Mil.* A volunteer corps of foreign citizens in the military service of a state, as the "British Legion" which was in the Spanish service under Sir George de Lacy Evans (1787–1870), in the Carlist wars; esp., the "Régiments étrangers" in the French service, consisting of foreign volunteers. The Foreign Legion of France has been employed chiefly in colonial campaigns and, except during the World War, has consisted mostly of men who enlisted in a spirit of adventure.

fore'stage' (fōr'stāj'), *n. Theater.* The part of the stage nearest the audience, and usually projecting beyond the line of the curtain.

form-al'de-hyde-sulph'ox-yl'ic (fôr-măl'dē-hīd-sŭlf'ŏk-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*formaldehyde* + *sulphoxylic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to, or designating, a hypothetical acid, HCHO. H_2SO_2 or $HOCH_2OSOH$. Its salts are called **form-al'de-hyde-sulph-ox'y-lates** (-sŭlf-ŏk'sĭ-lāts). Sodium formaldehyde-sulphoxylate is formed by the addition of formaldehyde to sodium hyposulphite in solution and is used as a reducing agent, esp. in calico printing as a discharge for cotton. Cf. SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE **b**, in the *Dict.*

for-mi'ca (fôr-mī'kă), *n. Elec.* A laminated phenolic insulating material, bearing the trade-mark *Formica.*

form letter. A letter on any subject of frequent recurrence, as in a business house, which can be sent to different persons without essential change other than in the address.

for'mo-sul (fôr'mō-sŭl), *n.* [*form*aldehyde + *sul*phoxylate.] See SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE, below.

For-syte' Sa'ga (fôr-sīt'). A trilogy of novels — "The Man of Property" (1906), "In Chancery" (1920), and "To Let" (1922) — with connecting short stories, by John Galsworthy, tracing in a middle-class Victorian family the disintegration and frustration of the possessive instinct.

fo'rum*, *n.* An organization which holds public meetings for the discussion of subjects of current interest by leader and audience.

fountain grass. *Bot.* A species of Pennisetum, *P. ruepelianum*, often grown in gardens.

four'–min'ute man. One of a body of more than 15,000 men who in America during the World War volunteered to make short speeches in the interests of various war measures, esp. the sale of Liberty bonds.

Four'–Pow'er, *or* **Four'–Pow'ers, Group.** Great Britain, France, Japan, and the United States, whose governments on Oct. 15, 1920, signed through banking representatives a consortium with regard to China.

Four'–Pow'er Treat'y. A treaty signed at the Washington Conference, Dec. 13, 1921, by the United States, the British Empire, France, and Japan, which pledges the parties to respect each other's rights in their insular possessions in the Pacific Ocean, to meet in conference with all signatories in case of controversy between signatories over any Pacific question, and to consult fully with one another if a nonsignatory power threatens the rights of a signatory.

‖ **four'ra'gère'** (fōō'rà'zhâr'), *n.* [F.] **a** An ornament of braid used in pairs, one on each side of a bodice, and connected by one or more long drooping cords. **b** A French military decoration, presented to a unit of troops for distinguished service or conspicuous gallantry in time of war, consisting of a braided cord worn about the left shoulder seam by all the men of the unit honored and borne on the colors of the organization decorated. Fourragères appear in three colors, red, green, and yellow. Combinations of these colors are used to form the *double fourragère.*

four striper. A captain in the U. S. Navy; — so called because of the four gold stripes worn on the sleeves of his uniform. *Naval Cant or Slang.* See STRIPER, below.

fourteen points, *or* **fourteen peace points.** Fourteen conditions or terms set forth by President Wilson in an address to Congress, January 8, 1918, as the basis of a world peace to follow the World War.

fourth arm. *Mil.* That branch of the military service which consists of the air service, or flying corps, as distinguished from infantry, cavalry, and artillery. *Colloq.*

fourth dimension. *Math.* The last of the four dimensions of a four-dimensional extent or aggregate (a 4-fold†), — commonly regarded as superadded to a three-dimensional (or 3-fold) to convert it into a 4-fold.

† NOTE. An *n*-space, *n*-extent, *n*-fold, or *n*-manifold is one that has *n* dimensions; hence, a line is called a 1-space, a surface a 2-space, a solid a 3-space, a hypersolid a 4-space, etc. Cf. N-DIMENSIONAL, in the *Dictionary.*

A *fourth dimension*, superadded to our ordinary three-dimensional space (3-space†), may be thought of as a straight line or fixed direction (with two opposite senses) making a fixed (say a right) angle with every line in the 3-space, that is, with the 3-space itself (which it meets in one point only, like a straight line piercing a plane). Any translation of any part (or all) of the rigid 3-space along this direction would displace the translated part completely out of the original 3-space (just as any translation of part of a plane (or 2-space) along a line not in the plane, displaces that from the plane completely). Any 3-space may be conceived as a section, or shadow, of 4-space just as 2-space (a plane) is a section of 3-space, and 1-space (a line) is a section of 2-space. See DIMENSION, 5, and SPACE, 2, in the *Dictionary.* If a segment (1-space) moves with its ends on two fixed (say parallel) lines, it will generate a surface (2-space), as, for instance, a square; if this latter moves straight in a fixed direction inclined to its own plane, it will trace out a solid (3-space), as a cube; so, if this latter moves out on a line or direction (a fourth axis or dimension) like-inclined to all lines of the solid, that is, to the solid itself, it will generate a hypersolid (4-space), as a hypercube (see below); — in all these motions of translation into higher dimensions, the mover at every stage of motion leaves all preceding stages completely behind, no two positions having any common point. To all forms in 2-space there are corresponding forms in 3-space (and many more besides); so to all forms in 3-space there are corresponding forms in 4-space (and many more besides); thus to cone, cylinder, prism, pyramid, sphere, volume, correspond hypercone, hypercylinder, hyperprism, hyperpyramid, hypersphere, hypervolume. A few special cases are the following (the lower-dimensional analogues being put in parentheses): **polyhedroid**, the analogue in 4-space of the polyhedron in 3-space. The regular polyhedroid (polyhedron) is formed by congruent regular polyhedrons (polygons) meeting in congruent regular polygons (edges), meeting in congruent edges (vertices), — these edges meeting in vertices. The term polyhedroid (polyhedron, polygon) may also denote the 4-space (3-space, 2-space) of which it is the border. The regular polyhedrons in 3-space are five: *tetrahedron*, formed by 4 equal regular triangles; *cube*, formed by 6 equal squares; *octahedron*, formed by 8 equal regular triangles; *dodecahedron*, formed by 12 equal regular pentagons; and *icosahedron*, formed by 20 equal regular triangles (see these terms in the *Dictionary*). The regular polyhedroids in 4-space are six: C_5, *pentahedroid;* C_8, *hypercube;* C_{16}, *hexadecahedroid;* C_{24}, *dsdodecahedroid*, formed by 24 octahedrons; C_{120}, *dishexecontahedroid*, formed by 120 dodecahedrons; C_{600}, *hexacosihedroid*, formed by 600 tetrahedrons. — **hexadecahedroid**, 16-hedroid, or C_{16}; the analogue in 4-space of the octahedron in 3-space. The regular 16-hedroid (octahedron) is formed by 16 (8) congruent regular tetrahedrons (triangles) meeting in pairs along 32 (12) congruent regular triangles (edges) meeting in 24 (6) equal edges (vertices), — these edges meeting in 8 vertices. Suppose 4 equal segments (A A′, B B′, C C′, D D′) all mutually perpendicular and bisecting at O, and complete the 16-hedroid determined in 4-space by the 8 vertices, A. . . . D′, just as the octahedron determined in 3-space by the 6 vertices A. . . . C′ is completed. — **hypercube**, a regular polyhedroid, the analogue in 4-space of the cube in 3-space; the tesseract. The hypercube (cube) is formed by 4 (3) pairs of parallel faces, cubes (squares), meeting perpendicularly in pairs on 24 (12) equal squares (segments) meeting in 32 (8) equal edges (vertices), — these edges meeting in 16 vertices. Suppose 4 equal lengths OA, OB, OC, OD laid off in 4-space on 4 axes mutually perpendicular at O, and complete the hypercube thereby determined, just as the cube determined at OA, OB, OC is completed. It is generated by a cube moving, in the fourth dimension, the length of its own edge. — **hyperdimensional**, having more dimensions than the ordinary, which for our familiar (point-) space are three (length, breadth, thickness); hence four- (or more) dimensional. — **hyperdimensionality**, the property or fact of being hyperdimensional. — **hypersphere**, the analogue in 4-space of the sphere in 3-space. A sphere may be conceived as generated in 3-space by a circle of latitude that arises at a pole and moves, expanding till it becomes an equator, and then contracts into the opposite pole; so the hypersphere may be conceived as generated in 4-space by a sphere that arises at a pole and moves (in 4-space), expanding till it reaches its equatorial maximum and then gradually collapsing into the opposite pole. — **hypertetrahedron.** See PENTAHEDROID, below. — **pentahedroid**, 5-hedroid; the analogue in 4-space of the tetrahedron in 3-space. The regular pentahedroid (tetrahedron) is formed by 5 (4) regular tetrahedrons (triangles) meeting in pairs along 10 (6) congruent regular triangles (edges) meeting in 10 (4) congruent edges (vertices), — these edges meeting (in sets of 4) in 5 vertices. Suppose 4 equal lengths CA, CB, CC, CD, drawn (in 4-space) from the vertices, A, B, C, D, of a regular tetrahedron, each equal to its edge, AB; they determine in 4-space, just as 3 equal lengths, DA, DB, DC, drawn (in 3-space) from the vertices of a regular triangle ABC, each equal to its side, as AB, determine a regular tetrahedron, ABCD, the simplest polyhedron (in 3-space), and as the regular triangle, ABC, is the simplest polygon in 2-space. — **tesseract.** See HYPERCUBE, above.

fourth'–di-men'sion-al, *a. Math.* Pertaining or referring to a fourth dimension. See FOURTH DIMENSION, above.

fox trot*. A dance, in four-four time, including slow walking steps, quick running (trotting) steps, etc. — **fox'–trot'**, *v. i.*

F. P. S*. *Abbr.* **a** Fellow of the Philharmonic Society. **b** Foot, pound, second (see FOOT-POUND-SECOND, *a.*, in *Dict.*).

frame*, *n.* **a** *Moving Pictures.* One of the series of small pictures on a film. See FILM, above. **b** A frame-up. *Slang.*

frame*, *v. t.* To make one the victim of a frame-up. *Slang.*

frame of reference. *Math.* A set of coordinates by means of which the movements of a body or group of bodies are described.

frame'–up', *n.* A conspiracy or plot, esp for an evil purpose, as to incriminate a person on false evidence. *Slang.*

free alternating current. *Radio.* Damped alternating current produced by an electric impulse in a circuit, there being no external electromotive force acting while the current is flowing.

free balloon. See BALLOON, above.

free oscillations. *Radio.* = FREE ALTERNATING CURRENT, above.

Free' Stat'er (stāt'ĕr). **a** A native or resident white of the former Orange Free State. **b** A native or inhabitant of the Irish Free State. Also, an adherent of the Irish Free State, esp. as opposed to an advocate of an Irish republic.

free verse. Vers libre (which see, in the *Dictionary*). —

free'–ver'si-fi'er, *n.*

French seal. See NEAR SEAL, below.

frequency curve. *Statistics.* A curve representing graphically the probabilities of different numbers of recurrences of an event.

frequency indicator. *Radio.* A one-point frequency meter, or wavemeter which measures one frequency only. It is used in transmitting stations as an aid in maintaining constant frequency.

frequency meter. *Elec.* An instrument for determining the frequency (in cycles per second) of an alternating current or a radio wave or, in general, of any oscillatory system. Cf FREQUENCY, *n.*, 5, in the *Dict.*

Freud'i-an (froid'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to, or according with, the theories or practices of Sigmund Freud, in regard esp. to the causes and treatment of hysteria and other psychopathic phenomena, and the interpretation of dreams and other mental products, as based upon a psychology of the unconscious. See PSYCHOANALYSIS, below. — **Freud'i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Freudian mechanisms. *Psychoanalysis.* The modes of mental operation, as interpreted by Sigmund Freud, producing the formations due to compromise between consciousness and the unconscious, and manifest in dreams, psychotic and neurotic symptoms, and other phenomena which are consciously inexplicable.

fright'ful-ness*, *n.* Action or policy, esp. in warfare, intended to terrorize, as by threats, violence, or cruelty; — a translation of German *Schrecklichkeit.*

‖ **fri'go'** (frē'gō'), *n.* [F., for "viande *frigorifée.*"] Chilled or frozen meat. *French Soldiers' Slang.*

frisk*, *v. t.* **a** To search (a person), as for concealed weapons, stolen or contraband articles, etc., esp. after arrest, as by running the hand rapidly over the clothing, through the pockets, etc. **b** Hence, to take or steal from by going through the clothing in this way. *Both Slang.*

Fritz (frĭts), *n.* **a** A nickname for *Friedrich* (Eng. *Frederic*). **b** A German; German soldier; also, a German shell, airplane, submarine, or the like. *Slang.*

fro'zen (frō'z'n), *p. a. Finance.* Not liquid; not available for present use; as, *frozen* credit, that is, credit that has been extended on the basis of some security that is not immediately marketable to advantage, the loan, therefore, being temporarily uncollectible. *Cant.*

fruit pit. *Hort.* = BITTER PIT, above.

fruit spot. *Hort.* A disease of fruit, esp. of the Baldwin apple, caused by the parasitic fungus *Cylindrosporium pomi*, producing brown sunken spots, the underlying tissue being dry and brown.

fugue* (fūg), *n. Med.* A prolonged pathological condition, characterized by wandering and other unusual actions, of which, afterward, the individual is not conscious.

full'–fash'ioned*, *a.* Knitted so as to conform to the shape of the leg and foot by dropping stitches as the contour narrows; used of hosiery, underwear, etc.

full load. *Aeronautics.* The dead load plus the useful load.

fun'da-men'tal*, *n. Radio.* The principal component of a wave. It is the component of lowest frequency or greatest wave length.

fun'da-men'tal-ism (fŭn'dă-mĕn'tăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [*often cap.*] A recent movement in Episcopalian and certain Protestant churches, reemphasizing a number of historical beliefs, as the virgin birth and deity of Christ, and the infallibility of the Bible, which are maintained by adherents of the movement to be fundamental. Also, the beliefs so emphasized. Also, the state or fact of being an adherent of fundamentalism. — **fun'da-men'tal-ist**, *n.*

fun-da'trix (fŭn-dā'trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* -TRICES (fŭn'dà-trī'sēz). [L.] *Zool.* A female of any of several genera of aphides which produces a new colony by laying eggs, esp. one laying eggs in a leaf gall; — called also *stem mother.*

funk hole. A dugout; hence, any place of safety into which one can retreat. *Slang.*

fu'se-lage (fū'zĕ-lāj; *F.* fü'zĕ-làzh'), *n.* [F.] *Aëronautics.* The elongated structure, of approximately streamline form, to which are attached the wings and tail unit of an airplane and which is primarily designed to hold the passengers, power plant, cargo, etc.

fu'tur-ism (fū'tūr-ĭz'm), *n. Art.* A movement or phase of postimpressionism (which see, below). — **fu'tur-ist**, *n. & a.* — **fu'tur-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

gab'ar-dine'* (găb'ăr-dēn'; găb'ăr-dēn), *n.* A woolen fabric closely resembling serge, but twilled on one side only; also, a somewhat similar fabric of cotton.

Gad'a-rene' (găd'ă-rēn'), *a.* Of or pert. to the Gadarenes, or inhabitants of Gadara. — *v. i.*; -RENED' (-rēnd'); -REN'ING (-rēn'ĭng). To behave as did the swine in the miracle of the Gadarenes when the devils had entered into them. (*Matt.* viii, 28 ff., R. V.). *Nonce word.* *John Galsworthy.*

gain*, *n. Elec.* Amplification or raising of the power in a circuit by insertion of an amplifier.

gaine*, *n. Ordnance.* The metal casing or tube of a shell, containing the explosive.

gal'la-lith, *n.* Var. of GALALITH (in the *Dict.*).

gamma lines. *Physics.* Lines of very high frequency in the X-ray spectrum of an element, the wave lengths of which are definitely related to the atomic number of the element.

Gan'dhi-ism (gän'dĭ-ĭz'm), **Gan'dhism** (-dĭz'm), *n.* See SATYAGRAHA, below.

gang'ster (găng'stĕr), *n.* [*gang* + *-ster.*] A member of a gang of roughs, hireling criminals, thieves, or the like. *Colloq., U. S.*

gan'zie (găn'zĭ), *n.* [Prob. E. dial. *ganzey* a knitted woolen shirt; fr. *Guernsey* a Channel island.] Waste cotton cloth (usually discarded underwear) used as wiping material about machinery, or as rags for making paper.

gap*, *n. Aëronautics.* The shortest distance between the planes of the chords of the upper and lower wings of a biplane, measured along a line perpendicular to the chord of the upper wing at any designated point of its leading edge.

ga'rage'* (gà'razh'; găr'ăj), *n.* **1.** *Aëronautics.* A shed to house one or more airships or flying machines; a hangar. **2.** A siding in a canal.

ga'ram-bul'lo (gà'răm-bōōl'yō), *n.* [Mex. Sp., prob. fr. the native name.] *Bot.* A small oblong berry, the fruit of a common cactaceous plant (*Cereus geometrizans*) native to the table-land of western Mexico. Also, the plant.

Ga'ry school system (gā'rĭ; 115). *Pedagogy.* A system of school organization in which the school activities are di-

vided between the traditional school study, manual training or vocational work, and play, all under one management and with special teachers for special activities. The system by its division of activities enables one classroom to accommodate two classes. The system originated, under the direction of Dr. William A. Wirt, at Gary, Indiana.

gas*, *n.* **1.** Any substance, whether gaseous, liquid, or solid under ordinary conditions, used to produce a poisonous or irritant atmosphere, as in the World War. Gases in the usual sense, as chlorine, may be discharged from cylinders in which they have been compressed, but liquids and solids must be volatilized by heat or hurled in shells or bombs. If the substance is in the air in the form of fine solid particles instead of gas, it is called a *toxic smoke* War gases are classed, according to their effects, as *asphyxiating* (lethal), *lachrymatory* (tear-producing), *sternutatory* (sneeze-producing), *vesicatory* (blistering), etc. **2.** Gasoline. *Colloq.*

gas*, *v. t.* **1.** To replenish (a balloon or airship) with gas. **2.** To poison or asphyxiate with a gas. **3.** *Metal.* **a** To cause (as a metal) to absorb gas. **b** To injure or deteriorate by the action of a gas.

gas*, *v. i.* *Metal.* To give off gas, as a metal during cooling or solidification

gas'—ba-cil'lus in-fec'tion. *Med.* Infection of wounds, esp. war wounds, by one or more of several organisms, as *Bacillus aerogenes capsulatus*, which form gas, resulting in **gas gangrene**, by obstruction of the circulation.

gaseous tube. *Radio.* An electron tube having sufficient gas in it to prevent effective use of the tube. Cf. GAS TUBE.

gas helmet, gas mask. See MASK, below.

gas'o-gen'ic (gās'ō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*gas* + *-genic.*] Producing gas, as the bacilli in gas gangrene.

gas shell. *Mil.* A shell containing a "gas" of some kind as filling, with enough explosive to burst the shell and disperse the contents. See GAS, above. — **gas bomb.**

gas'trin (găs'trĭn), *n.* [*gastric* + *-in.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A hormone causing secretion of the gastric juice.

gas, *or* gassy, tube. *Radio.* An electron tube containing sufficient gas to affect its electrical performance, but not to prevent its effective use. Such tubes are usually useful as detectors, but not as amplifiers. Cf. GASEOUS TUBE, above.

gat (găt), *n.* [Short for *Gatling gun*.] A revolver. *Slang.*

Gay'ley proc'ess (gā'lĭ). *Metal.* The removal of moisture from the blast of an iron blast furnace by reducing the temperature of the blast current so that the moisture is deposited as snow. The dehydrated blast diminishes fuel consumption and aids furnace control

gee'pound' (jē'pound'), *n.* *Engineering.* See SLUG, below.

gel (jĕl), *n.* [From *gelatine*.] *Chem.* A jellylike material formed by the coagulation of a colloidal liquid, or sol.

gel (jĕl), *v. i.*; GELLED (jĕld); GEL'LING. *Chem.* To take on the form of gel.

gene (jēn), *n.* *Biol.* A factor. See FACTOR, above.

general strike. A concerted strike by workmen of all or many trades within the area affected, or of all departments of one big industry.

gen'er-ate (jĕn'ĕr-āt), *v. i.* *Elec.* To produce alternating current. — **gen'er-a'tion***, *n.* — **gen'er-a'tor***, *n.*

gen'o-type (jĕn'ō-tīp), *n.* [*gene* + *-type.*] *Biol.* **a** The combination of hereditary characters possessed by an organism or race. **b** Hence, usually, a race or group of organisms having the same combinations of hereditary characters; a biotype. — **gen'o-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*

gentlemen's agreement*. Specif., a diplomatic agreement, never embodied in law or treaty, regarding the immigration of Japanese into the United States, made in 1907 (confirmed in 1911) between the Japanese government (which guaranteed not to issue passports to laborers) and the U. S. Department of State (which promised to make recommendations against legislation excluding Japanese).

ge'o-chem'is-try (jē'ō-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + *chemistry.*] The study of the chemical composition of, and of actual or possible chemical changes in, the crust of the earth. — **ge'o-chem'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ge'o-chem'ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

ge'o-co-ro'ni-um (-kō-rō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *geo-* + *coronium.*] *Meteor.* A supposed very light constituent of the earth's atmosphere, analogous to, if not identical with, the coronium in the sun's atmosphere.

geometrical pitch. See PITCH, below.

ge'o-phone (jē'ō-fōn), *n.* [*geo-* + *-phone* as in *telephone.*] An instrument for detecting sounds transmitted through the earth, as from the mining operations of an enemy.

Geor-gette' crêpe, *or* **geor-gette'** (jôr-jĕt'), *n.* [Named after Mme. *Georgette* de la Plante, a French modiste.] A thin, more or less transparent, silk crêpe of very fine texture.

ge'o-stroph'ic (jē'ō-strŏf'ĭk), *a.* [*geo-* + Gr. *στροφικός*, fr. *στρέφειν* to turn, twist.] *Meteor.* Designating or pertaining to that component of the deflective force of a wind which is due to the rotation of the earth. Cf. CYCLOSTROPHIC.

Ger'ma-no-phile (jûr'mă-nō-fīl; -fĭl), *a.* [*Germano-* + *-phile.*] Approving or favoring the German people and their institutions and customs. — *n.* One who upholds German policy and customs; a Germanophilist.

‖ **Ge-stalt'** (gĕ-shtält'), *n.*; *pl.* GESTALTEN (-shtäl'tĕn). [G.] Lit., form; shape; specif., *Psychol.*, a structure or system of phenomena, whether physical, biological, or psychological, so integrated as to constitute a functional unit with properties not derivable from its parts; as, in music, a chord or a melody; also, the pattern or figure assumed by such a system; — called also *configuration.*

Gestalt school. *Psychol.* A group of psychologists, primarily in Germany, who conceive of physiological, biological, and psychological events as occurring not through the summation of separate elements (sensations), but through the functioning of *Gestalten* as units or in interrelation.

get'—a-way'*, *n.* The act or fact of getting away; action of starting or getting under way; hence, *Slang*, escape.

ghost line, *or* **ghost***, *n.* *Metal.* Any of certain light bands alternating with dark ones, or running through a dark mass, appearing on a tooled or polished surface of steel and indicating zones of material made relatively harder by a difference in composition.

G. H. Q. *Abbr.* General Headquarters.

giant panda. A large and rare black-and-white bearlike mammal (*Ailuropoda*, syn. *Pandarctos, melanoleuca*) of Tibet. It is related to the panda and the raccoons.

gimp'er (gĭmp'ĕr), *n.* One who has "gimp," that is, spirit and vim; one who does things unusually well. *Slang.*

girl guide. A member of the "Girl Guides," an organization of girls in England with aims similar to those of the "Boy Scouts" (which see, above). During the World War, the "Girl Guides" did efficient service in nursing, hospital work, signaling, and telegraphy.

girl scout. A member of the "Girl Scouts," an American organization of girls, formed by Juliette Low in Savannah, Ga., in 1912, under the name of "Girl Guides." It became a national organization in 1913, the name being changed to "Girl Scouts." Any girl over ten is eligible, and in training she passes through the same three classes as do boys in the "Boy Scouts" (see BOY SCOUT, above).

glass-ine' (glăs-ēn'), *n.* [*glass* + 2d *-ine.*] A thin, transparent paper made, usually from sulphite pulp, by long-continued beating and supercalendering; — sometimes used attributively; as, *glassine* "windows" for envelopes.

glaze*, *n.* Specif., *Meteor.*, the coating of ice which forms when cold rain comes in contact with terrestrial objects that are below the freezing point; — in popular and engineering literature often called *sleet*, and by the British Meteorological Office called *glazed frost.*

glide, *v. i.* *Aviation.* To descend at a normal angle of attack without engine power sufficient for level flight, the propeller thrust being replaced by a component of gravity along the line of flight; to volplane.

glide*, *n.* *Aviation.* The act or action of gliding.

glid'er* (glīd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** *Aeronautics.* A form of aircraft similar to an airplane, but without any power plant **2.** *Naut.* A flat power boat of moderate size, very shallow draft, and high speed, based upon the principle of emergence, or tendency of the hull to rise out of the water and glide upon the surface as the speed increases.

gliding angle. *Aeronautics.* The angle between the plane of the horizon and the path of a gliding machine or airplane, esp. the least angle at which it will glide to earth.

glo'ry*, *n.* *Meteor.* The system of colored rings, red outermost, that surrounds the shadow of the observer's head on cloud or fog. It is caused by diffraction of reflected light.

glyc'er-o-gel'a-tin, -tine (glĭs'ĕr-ō-jĕl'ă-tĭn), *n.* = GLYCOGELATIN, in the *Dictionary.*

glyc'yl (glĭs'ĭl), *n.* [*glycine* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent acid radical, H_2NCH_2CO, derived from glycine or glycocoll.

go*, *v. i.* — **to go west,** to die; — prob. from the tradition, common in mythology, that the abode of the dead is in the region of the setting sun. *Soldiers' Slang.*

goat*, *n.* A scapegoat; one bearing blame or burdens for others; as, they made him the *goat.* *Slang.*

gob (gŏb), *n.* A sailor of the American navy; bluejacket. *Slang or Cant.*

‖ **go'det'** (gō'dĕt'), *n.* [F.] A piece of cloth, usually triangular, inserted or sewn on near the bottom of a skirt so as to hang in folds suggesting a flare.

go'—get'ter (gō'gĕt'ĕr), *n.* An enterprising, aggressive person who goes after and gets what he wants; a hustler. *Slang, U. S.*

Gol'gi ap'pa-ra'tus (gôl'jē). [After Camillo *Golgi*, It physician.] *Biol.* An intracellular organ or structure of unknown function, as large as, and sometimes even larger than, the nucleus, the presence of which is brought out only by special staining.

gon'ad-ec'to-my (gŏn'ăd-ĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TOMIES (-mĭz). [*gonad* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a gonad, or sexual gland. See GONAD, in the *Dictionary.*

Gon'court' lau're-ate, Gon'court' prize (gôN'kōōr'). See PRIX GONCOURT, below.

gon'do-la* (gŏn'dō-lă), *n.* An elongated car attached to the under side of a dirigible balloon.

gos'sy-pol (gŏs'ĭ-pōl; -pŏl), *n.* [*Gossypium* + 3d *-ol.*] *Chem.* The toxic principle of cottonseed, obtained as a yellow amorphous substance, $C_{30}H_{28}O_9$ or $C_{30}H_{30}O_9$, by extraction with gasoline and ether.

Go'tha (gō'tă), *n.* [From *Gotha*, a town in Germany.] A large airplane, of a certain German make, used esp. during the World War in long-distance bombing raids.

gra'di-ent*, *n.* *Meteor.* The rate of change of pressure, temperature, or other meteorological element, in the direction of its maximum rate, in a given plane, usually horizontal.

gradient velocity, *n.* *Meteor.* That velocity of the air which would cause it, if without friction, to move parallel to the current isobar.

gradient wind. = GRADIENT VELOCITY, above.

Gram method (grăm), *or* **Gram's method** (grămz). *Bacteriol.* A method of staining bacteria in which slides are stained with gentian violet and placed in Gram's solution (which see, below), after which they are treated with alcohol and washed with water; — so called from Hans C. J. Gram (1853–), Danish physician.

Gram'—neg'a-tive, *a.* *Bacteriol.* Resistent to or not taking the stain by the Gram method; — said of certain bacteria.

Gram'—pos'i-tive, *a.* *Bacteriol.* Yielding to or taking the stain by the Gram method; — said of certain bacteria.

Gram's solution *or* **stain.** *Bacteriol.* A solution of one part iodine, two parts potassium iodide, and 300 parts water, used in staining bacteria by the Gram method.

grand*, *n.* Thousand (dollars); as, a bungalow for six *grand.* *Slang, U. S.*

grape'vine'*, *n.*, *or* **grapevine step.** *Dancing.* A movement consisting of a cross step with a step back and a cross step with a step forward.

graph'al-loy' (grăf'ă-loĭ'), *n.* [*graphite* + *alloy.*] *Metal.* A substance consisting of graphite impregnated with molten metal under hydraulic pressure. It is made into bushings (often used without oil), electrical contacts, brushes, etc.

graph'i-ti-za'tion (grăf'ĭ-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of graphitizing.

graf'i-cule*, *n.* *Optics.* A ruled scale on glass, in the eyepiece of a telescope or other optical instrument, for the location of objects in the field of view.

gravity wind. See KATABATIC, below.

gray'fish'*, *n.* The common dogfish; — often so called since it has been found to be of value as food.

Great War. See WORLD WAR, below.

Great White Way. That portion of Broadway, in New York City, which centers about Times Square; — so called from its brilliant electric illumination, esp. of the theaters, at night.

green flash. *Meteor.* The momentary green appearance of the uppermost part of the sun's disk, due to atmospheric refraction, as it sinks below, or rises above, the horizon.

grid*, *n.* *Elec.* In a three-electrode electron tube, the electrode whose potential controls the current flowing between filament and plate. The grid usually consists of an assemblage of parallel lines.

grid battery. *Radio.* = C BATTERY, above.

grid circuit. *Radio.* The electric circuit including the grid and filament of an electron tube.

grid current. *Radio.* Current flowing between the grid and filament of an electron tube.

grid leak. *Elec.* A resistance forming a path from the grid to the filament of an electron tube used, generally in association with a capacity, to give the grid voltage some desired average value.

Gri'gnard' re-a'gent (grē'nyär'). [After Victor *Grignard* (1871–), French chemist.] *Org. Chem.* Any of the various compounds of magnesium with a hydrocarbon radical and a halogen, as ethyl magnesium iodide, C_2H_5MgI. They are made by treating organic halogen compounds with magnesium and undergo reactions (**Grignard's reaction**) with many kinds of substances, yielding important products.

grind'ers (grīn'dĕrz), *n. pl.* *Radio.* A common form of static; — so called from the noise in the headphones.

grizzly bear*. *Dancing.* See TURKEYTROT, below.

gro'ce-te'ri-a (grō'sē-tē'rĭ-ă), *n.* [*grocery* + *cafeteria.*] A grocery store in which the customers help themselves and pay the cashier as they leave.

☞ *Groceteria* is a trade-mark name.

ground*, *n.* *Radio.* The place on the ground, or on a metal structure (such as water piping) connected to ground, to which the ground wire is connected.

ground clamp. *Elec.* A metal strip for making electrical connection with a water pipe, or other ground.

ground lead (lēd). *Radio.* = GROUND WIRE, below.

ground school. *Aëronautics.* A school giving courses in aerodynamics, map making, photography, etc., for aviators.

ground speed. *Aëronautics.* The horizontal component of the velocity of an aircraft relative to the earth.

ground wire.* *Radio.* A conductive connection from a radio set to the ground.

guardian of the fire. See CAMP-FIRE GIRL, above.

Guatemala grass*. A tall perennial forage grass (*Tripsacum laxum*) native to Central America and Mexico, but grown in warm sections, as Florida and the Gulf coast.

‖ **gu-ber'ni-ya***, *n.* A provincial soviet (see SOVIET, below).

Guesd'ism (gĕd'ĭz'm), *n.* The Marxian socialism and program of reform through revolution as advocated by the French political leader Jules Basile Guesde (*pron.* gĕd) (1845–1922). — **Guesd'ist** (-ĭst), *n. & a.*

guide rope*. *Aeronautics.* A rope hung from a balloon or dirigible so as to trail along the ground for about half its length, used to preserve altitude automatically (by variation of the length dragging) without loss of ballast or gas.

gum shoe. A rubber overshoe; — often used attributively, *Slang*, of something carried on quietly or surreptitiously, as by one walking in gum shoes; as, a *gum-shoe* campaign.

gun*, *n.* Something suggestive of a gun, as in shape or function, as: **a** A syringe, or kind of small hand pump; as, a squirt*gun;* esp., a small hand pump for projecting oil, grease, or the like; as, a grease *gun.* **b** A larger apparatus for forcibly spraying or throwing on cement, concrete mixtures, etc.; as, a cement *gun.* Cf. MUD GUN, below.

gun'man*, *n.* Specif., a man who is ready to use a "gun," or pistol, in assault or assassination. *Recent.*

gun play. The firing of "guns," or pistols, as for the purpose of bullying or terrorizing, or for display. *Slang.*

gun power, *or* **gun'pow'er** (gŭn'pou'ĕr), *n.* *Naval.* The total weight of metal that can be thrown by the major, or big-gun, battery of a battleship in one broadside; — a term used in comparing the relative fighting ability of battleships Thus, a battleship mounting four 16-inch guns has greater gun power than one mounting five 14-inch guns, because the former can throw more metal to a greater range.

guy* (gī), *n.* A person; fellow; also, a chum; pal. *Slang.*

gyp (jĭp), *v. t.*; GYPPED (jĭpt); GYP'PING. [From GYP, *n.*] To swindle; cheat. *Slang, U. S.*

gy'ro (jī'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). Short for GYROSCOPE (see in the *Dictionary*), GYROCOMPASS (see below), etc. *Colloq.*

gy'ro-com'pass (jī'rō-kŭm'păs), *n.* [*gyro-* + *compass.*] *Elec.* A form of continuously driven gyroscope which has such constraints that, whether its frame is at rest or is on a moving object, as a steamship, its axis will take a north-and-south direction; — called also *gyrostatic compass.*

ha'ba-ne'ra (hä'bä-nā'rä; *Sp.* ä'ba-), *n.* [Sp., fr. *Habana* Havana.] **a** A certain slow Cuban dance. **b** The music for this dance in triple time.

Ha'ber proc'ess (hä'bĕr). [After Fritz *Haber* (1868–), German chemist.] See NITROGEN FIXATION, below.

haf'ni-um (hăf'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Hafnia*, L. name of Copenhagen.] *Chem.* An element discovered in 1922 in a Norwegian zircon. Symbol, *Hf;* atomic number, 72; at. wt., 178.6. Its spectrum had been observed and the element had been called *celtium.* It is a quadrivalent metal closely resembling zirconium. It is widely distributed and is estimated to constitute 0.001 per cent of the earth's crust.

hairy root. *Hort.* A disease of nursery stock, caused by *Bacterium tumefaciens*, producing clusters of fine roots, recently classified as a form of crown gall.

hal'i-to'sis (hăl'ĭ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *halitus* breath + *-osis.*] *Med.* Foul or offensive breath.

Hall of Fame. A national institution established in March, 1900, by the Council of New York University as a permanent memorial for famous American men and women. In the colonnade of the Hall, in New York City, are places for 150 bronze commemorative tablets for names to be selected by a specially chosen electorate. Five new names may be chosen every five years.

Hal'phen test (hăl'fĕn; *F.* ăl'faN'). [After Georges *Halphen*, French chemist, who described the process in 1897.] A delicate test for cottonseed oil made by dissolving an oil or fat containing it in amyl alcohol and heating with carbon disulphide and flour of sulphur. If present, the cottonseed oil gives a red color. Kapok oil also gives the color.

ha-luk'kah (hä-lōōk'kä), *n.* [Heb. *haluqqah*, fr. *hālaq* to divide.] A fund recurrently collected from Jews for the systematic support of the needy of all classes, including the indigent learned, in Palestine.

‖ **ha'o-le** (hä'ō-lā), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A person of the white race. *Hawaii.*

hard*, *a.* *Elec.* Of or pertaining to an electron tube having a vacuum of extremely low pressure. Cf. SOFT, below.

hard'—boiled'*, *a.* **a** Fixed and unyielding in opinion or character; impervious to appeal or argument; callous; difficult to deal with; as, *a hard-boiled* official. *Colloq.*

har-mon'ic*, *n.* *Elec.* One of the component frequencies of a wave or alternating current which is an integral multiple of the fundamental frequency. The harmonic of twice the fundamental frequency is the second harmonic.

‖ **har-tal'** (hŭr-tal'), *n.* [Hind.] In India, concerted cessation of work and business, esp. as a protest against a political situation or an act of government. Cf. NONCOÖPERATION, below.

Ha'vas' a'gen-cy (ȧ'vȧ'). The oldest news agency in Europe, opened at Paris in 1835 by Charles Havas. It was reorganized in 1879 as a joint-stock company.

H. C. L., H. C. of L. *Abbr.* High cost of living. *Colloq*

head'phone' (hĕd'fōn'), *n.* *Elec.* A telephone receiver held over the ear by a band worn on the head.

head resistance. *Aëronautics.* Resistance to flight offered by the body, chassis, load, etc., of an aircraft, exclusive of *drag*, or resistance of the main supporting surface or surfaces; — called also *structural*, or *parasite, resistance*. Cf. DRAG, above.

head'set' (hĕd'sĕt'), *n.* *Elec.* A set of headphones.

heart block. *Med.* A condition in which there is rhythmic slowing of the ventricular beat of the heart, caused by any pathological process that interferes with the conductivity of the bundle of muscle fibers connecting the auricular and ventricular divisions of the heart.

heath'er* (hĕth'ẽr), *n.* A kind of fabric woven of heather wool (which see, in the *Dict.*), used esp. for suitings; — called also *heather mixture*.

Heav'i-side lay'er (hĕv'ĭ-sīd). [After A. W. *Heaviside* (1844–), Brit. physicist.] *Radio.* A stratum or surface of ionized air assumed to exist at some distance above the surface of the earth and to affect radio wave propagation; — called also *Heaviside surface* and *Kennelly-Heaviside surface*.

hec'tic*, *a.* Filled with excitement; feverish; restless; as, *hectic* days. — **hec'ti-cal-ly***, *adv.* *Both Slang.*

hec'to-am-pere' (hĕk'tō-ăm-pār'), *n.* [See HECTO-.] *Elec.* One hundred amperes.

hec'to-watt' (hĕk'tō-wŏt'), *n.* [See HECTO-.] *Physics.* One hundred watts.

he'do-nol (hē'dō-nōl; hĕd'ō-; -nŏl), *n.* [Gr *ἡδονή* pleasure.] *Pharm.* A white crystalline powder, $C_9H_{13}O_2N$, used as a mild hypnotic. Chemically, it is *a*-methyl-butyl carbamate.

‖ **Hei'li-gen-schein'** (hī'lĭ-gĕn-shīn'), *n.* [G., lit., halo; *heilig* (der *heilige*) holy (saint) + *schein* light. Cf. HOLY; SHINE, *v. i.*] *Meteor.* The bright light which one often sees around the shadow of one's head, as, for instance, on a sunlit bedewed lawn. It is due to diffraction.

Hei'nie (hī'nĭ), **Hei'ne** (hī'nĕ), *n.* Nickname for *Heinrich*, German form of *Henry*; hence, *Amer. & Canadian Slang*, a German; German soldier, airplane, or the like.

he'li-o-mi-crom'e-ter (hē'lĭ-ō-mī-krŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*helio-* + *micrometer*.] *Astron.* An instrument for determining heliographic positions of spots and flocculi shown on direct photographs of the sun or on spectroheliograph plates.

Hep'burn Act (hĕp'bŭrn). [After Wm. P. *Hepburn*, representative from Iowa.] An act, passed June 29, 1906, (59th Congress), as an amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887. It gave the Interstate Commerce Commission power to prescribe reasonable rates for railroads and interstate carriers, which were declared to include pipe lines, express and sleeping-car lines, bridges, ferries, and railway terminals; to prohibit passes; and to prohibit the transportation of products mined and produced by the transporting line (by which coal chiefly is meant).

hes'i-ta'tion*, *n.* A form of the waltz in which the dancers intersperse at pleasure a certain "hesitating" or gliding movement; also, the movement.

het'er-o-chro'mo-some (hĕt'ẽr-ō-krō'mō-sōm), *n.* [*hetero-* + *chromosome*.] *Biol.* A specially differentiated chromosome having a function in determining sex, as an X chromosome (which see, below).

het'er-o-dyne (hĕt'ẽr-ō-dīn), *a.* [*hetero-* + *dyne*.] *Radio.* Pertaining to the production of a difference of frequency (beats) between two radio frequencies, one of them usually being that of a received signal-carrying current and the other that of an uninterrupted current introduced for the purpose into the apparatus. The beat frequency, being lower than the original frequency, is more readily subjected to the processes of amplification, and the like. Cf. SUPERHETERODYNE. — **het'er-o-dyne,** *v.*

het'er-o-dyne, *n.* *Radio.* An auxiliary generator of radio-frequency voltage used in heterodyne reception.

het'er-o-ga-met'ic (-gȧ-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *gametic*.] *Biol.* = DIGAMETIC, above.

het'er-o-sex'u-al'i-ty (-sĕk'shŭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*hetero-* + *sexuality*.] *Psychol.* Sexual interest or inclination directed to the opposite sex. — **het'er-o-sex'u-al** (-sĕk'shŭ-ăl), *a.*

het'er-o'sis* (-ō'sĭs), *n.* *Biol.* The great size and growth capacity often characteristic of crossbred plants and animals, supposedly due to the stimulus of heterozygosis.

hex'a-cos'i-he'droid (hĕk'sȧ-kŏs'ĭ-hē'droid), *n.* [Gr. *ἑξακόσιοι* six hundred + *ἕδρα* seat, base + *-oid*.] See FOURTH DIMENSION, above.

hex'a-dec'a-he'droid (-dĕk'ȧ-hē'droid), *n.* [*hexa-* + *deca-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base + *-oid*.] See FOURTH DIMENSION, above.

hex'a-lin (hĕk'sȧ-lĭn), *n.* [*hexa-* + *-yl* + *-in*.] *Chem.* **a** A colorless liquid, $C_{10}H_{14}$; hexahydro-naphthalene. **b** Cyclohexanol (which see, above).

hex'a-meth'yl-ene-tet-ram'ine (-mĕth'ĭ-lēn-tĕt-răm'ĭn; -tĕt'rȧ-mēn'), *n.* [*hexa-* + *methylene* + *tetramine*.] *Chem.* See UROTROPINE, in the *Dict.*

hex-ath'lon (hĕk-săth'lŏn), *n.* [See HEXA-; PENTATHLON.] In the Y. M. C. A. indoor athletics, a composite contest consisting of six events: a standing broad jump, a fence vault, putting the shot, a running high jump, a 60-yard potato race, and a 160-yard potato race.

hex'o-san (hĕk'sō-săn), *n.* [*hexose* + 2d *-an*.] *Chem.* Any of a class of polysaccharides that yield hexoses on hydrolysis. Cf. PENTOSAN, in the *Dict.*

Hf. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Hf*] Hafnium.

H. F. C. *Abbr. Elec.* High-frequency current.

H hour, *or* **H'—hour',** *n.* See ZERO, below.

high'brow' (hī'brou'), *n.* One who has a high brow, or forehead; hence, one who is intellectual or learned; esp., one who assumes, or appears to assume, an attitude of intellectual superiority. — **high'brow',** *a.* — **high'browed'** (-broud'), *a.* — **high'brow'ism** (-brou'ĭz'm), *n.* *All Slang.*

Higher Thought. See NEW THOUGHT, below.

high'er—up', *n.* A superior officer or official. *Slang.*

high'—fre'quen-cy ca'ble. *Radio.* = LITZ, below.

high'jack'er, hi'jack'er (hī'jăk'ẽr), *n.* **a** A holdup man. **b** Hence, esp., a highwayman who robs bootleggers and rumrunners of their stock in trade; one who steals alcoholic liquors. — **hi'jack'ing,** *n.* *Both Slang, U. S.*

high'—pass' fil'ter. *Radio.* See FILTER, above.

high'way'*, *n.* An improved main road, forming a continuous route for long-distance automobile traffic, generally passing through several States, and usually bearing a distinctive name; as, the *Lincoln Highway* from New York to San Francisco, *Dixie Highway* from Miami, Fla., to Mackinaw City, Mich., and *Jefferson Highway* from New Orleans to Winnipeg, Man.; — *trail, road*, and *pike* are used with the same meaning; as, the *Yellowstone Trail* from Boston to Seattle, *National Old Trails Road* from Washington, D. C., to Los Angeles, Calif., and the *West Michigan Pike* from Chicago to Mackinaw City, Mich.

Hin'den-burg line (hĭn'dĕn-bōōrg). [After Paul von *Hindenburg*, German general.] In the World War a strongly entrenched line of defense established by the Germans in 1916 across northeastern France from Lille south through St.-Gobain, and thence east to Rethel, later extended to Vouziers and Metz.

his'ta-mine (hĭs'tȧ-mĭn; -mēn), *n.* Also **his'ta-min.** [*histidine* + *amine*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A ptomaine, $C_5H_9N_3$, formed by bacterial decomposition of histidine, and also made synthetically. It is an amino-ethyl derivative of glyoxaline. It produces dilation of the blood vessels and lowers the coagulability of the blood.

hit*, *v. i.* To function by the explosion of gas; — said of an explosion engine or motor, or of a single cylinder of such an engine. *Slang or Cant.*

hoar'frost'*, *n.* *Meteor.* A silvery white deposit of ice needles formed by direct condensation at temperatures below freezing, due to nocturnal radiation. Hoarfrost forms during still, clear nights, is small in amount, needlelike in texture, the "needles" approximately perpendicular to the objects on which they occur, and most abundant along their edges. It is confused by some with *rime*. See RIME, below.

hobble skirt. A woman's skirt so scant at the bottom as to restrain freedom of movement as a hobble does.

hog*, *n.* A distortion of an airship, in which the longitudinal axis becomes convex upward or both ends droop.

hog millet. See PROSO, below.

ho'kum (hō'kŭm), *n.* Anything said or done by an actor merely to get a laugh or win applause from the audience; hence, farce; nonsense; "bunk." *Slang.*

hole in the air. *Aeronautics.* = AIR HOLE, above.

Holy Jumper. See JUMPER, 1 **b**, in the *Dictionary*.

Holy Roller. One of a minor religious sect in the United States and Canada, largely Methodist in origin, whose members, when under the influence of religious fervor, often exhibit great emotional excitement. *Colloq.*

ho'mo-dyne (hō'mō-dīn; hŏm'ō-), *a.* [*homo-* + *dyne*.] *Radio.* Of or pertaining to the process of detecting a wave by the aid of a locally generated current or wave of exactly the same frequency as that of the incoming wave; as *homodyne* reception. See ZERO BEAT, below.

ho'mo-er'o-tism (-ĕr'ō-tĭz'm), *n.* [*homo-* + *erotism*.] *Psychoanalysis.* Erotism directed toward members of one's own sex; homosexuality. — **ho'mo-e-rot'ic** (-ē-rŏt'ĭk), *a.*

ho-mog'e-niz'er (hō-mŏj'ē-nīz'ẽr), *n.* One that homogenizes; specif., an emulsifying agent for producing homogenized, or remade, milk from its constituents (as from skim-milk powder, butter fat, and water)

hon'ey-comb'* (hŭn'ĭ-kōm'), *a.* *Radio.* Pertaining to a type of basket-weave coil winding in which spaces are left which suggest cells of a honeycomb; as, *honeycomb* coil.

honeydew melon. A horticultural variety of the winter melon, with a smooth yellow rind and sweet, greenish flesh.

hooch (hōōch), *n.* Short for HOOCHINOO (in the *Dict.*); hence, any ardent spirits; now esp., in the United States, alcoholic liquor surreptitiously made or obtained. *Slang.*

hood*, *n.* *Automobiles.* The removable metal covering over the engine; the bonnet.

hook'—up' (hŏŏk'ŭp'), *n.* *Radio.* An assemblage of apparatus used in radio transmission or reception, or the general scheme or plan of such an assemblage; also, the set of electric circuits entering into such an assemblage. *Cant.*

hoose'gow, hoos'gow (hōōs'gou; -gō), *n.* Also **hoose'-gaw.** [Perh. fr. Sp. *juzgado* a court, fr. *juzgar* to judge, fr. L. *judicare* to judge, fr. *judex* judge. See JUDGE, *n.*] A jail; lockup; guardhouse; prison. *Slang, U. S.*

Hoo'ver-ize (hōō'vẽr-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [After Herbert Clark *Hoover*, U. S. food commissioner (1917–1919).] To save; economize, esp in the use of food. — **-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* *Both Slang or Colloq.*

hop*, *v. i.* — **to hop off,** to start a flight; rise from the ground in flight; — of an airplane or aviator. *Slang.*

hop*, *v. t.* To start (an airplane) in flight. *Slang.*

hop*, *n.* A flight in an aircraft. *Slang.*

hope chest. A chest or box in which a young woman accumulates a personal outfit of clothing, linen, etc., in hopeful anticipation of marriage; — called also *hope box*. *Bottom drawer* is used in England of a drawer, as in a dresser, used for the same purpose. *Colloq.*

hop'per-burn' (hŏp'ẽr-bûrn'), *n.* *Agric.* A disease of the potato producing a withering of the leaves, associated with the presence of a leaf hopper, *Empoasca mali*; — called also TIPBURN, which see in the *Dict.*

hor'me (hôr'mē), *n.* [Gr. *ὁρμή* impulse. Cf. HORMONE, below.] *Psychol.* The biopsychic energy conceived as constituting the urge, or drive, in human and animal behavior. Cf. LIBIDO **b**, below. — **hor'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

hor'mone (hôr'mōn), *n.* [From Gr. *ὁρμών*, p. pr. of *ὁρμάειν* to excite.] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance formed in one organ and carried in the circulation to another organ on which it exerts a stimulating effect; thus, according to E. H. Starling (1866–), the gastric glands are stimulated by a *hormone* from the pyloric mucous membrane.

horn*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The operating lever of a control surface of an aircraft; as, an aileron *horn*, rudder *horn*.

horse—power year. *Mech.* A unit of work equivalent to one horse power acting continuously for one year.

hot bulb, hot pot. See SEMI-DIESEL, below.

hot'foot' (hŏt'fo͝ot'), *v. i.* To hasten; go hotfoot; — with *it*. — *v. t.* To pursue or follow in hot haste. *Both Colloq.*

hot plate*. A simple portable gas heater consisting of one or more flat radial burners mounted on a low frame. *Colloq.*

hot pursuit. [Cf. HOT, *a.*, 7.] *Internat. Law.* The doctrine, denied by some authorities, that the "littoral state has the right to continue on the high seas a pursuit commenced in the terntorial sea, and to arrest and judge a ship which has broken its laws within its waters," such right to pursuit terminating, however, as soon as the ship has entered a part of its own country or of a third power; hence, a similar right of pursuit on land, across the border of one state into another, of any semipolitical band making a lawless incursion. as on the Mexican border in 1916.

hot'—wire' am'me'ter. = THERMAL AMMETER, below.

house'man (hous'mȧn), *n.* A male servant employed to do the heavier kinds of housework, as in a hotel.

house organ. A publication issued by a business concern, containing articles and items of special interest to its employees and customers.

howl'er*, *n.* A glaringly stupid and ridiculous blunder. *Slang.*

howl'ing*, *n.* *Radio.* In an electron-tube apparatus, the audible result of unintentionally introduced regeneration of so great an amount that the tube or apparatus generates alternating current of audio frequency or with audio-frequency components; — called also *squealing*.

Hudson seal. The fur of the muskrat dyed the color of seal.

hull*, *n.* *Aeronautics.* **a** The portion of a boat seaplane which furnishes buoyancy when in contact with the water, and to which the main supporting surfaces and other parts are attached. It contains accommodations for the crew and passengers. **b** The main structure of a rigid airship, consisting of a covered elongated framework which incloses the gas bags and supports the cars and equipment.

human document. A written or printed record revealing implicitly or explicitly the intimate qualities of the writer.

hu'mo-gen (hū'mō-jĕn), *n.* [L *humus* earth + *-gen*.] A kind of fertilizer consisting of bacterized peat.

Hun*, *n.* A German soldier; hence, a German; — said to be in allusion to a speech of the former Kaiser William II. on the eve of departure of the German army for China in 1900, in which he urged his soldiers to make themselves as dreaded as were the Huns under Attila.

hun'dred—per-cent'er (hŭn'drĕd-pẽr-sĕn'tẽr), *n.* A person of extreme and unquestionable patriotism; one with no alien sympathies or subversive principles. *Colloq., U. S.*

hunger strike. The action of one, esp. a prisoner, who refuses to eat anything, or enough to sustain life, in order to induce another to comply with his demands, as for release. Cf. (in the *Dictionary*) DHARNA, and *to fast against*, under FAST. See CAT-AND-MOUSE ACT, above. — **hunger striker.**

hunk'y (hŭng'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HUNKIES (-kĭz). Also **hunks** (hŭngks). [Cf. BOHUNK.] A foreign-born laborer, usually unskilled, esp. a Hungarian or South Slav. *Slang, U. S.*

hush boat, hush ship. = MYSTERY SHIP, below. *Colloq.*

hut*, *n.* *Mil.* A structure, more or less rough in its details, often of considerable size, for the housing of troops.

hy'dro (hī'drō), *n.*; *pl.* -DROS (-drōz). **1.** Short for HYDROPATHIC, below. *Colloq., Gr. Brit.*

2. Short for HYDRO-AIRPLANE, below. *Colloq.*

hy'dro—air'plane', —a'ër-o-plane', *n.* A seaplane.

hy'dro-bi'plane' (hī'drō-bī'plān'), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *biplane*.] *Aeronautics.* A hydro-airplane having two main supporting planes, one above the other.

hy'dro-er-got'i-nine (-ĕr-gŏt'ĭ-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin.** [1st *hydro-* + *ergotinine*.] = ERGOTOXINE, above.

hy'dro-foil (hī'drō-foil), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *foil*.] A wing-like structure, flat or curved, as on a hydroplane, designed to obtain reaction upon its surfaces from the water through which it moves. Cf. AIRFOIL, above.

hy'drol (hī'drōl; -drŏl), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + 1st *-ol*.] **1.** *Phys. Chem.* The simple water molecule, H_2O. The molecule $(H_2O)_2$ is called *dihydrol* and $(H_2O)_3$ is called *trihydrol*. Liquid water is considered to be a mixture of these and probably other still more complex molecules.

2. *Org. Chem.* A substituted carbinol of the formula RR'CHOH, as benzohydrol, or benzhydrol, $(C_6H_5)_2CHOH$.

hy'dro-mon'o-plane' (hī'drō-mŏn'ō-plān'), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *monoplane*.] *Aeronautics.* A hydro-airplane, or seaplane, having but one main supporting plane.

hy'dro-path'ic (-păth'ĭk), *n.* An institution or resort at which guests can have hydropathic treatment. *Gr. Brit.*

hy'dro-phone* (hī'drō-fōn), *n.* An instrument of various forms for listening to sound transmitted through the water, as in detecting submarines from the noise made by their propellers.

hy'dro-sul'phite*, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *sulphite*.] = SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE, below.

hy'dro-vane (hī'drō-vān), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *vane*.] *Naut.* A rudder, hung horizontally, on a submarine for steering it in an upward or a downward direction.

hy'e-to-graph'*, *n.* A kind of self-registering rain gauge.

hy'per-* (hī'pẽr-). A prefix common in terms relating to fourth-dimensional space; as, *hyper*cone, *hyper*cube, *hyper*cylinder, *hyper*dimensional, *hyper*prism, *hyper*pyramid, *hyper*sphere, *hyper*tetrahedron, *hyper*volume. See HYPER-, 1, in the *Dict.*, and FOURTH DIMENSION, above.

hy'per-im-mune' (hī'pẽr-ĭ-mūn'), *a.* [*hyper-* + *immune*.] Hyperimmunized. — *n.* An animal that has been hyperimmunized. — **hy'per-im-mu'ni-ty** (-ĭ-mū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*

hy'per-im-mun'ize (-ĭ-mūn'īz; -ĭm'ŭ-nīz), *v. t.* To increase the immune substances, or amboceptors, in the blood of (an immune) through the injection of increasing doses of the virulent organism. — **hy'per-im-mun'i-za'tion** (-ĭ-mūn'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

hy'per-thy'roid-ism (-thī'roid-ĭz'm), *n.* [*hyper-* + *thyroid* + *-ism*.] *Med.* A morbid state resulting from abnormal functional activity of the thyroid gland.

hy'phen*, *n.* The hyphen with reference to its use in certain hyphenated designations. See HYPHENATED, below. *Recent.*

hy'phen-ate (hī'fĕn-āt), *n.* A hyphenated American. *Recent.*

hy'phen-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Pertaining to citizens of the United States (America) of foreign birth whose origin is

designated by hyphenated words, as in German-American, Anglo-American, etc.; — chiefly used opprobriously as implying a withholding of full allegiance to the adopted country

hy'phen-ism (hī'fĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* State or fact of being a hyphenate; conduct of, or such as is ascribed to, hyphenates. *Recent.*

hy'po-stat'ic* (hī'pō-stăt'ĭk; hĭp'ō-), *a. Biol.* Liable to be controlled or suppressed by another; — said of certain factors or inherited characters. Cf. EPISTATIC, above.

hy'po-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*hypo-* + *tonic.*] *Physiol.* Having less than normal strength or density.

hy'zone (hī'zōn), *n.* [*hydrogen* + *ozone.*] *Chem.* An unstable, gaseous, triatomic form of hydrogen, H_3, obtained from ordinary hydrogen (H_2) by gaseous ionization, as by the alpha rays from radium. It is more reactive than ordinary hydrogen, but less so than nascent hydrogen. Cf. OZONE, in the *Dictionary.*

I.C.C. *Abbr.* Interstate Commerce Commission (which see, in the *Dictionary*).

I. C. W. *Abbr. Elec.* Interrupted continuous waves.

i-den'ti-fi-ca'tion* (ī-dĕn'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. Psychoanalysis.* **a** The (unconscious) adoption of the characteristics, situation, activities, etc., of a desired object as a means of, or a substitute for, union with the object. **b** The concentration into a unity of various elements in the material of dreams, myths, etc., thereby intensifying the result with economy of expression.

I'do (ē'dō), *n.* An artificial language, intended for universal use, first made public in France in 1907. Cf. ESPERANTIDO, above. — **I'dism** (ē'dĭz'm), *n.* — **I'dist** (ē'dĭst), *n.* — **I-dis'tic** (ē-dĭs'tĭk), *a.*

ig-ni'tion* (ĭg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* In internal-combustion engines, the means of igniting the mixture, as an electric spark from a magneto or a battery, or, in a Diesel engine (which see, above), the heat caused by compression.

il-lin'i-um (ĭ-lĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *Illinois* + *-ium.*] *Chem.* A supposed new element of atomic number 61, discovered in 1926 at the University of Illinois.

‖ **ils' ne passe'ront' pas'** (ēl' nĕ pàs'rôn' pa'). [F.] They shall not pass! — the French war cry at Verdun, 1916.

im'ag-ist (ĭm'ă-jĭst), *n.* Any of a group of modern poets who compose chiefly in vers libre and declare for absolute liberty as to choice of subject matter, but, unlike the symbolists, eschew the mystical and the vague and endeavor to express their ideas and emotions through a unified succession of clear, precise images. — **im'ag-ism** (-jĭz'm), *n.*

i-ma'go* (ĭ-mā'gō), *n. Psychoanalysis.* The conception of the parent retained in the unconscious, elaborated by infantile phantasies and bound with the affect pertaining to the infantile period.

Im'mel-mann turn (ĭm'ĕl-mân). [After Max *Immelmann* (1890–1916), German aviator.] *Aviation.* A maneuver in which an airplane is first made to complete half of a loop and is then rolled half of a complete turn; reverse turn.

im'mu-nol'o-gy (ĭm'ū-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*immune* + *-logy*] *Med.* The science treating of the phenomena and causes of immunity. — **im-mu'no-log'i-cal** (ĭ-mū'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

im-mu'no-re-ac'tion (ĭ-mū'nō-rē-ăk'shŭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A reaction, the nature of which is not yet understood, between antigen and antibody, in the blood, which is of diagnostic value because antibodies will combine with the antigens which induced their formation and with no others

impact excitation. *Radio.* = IMPULSE EXCITATION, below.

im-pac'tion-ize (ĭm-păk'shŭn-ĭz), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-ĭzd); **-IZ'ING** (-ĭz'ĭng). To impact; pack closely together.

impedance component. *Elec.* One of the three types of quantities (resistance, capacitive reactance, and inductive reactance) of which impedance can be made up.

im-pres'sion-ism*, *n. Mus.* A style designed to create descriptive impressions by evoking moods through rich harmonies and timbres rather than through conventional thematic invention and development.

impulse excitation. *Radio.* A method of producing damped alternating current in which the duration of the impressed voltage is short compared with the duration of the current produced. See QUENCHED GAP, below.

in-ac'ti-va'tion (ĭn-ăk'tĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* A rendering inactive.

in'cen-div'i-ty (ĭn'sĕn-dĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *incendere* to set on fire.] The property of an electric spark which determines its tendency to set fire to the gas in which it occurs or to near-by objects.

incidence wires. See STAGGER WIRES, below.

in'cli-nom'e-ter*, *n.* An instrument or device for indicating the inclination to the horizontal of an axis (esp. the fore-and-aft axis) of an aircraft, as: **a** An instrument giving the attitude of an aircraft with reference to apparent gravity (*relative inclinometer*). Such instruments are sometimes incorrectly called *banking indicators.* **b** An instrument (*absolute inclinometer*) giving the attitude of an aircraft with reference to true gravity, or the vertical.

in'com-mu'ni-ca'do (ĭn'kŏ-mū'nĭ-ka'dō), *a.* [Sp. *incomunicado.*] Without means of communication; in solitary confinement; as, to hold a prisoner *incommunicado.*

in'di-goid (ĭn'dĭ-goid), *a.* [*indigo* + *-oid.*] *Chem.* Designating, or belonging to, a class of dyes resembling indigo and characterized by the same color-producing group. The group is commonly represented as -CO.C:C.CO-.

in-duc'tance*, *n. Elec.* A source of inductance; esp., an inductance coil, or choke coil (which see, in the *Dict.*).

in-duc'tive*, *a. Elec.* Pertaining to inductance; — often restricted to mutual inductance.

inductive coupler. *Radio.* A mutual inductor used in radio apparatus to provide coupling between two circuits.

inductive coupling. See COUPLING, above.

inductive reactance. *Elec.* The reactance due to inductance. Its value is proportional to the product of frequency and inductance.

in-duc'tor*, *n. Elec.* A device, usually a coil of wire, which provides or has inductance.

Industrial Workers of the World. A labor organization formed at Chicago in 1905 to include workers in all occupations, skilled or unskilled, irrespective of trade or craft. It demands the abolition of the wage system and has declared itself in favor of international Socialism. *Abbr., I. W. W.*

infantile scurvy. *Med.* A disease of children marked by mental apathy, spongy gums, interstitial hemorrhages and progressive anæmia; Barlow's disease.

inferiority complex. *Psychol.* A morbid sense of personal inferiority, sometimes manifested in timidity, sometimes in exaggerated boldness. Cf. COMPLEX, above.

in-fil'trate*, *v. t. & i. Mil.* To advance (troops) into or nearer to hostile territory by sending forward single men or small groups of men at widely separated intervals.

in'fil-tra'tion*, *n.* The act or process of infiltrating a hostile position, as a trench or wood.

in-i'ti-a-tive* (ĭn-ĭsh'ĭ-ă-tĭv), *n. Political Science.* The right or procedure by which legislation may be introduced or enacted directly by the people, as in the Swiss Confederation and in many of the States of the United States; — chiefly used with *the.* The procedure is usually as follows: A petition, signed by a required number of voters, must be filed, the proposed measure must be submitted to a popular vote, and if it receives the required majority it becomes a law.

ink disease. See BLACK CANKER, above.

in'—law' (ĭn'lô'), *n.* A person connected by marriage; — usually in the plural; as, she likes her *in-laws. Colloq.*

in'phase' (ĭn'fāz'), *a. Elec.* Being of the same phase; as, the *inphase* component of an alternating current is the component of current having the same phase as the electromotive force, that is, the two have the maximum value at the same instant. See PHASE, *n.*, 3, in the *Dict.*

in'sert*, *n. Moving Pictures.* A close-up or a flash of some object that figures in the play, as a telegram, a letter, a locket, or the like, emphasizing or elucidating some point.

inside play. *Sports.* Play according to a preconcerted secret plan among members of a team, often carried on with the aid of secret signs or signals. *Cant.*

in'sight'ful (ĭn'sīt'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of or characterized by insight, or intuition.

in'so-far' (-sō-far'), *adv.* In so far; in such measure or degree; — followed by *as,* and usually written as three words.

in'so-la'tion*, *n. Meteorol.* **a** Received solar radiation, as by the earth or other planet. **b** The rate of delivery of all solar energy, direct and diffused, per unit of horizontal surface; — an important climatic factor, esp. in respect to plant growth.

in'stru-men'tal-ism (ĭn'strōō-mĕn'tăl-ĭz'm), *n. Philos.* The view that the sanction of truth is its utility, or that truth is genuine only in so far as it is a valuable instrument. Cf. PRAGMATISM, 2, in the *Dict.* — **in'stru-men'tal-ist*,** *n.*

in'su-lin (ĭn'sŭ-lĭn), *n.* [L. *insula* island + *-in*] **a** *Physiol. Chem.* The active principle of the islands (or bodies) of Langerhans in the pancreas, which promotes the utilization of sugar in the organism. **b** A solution of this, made from the pancreas of sheep or oxen, and used hypodermically as a specific for diabetes. Insulin was discovered in Toronto in 1923 by Dr. F. G. Banting (1891–) and Dr. J. J. R. MacLeod (1876–).

in-sur'gent*, *n. U. S. Pol.* A member of a political party, esp. a member holding a legislative position, who acts contrary to the policies and decisions of his party; specif., one of an antiadministration group in the Republican party since about 1920.

in'swept' (ĭn'swĕpt'), *a.* Narrowed at the forward end; — said of an automobile frame when the side members are closer together at the forward end than at the rear.

intelligence quotient. A number denoting the intelligence of a person, determined by dividing his mental age by his chronological age. Chronological years above 14 (or, by some, above 16) are disregarded. Usually expressed without a decimal point. *Abbr., I. Q.* or *IQ.*

> The six-year-old of eight-year mental age has an IQ of 8/6 or 133. *Terman.*

intelligence test. Any of several tests, as the Binet, alpha, or beta test, consisting of standardized questions and tasks, designed to determine the mental age or the relative mental capacity of the persons examined.

in-tel'li-gent'si-a (ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĕnt'sĭ-ă), *n.; collective pl.*, often with *the.* [Russ. *intelligentsiya,* fr. It. *intelligenzia,* See INTELLIGENT.] Educated or learned people collectively; the intellectual or professional group, class, or party.

in'ter-*. Many recent words are formed on this prefix, the meaning of most of which can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix (in the *Dict.*) and the root word; as: — **in'ter—A-mer'i-can,** *a.* — **in'ter-ar'my** (ĭn'tĕr-är'mĭ), *a.* — **in'ter-de'part-men'tal** (-dē'part-mĕn'tăl), *a.* — **in'ter-fac'tion-al,** *a*

☞ See also the several words beginning with *inter-,* below.

in'ter-al-lied' (ĭn'tĕr-ă-līd'), *a.* Of or pertaining to a number of allies; specif., of or pert. to the Allies in the World War, in which sense it is generally written **In'ter-al-lied',** or **in'ter—Al-lied'.**

in'ter-bor'ough (ĭn'tĕr-bŭr'ō), *a.* Pertaining to, situated in, or operating between, two or more boroughs; as, an *interborough* railway.

in'ter-church' (-chûrch'), *a.* Pertaining or common to, or shared in by, a number of churches or all the churches.

interest*, *n.* — **the interests,** large and powerful financial, commercial, and industrial organizations; — often used in a sinister sense because they are popularly supposed to control or influence economic or political activities.

in'ter-fer'ence*, *n. Radio.* **a** Confusion of a received signal due to strays, undesired signals, or other causes. **b** That which produces such confusion.

interlocking directorates. Directorates, as of different business corporations, that are composed at least in part of the same persons, so that the businesses managed by them are more or less under the same control.

in'ter-me'di-ate*, *n. Chem.* A compound obtained as an intermediate step between the initial material and the final product, esp. in dye manufacture. Some important dye intermediates are aniline, the naphthols, toluidine, phenylene diamine, and phthalic acid.

intermediate frequency. *Radio.* A frequency, intermediate between that of carrier and signal, to which the carrier frequency is converted in superheterodyne reception.

in'ter-moun'tain (ĭn'tĕr-moun'tăn), *a.* Among, between, or amid mountains.

international*, *n.* **1.** [cap.] Any of several working-class Socialist organizations of international scope: **a Amsterdam International,** = INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE-UNIONS. **b Communist International,** = THIRD INTERNATIONAL, below. **c First International,** = INTERNATIONAL, *a.*, 2, in the *Dictionary.* **d Labor and Socialist International,** an organization formed at Hamburg, Germany, in May, 1923, by the merging of the Second International and the Vienna International. Its headquarters are at London. **e Moscow International, Red International,** = THIRD INTERNATIONAL, below. **f Red International of Labor Unions,** an industrial organization, chiefly Russian, formed in 1921 under the auspices of the Third International as a "militant international committee for the reorganization of the trade-union movement." Its headquarters are at Moscow. *Abbr., R. I. L. U.* **g Second International,** an organization founded by delegates from many countries at Paris in 1889 to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the French Revolution. It became merged in the Labor and Socialist International. **h Third International,** called also *Communist International* and *Moscow International,* an organization, founded at Moscow in March, 1919, by delegates from twelve different countries, as a protest against the inactivity and bourgeois character of the Second International and as a call to communists all over the world to support the Russian Revolution and inaugurate similar movements in other countries. It is still predominantly Russian. Called also *Red International.* **i Vienna International,** an organization formed at Vienna in Feb.. 1921, by various socialist parties of Central European countries. It soon merged with the Labor and Socialist International. Called also the *Two-and-a-half International.*

2. A rallying song of communism, revolutionary in spirit, intended to unite the workers of all nations. It was composed in French by Eugène Pottier in 1871 and set to music by Adolphe Degeyter.

3. *pl.* Short for INTERNATIONAL STOCKS. *Stock Exchange.*

International Bureau. *Radio.* = BERNE BUREAU, above.

international code. *Radio.* = CONTINENTAL CODE, above.

International Court of Justice. See PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE, below.

‖ **In'ter'na'tio'nale'** (ăn'tĕr'nà'syō'nàl'), *n.* [F.] = INTERNATIONAL, *n.*, 1 & 2, above

International Federation of Trade—Unions. An organization of trade-unions of various countries, founded in 1901 and reorganized at Amsterdam in July, 1921. In 1923 it represented 23 countries and 17,266,191 members. Called also *Amsterdam International. Abbr. I. F. T. U.*

in'ter-na'tion-al-ism*, *n* The doctrine or belief that world peace may be attained by the friendly association of all nations, on a basis of equality and without sacrifice of national character (*nationalism*), for the securing of international justice and for cooperation in all matters of world-wide interest.

International Labor Conference. One of the two principal organs (see also INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE, below) provided for by the Treaty of Versailles (Part XIII.) to advance the cause of labor internationally. It meets at least once each year and is composed of four representatives from each member of the League of Nations. Its main duty is to recommend labor policies and legislation to member nations.

International Labor Office. One of the two principal organs (see also INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE, above) provided for by the Treaty of Versailles (Part XIII.) to advance the cause of labor. It collects and distributes information about labor conditions and prepares the agenda for the meetings of the International Labor Conference.

international reply coupon. A coupon, issued by post offices in most countries, exchangeable for stamps for reply postage by a correspondent in a foreign country.

international stocks. *Com.* Bonds or stocks marketable, or whose dividends are payable, at financial centers outside, as well as within, the country of issue.

in'ter-phone (ĭn'tĕr-fōn), *n.* [*inter-* + *-phone* as in *telephone.*] A form of automatic telephone used for inside communication in offices, dwellings, airplanes, etc.

in'ter-plane' (ĭn'tĕr-plān'), *a.* [*inter-* + *plane*] Situated or extending between planes, esp. the planes of an airplane; as, *interplane* struts, wiring, etc.

in'ter-pose'* (-pōz'), *v. t. Moving Pictures.* To cause (a picture) gradually to take the place of another which simultaneously grows dim, or fades out, so that there is no momentary period between the pictures when the screen is blank, as there is in the case of the fade-in and fade-out. Cf. FADE IN, above. — **in'ter-pose'*,** *n.*

interrupted continuous waves. *Radio.* Waves which are continuous except for periodic interruptions at a materially lower frequency. See CHOPPER, above.

in'ter-scho-las'tic (-skō-lăs'tĭk), *a.* [*inter-* + *scholastic.*] Existing, or carried on, between schools, esp. secondary schools.

in'ter-stage' (ĭn'tĕr-stāj'), *a. Radio.* Between the stages (of an amplifier).

in'tra—a-tom'ic (ĭn'trà-ă-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*intra-* + *atomic.*] Within an atom or atoms.

in'tra-coast'al (-kōs'tăl), *a.* Within or pert. to the waters near the coast; as, an *intracoastal* waterway.

in'tra-col-le'gi-ate (ĭn'trà-kŏ-lē'jĭ-ăt), *a.* Existing, or carried on, within one college or university; — opp. to INTERCOLLEGIATE; as, *intracollegiate* sports.

in'tra-group' (-grōōp'), *a.* Intragroupal.

in-trigue'* (ĭn-trēg'), *v. t.* **a** To puzzle; perplex. **b** To arouse the interest, desire, or curiosity of, as by an engaging, beguiling, or baffling quality; beguile; as, a tale that *intrigues* the reader; an *intriguing* smile.

in'tro-jec'tion* (ĭn'trō-jĕk'shŭn), *n. Psychol.* The appropriation by the ego of some portion of the environment, either a quality to become a part of the ego or an object upon which to expend emotion and interest, even to the extent of identification with it.

in'tro-vert*, *n. Psychol.* A person of a brooding, reflective type, tending to withdraw his psychic activity into himself.

in'tro-vert' (ĭn'trō-vûrt'), *v. t. Psychol.* To direct psychic activity and interest within the self; — contrasted with *extravert.* — **in'tro-ver'sion*** (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* — **in'tro-ver'tive*,** *a.*

inverse reflex. *Radio.* See REFLEX, below.

in-ver'sion*, *n. Psychoanalysis.* **a** The turning of a thought or affect to its opposite, as in dreams and wit. **b** Homoerotism.

in'vert*, *n.* One whose erotic interest turns to one's own sex.

Invisible Empire, The. The Ku Klux Klan.

in'vo-lu'tion*, *n. Med.* The retrograde development during, or subsequent to, middle life.

I. O. B. B. *Abbr.* Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.

i'o-de'o-sin (ī'ō-dē'ō-sĭn), *n.* Also **-sine** (-sīn; -sēn). [*iodine* + *eosin*.] *Chem.* A dye, $C_{20}H_8O_5I_4$, like eosin in composition, but containing iodine instead of bromine, and similarly used. Called also *erythrosin J*.

i'o-di-nate (ī'ō-dĭ-nāt), *v. t.* *Chem.* To treat or combine with iodine. — **i'o-di-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

ionization current. *Physics.* The electric current produced in an ionized gas when the gas is subjected to an electric field. It is, usually, the current between metallic terminals within the gas, one of which is maintained at a positive potential.

I. Q. *or* **IQ.** *Abbr.* Intelligence quotient.

I-ra'ki, *or* **I-ra'qi** (ē-ra'kē), *n.*; *pl.* IRAKIS, -QIS (-kēz). The natives of the kingdom of Irak (or Iraq), chiefly of Arabic race. They constitute over nine-tenths of the population. — **I-ra'ki-an, -qi-an** (-kĭ-ăn), *a.*

Irish blight. *Agric.* = POTATO BLIGHT, in the *Dict.*

Irish Renaissance. A late nineteenth-century literary movement in Ireland, associated with the effort to revive the use of Gaelic, and exemplified esp. in the poetry or dramas of Yeats, G. W. Russell, Synge, and Lady Gregory.

iron-core transformer. *Elec.* A transformer in which the windings are placed on a frame or core of iron, use being made of the magnetic properties of the iron.

iron ration. = EMERGENCY RATION (which see, in the *Dict.*). *Soldiers' Slang.*

i'ron-wood'*, *n.* *Bot.* = OCEAN SPRAY, below.

ir're-den'ta (ĭr'ē-dĕn'tȧ; *It.* ēr'rā-dĕn'ta), *a.* [It. See IRREDENTIST.] Unredeemed; — used in English esp. of certain regions, called *Italia irredenta* (unredeemed Italy), which although largely Italian in population were subject to other governments (see IRREDENTIST, in the *Dictionary*) and hence, in recent use, also of other regions similarly situated politically with regard to other states. — *n.* A region or section having a political relation to a state like that of "Italia irredenta" to Italy; as, the Yugoslav *irredenta* in Austria before the World War.

Ir're-den'tism*, *n.* The principles, policy, or practice of a party, or of persons, who seek to reincorporate within their national boundary territory of which their nation has been deprived; — formerly used only with reference to Italy, but now with reference to other countries, as Hungary, Germany, and Turkey.

i-sal'lo-bar (ī-săl'ō-bär), *n.* [*iso-* + *allo-* + Gr. *βάρος* weight.] *Meteorol.* A line connecting the places of equal change of atmospheric pressure within a specified time.

i-sal'lo-therm (-thûrm), *n.* [*iso-* + *allo-* + *therm.*] *Meteorol.* A line connecting the places of equal change of temperature within a specified time.

islands of Langerhans. = BODIES OF LANGERHANS, in the *Dict.* Cf. INSULIN, above.

i'so-bar*, *n.* *Chem.* One of two atoms which have identical atomic weights but different atomic numbers and consequently different chemical properties.

i'so-eu'ge-nol (ī'sō-ū'jē-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*iso-* + *eugenol*, with which *isoeugenol* is isomeric.] *Org. Chem.* A propenyl derivative of guaiacol, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, occurring as a colorless liquid in ylang-ylang and nutmeg oils, and used to make vanillin by oxidation.

i'so-hel (ī'sō-hĕl), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. *ἥλιος* sun.] *Meteorol.* A line connecting places having equal duration of sunshine.

i'so-lant'ite (-lăn'tīt), *n.* [F. *isolant* insulating + *-ite.*] *Elec.* An electrical insulating material of porcelain type.

i'so-phane (-fān), *or* **i'so-phene** (-fēn), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. *φαίνειν* to show.] *Biol.* A line connecting all places within a given region at which some phenological phenomenon, as the flowering of a certain plant, occurs at the same time.

i'so-pleth (-plĕth), *n.* [Gr *ἰσοπληθής* equal in quantity or number; *ἴσος* equal + *πλῆθος* quantity, number.] *Meteorol.* **a** A line showing the relation of an element (temperature, pressure, etc.) to both the time of year and time of day. **b** A line showing the relation of a meteorological element to time of year, or day, and altitude.

isothermal region. See STRATOSPHERE, below.

i'so-tope (ī'sō-tōp), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. *τόπος* place.] *Chem.* One of two or more elements occupying the same position in the periodic table, practically identical in chemical behavior and distinguishable only by radioactive transformations and small differences in atomic weight. Thus, radium B, radium D, thorium B, and actinium B are all *isotopes* of lead and of one another. A group of isotopes is sometimes called a *pleiad*. Many of the common elements may be mixtures of isotopes. — **i'so-top'ic** (-tŏp'ĭk), *a.*

I'to (ē'tō), *n.* Short for, and formed from the initials (see J, in the *Dictionary*) of, *Jewish Territorial Organization*, a Jewish organization founded, under the leadership of Israel Zangwill, to further the aims of Territorialism (which see, below). Hence, **I'to-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* (= TERRITORIALISM, below), **I'to-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*, **I'to-land'** (-lănd'), *n.*

I. W. W. *Abbr.* Industrial Workers of the World (which see, above); also, a member of this organization. — **I. W. W. ism,** *or* **I. W. W.-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

jack,* *n.* A small coin (see JACK, 3d *n.*, 9, in the *Dict.*); hence, coin; money; as, a pocket full of *jack*. *Slang.*

jack'et*, *n.* A hard metal covering, as of cupronickel, surrounding the lead core of a rifle bullet to give it greater stability in flight and prevent it from spreading when it strikes.

Jack Johnson. See BLACK MARIA, above. *Slang.*

jack'stay'*, *n.* *Aeronautics.* A longitudinal rigging provided to maintain the correct distance between the heads of various riggings on an airship.

jak'ey (jāk'ĭ), *n.* [From the name *Jamaica.*] Essence of Jamaica ginger, sometimes used as a beverage. *Slang, U. S.*

jam*, *v. t.* *Radio.* To cause interference in (radio signals); to render (radio signals) unintelligible by sending out other signals or messages in an interfering manner.

James'—Lang'e the'o-ry (lăng'ē). *Psychol.* The theory that an emotion is the felt result and not the cause of the bodily activities which arise in response to exciting stimuli; — set forth chiefly by William James and Carl Georg Lange (1834–1900), Danish physician.

Japanese beetle. *Zoöl.* A small green-and-brown leaf chafer (*Popillia Japonica*) introduced into America from Japan. The adults are very destructive to foliage and fruits, and the grubs generally feed on the roots of grasses.

Japanese cane. A variety of sugar cane (*Saccharum officinarum*; syn. *S. sinensis*) widely grown for forage, characterized by its slender stalks and great hardiness.

jay'walk'er (jā'wôk'ẽr), *n.* One who walks like a "jay," or gawky person; esp., one who crosses streets carelessly or at unusual or inappropriate places, or in a dangerous, or illegal, direction, so as to be endangered by the traffic.

jazz (jăz), *n.* **a** *Music.* A recent type of American music, esp. for dances, developed from ragtime by introduction of eccentric noises and negro melodies, and now characterized by melodious themes, dance rhythms, and orchestral coloring. **b** A dance to jazz music **c** A quality or manner suggestive of jazz music, esp. in literary or journalistic style, as in Vachel Lindsay's "The Congo."

jazz, *v. t.* To transform into, or infuse with, jazz; — often with *up*. *Slang.*

jazz, *v. i.* To dance or perform jazz; to do (anything) in a manner suggestive of jazz. *Slang.* — **jazz'er,** *n.* *Slang.*

jazz, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by jazz.

jazz band. *Music.* A band, usually playing jazz, having instruments for varied tonal effects, as the piano, violin, and banjo, along with saxophones, trumpets, trombone, tuba, drums, etc.; — formerly *jass band.*

jazz'y (jăz'ĭ), *a.* Containing, or characterized by, jazz. — **jazz'i-ly,** *adv.* — **jazz'i-ness,** *n.* *All Slang.*

Jer'ry*, *n.* A German; German soldier. *Soldiers' Slang.*

jinx (jĭŋks), *n.* A person, object, influence, or supernatural being that is supposed to bring bad luck or to cause things to go wrong. Cf. HOODOO, in the *Dictionary.* *Slang.*

jit-neur' (jĭt-nûr'), *n.*, **jit-neuse'** (-nûz'), *n. fem.* [*jitney* + *chauffeur, chauffeuse.*] A jitney driver.

jit'ney (jĭt'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS. **a** Five cents; a nickel. *Slang.* **b** An automobile vehicle, other than a street car, which carries passengers for a small, originally a five-cent, fare, commonly over a regular route. — **jit'ney-man,** *n.*

joy ride. A pleasure ride in a motor car; esp., a surreptitious ride with companions during which the machine is driven heedlessly and often at excessive speed. — **joy rider.** — **joy riding.** *All Slang.*

joy stick. The control stick of an airplane. See CONTROL STICK, above. *Slang.*

Ju'go-slav', *or* **Ju'go—Slav'** (yōō'gō-slȧv'), *n.* & *a.* See YUGOSLAV, below.

Ju'go-slav'i-an, *or* **Ju'go—Slav'i-an** (-slȧv'ĭ-ăn), *a.*, **Ju'go-slav'ic,** *or* **Ju'go—Slav'ic** (-slav'ĭk; -slȧv'ĭk), *a.* See YUGOSLAVIAN, YUGOSLAVIC, below.

June drop. *Hort.* The dropping of immature fruits, due to a lack of fertilization or other causes.

junior college. A college (usually connected with a secondary school) which gives not more than two years of college work. Cf. STANDARD COLLEGE, below.

junior high school. A school organization formed by the union of the seventh and eighth grades of the grammar school with the first year of the high school, organized on the departmental plan with a limited amount of election of studies, to provide for individual differences among students by an earlier introduction of prevocational work and of some of the subjects usually taught in high school.

juvenile court. *Law.* A court having special jurisdiction over delinquent and dependent children, usually up to the age of 18. The distinguishing practices are private hearings for offenders, personal relations with the judge, periods of probation, the prohibition of imprisonment with adults, and jurisdiction over parents contributory to delinquency.

K. *Abbr.* Lit., Kelvin; — used to designate degrees on the Kelvin scale (which see, below); as, 273.1° K. = 0° C.

kaf'ir-in (kăf'ẽr-ĭn), *n.* [See KAFIR; 2d -INE.] *Physiol. Chem.* A protein found in the seeds of Kafir corn.

kai'ser-dom (kī'zẽr-dŭm), *n.* [See -DOM.] The office, dominion, or jurisdiction of a kaiser; also, kaiserism.

kai'ser-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Autocratic or arbitrary rule, conduct, or policy of, or like that of, a kaiser, esp. William II. of Germany.

‖ **Ka'me-rad** (kȧ'mē-rat), *n.* [G.] Comrade; — used as an appeal for quarter by German soldiers.

ka'me-rad (-rȧd), *v. i.* To surrender. *Colloq.*

ka-nal' rays. *Physics.* Same as CANAL RAYS, in the *Dict.*

kangaroo closure. A parliamentary procedure by means of which a chairman or speaker shortens discussion, as of a series of amendments, by selecting only those which he considers worth debating. *Cant or Slang, Eng.*

ka'o-li-ang' (ka'ō-lē-ăng'), *n.* [Chin.] *Agric.* Any of a group of grain-producing sorghums of eastern Asia, with spreading or compact panicles and a dry pith. Some have recently been used in the United States as dry-land crops.

‖ **Kar-tell'** (kar-tĕl'), *n.* [G.] Also **kartel.** See CARTEL.

kat'a-bat'ic (kăt'ȧ-băt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *καταβατικός*, adj. fr. *καταβαίνειν* to go down] *Meteor.* Of or pertaining to the downward motion of air, as in air drainage induced by surface cooling. Winds thus formed a e called, generically, *fall winds, gravity winds,* or *katabatic winds.*

K. C., *or* **K. of C.** *Abbr.* Knights of Columbus.

keek* (kēk), *n.* A peeper; specif., in the clothing trade, one employed by a manufacturer to get by spying the latest designs from rivals for imitation. *Slang or Cant.*

keel*, *n.* *Aeronautics.* A structural member or assembly of members which contributes longitudinal strength to an airship of rigid or semirigid type. The keel is a trussed rder, inclosed within the envelope or projecting beyond the regular cross-sectional form of the envelope.

Kel'vin scale (kĕl'vĭn), *or* **Kel'vin,** *n.* [Named after Baron W. T. *Kelvin* (1824–1907).] *Physics.* The absolute scale of temperature. See ABSOLUTE SCALE, above.

Ke-mal'ist (kĕ-mäl'ĭst), *n.* A follower or adherent of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Turkish Nationalist leader and first president of the Turkish republic.

Ken-nel'ly—Heav'i-side lay'er *or* **sur'face** (kĕ-nĕl'ĭ-hĕv'ĭ-sīd). *Radio.* = HEAVISIDE LAYER, above.

ken'o-tron (kĕn'ō-trŏn), *n.* [Gr. *κενός* empty + *-tron* as in elec*tron.*] *Elec.* A discharge tube exhausted to a high vacuum, with an incandescent filament as cathode and an anode usually of tungsten or molybdenum. Such a tube acts as a rectifier (of alternating current) because the conductivity in it is entirely unidirectional.

ke'ta-zine* (kē'tȧ-zĭn; -tȧ-zēn), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*ketone* + *azine.*] *Chem.* See AZINE, above.

ke-to'sis (kē-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ketone* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Excess of acetone or other ketones in the organism.

key'—mod'u-lat'ed con-tin'u-ous waves (kē'mŏd'ū-lāt'ĕd). *Radio.* Continuous waves of which the intensity is varied by the operation of a signaling key.

key'not'er (kē'nōt'ẽr), *n.* *U. S. Politics.* The person who makes the speech presenting the fundamental issues of a campaign or movement.

Kha'li-fat* (ka'lĭ-făt), **Khi'la-fat** (kē'lȧ-făt), *n.* The spiritual headship of Islam, as formerly residing in the person of the Turkish Sultan at Constantinople.

kick*, *n.* Any quick and forcible effect suggestive of a kick with the foot or the kick of a gun; as: **a** The characteristic effect of a good gasoline mixture when exploded. **b** Strongly stimulating effect, as of liquor. *All Slang.*

kick'—back', *n.* *Radio.* High voltage produced by a radio transmitting set or alternating-current generator in the circuit or apparatus supplying it with relatively low voltage.

kike (kīk), *n.* *Slang.* **a** = KEEK, above. **b** A Jew; Yid.

kil'o-cy'cle (kĭl'ō-sī'k'l), *n.* [*kilo-* + *cycle.*] *Radio.* Unit of frequency equal to 1000 cycles per second.

kilt'ie (kĭl'tĭ), *n.* One who wears a kilt; specif., a Scottish Highland soldier. *Chiefly Scot.*

kin'e-ma (kĭn'ē-mȧ), *n.* Var. of CINEMA, above.

kin'e-ma-col'or, kin'e-ma-col'our (kĭn'ē-mȧ-kŭl'ẽr), *n.* [A trade name.] A patented process for producing moving pictures in approximately natural colors by means of two-color photography and the projection of the positives alternately through red and green filters.

ki-ne'to-phone (kĭ-nē'tō-fōn; kī-), *n.* A machine combining a kinetoscope and a phonograph synchronized so as to reproduce a scene with its accompanying sounds.

kitch'en-ette' (kĭch'ĕn-ĕt'), *n.* Also **kitch'en-et'.** [*kitchen* + *-ette.*] A very small room or an alcove combining kitchen and pantry, with the conveniences compactly arranged.

kitchen police. *Mil.* Enlisted men detailed to help the cook, wash dishes, wait on table, etc. Cf. POLICE, *n.*, 4, in the *Dictionary.* *Abbr., K. P.*

kite*, *n.* **1.** *Aëronautics.* A form of aircraft, heavier than air, without other propelling means than the towline pull, whose support is derived from the force of the wind moving past its surfaces. **2.** *Naval.* A specially shaped form or weight attached to a submerged line towed by a vessel (mine sweeper) or between two vessels, so as to make the line tow at a predetermined depth, for clearing mined areas.

kite balloon*. *Aeronautics.* An elongated form of captive balloon, fitted with tail appendages to keep it headed into the wind, and usually having increased lift due to its axis being inclined to the wind.

kite sausage. *Aëronautics.* See KITE BALLOON, above.

Ki-wa'ni-an (kē-wä'nĭ-ăn), *n.* A member of any of a large number of clubs [**Ki-wa'nis** (-nĭs) **Clubs**], in the United States and Canada, having the same constitution, the first organized in 1915 at Detroit. The Kiwanian principles are fair dealing and the observance of the golden rule.

ki'wi* (kē'wĭ), *n.* = PENGUIN **b**, below. *Nickname.*

Klan (klăn), *n.* The Ku Klux Klan, or one of its local units. — **Klans'man** (klănz'măn), *n* — **Klans'wom'an,** *n.*

klieg light (klēg). [After *Kliegl* brothers, the inventors.] A kind of arc light, used in taking motion pictures, with carbons that emit a light rich in actinic rays.

K line, *or* **K'—line',** *n.* *Physics.* One of the lines of definite wave length in the X-ray spectrum of an element. The wave lengths of the K lines are determined by the atomic weight of the element from which they come, being less for elements of high atomic weight.

knäck'e-bröd' (k'năk'ē-brōd'), *n.* [Sw. *knäcka* to break + *brod* bread]. A kind of Swedish rye bread or hard-tack, very crisp and brittle, rolled in flat, circular, or square pieces about 18 inches in diameter, with a hole in the center, and dried by stringing on a long pole.

Knights of Columbus. A fraternal and benevolent society of Roman Catholic men, founded at New Haven, Conn., in 1882, the purposes of which are to promote social and intellectual intercourse among its members, to aid its members and beneficiaries, to protect and promote Catholic interests, and to foster a spirit of fraternity among citizens of all races and creeds. *Abbr., K. C., K. of C.* See FRATERNAL EMBLEMS, plate facing p. 1192, in *Dict.*

‖ **ko'mi-ta'ji,** *or* **-ta'dji** (kō'mē-tȧ'jē), *n.* [Turk. *qomitaji* guerrilla, bandit, lit. committee man, fr. *qomita* committee (esp. of insurgents). See 2d COUNT, *n.*] Formerly, a member of the Bulgarian Revolutionary Committee in Macedonia; in recent years, a member of any Balkan guerrilla band.

K. P. *Abbr.* Kitchen police.

kraft (krȧft), *n.* [G. *kraft* strength.] A kind of strong wrapping paper, usually dark brown in color, made wholly from sulphate pulp or partly mixed with sulphite pulp; — called also *kraft paper.*

kraft pulp. = SULPHATE PULP, below.

K tube, *or* **K'—tube',** *n.* A hydrophone, or underwater listening device, used to detect submerged submarines.

Ku Klux Klan. A fraternal order, with secret membership and rites, ostensibly reviving the Ku-Klux, incorporated in Georgia in 1915 as the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Its membership is said to be confined to American-born Protestant whites. — **Ku Klux Klanner.**

kul'ti (kōōl'tĭ), *n.* [Tamil.] An annual leguminous food and forage plant (*Dolichos biflorus*), native to India.

‖ **Kul-tur'** (kōōl-tōōr'), *n.* [G.] Lit, culture; culture regarded as an evolutionary force developing advanced stages of social organization; hence, a particular stage or type of such organization; a distinctive national culture or civilization; as, Spartan *Kultur.*

kv. *Abbr. Elec.* Kilovolt.

ky'ack (kī'ăk), *n.* A pack sack to be swung on either side of a packsaddle. *Western U. S.*

kyke* (kīk), *n.* Var. of KEEK, above. *Slang.*

ky'mo-graph* (kī'mō-grȧf), *n.* *Physics.* An instrument for recording the rotary motions of an airplane in flight. In general, its action depends upon a gyroscope, or on the actinic effect of a beam of sunlight focused on a moving film.

labor bank. A bank whose stock is wholly or largely owned by trade-unions or their members, and which is conducted in the interest of union labor. The officers are mainly trade-union officials, the dividends are limited, and the depositors share in the profits.

labor turnover. See TURNOVER, below.

lach'ry-ma'tor (lăk'rĭ-mā'tẽr), *n.* A lachrymatory or tear-producing substance. Cf. TEAR SHELL, below.

lachrymatory gas. See GAS, *n.*, 1, above.

lachrymatory shell. = TEAR SHELL, below.

La'lique' glass (lȧ'lēk'). [After René *Lalique* (1860–), French jeweler, the inventor.] A kind of decorative glassware ornamented with flowers, birds, or animals in relief.

lam'bert (lăm'bĕrt), *n. Photometry.* The C. G. S. unit of brightness, being the brightness of a perfectly mat surface which radiates or reflects one lumen per square centimeter; that is, the brightness of a perfectly diffusing surface having a coefficient of reflection equal to unity and subjected to unit illumination.

lame duck*. An officeholder, as a senator or congressman, who has failed of reelection, esp. one whose term has not expired; — often used attributively; as, a *lame-duck* Congress. *U. S. Political Cant.*

lam'el* (lăm'ĕl), *or* **la-mel'la***, *n.* A minute disk of glycogelatin medicated for use in the eyes or hypodermically.

lan'dau-let'* (lăn'dô-lĕt'; *in this sense often* lăn'dô-lā'), *n.* An automobile having a body similar to that of the brougham, except that the inclosed section is shorter, and the roof is collapsible. See AUTOMOBILE, *Illust.*, in the *Dictionary*.

land battleship, cruiser, *or* ship. See TANK, below.

land'fall'*, *n. Aëronautics.* A coming to land; landing.

landing angle. *Aëronautics.* The angle of attack of the main supporting surfaces of an airplane at the instant of touching the ground in a three-point landing; that is, the angle between the wing chord and the horizontal when the machine is resting on the ground in its normal position.

landing gear. The under structure of an aircraft, designed to carry the load when in contact with the land or water.

land'plane' (lănd'plān'), *n.* An airplane designed to rise from and alight on the land.

lands'maal, lands'mal' (lăns'môl'), *n.* [Norw.] A popular language or composite dialect, proposed about 1850 by Ivar Aasen (1813–1896), a Norwegian philologist, based on the spoken dialects of Norway. It has been used to a certain extent in poetry, novels, and the drama, but has not displaced the official Dano-Norwegian *rigsmaal* ("language of the realm").

lap'pet*, *n. Weaving.* An attachment for lappet weaving (which see, in the *Dictionary*), consisting of one or more needle bars with depending needles carrying a series of floating warp threads so that they can be introduced zigzag into the body of the fabric. Also, the fabric so woven, mainly used as a curtain material.

lapse*, *n. Meteorol.* Decrease of temperature, pressure, or value of other meteorological element, as the height, or elevation, increases; vertical gradient.

lar'vi-pos'it (lar'vĭ-pŏz'ĭt), *v. i.* [*larva* + *posit.*] To deposit living larvæ, instead of eggs. Cf. LARVIPAROUS and OVIPOSIT, in the *Dictionary*.

Lat'vi-an (lăt'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Latvia, the country of the Letts, or to the Letts; Lettish.

lav'a-liere', *or* **lav'a-lier'** (lăv'ȧ-lēr'), *n.* Also ‖ **la/val'-lière'** (*F.* lȧ'vȧl'yâr') *n.* [F. *la vallière, lavallière*, a sort of necktie, perh. from Louise de *La Vallière*, mistress of Louis XIV.] A neck ornament consisting of a chain and single pendant, or drop.

l. c. l. *Abbr. Railroads.* Less than carload lot.

lead'er*, *n. Moving Pictures.* A subtitle.

lead'—in' (lēd'ĭn'), *a.* That leads in; — used esp. of an electrical conductor; as, a *lead-in* wire.

lead'—in' (lēd'ĭn'), *n. Radio.* = DOWN-LEAD, above.

leading edge. *Aëronautics.* The foremost edge of an airfoil or propeller blade; — called also *entering edge*.

leaf roll. *Agric.* A degeneration disease of the potato, characterized by the upward rolling of the leaves, apparently transmitted through the tubers, and producing a reduction in their size and number.

league*, *n.* — **The League***, the League of Nations.

League of Nations. An association of nations, created in accordance with a Covenant of the Peace Conference at Paris, adopted April 28, 1919, for lessening the likelihood of war by the limitation of armaments and the adoption of the principle of arbitration, for the administration of conquered or surrendered colonies (mandates), and for united action on other world problems. It came into existence January 10, 1920. The Covenant of the League provides for an Assembly, in which each state has one vote; a Council, to consist of the four chief powers (France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan) and representatives of six other members, selected by the Assembly; and a permanent secretariat.

leak'ance (lēk'ăns), *n. Elec.* = LEAKAGE CONDUCTANCE, in the *Dictionary*. *Linear leakance* is leakance per unit length (of conductor).

Leb'a-nese' (lĕb'ȧ-nēz'; -nēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* One of the people of Syria inhabiting Mt. Lebanon or the surrounding region. — **Leb'a-nese'**, *a.*

Lech'er wires (lĕk'ĕr). *Radio.* [After Ernst *Lecher* (1856–), Austrian physicist.] A pair of long parallel wires on which standing waves are produced. The term is frequently used incorrectly for *parallel-wire system*.

Le-duc' ef-fect' (lē-dük'). [After Professor Sylvestre Anatole *Leduc*, of Paris.] *Physics.* A transverse temperature gradient observed in a metal, through which a flow of heat occurs, when the metal is in a magnetic field the lines of force of which are perpendicular to the heat flux; — called also *Righi effect*. The Leduc effect is the thermal analogue of the Hall effect (which see, in the *Dictionary*).

lee'way'*, *n. Aëronautics.* The angular deviation of an aircraft from a set course over the earth, due to cross currents of wind; — called also *drift*.

left wing. The more liberal or radical element of a political party. — **left'—wing'er,** *n. Both Political Cant.*

le'gion-er (lē'jŭn-ĕr), *n.* A legionary.

le'gion-naire' (lē'jŭn-ârʹ), *n.* [F. *légionnaire.*] A member of a legion; legioner; legionary.

‖ **le'i** (lā'ē), *n.; pl.* LEIS (-ēz). [Hawaiian.] A wreath, as of leaves and flowers, esp. as an ornamental dress for the head.

Leish-ma'ni-a (lēsh-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Gen. Sir William Boog *Leishman* (1865–), British army surgeon.] *Zoöl.* A genus of minute, usually pear-shaped or ovoid, protozoans found in the cells of the spleen and other viscera of mammals. These protozoans are associated with, and are believed to cause certain tropical diseases, as leishmaniosis and kala azar.

leish-ma'ni-o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* Any of certain diseases caused by species of Leishmania.

lem'on-wood'*, *n.* In South Africa, a small evergreen tree (*Psychotria capensis*), belonging to the Rubiaceæ, the hard, tough, elastic wood of which is used in making bows.

Len'in-ism (lĕn'ĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The tenets or the political system of Nikolay Lenin (real name Vladimir Ilich Ulianov, 1870–1924), Bolshevist leader.

Len'in-ite (-ĭt), *n.* A follower of Nikolay Lenin (see LENINISM, above). — **Len'in-ist,** *n* — **Len'in-ite,** *a.*

le'no* (lē'nō), *n.; pl.* LENOS (-nōz). A kind of dress fabric in which some of the warp ends are twisted partly or wholly around adjoining warp ends, giving an openwork gauze effect.

lep'ro-sa'ri-um (lĕp'rō-sā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.; pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *leprosy* + *sanitarium*] A retreat or asylum for lepers; a leprosery.

leth'al (lēth'ȧl; lē'thȧl), *n.* [*lauric* + *ethal*] *Chem.* A waxy alcohol, $C_{12}H_{25}OH$, supposed to exist in spermaceti in the form of esters.

le'thal (lē'thȧl), *n.* A lethal substance. See LETHAL, *a.*

let'ter-gram (lĕt'ĕr-grăm), *n. Teleg.* A telegram, longer than an ordinary message, sent at rates lower than the standard message rate in consideration of its being sent and delivered subject to priority in service of regular messages; — called also *day letter*, or *night letter*.

lev'el*, *v. i.* — **to level off,** *Aviation*, to prepare to land by flying the airplane nearly horizontally with the wings at such an angle of attack as to give very little lift.

lev'y en' masse' (lĕv'ĭ ȧn' măs'). [See 2d LEVY, *n.; EN MASSE.*] *Internat. Law.* The spontaneous act of the people of a territory not yet occupied by an enemy force of taking up arms for self-defense upon the approach of an enemy, without having had time to organize in accordance with recognized rules of warfare. Such a force is considered as belligerent if it respects the laws and customs of war. Written also as French, ‖ **le-vée' en' masse'** (lē-vā').

Lew'is automatic rifle (lū'ĭs). A light gas-operated and air-cooled automatic rifle or machine gun of simple construction, fed from circular magazines and firing normally 400 rounds a minute, invented by Col. I. N. Lewis, United States Army, retired; — called also *Lewis (machine) gun*.

lew'is-ite (lū'ĭs-īt), *n. Mil.* A colorless, irritant and poisonous arsenical liquid discovered by an American chemist, W. Lee Lewis, and his coworkers. When the World War ended it was being made on a large scale by the United States government in the belief that it would prove more effective than mustard gas. Chemically it is dichloro-β-chloro-vinyl-arsine, ClCH:CHAsCl$_2$. It is made by the reaction of acetylene with arsenic trichloride.

L. F. C. *Abbr. Elec.* Low-frequency current.

‖ **li'ai'son'*** (lē'ā'zôN'; 277), *n.* Connection; established working relation; specif., *Mil.*, intercommunication established and maintained between a commander and subordinates or between units acting as neighbors or in conjunction; — often used attributively; as, *liaison* officer.

Lib'er-ty*, *n.* A liberty bond. *Collog., U. S.*

Liberty bond. A United States government gold bond of any of the five issues authorized by acts of Congress between April 24, 1917 (First Bond Issue Act) and March 3, 1919 (Fifth, or Victory, Liberty Loan Act). The first issue, called the "**Liberty Loan,**" gave its name to succeeding issues. Liberty bonds were issued in denominations ranging from $50 to $100,000, bearing interest from 3½ to 4¼%. The quotas for the five loans in billions of dollars were; (First) 2, (Second) 3, (Third) 3, (Fourth) 6, and (Victory) 4½; all were oversubscribed, the total allotted being $21,435,370,600, to about 64,324,000 subscribers.

‖ **li-bi'do** (lĭ-bī'dō), *n.; pl.* LIBIDINES (lĭ-bĭd'ĭ-nēz). [L.] *Psychoanalysis.* **a** The dynamic expression of the sexual impulses, psychical as well as physical, manifested as *object libido* in direction to external objects or as *ego libido* in direction toward one's self (Freud). **b** The original energy or fundamental striving of the psyche, capable of being sexualized or desexualized (Jung). — **li-bid'i-nal** (-bĭd'ĭ-năl), **li-bid'i-nous*** (-nŭs), *a.*

lift*, *n. Aëronautics.* That component of the total air force which is perpendicular to the relative wind and in the plane of symmetry; — used with reference to a complete aircraft or to a part or parts of it.

lightning arrester*. *Radio.* A protective device used, usually in parallel with a radio set, to carry accumulations of static electricity and lightning discharges to the ground without going through the radio set.

lightning switch. *Radio.* A switch used in an antenna circuit, as during lightning storms, to connect the antenna to the ground instead of to the receiving set.

lim'ber-neck' (lĭm'bĕr-nĕk'), *n.* [*limber, a.* + *neck.*] An affection of poultry caused by the ingestion of a toxin in the food, as by botulism, and characterized by the peculiar turning and holding of the head.

lime nitrogen. See CALCIUM CYANAMIDE, above.

lime roasting. See BLAST ROASTING, above.

line'age* (līn'ĕj), *n.* A space measured in agate lines one column (usually about 2¼ in.) in width; — used esp. of advertising or publicity in newspapers or magazines.

li-nene' (lī-nēn'), *n.* [*Lin-* (fr. L. *linum* flax) + *-ene* (= 2d -NE **b**).] A coarse, heavy fabric of plain weave, usually of cotton, resembling linen crash, and bearing the trade-mark *Linene*. It is used for skirts, middies, aprons, etc.

lin'er* (līn'ĕr), *n.* An airship belonging to a regular line, that is, one of a number of airships under one management, plying regularly over a certain route.

line radio. Communication over wires with the methods and instrumentalities of radio, esp. with modulated high-frequency currents; — called also *Squier system, wired radio, wire wave communication*, etc.

link'age*, *n. Biol.* The state or quality of being linked.

linked, *a. Biol.* **a** So united in the physical mechanism of inheritance as to be inherited together; as, *linked* characters. **b** Consisting of linked characters; as, a *linked* group.

li'on*, *n.* [*cap.*] A member of any one of an association of civic clubs (**International Association of Lions Clubs**), founded in 1918 and affiliated internationally. The objects are good government and good citizenship, community welfare, and good fellowship.

li'pin (lī'pĭn), *n.* [Gr. λίπος fat + *-in.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a large class of substances which are insoluble in water, soluble in chloroform and other solvents for fat, and which are greasy to the touch. They include the fats and fatty oils, essential oils, fatty acids, waxes and higher alcohols, and also various complex compounds.

lip'o-vac'cine (lĭp'ō-văk'sĭn; -sēn), *n.* [1st *lipo-* + *vaccine.*] A vaccine whose menstruum is a vegetable oil.

lip stick. a A kind of pomade, or perfumed ointment, for the lips, put up in stick form. **b** Rouge for the lips compressed into the form of a stick.

lis'ten* (lĭs'n), *v. i.* — **to listen in,** to put one's self in a position to hear a telephonic, telegraphic, or radio communication intended for some one else or for many. *Cant.* — **lis'ten—er—in',** *n.; pl.* LIS'TEN-ERS—IN'.

listening post. *Mil.* A sheltered position in advance of the first-line trenches, in which is stationed at night a small detail of soldiers to listen for any sound of enemy activity.

‖ **li'tas** (lē'tas), *n. sing. & pl.*; Angl. **lit** (lĭt), *pl.* LITS. The gold monetary unit of Lithuania, equivalent at par to $0.10, U. S. currency. It equals 100 Lithuanian cents.

Lit'tle En'tente' (ăN'tăNt'). An alliance between Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Roumania, based on a series of dual understandings and treaties, the first being a convention between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, signed Sept. 14, 1920. Roumania later (Apr. 23, 1921) joined in a treaty with the other two. The alliance is not merely defensive, but is also a union to facilitate and maintain normal economic conditions. Poland and Austria, although not officially members of the Little Entente, have understandings with it, and it has had the strong support of France. Also, the states included in the alliance.

little leaf. *Hort.* A disease of grapes in California, characterized by reduced size of leaves and loss of vigor of vines.

little theater *or* **theatre.** A small theater, often seating fewer than 100 persons; esp. a small theater in which a company of actors, usually amateur, produce serious or experimental dramas.

litz (lĭts), *n.* [G. *litzendraht*, braided wire.] *Radio.* A kind of wire composed of fine copper strands, each enameled, braided together.

load draft. = LOAD DISPLACEMENT, in the *Dictionary*.

load factor.* *Aeronautics.* The ratio of the force required to break any part of an airplane to the force which this part experiences when in normal horizontal rectilinear flight.

load'ing*, *vb. n.* **a** *Aeronautics.* = WING LOADING, below. **b** *Radio.* The changing of the resonance frequency or wave length of a radio communication set, as by introducing a loading coil or coils. As the inductance is increased, the wave length is increased; conversely, a condenser introduced in the circuit shortens the wave length.

loading coil. a *Radio.* An inductance coil used in a circuit to lower the resonance frequency (increase wave length). **b** A Pupin coil. See PUPIN SYSTEM, in the *Dictionary*.

loading inductance. *Radio.* Inductance of a loading coil

lobe*, *n. Aëronautics.* **a** One of the inflated bags at the stern of a kite balloon, designed to give it directional stability and acting either as a fin or a stabilizer. **b** One of the sections into which the envelope of a balloon is sometimes divided by the tension of the internal rigging.

lob'stick' (lŏb'stĭk'), *n.* A tree having the lower branches trimmed out so that it may serve as a landmark, memorial, or the like. *Canada.*

Locarno Pact *or* **Treaty.** A series of five treaties and arbitration conventions between Germany and Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, negotiated at Locarno, Switzerland, in October, 1925. The main treaty guarantees the inviolability of the Franco-German and German-Belgian boundaries, the territorial *status quo*, and the maintenance of the demilitarized zone on the Rhine according to the Treaty of Versailles, Great Britain and Italy being guarantors. In supplementary treaties Germany on the one hand, and France, Belgium, Poland, and Czechoslovakia on the other, undertake not to make war with one another save under narrowly restricted conditions, but to submit all disputes to judicial decision or to a permanent conciliation commission.

L. O. M. *Abbr.* Loyal Order of Moose.

‖ **lon'gé'ron'** (lôN'zhā'rôN'), *n.* [F.] *Aëronautics.* A fore-and-aft member of the framing of an airplane fuselage or nacelle, usually continuous across a number of points of support.

lon'gi-tu'di-nal*, *n. Aëronautics.* A longéron.

loop*, *n. Aviation.* An aërial maneuver in which the airplane describes an approximately circular path in the plane of the longitudinal and normal axes, the lateral axis remaining horizontal and the upper side of the airplane remaining on the inside of the circle.

loop*, *n. Radio.* = LOOP ANTENNA, below. *Cant.*

loop*, *v. t.* — **to loop the loop***, to perform a loop in an airplane.

loop antenna. *Radio.* A coil antenna consisting of a single turn.

loose'—coup'ler, *n. Radio.* A form of inductive coupler consisting of a larger tube on which are wound many turns of wire (the primary) and a smaller tube, also wound with wire, which slides in and out of the larger. *Obsolescent.*

loose coupling. *Elec.* Coupling such that currents flowing in the two circuits have little effect on each other, the coupling coefficient being nearly zero.

lop'stick' (lŏp'stĭk'), *n.* Same as LOBSTICK, above.

loss*, *n. Elec.* **a** The power factor or power diminution of a circuit element, corresponding to conversion of electric power into heat by some form of resistance. **b** = ATTENUATION, above.

loud'—speak'er, *n. Radio.* A form of telephone receiver for producing sounds loud enough to be readily heard without holding it close to the ear. The two chief types are the horn speaker and the cone speaker.

lou'ver* (lōō'vĕr), *n. Automobiles.* Any of a row of elongated, more or less vertical, vents in the side of a hood, facilitating the escape of heated air from within.

low'brow' (lō'brou'), *n.* One having a low brow, or forehead; hence, one who is not intellectual or who is not interested in intellectual pursuits; — opp. to *highbrow*. — **low'brow', low'browed'***, *a. All Slang.*

low'—loss', *a. Radio.* Having low resistance and power loss; as, a *low-loss* condenser.

low'—pass' fil'ter. *Radio.* See FILTER, above.

Loyal Order of Moose. See MOOSE, 2, below.

lub'ber's point (lŭb'ĕrz). = LUBBER'S LINE, in the *Dict.*

lu'e-tin (lū'ē-tĭn), *n.* [See LUETIC.] *Med.* A sterile emulsion of a killed culture of *Treponema pallidum*, the microorganism of syphilis. It is used in the Noguchi cutaneous test (which see, below).

lu'mi-nal (lū'mĭ-năl), *n. Pharm.* = PHENOBARBITAL, below, bearing the trade-mark *Luminal*.

lu'mi-nism (lū'mĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* *Painting.* The theory and practice of the luminists or plein-airists. See LUMINIST and IMPRESSIONISM, in the *Dict.*

lung'mo'tor (lŭng'mō'tẽr), *n.* A pulmotor.

Lu'si-ta'ni-a (lū'sĭ-tā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* **a** Latin name of an ancient country in the western part of Hispania, coinciding with part of modern Portugal; sometimes used for Portugal. **b** A British passenger steamer sunk by a German submarine off the Irish coast, May 7, 1915, with a loss of 1,153 persons, including 114 Americans.

ly-ce'um* (lī-sē'ŭm), *n.* The field of educational and inspirational lectures, concerts, entertainments, etc., which are generally given at intervals in a *lyceum course.*

Ly'man re'gion (lī'mȧn). *Physics.* That portion of the ultra-violet spectrum which lies approximately between .1200 μ and the extreme boundary as at present known (0900 μ); — so called after Theodore Lyman (1874–), American physicist, who first studied this region.

Ly'on bean (lī'ŏn). A Philippine leguminous forage plant (*Stizolobium niveum*), related to the velvet bean.

ly'o-phile (lī'ō-fīl; -fĭl), *a.* Also **ly'o-phil** (-fĭl), **ly'o-phil'ic** (-fĭl'ĭk). [Gr. λύειν to loose + φίλος loving.] *Chem.* Denoting strong affinity between a colloid and the liquid in which it is dispersed.

ly'o-phobe (lī'ō-fōb), *a.* Also **ly'o-pho'bic** (-fō'bĭk; -fŏb'-ĭk). [Gr. λύειν to loose + φόβος fear.] *Chem.* Denoting lack of strong affinity between a colloid and the liquid in which it is dispersed.

lyx'ose (lĭk'sōs), *n.* [Anagram of *xylose.*] *Org. Chem.* An artificially obtained sugar, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, closely related to xylose.

ma'co (mä'kō), *n.* Also, esp formerly, **ma'ko** (mä'kō), **ma'ho** (ma'hō). [After *Maho* or *Mako* Bey, a Turkish officer in whose garden at Cairo, Egypt, the plant was discovered about 1820.] A kind of tree cotton (prob. *Gossypium vitifolium*) cultivated in Egypt from 1820, which by hybridization with sea-island cotton (*G. barbadense*) and perhaps with other forms gave rise to the varieties included under the term *Egyptian cotton.* Now, specif., a kind of fine long-staple cotton, used esp. in the manufacture of hosiery and underwear. Cf. COTTON, *n*, 2, in *Dict.*

Ma-con'o-chie ra'tion (mȧ-kŏn'ō-kĭ). [After *Maconochie* Brothers (Ltd.), dealers in preserved provisions, London.] *Mil.* A substitute ration for use in emergency. *Cant.*

mac'ro-graph (măk'rō-grȧf), *n.* [*macro-* + *-graph.*] A picture of an object as seen by the naked eye (that is, unmagnified); as, a *macrograph* of a metallic fracture.

ma-crog'ra-phy* (mȧ-krŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Examination or study with the naked eye, as distinguished from *micrography.*

mac'ro-phys'ics (măk'rō-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* [*macro-* + *physics.*] That part of physics which deals with the larger aggregations of matter, that is, with bodies large enough to be directly and individually observed and measured.

Ma'gle-mo'si-an (mȧ'glȧ-mō'zĭ-ȧn), *a.* *Ethnol* Of, belonging to, or pertaining to, a phase of the paleolithic culture of Europe represented by remains of bone and stone implements found in the basin of an ancient lake at Maglemose, near Mullerup, on west coast of Zealand, Denmark.

magnetic amplifier. *Radio.* An amplifier which amplifies by virtue of the magnetic properties of iron. It is used for modulation in transmitting sets.

magnetic detector. See DETECTOR, above.

magnetite arc. *Elec.* A flaming arc in which the light-giving vapors, chiefly of titanium and iron, are derived from volatilization of a terminal made of magnetite.

mag'net-o-chem'is-try (măg'nĕt-ō-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ; măg-nē'tō-), *n.* [*magneto-* + *chemistry.*] That branch of science which deals with the relation of magnetism to chemical phenomena. — **mag'net-o-chem'i-cal** (-kĕm'ĭ-kȧl), *a.*

mag'ne-ton (măg'nē-tŏn), *n.* [NL. See MAGNETIC.] *Physics.* A postulated unit of magnetic moment of the molecules of ferromagnetic substances, having the value of 18.54×10^{-22} C. G. S. electromagnetic units.

mah' jong' (mȧ'jŏng'), *or* **mah'-jongg'**, *n.* [Chinese, sparrow.] A complicated Chinese game, said to be of ancient origin, played, usually, by four persons with 136 "tiles," similar to dominoes. By drawing and discarding the tiles, each player endeavors to secure four complete combinations, or sets, of three tiles each, together with one pair.

Main Street. **a** In many American cities and towns, the name of the most important street. **b** The title of a novel (1920) by Sinclair Lewis portraying materialistic provincialism as a characteristic of American life in a small town. **c** Hence, any place or class characterized by materialistic provincialism or Philistinism.

main supporting surface. *Aëronautics.* A pair of wings extending on the same level from tip to tip of an airplane. Thus, a biplane has two, and a triplane three, main supporting surfaces. The main supporting surfaces include the ailerons but no other surfaces intended primarily for control or for stabilizing purposes.

ma'jor (mā'jẽr), *v. i.* In a college, school, or the like, to take a certain subject as one's chief object of study; to specialize in a particular subject; — used with *in;* as, to *major* in mathematics. *Cant.*

makh'zan (măk'zȧn), *or* **makh'zen** (-zĕn), *n.* Also **magh'zen.** [Ar. *makhzan.* See MAGAZINE.] **a** The native Moroccan government; also, the sultan and certain of his viziers, forming the administrative body. **b** Collectively, certain privileged tribes from whose ranks the Moroccan state officials are recruited.

mam'ba (mȧm'bȧ), *n.* [Kafir *im mamba* large snake.] *Zoöl.* A highly venomous cobra of South Africa (*Dendraspis angusticeps*), attaining ten feet in length, dangerous from its quickness and its habit of attacking.

man'bar-klak' (măn'bar-klăk'), *n.* [Native name in Dutch Guiana.] *Bot.* A large timber tree (*Eschweilera corrugata*) of Dutch Guiana, included by some botanists in *Lecythis.* The wood is hard, strong, and very heavy. On account of its resistance to shipworms it is valuable for maritime construction.

man'date*, *n.* An order or commission, granted by the League of Nations as mandator to a member nation as its mandatary, for the establishment of a responsible government over former German colonies, or other conquered territory inhabited by backward races, and for the reasonable economic development thereof.

man'date* (măn'dāt), *v. t.*; MAN'DAT-ED (-dāt-ĕd); -DAT-ING. To assign under a mandate, as of the **League of Nations**; as, Irak is a *mandated* territory in Asia.

ma-neu'ver-a-ble, ma-nœu'vre-a-ble (mȧ-nōō'vẽr-ȧ-b'l; mȧ-nū'-), *a.* Capable of being maneuvered. — **ma-neu'ver-a-bil'i-ty, ma-nœu'vre-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Man'gum ter'race (măn'gŭm). A low rounded retaining bank of earth, as in the hilly or sloping fields of Georgia. It prevents soil washing by making the drainage gradual and does not interfere with cultivation.

man'ic—de-pres'sive psy-cho'sis. [Gr. μανικός insane.] *Med.* A psychosis of widely varying manifestation, but distinguished either by affective excitement or depression, or by a mixture or alternation of these.

man'i-kin-ism (măn'ĭ-kĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Also **man'ni-kin-ism.** Action or conduct characteristic of, or suggestive of, a manikin; petty act or action. *John Galsworthy.*

Mann Act (măn). White-slave-traffic Act (see below).

Mann'—El'kins Act. [After James R. *Mann,* representative from Illinois, and Stephen B. *Elkins,* senator from West Virginia.] An act, passed June 18, 1910 (61st Congress), bringing telephone, telegraph, and cable companies under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, providing for a new Commerce Court, prohibiting greater charges for a short than for a long haul on railroads, and permitting the commission to suspend increases in rates pending investigation. Cf. HEPBURN ACT, above.

manure salts. *Agric.* An impure muriate of potash, containing from 20 to 40 per cent of potash. — **double manure salts,** a double sulphate of potash and magnesia, generally containing from 48 to 50 per cent of sulphate of potash and from 32 to 36 per cent of sulphate of magnesia.

‖ **man'za-nil'la** (man'tha-nēl'yä; *E.* măn'zȧ-nĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp.] *Olive Trade.* A kind of small roundish olive with a small freestone pit, fine skin, and bitterish flavor. Manzanillas are commonly pitted and stuffed with pimientos.

Mar'cel' (mär'sĕl'), *n.* [After Marcel (1852–), French hairdresser.] *Hairdressing.* A Marcel wave. — *v. t.*; -CELLED' (-sĕld'); -CEL'LING. To dress (the hair) with a Marcel wave.

marginal points. = ANAPLASMA, above.

ma-rim'ba*, *n.* *Music.* A refined and improved form of the native marimba (see in *Dict.*), having two rows of wooden bars with metal resonators below them, first designed and manufactured by J. C. Deagan, American musician and manufacturer. It is played similarly to the xylophone, but with less rapid execution because of its sustained tones. The *steel marimba* has bars of steel.

‖ **mar'mite'** (mär'mĕt'), *n.* [F.] A pot; kettle; also, *Slang,* an explosive shell. Cf. BLACK MARIA, above.

mar'qui-sette' (mär'kē-zĕt'), *n.* [Dim. of F. *marquise* awning, marquise.] A sheer, somewhat lustrous cotton fabric, often dotted, of firm texture, woven from a twisted mercerized thread of two strands; also, a sheer light silk fabric used chiefly for overdresses.

mask*, *n.* A face covering which constitutes or forms part of a respirator for protecting against poisonous or irritating atmospheres; also, the respirator as a whole; — called specifically *gas mask.* The modern gas mask, while originally designed for use in war, is also of value in mines, factories, gun turrets, etc., and for use by firemen in buildings filled with noxious gases.

Mas'sa-chu'setts bal'lot (mȧs'ȧ-chōō'sĕts). A form of the Australian ballot, first used in Massachusetts in 1888, upon which the names of all candidates for each office are arranged alphabetically with the name of the party following that of the nominee

master oscillator. *Radio.* A low-power generator of alternating current, usually an electron-tube apparatus, the output of which is fed into an amplifier.

master vibrator. *Mach.* In some internal-combustion engines an induction coil and vibrator (trembler) placed in the circuit between the battery or magneto and the coils for the different cylinders, which are used without vibrators of their own.

mast'head'*, *n.* The matter printed in every issue of a newspaper or journal, stating, usually, the title, ownership, and management, subscription and, often, advertising rates, and sometimes a motto; — so called because printed at the top of a column, usually the first on the editorial page.

match bullet. A bullet for use in a match, or competition; specif., in the United States army, a bullet, weighing 180 grains, used in competitions because less subject to deviation than the regular service bullet weighing 150 grains.

match'mark' (măch'märk'), *n.* *Mach.* A mark placed on the adjacent separable parts of any device to aid in the proper reassembling of any of those parts.

match'mark', *v. t.* To place a matchmark on.

ma'tri-lin'e-al (mā'trĭ-lĭn'ē-ȧl; măt'rĭ-), *a.* [L. *mater, matris,* mother + E. *lineal.*] Relating to descent through the female line, that is, through the mother and maternal ancestors; — contrasted with *patrilineal.*

mat'ro-cli'nous (măt'rō-klī'nŭs; măt'rō-klĭ'nŭs), *a.* [L. *mater,* or Doric Gr. μάτηρ, mother + κλίνειν to lean, incline.] *Biol.* Designating or having certain characters inherited from the mother. — **mat'ro-cli'ny** (măt'rō-klī'nĭ), *n.*

mat-zoon' (mät-sōōn'), *n.* [Armen. *matsoun* curd, fr *mats* dense.] A kind of fermented milk used as a food drink or beverage in Armenia, Turkey, etc., and in America as a medicinal food drink in cases of digestive disorder.

Mau-ri'tius bean (mô-rĭsh'ĭ-ŭs; -rĭsh'ŭs). [From MAURITIUS, island in Indian Ocean.] The Bengal bean.

Max'i-mal-ist (măk'sĭ-mȧl-ĭst), *n.* [*maximal* + *-ist.*] A member of the extreme radical group of the former Russian Social Revolutionary party. Cf. MINIMALIST.

To translate Bolshevik *"Maximalist,"* as was the practice of most newspaper correspondents in Russia in 1917, is to confound this group with a small extreme-Left group of the Social Revolutionary party. *E. A. Ross.*

‖ **ma-xi'xe** (mȧ-shē'shȧ; măk'sēks'), *n.* [Pg.] A round dance resembling the two-step in action, rhythm, etc., but characterized by a variety of steps and figures.

ma-zoot', ma-zut', ma-zute' (mȧ-zōōt'), *n.* Vars. of MAZOUT, in the *Dictionary.*

mean spherical candle power. *Illumination.* A measure of average candle power in all directions of space, numerically equal to the total light flux divided by 4π.

Mediterranean fruit fly. A two-winged fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) with black and white markings, a native of the Mediterranean countries, but now widely distributed. Its larva lives in ripening oranges, peaches, and other fruits, causing them to decay and fall.

meg'a-bar (mĕg'ȧ-bär), *n.* [*mega-* + Gr. βάρος weight.] A unit of atmospheric pressure; one megadyne per square centimeter; — now generally called *bar.* See BAR, above.

meg'ger (mĕg'ẽr), *n.* *Elec.* An instrument, bearing the trade-mark *Megger,* resembling an ohmmeter but containing a generator, used for approximate estimates, as of insulation resistances; — so called because it indicates megohms.

‖ **me-ha'ri** (mĕ-hä'rē), *n.*; *pl.* -RIS (-rēz). [Ar. *mahāri,* fr. *Mahra,* a tribe and region in southern Arabia.] A kind of swift camel. It is used in the French army in Algeria.

me-ha'rist (-rĭst), *n.* One mounted on a mehari.

mei'o-bar (mī'ō-bär), *n.* [Gr. μείων less + βάρος weight.] *Meteorol.* **a** A region of low barometric pressure. **b** An isobar of low pressure.

mei-o'sis* (mī-ō'sĭs), *n.* *Biol.* = REDUCTION, 2 **b**, in *Dict.*

mel'a-nose* (mĕl'ȧ-nōs), *n.* *Agric.* A disease of citrus trees and fruits, due to attacks of *Phomopsis citri,* characterized by minute brown or black spots on leaves, stems, and fruits. The same fungus also causes the stem-end rot.

Mélisande. See PELLÉAS ET MÉLISANDE, below.

Menorah (mĕ-nō'rȧ), *n.* [Heb.] The holy candelabrum (*Exodus* xxxvii. 17–24) of the Jewish temple, with seven candlesticks taken to symbolize the seven days of creation, seven continents, and seven planets.

Men'she-vik' *or, often,* **men'she-vik'** (mĕn'shĕ-vĕk'), *n.*; *pl.* MENSHEVIKI, MEN- (mĕn'shĕ-vē-kē'; *commonly, in English,* -vĕ'kĕ), -SHEVIKS (-vĕks'). [Russ., lit., the littler; — so called because orig. the minority group of the party.] In Russian politics, a member or adherent of the less radical wing of the Social Democratic party (which see, below). Since 1921 they have ceased to be active in Russia. Cf. BOLSHEVIK, above.

Men'she-vism *or, often,* **men'-** (mĕn'shĕ-vĭz'm), *n.* Doctrines, tactics, or practices of, or like those of, the Menshevik. — **Men'she-vist** *or, often,* **men'-** (-vĭst), *a.*

mental age. The age at which the average, or normal, person can pass one of a series of graded intelligence tests (which see, above) of the Binet-Simon or Stanford-Binet type. A child whose chronological age is eight, but who can pass the same test as the average 10-year old, is said to have a mental age of ten. Since the average, or normal, person shows no increase of intelligence after the age of 14 (or, according to some, 16), and since the mental age is computed by equation with the average chronological age, it is not possible to express mental ages above 14 (16), although many individuals, of course, possess higher levels of intelligence. Cf. BINET AGE, above.

men-tim'e-ter (mĕn-tĭm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *mens, mentis,* mind + *-meter.*] A method of measuring mental capacities, esp. a series of intelligence tests for such a purpose devised by psychologists and used in the Army, and in industry, education, etc. Cf. ALPHA TEST and BETA TEST, above.

mer'cu-rate (mûr'kū-rāt), *v. t.* [*mercury* + *-ate.*] *Org. Chem.* To introduce mercury into; to mercurize. — **mer'cu-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

mer'cu-ride (-rĭd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **mer'cu-rid** (-rĭd). [*mercury* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* A binary compound of mercury with another element.

mer'cu-rize (mûr'kū-rīz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). *Chem.* To combine or treat with mercury.

mercury arc. *Elec.* An electric discharge through mercury vapor, in a vacuum tube, emitting a blue-green light rich in actinic and ultra-violet rays. The mercury arc is variously used, as for water sterilization, in photography, and for the rectification of alternating currents.

Mer'ker grass (mûr'kẽr). *Agric.* A tall, perennial green forage grass (*Pennisetum merkeri*), closely resembling Napier grass, but of more slender growth, native to Africa, but now widely grown in warm countries.

mes'o-bar (mĕs'ō-bar), *n.* [*meso-* + Gr. βάρος weight.] *Meteorol.* **a** A region of normal, or approximately normal, barometric pressure. **b** An isobar of normal pressure.

mes'o-tho'ri-um (mĕs'ō-thō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + *thorium.*] *Chem.* See THORIUM, in *Dict.*

mess'tin' (mĕs'tĭn'), *n.* *Mil.* An oval-shaped metal vessel having a bail which is hinged to its sides and which serves both as a handle and to hold down the cover of the vessel. Each soldier carries his own messtin, which is part of his mess equipment and in which his food is served to him.

met'a-cryst (mĕt'ȧ-krĭst), *n.* [*meta-* + *-cryst,* fr. Gr. κρύσταλλος crystal.] *Geol.* A pseudophenocryst of a secondary mineral in metamorphic rock.

met'a-sta-bil'i-ty (mĕt'ȧ-stȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Phys. Chem.* Metastable condition or phase.

methyl cyanide. Acetic nitrile. See NITRILE, in the *Dict.*

mi-car'ta (mĭ-kär'tȧ), *n.* See BAKELITE MICARTA, above.

mi'cro-cen'trum (mī'krō-sĕn'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TRUMS (-trŭmz); L. -TRA (-trȧ). [NL.; *micro-* + *centrum.*] *Biol.* A group of centrioles forming the center of the aster of dividing cells.

mi'cro-cin'e-mat'o-graph (mī'krō-sĭn'ē-măt'ō-grȧf), *n.* [*micro-* + *cinematograph.*] **a** A cinematograph for taking moving pictures of microscopic objects, or one for projecting such pictures. **b** A moving-picture film on which the movements of microscopic objects have been recorded. — **mi'cro-cin'e-ma-tog'ra-phy** (-mȧ-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* — **mi'cro-cin'e-mat'o-graph'ic** (-măt'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

mi'cro-graph*, *n.* *Physics.* An instrument for measuring minute movements by the magnified record of the movements of a diaphragm.

mi-crog'ra-phy* (mī-krŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Examination or study with the microscope, as of an etched surface of metal.

mi'cro-mi'cro-far'ad (mī'krō-mī'krō-făr'ăd), *n.* [*micro-* + *microfarad.*] *Elec.* A millionth of a millionth of a farad; — used chiefly in radio.

mi'cro-mi'cron (-mī'krŏn; -mĭk'rŏn), *n.* [*micro-* + *micron.*] One millionth of a micron, or 10^{-12} meter. Its symbol is $\mu\mu$.

mi'cro-mo'tion (mī'krō-mō'shŭn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the study of small or microscopic motions or movements, as the movements made in doing some kinds of work, the motion of the blood in circulation, etc.; specif., the study and recording of such minute forms of motion by means of moving pictures.

mi'cro-phone*, *n.* *Radio.* The microphone as developed for use in radio broadcasting to receive and transmit sound at the sending station. See MICROPHONE, in the *Dict.*

mi'cro-phys'ics (mī'krō-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* [*micro-* + *physics.*] The science of the ultimate structure of matter, that is, of bodies such as molecules, atoms, and electrons, which are too small for direct observation.

mi'cro-py-rom'e-ter (-pī-rŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*micro-* + *pyrometer.*] *Physics.* An instrument for the optical determination of the temperature or emissivity of microscopic glowing bodies. It has a minute glow lamp mounted in the eyepiece of a microscope so that the image of the filament is superimposed upon that of the observed glowing surface.

Mi'cro-spo-rid'i-a (mī'krō-spō-rĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [*micro-* + *sporidium.*] *Zoöl.* An order of Protozoa, of the subphylum Sporozoa, whose members are typically parasites of invertebrates and usually of Crustacea and other arthropods.

Middle East. The countries of southwestern Asia lying between Asia Minor and Afghanistan: Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kurdistan, Syria, Palestine, Hejaz, Arabia, Irak, and Persia. The term *Near East* is also commonly used, esp. in the United States, to include this region, but is by some restricted to Turkey in Asia (Asia Minor), Turkey in Europe, and the Balkan States. Loosely, *Middle East* is also used to include India, Burma, and the Malay Peninsula, that is, all the countries between the Near East and the Far East.

middy blouse. A loose blouse with sailor collar, worn by women and children; — often called simply *middy.*

Mid'—Eu'rope, *n.* = MITTELEUROPA, below.

‖ **mi'di'nette'** (mē'dē'nĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *midi* noon.] A Parisian shopgirl; — so called because these girls come out of the shops in great numbers at noon; hence, sometimes, a girl of the same class elsewhere. *Colloq.*

mile'age*, *n. Railroad Accounting.* That part of a freight rate which is intended to cover movement expenses and is usually made proportionate to the distance. Cf. TERMINAL, *n.*, 3 **c**, in the *Dictionary.*

military heel. *Shoes.* A straight heel like the Cuban heel, but not so high

mill'age (mĭl'ĕj), *n.* A rate (as of taxation) expressed in mills per dollar.

mil'let*, *n.* See PROSO, below.

mil'li-amp' (mĭl'ĭ-ămp'), *n.* Short for milliampere. *Cant.*

mil'li-bar' (mĭl'ĭ-bar'), *n.* [*milli-* + Gr. *βάρος* weight.] *Physics.* The thousandth part of a bar. Cf. BAR, above.

mil'li-cu'rie' (-ku'rē'), *n.* [*milli-* + *curie.*] A unit of radium emanation equal to one thousandth of a curie.

mil'li-lam'bert (mĭl'ĭ-lăm'bĕrt), *n.* [*milli-* + *lambert.*] *Photometry.* A practical unit of brightness equal to one thousandth of the C. G. S. unit. See LAMBERT, above.

mil'line' (mĭl'līn'), *n.* [*million* + *line.*] A unit of space and circulation sometimes used in calculating advertising rates. It is one agate line, a column wide (about 2½ inches), appearing in one million copies of a publication.

mil'lionth*, *a.* Constructed or drawn on a scale of one millionth of the natural size; as, a *millionth* map or globe.

mil'li-phot' (mĭl'ĭ-fŏt'; -fōt'), *n.* [*milli-* + *phot.*] *Physics.* See PHOT, below.

mi'lo (mī'lō), *n. Agric.* A yellow-seeded grain sorghum of the durra group, probably of African origin, grown in the United States and elsewhere as a dry-land crop; — called also *milo maize.*

mim'o-dra'ma (mĭm'ō-drä'mȧ; mĭm'ō-drä'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μιμεῖσθαι* imitate + *drama.*] Drama in pantomime, with an accompaniment of music and dancing, sometimes with the satiric character of the ancient mime.

mine layer. *Naval.* A vessel especially equipped for or engaged in the laying of underwater mines.

‖ **Mi'nen-wer'fer** (mē'nĕn-vĕr'fĕr), *n.* [G., lit., mine thrower.] *Mil.* **a** A German muzzle-loading rifled trench gun, of three types, light, medium, and heavy, with calibers respectively of 2.9, 6.7, and 9.8 inches, and maximum ranges of about 1420, 1250, and 1000 yards. They combined the properties of high-angled and flat-trajectoried fire, and were designed esp. to accompany infantry in the advance, for use in destroying machine-gun strong points. The Minenwerfer was mounted on wheels and was provided with oil-filled recoil cylinders. **b** Loosely, any mine thrower.

min'er-al-ize*, *v. t.* To charge or impregnate with ore.

mine thrower. *Mil.* **a** A Minenwerfer (which see, above). **b** Any of the numerous small trench mortars which accompanied the front-line infantry during the World War (1914–1918); also, any device used to throw projectiles containing a high explosive to a distance of from 400 to 600 yards, by a catapultic device, gunpowder, or other means.

Min'i-mal-ist (mĭn'ĭ-mȧl-ĭst), *n.* [*minimal* + *-ist.*] *Russian Politics.* A member of the less radical wing of the former Social Revolutionary party; — opposed to *Maximalist* (which see, above).

min'nie (mĭn'ĭ), *n.* A Minenwerfer; also, a shell thrown by a Minenwerfer. *Slang.*

‖ **min'yan** (mĭn'yȧn), *n.* [Heb., lit., count.] *Jewish Relig.* A quorum, or number necessary, for conducting public worship, consisting, by the rules of Mishna, of not less than ten males above the age of thirteen.

mir'ror-scope (mĭr'ẽr-skōp), *n.* [*mirror* + *-scope.*] See PROJECTOR, below.

misch metal (mĭsh). [G. *misch-* (*mischen* to mix) + E. *metal.*] *Metal.* A crude mixture of the rare-earth metals cerium, lanthanum, didymium, etc., with or without iron, resulting from the reduction of compounds formed in the thorium industry.

mit'o-chon'dri-a (mīt'ō-kŏn'drĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.; sing.* MITOCHONDRIUM (-ŭm). [NL., fr. Gr. *μίτος* thread + *χόνδρος* grits, cartilage.] *Biol.* Minute bodies in the cytoplasm of many cells, supposed by some to transmit hereditary characters or to function in differentiating the various tissues; — called also *chondriosomes* and *plastosomes.* In plant cells mitochondria are associated with the formation of starch and chloroplasts. — **mit'o-chon'dri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Mit'tel-eu-ro'pa (mĭt'ĕl-oi-rō'pȧ), *n.* [G. Central Europe.] That portion of Central Europe which the advocates of Pan-Germanism purposed to form into one great empire. It comprised all of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, the Balkan States, and Turkey, with a strip of northern France and all of western Russia, and involved virtual control over Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, and Greece.

mne'me (nē'mē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μνήμη* memory.] The total potential engram store of an organism, as conceived and described by Richard Semon (1859–1918), German scientist, as the basis for the study and explanation of the memory. — **mne'mic** (nē'mĭk; nĕm'ĭk), **mne-mon'ic*** (nē-mŏn'ĭk), *a.*

mode*, *n. Statistics.* That value in a series of like observations or items that occurs most frequently. It corresponds to the maximum ordinate of a frequency curve.

model school. A graded school, usually connected with a normal school, or teachers' training college, serving as a model in organization and methods of teaching.

mod'ern-ism*, *n.* [*often cap.*] A movement in Episcopalian and Protestant churches, emphasizing the spiritual and ethical side of Christianity, and tending to disregard dogmas and creeds. Cf. FUNDAMENTALISM, above. — **mod'ern-ist*,** *n.*

mod'u-late*, *v. t. Elec.* To change the frequency of (as electrical oscillations or waves) by imposing upon them others of another, usually a lower, frequency.

mod'u-late*, *v. i. Radio.* To produce modulation.

mod'u-la'tion*, *n. Radio.* Alteration of the amplitude or frequency of a wave in accordance with speech or some other signal. The result of *modulation* is that the wave carries the speech or signal.

Mo'hawk*, *n.* In figure skating, a figure consisting of a combination of a stroke forward on either edge of either skate, followed by a stroke backward on the corresponding edge of the skate on the opposite foot.

mo'lal (mō'lăl), *a. Chem.* = 1st MOLAR, *a.*, 2, in the *Dict.*

molasses grass. *Agric.* A perennial pasture grass (*Melinis minutiflora*), native to tropical Africa, cultivated in Brazil, Australia, West Indies, southern Florida, Texas, and elsewhere. The plant is covered with hairs which secrete a sweet substance with the odor of molasses.

mon'i-ker (mŏn'ĭ-kẽr), *n.* [The same as *monica.*] A name; a nickname; — spelt also *monaker, moneker, monicker, monniker, monarcher,* etc. *Slang.*

mon'i-tor (mŏn'ĭ-tẽr), *v. i. Radio.* To listen to signals by means of receiving apparatus, as a check on the operation of transmitting equipment.

mon'o-chro'ma-tor (mŏn'ō-krō'mȧ-tẽr), *n.* [*mono-* + *chromat-* + *-or.*] *Physics.* A modification of a spectroscope designed to isolate for use a narrow portion of the spectrum, the eyepiece of the spectroscope being replaced by a narrow slit parallel to the original slit of the instrument

‖ **mo'no'coque'** (mō'nō'kōk'), *n.* [F., lit., single shell.] *Aëronautics.* A type of fuselage constructed by wrapping strips of veneer around formers, in which the veneer is primarily depended on to carry stresses arising in the fuselage; also, an airplane having such a fuselage.

mon'o-cy-an'o-gen (mŏn'ō-sī-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* = CYANOGEN, **a**, in the *Dictionary.*

Mon'tes-so'ri meth'od (mŏn'tĕs-sō'rē). *Pedagogy.* A system of training and instruction for children aged from three to six years, devised by Dr. Maria Montessori (1870–), of Rome, Italy. Leading features are free physical activity, informal and individual instruction, the early development of writing, and an extended sensory and motor training. — **Mon'tes-so'ri-an** (-ȧn), *a.* — **Mon'tes-so'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

mon'u-ment*, *n.* Any natural feature, as a mountain, cañon, natural bridge, etc., together with the land about it, which has been reserved by a government as public property. See NATIONAL MONUMENT, below.

moonlight school. An evening school conducted in a country school district to teach adult illiterates to read and write; — a term originating in Kentucky, where such schools were first opened during the lighter quarters of the moon, when the mountaineers could see their way to and from the schools. *U. S. Bureau of Education.*

mooring band. One of the bands of tape over the top of a balloon, to which are attached the mooring ropes.

mooring harness. The system of bands of tape over the top of a balloon, to which are attached the mooring ropes.

mooring mast. *Aëronautics.* A tall vertical column, properly supported by wire stays, to the upper end of which an airship may be moored. The mooring mast is generally provided with steps, a platform at the top, lights, etc.

Moose* (mōōs), *n.* **1.** [*often l. c.*] A member of the Progressive party (which see, below); a Bull Moose. *Cant.* **2.** A member of a secret fraternal and beneficiary society (**Loyal Order of Moose**), founded in 1888 at Louisville, Ky., and now having many lodges throughout the United States, and a home and school at Mooseheart, Ill.

mop*, *v. t.* — **to mop up,** *Mil.*, to clean up, or complete the work of destroying such of the enemy as remain alive in a system of hostile trenches which have been swept over by a first attacking line. — **mop'per—up',** *n.*

‖ **mo'res** (mō'rēz), *n. pl.; sing.* MOS (mŏs). [L.] Customs; esp., customs more or less obligatory; customary laws.

mo'ron (mō'rŏn), *n.* [Gr. *μωρός* foolish.] *Psychol.* A person belonging to that group of the feeble-minded whose mental level is that of the normal child of from eight to twelve years of age, inclusive. *Henry H. Goddard.*

‖ **mo-rón'** (mō-rōn'), *n.; pl.* -RONES (-rō'nās). [Sp.] *Olive Trade.* A small, inferior olive with woody pulp and a large pit adherent to the pulp, growing in the mountainous and high-valley districts around the town of Morón, Spain.

mor-ti'cian (mŏr-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* [L. *mors, mortis,* death + *-ician* as in *physician,* etc.] An undertaker who is a member of the National Selected *Morticians. Recent.*

‖ **mos** (mŏs), *n., sing.* of MORES.

mo-sa'ic*, *n., or* **mosaic disease.** *Agric.* A destructive disease, or class of diseases, of tobacco, potatoes, cucurbits, sugar cane, and other plants, characterized by a spotted or mottled appearance of the leaves, portions of which are lighter green than normal. Mosaic diseases are infectious, are transmitted through seeds and cuttings, and are carried from plant to plant by insects. The causal agent is believed to be a virus or an ultramicroscopical organism.

Mother's Day. A day appointed for the honoring of motherhood and the loving remembrance by each person of his mother, to be shown by some act of appreciative regard. The second Sunday in May, or in schools the preceding Friday, was designated by the founder (Anna Jarvis, of Philadelphia) for the day, and a white carnation as the badge.

motion picture. A moving picture.

mo'to-graph* (mō'tō-grăf), *n.* A moving picture; chronophotograph.

mo-tog'ra-phy (mō-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art or process of making motographs. — **mo'to-graph'ic*** (mō'tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

motor bus, *or* **mo'tor—bus',** *n.* An automobile bus.

mo'tor-cade' (mō'tẽr-kād'), *n* [*motor* + cav*alcade*] A procession of motor vehicles, often one proceeding on a trip of some length or duration.

mo'tor-drome' (mō'tẽr-drōm'), *n.* [*motor* + *-drome*] A track or course, usually inclosed and with seats for spectators, for races, tests, etc., of automobile vehicles.

mo'tor-ize (mō'tẽr-īz), *v. t.* [*motor* + *-ize.*] To substitute (motor-driven vehicles) for those which are horse-drawn, or propelled by steam or electricity, as in a fire department, on a railway, or the like. — **mo'tor-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

motor spirit*. Any volatile liquid used as a fuel in internal-combustion engines; specif., gasoline or petrol.

motor truck, *or* **mo'tor—truck',** *n.* An automobile truck.

mov'ie (mōōv'ĭ), *n.* A moving picture or a moving-picture show; also, in *pl.*, with *the,* moving pictures or moving picture shows as a class. *Slang or Colloq.*

moving picture. A series of pictures, usually photographs taken with a special machine, presented to the eye in very rapid succession, with some or all of the objects in the picture represented in successive positions slightly changed, and producing, because of the persistence of vision, the optical effect of a continuous picture in which the objects move. Cf. CINEMATOGRAPH, in the *Dict.*; FILM and FRAME, above.

mpret (m'prĕt), *n* [Albanian *mbret* king, fr. L. *imperator.* See EMPEROR.] Formerly, the title of the ruler of Albania.

M. S. C. P., *or* **m. s. c. p.** *Abbr. Physics.* Mean spherical candle power.

mud gun. *Metal.* A device for forcibly applying stiff mud or clay, as to the tap hole of a blast furnace for closing it, consisting of two cylinders, a large one for the steam or compressed air by which it is operated, and a smaller one, in front, into which balls of clay are fed Cf. GUN, above.

muf'fler* (mŭf'lẽr), *a. Radio* Pertaining to a device, or a stage of amplification, used with a radiating receiving set, to suppress the radiation.

mul'ti-graph (mŭl'tĭ-grăf), *n.* [*multi-* + *-graph.*] A combined rotary typesetting and printing machine, bearing the trade-mark *Multigraph.*

mul'ti-plane' (-plān'), *n.* [*multi-* + *plane.*] *Aëronautics.* An airplane with three or more main supporting surfaces placed one above another

mul'ti-ple—tuned', *a. Radio.* Grounded through inductors at more than one point; — used of antennas.

mul'ti-plex*, *a. Elec.* Pertaining to or designating a system of transmitting several simultaneous messages on the same carrier wave.

mul'ti-tube' (mŭl'tĭ-tūb'), *a. Radio.* Having two or more electron tubes; as, a *multitube* amplifier.

mul'ti-verse (-vûrs), *n.* [*multi-* + *-verse,* as in *universe.*] The totality of things and forces viewed as constituting an aggregate the parts of which are incoherent and unrelated

mush*, *n. Radio.* A noise, resembling that of frying, heard when a receiving apparatus is tuned to waves from an arc transmitting station. It is due to irregularities in operation of the arc.

mustard gas. An oily liquid used extensively as a shell filling in the World War because of its violent irritant and blistering properties; — so named by the British troops from its odor. Called also *yperite* and, from the German shell marking, *yellow-cross liquid.* Chemically, mustard gas is *dichlorethyl sulphide* ($ClCH_2CH_2)_2S$.

mu'ta-ro-ta'tion (mū'tȧ-rō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mutare* to change + *rotation.*] *Physics & Chem.* A change in optical rotation shown by certain solutions (as those of dextrose, fructose, lactose) on standing.

mutt (mŭt), *n.* Also **mut. a** An insignificant, commonplace, or stupid person. **b** A mongrel dog; cur. *Both Slang.*

mutual conductance. *Elec.* In an electron tube, the quotient of the charge in plate current by the charge in grid voltage producing it, the plate voltage remaining unchanged.

mutual inductor. *Elec.* A device providing mutual inductance, usually consisting of two inductance coils not connected by conductors.

my'e-lin-at'ed (mī'ē-lĭn-āt'ĕd), *a.* [See MYELIN.] Same as MEDULLATED, in the *Dict.*; as, *myelinated* fibers.

mystery ship. One of a class of vessels built in England during the World War to represent inoffensive and unprotected merchantmen, but in reality having heavy armament concealed behind collapsible sides, bulkheads, or superstructure, which were intended to decoy submarines into close and unguarded surface attacks; — called also *mystery boat, hush boat, Q-ship,* etc.

na-celle'* (nȧ-sĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *naucella, navicella,* dim. of *navis* ship.] The inclosed shelter provided in some types of airships and airplanes for the pilot and passengers, or for a power plant, or for both. A nacelle is usually shorter than a fuselage, and does not carry the tail unit. Cf. FUSELAGE.

nak (năk), *n.* [Perh. Hind. *nāk* nose.] *Bot.* The stigmatic point of the fruit of the mango (*Mangifera indica*).

Na'pi-er grass (nā'pĭ-ẽr). *Agric.* A tall, stout perennial grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*), resembling sugar cane in its habit of growth, first cultivated in Rhodesia, but now widely grown in warm countries; — called also *elephant grass.*

na-po'le-on*, *n.* An oblong portion of rich iced cake consisting of several layers of puff paste with a cream filling.

na-poo', na-pooh' (nȧ-pōō'), *interj.* [Corrupt. of F. *il n'y a plus* there is no more, it is finished.] No more; all gone; all over; "nothing doing"; finished; dead. — *a.* No; no good; dead. — *v. t.* To be done for; die. — *v. t.* To do for; put an end to; kill. *All Brit. Soldiers' Slang.*

na-prap'a-thy (nȧ-prăp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [Bohemian *naprava* correction + *-pathy.*] A therapeutic system of drugless healing by manipulation, depending on the theory that disease symptoms result from strained or contracted ligaments in pelvis, spine, or thorax. — **nap'ra-path** (năp'rȧ-păth), *n.*

nar'cism (när'sĭz'm) } *n.* [See NARCISSUS, 3; -ISM.]
nar-cis'sism (när-sĭs'ĭz'm) } *Psychoanalysis.* The finding of the libido object within one's self; — a phase of psychosexual development prior to adult alloerotism; pathologically, fixation at, or regression to, this stage. — **nar'cist** (när'sĭst), *n.* — **nar-cis'tic** (när-sĭs'tĭk), **nar'cis-sis'tic** (när'sĭ-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*

Na-tal' grass (nȧ-tăl'). *Bot.* An important forage grass (*Tricholæna rosea*) of southern Africa, now cultivated also in many tropical and subtropical regions.

National Army. *Mil.* That part of the army of the United States consisting of drafted men, in distinction from the Regular Army and the National Guard.
national forest. *U. S.* A forested area, usually about a watershed or the sources of a river, reserved from private settlement by the Federal government. In 1924 there were 146 *national forests*, chiefly in the West and South and in Alaska, embracing over 157,500,000 acres.
na'tion-al-ist*, *n.* [*cap.*] An advocate of national unity and independence, as in Turkey, Egypt, and India.
na'tion-al-i-za'tion*, *n.* Act of nationalizing (see NATIONALIZE, *v. t.*, 2, in the *Dict.*); specif., as a doctrine of communism, the taking over by the state of private property, as mines, factories, banks, etc., or industrial, trade, or financial organizations, or the control of any class of labor or service in the interests of the state.
national monument. *U. S.* A monument (which see, above) reserved by the government as public property. Several national monuments, as the Grand Canyon of Arizona, have become national parks through acts of Congress.
national park. *U. S.* An area of land (see PARK, *n.*, 4, in the *Dict.*) set aside as public property by act of Congress.
National Prohibition Act. See VOLSTEAD ACT, below.
natural frequency *or* **wave length.** *Radio.* The frequency (or wave length) with which a circuit, or part of a circuit, is in tune.
na'tur-op'a-thy (nā'tŭr-ŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [L. *natura* nature + *-pathy.*] An eclectic system of treatment of disease without drugs which employs various methods that are supposed to assist nature in repelling the disease. — **na'tur-o-path** (nā'tŭr-ō-păth), *n.* — **na'tur-op'a-thist** (-thĭst), *n.*
N C [without periods.] *Abbr.* of *Navy-Curtiss*; — used to designate a type of seaplane jointly produced by the United States Navy and the Curtiss Engineering Corporation.
N. E. A. *Abbr.* National Education Association.
near*, *a.* Almost being; closely resembling; almost; as, "*near* silk," a *near* accident. *Cant or Colloq.*
near beer. Any of various malt liquors (see *Citation*).
Near beer is a term of common currency used to designate all that class of malt liquors which contain so little alcohol that they will not produce intoxication, though drunk to excess, and includes in its meaning all malt liquors which are not within the purview of the general prohibition law. *Cambell* v. *City of Thomasville, Georgia Appeal Records*, 6 212.
near seal. *Furriery.* Any of several furs prepared to imitate the true seal, esp. the skin or fur of the European cony (rabbit) plucked and dyed the color of seal. French dyed conies are sometimes called *French seal.*
neck rot. *Bot.* A disease of onions, esp. of the white varieties, characterized by a rotting of the bulbs from the top downward, caused by the fungus *Sclerotium cepivorum.*
nec'ro-bac'il-lo'sis (nĕk'rō-băs'ĭ-lō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL.; *necro-* + *bacillus* + *-osis.*] Any of several diseased conditions in domestic animals, esp. hogs and sheep, caused by the necrosis bacillus *Actinomyces necrophorus* (syn. *Bacillus necrophorus*).
Nec'tri-a (nĕk'trĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νηκτρίς*, fem. of *νηκτήρ* swimmer.] *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi of the order Hypocreales, characterized by bright-colored perithecia. Its conidial forms have been referred to several genera, as *Fusarium, Cephalosporium*, and *Tuberculariа*. Most of its species are saprophytic, but others occur as parasites, as *N. cinnabarina* on currants, and the cherry, maple, and birch, *N. galligena* on apple trees, and *N. cucurbitula* on the spruce, fir, and other coniferous trees.
neg'a-tiv-ism* (nĕg'ă-tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* *Psychopath.* The condition in which an individual refrains from doing what is expected of him (**passive negativism**) or does the exact opposite (**active negativism**). — **neg'a-tiv-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*
Ne'gri bod'ies (nā'grē). Certain round or oval parasitic bodies found in the large ganglia cells of the hippocampus major and in other parts of the central nervous system and believed to be the specific inciting factors in rabies; — so called after the Italian physician Adelchi Negri (1876–1912), who demonstrated their occurrence.
ne'o-ars'phen-am'ine (nē'ō-ärs'fĕn-ăm'ĭn; *-ă-mēn'*), *n.* Also **-in.** [*neo-* + *arsphenamine.*] *Pharm.* Neosalvarsan.
ne-og'a-my (nē-ŏg'ă-mĭ), *n.* [*neo-* + *-gamy.*] *Zoöl.* In certain gregarines, association occurring prior to the adult stage of the life cycle. — **ne-og'a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*
ne'o-im-pres'sion-ism (nē'ō-ĭm-prĕsh'ŭn-ĭz'm), *n. Painting.* A development, on more rigorously scientific lines, of impressionism (which see, in the *Dictionary*), originated by George Seurat (1859–91), and carried on by Paul Signac (1863–) and others. Its method is marked by the laying of pure primary colors in minute dots upon a white ground, any given line being produced by a variation in the proportionate quantity of the primary colors; — called also *pointillism* (stippling). — **ne'o-im-pres'sion-ist**, *n. & a.*
ne'o-sal'var-san (nē'ō-săl'vär-săn), *n.* [*neo-* + *salvarsan.*] *Chem.* A synthetic compound of arsenic, essentially $C_{12}H_{11}N_2O_2As_2{\cdot}CH_2O{\cdot}SONa$, derived from salvarsan, bearing the trade-mark *Neosalvarsan.* It is a yellowish powder, readily soluble in water. Neosalvarsan is less toxic than salvarsan, but also less active.
Nep, *or* **NEP** (nĕp), *n.* Short for New Economic Policy (which see, below); — so called from the initial letters.
neph'e-lom'e-try (nĕf'ĕ-lŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The use of the nephelometer.
nep'man (nĕp'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. One who takes advantage of the Nep and engages in private trade. *Russia.*
Nernst' ef-fect' (nĕrnst). [After Prof. Walter *Nernst* (1864–), German physicist.] *Elec.* A transverse electromotive force, analogous to the Hall effect, produced when a metal through which a flow of heat occurs is placed in a magnetic field. The effect is observed when the magnetic lines of force are perpendicular to the thermal flux.
net*, *n.* *Aeronautics.* **a** A rigging of ropes and twine, on free balloons, which supports the weight of the basket, etc., distributing the load over the entire upper surface of the envelope. **b** A rectangular net of cordage used to restrain the envelope of a kite balloon or airship during inflation and before the car is attached.
‖ **Ne Te'me-re** (nē tĕm'ĕ-rē). [So named from L. *ne temere* not rashly, the first two words in the decree.] *R. C. Ch.* A decree of the Congregation of the Council declaring invalid any marriage of a Roman Catholic, or of a person who has ever been a Roman Catholic, if not contracted before a duly qualified priest (or the bishop of the diocese) and at least two witnesses. The decree was issued August 2, 1907, and took effect on Easter, April 19, 1908.
neu'ro-fi'bril (nū'rō-fī'brĭl), *n.* [*neuro-* + *fibril.*] *Biol.* The conducting element of a nerve cell.
neu'ro-gram (nū'rō-grăm), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-gram.*] *Psychol.* A residuum of a past cerebral activity.
neu'ro-psy-cho'sis* (-sī-kō'sĭs), *n.* See PSYCHONEUROSIS, below.
neu'tral-ize (nū'trăl-īz), *v. i.* [See NEUTRALIZE, *v. t.*] *Radio.* To provide means for reducing regeneration, particularly that caused by capacity between grid and plate.
neu'tro-dyne (nū'trō-dīn), *a.* [L. *neuter* + *dyne.*] *Radio.* Pertaining to a type of radio receiving apparatus, bearing the trade-mark *Neutrodyne*, in which the effect of capacity between grid and plate in causing regeneration is prevented or controlled by an auxiliary balancing capacity.
New Economic Policy. The policy of the Russian Soviet government, officially announced in May, 1921, by which the smaller industrial plants (about 70% of the total), confiscated in 1918, were returned to private ownership; state control of agriculture was abandoned; private trading was legitimized, and the wage system was restored. The state retains control of the larger plants and mines, maintains a monopoly of foreign trade, and imposes heavy taxes on the nepman; — often called *Nep.* See NEPMAN, above.
news'pa'per-man (nūz'pā'pĕr-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who writes for a newspaper; also, one who owns or conducts a newspaper.
news'print' (nūz'prĭnt'), *n.* Also **news print.** A kind of thin machine-finished paper made from wood pulp, and used mostly for newspapers; — called also *print.*
New Thought. Any form of belief in mental healing other than (1) Christian Science and (2) hypnotism or psychotherapy; — essentially equivalent to *Higher Thought.* Its central principle is the conviction that all diseases are mental in origin, and that man produces changes in his health, finances, and life by his mental attitude.
nich'rome (nĭk'rōm), *n.* An alloy of nickel and chromium, resistant to oxidation and acids, and used for chemical apparatus, electrical-resistance appliances, etc., bearing the trade-mark *Nichrome.*
nickel bronze. *Metal.* = CUPRONICKEL, above.
Nie'tzsche-i.m (nē'chĕ-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophical egoism of Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (German philosopher, 1844–1900) and his followers. Nietzsche's characteristic theory is of the perfectibility of man through forcible self-assertion, leading to criticism of Christian ethics as servile and to glorification of the overman (see OVERMAN, 3, in *Dict.*). — **Nie'tzsche-an** (nē'chĕ-ăn), *n. & a.* — **Nie'tzsche-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
night letter, night lettergram. See LETTERGRAM, above
nik-al'gin (nĭk-ăl'jĭn), *n.* [Gr. *νικᾶν* to conquer + *ἄλγος* pain + *-in.*] *Med.* A local anæsthetic composed of hydrochloric acid, quinine, and urea.
Nine'—Pow'er Trea'ty. **a** A treaty concerning the status of China signed at the Washington Conference, Feb. 6, 1922, by the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and Portugal. The treaty pledges respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China, provision for self-development, equality for all nations in commercial opportunities, prohibition of discrimination on railways, etc. **b** A treaty signed by the same powers and of the same date as **a,** allowing China to increase her customs tariff.
nin-hy'drin (nĭn-hī'drĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, $C_9H_6O_4$, made artificially, and bearing the trade-mark *Ninhydrin.* It is a sensitive reagent for proteins, peptones, and most amino acids, giving with them a blue coloration in boiling solution. Ninhydrin is a hydrate of triketo-hydrindene.
ni'non' (nē'nôn'), *n.* [Cf. F. *Ninon* Ann, — fem. prop. name.] A kind of silk voile similar to Georgette crêpe.
Nip'pon-ese' (nĭp'ŏ-nēz'; -nēs'), *n*; *sing. & pl.* [From *Nippon*, the Japanese name for Japan.] A Japanese; the Japanese. — *a.* Japanese.
Nip'pon-ism (nĭp'ŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* A characteristic or peculiarity of the Nipponese, or Japanese; Japanese idiom or expression; Japanism.
Nip'pon-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make Nipponese, or Japanese.
ni'tra-gin (nī'tră-jĭn), *n.* [Perh. *nitrogen* + *agriculture* + *-in.*] *Agric.* A preparation of nitrogen-fixing bacteria; — a trade name. See NITROGEN-FIXING, in the *Dict.*
ni-tra'to- (nī-trā'tō-). [See NITRATE.] *Chem.* A combining form denoting the presence of the nitrate group, NO_3, esp. in the ammino compounds.
nitride process. See NITROGEN FIXATION, below.
ni-tri'to- (nī-trī'tō-). [See NITRITE.] *Chem.* A combining form denoting the presence of the nitrite group, NO_2, esp. in the ammino compounds.
ni'tro-cot'ton (nī'trō-kŏt'n), *n.* [*nitro-* + *cotton.*] Guncotton (which see, in the *Dictionary*).
nitrogen fixation. The conversion of free nitrogen, of which there is an inexhaustible supply in the air, into combined form so as to render it useful for fertilizers, explosives, etc. The industrial *fixation processes* for nitrogen are: (1) the *arc process*, in which electric sparking causes direct union of the nitrogen and oxygen of the air; (2) the *cyanamide process*, in which calcium cyanamide is formed by union of calcium carbide and nitrogen at red heat; (3) the *nitride process*, which depends on the formation of a metallic nitride, e. g. by heating alumina, coke, and nitrogen in an electric furnace; (4) the *cyanide process*, which depends on the formation of a cyanide, e. g. by heating sodium carbonate, coke, and iron in a stream of nitrogen; (5) the *synthetic ammonia process*, or *Haber process*, according to which nitrogen and hydrogen combine, in the presence of a catalyzer, to form ammonia.
ni'tro-hy'dro-car'bon (nī'trō-hī'drō-kär'bŏn), *n.* [*nitro-* + *hydrocarbon.*] *Org. Chem.* Any nitro derivative of a hydrocarbon (as nitrobenzene).
ni'tro-lim (nī'trō-lĭm), **ni'tro-lime** (-līm), *n.* [*nitro-* + *lime.*] = CALCIUM CYANAMIDE, above.
ni'tro-starch' (-stärch'), *n.* [*nitro-* + *starch.*] An explosive made by treating starch with nitric and sulphuric acids.
noble gases. *Chem.* The inert gases, argon, helium, krypton, neon, and xenon. Cf. NOBLE METALS, in the *Dict.*
no'ci-as-so'ci-a'tion (nō'sĭ-ă-sō'sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nocere* to hurt + E. *association.*] *Med.* Nervous energy discharge; shock; exhaustion consequent upon surgical operation, trauma, etc.
No'gu'chi' cu'ta-neous, *or* **luetin, test** (nō'gōō'chē'). [After Hideyo *Noguchi*, Japanese physician in America.] A test for syphilis, in which the cutaneous injection of luetin causes, in a syphilitic patient, an indurated papule, or a pustule, at the point of injection.
no'ib-wood' (nō'ĭb-wŏŏd'), *n.* The timber of *Tecoma leucoxylon*, a large bignoniaceous tree of Guiana; — a trade name. The brown or reddish brown wood is hard, heavy, strong, and very durable. Called also *bethabara.*
noise field intensity. *Radio* The electromagnetic field intensity produced by waves of an interfering character, in radio reception; — sometimes called *noise*, or *radio noise, strength.* It constitutes the background of electrical and atmospheric disturbances.
no man's land*. In modern warfare, the belt of ground between the most advanced trenches of opposing armies.
nom'o-gram (nŏm'ō-grăm), *n.* Same as NOMOGRAPH.
nom'o-graph (nŏm'ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *νόμος* law + *-graph.*] **a** A graph that shows, by the aid of a straightedge, the relation between interdependent variables. **b** A graphic representation of numerical relations by any of various systems.
no-mog'ra-phy*, *n.* Art of constructing nomographs, or nomograms. — **nom'o-graph'ic** (nŏm'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*
non-bev'er-age (nŏn-bĕv'ĕr-ăj), *a.* Not used as a beverage; not suitable for use as a beverage.
non—Bol'she-vik' (*or* **non-bol'-**), *a. & n.*, **non—Ger'man,** *a. & n.*, **non'in-tox'i-cant,** *n.*, **non'in-tox'i-cat'ing,** *a.* See NON-, in the *Dict.*
non'co-ŏp'er-a'tion*, *n.* Refusal, through civil disobedience, of a people to coöperate with the government of a country, esp. by nonpayment of taxes, and, sometimes, by boycotting the courts, legislative councils, educational institutions, etc; — used esp of the policy of Gandhi and his followers in India. See SATYAGRAHA, below. — **-a'tion-ist,** *n.* — **non'co-ŏp'er-a'tor,** *n.*
Nonpartisan League. An organization formed in North Dakota in 1915 as a nonpartisan body to reform the system of marketing farm products in agricultural States, and to promote the public ownership of public necessities.
non-rig'id (nŏn-rĭj'ĭd), *a.* Not rigid. See AIRSHIP, above.
non-rust'a-ble, *a.*, **non-sink'a-ble,** *a.* See NON-, in *Dict.*
non-sym'bi-ot'ic (nŏn-sĭm'bī-ŏt'ĭk; -bĭ-ŏt'ĭk), *a. Biol.* Not living in a state of mutualism or symbiosis, as azotobacters.
non'trans-fer'a-ble (-trăns-fûr'ă-b'l), *a.* See NON-, in *Dict.*
nonunion shop. *Trade-Unionism.* **a** A shop in which union members are not employed; — sometimes called a *closed nonunion shop*, because closed to union members. **b** A shop in which a labor union forbids its members to accept employment.
nor-. [Prob. fr. *normal.*] *Org. Chem.* A prefix denoting the parent compound from which another may be regarded as derived; as, *nor*camphane, C_8H_{14} (of which camphane is the dimethyl derivative; see CAMPHANE, in the *Dict.*).
nose*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The forward end of an aircraft; specif., the part of a fuselage or nacelle projecting in front of the main supporting plane or planes.
nose dive. A steep descent in an airplane, head-on.
nose'—heav'y, *a.* *Aëronautics.* Designating an aircraft in which, in any given condition of normal flight, the nose tends to drop if the longitudinal control is released, as, for instance, when the pilot has to exert a pull on the control stick or column to maintain the given condition.
No-se'ma (nō-sē'mă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νόσημα* a disease.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Protozoa, the members of which are parasitic in arthropods, worms, and fish. *N. apis* is the cause of a serious dysentery in the adult honeybee, and *N. bombycis*, the cause of pebrine in the silkworm.
nose spin. *Aviation.* The movement of an aircraft when it spins about an axis which passes through the forward end of the craft but is not in line with the body.
nose stiffener. *Aëronautics.* A bow stiffener.
nov-as'pi-rin (nō-văs'pĭ-rĭn), *n.* [L. *novus* new + E. *aspirin.*] *Pharm.* A white crystalline compound, $C_{21}H_{18}O_{11}$, a derivative of salicylic and citric acids, bearing the trade-mark *Novaspirin*, used as an antipyretic, antirheumatic, and antiseptic.
no'vo-ca'in (nō'vō-kā'ĭn; -kān'), *n.* *Pharm.* = NOVOCAINE, bearing the trade-mark *Novocain.*
no'vo-ca'ine (nō'vō-kā'ĭn; -ēn; -kān'), *n* [L. *novus* new + E. *cocaine.*] *Pharm.* An alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{20}O_2N_2HCl$, prepared synthetically. It is used as a local anæsthetic, and is much less toxic than cocaine.
Nt. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Nt*] Niton.
nuclear complex. *Psychoanalysis.* The Œdipus complex, regarded as the nucleus of the neuroses and other mental products.
nu'cle-us*, *n.* *Chem.* **a** A characteristic and stable complex of atoms to which other atoms may be variously attached. See BENZENE NUCLEUS, in the *Dict.* **b** According to modern theories of the atom, a positively charged central part surrounded by revolving electrons.
‖ **nunc' pro' tunc'** (nŭnk' prō' tŭnk'). [L.] *Law.* Lit., now for then; — said of a thing done at one time that ought to have been done at another; as, a *nunc pro tunc* entry, an entry, as in a record, made at the present time of something done at a previous time and that ought to have been recorded at that time, to have effect as of the earlier date.
nurse balloon. A small balloon made of heavy fabric, employed as a portable means for storing gas. Sometimes one is so connected as automatically to allow for the expansion or contraction of the gas in an aërostat when on the ground.
nut*, *n.* **a** One whose thinking or conduct is odd or eccentric; one who is, or seems to be, mentally unbalanced. **b** One who is overenthusiastic about a particular matter, esp. a hobby; a crank; a monomaniac.
‖ **ob'last** (ŏb'lăst). See SOVIET, below.
occupational disease. *Med.* A disease brought on by, or arising from, the occupation of the patient, as ragpicker's disease, matchmaker's disease, etc.
ocean spray. *Bot.* A rosaceous shrub (*Holodiscus discolor*), a native of the northwestern United States; — called also *arrowwood* and *ironwood.*
Œd'i-pus com'plex (ĕd'ĭ-pŭs; ē'dĭ-). *Psychoanalysis.* A complex arising in early childhood and involving a primary attachment to the parent of opposite sex, with rivalry of and

hostility to the other; — sometimes used to mean its appearance in males only. See ELECTRA COMPLEX, above, ŒDIPUS, in the *Dict.*

o'keh' (ō'kā'), *adv. & interj.* [*Choctaw*, it is so and not otherwise] All right; "O. K." — *v. t.*; O'KEHED' (ō'kād'); O'KEH'ING. To O.K. *Both Cant.*

Old Guard*. Specif., the conservative, or "stand-pat," element in the Republican party. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*

olive drab. Drab with a tinge of olive. *Abbr., O. D.*

olive fly. A small acalyptrate fly (*Dacus oleæ*) whose larva is a pest of the olive in Mediterranean regions.

o'lo-na' (ō'lō-nä'), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A Hawaiian shrub (*Touchardia latifolia*); also, the fiber from its bark, formerly used for making fish nets.

O-lym'pi-ad* (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ăd), *n.* The quadrennial celebration of the modern Olympian games.

on*, *prep* — **on one's own,** on one's own resources or initiative; for or by one's self. *Colloq.*

once'—o'ver, *n.* A single, swift, and complete view or examination; as, to give a car a *once-over. Slang, U. S.*

on'cost'* (ŏn'kōst'), *n. Accounting.* = OVERHEAD. *Brit.*

one'—step', *n.* A lively round dance, in two-four time, the successive steps in a figure being the coupee, grapevine, whirl, or turning step, draw step, dip, and a variety of walking steps; also, music for this dance. — **one'—step',** *v. i.*

one striper. See STRIPER, below.

one'—way', *a.* Reserved for anything, as traffic, moving in one direction; as, a *one-way* street.

o'pen*, *a.* Of automobiles, not covered over by a permanent top; also, of a sedan or limousine, having a permanent roof but disappearing or removable sides. Cf. SEDAN, below.

open spark gap. *Radio.* = FIXED GAP, above.

op-son'i-fi-ca'tion (ŏp-sŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* The effect of opsonin in rendering bacteria susceptible to phagocytosis.

op-son'i-fy (-sŏn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*opsonin* + *-fy.*] *Physiol Chem* To subject to opsonification.

opt* (ŏpt), *v. i.* To choose citizenship after transfer of territory to another sovereignty; as, according to the Treaty of Versailles, natives of that part of Schleswig restored to Denmark, not habitually resident, and of German nationality, were entitled to *opt* for Denmark; persons resident were entitled to *opt* for Germany.

optical rotation. *Optics.* Rotation of the plane of polarized light. See *rotatory polarization*, under POLARIZATION, 2, in the *Dictionary.*

op'ti-ence (ŏp'tĭ-ĕns), *n.* [See OPTIC, *a.*] A body of spectators, as at a moving-picture show. See AUDIENCE, above. *Rare.*

op'to-phone (ŏp'tō-fōn), *n.* [*opto-* + *-phone.*] An instrument, consisting essentially of a selenium cell and telephonic apparatus in combination, by means of which light energy is converted into sound energy, so that a blind person is enabled by its use to locate and estimate varying degrees of light through the ear and thus even to read ordinary printed matter.

orange book. A book, esp. an official government publication, having an orange-colored cover; as, the Russian *Orange Book* of 1914, containing various diplomatic documents relating to Russia's participation in the World War.

orchestra bells. = GLOCKENSPIEL, in the *Dictionary.*

or'ga-no-trop'ic (ôr'gă-nō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*organo-* + *-tropic.*] *Biol.* Having affinity for the tissues; pertaining to substances that act on the organs of the body.

Oriental peach moth. *Zoöl.* A small tortricid moth (*Laspeyresia molesta*) whose larva is injurious to the twigs and fruit of orchard trees, especially the peach.

os'cil-late*, *v. i. Elec.* = GENERATE, above. *Cant.*

os'cil-la'tion*, *n. Elec.* **a** *pl.* Damped alternating current. **b** *pl.* High-frequency alternating current of constant amplitude.

os'cil-la'tor* (ŏs'ĭ-lā'tẽr), *n. Radio.* A generator; specif., a radio-frequency generator, esp. one of a nonrotating type. *Oscillators* include spark generators, arc generators, and electron-tube generators, but not radio-frequency alternators.

oscillatory circuit. *Radio.* A circuit containing capacity and inductance such that a single voltage impulse would give rise to a damped alternating current.

ot'ter*, *n. Naval.* A device for clearing a ship's path of underwater mines; a paravane. See PARAVANE, below.

out-breed', *v. t.* To breed with each other (animals unrelated as far as possible). Cf. INBREED. — **out'breed'ing,** *n.*

out'law' (out'lô'), *a.* Of or pertaining to outlaws; composed of outlaws; proscribed or interdicted by law or by the rules of an organization; as, an *outlaw* band; an *outlaw* labor union; an *outlaw* strike; an *outlaw* ball player.

out'line'*, *n.* **a** A short summary, or compendium, often in the form of heads and subheads. **b** Hence, specifically, a compendious presentation, sometimes extending to several volumes, of the most significant features of a general subject; as, an *outline* of history; an *outline* of science; an *outline* of literature. — **out'lin'er,** *n.*

o'ver-hang'*, *n. Aëronautics.* One half the difference in the span of any two main supporting surfaces of an airplane. The overhang is positive when the upper of the two main supporting surfaces has the larger span.

o'ver-head', *n. Accounting.* Those general charges or expenses, collectively, in any business which cannot be charged up as belonging exclusively to any particular part of the work or product, as rent, taxes, insurance, lighting, heating, accounting and other office expenses, and depreciation. Called also, in manufacturing businesses, *factory overhead, burden,* and, esp. in British use, *oncost.*

overhead railway. An elevated railroad or railway. *Brit.*

o'ver-mod'u-la'tion, *n. Radio.* Defective modulation in which the modulating signal is made too strong, so that it distorts the resultant wave.

Owen—Glass Federal Reserve Act. See FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, above.

ox'an (ŏk'săn), *n.* Also **ox'ane.** [2d *oxy-* **a** + 2d *-an.*] *Chem.* A colorless gas, CNO, formed by the action of nitrogen oxides on heated charcoal and in other ways. It is described by Lidov as existing in two varieties: *α*-**oxan**, O-C≡N, and *β*-**oxan**, O-N≡C, the latter being the less stable. Both resemble carbon dioxide, but show a tendency to polymerize. Each variety forms a series of unstable salts (**ox'an-ates**) corresponding to the acid H_2CNO_2 (**ox-an'ic ac'id**, *α*- and *β*-).

ox'o-zone (ŏk'sō-zōn), *n.* [2d *oxy-* **a** + *ozone.*] *Chem.* An allotropic form of oxygen, O_4, which is believed to be formed with, and to exist in solution in, ozone. Organic oxidation products, $C_nH_{2n}O_4$, corresponding to it have been prepared from unsaturated hydrocarbons. These products, called **ox'o-zon'ides** (-zōn'ĭdz; -ĭdz), are highly explosive oils.

ox'y-a-cet'y-lene (ŏk'sĭ-ă-sĕt'ĭ-lēn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a mixture of oxygen and acetylene.

oxyacetylene blowpipe. A blowpipe of special construction producing the oxyacetylene flame, which is far hotter than the oxyhydrogen flame, and is used for the direct and autogenous welding of steel and many minor metallurgical processes. Cf. OXYHYDROGEN, in the *Dict.*

ox'y-lu-cif'er-in (ŏk'sĭ-lū-sĭf'ẽr-ĭn), *n.* Also **-ine.** [*oxy-* + *luciferin.*] *Chem.* The oxidation product of luciferin, resulting from the light-giving reaction in the so-called phosphorescent organisms

o'zon-ate (ō'zō-nāt), *n.* [*ozone* + *-ate*, 3 **b.**] *Chem* One of a series of yellow or orange salts, formed by the action of oxygen containing ozone on alkalies. On standing, they change slowly into the corresponding tetroxides A suggested formula for potassium *ozonate* is $(KOH)_2O_2$.

Pa-chu'ca tank (pä-chōō'kä). *Metallurgy.* A high and narrow tank, with a central cylinder for the introduction of compressed air, used in the agitation and settling of pulp (pulverized ore and water) during treatment by the cyanide process Though originally devised in New Zealand, it was first practically introduced in Pachuca, Mexico.

pach'y-tene (păk'ĭ-tēn), *n.* [Cf. PACHY-, Gr. *παχύτης* thickness.] *Biol.* In chromosome reduction, a stage following synizesis in which the paired threads become much thickened.

pa-cif'i-cism (pă-sĭf'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.*, **pa-cif'i-cist** (-sĭst), *n.* See PACIFISM, PACIFIST, below.

pac'i-fism (păs'ĭ-fĭz'm), *n.* The spirit or temper which opposes military ideals, emphasizes the defects of military training and the cost of war and preparation for it, and advocates the settlement of international disputes entirely by arbitration. See PACIFIST.

pac'i-fist (-fĭst), *n.* One who is imbued with pacifism; one who favors, advocates, or supports pacifism; a pacificist.

pac'i-fis'tic (-fĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to or characteristic of pacifists or pacifism.

packing effect. *Physics & Chem.* The loss of mass resulting from the loss of energy in the combination of hydrogen nuclei to form a nucleus of a more complex atom.

page*, *v. t.* To seek out, as by calling the name of, in order to give a message to, as pages or bell boys do in a hotel.

pah'mi (pä'mē), *n.* The bobac, or its fur.

pa'le-o-psy-chol'o-gy (pā'lē-ō-sī-kŏl'ō-jĭ; păl'ē-ō-sī-), *n.* [*paleo-* + *psychology.*] *Psychoanalysis.* That branch of psychology which deals with the mind as an evolutionary product containing deposits of all former modes of thought and feeling, which participate in or interfere with psychic adaptation and progress. — **pa'le-o-psy'cho-log'i-cal** (-sĭ'kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Pan-*. *Pan-Arab, Pan-Arabism, Pan-Asiaticism, Pan-China, Pan-Croat, Pan-Mongolian, Pan-Prussianism, Pan-Russian, Pan-Serb, Pan-Syrian, Pan-Turanian,* etc. See PAN-, in the *Dictionary.*

Pan'a-ma' (păn'ă-mä'), *n.* **a** A kind of closely woven, elastic cotton fabric, wiry in appearance, of basket weave, bearing the trade-mark *Panama.* It is used esp. for hat brims and crowns. **b** A kind of firm, smooth worsted, of plain weave, made of hard-twisted yarn, bearing the trademark *Panama.* It is used esp. for dresses, skirts, and suits. **c** [*l. c.*] A large, handsome tree (*Sterculia carthaginiensis*) of tropical America, having oily, edible seeds.

Pan—American Union. An international organization (established in 1890 as the *International Bureau of American Republics;* renamed in 1910), with its headquarters in Washington, D. C., for the development of closer relations of friendship and commerce among the 21 republics of the American continent.

pan'cake'*, *n. Aviation.* A landing made abruptly and with little or no forward movement. *Cant.*

pan'cake', *v. i. Aviation.* To "level off" an airplane higher than for a normal landing, causing it to stall and descend with the wings at a very large angle of attack and approximately without bank, on a steeply inclined path

pan'cake', *a. Radio.* Of flat spiral form; as, a *pancake* coil.

pan'el*, *n. Aëronautics.* **a** One of the uniform pieces of fabric of which the envelope of a balloon is made up. **b** A portion of an airplane wing which is constructed entirely separately from the rest of the wing, to which it is attached by bolts and fittings.

Pan'—Ger'man-ism*, *n.* [See PAN-.] Orig., the principle of the union of all German peoples in one political organization; later, the imperialistic doctrine of German world domination (G. *Weltherrschaft*).

pan'han'dle (păn'hăn'd'l), *v. i.* [Prob. with reference to the outstretched arm.] To accost on the street and beg from. — *v. i* To accost people on the streets and beg from them. — **pan'han'dler*,** *n. All Slang or Cant.*

panic party. An extra crew carried on one of the so-called "mystery ships" for the purpose of quitting it when attacked and thus leaving it apparently abandoned. See MYSTERY SHIP, above.

pan'mer-ism (păn'mẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + *merism.*] *Biol.* The doctrine or theory of the existence of a protoplasmic unit capable of adaptation to any form of growth. — **pan'mer-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

pan'—na'tion-al-ism (păn'năsh'ŭn-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* = INTERNATIONALISM, above.

pan'to-graph* (păn'tō-grăf'), *n. Elec. Railroads.* A jointed framework mounted on the roof of a trolley car and carrying a conductor for taking current from the trolley wire.

par'a-bel'lum gun (păr'ă-bĕl'ŭm). [See PARABELLUM PISTOL.] *Mil.* A German air-cooled machine gun designed for use on airplanes.

par'a-ca'se-in-ate (-kā'sē-ĭn-āt), *n. Chem.* A salt of paracasein.

Pa-ra' grass (pä-rä'). [From *Pará*, Brazil.] *Agric.* A perennial pasture and green forage grass (*Panicum barbinode*), grown in tropical countries. It grows well in soils too wet for other crops.

parallel resonance. *Elec.* A condition of minimum current in a circuit in which there is inserted a parallel combination of capacity and inductance.

par'al-lel—wire' sys'tem. *Radio.* A pair of long parallel wires, on which standing waves of ultra-high radio frequency are produced by a generator. Cf. LECHER WIRES, above.

par'a-ni-tran'i-line (păr'ă-nī-trăn'ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*para-* + *nitraniline.*] *Chem.* See NITRANILINE, in the *Dictionary.*

par'a red (păr'ă). *Chem.* Any of a group of red azo dyes prepared from paranitraniline and other para compounds; also, any of a group of lakes made from these dyes.

parasite resistance. See DRAG, HEAD RESISTANCE, above.

par'a-si'to-trop'ic (păr'ă-sī'tō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*parasite* + *-tropic.*] *Physiol.* Acting on parasitic invaders of the body exclusively; having affinity for parasites. — *n.* A parasitotropic substance, as in the blood.

par'a-sol'* (păr'ă-sŏl'; păr'ă-sōl'; 277), *n. Aëronautics.* A monoplane with parasol wings

par'a-sol', *a. Aëronautics.* Of the wings of a monoplane, raised above the pilot's head to permit of downward vision.

par'a-syn-ap'sis (-sĭ-năp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *synapsis.*] *Biol.* Side-by-side pairing of chromosomes at synapsis prior to the first maturation division of the germ cells.

par'a-vane (păr'ă-vān), *n.* [*para-* + *vane.*] *Naval.* **a** A torpedo-shaped underwater protective device with sawlike teeth in its forward end, for use by seagoing vessels when cruising in mined areas. Paravanes are towed one on each side of, and at some distance from, the bow of the vessel by means of lines made fast to the lowest point of her stem for the purpose of severing the moorings of submerged mines in her path. Called also *protector paravane* and, esp. when used on merchant vessels, *otter.* **b** A similar device, carrying a large charge (sometimes 300 pounds or more) of trinitrotoluene (T. N. T.), detonated by means of an electric current passed through a core in the towing wire, for use against submarines; — called specifically *explosive paravane.*

parcel post*. A general parcel post was established in the United States by Act of August 24, 1912, which took effect January 1, 1913. By the present regulations (1926), parcels must not exceed 84 inches in length and girth combined, and must not exceed 70 pounds in weight if to be delivered within the first three zones or 50 pounds if to be delivered in any zone beyond the third. Provision is made for insuring parcels up to $100.00, for special handling, for special delivery, and for sending parcels C.O.D. See ZONE, below.

parent complex. *Psychoanalysis.* The Œdipus complex.

‖ **pa'ri'—mu'tuel'** (pä'rē'-mū'twĕl'), *n.* [*F. pari mutuel.*] = TOTALIZATOR, in the *Dict.*

park*, *v. t.* **a** To halt (a vehicle, esp. a motor vehicle) and to leave or keep standing anywhere out of doors; — rarely, restricted to placing a vehicle parallel with others, at an angle to the curb. Cf. RANK, below. **b** To place or leave (something) anywhere; as, he *parked* his feet on a chair. *Slang, U. S.* — *v. i.* **a** To stop (while in a vehicle) and remain standing; to leave a vehicle standing. **b** To remain stationary. *Slang, U. S.*

par'lia-men'ta-rism (păr'lĭ-mĕn'tă-rĭz'm), *n.* Parliamentary government; the parliamentary system of government.

parlor Bolshevist *or* **Bolshevik.** A person who professes Bolshevism or radical socialism and encourages the movement, but without actually joining in the practical struggle to bring about its fulfillment; — used derogatorily. — **par'lor—Bol'she-vist,** *a.* — **parlor Bolshevism.**

parlor Red. A parlor Bolshevist (which see, above). *Slang.*

par'sec' (par'sĕk'), *n.* [*parallax* + *second*] *Astron.* A unit of measure for interstellar space equal to a distance having a heliocentric parallax of one second, equal to about 200,000 times the radius of the earth's orbit.

Par'se-val (par'sĕ-val), *n.* A kind of medium-sized dirigible balloon or airship of the nonrigid type consisting of a single large gas bag from which a car is suspended by wire ropes. The original was designed by August von Parseval (1861–), German engineer. Cf. ZEPPELIN, below.

par'the-no-car'py (par'thĕ-nō-kär'pĭ), *n.* [*partheno-* + *-carp* + 1st *-y.*] *Bot.* The production of fruits without pollination — **par'the-no-car'pic** (-kär'pĭk), *a.*

participating policy. *Life Insurance.* A policy that entitles the holder to a share in the surplus.

participating stock. A kind of preferred capital stock which besides being entitled to dividends at a fixed rate is further entitled to share in any surplus earnings after dividends at a certain rate have been paid on the common stock.

pass*, *v. t.* — **to pass the buck,** to shift a responsibility over to someone else; — from the use, in some games of poker, of a "buck," or marker (any small object), which is put in the first pot and goes to the player taking that pot, before whom it lies until the deal comes round to him, when the game may be changed in some way, as by the declaration of a jack pot for that deal and the buck is again placed in the pot, or the player may, under certain conditions, pass the deal, together with the "buck," on to the next player. See BUCK, *n.*, 6, in the *Dictionary.*

pas'sive* (păs'ĭv), *a.* Not self-active; not moving or acting of itself. — **passive balloon** *or* **airplane,** one unprovided with motive power. — **passive flight,** flight, such as gliding and soaring, accomplished without motive power.

Pas'teu-rel'la (pás'tē-rĕl'ă), *n.* [NL., after Louis *Pasteur*, French chemist.] *Bact.* A genus of bacteria, parasitic on, or pathogenic to, man and animals, characterized by rods showing bipolar staining. *P. pestis* is the cause of plague in man, and *P. boviseptica*, of hemorrhagic septicæmia in ruminants and swine.

pas-to'ri-um (păs-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [See PASTOR; cf. AUDITORIUM.] A parsonage; — so called in some Baptist churches. *Southern U. S.*

patch*, *n.* In some airships, a reënforced flap of fabric cemented to the envelope and forming an anchor by which some portion of the structure is attached to the envelope.

pa'tri-lin'e-al (pā'trĭ-lĭn'ē-ăl; păt'rĭ-), *a.* [*L. pater, patris*, father + E. *lineal*] Relating to descent through the male line, that is, through the father and the paternal ancestors; — contrasted with *matrilineal.*

pa'tri-ot-eer' (-ŏt-ēr'), *n.* One who makes an ostentatious display of his patriotism, or who endeavors to make capital of it. — **-eer',** *v. i.* — **-eer'ing,** *p. pr. & vb. n. All Colloq.*

pat'ro-cli'nous (păt'rō-klī'nŭs; păt'rō-klĭ'nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *πατήρ, πατρός*, father + *κλίνειν* to lean, incline.] *Biol.*

Designating or having certain characters inherited from the father. — **pat'ro-cli'ny** (păt'rō-klī'nĭ), *n.*

pat'ro-gen'e-sis (păt'rō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pater, patris*, father + *-genesis*.] *Biol.* A type of reproduction in which the chromatin of the developing embryo is derived exclusively from the sperm or pollen cell. Individuals produced in this way show only the hereditary characteristics of the male parent. Cf. PARTHENOGENESIS, in the *Dict.*

pa-trol'* (pă-trōl'), *n.* See BOY SCOUT, above.

peak*, *n.* *Elec.* The maximum value of an alternating quantity during a cycle.

‖ **pe'chay'** (pā'chī'), *n.* [Tagalog.] Var. of PE-TSAI, in *Dict.*

pe-dol'o-gy (pē-dŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πέδον* ground + *-logy*.] The science which treats of the soil.

peeve (pēv), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. fr. *peevish*.] To make or become peevish or ill-tempered. *Slang.*

Pel'lé'as' et Mé'li'sande' (pĕ'lā'as' ā mā'lē'zänd'). A drama by Maeterlinck (1892) and an opera from it by Debussy (1902), masterpieces respectively of symbolism and of musical impressionism, representing a medieval story similar to that of Paolo and Francesca. Cf. FRANCESCA DA RIMINI, in the *Dict.*

pen'e-trom'e-ter (pĕn'ē-trŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *penetrare* to penetrate + *-meter*.] *Physics.* An instrument for estimating the hardness of X rays, usually an instrument (called a *Benoist penetrometer*) which determines the hardness by the Benoist scale (which see, above).

pen'guin*, *n.* **a** *Aëronautics.* A low-powered, small-winged airplane incapable of leaving the ground. Penguins are used in aviation training schools **b** A member of the Women's Royal Air Force of Great Britain; — a nickname given because the members of this corps did not fly (see PENGUIN, *n.*, 2, in the *Dict.*). Cf. WRAF.

pen'script (pĕn'skrĭpt), *n.* [*pen* + *script*.] Handwriting; a piece of handwriting; matter written with a pen. Cf. TYPESCRIPT, below.

pen'ta-he'droid (pĕn'tă-hē'droid), *n.* [*penta-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base + *-oid*.] See FOURTH DIMENSION, above.

pen-tath'lon* (pĕn-tăth'lŏn), *n.* In the modern Olympian games, a composite contest consisting of five events: a running broad jump, throwing the javelin, a 200-meter run, throwing the discus, and a 1500-meter run.

pep (pĕp), *n.* [Short for *pepper*.] Effective energy or power; vigor; dash; spirit. *Slang.*

pep'tide (pĕp'tīd; -tĭd), *n.* Also **-tid** (-tĭd). [*pep*tone + *-ide*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A compound resulting from the condensation of amino acids and yielding these acids again on hydrolysis. Peptides are classed as *dipeptides, tripeptides*, etc., and *polypeptides*, according to the number of amino-acid molecules from which they are derived; thus glycylglycine, $NH_2CH_2CO.NHCH_2CO_2H$, is a dipeptide. Peptides can be obtained by decomposition of proteins. The more complex resemble proteins in certain properties.

per'ac'id (pûr'ăs'ĭd), *n.* [*per-* + *acid*.] *Chem.* An acid which contains a large proportion of oxygen compared with the acid from which it is named. Thus, perboric acid, HBO_3, is the *peracid* corresponding to boric acid, H_3BO_3. Organic peracids are formed by the action of hydrogen peroxide on organic acids. As a class the peracids and their salts are energetic oxidizing agents.

per-hy'drol (pĕr-hī'drōl; -drŏl), *n.* [peroxide + *hydro-* + *-ol*.] An aqueous solution of hydrogen peroxide, bearing the trade-mark *Perhydrol*.

per'i-kon (pĕr'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* *Radio.* A form of crystal detector consisting of chalcopyrite in contact with zincite, bearing the trade-mark *Perikon*. See DETECTOR, above.

pe-rip'ter-y* (pĕ-rĭp'tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Gr. *περίπτερος* flying round about.] *Physics.* The region surrounding a moving body, as the wing of a bird or a gliding airplane, within which cyclic or vortical motions of the air occur.

per'i-scope*, *n.* An optical instrument used on submarines when submerged to a small depth, in battlefield trenches, etc., to enable an observer to obtain a field of view that otherwise would be impossible to get, as because of an intervening object, or the like. It consists of a tube containing a system of lenses and provided at each end with reflecting surfaces, either mirrors or totally reflecting prisms, inclined at 45° to the axis of the tube, so that the observer looking into one mirror, generally through an eyepiece, can see the objects reflected by the other mirror.

perm'al-loy' (pûrm'ă-loi'), *n.* [(magnetic) *perm*eability + *alloy*.] *Metal. & Elec.* An alloy composed of about 80 per cent nickel and 20 per cent iron, bearing the trade-mark *Permalloy*. It is more easily magnetized and de magnetized than any other known material, and is largely used for submarine telegraph cables.

Permanent Court of International Justice. A court of justice, provided for by Article XIV. of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which has a limited jurisdiction in suits between states that are members of the League, and which shall be open to other states. The bench consists of eleven judges, who elect their own chief justice. Unless otherwise agreed upon by the states concerned, no dispute shall come under the Court's jurisdiction unless it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means. The Court shall also give advisory opinion upon any matter referred to it by the Assembly or Council. See LEAGUE OF NATIONS, above.

per'me-a-bil'i-ty*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The measure of the rate of diffusion of gas through intact balloon fabric; usually expressed in liters per square meter of fabric per 24 hours, under standard conditions

per-ox'i-dase (pĕr-ŏk'sĭ-dās; -dāz), *n.* [*peroxide* + *-ase*.] *Physiol. Chem.* An enzyme that promotes oxidation by peroxides, esp. hydrogen peroxide.

per'salt'*, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of a peracid.] Various persalts, as sodium perborate and potassium persulphate, are used in bleaching, as antiseptics, and the like.

Persian lamb. **a** The young of certain Asiatic sheep, esp. of Bokhara and other parts of central Asia, which furnish the karakul or astrakhan skins used in furriery. Cf. BROADTAIL. **b** *Furriery.* The finest grade of astrakhan, or karakul.

Per'sism* (pûr'sĭz'm), *n.* Ancient Persian religion, esp. as represented by the Magi. See MAGI, in the *Dictionary*.

per'son'nel'*, *n.* The body of persons collectively engaged in any employment or service; as, the *personnel* of an airship.

pet'ro-gen'ic (pĕt'rō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*petro-* + *-genic*.] Pertaining to the formation of rocks; rock-forming.

Pfeif'fer's (p'fīf'ĕrz), *or* **Pfeif'fer** (-ĕr), **ba-cil'lus.** [After Richard *Pfeiffer* (1858–), German bacteriologist.] The bacillus (*Bacillus influenzæ*) which is the causative agent in influenza. It was discovered by Pfeiffer in 1892.

PH. *Abbr.* See SORENSEN SCALE, below.

phantom antenna. *Radio.* = DUMMY ANTENNA, above.

phase difference. **a** See under PHASE, *n.*, 3, in the *Dict.* **b** The complement of the phase angle, i.e., angle between applied voltage and current. It is used as a measure of quality of condensers and insulating materials, although this usage is giving way to power factor for this purpose, power factor being the cosine of the phase angle.

pha'se-o-lu-na'tin (fā'zē-ō-lū-nā'tĭn), *n.* [*Phaseolus* + *lunatus* + *-in*.] *Chem.* A bitter crystalline glucoside, $C_{10}H_{17}O_6N$, found in the Lima bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*), and in flax; — called also *linamarin*.

phe'no-bar'bi-tal (fē'nō-bär'bĭ-tăl), *n.* [*phenyl* + *barbital*.] *Pharm.* A white crystalline powder, used as a soporific and sedative; — called also *luminal*. Chemically it is ethyl-phenyl-barbituric acid, $C_{12}H_{12}O_3N_2$.

phe-nol'ic insulating material (fē-nŏl'ĭk). *Elec.* An electrical insulating material consisting wholly or in part of a synthetic phenolic varnish which is generally the result of the chemical reaction of a hydroxyl aromatic compound such as phenol or its homologues and hexamethylenetetramine or an equivalent active methylene body.

phe'nol-sul-phon'ic (fē'nōl-sŭl-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Also **-sul-fon'-ic.** [*phenol* + *sulphonic*.] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, any of three isomeric crystalline acids $HO.C_6H_4.SO_3H$. The ortho and para varieties are obtained directly, the meta variety indirectly, by the action of sulphuric acid on phenol. They are used in organic synthesis.

phe'no-sper'my (fē'nō-spûr'mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *φαίνεσθαι* to appear + *-sperm* + 1st *-y*.] The production, with or without pollination, of empty or abortive seeds.

phe'no-type (fē'nō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *φαίνειν* to show + *-type*.] *Biol.* **a** The visible characters common to a group of organisms, as distinguished from their hereditary characters, which latter may be invisible or latent. **b** Hence, usually, a group of organisms alike in appearance, but of different hereditary constitution. — **phe'no-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* — **phe'no-typ'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Phi-la'the-a (fī-lā'thē-ä), *n.* [Gr. *φίλος* loving + *ἀλήθεια* truth.] An international, interdenominational organization of Bible classes of young women. Cf BARACA, above.

Phil'lips code (fĭl'ĭps). [After W. P. *Phillips*, inventor of the code.] A code of spelling for telegraphic messages, etc., which permits of great condensation. It is widely used for newspaper dispatches and the like.

Pho'li-o'ta (fō'lĭ-ō'tä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr *φολίς* scale (with reference to its scaly top) + *οὖς, ὠτός*, the ear.] A genus of brown-spored agarics of Europe and North America containing upwards of 120 species, of which some grow on open ground, as in pastures, and some on decaying wood.

phone*, *n.* A telephone receiver, or one of a pair, used in radiotelephony. See RECEIVER, *n.*, 4 **d**, in the *Dict.*

phone*, *n.* A telephone receiver. *Colloq., U. S.*

phones (fōnz), *n. pl.* *Radio.* = HEADPHONES, above.

phos'pho-li'pin (fŏs'fō-lī'pĭn), *n.* [*phospho-* + *lipin*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of an important class of compounds which yield phosphoric acid and fatty acid on hydrolysis Typical ones also contain glycerol and an organic base, such as choline, in combination. As ordinarily prepared, phospholipins are light yellow or brown, waxy solids, though some have been crystallized. They are found in all cells and, with cholesterol, constitute most of the so-called fat of tissues. Lecithin is the best known phospholipin.

phot (fŏt; fōt), *n.* [Gr. *φῶς, φωτός*, light.] *Physics* The C. G. S. unit of illumination, equal to an illumination of one lumen per square centimeter. The practical unit, one milliphot (0.01 phot), is approximately one foot candle (which equals 1.0764 milliphots).

pho'to-com-bus'tion (fō'tō-kŏm-bŭs'chŭn), *n.* [*photo-* + *combustion*.] *Phys. Chem.* Combustion induced by the action of light.

pho'to-dra'ma (fō'tō-drä'mä; fō'tō-drä'mä), *n.* [*photo-* + *drama*.] A photoplay, esp. one based upon a tragic, melodramatic, or otherwise serious plot, and characterized by sustained action and, often, thrilling incident. — **pho'-to-dra-mat'ic** (-drä-măt'ĭk), *a.* — **-mat'ics** (-ĭks), *n.*

pho'to-dram'a-tist (fō'tō-drăm'ä-tĭst), *n.* A writer or composer of photodramas; photoplaywright.

pho'to—e-lec'tric cur'rent. *Physics.* An electric current carried by the ions given out as the result of photo-electric action.

pho'to—e-lec'tric ef-fect'. *Physics.* The effect of light falling upon metal surfaces causing them to give out electrons and become positively charged.

pho'to—e-lec'tron (-ē-lĕk'trŏn), *n.* [*photo-* + *electron*.] *Physics.* An electron emitted from the surface of a metal when the metal is illuminated. It is not held that photoelectrons differ from other electrons in any way, the term serving merely to indicate the mode of production.

pho-tol'y-sis (fō-tŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *photo-* + *-lysis*.] Chemical decomposition by the action of light.

pho'to-play' (fō'tō-plā'), *n.* [*photo-* + *play*.] A play for representation or exhibition by moving pictures; also, the moving-picture representation of a play.

pho'to-play'er (-ĕr), *n.* A moving-picture actor or actress.

pho'to-play'wright' (-plā'rīt'), *n.* A person who composes photoplays.

pho'to-sen'si-tize (-sĕn'sĭ-tīz), *v. t.* [*photo-* + *sensitize*.] To render sensitive to light, esp. that of the longer wave lengths, *i. e.* the red, orange, and yellow rays. — **pho'to-sen'si-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

pho'to-sen'si-tiz'er (-tīz'ĕr), *n.* *Photog.* A substance capable of sensitizing the photographic plate to the red, orange, and yellow rays. See SPECTRUM, 2, in the *Dict.*

pho'to-stat (fō'tō-stăt), *n.* [*photo-* + Gr. *στατός* placed, fr. *ἱστάναι* to cause to stand.] A device, bearing the trademark *Photostat*, for making photographic copies of drawings, manuscripts, maps, records, etc., directly upon the surface of prepared paper with the image in correct position and not reversed as in a negative. Also, a photostatic copy so made. — **pho'to-stat**, *v. t.* — **pho'to-stat'ic** (-stăt'ĭk), *a.* — **pho'to-stat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pho'to-syn'the-sis* (-sĭn'thē-sĭs), *n.* [*photo-* + *synthesis*.] *Chem.* Any synthesis of a chemical compound effected with the aid of light.

phu'goid os'cil-la'tion (fū'goid). [Gr. *φυγή* flight + *-oid*.] *Aeronautics.* A long-period oscillation characteristic of the disturbed longitudinal motion of an airplane.

phugoid theory. *Aëronautics.* The theory which deals with the longitudinal stability and the form and equations of the flight path of a glider.

physiological psychology. That branch of psychology which deals with the sense organs and the nervous system in their relation to mental processes.

phy'so-der'ma dis-ease' (fī'sō-dûr'mä). [NL.; *physo-* + Gr. *δέρμα* skin.] A disease of maize, or Indian corn, due to the fungus *Physoderma zeæ maydis*. It is widely distributed in the southern United States and elsewhere.

Phy-tom'o-nas (fī-tŏm'ō-năs), *n.* [NL.; *phyto-* + Gr. *μονάς* unit. See MONAD.] *Bact.* A genus of bacteria pathogenic to plants. They are motile or nonmotile yellow or white rods, the motile having polar flagella. *P. campestre* is the cause of black rot of cruciferous plants, *P. malvacearum* of angular leaf spot of cotton, *P. citri* of citrus canker, and *P. solanaceana* of brown rot of solanaceous plants.

phy-tos'ter-ol (fī-tŏs'tĕr-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* *Chem.* = PHYTOSTERIN, in the *Dictionary*.

phy'to-tox'in (fī'tō-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* Also **-ine.** [*phyto-* + *toxin*.] *Chem.* Any poisonous protein found in plants, as abrin and ricin. See TOXIN, **a**, in the *Dictionary*.

pi-blok'to (pĭ-blŏk'tō), *n* **a** A fatal form of rabies among Eskimo dogs. **b** A form of hysteria among Eskimos, characterized by depression and sometimes homicidal mania.

pick*, *v. t* — **to pick up***, to receive or get (as a sound, an electric wave, or a radio message) so that it may be distinguished.

pick*, *v. i.* — **to pick up**, to increase in speed, as an engine.

pic'ture*, *n.* Specif., a moving picture; *pl* (often with *the*), *Colloq.*, moving pictures or the business or art of making moving pictures; the "movies." Also used attributively; as, a *picture* palace

picture bride. A bride from Japan whose formal engagement followed an exchange of photographs with a Japanese bridegroom resident in America. After a marriage ceremony at her home, the groom being, of course, absent, the bride was permitted to enter the United States. Since 1920 Japan has refused to issue passports to picture brides.

pic'ture-drome (pĭk'tūr-drōm), *n.* A theater specially fitted or equipped for exhibition of moving pictures. *Brit.*

picture play. = PHOTOPLAY, above.

pic'tur-ize* (pĭk'tūr-īz); **-IZED** (-īzed); **-IZ'ING**, *v. t.* To make a picture or pictures of; esp, to represent by means of moving pictures; as, to *picturize* a novel. — **pic'tur-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

pi'e-zo-chem'is-try (pī'ē-zō-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πιέζειν* to press + *chemistry*.] The science which deals with the effect of pressure on chemical phenomena.

pi'e-zo os'cil-la'tor (pī'ē-zō). [Gr. *πιέζειν* to press.] *Elec.* A combination of a quartz plate or other piece of piezo-electric material with electron-tube apparatus to form a generator of alternating current whose frequency is determined by the frequency of mechanical vibration of the piezo-electric material; — called also *piezo-electric oscillator*.

pi'e-zo res'o-na'tor. *Elec.* A quartz plate or other piece of piezo-electric material used in alternating-current circuits to produce certain effects by resonance of its mechanical frequency of vibration with the current frequency; — called also *piezo-electric resonator*.

pig'eon-eer' (pĭj'ŭn-ēr'), *n.* [See -EER.] A man who cares for and manages pigeons, esp. homing pigeons.

pike*, *n.* See HIGHWAY, above.

pill box*. A low cylindrical concrete-and-steel fortification or shelter, containing one or more machine guns, used to strengthen a defensive line. *Mil. Slang.*

pi'lot* (pī'lŭt), *n.* **1.** *Aëronautics.* One who flies, or is qualified to fly, a balloon, an airship, or an airplane. **2.** *Mining.* The relatively small heading or excavation first made in the driving of a larger tunnel.

pi'lot*, *v. t.* To fly or act as pilot of (an aircraft).

pi'lo-tax-it'ic (pī'lō-tăk-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *πῖλος* felt + *τάξις* arrangement.] *Petrog.* Having the form of, or characterized by, a rock structure composed of a felted mesh of slender plagioclase strips between which are inclosed the other constituent minerals in minute grains; as, a *pilotaxitic* groundmass. Pilotaxitic structure is commonly observed in finely crystallized andesites and basalts.

pilot balloon. *Aëronautics.* A small, unmanned balloon sent up to show the direction and speed of the wind.

Pilt'down man *or* **race** (pĭlt'doun'). *Ethnol.* A primitive man, or race of human beings (*Eoanthropus dawsoni*), named from Piltdown, Sussex, England, where parts of a skull were found, in 1911, in strata apparently of the early Pleistocene age. See PLEISTOCENE, in the *Dictionary*.

‖ **pi-mien'to** (pē-myĕn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [Sp.] The Spanish sweet pepper, the fruit of which is used as a vegetable, to stuff olives, etc.

pin'a-cy'an-ol (pĭn'ä-sī'ăn-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [Gr. *πίναξ, -ακος*, a tablet + *cyano-* + *-ol*.] An artificial blue dye derived from quinoline; — called also *sensitol red*. It is used as a photosensitizer.

pin'a-ver'dol (-vûr'dōl; -dŏl), *n.* [Gr. *πίναξ, -ακος*, a tablet + F. *verd* green + *-ol*.] An artificial green dye derived from quinoline; — called also *sensitol green*. It is used as a photosensitizer.

pinch hitter. A player who is sent in to bat in the place of another in a pinch, or emergency, as when a hit is particularly needed. — **pinch hit.** *Both Baseball Cant.*

pine'—shoot' moth. A small gayly colored tortricid moth (*Rhyacionia buoliana*) whose larva feeds in the young buds and shoots of pine, to which it is very injurious.

pink disease. *Agric.* A serious bark disease of rubber, cacao, coffee, and many other trees, caused by the fungus *Corticium salmonicolor*, producing a pink covering of hyphæ on the stems and branches.

pink rot. *Agric.* A destructive disease of the potato tuber caused by the parasitic fungus *Phytophthora erythroseptica*, producing a rapid decay characterized by a wet rot. Cut surfaces of tubers turn pink when exposed to air.

‖ **piou'piou'** (pyōō'pyōō'), *n.* [F.] An infantryman. *Slang.*

pip'—squeak' (pĭp'-skwēk'), *n.* A kind of small high-velocity shell used by the Germans in the World War, which made a sound in flight of which the words *pip* followed by *squeak* are suggestive. *Soldiers' Slang.*

pique* (pēk), *v. i.* *Aëronautics.* To dive vertically downward in an airplane. — *v. t.* *Aeronautics.* To charge at or attack in an airplane, as by diving downward at.

pit*, *v. t.* To remove the pit, or stone, from, as a cherry. *U.S.*

pitch*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* See 5th PITCH, *n.*, 11 **b**, in the *Dict.* — **aërodynamic pitch**, the distance that a propeller would have to advance in one revolution in order that the torque might be zero. — **effective pitch**, the distance an aircraft advances along its flight path for one revolution of the propeller. — **geometrical pitch**, the distance an element of a propeller would advance in one revolution if it were turning in a solid nut; that is, if it were moving along a helix of a slope equal to the angle between the chord of the element and a plane perpendicular to the propeller axis — **standard pitch**, or **pitch of a propeller**, usually, the geometrical pitch taken at two thirds of the radius. — **virtual pitch**, the distance a propeller would have to advance in one revolution so that there might be no thrust.

pi-tu'i-trin (pĭ-tū'ĭ-trĭn), *n.* *Biol. Chem.* A substance or extract from the pituitary body.

plain'-clothes' man (plān'klōthz'). A police detective or policeman who wears citizen's clothes while on duty.

Planck's constant (plăŋks). *Physics.* The proportionality factor h (= 6 547 x 10^{-27}) in the equation defining an elemental unit of energy, or quantum; — after Max Planck (1858–), a German physicist. See QUANTUM, below.

plane* (plān), *n.* **a** An airplane. *Colloq.* **b** One of the main supporting surfaces of an airplane or of a wing; — a use now discarded in scientific terminology, except in bi*plane*, tri*plane*, etc. Cf MAIN SUPPORTING SURFACE, above.

plane*, *v. i.* **a** Of a boat, to lift more or less out of the water while in motion, as a hydroplane does **b** = VOLPLANE, below. *Colloq* **c** To travel in an airplane. *Colloq.*

plan'o-some (plăn'ō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *πλάνος* wandering + *-some.*] *Biol.* One of a group of supernumerary chromosomes, observed in the spermatogenesis of spiders, which divide independently of the heterochromosomes and are distributed irregularly and in unequal numbers to the germ cells. Cf. CETOSOME, above.

plan'sift'er (plăn'sĭf'tĕr), *n.* [Adap. fr. G. *plansichter* · *plan* plane + *sichter* sifter.] *Mach.* A kind of sorting machine used in manufacturing flour, Portland cement, etc., bearing the trade-mark *Plansifter*. It consists essentially of a set of superimposed flat sieves in a box.

plas'ma-phær'e-sis (plăz'mă-fĕr'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [NL ; *plasma* + Gr. *αφαίρεσις* a taking away.] *Med.* Removal of blood plasma; act or operation of removing blood from the body by venesection, replacing the plasma by a saline solution, and reinjecting this together with the centrifugalized cells into the body.

plas'mon (plăz'mŏn), *n.* [Cf. PLASMA.] A flourlike food preparation made from skim milk, and consisting essentially of the unaltered protein of milk. A mixture of this with butter, water, and salt is called **plasmon butter**.

plas'to-some (plăs'tō-sōm), *n.* See MITOCHONDRIA, above

plate*, *n.* *Elec.* In an electron tube, the anode or electrode to which the electrons flow. It is usually a thin metal plate.

plate battery. *Elec.* = B BATTERY, above.

plate circuit. *Radio.* The electric circuit including the plate and filament of an electron tube.

plate current. *Radio.* The current flowing between filament and plate of an electron tube.

plate voltage. *Radio.* The voltage of a B battery.

plat'i-nite (plăt'ĭ-nīt), *n.* [*platinum* + *-ite*, 2 **a**.] *Metal.* A high-nickel steel (containing about 46 per cent of nickel) having practically the same amount of thermal expansion and contraction as platinum and ordinary glass, and hence useful as a substitute for platinum, for wire to be rolled into window glass to make it fire resisting, etc.

pla-toon'*, *n.* One of the major divisions of a platoon school.

platoon school. An elementary school organized in two major divisions, with a program of studies so arranged that the divisions alternate in using the two kinds of schoolrooms, as class and study rooms on the one hand, and shops, laboratories, auditorium, and gymnasium on the other, and thus utilize fully the physical resources of the school plant.

player piano. A piano containing within its case a mechanism (usually pneumatic and governed by a perforated strip of paper) by means of which the instrument may be played without manipulation of the keys; an automatic, or self-playing, piano: — called also *player*. Cf. PLAYER, *n.*, **h**, in *Dict.*

ple'iad* (plē'yăd), *n.* *Chem.* See ISOTOPE, above.

plei'o-bar (plī'ō-bar), *n.* [*pleio-* + Gr. *βάρος* weight] *Meteorol.* **a** An area of high barometric pressure. **b** An isobar of high pressure.

plei'on (plī'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *πλείων* more, greater.] *Meteorol* A region of positive departure (increase) from the normal of any element, as pressure, temperature, rainfall, etc.

plei-o'ni-an (plī-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a pleion

pli'o-tron (plī'ō-trŏn), *n.* [*plio-* + *-tron* as in *electron.*] *Elec.* A kind of electron tube, esp. one in which the vacuum is nearly perfect, bearing the trade-mark *Pliotron*.

plow, *or* plough, sole. *Agric.* A compacted layer of earth formed at the bottom of the furrow by the passage of the plow, especially when the plowing is done continually at the same depth; — called also *plow pan*.

pluck*, *v. t.* *Furriery.* To free (furs) from the overhair, as by pulling it out.

plum'cot (plŭm'kŏt), *n.* [*plum* + apri*cot*.] *Hort.* A cross between the plum and the apricot.

plu'ri-glan'du-lar (plōō'rĭ-glăn'-dū-lär), *a* [*pluri-* + *glandular.*] *Med.* Relating to several glands; as, **pluriglandular syndrome**, the syndrome, or group of symptoms, arising from simultaneous disorder in several glands.

plus*, *a.* Having something more; possessing in a greater degree the characteristics implied in the noun; superexcellent; as, truth *plus*, style *plus*; — used after the noun.

plus fours. A style of loose knickerbockers, very long and baggy at the knees, worn esp. in sports, as golf; — so called because four inches longer than ordinary knickerbockers.

ply'wood' (plī'wŏod'), *n.* A material, consisting of two or more layers of wood glued together, the grains of the layers, or plies, being usually at right angles to each other, but sometimes parallel.

P. M.* *Abbr.* Pacific Mail; Paymaster; Provost Marshal.

Po'a-le Zi'on (pō'ä-lĕ tsē'ŏn; *Eng.* zī'ŏn). [Hebr., lit., workmen of Zion.] The Jewish Socialist Labor party, which has branches in America, Russia, Austria, England, and Palestine. Its program emphasizes assistance to labor in Palestine and the development of that country as a Jewish Socialist commonwealth.

pock'et*, *n.* = AIR POCKET, above.

po-di'a-trist (pō-dī'ä-trĭst), *n.* A student of podiatry; one who cares for the feet in health and disease.

po-di'a-try (-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πούς, ποδός*, foot + *-iatry*] *Med.* The pathology and treatment of disorders of the foot.

po'go (pō'gō), *n.* [A trade name.] A stout stick or pole, like a single stilt, having a strong spring at the bottom and a step on each side on which a person stands and hops or jumps along by way of sport. — **po'go,** *v. i.*

pog'o-nip (pŏg'ō-nĭp), *n* [Shoshonean.] A dense winter fog containing frozen particles, formed in the deep valleys of the Sierra Nevadas. *Western U. S.*

‖ **poi'lu'** (pwa'lu'), *n.* [F., lit., hairy, fr. *poil* hair, L. *pilus*] A French private soldier; — orig. slang (prob. from the uncut hair and unshaved beards of many of those who had been at the front), but later the popular and international name for the French soldier.

pointed fox. *Furriery* The fur of the common red fox dyed to imitate the color of the silver fox (which see, in the *Dict.*) and having white hairs inserted by means of a needle

poi'ret' twill, *or* **poi'ret'** (pwä'rĕ'), *n.* A kind of fine woolen dress goods of a diagonal weave.

polar front, *n.* *Meteor.* The boundary between the cold air of a polar region and the warmer air of lower latitudes

police dog. A dog of wolflike appearance, several breeds of which have been developed in European countries from crosses between the domestic dog and the wolf and have been trained to assist the police and military forces.

po-lice'wom'an (pō-lēs'wŏŏm'ăn), *n* A woman who is a member of the police; a woman doing police duty.

Pol'ly-an'na (pŏl'ĭ-ăn'ä), *n.* A girl of sunny disposition and irrepressible optimism who finds good in everything, the heroine of stories by Mrs. John Lyman (Eleanor Hodgman) Porter (1868–1920); — often used attributively; as, *Pollyanna* optimism; *Pollyanna* philosophy.

pol'y-he'droid (pŏl'ĭ-hē'droid), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base + *-oid*] See FOURTH DIMENSION, above.

polyphonic prose. A flexible, poetic form of expression, which, while printed as prose, embodies rhythm, rime, assonance, alliteration, etc., with many changes from one form to another.

The chief [principle of *polyphonic prose*] is an insistence on the absolute adequacy of the manner of a passage to the thought it embodies. *Amy Lowell.*

pol'y-to-nal'i-ty (pŏl'ĭ-tō-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + *tonality.*] *Music.* The simultaneous movement in different keys of several voices, parts, or streams of harmony; loosely, the effect produced by the simultaneous use of two or more keys. — **pol'y-to'ny** (pŏl'ĭ-tō'nĭ), *n.*

pom (pŏm). Short for POMERANIAN [dog]. *Colloq.*

po-ma'to (pō-mā'tō; -mă'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [*potato* + *tomato.*] A fragrant, succulent, tomatolike fruit produced by grafting tomato scions on potato plants. It is eaten raw as a salad, or cooked.

pon-toon'*, *n.* A float of an aircraft. See FLOAT, above.

pork*, *n.* Money, position, or the like, obtained from the government, usually the Federal government, as a result of political patronage, rather than as a due reward or as payment for merit or for services rendered. Cf. PORK BARREL. *U. S. Political Slang.*

pork barrel. A fund of money appropriated from the Federal treasury, as for improving rivers and harbors, erecting public buildings, etc., regarded as appropriated more for local patronage than to make needed improvements. *U. S. Political Slang.*

‖ **poste' de se-cours'** (pōst dĕ sĕ-kōōr'). [F., lit., aid station], A station, generally a dugout, near the front line of an army, where wounds are dressed and from which the wounded are sent to hospitals farther back.

post'im-pres'sion-ism (pōst'ĭm-prĕsh'ŭn-ĭz'm), *n. Art.* The theory or practice of certain recent artists in reaction against the scientific and naturalistic character of impressionism and neo-impressionism; strictly, in painting and sculpture, the effort at self-expression, rather than representation, shown in the work of Cézanne, Matisse, and others. Broadly, it includes: **cubism**, which attempts to depict a totality, that is, not only the physical contours of an object, but everything associated significantly with one's mental conception of it — frequently as a series of geometrical figures or interlocking, superimposed, and often transparent planes; and **futurism**, which attempts to place the observer within the picture and to represent simultaneously a number of consecutive movements and impressions. In music, futurism seeks self-expression in entirely original forms, and the establishment of relations between music and colors and odors. — **post'im-pres'sion-ist,** *n. & a.* — **post'im-pres'sion-is'tic,** *a.*

post-op'er-a-tive (pōst-ŏp'ĕr-ă-tĭv), *a. Surg.* Occurring after an operation.

post'war' (-wôr'), *a.* After the war, esp the World War.

potato wart. = WART DISEASE, below.

po-ten'ti-om'e-ter* (pō-tĕn'shĭ-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n. Radio.* = VOLTAGE DIVIDER. *Cant.*

pot roasting. See BLAST ROASTING, above.

power amplifier. *Radio.* An amplifier, usually in a transmitting apparatus, capable of producing relatively large power.

power boat, *or* **pow'er-boat',** *n.* A boat propelled by an engine or motor, esp. one propelled by a gasoline engine; a motor boat.

power loading. *Aëronautics.* Of an aircraft, the weight per horse power, computed on a basis of full load and of power in air of standard density, unless otherwise stated.

power plant. **a** Any industrial plant used in generating power. **b** The assemblage of parts, including engine or engines, carburetion system, ignition apparatus, lubrication system, etc., that generates the motive power of a self-propelled vehicle or machine, as an automobile or aircraft.

power transformer. *Radio.* An electrical transformer used to furnish a substantial amount of electrical power; — distinguished from the *audio-frequency transformers* and *radio-frequency transformers* used in receiving sets.

power tube. *Elec.* An electron tube designed for use as a generator of alternating current.

præ-sid'i-um (prē-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* Var. of PRESIDIUM, below.

pre-*. A prefix (see PRE-, in the *Dict.*) denoting *priority of time*, in the sense *prerequisite*; — used of a preparatory course of study; as, *predental*, *prelaw*, *premedical*.

pre-can'cel (prē-kăn'sĕl), *v. t.* [*pre-* + *cancel*] To cancel (postage stamps) in advance of use.

pre-con'scious (prē-kŏn'shŭs), *n. Psychoanalysis.* [With *the.*] That part of the unconscious which may be brought readily to consciousness and in which censorship is exercised; — called also *the foreconscious*. See CENSOR, above.

pre-cool' (prē-kōōl'), *v. t.* [*pre-* + *cool*] To cool beforehand; esp., to subject to a process by which the temperature of (fruit or the like) is reduced to a certain temperature before shipment. — **pre-cool'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

pre-dread'nought' (prē-drĕd'nôt'), *n. Naval.* The heaviest type of battleship carrying mixed-caliber batteries, preceding the dreadnought, or all-big-gun ship. See DREADNOUGHT, above.

preferential ballot. A ballot used in preferential voting.

preferential voting. *Political Science.* A system of voting, as at primaries or in municipal elections, in which the voters indicate their preference between two or more candidates for an office, so that if no candidate receives a majority of first choices the one receiving the greatest number of first and second choices together is nominated or elected.

pre-par'ed-ness* (prē-pâr'ĕd-nĕs; prē-pârd'-), *n.* State of being prepared; readiness; specif., a state of military and naval preparation for defense in case of possible hostilities.

pre'school', *n.* An institution where children of preschool age are assembled, mainly in age groups, for observation and social and educational training.

pre'school' (prē'skōōl'), *a.* [See PRE-] Of or pertaining to the period in a child's life preceding attendance at school, normally from infancy to the age of five.

pre-sid'i-um (prē-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* Also **præ-sid'i-um.** [Cf L. *præsidium*, lit., a presiding over; hence, defense, aid] **a** [*sometimes cap*] In the government of the Russian Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, any one of a number of permanent administrative committees, meeting daily and acting with supreme power for a larger body in the intervals between its sessions. In the U. S. S. R. each of the two bodies of the *Union Central Executive Committee* (which see) elects its presidium of seven members and jointly the two bodies elect seven others, the group of 21 men serving as the presidium of the Union. The Central Executive Committee of each republic has its presidium. **b** A similar standing committee of any other organization, as of the Communist party. *Russian.*

pressure cooker. A cooker which can be tightly closed, so that, as a result of the tension of accumulated steam, the food is subjected to a temperature much higher than is possible in an open or loosely covered vessel.

pressure nozzle. *Aeronautics.* An apparatus which, in combination with a pressure gauge, is used to measure the pressure due to speed through the air. It is a combination of a Pitot tube or a Venturi tube with a tube to give static pressure, or of a Pitot tube and a Venturi tube.

pressure tube. **1.** *Chem.* A heavy test tube which, after the introduction of liquid reagents, is hermetically closed at the open end, so that interaction of the contents can be brought about at a much higher pressure than would be possible in an open tube.

2. *Physics.* A Bourdon tube (which see, above).

pre'ven-to'ri-um (prē'vĕn-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -RIA (-ä), E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL ; *prevent* + *-orium*] An establishment where persons, esp children, exposed to disease, as tuberculosis, receive prophylactic treatment.

pre'vo-ca'tion-al (prē'vō-kā'shŭn-ăl), *a. Pedagogy.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, instruction or work in manual training or the useful arts as it is given or required in the schools below the vocational schools.

pre-war' (-wôr'), *a.* Before the war, esp. the World War.

print*, *n.* = NEWSPRINT (which see, above)

Prix' Gon'court' (prē' gôN'kōōr'); *pl* PRIX GONCOURT. [F., Goncourt prize; see GONCOURT, Edmond and Jules, in the *Biog*] A prize of 5,000 francs awarded annually since 1903 by the French *Académie des Goncourt* for the most remarkable imaginative work (preferably a novel) composed during the year by a young French writer. The winner is known as the *Goncourt laureate*.

pro-ca'ine (prō-kā'ĭn; -ēn; -kăn'), *n.* [*pro-* + *cocaine*] *Pharm.* = NOVOCAINE, above.

prof'it-eer' (prŏf'ĭ-tēr'), *n.* [*profit* + *-eer.*] One who makes what is considered an unreasonable profit, as by taking advantage of a public or national need in time of war. — **prof'it-eer',** *v. i.* — **prof'it-eer'ing,** *n.*

pro-fla'vine (prō-flā'vĭn; -vēn), *n.* Also **-vin.** [Prob. *pro-*, 1 **b** + L. *flavus* yellow] *Pharm.* A reddish-brown, crystalline powder (diamino-acridinium acid sulphate, $C_{13}H_{12}N_3HSO_4.H_2O$), used as an antiseptic, esp. for wounds. Cf. ACRIFLAVINE, above.

Pro-gres'sive* (prō-grĕs'ĭv), *a. U. S. Politics.* Of or pertaining to the Progressive party. — *n.* A member of the Progressive party

Progressive party. *U. S. Politics.* The political party organized, chiefly out of the Republican party, by the adherents of Theodore Roosevelt in the presidential campaign of 1912. The name *Progressive party* was chosen at the meeting, held on August 7, 1912, when the candidates were nominated and the platform adopted. Among the chief articles in the platform were those demanding direct primaries, preferential primaries for presidential nominations, direct election of United States senators, female suffrage, and recall of judicial decisions in certain cases.

Pro-gres'siv-ism (prō-grĕs'ĭv-ĭz'm), *n. U. S. Politics.* The political doctrines advocated by the Progressive party.

Prohibition Enforcement Act. See VOLSTEAD ACT.

proj'ect*, *n.* *Education.* A task or problem, usually calling for constructive thought or action, or both, by the student, and involving the learning of a part or phase of school work; as, the *project* of illustrating "Hiawatha" from magazine material; — often used attributively; as, *project* method.

pro-jec'tion*, *n.* *Psychoanalysis.* The displacement upon external objects of unconscious wish fulfillments so that the ideas and affects belonging to these appear to arise in the external objects.

pro-jec'tion-ist (prō-jĕk'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* *Cartography.* One skilled in the process of making projections (see PROJECT, *v. t.*, 3, in the *Dict.*); — used esp of makers of world maps.

pro-jec'tor* (prō-jĕk'tĕr), *n.* An optical instrument for projecting a picture upon a screen, as a magic lantern or cinematograph, or an instrument for projecting (by reflection instead of transmission of light) a picture of an opaque object, as a photograph, picture post card, insect, etc., in the colors of the object itself. Various forms of projectors have been called specifically *radiopticon, mirrorscope, reflectoscope, balopticon*, etc.

pro-mo'tion-al (prō-mō'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to promotion; as, *promotional* examinations.

proof'ing (prōōf'ĭng), *n.* [From PROOF, *a.*] *Aëronautics.* A preparation applied to fabric or incorporated in it at the time of manufacture to make it proof against weather or to prevent the passage of gas. Cf. DOPE, above.

prop'a-gan'dize (prŏp'ă-găn'dīz), *v. t.* To propagate or disseminate (as principles or ideas) by organized effort; to subject to a propaganda; as, to *propagandize* monarchical principles; to *propagandize* a country. — *v. i.* To carry on a propaganda.

propeller race. See SLIP STREAM, below.

pro-ra'tion (prō-rā'shŭn), *n.* The act or an instance of prorating.

pro'so (prō'sō), *n., or* **proso millet.** [Russ., Pol., Bohem., Serb *proso* millet] *Agric.* The common millet of the Old World, *Panicum miliaceum*, probably first introduced into the United States by Russian immigrants. Bread made from it is sometimes used for food, chiefly in eastern Europe. Called also, in America, *hog millet*, because of its frequent use as a hog feed, and *broom-corn millet*, from the shape of the head or panicle, which somewhat resembles that of the broom corn.

pro-tec'to-graph (prō-tĕk'tō-grăf), *n.* [*protecto-*, fr. L. *protectus*, p. p. + *-graph*] A machine, bearing the trademark *Protectograph*, which prevents alteration of the amount of a check or draft by grilling or roughening that part of the paper on which it prints the figures or the spelled-out amount.

pro-throm'bin (prō-thrŏm'bĭn), *n.* [*pro-*, 1 b + *thrombin.*] = THROMBOGEN, below.

pro'to-ac-tin'i-um (prō'tō-ăk-tĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*proto-*, 2 + *actinium.*] *Chem.* A radioelement which by disintegration yields actinium. At. wt., 230.

pro'ton* (prō'tŏn), *n.* *Physics.* The positively charged nucleus of a hydrogen atom, complementary to its electron, and forming the smallest unit of positive electricity.

‖ **pro'vo'ca'teur'** (prō'vō'kà'tûr'), *n.* [F.] See AGENT PROVOCATEUR, above.

Prus'sian-ism (prŭsh'ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Policy, practice, or behavior of, or like that of, the Prussians; esp., Prussian militarism with the ideals of conquest and despotism and the ruthless practices commonly ascribed to it; also, advocacy of Prussian aims, ideas, or the like.

pseu'do-ad'i-a-bat'ic (sū'dō-ăd'ĭ-ă-băt'ĭk), *a.* [*pseudo-* + *adiabatic*] *Meteorol.* Pertaining to or designating variations in volume or pressure not accompanied by gain of heat, but with that loss of heat, and no more, which is due to the immediate dropping out of all condensed material as soon as formed; — used with reference to the cooling of rising air in which precipitation occurs.

pso-ro'sis (sō-rō'sĭs; psō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ψώρα* the itch + *-osis.*] *Agric.* A disease of citrus trees characterized by flaking and scaling of the bark.

psy'cha-nal'y-sis (sī'kă-năl'ĭ-sĭs; psī-), *n.* Same as PSYCHOANALYSIS, below. — **psy-chan'a-lyt'ic** (sī-kăn'ă-lĭt'ĭk; psī-), *a.* — **psy'cha-nal'y-sist** (-kă-năl'ĭ-sĭst), *n.*

psy'chas-then'ic (sī'kăs-thĕn'ĭk; psī'-), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with psychasthenia; suffering from a hysterical condition characterized by phobia, obsession, or persistent doubt. — *n.* One who is psychasthenic.

psy'che* (sī'kē; psī'kē), *n.* *Psychol.* The mental aspect of an individual, including all impulsive, emotional, and intellectual experience and activity; the mind.

psy'cho-a-nal'y-sis (sī'kō-ă-năl'ĭ-sĭs; psī'-), *n.* [*psycho-* + *analysis.*] **a** The method developed by Sigmund Freud, primarily as psychotherapy, for analyzing the content and mechanisms of the mental life. It consists in aiding the patient to discover his unconscious affects, especially through dream manifestations, and bring them to conscious discharge chiefly through transference of their force upon the physician. **b** The body of theories resulting from such analysis, including esp. the repression of desires or affects with resulting unconsciousness of them, the importance of the sexual life, including infantile sexuality, and the conflict between direction of libido to egotistic ends or other objects, resulting in morbid symptoms, substituted gratifications, or sublimation. — **psy'cho-an'a-lyt'ic** (-ăn'ă-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **psy'cho-an'a-lyt'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **psy'cho-a-nal'y-sist** (-ă-năl'ĭ-sĭst), *n.*

psy'cho-an'a-lyze, *or* **-lyse** (-ăn'ă-līz), *v. t.* To subject to psychoanalysis. — **psy'cho-an'a-lyz'er,** *or* **psy'cho-an'a-lys'er** (-līz'ĕr), *n.* — **psy'cho-an'a-lyst** (-lĭst), *n.*

psy'cho-gen'e-sis* (sī'kō-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* Mental origin, as of a disease.

psy'cho-ki-ne'si-a (-kĭ-nē'sĭ-ă; -zhĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See PSYCHO-; KINESIS.] *Psychol.* A fit of violent temporary insanity or maniacal action, due to defective inhibition.

psy'cho-ki-ne'sis (-kĭ-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = PSYCHOKINESIA.

psy-chol'o-gism* (sī-kŏl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* An expression or term used in psychology.

psy-chom'e-ter* (-kŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* A timing and measuring instrument used in psychometry (which see, in the *Dict.*).

psy-chom'e-try* (-trĭ), *n.* Divination of facts concerning an object or its owner through contact with, or proximity to, the object, the facts being otherwise unknown to the psychometrist. — **psy-chom'e-trist*** (-trĭst), *n.*

psy'cho-neu-ro'sis* (sī'kō-nū-rō'sĭs), *n.* *Med.* A reaction representing maladaptation to the conditions of life, which gives rise to a variety of manifestations due to the internal conflict (therefore psychogenic) and grouped under various clinical concepts (hysteria, compulsion neurosis, etc.); neurosis.

psy'cho-neu-rot'ic (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or affected with, psychoneurosis. — *n.* A psychoneurotic person.

psy'cho-pa-thol'o-gist (-pă-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in psychopathology; a student of psychopathology.

psy'cho-sex'u-al (sī'kō-sĕk'shû-ăl), *a.* [*psycho-* + *sexual.*] *Psychoanalysis.* Pertaining to the sexual life in its relation to psychical as well as physical development and activity. — **psy'cho-sex'u-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

psy-chot'ic (sī-kŏt'ĭk), *a.* [NL. See PSYCHO-; -OTIC] *Med.* Of or pert. to psychosis; caused by psychosis; affected by psychosis. — *n.* One morbidly affected by psychosis.

pub-lic'i-ty* (pŭb-lĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **a** Advertising of any kind. **b** Information with a news value, designed to advance the interests of a place, person, cause, or institution, usually appearing in public print; as, the *publicity* was carefully prepared for the campaign; — often used attributively; as, a *publicity* bureau, a *publicity* man. **c** Any action, or any matter spoken, written, or printed, which secures public attention. Also, the attention so gained.

public utility. See UTILITY, below.

Pu'litz-er priz'es (pū'lĭt-sĕr). A number of prizes in recognition of literary and newspaper work of outstanding merit and influence for public good, established by the will of Joseph Pulitzer (1847–1911), American newspaper publisher. The prizes are awarded annually for public service by a newspaper, for the best work of a reporter, and for the best and most wholesome novel, play, verse, editorial, cartoon, biography, and history of the year. The prizes were first awarded in 1918.

pul'mo'tor (pŭl'mō'tĕr), *n.* [L. *pulmo* lung + E. *motor.*] An apparatus for producing artificial respiration by pumping oxygen or air, or a mixture of the two, into and out of the lungs, as of a person who has been asphyxiated by drowning, breathing a poisonous gas, or the like, or of one who has been made unconscious by an electric shock.

pulp'stone' (pŭlp'stōn'), *n.* A massive grindstone used in the mechanical reduction of wood to pulp in paper making.

pulp'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* Wood used for making wood pulp. See WOOD PULP, in the *Dictionary*.

punch*, *n.* Power to produce a striking effect; a vivid, forcible effect suggesting, figuratively, a blow; esp., the effect of a feature or climax of a dramatic performance or a piece of writing; as, a comic scene with a *punch;* a novel that lacks *punch*. *Slang, U. S.*

punk (pŭnk), *a.* Very poor; of little or no worth or merit. *Slang, U. S.*

pup'pet-eer' (pŭp'ĕt-ēr'), *n.* [*puppet* + *-eer.*] One who manipulates puppets, as in a puppet show.

pup'pet-ry*, *n.* The art of manipulating puppets, or marionettes, or of producing puppet shows.

pup tent. A shelter tent, or dog tent. See 4th TENT, *n.*, 1 (1), in the *Dictionary*. *Soldiers' Slang, U. S.*

pure'bred' (pūr'brĕd'), *a.* Bred from pure blood; of a breed kept pure for many generations; — with reference chiefly to live stock, sometimes to plants or seed.

Pure Food and Drug Act. An act, officially known as the **Federal Food and Drug Act**, passed June 30, 1906 (59th Congress), and in effect January 1, 1907. It prohibits the manufacture of misbranded or adulterated foods or drugs in the territories, and the interstate or foreign transportation of such articles

pure waves. *Radio.* Waves produced by a transmitting set which are substantially free from harmonics or any frequency except the fundamental.

push'ball' (pōōsh'bôl'), *n.* A game played by two sides numbering, usually, eleven each with a large inflated ball, six feet in diameter, the object being to push the ball toward the goals at opposite ends of the playing field, and then under or over the crossbar of the goal.

push'er*, *n.* An airplane, generally one with a single engine, having the propeller in the rear of the main supporting surfaces; — called in full *pusher airplane.*

push'—pull', *a.* *Elec.* Pertaining to a modification of parallel connection of two electrical devices such that at any instant current is in opposite directions in the two; as, *push-pull* connection of electron tubes.

puss'y-foot' (pŏŏs'ĭ-fōōt'), *v. i.* To tread or move softly, warily, or stealthily, as a cat, or "pussy," does; — sometimes with *it;* as, to *pussyfoot it.* Often used figuratively with reference to the carrying out of plans or measures stealthily or in such a way as to conceal one's real purpose or to avoid responsibility. — **puss'y-foot'ed,** *a.* — **-foot'er,** *n. & a.* — **-foot'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n. All Slang or Colloq.*

puss'y-foot', *a.* Of or pertaining to, or advocating, Prohibitionism; as, a *pussyfoot* candidate; — from the nickname *Pussyfoot* of Wm. E. Johnson (1862–), American Prohibitionist, given him before he began to campaign for prohibition. — **puss'y-foot',** *n. Both Slang or Colloq.*

puss'y-foot'er (-fōōt'ĕr), *n. Slang or Colloq.* **a** One who pussyfoots. **b** An advocate or adherent of Prohibitionism.

put*, *v. t.* — **to put over*,** to succeed in getting (something) done, generally with the implication of opposition. *Slang.*

‖ **Putsch** (pōōch), *n.* [G., fr. Swiss dialect.] A petty rebellion, or popular uprising.

py'lon* (pī'lŏn), *n.* *Aëronautics.* A post, tower, or the like, as on a flying ground, marking a prescribed course of flight. **b** A structure supporting the propeller on the side of a rigid airship, the propeller being driven by shafting and gearing.

py'ra-nom'e-ter (pī'ră-nŏm'ĕ-tĕr; pĭr'ă-), *n.* [*pyro-* + *ana-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring radiation from the sky by comparing the heating effect of such radiation upon two blackened metallic strips with that produced in the same strips when heated by means of an electric current.

pyr'ge-om'e-ter (pĭr'jĕ-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr; pĭr'-), *n.* [*pyro-* + *geo-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for determining the radiation from the earth's surface into space. It is based upon the pyrheliometer of K. Ångström. The heat loss by radiation from blackened strips of manganin is replaced by heat electrically applied and electrically measured.

py'ro-nine*, *n.* Also **-nin.** By extension, any of several dyes of a structure related to the red dye pyronine (in *Dict.*).

py'ro-phor'ic al-loy' (pī'rō-fŏr'ĭk; pĭr'ō-). *Metal.* An alloy, as ferrocerium, having the property of emitting sparks when scratched or struck with steel. Such alloys are used for automatic gas and cigar lighters. See PYROPHORIC.

Q'—ship', *or* **Q'—boat',** *n.* [From the classificatory letter *Q* used for these ships by the British navy.] A mystery ship.

Q signals. *Radio.* Conventional code signals employed in radiotelegraphy, each being a combination of three letters, the first of which is Q; as, QRS = "Send slower"; QSC = "Your spacing is bad."

quad'ded (kwŏd'ĕd), *a.* *Teleg.* Made with four conductors; — used in *quadded cable. Cant.*

quad'ra-ture*, *n.* *Elec.* The state of having a phase difference of a quarter of a cycle; as, an alternating current flowing in a condenser is in *quadrature* with the alternating potential difference at its terminals.

quad'ru-plane' (kwŏd'rōō-plān'), *n.* [L. *quadru-* in comp. (see QUADRI-) + *plane.*] An airplane with four main supporting surfaces, one above another.

Quadruple Alliance*. In the World War: (1) the alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria; (2) between Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy.

Quai' d'Or'say' (kā' dôr'sā'). [F., lit., quay of Orsay, a French general.] A quay on the south bank of the Seine in central Paris, fronting on which are the offices of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other government departments; hence, figuratively, the French Foreign Office or its policies, or, sometimes, the French government or administration.

qual'i-ty*, *n.* *Radio.* In broadcasting, the degree to which sound is faithfully reproduced.

quan'tum* (kwŏn'tŭm), *n ; pl.* QUANTA (-tă). *Physics.* An elemental unit of energy according to the quantum theory, designated by the symbol E, and defined by the equation $E = h\nu$, in which h is Planck's constant (6.547×10^{-27}) and ν is the frequency of the radiating system.

quantum theory. *Physics.* The theory that radiation from a body is emitted only in discrete units (called *quanta*) and, according to some forms of the theory, that absorption occurs in the same discontinuous manner.

quar'an-tine* (kwŏr'ăn-tēn), *n.* A restraint or interdiction placed upon the transportation of animals, plants, or goods, suspected of being carriers of disease or other pest.

quartz plate. *Elec.* A piece of quartz crystal cut in such a way as to be active piezo-electrically; specif., such a plate mounted with metal electrodes applied to its surfaces, so that the combination is, or resembles, a condenser. Cf. PIEZO OSCILLATOR, PIEZO RESONATOR, above.

queen olive. [Cf. Sp. *aceituna de la Reina* olive of the Queen.] *Olive Trade.* Properly, a large, oblong olive with a small but long pit, grown in the region of Seville, Spain It is cured when green, keeps well, and has a delicate flavor. Loosely, any olive of similar character.

quenched gap. *Radio.* A kind of spark gap, used in radio sending apparatus, so designed as to extinguish the spark quickly after it starts, and thus to open the primary, or spark, circuit, leaving the secondary circuit free to produce free alternating current.

ques'tion-a-ry* (kwĕs'chŭn-ă-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -ARIES (-ă-rĭz). = QUESTIONNAIRE, below.

ques'tion-naire' (kwĕs'chŭn-ăr'; *F.* kĕs'tyŏ'nâr'), *n.* [F.] A set of questions for submission to a number of persons in order to get information on a certain subject by bringing out resemblances and differences, or to secure statistics from which deductions may be drawn, as in a psychological investigation or for an industrial report.

race*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* Of a propeller, the slip stream. See SLIP STREAM, below.

race suicide. The gradual extinction of a race through the voluntary failure of its members to have a number of children sufficient to keep the birth rate equal to the death rate.

ra'da (ra'dä), *n.* [Little Russ. (Ukrainian) *rada*, fr. OHG. *rāt*, G. *rat* counsel, council.] [Often *cap.*] In Ukraine, any deliberative or legislative body for conducting the business of the state or of a division of the state; esp., in recent history, the Central Rada, a body established after the Russian revolution of 1917, and dissolved in April, 1918.

radial engine. *Mach.* An engine, usually an internal-combustion engine, having cylinders arranged radially like the spokes of a wheel. The *semiradial*, or *radiant, engine* has radiating cylinders on only one side of the crank shaft.

radiant engine. *Mach.* See RADIAL ENGINE, above.

ra'di-o (rā'dĭ-ō), *a.* **a** Of or pertaining to, employing, or operated by, radiant energy, specifically that of electric waves; hence, pertaining to, or employed in, radiotelegraphy or radiotelephony or other applications of radio waves. **b** Of or pertaining to electric currents or phenomena of frequencies between about 15,000 and $(10)^{11}$ per second. — *n.; pl.* -DIOS (-ōz). **a** Radiotelegraphy, radiotelephony, or other system employing radio waves. **b** A radio message; radiogram. *Colloq.* **c** A radio receiving set. *Colloq.* — *v. t. & i.;* RA'DI-OED (-ōd); RA'DI-O-ING. To send or communicate by radio; also, to send a radio message to (a person). *Colloq.*

ra'di-o-am'pli-fi'er (ra'dĭ-ō-ăm'plĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.* = AMPLIFIER, above.

radio beacon. A radio transmitting station which transmits special radio signals for use in determining the direction or position of those receiving them.

ra'di-o-broad'cast', *v. t.* = BROADCAST, above.

ra'di-o-cast' (rā'dĭ-ō-kăst'), *v. t. & i.; pret. & p. p.* RA'DIOCAST'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -CAST'ING. = BROADCAST, above.

radio channel. = CHANNEL, above.

ra'di-o-chem'is-try (-ō-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*radio-* + *chemistry.*] *Chem.* The chemistry of radioactive phenomena.

ra'di-o-chrom'e-ter (-krōm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*radio-* + Gr. χρόα color + *-meter.*] *Physics.* A Benoist penetrometer. See PENETROMETER, above.

radio compass. *Radio.* A direction finder.

radio control. Control of mechanisms, other than signalling apparatus, at a distance by radio waves.

ra'di-o-de-tec'tor, *n.* = DETECTOR, above.

ra'di-o-dy-nam'ic (-dī-năm'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the phenomena due to the radiant energy of electric waves.

ra'di-o-dy-nam'ics (-dī-năm'ĭks), *n.* = RADIO CONTROL, above.

radio field intensity *or* **strength.** *Radio.* The electromagnetic field intensity, consisting of an electric and a magnetic field intensity, produced by a radio wave. It is commonly expressed in millivolts per meter or microvolts per meter of height of the antenna.

ra'di-o—fre'quen-cy (-frē'kwĕn-sĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to a radio frequency or frequencies. Thus, *radio-frequency amplifier* or *radio-frequency stage* refers to an apparatus or part through which passes current of radio frequency.

radio—frequency amplification. See AMPLIFICATION, above.

ra'di-o-go'ni-om'e-ter (rā'dĭ-ō-gō'nĭ-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*radio-* + *goniometer.*] *Radio.* A direction finder.

ra'di-o-gram'*, *n.* A message transmitted by radio.

radio link. A radiotelephone circuit connecting two sections of ordinary wire circuit.

ra'di-ol'o-gist (rā'dĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who practices or is versed in radiology.
ra'di-ol'o-gy*, *n.* The science or art of applying Röntgen, or X, rays, and the radiation from radioactive materials to the diagnosis and cure of disease.
radio noise strength. = NOISE FIELD INTENSITY, above.
ra'di-o-phare' (rā'dĭ-ō-fâr'), *n.* [*radio-* + *phare.*] A radiotelegraphic station serving solely for determining the position of ships. *Obsolete.*
ra'di-o-phone'*, *n.* *Radio.* **a** A transmitting set for radiotelephony. **b** A receiving set for radiotelephony. — **ra'di-o-phon'ic*** (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.*
ra'di-oph'o-ny*, *n.* Radiotelephony. *Rare.*
ra'di-o-pho-tog'ra-phy (-fō-tŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* Transmission of photographs by radio.
ra'di-op'ti-con (-ŏp'tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [*radio-* + stereo*pticon*] A form of projector (see PROJECTOR, above) bearing the trade-mark *Radiopticon.*
ra'di-o-scope' (rā'dĭ-ō-skōp'), *n.* [*radio-* + *-scope.*] A device for detecting the presence of a radioactive substance.
radio set. **a** A radio receiving set. **b** A radio transmitting set.
ra'di-o-tel'e-graph'ic* (-tĕl'ē-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, using, or used in, radiotelegraphy.
ra'di-o-te-leg'ra-phy* (-tē-lĕg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*radio-* + *telegraphy.*] Telegraphy using the radiant energy of electrical waves; wireless telegraphy.
ra'di-o-tel'e-phone* (-tĕl'ē-fōn), *n.* = RADIOPHONE, above.
ra'di-o-tel'e-phon'ic (-tĕl'ē-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the radiotelephone or radiotelephony; radiophonic.
ra'di-o-ther'a-peu'tics (-thĕr'ā-pū'tĭks), *n.* [*radio-* + *therapeutics*] Radiotherapy. — **ra'di-o-ther'a-peu'tic,** *a.*
ra'di-o-tri'cian (-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* [*radio-* + electri*cian.*] An electrician specializing in radio work. *Cant.*
ra'di-o-tron (rā'dĭ-ō-trŏn), *n.* [*radio-* + *-tron* as in electron.] *Elec.* An electron tube bearing the trade-mark *Radiotron.*
radio tube. = ELECTRON TUBE, above.
ra'di-o-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ăn), *n.* Transmission of motion pictures by radio, making motion at the transmitting station visible at the receiving station.
radium G. *Chem.* The end product of radium disintegration. It is an isotope of lead, of at. wt. 206. Cf. RADIUM, in the *Dict.*
ra'don (rā'dŏn), *n.* [radium + *-on,* as in *argon, neon,* etc.] *Chem.* A heavy, colorless, gaseous element resembling argon; radium emanation. See RADIUM, in *Dict.* Symbol, *Rn;* atomic number, 86; at. wt., 222. Formerly called *niton.*
R. A. F. *Abbr.* Royal Air Force.
‖ **ra'fale'** (rà'fàl'), *n.* [F., lit., a gust, a squall.] *Mil.* A burst of artillery fire consisting of several rounds, discharged as rapidly as possible, from each gun of a battery.
rag*, *v. t.* **1.** *Music.* To play or compose (a piece, melody, etc.) in syncopated time. *Colloq.*
2. To dance to ragtime music; — often used with an implication of indecorum. *Colloq. or Slang.*
rail'head'*, *n.* *Mil.* A point on a railroad, as near the front as possible, which serves as a base of supplies.
Rainbow Division. The 42d division of the United States National Army in the World War; — so called, as a nickname, because it was composed of National Guard units from various parts of the United States.
rake*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The cutting away of the wing tip of an airplane at an angle so that the main supporting surfaces, seen from above, will appear of trapezoidal form. The amount of rake is measured by the angle between the straight portion of the wing-tip outline and the plane of symmetry. The rake is positive when the trailing edge is longer than the leading edge. — **rake***, *v. t.*
rank*, *v. t.* To place (vehicles, esp. motor vehicles) one behind the other, parallel to the curb. *Rare.*
rasp'ber-ry* (răz'bĕr-ĭ; răz'-), *n.* A sharp, hostile comment; a harsh or censorious rebuke. *Slang, U. S.*
rate of climb. *Aëronautics.* **a** In tests, the vertical component of the air speed of an aircraft in a standard atmosphere. **b** In general flying, the rate of ascent from the earth's surface.
rat'ing* (rāt'ĭng), *n.* An enlisted man in the British navy.
ra'tion-al-ize* (răsh'ŭn-dl-īz), *v. t.* *Psychol.* To justify or conceal the affective cause or motive by a reason, accepted by consciousness, which is not in accord with the actual (unconscious) determining facts.
ray'on*, *n.* A glossy fiber, resembling silk, made by forcing cellulose through minute holes and drying the filaments in air or chemicals; also, a fabric woven from this material.
razz (răz), *n.* = RASPBERRY, above. *Slang, U. S.*
razz, *v. t.* To rebuke harshly or censoriously. *Slang, U. S.*
Rd. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Rd*]. Radium.
reactance coil*. *Elec.* = INDUCTOR, in the *Dict.*
re-ac'tion-a-ry-ism (rē-ăk'shŭn-ă-rĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* = REACTIONISM, in the *Dictionary*
reactive component. *Elec.* The component of an alternating current that is in quadrature with the electromotive force. Cf. ACTIVE COMPONENT, above.
re-ac'tor*, *n.* *Elec.* = INDUCTOR, in the *Dict.*
‖ **Re-al'po'li-tik'** (rā-äl'pō'lē-tēk'), *n.* [G.] Practical politics. — **Re-al'po-li'ti-ker** (-pō-lē'tē-kĕr), *n. sing. & pl.*
re'al-tor (rē'ăl-tŏr), *n.* [Cf. 2d REALTY.] A real-estate broker who is a member of a local board having membership in the National Association of Real Estate Boards, an organization, incorporated in 1908, for the advancement of the interests of real-estate brokers and the protection of the public from unprincipled agents or brokers. *Cant.*
re-broad'cast' (rē-brôd'kăst'), *v. t. & i.* [See RE-, 2.] *Radio.* To broadcast (signals, programs, or other material) while receiving the same from another source.
re-call'*, *n.* *Political Science.* **a** The right or procedure by which a public official, commonly a legislative or executive official, may be removed from office, before the end of his term of office, by a vote of the people to be taken on the filing of a petition signed by the required number of qualified voters. **b** Short for **recall of judicial decisions,** the right or procedure by which court decisions may be directly reversed or annulled by popular vote, as was advocated, in 1912, in the platform of the Progressive party for certain cases involving the police power of a State.
re-ceive'*, *v. i.* *Radio.* To convert incoming radio waves into perceptible signals.
re-ceiv'er*, *n.* *Radio.* **a** A receiving set. **b** A receiving station. **c** A person operating a receiving station.
receiving set. *Radio.* A set of apparatus for receiving radio signals; specif., the portion of a complete receiving station which receives a radio-frequency current from the antenna and converts it into an audio-frequency current which is then made audible by the telephone receiver. It includes tuner and detector and may include an amplifier.
receiving station. *Radio.* An assemblage of equipment to receive radio waves, including an antenna, receiving set, and telephone receiver.
re-cep'tion*, *n.* *Radio.* Act or process of receiving.
re-cep'tor* (rē-sĕp'tŏr), *n.* *Anat.* Any physical structure that receives sensory stimuli.
re'con-di'tion (rē'kŏn-dish'ŭn), *v. t.* To restore (something worn) to sound condition by readjustments and replacement of parts; as, a *reconditioned* automobile.
rec'ti-fi'er*, *n.* *Radio.* = DETECTOR, above.
red*, *a.* [*cap.*] Revolutionary or anarchistic; esp., practicing or favoring revolutionary socialism. See RED, *n.*, 4 **b,** in the *Dict. Cant.*
Red Army, in Russia, the army of the revolutionaries, represented by the Bolsheviki, or Communist party. Hence, also, any of similar armed radical forces in Germany, Hungary, Finland, etc. — **Red Guard,** in Russia, Hungary, Finland, etc., the Red Army; esp., the forces of the revolutionary party, as contrasted with the *White Guard* (which see, below). — **Red International.** See INTERNATIONAL, *n.,* **I** and **II,** above — **Red Terror.** See TERROR, below
red'-light' dis'trict. A district in which disorderly resorts are frequent; — so called in allusion to the red light in front of many such resorts.
re-dress'*, *v. t.* *Aëronautics.* To restore (an airplane) to normal flying attitude; to flatten out.
Red Star. An international organization for the succor of animals. It originated in Switzerland and has engaged in campaigning against the neglect and abuse of live stock, and against bullfighting, cruel methods of trapping, etc.
red'tab' (rĕd'tăb'), *n.* An officer wearing a red tab on his uniform, as in the British army, the staff officers of which wear a bright red tab on either side of the collar. *Slang.*
reel*, *n.* A spool on which a photographic film is wound; hence, a strip of moving-picture film, usually 1,000 feet in length (**full reel**), wound on a spool. A **split reel** is a full reel devoted to two (or more) separate short plays, which may be of the same length or of different lengths.
reference frame. *Math.* = FRAME OF REFERENCE, above.
re-flec'to-scope (rē-flĕk'tō-skōp), *n.* See PROJECTOR, above.
re'flex*, *a.* *Radio.* Of or pertaining to a type (of receiving set) with an amplifier tube or tubes functioning simultaneously as both a radio-frequency and an audio-frequency amplifier. The current is led through a tube or tubes both before and after detection. When two or more tubes are thus used, the opposite order of use of the tubes for radio and audio amplification is called *inverse reflex.*
re-gen'er-a-tive*, *a.* *Elec.* Pertaining to a method of amplification with electron tubes in which a part of the power in the output circuit acts upon the input circuit, thereby increasing the amplification. — **re-gen'er-a'tion***, *n.*
reg'is-ter* (rĕj'ĭs-tĕr), *v. t.* To record photographically; hence, *Moving Pictures,* of an actor, to show, as an emotion, by facial expression, bodily movement, etc.; also, to indicate, in a similar manner, consciousness of, or emotional response to (a sound or circumstance).
re-gres'sion*, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* The correlation between parents and offspring when used as a measure of inheritance.
2. *Psychoanalysis.* The return of the libido, upon encountering difficulties, to earlier stages of development or to infantile objects of attachment. Cf. FIXATION, above.
‖ **Reich** (rīk), *n.* [G.] **a** Formerly, the German Empire (1871–1919). **b** Since 1919, Germany, a federated republic.
Reich'en-bach phenomena (rīk'ĕn-bak). See OD, in *Dict.*
‖ **Reichs'mark'** (rīks'mark'), *n.* [G.] **a** =1st MARK, 2 **b,** in the *Dict.* **b** The monetary unit of Germany (Deutsches *Reich*), the republic, equal at par to 23.8 cents.
‖ **Reichs'wehr'** (rīks'vār'), *n.* [G.] A military force organized in Germany in 1919 out of voluntary units for the defense of the realm. At first it numbered 500,000, but by 1921 it had been reduced to 100,000, the number allowed by the Treaty of Versailles for the German army.
re'in-ject' (rē'ĭn-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To inject again.
re-jec'tor*, *n.* *Radio.* A combination of capacity and inductance which permits ready reception of all frequencies except those close to a particular one. Cf. ACCEPTOR, FILTER, above, and WAVE TRAP, below.
relative wind. *Aeronautics.* The motion of the air with reference to a moving body. Its direction and velocity are found by adding two vectors, one being the velocity of the air with reference to the earth, the other being equal and opposite to the velocity of the body with reference to the earth.
rel'a-tiv-ist* (rĕl'ā-tĭv-ĭst), *n.* A believer in relativity.
rel'a-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Physics.* A principle or doctrine based on the postulate that our knowledge of velocity is necessarily and fundamentally relative, and leading to certain conclusions at variance with previously accepted principles of mechanics, as that: (1) the velocity of light is independent of the relative velocity of the source and of the observer; (2) the velocity of light is a maximum, which the velocity of a material body can never reach; (3) the mass of a body depends on its velocity. Often called *Einstein theory,* from Albert Einstein, who developed it.
relay broadcast. *Radio.* = REBROADCAST, above.
re-lease'*, *v. t.* To permit, at a specified date, but not before, the public performance, exhibition, publication, or sale of (as a copyrighted play, photoplay, newspaper feature, phonograph record, or the like, which has been previously distributed). — *n.* **a** A play, record, or the like, that has been designated for release. **b** A releasing, as of a play, record, or the like; as, "For *release* Monday."
Re-nault' tank (rē-nō'). See WHIPPET, below.
‖ **Ren'ten-mark'** (rĕn'tĕn-mark'), *n.* [G.] Any note for one gold mark issued by the German **Rentenbank** (established 1923) and secured by mortgages on German industries and landed property. In 1924 the new Imperial Bank of Germany assumed the obligations of the Rentenbank, and undertook the withdrawal of Rentenmarks.
re-pressed' (rē-prĕst'), *a.* *Psychoanalysis.* Affected by psychoanalytic repression.
re-pres'sion* (rē-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* *Psychoanalysis.* A process whereby impulses that are in opposition to one's ethical and æsthetic ideals are forced into the unconscious.
reserve bank. Any of the twelve banks organized under the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 to serve as banks of reserve and rediscount for member banks of the system in their Federal Reserve district; also, any bank designated by a State Banking Department to serve in a similar capacity for banks not members of the Federal Reserve System. See FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, above.
re-sist'ance*, *n.* *Psychoanalysis.* The opposition of the censorship to the practitioner's analysis, esp. as shown in unconscious reticence or in transference.
resistance coupling. *Radio.* = RESISTIVE COUPLING, under COUPLING, above.
resistance derivatives. *Aëronautics.* Quantities expressing the variation of the forces and moments on aircraft due to disturbance of steady motion.
re-sis'tive*, *a.* *Elec.* Pertaining to resistance. — **resistive coupling.** See COUPLING, above.
res'o-nance*, *n.* *Elec.* The state of adjustment of an electric circuit permitting a maximum flow of current when an electromotive force of a particular frequency is impressed.
resonance coil antenna. = RESONANCE WAVE COIL, below.
resonance spectrum. *Physics.* A fluorescence spectrum of the type, observed in the case of certain vapors, in which the emitted light is identical in wave length with the light by which the fluorescence is excited.
resonance wave coil. *Radio.* A long coil used as an antenna, wound in the form of a helix, usually with provision for tuning to resonance by sliding a contact along the coil.
re-treat'*, *v. i.* *Aeronautics.* To slope backward; — said of a plane, wing tip, etc. — *n.* *Aeronautics.* The extent to which a plane, wing tip, or the like, retreats.
return game, return match. A second game or match played by the same contestants, in order to give the losers of the first a chance to recoup their loss.
Reu'ter's News Agency (roi'tĕrz). A news agency founded at London, England, about 1851, by Baron Paul J. von Reuter (1821–1899). Hence, **Reuter message, telegram,** etc.
‖ **re-vanche'** (rē-vansh'), *n.* [F. Cf. REVENGE, *v. t.*] Revenge; retaliation; return; return game.
reverse turn. *Aviation.* A rapid maneuver to reverse the direction of flight of an airplane, performed by making a half loop and half roll.
revolving fund. A contingent fund created by the government from which loans may be made for some specific period and purpose, as for the purchase of wheat, or to meet the deficiencies of the railroads; — so called because the fund "revolves," or completes in the course of time the circuit between loans and repayments. *U. S.*
revs. *Abbr. Mech.* Revolutions; that is, R. P. M., in *Dict.*
‖ **re-vue'** (rē-vū'; *Angl.* rē-vū'), *n.* [F.] A kind of burlesque or musical comedy in which recent events, esp. plays of the past year, are reviewed by imitations of their salient features and chief actors.
R. F., *or* **r. f.** *Abbr.* Radio frequency.
R. F. C. *Abbr.* Royal Flying Corps.
rhi'a (rē'ă), *n.* *Bot.* Var. of RHEA, in the *Dict.*
Rhodes grass (rōdz). [After Cecil J. *Rhodes.*] *Bot.* A perennial grass (*Chloris gayana*) native to South Africa, cultivated as a forage grass, esp. in dry regions.
Rhodes scholarship. Any of a large number of scholarships, each tenable for three years, founded at Oxford University, England, under the will of Cecil J. Rhodes, 90 being open to candidates from certain British dominions and colonies, 96 to candidates from the United States (2 to each State), and, formerly, 15 to students of Germany. Hence, **Rhodes scholar.**
rib*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* In the wing of an airplane, any of several light fore-and-aft members that support the fabric covering and determine the form of the wing section.
rig*, *v. t.* *Aëronautics.* To assemble, adjust, or align (the parts of an airplane); to attach or adjust (the car, rudder, valves, controls, etc., of an airship).
rig'ger* (rĭg'ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Painting.* A long, slender, and pointed sable brush; — said to be so called from its use by marine painters for drawing the lines of the rigging.
2. *Aeronautics.* One employed in assembling and aligning aircraft.
Ri'ghi ef-fect' (rē'gē). *Physics.* See LEDUC EFFECT, above.
righting moment, *or* **restoring moment.** *Aëronautics.* A moment which tends to restore an aircraft to its previous attitude after any small rotational displacement.
right of way*. The customary or legal right of traffic to take precedence over any other traffic, as from a certain direction. Usually, in the United States, street or road traffic has precedence over all intercepting traffic except that approaching on the right-hand side, and over all following traffic.
right wing. *Political Cant.* The conservative, or, in Europe, often, the monarchist, element in a political party, legislature, etc. Cf. RIGHT, *n.,* 3 **b.** — **right'-wing'er,** *n.*
rig'id* (rĭj'ĭd), *a.* *Aëronautics.* Of an airship, having the gas containers inclosed within compartments of a rigid, fabric-covered framework, or hull, as of metal or metal and wood, which carries the cabins, gondolas, motors, etc., as in the Zeppelin. Cf. AIRSHIP, above.
rigs'maal' (rĭgz'mäl'; rĭks'-), *n.* Also **riks'maal'.** See LANDSMAAL, above.
Riks'dag' (rĭks'dàg'), *n.* [Sw Cf. REICHSTAG.] **a** The Swedish legislature, or parliament; — called specifically *Diet* in English. **b** The legislature, or parliament, of the Republic of Finland (since 1919).
rime*, *n.* *Meteorol.* An accumulation of granular ice tufts on the windward sides of exposed objects, slightly resembling hoarfrost (which see, above), but formed only from undercooled fog or cloud and always built out directly against the wind. The international symbol for rime is the figure **V.**
ring'hals' (rĭng'hàls'), *n., or* **ring'hals' co'bra.** [S. Afr. D., fr. D. *ring* ring + *hals* neck. See HALS.] *Zoöl.* The spitting snake, which see, under SPITTING, in the *Dict.*
rip panel. *Aëronautics.* A strip in the upper part of the fabric of a balloon or semirigid or nonrigid airship, which is torn off when immediate deflation is desired.
ripping cord. *Aëronautics.* = RIP CORD, in the *Dict.*
ripping panel *or* **strip.** *Aëronautics.* A rip panel.
Ro (rō), *n.* An artificial language, intended to be universal, devised by Rev. Edward P. Foster, of Marietta, Ohio, about 1906. Ro rejects all existing word roots and is based "on the analysis and classification of ideas." — **Ro'ist,** *n.*

road*, *n.* See HIGHWAY, above.
ro'bot (rō'bŏt), *n.* In Karel Capek's play "R.U.R." (Rossum's Universal Robots), one of a large number of artificially manufactured persons, mechanically efficient, but devoid of sensibility; hence, a brutal, efficient, insensitive person; an automaton.
Rocky Mountain spotted fever. *Med.* An acute infection marked by arthritis, muscular pains, constipation, fever, and eruption of livid spots. It is transmitted to man by the bite of a certain wood tick.
ro'de-o* (rō'dĕ-ō; *Sp.* rō-dā'ō; 146), *n.* **a** A place where cattle are collected, esp. a market place. **b** An entertainment or public performance presenting the chief features of a round-up, as lariat throwing, horse breaking, etc.
Roent'gen-ol'o-gist *or, often,* **roent'gen-ol'o-gist** (rŭnt'gĕn-ŏl'ō-jĭst; rĕnt'-), *n.* = RÖNTGENOLOGIST, below.
roll'er*, *n.* A canary having a special rolling or trilling type of song. Rollers are produced by selective breeding and training with expert songsters.
rolling kitchen. *Mil.* A large metal vessel, mounted on two wheels, under which fires can be maintained while in transit so as to keep the soup or other food hot to be served to troops while on the march; — popularly called *soup kitchen.* It was first used by the German army.
roll'mop' (rōl'mŏp'), *n.* A salted herring freshened by placing in fresh water, then cut open, cleaned, and boned, and the inside filled with pepper, sliced onion, and salted cucumber, after which it is rolled up and skewered.
Roman cheese. A kind of hard Italian cheese, somewhat similar to Parmesan cheese, but made of the milk of ewes.
ron'ga-lite (rŏng'gă-līt), *n.* See SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE, below. ☞ *Rongalite* is a trade-mark name.
Rönt'gen-o-gram' *or, often,* **rönt'gen-o-gram'** (rŭnt'gĕn-ō-grăm'; rĕnt-), *n.* [See -GRAM.] A photograph made with Röntgen rays.
Rönt'gen-o-graph' *or, often,* **rönt'gen-o-graph'** (-grăf'), *n.* A Röntgenogram. — **rönt'gen-og'ra-phy** (-ŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.*
Rönt'gen-ol'o-gist *or, often,* **rönt'gen-ol'o-gist** (rŭnt'gĕn-ŏl'ō-jĭst; rĕnt'-), *n.* A specialist in the theory and use of Röntgen, or X, rays. — **Rönt'gen-ol'o-gy,** *or* **rönt'-** (-jĭ), *n.*
Ros'a-lie* (rŏz'ă-lĭ; *F.* rō'zà'lē'), *n.* [F. & G., fr. L. *rosa* rose.] **1.** Feminine proper name.
2. [From the name *Rosalve.*] A bayonet; — first used in a song (1914) by Théodore Botrel. *Soldiers' Slang.*
Ro-ta'ri-an (rō-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* A member of any of a large number of clubs (**Rotary Clubs**) having the same constitution and affiliated under an International Association of Rotary Clubs (**Rotary International**). The Rotary Clubs, which exist in many countries, have as their motto or slogan, "Service." — **Ro-ta'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
rotary engine*. A kind of radial engine (which see, above) in which the radially arranged cylinders rotate around a fixed crank shaft.
rotary gap. *Radio.* A kind of spark gap in which one of the electrodes is a rotating element, causing a regular change in gap length and thereby timing the condenser discharge.
R.O.T.C. *Abbr.* Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or Camp
‖ **rō'tis'se-rie'** (rō'tē's'-rē'), *n.* [F., fr. *rôtir.* Cf. ROAST.] A cookshop where roast meats are prepared or sold; also, in the United States [usually *rotisserie*], a restaurant or grill-room where patrons may select meats, have them roasted within their view, and then served to them.
ro'to-graph (rō'tō-grăf), *n.* [L. *rota* wheel + *-graph. Oxf. E. D.*] **a** A photograph printed by a process in which a strip or roll of sensitized paper is automatically fed over the negative so that a series of prints is made. **b** A photographic print, as of a manuscript, book, or the like, made directly on bromide paper by the use of a reversing prism, without a negative. Letters or lines appear white on a black background — *v. t.* To make a rotograph.
ro'to-gra-vure' (-grà-vūr'; -grā'vûr), *n.* [L. *rota* wheel + *gravure.* See ROTARY.] A process of photogravure in which etched cylindrical plates, affixed to the rollers of a rotary machine, print illustrations and text; hence, an illustration so printed. See PHOTOGRAVURE, in the *Dict.*
rotor ship. A ship propelled by the pressure and suction of the wind acting on one or more revolving vertical cylinders. A vertical cylinder, with a height about five times the diameter, and mounted on a standard, is revolved by a small engine at a circumferential speed of about 3½ times the velocity of the wind. The effect is pressure on the side moving toward the wind, and suction on that moving from the wind. The pressure and suction may give the ship a speed of as much as 9 miles an hour.
rough'neck' (rŭf'nĕk'), *n.* One who is rough or uncouth, esp. in manners; a boor; also, a rowdy; tough. *Slang.*
round*, *a.* Issued or good for a round trip; — said of a railway ticket or the like. *Australia.*
Royal Air Force. *Brit.* An organization for defense in the air, formed in April, 1918, by amalgamation of the *Royal Naval Air Service* and the *Royal Flying Corps.* It is represented in the government by the *Air Ministry,* formed in January, 1918. The control of the Royal Air Force is vested in an *Air Council,* presided over by the Secretary of State for Air (Air Minister).
Royal Flying Corps. *Brit.* An organization formed in 1912 under the administration of the War Office; it was later amalgamated with the Royal Naval Air Service (see ROYAL AIR FORCE, above).
R.S.F.S.R. [*also, without periods,* **RSFSR**] *Abbr.* Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.
rub'ber-stamp', *v. t.* **a** To sign with a rubber stamp. **b** Hence, fig., to approve, indorse, or dispose of (as a document or policy) as a matter of routine, usually without the exercise of one's judgment. *Colloq., U. S.*
ruck'sack' (rŭk'săk'; *G.* rŏŏk'zàk'), *n.* [G.] A kind of flexible knapsack or pack bag made of canvas or like material, and carried on the back, passing over the shoulders.
rud'der*, *n.* In an aircraft, a hinged or pivoted surface, usually attached at the rear end, serving to control its direction of flight by impressing yawing moments on the craft.
rudder bar. In an aircraft, the foot bar by means of which the central cables leading to the rudder are operated.
rudder torque. The twisting effect exerted by the rudder of an aircraft on the fuselage, due to the relative displacement of the center of pressure of the rudder.
rum row. A fleet or line of vessels stationed along the United States coast, as near New York City, carrying supplies of alcoholic liquor for sale. *Cant, U. S.*
rum'run'ner (rŭm'rŭn'ĕr), *n.* One engaged in bringing prohibited alcoholic liquor ashore or across the border; one transporting alcoholic liquor. — **rum'run'ning,** *n. Both Cant, U. S.*
Rural Credits Act. See FEDERAL LAND BANK, above.
rural free delivery. *U. S.* The free delivery of mail by carrier on designated routes in rural districts. *Abbr., R. F. D.*
Ru'ri-ta'ni-an (rōō'rĭ-tā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to or characteristic of the imaginary kingdom of "Ruritania" in "Anthony Hope's" *Prisoner of Zenda,* a princess of which was wooed by an impersonator of the king, her cousin.
Rus'sell-ite (rŭs'ĕl-īt), *n.* One of a sect founded by Charles T. ("Pastor") Russell (1852–1916), whose preaching and writings (esp. *Millennial Dawn*) sought to establish the doctrine of the second (spiritual) coming of Christ. The Russellites constitute a society called the International Bible Students' Association.
Ru-thene' (rōō-thēn'), *n.* Also **Rus-sene'** (rōō-sēn'). A Ruthenian, or Little Russian.
Ruth'er-ford at'om (rŭth'ĕr-fĕrd). *Physics & Chem.* The atom (of any element) regarded as having a minute nucleus, carrying a positive charge, and a number of orbital electrons equal to the atomic number of the element; — so called after Sir Ernest Rutherford, who proposed such a model of an atom.

sa'ble-fish' (sā'b'l-fĭsh'), *n.* [*sable* + *fish.*] The beshow (which see, in the *Dict.*).
sa'bo-tage'* (sà'bō-tazh'), *n.* [F.; cf. F. *saboter* to work hastily and carelessly, fr. *sabot* a clumsy wooden shoe.] Malicious waste or destruction of an employer's property by workmen, as during labor troubles; also, the refusal to perform work assigned and the obstructing in all possible ways of the regular process of production.
sa'bo-tage', *v. t. & i.* SA'BO-TAGED' (-tăzhd'); SA'BO-TAG'-ING (-tăzh'ĭng). To practice sabotage.
‖ **sa'bo'teur'** (sà'bō'tûr'), *n.* [F. Cf. SABOTAGE.] One who resorts to sabotage.
sab'u-lite (săb'ū-līt), *n.* [Prob. L. *sabulum* sand + *-ite,* 2 **d.**] A high-explosive powder having nearly three times the explosive force of dynamite. It is very stable, and is not readily affected by changes of temperature.
sac'cha-ro-gen'ic (săk'ă-rō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-genic.*] Producing sugar.
S. A. E. *Abbr.* Society of Automotive Engineers.
safety island. A narrow platform, usually of concrete, raised above the level of the roadway, or a space marked out by painted lines or movable iron standards, located near the center of a street where traffic is heavy, as a protection for pedestrians and to help control traffic.
sa-la'ri-at (sà-lā'rĭ-ăt; 115), *n.* [*salary* + *-riat* as in proletar*iat.*] The class or body of those who receive a salary, in contradistinction to the proletariat. *Recent.*
sa'li-ent*, *n.* A projecting part; specif., *Mil.*, a projecting part of a trench system or line of defense.
sal'var-san (săl'vär-săn; *G. pron.* zal'vär-zàn'), *n.* [L. *salvare* to save + G. *arsenik* arsenic.] *Chem.* A synthetic compound of arsenic, essentially $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_2As_2 2HCl + 2H_2O$, a yellowish powder readily soluble in a weak aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide, bearing the trade-mark *Salvarsan.* Salvarsan, given intravenously or intramuscularly, is used in the treatment of syphilis, and is used also for frambœsia and relapsing fever. Called also "606."
Sam Browne belt. *Mil.* A leather waist belt supported by a light strap passing over the right shoulder; — so called from its originator, Gen. Sir Samuel James Browne (1824–1901) of the British army in India.
Sam'my (săm'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-ĭz). [From Uncle *Sam.*] A soldier of the United States. *Slang, obsolescent.*
‖ **sa'mo-gon'** (sà'mō-gŏn'), *n.* Also ‖ **sa'mo-gon'ka** (-gŏn'kà). [Russ. *samo-* self + *gon-,* fr. *gon'at'* to distill.] In Russia, liquor, usually of high alcoholic content, distilled and sold illegally; "moonshine."
‖ **Saor'stat** (sûr'stŏt; sār'stŏt), *n.* [Ir.] Free state; — used in the name, *Saorstat Eireann,* Irish Free State.
Sa-per'da (sà-pûr'dà), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σαπέρδης* a kind of fish.] *Zool.* A genus of long-horned beetles containing several species, as the apple-tree borer and linden borer, whose larvæ bore in trees.
Sask. *Abbr.* Saskatchewan, Canada.
‖ **sas-tru'gi** (sàs-trōō'gĭ), *n. pl.; sing.* -GA (-gà). Also **zas-tru'gi** (zàs-). [Cf. Russ. *zastrukha* a projecting roof.] Wavelike ridges of hard snow formed on a level surface by the action of the wind, and with axes at right angles to the wind; — a formation often observed by arctic and antarctic explorers. The ridges frequently terminate in a perpendicular wall with overhanging crest caused by erosion, and have a long even slope to windward.
‖ **sa-tang'** (sà-tăng'), *n.* [Siamese.] A Siamese bronze coin, first issued in 1908, worth one hundredth of a tical. The value is approximately $0.0027, U. S. currency.
sat'u-ra'tion*, *n.* *Radio.* In an electron tube, the condition in which all the electrons flow to the plate as fast as they are emitted by the filament, an increase of plate or grid voltage producing no increase of current.
‖ **Sat'ya-gra'ha** (sŭt'yà-grā'hà), *n.* [Skr. *satya* true + *graha* assumption, view, fr. *grah* to seize, take.] *India.* A politico-religious doctrine or belief formulated and preached by Mohandas K. Gandhi, Hindu reformer. It emphasizes the efficacy of passive resistance and noncoöperation in opposing abuses.
sausage balloon, *or* **sausage*,** *n.* See KITE BALLOON.
Sa'vels-berg proc'ess (sà'vĕlz-bûrg). See BLAST ROASTING, above.
saving daylight. = DAYLIGHT SAVING, above.
‖ **sbir'ro** (sbĕr'rō), *n.; pl.* SBIRRI (-rē). [It.] A police officer.
scac'chite (skăk'īt), *n.* [After A. *Scacchi,* Italian mineralogist.] *Min.* Native manganese chloride, $MnCl_2$, found in volcanic regions.
scamp'ing (skămp'ĭng), *n.* *Trade-Unionism.* **a** Intentional failure of an employee to perform his task properly. **b** Act or practice of an employee in exceeding his usual rate of output for the purpose of gaining a personal advantage over his fellows or contrary to their mutual understanding of a proper rate of production. **c** Act or practice of an employer in attracting labor from competitors underhandedly.
Scar'borough warn'ing (skär'b'rō; -bŭr-ō). [From *Scarborough,* a seaport town of England.] Very short notice or warning, or none at all; hence, a surprise. *Eng.*
scarf cloud. *Meteor.* A thin wispy cloud that sometimes forms just above a rising cumulus, and that later mantles the shoulders or drapes the sides of the cumulus.
scav'enge* (skăv'ĕnj), *v. i.* *Internal-Combustion Engines.* To remove the burned gases from the cylinder after a working stroke. — *v. t.* To remove (burned gases) from the cylinder after a working stroke.
sce-na'ri-o* (*now often Anglicized, esp. in this sense,* sē-nä'rĭ-ō; -nā'rĭ-ō; 115), *n.; pl.,* in this sense commonly SCENARIOS (-ōz). *Moving Pictures.* The complete story of the plot of a photoplay, showing its development scene by scene and situation by situation, giving the cast of characters and all essential details for acting the play.
sce-na'ri-o-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). *Moving Pictures.* To make a scenario of (as a story, book, or the like). — **sce-na'ri-o-ist,** *n. Both Cant.*
scene*, *n.* *Moving Pictures.* As much of the action of a photoplay as is taken in one place at one time without stopping the camera.
sce'nic (sē'nĭk; sĕn'ĭk), *n.* A moving picture the chief interest of which is in the natural scenery depicted. *Cant.*
Schick test (shĭk) [After Dr. Bela *Schick,* of Vienna.] *Med.* A test in which the cutaneous injection of a highly diluted diphtheria toxin causes, in a subject susceptible to diphtheria, an area of reddening and induration at the point of injection.
schiz'o-phre'ni-a (skĭz'ō-frē'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *schizo-* + *phren-* + *-ia.*] *Med.* A psychopathic condition, as in dementia præcox, characterized by severe splitting of the personality with extreme autism. — **-phren'ic** (-frĕn'ĭk), *n. & a.*
Schnei'der gun (shnī'dĕr). Any gun made by the French firm of Schneider & Co., as at Le Creusot and at Canet. Cf. CREUSOT GUN, in the *Dictionary.*
‖ **Schreck'lich-keit** (shrĕk'lĭk-kīt), *n.* [G.] Frightfulness; atrociousness. See FRIGHTFULNESS, above.
Schu'mann re'gion (shōō'màn). *Optics.* That portion of the ultra-violet spectrum lying approximately between .1850μ and .1200μ; — so called after Victor Schumann (1841–1913), German physicist.
scientific stone. A ruby or sapphire, artificially made of corundum.
scoff'law' (skôf'lô'), *n.* One who scoffs at, or violates, the law, esp. a prohibition-enforcement law. *Recent, U. S.*
scoot'er*, *n.* **1.** A kind of plough with a single handle, used for marking furrows. *Local, U. S.*
2. A child's vehicle consisting commonly of a narrow board mounted on two wheels tandem, and guided by means of a handle attached to the front wheel. The child stands with one foot on the board and pushes with the other foot.
3. *Naut.* A glider. See GLIDER, *n.*, 2, above.
scout* (skout), *n.* **1.** A boy scout or a girl scout.
2. *Aeronautics.* An airplane used for scouting purposes, generally for reconnaissance or for pursuit. The scout, as a rule, carries only one machine gun.
scout*, *v. i.* To serve as a boy scout or a girl scout.
scout commissioner. See BOY SCOUT, above.
scout'craft' (skout'krăft'), *n.* The craft, skill, or practice of a scout.
scout cruiser. *Naval.* A vessel of moderate displacement and the highest speed and having an armament heavier than that of the destroyer or light cruiser.
scout executive. See BOY SCOUT, above.
scout'hood (skout'hŏŏd), *n.* [*scout* + *-hood.*] State or condition of being a scout; the period during which one is a scout; also, the character of a scout; the qualities befitting a scout or scouts as a class.
scout'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCOUT. Hence: *n.* **a** Act of one that scouts. **b** Action or conduct of one who serves as a scout.
scouting plane. *Aëronautics.* = SCOUT, *n.*, 2, above.
scout'mas'ter, *n.* See BOY SCOUT, above.
screen*, *n.* **1.** *Naval.* See SMOKE SCREEN, below.
2. Specif., a screen on which moving pictures are projected; hence, fig., a moving picture, or moving pictures collectively.
3. *Elec.* = SHIELD, below.
screen*, *v. t.* To project (as a picture) upon a screen, as with a magic lantern or cinematograph.
scrim'shank' (skrĭm'shăngk'), *v. i.* [Cf. SCRIMP, *v. t.* and E. dial. *shankle* to loiter, neglect work.] To shirk one's duty. — **scrim'shank'er,** *n. Both Slang, Eng.*
script*, *n.* A typescript; specif., *Moving Pictures,* a typescript of a photoplay, including synopsis, cast of characters, scenario, and, sometimes, a scene plot.
scrounge (skrounj; *dial.* skrŏnj), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. Eng dial. *scrunge, scrounge,* to squeeze. Cf. PINCH, *v. t.*, 9.] To steal slyly; pilfer; cadge; sponge. — **scroung'er,** *n. Both Slang, Eng.*
scroung'ing (skroun'jĭng; *dial.* skrŏŏn'jĭng), *a.* Sharp; mean; calculating. *Slang, Eng.*
seal'ine' (sēl'ēn'), *n.* [A trade name; *seal* + 1st *-ine,* 1] *Furriery.* A kind of near seal made from the fur of the New Zealand rabbit.
‖ **Sean'ad Eir'eann** (shăn'ăd âr'ĭn). [Ir., senate of Ireland.] The upper house, or Senate, of the legislature (Oireachtas) of the Irish Free State, consisting of 60 members.
sea'plane' (sē'plān'), *n. Aëronautics.* An airplane designed to rise from and land on the water. See AIRPLANE, above.
seaplane carrier. See AIRCRAFT CARRIER, above.
sec'par' (sĕk'pär'), *n. Astron.* = PARSEC, above.
sec're-ta'ri-at*, *n.* **a** The entire body of secretaries in an office; the secretarial force and assistants of a secretary-general. **b** The place where a secretary transacts business, keeps records, etc.
sec're-ta-ry—gen'er-al, *n.* A chief or superior secretary. See GENERAL, *a., Note,* in the *Dict.*
Secretary of State for Air. A minister of the government of Great Britain, not in the cabinet, first appointed in April, 1921, to have control of the Air Ministry (see above).
sec'tor* (sĕk'tŏr), *n.* [Cf. F. *secteur.*] *Mil.* That portion of the front which is assigned to a unit to be covered by its fire, corresponding in general to a truncated sector of a circle. Sectors overlap at their edges. There are company sectors, regimental sectors, and corps sectors.
se-dan'*, *n.* An automobile having an inclosed body of one compartment seating four to seven persons, including the driver. A car of this type with permanent top but disappearing or removable sides is variously called an *open, touring,* or *convertible, sedan.* Cf. COACH, above; see AUTOMOBILE, *Illust.*, in the *Dictionary.*

see*, *v. t.* — **to see red**, to be filled with rage. *Colloq.*
seg're-ga'tion-ist (sĕg'rē-gā'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* One who believes in a policy of segregation, as of races in a city.
‖ **Seim** (sām), *n.* Also **Sejm, Seym** (sām). [Pol. *sejm* assembly.] Assembly, or Diet; specif: **a** The Constituent Assembly of the Polish Republic (1918–1922), and later the lower house of the Polish Parliament. **b** The Assembly of Lithuania **c** The Diet of Transcaucasia, lasting from October, 1917, to May, 1918, when the federation dissolved into three republics, Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan.
‖ **Sei'yu'kai'** (sā'yōō'kī'), *n.* [Jap.] In recent Japanese politics, the moderate party, usually supporting the government ministry.
‖ **Sejm.** Var. of SEIM, above.
se-lec'tance (sē-lĕk'tăns), *n. Elec.* The measure of selectivity; the quotient of the inductance of the circuit divided by the product of the capacity into the square of the resistance.
se'lec-tiv'i-ty*, *n. Radio.* The degree of ability of a circuit or apparatus to respond to impulses of the frequency to which it is tuned, and not to others. Its mathematical specification is in terms of sharpness of resonance, reciprocal of power factor, etc. — **se-lec'tive***, *a.*
self (sĕlf), *v. t. & i. Biol.* **a** To cause individuals of the same race or strain to breed together; to inbreed. **b** To fertilize with pollen from the same flower or plant.
self'—de-ter'mi-na'tion*, *n. Intern. Law.* Decision by the population of a territorial unit as to its future political status, esp. as regards form of government, independence, or choice between nations with one of which it shall be merged.
self'—het'er-o-dyne, *a. Radio.* = AUTODYNE, above.
self'—op'er-a-tive, *a.* See SELF-, **b**, in the *Dict.*
self'—os'cil-la'tion, *n. Radio.* = GENERATION, above. *Cant.*
self'—play'ing, *a.* See SELF-, **b**, in the *Dict.*
self'—ser'vice, *a.* Designating a type of restaurant or café, or a store, where the patrons help themselves, wholly or in part, to food or goods to be paid for before leaving.
sell*, *v. t.* To convince of the truth or desirability of; as, to *sell* one an idea. *Slang.*
sem'i-car'ba-zine (sĕm'ĭ-kar'bȧ-zĭn; -zēn), *n.* Also **-zin.** Semicarbazide. See CARBAZIDE, in the *Dictionary.*
sem'i-car'ba-zone (sĕm'ĭ-kar'bȧ-zōn), *n.* [*semicarbazide* + *ketone.*] *Org. Chem.* A compound of the general formula $RR'C:NNHCONH_2$, formed by the action of semicarbazide on an aldehyde or ketone. The semicarbazones are used for the characterization of aldehydes and ketones.
sem'i—Die'sel (sĕm'ĭ-dē'zĕl), *a.* Designating an internal-combustion engine of a type resembling the Diesel engine in using heavy oil as fuel, but employing a lower compression pressure, and igniting the charge by spraying it, under compression, into an iron box (called the *hot bulb* or *hot pot*) opening into the combustion chamber and heated for ignition by a blast lamp until the hot bulb is kept red hot by the heat of combustion.
sem'i-fi'nal-ist (-fī'nȧl-ĭst), *n. Sports.* Any of the players who meet in the semifinal round, the losers in preceding rounds dropping out and not playing again.
sem'i-man'u-fac'tured (-măn'ū-făk'tŭrd), *a* Worked into a form that is valuable for further manufacture; partially manufactured.
sem'i-po-lit'i-cal (-pō-lĭt'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Partly political.
sem'i-pro' (-prō'), *a.* Short for SEMIPROFESSIONAL; of or pertaining to those who engage in any sport for pay or gain but who are not engaged in it regularly or as their main calling or profession. — **sem'i-pro',** *n. Both Sporting Cant.*
sem'i-ra'di-al (sĕm'ĭ-rā'dĭ-ȧl), *a.* Half-radial.
semiradial engine. *Mach.* See RADIAL ENGINE, above.
sem'i-rig'id (sĕm'ĭ-rĭj'ĭd), *a.* [*semi-* + *rigid*] *Aëronautics.* Of an airship, having a flexible cylindrical gas container with an attached stiffening keel that carries the load. Cf. AIRSHIP, above.
send*, *v. t. & i. Radio.* = TRANSMIT, below.
sen'si-tiv'i-ty*, *n. Radio.* The degree to which a receiving set responds to incoming waves; specif., the ratio between the power or other function of output of the set to power or other function of its input.
sen'si-tol green (sĕn'sĭ-tōl; -tŏl). [*sensitize* + *-ol.*] = PINAVERDOL, above.
sen'si-tol red. = PINACYANOL, above
Ser'bo—Cro-a'tian (sûr'bō-krō-ā'shăn), *n.* Servo-Croatian. ☞ The form *Serbo-* is now preferred.
Ser'bo-phobe (sûr'bō-fōb), *n.* [*Serbo-* (see SERVO-) + *-phobe.*] One who has a morbid dislike or fear of the Serbs.
se'ri-al*, *n. Moving Pictures.* A photoplay depicting a long, continued story of which two parts, comprising an "episode" and consisting of two reels (2,000 feet of film), are shown at each of several performances.
series resonance. *Elec.* The condition of maximum current in a circuit having capacity and inductance in series.
se-rol'o-gy (sē-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*sero-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* The science treating of the reactions, preparation, use, etc., of serums. — **se'ro-log'i-cal** (sē'rō-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl), *a.*
Se-root' fly (sē-rōōt'). *Zool.* A bloodsucking fly, of the horsefly family and genus *Pangonia*, remarkable for its very long proboscis. It is very troublesome to men and animals in Nubia and Sudan.
ser'pent*, *n. Aëronautics.* A short, heavy trail rope.
serum sickness. *Med.* The anaphylactic manifestations sometimes following an injection of serum, as that containing diphtheria antitoxin. Fever, swelling of the joints, and a skin eruption are common symptoms.
service flag. In the United States during the World War, a kind of flag displayed from houses, places of business, clubrooms, churches, schools, etc., to indicate the number of members of the family or the organization who were serving in the armed forces, or who had died in the service. Service flags had a deep-red border and a white field on which was placed a blue star for each living member in the service and a gold star for each member who had died.
service stripe. *Mil.* **a** Formerly, in the United States service, a stripe, or one of several stripes each indicating one enlistment, of colored cloth worn on the left sleeve of the dress uniform, near the cuff. They disappeared with the abolition of the dress uniform in 1919, except as in **b**, below. **b** A stripe of narrow black soutache braid, worn on each sleeve of the dress uniform, one half inch above the braid of the cuff and parallel to it, by cadets at the United States Military Academy; also, a similar stripe of gold braid worn on each sleeve of the cadet full-dress coat. Gold service stripes are also worn by midshipmen at the Naval Academy.
set*, *n. Moving Pictures.* Any artificial and formal setting for a scene of a photoplay, such as a room in a house, a hotel lobby, or the like.
set'ting*, *n. Moving Pictures.* The scenic environment, either indoors or out, including all the physical surroundings, properties, furniture, buildings, etc., within which a scene is enacted.
Seven Seas. [Also *l. c.*] All the oceans of the world; specif., the North and South Atlantic, the North and South Pacific, the Arctic, Antarctic, and Indian Oceans. *Poetic.*
sev'en-ty—five', *n.* The semiautomatic fieldpiece of the French army, the diameter of the bore of which is 75 millimeters; — commonly written 75; *pl.*, 75's *or* 75s.
sex'—lim'it-ed, *a. Biol.* Restricted to appearing in one sex only; — said of characters in genetics
sex'—linked' (sĕks'lĭŋkt'), *a. Biol.* Pertaining to or designating any factor located in the sex chromosomes of either sex, or any character dependent on them.
‖ **Seym.** Var. of SEIM, above.
sharp waves. *Radio.* Waves produced by a transmitting set which are of low decrement. Cf. BROAD WAVES, above.
shave'tail' (shāv'tāl'), *n.* A recently graduated second lieutenant; — humorously so called with allusion to the young, unbroken army mules. *Soldiers' Slang.*
shed*, *n.* A covered structure for housing airships.
shell'fire' (shĕl'fīr'), *n. Mil.* Firing or shooting of shells.
shell shock. *Med.* Any of numerous nervous or mental affections resulting from the violent conditions of battle. They may be due to trauma, to concussion of exploding shells, or to excessive psychic strain. — **shell'—shock',** *v. t.*
shenk beer. = SCHENK BEER, in the *Dict.*
Shep'pard—Town'er Act (shĕp'ȧrd-toun'ẽr). [After Senator Morris *Sheppard* and Representative Horace M *Towner.*] An act of Congress, passed in 1921, providing for Federal coöperation with the States for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy.
Sherman Antitrust Act. [After John *Sherman*, senator from Ohio.] An Act, passed July 2, 1890 (51st Congress), making combinations in restraint of interstate or foreign commerce illegal. It applies the general principle of interstate commerce to transportation and other corporations, but the Supreme Court has held that it does not apply to monopolies in manufacturing. The Clayton Antitrust Act (which see, above) supplements the Sherman Act.
shield*, *n. Elec.* A grounded barrier or inclosure, usually of metal, surrounding electrical apparatus and protecting it from the effects of undesired electric or magnetic fields.
shin'ner-y (shĭn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-eries** (-ĭz). A dense thicket composed mainly of shin oaks. *Southwestern U. S.*
shin oak. Any of several species of oak of low growth, as *Quercus gambelii, Q. undulata, Q. harvardii*, etc. *Southwestern U. S.*
ship*, *n.* An airship.
ship'—plane' (shĭp'plān'), *n. Aëronautics.* A landplane designed to rise from and alight on the deck of a ship
shock absorber. **a** *Automobiles.* Any of various spring, pneumatic, or hydraulic, devices used on automobiles in addition to the regular springs to lessen the shocks due to unevennesses of the road. **b** *Aeronautics.* In an airplane, a device, esp any of a number of springs or elastic members usually interposed between the wheels, floats, or tail skid and the rest of the airplane, to secure resiliency in landing and taxiing.
shock troops. *Mil.* Troops specially suited and chosen for offensive work because of their high morale, training, and discipline. Cf. SHOCK ACTION, in the *Dictionary.* Hence, **shock battalion, shock corps, shock soldier,** etc.
sho'ful (shō'fo͝ol), *n.* [Judæo-G. (and mod. G.) *schofel*, adj. and n, trashy, trash, fr. Heb. *shāphēl* low] **a** A counterfeit coin; counterfeit money; — also used attributively; as, *shoful* man, that is, one who passes counterfeit money. *Slang, Eng.* **b** A hansom cab. *Slang, Eng.*
sho-neen' (shō-nēn'), *n.* [Ir. *seōinín*, dim. of *Seōn* John, fr. E. *John.*] A would-be gentleman who puts on superior airs. *Anglo-Irish.*
shop chairman. *Trade-Unionism.* A shop deputy.
shop committee. *Trade-Unionism.* A committee of employees in a plant chosen to confer and bargain with the employer or his representatives for the adjustment of conditions of labor and the settlement of disputes in the plant.
shop deputy. *Trade-Unionism.* A member of a trade-union delegated to represent the union in the adjustment of disputes that occur in the plant where he is employed; — called also *shop chairman* and *shop steward.*
shop steward. *Trade-Unionism.* A shop deputy.
short ballot. A ballot for voting in public elections on which the number of elective offices is reduced to a minimum, and only a few offices are filled by election at any one time, leaving minor positions to be filled by appointment.
short'change' (shôrt'chānj'), *v. t.*; **-changed'** (-chānjd'); **-chang'ing** (chān'jĭng). To give (one) less than the correct change, esp. after a sale. — **short'chang'er** (-chān'jẽr), *n Both Colloq., U. S.*
short story, *or* **short'—sto'ry,** *n.* In narrative literature, a relatively brief prose story characterized by singleness of effect, uniformity of tone, and dramatic intensity, usually having as a plot a single action represented at the crisis.
shot samples. *Metal.* Samples taken for assay from molten metal by pouring a portion into water, to granulate it.
‖ **Sich'er-heits-po'li-zei'** (zĭK'ẽr-hīts-pō'lē-tsī'), *n.* [G. lit., safety police.] A body of military police, of about 50,000, created in 1919 by the government in several of the large cities of Germany.
side band. *Radio.* The band of frequencies on either side of the carrier frequency, produced by the process of modulation.
side car. A car attached to a motor cycle for the accommodation of a passenger seated abreast of the cyclist. The side car usually has but a single wheel of its own, being supported on one side by the frame of the motor cycle.
side frequency. *Radio.* The frequency on either side of the carrier frequency, produced when modulating with a single frequency.
side'slip'*, *v. i. Aëronautics.* Of an airplane, to slide with a component of velocity along the lateral axis which is inclined to and in the direction of the lower end of that axis. When sideslipping occurs in connection with a turn it is the opposite of skidding. See SKID, below.
sidhe (shē), *n.* [Ir. *sídh.* Cf. BANSHEE.] Fairy; spnte *Irish.*
sign*, *v. i.* — **to sign off**, *Radio*, to announce the end (of a message, program, etc.), and discontinue transmitting.
sig'nal*, *n Elec* The intelligence, message, or effect conveyed in telegraphy or telephony.
signal noise ratio. *Radio.* The ratio of radio field intensity to noise field intensity.
si-lun'dum (sĭ-lŭn'dŭm), *n.* [A trade name] An extremely hard, refractory substance formed in the electric furnace and used for electric resistors and for other purposes. A gray variety consists of silicon carbide, SiC, while a slate-green variety formed at a somewhat lower temperature contains oxygen in addition (Si_4C_4O)
sim'sim (sĭm'sĭm), *n.* Sesame; — an African trade name.
sin'gle—side'—band' trans-mis'sion. *Elec.* A method of signal transmission in which the power associated essentially with one side band is not transmitted. In this method the carrier frequency may or may not be transmitted also See CARRIER SUPPRESSION, above.
sin'gle—sur'faced (-sûr'fȧst), *a.* Having one finished surface; — said specif. of airplane wings or aërocurves that are covered with fabric, etc., on one side only.
sink'er*, *n* **a** A doughboy, or dumpling. *Soldiers' Slang.* **b** A doughnut *Slang.*
Sinn Fein* (shĭn fān). A political policy or movement aiming at independence and self-government, or home rule, first advocated in Ireland under this name about 1905. It was based on noncoöperation with the "foreign" (British) government (see NONCOÖPERATION, above), and has been accompanied by a revival of the national language, literature, art, customs, etc. Also, the body of Irish collectively (not formally organized as a political party under this name) adhering to the policy of Sinn Fein — **Sinn Fein'er.** — **Sinn Fein'ism.**
Si'no- (sī'nō-; sĭn'ō-). [See SINOLOGUE.] A combining form used to denote *connection with*, or *relation to, China*, or *the Chinese;* as, *Sino*-American, *Sino*-German, *Sino*-Japanese, *Sino*-Mongol, *Sino*-Russian. See CHINO-, in *Dict.*
Sin'o-phile (sĭn'ō-fīl; -fĭl), **Sin'o-phil** (-fĭl), *a.* [*Sino-* + *-phile, -phil.*] Approving or favoring the Chinese, or their policy or characteristics. — *n.* One who, not being Chinese, upholds Chinese policy or characteristics.
Si-noph'i-lism (sī-nŏf'ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* Admiration of or friendliness to the Chinese people, institutions, and customs.
sip'pi-o (sĭp'ĭ-ō), *n.* A game of the bagatelle kind, played with eight balls and a cue and cue ball.
si-tos'ter-ol (sī-tŏs'tẽr-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [Gr. *σῖτος* food + *cholesterol.*] *Org. Chem.* A white, fatty higher alcohol, $C_{26}H_{43}OH$ or $C_{27}H_{45}OH$ H_2O, resembling cholesterol, found in wheat embryos, maize, and cocoa beans; — called also *sitosterin.*
si'wash (sī'wŏsh), *v. i.;* SI'WASHED (-wŏsht); SI'WASH-ING. To camp, live, or do things after the manner of a (Salishan) Indian. *Northwestern U. S.*
six*, *n.* — **606**, *or* **Ehrlich's 606** (ār'lĭks), same as SALVARSAN, above. *Colloq.*
skads (skădz), *n. pl.* A large number or quantity. *Slang.*
skel'e-ton-ize*, *v. t. Mil.* To reduce (as a regiment) to its skeleton, that is, to a number of men and officers far below its complement.
skid*, *n. Aeronautics.* A wooden or metal runner; esp., either of two sledlike runners used as members of the landing gear of an airplane to aid in landing and taxiing.
skid*, *v. i. Aëronautics.* To slide sidewise away from the center of curvature when turning. Skidding is generally caused by banking insufficiently and is the opposite of *sideslipping.* See SIDESLIP, above.
skid fin. *Aeronautics.* One of the fore-and-aft vertical surfaces, usually placed above the upper wings, designed to provide the vertical keel surface required for stability.
Sko'da gun (skō'da). *Mil.* An automatic rapid-fire gun operated on the recoil principle, in which the recoiling parts are returned to firing position by the action of a flywheel which is set in motion by the recoil; — from the Skoda Works, formerly in Austria-Hungary, later in Czechoslovakia, founded by Emil von Skoda (1839–1900).
skoo'kum (skōō'kŭm), *a.* [Chinook Indian] First-rate; "mighty good"; of the right sort. *Colloq., U. S.*
sky'man (skī'măn), *n.* An aeronaut. *Slang.*
sky pilot*. *Aëronautics.* A licensed pilot. *Slang.*
slack'er*, *n.* One who avoids exertion or neglects duty or responsibility; specif., a person who shirks a duty or obligation to his country, esp. in time of war, as by attempting to evade military service. — **slack'ing,** *n.*
slam'mock-ing (slăm'ŭk-ĭn), *a* = SLAMMOCKY, in the *Dict.*; — written also *slammerkin, slammakin*, etc. *Dial.*
slap'stick' (slăp'stĭk'), *n.* A device made of two flat pieces of wood fastened together at one end, but loose at the other, sometimes used in farce or low comedy by one actor in striking another in such a way as from the loud noise to make it appear that the blow was a severe one. Often used attributively; as, *slapstick* comedy.
sleeping bag. A kind of large baglike receptacle, of peltry, duck, blanketing, or the like, used by explorers, prospectors, hunters, and others for sleeping in outdoors.
sleeping sickness*. See ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA, above.
sleet*, *n.* Specif., *Meteor.* **a** Precipitation in the form of frozen or partly frozen rain. *U. S. Weather Bureau.* **b** Glaze (which see, above); — often popularly so called.
slip*, *n. Aëronautics.* The difference between the effective pitch of a propeller and its mean geometrical pitch, generally expressed as a percentage of the latter.
slip stream. *Aëronautics.* The stream of air driven aft by the propeller of an aircraft, having a velocity relative to the engine greater than that of the surrounding body of still air; — called also *propeller race*, or *race of the propeller.* The indraft is sometimes considered as part of the slip stream, also.
slug*, *n. Engineering.* A proposed unit of mass, equal to 32.1912 pounds, or the product of one pound into the gravitational constant at sea level. The name *geepound* has also been suggested for this unit.
slum (slŭm), *n.* Short for *slumgullion*, a kind of stew made of meat, potatoes, and onions, or of potatoes and onions. *Soldiers' Slang.*
slum'dom (slŭm'dŭm), *n.* Slums collectively; the world of the slums.
slum-gul'lion*, *n.* See SLUM, above.
slum'gum' (slŭm'gŭm'), *n.* The impure residue, consist-

ing of cocoons, propolis, etc., remaining after the wax is extracted from honeycombs.

slush fund*. A fund for use in bribery, corruption, or for carrying on a corruptive propaganda. *Slang, U. S.*

S. M.* *Abbr.* Scientiæ Magister (L., Master of Science).

smile'age book (smil'ăj) [*smile* + *-age* as in mile*age*.] A small book of coupon tickets, each coupon, valued at five cents, giving admission to one of the temporary theaters erected by the government in American training camps during the World War. Smileage books were purchased by the public for gratuitous distribution to the soldiers.

smock*, *n.* A woman's overgarment somewhat resembling the smock frock, but often made of fine material.

smoke bomb. *Mil.* **a** A kind of shell which on explosion emits a thick cloud of whitish smoke, used to conceal the movements of advancing troops **b** A kind of bomb, to be dropped from an airplane, which emits a black, white, or colored smoke, used for signaling.

smoke helmet. = GAS MASK. See MASK, above.

smoke screen. *Naval.* A screen or curtain of heavy smoke, produced by special chemicals dropped overboard, or by incomplete combustion of fuel, used as a cloak to the vessel employing it, or to a fleet.

smous*, *or* **smouse***, *n.* Also **smous'er** (smouz'ĕr). An itinerant peddler. *S. Afr.*

sneeze gas. See GAS, above.

snip'er-scope (snīp'ĕr-skōp), *n.* [*sniper* + *-scope.*] A device, made in several forms, all utilizing the principle of the periscope, attached to a rifle near the rear sight and projecting downward into a trench, by means of which a soldier can aim and fire his rifle without exposing himself.

snitch (snĭch), *v. t.* [Cf. SNICK to take hastily, SNECK, *v. t.*, SNATCH, *v. t.*] **a** To catch in a noose or loop. *Eng.* **b** To snatch; pilfer; "pinch." *Dial. Eng. & Slang, U. S.*

snow banner. A bannerlike stream of snow blown into the air from a mountain peak, often having a pinkish color and extending horizontally for several miles across the sky.

snub'ber*, *n.* A snubbing device which prevents the too rapid recoil of the body springs of an automobile.

scar*, *v. i. Aëronautics.* To fly without engine power and without loss of altitude, as in a glider.

soaring machine. *Aëronautics.* A glider.

‖ **so'bor** (sō'bŏr), *n.* [Russ.] [*often cap.*] **a** = ZEMSKI SOBOR, in the *Dict.* **b** In recent years, a synod or conclave of the Russian church. **c** A cathedral.

sob sister. A woman writer, esp. on newspapers, who writes sentimental news articles. *Slang, U. S.*

Social Democratic party*. In Russian politics, one of the two chief socialistic parties, representing esp. the working class (artisans, mechanics, etc.), and, since the convention of 1903, divided into two groups, the Bolsheviki and the Mensheviki (which see, above). Its members (the **Social Democrats**) follow Marxian theories of socialism. Cf. SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARY PARTY, below.

social insurance. Insurance, under the auspices of the state or through voluntary mutual organizations, covering general masses of persons, as wage earners, soldiers, and sailors, against sickness or ill health, against accident while employed (**employer's liability insurance**; see also WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, in the *Dict.*), against old age, unemployment, and the like, or against death.

Social Revolutionary party. In Russian politics, one of the two chief socialistic parties, representing esp. the peasant class. Its members (the **Social Revolutionaries** or **Social Revolutionists**) follow theories of socialism opposed to the Marxian theories. Cf. MAXIMALIST, MINIMALIST, and SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, above.

social service. Systematic assistance given the destitute or unfortunate, esp. by organized charity, as help in securing a position, loans, or medical care.

social worker. A person engaged in social service.

sodium bisulphite. *Chem.* A salt, $NaHSO_3$, occurring in opaque prisms or granular powder of disagreeable taste. It is used as an antiseptic and antipyretic.

sodium chlorate. *Chem.* A salt, $NaClO_3$, resembling potassium chlorate, but more soluble and therefore useful when strong solutions are desired.

sodium hydrosulphite. = SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE, below.

sodium hypochlorite. *Chem.* A salt, NaOCl, of hypochlorous acid extensively used for bleaching purposes, disinfecting, etc. Cf. EAU DE JAVELLE, in the *Dict.*

sodium hyposulphite*. A water-soluble salt, $Na_2S_2O_4$, obtained as a yellowish-white powder from sodium bisulphite by the action of zinc and milk of lime. It is a strong reducing agent. With formaldehyde it forms compounds which are used as discharges for dyes under various trade names, as *rongalite, hydrosulphite, formosul.*

sodium silicate. The silicate of soda, made in several forms. The form commonly known as water glass usually corresponds to the formula Na_2O2SiO_2. See WATERGLASS, in *Dict.*

soft*, *a. Elec.* **a** Having low penetrating power; — said of some X rays. Cf. HARD, in the *Dictionary.* **b** Of or pertaining to an electron tube having a relatively inferior vacuum. Cf. HARD, above.

soi'sette' (swȧ'zĕt'), *n.* [Perh. F. *soie* silk + *-s-* + *-ette*] A highly mercerized cotton fabric of plain weave, used for dresses, shirts, curtains, etc.; — a trade name.

‖ **So'kol** (sō'kōl), *n.* [Bohem. *sokol* a falcon.] Any of certain Slavic gymnastic societies in Europe and the United States which aim to inculcate in their members the qualities of the falcon, as strength and elegance of body, courage, and keenness. The first Sokol was organized in Prague in 1862. Also, a member of any of these societies.

so-lan'der box, *or* **so-lan'der** (sō-lăn'dĕr), *n.* [After Daniel Charles *Solander*, Swedish botanist.] A kind of box, shaped like a thick book, with hinged side and front, for holding maps, pamphlets, loose sheets, etc.

soldier's heart. *Med.* Disordered action of the heart characterized by breathlessness, sense of fatigue, palpitation, and pain in the chest; — so called because commonly observed among soldiers.

so-le'no-cyte (sō-lē'nō-sīt), *n.* [*soleno-* + *-cyte.*] *Zoöl.* Any of certain specially modified tubular flagellated cells occurring in the nephridia of the larvæ of certain annulates and rotifers, and of the genus *Amphioxus.*

sole trader. A feme-sole trader.

sol'i-da-rist (sŏl'ĭ-dȧ-rĭst), *n.* [Cf. SOLIDARITY.] One who believes in, or advocates, a social organization based on solidarity of interests. — **sol'i-da-rism** (-rĭz'm), *n.*

sol'vate (sŏl'vāt), *n.* [*solve* + *-ate.*] *Phys. Chem.* A compound of a dissolved substance with the solvent.

sol-va'tion (sŏl-vā'shŭn), *n.* [*solve* + *-ation.*] *Phys. Chem.* Formation of a solvate.

son'der (zŏn'dĕr), *a. Yachting.* Pert. or belonging to the sonderclass; as, *sonder* boats.

son'der-class' (-klȧs'), *n.* [G. *sonderklasse* special class.] *Yachting.* A special class of small yachts, originating in Germany, the aggregate of the length on water line, extreme beam, and extreme draft of which must be not more than 32 feet, and the crew of which must be amateurs and citizens of the country in which the yacht was built.

soon'er (sōōn'ĕr), *n.* In the western United States, one who settles on government land before it is legally open to settlement in order to gain the prior claim that the law gives to the first settler when the land is opened to settlement; hence, one who does a thing prematurely or anticipates another in acting, in order to get an unfair advantage. *Slang.*

So'ren-sen, *or* **Sö'ren-sen, scale** (sō'rĕn-sĕn). [After S P. L. *Sorensen*, Danish scientist.] *Phys. Chem.* A scale for expressing hydrogen ion concentration in which the figures used are the negative common logarithms of the concentrations. The symbol for these values is PH. Thus, the expression PH = 4.5 means that the concentration of the hydrogen ion is $10^{-4.5}$, or 0.000035 gram atom per liter. The scale permits the expression of both acidity and alkalinity, in units which can be measured directly by means of a hydrogen electrode, and has come into extensive use.

S O S. The letters of the international signal of distress (- - - ——— - - -) prescribed by the International Radiotelegraphic Convention of 1912 for use by ships calling for help, and similarly used by others, as airships, troops, etc. ☞ *S O S* is a code signal only, not an abbreviation, and was apparently adopted because easy to transmit and distinguish. Officially, there is no phrase, such as "Save Our Souls (or Ship)," for which the letters stand.

sounding balloon. *Aëronautics.* A small balloon sent aloft without passengers but with registering meteorological and other instruments.

soup kitchen*. A rolling kitchen. *Mil. Slang.*

sour'dough' (sour'dō'), *n.* A man living in the open, esp. a prospector in Alaska or Canada; — so called from the *sour dough*, carried in a lump and used in making bread while camping. *Northwestern U. S.*

south'paw' (south'pô'), *a. Baseball.* Using the left hand in pitching. *Cant.* — *n.* A southpaw pitcher. *Cant.*

so'viet' (sō'vyĕt'), *n.* [Russ.] A council; specif., [*often cap.*] either one of two governing bodies (*village soviets, town soviets*) in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, established as a result of the Russian revolution of 1917 and by the constitution of the Republic of July, 1918, and later by the constitution of the Union, July, 1923. These soviets are the primary organs of a government based on the principle of communism, seeking to give the power to the working classes. They are the supreme local authorities; consist of representatives, chosen annually, of workmen (elected by shops, organizations, etc.), soldiers, and peasants; and send deputies to the higher soviet congresses: *volosts* (rural district), *uyezds* (county), *guberniyas* (provincial), *oblasts* (regional), and the congresses of the constituent republics. All these soviet congresses meet annually. The highest governmental body of all is the *Union Soviet Congress*, composed of representatives of town soviets and of representatives of the provincial soviet congresses. This congress elects the *Union Central Executive Committee* (which see, below). See also COMMISSAR, COMMISSARIAT, COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES, PRESIDIUM. Hence, any of various similar socialistic bodies elsewhere.

so'viet'dom (-dŭm), *n.* Soviets collectively. See -DOM.

so'viet'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The form or kind of government carried on through soviets; communism; Bolshevism.

so'viet'ist, *n.* One who believes in sovietism or attempts to put its principles into practice.

so'viet'ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To change or convert to a government by a soviet or soviets; communize; Bolshevize. — **so'viet'i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zȧ'shŭn), *n.*

space—charge effect. *Elec.* In an electron tube, the limitation of flow of plate current produced by repulsion exerted on electrons leaving the filament by the other electrons present in the tube.

space lattice. *Physics.* A group of points in space in which each point is one of the intersections of three systems of lines, the lines of each system being parallel and equally spaced; thus, the centers of the bricks in a regular pile form a space lattice; the molecules of a crystal are arranged so that their centers form a space lattice.

space time. See TIME SPACE, below.

spad (spăd), *n. Mining.* A kind of nail, one or two inches long, of iron, brass, tin, or tinned iron, with an aperture at the head, used to mark stations in underground surveying.

spa-ghet'ti* (spȧ-gĕt'ĭ), *n. Elec.* Insulating tubing of small diameter, to slip over bare wire used in radio and other apparatus.

span*, *n. Aëronautics.* The maximum distance, laterally, from tip to tip of an airplane, inclusive of ailerons or the lateral dimension of an airfoil; — called also *spread.*

Spanish grippe *or* **influenza.** The grippe, or influenza; — applied esp to the influenza of the great epidemic of 1918.

spar*, *n. Aëronautics.* One of the main lateral members of the wing of an airplane, usually of wood or tubular steel. They carry the ribs. Also, occasionally, a longéron.

spark (spark), *a. Radio.* Of or pertaining to radio communication carried on with a spark transmitter; as, a *spark* set, a *spark* station.

spark frequency. *Radio.* The number of spark discharges per second. It is always a lower frequency than that of the radio current produced.

spark gap*. *Radio.* A device consisting of two or more electrodes, usually metal, between which an electric discharge takes place, used in certain generators of radio-frequency current. See QUENCHED GAP, ROTARY GAP, above.

spark spectra. *Physics.* Spectra emitted when an electric spark passes between two metallic electrodes.

spark transmitter. *Radio.* A transmitting set which utilizes the discharge of a condenser through a spark gap as the source of its radio-frequency power.

Spar'ta-can (spär'tȧ-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Spartacists. — *n.* A Spartacist.

Spar'ta-cide (-sīd), *n.* A Spartacist.

Spar'ta-cism (spär'tȧ-sĭz'm), *n.* Doctrines, tactics, or practices of, or like those of, the Spartacists.

Spar'ta-cist (-sĭst), *n.* A member of the Spartacus party, in Germany.

Spar'ta-cus par'ty *or* **group** (spar'tȧ-kŭs). A party organized in Germany in 1918 by Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, and others, along extreme socialistic lines. The name is said to have been adopted in allusion to *Spartacus*, a gladiator at Rome, who, in B. C. 73-71, led an insurrection of runaway slaves.

S. P. boat. *Naval.* Short for SUBMARINE PATROL BOAT.

spec-tac'u-lar-ism (spĕk-tăk'ū-lȧr-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being spectacular; spectacularity.

spec'tro-pho'to—e-lec'tric (spĕk'trō-fō'tō-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* [*spectro-* + *photo-electric.*] *Physics.* Varying in photoelectric sensitiveness according to the wave length of the exciting light.

speed'ster (spēd'stĕr), *n.* [*speed* + *-ster.*] *Automobiles.* A high-speed roadster, usually with a low seat accommodating two persons seated side by side. See AUTOMOBILE, *Illust.*, in the *Dictionary.*

speed trap. A trap to catch motorists who exceed speed limits, often consisting of two concealed stations a measured distance apart, connected by telephone, and occupied by officers who time the speed of vehicles with stop watches.

spel'ter*, *n.* Short for SPELTER SOLDER, in the *Dict.*

sphin'go-my'e-lin (sfĭn'gō-mī'ē-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. *σφίγγειν* to bind tight + *myelin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline phosphatide extracted from the white substance of the brain.

sphin'go-sine (sfĭn'gō-sīn; -sēn), *n.* [Gr. *σφίγγειν* to bind tight + *-ine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A base, $C_{17}H_{35}O_2N$, obtained as a decomposition product of sphingomyelin. It appears to be an amino alcohol.

spike disease. A disease of the sandalwood tree in the Orient, attributed to some physiological disturbance, and characterized by dwarfed growth of the shoots and narrow, stiff, crowded leaves.

spin*, *n. Aviation.* An aërial maneuver consisting of a combination of roll and yaw, with the longitudinal axis of the airplane inclined steeply downward. The airplane descends in a helix of large pitch and very small radius, its upper side being on the inside of the helix, and the angle of attack on the inner wing being maintained at an extremely large value.

spin'dle*, *n.* A hydrometer.

spin'ner*, *n. Aeronautics.* A fairing, usually one made of sheet metal and roughly conical or paraboloid in form, which is attached to the propeller boss and revolves with it.

spin vector. *Mech.* A vector quantity indicating the size and direction of the angular velocity of a rotating or spinning body; graphically, a line drawn in the axis of rotation such that, looking in the positive direction, the rotation will be right-handed and such that the length of the line affords a measure of the angular velocity.

spi'ral, *v. i. Aviation.* To cause an airplane to follow a spiral path in ascending or (more often) descending.

spi'ral*, *n. Aviation.* A flight in a spiral path.

spi'ran (spī'răn), *n.* [*spiro-* + 2d *-an.*] *Org. Chem.* A spiro compound. See SPIRO-, below.

spir'it-u-al*, *n.* A kind of religious song in use among Negroes of the southern United States.

spiro-. [L. *spira*, coil, twist, fr. Gr. *σπεῖρα*. See SPIRE a winding line.] *Org. Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting that the compound in the name of which it appears contains two rings having a single atom in common, resulting in a figure-8 arrangement of atoms; as, **spi'ro-pen'tane** (spī'rō-pĕn'tān), an unstable hydrocarbon obtained synthetically (see formula).

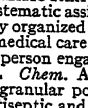

Spiropentane.

spi'ro-chæte, spi'ro-chete (spī'rō-kēt), *n.* [Gr. *σπεῖρα* coil + *χαίτη* hair.] *Bacteriol.* One of a group of microorganisms, variously regarded as bacteria or protozoans, consisting of slender undulating spiral rods, with or without flagella. Among the parasitic species are the spirillum of relapsing fever and the *Treponema pallidum*, which is found associated with syphilitic lesions. See SPIROCHÆTA, in the *Dictionary*; TREPONEMA, below.

spit ball. *Baseball.* A pitched ball in throwing which the pitcher grips the ball between two, or three, fingers on one side (which is made slippery, as by saliva) and the thumb on the other side and delivers it so that it slips off the fingers with the least possible friction. When pitched directly overhand, a spit ball darts downward; when pitched with the arm extended sidewise, it darts down and outward. *Cant.* — **spit'—ball'er,** *n. Cant.*

☞ The spit ball has been prohibited since 1920, but all *bona fide* spit-ball pitchers already in the National and American leagues in Dec., 1920, were exempt.

spit'ter*, *n. Baseball.* A spit ball. *Slang.*

split reel. See REEL, above.

spon'dy-lo-ther'a-peu'tics (spŏn'dĭ-lō-thĕr'ȧ-pū'tĭks), *n.* [*spondylo-* + *therapeutics.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by application of physical methods to the spinal region.

spon'dy-lo-ther'a-py (-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n. Med.* Spondylotherapeutics. — **spon'dy-lo-ther'a-pist,** *n.*

spoof (spōōf), *v. t. & n.*; SPOOFED (spōōft); SPOOF'ING. To deceive; fool; hoax; guy. Cf. SPOOF, *n.*, in the *Dict. Slang.*

spoon'er-ism (spōōn'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* [After Wm. A. *Spooner* (1844–), Eng. clergyman.] An accidental transposition of sounds, usually the initial sounds, of two or more words; as, a *blushing crow*, for a *crushing blow.*

sport, *a.* Also **sports.** Pert. to, or suitable for, sports, esp outdoor sports; hence, made in a style suitable for informal outdoor wear; as a *sport*, or *sports*, skirt, hat, shoe, etc.

spot'light' (spŏt'līt'), *n.* **a** The projected spot or circle of light, now generally thrown by an electrical apparatus, used to illuminate brilliantly a single person or object or group on the stage, leaving the rest of the stage more or less unilluminated; hence, conspicuous public notice. Cf. LIMELIGHT, in the *Dictionary. Cant or Colloq.* **b** A small light having a powerful reflector, attached at or near the dash of an automobile vehicle, which can be adjusted to light up objects ahead of or to the side of the vehicle.

spread*, *n.* **a** *Aeronautics.* = SPAN, above. **b** Anything, as jam, jelly, fruit butter, etc., used to spread on bread to increase its tastiness. *Colloq., U. S.* **c** Short for DOUBLE-PAGE SPREAD, above. *Advertising Cant.* **d** The difference between two numbers, or figures; as, the *spread* between cost and selling price. *Com. Cant.*

spread'er*, *n.* *Radio.* A stick or bar for holding apart the wires of an aerial.

spring*, *v. t.* To attach by means of elastic members; as, to *spring* the chassis of an airplane to the body; also, to equip (an airplane) with an attachment sprung on.

sprue* (sprōō), *n.* *Med.* A disease of tropical origin, characterized by inflammatory and degenerative changes in the functions of digestion and nutrition, usually attended by diarrhea and by toxæmia.

spug (spŭg), *n.* One opposed to giving useless gifts; — acrostic of "Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving." *Colloq., U. S.*

‖ **spur'los ver-senkt'** (shpōōr'lōs fĕr-zĕŋkt'). [G. Cf SPOOR.] Sunk without trace; — used in a secret message regarding certain Argentine vessels, in 1918, by the German diplomatic agent at Buenos Aires.

sput'ter*, *v. t.* *Metal.* To produce thin metallic films on nonmetallic substances (such as glass, quartz, etc.) by exposure within a vacuum tube through which an electric discharge is passed.

squad'ron* (skwŏd'rŭn), *n.* An air fleet or a division of an air fleet; specif., in the (British) Royal Air Force, a division of the air fleet consisting of airplanes and a personnel of officers and men sufficient to maintain 12 airplanes in constant readiness for active service.

squeal'ing*, *n.* See HOWLING, above.

squeeze play. *Baseball.* A form of play in which, when there is a runner on third base and not more than one out, the batter bunts a pitched ball previously designated by signal, and the runner starts for the home plate as soon as the pitcher makes a motion to pitch that ball. The start that the runner thus gets usually enables him to score even if the bunt is perfectly fielded. *Cant.*

Squi'er sys'tem (skwī'ĕr). *Radio.* = LINE RADIO, above.

sta'bi-li-za'tor (stā'bĭ-lĭ-zā'tĕr; stăb'ĭ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *stabilisateur.* Cf. STABILIZE.] *Aëronautics.* A stabilizer.

sta'bi-lize* (stā'bĭ-līz; stăb'ĭ-), *v. t.* **1.** *Aëronautics.* To maintain, or to make it possible to maintain, the equilibrium of (a flying machine, etc.) by means of fixed surfaces or gyroscopic or other devices not manipulated by the pilot. **2.** To make or hold steady; to prevent fluctuations; as, to *stabilize* prices.

sta'bi-liz'er* (stā'bĭ-līz'ĕr; stăb'ĭ-), *n.* *Aëronautics.* **a** A tail plane. See TAIL PLANE, below. **b** A mechanical device to stabilize the motion of an aircraft, such as a gyroscopic device, a pendulum device, or the like.

stable police. *Mil.* Enlisted men detailed to clean the stables or picket lines, and to help in the care of the horses.

staff*, *v. t.*; STAFFED (stăft); STAFF'ING. To supply (an organization, or the like) with a staff, as of officers or teachers.

‖ **staf'fage'** (stă'fäzh'; stă'fazh), *n.* [G.] The accessories of a picture or literary composition. Cf. PADDING, *n.*, 4, in *Dict.*

stage*, *n.* *Radio.* An element or part in a complex contrivance, as, in a multitube amplifier, one tube with its associated apparatus.

stag'ger*, *v. t.* **a** *Aëronautics.* To adjust (as the wings of a biplane) so that the entering edge of one wing projects beyond the entering edge of another wing. **b** To arrange (as the elements, or parts of, or periods of time) alternately, in zigzag order, or successively in a varying but regular order; as, to *stagger* the closing hours of shops and offices.

stag'ger*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The amount of advance of the entering edge of an upper wing of a biplane, triplane, or multiplane, over that of a lower, expressed as percentage of gap. It is considered *positive* when the upper wing is forward, and is measured from the entering edge of the upper wing along its chord to the point of intersection of this chord with a line drawn perpendicular to the chord of the upper wing at the entering edge of the lower wing, all lines being drawn in a plane parallel to the plane of symmetry.

stagger wires. *Aëronautics.* Wires connecting the upper and lower surfaces of an airplane and lying in planes substantially parallel to the plane of symmetry.

stall*, *v. i.* *Aeronautics.* To lose, from any cause, the relative air speed necessary for control; to lose velocity below the minimum at which an airplane can sustain itself. See STALL, *n.*, below. — **stall'ing,** *p. pr. & vb. n.*

stall*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The condition resulting from any diminution of the speed of a heavier-than-air flying machine beyond the point at which the machine responds to the controls, as because of engine trouble or air disturbances, a skid on a turn, an attempt to make too steep a climb, etc.

stand*, *v. i.* — **to stand by***. *Radio.* **a** Of a sending station, to be ready to send out signals, etc., but not actually doing so. **b** Of a receiving station, to remain tuned in for a sending station until it starts sending.

standard college. A college granting a bachelor's degree, after four years of study, as distinguished from a *junior college. U. S.*

standard pitch. *Aëronautics.* See PITCH, above.

standing waves. *Physics.* A system of waves produced by a reflection process in such a way that nodes and loops of the resultant system of waves remain in a fixed position in space.

Stan'ford—Bi'net' test (stăn'fĕrd-bē'nĕ'). An improved form of the Binet test, perfected at Stanford University, California. Cf. MENTAL AGE, above.

‖ **sta-nit'za** (stä-nĭt'sä), *n.* Also **sta-nit'sa.** [Russ. *stanitsa.*] A Cossack village or commune. *Russia.*

Stark effect (stärk). [After the discoverer, Prof. Johannes *Stark* (1874–), German physicist.] *Physics.* The broadening or resolution into components of spectrum lines as the result of subjecting the source of light to an intense electric field. Cf. ZEEMAN EFFECT, in the *Dict.*

sta'sis*, *n.* *Physics.* Quiescence; stagnation; — used of a mass of gas or liquid in which there is an absence of circulatory convection currents.

stat-. [See STATIC.] *Physics.* A prefix used to denote a C. G. S. electrostatic unit, as in the following table.

NAME	NATURE	EQUIVALENT
statcoulomb	quantity	$1/3 \times 10^{-9}$ coulombs
statfarad	capacity	$1/9 \times 10^{-11}$ farads
statvolt	potential	300 volts

stat'ic (stăt'ĭk), *n.* *Radio.* **a** = ATMOSPHERICS, above. **b** A type of atmospheric disturbances resulting from accumulation of electric charges on or near the antenna, as from snowflakes.

sta'tion*, *n.* *Radio.* A place, as a room, or building, equipped for transmitting or receiving radio signals.

stationary states. *Physics.* In the Bohr theory, a state of motion of the electrons in which the atom exists without radiating energy.

station selector. *Radio.* The element of a receiving set which is used to tune in the signal from any station.

stat'ism* (stăt'ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in a state government, more or less centralized, as in a republic, in contrast to belief in communism or a Soviet government.

steam roller. A road roller driven by steam; hence, *Fig. & Colloq.*, a crushing power or force used to overcome opposition, as by an arbitrary government, political party, or committee. — **steam'—roll'er,** *v. t.* *Colloq.*

stel'lite (stĕl'ĭt), *n.* [L. *stella* star + *-ite.*] *Metal.* Any of various alloys composed essentially of 75 to 90 per cent of cobalt and 10 to 25 per cent of chromium, with or without small amounts of other metals added, used for tools, knives, surgical instruments, cutlery, etc., and bearing the trademark *Stellite.*

stem'—end' rot. *Agric.* See MELANOSE, above.

stem mother. *Zool.* = FUNDATRIX, above

stem rust. *Agric.* = BLACK STEM RUST, above.

step*, *n.* **1.** *Aeronautics.* A break in the form of the bottom of a float or hull, designed to assist in securing a dynamic reaction from the water.

2. *Radio.* = STAGE, above.

ster'e-o-te-lem'e-ter* (stĕr'ĕ-ō-tē-lĕm'ĕ-tĕr; stē'rĕ-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *telemeter.*] See STEREOTELESCOPE, below.

ster'e-o-tel'e-scope (-tĕl'ĕ-skōp), *n.* [*stereo-* + *telescope.*] A telestereoscope, esp. one in which the distance between the objectives is much greater than the distance between the eyepieces. With a scale attached, the instrument (then called a *stereotelemeter*) has been used as a range finder.

ster'ic (stĕr'ĭk; stē'rĭk), *a.* [*stereo-* + *-ic* (cf. def. of STEREOCHEMISTRY).] *Chem.* Relating to the arrangement of the atoms in space; spatial; as, *steric* hindrance.

ster'i-lize*, *v. t.* To render a region unproductive of military power by forbidding the construction or maintenance of any fortification or the maintenance or assembly of any armed forces, as by the Treaty of Versailles (1919) for the left bank of the Rhine in Germany. — **ster'i-li-za'tion***, *n.*

ster'ol (stĕr'ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [From cholesterol.] *Chem.* Any solid higher alcohol, such as cholesterol, phytosterol, or cetyl alcohol.

stick control. See CONTROL STICK, above.

stiff'en*, *v. t.* *Elec.* To increase the ratio of inductance to capacity in (a circuit). *Cant.*

Stokes gun (stōks). A Stokes mortar.

Stokes (trench) mortar (stōks) [After Sir Wilfrid S. *Stokes* (1860–), Eng. inventor.] *Mil.* A light, muzzle-loading, three-inch mortar, made in four parts for easy transportation. The projectile (**Stokes bomb**) weighs 11 pounds, and is loaded with high explosive.

stop back. *Agric.* A condition in peach and pear nursery stock, brought about by the attack of the tarnished plant bug (*Lygus Pratensis* Linn.), characterized by the death of the tender terminal bud of the principal shoot and the forcing of the development of the lateral shoots.

stopping condenser. *Elec.* A condenser used in a circuit to prevent the flow of direct current but permit the flow of alternating current.

storm troops. Same as SHOCK TROOPS, above.

sto'ver*, *n.* *Agric.* Cut and cured corn and sorghum plants with the grain removed. *U. S.*

strad'dle*, *v. t.* *Artillery.* To place shots of a known range short of and beyond (an object), so as to afford a basis for calculating the true range or distance.

strafe (sträf), *v. t.*; STRAFED (sträft); STRAF'ING (sträf'ĭng). [From G. *Gott strafe England* (gŏt shtra'fĕ ĕng'lant), "God punish England," a German salutation of 1914 and later.] To punish; to inflict damage upon, as by gunfire; to shell or bombard fiercely; to castigate; — orig. used by the British soldiers in the World War. — **strafe,** *n.*

straight'—line'—fre'quen-cy con-dens'er. *Radio.* A variable condenser in which a given change of setting of the movable plates corresponds to the same change of frequency, for all settings.

straight'—side', *a.* Having straight sides; — said specif. of a pneumatic automobile tire having a straight-sided bead used with a rim which has the edges rolling outward and is divided crosswise (so that it can be sprung into the tire) or has one edge, or both edges, detachable.

strand*, *n.* **1.** A part of a cord of wood, varying from one third to one half of a cord, according to the lengths into which the pieces of wood are cut. *Local, Southern U. S.* **2.** *Aeronautics.* A kind of wire made up of several individual wires twisted together around a single wire as a core.

‖ **strand'loop'er** (strănd'lōōp'ĕr; *D.* -lōp'ĕr), *n.* [D., fr. *strand* shore + *looper* runner, fr. *loopen* to run. See LANDLOUPER.] **a** A Hottentot who picks up such a living as he can along the seashore. Cf. BEACH COMBER, 2, in the *Dict.* **b** A small sand plover. *Both South Africa.*

stra'to-sphere (strā'tō-sfēr; străt'ō-), *n.* [F. *stratosphère.* See STRATUM, SPHERE.] *Meteorol.* The upper portion of the atmosphere, above 11 kilometers, more or less (depending on latitude, season, and weather), in which temperature changes but little with altitude and clouds of water never form, and in which there is practically no convection; — originally, and still often, called the *isothermal region.*

straw boss. An assistant foreman. *Colloq.*

stray*, *n.* *Radio.* = X, *n.*, 3, in the *Dictionary.*

stream'line' (strēm'lĭn'), *n.* The path of a small portion of a fluid, supposedly continuous, commonly taken relative to a solid body with respect to which the fluid is moving; — generally used only of such paths as are not eddying.

stream'line', *v. t.* *Mech.* To give a streamline form to; to design or construct, as an automobile or airplane, with a streamline form.

stream'line', *a.* Of or pert. to a streamline; designating a motion or flow that is free from turbulence, like that of a free particle moving in a streamline; hence, *Mech.*, designating a surface, body, etc., designed to afford an unbroken flow of a fluid about it, esp. when the resistance to flow is the least possible; as, a *streamline* body for an automobile, airplane, or airship. — **streamline flow,** continuous flow of a fluid, as distinguished from eddying flow. — **s. form,** *Mech.*, a fair form intended to avoid eddying and to preserve a streamline flow.

Strel'itz (strĕl'ĭts), *n., often used erroneously as pl.; pl.* STRELITZES (-ĭt-sĕz), STRELITZI (-ĭt-sī). [Russ. *strelets* bowman.] [*Often l. c.*] A Muscovite soldier, or musketeer, belonging to an irregular body of infantry, raised by Ivan the Terrible (1529–1584) and abolished by Peter the Great in 1682, but not entirely disbanded until 1698.

strike'*, *v. i.* *Elec.* To form an arc, or electric discharge, as between the two carbons of an electric arc, or between cloud and earth.

stripe*, *n.* **a** A piece of gold, silver, silk, or cotton braid, as on the sleeve of an officer's coat, used to indicate rank or length of service. Cf. SERVICE STRIPE, above. **b** *Agric.* A fungous disease of barley characterized mainly by elongated spots or stripes on the leaves.

strip'er (strīp'ĕr), *n* One who wears stripes on his sleeve, to indicate rank or length of service (cf. STRIPE, above); — used in the U. S. Navy with reference esp. to midshipmen officers at the U. S. Naval Academy, and generally in combination, as: **one striper,** an ensign; **one and one half striper,** a lieutenant, junior grade; **two striper,** a lieutenant, senior grade; **two and one half striper,** a lieutenant commander; **three striper,** a commander; **four striper,** a captain. *Three striper* and *four striper* are sometimes used of officers in the service at large. *All Cant or Slang.*

strong point. *Mil.* A carefully prepared position in a defensive system, constructed to be held to the last, and used as the center of resistance for the line.

structural resistance. = HEAD RESISTANCE, above.

stunt*, *v. i.* [See STUNT a feat.] To perform stunts. *Colloq.*

sub*, *n.* A submarine. *Colloq.*

‖ **su-ba'shi** (sōō-bä'shē), *n.* = SUBBASSA, in the *Dict.*

sub'a-tom'ic (sŭb'ä-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a division or part of the atom.

sub'chas'er (sŭb'chās'ĕr), *n.* *Naval.* A submarine chaser; specif., *U. S. Navy,* the first type of small craft built during the World War especially for chasing submarines.

sub'deb' (sŭb'dĕb'), *n.* A subdébutante. *Colloq., U. S.*

sub'dé'bu'tante' (sŭb'dā'bū'tänt'), *n. fem.* [*sub-,* 1 c + F. *débutante,* fem.] A young girl who is about to become a society débutante. *Colloq., U. S.*

sub'li-ma'tion*, *n.* *Psychoanalysis.* Deflection of the energy of repressed sexual impulses into avenues of cultural development and application.

sub'ma-chine' gun, *or* **Thomp'son sub'ma-chine' gun** (tŏmp'sŭn sŭb'mä-shēn'). [See SUB-, 1 c; MACHINE GUN.] A light, portable weapon, firing .45-caliber pistol ammunition on the automatic principle, provided with a pistol grip for firing as a pistol and a detachable buttstock for firing from the shoulder, and fed from a magazine or drum.

sub'ma-rine' (sŭb'mä-rēn'), *v. t.*; -RINED' (-rēnd'); -RIN'ING (-rēn'ĭng). To make an attack upon or to sink by means of a submarine, esp. by torpedoing. *Colloq.*

submarine chaser. *Naval.* Any vessel fitted to operate offensively against submarines.

submarine patrol boat. Any commercial or pleasure craft, taken over by the government for, or assigned to, submarine patrol duty.

sub'sti-tu'tion*, *n.* *Psychoanalysis.* The transference of a portion of the interest from an unconscious (repressed) form and object of gratification to some external form and goal, without the more complete evolution and transformation of the libido as in sublimation.

sub'sur'face*, *n.* That portion of a body of water which lies immediately below the surface.

sub'ti'tle* (sŭb'tī't'l), *n.* *Moving Pictures.* A brief statement thrown on the screen, generally preceding a scene which it explains.

Su'dan' dur'ra (sōō'dän', *or* sŭ-dän', dŏŏr'ä). See FETERITA, above.

Su'dan' grass. A slender annual grass (*Andropogon sorghum sudanensis*) cultivated for hay in semiarid regions.

su'ga-mo (sōō'gä-mō), *n.* [Prob. Jap.] *Bot.* A monocotyledonous plant (*Phyllospadix scouleri*), occurring along the coast from the northwestern United States to Japan. It is grown in Japan for a fertilizer and also for its fiber.

suit'case' (sūt'kās'), *n.* Also **suit case.** A flat rectangular valise or traveling bag large enough to contain a suit of clothes: — originally called *dress-suit case.*

sulfo-*. See SULPHO-, below.

sulphate pulp. A wood pulp made by the sulphate process (which see, in the *Dict.*); — called also *kraft pulp*

sul'phite* (sŭl'fīt), *n.* A person who is spontaneous and original in his habits of thought and conversation. Cf. BROMIDE, above. *Slang.* — **sul-phit'ic** (sŭl-fĭt'ĭk), *a. Slang.*

sul'pho-*. All chemical terms beginning thus are spelled also **sulfo-**. See SULPHO-, in *Dict.*

sul'pho-chlo'ride (sŭl'fō-klō'rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid.** [*sulpho-* + *chloride*] *Chem.* **a** A compound with sulphur and chlorine; as, phosphorus *sulphochloride,* $PSCl_3$. **b** The chloride of a sulphonic acid.

sul'pho-nam'ide (-năm'īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*sulphone* + *amide.*] *Chem.* The amide of a sulphonic acid; as, benzene-*sulphonamide* ($C_6H_5SO_2NH_2$) is the amide of benzene-sulphonic acid ($C_6H_5SO_3H$).

sulph'ox-yl'ic (sŭlf'ŏk-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*sulphur* + *oxy-,* **a** + *-yl* + *-ic,* 1 e.] *Chem.* Pert. to, or designating, a hypothetical acid H_2SO_2, known in the form of certain organic derivatives. Its salts are called **sulph-ox'y-lates** (sŭlf-ŏk'sĭ-lāts). See FORMALDEHYDE SULPHOXYLIC, above.

sum'ma-bil'i-ty (sŭm'ä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capability of being summed.

sump* (sŭmp), *n.* A reservoir at the lowest point in the oil-circulating system of an internal-combustion engine.

sun'cup' (sŭn'kŭp'), *n.* A yellow-flowered evening primrose (*Taraxia,* syn. *Œnothera, ovata*), native to California.

sun valve. *Mech.* A device, operated by the heat and light of the sun, by which beacon lights or other apparatus may be automatically turned off during the daytime.

su'per-*. A prefix freely used in recent formations, after *superman* (which see, below), to signify a person, animal, or thing which surpasses all or most others of its kind or class, as in power, size, or other characteristics; as, *superdreadnought, supersubmarine, super-Zeppelin.* Many of these formations on *super-,* however, are thus far occasional, or nonce, uses only; as, *superace, superairplane, superbrute, superbuffoon, supercannon, superclown, superconscience, supercritic, superculture, superdetective, superdramatist, superego, supergoddess, supergovernment, supergun, superhorse, supernation, supernurse,*

superpatriotism, superpilot, superrace, superrifle, superservant, supersnob, superstate, superthing, superthrill, superiramp, supertyrant, superwar, superwoman.

su'per-charged' (sū'pĕr-charjd'), *a.* Overcharged; charged to excess. — **supercharged engine,** *Mech.*, an internal-combustion engine so equipped that a greater weight of charge than normal can be delivered in the cylinders.

su'per-charg'er (sū'pĕr-char'jĕr), *n.* [See SUPER-; CHARGE, *v. t.*, 3.] A kind of air compressor used with an internal combustion engine in order to force into the cylinders a heavier charge than that which can be drawn in under the pressure of the surrounding atmosphere.

su'per-con'duc-tiv'i-ty (-kŏn'dŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The high conductivity characteristic of metals at very low temperatures, the conductivity of a metal being greatly increased when the temperature is below a certain low critical point.

su'per-dread'nought' (sū'pĕr-drĕd'nôt'), *n.* See DREADNOUGHT, b, above.

su'per-fu'si-ble (-fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* *Phys. Chem.* Capable of being superfused. — **su'per-fu'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

su'per-het' (-hĕt'). Short for SUPERHETERODYNE. *Cant.*

su'per-het'er-o-dyne (-hĕt'ĕr-ō-dīn), *a.* *Radio.* Pertaining to a form of beat reception in which beats are produced of a frequency above audibility but below that of the received signals, the current of the beat frequency being then rectified, next amplified, and finally rectified again so as to reproduce the music, speech, or the like, in the telephone receivers. Cf. BEAT RECEPTION and HETERODYNE, above. — **su'per-het'er-o-dyne,** *n.*

Su'per-man'* (-măn'), *n.* [See SUPER-.] = OVERMAN, in *Dict.*

☞ In early translations of Nietzsche, *overman* was used to translate the German word *Übermensch*, but was later largely replaced by *superman*, first used by G. B. Shaw.

su'per-pose'* (sū'pĕr-pōz'), *v. t.* *Aëronautics.* To place (main supporting surfaces) one above another.

su'per-pow'er (sū'pĕr-pou'ĕr), *n.* [*super-* + *power.*] **a** A theoretical political entity conceived as having authority over other states, esp. over the most powerful states. **b** Electric power developed by the utilization of all available water power sites or existing steam power plants in a large area, as connected parts of one system.

su'per-re-gen'er-a'tion (-rē-jĕn'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Radio.* A method of regenerative reception in which transient currents periodically carry the process of regeneration further than is possible in the steady state. It is usually accomplished by the introduction of an auxiliary frequency lower than the radio frequency received. — **su'per-re-gen'er-a-tive** (-jĕn'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.*

su'per-sub'ma-rine' (-sŭb'mȧ-rēn'), *n.* See SUPER-, above.

su'per-tax' (sū'pĕr-tăks'), *n.* [*super-* + *tax.*] A tax in addition to the usual or normal tax; specif.: **a** In the United States, a surtax (which see, below). **b** In the United Kingdom, a graduated income tax, in addition to the normal income tax, imposed on the amount by which the total income of any person exceeds a certain sum. Cf. SURTAX, below.

su'per-thy'roid-ism (-thī'roid-ĭz'm), *n.* [*super-* + *thyroidism.*] *Med.* The symptoms resulting from supernormal activity of the thyroid gland. Cf. HYPERTHYROIDISM, above.

su'per-Zep'pe-lin, *or* **su'per-zep'pe-lin** (-zĕp'ĕ-lĭn; -tsĕp'ĕ-lēn'), *n.* See SUPER-, above.

sup-pres'sion* (sŭ-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* *Psychoanalysis.* **a** The process by which an inacceptable impulse is excluded from activity with conscious awareness of the event, deliberation upon it, and possible retention of it in memory; — contrasted with *repression.* **b** Repression.

su'pra-nu'cle-ar (sū'prȧ-nū'klē-ăr), *a.* Above the nucleus. — **supranuclear cataract,** *Ophthalmology*, a cataract occurring between the nucleus and the periphery of the lens.

Supreme Council. At first, the executive body of the Peace Conference at Paris (1919), called also the *Council of Ten*, consisting of the two ranking delegates of each of the five great powers, viz., the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan. On March 25, 1919, this body was reduced to the Council of Four (which see, above). It was reorganized in January, 1920, as the *Council of Premiers*, but continued to be known popularly as the Supreme Council until 1922. During the Peace Conference the Supreme Council decided all important questions; later it became the executive body of the Allied and Associated Powers.

Supreme War Council. The Interallied war committee, composed of political and military representatives of Great Britain, France, and Italy, and, later, of the United States, formed November 9, 1917, to watch over the general conduct of the war and to coördinate the military powers of the Allies. It was superseded in January, 1919, by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference at Paris.

sur'face*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* An airfoil used for sustentation or control, or to increase stability; — the term applies to the whole member, and not to one side only.

sur'print' (sûr'prĭnt'), *v. t.* [*sur-* + *print.*] To print (as a name or address) over or upon (previously printed matter).

sur-re'al-ism (sŭ-rē'ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *surréalisme.*] A postwar movement of young French writers influenced by Freud, who seek in their writing to express the subconscious activities of the mind by presenting images without order or sequence, as in a dream. — **sur-re'al-ist,** *n.* — **sur-re'al-is'tic** (sŭ-rē'ăl-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **sur-re'al-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sur'tax'*, *n.* Specif., in the United States, a graduated income tax, in addition to the normal income tax, imposed on the amount by which the net income of any individual exceeds a certain sum. Cf. SUPERTAX, above.

sus-pen'soid (sŭs-pĕn'soid), *n.* *Physical Chem.* A colloidal solution the dispersed particles in which are solid (like those of an ordinary *suspension* in a liquid, but more minute); — called also *suspension colloid.* Cf. EMULSOID, above. There is no sharp dividing line between suspensoids and emulsoids; low viscosity and perceptible opalescence are characteristic of the former; high viscosity and ability to form gels, of the latter.

‖ **Swa-de'shi*** (swȧ-dā'shē), *n.* *India.* **a** A movement for national autonomy. **b** Hence, a recent phase of the struggle for Swaraj, aiming primarily at the use and production of articles of home manufacture, as cloth, but also, often, advocating the boycott of foreign goods

swagger stick. *Mil.* A short light stick, ordinarily about two feet long and tipped with metal at each end, for carrying in the hand; — called also *swanking stick.*

swank*, *n.* Pretentious showing off; self-important ostentatiousness; swagger. *Slang.*

‖ **Swa-raj'** (swȧ-rȧj'), *n.* [Skr. *svarāj* self-ruling, *svārājya* independent rule; cf. L. *suus* one's own. See RAJ, RAJAH.] Self-government, or home rule; independence. *India.*

Swa-raj'ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who favors Swaraj. *India.*

sweep*, *n.* *Naut.* A wire or rope stretched between two vessels steaming a parallel course, the center or bight of the wire being allowed to sag below the surface at set depths to drag for mines, rocks, or other obstructions.

sweep'back', *n.* *Aëronautics.* Of an airplane wing, the acute angle between the lateral axis of the airplane and the projection of the wing on a plane which includes the lateral and longitudinal axes of the airplane.

sweep'er*, *n.* *Naut.* A vessel engaged in sweeping. See SWEEP, above.

swept back. *Aëronautics.* = BACKSWEPT, above.

swing'ing*, *n.* *Radio.* **a** = FADING, above. **b** Fluctuation of received wave intensity due to changes in frequency of the transmitted waves.

switch*, *v. t.* *Fig.* To turn aside; divert; shift. — *v. i.* *Fig.* To change or shift, as in a line of conduct.

switch'*, *n.*, *or* **switch line.** *Mil.* A series of communicating trenches enabling an army to shift speedily from one line of defense to another without the exposure and delay involved in building a new line, as in the German lines of defense in Belgium and France, during the World War.

swiv'el*, *n.* *Weaving.* An attachment, for a loom, consisting of a rack and pinion, used to guide back and forth small shuttles (**swivel shuttles**), over small portions of the width of the loom, by means of pinions engaging with teeth on the shuttles, thus making small spot figures in the fabric woven.

syn-ær'e-sis*, syn-er'e-sis*, *n.* *Phys. Chem.* The separation of liquid from a gel, due to contraction.

syn-apse' (sĭ-năps'), *n.* Also **syn-ap'sis.** [See SYNAPSIS.] *Physiol.* The point at which the nervous impulse passes from the axon of one neuron to the dendrites of another neuron. — **syn-ap'tic, syn-ap'ti-cal,** *a.*

syn-ap'sis*, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* The conjugation of maternal and paternal chromosomes preceding the reduction division. **2.** *Physiol.* = SYNAPSE, above.

syn'chro-scope (sĭŋ'krō-skōp), *n.* = SYNCHRONOSCOPE.

syn'di-cal* (sĭn'dĭ-kăl), *a.* [F.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, syndicalism.

syn'di-cal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *syndicalisme.*] The theory, plan, or practice of trade-union action (originally as advocated and practiced by the French Confédération Générale du Travail) which aims by the general strike and direct action to establish control by local organizations of workers over the means and processes of production. — **syn'di-cal-ist,** *a.* & *n.* — **-cal-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

syn'di-cal-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To subject to syndicalism; bring under the control of syndicalists or under the conditions aimed at by syndicalism; as, to *syndicalize* a mine.

‖ **syn'di'cat'** (săn'dĕ'kȧ'), *n.* [F.] *Pol. Econ.* A labor union or trade-union. Cf. SYNDICATE, *n.*, **2**, in the *Dict.*

syn'di-cate* (sĭn'dĭ-kāt), *n.* **a** *Finance.* In Germany, a kind of cartel (which see, above) formed by manufacturers for the purpose of marketing their output, and, usually, for regulating that output in proportion to the demand. **b** A business concern which sells to the press such materials as special articles, photographs, or comic strips, for practically simultaneous publication in a number of newspapers.

syn'di-cate* (-kāt), *v. t.* To contract for publication through a syndicate.

Syn-er'e-sis*, *n.* See SYNÆRESIS, above.

syn-thet'ic (sĭn-thĕt'ĭk), *n.* *Chem.* Anything, as a chemical or drug, that is produced by synthesis.

synthetic ammonia process. See NITROGEN FIXATION.

Sy-nu'ra (sĭ-nū'rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fresh-water flagellate infusorians which form globular aggregations and give off an oily substance having a cucumberlike taste, that is harmless, but disagreeable, in drinking water in which the animalcules are very numerous. Also [*l. c.*; *pl.* L. -RÆ (-rē), E. -RAS (-rȧz)], an infusorian of this genus.

‖ **ta'bi** (tȧ'bē), *n. sing. & pl.* [Japanese.] A cotton sock, usually white, having a thick sole and a separate part for the big toe, worn by the Japanese.

tach'y case' (tăsh'ĭ). An attaché case. *Colloq., Eng.*

tag day. A day on which contributions to some fund are publicly solicited, a tag being given to each contributor to wear. Cf. FLAG DAY, **b**, above. *U. S.*

tai'ga (tī'gȧ), *n.* [Russ. *tayga.*] The vast, swampy, coniferous forest region of Siberia, beginning where the tundra ends; hence, a similar region in Europe or North America.

tail*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* The rear part of an aircraft, in an airplane usually consisting of a group (**tail group,** or **tail unit**) of stabilizing planes, or fins, to which are attached certain controlling instruments, such as elevators and rudders; the empennage.

tail cups. *Aëronautics.* A steadying device, somewhat similar to a sea anchor, attached by lines at the rear of certain types of elongated captive balloons.

tail'—heav'y, *a.* *Aëronautics.* Designating an aircraft in which, in any given condition of normal flight, the nose tends to rise if the longitudinal control is released, as, for instance, when the pilot has to exert a push on the control stick or control column to maintain the given condition.

tail'—light', *or* **tail'—lamp',** *n.* A light having a red lens to indicate the rear end of a vehicle, as an automobile.

tail plane. *Aëronautics.* A stationary, horizontal tail surface, or one nearly horizontal, used to stabilize the pitching motion of an airplane; — often called *stabilizer.*

tail skid. *Aëronautics.* A small skid, or runner, attached under the tail of an airplane to support it when the airplane is in contact with the ground.

tail slide. *Aviation.* The rearward and downward motion, tail first, which certain airplanes may be made to take after being brought into a stalling position by a steep climb.

tail spin. *Aviation.* Same as SPIN, above; — a misnomer.

take*, *v. i.* — **to take off*,** to leave the surface of the land or water; to begin flight; — said of an airplane. — **take-off*,** *n.*

take'—all'*, *n.* *Agric.* A destructive disease of wheat and other cereal grasses caused by a fungus, *Ophiobolus graminis*, or *O. cariceti.*

tan'dem*, *n.* *Aëronautics.* An airplane with two or more sets of wings of substantially the same area (not including the tail group), placed one in front of the other and on about the same level.

tan'go (tăŋ'gō; *Sp.* tȧŋ'gō), *n.*; *pl.* TANGOS (-gōz). [Sp., a certain dance.] **a** A difficult dance in two-four time characterized by graceful posturing, frequent pointing positions, and a great variety of steps. **b** Any of various popular dance forms derived from this. — **tan'go,** *v. i.*

tank*, *n.* *Mil.* A kind of self-propelling engine of destruction consisting of a casement of heavy armor plates mounted on a tractor (esp. of the caterpillar type) and armed with guns or machine guns or both. It is capable of traversing very rough ground, passing over trenches, shell craters, etc. Such *tanks* were first used by the British in the advance on the Somme in September, 1916, and four chief kinds were developed during the World War: the *male* tank, the *female* tank, the *gun-carrier* (or *supply*) *tank*, and the *whippet*. Male and female tanks differed only in their armament, the male being armed with two 6-pounder Hotchkiss guns and four machine guns; the female, with six machine guns only.

☞ The name *tank* as applied to these armored tractors arose from the fact that the hull was called "a water carrier for Mesopotamia" in the shop orders in England for those first made, in order to conceal their real purpose, and this was soon shortened to "tank," which quickly came into general use for the completed tractors.

tank circuit. *Radio.* An oscillatory circuit associated with the output circuit of an electron-tube generator, which absorbs the generator output in the form of energy impulses of high value and short duration and in turn delivers its output to an antenna.

tank'er (tăŋk'ĕr), *n.* A steel cargo boat fitted with tanks for the carrying of oil, molasses, or other liquid in bulk; — called also *tank ship, tank steamer.*

tap*, *n.* *Elec.* A connection to a coil making it possible to place only part of the coil in circuit.

tar'get*, *n.* *Physics.* The metallic surface, usually of platinum or tungsten, upon which the stream of cathode rays within an X-ray tube is focused. The target thus becomes the source from which the X rays emanate.

tar'iff*, *n.* See, in the *Addenda*, UNDERWOOD TARIFF ACT, and FORDNEY-MCCUMBER TARIFF ACT.

tarnished plant bug. See STOP BACK, above.

tash-lik' (tȧsh-lēk'), *n.* [Heb. *tashlīk* thou wilt throw (see Micah vii. 19) fut. of *hishlīk*, fr. *shalak* to throw.] Among orthodox Jews, a propitiatory rite, celebrated on the afternoon of New Year's Day (Rosh Hashana), consisting in gathering at a running stream and, after reciting various Scriptural verses, esp. Micah vii. 18–20, and offering prayers, shaking the ends of the garments over the water in the belief that thus one's sins are washed or swept away.

task'set'ter (tȧsk'sĕt'ĕr), *n.* One who sets a task or tasks; specif.: **a** A workman whose rate of output on a specified task is used as a standard for other workers. **b** One who sets the tasks of workers, designating the output to be attained or the period of time for the performance of a task

Tau'be (tou'bĕ), *n.*; *pl.* TAUBEN (-bĕn). [G., lit., a dove.] A monoplane, characterized esp. by its pigeon-shaped wings with retreating, upturned wing tips capable of being flexed to maintain lateral stability.

tax'i (tăk'sĭ), *or* **tax'y,** *v. i.*; TAX'IED (-sĭd); TAX'I-ING *or* TAX'Y-ING (-sĭ-ĭng). **1.** To ride in a taxicab; go by taxicab. **2.** *Aviation.* To travel along the ground or on the water under the machine's own power, when picking out a starting place or coming in after a landing; — said of an airplane or a seaplane, or the pilot of either. Taxiing should not be confused with the run for a start.

t. b. *Abbr.* Trial balance; tubercle bacillus; hence, *Cant* or *Slang*, tuberculosis.

tear shell *or* **bomb** (tēr). *Mil.* A gas shell, or gas bomb, filled with chemicals which on explosion form a gas (**tear gas**) that blinds the eyes with tears for some time.

tea wagon*. A small table on wheels, used in serving tea and light refreshments.

Teddy bear. A stuffed toy bear of plush or like material; — so named after Theodore ("Teddy") Roosevelt, in playful allusion to his fondness for hunting big game.

tel-au'to-mat'ics (tĕl-ô'tô-măt'ĭks), *n.* [*tele-* + *automatic.*] Control at a distance (of torpedoes, boats, etc.) particularly by means of radiotelegraphic impulses. *Obs.* Cf. RADIO CONTROL, above.

tel'e-me-chan'ics (tĕl'ĕ-mē-kăn'ĭks), *n.* [*tele-* + *mechanics.*] The science of operating apparatus or mechanisms, as motors, at a distance from the operator. Cf. TELEMECHANIC, in *Dict.*

telephone transmitter. *Elec.* A device, as a microphone, for converting sound into electric impulses or varying current. Another form is the same device as the telephone receiver, but with a reversible action.

tel'er-gy (tĕl'ĕr-jĭ), *n.* [*tele-* + Gr. ἔργον work.] *Psychol.* The supposed action of one brain on another at a distance by means of a hypothetical force which directly affects the brain of the percipient. Cf TELEPATHY, in *Dict.* — **tel-er'gi-cal** (tĕl-ûr'jĭ-kăl), *a.* — **tel-er'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

tel'e-scribe' (tĕl'ĕ-skrīb'), *n.* [*tele-* + L. *scribere* to write.] *Elec.* A phonograph for recording telephonic messages.

tel'e-sis (tĕl'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., lit., completion; formed with Gr. term. *-σις* (as if *τέλεσις*) fr. *τελέειν, τελεῖν*, to complete, perform, fr. *τέλος* end.] Progress intelligently planned and directed; the attainment of desired ends by the application of intelligent human effort to the means. *L. F. Ward*

tel'e-type (tĕl'ĕ-tīp), *n.* [*tele-* + *type*] *Elec.* A system of communication in which a typewriter is operated at a distance by means of electrical signals.

☞ *Teletype* is a trade-mark name.

tel'o-ki-ne'sis (tĕl'ō-kĭ-nē'sĭs; -kī-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *τέλος* end + *κίνησις* motion.] *Biol.* The rearrangement of nuclei and other bodies in the telophase stage of mitosis.

tel'o-syn-ap'sis (-sĭ-năp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *τέλος* end + *synapsis.*] *Biol.* End-to-end pairing of chromosomes at synapsis. Cf. PARASYNAPSIS, above.

‖ **Ten-denz'** (tĕn-dĕnts'), *n.*; *pl.* TENDENZEN (-dĕn'tsĕn). [G.] Lit., tendency; purpose; — used attributively of novels, poems, or dramas having an aim or purpose, usually political, social, or religious.

ten'der-foot'* (tĕn'dĕr-fo͝ot'), *n.* See BOY SCOUT, above.

ten'si-om'e-ter (tĕn'sĭ-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*tension* + *-meter.*] *Mech.* A device for determining tautness, as in the wires of an airplane, in which a segment of wire between two bridges is made to vibrate, the pitch indicating the tension.

ten'sor*, *n.* *Math.* Any of an extensive class of differential expressions appearing in vector analysis and coördinate

transformation, and distinguished by the property that any linear relation holding among tensors of the same type in one system of coördinates will also hold in any other — a property of decisive significance for the mathematical development of the generalized theory of relativity.

tep'a-ry bean (tĕp'ə-rĭ). [Sp., fr. the Papago Indian language.] An annual twining bean (*Phaseolus acutifolius*), native to southwestern U. S. and Mexico. A variety, *latifolius*, resisting heat and drought, was introduced into southwestern agriculture about 1912.

Ter'ri-to'ri-al-ism* (tĕr'ĭ-tō'rĭ-əl-ĭz'm), *n.* Among the Jews, a doctrine, theory, or movement which seeks to bring about the settlement of the Jews in some region where they will be autonomous, or at least will have full political privileges and constitute a majority of the population. Cf. ZIONISM, in the *Dictionary;* ITO, above. — **-al-ist**, *n.*

ter'ror*, *n.* [*cap.*] **a** The state of intense fear caused by the systematic use by a party or faction of violent means, as bloodshed, imprisonment, and confiscation, to maintain itself in power, as in the Reign of Terror in France in 1793–4 (which see, under REIGN, in the *Dict.*), or as in Russia, Finland, Hungary, etc., since 1917, either where the temporary government in control is revolutionary (**Red Terror**), or monarchistic or reactionary (**White Terror**). Cf. also WHITE TERROR, in the *Dictionary.* **b** Hence, the party or movement which inspires this state of fear.

tes'ser-act (tĕs'ĕr-ăkt), *or* **tes'sa-ract**, *n.* [Gr. *τέσσαρες* four + *ἀκτίς* ray, spoke (of a wheel), with reference to the number of its axes.] See FOURTH DIMENSION, above.

teth'e-lin (tĕth'ē-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. *τεθηλώς* luxuriant, adj. sense of p. perf. of *θάλλειν* to abound + *-in*. Cf. THALLUS.] *Physiol. Chem.* A lipoid, extracted from the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland, which has an accelerating effect on growth.

tet'ra-chlor-eth'ane (tĕt'rə-klōr-ĕth'ān), **tet'ra-chlo'ro-eth'ane** (-klō'rō-ĕth'ān), *n. Chem.* Either of two tetrachloro derivatives of ethane, $CHCl_2CHCl_2$ and CH_2ClCCl_3. The former, or symmetrical form, is called also *acetylene tetrachloride*. It is a colorless liquid formed by the union of acetylene and chlorine and is used as a solvent.

tet'ra-chlo'ro- (-klō'rō-). *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) signifying the *presence of four chlorine atoms* in a compound.

tet'ra-lin (tĕt'rə-lĭn), *n.* Also **-line** (-lĭn; -lēn). [*tetra-* + *yl* + *-in* (*-ine.*)] *Chem.* **a** A colorless oil, $C_{10}H_{12}$, obtained by the addition of four atoms of hydrogen to naphthalene in presence of a catalyzer, and used as a solvent and motor fuel. **b** Less commonly, acetylene tetrachloride, a liquid, $C_2H_2Cl_4$, used as a solvent.

tet'ra-ploid (tĕt'rə-ploid), *a.* [Gr. *τετραπλόος, τετραπλοῦς*, fourfold + *-oid.*] *Biol.* Having four times the normal number of gametic chromosomes.

tet'ra-ploi'dy (-ploi'dĭ), *n. Biol.* State of being tetraploid.

‖ **Teu'fel-hund'** (toi'fĕl-hōōnt'), *n.; pl.* TEUFELHUNDE (-hōōn'dĕ). [G.] = DEVIL DOG, above.

Texas leaguer. [From the *Texas* (baseball) *League.*] *Baseball.* A fly that falls too far out to be handled by an infielder and too close in for an outfielder. *Cant.*

tez'ke-re (tĕz'kĕ-rē), *n.* Also **tes'ke-re.** [Turk.] = TEZKIRAH.

Tha'is (thā'ĭs; *F., as name of opera,* tà'ēs'), *n.* **1.** An Athenian hetæra celebrated for her beauty. She went with Alexander on his expedition into Asia. After Alexander's death she became a mistress of Ptolemy I. of Egypt.

2. A beautiful Egyptian woman of the fourth century, who, according to tradition, was converted by a Theban anchorite from a dissolute life. She entered a monastery where she lived in solitary penance for three years and died in peace. This tradition furnishes the theme of a romance by Anatole France, upon which is based the opera "Thaïs," of which the libretto is by Louis Gallet (1835–1898) and music by Jules Émile Frédéric Massenet (1842–1912).

the'a-ter*, **the'a-tre***, *n.* Material or method suitable for successful presentation in a theatrical performance; as, a play of traded identity is not good *theater. Cant.*

‖ **thē' dan'sant'** (tā' dan'saN'); *pl.* THÉS DANSANTS. [F., lit., dancing tea.] An afternoon entertainment at which there is dancing and at which tea and other refreshments are served.

thermal ammeter. *Elec.* An ammeter operated by the heating of a wire or metal strip. Cf. EXPANSION AMMETER.

ther'mi'on (thûr'mī'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη* heat + *ion.*] *Physics.* An electrically charged particle emitted by an incandescent substance; a free corpuscle within the body of a metal or other substance. Thermions are either negatively charged (electrons) or positively charged (ions).

ther'mi-on'ic (thûr'mĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a. Physics.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a thermion or thermions. — **thermionic current**, an electric current due to the directed movements of thermions, as in the electric discharge through a vacuum tube with the cathode incandescent. — **thermionic valve**, *Elec.*, an electron tube.

ther'mi-on'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The branch of physics dealing with phenomena arising from the existence of thermions.

ther'mo-am'me'ter (thûr'mō-ăm'mē'tĕr), *n.* [*thermo-* + *ammeter.*] *Elec.* A thermal ammeter in which the heat effect is indicated by a thermocouple.

ther'mos bot'tle *or* **flask** (thûr'mŏs). [Gr. *θερμός* hot. See THERMAL.] A kind of vacuum bottle or Dewar flask, bearing the trade-mark *Thermos.* See VACUUM BOTTLE, below. Cf. DEWAR VESSEL, in the *Dict.*

third service. See AIR SERVICE, above.

thorium D. *Chem.* A radioactive product intermediate between thorium C and the inactive end product (called **thorium E**, or **thorium lead**). See THORIUM, in the *Dict.*

Thos (thŏs), *n.* [L. *thōs*, fr. Gr. *θώς* jackal.] A subgenus or genus of the dog family, containing the African jackals.

three—electrode electron tube. = ELECTRON TUBE, above.

three striper. *Naval.* See STRIPER, above.

thrift stamp. A war-savings stamp of the denomination of 25 cents, issued by the Government from Dec. 3, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1921, and sold for the raising of war revenue from the loan of small savings and to encourage thrift. See WAR-SAVINGS STAMP, WAR-SAVINGS CERTIFICATE, below. *U. S.*

throm'bo-gen (thrŏm'bō-jĕn), *n.* [*thrombin* + *-gen* **a.**] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance supposed to exist in the blood plasma, giving rise to thrombin at the time of clotting.

throm'bo-ki-nase (-kĭ-nās), *n.* [*thrombogen* + Gr. *κινεῖν* to move + *-ase.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance, present in the tissues, which accelerates the clotting of blood, presumably by converting thrombogen into thrombin. It is thought to be a phospholipin of the cephalin group.

throm'bo-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*thrombo-* + *-plastic.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Accelerating the action of thrombin, or of thrombogen, in clotting blood. — **thromboplastic substances**, certain substances in the tissue of the body supposed to aid in the process of clotting blood.

throm'bo-plas'tin (-tĭn), *n.* Thrombokinase.

through street. In some American cities, a street in which all vehicles have legal right of way over vehicles coming from intersecting streets.

throw'back'*, *n.* **a** Reversion to an ancestral type or to an earlier phase of civilization; also, an instance or product of such reversion; as, a *throwback* to Puritanism. **b** A reversal or backward deviation from one's path or route. **c** *Moving Pictures.* A scene or action from the past, interrupting the action of the present.

thrust*, *n. Engin.* The force exerted endwise through a propeller shaft, as of a vessel or aircraft, due to reaction of the water or air on the revolving propeller blades or vanes and serving to drive the craft ahead

thumb'print' (thŭm'prĭnt'), *n.* An impression made by the thumb, esp. a print made by the inside of the first joint and showing its characteristic lineation. Cf. FINGERPRINT, above. — *v. t.* To make a thumbprint or thumbprints of.

tick'ler coil, *or* **tick'ler***, *n. Elec.* = FEED-BACK COIL.

tic'—po-lon'ga (tĭk'pō-lŏn'gà), *n.* [Singhalese *tic-polangā*, fr. *tic* spot + *polangā* viper; also *tit-polangā*, fr. *tit-* spotted (cf. *tita* spot) + *polangā.*] *Zool.* The jessur.

Ti'ger*, the. Georges E. B. Clemenceau; — a nickname.

tight coupling. *Elec.* Coupling such that currents flowing in the two circuits have a considerable effect on each other, the coupling coefficient being relatively large

tight'wad' (tīt'wŏd'), *n.* [See 1st WAD, 4.] One who keeps his "wad" tightly rolled; one who spends, lends, or gives away money grudgingly, or not at all. *Slang, U. S.*

tik'ker (tĭk'ĕr), *or* **tick'er***, *n. Radio.* A form of interrupter, or chopper, used as a detector of continuous waves, consisting of a rapidly rotating wheel and a fine wire brush, the current being made and broken by momentary contacts between the brush and a continuous strip of conducting material in the rim of the wheel.

time space, *or* **space time.** *Math.* The four-dimensional manifold resulting from the fusion of time and (three-dimensional) space, that is, from the continuous repetition of all instantaneous space through each instant of time, in which fusion the special dimensions of space and of time may be treated as no longer intrinsically distinguishable.

tin hat *or* **helmet.** A steel helmet. *Soldiers' Slang.*

Ti-tan'ic (tī-tăn'ĭk), *n.* A British steamship of 46,328 gross tonnage, which, on April 14, 1912, during her maiden voyage from Liverpool to New York struck an iceberg in lat. 41° 46′ N, long. 50° 14′ W, and sank with a loss of 1,513 souls out of a total of more than 2,200 on board.

ti'tle*, *n. Moving Pictures.* A subtitle.

ti-trim'e-try (tī-trĭm'ĕ-trĭ), *n. Chem.* Measurement or analysis by titration. — **ti'tri-met'ric** (tī'trĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

T. N. T., *or* **TNT.** *Abbr.* Trinitrotoluene, or trinitrotoluol.

tobe (tōb), *n.* [Ar. *thawb* garment.] A piece of cotton cloth, of any of various colors and from 12 to 15 feet long, worn by natives as an outer garment. *No. & Cen. Africa.*

‖ **tol'do** (tōl'dō), *n.* [Sp., of uncert. origin.] A rude shelter, as a tent or hut, of the Indians of South America.

tone poem. *Music.* An orchestral composition of which the tone suggests poetic sentiments or images; — a variety of the symphonic poem, developed esp. by Richard Strauss.

tone wheel. *Radio.* A high-speed interrupter or commutator used for reception of continuous waves. It is run at a speed slightly different from the synchronous speed for the wave frequency, and thus produces a current of low frequency, or audio frequency.

tong (tŏng), *n.* [Chinese *t'ang*[2], lit, hall.] In China, an association, secret society, or organization of any kind; in the United States, usually, a secret association of Chinese, such as that of the highbinders — **tong'man** (-mən), *n.*

ton'o-scope (tŏn'ō-skōp; tō'nō-), *n.* [*tono-* + *-scope.*] *Psychol.* An instrument with which the tonal accuracy of the musical voice is visually registered and measured.

ton'sil-lec'to-my (tŏn'sĭl-lĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [L. *tonsillæ* tonsils + E. *-ectomy.*] *Med.* Operative removal of the tonsils

top grafting. *Hort.* Grafting in which the scion is inserted in the top or branches of the plant. Cf. CROWN GRAFTING and ROOT GRAFTING, in the *Dict.*

to'pi (tō'pĭ), *n.; pl.* **-pis** (-plz). An antelope (*Damaliscus corrigum jimela*) of eastern Central Africa, having a glossy purplish brown coat. Also, any of various related varieties native to districts south of the Sahara.

top'i-cal* (tŏp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to the topics of the day; containing allusions of local or temporary interest (often humorous); as, a *topical* song.

top sergeant. The first sergeant of a military company, battery, or troop. *Colloq.*

torch'bear'er*, *n.* See CAMP-FIRE GIRL, above.

tor-pe'do*, *n.* An automobile with a torpedo body. *Cant.*

torpedo body. An automobile body which is built so that the side surfaces are flush. *Cant.*

tor-pe'do-plane' (tôr-pē'dō-plān'), *n.* An airplane specially fitted for carrying and discharging torpedoes.

torpedo school. *Naval.* A school for teaching and training officers and men to handle torpedoes, as at a torpedo station. Cf. TORPEDO STATION, in the *Dictionary.*

tour'ing* (tōōr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOUR. Hence: *p. a. Automobiles.* Of a coupé or sedan, having a permanent top but removable or disappearing panels and frames along the sides, so that they can be made open from windshield to back. See AUTOMOBILE, *Illust.*, in the *Dict.*; cf. SEDAN, above, and TOURING CAR, in the *Dictionary.*

toxic smoke. See GAS, above.

tra-bant' (trà-bänt'), *n.* [G. *trabant* life guard, satellite; cf. LG. *dravant.* Of uncert. origin; perh ultimately fr. Pers. *darbān* porter, warder, or perh. fr. Bohem. *drāb* foot soldier. Cf. DRABANT.] Bodyguard; armed attendant, esp. of royalty, as in some European countries. *Chiefly Hist.*

trac'er* (trās'ĕr), *n.* Any device, as one producing a trail of smoke by day or of fire by night, attached, or designed to be attached, to a projectile to enable the gunner to observe its flight and thus correct his aim. — **tracer bullet.**

track*, *n.* **1.** Collectively, a number of competitive exercises comprising foot races, weight throwing, jumping, etc.; — often used attributively; as, a *track* athlete.

2. See TREAD, below.

trac'tor*, *n.* **1.** An automobile used for drawing or hauling something, as a vehicle, plow, or harrow.

2. An airplane (commonly single-engined) having the propeller or propellers forward of the main supporting surfaces; — called in full *tractor airplane.*

tractor propeller. *Aeronautics.* A propeller which is placed at the forward end of its shaft and pulls on the thrust bearing instead of pushing. Cf. PUSHER, above.

trade acceptance. *Com.* A bill of exchange arising out of a current merchandise transaction, drawn by the seller of the goods on the buyer for the purchase price and accepted by the buyer by a signed acknowledgment across the face of the instrument. Cf. BANKERS' ACCEPTANCE, above.

trade agreement. *Trade-Unionism.* An agreement between an employer and a trade-union, or the like, which fixes wages, hours of labor, or working conditions.

traf'fic*, *n.* The vehicles, persons, etc., passing along a street or road; the vessels, etc., which pass along a river, through a channel, or the like

traffic manager. One employed, as in an industrial establishment, to superintend the routing of shipments, to adjust claims, to check up waybills, and the like.

trail*, *n.* See HIGHWAY, above.

trailing edge. *Aeronautics.* The rearmost edge of an airfoil or a propeller blade. Cf. LEADING EDGE, above.

trail rope. The long trailing rope attached to a spherical balloon, to serve as a brake and as a variable ballast.

train'ee' (trān'ē'), *n.* One that is undergoing training.

tram'po-lin, -line (trăm'pō-lĭn), *n.* [It. *trampoli* stilts.] An exhibition or performance in which the actors or participants are on stilts. — *v. i.* To walk on, or as on, stilts.

trans'at-lan'tic (trănz'ăt-lăn'tĭk), *n.* One who dwells, or something that is, across the Atlantic; esp., an American. — **trans'at-lan'ti-can** (-tĭ-kən), *n.* — **trans'at-lan'ti-cism** (-sĭz'm), *n. All Chiefly Eng.*

trans'fer-ee'*, *n.* One who is transferred, as from one grade or position to another.

trans-fer'ence*, *n. Psychoanalysis.* Direction of erotic feelings and desires, especially as unconsciously retained from childhood, toward a new object. *Transference* is the chief factor in psychoanalytic therapy. Cf. RESISTANCE.

trans-hu'mance (trănz-hū'məns), *n.* [F.] The seasonal moving of live stock, esp. from plains to mountains and back, to secure pasture.

trans-mis'sion*, *n. Radio.* Act or process of transmitting; also, passage of radio waves in the space between transmitting and receiving stations.

transmission efficiency. *Elec.* In wire or radio communication, the ratio of the power received over a transmission path to the power transmitted; the ratio of the output to the input power, of a circuit or device.

transmission unit. *Elec.* In radio or wire communication, a unit of power ratio used to express gain or loss in transmission of a wave or current. For any power ratio the number of *transmission units* is ten times the common logarithm of the power ratio. For current ratios, the number of *transmission units* is twenty times the common logarithm of the current ratio.

trans-mit'*, *v. t. & i. Radio.* To send out (a signal) by means of radio waves.

trans-mit'ter*, *n. Radio.* **a** A transmitting set. **b** A transmitting station. **c** A person operating a transmitting station.

transmitting set. *Radio.* Apparatus for transmitting radio waves; specif., the portion of a complete transmitting station which converts the alternating current produced in the key or modulating device into a radio-frequency current and delivers it to the antenna.

transmitting station. *Radio.* An assemblage of equipment to transmit radio waves, including an antenna, transmitting set, and telephone transmitter or key.

trans-po'lar (trănz-pō'lär), *a.* Moving or extending across the (north or south) pole, or polar regions; as, a *transpolar* flight.

transverse dihedral. = DIHEDRAL, *n.*, above.

tra-pez'ing (trə-pēz'ĭng), *n.* Act or action of performing on the trapeze. — **tra-pez'ist** (-pēz'ĭst), *n.*

trav'e-logue (trăv'ē-lôg), *n.* [*travel* + Gr. *λόγος* speech.] Also **trav'e-log.** A talk or lecture on travel, usually with illustrations, as with the stereopticon or cinematograph.

tread*, *n.* Of a vehicle, esp. an automobile, the distance from side to side between the points of contact with the road, or other surface, of a pair of wheels; the gauge.

treasury savings certificate. A registered, nontransferable certificate of the United States government, issued between 1921 and 1924, in denominations of $25, $100, and $1,000 maturity value five years from date of issue, the interest rate being about 4½ per cent per annum compounded semiannually, if held to maturity.

trea'ty*, *n.* For treaties of *Lausanne, Neuilly-sur-Seine, Saint-Germain, Sèvres, Trianon, Versailles,* see WORLD WAR, below.

treaty port. A sea or river port, later, also an inland city, opened by treaty to foreign trade; — used esp of certain ports in China, and, formerly, in Japan and Korea.

tre'fa (trā'fä), *a.* Ceremonially unclean, according to the Jewish law; **tref.** See TREF, in the *Dictionary.*

trench back. *Med.* A painful condition of rigidity of the back often occurring in soldiers, resulting from the constrained position necessary in trench duty.

trench disease. *Med.* **a** Trench fever. **b** Trench nephritis.

trench fever. *Med.* A fever, affecting soldiers in the trenches, spread by lice.

trench foot *or* **feet.** *Med.* An affection resembling that attending chilblains, marked by blueness or redness of the feet and in severe cases by gangrene, due to the combined effect of cold and wet upon the feet; — so called from its prevalence among soldiers serving in the trenches.

trench gun *or* **mortar.** A small portable cannon or mortar, usually fired from a trench, used at short range for dropping bombs or similar projectiles into an enemy's trenches.

trench nephritis. *Med.* An acute nephritis, resulting from exposure, occurring in soldiers on trench duty.

trench sickness. = TRENCH DISEASE, above.

trench warfare. *Mil.* Warfare in which the opposing forces face each other in trenches. Mining and countermining, the digging of dugouts and shelters, and construction of an elaborate trench system, protected by barbed wire entanglements, are its chief features.

Tren'tine (trĕn'tēn; -tĭn). *a.* Of or pertaining to Trent, a city of Tirol; esp., pertaining to the Council of Trent.
Trep'o-ne'ma (trĕp'ō-nē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *τρέπειν* to turn + *νῆμα* thread.] *Bact.* A genus of microorganisms sometimes placed with *Spirochæta* but now commonly regarded as related to *Trypanosoma*, among the protozoans. The organism consists of slender cells with undulating membrane. *T. pallidum* (syn. *Spirochæta pallida*) causes syphilis.
tri'al-ism*, *n.* [Cf. DUALISM.] A federation or union of three states. — **tri'al-ist**, *n.*
tri'an'gle*, *n.* A group or set of three; esp., a group of three persons whose mutual interests are in some way complicated, as by sex relationship; also, a complicated situation involving three objects, persons, or the like; as, the eternal *triangle;* human *triangle.*
tri-an'nu-al (trī-ăn'ū-ȧl), *a.* Triennial. *Rare.*
tric'o-lette' (trĭk'ō-lĕt'), *n.* [*tricot* + *-lette* (as in flan*nelette*). See -ETTE.] A kind of dress goods similar to Jersey cloth, but made of cotton or fiber silk.
tri'fa (trī'fȧ), *a.* Var. of TREFA, above.
tri-hy'drol (trī-hī'drōl; -drŏl), *n.* See HYDROL, **1**, above.
trim'mer*, *n. Coal Storage* An apparatus for trimming a pile of coal into a regular form, as of a cone or prism.
tri-ni'tride (trī-nī'trīd; -trĭd), *n.* Also **-trid.** [*tri-* + *nitride.*] *Chem.* A nitride having three atoms of nitrogen in the molecule.
tri-ni'tro-cre'sol (trī-nī'trō-krē'sōl; -sŏl), *n.* [*trinitro-* + *cresol.*] *Org. Chem.* A compound, $C_7H_5O_7N_3$, closely related to picric acid and similarly used as an explosive. It is more sensitive to shock than picric acid.
tri-ni'tro-tol'u-ene (-tŏl'ū-ēn), *n.* [*trinitro-* + *toluene.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of several isomeric compounds, $CH_3C_6H_2(NO_2)_3$, made by nitrating toluene; specif., the *α-*, symmetrical, or 2, 4, 6-, form, resembling picric acid; — called also **tri-ni'tro-tol'u-ol** (-ŏl; -ōl). *Abbr., T. N. T.* It forms pale yellow crystals darkening to deep brown and is insensitive to friction or ordinary shock. It is an ingredient of various explosives and is also used alone as a filling for shells.
tri-ni'tro-xy'lene (-zī'lēn), *n.* [*trinitro-* + *xylene.*] Also **tri-ni'tro-xy'lol** (-zī'lōl; -lŏl). *Chem.* Any of several isomeric trinitro derivatives, $C_6H(CH_3)_2(NO_2)_3$, of the three xylenes. Solid products containing one or more of these isomers and resembling trinitrotoluene in explosive properties are obtained by nitrating commercial xylene.
tri'ode (trī'ōd), *n. Elec.* = ELECTRON TUBE, above.
tri-pep'tide (trī-pĕp'tīd; -tĭd), *n.* See PEPTIDE, above.
Tri'ple En'tente' (trĭp''l ȧn'tȧnt'). An understanding constituting a virtual alliance between France, Great Britain, and Russia. Important steps in its development were: (1) the consummation of an alliance between France and Russia during the years 1890–1893; (2) the adjustment in 1904 of questions in dispute between France and Great Britain, as with reference to Egypt, Morocco, etc.; (3) the adjustment in 1907 of points at issue between Great Britain and Russia, esp. as to their relations in Asia.
triplex process. *Metal.* A process for making steel in which the material is partially treated in a Bessemer converter, transferred without interruption to an open-hearth furnace for the second stage of the treatment, and then finished in an electric furnace.
trip'loid (trĭp'loid), *a.* [Gr. *τριπλόος, τριπλοῦς*, threefold + *-oid.*] *Biol.* Having treble the number of chromosomes characteristic of germ cells. See HAPLOID, in the *Dict.*
trom'bash. Var. of TRUMBASH, below.
‖ **tronk** (trŏnk), *n.* [Cape Dutch, fr. Port. *tronco*, tree trunk, the stocks, prison, fr. L. *truncus.*] A prison; jail; lockup. *So. Africa.*
troop*, *n.* See BOY SCOUT, above.
troph'o-zo'ite (trŏf'ō-zō'īt), *n.* [*tropho-* + Gr. *ζῷον* animal + *-ite*, **2 e.**] The adult stage of Protozoa of the subphylum Sporozoa.
tro-pis'tic (trō-pĭs'tĭk), *a. Biol.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, tropism.
trop'o-pause (trŏp'ō-pōz), *n.* [Gr. *τρόπος* (as in *troposphere*) + *παῦσις* a ceasing, fr. *παύειν* to cause to stop. See PAUSE, *n.*] *Meteorol.* The top of the troposphere.
trop'o-sphere (-sfēr), *n.* [F. *troposphère*, fr. Gr. *τρόπος* a turn, but in sense as if fr. *τροπή* a turn or change (both fr. *τρέπειν* to turn) + F. *sphère* sphere. See TROPE, SPHERE.] *Meteorol.* All that portion of the atmosphere below the stratosphere. It is that portion in which temperature generally rapidly decreases with altitude, clouds form, and convection is active.
tro'tol (trō'tōl; -tŏl), *n.* Trinitrotoluene (which see, above).
tro'tyl (trō'tĭl), *n.* Trinitrotoluene (which see, above).
tru'cial (trōō'shȧl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or bound by the conditions of, a truce; — used esp. with reference to certain Arab tribes (see TRUCIAL CHIEF, below), or their territory; as, *Trucial* Coast, *Trucial* League, *Trucial* sheik, etc. — **Trucial chief**, the chief, or leader, of any of certain Arab tribes of the Oman coast which, at various times since 1820 (esp. in 1853), have entered into treaty obligations with Great Britain to cooperate in maintaining the maritime peace of the Persian Gulf and adjacent waters, for which purposes they have joined in a league (**Trucial League**).
trum'bash (trŭm'băsh), *n.* Also **trom'bash.** [Native name.] A kind of boomerang used by some Sudanese tribes.
trust'i-fy (trŭs'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. To form into a trust; make a trust of (as by combining a number of separate businesses); — chiefly in *p. p., trustified.* — **trust'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. Both Commercial Cant.*
try'out' (trī'out'), *n.* In sports, a test by which the fitness of a contestant to remain in a certain class is determined; hence, a similar test or trial of one in any occupation, calling, or the like.
T. S*. *Abbr.* Test Solution; Transport and Supply.
tsam'ba (tsȧm'bȧ), *n.* [Tibetan *rtsām-pa.*] Barley parched and ground; — the chief cereal food in Tibet and neighboring parts of Mongolia.
T U. *Abbr. Radio.* (no period, TU) Transmission unit.
tube*, *n. Radio.* An electron tube.
tube transmitter. *Radio.* A transmitting set in which electron tubes are used to convert the applied electric power into radio-frequency power.
‖ **Tu'chun'** (tōō'shōōn'), *n.* [Chin. *tu chün.*] In China, since 1916, the title of the military governor of a province; a war lord. — **Tu'chun'ate** (-ăt), *n.*
tu'la-ræ'mi-a, tu'la-re'mi-a (tōō'lȧ-rē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *Tulare* (see in *Gaz.*) + *-æmia, -emia.*] *Med.* A disease caused by a microörganism (*Bacterium tularense*) appearing in rodents, transmitted by insects, esp. the deer fly, and producing in man a depressing fever which continues for several weeks.
tune*, *v. i.* — **to tune in**, *Radio*, to adjust the receiving apparatus to resonance with the frequency of a particular sending station from which signals are to be received.
tune*, *v. t.* — **to tune out**, *Radio*, to keep (signals, messages, or the like) from affecting receiving apparatus by tuning or adjusting the latter so that it will not respond to their frequency. — **to tune up**, *Mach.*, to make the necessary adjustments, esp. the finer adjustments which are necessary to bring an engine, as an automobile or airplane engine, into first-class running condition.
tun'er* (tūn'ĕr), *n. Radio.* The part of a radio receiving set consisting of the circuit or circuits used to tune in.
tuning coil. *Elec.* A tuner consisting of a single coil of variable inductance. See TUNER, 3, in *Dict.*
tu'pek (tōō'pĕk), **tu'pik** (-pĭk), *n.* Var. of TOPEK, in *Dict.*
Tur'cize (tûr'sīz), *v. t.* Var. of TURKIZE.
tur'key-trot' (tûr'kĭ-trŏt'), *n.* An eccentric ragtime dance, danced with the feet well apart and with a characteristic rise on the ball of the foot, followed by a drop upon the heel. Similar dances are the *bunny hug* and *grizzly bear.*
Turk'ize (tûr'kīz), *v. t.* To render Turkish.
turn indicator. *Aeronautics.* An instrument showing when the direction of the line of flight, or the direction of the projection of that line on a horizontal plane, is altering. Some kinds show also the rate of turn, in terms either of the angular velocity or of the radius of curvature.
turn meter. *Aëronautics.* An instrument similar to a turn indicator, but which shows quantitatively the rate of turn in terms of the angular velocity or the radius of curvature.
turn'o'ver*, *n.* **a** A cycle of purchase, sale, and replacement of a stock of goods; as, a *turnover* four times a year. Also, the value of goods involved in the process; as, the *turnover* of British trade in 1916. **b** The number of persons hired within a given period to replace those leaving or dropped from a working force, or the ratio of this number to the number in the average force maintained; as, a *turnover* of 50 per cent a year. Called, specif., *labor turnover.*
twilight sleep. [Literal translation of G. *dämmerschlaf.*] A condition of partial narcosis, or stupor, induced, by the action of a combination of scopolamine and morphine or a morphine derivative, for the purpose of ameliorating the pains of childbirth.
twilight state. *Med.* A condition, occurring in various mental disturbances, in which the individual is in a dreamy condition and often performs acts logically connected though governed by inner complexes rather than external reality.
twist*, *v. t. Life Insurance.* To induce (a person) to drop a policy already in force in a company other than that of the twisting agent for one in the agent's company. — **twist'er**, *n.*
two striper. See STRIPER, above.
Tyn'dall beam, Tyn'dall cone (tĭn'dȧl). [After John *Tyndall*, British physicist.] *Phys. Chem.* The luminous beam or cone seen when a narrow pencil of light is passed through a disperse system (e. g. smoky or mist-laden air).
Tyn'dall me'ter, *or* **tyn'dall-me'ter** (-mē'tĕr), *n.* An apparatus for measuring the brightness of the Tyndall beam.
type*, *v. t. Med.* To compare (samples of blood for transfusion) in order to determine the compatibility of the blood of the donor for transfusion to that of the receptor.
typh-lol'o-gy (tĭf-lŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *τυφλός* blind + *-logy.*] The scientific study of blindness, its causes, effects, etc.; the branch of science that deals with blindness.
ty'pho-ma-la'ri-a (tī'fō-mȧ-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [*typhus* + *malaria.*] *Med.* A supposed compound of typhoid fever and malaria; a disease with typhoid symptoms, assumed to be of malarial origin.
ty'po-script (tī'pō-skrĭpt), *n.* [*typo-* + *script.*] Typewriting; typewritten matter; typescript.

‖ **Ü'ber-mensch** (ü'bĕr-mĕnsh), *n.; pl.* -MENSCHEN (-mĕn'shĕn). [G.] Overman; superman. See SUPERMAN, above.
U'—boat', *n.* [From the designation of submarines, in the German navy, by the letter *U* with a distinguishing number added. *U* is probably an abbreviation for G. *unterseeboot*, lit., under-sea-boat (*i. e.*, submarine).] A submarine; — generally restricted to German or Austrian submarines, as in the World War.
u'do (ōō'dō), *n.* [Jap.] A vegetable and ornamental plant (*Aralia cordata*) cultivated largely in China and Japan and recently introduced into the United States. The young shoots, blanched by covering with earth and resembling celery, are the edible part.
u'ku-le'le (ū'kōō-lā'lē; *Hawaiian* ōō'kōō-lā'lā), *n.* [Hawaiian, prop., flea, jumping insect.] A kind of small guitar with four strings, used originally in Hawaii.
ul'ster-ette' (ŭl'stĕr-ĕt'), *n.* [*ulster* + *-ette.*] A light ulster.
ul'ti-ma-cy (ŭl'tĭ-mȧ-sĭ), *n.* [From ULTIMATE.] State or quality of being ultimate.
ul-trau'di-on (ŭl-trô'dĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*ultra-* + *audion.*] *Elec.* A type of three-electrode electron tube in which a tuned circuit is connected between grid and plate. Cf. AUDION, above.
u'na-flow' en'gine (ū'nȧ-flō') [L. *una* (fem. of *unus*) one + E. *flow.*] *Mech.* A type of engine in which the steam or gas instead of being exhausted through valves is exhausted through ports at or near the middle of the cylinder walls.
un-con'scious (ŭn-kŏn'shŭs), *n. Psychoanalysis.* [With *the.*] As conceived by Freud: **a** in a descriptive sense, that part of the psychic life in which the psychic phenomena are latent but capable of becoming conscious; **b** in a dynamic sense, that part which is under repression and thus barred from consciousness.
undamped waves. = CONTINUOUS WAVES, above.
un'der-car'riage*, *n. Aëronautics.* The landing gear of an aircraft. See LANDING GEAR, above.
un'der—sea', *a.* Being, or carried on, under the sea, or under the surface of the sea; as, *under-sea* fighting.
un'der-sea' (ŭn'dĕr-sē') } *adv.* Under the sea; beneath the
un'der-seas' (-sēz') } surface of the sea; as, a submarine moving *undersea.*
un'der-slung'* (ŭn'dĕr-slŭng'), **un'der-hung'*** (-hŭng'), *a.* Of an automobile body, suspended from the springs in such a manner that the frame of the chassis is below the axles, the object being to lower the center of gravity.
Un'der-wood Tar'iff Act (ŭn'dĕr-wŏŏd). An act of Congress, passed October 3, 1913 (63d Congress); — so called from Oscar W. Underwood, representative from Alabama. See TARIFF, *n.*, 1 **g**, in the *Dictionary.*
Union Central Executive Committee. In the Russian Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, a committee acting for the *Union Soviet Congress* (see SOVIET, above) in the intervals between its sessions. It consists of two bodies, the *Union Council* and the *Council of Nationalities.* It appoints the *Union Council of People's Commissars* (see COMMISSAR, COMMISSARIAT, above), which, subject to its presidium, acts as its executive and administrative body. *Abbr., U. C. E. C.*
Union Soviet Congress. See SOVIET, above.
un-scram'ble (ŭn-skrăm'b'l), *v. t.* To separate a conglomeration into its original elements; — originally in the phrase, "You can't *unscramble* eggs," attributed to J. P. Morgan (1837–1913), American financier, referring to the attempt to dissolve certain trusts.
un-sprung'* (ŭn-sprŭng'), *a. Aëronautics.* Not sprung. See SPRING, *v. t.*, above.
U. of S. A., *or* **U. of S. Afr.** *Abbr.* Union of South Africa.
up-heav'al-ist (ŭp-hēv'ȧl-ĭst), *n.* One who aims at a social upheaval or overturning.
u'rase (ū'rās; -rāz), *n. Chem.* = UREASE, in the *Dict.*
useful load. *Aëronautics.* The excess of the full load over the dead weight of an aircraft itself. It includes the crew and passengers, oil and fuel, electric-light installation, chart board, wireless apparatus, and the like. Cf. DEAD LOAD, above.
U. S. S. R. *Abbr.* Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.
u-til'i-ty*, *n.* In full **public utility.** A business organization which regularly supplies the public with some commodity or service, as electricity, gas, water, transportation, or telephone, or telegraph, service; — also used attributively; as, *utility* holding companies; a *utility* merger.
‖ **u'yezd'** (ōō'yĕzd'), *n.* See SOVIET, above.

vacuum bottle, flask, *or* **vessel.** A bottle, flask, or vessel made on the principle of the Dewar vessel, as for keeping liquids either hot or cold for several hours. Cf. DEWAR VESSEL, in the *Dictionary*, THERMOS BOTTLE, above.
vacuum tube*. *Elec.* = ELECTRON TUBE, above.
vacuum valve*. = ELECTRON TUBE, above.
val'or-ize (văl'ĕr-īz), *v. t.* To enhance, or attempt to enhance, the market value or price of by valorization.
‖ **va-lu'ta** (va-lōō'ta), *n.* [It., fr. *valere* to be worth, L. *valere.* Cf. VALUE.] Value; worth; specif., the value of any currency, as of certain European countries, as agreed upon, or its exchange value with reference to the currency of another (specified) country.
valve*, *n. Radio.* = ELECTRON TUBE, above. *Chiefly Brit.*
vamp (vămp), *n.* One who vamps; a vampire, as in a novel, play, or the like. See VAMPIRE, below. *Slang.*
vamp, *v. i.* To take the part of a vampire, as in a play; act the vamp; beguile; — often used humorously. — *v. t.* To treat as a vampire might. *Both Slang.*
vam'pire*, *n.* Fig.: One who lives by preying on others; in recent use, esp. an adventuress; specif., a seductive female (rarely, a male) character in a novel, play, or the like, whose evil motives or actions form an important part of the plot; also, an actress who takes such parts.
vam'pir-ish (văm'pīr-ĭsh), *a.* Pert. to or like a vampire.
van'i-ty*, *n.* A small receptacle, usually in the shape of a handbag or box, fitted with toilet articles such as a compact; — called more fully, according to its form, *vanity* bag, *vanity* case, or *vanity* roll.
vapor, *or* **vapour, galvanizing.** *Metal.* A process for coating metal (usually iron or steel) surfaces with zinc by exposing them to the vapor of zinc instead of, as in ordinary galvanizing, to molten zinc; — called also *sherardizing.* Vapor galvanizing is accomplished by heating the articles to be galvanized together with zinc dust in an air-tight receptacle to a temperature of about 600° F., which is 188° below the melting point of zinc, or by exposing the articles to vapor from molten zinc in a separate receptacle.
variable condenser. *Elec.* A condenser whose capacity is continuously adjustable. It usually consists of a set of metal plates meshing with another set.
variable inductor. *Elec.* An inductor (see INDUCTOR, above) whose inductance is continuously adjustable.
va'ri-o-cou'pler (vā'rĭ-ō-kŭp'lĕr), *n.* [L. *varius* various + E. *coupler.*] *Elec.* An inductive coupler, of which the mutual inductance is adjustable by rotating one of the coils.
va'ri-om'e-ter* (-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n. Elec.* A variable inductor consisting of two coils of wire one rotating within the other and connected in series or parallel. *Cant.*
Va'sey grass (vā'zĭ). *Agric.* An erect perennial grass (*Paspalum larranagai*), native to Argentina, now grown from North Carolina to Texas. It grows best in wet lands, but withstands drought to a remarkable degree.
vas'o-re'flex (văs'ō-rē'flĕks), *n.* [*vaso-* + *reflex.*] *Physiol.* A reaction, or reflex, of a vessel, usually a blood vessel.
vaude-vil'li-an (vōd-vĭl'ĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to vaudeville. — *n.* A vaudevillist.
veg'e-tism (vĕj'ē-tĭz'm), *n.* Vegetal state or characteristic.
vel'ou-tine' (vĕl'ōō-tēn'), *n.* [F. *velouté* velvety + 1st *-ine*, 1.] A corded wool dress fabric having a velvet finish.
ve-ne'tian*, *n.* A twilled cotton fabric used chiefly as a lining for garments. Cf. VENETIAN, *n.*, **2 e**, in the *Dict.*
Cotton *venetians* have been used in this country since 1902. *U. S. Bulletin* (1919).
V'—en'gine, *n.* See V-TYPE ENGINE, below.
Ven'i-ze'list (vĕn'ĭ-zā'lĭst), *n. Greek Politics.* One of the party which followed Eleutherios Venizelos (1864–), esp. in his policies of adherence to the side of the Allies in the World War, and of opposition to Constantine I. and George II. during and after the war.
Ven-tu'ri tube* (vĕn-tōō'rē). [From its inventor, Giovanni Battista *Venturi* (1746–1822), an Italian physicist.] *Physics.* A conical efflux tube in which the escaping liquid flows from the smaller to the larger end, and the entrance is rounded to conform to the shape of the vena contracta.
‖ **ver-bo'ten** (fĕr-bō'tĕn), *a.* [G., p. p. of *verbieten.*] Lit., forbidden; prohibited, usually by authority; — often used satirically, implying that the prohibition is unwarranted; as, a *verboten* novel.
ver'ni-er* (vûr'nĭ-ĕr), *n. Radio.* A small auxiliary device used with a main device, to obtain delicate or sensitive ad-

justment, as a variable condenser of very small capacity in parallel with another condenser.

vers' li'brist (vĕr' lē'brĭst), *or* ‖ **vers' li'briste'** (lē'brēst'). A writer of vers libre.

ver-tim'e-ter (vĕr-tĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*vertical* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument which indicates the minute changes of atmospheric pressure corresponding to small vertical motions of aircraft.

Very light (vĕr'ĭ). *Mil. & Naval.* One of the flares, or light signals, used in the Very system of signaling. See VERY'S NIGHT SIGNALS and STAR SHELL, in the *Dict.*

vest'ee' (vĕs'tē'), *n.* [*vest* + *-ee* as in coatee, with dimin. force.] An ornamental adjunct of dress suggesting, or worn in place of, a vest, or waistcoat; as: **a** A garment of brightly colored broadcloth, or the like, resembling a waistcoat but having neither armholes nor back, worn as part of a riding habit. **b** An article of female attire, as of organdie or satin, with or without a collar, worn to fill in or ornament the front of a dress or suit.

V. I. *Abbr.* Virgin Islands (of the United States).

vib'ri-on (vĭb'rĭ-ŏn), *n. Bacteriol.* A vibrio or vibrioid bacterium. See VIBRIO **b**, in the *Dictionary.*

vic-to'ri-a*, *n. Automobiles.* A touring car equipped with a calash top that, usually, extends over the rear seat only. See AUTOMOBILE, *Illust.*, in the *Dictionary.*

Vic-to'ri-an*, *a.* Pertaining to English life and sentiment during the reign of Queen Victoria; esp., fastidious, prudish, or narrow in opinion or expression, particularly regarding conduct. — **Vic-to'ri-an-ism,** *n.*

That long set of sentimental hypocrisies known in England as *Victorian.* *Amy Lowell.*

Victory loan. **1.** In the United States, the Fifth Liberty Loan (see LIBERTY BOND, above).

2. In Canada, any one of three government loans. Dates and quotas were: Nov. 1917, $150,000,000; Nov. 1918, $300,000,000; Nov. 1919, $300,000,000. Each was much oversubscribed.

3. In Great Britain, a government loan in June, 1919, with a total subscription of about $2,160,500,000.

Victory Medal. *Mil.* A medal of bronze struck by the United States government for distribution in 1920 to about 4,265,000 soldiers, sailors, nurses, and others in the military service during the World War. With the medal is to be worn the **Victory Ribbon,** having a rainbow blending of the six basic colors of the spectrum, issued by the Allied and Associated nations.

violet rays. **a** The shortest of the visible rays of the spectrum, producing violet color. See SPECTRUM, in the *Dict.* **b** Erroneously, the invisible *ultra-violet rays* of the spectrum, which have certain therapeutic qualities. Cf. ULTRA-VIOLET, ACTINIC RAYS, in the *Dict.*

virtual pitch. See PITCH, above.

vis'i-ble* (vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Constructed so that some particular part, or a record made, is readily visible to the operator or observer; as, a *visible* typewriter, in which the writing is visible to the operator without lifting the carriage.

vi'sion* (vĭzh'ŭn), *n. Moving Pictures.* A small scene shown within a larger one, generally used to indicate the thought of an actor at a particular moment.

vi'ta-min (vī'tă-mĭn; vĭt'ă-; 184), *n.* Also **-mine** (-mĭn; -mēn). [L. *vita* life + E. *amine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a group of constituents of most foods in their natural state, of which very small quantities are essential for the normal nutrition of animals, and possibly of plants. Their chemical nature is not yet known. Five distinct vitamins are recognized by the effect produced on animals when their diets are deficient in these vitamins, namely: (1) fat-soluble vitamin A, (2) water-soluble vitamin B, (3) water-soluble vitamin C, (4) fat-soluble vitamin D, and (5) fat-soluble vitamin E. **Vitamin A** is abundant in the unsaponifiable part of butter fat, or of cod-liver oil. It occurs in other liver oils, egg-yolk fat, green leaves, oranges, and perhaps other fruits, and lack of it in the diet causes keratinization of epithelial tissues, prominently evident in the eye, failure of young animals to grow, and finally death. **Vitamin B** is abundant in yeast, green leaves, some animal tissues (as liver and heart), milk, eggs, plant seeds, and vegetables. Lack of it causes loss of appetite and ultimately death. Its presence seems to stimulate the metabolic processes. Some diseases, as beriberi, are probably due to a deficiency of this vitamin in the diet. **Vitamin C** is abundant in fresh fruits and vegetables and, to some extent, in fresh milk and some other animal products. Lack of it causes scurvy. **Vitamin D** is especially abundant in cod-liver oil and in egg yolk, and lack of it causes rickets. Its presence in the diet appears to determine the normal deposition of calcium phosphate in the bones. There is some connection between the action of this vitamin and ultra-violet rays because animals that are developing rickets on diets largely deficient in this vitamin can be cured by exposing either their bodies or their food to irradiation with such rays. Some investigators have designated as vitamin D a factor which promotes the growth of yeast. This factor is now regarded by most as identical with a substance previously named *bios.* **Vitamin E** is abundant in the leaves of some, perhaps most, plants and in the oil contained in the embryo of the wheat grain. Its absence from the diet results in infertility. In the male, degeneration of the testes and in the female failure of the implantation of the ovum in the placenta are caused by continued feeding on diets thus deficient, without any recognized effect on somatic growth. This vitamin was formerly designated as X by some investigators. The antirachitic vitamin D has been designated as E by Funk, but he has not been followed by others. *Thos. B. Osborne.*

vit'ri-ol-ized (vĭt'rĭ-ŭl-īzd), *p. p. & p. a.* of VITRIOLIZE. — **vitriolized bone,** dissolved bone.

V. O. *Abbr.* (Royal) Victorian Order.

vo-ca'tion-al-ize (vō-kā'shŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To render vocational; adapt to a vocation or vocations, as education.

‖ **voet'gang'er** (fōt'gäng'ĕr), *n.* [D., lit., walker; *voet* foot + *gang* gait, walk.] One of the immature wingless young of a South African species of locusts (*Pachytylus salcicolis*) which unite in vast swarms and move about, of necessity on foot, devastating the country as they go.

‖ **vo'lost***, *n. Russia.* A rural soviet (see SOVIET, above).

vol'plane' (vŏl'plān'), *v. i.* [F. *vol plané* act of volplaning; *vol* flight + *plané*, p. p.; cf. *planer* to hover.] *Aviation.* To glide in a flying machine.

Vol'stead Act (vŏl'stĕd). [After Andrew J. *Volstead* (1860–), former representative from Minnesota.] An act of Congress, passed October 28, 1919 (66th Congress), to enforce prohibition under the war act of November 21, 1918, and the 18th Amendment to the Constitution (ratified January 16, 1919), declaring all liquors with more than half of one per cent alcohol to be intoxicating, and consequently their manufacture, sale, and transportation prohibited. Called also *National Prohibition Act* and *Prohibition Enforcement Act.*

voltage amplification. *Radio.* The ratio of the alternating voltage produced at the output terminals of an amplifier or electron tube to the alternating voltage impressed at the input terminals.

voltage divider. *Elec.* A source of adjustable voltage, consisting of a resistor through which current is flowing, provision being made to connect to any desired point along the resistor.

vomiting gas. See CHLOROPICRIN, in the *Dictionary.*

‖ **voor'trek'ker** (fōr'trĕk'ĕr), *n.* [D. Cf. FORELOOPER, TREK.] An advanced pioneer; esp, a Boer who took part in the trek from Cape Colony to the Transvaal in 1834–7. *S. Afr.*

vor'ti-cism (vôr'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [See VORTEX.] *Art.* The theory of certain English painters (1913–1922), under cubistic influence, that art should reflect the complexity of the machine and modern industrial civilization; — a phase of postimpressionism (which see, above).—**vor'ti-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

vouch'er (vouch'ĕr), *v. i.* To vouch the truth or correctness of, as an account; attest; certify.

vraic (vrāk), *n.* Seaweed; — so called in the Channel Islands, where its collection and burning for manure is an important industry. The cutting (**vraicking**) became a ceremonial occasion, regulated by the government and attended with popular festivities. — **vraick'er,** *n.*

‖ **vrille** (vrĭl), *n.* [F.] *Aviation.* A feat in which the airplane is made to descend with a spinning motion; a spin. — *v. i.* To perform a vrille.

V. S.* *Abbr.* Volumetric solution.

V'-type' en'gine. *Mech.* A type of internal-combustion engine, in which two sets of cylinders are arranged side by side in two planes making an angle with each other so that a cross section perpendicular to the shaft would have the general shape of a V; — called also *V-engine.*

vu'cin (vū'sĭn), *n.* Also **vu'cine** (-sĭn; -sēn). [From Vouziers, in NE France, where it was first used by German surgeons + *-in* (*-ine*).] *Pharm. & Chem.* **a** A pale yellow crystalline compound, $C_{27}H_{42}O_2N_2Cl_2$, obtained artificially starting with cupreine and used as an antiseptic. Chemically, it is *sec*-octyl-hydrocupreine dihydrochloride. **b** (Properly, **vucine**) The base of the above hydrochloride.

vu'zin (vū'zĭn), **vu'zine** (-zĭn; -zēn), *n.* = VUCIN, above.

Waac (wăk), *n.* [An acrostic formed from the title.] A member of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, an organization formed in England in 1917 to enable women to enlist in the army for service as waitresses, clerks, chauffeurs, stenographers, etc. Cf. WRAF, WREN, below.

walk'a-way' (wôk'ă-wā'), *n.* An easily won contest, esp a race in which the winner finishes at a slow pace because he has outdistanced all other competitors. Cf. WALK-OVER.

wan'gle* (wăŋ'g'l), *v. t.*; WAN'GLED (wăŋ'g'ld); WAN'GLING (-glĭng). To adjust in a makeshift or clumsy way; make a shift to do; hence, to manage or bring about by unscrupulous means; get by unfair or indirect methods; cheat; swindle; deceive; manipulate, as an account or figures. — **wan'gler** (-glĕr), *n. Both Dial. or Slang.*

wan'i-gan*, *or* **wan'gan***, *n.* [In these senses commonly *wangan* or *wangun.*] **a** A receptacle, as a box or chest, for supplies or a reserve stock of goods. **b** A place in a lumber camp where accounts are kept and the men paid. *Both Local, U. S.*

war baby. **1.** A child, esp. an illegitimate child, of a union formed between the mother and a soldier at a time when the latter's country is at war.

2. Any stock or security whose value is greatly enhanced because of a state of war. *Slang*

war bride. **1.** A woman who marries, or has recently married, a soldier ordered into active service in time of war.

2. An industrial corporation or enterprise the value of whose stocks and other securities is greatly enhanced by actual warfare, as a corporation which manufactures munitions of war. Also, any of the securities. *Slang.*

war chest. During the World War, a community chest (see, above) for charities connected with war activities.

war cross. = CROIX DE GUERRE, above.

War'dour Street (wôr'dĕr). A street in London noted for its antiques, esp. in furniture, often reputed to be spurious; — hence, often used of pseudo-archaic diction, esp. as in some historical novels.

war lord. A military leader, esp. one who is supreme.

warp* (wôrp), *v. t. Aëronautics.* To change the form of (a wing) by twisting. Warping is sometimes used to maintain the lateral equilibrium of an airplane.

war'plane' (wôr'plān'), *n.* Any airplane attached to the military or naval service, esp. one designed for the purposes of war or engaged in warfare.

war–savings certificate. A certificate of the United States government, issued 1918–1921, in the form of a folder with spaces for 20 **war-savings certificate stamps,** each of five dollars maturity value. A single stamp was issued in exchange for a thrift card filled with thrift stamps (see THRIFT STAMP, above), or for cash. All were discontinued after Dec. 31, 1921. See TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATE, above.

war–savings stamp. **a** A thrift stamp. **b** In the postal regulations and generally, a war-savings certificate stamp.

wart disease. *Agric.* A disease of potato tubers due to *Chrysophlyctis* (syn. *Synchytrium*) *endobiotica,* and characterized by black warty outgrowths.

wash*, *n. Aeronautics.* The disturbance in the air produced by the passage of an airfoil.

wash'in' (wŏsh'ĭn'), *n. Aëronautics.* Such a permanent warping of a wing of an airplane as will give an increase in the angle of attack near the tip of the wing.

Washington Conference. A conference on the limitation of armaments and other matters, held at Washington, D. C., from Nov. 12, 1921, to Feb. 6, 1922. The nine countries especially interested in Pacific Ocean and Far Eastern questions participated, viz., the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and Portugal. Six treaties, one declaration, and 12 resolutions were signed. See FIVE-POWER TREATY **a** and **b,** FOUR-POWER TREATY, and NINE-POWER TREATY **a** and **b,** above. The 12 resolutions had to do with the revision of the laws of war, and with various economic and political problems of China.

wash'out'* (wŏsh'out'), *n. Aëronautics.* A decrease in the angle of attack near the tip of the wing.

Was'ser-mann test (vas'ĕr-man). [After August von *Wassermann* (1866–1925), German bacteriologist.] *Physiol. Chem.* A complicated test for syphilis, using serum from the patient in a reaction which, if positive, involves complement fixation. See COMPLEMENT FIXATION, above

watchful waiting. Noninterference in the affairs of another, while keeping watch of his movements or progress; — first used by Pres. Wilson (First Annual Message, Dec. 2, 1913) with reference to his policy toward Mexico.

water right. *Law.* **a** *pl.* Riparian rights. **b** A legal right to take or use water, as of a stream, esp., a nonnavigable stream, an irrigation canal, etc.; specif., the right to use, or to take and use, water from such a source for irrigation.

wave*, *n.* **1.** An electric wave (see under ELECTRIC, in *Dict.*).

2. A curly waviness given artificially to the hair; as, a Marcel *wave;* a permanent *wave.*

wave antenna. *Radio.* An antenna of great length with special circuit arrangements permitting utilization of the antenna's directional properties.

wave'me'ter* (wāv'mē'tĕr), *n. Elec.* A frequency meter for use in radio communication.

wave trap. *Radio.* A tuned circuit used to improve the selectivity of radio apparatus or to eliminate interference. A commonly used type is a parallel combination of a condenser and an inductor connected in series with the antenna. This is tuned to the frequency of an interfering wave.

weed'less*, *a.* Free from weeds; — said of a kind of boat propeller the blades of which curve backward as respects the direction of rotation, so that they draw through the water, and do not gather weeds.

‖ **Welt'po'li-tik'** (vĕlt'pō'lē-tēk'), *n.* [G.] Lit, world politics or policy; international politics; participation in the discussion and decision of international problems; specif., the prewar imperialism manifested in the foreign policy of Germany.

wheel control. See CONTROL COLUMN, above.

wheeze*, *n.* A familiar saying, adage, or tale; a joke or witticism, esp an old one. *Slang.*

whip'pet*, *n., or* **whippet tank.** A kind of small armored tank, very mobile and speedy, used in the World War by the Allied armies. The French whippets were known as *Renault tanks.* See TANK, above.

white*, *n.* [*cap.*] One who advocates or favors monarchistic or reactionary principles; a counter-revolutionist. *Cant.*

white*, *a.* [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to a monarchistic government, or one already established previous to a revolution; counter-revolutionary; sometimes, reactionary or antisocialistic; — opp. to *Red. Cant.* — **White Army,** the White Guard. — **White Guard,** in Russia, Finland, Hungary, etc., the forces, usually of the monarchist, or previously established, government, in conflict with the radical socialist, or Bolshevist, element; those organized against the revolutionists. See RED ARMY, RED GUARD, above. — **White Guardist,** one of the White Guard; one favoring the White Guard. — **White Terror*.** See TERROR, *n.*, above.

white bronze. Bronze that is of a very light color because of a large proportion of tin in its composition.

white city. A pleasure resort where there are merry-go-rounds, roller coasters, shooting galleries, etc.; — so called because the structures are mostly painted white. *Colloq.*

white'–col'lar, *a.* Of or pert. to workers at other than manual labor, as clerks and salesmen, who typically wear white collars.

white gold*. Any of several whitish alloys of gold, as with nickel, iron, zinc, copper, silver, or palladium.

White'hall'*, *n.* A thoroughfare in the Westminster section of London which is bordered by government offices; hence, figuratively, the British imperial government, or its policies.

white paper*. A government report on any subject. Cf. WHITE BOOK, in the *Dictionary.*

white–pine blister rust. A disease of the white pine and other 5-needled pines, caused by the fungus *Cronartium ribicola,* which kills the tree by penetrating the growth wood and inner bark with a mass of threadlike elements (the mycelium), afterwards appearing on the bark as white blisters. These burst and expose yellowish spore masses, which infect currants and gooseberries, developing powdery yellowish clusters of spores on the under sides of leaves. Later in the season, these infect other leaves, appearing as hairlike structures, with spores which again infect the white pine. Called also *blister rust.* See CRONARTIUM, above.

white plague. Tuberculosis, esp. of the lungs.

white slave. A woman held in involuntary confinement for purposes of prostitution; loosely, any woman forced into unwilling prostitution. — **white slavery.**

white slaver. A person engaged in procuring or holding a woman or women for unwilling prostitution.

White–slave–traffic Act. An act of Congress, passed June 25, 1910 (61st Congress), to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by prohibiting the transportation therein of women and girls for immoral purposes, and certain acts done in assistance thereof; — often popularly called *White-slave Act.* Called also *Mann Act,* after Congressman James R. Mann (1856–1922), of Illinois, who introduced the bill.

white way. Any brilliantly lighted street or avenue, esp. in the business or theater district of a city. Cf. GREAT WHITE WAY, above.

white'wings' (hwīt'wĭngz'), *n. pl.* White-uniformed street cleaners; — a term first applied to those organized in 1895 by Col. George Edwin Waring (1833–98) for cleaning the streets of New York City. *Slang.*

whiz'–bang', *or* **whizz'–bang',** *n.* A kind of small shell of such high velocity that the sound it makes in passing through the air is almost simultaneous with its explosion. *Soldiers' Slang.*

widow's peak. Hair that grows to a point on a woman's forehead; — so called because popularly said to be an omen of early widowhood.

wie'ner-wurst' (wē'nĕr-wûrst), *n.* [G. *Wiener* of Vienna.

+ *wurst* sausage.] A kind of sausage, usually of mixed beef and pork, made in a shorter and more slender link than a Frankfurter; — often shortened to *wiener, wienie, weenie. U. S.*

wild'fire'*, *n. Agric.* A destructive disease of tobacco caused by *Bacterium tabacum*, producing small brown spots surrounded with light-colored areas; — so called because it spreads rapidly. The spots enlarge quickly, dry or rot, and fall out.

Wil'helm-stras'se (vĭl'hĕlm-shträs'ĕ), *n.* [G., lit., Wilhelm's, or William's street.] A street in the central part of Berlin, Germany, running south from Unter den Linden to the Belle Alliance Platz, on which are many government offices, including the foreign office; hence, figuratively, the German Foreign Office or its policies.

wil'lies (wĭl'ĭz), *n. pl.* A fit of nervousness; the creeps. *Slang, U. S.*

wind'mill'*, *n. Aëronautics.* A small air-driven turbine, with blades similar to those of a propeller, exposed on an aircraft, usually in the slip stream, and used to drive auxiliary apparatus, as gasoline pumps and radio generators.

window envelope. An envelope having a transparent panel through which the address on the inclosure is visible.

wind'shield' (wĭnd'shēld'), *n.* A shield or screen of glass set in a metal frame, extending upward from the body of a motor car to protect the occupants from wind, rain, etc.

Windsor, House of. [From *Windsor* Castle, Berkshire, Eng.] The royal family of Great Britain from 1917, when the name was changed by proclamation from *House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*, which had succeeded *House of Hanover* on the accession of Edward VII., in 1901.

wind tunnel. *Mech.* An elongated inclosed chamber with means for the production of a substantially steady air current through it. Models of aircraft or other objects are supported in the center of the air stream and their resistance and other characteristics when exposed to an air current of known velocity determined. The term includes those laboratories in which there is an experimental chamber of much larger cross section than the air current.

wing*, *n. Aëronautics.* The portion of a main supporting surface of an airplane on either side of the plane of symmetry; thus, a monoplane has two wings, a biplane four.

wing gap. See GAP, above.

wing loading. *Aëronautics.* The gross weight of an airplane fully loaded, divided by the area of the supporting surface. The area used in computing the wing loading should include ailerons, but not the stabilizer or elevators.

wing resistance. *Aëronautics.* See DRAG, above.

wing truss. *Aëronautics.* The framing, comprising struts, wires or tie-rods, and spars, by which the wing loads of an airplane are transmitted to the fuselage.

win'race' (wĭn'rās'), *n.* [*win*, v. + *race*, n.] *Horse Racing.* In trotting, the fastest time made by the winning horse in a public race, or in an event in which it stood first in the summary.

wired (wīrd), *pret. & p. p.* of WIRE. Hence, *p. a.* — **wired wireless.** = LINE RADIO, above.

wired radio, wire-radio, wire wave communication. = LINE RADIO, above.

wireless (wīr'lĕs), *v. t. & i.* To send or communicate by radiotelegraphy; also, to send a wireless message to (a person). *Colloq.*

wireless compass. *Elec.* A radio compass; direction finder.

wis'en-heim'er (wĭz'ĕn-hīm'ĕr), *n., or* **wise'heim'er** (wīz'-). [Prob *wise* + *-enheimer, -heimer*, in certain G. names.] One who has the air of knowing all about something or everything. *Slang, U. S.*

wob'bly (wŏb'lĭ), *n.; pl.* WOBBLIES (-lĭz). A member of the International Workers of the World. *Slang, U. S.*

wood gatherer. See CAMP-FIRE GIRL, above.

Wood's metal. See FUSIBLE METAL, in the *Dict.*

woolly bear*. A German shrapnel shell of large caliber, used in the World War, that exploded with a big puff of brownish black smoke. Cf. BLACK MARIA, above. *Slang.*

wop (wŏp), *n.* An Italian; a Dago; sometimes, any unskilled laborer, or the like, of foreign extraction and dark complexion. *Slang, U. S.*

word association. *Psychol.* A method, chiefly derived from Wundt and developed by Jung, aiming to obtain a quick reaction to a definite stimulus word and, by noting the reaction time and following up any peculiarities in the reaction, to discover the unconscious complexes and mechanisms at work in the subject.

World Court. **a** The Permanent Court of International Justice (which see, above). **b** Sometimes, a proposed international court, similar in composition and jurisdiction to the Permanent Court of International Justice, but not connected with the League of Nations.

world line. *Math.* The sum total of all positions (in time space) of any individual particle or point that remains self-identical throughout; the spatial career of such an element through all time.

World War. The international conflict, begun on July 28, 1914, by Austria-Hungary's declaration of war against Serbia, and ultimately involving on the one side the four Central Powers and on the other the 27 Allied and Associated Powers (see ALLIES, and CENTRAL POWERS, above). The immediate occasion of the war was the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo, Bosnia, on June 28, 1914, by a Serb, and the inability of Serbia later to meet fully Austria's ultimatum of July 23rd; but the underlying causes were far greater, extending back even to the decisions of the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and arising in later years out of the rivalry between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. Germany declared war against Russia on Aug. 1, France entered the war on August 3rd, Belgium and Great Britain on August 4th, and Montenegro on August 7th. Japan, because of her alliance with Great Britain, declared war against Germany on August 23, 1914. Italy, although a member of the Triple Alliance, at first declared her neutrality, but joined the Allies on May 23, 1915, and was followed in 1916 by Portugal (March 9th), Roumania (August 27th) and Greece (November 23rd). On April 6, 1917, the United States of America entered the conflict. On July 18, 1918, after severe defeats in France, the Allies, under Marshal Foch, inaugurated a grand counter offensive, which became everywhere increasingly successful, resulting finally in the signing of an armistice by Bulgaria on Sept 30, 1918, by Turkey on October 30th, by Austria on November 3rd, and by Germany on November 11th, thus practically ending the war. A Peace Conference assembled at Paris on January 18, 1919, and the **Treaty of Versailles** was signed on June 28, 1919, becoming effective, after its ratification by Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, on January 10, 1920. Treaties with the other Central Powers were signed as follows: Austria (**Treaty of Saint-Germain**), September 10, 1919; Bulgaria (**Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine**), November 27, 1919; Hungary (**Treaty of Trianon**), June 4, 1920; and Turkey (**Treaty of Sevres**), August 10, 1920. The last was never ratified by Turkey, and was in effect replaced by the **Treaty of Lausanne**, July 24, 1923. Germany lost her navy and army, Alsace-Lorraine, Danzig, and all her colonies, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy was broken up, and Turkey was reduced to Constantinople, Eastern Thrace, and Anatolia. See COUNCIL OF FOUR, DAWES PLAN, ENTENTE, LEAGUE OF NATIONS, LOCARNO PACT, SUPREME COUNCIL, TRIPLE ENTENTE, above, and TRIPLE ALLIANCE, **e**, in the *Dictionary*.

W. O. W. *Abbr.* Woodmen of the World (see FRATERNAL EMBLEMS, plate, p. 1192).

wow'ser (wou'zĕr), *n.* One who is censoriously hostile to minor vices; one who disapproves of certain forms of popular amusement, as Sunday sports; — used, contemptuously, of any obtrusively puritanical person. *Colloq., Australia.*

Wraf (răf), *n.* [An acrostic formed from the initials of the title.] A member of the Women's Royal Air Force of Great Britain (established 1917). *Colloq., Gr. Brit.*

Wren (rĕn), *n.* [An acrostic formed from the initials of the title.] A member of the Women's Royal Naval Service, an auxiliary of the British navy established during the World War. *Colloq., Gr. Brit.*

wrist watch. A small watch attached to a bracelet or strap to fasten about the wrist.

X chromosome, *or* **X'—chro'mo-some** (ĕks'krō'mō-sōm), *n. Biol.* A specialized chromosome found in the egg and in certain sperm cells of some animals. The presence of two X chromosomes in the fertilized egg causes a female to be developed; when there is but one, a male is developed.

xy-lol'o-gy (zī-lŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-logy.*] Dendrology treating of the gross and the minute structure of wood.

xy'lo-phon'ic (zī'lō-fŏn'ĭk; zīl'ō-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a xylophone; like a xylophone, as in sound.

xy-lot'o-my (zī-lŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-tomy.*] Art of preparing sections (transverse, tangential, or radial) of wood, esp. by means of a microtome, for microscopic examination. — **xy-lot'o-mist** (-lŏt'ō-mĭst), *n.*

Y*. Short for Y. M. C. A., that is, Young Men's Christian Association; as, the "*Y*" in France; — also used attributively; as, a "*Y*" hut. *Colloq.*

yaw*, *v. i. & t. Aëronautics.* To turn or deviate from the line of flight by angular motion about the normal, or vertical, axis of an airplane.

yaw'me'ter (yô'mē'tĕr), *n.* [*yaw* + *-meter.*] An instrument designed to measure the angle of yaw of an aircraft.

yellow blight. *Hort.* The wilt, or wilt disease, in potatoes.

yel'low—cross' liq'uid. See MUSTARD GAS, above.

yeo'man-ette' (yō'mən-ĕt'), *n.*, **yeo'wom'an** (-wŏŏm'ən), *n.* See YEOMAN (F), below.

yeo'man (F), *n.; pl.* YEOMEN (F). A female employee in the U. S. naval reserve force during and immediately after the World War; — the official title.

yer'ga (yûr'gə), *n.* A coarse woolen material, used esp. for horse blankets.

Y gun, *or* **Y'—gun'**, *n.* A two-barreled antisubmarine gun, the barrels of which form a fork like the letter Y, used to project simultaneously a depth charge on each side of the vessel on which the gun is mounted.

Y. M. H. A. *Abbr.* Young Men's Hebrew Association.

yoke*, *n.* See CONTROL COLUMN, above.

y'per-ite (ē'pĕr-ĭt), *n.* [F., fr. *Ypres*, a commune of Belgium.] Mustard gas; — the French name.

yu'an (yōō'ən), *n.* [Chin. *yüan*[2] round, a circle. See YEN.] The monetary unit of the Chinese Republic, since January, 1914; also, a silver coin containing 23.98 grams of pure silver. It is equivalent to .644 of a haikwan tael, or .464 cents, U. S. currency. See TAEL, 2, in the *Dict.* Called also *Yuan dollar.*

Yu'go-slav', *or* **Ju'go-slav'** (yōō'gō-slăv'), *n.* [Slovenian and Serbo-Croatian *jugo-* (in comp.) south, *jug* the south; cf. OBulg., Bulg. *jug*, Russ. *yug*, Bohem. *jih*. See SLAV.] A native or inhabitant of Yugoslavia; one of the south, or southern, Slavs, comprising Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, whose territory lies south of Austria and Hungary and east of the Adriatic, and who are ethnically one nation; — so called in distinction from the Slavs of the north, as the Czechs, Poles, and Russians. — **Yu'go-slav'**, *or* **Ju'go-**, *a.* **Yu'go-slav'i-an,** *or* **Ju'go-** (-slăv'ĭ-ən), *a.* Yugoslavic.

Yu'go-slav'ic, *or* **Ju'go-** (-slăv'ĭk; -slăv'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Yugoslavs.

Yu'zen' hi'ro'do' (yōō'zĕn' hē'rō'dō'). [*Yuzen* (see YUZEN PROCESS) + Jap. *birōdo* velvet, fr. Pg. *veludo*. See VELVET.] Japanese cut velvet; velvet which has had a design fixed upon it by the Yuzen process, the nap then being cut away by the artist with a small sharp chisel, so as to cut deeply the strong lines and shadows, but only delicately where the pattern is lightly traced.

Yu'zen' proc'ess (yōō'zĕn'). [After *Yuzen* (fl. 17th c.), the Japanese inventor of the process.] In Japan, a secret process of dyeing a painted fabric, such as habutai (which see, in the *Dict.*), silk crape, or velvet, allowing for fidelity of design, boldness of line, and the use of rich colors.

Za'bern af-fair' (tsä'bĕrn). An incident occurring in Zabern (now Saverne), a town in Alsace-Lorraine, on December 1, 1913, when, among other brutalities against the civilian population, a young German lieutenant struck a lame Alsatian cobbler with his sword. Although the officer was mildly punished, he is said to have been commended for the act by the Crown Prince and others of the militarists. Hence, **Za'bern-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

‖ **za'pa-te'ra** (thä'pä-tā'rä; sa'pa-; 268), *n.* [Sp. *aceituna zapatera.*] *Olive Trade.* A cured olive which has spoiled or is on the verge of decomposition; loosely, an olive rejected as defective because of bruises, wormholes, etc.

zas-tru'gi (zäs-trōō'gĭ). Var. of SASTRUGI, above.

ze'brass' (zē'brăs'), *n.* [*zebra* + *ass.*] A hybrid produced by breeding a male zebra with a female burro or donkey.

Zen (zĕn), *n.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *zen*, fr. Pali *jhāna*, fr. Skr. *dhyāna* abstract religious meditation.] In Japan, a Buddhist contemplative sect and its religious belief, which is commonly regarded as a form of Mahayana. It dates from the twelfth century, and has especially appealed to the Samurai.

Zep, *or* **Zepp** (zĕp), *n.* A Zeppelin. — *v. t.* To zeppelin. *Both Colloq. or Slang.*

Zep'pe-lin *or, often,* **zep'pe-lin** (zĕp'ĕ-lĭn; *G.* tsĕp'ĕ-lēn'), *n.* A dirigible balloon of the rigid type, consisting of a cylindrical, trussed and covered frame supported by internal gas cells, and provided with means of propulsion and control. The first successful dirigible of this type was constructed in 1899–1900 by Ferdinand, Count von Zeppelin (1838–1917), whence the name.

zep'pe-lin (zĕp'ĕ-lĭn), *v. t.* To bomb from a Zeppelin.

ze'ro*, *n., or* **zero hour.** *Mil.* The hour at which a previously planned movement is started. In attacking in trench warfare, for instance, the infantry columns of assault move forward at zero. The times for the execution of minor parts of the general movement are given so many minutes before, or after, zero. So called in the British service; in the U. S. service, *H hour* is the regulation term. Also fig.

zero beat. *Radio.* A condition in which two radio frequencies are adjusted to equality by first producing beats between them and then reducing the beat frequency to zero. Cf. BEAT, *n.*, 6, in the *Dict.* See HETERODYNE, above.

ze'ro—beat' re-cep'tion. *Radio.* A method of reception with an electron tube in generating condition in exact synchronism with the received wave as determined by zero beat.

ze'ro—lift' an'gle. *Aeronautics.* The angle of attack of an airfoil when the lift is zero.

Zim'mer-wal'di-an (tsĭm'ĕr-väl'dĭ-ən), *n.* A follower of the program adopted by the International Socialist Congress held at Zimmerwald, Switzerland, in 1916, which emphasized internationalism as a method of negativing war. — **Zim'mer-wal'di-an,** *a.*

Zim'mer-wald'ist (tsĭm'ĕr-väl'dĭst), *n.* A Zimmerwaldian.

zinc sulphide. *Chem.* The sulphide of zinc, ZnS, occurring naturally as the mineral blende and obtained as a white amorphous precipitate from solutions of zinc with alkaline sulphides. It forms the basis of certain white pigments.

zirc'ite (zûr'kīt), *or* **zirk'ite,** *n.* [*zirconium* + *-ite.*] *Metal.* Natural zirconium oxide (zirconia, ZrO_2). It is highly refractory to the action of heat and is used in furnace linings, both in the form of zircite bricks and zircite cement. It comes chiefly from Brazil.

zlo'ty (zlō'tĭ), *n.; pl.* ZLOTYS (-tĭz), *collectively,* ZLOTY. [Pol. *złoty.*] The gold monetary unit of Poland, worth 19.3 cents; also, a silver coin of the same value.

zone*, *n.* In the United States parcel-post system (see PARCEL POST, above), any of the areas about any point of shipment for which but one rate of postage is charged for a parcel-post shipment from that point. The rates increase from within outwards. The first zone includes the unit of area (a quadrangle 34 miles long north and south, and from 23 to 30 miles east and west) in which the place of shipment is situated and the contiguous units within a mean radial distance of 50 miles; the outer limits of the second to the seventh zones, respectively, are approximately 150, 300, 600, 1000, 1400, and 1800 miles from the point of shipment; the eighth zone includes all units outside the seventh zone. From August 15, 1913, the rates for the first and second zones were made the same.

zone*, *v. t. City Planning.* To partition (a city) by ordinance into zones or sections to be reserved for different purposes, as residence, business, or manufacturing, and within which the buildings may not exceed prescribed heights or cover more than a designated percentage of the area of lots, etc. Hence, **zoning commission, zoning ordinance,** etc.

zoom (zōōm), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative.] *Aviation.* To climb for a short time at an angle greater than that which can be maintained in steady flight, the machine being carried upward at the expense of its stored kinetic energy. — *n.* Any sudden increase in the upward slope of the flight path.

zo'ö-phil'i-a (zō'ō-fĭl'ĭ-ə), *n.* Also **zo-öph'i-lism** (zō-ŏf'ĭ-lĭz'm). [NL.; *zoö-* + Gr. *φιλέα* love.] Love of animals, esp., *Psychoanalysis*, as an erotic fixation or regression. — **zo'ö-phil'ic** (zō'ō-fĭl'ĭk), *a.*

BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES

	Born.	Died.
Abd-el-Krim (ăbd′ĕl-krĭm′). Leader of Riffian tribes, Morocco	1885?	—.
Abercrombie (ăb′ĕr-krŭm′bĭ), Lascelles. Eng. poet, critic, and dramatist	1881	—.
Adams (ăd′ămz), George Burton. Amer. historian and educator	1851	—1925.
Adams, Henry. Amer. hist. writer. [*Education of Henry Adams.*]	1838	—1918.
Aga Khan (a′gȧ kan′) **III.** *Sultan Sir Mohammed Shah.* Head of Ismaelian Mohammedans from 1885	1877	—.
Aikins (ā′kĭnz), James (Albert M), Sir. Lieut gov. of Manitoba (1916–)	1851	—.
Albert (ăl′bĕrt) **I.** King of the Belgians (1909–)	1875	—.
Alda (ăl′dȧ), Frances. Orig. name *Davis.* Am. operatic soprano	1883	—.
Alderman (ôl′dĕr-măn), Edwin Anderson. Pres. Univ. of Va. (1904–)	1861	—.
Alexander (ăl′ĕg-zăn′dĕr) **I.** *Second son of Peter I. of Serbia* (see GEORGE, PRINCE OF SERBIA, below). King of Yugoslavia (1921–)	1888	—.
Alexander, Hartley Burr. Amer. philosopher and author	1873	—.
Allen (ăl′ĕn), Hugh Percy, Sir. Eng. musician and conductor	1869	—.
Allen, James, Sir. New Zealand statesman	1855	—.
Allenby (ăl′ĕn-bĭ), Edmund (Henry Hynman), first Viscount. Eng. field marshal. High Commissioner for Egypt and Sudan (1919–1925)	1861	—.
Almeida (al-mā′da), Antonio José de. Pres. of Portugal (1919–1923)	1866	—.
Amanullah Khan (ä′mä-nōōl′a kän′). Ameer of Afghanistan (1919–).	1892	—.
Amato (ä-mä′tō), Pasquale. Italian barytone	1878	—.
Ames (āmz), Joseph Sweetman. Amer. physicist	1864	—.
Anderson (ăn′dĕr-sŭn), Sherwood. Amer. author	1876	—.
Anderson, William Franklin. Amer Methodist Episcopal bishop	1860	—.
Andreev (an-drā′yĕf), Leonid Nikolaievich. Russian author	1871	—1919
Angell (ān′jĕl), James Rowland. Pres. Yale Univ. (1921–)	1869	—.
Angell, Norman. Orig. name *Ralph Norman Angell Lane.* Eng. author.	1874	—.
Aosta (ä-ōs′tȧ), Duke of. *Emanuele Filiberto Vittorio E.G.G M., Prince of Savoy. Grandson of Victor Emmanuel II.* Italian general	1869	—.
Arlen (är′lĕn), Michael. See KOUYOUMDJIAN, DIKRAN.		
Arliss (är′lĭs), George. Eng. actor in America	1868	—.
Artsibashev (är′tsĭ-ba′shĕf), Mikhail Petrovich. Russ. novelist and dram	1878	—.
Ashwell (ăsh′wĕl), Lena (Margaret). *Mrs. H. J. F. Simson.* Eng. actress	1872	—.
Astor (ăs′tẽr), Nancy, Lady, born Nancy Witcher Langhorne. *Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw. Mrs. Waldorf Astor.* English M. P., born in America.	1879	—.
Athlone (ăth-lōn′), Alexander Augustus F. G. C., 1st Earl of. Viscount Trematon. *Bro. of Queen Mary.* Gov.-gen. of So. Africa (1924–)	1874	—.
Austin (ôs′tĭn), Mary, born Hunter. *Mrs. S. W. Austin.* Amer. author	1868	—.
Avery (ā′vẽr-ĭ), Samuel. Chancellor Univ. of Nebr. (1900–)	1865	—.
Aydelotte (ā′dĕ-lŏt), Frank. Pres. Swarthmore Coll. (1921–)	1880	—.
Aylmer (āl′mẽr), Fenton John, Sir. Eng. general	1862	—.
Ayscough (ās′kŭf), John. See BICKERSTAFFE-DREW.		
Bacon (bā′k′n), Henry. Amer. architect. [*Lincoln Memorial.*]	1866	—1924.
Bacon, Josephine Dodge, born Daskam. *Mrs. Selden Bacon.* Amer. author	1876	—.
Baird (bārd), John Lawrence, Sir. Gov -gen. of Australia (1925–)	1874	—.
Bairnsfather (bārnz′fa′thẽr), Bruce. Eng. author and illustrator	1887	—.
Baker (bāk′ẽr), George Fisher. Amer. banker	1840	—.
Baker, Newton Diehl. Amer. lawyer. Sec. of war (1916–1921)	1871	—.
Baker, Ray Stannard *David Grayson.* Amer. magazine writer and author	1870	—.
Bakhmetev (bäk-mĕt′yĕf), Boris A. Russian physicist and diplomatist	1872?	—.
Bakst (bäkst), Leon (Nikolaievich). Russian-Jewish painter and artist	1868	—1924.
Baldwin (bôld′wĭn), Stanley. Eng. financier. Prime minister of England (1923–1924; 1924–)	1867	—.
Barbusse (bar′bŭs′), Henri. French editor and author	1875	—.
Barker, Harley Granville. See GRANVILLE-BARKER, HARLEY.		
Barnard (bar′nărd), George Grey. American sculptor	1863	—.
Baroja (bä-rō′ha; 189), Pío. Spanish novelist. [*Idilios Vascos.*]	1872	—.
Barrett (băr′ĕt), John. American diplomatist	1866	—.
Barrows (băr′ōz), David Prescott. Pres. Univ. of Calif. (1919–1923)	1873	—.
Barrymore (băr′ĭ-mōr), Ethel (family name orig. Blythe). Amer. actress	1879	—.
Barrymore, John (family name orig. Blythe). Amer. actor	1882	—.
Barthou (bar′tōō′), (Jean) Louis. French statesman and author	1862	—.
Bates (bāts), Katharine Lee. Amer. educator, editor, and poet	1859	—.
Bauer (bou′ẽr), Gustav Adolf. German statesman. Chancellor (1919–1920). Min. of finance (1920–1921)	1870	—.
Bauer (bou′ẽr), Harold. German-English pianist, born in England	1873	—.
Beach (bēch), Rex (Ellingwood). American author	1877	—.
Beebe (bē′bē), (Charles) William. Amer. ornithologist and nature writer	1877	—.
Beerbohm (bēr′bōm), Max. English author	1872	—.
Beith (bēth), John Hay. *Ian Hay.* Brit. novelist and playwright	1876	—.
Bell (bĕl), James Franklin. American general	1856	—1919.
Belloc (bĕ-lŏk′), (Joseph) Hilaire (Pierre). Eng. writer, born in France	1870	—.
Bellows (bĕl′ōz), George Wesley. Amer. painter	1882	—1925.
Benavente (bā′nȧ-vĕn′tā), Jacinto. Spanish dramatist	1866	—.
Benedict (bĕn′ĕ-dĭkt) **XV.** Giacomo della Chiesa. Pope (1914–1922)	1854	—1922
Beneš (bĕ′nāsh), Eduard. Min. of for. affairs, Czechoslovakia (1920–)	1884	—.
Bennett (bĕn′ĕt), (Enoch) Arnold. Eng. novelist and playwright	1867	—.
Benson (bĕn′sŭn), Edward Frederic. *Bro. of A. C. Benson.* Eng. novelist	1867	—.
Benson, William Shepherd. Amer. rear admiral	1855	—.
Berchtold, von (fŏn bĕrĸ′tôlt), Leopold, Count. Austrian statesman	1863	—.
Bernardes (bĕr-när′dās), Arturo da Silva. Pres. of Brazil (1922–)	1875	—.
Bernstein (bĕrn′stīn), Henry. French dramatist	1876	—.
Bernstorff, von (fŏn bĕrn′shtôrf), Johann Heinrich A., Count. German diplomatist. Ambassador to U. S. (1908–1917)	1862	—.
Bickerstaffe-Drew (bĭk′ẽr-stăf-drōō′), Francis Browning Drew, Monsignor Count. Brit. R. C. chaplain and author. *John Ayscough*	1858	—.
Birdwood (bûrd′wōōd), William Riddell, Sir. Brit general	1865	—.
Birge (bûrj), Edward Asahel. Am. educator. Pres. Univ. of Wis. (1918–1925)	1851	—.
Birkenhead (bûr′kĕn-hĕd′), Frederick Edwin Smith, first Earl of. Eng. lawyer, writer, and politician	1872	—.
Bissing, von (fŏn bĭs′ĭng), Moritz Ferdinand, Baron. German general	1844	—1917.
Blasco Ibáñez (blȧs′kō ē-bän′yāth), Vicente. Spanish novelist	1867	—.
Blashfield (blăsh′fēld), Edwin Howland. Amer. painter and mural decorator.	1848	—.
Bleriot (blĕ′rē-ō′), Louis. French inventor and aviator	1872	—.
Bliss (blĭs), Tasker Howard. Amer. general. Chief of Staff (1917)	1853	—.
Bloch (blŏĸ), Ernest. Jewish-Amer. composer of music, born in Switzerland.	1880	—.
Bohr (bōr), Niels. Danish physicist. [*Nobel prize,* 1922.]	1885	—.
Bok (bŏk), Edward William. Amer. editor and writer, born in Holland	1863	—.
Booth (bōōth), Evangeline Cory. Commander Salvation Army in U.S.A	1865?	—.
Borah (bō′rȧ), William Edgar. American senator	1865	—.
Bordeaux (bôr′dō′), Henry. French novelist and critic	1870	—.
Borden (bôr′dĕn), Robert Laird, Sir. Can. statesman. Premier (1911–1920).	1854	—.
Borglum (bôr′glŭm), (John) Gutzon. Amer. sculptor and painter	1867	—.
Boris (bō′rĭs) **III.** *Son of Ferdinand I.* King (czar) of Bulgaria (1918–).	1894	—.
Boselli (bō-zĕl′lē), Paolo. Italian statesman. Premier (1916–1917)	1838	—.
Bottomley (bŏt′ŭm-lĭ), Gordon. English poet	1874	—.
Bourassa (bōō′rȧ′sȧ′), Henri. French-Canadian political leader	1868	—.
Bourne (bōrn), Francis, Cardinal. Archbishop of Westminster (1903–).	1861	—.
Bowman (bō′măn), Isaiah. Amer. geographer, born in Canada	1878	—.
Bradford (brăd′fẽrd), Gamaliel. Amer. biographer and essayist	1863	—.
Bragg (brăg), William Henry, Sir. Eng. physicist. [*Nobel prize,* 1915.]	1862	—.
Branch (brănch), Anna Hempstead. Amer. poet and dramatist	1873?	—.
Brandeis (brăn′dīs), Louis Dembitz. Assoc. justice U. S. Supreme Court.	1856	—.
Brangwyn (brăng′wĭn), Frank. Eng. artist and mural decorator	1867	—.
Branting (brän′tĭng), Hjalmar. Swedish socialist leader. Premier (1924–1925). [*Nobel peace prize,* 1921.]	1860	—1925.
Bratianu (brä′tē-än′), John J. C. Roumanian statesman and premier	1864	—.
Brent (brĕnt), Charles Henry. Amer. Protestant Episcopal bishop	1862	—.
Breshkovsky (brĕsh-kôf′skē), Catherine. *Ekaterina Constantinova Breshkovskaya* (brĕsh′kô-brĕsh-kôf′skä-ya) Russ. revolutionist	1844	—.
Brett (brĕt), Robert George Can. physician. Lieut. gov. of Alberta (1915–)	1851	—.
Brieux (brē′ú′), Eugène French dramatist	1858	—.
Briggs (brĭgz), Le Baron Russell. Pres. Radcliffe College (1903–1923)	1855	—.
Britton (brĭt′ŭn), Nathaniel Lord. Amer. botanist	1859	—.
Brockdorff-Rantzau, von (fŏn brŏk′dôrf-rant′sou), Ulrich K., Count. German diplomatist	1869	—.
Brooke (brōōk), Leopold Guy Francis Maynard Greville, Lord. Eng. general.	1882	—.
Brooke, Rupert. English poet	1887	—1915.
Brown (broun), Alice. American short-story writer, novelist, and dramatist.	1857	—.
Brown, Elmer Ellsworth. Chancellor New York Univ. (1911–)	1861	—.
Brownell (broun′ĕl′), William Crary. Amer. author and critic	1851	—.
Browning (-ĭng), John M. Amer. inventor. [*Browning machine gun.*]	1855	—1926.
Bruce (brōōs), Stanley Melbourne. Prime minister of Australia (1923–)	1884	—.
Brush (brŭsh), George de Forest Amer painter	1855	—.
Brusilov (brōō-sē′lôf), Aleksyey Aleksyeevich. Russian general	1853	—1926.
Bullard (bŏŏl′ărd), Robert Lee. American general	1861	—.
Burgess (bûr′jĕs), (Frank) Gelett. Amer. humorous writer and illustrator.	1866	—.
Burgess, George Kimball. Amer. physicist. Director U. S Bur. of Standards.	1874	—.
Burgess, Thornton Waldo. Amer. writer, esp. of children's nature stories.	1874	—.
Burián von Rajecz (bōō′rĭ-än fŏn ra′yĕts), Stephan, Baron. Hungarian diplomatist	1851	—1922.
Burleson (bûr′lē-sŭn), Albert Sidney. Postmaster-gen., U. S. A (1913–1921).	1863	—.
Burnham (bûrn′ăm), Clara Louise, born Root. American author	1854	—.
Burton (bûr′tŭn), Marion LeRoy. Pres. Univ. of Mich. (1920–1925)	1874	—1925.
Busoni (bōō-zō′nē), Ferruccio Benvenuto. Italian pianist and composer	1866	—1924.
Butler (bŭt′lẽr), Samuel. English author. [*The Way of All Flesh.*]	1835	—1902.
Buxton (bŭks′tŭn), Sydney Charles, first Earl. Eng polit. and author. Gov.-gen. Union of South Africa (1914–1920)	1853	—.
Byng (bĭng), Julian Hedworth George. Viscount Byng of Vimy. Eng. general. Gov.-general of Canada (1921–1926)	1862	—.
Bynner (bĭn′ẽr), Witter. Amer. poet and playwright	1881	—.
Cabell (kăb′ĕl), James Branch. Amer. novelist and critic. [*Jurgen.*]	1879	—.
Cadman (kăd′măn), Charles Wakefield. Amer. musical composer	1881	—.
Cadman, S(amuel) Parkes. Amer. Congregational clergyman	1864	—.
Calles (kal′yăs; 195), Plutarco Elías, Gen. Pres. of Mexico (1924–)	1877	—.
Cameron (kăm′ẽr-ŭn), Beatrice. See MANSFIELD, BEATRICE CAMERON.		
Campbell (kăm′bĕl; -ĕl), William Wallace. Pres. Univ. of Calif. (1923–).	1862	—.
Canfield (kăn′fēld), Dorothea Frances. *Dorothy Canfield. Mrs. John Redwood Fisher.* Amer. novelist. [*The Brimming Cup.*]	1879	—.
Cannan (kăn′ăn), Gilbert. Eng. novelist and dramatist	1884	—.
Capek (ka′pĕk), Karel Czech dramatist. [*R. U. R.*]	1890	—.
Carnock (kar′nŏk), Arthur Nicolson, first Baron. English diplomatist	1849	—.
Carpenter (kar′pĕn-tẽr), Edward. Eng. poet and essayist	1844	—.
Carranza (kär-ran′sa; 268), Venustiano. Pres. of Mexico (1915–1920)	1859	—1920.
Carrel (kȧ-rĕl′), Alexis. Amer. surgeon, born in France. [*Nobel prize,* 1912.]	1873	—.
Carson (kar′sŭn), Edward Henry, Baron. Irish lawyer and statesman	1854	—.
Casals (ka-sals′), Pablo. Spanish violoncellist	1876	—.
Casement (kās′mĕnt), Roger, Sir. Irish politician and Brit. consul	1864	—1916.
Castelnau (kȧs′tĕl′nō′), Édouard de Curières de. French general	1851	—.
Cather (kă′thẽr), Willa Sibert. American author	1876	—.
Catt (kăt), Carrie Chapman, born Lane. *Mrs. Leo Chapman. Mrs. George William Catt.* Amer. suffrage leader and lecturer	1859	—.
Cavalieri (kȧ′vȧ-lyâ′rē), Lina. *Mme. Lucien Muratore* Ital. operatic soprano.	1874	—.
Cavell (kăv′ĕl), Edith. Eng. nurse. Executed in Belgium, Oct. 12, 1915	1865	—1915.
Cecil (sĕs′ĭl), (Edgar Algernon) Robert, Lord. Eng. statesman	1864	—.
Cézanne (sā′zăn′), Paul. French painter. [*Postimpressionism.*]	1839	—1906.
Chaliapin (shal-yä′pĕn), Feodor (Ivanovich). Russian operatic basso	1873	—.
Chamberlain (chām′bẽr-lĭn), Charles Joseph. Amer. botanist	1863	—.
Chao Fa Maha Vajiravudh (chä′ŏ fȧ mä′ha vä′jē-rä′vŏŏd). See RAMA VI.		
Charles I. *Charles Francis Joseph. Nephew of Francis Ferdinand.* Emperor of Austria and (as Charles IV) King of Hungary (1916–1918)	1887	—1922.
Charles Stephan, Archduke of Austria. *Karl Stephan Eugen Viktor F. M.*	1860	—.
Chelmsford (chĕmz′fẽrd), Frederic John Napier Thesiger, first Viscount of. Viceroy of India (1916–1921). First Lord of Admiralty (1924)	1868	—.
Chernov (chĕr′nŏf), Viktor M Russian journalist and minister of agric	1866?	—.
Chicherin (chē′chĕ-rēn), Grigoryi Vassilyevich. People's commissary for foreign affairs of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (1923–)	1872	—.
Chinda (chēn′dȧ), Sutemi, Viscount. Japanese ambassador	1856	—.
Clark (klark), Champ. Amer. lawyer and congressman	1850	—1921.
Claudel (klō′dĕl′), Paul (Louis Charles). French poet and dramatist	1868	—.
Clinedinst (klīn′dĭnst), B(enjamin) West. Amer. painter and illustrator	1860	—.
Coffman (kŏf′măn), Lotus Delta. Pres. Univ. of Minnesota (1921–)	1875	—.
Colby (kōl′bĭ), Bainbridge. Amer. lawyer Sec of state (1920–1921)	1869	—.
Collins (kŏl′ĭnz), Michael. Irish Sinn Fein leader	1890	—1922.
Colum (kŏl′ŭm), Padraic. Irish poet and dramatist in America	1881	—.
Comstock (kŭm′stŏk), Ada Louise. Pres. Radcliffe College (1923–)	1876	—.
Constant, de, Baron. See ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT		
Constantine (kŏn′stăn-tīn) **I** *Son of George I.* King of Greece (1913–1917, abdicated; recalled by plebiscite, 1920–1922)	1868	—1923.
Conwell (kŏn′wĕl), Russell Herman. Amer clergyman. [*Acres of Diamonds.*] Pres. Temple Univ. (1888—1925)	1843	—1925.
Cook (kŏŏk), Joseph, Sir. Australian polit. leader, born in Eng. Prime minister (1913–14). High commissioner in London (1921–)	1860	—.
Cooke (kŏŏk), Rose Terry. Amer. poet and story-writer	1827	—1892.
Cosgrave (kŏz′grāv), William Thomas. Pres. Executive Council, Irish Free State (1922–)	1880	—.
Couperus (kōō-pā′rŭs), Louis (Marie Anne). Dutch novelist.	1863	—1923.
Cowl (koul), Jane. Orig. name *Cowles. Mrs. A. E. Klauber.* Amer. actress.	1890	—.
Craig (krāg), Edward Gordon. *Son of Ellen Terry* Eng. actor and critic.	1872	—.
Craig, James, Sir. First prime minister of Northern Ireland (1921–)	1871	—.
Cram (krăm), Ralph Adams. Amer. architect and writer	1863	—.
Creelman (krēl′măn), James. Amer. journalist and editor, born in Canada.	1859	—1915.
Crewe (krōō), Robert Offley Ashburton Crewe-Milnes, first Marquis of. Eng. statesman. Amb to France (1922–)	1858	—.
Crile (krĭl), George Washington. Amer. surgeon. [*Anociassociation.*]	1864	—.
Croce (krō′chā), Benedetto. Italian statesman and philosopher	1866	—.
Crowder (kroud′ẽr), Enoch Herbert. First Amer. amb. to Cuba (1923–)	1859	—.
Crozier (krō′zhẽr), William. Amer. gen. and ordnance expert	1855	—.
Cummins (kŭm′ĭnz), Albert Baird. Amer. senator. Pres. of the Senate (1923–1925)	1850	—1926.
Currie (kûr′ĭ), Arthur William, Sir. Principal McGill Univ. (1920–)	1875	—.
Curtiss (kûr′tĭs), Glenn Hammond. American inventor and aviator	1878	—.
Curwood (kûr′wōōd), James Oliver. American novelist	1878	—.
Cushing (kŏŏsh′ĭng), Harvey (Williams). Amer. surgeon	1869	—.
Czernin (chĕr′nĭn), Ottokar, Count. Austrian diplomat	1872	—.
Dakin (dā′kĭn), Henry Drysdale. English chemist in America	1880	—.
Dallin (dăl′ĭn), Cyrus Edwin. Amer. sculptor	1861	—.
Daly (dā′lĭ), Arnold (Peter Christopher). American actor	1875	—.
Daniels (dăn′yĕlz), Josephus. Amer. journalist. Sec. of the navy (1913–1921)	1862	—.
Davidson (dā′vĭd-sŭn), Walter Edward, Sir. Governor of New South Wales (1918–1923). Born in Ireland	1859	—.
Davies (dā′vĭs; -vīz), William Henry. Welsh poet and author	1870	—.
Davis (dā′vĭs), James John. Sec. of labor U. S. A. (1921–)	1873	—.
Davis, John William. Amer. lawyer. Ambassador to England (1918–1921)	1873	—.
Davison (dā′vĭ-sŭn), Henry Pomeroy. American financier	1867	—1922.
Dawes (dōz), Charles Gates. Amer. financier. [*Dawes Plan,* 1924.] 30th vice pres. of U. S. A. (1925–)	1865	—.

	Born.	Died.
Dawson (dô′sŭn), Coningsby (William). Amer. author, born in England	1883	—.
Day (dā), Holman Francis. American poet and author	1865	—.
De Forest (dē fôr′ĕst), Lee. American inventor. [*Radio development.*]	1873	—.
Dehmel (dā′mĕl), Richard. German poet and critic	1863	—1920.
de la Mare (dē̆l′ä-mâr′), Walter John. English poet and novelist	1873	—.
Denby (dĕn′bĭ), Edwin. Amer. lawyer. Sec. of the navy (1921–1924)	1870	—.
Denikin (dĕ-nē′kĕn), Anton Ivanovich. Russian anti-Bolshevik general	1872	—.
Derby (dâr′bĭ; *cf.* DERBY, *in the Dict.*), Edward George Villiers Stanley, 17th Earl of. Eng. minister of war (1916–1918; 1922–1923)	1865	—.
Dernberg (dĕrn′bôrĸ), Bernhard. German min. of finance (1919)	1865	—.
De Valera (dā vȧ-lā′ra), Eamon. Irish educator and Sinn Fein leader	1882	—.
Devonshire (dĕv′ŭn-shēr), Victor Christian William Cavendish, 9th Duke of. Gov.-general of Canada (1916–1921). Sec. for colonies (1922–1923)	1868	—.
Diaz (dē′äts), Armando. Italian general. Commander in chief (1917–1919)	1861	—.
Dickinson (dĭk′ĭn-sŭn), Goldsworthy Lowes. English essayist	1862	—.
Diesel (dē′zĕl), Rudolf. Ger. inventor, born in Paris. [*Diesel engine.*]	1858	—1913.
Dixon (dĭk′sŭn), Thomas. Amer. novelist and playwright. [*The Clansman.*]	1864	—.
Doherty (dō′ĕr-tĭ), Charles Joseph. Can. lawyer. Min. of justice (1911–1920)	1855	—.
Doolittle (dōō′lĭt′l), Hilda. *H. D. Mrs. Richard Aldington.* Amer. poet.	1886	—.
Dougherty (dō′ĕr-tĭ), Denis J. Amer. R. C. cardinal from 1921	1865	—.
Doumergue (dōō′mĕrg′), Gaston. Pres. of France (1924–)	1863	—.
Dreiser (drī′sĕr), Theodore. American novelist and journalist	1871	—.
Drinkwater (drĭŋk′wô′tĕr), John. English poet, playwright, and critic	1882	—.
Dubail (dü′bä′y′), Augustin Yvon Edmond. French general	1851	—.
Du Bois (dōō-bois′), Wm. Edward Burghardt. Amer. polit. economist	1868	—.
Duhamel (du′ä′mĕl′), Georges. *Denis Thévenin.* French writer	1884	—.
Dukas (dü′kä′), Paul Abraham. French composer	1865	—.
Dumba (dōōm′ba), Constantin Theodor. Austrian diplomat	1856	—.
Dunsany (dŭn-sā′nĭ), Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett, 18th Baron. Irish soldier, author, and playwright	1878	—.
Duveneck (dōō′vĕ-nĕk), Frank. Amer. painter and art instructor	1848	—1919.
Dzerzhinski (jĕr-zhĭn′skē), Felix Edmundevich. Chairman Supreme Economic Council, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (1924–1926)	1877	—1926.
Eastman (ēst′mȧn), George. Amer. inventor and capitalist. [*Kodak.*]	1854	—.
Ebert (ā′bĕrt), Friedrich. Ger. Social-Dem. leader. Pres. of Ger. (1919–1925)	1871	—1925.
Edward Albert. See WALES, Prince of, in main Biog.		
Edwards (ĕd′wĕrdz), Clarence Ransom. American general	1860	—.
Ehrlich (ār′lĭĸ), Paul. Ger. physician and bacteriol. [*Nobel prize*, 1908.]	1854	—1915.
Einstein (īn′stīn), Albert. Ger. physicist. [*Relativity. Nobel prize*, 1921.]	1879	—.
Elman (ĕl′mȧn), Mischa. Russian violinist in America	1891	—.
Elson (ĕl′sŭn), Henry William. Amer. historian	1857	—.
Epstein (ĕp′stīn), Jacob. Russ.-Polish sculptor in Eng., born in N. Y.	1880	—.
Ervine (ûr′vĭn), St. John Greer. Irish dramatist and novelist	1883	—.
Erzberger (ĕrts′bĕr-gĕr), Matthias. German author and polit. leader	1875	—1921.
Estournelles de Constant, d' (dĕs′tōōr′nĕl′ dē kôn′stäN′), Paul Henri Benjamin. French diplomatist and senator. [*Nobel peace prize*, 1909.]	1852	—1924.
Eugene (ū-jēn′), Archduke of Austria. *Eugen Ferdinand Pius Bernhard Felix Maria.* Austrian general	1863	—.
Evans (ĕv′ănz), Arthur, Sir. Eng. archæologist. [*Excavations in Crete.*]	1851	—.
Ewing (ū′ĭng), James. Amer. pathologist	1866	—.
Fabre (fä′br′), Jean Henri. French entomologist and author	1823	—1915.
Fairfield (fâr′fēld), Cecily. *Rebecca West.* Eng. critic and novelist	1892	—.
Faisal (fī′sȧl) *or* **Feisal** (fā′sȧl). *Son of Husein ibn Ali.* King of Syria (1920). King of Irak (Mesopotamia) (1921–)	1885	—.
Falkenhayn, von (fôn fäl′kĕn-hīn), Erich G. A. S. German general	1861	—1922.
Farnol (fär′nŏl), (John) Jeffery. Eng. novelist	1878	—.
Farrand (făr′ănd), Livingston. Pres. Cornell Univ. (1921–)	1867	—.
Faure (fōr), Élie. French writer on art	?	—.
Faversham (fāv′ĕr-shȧm), William. Eng. actor in America	1868	—.
Fehrenbach (fā′rĕn-bäĸ), Konstantin. Ger. jurist. Chancellor (1920–1921)	1852	—1926.
Fêng Kuo-chang (fûng′ kwō′-cháng′). President of China (1917–1918)	1858	—1919.
Ferber (fûr′bĕr), Edna. Amer. author and short-story writer	1887	—.
Ferdinand I. *Ferdinand Viktor Albert.* King of Roumania (1914–)	1865	—.
Fergusson (fûr′gŭ-sŭn), Charles, Sir. Gov.-gen. of N. Z. (1924–)	1865	—.
Fielding (fēl′dĭng), William Stevens. Can. minister of finance (1896–1911)	1848	—.
Fisher (fĭsh′ĕr), Andrew. Australian statesman, born in Scotland	1862	—.
Fisher, Harrison. American illustrator	1875	—.
Fisher, Irving. Amer. polit. economist	1867	—.
Fiske (fĭsk), Bradley Allen. Amer. rear admiral and inventor	1854	—.
Fitzpatrick (fĭts-păt′rĭk), Charles, Sir. Lieut. gov. of Quebec (1918–1923)	1853	—.
Flagg (flăg), James Montgomery. American painter and illustrator	1877	—.
Fletcher (flĕch′ĕr), John Gould. American poet	1886	—.
Flexner (flĕks′nĕr), Simon. American physician. Director of laboratories of Rockefeller Inst. (1903–)	1863	—.
Flint (flĭnt), Charles Wesley. Chancellor Syracuse Univ. (1922–)	1878	—.
Foch (fōsh), Ferdinand. French marshal. Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies in France (from April 14, 1918)	1851	—.
Ford (fōrd), Henry. Amer. automobile manufacturer and capitalist	1863	—.
Forster (fôr′stĕr; fŏs′tĕr), Edward Morgan. Eng. novelist	1879	—.
Forster, Henry William. 1st Baron Forster of Lepe. Gov.-gen. and Com. in chief of the Commonwealth of Australia (1920–1925)	1866	—.
Fort (fōr), Paul. French symbolist poet	1872	—.
Fosdick (fŏz′dĭk), Harry Emerson. Amer. clergyman and theologian	1878	—.
Foster (fŏs′tĕr), George Eulas, Sir. Canadian educator and politician	1847	—.
Franchet d'Esperey (fraN′shā′ dĕs′pĕ-rā′), Louis Félix M. F. French marshal	1856	—.
Francis (frăn′sĭs), David Rowland. Amer. ambassador to Russia (1916–1921)	1850	—.
Franck (fräŋk), César Auguste. French musical composer, born in Belgium	1822	—1890.
Frank (frăŋk), Glenn. Amer. author. Pres. Univ. of Wisconsin (1925–)	1887	—.
Frederick (frĕd′ĕr-ĭk), Archduke of Austria. Austrian general	1856	—.
Frederick William Victor August Ernst. *Son of William II.* Former German crown prince. German general	1882	—.
Freeman (frē′mȧn), Mary E., born Wilkins. Amer. story-writer	1862	—.
Freud (froit), Sigmund. Austrian psychoanalyst. See FREUDIAN, in *Addenda*.	1856	—.
Frost (frôst; 205), Robert. Amer. educator and poet. [*North of Boston.*]	1875	—.
Fuad (fōō′ȧd) **I.** *Ahmed Fuad Pasha.* King of Egypt (1922–)	1868	—.
Gabrilowitsch (gä′brĭ-lōō′vĭch), Ossip. Russian pianist in America	1878	—.
Gale (gāl), Zona. Amer. novelist and dramatist	1874	—.
Galli-Curci (gal′lē-kōōr′chē), Amelita. *Mme. Homer Samuels.* Ital.-Span. coloratura soprano in America. Born in Italy	1889	—.
Gandhi (gȧnd′hē; gän′dē), Mohandas Karamchand. Hindu reformer	1869	—.
Garfield (gär′fēld), Harry Augustus. *Son of James Abram Garfield.* Pres. Williams College (1908–)	1863	—.
Garrison (găr′ĭ-sŭn), Lindley Miller. Amer. lawyer. Sec. of war (1913–16)	1864	—.
Gary (gā′rĭ; 115), Elbert Henry. Amer. lawyer and steel mfr.	1846	—.
Gauguin (gō′găN′), Paul. French painter	1848	—1903.
Geddes (gĕd′ĭs), Auckland Campbell, Sir. Scottish scientist and administrator. Brit. amb. to U. S. (1920–1924)	1879	—.
Geddes, Eric (Campbell), Sir. *Bro. of Sir Auckland Geddes.* Scottish railway administrator in England. Minister of transport (1919–1921)	1875	—.
George. *Eldest son of Peter I.* Prince of Serbia. Renounced right of succession to Serbian throne, 1909 (see ALEXANDER, above)	1887	—.
George II. *Eldest son of Constantine I.* King of Greece (1922–1924)	1890	—.
Gest (gĕst), Morris. Russian theatrical producer in America	1881	—.
Gibbs (gĭbz), Philip (Hamilton), Sir. Eng. novelist and journalist	1877	—.
Gibson (gĭb′sŭn), Wilfrid Wilson. English poet	1878	—.
Gilbert (gĭl′bĕrt), Cass. American architect. [*Woolworth building.*]	1859	—.
Gildersleeve (gĭl′dĕr-slēv), Virginia Crocheron. Amer. educator. Dean of Barnard College (1911–)	1877	—.
Gillett (jĭ-lĕt′; *orig.* jĭl′ĕt), Frederick Huntington. Am. lawyer and senator	1851	—.
Glass (glăs), Carter. Amer. journalist and senator. Sec. treasury (1918–19)	1858	—.
Gluck (glōōk), Alma. Orig. maiden name *Reba Fiersohn. Mrs. Efrem Zimbalist.* Amer. operatic soprano, born in Roumania	1884	—.
Gollancz (gŏl′ănz), Israel, Sir. Eng. educator and author	1864	—.
Goltz, von der (fŏn dĕr gôlts), Kolmar, Baron. German field marshal	1843	—1916.
Gomes (gō′mĕzh), Manuel Teixeira. Pres. of Portugal (1923–1925)	1862	—.
Goodhue (gŏŏd′hū), Bertram Grosvenor. Amer. architect	1869	—1924.
Goodnow (gŏŏd′nō), Frank Johnson. Pres. Johns Hopkins Univ. (1914–)	1859	—.
Gorgas (gôr′gȧs), William Crawford. Amer. sanitation expert. [*Panama Canal Zone.*] Surgeon-general U. S. Army	1854	—1920.
Gottheil (gŏt′hīl), Richard James Horatio. Amer. Semitic scholar, born in England	1862	—.
Gouraud (gōō′rō′), Henri Joseph Eugène. Fr. general. High Commissioner in Syria (1919–1923)	1867	—.
Gourmont, de (dē gōōr′môN′), Remy. French dramatist and novelist	1858	—1915.
Graça Aranha, da (dȧ grä′sä ä-rän′yä), José Pereira. Brazilian author	1868	—.
Grahame-White (grā′ăm-hwīt′), Claude. Eng. aviator and engineer	1879	—.
Grainger (grān′jĕr), Percy Aldridge. Australian pianist and composer	1882	—.
Grandgent (grăn′jĕnt), Charles Hall. Romance scholar and teacher	1862	—.
Grant (grănt), Albert Weston. Amer. rear admiral	1856	—.
Grant, Heber J. Pres. of Mormon Church (1918–)	1856	—.
Granville-Barker (grăn′vĭl-bär′kĕr), Harley. Eng. playwright and actor	1877	—.
Graves (grāvz), Henry Solon. Chief of the U. S. Forest Service (1910–1920). Dean of the School of Forestry, Yale Univ. (1922–)	1871	—.
Graves (grāvz), William Sidney. Amer. general	1865	—.
Grayson (grā′sŭn), David. Pseudonym of RAY STANNARD BAKER.		
Greene (grēn), Francis Vinton. Amer. general and author	1850	—1921.
Gregory (grĕg′ō-rĭ), Augusta, Lady, born Persse. Irish poet and dramatist	1859	—.
Gregory (grĕg′ō-rĭ), Thomas Watt. Attorney-general U. S. A. (1914–19)	1861	—.
Grenfell (grĕn′fĕl), Wilfred Thomason. Eng. medical missionary to Labrador, and author	1865	—.
Grey (grā), Zane. American story-writer	1875	—.
Griffith (grĭf′ĭth), Arthur. Irish editor and polit. economist. [*Sinn Fein.*]	1872	—1922.
Guiterman (gē′tĕr-mȧn), Arthur. Amer. poet, born in Vienna	1871	—.
Guitry (gē′trē′), Sacha. French actor and dramatist	1885	—.
Guth (gŭth), William Westley. Pres. of Goucher College (1913–)	1871	—.
Guthrie (gŭth′rĭ), George Wilkins. Amer. ambassador to Japan (1913–17)	1848	—1917.
Hadow (hăd′ō), (William) Henry, Sir. Eng. writer, esp. on music	1859	—.
Haig (hāg), Douglas. First Earl Haig of Bemersyde. Eng. field marshal	1861	—.
Hainisch (hī′nĭsh), Michael. Pres. of Republic of Austria (1920–)	1858	—.
Hale (hāl), George Ellery. Amer. astronomer	1868	—.
Halsted (hôl′stĕd), William Stewart. Amer. surgeon	1852	—1922.
Hamilton (hăm′ĭl-tŭn), Ian Standish Monteith, Sir. Eng. general	1853	—.
Hampden (-dĕn), Walter. Orig. *Walter Hampden Dougherty.* Amer. actor.	1879	—.
Hamsun (hȧm′sŭn), Knut. Norwegian novelist. [*Nobel prize*, 1920.]	1859	—.
Hanus (hä′nōōs), Paul Henry. Amer. educator and writer, born in Germany	1855	—.
Hara (hä′rä), Takashi. Japanese polit. leader. Premier (1918–1921)	1854	—1921.
Harbord (här′bûrd), James Guthrie. Amer. general. Chief of staff, A. E. F. (1917–1918; 1919)	1866	—.
Harcourt (här′kŭrt), Lewis, first Viscount. English politician	1863	—1922.
Harden (här′dĕn), Maximilian (Felix Ernst). Ger. journalist and author	1861	—.
Harkness (hark′nĕs), Edward Stephen. Amer. financier and philanthropist	1874	—.
Harrison (hăr′ĭ-sŭn), Francis Burton. Gov.-gen. of Phil. Isls. (1913–1921)	1873	—.
Harrison, Henry Sydnor. American novelist. [*Queed.*]	1880	—.
Harvey (här′vĭ), George (Brinton McClellan). Amer. newspaper and magazine editor. Amb. to England (1921–1923)	1864	—.
Harvey, John Martin, Sir. English actor	1867	—.
Hassam (hăs′ȧm), Childe. American painter	1859	—.
Hastings (hās′tĭngz), Thomas. American architect	1860	—.
Hayes (hāz), Patrick Joseph. Amer. R. C. cardinal from 1924	1867	—.
Hays (hāz), Will H. Amer. lawyer. Postmaster-general (1921–22)	1879	—.
Hazen (hā′zĕn), Charles Downer. Amer. historian	1868	—.
Heidenstam, von (fŏn hī′dĕn-stȧm), Karl Gustaf Verner. Swedish poet laureate. [*Nobel prize in literature*, 1916.]	1859	—.
Heifetz (hī′fĕts), Jascha. Russian violinist in America	1901	—.
Helfferich (hĕl′fĕr-ĭĸ), Karl Th. German economist and statesman	1872	—1924.
Hempel (hĕm′pĕl), Frieda. *Mrs. Wm. B. Kahn.* Amer. operatic soprano, born in Germany	1885	—.
Henderson (hĕn′dĕr-sŭn), Arthur. English trade-unionist and politician	1863	—.
Henri (hĕn′rī), Robert. American artist	1865	—.
Hergesheimer (hûr′gĕs-hī′mĕr), Joseph. American author	1880	—.
Herrick (hĕr′ĭk), Christine, born Terhune. *Mrs. James Frederick Herrick. Dau. of "Marion Harland."* Amer. author and writer	1859	—.
Herrick (hĕr′ĭk), Myron T. Amer. amb. to France (1912–14; 1921–)	1854	—.
Herrick, Robert. American novelist and educator	1868	—.
Herriot (ĕr′ĭ-ō′), Édouard. Premier of France (1924–1925)	1872	—.
Hertling, von (fŏn hĕrt′lĭng), Georg F., Count. Ger. chancellor (1917–18)	1843	—1919.
Hibben (hĭb′ĕn), John Grier. Pres. of Princeton Univ. (1912–)	1861	—.
Hichens (hĭch′ĕnz; -ĭnz), Robert (Smythe). Eng. novelist. [*Garden of Allah.*]	1864	—.
Higginson (hĭg′ĭn-sŭn), Henry Lee. Amer. banker and philanthropist	1834	—1919.
Hillebrand (hĭl′ē-brănd), William Francis. Amer. chemist	1853	—.
Hirohito (hē′rō-hē′tō). *Eldest son of Yoshihito.* [Regent of Japan, 1921–26; emperor, 1926–	1901	—.
Hodgkin (hŏj′kĭn), Thomas. English historian. [*Italy and her Invaders.*]	1813	—1913.
Hofmannsthal (hōf′mȧns-tȧl′), Hugo von. Austrian dramatist	1874	—.
Homer (hō′mĕr), Louise Dilworth, born Beatty. *Mrs. Sidney Homer.* American contralto	1872	—.
Hoover (hōō′vĕr), Herbert Clark. Amer. mining engineer. U. S. food commissioner (1917–1919). Sec. of commerce (1921–)	1874	—.
Hopkins (hŏp′kĭnz), Ernest Martin. Pres. Dartmouth College (1916–)	1877	—.
Horthy, von (fŏn hôr′tē), Nicholas. Hungarian admiral. Regent (1920–)	1868	—.
Hough (hŭf), Emerson. American author	1857	—1923.
Houghton (hō′tŭn), Alanson Bigelow. Amer. amb. to Germany (1922–1925) and to England (1925–)	1863	—.
House (hous), Edward Mandell. Amer. politician and diplomatist	1858	—.
Housman (hous′mȧn), Alfred Edward. Eng. classical scholar and poet	1859	—.
Houston (hūs′tŭn), David Franklin. Amer. educator. Sec. of agriculture (1913–1920). Sec. of treas. (1920–1921)	1866	—.
Howard (hou′ărd), Esme (ĕz′mē) William, Sir. Eng. amb. to U. S. (1924–)	1863	—.
Hsu Shih-chang (shōō′ shē′-chang′). President of China (1918–1922)	1853	—.
Hudson (hŭd′s′n), William Henry. British writer and naturalist, born in So. America. [*Green Mansions.*]	1841	—1922.
Huerta (wĕr′tä), Victoriano. Mexican general. Provisional pres. (1913–14)	1854	—1916.
Hughes (hūz), Rupert. Amer. novelist and playwright	1872	—.
Hughes, Sam, Sir. Canadian general	1853	—1921.
Hughes, William Morris. Australian lawyer. Prime minister (1915–1923)	1864	—.
Humphreys (hŭm′frĭz), William Jackson. Amer. physicist	1862	—.
Husein ibn Ali (hōō-sān′ Ib′n ä′lē). King of Hejaz (1916–1924)	1856	—.
Hussein Kamil (hōōs-sān′ kä-mēl′). Sultan of Egypt (1914–1917)	1854	—1917.
Hymans (hī′mȧns), Paul. Belgian educator, diplomatist, and author	1865	—.
Ibáñez. See BLASCO IBÁÑEZ.		
Illington (ĭl′ĭng-tŭn), Margaret. Real name *Maude Light. Mrs. Edward J. Bowes.* Amer. actress	1881	—.
Inge (ĭng), William Ralph. Eng. clergyman and auth. Dean of St. Paul's	1860	—.
Ishii (ē′shē′ē′), Kikujiro, Viscount. Japanese statesman and diplomat	1866	—.
Jacks (jăks), Lawrence Pearsall. Eng. educator and philosopher	1860	—.
Jackson (jăk′sŭn), Henry Bradwardine, Sir. Eng. admiral	1855	—.
Jacoby (jȧ-kō′bĭ), Harold. Amer. astronomer	1865	—.
Jagow, von (fŏn yä′gō), Gottlieb E. G. German statesman	1863	—.

	Born.	Died.
James (jāmz), Edmund Janes. Pres. Univ. of Illinois (1904–1920)	1855	1925.
Jammes (zham), Francis French poet and novelist	1868	—.
Jenks (jĕnks), Jeremiah Whipple. Amer. economist	1856	—.
Jeritza (yĕ′rit-sä), Maria. *Baroness Popper.* Austrian operatic soprano	1891	—.
Jessup (jĕs′ŭp), Walter Albert. Pres. Univ. of Iowa (1916–)	1877	—.
Johnson (jŏn′sŭn), Hiram Warren. American senator	1866	—.
Johnson, Owen (McMahon). *Son of Robert Underwood.* Amer. author	1878	—.
Johnson, Robert Underwood. Amer. author. Amb. to Italy (1920–1921)	1853	—.
Johnston (jŏn′stŭn; -sŭn), Harry (Hamilton), Sir. Eng. scientist and author	1858	—.
Joyce (jois), James. Irish novelist and dramatist	1882	—.
Judd (jŭd), Charles Hubbard. Amer psychologist, born in India	1873	—.
Judson (jŭd′sŭn), Harry Pratt. Pres. Univ. of Chicago (1907–1923)	1849	—.
Kaiser (kī′zĕr), Georg. German dramatist of expressionist school	1878	—.
Kalinin (kä-lē′nĕn), Mikhail Ivanovich. Pres. of Soviet Russia (1923–)	1875	—.
Kamenev (kä-mĕn′yĕf), Leo B. Orig. name *Rosenfeld.* Russian-Jewish Soviet leader	1883	—.
Karolyi (kä′rŏl-yē), Michael, Count. Pres. Hungarian repub. (1918–1919)	1875	—.
Kaye-Smith (kā′-smĭth′), Sheila. *Mrs. Theodore P. Fry.* English novelist	1889?	—.
Kellogg (kĕl′ŏg), Frank Billings. Amer. amb. to Eng. (1924–1925). Sec. of state (1925–)	1856	—.
Kendall (kĕn′dăl), (William) Sergeant. American painter and sculptor	1869	—.
Kennedy (kĕn′ĕ-dĭ), Charles Rann. English dramatist in America	1871	—.
Kent (kĕnt), Charles Foster. American educator and author	1867	1925.
Kerenski (kĕr′ĕn-skĕ), Aleksandr Feodorovich. Russ. revolutionary leader. Premier (1917)	1881	—.
Keynes (kānz), John Maynard. English economist and author	1883	—.
Kilmer (kĭl′mĕr), (Alfred) Joyce. American journalist, poet, and essayist	1886	1918.
King (kĭng), Grace Elizabeth. American story-writer	1852	—.
King, Henry Churchill. Amer. author. Pres. Oberlin College (1902–)	1858	—.
King, (William Benjamin) Basil. Amer author, born in Canada	1859	—.
King, William Lyon Mackenzie. Canadian polit. leader. Premier (1921–)	1874	—.
Kinley (kĭn′lĭ), David. Pres. Univ. of Illinois (1920–)	1861	—.
Kirchwey (kûrsh′wā), George Washington. Amer. lawyer and educator	1855	—.
Kirkland (kûrk′lănd), James Hampton. Chancellor Vanderbilt Univ. (1893–)	1859	—.
Kitchin (kĭch′ĭn), Claude. American congressman	1869	1923.
KleinSmid, von (vŏn klīn′smĭd), Rufus Bernhard. Amer. psychologist. Pres. Univ. of So. California (1922–)	1875	—.
Knight (nīt), Albion Williamson. Amer. bishop and educator. Chancellor Univ. of the South (1913–1922)	1859	—.
Kolchak (kŏl-chăk′), Aleksandr Vassilyevich. Russ. anti-Bolshevik leader	1874	1920.
Kornilov (kôr-nē′lŏf), Lavr Georgievich. Russ anti-Bolshevik general	1870	1918.
Kouyoumdjian (kōō-yōōm′jĭ-ăn), Dikran (dĭk′rän). *Michael Arlen.* Armenian author in England	1897	—.
Kramář (krä′marzh), Karel. Czechoslovak (Bohemian) polit. leader	1860	—.
Krassin (krä′sĕn), Leonid Borisovich. Commissary of foreign trade, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	1870	1926.
Kreymborg (krām′bôrg), Alfred. American poet	1883	—.
Kühlmann, von (fŏn kul′män), Richard. German diplomatist	1873	—.
Lafontaine (lä′fôn′tĕn′), Henri. Belgian jurist and senator. [*Nobel peace prize,* 1913.]	1854	—.
Lake (lāk), Richard (Stuart), Sir. Lieut. gov. of Saskatchewan (1915–1921)	1860	—.
Lane (lān), Franklin Knight. Amer. lawyer. Sec. of interior (1913–1920)	1864	1921.
Lansing (lăn′sĭng), Robert. Amer. lawyer. Sec. of state (1915–1920)	1864	—.
Lathrop (lā′thrŭp), Julia Clifford. American philanthropist	1858	—.
Lauder (lô′dĕr), Harry (MacLennan), Sir. Scottish comedian and author	1870	—.
Lawrence (lô′rĕns), David Herbert. English poet and novelist	1885	—.
Lawrence, Thomas Edward. Brit. traveler, archæologist, and soldier	1888	—.
Leacock (lē′kŏk), Stephen Butler. Canadian educator and humorist	1869	—.
Le Gallienne (lĕ găl′ĭ-ĕn′), Eva. Amer. actress	1899	—.
Lenin (lĕn′ĭn; *Russ.* lyĕ′nĕn), Nikolay. Real name *Vladimir Ilich Ulianov.* Bolshevist leader. Pres. of Soviet Russia (1917–23). Pres. of the Council of People's Commissaries, U. S. S. R. (1923–24)	1870	1924.
Leopold (lē′ō-pōld; *Ger.* lā′ō-pôlt), Prince of Bavaria. Ger. field marshal	1846	—.
Leschetizky (lĕs′chĕ-tĭts′kĭ), Theodor. Austrian pianist and composer, born in Poland	1830	1915.
Lewis (lū′ĭs), Sinclair. American author. [*Main Street.*]	1885	—.
Liebknecht (lēp′k′nĕxt), Karl (Paul August Friedrich). German socialist	1871	1919.
Liggett (lĭg′ĕt), Hunter. American general	1857	—.
Lincoln (lĭŋ′kŭn), Joseph Crosby. American author	1870	—.
Lindsay (lĭn′zĭ), (Nicholas) Vachel (vā′chĕl). American poet	1879	—.
Lindsey (lĭn′zĭ), Ben(jamin) B(arr). American judge and reformer	1869	—.
Linsingen, von (fŏn lĭn′zĭng-ĕn), Alexander A. A. K. K. O. Ger. general	1850	—.
Little (lĭt′l), Clarence C(ook). Pres. Univ. of Michigan (1925–)	1888	—.
Li Yuan-hung (lē yōō-ăn′hŏŏng′). Pres. of China (1916–17; 1922–23)	1864	—.
Lloyd (loid), George (Ambrose), Sir. Eng. soldier and public official. High Commissioner for Egypt and Sudan (1925–)	1879	—.
Loeffler (lĕf′lĕr), Charles Martin Tornov. Amer. musician, born in Alsace	1861	—.
Longworth (lŏng′wŭrth), Nicholas. Amer. congressman (1903–1913; 1915–). Speaker of the House (1925–)	1869	—.
Lorentz (lō′rĕnts), Hendrick Antoon. Dutch physicist. [*Nobel prize,* 1902.]	1853	—.
Loucheur (lōō′shûr′), Louis. French politician and financier	1872	—.
Low (lō), Will H(icok). American artist and mural painter	1853	—.
Lowell (lō′ĕl), Amy Lawrence. American poet and critic	1874	1925.
Ludendorff, von (fŏn lōō′dĕn-dôrf), Erich F. W. German general	1865	—.
McAdoo (măk′ă-dōō), William Gibbs. Amer. lawyer. Sec. treasury (1913–18)	1863	—.
McCormack (mă-kôr′măk), John. Irish tenor in America	1884	—.
MacCracken (mă-krăk′ĕn), Henry Noble. *Son of Henry Mitchell MacCracken.* Amer. educator. Pres. Vassar College (1915–)	1880	—.
MacCracken, John Henry. *Son of Henry Mitchell MacCracken.* Amer. educator. Pres. Lafayette College (1915–)	1875	—.
McCrae (mă-krā′), John. Canadian surgeon and poet; died in France. [*In Flanders Fields.*]	1872	1918.
McCutcheon (mă-kŭch′ŭn), George Barr. American novelist	1866	—.
MacDonald (măk-dŏn′ăld), James Ramsay. Prime minister of England (Labor Cabinet) (1924)	1866	—.
McGiffert (-gĭf′ĕrt), Arthur Cushman. Amer. theologian. Pres. Union Theological Sem. (1917–)	1861	—.
MacGrath (măk-grăth′), Harold. American story-writer	1871	—.
Machado y Morales (ma-cha′dō ē mô-ra′lās), Gerardo. Pres. of Cuba (1925–)	1873	—.
M'Kenna (mă-kĕn′ă), Reginald. British lawyer and politician	1863	—.
Mackenzie (mă-kĕn′zĭ), Compton. English novelist, poet, and playwright	1883	—.
MacMillan (măk-mĭl′ăn), Donald Baxter. American Arctic explorer	1874	—.
Madero (mä-thā′rō), Francisco Indalegio. Pres. of Mexico (1911–13)	1873	1913.
Mahler (mä′lĕr), Gustav. Bohemian composer of music	1860	1911.
Manly (măn′lĭ), John Matthews. Amer. scholar in English literature	1865	—.
Mann (măn), James Robert. Amer. congressman. [*Mann Act.*]	1856	1922.
Mann (män), Thomas. German novelist	1875	—.
Mannering (măn′ĕr-ĭng), Mary. *Mrs. F. E. Wadsworth.* Eng. actress	1876	—.
Manners (măn′ĕrz), Diana, Lady. *Diana Duff Cooper.* English actress	?	—.
Manning (măn′ĭng), William Thomas. American bishop	1866	—.
Mansfield (mănz′fēld), Beatrice Cameron. *Beatrice Cameron.* Real name *Hegeman. Mrs. Richard Mansfield.* Amer. actress	1868	—.
Mansfield, Katharine. Real name Kathleen Beauchamp. *Mrs. John Middleton Murry.* British short-story writer and poet	1890	1923.
Manship (măn′shĭp), Paul. American sculptor	1885	—.
March (märch), Peyton Conway. *Son of Francis Andrew March.* American general. Chief of staff (1918–21)	1864	—.
Marshall (mär′shăl), Archibald. English novelist	1866	—.
Marshall, Thomas Riley. 28th vice pres. of U. S. A. (1913–1921)	1854	1925.
Mary, Victoria Alexandra Alice, Princess. *Viscountess Lascelles*	1897	—.
Masaryk (ma′sä-rĕk), Thomas Garrigue. Pres. of Czechoslovakia (1918–)	1850	—.
Masefield (māz′fēld), John. English poet, playwright, and novelist	1875	—.
Mason (mā′s'n), Max. Pres. Univ. of Chicago (1925–)	1877	—.
Massey (măs′ĭ), William Ferguson. Premier of N. Z. (1912–1925)	1856	1925.
Masters (măs′tĕrz), Edgar Lee. American poet and author	1868	—.
Matisse (ma′tēs′), Henri. French postimpressionist painter	1869	—.
Matzenauer (mat′sē-nou′ĕr), Margarete. *Mme. Floyd Glotzbach.* Hungarian operatic mezzo-soprano in America	1881	—.
Maude (môd), Cyril (Francis). English actor-manager	1862	—.
Maude (môd), (Frederick) Stanley, Sir. English general	1864	1917.
Maugham (mô′ăm), William Somerset. Eng. physician and author	1874	—.
Maurice (mô′rĭs), Frederick (Barton), Sir. English general and historian	1871	—.
Maxim (măk′sĭm), Hiram Percy. *Son of Sir Hiram Stevens Maxim.* Amer. inventor. [*Maxim silencer.*]	1869	—.
Mayo (mā′ō), Charles Horace. *Bro. of Wm. J. Mayo.* Amer. surgeon	1865	—.
Mayo (mā′ō), Henry Thomas. American admiral	1856	—.
Mayo, William James. *Bro. of Charles H. Mayo.* American surgeon	1861	—.
Mellon (mĕl′ŭn), Andrew William. Amer. banker. Sec. of treas. (1921–)	1855	—.
Mencken (mĕnk′ĕn), Henry Louis. American editor, author, and critic	1880	—.
Menocal (mā′nō-kal′), Mario García. President of Cuba (1913–21)	1867	—.
Mercier (mĕr′syā′), Désiré Joseph. Cardinal Archbishop (from 1907) of Mechlin (Malines) and R. C. Primate of Belgium	1851	1926.
Meredith (mĕr′ĕ-dĭth), Edwin Thomas. Sec. of agric. U. S. A. (1920–21)	1876	—.
Merrick (mĕr′ĭk), Leonard. Orig. name *Leonard Miller.* English novelist	1864	—.
Merwin (mûr′wĭn), Samuel. American editor and author	1874	—.
Meynell (mĕn′ĕl), Alice (Christiana), born Thompson. *Mrs. Wilfrid Meynell.* Eng poet and essayist	1850	1922.
Michael (mī′kĕl), Grand Duke of Russia. *Mikhail Aleksandrovich. Brother of Nicholas II.* Russian general	1878	—.
Millay (mĭl′ā), Edna St. Vincent. *Mrs. Eugen Jan Boissevain.* Amer. poet and dramatist	1892	—.
Miller (mĭl′ĕr), Henry (John). Eng. actor and manager in America	1860	1926.
Millikan (mĭl′ĭ-kăn), Robert Andrews. Amer. physicist. Pres. of California Institute of Technology (1921–). [*Nobel prize,* 1923.]	1868	—.
Mills (milz), Enos Abijah. Amer. nature writer	1870	1922.
Milne (mĭln), Alan Alexander. Scottish dramatist and essayist	1882	—.
Milyukov (mĕl′yōō-kŏf), Paul Nikolaievich. Russ. historian and statesman	1859	—.
Mirbeau (mĕr′bō′), Octave. French dramatist and novelist	1850	1917.
Mohammed VI. *Son of Abdul-Mejid.* Turkish sultan (1918–1922)	1861	1926.
Molnár (môl′när), Franz Hungarian dramatist	1878	—.
Moltke, von (fŏn môlt′kĕ), Helmuth Johannes Ludwig. German general	1848	1916.
Monash (mō′năsh), John, Sir. Australian general	1865	—.
Monro (mŭn-rō′), Charles Carmichael, Sir. English general	1860	—.
Monroe (mŭn-rō′), Harriet. American poet and critic	1860	—.
Montagu (mŏn′tă-gū), Edwin Samuel. Sec. of state for India (1917–1922)	1879	1924.
Moore (mōōr; mōr), (Thomas) Sturge. Eng. author and wood engraver	1870	—.
Morgenthau (môr′gĕn-tou), Henry. Amer. lawyer, born in Germany. Amb. to Turkey (1913–1916)	1856	—.
Morley (môr′lĭ), Christopher (Darlington). Amer. essayist and poet	1890	—.
Mundelein (mŭn′dĕ-lĭn), George William. Amer. R. C. cardinal fr. 1924	1872	—.
Murlin (mûr′lĭn), Lemuel Herbert. Pres. De Pauw Univ. (1924–)	1861	—.
Murray (mŭr′ĭ), Archibald (James), Sir. English general	1860	—.
Murray, George Gilbert Aimé, Sir. British classical scholar	1866	—.
Murry (mŭr′ĭ), John Middleton. Eng. editor and writer	1889	—.
Mussolini (mōōs′sō-lē′nē), Benito. Ital. Fascist leader. Premier (1922–)	1883	—.
Mustafa Kemal (Pasha) (mōōs′tä-fa kĕ-mäl′). Turkish general. Pres. of Turkish republic (1923–)	1881	—.
Neilson (nēl′sŭn), William Allan. Amer. educator and author, born in Scot. Pres. Smith College (1917–)	1869	—.
Nesbit (nĕz′bĭt), Edith. *Mrs. Hubert Bland.* Eng. poet and story-writer	1858	1924.
Nevin (nĕv′ĭn), Arthur Finley. *Bro. of Ethelbert.* Amer. composer of music	1871	—.
New (nū), Harry Stewart. Postmaster-general U. S. A. (1923–)	1858	—.
Newbolt (nū′bōlt), Henry (John), Sir. Eng. barrister and author	1862	—.
Newlands (nū′lăndz), Henry William. Canadian lawyer. Lieut. gov. of Saskatchewan (1921–)	1862	—.
Nichols (nĭk′ŭlz), Ernest Fox. Amer. physicist. Pres. Dartmouth College (1909–16)	1869	—.
Nicholson (nĭk′ŭl-sŭn), Meredith. American author	1866	—.
Nielsen (nēl′sĕn), Alice. *Mrs. Leroy R. Stoddard.* American prima donna	1876	—.
Nitti (nĕt′tē), Francesco Saverio. Italian statesman	1868	—.
Nivelle (nē′vĕl′), Robert Georges. French general	1856	1924.
Noguchi (nō′gōō′chē′), Hideyo. Japanese physician in America	1876	—.
Norris (nŏr′ĭs), Charles Gilman. Amer. novelist	1881	—.
Norris, Kathleen, born Thompson. *Mrs. Charles G. Norris.* Am. novelist	1880	—.
Noske (nŏs′kĕ), Gustav. German minister of defense (1919–1920)	1868	—.
Noyes (noiz), Alfred. Eng poet. Educator at Princeton Univ. (1914–1923)	1880	—.
Obregón (ō′brā-gōn′), Alvaro. Mex. general. Pres. of Mexico (1920–1924)	1880	—.
O'Connell (ō-kŏn′ĕl), William Henry. Amer. R. C. cardinal from 1911	1859	—.
Oman (ō′măn), Charles William Chadwick, Sir. Eng. historian	1860	—.
O'Neill (ō-nēl′), Eugene Gladstone. Amer. playwright. [*Pulitzer prize,* 1921.] [*Anna Christie.*]	1888	—.
Onions (ŭn′yŭnz), Oliver. English novelist	1883	—.
Oppenheim (ŏp′ĕn-hĭm), E(dward) Phillips. English novelist	1866	—.
Orlando (ôr-lan′dō), Vittorio Emanuele. Ital. statesman. Premier (1917–19)	1860	—.
Ornstein (ôrn′stĭn), Leo. Amer. pianist and composer, born in Russia	1895	—.
Orpen (ôr′pĕn), William, Sir. British painter	1878	—.
Osborne (ŏz′bûrn), Thomas Mott. Amer. mfr. and prison reformer	1859	1926.
Osterhout (ŏs′tĕr-hout), Winthrop John Vanleuven. Amer. botanist	1871	—.
Painlevé (păn′lĕ-vā′), Paul. French statesman. Premier (1925)	1863	—.
Palmer (päm′ĕr), Frederick. Amer. newspaper correspondent and author	1873	—.
Papini (pä-pē′nē), Giovanni. Italian writer in England. [*Life of Christ.*]	1881	—.
Park (pärk), Marion Edwards. Pres. Bryn Mawr College (1922–)	1875	—.
Parrish (păr′ĭsh), Maxfield. American artist and illustrator	1870	—.
Parry (păr′ĭ), (Charles) Hubert Hastings, Sir. Eng. composer of music	1848	1918.
Pashić (pä′shĭch), Nikola. Premier of Yugoslavia (1921–1926)	1846	—.
Pau (pō), Paul Mary César Gérald. French general	1848	—.
Pavlowa (păf′lō-vä), Anna. Russian dancer	1886	—.
Peabody (pē′bŏd-ĭ), Josephine Preston. *Mrs. L. S. Marks.* Amer. poet	1874	1922.
Pearson (pĕr′sŭn), (Cyril) Arthur, Sir. Eng. publisher and man of affairs	1866	1921.
Pearson, Karl. Eng scientist. [*Grammar of Science.*]	1857	—.
Pendleton (pĕn′d'l-tŭn), Ellen Fitz. Pres Wellesley College (1911–)	1864	—.
Penniman (pĕn′ĭ-măn), Josiah Harmar. Pres. Univ. of Penn. (1923–)	1868	—.
Pepper (pĕp′ĕr), George Wharton. American senator	1867	—.
Pershing (pûr′shĭng), John Joseph. American general	1860	—.
Pessoa (pĕ-sō′ä), Epitacio da Silva. Pres. of Brazil (1919–1922)	1865	—.
Pétain (pā′tăN′), Henri Philippe. French marshal	1856	—.
Phelps (fĕlps), William Lyon. American educator, author, and critic	1865	—.
Picasso (pē-ka′sō), Pablo. Span. painter and sculptor. [*Cubism.*]	1881	—.
Pichon (pē′shôN′), Stéphen Jean Marie. French diplomatist	1857	—.
Pierce (pērs), George Washington. Amer. physicist	1872	—.
Pilsudski (pĭl-sōōt′skĕ), Josef. Polish general. Pres. of Poland (1918–1922)	1867	—.
Pinski (pĭn′skĭ), David. American dramatist, born in Russia	1872	—.
Pirandello (pē′răn-dĕl′ō), Luigi. Italian novelist and dramatist	1867	—.
Pius (pī′ŭs) **XI.** Achille Ratti. Pope (1922–)	1857	—.
Planck (plank), Max. German physicist. [*Nobel prize,* 1918.]	1858	—.
Plekhanov (plyĕ-ĸa′nŏf), Georg Valentinovich. Russian socialist leader	1857	1918.

	Born.	Died.
Plumer (plōōm′ẽr), Herbert Charles Onslow. 1st Baron of Messines. Eng. general. High Commissioner of Palestine (1925–)	1857	—.
Plunkett (plŭn′kĕt), Horace Curzon, Sir. Irish politician	1854	—.
Pontoppidan (pŏn-tôp′ĭ-ŧhan), Henrik. Danish novelist. [*Nobel prize*, 1917.]	1857	—.
Poole (pōōl), Reginald Lane. Eng. educator and historian	1857	—.
Porter (pōr′tẽr), Eleanor, born Hodgman. *Mrs. John Lyman Porter*. Amer. novelist and story-writer. [*Pollyanna.*]	1868	1920.
Porter, Gene, born Stratton *Mrs. Charles Darwin Porter*. Amer. author	1868	1924.
Pound (pound), Ezra (Loomis). Am. poet and writer in England	1885	—.
Pound, Roscoe. Amer. writer and professor of law	1870	—.
Primo de Rivera, Miguel. See RIVERA, MIGUEL PRIMO DE.		
Proust (prōōst), Marcel. French novelist. [*Prix Goncourt*, 1919.]	1871	1922.
Pugsley (pŭgz′lĭ), William. Lieut. gov. of New Brunswick (1917–1923)	1850	—.
Rachmaninov (răk-ma′nē-nôf), Sergei Vassilyevich. Russian composer, pianist, and conductor	1873	—.
Rackham (răk′ăm), Arthur. Eng. water-color painter and illustrator	1867	—.
Raemaekers (rā′ma-kẽrs), Louis. Dutch political cartoonist	1869	—.
Raleigh (rô′lĭ), Walter, Sir. English essayist and biographer	1861	1922.
Rama (ra′ma) **VI.** *Chao Fa Maha Vajiravudh. Son of Chulalongkorn.* King of Siam (1910–1925)	1881	1925.
Rasputin (ras-pōō′tĭn), Grigoryi Efimovich. Real name *Novy*. Russ. court favorite posing as a monk. Assassinated	1871	1916.
Ravel (ra′vĕl′), Maurice. French composer of music	1875	—.
Rawnsley (rônz′lĭ), Hardwicke Drummond. Eng. clergyman and author	1851	1920.
Rea (rā), Samuel. Amer. railroad president	1855	—.
Reading (rĕd′ĭng), Rufus Daniel Isaacs, first Marquis of. Eng jurist. Lord chief justice of Eng. (1913–21). Viceroy and gov.-gen. of India (1921–1926)	1860	—.
Reay (rā), Donald James Mackay, eleventh Baron. Eng. statesman and scholar, born in the Netherlands	1839	1921.
Reger (rā′gẽr), Max. German composer of music	1873	1916
Reinhardt (rīn′härt), Max. German dramatist and theater director	1873	—.
Renner (rĕn′ẽr), Karl. Austrian chancellor and foreign minister (1919–1920)	1870	—.
Reuterdahl (roi′tẽr-dal), Henry. American naval artist	1871	1925.
Revel, di (dē rē′vĕl), Paolo Thaon. Commander in chief of Ital. fleet	1857	—.
Reventlow, zu (tsōō rā′vĕnt-lō), Ernst, Count. German journalist	1869	—.
Reymont (rā′mônt), Władysław Stanisław. *Ladislas Reymont*. Polish novelist. [*Nobel prize*, 1924.]	1868	1925.
Rhondda (rŏn′dă), David Alfred Thomas, first Viscount. English coal operator. Food controller (1917–1918)	1856	1918.
Rhondda, Viscountess. *Margaret Haig Mackworth. Dau. of 1st Viscount Rhondda*. Eng. business woman	1883	—.
Rice (rīs), Cale Young. American poet and dramatist	1872	—.
Richards (rĭch′ẽrdz), Charles Russ Pres. Lehigh Univ. (1922–)	1871	—.
Richards, Theodore William. Am. chemist. [*Nobel prize*, 1914.]	1868	—.
Rinehart (rīn′härt), Mary, born Roberts. *Mrs. Stanley Marshall Rinehart*. Amer. author and playwright	1876	—.
Ripley (rĭp′lĭ), William Zebina. American economist and ethnologist	1867	—.
Rittenhouse (rĭt′ĕn-hous), Jessie Belle. *Mrs. Clinton Scollard*. Amer. author and critic	1869	—.
Rivera y Orbaneja (rē-vā′rä ē ôr-bä-nā′hä; 189), Miguel Primo de, Marquis of Estella. Span. general. Mil. & Civil Head of Spain (1923–)	1873?	—.
Rives-Wheeler (rēvz′-hwēl′ẽr), Hallie Erminie, born Rives. *Mrs. Post Wheeler*. Amer. author	1878	—.
Roberts (rŏb′ẽrts), Morley. English novelist and journalist	1857	—.
Robinson (rŏb′ĭn-sŭn), Edwin Arlington. American poet and author	1869	—.
Robinson, James Harvey. American historian	1863	—.
Rodman (rŏd′măn), Hugh. American admiral	1859	—.
Rolland (rō′lăn′), Romain. French man of letters. [*Nobel prize*, 1915.]	1866	—.
Rupert (rōō′pẽrt), Crown prince of Bavaria. German general	1869	—.
Russell (rŭs′ĕl), Bertrand Arthur William. Eng. philosopher and author	1872	—.
Russell, George William. *Æ*. Irish poet and painter	1867	—.
Rykov (rē′kŏf), Aleksyey Ivanovich. Pres. of the Council of People's Commissaries, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (1924–)	1881	—.
Sabatini (sä′ba-tē′nē), Rafael. Italian novelist in England. [*Scaramouche.*]	1870	—.
Salandra (sa-lan′dra), Antonio. Ital. statesman. Premier (1914–1916)	1859	—.
Sandburg (sănd′bûrg), Carl. American poet and story-writer	1878	—.
Sargent (sär′jĕnt), John Garibaldi. Attorney-general U. S. A. (1925–)	1863	—.
Sarrail (sa′rä′y′), Maurice Paul Emmanuel. French general	1856	—.
Sassoon (să-sōōn′), Siegfried (Loraine). English poet	1885	—.
Savinkov (sä′vĕn-kŏf), Boris. *Ropshin*. Russ. author and politician	1876	1925.
Scheidemann (shī′dē-măn), Philipp. Ger. socialist. Chancellor (1919)	1865	—.
Schildkraut (shĭld′krout), Joseph. Austrian actor in America	1896	—.
Schnitzler (shnĭts′lẽr), Arthur. Austrian physician and dramatist	1862	—.
Schönberg (shûn′bẽrĸ), Arnold. Austrian composer of music and conductor	1874	—.
Scott (skŏt), Hugh Lenox. American general	1853	—.
Scott, Robert Falcon. Eng. antarctic explorer; reached South Pole 1912	1868	1912.
Scott, Walter Dill. Amer. educator. Pres. Northwestern Univ. (1920–)	1869	—.
Scotti (skŏt′tē), Antonio. Italian barytone	1866	—.
Scriabin (skryä-bĭn′), Aleksandr Nikolaievich. Russ. pianist and composer	1872	1915.
Seaman (sē′măn), Owen, Sir. English humorist and editor. [*Punch.*]	1861	—.
Sedgwick (sĕj′wĭk), Anne Douglas. *Mrs. Basil de Selincourt*. Amer. novelist in England. [*Little French Girl.*]	1873	—.
Seeger (sē′gẽr), Alan. Amer. poet. [*I Have a Rendezvous with Death.*]	1888	1916.
Service (sûr′vĭs), Robert William. Canadian poet, born in Eng	1874	—.
Sharp (shärp), William Graves. Amer. lawyer. Amb. to France (1914–19)	1859	1922.
Shaughnessy (shô′nĕ-sĭ), Thomas George. First Baron of Montreal. Canadian railway president	1853	1923.
Shaw (shô), Anna Howard. Amer. woman suffragist, born in England	1847	1919.
Sheldon (shĕl′dŭn), Edward Brewster. Amer. dramatist	1886	—.
Sherman (shûr′măn), Stuart Pratt. Amer. literary critic	1881	1926.
Shidehara (shē′dē-hä′rä), Kijuro. Japanese ambassador to U. S. (1919–1923)	1872	—.
Shorey (shō′rĭ), Paul. Amer. classical scholar and author	1857	—.
Shorter (shôr′tẽr), Clement King. Eng. journalist and critic	1857	1926.
Shortt (shôrt), Edward. Eng. barrister and polit. Home sec. (1919–1922)	1862	—.
Sibelius (sĭ-bā′lĭ-ŭs), Jean Julius Christian. Finnish composer of music	1865	—.
Sibert (sĭ′bẽrt), William Luther. Amer. gen. and engineer	1860	—.
Sims (sĭmz), William Sowden. Amer. admiral, born in Canada	1858	—.
Sinclair (sĭn-klär′), Upton (Beall). American novelist	1878	—.
Smith (smĭth), Alfred Emanuel. Gov. of N. Y. (1919–1920; 1923–)	1873	—.
Smith, David Eugene. Amer. mathematician	1860	—.
Smith, E(lmer) Boyd. Amer. artist, illustrator, and author, born in Canada	1860	—.
Smith, Ross Macpherson, Sir. Australian aviator and author	1892	1922.
Smith, Theobald. Amer. pathologist	1859	—.
Smith-Dorrien (-dŏr′ĭ-ĕn), Horace Lockwood, Sir. Eng. general	1858	—.
Smuts (smŭts), Jan Christiaan. South African statesman and general	1870	—.
Snowden (snō′dĕn), Philip. Brit. journalist. In Labor Cabinet (1924)	1864	—.
Sologub (sō′lō-gōōb′), Feodor. Real name *Feodor Kuzmich Teternikov*. Russian author	1863	—.
Sonnino (sŏn-nē′nō), Sidney, Baron. Italian statesman	1847	1922.
Sorolla y Bastida (sō-rōl′ya ē bas-tē′thä; 146), Joaquín. Span. painter	1863	—.
Spargo (spar′gō), John. Amer. socialist and author, born in Eng	1876	—.
Spitteler (shpĭt′ē-lẽr), Carl. *Felix Tandem*. Swiss poet. [*Nobel prize*, 1919.]	1845	1924.
Squier (skwīr), George Owen. Amer. general. Chief of signal corps	1865	—.
Squire (skwīr), John Collings. *Solomon Eagle*. Eng. critic and poet	1884	—.
Stack (stăk), Lee Oliver Fitzmaurice, Sir. Eng. general. Gov.-gen. of Sudan and Sirdar of Egyptian army (1919–1924)	1868	1924.
Stahlberg (stäl′bẽrg), Kaarlo Juho. Pres. of Finland (1919–1925)	1865	—.
Stalin (sta′lĭn), I. V. Real name *Dzugashvili*. Russian polit. leader, born in Georgia (Asia). Sec. of Communist party	1879	—.
Stambuliski (stam′bōō-lē′skĕ), Alexander. Premier of Bulgaria (1920–1923)	1879	1923.
Stefansson (stā′fans-sŏn), Vilhjalmur. Canadian arctic explorer	1879	—.
Steinmetz (stīn′mĕts), Charles Proteus. Amer. electrician, born in Ger	1865	1923.
Stephens (stē′vĕnz), James. Irish poet and novelist	1882	—.
Still (stĭl), Andrew Taylor. Amer. physician. Founder of osteopathy	1828	1917.
Stone (stōn), Harlan Fiske. Associate justice, U. S. Supreme Court (1925–)	1872	—.
Stone, Warren Sanford. Amer. labor leader	1860	1925.
Strachey (strā′chĭ), Giles Lytton. Eng. author	1880	—.
Stransky (strän′skĕ), Josef. Bohemian orchestra leader in America	1874	—.
Stratton-Porter, Gene. See PORTER, GENE STRATTON.		
Stravinski (strä-vĭn′skĕ), Igor Fedorovich. Russ. composer of music	1882	—.
Sun Yat-sen (sōōn′ yat′-sĕn′). Real name *Sun Wen*. Leader of Chinese revolutionary movement (1911–1912). Pres. of (South) China (1921–1922)	1866	1925.
Suzzallo (sōō′zä-lō), Henry. Pres. Univ. of Washington (1915–)	1875	—.
Swinnerton (swĭn′ẽr-tŭn), Frank (Arthur). Eng. novelist and critic	1884	—.
Synge (sĭng), John Millington. Irish poet and playwright	1871	1909.
Tardieu (tär′dyû′), André Pierre Gabriel Amédée. French editor and polit.	1876	—.
Tchitcherin, Gregory. See CHICHERIN, GRIGORYI VASSILYEVICH.		
Teasdale (tēz′dāl), Sara. *Mrs. Ernst B. Filsinger*. Amer. poet	1884	—.
Thayer (thâr; thā′ẽr), William Sydney. Amer. physician and college professor	1864	—.
Theunis (tû′nēs′), Georges. Prime minister of Belgium (1921–1925)	1873	—.
Thompson (tŏmp′sŭn), William Oxley. Pres. Ohio State Univ. (1899–1925)	1855	—.
Thomson (tŏm′sŭn), John Arthur. Scottish scientist	1861	—.
Thorndike (thôrn′dīk), Edward Lee. Amer. psychologist	1874	—.
Tietjens (tēt′yĕnz), Eunice Strong, born Hammond. *Mrs. Paul Tietjens. Mrs. Cloyd Head*. Amer. poet	1884	—.
Tigert (tī′gẽrt), John James. U. S. Com. of Education (1921–)	1882	—.
Tinayre (tē′nār′), (Marguerite Suzanne) Marcelle. French author	1877	—.
Tisza (tē′sŏ), István, Count. *Son of Kálmán Tisza*. Premier of Hungary (1913–1917). Assassinated	1861	1918.
Tittoni (tēt′tō-nē), Tommaso. Italian statesman	1855	—.
Toller (tōl′ẽr), Ernst. German dramatist	1893	—.
Townshend (toun′zĕnd), Charles (Vere Ferrers), Sir. English general	1861	1924.
Toynbee (toin′bē), Paget. English philologist, author, and critic	1855	—.
Trotsky (trôt′skĭ), Leon. Real name *Leiba*, or *Lev Davidovich, Bronstein* (brŏn′shtĭn). Russ. soviet minister of war and marine (1918–1925)	1877	—.
Twachtman (twăĸt′măn), John Henry. Amer. landscape painter	1853	1902.
Uchida (ōō′chē′dä′), Yasuga, Viscount. Jap. diplomatist and statesman	1865	—.
Underwood (ŭn′dẽr-wo͝od), Oscar Wilder. American senator	1862	—.
Untermeyer (ŭn′tẽr-mī′ẽr), Louis. American poet	1885	—.
Valera, Eamon de. See DE VALERA, EAMON.		
Vance (vāns), Louis Joseph. Amer. novelist and writer	1879	—.
Vanderlip (văn′dẽr-lĭp), Frank Arthur. Amer. financier and author	1864	—.
van Loon (văn lōn′), Hendrik Willem. Amer. author, born in Holland	1882	—.
Venizelos (vĕn′ē-zä′lôs), Eleutherios. Greek statesman, born in Crete	1864	—.
Verhaeren (vĕr-ha′rĕn), Emile. Belgian poet	1855	1916.
Villard (vĭ-lär′; vĭ-lärd′), Oswald Garrison. *Grandson of William Lloyd Garrison*. American journalist. [*The Nation.*]	1872	—.
Vinson (vĭn′sŭn), Robert Ernest. Pres. Western Reserve Univ. (1923–)	1876	—.
Viviani (vē′vyä′nē′), René. French statesman	1863	1925.
Volk (vōlk), Douglas. Amer. portrait painter	1856	—.
Volstead (vōl′stĕd), Andrew Joseph. Amer. congressman. [*Volstead Act.*]	1860	—.
Wallace (wŏl′ăs), Henry Cantwell. Sec. of agriculture, U. S. A. (1921–1924)	1866	1924.
Wallace, Hugh Campbell. Amer. ambassador to France (1919–1921)	1863	—.
Walpole (wôl′pōl), Hugh (Seymour). English novelist. Born in N. Z.	1884	—.
Walsh (wŏlsh), Matthew J. Pres. Univ. of Notre Dame (1922–)	1882	—.
Walsh, Thomas James. Amer. lawyer and senator	1859	—.
Wassermann (vas′ẽr-măn), Jakob. German novelist	1873	—.
Wassermann, von (fŏn vas′ẽr-man), August. Ger. physician	1866	1925.
Watts (wŏts), Mary Stanbery. American novelist	1868	—.
Webster (wĕb′stẽr), Henry Kitchell. Amer. novelist	1875	—.
Wedekind (vā′dē-kĭnt), Frank. Ger. poet and playwright	1864	1918.
Weekley (wēk′lĭ), Ernest. English philologist	1865	—.
Weeks (wēks), John Wingate. Am. banker and polit. Sec. of war (1921–1925)	1860	1926.
Weigall (wī′gôl), Arthur Edward Pearse Brome. Brit. Egyptologist	1880	—.
Weir (wẽr), Julian Alden. American painter. Pres. Natl. Acad. Design	1852	1919.
Wemyss (wēmz), Rosslyn Erskine. Baron Wester Wemyss. Eng. admiral	1864	—.
Werfel (vĕr′fĕl), Franz. German expressionist poet and dramatist	1890	—.
West, Rebecca. See FAIRFIELD, CECILY.		
White (hwīt), Edward Lucas. Amer. poet and novelist	1866	—.
White, Henry. American diplomatist	1850	—.
Whitlock (hwĭt′lŏk), Brand. Amer. author. Min. to Belgium (1913–17); ambassador (1919–21)	1869	—.
Widdemer (wĭd′ē-mẽr), Margaret. *Mrs. R. H. Schauffler*. Am. poet	1880	—.
Wilbur (wĭl′bŭr), Curtis Dwight. Amer. lawyer. Sec. of navy (1924–)	1867	—.
Wilbur, Ray Lyman. *Bro. of C. D. W.* Pres. Leland Stanford Univ. (1916–)	1875	—.
Wilde (wild), Percival. Amer. author and playwright	1887	—.
Wilkinson (wĭl′kĭn-sŭn), Marguerite (Ogden), born Bigelow. *Mrs. James G. Wilkinson*. American poet, born in Nova Scotia	1883	—.
Willard (wĭl′ẽrd), Daniel. American railroad executive	1861	—.
Williams (wĭl′yŭmz), Jesse Lynch. American novelist and short-story writer.	1871	—.
Wilson (wĭl′sŭn), Henry Hughes, Sir. English field marshal	1864	1922.
Wilson, William Bauchop. Amer. miner. Sec. of labor (1913–1921)	1862	—.
Wise (wīz), Stephen Samuel. Amer. rabbi and author, born in Hungary	1872	—.
Wojciechowski (voi′chĕ-kôf′skĕ), Stanisław. Pres. of Poland (1922–1926)	1869	—.
Wolf-Ferrari (vôlf′-fĕr-rä′rē), Ermanno. Italian composer of music	1876	—.
Wood (wo͝od), Henry Joseph, Sir. Eng. orchestral conductor	1869	—.
Woodbury (wo͝od′bĕr-ĭ), Charles Herbert. Amer. painter	1864	—.
Work (wûrk), Hubert. Amer. physician. Postmaster-general (1922–1923). Secretary of the interior (1923–)	1860	—.
Wright (rīt), Almroth (Edward), Sir. Brit. physician and pathologist	1861	—.
Wright, Harold Bell. American novelist	1872	—.
Wylie (wī′lĭ), Elinor. *Elinor Wylie Hoyt. Mrs. Wm. Rose Benét*. American poet	1887	—.
Young (yŭng), Francis Brett. Eng. novelist and poet	1884	—.
Young, Owen D. Amer. lawyer and financier. [*Reparations.*]	1874	—.
Zaghlul Pasha (zăg′lo͞ol pä-sha′), Saad. Egyptian Nationalist leader. Premier of Egypt (1924)	1860?	—.
Zayas (sä′yäs), Alfredo. Pres. of Cuba (1921–1925)	1861	—.
Zimbalist (zĭm′bä-lĭst), Efrem. Russian violinist in America	1889	—.
Zinoviev (zē-nô′vyĕf), Grigoryi S. Russian Communist leader	1883	—.
Zita (zē′tä), Princess of Bourbon and Parma. *Consort of Charles I.* Empress of Austria and Queen of Hungary (1916–18)	1892	—.
Zorn (tsôrn), Anders Leonhard. Swedish painter and etcher	1860	1920.
Zuloaga (thōō′lō-a′gä), Ignacio. Spanish painter	1870	—.
Zweig (tsvīĸ), Stefan. German dramatist	1881	—.

A

DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A (ā) ; *pl.* A's or As (āz). **1** The first letter of the English alphabet, and of most of the cognate alphabets. The A of the English and allied alphabets, as also the small form, "a," besides the forms in Italic, black letter, etc , come from the Latin A, corresponding to the Greek *Alpha*, which had the same form as, and which came in turn from, *Aleph* ("ox"), the first letter of the Phœnician and old Hebrew alphabets. The *Aleph* was a letter of consonantal character, with a guttural breath sound, to which the various vowel sounds might be attached. The Greeks took it to represent the pure vowel sound (ä) of their *Alpha*. In English, various sounds are now represented by this letter (see *Guide to Pron.*, § 112). Originally it had in our language, as it still has for the most part in the languages of continental Europe, the sound of "Italian a" (ä). The "long a," as in *fate*, is a comparatively modern sound of "a" which has developed from the earlier a. See ALPHABET, *Illust.*

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate · **a** First in order or class, or sometimes the numeral 1 ; as, company *A ;* quire *a ;* the dominical letter *A*. **b** *Music.* (1) The sixth tone in the model major scale (that of C), or the first of its relative minor scale. The second string of the violin is tuned to the A in the treble staff. (2) In notation, any symbol representing this tone, as a note on a certain line or space of a staff. See CLEF, *Illust.* (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See KEYBOARD, *Illust.* **c** [*cap.*] *Logic.* The symbol used for the universal affirmative proposition, as, "All men are mortal" is an *A* proposition. **d** [*cap.*] Any one arbitrarily or conveniently so designated, as for purposes of argument ; as, *A* deeded Blackacre to B. **e** *Alg.*, etc. A known quantity (which see). **f** The front of the leaf (in a book in which the leaves, instead of the pages, are numbered). **g** [*cap*] *Astron.* A prominent Fraunhofer line caused by terrestrial oxygen. **h** [*cap*] Assented stock ; — used on the tape of stock tickers. **i** [*cap*] In medieval Roman numerals, 50 or 500, or, in the form Ā, 5000.

3 As an *abbreviation* **a** In the form **A.**: Various proper names, as Alfred, Anna, etc.; Absolute (as, 10° *A.* temperature) (*Physics*); Absolvo, Lat. for, I absolve, acquit (*Roman Law*); Adulteress (a woman convicted of adultery being at one time compelled to wear a scarlet letter "A" as a badge of infamy, probably in allusion to the "scarlet woman" of Revelation); America, American ; Antiquo, Lat. for, the old law (used on ballots among the Romans to signify a negative vote) **b** In the form **a.** or **A.** · accepted (*Com.*); acre, acting ; active ; ad, Lat. for "at" or for "to," usually written @ (*Com.*) ; adjective ; after ; afternoon, aged; alto ; amateur ; ampere (*Elec.*). (written ā or ää) ana (*Med.*), ana- (*Org. Chem.*), and , anno, Lat. for, in the year ; annus, Lat. for, year ; anode (*Elec*) ; anonymous ; answer; ante; approved (*Com.*); are (*Metric System*), argent (*Her.*) ; [without period, A] argon (*Chem.*) ; artillery , assist (*Baseball*) , asymmetric (*Org. Chem.*).

A flat, *Music*, the tone (A♭) a half step below A. — **A flat major, A major**, *Music*, the major scales or keys having the signatures respectively of four flats and three sharps. — **A minor**, *Music*, the minor scale or key relative to C major, and having the same signature without sharps or flats. — **A sharp**, *Music*, the tone (A♯) a half step above A. — **A stock**, *Finance*, deferred common stock. Cf. B STOCK. *Stock Brokers' Cant. Eng.*

A *or* **a**, *n ; pl.* A's, AS, *or* AES (āz). The letter A, a, or its sound. "Mouthing out his hollow oes and *aes* " *Tennyson.*

A, *adj.* Having the general form of the capital **A** ; as, an **A** frame, or **A**-frame ; an **A** tent, etc.

A, *interj.* **1.** An obs. or dial. equiv. of O, AH.

2. [*l. c.*] In poetry, an appended expletive, void of sense, to fill out the meter.

> A merry heart goes all the day,
> Your sad tires in a mile-*a*. *Shak.*

a (unstressed, *ə* ; emph., ā), *adj.*, or (as usually called) the *indefinite article.* **1.** The shortened form of AN, signifying *one* or *any*, but less emphatically. "At *a* birth ; " "In *a* word ," "At *a* blow." In general the form *a* is used before words beginning with a consonant sound. See AN

2. [A usage arising from confusion with the preposition *a* (*an, on*). See A, on, **C**] In each , to or for each , as, " twenty leagues *a* day," "a dollar *a* yard," etc.

à (ä), *prep.* [F.] To , according to ; with. See À LA.

a (*ə*), *prep.* [From AS. *of* off, from. See OF.] Of. *Obs.* "The name of John *a* Gaunt." " What time *a* day is it ? " *Shak.* " It 's six *a* clock." *B. Jonson*

a- (*ə*), *prep.*, **a-**, **a-** (*ȧ-*), *prefix.* [AS. *an, on.*] On; in; at , — with various implications **a** Position or motion, as in *a*float, *a*field, *a*bed, *a*foot, *a*shore, *a*tiptoe. **b** State or condition, as in *a*fire, *a*sleep, *a*live **c** Time, now esp. with adverbs of repetition, as in, "*a* Monday. " "Thrice *a* year."

> Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep *a*nights. *Shak.*

In this use the *a* is now construed as the indefinite article. (See A, *adj.*) **d** Process or action ; — used with verbal nouns in *-ing* that begin with a consonant (the form *an* being used before vowels), as in *a* hunting, *a* building, *a* begging. "Jacob, when he was *a* dying " *Heb.* xi. 21. "We 'll *a* birding together." " It was *a* doing." *Shak* " He burst out *a* laughing." *Macaulay.* These forms are still common in poetic, colloquial, or dialectal use, and are often written as hyphened words, as in *a*-calling, *a*-coloneling, *a*-girding, *a*-growing, *a*-hiding, *a*-hunting, *a*-maundering, etc. In the form often used in its place the *a* is dropped and the word in *-ing* is treated as a present participle, as in, "he has gone hunting." **e** Manner, repetition, or other obsolete or dialect implications, as, *a* this wise, *a* two, *a* pieces.

a-. A common English prefix, from various sources, and having various meanings. Specif. : **1.** See A, *prep.*, on.

2. A prefix from AS. *a-* (akin to Goth. *us-, ur-*, Ger. *er-*, orig. meaning *out*), usually intensive, but sometimes with the sense of *away, on, back*, as in *a*rise, *a*bide, *a*go

3. A prefix, equiv. to A, *prep* (= AS. *of* off, from. See OF), denoting *off, from ;* also *of ;* as in *a*down, *a*thirst, *a*fresh, *a*new.

4. A form of the prefix *y-*, as in *a*ware. See Y-.

5. A reduced form of L. *ad* to (often coming through F. *à*), as in *a*base, *a*chieve, *a*scribe, *a*spire.

6. = AB-.

7. [Gr. *ἀν-* not, of which *ȧ-* is the form used before consonants. See UN-.] A prefix, appearing as *an-* before vowels or the letter *h*, denoting *not, without, un- ;* — chiefly used in scientific terms, as in *a*byss, lit., the bottomless ; *a*tonic, not accented or tonic ; *a*nhydrous, not hydrous , *a*chromatic, lit., colorless ; *a*sexual, *a*narchy, etc.

8. A prefix of vague meaning, chiefly in poetry, where it is probably only euphonic or metrical ; — sometimes not distinguishable from *a-* in sense 5 (above), appearing variously as *a-, ad-, as-*, etc.; as in *a*ddoom, *a*mate, *a*ssober. Cf. A, *interj* , 2.

☞ Besides these there are other less important sources of the prefix. In some cases these are disclosed in the etymologies of the separate words ; in others, esp. in some native English words, the exact source of the *a-* is not certain.

A 1 (ā wŭn). A registry mark given by underwriters (as at Lloyd's) to ships in first-class condition. In Lloyd's Register the figure refers to the quality of the equipment in distinction from the hull. In steel vessels the numerals 100, 95, or 90 are prefixed as showing further their condition, the higher numeral being the more creditable. *A 1*, or *A number 1*, is used colloquially to imply superiority ; hence, prime, first-class , first-rate.

a′–a′ (ä′ä′), *n.* [Hawaiian.] *Geol.* Lava whose surface is rough and scoriaceous; — contr with *pahoehoe*. *Hawaii.*

aam (ōm; am), *n.* [D. *aam*, fr. L *ama, hama*, a water bucket, Gr. ἅμη.] An old Dutch and German measure of liquids, of varying value, being usually between 36 and 42 United States, or wine, gallons (30–35 imp. gals. or 136–159 liters).

aard′–vark′ (ärd′värk′), *n.* [D , earth-pig.] Either of two African mammals of the order Edentata and genus *Orycteropus*, found in Africa. They grow about five feet long, including the tail, and burrow in the ground, feeding entirely on ants, which they catch with the long, slimy tongue.

Aard-vark (*Orycteropus capensis*). ($\frac{1}{20}$)

aard′–wolf′ (ärd′wo͝olf′), *n.* [D., earth-wolf] A hyena-like quadruped (*Proteles cristata*), of South Africa, having a striped coat, five-toed fore feet, and a distinct mane. It feeds on insects, esp. termites, carrion, etc. It constitutes a family, Protelidæ, or is included in the hyena family.

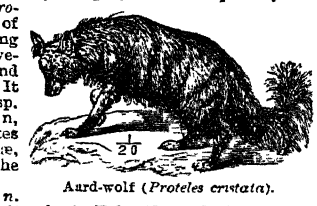

Aard-wolf (*Proteles cristata*). $\frac{1}{20}$

Aar'on (ăr′ŭn), *n.* [L. *Aaron* or Gr. Ἀαρών, fr. Heb. *Aharōn.*] **1.** A masc. proper name. Arab. *Haroun*, or *Haroun* (hȧ-rōōn′).

2. The priestly associate of Moses, mentioned as the first Jewish high priest , rarely, used fig., an ecclesiastical leader.

3. In Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus," a villainous Moor, beloved by Tamora.

Aa-ron'ic (ā-rŏn′ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Aaron the Le-
Aa-ron'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } vite, the first high priest of the Jews ; hence, Levitical ; pontifical.

2. Designating an order of lesser Mormon priests.

Aar'on's-beard' (ăr′ŭnz-bērd′), *n.* Any of several plants having some resemblance to a beard; as the great St. John's-wort, from its numerous stamens , the strawberry geranium and the Kenilworth ivy, from their threadlike runners, etc.

Aaron's rod. **1.** *Bib.* The rod used by Aaron. See *Ex.* vii. 9, *Num.* xvii. 8.

2. *Arch.* A straight molding of rounded section from which scrollwork or leafage seems to come out

3. (Preferably *Aaron's-rod.*) A plant with a tall flowering stem ; esp., the great mullein, or the goldenrod.

Ab (ăb ; ab), *n.* [Heb] The fifth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

ab- (ăb-) A prefix fr Lat. *ab-* (akin to Eng. *of, off*. See OF), sometimes through F. *ab-*, *a-*, signifying *from, away, separation*, or *departure.*

☞ It appears in Lat. and Eng. as *a-* before *v* and *m ; abs-* before *c, qu, t ;* elsewhere (in English) as *ab-;* as in *avert, amentia, abscond, abstract, abduct.*

ab'a (ăb′ȧ), *n.* **1.** A cloth, generally striped, woven from the hair of camels, goats, etc., in Arabia, Syria, etc.

2. A loose sleeveless outer garment, opening in front, made by folding an oblong of this cloth. It is worn by Arabs.

a'ba-cá' (ä′bä-kä′), *n.* [Native name.] The Manila hemp.

ab'a-cist (ăb′ȧ-ĭst), *n.* [LL. *abacista*, fr. *abacus.*] One who uses an abacus in casting accounts ; a calculator.

a-back' (*ə*-băk′), *adv.* [*a-* + *back ;* AS. *on bæc* at, on, or

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A (ā), *n.* [Babylon. *Â*] *Babylon. Myth.* The consort of Shamash. The reading **Ai** (a′ē) or **Aya** (a′yȧ) is also possible.

A, *pron.* Corrupt. of I, HE, SHE, IT, THEY. *Obs. or Dial* " *A* brushes his hat." *Shak.*

a. *adj.* A shortened form of AN, *num. adj.*, one *Obs. or Dial.*

a (*ə*), *v. t.* Corruption of HAVE. *Obs. or Dial.* "So would I *a* done." *Shak.*

a + AND.

a, *conj.* And. *Obs.*

a, *adv.* [AS. *ā, āwa.*] Always ; aye. *Obs.*

a, or **a'** (ō), *adj.* All. *Scot.*

@ *Abbr. Com.* At (L., "at" or "to").

‖ **a**, *or* ‖ **ab**, *prep.* [L.] From ; away from ; out of ; after ; by.

A:a. *Abbr.* Augusta.

A. A. *Abbr.* Associate of Arts.

ĀĀ, *or* **ää**. *Med.* Abbr of ANA, of each, of each alike , — used in prescriptions.

aa-. Some words now beginning *aa-* were formerly spelt *au-*, as *aal, aage, aale*, old vars of ALL, AGE, ALE.

AAA. *Abbr.* Amalgama.

A. A. A. S. *Abbr* American Association for the Advancement of Science.

aac, aak, aakin. † OAK, OAKEN.

A. A. C. *Abbr.* Anno ante Christum, Lat. for, in the year before Christ.

A. A. G. *Abbr.* Assistant Adjutant General.

aage. † AGE.

aal. † ALL

aal (nl). Var of AL.

A'a-lar (ä′ȧ-lar). *Bib.*

aale. † ALE. [TI |

A'a-lu (a′ȧ-lo͞o), *n.* See AMEN-

aand. † ANDE.

A. ∴ and A. ∴ S. ∴ R. ∴. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

Aar. *Abbr.* Aaron.

aarm. † ARM.

Aar'on (ăr′ŭn), *n.* [See ARUM.] *Bot.* The English wake-robin.

Aar'on-ite, *n.* A descendant of Aaron, the Jewish high priest. — **Aar'on-it'ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), *a.*

aas. † ACE.

aas (ās), *n ; pl* AAS′AR (-ȧr). [Dan. or Norw.] = OS, a ridge.

A. A. S. *Abbr.* Academiæ Americanæ Socius (L., Fellow of the American Academy).

A-as'ba-i (ä-äs′bä-ī). *D. Bib.*

A. A. S. S. *Abbr.* Americanæ Antiquarianæ Societatis Socius (L., Member of the American Antiquarian Society).

‖ **aas'vo'gel** (äs′fō′gĕl), *n.* [D.] A vulture. *South Africa.*

Ab. *Abbr.* Abraham.

A. B., *or* **a. b.** *Abbr. Baseball.* At bat.

A. B. *Abbr.* Able-bodied seaman ; Artium Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Arts).

Ab (ăb ; ab), *n. Egypt. Myth.* The heart, supposed to leave the body at death and proceed to the future world, where it gave evidence for or against its former possessor.

ab'a (ăb′ȧ), *n.* [After A. d'Abbadie, inventor.] A form of altazimuth instrument.

A-bab'deh (ȧ-băb′dĕ), *n. pl.* A tribe of Hamitic nomads of Upper Egypt.

‖ **ab ab-sur'do** (ăb-sûr′dō). [L.] From absurdity.

Ab. Abbr. Abraham.

A. B., or a. b. *Abbr. Baseball.* At bat.

A. B. *Abbr.* Able-bodied seaman ; Artium Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Arts).

a-ba'ca (ä-bä′kä), *n.* One of a Christianized Malay people of Luzon.

a'ba-cay' (ä′bȧ-kī′), *n.* [Native name] The calangay.

abace. † ABASE.

a-bac'i-nate (*ə*-băs′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [LL *abacinatus*, p. p of *abacinare, ab* off + *bacinus* a basin.] To blind by a red-hot metal plate held before the eyes, or by light rays reflected from a polished basin. *Rare.* — **a-bac'i-na'tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n* Also erroneously **ab-bas'i-na'tion.**

ab'a-cis'cus (ăb′ȧ-sĭs′kŭs), *n.* [Gr. ἄβακίσκος.] An abaculus.

ab'ack, *n.* An abacus. *Obs.*

ab'a-cot. An old misspelling of BYCOKET.

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toward the back. See BACK.] **1.** Toward or to the back or rear, backward; back. *Chaucer.*
2. Behind, in the rear, hence, aloof.
3. *Naut.* Backward against the mast, — said of the sails of a ship, or of the ship itself, when the sails are pressed back by the wind bearing on their forward surfaces, the progress of the ship thus being checked, whence the phrases *to be taken aback, all aback*, etc., often used ng

ab-ac'ti-nal (ăb-ăk'tĭ-năl, ăb'ăk-tī'năl), *a.* [*ab-* + *actinal*] *Zool.* Pertaining to the surface or end opposite to the mouth in a radiate animal, — opposed to *actinal*. — **ab-ac'ti-nal-ly**, *adv.*

ab'a-cus (ăb'*a*-kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. ABACUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz), L ABACI (-sī). [L. *abacus, abax*, Gr ἄβαξ] **1.** A table or tray strewn with sand, anciently used for drawing, calculating, etc *Obs*

2. A calculating table or frame; an instrument for performing arithmetical calculations by balls sliding on wires, or counters in grooves, the lowest line representing units, the second line tens, etc. It is still employed in various Oriental countries. Sometimes called **ab'a-cus Fyth'a-gor'i-cus** (pĭth'*a*-gŏr'ĭ-kŭs).

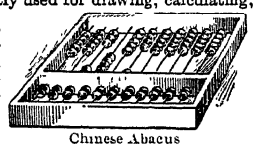
Chinese Abacus

3. *Logic.* A machine by which may be shown all the combinations of a number of terms and their negatives, together with the effect produced by qualification or restriction

4. *Arch.* The uppermost member or division of the capital of a column, immediately under the architrave. See ORDER.

5. A board, tray, or table, divided into perforated compartments, for holding cups, bottles, or the like; a kind of cupboard, buffet, credence, or sideboard

ab'a-cus har-mon'i-cus. [L. See HARMONIC.] *Music.* **a** An ancient diagram showing the structure and disposition of the keys of an instrument. **b** The arrangement and structure of the pedals or keys of an instrument. — **a. major**, A English Gothic Abacus. a trough used in washing gold.

A-bad'don (*a*-băd'dŭn), *n.* [Heb. *ăbaddōn* destruction, abyss, fr. *ābad* to be lost, to perish] **1.** Lit., (place of) destruction; the place of the lost in sheol, the bottomless pit; the abyss of hell.

In all her gates, *Abaddon* rues
Thy bold attempt. *Milton*

2. The destroyer, or angel of the bottomless pit; Apollyon.

a-baft' (*a*-băft'), *prep.* [*a-* on + ME. *baft, baften, biaften*, AS. *bæftan*; *be* by + *æftan* behind. See AFTER, AFT, BY.] *Naut.* Behind; toward the stern from.

abaft the beam, *Naut*, in an arc of the horizon between a line that crosses the ship at right angles, or in the direction of her beams, and that point of the compass toward which her stern is directed.

a-baft', *adv. Naut.* Toward or at the stern; aft.

ab-al'ien-ate (ăb-āl'yĕn-āt), *v. t.* [L. *abalienatus*, p. p. of *abalienare*. See ALIEN.] **1.** *Civil Law.* To transfer the title of; to alienate. *Rare.*

2. To take away; to estrange, withdraw. *Obs.*

3. To cause alienation of (mind). *Sandys.*

ab-al'ien-a'tion (-āl'yĕn-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *abalienatio.*] An abalienating, or state of being abalienated, alienation.

ab'a-lo'ne (ăb'*a*-lō'nē), *n.* A gastropod mollusk, of the suborder Rhipidoglossa and genus *Haliotis*, having a shell of a flattened, oval, slightly spiral form, perforated with a row of apertures for the escape of the water from the gills, and covering the animal like a roof; an ear shell; a sea-ear. It clings to the rocks with great tenacity with its broad muscular foot. The shell is lined with mother of pearl, which is used in inlaying, button making, etc. The animal is used for food, esp. among Oriental nations.

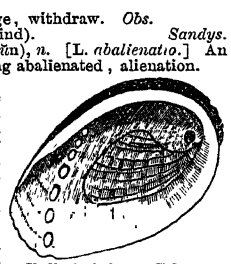
Shell of Abalone (*Haliotis tuberculata*).

A-ba'ma (*a*-bā'mă), *n.* [NL, prob. fr. Gr *ἀ-* not + *βᾶμα, βῆμα*, step; — in allusion to the belief that it produced lameness in cattle; but cf. Sp. & Pg. *abama.*] *Bot.* A genus of melanthaceous bog plants of eastern North America, northwestern Europe, and Japan. *A. ossifragum* is the bog, or Lancashire, asphodel of England; *A. americanum* is the bog asphodel of the New Jersey pine barrens.

a-ban'don (*a*-băn'dŭn), *v. t.*; A-BAN'DONED (-dŭnd); A-BAN'DON-ING. [OF. *abandoner*, F. *abandonner*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *bandon* permission, authority, fr. LL. *bandum*, better *bannum*, public proclamation, interdiction, *bannire* to proclaim, summon; of Germanic origin; cf. Goth. *bandwjan* to show by signs, to designate, OHG. *ban* proclamation. The word meant to proclaim, put under a ban, put under control; hence, to compel, subject, or to leave in the control of another, and hence, to give up. See BAN.] **1.** To reduce to control, to subdue. *Obs.*

Fortune to her law cannot *abandon* me. *Skelton.*

2. To relinquish or give up with the intent of never again resuming or claiming one's rights or interests in; to give up absolutely; to forsake entirely; to renounce utterly; to relinquish all connection with or concern in; to desert, as a person to whom one is bound by a special relation, as of allegiance or fidelity, to quit, forsake.

Hope was overthrown, yet could not be *abandoned*. *I. Taylor.*

3. To give (one's self) up without attempt at self-control; to yield (one's self) unrestrainedly; — often in a bad sense.

He *abandoned* himself . . to his favorite vice. *Macaulay.*

4. In marine insurance, to surrender or relinquish to the underwriters the insured's interest in (the property covered by the policy) in order to recover as for a total loss. See LOSS.

5. To cast or drive out, to banish; expel; reject. *Obs.*

That he might . . *abandon* them from him *Udall.*
Being all this time *abandoned* from your bed *Shak.*

Syn. — Leave, quit, renounce, forego, resign, give up, surrender, relinquish — ABANDON, DESERT, FORSAKE agree in the idea of quitting, or leaving in the lurch. ABANDON denotes the absolute giving up of an object, often with the further implication of its surrender to the mercy of something or some one else; as, to *abandon* a shipwrecked vessel to the waves, or one's self to despair. DESERT (except sometimes as applied to places, usually in the passive, as, the *deserted* village, *deserted* streets) denotes the quitting of an object in violation of a legal or moral claim to allegiance or support; as, to *desert* one's colors, one's post, one's principles. FORSAKE, which may or may not involve culpability, implies the breaking off of association with something familiar or dear; as, to *forsake* one's friends, the blood *forsook* his cheeks. See LEAVE, RELINQUISH, RENOUNCE.

The United Provinces . . must be *abandoned* to the most dangerous enemy of England. *Hume.*
He that takes the forlorn hope in an attack, is often *deserted* by those that should support him. *Scott.*
Self-love *forsook* the path it first pursued. *Pope*

a-ban'don (*a*-băn'dŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *abandon*. See ABANDON, *v.*] Abandonment; relinquishment. *Obs.*

‖ **a'ban'don'** (*a*'băn'dôn', *Eng. a*-băn'dŭn), *n.* [F. See ABANDON, *v.*] A complete giving up to natural impulses; freedom from artificial constraint; careless freedom or ease.

Giving . . up to his wild whim with a perfect *abandon* *Poe.*

a-ban'doned (*a*-băn'dŭnd), *p. a.* **1.** Forsaken; deserted.

"Your *abandoned* streams." *Thomson.*

2. Self-abandoned; given up to vice; extremely wicked, or sinning without restraint; irreclaimably wicked, as, an *abandoned* villain.

Syn. — Depraved, corrupt, vicious, vile; graceless, shameless, unprincipled; obdurate, hardened. — ABANDONED, PROFLIGATE, DISSOLUTE, REPROBATE all express great personal depravity. ABANDONED suggests unresisting self-surrender to vice; PROFLIGATE, open and shameless disregard of decency (often with the accompaniment of squandered means); DISSOLUTE, utter laxity of morals and the throwing off of all restraint; REPROBATE, complete insensibility to reproof, and (theologically) abandonment beyond recovery to the consequences of one's evil ways. See CORRUPT.

Nowhere more *abandoned* libertines, more refined luxurists, extravagant debauchees. *Sir W. Temple.*
There was no excess which was not encouraged by the ostentatious *profligacy* of the King and his favorite courtiers *Macaulay.*
His court, the *dissolute* . . . school of wantonness *Cowper.*
Insensate left, or to sense *reprobate*,
And with blindness internal struck *Milton.*

a-ban'don-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *abandonnement.*] Act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned (in any sense); total desertion, relinquishment; self-surrender · abandon.

The *abandonment* of the independence of Europe *Burke*

ab'ar-tic'u-la'tion (ăb'ar-tĭk'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ab* + *articulatio.* See ARTICULATION.] *Anat.* Articulation, esp. diarthrosis. — **ab'ar-tic'u-lar** (-tĭk'ū-lăr), *a.*

a-base' (*a*-bās'), *v. t.*; A-BASED' (*a*-bāst'); A-BAS'ING. [OF. *abaissier*, F. *abaisser*, LL. (assumed) *adbassiare*; *ad* + *bassiare*, fr. *bassus* low. See BASE, *a.*] **1.** To lower or depress; to throw or cast down; as, to *abase* the eye. *Archaic. Bacon.*

Saying so, he *abased* his lance. *Shelton*

2. To cast down or reduce, as in rank, office, condition in life, or estimation of worthiness; to depress; humble; degrade.

Whosoever exalteth himself shall be *abased*. *Luke* XIV. 11.

Syn. — Disgrace, dishonor, mortify, shame, depose. — ABASE, DEBASE, DEGRADE, REDUCE, HUMBLE, HUMILIATE agree in the idea of bringing down from a higher to a lower state. ABASE expresses a bringing down, always in the feeling of one's estate or condition, often in the estate itself; as, to *abase* the proud, or one's self before God. DEBASE involves an actual deterioration in quality or worth; as, to *debase* the coin of the realm, the mind by vicious indulgences. DEGRADE (cf. DISHONOR) implies a lowering in station or rank (so also *reduce*) or in moral standard; as, to *degrade* from the priesthood, to *reduce* an officer to the ranks, to practice a *degrading* vice. HUMBLE (see HUMBLE) always, as *abase* sometimes, suggests a sense of lowered dignity or lost prestige, and when reflexive often implies self-abasement without loss of self-respect, thus differing from *humiliate*, which always implies ignominy. See DISHONOR; cf. DETERIORATION.

His mind [could not] perceive that *humiliation* must *degrade*, but could not save him. . . He begged in piteous terms that he might be admitted to the royal presence. . . When it was known . . . how he had *abased* himself, the general surprise was great. *Macaulay.*
Arran was *degraded* from authority. *Hume.*
We are pleased . . to see him taken down and *humbled* in his reputation, and in some measure *reduced* to our own rank. *Spectator.*
Can thus
The image of God in Man . .
To such unsightly sufferings be *debased*? *Milton.*

a-based' (*a*-bāst'), *p. a. Her.* Borne lower than usual, as a fess; also, turned downward, as the tips of a bird's wings. — **a-bas'ed-ly** (*a*-bās'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **a-bas'ed-ness**, *n.*

a-base'ment (*a*-bās'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *abaissement.*] An abasing; state of being abased; a humbling; humiliation.

a-bash' (*a*-băsh'), *v. t.*; A-BASHED' (*a*-băsht'); A-BASH'ING. [ME. *abaissen, abaisshen, abashen*, OF. *esbahir*, F. *ébahir*, to astonish, fr. L. *ex* + *bah*, interj., expressing astonishment. In ME. somewhat confused with *abase*. Cf. FINISH] To destroy the self-possession of; to confuse or confound, as by exciting suddenly a consciousness of guilt, mistake, or inferiority; to put to shame; disconcert; discomfit.

Abashed, the devil stood,
And felt how awful goodness is. *Milton*
He was a man whom no check could *abash* *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Confuse, confound, shame. See EMBARRASS.

a-bash'ment (*a*-băsh'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *ébahissement*] State of being abashed, confusion from shame.

a-ba'si-a (*ā*-bā'zhĭ-*a*; -zĭ-*ā*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀ-* not + *βάσις* a step.] *Med.* Inability to coordinate muscular actions properly in walking. — **a-ba'sic** (*ā*-bā'sĭk), *a.*

‖ **a-ba'te** (ä-bä'tā), *n.*; *pl.* ABATI (-tē). Also *abbate.* [It. See ABBOT.] In Italy, formerly, any ecclesiastic, or person habited in ecclesiastical garb; now, as a title of respect, analogous to French *abbé*, any ecclesiastic without other distinguishing title.

a-bate' (*a*-bāt'), *v. t.* [OF. *sei embatre* to thrust one's self in.] *Law.* To force or intrude (one's self) without right (into a tenement).

a-bate', *v. i. Law.* To enter without right upon a tenement after the death of the last possessor and before the heir or devisee takes possession.

a-bate', *v. t.*; A-BAT'ED (-dĕd), A-BAT'ING (-ĭng). [OF. *abatre* to beat down, F. *abattre*, LL. *abatere*; *ad* + *battere* to beat, L. *batuere*. Cf. 2d BATE, BATTER.] **1.** To beat or throw down, to demolish; to put an end to, or do away with. *Obs.*, except in *Law* (see def. 7, below).

2. To reduce or cast down in character or standing; to depress; lower; degrade; humble. *Obs. or R.*

3 To reduce or lower in amount, number, degree, intensity, etc., to lessen; diminish; moderate; as, to *abate*, or reduce the amount of, a tax, to *abate* pride, zeal, hope.

In itself it would be a chuos *abated* only by quantitative determination *James Ward*

4. To reduce (in respect of); to deprive. *Obs.*

She hath *abated* me of half my train. *Shak.*

5. To deduct; omit; as, to *abate* part of a price.

Nine thousand parishes, *abating* the odd hundreds. *Fuller.*

6. To turn the edge of; to blunt, lit. or fig. *Obs.*

To *abate* the edge of envy *Bacon.*

7. *Law.* **a** To bring entirely down or demolish, to put an end to; to do away with; as, to *abate* a nuisance, to *abate* an action. **b** To nullify; to make void. **c** To lessen or diminish; as, in case of a deficiency of assets, first the general legacies, and after they are exhausted, the specific legacies, are *abated* pro rata to pay debts.

8 To beat down, lower, or cut away, as in stone cutting, so as to leave a figure in relief.

9 *Metal.* To reduce the temper of.

10. *Leather Manuf.* = BATE.

Syn. — See ABOLISH.

abated arms, arms with blunted edges, as for a tournament

a-bate', *v. i* [See ABATE, *v. t.*] **1.** To be abated; specif.: **a** To be defeated, or come to naught; to fall through; terminate; determine; fail; as, the writ or action *abates.* **b** To decrease; to become less, as in amount or strength; as, the legacies *abated* proportionately; a storm *abates.*

The fury of Glengarry . . . rapidly *abated*. *Macaulay.*

2. *Falconry.* To flutter; to bate; — said of a hawk. *Obs.*

Syn. — Decrease, diminish, lessen, wane, slacken, sink, ebb, recede, decline. — ABATE, SUBSIDE. ABATE implies a diminution of force or intensity; as, the ardor of one's love *abates.* SUBSIDE implies the cessation of a previous state of agitation or commotion; as, the storm *subsides* into a calm. See DECREASE.

The tyrant passions all *subside*,
Fear, anger, pity, shame, and pride
No more my bosom move *Whitehead.*

a-bate'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *embatement.* See ABATE, *v. i.*, to enter.] *Law.* The action of one who abates in a tenement. See ABATE, *v. i.*, to enter.

a-bate'ment, *n.* [OF. *abatement*, F. *abattement.*] **1** Act of abating, or state of being abated.

2. Amount abated; deduction; decrease; rebate.

3. *Her.* A mark indicating depreciation, degradation, or disgrace. "The marks of illegitimacy are the only *abatements* in use." *Woodward & Burnett.*

Syn. — Lessening, diminution, decrease, reduction, subsidence, mitigation, alleviation, removal.

in abatement, *Law*, in termination of the proceedings of an action by reason of some formal defect, as misnomer.

a-bat'er (*ā*-bāt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that abates.

2. *Law.* A plea in abatement.

ab'a-tis, ab'at-tis (ăb'*ā*-tĭs, *F. ȧ*'bȧ'tē'; 277), *n.* [F. *abatis* mass of things beaten or cut down, fr. *abattre* See ABATE.] *Fort.* A means of defense formed by felled trees whose butts are secured towards the place defended and the ends of whose branches, often sharpened, are directed outwards, or against the enemy. In modern warfare it has been largely superseded by wire entanglements.

ab'a-tised, ab'at-tised (ăb'*ā*-tĭst), *a.* Having an abatis

‖ **a'bat'-jour'** (*ȧ*'bȧ'zhōōr'), *n.* [F. *abat-jour*, fr. *abattre* to cast down + *jour* day, light.] A device for throwing daylight downward as it enters a window, as a sloping soffit of a lintel or arch, or a movable slat or screen.

a-ba'tor (*ā*-bā'tẽr), *n. Law.* The stranger who abates in a tenement.

a-ba'tor, *n. Law.* One who abates a nuisance.

‖ **a'bat'-sons'** (*ȧ*'bȧ'sōn'), *n.* [F. *abat-sons.*] Any device for throwing sound downward, as louver boards in a belfry.

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ab-ac'tion, *n.* Cattle stealing.
ab-ac'tor, *n.* [L., fr. *abigere* to drive away.] *Civil Law.* A cattle stealer. See ABIGTUS.
Ab'a-cus (ăb'*a*-kŭs). *Bib.*
a-bac'u-lus (*ā*-băk'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., dim. of *abacus.*] *Mosaic.* A small tile.
abad, abade. † ABODE.
a-ba'da (*a*-bä'dä), *n.* [Pg., the female rhinoceros.] The rhinoceros. *Obs.*
‖ **a'ba-de'jo** (*ȧ*'bä-thā'hō; 133, 189), *n.* [Sp.] *Zool.* The bacalao.
‖ **a'ba-den'go** (*ȧ*'bä-thĕn'gō; 146), *n.* [Sp.] Abbey lands.
ab'a-de-vine' † ABERDEVINE.
‖ **a-ba'di** (*a*-bä'dē), *n.* [Hind. *ābādī.*] An inhabited place, as a village *India.*
Ab'a-di'as (ăb'*ā*-dī'ăs) *Bib.*
‖ **ab a-ter'no** (ē-tûr'nō). [L.] From eternity.
A-bag'tha (*ā*-băg'thä). *Bib.*
abaid. † ABODE.
abaie. † ABY.
a-bai'sance (*a*-bā'săns), *n.* [OF. *abaissance* abasement, humility.] Obeisance *Obs.*
a-bai'ser (*a*-bā'sẽr), *n.* Ivory black or animal charcoal.
abaiss, abaisshe † ABASH.
‖ **a'bais'sé'** (*ȧ*'bā'sā'), *p. a.* [F.] *Her* Abased.
‖ **a'baisse'** (*ȧ*'bĕs'), *n.* [F.] Thin under crust of pastry
a-baissed' (*a*-bāst'), *p. a. Her.* Abased.
a-baist'. Obs. p. p. of ABASH.
abak. † ABACK
abaka. Var. of ABACA.
abalh. Obs. pret. of ABELGEN.
Ab'a-na, Ab'a-nah (ăb'*a*-nä).
Bib.
a-band', *v. t* [Contr. fr. ABANDON.] *Obs* **1.** To abandon
2. To banish; to expel.
a'ban-don', a'ban-doun', *n.* [OF *a* (F *à*) + *bandon.* See ABANDON, *v.*] = BANDON *Obs.*
a-ban'don-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
a-ban'doned. Abandoned. *Ref Sp.* [DONED.]
a-ban'doned-ly, *adv.* of ABANDONED. See -EE. [dons.]
a-ban'don-ee', *n.* One who abandons. *Law.* Anything forfeited.
ab'a-net. Var. of ABNET.
a-bann', abanne, *v. t* To ban; anathematize. *Obs.*
ab'an-na'tion. † ABANNITION.
ab'an-ni'tion (ăb'*ă*-nĭsh'ŭn), *n* [LL. *abannatio*; *ad* + LL. *bannire* to banish.] *Old Law.* Banishment. *Obs.*
‖ **ab an'te.** [L.] From before; in advance
A-ban'tes (*ā*-băn'tēz), *n pl.* [Gr ᾿Άβαντες.] A tribe early dominant in ancient Eubœa; with Homer, the Eubœans.
‖ **ab an-ti' qua** (ăn-tī' kwä). [L.] From antiquity.
ab'ap-tis'ton (ăb'ăp-tĭs'tŏn), *or* **-tum,** *n.* [NL, fr Gr. *ἀβάπτιστος* not to be immersed.] *Surg.* A trephine so constructed that it cannot penetrate the brain.
A'ba-ram'bo (ä'bä-rämˊbō), *n. pl.* A Negro people of the Welle River basin.
Ab'a-ran (ăb'*ā*-răn). *D Bib.*
Ab'a-rim (ăb'*ā*-rĭm), *n. pl. Bib.*
Ab'a-ris (-rĭs), *n.* [Gr. *Ἄβαρις*] *Gr. Myth.* A hyperborean sage said to have traveled upon an arrow given him by Apollo, to have lived without food, and to have delivered the earth from a plague.
Ab'a-ron (-rŏn). *Bib*
ab'ar-thro'sis, *n.* [NL.; *ab-* away + *arthrosis.*] *Anat.* = DIARTHROSIS.
a'bas Var. of ABBAS, the weight.
a-bas' (*ā*-bas'). = ABASSI.
‖ **à bas'** (*à* bȧ') [F] Down with (in disapprobation).
a-bas'er (*a*-bā'sẽr), *n.* One who abases
A-bas'ges (*a*-bās'jēz), *n. pl.* See ABKHASIAN.
a-bash', *n.* Abashment. *Obs.*
a-bash', *v. t.* To lose self-possession. *Obs.*
a-bashed' (*a*-băsht'). *p p & p a.* of ABASH, *v.* — **a-bash'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **a-bash'ed-ness,** *n*
a-bash'less, *a.* Unabashed.
a-basht'. Abashed. *Rel. Sp.*
a-bask', *adv.* Basking.
abasse. † ABASE.
a-bas'si (*a*-bäs'sē), *n.* Also ‖**a'bas'sis** (*ȧ*'bäs'sĭs). [Ar. & Per. *abbāsī*, belonging to Abas (a shah of Persia).] See COIN.
a-bas'tard, *v. t.* [OF. *abastardir*] = ABASTARDIZE. *Obs.*
a-bas'tard-ize, *v. t.* To bastardize; to debase *Obs.*
a-ba'sure, *n.* Abasement. *Obs.*
abata. † ABADA.
a-bat'a-ble (*a*-bāt'*a*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE; ABATE, *v.*
a-bate', *n.* Act of abating, or casting down; lowering; diminution; abatement. *Obs.*
abathie. † ABBACY.
ab'a-ton, *n.* [Gr *ἄβατον*, lit., untrodden.] = ADYTUM.
‖ **à bȧ'tons' rom'pus'** (*a* bä'tôn' rôn'pü') [F.] Lit, with sticks broken; hence, fitfully.
ab'at-tis. Var. of ABATIS.

‖ **a'bat'toir'** (ă'bă'twär'), *n.*, *pl.* -TOIRS (*Eng.* -twärz'). [F., fr. *abattre* to beat down. See ABATE.] A public slaughterhouse for cattle, sheep, etc.

‖ **a'bat'-vent'** (ă'ba'vän'), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** A series of sloping boards, slats, or the like, used, as in a belfry light, to break the wind without obstructing the passage of air or sound. They serve as well for an abat-sons. See LOUVER BOARD, *Illust.* **b** A sloping roof, as of a penthouse. **2.** A kind of metal chimney cap, bearing a vane.

ab-ax'i-al (ăb-ăk'sĭ-ăl) | *a* [L. *ab* + *axis* axle.] *Bot.*

ab-ax'ile (-ăk'sĭl, -sĭl) | Lying out of the axis of the seed, — said of an embryo.

abb (ăb), *n.* [AS. *ăweb, ăb*; *a-* + *web*. See WEB.] **1** Among weavers, the woof or yarn for it. *Abb wool*, wool for the *abb*. **2.** The poorest part of the skirtings and edgings of a fleece.

Ab'ba (ăb'ă), *n.* [Syriac *abbā* father. See ABBOT.] Father; — used, by Jesus and his contemporaries, and later by Greek-speaking Christian Jews, of the Deity, and in the Syrian, Coptic, and Abyssinian churches, as a title given to the bishops, and by the bishops to the patriarch.

ab'ba-cy (ăb'a-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *abbatia*, fr. *abbas, abbatis*, abbot. See ABBEY.] The dignity, estate, jurisdiction, or term of tenure of an abbot.

Ab-bas'side (ă-băs'ĭd; -id), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the dynasty of caliphs claiming descent from Abbas, the uncle of Mohammed. They ruled (about 750–1258) at Bagdad, and were famous for their luxury and magnificence, and for their patronage of art and literature, esp. in the reigns of Harun al Rashid and Al-Mamun.

ab-ba'tial (ă-bā'shăl), *a.* [LL. *abbatialis*: cf. F. *abbatial*.] Pert. to an abbot or an abbey; as, *abbatial* rights.

‖ **ab'bé'** (a'bā'), *n.* [F. See ABBOT.] Abbot; — commonly given as a title of respect in France to any one vested with the ecclesiastical habit or dress. After the 16th century, the name was given, in social parlance, to candidates for some priory or abbey in the gift of the crown. By further extension, any unbeneficed secular ecclesiastic.

ab'bess (ăb'ĕs), *n.* [OF. *abaesse, abeesse*, F. *abbesse*, L. *abbatissa*, fem. of *abbas, abbatis*, abbot. See ABBOT.] A female superior or governess of a nunnery, or convent of nuns, having the same authority over the nuns which the abbots have over the monks. See ABBEY.

ab'bey (ăb'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ABBEYS (-ĭz). [OF. *abaïe, abeie*, F. *abbaye*, L. *abbatia*, fr. *abbas* abbot. See ABBOT; cf. ABBACY.] **1.** A monastery or society of persons of either sex secluded from the world and devoted to religion and celibacy; also, the monastic building or buildings. The men are called *monks*, and governed by an abbot; the women are called *nuns*, and governed by an abbess. **2.** The church of a monastery. In London the term **the Abbey** means Westminster Abbey, and in Scotland the precincts of the Abbey of Holyrood. *Abbey* is also used as the name of a private residence converted from, or occupying the site of, an abbey house, as, Newstead *Abbey*, the residence of Lord Byron.

Syn. — Convent, nunnery, priory. See CLOISTER.

abbey fly. *Angling.* An artificial fly with gray wings, red and gold body, and brown legs.

abbey laird. *Scot.* An insolvent debtor who took refuge in Holyrood Abbey. See ASYLUM. *Humorous.*

abbey lands *Law.* Lands belonging to an abbey, which were held in mortmain, and entirely exempt from tithes.

ab'bot (ăb'ŭt), *n.* [AS. *abbod, abbad*, L. *abbas, abbatis*, Gr. ἀββᾶς, fr. Syriac *abbā* father. Cf. ABBA, ABBÉ, ABATE.] **1.** *Eccl.* **a** The superior or head of an abbey. **b** One of a class of bishops whose sees were formerly abbeys. **2** Loosely, any of various officers, as the head of certain guilds in the Middle Ages.

Abbot of Misrule, A. of Unreason. = LORD OF MISRULE. — **A. of the People** [L. *abbas populi*], a chief magistrate of the Genoese; — a title given from about 1270 to about 1340.

ab-bre'vi-ate (ă-brē'vĭ-āt), *v. t.*; AB-BRE'VI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); AB-BRE'VI-AT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *abbreviatus*, p. p. of *abbreviare*. See ABRIDGE.] **1.** To make briefer; to shorten; abridge; epitomize; esp., to reduce or shorten, as words written or spoken, by contraction or by omission. "It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off." *Bacon.* **2.** *Math.* To simplify (a fraction) by canceling factors common to both numerator and denominator.

Syn. — Contract, shorten, reduce. See ABRIDGE.

ab-bre'vi-ate (ă-brē'vĭ-ăt), *a.* Shortened; relatively short. — **ab-bre'vi-ate-ly**, *adv.*

ab-bre'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *abbreviatio*: cf. F. *abréviation*.] **1.** Act of shortening, or reducing. **2.** Result of abbreviating; an abridgment. **3.** The form to which a word or phrase is reduced by contraction or omission; a letter or letters standing for a word or phrase of which they are a part; as, *Gen.* for *Genesis*; *U. S. A.* for *United States of America*. **4.** *Music.* A shortened notation which represents several notes or groups of notes by means of a single symbol. See Appendix, *Arbitrary Signs*.

ab-bre'vi-a'tor (ă-brē'vĭ-ā'tĕr), *n.* [LL.: cf. F. *abréviateur*.] **1.** One that abbreviates, or shortens. **2.** An officer of the papal chancery who makes, by the use of recognized abbreviations, extracts from petitions, minutes of replies by the Pope, and also the first draft of bulls. Such secretaries were first employed under Pius II. (1458–64). At first they were of two classes — abbreviators of the greater, and of the lesser, "park," that is, the space screened off in the chancery, and their number varied from 12 to 60; now there are 12, all of the greater "park." **3.** An officer attached to the papal datary who expedites the "simple" bulls, relating to canonizations and the like.

ab-bre'vi-a-to-ry (ă-brē'vĭ-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving or tending to abbreviate; shortening, abridging.

ab-bre'vi-a-ture (-tūr), *n.* **1.** Abbreviation. *Obs.* **2.** An abridgment, a compendium or abstract

This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a Christian. *Jer. Taylor.*

A' B' C' (ā'bē'sē'). **1.** The first three letters of the alphabet, used for the whole alphabet. **2.** A primer of the alphabet and elements of reading. *Obs* **3.** The simplest rudiments of any subject, as, the *A B C* of finance. **4.** An acrostic in alphabetic order.

A-B-C book, a primer. *Shak.*

ab-dal' (ab-dăl'), *n.*; *pl.* ABDALI (ăb-dä'lē) [Ar. *budāl*, pl. *abdāl*, a substitute, a good, religious man, saint, fr. *badala* to change.] A religious devotee or dervish in Persia.

Ab-de'ri-an (ăb-dē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Lit., of or pertaining to Abdera, a town in Thrace, of which Democritus, the Laughing Philosopher, was a native; hence, given to laughter, inclined to foolish or incessant merriment.

Ab'de-rite (ăb'dē-rīt). *n.* [L. *Abderita, Abderites*, fr. Gr. Ἀβδηρίτης.] An inhabitant of Abdera, in Thrace. **The Abderite**, Democritus. Cf. ATOMISM.

ab'di-cant (ăb'dĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *abdicans*, p. pr.] Abdicating, renouncing; — with *of*. — *n.* One who abdicates.

ab'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; AB'DI-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); AB'DI-CAT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *abdicatus*, p. p. of *abdicare*; *ab* + *dicare* to proclaim, akin to *dicere* to say. See DICTION.] **1.** *Civil Law.* To disclaim and expel from the family, as a father his child; disown; disinherit. Hence, formerly, to cast off. **2.** To formally cut off or divest (*of* or *from*), to depose. *Obs.* **3.** To formally give up or relinquish, as sovereign power, to renounce, lay down, surrender, as a trust, duty, right, etc. *Abdicate* originally implied a formal renunciation, but later, as in the case of James II., was used of abandonment implied from conduct without a formal surrender.

He *abdicates* all right to be his own governor. *Burke*
The understanding *abdicates* its functions. *Froude*
The cross-bearers *abdicated* their service *Gibbon.*

Syn. — Relinquish, surrender, forego; abandon, quit, renounce. — ABDICATE, RESIGN, DEMIT have in common the idea of yielding up office, authority, or trust. ABDICATE applies particularly to the relinquishment of authority or dignity which is inherent or sovereign; as, to *abdicate* the crown. RESIGN applies particularly to the relinquishment (before the expiration of its term) of an office or a trust which has been conferred; as, to *resign* a clerkship. DEMIT is chiefly Scottish, and may have the force of either *abdicate* or *resign*. See RELINQUISH, RENOUNCE.

ab'di-cate, *v. i.* To relinquish or renounce a throne, high office, or dignity.

Though a king may *abdicate* for his own person, he cannot *abdicate* for the monarchy. *Burke.*

ab'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *abdicatio.*] Act of abdicating (in any sense).

ab'di-ca-tive (ăb'dĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *abdicativus.*] Causing, or implying, abdication. *Rare.*

Ab'di-el (ăb'dĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Abdīēl.*] **1.** Lit., the servant of God; — used as a masc. prop. name. **2.** An angel mentioned by the Jewish cabalists. He is represented in Milton's "Paradise Lost" as one of the seraphim, who, when Satan stirred up a revolt among the angels subordinate to his authority, alone and boldly withstood his traitorous designs.

ab-do'men (ăb-dō'mĕn), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *abdomen.*] **1.** *Anat & Zoöl.* The belly; the part of the body between the thorax and the pelvis. Also, the cavity of the belly, lined by the peritoneum, and containing the stomach, bowels, etc. In anatomy, *abdomen* is often restricted to the part between the diaphragm and the commencement of the pelvis, the remainder being called the *pelvic cavity*. **2.** *Zoöl.* a The posterior, often segmented, section of the body, behind the thorax, in insects, crustaceans, and other arthropods, and certain polychætes. **b** In compound ascidians, the section of the zooid next behind the thorax.

ab-dom'i-nal (ăb-dŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the abdomen; ventral; as, the *abdominal* regions, muscles. **2.** *Zoöl.* Having the pelvic fins under the abdomen behind the pectoral fins.

abdominal aorta. See AORTA. — **a. regions,** *Anat.*, the nine areas into which the abdomen is divided by imaginary planes, two vertical, through the middle of Poupart's ligaments, and two horizontal, through the junction of the ninth rib and costal cartilage, and the top of the iliac crest respectively. The median areas, from above downward (see *Illust.*), are the *epigastric* (1), *umbilical* (2), and *hypogastric* (3); the lateral ones, the *hypochondriac* (4, 4), *lumbar* (5, 5), and *inguinal* (6, 6) of each side. — **a respiration,** *Physiol.*, diaphragmatic respiration. — **abdominal ring,** *Anat.*, either of two openings (also called *inguinal rings*) in the fascia of the abdominal muscles on either side, of which openings the *external* is in the fascia of the external oblique muscle, the *internal* in the transversalis fascia. They are respectively the outlet and inlet of the inguinal canal, giving passage to the spermatic cord in the male and to the round ligament in the female. They often give passage to hernias.

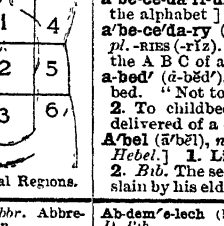

Abdominal Regions.

ab-dom'i-nal (ăb-dŏm'ĭ-năl), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NALS (-nălz), L. -NALES (-nā'lēz). *Zoöl.* Any fish of the group Abdominales. — **ab-dom'i-na'li-an** (-nā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

Ab-dom'i-na'les (-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group (not now generally adopted) of teleost fishes having the pelvic fins under the abdomen behind the pectorals. It corresponds roughly, but not exactly, with the groups Physostomi, Cycloidei, and Malacopterygii of other classifications, though based on entirely different characters

ab-dom'i-no-an-te'ri-or (ăb-dŏm'ĭ-nō-) *or* **-pos-te'ri-or,** *a. Obstetrics* Designating that position of the fetus in which the belly is turned forward, or backward.

ab-dom'i-nos'co-py (-nŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* [L. *abdomen* + *-scopy.*] Examination of the abdomen to detect disease

ab-dom'i-no-tho-rac'ic (-nō-thō-răs'ĭk), *a.* Relating to the abdomen and the thorax, or chest; as, the **abdominothoracic arch,** the boundary between the walls of the chest and abdomen.

ab-dom'i-nous (ăb-dŏm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Big-bellied.

Gorgonius sits, *abdominous* and wan,
Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan *Cowper*

ab-duce' (ăb-dūs'), *v. t.*; AB-DUCED' (-dūst'); AB-DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng) [L *abducere* to lead away, *ab* + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE, cf. ABDUCT.] To draw or conduct away; to withdraw, to draw to a different part. *Obs. or Archaic.*

If we *abduce* the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate. *Sir T. Browne*

ab-du'cent (ăb-dū'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *abducens*, p. pr. of *abducere*.] *Physiol.* Abducting, or causing abduction — *n.* Anything that is abducent.

abducent nerve, *Anat*, the sixth cranial, or external oculomotor, nerve distributed to the external rectus muscle, which turns the eyeball outward.

ab-duct' (ăb-dŭkt'), *v. t.*, AB-DUCT'ED; AB-DUCT'ING. [L. *abductus*, p. p. of *abducere*. See ABDUCE.] **1.** To take away surreptitiously by force; to carry away (a human being) wrongfully, and usually by violence; to kidnap. **2.** *Physiol.* To draw away, as a limb or other part, from a position near or parallel to the median axis, as in raising the arm laterally or in separating two fingers

ab-duc'tion (ăb-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *abductio*: cf. F. *abduction.*] **1.** Act of abducing or abducting; as, the *abduction* of a limb; the crime of *abduction* of a female, etc.; specif., under statutory law, the unlawful taking away of a woman for purposes of marriage or defilement, as distinguished from kidnaping (which see). The statutory crime is variously defined; but it is generally made to include the taking away or detention or harboring of a woman under a certain age, usually 16 or 18, whether with or without her consent, or knowledge of her age. Cf. AGE OF CONSENT. **2.** *Logic.* A syllogism or form of argument in which the major is evident, but the minor, and therefore the conclusion, only probable.

ab-duc'tor (ăb-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* [NL.] One that abducts.

ab-duc'tor hal-lu'cis (hă-lū'sĭs), *Anat.*, a muscle passing on the inner border of the foot from the os calcis to the first phalanx of the great toe. — **a. pol'lu-cis** (pŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *Anat.*, a muscle arising from the annular ligament of the wrist and inserted into the first phalanx of the thumb.

a-beam' (*a*-bēm'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *beam.*] *Naut.* On the beam, that is, approximately on a line forming a right angle with the ship's keel; opposite the middle of the ship's side.

a-bear' (*a*-bâr'), *v. t.* [AS. *āberan*; *ā-*, orig., out + *beran* to bear.] **1.** To bear, to behave. *Obs.* **2.** To put up with; to endure. *Dial.*

a'be-ce-da'ri-an (ā'bē-sē-dā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *abecedarius*, fr the names of the first four letters of the alphabet.] **1.** One who is learning the alphabet; hence, a tyro. **2.** One engaged in teaching the alphabet. **3.** [*cap.*] A follower of the Anabaptist Nicolas Storch, a disciple of Luther, said to have held that the Holy Spirit inspires even unlettered minds to interpret Scripture.

a'be-ce-da'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or formed by, the letters of the alphabet. alphabetic; hence, rudimentary.

abecedarian psalms, hymns, etc., compositions in which (like the 119th psalm in Hebrew) distinct portions or verses commence with successive letters of the alphabet.

a'be-ce-da'ri-um (ā'bē-sē-dā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-*ă*). [L., the alphabet.] An alphabet book; primer; abecedary.

a'be-ce'da-ry (ā'bē-sē'da-rĭ), *a.* = ABECEDARIAN, *a.* — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A book or table of the alphabet; a primer; the A B C of anything. *Rare.*

a-bed' (*a*-bĕd'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *bed.*] **1.** In bed, or on the bed. "Not to be *abed* after midnight." *Shak.* **2.** To childbed (in the phrase "*brought abed*," that is, delivered of a child). *Shak.*

A'bel (ā'bĕl), *n.* [L. *Abel, Abelus*, or Gr. Ἄβελ, fr. Heb. *Hebel.*] **1.** Lit., breath; vanity; — masc. prop. name. **2.** *Bib.* The second son of Adam and Eve, a keeper of sheep, slain by his elder brother Cain, a tiller of the earth, because

‖ **a'bat'tu'** (a'ba'tu'), *masc.*, **a'bat'tue'** (-tu'), *fem.*, *a.* [F.] Cast down; depressed.

‖ **a bat-tu'ta** (ä bat-tōō'tä). [It.] *Music.* With the beat; in time.

ab'a-ture (ăb'*a*-tūr), *n.* [F. *abatture*, fr. *abattre* See ABATE.] Grass and underbrush beaten down by a stag.

‖ **a'bat'-voix'** (a'bä'vwä'), *n* [F., fr. *abattre* to beat down + *voix* voice.] The sounding board over a pulpit or rostrum.

abaundon. † ABANDON.

abawe, *v. t. & i.*, *p. p.* ABAWED [Perh. fr. OF. *abaubir* to frighten.] To discomfit; astonish; be confounded. *Obs.*

a-bay', *n.* [OF. *abai* barking.] Barking; baying of dogs upon their prey. *Obs.*

a-ba'yeh (*a*-bä'yĕ), *n.* = ABA, a cloth or garment.

abaysed, abayst. Obs. p. p. of ABASH.

abb. For old forms of words beginning with *abb-* see the words beginning with *ab-*. [bot.]

abb. *Abbr.* Abbess; abbey; ab-

ab'ba (ăb'*a*), *n.* = ABA, a hair cloth or garment.

abbace † ABBESS

ab-bac'i-nate, -na'tion Vars. of ABACINATE, ABACINATION.

ab'ba-com'i-tes (ăb'*a*-kŏm'ĭ-tēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -COMES (-kŏ'mēz). [LL.] See LAY ABBOT.

‖ **ab'ba-dī'a** (ăb'ba-dē'a), *n.* [It.] *Arch.* = BADIA.

Ab-baʹdon (*a*-bä'dŏn), *n.* [Gr. *Abaddōn*, fr. Heb. *'abaddōn*, fr. *'ābad* to perish.] One of the fallen angels in Klopstock's "Messiah," who repents of his part in Satan's rebellion.

ab-bas' (ă-băs', a'bas), *n.* [Per.] See WEIGHT

ab'bas (ăb'ăs), *n.* [L.] Abbot *Obs*

Ab'ba Sa-la'mah (sä-lä'mä) See ABYSSINIAN CHURCH.

abbase. † ABASE.

abbasse. † ABBESS.

ab-bas'si. Var. of ABASSI.

ab-bas'si (*a*-bas'ē), *n.* [Ar. *'abbāsī.*] See WEIGHT.

ab'bat † ABBOT.

‖ **ab-ba'te** (ab-ba'tā), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tē) [It.] = 1st ABATE.

abbate. † ABATE

ab-ba'tes mi'li-tes (*a*-bā'tēz mĭ'lĭ-tēz) *sing.* ABBAS MILES (ăb'ăs mĭ'lēz). [LL.] See LAY ABBOT.

ab'bat-ess, *n* An abbess. *Obs*

ab-bat'i-cal, *a.* Abbatial

abbatisse. † ABBATESS.

ab-baye'. Archaic for ABBEY.

abbe. † HAVE.

abbed. † ABBOT.

ab-bes'tos. † ASBESTOS.

abbet. † ABET, HABIT.

Ab'bet-din', *or* **Ab'beth-din'** (ăb'bĕt-dēn'), *n.* [Heb.] See SANHEDRIN.

ab'bey-count'er, *n.* A stamped souvenir medal for pilgrims visiting an abbey.

abbey lubber. An idle monk or dependent of an abbey; hence, an idler; loafer. *Dryden.*

ab'bey-stead *or* **-stede** (-stēd), *n.* The site of an abbey.

ab-bil'i-ment † HABILIMENT

abbit. † HABIT.

abbod. † ABBOT.

abboddie. † ABBACY.

abbodesse. † ABBOTESS.

ab'bot-cy, *n.* Abbacy. *Rare.*

ab'bot-ess, *n.* An abbess. *Obs.*

ab'bot-ric, *n.* An abbacy. *Obs.*

ab'bot-ship, *n* See -SHIP

‖ **ab-boz'zo** (ab-bŏt'sō), *n.* [It.] A sketch or preliminary draft, as for a work of art; a study.

abbr., *or* **abbrev** *Abbr.* Abbreviated; abbreviation.

abbredge † ABRIDGE.

ab-bre'vi-ate, *v. t.* To be brief, as in speaking *Obs*

ab-bre'vi-ate, *n.* An abridgment *Obs. or Scots Law.*

‖ **Ab-bre'vi-a'ti-o Pla'ci-to'rum** (*a*-brē'vĭ-ā'shĭ-ō plā'sĭ-tō'rŭm). [LL.] *Law.* See *Pleas of the Crown*, under PLEA.

abb wool. See ABB.

ab'by. † ABBEY.

ab-ca'rae. Var. of ABKARI.

ABCdarian. † ABECEDARIAN.

A. B. C. F. M. *Abbr.* American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. [SIAN.]

Ab-cha'sian. Var. of ABKHASIAN. [Ar. *'abd* slave, servant.] A prefix often found in proper names in Arabic and other Semitic languages

abd. *Abbr.* Abducted.

Ab'da (ăb'dă) *Bib.*

ab'da-la'ri (ăb'dă-lä'rē), **ab'de-la'ri,** *n.* A hairy variety of the muskmelon, native of Egypt

ab'dat (ăb'dăt), *n.* [Ar.] See MEASURE.

Ab'de-el (ăb'dē-ĕl). *Bib.*

Ab-dem'e-lech (ăb-dĕm'ē-lĕk). *D. Bib.* [*D Bib.*]

Ab-den'a-go (ăb-dĕn'*a*-gō) | **ab'dest** (ăb'dĕst; ab'-), *n.* [Per *ābdast*; *āb* water + *dast* hand.] Purification by washing the hands before prayer; — a Mohammedan rite

Ab-dev'en-ham (ăb-dĕv'ĕn hăm), *n Astrol.* The lord of the twelfth house.

Ab'di (ăb'dĭ). *Bib.*

Ab-di'as (ăb-dī'ăs) *Bib.*

ab'di-ca-ble (ăb'dĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* That may be abdicated.

ab'di-ca'tor (ăb'dĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who abdicates.

ab'di-tive (ăb'dĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *abditivus*, fr. *abdere.*] Having the quality of hiding *Rare*

ab'di-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *abditorium.*] A place for preserving articles. *Obs. or R.*

ab-dom'i-nal-ly, *adv.* of ABDOMINAL.

Ab'don *Bib.*

ab-du'cens (ăb-dū'sĕnz), *n.*; *pl* ABDUCENTES (ăb'dū-sĕn'tēz). [NL.] The abducent nerve.

‖ **ab'duc-to'res** (ăb'dŭk-tō'rēz), *L. pl.* of ABDUCTOR.

abe † ABY.

a-be', *or* **a-be',** *v. t.* Be; — in phrase *let a-be*, let alone. *Scot*

a-bea' † ABELE

a-bear'ance, *n.* Behavior *Obs*

abec † ABACK

abece Obs. for A B C

a-beche', *v. t* [OF. *abechier* To feed. *Obs*

abed (Obs pret of ABIDE

A-bed'ne-go (*a*-bĕd'nē-gō), *Bib* See SHADRACH.

abeir. † ABEY.

a-beigh' (*a*-bā'), *adv.* [Cf. Icel *beigr, beygr*, fear.] Cautiously aloof *Scot.*

A'bel (ā'bĕl), *n.* [*Heb.*] Lit., meadow; — in place names in Palestine and Syria.

abel. † ABLE.

the Lord had respect unto Abel's offering of firstlings but not to Cain's offering of fruits. *Gen.* iv.

a-bele' (*ă*-bēl'; ā'bĕl), *n.* [D *abeel* (*abeel-boom*), OF. *abel*, *aubel*, fr. a dim. of L. *albus* white.] The white poplar.

A-bel'ian (ă-bĕl'yăn) } *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect in
A'bel-ite (ā'bĕl-īt) } Africa (4th century), mentioned
A'bel-o'ni-an (-ō'nĭ-ăn) } by St. Augustine as marrying but living (like Abel, as they claimed) in continence.

A-bel'ian (*a*-bĕl'yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to N. H. Abel (1802-29), a Norwegian mathematician; as, the *Abelian* theorem (see ABEL'S THEOREM, below).

Abelian equation, an irreducible algebraic equation each root of which can be expressed as a rational function of any other. — **A. functions**, multiply periodic uniform functions arising from the inversion of Abelian integrals. — **A. group**, a group whose substitutions obey the commutative law. — **A. integral**, the integral $\int R(z,w)dz$, R being rational, and w being an algebraic function of z defined by an irreducible polynomial equated to 0.

Ab'e-li'ce-a (ăb'ē-lĭsh'ē-*a*), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of European and Asiatic ornamental ulmaceous trees with elmlike leaves, monœcious flowers, and drupaceous fruits. *A. acuminata* and *A. cretica* are often cultivated.

A'bel-mos'chus (ā'bĕl-mŏs'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *abu-l musk* father of musk, i.e., producing musk. See MUSK.] *Bot* A small genus of malvaceous plants, found in the warmer regions of both hemispheres, distinguished from *Hibiscus* by the deciduous involucre and spathelike tubular calyx. *A. esculentus* is the okra, and *A. abelmoschus* is the abelmosk.

a'bel-mosk' (ā'bĕl-mŏsk'), *n.* [From ABELMOSCHUS.] An evergreen shrub (*Abelmoschus abelmoschus*) of the East and West Indies and northern Africa, whose musky seeds are used in perfumery and to flavor coffee.

A-bel's' the'o-rem (*ā*-bĕlz'). [After N. H. *Abel*, Norwegian mathematician.] *Math.* A theorem of far-reaching importance in analysis, by which the sum of a number of Abelian integrals with the same integrand may be reduced to the sum of a smaller number of the same kind.

A'bel test (ā'bĕl). A test made with the Abel tester.

A'bel tes'ter. [After Sir Frederick A. *Abel*, English chemist.] An apparatus for determining the flashing point of a volatile oil, as kerosene, by heating it in a closed cup, and passing a small flame over its surface at regular intervals of temperature. This tester is more accurate than open-cup devices, and is the legal instrument in England and Germany. See FLASHING POINT.

A-ben'cer-ra'ges (*ā*-bĕn'sĕ-rā'jēz; *Sp.* ä-bän'sä-rä'hās), *n. pl.* A family of Moors said to have been prominent in the 15th century in Granada, famed in romance esp. for their destruction in a feud with the family of the Zegris

Among the Oriental races the *Abencerrages* held a distinguished rank, priding themselves on a pure Arab descent. *Irving.*

ab'en-ter'ic (ăb'ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*ab-* from + *enteric.*] *Med.* Situated outside of the intestines.

Ab'er-deen' An'gus (ăb'ĕr-dēn' ăn'gŭs). One of a breed of black beef cattle originating in Scotland. They are hornless, with short neck and legs and a short wide head.

Ab'er-do'ni-an (-dō'nĭ-ăn), *a* Of or pert. to Aberdeen, Scotland, the seat of a university. — **Ab'er-do'ni-an**, *n.*

ab-err' (ăb-ûr'), *v. i.* [L. *aberrare.* See ABERRATE.] To wander, stray. *Obs.*

ab-er'rance (-ĕr'ăns) } *n.* State of being aberrant, a
ab-er'ran-cy (-ăn-sĭ) } wandering from the right way; deviation from truth, rectitude, etc.

aberrancy of curvature, *Geom.*, the deviation of a curve from its circle of curvature at any point, — measured by the limit of the angle made by the normal at any point with the line joining that point to the middle point of a very small chord (ultimately vanishing) at right angles to the normal.

ab-er'rant (ăb-ĕr'ănt), *a.* [L. *aberrans, -rantis*, p. pr. of *aberrare.* See ABERRATE.] **1.** Wandering; straying from the right way; deviating from truth, rectitude, etc.

2. *Biol.* Deviating from the ordinary or natural type, exceptional; abnormal.

aberrant duct. *Anat.* = VAS ABERRANS.

ab'er-rate (ăb'ĕr-āt), *v. i.*; AB'ER-RAT'ED (-āt'ĕd); AB'ER-RAT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *aberrare, aberratum*; *ab* + *errare* to wander. See ERR.] To go astray; to diverge. *Rare.*

Their own defective and *aberrating* vision. *De Quincey.*

ab'er-ra'tion (ăb'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aberratio*: cf. F. *aberration.* See ABERRATE.] **1.** Act of wandering; deviation, esp. from truth or moral rectitude, from the natural state, or from a type. "The *aberrations* of youth." *Hall.* "*Aberrations* from theory." *Burke.*

2. Partial alienation of reason, mental disorder. "Occasional *aberrations* of intellect." *Lingard.*

Whims, which at first are the *aberrations* of a single brain, pass with heat into the epidemic form. *I. Taylor.*

3. *Astron.* A small periodical change of position in the stars and other heavenly bodies, due to the combined effect of the motion of light and the motion of the observer. Aberration is called **annual** when the observer's motion is that of the earth in its orbit, and **daily** or **diurnal** when of the earth on its axis; amounting when greatest, in the former case to 20.8″, and in the latter to 0.3″. **Planetary aberration** is aberration that is due to the motion of light and the orbital motion of the planet.

4. *Optics.* The convergence to different foci, by a lens or mirror, of rays of light emanating from one and the same point, or the deviation of such rays from a single focus. Aberration is called **spherical** when due to the spherical form of the lens or mirror, such form giving different foci for central and marginal rays, and **chromatic** when due to the different refrangibilities of the colored rays of the spectrum, those of each color having a distinct focus. In manufacturing lenses, spherical aberration is avoided by a slight modification of the surface in figuring and polishing, and usually chromatic aberration is nearly obviated by a suitable combination of substances of different refractive and dispersive powers, as crown and flint glass.

5. *Med.* The passage of blood or other fluid into parts not appropriate for it.

6. *Biol.* An aberrant part, organ, or individual, a sport.

Syn. — See INSANITY.

ab'er-ra'tion-al (ăb'ĕr-ā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Characterized by aberration.

a-bet' (*a*-bĕt'), *v. t.*; A-BET'TED; A-BET'TING. [OF. *abeter*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *beter* to bait (as a bear), of LG. or Scand. origin, cf. LG. *bĕtan* to cause to bite, or Icel. *beita* to feed, to hunt (with dogs), hence to instigate, to incite. See BAIT, *v. t.*, BET, *n.*] **1.** To incite, encourage, or instigate (a person); — now used chiefly in a bad sense. Often with *to*, followed by an object or infinitive.

2. To instigate, encourage, support, or uphold, as by aid or countenance; — now used chiefly in a bad sense, and distinguished from *aid* as implying a guilty knowledge and wrong intent, as, to *abet* a crime, to *aid* an insurrection.

The whole tribe *abets* the villainy. *South*

Syn. — Set on, egg on, foment; advocate, countenance, second, aid, assist, support, sustain, back, connive at.

a-bet'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *abetement.*] Act of abetting; as, an *abetment* of treason, crime, etc.

a-bet'ter } (*a*-bĕt'ĕr), *n.* [AF. *abettour.*] One who abets;
a-bet'tor } an instigator of an offense or an offender. In law the form *abettor* is generally used.

Syn. — ABETTOR, ACCESSORY, ACCOMPLICE, CONFEDERATE, CONSPIRATOR. — As used in law these words all import complicity or common guilt in a wrongful act. CONFEDERATE is the more general, being applied to any person who in conjunction with others intentionally contributes to the commission of an unlawful act, whether the act be a crime or a civil injury, as a tort. Of civil joint wrongdoers the more specific term is CONSPIRATOR. An ACCESSORY is neither the chief actor in an offense nor a person present at its performance, but one who *accedes* to or becomes involved in its guilt, by some act either previous or subsequent, as of instigating, encouraging, aiding, or concealing, etc. An ABETTOR is one who is actually or constructively present at the commission of the deed and contributes to it by moral or physical force. An ACCOMPLICE is one who with criminal intent participates in the commission of an offense, whether as principal, abettor, or accessory. In treason or misdemeanors *accessories* and *principals* are not recognized.

ab'e-vac'u-a'tion (ăb'ē-văk'ū-ā'shŭn), *n* [*ab-* + *evacuation*] *Med.* An evacuation either deficient or excessive.

a-bey'ance (*a*-bā'ăns), *n.* [OF. *abeance* expectation, longing, *a* (L. *ad*) + *baer, bee*), to gape, to look with open mouth, to expect, F. *bayer*, LL. *badare* to gape.] **1.** *Law.* Expectancy, condition of being undetermined. When there is no person in existence in whom an inheritance (or a dignity) is vested, it is said to be in *abeyance*, that is, in expectancy — the law considering it as always potentially existing, and ready to vest whenever a proper owner appears or the right thereto is determined.

2. Suspension; temporary suppression.

Keeping the sympathies of love and admiration in a dormant state, or state of *abeyance.* *De Quincey.*

in abeyance, in a latent state. See LATENT, *Syn.*

a-bey'ant (-ănt), *a.* Being in abeyance.

ab-hor' (ăb-hôr'), *v. t.*; AB-HORRED' (-hôrd'); AB-HOR'RING. [L. *abhorrere*; *ab* + *horrere* to bristle, shiver, shudder: cf. F. *abhorrer.* See HORRID.] **1.** To shrink with shuddering from, to regard with horror or detestation, to feel excessive repugnance toward; to detest to extremity, to loathe.

Abhor . . evil; cleave to that which is good *Rom* xii 9

2. To fill with horror or disgust. *Obs.*

It doth *abhor* me now I speak the word. *Shak.*

Syn. — Detest, loathe, abominate. See HATE.

ab-hor', *v. i.* To shrink with horror, disgust, or dislike; to be contrary or averse, — with *from*. *Obs.*

ab-hor'rence (ăb-hŏr'ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or state of abhorring; the feeling of one who abhors.

2. An abhorred object.

3. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* One of several addresses to Charles II. made by Tories, abhorring and condemning the petitions for a reassembling of Parliament. Cf. ADDRESSER.

ab-hor'rent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *abhorrens, -rentis*, p. pr of *abhorrere.*] **1.** Abhorring; detesting; having or showing abhorrence; loathing; hence, strongly opposed (*to*).

The persons most *abhorrent* from blood and treason *Burke.*
The arts of pleasure in despotic courts
I spurn *abhorrent.* *Glover.*

2. Contrary or repugnant; discordant; inconsistent, — followed by *to* "Injudicious profanation, so *abhorrent* to our stricter principles." *Gibbon.*

3. Detestable. "Pride, *abhorrent* as it is." *J Taylor*

ab-hor'rer (ăb-hôr'ĕr), *n.* One who abhors. Esp.: [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* A signer of an Abhorrence (which see), — used as a nickname.

a-bid'ance (*a*-bīd'ăns), *n.* An abiding; state of abiding, abode, continuance; compliance (*with*)

The Christians had no longer *abidance* in the holy hill. *Fuller.*
A judicious *abidance* by rules. *Helps*

a-bide' (*a*-bīd'), *v. i.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* A-BODE' (*a*-bōd'), A-BID'ED (*a*-bīd'ĕd), *rarely* A-BID'DEN (*a*-bĭd'ĕn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* A-BID'ING (*a*-bīd'ĭng). [AS. *ābīdan*; *ā-* (cf. Goth *us-*, G. *er-*, orig meaning *out*) + *bīdan* to bide. See BIDE.]

1. To wait; pause; delay. *Obs.*

2. To stay; to continue in a place, to have one's abode; to dwell; sojourn; — with *with* before a person, and commonly with *at* or *in* before a place.

Let the damsel *abide* with us a few days. *Gen* xxiv. 55.

3. To remain stable or fixed in some state, to continue.

Let every man *abide* in the same calling *1 Cor.* vii 20

Followed by *by* = to abide by. **a** To stand to; to adhere to.

The poor fellow was obstinate enough *to abide by* what he said at first. *Fielding.*

b To acquiesce in, to conform to, to accept as valid and take the consequences of; as, *to abide by* a decision; *to abide by* an award of arbitrators.

Syn. — Live, continue, stay, remain. See RESIDE.

a-bide', *v. t.* **1.** To wait for; to be prepared for; to await; to watch for; as, I *abide* my time. "I will *abide* the coming of my lord." *Tennyson. Obs.*, with a *personal* object

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. *Acts* xx. 23.

2. To endure, sustain; submit to.

[Thou] shalt *abide* her judgment on it. *Tennyson.*

3. To bear patiently; to put up with; to tolerate.

She could not *abide* Master Shallow *Shak.*

4. [Confused with ABY, to pay for.] To stand the consequences of, to answer for; to suffer for.

Dearly I *abide* that boast so vain. *Milton*

A'bi-es (ā'bĭ-ēz, ăb'-), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A genus of pinaceous trees, the true firs, distinguished by the erect cones and the sessile leaves not jointed at the base. They are natives of north temperate regions. See FIR, BALSAM FIR.

ab'i-e-tene (ăb'ĭ-ē-tēn), *n.* [L. *abies, abietis*, fir tree.] A volatile oil distilled from the resin or balsam of the gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*). It is almost pure normal heptane.

ab'i-et'ic (-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *abies* fir tree.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid (called also *sylvic acid*) whose anhydride forms the principal constituent of rosin.

ab'i-e-tin (ăb'ĭ-ē-tĭn), *n.* [See ABIETENE.] *Chem.* A resinous substance obtained from Strasburg turpentine or Canada balsam. It is a derivative of abietic acid.

ab'i-e-tite (-tīt), *n. Chem.* A sweet substance, $C_6H_4O_3$, resembling mannite, found in the needles of the common silver fir (*Abies picea*) of Europe.

Ab'i-gail (ăb'ĭ-gāl), *n.* [Heb. *Abīgayil*, perh. through Gr. 'Αβιγαίλ.] **1.** Lit, father (that is, source) of joy; — fem. prop. name. — Dim. *Ab'by, Nab'by.*

2. [*l. c.*] A lady's waiting maid. — **ab'i-gail-ship**, *n.*

Her *abigail* reported that Mrs Gutheridge had a set of night curls for sleeping in *Leslie*

a-bil'i-ty (*a*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F *habileté*, earlier *habilité, abilité*, L. *habilitas* aptitude, ability, fr. *habilis* apt. See ABLE] Quality or state of being able, power to perform, whether physical, moral, intellectual, conventional, or legal; capacity; skill or competence in doing; sufficiency of strength, skill, resources, etc.; in *pl.*, faculty, talent.

Then the disciples, every man according to his *ability*, determined to send relief unto the brethren *Acts* xi. 29.
Natural *abilities* are like natural plants, that need pruning by study *Bacon.*

Syn. — Power, energy, strength, force; talent, capability, efficiency, aptitude, skill. — ABILITY and CAPACITY come into comparison as applied to the higher intellectual powers, of which they suggest slightly different aspects. CAPACITY implies primarily the receptive powers, and frequently connotes native rather than acquired, potential as well as actual, aptitude and mental resources, as, "She . . possesses a very good natural *capacity*" (*Mad D'Arblay*). ABILITY (often plural) is the more positive term, and usually suggests something to be done, and the power to do it; as, "the triumphant exertion of his *abilities*" (*A. C. Bradley*) It is used, like *capacity*, of native vigor of mind, but frequently connotes such qualities, usually executive, as arise from training. See POWER, ACQUIREMENT, CAPACITY.

We cannot agree in opinion with those who imagine that nature has been equally favorable to all men, in conferring upon them a fundamental *capacity*, which may be improved to all the refinement of taste and criticism . . . *Capacity* implies the power of retaining what is received. . . . A man may have *capacity* to acquire what is called learning and philosophy. *Goldsmith.*

He assured me that the whole political machine was moving in a wrong track, and that scarce even *abilities* like his own could ever set it right again. *Goldsmith.*

Men of *ability* . . . whose understandings have been rendered acute by practice in affairs. *Wordsworth.*

Ab'e-la (ăb'ē-lä). *D. Bib.*

A'bel-beth-ma'a-chah (ā'bĕl-bĕth-mā'ă-kä). *Bib.*

a-bel'de, *v. t.* [*a-* (orig. = out) + ME. *belden* to be bold.] To become bold. *Obs.*

a-bel'gen, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *ābelgan.*] To anger; grow angry. *Obs.*

A'bel-ma'im (ā'bĕl-mā'ĭm). *Bib.* [-mē'hō-lä) *Bib.*

A'bel-me-ho'lah (-mē-hō'lä; **A'bel-me-hu'la** *or* -me-ū'la (-mē-hū'lä; -ū'lä) *D. Bib.*

A'bel-miz'ra-im (-mĭz'rā-ĭm). *Bib.*

a'bel-mosk. Var. of ABELMOSK.

A-bel's sa-lom (*a*-bĕl's *ä*-lōm'). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*

A'bel-shit'tim (ā'bĕl-shĭt'tĭm). *Bib.*

a'bel-tree', *n.* The abele.

Ab'e-na'ki (ăb'ē-nä'kĭ). Var. of ABNAKI. [*D. Bib.*

A'ben-bo'en (ā'bĕn-bō'ĕn). *Bib.*

‖ a be'ne-pla'ci-to (ä bā'nā-plä'chē-tō). [It] At pleasure. abso. Obs. pret. of ABIDE.

Ab'e-o'na (ăb'ē-ō'nä), *n.* [L.] Roman goddess of departing.

a-be-p'i-th y m'i-a (ă-bē-p'ĭ-thĭm'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *ab-* + Gr. ἐπιθυμία desire] *Med.* Paralysis of the solar plexus.

ab'er-de-vine' (ăb'ĕr-dē-vīn'), *n.* Also **ab'er-da-vine'**, **ab'er-du-vine'**. The European siskin.

a-bere'. + ABEAR.

‖ A'ber-glau'be (ä'bĕr-glou'bĕ), *n.* [G.] Superstition "*Aberglaube*, 'extra-belief,' belief beyond what is certain and verifiable." *M Arnold.*

aberne. + AUBURN

Ab'er-ne-thy bis'cuit (ăb'ĕr-nē-thĭ; -nēth-ĭ) A kind of small round cake containing caraway seeds; — named after a baker.

aberration constant. = CONSTANT OF ABERRATION.

ab'er-ra'tor (ăb'ĕr-ā'tĕr), *n* One that aberrates.

ab'er-un'cate (ăb'ĕr-ŭŋ'kāt), *v. t* [See AVERRUNCATE.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. *Johnson. Obs. & R.* — **ab'er-un-ca'tion** (-ŭŋ-kā'shŭn), *n. Obs. & R*

ab'er-un'ca-tor, *n.* [See AVERRUNCATOR.] **1.** A weeding machine. *Obs. & R.*

2. = AVERRUNCATOR. *Rare*

Ab'e-san (ăb'ē-săn). *D. Bib.*

abeshe + ABECHE. [*D. Bib.*

A-bes'sa-lom (*ä*-bĕs'*ä*-lōm). + ABASE.

abes'ton. + ASBESTOS.

a-bet', *n.* [OF *abet*, fr. *abeter.*] An abetting; abetment. *Obs.*

a-bet'tal, *n.* Abetment.

abette + ABET.

‖ ab-e'unt stu'di-a in mo'res (mō'rēz) [L.] Studies change into habits. *Ovid (Heroides*, XV. 83)

‖ ab ex-ter'no (ăks-tûr'nō). [L.] From outside

‖ ab ex'tra. [L.] From without; extrinsic.

‖ ab ex-trin'se-co (ăks-trĭn'sē-kō). [LL.] From outside.

a-bey' (*a*-bā'), *v. t.* [From ABEYANCE.] To waive; to leave in abeyance. *Rare.*

a-bey', *v. t* [AS. *ābēgan.*] To submit; render obedient. *Obs.*

a-bey' + ABBEY, ABY, OBEY.

a-bey'an-cy, *n.* Abeyance.

abeye. + ABY.

A'bez (ā'bĕz) *Bib.*

A. B. F. M. *Abbr.* American Board of Foreign Missions

Ab-ga'rus Let'ters (ăb-gā'rŭs; ab-gä'rōōs). See APOCRYPHA.

Ab'ga-tha (ăb'ga-thä) *D. Bib.*

‖ Ab'ge-ord'ne-ten-haus' (äp'-gĕ-ôrd'nĕ-tĕn-hous'), *n.* [G] See LEGISLATURE. *Austria, Prussia.*

ab'gre-gate, *v. t.* [L. *abgregare*] To disperse. *Obs. & R.* — **ab'gre-ga'tion**, *n. Obs. & R.*

ab'hal (ăb'hăl), **ab'hel**, *n.* Juniper berries. *India.*

A'bhi-dham'ma (ä'bĭ-dŭm'ä), *or* **A'bhi-dha m'ma-pit'a-ka** (-pĭt'ä-kä), *n.* See TRIPITAKA.

A'bhi-dhar'ma (-dŭr'mä). Var of ABHIDHAMMA.

‖ ab hoc et ab hac et ab il'la [L.] From this man and from this woman and from that woman; confusedly.

ab-hom'i-na-ble, *a.* The spelling of ABOMINABLE in common use until the 17th century "This is *abhominable*, which he [Don Armado] would call *abominable*." *Shak.* (*Love's Labor's Lost*, V. i. 26).

ab-hom'i-nal, *a.* [L. *ab* away, from + *homo, hominis*, man.] Inhuman. *Obs.*

ab-hord'. Abhorred. *Ref. Sp.*

ab-hor'ment. *n.*, **ab-hor'rent-ly**, *n.* Abhorrence. *Obs.* [RENT

ab-hor'rent-ly, *adv.* of ABHOR-

a-b h o r'ri-b l e, *a.* Detestable; abominable. *Rare.*

ab-hor'ring, *n.* Abhorrence.

ab'hul. Var. of ABHAL.

A'bi (ā'bī) *Bib.*

A-bi'a, A-bi'ah (*a*-bī'*ä*). *Bib.*

A-bi'a-al'bon (ā'bĭ-ăl'bŏn; ā'bĭ-). *Bib.*

A-bi'am (*ä*-bī'ăm). *D. Bib.*

A-bi'a-saph (*ä*-bī'*a*-săf; ā'bĭ-ā'săf). *Bib.*

A-bi'a-thar (*ä*-bī'*ä*-thär), *n.* [L. *Abiathar* or Gr 'Αβιάθαρ, fr. Heb. *Ebyāthār.*] Lit, father of plenty; — masc. prop. name.

A'bib (ā'bĭb). *n.* [Heb. *ābīb*, lit., an ear of corn, — so called from barley being then in ear.] Old Hebrew name for NISAN.

abid. Obs. pret & p p of ABIDE

A-bi'da. (*ä*-bī'*dä*) *Bib.*

a-bid'al (*a*-bīd'ăl), *n.* Act of abiding; abode. *Rare.* [*Bib.*

Ab'i-dan (ăb'ĭ-dăn; *a*-bī'dăn).

a-bide'-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

abiden Obs p. p. and adj. person pl. pret. of ABIDE. [abides.

a-bid'er (*a*-bīd'ĕr), *n.* One who

a-bid'ing, *n. & a* Continuing; lasting. — **a-bid'ing-ly**, *adv.*

a-bie'. + ABY.

A'bi-el (ā'bĭ-ĕl; *a*-bī'-), *n.* [L., fr. Heb *Abīēl.*] Lit, father of strength; — masc. prop. name.

ab-i-e-tate (ă b'ĭ-ē-tāt), *n.* A salt or ester of abietic acid.

ab'i-e-tin'ic (-tĭn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Abietic

A'bi-e'zer (ā'bĭ-ē'zĕr; ā'bĭ-), *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *Abī'ezer.*] Lit., father of help; — masc prop.name.

A'bi-ez'rite (-ĕz'rīt; ā'bĭ-). *Bib.*

Ab'i-gab'a-on (ăb'ĭ-găb'ā-ŏn). *D. Bib* [gail.

ab'i-gail, *n. t.* To act as an abi-

ab-ig'e-at (ăb-ĭj'ē-ăt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *abigeatus* cattle stealing, fr. *abigeus* a cattle stealer; *ab* + *agere* to drive.] *Civil Law.* The crime of cattle stealing.

ab-ig'e-us (ăb-ĭj'ē-ŭs), *n*; *pl.* ABIGEI (-ī) [L.] *Civil Law.* One who drives away and steals cattle; an abactor. "*Abigei* are those that make a business of cattle stealing The crime existed when a person stole an ox or a horse from the pastures or a stable, or ten sheep, or four or five swine." *W. A. Hunter*

abigge + ABY.

Ab'i-ha'iel (ăb'ĭ-hā'yĕl). *D. Bib* [*Bib.*

Ab'i-hail (ăb'ĭ-hāl; -hăl'ĭl).

A-bi'hu (*ä*-bī'hū). *Bib.*

A-bi'hud (-hŭd). *Bib.*

‖ ab'i-it, ex-ces'sit, e-va'sit, e-ru'pit. [L.] He has departed, gone away, escaped, burst forth. *Cicero (Catiline*, II. 1).

A-bi'jah (*ä*-bī'jä), *n.* [Heb. *Abiyāh.*] Lit, Jehovah is my father; — masc. and fem. prop. name. L. *A'bi-am*, *A'bi-a.*

A-bi'jam (*ä*-bī'jăm). *Bib.*

a'bi-la'o (*a*'bē-lä'ō), **a-bi'lo** (*ä*-bē'lō), *n.* [Tag.] A balsamaceous tree (*Garuga floribunda*) of the Philippines

Ab'i-le'ne (ăb'ĭ-lē'nē). *Bib.*

a-bil'i-ment. + HABILIMENT.

Ab'i-li'na (ăb'ĭ-lī'nä). *D. Bib.*

a-bil'i-tate, *v. t.* [Cf. HABILITATE, ABILITY.] To enable. *Obs* — **a-bil'i-ta'tion**, *n. Obs.*

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ab'in-tes'tate (ăb'ĭn-tĕs'tāt), *a.* [*ab-* from + *intestate*] *Law* Taking, holding, or devolving from, an intestate.

ab'i-o-gen'e-sis (ăb'ĭ-ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*a-* not + *bio-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* The origination of living organisms from lifeless matter, spontaneous generation (which see).

ab'i-o-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a. Biol.* Of or pertaining to abiogenesis. — **ab'i-o-ge-net'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

ab'i-og'e-nist (ăb'ĭ-ŏj'ē-nĭst), *n.* One who believes that life can be produced independently of antecedent life.

ab-ir'ri-tant (ăb-ĭr'ĭ-tănt), *n. Med.* A medicine that removes or diminishes irritation.

ab-ir'ri-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [*ab-* + *irritate*] *Med.* To diminish the sensibility of; to decrease the irritability of.

ab-ir'ri-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n. Med.* **a** A diminishing of the responsiveness to stimulation in the tissues. **b** Debility; want of strength; asthenia. — **ab-ir'ri-ta-tive** (-tā-tĭv), *a*

ab'ject (ăb'jĕkt), *a.* [L. *abjectus*, p. p. of *abjicere* to throw away, *ab* + *jacere* to throw. See JET a shooting forth.]

1. Cast down; low-lying. *Obs. or Archaic.*

From the safe shore their floating carcasses
And broken chariot wheels So thick bestrown,
Abject and lost lay these, covering the flood *Milton.*

2. Sunk to a low condition, cast down in spirit or hope; degraded; servile, groveling; despicable; as, *abject* posture, fortune, thoughts "Base and *abject* flatterers." *Addison.* "An *abject* liar." *Macaulay.*

And banish hence these *abject*, lowly dreams *Shak.*

Syn. — Mean, groveling, cringing, mean-spirited, slavish, ignoble, vile, beggarly. See CONTEMPTIBLE.

ab'ject (ăb'jĕkt), *n.* A person in the lowest and most despicable condition; a castaway. *Rare.*

Shall these *abjects*, these victims these outcasts, know any thing ot pleasure ? *I. Taylor.*

ab-ject' (ăb-jĕkt'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* AB-JECT'ED, *obs p. p.* AB-JECT', *p. pr. & vb. n.* AB-JECT'ING To prostrate, to cast off or down; hence, to abase; degrade. *Obs.* "Down again himself disdainfully *abjecting.*" *Spenser*

ab-jec'tion (ăb-jĕk'shŭn), *n* [F. *abjection*, L. *abjectio.*]

1. Act of making abject, or state of being abject, specif.:

a A humbling. "The *abjection* of the king and his realm." *Joye. Obs. or R.* **b** Rejection; a casting forth. *Rare.*

An *abjection* from the beatific regions where God, and his angels and saints, dwell forever. *Jer Taylor.*

c A low or downcast state, meanness of spirit, abasement; degradation.

That this should be termed baseness, *abjection* of mind, or servility, is it credible ? *Hooker.*

2. A thing rejected or cast away. *Obs*

ab-judge' (-jŭj'), *v. t.* [*ab-* + *judge*, v.] To take away or remove by judicial decision; — opposed to *adjudge*, 4. *Rare.*

The land is adjudged to the one party and his heirs, and *abjudged* . . . from the other; men are not lightly to be *abjudged* forever, . . . from their seizin. *Pollock & Mait*

ab-ju'di-cate (ăb-jōō'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *abjudicatus*, p. p. of *abjudicare*; *ab* + *judicare.* See JUDGE.] To reject by judicial sentence; also, to abjudge. *Obs.* — **ab-ju'di-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **ab-ju'di-ca'tor** (-kā'tĕr), *n.*

ab'ju-ra'tion (ăb'jōō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *abjuratio:* cf. F. *abjuration*] Act of abjuring, or forswearing.

ab-ju'ra-to-ry (ăb-jōō'rā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing abjuration.

ab-jure' (ăb-jōōr'), *v. t.*; AB-JURED' (-jōōrd'); AB-JUR'ING. [L. *abjurare* to deny upon oath; *ab* + *jurare* to swear: cf. F. *abjurer.* See JURY.] **1.** To renounce upon oath; to forswear; disavow; as, to *abjure* allegiance to a prince.

To abjure the realm was to swear, or take oath, to leave the country and never to return without leave of the king. Formerly in England any felon, except one guilty of treason or sacrilege, who had taken sanctuary, could claim immunity by abjuring the realm and departing accordingly. The privilege was abolished by 21 James I. (1623) c 28.

True exile is unknown; but the criminal who has taken sanctuary *abjures* the realm, and occasionally, by way of grace, other criminals are allowed to do the like. Now and again we hear of a man compelled to *abjure* a town *Pollock & Mait.*

2. To renounce or reject with solemnity; to recant, to abandon forever; to reject; repudiate; as, to *abjure* errors. "Magic I here *abjure.*" *Shak.*

3. To cause to forswear or renounce. *Obs., except in p. p.*

For such *abjured* person, equally with the outlawed, was entirely cut off from society. *Stephen's Commentaries.*

Syn. — See RENOUNCE.

ab-jure', *v. i.* To renounce on oath. *Bp. Burnet.*

ab-kar' (ab-kär'), *n.* [Per. *ābkār* a distiller] One whose trade is subject to abkari tax. *India.*

ab-ka'ri (ăb-kä'rē), *n.* Also **ab-ka'ry**, etc. [Per. *ābkārī* business of distilling, fr. *ābkār* distiller.] Manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors or drugs; hence, an excise or internal revenue tax on such manufacture or sale. *India.*

ab-la'tion (ăb-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ablatio*, fr. *ablatus*, p. p. of *auferre* to carry away, *ab* + *latus*, used as p. p. of *ferre* to carry · cf. F. *ablation.*] **1.** A carrying or taking away; removal. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. *Med.* **a** Removal or cessation of the acuteness of a disease. *Obs.* **b** Removal of any diseased part of the body by surgical operation.

3. *Phys. Geog. & Geol.* Wearing away; superficial waste, esp. by melting; as, the *ablation* of a glacier.

ab'la-ti'tious (ăb'lă-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Diminishing; as, an *ablatitious* force, one that diminishes gravity. *Rare.*

ab'la-tive (ăb'lă-tĭv), *a* [F. *ablatif*, *ablative*, L *ablativus*, fr. *ablatus.* See ABLATION.] **1.** Taking away or removing. *Obs.*

Where the heart is forestalled with misopinion, *ablative* directions are found needful to unteach error *Bp Hall*

2. *Gram* Designating, or pertaining to, a case of the noun in Latin, Sanskrit, and some other languages, the fundamental meaning of which is *removal*, or *direction away.* In Latin it denotes not only the relation *from*, but also those of *with*, *by*, *at*, and *in*, expressed by the earlier instrumental and locative cases. It therefore denotes the source of an act or event, its cause, instrument, or agent, and sometimes its time or place

ab'la-tive, *n. Gram.* The ablative case, or a form in that case. — **ablative absolute**, a construction in Latin, in which a noun in the ablative case has a participle (expressed or understood) agreeing with it, the two words expressing generally the time, cause, or an attendant circumstance of an action, as, *Tarquinio regnante* venit, i. e., he came in the reign of Tarquinius (lit., Tarquinius reigning).

ab-la'tor (ăb-lā'tĕr), *n.* [See ABLATION.] Lit., a person or thing that takes away, specif., *Med.*, an instrument used to cut away a diseased part.

ab'laut (ăp'lout), *n.* [G., off-sound; *ab* off + *laut* sound.] *Philol.* The variation of the root vowel in different forms of the same word, thus indicating a corresponding modification of use or meaning; vowel permutation; as, *get, gat, got; sing, song; hang, hung*; — called also *vowel gradation.* Ablaut, which is still used to distinguish meanings, esp. in the strong conjugations of verbs, is an Indo-European phenomenon, the original causes of which probably lay in the peculiar conditions of word and sentence accent in the parent speech, and these are no longer active, or discernible, in the separate languages of the family. In modern English ablaut has been more or less obscured, but in Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, six classes of ablaut may be seen. Vowels sometimes undergo both *ablaut* and *umlaut.* Cf. UMLAUT.

a-blaze' (*a*-blāz'), *adv & a.* [*a-* on, in + *blaze.*] **1.** On fire, in a blaze; gleaming.

All *ablaze* with crimson and gold. *Longfellow.*

2. In a state of glowing excitement or ardent desire.

-a-ble (-*ă*-b'l), **-i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *or* **-ble.** [F., fr. L. *-abilis*, *-ibilis*, *-bilis.*] An adj suffix used: **a** Passively with implication of *ability, fitness*, or *worthiness* to be acted upon, as eat*able*, fit to be eaten, lov*able*, worthy to be loved, read*able*, possible to be read. This is now the usual sense of the suffix in English. **b** In the sense of *tending to, given to, favoring, causing, able to*, or *liable to*, as peace*able*, given to peace, perish*able*, liable to perish, terr*ible*, horr*ible*, delect*able*, dur*able*. Words like mut*able*, tending to change, also able to be changed, have both the active and passive senses.

☞ The reference "See -ABLE" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-able*, if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

☞ The form *-ible* occurs mostly with words going back directly to Latin verbs in *-ere*, *-ire*. The form *-able*, occurring originally in words formed on Latin verbs in *-are*, has been adopted in English as the form for use with native verbs and nouns In adjectives from the French, *-able* often represents F. *-able* for Lat. *-abilis*, as receiv*able*, mov*able*, defend*able*. In combining with this suffix, a word ending in a final vowel generally drops the vowel, as in *movable*, *receivable*, except in case of final *-y*, which usually changes to *i*, as in *rectifiable*, from *rectify*, *leviable*, from *levy*, etc. In such cases as *serviceable*, *peaceable*, *pronounceable*, *manageable*, where the omission of the vowel renders the preceding consonant liable to mispronunciation, the final *e* is generally retained. Where the final syllable is long, as in *blame*, *debate*, *rebate*, etc., the forms dropping the *e* and those retaining it are usually both in good usage; thus, *blamable* or *blameable*, *debatable* or *debateable*, *rebatable* or *rebateable*, etc. See *Introd., Rules for Spelling*, §§ 11, 28.

a'ble (ā'b'l), *a.*; A'BLER (ā'blẽr), A'BLEST (ā'blĕst; -blĭst). [OF. *able*, F. *habile*, L. *habilis* that may be easily held or managed, apt, skillful, fr *habere* to have, hold. Cf. HABILE; see HABIT] **1.** Facile, complaisant. *Orf E. D. Obs.*

2. Fit; adapted; suitable *Obs*

A manly man, to ben an abbot *able.* *Chaucer.*

3. Having sufficient power, strength, force, skill, means, or resources of any kind to accomplish the object; possessed of qualifications rendering competent for some end; competent, qualified, capable; as, an *able* workman, soldier; a man *able* to work; a mind *able* to reason; a person *able* to be generous, *able* to endure pain.

4. Having intellectual qualifications, or strong mental powers, showing ability or skill; talented, clever; powerful; as, the *ablest* man in the senate; an *able* speech.

No man wrote *ables* state papers *Macaulay*

5. *Law.* Legally qualified, possessed of legal competence; as, *able* to inherit or devise property.

Syn. — Qualified, fit, fitted, efficient, effective, skillful, clever, vigorous, powerful. — ABLE, CAPABLE, COMPETENT agree in suggesting the presence of active or passive power. ABLE, when followed by an infinitive, stresses the possession of positive power, which is thought of as tending toward action, as, *able* to speak German, to walk all day. CAPABLE (*of*) lays emphasis on certain less active, often inherent qualities, which suggest rather adjustment or adaptation than latent energy, as, *capable* of pleasure, *capable* of any crime. COMPETENT, with an infinitive, denotes complete fitness for the task in hand; as, *competent* to design a yacht, to teach Greek. When used attributively, *able* implies a high degree of intellectual power or the mastery of some department of knowledge or practical affairs; *capable*, adequacy to meet requirements; *competent*, the possession of special (often technical) qualifications, as, an *able* lawyer, a *capable* superintendent, a *competent* critic. See ABILITY, EFFECTIVE, INCAPABLE.

The whole face . . . *capable* of all expression, from tragedy to farce. *F. Fitzgerald.*

He may be more *able* to serve you than all of us put together. *Mad D'Arblay.*

able for is a Scotticism "Hardly *able for* such a march." *Robertson.* — **a. seaman** = ABLE-BODIED SEAMAN

a'ble (ā'b'l), *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To make able, to strengthen.

2. To vouch for; to warrant. *Shak.* "That's safe, I'll *able* it." *Middleton.*

a'ble-bod'ied (ā'b'l-bŏd'ĭd; 87), *a.* Having a sound, strong body, of reasonably sufficient physical ability; physically competent; — said esp. of laborers, soldiers, sailors. "*Able-bodied* vagrant." *Froude.* — **a'ble-bod'ied-ness**, *n.* **able-bodied seaman**, a sailor who is practically conversant with, and able to perform, all the duties of a sailor, and who has a special rating and higher pay than the ordinary sailor. Abbr. *A. B Chiefly Eng.*

ab'le-gate (ăb'lē-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *ablegatus*, p. p. of *ablegare*; *ab* + *legare.* See LEGATE.] To send abroad. *Obs.* — **ab'le-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

ab'le-gate (-gāt), *n.* [See ABLEGATE, *v.*] *R. C. Ch.* A representative of the Pope charged with important commissions in foreign countries, one of his duties being to bring to a newly named cardinal his insignia of office.

a'ble-mind'ed (ā'b'l-mīn'dĕd; 87), *a.* Having much intellectual power. — **a'ble-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

a'ble-whack'ets (ā'b'l-hwăk'ĕts, -ĭts), *n. pl* [Cf. *able* (seaman) and *whack.*] A sailors' game of cards in which the loser's palms are beaten with a twisted handkerchief.

ab'lu-ent (ăb'lū-ĕnt), *a.* [L *abluens*, p. pr. of *abluere* to wash away; *ab* + *luere* (*lavere*, *lavare*). See LAVE.] Washing away; carrying off impurities; detergent. — *n. Med.* A detergent.

ab-lu'tion (ăb-lū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ablutio*, fr. *abluere*: cf. F. *ablution.* See ABLUENT.] **1.** Act of washing or cleansing; specif, the washing of the person, or some part of it, as a religious rite.

2 The liquid used in cleansing. "Cast the *ablutions* in the main." *Pope.* Specif., *R. C. Ch* The small quantity of wine and water used to wash the priest's thumb and index finger after the Communion, and then drunk by the priest.

a'bly (ā'blĭ), *adv.* In an able manner; with great ability; as, *ably* done, planned, said.

Ab-na'ki (ăb-na'kĭ), *n.* An Indian of a group of Algonquin tribes of Maine and Canada, including the Passamaquoddies, Penobscots, Norridgewocks, and others, specif., a member of an Algonquin tribe in the province of Quebec.

ab'ne-gate (ăb'nē-gāt), *v. t.*; AB'NE-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); AB'NE-GAT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *abnegatus*, p. p. of *abnegare*; *ab* + *negare* to deny. See DENY.] To deny and reject; to abjure; renounce. *Sir E. Sandys.*

Voluntarily *abnegating* their temporal advantages. *Grote.*

ab'ne-ga'tion (ăb'nē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *abnegatio:* cf. F. *abnégation.*] A denial; a renunciation; self-denial.

With *abnegation* of God, of his honor, and of religion, they may retain the friendship of the court *Knox.*

ab'ne-ga-tive (ăb'nē-gā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *abnegativus.*] Denying; renouncing; negative. *Rare. Clarke.*

ab-neu'ral (ăb-nū'răl), *a.* [*ab-* + *neural.*] *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in or on, the region or side opposite to the central nervous system.

ab-nor'mal (ăb-nôr'măl), *a.* [For earlier *anormal.* F. *anormal*, LL *anormalus* for *anomalus*, Gr. ἀνώμαλος. Confused with L. *abnormis.* See ANOMALOUS, ABNORMOUS, ANORMAL.] Not conformed to rule or system; deviating from the type; anomalous, irregular.

That *abnormal* and singular condition. *Froude.*

Syn. — See ANOMALOUS.

abnormal law, *Law*, the law of abnormal persons, or the law dealing with rights of persons as affected by abnormal legal personality, that is, such variation from the standard type of personality as causes a special status to arise, as of sex, minority, patria potestas, manus, coverture, celibacy,

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abill. † ABLE

a-bil'la (*a*-bĭl'yȧ), *n* [Cf. Sp. *abilla* mallow seed.] The oily seeds of a South American plant (*Fevillea trilobata*).

A-bim'a-el (*a*-bĭm'ā-ĕl; ăb'ĭ-mā'ĕl) *Bib.*

a-bime' † ABYSM. [*Bib.*]

A-bim'e-lech (*a*-bĭ'mē-lĕk) ‖**ab i'mo pec'to-re.** [L] From the bottom of the heart

A-bin'a-dab (*a*-bĭn'*a*-dăb) *Bib.*

‖**ab in'con-ve'ni-en'ti.** [LL.] *Law* Lit, from inconvenience, — referring to a rule that an argument from inconvenience or hardship has great weight.

‖**ab in'cu-na'bi-lis** (ĭn'kŭ-năb'ĭ-lĭs). [L] From the cradle; from childhood *Lucy* (IV. 36).

‖**ab in'de** [L.] From thence.

Ab'i-ner (ăb'ĭ-nẽr) *Bib.*

‖**ab i-ni'ti-o** (ĭ-nĭsh'ĭ-ō) [L.] From the beginning; originally.

A-bin'o-am (*a*-bĭn'ō-ăm ; ăb'ĭ-nō'ăm) *Bib.*

A bin'o-em. *D Bib.*

‖**ab in'tes-ta'to.** [L] From an, or the, intestate person.

‖**ab in'tra** [L.] From within.

‖**ab in-vi'to** [L.] Unwillingly

ab'i-o-gen'e-sist (ăb'ĭ-ō-jĕn'ē-sĭst), *n. Biol.* = ABIOGENIST.

ab'i-og'e-ny (ăb'ĭ-ŏj'ē-nĭ), *n. Biol.* = ABIOGENESIS. — **ab'i-og'e-nous** (-ŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.*

ab'i-o-log'i-cal (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*a-* not + *biological.*] Pert. to the study of inanimate things. — **ab'i-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv*

ab'i-o'sis, *n.* [NL. ; *a-* not + Gr βίωσις way of life.] State of being without life

A'bi-po'nes (*Sp.* ȧ'bē-pō'nās), *n. pl.* An uncivilized tribe of the Guayeuran stock inhabiting the Paraguayan plains Long a brave and independent people, they are now degenerated into a remnant of Spanish-speaking mixed breeds

a-bir' (*a*-bĕr'), *n.* [Hind.] A pertumed powder. *India.*

A-bi'ram (*a*-bī'răm) *Bib.*

A-bi'ron (*a*-bī'rŏn) *Bib*

Ab'i-sag (ăb'ĭ-săg) *D Bib*

A-bis'a-i (*a*-bĭs'ā-ī) *D Bib.*

Ab'i-se'i (ăb'ĭ-sē'ī). *Bib.*

Ab'i-shag (ăb'ĭ-shăg ; *a*-bĭ'-). *Bib.*

A-bish'a-i (*a*-bĭsh'ā ĭ ; ăb'ĭ shī) *Bib*

A-bish'a-lom (*a*-bĭsh'*a*-lŏm ; *a*-bĭ'shȧ-lŏm) *Bib*

A-bish'u-a (*a*-bĭsh'ū-*a*, shōō'*a*). *Bib.* | *Bib* |

A-bi'shur (*a*-bĭ'shŭr ; ăb'ĭ-). | *Bib* |

abissus. † ABYSS

abiston. † ASBESTOS.

A-bis'u-e (*a*-bĭs'ū-ē). *D. Bib.*

Ab'i-sum *Bib.*

Ab'i-sur (ăb'ĭ-sŭr). *D. Bib.*

abit. † HABIT, OBIT.

abit Obs. 1st pers. sing. pres. of ABIDE. [*Bib.*]

Ab'i-tal (ăb'ĭ-tăl ; *a*-bī'tăl).

a-bite', *v. t.* To bite *Obs*

ab-i'tion (ăb-ĭsh'ŭn). *n.* [L *abitio*] Act of going away, or dying. *Obs.*

‖**a'bi'to'** (ȧ'bē'tō') Var. of ABOIDEAU. *Fr. Amer.*

Ab'i-tob *D Bib.* [*Bib* |

A-bi'tub (*a*-bī'tŭb ; ăb'ĭ-tŭb) |

A-bi'u (*a*-bĭ'ŭ). *D Bib.*

A-bi'ud (*a*-bī'ŭd). *Bib.*

ab ject'ed-ness, *n* Abject condition *Rare*

ab-jec'tive, *a.* Tending to make abject. *Rare.*

ab'ject-ly, *adv.* of ABJECT.

ab'ject-ness, *n.* See -NESS

ab-joint', *v* ‖ *ab-* off + *joint.*] *Bot* To joint off; to form by abjunction.

ab'ju-gate, *v. t* [L. *abjugare.*] To unyoke. *Obs.*

ab-junc'tion, *n. Bot.* = ABSTRICTION, 2 a.

ab-junc'tive, *a.* [L. *abjunctus*, p p of *abjungere*; *ab* + *jungere* to join] Dissevered; exceptional. *Rare*

ab-jure'ment, *n.* An abjuring; renunciation. *Rare.*

ab-jur'er, **ab-jur'or** (ăb-jōōr'ẽr), *n.* One who abjures.

Ab-kha'sian (ăb kȧ' shĭn ; -zhăn), *n.* An individual of a Caucasic people (possibly the *Abasges* of the Romans) of the Caucasus; also, the language of this people. See CIRCASSIAN.

abl. *Abbr.* Ablative.

A'bla (a'blȧ), *n.* The beautiful cousin beloved by Antar.

ab-lac'tate, *v t* [L *ablactatus*, p. p of *ablactare*, *ab* + *lactare* to suckle, fr. *lac* milk] To wean *Rare*

ab'lac-ta'tion, *n.* 1. Weaning 2. *Hort.* = INARCHING. *Rare.*

ab-laq'ue-ate (ăb-lăk'wĕ-āt), *v. t* [L. *ablaqueatus*, p p of *ablaqueare.*] To break up or remove soil about the roots of (a tree), to admit air and moisture. *Obs.* — **ab-laq'ue-a'tion**, *n Obs.*

a-blast', *v. t.* [AS., *oblǽstan.*] To blow upon *Obs*

ablaste † ABBLAST.

a blas-tem'ic (ā'blăs-tĕm'ĭk ; -tē'mĭk), *a.* [Gr *ἀ-* not + βλάστημα growth] *Biol.* Not germinal.

a-blas'tous (ā-blăs'tŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄβλαστος* not budding; *ἀ-* not + βλαστός sprout.] *Biol.* Without a germ or bud

ab-late', *v. t & i.* [L *ablatus*, p p See ABLATION.] To remove; to take away. *Rare.*

ab'la-tive Ablative. *Rare. Sp.*

a-bleeze', *adv.* Ablaze. *Scot.*

ab'le-ment † HABILIMENT.

ab'len Var. of ABLET.

a-blen'de, *v. t* [AS. *ablendan.*] To blind; dazzle *Obs.*

a'ble-ness, *n.* Ability *Rare.*

ab'leph-a'ri-a (ăb'lĭf-ā'rĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL. See ABLEPHARUS.] Absence of the eyelids. — **a-bleph'a-rous** (*a*-blĕf'ā-rŭs), *a* [NL, fr Gr ἀβλέφαρος without eyelids] *Zool* A genus of Old World scincoid lizards with the lower eyelid reduced to a transparent cover fused to the upper lid

a-blep'si-a (*a*-blĕp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL, fr Gr ἀβλεψία ; *ἀ-* not + βλέπειν to see] Want of sight; blindness. — **a-blep'ti-cal**, *a.* — **a-blep'ti-cal-ly**, *adv*

a-blep'sy, *n* Ablepsia *Obs*

a'bler (ā'blẽr), *a., compar.* of ABLE — **a'blest** (ā'blĕst ; blĭst), *a* ; *superl* of ABLE

a'blesse. *n.* Ability *Obs. & R.*

ab'let, *n.* [F *ablet*, *ablette*, a dim fr LL. *abula*, for *albula*, dim of *alaus* white Cf. ABLE] *Zool* The bleak. *Dial Eng*

ablete. † ABILITY

ablewe Obs pret of ABLOWE.

ab-leyd', *a.* Saddened *Obs*

ab'li-gate, *v. t* [L *ab* + *ligatus*, p p of *ligare* to tie] To tie up from. *Obs* — **ab'li-ga'tion** (-shŭn), *n. Obs*

ab lig'u-ri'tion (ăb-lĭg'ŭ-rĭsh'ŭn), *n* [L. *abligurritio.*] Prodigal expense for food. *Obs*

a'blins, **a'blings** (ā'blĭnz), *adv* [See ABLE.] Perhaps *Scot.*

ab'lo-cate, *v. t.* [L *ablocatus*, p. p. of *ablocare.*] To hire out. *Obs.* — **ab'lo-ca'tion**, *n. Obs.*

a-bloom', *adv. & a* Blooming.

a-blow', *adv* Blowing.

ablowe, *v. t. & i* [AS. *āblāwan.*] To blow upon ; to cause to swell up *Obs.*

ab-lude', *v. i* [L *abludere*] To be unlike or incongruous *Obs.*

a-blush', *adv & a.* Blushing.

ab-lu'tion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to ablution

ab-lu'vi-on. *n.* [LL *ablutio.* See ABLUENT] That which is washed off. *Rare.*

A. B M. U *Abbr.* American Baptist Missionary Union.

ab'ne-ga'tor, *n.* [L.] One who abnegates anything *Rare.*

Ab'ner (ăb'nẽr), *n* [L., fr. Heb *Abnēr.*] Lit, my father is Ner, or my father is a lamp ; — masc prop name.

ab nerv'al, *a.* [*ab-* from + *nerve.*] *Physiol.* Designating an electric current passing from a nerve to and through a muscle.

ab'net, *n.* [Heb. *abnēt.*] The long sash or scarf of a Jewish priest or officer, made of fine linen or wool and linen.

Ab'ney level (ăb'nĭ). See CLINOMETER.

ab'no-date, *v. t.* [L *abnodare*] To clear (trees) from knots *Rare.* — **ab'no-da'tion** (-dā'-shŭn), *n. Rare.*

ab-nor'mal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Abnormality. — **ab-nor'mal-ist**, *n.*

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mental defect, bodily defect, rank, caste, official position, race and color, slavery, profession, civil death, illegitimacy, heresy, foreign nationality, or hostile nationality; — used by T. E. Holland. — **abnormal psychology.** See PSYCHOLOGY.

ab'nor-mal'i-ty (ăb'nôr-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being abnormal, irregularity. **2.** Something abnormal.

ab-nor'ma-tive (ăb-nôr'mȧ-tĭv), *a.* [*ab-* + *normative*] *Petrog.* Not normative; not relating to, or making up, the norm. See PETROGRAPHY.

ab-nor'mi-ty (-mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *abnormitas.* See ABNORMOUS.] Departure from the ordinary type, irregularity; monstrosity.

Doubting whether the existence of mythology can be due to any "diseases," *abnormity*, or hypertrophy of metaphor in language. *J Fiske.*

ab-nor'mous (-mŭs), *a.* [L. *abnormis*; *ab* + *norma* rule. See NORMAL.] Abnormal; irregular. *Hallam.*

A character . . . of a more *abnormous* cast than his equally suspected coadjutor. *State Trials*

a-board' (*a*-bôrd'), *adv.* [*a-* on, in + *board.*] **1.** On board; into or within a ship or boat, hence, into or within a railroad car; as, all *aboard.*

If the yards are braced up by the port braces, having the wind forward of the starboard beam, she . . . "has her starboard tacks *aboard.*" *Luce.*

2. Alongside; as, to keep the land *aboard.*

a-board', *prep.* **1.** On board of, as, to go *aboard* a ship. **2.** Across; athwart. *Obs.*

Nor iron bands *aboard*
The Pontic Sea by their huge navy cast. *Spenser.*

A-bo'bra (*ă*-bō'brȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Pg. *abobora, abobra*, gourd.] *Bot.* A small genus of subtropical South American cucurbitaceous vines. *A. viridiflora* is cultivated for its flowers and showy fruit.

a-bod'ance (*ă*-bōd'ăns), *n.* [See BODE.] An omen. *Obs.*

a-bode' (*a*-bōd'), *n.* [See BODE, *v. i.*] An omen; a prognostication. *Obs.* *Lyly.*

High-thundering Juno's husband stirs my spirit with true *abodes.* *Chapman.*

a-bode', *v. t. & i.*; A-BOD'ED (*ă*-bōd'ĕd); A-BOD'ING (-ĭng). To bode; foreshow; to be ominous. *Obs.* "The night crow cried, *aboding* luckless time." *Shak.* — **a-bode'ment**, *n.*

a-bode', *pret. & p. p.* of ABIDE.

a-bode', *n.* [ME. *abad, abood*, fr. *abiden* to abide. See ABIDE. For the change of vowel, cf. *abode*, pret. of *abide.*] **1.** Act of waiting, delay. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. Stay or continuance in a place; sojourn.

He waxeth wroth at your *abode* here. *Fielding.*

3. Place of continuance, or where one dwells; abiding place; residence; a dwelling; a habitation.

Come, let me lead you to our poor *abode.* *Wordsworth.*

a-bol'ish (*ă*-bŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.*; A-BOL'ISHED (-ĭsht); A-BOL'ISHING. [F. *abolir*, L. *abolere, aboletum*; *ab* + *olere* to grow. Cf. FINISH.] **1.** To do away with wholly; to annul; to make void; — said of laws, customs, institutions, governments, etc.; as, to *abolish* slavery, to *abolish* folly.

2. To put an end to, or destroy, as a physical object; to wipe out. *Archaic.*

And with thy blood *abolish* so reproachful blot. *Spenser.*

His quick instinctive hand
Caught at the hilt, as to *abolish* him. *Tennyson*

Syn. — Do away with, set aside, vacate, make void, invalidate, quash, countermand, recall. — ABOLISH, REPEAL, ABROGATE, REVOKE, ANNUL, NULLIFY, CANCEL, RESCIND, REVERSE, ABATE have in common the idea of setting aside by some overruling act. ANNUL is the most general term, denoting simply to make void, as, to *annul* a contract, an agreement. ABOLISH applies particularly to things of a permanent nature, such as institutions, usages, customs; as, the *abolition* of slavery; REPEAL, to the recall by a legislative body of a previous enactment; as, the *repeal* of the Stamp Act; ABROGATE, to the annulling by a ruler or an executive body of laws, ordinances, treaties, conventions; REVOKE, to the recall of a previous grant which conferred power, privilege, etc.; as, the *revocation* of the Edict of Nantes, NULLIFY (in the United States), to the revolutionary contravention by a State of a Federal law; as, the South Carolina ordinance of *nullification.* CANCEL refers to instruments, as deeds, contracts, writs, rather than to statutes; RESCIND, to the vacation, by the enacting or superior authority, of a resolution, a vote, a decree, rather than of a law; REVERSE, to the setting aside by a higher tribunal of the decision of a lower; ABATE, to the destruction or removal of a nuisance or the terminating of a legal action or process, as a writ. See ABATE, DESTROY, NEUTRALIZE; cf. RENOUNCE.

a-bol'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *abolissement.*] An abolishing, or state of being abolished; abolition; destruction.

ab'o-li'tion (ăb'ō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *abolitio*, fr. *abolere*: cf. F. *abolition.* See ABOLISH.] **1.** Act of abolishing, or state of being abolished; an annulling; abrogation, utter destruction; as, the *abolition* of laws, decrees, ordinances, customs, taxes, debts, etc.

2. Specif.: The abolishing of slavery; — now *Hist.*

ab'o-li'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to abolition.

ab'o-li'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The system of principles or measures favoring abolition, esp. of negro slavery; the tenets or practices of the abolitionists.

ab'o-li'tion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who favors abolition, esp., *Hist.*, of negro slavery.

The term "*abolitionist*" is somewhat indefinite, but it may best be defined as denoting a person to whom the supreme interest in public affairs was the extinction of slavery. It included not only those who shared Garrison's ideas of nonvoting and peaceable disunion, but those too like Birney and Whittier who respected the Constitution and worked for their cause through a political party. The term also applied to the few who like John Brown would attack slavery by force of arms. On the other hand, the name *abolitionist* did not properly belong to those who were opposed to slavery but held opposition [to it] along with other political tenets, and not as a supreme article of faith. These were best included under the general term of "antislavery men." a designation accepted by many of the Free-Soil, Whig, and Democratic parties, and later by the Republican party. *G. S. Merriam.*

a-bol'la (*a*-bŏl'*a*), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A cloak formed like the Greek chlamys.

Abolla

a-bo'ma (*a*-bō'mȧ), *n.* [Pg.] Any of several large South American serpents of the genus *Boa* or allied genera.

ab'o-ma'sum (ăb'ō-mā'sŭm) } *n.* [NL., **ab'o-ma'sus** (ăb'ō-mā'sŭs) } fr. L. *ab* + *omasum* tripe, paunch.] *Anat.* The fourth or digestive stomach of a ruminant. See RUMINANTIA.

a-bom'i-na-ble (*ă*-bŏm'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *abominable*, L. *abominabilis.* See ABOMINATE.] **1.** Worthy of, or causing, abhorrence, as a thing of evil omen; odious in the utmost degree; very hateful; detestable; loathsome; execrable.

2. Excessive; large; — intensive. *Obs.*

☞ Juliana Berners . . . informs us that in her time [15th c.], "a *bomynable* syght of monkes" was elegant English for "a large company of friars." *G. P. Marsh.*

— **a-bom'i-na-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-bom'i-na-bly**, *adv.*

a-bom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. i.*; A-BOM'I-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); A-BOM'I-NAT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *abominatus*, p. p. of *abominari* to deprecate as ominous, to abhor, to curse; *ab* + *omen* a foreboding. See OMEN.] To turn from as ill-omened, to hate in the highest degree, as if with religious dread; to abhor; loathe; as, to *abominate* all impiety.

Syn. — Abhor, loathe, detest. See HATE.

a-bom'i-na'tion (*ă*-bŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *abominacioun, -cion*, F. *abomination*, L. *abominatio.* See ABOMINATE.] **1.** The feeling of extreme disgust and hatred, abhorrence; detestation; loathing. "We see great cause to have it in hatred and *abomination*." *More.*

2. That which is abominable; anything hateful, wicked, or shamefully vile; an object or state that excites disgust and hatred; a hateful or shameful vice; pollution.

Antony, most large in his *abominations.* *Shak.*

3. A cause of pollution or wickedness.

Syn. — Detestation, loathing, abhorrence, disgust, aversion; loathsomeness, odiousness.

abomination of desolation. **a** In Daniel ix. 27, xi. 31, xii. 12, and Maccabees i. 54 (where reference is made to the desecration of the temple by Antiochus Epiphanes), a heathen god or idol set up in the temple, — a term plausibly explained as originating in a contemptuous pun upon the Semitic name equivalent to Zeus. **b** In Matthew xxiv. 15 and Mark xiii. 14, a desecration of the "holy place" mentioned by Jesus (with reference to Daniel) as a signal for the flight of Christians at the approaching destruction of Jerusalem; — variously regarded as signifying the profanation of the temple by the Zealots, the Roman standards worshiped there, the ensuing profanation of its site, or the statue of a Roman emperor.

a-boon' (*ă*-bōōn'), *prep. & adv.* Above. *Scot., Dial. Eng., or Poetic.* "The ceiling fair that rose *aboon*." *J. R. Drake.*

ab-o'ral (ăb-ō'rȧl), *a.* [*ab-* away + *oral.*] *Zoöl.* Opposite to, or away from, the mouth. — **ab-o'ral-ly**, *adv.*

ab'o-rig'i-nal (ăb'ō-rĭj'ĭ-năl), *a.* [See ABORIGINES.] **1.** First; original; indigenous, primitive; native; as, the *aboriginal* tribes of America. "Mantled o'er with *aboriginal* turf." *Wordsworth.*

2. Of or pert. to aborigines; as, a Hindu of *aboriginal* blood.

Syn. — See NATIVE.

ab'o-rig'i-nal, *n.* **1** An original inhabitant of any land; one of the aborigines.

2. An animal or plant native to the region. *Rare.*

ab'o-rig'i-nes (-rĭj'ĭ-nēz), *n. pl.* [L. *Aborigines*, esp. the first inhabitants of Latium, those who originally (*ab origine*) inhabited Latium or Italy. See ORIGIN.] **1.** The earliest known inhabitants of a country; native races, esp. as contrasted with an invading or colonizing race.

2. The original fauna and flora of a geographical area.

a-bort' (*ă*-bôrt'), *v. i.*; A-BORT'ED; A-BORT'ING. [L. *abortare*, fr. *abortus*, p. p. of *aboriri*; *ab* + *oriri* to rise, be born. See ORIENT.] **1.** To miscarry; to give birth prematurely

2. *Biol.* **a** To become checked in development, so as either to remain rudimentary or shrink away. **b** To become sterile.

a-bort'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Brought forth prematurely.

2. *Biol.* Rendered abortive or sterile; checked in development at an early stage; as, spines are *aborted* branches.

a-bor'ti-cide (*ă*-bôr'tĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *abortus* + *-cide.* See ABORT.] *Med.* **a** Act of destroying a fetus in the womb. **b** An agent which destroys the fetus and causes abortion.

a-bor'ti-fa'cient (*ă*-bôr'tĭ-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *abortus* (see ABORT, *n.*) + *faciens*, p. pr. of *facere* to make.] Producing abortion. — *n.* A drug or an agent that causes abortion.

a-bor'tion (*ă*-bôr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *abortio*, fr. *aboriri.* See ABORT, *v.*] **1.** Act of giving premature birth; specif., the expulsion of the human fetus prematurely, particularly at any time before it is viable, or capable of sustaining life; miscarriage. In medicine *abortion* is by some used of the expulsion of the fetus during the first three months of pregnancy, a later expulsion occurring before the time of viability being then called a *miscarriage.* An expulsion occurring after the fetus is viable, but before the normal time, is generally termed *premature delivery* or *labor.* In law, the term *abortion* usually implies criminality in producing *miscarriage*; the latter term denoting any premature birth irrespective of its cause.

2. *Biol.* Arrest of development of any organ so that it remains imperfect or is absorbed.

3. The immature product of an untimely birth.

4. Any flower, fruit, or product of any kind that fails to reach maturity, or anything which fails in its progress before it is matured or perfect, a complete failure, as, his attempt proved an *abortion.*

a-bor'tion-ist (*a*-bôr'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* One who practices the producing of criminal abortions.

a-bor'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *abortivus.*] **1** Produced by abortion, born prematurely.

2. Made from the skin of a stillborn animal; as, *abortive* vellum. *Obs.*

3. Rendering fruitless or ineffectual. *Obs.* "Plunged in that *abortive* gulf." *Milton.*

4. Coming to naught; failing in its effect; miscarrying; fruitless; unsuccessful; as, an *abortive* attempt. "An *abortive* enterprise." *Prescott.*

5. **a** *Biol.* Imperfectly formed or developed; rudimentary. **b** Specif., *Bot.*, sterile; — said of any spore-bearing organ.

6. *Med.* **a** Causing abortion; as, *abortive* medicines. **b** Cutting short; as, *abortive* treatment of typhoid fever.

— **a-bor'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **a-bor'tive-ness**, *n.*

a-bor'tive, *n.* **1.** That which is aborted or abortive; an abortion. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. A medicine which causes abortion.

A'bou ben Ad'hem (ä'bōō bĕn ä'dĕm; ăd'hĕm). Title of a short poem by Leigh Hunt describing Abou ben Adhem's vision of an angel. The teaching is that love for mankind is love for God.

a-bound' (*a*-bound'), *v. i.*; A-BOUND'ED; A-BOUND'ING. [ME. *abounden*, F. *abonder*, fr. L. *abundare* to overflow, abound; *ab* + *unda* wave. Cf. UNDULATE.] **1.** To be in great plenty, quantity, or number; to be very prevalent; to be plentiful.

The wild boar which *abounds* in some parts of the continent of Europe. *Chambers.*

Where sin *abounded*, grace did much more *abound.* *Rom.* v. 20.

2. To be copiously supplied, — followed by *in* or *with.*

Men *abounding in* natural courage. *Macaulay*

A faithful man shall *abound with* blessings *Prov.* xxviii. 20.

It *abounds with* cabinets of curiosities. *Addison*

to abound in one's own sense, to indulge in or follow one's own opinions, to follow one's own judgment independently.

a-bout' (*a*-bout'), *adv.* [ME. *aboute, abouten, abuten*; AS. *abūtan, onbūtan*; *on* + *būtan*, fr. *be* by + *ūtan* outward, fr. *ūt* out. See ON, BUT, OUT.] **1.** On all sides; around.

'T is time to look *about.* *Shak.*

2 In circuit; circularly; by a circuitous way, around the outside; as, a mile *about*, and a third of a mile across.

3. Here and there; around; in one place and another.

Wandering *about* from house to house. 1 *Tim.* v. 13.

4 Nearly; approximately, with close correspondence, in quality, manner, degree, etc.; as, *about* as cold; *about* as high; — also of quantity, number, time. "There fell . . . *about* three thousand men." *Ex.* xxii. 28.

5. To a reversed position; half round; in the opposite direction; on the opposite tack; as, to face *about*; to turn one's self *about.*

6 In rotation; one after another; as, turn *about* is fair play.

about face, face about or oppositely; — a military order — a. ship, *Naut.*, an order to place a ship on the other tack, — used also as a verb; as, they prepared to *about-ship.*

a-bout', *prep.* **1.** Around; all round; on every side of. "Look *about* you." *Shak.* "Bind them *about* thy neck." *Prov* iii. 3.

2. In the immediate neighborhood of; in contiguity or proximity to, near as to place; by or on (one's person). "Have you much money *about* you?" *Bulwer.*

3. Over or upon different parts of, through or over in various directions, here and there in; to and fro in; throughout.

Lampoons . . . were handed *about* the coffeehouses. *Macaulay*

Roving still *about* the world *Milton.*

4. Near; not far from; — determining approximately time, size, quantity. "To-morrow, *about* this time." *Ex* ix. 18. "*About* my stature." *Shak.* Legally *about* is nearly equivalent to *more or less*; but the variation legally permissible varies with what appears as reasonable in the contemplation of the parties under the circumstances.

☞ This use passes into the adverbial sense.

5. In concern with; engaged in; intent on.

I must be *about* my Father's business *Luke* ii 49

6. *Before a verbal noun or an infinitive:* On the point or verge of; going; in act of. In this use *about* was originally construed as an adverb.

Paul was now *about* to open his mouth. *Acts* xviii 14.

7. Concerning; with regard to; on account of; touching. "To treat *about* thy ransom." *Milton.*

She must have her way *about* Sarah. *Tollope.*

8. Appertaining to; in connection with.

His face is the worst thing *about* him. *Shak.*

a-bout'-sledge', *n.* The blacksmith's large sledge hammer used by a helper working blow for blow with a smith.

a-bove' (*ă*-bŭv'), *adv.* [ME *above, aboven, abufen*; AS *on* on + *be* by + *ufan* upward. See ON, BY, OVER.] **1.** In a place above something; in a higher place, overhead; into or from heaven; as, the clouds *above.*

2. Earlier in order; higher in the same page; hence, in a foregoing page. "That was said *above*." *Dryden.*

3. Higher or superior in rank or power; as, he appealed to the court *above.*

a-bove', *prep.* **1.** In or to a higher place than; higher than; on or over the upper or outer surface of; over; — opposed to *below* or *beneath.*

Fowl that may fly *above* the earth *Gen.* i. 20

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ab-nor'mal-ize, *v. t.* To make abnormal. [MAL.]

ab-nor'mal-ly, *adv.* of ABNORMAL.

‖ **ab-nor'mis sa'pi-ens cras'sa'que Mi-ner'va.** [L.] A sage abnormal (i. e., belonging to no distinct sect or party) and of dull Minerva (i. e., without skill, art, or learning). *Horace (Satires*, II. ii. 2).

aboade † ABODE.

a-board'. † ABORD.

A-bo'bus *D Bib.*

a-bode', *pret.* of ABIDE.

a-bode'ment, *n* Abiding. *Obs.*

abofe † ABOVE.

‖ **ab of-fi'ci-o** (*ŏ*-fĭsh'ĭ-ō). [L.] From office. [FRUIT.

a-bo' fruit (*a*-bō'). = ABOLI

‖ **a'bo-ga'do** (ä'vō-gä'thō, 133, 146), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp Law* An advocate; a counselor at law.

aboghte, aboht. † ABOUGHT.

‖ **a'boi'deau'** (ä'bwȧ'dō'), *n.* Can. F. *aboiteaux*, pl.] A kind of tide gate in a dike *Local, Canada.*

a-boil', *adv.* Boiling.

ab'o-lete', *a.* Obsolete. *Obs.*

abolgen Obs. p. p. of ABELGEN.

a-bo'li fruit (*a*-bō'lē). The edible fruit of an African apocynaceous shrub (*Landolphia florida*).

a-bol'ish-a-bl. Abolishable. *Ref. Sp.*

a-bol'ish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

a-bol'ish-er, *n.* One who abolishes

ab'o-li'tion-ize, *v. t.* To imbue with abolitionism. *Rare.*

abolke Obs. p. p. of ABELGEN.

a-bom'i-na-bl. Abominable. *Ref. Sp.*

a-bom'i-na-ble, *a.* [L *abominatus*, p. p.] Abominated

a-bom'i-na-tor, *n.* One who abominates. [*Obs.*]

a-bom'ine, *v. t.* To abominate.

‖ **à bon' chat' bon' rat'** (a bôN' shȧ' bôN' rȧ'). [F.] Lit., To a good cat a good rat; well-matched.

‖ **a'bon'dance'** (ȧ'bôN'dȧNs'), *n.* [F.] *Solo Whist.* A declaration of intention to make nine tricks

‖ **a' bon' dance' de bians'** ne **nuit' pas'** (dē byĂN' nē nwē' pȧ'). [F.] Abundance of good things does no harm.

‖ **a'bon'dance' dé'cla'rée'** (dā'-klā'rā'). [F.] *Solo Whist.* A declaration of intention to make thirteen tricks

‖ **à bon' droit'** (ȧ bôN' drwȧ'). [F.] With justice

abone. † ABOVE.

‖ **à bon' mar'ché'** (ȧ bôN' mȧr'-shā'). [F.] At a good bargain.

‖ **a'bon'ne-ment'** (ȧ'bôn'-mȧN'), *n.* [F.] Subscription.

abood † ABODE

aboord. † ABOARD.

ab-o'rad, *adv.* [*ab-* + *orad.*] *Anat.* Away from the mouth; — opposed to *orad.*

a-bord', *n.* [F.] Manner of approach; address *Obs. or R.*

a-bord', *v. t.* [F. *aborder.*] To approach; to accost *Obs.*

a-bord' † ABOARD

a-bord'age, *n* [F.] Act of boarding a ship in an attack. *Obs.*

ab-or'i-gen (ăb-ôr'ĭ-jĕn), **ab-or'i-gin**, *n*, *sing.* of ABORIGINES; — occasionally so formed.

ab'o-rig'i-nal'i-ty (ăb'ō-rĭj'ĭ-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n* Quality or state of being aboriginal. *Orf. E. D.*

ab'o-rig'i-nal-ly, *adv.* of ABORIGINAL. [nal.]

ab'o-rig'i-na-ry, *n* An aboriginal thing. [*Obs.*]

abought † ABOUT. [*Obs.*

a-bought', *pret & p. p.* of ABY.

Abou Hassan. Var. of ABU HASSAN.

a-bou'li-a (*ă*-bōō'lĭ-*ă*). **a-bou'lic.** Vars of ABULIA, ABULIC

a-bound'a-ble, *a* Abundant. *Obs.*

aboundance, 'aboundant, etc. † ABUNDANCE, ABUNDANT, etc.

a-bound'er, *n.* One that abounds

a-bound'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n* of ABOUND. — **a-bound'ing-ly**, *adv.*

abourne. † AUBURN.

aboutie. † ABUT.

a-bouts', *adv. & prep.* About; — now only surviving in compound adverbs, as in *hereabouts.*

a-bout'ward, **a-bout'wards**, *adv.* Striving or tending toward. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

a-bove', *v. t.* To pass above.

ăle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, ĕvent, ĕnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cōnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

2. Fig., higher than; superior to in any respect; surpassing; beyond, higher in measure or degree than, as, things *above* comprehension; *above* mean actions; conduct *above* reproach. "Thy worth . . . is far *above* my gifts." *Marlowe.*

I saw in the way a light from heaven *above* the brightness of the sun. *Acts* xxvi 13.

3. Surpassing in number or quantity; more than.

She . . . governed with manly counsels Palmyra, Syria, and the East, *above* five years *Gibbon.*

Syn. — Above, over, on, upon, beyond. In their literal senses *above*, *over*, and *on* (*upon*) agree in expressing vertical direction, while *beyond* implies horizontal direction, or greater distance than that of a given object lying in any direction. *Above*, *over*, and *on* (*upon*) differ in that *on* (*upon*) always implies contact, while *over* and *above* allow an interval. *Over* and *above* differ in that *over* implies verticality, while *above* may or may not. Thus, the entire second story of a building is *above*, but only a small part of it is directly *over*, one who stands *on* (*upon*) the ground floor; the second house is *beyond* the first, as one turns into a street; Saturn is *beyond* Jupiter. Between the figurative senses analogous relations hold. *Over* and *above* agree in the idea of superiority, but differ in the immediacy of reference. Thus, the rank of ambassador is *above* that of minister, but the English ambassador is not *over* the Chinese minister, he stands in that relation to his own subordinates only. Similarly, *above* and *over* agree in the idea of excess, which *beyond* heightens by carrying with it the suggestion that the thing exceeded itself goes far; as, "One there is *above* all others well deserves the name of Friend; His is love *beyond* a brother's" (*J. Newton*). With this use of *beyond* should be compared the similar use of *past*; as, "*past* all expressing" (*Shak.*). Figuratively, *on* (*upon*) retains the implication of close juxtaposition; as, there *upon*, *on* (*upon*) receipt of, etc. *Upon* and *on* are practically absolute synonyms. *Upon*, which is less common than it used to be, is the heavier, the more emphatic word; but the choice is frequently determined by considerations of euphony alone. See BELOW. above all, before every other consideration; chiefly, in preference to other things.

a-bove' (*ȧ-bŭv'*), *a.* Being above, that is, situated, placed, said, written, mentioned, or the like, above; as, the *above* facts justify this statement.

a-bove', *n.* Something that is (situated, written, mentioned, discussed, or the like) above. "The waters that come down from *above*." *Josh.* iii. 13

a-bove'board' (-bōrd'), *adv. & a.* Above the board or table; hence, in open sight; without trick, concealment, or deception. "Fair and *aboveboard*." *Burke.*

☞ This expression is said by Johnson to have been borrowed from gamesters, who, when they change their cards, put their hands under the table.

a-bove'ground' (-ground'), *adv. & a.* Not below the surface of the ground; hence, not dead and buried; alive.

a-box' (*ȧ-bŏks'*), *adv. & a.* [Cf. box to boxhaul.] *Naut.* Braced aback, — applied to the head yards when the head sails only are aback.

ab'ra-ca-dab'ra (ăb'rȧ-kȧ-dăb'rȧ), *n.* [L. Of unknown origin.] **1** A mystical word or collocation of letters written as in the accompanying figure. Worn on an amulet it was supposed to ward off fever.

A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A
A B R A C A D
A B R A C A
A B R A C
A B R A
A B R
A B
A

2. Now usually, jestingly, something without meaning; jargon.

ab-rade' (ăb-rād'), *v. t.*; AB-RAD'ED (-rād'ĕd); AB-RAD'ING (-ĭng). [L. *abradere*, *abrasum*, to scrape off, *ab* + *radere* to scrape. See RASE, RAZE.] To rub or wear off, to waste or wear away by friction, as, to *abrade* rocks. Also fig. — **ab-rad'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

The poor and luckless are here only as a nuisance to be *abraded* and abated. *Carlyle.*

A'bra-ham (ā'brȧ-hăm), *n.* [Heb. *Abrāhām*, of uncertain meaning. See ABRAM.] **1.** *Bib.* The first of the patriarchs and founder of the Hebrew race. See *Gen.* xi. ff. Hence, as a masc. proper name; L. *A'bra-ha'mus*; F. *Abraham* (ȧ'brȧ'ȧm'); It. *Abrahamo* (ä'brä-ä'mō); Sp. *Abrahan* (ä'brä-än'); Pg. *Abrahão* (ä'brä-oun'); G. *Abraham* (a'brä-hăm); Arab. *Ibrahim* (ē'brä-hēm'). — Dim. *Abe* (āb).

2. [*l. c.*] A clothing store (East End, London). *Colloq.*

A'bra-ham'ic (ā'brȧ-hăm'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Abraham, the patriarch, as, the *Abrahamic* covenant.

A'bra-ham-man' (ā'brȧ-hăm-măn'), *or* **A'bram-man'** (ā'brăm-măn'), *n.* [Possibly in allusion to the parable of the beggar Lazarus in Luke xvi. *Oxf. E. D.*] One of a set of vagabonds who roamed through England in the 16th and 17th centuries, feigning lunacy to obtain alms.

Abraham's bosom. The abode of bliss in the other world; — so called in Jewish writings and in the New Testament in allusion to the position of a guest in the place of honor, whose head leaned back upon the bosom of his host as they reclined at the table.

a-braid' (*ȧ-brād'*), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *abreiden*, *abraiden*, to awake, draw (a sword), AS. *ābregdan* to shake, draw. See BRAID.] To awake; arouse, to stir or start up; also, to shout out. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

A'bram (ā'brăm), *n.* [Heb. *Abrām*.] A masc. proper name. L. *A-bra'mus*; F. *Abram* (ȧ'brăN'); It. *Abramo* (ab-ra'mō), Sp. *Abram* (a-brăm'). — Dim. *Abe* (āb).

☞ "Probably . . . the right meaning of the name *[Abram]* is 'Ram (the lofty one) is father.' . . . Even so, the origin of . . . *Abraham* remains still unexplained. The derivation of the name in Genesis xvii. 5 is only a popular word play, connecting the termination *-raham* with the Heb. . . . [word for] 'multitude.'" *Dict. of Bible.*

a-bove'-cit'ed, *a.* Cited above
a-bove'deck', *n.* On deck, hence, aboveboard
a-bove'-men'tioned, **a-bove'-named'**, *a.* Mentioned or named before; aforesaid.
a-bove'said', *a.* Mentioned or recited above.
a-bove'stairs', *adv.*, *or* **above stairs.** Upstairs
‖ **ab o'vo** [L.] From the egg; hence from the beginning
‖ **ab o'vo us'que ad ma'la.** [L.] From the egg to the apples (said of a dinner). hence, from beginning to end.

Horace (*Satires* I. iii 6).

a-bow', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ābūgan*.] To bend; submit; incline. *Obs.*
abowen abowne ✝ ABOVE.
abowght, abowte ✝ ABOUT.
aboyde. Obs. pret. of ABOW.
abp *Abbr.* Archbishop.
abr *Abbr.* Abridged; abridger; abridgment.
‖ **a'bra** (ȧ'brȧ) *n* [Sp.. a bay, valley.] A narrow pass or defile; a break in a mesa; the mouth of a cañon. *Southwestern U. S.*
a-brac'a-lam (*ȧ-brăk'ȧ-lăm*), *n* [Cf. ABRACADABRA.] A cabalistic word used as a charm.
ab-ra'dant (ăb-rā'dănt), *a. & n.* [OF., scraping] = ABRASIVE.
A'bra-ham'i-des (ā'brȧ-hăm'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Descendants of Abraham, Hebrews
A'bra-ham-ite, *n. Eccl. Hist.* a One of a branch of the Paulicians, — from their leader, Abraham of Antioch, of the 9th century. b One of a sect of Bohemian deists, of the 18th century.
A'bra-ham-it'ic (ā'brȧ-hăm-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert to Abraham, the patriarch of Israel.
Abraham's balm. Agnus castus.
abraid. ✝ ABROAD.
a-braid'. Corrupt. of UPBRAID.
a-braid', *n* [See ABRAID, *v.*] A start *Obs.*
a'bram, *n.* [Corrupt. of AUBURN] A brown color; — called also **abraham color.** *Obs* —
a'bra-ham-col'ored, *a Obs*
A'bram-ide, **A'bram-ite**, *n.* A Jew *Obs.*
Ab'ra-mis (ăb'rȧ-mĭs), *n.* [N L., fr. Gr. *ἀβραμίς* a kind of fish.] *Zool.* A genus of fishes, of which the European fresh-water bream (*A brama*) is the type
a-bran'chi-al (*ȧ-brăn'kĭ-ȧl*), *a.* [*a-* not + *branchial*.] Abranchian.
a-bran'chi-an (-ăn), *a Zool.* Without gills. — *n.* An abranchian animal.
A-bran'chi-a'ta (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of annelids, which have no special organs of respiration. Also, any of several other groups of animals without gills
a-bran'chi-ous (-kĭ-ŭs), *a Zool* Without gills
ab'ra-sax (ăb'rȧ-săks), *n.* = ABRAXAS
a-bran'chi-ate (*ȧ-brăn'kĭ-āt*), *a. Zoöl.* Without gills.
ab-rase' (ăb-rāz'), *a.* [L. *abrasus*, p. p. of *abradere*. See ABRADE.] Rubbed smooth. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
ab-rase' (ăb-rāz' ; -rās'), *v. t.*; AB-RASED' (-rāzd', -rāst'); AB-RAS'ING. To wear or rub off or down; also, to smooth off; to abrade.
ab-ra'sion (ăb-rā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *abrasio*, fr. *abradere*. See ABRADE.] **1.** Act of abrading; also, a place where the surface has been abraded. Cf. TOLERANCE, of coins.

2. The substance rubbed off. *Berkeley.*

3. *Med.* Superficial excoriation, with loss of substance under the form of small shreds.

4. *Dentistry.* Abnormal wearing away of the teeth by either mechanical or chemical means.

ab-ra'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to abrade; producing abrasion; abradant. — *n.* A substance used for abrading, as for grinding, polishing, etc.; an abradant.

The principal *abrasives* now used are corundum, emery, garnet, quartz, carborundum, diatomaceous earth, tripoli, pumice, rouge, crushed steel, abrasive stones and sand. *N Int Encyc.*

a-bras'tol (*a-brăs'tōl* ; -tŏl), *n.* A derivative of beta naphthol, used as a food preservative and as a remedy for gout.

ab'raum (ăb'roum ; *Ger.* ȧp'roum), *n.* [G. *abraum*, *abraumsalze*.] A red ocher used to darken mahogany.

abraum salts. A mixture of salts of potassium, sodium, magnesium, etc., lying above the Stassfurt rock salt. They were formerly considered worthless, but are now a most important source of potassium salts.

a-braz'as (*a-brăk'sȧs*), *n.* [A name (containing the Greek letters α, β, ρ, α, ξ, α, ς, which, as numerals, amounted to 365) adopted by the Egyptian Gnostic Basilides, to signify the supreme deity as ruler of the 365 heavens of his system.] A mystical word used as a charm and engraved on gems among the ancients; also, a gem thus engraved.

a-breast' (*ȧ-brĕst'*), *adv.* [*a-* on + *breast*.] **1.** Side by side, with breasts in a line; as, "Two men could hardly walk *abreast*." *Macaulay.*

2. *Naut.* Side by side; also, opposite; over against, or on a line with, the vessel's beam; — with *of*.

3. Up to a certain level or line; equally advanced, as, to keep *abreast* of [or with] the present state of science.

4. At the same time; simultaneously. *Obs.*

ab're-nounce' (ăb'rē-nouns'), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *abrenuntiare*.] To renounce. *Obs.*

ab're-nun'ci-ate (-nŭn'sĭ-āt ; -shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *abrenuntiare*.] To renounce. *Obs. or R.*

ab're-nun'ci-a'tion (-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn ; -shĭ-), *n.* [LL *abrenuntiatio*.] Absolute renunciation. *Obs or R.*

a'brid (ā'brĭd), *n. Mech.* A bush for a pintle.

a-bridge' (*ȧ-brĭj'*), *v. t.*; A-BRIDGED' (*ȧ-brĭjd'*); A-BRIDG'ING. [ME. *abregen*, OF. *abregier*, F. *abréger*, fr. L. *abbreviare*; *ad* (or *ab*) + *breviare* to shorten, fr. *brevis* short. See BRIEF, cf. ABBREVIATE.] **1.** To make shorter; to shorten in duration; lessen; diminish; curtail; as, to *abridge* labor; to *abridge* power or rights. "The bridegroom . . . *abridged* his visit." *Smollett.*

She retired herself to Sebaste, and *abridged* her tram from state to necessity. *Fuller.*

2. To shorten or contract by using fewer words, yet retaining the sense; to epitomize; condense; as, to *abridge* a history or dictionary.

3. To deprive; to cut off; — followed by *of*, and formerly by *from*; as, to *abridge* one of his rights.

Syn. — Epitomize, condense, contract, compress; diminish, lessen, shorten, reduce. — ABRIDGE, ABBREVIATE, CURTAIL, RETRENCH agree in denoting reduction in both compass and content (see CONDENSE). ABRIDGE expresses the reduction in compass of an object which still remains relatively complete; as, an *abridged* dictionary; ABBREVIATE implies reduction, either by cutting off or by contraction, yet so that what remains, while no longer complete, still stands for or represents a whole; as, the abbreviation "Eng." for England, "Md." for Maryland; CURTAIL denotes a cutting off in such fashion as to impair completeness; as, "goin'," curtailed from "going"; RETRENCH suggests the reduction of something felt to be in excess; as, to *retrench* one's expenses. When *abridge* and *curtail* are used of rights or privileges, *abridge* still emphasizes the idea of reduction; *curtail*, of deprivation. See DECREASE.

Thus ended her relation, which I have *abridged*. *Goldsmith.*

The custom of *abbreviating* "the" belongs to the style in which . . . I profess to write. *Cowper.*

It is perhaps this humor of speaking no more than we needs must, which has so miserably *curtailed* some of our words that in familiar writings and conversation they often lose all but their first syllables, as in "mob., rep, pos, incog." *Addison.*

He [Horace] ought to have *retrenched* from his satires many unnecessary verses *Dryden.*

abridged notation. *Math.*, a notation in which a function is represented by a single letter, esp. in analytic geometry.

a-bridg'ment (*ȧ-brĭj'mĕnt*), *n.* [OF *abregement* See ABRIDGE.] **1.** Act of abridging, or state of being abridged; diminution; lessening; reduction or deprivation; as, an *abridgment* of pleasures or of expenses.

2. A reduced form of a work produced by condensation and omission of more or less of detail, but retaining the general sense and unity of the original; an epitome; a compend, — often distinguished from a *compilation* or *extract*.

3. A brief statement of a subject; an epitome of the general outlines or principles of something; a synopsis; specif., any of various brief statements of case law, such as those of Comyn, Viner, and Bacon, made before the modern method of reporting cases was used.

4. That which abridges, or cuts short; hence, an entertainment that makes the time pass quickly. *Obs.*

What *abridgment* have you for this evening? What mask? What music? *Shak.*

Syn. — Epitome, abstract, synopsis. See COMPENDIUM.

a'brin (ā'brĭn), *n.* [*Abrus* + *-in*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A poisonous proteid contained in the jequirity bean. It is one of the most potent vegetable poisons, resembling the poisons of snake venom.

a-broach' (*ȧ-brōch'*), *adv.* [*a-* on, in + *broach*.] **1.** Broached; in a condition for letting out or yielding liquor, as a cask which is tapped.

Hogsheads of ale were set *abroach*. *Scott.*

2. Hence: In a state to be diffused or propagated; afoot; astir. "Mischiefs that I set *abroach*." *Shak.*

a-broad' (*ȧ-brôd'*), *adv.* [*a-* on, in + *broad*.] **1.** At large; widely; broadly; over a wide space; as, a tree spreads its branches *abroad*. "The fox roams far *abroad*." *Prior.*

2. Without a certain confine; outside the house; away from one's abode, as, to walk *abroad*.

I went to St James', where another was preaching in the court *abroad* *Evelyn*

3. Beyond the bounds of a country; in foreign countries; as, we have broils at home and enemies *abroad*. "Another prince . . . was living *abroad*." *Macaulay.*

4. Astray, wide of the mark, as in the phrase *all abroad*. "I 'm only a little *abroad*, that 's all." *Dickens.*

5. Before the public at large; throughout society or the world; here and there; widely.

He went out, and began to publish it much, and to blaze *abroad* the matter. *Mark* i 45.

ab'ro-come (ăb'rō-kŏm), *n.* [NL. *Abrocoma*; Gr. *ἁβρός* graceful + *κόμη* hair.] Either of two ratlike hystricomorphic rodents, having fine soft fur and large rounded ears. They constitute the genus **Ab-roco'ma** (ăb-rŏk'ō-mȧ). They are found in the Andes Mountains.

ab'ro-gate (-gāt), *v. t.*; AB'RO-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); AB'RO-GAT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *abrogatus*, p. p. of *abrogare*; *ab* + *rogare* to ask, require, propose. See ROGATION.] **1.** To annul by an authoritative act; to abolish by the authority of the maker or his successor; to repeal; — applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, the abolition of customs, etc.

Let us see whether the New Testament *abrogates* what we so frequently see in the Old. *South*

Whose laws, like those of the Medes and Persians, they cannot alter or *abrogate*. *Burke.*

2. To put an end to; to do away with; to set aside. *Shak.*

Syn. — Annul, revoke, repeal, cancel. See ABOLISH.

ab'ro-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *abrogatio*: cf. F. *abrogation*.] Act of abrogating, repeal by authority.

ab'ro-ga-tive (ăb'rō-gā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or designed to abrogate; as, an *abrogative* law.

A-bro'ma (*ȧ-brō'mȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *βρῶμα* that is eaten.] *Bot.* A small genus of East Indian sterculiaceous trees noted for the strong white fiber derived from their bark. See DEVIL'S COTTON.

A-bro'ni-a (*ȧ-brō'nĭ-ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἁβρός* graceful.] *Bot.* A genus of American nyctaginiaceous plants having fleshy leaves and showy fragrant pink or white flowers in umbel-like heads. The calyx is salver-shaped, with a persistent 3-5-winged base. *Sand verbena* and *wild lantana* are cultivated species. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

ab-rupt' (ăb-rŭpt'), *a.* [L. *abruptus*, p. p. of *abrumpere* to break off; *ab* + *rumpere* to break, rupture. See RUPTURE.]

1. Broken off; very steep, or craggy, as rocks, precipices, banks; precipitous, as, *abrupt* places. "Tumbling through rocks *abrupt*." *Thomson.*

2. Accomplished or done without notice to prepare the mind for the event; sudden; hasty. unceremonious. "The cause of your *abrupt* departure." *Shak.*

3. Having sudden transitions from one subject to another, unconnected; broken.

The *abrupt* style, which hath many breaches. *B Jonson.*

4. *Bot.* Suddenly terminating, as if cut off.

Syn. — Sudden, unexpected, hasty; rough, curt, brusque, blunt, unceremonious; disconnected, broken; sheer, perpendicular, vertical, sharp. — ABRUPT, STEEP, PRECIPITOUS. ABRUPT, as here compared, applies to a surface (as an acclivity or declivity) which rises or descends at a sharp pitch or angle; as, "From those *abrupt* and perilous rocks the man had fallen" (*Wordsworth*), cf., "It is the high land nearest to the shore which falls most *abruptly*" (*Kinglake*); "The Erzgebirge . . . rise *abruptly* to the heights of over 4000 feet" (*Mill*). STEEP implies such an angle as renders ascent, less frequently descent, difficult; as, "A military road, which rises . . . by an acclivity not dangerously *steep*, but sufficiently laborious" (*Johnson*); "My horse, weary with the *steepness* of the rise, staggered a little" (*id.*); "The descent is . . . infinitely more *steep* than the going up" (*T. Gray*) PRECIPITOUS suggests an angle approximately vertical; as, "in danger [of falling] owing to the *precipitous* nature of the path" (*G. Borrow*); "a big black, *precipitous* roof" (*H. James*). See PRECIPITOUS, ACCLIVITY

ab-rup'tion (ăb-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *abruptio*, fr. *abrumpere*.] A sudden breaking off; a violent separation of bodies. "Sudden and total *abruption* of all intercourse." *Milman.*

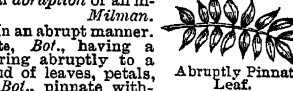

Abruptly Pinnate Leaf.

ab-rupt'ly, *adv.* In an abrupt manner.
abruptly acuminate, *Bot.*, having a broad apex tapering abruptly to a sharp point; — said of leaves, petals, etc. — **a. pinnate**, *Bot.*, pinnate without an odd leaflet at the end. Cf. ODD-PINNATE.
ab-rupt'ness, *n.* State or quality of being abrupt.
abrotanum, p. p. Abrogated. *Obs as p. p.* [rogates.]
ab'ro-ga'tor, *n.* One who abrogates.
abron ✝ AUBURN.
abrood ✝ ABROAD
a-brood', *adv.* Brooding. *Rare.*
a-brook', *v. t* To brook; endure *Obs or Shak*
‖ **a'bro sol'** (*ȧ'brō sōl'*). [Sp.] The hanchinol
ab-rot'a-num (ăb-rŏt'ȧ nŭm), *n* [LL., fr. L. *abrotonum*, fr. Gr. *ἀβρότονον* an aromatic plant.] Southernwood.
abruden. Obs. p. p. of ABRAID.
‖ **à brûle'-pour'point'** (*ȧ brul'-pōōr'pwĕN'*). [F.] Lit., so as to burn the doublet (with the pistol); hence, at close quarters.
abrune ✝ AUBURN
ab-rupt', *n* [L *abruptum*.] An abrupt place *Poetic.* "Over the vast *abrupt*." *Milton.*
ab-rupt', *v. t.* To tear off or asunder. *Obs*
ab-rupt'ed-ly, *adv.* Abruptly.
+ -ic.] *Chem.* Designating a complex nitrogenous organic acid found in the jequirity bean
ab'ri-cock, abricote ✝ APRICOT.
a-bridg'a-ble, a-bridge'a-ble, *a.* See ABLE.
a bridged', *p. a.* of ABRIDGE. — **a-bridg'ed-ly**, *adv* [MENT.]
a-bridge'ment Var. of ABRIDGMENT.
a-bridg'er, *n.* One who abridges.
abrigge. ✝ ABRIDGE.
a-bri'go lime'stone (*ȧ-brī'gō*). [Cf. Sp. *abrigo* a shelter.] *Geol.* A formation of the Cambrian system in Arizona
a-brim', *adv* Full to the brim.
a-broach', *v. t* [OF. *abrochier*] To broach; tap. *Obs.*
abroad Obs. corruption of ABOARD, ABROOD.
abroche. ✝ ABROACH
abrode. ✝ ABOARD, ABROAD.
abroden Obs. p. p. of ABRAID.
ab'ro-ga-ble (ăb'rō-gȧ-b'l), *a* Capable of being abrogated.
ab'ro-gate, *p. a. & p. p.* [L. *abrogatus*, p. p.] Abrogated. *Obs as p. p.*

A'brus (ā'brŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἁβρός* graceful, delicate.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical fabaceous vines having pinnate leaves, purple flowers with 4-lobed calyx, and a compressed pod. *A. abrus* is the Indian licorice. See INDIAN LICORICE, JEQUIRITY BEAN.

Ab'sa-lom (ăb'sa-lŏm), *n.* [L. *Absalom*, fr. Heb. *Abshālōm.*] **1.** *Bib.* King David's favorite son, who rebelled against his father, and for whom, after his untimely death at the hands of Joab, the king grieved. 2 *Sam.* XVIII. **2.** The Duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II.; — so named in Dryden's poem "Absalom and Achitophel," a political satire written about 1680 in defense of Charles II. (David), and against the Whig party.

ab-sa'ro-kite (ăb-sā'rō-kīt), *n.* [From the *Absaroka* Range, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming.] *Petrog.* An eruptive rock of basaltic aspect, consisting of a dark to light gray ground mass inclosing crystals of olivine and augite.

ab'scess (ăb'sĕs), *n.*; *pl.* ABSCESSES (-sĕz; -ĭz). [L. *abscessus* a going away, gathering of humors, abscess, fr. *abscedere*, *abscessum*, to go away; *ab*, *abs* + *cedere* to go off, retire. See CEDE.] *Med.* A circumscribed collection of pus, in any part of the body, formed by the disintegration and stretching of the tissues, usually due to injury, toxication, or infection from bacteria. — **ab'scessed** (ăb'sĕst), *a.*

ab-scind' (ăb-sĭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *abscindere*; *ab* + *scindere* to rend, cut. See SCHISM.] To rend; to cut asunder. *Rare.*
"Two syllables . . . *abscinded* from the rest." *Johnson.*

ab-scise' (ăb-sīz'), *v. t.* [L. *abscisus*, p. p. of *abscidere* to cut off.] **1.** To cut off. *Obs. & R.*
2. *Bot.* To separate by abscission.

ab-scis'sa (ăb-sĭs'ä), *n.*; E. *pl.* -SAS (-äz), L. *pl.* -SÆ (-ē). [L., fem. of *abscissus*, p. p. of *abscindere* to cut off. See ABSCIND.] *Geom.* One of the elements of reference by which a point, as of a curve, is referred to a system of fixed rectilineal coördinate axes. When referred to two intersecting axes, one of them called the axis of abscissas, or of X, and the other the axis of ordinates, or of Y, the *abscissa* of the point is the distance cut off from the axis of X by a line drawn through it and parallel to the axis of Y. When a point in space is referred to three axes having a common intersection, the *abscissa* may be the distance measured parallel to any one of them, from the point to the plane of the other two axes. Abscissas and ordinates taken together are called coördinates. Thus: OX or YP is the *abscissa* of the point P of the curve, and OY or XP its ordinate, the intersecting lines OX and OY being the axes of abscissas and ordinates respectively, and the point O their origin.

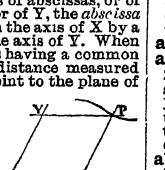

Abscissa

ab-scis'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *abscisio*. See ABSCIND.] **1.** Act or process of cutting off, or putting an end to; state of being cut off; sudden termination
Not to be cured without the *abscission* of a member *Jer. Taylor.*
2. *Rhet.* A figure of speech employed when a speaker having begun to say a thing stops abruptly: thus, "He is a man of so much honor and candor, and of such generosity — but I need say no more."
3. *Bot.* The natural separation of parts by disorganization of the absciss-layer.

ab'sciss-lay'er (ăb'sĭs-lā'ẽr), *n* *Bot.* A zone of tissue forming a layer of separation; a septum.

ab-scond' (ăb-skŏnd'), *v. i.*; AB-SCOND'ED; AB-SCOND'ING [L. *abscondere* to hide; *ab*, *abs* + *condere* to lay up, *con-* + *-dere* (in comp.) to put. Cf. SCONCE.] **1.** To hide, withdraw, or be concealed.
The marmot *absconds* all winter *Ray.*
2. To depart clandestinely; to steal off and secrete one's self; — used specif. of persons who leave the jurisdiction of a court or secrete themselves within its jurisdiction for a fraudulent purpose, such as hindering or defrauding creditors by avoiding legal process.
That very homesickness which, in regular armies, drives so many recruits to *abscond*. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — See DECAMP.

ab-scond'ed, *p. a.* Hidden; concealed; secluded. — **ab-scond'ed-ly,** *adv.*

ab-scond'ence (ăb-skŏn'dĕns), *n.* Fugitive concealment; secret retirement; hiding. *Rare.*

ab'sence (ăb'sĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *absentia*. See ABSENT.] **1.** State or time of being absent or withdrawn from a place or from companionship; — opposed to *presence*. Cf. DEATH, for presumption founded on absence.
Not as in my presence only, but now much more in my *absence*. *Phil* ii. 12.
2. Want; destitution; withdrawal. "In the *absence* of conventional law." *Kent.*
3. Inattention to things present; abstraction (of mind); as, *absence* of mind. "Reflecting on the little *absences* and distractions of mankind." *Addison.*
To conquer that abstraction which is called *absence*. *Landor*
4. A void place, as of a person imagined present.
The balconies are full of the *absences* of gay cavaliers and gentle dames. *Howells*
absence without leave, *Mil. & Nav.*, the offense of unpermitted absence from a ship or command without such intent to remain away indefinitely as to constitute desertion.

ab'sent (ăb'sĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *absens*, *absentis*, p. pr. of *abesse* to be away from, *ab* + *esse* to be. Cf. SOOTH.] **1.** Being away from a place; withdrawn from a place; not present.
"Expecting *absent* friends." *Shak.*
How have ye spent your *absent* time from me? *Marlowe.*
2. Not existing; lacking; as, the part was aborted or *absent*.
3. Inattentive to what is passing, absent-minded; preoccupied; as, an *absent* air.
What is commonly called an *absent* man is commonly either a very weak or a very affected man. *Chesterfield.*
Syn. — Absent-minded, inattentive, musing, dreaming, lost, absorbed, engrossed. — ABSENT, ABSTRACTED, PREOCCUPIED denote a want of attention to one's surroundings. ABSENT implies an unconscious wandering of one's thoughts from present scenes or topics of discourse (cf. ABSENT-MINDED), and is relatively negative in its force; ABSTRACTED suggests a positive drawing off of the mind from present things to some weighty matter for reflection; PREOCCUPIED suggests that the absence of the attention from things at hand is due to its having been previously absorbed in some more engrossing thought or pursuit. See ABSORB.
Sir Joshua . . . was so much caught, that he could think of nothing else, and was quite *absent* all the day, not knowing a word that was said to him. *Mad. D'Arblay.*
He seemed not so much sulky as *abstracted* As the evening wore away he became more and more absorbed in reverie, from which no sallies of mine could arouse him. *Poe*
His ballads are generally thin and scanty of import, for . . he was *preoccupied* by technical requirements *Stevenson*

ab-sent' (ăb-sĕnt'), *v. t.*; AB-SENT'ED; AB-SENT'ING. [Cf. F. *absenter*.] **1.** To take or withdraw (one's self) to such a distance as to prevent intercourse.
If after due summons any member *absents* himself, he is to be fined. *Addison*
2. To withhold from being present. *Obs.* "Go; for thy stay, not free, *absents* thee more." *Milton.*
3. To depart from; as, to *absent* the kingdom. *Obs.*

ab'sen-ta'tion (-sĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* An absenting of one's self.

ab'sen-tee' (-tē'), *n* One who is absent, or who absents himself, from his country, office, post, duty, etc.; specif.: **a** A landholder who lives in another country or district than that where his estate is situated; as, an Irish *absentee*.
An *absentee* may be variously defined as a landed proprietor who resides away from his estate, or from his country; or, more generally, any unproductive consumer who lives out of the country from which he derives his income. *Dict of Pol Econ*
b *Law.* A person whose legal residence is out of a jurisdiction and who has no one to legally represent him within it. *Local, U. S.* **c** A convict; — formerly so called in Australia.

ab'sen-tee'ism (-tē'ĭzm), *n.* State or practice of an absentee; esp., the practice of absenting one's self from the country or district where one's estate is situated.

ab'sent–mind'ed (ăb'sĕnt-mīn'dĕd; 87), *a* Being in a temporary state, or possessing a habit, of mind in which the person affected fails to respond to the ordinary demands on his attention. Such a state or habit may result either from distraction or extreme concentration of attention, and under pathological conditions may become constant. — **ab'sent–mind'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **ab'sent–mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

ab'sinth } (ăb'sĭnth; *F.* ăp'săNt'), *n.* [F. *absinthe*. See
ab'sinthe } ABSINTHIUM.] **1.** Absinthium.
2. A green alcoholic liquor containing oils of wormwood and anise, and other aromatics, and used principally in France. It is much more intoxicating than ordinary liquors, and produces nervous derangement. It is made extensively in Switzerland, but in the trade Swiss absinth often signifies the strongest variety, wherever made.

ab-sin'thi-al (ăb-sĭn'thĭ-ăl) } *a.* Of or pertaining to worm-
ab-sin'thi-an (ăb-sĭn'thĭ-ăn) } wood; bitter.

ab-sin'thi-ate (-thĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-ĭng). [From L. *absinthium*.] To impregnate with wormwood.

ab-sin'thin (-thĭn), *n. Chem.* A glucoside, $C_{30}H_{40}O_8$, the bitter principle of wormwood.

ab-sin'thine (-thĭn; -thīn), *a.* Like absinth.

ab'sinth-ism (ăb'sĭnth-ĭz'm, ăb-sĭnth'ĭz'm), *n. Med* A diseased condition due to the excessive use of absinth.

ab-sin'thi-um (ăb-sĭn'thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L, from Gr. *ἀψίνθιον*.] The common wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*).

ab'so-lute (ăb'sō-lūt), *a.* [L. *absolutus*, p. p. of *absolvere*; cf. F. *absolu*, in OF. sometimes spelt *absolut*. See ABSOLVE.] **1.** Absolved, freed, disengaged. *Obs.* "Free and *absolute* from all necessity." *Chaucer.*
2. Free from imperfection; complete in its own character; perfect; whole; complete.
So *absolute* she seems,
And in herself complete *Milton.*
3. Free from mixture; simple; pure; as, *absolute* alcohol
4. Free from limit, restriction, or qualification.
Where a duty is *absolute*, there is no right with which it correlates. There is no right to which it answers. It neither implies, nor is implied by, a right *John Austin.*
Specif.: **a** Free from external restraint or limitations; independent; unqualified; complete; as, *absolute* monarch or monarchy; *absolute* veto; *absolute* ownership; *absolute* gift; *absolute* delivery. **b** Free from relation to something else, whether of the same or of another kind; esp., free from the variability and error natural to human cognitions and perceptions; positive; intrinsic; hence, existent in the most positive sense; actual; real; as, *absolute* science is knowledge of things as they exist in themselves.
☞ In metaphysics the meaning of *absolute* varies from the negative idea of unconditioned or unqualified to the positive notion of self-existent or self-sufficient. All of its meanings, however, suggest the idea of nonrelative or independent. In its vaguest sense, for example, as used by Herbert Spencer in "*absolute* unknowable," it is applied to that which indefinitely transcends any conceivable limitation or determination, and again it appears in the Oriental sense of utter negation, or denial of aught that is finite or restrictive. With Sir Wm Hamilton, taken as a substantive, the term denotes the unconditionally limited, which is opposed to the unconditionally unlimited, or infinite. The substantive use — as *the absolute* — is especially prominent with reference to the **Philosophy of the Absolute**, a term sometimes applied to the philosophic systems of Schelling and Hegel, which profess to treat of the nature of being in itself, not, however, as relationless, though this is often affirmed, but as self-relation and not as dependent on other being. Mind is affirmed to be self-relation Consciousness, will, and all forms of spiritual being are characterized by self-relation, but physical or material being has the form of relation to another and is dependent, not complete in itself, i. e., receives its form from outside It must be noted that *the absolute* in this sense is primarily that of Plato ("Laws," Book X.), as self-moved, *αὐτοκινητικόν*, and is sharply to be distinguished from the use of the term by Sir Wm. Hamilton, and also from its use as applied to the first principle of Spinoza (his substance), to the being of the Eleatic school, and to the prevailing conceptions of Indian thought, esp. that of Çankara, or that of the Bhagavad-Gîta, and to any and all pantheistic schemes. *The absolute* in the former sense means the self-determined; in the second sense, it means the utterly indeterminative, the indistinguishable, and hence that which is identical with pure nothing The philosophies of Plato, Aristotle, and Hegel teach the same doctrine in this respect, and hold self-determination to be the essence of true being; determination through others the essence of dependent being, or finitude; indeterminateness the essence of the empty absolute, equivalent to pure nothing *W. T. Harris.*
c *Logic.* Considered apart from attributes or accidents; taken in its essential nature; not involving reference to anything else.
d *Gram.* Standing apart from its usual construction with another word or words; — said of certain verbal and other expressions, or of the cases in which they so stand; as, the nominative, genitive, or ablative, *absolute;* also of an adjective standing without a governed substantive; as in, the field is *ours;* also of certain uses of the transitive verb (see TRANSITIVE, *a.*) or of the form of a word so used; as, *ours* is the *absolute* form of *our.*
5. Positive, clear; certain; not doubtful *Rare.*
I am *absolute* 't was very Cloten. *Shak.*
6. Authoritative, peremptory. *Rare.*
The peddler stopped, and tapped her on the head,
With *absolute* forefinger, brown and ringed. *Mrs Browning*
7. *Physics.* **a** Independent, as far as possible, of arbitrary standards; esp, pertaining to, or derived in the simplest manner from, the fundamental units of length, mass, and time, as, *absolute* temperature, *absolute* electric units. **b** Pertaining to the absolute-temperature scale; as, 10° *absolute*, or 10° A.
Syn. — Positive, peremptory, certain; arbitrary, despotic, unconditional, unlimited, unqualified. See PURE — **absolute alcohol.** See ALCOHOL, 3. — **a. blocking.** See BLOCK SYSTEM. — **a. boiling point.** *Physics.* **a** = CRITICAL TEMPERATURE. **b** Boiling point on the absolute-temperature scale — **a. constant.** See CONSTANT — **a. contraband.** See CONTRABAND OF WAR. — **a. curvature** (at any point of a twisted curve), *Math.*, the reciprocal of the radius of the osculating circle at the point — **a. dissonance,** *Music*, a dissonance arising from the harmonic disagreement of two tones. — **a. ego** *or* **a. subject,** *Metaph.*, in the philosophy of J. G. Fichte, the ultimate principle both of knowledge and of being; that which posits its own existence, and, through the opposition of subject and object thus created, dialectically evolves the universe. — **a. electrometer** BALANCE ELECTROMETER. — **a. equation,** *Ancient Astron.*, the sum of the optical and eccentric equations, that is, of the real and apparent inequalities of a planet's motion — **a. ethics** See ETHICS. — **a force of a powder,** *Gun.*, the pressure produced by its explosion in a closed space which it entirely fills. It is said to be about 6,400 atmospheres for ordinary gunpowder. — **a. form,** *Metaph.*, pure form, specif., **a** In Platonism, the form of the supreme Idea, or unity, in which all other Ideas participate. **b** In German idealism, the subject-object relation considered as the form of the absolute — **a geometry,** the Lobachevskian geometry; — so called from the title of Bolzai's Appendix, "The Absolute Science of Space." See PARALLEL POSTULATE — **a. impediment** *Law.* See IMPEDIMENT — **a. indorsement,** *Com.*, an unqualified indorsement; that is, one which binds the indorser to pay only on failure of the prior parties to do so and due notice thereof to him. — **a invariant,** *Math*, an invariant which remains unchanged by a linear transformation of the quantic. — **a. magnitude** = ABSOLUTE VALUE. **a majority,** a majority of all the members of a body (including those voting and not voting). — **a. music,** composed music that is independent of any setting or external appeal or association for its effects; — distinguished from *operatic*, or *programme*, *music*. — **a. necessity.** See NECESSITY — **a pitch.** *Music.* **a** The position of a tone in reference to the whole range of pitch or to a complete standard scale, conceived as independently determined by its rate of vibration; — distinguished from *relative pitch;* as, A, E♭. See PITCH. **b** Elliptically and loosely, a sense of, or ear for, absolute pitch; as, that singer has *absolute pitch*. — **a pressure,** *Mech.*, fluid pressure measured above a perfect vacuum. It is the pressure indicated by an ordinary pressure gauge, as a steam gauge, added to the atmospheric pressure. — **a. proposition,** *Logic*, a categorical proposition. — **a reality,** *Metaph.*, the reality of the universe as it is in itself, independent of human knowledge or perception; specif., in Scholastic philosophy, the relation of things to the divine mind. — **a. reciprocant.** See RECIPROCANT. — **a. right.** *Law.* See RIGHT. — **a. space,** *Physics*, space considered without relation to material limits or objects. — **a. subject.** See ABSOLUTE EGO, above. — **a. superlative.** *Gram.* See SUPERLATIVE, *n.* — **a. temperature,** *Physics*, the temperature as measured on a scale determined by certain general thermodynamic principles, and reckoned from the absolute zero. It is customary to use the centigrade degree as a unit. Thus, 10° A. is equivalent to −263° C. — **a. terms,** *Alg.*, such terms as are known, or which do not contain an unknown quantity. — **a. value,** *Math.*, the value of a number irrespective of its sign. — **a. velocity,** *Physics*, velocity referred to some fixed point in space as an origin. — **a. weed,** a plant that is injurious to cultivated crops and is without intrinsic economic or horticultural value. *Percival* — **a. weight,** *Agric.*, the weight of a definite number of seeds, used as a means of calculating the average weight of each seed. — **a. zero,** *Physics*, the beginning, or zero point, in the scale of absolute temperature. It is equivalent to −273.1° centigrade or −459.6° Fahrenheit, and is the temperature, never attained, corresponding to entire absence of heat.

ab'so-lute (ăb'sō-lūt), *n.* **1.** *Geom.* In a plane, the two imaginary circular points at infinity, in space of three dimensions, the imaginary circle at infinity.
2. *Philos.* With *the*, that which is absolute; esp., all reality considered as the final or total fact, or existence. See ABSOLUTE, *a*, **4 b.**

Absolute, Captain. In Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals," Sir Anthony Absolute's gallant and spirited son, who is in love with Lydia Languish.

Absolute, Sir Anthony. An elderly gentleman in Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals," represented as testy, positive, impatient, and overbearing, but yet of a warm and generous disposition.

ab'so-lute-ly, *adv.* In an absolute manner or condition; independently or unconditionally; wholly, positively.

ab'so-lute-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being absolute; specif., independence of everything extraneous, unlimitedness; absolute power; independent reality; positiveness.

ab'so-lu'tion (ăb'sō-lū'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *absolucioun*, F. *absolution*, L. *absolutio*, fr. *absolvere* to absolve. See ABSOLVE.] **1.** An absolving, or setting free from guilt, sin, or penalty; forgiveness of an offense. "Government . . . granting *absolution* to the nation." *Froude.*
2. *Civil Law.* An acquittal.
3. *Eccl.* **a** In the Roman Catholic Church, and with some others, the remission of sin given in the sacrament of penance to the truly penitent by the priest in virtue of authority derived from Christ. For 1,000 years the universal formula was "May Christ absolve thee," and still is in the

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abs. *Abbr.* Absolutely; abstract.
A. B. S. *Abbr.* American Bible Society.
abscedarie. † ABECEDARY.
ab-scede'. *v. i.* [L. *abscedere.*] To move away or out of contact. *Obs.* — **ab-sce'dent,** *a. Obs.*
ab-sces'sion (ăb-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *abscessio* a separation. See ABSCESS.] A separating; removal; also, an abscess. *Obs.*
ab'scess-root', *n.* The creeping Greek valerian (*Polemonium reptans*). See under GREEK.
ab-sci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* = ABSCISSION [SA.]
ab'sciss (ăb'sĭs), *n.* = ABSCISSA.
‖ **ab-scis'si-o in'fi-ni'ti** (ăb-sĭsh'ĭ-ō ĭn'fĭ-nī'tī) [L., abscission of an indefinite (number).] A logical process for arriving at a true conclusion by the successive exclusion of hypotheses.
ab-scis'sor (ăb-sĭs'ẽr), *n.* One that rends or cuts asunder. *Obs.*
ab-sconce' (ăb-skŏns'), *n.* [LL. *absconsa*] *R. C. Ch.* A dark lantern used at lauds and matins and as a desk lantern.
ab-scond', *v. t.* To hide; conceal *Obs*
ab-scond'er, *n.* One who absconds
ab'see. † A B C.
ab'sen-cy (-sĭ), *n.* Absence. *Obs.*
ab'sent, *n.* An absentee. *Obs or Scots Law.*
ab'sen-ta'ne-ous (ăb'sĕn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *absentaneus.*] Pertaining to absence. *Obs*
ab'sen-tee'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
ab-sent'er, *n.* One who absents himself.
‖ **ab-sen'te re'o.** [L.] *Law.* The defendant being absent.
ab'sent-ly, *adv.* of ABSENT.
ab-sent'ment, *n.* State of being absent; withdrawal. *Rare.*
ab'sent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
absey, absie † A B C.
ab-sid'i-ole Var. of APSIDIOLE.
ab-sin'thol (ăb-sĭn'thōl; -thōl), *n.* [*absinth* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* = THUJONE
ab'sis. Var. of APSIS.
ab-sist', *v. i.* [L. *absistere*, p. pr. *absistens.*] To stand apart; desist. *Obs.* — **ab-sist'ence,** *n. Obs.*
absistos. † ASBESTOS.
ab'sit. *n.* [L. *absit*, let him be absent.] Leave of absence, as for a night, given to a pupil
‖ **ab'sit in-vi'di-a** (ĭn-vĭd'ĭ-ä) [L.] Let there be no envy or ill will — **ab'sit in-vi'di-a ver'bo,** *or* **ab'sit ver'bo in-vi'di-a,** be it said without boasting or offense. *Lyly* (IX. 19, XXXVI. 7)
‖ **ab'sit o'men.** [L.] May there be no (ill) omen (as in a word just used).
absolete. Obs corrupt. of ABSOLETE, OBSOLETE.

Eastern Church; but now in the Western Church the formula is "I absolve thee." It is a judicial sentence and must be given in the presence of the penitent. **b** *R. C. Ch.* (1) Sacramental absolution, a remission of sins, imparted by the priest in the sacrament of penance. (2) A releasing from censures, for example, from excommunication. This power may be delegated to any cleric, and may be exercised apart from the sacrament of penance, and apart from the presence of the censured. (3) A form of supplication and intercession for the dead, chanted or recited before the body is carried from the church.

4. Delivery, in speech. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

Absolution day, *R. C. Ch.*, Tuesday before Easter, in the early church, Good Friday.

ab'so-lut'ism (ăb'sō-lūt'ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being absolute, or without limitation or condition; quality of that which is immediate, assertorial, or downright.

The *absolutism* of green does not eternally prevail. *Harper's Mag.*

2. Doctrine of that which is absolute, independent, or unconditional; specif.: **a** *Philos.* The philosophy of the Absolute. See ABSOLUTE, *a.*, 4 **b**. **b** *Theol.* The doctrine of absolute decree, or predestination. **c** *Polit. Science.* The doctrine or existence of unconditional power and sovereignty vested in a monarch, autocrat, or oligarchy.

ab'so-lut'ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who favors an absolute or autocratic government.

2. *Metaph.* One who rests his philosophy upon a doctrine of *the absolute.*

ab'so-lut'ist, ab'so-lu-tis'tic (-lū-tĭs'tĭk), *a* Of or pert. to absolutism; arbitrary, despotic; as, *absolutist* principles.

Benevolence has the two ideals, the paternal, the *absolutistic*, and the democratic: the one looking to the strong to do things for the people, the other looking to the people to do things for themselves *Harper's Mag.*

ab-sol'u-to-ry (ăb-sŏl'ū-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *absolutorius.*] Serving to absolve "An *absolutory* sentence." *Ayliffe.*

ab-solve' (ăb-sŏlv'; 277), *v. t.*; AB-SOLVED' (-sŏlvd'); AB-SOLV'ING. [L. *absolvere* to set free, to absolve; *ab* + *solvere* to loose. See ASSOIL, SOLVE.] **1.** To set free, or release, as from some obligation, debt, or responsibility, or from the consequences of guilt or such ties as it would be sin or guilt to violate; to pronounce free; as, to *absolve* a subject from his allegiance; to *absolve* an offender, which amounts to an acquittal and a remission of his punishment

Halifax was *absolved* by a majority of fourteen *Macaulay*

2. To free from a penalty; to pardon; remit (a sin), — said of the sin or guilt. See ABSOLUTION.

In his name I *absolve* your perjury. *Gibbon*

3. To finish; accomplish. *Obs.*

The work begun, how soon *absolved.* *Milton.*

4. To resolve or explain. *Obs.*

We shall not *absolve* the doubt. *Sir T. Browne.*

Syn. — Exonerate, acquit, discharge. See EXCULPATE.

ab'so-nant (ăb'sō-nănt), *a.* [L. *ab* + *sonans*, p. pr. of *sonare* to sound.] Discordant; contrary, — opposed to *consonant.* "*Absonant* to nature." *Quarles.*

ab-sorb' (ăb-sôrb'), *v. t.*; AB-SORBED' (-sôrbd'); AB-SORB'ING. [L. *absorbere*, *ab* + *sorbere* to suck in, akin to Gr. ῥοφεῖν: cf. F. *absorber.*] **1.** To swallow up; to engulf, to overwhelm; to cause to disappear as if by swallowing up: to use up; to include. "Dark oblivion soon *absorbs* them all." *Cowper.*

The large cities *absorb* the wealth and fashion. *Irving.*

2. To suck up, to drink or take in; to imbibe, as a sponge, the lacteals of the body, the roots of plants, etc.

We commonly say that dry air can *absorb* vapor. Strictly the air does not absorb [in sense 1, below] vapor, but the water vaporizes regardless of the presence of the air *R. S. Tarr*

3. To engross or engage wholly, to occupy fully, as, *absorbed* in study or the pursuit of wealth.

Let us *absorb* our entire beings in this one aim *Farrar.*

4. To take up by cohesive, chemical, or any molecular action, as when charcoal *absorbs* gases. So heat, light, and electricity are *absorbed* by various substances.

5. To take up by purchase or use; as, in financial cant, an issue of stocks or bonds is said to be *absorbed* when it has passed into the hands of the public by sale, and *assimilated* when its general reselling has ceased.

Syn. — Engage, occupy, swallow up, sink, plunge, bury, engulf, lose. — ABSORB, IMMERSE, ENGROSS agree in the idea of the entire occupation of one's time or attention. One is ABSORBED who is so engaged or taken up with something as to be oblivious of all else, as, to be *absorbed* in a book, in contemplation, cf. an *absorbing* story. One is IMMERSED in something who is, as it were, sunk in it, and lost for the time to all other considerations; as, to be *immersed* in the pleasures of the town, "*Immersed* in rich foreshadowings of the world." (*Tennyson*). One is ENGROSSED whose interest or faculties are exclusively occupied by some object or employment; as, "Your professorship . . . will not *engross* you wholly" (*Cowper*), cf. an *engrossing* pursuit. See ABSENT, TENSE; cf. DIP.

Manual occupations do not engage the mind sufficiently . . . But composition, especially of verse, *absorbs* it wholly. *Cowper.*

I was *immersed* in the passage of the Goths over the Danube, when the summons of the dinner bell reluctantly dragged me from my intellectual feast. *Gibbon.*

This foolish road bill, which has *engrossed* the whole attention of everybody lately. *Walpole.*

ab-sorbed' (ăb-sôrbd'), *p. a.* Swallowed up; engrossed. — **ab-sorb'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **ab-sorb'ed-ness**, *n.*

He eyed the coming tide with an *absorbed* attention. *Dickens.*

ab-sor'be-fa'cient (ăb-sôr'bē-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *absorbere* to absorb + *-facient.*] Tending to produce absorption. — *n. Med.* Any agent promoting absorption.

ab-sorb'ent (ăb-sôr'bĕnt), *a.* [L. *absorbens*, p. pr. of *absorbere.*] Absorbing; swallowing; absorptive.

absorbent cotton, cotton rendered absorbent by freeing it from its fatty matter by chemical means. It is used esp. in surgery. — **a gland**, *Anat.*, a lymphatic gland. — **a. ground**, *Paint.*, a ground prepared for a picture, chiefly with distemper or water colors, by which the oil is absorbed, and a brilliancy is imparted to the colors.

ab-sorb'ent, *n.* **1.** Anything which absorbs.

The ocean, itself a bad *absorbent* of heat. *Darwin*

2. *Med.* **a** Any substance that absorbs and neutralizes acid fluid in the stomach and bowels, as magnesia, chalk, etc. **b** A substance (e. g., iodine) that acts on the absorbent vessels so as to reduce enlarged and indurated parts. **c** Any substance that mechanically absorbs excreted matter.

3. *pl. Anat.* The lymphatics; — so called from the important part they play in absorption (which see).

ab-sorb'ing (ăb-sôr'bĭng), *p. a.* That absorbs; engrossing; as, an *absorbing* pursuit. — **ab-sorb'ing-ly**, *adv.*

absorbing well, *Civil Engin.*, a well or shaft for surface drainage, sunk to an absorbent or permeable stratum

ab-sorp'ti-om'e-ter (ăb-sôrp'shĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [See ABSORPTION; -METER.] *Physics.* An instrument for the measurement of the absorption of gases by liquids. — **ab-sorp'ti-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

ab-sorp'tion (-sôrp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *absorptio*, fr *absorbere.* See ABSORB.] **1.** Act or process of absorbing or of being absorbed; as, the *absorption* of bodies in a whirlpool, of gases in liquids, of a smaller tribe into a larger, etc.

2. Entire engrossment or occupation of the mind; as, *absorption* in some employment.

3. *Physiol.* The imbibing of fluid (as nourishment in dissolved condition) by living cells or tissues; particularly, the passage of the digested food through the epithelial cells and other tissues of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal into the blood or lymph, for transference to the various parts of the body. Though in some measure a process of osmosis, absorption is influenced by the activity of the living cells through which the material passes, certain substances being selected and others rejected, or taken up only in relatively small quantity, and many of them subjected to important chemical changes, destructive or constructive. Absorption is most active in the small intestine, though some substances are absorbed from the stomach. In the large intestine much water is absorbed. Most absorbed substances are carried off chiefly by the blood; fats, however, by the lymph. Cf. CHYLE.

absorption bands. *Physics.* Dark bands in a spectrum, due to selective absorption of the light. The absorbing media are generally solids or liquids through which the light of the spectrum has been transmitted.

absorption dynamometer. Any of several forms of dynamometer in which the energy measured is absorbed by frictional resistances and is not transmitted to other machines to do useful work, as in the transmission dynamometer. See PRONY BRAKE.

absorption lines. *Physics.* Dark lines in a spectrum, due to selective absorption of the light. The absorbing media are generally incandescent gases or vapors. Clusters of lines closely grouped sometimes appear as bands, and true absorption bands may be so narrow and well defined as to be taken for lines. See ABSORPTION BANDS, FRAUNHOFER LINES.

ab-sorp'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having power, capacity, or tendency to absorb — **ab-sorp'tive-ness, ab'sorp-tiv'i-ty**, *n.*

ab-stain' (ăb-stān'), *v. i.*; AB-STAINED' (-stānd'), AB-STAIN'ING. [ME. *absteynen, abstenen*, OF. *astenir, abstenir*, F. *abstenir*, fr. L. *abstinere, abstentum*, v. t. & v. i., to keep from; *ab, abs* + *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE.] To hold one's self aloof; to forbear or refrain voluntarily, esp. from an indulgence of the passions or appetites; — with *from.*

Not a few *abstained* from voting *Macaulay*

Who *abstains* from meat that is not gaunt? *Shak.*

Syn. — Withhold, desist; give up, deny one's self, relinquish. — ABSTAIN, REFRAIN agree in the idea of a self-imposed check or arrest upon action. To ABSTAIN is deliberately to withhold one's self from an object or action, often with the implication that indulgence in it would be hurtful or wrong; as, to *abstain* from meat on Friday; "*abstain* from fleshly lusts" (1 *Pet.* ii. 11). REFRAIN is not so emphatic as *abstain*, and applies with less frequency to the appetites or passions. It often implies the checking of a momentary impulse or inclination, as, to *refrain* from laughter. Indeed, to *refrain* from an action often means merely its voluntary nonperformance; as, "a time to embrace and a time to *refrain* from embracing" (*Eccl.* iii. 5). See ABSTINENCE, AVOID.

The lamentable difficulty I have always experienced in saying no! and in *abstaining* from what the people about me were doing. *Coleridge.*

Hast thou . . . loved so well a high behavior,
In man or maid, that thou from speech *refrained*,
Nobility more nobly to repay? *Emerson.*

ab-ste'mi-ous (ăb-stē'mĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *abstemius; ab, abs* + root of *temetum* intoxicating drink.] **1.** Abstaining from wine. *Orig. Latin sense.*

Under his special eye
Abstemious I grew up and thrived amain *Milton.*

2. Sparing in diet; refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks; temperate; abstinent; sparing in the indulgence of the appetite or passions.

Instances of longevity are chiefly among the *abstemious.* *Arbuthnot.*

3. Sparingly used; used, or in conformity, with temperance or moderation; as, an *abstemious* diet.

4. Marked by, or spent in, abstinence; as, an *abstemious* life. "One *abstemious* day." *Pope.*

5. Promotive of abstinence. *Rare.*

Such is the virtue of the *abstemious* well. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See ABSTINENCE.

— **ab-ste'mi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ab-ste'mi-ous-ness**, *n.*

ab-sten'tion (ăb-stĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F. See ABSTAIN.] Act of abstaining; a holding aloof.

ab-sten'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Characterized by abstinence; self-restraining. *Farrar.*

ab-sterge' (ăb-stûrj'), *v. t.* [L. *abstergere, abstersum; ab, abs* + *tergere* to wipe: cf. F. *absterger*] To clean by wiping; to wipe away; to cleanse; hence, to purge. *Obs. or R.*

ab-ster'gent (ăb-stûr'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *abstergens*, p. pr.] Serving to cleanse; detergent. — *n.* A substance used in cleansing; a detergent; as, soap is an *abstergent.*

ab-ster'sion (ăb-stûr'shŭn), *n.* [F. *abstersion.* See ABSTERGE] Act of wiping clean; cleansing; purging.

The task of ablution and *abstersion* being performed. *Scott.*

ab-ster'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *abstersif.* See ABSTERGE.] Cleansing; purging. *Bacon.* — *n.* Something cleansing. — **ab-ster'sive-ness**, *n.*

The strong *abstersive* of some heroic magistrate. *Milton*

ab'sti-nence (ăb'stĭ-nĕns), *n.* [F. *abstinence*, L. *abstinentia*, fr. *abstinere.* See ABSTINENT.] **1.** Act or practice of abstaining; voluntary forbearance; esp., the refraining from indulgence of appetite, or from customary gratifications of animal or sensual propensities. Specif., habitual abstaining from intoxicating beverages, — called also *total abstinence.*

The *abstinence* from a present pleasure that offers itself is a pain, nay, oftentimes a very great one. *Locke*

2. The practice of self-denial by depriving one's self of certain kinds of food or drink, esp. of meat.

Penance, fasts, and *abstinence*,
To punish bodies for the soul's offense. *Dryden*

3. Specif.: *Economics.* The sacrifice involved in abstaining from the unproductive consumption of wealth, in order to accumulate capital.

Another of Mr Mill's fundamental propositions is, that capital originates in *abstinence*. In this assertion it is permanent capital that is referred to. Not a little care needs, however, to be used, if we are to have a clear idea of the function termed *abstinence*; for concerning it there are current many old confusions and some modern ones. . . . *Abstinence* is nothing more than electing to take our income in the form of wealth-creating goods, instead of in that of pleasure-giving goods *J. B. Clark.*

Syn. — Abstention, soberness, moderation, self-restraint, self-denial, forbearance. — ABSTINENCE, TEMPERANCE, ABSTEMIOUSNESS, SOBRIETY agree in expressing restraint in the gratification of appetites or passions. ABSTINENCE and TEMPERANCE are chiefly used with reference to strong drink, and are often employed as convertible terms, though *temperance* in its more exact sense implies simply habitual moderation; as, "The rule of 'Not too much,' by *temperance* taught in what thou eat'st and drink'st" (*Milton*). ABSTEMIOUSNESS applies to either food or drink; as, an *abstemious* meal (*Scott*). SOBRIETY, though still common in its original sense of avoidance of excess in the use of intoxicants, is of very general application; as, *sobriety* of demeanor, *sobriety* in dress. See FRUGAL, MODERATE.

If all the world
Should, in a pet of *temperance*, feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frieze *Milton.*
Mr Wrench, generally *abstemious*, often drank wine rather freely at a party *G. Eliot.*
That women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and *sobriety.* 1 *Tim.* ii. 9.

ab'sti-nent (ăb'stĭ-nĕnt), *a.* [F. *abstinent*, L. *abstinens*, p. pr. of *abstinere.* See ABSTAIN.] Refraining from indulgence, esp. from the indulgence of appetite; abstemious; continent, temperate. — **ab'sti-nent-ly**, *adv.*

ab'sti-nent, *n.* **1.** One who abstains.

2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect of abstainers from marriage, meat, etc., in France and Spain in the 3d century.

ab'stract (ăb'străkt; *formerly* ăb-străkt'), *a.* [L. *abstractus*, p. p. of *abstrahere* to draw from, separate; *ab, abs* + *trahere* to draw. See TRACE.] **1.** Drawn; derived. *Obs.*

2. Withdrawn; separate. *Obs.*

The more *abstract* we are from the body *Norris.*

3. Considered apart from any application to a particular object; as, *abstract* truth, *abstract* numbers. Hence: Ideal; abstruse; difficult.

4. Expressing a quality apart from any subject of which the quality is predicated, as, "honesty," "whiteness," are *abstract* words.

5. Abstracted, absent in mind; absent-minded. "*Abstract*, as in a trance." *Milton.*

6. *Philos.* **a** Separated from closely associated ideas or perceptions; as, the solidity of marble when contemplated apart from its color or figure is an *abstract* conception, also, symbolically representing to the mind something which is not (or may not be) immediately perceived; as, an *abstract* idea of a horse, or of France. **b** General as opposed to particular; as, "reptile" is an *abstract* or general name.

A concrete name is a name which stands for a thing, an *abstract* name is a name which stands for an attribute of a thing A practice has grown up in more modern times, which, if not introduced by Locke, has gained currency from his example, of applying the expression "*abstract* name" to all names which are the result of abstraction and generalization, and consequently to all general names, instead of confining it to the names of attributes *J. S. Mill.*

7. Dealing with a subject in the abstract or dealing with an abstract subject; — applied to sciences, esp. to the *pure* as distinguished from the *applied* sciences.

Syn. — See GENERAL.

abstract idea. See def. 6, above. — **a. noun**, *Gram.*, a noun or name denoting an attribute, as a quality, activity, or state, considered apart from its substance or that which manifests the activity, state, or condition; as, *sweetness, wisdom, motion* are *abstract nouns.* — **a. numbers**, *Math.*, numbers used without application to things, as 6, 8, 3; but when applied to any thing, as 6 feet, 10 men, they become *concrete.* — **a. mathematics.** See MATHEMATICS. — **a. rhythm.** See RHYTHM. — **a. unit**, the unit of numeration; one taken in the abstract; the number represented by 1; — distinguished from *concrete*, or *denominate, unit*, that is, a unit in which the kind of thing is expressed, a unit of measure or value, as 1 foot, 1 dollar, 1 pound, and the like.

ab'stract (ăb'străkt), *n.* [See ABSTRACT, *a.*] **1.** That which comprises or concentrates in itself the essential qualities of a larger thing or of several things. Specif.. A summary or an epitome, as of a book, or of a statement; a brief.

An *abstract* of every treatise he had read. *Watts.*
Man, the *abstract*
Of all perfection, which the workmanship
Of Heaven hath modeled *Ford.*

2. State of separation from other things; as, to consider a subject in the *abstract*, or apart from associated things.

3. An abstract term; also, an abstract idea.

The concretes "father" and "son" have, or might have, the *abstracts* "paternity" and "filiety." *J. S Mill.*
All our *abstracts* must be confessed to be but imperfectly imaginable things. *Wm James.*

4. *Pharm.* A preparation made by mixing powdered solid extract of a vegetable substance with sugar of milk in such proportion that one part of the final product represents two parts of the original substance.

Syn. — Abridgment, synopsis, digest. See COMPENDIUM.

abstract of title, *Law*, an epitome of the successive conveyances and other facts upon which a person's title to a piece of land rests. In the absence of express stipulations the vendor or mortgagor is, in England, required by law to furnish an abstract to the vendee or mortgagee at his own expense, in the United States, it is customary for him to do so. — **in the abstract**, with reference to theoretical considerations only; apart from practical or actual conditions.

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ab-solv'. Absolve *Ref. Sp.*
ab-solv'a-ble. *a.* See -ABLE.
ab-solv'a-to-ry. *a.* Absolutory.
ab-solvd'. Absolved. *Ref. Sp.*
ab-solv'ent. *a* [L. *absolvens.*] Absolving — *n.* An absolver.
ab-solv'er. *n.* One who absolves
ab-solv'i-tor. *n Scots Law* An acquittal; a dismissal (of an action). — **ab-sol'vi-to-ry.** *a.*

ab'so-nous, *a* [L. *absonus; ab* + *sonus* sound] Discordant; incongruous *Obs.* [*Sp.*]
ab-sorb'a-bl. Absorbable. *Ref.*
ab-sorb'a-ble. *a.* See -ABLE. — **ab-sorb'a-bil'i-ty**, *n*
ab-sorbd' Absorbed. *Ref. Sp.*
ab-sorb'en-cy. *n.* Quality of being absorbent; absorptiveness
ab-sorb'er. *n.* One that absorbs.

ab'sor-bi'tion (ăb'sôr-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Absorption. *Obs*
ab-sorpt' (ăb-sôrpt'), *a* [L. *absorptus*, p. p.] Absorbed. *Archaic* "*Absorpt* in care" *Pope.*
absorption spectrum. See SPECTRUM. [*Sp.*]
ab-sorp'tiv Absorptive. *Ref.*
ab-squat'u-late (ăb-skwŏt'ū-lĕt), *v. i.* To decamp. *Jocular or Dial., U. S.*

‖ abs'que (ăb'zĕ'kwē). [L.] Without.
‖ abs'que hoc. [L.] *Law* Lit. without this; — technical words of denial in a special traverse.
‖ abs'que im'pe-ti'ti-o'ne vas'-ti (ĭm'pē-tĭsh'ĭ-ō'nē). [LL.] *Law.* Without impeachment of waste. See IMPEACHMENT.
‖ abs'que ul'la con-di'ti-o'ne (kŏn-dĭsh'ĭ-ō'nē) [L.] Without any condition; unconditionally.
abs re *Abbr* Absente reo
ab-stain', *v. t.* To hinder; withhold *Obs.*
ab-staind' Abstained. *Ref. Sp.*
ab-stain'er, *n.* One who abstains, esp. from the use of intoxicating liquors.
ab-stain'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
absteine. † ABSTAIN.
abstene. † ABSTAIN.

ab-sten'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST
ab-ster', *v. t.* [L. *absterrere* To deter. *Obs. & R.* [*Obs*
ab-sterse', *v t* = ABSTERGE.
ab'sti-nen-cy, *n.* Abstinence. *Rare.*
ab'sti-nen'tial (-shăl), *a* Of or pertaining to abstinence. *Rare.*
ab-stort'ed. *a.* [L. *ab, abs* + *tortus*, p. p. of *torquere* to twist] Wrested away. *Obs.*

ab-stract' (ăb-străkt'), *v. t.;* ABSTRACT'ED, ABSTRACT'ING. [See ABSTRACT, *a.*] **1.** To withdraw; separate; take away.
He was incapable of forming any opinion or resolution *abstracted* from his own prejudices *Scott.*
2 To draw off in respect to interest or attention; as, his mind was wholly *abstracted* by other objects.
3. To separate, as ideas, by the operation of the mind; to consider by itself; to contemplate separately, as a quality or attribute; as, to *abstract* the notion of dimension from that of space. *Whately.*
4. To derive or take by way of descent from ancestors. *Obs.*
5. To epitomize; summarize, abridge. *Franklin.*
6. To take secretly or dishonestly, to purloin; as, to *abstract* goods from a parcel, or money from a till.
Von Rosen had quietly *abstracted* the bearing reins from the harness. *W Black.*
7. *Chem.* To separate, as the more volatile or soluble parts of a substance; to extract.

ab-stract', *v. i.* To perform the process of abstraction or of abstracting something.
I own myself able to *abstract* in one sense. *Berkeley.*

ab-stract'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Separated or disconnected, withdrawn, removed; apart.
The evil one *abstracted* stood from his own evil *Milton.*
2. Separated from matter; abstract; ideal. *Obs.*
3. Abstract; abstruse; difficult. *Obs* *Johnson.*
4. Inattentive to surrounding objects; absent in mind.
"An *abstracted* scholar." *Johnson.*
The young stranger had been *abstracted* and silent *Blackw. Mag.*
Syn. — See ABSENT.
— **ab-stract'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **ab-stract'ed-ness**, *n.*

ab-strac'tion (ăb-străk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *abstractio;* cf. F. *abstraction.*] **1.** Act of abstracting, or state of being abstracted.
A wrongful *abstraction* of wealth from certain members of the community *J. S. Mill.*
2. A separation from worldly objects; a recluse life; as, a hermit's *abstraction.*
3. *Metaph.* Act or process of leaving out of consideration one or more qualities of a complex object so as to attend to others. Thus, when the mind considers the form of a tree by itself, or the color of the leaves as separate from their size or figure, the act is called *abstraction.* So, also, when it considers *whiteness, softness, virtue, existence,* as separate from any particular objects. *Abstraction* separates the parts or qualities of things wholly for the sake of considering them in themselves, or in their relation to like parts or qualities in other things. Abstraction is thus necessary to classification, by which things are arranged in genera and species, since in classifying we separate in idea like qualities of certain objects from other qualities which are different, and arrange the objects having the same qualities in a class or collected body. *Abstraction* is thus distinguished from *analysis,* for while it is an analytic process, it is not concerned, as is analysis, with the relations of parts to a whole, but with their relations to other things.
4. That which is abstracted; hence, an abstract idea or term; loosely, a theory; as, to fight for mere *abstractions.*
In Latin as in English it is somewhat of a rarity to use the plurals of very abstract *abstractions.* *B Bosanquet*
The mechanical theory of the world we have traced to a natural prejudice supposed to be the special infirmity of metaphysicians — that of ascribing objective existence to *abstractions.* Now, if ever there were *abstractions,* the time and space and mass of abstract dynamics are such. *James Ward.*
5. *Chem.* Separation of volatile parts by distillation. *Obs.*
6. Absence or absorption of mind; inattention to present objects, occurrences, etc.
7. A surreptitious taking of the property of another; purloining. *Euphemistic.*

ab-strac'tive (ăb-străk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *abstractif*] Having the power of abstracting; of an abstracting nature. "The *abstractive* faculty." *I. Taylor.*
abstractive knowledge. See KNOWLEDGE.
— **ab-strac'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ab-strac'tive-ness**, *n.*

ab'stract-ly (ăb'străkt-lĭ), *adv.* In an abstract state or manner; separately; absolutely; by itself.

ab'stract-ness, *n* Quality or state of being abstract.

ab-strict'ed (ăb-strĭk'tĕd), *a. Bot.* Cut off by abstriction.

ab-stric'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *ab* off + *strictio, -onis,* a binding tight. See STRINGENT] **1.** A loosing or unbinding. *Rare.*
2. *Bot.* **a** The formation of spores by the cutting off of successive portions of the sporophore through the growth of septa. See CONIDIUM, *Illust.* **b** = ABSCISSION.

ab-struse' (ăb-strōōs'), *a.* [L. *abstrusus,* p. p. of *abstrudere* to thrust away, conceal, *ab, abs* + *trudere* to thrust; cf. F. *abstrus.* Cf. INTRUDE.] **1.** Concealed or hidden. *Obs.*
The eternal eye whose sight discerns
Abstruse thoughts *Milton*
2. Remote from apprehension; difficult to be comprehended or understood, recondite, as, *abstruse* learning.
Profound and *abstruse* topics *Milman*
Syn. - See RECONDITE.
— **ab-struse'ly**, *adv.* — **ab-struse'ness**, *n.*

ab-surd' (ăb-sûrd'), *a.* [L. *absurdus* harsh-sounding, incongruous absurd; *ab* + (perh) a deriv. fr. a root meaning "to sound" cf. L. *surdus* dull-sounding, silent, deaf: cf. F. *absurde.* Cf. SURD.] **1.** Inharmonious; untuneful. *Obs. & R.*
2. Contrary to reason or propriety; obviously and flatly opposed to manifest truth; inconsistent with the plain dictates of common sense; nonsensical, ridiculous: as, an *absurd* person; an *absurd* opinion; an *absurd* dream.
This proffer is *absurd* and reasonless *Shak.*
3. *Logic.* Contradictory; fallacious by reason of contradiction. See REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.
Syn. — Irrational, ridiculous, preposterous, inconsistent, incongruous. See FOOLISH.
— **ab-surd'ly** (ăb-sûrd'lĭ), *adv.* — **ab-surd'ness**, *n.*

ab-surd'i-ty (ăb-sûr'dĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *absurditas:* cf. F. *absurdité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being absurd. "The *absurdity* of the actual idea." *Locke.*
2. That which is absurd; an absurd action; a logical contradiction. "Some strange *absurdity.*" *Shelley.*
His travels were full of *absurdities.* *Johnson*

A-bu'dah (a-bōō'dä), *n.* In James Ridley's (1736-65) "Tales of the Genii," a merchant of Bagdad, who dreams that every night a box or chest enters of itself into his chamber and discloses a hag who drives him to seek the talisman of Oromanes, which will insure happiness. He learns finally that the real talisman of Oromanes, true happiness, can be enjoyed only by immortals, and that man's sole pursuit should be to know and obey the will of God.

A'bu Has'san (ä'bōō hăs'ăn). In the "Arabian Nights," a merchant of Bagdad, who, in fulfillment of a wish to be the caliph for one day, expressed to the disguised caliph Harun-al-Rashid, is carried in his sleep to the latter's bed and on awaking is made to believe himself the caliph.

a-bu'li-a (*a*-bōō'lĭ-*a;* *a*-bū'-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀ-* not + root of *βούλεσθαι* to will: cf. *ἀβουλία* thoughtlessness.] *Med.* Impairment or loss of will power. It is a characteristic of some forms of insanity. — **a-bu'lic** (-lĭk), *a.*

a-bun'dance (*a*-bŭn'dăns), *n.* [ME. (*h*)*abundaunce, abundance,* F. *abondance,* L. *abundantia,* fr. *abundare* See ABOUND.] **1.** An overflowing fullness; ample sufficiency; great plenty, profusion; copious supply, superfluity; wealth; — strictly applicable to quantity only.
It is lamentable to remember what *abundance* of noble blood hath been shed with small benefit to the Christian state *Raleigh.*
2. *Solo Whist.* = ABONDANCE.
Syn. — Exuberance, plenteousness, plenty, copiousness, overflow; riches, affluence, wealth.

a-bun'dant (-dănt), *a.* [ME (*h*)*abundant, aboundant,* F. *abondant,* fr. L *abundans,* p. pr. of *abundare.* See ABOUND.] Fully sufficient; plentiful, in copious supply; — followed by *in,* rarely by *with.* "*Abundant* in goodness and truth." *Ex.* xxxiv. 6. — **a-bun'dant-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Ample, copious, plenteous, exuberant, overflowing, rich, teeming, profuse, bountiful, liberal. See PLENTIFUL.
abundant number, *Math.,* a number the sum of whose aliquot parts exceeds the number itself. Thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, the aliquot parts of 12, make the number 16. This is opposed to a **deficient number,** as 14, whose aliquot parts are 1, 2, 7, the sum of which is 10; and to a **perfect number,** which equals the sum of its aliquot parts, as 6, with aliquot parts 1, 2, 3

a-bur'ton (*a*-bûr't'n), *adv. & a.* [*a-* on, in + *burton.*] *Naut.* With the length athwartship, as barrels, boxes, etc.

a-buse' (*a*-būz'), *v. t.;* A-BUSED' (*a*-būzd'); A-BUS'ING. [F. *abuser;* L *abusus,* p. p. of *abuti* to abuse, misuse; *ab* + *uti* to use. See USE.] **1.** To put to a wrong use, to misapply; to misuse, to put to a bad use; to use for a wrong purpose or end; to pervert; as, to *abuse* inherited wealth, to make a wrongful use of; as, to *abuse* one's authority.
This principle (if one may so *abuse* the word) shoots rapidly into popularity. *Froude.*
2. To use ill; to maltreat; to act injuriously to; to punish or to tax excessively; to hurt; as, to *abuse* prisoners, to *abuse* one's health, one's patience.
3. To falsify, as by coloring; to adulterate. *Obs.*
4. To revile; to reproach coarsely; to disparage.
The tellers of news *abused* the general. *Macaulay.*
5. To dishonor. "Shall flight *abuse* your name?" *Shak.*
6. To violate; ravish, defile. See ABUSE, *n.,* 5. *Spenser.*
7. To deceive; to impose on. *Obs.*
Their eyes red and staring, cozened with a moist cloud, and *abused* by a double object. *Jer Taylor*
Syn. — Maltreat, injure, revile, reproach, vilify, vituperate, asperse, traduce, malign.

a-buse' (*a*-būs'), *n.* [F. *abus,* L. *abusus,* fr *abuti.* See ABUSE, *v. t.*] **1.** Improper treatment or use; application to a wrong or bad purpose, misuse, as, an *abuse* of our natural powers; an *abuse* of civil rights, an *abuse* of language.
Liberty may be endangered by the *abuses* of liberty, as well as by the *abuses* of power *Madison.*
2. Physical ill treatment; injury. "Rejoice . . . at the *abuse* of Falstaff." *Shak.*
3. A corrupt practice or custom; offense; crime; fault; as, the *abuses* in the civil service.
Abuse after *abuse* disappeared without a struggle *Macaulay.*
4. Vituperative words, coarse, insulting speech, abusive language; virulent condemnation; reviling.
The two parties, after exchanging a good deal of *abuse,* came to blows *Macaulay*
5. Violation; rape; ravishment, including, under some statutes, injuries resulting from indecent assault not amounting to rape; as, *abuse* of a female child.
6. Deceitful practice, deception; cheat. *Obs.*
Or is it some *abuse,* and no such thing? *Shak*
Syn. — Berating, rating, scolding, vilification, aspersion, reproach, upbraiding, contumely, insult, scurrility, opprobrium. — ABUSE, VITUPERATION, OBLOQUY, OBJURGATION, INVECTIVE. ABUSE is generally prompted by anger and vented in harsh or scurrilous words, VITUPERATION suggests the overwhelming of some one with a torrent of abuse; OBLOQUY denotes calumnious or censorious speech, such as tends to bring disgrace upon its object. OBJURGATION applies to a sharp berating or scolding, INVECTIVE implies rather a vehement and bitter denunciation or attack, which is often public, and may be in a good cause and expressed in refined language. See ASPERSE, OPPROBRIOUS, cf. LAMPOON.
At the justest censures, [they] kindle at once into violent and undisciplined *abuse.* *Coleridge*
That hunt of *obloquy,* which ever has pursued me with a full cry through life. *Burke.*
The angry *objurgations* of officers *Kinglake*
What a difference between Pope's little poisonous barbs, and Dryden's strong *invective!* *Tennyson.*
abuse of process, *Law,* the wrongful employment of a regular judicial proceeding, as in case of frivolous or vexatious actions. The proceeding must be both malicious and without probable cause to constitute abuse of process.

a-bu'sion (*a*-bū'zhŭn), **abusioun**, *n.* [OF. *abusion,* fr. L. *abusio* misuse of words.] *Obs.* Abuse, misuse; specif.: **a** Perversion, deception, cheat. **b** Misuse of terms; catachresis. **c** Wrong, outrage. **d** Reviling, insult.

a-bu'sive (*a*-bū'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *abusif,* fr. L. *abusivus*]
1. Wrongly used, perverted, misapplied.
I am necessitated to use the word Parliament improperly, according to the *abusive* acceptation thereof *Fuller.*
2 Given to misusing; also, full of abuses. *Archaic.* "The *abusive* prerogatives of his see." *Hallam.*
3. Practicing abuse, prone to maltreat by insulting words or by other ill usage, as, an *abusive* author.
4 Containing, or serving for, abuse; vituperative, reproachful, scurrilous "An *abusive* lampoon." *Johnson.*
5. Tending to deceive, fraudulent, cheating. *Obs* "An *abusive* treaty" *Bacon.*
Syn. — Scurrilous, opprobrious, insulting, reviling.
— **a-bu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **a-bu'sive-ness**, *n.*

a-but' (*a*-bŭt'), *v. i.;* A-BUT'TED, A-BUT'TING. [OF *aboter, abuter,* to fix the limits of, to border, border on, F. *abouter* to place end to end; *a-* (L. *ad*) + OF. *boter, buter,* to push, F. *bouter,* of LG. origin. See BUTT to strike with the head. The word was perh. confused somewhat with F. *abuter* to put end to end, to come to an end, to aim, *but* thing aimed at, purpose (cf BUTT a target).] To project; to terminate or border, to be contiguous, — with *on, upon,* or *against;* as, his land *abuts* on the road. Usually *abut* implies contact, but this is not always so. Cf. ADJACENT.

a-but' (*a*-bŭt'), *v. t.* **1.** To end at, to border on; to reach or touch with an end, as, two lots *abutting* each other.
2. To cause to abut; to cause to meet end on, as, to *abut* a timber against a post; to *abut* two timbers end to end.

A-bu-ti-lon (*a*-bū'tĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar *abūtīlūn.*] *Bot.* A large genus of malvaceous plants, natives of warm regions, having axillary spreading or bell-shaped flowers without involucels, varying greatly in size and color. They are known as *Indian mallows,* and many cultivated species are called *flowering maple.* Also *[l. c.],* a plant of this genus.

a-but'ment (*a*-bŭt'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *aboutement.*] **1.** Act or state of abutting.
2. That on or against which a body abuts or presses, as: **a** *Arch.* The part of a buttress, pier, wall, etc., which receives thrust or lateral pressure, as of an arch (see ARCH, *Illust.*), vault, or strut, specif., of a bridge, the support at either end of the entire bridge By extension, an anchorage for the cables of a suspension bridge. **b** *Mech.* A fixed point or surface from which resistance or reaction is obtained, as the cylinder head of a steam engine, the fulcrum of a lever, etc.

abutment arch or **pier.** The arch or pier of a bridge next the shore.

a-but'tal (-ăl), *n* **1.** The butting or boundary of land, particularly at the end, a headland. *Spelman.*
2. Position in which a thing abuts; act of abutting, as, car rails should be laid so as to come in *abuttal.*

a-but'ter (-ẽr), *n.* One that abuts. Specif., the owner of a contiguous estate, as, the *abutters* on a street.

a-but'ting, *p. a.* That abuts or adjoins.
Syn. — See ADJACENT.
abutting joint, a joint in which one piece is placed end on, or abuts, against the other, as where, in carpentry, one piece is joined to the side of another so that the grain of each piece is at an angle to that of the other.

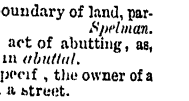

Abutting Joints

ab-wab' (ăb-wab'), *n.* [Hind, fr. Ar. *abwāb* doors, sources of public revenue, pl. of *bab* door.] Any of various fines, cesses, or imposts levied by native chiefs upon landowners or subjects. *Indian.*

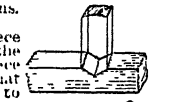

a-by' } (*a*-bī'), *v. t. & i.; pret. & p. p.*
a-bye' } A-BOUGHT' (*a*-bôt'). [AS. *abȳgan* to pay for; *ā-* (cf. Goth. *us-*, G *er-*, orig. meaning *out*) + *bycgan* to buy. See BUY; cf. ABIDE] **1.** To buy. *Obs.*
2 To pay for; to suffer for; to atone for, to make amends for; to give satisfaction. *Archaic.*
Lest to thy peril thou *aby* it dear. *Shak.*
Its success led them to undervalue those who have been of most use to them — but they shall dearly *abye* it. *Scott.*
3. To endure, abide.
But naught that wanteth rest can long *aby.* *Spenser*

a-bysm' (*a*-bĭz'm'), *n.* [OF. *abisme,* F. *abîme,* LL. *abyssimus,* a superl. of L. *abyssus,* Gr. *ἄβυσσος.* See ABYSS.] The bottomless gulf or pit of the old cosmogonies; hence, hit or fig, any unfathomably deep space or gulf. See ABYSS.
"The *abysm* of hell." *Shak.*
The surviving memory, signaling out of the dark backward and *abysm* of time the images of perished things. *Stevenson.*

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ab-stract'er, *n.* One who abstracts, or makes abstracts
ab-strac'tion-al, *a* Pertaining to abstraction.
ab-strac'tion-ist, *n* An idealist.
ab'strac-ti'tious (ăb'străk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a. Pharm.* Obtained from plants by distillation. *Obs*
ab-strac'tive. Abstractive. *Ref. Sp.*
ab-strac'tor, *n.* An abstracter.
ab'stra-hent (ăb'stra-hĕnt), *a.* [L *abstrahens, -entis,* p. pr.] *Metaph.* Abstracting; abstract.
ab-stringe' (ăb-strĭnj'), *v t.* [L. *ab* + *stringere, strictum,* to squeeze] To unbind. *Obs*
ab-strude', *v. t.* [L. *abstrudere.*] To thrust away. *Obs.*
ab-stru'sion (ăb-strōō'zhŭn), *n* [L. *abstrusio* See ABSTRUSE] Act of thrusting away *Rare*
ab-stru'si-ty *n* Abstruseness that which is abstruse *Rare.*
ab-sume', *v. t.* [L. *absumere*] To consume or waste gradually. *Obs.* — **ab-sump'tion**, *n. Obs*
ab-surd', *n* An absurdity *Obs.*
ab'sus (ăb'sŭs), *n. Bot.* A species of *Cassia* (*C absus*); also, its seeds.
Ab syr'tus (Ăb-sûr'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr *Ἄψυρτος.*] *Gr. Myth.* See MEDEA.
abt. *Abbr.* About.
ab-ter'mi-nal, *a.* [*ab-* + *terminal*] *Physiol.* Passing from the end toward the center; — said of electrical currents passing through a muscle.
ab'thain (ăb'thān), *n.* [Gael. *abdhaine*] *Eccl. Hist.* An abbacy of the early Scottish Church; an abthainry.
☞ From a false etymology formerly supposed to mean "superior thane;" and also written *abthane Oxf E D.*
ab'thain-rie, ab'thain-ry (ăb'thān-rĭ), *n.* = ABTHAIN
ab'than-age (-ĕj), *n. Eccl. Hist.* An abthain
Abt system (ăpt). A system of tracking for mountain railroads, in which two or more rack rails (constituting an Abt rack) are used and so arranged that the teeth are not opposite on any two of the rails.
A'bu, A'bou (a'bōō), *n.* [Ar] Lit., father; a form occurring in many Arabic masc. prop names It is often abbrev to *Bu*
A-bu'bus (*a*-bū'bŭs). *Bib*
a-buc'co (*a*-bŭk'ō), *n.* [Burmese.] See WEIGHT.
abuchyment. ✝ AMBUSHMENT.
abue. ✝ ABOVE.
abufe. ✝ ABOVE.
abugge. ✝ ABY
abuf ✝ ABLE
a-bu'lo-ma'ni-a (*a*-bōō'lō-mā'nĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL. See ABULIA; MANIA.] *Med.* A form of insanity characterized by abulia.
abulyeit, *a* [F *habiller* to dress.] Arrayed. *Obs Scot.*
A-bu'na (*a*-bōō'nä), *n.* [Eth. and Ar.] See ABYSSINIAN CHURCH.
a-bund'. ✝ ABOUND, BOUND.
a-bun'dan-cy (-sĭ), *n.* Abundance. *Obs or R*
‖ **a-bun'dant dul'ci-bus vi'ti-is** (vīsh'ĭ-ĭs) [L.] They abound with pleasant faults.
Ab'un-dan'ti-a (ăb'ŭn-dăn'shĭ-*ä*), *n.* [L.] Abundance; plenty; — deified by the Romans as a goddess.
a-bune' (*a*-bōōn'; *Scot a*-bun'). Above. *Obs. or Scot.*
‖ **ab u'ni-ver-sa'li.** [L.] *Logic.* Contraction of *ab universali ad particulare valet, a particulari ad universale non valet consequentia,* inference from the universal to the particular is valid, but inference from the particular to the universal is not valid (since whatever is true of all the members of a class must be true of each, while the individuals may contain attributes not true of the class).
‖ **Ab, or ex, u'no di'sce om'nes** (dĭs'ẽ ŏm'nēz). [L] From one learn all; — adaptation of *crimine ab uno disce omnes Danaum (insidiae),* from one offense or crime learn all (the wiles) of the Greeks *Vergil (Æneid,* II 65, 6).
‖ **ab ur'be con'di-ta** [L.] From the founding of the city (Rome) — about 753 B. C.; — used by the Romans in reckoning dates Abbr. *A. U. C.*
aburd ✝ ABOARD.
aburn ✝ AUBURN.
a-burst', *adv* Bursting.
a-bus'a-ble (*a*-būz'*a*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE, ABUSE, *v*
a-bus'age (-ĭj), *n.* Abuse. *Obs.*
abusche ✝ AMBUSH.
a-bus'ed-ly, *adv.* of *abused*, p. p of ABUSE
a-bus'ee' (*a*-būz'ē'), *n.* One who is abused
a-buse'ful (*a*-būs'fo͝ol), *a* See -FUL. — **a-buse'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **a-buse'ful-ness**, *n*
a-bus'er (*a*-būz'ẽr), *n.* One who abuses.
a-bus'er, *n.* [F *abuser*, inf., to abuse.] *Law.* Abusc.
a-bush'ment ✝ AMBUSHMENT.
a-bus'i-ous, *a* Abusive *Obs.*
a-bu'siv. Abusive *Ref. Sp.*
abusse. ✝ AMBUSH.
abussehment. ✝ AMBUSHMENT.
‖ **a-bu'sus non tol'lit u'sum** [L.] Abuse does not take away use, i. e., is not an argument against proper use.
abut, abuten ✝ ABOUT.
A-bu'ta (*a*-bū'tä), *n.* [NL. & Sp] *Bot.* A genus of genus of tropical American [illegible] ceous plants [illegible] the white pareira brava.
a-buv'. Above *Ref. Sp.*
abuve ✝ ABOVE.
abuyde Obs. pret of ABOW
a-buze', *v.* Abuse. *Ref. Sp*
a-buzz', *a* Buzzing. *Colloq.*
ab-vac'u-a'tion (-shŭn). Var. of ABLAVACUATION
ab'vo-late, ab'vo la'tion. = AVOLATE, AVOLATION *Obs.*
a-bysm', *v t. & i.* [Cf OF. *abismer, abysmer,* F. *abîmer*] To engulf; to yawn. *Obs.*

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a-bys'mal (ā-bĭz'măl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling an abyss; bottomless, unending, profound.
Geology gives one the same *abysmal* extent of time that astronomy does of space. *Carlyle.*
The empty horror of *abysmal* night *G. Santayana.*
2. = ABYSSAL.

a-byss' (ā-bĭs'), *n.* [L *abyssus* a bottomless gulf, fr. Gr. ἄβυσσος bottomless, ἀ- not + βυσσός depth, bottom.] **1.** The bottomless gulf, cavity, or chaos of the old cosmogonies; the bottomless or infernal pit; hell; hence, any deep, immeasurable space. The bottomless gulf of the old cosmogonies, called *abysm* and later *abyss*, was specifically imagined to be: **a** A confined subterraneous body of water, which (as related in the Old Testament) was once an ocean enfolding the earth. **b** The infernal regions, including the abode of the dead, corresponding to sheol, the place of punishment of the wicked, or hell, the deep-placed prison or abode of the evil powers, etc.
[Thou] with mighty wings outspread,
Dovelike sat'st brooding on the vast *abyss.* *Milton.*
Thy throne is darkness, in the *abyss* of light. *Dryden.*
2. Infinite time; a vast intellectual or moral depth.
In unfathomable *abysses* of disgrace *Burke.*
3. *Her.* The center of the escutcheon; the fess point.
4. The bottom water of the deep sea. See BASSALIA.
5. [*cap.*] *Boehmenism.* The divine being as the groundless origin of the Byss; — rendering Ger. *Ungrund* and *Urgrund.*

a-byss'al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Belonging to, or resembling, an abyss; unfathomable.
2. Of, or found in, the abyssal zone, or deepest part of the sea; as, *abyssal* animals.
abyssal rocks = PLUTONIC ROCKS. — **a. zone.** = BASSALIA.

Ab'ys-sin'i-an (ăb'ĭ-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Abyssinia.
Abyssinian banana, a banana (*Musa ensete*) cultivated for its ornamental foliage, the leaves attaining a length of twenty feet. Its fruit is not edible, but the young flower stalks are. — **A. Church,** the Monophysite church founded, about 330 A. D., by Frumentius, who, as bishop, assumed the titles *Abba Salamah* ("father of peace"), and *Abuna* ("our father"), still used by the head, or patriarch, of the church. The church is essentially Coptic in ritual and practice; and its head is a Copt appointed by the Patriarch of Egypt — **A. gold. a** = TALMI GOLD. **b** Aluminium bronze. — **A. primrose,** a true primrose (*Primula verticillata sinensis*), native of Abyssinia, common in cultivation. — **A. tea.** = KAT.

Ab'ys-sin'i-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Abyssinia. Cf. ETHIOPIAN. See *Citations.*
The term "*Abyssinian*" has only a political signification, like that of "Austrian" for example; it is a corruption of the word "Habeshi" ("mixed"), which the Arabs formerly gave in derision to the inhabitants of the Abyssinian plateau united together into a Christian state *J. Deniker*
There are *Abyssinians* who may certainly be called black, and in whom the negro strain is revealed in the somewhat tumid lips, small nose broad at base, and frizzly black hair But the majority may be described as a mixed Hamito-Semitic people, who belong fundamentally to the Caucasic division. *A. H. Keane.*
2. A member of the Abyssinian Church.
3. The speech of Abyssinians. See HAMITIC LANGUAGES **c**; SEMITIC LANGUAGES, *Ethiopic group;* GEEZ.

ac-. An assimilated form of AD-.

-ac. [L. *-acus,* Gr. *-ακός*: cf. F. *-aque*] An adjective suffix to words of Greek or Latin origin, as elegiac, aphrodisiac, zodiac, demoniac, etc. These adjectives in *-ac* usually have alternative forms in *-acal.*

A-ca'cia (ā-kā'shă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀκακία; orig, a thorny tree found in Egypt] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A genus of mimosaceous trees and shrubs widely distributed in warm regions. Of the 450 species, nearly 300 are Australian or Polynesian, having the normally pinnate leaves reduced to leaflike phyllodes. Some species are noted for producing valuable gums. See GUM, CATECHU; WATTLE, *Illust.*; COOBA, *Illust.* Also *[l. c.],* a plant of this genus. **b** The common locust. *U. S.*
2. [*l. c.*] Gum arabic.

A-ca'cian (-shăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Acacius, Bishop of Cæsarea (4th century A. D.), who headed a party in the Eastern Church intermediate between the extreme Arians and the Semi-Arians. He taught that the Father and the Son were like in will alone. — **A-ca'cian,** *a.*

acacia plum. The Australian tree *Eucryphia moorei* or its fruit See EUCRYPHIA.

ac'a-deme' (ăk'ă-dēm'; ăk'ă-dēm), *n.* [L *academia.* See ACADEMY.] An academy, specif., the Academy. *Poetic.*

ac'a-dem'ic (-dĕm'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *academicus:* cf. F. *académique.* See ACADEMY.] **1.** [*cap*]
ac'a-dem'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Belonging to the school or philosophy of Plato, or of the Academy.
2. Belonging to an academy or other higher institution of learning; scholarly; literary or classical, in distinction from technical or scientific. "*Academic* courses." *Warburton.* "*Academical* study." *Berkeley.*
3. Conforming to scholastic traditions or rules; conventional; formal; as, *academic* discussions; *academic* figures; *academical* treatment.
4. *Fine Art.* Resulting from the teachings of an academy, or organized school of art; therefore, rigid and formal but full of knowledge, — often applied to the French artists connected with the École des Beaux Arts, or assumed to be in agreement with its principles.
Syn. — See SCHOLARLY.
Academic Legion, a body of armed students, esp. in the revolutionary disturbances in Europe, as at Vienna, in 1848 — **A school,** *Sculpture,* the school of the organized modern teaching of France, represented by Paul Dubois, Antonin Mercié, René de Saint Marceaux, etc. Perfection of technique, elegance, and harmony in details are characteristic of the school. — **a. socialist.** = SOCIALIST OF THE CHAIR.

ac'a-dem'ic, *n* **1.** [*cap.*] One holding the philosophy of Plato or the Academy.
2. A member of an academy, college, or university; an academician.

ac'a-dem'i-cals (ăk'ă-dĕm'ĭ-kălz), *n. pl.* The articles of dress prescribed and worn at some colleges and universities.

a-cad'e-mi'cian (*a*-kăd'ē-mĭsh'ăn), *n.* [F. *académicien.* See ACADEMY.] **1** A member of an academy, or society for promoting science, art, or literature, as of the French Academy, or the Royal Academy of Arts
2. A collegian. *Rare.* *Chesterfield.*

ac'a-dem'i-cism (ăk'*a*-dĕm'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A tenet of the Academic philosophy.
2. A mannerism or mode peculiar to an academy.

a-cad'e-my (ā-kăd'ē-mĭ), *n ; pl.* **-MIES** (-mĭz). [F. *académie,* L. *academia,* Gr. ἀκαδήμεια. Cf. ACADEME.] **1.** [*cap.*] A garden or grove near Athens where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences; hence, the school of philosophy of which Plato was head. The Academy is ordinarily divided into three schools (though sometimes into five), called the Old, Middle, and New Academies. **The Old Academy** consisted of Plato and his immediate followers, the latter emphasizing ethical, astronomical, and physical studies. **The Middle Academy,** in the 2d and 3d centuries B. C., was of skeptical tendency, but differed from dogmatic skepticism in that the attainment of probable knowledge was considered possible. **The New Academy,** from the 1st century B C. until the closing of the Academy, 529 A. D., returned to ethical teachings, practicing in philosophy a broad eclecticism. See PLATONISM.
2 An institution for the study of higher learning; a college or a university. Popularly, a school, or seminary of learning, holding a rank between a college and a common school.
3. A place of education or training in any subject; a school. "*Academies* of fanaticism." *Hume.*
4. A society of learned men united for the advancement of the arts and sciences and literature, or of some particular art or science; as, the French *Academy,* the American *Academy* of Arts and Sciences; an *academy* of literature.
5. A school or place of training in which some special art is taught; as, the military *academy* at West Point, a riding *academy;* the *academy* of music.
Academy of Arcadians, an Italian society, founded at Rome by Crescimbeni in 1690, for reviving the study of classical poetry, the members assuming the characters of Arcadian shepherds.
academy figure. *Paint.* A drawing or photograph after a nude model.

A-ca'di-a (ā-kā'dĭ-ă), *n.* Also **A'ca'die'** (ā'kā'dē'). [F. *Acadie,* said to be derived from *Shubenacadie,* the name of one of the principal rivers of Nova Scotia; in old grants called *L'Acadie,* and *La Cadie.*] The original (in the form *Acadie*) French, and now poetic, name of Nova Scotia, or rather of a tract extending from 40° to 46° north latitude, which during the struggle between the English and French in America changed masters several times before its final cession to England in 1763. In 1755 a great number of the French inhabitants were deported and dispersed among English colonies from Massachusetts to Georgia, many finally reaching Louisiana. See EVANGELINE.
Undaunted by the fate of La Roche, this nobleman petitioned the king for leave to colonize La Cadie, or *Acadie,* a region defined as extending from the fortieth to the forty-sixth degree of north latitude, or from Philadelphia to beyond Montreal. *Parkman.*

a-ca'di-a-lite (-līt), *n.* [*Acadia* + *-lite.*] *Min* A flesh red kind of chabazite found in Nova Scotia.

A-ca'di-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Acadia, or Nova Scotia, often with an implication of pastoral simplicity.
2. *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the middle subdivision of the American Cambrian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
Acadian flycatcher, a small flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*) olive-green above and whitish below, tinged with yellow on the belly and sides, common in the southern and middle parts of the eastern United States. — **A. owl,** a very small North American owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica*), the saw-whet owl.

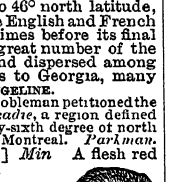
Acadian Owl.

A-ca'di-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Acadia.

ac'a-jou' (ăk'ă-zhōō'), *n.* [F. See CASHEW.] *Bot.* **a** The cashew tree, or its fruit. See CASHEW. **b** The mahogany tree, or any one of several related trees, also, their timber.

ac'a-leph (-lēf) } *n.* [See ACALEPHA.] *Zoöl.* One of the
ac'a-lephe (-lēf) } Acalephæ.

Ac'a-le'phæ (-lē'fē) } *n. pl.* [NL.,
Ac'a-le'pha (-lē'fă) } fr. Gr. ἀκαλήφη a nettle] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a group of cœlenterates, usually regarded as a class, in which the jellyfishes, hydroids, and their allies, and often the Ctenophora, were placed — **ac'a-le'phan** (-făn), *a. & n.* — **ac'a-le'phoid** (-foid), *a.*

Acaleph (*Pelagia cyanella*) of the Atlantic.

Ac'a-ly'pha (ăk'ă-lī'fă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκαλήφη nettle.] *Bot.* A large genus of euphorbiaceous herbs and shrubs, of wide distribution in warm regions. They have monœcious spicate or racemose apetalous flowers, the calyx 4-parted, the carpels each 1-seeded. The North American species are weedlike plants, *A. virginica* being the three-seeded mercury. See CHENILLE PLANT.

ac'a-na'ceous (ăk'ă-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *acanos* a kind of thistle, Gr. ἄκανος, fr. ἀκη a point.] *Bot.* Armed with prickles or thorns; as, *acanaceous* leaves.

a-can'tha (ā-kăn'thă), *n.* [Gr. ἄκανθα thorn, fr. ἀκή point. See ACUTE.] **1.** *Bot.* A prickle.
2. a *Zoöl.* A spine or spinous fin. **b** *Anat.* (1) The vertebral column. (2) The spinous process of a vertebra.

Ac'an-tha'ce-æ (ăk'ăn-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ACANTHUS.] *Bot.* A large family of herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Polemoniales), including 178 genera, of which *Acanthus* is the type. They have opposite leaves and irregular flowers with 2 or 4 stamens. They are mainly tropical, but *Ruellia* and *Dianthera* occur in the United States. *Justicia, Aphelandra,* etc., are cultivated for ornament.

ac'an-tha'ceous (ăk'ăn-thā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Armed with prickles, as a plant.
2. *Bot.* Belonging to the family Acanthaceæ.

a-can'thin (ā-kăn'thĭn), *n. Zoöl.* A chitinlike substance forming the internal skeleton of radiolarians.

a-can'thine (ā-kăn'thĭn), *a.* [L. *acanthinus,* Gr. ἀκάνθινος, thorny, fr ἄκανθος. See ACANTHUS.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the plant acanthus.

a-can'thi-on (ā-kăn'thĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr ἀκάνθιον a thorn.] *Craniol.* A point at the base of the anterior nasal spine. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.* — **a-can'thi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

a-can'thite (-thīt), *n.* [Gr. ἄκανθα thorn.] *Min.* Silver sulphide, Ag_2S, like argentite, but crystallizing in slender orthorhombic prisms. Sp. gr., 7.2–7.3.

a-can'tho- (-thō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *ἀκανθα, thorn.*

A-can'tho-ceph'a-la (-sĕf'ā-lă) } *n. pl.* [NL. See ACAN-
A-can'tho-ceph'a-li (-sĕf'ā-lī) } THO-; CEPHALIC.] *Zoöl.* A class or order of intestinal worms having the proboscis armed with recurved spines. Like the cestodes, they have no alimentary canal, but feed through the body wall. — **a-can'tho-ceph'a-lan** (-lăn), *a. & n.*

a-can'tho-ceph'a-lous (-lŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Spiny-headed.

ac'an-thoc'la-dous (ăk'ăn-thŏk'lā-dŭs), *a.* [*acantho-* + Gr. κλάδος sprout.] *Bot.* Thorny, esp. on the branches.

Ac'an-tho'di-i (ăk'ăn-thō'dĭ-ī) } *n. pl.* [NL.] A group
A-can'tho-di'ni (ā-kăn'thō-dī'nī) } of extinct Paleozoic elasmobranchs having the anterior margin of each fin supported by a stout spine. There are often one or more pairs of spines similar to the fin spines along the lower lateral part of the body between the paired fins of each side. — **ac'an-tho'di-an, ac'an-tho'de-an** (ăk'ăn-thō'dĭ-ăn), *a.*

Ac'an-tho'des (ăk'ăn-thō'dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκανθώδης thorny.] *Paleon.* A genus of small fishes of the order Acanthodii. They are found in the Carboniferous and Permian formations. It is the type of a family, **Ac'an-thod'i-dæ** (-thŏd'ĭ-dē), distinguished by having one dorsal fin

a-can'thoid (ā-kăn'thoid), *a.* [*acantho-* + *-oid.*] Shaped like a spine; spiny; spinous.

ac'an-thol'o-gy (ăk'ăn-thŏl'ō jĭ), *n.* [*acantho-* + *-logy.*] *Biol.* The study or science of spines. — **a-can'tho-log'i-cal** (*a*-kăn'thō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ac'an-thoph'o-rous (ăk'ăn-thŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀκανθοφόρος, fr ἄκανθα spine + φέρειν to bear] Spine-bearing.

ac'an-thop'o-dous (ăk'ăn-thŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.* [*acantho-* + *-podous.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Spiny-footed.
2. *Bot.* Having spinous petioles.

Ac'an-thop'ter-i (ăk'ăn-thŏp'tĕr-ī) } *n. pl* [NL ; *acantho-*
Ac'an-thop'ter-yg'i-i (-ĭj'ĭ-ī) } + Gr πτερόν feather, wing, πτερύγιον fin.] *Zoöl.* A very extensive and highly specialized order of teleost fishes, including in old classifications all those having the anterior rays of the dorsal and anal fins stiff and spiny, as in the bass, perches, mackerels, etc. In modern classifications it is defined by more fundamental characters, commonly including forms mostly lacking a duct to the air bladder, with no mesocoracoid, with the pectoral arch suspended from the skull, the ventral fins attached to the clavicular arch, and the gill opening in front of the pectoral fin. When thus defined it still comprises a large proportion of the marine, and many of the fresh-water spiny-rayed fishes, and also some soft-rayed forms — **ac'an-thop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), **ac'an-thop'ter-yg'i-ous** (-ĭj'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* — **ac'an-thop'ter-an** (-ăn), **ac'an-thop'ter-yg'ian** (-ĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

a-can'thous (*a*-kăn'thŭs), *a.* [See ACANTHA.] Spinous.

a-can'thus (-thŭs), *n. ; pl.* E **-THUSES** (-ĕz; -ĭz), L. **-THI** (-thī). [L., fr. Gr. ἄκανθος. Cf. ACANTHA.] **1** *Bot.* **a** [*cap.*] A small genus of herbaceous prickly plants, natives of southern Europe, Asia Minor, and northern Africa, typifying the family Acanthaceæ. **b** A plant of this genus.
2. *Arch.* A form of ornamentation, especially sculptured, thought to be studied from the leaves of the acanthus (*Acanthus spinosus*). The term as applied to ornament originated in antiquity, and the Corinthian capital offers the best type. The leafage of Byzantine capitals, as in S Sophia of Constantinople, is considered a modification of the classical form.

Acanthus Leaf.

acanthus leaf. A unit of acanthus decoration. Thus, in the normal Corinthian capital eight larger and eight smaller *acanthus leaves* start from the necking and surround the bell

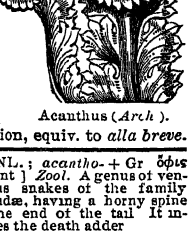
Acanthus (*Arch*).

‖ **a cap-pel'la** (ä kap-pĕl'lä). [It. See CHAPEL.] *Music.* **a** Lit., in church or chapel style; — said of compositions sung in the old church style, without instrumental accompaniment, or with one in unison with the voices. **b** A time indication, equiv. to *alla breve.*

a-bys'mal-ly, *adv.* of ABYSMAL.
a-byss', *v. t.* To engulf. *Rare.*
Abyssine. Abyssinian. *Obs.*
ac † OAK.
ac, *conj.* [AS. *ac.*] But *Obs.*
Ac. *Abbr Chem.* [without period, *Ac*] Acetyl; alicyclic
A C *Abbr* Ante Christum (L., before Christ); Army Corps; Archchancellor [count.]
a/c. *Abbr. Bookkeeping.* Account current
A. C A. *Abbr* Associate (of the Institute of) Chartered Accountants
ac'a-cin, **ac'a-cine** (ăk'ă-sĭn), *n.* Gum arabic.
acad. *Abbr.* Academy

ac'a-de'mi-al, *a.* Academic
ac'a-de'mi-an, *n* An academician or an Academist.
ac'a-dem'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ACADEMIC, -ICAL
a-cad'e-mist, *n* [F. *académiste*] **1.** [*cap.*] An Academic philosopher
2 An academician *Obs. or R.*
— **A-cad'e-mism** (-mĭz'm), *n.*
Ac'a-de'mus, *n.* [L, fr Gr. Ἀκάδημος.] *Gr. Myth.* A hero of Attica honored by the Lacedæmonians because he told Castor and Pollux where Theseus had hidden Helen. He is sometimes identified with Cadmus.
A'ca'die' (a'kā'dē'), *n.* [F] Acadia.

‖ **a ca'lo us'que ad cen'trum.** [L] *Law.* From heaven to the center (of the earth); — indicating the extent of dominion of a landowner.
a-cæ'na (*a*-sē'nă), *n* [Gr. ἄκαινα goad.] See MEASURE
acale. *a.* [Prob. fr. AS. *ofcalen,* p p., cold] Cold. *Obs.*
‖ **a ca'li-ce** (ā kă'lē-chā) [It] See CRATER.
a-cal'y-cal (ā-kăl'ĭ-kăl), *a Bot.* a Acalyculate. *Rare.* **b** Inserted on the receptacle free from the calyx; — of stamens.
a-cal'y-cine (-sĭn; -sīn), **ac'a-lyc'i-nous** (ăk'*a*-lĭs'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr ἀ- not + κάλυξ calyx.] *Bot.* Without a calyx.

ac'a-lyc'u-late (-lĭk'ŭ-lāt), *a Bot* Without a calycle
Ac'a-lyp-te'ræ (ăk'ā-lĭp-tē'rē), **Ac'a-lyp-tra'tæ** (-trā'tē), *n pl* [NL. See A- not; CALYPTER.] A superfamily of muscoid Diptera, having the alula minute or wanting — **ac'a-lyp'trate,** *a.*
‖ **a cam-pa'na** (ä kăm-pä'nä). [It.] See CRATER.
a-camp'si-a, *n.* [NL., from Gr. ἀκαμψια.] *Med.* Inflexibility.
a'ca-na (ä'kä-nä), *n.* [Sp. *acana.*] A West Indian sapotaceous tree (*Labourdonnaisia albescens*) having valuable timber
‖ **a can'de-lie're** *or* **can'de-lie're** (ä kan'dā-lē-ā'rā). [It.] In the style of a candlestick; — applied to certain arabesques.
a'ca-non'i-cal, *a* See A- not.
a-canth', *n* An acanthus.
A-can'thi-a (ā-kăn'thĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn of CIMEX.
a-can'tho-car'pous, *a.* [*acantho-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot* Having the fruit covered with spines
ac'an-thol'y-sis (ăk'ăn-thŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL ; *acantho-* + *-lysis.*] *Med.* Atrophy of the prickle-cell layer of the epidermis.
ac'an-tho'ma, *n. Med.* [NL.; *acantho-* + *-oma.*] Abnormal development of the prickle-cell layer of the epidermis.
a-can'thon, *n.* [NL] *Bot.* = ACANTHA.
a-can'tho-phis (ā-kăn'thō-fĭs), *n.* [NL.; *acantho-* + Gr ὄφις serpent] *Zoöl.* A genus of venomous snakes of the family Elapidæ, having a horny spine on the end of the tail It includes the death adder
a-can'tho-pod, *a.* [*acantho-* + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* Spiny-footed.
a-can'tho-pore, *n.* [*acantho-* + *pore.*] *Paleon* A tubular spine in some fossil polyzoans.
ac'an-tho'sis, *n.* [NL.; *acantho-* + *-osis.*] *Med* Any abnormal condition of the prickle-cell layer of the epidermis.
‖ **a ca'pi-te ad cal'cem** (ä kăp'ĭ-tē ăd kăl'sĕm). [L.] From head to heel; from head to foot.
‖ **a ca-pric'cio** (a kä-prēt'chō).

ac'a-ri'a-sis (ăk'ă-rī'ă-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* The condition of being affected with acarids, as in scabies.

a-car'i-cide (*a*-kăr'ĭ-sid ; ăk'*a*-rĭ-), *a.* [*Acarus* + *-cide.*] Having power to kill acarids. — *n.* An acaricide agent.

ac'a-rid (ăk'*a*-rĭd), *n.* *Zool.* One of the Acarida.

A-car'i-da (*a*-kăr'ĭ-*da*), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ἄκαρι* mite, tick.] *Zool.* An order of Arachnida in which there is no distinct demarcation between the cephalothorax and abdomen. It includes the mites, ticks, etc. Many species are of minute size, and are parasitic on man or animals, causing diseases, such as the itch and the mange. Others live on plants, some causing galls, while others live in decaying matter or in salt or fresh water.

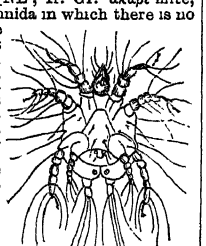

One of the Acarida; the mite (*Psoroptes communis*, var. *equi*) which causes the mange of horses. Much enlarged

a-car'i-dan (*a*-kăr'ĭ-dăn), *n.* [See ACARUS.] *Zool.* One of the Acarida. — **a-car'i-dan,** *a.*

ac'a-rine (ăk'*a*-rĭn ; -rīn), *a.* *Med.* Of or caused by acarids, or mites; as, *acarine* diseases.

ac'a-roid (-roid), *a.* [*Acarus* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Resembling a mite.

acaroid resin *or* **gum,** a red or yellow balsamic resin from the Australian grass tree, used in paper size, varnish, and perfumery, and occasionally as a tonic or stimulant. The yellow kind is often called *Botany Bay gum.*

Ac'a-rus (-rŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -RI (-rī). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄκαρι* the cheese mite, tick] *Zool.* A genus including many species of small mites ; hence often loosely [*l. c.*], a mite.

A-cas'tus (*a*-kăs'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄκαστος.] *Gr. Myth.* The son of King Pelias of Iolcus. See PELIAS.

a-cat'a-lec'tic (*a*-kăt'*a*-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [L. *acatalecticus*, Gr. *ἀκατάληκτος* not defective at the end, *ἀ-* not + *καταλήγειν* to cease.] *Pros.* Not defective in the last foot ; complete in the number of its syllables ; as, an *acatalectic* verse. — *n.* A verse which has the complete number of syllables.

a-cat'a-lep'si-a (*a*-kăt'*a*-lĕp'sĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL. See ACATALEPSY.] *Med.* **a** Uncertainty of diagnosis. **b** Inability to comprehend ; feeble-mindedness.

a-cat'a-lep'sy (*a*-kăt'*a*-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκαταληψία* ; *ἀ-* not + *καταλαμβάνειν* to seize, comprehend.] Incomprehensibility ; the ancient Skeptic doctrine that human knowledge never amounts to certainty, but only to probability.

a-cat'a-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr *ἀκατάληπτος.*] Pertaining to, or characterized by, acatalepsy or acatalepsia.

ac'a-tas-ta'si-a (ăk'*a*-tăs-tā'zhĭ-*a* , -zĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *ἀκαταστασια* confusion , *ἀ-* not + *κατά* down + *ἱστάναι* to place.] *Med* Lack of regularity ; variation from normal, as in secretion. — **ac'a-tas-tat'ic** (-tăt'ĭk), *a.*

a-cate' (*ā*-kāt'), *n.* [OF. *acat*, F. *achat*, fr. OF. *acater*, F. *acheter*, to buy. See CATE, CATER, *n.*] *Obs.* **1.** A buying. **2.** *pl.* or *collect. sing.* Things bought ; esp., dainty foods, — usually in the aphetized form *cates*. See CATE, *n*

ac'a-this'tus (ăk'*ā*-thĭs'tŭs), *n* [LL. ; Gr. *ἀ-* not + *καθίζειν* to sit down.] *Early East. Ch.* A hymn honoring the Virgin. It was sung (with the people standing) in the fifth week in Lent, during the commemoration of the repulse of the Avars from Constantinople by Heraclius about 620 A. D.

a-cau'dal (*ā*-kô'dăl), *a.* [*a-* not + *caudal.*] Tailless.

a-cau'date (-dāt), *a.* [*a-* not + *caudate*] Tailless.

ac'au-les'cent (ăk'ô-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [*a-* not + *caulescent.*] *Bot.* Having no true stem or axis, or only a very short one concealed in the ground. — **ac'au-les'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

‖ **ac'ca-de'mi-a** (ăk'kă-dā'myă), *n.* [It.] Academy. **Accademia della Crusca** (dĕl'lä krōōs'kä) [lit., academy of the bran, alluding to its professed object of sifting the Italian language], an academy founded in 1582 at Florence for purifying the Italian language and literature. Its dictionary, first published in 1612, was long the standard.

ac-cede' (ăk-sēd'), *v. i.* ; AC-CED'ED (-sēd'ĕd) , AC-CED'ING (-Ing). [L. *accedere* to approach, accede ; *ad* + *cedere* to move, yield : cf. F. *accéder*. See CEDE.] **1.** To approach ; to come forward ; — opposed to *recede. Obs. or R. T. Gale.*

2. To enter upon an office or dignity ; to attain.

> Edward IV , who had *acceded* to the throne in the year 1461. *T. Warton*

3. To become a party by associating one's self with others, to give one's adhesion. Hence, to agree or assent to a proposal or a view ; as, he *acceded* to my request.

> The treaty of Hanover in 1725 to which the Dutch afterwards *acceded*. *Chesterfield*

4. *Law.* To become added by way of accession.

Syn. — Agree, assent, consent, concur, comply, yield, conform. — ACCEDE, ACQUIESCE. ACCEDE implies a yielding, either of one's adhesion or assent, as, "I *acceded* to the proposal on the condition that the paper should thenceforward be conducted on certain fixed and announced principles" (*Coleridge*) ; to *accede* to a request. ACQUIESCE implies tacit acceptance, or forbearance of opposition ; as, "the practice of an habitual *acquiescence* in the dispensations of Providence" (*Cowper*) ; "The established tribunals pronounced the law constitutional, and New England *acquiesced*" (*D. Webster*). See AGREE, ASSENT.

ac-cel'er-an'do (ăk-sĕl'ĕr-ăn'dō ; *It.* ät-chä'lĕ-rän'dō), *adv. & a.* [It.] *Music.* With gradually accelerated movement. Also used in elocution.

ac-cel'er-ate (ăk-sĕl'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* ; AC-CEL'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; AC-CEL'ER-AT'ING (-Ing). [L. *acceleratus*, p. p. of *accelerare*, *ad* + *celerare* to hasten ; *celer* quick. See CELERITY.] **1** To cause to move faster ; to quicken the motion of ; to add to the speed of ; — opposed to *retard.*

2. To quicken the natural or ordinary progression or process of ; as, to *accelerate* the growth of a plant, the spread of education, the increase of wealth, etc.

3. To hasten, as the occurrence of an event ; as, to *accelerate* our departure.

4. *Mech.* To cause to undergo acceleration (see ACCELERATION) ; esp. (as opposed to *retard*), to increase continuously the velocity of (a body).

Syn. — Expedite, dispatch, forward, advance, further.

accelerated motion, *Mech* , motion with a continually increasing or decreasing velocity. (See def. 4, above) — **accelerating gun,** a multichange gun

ac-cel'er-ate (ăk-sĕl'ĕr-āt), *v. i.* To move or act faster.

ac-cel'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L *acceleratio* : cf F. *accélération.*] **1.** Act of accelerating, or state of being accelerated ; — opposed to *retardation.*

> A period of social improvement, or of intellectual advancement, contains within itself a principle of *acceleration* *I. Taylor.*

2. *Mech.* Change of velocity, or the rate of such change, either as regards speed or direction, or both. Retardation is called *negative*, or *minus, acceleration.*

3. *Biol.* The appearance of modifications earlier and earlier in successive generations, in the evolution of species. See LAW OF ACCELERATION.

acceleration of gravity, *Physics*, the acceleration of a freely falling body, due to the attraction of gravity, expressed in units of velocity per unit of time ; — usually denoted by *g* Its value varies slightly in different localities, being 980.6 cm. (32.17 feet) per sec per second at the sea level in lat 45°. — **a. of the fixed stars.** See *diurnal acceleration of the fixed stars*, under DIURNAL, *a.* — **a. of the moon,** the increase of the moon's mean motion in its orbit, in consequence of which its period of revolution is now slightly shorter than in very ancient times. — **a. of the planets,** the increasing velocity of their motion in proceeding from aphelion to perihelion of their orbits. — **a. of the tides,** priming of the tides. See LAG OF THE TIDE.

ac-cel'er-a-tive (ăk-sĕl'ĕr-ā-tĭv , 277), *a.* Relating to, or tending to cause, acceleration, adding to velocity.

ac-cel'er-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* **1** One that accelerates, specif . **a** Any of several attachments for automobiles for increasing the speed at will, as a device for throwing the governor out of gear or a contrivance for altering the time of ignition in a gasoline engine car. **b** *Photog* Anything which hastens the action of light on a sensitized surface or of the developer on the same after exposure, as heat, electricity, and various salts. **c** *Anat.* Any muscle or nerve which hastens a motion ; as, *ac-celer-ator u-rinæ*, a muscle which propels urine or semen. **d** A light wagon for carrying letter carriers to their districts. *Eng.* **e** An accelerating gun. *Obs*

2. A device to measure acceleration, as of a moving train.

ac-cel'er-a-to-ry (*a*-tō-rĭ), *a.* Accelerative.

ac-cel'er-o-graph (-ō-grăf), *n.* [*accelerate* + *-graph.*] *Mil* An apparatus for measuring and recording the pressure, or accelerating force, developed by the combustion of an explosive in a closed space, as by means of a piston. *Rare.*

ac-cel'er-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n. Mil.* An apparatus for measuring the gas pressure at any particular point in a gun.

ac-cend' (ăk-sĕnd'), *v. t.* [L *accendere, accensum*, to kindle.] To set on fire; to kindle. *Obs. Fotherby.*

ac-cend'i-ble (ăk-sĕn'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Combustible ; inflammable. — **ac-cend'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ac-cen'sion (ăk-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* A kindling , ignition *Archaic.*

ac-cen'sor (-sĕr), *n.* [LL. See ACCEND.] *R. C Ch.* One of the functionaries who light and trim the tapers

ac'cent (ăk'sĕnt), *n.* [F *accent*, L. *accentus* (a translation of Gr. *προσῳδία*, cf. PROSODY) ; *ad* + *cantus* a singing, *canere* to sing. See CHANT.] **1.** A special articulative effort giving prominence to one syllable of a word or a phrase over the adjacent syllables, and consisting in stress of voice (*stress accent*), change of pitch (*pitch accent*), increase of duration, or a combination of these elements ; also, the prominence so given. *Stress* being the chief element of English accent, the two terms are often used as synonymous. Cf. STRESS, PITCH, EMPHASIS. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 78–87.

> We may speak of stress of voice as "*accent*," but it is better to designate it by the more specific term "stress " *Hempl*

2. A mark or character used to regulate pronunciation ; esp.: **a** A mark to indicate the nature and place of the spoken accent. **b** A mark to indicate the length or quality of sound of the letter marked, usually called *graphic*, or *grammatical, accent ;* as, the French *accents.* In ancient Greek the *acute accent* (ˊ) meant a raised tone or pitch , the *grave* (ˋ) indicated that the tone was lowered from a higher pitch, but probably not so far as to the level tone called "grave ; " the *circumflex* (ˆ, later ~) designated a tone raised and then depressed. The same varieties occurred in Latin, in which, however, such pitch accent was probably subordinate to stress. In modern dictionaries, spelling books, and the like, the *acute accent* is used to indicate stressed or accented syllables ; as, *a'cent.* It is used in French, as over *e* (é), to indicate vowel quality. It may indicate stress, as in Spanish, or a long vowel, as in Hungarian and Bohemian. In works on elocution and phonetics it often indicates a rising inflection of the voice, the *grave* indicating a falling inflection, and the *circumflex* (ˆ) a compound (rising-falling) inflection. The *acute* is further sometimes used to show that a final *e* is pronounced, as sometimes in *Brontë*. The *grave* in French indicates vowel quality, as in *vivandière*, or distinguishes meaning only, as in *la, là*. It is sometimes used in English print over the *e* of a final *-ed* to show that it forms a separate syllable, as *armèd*. The *circumflex* has been sometimes used in modern times in writing Latin to indicate contraction. In modern French it usually indicates a long vowel (commonly due to contraction, as *pâle*, OF. *paste*) when the vowel stands in a final syllable and is followed by a consonant sound. The *circumflex* is variously used in modern English over vowels to indicate "length," a "broad " quality, etc.

3. Modulation of the voice in speaking ; manner of speaking or pronouncing ; peculiar or characteristic modification of the voice , tone ; as, a foreign *accent ;* a French or a German *accent.* "Beguiled you in a plain *accent.*" *Shak.*

> The tender *accent* of a woman's eye *Byron.*
>
> A foreigner is known at once by his "tune " or " *accent*," as it is often wrongly called. *A. J. Ellis.*

4 A word , significant tone ; *pl* , language ; speech.

> Winds ! on your wings to Heaven her *accents* bear.
> Such words as Heaven alone is fit to hear. *Dryden.*

5. *Pros.* Stress laid on certain syllables of a verse.

6. *Music* **a** A regularly recurring stress on a tone ; sometimes a slight protraction of it (such as the rise, in common time, on the first, and more rarely the third beat of the measure, — often called the *grammatical accent.* The principal grammatical accent lasts position marked by the one just before it.

> The famous instrumentalists of the classical school, such as Joachim, Mme Schumann , and others , are accustomed to mark the *grammatical accent* [in common time], not by [illegible] but by [illegible] longation of the first beat. *Grove, Dict. of Music*

b A special emphasis of a tone, even in the weaker part of the measure. **c** The *rhythmical accent*, which marks phrases and sections of a period. **d** The *expressive* emphasis and dynamic shading of a passage. See also BEAT, RHYTHM, TIME. **e** ACCENT MARK. **f** ACCENTUATION.

7. Distinctive or peculiar mode of expression or representation ; a distinguishing or emphasizing mark or character.

> Any one who is really familiar with the *accent* and character of Velasquez. *Sir W. Armstrong.*
>
> The stranger threw an *accent* of power into his manner. *Sir Gilbert Parker.*

8 **a** *Math.* A mark placed at the right hand of a letter, and a little above it, to distinguish magnitudes of a similar kind expressed by the same letter, but differing in value, as in *y'*, *y''*. See *Arbitrary Signs* (*Appen.*). **b** A mark at the right hand of a number, indicating minutes or seconds of a degree, or minutes or seconds of time; as in 12°27′, i. e., twelve minutes twenty-seven seconds. **c** A mark used to denote feet and inches ; as in 6′ 10″, i. e., six feet ten inches.

9 *Print* Any mark on a letter.

ac-cent' (ăk-sĕnt'), *v. t.* ; AC-CENT'ED ; AC-CENT'ING. [OF. *accenter.*] **1.** To express the accent of (either by the voice or by a mark) ; to utter or to mark with accent.

2 To mark emphatically ; to emphasize

accent mark. A mark used to indicate an accent ; an accent (see ACCENT, *n.*, 2), specif. : **a** Any of various symbols denoting stress, as ˊ, ˋ, for shortening. **b** A mark placed after a letter designating a note to show in which octave it is found, as, *a* is A in the octave ascending from *c'* or middle C. See PITCH.

ac-cen'tor (ăk-sĕn'tŏr), *n.* [L. *ad* + *cantor* singer, *canere* to sing.] **1.** *Music.* One who sings or plays the leading part ; the director or leader. *Obs.*

2. *Zool.* **a** [*cap*] A genus of European birds (so named from their sweet notes), including the hedge warbler. **b** A water thrush.

ac-cen'tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to accent ; characterized or formed by accent , specif., *Pros.*, pert. to or designating meter, feet, etc., the rhythm of which is based upon syllabic accent, as distinguished from that based on quantity. — *n.* A mark of accent. — **ac-cen'tu-al-ly,** *adv.*

ac-cen'tu-ate (-āt), *v. t.* ; AC-CEN'TU-AT'ED (-ā'tĕd), AC-CEN'TU-AT'ING (-Ing) [LL. *accentuatus*, p. p. of *accentuare*, fr. L. *accentus* : cf. F. *accentuer.*] **1.** To pronounce or mark with an accent or with accents.

2. To bring out distinctly , to make prominent ; emphasize.

> In Bosnia, the struggle between East and West was even more *accentuated* *London Times.*

ac-cen'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *accentuatio* : cf. F. *accentuation.*] **1.** Act of accentuating Specif. :

2. *Eccles. Music.* Pitch or modulation of the voice in reciting portions of the liturgy. Seven formulæ of the melodic intervals in accentuation are reckoned : the *immutable* (monotone), *medium* (minor third), *grave* (fifth), *acute* (solmi-mi-sol), *moderate* (rising a second and returning), *interrogative* (falling a second and returning), *final* (sol-la-sol-fa-mi-re). These are called *accenti ecclesiastici.*

3. *Psychol.* The subjective separation into groups of the like units in a uniform series, as when a succession of like sounds (as in the striking of a clock) seem to come rhythmically, or certain of the squares of a checkerboard seem to stand out with especial prominence.

ac-cen'tus (ăk-sĕn'tŭs), *n.* [LL. See ACCENT, *n.*] *Music.* The part of the church service sung or recited by the priest and his assistants at the altar; — distinguished from *concentus.* See also ACCENTUATION, 2.

ac-cept' (ăk-sĕpt'), *v. t.* ; AC-CEPT'ED ; AC-CEPT'ING. [F. *accepter*, L. *acceptare*, freq. of *accipere ; ad* + *capere* to take; akin to E. *heave*] **1** To receive (a thing offered) with a consenting mind ; as, to *accept* a gift ; — often with *of.*

> If you *accept* them, then their worth is great. *Shak.*
>
> To *accept* of ransom for my son. *Milton.*

2. To receive with favor ; to approve ; — often with *of.*

> The Lord *accept* thy burnt sacrifice *Ps.* xx. 3.
>
> Peradventure he will *accept* of me. *Gen* xxxii. 20.

3. To receive or admit and agree to , to assent to ; as, I *accept* your proposal, amendment, or excuse.

4. To take by the mind ; understand ; as, How are these words to be *accepted* ? Hence, to recognize and receive as true or significant.

> My momentary self, then, has knowledge in so far as it knows, recognizes, *accepts* another self, the self of the moment just past. *Josiah Royce*

5. *Com.* To receive as obligatory and promise to pay, as, to *accept* a bill of exchange. See ACCEPTANCE.

[It.] *Music.* At the performer's caprice or pleasure, both as to time and expression.

a-cap'su-lar, *a. Bot.* Having no capsule.

a-car'di-a, *n.* [NL. ; *a-* not + Gr. *καρδία* heart.] *Terat.* Absence of the heart. — **a-car'di-ac,** *a.*

a-ca'rí (a-ka-rē). Var. of OUAKARI.

A-ca'ri-a (*ā*-kā'rĭ-*ă*), *n. pl.* [NL] *Zool.* = ACARIDA.

a-ca'ri-an, *a. & n.* [Gr. *ἄκαρι* mite, tick] *Zool* = ACARIDAN

‖**a'ca'ri-á'ire** (ä'kä'rĭ-ä'ē'rĕ), *a.* [F.] Ill-natured ; crabbed.

Ac'a-rid'e-a (ăk'*a*-rĭd'ē-*a*), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ACARIDA. [DAN.]

ac'a-rid'e-an, *a. & n* = ACARI-

Ac'a-ri'na (ăk'*a*-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL] *Zoöl.* = ACARIDA.

a-car'i-no'sis (*a*-kăr'ĭ-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL ; *Acarina* + *-osis.*] *Med* Any disease caused by acarids.

ac'a-ro-ce-cid'i-um (ăk'*a*-rō-sē-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -IA (-ă). [NL. ; *Acarus* + Gr. κηκίς, κηκίδος, a gallnut.] *Zool.* Any gall (on a plant) caused by an acarid

a-car'pel-lous, **a-car'pel-ous** (*a*-kär'pĕl-ŭs ; ăk'*ar*-pĕl'ŭs), *a. Bot.* Having no carpels.

a-car'pous (*a*-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄκαρπος* : *ἀ-* not + *καρπός* fruit.] Not producing fruit ; sterile.

a-cast', *v. t.* [*a-* out + *cast.*] To cast down or away *Obs.*

acat. † AGATE.

a-cat'al-lac'tic (*ā*-kăt'*ă*-lăk'tĭk), *a.* See A- not.

a-cat'a-ma-the'si-a, (*ā*-kăt'*ă*-ma-thē'sĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL. ; *a-* not + Gr. *καταμάθησις* thorough knowledge.] *Med.* Impaired power of perception ; inability to comprehend conversation.

Ac'a-tan (ăk'*a*-tăn). *Bib.*

a-cat'a-pha'si-a (*ā*-kăt'*ă*-fā'zhĭ-*ă* ; -zĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL. ; *a-* not + Gr. *κατάφασις* affirmation] *Med.* Defective speech, manifested by faulty syntax, due to brain disease.

ac'a-tap'o-sis, *n.* [NL. ; *a-* not + Gr. *κατάπωσις* a gulping down.] *Med.* Dysphagia.

ac'a-tas'ta-sis (ăk'*a*-tăs'tă-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *a-* not + Gr. *κατάστασις* a settling.] Disturbance ; unsettling. *Heave*

acate. † ACHATE, AGATE.

a-cat'e-gor'i-cal, *a* See A-, not.

a-ca'ter, *n.* A purchaser of provisions. = CATERER. *Obs.*

acaterwawed, *p. a.* [Cf. CATERWAUL.] Caterwauling. *Obs.*

a-ca'ter-y, *n.* Bought provisions ; acates, also, the room or place where they are kept. *Obs.*

ac'a-thar'si-a (ăk'*a*-thar'sĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκαθαρσία* uncleanness.] *Med.* Filth ; lack of purging. — **ac'a-thar-sy** (ăk'*a*-thär-sĭ), *n.*

a-ca'tour. † ACATER.

a-ca'try. † ACATERY.

a-cau'line (*a*-kô'lĭn ; -līn), *a. Bot* Acaulescent.

a cau'lose (-lōs), **a-cau'lous** (lŭs), *a* [Gr *ἀκαυλος* ; *ἀ-* not + *καυλός* stalk or L. *caulis* stalk.] *Bot.* = ACAULESCENT.

a'ca-yu (ä'kä-yōō'). Var. of AJOU.

acc. *Abbr.* Acceptance ; accepted ; accordant , according ; according to; account; accountant : acceptance.

ac'ca (ăk'*ă*), *n.* [LL., perh. fr. *Akka*, i. e. *Acre*, in Syria.] A medieval figured silken fabric, decorated with gold

ac-ca'ble, *v. t.* [F. *accabler.*] To crush *Obs.*

Ac'cad (ăk'ăd) *Bib.*

Ac'cad, Ac-ca'di-an. Vars of AKKAD, AKKADIAN.

Ac'ca-in (ăk'ă-ĭn). *D. Bib.*

Ac'ca Lar'en-ti'na. [L.] See LARENTALIA.

Ac'ca-ron (ăk'*a*-rŏn). *Bib.*

‖ **ac-ce'das ad cu'ri-am** (ăk-sē'dăs ăd kū'rĭ-ăm). [L.] You go to the court, — used as the name of a common-law writ, in English practice, to remove a cause from an inferior court not of record to a higher court.

ac ced'ence (ăk-sēd'ĕns), *n.* Act of accending. [DENCE.]

ac'ce-dence, *n* Obs. for ACCIDENCE.

ac-ced'er (ăk-sēd'ĕr), *n.* One who accedes.

accel. *Abbr.* Accelerando.

ac-cel'er-at'ed (-āt ĕd), *p. a* of ACCELERATE — **-at'ed-ly,** *adv.*

ac-cel'er-a-tive. Accelerative. *Rec Sp.*

ac-cend'ent, *n.* = ACCENSOR.

ac'cent-less, *n.* See -LESS.

ac-cen'tu-a-ble (ăk-sĕn'tū-ă-b'l), *a.* That may be accented.

ac-cen'tu-al'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being accentual.

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6. In a deliberative body, to receive in acquittance of a duty imposed; as, to *accept* the report of a committee. [This makes it the property of the body, and the question is then on its adoption.]

Syn. — Receive, admit See TAKE.

to accept service, *Law*, to agree that a writ or process shall be considered as regularly served, when it has not been. — **to a the person** *or* **face of,** *Theol.*, to treat with partiality or favoritism. "God *accepteth* no man's *person*." *Gal.* ii. 6.

ac-cept'a-ble (ăk-sĕp'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *acceptable*, L *acceptabilis*, fr. *acceptare*.] Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted or received with pleasure; pleasing to a receiver, gratifying; agreeable; welcome; as, an *acceptable* present, one *acceptable* to us. — **ac-cept'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ac-cept'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **ac-cept'a-bly,** *adv*

ac-cept'ance (-tăns), *n.* [OF.] **1.** Act of accepting; a receiving what is offered, with approbation, satisfaction, or acquiescence; esp., favorable reception; approval, as, the *acceptance* of a gift, office, doctrine, etc. In law, the *acceptance* which is required under the Statute of Frauds for the effectual sale of goods over a certain value, usually $50 or £10, on an oral contract without a written note or memorandum, is not satisfied by mere words or a mental act, but must be consequent upon the actual or constructive delivery of the goods to the buyer or his agent, who must receive them with the intent to take and retain them in his possession as owner.

2. State or quality of being accepted; acceptableness.

"Makes it assured of *acceptance*." *Shak.*

They shall come up with *acceptance* on mine altar *Is* lx. 7

3. *Com.* **a** An assent and engagement by the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn to pay it when due according to the terms of the acceptance. In the British Bills of Exchange Act and the similar acts in the United States, an acceptance is defined to be one completed by notification or delivery. It is usually made by writing the word "accepted" across the face of the bill. **b** An accepted bill.

4. *Law.* An agreeing, either expressly or by conduct, to the act or offer of another so that a contract is concluded and the parties become bound. Cf. CONTRACT, OFFER, MEETING OF THE MINDS.

The [illegible] courts after a period of uncertainty seem now to have [illegible] which may be stated as follows: [illegible] *acceptance* [illegible] and must be communicated [illegible] the proposer, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the effect of moonlight, candlelight, or burning bodies. — **accidental point.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **a. predication,** *Logic,* predication of an accident. — **a. right.** *Law.* See RIGHT.

ac/ci-den'tal (ăk/sĭ-dĕn'tăl), *n.* **1.** A property not essential; a nonessential; anything happening accidentally.

He conceived it just that *accidentals* . . should sink with the substance of the accusation. *Fuller.*

2. *pl. Paint.* Those fortuitous effects produced by luminous rays falling on certain objects so that some parts stand forth in abnormal brightness and other parts are in deep shadow.

3. *Music.* A sharp, flat, or natural, occurring before a particular note and changing its pitch to one foreign to the key of the piece or passage as indicated by its signature or by such a change immediately preceding.

ac/ci-den'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being accidental, also, accidental character or effect. *Ruskin.*

2 *Philos.* The theory that events occur without cause. See INDETERMINISM, TYCHISM.

3. *Med.* A system of medicine founded on the symptoms of disease and ignoring the ætiology — **ac/ci-den'tal-ist,** *n.*

ac/ci-den-tal'i-ty (-dĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being accidental, or of being beset with accidental attributes.

The muddiness and *accidentality* of the world of sensible things. *Wm James.*

ac/ci-den'tal-ly (-dĕn'tăl-ĭ), *adv.* In an accidental manner; unexpectedly; by chance; unintentionally; casually; fortuitously; not essentially.

ac/ci-den'tal-ness, *n.* Accidental state or quality.

ac/ci-den'ted (ăk'sĭ-dĕn'tĕd), *a. Phys. Geog.* Of uneven surface, as, *accidented* topography.

accident insurance *or* **assurance.** Insurance which indemnifies the insured in case of accident to the person. Under the ordinary policies only those injuries are accidents within the meaning of the policy that are caused by violent, accidental, and visible means, and misconduct or negligence of the insured does not generally bar recovery.

Ac-cip'i-ter (ăk-sĭp'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* [L., hawk.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of hawks having rather short wings and comparatively long legs and tail. They are of small or only medium size, and very active and courageous. See HAWK.

2. [*l. c.*] *Surg.* A bandage applied over the nose, resembling the claw of a hawk.

ac-cip'i-tral (-trăl), *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, a hawk.

Ac-cip'i-tres (-trēz), *n. pl.* [L., hawks.] *Zoöl.* **a** = RAPTORES. **b** A suborder of the Raptores, consisting of the diurnal birds of prey, that is, all except the owls. In modern classifications the American vultures are also usually excluded.

ac-cip'i-trine (-trĭn; 277), *a. Zool.* Hawklike, raptorial; like or belonging to the Accipitres or the genus *Accipiter.*

ac-claim' (ă-klām'), *v. t.;* AC-CLAIMED' (-klāmd'); AC-CLAIM'ING. [L. *acclamare; ad* + *clamare* to cry out. See CLAIM.] **1.** To claim. *Obs.*

2. To applaud. "A glad *acclaiming* train." *Thomson.*

3. To declare or proclaim by acclamations.

While the shouting crowd
Acclaims thee king of traitors. *Smollett.*

4. To shout; to call out loudly; as, to *acclaim* my joy.

ac-claim', *v. i.* To shout applause.

ac-claim', *n.* Acclamation. *Poetic.* *Milton.*

The tumult of their *acclaim* *Tennyson.*

ac/cla-ma'tion (ăk'lă-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L *acclamatio:* cf. F. *acclamation.*] **1.** Act of acclaiming; that which is said in acclaiming; a shout of approbation, favor, or assent; eager expression of approval; loud applause.

No antiphonies or responsories of the people here, but the only plain *acclamation* of Amen. *Milton.*

2. In parliamentary usage, the act or method of voting orally rather than by ballot, esp. in elections; specif., *R. C. Ch.,* the election of a pope or other ecclesiastic by unanimous consent of the electors, without a ballot.

In ecclesiastical councils vote by *acclamation* is very common, the question being usually put in the form, *placet* or *non placet* This differs from the acclamation with which in other assemblies a motion is said to be carried, when, no amendment being proposed, approval is expressed by shouting such words as *Aye* or *Agreed.* *Encyc Brit*

3. *Eccl.* The responsive chant of the congregation in antiphonal singing.

4. An outcry or exclamation, as of grief or protest. *Obs.*

ac-clam'a-to-ry (ă-klăm'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or expressing approval by, acclamation.

ac-cli'mate (ă-klī'mĭt), *v. t. & i.;* AC-CLI'MAT-ED (-mă-tĕd); AC-CLI'MAT-ING. [F. *acclimater; à* (L *ad*) + *climat* climate. See CLIMATE.] To habituate, or cause habituation, to a climate not native; to acclimatize; — often distinguished from *acclimatize* in biology. (See *Citation.*)

It must also be remembered that the difference between acclimation and acclimatization lies in the fact that the former is a process of wild nature, while the latter takes place under the more active guidance or supervision of man. Man acclimatizes with the same agencies with which nature *acclimates.* *L. H. Bailey.*

ac'cli-ma'tion (ăk'lĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of acclimating; state of being acclimated.

acclimation fever. *Med. & Veter.* A disease caused by a change of climate, occurring esp. in tropical countries in persons recently arrived from a temperate zone; also, an affection of horses and cattle caused by a change of surroundings, as from country pastures to city stables.

ac-cli'ma-ti-za'tion (ă-klī'mă-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of acclimatizing; state of being acclimatized; also, a thing acclimatized. *Darwin.*

ac-cli'ma-tize (ă-klī'mă-tīz), *v. t. & i.;* AC-CLI'MA-TIZED (-tīzd); AC-CLI'MA-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To inure or habituate, or to become inured, to a climate different from that which is natural; to adapt to a foreign or strange climate; — said of man, the inferior animals, or plants. Often distinguished from *acclimate.* — **ac-cli'ma-tiz'er** (-tīz'ẽr), *n.*

ac'cli-nate (ăk'lĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *acclinatus,* p. p. of *acclinare* to lean against.] Sloping or bending upward.

ac-cliv'i-ty (ă-klĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *acclivitas,* fr. *acclivis, acclivus,* ascending, *ad* + *clivus* a hill, slope, fr. root *kli* to lean. See LEAN.] A slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as *ascending,* in opposition to *declivity,* or *descending;* an upward slope: ascent.

Syn. — ACCLIVITY, DECLIVITY. A slope considered as ascending is an *acclivity;* the same slope considered as descending, a *declivity.*

The winding path which led up the *acclivity.* *G. Borrow.*

A . . . defile, leading down a very steep *declivity.* *Parkman.*

ac-cli'vous (ă-klī'vŭs), *a.* [L. *acclivis, acclivus.*] Sloping upward; rising as a hillside; — opposed to *declivous.*

ac-cloy' (ă-kloi'), *v. t* [OF. *encloyer, encloer,* F. *enclouer,* to drive in a nail. See CLOY.] *Obs.* **1.** To prick (a horse) with a nail in shoeing; hence, to pierce; stab; lame.

2. To satiate; clog; overload; cloy. See CLOY.

ac-coast' (ă-kōst'), *v. t. & i.* [See ACCOST, COAST.] To lie or sail along the coast or side of; to accost. *Obs.*

ac/co-lade' (ăk'ō-lād'; -lăd), *n.* [F. *accolade,* It. *accollata,* fr. *accollare* to embrace; L. *ad* + *collum* neck] **1.** Lit., an embrace; specif., a ceremony or salutation used to mark the conferring of knighthood, consisting in an embrace, a kiss, or, now usually, a slight blow on the shoulders with the flat blade of a sword.

2. *Music.* A brace, or line used as a brace, to join two or more staves carrying simultaneous parts. See BRACE.

3. A reversed curve in a pointed arch, of the general form of the brace [⁀⁀]. It is commonly capped by a finial.

4. *Paleography.* A curved stroke made under a word to indicate that it belongs in the line above. It is found in Roman and monastic manuscripts.

ac'col-lé' (ăk'ō-lā'), *a.* [F. *accolé.*] *Her.* **1.** Entwined about the neck; also, collared, gorged

2. Joined or touching at the neck, side by side, as sets of arms on a shield, or profiles on a coin.

ac-com'mo-date (ă-kŏm'ō-dāt), *a.* [L. *accommodatus,* p. p. of *accommodare.*] Suitable; fit; adapted; as, means *accommodate* to the end. *Archaic.* *Tillotson.*

accommodate distribution, *Logic,* the taking of a term in its total denotation in the universe of discourse with the exception of the subject of the affirmation; as, "London is greater than any city" (that is, any other city) implies the *accommodate distribution* of "city."

ac-com'mo-date, *v. t.;* AC-COM'MO-DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd, -ĭd), AC-COM'MO-DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). [L. *accommodatus,* p. p. of *accommodare; ad* + *commodare* to make fit, help; *con-* + *modus* measure, proportion. See MODE.] **1.** To render fit, suitable, or correspondent; to adapt; conform, as, to *accommodate* ourselves to circumstances. "They *accommodate* their counsels to his inclination." *Addison.*

2. To bring into agreement or harmony; to reconcile; adjust; settle; as, to *accommodate* differences, a dispute, etc.

3. To furnish with something desired, needed, or convenient; to favor; oblige, as, to *accommodate* a friend with a loan or with lodgings; specif., to give or lend credit to by means of accommodation paper.

4. To show the correspondence of; to apply or make suit by analogy; to adapt or fit, as teachings to accidental circumstances, statements to facts, etc.; as, to *accommodate* prophecy to events.

5. Specif., *Obs.:* **a** To fit for use; to repair, mend; as, to *accommodate* a broken coach. **b** To fit (a person) for a duty. **c** To render convenience or aid to; to facilitate, as, to *accommodate* the cure of a disease.

Syn. — Suit, adapt, adjust, arrange. See CONFORM.

ac-com'mo-date, *v. i.* **1.** To adapt one's self; to be conformable or adapted; to come to terms. *Rare.*

2 To make adaptation, preparation, or adjustment, as of the eyes or the mind.

It is also possible to *accommodate* for the reception of impressions from an object without attending to it. *G. F. Stout.*

ac-com'mo-dat'ing (-dāt'ĭng), *p. a.* Affording, or disposed to afford, accommodation; obliging; as, an *accommodating* man or spirit. — **ac-com'mo-dat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ac-com'mo-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *accommodatio:* cf. F. *accommodation.*] **1.** Act of accommodating, or state of being accommodated; act of fitting or adapting, or state of being fitted or adapted, adaptation; adjustment; — often followed by *to.* "The organization of the body with *accommodation* to its functions." *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Willingness to accommodate; obligingness.

3. Whatever supplies a want or affords ease, refreshment, or convenience; anything furnished which is desired or needful; — often in *pl.;* as, the *accommodations* — that is, lodgings and food — at an inn.

A volume of Shakespeare in each pocket, a small bundle with a change of linen slung across his shoulders, an oaken cudgel in his hand, complete our pedestrian's *accommodations.* *Scott.*

4. An adjustment of differences; state of agreement, settlement. "To come to terms of *accommodation.*" *Macaulay.*

Dr. Franklin came home in despair of *accommodation;* he saw nothing now to do but to fight. *S Weir Mitchell.*

5. The application of a writer's language, on the ground of analogy, to something not originally referred to or intended.

Many of those quotations from the Old Testament were probably intended as nothing more than *accommodations.* *Paley.*

6. *Com.* **a** A loan of money or credit. **b** An accommodation bill, note, or indorsement.

7. *Physiol.* The automatic adjustment of the eye for seeing at different distances, or of the tympanic membrane for hearing high or low tones. In the eye of higher animals accommodation is effected chiefly by changes in the convexity of the crystalline lens.

8. *Theol.* **a** The doctrine that divine revelation keeps pace with human power to comprehend it; also, the doctrine that the Scripture writers employed popular speech and not exact expressions and so gave occasionally an apparent support to real errors. **b** The practice of making Scripture apply to what it would not be properly understood to apply to.

9. Short for ACCOMMODATION TRAIN. *U. S.*

accommodation bill, draft, *or* **note** A bill, draft, or note made, drawn, accepted, or indorsed by one person for another without consideration, to enable that other to raise money or obtain credit thereby, the acceptance, indorsement, etc., being called an **accommodation acceptance, indorsement,** etc.

accommodation ladder. *Naut* A light ladder or stairway hung over the side of a ship at the gangway for the passcending from, or descending to, small boats.

accommodation train *or* **coach.** A train or coach stopping at all or nearly all stations. *U. S*

ac-com'mo-da-tive (*a*-kŏm'ō-dā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to accommodate; of the nature of an accommodation. — **ac-com'mo-da-tive-ness,** *n.*

ac-com'pa-ni-ment (ă-kŭm'pă-nĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *accompagnement.*] That which accompanies, something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added to give greater completeness to the principal thing, or by way of ornament, or for the sake of symmetry. Specif.: *Music* An instrumental part or parts accompanying the vocal to sustain the pitch and give body, variety, and completeness to the effect; the subordinate part or parts accompanying the solo voice or instrument; also, the harmony of a figured bass.

ac-com'pa-nist (-nĭst), *n Music.* The performer who takes the accompanying part.

ac-com'pa-ny (-nĭ), *v. t;* AC-COM'PA-NIED (-nĭd); AC-COM'PA-NY-ING (-nĭ-ĭng). [OF. *acompaignier,* F. *accompagner,* to associate with, fr. OF. *a* (L *ad*) + *compaigne* company, fr. (assumed) LL. *compania.* See COMPANION.] **1.** To cause to be a companion (to); to add or join (to); also, to cause to be or go in company (with), to associate.

I have thought good to *accompany* him with these my letters. *Ld Burleigh.*

2. To go with or attend as a companion or associate, to keep company with; to go along with; to consort with, — with *with* or *by;* as, he *accompanied* his speech with a bow.

The Persian dames, . . .
In sumptuous cars, *accompanied* his march *Glover.*

They are never alone that are *accompanied* with noble thoughts *Sir P. Sidney.*

He was *accompanied* by two carts filled with wounded rebels. *Macaulay.*

3. To cohabit with *Obs.* *Sir T. Herbert.*

4. *Music.* To play or sing an accompaniment to or for.

Syn. — Go with, wait upon, follow, convoy, conduct. — ACCOMPANY, ATTEND, ESCORT agree in the idea of going with some one, but differ in the implied relation between the parties to the action. ACCOMPANY implies companionship and (usually) equality of station; ATTEND, the act of waiting upon one (often in a subordinate capacity) with the purpose of serving him if necessary; ESCORT, attendance with a view to affording protection or as a mark of courtesy or honor; as, to *accompany* a friend, to *attend* a visiting dignitary, to *escort* a lady. See COMPANION.

I will merrily *accompany* you home. *Shak.*

Cæsar through Syria
Intends his journey. . . I must *attend* on Cæsar. *Shak.*

He was to have gone for his betrothed at dusk, and to have *escorted* her home. *Poe.*

ac-com'pa-ny, *v. i.* **1.** To associate in a company; to keep company. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

2. To cohabit (with). *Obs.* *Milton.*

3 *Music.* To perform an accompaniment.

accompanying movement. See INVOLUNTARY MOVEMENT.

ac-com'plice (ă-kŏm'plĭs), *n.* [*ac-* (perh. for the article *a* or for L *ad*) + *complice.* See COMPLICE.] **1.** An associate in guilt, specif., in the commission of a crime, a participator in an offense, whether a principal or an accessory; — used with *of* or *with* before the person, with *in,* sometimes *of,* formerly *to,* before the crime. "And thou, the cursed *accomplice* of his treason." *Johnson.*

2. A cooperator; associate. *Rare.*

Success unto our valiant general,
And happiness to his *accomplices!* *Shak*

Syn. — Accessory, confederate; assistant, associate, coadjutor, ally, promoter. See ABETTOR.

ac-com'plish (ă-kŏm'plĭsh; *formerly* ă-kŭm'-), *v. t.;* AC-COM'PLISHED (-plĭsht), AC-COM'PLISH-ING. [ME. *acomplisen, acomplisen,* OF. *acomplir, F. accomplir;* L. *ad* + *complere* to fill up, complete. See COMPLETE, FINISH.] **1.** To complete, as time or distance.

That He would *accomplish* seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem. *Dan.* ix. 2.

He had *accomplished* half a league or more *Prescott.*

2. To bring to an issue of full success, to effect; perform; to execute fully; fulfill, as, to *accomplish* a design, an object, a promise.

That that is written must yet be *accomplished* in me *Luke* xxii. 37.

3. To equip or furnish thoroughly; hence, to complete in acquirements; to render accomplished.

The armorers *accomplishing* the knights. *Shak.*

It [the moon] is fully *accomplished* for all those ends to which Providence did appoint it *Wilkins*

These qualities . . go to *accomplish* a perfect woman. *Cowden Clarke.*

4. To gain; to obtain. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Do, achieve, perform, carry out, fulfill, realize; consummate, perfect, equip, furnish. See EFFECT.

ac-com'plished (-plĭsht), *p. a.* **1.** Completed; effected; established.

After forty years of war she [Spain] was compelled virtually to acknowledge what had long been an *accomplished* fact, the independence of the Dutch Netherlands *J. Fiske.*

‖ **ac'ci-den-ta'li-a,** *n. pl.* [LL.] *Law* See JURISTIC ACT.

ac'ci-den'ta-ry, *a.* Fortuitous; also, nonessential. *Obs.* — **ac'ci-den'ta-ri-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

‖ **ac'ci-den'ter.** [LL.] *Logic.* = PER ACCIDENS.

ac'ci-den'tial (-shăl), *a.* Characterized by nonessential qualities. — **ac'ci-den-ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [tally. *Obs.*] | **ac'ci-dent-ly,** *adv.* Acciden | **ac'ci-die** (ăk'sĭ-dĭ), *n.* [OF. *accide, accidie,* LL. *accidia, acedia.* See ACEDIA.] Sloth; torpor. See ACEDIA. *Obs.*

accioun. † ACTION.

ac-cip'i-ent (ăk-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *accipiens,* p. pr.] A receiver.

ac-cip'i-tra-ry, *n.* [LL. *accipitrarius* falconer.] A catcher of birds of prey; a falconer. *Obs.*

accise. † EXCISE.

ac-cis'mus (ăk-sĭz'mŭs), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκκισμός.] *Rhet.* Affected refusal.

ac-cite' (ăk-sīt'), *v. t.* [L. *accitus,* p. p. of *accire, acciere.*] *Obs.* **1.** To cite; summon.

2 To excite.

ac-claim'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE

ac-claim'er, *n.* One who acclaims. [*Obs* & *R.*]

ac'cla-mate, *v. t.* To acclaim

ac'cla-ma'tor, *n.* An acclaimer.

ac-clear'ment, *n.* Exculpation; clearing. *Obs.* & *R.*

ac-cli'mat-a-ble (ă-klī'mă-tă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE; ACCLIMATE.

ac-cli'ma-ta-tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *acclimatation.* See ACCLIMATE.] Acclimatization.

ac-cli'mate-ment, *n.* Acclimation. *Rare.*

ac-cli'ma-tiz'a-ble (ă-klī'mă-tīz'a-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

ac-cli'ma-ture (-ă-tūr), *n.* Acclimatization. *Rare*

ac-cli'nal (ă-klī'năl), *a.* [L. *acclinis.*] *Geol.* Leaning upon another; as, an *accinal* stratum.

ac-cline', *a.* [L. *acclivis.*] Acclivous. *Obs.*

ac-cliv'i-tous (ă-klĭv'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Acclivous. *Rare.*

ac-coil', *v. t.* [OF. *acoillir* to receive, F. *accueillir.* See COIL.] **1.** To collect. *Obs.*

2. *Naut.* To coil together.

ac-coil', *n.* [OF. *acoil, acueil,* F. *accueil*] Greeting; welcome; reception. *Rare.*

accol. † ACCOLL.

ac'co-lad'ed (ăk'ō-lād'ĕd), *a.* See -ED; ACCOLADE.

ac'co-lat'ed (ăk'ō-lāt'ĕd), *a.* = ACCOLLE.

ac-coll', *v. t.* [ME. *acolen,* OF. *acoler,* F. *accoler.*] To embrace about the neck; clasp. *Obs.*

ac'colled', *p. a.* = ACCOLLÉ.

ac-com'ber. † ACCUMBER.

ac-com'bi-na'tion, *n.* [*ad-* + *combination.*] A combining. *Rare.*

accombrance. † ACCUMBRANCE.

ac-com'mo-da-ble (ă-kŏm'ō-dă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *accommodable.*] That may be accommodated or fitted. *Rare.* — **ac-com'mo-da-ble-ness,** *n. Rare.*

ac-com'mo-date-ly, *adv.* of ACCOMMODATE. [-NESS.]

ac com'mo-date-ness, *n.* See

ac-com'mo-da'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or caused by, accommodation, as of the eye

accommodation coach. See ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

accommodation note. See ACCOMMODATION BILL.

accommodation road. A road for giving access to land not adjoining a highway. *Eng.*

accommodation works. Structures or works for the accommodation of owners of property adjoining a railway. *Eng.*

ac-com'mo-da-tive. Accommodative. *Rare Sp.*

ac-com'mo-da'tor, *n.* One that accommodates.

ac'com-mode', *v. t & i* [F. *accommoder.*] To accommodate. *Obs.* — **-mode'ment,** *n. Obs.*

accomp *Abbr.* Accompaniment.

ac-com'pa-na-ble, ac-com'pa-ni-a-ble, *a* [OF. *acompaignable.*] Sociable. *Obs.*

ac-com'pa-ni-er, *n.* One that accompanies [RARE.]

ac-com'pa-ny-ist, *n.* = ACCOMPANIST.

ac com'pass, *v. t* [*ac-* = *ad-* + *compass.*] To compass. *Obs.*

ac-com'ple-ment, *n.* = ACCOMPLISHMENT, 2. *Obs.*

ac-com'ple-tive (*a*-kŏm'plē-tĭv), *a.* [L. *ad* + *complere, completum,* to fill up.] Tending to accomplish. *Rare.*

accomplice. † ACCOMPLISH.

ac-com'plice-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

ac'com-plic'i-ty (ăk'ŏm-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Complicity. *Rare*

ac-com'plish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

ālē, senāte, cāre, ăm, *ă*ccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

2. Complete in acquirements as the result usually of training; — commonly in a good sense; as, an *accomplished* scholar; but, an *accomplished* villain.
They . . show themselves *accomplished* bees. *Holland.*

ac-com'plish-ment (ă-kŏm'plĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *accomplissement*, fr. *accomplir.*] **1.** Act of accomplishing; entire performance; completion, fulfillment; as, the *accomplishment* of an enterprise, of a prophecy, etc.
2. That which completes, perfects, or equips thoroughly; acquirement; attainment, that which constitutes excellence of mind, or elegance of manners, acquired by education or training. "My new *accomplishment* of dancing." *Churchill.*
Accomplishments have taken virtue's place,
And wisdom talks before exterior grace. *Cowper.*

Syn. — See ACQUIREMENT.

ac-cord' (ă-kôrd'), *v. t.;* AC-CORD'ED, AC-CORD'ING. [ME. *acorden, accorden*, OF. *acorder*, F. *accorder*, fr LL. *accordare*; L. *ad* + *cor, cordis*, heart. Cf. CONCORD, DISCORD; see HEART.] **1.** To make to agree or correspond, to suit (one thing to another); to adjust; — followed by *to. Rare.*
Her hands *accorded* the lute's music to the voice *Sidney.*
2. To bring to an agreement, as persons; to reconcile, to settle, adjust, harmonize, or compose, as things; as, to *accord* suits or controversies.
When they were *accorded* from the fray. *Spenser.*
All which particulars, being confessedly knotty and difficult, can never be *accorded* but by . . . critical learning. *South.*
3. To grant as suitable or proper; to concede, award; as, to *accord* due praise to one. "*According* his desire." *Spenser.*

ac-cord', *v. i.* To agree or come to an agreement, to correspond; to be in harmony; — followed by *with*, formerly also by *to;* as, his disposition *accords* with his looks.
My heart *accordeth* with my tongue. *Shak.*
Thy actions to thy words *accord.* *Milton.*

Syn. — See CORRESPOND.

ac-cord', *n.* [ME. *acord, accord, acorde*, OF. *acort, acorde*, F. *accord*, fr. OF. *acorder*, F *accorder*. See ACCORD, *v. t.;* cf. CHORD, in music.] **1.** Agreement or concurrence of opinion, will, or action, harmony of mind; consent; assent.
A mediator of an *accord* and peace between them. *Bacon*
These all continued with one *accord* in prayer *Acts* i. 14.
2. Harmony of sounds; agreement in pitch or quality of tone; concord; as, the *accord* of tones. Specif., a chord.
Those sweet *accords* are even the angels' lays *Sir J Davies*
3. Agreement, harmony, or just correspondence of things; as, the *accord* of light and shade in painting.
4. Voluntary or spontaneous motion or impulse to act; — preceded by *own;* as, of one's own *accord.*
That which groweth of its own *accord* of thy harvest thou shalt not reap. *Lev* xxv. 5.
5. *Law.* An agreement between parties in controversy by which satisfaction for an injury is stipulated, and which, when executed, bars a suit.
with one accord, with unanimity.
They rushed *with one accord* into the theater. *Acts* xix 29.

ac-cord'a-ble (ă-kôr'dă-b'l), *a.* [OF. *acordable*, F. *accordable.*] **1.** Agreeing. *Obs. Chaucer.*
2. Reconcilable; in accordance.

ac-cord'ance (-dăns), *n.* [OF. *acordance* agreement.] **1.** Agreement; harmony, concord; conformity. "In strict *accordance* with the law." *Macaulay.*
2. *Music.* The scheme of notes to which the strings of an instrument are tuned; as, the *accordance* of a violin is *g*—*d'*—*a'*—*e''.*

Syn. — Harmony, unison, coincidence.

ac-cord'ant (-dănt), *a.* [OF. *acordant*, F. *accordant.*] Agreeing; consonant; harmonious; corresponding; conformable; — followed by *with* or *to.* — **ac-cord'ant-ly**, *adv.*
Her diet was *accordant* to her coat. *Chaucer.*
Strictly *accordant* with true morality *Darwin.*

Syn. — See CONSONANT.

ac-cord'ing, *p. a.* Agreeing; in harmony; harmonious. "This *according* voice of national wisdom." *Burke.*
according as, precisely as; the same as; corresponding to the way in which. *According as* is an adverbial phrase, of which the propriety has been doubted, but good usage sanctions it. See ACCORDING, *adv.*
Is all things well,
According as I gave directions? *Shak.*
The land which the Lord will give you *according as* he hath promised. *Ex* xii. 25
— **a. to**, agreeably to; in accordance or conformity with; consistent with.
According to him, every person was to be bought *Macaulay.*
Our zeal should be *according to* knowledge *Sprat.*
— **a. to Hoyle**, in conformity with the rules of Edmond Hoyle (1672–1769), who first systematized the laws of whist and was until 1864 regarded as the great authority on the game; hence, *Colloq.*, according to rule, or a rigid system.
This is n't a country where things are cut and dried and done *according to Hoyle.* *Sir G. Parker.*

ac-cord'ing, *adv.* Accordingly. *Obs. Shak.*

ac-cord'ing-ly, *adv.* **1.** Agreeably; correspondingly; suitably, in a manner conformable.
2. In natural sequence; consequently; so.

Syn. — Wherefore, so, hence, then. See THEREFORE.

ac-cor'di-on (ă-kôr'dĭ-ŭn), *n.* [See ACCORD.] *Music.* A small, portable, keyed wind instrument, in which the wind is forced upon free metallic reeds by means of a bellows. — **ac-cor'di-on-ist**, *n.*

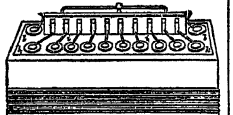
Accordion.

ac-cost' (ă-kŏst'; 205), *v. i.* [F. *accoster*, LL. *accostare* to bring side by side; L. *ad* + *costa* rib, side. See COAST.] To adjoin; to lie alongside. *Obs.*

ac-cost', *v. t.;* AC-COST'ED; AC-COST'ING. **1.** To join side to side; to border on; hence, to sail along the coast or side of. *Obs.* "So much [of Lapland] as *accosts* the sea." *Fuller.*
2. To approach; to make up to. *Archaic. Shak.*
3. To speak to first; to address; greet. "Him, Satan thus *accosts.*" *Milton.*

Syn. — See ADDRESS.

ac-cost' (ă-kŏst'), *n.* Address; greeting. *Rare. J. Morley.*
"Here is an absurdity!" was her morning *accost. C Brontë.*

ac-cost'ed, *a. Her.* Supported on both sides by other charges, also, side by side.

‖ **ac'couche'ment'** (a'kōōsh'mäN'), *n.* [F., fr. *accoucher* to be delivered of a child, to aid in delivery, OF. *acouchier*, orig., to lay down, put to bed, go to bed; L. *ad* + *collocare* to lay. See COLLOCATE.] Delivery in childbed.

‖ **ac'cou'cheur'** (a'kōō'shûr'), *masc.*] *n* [F., fr. *accoucher.*]

‖ **ac'cou'cheuse'** (ä'kōō'shûz'), *fem.*] One who assists women in childbirth; obstetrician; midwife.

ac-count' (ă-kount'), *v. t.;* AC-COUNT'ED, AC-COUNT'ING. [ME. *acounten*, OF. *aconter;* à (L. *ad*) + *conter* to count, F. *conter* to tell, *compter* to count, L. *computare.* See COUNT, *v. t.*] **1.** To reckon; compute; count. *Obs.*
2. To place to one's account; to put to the credit of; to assign; — with *to. Rare.*
3. To value, estimate, or hold in opinion; to judge or consider; to deem.
Accounting that God was able to raise him up. *Heb.* xi 19.
4. To recount; relate. *Obs. Chaucer.*

ac-count', *v. i.* **1.** To render, or state the terms of, an account or relation of particulars; as, an officer must *account* with or to the treasurer for money received.
2. To render an account, to answer in judgment or explanation; — with *for;* as, we must *account* for the use of our opportunities.
3. To give a satisfactory reason; to tell the cause of; to explain; — with *for;* as, idleness *accounts* for poverty.
to account of, to esteem; prize; value; — now used only in the passive. "I *account of* her beauty." *Shak.*
Never was preaching more *accounted of* than in the sixteenth century. *Canon Robinson*

ac-count', *n.* [ME. *acount, account, acounte*, OF. *aconi, aconte.* See ACCOUNT, *v. t.*] **1.** A reckoning; computation; calculation; enumeration; a record of some reckoning; as, the Julian *account* of time; money of *account. Hutton*
A beggarly *account* of empty boxes. *Shak.*
2. A reckoning of money transactions; a registry of pecuniary transactions; a written or printed statement of business dealings, or debts and credits, or of a certain class of them, or of other things subjected to a reckoning or review; hence, a right or claim the items of which make up such a statement; as, to keep one's *account* at the bank.
3. *Stock Exchange.* Usually with *the:* The fortnightly or monthly reckoning between buyers and sellers (see ACCOUNT DAY), or the period from one such reckoning to another.
On the London stock exchange, bargains, except when expressly stipulated as being for cash, are made for the settling or end of the "*account*" — the "*account*" being a period of about a fortnight. *Dict of Pol Econ.*
4. A statement in general of reasons, causes, grounds, etc., explanatory of some event; as, no satisfactory *account* has been given of these phenomena. Hence, the word is often used simply for *reason, ground, consideration, motive*, etc.; as, on no *account*, on every *account*, on all *accounts.*
5. A statement of facts or occurrences; recital of transactions; a relation or narrative; report; description; as, an *account* of a battle. "A laudable *account* of the city of London." *Howell.*
6. A statement and explanation of one's administration or conduct in money affairs, discharge of responsibilities, etc.
Give an *account* of thy stewardship *Luke* xvi. 2.
7. *Law.* A common-law action for a statement of receipts and disbursements and the recovery of any balance due; also, the writ by which it is brought.
8. An estimate or estimation; valuation; judgment. "To stand high in your *account.*" *Shak.*
9. Importance; worth; value; advantage, profit. "Men of *account.*" *Pope.* "To turn to *account.*" *Shak.*

Syn. — Narration, recital, rehearsal, relation, description, explanation. See NARRATIVE.

account current, an open or running account. — **a. rendered**, an account presented by a creditor to his debtor, for examination and settlement, — which by an implied or express acceptance becomes an *account stated.* — **a. settled**, an account which has been agreed upon by both parties as correct; — used loosely sometimes as about equivalent to *account stated*, but usually and preferably as implying a more definite mutual agreement, and not merely a tacit or implied acceptance. — **a. stated**, an account presented and accepted by both parties. — **for a.** of, on behalf of; to be transacted for. — **in a. with**, in a relation with requiring an account to be kept. — **on a.** of, for the sake of; by reason of; because of. — **on, or to a.**, as an item to be reckoned at settlement; as an installment. — **on one's own a.**, for one's own interest or behalf; at one's risk.

ac-count'a-ble (ă-koun'ta-b'l), *a.* **1.** Liable to be called on to render an account; answerable; as, every man is *accountable* to God for his conduct.
2. Capable of being accounted for; explicable. *Rare.*
True religion . . intelligible, rational, and *accountable*, — not a burden but a privilege. *B. Whichcote.*

Syn. — Amenable, liable, answerable. See RESPONSIBLE.

accountable receipt, *Com.*, a receipt showing that goods or money have been received and are to be accounted for.
— **ac-count'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ac-count'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ac-count'a-bly**, *adv.*

ac-count'an-cy (-tăn-sĭ), *n.* Art or occupation of an accountant.

ac-count'ant (-tănt), *n.* [Cf. F. *accomptant*, OF. *acontant*, p. pr.] **1.** One who renders account; one accountable; specif., *Law*, the defendant in an action of account.
2. A reckoner; a calculator.
3. One who is skilled in, keeps, or adjusts, accounts; an officer who has charge of the accounts in a public office.
The term "*accountant*" . . is sometimes adopted by bookkeepers, but this is an erroneous application of the term; it properly describes those competent to design and control the systems of accounts required for the record of the multifarious and rapid transactions of trade and finance. *Encyc. Brit.*
4. A narrator. *Obs.*
accountant general, the head or superintending accountant in various public offices.
account book. A book in which accounts are kept.

account day. *London Stock Exchange.* Either of the four consecutive days in each half month on which it is customary for settlements to be made, except in the case of government stocks and bonds. See SETTLEMENT.

ac-count'ing (ă-koun'tĭng), *n.* Act or system of making up or stating accounts; a statement of accounts, or the debits and credits in financial transactions.

account sales. *Com.* An account sent by one person to another giving particulars as to sales made by the sender on the other's account or behalf.

ac-cou'ple (ă-kŭp'l), *v. t.* [OF. *acopler*, F. *accoupler.*] To join, couple. *Rare.* "The Englishmen *accoupled* themselves with the Frenchmen." *Hall.*

ac-cou'ple-ment (-kŭp''l-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *accouplement.*] **1.** Act of coupling, or state of being coupled; union; specif., *Arch.*, the placing of two columns or pilasters very close together but (in modern styles) not so as to coalesce, as in pairs of columns forming a colonnade.
2. That which couples, as a tie or brace. *Rare.*

ac-cou'ter) (ă-kōō'tẽr), *v. t.;* AC-COU'TERED or -TRED
ac-cou'tre) (-tẽrd); AC-COU'TER-ING or -TRING. [F. *accoutrer*, OF. *acoutrer, accoustrer*, of uncertain origin; cf. F. *couture* sewing, seam, fr. (assumed) L. *consuturu*, fr. *consuere* to sew (cf. SEW).] To furnish with dress, or equipments, esp. for military service, to equip; attire; array.
Both *accoutered* like young men. *Shak.*
For this, in rags *accouter'd* they are seen. *Dryden.*
Accouter'd with his burden and his staff. *Wordsworth.*

ac-cou'ter-ment) (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *accoutrement*, earlier
ac-cou'tre-ment) also *accoustrement.* See ACCOUTER.]
1. *pl.* Dress; trappings; equipment; specif., *Mil*, details of personal outfit of the soldier, as belts, sword hangers, haversack, and all objects other than clothes and weapons.
How gay with all the *accouterments* of war! *A. Phillips.*
2. Act or process of accoutering; state of being accoutered.

ac-cred'it (ă-krĕd'ĭt), *v. t.;* AC-CRED'IT-ED; AC-CRED'IT-ING. [F. *accréditer;* à (L. *ad*) + *crédit* credit. See CREDIT.]
1. To put or bring into credit, to invest with credit or authority; to sanction.
His censure will . . *accredit* his praises *Cowper.*
These reasons . . . which *accredit* and fortify mine opinion. *Shelton.*
2. To send with letters credential, as an ambassador or envoy; to authorize, as a messenger or delegate.
Beton . . was *accredited* to the Court of France. *Froude.*
3. To believe; to credit; to put trust in.
The version of early Roman history which was *accredited* in the fifth century. *Sir G. C Lewis.*
He *accredited* . . stories of apparitions and witchcraft *Southey.*
4. To credit; to vouch for or consider (some one) as doing something, or (something) as belonging to some one.

Syn. — See CREDIT.
to accredit (one) with (something), to attribute something to him; as, Mr. Clay was *accredited with* these views.

ac'cre-men-ti'tion (ăk'rĕ-mĕn-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [See ACCRESCE, INCREMENT.] *Physiol.* Growth by the addition of similar cells or material. — **ac'cre-men-ti'tial** (-tĭsh'ŭl), *a.*

ac-cresce' (ă-krĕs'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *accrescere.* See ACCRUE.] **1** To accrue. *Obs., except Civil Law.*
2. To increase; to grow. *Obs. or R.*

ac-cres'cence (-krĕs'ĕns), *n.* [LL. *accrescentia.*] Continuous growth; an accretion. *Rare.*
The silent *accrescence* of belief from the unwatched depositions of a general, never contradicted hearsay. *Coleridge*

ac-cres'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *accrescens, -entis*, p. pr.]
1. Growing; increasing. *Shuckford.*
2. *Bot.* Growing larger after flowering. — applied chiefly to the calyx, as that of wintergreen (*Gaultheria*).

ac-crete' (ă-krēt'), *v. i.;* AC-CRET'ED (-krēt'ĕd); AC-CRET'ING (-Ing). [From L. *accretus*, p. p of *accrescere* to increase.] **1.** To grow together.
2. To adhere; to grow (to); to be added; — with *to.*

ac-crete', *v. t.* To make adhere; to add. *Rare. Earle.*

ac-crete', *a.* Characterized by accretion; made up; as, *accrete* matter; specif., *Bot.*, grown together.

ac-cre'tion (ă-krē'shŭn), *n.* [L. *accretio*, fr. *accrescere* to increase. See ACCRUE.] **1.** Growth; organic growth; also, increase by external addition, or by accession of parts externally, an extraneous addition; as, an *accretion* of earth.
A mineral . . . augments not by growth, but by *accretion. Owen.*
2. Result of such growth or accumulation, the matter added.
To strip off all the subordinate parts of his narrative as a later *accretion* *Sir G. C. Lewis.*
3. Concretion; coherence of separate particles; as, the *accretion* of particles so as to form a solid mass.
4. *Med.* A growing together of parts naturally separate, as of the fingers or toes.
5. *Law.* **a** The increase or extension of the boundaries, or the acquisition, of land by the gradual or imperceptible action of natural forces, as by the washing up of sand or soil from the sea or a river, or by a gradual recession of the water from the usual watermark; accession in which the boundaries of land are enlarged by this process; hence sometimes, improperly, accession in any sense. In *accretion* the added land belongs to the owner of the land to which it is added; but this is not so in cases of sudden increase, as by an avulsion or a sudden change of the bed of a stream. **b** Gain to an heir or legatee by failure of a coheir to the same succession, or a colegatee of the same thing, to take his share. **c** *Scots Law.* The perfection of a title, at first imperfect or defective, by some subsequent act on the part of the person from whom the holder derived such title.
6. *Forestry.* Increase of a tree in height or diameter. Cf. INCREMENT.

ac-cre'tive (ă-krē'tĭv), *a.* Relating to accretion; increasing, or adding to, by growth. *Glanvill.*

ac-croach' (ă-krōch'), *v. t;* AC-CROACHED' (-krōcht'); AC-CROACH'ING. [ME. *acrochen, accrochen*, to obtain, OF. *acrochier*, F. *accrocher.* Cf. ENCROACH.] **1.** To hook, or draw to one's self as with a hook. *Obs.*
2. To assume or appropriate; to usurp, as jurisdiction.
They had attempted to *accroach* to themselves royal power. *Stubbs.*

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ac-com'plish-er, *n* One who accomplishes. [*Ref. Sp.*]
ac-com'plisht. Accomplished.
ac-compt' (ă-kount'; -kŏmt'), **ac-compt'a-ble, ac-compt'ant**, etc. Archaic forms of ACCOUNT, ACCOUNTABLE, etc.
‖ **ac'con'** (a'kŏn'), *n.* [F.] A kind of small scow.
accorage. † ACCOURAGE.
ac-cord'an-cy, *n.* Accordance. *Rare.* [*Rare.*]
ac-cord'er, *n.* One who accords.
ac-cord'ment. *n.* [OF. *accordement.*] Agreement. *Obs.*
accorne. † ACORN.
ac-cor'po-ra'tion, *n. t.* [L. *accorporare.*] To unite; incorporate. *Obs.* — **ac-cor'po-ra'tion**, *n. Obs.*
Ac'cos (ăk'ŏs). *Bib.*
ac-cost'a-ble, *a.* Approachable; affable. *Rare.*
ac-couche' (ă-kōōsh'), *v. i.* [F. *accoucher.*] *Med.* To assist in childbirth.
accoumbre. † ACCUMBER.
ac-count', *p. p.* Accounted. *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*]
ac-count'a-bl Accountable
ac-count'ant, *a.* Accountable. *Obs. Shak.*
ac-count'ant-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
account duty. *Law.* See DEATH DUTY. [*Obs.*]
account'er, *n.* An accountant
accounting house. Counting-house. *Obs.*
ac-count'less, *a.* Irresponsible; also, countless. *Obs. or R.*
ac-count'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
account render. *Law.* An action of count.
ac-cour'age, *v. t.* [OF. *acoragier.*] To encourage. *Obs.*
ac-court', *v. t.* [*ac-* = *ad-* + *court.*] To treat courteously; to court. *Obs. Spenser*
accown. † ACCOUNT.
ac-coy', *v. t.* [OF. *acoiier, aqueer-* See COY.] *Obs.* 1. To render quiet; soothe.
2. To subdue; tame; daunt.
Ac'coz (ăk'ŏz). *Bib.*
ac-crease', *v.* [OF. *acreistre*] To increase. *Obs.*
ac-crease', *n.* Increase. *Obs*
ac-cred'it-ate, *v. t.* Obs. or rare for ACCREDIT — **-it-a'tion**, *n.*
‖ **ac'cre-scen'do** (ăk'krĕ-shĕn'dō), *a. & adv.* = CRESCENDO.
‖ **ac-cre'sci-men'to** (ăk-krĕ'shĭ-mĕn'tō), *n.* (It.) *Music.* a Augmentatio... b The lengthening of a note by one half, indicated by a dot after it.
accretion borer. = INCREMENT BORER.
accretion cutting, *or* **accretion thinning.** *Forestry.* Thinning of trees in order to secure growth in girth of those left standing.
ac-crim'i-nate (ă-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *ad* + *criminari.*] To accuse of a crime. *Obs.* — **ac-crim'i-na'tion**, *n. Obs.*
ac-croach'ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *accrochement.*] An encroachment; usurpation. *Obs.*

ac-crue' (*ă-krōō'*), *v. i.*; AC-CRUED' (-krōōd'); AC-CRU'ING. [See ACCRUE, *n.*; cf. ACCRETE.] **1.** To increase; augment.

And though power failed, her courage did *accrue*. *Spenser*

2. To come by way of increase; to arise or spring as a growth or result; to be added as increase, profit, or damage, esp. as the produce of money lent. "Interest *accrues* to principal." *Abbott.*

The great and essential advantages *accruing* to society from the freedom of the press. *Junius.*

3. *Law.* To come into existence as an enforceable claim; to vest as a right; as, a cause of action has *accrued* when the right to sue has become vested.

4. To grow up; to become full grown. *Obs., except in Her.*

ac-crue', *n.* [OF. *acreüe* increase, F. *accrue*, fr. OF. *acreistre, acroistre*, p. p. *acreu*, F. *accroître*, p. p. *accrû*; L. *ad* + *crescere* to increase. See CRESCENT; cf. ACCRETION, CREW.]

1. Something that accrues, as an advantage. *Obs.*

2. *Sewing.* An extra mesh or stitch added in network to increase the size.

ac-crued' (*ă-krōōd'*), *p. a.* Added as increase; accumulated as interest or rent; vested as an enforceable right.

ac-crue'ment (*-krōō'mĕnt*), *n.* Also **ac-cru'ment.** Act or process of accruing; that which has accrued; increase.

ac'cu-ba'tion (*ăk'ū-bā'shŭn*), *n.* [L. *accubatio*, for *accubitio*, fr. *accubare* to recline; *ad* + *cubare* to lie down. See ACCUMB.] **1.** Act or posture of reclining on a couch, as practiced by the ancients at meals.

2. *Med.* Lying-in; parturition.

ac-cu'bi-tus (*ă-kū'bĭ-tŭs*), *n.* [LL., fr. L., a reclining at table.] *Eccl.* A room in a church used as a private resting place and refectory by the bishop; also, a couch.

ac-cul'tu-ra'tion (*ă-kŭl'tŭ-rā'shŭn*), *n.* [*ac-* + L. *cultura* culture.] *Ethnol.* The approximation of one human race or tribe to another in culture or arts by contact. — **ac-cul'tur-al** (*ă-kŭl'tŭr-ăl*), *a.*

ac-cumb' (*ă-kŭmb'*), *v. i.* [L. *accumbere*; *ad* + *cumbere* (in comp.) to lie down.] To recline, as at meals. *Obs.*

ac-cum'ben-cy (*ă-kŭm'bĕn-sĭ*), *n.* State of being accumbent, or reclining, as at meals. *Rare.*

ac-cum'bent (*-bĕnt*), *a.* [L. *accumbens, -entis*, p. pr. of *accumbere*.] **1.** Leaning or reclining, as at meals.

The Roman . . . *accumbent* posture in eating. *Arbuthnot.*

2. *Bot.* Lying against anything; — applied chiefly to cotyledons having their edges folded against the hypocotyl, as in many crucifers; in diagrammatic section conventionally represented by the sign: O=. Cf. INCUMBENT, CONDUPLICATE.

ac-cu'mu-late (*ă-kū'mū-lāt*), *v. t.*; AC-CU'MU-LAT'ED (*-lāt'ĕd*); AC-CU'MU-LAT'ING (*-lā'tĭng*). [L. *accumulatus*, p. p. of *accumulare*; *ad* + *cumulare* to heap. See CUMULATE.] To heap up in a mass; to pile up; to collect or bring together; to amass; as, to *accumulate* a sum of money.

Syn. — Gather, collect, heap up, pile up, store up, aggregate, hoard. — ACCUMULATE, AMASS agree in the idea of collecting, as it were by heaping up. But *amass* applies primarily to wealth or resources, and frequently implies more imposing results than *accumulate*; as, to *accumulate* authorities, to *amass* a store of knowledge, to *accumulate* a competence by degrees, to *amass* a fortune. See AGGREGATE, GATHER, STOCK.

The trader's first maxim I reversed, in lavishing when I ought to have *accumulated*. *Mad. D'Arblay.*

He will attempt a treatise on some important subject, and *amass* materials. *Johnson.*

ac-cu'mu-late, *v. i.* **1.** To grow or increase in quantity or number; to collect.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth *accumulates*, and men decay. *Goldsmith.*

Materials are even now *accumulating* for a science of comparative art. *F. H Giddings.*

ac-cu'mu-late (*-lāt*), *a. & p. p.* [L. *accumulatus*, p. p.] Collected; accumulated. *Bacon.*

ac-cu'mu-la'tion (*-lā'shŭn*), *n.* [L. *accumulatio*: cf. F. *accumulation.*] Act of accumulating, or state of being accumulated; that which is accumulated; as, an *accumulation* of earth, of evils, of wealth, of honors. Specif.: **a** *Law.* The concurrence of several titles to the same thing, or of several circumstances to the same proof. **b** *Finance.* Addition of earnings or profits to the active capital of a corporation, otherwise distributable as dividends; as, an *accumulation* insurance policy, which is essentially the same as a deferred-dividend policy. **c** *Law.* The increase of a fund or property by the continuous addition to it of the interest or income of it. At the common law the accumulation of interest or income is limited by the law of perpetuities, but the period for which accumulations may be directed is restricted in England by the Accumulations Acts (1800 and 1892), the longest legal period being in effect 21 years and the period of gestation after the death of the grantor or testator. Similar restrictions are generally imposed by statute in the United States.

accumulation of energy *or* **power**, the storing of energy by means of weights lifted, masses put in motion, chemical changes effected, or the like.

ac-cu'mu-la-tive (*ă-kū'mū-lā-tĭv*), *a.* **1.** Characterized by, produced by, or given to, accumulation; serving to collect or amass, cumulative.

2. *Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, a cumulative judgment, sentence, or the like. See CUMULATIVE.

— ac-cu'mu-la-tive-ly, *adv.* **— ac-cu'mu-la-tive-ness**, *n.*

ac-cu'mu-la'tor (*-lā'tẽr*), *n.* [L.] One that accumulates. Specif.: *Mech.* **a** An apparatus by means of which energy or power can be stored, such as a cylinder provided with a weighted piston for storing water under constant pressure for hydraulic presses, elevators, etc., the electrical storage battery (which see), etc. **b** A contrivance to take up the force of a sudden strain, as a system of springs, an elastic section in a chain or rope, etc.

ac'cu-ra-cy (*ăk'ū-ra-sĭ*), *n.* [See ACCURATE.] State or quality of being accurate; freedom from mistakes, this exemption arising from carefulness; exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model, precision; exactness; correctness; as, the value of testimony depends on its *accuracy*.

The professed end [of logic] is to teach men to think, to judge, and to reason, with precision and *accuracy*. *Reid.*

The *accuracy* with which the piston fits the . . sides. *Lardner.*

ac'cu-rate (*-rāt*), *a.* [L. *accuratus*, p. p. & a., fr. *accurare* to take care of; *ad* + *curare* to take care, *cura* care. See CURE.] **1.** In exact or careful conformity to truth, or to some standard of requirement, as the result of care or pains; free from failure, error, or defect; exact, as, an *accurate* calculator; an *accurate* measure; *accurate* expression, knowledge, etc.

2. Precisely fixed; executed with care; careful. *Obs*

Syn. — Exact, precise, nice, just, particular. See CORRECT. **— ac'cu-rate-ly**, *adv.* **— ac'cu-rate-ness**, *n.*

ac-curse' (*ă-kûrs'*), *v. t.*; AC-CURSED' (*-kûrst'*), *or, poetic or ref. sp.*, AC-CURST'. [ME. *acursien, acorsien*; *a-* + *cursien* to curse. See CURSE.] To devote to destruction; to imprecate misery or evil upon, to curse; execrate; anathematize. "And the city shall be *accursed*." *Josh.* vi. 17.

Thro' you, my life will be *accurst* *Tennyson.*

ac-cursed' (*-kûrst'*, *-kûr'sĕd*) } *p. a.* Doomed to destruc-
ac-curst' (*ă-kûrst'*) } tion or misery; cursed; hence, bad enough to be under the curse; execrable, detestable; exceedingly hateful; as, an *accursed* deed. *Shak.*

— ac-curs'ed-ly, *adv.* **— ac-curs'ed-ness**, *n.*

ac'cu-sa'tion (*ăk'ū-zā'shŭn*), *n* [OF. *acusation*, F. *accusation*, L. *accusatio*, fr. *accusare*. See ACCUSE.] **1.** Act or fact of being accused; arraignment.

We come not by the way of *accusation*
To taint that honor every good tongue blesses *Shak.*

2. That of which one is accused; the charge of an offense or crime, or the declaration containing the charge.

[They] set up over his . . cau . . *accusation* *Matt.* xxvii 37

Syn. — Charge, arraignment, impeachment, crimination.

ac-cu'sa-tive (*ă-kū'za-tĭv*), *a.* [F. *accusatif*, L. *accusativus* (in sense 2), fr. *accusare*. L *accusativus* was a translation of Gr. *αἰτιατικός*, fr. *αἰτιατός* produced by a cause See ACCUSE.] **1.** Producing accusations; accusatory. *Rare*

"This hath been a very *accusative* age." *Sir E Dering.*

2. *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, the case (as the fourth case of Latin and Greek nouns) which expresses primarily the immediate object on which the action or influence expressed by a transitive verb terminates, or the immediate object of motion or tendency to expressed by a preposition; — in English generally called the *objective case.* Also, esp. in an uninflected language, designating the relation of a word denoting, as by its position, that the thing named is the object of action or motion. The accusative case often has an adverbial force, as in defining the application of a verb or adjective, or in expressing extent of time or space. Thus, L. "nube *humeros* amictus," with shoulders wrapped in a cloud.

ac-cu'sa-tive, *n. Gram* The accusative case, or a form in that case. **— ac-cu'sa-ti'val** (*-tī'văl*), *a.*

ac-cu'sa-tive-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an accusative manner.

2. In relation to the accusative case in grammar.

ac-cu'sa-to'ri-al (*-tō'rĭ-ăl*), *a* [L. *accusatorius*, fr. *accusator.*] Of or pertaining to an accuser; speci , *Law*, designating that form of criminal prosecution in which the alleged criminal is publicly accused of his crime and is tried in public by a judge who is not also the prosecutor; — opposed to *inquisitorial.* **— ac-cu'sa-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

ac-cu'sa-to-ry (*ă-kū'zā-tō-rĭ*), *a.* [L. *accusatorius.*] **1** Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, an accusation; as, an *accusatory* libel.

2. *Law.* Accusatorial

ac-cuse' (*ă-kūz'*), *v. t.*; AC-CUSED' (*ă-kūzd'*); AC-CUS'ING. [OF. *acuser*, F. *accuser*, L. *accusare*, to call to account, accuse; *ad* + *causa* cause, lawsuit Cf. CAUSE] **1.** To charge with, or declare to have committed, a fault or offense; to blame; censure; specif., *Law*, to charge with an offense judicially or by a public process; — often with *of*; as, to *accuse* one of a high crime or misdemeanor.

The things whereof they now *accuse* me *Acts* xxiv. 13

We are *accused* of having persuaded Austria and Sardinia to lay down their arms. *Macaulay.*

2. To betray; show. *Rare.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Elliptically, to charge with the lack (of). *Obs. & R.*

Sorely thereat he was displeased . . .
And evermore the earle of courtesie *accused.* *Spenser.*

Syn. — Impeach, arraign, indict, criminate, reproach, censure, blame. See CHARGE.

ac-cuse', *v. i.* To bring accusation; to prefer charges.

He *accused* no more, but dumbly shrank before *accusing* throngs of thought *G. Eliot.*

ac-cused' (*-kūzd'*), *p. a.* Charged with an offense; — commonly in **the accused**, one charged with an offense, the defendant in a criminal case.

ac-cus'er (*ă-kūz'ẽr*), *n.* [From *accuse*; cf. ME. *acuser* and *accusour*; the latter fr. OF. *acuseor*, fr. L. *accusator.*] One who accuses, esp. in court, of a crime.

ac-cus'tom (*ă-kŭs'tŭm*), *v. t.*; AC-CUS'TOMED (*-tŭmd*); AC-CUS'TOM-ING. [OF. *acostumer, acustumer*, F. *accoutumer*; *a* (L. *ad*) + OF. *costume*, F. *coutume*, custom. See CUSTOM.] To make familiar by use; to habituate, familiarize, or inure; *pass.*, to be wont; to be in the habit; — now only with a person as object (except in *p. p.*), generally with *to.*

Anger thee not suddenly, for it thou *accustom* it, it will turn once to thy harms. *Rivers.*

He who *accustoms* himself to fraud in little things, wants only opportunity to practice it in greater. *Advertiser*

What we have been *accustomed* to do, we acquire, not only a facility, but a proneness to do on like occasions, so that it requires a particular will and effort to forbear it, but to do it . . . requires very often no will at all. *Reid.*

Syn. — Habituate, inure, harden, train.

ac-cus'tom (*ă-kŭs'tŭm*), *v. i. Obs.* **1.** To be wont. *Carew.*

2. To cohabit; to consort

We with the best men *accustom* openly. *Milton.*

ac-cus'tomed (*-tŭmd*), *p. a.* **1** Familiar through use; usual, customary. "An *accustomed* action." *Shak.*

Commonly there is no difficulty in recognizing it by its *accustomed* signs and works. *Pollock & Mait*

2 Frequented by customers. *Obs. or R.* "A well-*accustomed* shop." *Smollett.*

— ac-cus'tomed-ly, *adv.* **— ac-cus'tomed-ness**, *n.*

ace (*ās*), *n.*; *pl.* ACES (*ā'sĕz*; *-sĭz*). [ME *as*, F. *as*, fr. L. *as, assis*, unity, copper coin, the unit of coinage. Cf. AS.]

1. A unit; a single point or spot on a card or die; the card or die so marked; as, the *ace* of diamonds.

2. A very small quantity or degree; particle; atom; jot.

I'll not wag an *ace* further *Dryden.*

3. A single point won by a stroke, as in handball, rackets, etc., in tennis, frequently, a point won by a service stroke, within an ace of, very near; on the point of. *Irving.*

-a'ce-a (*-ā'shĭ-ă*). [L., neut. pl. of *-aceus.* See -ACEOUS.] *Zool.* A suffix used in some New Latin names of orders and classes; as, *Crustacea*, *Testacea*, *Zoantharia*, etc.

-a'ce-æ (*-ā'sĕ-ē*). [L., fem. pl. of suffix *-aceus.* See -ACEOUS.] *Bot.* A feminine plural suffix signifying *plants* (L. *plantæ*) *of the nature of, like*, — used in the classification of Lindley and in that of Bentham and Hooker to form the names of most *orders*; in the classification of Engler and Prantl, now very generally adopted, to form names of *families*, as, Acanthaceæ, Rosaceæ, etc.

-a'cean (*-ā'shŭn*). [L. *-aceus* -aceous + *-an.*] A compound suffix forming adjectives (often used as nouns) from plurals in *-acea, -aceæ*

a-ce'di-a (*a-sē'dĭ-ă*), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *ἀκηδία*; *ἀ-* not + *κῆδος* care.] **1.** Sloth and surliness, — one of the seven deadly sins. See under DEADLY.

2 *Med.* A mental disorder marked by apathy and melancholy, especially observed in monasteries.

A-cel'da-ma (*a-sĕl'da-ma*), *n.* [Gr. Ἀκελδαμά, fr. Syr. *ōkēl damō* the field of blood] The "potter's field" mentioned in Matt. xxvii. 8 as being bought for a burial place for strangers with the money taken by Judas for betraying Christ, and in Acts i 18 as the scene of the suicide of Judas; afterward called the "Field of Blood." **Fig.:** [often *l. c.*] A field of bloodshed.

The system of warfare . . which had already converted immense tracts into one universal *aceldama*. *De Quincey*

ac'e-naph'thene (*ă'sē-năf'thēn*), *n.* [*ace* + *naphthene.*] *Chem.* A crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{12}H_{10}$ found in coal tar It is a derivative of naphthalene.

a-cen'trous (*a-sĕn'trŭs*), *a.* [See A- not; CENTRUM] *Zoöl.* Having the notochord persistent through life and no vertebral centra, as certain primitive fishes.

-a'ceous (*-ā'shŭs*) [L. suffix *-aceus.*] An adjective suffix signifying *pertaining to* or *belonging to, of the nature of, resembling, like*, as, *cretaceous*, of the nature of chalk; *herbaceous*, herblike; *setaceous*, like a bristle. The suffix is regularly used in zoölogy and botany to form adjectives corresponding to nouns in *-aceæ, -aceæ*, as, *cetaceous*, pertaining to the Cetacea; *orchidaceous*, of the Orchidaceæ.

A-ceph'a-la (*a sĕf'a-la*), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *acephalus* headless, Gr. *ἀκέφαλος*, *ἀ-* not + *κεφαλή* head.] *Zoöl.* That class of Mollusca which includes the bivalve shells, as clams and oysters, which have no evident head. It is equiv to *Bivalvia, Lamellibranchia*, and *Pelecypoda*. Formerly the group included the Tunicata, Brachiopoda, and sometimes the Bryozoa. See MOLLUSCA. **a ceph'a lan** (*-lăn*), *a. & n.*

A-ceph'a-li (*a-sĕf'a-lī*), *n pl.* [L., pl. of *ac phalus.* See ACEPHALA.] **1.** A fabulous people reported by ancient writers to have no heads.

2. *Eccl. Hist.* Any of various Christian sects so named as being without a leader; as, **a** Those bishops at the general council at Ephesus, 431 A. D., not following either John of Antioch or Cyril of Alexandria. **b** The rejecters of the decisions on the nature of Christ formed by the general council at Chalcedon 451 A. D. **c** The Egyptian Monophysites after their separation from the Patriarch of Alexandria, about 482 A. D. **d** The Flagellants.

a-ceph'a-list, *n.* One who acknowledges no head or superior; *Eccl.* [*cap.*], one of the Acephali.

a-ceph'a-lo- (*a-sĕf'a-lō-*). A combining form for *acephalous*: — used specif. in teratology to denote congenital absence of the head with any other lack of development, thus, absence of the head is denoted, with that of the arms, **a ceph a lo bra'chi a** (*brā'kĭ-a*); of the heart in **a ceph a lo car'di a** (*kar'dĭ-a*); of the hands in **a ceph a lo-chi'ri-a** (*kĭ'rĭ-a*), of the chest and upper part of the abdomen in **a-ceph'a lo gas ter** (*-gās'tẽr*), of the feet in **a ceph'a-lo po'di a** (*-pō'dĭ-a*), of the spinal column in **a-ceph'a-lor-rha'chi a** (*-rā'kĭ-a*); of the chest in **a ceph a-lo-thora'ci-a** (*-thō-rā'shĭ-a*), *-sĭ-a*, etc.

a-ceph'a-lous (*a-sĕf'a-lŭs*), *a.* [See ACEPHALA.] **1.** Headless; hence, without a leader or chief. Cf. ACEPHALI.

2. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Acephala

3. *Bot.* Having the style arising from the base (instead of from the apex) of the ovary, as in menthaceous plants.

4. *Rhet.* Deficient at the beginning, as a line of poetry.

a-ce'qui-a (*a-sā'kē-ă*; *Sp.* ä-thā'kē-a; 128), *n.* [Sp.] A canal or trench for irrigating land *Sp. Amer.*

‖ **acequia madre** (*mä'drā*), the main ditch or acequia.

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ac-cru'al (*ă-krōō'ăl*), *n.* Accruement. *Rare.*

ac-crue', *v. t.* To collect. *Obs.*

ac-cru'er (*ă-krōō'ẽr*), *n. Law.* Act of accruing; accretion (in sense b); as, title by *accruer*.

acct. *Abbr.* Account.

acct. curt. *Abbr.* Account current. [general.

acct. gen. *Abbr.* Accountant

‖ **ac'cueil'** (*ă'kĕ'y'*), [F.] Reception; welcome.

ac-cum'bent, *n.* One who reclines at meals. [*Obs.*

ac-cum'ber, *v. t.* To encumber.

ac-cum'brance, *n.* Encumbrance; molestation. *Obs.*

ac-cum'brous, *a.* Cumbrous; troublesome. *Obs.*

ac-cum'pa-ni-ment, **ac-cum'pany.** Accompaniment; accompany *Ref. Sp.*

ac-cu'mu-la-ble, *a.* Capable of being accumulated.

ac-cu'mu-la-tive. Accumulative. *Ref. Sp.*

accurre, *v. i. & t.* [L. *accurrere*] To run to; meet. *Obs*

ac-cus'a-ble (*ă-kūz'ă-b'l*), *a.* [L. *accusabilis*: cf. F. *accusable.*] Liable to be accused; — with *of*. **— ac-cus'a-bly**, *adv.*

ac-cus'al (*-ăl*), *n.* Accusation.

ac-cus'ant (*-ănt*), *a.* [L. *accusans*, p. pr.: cf. F *accusant.*] Accusing. **—** *n.* An accuser.

accusar. † ACCUSER.

‖ **ac'cu-sa're ne'mo se de'bet, ni'si co'ram De'o.** [L.] *Law.* No one is bound to accuse himself, unless before God; — expressing the right of a person to refuse to incriminate himself.

ac-cu'sa-tiv. Accusative. *Ref. Sp.*

ac'cu-sa'trix (*ăk'ū-zā'trĭks*), *n.* [L.] A female accuser.

ac-cuse', *n.* Accusation. *Obs.*

ac-cuse'ment, *n.* [OF. *acusement.*] Accusation. *Obs.*

ac-cus'ing-ly, *adv* of *accusing*, p. pr of ACCUSE, *v.*

accusour. † ACCUSER.

ac-cus'tom, *n.* Custom *Obs*

ac-cus'tom-a-ble, *a.* Habitual; customary. *Obs. or R* — **ac-cus'tom-a-bly**, *adv. Obs. or R.*

ac-cus'tom-ance, *n.* [OF. *accoustumance*, F. *accoutumance.*] Custom; habitual use. *Obs.*

ac-cus'tom-a-ry, *a.* Customary. *Archaic.* **— ac-cus'tom-a-ri-ly**, *adv. Archaic.* [*Obs.*

ac-cus'tom-ate, *a.* Accustomed.

ac-cus'tom-a'tion, *n* Act of rendering customary; customary practice. *Obs*

ac-cus'tomd. Accustomed. *Ref. Sp.*

accustrement. † ACCOUTERMENT.

ace'-dy (*ās'ĕ-dĭ*), *n* = ACEDIA, 1. *Obs. & R.* [*Ref. Sp.*

a-cef'a-lous. Acephalous.

‖ **a-cei'te** (*a-sā'tĕ*), *n* [Sp., oil.] An edible oil. *Local U. S.*

‖ **a'cei-tu'na** (*ä'sā-tōō'nä*), *n.* [Sp. *aceituna* olive, *aceituno* olive tree.] A West Indian tree (*Symplocos martinicensis*) having a soft light wood.

acela. † ASSEAL.

a-ce'lo-mate, ac'e-lom'a-tous, etc. Vars. of ACCLOMATE, ACCLOMATOUS, etc.

A-cem'e-tæ (*ă-sĕ m'ĕ-tē*), **-e-ti** (*-tī*), *n. pl.* = ACCEMETÆ, -ETI. — **Ac'e-met'ic** (*ăs'ĕ-mĕt'ĭk*), *a.*

‖ **a-cé'mi-la** (*ä-sā'mē-lä*; 138), *n.* [Sp.] A pack mule.

A. C. E mixture. *Med.* An anæsthetic mixture — 1 part alcohol, 2 chloroform, and 1 ether.

‖ **a'cen-sua'da** (*a'sĕn-swa'thä*; a'thän- ; 128, 146), *n.* [Mex. Sp., fr. Sp. *acensuar* to lease out.] *Mex. Law.* Property on which a censo has been mortgaged.

a-cen'sus-da'or (*-swa-thōr'*), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. & Mex. Law.* The beneficiary of a censo.

acents. † ASSENT

a-cen'tric (*ā-sĕn'trĭk*), *a.* Not centered; without a center.

ac'e-ol'o-gy (*ăs'ĕ-ŏl'ō-jĭ*). *n.* [Gr *ἄκος, ἄκεος*, cure + *-λογ.*] *Med.* Therapeutics; acology. **— ac'e-o-log'ic** (*-ō-lŏj'ĭk*), *a.*

a-ceph'a-li an (*ā-sĕf'ā-lĭ-ăn*), *a.* Of or pert to the Acephali **— n.** One of the Acephali

a ceph'a-lism (*a-sĕf'a-lĭz'm*), *n Teratology.* ACEPHALIA

A ceph'a lite, *n. Eccl.* One of the Acephali.

a-ceph'a-lo cyst' (*-lō-sĭst'*), *n.* [*acephalo-* + *cyst.*] *Med. & Zool.* A hydatid or echinococcus cyst which has developed no head. See ECHINOCOCCUS. **—**

a-ceph'a-lo-cys'tic (*-sĭs'tĭk*), *a.*

‖ **a-ceph'a lus** (*-lŭs*), *n.* [NL.] *Teratol.* A headless monster.

ace point *Backgammon.* The first point, or division, in the table in which a player enters his pieces.

‖ **a-ce'qui-a-dor'** (*a-sā'kē-ä-thōr'*; 128, 146), *n.* [Sp.] The overseer of an acequia.

A'cer (ā'sĕr), *n.* [L., the maple tree.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of trees and shrubs (the maples), type of the family Aceraceæ. Some species yield valuable wood, and many are ornamental. See MAPLE.

Ac'e-ra'ce-æ (ăs'ĕ-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ACER.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Sapindales), the maple family, having a watery, often sweet sap, opposite leaves, and small clustered flowers succeeded by a fruit consisting of 2 united samaras. There are 3 genera. *Acer*, including the maples, *Rulac*, the box elders, and *Dipteronia*, a monotypic genus of central Asia. — **ac'e-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

A-cer'a-ta (ā-sĕr'ā-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., Gr. ἀ- not + κέρας, κέρατος, horn.] *Zool.* A class comprising the Merostomata and Arachnida as subclasses. They have no antennæ.

a-cerb' (ā-sûrb'), *a.* [L. *acerbus*, fr. *acer* sharp: cf. F. *acerbe*.] Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste, as unripe fruit, sharp and harsh.

The dark, *acerb*, and caustic little professor
C. Brontë.

Acerose Leaves of Pine.

ac'er-bate (ăs'ĕr-bāt; ā-sûr'-; 277), *v. t.* [L. *acerbatus*, p. p. of *acerbare*.] To sour; embitter; irritate.

a-cerb'i-ty (ā-sûr'bĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F *acerbité*, L. *acerbitas*. See ACERB.] **1.** Sourness of taste, with bitterness and astringency, as of unripe fruit.

2. Harshness, bitterness, or severity; as, *acerbity* of temper, of language, of pain.

Syn. — Asperity, tartness. See ACRIMONY.

ac'er-ose (ăs'ĕr-ōs; 277), *a.* [(*a*) L. *acerosus* chaffy, fr *acus*, gen. *accris*, chaff, (*b*) as if fr. L. *acus* needle: cf. F. *acéreux*.] *Bot.* **a** Chaffy. *Obs.* **b** Needle-shaped; having a sharp rigid point, as the leaf of the pine.

a-cer'vate (ā-sûr'vāt; ăs'ĕr-; 277), *a.* [L. *acervatus*, p. p. of *acervare* to heap up.] Heaped or growing in heaps, or closely compacted clusters. — **a-cer'vate-ly**, *adv.*

a-cer'vate (-vāt), *v. t.* To heap up. *Obs.*

ac'er-va'tion (ăs'ĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *acervatio*.] A heaping up; accumulation. *Rare.*

a-cer'va-tive (ā-sûr'vȧ-tĭv), *a* Heaped up, tending to heap up.

a-cer'vu-line (-vŭ-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [See ACERVULUS.] Resembling little heaps

a-cer'vu-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *acervus* a heap.] *Bot.* In certain fungi, a small mass of sporogenous mycelium; — used chiefly in *pl.*

a-ces'cence (ā-sĕs'ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *acescence*. See ACESCENT.] Act or process of becoming acid or sour; the process of acetic fermentation.

a-ces'cen-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being acescent; a moderate degree of sourness.

a-ces'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *acescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *acescere* to turn sour; incho. of *acere* to be sour.] Turning sour; readily becoming tart or acid; slightly sour.

a-ces'cent, *n.* An acescent substance.

acet-. A combining form from *acetum*. = ACETO-.

ac'e-tab'u-li-form (ăs'ĕ-tăb'ū-lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *acetabulum* + *-form*.] *Bot.* Shaped like a shallow cup; saucer-shaped.

ac'e-tab'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L., a little saucer for vinegar, fr. *acetum* vinegar.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A little cup to hold vinegar, sauce, etc. **b** See MEASURE. **2.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The cup-shaped socket in the hip bone, which receives the head of the thigh bone. In man, as in many other animals, it is partly formed by each of the three bones, the *ilium*, *ischium*, and *pubis*, which compose the hip bone on each side. **b** The cavity into which the leg of an insect is inserted at its articulation with the body. **c** One of the suckers of the cuttlefish and related animals **d** The large posterior sucker of the leeches. **e** One of the cotyledons or lobes of the placenta in ruminating animals. **3.** *Music.* An ancient earthenware or metal instrument of percussion, played either as a drum or as cymbals.

ac'e-tal' (ăs'ĕ-tăl'; 277), *n.* [*acetic* + *aldehyde*.] *Chem.* **a** A colorless liquid of agreeable odor, $CH_3CH(OC_2H_5)_2$, formed by the slow oxidation of alcohol, as in brandy distillation, and by other methods. It is a derivative of aldehyde. **b** Any one of a class of compounds of which acetal proper is the type. They are complex ethers characterized by the grouping $>C(OR)_2$, and are obtained by the oxidation of alcohols, by heating aldehydes with alcohols, etc.

ac'et-al'de-hyde (ăs'ĕt-ăl'dĕ-hīd), *n.* Acetic aldehyde. See ALDEHYDE.

ac'et-am'ide (ăs'ĕt-ăm'ĭd; -īd; 184), *n.* Also **-am'id**. [*acet-* + *amide*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline solid, $CH_3CO{\cdot}NH_2$, the amide of acetic acid. See AMIDE.

ac'et-am'i-dine (ăs'ĕt-ăm'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din**. *Org. Chem.* The amidine of acetic acid, $CH_3C(NH)NH_2$, an unstable substance forming crystalline salts.

ac'et-an'i-lide (ăs'ĕt-ăn'ĭ-līd; -lĭd), *n.* Also **-lid**. [*acet-* + *anilide*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline solid, $CH_3CO{\cdot}NHC_6H_5$, derived from aniline and acetic acid, and used in medicine as an antipyretic under the name of *antifebrine*.

ac'e-ta'ri-ous (ăs'ĕ-tā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *acetaria*, n. pl., salad, fr. *acetum* vinegar.] Used in salads; as, *acetarious* plants.

ac'e-tate (ăs'ĕ-tāt), *n.* [L. *acetum* vinegar.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of acetic acid. — **ac'e-tat'ed** (-tāt'ĕd), *a.*

a-ce'tic (ā-sē'tĭk, ā-sĕt'ĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *acetum* vinegar.] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or producing, vinegar; as, *acetic* acid; *acetic* fermentation.

acetic acid, a compound, CH_3COOH, which in the pure state is a colorless, pungent, biting liquid congealing in cool weather, and hence called *glacial acetic acid*. It is used in medicine as a corrosive and vesicant. The *acetic acid* of commerce is an aqueous solution containing 33–36 per cent of the glacial acid; vinegar contains 4.5–12 per cent. Acetic acid is obtained by oxidation of alcohol, as in vinegar making, by the destructive distillation of wood, etc. See VINEGAR, PYROLIGNEOUS. — **a. anhydride**, a colorless, mobile liquid, $(CH_3CO)_2O$, with a pungent odor like acetic acid. It is much used as a reagent in making acetyl derivatives, in condensations, etc. — **a. ether**, *or*, *better*, **a. ester**, an ester of acetic acid, esp. the ethyl ester, or ethyl acetate, $CH_3CO_2C_2H_5$, a colorless liquid of agreeable odor. The aroma of vinegar is partly due to its presence. — **a. ferment**, any microorganism capable of effecting acetic fermentation. — **a., *or* acetous, fermentation**, a process of oxidation in which alcohol is converted into acetic acid by the agency of certain bacteria (as *Bacterium aceti* or *B. pasteurianum*), as in the production of vinegar from cider or wine. The process consists of two stages, in the first of which an intermediate product, aldehyde, is formed.

a-cet'i-fy (ā-sĕt'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; A-CET'I-FIED (-fīd); A-CET'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*acet-* + *-fy*.] To turn into acid or vinegar. — **a-cet'i-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.* — **a-cet'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

ac'e-tim'e-ter (ăs'ĕ-tĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*acet-* + *-meter*.] An instrument for estimating the amount of acetic acid in any solution of it, esp. in vinegar.

ac'e-tim'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Act or method of ascertaining the amount of acetic acid present, esp. in vinegar. — **ac'e-ti-met'ri-cal** (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.*

ac'e-tin (ăs'ĕ-tĭn), *n.* [*acetic* + *-in*.] *Chem.* Any of three liquid esters formed when glycerin and acetic acid are heated together, and known respectively as *monacetin*, $C_3H_5(OH)_2C_2H_3O_2$, *diacetin*, $C_3H_5(OH)(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, and *triacetin*, $C_3H_5(C_2H_3O_2)_3$. The last is said to occur in small quantities in certain fats.

ac'e-to- (ăs'ĕ-tō), **acet-**. Combining forms from Latin *acetum*, vinegar, denoting *connection with*, or *derivation from*, *acetic acid* or *acetyl*; as, *aceto*meter; *acet*aldehyde; *aceto*nitrile, etc.

ac'e-to—ac'e-tate (ăs'ĕ-tō-ăs'ĕ-tāt), *n.* A salt or ester of aceto-acetic acid.

ac'e-to—a-ce'tic (-ā-sē'tĭk; -ā-sĕt'ĭk), **a-ce'ta-ce'tic** (ā-sē'tȧ-sē'tĭk; -sĕt'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to acetyl in which a hydrogen atom is replaced by an acetyl group.

ac'e-to-a-ce'tic acid, an acid, CH_3COCH_2COOH, present in diseased urine, esp. in cases of diabetes. — **a. ester**, the ethyl ester of the above acid, a colorless liquid with pleasant odor. It is prominent in organic chemistry on account of the desmotropism of its sodium compound, and the numerous condensations of which it is capable.

ac'e-tol (ăs'ĕ-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*aceto-* + 1st *-ol*.] *Chem.* Methyl ketol; also, any of various homologues of the same.

ac'e-to-la'tum (ăs'ĕ-tō-lā'tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *acétolat*, fr. L. *acetum* vinegar + (prob.) *oleum* oil.] *Pharm.* A distilled aromatized or medicated vinegar.

ac'e-to-na'mi-a, -ne'mi-a (-nē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ACETONE; -ÆMIA.] *Med.* A morbid condition characterized by the presence of acetone in the blood, as in diabetes.

ac'e-tone (ăs'ĕ-tōn), *n.* [See ACETIC.] *Chem.* **a** A volatile liquid ketone, CH_3COCH_3, occurring in crude wood spirit and also obtained by the distillation of certain acetates, citric acid, starch, sugar, or gum. It is used as a solvent for many organic compounds, and in making sulphonal, chloroform, and iodoform. **b** Any ketone.

ac'e-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Of or related to acetone.

acetonic acid, a white, crystalline acid, $(CH_3)_2C(OH)CO_2H$, a hydroxy derivative of isobutyric acid.

ac'e-to-nu'ri-a (-tō-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ACETONE; -URIA.] *Med.* Excess of acetone in the urine, as in starvation or diabetes.

ac'e-to-nyl (ăs'ĕ-tō-nĭl; ā-sĕt'ō-), *n.* [*acetone* + *-yl*.] *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical CH_3COCH_2, of which acetone is the hydride.

acetonyl acetone. *Chem.* A mobile, fragrant liquid, $(CH_3COCH_2)_2$, obtained by heating pyrotritartaric acid with water, and in other ways.

ac'e-to-phe'none (ăs'ĕ-tō-fē'nōn), *n.* [*aceto-* + *phenyl* + *-one*.] *Chem.* A crystalline ketone, $CH_3COC_6H_5$, which may be obtained by the dry distillation of a mixture of the calcium salts of acetic and benzoic acids. It is used as a hypnotic under the name of *hypnone*.

a-ce'tous (ā-sē'tŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *acetum* vinegar, fr. *acere* to be sour.] Pert. to, or producing, vinegar; sour; acid.

Till all France were grown *acetous*, virulent. *Carlyle.*

acetous acid, vinegar. *Obs.* — **a. fermentation**. See ACETIC FERMENTATION.

ac'et-ox'ime (ăs'ĕt-ŏk'sĭm; -sēm), *n.* Also **-ox'im**. [*acetone* + *oxime*.] *Org. Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, volatile substance, $(CH_3)_2C{\cdot}NOH$, formed from acetone by the action of hydroxylamine.

ac'et-ox'y-. [*aceto-* + *oxy-*.] *Org. Chem.* A combining form denoting the presence of the group CH_3COO-.

a-ce'tum (ā-sē'tŭm), *n.* [L., vinegar.] *Pharm.* **a** Vinegar. **b** A preparation of a drug made with dilute acetic acid.

ac'e-tyl (ăs'ĕ-tĭl), *n.* [*acet-* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The radical, CH_3CO, of acetic acid. Cf. BENZOYL. — **ac'e-tyl'ic** (-tĭl'ĭk), *a.*

a-cet'y-late (ā-sĕt'ĭ-lāt), *v. t. Chem* To introduce one or more acetyl groups into (a compound) by means of a chemical reaction.

acetyl chloride. *Chem.* A colorless, pungent, volatile liquid, CH_3COCl, made by distilling a mixture of acetic acid and phosphorus trichloride, and otherwise. It is much used in preparing acetyl derivatives.

a-cet'y-lene (ā-sĕt'ĭ-lēn; 277), *n. Chem* A colorless gaseous hydrocarbon, HC:CH, formed by the direct union of carbon and hydrogen in the electric arc, by the incomplete combustion of other hydrocarbons, by the action of water on certain carbides, etc. Acetylene has an ethereal odor, which is usually unpleasant, owing to the presence of impurities. With sufficient air it burns with a brilliant, white, diffusive light, yielding 35–45 candle hours per cubic foot, — which is nearly fifteen times the light of an ordinary illuminating gas in an ordinary burner, or three to four times that of ordinary gas in a Welsbach burner. It is less poisonous than coal gas, and is not liable to explosion if kept at a low pressure. The commercial source of the gas is calcium carbide (see this), one pound of which, treated with water in an efficient generator, yields 5–5.8 cubic feet of acetylene, and calcium hydroxide as a by-product. Acetylene polymerizes readily; and various compounds, as alcohol and sugar, can be built up from it by synthesis.

acetylene black. A superior grade of lampblack made from acetylene.

a-cet'y-lide (ā-sĕt'ĭ-līd; -lĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-lid**. *Chem.* A compound formed by the replacement, in acetylene, of hydrogen by a metal; as, cuprous *acetylide*, C_2Cu_2.

a-cet'y-lize (ā-sĕt'ĭ-līz), *v. t. Chem.* To acetylate. — **a-cet'y-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'-), *n.*

acetyl phenylhydrazine. *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_5NH{\cdot}NHC_2H_3O$, prepared by heating glacial acetic acid and phenylhydrazine together. It is a powerful antipyretic, and is the active principle of the preparations known as *pyrodine* and *hydracetin*.

acetyl value. *Chem.* A value obtained in the analysis of fats, oils, etc., depending on the extent to which the substance can be acetylated. It is taken as a measure of the amount of hydroxy acids and higher alcohols, other substances ordinarily present not being affected.

A-chæ'an (ā-kē'ăn), **A-cha'ian** (-kā'yăn), *a.* [L. *Achaeus*, *Achaius*; Gr. Ἀχαιός.] Of or pertaining to Achaia, either, specif., a section of the northern Peloponnesus, or, loosely, Greece in general. — *n.* One of the people of Achaia, broadly, a Greek. Some scholars view the Achæans of Homer as an immigrant warrior race.

Achæan, *or* Achaian, league, either of two confederations of Achæan towns. The first league, of which little is known, was dissolved shortly after 300 B. C. The second was organized in 281–80 B. C., in opposition to Macedonian domination and Roman encroachment, and lasted until 146 B. C. At the height of its power (about 225 B. C.) it included, besides other Grecian cities, most of the Peloponnesian cities except Sparta, Elis, and Tegea. The towns remained independent except in their foreign relations.

Ach'æ-men'i-an (ăk'ē-mĕn'ĭ-ăn; -mē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Achaemenius*, fr. *Achaemenes*, Gr. Ἀχαιμένης, O. Per. *Hakhāmanish*, reputed founder of the family.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, the Achæmenidæ or the Persian language of their inscriptions. — *n.* An Achæmenian king or prince.

Ach'æ-men'i-dæ (ăk'ē-mĕn'ĭ-dē) } *n. pl.* [L. *Achaemenidæ*.]
Ach'æ-men'i-des (ăk'ē-mĕn'ĭ-dēz) } *pl.*, from eponymous *Achæmenes*, through Gr., fr. O. Per. *Hakhāmanish*.] The kings and princes of the ruling house of ancient Persia. The house took its name from Achæmenes (probably 8th century B. C.) Under the Achæmenian Cyrus the Great (reigned 559–530 B. C.) the Persians overthrew the Median and the later Babylonian empires; and the Achæmenidæ were supreme in Asia until the overthrow of Darius III., 330 B. C., by Alexander the Great

A'chan (ā'kăn), *n. Bib.* The Israelite who took devoted spoil from Jericho (*Joshua* vii.) and thus caused a Jewish defeat at Ai. Hence, an undoer.

a-char' (ā-chär'), *n.* [Per. *ačhār* pickles.] Any salt or acid relish; a pickle, as pickled bamboo shoots. *India.*

A-char'i-a'ce-æ (ā-kăr'ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; after E. *Acharius*, Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* A family of erect herbs (order Hypericales) related to the passion flowers (Passifloraceæ) and containing three South African monotypic genera. — **a-char'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

‖ **a'char'ne-ment'** (ā'shär'nē-mănt'; ā-chärn'mĕnt; 277), *n.* [F.] Savage fierceness; bloodthirstiness; ferocity.

The frenzy and *acharnement* of the pursuers, and the bloody desperation of the miserable fugitives, had reached its uttermost extremity *De Quincey*

A-cha'tes (ā-kā'tēz), *n.* [L.] A faithful companion of Æneas in Vergil's "Æneid," usually mentioned as *fidus Achates*. Hence, a faithful friend.

Ach'a-ti'na (ăk'ā-tī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀχάτης agate.] *Zool.* A genus of very large pulmonate land mollusks. See AGATE SHELL.

A-chat'i-nel'la (ā-kăt'ĭ-nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Achatina*.] *Zoöl.* A genus of pulmonate gastropods, peculiar to the Hawaiian Islands, remarkable for the large number of its species and varieties.

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acer + ACRE

Ac'er-a (ăs'ĕr-ȧ), *n.* [N. See ACERALA.] *Zool.* A genus of marine gastropods of the family Bullidæ, having thin, horny, partly internal shells. **b** *pl* = ARACHNIDA. *Obs.*

ac'er-ate (-ĭt), *a.* Acerose

A-cer'a-the'ri-um (ā-sĕr'ā-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See ACERATA; -THERIUM.] *Paleon.* A genus of hornless rhinoceroses of the Miocene and Pliocene.

a-cer'a-to'sis (ā-sĕr'ā-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL; *a-* not + *ceratos-*] *Med* Imperfection of the horny tissue.

ac'er-bate, *a.* Embittered.

a-cer'bic (ā-sûr'bĭk), *a.* Acerb; sour or severe.

a-cerb'i-tude (-bĭ-tūd), *n* [L. *acerbitudo*] Sourness and harshness. *Obs*

ac'er-ous (ăs'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Acerose.

a-ce'rous (ā-sē'rŭs), *a.* [See ACERATA.] **a** Without horns. **b** Without antennæ, as the Arachnida **c** Without tentacles, as certain gastropods.

a-cer'ra (ā-sĕr'ȧ), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A receptacle, usually a box or casket, for incense burned at religious ceremonies.

‖ **a-cer'ri-ma pro'zĕ-mo'rum o'di-a** (prŏk'sĭ-mō'rŭm). [L.] The hatreds of the nearest relatives (are) most intense
Tacitus (History, IV. 70).

acertain. + ASCERTAIN

a-cer'val (ā-sûr'văl), *a.* [L. *acervalis*, fr *acervus* heap.] Pertaining to a heap *Obs.*

‖ **ac'er-va'tim** (ăs'ĕr-vā'tĭm), *adv* [L.] By heaps; in heaps; briefly; summarily.

a-cer'vose (ā-sûr'vōs), *a* Full of heaps. *Rare.*

‖ **a-cer'vu-lus ce're-bri** (ā-sûr'vŭ-lŭs sĕr'ē-brī). [NL.] *Anat.* = BRAIN SAND.

ac'e-ta-ble (ăs'ĕ-tȧ-b'l), *n.* An acetabulum. *Obs.* See MEASURE.

ac'e-tab'u-la (ăs'ĕ-tăb'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *L pl.* of ACETABULUM.

ac'e-tab'u-lar (-lar), *a.* **a** Acetabuliform. **b** *Anat.* Pertaining to the acetabulum. — **acetabular bone**, *Anat.*, the cotyloid bone.

Ac'e-tab'u-la'ri-a (-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *acetabulum* a cup-shaped vessel.] *Bot.* A genus of green algæ (class Chlorophyceæ), remarkable for their resemblance to small mushrooms.

Ac'e-tab'u-lif'er-a (-lĭf'ĕr-ȧ), *n. pl* [NL. See ACETABULUM; -FEROUS.] *Zool* = DIBRANCHIATA — **ac'e-tab'u-lif'er-ous**, *a.*

ac'e-tab'u-lous, *a.* = ACETABULIFORM.

a-ce'ta-ce'tic (ā-sē'tȧ-sē'tĭk; -sĕt'ĭk), *a.* = ACETO-ACETIC

ac e-tan'i-on (ăs'ĕ-tăn'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*acet-* + *anion*.] *Chem* The anion $C_2H_3O_2$, present in aqueous solutions of acetates or acetic acid.

ac'e-ta-ry (ăs'ĕ-tȧ-rĭ), *n.* [L. *acetaria* salad plants.] An acid pulpy substance mingled with grit cells, at the basal end of the pear and related fruits *Obs.*

ac'e-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n. Chem* Acetification.

ac'e-te-nyl (ăs'ĕ-tē-nĭl), *n.* [*acetylene* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The radical C_2H, of which acetylene is the hydride

‖ **ac e'ti-am** (ăk ē'shĭ-ăm). *or, sometimes*, **ac-e'ti-am** [L.] Lit., and also; — used in and of certain actions in which it was necessary to allege a fictitious cause of action to found jurisdiction, and also the real cause.

ac'e-tite (ăs'ĕ-tīt), *n.* *Chem.* Acetate. *Obs* [*Rare.*]

ac'e-tize (-tīz), *v. t* To acetify

ac'e-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* = ACETIMETER

ac'e-tom'e-try (-trĭ), *n. Chem.* Acetimetry

ac'e-to-ni'trile (-tō-nī'trĭl), *n. Chem.* Acetic nitrile See NITRILE.

ac'e-tose (ăs'ĕ-tōs), *a* Sour like vinegar; acetous — **ac'e-tos'i-ty** (-tŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n*

ac'e-to-sol'u-ble, *a. Chem.* Soluble in acetic acid.

ac'e-to'sous, *a* Acetose *Obs.*

acetyl carbinol = METHYL KETOL [DRIDE.]

acetyl oxide. = ACETIC ANHYDRIDE.

ach + AC, OWE

‖ **ach** (äk), *interj* [G] Ah.

ach (ăch), *n* [Native name] Any of several East Indian trees of the genus *Morinda*.

achademe. + ACADEME.

a-chæne', **a-chæ'ni-um**, **a-chæ'no-carp**, etc. Vars. of ACHENE, ACHENIUM, ACHENOCARP, etc

A-cha'no-don (ā-kā'nō-dŏn), *n.* [NL; *a-* not + Gr. χαίνειν to gape + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct Eocene piglike mammals related to *Elotherium*, but having the orbits incompletely surrounded by bone.

A-cha'ta (ā-kā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ACHÆTOUS.] *Zool.* An order of gephyreans without setæ.

a-cha'tous (-tŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀ- not + χαίτη hair.] Having no setæ.

a-chafe', *v. t.* [OF *eschaufer*, F *échauffer*.] To warm; heat; — lit. or fig. *Obs.*

ach'age (ăk'ĭj), *n.* State of achene. *Humorous. Tennyson.*

A-cha'ia (ā-kā'yȧ). *Bib* [-AN.] **A-cha'ian** (ā-kā'yăn). = ACHÆAN

A-cha'i-cus (ā-kā'ĭ-kŭs). *Bib.*

a-cha'ne (ā-kā'nē), *n.* [Gr. ἀχάνη.] See MEASURE.

A-chan'go (a-shan'gō), *n.* A pygmy people of French Kongo.

a-chape'. + ESCAPE.

‖ **à chaque ol'seau' son nid est no-carp**, etc. Vars. of ACHENE, ACHENIUM, ACHENOCARP, etc

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a-chape'. + ESCAPE.

‖ **à chaque ol'seau' son nid est**

beau' (ȧ shȧk wȧ'zō' sôN nē ē bō'), [F.] To each bird its own nest is beautiful

‖ **a chaque saint' sa chan'delle'** (ȧ shȧk sĂN' sȧ shaN'dĕl'). [F.] To each saint his candle; that is, propitiate every one who may affect your success.

A'char (ā'kar). *Bib*

‖ **a'char'né'** (ȧ'shär'nā'), *a* [F.] Ferocious; bloodthirsty.

acharne. + ACORN

‖ **a-char'ya** (ȧ-chär'yȧ), *n.* [Skr. *ācārya*.] A religious instructor; one versed in priestly lore; — hence, used as a title for an illustrious or learned person, and assumed by certain Brahmans and artisan castes.

a-chate', *n.* [F. *achat* purchase. See CATES.] 1. Purchase; bargaining. *Obs. Chaucer* 2. *pl.* Provisions; acates. *Obs.*

ach'ate (ăk'ĭt), ‖ **a-cha'tes** (ā-kā'tēz), *n.* [OF. *acate*, L. *achates*] Agate, the stone. *Archaic.*

a-cha'tour, *n.* [AF., fr. OF. *achateor*, F. *acheteur*.] A buyer or purveyor of provisions; esp., the royal purveyor. *Obs*

ache, ake (āk; *see note below*), *v. i.*; ACHED, AKED (ākt); ACH'ING, AK'ING (āk'ĭng). [ME. *aken*, AS. *acan*, both strong verbs, AS. *acan*, imp. ōc, p. p. *acen*, to ache.] To suffer pain; to have, or be in, pain, or continued pain; to be distressed. "My old bones *ache*." *Shak.*
The sins that in your conscience *ache* *Keble.*
☞ Historically the verb is spelt *ake* (pron. ak, āk), the noun *ache* (pron ach, āch), like *bake* and *batch*, etc. About 1700 the two began to be confused in pronunciation, and hence in spelling, and as a result of this confusion we have for both words the spelling *ache*, but the pronunciation "āk."

ache, ake (āk; *see note under verb*), *n.* [ME. *ache*, AS. æce, ece, fr. *acan* to ache. See ACHE, *v. i.*] Continued pain, as distinguished from sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain. "Such an *ache* in my bones." *Shak*
Syn. — See PAIN.

a-chene' (*ā*-kēn'), *n.* Also *akene*. [Gr. *ā-* not + *χαίνειν* to gape.] *Bot.* A small, dry, indehiscent, one-seeded fruit, having a thin pericarp, as the fruit of the buttercup. It was formerly called a *naked seed*. — **a-che'ni-al** (*a*-kē'nĭ-*ăl*), *a.*

Achene of Buttercup in vertical section, showing solitary seed.

A'cher-nar (ā'kẽr-nar), *n.* [AR. *ākhar al nahr* end of the river (i. e., of the constellation).] *Astron.* A star in the constellation Eridanus. See STAR.

A-cher'ni-an (*ā*-kûr'nĭ-*ăn*), *a.* *Astron.* In chemical classification of the stars, denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Achernar, and indicating hydrogen, helium, asterium, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon.

Ach'er-on (āk'ẽr-*ŏn*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αχέρων.] *Class. Myth.* The River of Woe, one of the rivers of Hades; hence, the Nether World itself.
Sad *Acheron* of sorrow, black and deep. *Milton.*

Ach'er-on'tic (āk'ẽr-*ŏn*'tĭk) } *a.* [L. *Acherontĭcus*.] Of or
Ach'er-on'ti-cal (-tĭ-*kăl*) } pertaining to Acheron, infernal; hence, dismal; gloomy; moribund

‖ **à che-val'** (*a* shē-vàl'). [F., lit., on horseback.] Lit., on horseback; astride; with a part on each side; — used specif. in designating: **a** The position of an army with the wings separated by some obstacle, as a river or swamp.
A position *à cheval* on a river is not one which a general willingly assumes. *Swinton.*
b The position of one who is straddling, that is, betting on both sides at once. *Cant.* **c** *Roulette.* The position of a bet placed on two adjoining numbers. It pays 17 to 1. *Cant.*

a-chieve' (*ā*-chēv'), *v. t.*; A-CHIEVED' (-chēvd'); A-CHIEV'ING (-chēv'ĭng). [ME. *achever*, OF. & F. *achever*, to finish; *à* (L. *ad*) + OF. *chief*, F. *chef*, end, head, fr. L. *caput* head. See CHIEF.] **1.** To carry on to a final close; to bring out into a perfected state or to a successful conclusion; to accomplish; perform; as, to *achieve* a feat or an enterprise.
Far more may be *achieved* in any line by the aid of a capital, invigorating motive than without it. *I. Taylor.*
2. To obtain, or gain, as the result of exertion; to succeed in gaining; to win; attain.
Some are born great, some *achieve* greatness. *Shak.*
Thou hast *achieved* our liberty. *Milton.*
[*Obs.*, with a material thing as the aim.]
Show all the spoils by valiant kings *achieved*. *Prior.*
He hath *achieved* a maid
That paragons description. *Shak.*
3. To bring to an end; finish; kill. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — Fulfill, complete; execute, carry out. See EFFECT.

a-chieve', *v. i.* **1.** To end or result. *Obs.* *Ld. Berners.*
2. To effect something; to attain a desired end or aim.
Still *achieving*, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait. *Longfellow.*
3. *Feudal Law.* To do homage on taking the feu.
Her husband . . will do homage to Roger for the whole land; her sisters will hold of her; they will "*achieve*" (*accapitare*) to her, that is, will recognize her as their head. *Pollock & Mait.*

a-chieve'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *achèvement*. Cf. HATCHMENT.] **1.** Act of achieving; accomplishment.
Achievement has come to be the only real patent of nobility in the modern world. *Woodrow Wilson.*
2. Anything achieved; esp., something accomplished by valor, boldness, or praiseworthy exertion; a feat; a great or heroic deed.
[The exploits] of the ancient saints . . do far surpass the most famous *achievements* of pagan heroes. *Barrow*
The highest *achievements* of the human intellect. *Macaulay.*
3. *Her.* An escutcheon or ensign armorial; now, generally, the funeral shield commonly called *hatchment*.
Syn. — See FEAT.

a-chi'la-ry (*ā*-kĭ'lă-rĭ), *a.* [Gr. *ā-* not + *χεῖλος* lip.] *Bot.* Having no lip, as some orchidaceous flowers.

Ach'il-le'a (ăk'ĭ-lē'*ă*), *n.* [NL., fr. L., a plant, perh. the same as *achilleos* (*herba*), fr. Gr. ἡ Ἀχίλλειος (βοτάνη); a plant said to have been used by *Achilles* in treating Telephus.] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous plants, mainly of the Old World, distinguished by the flattened achenes and chaffy receptacle, and including the common yarrow (*A. millefolium*) and the sneezewort (*A. ptarmica*).

Ach'il-le'an (ăk'ĭ-lē'*ăn*), *a.* [L. *Achilleus*, Gr. 'Αχίλλειος.] Pert. to or like Achilles, as in youthful strength and beauty, in valor, in invulnerableness, or in moody and resentful wrath.
Achillean wrath — an untamable petulance. *Emerson*

Ach'il-le'id (-ĭd), *n.* The original epic narrative which (according to those who consider the Iliad to be a composite or expanded work) forms the basis of the Iliad, comprising the books directly concerned with the story of Achilles.

A-chil'les (*a*-kĭl'ēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αχιλλεύς.] The son of Peleus and Thetis, the hero of Homer's Iliad, who became the type to the Greeks of youthful strength, beauty, valor, and chivalry. He took part in the Trojan war, knowing he would be killed, but preferring an early death to a longer inglorious life. In his wrath at being deprived of Briseis by Agamemnon he withdraws from the war, but later returns to it to avenge the death of his friend Patroclus, and slays Hector. His death is alluded to in the Odyssey. By dipping him in the Styx, his mother had made him invulnerable except in the heel, by which she held him. Here he was finally fatally wounded by an arrow shot by Paris. See AMAZON, CHIRON; cf. HECTOR.
Achilles of England, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington (1769–1852). — **A. of Germany**, Albert III., Margrave of Brandenburg (1414–86). — **Achilles' tendon** [L. *Achillis tendo*], *Anat.*, the strong tendon formed of the united tendons of the large muscles in the calf of the leg, and inserted into the bone of the heel; — so called from the mythological account of Achilles being held by the heel. In most quadrupeds it is called *hamstring* (which see).

A-chim'e-nes (*a*-kĭm'ĕ-nēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *achaemenis* a magic plant (Pliny), Gr. ἀχαιμενίς] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American gesneriaceous herbs, commonly cultivated for their handsome flowers, resembling gloxinias. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Ach'i-nese' (ăch'ĭ-nēz', -nēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Achin, a kingdom of northwestern Sumatra, now under Dutch rule. The Achinese are a mixed Malay, Indonesian, and Arab population, somewhat affected by Hindu culture. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN. — **Ach'i-nese'**, *a*

ach'ing, ak'ing (āk'ĭng), *p. a.* That aches; continuously painful. See ACHE. — **ach'ing-ly, ak'ing-ly**, *adv.*

A-chit'o-phel (*a*-kĭt'*ŏ*-fĕl), *n.* **1.** = AHITHOPHEL
2. The first Earl of Shaftesbury (1621–83); — a nickname given by his contemporaries, and made use of by Dryden in his poem "Absalom and Achitophel." See ABSALOM, 2.

a-chlam'y-date (*ā*-klăm'ĭ-dāt), *a.* [*a-* not + *chlamydate*.] *Zoöl.* Without a mantle; — said of some gastropods

Ach'la-myd'e-æ (ăk'*la*-mĭd'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A subdivision of the Apetalæ embracing all that are destitute of a perianth. See APETALÆ. — **ach'la-myd'e-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Achlamydeous Flower of Lizard's-tail (*Saururus cernuus*).

a-cho'li-a (*a*-kŏ'lĭ-*ă*), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀχολία, *a-* not + χολή bile.] *Med* Deficiency or want of bile. — **a-chol'ic** (-kŏl'ĭk), **ach'o-lous** (ăk'ŏ-lŭs), *a.*

a-chon'drite (*a*-kŏn'drīt), *n.* [*a-* not + *chondrite*.] A meteoric stone destitute of chondrules; — opposed to *chondrite*.

a-chon'dro-pla'si-a (-drŏ-plā'zhĭ-*ă* ; -zĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + *chondro-* + *-plasia*.] *Med.* Lack of the normal formation of cartilage, as in fetal rickets.

A-cho'ri-on (*ā*-kŏ'rĭ-*ŏn*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄχωρ scurf.] *Bot.* A genus or subgenus of fungi, frequently included in the genus *Oïdium*, parasitic on the skin of men and other animals. *A. schœnleinii* causes favus.

Ach'ras (āk'răs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *achras*, Gr. ἀχράς, a wild pear tree.] *Bot.* a Syn. of SAPOTA. **b** A genus of tropical American sapotaceous trees having leathery leaves, small flowers with a 4–5-parted corolla, and mostly edible fruits.
☞ The genus *Achras* was originally based by Linnæus on the marmalade tree of the West Indies, which he called *A. zapota*; but he later described an entirely different tree, the sapodilla, under the name *Achras sapota*. The first species, *A. zapota*, was afterward included by Gaertner in the genus *Lucuma*, under the name *L. mammosa*; and this erroneous nomenclature has become familiar to botanists. But *Lucuma* is retained only as the name of a genus consisting of 2 Chilean and Peruvian species; the marmalade tree is therefore *Achras zapota*, while the sapodilla is *Sapota zapotilla*.

Ach'ro-an'thes (ăk'rŏ-ăn'thēz), *n.* [NL. See ACHROOUS; ANTHO-.] *Bot.* A large genus of small terrestrial orchids found in Europe, Asia, and America. *A. monophylla*, the white adder's-mouth, and *A. unifolia*, the green adder's-mouth, are natives of the United States. They have greenish, inconspicuous flowers.

a-chro'o-cy-thæ'mi-a, *or* **-the'mi-a** (*ā*-kroĭ'ŏ-sĭ-thē'mĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄχροος colorless + *cyto-* + *-hæmia*.] *Med.* Deficiency of hæmoglobin in the red blood corpuscles

ach'ro-ite (āk'rŏ-īt), *n.* [See ACHROOUS; -ITE.] *Min.* A colorless variety of tourmaline.

ach'ro-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀχρώματος colorless; *ā-* not + χρῶμα, χρώματος, color.] **1.** *Opt.* a. Free from color; refracting light without decomposing it into its constituent colors; giving or showing images almost free from extraneous colors, as, an *achromatic* telescope or microscope; *achromatic* images.
2. *Biol.* **a** Uncolored; not readily colored by the usual staining agents, — said of tissue. **b** Composed of achromatin.
3 *Music.* Without accidentals or modulation.
achromatic condenser, *Optics*, an achromatic lens used as a condenser. — **a. lens**, *Optics*, a lens composed usually of two separate lenses, a convex and a concave, of substances having different refractive and dispersive powers, as crown and flint glass, with the curvatures so adjusted that the chromatic aberration produced by the one is corrected by the other, and light emerges from the compound lens undecomposed, or nearly so — **a. prism**, *Optics*, a prism constructed on the same principle as an achromatic lens, so that a ray of white light passed through it is refracted, but is nearly free from color. — **a spindle**, *Biol.* See SPINDLE, *Biol.*

Achromatic Lens.

Achromatic Prism

ach'ro-mat'ic, *n.* A telescope having an achromatic object glass

a-chro'ma-tin (*a*-krō'*ma*-tĭn), *n* *Biol.* The substance of the cell nucleus which is not readily colored by basic stains; — opposed to *chromatin*.

a-chro'ma-tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being achromatic; as, the *achromatism* of a lens.

a-chro'ma-tize (*a*-krō'*ma*-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To deprive of color, to make achromatic. — **a-chro'ma-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zī'-), *n.*

a-chro'ma-to-, achromat-. Combining forms fr. Gr. ἀχρώματος, *colorless*. See ACHROMATIC.

a-chro'ma-tous (*ā*-krō'*ma*-tŭs), *a* [See ACHROMATIC] Lacking, or deficient in, color, as, *achromatous* blood.

a-chro'mic (-mĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀχρωμος colorless; *ā-* not + χρῶμα color] Free from color; colorless; as, in *Physiol. Chem.*, the *achromic* point of a starch solution acted upon by an amylolytic enzyme is the point at which it fails to give any color with iodine.

ach'ro-ö-dex'trin (ăk'rŏ-ō-dĕks'trĭn), *n* [Gr ἄχροος colorless + E. *dextrin*.] *Chem* A variety of dextrin not colorable by iodine. See DEXTRIN.

ach'ro-ous (ăk'rŏ-*ŭs*), *a.* [Gr. ἄχροος; *ā-* not + χρόα color.] Colorless; achromatic.

Ach'y-ran'thes (ăk'ĭ-răn'thēz), *n.* [NL; Gr ἄχυρα chaff, husks + ἄνθος flower.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of tropical amaranthaceous herbs having spicate flowers, the sepals being pointed or awn-tipped. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any of several species of *Iresine* (which see).

a-cic'u-la (*a*-sĭk'ū-*la*), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *acus* needle.] A needlelike spine, bristle, or crystal.

a-cic'u-lar (-*lar*), *a* Needle-shaped, slender like a needle or bristle, as some leaves or crystals; also, having sharp points like needles. — **a-cic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

a-cic'u-late (*a*-sĭk'ū-lāt) } *a.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* **a** Furnished
a-cic'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } with aciculæ. **b** Acicular. **c** Marked with fine irregular streaks like needle scratches.

a-cic'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUMS (-lŭmz), L. -LA (-*la*). [NL. See ACICULA.] A needlelike spine or bristle of an animal or plant; specif., *Zoöl.*, one of the stiff setæ in the base of a parapodium of an annelid.

ac'id (ăs'ĭd), *a.* [L. *acidus* sour, fr. a root meaning to be sharp. cf. F. *acide*. Cf ACUTE.] **1.** Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; tart; having the taste of vinegar; as, *acid* fruits or liquors. Also fig., sour-tempered.
He was stern and his face as *acid* as ever *A. Trollope.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an acid.
3. Having acid-forming constituents present in excess of the proportion required to form a neutral or normal compound; as, *acid* salts; *acid* (highly siliceous) rocks.
Syn. — See SOUR.
acid albumin. *Physiol. Chem.* See ALBUMINATE. — **a. amide**. *Chem.* = AMIDE b. — **a. anhydride** *Chem.* = ANHYDRIDE a. — **a. azide**, *Chem*, the azide of an acid radical. — **a. bromide** *or* **chloride**, *Chem.*, the bromide or chloride of an acid radical. — **a. brown**. See DYE. — **a. chloride**, *Chem.*, a chloride of an acid radical, as acetyl chloride. — **a. color** *or* **dye**, a dye which is either an acid, as picric acid, or a salt in which the color is due to the acid constituent. Acid

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achaue. ✝ ACHAFE.
A'chaz (ā'kăz). *Bib.*
Ach'a-zib (āk'*ă*-zĭb). *D Bib.*
Ach'bor (āk'bôr) *Bib.*
ache (āch), *n.* [F See H.] The letter H.
ache (āch), *n.* [F. *ache*, L. *apium* parsley.] Any one of several apiaceous plants, as wild celery, parsley, etc. *Obs*
A-che'an (*ā*-kē'*ăn*). Var. of ACHÆAN.
a-check', *v. t.* [*a-* + *check*.] To check. *Obs*
a-chei'la-ry. Var. of ACHILARY.
a-chei'li-a (*ā*-kĭ'lĭ-*ă*), *n. Terat.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. χεῖλος lip.] Congenital absence of lips.
a-chei'lous (-lŭs), *a.* **1.** *Terat.* Marked by acheilia.
2. *Bot* = ACHILARY.
a-chei'ri-a (-rĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. χείρ, χειρός, hand] *Terat.* Absence of hands. — **a-chei'rous** (-rŭs), *a.*
a-chei'rus (-rŭs), *n.* [NL] *Terat.* A handless monster.
acheke. ✝ ACHECK, ACHOKE.
a-chek'ke, *v. t.* To check *Obs.*
achelor ✝ ASHLAR.
a-che'ni-um (*a*-kē'nĭ-*ŭm*), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-*ă*) [NL.] An achene.
a-che'no-carp, *n.* [See ACHENE; -CARP.] *Bot.* Any dry indehiscent fruit, as an achene, a samara, etc.
ach'e-no'di-um (āk'ē-nō'dĭ-*ŭm*), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-*ă*). [NL. See ACHENIUM.] *Bot.* A cremocarp.
ach'er, ak'er (āk'ẽr), *n.* One that aches.
‖ **A'che-run'tis pa'bu-lum** (āk'ē-rŭn'tĭs păb'ū-lŭm). [L.] Food for Acheron; — said of a person who deserves to die.
Plautus (*Casina*, II. i 12).
achesoun, *n.* [OF. *achenson*, *achaison*, L. *occasio*.] Occasion; purpose. *Obs.*
Ach'e-ta (āk'ē-tă). **A-chet'i-dæ** (*a*-kĕt'ĭ-dē). [NL., fr. L *acheta*, Gr. ἠχέτης (Doric ἀχέτα) the male cicada, fr. ἠχεῖν to sound, chirp.] *Zool.* Syns. of GRYLLUS, GRYLLIDÆ.
achete, *v. t.* To escheat. *Obs.*
a-che'tous. Var of ACHÆTOUS.
A-cheu'li-an (*a*-shû'lĭ-*ăn*), *a.* [F. *acheuléen*.] *Paleothology.* Of or pertaining to St. Acheul, France, where were discovered rude flints of an early paleolithic period; hence, pert. to the period of these flints or designating similar deposits. The *Acheulian* is now not usually distinguished from the *Chellean* epoch. See PALEOLITHIC.
acheve. ✝ ACHIEVE.
ache'weed' (āch'wēd'), *n.* [*ache* parsley + *weed*.] Goutweed.
A-chi'a (*a*-kĭ'*ă*). *D. Bib.*
A'chi-ach'a-rus (ā'kĭ-ăk'*ă*-rŭs). *Bib.* [ACHAR.
a-chiar' (*ă*-chär'). Var. of
A-chi'as (*a*-kĭ'*ăs*). *Bib.*
a-chiev', **a-chiev'a-bl.** Achieve, achievable. *Ref. Sp.*
a-chiev'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
a-chiev'ance, *n.* [OF. *achevance*.] Achievement. *Obs.*
a-chieved'. Achieved. *Ref. Sp.*
a-chi'li-a. Var. of ACHEILIA.
a-chill', *adv & a.* Chilly.
ach'i-lin (ăk'ĭ-lĭn), *n.* [*Achillea* + *-in*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid obtained from yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), perhaps identical with aconitic acid.
ach'il-le'in, ach'il-le'ine (āk'ĭ-lē'ĭn), *n. Chem.* A brownish red bitter substance obtained from *Achillea millefolium*. It is an alkaloid and glucoside.
a-chil'lo-dyn'i-a (*a*-kĭl'ŏ-dĭn'-yă), *n.* [NL.; *Achilles* + *-odynia*.] *Med.* Pain in the Achilles' tendon.
a-chi'lous. Var. of ACHEILOUS.
A'chim (ā'kĭm). *Bib.*
A-chim'a-as (*ā*-kĭm'*ă*-ăs). *D. Bib.*
A-chi'mar (*ā*-kĭ'*mär*). *D. Bib.*
a-chime', *adv.* Chiming.
A-chim'e-lech (*ā*-kĭm'ĕ-lĕk), **A-chi'moth** (*a*-kĭ'*mŏth*), **A-chin'o-am** (*ā*-kĭn'ō-ăm). *D. Bib.*
A'chi-or (ā'kĭ-ôr). *Bib.*
‖**a'chi-o'te** (ä'chē-ō'tē), *n.* [Sp. *achiote*, fr. Am. Indian *achiotl*.] Seeds of the annatto tree; also, annatto, or the annatto tree.
a-chi'ra (*a*-chē'*ră*), *n.* The plant *Canna edulis*. See CANNA, TOUS-LES-MOIS
a-chi'ri-a, a-chi'rous. Vars. of ACHEIRIA, ACHEIROUS.
A-chis'a-mech (*ā*-kĭs'*ă*-mĕk). *D. Bib.* [(āk'ĭ-tŏb). *Bib.*
A'chish (ā'kĭsh), **Ach'i-tob**
‖ **ach'-laut'** (ăx'lout'), *n.* [G. 'ach' sound.] *Phon* The sound of *ch* as in German *ach*, *Bach*, etc. Cf. ICH-LAUT, and see *Guide to Pron*, § 144.
a-chlor'hy-dri-a (*a*-klôr'hĭ'drĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL. See *a-* not; CHLORHYDRIC.] *Med.* Absence of hydrochloric acid from the gastric juice.
a-chlo'ro-phyl-la'ceous (*a*-klŏ'rō-fĭ-lā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Achlorophyllous
a-chlo'ro-phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs), *a. Bot.* Having no chlorophyll.
ach'lo-rop'si-a (āk'lō-rŏp'sĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + *chlor-* + *-opsia*.] *Med.* Inability to perceive the color green.
achme. ✝ ACME.
Ach'me-tha (āk'mē-thă). *Bib.*
Ach'o-bor (āk'ō-bôr) *D. Bib.*
achoke, achoken, *v. t.* [AS. *ācēocan*.] To choke. *Obs.*
ach'o-lite. ✝ ACOLYTE.
a-chol'i-thite. ✝ ACOLOUTHITE.
ach'o-lous (ăk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄχολος without bile: *ā-* not + χολή bile] Deficient in bile.
A'chor (ā'kôr). *Bib.*
a'chor (ā'kôr; āk'ôr), *n.*; *pl.* ACHORES (*a*-kō'rēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἄχωρ scurf.] *Med.* A pustule.
a-chor'dal (*ā*-kôr'dăl), *a.* [Gr. *ā-* not + χορδή a cord.] *Anat.* = ACHORDATE.
Ach'or-da'ta (āk'ôr-dā'*tă*), *n. pl.* [NL. See *a-* not; CHORDATA.] *Zool.* An artificial group of animals destitute of a notochord. It includes the Invertebrata except the Tunicata and Adelochorda. — **a-chor'date**, *a.*
achorn. ✝ ACORN.
a-cho'te (*a*-chō'tĕ). Var. of ACHIOTE.
ach'ro-ac'y-to'sis (āk'rō-ăk'ĭ-tō'sĭs), *n* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. χρόα color + *cyto-* + *-osis*.] *Med.* Excessive development of lymph or colorless cells.
a-chro'ma (*ā*-krō'*ma*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. χρῶμα color.] *Med.* Lack of normal pigmentation; paleness — **a-chro'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*
ach'ro-ma'si-a (āk'rō-mā'zhĭ-*ă*; -zĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.] = ACHROMA.
ach'ro-mat' (āk'rō-măt'), *n.* [G.] An achromatic lens
ach'ro-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ACHROMATIC.
a-chro'ma-tic'i-ty (*ā*-krō'*ma*-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Achromatism
a-chro'ma-tol'y-sis (-tŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n* [*achromato-* + *-lysis*.] *Med.* Disorganization of the achromatic part of a cell.
a-chro'ma-top'si-a (-tŏp'sĭ-*ă*), *n* [NL.; *achromato-* + *-opsia*.] *Med.* Color blindness.
a-chro'ma-top'sy (-tŏp'sĭ), *n.* = ACHROMATOPSIA.
a-chro'ma-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *achromato-* + *-osis*.] *Med.* A diseased condition due to lack of pigmentation in the integumentary tissues.
a-chro'ma-tu'ri-a (-tū'rĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; *achromato-* + *-uria*.] *Med* Colorless state of urine.
a-chro'mi-a (*a*-krō'mĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Achroma.
a-chro'mo-der'ma (*ā*-krō'mō-dûr'*mă*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄχρωμος colorless + *-derm*.] *Med.* = LEUCODERMA.
ach'ro-moph'i-lous (āk'rō-mŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a Physiol.* Not readily colored by stains
ach'ro-mo-trich'i-a (-mō-trĭk'Y-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; Gr ἄχρωμος colorless + θρίξ, τρ. λός, hair.] Absence of pigment in the hair.
a-chro'mous (*ā*-krō'*mŭs*), *a.* Colorless; achromic.
a-chron'i-cal, a-chron'i-cal, *a.* Corrupt. for ACRONYC, -CAL.
a-chro'ny-chal, *a.* Corrupt. of ACRONYCHAL.
Ach'sa, Ach'sah (āk'*să*), *n.* [Heb. *'Aksah*.] Lit., anklet; — given prop. name
Ach'shaph (āk'shăf). *Bib.*
acht. ✝ AUGHT, EIGHT, OUGHT
A'chu-as (ā'chū-*ăz*), *n. pl.* A pygmy people of the Kongo Free State. [of ACHOTE.]
a'chue'te (ä'chwā'tē). Var.
a-chy'li-a (*a*-kĭ'lĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. χυλός chyle.] *Med.* Absence or deficiency of the chyle. — **a-chy'lous** (-lŭs), *a.*
a-chy'mi-a (*ā*-kĭ'mĭ *ă*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. χυμός juice.] *Med.* Deficient formation of chyme — **a-chy'mous** (-mŭs), *a*
Ach'zib (āk'zĭb) *Bib.*
Ach'zi-ba (āk'zĭ-*bă*). *D Bib.*
ac'i-cle (ăs'ĭ-k'l), *n* = ACICULA.
a-cic'u-li-form (*a*-sĭk'ū-lĭ-fôrm), **a-cic'u-line** (-lĭn; -līn), *a.* = ACICULAR.
a-cic'u-lite (-līt), *n.* Aikinite.

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dyes are used in an acid bath and chiefly upon animal fibers. —**acid dyspepsia.** See DYSPEPSIA. — **a. gloss,** *Stonecutting,* a polish produced with the aid of acids, as oxalic acid. — **a. green, a. magenta.** See DYE. — **a. process,** *Iron Metal.,* that variety of either the Bessemer or the open-hearth process in which the converter or hearth is lined with acid, that is, highly siliceous, material; — opposed to *basic process.* — **a. salt.** *Chem.* **a** A salt in which the replaceable hydrogen of the corresponding acid is only partially exchanged for metallic atoms or basic radicals, as, acid potassium sulphate is an *acid salt.* **b** A salt, whatever its constitution, which gives an acid reaction; thus, copper sulphate, which is formed by the union of a strong acid with a weak base, is an *acid salt* in this sense, though theoretically it is a neutral salt. — **a. sodium carbonate.** *Chem.* = SODIUM BICARBONATE. — **a. steel,** steel produced by the acid process. — **a. tide,** *Physiol.,* a temporary condition of increased acidity of the urine noticeable after fasting, due to insufficient withdrawal of acid radicals from the blood, owing to nonsecretion of gastric juice. — **a. value,** *Anal. Chem.,* a value obtained in analysis of oils, fats, etc., being the number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide required to neutralize the free fatty acids in a gram of substance. — **a. violet, a. yellow.** See DYE.

ac'id (ăs'ĭd), *n* **1.** A sour substance.

2. *Chem.* **a** Any one of a class of substances which typically are soluble in water, sour in taste, and redden vegetable blues, as litmus: (1) In the older chemistry, an oxide of a negative element or radical which forms salts by direct union with bases; as, sulphuric *acid,* SO_3, unites with the base calcium oxide, CaO, to form calcium sulphate, $CaO{\cdot}SO_3$. (2) According to modern views, a compound containing hydrogen capable of being replaced by positive elements or radicals to form salts, or, in terms of the dissociation theory, a compound that dissociates in aqueous solution with the production of hydrogen ions; as, sulphuric *acid,* H_2SO_4, in aqueous solution reacts with the base calcium hydroxide, $Ca(OH)_2$, to form calcium sulphate, $CaSO_4$, and water. Only a few acids contain no oxygen; and these are sometimes called *hydracids* in distinction from the others, called *oxygen acids* or *oxyacids.* See also SULPHACID. Acids may be regarded as salts of hydrogen, hence the names, sometimes used, *hydrogen nitrate* for nitric acid, *hydrogen sulphate* for sulphuric acid, etc.

☞ Names of oxyacids end in *-ic* and their corresponding salts in *-ate,* unless it is desired to indicate increasing proportions of oxygen, as in the following series: *hypochlorous* acid, HClO, *chlorous* acid, $HClO_2$, *chloric* acid, $HClO_3$; *perchloric* acid, $HClO_4$. Salts formed from *-ous* acids take the ending *-ite;* as, potassium chlor*ite.*

b By extension, a compound which in any solvent dissociates, with the production of hydrogen ions; as, an ammono-*acid.* See AMMONO-.

3. *Elec.* Dilute sulphuric acid, used in storage batteries.

acid egg. A cylindrical cistern from which acid is forced by compressed air, as in manufacturing sulphuric acid.

ac'id—fast', *a. Biol.* Not easily decolorized by acids or other agents when stained; — said of bacilli, tissues, etc.

a-cid'ic (*a*-sĭd'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Acid-forming; as, silicon is the chief *acidic* element of rocks.

2. = ACID, *a.*, 3

ac'i-dif'er-ous (ăs'ĭ-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *acidus* sour + *-ferous.*] Containing or yielding an acid.

ac'i-dif'ic (ăs'ĭ-dĭf'ĭk), *a. Min.* Producing acidity; converting into an acid, — said of oxygen, etc.

a-cid'i-fi-ca'tion (*a*-sĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of acidifying.

a-cid'i-fi'er (*a*-sĭd'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n. Chem.* One that acidifies; specif., an element or group whose presence produces acidity, — orig. applied to oxygen.

a-cid'i-fy (-fī), *v. t. & i.*; A-CID'I-FIED (-fīd); A-CID'I-FY'ING. [L. *acidus* sour, acid + *-fy.*] **1.** To make or become acid; to convert into an acid; as, to *acidify* sugar.

2. To sour; to embitter.

His thin existence all *acidified* into rage *Carlyle*

ac'i-dim'e-ter (ăs'ĭ-dĭm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *acidus* acid + *-meter.*] *Chem.* A device, apparatus, or standard solution for ascertaining the strength of acids.

ac'i-dim'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* [L. *acidus* acid + *-metry.*] *Chem.* The measurement of the strength of acids, or of the quantity of free acid present in a solution, by titrating, or by measuring the volume of carbon dioxide set free from a carbonate, or by some other method. — **ac'i di-met'ric** (-dĭ-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

a-cid'i-ty (*a*-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *acidita*s: cf. F. *acidité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being acid or sour; sourness; tartness; sharpness to the taste; as, the *acidity* of lemon juice.

2. *Chem.* Combining power (of a base), that is, the power to unite with one or more equivalents of an acid.

a-cid'u-late (*a*-sĭd'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd), -LAT'ING (-lng). [See ACIDULOUS.] To make moderately sour or acid, to sour somewhat. — **a-cid'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

a-cid'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *acidulus,* dim. of *acidus.* See ACID.] Slightly sour; subacid; sourish.

I see . . men dwell in contentment with noisy scullions or taking into their lives *acidulous* vestals *Stevenson.*

Syn. — See SOUR.

acidulous mineral waters, such as contain carbonic acid.

ac'i-er-age (ăs'ĭ-ẽr-ĕj), *n.* [F. *aciérage,* fr. *acier* steel.] The process of coating the surface of a metal plate (as a stereotype plate) with steel-like iron by electrolysis; steeling.

ac'i-er-ate (ăs'ĭ-ẽr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-lng). [F. *acier* steel + *-ate.*] To convert into steel; as, to *acierate* iron by cementation. — **ac'i-er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ac'i-form (ăs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *acus* needle + *-form.*] Shaped like a needle.

ac'i-na'ceous (ăs'ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *acinus* a grape, grapestone.] *Bot.* Containing seeds or kernels.

ac'i-nac'i-form (ăs'ĭ-năs'ĭ-fôrm; *a*-sĭn'*a*-sĭ-; 277), *a.* [L. *acinaces* a short sword + *-form.*] *Bot.* Scimitar-shaped; as, an *acinaciform* leaf.

Acinaciform Leaf.

Ac'i-ne'ta (ăs'ĭ-nē'tă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκίνητος* immovable.] *Zoöl.* A genus of suctorial Infusoria having a pedicellated lorica and all the tentacles suctorial.

a-cin'i-form (*a*-sĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *acinus* a grape, grapestone + *-form.*] **1.** Having the form of a cluster of grapes; clustered like grapes.

2. Full of small kernels like a grape.

ac'i-nose (ăs'ĭ-nōs) } *a.* [L. *acinosus,* fr. *acinus* grape-
ac'i-nous (ăs'ĭ-nŭs) } stone.] Consisting of or containing acini; as, *acinose* or *acinous* glands.

ac'i-nus (ăs'ĭ-nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī). [L., grape, grapestone.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** An individual drupelet in a multiple fruit, as in the blackberry or raspberry. **b** A berry, esp. a grape. **c** A small bony seed or kernel, as a grape seed.

2. *Anat.* One of the small sacs or alveoli in which the ultimate ramifications of the duct of a racemose gland terminate. They are lined or filled with the secreting cells.

-a'cious (-ā'shŭs). [L. *-ax, -acis* + *-ous.*] An adjective suffix meaning *given to, abounding in, tending to,* as in pug*nacious,* fal*lacious,* mend*acious,* etc.

Ac'i-pen'ser (ăs'ĭ-pĕn'sẽr), *n.* [L., a fish, perh. the sturgeon.] *Zoöl.* The genus of fishes which includes the ordinary sturgeons See STURGEON.

Ac'i-pen-ser'i-dæ (-pĕn-sẽr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of chondrostean fishes including only common and shovel-nosed sturgeons. — **ac'i-pen'ser-id** (-pĕn'sẽr-ĭd), *n.*

ac'i-pen'ser-oid (-pĕn'sẽr-oid), *a.* [*Acipenser* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like or pert. to the sturgeons. — **ac'i-pen'ser-oid,** *n.*

A'cis (ā'sĭs), *n.* [L *Acis,* Gr. Ἀκις.] *Class. Myth.* A Sicilian youth, beloved by the nymph Galatea, and slain by the Cyclops Polyphemus, who was jealous of his success. His blood was changed into the river Acis near Mt. Etna.

ac'i-ty (-ăs'ĭ-tĭ). [Fr. L. *-acitas, -acitatem:* cf. F. *-acité.* See -ACIOUS; -TY.] A suffix forming names of qualities, as rapacity, pugnacity, veracity, etc. It corresponds to *-acious.*

Ack'er-man az'le (ăk'ẽr-măn). A front steering axle, used esp. on automobiles, consisting of a rigid bar having a swiveling axle attachment at each end turned by a drag link, controlled by a steering pillar, and so devised that in turning a corner the inner wheel turns sharper than the outer, thus insuring positive turning with the motive power from behind.

ac-know' (ăk-nō'), *v. t.* [*a-* + *know;* AS. *oncnāwan.*] *Obs.*

1. To recognize. "You will not be *acknown.*" *B Jonson.*

2. To acknowledge; confess. *Chaucer.*

to be acknown (often with *of* or *on*), to acknowledge.

ac-knowl'edge (ăk-nŏl'ĕj; *by some, esp. in England,* -nō'lĕj), *v. t.*; AC-KNOWL'EDGED (-ĕjd; -ĭjd); AC-KNOWL'EDG-ING. [Prob. fr. *a-* + the verb *knowledge.* See KNOWLEDGE; cf. ACKNOW.] **1.** To own or admit the knowledge of; to recognize as a fact or truth, to declare one's belief in; as, to *acknowledge* the being of a God; — often followed by an objective with an infinitive, or by a dependent sentence.

I *acknowledge* my transgressions *Ps* li 3.

For ends generally *acknowledged* to be good *Macaulay.*

The king promised to *acknowledge* himself to be the author of the enterprise. *Robertson.*

2. To own or recognize in a particular character or relationship; to admit the claims or authority of; to recognize.

In all thy ways *acknowledge* Him *Prov* iii 6

By my soul, I'll ne'er *acknowledge* thee *Shak.*

3. To own with gratitude or as a benefit or an obligation, as, to *acknowledge* a favor, or the receipt of a letter.

They his gifts *acknowledged* none. *Milton*

4. To own as genuine; to assent to, as a legal instrument, to give it validity; to avow or admit in legal form; to make acknowledgment of; as, to *acknowledge* a deed.

Syn. — Grant, concede, allow, assent, accept, recognize. — ACKNOWLEDGE, ADMIT, OWN, AVOW, CONFESS agree in the idea of assent, frequently under some sort of pressure. *Acknowledge,* as here compared, implies the making public of one's knowledge of something which has been, or might have been, kept back or concealed; as, to *acknowledge* a secret marriage, one's faults, one's ignorance. *Admit,* with less suggestion of possible concealment, stresses the notion of granting or conceding, and refers rather to facts than to their implications; to *admit* a charge may involve merely the granting of the fact alleged, not necessarily (as frequently with *acknowledge*) the acceptance of the point of view which the charge implies. *Own* is less formal than *acknowledge,* and regards the thing acknowledged in its relation to one's self; as, to *own* one's self at a loss, to *own* to forty years. *Avow* implies an open or bold declaration, frequently in the face of hostility; as, to *avow* one's principles, one's participation in a movement. *Confess* (opposed to *deny*) usually applies to what one feels to be wrong (as, to *confess* a crime); but it is often used with no such implication, suggesting merely deference to the opinion of others; as, I am not, I *confess,* convinced. See ALLOW, AGREE, GRANT, RECOGNIZE.

I do not think there is an able writer in verse of the present day who would not be proud to *acknowledge* his obligations to the Reliques: . . . for myself, I am happy in this occasion to make a public *avowal* of my own. *Wordsworth.*

She excused herself for her fault not by *admitting* and deploring it, but by pleading not guilty *Thackeray.*

When a man *owns* himself to have been in an error, he does but tell you in other words that he is wiser than he was *Pope.*

Confess your faults one to another *James* v. 16.

For my own part, I must *confess* that I do not understand this phraseology. *Huxley.*

to acknowledge the corn, to confess or admit a charge, imputation, fault, failure, or the like. *Slang.*

ac-knowl'edged (ăk-nŏl'ĕjd, -ĭjd), *p. a.* Recognized, confessed; admitted. — **ac-knowl'edged-ly,** *adv.*

ac-knowl'edg-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of acknowledging; specif: **a** An admission, avowal; confession. "An *acknowledgment* of fault." *Froude.* **b** Act of owning or recognizing in a particular character or relationship; admission or recognition of the existence, authority, truth, or genuineness.

Immediately upon the *acknowledgment* of the Christian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip *Hooker.*

c The owning of a benefit received; courteous recognition; expression of thanks. *Shak.* **d** A declaration or avowal of one's act or a fact to give it legal validity; specif., a declaration before a duly qualified public officer, by one who has executed a deed, that the execution was his (free) act and deed. The acknowledgment entitles the deed to be recorded and enables it to be used in evidence without further proof of its execution; but it is not required to make it good between the parties and their privies with notice.

2. That which evidences the act of acknowledging; as: **a** A thing done or given by way of recognition of something, as a favor, communication, etc., received. **b** The formal certificate made by an officer before whom one has acknowledged a deed, including as an essential part thereof the signature and seal of the officer.

Syn. — Confession, concession, admission, recognition.

ac'le (ăk'lē), *n.* [Prob. native name.] A tall Asiatic mimosaceous tree (*Xylia xylocarpa*); also, its very heavy dark-colored wood, known in the trade as *ironwood of Pegu.*

a-cli'nal (*a*-klī'năl), *a.* Without inclination; horizontal.

a-clin'ic (*a*-klĭn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *a-* not + κλίνειν to incline.] *Physics.* Without inclination or dipping; — said of the imaginary line (varying slightly from year to year) near the earth's equator on which the magnetic needle balances itself horizontally, having no dip. The *aclinic line* is also termed the *magnetic equator.* Cf. AGONIC LINE.

Ac-mæ'a (ăk-mē'*a*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκμή* point.] *Zoöl.* A genus of limpets including the common New England species (*A. testudinalis*). It is the type of a family, Acmæ'i-dæ (ăk-mē'ĭ-dē), distinguished by the possession of one ctenidium (the left).

ac'me (ăk'mē), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκμή* point, top.] **1.** The top or highest point; the culmination.

The very *acme* and pitch of life for epic poetry. *Pope.*

The moment when a certain power reaches the *acme* of its supremacy. *I. Taylor.*

2. *Med.* The crisis or height of a disease.

3. Mature age; full bloom of life.

Syn. — See CULMINATION.

ac'mite (ăk'mīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκμή* a point.] *Min.* A brown or green silicate of sodium and iron (essentially $NaFe(SiO_3)_2$) belonging to the pyroxene group and often found in long prismatic crystals characteristically pointed. The variety *ægirite,* which is common in certain igneous rocks, occurs in bluntly terminated crystals and also in capillary and fibrous forms. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., 3.50–3.55.

ac'ne (ăk'nē), *n.* [NL., prob. corruption of Gr. *ἀκμή* point.] *Med.* An affection of the skin, due to inflammatory changes in the sebaceous glands. It is characterized by small papules or pustules, affecting principally the face. It occurs most frequently during adolescence. — **ac'ne ro-sa'ce-a** (rō-zā'shē-*a*) [NL.], *Med.,* a cutaneous disease marked by swelling and inflammation of the face, affecting esp. the nose, often due to excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.

ac-no'dal (ăk-nō'dăl), *a.* Pertaining to acnodes.

ac'node (ăk'nōd), *n.* [L. *acus* needle + E. *node.*] *Geom.* An isolated point not upon a curve, but having coordinates that satisfy the equation of the curve so that it is considered as belonging to the curve.

a-cock'bill' (*a*-kŏk'bĭl'), *adv.* [*acock* + *bill.*] *Naut.* Having the bill, or end, or ends cocked up, as an anchor hanging by the ring from the cathead ready to let go, or the yards when topped up or tilted towards the perpendicular, as in sign of mourning.

A-cœ'la (*a*-sē'lă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκοιλος* not hollow.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Rhabdocœlida in which a digestive cavity with definite walls is lacking. The food is received into a porous mass of endodermal tissue.

a-cœ'lo-mate (*a*-sē'lō-māt) } *a.* [See A- not; CŒ-
ac'œ-lom'a-tous (ăs'ē-lŏm'*a*-tŭs) } LOM.] *Zoöl.* Without a cœlom.

a-cœ'lous (*a*-sē'lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκοιλος* not hollow; *a-* not + *κοῖλος* hollow.] *Zoöl.* **a** Destitute of a true stomach, or digestive tract. **b** Destitute of a body cavity, or cœlom.

A-cœm'e-ti (*a*-sĕm'ē-tī), *n. pl.* [LL., fr. Gr. (οἱ) *ἀκοιμητοι* (the) sleepless ones.] *Eccl. Hist.* The members of an order of Eastern monks of the 5th century who maintained

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ac'i-dæ'mi-a, *or* **-de'mi-a** (ăs'ĭ-dē'mĭ-*a*), *n* [NL. *acid* + *-æmia, -emia.*] *Med.* Excessive acidity of the blood

Ac'i-das'pis (-dăs'pĭs), *n* [NL.; Gr. *ἀκίς, ἀκίδος,* point + *ἀσπίς* shield.] A genus of trilobites, mostly with long spines, found in the Silurian and Devonian.

ac'id-er, *n.* A device for applying acid to parts to be soldered.

a-cid'i-fi'a-ble (*a*-sĭd'ĭ-fī'*a*-b'l), *a* See -ABLE. [ifying.

a-cid'i-fi-ant (-fī-ănt), *a.* Acidi-

ac'id-ify, *adv.* of ACID

ac'id-ness, *n.* Acidity. See -NESS

ac'id-o'le-ous, *a.* [*acid* + *-oleous.*] Both acid and oily. *Obs.*

ac'i-dol'o-gy (ăs'ĭ-dŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr *ἀκίς, ἀκίδος,* splinter, surgical bandage + *-logy.*] The science of surgical appliances.

ac'id-om'e-ter (ăs'ĭd-ŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n*, -e-try (-ĕ-trĭ), *n.*, etc. *Chem.* = ACIDIMETER, -METRY, etc.

ac'i-do-phile (ăs'ĭ-dō-fīl; -fĭl), *a.* Acidophilous. — *n.* An acidophile substance.

ac'id-o-phil'ic (-fĭl'ĭk), *a. Biol.* Acidophilous.

ac'id-oph'i-lous (-ŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*acid* + *-philous.*] *Biol.* Readily staining with acid stains.

ac'id-proof', *a.* Not affected by acids

‖a-cid'u-las (*a*-sĭd'ū-lăs), *n. pl.* [Fem pl., fr. L. *acidulus* sourish (sc. *aquæ* waters).] Cold mineral waters, esp. those impregnated with carbonic acid.

ac i-dul'cis (ăs'ĭ-dŭl'sĭs), *a.* [L *acidus* sour + *dulcis* sweet.] Blending sour and sweet. *Obs.*

a-cid'u-lent, *a.* Acidulous.

ac'i-er (ăs'ĭ-ẽr; ăs'ẽr), *n.* [F.] Steel. *Obs.*

‖a'ci-es (ā'shĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* **1.** Battle array.

2. Keenness of sight; look; aim. *Obs. or R.*

a-cil'i-ate (*a*-sĭl'ĭ-āt), **a-cil'i-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a* See A-, not.

a-cin'a-ces (*a*-sĭn'*a*-sēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀκινάκης.*] *Archæol.* A short sword or saber.

a-cin'a-ci-fo'li-ous (*a*-sĭn'*a*-sĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *acinaces* a short sword + *-folious.*] *Bot.* With acinaciform leaves. *Rare.*

ac'i-na'ri-ous (ăs'ĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [See ACINUS.] *Bot.* Covered with globose vesicles like grape seeds, as certain algæ

ac'i-ne'si-a (ăs'ĭ-nē'sĭ-*a*), *n.*, **ac'i-ne'sic** (-sĭk), *a.*, **ac'i-net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Vars. of AKINESIA, AKINESIC, etc

Ac'i-ne'ta (ăs'ĭ-nē'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.] = TENTACULIFERA, I.

Ac'i-ne'ta-cea (ăs'ĭ-nē-tā'shē-*a*), *n. pl.* [NL. See ACINETA.] *Zoöl.* = TENTACULIFERA, I. — **ac'i-ne-ta'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

ac'i-net'i-form (ăs'ĭ-nĕt'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Acinetæ* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling the Acinetæ.

Ac'i-ne-ti'na (ăs'ĭ-nē-tī'nă), *n. pl.* [NL.] = TENTACULIFERA, I. — **ac'i-ne-ti'nan** (-năn), *a.* & *n.*

ac'i-ni (-nī), *n., pl.* of ACINUS.

Ac'i-pen'ser-es (ăs'ĭ-pĕn'sẽr-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] = CHONDROSTEI.

Ac'i-pen'ser-oi'de-i (-oi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] = CHONDROSTEI.

Ac'i-pha (ăs'ĭ-fă). *Bib.*

‖ à cire per'due' (*à* sẽr pẽr'dū'). [F.] Lit., with the wax lost. See CIRE-PERDUE.

acite. † ACCITE.

Ac'i-tho (ăs'ĭ-thō). *Bib.*

ac'i-ur'gy (ăs'ĭ-ûr'jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκίς* point + *ἔργον* work.] Operative surgery.

ack. Scot. var of ACT.

Ack'a-woi (ăk'*a*-woi), *n.* A Carib of a warlike tribe of British Guiana.

ackele. † AKELE.

ack'er (ăk'ẽr; *ák'ẽr), *n.* [See ACRE.] A field; an acre. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ack'er, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A ripple; a patch of ruffled water; also, an eddy in a river. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot* — *v. i.* To ripple or curl, as water in a breeze. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

ackerne. † ACORN.

acketon. † ACTON, HAQUETON.

ack'man (ăk'-), *n., pl.* -MEN. [Origin unknown.] Among sailors, a river thief. [-ABLE.

a-c k n o w l'edge-a-ble, *a.* See **ac-knowl'edge-ment.** Var. of AC-KNOWLEDGMENT.

ac-knowl'edg-er, *n.* One who acknowledges.

acknowledgment money. Money paid by a tenant, on the death of his landlord, as an acknowledgment of the new lord. *Eng.*

ackorne. † ACORN.

ack'-pi'rate, *n.* = ACKMAN.

ack'ward. † AWKWARD.

‖ a-clang'-pa'rang (*a*-klăng'-pā'răng), *or* **a-cleng'-pa'rang** (*a*-klĕng'-). [Pampangan native name.] Any of several mimosaceous timber trees of the genus *Albizzia. Phil. I.*

a-clas'tic (*a*-klăs'tĭk), *a.* [See A- not; CLASTIC.] *Optics.* Incapable of refracting light.

a-clei'di-an, a-cli'di-an (*a*-klī'dĭ-*a*n), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. *κλείς, κλειδός,* collar bone.] *Anat.* Having no clavicles.

a-cleis'tous (*a*-klīs'tŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄκλειστος* not closed.] *Cryst.* Hemimorphic.

a-clei'to-car'di-a (*a*-klī'tō-kär'dĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *κλείειν* to close + *καρδία* heart.] *Med.* Imperfect closure of the foramen ovale of the fetal heart.

a-close', *v. t.* [OF. *aclos,* p. p. of *aclore.*] To inclose. *Obs.*

a-cloud', *a. & adv.* Clouded.

a-cloy'. † ACCLOY.

A. C. M. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Ancient Craft Masonry.

ac-ne'mi-a, *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *κνήμη* lower leg.] *Med.* Atrophy of the calf of the leg.

acneon. † AKNEE.

acoast. † ACCOST.

a-cock', *adv.* [*a-* on + *cock.*] In a cocked or turned up fashion.

ac'o-cot'l (ăk'ō-kŏt'l), *n.* [Mexican.] *Music.* The clarin

A-cœ'lo-mi (*a*-sē'lō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL. See A- not; CŒLOM.] *Zoöl.* = PLATYHELMINTHES.

a-cœ'lo-mous (-mŭs), *a.* = ACŒLOMATE.

A-cœm'e-tæ (*a*-sĕm'ē-tē), *n. pl.*

in their monasteries, both day and night, unceasing praise and prayer. They were excommunicated in 534 by the Pope for having adopted Nestorianism. Their most famous house was the Studium at Constantinople.

a-cold' (*ȧ-kōld'*), *a.* [Prob. p. p. of ME. *acolen* to grow cold, AS. *ā̆cōlian* to grow cold; *ā-*, 2 + *cōlian* to cool. See COOL.] Cold. *Archaic.* "Poor Tom's *acold*." *Shak.*
The owl for all his feathers was *acold*. *Keats.*

ac'o-lyte (ăk'ō-līt), *n.* [LL. *acolytus, aceluthus*, Gr. *ἀκόλουθος* following, attending: cf. F. *acolyte.*] **1.** *Eccl.* One who holds the highest of the four minor orders in the Roman Catholic Church, being ordained to carry the wine and water and the lights at the Mass.
2. Also, an unordained youth who assists in such offices.
3. One who attends; an assistant. "With such chiefs, and with James and John as *acolytes*." *Motley.*
4. *Astron.* An attendant body; a satellite. *Rare.*

ac'o-ni'tal (ăk'ō-nī'tăl), *a.* Of the nature of aconite.

ac'o-nite (ăk'ō-nīt), *n.* [L. *aconitum*, Gr. *ἀκόνιτον*: cf. F. *aconit.*] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Aconitum*, esp. the common monkshood (*A. napellus*).
2. An extract or tincture from *Aconitum napellus*. It is a cardiac and respiratory sedative.

Aconite (*Aconitum napellus*).

ac'o-nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline tribasic acid, $C_6H_6O_6$, obtained from aconite and other plants. It is a carboxyl derivative of itaconic acid.

a-con'i-tine (*ȧ-kŏn'ĭ-tĭn*; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** *Chem.* A white, crystalline, intensely poisonous alkaloid from the root and leaves of aconite.

Ac'o-ni'tum (ăk'ō-nī'tŭm), *n.* [NL. & L. See ACONITE.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of poisonous ranunculaceous herbs of temperate regions; the monkshoods and wolfsbanes. They have pedately divided leaves and blue or purple showy flowers with a very irregular perianth, the upper sepal large and helmet-shaped, concealing the two uppermost hooded petals, the other three petals, when present, minute. Various species are cultivated in gardens. Also *[l. c.]*, any plant of this genus. See ACONITE, 1.
2. *[l. c.] Pharm.* = ACONITE, 2.

A-con'ti-as (*ȧ-kŏn'shĭ-ăs*; -tĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκοντίας*, fr. *ἄκων* dart, dim. *ἀκόντιον.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of scincoid lizards with the limbs rudimentary or wanting.

a-con'ti-um (*ȧ-kŏn'shĭ-ŭm*), *n.; pl.* **-TIA** (*-ȧ*). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκόντιον*, dim. of *ἄκων* javelin.] **1.** *Gr. Archæol.* A javelin or light dart, used by the cavalry and light infantry.
2 *pl. Zoöl.* Threadlike defensive organs composed largely of nettling cells (*cnidæ*), thrown out of the mouth or special pores of certain actinians when irritated.

a'cor (ā'kôr), *n.* [L. *acor* a sour taste.] *Med.* Acidity, as of the stomach.

a-co'ri-a (*ȧ-kō'rĭ-ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκορία*; *ȧ-* not + *κόρος* satiety.] *Med.* Insatiable hunger.

ac'o-rin (ăk'ō-rĭn), *n.* [See ACORUS.] *Chem.* A glucoside found in calamus root.

a'corn (ā'kôrn; ā'kĕrn), *n.* [AS. *æcern*, fr. *æcer* field, acre; akin to D. *aker* acorn, G. *ecker*, Icel. *akarn*, Dan. *agern*, Goth. *akran* fruit, *akrs* field; — orig. fruit of the field. The spelling is due to fancied derivation from *oak* + *corn*. See ACRE.] **1.** The nut, or fruit, of the oak. Acorns are usually seated in a hard woody cup (cupule) of indurated bracts which may be closely appressed, as in the white oak, or shaggy, as in the bur oak. The acorns of some species are edible.

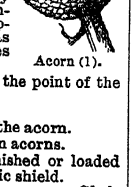
Acorn (1).

2. *Naut.* A cone-shaped piece of wood on the point of the spindle above the vane, at the masthead.
3. = ACORN SHELL, 2.

acorn cup. The involucre, or cupule, of the acorn.

acorn duck. The wood duck. It feeds on acorns.

a'corned (ā'kôrnd; -kĕrnd), *a.* **1.** Furnished or loaded with acorns; bearing acorns, as a heraldic shield.
2. Fed or filled with acorns. *Rare.* *Shak.*

acorn moth. A tineid moth (*Blastobasis glandulella*) whose larva feeds on acorns.

acorn shell. **1.** The shell of an acorn.
2. Any of numerous barnacles of the sessile type; — so called from their shape.

Ac'o-rus (ăk'ō-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L., the sweet flag, Gr. *ἄκορος.*] *Bot.* A genus of araceous plants consisting of two species, one of Japan, the other, *A. calamus*, the sweet flag, widely distributed in temperate regions. They are rush-like plants with the flowers in a close spadix.

a-cos'mism (*ȧ-kŏz'mĭz'm*), *n.* [*ȧ-* not + Gr. *κόσμος* world.] A denial of the existence of the universe as distinct from God. The philosophy of Spinoza, in which the physical universe is regarded not as a reality but as a mode of the divine substance, under the attribute of extension, is usually taken as the typical acosmism. Cf. PANTHEISM.

a-cos'mist (-mĭst), *n.* One who believes in or teaches acosmism. — **ac'os-mis'tic** (ăk'ŏz-mĭs'tĭk), *a.*

a-cou'chi (*ȧ-kōō'shĭ*; -chĭ), *n., or* **acouchi resin.** [From native name in Guiana.] A resin obtained from various South American balsameaceous trees of the genus *Protium*. It is similar in its nature and uses to elemi. See PROTIUM.

a-cou'chy (*ȧ-kōō'shĕ*), *n.* [F. *acouchi*, fr. native name in Guiana.] A small species of agouti (*Dasyprocta acuschy*)

a-cou'me-ter (*ȧ-kōō'mē-tẽr*, *ȧ-kou'-*), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκούειν* to hear + *-meter.*] *Psychophysics.* An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of hearing.

a-cou'me-try (-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκούειν* to hear + *-metry.*] The measuring of the power or extent of hearing.

a-cous'tic (*ȧ-kōōs'tĭk*; *ȧ-kous'-*; 277), *a.* [F. *acoustique*, Gr. *ἀκουστικός* relating to hearing, fr. *ἀκούειν* to hear.] Pertaining to the sense of hearing, the organs of hearing, or the science of sounds; auditory.
acoustic color. = CLANG TINT. — **a. duct.** = AUDITORY CANAL. — **a. figures.** = SONOROUS FIGURES. — **a. nerve,** *Anat.*, the auditory nerve. — **a. telegraph,** a telegraph making audible signals; a telephone. — **a. vases,** *or* **vessels.** = ECHEA.

a-cous'tic, *n.* A medicine or agent to assist hearing.

a-cous'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to acoustics or hearing. — **a-cous'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ac'ous-ti'cian (ăk'ōōs-tĭsh'ăn; ăk'ous-), *n.* One versed in acoustics.

a-cous'tics (*ȧ-kōōs'tĭks*; *ȧ-kous'-*; 277), *n.* [See -ICS.] **1.** *Physics.* The science of sound, including its production, transmission, and effects. This science is by some divided into *diacoustics*, treating of sounds coming directly from the sonorous body to the ear, and *catacoustics*, treating of reflected sounds, or echoes. See SOUND.
2. *Arch.* **a** The sum of the qualities that determine the value of an auditorium with respect to distinct hearing. **b** The science of arranging a building for transmission of sound, as a lecture hall.
3. *Psychol.* The part of psychology which deals with hearing. It includes the psychophysics and psychophysiology of perception of sound, analysis of audition, and the psychology of music.

ac-quaint' (*ȧ-kwānt'*), *v. t.;* ACQUAINT'ED; ACQUAINT'ING. [ME. *aqueinten, acointen*, OF. *acointier*, LL. *adcognitare*, fr. L. *ad* + *cognitus*, p. p. of *cognoscere* to know; *com-* + *noscere* to know. See QUAINT, KNOW.] **1.** To make (one's self) known, as by introducing one's self. *Obs.*
2. To furnish or give experimental knowledge of; to make (one) to know; to make familiar; — followed by *with*.
Before a man can speak on any subject, it is necessary to be *acquainted* with it. *Locke.*
A man of sorrows and *acquainted* with grief. *Is.* liii. 3.
3. To communicate notice to; to inform; to make cognizant; — often followed by *with* (formerly also by *of*), or by *that*, introducing the intelligence.
Acquaint her here with my son Paris' love. *Shak.*
I must *acquaint* you that I have received New dated letters from Northumberland. *Shak.*
4. To familiarize; accustom. *Obs.* *Evelyn.*
to be acquainted with, to be possessed of personal knowledge of; to be cognizant of; to be more or less familiar with; to be on terms of social intercourse with.
Syn. — Inform, apprise, communicate, advise.

ac-quaint' (*ȧ-kwānt'*), *a.* [OF. *acoint.* See ACQUAINT, *v.*] Acquainted. *Obs. or Archaic.*

ac-quaint'ance (*ȧ-kwān'tăns*), *n.* [ME. *aqueintance*, OF. *acointance*, fr. *acointier.* See ACQUAINT, *v.*] **1.** State of being acquainted, or of having intimate, or more than slight or superficial, knowledge; personal knowledge gained by intercourse short of that of friendship or intimacy; as, I know the man, but have no *acquaintance* with him.
Contract no friendship, or even *acquaintance*, with a guileful man. *Sir W. Jones.*
Should auld *acquaintance* be forgot,
And never brought to mind? *Burns.*
2. A person or persons with whom one is acquainted.
Mine *acquaintance* are verily estranged from me. *Job* XIX. 13.
Montgomery was an old *acquaintance* of Ferguson. *Macaulay.*
☞ In this sense *acquaintance* was formerly both singular and a collective plural, but it is now commonly singular, with the regular plural *acquaintances*.
Syn. — Familiarity, intimacy, fellowship, knowledge.

ac-quaint'an-cy (*ȧ-kwān'tăn-sĭ*), *n.* State or fact of being acquainted; acquaintance.
I cannot call to mind that I have given you any right to presume on our *acquaintance*. *Stevenson.*

ac-quaint'ed, *p. a.* Having acquaintance. See *to be acquainted with*, under ACQUAINT, *v.* — **ac-quaint'ed-ness,** *n.*

ac-quest' (*ȧ-kwĕst'*), *n.* [OF. *aquest*, F. *acquêt*, fr. LL. *acquestus, acquistum*, for L. *acquisitum*, p. p. (used substantively) of *acquirere* to acquire. See ACQUIRE.] **1.** Act of acquiring, or that which is acquired; acquisition. *Rare.*
In storied cities, rich with Time's *acquest* *E. M. Thomas.*
2. *Law.* Property acquired by purchase.

ac'qui-esce' (ăk'wĭ-ĕs'), *v. i.;* AC'QUI-ESCED' (-ĕst'), AC'QUI-ESC'ING (-ĕs'ĭng). [L. *acquiescere; ad* + *quiescere* to be quiet, fr. *quies* rest: cf. F. *acquiescer.* See QUIET.]
1. To remain at rest (in a place or mental state). *Obs.*
2. To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied, or to rest without opposition and discontent (usually implying previous opposition or discontent), to submit, accept, consent, or concur by silence or by omitting to object; hence, to concur; to assent; — followed by *in*, or, formerly, by *with* or *to*.
They were compelled to *acquiesce* in the government which they did not regard as just. *De Quincey.*
Syn. — Submit, comply, yield, assent, consent, agree, concur, conform, accept tacitly. See ACCEDE.

ac'qui-es'cence (-ĕs'ĕns), *n.* [Cf F. *acquiescence.*] Act or state of acquiescing; passive compliance or satisfaction; — distinguished from avowed consent on the one hand, and, on the other, from opposition or open discontent.
Acquiescence and waiver are always questions of fact. There can be neither without knowledge. The terms import this foundation for such action. One cannot waive or acquiesce in a wrong while ignorant that it has been committed. Current suspicion and rumor are not enough. There must be knowledge of facts which will enable the party to take effectual action. *99 U. S.* 578, 581.

ac'qui-es'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *acquiescens, -entis*, p. pr.] Resting satisfied or submissive; disposed tacitly to submit; assentive; acquiescing. — **ac'qui-es'cent-ly,** *adv.*

ac-quire' (*ȧ-kwīr'*), *v. t.;* AC-QUIRED' (-kwīrd'); AC-QUIR'ING (-kwīr'ĭng). [L. *acquirere, acquisitum, ad* + *quaerere* to seek for. In ME. was a verb *aqueren*, fr. the same, through OF. *aquerre.* See QUEST.] To gain by any means, usually by one's own exertions; to get as one's own; as, to *acquire* a title, riches, knowledge, good or bad habits.
No virtue is *acquired* in an instant, but step by step. *Barrow.*
Syn. — Gain, attain, procure, win, earn, secure. See OBTAIN.

ac-quired' (-kwīrd'), *p. p. & p. a.* of ACQUIRE
acquired characters, *Biol.*, characters or peculiarities of structure developed by an organism as a result of its environment, or of use or disuse of organs, etc. It is disputed whether such characters can be transmitted to the offspring. See HEREDITY. — **a. ideas,** *Psychol.*, ideas derived from experience; — in contrast with *innate ideas.*

ac-quire'ment (*ȧ-kwīr'mĕnt*), *n.* Act of acquiring, or that which is acquired; attainment. "Rules for the *acquirement* of a taste." *Addison.*
His *acquirements* by industry were enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature. *Hayward*
Syn. — ACQUIREMENT, ACQUISITION, ATTAINMENT, ACCOMPLISHMENT, refer to faculties or powers regarded as the fruit of exertion or effort (see GIFT). ACQUIREMENT denotes esp. personal qualities or resources achieved by endeavor, as contrasted with native gifts or endowments. ACQUISITION usually denotes material or external gains. ATTAINMENT commonly refers to the higher intellectual acquirements; ACCOMPLISHMENT to such acquired faculties or graces as pass current in social intercourse. See ABILITY, OBTAIN.
Acquirements take all their value and character from the power of the individual storing them. *M. Arnold.*
Cassio's scientific *attainments* provoke him. *A. C. Bradley.*
Only, all this culture (to call it by that name) of the Barbarians was an exterior culture mainly. It consisted principally in outward gifts and graces, in looks, manners, *accomplishments*, prowess. *M. Arnold.*

ac'qui-si'tion (ăk'wĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *acquisitio*, fr. *acquirere*: cf. F. *acquisition.* See ACQUIRE.] **1.** Act or process of acquiring.
The *acquisition* or loss of a province. *Macaulay.*
2. Thing acquired or gained; acquirement; gain; as, learning is an *acquisition.*
Syn. — See ACQUIREMENT.

ac-quis'i-tive (*ȧ-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv*), *a.* **1.** Acquired. *Obs.*
He died not in his *acquisitive* but in his native soil. *Wotton.*
2. Able or disposed to make acquisitions, acquiring; as, an *acquisitive* person or disposition.
acquisitive prescription, *Law*, acquisition of ownership by long-continued possession. See PRESCRIPTION.

ac-quis'i-tive-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being acquisitive; propensity or desire to acquire and possess.
2. *Phren.* The faculty to which the desire of acquiring and possessing is attributed.

ac-quist' (*ȧ-kwĭst'*), *n.* [Cf. ACQUEST.] Acquisition; gain.
To riches and to poverty he owes
An equal debt; of both he makes *acquist.* *R. W. Dixon.*

[LL., from Gr (*αἰ*) *ἀκοίμηται* (the) sleepless ones (fem.).] An order of nuns corresponding to the Acœmeti. It became extinct in the 15th century.

acoie. † ACCOY.

acoild. † ACOLD

a-co'in (*ȧ-kō'ĭn*), *n.* [Cf. COCAINE.] *Pharm.* A derivative of guanidine, proposed as a local anæsthetic in place of cocaine.

acoint. † ACQUAINT.

a-cold', *v. t. & i.* [AS *ācealdian.*] To make or grow cold. *Obs.*

acole. † ACCOLL, ACCOL.

acolee, *n.* [OF.] Accolade. *Obs.*

a-col'o-gy (*ȧ-kŏl'ō-jĭ*), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκος* remedy + *-logy.*] Science of remedies, surgical and medical. — **ac'o-log'ic** (*ăk'ō-lŏj'ĭk*), *a.*

‖ **a. co'lon-net'te** (*ȧ kō'lŏn-nĕt'tē*). [It. See CRATER.

a-col'o-thist. † ACOLYTHIST.

a-co'lous (*ȧ-kō'lŭs*), *a.* [Gr. *ἄκωλος*; *ȧ-* not + *κῶλον* limb.] Destitute of limbs.

acoloutbie, acoluth. † ACOLYTE.

ac'o-lyth (ăk'ō-lĭth). Var. of ACOLYTE. — **ac'o-lyth'i-cal,** *a.*

a-col'y-thate (*ȧ-kŏl'ĭ-thāt*), *n.* Office or state of an acolyte.

a-col'y-thist, *n.* Acolyte. *Obs.*

A'co-ma In'di-ans (*ȧ'kō-mä*). The Indians, of the Keresan stock, inhabiting the pueblo of Acoma in New Mexico.

acomber, -braunce, etc. † ACCUMBER, -BRANCE, etc.

a-come', *v. t.* [AS. *ācuman* to come, bear.] To come to. *Obs.*

acomer † ACCUMBER.

a-co'mi-a (*ȧ-kō'mĭ-ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *ȧ-* not, without + Gr. *κόμη* hair.] Baldness. — **a-co'mous** (*-mŭs*), *a.*

a-com'pass, *adv.* [OF *a compas.* See COMPASS, *n.*] In a circle. *Obs.*

acompte. † ACCOUNT.

‖ **à compte'** (*ȧ kōnt'*). [F.] On account; in part payment.

acompter, *n.* [OF. *acompter* to account.] An accounting. *Obs.*

acon. Var. of ACCON.

a-con'ga-tive, *a.* See A-, not.

a-con'dy-lose (*ȧ-kŏn'dĭ-lōs*), **a-con'dy-lous** (*-lŭs*), *a.* [Gr. *ȧ-* not + *κόνδυλος* joint.] *Bot.* Jointless.

a-cone', *a.* [*ȧ-* not + *cone*; cf. Gr. *ἄκωνος* having no conical top.] *Zoöl.* Destitute of crystalline cones; — said of the eyes of certain insects. Cf. EUCONE.

a-con'ic (*ȧ-kŏn'ĭk*), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline lactonic acid, $C_5H_3O_2CO_2H$, formed indirectly from aconitic acid.

ac'o-nine (ăk'ō-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid found in the root of aconite.

ac'o-ni'ti-a (ăk'ō-nĭsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n. Chem.* Aconitine.

aconit. † ACCOUNT.

A-con'ti-us (*ȧ-kŏn'shĭ-ŭs*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀκόντιος.*] See CYDIPPE.

a-con'u-re'sis (*ȧ-kŏn'ū-rē'sĭs*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἄκων* involuntary + *uresis.*] *Med.* Involuntary passage of urine.

a-cool', *v. t. & i.* To cool. *Obs.*

a-cop', *adv.* [*ȧ-* on + *cop.*] At or on the top. *Obs. & R.*

a-cop'ic (*ȧ-kŏp'ĭk*), *a.* [Gr. *ȧ-* not + *κόπος* striking, weariness.] *Med.* Relieving weariness

ac'o-pon, *n.* [Gr. *ἄκοπον* (sc. *φάρμακον*), lit., refreshing (drug).] *Med.* A restorative, as a plaster; an anodyne. *Obs.*

A'cor-dad' (*ȧ'kôr-dăth'*; 146), *n.* [Sp. *acordada.*] A court for the summary trial of criminals, established at Querétaro, New Spain (now Mexico), by the Spaniards, — abolished in 1813.

a-co're, *v. t.* [ME *acorien*; cf. OHG. *korōn* to taste.] To bear or feel (suffering). *Obs.* [2.]

acorn barnacle = ACORN SHELL.

acorn chair. A Jacobean style of chair characterized by acorn-like pendants in the back.

acorn point. *Artil.* A vertical projecting bit of metal on the fore sight of a cannon.

acorn sugar. Quercite.

acorn weevil. Any of several long-snouted weevils of the genus *Balaninus* whose larvæ feed on acorns.

acorn worm. Any species of *Balanoglossus*;—from the shape of the anterior part of the body.

‖ **à corps perdu'** (*ȧ kôr pĕr'dū'*). [F.] Lit., with lost body; headlong; impetuously; without hope of return.

acorse, acorsy. † ACCURSE.

a-cost', *adv.* [OF. *a coste.* See COAST, *n.*] By the side; aside, ashore. *Obs.*

a-cost'. † ACCOST.

a-cot'y-le'don (*ȧ-kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn*), *n.* [See *a-* not; COTYLEDON.] *Bot.* A plant without cotyledons, as the dodder and all flowerless plants. — **a-cot'y-le'donous** (*-lē'dŭn-ŭs*; *-lĕd'-*), *a.*

a-cou'chi. Var. of ACOUCHY.

ac'ou-la'li-on. Var. of AKOULALION.

acount. † ACCOUNT.

acounter. † ACCOUNTER.

a-coun'ter, *v. t.* [OF. *acontier.*] **ac'ou-om'e-ter** (*ăk'ōō-ŏm'ē-tẽr*), *n.* = ACOUMETER.

a-cou'o-pho'ni-a (*ȧ'kōō-ō-fō'nĭ-ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀκούειν* to hear + *φωνή* a sound.] Auscultatory percussion.

a-coup', *v. t.* [*a-* + OF. & F. *coup* a blow.] To strike. *Obs.*

a-coup', *v. t.* [OF. *acouper*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *couper* to blame, L. *culpare.*] To accuse *Obs.* — **a-coup'e-ment,** *n. Obs.*

‖ **à coup sûr'** (*ȧ kōō sür'*). [F.] Lit., with sure stroke; surely.

a-cou'phone. Var. of AKOUPHONE.

a-cous'ma (*ȧ-kōōs'mȧ*; -kous' mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκουσμα* a thing heard. An imaginary noise; an auditory hallucination.

a-cous'ma-ta (*-tȧ*), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀκούσματα*, pl. of *ἄκουσμα.*] Exoteric teachings. *Rare.*

ac'ous-mat'ic (*ăk'ōōs-măt'ĭk*; *ăk'ous-*), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκουσματικός*, lit., willing to hear.] One who received the exoteric teachings of the Pythagoreans. *Rare.*

a-cous'ti-con (*ȧ-kōōs'tĭ-kŏn*; *ȧ-kous'-*), *n.* [NL.] A kind of instrument to aid in hearing.

‖ **à cou'vert'** (*ȧ kōō'vĕr'*). [F.] In cover, under cover; sheltered.

a-cov'er, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ācofrian*, fr. L. *recuperare.*] To recover. *Obs.*

acown't. † ACCOUNT.

acoy. † ACCOY.

acountanse. † ACQUAINTANCE.

A. C. P. *Abbr.* Associate of the College of Preceptors (in London, Eng.).

ac-quaint', *v. i.* To make acquaintance. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

ac-quaint', *n.* An acquaintance.

ac-quaint'a-ble, *a.* [Cf. OF. *acointable.*] Easy to be acquainted with; affable. *Obs.*

ac-quaint'ance-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

ac-quaint'ant, *n.* [Cf. OF. *acointant*, p. pr.] An acquaintance. *Rare.*

acquart. † AWKWARD.

ac-quent' (*ȧ-kwĕnt'*). Scot. var. of ACQUAINT.

ac'qué'reur' (*ăk'ā'rûr'*), *n.* [F.] *Fr. & Can. Law.* A purchaser of an estate.

‖ **ac-quet'ta** (*ăk-kwĕt'tȧ*), *n.* [It., dim. of *acqua* water], or, in full, **ac-quet'ta di to'fa-na** (*dē-tō'fä-nä*). [It.] A poison prepared from AQUA TOFANA.

ac'qui-es'cen-cy (*ăk'wĭ-ĕs'ĕn-sĭ*), *n.* Acquiescence

ac'qui-esce'ment, *n.* [F.] Acquiescence.

ac'qui-esc'ing-ly, *adv.* of *acquiescing*, p. pr. of ACQUIESCE.

ac-qui'et, *v. t.* [LL. *acquietare.* To quiet. *Obs.* [*Sp.*]

ac-quir'a-bil, *a.* Acquirable. *Ref. Sp.*

ac-quir'a-ble (*ȧ-kwīr'ȧ-bl*), *a.* See -ABLE. — **ac-quir'a-bil'i-ty** (*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*), *n.*

‖ **ac'qui-ren'da** (*ăk'wĭ-rĕn'dȧ*), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl.] *Law of Descent.* Things that shall be gained by purchase.

ac-quir'er (*ȧ-kwīr'ẽr*), *n.* One who acquires

ac-quir'y, *n.* Acquirement. *Obs.*

ac-quis'i-ble (*ȧ-kwĭz'ĭ-bl*), *a.* That may be acquired. *Rare.*

ac'qui-site, ac-quis'it-ed, *a.* [L. *acquisitus.*] Acquired. *Obs*

ac-quis'i-ti'tious (*ȧ-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭsh'ŭs*), *a.* Acquired. *Obs.*

ac-quis'i-tiv. Acquisitive. *Ref. Sp.* [QUISITIVE.

ac-quis'i-tive-ly, *adv.* of ACquis'i-tor, *n.* One who acquires.

‖ **ac-quis'i-tum** (*ȧ-kwĭz'ĭ-tŭm*),

ac-quit' (ă-kwĭt'), *v. t.* ; AC-QUIT'TED ; AC-QUIT'TING. [ME. *aquiten*, OF. *aquiter*, F. *acquitter* ; *a* (L. *ad*) + OF. *quiter*, F. *quitter*, to quit See QUIT] **1.** To discharge, as a claim or debt ; to clear off, to pay off ; also, *Archaic*, to pay or render back ; to requite.

A responsibility that can never be . . . *acquitted*. *I Taylor.*

2. To pay for ; to atone for. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. To perform the duties of ; to fulfill or finish. *Obs.*

4. To pay or cancel the debt of (a debtor or prisoner) ; to set free, as by ransoming. *Obs.*

5. To set free, release, or discharge (from an obligation, duty, liability, burden, or from an accusation or charge) ; — now followed by *of* before the charge, formerly by *from* ; as, the jury or the court *acquitted* the prisoner ; we *acquit* a man of evil intentions.

6. Reflexively : **a** To clear one's self. *Shak.* **b** To bear or conduct one's self ; to perform one's part ; as, the soldier *acquitted himself* well in battle ; the orator *acquitted himself* very poorly.

7. To pay off (a person) ; to repay ; to get quits with. *Obs.*

Syn. — Absolve, exonerate, clear, release. See EXCULPATE.

ac-quit', *p. p.* Acquitted ; set free ; rid of. *Archaic.* *Shak.*

ac-quit'tal (-ăl), *n.* **1.** Act of acquitting ; discharge from debt or obligation ; acquittance.

2. *Law.* A setting free, or deliverance from the charge of an offense, by verdict of a jury, sentence of a court, or other legal process. An acquittal by a verdict upon the merits is a bar to a further prosecution. See JEOPARDY.

ac-quit'tance (-ăns), *n.* [OF. *aquitance.*] **1.** Act of acquitting, now usually the clearing off of a debt or obligation ; a release or discharge from debt or other liability.

2. A writing evidencing a discharge ; a receipt in full ; — sometimes distinguished from a *release*, which is under seal.

You can produce *acquittances*
For such a sum, from special officers. *Shak.*

ac-quit'tance, *v. t.* To acquit. *Obs.* *Shak.*

A-cra'ni-a (ā-krā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; *a-* not + Gr. *κρανίον* skull.] **1.** (*neut. pl.*) *Zoöl.* The lowest group of Vertebrata, consisting of the lancelets, in which no skull exists. **2.** [*l. c.*] (*fem. sing.*) *Terat.* Partial or total absence of the skull.

a-cra'ni-al (-ăl), *a.* Wanting a skull.

a-cra'si-a (ā-krā'zhĭ-ă ; -zĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρασία.*] **1.** Excess ; intemperance. *Obs. except in Med.*

2. [*cap.*] In Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (Book II. Canto XII.), a lovely enchantress whose dwelling is the Bower of Bliss, situated on a floating island and adorned with everything that can delight the senses. Like Circe (see CIRCE), she turns her victims into beasts. Her bower is destroyed and she is taken captive by Sir Guyon (typifying Temperance).

A-cra'si-a, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκρασία* bad mixture ; *a-* not + *κερᾰννύναι* to mix.] *Bot.* A genus of Myxomycetes typifying the family **A-cra'si-a'ce-æ** (-zĭ-ā'sē-ē) and order Acrasiales.

A-cra'si-a'les (ā-krā'zĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See ACRASIA.] *Bot.* An order of Myxomycetes, or slime molds. They have no common sporangial wall, and do not form true plasmodia, being parasitic in living plant cells.

A-cras'pe-da (ā-krăs'pē-dă), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *a-* not + Gr. *κράσπεδον* border.] *Zoöl.* A group of jellyfishes, more or less nearly equivalent to Discophora or Discomedusæ ; — so named because they commonly lack a velum.

a're (ā'kĕr), *n.* [ME. *aker*, AS. *æcer* ; akin to OS. *accar*, OHG. *achar*, G. *acker*, Icel. *akr*, Sw. *åker*, Dan. *ager*, Goth. *akrs*, L. *ager*, Gr. *ἀγρός*, Skr. *ajra* ; prob. orig. pasture land, and akin to L. *agere* to lead, drive, do. Cf. AGENT.] **1.** Any field of arable or pasture land. *Obs.*, except in special phrases, as "God's *acre*," "Black *Acre*," etc.

2. A measure of land, orig. the amount plowed by a yoke of oxen in a day, and hence very variable ; now, legally, as limited by the statutes of Edward I., Edward III., and Henry VIII., the area of a piece 40 poles long by 4 broad ; that is, 160 square rods (4,840 square yards, 43,560 square feet, or 4,047 square meters), which is the English statute acre and also the acre in use in the United States The Scotch acre is about 1 26, and the Irish 1 62, times the above ; and they and other acres are still in local use. The "French acre" is the *arpent* (which see).

3. A measure of length, about 12 rods ; an arpent. *Canada.*

a're-a-ble (ā'kĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* Of an acre ; per acre ; as, the *acreable* produce.

a're-age (ā'kĕr-ĭj), *n.* Acres collectively ; as, the *acreage* of a farm or a country.

a'cred (ā'kĕrd), *a.* Possessing acres or landed property ; — used in composition ; as, large-*acred* men.

acre foot. *Irrigation Engin.* A unit of volume of water equal to the volume of a prism one foot high with a base one acre in area ; 43,560 cubic feet or 1,222.6 cubic meters.

acre inch. *Irrigation Engin.* One twelfth of an acre foot.

a're-man (ā'kĕr-măn), **a'ker-man**, *n. ; pl.* -MEN. [ME. *akerman*, AS. *æcerman*. See ACRE, MAN.] A plowman or husbandman. *Obs.* except : *O. Eng. Hist.* The man whose duty it was to lead and manage the common plow team.

A'cres, Bob (bŏb ā'kĕrz). In Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals," a country gentleman seeking marriage with Lydia Languish, and celebrated for his bluster combined with cowardice, and his strange oaths, as, "*odds triggers and flints*," "*odds blushes and blooms*"

ac'rid (ăk'rĭd), *a.* [L. *acer* sharp ; prob. assimilated in form to *acid*. See EAGER.] **1.** Sharp and harsh, or bitter and hot, to the taste, or in its effect upon the skin ; pungent ; irritating ; burning ; corrosive ; as, *acrid* salts ; *acrid* secretions ; *acrid* poisons.

2. Caustic ; bitter ; bitterly irritating ; acrimonious ; as, *acrid* temper, mind, writing.

Syn. — See SOUR.

A-crid'i-dæ (ă-krĭd'ĭ-dē) } *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκρίς*,
Ac'ri-di'i-dæ (ăk'rĭ-dĭ'ĭ-dē) } *ἀκρίδος*, locust.] *Zoöl.* The family of orthopterous insects which includes the true locusts and the grasshoppers with short antennæ. See GRASSHOPPER. — **a-crid'i-an** (ă-krĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

ac'ri-dine (ăk'rĭ-dĭn ; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** [*acrid* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, feebly basic compound, $C_{13}H_9N$, resembling anthracene in structure and occurring with it in coal tar.

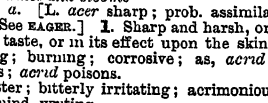

Graphic Formula of Acridine.

acridine dyes. *Chem.* A group of dyes theoretically derived from acridine, though that substance is not used in their manufacture.

a-crid'i-ty (ă-krĭd'ĭ-tĭ) } *n.* Quality or state of being
ac'rid-ness (ăk'rĭd-nĕs) } acrid ; acrimony.

ac'rid-ly, *adv.* In an acrid manner ; acrimoniously.

ac'ri-mo'ni-ous (ăk'rĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. LL. *acrimoniosus*, F. *acrimonieux*.] **1.** = ACRID, 1. *Archaic.*

2. Caustic ; bitter-tempered, sarcastic ; acrid ; as, *acrimonious* dispute, language, temper.

— **ac'ri-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ac'ri-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

ac'ri-mo-ny (ăk'rĭ-mō-nĭ), *n. ; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *acrimonia*, fr. *acer* sharp : cf. F. *acrimonie*.] **1.** A quality of bodies which corrodes or destroys others ; also, a harsh or biting sharpness ; as, the *acrimony* of the juices of certain plants. *Archaic.* *Bacon.*

2. Sharpness or severity, as of language or temper ; irritating bitterness of disposition or manners.

John the Baptist set himself with much *acrimony* and indignation to baffle this senseless arrogant conceit of theirs *South.*

Syn. — Sharpness, bitterness, pungency ; roughness, rudeness, severity, crabbedness : sourness, astringency. — ACRIMONY, ASPERITY, HARSHNESS, ACERBITY, TARTNESS agree in the idea of sharpness or bitterness of temper or language. ACRIMONY suggests a caustic temper and biting, even corrosive, speech ; ASPERITY, a certain irritability and resentfulness of disposition, quick to display itself in words ; HARSHNESS implies grating roughness or severity in what is said or done. ACERBITY characterizes the utterances of one who is sour and embittered, or, as it were, set on edge ; TARTNESS also suggests acidity of speech or temper, but often of a somewhat piquant character. See ANGER ; cf. SOUR, PUNGENT, MORDANT, POISONOUS, SULLEN.

Those who conceive themselves insulted by his knowledge never fail to tell with *acrimony* how injudiciously it was exerted *Johnson*

His *asperity* continually increasing condemned him to solitude, and his resentment of solitude sharpened his *asperity* *Johnson.*

There is no wanton *harshness* in Herbert's best poems *Athenæum*

The judge's smile seemed to operate on her *acerbity* of heart like sunshine upon vinegar, making it ten times sourer. *Hawthorne.*

In the slight *tartness* of her words he read a prohibition. *Stevenson.*

a-cris'i-a (ā-krĭs'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκρισια* want of judgment.] *Med.* Undecided character of a disease.

A-cris'i-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀκρίσιος.*] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Argos, father of Danaë, slain by Perseus. See DANAË.

Ac'ri-ta (ăk'rĭ-tă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκριτος* indiscernible ; *a-* not- + *κρίνειν* to distinguish.] *Zoöl.* A group in which animals with no known nervous system have been placed. — **ac'ri-tan** (-tăn), *a. & n.* — **ac'rite** (-rīt), *n.*

a-crit'i-cal (ā-krĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See A- not ; CRITICAL.] *Med.* Having no crisis ; giving no indications of a crisis, as, *acritical* symptoms ; an *acritical* abscess.

ac'ro- (ăk'rō-). A combining form from Greek *ἄκρος*, *highest, terminal, apex, tip, summit, extreme.*

ac'ro-æs-the'si-a, *or* **-es-the'si-a** (ăk'rō-ĕs-thē'sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See ACRO- ; ÆSTHESIA.] *Med.* **a** Increased sensitiveness. **b** Pain in the extremities.

ac'ro-a-mat'ic (ăk'rō-ă-măt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *ἀκροαματικός*, fr.
ac'ro-a-mat'i-cal (-măt'ĭ-kăl) } *ἀκροᾶσθαι* to hear.] Communicated orally, oral ; — applied to the *esoteric* teachings of Aristotle, those intended for his intimate disciples, in distinction from his *exoteric* doctrines, which were adapted to the public generally. Hence : Abstruse ; profound.

ac'ro-a-mat'ics (-tĭks), *n. pl.* The acroamatic teachings or writings of Aristotle.

ac'ro-an'æs-the'si-a, *or* **-es-the'si-a** (ăk'rō-ăn'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See ACRO- ; ANÆSTHESIA.] *Med.* Loss of sensation in the extremities.

ac'ro-bat (ăk'rō-băt), *n.* [F. *acrobate*, fr. Gr. *ἀκροβατος* walking on tiptoe, climbing aloft ; *ἄκρος* high + *βαίνειν* to go.] One who practices rope dancing, high vaulting, or other daring gymnastic feats.

ac'ro-bat'ic (ăk'rō-băt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F *acrobatique.*] Pertaining to an acrobat. — **ac'ro-bat'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

ac'ro-bat-ism (ăk'rō-băt-ĭz'm), *n.* Practice, performance, or profession of acrobats.

Ac'ro-car'pi (-kär'pī), *n. pl.* [NL. See ACROCARPOUS.] *Bot.* A division of the mosses embracing those in which the capsule terminates the primary axis.

ac'ro-car'pous (-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκρόκαρπος* bearing fruit at the top ; *ἄκρος* highest + *καρπός* fruit.] *Bot.* Having fruit at the end of the stalk or primary axis ; specif., in bryology, having the capsule terminal.

Ac'ro-ce-rau'ni-an (-sē-rô'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *acroceraunius*, fr. Gr. *ἄκρα* heights + *κεραυνός* thunderbolt.] Designating or pertaining to the range of "thunder-smitten" peaks (now Kimara) between Epirus and Macedonia. *Shelley.*

ac'ro-ci-ne'sis (-sĭ-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *acro-* + Gr. *κίνησις* motion.] *Med.* Excessive motility, as in hysteria. — **ac'ro-ci-net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Ac'ro-clin'i-um (-klĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n* [NL. ; *acro-* + Gr. *κλίνη* couch ; — in ref. to the conical receptacle.] *Bot.* **a** Syn. of HELIPTERUM. **b** [*l. c.*] *pl.* -IUMS (-ŭmz). *Hort.* Any plant of certain species of *Helipterum* formerly separated as the genus *Acroclinium*.

Ac'ro-co'mi-a (-kō'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; *acro-* + Gr. *κόμη* hair.] *Bot.* A small genus of tall pinnate-leaved Central and South American palms.

ac'ro-drome' (ak'rō-drōm') } *a.* [*acro-* + *-drome*, *-dromous.*] *Bot.* Running to a point ; — said of a form of nervation in which the nerves curve inward and terminate at the point of the leaf, as in *Zizyphus*, *Rhexia*, etc.
ac'ro-drom'ous (ă-krŏd'rŏm-ŭs) }

Acrodrome Nervation

ac'ro-dyn'i-a (ăk'rō-dĭn'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; *acro-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* An epidemic disease characterized by erythema and pain in the hands and feet.

ac'ro-gen (ăk'rō-jĕn), *n.* [*acro-* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* A plant of the highest class of cryptogams, including the ferns, fern allies, mosses, and liverworts ; an archegoniate. They are characteristic of the Carboniferous age.

a-crog'e-nous (ă-krŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [*acro-* + *-genous.*] *Bot.* **a** Increasing by growth from the summit or apex. **b** Pertaining to an acrogen. — **a-crog'e-nous-ly**, *adv.*

a-cro'le-in (ă-krō'lē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *acer* sharp + *olēre* to smell.] *Chem.* A colorless, mobile, liquid aldehyde, $CH_2{\cdot}CH{\cdot}CHO$, obtained by the dehydration of glycerin or by the destructive distillation of fats. Its vapors are intensely irritating.

ac'ro-lith (ăk'rō-lĭth), *n.* [L. *acrolithus*, Gr. *ἀκρόλιθος*, with the ends made of stone ; *ἄκρος* extreme + *λίθος* stone.] *Arch. & Sculp.* A statue whose extremities are of stone, the trunk being generally of wood, and usually covered with metal or drapery. — **a-crol'i-than** (ă-krŏl'ĭ-thăn), **ac'ro-lith'ic** (ăk'rō-lĭth'ĭk), *a.*

a-crol'o-gism (ă-krŏl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* An instance of acrologic construction.

ac'ro-logue (ăk'rō-lŏg), *n.* An alphabetic name or symbol formed according to the principle of acrology.

a-crol'o-gy (*a*-krŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*acro-* + *-logy*]. In the development of alphabetic writing, a principle involving the use of initial sounds or signs in accordance with which letters have been evolved, named, and used. The influence of this principle is seen : (1) in the development of syllabic signs and letters from picture signs by acrophony ; (2) in the use of the first letters of the names of symbols as the alphabetic values of the symbols, and in the use of letters as initials of names for the letters ; (3) in the use of the initial letters of the names of objects, or of signs derived from these initials, as symbols to denote the objects, as in the case of the numerals 1, 2, 3, derived, according to some, from the initial letters of their Sanskrit names, which they resemble. — **ac'ro-log'ic** (ăk'rō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* — **ac'ro-log'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

ac'ro-meg'a-ly (ăk'rō-mĕg'ă-lĭ), *n.* [NL *acromegalia* ; Gr. *ἄκρον* point, peak + *μέγας*, *μεγάλου*, big.] *Med.* A chronic nervous disease characterized by a gradual and permanent enlargement of the head, thorax, hands, and feet.

a-cro'mi-al (*a*-krō'mĭ-ăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the acromion

acromial process, *Anat.*, the acromion. — **a. thoracic artery**, *Anat.*, a short branch of the axillary artery supplying the deltoid, pectoral, and serratus magnus muscles.

a-cro'mi-o- (*a*-krō'mĭ-ō-). A combining form of *acromion*, denoting *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the acromion* ; as in **a-cro'mi-o-cla-vic'u-lar**, connected with the acromion and clavicle ; **a-cro'mi-o-scap'u-lar**, pertaining to the acromion and scapula, etc.

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n. ; *pl* -TA (-tē). [L.] *Law of Descent.* A thing acquired by purchase.

ac-quit', *n.* [Cf. F. *acquit*.] Discharge ; acquittance. *Obs.*

ac-quit'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *aquitement*.] Acquittal *Obs.*

acquittance roll. *Mil.* = PAY ROLL. *Eng.*

ac-quit'ter, *n.* One who acquits

acqwyte. † ACQUIT

Ac'rab (ăk'răb), *n.* [Ar *'aqrab* scorpion.] See STAR.

Ac'ra-ba-tha'ne (ăk'rā-bā-thā'nē). *D. Bib.*

ac'ram-phib'ry-ous (ăk'răm-fĭb'rĭ-ŭs). *a.* [*acro-* + *amphi-* + Gr. *βρύειν* to swell.] *Bot.* Growing at both apex and sides. *Obs.* *Endlicher.*

a-crase' † ACRAZE.

a-cras'pe-dote, *a. Zool.* **a** Having no velum. **b** Of or pertaining to the Acraspeda.

ac'ra-sy (ăk'ră-sĭ), *n.* = ACRASIA, 1 & 2. *Obs.*

A-cra'tes (*a*-krā'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρατής* powerless, incontinent.] In Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (Book II., Canto IV. 41) a type of man intemperate in the pursuit of pleasure. Cf. ACRASIA, 2.

a-cra'ti-a (ă shĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκράτεια* want of power] Weakness ; impotence.

a-crat'u-re'sis (ă-krăt'ū-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *ἀκρατής* powerless + *-uresis.*] *Med.* Anuria caused by atony of the bladder.

a-craze', *v. t.* [*a-* + *craze* ; or cf. F *écraser* to crush. See CRAZE.] To craze ; also, to impair ; destroy *Obs.* [sharp.]

‖ **a'cre** (ā'kr'), *a.* [F.] Bitter ; **a'cre-can'ci-a.** (ă'krĕ-thān'thē-ă ; -ăn'sĭ-ă ; 138), *n.* [Sp.] *Law.*=ACCRETION (esp. sense b).

a'cre-dale', *n.* [See ACRE, DALE.] Common land apportioned in acre strips. *Dial. Eng.*

acredit. † ACCREDIT

A-cred'u-la (*a*-krĕd'ū-lă), *n.* [L. *acredula* a kind of bird.] *Zool.* A genus of titmice remarkable for their long tail feathers It includes the bottle tit (*A. caudata*) of Europe.

acrese † ACCREASE.

a're-shot', *n.* [*acre* + *shot* a reckoning.] Charge or payment by the acre. *Obs.*

a're-staff', *n* [*acre* a field + *staff*.] A staff used to remove dirt from the cutter of a plow.

acrewe. † ACCRUE.

‖ **a'cri-bus** . . . **i-ni'ti-is, in-cu'ri-o'so fi'ne** (ăk'rĭ-bŭs ĭ-nĭsh'-ĭ-yŏs). [L.] With eager beginnings, but with careless ending. *Tacitus* (*Annals*, VI. 17).

ac-rid'ic, ac'ri-din'ic, *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_9H_7N(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by oxidizing acridine It is the *a*, *β*-dicarboxyl derivative of quinoline. See QUINOLINE

acridine yellow. See DYE

ac'ri-din'i-um (ăk'rĭ-dĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n Org Chem.* A hypothetical radical, $C_{13}H_{10}N$. It is related to acridine as ammonium is to ammonia.

ac'ri-done, *n. Org. Chem.* A solid ketone, $C_6H_4{<}^{CO}_{NH}{>}C_6H_4$, yielding acridine by reduction.

ac'ri-sy (ăk'rĭ-sĭ), *n.* [See ACRISIA.] *Obs. or R.* **1.** Something unjudged or undecided ; also, injudiciousness ; rashness

2. *Med.* = ACRISIA.

ac'rite, *n. Org. Chem.* An alcohol obtained by reduction of acrose. *a*-acrite is identical with inactive mannite.

ac'ri-to-chro'ma-cy (ăk'rĭ-tō-krō'mă-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκριτος* undistinguishable + *χρῶμα* color.] Color blindness. — **ac'ri-to-chro-mat'ic** (-krō-măt'ĭk), *a.*

ac'ri-tude (ăk'rĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *acritudo*.] Acridity. *Obs.*

ac'ri-ty (ăk'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *acritas*.] Sharpness ; tartness. *Obs.*

ac'ro-a'ma (ăk'rō-ā'mă), *n. ; pl.* -AMATA (-ăm'ă-tă). [L., anything heard, Gr. *ἀκρόαμα*.] Lit, something heard, as oral teaching ; specif. : a *Platon.* An acroamatic teaching or doctrine. **b** *Class. Antiq.* A performance, as of music or a play, for an entertainment ; also, a performer in such an entertainment.

ac'ro-ar-thri'tis (-ăr-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *acro-* + *arthritis.*] *Med.* Arthritis of the extremities.

ac'ro-a'sis (-ă'sĭs), *n. ; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἀκρόασις* (a listening to) a lecture.] An oral discourse.

ac'ro-as-phyx'i-a, *n.* [NL. ; *acro-* + *asphyxia.*] *Med.* Neurosis marked by asphyxia of the extremities.

ac'ro-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a. & n.* [Gr. *ἀκροατικός*, fr. *ἀκροᾶσθαι* to hear.] = ACROAMATIC.

ac'ro-bat'i-cal, *a.* Acrobatic.

ac'ro-blast (ăk'rō-blăst), *n* [*acro-* + *-blast.*] The mesenchyma.

a-crob'ry-ous (*a*-krŏb'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*acro-* + Gr. *βρύειν* to swell.] *Bot.* Growing at the apex only.

ac'ro-bys-ti'tis (ăk'rō-bĭs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *ἀκροβυστία* prepuce + *-itis*] *Med* Inflammation of the prepuce.

ac'ro-carp, *n. Bot.* An acrocarpous moss.

ac'ro-ce-pha'li-a (-sē-fā'lĭ-ă), **ac'ro-ceph'a-ly** (-sĕf'ă-lĭ), *n.* [NL. *acrocephalia* ; *acro-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] *Craniol.* A form of cranial anomaly in which the skull is pointed at the top, or spire-shaped It is a form of oxycephaly. — **ac'ro-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), **ac'ro-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a.*

acroche † ACCROACH.

ac'ro-chi-ris'mus, -chei-ris'mus (-kī-rĭs'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκροχειρισμός*] *Gr. Antiq.* A wrestling in which the contestants hold each other by the wrists.

ac'ro-chor'don (-kô r'd ŏn), *n.* [L ; fr. Gr. *ἀκροχορδών* a kind of wart.] *Med.* A small soft wart.

ac'ro-cor'a-coid, *a.* [*acro-* + *coracoid.*] *Zool.* Designating a process of the dorsal end of the coracoid bone of birds.

ac'ro-dac'ty-lum (-dăk'tĭ-lŭm), *n. ; pl.* -LA (-lă). [NL. See ACRO- ; DACTYL.] *Zool.* In birds, the upper surface of a digit.

ac'ro-dont (ăk'rō-dŏnt), *a.* [*acro-* + *-odont.*] *Zool.* **a** Consolidated with the summit of the alveolar ridge without sockets ; — said of teeth. **b** Having acrodont teeth. Opposed to *pleurodont*. — *n.* An acrodont animal. — **ac'ro-dont-ism**, *n.*

ac'ro-es-the'si-a. Var. of ACROÆSTHESIA.

a-crog'a-mous (ă-krŏg'ă-mŭs), *a.* [*acro-* + *-gamous.*] *Bot.* Having the egg apparatus at the apex of the embryo sac. — **a-crog'a-my** (-mĭ), *n.*

ac'ro-gen'ic (ăk'rō-jĕn'ĭk), *a. Bot.* Acrogenous.

a-crog'ra-phy (*a*-krŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [*acro-* + *-graphy.*] A process of making chalk tracery in relief on metal or stone, to obtain from it an electrotype or stereotype.

a-crog'y-nous (ă-krŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*acro-* + *-gynous.*] *Bot.* Having the archegonia at the apex ; — said of certain liverworts, and opposed to *anacrogynous*.

ac'ro-ma'ni-a, *n.* [*acro-* + *mania.*] *Med.* Incurable insanity.

ac'ro-mas-ti'tis (-măs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *acro-* + *mastitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the nipple.

a-crom'e-ter (*a*-krŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*acro-* + *-meter.*] An oleometer.

ac'ro-mic'ri-a (ăk'rō-mĭk'rĭ-ă).

a-cro'mi-on (*a*-krō'mĭ-ŏn), *n.* Also **acromion process.** [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκρώμιον* ; *ἄκρος* extreme + *ὦμος* shoulder.] *Anat.* The outer end of the spine of the scapula. In man it protects the glenoid cavity, forming the outer angle of the shoulder, and articulating with the clavicle.

Ac'ro-my-o'di (ăk'rō-mī-ō'dī), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *acro-* + Gr. *μυώδης* muscular] *Zoöl.* A group of birds, nearly equivalent to Oscines, having the syringeal muscles attached to the ends of the bronchial half rings ; — distinguished from *Mesomyoda.* — **ac'ro-my-o'di-an** (-dĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **ac'ro-my-od'ic** (-ŏd'ĭk), **ac'ro-my'o-dous** (-mī'ō-dŭs), *a.*

ac'ro-nar-cot'ic (-nar-kŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*acrid* + *narcotic.*] *Med.* Possessing both acrid and narcotic properties. — *n.* An acronarcotic substance.

a-cron'y-cal } (*ā*-krŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκρόνυχος* at night-
a-cron'y-chal } fall, *ἄκρος* on the edge + *νύξ* night.] *Astron.* Occurring at nightfall, or sunset ; — said of the rising or setting of a star ; — opposed to *cosmical*

☞ The word is sometimes incorrectly written *achronical*, as if from Gr. *χρόνος* time.

acronycal place (of a planet), its opposition.

— **a-cron'y-cal-ly, a-cron'y-chal-ly,** *adv.*

ac'ro-pa-ral'y-sis (ăk'rō-pă-răl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*acro-* + *paralysis.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the extremities.

a-crop'e-tal (*a*-krŏp'ē-tăl), *a.* [*acro-* + L. *petere* to seek.] *Bot.* Developing from below towards the apex ; — said esp. of certain inflorescences. — **a-crop'e-tal-ly,** *adv.*

ac'ro-pho'bi-a (ăk'rō-fō'bĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL. ; *acro-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of being at a great height.

a-croph'o-ny (*ā*-krŏf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*acro-* + *-phony.*] The use of a symbol to represent phonetically the initial sound (syllable or letter) only of the name of the object of which it was previously the pictorial sign or hieroglyph. Thus, in the development of writing, the picture of the owl is first used as an ideogram to signify the bird itself, then as a phonogram to represent its name (old Egyptian *mulak*), and finally, variously modified, it is employed to denote simply the initial sound, *m.* — **ac'ro-pho-net'ic** (ăk'rō-fō-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **ac'ro-phon'ic** (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.*

ac'ro-po'di-um (ăk'rō-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* -DIA (-dĭ-*ā*). [L. See ACRO- , -PODIUM.] **a** Prop., the pedestal for a large statue, esp. in classical art. **b** By extension and less properly, any pedestal in the form of a term carrying a bust, esp. when the feet of the imagined statue are seen at the base.

a-crop'o-lis (*ā*-krŏp'ō-lĭs), *n. ; pl.* E. -LISES (-ēz ; -ĭz) or Gr. -LEIS (-lĭs). [Gr. *ἀκρόπολις*, *ἄκρος* extreme + *πόλις* city.] The upper fortified part or citadel of a Greek city, specif., that of Athens (*the Acropolis*) ; hence, *Archæol.*, any height of a

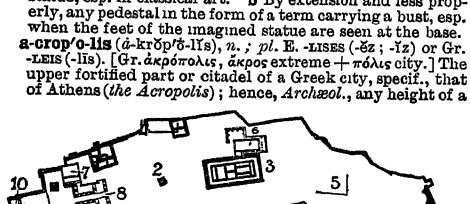

Plan of Acropolis. 1. Parthenon. 2. Statue of Athene Promachos. 3. Old Temple of Athena. 4 Temple of Roma. 5 Great Altar of Athena. 6 Erechtheum. 7. Pinakotheke. 8 Propylæa 9. Temple of Nikē Apteros. 10. Gate. 11. Chalkotheke (probably).

city or district fortified or strengthened as a place of refuge, as those at Troy, Mycenæ, Tiryns, Pergamum, Priene, etc., in Greece and Asia Minor, and the cliff dwellings in the mesas of North America. The acropolises of walled Greek cities were often later used as sacred precincts for temples, altars, statues, etc., as the Acropolis at Athens. Other Greek acropolises were those at Larissa, the Acrocorinthus at Corinth, the Cadmea at Thebes.

Acropolis statues. A series of some thirty draped figures, perhaps representing priestesses of Athena, found on the Acropolis about 1885-91, where they had been buried by the Athenians after the battle of Salamis (B C. 480).

ac'ro-rha'gus (ăk'rō-rā'gŭs), *n. ; pl.* -GI (-jī). [NL. ; *acro-* + Gr. *ῥάξ*, *ῥαγός*, berry.] *Zoöl.* One of a series of marginal tubercles of certain actinians, composed chiefly of nematocysts.

b Acrorhagi of *Actinia bermudensis.*

ac'rose (ăk'rōs), *n.* [Prob. fr. *acrolein*, the source of *a*-acrose.] *Org. Chem.* Either of two sugars, distinguished as *α* and *β*, synthetically prepared by the condensation of formaldehyde, glycerose, etc. *a*-acrose is identical with inactive fructose.

ac'ro-spire (ăk'rō-spīr), *n.* [*acro-* + Gr. *σπεῖρα* anything twisted] *Bot.* The plumule in the germination of a grain ; — so called from its spiral form.

ac'ro-spire, *v. i.* To sprout ; — said of grain in malting.

ac'ro-spore (-spōr), *n.* [*acro-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A spore borne at the extremity of the sporophore, as a basidiospore. — **a-cros'po-rous** (*ā*-krŏs'pō-rŭs ; ăk'rō-spō'rŭs), *a.*

a-cross' (*ā*-krŏs'), *adv.* [*a-* on, in + *cross :* cf. F. *en croix.*]
1. From side to side ; crosswise ; as, with arms folded *across.*
2. Obliquely ; athwart ; amiss ; awry. *Obs.*

a-cross', *prep.* From side to side of ; athwart ; crosswise of or in a direction opposed to the length ; quite over, as, a bridge laid *across* a river.

to go across the country, *or* **across country,** to go by a direct course across a region without following the roads.

a-cros'tic (*ā*-krŏs'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκροστιχίς* or *ἀκροστίχιον* ; *ἄκρος* extreme + *στίχος* order, line, verse. See DISTICH.]
1. a A composition, usually in verse, in which one or more sets of letters, as the initial, middle, or final letters of the lines, when taken in order, form words, phrases, etc. ; also, a kind of puzzle in which the object is to guess words that will form a certain acrostic. When a single set of such letters is used the acrostic is *single ;* when two, *double ;* and when three, *triple.* **b** A word, phrase, etc., formed from the initial letters of words, as in the case of "Cabal" (def. 6).
2. A Hebrew poem in which the lines or stanzas begin with the letters of the alphabet in regular order (as Psalm CXIX.). See ABECEDARIAN.
3. The extremity (beginning or end) of a line of verse. *Obs.*

a-cros'tic (*a*-krŏs'tĭk) } *a* Pert. to, or characterized by,
a-cros'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } acrostics. — **a-cros'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

A-cros'ti-chum (-tĭ-kŭm), *n.* [NL. See ACROSTIC, *n.*] *Bot.* A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, of very varied habit and wide tropical distribution, distinguished by having the sporangia spread over the entire lower surface of the frond. Two species occur in Florida , some are cultivated.

a-cros'ti-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Acrostic character or order

ac'ro-tar'si-um (ăk'rō-tär'sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See ACRO- ; TARSUS.] *Zool.* The instep, or front of the tarsus. — **ac'ro-tar'si-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ac'ro-te-leu'tic (-tē-lū'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκροτελεύτιον* fag-end, burden, chorus ; *ἄκρος* extreme + *τελευτή* end] *Eccl.* The end of a verse or psalm, or something added thereto, to be sung by the people, by way of a response, as a doxology.

ac'ro-te'ri-um (-tē'rĭ-ŭm), **ak'ro-te'ri-on** (-ŏn), *n. ; pl.* -RIA (-*ā*). [L. *acroterium,* Gr. *ἀκρωτήριον* summit, fr. *ἄκρος* topmost.]

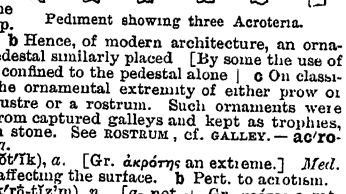

Pediment showing three Acroteria.

Arch. **a** On classical buildings, one of the angles of a pediment ; also, a statue or other ornament placed at one of these, esp. at the apex. **b** Hence, of modern architecture, an ornament or its pedestal similarly placed [By some the use of *acroterium* is confined to the pedestal alone] **c** On classical galleys, the ornamental extremity of either prow or stern ; an aplustre or a rostrum. Such ornaments were often taken from captured galleys and kept as trophies, or imitated in stone. See ROSTRUM , cf. GALLEY. — **ac'ro-te'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

a-crot'ic (*ā*-krŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκρότης* an extreme.] *Med.* **a** Pert. to or affecting the surface. **b** Pert. to acrotism.

ac'ro-tism (ăk'rō-tĭz'm), *n.* [*a-* not + Gr. *κρότος* a rattling, beating.] *Med.* Failure or defect of pulsation

a-crot'o-mous (*ā*-krŏt'ō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκρότομος* cut off sharp ; *ἄκρος* extreme + *τέμνειν* to cut.] *Min.* Having a cleavage parallel with the base.

ac'ry-late (ăk'rĭ-lāt), *n.* A salt or ester of acrylic acid.

a-cryl'ic (*a*-krĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*acrolein* + *-yl* + *-ic*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, CH_2 CH CO_2H, obtainable from acrolein by oxidation. It is a liquid with an odor like that of acetic acid.

act (ăkt), *n.* [F. *acte*, L. *actus*, and *actum*, fr. *agere* to drive, do. See AGENT.] **1.** That which is done or doing ; the exercise of power, or the effect of which power exerted is the cause ; a performance ; a deed.

> That best portion of a good man's life,
> His little, nameless, unremembered *acts*
> Of kindness and of love. *Wordsworth.*

Jurisprudence is concerned only with outward *acts.* An "*act*" may therefore be defined, for the purposes of the science, as "a determination of will, producing an effect in the sensible world." The effect may be negative, in which case the *act* is properly described as a "forbearance." The essential elements of such an *act* are three, viz., an exertion of the will, an accompanying state of consciousness, a manifestation of the will.
T. E Holland

2. The result of public deliberation ; the decision or determination of a legislative body, council, court of justice, etc. ; a decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, award ; as, an *act* of Parliament, or of Congress. Properly a legislative *act* is the complete formally declared will of the legislature, the final step in which is usually the signature of the proper executive officer ; and it is properly to be distinguished from a *bill*, which is strictly the draft of a proposed act, and is properly so called prior to its final enactment as law. *Act* and *statute* are generally used synonymously, and *bill* and *law* are also often used in the same sense, *law*, however, being a term of much wider application, and therefore inexact in this use. Under the common law an act took effect by relation as of the first day of the session at which it was enacted, but by statute it is now provided in England (by 33 Geo. III. c. 13, 1793), and generally in the United States, that except when otherwise provided a statute shall take effect only as of the date of the actual completion of its enactment. Acts are broadly divided into *general*, or *public*, and *special*, or *private*. See under PUBLIC and PRIVATE.
3. A formal writing expressing that something has been done ; as, an *act* of sale.
4. A performance of part of a play ; one of the principal divisions of a play or dramatic work in which a certain definite part of the action is completed.
5. A thesis maintained in public, as in some English universities, by a candidate for a degree, or to show the proficiency of a student ; also, the occasion of this performance.
6. *Metaph.* A state of reality or real existence as opposed to a possibility or possible existence. Cf. ENTELECHY, ACTUS.

> The seeds of plants are not at first in *act*, but in possibility, what they afterward grow to be. *Hooker*

7. *pl.* [*cap.*] Short for *Acts of the Apostles.* See NEW TESTAMENT.
8. Process of doing ; action. *In act,* in the very doing, on the point of (doing). "*In act* to shoot." *Dryden.*

> This woman was taken . . . *in* the very *act* *John* VIII. 4.

Syn. — See ACTION.

act and warrant, *Scots Law*, the final interlocutor of the sheriff by which the appointment of a trustee in insolvency or bankruptcy is confirmed, constituting his title to the office, and vesting in him the bankruptcy estate. — **A. of Abjuration,** *Netherlands*, an act of July 26, 1581, renouncing allegiance to Philip of Spain, and declaring Dutch independence. — **a. of attainder.** *Law.* See ATTAINDER. — **a. of bankruptcy,** *or* **insolvency,** an act which subjects a person to be proceeded against as an involuntary bankrupt or insolvent. — **a. of court,** *Eng & Scots Law*, an instrument or memorandum setting forth the proceedings in an action, as the pleas, tender of payment, etc. — **A. of Elizabeth,** *Eng.*, an act (1 Eliz. c. 1, 1559) declaring Elizabeth to be the head of the Church of England. — **A. of Emancipation.** *Eng.* = CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION ACT. — **a. of faith.** See AUTO-DA-FÉ. — **a. of God,** *Law*, an inevitable accident ; such an extraordinary interruption of the usual course of events that any experience, foresight, or care which might reasonably have been expected could not have foreseen or guarded against it, as lightning, tempests, extraordinary tides, etc. No one is held liable for damage by act of God, except under special contract.

> The expression "*act of God*" requires a word of explanation. It will be sufficient to say that it is not synonymous with force majeure ; but it includes every loss by force majeure in which human agency, by act or negligence, has had no part. *Lueke But.*

— **a. of grace,** an act extending clemency to offenders before the law, as one granting pardon or amnesty to numerous offenders at the beginning of a new reign ; specif. [*cap.*], *Scots Law*, the act of 1696, by chapter 32 of which persons imprisoned for civil debts were released unless the creditor alimented them. — **a. of honor,** *Com.*, an acceptance or payment for honor of a protested bill of exchange, also, the instrument reciting such protest and acceptance or payment. — **a. of hostility,** *Internat. Law*, any proceeding which may be considered an adequate cause for war — **a. of indemnity,** *Law*, an act passed to relieve persons, esp officials, from some penalty to which they are made liable by acting illegally, or beyond the limits of their powers, or, less commonly, to provide compensation for damage incurred in the service of the government or resulting from some public measure. Prior to the general act of 31 & 32 Vict. c. 72, § 16, an act of indemnity was passed yearly in England. — **a. of insolvency** See *act of bankruptcy*, above. — **a. of law,** a change of a person's legal rights, obligations, or liabilities, as in the acquisition of a right or exemption from a liability, arising from the legal effect of some external event, as bankruptcy adjudication, an act of the legislature, etc.

> The distinction between involuntary and voluntary investitive facts is expressed by the English law terms "*act of law*" and "*act of party*" *T. E Holland.*

— **A of Mediation,** *Switz.*, the constitution of Feb 19, 1803, given by Napoleon, by which the Swiss Confederation was restored. — **a. of Providence,** *Law*, an act of God *Rare.* — **A. of Rescission,** *Scot.*, an act of 1662 rescinding all laws passed during 28 years previous. — **A of Security,** *Scot.*, an act of 1703 and 1704 declaring the independence of Scotland. It was not assented to by the queen till 1704. — **A. of Settlement,** *Eng.*, an act (12 and 13 William III. c. 2., 1701) limiting the crown to members of the House of Hanover, provided they be Protestants. — **A. of Submission,** *Ch. of Eng.*, an agreement passed by Convocation in 1532 (called the *Submission of the Clergy*) which prevented the clergy from meeting in Convocation and from passing any canons without the king's express permission, and ordered all previous enactments to be submitted to the king for approval or rejection. This was embodied in an act of Parliament (25 Hen. VIII. c. 19) in 1534 — **A. of Succession.** See *Limitation of the Crown Act*, under LIMITATION. — **A. of Supremacy.** *Eng. Hist* **a** The act of 26 Hen VIII c. 1, 1534, declaring the "only supreme head on earth of the Church of England" to be the Crown. It was repealed in Mary's reign. **b** The act of 1 Eliz. c 1, in effect reenacting the previous one, and declaring the Crown to be the "supreme governor" in spiritual as well as temporal matters. — **A. of Toleration.** *Eng.*, an act (1 Wm. & M. st. 1, c. 18, 1689) enabling dissenters (except Roman Catholics and Unitarians) to worship after their own forms — **A. of Uniformity** *Eng.*, any of various acts (as 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 1, 1548 ; 5 & 6 Edw. VI., 1551 ; 1 Eliz., 1559, and, esp., 14 Car. II. c. 4, 1662, which was amended by 25 & 26 Vict. c. 35, 1872) prescribing the use of the "Book of Common Prayer" in public worship in the Established Church, and enjoining uniformity in religious observances — **acts of adjournal,** *Scots Law*, the ordinances issued by the Court of Justiciary for regulating the procedure in that court and the inferior criminal courts. — **Acts of Pilate.** = GOSPEL OF NICODEMUS. See APOCRYPHA. — **acts of sederunt,** *Scots Law*, ordinances of the Court of Session for regulating the forms of proceeding before the Court of Session and inferior civil courts. The modern acts of sederunt are confined to matters of procedure. — **Acts of the Apostles.** See NEW TESTAMENT.

act (ăkt), *v. t. ;* ACT'ED ; ACT'ING. [L. *actus*, p. p. of *agere* to drive, lead, do ; but influenced by E. *act*, n.] **1.** To move to action ; to actuate ; animate *Obs.*
2. To perform , execute ; do. *Archaic.*

> That we *act* our temporal affairs with a desire no greater than our necessity. *Jer Taylor.*
> Industry doth beget ease by procuring good habits, and facility of *acting* things expedient for us to do *Barrow.*

3 To perform as an actor ; to represent dramatically, on the stage.
4. To assume the office or character of ; to play ; personate ; as, to *act* the hero.
5. To feign or counterfeit ; to simulate.

> With *acted* fear the villain thus pursued. *Dryden.*

to act a part, to sustain the part of one of the characters in a play ; hence, to simulate ; dissemble. — **to a. the part of,** to take the character of ; to fulfill the duties of.

act, *v. i.* **1.** To exert power ; to produce an effect ; as, the stomach *acts* upon food.
2. To perform actions ; to fulfill functions ; to put forth energy ; to move, as opposed to remaining at rest ; to carry into effect a determination of the will.

> He hangs between, in doubt to *act* or rest. *Pope.*

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n. [NL. ; *acro-* + Gr. *μικρός* small.] *Med.* Abnormal smallness of the extremities.

a-cro'mo'no-gram-ma'tic, *a.* [*acro-* + *mono-* + Gr. *γράμμα* a letter.] *Pros.* Having each verse begin with the letter that ends the preceding verse.

a-crom'pha-lus (*a*-krŏm'fă-lŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *acro-* + Gr. *ὀμφαλός* navel.] *Med* Abnormal prominence of the navel ; also, the center of the navel.

acron. † ACORN.

ac'ro-neu-ro'sis, *n.* [NL. ; *acro-* + *neurosis.*] *Med.* Neurosis of the extremities

a-cron'i-cal, a-cron'i-chal, *a.* Acronycal.

a-cron'yc (*ā*-krŏn'ĭk), *a.* Acronycal.

ac'ro-nyc'tous (ăk'rō-nĭk'tŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκρόνυκτος.*] *Astron.* Acronycal

a c'ro-nyx (ă k'rō-nĭ ks), *n.* [*acro-* + Gr. *ὄνυξ* nail, claw.] *Med.* An ingrowing nail.

a-crook', *adv.* Crookedly. *Rare.*

a c'ro-par'ses-the'si-a, *or* **-es-the'si-a** (ăk'rō-păr'sĕs-thē'sĭ-*ā*), *n.* [NL. ; *acro-* + *paræsthesia*] *Med* Neurosis characterized by paræsthesia in the extremities.

a-crop'a-thy (*ā*-krŏp'*a*-thĭ), *n.* [*acro-* + *-pathy.*] Any diseased state of the extremities.

a c'r o-p o'd i-um (ăk'rō-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n. ; L. pl.* -DIA (-*ā*). [NL. See ACRO- ; -POD.] *Zool.* In birds, the upper surface of the foot.

ac'ro-pol'i-tan (-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* Pertaining to an acropolis.

Ac'ro-po'ra (ăk'rō-pō'rā ; *ă*-krŏp'ō-rā), *n.* [NL. ; *acro-* + *-pora.*] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the typical madrepores. *Madreporea* is a synonym.

ac'ro-sarc (-sark), **ac'ro-sar'cum** (-sär'kŭm), *n. ; L. pl.* -SARCA (-*kă*). [NL. *acrosarcum.* See ACRO- ; SARCO-.] *Bot.* A berry which results from the union of the fleshy calyx with the ovary, as the gooseberry, cranberry.

a c'r o-s c o p'i c (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*acro-* + *-scopic.*] *Bot.* Looking towards the apex, that is, on the side towards the apex.

ac'ro-some (-sōm), *n.* [*acro-* + *-some*] *Zool.* A minute body or organ situated at the anterior end, or head, of a spermatozoon.

a-cros'tic, *a.* [Cf. ACROSS.] Crosswise ; erratic. *Obs.*

a-cros'ti-chal (*a*-krŏs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Var. of ACROSTICAL. — **a-cros'ti-chal-ly,** *adv.*

ac'ros-tich'ic (ăk'rŏs-tĭk'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to acrostics.

a-cros'ti-choid (*ā*-krŏs'tĭ-koid), *a.* [*Acrostichum* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling, or pertaining to, the genus *Acrostichum.*

ac'ro-sto'li-um (ăk'rō-stō'lĭ-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* -STOLIA (-*ă*). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκροστόλιον.*] = ACROTERIUM c.

ac'ro-ter (ăk'rō-tĕr ; *a*-krō'tĕr), *n.* [F *acrotère.*] *Arch.* = ACROTERIUM. — **ac'ro-te'ral,** *a.*

ac'ro-te'ri-on (-tē'rĭ-ŏn). Var. of ACROTERIUM.

‖ **a cru'ce sa'lus** [L.] Salvation (is) from or by the cross.

A'crux (ā'krŭks), *n.* [Prob. fr. Gr. *α* (alpha) + L. *crux* cross.] *Astron.* See STAR.

A. C. S. *Abbr.* Additional Curates Society ; American Chemical Society ; American Colonization Society.

acsien. † ASK.

3. To behave or conduct, as in morals, private duties, or public offices; to bear or deport one's self, as, we know not why he has *acted* so.

4. To perform on the stage; to represent a character.

To show the world how Garrick did not *act*. *Cowper.*

5. To admit of being performed or acted; — said of plays. It is certainly one of the best *acting* plays going. Perhaps a play to *act* well should not be too poetical. *J. G. Lockhart.*

to act as *or* **for**, to do the work of, to serve as. — **to a. on**, to regulate one's conduct according to or in reliance upon. — **to a. up to**, to equal or fulfill in action or practice.

ac'ta (ăk'tȧ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *actum*. See ACT, *n.*] **1.** Lit., things done; deeds, esp., recorded proceedings; official acts; transactions; specif., among the Romans, the acts and orders of a magistrate.

2. The record of such transactions, as in: **a** *Rom. Hist.* **Ac'ta Se-na'tus**, *or* **Pa'trum**, the recorded transactions of the Roman senate, **Ac'ta Di-ur'na** (also called *Ac'ta Pub'li-ca*, *Ac'ta Ur-ba'na*, *Ac'ta Pop'u-li*, etc.), a kind of official gazette of the transactions of the courts, army, etc., and of important births, deaths, etc., posted up in public places during the later years of the republic and under the empire; **ac'ta fo-ren'si-a**, court records, being either private accounts admitted as legal evidence, or the **ac'ta ju-di'ci-o'rum** (jōō-dĭsh'ĭ-ō'rŭm), the records of the proceedings of magistrates. **b** *Eccl.* **Ac'ta Mar'ty-rum**, real or alleged contemporary accounts of early Christian martyrdoms, specif., the collection "*Ac'ta Pri-mo'rum Mar'ty-rum*" published by Thierry Ruinart in 1689; and **Ac'ta Sanc-to'rum**, lit., deeds of the saints, a collection of biographies of Christian saints and martyrs, such as that begun by the Bolland ists in 1643 and now comprising over sixty volumes.

3. [*cap.*] Short for ACTA DIURNA, ACTA MARTYRUM, etc. **Ac'ta A-pos'to-lo'rum.** = *Acts of the Apostles.* See NEW TESTAMENT.

Ac-tæ'a (ăk-tē'ȧ), *n.* [L., herb Christopher; cf. Gr. *ἀκτέα, ἀκταία*, the elder tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of ranunculaceous herbs, the baneberries, having decompound leaves and small white regular flowers in dense racemes, succeeded by white or red acrid and poisonous berries.

Ac-tæ'on (ăk-tē'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀκταίων.*] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A huntsman (son of Aristæus and Autonoe) who, having surprised Diana bathing, was changed by the goddess into a stag, and was torn to pieces by his own hounds. **2.** [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tectibranchiate gastropods, the type of a family, **Ac'tæ-on'i-dæ** (ăk'tē-ŏn'ĭ-dē), having the visceral loop streptoneurous, and the shell large and spiral, with the spire usually prominent.

Ac'ti-an (ăk'shĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Actium, in Greece. **Actian games**, certain games instituted by Augustus at Actium, in Epirus, celebrated every four years in commemoration of his naval victory over Antony and Cleopatra near that place (B. C. 31), superseding the festival which had been celebrated there triennially in honor of Apollo.

ac'ti-nal (ăk'tĭ-năl; ăk-tī'năl), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray.] *Zool.* Pertaining to the part of a radiate animal from which the tentacles or arms radiate and where the mouth is situated, — hence often equiv. to *oral*. — **ac'ti-nal-ly**, *adv.*

Ac'ti-na'ri-a (ăk'tĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧ) }
Ac-tin'i-a'ri-a (ăk-tĭn'ĭ-ā'rĭ-ȧ) }
n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray.] *Zool.* An order of Actinozoa, differing from the corals in forming no hard skeleton, and in the individual animals being separate instead of forming colonies. It includes the sea anemones. Formerly used in a wider sense, including Madreporaria, etc. — **ac'ti-na'ri-an**, **ac-tin'i-a'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

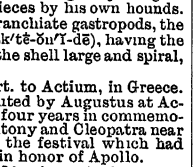
One of the Actinaria (*Urticina crassicornis*), Atlantic coast (⅓)

act'ing (ăk'tĭng), *p. a.* **1.** That acts; operating, doing, or performing; as, an *acting* owner of a ship, *acting* trustee. **2.** Doing duty (for another); officiating; holding a temporary rank or position or performing services temporarily; as, an *acting* captain; *acting* president.

Ac-tin'i-a (ăk-tĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* L. **-IÆ** (-ē), E. **-IAS** (-ȧz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of sea anemones. **b** [*l. c.*] Any sea anemone or related animal.

ac-tin'i-an (-ăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or resembling the Actinaria. — *n.* One of the Actinaria; a sea anemone.

ac-tin'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to actinism; as, *actinic* rays. **actinic balance.** *Physics.* = BOLOMETER. — **a. focus**, *Optics*, the focus at which the chemically active rays, as distinguished from the optically active rays, are brought together by a lens or mirror. — **a. rays**, *Physics*, rays possessing actinism, esp. the ultraviolet rays of the spectrum, as having marked actinism. — **a. spectrum.** See SPECTRUM.

ac-tin'i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray + *-form.*] Having a radiated form; like a sea anemone.

ac'tin-ism (ăk'tĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray.] **1.** The science of the radiation of heat and light. *Obs.* **2.** The property of radiant energy (found especially in the shorter wave lengths of the spectrum) by which chemical changes are produced, as in photography.

ac-tin'i-um (ăk-tĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray.] *Chem.* **a** A metal the existence of which in commercial zinc was observed by Phipson in 1881 but has not been generally recognized; — so called from the darkening, on exposure to light, of certain substances supposed to be compounds of it. **b** A radioactive substance which was discovered by Debierne in 1898 and is probably an element, although a definite spectrum of it has not yet been obtained. In chemical properties it resembles thorium. It is the source, like radium, of three kinds of rays, *α*, *β*, and *γ*. In its transformation it yields **radioactinium**, which yields **actinium X**, which quickly changes to a gaseous emanation. This in turn gives rise to a rayless deposit, **actinium A**, which changes into an active deposit, **actinium B**.

ac'ti-no- (ak'tĭ-nō-), **ac'ti-ni-** (ăk'tĭ-nĭ-), **ac'tin-**. Combining forms from Greek *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray of light*, designating *ray or rays, radiated structure;* and specif. used: **a** To denote *relation to actinism; actinic effect;* as in *actino*chemistry. **b** *Zoöl.* To form names of genera, families, and larger groups of Anthozoa and echinoderms, and denote the presence of a *radiated structure* as well as *resemblance to actinans;* as in *Actinozoa, Actinaria*, etc.

ac'ti-no-bac'il-lo'sis (ăk'tĭ-nō-băs'ĭ-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *actino-* + *bacillus* + *-osis.*] *Veter.* A disease of cattle, in the Argentine Republic, very much like actinomycosis but more fatal, more contagious, and caused by a bacillus.

ac-tin'o-branch (ăk-tĭn'ō-brăŋk) } *n.* [NL. *actino-*
ac'ti-no-bran'chi-a (ăk'tĭ-nō-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ) } *branchia.* See ACTINO-; BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A gill-like organ of certain Actinozoa.

ac'ti-no-chem'is-try (ăk'tĭ-nō-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* Chemistry in its relations to actinism.

ac-tin'o-gram (ăk-tĭn'ō-grăm), *n* [*actino-* + *-gram.*] A record made by the actmograph.

ac-tin'o-graph (ăk-tĭn'ō-grăf), *n.* [*actino-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for measuring and recording variations in actinic effect of light rays (usually of the sun) by their action on a sensitized surface.

ac'ti-noid (ăk'tĭ-noid), *a.* [*actino-* + *-oid.*] Raylike; radiated, as an actinia.

ac-tin'o-lite (ăk-tĭn'ō-līt), *n.* [*actino-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A bright or grayish green variety of amphibole containing calcium, magnesium, and iron, $Ca(Mg,Fe)_3(SiO_4)_3$, and occurring often in fibrous, radiated, or columnar forms. Sp. gr., 3–3.2. — **ac'ti-no-lit'ic** (ăk'tĭ-nō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ac-tin'o-logue (ăk-tĭn'ō-lŏg), *n.* [See ACTINOLOGY.] *Zoöl.* Any organ or part of an actinomere, in a radiate animal, that corresponds to another in a different actinomere. — **ac'ti-nol'o-gous** (ăk'tĭ-nŏl'ō-gŭs), *a.*

ac'ti-nol'o-gy (ăk'tĭ-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*actino-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of rays of light, esp. with regard to their chemical effects.

2. *Zoöl.* Correspondence of similar parts of a radiate animal, as of the different actinomeres; radial homology.

ac-tin'o-mere (ăk-tĭn'ō-mēr), *n.* [*actino-* + *-mere.*] *Zoöl.* One of the radial segments composing the body of a radiate animal. — **ac'ti-no-mer'ic** (-mĕr'ĭk), *a.*

ac'ti-nom'e-ter (ăk'tĭ-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*actino-* + *-meter.*] **a** An instrument for measuring the direct heating power of the sun's rays. **b** An instrument for measuring the actinic effect of rays of light.

ac'ti-nom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Measurement of the intensity of heat rays, also, measurement of the actinic energy of light. — **ac'ti-no-met'ric** (-nō-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

ac'ti-no-mor'phic (ăk'tĭ-nō-môr'fĭk) } *a.* [*actino-* +
ac'ti-no-mor'phous (ăk'tĭ-nō-môr'fŭs) } *-morphic, -morphous.*] *Biol.* Radiosymmetrical; specif., *Bot.*, capable of division into like halves by each of three or more longitudinal or vertical planes; — said of a flower, as that of the buttercup. Cf BISYMMETRICAL, ZYGOMORPHIC; see RADIOSYMMETRICAL. — **ac'ti-no-mor'phy** (ăk'tĭ-no-môr'fĭ), *n.*

Ac'ti-no-my'ces (ăk'tĭ-nō-mī'sēz), *n.* [NL.; *actino-* + Gr. *μύκης* fungus.] *Bot.* A genus of filamentous plants of doubtful affinities, by some classified as a low fungus, by others included in the Chlamydobacteriaceæ, and occasionally referred to *Cladothrix*. *A. bovis* is the only species.

ac'ti-no-my-co'sis (-mī-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ACTINOMYCES; -OSIS.] *Med.* A chronic infectious disease of cattle and man due to the presence of *Actinomyces bovis*. It causes local suppurating tumors, esp. about the jaw. Called also *lumpy jaw* or *big jaw*. — **ac'ti-no-my-cot'ic** (-kŏt'ĭk), *a.*

ac-tin'o-phone (ăk-tĭn'ō-fōn), *n.* [*actino-* + *-phone.*] *Physics.* An apparatus for the production of sound by the action of the actinic, or ultraviolet, rays.

ac-tin'o-phon'ic (ăk-tĭn'ō-fŏn'ĭk), *a. Physics.* Pertaining to, or causing the production of, sound by means of the actinic, or ultraviolet, rays; as, *actinophonic* phenomena.

Ac'ti-noph'rys (ăk'tĭ-nŏf'rĭs), *n.* [NL.; *actino-* + Gr. *ὀφρύς* brow.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Heliozoa. *Actinophrys sol* is widely distributed in stagnant water, and is a well-known object of microscopic study. — **ac'ti-noph'ry-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a.*

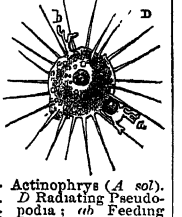

Actinophrys (*A. sol*). *D* Radiating Pseudopodia; *ab* Feeding Pseudopodia. × 200

Ac'ti-nop'ter-i (ăk'tĭ-nŏp'tĕr-ī) } *n. pl.*
Ac'ti-nop'ter-yg'i-i (-ĭj'ĭ-ī) } [NL. fr. *actino-* + Gr. *πτερόν* feather, wing; *πτέρυξ, πτέρυγος*, wing] *Zoöl.* A primary subdivision of the Teleostomi, including all except the Crossopterygii. They have the projecting part of the paired fins supported only by dermal rays. — **ac'ti-nop'ter-an** (-ăn), **ac'ti-nop'ter-yg'i-an** (-ĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **ac'ti-nop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), **ac'ti-nop'ter-yg'i-ous** (-ĭj'ĭ-ŭs), *a.*

ac-tin'o-some (ăk-tĭn'ō-sōm) } *n.* [See ACTINO-; -SOME.]
ac'ti-no-so'ma (ăk'tĭ-nō-sō'mȧ) } *Zoöl.* The entire body of a simple or compound cœlenterate.

ac'ti-nost (ăk'tĭ-nŏst), *n.* [*actino-* + Gr. *ὀστέον* bone.] *Zoöl.* One of certain small bones directly supporting the rays of paired fins of teleost and some ganoid fishes. In the pectoral fins there are four in most fishes; in the ventral fins they are vestigial and often wanting. The actinosts probably represent radialia, and perhaps to some extent basipterygia. They are called also *carpals, pterygophores*, etc. Cf. HYPERCORACOID

Ac'ti-no-zo'a (ăk'tĭ-nō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ACTINO-; -ZOA.] *Zoöl.* A class of Cœlenterata consisting of polyps with radial partitions (*mesenteries*) extending in from the body wall, — formerly used in a wider sense, including also the Ctenophora. The class is divided into the Zoantharia and Alcyonaria, and includes the corals, sea anemones, etc. — **ac'ti-no-zo'al** (-ăl), *a.* — **ac'ti-no-zo'an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

ac'tion (ăk'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *action*, L. *actio*, fr. *agere* to do. See ACT.] **1.** The function or operation of that which acts; the doing of something; the effecting of an alteration by means of force or some natural power or virtue; exercise of activity by an agent, — distinguished from *passion*.

The word *action* is a word of complex meaning, taking in the whole process from the first stir of origination in the agent's mind to the last pulsation of visible effect in the world. *J. Martineau.*

2. Process of change or alteration considered as a natural condition; state of motion; activity; — distinguished from *rest*.

3. The progressive alteration of mental states, or of mental and physical states coördinately; as, volitional *action*; automatic *action*.

4. *Law.* A legal proceeding by which one demands or enforces one's right in a court of justice, a judicial proceeding for the enforcement or protection of a right, the redress or prevention of a wrong, or the punishment of a public offense; — usually distinguished from *special proceeding*. Also, the right to bring or maintain such a proceeding. See SUIT.

Yea, though our proper son
Stood in your *action*. *Shak.*

5. *Eccl.* An act of devotion; a religious ceremony or function; as, the *action* of thanksgiving.

6. An act; thing done; deed, enterprise; also, enterprise or efficiency in a generic sense; as, a man of *action*. In *pl.* Habitual deeds; hence, conduct; behavior; demeanor.

The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him *actions* are weighed. *1 Sam.* ii. 3.

7. The deportment of an actor or speaker, or his expression by means of attitude, voice, gestures, and countenance.

Suit the *action* to the word, the word to the *action*; with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of nature. *Shak.*

8. The acting of a play; hence, a play. *Obs. or R.*

9. The event or connected series of events, either real or imaginary, forming the subject of a play, poem, or other composition; the unfolding of the drama of events.

10. *Paint. & Sculp.* Attitude or position as expressive of the sentiment or passion depicted.

11. Operation against an enemy in war; military combat; also, an engagement between troops in war, whether on land or water; a battle; a fight; as, a general *action*.

12. The natural motion or operation of a thing with respect to its function or particular office; performance of a function; as, the *action* of a horse; the *action* of the heart.

13. Mechanism; as, the breech *action* of a gun; specif., *Music*, the mechanism in an organ, pianoforte, or similar instrument by means of which the impulse of the player's finger is transmitted to the strings, reeds, valves, etc.

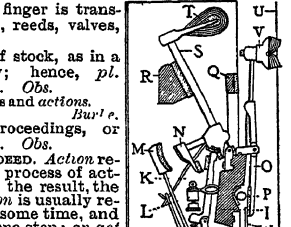

Action of Upright Piano. *A* Key frame; *B* Key; *C* Balance rail; *D* Balance Key pin; *E* Rocker; *F* Prolong (Action extension); *G* Small Action rail; *H* Whip; *I* Large Action rail; *K* Jack or Tucker; *L* Regulating rail; *M* Check; *N* Counter-check or Bumper; *O* Damper lever; *P* Damper Lifting bar; *Q* Spring rail; *R* Hammer rest; *S* Hammer shank, *T* Hammer; *U* String; *V* Damper head; *W* Damper lifter.

14. *Com* A share of stock, as in a joint-stock company; hence, *pl.* stocks. *A Gallicism. Obs.*

The Europus of funds and *actions*. *Burke.*

15. Transactions, proceedings, or records, as of a court. *Obs.*

Syn. — ACTION, ACT, DEED. *Action* refers primarily to the process of acting; *act* and *deed*, to the result, the thing done. An *action* is usually regarded as occupying some time, and involving more than one step; an *act* is more frequently thought of as momentary or instantaneous, and as individual; as, the rescue of a shipwrecked crew is an heroic *action*; the launching of the lifeboat a brave *act*; a course of *action*, the springs of *action*, an *act* of vengeance, caught in the *act*. But the distinction cannot always be made. In the plural, *action* has frequently an ethical connotation, and is loosely synonymous with *conduct*; as, "by him [the Lord] *actions* are weighed" (1 *Sam.* ii. 3); "Only the *actions* of the just smell sweet, and blossom in their dust" (*Shirley*) *Deed* refers to a thing as *done*; it frequently connotes an act as illustrious or as an achievement; as, "The *deed* is worthy doing" (*Shak.*); "What, are my *deeds* forgot?" (*Shak.*). DEED is frequently opposed to *word*, as *act* to *thought*; as, "I'll endeavor *deeds* to match these *words*" (*Shak.*); "Be great in *act*, as you have been in *thought*" (*Shak.*). See FEAT, BATTLE.

Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportion'd thought his *act*. *Shak.*
The attempt and not the *deed* confounds us. *Shak.*
Then boast no more your mighty *deeds*. *Shirley.*

action of account, a. of debt, etc. See ACCOUNT, DEBT, etc. — **a. on the case.** = *trespass on the case*, under TRESPASS.

ac'tion, *v. t.* To bring a legal action against. *Rare.*

ac'tion-a-ble (ăk'shŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. LL. *actionabilis*] Subject to, or affording ground for, an action or suit at law; as, slander is *actionable*. — **ac'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

act'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
Ac'ti-ad (ăk'shĭ-ăd), *n.* The period between celebrations of the Actian games.
actif. † ACTIVE.
actin-. See ACTINO-.
ac'tine (ăk'tĭn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray.] *Zoöl.* A star-shaped spicule, as of a sponge.
ac'ti-nen'chy-ma (ăk'tĭ-nĕŋ'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot* Tissue consisting of stellate cells.
actini-. See ACTINO-.
ac-tin'i-cal, *a.* Actinic.
ac-tin'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ACTINIC.
ac-tin'i-o-chrome' (ăk-tĭn'ĭ-ō-krōm'), *n.* [*Actinia* + *-chrome.*] A reddish pigment found in certain Actinozoa.
Ac'ti-ni-zo'a, **ac'ti-ni-zo'an** Vars. of ACTINOZOA, -ZOAN, etc.
ac'ti-no-carp', *n.* [*actino-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* A fruit having the carpels radiating from a common center. — **ac'ti-no-car'pic**, **ac'ti-no-car'pous**, *a.*
ac'ti-no-cri'nite, *n.* [*actino-* + *crinite.*] Any species of *Actinocrinus*, or allied fossil crinoid.
Ac'ti-no-cri'nus, *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A genus of crinoids abundant in the Subcarboniferous rocks of America and Europe. — **ac'ti-no-cri'noid**, *a. & n.*
Ac-tin'o-don (ăk-tĭn'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *actino-* + Gr. *ὀδόντος*, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of stegocephalian amphibians closely related to *Archegosaurus*, found in the lower Permian of Europe.
ac-tin'o-drome (ăk-tĭn'ō-drōm), **ac'ti-nod'ro-mous** (ăk'tĭ-nŏd'rō-mŭs), *a.* [*actino-* + *-drome, -dromous.*] *Bot.* Palmately veined, as the leaves of the maple.
ac'ti-no-e-lec-tric'i-ty, *n. Physics & Min.* Electricity produced by direct radiation, as in fluorite. — **ac'ti-no-e-lec'tric**, *a.*
Ac-tin'o-lei'da (ăk'tĭ-nō-lī'dȧ), **Ac'ti-no-lei'de-a** (-nō-lī'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = ACTINOZOA.
ac-tin'o-phore, *n.* [*actino-* + *-phore.*] *Zoöl* A bony or cartilaginous element directly supporting the fin rays of fishes.
ac'ti-noph'o-rous (-nŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*actino-* + *-phorous.*] *Zoöl.* Having raylike spines.
ac-tin'o-stome, *n.* [*actino-* + *-stome.*] *Zoöl.* The mouth of a radially symmetrical animal.
ac'ti-note, *n.* Actinolite *Obs.*
ac'ti-no-ther'a-py, *n.* [*actino-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* = PHOTOTHERAPY.
ac'ti-no-trich'i-um (-trĭk'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* **-IA** (-ȧ). [NL.; *actino-* + Gr. *θρίξ*, hair.] *Zoöl.* In fishes, a filiform dermal fin ray.
ac'ti-not'ro-cha (ăk'tĭ-nŏt'rō-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *actino-* + Gr. *τροχός* a ring.] *Zoöl.* A free-swimming larval form of *Phoronis*. See PHORONIS.
ac'ti-no-zo'on (-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* One of the Actinozoa.
ac-tin'u-la (ăk-tĭn'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [NL., dim., fr. Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος*, ray.] *Zoöl.* A ciliated stage in the development of cœlenterates. The scyphistoma of the Discomedusæ is an example.
‖ **ac'ti-o** (ăk'shĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* **ACTIONES** (-ō'nēz). [L.] *Law.* An action, or right of action. At Roman law the actions of the earliest system of civil procedure were called *legis actiones*. They were superseded by the formulary actions. See FORMULA.
‖ **ac'ti-o ad**, *or* **in**, **di'stans** (dĭs'tănz). [L.] Action at a distance, or action without contact. The apparent physical impossibility of such action was urged by Leibnitz and others as an objection to gravitation. [*Sp.*]
ac'tion-a-bl. Actionable. *Ref.*
ac'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to action or actions.
ac'tion-a-ry (ăk'shŭn-ă-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *actionnaire.*] With reference to European joint-stock companies, a shareholder.
action current. *Physiol.* An electric current observed during the activity of a muscle or nerve.
ac'tion-er, *n.* An artisan who makes the action of an instrument, as of a gun, piano, etc.
ac'tion-ist, *n.* Actionary. *Obs.*

action rail. *Pianos.* Either of two rails (the upper, or *large*, and the lower, or *small*), running across the piano, to which the action is made fast.

action sermon. Among Scotch Presbyterians, the sermon immediately before Communion.

ac'tive (ăk'tĭv), *a.* [F. *actif*, L *activus*, fr. *agere* to act]
1. Having the power or quality of acting, causing change; communicating action or motion; acting; — opposed to *passive;* as, *active* principles; *active* powers of the mind.
2. Quick in physical movement; of an agile and vigorous body; nimble; as, an *active* child or animal.
Active and nervous was his gait. *Wordsworth.*
3. In action; actually proceeding; working, in force; — opposed to *quiescent, dormant,* or *extinct;* as, *active* laws; *active* hostilities; an *active* volcano.
4. Given to action; constantly engaged in action; energetic; diligent; busy; — opposed to *dull, sluggish, indolent,* or *inert;* as, an *active* man of business; *active* mind.
5. Requiring or implying action or exertion; — opposed to *sedentary* or to *tranquil;* as, *active* employment or service; *active* scenes.
6. Given to action rather than contemplation; practical; operative; — opposed to *speculative* or *theoretical;* as, an *active* rather than a speculative statesman.
7. Brisk; lively; as, an *active* demand for corn.
8. Implying or producing rapid action; as, an *active* disease; an *active* remedy.
9. *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating: **a** The form, or voice, of the verb which represents the subject as the agent or doer of the action expressed by the verb. (See VOICE.) **b** Verbs asserting that the subject acts upon or affects something else; — distinguished from *neuter* and *passive.* **c** Verbs expressing action as distinct from mere existence or state; — opposed to *neuter;* as, *go, strike, run,* etc., are *active* verbs, as distinguished from *be, exist,* etc. See VERB.
10. *Physics & Chem.* Capable of rotating the plane of polarized light; — often preceded by *optically.* See POLARIZATION, 2.
11. *Com.* **a** Interest-bearing; as, an *active* debt; an *active* bond. **b** Designating, or belonging to, the credit side of a balance sheet; as, the *active* side; an *active* debt; — opposed to *passive. A Gallicism.*
Syn. — Quick, energetic, vigorous, busy; alert, lively, ready, prompt; smart, spirited, animated, sprightly. — ACTIVE, AGILE, NIMBLE, BRISK agree in the idea of quickness of movement. That which is *active* (opposed to *lazy, inert*) is thought of as busy or energetic as well as quick; as, an *active* child, an *active* demand. *Agile* implies dexterity and ease in the management of one's limbs; as, *agile* as a monkey; "managing their spears with incredible *agility*" (*Evelyn*). *Nimble* suggests lightness and swiftness; *brisk,* liveliness and animation of movement; as, *nimble* as a squirrel, *nimble* fingers, "a fine *brisk* stream" (*Gray*), a *brisk* fire of questions. See BUSY, LIVELY, PROMPT, FAST, VIGILANT.
Strong, *active,* and muscular, he follows the chase of the deer for days and nights together *Scott.*
Whose motion, whether rapid or slow, was always perfect grace — *agile* as a nymph, lofty as a queen. *Thackeray.*
Hanging clogs on the *nimbleness* of his own soul, that his scholars may go along with him *Fuller.*
She walked *briskly* in the *brisk* air *G. Eliot*
active army. See ARMY ORGANIZATION. — **a. bond,** *Finance,* a bond bearing a fixed rate of interest from date of issue. — **a. capital,** money, or property that may readily be converted into money. — **a. current,** *Elec.,* in an alternating circuit, that component of the current that is in phase with the electromotive force; — opposed to *reactive current.* — **a. debt,** a debt on the credit side of an account. — **a. electromotive force** *or* **pressure,** *Elec.,* the electromotive force or pressure that is effective in producing an electrical current in an alternating circuit, being at any instant equal to the difference between the corresponding impressed and counter pressures. — **a. hyperæmia,** *or* **hyperemia,** congestion due to increased flow of blood to a part. — **a. list,** a list comprising all officers of the army or navy who are performing, or normally available for, military duties and receiving full pay. — **a. material.** *Physics & Chem.* **a** The material of a storage cell which undergoes chemical change during the processes of charging and of discharging. **b** Radioactive material. — **a. obedience,** *Theol.,* Christ's obedience as embodied in what he did, as distinguished from his *passive obedience,* or that embodied in what he suffered. — **a. service.** *Mil.* **a** Service in the field against an enemy. **b** Service upon the active list. — **a. trust,** *Law,* a trust in which the trustee is charged with the performance of some substantial duties in respect to the control, management, and disposition of the trust property.
When the trustee is invested with a discretion, however slight, he takes the place of the donor, and the *trust* committed to him is "*active.*" 180 *Pa.* 95.
— **a. wealth.** = ACTIVE CAPITAL.

ac'tive, *n.* [F. *actif.*] The assets of a person or corporation; — generally preceded by *the. A Gallicism.*

ac'tive-ly, *adv.* In an active manner; with or by action; nimbly; briskly; energetically.

ac'tive-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being active; activity.

ac-tiv'i-ty (ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *activité,* LL. *activitas.*] **1.** State of action, or quality of being active; specif.: **a** Physical motion or exercise of force; esp., adroit or vigorous physical action; nimbleness; agility. **b** Change, development, or interplay not involving physical force; as, thought *activity.* **c** Natural or normal function or operation; as, the *activity* of a volcano; the *activity* of a cell or of an organ; human *activities;* creative *activity.* Cf. SELF-ACTIVITY.
Now, it would seem that in ordinary usage the word *activity* is felt to apply with special appropriateness to those cases in which the return of a causal process upon itself is especially prominent or important. To quote Mr Bradley "*Activity* seems to be self-caused change A transition that begins with, and comes out of, the thing itself is the process where we feel that it is active." Thus the life and growth of organisms are specially appropriate examples of *activity. G. F. Stout.*
2. State or quality of vigorous or energetic action; liveliness in doing, functioning, etc.. energy.
3. Anything which is active; an active agent or force.
4 *Physics.* Rate of working; number of units of work done in unit time.
5. Gymnastics; athletics. *Obs.*
Syn. — Liveliness, briskness, quickness.

ac'ton (ăk'tŭn), *n.* [OF. *aketon, auqueton,* F. *hoqueton,* a quilted jacket, fr. Sp. *alcoton, algodon,* cotton. Cf. COTTON.] In medieval armor, a stuffed jacket worn under the mail, or (later) a jacket plated with steel.

ac'tor (ăk'tẽr), *n* [L. *actor,* fr. *agere* to act.] **1.** One who acts, or takes part in any affair, a doer.
2. A theatrical performer, a stageplayer.
After a well graced *actor* leaves the stage. *Shak*
3. *Law.* A pleader; one who conducts a legal action, including **a** A plaintiff or complainant; — opposed to *reus.* **b** An advocate or proctor in civil causes. **c** A public prosecutor. *Obs., except in Civil Law.*

ac'tress (-trĕs; -trĭs), *n* **1.** A female actor or doer. *Obs.*
2. A female stageplayer; a woman who acts a part.

Acts (ăkts), *n.* Short for *Acts of the Apostles.* See NEW TESTAMENT.
☞ Although *plural* in form, this is used syntactically as a *singular.*

ac'tu-al (ăk'tū-ăl), *a.* [ME. *actuel,* F. *actuel,* L. *actualis,* fr. *actus* act. See ACT, *n.*] **1.** Involving or comprising action; pertaining to, or consisting of, acts or actions; active. *Obs.,* except in *actual sin* (see below) and *actual grace, Theol.,* "an assistance of God in the performance of actions meritorious for eternal life" (*C. W. Currier*).
Her walking and other *actual* performances *Shak*
Let your holy and pious intention be *actual;* that is. . . by a special prayer or action, . . given to God. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. Existing in act or reality; really acted or acting or being; in fact; real; — opposed to *potential, possible, virtual, speculative, conceivable, theoretical, hypothetical,* or *nominal;* as, the *actual* cost of goods; the *actual* case under discussion; *actual* determination; *actual* eviction.
After the one power was gone which could resist them, they became the *actual* or virtual rulers of the entire circuit. *Froude.*
3. In action at the time being; now existing; present; as, the *actual* condition of the country.
Syn. — Genuine, positive, veritable. See REAL.
actual cautery, *Med.,* cautery effected or acting by actual heat; — opposed to *potential cautery.* — **a. energy.** See ENERGY, *n.,* 5. — **a. fraud.** *Law.* See FRAUD. — **a. sin,** *Theol.,* that kind of sin which is done by ourselves, in contradistinction to "*original sin*"
Actual sin is any willful thought, word, deed, or omission contrary to the law of God *R. C. Catechism.*
— **a. whole.** See WHOLE.

ac'tu-al, *n. Finance.* Something actually received, *pl.,* real, as distinct from estimated, receipts. *Cant.*
The accounts of revenues supplied were not real receipts; not, in financial language, "*actuals,*" but only Egyptian budget estimates. *Fortnightly Review*

ac'tu-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [*actual* + *-ism.*] *Philos.* The doctrine that all existence is active and spiritual, not inert or dead; the doctrine that the essential nature of the existent is its activities. — **ac'tu-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

ac'tu-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who deals with or considers actually existing facts and conditions, rather than fancies or theories; — opposed to *idealist. J. Grote.*
2. An adherent of philosophical actualism.

ac'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Activity. *Obs.,* except in metaphysics See ACTUALITY THEORY, below.
Sleep doth seize her *actualities H. More*
2 State of being actual; reality, esp phenomenal reality; fact; as, the *actuality* of God's nature.
3. *Philos.* **a** *Schol.* The esse of an existent thing in so far as this is endowed with form. **b** In Hegelian terminology, a category higher than phenomenal existence, implying relative or total independence or self-sufficiency.
actuality theory. *Metaph.* The theory that all being is activity, psychologically, the theory that consciousness is entirely process or activity. This theory is characteristic of German idealism, and especially of philosophers who emphasize the rôle of volition, as Fichte, Schopenhauer.

ac'tu-al-ize (ăk'tū-ăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make actual; to realize in action — **ac'tu-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*
He among the first had the vision. His was the service also to *actualize* the dream *The Nation.*

ac'tu-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** Actively. *Obs. Fuller.*
2. In act or in fact; really; in truth; positively.

ac'tu-a'ri-al (ăk'tū-ā'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to actuaries; determined by actuaries; as, the *actuarial* value of an annuity. — **ac'tu-a'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

ac'tu-a-ry (ăk'tū-ā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *actuarius* copyist, clerk, fr. *actus* act. See ACT, *n.*] **1.** A registrar or clerk; — used originally in courts of civil law jurisdiction, but in Europe used for a clerk or registrar generally.
2. The computing official of an insurance company; one whose profession it is to calculate insurance risks and premiums; a person skilled in the theories and mathematical problems involved in making these calculations.

ac'tu-ate (ăk'tū-āt), *v t ;* AC'TU-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); AC'TU-AT'ING (-ĭng). [LL. *actuatus,* p p. of *actuare,* fr. L *actus* act.]
1. To put into action or motion, to move or incite to action; to influence actively, to move as motives do.
Wings, which others were contriving to *actuate. Johnson.*
Men of the greatest abilities are most fired with ambition; . . mean and narrow minds are the least *actuated* by it. *Addison.*
2. To carry out in practice; to perform. *Obs. Jer. Taylor.*
Syn. — Impel, incite, rouse, instigate, animate. See MOVE.

ac'tu-a'tion (ăk'tū-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *actuatio.*] A bringing into action; impulsion; operation. *Bp. Pearson.*

‖ **ac'tus** (ăk'tŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** An act; a thing done.
2. The Latin term used by the Scholastics as a rendering of Aristotle's word *ἐνέργεια,* energy or activity. thus, *actu* or *in actu* (equivalent to Greek *ἐνεργείᾳ*) means *in a state of possibility realized,* whereas *in potentia* (Aristotle's *ἐν δυνάμει*) signifies *in a state of possibility not realized.* In liquid water the possibilities of solid ice and aëriform vapor are *in potentia* and not *in actu,* whereas in ice the liquid state becomes a mere possibility, and in steam both the liquid and solid states are possibilities. **Actus primus** (prī'mŭs) signifies the first actuality, or reality of a being considered apart from what it does. **Actus secundus** (sē-kŭn'dŭs) is act or operation or the thing considered as acting or operant. The first act is the *power,* and the second act is the *exercise of the power.* **Actus purus** (pū'rŭs) is pure self-determination, an act not directed upon something else; it is an act which expresses the entire nature of God, God's entire actuality; in God is no mere potentiality, or being which will be realized but is not as yet realized; God is not a becoming but a being perfect from all eternity. Man, on the other hand, is partly real and partly potential; he becomes or grows by realizing his potentialities. *W. T. Harris.*
3. *Civil Law.* See SERVITUDE.
4. See MEASURE.
ac'tus ma'jor. [L.] See MEASURE. — **a. non fa'cit re'um, ni'si mens re'a** [L.], *Law,* an act does not make guilty, unless there be a guilty intent. — **a. sim'plex** [L.] See MEASURE.

ac'u-ate (ăk'ū-āt), *v. t.* [L. *acus* needle.] To sharpen; to make pungent; to quicken. *Obs. or R* "[To] *acuate* the blood." *Harvey.* — **ac'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ac'u-ate (-āt), *a.* Sharpened, sharp-pointed.

‖ **a-cuer'do** (a-kwĕr'dō), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Amer.* **1.** A resolution or decision of a deliberative body or a tribunal.
2. The members of a tribunal taken collectively.

ac'u-i'tion (ăk'ū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Irreg. fr. L. *acuere* to sharpen.] Act of sharpening. *Obs.*

a-cu'i-ty (*a*-kū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *acuitas:* cf. F. *acuité.*] Sharpness or acuteness, as of a needle, wit, etc.

A-cu'le-a'ta (*a*-kū'lē-ā'*ta*), *n. pl.* [NL See ACULEATE.] *Zool.* A suborder of Hymenoptera including the bees, wasps, and ants; — so called from the sting with which the females and workers are often armed.

a-cu'le-ate (-lē-āt), *a.* [L. *aculeatus,* fr. *aculeus,* dim. of *acus* needle.] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** Having a sting. **b** Of or pertaining to the Aculeata.
2. *Bot.* Having, or beset with, prickles, or sharp points.
3. Sharp-pointed; hence, severe; stinging; incisive.

a-cu'le-ate, *n. Zoöl.* One of the Aculeata.

a-cu'le-us (-ŭs), *n. ; pl* -LEI (-ī) [L., dim. of *acus* needle.] **1.** *Bot.* A prickle growing from the epiderma, as in the rose and blackberry.
2. *Zoöl.* A sting.

a-cu'men (*a*-kū'mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *acuere* to sharpen. Cf. ACUTE.] Quickness of perception or discernment; penetration of mind; the faculty of nice discrimination.
Syn. — Sharpness, sagacity, keenness, shrewdness, acuteness, perspicacity. See DISCERNMENT.

a-cu'mi-nate (-mĭ-nāt), *v. t. ;* A-CU'MI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); A-CU'MI-NAT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *acuminatus,* p p. of *acuminare* to sharpen.] To render sharp or keen "To *acuminate* even despair." *Cowper.*

a-cu'mi-nate, *v. i.* To end in, or come to, a sharp point. "*Acuminating* in a cone of prelacy." *Milton.*

a-cu'mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *acuminatus,* p. p.] Tapering to a slender point; pointed.

Acuminate Leaf.

a-cu'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A sharpening; termination in a sharp point, a tapering point.

ac'u-pres'sure (ăk'ū-prĕsh'ŭr), *n.* [L. *acus* needle + *premere, pressum,* to press.] *Surg.* A mode of arresting hemorrhage resulting from wounds or surgical operations, by inserting a needle into the adjacent tissues in such a manner as to compress the bleeding vessel.

ac'u-punc'ture (-pŭnk'tŭr), *n.* [L. *acus* needle + *punctura* a pricking.] Pricking with a needle; a needle prick. Specif.: *Med.* The insertion of needles into the living tissues for remedial purposes.

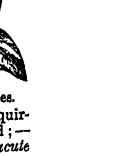
Acute Leaves.

ac'u-punc'ture, *v. t.* To treat with acupuncture. — **-punc'tur-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.*

a-cute' (*a*-kūt'), *a.* [L. *acutus,* p. p. of *acuere* to sharpen; akin to L *acus* needle, *aces* edge. Cf. AGUE, CUTE, EDGE.]
1. Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point; pointed; — opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse;* as, an *acute* angle; an *acute* leaf.
2. Having nice discernment; perceiving, using, or requiring minute distinctions; penetrating; clever; shrewd; — opposed to *dull* or *stupid;* as, an *acute* observer; *acute* reasoning.
It is here that the problem of dualism becomes explicit and *acute. James Ward.*

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ac'tion-ize, *v. t.* To bring suit or legal action against. *Rare.*
ac'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
‖ **ac'tion'naire'** (ăk'sĭŏn nār'), *n* [F.] An actionary [*Shak.*]
ac'tion-tak'ing, *a.* Litigious.
‖ **ac'ti-o per'so-na'lis mo'ri-tur cum per'so'na** (ăk'shĭ-ō, mō'rĭ-tŭr cŭm pẽr'sō'nā). [L.] *Law.* A personal action dies with the person; — a common-law maxim esp. applicable in case of tort, but now much restricted in application.
ac'tious (ăk'shŭs), *a.* [See ACTION.] Abounding in, or causing, activity; energetic. *Obs.*
ac'ti-ta'tion (ăk'tĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Fr. L. *actitare,* freq. of *agere* to act, plead.] Debating or multiplicity of lawsuits. *Obs.*
ac'tiv. Active. *Ref. Sp.*
ac'ti-vate (ăk'tĭ-vāt), *v t.* To make active. *Rare.* — **ac'ti-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*
The author finds that all metals *activated* by thorium emanation show the index of decline. *Sci. Amer.*
ac-tiv'i-tal (ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to activity, esp human activity. *Rare.*
act'less, *a.* Without action or spirit. *Rare.*
‖ **ac'to** (ăk'tō), *n.* [Sp., lit., an act.] *Sp. Law.* An action; a suit.
ac'tol (ăk'tŏl; -tōl), *n.* [Coined fr. *lactate.*] *Pharm.* A white powder used as a germicide in dentistry and surgery. Chemically it is silver lactate, $AgC_3H_5O_3{\cdot}H_2O$.
actor. † AUTHOR.
‖ **ac'tor se'qui-tor fo'rum re'i** (ăk'wĭ-tŏr). [L.] *Law* The plaintiff follows the forum, or jurisdiction, of the defendant.
ac'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
actour. † ACTOR, AUTHOR.
acts (ăkts), *n.; pl.* of ACT.
Act S. *Abbr.* Act of sederunt.
act's breakfast. An entertainment given by an academic candidate on the day of making his act. *Eng*
ac'tu-a-bil'i-ty (ăk'tū-*a*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capability of being actuated or acted upon.
ac'tu-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ac'tu-a'ri-an (-ā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Actuarial. *Rare.*
actuaries' *or* **combined experience table.** See MORTALITY TABLE.
ac'tu-a-ry-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
ac'tu-ate (ăk'tū-āt), *a.* [LL. *actuatus.*] Put into action. *Obs.*
ac'tu-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that actuates
‖ **ac'tum ne ag'as.** [L.] What is done, do not do (over).
Terence (*Phormio,* II. iii. 72).
ac'tu-ose', *a.* [L. *actuosus.*] Very active. *Obs.* — **ac'tu-os'i-ty,** *n. Obs.*
ac'ture (ăk'tūr), *n.* [From *act* with the ending seen in *gesture, nature,* etc.] Action. *Obs. Shak.*
ac-tu'ri-ence (ăk-tū'rĭ-ĕns), *n.* [A desiderative fr. L. *agere, actum,* to act.] Tendency or impulse to act. *Rare.*
A-Cu *Abbr.* Alto-cumulus.
A-cu'a (*a*-kū'*a* ; ăk'ū-*a*). *Bib.*
Ac'u-an (ăk'ū-ăn), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of mimosaceous herbs or shrubs, natives of the warmer parts of America. They have sensitive bipinnate leaves and small whitish flowers.
A'cub (ā'kŭb ; āk'ŭb). *Bib.*
A'cu-bens' (a' kōō - bĕnz'), *n.* [Prob fr. Ar. *al zabânîyân* the claws of the scorpion.] See STAR.
a-cu'chi. Var. of ACOUCHI, ACOUCHY.
a-cue'ment, *n.* [L. *acuere* to sharpen.] Sharpness. *Obs.*
a-cu'le-at'ed (*a*-kū'lē - āt'ĕd), *a.* = ACULEATE.
a-cu'le-i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *aculeus* prickle + *-form.*] Like a prickle
a-cu'le-o-late (-ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *aculeolus* little needle.] Having very small prickles
a-cu'le-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Aculeate.
acumber. † ACCUMBER
a-cu'mi-nose (*a*-kū'mĭ-nōs), *a.* Acuminate.
a-cu'mi-nous (-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Characterized by acumen; keen.
2 Acuminate.
ac'u-min'u-late (ăk'ū - mĭn'ū-lāt), *a.* Minutely acuminate.
acunt. † ACCOUNT.
acuntre. † ACCOUNTER.
ac'u-press', *v. t.* To treat by acupressure. — **ac'u-pres'sion,** *n.*
ac'u-punc'tu-ate (ăk'ū-pŭnk'tū-āt), *v. t.* [L. *acus* needle + *punctus* a pricking.] To prick with, or as with, a needle or pin.
ac'u-punc'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* = ACUPUNCTURE. [OGY.]
ac'u-punc'tu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* = ACUPUNCTURE. [OGY.]
ac'u-rol'o-gy. Var. of ACYROLOGY.
acurse. † ACCURSE.
‖ **a'cus** (ā'kŭs). *n.; pl.* ACUS [L., a needle.] *Class. Archæol.* A needle or pin, as to fasten the hair, etc.; hence: **b** *Eccl.* A similar pin used to fasten a pope's or archbishop's pallium. **c** *Surg.* A needle.
acuse. † ACCUSE.
a-cush'la (*a*-kŏsh'lä), *n.* [Ir. *A* (= *cuisle* vein, pulse (of the heart).] Darling. *Irish.*
‖ **a cu'spi-de co-ro'na** (kŭs'pĭ-dē) [L.] A crown from the spear; glory from military exploits.
acustom, -tomance, -tomaunce, etc. † ACCUSTOM, -TOMANCE, etc.
a-cut'an'gu-lar (*a* - kūt'ăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Acute-angled.
a-cut'ate (*a*-kūt'āt), *a.* Acute.

3. Having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible to slight impressions, acting keenly on the senses, sharp; keen; intense; as, *acute* eyesight or feeling; *acute* pain.
4. High, or shrill (relatively to some other sound); — opposed to *grave* or *low*; as, an *acute* tone or accent.
5. *Med.* Attended with symptoms of some degree of severity, and coming speedily to a crisis; — opposed to *chronic*; as, an *acute* disease.
6. Marked with an acute accent; as, *acute* e (é).

Syn. — Subtle, ingenious, sagacious, sharp-witted, discerning, perspicacious, discriminating. See SHARP.

acute accent, a mark (′) used to indicate stress, and for various other purposes. See ACCENT, *n.*, 2. — **a. angle**, *Geom.*, an angle less than a right angle. See ANGLE. — **a. anterior poliomyelitis**. *Med.* = INFANTILE PARALYSIS. — **a. arch**. *Arch.* = LANCET ARCH. — **a. bisectrix**. *Opt. Min.* See BISECTRIX.

a-cute′-an′gled (*a*-kūt′ăn′g′ld), *a.* Having acute angles; as, an *acute-angled* triangle, a triangle having all its angles acute.

a-cute′ly, *adv.* In an acute manner; sharply; keenly.

a-cute′ness, *n.* State or quality of being acute.

a-cu′to- (*a*-kū′tō-). Acutely; acute; — used in combination; as in **a-cu′to-no′dose**, acutely nodose; **a-cu′to-grave′**, acute and grave combined.

ac′u-tor′sion (ăk′ū-tôr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *acus* needle + *torsion*.] *Med.* The twisting of an artery with a needle to arrest hemorrhage.

-a-cy (*-ă*-sĭ). A suffix denoting *quality*, *state*, *office*, etc. It has various sources of origin, esp. from L. *-acia* (cf. -ACIOUS, -Y), as in *efficacy*; or after L. *-atia* corresponding to nouns in *-atus* (cf. F. *-atie*, with *t* pronounced like *s*), as in *primacy*, *diplomacy*; or after analogous Eng. nouns, and even adjectives, in *-ate*, as in *accuracy*, *privacy*.

a-cyc′lic (*ā*-sĭk′lĭk; -sī′klĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *cyclic*.] Not cyclic, not disposed in cycles or whorls; as: **a** *Bot.* Of a flower, having its parts inserted spirally on the receptacle. **b** *Org. Chem.* Having an open-chain structure; aliphatic.

ac′yl (ăs′ĭl), *n.* [*acid* + *-yl*.] *Org. Chem.* An acid radical, as acetyl, malonyl, or benzoyl. See BENZOYL.

ad-. A prefix from Lat. *ad* to (see AT) expressing *motion*, *direction*, or *change to* or *toward*, *adherence* or *addition*, *proximity*, or merely *intensification*; as in *admit*, *adjunct*, *admixture*, *admonish*, *assimilate*, *administer*, *adoral*, *adumbral*, etc. It appears as *ad-* before a vowel, and before *d*, *h*, *j*, *m*, *v*; as *a-* before *sc*, *sp*, and *sl*. Before *c*, *f*, *g*, *l*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, and *t*, the prefix *ad-* is assimilated to *ac-*, *af-*, etc. Many English words in *ad-* are learned restorations of ME. forms in *a-*, standing for OF. *a-*, F. *à*, fr. L. *ad*.

-ad. [L. *ad* to, toward] *Anat. & Zool.* A suffix used to form adverbs indicating *direction toward*; *-ward*; as, cephalad, caudad, dorsad, ventrad, etc.

-ad. [Gr. *-ás*, *-ádos*, a fem. suffix.] A suffix used to form: **a** *Collective numerals*, or names of *aggregates of* (so many) *parts*; as in chiliad, myriad, monad, hebdomad, etc.; and specif., *Chem.*, names of *elements*, *atoms*, or *radicals having* (so great) *a valence*; as in monad, dyad, pentad, etc. **b** *Feminine patronymics*; as in dryad, naiad, pleiad, etc.; and hence, *Bot.*, to form names of *individual members of groups*; as in daphnad, liliad, etc. **c** *Names of poems* of an epic or quasi-epic nature; as the Iliad (Gr. Ἰλιάς, *-ádos*), Dunciad, Adonaid, etc. Cf. -ID.

a-dac′tyl (*ā*-dăk′tĭl) } *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. δάκτυλος finger.]
a-dac′tyle (-dăk′tĭl) } *Zoöl.* **a** Without fingers or without toes. **b** Without claws on the feet; — said of crustaceans. — **a-dac′tyl-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

A-dad′ (ā-dăd′), *n.* [Assyrian.] *Babylon. Myth.* A god of wind and storm, symbolizing in the speculative theology retributive justice. In the Assyrian pantheon he is known also as Ramman, "the thunderer." Cf. HADAD.

ad′age (ăd′ĭj), *n.* [F. *adage*, fr. L. *adagium*; *ad* + the root of L. *aio* I say.] An old saying which has obtained credit by long use; a proverb. — **a-da′gi-al** (*ā*-dā′jĭ-ăl), *a.*

Letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would,"
Like the pale cat i' the *adage*. *Shak*

Syn. — Maxim, proverb, saying, saw. See AXIOM.

a-da′gio (*ā*-dä′jō), *a.* & *adv.* [It. *adagio*, adv.; *ad* (L. *ad*) at + *agio* convenience, leisure, ease.] *Music.* Slow; slowly, leisurely, and gracefully. When repeated, *adagio*, *adagio*, it directs the movement to be very slow. — *n.* A piece of music in adagio time; a slow movement or division, as of a sonata or symphony.

Ad′am (ăd′ăm), *n.* [Heb. *Adām*.] **1.** The man related in Genesis (*Gen.* 1.–v.) to have been progenitor of the human race. Hence used as a masc. proper name. L. *Adamus* (*ā*-dā′mŭs); F. *Adam* (à′dàN′), It. *Adamo* (ä-dä′mō), Sp. *Adán* (ä-dän′); Pg. *Adão* (ä-douN′), G. & Dan. *Adam* (ä′dam). — Dim. *Ade* (ād) (*Adkin*, obs.); Scot. *Edie* (ēd′ĭ).

2. Fig.: "Original sin;" human frailty or unregeneracy.

And whipped the offending *Adam* out of him. *Shak.*

3. In Shakespeare's "As You Like It," a faithful old man who accompanies Orlando into exile and offers him his savings. The part, according to tradition, was acted by Shakespeare.
4. A jailer.
5. Short for ADAM'S ALE, or water. *Nonce use.*
6. Adam furniture. See ADAM, *a.*

not to know from Adam, not to know at all. *Colloq.*

Ad′am (ăd′ăm), *a. Furniture.* Designating a style introduced under George III. by the brothers Adam, English architects. The details are usually those of Sheraton, combined to give a dainty effect imitative of classic art.

Ad′am-and-Eve′, *n.* The puttyroot (*Aplectrum spicatum*); also, any of several other bulbous plants, as *Arethusa bulbosa*, *Erythronium grandiflorum*, etc. *U. S.*

ad′a-mant (ăd′*a*-mănt), *n.* [ME. *adamaunt*, *adamant*, diamond, magnet, OF. *adamant*, L. *adamas*, *adamantis*, the hardest metal, fr. Gr. ἀδάμας, *-αντος*, *ἀ-* not + *δαμᾶν* to tame, subdue. In ME., from confusion with L. *adamare* to love, be attached to, the word meant also *magnet*, as in OF. and LL. See DIAMOND, TAME.] **1.** A stone imagined by some to be of impenetrable hardness, a name given to the diamond and other substances of extreme hardness; but in modern mineralogy it has no technical signification. Now, *Poetic or Rhetorical*, impenetrable hardness.

Opposed the rocky orb
Of tenfold *adamant*, his ample shield *Milton*
My triumphant *adamant* of soul
Is but the fix'd persuasion of success. *Ld Lytton.*

2. Loadstone; magnet. *Obs.*

As true to thee as steel to *adamant*. *Greene.*
My ring is *adamant* to draw him forth. *Lyly*

ad′a-man-te′an (ăd′*a*-măn-tē′ăn), *a.* [L. *adamantēus*.] Of or pertaining to adamant, hard as adamant. *Milton.*

ad′a-man′tine (-măn′tĭn), *a.* [L. *adamantinus*, Gr. ἀδαμάντινος.] **1.** Made of, or having the qualities of, adamant; incapable of being broken, dissolved, or penetrated; immovable; impregnable; as, *adamantine* bonds or chains.

Truth sits veiled there on the Bench, and never interposes an *adamantine* syllable. *Emerson.*
Cromwell's *adamantine* courage was shown on many a field of battle. *Atlantic Monthly.*

2. *Min.* Like the diamond in hardness or luster.
3. *Dentistry.* Of or pertaining to the enamel of the teeth.

adamantine spar, corundum, esp. a dark grayish brown variety from India.

ad′a-man′tine (-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n. Chem.* Crystallized boron. It is very brittle, hard, and lustrous.

ad′a-man′to-blast (-tō-blăst), *n.* [See ADAMANT; -BLAST.] *Anat.* One of the columnar cells of the inner layer of the enamel organ, which produce and deposit the enamel on the surface of a developing tooth.

Ad′a-mas′tor (ăd′*ā*-măs′tẽr; *Pg.* ä′dä-mas-tōr′), *n.* [Pg.] The Spirit of the Stormy Cape, — i. e., the Cape of Good Hope, — a hideous phantom described by Camoens, in the fifth canto of the "Lusiad," as appearing by night to the fleet of Vasco da Gama, and predicting the woes which would befall subsequent expeditions to India.

Adam Cupid. In Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," a nickname of Cupid, prob. alluding to the archer Adam Bell of the old ballads.

A-dam′ic (*ā*-dăm′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to, or resembling,
A-dam′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Adam. — **A-dam′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Adamic earth, common red clay; — so called from a notion that *Adam* means *red earth*.

Ad′am-ite (ăd′ăm-ĭt), *n.* [From ADAM.] **1** A descendant of Adam; a human being; also, a person who imitates Adam in going naked.

2. *Eccl. Hist.* A member of any one of various sects reputed (probably in most cases falsely) to have gone naked in their (secret) religious assemblies, in imitation of the nakedness of Adam and Eve, either for immoral conduct or in proof of the absence of passion. Among the Adamites were: an African sect, probably nonexistent, mentioned by Epiphanius as extant in the 4th century; the followers of Picard, of the 15th century (see PICARD); and a sect said to have appeared in Austria in 1849. — **Ad′am-it-ism** (-ĭt-ĭz′m), *n*

ad′am-ite, *n.* [After *Adam*, a French mineralogist.] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of zinc occurring in various colors, and granular or in crusts. H., 3.5. Sp. gr., 4 34–4.35.

Ad′am-it′ic (-ĭt′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to, or resem-
Ad′am-it′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } bling, Adam or the Adamites.

Adam's ale. Water. *Colloq.*

Adam's apple. **1. a** A variety of the lime having depressions fancifully supposed to resemble the marks of Adam's teeth. **b** = ADAM'S FIG. **c** The crape jasmine (*Tabernæmontana coronaria*).
2. The projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck. It is particularly prominent in males, and is so called from a notion that it was caused by the forbidden fruit (an apple) sticking in the throat of Adam.

Ad′am-son ring (ăd′ăm-sŭn). A flat collapse ring riveted between the flanged ends of two consecutive sections of a boiler flue (forming an **Adamson flue**).

Ad′ams, Parson (ăd′ămz) In Fielding's novel "Joseph Andrews," a character representing a simple-hearted, natural man, distinguished for his goodness of heart, poverty, learning, and ignorance of the world, combined with courage, modesty, and a thousand oddities.

Ad′an-so′ni-a (ăd′ăn-sō′nĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., after Michel *Adanson*, a French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of bombaceous trees containing two species, *A. digitata*, the baobab of Africa and India, and *A. gregorii*, the cream-of-tartar tree of Australia. They have palmately divided leaves, large white pendent flowers, and capsular fruit.

a-dapt′ (*ā*-dăpt′), *v. t.*; A-DAPT′ED; A-DAPT′ING. [L. *adaptare*; *ad* + *aptare* to fit: cf. F. *adapter*. See APT, ADEPT.] To make suitable; to fit, or suit; to adjust; to alter so as to fit for a new use; to change by adaptation; — often followed by *to* or *for*.

Appeals *adapted* to his [man's] whole nature *Angus.*
Streets ill *adapted* for the residence of wealthy persons *Macaulay*

Syn. — Comply, arrange, accommodate. See CONFORM.

ad′ap-ta′tion (ăd′ăp-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *adaptation*, LL. *adaptatio*.] **1.** Act or process of adapting, or state of being adapted. "*Adaptation* of the means to the end." *Erskine.*
2. Specif.: **a** *Physiol.* The process by which the eye accommodates itself to changes in the intensity of light by changes in the sensitiveness of the retina. **b** *Biol.* Modification of an animal or plant (or of its parts or organs) fitting it more perfectly for existence under the conditions of its environment. It is a gradual process, whose results usually become noticeable only in the evolution of a group or race, or at least only after a long series of generations. It is opposed to the influence of heredity.

ad′ap-ta′tion-al (ăd′ăp-tā′shŭn-ăl), *a. Biol.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, adaptation; adaptive.

a-dapt′er, a-dapt′or (*ā*-dăp′tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that adapts (in any sense).

He possessed both imagination and wit, but . . . sank into a mere *adaptor*. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. Specif.: **a** *Chem.* A straight or bent tube, or a vessel with two necks, used in connecting a retort or condenser with the receiver. **b** Any of various devices used in adjusting or fitting to each other the separate parts of apparatus or instruments, as of incandescent lights, or eyepieces of an optical instrument. **c** *Photog.* An attachment to a camera, adapting it to plates of various sizes.

a-dap′tion-ism (*a*-dăp′shŭn-ĭz′m), *n.* The theory of O. Gruppe that religion is not due to an instinct of human nature, but originates from social causes and is propagated through contact of races.

a-dap′tive (*ā*-dăp′tĭv), *a.* Suited, given, or tending, to adaptation; showing adaptation; capable of adapting. "This higher species of *adaptive* power we call instinct." *Coleridge.* — **a-dap′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **a-dap′tive-ness**, *n.*

a-daw′lut (*ā*-dô′lŭt), *n* [Hind. *'adālat*, fr. Ar.] A court of justice, — used in various names, esp. *Nizamut adawlut* and *Dewanny adawlut* (or *Nizamat adalat* and *Diwani adalat*), criminal and civil British (Mohammedan) courts (abolished in 1863), composing the *Sudder adawlut* (or *Sadr adalat*), or supreme court; also, in *Foujdary adawlut* (or *Faujdari adalat*), any of various local criminal courts, also now abolished. *India.*

a-day′ (*ā*-dā′), *adv* [See ADAYS.] **1.** By day. *Obs.* = ADAYS.
2. Daily; on each day.

a-days′ (*ā*-dāz′), *adv.* [*a-* (for *on*) + *day* + *-s* gen. ending. See -s.] By day, or every day; in the daytime. *Obs.*, except in the compound *nowadays*. *Fielding.*

add (ăd), *v. t.*; ADD′ED; ADD′ING. [L. *addere*; *ad* + *dare* to give, put (see DATE time), or perh. a root akin to E *do*.]
1. To give as a possession (*to* any one); to bestow (*on*).

The Lord shall *add* to me another son. *Gen.* xxx 24.

2. To join or unite, as one thing to another, or as several particulars, so as to increase the number, augment the quantity, enlarge the magnitude, or so as to form into one aggregate; *Math.*, to unite or combine (two or more numbers) into one sum, or quantity; to group into a single quantity (a series of quantities connected together by positive or negative signs, or by both). Hence: To sum up; to put together mentally, as, to *add* numbers; to *add* up a column.

Back to thy punishment,
False fugitive, and to thy speed *add* wings. *Milton*

As easily as he can *add* together the ideas of two days *Locke.*

3. To append, as a statement; to say further.

He *added* that he would willingly consent to the entire abolition of the tax. *Macaulay.*

to add up, to sum up; to find the sum of.

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a-cute′, *v. t.* To give an acute sound or accent to. *Rare.*

ac′u-te-nac′u-lum (ăk′ū-tĭ-năk′ū-lŭm), *n.* [NL. *L. acus* needle + *tenaculum* holder.] *Surg.* A needle holder.

a-cu′ti-a′tor (*a*-kū′shĭ-ā′tẽr), *n.* [NL.] In medieval times, a sharpener of weapons.

a-cu′ti-fo′li-ate (*ā*-kū′tĭ-), *a* [L. *acutus* + *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Having sharp-pointed leaves

a-cu′ti-lo′bate, *a.* [L. *acutus* sharp + E. *lobe*.] *Bot.* Having acute lobes, as some leaves.

a-cu′ti-plan′tar, *a.* [L. *acutus* pointed + *planta* sole of the foot.] Having the hinder part of the tarsus sharp-angled, as certain birds, — opposed to *latiplantar*.

a-cut′ish (*a*-kūt′ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.

a′cu-ya′ri wood (*a*′kōō-yä′rē). Prob. tr native name.] A fragrant wood of Guiana, obtained from *Terebinthus altissima*.

acw-. For old forms in *acw-* see the later forms in AQU-

a-cy′a-no-blep′si-a (*a*-sĭ′*ā*-nō-blĕp′sĭ-*ā*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + *cyano-*, 1 + Gr. βλέψις sight.] *Med.* Inability to distinguish blue colors.

a-cy′a-nop′si-a (-nŏp′sĭ-*ā*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + *cyano-*, 1 + *-opsia*.] *Med.* Acyanoblepsia.

ac′y-e′sis (ăs′ĭ-ē′sĭs), *n.* [NL. See A- not; CYESIS.] *Med* Absence of pregnancy; sterility. — **ac′y-et′ic** (-ĕt′ĭk), *a.*

ac′y-rol′o-gy (-rŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *acyrologia*, fr. Gr. ἀκυρολογία, lit., an improperly used word or saying.] Bad diction — **ac′y-ro-log′i-cal** (-rō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a* — **ac′y-ro-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

acyse + ASSIZE.

a-cys′ti-a (*a*-sĭs′tĭ-*ā*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κύστις bladder.] *Teratol.* Absence of the bladder.

a-cys′ti-ner′vi-a (-nûr′vĭ-*ā*), *n.* [NL. See A- not; CYSTI-; NERVE.] *Med.* Paralysis of the bladder.

a. d. *Abbr.* After date.

ad, *or* **Ad.** *Abbr.* Adverb; advertisement; *Med.*, adde (L., add, *imper.*), addatur (L., let there be added); Adam

a. d., *or* **A. D.** *Abbr* Anno Domini; Ante diem (L., before the day); Archduke.

ad. Add. *Ref. Sp.*

Ad° *Abbr* Adagio.

A′da (ā′dä), *n.* [Heb *'Adāh*] Fem prop. name.

‖ **ad a-bun′dan-ti-o′rem cau-te′lam**. [L] For greater caution.

‖ **ad ab-sur′dum**. [L.] To what is absurd; — in the phrases *reductio ad absurdum* and *argumentum ad absurdum*, or occasionally short for one of them.

ad-act′, *v. t.* [L. *adactus*, p. p. of *adigere*.] To compel; drive. *Obs.* — **ad-ac′tion**, *n* *Obs.*

a-dad′, *interj.* [Cf. EGAD.] Egad; indeed; — expressing emphasis or asseveration. *Obs.*

Ad′a-da (ăd′*ā*-dä). *D. Bib.*

Ad′a-dah. *Bib.*

a-das′mon-ist, *n.* [*a-* not + *dæmon*.] One who denies existence of demons, esp. of the Devil.

adæquate. Var. of ADEQUATE.

ad′ag (ăd′ăg), *n.* [Gael. Cf. HADDOCK.] The haddock. *Scot.*

a-da′ga (*ā*-dä′gä), *n* An Asiatic weapon with a short broad blade transverse to the shaft.

a′da-giet′to (ä′dä-jĕt′tō), *a.* & *adv.* [It., dim of *adagio*.] *Music.* Not quite so slow as adagio. — *n.* A short adagio.

ad′a-gy (ăd′*a*-jĭ), *n.* [L. *adagium*.] Adage. *Obs.*

A′dah (ā′dä). *Bib*

Ad′a-i′a (ăd′ā-ī′*ā*). *D Bib.*

a-da′ian (*a*-dā′yăn). *D. Bib.*

adalat Var of ADAWLUT.

Ad′a-li (ăd′ā-lī). *D. Bib* [*Bib.*]

A-da′li-a (*a*-dā′lĭ-*ā*; ăd′ā-lī′*a*). ‖ **a′da-lid′** (ä′dä-lēth′; 164), *n.* [Sp.] A chief or commander of a troop; later, a guide.

Ad′a-lin, *n* Var of ADELINE.

‖ **a-daw′lut-al-ka′zi** (ä-dô′lŭt-äl-kä′zĭ), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *'adālat al qādi*.] The adawlut, or court, of a kazi *India*

Ad′a-ma (ăd′*ā*-mä). *D. Bib.*

Ad′a-mah. *Bib.*

ad′a-man′toid, *n.* [*adamant* + *-oid*.] *Cryst.* A hexoctahedron, as in the diamond.

ad-am′bu-la′cral (ăd-ăm′bū-lā′krăl), *a.* [*ad-* by, near + *ambulacrum*.] *Zool.* Adjacent to the ambulacra. — *n.* In starfishes, any of a series of ossicles lying along the ambulacral grooves.

Ad′am-hood, *n.* Manhood; humanity. *Rare.* [*Bib.*]

Ad′a-mi (ä d′*ā*-mĭ; *ā*-dä′mĭ). *Bib.*

ad′am-ine (ăd′ăm-ĭn), *n. Min.* Adamite

Ad′am-ite, *n.* An adherent of John Quincy Adams — a nickname from 1821 to 1832. *U. S.*

Ad′am kad′mon. [Heb *ādām* man + *qadmoni* first.] *Jewish Theol.* Lit., the first or original man; the archetypal man.

A′dam-kie′wicz's re-ac′tion (a′dam-kyĕ′vĭch-ĭz) *Chem.* A reaction exhibited by albuminous substances when treated with concentrated sulphuric acid in acetic acid solution, and evidenced by a violet coloration

Ad′am's-cup′, *n.* The huntsman's-cup.

Ad′am's-fig′, *n* The plantain (*Musa paradisiaca*). [ten]

Ad′am's-flan′nel, *n.* The mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*).

Ad′am's-nee′dle, *n. Bot.* **a** A commonly cultivated species of *Yucca* (*Y. filamentosa*); called also *Adam's-needle-and-thread*. **b** *pl.* The lady's-comb.

Adam's wine. Water; Adam's ale. *Tennyson.*

‖ **ad′a-mus′sim**, *or* **ad′a-mus′sim**, *adv* [L.] According to a rule or level; exactly.

a-dance′, *adv* Dancing.

A-dang′ (*ā*-dăng′), *n.* A Malay-Negrito people of Luzon.

a-dan′gle, *adv.* Dangling.

A′da-pa (ä′dä-pä), *n. Babylon. Myth.* The hero of an ancient nature myth interpreted as depicting the triumph of the spring sun over storm deities, and involving also the doctrine of the loss of immortality to man through a deception practiced upon him by Ea, his creator Adapa was identified by later Babylonians with Marduk.

ad′a-pa′ti, *a.* Fitted; suited. *Obs.*

a-dapt′a-bil, *a.* Adaptable. *Ref. Sp.*

a-dapt′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **a-dapt′a-bil′i-ty, -a-ble-ness**, *n.*

a-dapt′ate, *v. t.* To adapt. *Obs*

a-dapt′a-tive, *a.* Adaptive. — **a-dapt′a-tive-ness**, *n.*

a-dapt′ed-ness, *n.* State or quality of being adapted; fitness.

a-dap′tion (*ā*-dăp′shŭn), *n.* = ADAPTATION. — **a-dap′tion-al**, *a.*

a-dapt′i-tude, *n.* Adaptedness.

a-dap′tiv. Adaptive *Ref. Sp.*

a-dapt′ly, *adv.* of ADAPT, *a.*

a-dapt′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

a-dapt′or, *n.* = ADAPTER.

ad′ap-to′ri-al, *a.* Adaptive.

A-dar′ (*a*-där′; ä′där), *n.* [Heb. *adār*.] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

‖ **ad ar-bi′tri-um** (är-bĭt′rĭ-ŭm). [L.] At will.

a-dar′ce (*ā*-där′sē), *n.* [L. *adarce*, *adarca*, Gr ἀδάρκη.] A soft and porous saltish concretion on reeds and grass in marshy grounds in Galatia, formerly used in skin diseases.

Ad′a-re′zer (ä d′*ā*-r ē′z ẽr). *D. Bib.*

a-dar′me (ä-där′mā), *n.* [Sp.] See WEIGHT.

ad′ar-tic′u-la′tion, *n.* [*ad-* + *articulation*.] = ARTHRODIA.

Ad′a-sa (ăd′*ā*-sä). *Bib.*

‖ **ad a′stra** (ăs′trä). [L.] To the stars; to an exalted place; to heaven.

‖ **ad a′stra per a′spe-ra** (ăs′pē-rä). [L.] To the stars through difficulties (rough things); — the motto of Kansas.

ad′a-ti (ăd′*ā*-tĭ). *n*; *pl.* -TIS (-tĭz). Also **ad′a-ty**; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A fine cotton or muslin cloth exported from Bengal.

‖ **ad auc-to′ri-ta′tem præ-stan′dam**. [L.] *Law.* In order to give authority

a-daunt′, *v. t* [ME. *adaunten* to overpower, OF *adonter*. See DAUNT.] To daunt; subdue; mitigate. *Obs.*

a-daw′, *v. t.* [Cf. ME. *of dawe* out of life, prop. from day, AS. *of dagum* from days.] To subdue; daunt. *Obs.*

a-daw′, adawe, *v. t.* & *i.* [ME. *adawen* to wake; *a-* + *dawen*, *dagen*, to dawn] To awaken; arouse. *Obs.*

a-dawn′, *adv.* Dawning.

Ad′a-zer (ăd′*ā*-zẽr). *D Bib.*

a-daz′zle, *adv.* Dazzling.

‖ **ad ba′cu-lum** (b ă k′ū-l ă m). [L.] To the rod; — an appeal to force rather than reason.

Ad′be-el (ăd′bē-ĕl; -bĭl). *Bib.*

A.D.C. *Abbr.* Aid-de-camp.

‖ **ad ca-len′das Græ′cas**. [L.] Var of AD KALENDAS GRÆCAS.

‖ **ad cap-tan′dum**. [L.] For the sake of pleasing; — said of an argument addressed primarily to sentiments, desires, or passions.

‖ **ad cap-tan′dum vul′gus**. [L.] To catch the crowd.

adcertain. † ASCERTAIN.

‖ **ad cle′rum**. [L.] To the clergy.

‖ **ad cru-me′nam**. [L.] To the purse.

add (ăd), *v. i.* **1.** To make an addition. *To add to*, to augment, increase. "I will *add to* your yoke." 1 *Kings* xii. 14. **2.** To perform the mathematical operation of addition.

ad'da (ăd'*a*), *n.* [Prob. native name.] The common Egyptian skink (*Scincus officinalis*), superstitiously supposed to cure leprosy and other diseases.

ad'dax (ăd'ăks), *n.* [L., an animal with twisted horns, of African origin.] A large light-colored antelope (*Addax nasomaculatus*), of North Africa, Arabia, and Syria. It is now believed to be the *Strepsiceros* (twisted horn) of the ancients. By some it is thought to be the *pygarg* of the Bible (*Deut.* xiv. 5).

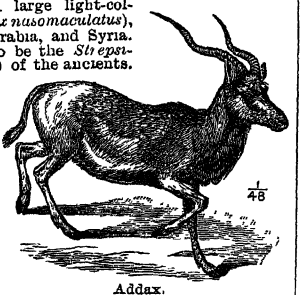

Addax.

ad'ded, *p. p. & p. a.* of ADD.

added damages, *Law*, exemplary damages. — **a. money**, *Sporting*, money in addition to entrance fees, purse, or stake, given usually by the track or association as an extra inducement for entries.

ad'dend (ăd'ĕnd; ă-dĕnd'), *n.* [See ADDENDUM.] *Math.* A number or quantity to be added to another, called the *augend*; thus, in $a + b$, a is the *augend* and b the *addend*.

ad-den'da (ă-dĕn'dă), *n. Mach.* The pitch circle of a wheel.

ad-den'dum (ă-dĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *L pl* **-DA** (-dă) [L., fr. *addere* to add.] **1.** A thing to be added, an addition. **2.** *Mach.* **a** That part of a tooth of a gear wheel or a rack between the pitch circle or line and the extreme point of the tooth. **b** Short for ADDENDUM CIRCLE.

Syn. — See APPENDIX

addendum circle. *Mach.* The circle touching the extreme points of the teeth of a circular gear wheel

add'er (ăd'ẽr), *n.* [See ADD.] One that adds, specif., a machine for adding numbers.

ad'der (ăd'ẽr), *n* [ME. *addere*, *naddere*, *eddre*, AS *nǽdre*, adder, snake, akin to OS *nādra*, D. *adder*, OHG *nātara*, G. *natter*, Goth. *nadrs*, Icel. *naðr*, masc., *naðra*, fem., and prob to W. *neidr*, Corn *naddyr*, Ir. *nathair*, L. *natrix* water snake. *An adder* is for *a nadder*.] **1.** A serpent. *Obs.* **2.** Any of several snakes, esp **a** The common viper of Europe (*Vipera berus*), which reaches about two feet in length, and is the only British poisonous reptile. **b** A puff adder of Africa. See PUFF ADDER. **c** In North America, any of several harmless snakes, as, the milk *adder*, puffing *adder*, etc. **d** = SEA ADDER.

☞ In the Scriptures the name is given to several venomous serpents, — sometimes to the horned viper (*Cerastes*).

ad'der's-mouth' (ăd'ẽrz-mouth'), *n.* **a** Any orchid of the genus *Achroanthes*. **b** The snakemouth

ad'der's-tongue' (-tŭng'), *n* **a** A fern of the genus *Ophioglossum*; — so called from the shape of its fruiting spike. **b** Any of several plants somewhat resembling the above, as the cuckoopint, the lily of the valley, etc. *Dial. Eng.* **c** The rattlesnake plantain. **d** The dogtooth violet.

add'i-ble (ăd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*add* + *-ible*. See -ABLE.] Capable of being added. — **add'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ad-dict' (ă-dĭkt'), *v. t.*; AD-DICT'ED, AD-DICT'ING. [L. *addictus*, p. p of *addicere* to adjudge, devote. *ad* + *dicere* to say. See DICTION.] **1.** To adjudge (to), to deliver under decree of a court, fig, to give over or surrender (to). *Obs*, *except as a Roman Law term.*

2. To apply habitually, to give (one's self) up or over (to) as a constant practice, to devote; habituate, — with *to*

They *addict* themselves to the civil law *Evelyn.*

That part of mankind that *addicts* their minds to speculation *Adventurer*

His genius *addicted* him to the study of antiquity *Fuller.*

A man gross and *addicted* to low company *Macaulay.*

The land about is exceedingly *addicted* to wood. *Evelyn.*

ad-dict'ed, *p. p. & p. a.* of ADDICT — **ad-dict'ed-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Accustomed, habituated, inclined, prone, attached. — ADDICTED, DEVOTED. ADDICTED, often used in a bad sense (as, *addicted* to wine, to stealing), refers to one who is given up or strongly inclined to some object, practice, or pursuit, as, "*addicted* to study" (*Gibbon*); "greatly *addicted* to black letter" (*Hazlitt*); "the genius of the Italians, which is so much *addicted* to music and ceremony" (*Addison*). DEVOTED expresses habitual earnestness in the pursuit of some object, and is always taken in a good sense, "To be wholly *devoted* to some intellectual exercise is to have succeeded in life" (*Stevenson*). See DEDICATE.

ad-dic'tion (ă-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *addictio* an adjudging.] **1.** State of being addicted; devotion; inclination. "His *addiction* was to courses vain." *Shak.*

2. *Rom. & Civil Law.* A formal award or assignment of a person or thing to another, esp. one made by a prætor or other magistrate, as of a debtor to his creditor.

add'ing, *p. a. & vb. n.* of ADD.

adding machine, any of several more or less automatic mechanical devices for performing arithmetical addition.

Ad'di-so'ni-an (ăd'ĭ-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Like or pertaining to Joseph Addison or his style of writing, hence, clear and polished in diction.

Ad'di-son's dis-ease' (ăd'ĭ-sŭnz dĭz-ēz'). [After Thomas *Addison*, M. D., of London, who first described it, in 1855.] *Med.* A morbid condition causing a peculiar brownish discoloration of the skin, and due to disease of the suprarenal capsules. It is characterized by marked emaciation, progressive anæmia, and extreme asthenia. It is a chronic, fatal malady.

ad-dit'a-ment (ă-dĭt'ă-mĕnt, ăd'ĭ-tă-, 277), *n.* [L. *additamentum*, fr. *additus*, p. p.] An addition; thing added.

My persuasion that the latter verses of the chapter were an *additament* of a later age. *Coleridge*

ad-di'tion (ă-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *addition*, L. *additio*, fr *addere* to add.] **1.** Act or process of adding, specif., *Arith.*, the uniting of two or more numbers into one sum, hence, *Alg.*, etc., any analogous process; — opposed in this sense to *subtraction* or *diminution*, but extended in *Math.* to include the simplification of any expression composed of a series of terms strung together with positive or negative signs, or both, by grouping them into one expression.

2. *Symbolic Logic.* The aggregation of classes, or of terms considered with reference to their denotation.

3. *Math.* That part of arithmetic, algebra, etc., that treats of addition (def. 1).

4. Anything added; increase; augmentation, accession

5. Specif.: **a** A part added to a building, either by being built so as to form one architectural whole with it, or by being joined with it in some way, as by a passage, and used so that one is a necessary adjunct or appurtenance of the other, or so that both constitute in use and purpose one and the same building. **b** A plot or section of a village, town, or city laid out into lots, streets, etc., in addition to the part already so laid out. The term does not import any addition to the territorial limit or boundary of the corporation. *Local, U. S.*

6. Something added to a man's name by way of description or title; as, John Doe, *Esq.*; Richard Roe, *Gent.*; Robert Dale, *Mason*; Thomas Way, *of Troy* *Obs. or Law.*

By the Hen. V (1413) c 5, all indictments were required to set forth the Christian name, surname, and *addition* of the state and degree, mystery, [trade], town, or place, and the county of the offender, and all this to identify his person. . . . And now, by the Criminal Procedure Act, 1851, section 24, it has been enacted that no want of, or imperfection in, the *addition* of the defendant, shall vitiate an indictment *Stephen's Comm.*

7. *Her.* Something added to a coat of arms, as a mark of honor, — opposed to *abatement*.

Syn. — Increase, accession, appendage, adjunct.

point or note of addition, *Music*, the dot (sense 4). *Obs.*

ad-di'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Added; supplemental; coming by way of addition. — **ad-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

additional accompaniments, *Music*, accompaniments or parts of a composition not in the original score, but added by another hand. — **A. Petition and Advice.** See *Humble Petition and Advice*, under HUMBLE. — **a. second lieutenant**, in the United States army, a supernumerary second lieutenant.

addition product. *Chem.* A product formed by the addition of one or more ingredients to a compound, without accompanying loss such as occurs in substitution; as, ethylene chloride is a chlorine *addition product* of ethylene.

addition theorem. *Math.* A formula expressing a function of the sum of two arguments through the same or related functions of the single argument; as,

$$\sin(x+y) = \sin x\sqrt{1-\sin^2 y} + \sin y\sqrt{1-\sin^2 x}.$$

ad'di-tive (ăd'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *additivus*.] Proper to be added, positive, capable of being joined so as to cause quantitative increase; involving, or characterized by, addition; — opposed to *subtractive*.

additive property, *Physics & Chem.*, a property the numerical value of which is equal to the sum of the values for the component parts, as molecular weight, which is the sum of the weights of the component atoms

ad'dle (ăd'l), *v. t. & i.*; AD'DLED (-ld); AD'DLING (-lĭng). [ME. *adlen*, *adilen*, to gain, acquire; prob. fr Icel. *aðlask* to acquire property, akin to *aðal* property. Cf. ALLODIAL.] *Dial. Eng.* **1.** To earn by labor.

2. To thrive; ripen; yield fruit.

Kill ivy, else tree will *addle* no more. *Tusser*

ad'dle, *n.* Earnings, wages. *Dial. Eng.*

ad'dle, *n.* [AS. *adela*; akin to G. *adel* urine, OSw. *adel*.] Liquid filth; mire. *Obs.*

ad'dle, *a.* Having lost the power of development, and become rotten, as eggs; putrid. Hence: Unfruitful or confused, as brains; muddled. *Dryden.*

ad'dle, *v. t. & i.* To make addle; to grow addle; muddle; as, an *addled* brain. "Their eggs were *addled*." *Cowper.*

Addled Parliament, *Eng. Hist.*, the parliament summoned by James I. in April, 1614, and angrily dissolved by him in June, before it had passed any acts, on its refusal to grant supplies until the king had considered certain demands.

ad'dle-brain', **ad'dle-head'**, **ad'dle-pate'**, *n.* A foolish or dull-witted fellow. *Colloq.*

ad'dle-brained' (brānd'), **ad'dle-head'ed** (-hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd), **ad'dle-pat'ed** (-păt'ĕd; -ĭd), *a.* Dull-witted; stupid. "The *addle-brained* Oberstein." *Motley.* "Dull and *addle-pated*" *Dryden.* — **ad'dle-pat'ed-ness**, *n.*

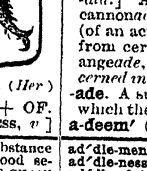

Addorsed (*Her.*)

ad-dorsed' (ă-dôrst'), *a.* [L. *ad* + *dorsum*, back: cf. F. *adossé*.] *Her.* Set or turned back to back.

ad-dress' (ă-drĕs'), *v. t.*; AD-DRESSED' (-drĕst') or AD-DREST', AD-DRESS'ING. [ME. *adressen* to raise erect, adorn, OF. *adrecier* (*Her.*) to straighten, address, F. *adresser*, fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + OF. *drecier*, F. *dresser*, to straighten, arrange. See DRESS, *v.*]

1. To aim, as a missile, direct. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

And this good knight his way with me *addrest.* *Spenser.*

2. To straighten, arrange; put right. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

3. To prepare or make ready. *Obs.*

His foe was soon *addressed.* *Spenser.*

4. Reflexively: **a** To prepare one's self; to apply one's skill or energies (*to* some object), to betake, to direct one's speech or discourse (*to* a person)

These men *addressed* themselves to the task. *Macaulay.*

b To clothe or array; to dress *Archaic.*

Teela . . . *addressed* herself in man's apparel *Jewel.*

5. To direct, as words (*to* any one or anything); to make, as a speech, petition, etc. (*to* any one, an audience).

The young hero had *addressed* his prayers to him *Dryden.*

6. To direct speech to, to make a communication to, whether spoken or written, to apply to by words, as by a speech, petition, etc., to speak to; accost.

The representatives of the nation *addressed* the king. *Swift.*

7. To direct in writing, as a letter, to superscribe, or to direct and transmit, as, he *addressed* a letter.

8. To make suit to as a lover, to court, woo.

9. *Com.* To consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent or factor, as, the ship was *addressed* to a factor.

Syn. — ADDRESS, ACCOST. ADDRESS implies that one's words are especially directed to some particular person or persons, ACCOST conveys the idea of speaking first, and may imply going up to some one to address him. See GREET.

"To you four, sirs," replied the K[illegible] had spoken. The Disinherited K[illegible] discourse to Baldwin *Scott.*

He *accosted* me with excessive warmth *Poe*

to address the ball, *Golf*, to take aim at the ball, adjusting the grip on the club, the attitude of the body, etc.

ad-dress' (ă-drĕs'), *v. i. Obs.* **1.** To prepare, to set about. "Let us *address* to tend on Hector's heels." *Shak.*

2. To direct speech or attentions

Young Turnus to the beauteous maid *addrest* *Dryden.*

ad-dress', *n.* [Cf. F. *adresse*. See ADDRESS, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of preparing one's self *Obs.* *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Act of addressing one's self or one's words to a person.

3. A formal communication, either written or spoken; discourse; speech, a formal application to any one, petition; a formal statement on some subject or special occasion; as, an *address* of thanks, an *address* to the voters.

4. Direction or superscription of a letter, or the name, title, and place of residence of the person addressed.

5. Manner of speaking to another, delivery, as, a man of pleasing or insinuating *address*.

6. Attention in the way of courtship, — usually in *pl.*; as, to pay one's *addresses* to a lady. *Addison.*

7. Skill; skilful management; dexterity; adroitness.

It was now a trial of the lets on the various gentlemen, who should [illegible] upon the voting. *C. Lever*

8. *Com.* Directing, destining or consigning, as a ship

9 *Law.* In equity practice, the part [illegible] called the *direction* in the United States See DIRECTION, n., 7.

Syn. — Discourse, harangue, oration, petition, lecture, readiness, ingenuity, tact, adroitness. See SPEECH, TACT.

ad-dress'ee' (ă-drĕs'ē'), *n.* One to whom anything, as a letter, is addressed

ad-dress'er (ă-drĕs'ẽr), *n.* One who addresses; specif. [*cap.*], *Eng. Hist.*, one of those who signed petitions to Charles II in 1680 for an assembling of Parliament.

ad-dress'or (-ẽr), *n* One who addresses, an addresser, specif., one who addresses a letter of credit.

ad-duce' (ă-dūs'), *v. t.*; AD-DUCED' (-dūst'); AD-DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng) [L. *adducere*, *adductum*, to lead or bring to; *ad* + *ducere* to lead See DUKE, cf. ADDUCT.] To bring forward or offer, as an argument, passage, or consideration which bears on a statement or case, to cite, allege

Enough could not be *adduced* to satisfy the purpose of illustration *De Quincey.*

Syn. — Present, advance, assign, quote, name. See ALLEGE.

ad-du'cent (ă-dū'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *adducens*, p. pr.] *Physiol.* Causing adduction; adducting; — opposed to *abducent*.

ad-duct' (ă-dŭkt'), *v. t.*; AD-DUCT'ED, AD-DUCT'ING. [L. *adductus*, p. p. of *adducere*. See ADDUCE.] *Physiol.* To draw toward the axis of the body or the middle line.

ad-duc'tion (ă-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *adduction*.] **1.** Act of adducing, or bringing forward

An *adduction* of facts from various quarters *J. Taylor*

2 *Physiol* The action by which the parts of the body are drawn towards its long axis or median line, or by which two similar parts, as two fingers, are brought together and parallel, — opposed to *abduction*.

ad-duc'tive (ă-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Adducting, or bringing towards or to something.

ad-duc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., prop., a drawer toward.] *Anat.* **a** A muscle which causes adduction **b** A muscle which closes the valves of a bivalve shell. There are generally two adductors in mollusks; but sometimes there is only one, as in the oyster and scallop. It is the part of the scallop which is used as food.

-ade. [F. *-ade*, fr. Sp., Pg., or Pr. *-ada*, or It. *-ata*, fr LL. *-ata*.] A noun suffix signifying. **a** *Act* or *action*; as in cannon*ade*, gambol*ade*, promen*ade*, etc. **b** *Result* or *product* (of an action), *thing made* (by a certain act or process or from certain materials), as in lemon*ade*, marmal*ade*, orang*ade*, torsad*e*, arcad*e*, etc. **c** A *body* or *aggregate concerned in an action or process*, as in brigad*e*, cavalc*ade*, etc.

-ade. A suffix derived, through F. *-ade*, fr Gr. *-as*, *-ados*, of which the regular Eng representative is *-ad*, as in *decade*.

a-deem' (*a*-dēm'), *v. t*; A-DEEMED' (-dēmd'), A-DEEM'ING.

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add. *Abbr.* Additional, additions; adde (L., add, *imperative*), or addatur (L., let there be added).

add'a-ble, *a.*, **add'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* = ADDIBLE, ADDIBILITY.

add'-add', *n.* [Native name.] The leaves of the shrub *Celastrus serratus*, used as an antiperiodic

‖ ad dam'num. [L.] *Law.* Lit., to the damage: — used to designate that part of the writ stating the plaintiff's damage

Ad'dan (ăd'ăn). *Bib.*

Ad'dar (ăd'ar) *Bib.*

ad'da-ty. Var. of ADATI.

addaunt. † ADAUNT.

ad-debt'ed, *a.* [ME. *endetten* to indebt.] Indebted. *Obs.*

ad-dec'i-mate, *v. t.* [L. *addecimare* to tithe.] To tithe. *Obs.*

add'ed-ly, *adv.* of ADDED.

ad-deem', *v. t.* [*a-* + *deem.*] To award; adjudge. *Obs.*

adder bead, gem, *or* **stone.** *Archæol.* A kind of round perforated stone or glass bead, occasionally found in Great Britain, and popularly believed to cure adder bites. Adder stones are supposed by archæologists to have been spindle whorls

ad'der-bolt', *n.* [*adder* + *bolt* an arrow; — prob. alluding to its rapid flight or its supposed poisonous sting] A dragon fly. *Eng.*

ad'der-cap'. Var. of ATTERCOP.

ad'der-fish', *n.* = SEA ADDER.

adder fly A dragon fly

ad'der-foot'ed, *a.* Dragon-footed. *Poetic* [polypody.]

adder's-fern, *n.* The common

adder's-flower, *n.* Red campion.

adder's-grass, *n. Dial. Eng.* & Male orchis **b** Adder's-tongue

ad'der's-meat', *n. Dial. Eng.* **a** The cuckoopint **b** The stitchwort. *Alsine holostea.*

ad'der-spit', *n. Bot.* The common brake.

ad'der's-spear', *n.* The adder's-tongue. [plantain.]

adder's violet. The rattlesnake

ad'der-wort' (-wŭrt'), *n.* **a** Common bistort **b** Blueweed.

addes. † ADZ

addetted. † ADDETED.

Ad'di (ăd'ī). *Bib.*

ad'dice † ADZ

ad'di-cent (ăd'ĭ-sĕnt), *n* [L. *addicens*, -*entis*] *Rom. Law.* One who transfers by official authority, or addicts, a thing

ad-dict', *p. p.* [L. *addictus*, p. p.] Addicted; devoted. *Obs.*

‖ ad-dic'ti-o (*a*-dĭk'shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* Addiction, as in **ad-dic'ti-o in di'em**, a kind of formal sale, to take absolute effect on a day certain in case of no previous better offer. [day.]

‖ ad di'em. [L.] At the, or a,

ad-dight'. † ADIGHT.

ad'dill. † ADDLE.

ad'di-ment, *n.* [L., as if *admentum* an addition.] *Physiol. Chem.* A fermentlike substance normally present in blood serum; an alexin. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

‖ ad'dio' (ăd'dyō'), *interj.* [It.] [Adieu.]

ad'dis † ADZ

Ad'di-son of the North (ăd'ĭ-sŭn) Henry Mackenzie (1745-1831), the Scottish novelist, — an epithet probably alluding to his editing the "Mirror" and the "Lounger," publications modeled after the "Spectator"

ad-dit'a-men'ta-ry, *a.* Additional. *Rare.*

ad-di'tion (ă-dĭsh'ŭn), *v. t* 1. To add to the name of; to style. *Obs.* 2. To add together. *Rare.*

ad-di'tion-al, *n.* Something added. *Rare.* [*Rare.*]

ad-di'tion-a-ry, *a.* Additional.

ad'di-ti'tious (ăd'ĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a* [L. *additicius*.] Additive. *Rare.*

ad'di-to-ry, *a* Tending to add; making addition. *Rare.*

ad'dle-ment, *n* See -MENT.

ad'dle-ness, *n.* See -NESS

ad'dle-plot, *n.* A marplot.

ad'dlings, ad'dlins, *n pl* [See ADDLE to earn] Earnings, addle. *Dial. Eng.*

Ad'do (ăd'ō). *Bib.*

Ad'don (ăd'ŭn). *Bib.*

ad-doom', *v. t* [*a-* + *doom.*] To adjudge *Obs*

addoube. † ADUB.

addoulce. † ADDULCE.

addre † ADDER.

ad-dress'er-ess, *n.* Fem of ADDRESSER *Obs.*

ad-dres'sion, *n.* Act of addressing or directing one's course. *Obs & R.*

ad-dress'ly, *adv.* With address; courteously. *Obs. & R.* [*Obs.*]

ad-dress'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

ad-drest', *pret. & p. p.* of ADDRESS. *Rare or Ref. Sp.*

ad-du'bi-ta'tion (*a*-dū'bĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *addubitatio*.] A doubting. *Obs.*

ad duce'a-ble. *a* Adducible.

ad duc'er (*a*-dūs'ẽr), *n.* One who adduces. [-ABLE]

ad-duc'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -DUCE and -IBLE.

ad-duc'tor bre'vis, ad-duc'tor lon'gus, ad-duc'tor mag'nus [L.] *Anat.* Three powerful muscles of the human thigh, arising from the pelvis and inserted into the linea aspera of the femur. See MAN, *Illust*

adductor impressions. *Zool.* In bivalve shells, the scars of the valves marking the attachment of the adductor muscles.

ad-dulce', *v. t.* [L. *ad* + *dulcis* sweet; cf. F. *adoucir*.] To sweeten; soothe. *Obs*

Ad'dus (ăd'ŭs). *Bib.*

a-dead', *a. & adv* Dead *Rare*

a-dead'en, *v. t & i.* [AS. *ādēadian*.] To kill; to die. *Obs*

a-deave', *v. t.* [*a-* 2 + *deave.*] To make deaf. *Obs.*

a-debt'ed. † ADDEBTED. [deep.]

a-deep', *adv.* Deeply; in the

[L. *adimere, ademptum*, to take away; *ad* + *emere* to buy, orig. to take.] *Law.* To revoke, as a legacy, grant, etc., or to satisfy (it) by some other gift. See ADEMPTION.

a-de'lo- (*ă-dē'lō-*, *ăd'ē-lō-*). Combining form from Greek *ἄδηλος, not apparent, concealed.*

A-de'lo-chor'da (*-kôr'dă*), *n. pl.* [NL. See ADELO-; CHORD.] *Zoöl.* The lowest division of the phylum Chordata. See BALANOGLOSSUS.

-a-del'phous (*-ă-dĕl'fŭs*). [Gr. *ἀδελφός* brother.] *Bot.* A suffix used to signify (so many) *bundle(s) of stamens united by their filaments;* as in *monadelphous, diadelphous*, etc.

a-dempt' (*ă-dĕmpt'*), *p. p.* [L. *ademptus*, p. p. See ADEEM.] Taken away. *Obs.*

a-dempt'ed (*ă-dĕmp'tĕd*), *p. a.* *Law.* Taken away; — said of a legacy, or the like, revoked by a testator.

a-demp'tion (*ă-dĕmp'shŭn*), *n.* [L. *ademptio.*] *Law.* Act of adeeming; the revocation or taking away of a grant, donation, legacy, or the like, whether by some act, as previous payment, showing such an intention by the testator, as in the case of a general legacy, or by the sale, disposal, or destruction of the subject of a specific legacy, etc.

Ademption is the extinction or withdrawal of a legacy in consequence of some act of the testator equivalent to its revocation, or clearly indicative of intention to revoke. 179 *U. S* 606.

ad'e-nal'gi-a (*ăd'ĕ-năl'jĭ-ă*), *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in a gland.

Ad'e-nan-the'ra (*ăd'ĕ-năn-thē'ra*), *n.* [NL. See ADENO-; ANTHER.] *Bot.* A small genus of mimosaceous timber trees, of East India. See RED SANDALWOOD, BARBADOS PRIDE.

a-de'ni-a (*ă-dē'nĭ-ă*), *n.* [NL , fr. Gr. *ἀδήν* a gland.] *Med.* A general glandular enlargement.

a-den'i-form (*ă-dĕn'ĭ-fôrm ; ăd'ĕ-nĭ-*; 277), *a.* [*adeno-* + *-form.*] Like a gland.

ad'e-nine (*ăd'ĕ-nĭn , -nēn*), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*adeno-* + *-ine*] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline base, $C_5H_5N_5$, extracted from many glandular organs, from tea, etc., and obtained as a decomposition product of true nucleins, hence called a *nuclein base.* It is closely related to uric acid, and is also known as *6-amino-purine.*

ad'e-ni'tis (*-nī'tĭs*), *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Glandular inflammation.

ad'e-ni-za'tion (*ăd'ĕ-nĭ-zā'shŭn ; -nī-zā'-*), *n.* [*adeno-* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] *Med.* Adenoid degeneration.

adeno-, aden-. Combining forms fr. Gr. *ἀδήν, ἀδένος, gland.*

ad'e-no-car'ci-no'ma (*ăd'ĕ-nō-kär'sĭ-nō'mă*), *n. ; L. pl.* -NOMATA (*-tă*) [NL.] *Med* A carcinomatous adenoma. —

ad'e-no-car'ci-nom'a-tous (*-nŏm'ă-tŭs ; -nō'ma-tŭs*), *a.*

ad'e-nog'ra-phy (*-nŏg'ra-fĭ*), *n.* [*adeno-* + *-graphy*] Description of the glands. — **ad'e-no-graph'ic** (*-nō-grăf'ĭk*), *a.*

ad'e-noid (*ăd'ĕ-noid*), *a.* [Gr. *ἀδενοειδής* glandular ; *ἀδήν* gland + *εἶδος* form.] *Anat.* **a** Like or pertaining to a gland. **b** Of, like, or pertaining to, **adenoid tissue**, a form of tissue found in the lymph nodes (often called *lymph glands*), and elsewhere, and more properly termed *lymphoid tissue.* See LYMPHOID. — *n. Med.* A swelling produced by hypertrophy of the adenoid tissue in the roof of the nasopharynx ; — usually in *pl.*

ad'e-nol'o-gy (*-nŏl'ō-jĭ*), *n.* [*adeno-* + *-logy.*] Physiology of the glands. — **ad'e-no-log'i-cal** (*-nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl*), *a.*

ad'e-no'ma (*ăd'ĕ-nō'mă*), *n ; L. pl.* -MATA (*-tă*). [NL. ; *adeno-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A benign tumor of a glandlike structure ; morbid enlargement of a gland. — **ad'e-nom'a-tous** (*-nŏm'ă-tŭs, -nō'mă-tŭs*), *a*

ad'e-no-my-o'ma (*-nō-mī-ō'mă*), *n. ; L. pl.* -MATA (*-tă*) [NL. ; *adeno-* + *myoma*] *Med.* A tumor consisting of glandular and muscular tissue.

ad'e-no-myx-o'ma (*-mĭk-sō'mă*), *n. ; L. pl.* -MATA (*-tă*). [NL. ; *adeno-* + *myxoma.*] *Med.* A tumor consisting of glandular and mucous tissue.

ad'e-nop'a-thy (*ăd'ĕ-nŏp'a-thĭ*), *n.* [*adeno-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Disease of a gland.

a-den'o-phore (*ă-dĕn'ō-fōr* ; 277), *n.* [*adeno-* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* The stalk or pedicel of a nectar gland.

ad'e-noph'o-rous (*ăd'ĕ-nŏf'ō-rŭs*), *a.* [*adeno-* + *-phorous.*] *Bot.* Producing glands.

ad'e-no-sar-co'ma (*ăd'ĕ-nō-săr-kō'mă*), *n. ; L. pl.* -MATA (*-tă*) [NL. ; *adeno-* + *sarcoma.*] *Med* A tumor consisting of adenomatous and sarcomatous tissue.

ad'e-no-scle-ro'sis (*-sklĕ-rō'sĭs*), *n.* [NL. , *adeno-* + *sclerosis.*] *Med.* The hardening of a gland.

ad'e-nose (*ăd'ĕ-nōs* ; 277), *a.* Like a gland ; full of glands; adenoid.

Ad'e-nos'to-ma (*-nŏs'tō-mă*), *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *-stoma.*] *Bot.* A genus of rosaceous evergreen shrubs having small white panicled flowers, the calyx being tipped with five glands. The two species are natives of the Pacific coast of the United States. See CHAMISAL.

ad'e-not'o-my (*ăd'ĕ-nŏt'ō-mĭ*), *n.* [*adeno-* + *-tomy.*] Incision or dissection of glands. — **ad'e-no-tom'ic** (*-nō-tŏm'ĭk*), *a.*

A'den ul'cer (*a'dĕn* ; *ā'dĕn*). [From *Aden*, in Arabia, where it occurs.] *Med.* A disease endemic in parts of tropical Asia, due to a specific microorganism which produces chronic ulcers on the limbs. It is often fatal. Called also *Cochin China ulcer, Persian ulcer, tropical ulcer*, etc.

A-deph'a-ga (*ă-dĕf'ă-gă*), *n. pl.* [NL. See ADEPHAGOUS.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of Coleoptera containing certain families of predaceous beetles, as the tiger beetles, ground beetles, and water beetles. — **a-deph'a-gan** (*-găn*), *a. & n*

a-deph'a-gous (*-gŭs*), *a.* [Gr. *ἀδηφάγος* voracious ; *ἄδην* to one's fill + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] **1.** *Med.* Voracious.

2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Adephaga.

a-dept' (*ă-dĕpt'*), *n.* [L. *adeptus* obtained (sc. *artem*), that has obtained an art, p. p. of *adipisci* to arrive at, to obtain ; *ad* + *apisci* to pursue. See APT; cf. ADAPT.] One fully skilled or well versed in anything ; a proficient , as, *adepts* in philosophy ; specif., formerly, an alchemist who had attained the "great secret" (of transmutation of metals).

In less than two full years and a half . . I became a true *adept*, and have the secret through the goodness of God *G. Starkey*

And beaus, *adepts* in everything protound *Cowper*

Syn. — See EXPERT.

a-dept', *a.* Well skilled ; completely versed ; thoroughly proficient. — **a-dept'ness**, *n.*

ad'e-qua-cy (*ăd'ĕ-kwă-sĭ*), *n.* State or quality of being adequate ; sufficiency for a purpose.

ad'e-quate (*-kwāt*), *a.* [L. *adaequatus*, p. p. of *adaequare* to make equal to ; *ad* + *aequare* to make equal, *aequus* equal. See EQUAL.] Equal to or sufficient for some (specific) requirement , proportionate, or correspondent ; fully sufficient ; as, powers *adequate* to a great work ; an *adequate* definition. Specif., legally sufficient ; such as is lawfully and reasonably sufficient ; as, an *adequate* cause of passion ; an *adequate* remedy ; *adequate* compensation.

Ireland had no *adequate* champion *De Quincey.*

Syn. — Proportionate, commensurate, competent, suitable, fitting , equal, full, satisfactory, ample. — ADEQUATE, SUFFICIENT, ENOUGH agree in the idea of competency. That is ADEQUATE which is equal to or commensurate with some requirement ; as, "causes *adequate* to the solution of the assumed inconsistency" *(Coleridge).* That is SUFFICIENT which completely fulfills some proposed end ; as, "In answer . . . it might have been almost *sufficient* to observe" *(Wordsworth).* That is ENOUGH which is regarded as satisfying desire or meeting a want ; as, "There are three things that are never satisfied, yea, four things say not, It is *enough*" *(Prov.* xxx. 15). *Enough* and *sufficient* are often used without discrimination. See FIT.

By *adequate* knowledge he [Spinoza] does not mean what is exhaustive and complete, but what, as far as it goes, is distinct and unconfused. . We may have an *adequate* idea of a circle, though we are unacquainted with all the properties which belong to it. *Froude*

For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have *sufficient* to finish it? *Luke* xiv 28

How can we say "*enough*" on earth —
"*Enough*" with such a craving heart? *C. Rossetti.*

adequate cause. See CAUSE. — **a. idea**, *Metaph.*, with Spinoza, an idea having all the intrinsic marks of a true idea , with Locke, one perfectly representing the archetype from which the mind supposes it to be taken ; with Hume, one derived directly (as a sort of copy) from a sense impression. — **ad'e-quate-ly**, *adv.* — **ad'e-quate-ness**, *n.*

ad'e-quate (*-kwāt*), *v. t.* **1.** To equalize , to make adequate. *Rare.* *Fotherby.*

2. To equal. *Obs.* "It [is] an impossibility for any creature to *adequate* God in his eternity." *Sheljord.*

ad'e-qua'tion (*ăd'ĕ-kwā'shŭn*), *n* [L. *adaequatio.*] Act of adequating, or result of being adequated. *Bp. Barlow.*

ad'e-qua-tive (*ăd'ĕ-kwā-tĭv*), *a.* Equivalent ; adequate.

Ad-es'se-na'ri-an (*ăd-ĕs'ē-nā'rĭ-ăn*), *n.* [Formed fr. L. *adesse* to be present ; *ad* + *esse* to be.] *Eccl. Hist.* One (esp. of a sect of the 16th century) who believed in the real presence of Christ's body in the Eucharist, but not by transubstantiation.

ad'fix (*ăd'fĭks*), *n* [L. *adfixus*, p. p. of *adfigere, affigere.* See AFFIX.] *Philol.* An element or particle added to a stem so as to form an inflected or agglutinate word.

ad-here' (*ăd-hēr'*), *v. i. ;* AD-HERED' (*-hērd'*) ; AD-HER'ING (*-hēr'ĭng*). [L. *adhaerere, adhaesum ; ad* + *haerere* to stick : cf. F. *adhérer.* Cf. HESITATE.] **1.** To stick fast or cleave, as a glutinous substance does; to become joined or united ; as, wax *adheres* to the finger ; the lungs sometimes *adhere* to the pleura.

2. To hold, be attached, or devoted ; to remain fixed, either by personal union or conformity of faith, principle, opinion, or practice ; specif., to give support by some overt act of aid or assistance, including in a case of treason every act which, with regard to a domestic rebellion, would constitute an act of levying war ; as, men *adhere* to a party, a cause, a leader, a church.

3. To be consistent or coherent ; to be in accordance ; to agree. "Nor time nor place did then *adhere.*" *Shak.*

4. *Scots Law.* **a** To cohabit as husband or wife. **b** To affirm, or agree to, a prior judgment.

Syn. — Stick, cleave, cling, hold. — ADHERE, COHERE agree in the idea of sticking fast (see ATTACH). ADHERE denotes the mere cleaving of one object to another, and usually implies little or nothing as to a resulting unity ; as, a stamp *adheres* to an envelope ; mud *adheres* to one's boots. COHERE frequently suggests a more or less unified body or substance, of which the cohering objects form component parts ; as, the flakes in a snowball, or iron filings about a magnet, *cohere.* Similar distinctions apply in general to *adhesion, cohesion ; adherence, coherence, adhesive, cohesive.* See ADHERENCE, COHERENCE.

[The word] stuck to you, as nothing labored or literary could have *adhered* *G. Meredith.*

ad-her'ence (*ăd-hēr'ĕns*), *n.* [Cf. F. *adhérence*, LL. *adhaerentia.*] **1.** Quality, act, or state of adhering ; specif., continued observance ; fidelity ; steady attachment ; adhesion ; as, *adherence* to a party or to opinions.

2. That which is adherent ; an adherency. *Obs.*

Syn. — ADHERENCE, ADHESION are, as a rule, somewhat sharply distinguished in present usage, which tends to confine *adhesion* to the physical, *adherence* to the figurative sense ; as, "an *adhesion* of the lungs to the pleura" *(Stevenstone)*, "a faithful *adherence* to the truth of nature" *(Coleridge). Adhesion*, however, is still occasionally applied to mental or moral concurrence or assent, when it seems to imply a somewhat closer or stronger attachment ; as, "a transcendent *adhesion* of mind," "the iron force of *adhesion* to the old routine" *(M. Arnold).* See ADHERE.

An *adhesion* is, in plain English, only a sticking of two things together *Sterne.*

Assent is an *adhesion* without reserve or doubt to the proposition to which it is given. *J. H. Newman.*

ad-her'en-cy (*-ĕn-sĭ*), *n.* **1** State or quality of being adherent ; adherence.

2. That which adheres. *Obs.* *Dr H. More.*

ad-her'ent (*-ĕnt*), *a* [L. *adhaerens, -entis*, p pr. . cf F. *adhérent*] **1.** Sticking ; clinging , adhering. *Pope.*

2 Attached as an attribute or circumstance.

3. *Bot.* Having distinct parts united ; adnate.

ad-her'ent, *n.* **1.** One who adheres ; one who follows a leader, party, or profession ; follower ; partisan , a believer in a particular faith or church.

2. That which adheres ; an appendage. *Rare.* *Milton.*

Syn. — Partisan, upholder, disciple, supporter, ally, backer. See FOLLOWER.

ad'he-res'cent (*ăd'hĕ-rĕs'ĕnt*), *a.* [L *adhaerescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *adhaerescere*, incho. of *adhaerere* to adhere.] Tending to adhere , adhesive. — **ad'he-res'cence** (*-ĕns*), *n.*

ad-he'sion (*ăd-hē'zhŭn*), *n.* [L. *adhaesio*, fr. *adhaerere :* cf. F. *adhésion.*] **1.** Act or state of adhering ; specif., a sticking together of substances in contact with each other, as of glue to wood, parts united by growth or cement, etc.

2. Adherence ; steady or firm attachment ; fidelity ; as, *adhesion* to error, to a policy.

His *adhesion* to the Tories was bounded by his approbation of their foreign policy *De Quincey.*

3. Agreement to adhere ; concurrence ; assent.

Spain and England gave in their *adhesion.* *Macaulay.*

4. That which adheres ; an adhering mass. *Rare.*

5. *Physics.* The molecular attraction exerted between the surfaces of bodies in contact. See COHESION.

6. *Mech.* A grip or sticking effect produced by friction, or the friction itself , specif., *Railroads*, the grip of a wheel on the rail due to simple friction, or sometimes to a special device, as friction wheels gripping a center rail, or (loosely) to a cogged wheel engaging in a rack ; also, the force which must be developed to overcome this grip before slip occurs. *W. L. Webb.*

7. *Med.* Union of surfaces normally separate by the formation of new tissue resulting from an inflammatory process.

8. *Bot* The union of distinct parts, as of calyx and ovary , — usually said of dissimilar parts. Cf. COHESION.

Syn. — See ADHERENCE.

ad-he'sive (*-sĭv*), *a.* [Cf. F. *adhésif.*] **1.** Sticky ; tenacious, as glutinous substances ; of the nature of adhesion.

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adel. † ADDLE.

Ad'e-la (*ăd'ĕ-la*), *n.* [Cf. F. *Adèle*, E. *Adeline.*] Fem prop. name.

Ad'e-laide (*ăd'ĕ-lād*), *n* [F. *Adélaïde*, of G origin, perh. through It. *Adelaida* ; cf. G. *Adelheid*, OHG. *Adalheid ;* cf. *adel* noble, nobility, and *-heit*, a suffix equiv to E *-hood*, OHG. *heit* rank.] Lit , of noble rank; — fem prop name

A'de-lan'ta-dil'lo (*a'thā-lan'ta-thēl'yō*; 146), *n* [Sp.] A Spanish wine made of the first ripe grapes, and resembling red Bordeaux. See BORDEAUX.

‖ **a'de-lan-ta'do** (*-ta'thō*; 146), *n ; pl.* -DOS (*-thōs*). [Sp] A civil and military governor.

Ad'e-lar'thro-so'ma-ta (*ăd'ĕ-lar'thrō-sō'mă-tă*), *n pl.* [NL ; *adelo-* + *arthro-* + Gr *σῶμα*, pl. *σώματα*, body.] *Zool.* A primary group of Arachnida comprising the false scorpions, harvestmen, and Solpugida. — **ad'e-lar'thro-som'a-tous** (*-sŏm'ă-tŭs ; -sō'ma-tŭs*), *a.*

adele. The words *a deal* (part) written as one word. *Obs.*

A-de'li-a (*a-dē'lĭ-ă ; a-dēl'yă*). Var. of ADELA.

Ad'e-lī'na (*ăd'ĕ-lī'na*). **Ad'e-line** (*ăd'ĕ-lĭn*), *n.* [It *Adelina* or F. *Adeline*, of G. origin ; cf. G *adel* noble, nobility.] Lit., of noble birth ; — fem prop. name. F. *Adeline* (*a'd'-lēn'*), G. *Adelme* (*ăd'ĕl-lē'ne*). — Dim. *Addie, Addy.*

ad'e-ling. † ATHELING.

a-dite, *n.* [Gr. *ἄδηλος* obscure.] *Min.* A gray or grayish yellow arsenate of calcium and magnesium, $(Mg,OH)CaAsO_4$. H 5. Sp. gr. 3.74.

a-de'lo-co-don'tic, *a.* [*adelo-* + Gr. *κώδων* a bell] *Zool* Remaining attached and developing no umbrella ; — said of sexual zooids of certain hydroids. Opposed to *phanerocodonic.*

a-de'lo-mor'phic, a-de'lo-mor'phous (*-môr'fĭk, -fŭs*), *a.* [*adelo-* + *-morphous.*] *Biol.* Of obscure or indefinite form, — applied specif to the central cells of the pepsine glands. [= EUCHITE.]

A-del'phi-an (*a-dĕl'fĭ-ăn*), *n.* **ademaunt.** † ADAMANT.

‖ **à de-mi'** (*à dē-mē'*). [F.] Half, by halves; incompletely.

aden-. See ADENO-

A'den (*ā'dĕn*). Var of EDEN.

ad'e-nal'gy (*ăd'ĕ-năl'jĭ*), *n. Med.* Adenalgia.

ad'e-nase (*ăd'ĕ-nās*), *n.* [*adenine* + *-ase.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An enzyme of the spleen, liver, etc , capable of oxidizing adenine.

ad'e-nas-the'ni-a (*ăd'ĕ-năs-thĕ'nĭ-ă ; thĕ-nī'ă*), *n* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *asthenia.*] *Med.* Deficiency in glandular activity

a-den'dric, ad'en-drit'ic, *a.* [See A- not ; DENDRITE.] *Anat.* Having no dendrites

ad'e-nec'to-my (*ăd'ĕ-nĕk'tō-mĭ*), *n.* [*adeno-* + *-ectomy*] Surgical removal of a gland.

ad'e-nec-to'pi-a (*-tō'pĭ-ă*), *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *ectopia.*] *Med* Glandular displacement.

ad'e-nem-phrax'is (*-nĕm-frăk'sĭs*), *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *emphraxis*] *Med.* Glandular obstruction.

ad'e-no-cele', *n.* [*adeno-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Adenoma.

ad'e-no-chon-dro'ma, *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *chondroma.*] *Med.* A tumor consisting of glandular and cartilaginous tissue

ad'e-no-dyn'i-a, *n.* [NL.; *adeno-* + *-odynia*] Adenalgia.

ad'e-no-fi-bro'ma, *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *fibroma.*] *Med.* A tumor of glandular and fibrous tissue.

ad'e-no-hy'per-æ'thi'ne-a, *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *hyperæsthenia.*] *Med.* Excessive glandular activity.

ad'e-noi'dal, *a.* Adenoid.

ad'e-no-log'a-di'tis (*ăd'ĕ-nō-lŏg'a-dī'tĭs*), *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + Gr *λογάδες* the whites of the eyes + *-itis.*] *Med.* a Inflammation of the glands and conjunctiva of the eyes. b Ophthalmia of the new born.

ad'e-no-lymph'o-cele, *n* [*adeno-* + *lymphocele*] *Med* Dilatation of lymphatic vessels or glands.

ad'e-no-ma-la'ci-a, *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *malacia.*] *Med* Abnormal softness of a gland.

ad'e-no'ma-tome, *n.* [*adenoma* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument for removing adenoid growths.

ad'e-no-phar'yn-gi'tis (*-făr'ĭn-jī'tĭs*), *n.* [NL.; *adeno-* + *pharyngitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

ad'e-noph-thal'mi-a (*ăd'ĕ-nŏf-thăl'mĭ-ă*), *n.* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *ophthalmia.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

ad'e-no-phyl'lous (*-nō-fĭl'ŭs*), *a.* [*adeno-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot* Having glands on the leaves.

ad'e-no-phy'ma, *n* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *phyma.*] *Med* A swelling of a gland, as a bubo.

ad'e-nop'o-dous (*ăd'ĕ-nŏp'ō-dŭs*), *a* [*adeno-* + *-podous.*] *Bot* Having glands on the peduncle or petiole.

ad'e-no'sis, *n* [NL. ; *adeno-* + *-osis.*] Any glandular disease

ad'e-no-sten'o-nous, *a.* [*adeno-* + *-stenonous*] *Bot.* Having glands on the stamens. [ENOSE.

ad'e-nous (*ăd'ĕ-nŭs*), *a.* = AD-**ad'e-nyl** (*-nĭl*), *n.* [*adenine* + *-yl.*] *Physiol. Chem* A radical, $C_5H_4N_4$, contained in adenine.

ad'e-nyl'ic (*-nĭl'ĭk*), *a. Physiol. Chem* Of, pertaining to, or containing, adenyl ; as, *adenylic* acid, a nucleic acid from the thymus gland yielding adenine on decomposition. [*D. Bib*

A'de-od'a-tus (*ā'dē-ŏd'a-tŭs*). ‖ **a De'o et re'ge.** [L.] From God and the king.

ad'e-pha'gi-a (*ăd'ĕ-fā'jĭ-a*), *n.* [NL , fr Gr. *ἀδηφαγία* gluttony.] *Med* Bulimia.

‖ **a'deps** (*ăd'ĕps*), *n.* [L.] Animal fat; specif., lard. — **a'deps la'næ** (*lā'nē*). [L.] Wool fat

ad'ept'i-cal (*a-dĕp'tĭ-kăl*), *a.* Of or pertaining to an adeptist or alchemy.

a-dep'tion (*-shŭn*), *n.* [L. *adeptio.* See ADEPT, *n*] An obtaining; attainment. *Obs.*

a-dept'ist, *n.* An adept; a skilled alchemist *Obs.*

a-dept'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

A'der (*ā'dĕr*). *Bib.*

A'der-bai-dja'ni, A'der-bai-ja'ni, etc Vars of AZERBAIJANI.

a-der'mi-a (*a-dûr'mĭ-a*),*n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *δέρμα* skin.] *Med* Congenital absence or defect of the skin.

A'der trans-mit'ter (*ā'dĕr*). See MICROPHONE.

ades. † ADZ.

Ades. † HADES.

a-des'my (*a-dĕs'mĭ*), *n.* [Gr. *ἀδέσμιος* unfettered.] *Bot.* Congenital division of a normally entire organ.

a-des-pot'ic (*ă-dĕs-pŏt'ĭk*), *a.* See A- not

‖ **à des'sein'** (*à dĕ'sĕn'*). [F.] With design; intentionally.

ad-ester'mine, *v. t.* To terminate. *Obs.*

‖ **ad e-un'dem (gra'dum)** (*ăd ē-ŭn'dĕm (grā'dŭm)*. [L.] To the same (degree); — said of the admission of a graduate of one university to the same degree at another without an examination, and, fig., of the admission of a member of one society into another.

‖ **à deux mains'** (*a dû mĕn'*). [F.] With both hands.

ad'e-vism (*ăd'ē-vĭz'm*), *n.* [*a-* not + Skr. *déva* god.] Denial of gods ; — contrasted with *atheism*, or denial of God. "Their atheism will more correctly be termed *adevism*, or a denial of the old devas." *Max Muller.*

adewe. † ADIEU.

‖ **ad ex'tra.** [L.] To without; in an outward direction.

‖ **ad ex-tre'mum.** [L.] To the extreme; at last.

‖ **ad ex-tre'mum vi'ri-um** (*vĭr'ĭ-ŭm*). [L] To the utmost of the powers.

Adf. *Abbr* Adolf.

‖ **ad fac'tum præ-stan'dum** (*prē-stăn'dŭm*).[L.] *Civil Law.* Lit , for the performance of an act (other than the payment of money); — used to designate a very strict form of obligation.

ad-fect'ed, *a.* [L. *adfectus* or *affectus.* See AFFECT, *v.*] *Alg.* See AFFECTED, 7

ad-fil'i-ate, ad-fil'i-a'tion. † AFFILIATE, AFFILIATION

‖ **ad fi'lum a'quæ.** [L.] *Law.* To the thread of the stream.

ad fin. *Abbr.* Ad finem (L., at the end).

ad-flux'ion. Var. of AFFLUXION.

ad-glu'ti-nate. Var of AGGLUTINATE. [taste

‖ **ad gus'tum.** [L.] To the

adhære, adhesion, etc. † ADHERE, ADHESION, etc.

ad-ha'mant (*ăd-hā'mănt*), *a.* [See ADHAMATE.] Clinging, as by hooks

ad-ha'mate (*-māt*), *v. t.* [L. *adhamare ; ad* + *hamus* hook.] To catch or hold to by or as by hooks. *Obs.* — **ad'ha-ma'tion** (*ăd'hă-mā'shŭn*), *n. Obs.*

A-dha'ra (*a-dā'hă'rā*), *n.* [Ar. *'adhārā.*] *Astron.* See STAR.

ad-heat'ing, *n.* [*ad-* + *heating*] Superheating of steam, as in wiredrawing. [ENT., *a*

ad-her'ent-ly, *adv.* of ADHERENT

ad-her'er, *n.* One who adheres; an adherent. [adhesion.

ad-he'sion-al, *a.* Of or pert to

ad-he'siv. Adhesive. *Ref Sp.*

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2. Apt or tending to adhere, clinging.
adhesive attraction. *Physics.* = ADHESION, 5. — **a. inflammation,** *Surg.*, that kind of inflammation which terminates in the reunion of divided parts without suppuration. — **a. knowledge,** knowledge implying assent as well as understanding. — **a. plaster,** a plaster containing resin, wax, litharge, and olive oil. — **a. slate,** a kind of slate of a greenish gray color, which absorbs water rapidly, and adheres to the tongue.
ad-he'sive (ăd-hē'sĭv), *n.* An adhesive substance.
ad-he'sive-ly, *adv.* In an adhesive manner.
ad-he'sive-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality of being adhesive.
2. *Phren.* Propensity to form and maintain attachments to persons, and to promote social intercourse.
ad-hib'it (ăd-hĭb'ĭt-ĕd; AD-HIB'IT-ING. [L. *adhibitus*, p. p. of *adhibere* to hold to; *ad* + *habere* to have] **1.** To admit, as a person or a thing; to take in.
2. To use or apply; to administer. *Camden.*
3. To attach, affix. *Alvson.*
ad'hi-bi'tion (ăd'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *adhibitio.*] Act of adhibiting, application, use.
ad'i-a-bat'ic (ăd'ĭ-ă-băt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀδιάβατος not passable; *a-* not + διά through + βαίνειν to go.] *Thermodynamics.* Pertaining to or designating variations in volume or pressure not accompanied by gain or loss of heat. Cf. ISOTHERMAL. When a substance undergoes adiabatic expansion, since it does not receive heat from without, the work which it does is at the expense of its internal energy, and therefore its temperature falls; similarly, when it is adiabatically compressed its temperature rises.
adiabatic gradient, *Meteor.*, the rate at which the temperature of an ascending or descending body of air is changed by expansion or compression, — being about 1.6° F for each 300 feet of change of height; also, a curve representing this. — **a. line** *or* **curve,** *Math.*, a line or curve whose rectangular coordinates are the volume and pressure of a constant mass of fluid containing a constant amount of heat.
ad'i-a-bat'ic, *n.* An adiabatic line.
Ad'i-an'tum (ăd'ĭ-ăn'tŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀδίαντον maidenhair; *a-* not + διαίνειν to wet.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American polypodiaceous ferns, known as *maidenhair ferns.* They have graceful, much-divided fronds, and many species are cultivated. *A. pedatum*, the common maidenhair, occurs throughout the United States. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Portion of Frond of Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum pedatum*).

ad'i-aph'o-re'sis (-ăf'ō-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + *diaphoresis.*] *Med.* Deficiency or absence of perspiration.
ad'i-aph'o-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *diaphoretic.*] *Med* Preventive of perspiration. — *n.* An adiaphoretic agent.
ad'i-aph'o-rism (-ăf'ō-rĭz'm), *n.* Advocacy of the doctrine of adiaphora. See ADIAPHORON. — **ad'i-aph'o-rist** (-rĭst), *n.*
ad'i-aph'o-ris'tic (ăd'ĭ-ăf'ō-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to adiaphora or adiaphorism.
Adiaphoristic Controversy. *Theol.* **a** The controversy among German Protestants on the question whether the Roman Catholic customs and ceremonies enjoined by the Augsburg Interim of 1548, and in the interest of peace conceded by Melanchthon and embodied by him in the Leipzig Interim of 1549, were destructive of the Protestant faith as Flacius and other extreme Lutherans held, or were matters of comparatively little consequence. The controversy was terminated in 1555 by the Religious Peace of Augsburg. **b** The controversy between the German Pietists and their opponents in the 17th century upon the question whether dancing, going to the theater, card playing, etc., were sinful or of indifferent moral quality.
ad'i-aph'o-ron (ăd'ĭ-ăf'ō-rŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -RA (-rā). [Gr. ἀδιάφορον, neut. of ἀδιάφορος indifferent.] **1.** With the Stoics, a matter having no moral merit or demerit; a matter falling outside the moral pale.
2. *Theol.* A ceremonial or ritualistic observance neither forbidden nor enjoined by the Scriptures, and on that account held to be an affair of the individual conscience. See ADIAPHORISTIC CONTROVERSY.
Auricular confession, the reception of the Lord's Supper under both forms, pictures in churches, the observance of festivals and fasts, and the monastic life were *adiaphora.* *Encyc. Brit.*
3. Hence, a matter of indifference in religion or morals.
ad'i-aph'o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀδιάφορος, *a-* not + διάφορος different; διά through + φέρειν to bear.] **1.** Indifferent or neutral.
2. *Med.* Neither harmful or beneficial, as some medicines.
ad'i-aph'o-ral (ăd'ĭ-ăf'ō-răl), *a.* Indifferent; adiaphorous.
ad'i-aph'o-rite, *n.* Adiaphorist.
ad'i-aph'o-ry, *n.* [Gr ἀδιαφορία.] Indifference. *Obs.*
ad'i-ap-neus'ti-a (-ăp-nūs'tĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr διαπνεῖν to blow through, perspire.] = ADIAPHORESIS.
A-di'as (*a-*dī'ăs) *D. Bib.*
ad'i-a-ther'mal (-*a*-thûr'măl), **ad'i-a-ther'ma-nous** (-mă-nŭs), **ad'i-a-ther'mic** (-mĭk), *a.* [Gr. *a-* not + διά through + θέρμη heat] *Physics.* Athermanous.
A-dib' (ă-dĭb'), *n.* [Ar. *al dibb.*] *Astron.* See STAR.
A'di-Brah'mo Sa-maj' (ä'dē-brä'mō sa-mäj'). [See ADI-BUDDHA, BRAHMO SAMAJ.] A Hindu church founded in Calcutta in 1844. See BRAHMO SAMAJ
a-dic'i-ty (*a-*dĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*-ad* as in *monad* + *atomicity.* *Oxf. E. D.*] *Chem.* Valence.
‖ **a dic'to sim-pli'ci-ter ad dic'tum sim-pli'ci-ter** (sĭm-plĭs'ĭ-tĕr). From a qualified proposition to one in which the qualification is lost sight of; i. e., from a particular truth as if it were generally valid.
‖ **a dic'to sim-pli'ci-ter ad dic'tum se-cun'dum quid** (sĕm-plĭs'ĭ-tĕr). From a general truth to a particular case regardless of the qualifications of the latter.
Ad'i-da (ăd'ĭ-dä). *Bib.*
‖ **ad i'dem.** [L.] *Law.* At the same; at one; — referring to the meeting of the minds in the making of contracts.
A'di-el (ä'dĭ-ĕl; ăd'ĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Adhēēl.*] Lit., ornament of God; — masc. prop. name
‖ **a-dieu' la voi'ture; a-dieu' la bou'tique'** (*a-*dyœ' là vwa'tür'; *a-*dyœ' là bōō'tēk'). [F.] Farewell carriage, farewell shop.
‖ **a-dieu' pa'niers, ven'danges' sont faites'** (*a-*dyœ' pá'nyā', vän'dänzh' sōn fĕt'). [F.] Farewell baskets, the vintage is over.
A-di'ghe (ä-dē'gĕ) *n.* A tribe of Circassians (which see).
a-dight' (*a-*dīt'), *v. t.*; *p. p.* ADIGHT. [*a-* inten. + ME. *dihten.* See DIGHT.] To set in order; to array; to attire.
‖ **ad i'gno-ran'ti-am** (ăd ĭg'nō-răn'shĭ-ăm). [L.] To ignorance; — said of an appeal founded on an adversary's ignorance of facts.
A'di-granth' (ä'dĭ-grănth'), *n.* [Skr. *ādigrantha.*] The scriptures of the Sikh religion, consisting mainly of poems and legends originating with Nanak (1459–1538), its founder.
ad'i-ate (ăd'ĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.*; AD'I-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); AD'I-AT'ING (-ĭng). *Rom. Dutch Law.* Properly, to accept as heir (see HEIRS) under a will, taking the liabilities and benefits of the estate. Now, in South Africa, to accept as beneficiary under a will, the liability formerly incurred being abolished by statute. — **ad'i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*
ad'i-a-ther'man-cy (*-a-*thûr'măn-sĭ), *n.* [*a-* not + *diathermancy*] Imperviousness to heat waves; — analogous to *opacity*, which refers to light waves
ad'i-a-thet'ic (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *diathetic*] *Med.* Not due to a diathesis, or special constitution of the body.
A'di-Bud'dha (ä'dĭ-bōōd'ä), *n.* [Skr. *Adibuddha*; *ādi* beginning + *Buddha*] The primordial Buddha, or original spiritual source, through whose union with Prajna, the primordial female energy, were produced the five Dhyani Buddhas. The doctrine of the Adi-Buddha originated in India about the 10th century A. D.
A-dic'e-a (*a-*dĭs'ē-*a*), *n.* [NL.; of uncert. origin.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical urticaceous herbs without stinging hairs, and with 3-parted pistillate flowers. *A. serpyllifolia* is the artillery plant; *A. pumila* is the clearweed, or richweed.
a-dieu' (*a-*dū'; *F.* à-dyœ'), *interj. & adv.* [ME. *adew, adewe, adue*, F. *adieu*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *Dieu* God, L *Deus.*] Good-by; farewell, — a parting expression of kind wishes.
a-dieu', *n.*; *pl.* E. ADIEUS (-dūz'), F. ADIEUX (à-dyœ'). A farewell; commendation to the care of God at parting.
ad'i-nole (ăd'ĭ-nōl), *n. Petrog.* A dense rock chiefly composed of quartz and albite. It is an alteration product of shales by contact metamorphism.
‖ **a'dios'** (ä'dyōs'; *often* a-dē'ŏs, *but the Sp. accent is properly on the final syllable*), *interj.* [Sp., fr L. *ad* to + *deus* god. Cf. ADIEU.] Adieu; farewell; good-by, — chiefly used among Spanish-speaking peoples.
ad'i-pate (ăd'ĭ-pāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of adipic acid.
a-dip'ic (*a-*dĭp'ĭk), *a.* [L *adeps, adipis*, fat.] *Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, fatty or oily substances.
adipic acid. a A crystalline dibasic acid, $CO_2H\cdot(CH_2)_4CO_2H$, formed by oxidation of various fats. **b** = FATTY ACID.
ad'i-po-cel'lu-lose (ăd'ĭ-pō-sĕl'ū-lōs), *n.* [L. *adeps, adipis*, fat + *cellulose.*] *Chem.* Any one of a series of compound celluloses composing the cell walls of cork tissue. Cf. SUBERIN, SUBERIZATION.
ad'i-po-cere' (ăd'ĭ-pō-sēr'), *n.* [L *adeps, adipis*, fat + *cera* wax: cf. F. *adipocire.*] A soft, unctuous or waxy, brownish substance, into which the fat and muscle tissue of dead bodies sometimes are converted by long immersion in water or by burial in moist places. It contains palmitic and other fatty acids. — **ad'i-poc'er-ous** (-pŏs'ĕr-ŭs), *a.*
ad'i-pog'e-nous (ăd'ĭ-pŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [See ADIPOSE; -GENOUS.] *Med.* Producing fat.
ad'i-pol'y-sis (-pŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *adeps, adipis*, fat + *-lysis.*] *Physiol.* The digestion of fats.
ad'i-po-lyt'ic (-pō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *adeps, adipis*, fat + *-lytic*] *Chem.* Hydrolyzing fats; converting neutral fats into glycerin and free fatty acids, esp. by the action of an enzyme, as, *adipolytic* action.
ad'i-po'ma (-pō'mä),*n.*; *L. pl.*-MATA (-tä). [NL. See ADIPOSE; -OMA.] *Med.* A mass of fat found internally; also, a fatty tumor. — **ad'i-pom'a-tous** (-pŏm'ä-tŭs; -pō'mä-tŭs), *a.*
ad'i-pose (ăd'ĭ-pōs, 277), *a.* [L. *adeps, adipis*, fat, grease] Of or pertaining to animal fat; fatty.
adipose body. *Zoöl.* = FAT BODY. — **a. fin,** *Zoöl.*, a soft fleshy modification of the posterior dorsal fin found in certain fishes, esp. in those of the salmon and catfish families. — **a. tissue,** *Anat.*, that form of animal tissue in which fat is formed and stored up. It is what is commonly called the *fat* of meat, consisting of connective tissue containing masses of *fat cells*, which are cells in which the cytoplasm has been largely replaced by fat, that greatly distends the cell and crowds the nucleus to one side. It is widely distributed in the body, esp. under the skin of the abdomen, about the kidneys, the large vessels and nerves, etc.
ad'i-pose, *n. Physiol.* The fat present in the cells of adipose tissue, composed mainly of varying mixtures of palmitin, stearin, and olein. It solidifies after death.
ad'i-pose-ness (-nĕs) } *n.* State or quality of being fat;
ad'i-pos'i-ty (-pŏs'ĭ-tĭ) } fatness.
ad'i-po'sis (-pō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *adeps, adepis*, fat + *-osis.*] *Med.* State of being fat; specif., of single organs, fatty degeneration; as, *adiposis* of the liver.
ad'it (ăd'ĭt), *n.* [L. *aditus*, fr *adire, aditum*, to go to; *ad* + *ire* to go.] **1.** An entrance or passage. Specif.: In mining, a stulm, or nearly horizontal passage from the surface, for drainage or transportation; — often called a *tunnel*, though a *tunnel* proper reaches the surface at both ends. Disting. from *shaft* and *incline;* also from *drift, gallery*, and *level*, which do not necessarily reach the surface.
2. Admission; approach; access. *Rare.*
Yourself and yours shall have
Free *adit.* *Tennyson*
Ad'i-ti (ăd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Skr. *Aditi*, lit., unlimited, endless.] *Vedic Myth.* The mother of Varuna and the luminous gods. She is the deification of an abstraction variously rendered as boundlessness, infinity, eternity
ad-ja'cence (ă-jā'sĕns) } *n.* [Cf. LL. *adjacentia.*] **1.** Qual-
ad-ja'cen-cy (-sĕn-sĭ) } ity or state of being adjacent; contiguity, as, the *adjacency* of lands or buildings.
2. That which is adjacent. *Rare.* *Sir T. Browne.*
ad-ja'cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *adjacens, -centis*, p pr of *adjacere* to lie near, *ad* + *jacēre* to lie: cf. F. *adjacent.* Cf EASE, GIST.] **1** Lying near, close, or contiguous, neighboring; bordering on; as, a field *adjacent* to the highway.
It thus appears that the conclusions derived from analogy are only of any considerable value when the case to which we reason is an *adjacent* case, *adjacent* not as before, in place or time, but in circumstances *J. S. Mill.*
2 *Org. Chem.* = VICINAL
Syn. — Near, close, neighboring, bordering, meeting, touching. — ADJACENT, ADJOINING, CONTIGUOUS, CONTERMINOUS, ABUTTING agree in the idea of proximity. Objects are ADJACENT when they lie close to each other, but not necessarily in actual contact; as, *adjacent* fields, villages. They are ADJOINING when they meet at some line or point of junction; as, *adjoining* farms, an estate *adjoining* the river. CONTIGUOUS properly applies to objects which touch along a considerable part or the whole of one side; as, a row of *contiguous* buildings, a wood *contiguous* to the plain. But *contiguous* is often loosely used without the implication of contact: as, *contiguous* towns. Objects are CONTERMINOUS which have a common boundary; as, "the side of Germany *conterminous* to France" (*Lecky*). ABUTTING is usually applied to that which is laterally against, or in contact with, something else, often with the implication of the termination of one thing by the other; as, *abutting* walls, an *abutting* tower, land *abutting* on the road. See NEAR, PROXIMITY, NEIGHBORHOOD.
adjacent *or* **contiguous angles,** such as have one leg common to both angles.
ad-ject' (ă-jĕkt'), *v. t.*; AD-JECT'ED; AD-JECT'ING. [L. *adjectus*, p. p. of *adjicere* to throw to, to add to, *ad* + *jacēre* to throw. See JET a shooting forth.] To add or annex; to join. *Leland.*
ad-jec'tion (ă-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L *adjectio.*] An adding; also, thing added. *Rare. B. Jonson.* — **ad-jec'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*
ad'jec-ti'val (ăj'ĕk-tī'văl; ăj'ĕk-tĭv-ăl; 277), *a.* Of or relating to the adjective; of the nature of an adjective; adjective. — **ad'jec-ti'val-ly,** *adv.*
ad'jec-tive (ăj'ĕk-tĭv), *n* [L. *adjectivum* (sc. *nomen*), neut. of *adjectivus* that is added, fr. *adjicere*: cf. F. *adjectif.* See ADJECT.] **1.** *Gram.* A word used with a noun, or substantive, to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, as in a *wise* ruler; or to limit or define it, as in *some* men; or to specify or describe a thing, as distinct from something else, as in *these* holes. Adjectives are thus variously classified according to meaning as *proper*, as in *French* diplomacy; *descriptive*, as in *red* roses; *quantitative* and *numeral*, as in *much* work, *five* men; *pronominal, participial*, etc. They are also classified as in the following citation:
We distinguish *adjectives* as assumptive (attributive) and predicative according as they imply or state an attribute or qualification of the noun word Thus we have assumptive adjectives in, good men, many men, . . and predicative adjectives in, he is good; . . to err is human. *H. Sweet.*
2. A dependent; an accessory. *Fuller.*
Syn. — See EPITHET.
ad'jec-tive, *a.* [See ADJECTIVE, *n.*] **1.** Added to a substantive as an attribute, of the nature of an adjunct; as, an *adjective* word or sentence.
2. Not standing by itself; dependent.
3. Relating to procedure. "The whole English law, substantive and *adjective.*" *Macaulay.*
4. *Dyeing.* Designating those dyes that require a mordant, or the processes in which they are employed; as, *adjective* colors or dyes; *adjective* dyeing; — opposed to *substantive.*
ad'jec-tive, *v. t.* To make an adjective of; to form or change into an adjective. *Rare.*
ad-join' (ă-join'), *v. t.*; AD-JOINED' (-joind'); AD-JOIN'ING. [ME *ajoinen*, OF. *ajoindre*, F. *adjoindre*, fr. L. *adjungere*; *ad* + *jungere* to join. See JOIN; cf. ADJUNCT.] **1.** To join or unite to, to lie contiguous to; to be in contact with; to abut upon; to attach; append, sometimes, inaccurately, to be near or in proximity to.
Corrections . . . should be, as remarks, *adjoined* by way of note *Watts*
2. *Math.* To include in a domain of numbers (a number not originally belonging to it), thereby deriving a larger domain; thus, $x^2 - 2$ can be factored by *adjoining* $\sqrt{2}$ to the domain of rational numbers.
ad-join', *v. i.* **1.** To lie or be next, or in contact, to be contiguous; as, the houses *adjoin*, — used with *to, on*, or *upon*, and formerly with *with.*
When one man's land *adjoins* to another's. *Blackstone*
2. To join one's self. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
ad-join'ing, *p. a.* Joining to; contiguous; adjacent; as, an *adjoining* room. "The *adjoining* fane." *Dryden.*
Syn. — Contiguous, abutting, bordering. See ADJACENT.

‖ **a'dhi** (ä'dĭ; 147), *n.* [Skr *ādhi.*] *Hindu Law.* A pledge or deposit.
‖ **ad hoc.** [L.] For this (particular purpose, occasion, etc.); specially; special.
‖ **ad ho'mi-nem** (ăd hŏm'ĭ-nĕm). [L.] To the man; that is, to his principles, interests, passions, or prejudices rather than to reasons of truth or logic.
‖ **ad ho-no'rem** [L.] For honor; for honorary purposes.
ad-hort', *v. t.* [L. *adhortari* to advise; *ad* + *hortari* to exhort.] To exhort; urge. *Obs.* — **ad'hor-ta'tion,** *n. Obs.* — **ad-hor'ta-to-ry,** *a. Obs.*
‖ **ad-huc' sub ju'di-ce lis est.** [L.] The dispute is yet with the judge, that is, is not yet decided. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 78).
ad i-a-bat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ADIABATIC See -LY.
ad'i-ab'o-list (ăd'ĭ-ăb'ō-lĭst), *n.* [*a-* not + *diabolist.*] One who holds that there is no devil.
ad'i-ac-tin'ic (-ăk-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *diactinic.*] *Physics & Chem.* Not transmitting the actinic rays.
A-di'a-da (*a-*dĭ'ă-dä). *D. Bib*
ad'i-aph'a-nous (ăd'ĭ-ăf'*a-*nŭs), *a.* See A- not [ORON.
ad'i-aph'o-ra, *n.*, *pl.* of ADIAPH-

adill. † ADDLE.
A'din (ä'dĭn), *n.* [Heb. *'Adhīn*] Perh. lit., luxurious; — masc. prop. name.
Ad'i-na (ăd'ĭ-nä; *a-*dĭ'nä). *Bib.*
‖ **ad in fi-ni'tum** (ăd ĭn'fĭ-nī'tŭm). [L., to infinity.] Without limit. *Abbr.*, **ad inf.**
‖ **ad i-ni'ti-um** (ăd ĭ-nĭsh'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] At or to the beginning. *Abbr.*, **ad init.**
Ad'i-no (ăd'ĭ-nō; *a-*dĭ'-). *Bib.*
‖ **ad in'star.** [L] After the fashion of; like.
‖ **ad in'te-rim.** [L.] Meanwhile; temporary. *Abbr.*, **ad int.**
‖ **ad in'ter-ne'ci-o'nem** (ĭn'tĕr-nē'shĭ-ō'nĕm). [L.] To utter destruction, or extermination
Ad'i-nus (ăd'ĭ-nŭs). *Bib.*
‖ **ad in-vi'di-am** (ĭn-vĭd'ĭ-ăm). [L.] To envy.
adione. † ADJOIN.
ad'i-pes'cent (ăd'ĭ-pĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *adeps, adipis*, fat + *-escent*] Becoming fatty.
ad'i-poc'er-ate (-pŏs'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To convert into adipocere. — **ad'i-poc'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n*
ad'i-po-cer'i-form (-pō-sē'r'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* See -FORM
ad'i-po-su'ri-a (-sŭ'rĭ-ă), *n* [NL.; *adipose* + *-uria.*] *Med.* An abnormal condition of the urine due to the presence of fat.
ad'i-pous (ăd'ĭ-pŭs), *a.* Fatty; adipose. *Rare.*
‖ **a-dip'si-a** (*a-*dĭp'sĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL. See ADIPSOUS.] *Med.* Absence of thirst. — **a-dip'sic,** *a*
a-dip'sous (*a-*ăps), *a.* [Gr. ἄδιψος; *a* not + δίψα thirst.] Quenching thirst, as certain fruits. [MIA.
ad'ip-sy (ăd'ĭp-sĭ), *n.* = ADIP-
‖ **ad'i-ra'tum** (ăd'ĭ-rā'tŭm), *a.*; *pl.* -TA (-tä). [L.] *Law.* Strayed; lost.
ad'i-ron'dack-are' (ăd'ĭ-rŏn'dăk ār'), *n.*, **-ase'** (-āz), *n.*, **-ore** (-ōr), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
Adirondack black fly. See BLACK FLY.
a-dis'tance, *adv* [*a-* on + *distance.*] At or to a distance.
Ad'i-tha'im (ăd'ĭ-thā'ĭm). *Bib*
‖ **a-di'ti-o** (*a-*dĭsh'ĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* Informal acceptance by an outsider of heirship.
a-di'tion (*a-*dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *aditio.*] An approaching *Obs.*
ad'i-tus (ăd'ĭ-tŭs), *n.*; *pl* L. ADITUS, E. ADITUSES (-ēz; -ŭz). [L. *aditus* approach, entrance] *Zool.* A passage or opening for entrance. — **ad'i-tal,** *a.*
A'dit-ya (ä'dĭt-yä), *n.* [Skr. *Āditya.*] *Vedic Myth* One of the sons (SIX or seven or, later, twelve) of Aditi, celestial deities of whom Varuna was chief.
a-dive' (*a-*dīv'), *n.* = CORSAK.
adj, *or* **Adj.** *Abbr* Adjective; adjutant
ad-ja'cent, *n.* That which is adjacent *Rare.* [CENT
ad-ja'cent-ly, *adv.* of ADJACENT
ad'jag (ăj'ăg), *n.* [Native name. *Zool* A wild dog (*Canis pulliaus*) found in Java.
ad-ject', *a* Adjected. *Obs.*
ad'ject, *n.* An addition. *Obs*
ad-jec'tian (*a-*jĕk'shĭ-*a*n), *n. Rom Law.* Designating certain prætorian actions against a puterfamilias for a debt incurred by a filius familias or a slave.
ad'jec-ti'tious (ăj'ĕk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *adjecticius.*] Added; additional. *Parkhurst.*
ad'jec-tiv. Adjective. *Ref. Sp.*
ad'jec-tive-ly, *adv* of ADJECTIVE. [eral.
adjl. Gen. *Abbr.* Adjutant gen-
ad'ji-ga (ăj'ĭ-ga), *n.* Var of ADIGHE.
ad'ji-ger (-gĕr),*n* [Hind. *ajgar.*] *Zoöl.* A snake (*Python molurus*) of India, Ceylon, etc., said to reach thirty feet in length
ad-join'ant. [F. *adjoignant*, p. pr.] Adjoining *Obs.*
ad-joind' Adjoined. *Ref. Sp.*
ad-join'ed-ly, *adv.* of *adjoined*, p. p & p. a. of ADJOIN.

ad-joint' (ă-joint'), *a.* [OF. *ajoint*, p p., F. *adjoint*.] Adjoined; connected, united. *Obs. or R.*, except as below.

adjoint curves, *Geom.*, curves that pass through all the nodes of a fundamental curve *F*.

ad'joint (ăj'oint), *n.* **1.** An adjunct; a helper. *Obs.*

2. [F.] (*F. pron.* ăj'wĂN'.) In France, an assistant or deputy of the mayor (F. *maire*) of a commune or arrondissement; also, an assistant professor in a college.

ad-journ' (ă-jûrn'), *v. t.*; AD-JOURNED' (-jûrnd'); AD-JOURN'ING. [ME. *ajornen*, OF. *ajorner*, *ajurner*, F. *ajourner*; OF. *a* (L. *ad*) + *jor*, *jur*, *jorn*, F. *jour*, day, fr. L. *diurnus* belonging to the day, fr. *dies* day. Cf. DIURNAL, JOURNEY.]

1. To set a day for (one) to appear; to cite or summon for a certain day. *Obs.*

2. To put off or defer to another day, or indefinitely; to postpone; to close or suspend for the day; — commonly used of the meeting or action of a convened body; as, to *adjourn* Parliament, to *adjourn* a debate. See ADJOURNMENT.

It is a common practice to *adjourn* the reformation of their lives to a further time. *Barrow.*

Syn. — Suspend, take a recess; terminate, break up; delay, defer, postpone, put off. — ADJOURN, PROROGUE, DISSOLVE are used of public bodies when they suspend business. See DEFER. When a deliberative body ADJOURNS, it merely suspends (usually for a brief period) its deliberations, which may be resumed where they ended at the next meeting, except for something to the contrary in its rules of procedure (cf. SINE DIE); when a parliament in Great Britain or her colonies is PROROGUED, the session is ended, and all bills not enacted are quashed, and can be taken up only de novo at its subsequent session; when a deliberative body is DISSOLVED, it entirely ceases to exist, and it cannot have any further meeting or session as such.

ad-journ', *v. i.* To suspend business for a time, as from one day to another, or for a longer period, or indefinitely; usually, to suspend public business, as of legislatures and courts, or other convened bodies; as, Congress *adjourned* at four o'clock; the court *adjourned* without day.

ad-journ'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *ajournement*.] Act of adjourning, or state of being adjourned; also, the time or interval for which a body adjourns.

An *adjournment* is either without day or to a day certain The distinction is vital. An *adjournment* without day ends the power of the court over the business and record of the term. The *adjournment* of the term to a day certain leaves it intact As no court can create a new term to itself without statutory authority, all *adjournments* to a future day certain are but prolongations of the terms adjourned. *Encyc Pl & P.* 243.

ad-judge' (ă-jŭj'), *v. t.*; AD-JUDGED' (-jŭjd'); AD-JUDG'ING (-jŭj'ĭng). [ME. *ajugen*, OF. *ajugier*, fr. L. *adjudicare*; *ad* + *judicare* to judge. See JUDGE; cf. ADJUDICATE.]

1. To determine in the exercise of judicial power; to decide or determine judicially; to adjudicate, order, or decree; as, the case was *adjudged* in the November term. *Adjudge* does not necessarily imply a final judgment, but is used as well of awards or decisions of arbitrators or other judicial officers, interlocutory orders or decrees of a court.

2. To regard or hold; to judge; deem.

He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship. *Knolles*

3. To sentence; condemn.

Without reprieve, *adjudged* to death. *Milton.*

4. To award or grant judicially in a case of controversy, as, the prize was *adjudged* to the captor.

5. Specif.: *Scots Law.* To award to a creditor by the process of adjudication.

Syn. — Decree, ordain, award, assign. See ADJUDICATE.

ad-judge', *v. i.* **1.** To adjudge something; to adjudicate.

2. *Scots Law.* To pursue or take a debtor's estate by the process of adjudication.

‖ad'ju-di'ca-taire' (ă'jo͞o-dē'kă-târ'), *n.* [F.] *Can. Law.* A purchaser at a judicial sale.

ad-ju'di-cate (ă-jo͞o'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; AD-JU'DI-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); AD-JU'DI-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *adjudicatus*, p. p. of *adjudicare*. See ADJUDGE.] To hear or try and determine, as a court; to settle by judicial decree; to adjudge. *Adjudicate* does not necessarily imply a final judgment, but is used otherwise less freely than *adjudge*.

Syn. — Decree, determine, settle, ordain, award, assign; try, pass sentence, doom, condemn; reckon, consider, regard, deem, esteem. — ADJUDICATE, ADJUDGE, JUDGE. To ADJUDICATE (a purely legal term) is to try and determine or to pronounce by judicial decree; as, to *adjudicate* a case. ADJUDGE has the further technical sense of awarding judicially, and also applies (less commonly than formerly) to determination by one's private judgment, as, to *adjudge* differences, to *adjudge* a man happy. JUDGE, in addition to its technical sense of sitting in judgment or pronouncing sentence, refers in general to the forming of an opinion about anything; as, "Cræsus . . . began to *judge* him a man of little wit" (*Sir T. North*). See ADJUDICATION, JUDGE.

ad-ju'di-cate, *v. i.* To come to a judicial decision, to act as judge; as, the court *adjudicated* upon the case.

ad-ju'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adjudicatio*: cf. F. *adjudication*.] **1.** Act or process of adjudicating.

2. A solemn or deliberate determination by the judicial power; a judicial decision or sentence; often specif., a decree in bankruptcy.

3. *Scots Law.* Attachment of heritable estate, as for security or for a debt. See ADJUDGE, *v. t.*, 5.

4. *Rom. Law.* See FORMULA.

Syn. — ADJUDICATION, ARBITRATION. ADJUDICATION is used of the determination of matters in dispute by the decision of a competent court; ARBITRATION of the determination of such matters by the decision of arbitrators, whose decision may not be binding until confirmed by a higher court or assented to by the parties.

ad'junct (ăj'ŭnkt), *a.* [L. *adjunctus*, p. p. of *adjungere*. See ADJOIN.] Conjoined; attending; consequent.

Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act. *Shak.*

adjunct note, *Music*, a short note between those essential to the harmony, an auxiliary or passing note.

ad'junct, *n.* [See ADJUNCT, *a.*] **1.** Something joined or added to another thing, but not essentially a part of it.

Learning is but an *adjunct* to our self. *Shak.*

2. A person joined to another in some duty or service; colleague; associate. *Wotton.*

3. *Gram.* A word or words added to qualify or amplify the force of other words, esp. such additional words as distinguished from the essential elements of the sentence. Thus in, "A merry heart goes all the day," *merry* is an adjunct to the subject, and *all the day* an adjunct to the predicate verb of the sentence.

4. *Logic.* An accidental or nonessential quality or property, as *color* in the body, *judgment* in the mind.

5. *Music.* A key or scale closely related to another as principal; a related key (which see). *Rare.*

Syn. — See APPENDAGE.

ad-junc'tion (ă-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adjunctio*, fr. *adjungere*: cf. F. *adjonction*. See ADJUNCT.] **1.** Act or process of adjoining (in any sense); a thing joined or added.

2. *Civil Law.* The union of one man's goods with those of another. The various forms and their legal effects are analogous to those of the common-law confusion and accession.

ad-junc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *adjunctivus*, fr. *adjungere*. See ADJUNCT.] Joining; having the quality of joining; forming an adjunct. — *n.* One that is joined. — **ad-junc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

ad'ju-ra'tion (ăj'o͝o-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adjuratio*: cf. F. *adjuration*. See ADJURE.] **1.** Act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath, or under penalty of a curse; an earnest appeal.

2. A solemn oath or swearing.

ad-jure' (ă-jo͝or'), *v. t.*; AD-JURED' (-jo͝ord'); AD-JUR'ING (-jo͝or'ĭng). [L. *adjurare*, *adjuratum*, to swear to; later, to adjure: cf. F. *adjurer*. See JURY.] **1.** To put upon oath; to swear. *Obs.*

2. To charge, bind, or command, solemnly, as if under oath, or under penalty of a curse; to appeal to in the most solemn or impressive manner; to entreat earnestly.

Joshua *adjured* them at that time, saying, Cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth up and buildeth this city Jericho. *Josh.* vi. 26.

The high priest . . . said . . . I *adjure* thee by the living God, that thou tell us whether thou be the Christ *Matt.* xxvi 63.

The commissioners *adjured* them not to let pass so favorable an opportunity of securing their liberties. *Marshall.*

Syn. — See CONJURE.

ad-just' (ă-jŭst'), *v. t.*; AD-JUST'ED; AD-JUST'ING. [F. *ajuster*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *juste* just, L. *justus* just, right. The word was somewhat confused with earlier E. *adjust* to add, fr. OF. *ajouster*, F. *ajouter*; L. *ad* + *juxta* near. See JUST, *a.*]

1. To settle or arrange; to free from differences or discrepancies; to bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed; as, to *adjust* accounts; to *adjust* an average; to *adjust* the amount of a loss by fire (cf. ADJUSTER).

2. To make exact; to fit; to make correspondent or conformable; to bring into proper relations; as, to *adjust* a garment to the body, or things to a standard; — with *to* or *by*, and sometimes *with*.

3. To put in order; to regulate, or reduce to system.

Adjusting the orthography. *Johnson.*

4. To bring to a true relative position, as the parts of an instrument; to regulate for use; as, to *adjust* a telescope.

Syn. — Settle, arrange, regulate; adapt, suit, set right, rectify. See CONFORM.

ad-just'er (ă-jŭs'tẽr), *n.* One that adjusts something; specif., one who makes adjustment of claims or liabilities, esp. in cases of general average, or of losses by fire.

ad-just'ment (ă-jŭst'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *ajustement*. See ADJUST.] **1.** Act of adjusting, or state of being adjusted; as: **a** The bringing of a thing or things into proper or exact position or condition. **b** *Com.* The calculation and settlement of the several shares to be had or borne by various parties in respect of a liability, claim, loss, or payment to be divided among them.

2. A means, as a mechanism, by which things are adjusted one to another.

Syn. — Suiting, fitting, arrangement, regulation, settlement, adaptation, disposition.

adjustment bond *or* **mortgage**. *Com.* A bond or mortgage given to secure additional funds, usually for improvements or extensions, and ranking subsequent to old liens except on new property.

ad'ju-tan-cy (ăj'o͝o-tăn-sĭ), *n.* [See ADJUTANT.] **1.** Office of an adjutant.

2. Skillful arrangement in aid; assistance.

It was, no doubt, disposed with all the *adjutancy* of definition and division *Burke.*

ad'ju-tant (-tănt), *n.* [L. *adjutans*, p. pr. of *adjutare* to help. See AID.] **1.** A helper; assistant.

2. *Mil.* A staff officer, who assists the commander of a squadron, battalion, regiment, or garrison in the details of field or garrison duty; any staff officer in a smaller or larger body of troops, with similar functions.

3. A very large stork (*Leptoptilus argala*), common in India. It is said to reach six or seven feet in height and fourteen in extent of wings, the head, neck, and a pouch on the breast are bare of feathers. It feeds on animal food, largely carrion, destroying many snakes, and is protected by law in India. *L. javanicus*, called *lesser adjutant*, is a related species, also Asiatic.

Adjutant, 3.

adjutant general. **1.** *Mil.* The principal staff officer of an army, corps, division, or brigade, as of State Militia, through whom the commanding general receives communications and issues military orders. In the United States army the officer senior in rank of those in the Adjutant General's department has the title of The Adjutant General, the other officers having the title of Adjutant General [without the definite article] Its insignia is a shield of gold or silver In the British army he is a general officer of high rank assisting, and directly responsible to, the commander in chief

2. A Jesuit assistant. See ASSISTANT.

adjutant's call. *Mil.* The call at which, upon parade, battalions are formed in line and presented by the adjutants to the battalion commanders.

ad'ju-vant (ăj'o͝o-vănt), *a.* [L. *adjuvans*, p. pr. of *adjuvare* to aid: cf. F. *adjuvant*. See AID.] Helping; helpful; assisting. "*Adjuvant* causes." *Howell.*

ad'ju-vant, *n.* **1.** An assistant. *Rare.*

2. *Med.* An ingredient, in a prescription, which aids or modifies the action of the principal ingredient; whatever assists in the prevention or cure of disease.

ad'le-ga'tion (ăd'lĕ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adlegatio*, *allegatio*, a sending away; fr. *adlegare*, *allegare*, to send away with a commission; *ad* in addition + *legare* to send as ambassador. Cf. ALLEGATION.] A right formerly claimed by the states of the German empire of joining their own ministers with those of the emperor in public treaties and negotiations relating to the common interest of the empire.

‖ ad lĭ'bi-tum (ăd lĬb'ĭ-tŭm). [L.] At one's pleasure; as one wishes; — used specif. in *Music* to mark: **a** A passage of which the time and expression may be varied according to the performer's feeling and taste. **b** A cadenza or other ornament which may be varied or omitted. **c** An accompaniment which may be omitted, as distinguished from one that is *obbligato*. *Abbr.*, **ad lib.** or **ad libit.**

ad-mar'gin-ate (ăd-mär'jĭn-āt), *v. t.* [*ad-* + *margin*.] To write in the margin. *Rare.*

ad-meas'ure (ăd-mĕzh'ûr), *v. t.* [OF *amesurer*. See A-, 5, MEASURE.] To ascertain or set the measure or limits of; to measure; specif., to determine the proper share of, or the proper apportionment of; as, to *admeasure* dower; to *admeasure* common of pasture. — **ad-meas'ur-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

ad-meas'ure-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *amesurement*, and E. MEASURE.] **1.** Act or process of admeasuring; as, the *admeasurement* of a ship or of a cask; specif., the adjustment of proportion, or ascertainment of shares, as of dower, or formerly of pasture held in common. This is still sometimes done in case of dower by means of a writ of *admeasurement*.

2. The measure of a thing; dimensions; size.

ad-min'i-cle (ăd-mĭn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *adminiculum* support.] **1.** Help or support; an auxiliary. *Grote.*

2. *Law.* Corroborative or explanatory proof; specif., *Scots Law*, any writing tending to establish the existence or terms of a document, as a lost deed.

ad'mi-nic'u-lar (ăd'mĭ-nĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Supplying help; auxiliary; corroborative; as, *adminicular* evidence.

ad'mi-nic'u-late (ăd'mĭ-nĭk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *adminiculatus*, p. p. of *adminiculari* to prop] *Scots Law.* To support or confirm by evidence. — **ad'mi-nic'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

ad'mi-nic'u-lum (-lŭm), *n*; *pl.* **-LA** (-lă). [L.] Help; support; adminicle.

ad-min'is-ter (ăd-mĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *v. t.*; AD-MIN'IS-TERED (-tẽrd), AD-MIN'IS-TER-ING. [ME. *aministren*, OF. *aministrer*, F. *administrer*, fr. L. *administrare*; *ad* + *ministrare* to serve. See MINISTER.] **1.** To manage or conduct, as public affairs; to direct or superintend the execution, application, or conduct of; as, to *administer* the government.

For forms of government let fools contest:
Whate'er is best *administered* is best. *Pope.*

2. To dispense; to serve out; supply; execute; as, to *administer* relief or justice; to *administer* the sacrament.

[Let zephyrs] *administer* their tepid, genial airs. *Philips.*

3. To apply, as medicine or a remedy; to give, as a dose or something beneficial or suitable. Extended to a *blow*, a *reproof*, etc.

A noxious drug had been *administered* to him. *Macaulay.*

4. To tender, as an oath.

Swear . . . to keep the oath that we *administer* *Shak.*

5. *Law.* To settle, as the estate of one who dies without a will, or whose will fails of an executor.

Syn. — Manage, conduct, supply, dispense, give out, distribute, furnish. See MINISTER, EXECUTE.

ad-min'is-ter, *v. i.* **1.** To contribute; to bring aid or supplies; to conduce; minister.

A fountain . . . *administers* to the pleasure as well as the plenty of the place. *Spectator*

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adjone. † ADJOIN

ad-journ'al, *n.* Adjournment; postponement *Rare.*

ad-joust', *v. t* [OF. *adjouster*, better *ajouster*, *ajoster*, F. *ajouter*; L. *ad* to + *juxta* near, hard by] To bring forward; suggest; add. *Obs.*

Adjt. *Abbr* Adjutant.

ad-judge'a-ble, *a* See -ABLE.

ad-judg'er (ă-jŭj'ẽr), *n* One who adjudges; specif., *Scots Law*, an adjudging creditor

ad-judg'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

ad-ju'di-ca-tive (ă-jo͞o'dĭ-kă-tĭv), *a* Adjudicating.

ad-ju'di-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who adjudicates.

ad-ju'di-ca-ture (-kă-tûr), *n* Adjudication.

‖ ad ju-di'ci-um (ăd jo͞o-dĭsh'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] To the judgment; to common sense.

ad'ju-gate, *v. t.* [L. *adjugatus*, p. p of *adjugare*; *ad* + *jugum* a yoke.] To yoke to. *Obs.*

ad'ju-gate (ăj'o͝o-gāt), *a.* [L. *adjugatus*, p. p.] Yoked; joined.

adjugate determinant. *Math.* See RECIPROCAL DETERMINANT.

ad'ju-ment, *n.* [L *adjumentum.*] Help; support. *Obs.*

ad-junc'tly. Adjunctive. *Ref. Sp.*

ad'junct-ly, *adv.* of ADJUNCT

ad-ju'ra-to-ry, *a.* [L. *adjuratorius*] Of, pert. to, or containing an adjuration. [adjures.]

ad-jur'er, ad-ju'ror, *n.* One who

ad-jurn', Adjourn. *Ref. Sp.*

ad-jurnd' Adjourned. *Ref. Sp.*

ad-just'. † ADJUST. *Sp.*

ad-just'a-bl. Adjustable. *Ref.*

ad-just'a-ble, *a* See -ABLE. —

ad-just'a-bly, *adv.* — **adjustable currency.** = ELASTIC CURRENCY.

ad-just'age, *n* [Cf. AJUTAGE.] Adjustment. *Rare.* [just.

ad-jus'tive, *a.* Tending to ad-

ad-just'ly, *adv.* With due or ready adjustment. *Obs.*

ad-jus'tor, *n.* = ADJUSTER

ad'ju-tage (ăj'o͝o-tăj), *n.* Var. of AJUTAGE. [sistant.]

ad'ju-tant, *a.* Auxiliary; assistant

adjutant bird, crane, *or* **stork.** = ADJUTANT, *n.*, 3.

ad'ju-tant-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

ad'ju-ta'tor, *n. Eng Hist.* Corrupt. of AGITATOR. *J. R. Green.*

ad-jute', *v. t.* [F. *ajouter*; confused with L. *adjutare* to aid.] To aid. *Obs.*

ad-ju'tor, *n.* [L., fr *adjuvare* See AID.] A helper or assistant. *Archaic.* — **ad'ju-to'ri-ous** (ăj'o͝o-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *adjutorius.*] Serving to help or assist; helping. *Obs.* — *n* One that helps; also, help. *Obs.*

ad-ju'trice (ă-jo͞o'trĭs), **ad-ju'trix**, *n.* [L. *adjutrix.*] A female helper or assistant. *Rare.*

ad'ju-vate, *v. t.* [L. *adjuvare.*] To aid; assist. *Obs*

‖ ad ka-len'das Græ'cas. [L.] At the Greek calends; that is, never — since the Greeks had no calends. *Suetonius.*

ad'l. Addle. *Ref. Sp.*

Ad'la-i (ăd'lă-ī; ăd'lī). *Bib.*

‖ a. d. Lat. *Abbr.* Aus dem Lateinischen, German for, from the Latin.

‖ ad la'tus. [L.] Lit., to the side; near the person; — used specif. of a minister of the cabinet of Hungary, appointed as a personal counselor to the king

Adlb. *Abbr.* Adelbert.

ad'ld. Addled. *Ref Sp.*

adle. † ADDLE.

adledge. † ALLEGE.

ad'let, *n.* [*ad*, contr. of *advertisement* + *-let.*] A little advertisement. *Newspaper Cant.*

‖ ad lĭ'tem (ăd lĭ'tĕm). [L.] *Law.* For the suit or action.

‖ ad lo'cum. [L.] To or at the place; at or on the passage *Abbr.*, **ad loc.**

ad'lo-cu'tion. † ALLOCUTION.

Ad-lu'mi-a (ăd-lū'mĭ-a), *n.* [NL., after Major John *Adlum*, American gardener.] *Bot.* A genus of papaveraceous plants consisting of a single species, *A. fumgosa*, the climbing fumitory.

Adm. *Abbr.* Admiral; admiralty.

Ad'mah (ăd'mä). *Bib.*

‖ ad ma-jo'rem De'i glo'ri-am. [L.] For the greater glory of God; — the motto of the Jesuits.

‖ ad ma'num (ăd mā'nŭm). [L.] At or in hand; in readiness.

‖ ad ma'num mor'tu-um (môr'tū-ŭm). [L.] *Law.* To dead hand; — used of mortmain estates.

Ad'ma-tha (ăd'm a-th ă; ăd-mā'thă). *Bib*

ad-max'il-la-ry (ăd-măk'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* [See AD- to; MAXILLA.] *Anat.* Near or connected with the maxilla. [court.

Adm. Co. *Abbr* Admiralty

ad-me'di-al, ad-me'di-an, *a.* [*ad-* + *medial*, *median.*] *Biol.* Near the median plane.

‖ ad me'li-o'ra ver-ta'mur [L.] Let us turn to better things.

ad-men'su-ra'tion, *n.* [LL. *admensuratio*; L. *ad* + *mensurare* to measure. See MENSURATION.] = ADMEASUREMENT

admenuse. † AMENUSE.

admerall. † ADMIRAL.

admervaylle. † AMERVEIL.

ad-mes'ure. Admeasure. *Ref. Sp.*

Ad-me'tus. [L. *Admetus*, Gr. Ἄδμητος, lit., untamed] *Gr Myth.* See ALCESTIS.

ad'mi (ăd'mĭ), *n.* [From native name.] A gazelle (*Gazella cuvieri*) found in northeastern Africa.

ad'mi-nic'u-la (ăd'mĭ-nĭk'ū-lă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Hairs or spines of certain insect pupæ, by means of which, aided by movements of the abdomen, they can change their position.

ad'mi-nic'u-la-ry (-lă-rĭ), *a.* Adminicular

ad-min'is-ter, *n.* A minister or administrator *Obs.*

ad-min'is-terd. Administered *Ref Sp.*

ad-min'is-te'ri-al, *a.* Administrative

ad-min'is-tra-ble (ăd-mĭn'ĭs-tra-b'l), *a.* Capable of, or subject to, being administered; as, an *administrable* property.

‖ ad-mi'ni-stra-dor' (ad-mē'nē-stra-thōr'; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A manager; a chief of administration, esp. in the fisc.

2. To manage or conduct affairs; specif., *Law*, to perform the office of administrator; to act officially; as, A *administers* upon the estate of B.

The government *administers* when it appoints an officer, instructs its diplomatic agents, assesses and collects its taxes, drills its army, investigates a case of the commission of crime, and executes the judgment of a court. *F. J. Goodnow.*

ad-min'is-trant (ăd-mĭn'ĭs-trănt), *a.* [F., p. pr.] Executive; acting; managing affairs. — *n.* One who administers.

ad-min'is-trate (-trāt), *v. t.* [L. *administratus*, p. p. of *administrare*.] To administer. *Milman.*

ad-min'is-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *administracioun*, L. *administratio*: cf. F. *administration*.] **1.** Act of administering; government of public affairs; the service rendered, or duties assumed, in conducting affairs; conduct of any office or employment; direction; management.

2. *Law & Political Science.* In its broadest sense, the activity of the state in the exercise of its political powers, including the action of the legislative, judicial, and executive departments, in a narrower sense, the activity of the executive and judiciary, or of the executive alone, or of the executive in the management only of the property and business transactions of the state and the work of providing for the general welfare and perpetuation of the state, this last corresponding to the *Polizei* of German writers.

Administration has been defined as "the exercise of political powers within the limits of the constitution," as "the total concrete and manifoldly changing activity of the state in particular cases," and as "the functions, or the activity, of the sovereign power." *T. E. Holland.*

3. The persons collectively who are intrusted with the execution of laws and the superintendence of public affairs; the chief magistrate and his cabinet or council; or the council, or ministry, alone, as in Great Britain.

The *administration* has been opposed in parliament. *Johnson.*

4. The term during which an administrative officer or body holds office.

5. *Law.* **a** The management and disposal, under legal authority, of the estate of an intestate, or of a testator having no competent executor. **b** The management of an estate of a deceased person by an executor. The strictly corresponding term *execution* is not in common use. **c** In general, the management of an estate, as of an infant, lunatic, etc., by a trustee legally appointed to take charge of it.

6. Act of administering, or tendering something to another; dispensation; as, the *administration* of a medicine, of an oath, or of the sacrament.

Syn. — Conduct, regulation, execution, dispensation.

administration with the will annexed, administration granted where the testator has appointed no executor, or where his appointment of an executor for any cause has failed, as by death, incompetency, refusal to act, etc.

ad-min'is-tra-tive (ăd-mĭn'ĭs-trā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *administrativus*: cf. F. *administratif*.] Of or pertaining to administration; administering; executive, as, *administrative* law; an *administrative* body, ability, or energy. — **ad-min'is-tra-tive-ly**, *adv.*

At one time the mere *administrative* basis of government was gentile relationship; the mere *administrative* basis of government now is territory. *F. H. Giddings.*

administrative county. See COUNTY. — **a. unit**, *Mil.*, in an army, the smallest organized subdivision having a complete administration of its own, forming the basis of administration and supply. This unit is the regiment in the principal armies of the world.

ad-min'is-tra'tor (ăd-mĭn'ĭs-trā'tẽr; 277), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who administers; a manager. Esp., one who administers affairs; one who directs, manages, executes, or dispenses, whether in civil, judicial, political, or ecclesiastical affairs.

2. Specif.: *Law.* **a** A person who is legally vested with the right of administration of an estate (see ADMINISTRATION, 5); — usually distinguished from *executor*, but sometimes including that officer, as in various statutes. **b** *Rom. Dutch Law.* A kind of trustee of a residuary estate.

ad'mi-ra-ble (ăd'mĭ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *admirabilis*: cf. F. *admirable*.] **1.** Wonderful; marvelous. *Obs.*

In man there is nothing *admirable* but his ignorance and weakness. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Having qualities to excite wonder united with approbation; deserving the highest praise; most excellent; — used of persons or things. "An *admirable* machine." "*Admirable* fortitude." *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Wonderful, marvelous, excellent, praiseworthy.

Admirable Crich'ton, the (krĭ'tŭn). James Crichton, a Scottish intellectual prodigy, famous also for his beauty (1560-85?). At the age of 14 he took his degree of Master of Arts, and before the age of 20 was said to have "run through the whole circle of the sciences," mastered ten languages, and perfected himself in all knightly accomplishments. Written also Creighton.

Admirable Doctor. [L *Doctor mirabilis*.] Roger Bacon (1214-94), an English monk; — so styled because of his many discoveries in science.

ad'mi-ral (ăd'mĭ-răl), *n.* [ME. *amiral*, *admiral*, OF. *amiral*, ultimately fr. Ar. *amīr-al-bahr* commander of the sea; Ar. *amīr* is commander, *al* is the Ar. article, and *amīr-al*, heard in different titles, was taken as one word. Early forms of the word show confusion with L. *admirabilis* admirable, fr. *admirari* to admire. It is said to have been introduced into Europe by the Genoese or Venetians, in the 12th or 13th century. Cf. AMEER, EMIR.] **1.** An emir of the Sultan; a Saracen ruler or commander. *Obs.*

2. The commander in chief of a navy; formerly specif., in England, the naval officer or commander, often called "admiral of the seas," in whom were vested the extensive administrative and judicial powers afterwards possessed by the Lord High Admiral, and now by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the High Court of Admiralty.

3. A naval officer of the highest rank; a naval officer of high rank, of which there are different grades. In the British navy the admirals are of four grades: **Admiral of the Fleet**, ranking with a field marshal of the army, and only specially appointed; and **Admiral**, **Vice Admiral**, and **Rear Admiral**, ranking with a general, lieutenant general, and major general respectively. In the 17th century they were classed in divisions named, according to the colors hoisted by them, **Admirals of the Red**, **White**, or **Blue Squadron**; but this distinction was abolished August 5, 1864. Their squadrons were called the *red*, *white*, and *blue squadrons*. In the United States the grades are **admiral**, **vice admiral**, and **rear admiral**, the admiral ranking with the general of the army, a vice admiral with a lieutenant general, and the rear admirals with brigadier generals. The grades of admiral and vice admiral cease to exist when the holders die or retire, and can be revived only by act of Congress. Eighteen rear admirals constitute the active list, of whom those embraced in the nine lower numbers draw the pay and allowances of a brigadier general. Rear admirals in excess of eighteen may be created by advancement not exceeding thirty numbers, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism, and carried as additional to the members of that grade. In the United States navy the insignia of the admiral's rank on epaulets, shoulder marks, and shoulder straps are four silver stars and two gold foul anchors, one under each outside star. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.*

4. A commander or officer having a certain general control of a fishing or merchant fleet; esp., a fisherman appointed to preserve order, decide differences, etc, in a fishing fleet.

5 The ship which carries the admiral, also, the most considerable ship of a fleet. *Obs. or Rhet.*

Like some mighty *admiral*, dark and terrible, bearing down upon his antagonist with all his canvas straining to the wind, and all his thunders roaring from his broadsides. *E Everett.*

6. Any of several handsome butterflies, esp. the red admiral. See RED ADMIRAL

Admiral of the Blue. **a** See def. 3, above. **b** [*l. c.*] A tapster, alluding to the color of his apron. *Obs Slang*

admiral shell. A rare and handsome species of cone shell (*Conus admiralis*).

ad'mi-ral-ty (ăd'mĭ-răl-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *amirauté*, for older *amiralté*, office of admiral, fr. LL. *admiralitas*. See ADMIRAL.] **1.** Office or jurisdiction of an admiral.

2. The executive department or officers having authority over naval affairs generally. In England this department consists of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

3. The court which has jurisdiction of maritime questions and offenses; also, the system of law administered by admiralty courts In England, admiralty jurisdiction was formerly vested in the High Court of Admiralty, which was held before the Lord High Admiral, or his deputy, styled the Judge of the Admiralty; but admiralty jurisdiction is now vested in the probate, divorce, and admiralty division of the High Court of Justice. In the United States there are no admiralty courts distinct from others, but admiralty jurisdiction is vested in the district courts of the United States, subject to revision by the Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States. Admiralty jurisprudence has cognizance of maritime contracts and torts, collisions at sea, cases of prize in war, etc, and in America admiralty jurisdiction is extended to such matters arising out of the navigations of any of the public waters, as the Great Lakes and rivers.

4. The building in which the lords of the admiralty, in England, transact business.

5. The naval service; the navy. *Obs.*

ad'mi-ra'tion (ăd'mĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *admiratio*: cf. F. *admiration*.] **1.** Wonder; astonishment. *Archaic.*

Season your *admiration* for a while *Shak.*

2. Wondering or marveling approbation or delight; an emotion excited by a person or thing possessed of wonderful or high excellence; as, *admiration* of a beautiful woman, of a landscape, of virtue.

These sentiments are replaced . . . by the several degrees of *admiration*, love, and worship, towards which the ethical feelings ever aspire and in which they ultimately merge. *J. Martineau.*

3. Cause of admiration; something to excite wonder, or pleased surprise; a prodigy.

Now, good Lafeu, bring in the *admiration*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Appreciation, liking, esteem, adoration, reverence, wonder. — ADMIRATION, APPROBATION, APPROVAL. *Admiration*, like *admire*, expresses gratification and delight, and implies a certain amount of wonder. *Approbation* adds to the idea of satisfaction that of commendation; *approval*, that of a more or less formal sanction.

Our young gentleman . . . *admired* this rising young divinity, and gazed at her . . . with endless delight and wonder. *Thackeray.*

The performance was therefore sinking in my esteem, when your *approbation* of it . . . buoyed it up again *Cowper.*

ad-mire' (ăd-mīr'), *v. t.*; ad-mired' (-mīrd'); ad-mir'ing (-mīr'ĭng). [L. *admirari*; *ad* + *mirari* to wonder, for *smirari*, akin to Gr. μειδᾶν to smile, Skr. *smi*, and E. *smile*: cf. F. *admirer*.] **1.** To regard with wonder or astonishment; to view with surprise; to marvel at. *Archaic.*

Examples rather to be *admired* than imitated. *Fuller.*

2. To regard with wonder and delight; to look upon with an elevated feeling of pleasure, as something which calls out approbation, esteem, love, or reverence; to estimate or prize highly; as, to *admire* a person of high moral worth.

Admired as heroes and as gods obeyed. *Pope.*

This spring of action is noble, and I *admire* it: it is binding, and I obey it: it is the dictate of perfect mind, and I revere it. *J. Martineau.*

Syn. — Esteem, approve, delight in.

ad-mire', *v. i.* **1.** To wonder; marvel; to be affected with surprise; — sometimes with *at*.

To wonder at Pharaoh, and even *admire* at myself. *Fuller*

For fools *admire*, but men of sense approve *Pope.*

☞ *Admire* with the infinitive is obsolete or colloquial; as, I *admire* to see a man consistent in his conduct.

2. To feel pleasure; to be pleased. *Dial.*

I always *admired* to study R.'s art. *Mark Twain.*

ad-mired' (ăd-mīrd'), *p. a.* Regarded with admiration, esp., contemplated with wonder and delight; highly prized; as, an *admired* poem. — **ad-mir'ed-ly** (ăd-mīr'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

ad-mir'er (ăd-mīr'ẽr), *n.* One who admires.

ad-mir'ing, *p. a.* Expressing admiration; as, an *admiring* glance. — **ad-mir'ing-ly**, *adv.* *Shak.*

ad-mis'si-ble (ăd-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *admissible*, LL. *admissibilis*. See ADMIT.] Entitled or worthy to be admitted; that may be allowed or conceded; allowable; as, the supposition is hardly *admissible*. — **ad-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ad-mis'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ad-mis'si-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. — ADMISSIBLE, PERMISSIBLE, ALLOWABLE agree in implying concession. *Admissible* refers primarily to ideas or propositions, which it characterizes as worthy to be entertained or considered; as, *admissible* evidence, an *admissible* assumption, excuse. *Permissible* usually applies to conduct or action, with the implication of consent or authorization; as, a *permissible* practice, a *permissible* absence. *Allowable* (see ALLOW) implies an attitude of toleration, and frequently suggests nothing more than the absence of prohibition; as, an *allowable* indulgence

It is a pure impertinence to affirm with oracular assurance what might perhaps be *admissible* as a suggestion offered with the due diffidence of modest and genuine scholarship *Swinburne.*

There was really no other love less *permissible*, more blameworthy, which honor was hurrying him away from. *G. Eliot.*

I always doubt if this ungrammatical construction be *allowable*. *Gray.*

ad-mis'sion (ăd-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L *admissio*: cf. F. *admission*. See ADMIT.] **1.** Act or practice of admitting; permission or privilege to enter into a place, into society, etc.; admittance, entrance; access.

What numbers groan for sad *admission* there! *Young.*

2. Acceptance into an office or position; institution.

3. The granting of an argument or position not fully proved; act of acknowledging something asserted; acquiescence or concurrence in the truth of an allegation; acknowledgment; concession. In *Criminal Law*, an *admission* is distinguished from a *confession* as merely conceding that a fact or allegation is true, but not implying any acknowledgment of a criminal intent; and it has therefore been held to be error to use the word *confession* where there was no acknowledgment of such intent. In pleading, an admission obviates the necessity of proof.

The too easy *admission* of doctrines. *Macaulay.*

4 A fact, point, or statement admitted; as, *admissions* made out of court are received in evidence.

5. Price of entrance, fee at entering.

6. *Engin.* The act of admitting the working fluid, as steam, to the engine cylinder; also, the point in the cycle of operations, or on the corresponding indicator diagram, at which this act occurs; also, the period from this point to the completion of the cut-off.

Syn. — See ADMITTANCE.

Admission Day. A legal holiday commemorating the day of admission as a State of the United States, — Sept. 9 in California, Oct 31 in Nevada.

ad-mit' (ăd-mĭt'), *v. t.*; AD-MIT'TED; AD-MIT'TING. [ME. *amitten*, L. *admittere*, *admissum*; *ad* + *mittere* to send: cf. F *admettre*, OF *ametre*. See MISSILE.] **1.** To suffer to enter, to grant, or have capacity to allow, entrance, whether into a place, the mind, or consideration; to receive; to take; as, they were *admitted* into his house; to *admit* a serious thought into the mind; to *admit* evidence.

2. To give a right of entrance; as, this ticket *admits* one.

3. To allow (one) to enter on an office or to enjoy a privilege; to recognize as qualified for a franchise; as, to *admit* an attorney to practice law, he was *admitted* to bail.

4 To concede as true; to acknowledge or assent to, as an allegation, to own; as, the argument or fact is *admitted*; he *admitted* his responsibility, — in criminal law usually distinguished from *confess*. See ADMISSION, 3.

5. To allow; permit; as, this law *admits* no exceptions.

ad-mit', *v. i.* To allow or permit; — followed by *of*.

Both houses declared that they could *admit* of no treaty with the king. *Hume.*

Syn. — See ACKNOWLEDGE.

ad-mit'tance (-ăns), *n.* **1** Act of admitting.

2. Permission to enter; right or privilege of entrance; admission; also, actual entrance; reception.

To gain *admittance* into the house. *South.*
He desires *admittance* to the king. *Dryden.*
To give *admittance* to a thought of fear. *Shak.*
You are a gentleman of excellent breeding, admirable discourse, of great *admittance* *Shak.*

3. Concession; admission, as of an argument. *Obs.*

4. *Eng. Law.* Act of giving possession of a copyhold.

5. *Elec.* The reciprocal of impedance. See IMPEDANCE.

Syn. — Access, entrance; reception, initiation. — ADMITTANCE, ADMISSION. In present usage ADMITTANCE is mostly confined to the literal sense of allowing one to enter a locality or building; as, "No *admittance*," *admittance* to the grounds. ADMISSION has acquired the figurative sense of admitting to rights, privileges, standing, membership; as, *admission* to the church, *admission* to the best society, the *admission* of new words into the language. When entrance into a building or a locality carries with it certain privileges, *admission* rather than *admittance* is used; as, *admission* to a theater, the *admission* of aliens into a country.

ad-mit'ted (ăd-mĭt'ĕd; -ĭd), *p. a.* Received as true or valid; conceded; acknowledged. — **ad-mit'ted-ly**, *adv.*

admitted assets, *Insurance*, the assets which remain after the deduction of such items as are excluded by the insurance departments; — called also *net assets*.

ad-mix' (ăd-mĭks'), *v. t.*; AD-MIXED' (-mĭkst'); AD-MIX'ING. [*ad-* + *mix*: cf. L. *admixtus*, p. p. of *admiscere*. See MIX.] To mingle with something else; to mix.

ad-mix'ture (ăd-mĭks'tūr), *n.* [L *admiscere*, *admixtum*, to admix; *ad* + *miscere* to mix. See MIX.] **1.** Act of mixing, or the compound formed by mixing, different substances together; mixture.

2. That which is added to anything by mixing.

ad-mon'ish (ăd-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.*; AD-MON'ISHED (-ĭsht); AD-MON'ISH-ING. [ME. *amonesten*, OF. *amonester*, F. *admonester*, fr. supposed LL. *admonestare*, fr. L. *admonere* to remind, warn; *ad* + *monere* to warn. See MONITION.] **1.** To warn or notify of a fault; to reprove gently or kindly, but seriously; to exhort; as, he was *admonished* not to go. "*Admonish* him as a brother." 2 *Thess.* iii. 15.

2. To counsel against wrong practices; to caution or advise; to warn against danger or an offense; — followed by *of*, *against*, or a subordinate clause.

I warned thee, I *admonished* thee, foretold
The danger, and the lurking enemy. *Milton.*

3. To instruct or direct; to inform; notify.

Moses was *admonished* of God, when he was about to make the tabernacle. *Heb.* VIII. 5.

4. To inculcate by admonition. *Obs.*

Syn. — See REPROVE.

ad-mon'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who admonishes.

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ad-min'is-tra'tion-al, *a* Of or pertaining to administration.

ad-min'is-tra-tiv. Administrative. *Ref. Sp.*

ad-min'is-tra'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP

ad-min'is-tra'tress, *n.* A female administrator.

ad-min'is-trex, *n. m.*, **ad-min'is-tress**, *n. fem.* One who administers or dispenses. *Obs.*

ad-min'is-tra'trice, *n. fem.* [F.] An administratress. *Obs.*

ad-min'is-tra'trix, *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRATRICES (-trā-trī'sēz). [NL.] Fem. of ADMINISTRATOR

ad'mi-ra-bl. Admirable. *Ref. Sp.*

ad'mi-ra-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS. — **ad'mi-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare* [BLE.]

ad'mi-ra-bly, *adv.* of ADMIRABLE.

ad'mi-ral-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Admiralty constants. *Shipbuilding.* The coefficients that show the horse power required to give a ship a given speed (1) at a given displacement and (2) at a given midship section.

ad-mir'ance (ăd-mīr'ăns), *n.* Admiration. *Obs*

ad'mi-ra-tive (ăd'mĭ-rā-tĭv; ăd-mīr'ă-), *a.* [Ct. F. *admiratif*.] Relating to or expressing admiration or wonder. *Rare.* — *n.* The mark of exclamation or wonder. — **ad'mi-ra-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ad'mi-ra'tor (ăd'mĭ-rā'tẽr; ăd'mĭ-rā'-), *n.* [L.] An admirer. *Rare.* "I'm an *admirator* of names." *Cooper.*

ad-mire', *n.* Admiration. *Obs.*

‖ **ad mi'se-ri-cor'di-am** (ăd mĭz'ẽr-ĭ-kôr'dĭ-ăm). [L.] To pity; — of an argument, etc.

ad-mis'si-bl. Admissible. *Ref. Sp.*

ad-mis'sive, *a.* Implying an admission; admitting. *Rare.*

ad-mis'so-ry, *a.* Pertaining to admission *Rare.*

ad-mit'ta-ble, *a.* Admissible

‖ **ad-mit'ta'tur** (ăd'mĭt-tā'tŭr), *n.* [L., let him be admitted.] A certificate of admission given by a college or university.

ad-mit'ter, *n.* One that admits.

ad-mit'ti-ble, *a.* Admissible.

admitty, *n.* Admittance. *Obs.*

admix *Abbr.* Administratrix.

ad-mixt', *p.a.* Admixed. *Ref. Sp.*

Adm'l. *Abbr.* Admiral

‖ **ad mo'dum** [L.] In or after the manner of; like. — **ad mo'dum re-ci'pi-en'tis** (rē-sĭp'ĭ-ĕn'tĭs) [L.] In the manner of a recipient. [*monishing*, p. pr.]

ad-mon'ish-ing-ly, *adv.* of *ad-*

ad'mo-ni'tion (ăd'mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *amonicioun*, OF. *amonicion*, F. *admonition*, fr. L. *admonitio*, fr. *admonere*. See ADMONISH.] Gentle or friendly reproof or warning, counseling against a fault or error, expression of authoritative advice or warning, esp. in ecclesiastical censure.
Syn. — Reprehension, reproof, rebuke, warning, caution.

ad'mo-ni'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who admonishes. *Obs.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of the followers of Thomas Cartwright, a leading Puritan divine. They were strong advocates of the establishment of the Presbyterian form of church polity, and were so called from two "Admonitions" addressed in 1572 to Parliament, the first by two of Cartwright's friends and the second by himself.

ad-mon'i-tor (ăd-mŏn'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L.] Admonisher, specif. [*cap.*], an Admonitioner. — **ad-mon'i-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Conscience is at most times a very faithful and prudent *admonitor*. *Shenstone.*

ad-mon'i-to-ry (-mŏn'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *admonitorius.*] That conveys admonition; warning or reproving; as, an *admonitory* glance. — **ad-mon'i-to-ri-ly** (-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

ad-nas'cent (ăd-năs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *adnascens*, p. pr. of *adnasci* to grow to or on, *ad* + *nasci* to be born, grow.] Growing to or on something else. "An *adnascent* plant." *Evelyn* — **ad-nas'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

ad'nate (ăd'nāt), *a.* [L. *adnatus*, p. p. of *adnasci*. See ADNASCENT, cf. AGNATE.] **1.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Congenitally grown together, — used generally of unlike parts.
2. *Zool.* Growing with one side adherent to a stem; — applied to the lateral zooids of corals, etc

ad-nex'a (ăd-nĕk'sa), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *adnexus*, p. p. of *adnectere*, *annectere*, to tie or bind to] *Anat.* Conjoined parts; appendages; as, the *adnexa* of the uterus are the Fallopian tubes and ovaries.

a-do' (a-dōō'), (1) *v. inf.*, (2) *n.* [ME. *at do*, northern form for *to do*. Cf. AFFAIR.] **1.** To do, in doing; as, there is nothing *ado*. "What is here *ado*?" *J. Newton.*
2. Doing, trouble; troublesome business; fuss; bustle.
With much *ado*, he partly kept awake *Dryden*
Let's follow to see the end of *ado* *Shak.*
It is grown a modern fault that men produce something eternal, without making so much *ado* about it *Josiah Royce*
Syn. — See STIR.

a-do'be (a-dō'bĕ), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** An unburnt brick dried in the sun; — a name common where the Spanish have settled, as in Texas and New Mexico.
2. Earth from which unburnt bricks are made, esp. in the arid regions of the western United States; hence, any alluvial or playa clay in desert or arid regions.
3. A house or structure made of such bricks or clay.
Shortly we saw a little brave, *adobe*, a tumbled brush corral, the pole gate of its weeds, and the bulk water of the tank *F Remington*
4 The Mexican silver dollar. *Collog., Southwestern U. S.*

a-do'be, *a.* Made of adobe; — hence applied colloquially by Americans to any of various Mexican things; as, an *adobe* dollar. *Colloq., Southwestern U. S.*

ad'o-les'cence (ăd'ō-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *adolescentia.*] **1.** State or process of growing up from childhood to manhood or womanhood; youth, or the period of life between puberty and maturity, generally considered to be in the male sex from fourteen to twenty-five years of age, and in the female sex from twelve to twenty-one. Sometimes used with reference to the lower animals.
2 *Phys. Geog.* Topographic adolescence. See TOPOGRAPHIC.

ad'o-les'cen-cy (-lĕs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being adolescent; youthfulness.

ad'o-les'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *adolescens*, p. pr. of *adolescere* to grow up to, *ad* + incho. *olescere* to grow. cf. F. *adolescent*. See ADULT.] **1.** Growing; advancing from childhood to maturity; in a state of adolescence.
2. *Phys. Geog.* Advancing toward a full adjustment of slopes to existing base level; — said of topography and topographic features, as valleys. See TOPOGRAPHIC ADOLESCENCE.

Ad'o-na'i (ăd'ō-nā'ĭ; *a*-dō'nī), *n.* [Heb. *adōnāi*, lit., my lord.] A Hebrew name for God, usually translated in the Old Testament by the word "Lord." The later Jews, as a rule, use its vowel points to fill out the tetragrammaton IHVH, "the incommunicable name," and in reading substitute "Adonai," except when Adonai follows or precedes it in the text, when it is pronounced "Elohim." See TETRAGRAMMATON.

Ad'o-na'is (ăd'ō-nā'ĭs), *n.* The poet Keats (1795–1821); — a poetical name given at his untimely death by Shelley in a monody entitled "Adonais," probably to hint an analogy between Keats's fate and that of Adonis.

Ad'o-ne'an (-nē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Adoneus.*] Pertaining to Adonis, Adonic. "Fair *Adonean* Venus." *Faber.*

A-don'ic (ă-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* [F. *adonique* cf. L. *Adonium*, n.] Relating to the mythical youth Adonis, famed for his beauty. — *n.* An *Adonic verse*, a verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee; thus, - ◡◡ | --, or -◡◡ | -◡ (see PROSODY); — said to have been named from its use in songs at the Adonia. It is chiefly used with other verse.

a-don'i-din (-ĭ-dĭn), *n. Chem.* A glucoside obtained as a bitter yellow powder from *Adonis vernalis*. It is used as a cardiac stimulant and as a diuretic.

A-do'nis (ă-dō'nĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄδωνις.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A beautiful youth, beloved by Aphrodite (Venus). He was born of a myrrh tree (or his mother, Myrrh, was changed into the tree), and in the flush of youth was slain by a wild boar (in later versions represented as sent by or embodying the jealous Ares). From his blood sprang the plant *Adonis*. So great was Aphrodite's grief that the gods required him to spend only half (or one third) of the year in Hades. The festival of Adonis was the A-do'ni-a (*a*-dō'nĭ-*ā*), generally held at midsummer, at which the women first lamented his death and afterwards rejoiced in his resurrection. At this festival appeared the **Gardens of Adonis**, baskets or pots of earth in which quick-growing plants were sown, tended for eight days, allowed to wither, and then flung into the sea, or into springs, along with images of the dead Adonis. The myth is generally interpreted as symbolizing the annual decay and recurrence of vegetation. Its source is undoubtedly Semitic, the Phœnician *Adonis* being the same as the Babylonian *Tammuz* (which see). See APHRODITE, cf. ATTIS.
2. A preeminently beautiful young man; a dandy.
3. [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of ranunculaceous plants, natives of Europe and Asia, having red or yellow flowers with 5 sepals and 5-15 petals; — so named because fabled to have sprung from the blood of Adonis. *A. autumnalis*, the pheasant's-eye, is a favorite garden plant.
4. [*l. c.*] A style of wig worn in the 18th century.

A-do'nist (ă-dō'nĭst), *n.* One who maintains that the points of the Hebrew word translated "Jehovah" are really the vowel points of the word "Adonai." See ADONAI.

a-do'nite (-nīt), *n. Chem.* A crystalline pentahydric alcohol, $C_5H_7(OH)_5$, occurring in *Adonis vernalis*.

a-door' (ă-dōr') } *adv.* [*a-* + *door.*] At the door; of the
a-doors' (-dōrz') } door; as, out *adoors*. *Obs. Shak.*

ad-op'er-ate (ăd-ŏp'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [LL. *adoperatus*, p. p of *adoperari* to use.] To use; employ. *Rare.* — **ad-op'er-a'-tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

a-dopt' (ă-dŏpt'), *v.t.*; A-DOPT'ED; A-DOPT'ING. [L. *adoptare*; *ad* + *optare* to choose, desire: cf. F. *adopter*. See OPTION.] **1.** To take by choice into a relationship, as child, heir, friend, citizen, etc.; esp., to take voluntarily (a child of other parents) to be in the place of, or as, one's own child. The chief reason for adopting a child in antiquity, as in Babylonia, Egypt, India, Greece, and Rome, and now among some peoples, is to provide for the continuance of the rites of the family cult. Under the Roman law the adopted child came under the potestas of his adopted parent; he became incapable of inheriting from his own blood relatives, the oldest and most formal method of adoption being the *arrogation*, and the later that called merely *adoption*. Among modern nations the adopted child is in general treated the same as an own child.
2. To take or receive as one's own (what is not so naturally); to select and take or approve; as, to *adopt* the view or policy of another; these resolutions were *adopted*.
3. To give for adoption; to attach. *Obs.*
Syn. — Receive, accept, choose, take up; welcome, attach one's self to. — ADOPT, EMBRACE, ESPOUSE come into comparison with reference to opinions, policies, or practices. ADOPT stresses the idea of making voluntarily one's own what (it is usually implied) one owes in some fashion to another; as, to *adopt* the Fabian policy, to *adopt* the tenets of a party, the methods of a school. EMBRACE adds to *adopt* the implication of eager or joyful acceptance; as, to *embrace* Christianity, "we must *embrace* this gentle offer of the perilous time" (*Shak.*). ESPOUSE adds the further implication of close attachment to the cause adopted, and participation in its fortunes; as, to *espouse* a friend's quarrel. "I never *espoused* any party with violence" (*Spectator*). See TAKE.

My canon is, there is no plagiarism when he who *adopts* has proved that he could originate what he *adopts*, and a great deal more. *E. Fitzgerald.*
I *embrace* the purpose of God, and the doom assigned. *Tennyson*
The names of the knights who intended to joust, with the side which each chose to *espouse*. *Scott.*

a-dopt', *v. i. Euchre.* To accept as trumps the suit of the card turned up; — said of the dealer.

a-dopt'ed (ă-dŏp'tĕd; -tĭd), *p. a.* Taken by adoption; as, an *adopted* son, citizen, word. — **a-dopt'ed-ly**, *adv.*

a-dopt'er (ă-dŏp'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who adopts.
2. *Chem.* An adapter.

a-dop'tion (ă-dŏp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adoptio*; akin to *adoptare* to adopt: cf. F. *adoption.*] Act of adopting, or state of being adopted; specif.: **a** Voluntary acceptance of a child of other parents to be the same as one's own child. See ADOPT, *v. t.*, 1.
The blessing brought by Christ in the fullness of the time is called *adoption* (Gal. iv 5), and this seems to indicate that St. Paul holds the sonship, of which he is speaking, to be founded on the covenant promise of God, and not on the natural relation to God of all men as such. . . It is as the whole context shows, a position bestowed by a disposition or covenant of God, and through a redemption by Christ. *Dict. of Bible.*
b Admission to a more intimate relation; reception; as, the *adoption* of persons into hospitals or monasteries.
Those friends thou hast, and their *adoption* tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel *Shak.*
c The choosing and making that to be one's own which originally was not so, acceptance; as, the *adoption* of opinions. *Jer. Taylor.*

Adoption Controversy. *Theol.* The controversy beginning in the 8th century over the doctrine of adoptionism.

a-dop'tion-ism (ă-dŏp'shŭn-ĭz'm), *n. Theol.* The doctrine, which arose in Spain under the bishops Felix of Urgel and Elipandus of Toledo in the 8th century, that Christ was the Son of God as to his human nature only by adoption or by name, but truly so as to his divine nature. *Adoptionism* was condemned by Pope Hadrian and by Alcuin, Paulinus, and others in three synods under Charlemagne, at Ratisbon, A. D. 792, Frankfort, 794 and Aix-la-Chapelle, 799. — **a-dop'tion-ist,** *n*

a-dop'tive (ă-dŏp'tĭv), *a.* [L. *adoptivus*: cf. F. *adoptif.*] Pertaining to adoption; made or acquired by adoption, fitted to adopt; as, an *adoptive* father; an *adoptive* child. **adoptive arms.** *Her.* See ARMS OF ADOPTION. **a. emperors,** the Roman emperors Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aurelius; — so called because each of the last four was the adopted son of his predecessor.

a-dor'a-ble (*a*-dōr'*a*-b'l), *a.* [L. *adorabilis*: cf. F. *adorable.*] **1.** Deserving to be adored; worthy of divine honors.
The *adorable* Author of Christianity. *Cheyne.*
2. Worthy of the utmost love, respect, or admiration.
— **a-dor'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **a-dor'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **a-dor'a-bly,** *adv.*

ad'o-ra'tion (ăd'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adoratio*: cf F. *adoration.*] **1.** Act of paying honor to a divine being, worship paid to God; act of addressing as a god; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, any of the three kinds of worship, latria, dulia, and hyperdulia, esp. latria.
The more immediate objects of popular *adoration* amongst the heathens were deified human beings *Farmer.*
The Catholic may answer . . that we adore God alone with latria or supreme *adoration*, and that to Him alone we offer the sacrifice of the Mass *Cath. Dict.*
2. Homage paid to one in high esteem; profound veneration; intense regard and love; fervent devotion.
3. A method of electing a pope by the expression of homage from two thirds of the conclave.
4. *Art & Archæol.* A representation of persons in the act of adoration, as in paintings, reliefs, medals, etc.
Syn. — See REVERENCE.
adoration of the cross, *R. C. Ch.*, the part of the service of Good Friday in which the cross is adored by the clergy and people. It follows the prayers.

a-dore' (*a*-dōr'), *v. t.*; A-DORED' (*a*-dōrd'); A-DOR'ING (*a*-dōr'-ĭng). [F. *adorer*, fr. L. *adorare*; *ad* + *orare* to speak, pray. In ME. existed also *aouren*, fr. OF. *aorer*, L. *adorare*. Cf. ORISON, ORATION.] **1.** To worship with profound reverence; to pay divine honors to, to honor as a deity or as divine; to pay adoration to
Bishops and priests, . . bearing the host, which he [James II.] publicly *adored* *Smollett.*
2 To love in the highest degree; to regard with the utmost esteem and affection; to idolize.
The great mass of the population abhorred Popery and *adored* Monmouth. *Macaulay.*

a-dore', *v. i.* To render adoration; to express, or be filled with, fervent devotion; to worship. "To bend, to tremble, and *adore*." *Shelley.*

a-dor'er (*a*-dōr'ẽr), *n.* One who adores; a worshiper.
I profess myself her *adorer*, not her friend *Shak.*

a-dorn' (ă-dôrn'), *v. t.*; A-DORNED' (ă-dôrnd'), A-DORN'ING. [ME. *adornen*, *adournen*, OF. *adorner*, for earlier *aorner* (whence a ME. *aournen*), fr. L. *adornare*; *ad* + *ornare* to furnish, embellish. See ORNATE.] To deck or dress with ornaments, to embellish; to set off to advantage; to render pleasing or attractive
As a bride *adorneth* herself with her jewels. *Is.* lxi 10
At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks *adorned* the venerable place. *Goldsmith*
Syn. — Beautify, dignify, grace; enrich, emblazon, garnish, bedeck, array, attire. —ADORN, ORNAMENT, DECORATE, EMBELLISH, DECK, with the corresponding nouns, agree in the idea of enhanced or added beauty. ADORN is a term of higher connotation than the rest, and may imply the adding of a beauty other than external or material; as, "while Earth herself is *adorning*" (*Wordsworth*); a character *adorned* with every grace. ORNAMENT and DECORATE imply the addition of some pleasing adjunct, usually external; as, "Whose bridle was *ornamented* with silver bells" (*Scott*); "Escutcheons . . *decorated* the columns" (*Motley*). But *ornament*, unlike *decorate*, may be used in a sense approaching that of *adorn*; as, "the *ornament* of a meek and quiet spirit" (*1 Pet.* iii. 4); "That sweet *ornament* which truth doth give" (*Shak.*). EMBELLISH implies either the enhancing of effect, often by modification rather than mere addition (as, to *embellish* one's style with imagery, a missal with illuminations), or the addition of adventitious, sometimes even gaudy or fictitious, ornament, for the sake of a telling impression; as, a highly *embellished* tale. To DECK is to cover or clothe with that which decorates, and often suggests gayety or finery; as, "He likes to *deck* out his little person in splendor and fine colors" (*Thackeray*); "*Decking* with liquid pearl the bladed grass" (*Shak.*).
The armorial ensigns which, in the times of chivalry, *adorned* the crest and shield of the soldier, are now become an empty *decoration* *Gibbon.*
As the very word *ornament* indicates what is in itself nonessential, so the "one beauty" of all literary style is of its very essence, and independent . . of all removable *decoration* *W Pater*
Matter in itself capable of no other *embellishment* than purity of diction, and harmony of versification, can give to it. *Cowper.*
Three-mast vessels, *decked* out with their colors *Gray.*

a-dorn'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Of OF. *adornement.* See ADORN.] An adorning; an ornament; a decoration.

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ad-mon'ish-ment, *n.* Admonition. *Rare.* [*Ref. Sp.*]
ad-mon'ished, *a.* Admonished.
ad'mo-ni'tion-ist (ăd mō-nĭsh'ŭn-), *n.* An admonitioner. [*Sp.*]
ad-mon'i-tive Admonitive. *Ref.*
ad-mon'i-tive (ăd-mŏn'ĭ-tĭv), *a* Admonitory *Rare Barrow.*
— **ad-mon'i-tive-ly,** *adv.*
ad-mon'i-trix, *n.* [L.] Fem. of ADMONITOR.
admont. ✝ ADAMANT
ad-mor'ti-za'tion, *n.* [LL. *admortizatio.*] *Law.* = AMORTIZATION.
ad-mount'. ✝ AMOUNT.
ad-move' (ăd-mōōv'), *v. t.* [L. *admovere*] **1.** To move or conduct to or toward. *Obs.*
2. To advance. *Latimism.*
admr. *Abbr.* Administrator.
admrx., admx. *Abbr.* Administratrix.
adn- For forms in *adn-* see those in ANN-.
Ad'na (ăd'na) *Bib.*
‖ **ad nau'se-am** (ăd nô'shē-ăm). [L.] To nausea; so as to disgust.
adnect. ✝ ANNECT.
‖ **ad ne-go'ti-a** (nē-gō'shĭ-*ā*). [L.] For business affairs.
ad-nerv'al (ăd-nûr'văl), *a.* [*ad-* + *nerval.*] *Physiol* Toward the nerve; — said of electrical currents passing through a muscle fiber toward the nerve or nerve ending.
ad-nex'ion. ✝ ANNEXION
adnichilate. ✝ ANNIHILATE.
ad-nom'i-nal (ăd-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *ad* to + *nomen* noun.] *Gram* Of or pert to an adnoun; adjectival. — **ad-nom'i-nal-ly,** *adv.*
ad-nom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adnominatio, -onis.*] Paronomasia, or punning. *Rare.*
‖ **ad non e'xe-cu'ta** (ĕk'sĕ-kū'ta) [L.] *Law.* For the things not executed (by an executor).
ad-note', *v. t.* [See ANNOTATE.] To note; observe. *Obs.*
ad'noun', *n* [*ad-* + *noun.*] *Gram.* An adjective, specif. one used substantively. *Rare.*
ad-nounce'. ✝ ANNOUNCE.
ad-nu'bi-lat'ed (ăd-nū'bĭ-lāt'-ĕd), *a.* [L. *admubilatus*, p. p.] Clouded; obscured. *Rare*
ad-nul'. ✝ ANNUL
ad-num'ber, *v. t.* [*ad-* + *number.*] To number; count in. *Obs.*
‖ **ad o'cu-los** (ăd ŏk'ū-lŏs). [L.] To the eyes; as, to perform a demonstration *ad oculos*.
ad'o-les'cent, *n* A youth
A-dolph' (*a*-dŏlf'), **A-dol'phus** (*a*-dŏl'fŭs), or G. origin: cf. G. *Adolf*, OHG *Adolf*, *Adulf*, *Athawulf*: cf. F *Adolphe*] Lit, noble wolf; that is, noble hero; — masc prop name. L. *Adolphus* (*a*-dōl'fŭs); F. *Adolphe* (*a*-dōlf'); It *Adolfo* (*a*-dōl'fō); Sp. *Adolfo* (*a*-dōl'-fō); Pg *Adolpho* (*a*-dōl'fō); G *Adolf*, *Adolph* (*a*'dōlf). — Dim *Dolphus*, *Dolph.*
Adon. *n.* [F, fr. L. *Adon*] Adonis; hence, a fop. *Obs*
A-do'ni-a (*a*-dō'nĭ-*a*), *n. pl* [L., fr Gr. Ἀδώνια.] See ADONIS.
Ad'o-ni'a (ăd'ō-nī'*a*). *D. Bib.*
A-don'i-can (*a*-dŏn'ĭ-kăn). *Bib.*
Ad'o-ni'jah (ăd'ō-nī'ja). *Bib.*
Ad'o-ni'kam (-kăm) *Bib.*
A-do'ni-be'zec (*a*-dō'nĭ-bē'zĕk), *D. Bib.*
A-do'ni-be'zek. *Bib*
Ad'o-ni'ram (ăd'ō-nī'rŭm), *n.* [Heb *Adōnīrām.*] Lit, the lord is high; — masc prop name
A-do'nis. Lord; — used as a title. *D Bib*
A-do'ni-se'dec (*a*-dō'nĭ-sē'dĕk). *D. Bib*
ad'o-nize, *v. t.* & *n.* [Cf. F. *adoniser*] To beautify; dandify. *Rare.*
A-do'ni-ze'dek (ă-dŏ'nĭ-zē'-dĕk), *Bib*
a-dopt'a-ble (ă-dŏp'tă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **a-dopt'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
a-dopt'ant, *a.* Adopting — *n.* One that adopts *Rare.*
a-dopt'ate, *v. t.* [L. *adoptatus*, p. p of *adoptare* See ADOPT.] To adopt. *Obs. & R*
a-dopt'a-tive (-tĭv), *a* Of or pertaining to adoption
a-dopt ee' (*a*-dŏp'tē'), *n* One who is adopted
a-dop'tian (*a*-dŏp'shăn), *a. Theol.* Of, pertaining to, or forming, the doctrine of adoptionism — **a-dop'tian-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **a-dop'tian-ist,** *n.*
a-dop'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to adoption
a-dop'tious, *a.* Adopted. *Obs. Shak.*
a-dop'tive. Adoptive. *Ref Sp.*
a-dop'tive-ly, *adv.* of ADOPTIVE.
‖ **ad o'pus** (**me'um, tu'um, su'um**). [L. Lit., for (my, your, his) profit or advantage; a phrase formerly used where modern law has *for the use of* (*me, you, him*), and sometimes denoting the relation of principal and agent. See USE
‖ **a'dor** (ā'dōr), *n.* [L.] Spelt, a kind of grain
A-do'ra (*a*-dō'rā). *Bib.*
a-dor'a-bl. Adorable *Ref. Sp.*
Ad'o-ra'im (ăd'ō-rā'ĭm). *Bib.*
ad-o'ral (ăd-ō'răl), *a.* [*ad-* + *oral.*] *Anat & Zool.* Near the mouth: as, *adoral* cilia. — *n.* An adoral plate, ossicle, or other part. — **ad-o'ral-ly,** *adv.*
A-do'ram (*a*-dō'răm). *Bib.*
Ad'o-ran'tes (ăd'ō-răn'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., adoring ones.] *Eccl. Hist.* The members of a Socinian party that held that the adoration of Christ was lawful, those holding the opposite opinion being called *Nonadorantes.*
a-dor'a-to-ry (*a*-dōr'*a*-tō-rĭ; *a*-dōr'*a*-), *n.* [LL. *adoratorium.*] A place of adoration.
a-dore', *v. t.* To adorn. *Obs.*
a-dore'ment, *n.* Adoration *Obs*
‖ **a'do'rer' le veau' d'or'** (*a*'dō'rā' lē vō' dōr'). [F.] To worship the golden calf, i. e., riches.
a-dor'ing-ly, *adv.* of *adoring*, p. pr of ADORE.
a-dorn', *n.* Adornment. *Obs*
a-dorn'a (*a*-dôr'*n*a). *a.* [It *adorno.*] Adorned; decorated *Obs.*
a-dorn'ate, *v. t.* To adorn. *Obs.* — **ad'or-na'tion,** *n. Obs.*
a-dornd'. Adorned. *Ref. Sp.*
a-dorn'er, *n.* One who adorns.
a-dorn'ing-ly, *adv.* of *adorning*, p. pr. of ADORN
ad-os'cu-la'tion (ăd-ŏs'kŭ-lā'-shŭn), *n.* [L. *adosculari*, *adosculatus*, to kiss.] *Zool* Impregnation by external contact, without intromission.
‖ **a'dos'sée'** (*a*'dō'sā'; *a*-dŏs'ē), **a-dossed'** (*a*-dŏst'), *a.* [F *adossée*, fem. of *adossé* addorsed.] *Her.* = ADDORSED.
‖ **ad os'ti-um ec-cle'si-æ** (ăd ŏs'tĭ-ŭm ĕ-klē'zĭ-ē). [L.] *Law.* See DOWER.

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a-down' (*ə-doun'*), *adv.* [ME. *adun, aduun, adune,* AS. *of dūne* off the hill. See A-, 3; DOWN.] From a higher to a lower situation; downward; down, to or on the ground. *Archaic.* "Thrice did she sink *adown.*" *Spenser.*

a-down', *prep.* Down. *Archaic or Poetic.* "*Adown* life's latter days." *M. Arnold.*

Her hair *adown* her shoulders loosely lay displayed *Prior*

A-dox'a (*ā-dŏk'sā*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄδοξος inglorious, obscure; ἀ- not + δόξα glory.] *Bot.* A genus of plants constituting the family Adoxaceæ. *A. moschatellina,* the only species, is the moschatel.

Ad'ox-a'ce-æ (ăd'ŏk-sā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Rubiales), distinguished from the Caprifoliaceæ by having the stamens inserted in pairs on the tube of the corolla. —**ad'ox-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ad-press' (ăd-prĕs'), *v. t.* [L. *adpressus,* p. p. of *adprimere.*] To press close (to or against); to lay flat.

The ear is comparatively small, and is *adpressed* to the side of the head. *F. E. Beddard.*

‡**ad'pro-mis'sion** (ăd'prō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *adpromittere* to promise in addition to; cf. L. *adpromissor* a surety. See AD-; PROMISE.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* A contract or relation of suretyship At Roman law there were five forms of adpromission — sponsion, fidepromission, fidejussion, mandatum, and pactum de constituto, or constituta pecunia

A-dras'tus (*ā-drās'tŭs*), **A-dras'tos** (-tŏs), *n.* [L. *Adrastus,* fr. Gr. Ἄδραστος.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Argos, leader of the expedition of the Seven against Thebes and sole survivor of the Seven. Beholding the deaths of his sons-in-law caused him to become permanently pale.

Adrastus in tragedy is always a type of somewhat proverbial eloquence, a superior Polonius. *Gilbert Murray.*

a-dreamed' (*ə-drēmd'*), **a-dreamt'** (*ə-drĕmt'*), *p. p.* [*a-* + *dream.*] Visited by a dream; — used in the phrase, *To be adreamed,* to dream. *Obs.*

Wilt thou believe me, sweeting? by this light I was *adreamt* on thee too. *J. Webster*

ad-re'nal (ăd-rē'năl), *a. & n.* [*ad-* + *renal.*] Suprarenal.

ad-re'nal-in (-rē'năl-ĭn) } *n. Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline
ad-re'nal-ine (-ĭn; -ēn) } substance, $C_9H_{13}O_3N$, obtained from suprarenal extract, of which it is regarded as the active principle. It is used in medicine as a stimulant and hæmostatic.

A'dri-an (ā'drĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Adrianus, Hadrianus.*] Of or pertaining to the Adriatic Sea, as, *Adrian* billows.

A'dri-at'ic (ā'drĭ-ăt'ĭk; ăd'rĭ-), *a.* [L. *Adriaticus, Hadriaticus,* fr. *Adria* or *Hadria,* a town of the Veneti.] Designating, or of or pertaining to, the sea of which the northwestern part is known as the Gulf of Venice.

Adriatic fig, a type of cultivated fig which does not mature the first crop without caprification. —**A. oak,** the Turkey oak. —**A. race,** *Ethnol.,* a race of people so named by J. Deniker from their chief habitat along the northern Adriatic, esp. in Bosnia, Dalmatia, and Croatia. They are among the tallest and the most brachycephalic of peoples; they have brown or black wavy hair, straight or aquiline nose, and somewhat tawny skin.

a-drift' (*ə-drĭft'*), *adv. & a.* [*a-* on + *drift.*] Floating at random; drifting; at the mercy of wind and waves. Also fig.

So on the sea she shall be set *adrift.* *Dryden.*

Were from their daily labor turned *adrift.* *Wordsworth.*

Whole nations of them breaking up from their homes and again *adrift* upon the world. *Froude*

a-droit' (*ə-droit'*), *a.* [F. *adroit; à* (L. *ad*) + *droit* straight, right, fr. L. *directus,* p. p. of *dirigere.* See DIRECT.] Dexterous in the use of the hands or in the exercise of the mental faculties; exhibiting skill and readiness in avoiding danger or escaping difficulty; ready in invention or execution; — of persons or acts; as, an *adroit* mechanic; an *adroit* reply. "*Adroit* in the application of the telescope." *Horsley.* "He was *adroit* in intrigue." *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Skillful, expert, ready, clever, deft; ingenious, cunning, ready-witted. See DEXTEROUS.

a-droit'ly, *adv.* In an adroit manner; with dexterity.

a-droit'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being adroit; skill and readiness; dexterity; address.

ad-ru'e (ăd-rōō'ē), *n.* [Prob. native name.] The guinea rush; also, its root, which is used as an antiemetic, anthelmintic, and stomachic.

a-dry' (*ə-drī'*), *adv. & a.* [*a-* on + *dry*] Dry or thirsty.

ad'sci-ti'tious (ăd'sĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *adscitus,* p. p. of *adsciscere, asciscere,* to take knowingly; *ad* + *sciscere* to seek to know, approve, *scire* to know.] Supplemental, additional; adventitious; ascititious. "*Adscititious* evidence." *Bowring.* —**ad'sci-ti'tious-ly,** *adv.*

ad'script (ăd'skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *adscriptus,* p. p. of *adscribere* to enroll. See ASCRIBE.] **1.** Attached (to the soil); — said of serfs bound to the soil so that the right to their service passes with the transfer of the land.

2. Written after; as, iota *adscript.*

ad'script (ăd'skrĭpt), *n.* An adscript serf.

ad-scrip'tion (ăd-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [See ADSCRIPT, ASCRIPTION.] **1.** Ascription *Rare.*

2. State of being added, annexed, or bound, as of adscript serfs, or of an estate burdened with a duty.

ad-sorb' (ăd-sōrb'), *v. t.* To condense by adsorption.

ad-sorp'tion (ăd-sōrp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ad* to + *sorbere* to suck in. Cf. ABSORPTION.] A common phenomenon consisting in the adhesion of the molecules of gases or dissolved substances to the surfaces of solid bodies, resulting in a relatively high concentration of the gas or solution at the place of contact. —**ad-sorp'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

ad-stip'u-late (ăd-stĭp'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *adstipulatus,* p. p. of *adstipulari.* See AD-, STIPULATE.] *Rom. Law.* To act as adstipulator. —**ad-stip'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

ad-stip'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* An additional party made accessory to a promise or contract in order to provide an agent or attorney to evade the rule that no one could sue except the creditor himself, which obtained until the formulary procedure was introduced, or to evade the rule that a man could not make an agreement to take effect after his death, this latter rule being done away with by Justinian's time. The adstipulator could receive and exact payment independently of the stipulator, but was accountable to him for what was received.

ad-su'ki bean (ăd-sōō'kĭ; ăd-zōō'-). [Jap. *adzuki.*] A cultivated variety of the Asiatic gram, now introduced into the United States. See GRAM, a bean.

ad'u-la'ri-a (ăd'ū-lā'rĭ-*ə*), *n.* [From *Adula,* a mountain group in Switzerland.] *Min.* A transparent or translucent variety of orthoclase, which includes a kind of moonstone.

ad'u-late (ăd'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; AD'U-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); AD'U-LAT'ING (-lā'tĭng). [L. *adulatus,* p. p. of *adulari.*] To flatter in a servile way. *Byron.*

ad'u-la'tion (ăd'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *adulatio.*] Servile flattery; praise in excess, or beyond what is merited.

Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from *adulation?* *Shak.*

Syn. — See COMPLIMENT.

ad'u-la'tor (ăd'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.; cf. F. *adulateur.*] A servile or hypocritical flatterer *Carlyle.*

ad'u-la-to-ry (-*lə*-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *adulatorius:* cf. OF. *adulatoire.*] Containing excessive praise or compliment; servilely praising; flattering; as, an *adulatory* address.

A mere rant of *adulatory* freedom *Burke.*

A-dul'lam (*ā-dŭl'ăm*), *n. Bib.* The Canaanitish city from which the Cave of Adullam (see under CAVE) was named.

A-dul'lam-ite (-ĭt), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A native or inhabitant of the ancient city of Adullam.

2. *Eng. Politics.* One of a group of seceders from the Liberal party in 1866. See CAVE OF ADULLAM.

a-dult' (*ə-dŭlt'*), *a.* [L. *adultus,* p. p. of *adolescere,* akin to *alere* to nourish: cf. F. *adulte.* See OLD.] Having arrived at maturity, or attained full size and strength; matured; as, an *adult* person or plant; an *adult* age.

a-dult', *n.* A person, animal, or plant grown to full size and strength; one who has reached maturity. In the common law the term is applied to persons of full age; in the civil law, to males after the age of fourteen and to females after twelve; in the Mohammedan law of India, to males or females after the age of fifteen. See AGE, *n.*, 3.

a-dul'ter-ant (*ə-dŭl'tẽr-ănt*), *n.* [L. *adulterans,* p. pr. of *adulterare.*] That which adulterates. —*a.* Adulterating; as, *adulterant* agents and processes.

a-dul'ter-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; A-DUL'TER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -ĭd); A-DUL'TER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *adulteratus,* p. p. of *adulterare,* prob. fr. *ad* + *alter* other, and so to approach another on account of unlawful love. Cf. ALTER.] **1.** To defile by adultery. *Obs.* *Milton.*

2. To corrupt, debase, or make impure by an admixture of a foreign or a baser substance; as, to *adulterate* food, drink, drugs, coin, etc. Articles are adulterated to increase their weight or bulk or to improve or change their appearance or flavor in imitation of an article of higher grade or different kind. Various statutes regulating the sale of food, drugs, and liquors have provided that articles shall be deemed to be adulterated under various conditions not involving the addition of any spurious article, which the word strictly implies, as in case of: the abstraction of any valuable or necessary ingredient, such as the cream in case of milk; the sale of one commodity under the name of another; presence of disease, infection, or taint in the substance or its source; artificial concealment of defects; or treatment to simulate a better article.

The present war has . . . *adulterated* our tongue with strange words *Spectator.*

Syn. — To corrupt, defile, debase, vitiate, sophisticate. See CONTAMINATE.

a-dul'ter-ate (*ə-dŭl'tẽr-āt*), *a.* [L. *adulteratus,* p. p. See ADULTERATE, *v. t.*] **1.** Tainted with adultery

2. Debased by the admixture of a foreign substance; adulterated; hence, spurious, counterfeit.

a-dul'ter-at'ed (-āt'ĕd, -ĭd), *p. p. & p. a.* of ADULTERATE.

a-dul'ter-a'tion (*ə-dŭl'tẽr-ā'shŭn*), *n.* [L. *adulteratio.*] **1.** Act of adulterating, or state of being adulterated.

The shameless *adulteration* of the coin *Prescott.*

2. An adulterated product

a-dul'ter-er (*ə-dŭl'tẽr-ẽr*), *n.* [Prob. fr. *adulter,* v. + -er; cf. ME. *avoutrere, avoudere, avouter,* OF *avoutre,* prob. fr. (assumed) LL. *abulter* for L. *adulter* See ADULTERATE, *v.*] One, esp. a man, who commits adultery.

a-dul'ter-ess (-ĕs; *ə-dŭl'trĕs*), *n.* [Fem. fr. L. *adulter.*] A woman who commits adultery.

a-dul'ter-ine (-ĭn; -īn; 277), *a.* [L. *adulterinus.*] Proceeding from adulterous intercourse. Hence: Spurious; without the support of law; illegal.

When any particular class of artificers or traders thought proper to act as a corporation without a charter, such were called *adulterine* guilds *Adam Smith.*

a-dul'ter-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To commit adultery.

a-dul'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Guilty of, or given to, adultery; pertaining to adultery; illicit. *Dryden.*

2. Characterized by adulteration; spurious, adulterate; counterfeit. *Obs.* *Smollett.*

adulterous Bible. See BIBLE.

a-dul'ter-y (*ə-dŭl'tẽr-ĭ*), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [L. *adulterium:* cf. ME. *avoutrie, advoutrie,* OF *avoutrie,* fr. *avoutre* adulterer. Cf. ADULTERER.] **1.** Unfaithfulness of a married person to the marriage bed; voluntary sexual intercourse by a married person with another than her or his husband or wife. Under the English common law adultery is not a crime, but is a subject of ecclesiastical censure only, the act of illicit intercourse being, there as elsewhere in Europe, adultery on the part of either a husband or wife, and fornication on the part of an unmarried participator, the offense being technically called *single* adultery when only one party is married, and *double* adultery when both are married. Under the Roman law and the Jewish law, to constitute criminal adultery the woman must be the wife of another. In some of the United States adultery is by statute made a crime for both parties, whether married or not; in others it is a crime only on the part of the married person; and in still others, only when one of the wrongdoers is a married woman.

2. *Bib.* **a** Lewdness or unchastity of thought as well as of act, as forbidden by the seventh commandment. **b** Faithlessness in religion. *Jer.* iii. 9.

3. Hence, marriage outside the faith or contrary to ecclesiastical approval, as of a nun, widower, or the like.

4. *Eccl.* The intrusion of a person into a bishopric during the life of the bishop.

5. Adulteration; corruption; degradation. *Obs.*

6. The grafting of trees — as being unnatural. *Obs.*

ad-um'bral (ăd-ŭm'brăl), *a.* [L. *ad* to + *umbra* shadow] Overshadowing; shady.

ad-um'brant (-brănt), *a.* [L. *adumbrans,* p. pr.] Giving a faint shadow, or slight resemblance; shadowing forth.

ad-um'brate (-brāt), *v. t.*; -BRAT-ED (-brāt-ĕd); -BRAT-ING. [L. *adumbratus,* p. p of *adumbrare; ad* + *umbrare* to shade; *umbra* shadow.] **1.** To give a faint shadow or slight representation of; to outline; to shadow forth.

Both in the vastness and the richness of the visible universe the invisible God is *adumbrated.* *I. Taylor.*

2. To overshadow; shade.

ad'um-bra'tion (ăd'ŭm-brā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adumbratio.*] **1.** Act of adumbrating, or state of being adumbrated.

2. A faint sketch; an outline, an imperfect portrayal or representation of a thing.

Elegant *adumbrations* of sacred truth. *Bp. Horsley.*

3. *Her.* The shadow or outlines of a figure.

ad-um'bra-tive (ăd-ŭm'brā-tĭv), *a.* Shadowing forth; faintly representing; typical. —**ad-um'bra-tive-ly,** *adv.*

ad'u-na'tion (ăd'ū-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *adunatio; ad* + *unus* one.] A uniting, union. *Jer. Taylor.*

a-dunc' (*ə-dŭnk'*)
a-dunc'al (*ā-dŭn'kăl*)
a-dunc'ate (-kāt)
a-dunc'at-ed (-kāt-ĕd)
} *a.* [L. *aduncus; ad* + *uncus* hooked, hook.] Curved inwards, hooked; as, a parrot has an *aduncate* bill.

a-dote', *v. i.* [*a-* 2 + *dote.*] To become foolish. *Obs.*

adoube. † ADUB.

a-doubt', *v. t.* [*a-* + *doubt.*] To dread. *Obs*

adoulce. † ADDULCE.

a'dou-lie' (ä dōō-lē'), *n.* [Marathi *adhoḷi.*] See MEASURE.

adoulterer. † ADULTERER.

adoultry. † ADULTERY.

adoure. † ADORE.

adourne. † ADORN.

adoutry. † ADULTERY.

a-down'ward, *adv.* Downward. *Obs.* [AS. *adūnweard.*] —*prep.* Adown. *Obs.*

a'dox-y (ā'dŏk-sĭ), *n.* [*a-* not + *doxy* as in *orthodoxy, heterodoxy.*] A state neither orthodox nor heterodox. *Rare.*

a-doze', *adv.* In a doze.

ad'pao (ăd'pou), *n.* [Marathi *adapāva.*] See WEIGHT.

‖ **ad pa'tres** (păt'rēz). [L.] (Gathered) to his fathers; that is, dead.

‖ **ad per-pe'tu-am re'i me-mo'ri-am** (pẽr-pĕt'ū-ăm). [L.] For perpetual remembrance of the thing; — orig. the first words of papal bulls relating to doctrines.

‖ **ad per-pe'tu-am re'ma-nen'ti-am** (rē'*mə*-nĕn'shĭ-ăm). [LL.] *Scots Law.* For perpetual remaining; — said of an old form of resignation of a fen.

adpertene. † APPERTAIN.

‖ **ad po'pu-lum** (ăd pŏp'ū-lŭm). [L.] To the people, i. e., to their prejudices or passions.

‖ **ad præ-stan'dum fac'tum.** Var. of AD FACTUM PRÆSTANDUM.

‖ **ad pro-mis'sor** (ăd'prō-mĭs'ẽr), *n.* [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* A surety or bail.

adq-. For old forms in *adq-* see the later forms in ACQ-.

‖ **ad quem.** [L.] At or to which; — opposed to *a quo.*

‖ **ad quod dam'num.** [L.] *Eng. Law* To what damage; — name of a chancery writ for ascertaining what damage would result from the grant of a fair, market, franchise, or the like.

Adr. *Abbr.* Adrian.

a-drad', *p. a.* [P. p. of ME. *a-dreden* to frighten, prob. fr. AS. *ofdrædan.* Cf. ADREAD.] Put in dread; afraid. *Obs.*

adradde. † ADREAD.

ad ra'di-us. *n.* [*ad-* by, near + *radius.*] *Zool.* In coelenterates, a radius of the third order, situated halfway between any principal radius and a radius of the second order. —**ad-ra'di-al,** *a.* —**ad-ra'di-al-ly,** *adv.*

ad'ra-gant, *n.* [F. corrupt. of *tragacanthe.*] Gum tragacanth.

ad'ra-gan'thin (ăd'rə-gă'nthĭn), *n.* [*adragant* + *-in.*] *Chem.* Bassorin.

A-dram'me-lech, *or* **A-dram'e-lech** (*ə-drăm'ē-lĕk*), *n. Bib.* 1. A Babylonian god (2 Kings xvii. 31) to whom, with Anammelech, the "Sepharvites" colonized in Samaria by the Assyrian king sacrificed children by fire. Cf. ANAMMELECH.

2. In angelology, one of the fallen angels, represented in Milton's "Paradise Lost" as overthrown by Uriel.

Ad'ra-myt'ti-um (ăd'rə-mĭt'ĭ-ŭm). *Bib.*

Ad'ras-te'a (ăd'răs-tē'*ə*), **Ad'ras-tei'a** (-tī'*ə*), **Ad ras-ti'a** (-tĭ'*ə*), *n.* [L. *Adrastea, Adrastia,* Gr Ἀδράστεια.] *Class. Myth.* The goddess of inevitable fate, early associated and later identified with Nemesis. She was probably orig. a local form of Cybele associated with the Phrygian hero *Adrastus.*

a-draw', *v. t. & i.* [*a-* 2 + *draw.*] To draw out; withdraw. *Obs.*

a-dray', *n.* [Cf. ADRAW.] Withdrawal *Obs.*

adrayate. Obs. p. p. of ADRENCH.

adread. † ADREAD

a-dread', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ondrædan, ondrēdan.* See DREAD.] To dread; terrify. *Obs*

a-dread', *p. a.* Terrified. *Obs.*

a-dream', *a. & adv.* Dreaming.

ad-rec'tal, *a.* [*ad-* + *rectal.*] *Anat. & Zool.* Adjacent to the rectum; as, the **adrectal gland,** which in molluscs of the genera *Ianthina, Murex,* and *Purpura* secretes a fluid that turns purple on exposure to the light. See TYRIAN PURPLE.

adrede. † ADRAD, ADREAD.

a-dree', *v. t.* [*a-* + *dree.*] To endure. *Obs.*

‖ **ad re'fe-ren'dum** (ăd rē'fẽr-ĕn'dŭm). [L.] For reference; for further consideration, — used to indicate that the act of a diplomatic agent is subject to the approval of his principal.

adreinte. Obs. pret. ADRENCH.

‖ **ad rem.** [L.] To the thing or matter in hand; — in contrast with *ad hominem* (argument).

‖ **ad re'ma-nen'ti-am** (rē'*mə*-nĕn'shĭ-ăm). [LL.] Short for AD PERPETUAM REMANENTIAM.

a-drench', *v. t. & i.* [AS *ādrencan.* See A- 2; DRENCH.] To make to drink; to drown. *Obs.*

A'dri-a (ā'drĭ-*ə*). *Bib.*

A'dri-an-ist, *n.* = ADRIANITE.

A'dri-an-ite, *n.* A member of a supposed sect of the 2d century, founded by Adrianus; — probably a corruption or misreading of *Menandrianist.*

Ad'ri-an-o'ple red (ăd'rĭ-ăn-ō'p'l; ā drĭ-) Turkey red.

Adriatic, marriage (*or* **wedding**) **of the.** See under MARRIAGE.

A'dri-el (ā'drĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

adrigh, *adv.* [*a-* + ME. *dreghe* extent, length.] Aloof, at or to a distance; away. *Obs.*

a-drink', *v. t.* [*a-* 2 + *drink.*] To drown. *Obs.*

a-drip', *adv. & a.* Dripping.

ad'ro-gate, ad-ro'ga-tee', etc. *Rom. Law.* Vars. of ARROGATE, etc.

‖ **à droite'** (*à drwăt'*). [F.] To, or on the right.

a-droop', *adv. & a* Drooping

a-drop', *n. Alchemy.* The philosopher's stone, or the material, as lead, from which it was sought to obtain the stone by the extraction of the mercury supposed to be in it. *Obs.*

a-drop'ping, *adv.* Dropping.

ad-ros'tral, *a.* [*ad-* + *rostrum.*] *Zool* Near the rostrum.

adroughe, adruwe, *v. t.* [AS. *ādrugian.*] To dry up. *Obs.*

a-drowse', *adv. & a.* Drowsing.

ads. *interj.* Var. of ODS, for "God's," in old euphemistic oaths. See OD, God.

ads. *Abbr.* Advertisements; *Law,* ad sectam.

ads'bud', *interj.* See ADS, *interj.*

ad-scend'ent (ăd-sĕn'dĕnt). Var. of ASCENDENT.

ad-scribe'. † ASCRIBE.

ad-scrip'ted, *a.* = ADSCRIPT, *a.*, 1.

ad'scrip-ti'tious (ăd'skrĭp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *adscripticius.*] Adscript (in sense 1).

‖ **ad'scrip-ti'ti-us gle'bæ** (-tĭsh'ĭ-ŭs glē'bē), *or*, *Anglicé,* **ad'scrip-ti'tus,** *n.*; *pl.* ADSCRIPTITII (-ĭ). [LL.] A person adscript to the soil See COLONUS.

ad-scrip'tive, *a.* [L. *adscriptivus.*] **1.** Ascribable

2 Adscript (in sense 1)

‖ **ad-scrip'tus gle'bæ** (glē'bē); *pl.* ADSCRIPTI GLEBÆ (ăd-skrĭp'tī). [L.] A person adscript to the soil.

adse. † ADZ.

‖ **ad sec'tam.** [LL.] *Law.* At the suit of. Usually abbr. *ads.*

adsend. † ASCEND.

adsertion † ASSERTION.

ad-ses'sor, *n. Law.* An assessor. [*rare.*]

ad-sess'ive, *interj.* See ADS, *interj.*

ad-sig'ni-fi-ca'tion (ăd-sĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See ADSIGNIFY.] Additional signification. *Rare.*

ad-sig'ni-fy (-fī), *n. & t.* [*ad-* + *signify.*] To denote additionally. *Rare.*

adsoocks, adsooks. † ADZOOKS.

ad'spi-ra'tion, *n.* [L. *adspiratio, aspiratio,* a blowing or breathing upon.] Gracious or favoring breath; favor; patronage. *Obs* *Obs. E. D.*

adstrict, adstringe. etc. † ASTRICT, ASTRINGE, etc

‖ **ad'sum.** [L.] I am present; — used esp., as at school, as an answer to a roll call.

‖ **ad sum'mum.** [L.] To the highest point or amount

ad-sur'gent. Var. of ASSURGENT

ad-ter'mi-nal. *a* [*ad-* + *terminal.*] *Physiol.* Passing toward the end of a muscle; — said of electrical currents.

‖ **ad ter'mi-num qui pra-te'ri-it** (prē-tē'rĭ-ĭt). [L.] *Law.* Lit., for the term which is past — designating an old writ of entry for the recovery of land.

a-dub', *v. t.*, A-DUBBED' (*ə-dŭbd'*); -DUB'BING. [*ad-* + *dub* knight; Pence, to invest. *Obs.*

adubbement. † OF. *adoubement* Armor. *Obs.*

adue. † ADUE.

A-du'el (*ā-dū'ĕl*). *Bib.*

ad'u-la'tress, *n.* Fem. of ADULATOR.

adulce. † ADDULCE.

a-dul'lam-y (*ə-dŭl'ăm-ĭ*), *n.* The practice of an Adullamite.

a-dul'ted, *p. a.* Adult. *Obs.*

a-dul'ter, *n.* [L.; substituted for ME. *avouter.* See AVOUTER.] An adulterer *Obs*

a-dul'ter-ate, *v. t.* To commit adultery. *Obs.*

a-dul'ter-ate-ly, *adv.* See -LY.

a-dul'ter-ate-ness, *n* See -NESS.

a-dul'ter-a tor (-ā'tẽr), *n* [L., a counterfeiter] **1.** One who adulterates something.

2. *Law* A counterfeiter (*adulterator monetæ*) [*Sp.*]

a-dul'ter-in. Adulterine. *Ref.*

a-dul'ter-ine, *n* An illegitimate child. *Rare.* [TELROUS.

a-dul'ter-ous-ly, *adv.* of ADULTEROUS.

a-dult'hood. *n* See -HOOD.

a-dult'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Bib.*

A-dum'mim (*ə-dĭm'ĭm*), *n pl.* **adun.** † ADOWN.

a-dun'ci-ty (ă-dŭn'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *aduncitas.* See ADUNCOUS.] Curvature inwards; hookedness.
The aduncity of the beaks of hawks *Pope.*

a-dunc'ous (ă-dŭng'kŭs), *a.* [See ADUNC.] Aduncate.

ad'u-rol (ăd'ū-rōl; -rŏl), *n.* *Photog.* Either of two compounds, a chlorine derivative and bromine derivative, of hydroquinone, used as developers.

a-dust' (ă-dŭst'), *a.* [L. *adustus*, p. p. of *adurere* to burn; *ad* + *urere* to burn: cf. F. *aduste.*] **1.** Burnt or scorched; fiery; dried up with or as with heat. "The Libyan air *adust.*" *Milton.*
2. Looking as if burnt or scorched; sunburnt.
A tall, thin man, of an *adust* complexion. *Scott*
These arid and *adust* creatures, looking like the mummies of some antediluvian animals, without the affections or sensibilities of flesh and blood. *De Quincey.*
3. *Med.* Having much bodily heat and little serum in the blood. *Obs.* Hence: Atrabilious; sallow; gloomy.

a-dus'tion (ă-dŭs'chŭn), *n.* [L. *adustio*: cf. F. *adustion.*] **1.** Act of burning or parching, or state of being burnt or parched. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Surg.* Cauterization.

‖ **ad va-lo'rem** (ăd vă-lō'rĕm). [L.] Lit., according to the value, — used to designate a duty or charge laid upon goods at a certain rate per cent upon their value as stated in their invoice, in opposition to a specific sum upon a given quantity or number. *Abbr* **ad val.**

ad-vance' (ăd-vănsʹ), *v. t.*; AD-VANCED' (-vănstʹ); AD-VANC'-ING (-văn'sĭng). [ME. *avancen, avauncen*, OF. *avancier*, F. *avancer*, fr. a supposed LL. *abantiare; ab* + *ante* (cf. F. *avant*) before. The spelling with *d* was a mistake, *a-* being supposed to be fr. L. *ad.* See AVAUNT.] **1.** To bring forward; to move toward the van or front, to make to go on.
2. To raise; elevate. *Archaic.*
They . . . *advanced* their eyelids. *Shak.*
3. To raise to a higher rank, promote.
Ahasuerus . . . *advanced* him, and set his seat above all the princes *Esther* iii. 1.
4. To accelerate the growth or progress of; to further; forward; help on; aid; heighten; as, to *advance* the ripening of fruit; to *advance* one's interests.
5. To bring to view or notice; to offer, propose; show.
Some ne'er *advance* a judgment of their own *Pope*
6. To make earlier, as an event or date; to hasten.
7. To furnish, as money or other value, before it is due, or in aid of an enterprise; to supply beforehand; as, a merchant *advances* money on a contract or on consigned goods.
8. *Law.* To furnish by way of an advancement.
9. To raise to a higher point, to enhance; to raise in rate; as, to *advance* the price of goods.
10. To extol; laud. *Obs.*
Greatly *advancing* his gay chivalry. *Spenser*
Syn. — Elevate, exalt, aggrandize, improve, heighten, accelerate; adduce, assign, propose. See ALLEGE.

ad-vance', *v. i.* **1.** To move or go forward; to proceed; as, he *advanced* to greet me.
2. To increase or make progress in any respect; as, to *advance* in knowledge, in stature, in years, in price.
3. To rise in rank, office, or consequence; to be preferred or promoted.
Advanced to a level with ancient peers *Prescott.*
4. To be or remain over, above, or in excess. *Obs.*
Syn. — ADVANCE, PROCEED, PROGRESS. *Advance* implies movement forward; *proceed*, movement from one point to another, sometimes with the implication of continuing or renewing movement already begun; *progress* suggests distinct and appreciable advance. See PROGRESS, PROCESS.
The sergeants made proclamation. Hastings *advanced* to the bar *Macaulay*
Romantic friendships, like violent loves, begin with disquiets, *proceed* to jealousies, and conclude in animosities *Pope.*
I believe in the covering of much paper . . . and then, from time to time, drawing one's self up and trying, in a superior effort, to combine the facilities thus acquired or improved *Thus one progresses.* *Stevenson.*

ad-vance', *n.* [Cf. F. *avance.*] **1.** An advancing, or moving forward or upward; state of being advanced; progress.
2. Improvement or progression, physically, mentally, morally, or socially; as, an *advance* in health, knowledge, or religion; an *advance* in rank or office
3. An addition to the price; rise in price or value; as, an *advance* on the first cost of goods.
4. The first step towards the attainment of a result; approach made to gain favor, form an acquaintance, adjust a difference, etc.; an overture; tender; offer; — usually in *pl.*
[He] made the like *advances* to the dissenters *Swift*
5. A furnishing of something before an equivalent is received (as money or goods), towards a capital or stock, or on loan; payment beforehand; the money or goods thus furnished; money or value supplied beforehand. In the case of an *advance*, as distinguished from an *advancement*, there arises the relation of debtor and creditor, or else the advance is in the nature of an absolute gift; but in case of an *advancement* it is charged against the child's prospective share in his parent's estate. Cf. ADVANCEMENT, 3.
I shall, with pleasure, make the necessary *advances* *Jay*
The account was made up with intent to show what *advances* had been made. *Kent.*
In the writings of the French physiocrats "*advances*" are an outlay of wealth with a view to some future return, as opposed to an outlay for immediate consumption *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
6. One that has been advanced in rank or office. *Obs. & R.*
7. *Naut.* In turning a ship, the distance made parallel to her original course from the time of putting the helm down until the course is at right angles with the original one.
8. That which is in advance or ahead, as a body of soldiers, a lesson not before taken, etc.
in advance. **a** In front; before. **b** Beforehand; before receiving an equivalent. **c** In the state of having advanced money on account; as, A is *in advance* to B fifty dollars.

ad-vanced' (ăd-vănstʹ), *p. a.* **1.** In the van or front.
2. In the front or before others, as regards progress or ideas; as, *advanced* opinions; *advanced* thinkers.
3. Far on in life or time.
A gentleman *advanced* in years, with a hard experience written in his wrinkles. *Hawthorne.*
advanced post, *Mil.*, a position occupied by a force of defenders in advance of the main line of battle. — **a. work**, *Fort.*, an auxiliary fortification, constructed within accurate rifle range, in advance of the ditch of a fortification.
advance guard. *Mil.* A body of troops preceding a command to reconnoiter and to protect its march. This body is divided, nearly equally, into the vanguard and the reserve, the vanguard being divided into the **advance party** and the *support*, the latter being much the stronger.

ad-vance'ment (ăd-vănsʹmĕnt), *n.* [ME. *avancement*, F. *avancement.* See ADVANCE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of advancing, or state of being advanced; progression; improvement; furtherance; promotion to a higher place or dignity; as, the *advancement* of learning.
In heaven . . every one (so well they love each other) rejoiceth and hath his part in each other's *advancement* *Sir T. More.*
True religion . . . proposes for its end the joint *advancement* of the virtue and happiness of the people *Horsley.*
2. An advance of money or value, payment in advance. See ADVANCE, *n.*, 5.
3. *Law.* Property given, usually by a parent to a child, in advance of a future distribution; an irrevocable gift by an intestate, during his life, of part or all of the donee's anticipated share in the donor's estate upon distribution. It differs from an absolute gift in that it is charged against the donee's future share in the estate, and from an advance (see ADVANCE, *n.*, 5) in that the donee cannot be called upon to account for or repay it except by this charging of it.
4. Settlement on a wife, or jointure. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
5. *Med.* The detaching of a muscle or tendon from its insertion and reattaching it at a more advanced point from its origin. The operation is chiefly performed in strabismus to correct the action of a muscle.

ad-vanc'er (ăd-vănsʹẽr), *n.* **1.** One that advances.
2. A second branch of a buck's antler.

advance sheets. *Print.* Unbound sheets of a book furnished before publication, as for review or reproduction.

advance signal. *Railroads.* In the block system, a signal to which a train may proceed beyond the beginning of a block, although the whole block is not cleared.

advance tracks. Certain tracks in a railroad yard.
Where the traffic is so heavy that the distribution of cars must be carried on uninterruptedly, a third division, known as the "*advance*," or "departure," *tracks*, is made, to receive the trains as soon as they are made up on the distribution tracks and hold them while they await orders to proceed. In terminal yards such tracks would be used only by the outbound trains. *W. M. Camp.*

ad-van'tage (ăd-vănʹtĕj), *n.* [ME. *avantage, avauntage*, F. *avantage*, fr. *avant* before, L. *ab* + *ante.* See ADVANCE, cf. VANTAGE.] **1.** Any condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means, particularly favorable to success, or to any desired end; benefit; as, the enemy had the *advantage* of a more elevated position.
Give me *advantage* of some brief discourse *Shak.*
The *advantages* of a close alliance *Macaulay.*
2. Superiority; mastery; — with *of* or *over.*
Lest Satan should get an *advantage* of us. 2 *Cor.* ii. 11.
3. Superiority of state, or that which gives it; benefit, gain; profit; as, the *advantage* of a good constitution.
4. Interest of money; increase; overplus (as the thirteenth in the baker's dozen). *Obs.*
And with *advantage* means to pay thy love. *Shak.*
5. *Tennis & Lawn Tennis.* The first point won after deuce, or the score for it. See LAWN TENNIS.
to have the advantage of (any one), to have a personal knowledge of one who does not have a reciprocal knowledge. "You *have the advantage of* me; I don't remember ever to have had the honor." *Sheridan.*

ad-van'tage, *v. t.*; AD-VAN'TAGED (-tĕjd); AD-VAN'TAG-ING (-tĕj-ĭng).] [F. *avantager.* See ADVANTAGE, *n.*] To give an advantage to; to further; promote; benefit; profit.
The truth is, the archbishop's own stiffness . *advantaged* his adversaries against him. *Fuller.*
What is a man *advantaged*, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away? *Luke* ix 25.
to advantage one's self of, to avail one's self of. *Obs.*

ad-van'tage, *v. i.* To derive advantage; benefit.

ad'van-ta'geous (ăd'văn-tā'jŭs), *a.* [F. *avantageux.*] **1.** Being of advantage; conferring advantage, gainful, profitable; useful; beneficial: as, an *advantageous* position; trade is *advantageous* to a nation.
Advantageous comparison with any other country *Prescott.*
You see . . of what use a good reputation is, and how swift and *advantageous* a harbinger it is, wherever one goes. *Chesterfield.*
2. Apt to take advantage; overreaching. *Obs.*
Syn. — See BENEFICIAL.
— **ad'van-ta'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **ad'van-ta'geous-ness**, *n.*

ad-vene' (ăd-vēnʹ), *v. i.* [L. *advenire; ad* + *venire* to come: cf. F. *avenir, advenir.* See COME.] To accede, or come (*to*); to be added to something or become a part of it, though not essential. *Rare.*
Where no act of the will *advenes* as a coefficient. *Coleridge*

ad-ven'ient (ăd-vēn'yĕnt), *a.* [L. *adveniens*, p. pr.] Coming from outward causes; superadded. *Obs.*

Ad'vent (ăd'vĕnt), *n.* [L. *adventus*, fr. *advenire, adventum*: cf. F. *avent.* See ADVENE.] **1.** *Eccl.* The period including the four Sundays before Christmas.
In the Sacramentary of Gregory the Great there are Masses for five Sundays in *Advent*: but about the 9th century these were reduced to four *Cath. Dict.*
2. The first or the expected second coming of Christ.
3. [*l. c.*] Coming; any important arrival; approach.
Death's dreadful *advent.* *Young*
Expecting still his *advent* home *Tennyson*
Syn. — See ARRIVAL.

Ad'vent-ism (ăd'vĕn-tĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine that the second coming of Christ and the end of the world are near at hand, preached by William Miller from 1831 on, and by his followers. Originally the date of the coming was prophesied for October, 1843, and then for October, 1844, but a declaration adopted at Albany, N. Y., in 1845 sets forth the belief in the second coming of Christ at an early but indefinite time, the resurrection of the dead, and the subsequent millennium.

Ad'vent-ist (ăd'vĕn-tĭst), *n.* A believer in the doctrine of Adventism; a member of a religious body holding to this doctrine, — called also *Second Adventist.* The Adventist bodies in the United States include: The **Evangelical Adventists**, whose separate meetings began in 1855, holding that the dead are in a conscious state, and that the saints are resurrected first to everlasting life, and the wicked last to everlasting suffering. — The **Advent Christians**, organized in 1861, holding that all the dead are unconscious and are resurrected, the wicked being punished by annihilation. — **Seventh-day Adventists**, a branch of the early movement of 1841-44, observing the seventh day of the week. — **Church of God**, a branch of the Seventh-day Adventists whose eschatology is identical with the former, organized in 1866, which divided from the main body on the denial of the inspiration of Mrs Ellen Gould White. — **Life and Advent Union**, organized in 1862, holding that the wicked die to sleep forever. — **Churches of God in Christ Jesus**, believing in the restitution of all things, the final destruction of the wicked, and the reign of Christ on earth.

ad'ven-ti'ti-a (ăd'vĕn-tĭsh'ĭ-ă), *n.* [L. *adventicia*; neut. pl. of *adventicius.*] *Anat.* An external covering or investment of an organ chiefly derived from the surrounding connective tissue; esp., the external coat or layer of a blood vessel, consisting mostly of fibro-elastic connective tissue.

ad'ven-ti'tious (ăd'vĕn-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *adventicius.*] **1.** Added extrinsically; not essentially inherent; accidental or casual; additional; supervenient; foreign.
To things of great dimensions, if we annex an *adventitious* idea of terror, they become without comparison greater. *Burke.*
2. *Biol.* **a** Out of the usual place; arising sporadically; as, an *adventitious* bud. **b** Accidentally or sparingly spontaneous in a country or district, adventive.
3. *Anat.* Of or relating to an adventitia.
4. *Med.* Acquired, as diseases; accidental.
Syn. — Extrinsic, extraneous, incidental, fortuitous. See ACCIDENTAL
adventitious membrane, a membrane connecting parts not usually connected, or of a different texture from the ordinary connection, as the membrane of a cicatrix. — **a. roots**, roots which arise from any point of the stem, other than from their normal point of origin. They are frequently developed on exposed parts of the plant, sometimes serving merely as holdfasts, as in the poison ivy, or as prop roots, common in the mangrove, banyan, etc. The roots emitted by cuttings are also adventitious. See AERIAL ROOTS.
— **ad'ven-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **ad'ven-ti'tious-ness**, *n.*

ad-ven'tive (ăd-vĕn'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Accidental.
2. *Bot.* Growing accidentally or spontaneously; not indigenous; not thoroughly naturalized; — applied to exotics.

ad-ven'tive, *n.* An immigrant. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

Advent Sunday. *Eccl.* The first Sunday in Advent, always the nearest to the feast of St. Andrew (Nov. 30).

ad-ven'ture (ăd-vĕn'tūr), *n.* [ME *aventure, aunter, anter*, F. *aventure*, fr. LL. *adventura*, fr. L. *advenire, adventum*, to arrive, which in the Romance languages took the sense of "to happen, befall." See ADVENE, cf. VENTURE.] **1.** That which happens without design; chance; hazard; hap; hence, chance of danger or loss.
Nay, a far less good to man it will be found, if she must, at all *adventures*, be fastened upon him individually. *Milton.*
2. Risk; danger; peril. *Obs.* *Berners.*
3. The encountering of risks, hazardous and striking enterprise; a bold undertaking, in which hazards are to be met and the issue hangs upon unforeseen events; a daring feat.
He loved excitement and *adventure* *Macaulay.*
4. A remarkable occurrence; a striking event; a stirring incident; as, the *adventures* of one's life. *Bacon.*
5. A mercantile or speculative enterprise of hazard; a venture; a shipment by a merchant on his own account.
The word "*adventures*" . . . is used everywhere as synonymous with "perils," or so nearly so that they cannot serve to enlarge the policy in the manner contended for by counsel 14 *Fed* 226-233
Syn. — Undertaking, enterprise, venture.
at all adventure, *or* **adventures**, at random; at all hazards; recklessly. — **by adventure**, by adventure, peradventure.

ad-ven'ture, *v. t.*; AD-VEN'TURED (-tūrd); AD-VEN'TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). [ME. *aventuren, aunturen*, F. *aventurer*, fr. *aventure.* See ADVENTURE, *n.*; cf. SAUNTER.] **1.** To risk, or hazard; jeopard; venture.
He would not *adventure* himself into the theater *Acts* xix. 31.
2. To venture upon; to run the risk of; dare.
Yet they *adventured* to go back *Bunyan.*
Discriminations might be *adventured.* *I. Taylor*

ad-ven'ture, *v. i.* To try the chance; to take the risk.
I would *adventure* for such merchandise *Shak.*
Brisk, breathless *adventuring* and a lusty enjoyment of life. *R. F. Burton.*

ad-ven'tur-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *aventurier.*] **1.** One who adventures; esp.: **a** One who engages in new and hazardous or perilous enterprises of any kind. **b** A soldier who, as commonly in the Middle Ages, joins the ranks of any party that offers sufficient inducement of profit, pleasure, or honor, or who makes war at his own risk; a soldier of fortune. **c** One who engages in enterprises of trade, travel, etc., for profit, esp. in foreign countries. Now chiefly used historically referring to such adventurers of the 16th and 17th centuries. Cf. MERCHANT ADVENTURER. **d** One who seeks preferment or position to which he is not entitled, by playing upon the credulity or prejudices of others, or similar devious means.

ad-ven'ture-some (-sŭm), *a.* Full of risk; adventurous; venturesome. — **ad-ven'ture-some-ness**, *n.*

ad-ven'tur-ess (-tūr-ĕs; -ĭs), *n.* A female adventurer; a woman who tries to gain position by equivocal means.

ad-ven'tur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *aventurous, aunterous*, OF. *aventuros*, F. *aventureux.*] Characterized by, or of the nature of, adventure; specif.: **a** Inclined to adventure; willing to incur hazard; prone to embark in hazardous enterprises; rashly daring; — applied to persons.
Bold deed thou hast presumed, *adventurous* Eve *Milton.*
b Full of hazard; attended with risk; exposing to danger; requiring courage; rash; — applied to acts; as, an *adventurous* undertaking, deed, song.
Syn. — Foolhardy, reckless, presumptuous, daring, venturesome, hazardous. See RASH.
— **ad-ven'tur-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ad-ven'tur-ous-ness**, *n.*

ad'verb (ăd'vûrb), *n.* [L. *adverbium; ad* + *verbum* word, verb; — a translation of Gr. *ἐπίρρημα* adverb, lit., that which is said afterwards: cf. F. *adverbe.*] *Gram.* A secondary part of speech expressive of an attribute, modifying a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, and usually denoting time, place, degree, or manner, as *now, here, very, thus.* Adverbs are also used to connect clauses, as *when, where, why.*

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aduneward. † ADOWNWARD.

‖ **ad un'guem** (ăd ŭng'gwĕm). [L.] To the finger nail, or touch of the nail; to a nicety; exactly.

a-dunque' (ă-dŭngk'). Var. of ADUNC.

‖ **ad u'num om'nes** (ŏm'nēz). [L.] Lit., all to one; all to a man; all.

A-du'ram (ă-dū'răm). *D. Bib.*

a-dure', *v. t.* [L. *adurere.*] To burn up; scorch. *Obs.*

a-du'rent, *a.* [L. *adurens*, p. pr.] Burning; scorching. *Obs.*

‖ **ad us.** Abbr of AD USUM.

a-dust', *v. t.* [See ADUST burnt.] To scorch; burn. *Obs.*

a-dust', *adv. & a.* Dusty.

a-dust'ed, *a.* Burnt; adust. *Obs.*

a-dust'i-ble, *a.* That may be burnt. *Obs.*

a-dus'tive, *a.* Scorching; burning. *Obs.*

‖ **ad u'sum.** [L.] According to custom. *Abbr.* **ad us.**

‖ **ad u'sum Del-phi'ni** (-dĕl-fīʹnī). [LL.] = IN USUM DELPHINI

‖ **ad u-trum'que pa-ra'tus** (ŭ-trŭm'kwē). [L.] Prepared for either event or alternative.

adv. For various words beginning *adv-* see the forms in AV-.

advt. *Abbr* Ad valorem; advent; adverb; adverbially; adversus (L., against); advertisement; advice; advocate.

advail. † AVAIL

A-dvai'ta (ä-dvīʹtä), *n.* [Skr. *advaita*] Lit., nonduality; — a term designating the Vedanta philosophy, with reference to its denial of the duality of creature and creator. See VEDANTA.

ad-vance'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

ad-vanc'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ADVANCE. — **ad-vanc'ing-ly**, *adv*

ad-van'cive (ăd-vănʹsĭv), *a.* Tending to advance. *Rare.*

ad-van'tage-a-ble, *a.* Advantageous. *Obs*

advantage ground. [Vantage ground.]

ad-vaunt' † AVAUNT.

ad'vec-ti'tious (ăd'vĕk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *advectivus.*] Brought or carried from elsewhere.

ad've-hent (ăd'vē-hĕnt), *a.* [L. *advehens*, p. pr.] Afferent.

ad-vene', *v. t.* To reach; to come to. *Rare.*

ad-venge' † AVENGE.

adventayle. Var of AVENTAIL.

Advent Christians. See ADVENTIST.

ad-ven'tial (ăd-vĕn'shăl), *a.* [Adventitious.]

ad-ven'try, *n.* [From *adventer*, an older form of *adventure*, v.] Adventure, enterprise. *Obs. & R.*

ad-ven'tu-al (ăd-vĕn'tū-ăl), *a.* Relating to Advent

ad-ven'ture-ful, *a* See -FUL.

ad-ven'ture-ly, *adv.* Adventurously.

ad-ven'ture-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

ad-ven'ture-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

ad-ven'ture-some. Adventuresome. *Ref Sp.*

ad-ven'tur-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

ification, or circumstance attending an act or another attribute, and hence used to quality esp. verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, and occasionally (as "quite" in "quite a man") other parts of speech. See -LY.

ad-ver'bi-al (ăd-vûr'bĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *adverbialis*: cf. F. *adverbial.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an adverb; containing or using an adverb or adverbs; as, an *adverbial* phrase or form. — **ad-ver'bi-al-ly**, *adv.*

ad-ver'bi-al-ize (-īze), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To give the force or form of an adverb to.

ad'ver-sa'ri-a (ăd'vĕr-sā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *adversarius* turned toward one.] A miscellaneous collection of notes, remarks, or selections; a commonplace book; also, commentaries or notes.

These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria.* *Bp. Bull.*

ad'ver-sa-ry (ăd'vĕr-sȧ-rĭ; *in Milton often* ăd-vûr'-), *n*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *adversarie*, fr. L. *adversarius* (a.) turned toward, (n.) an adversary: cf. F. *adversaire.* See ADVERSE.] **1.** One turned against another or others with a design to oppose or resist them; a member of an opposing or hostile party; an opponent; an antagonist, an enemy; foe.

His ancient knot of dangerous *adversaries* *Shak.*

Agree with thine *adversary* quickly. *Matt.* v. 25.

Oh that one would hear me! behold, my desire is . . . that mine *adversary* had written a book. *Job* XXXI. 35.

2. *pl.* = ADVERSARIA. *Rare.*

Syn. — See OPPONENT.

the Adversary, Satan, or the Devil.

ad'ver-sa-ry (ăd'vĕr-sȧ-rĭ), *a.* [See ADVERSARY, *n.*] **1.** Opposed; opposite; adverse; antagonistic. *Archaic.*

2. *Law.* Having an opposing party; not unopposed; as, an *adversary* suit.

ad-ver'sa-tive (ăd-vûr'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L *adversativus.*] Expressing contrariety, opposition, or antithesis; as, an *adversative* conjunction (*but, however, yet*, etc.); an *adversative* force. — **ad-ver'sa-tive-ly**, *adv.*

adversative proposition, *Logic*, a proposition expressing antithesis or opposition.

ad-ver'sa-tive, *n.* An adversative word or proposition.

ad'verse (ăd'vĕrs; *in poetry often* ăd-vûrs'), *a.* [OF. *avers, advers*, F. *adverse*, fr. L. *adversus*, p. p. of *advertere* to turn to. See ADVERT.] **1.** Acting against, or in a contrary direction; opposed; contrary, conflicting; as, *adverse* winds; a spirit *adverse* to distinctions of caste.

2. Specif., *Law*, having opposing interests; having interests for the preservation of which opposition is essential.

The words "*adverse* party" [as to competency of witnesses] . . are not limited to the adversary positions of plaintiff and defendant, but affect any party, whether plaintiff or defendant, whose interests are actually *adverse* to those of another party to the action. 8 *Kan. App.* 841.

The "*adverse* party" is every party to the action, whether plaintiff or defendant, whose interests may be injuriously affected by a reversal or modification of the judgment or order appealed from. 116 *Cal.* 45.

3. Opposite. "Calpe's *adverse* height." *Byron.*

4. In hostile opposition; unfavorable; unpropitious, contrary to one's wishes; unfortunate, calamitous; afflictive; as, *adverse* fates; *adverse* circumstances, things *adverse.*

Happy were it for us all if we bore prosperity as well and wisely as we endure an *adverse* fortune. *Southey.*

5. *Bot.* Turned toward the stem or axis; as, *adverse* leaves; — the opposite of *averse.*

Syn. — Contrary, opposing, conflicting; disinclined, reluctant, loath. — ADVERSE, AVERSE come into comparison as denoting opposition, which in *adverse* has reference chiefly to opinion or intention, in *averse* (see RELUCTANT) to feeling or inclination: as, "Protestants . . . of that kind which is the most *adverse* to all implicit submission of mind and opinion" (*Burke*); "The Beefsteak and October clubs are neither of them *averse* to eating and drinking" (*Spectator*). See OPPOSITE, ANTIPATHY.

I . . . hope that our periodical judges will not be very *adverse* to me, and that perhaps they may even favor me. *Cowper.*

The writer of critical studies has to mediate between the author whom he loves and the public, who are certainly indifferent and frequently *averse.* *Stevenson.*

adverse possession (of real estate), *Law*, a possession which is hostile, under a claim or color of title, actual, open, notorious, exclusive, and continuous. Such a possession when continued for the required period of time (generally twenty years) gives an indefeasible right of possession, or ownership, to the possessor by operation of the limitation of actions. Actual possession in general consists in the exercise of such acts of ownership as the owner of such land would normally exercise over it, which would vary with the nature and situation of the land. — a **witness**, *Law*, a hostile witness. See ADVERSE, *a.*, 2.

— **ad'verse-ly**, *adv.* — **ad'verse-ness**, *n.*

ad-ver'si-ty (ăd-vûr'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *adversite*, F. *adversité*, fr. L. *adversitas.*] **1.** Opposition; contrariety. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*

2. A condition or circumstance attended with severe trials; a state of adverse fortune; misfortune; calamity; affliction; trouble; trial; — opposed to *well-being* or *prosperity.*

Sweet are the uses of *adversity*,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head. *Shak.*

Syn. — Distress, misery, suffering. See MISFORTUNE.

Adversity Hume. Joseph Hume, an English politician (1777-1855); — so called by Cobbett because of his predictions of disaster to Great Britain. Cf. PROSPERITY ROBINSON.

ad-vert' (ăd-vûrt'), *v. i.*; AD-VERT'ED; AD-VERT'ING. [Formerly also *avert*, fr. F. *avertir*, L. *advertere*, v. t., to turn to; *ad* + *vertere* to turn. See VERSION; cf. ADVERTISE.] To turn the mind or attention; to refer; to take heed or notice; — with *to*; as, he *adverted* to what was said.

I may again *advert* to the distinction. *Owen.*

Syn. — Refer, allude; return, recur. — ADVERT, REVERT come into comparison with reference to discourse. To ADVERT to something is literally to turn to or toward it, hence the word often implies turning away from one subject to take up another, as, "I speak of this point chiefly for the sake of method. . . . Let me now *advert* to what was peculiar in that testimony" (*Poe*). To REVERT to something is to turn back to it in speech or thought; as, "In my weaker moments I *revert* with a sigh . . . to the old notion of literature as holiday" (*Lowell*); "He now drops this idea, and *reverts* to his reasoning on death" (*Goldsmith*). But *advert* is frequently used as synonymous with *refer* (see ALLUDE); as, "I never heard him [Carlyle] *advert* to his works and his fame" (*E. Fitzgerald*). See RETURN.

ad-vert'ence (ăd-vûr'tĕns) } *n.* [OF. *advertence, avertence,*
ad-vert'en-cy (-tĕn-sĭ) } LL. *advertentia*, fr. L. *advertens.* See ADVERTENT.] Act of adverting, or quality of being advertent; attention; notice; regard; heedfulness.

To this difference it is right that *advertence* should be had in regulating taxation. *J. S Mill*

ad-vert'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *advertens, -entis*, p. pr. of *advertere.* See ADVERT.] Attentive; heedful; regardful. *Sir M. Hale.* — **ad-vert'ent-ly**, *adv.*

ad'ver-tise' (ăd'vĕr-tīz'; ăd'vĕr-tīz'; 277; *see note below*), *v. t.*; AD'VER-TISED (-tīzd, -tīzd'); AD'VER-TIS'ING (-tīz'ĭng; -tĭz'ĭng). Also **ad'ver-tize'**. [F. *avertir*, formerly also spelt *advertir*, to warn, give notice to, L. *advertere* to turn to. The ending was probably influenced by the noun *advertisement.* See ADVERT.] **1.** To notice; observe. *Obs*

2. To give notice to; to inform or apprise; to notify; to make known; hence, to warn; — often with *of* before the subject of information; as, to *advertise* a man of his loss.

I will *advertise* thee what this people shall do. *Num.* XXIV. 14.

3. To give public notice of; to announce publicly, esp. by a printed notice; as, to *advertise* goods for sale, a lost article, the sailing day of a vessel, a political meeting.

☞ This word was formerly accented *ad-ver'tise*, later becoming *ad'ver-tise'*. Present usage favors *ad'ver-tise'*, as in verbs in *-ize*, and in accordance with the tendency of the language to throw the accent toward the first syllable.

Syn. — Notify, announce, proclaim, promulgate, publish.

ad'ver-tise', *v. i.* Also **ad'ver-tize'**. **1.** To take note. *Obs.*

2. To give notice or information; esp., to give or make statements, requests, or the like, in printed announcements or advertisements

ad-ver'tise-ment (ăd-vûr'tĭz-mĕnt; *often* ăd'vĕr-tīz'mĕnt *in U. S.*; 277), *n.* Also **ad-ver'tize-ment**. [F. *avertissement*, formerly also spelt *advertissement*, a warning, giving notice.] **1.** Act of adverting to something; act of informing or notifying; notification. *Archaic.*

An *advertisement* of danger. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. Admonition; advice; warning. *Obs.*

Therefore give me no counsel:
My griefs cry louder than *advertisement.* *Shak.*

3. A public notice, esp. in some public print, as a newspaper, periodical, book, poster, or handbill; anything that advertises; as, a newspaper having many *advertisements.*

Advertisements of Elizabeth, a series of enactments promulgated in 1566 by Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, to establish "due order in the public administration of Common Prayer and using of Holy Sacraments."

ad'ver-tis'er (ăd'vĕr-tīz'ĕr; ăd'vĕr-tīz'ĕr), *n.* Also **ad'ver-tiz'er**. One that advertises.

ad-vice' (ăd-vīs') *n.* [ME. *avis* opinion, advice, F. *avis*; *à* + OF. *vis*, fr. L. *visum* seemed, seen; really p. p. of *videre* to see, so that *vis* meant that which has seemed best. See VISION; cf. ADVISE, AVISO.] **1.** View or consideration of a thing; hence: **a** Opinion; judgment. **b** Prudence; consideration; wisdom; knowledge.

How shall I dote on her with more *advice*,
That thus without *advice* begin to love her? *Shak.*

c Determination; resolve or decision; plan. *Obs.*

2. An opinion recommended or offered as worthy to be followed; counsel.

We may give *advice*, but we cannot give conduct. *Franklin.*

3. Information or notice given; intelligence; as, late *advices* from France; — commonly in *pl.* Specif., *Com.*, usually, information communicated by letter, — chiefly as to drafts or bills of exchange; as, a letter of *advice.*

Syn. — Opinion, recommendation, instruction, suggestion, exhortation, admonition; consultation, deliberation. — ADVICE, COUNSEL. ADVICE implies real or pretended knowledge, often professional or technical, on the part of the one who gives it, and may apply to any of the affairs of life; as, *advice* regarding the choice of books, the conduct of a business, the care of poultry; legal or medical *advice.* COUNSEL is rather the fruit of wisdom or deliberation, and usually presupposes weightier occasions than *advice*; as, to seek *counsel* in an emergency, in affairs of state; a *counsel* of perfection. See WARN.

King Rehoboam forsook the *counsel* of the old men, and answered them after the *advice* of the young men.

2 *Chron.* x. 13, 14.

ad-vis'a-ble (ăd-vīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *avisable.*] **1.** Proper to be advised or to be done; expedient; prudent.

Some judge it *advisable* for a man to account with his heart every day. *South.*

2. Ready to receive advice. *Rare.* *South.*

Syn. — Expedient, proper, desirable, befitting.

— **ad-vis'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ad-vis'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ad-vis'a-bly**, *adv.*

ad-vise' (ăd-vīz'), *v. t.*; AD-VISED' (-vīzd'); AD-VIS'ING (-vīz'ĭng). [ME. *avisen* to perceive, consider, inform, F. *aviser*, fr. LL. *advisare*; *ad* + *visare*, fr. L. *videre, visum* to see. See ADVICE.] **1.** To view; observe; hence, to bring into view; consider; ponder; devise. *Obs.*

2. To give advice to; to offer an opinion to as worthy or expedient to be followed; to counsel; warn. "I shall no more *advise* thee." *Milton.*

3. To give information or notice to, to apprise; inform; — with *of*; as, we were *advised* of the risk.

4. *Scots Law.* To consider or review (a verdict or decision).

Syn. — To counsel, admonish, apprise, acquaint.

to advise one's self, to bethink one's self, to take counsel with one's self; to reflect, consider. *Obs.*

Bid thy master well *advise himself.* *Shak.*

ad-vise' (ăd-vīz'), *v. i.* **1.** To consider; deliberate. *Obs.*

2. To take counsel; consult; — followed by *with*; as, to *advise* with friends.

3. To give counsel; as, I will *advise*, if you will execute.

ad-vised' (ăd-vīzd'), *p. p. & p. a.* of ADVISE. Specif., **1.** Of persons, having considered; hence, deliberate; cautious; judicious; determined. *Obs.*

2. Of things, considered; deliberate; hence, judicious.

— **ad-vis'ed-ly** (ăd-vīz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **ad-vis'ed-ness**, *n.*

ad-vise'ment (ăd-vīz'mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *avisement*, F. *avisement.*] **1.** Act of one who advises anything; specif.: **a** Counsel; advice; information. *Archaic.* **b** Consideration; deliberation; consultation.

Tempering the passion with *advisement* slow *Spenser.*

2. The result of advising; specif., *Obs.*, an opinion; plan.

ad-vi'so-ry (ăd-vī'zŏ-rĭ), *a.* Having power to advise, pertaining to or containing advice; as, an *advisory* council.

The General Association has a general *advisory* superintendence over all the ministers and churches *Tumbull.*

ad'vo-ca-cy (ăd'vŏ-kȧ-sĭ), *n.* [OF. *advocatie*, LL. *advocatia.* See ADVOCATE.] **1.** Act of pleading for or supporting; work of advocating; intercession.

2 *Eccl.* Advowson. *Rare.*

ad'vo-cate (ăd'vŏ-kāt), *n.* [ME. *avocat, avoket*, F. *avocat*, fr. L. *advocatus*, one summoned or called to another; properly the p. p. of *advocare* to call to, call to one's aid, *ad* + *vocare* to call, *vox* voice. See VOCAL; cf. ADVOWEE, AVOWEE.] **1.** One who pleads the cause of another. Specif., one who pleads the cause of another before a tribunal or judicial court; a counselor. *Advocate* is the technical name in the Roman law, and in Scotland, France, and various other countries whose legal system is based on the Roman law; also in the English ecclesiastical courts and various other special courts now or formerly existing. The corresponding name in the English law courts is *counselor, counsel*, or *barrister*, and in the United States and some British colonies, as Canada, *counselor, counsel*, or *attorney* (see these terms). Cf. SOLICITOR, PROCTOR. *Advocate* is locally used for: **a** In Aberdeen, Scotland, a solicitor. **b** In the Isle of Man, any one of a number of practitioners who perform the functions of both barrister and solicitor.

2. One who defends, vindicates, or espouses any cause by argument; a pleader; an intercessor; as, an *advocate* of free trade, an *advocate* of truth.

3. [*cap.*] Christ, considered as an intercessor.

We have an *Advocate* with the Father 1 *John* II. 1.

4 The patron of a benefice. See ADVOWSON *Obs.*

ad'vo-cate (ăd'vŏ-kāt), *v. t.*; AD'VO-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [See ADVOCATE, *n.*; cf. AVOW.] **1.** To plead in favor of; to defend by argument, before a tribunal or the public; to support, vindicate, or recommend publicly.

This is the only thing distinct and sensible, that has been *advocated.* *Burke.*

Eminent orators were engaged to *advocate* his cause *Mitford.*

2 *Scots Law.* To call up for a hearing from a lower court.

ad'vo-ca'tion (ăd'vŏ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *advocatio*: cf. OF. *avocation.* Cf. ADVOWSON.] **1.** A summoning or calling. *Obs.*, except specif., in the law of Scotland and in the papal court, the calling or summoning of an action before itself by a superior court.

2. Act of advocating or pleading; plea, advocacy. *Archaic.*

Jesus . . sits . . in a perpetual *advocation* for us. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Advowson. *Obs.*

ad'vo-cat'o-ry (ăd'vŏ-kāt'ŏ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to an advocate. *Rare.*

ad-vow'ee' (ăd-vou'ē'), *n.* [ME. *avowe* patron, F. *avoué*, L. *advocatus.* See ADVOCATE, *n.*; cf. AVOWEE, AVOYER.] **1.** An advocate or patron; an avowe. *Obs.*

2. The patron of a church office or benefice, who formerly protected its interests; one who has an advowson.

ad-vow'son (ăd-vou'zŭn; 277), *n.* [ME. *avoweisoun* patronage, OF. *avoeison*, fr. L. *advocatio.* Cf. ADVOCATION.] *Eng. Law.* The patronage of a church living; the right of presenting to a vacant benefice or living in the church. [Originally, the function or office of a patron (*advocatus*) or protector of a benefice, who was privileged to nominate or present to it.] Advowsons are incorporeal hereditaments, and are, by 1 Vict. c. 26, s. 1, included under the term *real estate.* They constitute important property rights, of which about half belong to the Crown, and the others to the bishops, deans, and chapters, universities and colleges, municipalities, etc. The right is *appendant* when it has continued unbrokenly annexed to the manor; but if once separated it becomes an advowson in *gross*, but may become *appurtenant.* (See APPENDANT; APPURTENANT; and *in gross*, under GROSS.) Cf. BENEFICE.

ad'y-na'mi-a (ăd'ĭ-nā'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀδυναμία* want of strength; *ἀ-* not + *δύναμις* strength.] *Med.* Lack or loss of the vital powers caused by disease.

ad'y-nam'ic (ăd'ĭ-năm'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Med.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, debility of the vital powers; weak, as, malignant fevers are *adynamic.*

2. *Physics.* Characterized by the absence of power or force.

ad'y-tum (ăd'ĭ-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *ἄδυτον*, n., fr. *ἄδυτος*, a., not to be entered; *ἀ-* not + *δύειν* to enter.] The innermost, or a secret, sanctuary or shrine in ancient temples, open only to priests, and whence oracles were given. Hence: A private chamber; a sanctum.

adz, adze (ădz), *n.* [ME. *adese, adis, adse*, AS. *adesa*,

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ad-ver'bi-al'i-ty (ăd-vûr'bĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Adverbial quality.

ad-ver'bi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A phraseological adverb. *Earle.*

‖ **ad ver'bum** (vûr'bŭm). [L.] To a word; verbatim.

‖ **ad ve're-cun'di-am** (vĕr'ē-kŭn'dĭ-ăm). [L.] To modesty

ad'ver-sa'ri-ous, *a.* Hostile; adverse. *Rare.*

ad'ver-sa'tion, *n.* [L *adversatio.*] State of being adverse; hostility. *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*

ad-ver'sa-tive. Adversative.

ad-verse', *v. t* [L *adversari.*] To oppose; resist. *Obs.*

ad-ver'si-fo'li-ate, ad-ver'si-fo'li-ous, *a.* [L. *adversus* opposite + *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Having opposite leaves

ad-ver'sion, *n.* [L. *adversio.*] A turning to; attention. *Obs.*

adversour. † ADVERSARY.

‖ **ad-ver'sus** (ăd-vûr'sŭs), *prep & adv* [L.] Against; toward; — usually in a hostile sense.

ad-vert', *v. t* To turn toward; to turn the attention to; also, to advise; warn. *Obs.*

ad-ver'ti-see' (-vûr'tĭ-zē'; ăd'vĕr-tĭ-zē'), *n.* One whom an advertisement is intended to reach.

ad'ver-tize', **ad-ver'tize-ment**, **ad-ver'tiz-ment**, etc Vars. of ADVERTISE, ADVERTISEMENT, etc.

Adv. Gen. *Abbr.* Advocate general.

advice boat. A vessel to carry dispatches or to reconnoiter; a dispatch boat. *Archaic.*

ad-vice'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

ad-view'. † AVIEW.

ad-vis'al (ăd-vīz'ăl), *n.* Action of advising; counsel. *Rare.*

ad-vis'a-to-ry (ăd-vīz'ȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to an adviser or advice.

advise † ADVICE.

ad-vis'er (ăd-vīz'ĕr), *n.* One who advises. — **ad-vis'er-ship**, *n.*

ad-vi'sive (ăd-vī'sĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, giving, or characterized by, advice. — **ad-vi'sive-ness**, *n.*

ad-vi'so (ăd-vī'zŏ), *n.* [See AVISO.] Advice; counsel; suggestion; also, a dispatch or advice boat *Obs Sir T. Browne.*

ad-vi'sor, *n.* = ADVISER.

‖ **ad vi'tam aut cul'pam.** [L.] Lit., for life or until misbehavior

‖ **ad vi'vum.** [L.] To that which is alive; to the life.

ad-viz'a-bl, ad-vize', ad-vize'ment, etc. Advisable, advise, etc. *Ref. Sp.* [cate. *Obs.*

ad'vo-cate, *v. i.* To act as advocate.

ad'vo-cate-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

ad'vo-cat'ess (ăd'vŏ-kāt'ĕs), *n.* A female advocate.

‖ **ad'vo-ca'ti-o ec-cle'si-æ** (ăd'vŏ-kā'shĭ-ō ē-klē'zĭ-ē). [LL., advocation of church.] *Eccl. Law.* Advowson.

ad'vo-ca'tor, *n.* [L.] Advocate.

ad'vo-ca'tress. **ad'vo-ca'trice** (ăd'vŏ-kā'trĕs; -trĭs), *n.* A female advocate. *Rare.*

ad'vo-ca'trix (-trĭks), *n.* [LL., fem. of L. *advocator* advocate.] An advocatress. *Rare.*

‖ **ad'vo-ca'tus di-a'bo-li** (dī-ăb'ō-lī). [L.] = DEVIL'S ADVOCATE.

ad-void' † AVOID.

ad-voke', *v. t.* [L. *advocare.*] To call to one's self; to summon, esp. from a lower to a higher court. *Obs. or R*

ad-voke'. † ADVOCATE.

ad'vo-lu'tion (ăd'vŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *advolvere, advolutum*, to roll to.] A rolling toward something. *Rare.*

advoterer † ADULTERER.

ad-vouch'. † AVOUCH.

advoulter, advoulterer, etc. † ADULTER, ADULTERER, etc.

ad-vou'ter, ad-vou'ter-er, etc. † ADULTER, ADULTERER, etc.

ad-vow'tress. *n.* [ME. *avoutresse*, fr. OF. *avoutresse.*] An adulteress. *Obs.*

advow-. For many words in *advow-*, see those in ADVOU-.

ad-vow'ry. † AVOWRY.

ad-vow'son, *v. t.* To vest with an advowson. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

ad-vow'son-age. *n.* Advowson.

advowter, advowtress, etc. † ADULTER, ADULTERER, etc

advoyer. † AVOYER.

advt. *Abbr.* Advertisement.

adward. † AWARD.

adwate. † AWAIT.

a-dwo'le, *adv.* [*a-* on, in + ME. *dwole, dwale.* See DWALE.] In error. *Obs.*

a'dy (ā'dĭ), *n.* [Canarese *adi.*] See MEASURE.

‖ **ad-yan'ga-o** (ăd-yăn'gā-ō), *n.* [Tag.] A mumecaceous Philippine tree (*Albizzia procera*), yielding an incense resin.

a-dyn'a-my (ȧ-dĭn'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* Adynamia. *Rare.*

adys. † ADZ.

ad'yt, *n.* An adytum; a sanctuary. *Obs.*

adyte, *v. t.* To indite. *Obs.*

adyte † ADIGHT.

ad'y-ton. *n.* = ADYTUM.

adz, *v. t.*; ADZED (ădzd); ADZ'ING. To cut or dress with an adz.

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adese, ax, hatchet.] A cutting tool having a thin arching blade set at right angles to the handle, and thus differing from the *ax*. It is used to trim off the surface of wood.

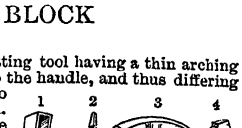

1 Carpenter's Adz with flat head; 2 Ship carpenter's Adz with spur head; 3 Cooper's Adz; 4 Canoe or Spout Adz

adz, *or* **adze, block.** The block in a wood-planing machine to which the cutters are fixed.

adz, *or* **adze, eye.** An eye like that of an adz.

æ *or* **ae.** A Lat. diphthong corresponding to Gr. *αι*. In Eng. words derived from Lat. or Gr., *æ* is usually retained in proper names and in learned or scientific terms. Elsewhere *æ* is replaced by *e*. Thus Cæsar (cf. Fr. César), ædile, æstivation; estuary, museum, era, etc. In AS. *æ* is not a diphthong, but merely a digraph, probably pronounced like *a* in English *fat*. Anglo-Saxon short *æ* reflects Germanic short *a*. In English it is replaced by *a*; as in *A*lfred, father, day, etc. Anglo-Saxon long *æ* is reflected in English by *e*, *ee*, *ea*, all having the sound of ē in ēve. See *Guide to Pron*, § 128.

-æ. **1.** The termination of the nominative plural of Latin nouns (nearly all feminine) in *-a*, and of Greek plurals in *-αι* that have been Latinized. It occurs chiefly in proper names and in modern biological names of orders and families. See -IDÆ, -ACEÆ.

2. In astronomy, in the names of stars, as *β* Aquilæ, the genitive singular ending.

Æ-ac'i-des (ē-ăs'ĭ-dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Αἰακίδης*.] A descendant of Æacus; — a patronymic given esp. to Achilles (grandson of Æacus), Peleus, Telamon, Phocus, Pyrrhus (son of Achilles), and to Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, who claimed descent from Achilles.

Æ'a-cus (ē'ā-kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Αἰακος*.] *Gr. Myth.* The king of Ægina, son of Zeus and Ægina, renowned for piety and justice. He was the father of Telamon and Peleus, and after death became one of the three judges of Hades. The Ægmetans honored him as their tutelary deity. His descendants were called **Æ-ac'i-dæ** (ē-ăs'ĭ-dē).

Æ-æ'an (ē-ē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Aeaeus*, Gr. *Αἰαίος*.] *Class. Myth.* Pertaining to or designating the island of Ææa (now Monte Circello), lying between Italy and Sicily and fabled as the abode of Circe. — **Æ-æ'an**, *n.*

æ'ci-al (ē'shĭ-ăl), *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to an æcium.

æcial stage. = ÆCIOSTAGE.

æ'ci-o-spore' (ē'shĭ-ō-spōr'), *n.* [*æcium* + *spore*.] *Bot.* One of the asexual spores produced in a chainlike series within an æcium.

æ'ci-o-stage' (-stāj'), *n* [*æcium* + *stage*.] *Bot.* That stage in the development of certain rust fungi (*Uredinales*) in which æcia are produced. It often occurs, as in the wheat rust, on different hosts from those of the uredostage or teliostage (which see); and it may be suppressed.

æ'ci-um (ē'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CIA (-shĭ-ă; -sĭ-ă). Also *æcidium*. [NL., fr. Gr. *αἰκία* injury.] *Bot.* The form of sorus which is developed in the first spore-bearing stage (æciostage) of a rust fungus, and which gives rise to æciospores capable of producing the uredostage. Æcia of wheat rust are found on the barberry, and from their form are called *cluster cups*. Cf. PYCNIUM, UREDINIUM, TELIUM.

æ-dic'u-la (ē-dĭk'ū-lă), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *aedes* building.] *Rom. Antiq.* A room; also (usually in *pl*), a small house; a niche or inclosure, as for an urn or statue; a shrine, sometimes even a detached one.

æ'dile (ē'dīl), *n.* Also **e'dile.** [L. *aedilis*, fr. *aedes* temple, public building.] Any of certain Roman urban officials whose chief duties were to look after the public works, the public markets, the grain supply, and the policing of the city, and to superintend or provide for the public games. The two original ædiles were plebeians, elected at first, in 494 B C., to assist the tribunes. There were added in 366 two *curule ædiles*, who at first were patrician only, later alternately or indifferently patrician and plebeian; and in 45 B. C. two *cereal ædiles*, to take charge of the grain supply.

æ-dil'i-ty (ē-dĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Also **e-dil'i-ty** [L. *aedilitas*, fr. *aedilis* ædile.] The office of an ædile · ædileship; hence, the superintendence of public buildings and works.

Æ-ge'an (ē-jē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Aegaeus*, Gr. *Αἰγαῖος*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the sea, or arm of the Mediterranean Sea, east of Greece. See ARCHIPELAGO.

2. Specif.: *Archæol* Designating, or pertaining to, the early maritime civilization spread throughout various Ægean islands at an early date, and especially flourishing at Crete. Its culmination was the Mycenæan civilization.

Æ'ge-ri'i-dæ (ē'jē-rī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L *Aegeria*, *Egeria*, name of a nymph.] *Zoöl.* The family including the clearwing moths; — syn. with *Sesiidæ*. — **æ-ge'ri-an** (ē-jē'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **æ-ge'ri-id** (-ĭd), *n.*

Æ'geus (ē'jūs; ē'jē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Αἰγεύς*.] *Gr. Myth.* The father of Theseus, who, in grief at the supposed loss of his son, threw himself into the Ægean Sea, which is said to have been named from him.

Æ'gi-a-li'tis (ē'jĭ-ā-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *αἰγιαλός* the seashore.] *Zoöl.* A genus of plovers comprising a number of species of small or medium size, having the upper parts unstreaked, and one or two black bars or rings on the neck or breast, as the killdeer, ringneck, and piping plover.

æ'gi-lops (ē'jĭ-lŏps; ĕ'jĭ-; 277), *n.* [L. *aegilops*, Gr. *αἰγίλωψ*.] **1.** *Med.* An ulcer or fistula in the inner corner of the eye.

2. *Bot.* **a** The wild oat, or any other grass growing as a weed in grain fields. *Obs.* **b** [*cap.*] A genus of grasses somewhat similar to *Triticum*, or wheat. **c** The valonia oak.

Æ'gi-ne'tan (ē'jĭ-nē'tăn), *a.* [L. *Aegineta*, n., Gr. *Αἰγινήτης*.] Of or pert. to Ægina. — **Æ'gi-ne'tan**, *n.*

Æginetan marbles, *or* **sculptures**, certain sculptures, somewhat under life size, discovered in 1811 at Ægina, and later restored by Thorvaldsen and placed in the Glyptothek at Munich. They represent battles, probably between Greeks and Trojans, and came from the pediments of a temple of Athena, or, possibly, of an Ægmetan goddess Aphæa, and date from the 5th century B. C. — **Æ. school**, *Sculpture*, a Greek school at Ægina noted for its athletic nude figures, as in the Ægmetan marbles. The school flourished early in the 5th century B. C., Callon, Onatas, and Anaxagoras being the chief sculptors.

Æ'gi-pan' (ē'jĭ-păn'), *n.* [Gr. *Αἰγίπαν*; *αἴξ*, *αἰγός*, goat + *Πάν* Pan.] Pan; — so called with reference to his goatlike horns, ears, and lower limbs.

Æ'gir (ē'jĭr, ā'gĭr), *n.* [Icel.] *Teut. Myth.* A giant usually regarded as personifying the sea, esp. in its calm and benignant aspect. His wife, **Ran**, is the death deity of the sea, who draws drowning men to the depths. Their nine daughters represent the surf and turbulent waves.

In *Ægir's* hall, where no unhallowed strife may come, the gods are guests, and feast at every flax harvest. Instead of the light of the fire they have the glitter of gold. *Smith (Kauffmann).*

æ'gir-ine (ē'jĭr-ĭn) } *n.* [After *Ægir*, the god.] *Min.* A
æ'gir-ite (ē'jĭr-ĭt) } variety of acmite. See ACMITE.

æ'gis (ē'jĭs), *n.* Also **e'gis.** [L. *aegis*, fr. Gr. *αἰγίς*] **1.** *Gr. Myth. & Antiq.* A symbol or accouterment, in Homer ascribed chiefly to Zeus, "the Ægis bearer," but later mainly associated with Athena. In Homer it is described as shaggy and adorned with golden tassels. In representations of Athena it appears as a breast ornament or protection, scaly or hairy, bordered with serpents, and set with the Gorgon's head (see GORGONEUM). Its significance was chiefly as a life charm, and it was prob. derived from an original use of the goat in the cults of Zeus and Athena.

2. Hence, any similar device borne by a deity, as sometimes by the Egyptian goddess Bast.

3. Fig., a shield or protection

Æ-gis'thus (ē-jĭs'thŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Αἴγισθος*.] *Gr. Myth.* The son of Thyestes, slayer of Atreus, and paramour of Clytemnestra, whom he aided in the slaying of Agamemnon. He was slain by Orestes (which see).

Æ'gi-thog'na-thæ (ē'jĭ-thŏg'nă-thē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *αἴγιθος*, *αἰγίοθος*, the hedge sparrow (?) + *γνάθος* jaw.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of carinate birds founded on the characters of the palatal bones, including the perching birds, woodpeckers, and swifts. The maxillopalatines are distinct from one another and from the anteriorly truncated vomer. — **æ'gi-thog'na-thism** (-thĭz'm), *n.* — **æ'gi-thog'na-thous** (-thŭs), *a.*

Æ'gle (ē'glē; ĕg'lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Αἴγλη*, lit., radiance.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the Hesperides; — a name given to various nymphs.

2. [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of rutaceous trees, natives of tropical Asia and western Africa, distinguished from the related genus *Citrus* by the distinct stamens. *Æ. marmelos* of India is the bel.

Æ'go-po'di-um (ē'gō-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *αἴξ*, *αἰγός*, goat + *πούς*, dim. of *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot; cf. *αἰγοπόδης* goat-footed.] *Bot.* A small genus of apiaceous plants, natives of the north temperate zone, having large biternate leaves and 5-angled carpels without oil tubes. *Æ. podagraria* is the goutweed.

æ-gro'tat (ē-grō'tăt), *n.* [L., he is sick.] In English universities, a medical certificate that a student is ill and unable to attend his lectures or examinations.

-æ'mi-a, -e'mi-a (-ē'mĭ-ă), **-hæ'mi-a, -he'mi-a** (-hē'mĭ-ă). A suffix from Greek *αἷμα*, *blood*, chiefly used in the naming of diseases in which the blood is affected, as in *septicæmia*, *pyæmia*, leucocyt*hæmia*, leucocyt*hemia*.

Æ-ne'as (ē-nē'ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Αἰνείας*.] In Homer, the son of Anchises and Aphrodite (Venus), prominent as a defender of Troy and, after its fall, ruler in the Troad. Vergil's **Æ-ne'id** tells of his wanderings from Troy to Thrace, Crete, Epirus, Carthage, and Italy, where his descendants are fabled to have founded the Roman empire. He carried his father, Anchises, on his shoulders from burning Troy, and is called the *Pious Æneas* (Lat. *Pius Æneas*) from his filial devotion. The story of Æneas may be a myth representing the diffusion of the worship of Aphrodite as a maritime goddess. Cf. BRUT

a-ē'ne-ous (ā-ē'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aëneus*.] Colored like bronze.

æ-nig'ma-tite (ē-nĭg'mă-tīt), *n.* [See ENIGMA.] *Min.* An imperfectly known member of the amphibole group, occurring in black triclinic crystals. It is essentially a silicate and titanate of ferrous iron and sodium. Sp. gr., 3.74–3.80.

Æ-o'li-an (ē-ō'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **E-o'li-an.** [L. *Aeolius*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Æolia or Æolis, in Asia Minor, colonized by the Greeks, or to its inhabitants; Æolic.

The Dorian or *Æolian* character is exactly presented in the austerity, the heroism, the intense passion of Achilles *H. Browne*

2. Pertaining to Æolus, the mythic god of the winds; hence [*l. c.*], pertaining to, or produced or effected by, the wind; aerial; as, *æolian* sculpture, *æolian* sand, etc.

Viewless forms the *æolian* organ play *Campbell.*

æolian attachment, *Music*, a contrivance often attached to a pianoforte, which prolongs the vibrations and increases the volume of sound, by forcing a stream of air upon the strings. — **æ. harp**, **æ. lyre**, a musical instrument consisting of a box, on or in which are stretched strings of silk or fine gut, tuned in unison, on which the wind produces tones with audible harmonics of a mingled and distant sweetness. It is usually placed at an open window. — **Æ. mode.** *Music.* See MODE, 1 a (2) — **æ. rocks**, *Geol.*, sedimentary rocks whose material was deposited by winds They are of limited extent.

Æolian Harp

Æ-o'li-an, *n.* Also **E-o'li-an.** [L. *Aeolii* the Æolians.] **a** An ancient Greek of an immigrant people, probably of Thessalian origin, who early colonized Lesbos, Tenedos, and adjacent coasts of Asia Minor, thence called **Æ'o-lis** (ē'ō-lĭs) or **Æ-o'li-a** (ē-ō'lĭ-ā). They were apparently closely related to the Bœotians and the Dorians. Cf. GREEK, *n.*, 1 & 5. **b** = ÆOLIC.

Æ-ol'ic (ē-ŏl'ĭk), *a.* Also **E-ol'ic.** [L. *Aeolicus*, Gr. *Αἰολικός*.] **a** Of or pertaining to Æolia or Æolis, in Asia Minor; Æolian. **b** Of or pertaining to or employing the Æolic dialect. — *n.* The Æolic dialect. See GREEK, *n.*, 5 c. — **Æ'o-lism** (ē'ō-lĭz'm), *n.*

æ'o-li'na (ē'ō-lī'nă) } *n.* [From ÆOLUS.] *Music.* A very
æ'o-line (ē'ō-lĭn) } soft organ stop, in quality like a stringed instrument.

æ-ol'i-pile } (ē-ŏl'ĭ-pīl; 277), *n.* [L. *aeolipila*, i. e. *Aeoli*
æ-ol'i-pyle } *pila* ball of Aeolus; *Aeolus* god of the winds + *pila* a ball, or Gr. *πύλη* gate (i. e., doorway of Æolus); cf. F. *éolipyle*.] **1.** An apparatus consisting essentially of a closed vessel (as a globe or cylinder) with one or more projecting bent tubes, through which steam is made to pass from the vessel, causing it to revolve. Such an apparatus was first described by Hero of Alexandria. It has often been called the first steam engine.

Hero's Æolipile

2. A modification of the above device used as a blowpipe for a lamp flame.

Æ'o-lis (ē'ō-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *αἰόλος* quick moving, gleaming.] *Zoöl.* A genus of nudibranchiate mollusks having an elongated sluglike body, and a series of tufts of fingerlike gills, often brightly colored, along each side of the back. It is the type of the family **Æ-ol'i-dæ** (ē-ŏl'ĭ-dē) or **Æ'o-lid'i-dæ** (ē'ō-lĭd'ĭ-dē).— **æ'o-lid** (ē'ō-lĭd), *n.* **æ'o-lo-trop'ic** (ē'ō-lō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *αἰόλος* changeful + *-tropic*.] *Physics.* Showing different properties as to velocity of light transmission, conductivity for heat or electricity, compressibility, etc., in different directions; not isotropic. — **æ'o-lot'ro-py** (-lŏt'rō pĭ), **æ'o-lot'ro-pism** (-pĭz'm), *n.*

Æ'o-lus (ē'ō-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Αἴολος*.] *Class. Myth.* **a** In the Odyssey, the happy ruler of "the Æolian isle," having dominion over the winds; hence, later, as in the "Æneid," the god of the winds, which he kept confined in huge caves or released at the bidding of Jove. **b** A king of Thessaly, father of Sisyphus and founder of the Æolian branch of the Greeks.

æ'on, e'on (ē'ŏn), *n.* [L. *aeon*, fr. Gr. *αἰών* space or period of time, lifetime, age; akin to L. *aevum*. See AGE.] **1.** An immeasurable or indefinite period of time; an age of the world or the universe; hence, rarely, the whole duration of the world; eternity.

The *æons* of forgotten time, when this planet was not. *J Royce.*

2. *Philos.* In Gnosticism, esp. as taught by the Valentinians, one of the group of eternal beings which together form the fullness of the supreme being, from whom they emanate and between whom and the world they are intermediaries. The Supreme Being is sometimes called the *Perfect Æon.*

ad-zooks', *interj* See ADS, *interj*. *Archaic*

ad-zu'ki bean (ăd-zōō'kĭ) Var. of ADSUKI BEAN.

ae (ā), *a.* One. *Scot.* [age] | **Æ.**, or **æ.** *Abbr.* Ætatis (L., of) **Æ.** *as a symbol.* In Lloyd's register, denoting a third-class wooden ship unfit to carry cargoes easily injured or perishable.

Æch-moph'o-rus (ĕk-mŏf'ō-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *αἰχμοφόρος* a spear bearer.] *Zool.* A genus of large, long-necked, slender-billed grebes. It includes the western grebe (*Æ. occidentalis*) of North America.

æ-cid'i-al (ē-sĭd'ĭ-ăl), *a. Bot* = ÆCIAL.

æ-cid'i-o-form' (-ō-fôrm'), *n.* [*æcidium* + *form*.] *Bot.* = ÆCIOSTAGE.

Æ-cid'i-o-my-ce'tes (-mĭ-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *æcidium* + *-mycetes*.] Syn of UREDINALES.

æ-cid'i-o-spore', *n.* [*æcidium* + *spore*.] *Bot.* = ÆCIOSPORE.

æ-cid'i-o-stage', *n* [*æcidium* + *stage*.] *Bot.* = ÆCIOSTAGE

æ-cid'i-um (ē-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ă). [NL., dim. of Gr *αἰκία* injury.] *Bot* a A supposed genus of fungi, now known to be one of the structures developed in the life history of certain rust fungi. Hence: **b** = ÆCIUM.

æ-col'o-gy Var of ECOLOGY. — **æ'co-log'i-cal**, *a.*

‖ **æ'des** (ē'dēz), *n. sing. & pl* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A building; specif., a building for worship not formally consecrated; — distinguished from *templum*

Æ'e-di'as (ē'ē-dĭ'ăs) *Bib.*

æ'dile-ship, *n.* See -SHIP

æ'di-li'tian (ē'dĭ-lĭsh'ăn), *a.* [L. *aedilicius*.] Pert. to an ædile

æ'doe-ol'o-gy [Gr. *αἰδοῖα* genitals + *-logy*.] The science of the organs of generation.

A-ē'don (ā-ē'dŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀηδών*.] *Gr. Myth* A queen of Thebes, who, envious of Niobe, her brother Amphion's wife, because of Niobe's six sons and six daughters, resolved to kill the oldest son, but by mistake slew her own son, Itylus. Zeus relieved her grief by turning her into a nightingale

Æ-ē'tes (ē-ē'tēz), *n.* [L., fr Gr *Αἰήτης*] *Gr Myth.* See JASON.

æ'fald (ā'făld), **æ'fauld** (ā'fôld), *a.* = AFALD. *Scot.* — **æ'fald-ly**, *adv* — **æ'fald-ness**, *n.*

æfen. ✝ EVEN.

æfre ✝ EVER.

æfter. ✝ AFTER

Æ-gæ'on (ē-jē'ŏn), **Al-gai'on** (ĭ-gī'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr *Αἰγαίων*.] *Gr Myth.* The name given by men to "him whom the gods call Briareus" (which see)

æ'ga-grop'i-la (ē'gă-grŏp'ĭ-lă), *n.*; *pl* LÆ (-lē); **æ-gag'ro-pile** (ē-găg'rō-pĭl), *n.* [NL., *ægagropila*, fr. Gr. *αἰγαγρος* wild goat + L *pila* ball, or *pilus* hair; cf. Gr. *πίλος* felted wool or hair, ball] A ball of hair or a concretion found in the stomach of the goat and other ruminants.

æ-gag'rus (ē-găg'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RI (-rī). [NL., fr Gr. *αἰγαγρος*; *αἴξ*, *αἰγός*, goat + *ἄγριος* wild.] The wild goat (*Capra ægagrus*) of Asia Minor. See GOAT.

æge. ✝ AGE

Æ'ger Var of ÆGIR.

‖ **æ'ger** (ē'jĕr), *a.* [L.] Sick; used on a sick excuse in English universities. — *n.* A note certifying sickness as an excuse.

æ'gi-cra'ni-a (ē'jĭ krā'nĭ-ă), *n pl.* [NL., Gr. *αἴξ*, *αἰγός*, goat + *κρανία* heads.] *Class. Arch* Sculptured representations of rams' heads or skulls

Æ-gi'na (ē-jĭ'nă), *n.* [L., fr Gr *Αἴγινα*.] *Gr. Myth* A daughter of the river god Asopus. She was the mother of Æacus by Zeus, who, in the form of an eagle, carried her off to the island to which she gave her name.

Æ'gi-net'ic (ē'jĭ-nĕt'ĭk), *a* Æginetan.

aegle. ✝ EAGLE.

aeglogue. ✝ ECLOGUE

æ'go-phon'ic, æ-g o p h'o-ny. Vars of EGOPHONIC, EGOPHONY

‖ **æ'gre-scit'que me-den'do** (ē'grē-sĭt'kwē). [L.] Lit., and he or it grows worse with the treatment. *Vergil (Æneid*, XII. 46).

‖ **æ'gri som'ni-a.** [L.] A sick man's dreams.

Horace (Ars Poetica, 7).

æ'gri-tude, *n.* [L. *aegritudo*] Sickness *Obs.*

æ'gro-pile. Var. of ÆGAGROPILE.

æ-gro'tant (ē-grō'tănt), *n.* [L. *aegrotans*, p. pr. of *aegrotare* to be sick.] A sick person. *Rare.*

Æ-gyp'tus (ē-jĭp'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr *Αἴγυπτος*.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Belus, twin brother of Danaüs and king of Libya, who conquered and gave his name to Egypt He died at Argos, grieving at the fate of his fifty sons. See DANAÏDS.

æ'gy-rite (ē'jĭ-rīt). Var of ÆGIRITE.

æie. ✝ AWE.

æielese. ✝ AWELESS.

A.E.I.O.U. *Abbr* Austriæ est imperare orbi universo (L., Austria is to rule the whole earth).

æit ✝ AIT.

æl. ✝ AIEL, ALL.

æle. ✝ EACH.

ælder. ✝ ALDER.

Æ-ol'ic (ē-ŏl'ĭk), *n.* [L., fr Gr *Ἀελλώ*] *Gr. Myth.* A Harpy. **Æ'lu-ro'de-a** (ē'lū-rō'dē-ă), *n pl* Syn of AILUROIDEA.

æ'lu-rop'o-dous (ē'lū-rŏp'ō-dŭs), *a* [Gr *αἴλουρος* + *-podous*.] *Zool.* Having feet with retractile claws like a cat

Æ-lu'ro-pus (ē-lū'rō-pŭs), *n.* [NL. See ÆLUROPODOUS] Syn of PANDARCTOS.

Æ-lu'rus (-rŭs), **Æ-lu'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē) Syns. of AILURUS, AILURIDÆ.

æm. ✝ AM.

‖ **æ'mu-la'ti-o vi-ci'ni** (ĕm'ū-lā'shĭ-ō vĭ-sĭ'nī). [L.] *Law.* Ill will or maliciousness of a neighbor; — referring to a rule, by some alleged to obtain in the Roman law and Scots law, that all acts, such as those depriving his land of light or water, done maliciously to a neighbor's injury, are unlawful.

æ'mule, *v t* [L. *aemulari*] To emulate. *Obs.*

æ-neus, æneus (ē-nē'ŭs; ē'nē-ŭs). *Bib*

Æ-ne'id (ē-nē'ĭd; ē'nē-ĭd; 277), *n* [L. *Aeneis*, *Aeneidis*, or *dos*: of F. *Énéide*.] See ÆNEAS.

æ-ne'o-lith'ic (ē-ē'nē-ō-lĭth'ĭk). *a.* [L. *aeneus* of copper or bronze + Gr *λίθος* stone] Designating, or relating to, the latest period of neolithic culture, in which copper (though not bronze) was used along with flint implements Cf. AGE.

æni. ænig ✝ ANY

æ-nig'ma. Var of ENIGMA.

Æ'non (ē'nŏn) *Bib*

Æol *Abbr* ÆOLIC.

æ'o-lid (ē'ō-lĭd), *n.* See ÆOLIS

Æ-ol'i-dæ (ē-ŏl'ĭ-dē), **Æ'o-lid'i-dæ** (ē'ō-lĭd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL.] See ÆOLIS.

Æ'o-lis (ē'ō-lĭs), *n.* [L. *Aeolus*, god of the winds.] A pretender to inspiration; — a humorous name invented by Swift. "The learned *Æolists* maintain the original cause of all things to be wind, from which principle this whole universe was at first produced." *Swift.*

æ'o-lis'tic, a. Empty or vapid in speech; — a humorous use.

æ'o-lod'i-con (ē'ō-lŏd'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [From ÆOLUS] *Music.* A keyed instrument played by the releasing of wind from a bellows against free metal springs.

æ'o-lo'di-on, n. = ÆOLODICON

æ'o-lo-me-lod'i-con, n. [Cf. ÆOLODICON; MELODEON.] An

æ-o'ni-an (ē-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **e-o'ni-an.** [Gr. *αἰώνιος.*] Eternal; everlasting. "*Æonian* hills." *Tennyson.*

Æ'py-or'nis (ē'pĭ-ôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *αἰπύς* high + *ὄρνις* bird.] A genus of gigantic ratite birds, the type of a family, **Æ'py-or-nith'i-dæ** (-ôr-nĭth'ĭ-dē), whose remains are found in Madagascar. They lived until comparatively recent times. Their eggs were sometimes over thirteen inches long, being the largest eggs known.

Æ-ra'ri-an (ē-rā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *aerarius*, fr. *aes, aeris*, crude metal, copper, bronze, money.] *Rom. Antiq.* Of or pertaining to the public treasury; fiscal. — *n.* A citizen who paid a poll tax only, and had no right to vote.

a'ër-ate (ā'ër-āt), *v. t.*; A'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); A'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [Cf. F. *aérer.* See AIR, *v. t.*] **1.** To combine or charge with gas, usually with carbon dioxide, formerly called *fixed air.*

His sparkling sallies bubbled up as from *aerated* natural fountains. *Carlyle.*

2. To supply or impregnate with common air; as, to *aërate* soil; to *aërate* water.

3. *Physiol.* To expose to the chemical action of air; to oxygenate (the blood) by respiration; to arterialize.

a'ër-at'ed (ā'ër-āt'ĕd), *p. p. & p. a.* of AERATE.

aërated bread, bread for the raising of which carbon dioxide is separately prepared and incorporated with the flour and water, instead of being generated in the dough by fermentation or otherwise.

a'ër-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *aération.*] Act or process of aerating, or state of being aerated

a'ër-a'tor (ā'ër-ā'tẽr), *n.* That which supplies with air or gas; specif.: **a** An apparatus used for charging mineral waters with gas and in making soda water. **b** A fumigator used to bleach grain, destroying fungi and insects.

a'ër-en'chym (ā'ër-ĕn'kĭm) } *n.* [NL. *aërenchyma.* See
a'ër-en'chy-ma (-ĕn'kĭ-mȧ) } AERO-; ENCHYMA.] *Bot.* A secondary respiratory tissue or modified periderm, found in many aquatic plants and distinguished by the large intercellular spaces.

a'ër-i- (ā'ër-ĭ-). A combining form from L. *aër, aëris*, air.

a-ë'ri-al (ā-ē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *aërius, aereus*, Gr *ἀέριος.* See AIR.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the air, or atmosphere; inhabiting or frequenting the air, produced by or found in the air; performed in the air; as, *aërial* regions or currents. "*Aërial* spirits." *Milton.* "*Aërial* voyages." *Darwin.*

2. Consisting of air; resembling, or partaking of the nature of, air. Hence: Unsubstantial; unreal. "Fine and *aerial* distinctions." *Milman.*

3. Rising aloft in air; high; lofty; as, *aërial* spires.

4. Growing, forming, or existing in the air, as opposed to growing or existing in earth or water, or underground, as, *aërial* plants.

5. Light as air; ethereal.

aërial acid, carbonic acid. *Obs.* — **a. blue**, *Pottery*, a delicate monochrome faience ware having blue designs on a grayish ground. — **a. car**, a car used for riding in the air, as that of a balloon or of an aërial railway. — **a. ladder**, an extensible fire ladder, mounted on a truck, and raised by cranks. — **a navigation**, aëronautics. — **a. perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **a. railway, tramway**, or the like, a system of transportation upon, or by means of, an elevated cable, rope, rails, or the like; specif., such a system forming a way along which a trolley may travel, for conveying a load suspended from the trolley. — **a. roots**, *Bot.*, the roots produced by an epiphyte or air plant. They have no connection with the soil, but serve to anchor the plant to its support; frequently also they contain chlorophyll and perform photosynthesis. The adventitious roots emitted by such plants as the banyan, mangrove, etc., are sometimes incorrectly called aërial roots. See under ADVENTITIOUS. — **a. telegraphy.** = WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. — **a. tints**, *Painting*, tints expressing atmosphere or distance. — **a. tramway.** See AERIAL RAILWAY. — **a. wire**, *Wireless Teleg.*, an antenna.

— **a-ë'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* — **a-ë'ri-al-ness**, *n.*

a-ë'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being aërial. *Rare.*

ae'rie (ē'rĭ; ā'ër-ĭ; 277), *n.* [ME. *aire, eire, air*, nest, also origin, descent, OF. *aire*, LL. *area, aera*, nest of a bird of prey, perh. fr. L. *area* an open space (for birds of prey like to build their nests on flat and open spaces on the top of high rocks). Cf. AREA.] The nest of a bird of prey, as of an eagle or hawk, which build their nests in high places; also, a brood of such birds; eyrie. Also fig.: A human residence or resting place perched like an eagle's nest.

ae'ried (ē'rĭd; ā'ër-ĭd), *a.* Having an aerie; furnished with, or perched on, an aerie

Yet God deems not thine *aeried* sight
More worthy than our twilight dim. *Lowell*

a'ër-i-fac'tion (ā'ër-ĭ-făk'shŭn), *n.* [*aëri-* + *-faction.*] An aërifying. *Rare.*

a'ër-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ër-ŭs), *a.* [*aëri-* + *-ferous.*] Conveying or containing air; air-bearing, as the windpipe.

a'ër-i-fi-ca'tion (-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of aërifying, or state of being aerified or aëriform.

a'ër-i-form (ā'ër-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*aëri-* + *-form.*] Having the form or nature of air, or of an elastic fluid; gaseous. Hence, fig., unreal.

a'ër-i-fy (ā'ër-ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; A'ER-I-FIED (-fīd); A'ER-I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*aëri-* + *-fy.*] **1.** To infuse or force air into, to combine air with.

2. To change into an aëriform state.

a'ër-o- (ā'ër-ō-) Combining form fr. Greek *ἀήρ, ἀέρος, air.*

a'ër-o'bi-a (-ō'bĭ-ȧ) } *n. pl.* [NL. *aërobia; aero-* + Gr.
a'ër-obes (-ōbz) } *βίος* life.] *Biol.* Microorganisms, esp. bacteria, which grow only in the presence of oxygen.

a'ër-o'bi-an (-ō'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Aerobic. — *n.* An aerobe.

a'ër-o'bic (ā'ër-ō'bĭk; -ŏb'ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Growing or thriving only in the presence of oxygen; also, pertaining to, or induced by, aërobia; as, *aërobic* fermentation. — **a'ër-o'bi-cal-ly** (-bĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

a'ër-o-bi-o'sis (-ō-bī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., *aëro-* + *-biosis.*] *Biol.* Life or existence in air or oxygen. — **a'ër-o-bi-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* — **a'ër-o-bi-ot'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

a'ër-o-curve' (ā'ër-ō-kûrv'), *n.* [*aëro-* + *curve.*] *Aëronautics* A modification of the aëroplane, having curved surfaces, the advantages of which were first demonstrated by Lilienthal.

a'ër-o-drome' (-drōm'), *n* [*aero-* + *-drome*: formed on the analogy of hippodrome, which see] an extensive tract of level ground, in and above which flying machines (aëroplanes), or airships, can start and carry on their evolutions.

a'ër-o-dy-nam'ic (-dī-năm'ĭk; -dĭ-), *a.* [*aero-* + *dynamic.*] Pertaining to the force of gases, as air, in motion.

a'ër-o-dy-nam'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The branch of dynamics which treats of the air and other gaseous bodies under the action of force, and of their mechanical effects.

a'ër-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*aëro-* + *-graphy.* Description of the air or atmosphere. — **a'ër-og'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **a'ër-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

a'ër-o-lite (ā'ër-ō-līt) } *n.* [*aero-* + *-lite, -lith.*] A
a'ër-o-lith (ā'ër-ō-lĭth) } meteorite; specif., a meteoric stone. — **a'ër-o-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

a'ër-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*aëro-* + *-logy.*] The branch of physics treating of the atmosphere. — **a'ër-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **a'ër-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

a'ër-o-man'cy (ā'ër-ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*aëro-* + *-mancy*: cf. F. *aéromancie.*] Divination from the state of the air or from atmospheric substances; also, the forecasting of the weather. — **a'ër-o-man'cer** (-sẽr), *n.* — **-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a.*

a'ër-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*aero-* + *-meter.*] Instrument for ascertaining the weight or density of air or other gases.

a'ër-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*aero-* + *-metry.*] Lit., the science of measuring the air; pneumatics. — **a'ër-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

a'ër-o-naut (ā'ër-ō-nôt; 277), *n.* [F *aéronaute*; Gr *ἀήρ* air + *ναύτης* sailor. See NAUTICAL.] An aerial navigator, a balloonist.

a'ër-o-nau'tic (-nô'tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *aéronautique.*] Pert.
a'ër-o-nau'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } to aeronautics, or aerial sailing. **aëronautic spider.** = BALLOONING SPIDER.

a'ër-o-nau'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The science or art of ascending and sailing in the air, as by means of a balloon, aerial navigation; ballooning.

a'ër-o-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *aëro-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of a current of air, — a symptom of hydrophobia and hysteria. — **a'ër-o-pho'bic** (-fō'bĭk; -fŏb'ĭk), *a.*

a'ër-o-phone' (-fōn'), *n.* [*aero-* + *-phone.*] **a** A form of combined speaking and ear trumpet. **b** An instrument, proposed by Edison, for greatly intensifying speech. It consists of a phonograph diaphragm so arranged that its action opens and closes valves, producing synchronous air blasts sufficient to operate a larger diaphragm with greater amplitude of vibration.

a'ër-o-phore' (-fōr'), *n.* [*aëro-* + *-phore.*] **1.** *Med.* A device for inflating the lungs of still-born children.

2. A portable apparatus containing a supply of compressed air for respiration, as for a miner

a'ër-o-plane' (ā'ër-ō-plān'), *n.* [*aëro-* + *plane.*] *Aëronautics.* A light rigid plane used in aërial navigation to oppose sudden upward or downward movement in the air, as in gliding machines; specif., such a plane slightly inclined and driven forward as a lifting device in some flying machines; hence, a flying machine using such a device These machines are called monoplanes, biplanes or triplanes, according to the number of principal air-planes used in their construction Being heavier than air they depend for their levitation on motion imparted by one or more propellers actuated by an oil-engine They start from the ground by a run on small wheels or runners, and are guided by a steering apparatus consisting of horizontal or vertical moveable planes. There are many varieties of form and construction which in some cases are known by the names of their inventors

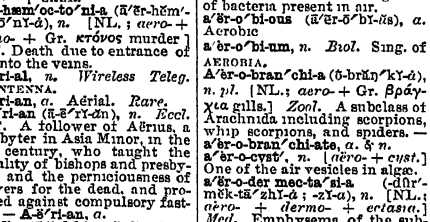

A Wright Aeroplane.

a'er-o-po-rot'o-my (ā'ër-ō-pō-rŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*aero-* + Gr. *πόρος* a passage + *-tomy.*] *Med.* The operation of relieving obstructions of the air passages so as to allow air to enter the lungs, as by tracheotomy or intubation.

a'ër-o-scope' (ā'ër-ō-skōp'), *n.* [*aëro-* + *-scope.*] *Biol.* An apparatus for collecting spores, dust, bacteria, etc., suspended in the air, as a glass vessel through which the air is drawn. — **a'ër-o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **a'ër-o-scop'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

a'ër-os'co-py (ā'ër-ŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*aëro-* + *-scopy.*] The observation of the states and variations of the atmosphere.

æ-rose' (ē-rōs'; ē'rōs), *a.* [L. *aerosus*, fr. *aes, aeris*, brass, copper.] Of the nature of, or like, copper; brassy *Rare*

a'ër-o-sid'er-ite (ā'ër-ō-sĭd'ër-ĭt), *n.* [*aëro-* + *siderite*] A mass of meteoric iron.

a'ër-o-sid'er-o-lite (-sĭd'ër-ō-līt; -sĭ-dē'rō-līt), *n.* [*aëro-* + *siderolite.*] A meteorite containing both stone and iron.

a'ër-o-stat (ā'ër-ō-stăt; 277), *n* [F. *aérostat*, fr. Gr. *ἀήρ* air + *στατός* placed. See STATICS.] **1.** *Aëronautics.* A balloon or flying machine; also, a balloonist; an aeronaut.

2. *Zoöl* An air sac in the body of an insect.

a'ër-o-stat'ic (ā'ër-ō-stăt'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *aérostatique.* See
a'ër-o-stat'i-cal (-stăt'ĭ-kăl) } STATICS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to aerostatics; pneumatic.

2. Aeronautic; as, an *aerostatic* voyage.

a'ër-o-stat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, or that of bodies sustained in them. Hence it includes aeronautics

a'ër-o-sta'tion (-stā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *aérostation* the art of using *aerostats.*] **1** Aërostatics. *Obs.*

2. Aerial navigation; aeronautics.

a'ër-o-tax'is (ā'ër-ō-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See AERO-, TAXIS.] *Bact.* The positive or negative stimulus exerted by oxygen on aerobic and anaerobic bacteria. — **-tac'tic** (-tăk'tĭk), *a.*

a'ër-o-ther'a-peu'tics (-thĕr'ȧ-pū'tĭks), *n.* [*aëro-* + *therapeutics.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by the use of air or other gases.

a'ër-o-to-nom'e-ter (-tō-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*aëro-* + *tonometer.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for determining the tension of gases in the blood — **-to'no-met'ric** (-tō'nō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

a'ër-ot'ro-pism (ā'ër-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*aero-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* Deviation of roots or other organs from the normal direction of growth, caused by the action of gases. — **a'ër-o-trop'ic** (-ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

æ-ru'gi-nous (ē-rōō'jĭ-nŭs), *a.* Also **æ-ru'gi-nose** (-nōs). [L. *aeruginosus*, fr. *aerugo* rust of copper, fr. *aes* copper.] Of the nature or color of verdigris.

æ-ru'go (ē-rōō'gō), *n.* [L., fr. *aes* brass, copper.] The rust of any metal, esp. of brass or copper, verdigris.

‖ **æ-ru'go no'bi-lis** (nō'bĭ-lĭs), the greenish crust, or patina, that is formed on antique bronzes

a'ër-y (ā'ër-ĭ, âr'ĭ), *a.* [See AIR.] Aërial; ethereal; incorporeal, visionary. *Poetic.* *M. Arnold.*

æs (ĕz), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Bronze or copper; hence, anything made of bronze or copper, esp. money.

‖ **æs Corinthium** (kō-rĭn'thĭ-ŭm), Corinthian bronze. — ‖ **æs Cyprium** (sĭp'rĭ-ŭm), copper. — ‖ **æs grave** (grā'vē), lit., heavy bronze; a cumbersome bronze coinage begun by the Romans and continued in the 4th or 5th century B. C. — ‖ **æs rude** (rōō'dē), bronze in the form of rude masses of bronze in use in Italy previous to the adoption of the *as grave.* — ‖ **æs triplex** (trĭ'plĕks), triple brass or bronze; strong protection or covering, as, stout-hearted ness. *Horace* (*Odes*, I. iii. 9).

Æs'chy-le'an (ĕs'kĭ-lē'ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the poet Æschylus (525–456 B. C.), called the "Father of Greek Tragedy." The works of Æschylus are characterized by intense and exalted imagination, though his style is crabbedly difficult. According to Newman, he is "rudely and overpoweringly tragic." See ORESTEIA; cf. SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

Æs'chy-nom'e-ne (ĕs'kĭ-nŏm'ē-nē), *n.* [NL. See ÆSCHYNOMENOUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous shrubs or herbs, widely distributed in warm regions. They have pinnate, often sensitive leaves, and jointed pods. *Æ. aspera* yields sola fiber; *Æ. virginica* is the sensitive joint vetch.

æs'chy-nom'e-nous (-ē-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *αἰσχυνόμενος*, p. pr. of *αἰσχύνεσθαι* to be ashamed.] *Bot.* Sensitive, as the leaves of certain plants.

Æs'cu-la'ce-æ (ĕs'kŭ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *æsculus* a kind of oak] *Bot.* A family of trees (order Sapindales), allied to the maples, but with irregular flowers. It includes the horse chestnut.

æs'cu-lin (ĕs'kŭ-lĭn), *n.* [*æsculus* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A bitter crystalline glucoside, $C_{16}H_{16}O_9$, found in the bark of the horse chestnut.

æs'qui-tas se'qui-tur le'gem (ĕs'kwĭ-tăs sē'kwĭ-tûr lē'jĕm). [L.] *Law.* Equity follows the law; — referring to the general rule that equity courts follow common-law principles except where this would lead to injustice or sanction fraud

æ-quiv'o-cal, æ-quiv'o-cal-ly, etc. Vars. of EQUIVOCAL, EQUIVOCALLY, etc. *Obs. or R., except in Logic.*

‖ **æ'quo a'ni-mo** (ăn'ĭ-mō) [L.] With even mind; with equanimity; calmly.

æ-quo're-al (ē-kwō'rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *aequor* the sea.] Of or pert. to the sea, marine; pelagic. *Rare.*

ær. † AIR, EAR, ERE, OAR.

aër-. = AERO-.

æ'ra. Var. of ERA.

‖ **æ-ra'ri-um** (ē-rā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L.] *Rom. Antiq* The state treasury, kept in the temple of Saturn, originally, as in control of the senate, in charge of quæstors, and later, when nominally distinct from the *fiscus* but practically in the emperor's power, under præfecti ærarii. Still later it became the city treasury.

a-ë're-al. † AERIAL.

a'ër-en'ter-ec-ta'si-a (ā'ër-ĕn'tẽr-ĕk-tā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *aero-* + *entero-* + *ectasia.*] *Med.* Distention of the intestines by gas. [*Obs.*]

a-ë're-ous. a-ë'ri-ous, *a.* Aerial.

‖ **æ're pe-ren'ni-us** [L.] More lasting than brass, or bronze. *Horace* (*Odes*, III. xxx. 1).

ærer. † ERER.

æ'ër-hæm'oc-to'ni-a (ā'ër-hĕm'-ŏk-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *aero-* + *hæmo-* + Gr. *κτόνος* murder] *Med.* Death due to entrance of air into the veins.

a-ë'ri-al, *n.* *Wireless Teleg.* = ANTENNA.

a-ë'ri-an, *a.* Aërial. *Rare.*

A-ë'ri-an (ā-ē'rĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Aërius, a presbyter in Asia Minor, in the 4th century, who taught the equality of bishops and presbyters, and the pernicioussness of prayers for the dead, and protested against compulsory fasting. — **A-ë'ri-an,** *a.*

a-ë'ric (ā-ĕr'ĭk), **a-ër'i-cal,** *a.* Aerial. *Rare.* "The dominating direction of the differing *ærar* currents." *Rep Phil. Com.*

a'ër-ie. Var. of AËRY, ethereal.

aë'rie, *v. t.* To build an aerie or nest. *Rare.*

a-ë're-al. † AERIAL.

a'ër-o-bate (ā'ër-ō-bāt), *v. t.* [Gr. *ἀεροβατεῖν* to walk the air; *ἀήρ* + *βατεῖν* to tread.] To walk on air *Humorous* *Rare*

a'ër-obe (ā'ër-ōb), *n.* *Biol.* Sing. of AËROBES.

a er-o-bi'o-scope, *n.* [*aëro-* + *bio-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An apparatus used in the investigation of bacteria present in air.

a'ër-o'bi-ous (ā'ër-ō'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* Aerobic

a'ër-o'bi-um, *n.* *Biol.* Sing. of AËROBIA.

A'ër-o-bran'chi-a (ō-brăn'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *aero-* + Gr. *βράγχια* gills.] *Zoöl.* A subclass of Arachnida including scorpions, whip scorpions, and spiders. — **a'ër-o-bran'chi-ate,** *a.* & *n.*

a'ër-o-cyst, *n.* [*aëro-* + Gr. *κύστις.*] One of the air vesicles in algæ.

a'ër-o-der mec-ta'si-a (-dûr'-mĕk-tā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *aëro-* + *dermo-* + *ectasia.*] *Med.* Emphysema of the subcutaneous connective tissue.

a ër-o-drom'ics (ā'ër-ō-drŏm'-ĭks), *n. Mech.* Science or art of flying, as with aeroplanes.

a'ër-og'no-sy (-ŏg'nō-sĭ), *n.* [*aero-* + Gr. *γνῶσις* knowing, knowledge.] Aërology. *Rare.*

a'ër-o-gram', *n.* [*aero-* + *-gram.*] A message sent by wireless telegraphy.

a'ër-o-graph', *n.* [*aero-* + *-graph.*] = AIR BRUSH

a'ër-o-hy'dro-dy-na mic, *a.* [*aero-* + *hydrodynamic.*] Acting by the force of air and water, as a wheel.

a'ër-o-hy-drop'a-thy, *n.* [*aero-* + *hydropathy.*] Treatment of diseases by air and water.

a'ër-o-hy'drous, *a.* [*aero-* + *hydrous*] *Min.* Pertaining to both air and water; — applied to minerals containing water in their cavities

a'ër-o-li-thol'o-gy (-lĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*aerolith* + *-logy.*] The science that treats of aerolites.

a'ër-o-me-chan'ics, *n.* [*aero-* + *mechanics.*] Pneumatics. *Rare.*

a'ër-o-naut ism (-nȧ'ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of aeronautics.

a'ër-op'a-thy (ā'ër-ŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*aëro-* + *-pathy.*] Aërophobia.

A'ër-o-pe (ā'ër-ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr Gr. *Ἀερόπη.*] See ATREUS.

a'ër-o-phane (ā'ër-ō-fān'; ā'ër-ō-), *n.* [*aëro-* + root of Gr. *φαίνεσθαι* to appear; cf. F. *aérophane* transparent.] A kind of thin, transparent crape.

a'ër-oph'o-rous (ā'ër-ŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*aero-* + *-phorous.*] Aërivorous.

a'ër-o-phyte', *n.* [*aëro-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* An epiphyte.

a'ër-o-pleus'tic (-plŭs'tĭk), *a.* [*aero-* + Gr. *πλευστικός* fit for sailing.] Of or pert. to navigation of the air; aeronautic.

a ër-o-scep'sis (-skĕp'sĭs), **a'er-o-scep'sy** (-skĕp'sĭ), *n.* [NL *aeroscopsis.* See AERO-, SCEPSIS.] *Zoöl* The power possessed by certain animals of observing the quality of the air by means of special organs.

a'ër-o-sphere', *n.* [*aëro-* + *sphere.*] The atmosphere *Rare*

a'ër-o-steam', *a.* Designating an engine in which the motive force is produced by steam and hot or compressed air.

a'er-o-ther'a-py, *n.* [*aero-* + *therapy.*] Aerotherapeutics.

aert. † ART.

æ'ry. Var. of AERIE, a nest.

æ'sa-lon (ē'sa-lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *αἰσάλων* a kind of hawk.] *Zoöl.* A subgenus of falcons containing the merlin and its near allies.

Æs'chy-nan'thus (ĕs'kĭ-năn'-thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *αἰσχύνη* shame + *ἄνθος* flower.] a *Bot* Syn. of TRICHOSPORUM. b [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any species of *Trichosporum.*

æs'chy-nite (ĕs'kĭ-nīt). Var. of ECHYNITE.

the horse-chestnut family, consisting of two genera, *Æsculus* and *Billia*, the former comprising the buckeyes and horse-chestnuts, the latter a rare Mexican shrub. See ÆSCULUS. — **æs/cu-la/ceous** (ĕs/kū-lā/shŭs), *a.*

Æs/cu-la/pi-an (-lā/pĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Æsculapius or the healing art; medical, medicinal. — *n.* A physician.

Æs/cu-la/pi-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The god of medicine, the Greek *Asclepius* (which see). His worship was introduced into Rome from Epidaurus about 293 B. C. in response to an oracle of the Sibylline Books promising relief from the plague then raging. He was associated with the goddess *Salus*, or *Hygeia*.

Æs/cu-la/pi-us, *or* **Æs/cu-lap** (ĕs/kū-lăp), **snake.** A harmless European snake (*Coluber longissimus*) supposed to have been held sacred to Æsculapius by the Romans.

æs/cu-lin (ĕs/kū-lĭn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{15}H_{16}O_9$, obtained from the horse-chestnut (*Æsculus hippocastanum*) and forming fine blue fluorescent solutions.

Æs/cu-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of oak.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly North American trees and shrubs, type of the family Æsculaceæ. They have palmately divided leaves, showy flowers in ample panicles, and large shiny seeds. The genus includes the Old World horse-chestnut (*Æ. hippocastanum*), and the American buckeyes. See BUCKEYE.

Æ'sir (ē'sĭr, ā'sĭr), *n. pl.* [Icel., pl. of *ãss* god.] The chief gods of the Teutonic pantheon. The original Æsir included: Odin or Woden, Thor or Donar, Tyr or Tiu, Balder, Forseti, Heimdall, Loki, and, of less importance, Hœnir, Ull, Vitharr, Vali, and Bragi. With the Æsir were associated the *Vanir* (which see) deities, Njorth and Frey, together with the goddesses Nerthus and Freya, who according to the myth became sharers in the Æsir's rule by force of arms. Loki, orig. one of the Æsir, in Norse eschatology eventually becomes the leader of the forces of Hel, in conflict with whom most of the Æsir are destroyed. (See RAGNAROK.) With the Æsir were associated the *Asynjur* (which see), or goddesses, of whom, major and minor, there are eighteen. Cf. ASGARD.

Æ-so'pi-an (ē-sō'pĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Æsopus*, fr. Gr. Αἰσώπιος, fr. the fabulist Æsop (Αἴσωπος)] Of or pertaining to Æsop, or in the manner of his beast fables.

æs-the'si-a (ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **es-the'si-a.** [NL., fr. Gr. *αἰσθησις* sensation.] Sensibility; capacity for sensation and feeling, or the state of feeling or being sensible; — opposed to *anæsthesia*.

æs-the'si-om'e-ter (-sĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* Also **es-the'si-.** [Gr. *αἴσθησις* sensation + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring sensible discrimination, esp. one for determining the delicacy of the tactile sensations by finding the distance by which two points, pressed against the skin, must be separated in order that they may be felt as separate.

æs-the'si-om'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Also **es-the'si-.** The measurement of sensible discrimination, esp by the æsthesiometer. — **æs-the'si-o-met'ric** *or* **es-the'si-** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

æs-the'sis (ĕs-thē'sĭs), *n.* Also **es-the'sis.** [NL., fr. Gr. *αἴσθησις.*] Sensation; esp., rudimentary sensation considered as an attribute of elemental forms of matter.

æs'thete (ĕs'thēt; *see* ÆSTHETIC), *n.* Also **es'thete.** [Gr. *αἰσθητής* one who perceives.] One who makes much or overmuch of the sense of the beautiful.

æs-thet'ic (ĕs-thĕt'ĭk; *often* ēs *in England, esp. in London and in academic circles;* ēs-thē'-, ēs-thē'- *are also heard*), *a.* Also **es-thet'ic.** Of or pertaining to æsthetics, appreciative of the beautiful in nature and art, or in accord with its principles; as, *æsthetic* studies, emotions, ideas, persons, etc. **æsthetic unity.** See UNITY.

æs-thet'ic, *n.* Also **es-thet'ic.** **1.** That which is æsthetically satisfying or agreeable. See ÆSTHETICS.

2. An æsthete.

æs'the-ti'cian (ĕs'thē-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* Also **es'the-ti'cian.** One versed in, or professionally occupied with, æsthetics.

æs-thet'i-cism (ĕs-thĕt'ĭ-sĭz'm; *see* ÆSTHETIC), *n.* Also **es-thet'i-cism.** **1.** Æsthetical doctrine or principles, or the manifestation of these in thought or expression.

2. Susceptibility to æsthetic influences.

3. An instance of either of these.

æs-thet'ics (ĕs-thĕt'ĭks; *see* ÆSTHETIC), *n.* Also **es-thet'ics.** [Gr. *αἰσθητικός* perceptive, esp. by feeling, fr. *αἰσθάνεσθαι* to perceive, feel: cf. G. *asthetik.*] The theory or philosophy of taste; science of the beautiful in nature and art, esp. that treating of the expression and appreciation of beauty.

☞ The word *æsthetic*, in the Latin form *æsthetica*, was first used by Baumgarten about 1750 to designate the science of sensuous knowledge, the goal of which is beauty, in contrast with logic, whose goal is truth. Kant objected to this use of the term, and used *transcendental æsthetic* to denote the a priori principles of sensible experience, namely, time and space. Hegel (1820-30) elaborated a science of the fine arts which he called with some protest *Asthetik*, and won so much approval for his work that since his time the word in his sense is generally adopted. Cf. BEAUTY.

æs'ti-val, es'ti-val (ĕs'tĭ-vȧl; ĕs-tī'vȧl, 277; *in this and the following words æs- is pronounced* ēs- *by many, esp. in England*), *a.* [L. *aestivalis, aestivus*, akin to *aestas* summer.] Of or belonging to the summer; as, *æstival* diseases.

æs'ti-vate, es'ti-vate (ĕs'tĭ-vāt), *v. i.;* ÆS'TI-VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); ÆS'TI-VAT'ING (-vāt'ĭng). [L. *aestivare, aestivatum.*] **1.** To spend the summer.

2. *Zoöl.* To pass the summer in a state of torpor.

æs'ti-va'tion, es'ti-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* State of torpidity induced by the heat and dryness of summer, as in certain snails, — opposed to *hibernation*.

2. *Bot.* The relative arrangement or disposition of parts in a flower bud.

æs'ti-vo–au-tum'nal, es'ti-vo–au-tum'nal (-vō-ō-tŭm'năl), *a.* [L. *aestivus* æstival + E. *autumnal.*] *Med.* Pertaining to the summer and autumn; — applied to a form of malarial fever occurring chiefly in tropical regions. See MALARIA, *n*, 2, MALARIA PARASITE.

æs'tu-ate, es'tu-ate (ĕs'tŭ-āt), *v. i.* [L. *aestuare, aestuatum*, to boil.] To boil; to heave or surge, as boiling liquid or the tide. *Rare.*

æs'tu-a'tion, es'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aestuatio.*] Ebullition; boiling; hence, feverish agitation; excitement.

æs'tu-ous (ĕs'tŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aestuosus*, fr. *aestus* fire, glow.] Glowing; agitated, as with heat. *Rare.*

Æ'te-ta (ē'tā-tȧ), *n.* A Negrito of the Philippines. The Aetas are a dwarf race, and of the lowest culture; they are generally considered to be aboriginal in the archipelago.

As to the people of the Philippines, known under the name of *Aeta* or *Aëta* (a corruption of the Malay word "hitan," meaning black), they occupy the interior of Luzon Island in little groups, and are to be met with also in the Mindoro, Panay, and Negros islands, and in the northeast part of Mindanao *J. Denker*

æ-tha'li-um (ē-thā'lĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* **-LIA** (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *αἴθαλος* thick smoke, soot.] *Bot.* In several genera of the slime molds (Myxomycetes), a compound sporiferous mass formed by the fusion of many sporangia or plasmodiocarps. — **æ-tha'li-oid** (-oid), *a.*

æ'thri-o-scope (ē'thrĭ-ō-skōp; ĕth'rĭ-; 277), *n.* [Gr. *αἴθριος* clear + *-scope.*] A delicate instrument consisting in part of a differential thermometer, for measuring changes of temperature produced by different conditions of the sky.

Æ-thu'sa (ē-thū'sȧ), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. *αἴθουσα*, fem. p. pr. of *αἴθειν* to burn.] *Bot.* A genus of apiaceous plants resembling parsley, indigenous in Europe and northern Asia and adventive in North America. The only species, *Æ. cynapium*, is the fool's parsley.

A-ë'tian (ā-ē'shăn), *n. Eccl. Hist* An Anomœan; — so called from Aëtius of Antioch (d. 367), an early leader of the Anomœans. See ANOMŒAN.

æ'ti-o-log'i-cal, e'ti-o-log'i-cal (ē'tĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to ætiology; assigning a cause. — **æ'ti-o-log'i-cal-ly, e'ti-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

æ'ti-ol'o-gy, e'ti-ol'o-gy (ē'tĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *aetiologia*, Gr αἰτιολογία; *αἰτία* cause + λόγος description] **1.** The science, doctrine, or demonstration of causes; esp., the investigation of the causes of any disease; the science of the origin and development of things.

2. The assignment of a cause or reason.

Æt'na pow'der (ĕt'nȧ). A kind of dynamite consisting of nitroglycerin, wood pulp, and sodium nitrate.

Æ-to'li-an (ē-tō'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ætolia, a district of Greece north of the gulfs of Corinth and Patras, or its inhabitants. — **Æ-to'li-an,** *n.*

Ætolian League, *Greek Hist.*, a confederation of the tribes of Ætolia, afterwards including also parts of Acarnania, Locris, Thessaly, Phocis, Bœotia, etc., which after 338 B. C. long opposed Macedon and the Achæan League, and for a period after 279 B. C. dominated the Delphic oracle and the Amphictyonic Council. Its power ended in 189 B. C.

af-. An assimilated form of AD-.

a-far' (ȧ-fär'), *adv.* [*a-* (for *on* or *of*) + *far.*] At, to, or from a great distance; far away; — often with *from* preceding, or *off* following; as, I saw him from *afar*, or *afar* off.

The steep where Fame's proud temple shines *afar*. *Beattie*

A-far' (a-fär'), *n.; pl.* AFARA (a-fä'rȧ). A Hamite of the tribes of northeastern Abyssinia. See HAMITIC.

a-fear' (ȧ-fēr'), *v. t.* [ME. *aferen*, AS. *ãfæran* to frighten; *ā-* (see A-, 2) + *færan* to frighten. See FEAR.] To make afraid; to frighten. *Obs. or Dial.*

a-feard', a-feared' (ȧ-fērd'), *p. a.* Afraid. *Obs. or Dial.*

Be not *afeard*; the isle is full of noises. *Shak.*

A'fer (ā'fẽr), *n.* [L.] The southwest wind. *Milton.*

af'fa-bil'i-ty (ăf'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *affabilitas*: cf. F. *affabilité.*] Quality or state of being affable; readiness to converse; courteousness in receiving others and in conversation; complaisant behavior.

Affability is of a wonderful efficacy ... in procuring love. *Elyot.*

Syn. — Civility, complaisance, condescension, courtesy.

af'fa-ble (ăf'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *affabilis*, fr. *affari* to speak to; *ad* + *fari* to speak: cf. F. *affable.* See FABLE.] **1.** Easy to be spoken to or addressed; receiving others kindly and conversing with them in a free and friendly manner; courteous; sociable.

An *affable* and courteous gentleman. *Shak.*
His manners polite and *affable*. *Macaulay.*

2. Gracious; mild; benign.

A serene and *affable* countenance *Tatler.*

Syn. — Complaisant, accessable, condescending. See CIVIL.

— **af'fa-ble-ness,** *n.* — **af'fa-bly,** *adv.*

af-fair' (ȧ-fãr'), *n.* [ME. *afere, affere*, OF. *afaire*, F. *affaire*, fr. *a faire* to do; L. *ad* + *facere* to do. See FACT; cf. ADO.] **1.** That which is done or is to be done; matter, concern; as, a difficult *affair* to manage; business of any kind, commercial, professional, or public, — often in *pl.* "At the head of *affairs*." *Junius.* "A talent for *affairs*." *Prescott.*

2. Any proceeding or action which it is wished to refer to or characterize vaguely; as, an *affair* of honor, i. e., a duel; an *affair* of love, i. e., an intrigue.

3. *Mil.* An action or engagement not of sufficient magnitude to be called a battle.

4. A material object (vaguely designated).

A certain *affair* of fine red cloth much .. faded. *Hawthorne*

5. Action; endeavor. *Obs.*

And with his best *affair*
Obeyed the pleasure of the Sun. *Chapman.*

6. Fortune; rank, as, she was of great *affair*. *Obs.*

af-fam'ish (ȧ-făm'ĭsh), *v. t. & i.* [F. *affamer*; L. *ad*+*fames* hunger. See FAMISH.] To afflict with, or perish from, hunger. *Obs. or R. Spenser.* — **af-fam'ish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

af-fect' (ă-fĕkt'), *v. t.*; AF-FECT'ED, AF-FECT'ING. [L. *affectus*, p. p. of *afficere* to affect by active agency; *ad* + *facere* to make: cf. F. *affecter*, L. *affectare*, freq. of *afficere.* See FACT.] **1.** To aim at; to aspire to; to try to attain. *Obs.*

This proud man *affects* imperial sway. *Dryden*

2. To have or show liking for; to fancy, be fond of (a practice or matter of practice or, formerly, a person or object).

For he does neither *affect* company, nor is he fit for't. *Shak.*
As for Queen Katharine, he rather respected than *affected*, rather honored than loved, her. *Fuller*
That peculiar costume which he *affected*. *Thackeray*

3. To frequent or haunt; — used esp. of animals and plants.

Do not *affect* the society of your inferiors in rank. *Hazlitt*

4. To tend to by affinity or disposition.

The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure. *Newton.*

5. To make a display of liking, adopting, or following after; to cultivate or profess ostentatiously.

Bentham was the philosopher then *affected* by young gentlemen of ambition *Beaconsfield.*

6. To assume the character or appearance of; to put on a pretense of; to feign; counterfeit.

Careless she is with artful care,
Affecting to seem unaffected. *Congreve*
Thou dost *affect* my manners *Shak.*

7. To lay hold on; to act upon; to produce an effect upon; to impress, influence, or move, as the mind; to touch.

The climate *affected* their health and spirits *Macaulay.*
A consideration of the rationale of our passions seems to me very necessary for all who would *affect* them upon solid and pure principles. *Burke*

8. To assign; to apply specially. *Rare. Thackeray.*

9. *Scots Law.* To lay hold of or seize, as a debtor's property.

10. *Com.* To hypothecate or assign as security (certain revenues) for a loan. *A Gallicism.*

Syn. — Influence, operate, act on, concern; move, melt, soften; pretend, simulate. See ASSUME, CONCERN.

af-fect', *v. i.* **1.** To incline or like. *Obs.*

2. To assume manners or airs. *Rare.*

af-fect', *n.* [L. *affectus.* See AFFECT, *v.*] *Obs.* **1.** Affection; inclination; passion; feeling; disposition. *Shak.*

'T is reason's glory to command *affects*. *Marston.*

2. Physical condition; bodily disposition.

af'fec-ta'tion (ăf'ĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *affectatio*: cf. F. *affectation.*] **1.** A striving after; aspiration toward. *Obs.*

2. Fondness; affection *Obs. Hooker.*

3. An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false display; artificial show. "An *affectation* of contempt." *Macaulay.*

Affectation is an awkward and forced imitation of what should be genuine and easy, wanting the beauty that accompanies what is natural *Locke.*

æs'cu-le'tin (ĕs'kū-lē'tĭn), *n. Chem.* A decomposition product, $C_9H_6O_4$, of æsculin. It is a derivative of coumarin.

æs' et li'bram (ēz'). Short for PER ÆS ET LIBRAM

Æ'son (ē'sŏn), *n.* [L., fr Gr Αἴσων.] *Gr. Myth* See MEDEA

Æ'sop (ē'sŏp), *n* [L. *Aesopus*, Gr. Αἴσωπος] A famous Greek fabulist (fl B. C 560) — **Æsop of Arabia,** Lokman. — **Æsop of England,** John Gay (1685-1732), the English poet and dramatist. — **Æ. of France,** Jean de la Fontaine (1621-95), the French fabulist. — **Æ. of Germany,** Gotthold Ephraim Lessing (1729-81), the dramatist and critic

Æ-sop'ic, *a* [L. *Aesopicus*, Gr Αἰσωπικός.] = ÆSOPIAN.

æs'tha-cyte (ĕs'thȧ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *αἰσθάνεσθαι* to perceive + *-cyte.*] *Zool* A simple sensory cell, as those of sponges

æs-the ma-tol'o-gy (ĕs-thē'mȧ-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *αἴσθημα, ἀισθήματος*, sensation + *-logy.*] *Physiol.* The science of the senses and the sense organs.

æs-the'si-o-gen (ĕs-thē'sĭ-ō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. *αἰσθησις* sensation + *-gen.*] A substance, as a magnet, reputed to produce, esp. upon hypnotized persons, conditions of abnormal sensation or peculiar nervous reactions. — **æs-the si-o-gen'ic,** *a.* — **-og'e-ny** (-ŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.*

æs-the si-og'ra-phy (ĕs-thē'sĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n* [Gr *αἰσθησις* + *graphy.*] *Physiol* The study or description of the sense organs.

æs-the'si-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr *αἰσθησις* + *-logy*] The science of sensations.

æs-the'si-o-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL See ÆSTHESIS; MANIA.] *Med* Insanity accompanied by moral perversion or marked eccentricity.

æs-the si-o-neu-ro'sis, *n.* [NL. See ÆSTHESIA; NEUROSIS.] Abnormal or disordered sensation

æs the-sod'ic (ĕs'thē-sŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *αἰσθησις* sensation + ὁδός a way.] *Physiol.* Capable of receiving nervous stimulation; — applied esp to centers, such as spinal ganglia, that do not give rise to sensation when stimulated by centripetal nerves

æs-thet'i-cal, *a.* = ÆSTHETIC

æs-thet'i-cal-ly, *adv* of ÆSTHETIC, ÆSTHETICAL. See -LY

æs-thet'i-cist (ĕs-thĕt'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* An æsthetician.

æs-thet'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To render æsthetic.

æs the-tol'o-gy. Var. of ESTHETOLOGY.

æs-thet'o-phore (ĕs-thĕt'ō-fōr), *n.* [See ÆSTHETICS; -PHORE.] *Biol.* A substance which sustains consciousness. *Coue*

æs'thi-ol'o-gy (ĕs'thĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* = ÆSTHO-PHYSIOLOGY *Rare.*

æs'tho-phys'i-ol'o-gy (ĕs'thō-), *n* [Gr. *αἰσθάνεσθαι* to perceive + E. *physiology.*] The science of sensation in relation to nervous action. *H. Spencer.*

Æs'ti-ti (ĕs'tĭ-tĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] See BALTS.

æs'ti-va'tor (ĕs'tĭ-vā'tẽr), *n.* Any animal that æstivates

æs'tive (ĕs'tĭv), *a.* [L. *aestivus* of summer.] Of or pertaining to summer; hot; burning *Obs.*

æs'tu-ance (ĕs'tŭ-ăns), *n* [L. *aestuans*, p pr of *aestuare* to be warm, to glow, to boil up.] Heat; glow or surging of heat. *Obs & R* — **æs'tu-ant** (-ănt), *a.*

æs'tu-a-ry (-ā-rĭ). Var. of ESTUARY.

æs'ture (ĕs'tūr), *n.* [Irreg. fr. L. *aestus.*] Surging; boiling.

æs'tus (ĕs'tŭs) *n.* [L.] Undulating or heaving motion; ebb and flow; glow of passion.

æt. + AT.

æt., ætat. *Abbr* Ætatis (L., of the age).

æta + EAT.

æ-tern', æ-ter'nal, etc. Rare vars. of ETERN, ETERNAL, etc.

æthel. + ATHEL.

æth'el-ing Var. of ATHELING.

æ-ā'the-o-gam (ē-ā'thē-ō-găm), *n.* [See AETHEOGAMIC.] *Bot.* In De Candolle's system of classification, a cryptogamous plant possessing sexual organs.

æ-ā'the-o-gam'ic (-găm'ĭk), **æ-ā'the-og'a-mous** (-ŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀήθης* unusual + γάμος marriage.] *Bot.* Propagated in an unusual way; hence, cryptogamous.

æ'ther, æ-the're-al. Vars of ETHER, ETHEREAL.

Æ-the'ri-a, Æ the-ri'-dæ Vars. of ETHERIA, ETHERIID.E.

æ'ther-in Var of ETHERIN

æ-the'ri-on. Var. of ETHERION

Æ'thi-op, Æ thi-o'pi-an, etc Vars. of ETHIOP, ETHIOPIAN, etc.

æ'thi-ops Var. of ETHIOPS

æ'tho-gen (ē'thō-jĕn; ĕth'ō-), *n.* [Gr *αἴθος* fire, light + *-gen.*] *Chem* Boric nitride

æ'ti-ol'o-gist (ē'tĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in ætiology

æ'ti-o-logue' (-ō-lŏg'), *n.* [See ÆTIOLOGY.] The cause or reason given or referred to in a statement.

a'ë-ti'tes (ā'ē-tī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr Gr *ἀετίτης* (sc *λίθος* stone), fr. *ἀετός* eagle.] = EAGLESTONE.

Æt-ne'an (ĕt-nē'ăn). Var. of ETNEAN

A-ē'to-mor'phæ (ā-ē'tō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr *ἀετός* eagle + *μορφή* form.] = RAPTORES, 1.

A-ē'to-sau'rus, *n.* [NL; Gr. *ἀετός* eagle + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of small crocodilian reptiles of the Triassic period.

ætwat. Obs. pret. of ATWITE.

æv'i-ter'nal (ĕv'ĭ-tûr'năl), **æv'i-ter'nal-ly,** etc. Vars. of EVITERNAL, EVITERNALLY, etc.

æ'vum (ē'vŭm), *n.* [L., an age, eternity.] = ÆON. *Obs*

Aex (ĕks). *Zool.* Var. of AIX.

æxi. + ASK.

aey. + AY, AYE.

af, *prep.* Obs. or dial. var. of OF, I.

Af. *Abbr* Africa; African.

AF *Abbr.* Anglo-French

a. f., *also* **A F.** *Abbr* Firkin of ale; *Australia*, agricultural farm

A. F. A. *Abbr* Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries [*Recent*]

a-face', *adv* In face; in front.

a-faint', *adv* Fainting

a-faite', *v. t.* For *affaitier.*] *Obs.* **1.** To affect; influence

2. To adapt or fashion; also, to array; dress

3 To train or tame, as a hawk.

a'fald (ā'fäld), *a* [AS. *ãnfealdd.*] *Obs. or Dial* Single; sole; only; also, simple, sincere — **a'fald-ly,** *adv*

a-fal'le, *v. t & i* [*a-* + *fall*] To fall, or fall upon *Obs*

a-fal'le, *v. t.* To fell. *Obs.*

A. F & A. M. *Abbr.* Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

afauld. + AFALD.

A. F. B. S. *Abbr* American and Foreign Bible Society

a-fear', *adv* In fear, also, for fear *Obs. or Dial*

a-fe'brile, *a.* See A-, not.

a-fefe', *v t* [See A-, FIEF; cf ENFEOFF.] To enfeoff. *Obs.*

afeir. + AFEAR.

afeite. + AFAITE.

a-fel'de. + AFIELD.

a-fell', **a-fel'le,** *v t.* [AS *āfellan*] To fell; to cast down *Obs*

afence, afend. + OFFENSE, OFFEND.

afeng Obs. pret. of AFONG.

afer. + AFAR, AFFAIR, AVER.

aferd. + AFEARD.

afere. + AFEAR, AFFAIR, AFIRE.

afered. + AFEARD.

aferm. + AFFIRM.

a-fe'tal (ā-iē'tăl), *a* [*a-* not + *fetal.*] *Med.* Without a fetus.

aff (ăf). Scot. var. of OF.

aff *Abbr.* Affectionate; affirmative; affirming.

af'fa-bl Affable *Ref. Sp*

af'fa-brous (ăf'ȧ-brŭs), *a.* [L. *affaber* workmanlike.] Workmanlike; ingeniously made. *Rare.*

af-fab'u-late, *v. t* [L *ad* + *fabulatus*, p. p. of *fabulari* to talk, *fabula* fable.] To attribute or relate in table *Obs*

af-fab u-la'tion, *n.* [F.] The moral of a fable *Obs Bailey.* —

af-fab'u-la-to-ry, *a Obs*

affadyll + AFFODILL.

af-faim', *v. t.* [*af-* + *faim*, v.; cf. L. *affingere* to fashion, feign.] To impute or attribute fictiously or falsely. *Obs. & R*

‖ **af faire' d'a'mour** (a'fär' dȧ-mōōr') [F] A love affair; an amour

‖ **af faire' de cœur'** (dē kûr'). [F] An affair of the heart; a love affair; affaire d'amour

‖ **af faire' d'hon neur'** (d'ō-nûr'). [F] An affair of honor; a duel

affaite + AFAITE.

af-fat'u-ate, *v t* [L *ad* + *fatuus* foolish] To infatuate *Obs.*

affear. + AFEAR, AFFEER.

affecciun + AFFECTION

af-fect', *a* [L. *affectus*, p. p.] Disposed; affected. *Obs*

af-fect'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

af-fec'tate, *p. a.* [L. *affectatus*, p. p.] Affected; artificially assumed or assuming. *Obs.* —

af-fec'tate-ly, *adv.* *Obs.*

4. Application or destination to a special use. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — AFFECTATION, MANNERISM. AFFECTATION suggests something consciously artificial or assumed, and consequently insincere; *mannerism* may imply excess or singularity, but does not suggest insincerity. A MANNERISM consciously assumed becomes thereby an *affectation;* what begins as an *affectation* may become an unconscious trick of behavior and so a *mannerism.* See MANNER; cf. ASSUME.

What I liked about Byron was his utter contempt of all the *affectations* of literature, from the school-magisterial style to the lackadaisical. *Scott*

The *mannerisms* and errors of these [Burne-Jones's] pictures . . are never affected or indolent. The work is natural to the painter, however strange to us. *Ruskin*

af-fect'ed (ă-fĕk'tĕd, -tĭd), *p. p & p. a.* **1.** In obsolete uses: **a** Aimed at; wished for. **b** Cherished; done or had of deliberate choice. **c** Regarded with affection; beloved. **2.** Assumed artificially; not natural.

Affected coldness and indifference *Addison.*

3. Given to false show; assuming or pretending to possess what is not natural or real.

He is . . too spruce, too *affected*, too odd. *Shak.*

4. Inclined; disposed; attached

How stand you *affected* to his wish? *Shak.*

Men whom they thought best *affected* to religion. *Milton.*

5. Afflicted or tainted, as by disease; as, *affected* with gout. **6.** Impressed; moved; influenced, — with *by*, formerly also with *with*. **7.** *Alg.* Made up of terms involving different powers of the unknown quantity; adfected; as, an *affected* equation. **8.** Specially assigned or applied. *Eng.*

af-fect'er (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who affects or loves. *Obs.* **2.** One who professes, assumes, pretends, or strives after.

"*Affecters* of wit." *Abp. Secker.*

af-fect'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be affected. — **af-fect'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

af-fect'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Loving; affectionate. *Obs.* **2.** Affected; given to false show. *Obs.*

A drawling, *affecting* rogue *Shak.*

3. Moving the emotions; fitted to excite the emotions; pathetic; touching; as, an *affecting* address; an *affecting* sight.

The most *affecting* music is generally the most simple. *Mitford*

Syn. — AFFECTING, TOUCHING, MOVING, PATHETIC refer to influence upon the sensibilities. AFFECTING is the most general term for that which stirs emotion; as, an *affecting* discourse. TOUCHING suggests a more or less transitory impression; *moving*, a deeper agitation, which tends to action or expression; as, *touching* confidence, a *moving* appeal. PATHETIC (see PATHOS) applies to that which arouses sympathy, sadness, or pity; as, "the *pathetic* sense of the transitoriness of familiar . . . scenes" (*Longfellow*).

af-fec'tion (ă-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *affection*, L. *affectio*, fr. *afficere*. See AFFECT.] **1.** Act of affecting, or acting upon; state of being affected.

2. A feeling or emotion; — formerly commonly applied to strong emotions or passions, as joy, fear, hatred; now usually restricted to more moderate feelings. "The *affection* of grief." *Sir Wm. Hamilton.*

Most wretched man,
That to *affections* does the bridle lend. *Spenser.*

Affections; called so, because they . . form us into a certain frame of mind towards other persons, and operate therefore as attractions, and not, like the passions, as repulsions. *J. Martineau*

3. The lively representation of any emotion. *Wotton.* **4.** *Psychol.* The feeling or receptive aspect of consciousness; esp., the mental element representing what is common in all states of emotion or feeling; — contr. with *conation.*

Sensations one and all are intrusions, interferences, *affections*, or modifications in the "mental series." *James Ward.*

5. Bent of mind; feeling or natural impulse swaying the mind; inclination; disposition; propensity; tendency.

The *affection* of nobleness which nature shows above her breed ing. *Shak.*

6. A settled good will; kind feeling; love; zealous or tender attachment; — often in the *pl.* Formerly followed by *to*, but now more generally by *for* or *toward;* as, filial *affection;* to have an *affection* for or toward children.

All his *affections* are set on his own country. *Macaulay.*

7. Animosity; ill will; also, partiality; prejudice. *Obs.* **8.** A bodily state; esp., *Med.*, abnormal bodily state; disease; morbid symptom; malady; as, a pulmonary *affection.* **9.** A condition, state, or mode of being which is not essential or unalterable; as, the *affections* of time and place. **10.** An attribute; a quality or property; a condition; as, figure, weight, etc., are *affections* of bodies. "The *affections* of quantity." *Boyle.*

11. Affectation. *Obs.* "Spruce *affection*." *Shak.*

Syn. — Tenderness, fondness, kindness, love, good will. See ATTACHMENT

af-fec'tion, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *affectionner.*] To like; to have affection for.

af-fec'tion-ate (-ăt), *a.* [Cf. F. *affectionné.*] **1.** Disposed in feeling; inclined; specif.: **a** Unreasonably disposed; biased. *Obs.* **b** Strongly or earnestly affected; hence, passionate; headstrong; also, zealous; earnest; insistent. *Obs.*

Man in his love to God, and desire to please him, can never be too *affectionate* *Sprat.*

c Favorably disposed; friendly. *Obs.*

Affectionate to the French government. *Hume.*

2. Having affection or warm regard; loving; fond; as, an *affectionate* brother.

3. Proceeding from affection; indicating love; tender; as, the *affectionate* care of a parent; *affectionate* language. **4.** Held in affection; beloved. *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.*

Syn. — Tender, attached, loving, devoted, warm, fond, earnest, ardent.

— **af-fec'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **af-fec'tion-ate-ness**, *n.*

af-fec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *affectif.*] **1.** Tending to affect; affecting. *Obs.* *Burnet.*

2. Existing in feeling; affected. *Obs. & R.* **3.** Of, pert. to, or exciting, emotion; emotional. *Rogers.* **4.** *Psychol.* Pertaining to affection; as, an *affective* mental state; *affective* tone, or emotional element in a mental state. See AFFECTION, 4.

af-feer' (ă-fēr'), *v. t.* [OF *aforer, afuerer, afeer*, to tax, appraise, assess, fr. L. *ad* + *forum* market, court of justice, in LL. also meaning *price* (OF. *fuer*).] **1.** *Old Law.* To fix the amount of (an amercement); to assess; to reduce to a certain and reasonable sum.

An amercement should be *affeered*, not by royal justices, but by neighbors of the wrongdoer *Pollock & Mait.*

Amercements imposed by the superior courts on their own officers and ministers were *affeered* by the judges *Blackstone*

2. To confirm; assure. *Obs.* "The title is *affeered*." *Shak.*

af'fer-ent (ăf'ẽr-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *afferens*, p. pr. of *aferre; ad* + *ferre* to bear.] *Physiol.* Bearing or conducting inwards to a part or an organ; — opposed to *efferent;* as, *afferent* vessels; *afferent* nerves, which convey sensations from the external organs to the brain.

‖ **af'fet-tuo'so** (ăf'fĕt-twō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Tender or affecting; — applied to a piece or passage that is to be rendered softly and with sentiment.

af-fi'ance (ă-fī'ăns), *n.* [ME. *afiaunce* trust, confidence, OF. *afiance*, fr. *afier* to trust, fr. LL. *affidare* to trust, *ad* + *fidare* to trust, fr. L. *fides* faith. See FAITH; cf. AFFIDAVIT, CONFIDENCE.] **1.** Trust; reliance, faith.

Such feelings promptly yielded to his habitual *affiance* in the divine love. *Sir J. Stephen.*

Lancelot, my Lancelot, thou in whom I have
Most joy and most *affiance* *Tennyson.*

2. Plighted faith; marriage contract or promise.

af-fi'ance, *v. t.*; AF-FI'ANCED (-ănst): AF-FI'ANC-ING (-ăn-sĭng). [Cf. OF. *afiancier.*] **1.** To promise solemnly; to pledge. *Rare.* *Pope.*

2. To pledge one's faith to for marriage, or solemnly promise (one's self or another) in marriage; to betroth.

To me, sad maid, he was *affianced* *Spenser*

af-fi'anc-er (-ăn-sẽr), *n.* One who makes a contract of marriage between two persons.

af-fi'ant (-ănt), *n.* [From p. pr. of OF. *afier*, LL *affidare.* See AFFIDAVIT.] *Law.* One who makes an affidavit; a deponent. *U. S.*

‖ **af'fiche'** (ă'fēsh'), *n.* [F., fr. *afficher* to affix.] A written or printed notice to be posted, as on a wall; poster, placard.

af'fi-da'tion (ăf'ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *affidatio.*] A plighting of faith; specif., an affiancing. *Rare.*

She demanded William as her husband in the court Christian, relying on an *affidation* that had taken place between them *Pollock & Mait.*

af'fi-da'vit (ăf'ĭ-dā'vĭt), *n.* [LL. *affidavit* he has made oath, perfect tense of *affidare.* See AFFIANCE.] *Law.* A sworn statement in writing; esp., a declaration in writing, made upon oath before an authorized magistrate or officer. In its most general sense *affidavit* includes a deposition, but it is usually used specif. for a statement under oath, by whomsoever written down, made *ex parte*, and without cross-examination, and in this differs from a *deposition.* It is also applied to written statements made on affirmation. An affidavit must sufficiently identify the person who makes it, usually by his subscribed signature, but his signature is not necessarily a part of it.

affidavit of verification, *Law*, a form of short affidavit used to verify or make oath to the truth of the allegations in an instrument, as a petition or complaint, instead of including the allegations in extenso in a separate affidavit.

af-fil'i-ate (ă-fĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; AF-FIL'I-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); AF-FIL'I-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [LL. *affiliatus*, p. p. of *affiliare*, to adopt as son; L. *ad* + *filius* son: cf. F. *affilier.*] **1.** To adopt; to receive into a family as a son; hence, usually, to bring or receive into close connection; to ally, to unite or attach as a member or branch.

Is the soul *affiliated* to God, or is it estranged? *I. Taylor*

2. To fix the paternity of; — said of an illegitimate child; as, to *affiliate* the child *to* (or *on* or *upon*) John Doe; to filiate; hence, to refer or ascribe as offspring (to).

3. To connect in the way of descent; to trace origin (to).

How do these facts tend to *affiliate* the faculty of hearing upon the aboriginal vegetative processes? *H. Spencer*

4. To attach (*to*) or unite (*with*); to receive into a society as a member, and initiate into its mysteries, plans, etc.; — followed by *to* or *with.*

affiliated societies, societies connected with a central society, or with one another.

af-fil'i-ate, *v. i.* To connect or associate one's self; — followed by *with;* as, they *affiliate* with no party.

af-fil'i-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *affiliatus*, p. p.] Affiliated. — *n.* An affiliated person; an associate.

af-fil'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *affiliation*, LL. *affiliatio.*] Act of affiliating; state or relation of being affiliated.

af-fi'nal (ă-fī'năl), *a.* [L. *affinis*: cf. F. *affin.*] Related by marriage; from the same source.

af-fine' (ă-fīn'), *a.* [See AFFINED.] Related by marriage; affined; hence, akin. — *n.* A relation by marriage; kinsman.

af-fined' (-fīnd'), *a.* [Cf. OF. *afiné, afin*, F. *affin.* See AFFINITY.] Joined in affinity. "All *affined* and kin." *Shak.*

af-fin'i-tive (ă-fĭn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Closely connected; affined.

af-fin'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz) [OF. *afinité*, F. *affinité*, L. *affinitas*, fr. *affinis* related by marriage, bordering on; *ad* + *finis* end, border. See FINAL.] **1.** Relationship by marriage between a husband and his wife's blood relations, or between a wife and her husband's blood relations; — disting. from *consanguinity*, or relationship by blood. Followed by *with*, *to*, or *between*. Such relationship may constitute an impediment to marriage. See IMPEDIMENT.

2. Kinship generally; close agreement; relation; conformity; resemblance; connection; as, the *affinity* of sounds, of colors, or of languages.

There is a close *affinity* between imposture and credulity. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

3. Companionship; acquaintance. *Obs.*

About forty years past, I began a happy *affinity* with William Cranmer *Burton.*

4. *Chem.* That attraction which exists, in various degrees, between the different elements, causing them, when brought together under proper conditions, to form chemical compounds; chemism; chemical or elective attraction.

5. *Biol.* A relation between species or higher groups dependent on resemblance in the whole plan of structure, and indicating community of origin.

6. A spiritual relationship or attraction held to exist between certain persons, esp. persons of opposite sexes; also, one who exerts such psychical or spiritual attraction.

7. *Math.* The correspondence between a plane figure and its image formed by parallel projection on another plane, a collineation such that the lines (or planes) at infinity are corresponding elements.

Syn. — Connection, kindred, kin. — AFFINITY, CONSANGUINITY, KINSHIP, RELATIONSHIP. *Affinity* refers to connection by marriage; *consanguinity*, to ties of blood; *kinship* and *relationship*, to either. But *kinship* often suggests greater warmth of feeling than *relationship.* See RESEMBLANCE, CONGENIAL.

affinity constant. *Phys. Chem.* The ratio of the affinities of the two opposed actions in a reversible reaction.

af-firm' (ă-fûrm'), *v. t.*; AF-FIRMED' (-fûrmd'); AF-FIRM'ING. [ME. *affermen*, OF. *afermer*, F. *affirmer*, fr. L. *affirmare; ad* + *firmare* to make firm, *firmus* firm. See FIRM.] **1.** To make firm; to confirm, or ratify, as an act otherwise voidable, esp., *Law*, to assert as valid or confirm, as a judgment, decree, or order, brought before an appellate court for review.

2. To assert positively; to tell with confidence; to aver, to maintain as true, — opposed to *deny.*

Jesus, whom Paul *affirmed* to be alive *Acts* xxv. 19

3. *Law.* To testify to, or declare, by affirmation.

Syn. — Assert, declare, allege, pronounce, profess, avouch, avow, testify, attest. — AFFIRM, AVER, ASSEVERATE, PROTEST agree in the idea of positive assertion. To AFFIRM (opposed to *deny*) is to declare as a fact; as, "*Affirming* what few persons will *deny*" (*Wordsworth*); "These things I will that thou *affirm* constantly" (*Tit.* iii. 8). To AVER is to affirm confidently, as a matter of positive knowledge; as, "For all *averred*, I had killed the bird" (*Coleridge*). To ASSEVERATE is to affirm solemnly or emphatically, as that which cannot be disputed; as, to *asseverate* that one has seen a ghost, "bonds, promises, or *asseverations*" (*G. Meredith*). To PROTEST is to affirm publicly or formally, as if in the face of doubt or contradiction; as, to *protest* one's love; "I here *protest*, in sight of heaven, . . . that I am clear" (*Shak.*). See ASSERT, DECLARE, ALLEGE, VOUCH.

af-firm', *v. i.* **1.** To declare or assert positively.

Not that I so *affirm*, though so it seem
To thee, who hast thy dwelling here on earth. *Milton.*

2. *Law.* To testify or declare by affirmation.

af-firm'a-ble (ă-fûr'mă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being affirmed; — followed by *of;* as, an attribute *affirmable* of every just man. — **af-firm'a-bly**, *adv.*

af-firm'ance (-măns), *n.* [OF. *afermance.*] **1.** An affirming of, or assent to, the existence, truth, or validity of something, involving as a legal act a mental action free from constraint or disability, confirmation; ratification; confirmation of a voidable act.

This statute in *affirmance* of the common law. *Bacon.*

2. A strong declaration; affirmation. *Cowper.*

af-firm'ant (-mănt), *n.* [L. *affirmans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *affirmant.* See AFFIRM.] One who affirms. — *a.* Affirming.

af'fir-ma'tion (ăf'ẽr-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *affirmatio*: cf. F. *affirmation.*] **1.** Confirmation of anything established; ratification, as, the *affirmation* of a law. *Hooker.*

2. Act of affirming, or asserting as true; assertion; — opposed to *negation* or *denial.*

3. That which is asserted; an assertion; a positive statement, an averment; as, an *affirmation* by the vendor of title to property sold, or of its quality.

4. *Law.* A solemn declaration made under the penalties of perjury, by a person who conscientiously declines taking an oath. This is in law equivalent to an oath See OATH.

5 *Logic.* A proposition in which the predicate is asserted to be true of the subject; in a broader sense, any judgment which conveys a positive implication as to the nature of some reality, — opposed to *negation.*

An *affirmation* can be, comparatively speaking, given as a fact; a negation cannot, except in quite another sense *B. Bosanquet*

af-firm'a-tive (ă-fûr'mă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *affirmativus*: cf. F. *affirmatif.*] **1.** Confirmative, ratifying; as, an act *affirmative* of common law.

2. That affirms; asserting that the fact is so; declaratory of what exists; answering "yes" to a question; — opposed to *negative;* as, an *affirmative* answer or vote.

3. Positive; dogmatic. *Obs.* *Jer. Taylor.*

4. *Logic.* Expressing logical affirmation.

5. *Alg.* Positive; — applied to quantities to be added, as opposed to *negative* ones, or those to be subtracted.

6. *Insurance.* Affirming the existence of certain facts or a particular state of things at the time the contract of insurance is made; — said of representations, warranties, etc., and distinguished from *promissory.* If an affirmative representation or warranty is untrue it avoids the policy.

affirmative defense *or* **plea.** *Law*, a defense or plea setting up new matter which destroys the plaintiff's case, assuming the complaint to be true. — **a. easement.** *Law.* See EASEMENT. — **a. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition expressing affirmation or assent. — **a. servitude.** *Law.* See SERVITUDE.

af-firm'a-tive, *n.* **1.** That which affirms, as opposed to that which denies; that side of a question which affirms or maintains the proposition stated, — opposed to *negative;* as, forty votes were in the *affirmative*, ten in the negative.

Whether there are such beings or not, 't is sufficient for my purpose that many have believed the *affirmative.* *Dryden*

2. A word or phrase expressing affirmation or assent; as, *yes, that is so*, etc

3. *Logic.* An affirmative proposition or judgment; an affirmation. See AFFIRMATION, 5.

affirmative pregnant, *Law*, in pleading, an affirmative allega-

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af fec-ta'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
af-fect'ed-ly, *adv.* of AFFECTED.
af-fect'ed-ness, *n.* Affectation.
af-fect'ing-ly, *adv.* of AFFECTING.
af-fec'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the affections. — **af-fec'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
af-fec'tion-ate, *v. t. & i.* To feel affection for; to make affectionate; to give affection. *Obs.*
af-fec'tion-at'ed, *a.* Disposed; inclined. *Obs.*
af-fec'tioned (*ă-fĕk'shŭnd*), *a.* **1.** Disposed. *Archaic.* "Be kindly *affectioned*." *Rom.* xii. 10.
2. Affected; conceited. *Obs.*
af-fec'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Loving; affectionate *Obs.* — **af-fec'tious-ly**, *adv. Obs.*
af-fec'tive. Affective *Ref. Sp*
af-fec'tive-ly, *adv* of AFFECTIVE. See -LY.
affector. † AFFECTER.
af-fec'tu-al, *a.* [OF *affectuel.*] Earnest; zealous; also, affectional; emotional. *Obs* — **af-fec'tu-al-ly**, *adv Obs.*
af-fec'tu-ous, *a.* [L. *affectuosus.*] Earnest; affectionate; emotional; affecting *Obs.* — **af-fec'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.*

affee'ble, *v. t* [OF. *afeblir*, F *affaiblir.*] To enfeeble. *Obs.*
af-feer'ance, *a.* Act or process of affeering. *Obs*
af-feer'er, **af-feer'or**, *n. Old Law* One who affeers.
af-feer'ment, *n Old Law* Act of affeering.
af-feir', **af-fere'** (*ă-fēr'*), *v. t.* [OF. *afeirr*; L. *ad* + *ferire* to strike.] To belong or pertain; to be befitting. *Dial. Eng.*
affend. † OFFEND.
‖ **Af'fen-tha'ler** (*ăf'ĕn-tä'lẽr*), *n.* [G., from *Affenthal*, Baden.] A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.

affer. † AFFAIR.
af'fer-ant, *a.* [OF. *aferant, afferant*, p. pr. of *aferir* to be suitable, to belong to; L. *ad* + *ferire* to strike.] Rightly befalling, or coming to, one; pertaining; suitable. *Obs.* — *n.* Due allotment; share. *Obs.*
affere. † AFFAIR, AFFEER, AFFEIR.
afferm, afferme. † AFFIRM.
affermely, *adv.* Firmly. *Obs.*
af-fiche', *v. t.* [OF. *afichier*, F. *afficher.*] To affix. *Obs.*
‖ **af'fi-ché'** (*ă'fē'shā'*), *a.* [F.] Posted up; advertised; paraded.
af-fied', *pret. & p. p.* of AFFY.

affiere. † AFFEIR.
af-file', *v. t.* [OF *afiler*, F *affiler*, to sharpen; *a* (L *ad*) + *fil* thread, edge.] To polish; sharpen. *Obs.*
af-fil'i-a-ble (*ă-fĭl'ĭ-ă-b'l*), *a* That may be affiliated or connected with.
af-fin'age, *n.* [F.] *Metal.* Act of affining; a refining. *Obs.*
af-fine', *v. t* [F. *affiner.*] To refine. *Obs. & R*
af-fin'i-ta-tive (*ă-fĭn'ĭ-tā-tĭv*), *a.* Of the nature or character of affinity. — **af-fin'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

af'fi-ni'tion (*ăf'ĭ-nĭsh'ŭn*), *n.* A becoming or being affined. *Rare.*
af-firm'a-bl. Affirmable. *Ref. Sp.*
af-firm'a-tiv Affirmative. *Ref. Sp.*
af-firm'a-tive-ly, *adv* of AFFIRMATIVE.
af-firm'a-to-ry, *a.* Giving affirmation; assertive; affirmative
af-firmd'. Affirmed. *Ref. Sp*
af-firm'er, *n.* One who affirms
af-firm'ing-ly, *adv.* of *affirming*, p. pr. of AFFIRM, *v.*
affitch. † AFFICHE.

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tion implying or not excluding some negative in favor of the adverse party, and therefore faulty.

af-fix' (ă-fĭks'), *v. t.*; AF-FIXED' (-fĭkst') *or* AF-FIXT'; AF-FIX'ING. [LL. *affixare*, L. *affixus*, p. p. of *affigere* to fasten to; *ad* + *figere* to fasten. See FIX.] **1.** To fix or fasten in any way; to attach physically; as, to *affix* a seal (seals formerly being attached by a strip of parchment, ribbon, etc.); hence, to impress (a stamped seal or a stamp).

Should they [caterpillars] *affix* them to the leaves of a plant improper for their food. *Ray.*

2. To fix figuratively; — with *on*, *upon*, or *to*. *Obs.*

Joyed that ever she *affixed* had
Her heart on knight so goodly glorified *Spenser.*

3. To fix upon; to settle upon; to fix. *Obs.*

4. To subjoin, annex, or add at the close or end; to attach or append (to); as, to *affix* a syllable to a word; to *affix* one's name to a writing.

5. To attach, unite, or connect with; as, names *affixed* to ideas, or ideas *affixed* to things; to *affix* a stigma to a person; to *affix* ridicule or blame to any one.

Syn. — Annex, subjoin, append, connect. See ATTACH.

af-fix', *v. i.* To fix one's self or itself; to stick; to be or become attached; — usually with *to*. *Rare.*

af'fix (ăf'ĭks), *n.* [L. *affixus*, p. p. of *affigere*: cf. F. *affixe*.] **1.** That which is affixed; an appendage; esp., one or more letters or syllables added at either end of a word; a prefix or suffix.

2. = AFFICHE. *Obs.*

3. A small decorative figure, flower, etc., added to ceramic or bronze ware, to architectural details, etc.

affix of the point. *Math.* = COMPLEX VARIABLE.

af-fix'ture (ă-fĭks'tūr), *n.* **1.** Act of affixing, or state of being affixed; attachment.

2. That which is affixed. *Rare.*

af-flate' (ă-flāt'), *v. t.* [L. *afflatus*, p. p. See AFFLATUS.] To blow on; to blow. *Obs. & R.*

af-fla'tion (ă-flā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *afflare*, *afflatum*. See AFFLATUS.] A blowing or breathing on; inspiration.

af-fla'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *afflare*, *afflatum*, to breathe or blow on; *ad* + *flare* to blow.] **1.** A breath; blast of wind.

2. A divine impartation of knowledge; overmastering or supernatural impulse; inspiration.

A poet writing against his genius will be like a prophet without his *afflatus*. *Spence.*

Syn. — See INSPIRATION.

af-flict' (ă-flĭkt'), *v. t.*; AF-FLICT'ED; AF-FLICT'ING. [From earlier *affict*, a., afflicted, ME. *afight*, OF. *afit* (or the later spelling *affict*), L. *afflictus*, p. p. of *affligere* to cast down, deject; *ad* + *fligere* to strike.] **1.** To strike or cast down; to overthrow; also, to humble. *Obs.* "Reassembling our *afflicted* powers." *Milton.*

Men are apt to prefer a prosperous error before an *afflicted* truth. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To inflict some great injury or hurt upon, causing continued pain or mental distress; to trouble grievously.

They did set over them taskmasters to *afflict* them with their burdens. *Ex* i. 11.

That which was the worst now least *afflicts* me. *Milton.*

Syn. — Trouble, grieve, pain, distress, harass, torment, wound, hurt, chasten.

af-flict'ing, *p. a.* Grievously painful; distressing; afflictive; as, an *afflicting* event. — **af-flict'ing-ly**, *adv.*

af-flic'tion (ă-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *affliction*, L. *afflictio*.] **1.** Act of afflicting, specif., self-mortification. *Obs.*

2. State of being afflicted; state of pain, distress, or grief.

Some virtues are seen only in *affliction*. *Addison.*

3. The cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, etc.; a grievous distress; a pain or grief.

To repay that money will be a biting *affliction*. *Shak.*

4. *Astrol.* Unfortunate situation (of a planet).

Syn. — Calamity, distress, grief, pain, adversity, misery, wretchedness, misfortune, trouble, hardship. See SORROW.

af-flic'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *afflictif*.] Giving pain; causing continued or repeated pain or grief; distressing.

"Jove's *afflictive* hand." *Pope.* — **af-flic'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Spreads slow disease, and darts *afflictive* pain. *Prior.*

Very many of the pure punishments, the "*afflictive*" punishments, have their root in outlawry. *Pollock & Maitl.*

af'flu-ence (ăf'lōō-ĕns), *n.* [F. *affluence*, L. *affluentia*. See AFFLUENT.] **1.** A flowing to or towards; concourse; influx.

The *affluence* of young nobles from hence into Spain *Wotton*
There is an unusual *affluence* of strangers this year. *Carlyle.*

2. An abundant supply, as of thought, words, feelings, etc.; profusion; also, abundance of property; wealth.

Added such new *affluences* to the former fullness of these divine souls. *Walton.*

An old age of elegance, *affluence*, and ease. *Goldsmith.*

Syn. — Abundance, exuberance, plenty, riches, opulence.

af'flu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *affluens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *affluere* to flow to; *ad* + *fluere*: cf. F. *affluent*. See FLUENT.] **1.** Flowing to; flowing abundantly. "*Affluent* blood." *Harvey.*

2. Abundant, copious; plenteous; hence, wealthy; abounding in goods or riches.

Language . . . *affluent* in expressions. *H. Reed.*

Loaded and blest with all the *affluent* store,
Which human vows at smoking shrines implore. *Prior.*

Syn. — See RICH.

— **af'flu-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **af'flu-ent-ness**, *n. Rare.*

af'flu-ent, *n.* A stream or river flowing into a larger river or into a lake; a tributary stream.

af'flux (ăf'lŭks), *n.* [L. *affluxum*, p. p. of *affluere*: cf. F. *afflux*. See AFFLUENT.] A flowing towards; that which flows to; as, an *afflux* of blood to the head. Also fig.

Until a regular *afflux* of laborers has been set up *James Bryce.*

af-force' (ă-fōrs'), *v. t.*; AF-FORCED' (-fōrst'); AF-FORC'ING (-fōr'sĭng). [ME. *aforcen*, *afforcen*, OF. *aforcier*. Cf. EFFORCE.] **1.** To force; compel; to put force upon; specif.: **a** To ravish. **b** To attempt; try. *Obs.*

2. To exert (one's self); endeavor. *Obs.*

3. To reenforce; strengthen; specif., to strengthen (a judicial or deliberative body, as a court or jury) by adding specially qualified members.

af-force'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF.] **1.** A fortress; a fortification for defense. *Obs.* *Bailey.*

2. A reënforcement; a strengthening.

The *afforcement* of the court, the elaborately reasoned judgment, will not go unheeded. *F. W. Maitland.*

af-ford' (ă-fōrd'), *v. t.*; AF-FORD'ED; AF-FORD'ING. [ME. *aforthen*, AS *geforðian*, *forðian*, to further, accomplish, afford, fr. *forð* forth, forward. See FORTH.] **1.** To forward towards an end; to carry out; achieve. *Obs.*

2. To give forth; to supply, yield, or produce as the natural result, fruit, or issue; as, grapes *afford* wine; olives *afford* oil; the earth *affords* fruit; the sea *affords* fish.

3. To give, grant, or confer, with a remoter reference to its being the natural result; to provide; furnish; as, a good life *affords* consolation in old age. *Lydgate.*

His tuneful Muse *affords* the sweetest numbers. *Addison.*
The quiet lanes . . . *afford* calmer retreats. *Gilpin.*

4. To provide or supply, as in selling, granting, expending, with profit, or without loss or too great injury; as, A *affords* his goods cheaper than B.

5. To incur, stand, or bear without serious detriment (as to financial condition, health, reputation, etc.); — with *can*, *could*, *might*, etc., or in the infinitive; as, no one is strong enough to *afford* to waste his energies; he is rich enough to *afford* what I cannot; I can *afford* a trip abroad.

The merchant can *afford* to trade for smaller profits. *Hamilton.*
He could *afford* to suffer. *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — See GIVE.

af-for'est (ă-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t.* [LL. *afforestare*; *ad* + *forestare*. See FOREST.] To convert into a forest, as a tract of country. — **af-for'est-a'tion** (-ĕs-tā'shŭn), **af-for'est-ment**, *n.*

af-fran'chise (ă-frăn'chīz; -chĭz; 277), *v. t.* [F. *affranchir*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *franc* free. See FRANCHISE, FRANK.] To make free; to enfranchise.

af-fray' (ă-frā'), *v. t.*; AF-FRAYED' (-frād'). [ME. *afraien*, *affraien*, OF. *effreer*, *esfreer*, F. *effrayer*, orig. to disquiet, put out of peace, fr. L. *ex* + a Germanic word for "peace" (OHG. *fridu*, G. *friede*; akin to E. *free*). Cf. AFRAID, FRAY, FRITH protection.] *Archaic.* **1.** To startle from quiet; to alarm.

Smale foules a great heap
That had *afrayed* [affrayed] me out of my sleep. *Chaucer.*

2. To frighten; to scare; to frighten away.

That voice doth us *affray*. *Shak.*

af-fray', *n.* [ME. *afrai*, *affrai*, OF. *esfrei*, F. *effroi*, fr. OF. *esfreer*. See AFFRAY, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of suddenly disturbing any one; an assault or attack. *Obs.*

2. Alarm; terror; fright. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

3. A tumultuous assault or quarrel; a brawl; a fray.

"In the very midst of the *affray*." *Motley.*

4 *Law.* The fighting of two or more persons, in a public place, to the terror of others. A fighting in private is not, in a legal sense, an *affray*, the offense consisting in the disturbance of the public peace.

Syn. — Quarrel, brawl, scuffle, encounter, fight, feud, tumult, disturbance. See CONTEST.

af-freight' (ă-frāt'), *v. t.* [*ad-* + *freight*: cf. F. *affrêter*. See FREIGHT.] To hire or charter, as a ship, for the transportation of goods or freight. — **af-freight'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

af-freight'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *affrêtement*.] The act of hiring, or the contract by which a vessel is hired, for the transportation of freight (which see). Cf. GENERAL SHIP.

af'fri-cate (ăf'rĭ-kāt), *n.*; *pl.* -CATES. [L. *affricatus*, p. p. of *affricare* to rub against; *af-* = *ad-* + *fricare* to rub.] *Phon.* A combination of a stop, or explosive, with an immediately following fricative or spirant of corresponding organic position, as *pf* in German *Pfeffer* pepper, *z* (= *ts*) in German *Zeit* time.

af'fri-cat'ed (ăf'rĭ-kāt'ĕd), *a. Phon.* Changed in character from a stop into an affricate or a fricative.

af-fright' (ă-frīt'), *v. t.*; AF-FRIGHT'ED; AF-FRIGHT'ING [Orig. p. p.; ME *afright*, AS. *āfyrhtan* to terrify; *ā-* (see A-, 2) + *fyrhtan* to terrify. See FRIGHT, *v.*] To impress with sudden fear; to frighten; alarm.

Dreams *affright* our souls *Shak.*
A drear and dying sound
Affrights the flamens at their service quaint. *Milton.*

Syn. — Terrify, dismay, appall, scare, startle, daunt.

af-fright', *n.* **1.** Sudden and great fear; terror. It expresses a stronger impression than *fear*, or *apprehension*, perhaps less than *terror*.

He looks behind him with *affright*, and forward with despair. *Goldsmith*

2. Act of frightening; also, a cause of terror; an object of dread. *B. Jonson.*

af-fright'ful (-fōōl), *a.* Frightful. — **af-fright'ful-ly**, *adv. Archaic.* "*Affrightful* apparitions." *Cudworth.*

af-front' (ă-frŭnt'), *v. t.*; AF-FRONT'ED; AF-FRONT'ING. [OF. *afronter* to strike on the forehead, to confront, F. *affronter* to affront, confront, LL. *affrontare* to strike against, fr. L. *ad* + *frons*, forehead, front. See FRONT.] **1.** To offend by some manifestation of disrespect; to insult to the face by demeanor or language; to treat with marked incivility; also, to cause to feel affront; to put to the blush.

How can any one imagine that the fathers would have dared to *affront* the wife of Aurelius? *Addison.*

2. To face in defiance; to confront; as, to *affront* death; hence, to meet in hostile encounter. *Archaic.*

He withdrew to his tent, already determined . . upon *affronting* the incredible hazard of his last expedient with the same easy, assured, genteel expression and demeanor as he might have left a theater with all to join a supper of the wits *Stevenson.*

3. To meet or encounter face to face; to meet or view squarely; to appear directly before.

That he, as 't were by accident, may here
Affront Ophelia. *Shak.*

Till, on emergence, what *affronts* our gaze? *R. Browning.*

4. To front upon; to border upon.

All the seacoasts do *affront* the Levant. *Holland.*

5. To place face to face; to cause to confront.

Syn. — Insult, abuse, outrage, wound, illtreat, slight, defy, offend, provoke, pique, nettle.

af-front' (ă-frŭnt'), *n.* [Cf. F. *affront*.] **1.** An encounter, either friendly or hostile. *Obs.*

I walked about, admired of all, and dreaded
On hostile ground, none daring my *affront*. *Milton.*

2. Contemptuous or rude treatment; a deliberately offensive act or word; marked disrespect; a purposed indignity.

Offering an *affront* to our understanding. *Addison.*

3. An offense to one's self-respect; shame. *Arbuthnot.*

Syn. — AFFRONT, INSULT, INDIGNITY. An AFFRONT is designed, usually an open, mark of disrespect; an INSULT is a personal attack, either by words or actions, meant to humiliate or degrade; an INDIGNITY is an outrage upon one's personal dignity. See ARROGANT.

A moral, sensible, and well-bred man
Will not *affront* me, and no other can. *Cowper*
You can annoy, you can *insult*, you cannot move me. *G Meredith.*

af'fron'té' (ă'frôn'tā'), *a.* [F. *affronté*, p. p.] *Her.* **1.** Facing each other; front to front. Cf. COMBATTANT, RESPECTANT.

Affronté, 1.

Affronté, 2.

2. Facing to the front; full-faced; gardant. Cf. *at gaze*, under GAZE, *n.*

af-front'ed (ă-frŭn'tĕd), *p. a.* Suffering an affront; injured in feelings; insulted, offended, or shamed. — **af-front'ed-ly**, *adv. Rare.* — **af-front'ed-ness**, *n. Rare.*

af-fron'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to affront or offend; offensive; abusive. — **af-fron'tive-ness**, *n. Rare.*

How *affrontive* it is to despise mercy! *South.*

af-fuse' (ă-fūz'), *v. t.*; AF-FUSED' (-fūzd'); AF-FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng). [L. *affusus*, p. p. of *affundere* to pour to. See AD-; FUSE to melt.] To pour out or upon. *Rare.*

I first *affused* water upon the compressed beans. *Boyle.*

af-fu'sion (ă-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *affusion*.] Act of pouring upon or sprinkling with a liquid, as in baptism. Specif.: *Med.* A method of treatment consisting in pouring water or other fluid on the whole or a part of the body.

af-fy' (ă-fī'), *v. t.*; AF-FIED' (-fīd'); AF-FY'ING. [OF. *afier*, LL. *affidare*. Cf. AFFIANCE.] **1.** To confide (*in* or *in*); to trust; also, to confide in; to trust in. *Obs.*

2. To betroth or espouse; to affiance; hence, fig., to join closely, as in bonds of faith.

Oft thy spirit tells how souls, *affied*
By sovran destinies, no more can part. *Emerson.*

3. To affirm on one's faith; to make affidavit.

af-fy', *v. i.* To trust or confide. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Af'ghan (ăf'găn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Afghanistan.

Af'ghan, *n.* **1.** A native of Afghanistan; specif., a person of the dominant race, the Afghans proper, who claim to be descendants of the Israelites carried into captivity by Nebuchadrezzar, and are regarded by ethnologists as of mixed Semitic and Iranian stock. They call themselves *Durani*. Of the other peoples of Afghanistan the chief are: the *Pukhtun* or *Pathans*, of Indian affinities; the *Ghilzai*, believed to be of Turkish origin; the *Tajik*, representing aboriginal Persians; the *Hazara*, who are a Persian-speaking Mongoloid race; and the *Kafirs*, whose claim to Greek descent is considered not improbable.

2. The chief language of Afghanistan. Its alphabet is a modification of the Arabic. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

3. [*l. c.*] A kind of worsted blanket or wrap.

a-field' (ă-fēld'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *field*.] **1.** To, in, or on the field. "We drove *afield*." *Milton.*

2. Out of the way; astray; as, to go *afield* in reading.

a-fire' (ă-fīr'), *adv. & a.* On fire.

a-flame' (ă-flām'), *adv. & a.* Afire; flaming.

a-float' (ă-flōt'), *adv. & a.* [*a-* on + *float*.] **1.** Borne on the water; floating; on board ship.

On such a full sea are we now *afloat*. *Shak.*

2. Moving; passing from place to place; in general circulation; as, a rumor is *afloat*.

3. Unfixed; moving without guide or control; adrift; as, our affairs are all *afloat*.

4. Covered with water bearing floating articles; flooded; as, the decks are *afloat*.

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af'fix-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an affix. *Rare.*

af fix-a'tion (ăf fĭk-sā'shŭn), *n.* Affixion. *Rare.*

af-fix'er, *n.* One who affixes.

af-fix'ion, *n.* [L. *affixio*, fr. *affigere*.] Affixture. *Obs.*

af-fix'ture, *n.* Affixed. *Ref. Sp.*

af-flict', *n.* An affliction. *Obs*

af-flict', *p. p.* & *p. a.* [ME. *afight*. See AFFLICT, *v.*] Afflicted. *Obs.* [ing afflicted.]

af-flict'ed-ness, *n.* State of being afflicted; sorrow.

af-flict'er, *n.* One who afflicts.

af-flic'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

af-flic'tive, *a.* Afflictive. *Ref. Sp.*

affluge, *v. t.* ✝ AFFLICT.

af-fluë', *v. i.* [F. *affluer*, or L. *affluere*.] To flow. *Obs.*

af'flu-en-cy, *n.* Affluence. *Obs.*

af-flux'ion (ă-flŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of flowing towards; afflux.

af'fo-dill, *n.* Also **affodylle.** [LL. *affodillus*. See DAFFODIL.] Asphodel; also, daffodil. *Obs.*

affoord. ✝ AFFORD.

af'fo-rage (ăf'ō-rāj), *n.* [OF. *afoiage*.] An assessment, formerly paid to a French lord, for the privilege of selling certain liquor or wine within his seigniory.

af-force', *adv.* [*a-* + *force*; cf. OF *a force*.] Perforce. *Obs.*

af-for'ci-a-ment, *n.* [LL *afforciamentum*.] Afforcement. *Obs.*

af-ford'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

af-ford'ment, *n.* Act of affording or giving, or that which is given; bestowal. *Obs.*

affore ✝ AFORE.

afforeward. ✝ AFOREWARD.

af-form', *v. t.* [OF. *afformer*.] To form or fashion. *Obs*

af-form'a-tive (ă-fôr'ma-tĭv), *n.* An affix.

afforne. ✝ AFORE.

afforst. ✝ ATHIRST.

afforthe ✝ AFFORD.

affraid. ✝ AFRAID.

affraine. ✝ AFFRAYNE.

af-fran'chise-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

af-frap', *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. It *affrappare*, to cut, mince, F. *frapper* to strike. See FRAP.] To strike. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

af-fray', *v. i.* To be afraid. *Obs.*

af-fray'er, *n.* One who engages in an affray.

af-fray'ment, *n.* Affray. *Obs.*

af-fray'ne, *v. t.* [ME. *a-* + *freinen*, *frainen*, AS *frignan*. See PRAY.] To question. *Obs.*

af-fret', *n.* [Cf. It. *affrettare* to hasten, *fretta* haste] A furious onset or attack. *Obs. & R.*

‖ **af'fret-tan'do** (ăf'frĕt-tän'dō), *a.* & *adv.* [It., hastening.] *Music.* In hastening time, as if excited. [ful.]

‖ **af'freux'** (ă'frû'), [F.] Frightful.

af-fric'ate, *v. t.* [L. *affricatus*, p. p. of *affricare*.] To rub; to grate on. *Obs. & R.* — **af'fri-ca'tion**, *n. Obs. & R.*

af-fric'a-tive (ă-frĭk'ă-tĭv), *n.* [See AFFRICATE, *n.*] *Phon.* = AFFRICATE.

af-fric'tion, *n.* [L. *affricare* to rub on.] A rubbing. *Obs.*

af-friend'ed, *p. p.* Made friends; reconciled. *Obs.*

af-fright', *a.* Affrighted. *Obs. or Archaic.*

af-fright'ed-ly, *adv.* of *affrighted*, p. p. of AFFRIGHT.

af-fright'en, *v. t.* To frighten. *Archaic.*

af-fright'er, *n.* One who frightens *Archaic.* [*Archaic.*

af-fright'ment, *n.* Affright.

affroi. ✝ AFFRAY.

af-fron'tee' (ă-frŭn'tē'), *n.* See -EE.

af'fron'tee' (ă'frôn'tā'; ă-frŭn'tē), *a.* = AFFRONTÉ.

af-front'er, *n.* One who affronts.

af-front'ing, *p. pr.* & *p. a.* of AFFRONT. — **af-front'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **af-front'ing-ness**, *n.*

af-front'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

af-frunt'. Affront. *Ref. Sp.*

afft. *Abbr.* Affidavit.

affulde. Obs pret. of AFELL.

affund, *v. t.* [L. *affundere*.] To pour upon. *Obs. & R.*

af-fy', *n.* Trust; confidence. *Obs.* [DAVIT.

af fy-da'vy. Corrupt. of AFFIGHAN STITCH. *Crochet.* = TRICOT STITCH.

af'god' (af'gŏd'), *n.* [AS.; *af-* off, away + *god* god.] *Anglo-Sax Antiq.* An idol; false god.

af'hus' (ăf'hŭs'), *n.* [Icel. *afhús*; *af* off + *hús* house.] The smaller of the two buildings of which the Norse pagan temples were composed. In it were the idols, altars, etc.

A-fi'li. (*a-fē'lē*), *n. pl.* A Pygmy people of equatorial Africa.

afile. ✝ AFFILE.

a-file', *v. t.* [AS. *āflīgan*.] To defile. *Obs. & R.*

a-find', *v. t.* [*a-*, 2 + *find*.] To find out; to discover. *Obs.*

‖ **a fin' de** (a făn' dē). [F.] To the end of; in order to.

afine, *adv.* [OF. *a* (L. *ad*) *fin*.] To the end; finally. *Obs.*

a-fin'gred, *p. a.* Ahungered; famished. *Obs.*

afinite. ✝ AFFINITY.

‖ **a'fin' que** (a'făn' kē). [F.] To the end that; so that.

a. fir. *Abbr.* Firkin of ale.

a-flare', *a.* & *adv.* Flaring.

a-flat', *adv.* Flat. *Obs.*

a-flaunt', *adv.* & *a.* Flaunting.

aflayed. Obs. p. p. of AFLEY.

a-flee', *v. i.* To flee away. *Obs.*

‖ **a fleur' d'eau'** (a flûr' dō'). [F.] At the level of the water.

‖ **a fleur de terre'** (-dē târ'). [F.] At the level of the ground.

a-flèy' (ă-flī'), *v. t.* [AS. *āflēgan*.] To put to flight; discomfit; frighten. *Obs or Dial.*

a-flick'er, *adv.* & *a.* Flickering.

aflight. ✝ AFFLICT.

a-flight', *adv.* & *a.* Flying.

a-flocht' (ă-flŏkt'), *a.* [*a-* on, in, + Scot. *flocht* (cf. FLIGHT flying).] Fluttered; agitated. *Obs. Scot.* [AFLEE.

aflogen. **aflowe.** Obs. p. p. of

a-flow', *adv.* & *a.* Flowing.

a-flow'er, *a.* & *adv.* Flowering.

a-flush', *adv.* & *a.* Flushing; ablush. [flush.

a-flush', *adv.* & *a.* On a level;

a-flut'ter, *adv.* & *a.* Fluttering.

a-foam', *adv.* & *a.* Foaming.

a-foe'tal. Var. of AFETAL.

a-fo'le, *v. t.* [OF. *afoler*.] To wound; injure. *Obs.*

a-foot' (*ə-fo͝ot'*), *adv.* [*a-* on + *foot.*] **1.** On foot.
We 'll walk *afoot* a while. *Shak*
2. Fig.: In motion; in action; astir; in progress.
The matter being *afoot* *Shak.*

a-fore' (*ə-fōr'*), *adv., prep., & conj.* [ME. *afore, aforn,* AS. *onforan* or *ætforan.* See A-; FORE.] Before. *Obs., Dial., or Naut.* "If he have never drunk wine *afore.*" *Shak.*

a-fore'thought' (-thôt'), *a.* Premeditated; prepense; previously in mind; designed; as, malice *aforethought,* which is required to constitute murder. (See MALICE.)

"*Aforethought*" means thought of beforehand, for any length of time however short, for a moment as well as for a day or month 78 *Mo* 438, 440.

a-fore'thought', *n.* Premeditation.

‖ **a fort'i-o'ri** (ā fôr'shĭ-ō'rī : fōr'-). [L.] With the greater force; — said of an argument that is developed to a given proposition from the evidence for a less probable proposition which is dependent upon the same premises or conditions as is that which is to be proved.

a-foul' (*ə-foul'*), *adv. & a.* In collision; fouled; entangled; as, to run or fall *afoul* of, or come in collision with.

a-fraid' (*ə-frād'*), *p. a.* [ME. *afrayed, affraide,* p. p. of *afraien* to affray. See AFFRAY.] Impressed with fear or apprehension; in fear; apprehensive. "Back they recoiled, *afraid.*" *Milton.*

☞ This word follows the noun it limits. It is followed by *of* before the object of fear, or by the infinitive, or by a dependent clause; as, to be *afraid of* death. "I am *afraid* to die." "I am *afraid* he will chastise me." "Be not *afraid* that I your hand should take." *Shak. I am afraid* is sometimes used colloquially to soften a statement, as, *I am afraid* I cannot help you in this matter.

Syn. — Apprehensive, anxious, alarmed, terrified, scared; shrinking, faint-hearted, pusillanimous, cowardly. — AFRAID, FEARFUL, FRIGHTENED, AGHAST, TIMID, TIMOROUS. AFRAID implies a state of fear or apprehension; as, "And [Adam] said, I heard thy voice in the garden, and I was *afraid*" (*Gen.* iii, 10). FEARFUL (see FEARFUL), as synonymous with *afraid,* implies fear about an object, rather than for one's self; as, *fearful* of the consequences. It is also sometimes used as a synonym for *timid;* as, the *fearful* hare. FRIGHTENED (see FRIGHTEN) suggests a sudden access of alarm; as, *frightened* at a noise, a *frightened* deer. AGHAST connotes the outward manifestation of fear or terror; as, "'*Afraid*' was the word, was n't it? . . . I should have said, *aghast;* you exhibited every symptom of one laboring under uncontrollable fear" (*G. Borrow*). TIMID (see *meticulous,* under CAREFUL) implies habitual or constitutional lack of courage; as, *timid* as a mouse, a *timid* counselor; "I am not *timid* generally, but I am always *afraid* of him" (*Dickens*). TIMOROUS is commonly more or less contemptuous; as, "Murray, the most *timorous,* as Byron called him, of all God's booksellers" (*Scott*). See FEAR, APPREHENSION, COWARDLY.

af'reet (ăf'rēt; *ä-frēt'*; 277), *n.* [Ar. *'ifrīt.*] *Arabic Myth.* A powerful evil jinnee, demon, or monstrous giant.

a-fresh' (*ə-frĕsh'*), *adv.* [*a-* + *fresh.*] Anew; again; once more; newly.
They cruelly . . the Son of God *afresh.* *Heb.* VI. 6.

Af'ri-can (ăf'rĭ-kăn), *a.* [L. *Africus, Africanus,* fr. *Afer* African.] Of or pertaining to Africa.
African almond, a South African proteaceous shrub (*Brabeium stellatifolium*); also, its nut, which is edible only when roasted. — **A. ammoniac.** = AMMONIAC **b.** — **A. boxthorn,** the solanaceous shrub *Lycium horridum.* — **A. breadfruit.** See TRECULIA. — **A. caper,** a kind of caper (*Capparis sodada*) with edible berries, abundant in the deserts of northern Africa. — **A. corn lily,** any iridaceous plant of the genus *Ixia.* — **A. cubebs,** the berries of *Piper guineense,* closely related to the true cubebs; also, the plant itself. — **A. cypress,** any South African pinaceous tree of the genus *Callitris.* — **A. daisy,** an asteraceous shrub (*Lonas inodora*), common in cultivation, having daisylike heads of flowers. — **A. elemi.** See ELEMI. — **A fever.** *Med.* **a** Malarial fever. **b** Dengue. — **A. gillyflower,** the African marigold. — **A. goose,** the gray African goose. — **A. hair,** a fiber obtained from the leaves of the European dwarf fan palm *Chamærops humilis,* from which a fabric is made resembling haircloth. — **A. lethargy,** *Med.,* a disease of negroes, almost invariably fatal, in West Africa, marked by increasing somnolence and emaciation. — **A hemp.** = BOWSTRING HEMP. — **A. kino.** See KINO. — **A. Latin,** *Biblical Criticism,* Latin of the style and idiom that is found in the earliest Latin versions of the Bible (as that used by Cyprian), which is known to have been at least widely used in Africa, and is by perhaps the majority of critics believed to have been developed in Africa (see VERSION, 3). — **A. lilac,** the China tree. — **A lily. a** See AGAPANTHUS. **b** The blood lily. — **A. locust,** the nitta tree. — **A. mahogany,** a meliaceous timber tree of Senegambia (*Khaya senegalensis*), whose bark is used locally as a febrifuge. — **A. marigold,** a tropical American asteraceous plant (*Tagetes erecta*) commonly cultivated. — **A. Methodist Episcopal Church.** See METHODIST, *n.* — **A. Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.** See METHODIST, *n.* — **A. millet. a** A tall form of Kafir corn. **b** The grass *Eleusine coracana.* See RAGGEE. — **A. oak,** an African euphorbiaceous tree (*Oldfieldia africana*); also, its hard wood. — **A. oil palm,** a tall pinnate-leaved palm (*Elæis guineensis*) bearing olive-shaped fruits yielding an oil which is used in Africa as a food, and in commerce for making soap and candles. The kernels are edible. — **A. palm oil.** See OIL, *Table I.* — **A. pepper.** = AFRICAN CUBEBS. — **A. polecat,** the zorilla. — **A. region.** *Zoögeog.* = ETHIOPIAN REGION. — **A. rose,** the corn poppy. — **A. rosewood,** the African fabaceous tree *Lingoum erinaceum,* or its handsome hard wood. — **A. rue,** an African rutaceous plant (*Peganum harmala*), yielding harmine and harmaline. — **A. saffron. a** A product formed by adulterating the true saffron with the flowers of other plants, as *Carthamus tinctorius* and *Calendula officinalis.* **b** A South African scrophulariaceous shrub (*Lyperia crocea*), also, an orange dye yielded by its flowers. — **African school.** See PATRISTIC PHILOSOPHY. — **A. snowdrop tree,** an African ebenaceous tree (*Royena lucida*) having hard wood, frequently cultivated in greenhouses for its handsome dark foliage and white bell-shaped flowers. — **A. Star.** See ORDER, 1. — **A. sugar cane.** = IMPHEE. — **A. swallowwort,** any plant of the genus *Stapelia.* — **A. tansy,** the African marigold. — **A. tea.** = KAT. — **A. teak,** the African oak. (See above.) — **A. tragacanth,** a kind of kuteera gum derived from *Sterculia tragacantha.* See KUTEERA GUM. — **A. tulip. a** The blood lily. **b** See AGAPANTHUS. — **A. turmeric,** the root of *Canna indica,* used locally in place of turmeric. — **A Union Methodist Protestant Church.** See METHODIST, *n.* — **A. violet,** a gesneraceous plant (*Saintpaulia ionantha*), from eastern Africa, cultivated for its violet-purple flowers. — **A. wattle,** *Acacia natalitia* of South Africa.

Af'ri-can (ăf'rĭ-kăn), *n.* A native of Africa; also, one ethnologically of an African race. The natives of Africa not of European origin are divided by A. H. Keane into two groups: **a** The *Caucasic* group, dwelling mainly north of the Sahara and along the Red Sea, and consisting of *Hamites* and *Semites,* largely intermingled. **b** The *Negritic* group, consisting of: the *African Negroes* proper, or *Sudanese Negroes,* whose main habitat is the Sudan and equatorial Africa; the *Bantu Negroids,* constituting the mass of the native races south of the equator, the *Negritos,* or African Pygmies, of the equatorial regions; and the *Hottentots* and *Bushmen* of South Africa.

Af'ri-can-ism (ăf'rĭ-kăn-ĭz'm), *n.* A peculiarity, as of speech, belief, or custom, of Africa or Africans, or of the earliest Latin version of the Bible (see VERSION, 3). "The knotty *Africanisms* . . . of the fathers." *Milton.*

A-fri'di (a-frē'dē), *n.; pl.* AFRIDI or AFRIDIS (-dēz). A member of a powerful and spirited Pathan tribe occupying the hilly country about the Khaibar Pass. — **A-fri'di,** *a.*

Af'ri-kan'der (ăf'rĭ-kăn'dĕr), *n.* In South Africa, a native white, esp. one of Dutch or Huguenot ancestry

Afrikander Bond, *or, erroneously,* **Bund,** a political league formed in South Africa in 1882 to further Afrikander influence and the federation of the states and British colonies in South Africa as an independent nation.
The *Afrikander Bond,* a league or association appealing to African, but practically to Boer, patriotism. *James Bryce.*

Af'ri-kan'der-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles, policies, or practices of the Afrikander Bond.

Af'ro- (ăf'rō-). Combining form for *African.*

Af'ro-A-mer'i-can, *a.* [*Afro-* + *American.*] Pert. to, or designating, American negroes. — *n.* An American negro.

Af'ro-Eu'ro-pe'an, *a.* [*Afro-* + *European.*] Pertaining to Africa and Europe, esp. to the group of people dwelling about the Mediterranean, considered by many ethnologists as forming a single race. — **Af'ro-Eu'ro-pe'an,** *n.*

Af'ro-gæ'a (ăf'rō-jē'ă), *a.* [*Afro-* + Gr γαῖα land, earth.] *Zoögeog.* The Ethiopian region. — **Af'ro-gæ'an** (-ăn), *a.*

aft (ăft), *adv. & a.* [AS. *æftan* behind; orig. superl. of *of, off.* See AFTER.] *Naut.* Near, towards, or in, the stern of a vessel; astern; abaft.

af'ter (ăf'tĕr), *adv & conj.* [AS. *æfter* after, behind, akin to Goth. *aftaro, aftra,* backwards, Icel. *aptr,* Sw. and Dan. *efter,* OHG. *aftar* behind, Dutch and LG. *achter,* Gr. ἀπωτέρω further off. The ending *-ter* is an old comparative suffix, in E. generally *-ther* (as in *other*), and *after* is a compar. of *of, off.* See OF, cf. AFT.] Subsequently in time or place; behind; afterward; later than; as, he follows *after;* he went *after* I came.
It was about the space of three hours *after* *Acts* v 7
Every knight *after* he was of prowess *Sir T. Malory*

af'ter, *prep.* **1.** Behind in place; as, men in line one *after* another; — often used with the same noun preceding and following to denote repetition, succession of a number; as, wave *after* wave, day *after* day, etc.
2. Moving toward from behind; following the course of; in search of; in pursuit of; as, what is he *after?*
Ye shall not go *after* other gods *Deut.* VI 14.
3. Hence: Denoting the aim or object, concerning, in relation to; as, to look *after* workmen; to inquire *after* a friend; to thirst *after* righteousness.
4. Later in time; subsequent to; as, *after* supper; *after* three days. It often precedes a clause, formerly with *that* interposed. Where a time is expressed as to be computed, or an act as to be done, *after* a certain date, the word *after* is usually judicially construed as not intended to include the day or period governed by the word *after;* so that, thirty days *after* April 1st would include the period beginning with April 2d and including May 1st; two months *after* July would include all of August and September; ten days *after* sight of a draft would include ten days subsequent to, and not including, the day of its presentation. But the word may be construed to include the day or period referred to, as where this will plainly give effect to the intention of the user, as in a devise or a statute, to subserve public policy, avoid a forfeiture, etc.
5. Subsequent to and in consequence of; as, *after* what you have said, I shall be careful.
6. Subsequent to and notwithstanding; as, *after* all our advice, you took that course.
7. Below in rank; next to in order. *Shak.*
Codrus *after* Phœbus sings the best *Dryden*
8. In imitation of; in conformity with; after the manner of; as, to make a thing *after* a model; a picture *after* Rubens; the boy takes *after* his father.
9. According to; in accordance with; in conformity with the nature of, as, he acted *after* his kind.
He shall not judge *after* the sight of his eyes *Is.* xi. 3.
They that are *after* the flesh do mind the things of the flesh. *Rom.* VIII. 5.
10. With reference or in correspondence to; in proportion to; befitting. *Archaic.*
He takes greatness of kingdoms according to bulk and currency, and not *after* their intrinsic value *Bacon.*
11. Derived from, as, malachite pseudomorph *after* cuprite.
Syn. — AFTER, BEHIND. AFTER implies movement, order, consecutiveness, either in time or space; as, *after* dinner, to follow *after* some one, June comes *after* May, N *after* M. BEHIND implies position, usually in space, less frequently in time, as, *behind* the door, to leave something *behind,* "forgetting those things which are *behind*" (*Phil.* III. 13). See POSTERIOR.
after all, when everything has been considered; upon the whole, nevertheless. — to name *or* call after, to name like and in reference to.
Our eldest son was *named* George *after* his uncle *Goldsmith.*

af'ter (ăf'tĕr), *a.* [AS. *æftera.* See AFTER, *adv.*] **1.** Next; later in time; subsequent, succeeding; second; as, an *after* period of life; *after* baptism, or subsequent or repeated baptism.
2. Hinder, nearer the rear; usually, *Naut.,* toward the stern of the ship; — applied to any object abaft the midship section, or in the rear part of a vessel, or relatively near to this part, as, the *after* body, *after* cabin, *after* hatchway, *after* leech. The *after* bowlines, *after* braces, *after* sails, *after* yards, etc., are those on the masts abaft the foremast or on the stays abaft the mainmast.

aft'er-. In composition *after* appears in its various prepositional, adverbial, and adjectival relationships and meanings, primarily of sequence or of posteriority, or afterness; secondarily with an implication of interiority or futility, as in *afterthought, afterwit.* When the adverb *after* precedes the verb it modifies, out of the normal order, or when the adjective or preposition *after* stands in an unusual or sufficiently conventionalized relation to the word following, the two are generally best written as one word, as in *afterago, aftersend, afterglow.*

aft'er-birth' (ăf'tĕr-bûrth'), *n. Med* The placenta and membranes with which the fetus is connected, and which are expelled after delivery

aft'er-blow' (-blō'), *n.* **1.** Afterclap. *Buller.*
2 In the basic Bessemer process, the continuation of the blow after the complete oxidation of the carbon, in order to oxidize and separate the phosphorus.

aft'er-born', *p. a.* **1.** Born after the father's death; posthumous, *Rom. Law,* also, born after the execution of the father's last testament or will.
2. Later born; younger.

aft'er-brain' (-brān'), *n. Anat.* The metencephalon.

aft'er-burn'ing, *n. Engin.* In an internal-combustion engine, the more gradual burning or combustion of the explosive charge that takes place in the cylinder after the maximum pressure of explosion has occurred. It causes a thermodynamic loss.

aft'er-cast' (-kăst'), *n.* A throw of dice after the game is ended; hence, anything done too late. *Gower.*

aft'er-cat'a-ract (-kăt'ă-răkt), *n. Med.* The opacity of the capsule of the lens, following an operation for cataract.

aft'er-clap' (-klăp'), *n.* An unexpected subsequent event; something disagreeable happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end. *Spenser.*

aft'er-crop' (-krŏp'), *n.* A later crop of the same year from the same soil. — *v. i.* To take or grow a second crop.

aft'er-damp' (-dămp'), *n.* An irrespirable gas remaining after an explosion of firedamp in mines. It consists principally of carbon dioxide and nitrogen.

aft'er-din'ner (*stress variable*), *n.* The time just after dinner. *Obs.* "An *after-dinner's* sleep." *Shak.* — *a.* Following dinner; post-prandial; as, an *after-dinner* speech.

aft'er-feed' (ăf'tĕr-fēd'), *n.* Aftergrass which is fed off, or used for grazing.

aft'er-game' (-gām'), *n* A second game, played in order to afford a chance of retrieval or betterment; hence, a subsequent scheme or expedient. *Wotton.*
aftergame at Irish, an old game resembling backgammon.

aft'er-glow' (-glō'), *n.* A glow of refulgence remaining where a light has disappeared, as in the western sky after sunset (see TWILIGHT), or in a metal after incandescence.
Tennyson's recent lyrical poetry is the *afterglow* of a still radiant genius. *Century Mag*

aft'er-grass (-grăs'), *n.* The grass that grows after the first crop has been mown.

aft'er-growth' (-grōth'), *n.* A second growth or crop, or (metaphorically) development. *J. S. Mill.*

aft'er-guard' (-gärd'), *n. Nav.* The seamen stationed on the poop or after part of the ship, to attend the after sails. In old-time war vessels this division of the crew was composed usually of ordinary seamen, landsmen, etc., and did much of the drudgery of the ship Such a division is not now made.

aft'er-im'age (-ĭm'ăj), *n.* **1.** An aftersensation of sight; the visual impression following the removal of a stimulation of the retina. Visual afterimages are *positive* when they preserve the colors and light and shade of the original sensation; *negative* when the light and shade is reversed; *complementary* when the complementary colors of the original appear, as when a sensation of red is followed by an afterimage of green; *transferred* when a stimulation of one eye results in an afterimage in the other.
2. An aftersensation.

aft'er-math (-măth), *n.* [*after* + *math.* See MATH.] A second mowing; the crop of grass cut from the same soil after the first crop of the season; rowen.

aft'er-milk', *n.* The last milk got at a milking; strippings.

aft'er-most (-mōst; -məst), *a. superl.* [ME. *aftermest,*

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a-fond', *v. t.* [AS. *āfandian.*] To test; attempt; try. *Obs.*

‖ **à fond** (à fôNd'). [F.] To the bottom; thoroughly; wholly.

a-fong', *v. t.; pret.* AFENG, AVENG, AFONG; *p. p.* AFANGEN, AFONGEN [AS. *āfōn,* p. p. *fangen.* Cf. FANG, *v.*] To take; receive; hold. *Obs.*

afoord. † AFFORD.

a-force' † AFFORCE.

afordo. † AFFORD.

a-fore'cit'ed (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* Named or cited before

a-fore'go'ing, *a.* Foregoing.

a-fore'hand, *adv & a.* Beforehand. *Archaic or Dial.*

a-fore'men'tioned, *a* Previously mentioned. [fore.

a-fore'named', *a.* Named be-

a-fore'said', *a.* Said or named before, or in a preceding part.

a-fore'stat'ed (-stāt'ĕd), *a* Stated before.

a-fore'time', *adv* Formerly.

a-fore'times, *adv.* = AFORETIME. *Obs.*

a-fore'ward, *adv.* At the fore. *Obs* — *prep.* In front of. *Obs.*

aforeyens. † AFORENENS.

‖ **à for'fait'** (à fôr'fā'). [F.] By an aleatory contract.

aforn. † AFORE.

a-for-nens', *prep. & adv.* [See AFORE; cf. FORNENST.] Over against; opposite; as, as concerns; respecting. *Obs.*

a-for'row † AFORE.

aforthe. † AFFORD.

afor-yeyn. † AFORENEYS.

a-foun'de, *v. i.* [OF. *afonder, afondrer.*] Founder; perish. *Obs.*

Afr. *Abbr* Africa; African.

afrad. † AFFRAY.

afraid. Obs. pret. of AFFRAY.

a-fraid'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **A-fran'ce-sa'do** (ä-frän'thĕsä'thō; 138, 140), *n.; pl.* -DOS (-thōs). [Sp., Frenchified.] *Span. Hist.* One who approved or supported the French rule in Spain at the time of the war for Spanish independence (1808-14).

A-fra'sian (ā-frā'shăn), *n.* [*Africa* + *Asian.*] Of or pertaining to both Africa and Asia.

afray, afraye. † AFFRAY.

afrayed. † AFRAID.

afre. † EVER.

A-free'dee. Var. of AFRIDI.

a-fres'ca, *adv.* [It. *a fresco.*] In fresco. *Obs.* [state.

a-fret', *adv & a.* In a fretted

a-fret'e, *v. t.* [See OF-, FRET to devour.] To devour. *Obs*

afrey. † AFFRAY.

Af'ric, *a.* [L. *Africus.*] African — *n.* [Cf. F *Afrique* Africa.] An African; also, *chiefly poetic,* Africa.

Af'ri-can'der, Af'ri-can'derism. Var. of AFRIKANDER, AFRIKANDERISM.

Af'ri-can-ist, *n.* One versed in matters pertaining to Africa

Af'ri-can-ize, *v. t.* To render African in character; specif., to place under the domination of Africans or negroes. — **Af'ri-can-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zī'), *n.*

Af'ri-can-oid, *a.* [*African* + *-oid.*] *Ethnol.* Resembling an African; possessed of African traits or characteristics.

afright. † AFFRIGHT.

Af'ri-kan'der-dom, *n* See -DOM.

af'rit, af'rite (ăf'rĭt; *ä-frēt'*). Vars. of AFREET

‖ **à froid'** (à frwä'). [F.] In the cold; — said of decoration applied to pottery, glass, etc., without subsequent firing.

afront. † AFFRONT.

a-front', *adv. & prep.* [*a-* on + *front.*] In front; face to face.

a-frought', *p. a.* [See A-, FRIGHT.] Frightened. *Obs.*

a-frown', *adv. & a.* Frowning.

a-frunt', *adv* Afront. *Ref. Sp*

Af-shar' (af-shar'), *n.* A member of a tribe of Persian Turkomans.

af-ta'ba (ăf-tä'bä), *n.* [Per. *āftābah.*] A water vessel of Persia and northern India, usually made of decorated metal, with a handle and long spout.

aft'en (ăf'ĕn) Scot. var of OFTEN.

afterbirth weed. A small fabaceous herb (*Stylosanthes biflora*) of reputed medicinal value.

aft'er-bod'y, *n. Shipbuilding.* That part of a vessel abaft the dead flat or midship section.

aft'er-breast', *n Zool.* The metathorax.

aft'er-bur then, -bur'den, *n.* The afterbirth. *Obs. or Dial.*

aft'er-come', *n.* That which comes after; result. *Scot.*

aft'er-date', *v. t.* To postdate.

aft'er-deal', *n.* A disadvantage. *Obs.*

aft'er-eat age, *n.* Aftergrass.

aft'er-e-vap'o-ra'tor, *n. Steam Engine.* In one type of superheater, a narrow vertical cylinder through which the steam passes to the uppermost tubes after the moisture in it has been evaporated by passing through the lowermost tubes

aft er-eye', *v. t* To look after. *Dryden* *Shak.*

a ft'e r-fer'men-ta'tion. See AFTER-. [GLIDE.

aft'er-glide', *n. Phon.* See

aft'er-hand, **aft'er-hend**, *adv.* [Cf. BEFOREHAND.] Afterwards *Obs. or Scot.*

aft'er-ings, *n. pl.* Aftermilk. *Obs. or Dial.*

aft'er-light, *n.* A following or secondary light.

aft'er-long', *adv.* Lengthwise. *Obs.* — *prep.* Along. *Obs.*

aft'er-men'tioned, *a.* Mentioned afterwards.

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eftemest, AS. *æftemest*, akin to Goth. *aftumist* and *aftuma*, the last. orig. a superl. of *of*, with the superl. endings *-le*, *-me*, *-st.*] **1.** Hindmost; last; — opposed to *foremost*. **2.** *Naut.* Nearest the stern; farthest aft.

aft'er-noon' (ăf'tĕr-nōōn'), *n.* The part of the day which follows noon, between noon and evening.

afternoon lady. *Bot.* The four-o'clock.

afternoon man. One who begins his drinking early; a tippler. *Obs. or Archaic.*

aft'er-note' (ăf'tĕr-nōt'), *n. Music* One of the grace notes which occur in the unaccented parts of the measure, taking their time from the preceding note.

aft'er-pain' (-pān'), *n* A later or following pain, specif., *pl.*, *Med.*, the pains which succeed childbirth, due to uterine contraction.

aft'er-peak' (-pēk'), *n.* The extreme after compartment in a ship's hold, where the ship narrows towards the sternpost.

aft'er-piece' (-pēs'), *n.* **1** A piece performed after a play, usually a farce or other small entertainment.

2. *Shipbuilding.* The after timber of a rudder built of wood.

after sails. *Naut.* The sails on the after masts and on the stays abaft the mainmast.

aft'er-sen-sa'tion (ăf'tĕr-sĕn-sā'shŭn), *n Psychol.* A sensation or sense impression following the removal of a stimulus producing a primary sensation, and reproducing the primary sensation in positive, negative, or complementary form. The aftersensation may be continuous with the primary sensation or follow it after an interval. Cf. AFTER-IMAGE.

aft'er-shaft' (-shăft'), *n. Zoöl.* An accessory plume arising from the posterior side of the stem of the feathers of many birds. It is usually best developed in the down, and in the contour feathers. See FEATHER. — **aft'er-shaft'ed,** *a.*

aft'er-shock', *n.* A subsequent shock; specif., a small shock following a main earthquake shock.

aft'er-swarm' (ăf'tĕr-swôrm'), *n. Bee Keeping.* Any swarm which leaves a hive after the prime, or first, swarm. It is accompanied by one or more virgin queens. — **aft'er-swarm'ing,** *vb n.*

aft'er-taste' (-tāst'), *n.* A taste which remains in the mouth after eating or drinking.

aft'er-thought' (-thôt'), *n.* Reflection after an act; later or subsequent thought or expedient. — **aft'er-thought'ed,** *a.*

aft'er-time' (-tīm'), *n.* Time after the present; the future.

So might some old man speak in the *after time*
To all the people, winning reverence. *Tennyson.*

aft'er-touch' (-tŭch'), *n. Physiol.* The sensation of pressure persisting for a time after actual pressure has ceased.

aft'er-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Perception of an afterimage.

aft'er-wards (-wĕrdz) | *adv.* [AS. *æfteweard*, a., behind.

aft'er-ward (-wĕrd) | See AFT; -WARD, -WARDS.] At a later or succeeding time; subsequently.

aft'er-wash' (-wŏsh'), *n. Plumbing.* In a water-closet, a second flow of water released after the main flow is spent.

aft'er-wise' (-wīz'), *a.* Wise after the event; wise, or knowing, when it is too late.

aft'er-wit' (-wĭt'), *n* **1.** Later knowledge or thought. *Obs.* **2.** Wisdom or perception that comes after it can be of use.

After wit comes too late when the mischief is done *L'Estrange.*

aft'er-wit'ted, *a.* Afterwise; thinking too late.

ag-. An assimilated form of *ad-*.

A'gag (ā'găg), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A king of the Amalekites, spared by Saul against the command of the Lord, and slain afterwards by Samuel. See 1 *Sam.* xv.

2. In Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," a character representing Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, the magistrate before whom Titus Oates made his declaration, and whose mutilated body was afterwards found in a ditch.

a-gain' (*a*-gĕn'; 277), *adv.* [ME. *agein, agayn*, AS. *ongegn, ongéan*, against, again; *on* + *géan*, akin to G. *gegen* against, Icel. *gegn*. The 2d part is perh. of Scand. origin. Cf. GAINSAY] **1.** In return; back; as, bring us word *again*. **2.** Another time; once more; anew.

If a man die, shall he live *again?* *Job* xiv. 14.

3. Once repeated, as in quantity (as, as large *again;* half as much *again*) or in another place, as, you will not find such a one *again* the world over. *Bacon.* **5.** On the other hand. "The one is my sovereign . . . the other *again* is my kinsman." *Shak.* **6.** Moreover; besides; further.

Again, it is of great consequence to avoid, etc *Herschel.*

☞ **again**, as *adv.* or *prep.*, was formerly used in many verbal combinations (see some of these words, as AGAINBUY, AGAINSAY, etc., in Vocab., below) where *re-* would now ordinarily be used.

again and again, more than once; often; repeatedly.

a-gain', a-gains', *prep.* Against; also, towards (in order to meet). *Obs.*

a-gainst' (*a*-gĕnst'; 277), *prep.* [ME. *agens, ageynes*, AS. *ongegn, ongéanes*. The *s* is adverbial, orig. a genitive ending. See AGAIN] **1.** Abreast of; opposite to, facing; towards; as, *against* the mouth of a river; — in this sense often preceded by *over*.

Jacob saw the angels of God come *against* him. *Tyndale.*

2. In the presence of; with. *Obs.*

Against the Lord is mercy and plenteous redemption.
Mirror of Our Lady.

3. From an opposite direction, so as to strike or come in contact with; in contact with; upon; as, hail beats *against* the roof.

4. In opposition to, whether the opposition is of sentiment or of action; on the other side of; counter to, as in competition; in contrariety to; hence, adverse to; as, *against* reason, *against* law; to set off one item *against* another.

The gate would have been shut *against* her. *Fielding.*
An argument *against* the use of steam *Tyndall.*

5. By or before the time that; in preparation for; so as to be ready for the time when. *Archaic or Dial.*

Uriah the priest made it, *against* King Ahaz came from Damascus 2 *Kings* xvi. 11

against the grain, against the fiber of wood; fig., against one's disposition or feelings. — **a. the sun**, in the opposite direction to that in which, in the northern hemisphere, the sun appears to move; specif., as among sailors, with reference to the direction in which rope is coiled, etc., in the direction opposite to that of the sun's motion as it appears (that is, from west through south to east); contra-clock wise. — **a. time**, lit., in competition with time; — specif. applied: **a** To a race intended as a trial of speed relative to a time limit. **b** To a course of action, as talking in debate, kept up to gain time. *Colloq.*

ag'a-lac'ti-a (ăg'*ā*-lăk'shĭ-*ā*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀγαλακτία*; *ἀ-* not + *γάλα, γάλακτος*, milk.] *Med.* Failure of the due secretion of milk after childbirth. — **ag'a-lac'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

Ag'a-le'na (ăg'*ā*-lē'nā), *n.* [NL; Gr. *ἀ-* not + *γαλήνη* calmness.] *Zoöl.* A genus of spiders, the type of a family, **Ag'a-len'i-dæ** (-lĕn'ĭ-dē), which spin concave webs ending in a funnel-shaped tube in which the spider hides. See GRASS SPIDER, *Illust.*

ag'a-lite (ăg'*ā*-līt), *n. Min.* A fine fibrous variety of talc.

a'gal'loch (*ā*-găl'ŏk; ăg'*ā*-lŏk) } *n.* [NL. *agallochum*, fr.
a-gal'lo-chum (*ā*-găl'ō-kŭm) } Gr. *ἀγάλλοχον*; of Eastern origin; cf. Skr. *aguru*, Heb. pl. *ahālīm*.] The soft, resinous wood of an East Indian thymelæaceous tree (*Aquilaria agallocha*). It is burnt as a perfume by the Orientals, and is the *aloes* of the Bible. Called also *agal-wood*, *aloes wood*, and *eaglewood*.

ag'al-mat'o-lite (ăg'ăl-măt'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἄγαλμα, -ματος*, image, statue + *-lite.*] *Min.* A soft, compact stone, of a grayish, greenish, or yellowish color, carved into images, miniature pagodas, etc., by the Chinese, and hence called *figure stone*, and *pagodite*. The name is given to varieties of pinite, pyrophyllite, and steatite.

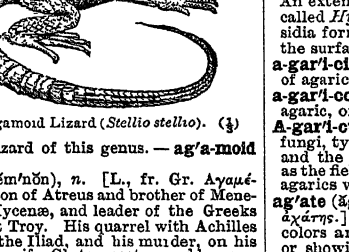

Agamoid Lizard (*Stellio stellio*). (⅓)

Ag'a-ma (ăg'*ā*-mā), *n.* [NL., fr. the Caribbean name of a species of lizard.] A genus of Old World lizards typical of the family Agamidæ, which feed on vegetable substances as well as insects. Many of them are of bright and changeable colors. Also [*l. c.*], a lizard of this genus. — **ag'a-moid** (-moid), *a. & n.*

Ag'a-mem'non (ăg'*ā*-mĕm'nŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀγαμέμνων.*] *Gr. Myth.* The son of Atreus and brother of Menelaus. He was king of Mycenæ, and leader of the Greeks in the expedition against Troy. His quarrel with Achilles is the opening theme of the Iliad, and his murder, on his return from Troy, by his wife, Clytemnestra, and her paramour, Ægisthus, forms the basis of the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus. See IPHIGENIA, ORESTEIA.

a-gam'ic (*ā*-găm'ĭk), *a.* [See AGAMOUS.] *Biol.* **a** (1) Asexual. (2) Parthenogenetic; developing or reproducing without impregnation by the male; as, the *agamic* form of an aphid. **b** *Bot.* = CRYPTOGAMIC. — **a-gam'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

A-gam'i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See AGAMA.] *Zoöl.* A family of Old World lizards related to the iguanas, but with acrodont dentition. *Agama, Draco*, and *Moloch* belong to this family. — **a-ga'mi-an** (*ā*-gā'mĭ-ăn), **ag'a-mid** (ăg'*ā*-mĭd), *n.*

ag'a-mo-gen'e-sis (ăg'*ā*-mō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [See AGAMOUS; GENESIS] *Biol.* **a** Parthenogenesis. **b** Asexual reproduction. — **ag'a-mo-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **ag'a-mo-genet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ag'a-mous (ăg'*ā*-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄγαμος* unmarried; *ἀ-* not + *γάμος* marriage.] *Bot.* Cryptogamous.

Ag'a-pan'thus (ăg'*ā*-păn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀγαπη* love + *ἄνθος* flower.] **1.** *Bot.* Syn. of TULBAGHIA **a.** **2.** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any species of *Tulbaghia*, esp. *T. ajricana*, the African lily or tulip, cultivated from South Africa for its umbels of blue or purple flowers.

a-gape' (*a*-gāp'; -găp'; 277), *adv. & a.* Gaping, as with wonder, expectation, or eager attention.

Dazzles the crowd and sets them all *agape.* *Milton*

ag'a-pe (ăg'*ā*-pē), *n.*; *pl.* AGAPÆ (-pē). [Gr. *ἀγάπη* love, pl. *ἀγάπαι* love feast.] The love feast of the primitive Christians, being a meal partaken of in connection with the communion. It was observed with prayers and songs, with the reading of scripture and of official letters, with offerings for the poor, and ended with the "holy kiss." The later decline of religious purity in the Church occasioned scandals in the agapæ, which led to their discontinuance.

Ag'a-pem'o-ne (ăg'*ā*-pĕm'ō-nē), *n.* [Irreg. fr. Gr. *ἀγάπη* love + *μονή* a stopping place.] **1.** A conventual communistic establishment of men and women founded about 1846 at Spaxton, near Charlynch, in Somersetshire, England, by a clergyman named Starkey, who, together with a Rev. H. J. Prince, obtained a considerable following in southern England. The immoralities of some of its members brought it into disrepute. — **A'ga-pe mo'ni-an** (-pē-mō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* — **Ag'a-pem'o-nist** (-pĕm'ō-nĭst), **Ag'a-pem'o-nite** (-nīt), *n.*

a'gar (ā'gär), *or* **a'gar-a'gar,** *n.* [Malay.] **1.** A nonnitrogenous substance of a gelatinous consistency derived from the Ceylon moss (*Gracilaria lichenoides*) and related East Indian seaweeds, used in the Orient for soups and jellies. In bacteriology it is used as a solidifying agent in culture media. Its solutions remain solid at higher temperatures than those of gelatin. **b** The plants from which this substance is obtained.

2. A similar substance obtained from various other seaweeds, as *Gelidium corneum*, *G. cartilagineum*, *Gloiopeltis tenax*. Some varieties are distinguished as *Japanese agar*.

ag'a-ric (ăg'*ā*-rĭk; *ā*-găr'ĭk; 277), *n.* [L. *agaricum*, Gr. *ἀγαρικόν*.] *Bot.* **1.** Any fungus of the family Agaricaceæ, esp. of the genus *Agaricus*.

2. Any of several species of *Polyporus*, esp. *P. officinalis*, the "female agaric," formerly much used in medicine as a cathartic, and *P. igniarius*, the "male agaric," used in the preparation of punk.

ag'a-ric, *a.* Of or pertaining to agarics or fungi.

agaric acid. *Chem.*, a dibasic acid obtained from agarics as a white silky powder. It is an efficacious remedy for colliquative sweats. — **a. gnat.** = FUNGUS GNAT. — **a. mineral**, a light, chalky deposit of calcium carbonate sometimes called *rock milk*, formed in caverns or fissures of limestone.

A-gar'i-ca'ce-æ (*ā*-găr'ĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See AGARIC.] *Bot.* A large family of basidiomycetous fungi, including the mushrooms. The thallus consists of a central stalk which bears an umbrellalike cap known as the *pileus*, on the lower surface of which are numerous radiating plates or lamellæ (the *gills*) bearing the hymenium. The family contains over 50 genera and nearly 5,000 species. See MUSHROOM, *Illust.* — **a'gar'i-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

A-gar'i-ca'les (-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See AGARIC.] *Bot.* An extensive order of higher basidiomycetous fungi, often called *Hymenomyceles*, and distinguished by having the basidia forming a distinct membranous hymenium covering the surface of gills, spines, or pores.

a-gar'i-cin (*a*-găr'ĭ-sĭn), *n. Pharm.* An alcoholic extract of agaric used against colliquative sweats.

a-gar'i-coid (-koid), *n.* [*agaric* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Like an agaric, or mushroom; as, *agaricoid* fungi.

A-gar'i-cus (-kŭs), *n.* [NL. See AGARIC.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi, type of the Agaricaceæ, distinguished by the annulus and the brown spores. Several of the species are edible, as the field mushroom (*A. campestris*). Almost all the true agarics were formerly included in this genus.

ag'ate (ăg'ĭt), *n.* [F. *agate*, It. *agata*, L. *achates*, fr. Gr. *ἀχάτης.*] **1.** *Min.* A variegated chalcedony, having its colors arranged in stripes or bands, or blended in clouds, or showing mosslike forms, etc. *Fortification agate*, *moss agate*, *clouded agate*, etc., are familiar varieties.

2. A diminutive person; — so called in allusion to the small figures cut in agate for rings and seals. *Obs. Shak.* **3.** Something made of, or fitted with, agate; as: **a** A drawplate having a drilled eye of agate, used by gold-wire drawers. **b** A bookbinder's burnisher with an agate tip. **c** A child's marble of agate or of glass in imitation of agate. **4.** *Print* A size of type. See TYPE.

☞ This line is printed in *agate* (called *ruby* in England).

agate opal. Opalized agate.

agate shell } *Zoöl.* Any shell of the African genus *Acha-*
agate snail } *tina*, which includes the largest known land shells, some reaching nine or ten inches in length, and laying eggs as large as those of pigeons; — so called from their variegated colors.

ag'ate-ware' (ăg'ĭt-wâr'), *n.* **1.** Pottery that is veined and mottled, in its substance, so as to resemble agate.

2. An enameled iron or steel ware for household utensils.

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aft'er-ness, *n.* Posteriority.

aft'er-play, *n* In the Cornish and Devonshire styles of wrestling, a hold in which the wrestler is behind his opponent.

aft'er-pres sure, *n. Physiol* = AFTERTOUCH.

aft'er-rake', *n. Naut.* The overhang of the stern

aft'er-shine', *n.* An afterglow

aft'er-spring', *n.* **1.** Posterity. *Obs.* **2.** A second spring in one year

aft'er-stamp'a-ble, *a* Capable of being stamped (with revenue stamps) after the time of execution so as to be made valid as if stamped when executed.

aft'er-sup per, *n.* The time between supper and bedtime.

aft'er-wale', *n. Saddlery.* The body or pad of a collar, which rests on the horse's shoulders.

aft'er-wrist', *n. Anat.* The metacarpus *Rare.*

aft'most (ăft'mōst; -məst), *a. Naut* Nearest the stern. *Rare.*

Af-to'ni-an, *a & n* [From *Afton*, Iowa.] See GLACIAL PERIOD.

aftre, aftur. ✝ AFTER.

aftw. *Abbr.* Afterwards

aft'ward (-wĕrd), **aft'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv. Naut.* Toward the stern. *Rare.*

afur. ✝ AFAR; AFIRE.

afure. ✝ AFIRE.

afurst ✝ ATHIRST.

afyaunce. ✝ AFFIANCE.

afye, afyghe ✝ AFFY

afyghte. ✝ AFAITE.

a-fyl'lous Aphyllous. *Ref. Sp.*

afyne. ✝ AFINE.

Af-ze'li-a (ăf-zē'lĭ-*ā*; -zĕ'lĭ-*ā*), *n* [NL., after Adam *Afzelius*, Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of INTSIA.

Ag. *Abbr.* August; *Chem.* (without period, Ag), argentum (silver)

A. G. *Abbr.* Accountant General; Adjutant General; Agent General; Attorney General.

a'ga, a'gha' (ä'gä'), *n.* [Turk. *aghā* a great lord, chief master.] In Turkey, a commander or chief officer It is used also as a title of respect.

Ag'a-ba (ăg'*ā*-bä) *Bib.*

ag'a-ba'nee (ăg'*ā*-bā'nē), *n.* A fabric of cotton embroidered with silk, made in Aleppo.

Ag'a-bus (ăg'*ā*-bŭs). *Bib.*

a'ga'cant' (ä'gä'shänt'), *masc.* **a'ga'cante'** (ä'gä'sänt'), *fem.*, *a.* [F.] Alluring; coquettish.

ag'a-cel'la (ăg'*ā*-sĕl'*ā*), *n.* [Cf. ALGAZEL.] *Her.* An antelope somewhat resembling a tiger, but with horns and hoofs.

a'ga'ce-rie' (ä'gä'sē-rē'). [F.] Alluring words or manners; allurement; coquetry.

A-ga'ces (*ā*-gā'sēz), *n. pl.* A tribe of Paraguayan Indians.

a-ga'da, a-ga'dah (*ä*-gä'dä), **a-gad'ic** (*a*-găd'ĭk; -gä'dĭk), etc Vars. of HAGGADA, HAGGADIC, etc

agaf. Obs. pret. of AGIVE.

A'gag-ite (ā'găg-īt; ăg'*ā*-gīt). *Bib.*

a-gain'-ask', *v. t.* To ask back; require *Obs.*

a-gain'-buy', *v. t.* To redeem. *Obs.* — **a-gain'-buy'er,** *n. Obs.*

a-gain'-call', *v. t.* To recall. *Obs.*

a-gain'-come', *v. t Obs.* To encounter. — *v. i.* To return. **against.** ✝ AGAINST.

a-gain'-rise', *v. t. & i* To rise against; to rebel *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

a-gain'-ris ing, *n.* Resurrection. **against.** ✝ AGAINST.

a-gain'-saw', *n.* Contradiction; gainsaying. *Obs.*

a-gain'-say', *v. t.* To gainsay. *Obs.* — **a-gain'-say'er,** *n. Obs.*

a-gain'-stand', *v. t.* To withstand. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

a-gain'-ward, *adv.* Back again.

a'gal-a'gal (a'gäl-ä'gäl). = AGAR-AGAR. [TLA.]

ag'a-la-zy, *n Med.* = AGALACTIA. [*a.* [F.] Alluring; coquettish.

a-gal'lop, *adv.* Galloping

a-gal-wood' (a'gäl-wŏod'; ăg'*ā*-gäl-), **ag'a-la-wood'** (ăg'*ā*-lä-), *n.* [See EAGLEWOOD; AGALLOCH]. = AGALLOCH.

Ag'a-mas (ăg'*ā*-mē), *n. pl* [NL. See AGAMOUS] *Bot.* A former subdivision embracing plants supposed to be without sex.

a-gam'bo ✝ AKIMBO. [*Obs* I

a-game', *adv.* In game; in play.

ag'a-mi (ăg'*ā*-mĭ), *n.*; *pl* AGAMIS (-mĭz). [F. *agami*, fr. native name.] = TRUMPETER, 3 a.

a-ga'mi-an (*a*-gā'mĭ-ăn), *a & n Zool* Of or pertaining to the Agamidæ **b** *Biol* Agamic.

ag'a-mist, *n* [See AGAMOUS] An unmarried person; also, one opposed to marriage. *Obs or R*

ag'a-mo'bi-um (ăg'*ā*-mō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl* BIA (-*ā*). [NL. See A- not; GAMOBIUM.] *Biol.* The asexual generation in the alternation of generations; — opposed to *gamobium*. Specif., *Bot.*, the sporophyte.

a-gam'o-spore (*ā*-găm'ō-), *n* [See AGAMOUS; SPORE.] *Bot* An asexual spore

ag'a-my (ăg'*ā*-mĭ), *n* [Gr *ἀγαμία* celibacy.] Absence or nonrecognition of marriage.

agan. ✝ AGONE.

a-ga'na (*ä*-gä'nä), *n.* [Tag.] *Bot* = NARRA.

agane ✝ AGAIN

a-gan gli-on'ic (*ā*-găn'glĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a. Anat.* Without ganglia.

Ag'a-nip'pe (ăg'*ā*-nĭp'ē), *n.* [L., fr Gr *Ἀγανίππη.*] A fountain near Mount Helicon, in Bœotia, which, as sacred to the Muses, was supposed to give poetic inspiration.

aganis. ✝ AGAINST.

A-ga'o (ä-gä'ō) *or* **A-ga'u** (ä-gä'ōō), *n.* See HAMITIC LANGUAGES, *c.*

ag'a-pa (ăg'*ā*-pē), *n., pl.* of 2d AGAPE

ag a-pe'tæ (ăg'*ā*-pē'tē), *n. pl.* [LL., fr. Gr. *ἀγαπηταί*, fem. pl. of *ἀγαπητός* beloved.] Virgins of the early church, who lived, under a pledge of spiritual love, in the same house with men (**ag'a-pe'ti** [-tī]) bound to strict celibacy.

Ag'a-por'nis (ăg *ā*-pôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr *ἀγάπη* love + *ὄρνις* bird.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small short-tailed African parrots including several species known as *love birds*. See LOVE BIRD.

a'gar (ā'gär). *Bib.*

Ag'a-renes' (ăg'*ā*-rēnz'; ā'gär-ēnz'), *n. pl. Bib.* [*D Bib*

A'gar-ens (ā'gär-ĕnz), *n pl.* = AGARENES.

a-ga'r'i-ci-form' (*a*-gā'r'ĭ-sĭ-fôrm'; ăg'*ā*-rĭs-ĭ-), *a.* Of the form of an agaric, or mushroom.

a-gar'i-cine (*a*-găr'ĭ-sĭn; -sēn), *n.* Also -cin. [*agaric* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* Choline. *Obs. or R.*

A'gar-ites (ā'gär-īts), *n. pl. D. Bib.*

a gar-wa'l' (ä gä'är-wä'l'), *n.* [Hind *aggarwāl.*] A mercantile caste of central India.

agased. ✝ AGAZED

a-gasp', *adv. & a* Gasping.

a-gast' Aghast *Obs or Ref Sp.*

a-gast', *v. t.* To affright; terrify. *Obs.* — **a-gast'ment,** *n. Obs.*

A-gas'tre-æ (ă-găs'trē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *a-* not + Gr. *γαστήρ* stomach.] *Zoöl* A primary division of Metazoa including the Cestodes and Acanthocephala, which differ from other Metazoa in the absence of an alimentary canal or digestive cavity.

a-gas'tric, *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. *γαστήρ* stomach.] *Zoöl.* Having no stomach, or distinct digestive canal, as the tapeworm.

a-gas'tro-neu'ri-a (*ā*-găs'trō-nū'rĭ-*ā*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + *gastro-* + Gr *νεῦρον* nerve.] *Med.* Deficiency of nervous action in the stomach.

a-gate', *adv.* [*a-* on + *gate* way] On the way; going; hence, going on; taking place, often implying amusement; as, to be *agate*; to set the bells *agate. Obs or Dial. Eng.*

ag'ate glass. Glass made by melting together waste pieces of glass of different colors.

a-gates', Scot. var of ALGATES *Obs. or Dial.*

agath. ✝ AGATE.

Ag'a-tha (ăg'*ā*-thä). [L., fr Gr *ἀγαθή*, fem. of *ἀγαθός* good.] Lit., good; kind; — fem. prop.

A-ga'ti (*ä-gä'tĭ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Tamil.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous trees, consisting of the single species *A. grandiflora*, sometimes called *pea tree*; also [*l. c.*], the tree itself. It is a small tree with pinnate leaves and very large handsome red, yellow, and white flowers. In India the flowers and pods are used in curries, and the bitter bark for a tonic. It is cultivated and naturalized in the West Indies.

ag'at-ize (ăg'ă-tīz), *v. t.* Usually in p. p., AG'AT-IZED (-tīzd). To convert into agate; to make resemble agate.

A-ga've (*a-gā'vē*), *n.* [L. *Agave*, in sense 1, fr. Gr. Ἀγαυη, properly fem. of ἀγαυός illustrious, noble.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The mother of Pentheus. See PENTHEUS; cf. BACCHÆ.

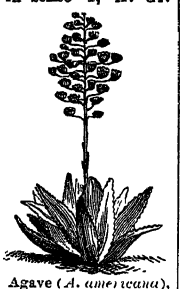

Agave (*A. americana*), in Flower.

2 [NL.] *Bot.* A large and important genus of amaryllidaceous plants of tropical America and the southwestern United States; also [*l. c.*], a plant of the genus. The common fleshy-leaved century plant, or American aloe (*A. americana*), shows the habit of most of the species, though some have a woody trunk or caudex. The leaves are frequently spiny-margined and sharp-pointed; the flowers, with a 6-parted perianth, are borne in a tall candelabriform panicle. Most species are slow in attaining maturity, and some have never been known to flower. Valuable fiber is obtained from *A. rigida* and its allies, pulque and mescal are made from *A. atrovirens* and other species. Several possess detergent properties, and are known as amoles, or soap plants. In Mexico the plants are called *maguey*. See PULQUE, MESCAL, AMOLE, SISAL HEMP.

agave cactus. A cactus (*Leuchtenbergia principis*) having short columnar stems and persistent yellow flowers borne at the summit.

Ag'chy-los'to-ma (ăg'kĭ-lŏs'tŏ-mă), *n.* [NL.; irreg. fr. Gr. ἀγκύλος crooked + *-stoma*.] *Zool.* A genus of small nematode worms having the mouth armed with hooks. They are parasites of man and various mammals, burrowing in the intestinal walls, and when numerous causing *ankylostomiasis* (which see). *A. duodenale* is the best-known species. *Uncinaria* (subgenus *Necator*) *americana* is an allied tropical American form, also infesting man.

age (āj), *n.* [OF. *aage*, *eage*, F. *âge*, fr L. *ætas* through a supposed LL. *ætaticum*. L. *ætas* is contracted fr. *ævitas*, fr. *ævum* lifetime, age. See AYE ever.] **1.** That part of the duration of a being or a thing which is between its beginning and any given time; as, what is the present *age* of a man, or of the earth?

2. The whole duration of a being, whether animal, vegetable, or other kind; lifetime.

Mine *age* is as nothing before thee. *Ps.* XXIX. 5.

3. The time of life at which some particular qualification, power, or capacity naturally or conventionally arises or becomes vested. Not all of a person's legal capacities and liabilities become vested at any one time. At the common law an infant under seven years of age is conclusively presumed incapable of criminal intent, and between the age of seven and fourteen is presumed to be so until the contrary is proven. Before the age of majority (see def. 4) also come military age, the age of consent, and the age of discretion (see phrases, below; also cf. ADULT). General political capacity is usually attained at full age; and in Great Britain a person may then be a member of Parliament. In the United States and various other countries, however, a greater maturity is required of holders of various important offices.

4. Specif.: Mature age; esp., the time of life at which one attains full personal rights and capacities; full age; as, to come of *age*; he (or she) is of *age*. Full *age*, or majority, at the common law is fixed at 21 years for men and women alike, and is considered to be attained on the last day of the 21st year of age. In some of the States of the United States women attain majority on becoming 18 years of age. At the Civil Law full age was fixed at 25 years. Cf. def. 3 above.

5. One of the stages of life; as, the *age* of infancy, of youth, etc. *Shak.*

6. The latter part of life; an advanced period of life, seniority; state of being old.

Nor wrong mine *age* with this indignity *Shak.*

7. A particular period of time in history or in the development of man, esp. with reference to civilization; as, the golden *age* (see AGES IN MYTHOLOGY, below); the *age* of Pericles. "The spirit of the *age*." *Prescott.* In paleëthnology, the prehistoric development of mankind is usually divided into three ages, or culture periods: The age of stone, subdivided into a *paleolithic* and a *neolithic* period (see the terms). The age of bronze, characterized by the widespread use of bronze implements. It is sometimes taken as immediately following the stone age, sometimes as preceded by an intermediate age of copper. The third is the age of iron, marked by the coming into general use of that metal. The extent of these culture epochs, varying in different parts of the world, is usually reckoned in terms of geological time. Thus, paleolithic man, still exemplified by the Australian savages, is by some referred as far back as Pliocene (Tertiary) times. Neolithic culture in Europe is commonly held to date from near the close of the last glacial period, the age of bronze is considered to have not long antedated the historic period, into which the age of iron merges.

He was not of an *age*, but for all time. *B. Jonson.*
Truth, in some *age* or other, will find her witness *Milton.*

8. A long period in the history of the earth; often, a period of geologic time with reference to some especial characteristic; as, the *Age of Fishes*, the period (Devonian) during which fishes first became the dominant type of animal life; the *Age of Reptiles* (the Mesozoic era); the *Age of Invertebrates*, etc. For full classification see GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

9. The people who live at a particular period, hence, a generation. "*Ages* yet unborn." *Pope.*
The way which the *age* follows *J. H. Newman.*

10. A century; the period of one hundred years.
Fleury apologizes for these five *ages* *Hallam.*

11. A long time (indefinitely). *Colloq.* "He made minutes an *age*." *Tennyson.*

12. In poker, the right belonging to the player to the left of the dealer to have the last say: (1) (unless there has been a straddle) whether or not he will make his ante good and draw cards or drop out, and (2) after the draw, whether he will bet or drop out (see ANTE, BLIND, *n.*); also, the player holding this position; the eldest hand.

Syn. — Time, period, generation, date, era. See EPOCH.

Age of Acrogens, etc. *Geol.* See def. 8, above. — **a. of bronze**, **a. of copper**. See def. 7, above. — **a. of gold**. See GOLDEN AGE. — **a of a tide.** **a** The time from the origin of a tide in the South Pacific Ocean to its arrival at a given place, about 36 hours on the coast of North America, and two days at London. **b** = *Retard of the tide*, under RETARD. — **a. of consent**, *Law*, the age at which one is competent to give legal consent, esp. to marriage or to unlawful sexual intercourse. The age of consent to unlawful sexual intercourse was at the common law ten years, but has been generally raised by statute to ages varying from 13 to 18 years. The age of consent to marry was 14 for male minors and 12 for females; but these ages have also generally been raised by statute. Cf. ADULT. — **a. of discretion**, *Law*, the age at which the law imputes to a person the possession of sufficient knowledge for him to become responsible for certain acts or competent to exercise certain powers. At 14 years of age a minor is presumed to have acquired legal discretion so as to be responsible for all criminal acts. At 14 a minor may choose his own guardian. See def. 3, above. — **A. of Fishes, A. of Invertebrates**, etc. *Geol.* See def. 8, above. — **a. of the moon**, *Astron.*, the time that has elapsed since the last new moon. See MOON. — **ages in mythology.** **a** In classical mythology, the successive periods of the world's history. Hesiod distinguished: the golden age, in which mankind lived free from bodily infirmities or the necessity of tilling the soil, an era of perfect happiness which was identified with the reign of Cronus and the elder gods; the silver age, under Zeus and the younger gods, in which men lost the virtue of reverence while their former innocence gave place to luxury and pride, until Zeus swept them from the face of the earth; the bronze age, in which a violent and warring race eventually destroyed itself; the heroic age, wherein heroes and demigods fought at Troy and Thebes; and the iron age, the age of the poet himself, wherein toil and selfishness are the burden of a degenerate mankind. Ovid follows Hesiod closely, but omits the heroic age. With the Latins, the golden is the age of Saturn. Cf. LATIN, *n.*, 1. **b** Hence, any similar mythical period, as the *golden age* of Mexico under Quetzalcoatl (which see). Cf., also, YUGA. — **of age.** **a** Of full or mature age. See def. 4, above. **b** Having the outer incisors (corner nippers) developed, — said of the young horse. Cf. AGED, 1 **c**.

age (āj), *v. i.*; AGED (ājd); AG'ING, AGE'ING (āj'ĭng). To grow aged; to become old; to show marks of age; to undergo change with age or the lapse of time; as, he grew fat as he *aged*; wine *ages*; an incandescent lamp *ages* (i. e., decreases in candle power); the iron core of a transformer *ages* (i. e., changes slowly in hysteretic quality).

They live one hundred and thirty years, and never *age* for all that. *Holland*

I am *aging*; that is, I have a whitish, or rather a light-colored, hair here and there. *Landor*

age, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to age, or grow old; to impart the characteristics of age to; as, grief *ages* us; hence, to ripen or mature for use, as wine, potter's clay, etc.

2. Specif.: *Dyeing.* To treat (mordanted or dyed material) by hanging for some time in warm moist air or (more rapidly) by the use of steam, thereby inducing certain chemical changes.

-age (-ăj; 124). [F. *-age*, fr. L. *-aticum*.] A suffix used to form nouns denoting: **a** Something in the relationship of appurtenance, function, or the like, and esp. the collection, aggregate, or sum total of things in, or arising from, such relationship; as in prisage, pontage, postage, average, scutage, breakage, shrinkage, leakage, mileage, etc. **b** Act or process; as in passage, plunderage, marriage, etc. **c** State, condition, rank, dignity, or the like; as in pupilage, pastorage, baronage, etc.

aged (*see under each def.* *In compounds*, ājd), *a.* **1.** That has grown (more or less) old. Specif.: **a** (ā'jĕd; -jĭd) Old; having lived long; of an advanced age; as, an *aged* man; an *aged* oak. **b** (ā'jĕd; -jĭd) *Phys. Geog.* Well advanced toward reduction to base level; — said of topography and topographic features. **c** (ājd) Of a horse, of the age of seven, eight, or nine years or more, as shown by the teeth; specif., *Horse Racing*, more than six years old Cf. *of age* **b**, under AGE. **d** (ājd; ā'jĕd; -jĭd) Having a certain age; at the age of; having lived, as, a man *aged* forty years.

2. (ā'jĕd; -jĭd) Belonging to old age. "Shorten up their sinews with *aged* cramps." *Shak*

Syn. — AGED, OLD, ELDERLY come into comparison as referring to persons (see OLD). OLD applies to one who is far advanced in years, as, "a man *old*, wrinkled, faded, withered" (*Shak.*). AGED implies extreme old age; as, "The *aged* creature came, shuffling along with ivory-headed wand" (*Keats*). One is ELDERLY who has passed the prime of life; as, "When you see me again I shall be an *old* man — that was a slip, I meant to say 'elderly'" (*Lowell*).

— **a'ged-ly** (ā'jĕd-lĭ; -jĭd-lĭ), *adv.* — **a'ged-ness**, *n.*

age'less (āj'lĕs), *a.* Without old age or limits of duration; as, fountains of *ageless* youth.

a'gen-cy (ā'jĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [LL. *agentia*, fr. L. *agens*, *agentis*. See AGENT.] **1.** Faculty or state of acting or of exerting power; action; instrumentality.

The superintendence and *agency* of Providence *Woodward*

2. Office of an agent, or factor; relation between a principal and his agent, business of one intrusted with the concerns of another.

The scanty and gradual admission of *agency* in Roman law is a well-known chapter in the history of that system. The tendency of modern times is towards the fullest recognition of the principles proclaimed in the canon law; "potest quis per alium quod potest facere per seipsum;" "qui facit per alium facit per se; et facit per seipsum." *T. E. Holland.*

3. The place of business or district of an agent.

4. Specif., in the United States, an Indian agency, or the district of a government agent established in or near an Indian reservation, to have charge of its interests.

Syn. — Action, operation, efficiency, management.

agency coupled with an interest, *Law*, an agency such that the agent has a legal interest in the subject-matter of the agency. Such an agency is not subject to the ordinary rules of revocation or termination of agencies.

a-gen'dum (*ä-jĕn'dŭm*), *n.*; *pl.* -DA (-dă). [L., neut. of the gerundive of *agere* to act.] **1.** A thing to be done, — usually in *pl.*; specif., a program of the business to be brought up at a meeting; as *coll. pl.*, a memorandum book.

2. *Eccl.* A church service; a ritual or liturgy; a matter of practical duty as distinguished from *credenda*, doctrines to be believed, — usually *pl.* or *coll. pl.*

A-ge'nor (*ä-jē'nôr*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀγήνωρ.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the bravest of the Trojan warriors, the son of Antenor. He rescued Hector from Ajax.

a'gent (ā'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *agens*, *agentis*, p. pr. of *agere* to act; akin to Gr. ἄγειν to lead, Icel. *aka* to drive, Skr. *aj* Cf. ACRE.] Acting, — opposed to *patient*, or sustaining action. *Archaic.* "The body *agent*." *Bacon.*

Inasmuch as the soul is present there will be power not confident but *agent*. *Emerson.*

agent intellect. [A trans. of L. *intellectus agens*, trans. of Gr. νοῦς ποιητικός.] *Philos.* See NOUS.

a'gent, *n.* **1.** One who exerts power, or has the power to act; that which manifests activity, an actor; an active being or quality.

Heaven made us *agents*, free to good or ill. *Dryden.*

The elements which are said to compose it may be considered as the mere *agents* of its production, the conditions on which it depends, the facts which make up its cause *J. S. Mill.*

2. One who acts for, or in the place of, another, by authority from him; one intrusted with the business of another; a substitute; a deputy. An *agent's* authority may be given to him prior to his act, or by due ratification after it, or it may be implied by law (as in the case of wife or children purchasing necessaries, they being then sometimes called **agents of necessity**). The term *agent* in its broadest sense includes any person acting for another by his authority. In law the terms *attorney* and *servant* are sometimes used in a sense nearly as broad as that of *agent*; but *servant* usually implies one who works under the direct employment and control of the principal, while *agent*, except in torts, implies one who is intrusted with more or less discretion. Agents are called **general** when their authority is defined by the character of their business, as in the case of factors, shipmasters, consignees, etc.; and **special** when their authority is expressly limited.

3 An active power or cause; that which has the power to produce an effect, as, a physical, chemical, or medicinal *agent*; heat is a powerful *agent*.

a'ger (ā'jĕr), *n.* One that ages; specif., *Dyeing*, an apparatus for aging material with steam. See AGE, *v. t.*

‖ **a'ger** (ā'jĕr), *n.* [L.] Land; as in **a'ger pu'bli-cus** (pŭb'lĭ-kŭs), *Roman Hist.*, the public lands, which were acquired by conquest in war. Much of such land was leased on a long or perpetual lease, like the private emphyteusis, for a rent called vectigal, and was then called **a'ger vec'ti-ga'lis** (vĕk'tĭ-gā'lĭs).

A-ger'a-tum (*ä-jĕr'ä-tŭm*; ăj'ĕr-ā'tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀγήρατον a sort of plant; *ä-* not + γῆρας old age.]

1. *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American asteraceous plants. They have opposite leaves and small heads of blue or white flowers in terminal cymes.

2. [*l. c.*] (*pron. commonly* ăj'ĕr-ā'tŭm) *Hort* **a** Any plant of this genus, esp. *A. conyzoides*, the garden ageratum. **b** Any of several blue-flowered species of *Eupatorium* or *Conoclinium*.

a-geu'si-a (*ä-gū'sĭ-ä*), *n.* [NL; *a-* not + Gr. γεῦσις taste] *Med.* Absence or impairment of the sense of taste.

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name. F. *Agathe* (ä'gät'); It. *Agata* (ä'ga-ta); Fg. *Agatha* (ä'gä-tä); G. *Agathe* (ä-gä'tĕ). **Agatha**, Saint. A saint of the Roman Catholic Church, said to have been a beautiful rich Sicilian virgin who rejected the suit of the consul Quintianus (3d century A. D.) and suffered martyrdom. She is patroness of Malta. Her feast day is Feb. 5.

Ag'a-thau'mas (ăg'ă-thô'măs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. ἀγαθός good + θαῦμα a marvel.] *Paleon.* Syn. of TRICERATOPS

ag'a-thin (ăg'ă-thĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* A crystalline derivative of salicylic acid, used to relieve neuralgia and rheumatism.

Ag'a-this (-thĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr ἀγαθίς a ball of thread.] *Bot.* Syn. of DAMMARA

ag'a-thism (-thĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀγαθός good.] *Metaph* The doctrine that all things tend toward ultimate good, although perhaps not on the best of all possible roads toward it; — distinguished from *optimism*. — **ag'a-thist** (ăg'a-thĭst), *n.*

ag'a-tho-dæ'mon (-thō-dē'mŏn), *n.* Also **ag'a-tho-de'mon**. [Gr ἀγαθοδαίμων; ἀγαθός good + δαίμων spirit, demon.] *Gr Relig.* A good genius to whom a cup of pure wine was drunk at the end of a dinner; also, an earth spirit associated with subterranean riches and represented as a serpent. Also written **ag'a-thos dæ'mon** (or **dai'mon**) following the better Greek usage — **ag'a-tho-dæ-mon'ic** (-dē-mŏn'ĭk), *a.*

ag'a-tho-kak'o-log'i-cal (-kăk'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr ἀγαθός good + κακός bad + *-logical*] Composed of or pertaining to good and bad *Rare.*

ag'a-thol'o-gy (ăg a-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀγαθός good + *-logy*.] *Ethics.* The science or doctrine of the good.

Ag'a-thos'ma (-thŏz'mă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀγαθός good + ὀσμή smell.] Syn of HARTOGIA a.

Ag-dis'tis (ăg-dĭs'tĭs), *n.* [Gr. Ἀγδιστις.] Great Mother.

a-gee' (*a-jē'*), *adv.* [*a-* + *gee*, v.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Off the straight line; awry.

2. Of a door, ajar.

A'gee (ā'jē; ä'jē) *Bib.*

agein. † AGAIN.

ageines. † AGAINST.

age'ing Var. of AGING.

ageins. † AGAINST.

Ag'e-la'ius (ăj'ē-lā'yŭs), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. ἀγελαῖος gregarious.] *Zool.* The genus of Icteridæ including the red-winged blackbirds.

ag'e-last (ăj'ē-lăst), *n.* [Gr. ἀγέλαστος not laughing.] One who never laughs. *Rare.* — **ag'e-las'tic**, *a.* & *n.* *Rare.*

Agelena, Agelenidæ. Incorrect vars. of AGALENA, AGALENIDÆ

age'-long', *a.* Long as an age.

ageth. † AGUILT.

agen † OWN.

a-gen'. Var. of AGAIN. *Archaic*

A-ge'na (*ä-jē'nä*), *n.* See STAR.

a'gend (ā'jĕnd; *a-jĕnd'*), *n.* = AGENDUM. *Obs.*

agenes. † AGAINST.

age'ne-si-a. (ăj'ē-nē'sĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.] *Physiol* = AGENESIS.

ag'e-nes'ic (-nĕs'ĭk), *a.* *Physiol.* Impotent; sterile

a-gen'e-sis (*a-jĕn'ē-sĭs*), *n.* [Gr. *ä-* not + γένεσις birth.] *Physiol* a Imperfect development, or absence of development. b Impotence; sterility; agennesis.

ag'en-ne'sis (ăj'ĕ-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ä-* not + γέννησις an engendering.] *Physiol.* Impotence; sterility. — **ag'en-net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **a ge-noux'** (*ä zhē-nōō'*). [F.] On the knees; kneeling.

agens. † AGAINST.

a'gent, *v. t.* To do or carry out as agent. *Obs. or Scot.*

‖ **a'gent' de change'** (*ä'zhäN' dē shäNzh'*). [F.] A member of the board of licensed brokers who form the official bourse, or stock exchange, in France and some other European countries

a'gent-ess, *n.* See -ESS.

a-gen'tial (*ā-jĕn'shăl*), *a.* Of or pert to an agent or agency.

a'gent-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

a-ge o-met'ri-cal (*ā-jē'ō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl*), *a.* Not geometrical. *Rare.*

‖ **a'ge quod a'gis.** [L.] Do what you are doing; do the business you have in hand [*U. S.*]

a'ger (ā'gĕr), *n.* Illit. for AGUE.

ag'e-ra'si-a (ăj'ĕ-rā'sĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. ἀγηρασία eternal youth] Quality of not aging or appearing aged; green old age.

agerdows † AIGRE-DOUX

a-ges'se, *v. t* [*a-*, 2 + *guess*.] To guess; anticipate. *Obs.*

agest † AGAST.

a-geus'ti-a (*ā-gū'stĭ-ä*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. γεύεσθαι to taste.] *Med.* = AGEUSIA.

agew. † AGUE.

ageyn. † AGAIN.

ag-ga'da, ag-ga'dah, ag-gad'ic, etc. Vars. of HAGGADA, HAGGADAH, etc.

aggat † AGATE

ag'ge-la'tion (ăj'ē-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ad* + *gelare* to freeze.] A freezing or congealing. *Obs. & R.*

ag-gen'er-ate (*ä-jĕn'ĕr-āt*), *v. t.* [L. *aggenerare*.] To beget or

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ag'ger (ăj'ẽr), *n.* [L.] *Antiq.* **1.** An earthwork; esp. **a** A mound; a rampart or raised work. **b** A military or public road, — commonly raised by embankments.

ag-glom'er-ate (ă-glŏm'ẽr-āt), *v. t. & i.*; AG-GLOM'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); AG-GLOM'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *agglomeratus*, p. p. of *agglomerare*; *ad* + *glomerare* to form into a ball. See GLOMERATE.] To wind or collect into a ball; hence, to gather into a mass or anything like a mass; to cluster; mass.

Where he builds the *agglomerated* pile. *Cowper.*

ag-glom'er-ate (-ăt) } *a.* Collected into a ball, heap,
ag-glom'er-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } or mass, specif., *Bot.*, collected into a mass but not coherent, as a head of flowers.

ag-glom'er-ate (-ăt), *n.* **1.** A collection or mass.

2. *Geol.* A mass of angular volcanic fragments united haphazard, without distinction of size or shape; — distinguished from *conglomerate*.

Syn. — AGGLOMERATE, AGGLOMERATION, CONGLOMERATE, CONGLOMERATION. As general terms, *agglomerate* (more frequently *agglomeration*) suggests a massing by loose juxtaposition with little or no implication regarding the objects massed (cf. AGGREGATE), *conglomerate* (or *conglomeration*) usually connotes a certain incongruity or heterogeneousness among the objects heaped together. Cf. ADHERE.

ag-glom'er-a'tion (-ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *agglomération*.] **1.** Act or process of agglomerating; a heaping together.

An excessive *agglomeration* of turrets *Warton.*

2. State of being collected in a mass.

3. A mass of agglomerated things or stuff; clump; cluster.

Syn. — See AGGLOMERATE.

ag-glom'er-a-tive (ă-glŏm'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a* Having a tendency to gather together, or to make into collections.

Taylor is eminently discursive, accumulative, and (to use one of his own words) *agglomerative* *Coleridge.*

ag-glu'ti-nant (ă-gloo'tĭ-nănt), *a* [L. *agglutinans*, p. pr.] Uniting, as glue; causing, or tending to cause, adhesion. — *n.* Any viscous substance that causes objects to adhere.

ag-glu'ti-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; AG-GLU'TI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); AG-GLU'TI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *agglutinatus*, p. p. of *agglutinare* to glue to a thing, *ad* + *glutinare* to glue; *gluten* glue. See GLUE.] **1.** To unite, or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance; to unite by adhesion.

2. To form (words or discourse) by agglutination.

This brings us to the *agglutinating* state of language, in which sentences are built up of words united to formal parts, prefixes, suffixes, or infixes, which denote the relationship of each to the other members of the phrase. *Census of India*, 1901.

3. *Bacteriol.* To cause to undergo agglutination.

ag-glu'ti-nate (-nāt), *a.* [See AGGLUTINATE, *v.*] **1.** United with glue or as with glue; cemented together; — in *Bot.* said of the pollen masses of orchids, milkweeds, etc.

2. *Philol.* Consisting of agglutinative words or elements; formed or marked by agglutination.

3. *Zoöl.* = OBTECTED, 2.

ag-glu'ti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of agglutinating, or state of being agglutinated.

2. *Med.* The process of union in the healing of wounds.

3. That which is composed of agglutinated parts.

4. *Philol.* A combination or running together of primitive words into compounds, in which the form and meaning of the constituent parts undergo little or no change. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.

5. *Bacteriol. & Physiol. Chem.* A process by which cells distributed in a liquid collect into clumps or floccules and subside (losing at the same time their motility if they are ciliated organisms). It is supposed to be brought about by the agency of specific substances called *agglutinins*, the molecules of which unite themselves to the cells. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY. Agglutination may be observed when a bacterial culture is treated with serum immunized against the particular organism. It is variously utilized in diagnosis. See WIDAL'S TEST.

ag-glu'ti-na-tive (ă-gloo'tĭ-nā-tĭv; 243), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or tending to cause, agglutination; adhesive.

2. *Philol.* Formed or characterized by agglutination, as a language or a compound.

agglutinative languages, languages in which the root or its derivative is modified by the joining to it of secondary roots which gradually lose their original independence and resolve into mere prefixes, suffixes, infixes, etc. The words often become very long, taking into themselves the various relations otherwise expressed by noun and pronoun, adjective, adverb, etc. In agglutination, as in inflection, pronouns are united to verbs to form the conjugation, prepositions to substantives to form the declension; but agglutination is distinguished from inflection in that conjugations and declensions are still naturally analyzed into their component parts, the pronominal and prepositional adjuncts being felt as distinct from the root. The true test of agglutination is thus the power of the particles which serve as prefixes, suffixes, etc., to shift their position and transfer their significance. In different languages agglutination varies from such simple types of formation as the English man-*ly*, man-*li*-ness, man-ful-*ly*, to the complexity of Turkish and Santali. In the latter language, for example, on the root *dal*, "strike," is formed *dal-ocho-akan-lahen-tae-inñ-a-e*, "he, who belongs to him who belongs to me, will continue letting himself be struck," while if the infix *pa* is inserted in the root, forming *dapal*, the sense is made reciprocal, the person who is struck, striking back. (Cf. INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES.) The chief families of this type are: the URAL-ALTAIC, DRAVIDO-MUNDA, MALAYO-POLYNESIAN, BANTU, most, or possibly all, of the HAMITIC LANGUAGES (see the terms). Other agglutinative tongues include: Ainu; Japanese and Korean, with Riu Kiu, or Liukiu; languages of the Caucasus such as Circassian, Georgian, Lezghian; Basque with the extinct Iberian, and possibly such extinct tongues as Etruscan and Pictish, the languages of the Soudanese Negroes; Hottentot and Bushman; Negrito languages, Andamanese, Papuan, etc.; native Australian dialects and Tasmanian. Some of the languages of these groups have either reached the inflectional stage or show characteristics of inflection. Such are the Hamitic, possibly allied to the Semitic languages; Japanese; and Finnish, "as good a type as any of a fully developed inflectional language" (*H. Sweet*). The **polysynthetic** division of the agglutinative languages is characterized by syncope, or ellipsis of syllables in phrasing, and by the incorporation of nouns and pronouns to the verb so that one word frequently forms a whole proposition. "**Polysynthesism** or **incapsulation** may be defined as the fusion of the several parts of a sentence into a single word, the single words composing it being reduced to their simplest elements" (*Sayce*). Thus, in Cherokee, *nad-hol-i-nun* means "bring us the boat," from *naïen*, "to bring," *amokhol*, "boat," and *nun*, "us." The polysynthetic languages comprise the Eskimauan and most of the American Indian languages. They are also called **incorporating** languages by many writers, but by others these two types are carefully distinguished. "Incorporation is purely formal; polysynthesism is phonetic. Incorporation joins to the radical a greater or less number of formal derivative elements; polysynthesism is a simple contraction, an abbreviation, a demi-fusion of already formal words accidentally juxtaposed" (*Julien Vinson*, trans.). Other writers, again, make polysynthesism the broader term. "The important distinctions between **polysynthetic** on the one hand and oligo- or **mono-synthetic** on the other runs through all agglutinative and inflectional languages" (*H. Sweet*). Some writers prefer the term **holophrastic** in the above sense to *polysynthetic*. "All American languages are agglutinative, or *holophrastic*, but they should not be called polysynthetic or incorporative or inflectional" (*Encyc. Brit.*).

ag-glu'ti-nin (ă-gloo'tĭ-nĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of substances, apparently proteids, occurring in animal organisms, and producing agglutination (which see, def. 5).

ag'gra-da'tion (ăg'rā-dā'shŭn), *n.* [*ag-* = *ad-* to + *gradation*.] *Phys. Geog.* A modification of, or the process of modifying, the earth's surface in the direction of uniformity of grade, or slope, by deposition.

ag-grade' (ă-grād'), *v. t.*; AG-GRAD'ED (-grād'ĕd); AG-GRAD'ING (-ĭng). *Phys. Geog.* To bring, or tend to bring, to a uniform grade, or slope, by addition of material; as, streams *aggrade* their beds by depositing sediment.

ag'gran-dize (ăg'răn-dīz), *v. t.*; AG'GRAN-DIZED (-dīzd); AG'GRAN-DIZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). [F. *agrandir*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *grandir* to increase, L. *grandare*, fr. *grandis* great. See GRAND; cf. FINISH.] **1.** To make great; to enlarge; increase; as, to *aggrandize* conceptions, authority, distress.

2. To make great or greater in power, rank, honor, or wealth; — applied to persons, countries, etc.

His scheme for *aggrandizing* his son *Prescott.*

3. To make appear great or greater; to exalt. *Lamb.*

Syn. — Augment, exalt, promote, advance.

ag'gran-dize, *v. i.* To increase or become great. *Obs.*

ag-gran'dize-ment (ă-grăn'dĭz-mĕnt; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *agrandissement*.] Act or result of aggrandizing; state of being aggrandized; exaltation; enlargement; as, the emperor seeks only the *aggrandizement* of his own family.

Syn. — Augmentation, promotion, preferment.

ag'gra-vate (ăg'rā-vāt), *v. t.*; AG'GRA-VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); AG'GRA-VAT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *aggravatus*, p. p. of *aggravare*; *ad* + *gravare* to burden, akin to *gravis* heavy. Cf. AGGRIEVE.]

1. To make heavy or heavier; to add to; to increase, also, to load; burden. *Obs.* "To *aggravate* thy store." *Shak.*

A great grief *aggravateth* the heart that suffers it. *Young.*

2. To make worse, or more severe; to render less tolerable or less excusable; to make more offensive; to enhance; intensify. "To *aggravate* my woes." *Pope.*

To *aggravate* the horrors of the scene *Prescott*

The defense made by the prisoner's counsel did rather *aggravate* than extenuate his crime *Addison.*

3. *Law.* To bring as a charge or accusation. *Obs.*

4. To give coloring to in description; to exaggerate; as, to *aggravate* circumstances. *Paley.*

5. To exasperate; provoke: irritate. *Colloq.*

If both were to *aggravate* her parents, as my brother and sister do mine *Richardson.*

Syn. — Heighten, increase, magnify. See INTENSIFY.

aggravated assault, *Law*, an assault regarded as more heinous than a common assault; such as: **a** An assault combining an intent to commit a crime other than that involved in the mere assault itself, as in an assault with intent to kill. **b** Any of various assaults defined to be *aggravated assaults* by statute, as one committed with a deadly weapon, one intended to inflict bodily injury without provocation, one the commission of which inflicts disgrace upon the person assaulted, as when made with a whip or accompanied by indecent conduct, etc.

ag'gra-vat'ing (-vāt'ĭng), *p. a.* That aggravates; specif.: **a** Making worse or more heinous; as, *aggravating* circumstances. **b** Exasperating; provoking; irritating. *Colloq.*

A thing at once ridiculous and *aggravating*. *J. Ingelow*

Its grievances had become so numerous and *aggravating*, that it was preferable to repel than endure them. *Irving*

ag'gra-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *aggravatio*: cf. F. *aggravation*.] **1.** Act of aggravating, or state of being aggravated; specif., act of making worse; — used of evils, natural or moral; act of increasing in severity or heinousness.

2. *R. C. Canon Law.* A censure threatening excommunication after three admonitions.

3. Exaggerated representation.

By a little *aggravation* of the features changed it into the Saracen's head. *Addison.*

4. An extrinsic circumstance or accident which increases the guilt of a crime or the misery of a calamity.

5. Provocation; irritation. *Colloq.* *Dickens.*

ag'gra-va-tive (ăg'rā-vā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to aggravate. — *n.* That which aggravates.

ag'gre-gant (ăg'rē-gănt), *n.* [L. *aggregans*, p. pr.] *Logic.* A term or proposition entering into an aggregate.

ag'gre-gate (-gāt), *v. t.*; AG'GRE-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); AG'GRE-GAT'ING. [L. *aggregatus*, p. p. of *aggregare* to lead to a flock or herd; *ad* + *gregare* to collect into a flock, *grex* flock, herd. See GREGARIOUS.] **1.** To bring together; to collect or unite into a mass or sum. "The *aggregated* soil." *Milton.*

2. To add or unite, as a person *to* an association.

It is many times hard to discern, to which of the two sorts, the good or the bad, a man ought to be *aggregated*. *Wollaston*

3. To amount in the aggregate to; as, ten loads, *aggregating* five hundred bushels. *Colloq.*

Syn. — Heap up, accumulate, pile, collect.

ag'gre-gate (ăg'rē-gāt), *a.* [L. *aggregatus*, p. p.] **1.** Formed by collection of particulars into a mass or sum; collective.

The *aggregate* testimony of many hundreds *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Hence **a** *Anat.* Formed into clusters or groups of lobules; as, *aggregate* glands. **b** *Bot.* Collected or clustered together in a dense mass or head; as, *aggregate* flowers. **c** *Geol.* Composed of a mixture of substances separable by mechanical means. **d** *Zoöl.* United in a more or less solid mass; — said of certain compound animals.

aggregate corporation. See CORPORATION. — **a. fruit**, *Bot.*, a fruit consisting of a mass of achenes, drupelets, etc., as that of the buttercup or raspberry. It differs from a *collective fruit* (which see) in being developed from the apocarpous gynœcium of a single flower. — **a. path**, *Kinematics* the path that is followed by a given point in a mechanism, considered as the resultant of the movement of all the parts in the aggregate; thus, the straight line that is traced by a point in one of the links of a parallel motion is an *aggregate path*. — **a. whole.** See WHOLE.

Aggregate Fruit of Raspberry

ag'gre-gate, *n.* **1.** A mass, assemblage, or sum of particulars; as, a house is an *aggregate* of stone, brick, timber, etc. In an *aggregate* the particulars are less intimately mixed than in a *compound*.

2. *Geol.* An aggregate rock.

3. Any hard material for mixing in small fragments with mortar to form concrete.

4. *Logic.* A term or proposition formed by aggregation.

5. *Math.* The totality of all points or numbers that satisfy a given condition; as, the *aggregate* of rational numbers; — called also *class*, *collection*, *manifold*, *mass*, *set*. A *limiting point* of an aggregate is a point such that within any distance from it, however small, are found infinitely many points of the aggregate. If all points of the aggregate are limiting points, it is *dense*. If, in addition, all limiting points are points of the aggregate, it is *perfect*. Two aggregates have the same *power* when they can be brought into one-to-one correspondence. An aggregate is *enumerable* when it has the same power as that of the aggregate of natural numbers.

Syn. — AGGREGATE, AGGREGATION, COMBINATION, COMPOSITE, COMPOUND agree in denoting a union of parts or individuals. In AGGREGATE the component parts are usually thought of as brought together more or less loosely (see SUM); so also AGGREGATION, which suggests the process of gathering, as well as the result. COMBINATION (see COMBINATION) implies a closer association than *aggregate*, but not so close as COMPOSITE, which in turn expresses a union of parts less intimate and organic than *compound* (cf. COMPLEX, MINGLE). In a COMPOUND the constituent elements are more or less completely merged. See COLLECTION, COMPOSITE, AGGLOMERATE.

An empire is the *aggregate* of many states under one common head *Burke.*

Early *aggregations* of men before yet social observances existed. *H. Spencer.*

He was at once bold and sleek, eager and cold as ice — an odd *combination* *M. Hewlett.*

[Jacob] is the exact *compound* of the timidity and gentleness of Isaac, and of the . . craftiness of his mother *Coleridge.*

In the aggregate, collectively; together.

— **ag'gre-gate-ly**, *adv.* — **ag'gre-gate-ness**, *n.*

ag'gre-ga'tion (ăg'rē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *aggregatio*, F. *agrégation*.] **1.** Act of aggregating; collection or union into a mass or sum; state of being aggregated; a collection of particulars; an aggregate.

Each genus is made up by *aggregation* of species *Carpenter.*

A nation is not an idea only of local extent and individual momentary *aggregation*. *Burke.*

2. *Sociol.* A natural group or body of human beings.

3. *Plant Physiol.* The condition of activity in the cells composing the sensitive tentacles on the leaf of the sundew and allied plants, caused by the stimulus of animal matter.

4. *Logic.* The uniting of aggregants, that is, terms or propositions, into an aggregate term or proposition true of whatever any aggregant is true of, and false of all of which all the aggregants are false. Cf. COMPOSITION, 11 **b**.

5. *Patent Law.* Sometimes, rather loosely, a thing or assemblage which brings together the action of two or more parts or functions which are availed of independently of each other and not so as to constitute a patentable *combination*.

Syn. — See AGGREGATE.

ag'gre-ga-tive (ăg'rē-gā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *agrégatif*.] **1.** Taken together; tending to aggregate; collective.

2. Gregarious; social. *Carlyle.*

ag-gress' (ă-grĕs'), *v. i.*; AG-GRESSED' (-grĕst'); AG-GRESS'ING. [L. *aggressus*, p. p. of *aggredi* to go to, approach; *ad* + *gradi* to step, go, *gradus* step: cf. OF. *aggresser*. See GRADE.] **1.** To go forward; to approach. *Obs.*

2. To commit the first act of hostility or offense; to begin a quarrel or controversy; to make an attack; — with *on*.

ag-gres'sion (ă-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *aggressio*: cf. F. *agression*.] A first or unprovoked attack, or act of hostility; the first act of injury or first act leading to a war or a controversy, practice of encroachment; assault; — as, a war of *aggression*. "*Aggressions* of power" *Hallam.*

Syn. — Attack, invasion, assault, encroachment, injury, offense, intrusion, provocation.

ag-gres'sive (ă-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *agressif*.] Tending or disposed to aggress; characterized by aggression; making assaults; as, an *aggressive* policy, war, person, nation.

No *aggressive* movement was made. *Macaulay.*

— **ag-gres'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ag-gres'sive-ness**, *n.*

ag-gres'sor (-ẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *agresseur*.] The one who makes an aggression; an assailant.

The insolence of the *aggressor* is usually proportioned to the tameness of the sufferer *Ames*

ag-griev'ance (ă-grēv'ăns), *n.* [OF. *agrevance*. See AGGRIEVE.] **1.** Oppression; hardship; grievance. *Archaic.*

2. Aggravation. *Obs.*

ag-grieve' (ă-grēv'), *v. t.*; AG-GRIEVED' (-grēvd'); AG-GRIEV'ING. [ME. *agreven*, OF. *agrever* (pres. *il agrieve*); *a* (L. *ad*) + *grever* to burden, injure. See GRIEVE; cf. AGGRAVATE.] **1.** To give pain or sorrow to; to afflict, to make or grow heavy or grave; to aggravate *Obs.*

ag-gress', *n* [L. *aggressus*.] Aggression *Obs.*

ag-gress', *v. i* To set upon; to attack *Rare.*

ag-gres'sion-ist, *n* See -IST

ag-gres'sive Aggressive *Ref. Sp.*

ag'gri (ăg'rī). Var. of AGGRY.

ag-griev' Aggrieve *Ref. Sp.*

ag-grieved' Aggrieved. *Ref. Sp.*

ag-grieve', *v. t* To grieve. *Obs.*

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generate in addition. *Obs.* — **ag-gen'er-a'tion** (-ĕ-shŭn), *n. Obs.* **ag'ger-ate** (ăj'ẽr-āt), *v. t* [L. *aggerare*.] To heap up. *R.* — **ag'ger-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. R.* **ag'ger-ose'** (ăj'ẽr-ōs'; ăj'ẽr-ōz'), *a.* In heaps, full of heaps

ag-gest' (ă-jĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *aggestus*, p. p. of *aggerere* to heap up.] To heap up *Obs.* — **ag-ges'tion** (-jĕs'chŭn), *n. Obs.*

agget. ✝ AGATE.

Ag-ge'us (ă-gē'ŭs). *Bib.*

Ag'gi (ăg'ī) *D. Bib.*

aggiet, aggiette. ✝ AGLET.

ag-glom'er-at'ic, *a. Geol.* Of agglomerate nature

ag-glom'er-a'tor, *n.* One who agglomerates *Rare.*

agglot. ✝ AGLET.

ag-glu'ti-na-ble (ă-gloo'tĭ-nă-b'l), *a* Capable of being agglutinated. — **ag-glu'ti-na-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

ag-glu'ti-na'tion-ist, *n* See -IST.

ag-glu'ti-na-tiv Agglutinative. *Ref. Sp.*

ag-glu'ti-nize, *v. t.* To agglutinate. *Rare.*

ag-glu'ti-no-gen'ic, *a* [*agglutinin* + *-genic*] *Physiol. Chem.* Of or pertaining to the production of agglutinins.

aggment. ✝ AUGMENT.

aggot. ✝ AGATE

ag-grace', *v. t* [*a-* + *grace*.] To favor; grace *Obs* — *n.* Grace; favor *Obs.*

ag'gran-diz'a-ble (-dīz'ă-b'l), *a* See ABLE

ag-gran'di-za'tion, *n.* Aggrandizement *Obs*

ag'gran-diz'er (ăg'răn-dīz'ẽr), *n.* One who aggrandizes.

ag-grate', *v. t.* [It. *agratare*, fr. L. *ad* + *gratus* pleasing.] To please; also, to thank. *Obs.*

ag'gra-va-ble (ăg'rā-vā-b'l), *a.* That can be aggregated. *Obs.*

ag'gre-ga'tor, *n.* One who aggregates

ag-grege' (ă-grĕj'), *v. t* & *i.* [OF. *aggreger*, (assumed) LL. *adgreviare*. See AGGRIEVE.]

ag'gra-vat'ing-ly, *adv.* of AGGRAVATING. See -LY

ag'gra-va'tor, *n.* One who aggravates.

aggre. ✝ AGREE.

ag-gredge'. ✝ AGGREGE

ag'gre-ga-ble (ăg'rē-gā-b'l), *a.* That can be aggregated. *Obs.*

ag'gre-ga'tor, *n.* One who aggregates

hence, to oppress or injure in one's rights; to bear heavily upon; — now commonly used in the passive, *to be aggrieved.*
Aggrieved by oppression and extortion. *Macaulay.*
2. To aggravate. *Obs.*

ag-grieved' (ă-grēvd'), *p. a.* Troubled or distressed; having a grievance; specif., *Law,* adversely affected in respect of legal rights; suffering from an infringement or denial of legal rights. — **ag-griev'ed-ness,** *n. Rare*

ag-group' (ă-grōōp'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *agrouper; à* (L. *ad*) + *groupe* group. See GROUP.] To group. *Dryden.*

ag'gry, ag'gri (ăg'rĭ), *a.* Designating a kind of variegated glass beads of ancient manufacture, as, *aggry* beads are found in Ashantee and Fantee in Africa.

a-ghast' (ă-găst'), *a. & p. p.* [ME. *agast, agasted,* p. p. of *agasten* to terrify, fr. AS ā- (see A-, 2) + *gǣstan* to terrify, torment: cf. Goth. *usgaisjan* to terrify, perh akin to E. *ghost.*] Terrified; struck with amazement; showing signs of terror or horror. — **a-ghast'ness,** *n. Rare.*
Aghast he waked; and, starting from his bed,
Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erspread *Dryden.*
The commissioners read and stood *aghast Macaulay*

Syn. — See AFRAID.

Ag'i-a-lid (ăj'ĭ-ă-lĭd), *n. Bot.* A genus (often called *Balanites*) of somewhat anomalous trees, now generally referred to the Zygophyllaceæ. There are two species, *A. roxburghii* of India, and *A. ægyptiaca,* the bito tree. See BITO.

A'gib (ä'gĭb), *n.* In the "Arabian Nights," a wandering dervish who was wrecked on the loadstone mountain, tarried for a year in the palace of the forty princesses, and lost his right eye as a punishment for his curiosity.

ag'ile (ăj'ĭl; 182), *a.* [F. *agile,* L. *agilis,* fr. *agere* to move. See AGENT.] Having the faculty of quick motion in the limbs; apt or ready to move; nimble; active; as, an *agile* boy; an *agile* tongue.
Shaking it with *agile* hand *Cowper.*

Syn. — Alert, nimble, brisk, lively, quick. See ACTIVE.
— **ag'ile-ly,** *adv.* — **ag'ile-ness,** *n. Rare.*

a-gil'i-ty (ă-jĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *agilité,* L *agilitas.*] Quality or state of being agile; power of moving the limbs quickly and easily, nimbleness; activity, quickness of motion; as, strength and *agility* of body. Also fig.
They . . . trust to the *agility* of their wit *Bacon.*
Wheeling with the *agility* of a hawk. *Scott*

ag'i-o (ăj'ĭ-ō; ā'jĭ-ō; 277), *n.; pl.* AGIOS (-ōz). [It. *aggio.*]
1. *Com.* A premium or percentage paid for the exchange of one currency for another, as where gold is given for silver, or metallic for paper currency; also, an allowance or deduction for depreciation of coin by wear. The premium or discount on foreign bills of exchange is sometimes called *agio.*
2. Loosely, money changing; agiotage.

ag'i-o-tage (ăj'ĭ-ō-tāj; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *agioter* to practice stockjobbing, fr. *agio,* It. *aggio.*] Exchange business; also, stockjobbing; speculative buying or selling of stocks.

a-gist' (ă-jĭst'), *v. t.; A-GIST'ED; A-GIST'ING.* [OF. *agister; a* (L. *ad*) + *giste* lodging, abode, F *gîte,* (assumed) LL. *jacita,* fr. L. *jacēre* to lie; cf. LL. *agistare, adgistare.* See GIST.] **1.** *Law.* To take to graze or pasture at a certain sum; — used originally of the feeding of cattle in the king's forests, and collecting the money for the same.
2. To tax or rate with any public charge or burden. *Eng.*

a-gist', *v. i.* To feed or graze for a period at a fixed rate.

a-gist'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *agistement.* See AGIST.] *Law.* **a** Act or process of agisting cattle; act of opening a forest for grazing for a certain period. **b** The price paid for such feeding. **c** The herbage of a forest, or the right to it. **d** A charge or rate against lands; as, an *agistment* of sea banks, that is, a charge for banks or dikes.

a-gis'tor, a-gist'er (ă-jĭs'tẽr), *n.* [AF. *agistour.*] *Law.* One who agists cattle; specif., in England, an officer of the king's forest, who has the care of cattle agisted.

ag'i-tate (ăj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.; AG'I-TAT'ED* (-tāt'ĕd); *AG'I-TAT'ING* (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *agitatus,* p. p. of *agitare* to put in motion, fr. *agere* to move: cf. F. *agiter.* See AGENT.] **1.** To move with a violent, irregular action; as, to *agitate* water in a vessel. "Winds . . . *agitate* the air." *Cowper.*
2. To move or actuate. *Obs. or R. Thomson.*
3. To stir up; to disturb or excite; to perturb; as, he was greatly *agitated.*
The mind of man is *agitated* by various passions *Johnson.*
4. To administer, transact, or manage. *Obs.*
5. To discuss with great earnestness; to debate; as, a controversy hotly *agitated. Boyle.*
6. To revolve in the mind, or view in all its aspects; to contrive busily; to devise; plot; as, politicians *agitate* desperate designs.

Syn. — Move, shake, excite, rouse, disturb, distract; revolve, discuss, debate, canvass.

ag'i-tate, *v. i.* To make an agitation; to stir up discussion.

ag'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *agitatio:* cf. F. *agitation.*]
Act of agitating, or state of being agitated; specif.:
a A moving with violence, or with irregular action; as, the sea after a storm is in *agitation.* **b** A stirring up or arousing; disturbance of tranquillity; disturbance of mind causing physical excitement; perturbation; as, to cause any one *agitation.* **c** Excitement of public feeling by discussion, appeals, etc.; as, the antislavery *agitation.* **d** Examination or consideration of a subject in controversy; debate.
A logical *agitation* of the matter. *L'Estrange.*
The project now in *agitation. Swift*

Syn. — Commotion, excitement, tremor. See TREPIDATION.

ag'i-ta-tive (ăj'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to agitate.

‖ **a'gi-ta'to** (ä'jē-tä'tō), *a.* [It., agitated.] *Music.* Sung or played in a restless, hurried, and spasmodic manner.

ag'i-ta'tor (ăj'ĭ-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that agitates; specif.:
a One who stirs up political agitation. **b** *Eng. Hist* One of a body of men appointed by the Parliamentary army, in Cromwell's time, to look after the interests of the soldiers, — called also *adjutators* **c** An implement or apparatus for shaking or mixing. — **ag'i-ta-to'ri-al** (-tā-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.*

ag'let (ăg'lĕt), **al'glet** (ă'glĕt), *n.* [F. *aiguillette* point, tagged point, dim. of *aiguille* needle, fr LL. *acucula* for *acicula,* dim. of L. *acus* needle, pin. See ACUTE, cf. AIGUILLETTE.] **1.** The metal tag of a lace; a tag or pendent ornament of the points, braids, or cords formerly used in dress. Aglets were sometimes small images, whence the expression "*aglet* baby." *Shak.*
2. By extension, any metallic stud, plate, or spangle worn on the dress. *Of. E. D.*
3. *Haberdashery.* A round white staylace. *Beck.*
4. A pendent part, as a willow or birch catkin. *Obs. or R.*

aglet hole. A hole for a lace, an eyelet hole.

A-glos'sa (ā-glŏs'ă), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. Gr. ἀγλωσσος without tongue.] *Zool.* A suborder of the Anura including the toads which have no tongue and have a common pharyngeal opening for the Eustachian tubes. The genus *Pipa* is the best known. See PIPA.

a-glos'sate (-āt), *a.* [Gr. *a-* not + γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.*
a Having no tongue. **b** Of or pertaining to the Aglossa. — *n.* One of the Aglossa.

A-glyph'o-don'ta (ă-glĭf'ō-dŏn'tă) } *n. pl.* [NL; Gr.
A-glyph'o-don'ti-a (-dŏn'shĭ-ă) } ἄγλυφος unhewn + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Ophidia embracing the snakes with dilatable mouths and without poison glands or grooved teeth; — syn. with *Colubrina* in its narrower sense. — **a-glyph'o-dont** (ă-glĭf'ō-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

ag'ma-tol'o-gy (ăg'mă-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄγμα fragment + *-logy.*] The branch of surgery which treats of fractures.

ag'mi-nate (ăg'mĭ-nāt) } *a.* [L. *agmen, agminis,* army,
ag'mi-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd) } crowd.] Grouped together.

agminated glands. *Anat.* = PEYER'S PATCHES.

ag'na-cy (ăg'nă-sĭ), *n. Law.* Relationship or inheritance of agnates, or relatives through males. *Rare.*

ag'nail (ăg'nāl), *n.* [AS *angnægl; ange* vexation, trouble + *nægel* nail. Cf. HANGNAIL.] **1.** A corn on the foot. *Obs.*
2. An inflammation or sore under or around the nail; also, a hangnail.

ag'nate (ăg'nāt), *n.* [L. *agnatus,* p. p. of *agnasci* to be born in addition to; *ad* + *nasci* (for *gnasci*) to be born: cf. F. *agnat.* Cf ADNATE.] A relative whose relationship is exclusively through males (called *agnatus,* pl. *agnati,* in Civil law); also, as in Eng. and Scots law, a relative on the father's side, whether exclusively through males or not. See AGNATION; cf. COGNATE.
[In Roman law] in default of heredes, the *agnati* — that is, those who would, if the male ancestor had been living, have been under the same potestas — succeeded Brothers, brothers' sons, paternal uncles, and nephews — in all cases by male descent — were *agnati.* *Guy C. Lee*
We [in Scotland] understand by *agnates* all those related by the father, even though females intervene; and by cognates those who are related by the mother. *Erskine's Prin*

ag'nate, *a.* [L. *agnatus,* p. p.] **1.** Having the character of an agnate; related or akin by the father's side, also, sprung from the same male ancestor.
2. Allied; akin. "*Agnate* words." *Pownall.*

Ag'na-tha (ăg'nă-thă), *n. pl.* [NL. See AGNATHIC.] *Zoöl.* **a** A class of vertebrates in which the cyclostomes and ostracoderms have been grouped by some writers, on account of their absence of jaws and arches supporting paired fins. **b** A group of pulmonate gastropods remarkable for their carnivorous habits; — equiv. to *Testicellidæ.*

ag-nath'ic (ăg-năth'ĭk) } *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. γνάθος jaw.]
ag'na-thous (ăg'nă-thŭs) } Having no jaws.

ag'nat'ic (ăg-năt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *agnatique.*] Of or pertaining to agnates; related through males.

ag-na'tion (ăg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *agnatio:* cf. F. *agnation.*] The relationship of agnates; hence, kinship; alliance.
In *agnation* too is to be sought the explanation of that extraordinary rule of English Law, only recently repealed, which prohibited brothers of the half blood from succeeding to one another's lands. In the Customs of Normandy the rule applies to uterine brothers only, that is, to brothers by the same mother but not by the same father; and, limited in this way, it is a strict deduction from the system of *agnation,* under which uterine brothers are no relation at all to one another When it was transplanted to England, the English judges, who had no clew to its principle, interpreted it as a general prohibition against the succession of the half blood. *Sir H. Maine.*
The plausible *agnation,* the perverted ingenuity. *R. F. Burton.*

Ag'ni (ăg'nē), *n.* [Skr. *Agni,* the god of fire, *agni* fire.] The most important of the Vedic gods. Primarily the god of the altar fire, he yet represents a trinity in which to earthly fire are joined the lightning and the sun. As the altar fire, consuming the sacrifice, he is the mediator between the gods and men among whom he dwells. He is represented as red and with two faces.

Agni.

ag-ni'tion (ăg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *agnitio.*] Acknowledgment. *Obs.*

ag-nize' (ăg-nīz'), *v. t.* [Formed like *recognize,* fr. L. *agnoscere.*] **1.** To recognize; acknowledge. *Archaic.*
I do *agnize* a natural and prompt alacrity. *Shak.*
2. To learn.

Ag'no-ē'tæ (ăg'nō-ē'tē), *n. pl.* [LL, fr. Gr 'Αγνοηταί, fr. ἀγνοεῖν to be ignorant; *a-* not + γνῶναι to know.] *Eccl. Hist.* **a** A sect of Arians of the 4th century who denied the entire omniscience of God; — called also *Theophronians,* after their leader, Theophronius of Cappadocia. **b** A sect of Monophysites lasting from the 6th century to the 8th, who affirmed that the human soul of Christ was like ours, and that he was not omniscient; — called also *Themistians,* after their leader, Themistius, deacon of Alexandria. —

Ag'no-ē'te (ăg'nō-ēt), *n.* — **Ag'no-ē'tism** (-ē'tĭz'm), *n.*

ag-no'men (ăg-nō'mĕn), *n.; L. pl.* AG-NOM'I-NA (ăg-nŏm'ĭ-nă). [L.; *ad* + *nomen* name. Cf ADNOUN.] An additional or fourth name sometimes given, or assumed, among the Romans, as on account of some exploit; as, Publius Cæus Scipio *Africanus;* hence, an additional name or an epithet; as, Aristides *the Just.* — **ag-nom'i-nal** (ăg-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.*

ag-nos'tic (ăg-nŏs'tĭk) } *n.* [*a-* not + Gr. γνωστικός know-
ag-nos'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } ing. See GNOSTIC.] One who professes agnosticism, esp., as orig., one who professes ignorance of the existence of God, an unseen world, etc.
I . . . invented . . . the title of *agnostic.* It came into my head as suggestively antithetic to the "gnostic" of Church history, who professed to know so very much. *Huxley.*

Syn. — See INFIDEL.

ag-nos'tic (ăg-nŏs'tĭk) } *a.* Professing ignorance; involv-
ag-nos'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } ing no dogmatic assertion; pert. to or involving agnosticism. — **ag-nos'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ag-nos'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1** The doctrine that neither the nature nor the existence of God, nor the ultimate character of the universe (that is, whether it is material or ideal), is knowable. This doctrine was formulated by Huxley to distinguish his position especially from atheism, which positively rejects belief in God's existence.
2. Any doctrine which, while professing belief in God's existence, denies to a greater or less extent the knowableness of his nature. Thus, Mansel held that man is compelled to believe in God's infinite being though he is unable to comprehend it. Spencer's agnosticism is of this type, affirming, as it does, the existence of an Unknowable.
3. Any doctrine which affirms the impossibility of any true knowledge from the fact that all knowledge is relative and uncertain. It may arise from belief in the relativity of knowledge either as revealed in perception of sensible phenomena, or as shown in the element of error in abstract conceptions. See RELATIVITY OF KNOWLEDGE.

ag'nus (ăg'nŭs), *n.; pl.* E. AGNUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz); L. AGNI (-nī). [L., a lamb.] *Eccl.* A lamb used as a symbol, as of Saint Agnes; esp., the Agnus Dei.

Agnus bell. *R. C. Ch.* The bell rung during the singing of the Agnus Dei.

ag'nus cas'tus (kăs'tŭs). [Gr. ἄγνος a willowlike tree, used at a religious festival, confused with ἁγνός holy, chaste; *castus* is L., chaste.] An ornamental blue- or white-flowered verbenaceous shrub (*Vitex agnus-castus*); — called also *chaste tree.*
And wreaths of *agnus castus* others bore. *Dryden.*

Ag'nus Dei (ăg'nŭs dē'ī). [L., Lamb of God; — applied by John the Baptist to Christ (*John* i. 29).] **1.** An image or representation of a lamb as an emblem of Christ, esp. one bearing a cross or a banner, the latter often charged with a cross.
2. *R. C. Ch.* **a** A cake of wax stamped with such a figure. It is made from remains of the paschal candles and blessed by the Pope. **b** A triple prayer in the sacrifice of the Mass, beginning with the words "*Agnus Dei;*" also, the accompanying music.

Agnus Dei, 1.

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ag-grieve'ment, *n* See -MENT.
aggrise † AGRISE
ag-group'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
ag'gur (ăg'ẽr), *n.* [Hind. *agar.*] = AGALLOCH
agh. † AWE, OWE.
‖ **a'gha'** (ä'gä'). Var. of AGA.
A-ghan' (ä-gŭn'), *n* See HINDU CALENDAR.
a-ghan'ee (ä-gŭn'ē), *n.* [Hind. *aghanī.*] The chief rice crop in Hindustan, usually the second of three annual crops.
a-ghast'. † AGHAST.
aghe. † AWE, OWE.
aghen. † OWN
aghful, -full, etc. † AWFUL, -FULLY, etc.
A-gho'ri (ä-gō'rē), *n.* [Hind. *aghōrī,* prop., unclean.] One of a Hindu Sivaite sect known for the obscenity of their rites, and formerly for human sacrifice and cannibalism. [OWE.]
aght. † AUGHT, EIGHT, OUGHT,
aghtel. † ETTLE.
ag'i-ble (ăj'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [LL *agibilis,* fr. L. *agere* to do.] Possible to be done; practicable. *Obs.*
ag'il. Agile. *Ref Sp.*
ag'i-la-wood', *or* **ag'il-la-wood'** (ăg'ĭ-la). Var of AGUILAWOOD.
agilt, agilte. † AGUILT.
ag'ing (ā'jĭng), *p pr & vb. n.* of AGE, *v.*
aginne, *v. t & i.* [AS. *onginnan.*] To begin. *Obs*
‖ **a glor'no** (ä jōr'nō). [It] a Like day b = A JOUR.
a-gist'age (ă-jĭs'tāj), *n.*
ag is-ta'tion (ăj'ĭs-tā'shŭn), *n* Agistment. *Obs.* [= AGISTOR]
ag'is-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n* [LL.] **ag'i-ta-ble** (ăj'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* [L. *agitabilis.*] That may be agitated.
ag'i-tant (-tănt), *n* [L *agitans,* p pr.] One active in or furthering a course of action
ag'i-tat'ed-ly, *adv.* of *agitated,* p p. of AGITATE See -LY
ag'i-ta'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to agitation.
ag'i-ta'trix (ăj'ĭ-tā'trĭks), *n.* [L] A female agitator.
a-give', *v. t.* To give up *Obs*
Ag-kis'tro-don (ăg-kĭs'trō-dŏn; Gr. ăn-) *n.* [NL; Gr. ἄγκιστρον fishhook + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zool.* The genus of poisonous snakes including the copperhead and water moccasin.
A-gla'ia (*a*-glā'ya), *n.* [L., fr Gr 'Αγλαΐα, lit., splendor.] See GRACE, 14.
a-glance', *adv. & a.* Glancing.
a-glare', *adv. & a* Glaring.
A-glau'ros (a-glô'rŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αγλαυρος.] See HERSE.
ag'leaf (ăg'lēf), *n* [Perh. for *hagleaf;* cf. HAGTAPER.] The common mullein.
a-gleam', *adv. & a* Gleaming
ag'let, *n. t.* To furnish with an aglet or aglets. *Obs*
ag'let-head', *n.* A spike rush (*Eleocharis palustris*).
a-gley' (ă-glē'; *a*-glī'), *adv.* [*a-* + *gley* squint, to squint] Asidе; askew. *Scot.*
aglez † AWELESS.
a-glid'e, *v. t.* [AS. *āglīdan.*] To glide away. *Obs.*
a-glit'te, *p* [*a-*, 2 + *glitt,* v.] Alarmed; terrified. *Obs.*
a-glim'mer, *adv.* Glimmering
a-glint', *adv. & a.* Glinting
A-gli-pay'an (ä'glē-pī'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Gregorio Aglipay, a Filipino priest, who in 1902 started a movement for the organization of a "Philippine Independent Catholic Apostolic Church." *Phil. I.* — **A-gli-pay'an,** *n.* — A'gli-pay-a'no (-pī-ä'nō), *n.; pl.* -NOS (-nōs).
a-glit'ter, *adv. & a* Glittering.
ag'lo-bu'li-a (ăg'lō-bū'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.], **a-glob'u-lism** (a-glŏb'ū-lĭz'm), *n.* [See A- not; GLOBULE.] *Med* Oligocythæmia.
a-glos'sal, *a* [Gr ἄγλωσσος.] *Zool.* Aglossate.
a-glos'si-a (*a*-glŏs'ĭ *a*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Congenital absence of the tongue
aglott † AGLET
a-glow', *adv & a* Glowing.
a-glut', ,, *a* Also **aglotye.** To glut *Obs.*
ag'lu-ti'tion (ăg'lōō-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [*a-* not + L *glutire* to swallow.] *Med.* Inability to swallow.
a-gly' Var. of AGLEY *Scot*
Ag'ly-pha (ăg'lĭ-fă), *n pl* [NL, fr. Gr ἄγλυφος unhewn.] *Zool.* A primary subdivision of the family Colubridæ in its widest sense, nearly or exactly coextensive with the Aglyphodontia of other classifications.
agment. † AUGMENT.
ag'mi-nal (ăg'mĭ-năl), *a* [L. *agminalis; agmen, agminis,* a train.] Pertaining to an army marching, or to a train. *Rare.*
ag'name', *n.* [*ag* = *ad-* + *name.* Cf L *agnomen.*] A name in addition to the ordinary name and surname — **ag'named'** (ăg'nămd'), *a.*
ag'nat. Var. of AGNATE.
ag-na'thi-a (ăg-nā'thĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL. See AGNATHIC.] *Terat.* Absence or imperfect development of the jaws
‖ **ag-na'ti** (ăg-nā'tī), *n. pl.* [L.] See AGNATE, *n.*
ag-nat'i-cal, *a.* Agnatic.
ag-nat'i-cal-ly, *adv* of AGNATIC, AGNATICAL See -LY
‖ **a'gneau'** (a'nyō'), *n.; pl.* AGNEAUX (-nyō'). [F.] Lamb.—
a gneau' du prin temps' (du prăN'tăN'), spring lamb.
ag'nel † AGNAIL.
Ag'nes (ăg'nĕs; -nēz), *n.* [ME. *Ianes,* OF. *Agnès,* F. *Agnès,* L *Agnes, Agne, Hagne, Hagnes,* fr Gr ἁγνή, fem. of ἁγνός chaste. Cf. INEZ.] **1.** Lit., chaste; pure; — fem. proper name F *Agnès* (ä'nyĕs'); It. *Agnese* (än-yā'zĕ); Sp *Inés* (ē-nās'); Pg *Inez.* (ē-nyăs'); G. *Agnes* (ang'năs)
2 A young girl, or ingénue, in Molière's play "L'École des Femmes," who innocently makes many personal or suggestive remarks.
3. See WICKLIELD, AGNES
Agnes, Saint. A Christian virgin martyred in Rome during the persecution under Diocletian. Her feast day in the Roman Catholic Church is January 21; her symbol is a lamb.
agnet † AGNATE.
ag'ni-fi-ca'tion (ăg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *agnus* lamb + *-fication.*] *Art* Representation of persons as sheep or lambs.
ag'noi-ol'o-gy (ăg'noi-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr ἄγνοια ignorance + *-logy.*] *Metaph* The doctrine of the extent conditions, and necessity of human ignorance.
Ag'no (ăg'nō) [Gr ἁγνός] Vars. of AGNOËTÆ
ag-nom'i-cal, *a.* [*a-* not + Gr γνώμη purpose.] Not showing set purpose or design. *Oxf.E. D.*
ag-nom'i-nate, *v. t.* To name; nickname. *Obs*
ag-nom i-na'tion (ăg-nŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L *agnominatio.* See AGNOMEN.] **1.** A surname. *Rare*
2. Paronomasia; also, alliteration; annomination
‖ **a-gno'sco ve'te-ris ve-sti'gi-a flam'mæ** (ä-gnō'skō vĕt'ĕ-rĭs vĕs-tĭ'jĭ-ă-flăm'mē). [L.] I recognize traces of the old flame.
Vergil (Æ, IV 23).
Ag-nos'tus (ăg-nŏs'tŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἄγνωστος* unknown.] A genus of small Cambrian and Ordovician trilobites
Ag-no'to-zo'ic, *a. & n* [Gr. *ἄγνωτος* unknown + ζωή life] *Geol.* Algonkian or Proterozoic.
ag'nus Scyth'i-cus (ăg'nŭs sĭth'ĭ-kŭs), *n.* [L., Scythian lamb.] *Bot.* = SCYTHIAN LAMB.

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3. In churches of the Anglican Communion, the prayer "O Lamb of God, who takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us," often sung as an anthem in the Communion; also, a musical setting for it

4. *East. Ch.* A cloth bearing the representation of a lamb, with which the elements in the Communion are covered.

a-go' (*ă-gō'*), *a.* & *adv.* [ME. *ago*, *agon*, p p. of *agon* to go away, pass by, AS. *āgān* to pass away; *ā-* (see A-, 2) + *gān* to go. See GO.] Past, gone by; as, ten years *ago*.

Syn. — See SINCE.

a-gog' (*ă-gŏg'*), *a.* & *adv.* [Cf. F. *gogue* fun, perhaps of Celtic origin.] In eager desire; eager; astir.

All *agog* to dash through thick and thin *Couper*

Syn. — See VIGILANT.

-a-gogue (*-a-gŏg*). [Gr. ἀγωγός leading, fr. ἄγειν to lead.] A suffix denoting *that which promotes* or *induces*, *agent*, *instrument*, as, *cholagogue*, *emmenagogue*, *lymphagogue*.

ag'on (ăg'ŏn; *-ŏn*), *n.*; *sing.* of AGONES. [Gr. ἀγων.] *Class. Antiq.* A contest for a prize.

a-go'nes (*a-gō'nēz*), *n pl.* [L., fr. G. ἀγῶνες.] *Class. Antiq.* Contests, held at public assemblies or festivals. They were of three general classes — gymnastic, musical (including, in Greece, recitations of Homer by the rhapsodists), and horse or chariot races. See PENTATHLON.

a-gon'ic (*ā-gŏn'ĭk*), *a.* [Gr. ἄγωνος without angles, *ā-* not + γωνία an angle.] Not forming an angle.

agonic line, *Physics*, an imaginary line on the earth's surface passing through those places where the magnetic needle points to the true north, the line of no magnetic declination. There is one such line in the Western Hemisphere, and another in the Eastern Hemisphere, the exact positions of which are gradually shifting.

ag'o-nist (ăg'ō-nĭst), *n.* [Gr. ἀγωνιστής.] **1.** One who contends for the prize in public games. *Rare.*

2. [*cap.*] One of the Agonistæ.

Ag'o-nis'tæ (ăg'ō-nĭs'tē), *n pl.* [L.] *Eccl. Hist* **a** = CIRCUMCELLION, 1. **b** In the 13th century, a fanatical sect of heretics in Schwaben, adherents of Emperor Frederick II.

ag'o-nis'tic (ăg'ō-nĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἀγωνιστικός.] Pertaining to the classical agones, hence, pertaining to intense strife or contest, bodily or mental; pert. to athletic or polemic feats; athletic; combative; hence, strained. — **ag'o-nis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ag'o-nis'ti-cal (*-tĭ-kăl*) }

As a scholar, he [Dr Parr] was brilliant, but he consumed his power in *agonistic* displays *De Quincey*

ag'o-nis'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The art of athletic combats, or contests in public games.

ag'o-nize (ăg'ō-nīz), *v. t.*; AG'O-NIZED (-nīzd), AG'O-NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng) [F. *agoniser*, LL. *agonizare*, fr. Gr. ἀγωνίζεσθαι to struggle. See AGONY.] To cause to suffer agony, to subject to extreme pain, to torture.

He *agonized* his mother by his behavior. *Thackeray*

ag'o-nize, *v. i.* **1** To writhe with agony; to suffer anguish. To smart and *agonize* at every pore *Pope*

2 To struggle; to wrestle; to strive desperately.

a-go'no-thete (*a-gŏ'nō-thēt*), *n.* [Gr. ἀγωνοθέτης; ἀγών contest + τιθέναι to appoint.] *Class. Antiq.* An officer who presided over the agones. — **a-go'no-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

ag'o-ny (ăg'ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *agonia*, Gr. ἀγωνία, orig, a contest, fr. ἀγών assembly at games, contest for a prize, fr. ἄγειν to lead, celebrate: cf. F. *agonie*. See AGENT.] **1.** Extreme pain of mind; anguish, paroxysm of grief; specif., the sufferings of Christ in the garden of Gethsemane.

Being in an *agony* he prayed more earnestly *Luke* xxii 44.

2. Paroxysm of joy; keen emotion.

With cries and *agonies* of wild delight *Pope*

3 The last struggle of life; death struggle.

4. Extreme bodily pain, such as that which causes writhing or contortions similar to those made in the athletic contests in Greece; torment; torture.

And send my soul, before my father die,
His anguish and his burning *agony* *Marlowe*

5. Violent contest or striving.

The world is convulsed by the *agonies* of great nations *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Anguish, throe, pang, suffering. See DISTRESS.

agony column A newspaper column devoted to personal advertisements, esp. those relating to lost relatives or friends. *Cant, Eng.*

ag'o-ra (ăg'ō-rä), *n* ; *pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [Gr. ἀγορά.] An assembly; hence, the place of assembly, esp. the market place, in an ancient Greek city.

ag'o-ra-pho'bi-a (ăg'ō-ra-fō'bĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀγορά market place + *-phobia*.] *Med.* Morbid dread of crossing, or being in the midst of, open spaces.

a'gou-a'ra (ä'gōō-a'rä), *n.* [Native name.] The crab-eating raccoon; also, any of various wild dogs of South America.

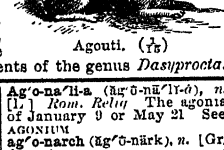

Agouti. (1/8)

a-gou'ti } (*ă-gōō'tĭ*), *n.* [F. **a-gou'ty** } *agouti*, *acouti*, Sp. *aguti*, *acuti*, fr. native name.] Any of certain rodents of the genus *Dasyprocta*, about the size of a rabbit, peculiar to South and Central America and the West Indies. The most common species is *D. agouti*.

a'gra (*-ä'grä*). [Gr. ἄγρα a catching.] *Med.* A combining form denoting *severe pain* (usually in a part indicated by the first element of the compound); as in *podagra*, *mentagra*.

a-graffe' (*a-grăf'*), *n.* [F. *agrafe*, of G. origin. Cf. AGRAPPE.] **1.** A hook used as a fastening or clasp on armor or costumes by catching it into a loop or ring, after the manner of the hook and eye; a clasp so made.

The feather of an ostrich, fastened in her turban by an *agraffe* set with brilliants *Scott.*

2 A hook, eyelet, or other device by which a piano wire is so held as to limit the vibration.

3. *Arch.* **a** A cramp for holding stones together. **b** Relief sculpture put upon the head of an arch.

Ag'ra-pha (ăg'rä-fä), *n. pl.* [Gr. ἄγραφα (sc. ῥήματα) unwritten sayings.] Sayings which are attributed to Jesus, and which, though not found in the canonical gospels, were current in early Christian tradition or writings and are regarded by some as perhaps genuine.

a-graph'i-a (*ā-grăf'ĭ-ä*), *n.* [NL. See A- not; -GRAPHY.] *Med.* Absence or loss of the power of expressing ideas by written signs. It is a form of aphasia. — **a-graph'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

a-grappe' (*a-grăp'*), *n.* [OF. *agrappe* (cf. F. *agrafe* a clasp); *a* (L. *ad*) + *grappe* (see GRAPE) fr. OHG. *krāpfo* hook.] A hook or clasp. = AGRAFFE, 1.

a-gra'ri-an (*ā-grā'rĭ-ăn*), *a.* [L *agrarius*, fr. *ager* field Cf. ACRE.] **1.** Pertaining to fields, or lands, or their tenure; esp., relating to an equal or equitable division of lands; as, the *agrarian* laws (*Agrariæ leges*) of Rome, which distributed the conquered and other public lands among the citizens, or prescribed the tenure under which they might be held The most important of the Roman agrarian laws were the laws procured to be passed by Licinius Stolo in 367 B C., and called the *Licinian rogations*

2. *Bot.* Growing wild in fields; campestrine.

Agrarian League [G. *Bund der Landwirte*], a league of landowners and peasants formed in Germany in 1893 to further agricultural interests. It has favored protection, bimetallism, and various kinds of governmental aid to farmers.

a-gra'ri-an (*ā-grā'rĭ-ăn*), *n.* **1.** One who favors agrarianism; specif. [*cap.*], a member of the Agrarian League.

2. An agrarian law. *Rare.*

a-gra'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* An equal or equitable division of landed property; the principles, agitation, or acts of those who favor a redistribution of land, or the establishment by law of conditions more favorable to the general use and occupation of land.

a-gra'ri-an-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To distribute according to, or to imbue with, the principles of agrarianism.

Ag'ra-vaine, Sir (ăg'ra-vān). Also **Ag'ra-vain.** A knight of the Round Table, brother of Gawain.

a-greē' (*ă-grē'*), *v. t.*; A-GREED' (*ă-grēd'*); A-GREE'ING. [F *agréer* to accept or receive kindly, to be pleasing, fr. *à* (L. *ad*) + *gré* good will, consent, liking, fr. L. *gratus* pleasing, agreeable. See GRATEFUL.] **1.** To suit the pleasure of; to please; also, to favor. *Obs.*

2. To make harmonious; to reconcile. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

3. To admit, or come to one mind concerning, to settle, arrange, as, to *agree* the fact; to *agree* differences *Archaic.*

4. To bring (one's self) into agreement (with); to cause (one's self) to accede or consent (to).

I do *agree* me well to your desire. *Ld Berners*

agreed case. *Law.* = CASE STATED.

a-greē', *v. i.* **1.** To yield assent or favor; to become favorable or compliant; to consent; accede; concede; — usually followed by *to* or *that*; specif., *Obs.*, to assent in a matter of opinion (to some one); as, he *agreed* to his adviser

2. To harmonize in opinion, statement, or action; to be in unison or concord; to be or become united or consistent; to concur; as, all parties *agree* in the expediency of the law.

It music and sweet poetry *agree* *Shak.*
Their witness *agreed* not together *Mark* xiv 56.

3. To make a stipulation by way of settling differences or determining a price; to exchange promises, to come to terms or to a common resolve; to promise.

Agree with thine adversary quickly. *Matt* v 25
Didst not thou *agree* with me for a penny? *Matt.* xx 13.

4. To be conformable, to resemble; coincide; correspond; as, the picture does not *agree* with the original, the two scales *agree* exactly.

5. To suit or be adapted in its effects; to do well; as, the same food does not *agree* with every constitution.

6. *Gram.* To be alike in gender, number, case, or person.

7. To be suitable, applicable, or conformable (to). *Obs.*

Syn. — Engage, promise, stipulate, contract, bargain; correspond, harmonize, comport, fit, tally; assent, consent, accede, acquiesce. — AGREE, CONCUR, COINCIDE come into comparison as expressing harmony of opinion. To AGREE is in general to come into accord *with* some one, usually *regarding* some thing; as, "If two of you shall *agree* on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done" (*Matt.* xviii. 19). To *agree* to something is to consent formally (see ASSENT); as, "Post, my lord, to France; *agree* to any covenants" (*Shak.*). CONCUR expresses a specific or definite agreement, particularly in opinion or action; as, "With many parts of this preface, in the sense attributed to them . . . I never *concurred*" (*Coleridge*). COINCIDE implies an agreement amounting to complete identity of opinion; as, "The philosophic critics of all ages *coincide* with the ultimate judgment of all countries, in . . . denying the praises of a just poem . . . to a series of striking lines" (*Coleridge*). See ACCEDE, ALLOW, COÖPERATE

a-gree'a-bil'i-ty (*a-grē'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [ME. *agreeblete*, OF. *agreableté*] Quality or state of being agreeable.

a-gree'a-ble (*a-grē'ă-b'l*), *a.* [F. *agréable*.] **1.** Pleasing, either to the mind or senses; pleasant; grateful; as, *agreeable* manners or remarks; an *agreeable* person, fruit *agreeable* to the taste.

A train of *agreeable* reveries *Goldsmith.*

2. Willing; ready to agree or consent *Colloq.*

These Frenchmen give unto the said captain of Calais a great sum of money, so that he will be but content and *agreeable* that they may enter into the said town *Latimer.*

3. Agreeing or suitable; conformable, concordant; adapted; — followed by *to*, sometimes by *with*. *Obs. in some uses.*

That which is *agreeable* to the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another. *L'Estrange*
Their length is *agreeable* with their breadth, and so they make square figures *Recorde.*

4. In pursuance, conformity, or accordance; — in this sense used adverbially for *agreeably*; as, *agreeable* to the order of the day, the House took up the report.

Syn. — Pleasing, welcome, charming, acceptable, amiable. See PLEASANT.

a-gree'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being agreeable.

a-gree'a-bly (-blĭ), *adv.* **1.** In an agreeable manner or way.

2. Specif.: Alike; similarly. *Obs.*

Both clad in shepherds' weeds *agreeably.* *Spenser*

a-greed' (*a-grēd'*), *p. p. & p. a.* Brought into agreement; united or settled in or by a common opinion or consent.

The jury *were agreed* *Macaulay.*
Can two walk together, except they be *agreed*? *Amos* iii. 3.

a-gree'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *agrément*.] **1** State or act of agreeing; harmony of opinion, statement, action, or character, concurrence; concord; conformity; as, a good *agreement* subsists among the members of the council.

What *agreement* hath the temple of God with idols? 2 *Cor* vi 16.

Expansion and duration have this further *agreement* *Locke*

2. *Gram.* Formal correspondence of one word with another in gender, number, case, or person Agreement can exist only in the presence of inflection, based on distinctions of case, number, gender, or person.

3. *Law.* **a** A concurrence in an engagement that something shall be done or omitted; an exchange of promises; mutual understanding, arrangement, or stipulation. See CAUSE, CONTRACT, *meeting of the minds*, under MEETING.

Apart from those cases for which particular formalities are required, every legally permitted *agreement* is, according to French law, legally binding This view has long prevailed. . . It is qualified only by the rule that the *agreement* shall have a "cause" The law of this country [England] supplies no means nor affords any remedy to compel the performance of an *agreement* made without sufficient consideration *T. E. Holland.*

b The language embodying reciprocal promises.

4. *Logic.* The process of determining a connection, as of cause and effect, between phenomena by noting the constancy of their occurrence under different circumstances; — if they always occur together their necessary connection is inferable.

Agreement is more especially the resource employed where experimentation is impossible. *J. S. Mill*

Syn. — Bargain, covenant, compact, stipulation. See CONTRACT, RESEMBLANCE.

Agreement of the People, *Eng. Hist.*, a document issued by the Council of the Army, Jan. 15, 1649, and nommally in force until Dec. 16, 1653. It is one of the earliest written outlines for the constitution of a republic.

‖ **a'gré'ment'** (ä'grā'mäN'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A quality or trait which pleases or is agreeable, charm.

2. An amusement or pleasure, esp. one that charms taste or intelligence, or appeals to refined appreciation.

The pursuit of amusement and other *agréments* apparently unrelated to appetite *J. Mac Cunn.*

a-gres'tic (*ă-grĕs'tĭk*), *a.* [L. *agrestis*, fr *ager* field.] Pertaining to fields or the country, in opposition to the city; rural, rustic; unpolished. "*Agrestic* behavior." *Gregory.*

ag'ri-a (ăg'rĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. ἄγριος wild, fierce.] *Med.* A severe pustular eruption.

ag'ri-cul'tur-al (ăg'rĭ-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to agriculture; connected with, or engaged in, tillage; as, the *agricultural* class; *agricultural* implements, wages, etc.

agricultural ant, any of certain ants, of which *Pogonomyrmex barbatus* of Texas is the best known, that clear away all plants about their nests except a certain grass on the seeds of which they feed.

ag'ri-cul'ture (ăg'rĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *agricultura*; *agri*, gen. of *ager* field + *cultura* cultivation: cf. F. *agriculture*. See ACRE; CULTURE.] Art or science of cultivating the ground, including harvesting of crops and rearing and management of live stock; tillage; husbandry; farming;

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a-go', *v. i.* [See AGO, *a.*] To go forth or away; depart *Obs*

a-gog'gled, *a* Goggled. *Rare.*

a-gog'ic (*ā-gŏj'ĭk*), *a.* [Gr. ἀγωγή a carrying, leading, guiding, a mode or system of music.] *Music.* See ACCENT "The *agogic* accent, i e, the kind of accent that consists, not of an actual stress or intensification of tone on the note, but of a slight lengthening out of its time value, at the beginning of the bar and at points where a secondary accent may be required." *The Nation.*

‖ **a-go'ho**, *or* **a-go'jo** (*a-gō'hō*), *n* [Tag & Visayan.] *Phil. I.* A The tree *Casuarina equisetifolia*. **b** The cypress vine

a-go'ing, *adv.* & *a.* [*a-* on + *going*.] In motion; going.

a-gom'e-ter (*ā-gŏm'ē-tĕr*), *n.* [Gr ἄγειν to lead + *-meter*.] *Elec.* A kind of rheostat.

ag om-phi'a-sis (ăg'ŏm-fĭ'ă-sĭs), *n.* [NL; Gr. ἀγόμφιος without molars + -ωσις] *Med.* Looseness of the teeth.

a-gom'phi-ous (*ā-gŏm'fĭ-ŭs*), *a.* [Gr. ἀγόμφιος without molars.] Having no teeth; toothless; as, an *agomphious* old man.

a-gon'. ✝ AGO.

Ag'o-na'li-a (ăg'ō-nā'lĭ-ä), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig* The agonia of January 9 or May 21 See AGONIUM

ag'o-narch (ăg'ō-närk), *n.* [Gr. ἀγωνάρχης See AGON; -ARCH.] A judge at athletic games or contests. *Obs. or It.*

agone. ✝ AGAIN

a'gone (ă'gŏn), *n.* [See AGONIC] Agonic line.

a-gone' (*a-gŏn'*), *a.* & *adv.* Ago; gone by. *Archaic or Poet.*

Three days *agone* I fell sick 1 *Sam* xxx 13

a-go'ni-ous, *a.* Agonized *Obs.*

ag'o-nism (ăg'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr ἀγωνισμός] Contention for a prize; a contest. *Obs. & R.*

ag'o-nis'tarch (-nĭs'tärk), *n.* [Gr. ἀγωνιστής combatant + *-arch*.] A trainer of combatants for the games. *Rare.*

a-go'ni-um (*a-gō'nĭ-ŭm*), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-ä). [L.] Any of the four Roman festivals celebrated yearly on January 9 (to Janus), March 17 (to Mars), May 21 (to Vediovis), and December 11 (to the seven hills at Rome).

ag'o-niz'ed-ly (ăg'ō-nīzd-lĭ), *adv* of *agonized*, p. p. of AGONIZE. See -LY. [agonizes

ag'o-niz'er (-ēr), *n.* One who

ag'o-niz'ing-ly (-ĭng-lĭ), *adv* of *agonizing*, p pr. of AGONIZE

agonne ✝ AGO.

A-go'nus (*a-gō'nŭs*), *n.* [L.] An old name of the Quirinal.

A-gon'y-clyte, *n* [Gr. ἀγονυκλιτης; *ā-* not + γόνυ knee + derivative of κλίνειν to bend.] One of a sect of early Christians who did not kneel when praying. *Obs.*

agoo. ✝ AGO.

a-good', *adv.* [*a-* on + *good*] In earnest; heartily. *Obs.*

agoon. ✝ AGO, AGONE

ag'o-ra-nome' (ăg'ō-rä-nōm'), *n.* [L. *agoranomus*, fr Gr ἀγορανόμος; ἀγορά market place + νέμειν to manage] *Gr. Antiq* Any of certain petty magistrates who superintended the markets, tested weights, settled commercial disputes, etc

ag'o-ran'o-mus (*-ră n'ō-mŭs*), *n.*; *pl.* -MI (-mī) = AGORANOME.

‖ **a-go'sta-de'ro** (ä-gō'stä-thā'rō; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A pasture

agot ✝ AGATE.

a-gou'ta (*a-gōō'tä*), *n.* [Native name.] See SOLENODON.

agr *Abbr* Agriculture; agricultural.

a-grace' ✝ AGGRACE.

agrade, *v. t.* [Cf. It. *gradire* to accept with pleasure, *aggradare* to be pleasing.] To be pleased with. *Obs*

‖ **a gra'do a gra'do** (ä grä'dō). [It.] By degrees.

a-grafe', VAR. of AGRAFFE

a-graith', *v. t.* [*a-* + *graith*, *greith*.] To prepare; dress *Obs.*

a'gral (ā'grăl; ăg'răl), *a.* [L *agralis*.] Agrarian. *Rare.*

A gra-man'te (*a'grä-măn'tā*), *or* **Ag'ra-mant** (ăg'ra-mănt), *n* [It *Arramante*.] King of the Moors in Ariosto's poem of "Orlando Furioso" and Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato."

a-gramed', *p.p* [Ct. OF. *agramir*, *engramir*.] Angered; irritated; enraged. *Obs*

a-gram'ma-tism (*ā-grăm'ă-tĭz'm*), *n.* [Gr ἀγράμματος illiterate + *-ism*.] *Med* Aphasia in which the power to form grammatical sentences is lost.

a-gram'ma-tist, *n.* [Gr ἀγράμματος illiterate.] An illiterate person. *Obs.*

‖ **à grands'frais'** (*à grän'frē'*). [F.] At great expense.

a-gra-phy (ăg'ra-fĭ), *n. Med.* = AGRAPHIA

a-gra'ri-an-ly, *adv.* of AGRARIAN.

agraste Obs p p. of AGGRACE.

a-gre', **a-greē'**, *adv* [F *à gré* See AGREE, *v.*] In good part, kindly *Obs*

agreable, -blete, etc ✝ AGREEABLE, BLITY, etc

agreage ✝ AGGREGE

a-great', *adv.* [*a-* + *great* Cf F. *en gros*.] In the gross, altogether. *Obs.*

agredge. ✝ AGGREGE.

agredy ✝ AGRAITH

a-greē' Var of AGREE *Obs*

a-greē', *n.* Agreement *Obs.*

a-greē'a-bl Agreeable. *Ref. Sp.*

a-greē'ance, *n.* Agreement. *Obs.*

agreef. ✝ AGRIEF.

a-greē'ing, *p pr & p. a.* of AGREE, *v.* — **a-greē'ing-ly**, *adv* — **a-greē'ing-ness**, *n.*

a-greē'er, *n.* One who agrees.

agreeve ✝ AGGRIEVE.

agrefe. ✝ AGRIEF

agrege, agregge. ✝ AGGREGE

agreith. ✝ AGRAITH

agremed ✝ AGRAMED.

agrese ✝ AGRISE

agress. ✝ AGGRESS

a-grest', *a.* [L. *agrestis* · cf F. *agreste*.] Agrestic *Obs.* — **n.** A rustic *Obs*

a-gres'tial (*a-grĕs'chăl*), *a.* [See AGRESTIC] Dwelling, or growing wild, in the fields; wild.

a-gres'tian (*-chăn*), *a.* Agrestic. — *n.* A rustic

a-gres'ti-cal, *a.* Agrestic; rustic or unpolished. *Obs.*

agrethed Obs p. p. of AGRAITH.

agreve. ✝ AGGRIEVE, AGRIEF

agric. *Abbr* Agriculture, agricultural; agriculturist.

A'gri-ca'ne (*a'grĭ-kā'nē*), *or* **Ag'ri-can** (ăg'rĭ-kăn), *n.* [It. *Agricane*] A fabulous king of Tartary, in Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato," who besieges Angelica in the castle of Albracca, and is killed by Orlando.

a-gric'o-la'tion (*a-grĭk'ō-lā'-shŭn*), *n* [L. *agricolatio*] Agriculture. *Obs*

ag'ri-cole, *n.* [F., fr. L *agricola*] A husbandman. *Rare.*

a-gric'o-list, *n* [L., *agricola*] An agriculturist, a farmer. *Obs.*

a-gric'o-lite (*a-grĭk'ō-līt*), *n.* [After Georg *Agricola*, German mineralogist.] *Min.* Monoclinic bismuth silicate. Cf. EULYTITE.

a-gric'o-lous (*-lŭs*), *a.* [L. *agricola* farmer.] Agricultural. *R.*

ag'ri-cul'tor, *n.* [L.] An agriculturist; a farmer *Rare.*

ag'ri-cul'tur-al-ist, *n* = AGRICULTURIST (the better word).

ag ri-cul'tur-al-ly, *adv.* of AGRICULTURAL. See -LY.

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in a broader sense, the science and art of the production of plants and animals useful to man, including to a variable extent the preparation of these products for man's use. In this broad use it includes farming, horticulture, and forestry, together with such subjects as butter and cheese making, sugar making, etc.

ag'ri-cul'tur-ist (ăg'rĭ-kŭl'tŭr-ĭst), *n.* One engaged or skilled in agriculture; a husbandman.

The farmer is always a practitioner, the *agriculturist* may be a mere theorist. *Crabb*

Ag'ri-mo'ni-a (ăg'rĭ-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See AGRIMONY.] *Bot.* A genus of rosaceous plants, occurring in north temperate regions and in the Andes of South America.

ag'ri-mo-ny (ăg'rĭ-mŏ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *agremoyne, egremoyne, egrimony*, OF. & F. *aigremoine*, L. *agrimonia* for *argemonia*, fr. Gr. ἀργεμώνη.] *Bot.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Agrimonia*. They are common yellow-flowered, pinnate-leaved herbs, having the calyx very bristly with hooked hairs, which cause the fruit to adhere readily to clothing. *A. eupatoria*, the common European agrimony, was formerly of repute in medicine. **b** Any of several other plants; as, the hemp *agrimony* (*Eupatorium cannabinum*); water *agrimony* (*Bidens*), etc.

a-grise' (ȧ-grīz'), *v. i.* [AS. *āgrīsan* to dread. Cf. GRISLY.] To shudder with terror; to tremble with fear. *Obs. Chaucer.*

a-grise', *v. t.* To shudder at; abhor; dread; loathe. *Wycliffe.* Also, to terrify; affright. *Obs.*

His manly face that did his foes *agrise*. *Spenser*

ag'rom (ăg'rŏm), *n.* [Native name.] *Med.* A disease occurring in Bengal and other parts of the East Indies, in which the tongue chaps and cleaves.

ag'ro-nom'ic (ăg'rō-nŏm'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *agrono-*
ag'ro-nom'i-cal (-nŏm'ĭ-kăl) } *mique.*] Of or pertaining to agronomy.

ag'ro-nom'ics (-nŏm'ĭks), *n.* The science of agronomy.

a-gron'o-my (ȧ-grŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀγρονόμος rural, as a noun, an overseer of the public lands; ἀγρός field + νόμος usage: cf. F. *agronomie.*] That branch of agriculture dealing with the theory and practice of crop production; the scientific management of land. — **a-gron'o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

Ag'ro-py'ron (ăg'rō-pī'rŏn), *n.* Also **Ag'ro-py'rum**. [NL.; Gr. ἀγρός field + πυρός wheat.] *Bot.* A widely distributed genus of grasses bearing a jointless spike composed of spikelets with three or more flowers each. Several species, as the couch grass (*A. repens*), are troublesome weeds.

Ag'ro-stem'ma (ăg'rō-stĕm'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀγρός field + στέμμα garland.] *Bot.* A genus of silenaceous herbs, natives of Europe and Asia, containing two species, *A. githago*, the corn cockle, and *A. gracilis*. See CORN COCKLE.

A-gros'tis (ȧ-grŏs'tĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of grass, fr. Gr. ἄγρωστις.] A large and widely distributed genus of grasses, known as *bent grasses*, and distinguished by the open panicle and small spikelets having the empty glume exceeding the flowering one. Some species, as redtop (*A. vulgaris*), are valuable pasture grasses.

ag'ros-tol'o-gy (ăg'rŏs-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄγρωστις + *-logy.*] That branch of systematic botany treating of the grasses. — **a-gros'to-log'ic** (ȧ-grŏs'tō-lŏj'ĭk), **a-gros'to-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ag'ros-tol'o-gist** (ăg'rŏs-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

ag'ro-tech'ny (ăg'rō-tĕk'nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀγρός field, land + τέχνη an art.] That branch of agriculture dealing with the methods of conversion of agricultural products into manufactured articles; agricultural technology.

a-ground' (ȧ-ground'), *adv. & a.* [*a-* on + *ground.*] On the ground; stranded; — a nautical term applied to a ship when its bottom lodges on the ground. Also fig.

a-gryp'ni-a (*a*-grĭp'nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀγρυπνος sleepless, ἀγρεῖν to chase + ὕπνος sleep.] *Med.* Insomnia.

ag'ryp-not'ic (ăg'rĭp-nŏt'ĭk), *n.* [See AGRYPNIA. Cf. F. *agrypnotique.*] Anything which prevents sleep or produces wakefulness, as strong tea or coffee.

a'gua (ä'gwȧ), *n., or* **a'gua toad'**. [Prob. native name.] The largest known species of toad (*Bufo marinus*), native of South and Central America, naturalized in the West Indies. It reaches eight inches in length, and is said to devour field rats and small birds.

‖ **a'guar-dien'te** (ä'gwär-dyĕn'tā), *n.* [Sp., contr. of *agua ardiente* burning water (L. *agua* water + *ardens* burning).]

1. An inferior brandy of Spain and Portugal.

2. Any distilled alcoholic drink, — applied in the southwestern United States esp. to native whisky.

a'gue (ā'gū), *n.* [ME. *agu, ague*, OF. *ague*, prop. fem. of *agu, aigu*, sharp, F. *aigu*, LL. (febris) *acuta*, an acute fever, fr. L. *acutus* sharp. See ACUTE.] **1.** An acute fever. *Obs.*

2. *Med.* A fever of malarial character attended by paroxysms which occur at regular intervals. Each paroxysm has three stages marked by chill, fever, and sweating.

3. A chill, or state of shaking, as with cold.

A'gue-cheek', Sir Andrew (ā'gū chēk'). A delightful simpleton in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

a'gue-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **a** The boneset. **b** The stiff gentian (*Gentiana quinquefolia*).

a'gu-ish (-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Having the qualities of an ague; somewhat cold or shivering; chilly; shaky.

Her *agush* love now glows and burns. *Granville.*

2. Productive of, or affected by, ague; as, *aguish* marshes. — **a'gu-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **a'gu-ish-ness**, *n.*

‖ **a-gu'ja** (ä-gōō'hȧ, 189), *n.* [Sp., lit., needle.] = SPEARFISH **a**. — **a-gu'ja blan'ca** (blăn'kȧ) is the common spearfish (*Tetrapturus imperator*); **a-gu'ja de cas'ta** (dā kas'tȧ) is *T. amplus*; **a-gu'ja vo'la-dor'** (vō'lȧ-thōr'; 146) = SAILFISH **a**.

‖ **a'gu-jón'** (ä'gōō-hōn'), *n.* [Sp., aug. of *aguja*, prop., needle.] A large marine gar or needlefish (*Tylosurus raphidoma*), an important food fish in Porto Rico.

ah (ä), *interj.* [A natural interjection; cf. OF. *a*, F. *ah*, L. *ah*, Gr. ἄ, Sk. ā, Icel. æ, OHG. ā, Lith. á, áā.] An exclamation, expressive of surprise, pity, complaint, entreaty, contempt, threatening, delight, triumph, etc., according to the manner of utterance.

a-ha' (ȧ-hä'), *interj.* [*ah*, interj + *ha.*] An exclamation expressing, by different intonations, triumph, mixed with derision or irony, or simple surprise.

a-head' (ȧ-hĕd'), *adv* [*a-* on, in + *head.*] **1.** In or to the front; in advance; onward.

The island bore but a little *ahead* of us. *Fielding.*

2. Headlong; without restraint. *Obs. L'Estrange.*

a-heap' (ȧ-hēp'), *adv.* In a heap; huddled together

a-hem' (ȧ-hĕm'), *interj.* An exclamation to call one's attention; hem.

a-hoy' (ȧ-hoĭ'), *interj.* [*a* as an interj. + *hoy.*] *Naut.* A term used in hailing; as, "Ship *ahoy.*" — *v. i.* To call ahoy.

Ah'ri-man (ä'rĭ-măn), *n.* [Avestan *aŋra mainyu* hostile or destroying [?] spirit.] The Evil Principle or Being of the ancient Persians; the Prince of Darkness. See ORMAZD.

a'hu (ä'hōō), *n.* [Per. *āhū.*] The common gazelle of Central Asia (*Gazella subgutturosa*).

a'hu-atle (ä'hōō-ät'lĕ), *n.* [Of Mex. origin.] The eggs of a brine fly (*Ephydra hians*), used as food by native Mexicans.

a-hull' (ȧ-hŭl'), *adv.* [*a-* + *hull.*] *Naut.* With the sails furled, and the helm lashed alee, — applied to ships in a storm. See HULL, *v. i.*

a-hun'gered (*a*-hŭn'gĕrd), *a.* [*a-* + *hungered*: cf. AS. p. p. *ofhungred.*] Pinched with hunger. *C. Brontë.*

a'i (ä'ĕ), *n.*; *pl.* AIS (a'ĕz). [Braz. *ai, hai*, from the animal's cry: cf. F. *ai.*] The three-toed sloth (*Bradypus tridactylus*) of South America. See SLOTH.

aid (ād), *v. t.*; AID'ED (ād'ĕd; -ĭd); AID'ING. [F. *aider*, OF. *audier*, fr. L. *adjutare*, freq. of *adjuvare* to help; *ad* + *juvare* to help. Cf. ADJUTANT.] To support by furnishing strength or means in cooperation to effect a purpose or to prevent or to remove evil; to help; assist.

You speedy helpers,
Appear and *aid* me in this enterprise. *Shak.*

Syn. — Assist, support, sustain, succor, relieve, befriend, cooperate, promote. See HELP.

aid, *n.* [F. *aide*, fr. the verb. See AID, *v. t.*] **1.** Help; succor; support; assistance; relief.

An unconstitutional mode of obtaining *aid*. *Hallam.*

2. *Eng. Law.* Assistance in defending an action which the defendant may or should legally claim from another having a joint interest in the defense.

3. The person or thing that promotes or helps in something done; helper; assistant; specif., a military or naval officer acting as confidential assistant to a superior in carrying out his orders, etc.; an aide; specif., an aid-de camp.

4. *Eng. Hist.* A subsidy or tax granted to the king by Parliament for an extraordinary purpose, — often called a *grant in aid.* Also, an exchequer loan.

5. *Feudal Law.* A pecuniary tribute paid by a vassal to his lord, limited by Magna Charta to the three *chief aids*, or those for the lord's ransom from captivity, for knighting the lord's eldest son, for dowry of the lord's eldest daughter. They continued nominally due till abolished by 12 Car. II. c. 24 (1660).

6. *pl. Mumbo.* The hands, reins, legs, etc., by the use of which the rider directs the horse's movements and gaits.

7. *pl. French Hist.* Customs dues, or indirect taxes, as duties on liquors, etc.

A-ï'da (ä-ē'dȧ), *n.* In Verdi's opera of this name, an Ethiopian princess who, enslaved by the Egyptians, dies with Radames, her lover, when he is entombed alive for alleged treachery. The opera was first produced in Cairo, in 1871.

aid'ance (ād'ăns), *n.* [OF. *aidance.*] Aid.

Aidance 'gainst the enemy. *Shak.*

aid'ant (-ănt), *a.* [F. *aidant*, p. pr. of *aider* to help.] Helping; helpful; supplying aid. *Shak.*

aid'ant, *n.* A helper; assistant. *Rare.*

aid'-de-camp' } (ād'dĕ-kămp', ād'dē-kan'; 277), *n.*; *pl.*
aide'-de-camp' } AIDS-DE-CAMP, *or* AIDES (ādz'-). [F. *aide de camp*, lit., camp assistant.] *Mil.* An officer attached to the person of a general or a sovereign to assist him in his duties, transmit orders, and collect information. — **aid'-de-camp'ship**, *n.*

‖ **aide** (ād), *n.* [F.] A military or naval officer assistant to a superior. = AID, *n.*, 3.

Aï'denn (ä'dĕn). A fanciful spelling of the Arabic form of *Eden*; the celestial paradise. *Rare.* *Poe.*

aid'er (ād'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *aidier* to aid, F. *aider*; used as a noun.] *Law.* An act of aiding; — used in pleading, in the phrase **aider by verdict**, referring to the presumption that a verdict rendered is based upon due proof of the necessary facts provided that the record by a reasonable intendment will include them, though not specifically alleged.

ag'ri-cul'tur-er, *n.* An agriculturist.

ag'ri-cul'tur-ism(-ĭz'm), *n.* Agriculture. *Rare.* *Obs.*

a-grief', *adv.* In grief; amiss

a-grieve'. † AGGRIEVE

a-gril'le, *v. t.* [*a-*, 2 + *grill.*] To grieve; provoke. *Obs.*

agrim, agrime. † ALGORISM.

agrimony bark. The water ash

agrimony grass. The colicroot.

agrimony root The colicroot.

agrimony water hemp. Water agrimony.

a-grin', *adv. & a.* Grinning.

ag'ri-ol'o-gy (ăg'rĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄγριος wild, savage + *-logy.*] Comparative study of the customs of uncivilized tribes. — **ag'ri-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ag'ri-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

ag'riot. † EGRIOT.

ag'ri-o-thym'i-a (ăg'rĭ-ō-thĭm'ĭ-ȧ; -thĭ'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄγριος wild, fierce + θυμός soul.] *Med.* Ferocious insanity.

A-grip'pa (ȧ-grĭp'ȧ). *Bib.*

a-groan', *adv. & a.* Groaning.

‖ **a'gro-dol'ce** (ä'grō-dōl'chā), *a.* [It.] Blending sour and sweet.—*n.* A compound of sour and sweet things.

agromed. † AGRAMED.

ag'ro-nome, n. [F.] An agronomist. *Rare.*

ag'ro-no'mi-al, *a.* Agronomic.

agroos. Obs. pret. of AGRISE.

a-grope', *adv. & a.* Groping.

a-grope', *v. t.* To search out, as by groping. *Obs.* [AGRISE

agros, agrose. Obs. pret. of

ag'ros-tog'ra-phy (ăg'rŏs-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄγρωστις + *-graphy.*] A description of the grasses. — **ag'ros-tog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **a-gros'to-graph'ic** (ȧ-grŏs'tō-grăf'ĭk), **a-gros'to-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

a-grote', *v. t.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. *groats.*] To cram; overfeed. *Obs.*

A-grot'er-a (ȧ-grŏt'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. Ἀγροτέρα.] *Gr. Relig.* See ARTEMIS.

A-gro'tis (ȧ-grō'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀγρώτης wild, fr. ἀγρός field.] *Zool.* A large genus of noctuid moths, mostly of brown or gray colors. The larvæ of this and allied genera are cutworms.

a-group'ment. Var. of AGGROUPMENT.

a-grow', *adv. & a.* Growing.

a-gruf', **a-gruff'** (*a*-grŭf'), *adv.* [Icel. *á grúfu* on the belly.] Flat; with face downward. *Obs. or Phil. I.*

agrulle † AGRILLE.

agrum. † ALGORISM.

agst *Abbr.* Against.

Agt., *also* **agt.** *Abbr.* Agent, agunist.

agt, agte. † AUGHT.

‖ **a'gua** (ä'gwȧ), *n.* [Sp.] Water

a'gua-ca'te (-kä'tĕ), *n.* [Sp. Cf. AVOCADO.] The avocado.

‖ **a'gua de ce-ba'da** (dā sā-bä'thä; 138, 146), [Sp., lit., water of barley.] A Mexican drink flavored with sesame, barley flour, cinnamon bark, and sugar.

‖ **a'gua-dor'** (-thōr'; 146), *n.* [Sp.] Water carrier.

‖ **a'gua-ji'** (-hē'; 189), *n.* [Amer Sp.] **a** The bonaci (*Mycteroperca bonaci*). **b** The gag (*M. microlepis*). [AGOUARA.

‖ **a-gua'ra** (ȧ-gwä'rȧ). [Sp.] = **a'gue.** *v. t.*; A'GUED (ā'gūd). To strike with an ague, or with a cold fit. *Rare.*

ague bark. The wafer ash.

ague cake. An enlargement of the spleen produced by ague.

ague drop. = FOWLER'S SOLUTION.

ague fit. A fit of the ague. *Shak.*

ague grass. The colicroot.

ague root. The colicroot.

a-guer'ried, *a.* [F. *aguerri*, p.p.] Hardened to fatigue and habits of war; seasoned. *Obs. & R.*

ague spell. A spell or charm against ague. *Gay*

ague tree. The sassafras; — so called from the former use of its root in cases of ague. *Rare.*

a'gue-y (ā'gū-ĭ), *a.* Aguish.

‖ **a-gu'gli-a** (ä-gōō'lyä), *n.* [It.] = GUGLIA.

ag'ui-la'rite (ăg'wĭ-lă'rīt; ä'gĭ-lär'ĭt), *n.* [After P. *Aguilar*, who discovered it.] *Min.* Iron-black silver selenide, $Ag_2(Se,S)$. Sp. gr., 7.6.

ag'ui-la-wood' (ăg'ĭ-lȧ-), *n.* [Sp. *aguila* eagle.] Agalwood.

a-guil'er, *n.* [OF. *aguillier*, F. *aiguillier.*] A needle case. *Obs.*

a-guilt', *v. t.* & *t.* [AS. *āgyltan.*] To offend; to wrong. *Obs.*

‖ **a'gui-nal'do** (ä'gē-näl'dō), *n.* [Sp., Christmas or New Year's gift.] Any of several ornamental plants, esp. species of *Convolvulus* or *Solanum*. *Porto Rico.*

a-guise', *v. t.* [*a-* + *guise.*] To dress; attire; adorn. *Obs.*

a-guise', *n.* Dress. *Obs.*

‖ **a'gui'sip** (ä-gē'sēp) *or* ‖ **a-gu'-sip** (ä-gōō'sēp). [Visayan.] Either of two Malaysian trees (*Melastoma polyanthum* and *M. imbricatum*) the roots of which yield a red dye. *Phil. I.*

A-gu'lhas current (ȧ-gōōl'yȧs). [From Cape *Agulhas.*] See MOZAMBIQUE CURRENT.

agult. † AGUILT.

A'gur (ā'gẽr). *Bib.*

a-gush', *adv. & a.* Gushing.

‖ **a'gua'sip.** Var. of AGUISIP.

A'gu-tai'no (a'gōō-tī'nō), *n.* A native of Agutaya, in the Philippines. The Agutainos are Christianized Malays speaking a form of the Malayan language.

a-gu'ti (ȧ-gōō'tĭ; *Sp.* a'gōō-tē'). Var. of AGOUTI.

aguwe, agwe. † AGUE.

ag'y (ăj'ĭ), *a.* Having the character of age; aged. *Archaic.*

a-gye', *v. t.* [OF. *aguer.*] To carry on; manage. *Obs.*

A-gy'ieus (ȧ-jĭ'yŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀγυιεύς, fr. ἀγυιά street.] *Gr. Myth.* An epithet of Apollo derived from pillars, or *agyiai* or *agyieis*, designed as boundary marks and guideposts and regarded as altars or representations of the deity.

agyite. † AGUILT.

ag'y-nas-ry (ăj'ĭ-năs-rĭ), *a.* [Gr. *a-* not + γυνή woman.] *Bot.* Without a gynœcium. — **ag'y-na'ri-ous** (ăj'ĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭs), **ag'y-nous** (ăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.*

a-gy'rate (*a*-jī'rāt), *a.* [See A- not.] *Bot.* Without whorls.

a-gy'ri-a (ȧ-jĭ'rĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. γῦρος a circle.] *Med.* Defective development of the cerebral convolutions.

A. H. *Abbr.* 1 *Freemasonry.* Anno Hebraico (L., in the Hebrew year). — add 3760 to the Christian year.

2. Anno Hegiræ (L., in the year of the Hegira).

3. Agricultural homestead. *Australia.*

a'ha (ä'hä). Var. of HA-HA.

a'ha-ai'na (ä'hä-ī'nȧ), *n.* [Hawaiian; *aha* company + *aina* eating.] A banquet; feast; jollification. *Hawaii.*

A'hab (ā'hăb), *n. Bib.* Son of Omri, and one of Israel's greatest kings. He was led into idolatry by his wife, Jezebel; was denounced by Elijah for causing Naboth's death; and died in battle against the Syrians. 1 *Kings* xxi., xxii.

A'ha-lab (ā'hȧ-lăb). *D. Bib.*

‖ **a-ham'ka'ra**, **a-han'ka'ra**, *n.* (ȧ-hŭm'kä'rȧ), *more commonly* **a-han'ka'ra**, *n.* [Skr. *ahaṃkāra.*] The activity of making the subject (ego) an object; hence, the root of dualism and of all illusion and ignorance of true being.

a-hang', *n. t* [AS *āhōn* See HANG.] To hang up. *Obs.*

A-har'a (*a*-här'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

A-har'ah (*a*-). *Bib.*

A-har'e-hel (*a*-hē'hĕl). *D. Bib.*

A-har'hel (ȧ-här'hĕl). *Bib.*

A-ha'sai (*a*-hā'sĭ; -hăs'ā-ĭ). *Bib.*

A-has'bai (ȧ-hăs'bĭ; -bā-ĭ). *Bib.*

A-has'tha-ri (*a*-hăs't*h*a-rĭ). *D. Bib.*

A-has'u-e'rus (ȧ-hăz'ū-ē'rŭs; *a*-hăs'-). *n.* **1.** The name of two kings of Persia and Media, in Esth., Esther, and Daniel.

2. = WANDERING JEW.

‖ **à haute' voix'** (ȧ ōt vwȧ'). [F.] Out loud; loudly.

A-ha'va (*a*-hā'vȧ). *Bib.*

A'haz (ā'hăz). *Bib.*

A-ha'zi (ȧ-hā'zĭ) *D. Bib.*

A-ha-zi'ah (ā'hȧ-zī'*a*), *n. Bib.* A son of Ahab and Jezebel, and king of Israel. He was cursed with a painful death for his idolatry. 2 *Kings* i. **b** Youngest son of Jehoram and Athaliah, and king of Judah, who was killed by Jehu. 2 *Kings* ix.

Ah'ban (ä'băn) *D. Bib.*

a-hed'. Ahead *Ref. Sp.*

ahefe, *v. t.* [AS. *āhebban.*] To heave. *Obs*

aheigh. † ANIGH.

a-height' (ȧ-hīt'), *adv.* Aloft; on high. *Obs. Shak.*

A'her (ā'hẽr). *Bib.*

a-hey' (ȧ-hā'), *interj.* Hey; ho.

A'hi (ā'hĭ). *Bib.*

A-hi'a (*a*-hī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

A-hi'ah (*a*-hī'ȧ). *Bib.*

A-hi'a-lon (*a*-ā'lŏn). *D. Bib.*

A-hi'am (*a*-hī'ăm). *Bib.*

A-hi'an (*a*-hī'ăn). *Bib.*

A-hi'as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*

A-hi'cam (-kăm). *D. Bib.*

A'hi-e'zer (ā'hĭ-ē'zẽr). *Bib.*

a-high', *adv.* On high *Obs.*

a-high-lone, *adv.* Alone. *Obs.*

A-hi'hud (*a*-hī'hŭd) *Bib.*

A-hi'jah (*a*-hī'jȧ). *Bib.*

A-hi'kam (*a*-kăm). *Bib.*

A-hi'lud (-lŭd). *Bib.*

A-him'a-az (ȧ-hĭm'ā-ăz).

A-hi'man (ȧ-hī'măn). *Bib.*

A-him'e-lech (*a*-hĭm'ē-lĕk). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

A-hi'moth (ȧ-hī'mŏth; -mŏth). *Bib.*

a-him'sa (ȧ-hĭm'sa), *n.* [Skr. *ahiṃsā* noninjury] *Buddhism.* Noninjury of animal life.

A-hin'a-dab (ȧ-hĭn'ȧ-dăb). *Bib.*

a-hind', **a-hint'** (*a*-hĭnt'), *adv. & prep.* Behind. *Scot.*

A-hin'o-am (ȧ-hĭn'ō-ăm). *Bib.*

A-hi'o (ȧ-hī'ō). *Bib.*

A-hi'or (ȧ-hē'ôr), *n.* [Hind. *ahīr.*] One of the principal castes of central and northern India, mostly cowherds and dairymen.

A-hi'ra (*a*-hī'rȧ). *Bib.*

A-hi'rah (*a*-). *Bib.*

A-hi'ram-ites (-ĭts), *n. pl Bib.*

A-his'a-har (*a*-hĭs'ȧ-här). *D. Bib.*

A-his'a-mach (-măk) *Bib.*

A-hi'sar (*a*-hī'sar). *D. Bib.*

A-hish'a-har (*a*-hĭsh'ȧ-här; *a*-hĭ'shȧ-) *Bib*

A-hi'shar (*a*-hī'shär). *Bib.*

A-hith'o-phel (*a*-hĭth'ō-fĕl), *n. Bib.* David's treacherous counselor, reputed for his wisdom. He advised Absalom in his revolt, and strangled himself when his advice was disregarded.

A-hi'tub (*a*-hī'tŭb). *Bib.*

A-hi'ud (-ŭd) *D. Bib*

a. h. l. *Abbr.* Ad hunc locum (L., at this place).

Ah'lab (ä'lăb). *Bib.*

Ah'lai (ä'lī; ä'lĭ-ī). *Bib.*

ahl'u-wa'li-a (ȧl'ōō-wä'lĭ-*a*), *n.* [Prop., master and prince, Hind. *ahl* master, Ar. *ahl* + Hind. & Per *wālī* prince, Ar. *wālim.*] A native title meaning *prince. India.*

ahm. Var. of AAM.

Ah'med (ä'mĕd) See PRINCE AHMED.

A. H. M. S. *Abbr.* American Home Missionary Society.

a-ho', *interj.* AHA *Rare*

A-ho'ah (*a*-hō'ȧ). *Bib.*

A-ho'e (*a*-hō'ē). *D. Bib.*

ahof, *pret.* of AHEFE *Obs.*

A-hoh'hite (ȧ-hō'hīt). *Bib.*

A-ho'lah (-lȧ). *Bib.*

a-hold' (*a*-hōld'), *adv.* [*a-* + *hold.*] Near the wind; as, to lay a ship *ahold*. *Obs. Shak.*

A-ho'li-ab (ȧ-hō'lĭ-ăb). *Bib.*

A-hol'i-bah (ȧ-hŏl'ĭ-bȧ; ä-hō'lĭ-bȧ). *Bib.*

A-hol'i-ba'mah (-bā'mȧ; -bā'-mä). *Bib.*

A-hom' (*a*-hŏm'), *n.* An inhabitant of Assam, descended from a Shan people who entered and overran that country in 1228, and ruled it until they were conquered by the Burmese. The Ahoms became Hinduized in the 17th century, and relinquished their original Indo-Chinese tongue for Assamese.

ahon. † AHANG.

a-horse'back', *adv.* On horseback.

Ah'ri-ma'ni-an (ä'rĭ-mā'nĭ-ăn), *n* A votary of Ahriman.

A. H. S. *Abbr.* Anno humanæ saluti (L., in the year of human salvation).

aht † AUGHT.

Aht (ät), *n.* An Indian people of Wakashan stock (which see) It includes several small divisions on Vancouver Island and the Makah tribe in Washington.

ahte. † AUGHT, EIGHT OUGHT.

a-hua'ca (a-wa'kȧ), **a hua-ca'te** (a wa-ka'tā). Var. of AGUACATE

‖ **à huis' clos'** (a wē' klō'), [F.] With closed doors

a-hum', *adv* Humming.

a-hu'mai (ä-hū'mĭ, -mā-ĭ). *Bib.*

A'hu-na Vair'ya (a'hōō-nä vĭr'yȧ). [From the opening words of the prayer, *yatha ahu vairyō.*] One of the most sacred prayers of the Parsis.

a-hun'gry, *a. & adv.* Hungry; hungrily. "He caught the fiddle *ahungry* to his breast." *Sir G. Parker.*

a'hu-ra (ä'hōō-rȧ), *n. Myth.* *Ahura* god.] *Persian Myth.* One of the beneficent divinities; — opposed to *deva.* Cf. ASURA.

A'hu-ra-Maz'da (-maz'dȧ), *n.* See ORMUZD.

a-hush', *adv. & a.* In a hushed condition; hushed.

ahut † AUGHT.

A-hu'zam (*a*-hū'zăm). *Bib.*

A-huz'zath (*a*-hŭz'ăth). *Bib.*

a-hy'. † AHIGH.

a-hyp'ni-a (*a*-hĭp'nĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr ὕπνος sleep.] *Med.* Insomnia.

ah'yu (ä'yōō), *n.* A Japanese salmonoid fish (*Salmo altivelis*).

ai. † AY, AYE, EGG.

ai (ī), *interj.* = AY, OH.

a'i (ä'ĕ), *n.* = AHYU.

A'i (ä'ĕ; ī). *Bib.*

A. I. *Abbr* American Institute.

A'ia (ä'yȧ) *D. Bib.*

A. I. A. *Abbr.* Associate of the Institute of Actuaries; American Institute of Architects.

A-i'ah (ä-ī'ȧ; ä'yȧ). *Bib.*

‖ **ai-ai'a** (ī-ī'ȧ), ‖ **ai-ai'i** (-ĭ). Vars. of AJAJA.

A'ia-lon (ä'yȧ-lŏn). *D. Bib.*

A-i'ath (ā-ī'ăth, ä'yăth). *Bib.*

ai'blins, a'blins (ā'blĭnz), *adv.* [See ABLE; 2d -LING.] Perhaps; possibly. *Scot.*

A. I. C. *Abbr.* Associate of the Institute of Chemistry.

A. I. C. E. *Abbr.* Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Aich metal, *or* **Aich's metal.** A gold-yellow malleable alloy of copper, zinc, and iron.

aid'a-ble, *a.* Helpful. *Obs. & R.*

Aida canvas. = JAVA CANVAS.

aid'er, *n.*, **aid'er-ess**, *n. fem* One who aids.

ai'gret (ā'grĕt) } *n.* [F. *aigrette.* See EGRET.]
ai-grette' (ā-grĕt'; ā'grĕt; 277) }
1. *Zool.* = EGRET. *Obs.*
2. [Usually *aigrette.*] A plume or tuft for the head composed of feathers, of gems, or the like. The feather *aigrettes* of commerce are the plumes of various egrets (which see). They grow only during the breeding season, so that in obtaining them not only are the parent birds killed, but the young are left to starve. The egrets producing them are therefore fast becoming extinct.
3. A feathery crown of seed; egret; as, the *aigrette*, or down, of the dandelion or the thistle.
4. Anything resembling a plume, as a cluster of rays in the corona seen during total solar eclipses, or that proceeding from the ends of electrified bodies.

‖ **ci'guière'** (ā'gyār'), *n.* [F. See EWER.] A pitcher-shaped vessel with handle and spout, usually tall and slender, and of decorative character.

Aiguière.

ai'guille' (ā'gwēl'; ā'gwēl'), *n.* [F., a needle. See AGLET.] **1.** A needle-shaped peak; — used esp. of certain peaks or clusters of needlelike rock near Mont Blanc.
2. An instrument for boring holes, used in blasting.
ai'guil-lette' (ā'gwĭ-lĕt'), *n.* [F See AGLET.] An aglet; specif., one of the ornamental tags, cords, or loops on some military and naval uniforms. — **ai'guil-let'ted** (ā'gwĭ-lĕt'ĕd), *a.*
ai'kin-ite (ā'kĭn-īt), *n.* [After Arthur *Aikin*, Eng. mineralogist.] *Min.* A compound of lead, copper, bismuth, and sulphur, occurring in lead-gray needle-shaped crystals and massive. Sp. gr., 6.1–6.8.
ail (āl), *v. t.*; AILED (āld); AIL'ING. [ME. *eilen, ailen, eylen*, AS. *eglan* to trouble, pain; akin to Goth. us-*agljan* to distress, *agls* troublesome, irksome, *aglō* pain.] To affect with pain or uneasiness, either physical or mental; to trouble; to be the matter with; — used impersonally to express some uneasiness or affection, whose cause is unknown; as, what *ails* the man? I know not what *ails* him.
What *aileth* thee, Hagar? *Gen.* XXI. 17.
☞ It is never used to express a specific disease. We do not say, a fever *ails* him; but, something *ails* him.
ail, *v. i.* To be affected with pain or uneasiness of any sort; to be ill or indisposed or in trouble.
When he *ails* ever so little . . . he is so peevish. *Richardson.*
ail, *n.* Indisposition, morbid affection; ailment. *Pope.*
Ai-lan'thus (ā-lăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *aylanto*, i. e. tree of heaven, the name of the tree in the Moluccas.] **a** *Bot.* A small genus of simaroubaceous trees of East India and China, having odd-pinnate leaves, and terminal panicles of greenish flowers succeeded by oblong samaras. **b** [*l. c.*] Any tree of this genus, esp. *A. glandulosus.* See TREE OF HEAVEN. — **ai-lan'thic** (-thĭk), *a.*
ai-lan'tine (ā-lăn'tĭn), *a.* Pertaining to trees of the genus *Ailanthus*, or to the silkworm (*Philosamia cynthia*) that feeds on it. — *n.* Silk obtained from *Philosamia cynthia.*
ai'le-ron (ā'lē-rŏn), *n.* [F., dim. of *aile* wing] A half gable, as at the end of a penthouse or of the aisle of a church.
ai-lette' (ā-lĕt'), *n.* [F. *ailette*, dim. of *aile* wing, L. *ala.*] In medieval armor, a plate of forged iron or steel worn over the coat of mail to protect the shoulder against blows aimed at the headpiece and glancing off. Ailettes disappeared on the introduction of complete plate armor.

Armor showing Ailettes, *A, A* (A. D. 1320).

ail'ment (āl'mĕnt), *n.* Indisposition; morbid affection of the body; — not applied ordinarily to acute diseases. "Little *ailments.*" *Lansdowne.*
Syn. — Indisposition, weakness, infirmity, disorder, affection.
aim (ām), *v. i.*; AIMED (āmd); AIM'ING. [ME. *amen, aimen, eimen*, to guess at, to estimate, to aim, OF. *esmer, asmer, amer*, or rather the compound *aesmer; a* (L. *ad*) + *esmer* to estimate, aim, L. *aestimare* to estimate. See ESTIMATE.] **1.** To estimate; guess; conjecture. *Obs. Shak.*
2. To point or direct a missile weapon, or a weapon which propels a missile, towards an object or spot with the intent of hitting it; as, to *aim* at a fox, or at a target.
Aiming or laying is the operation of giving the gun the direction and elevation necessary to hit the target. The term *aiming* will be employed when using the sights; and laying, when not using the sights. *Drill Reg. for Coast Artillery* [*U. S.*].
3. To direct the intention or purpose; to attempt the accomplishment of a purpose; to try to gain; to endeavor; — followed by *at*, or by an infinitive; as, to *aim* at distinction; to *aim* to do well.
Aim'st thou at princes? *Pope.*
aim, *v. t.* **1.** To esteem, consider; also, to calculate; guess. *Obs.*
2. To direct or point (as a weapon) at, or so as to hit, a particular object; to direct (as a missile, an act, or a proceeding) at, to, or against an object; as, to *aim* a musket or an arrow, the fist or a blow (*at* something); to *aim* a satire or a reflection (*at* some person or vice).
aim (ām), *n.* **1.** Estimation; conjecture; guess. *Obs.*
What you would work me to, I have some *aim* *Shak.*
2. The pointing of a weapon, as a gun, a dart, or an arrow, at, or so as to bear upon, the object intended to be struck, the line of fire; the direction of anything, as a spear, a blow, a discourse, a remark, towards a particular point or object, with a view to strike or affect it.
3. The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be attained or affected.
To be the *aim* of every dangerous shot. *Shak.*
4. Intention; purpose; design; scheme.
How oft ambitious *aims* are crossed! *Pope*
Syn. — End, object, scope, drift, purpose, intention, scheme, tendency, aspiration. See INTENTION.
aim'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Purposeful. — **aim'ful-ly**, *adv.*
aim'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of AIM, *v.*
aiming stand, *Mil.*, a rest for a rifle used in teaching the theory of aiming.
aim'less, *a.* Without aim or purpose; as, an *aimless* life. — **aim'less-ly**, *adv.* — **aim'less-ness**, *n.*
Aim'well and Arch'er (ām'wĕl, ar'chĕr). Two beaux and fortune hunters in Farquhar's "The Beaux' Stratagem."
ain'hum (ān'hŭm), *n.* [Negro.] *Med.* A trophic disease usually confined to negroes, resulting in constriction of the little toes so that they come off.
ain't (ānt). Contr. for *are not* and *am not;* also used for *is not. Colloq. or illiterate.* See AN'T.
Ai'nu (ī'nōō), *n.* A member of an indigenous race of Japan, formerly occupying the whole or the greater part of the archipelago, but now confined to part of Yezo, the Kuril Islands, and Sakhalin. The Ainus are short and robust; they have light-colored skin and features of a European cast, and are remarkable for abundance of hair and beard. Their culture is primitive, their religion, animistic, and their language, agglutinative with no known relation to any other language. — **Ai'nu**, *a.*
In the national traditions there was a time when they could look out on their watery domain, and exclaim, "Gods of the sea, open your divine eyes Wherever your eyes turn, there echoes the sound of the *Ainu* speech," a speech now current amongst scarcely 20,000 full blood and half-caste survivors of this remote Asiatic branch of the Caucasic division *A. H. Keane*
air (ār), *n.* [ME. *air, eir*, F. *air*, L. *aër*, fr. Gr. ἀήρ, air, mist, for ἀ-ϝήρ, perh. akin to E. *wind.* In sense 10 the French has taken a meaning fr. It. *aria* atmosphere, air, fr. the same Lat. word through the fem. adj. *aeria, aerea.* Cf. MALARIA.]
1. The invisible, odorless, and tasteless mixture of gases which surrounds the earth; the atmosphere. It consists chiefly of nitrogen and oxygen, nearly in the ratio of four volumes to one, together with 0.9 per cent (by volume) of argon, about 0.03 per cent of carbon dioxide, varying amounts of water vapor, and minute quantities of helium, krypton, neon, and xenon. It contains also varying small amounts of other substances, as ammonia, nitrous and nitric acids, sulphurous and sulphuric acids, as well as suspended particles of dust, bacteria, yeast spores, etc. Of the principal constituents the oxygen supports combustion and renders the air respirable for animals, the carbon dioxide is the source of carbon for growing plants, the nitrogen and argon are inert diluents. One liter of air at 0° C. and 760 mm. pressure weighs 1.293 grams, or $\frac{1}{773}$ of the weight of an equal volume of water. Like other gases, it is compressible and elastic; it transmits sound, and is used, as *compressed air*, to transmit mechanical power. It is liquefiable. (See LIQUID AIR.) The atmosphere extends perhaps a hundred miles above the earth, but with rapidly decreasing density; half its mass is within four miles of the earth's surface. Its pressure at sea level is about 14.7 pounds to the square inch (1.033 kg. per sq. cm.).
2. Symbolically: Something unsubstantial, light, or volatile. "Charm ache with *air.*" *Shak.*
He was still all *air* and fire *Macaulay* [*Air* and *fire* being the finer and quicker elements as opposed to *earth* and *water*]
3. A particular state of the atmosphere, as respects heat, cold, moisture, etc., or as affecting the sensations, as, a smoky *air*, a damp *air*, the morning *air*, etc.
4. Fig.: That which surrounds and influences.
The keen, the wholesome *air* of poverty. *Wordsworth.*
5. A gas; as, oxygen was formerly called vital *air. Obs.*
6. Odoriferous or contaminated air. *Bacon.*
7. Air in motion; light breeze; gentle wind; fig., breath.
Let vernal *airs* through trembling osiers play *Pope*
8. Intelligence; information. *Obs. Bacon.*
9. Utterance abroad; publicity, vent.
You gave it *air* before me. *Dryden.*
10. *Music.* **a** A musical idea, or *motive*, rhythmically developed in consecutive single tones, so as to form a symmetrical whole of balanced rhythmic groups or phrases, which may be sung to the stanzas of a hymn or song, or even to plain prose, or played upon an instrument; melody; tune; aria. **b** Sometimes in harmonized chorals, psalmody, part songs, etc., the part which bears the tune or melody — in modern harmony usually the upper part.
11. Outward appearance, apparent character; semblance; manner; style.
It was communicated with the *air* of a secret. *Pope.*
12. The peculiar look, appearance, or bearing of a person; attitude, action, or mien peculiar to, or expressive of, some personal quality or emotion; demeanor or manner; as, the *air* of a youth, a lofty *air.* "His very *air.*" *Shak.*
The most fugitive deed and word, the mere *air* of doing a thing, the intimated purpose, expresses character. *Emerson.*
13. An artificial or affected manner; show of style or vanity; haughtiness; as, to give one's self *airs;* to put on *airs.*
The Jackal waved his brush to show how completely everything was wiped out of his memory, and sat down with an *air. Kipling.*
14. *Painting & Drawing.* The representation of the effect of the atmosphere through which objects are seen; atmosphere.
15. *Man.* The artificial motion or carriage of a horse.
16. *East. Ch.* A thin veil to cover the chalice and paten.
Syn. — See DEPORTMENT, WIND.
air-hardening steel, a kind of steel which when heated and allowed to cool slowly in air becomes very hard. It usually contains two or three per cent of manganese and four to six per cent tungsten. — **in the air.** **a** Prevalent without traceable origin or authority, as rumors; as, a spirit of unrest was *in the air.* **b** Not stable; unsettled. **c** *Mil* Not protected against flank attacks or turning movements by some substantial obstacle, as a river, mountain, or fortification; — said of the flank of an army or line of battle.
air (ār), *v. t.*; AIRED (ārd); AIR'ING. [See AIR, *n.*; cf. AERATE.] **1.** To expose to the air for the purpose of cooling, refreshing, or purifying; to ventilate; as, to *air* a room.
It were good wisdom . . . that the jail were *aired* *Bacon*
Were you but riding forth to *air* yourself *Shak.*
2. To expose for the sake of public notice; to display ostentatiously; as, to *air* one's opinion
Airing a snowy hand and signet gem *Tennyson.*
3. To expose to heat, for the purpose of expelling dampness, or of warming, as, to *air* linen; to *air* liquors.
4. To set to music. *Obs.*
air, *v. i.* To take the air.
air bath. **a** An apparatus for the application of air to the body. **b** A hygienic exposure of the body to the action of air. **c** An arrangement for drying substances in air.
air bed. A sack or mattress inflated with air for a bed.
air bell. A bell, or bubble of air, as one formed on a photographic plate during developing, or in glass while molten.
air belt. *Metal.* An annular air space around a cupola furnace, from which air is forced into the furnace.
air bladder. **1.** *Zool.* A sac containing air or gas, present in most fishes, situated dorsal to the alimentary canal; — called also the *swimming bladder.* It arises as an outgrowth of the alimentary canal, with which it remains in communication in some fishes, but becomes permanently closed in others. In all elasmobranchs it is wanting. Its usual function is probably to adjust the specific gravity of the fish, while in some cases it is connected with the organ of hearing. The air bladder is undoubtedly homologous with the lungs of the higher vertebrates, though usually growing from the dorsal instead of the ventral wall of the alimentary canal. See LUNG.
2. A sac or bladder full of air in an animal or plant.
3. An air hole in a casting.
air'bound' (ār'bound'), *a.* Prevented from action by an accumulation of air; — said of a water or drain pipe.
air box. A box for holding or directing air, as an air chamber in a lifeboat, a flue for conducting air to a furnace, etc.
air brake. *Mach.* A brake operated by a piston which is driven either by compressed air or by the "suction" of a partial vacuum. (See VACUUM BRAKE.) In the railway *air brake*, air is commonly pumped into cylinders, under each car, and operates pistons which move the brake levers. See WESTINGHOUSE BRAKE. — **air'-braked'** (-brākt'), *a.*
air brick. A hollowed or perforated brick, or a metal box of brick size with grated sides, used for ventilation, as in building fireproof walls.
air brush. A kind of atomizer for applying liquid coloring matter in a spray by compressed air.

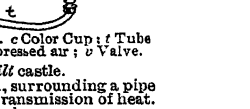

Air Brush. *c* Color Cup; *t* Tube for compressed air; *v* Valve.

air'-built', *a.* Erected in the air; having no solid foundation; chimerical; as, an *air-built* castle.
air casing. A casing, as of sheet iron, surrounding a pipe with an air space between to prevent transmission of heat.
air castle A castle in the air. See under CASTLE.
air cell. **1.** *Bot.* = AIR SPACE.
2. *Anat.* A cavity or receptacle for air in any part of the body; as one of the small cavities in the walls of the infundibula of the lungs, an air sac of a bird, a dilatation of a trachea of an insect, etc.
air chamber. **1.** Any chamber or cavity filled with air.
2. Specif.: cavity containing air to act by its elasticity as a spring for equalizing the flow of a liquid in a pump or other hydraulic machine.

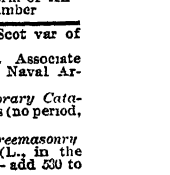

a One Form of Air Chamber

air cock. A faucet to allow escape of air.
air compressor A machine for compressing air.
air condenser. **1.** *Steam Engine.* A surface condenser cooled by the contact of air instead of water.
2. *Mach.* An air compressor.

A'i-des (ā'ĭ-dēz). Var. of HADES, the god *Poetic*
‖ **aide'-toi', le ciel t'ai'de-ra'** (ĕd twȧ', lē syĕl tā'd'-rȧ'). [F.] Help yourself, (and) Heaven will help you. *La Fontaine*
aid'ful, *a.* Helpful *Archaic.*
aid'less, *a.* See -LESS.
aid'-ma.jor, *n.* The adjutant of a regiment. *Obs.*
A'i-do'neus (ā'ĭ-dō'nūs; -nē-ŭs). [Gr. Ἀϊδωνεύς.] *Gr Myth.* = HADES, the god. *Poetic.*
aid prayer. *Eng. Law* A defendant's appeal for aid.
A. I. E. E. *Abbr.* Associate of the Institution of Electrical Engineers; American Institute of Electrical Engineers.
ai'el. *n.* [ME. *ayel, aiel*, OF. *aiol, aiuel*, F. *aeul*, a dim. of L. *avus* grandfather.] A grandfather. *Obs*
2 *Old Law* Short for writ or action of aiel, a possessory writ or action for bringing a suit on the seizin of an *aiel*, or grandfather, *besaiel*, or great-grandfather, *tresaiel*, or great-great-grandfather, or other lineal ancestor, deceased.
aier. ✝ AIR.
aiery. ✝ AERIE, AIRY.
aige. ✝ AGE.
ai'ger (ā'gĕr). Obs. or dial. form of EAGRE
aight. ✝ AIT
ai'glet (ā'glĕt) Var of AGLET.
aiglet, aiglette. ✝ EAGLET
ai'gre ✝ EAGER, esp in sense of sour.
‖ **ai gre-doux'** (ā gr'-dōō'), **ai'gre-douce'** (-dōōs'), *a.* [F.] = AGRO-DOLCE.
ai'gre-more (ā'gĕr-mōr), *n.* [F Origin unknown.] Charcoal prepared for making powder.
‖ **aigue'-ma'rine'** (āg'má'rēn'), *n.* [F.] *Min.* Aquamarine
‖ **aigues' mortes'** (āg' mōrt'), *pl.* [F., dead waters; *aigue* is an OF. & dial. form.] *Phys. Geog.* Stagnant waters caused by a river's changing its channel. See CUT-OFF.
ai guil-lesque' (ā'gwĭ-lĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE. [AGLET. *Rare.*]
ai'gu-let (ā'gū-lĕt). Var. of ai'gul-let ✝ AGLET.
aihte ✝ AUGHT.
A-i'ja (ȧ-ī'jȧ; ī'jȧ). *Bib.*
Ai'ja-lon (ā'jȧ-lŏn; ī'-). *Bib.*
Ai'je-leth Sha'har (-jē-lĕth shā'-här) *or* **hash-Shahar** (-hăsh-). *Bib.* A term used in the heading of Ps. XXII., translated in the R. V. (margin) as "Hind of the Dawn."
aik (āk), **aik'en.** Scot. & dial Eng. vars. of OAK, OAKEN.
ai'ker (ā'kĕr) Var. of ACKER.
ail. ✝ ALE
ail (āl), *n.* [ME. *eil*, AS *egl*: akin to E. *ear* of grain.] The awn of grain. *Obs. or Dial*
A'i-la (ā'ĭ-lȧ). *D Bib*
ailanthus silkworm. See SILKWORM. [ailanthus]
ai-lan'to (ā-lă n'tō), *n* The
Ai-lan'tus Var of AILANTHUS. — **ai-lan'tic**, *a.*
A'i-lath (ā'ĭ-lăth). *D. Bib.*
aild. Ailed. *Ref. Sp.*
aile. ✝ AIEL
aile. Obs. or Ref. Sp. of AISLE.
aile, ailé (ā'lā), *a.* [F. *aïlé*, fr. L. *ala* wing.] *Her.* Winged, as birds, or having sails, as windmills, of a specified tincture.
Ai-leen' (ā-lēn'). Irish form of HELEN
‖ **ailes' de pi geon'** (ēl' dē pē-zhôn'). [F., lit., pigeon wings.] See PIGEONWING.
Ai'lie (ā'lĭ). Scot. var. of ALISON, ALICE, HELEN.
aill. ✝ ALE.
aillt (ĭlt), *n.* [W., prop., another.] One of a semiservile class among the ancient Cymri. "The fixture to the land of the *aillt* or taeog was not the special mark so much of a semiservile condition as of his want of recognized kindred." *F. Seebohm.*
Ai-lu'ro-pus (ā-lū'rō-pŭs), *n.* [See AELUROPODUS.] *Zool* Syn. of PANDARCTOS.
Ai'lu-roi'de-a (ā'lū-roi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A group of Carnivora including the cats, civets, and hyenas.
Ai-lu'rus (ā-lū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. αἴλουρος cat.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the panda. It is sometimes regarded as constituting a family, **Ai-lu'ri-dæ** (-rī-dē).
ail'weed', *n.* The clover dodder.
‖ **ai ma'ble** (ā ma'bl'). [F.] Lovable; amiable; lovely.
ai'mak (ī'măk), *n.* A tribal or administrative division of the Mongols; also, a division of the Hazaras of Afghanistan.
ai-ma'ra (ī-mȧ'rȧ), *n.* Any of many large carnivorous river fishes of the family Erythrinidæ of South America
aim'-er'er, *n.* One who "cried aim" to archers (see *to cry aim*, under CRY); hence, an encourager; applauder. *Obs.*
aimd. Aimed. *Ref. Sp.*
A. I. M. E. *Abbr.* American Institute of Mining Engineers; Associate of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
aim'er, *n.* One who aims.
aimiable. ✝ AMIABLE.
Ai'mon. Var of AYMON
Ai-mo'res (ī-mō'rēz), *n. pl.* = BOTOCUDOS
aim'wor thi-ness (ām'wûr'-thĭ-nĕs), *n.* Excellence of aim. *Rare. Oxf. E D*
a'in (ā'yĕn) Var of AYIN
ain Obs. pl. of EYE.
ain (ān). Dial Eng & Scot. var. of ONE, OWN, *a.*
A-in. *Abbr. Library Cataloguing.* Augustin (no period, *A.in*).
A'in (ā'ĭn) *Bib.*
A. I. N A. *Abbr* Associate of the Institute of Naval Architects. *Eng*
aince (ānes). Scot. & dial. Eng var. of ONCE
aind. ✝ ANDE.
‖ **ai'nd'**, *masc.*, ‖ **ai née'**, *fem.* (ā'nā'), *a.* [F.] Elder; senior; — often appended to proper names; as, Coquelin *aîné.* Cf EIGNE.
Ai'no (ī'nō) Var. of AINU.
ains (ānz) Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ONCE.
ain'sell' (ān'sĕl') Scot var of *own self*
A. Inst N. A. *Abbr.* Associate of the Institute of Naval Architects *Eng*
A'inus. *Abbr. Library Cataloguing.* Augustinus (no period, *A.inus*).
A. Inv. *Abbr Freemasonry* Anno Inventionis (L., in the year of invention) — add 530 to the Christian year.
ai'on (ī'ŏn). Rare equiv. of ÆON. — **ai-o'ni-al** (ī-ō'nĭ-ăl), *a.*
‖ **ai'pi** (ī'pē), ‖ **ai'pim'** (ī'pēm'), *n* From the native name: cf Pg *aipim.*] The sweet cassava. *Brazil.*
air (ĭr; ār), *n.* [Icel. *eyrr.*] A sandbank; a beach. *Dial. Eng*
air. Var of ERE, EYRE.
air. ✝ AIRE, OR
air (ār; *Scot.* ār). Dial. Eng & Scot. var. of OAR, HEIR.
air (ār; *Scot.* ār), *adv.* & *a.* [See ERE.] Before; early *Scot.*
air's-ble, *a.* That may be aired, or set to music. *Obs.*
‖ **ai-ram'po** (ī-rām'pō). *n.* [Amer. Sp.] *Bot.* A smooth-jointed cactus (*Opuntia stricta*), of Peru and Bolivia, with red acid fruit used for making beverages.
air cavity. *Bot.* = AIR SPACE.

air cooling. In gasoline-engine motor vehicles, the cooling of the cylinder by increasing its radiating surface by means of ribs or radiators, and placing it so that it is exposed to a current of air. Cf. WATER COOLING. — **air'-cooled'**, *a.*

air cushion. An air-tight inflatable cushion; also, a device for arresting motion without shock by confined air.

air drain. *Arch.* A passage or flue to conduct fresh air, as to a fireplace, to woodwork to preserve it, or to foundation walls to keep them dry.

air'-drawn' (ãr'drôn'), *a.* Drawn in air, phantom. *Rare.*
This is the *air-drawn* dagger. *Shak.*

air'-dried', *a.* Dried by exposure to air under ordinary conditions, as, *air-dried* apples.

air drill. A pneumatic drill.

air'-dry', *a.* Dry to such a degree that no further moisture is given up on exposure to air. Most air-dry substances contain moisture which can be expelled by heating them or placing them in a vacuum.

air drying. The process of drying anything, as wood or fruits, by exposure to the air under ordinary conditions

air duct. **1.** A pipe or duct for conveying air, as to the rooms of a house or ship for ventilation, to a furnace, etc., — often applied to a light or temporary construction, as opposed to an *air drain* of masonry.

2. *Zool.* Specif., the duct connecting the air bladder and alimentary canal of certain fishes.

air'e (ĭr'ē; ãr), *n.*; *Ir. pl.* AIRIG (ĭr'ĭg). [Ir.] *Irish Hist.* In ancient Irish tribal society, a person of any of various ranks above the common freeman, the aire of one grade taking stock from his higher chieftain and paying him a food rent. The various grades were the **og-aire**, who had a household of his own; **bo-aire**, with an amount of land, etc.; **aire desa**, with 10 tenants; **aire ard**, with 20 tenants; **aire tuisi**, with 27 tenants; and **aire forguill**, with 40 tenants.

Aire'dale' ter'ri-er (ãr'dāl'). [From *Airedale*, Yorkshire.] One of a breed of large, heavy, rough-coated terriers originating in the north of England. They weigh from thirty-five to forty-five pounds, and are grizzly on the back and sides, elsewhere of a tan color.

air embolism. *Med.* Entrance of air into veins causing an obstruction of the circulation.

air engine. An engine driven by heated or compressed air.

air'er (ãr'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who exposes to the air.
2. A frame on which clothes are aired or dried.

air furnace. **a** A furnace that depends on a natural draft and not on blast. **b** A furnace for heating air.

air gap. **1.** *Physics.* An air-filled gap in a magnetic or electric circuit; specif., in a dynamo or motor, the space between the field-magnet poles and the armature; clearance.
2 = WIND GAP.

air gas. A combustible gas made by saturating air with the vapor of some volatile hydrocarbon mixture, as gasoline, and used for lighting and heating.

air gun. A kind of gun in which the elastic force of condensed air is used to discharge the ball.

air hammer. A pneumatic hammer.

air hole. **1.** A hole to admit or discharge air; specif., a spot not frozen over in the ice, esp. one caused by a spring or current in a river or pond.
2. *Founding.* A fault in a casting produced by a bubble of air; a blowhole.

air'i-ly (ãr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an airy manner; lightly; jauntily.

air'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being airy; lightness; gayety; levity.

air'ing (ãr'ĭng), *n.* **1.** An exposure to air, or to a fire, for warming, drying, etc.; as, the *airing* of linen, or of a room
2. A walk or a ride in the open air; a short excursion for health's sake.

air jacket. A jacket having inflatable air-tight cells, to render persons buoyant in swimming.

air lift. A form of pump consisting of two pipes, one within the other. Air forced down through the inner pipe causes the water to rise through the outer.
The object attained by the *air lift* is precisely the same as that attained by putting a pump some distance down a borehole; but instead of the head being reduced by means of the pump, it is reduced by mixing the water with air.

air line. A straight line, as through the air; a bee line.

air'-line', *a.* Straight; direct; as, an *air-line* road.

air lock, *or*, esp. in sense 2, **air'-lock'**, *n* **1** *Hydr. Engin.* An intermediate chamber between the outer air and the working chamber of a pneumatic caisson.
2. *Mech.* A stoppage of flow, as in a pumping device, air being in a part where liquid ought to circulate.

air'lock', *v. Mech.* To stop a flow by, or as by, an air lock.

air motor. A motor driven by compressed air.

air'o-hy'dro-gen (ãr'ō-hī'drō-jĕn), *a.* Pertaining to air and hydrogen, — applied to the oxyhydrogen blowpipe when air is used instead of pure oxygen.

air'ol (ãr'ōl; -ŏl), *n. Pharm.* A grayish green antiseptic powder, consisting of a basic iodide and gallate of bismuth, sometimes used in place of iodoform.

air-om'e-ter (ãr-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*air* + *-meter.*] **a** A kind of gasometer for holding air. **b** An instrument for measuring the rate of flow of air; an air meter.

air pillow. A pillow consisting of an air-tight inflatable bag See AIR CUSHION.

air plant. *Bot.* A plant deriving its sustenance from the air alone; an epiphyte. See EPIPHYTE.

air port. *Naut.* A porthole in a ship's side to admit air.

air potato. An Asiatic yam (*Dioscorea bulbifera*) sometimes cultivated for its large axillary potatolike tubers.

air propeller. A device, as a rotary fan, for circulating air as for ventilation; also, a high-speed fan for propelling a vehicle, as an ice boat.

air pump. **1.** *Physics.* A pump for exhausting air from a vessel or closed space; also, a pump for compressing air, or for drawing or

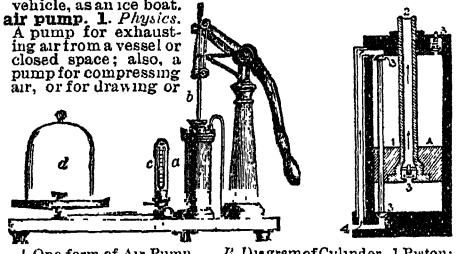

A One form of Air Pump. *a* Cylinder; *b* Piston Rod; *c* Manometer; *d* Receiver or Bell Glass. *B* Diagram of Cylinder. 1 Piston; 2 Hollow Piston Rod for escape of air with descending piston; 3, 3, 3 Valves; 4 Tube to Receiver

forcing it through other apparatus. Air pumps are of many varieties. Some operate by means of a cylinder and piston (see *Illust.*) or some equivalent device, while others depend on the suction of a flowing liquid, as mercury or water. See SPRENGEL PUMP, MERCURY PUMP, GEISSLER PUMP.
2. *Steam Engines.* A pump used to exhaust from a condenser the condensed steam, the water used for condensing, and any commingled air.
3 [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Antlia.

air sac. *Zool.* One of the spaces, in different parts of the bodies of birds, which are filled with air and connected with the air passages of the lungs. Usually they also communicate with cavities in the bones. They materially reduce the specific gravity of the body, and assist respiration by the great increase of surface thus exposed to the air, as well as by providing a space for the residual air (see RESIDUAL AIR), so that the lungs may be completely filled with fresh air at each respiration.

air shaft. A passage, usually vertical, for air, as into a mine, tunnel, or building.

air'ship (ãr'shĭp), *n.* Any machine of considerable proportions for navigating the air; now, often, a dirigible balloon, as distinguished from the simple balloon or the aëroplane.

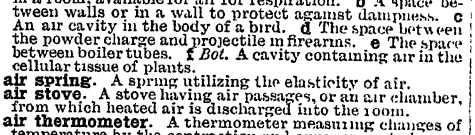

Lebaudy Airship.

air'-slaked' (-slākt'), **air'-slacked'** (-slăkt'), *a.* Slaked by exposure to the air, as, *air-slaked* lime. See LIME.

air space. Space for or containing air; as: **a** The space, as in a room, available for air for respiration. **b** A space between walls or in a wall to protect against dampness. **c** An air cavity in the body of a bird. **d** The space between the powder charge and projectile in firearms. **e** The space between boiler tubes. **f** *Bot.* A cavity containing air in the cellular tissue of plants.

air spring. A spring utilizing the elasticity of air.

air stove. A stove having air passages, or an air chamber, from which heated air is discharged into the room.

air thermometer. A thermometer measuring changes of temperature by the contraction and expansion of air.

air thread. A thread of silk, floating in the air, spun by a ballooning spider; a thread of gossamer.

air'-tight', *a.* So tight as to be impermeable to air; as, an *air-tight* cylinder. — **air'-tight'ness**, *n.*

air-tight stove, a sheet iron stove the draft of which can be almost entirely shut off. *Colloq., U. S.*

air trap. A trap for shutting off or carrying off foul air or gas from drains, sewers, etc.; a steuch trap.

air trunk. A large pipe or shaft for conducting air, as for ventilation or to a furnace.

air tube. A pneumatic tube.

air valve. A valve to regulate the admission or egress of air; esp., a valve which opens inwardly in a steam boiler and allows air to enter and relieve the external pressure during the condensation of the steam when the boiler cools.

air vesicle. *Bot.* A greatly inflated air space, often occurring in aquatic plants, and serving as an aid in floating.

air volcano. *Phys. Geog* An eruptive opening from which large volumes of gas are discharged, accompanied by mud and stones. It is not properly volcanic.

air'way' (-wā'), *n.* A passage for a current of air.

air'y (ãr'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Relating or belonging to air, atmospheric; high in air, aerial, as, an *airy* flight. "The *airy* region." *Milton.*
2. Consisting of air; as, an *airy* substance.
3. Open to a free current of air, exposed to the air, breezy; as, an *airy* situation.
4 Resembling air, thin; elastic; unsubstantial; airlike. "An *airy* spirit." *Shak.*
5. Light of heart; vivacious; sprightly; flippant; superficial. "Merry and *airy*." *Jer. Taylor.*
6. Relating to the sprit or soul; delicate, graceful; as, *airy* music
7. Without reality; having no solid foundation; empty; trifling; visionary. "*Airy* fame." *Shak.*
Empty sound, and *airy* notions. *Roscommon*
8. Having an affected manner; being in the habit of putting on airs; affectedly grand. *Colloq.*
9. *Paint.* Having the light and aerial tints true to nature.
airy signs, *Astrol.*, the signs Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius.

aisle (īl), *n.* [OF. *ele*, F. *aile*, wing, wing of a building, L. *ala*, for *axla*, wing, armpit; akin to L. *axilla* armpit, AS. *eaxl* shoulder, G. *achsel*, and prob. to E. *axle*. The pron. and spelling seem to be due to confusion with *isle*, and the meaning to be influenced by *alley* (*Orf E. D.*).] **1.** *Arch.* **a** A lateral subdivision of a church or other building where the main part is divided longitudinally by rows of columns or piers. It is parallel to, or concentric with, the middle subdivision (nave, or corresponding part of choir and transept), which it flanks, or surrounds, as in an apse. **b** Improperly used also for the nave; as in the phrases, a church with three *aisles*, the center or middle *aisle*. **c** Also (perhaps from confusion with *alley*), a passage into which the pews of a church or seats of an assembly room open.
2. An aisleike space or passage, esp in a forest.
The forest *aisles* with music ring! *John Bennett.*
Arching *aisles* of the pine, receive us, *B. Taylor*

ait (āt), *n.* [ME *ayt*, *eyt*; cf AS. *īggað*, *īgeoð*. Cf. EYOT.] An islet in a river or lake, eyot.
The *ait* where the osiers grew. *R. Hodges* (1649).
Among green *aits* and meadows. *Dickens.*

aitch (āch), *n.* [See H.] The letter *h* or *H*.

aitch'bone' (āch'bōn'), *n.* Also *edgebone*. [For *nachebone*. For loss of *n*, cf ADDER. See NATCH.] The bone of the rump; also, the cut of beef surrounding this bone

Aix (āks), *n* [NL., fr Gr *aἴξ* a water bird.] *Zool.* A genus of fresh-water ducks remarkable for their beautiful plumage. It includes the wood duck of North America and the Chinese mandarin duck.

A'i-zo-a'ce-æ (ā'ĭ-zō-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. *ἀεί* always + *ζωός* alive.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Chenopodiales), the carpetweed family, containing 22 genera and about 500 species, chiefly of warm regions. They have solitary or cymose monopetalous flowers and capsular fruit. *Mollugo* is the carpetweed; *Sesuvium* is the sea purslane; *Mesembryanthemum* is the fig marigold. — **a'i-zo-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

a-jar' (*a*-jär'), *adv.* [ME *on char* ajar, on the turn; AS. *cerr*, *cyrr*, turn, akin to G *kehren* to turn. See CHAR.] Slightly turned or opened; as, the door was standing *ajar*.

a-jar', *adv.* [*a-* + *jar.*] In a state of discord; out of harmony; as, he is *ajar* with the world.

A'jax (ā'jăks), *n.* [L, fr Gr *Αἴας*] *Gr. Myth.* **1.** The son of Telamon, and one of the Greek heroes in Homer's Iliad. He was of great stature and next to Achilles in prowess and beauty, but inferior to Ulysses in shrewdness. He killed himself out of vexation because the armor of Achilles was awarded to Ulysses.
2. The swiftest of the Greeks before Troy, except Achilles; — specif. called **Ajax the Less**. He was the son of Oileus, king of the Locrians. He violated the shrine of Athene by tearing away Cassandra.

Ajax butterfly. The zebra swallowtail.

aj'o-wan (ăj'ō-wăn), *n* [Prob. native name.] The fruit of the apiaceous plant *Ptychotis coptica*, used both as a medicine and as a condiment. An oil (see OIL, *Table I.*) containing thymol is extracted from it. Called also *Javanese seed*, *Javanese seed*, and *ajowa*.

Aj'u-ga (ăj'ōō-gă), *n.* [NL ; *a-* not + L. *jugum* yoke; — in ref. to the nonbilabiate calyx.] *Bot.* A large genus of menthaceous herbs, natives of temperate regions in the Old World, having rather large verticillate flowers, the upper lip of the corolla very short. *A. reptans* is the common bugle.

aj'u-tage (ăj'ōō-tāj), *n.* [F. *adjutage*; cf. F. *ajoutage* in same sense. Cf. ADJUST.] A tube through which water is discharged; an efflux tube; as, the *ajutage* of a fountain.

a'ke (a'kē; *colloq.* ä'kē) } *n.* [Maori.]
a'ke-a'ke (a'kē-ä'kē; *colloq. often* äk'ē-äk') } In New Zealand: **a** The sapindaceous tree *Dodonæa viscosa*. See HOP BUSH. **b** Either of two asteraceous trees (*Olearia avicenniæfolia* and *O. traversii*).

a-kee' (ä-kē'), *n.* [Prob. native name] An African sap-

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aird. Aired. *Ref. Sp.*

air'-driv en, *a* Driven by air, esp. air under pressure.

aire. † AERIE, AIR, EYRE.

air'-float'ed, *a.* Floated out or separated by a current of air; as, *air-floated* plumbago.

air fountain. A contrivance for producing a jet of water by the force of compressed air.

air gauge. See MANOMETER.

ai'rie. † AERIE.

air-if'er-ous, *a* Aëriferous.

air'i-fied (ãr'ĭ-fīd), *a.* Airily made; affecting airs.

air'ish, *a.* Of the air; hence, cool; breezy. *Obs. or Dial.*

air layering = POT LAYERING.

airle penny. = ARLES PENNY.

airles (ãrlz; ãrlz). Scot. var. of ARLES. [less-ness. *n.*

air'less, *a.* See LESS. — **sir'-**

air level. = SPIRIT LEVEL.

air'lie (ãr'lĭ). Obs. or dial. form of EARLY.

air'like', *a.* See -LIKE.

air'ling, *n* A thoughtless, gay person. *Obs.*

airl penny = ARLES PENNY

air'ly (ãr'lĭ). Obs. or dial. form of EARLY.

air'ly, *a.* Aerial. *Obs.*

air monger. One given to visionary plans.

airn (ãrn). Scot var of IRON.

air passage *Bot.* An air space [of air.]

air pipe. A pipe for the passage

air plug. *Naut.* A removable plug screwed into a water-tight manhole or scuttle cover.

air poise. An instrument to measure the weight of air.

air pore. *Bot.* = STOMA, *n.*, 2 a.

air scuttle. *Naut.* A scuttle to admit air

air'some. *a.* Airy. *Obs*

air stone. An aërolite.

airt (ãrt; ărt), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *aird.*] Point of the compass; direction. *Scot* — *v. t* & *i.* To direct; guide *Scot*

airt (ărt) Obs. or dial. form of ART

Ai'rus (ā-ĭ'rŭs) *Bib.*

air'ward (ãr'wẽrd), **air'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv* Toward the air; upward. *Keats.*

air wire. *Wireless Teleg.* = ANTENNA

air wood. Air-dried wood.

air'y (ãr'ĭ). Obs or dial. form of AREA.

ais. † ACE. EASE.

aisch. † ASH, ASK.

aische. † ASH.

aisel † EISEL

ai'sie † EASY

aisille. † EISEL.

ais'lar. † ASHLAR.

ais'le' (ā'lē'), *a. Her* Var. of AILE.

aisled (īld), *a.* Furnished with an aisle or aisles.

aisle'less, *a.* See -LESS.

aisliche. † EASILY.

aissh. † ASH, ASK.

aisshen. † ASHEN.

A'is-top'o-da (ā Ys-tŏp'ō-dă), **A is-top'o-des** (-tŏp'ō-dēz), *n. pl* [NL.; Gr. *ἄϊστος* unseen + *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot.] *Paleon.* A suborder of extinct Carboniferous and Permian stegocephalian amphibians having a snakelike body and no limbs.

aisur. † AZURE.

ait (āt), *n* ; *pl.* AITS (āts), AITIS. Oat. *Scot.*

aitch'piece (āch'pēs'), *n.* = H PIECE, under H.

aith, aithe (āth) Obs. or Scot. form of OATH.

ai'ther (ā'thẽr ; ĭ'-). Obs or dial. form of EITHER

ai'ti-ol'o-gy (ā'tĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ; ĭ'-). Var. of ETIOLOGY.

Ait'ken-ite (āt'kĕn-īt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* An adherent of Robert Aitken (1800-73), who desired to introduce into the Anglican Church certain Methodist practices and views, esp as regards conversion.

ait'meal' (āt'mēl'), *n.* Oatmeal. *Scot.*

aitt (āt), *n.*; *pl.* AITTS (āts), AITTIS. Oat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Ai'tu-ta'ki-ans (ī t ōō-t ä'kĭ-ănz), *n. pl.* Polynesians of Aitutaki, one of the Cook Islands.

aiuge. † ADJUDGE.

ai'ver (ā'vẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. form of AVER, horse.

ai'wain. Var. of AJOWAN.

ai-wan' (ī-wän'), *n.* [Per. *aiwān* veranda, palace] In Parthian or ancient Persian architecture, a throne room or hall of audience.

aiware. † AYWHERE.

aix † AX.

ai'zle (ī'zl; ā'zl). Scot var of EASLE.

ai'zle, *n.* [ME. *isel*, AS *ysel*, *ysle*.] A live ember. *Scot.*

aj. *Abbr* Adjustment (bonds); — on the tape in stock tickers

A'jah (ä'jä).

a-ja'ja (ä-ya'ya), *n* Also *aama*, *ajaia*, *aguara*, etc A native name of the roseate spoonbill. In form **A-ja'ia** it is the generic name of that bird

Aj'a-lon (ăj'ä-lŏn). *Bib.*

a-ja'nen fir (ä-ya'nĕn). [From *Ajan*, seaport of eastern Siberia.] A Siberian spruce or fir (*Picea ajanensis*).

a-jan'gle, *v.* & *n.* Jangling.

aj'a-va (ăj'a-vä), *n.* = AJOWAN

a-jax', *n.* Jocular ior JAKES, a privy. *Obs*

a-jee'. Var. of AGEE.

a-jen'jo (ä-hän'hō; 189), *n.* (Sp.) Absinth.

a-ji' (a-hē' ; 189), *n.* [Sp.] A plant of the genus *Capsicum* Sp. *Amer.*

A-ji'bik quartz'ite (a-jē'bĭk) [From the *Ajibik* Hills, Michigan.] *Geol.* A formation of the Proterozoic in the Lake Superior region.

a-jog', *adv.* On the jog.

a-join', † ADJOIN.

a-joint', *adj.* & *a. Rare* 1 On a joint or pivot.
2. Jointed; supple.

‖ a-jon'jo-li' (a-hōn'hō-lē'; 189), *n.* [Sp.] Sesame.

‖ a jour (ä zhōōr'). [F.] Pierced showing light through; — said of carving, metal work, embroidery, etc., where the background is pierced or removed, or where it is translucent.

ajourne. † ADJOURN

ajudge † ADJUDGE.

a-jut'ment, *n.* [Cf. JUT.] A jutting out; projection. *Rare.*

ak. † AC.

ak. Obs. or dial. form of OAK

ak (äk), *n.* [Hind *āk.*] *Bot.* = MUDAR.

A'ka (a'kä), *n.* One of an important hill tribe dwelling north of Assam. See INDO-CHINESE.

a-ka'la (a-ka'la), *n.* [Hawaiian] *Bot* A shrub (*Rubus macraei*) of the Hawaiian Islands, bearing a very large red or darkish edible berry.

akale. † ACALE.

A'kan (ä'kän). *Bib.*

a-ka'sa (a-ka'shä), *n.* [Skr. *ākāça.*] One of the five elements of the Sankhya philosophy, identified as space, ether, or sky. Devotees who gaze upward until stiffening muscles prevent change of facial position are termed **Akas-Mukhi** (ä'-kas-mōōk'ĭ), or "sky-gazers."

akast † ACAST.

akata. See the forms beginning ACATA-.

akatown. † ACTON, HAQUETON.

a-kaz'ga (*a*-kăz'ga), *n.* [Native name] An ordeal poison derived from a West African plant, probably a species of *Strophanthus*; also, the plant itself.

a-kaz'gine (a-kăz'jĭn; -jĕn; 184), *n.* Also **-gin**. *Chem.* An alkaloid found in akazga.

A K C *Abbr.* Associate of King's College (London).

ake. Var of ACHE.

ake. † AC.

ako Obs or dial. form of OAK.

a'ke (a'kē), *adv.* [Maori.] Onwards in time; forever. — **a'ke, a'ke, a'ke**, forever and ever; — used among the Englishspeaking people as a football cry, in allusion to the response of a Maori chief to the British summons to surrender: "We will fight on, forever and ever and ever" (E *whawhai tonu, ake, ake, ake!*) *Australasian*

A-ke'bi-a (*a*-kē'bĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., of Jap origin] *Bot.* A small genus of ornamental climbing lardizabalaceous shrubs, related to the barberries, natives of China and Japan. *A. quinata* is a handsome hardy vine bearing edible fruit. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

akecorne. † ACORN.

akehorne. † ACORN.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cŏnnect; ūse, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

indaceous tree (*Bligbia sapida*), bearing very fragrant flowers, and seeds embedded in a white spongy aril, which contains an edible substance resembling saponin. It has been naturalized in the West Indies and South America.

ak'er-ite (ăk'ĕr-it), *n.* [From *Aker*, Norway.] *Petrog.* A rock of the syenite family consisting of much orthoclase with some plagioclase, pyroxene, biotite, and quartz.

a-kim'bo (*a*-kĭm'bō), *a.* & *adv.* [ME. *in kenebowe*, perh. lit. in keen or sharp bow. Cf. KEEN, bow for shooting, KIMBO.] With a crook or bend; with the hand on the hip and the elbow turned outward. "One arm *akimbo*." *Irving.*

a-kin' (*a*-kĭn'), *a.* [*a-* (for *of*) + *kin*] **1.** Of the same kin, related by blood; consanguineous; — used of persons; as, the two families are near *akin*.

2. Allied by nature; partaking of the same properties; of the same kind. "A joy *akin* to rapture." *Cowper.*

The literary character of the work is *akin* to its moral character *Jeffrey.*

☞ This adjective is used only after the noun.

ak'i-ne'si-a (ăk'ĭ-nē'sĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκινησία* quiescence; *ἀ-* not + *κίνησις* motion] *Med.* Paralysis of the motor nerves; loss of movement. — **ak'i-ne'sic** (-sĭk), *a.*

Ak'kad (ăk'ăd; ăk'ăd) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Ak-ka'di-an (ă-kā'dĭ-ăn; ŭ-ka'-) } a supposed Turanian people who originated the civilization whence sprang the culture of Babylonia and Assyria. The hypothesis of a pre-Semitic civilization in the Euphrates valley is based upon inscriptions and archæological remains, but is not universally accepted by Semitic scholars. The name *Akkadian*, or *Accadian*, was given by Sir Henry Rawlinson; *Sumerian* was suggested by Jules Oppert. Many scholars have adopted the compound term *Sumero-Akkadian*, while some use *Akkadian* for the northern and *Sumerian* for the southern variety of the supposed speech of the originators of the Euphratean culture.

An Akkadian Type from a Restoration.

Ak'kad } *n.* One of the Akkadian people; also, their
Ak-ka'di-an } language.

a'kou-la'li-on (*a*'kōō-lā'lĭ-ŭn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκούειν* to hear + λαλιά talking, talk.] A microtelephonic instrument used as an aid to hearing, as in teaching the deaf.

al-. The Arabic definite article, *the*, occurring in various English words, as *Alcoran*, *the Koran*, *alchemy*, *algebra*.

al-. An assimilated form of AD-.

-al (-ăl). [L suffix *-alis*, forming adjectives from nouns; cf. F. *-al.*] **1.** An adjective suffix denoting *belonging to*, *of* or *pertaining to*, *having the character of*, *appropriate to*; as in autumnal, of or belonging to autumn; *royal*, appropriate to a king; poetical, *mural*, *normal*, *regal*, etc.

2. a A suffix appearing in nouns which were originally adjectives used substantively, or which have been formed on the analogy of such nouns; as in *rival*, *animal*, *oval*, *signal*. b [OF. *-aille*, L. *-alia*, neut. pl. of *-alis*.] A suffix used to form nouns of action from verbs, as in *arrival*, *avowal*, *acquittal*, *betrothal*.

3. [From *aldehyde*.] *Chem.* A suffix indicating the *presence of the aldehyde group*; as in *chloral*.

al (ăl), *n.* Also *aal*, *awl*. [From native name.] The Indian mulberry (*Morinda citrifolia*); also, the dye morindin obtained from its roots.

a'la (ā'*la*), *n.*; *pl.* **ALÆ** (ā'lē). [L., a wing.] **1.** *Roman Arch.* A small room or recess in the side of a larger room, esp. one of two flanking the atrium next to the tablinum.

2. *Bot.* **a** An axil. *Obs.* **b** One of the two side petals, or wings, in a papilionaceous corolla. **c** The membranaceous expansion or wing found in some seeds, as those of certain Bignoniaceæ. **d** The basal lobes in the leaves of mosses.

3. *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* A wing, or winglike process or part; as, the *alæ* of the vomer, of the sacrum, etc.

‖ **à la** (á lá), *fem.*, **à l'**, *masc.* & *fem.*, **au** (ō), *masc.*; *pl.* **AUX** (ō). [F.] After, or according to, the; in or after the fashion or style of; with; — used esp. in many French or pseudo French cookery terms to denote that a dish is cooked, made, or served in a specified style or with a specified substance as an ingredient, garnish, relish, or the like.

☞ Phrases beginning with *à la* are treated as single words in the vocabulary.

Al'a-ba'ma (ăl'*ă*-ba'*mă*), *n.* **1.** One of the United States.

2. A celebrated privateer built in England during the American Civil War. Under the command of Capt. Raphael Semmes it inflicted much damage upon the commerce of the United States, until it was sunk by the Kearsarge, under Capt. Winslow, on June 19, 1864, off Cherbourg, France.

3. *Ethnol.* See CREEK.

Alabama claims, claims made upon Great Britain by the United States for damages to American shipping during the Civil War by Confederate privateers, esp. the Alabama, fitted out in British ports, and allowed to depart in violation of neutrality obligations. The claims were allowed, to the amount of $15,500,000, by a court of arbitration appointed under the treaty of Washington, which met at Geneva in 1871-72. The award (**Geneva award**) was paid in 1873.

Alabama shad. A small shad (*Alosa alabamæ*) found in certain rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico.

al'a-ban'dite (ăl'*ă*-băn'dīt), *n.* [From *Alabanda* in Asia Minor.] *Min.* Manganese sulphide, MnS, usually in iron-black massive form with cubic cleavage. Sp. gr., 3.95–4.04.

al'a-bas'ter (ăl'*a*-bás'tĕr; 277), *n.* [L *alabaster*, Gr. *ἀλάβαστρος*, *ἀλάβαστος*, said to be derived fr. *Alabastron*, a town in Egypt near which it was common: cf. OF. *alabastre*, F. *albâtre*. Cf. 2d ALLEY.] **1.** *Min.* **a** A compact variety of gypsum, of fine texture, and usually white and translucent, but sometimes yellow, red, or gray. It is carved into vases, mantel ornaments, etc. **b** A hard, compact variety of calcite (rarely, of aragonite), somewhat translucent, and sometimes beautifully banded. As regards origin it is in part stalagmite and in part travertine. The name is used in this sense by Pliny and other ancient writers. Called also *Oriental alabaster*, and, esp. when banded, *onyx marble*. It is used for ornamental purposes.

2. A flask or vase for oils, etc. = ALABASTRUM, 1.

al'a-bas'ter, *a.* Of or resembling alabaster; specif., having a mat white color.

al'a-bas'trine (-bás'trĭn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, alabaster; as, *alabastrine* limbs.

al'a-bas'trum (-trŭm), **al'a-bas'tron** (-trŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-TRA** (-trà). [L. *alabastrum*, Gr. *ἀλάβαστρον*.] **1.** *Class. Archæol.* A small flask or vase for oils, ointments, or perfumes, having a flattened top or lip, with narrow orifice, and a body usually elongated, rounded at the bottom, and without handles. The "alabaster box" of the Gospels was doubtless an alabastrum.

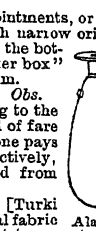

Alabastrum.

2. (*alabastrum.*) [NL.] A flower bud. *Obs.*

‖ **à la carte'** (á lá kärt'). [F.] According to the carte, or bill of fare, that is, specif., a bill of fare with prices given for each dish so that one pays only for what he orders, — often used adjectively, as, an *à-la-carte* dinner. Distinguished from *table d'hôte*

a'la-cha' (ă'la-chä'), *n.* Also **a'la-chah'**. [Turki *alāchah*] A kind of light striped Oriental fabric of silk or cotton. This name under different forms, as *alaja*, *alajah*, *alchak*, *allejar*, *alleja*, *elatcha*, etc., is given to different light Oriental cotton or silk fabrics.

‖ **a'la ci-ne're-a** (ā'lă sĭ-nē'rē-*a*). [L., ash-colored wing] *Anat.* A triangular area on each side of the back part of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, containing nuclei of the glossopharyngeal and vagus nerves.

a-lack' (*a*-lăk'), *interj* [Prob. from *ah! lack!* ME *lak* loss, misfortune. See LACK.] An exclamation expressing sorrow or regret, or formerly reproach. *Archaic or Poetic. Shak.*

a-lack'a-day' (*-a*-dā'), *interj.* [For *alack the day.* Cf. LACKADAY.] An exclamation of sorrow or deprecation.

☞ Shakespeare has "*alack* the day" and "*alack* the heavy day." Compare "woe worth the day."

a-lac'ri-ty (*a*-lăk'rĭ-tĭ), *v. t.* [L. *alacer*, *alacris*, lively + *-ity*.] To rouse to action; to inspirit. *Rare.*

a-lac'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *alacer*, *alacris*.] Brisk; lively. *Obs. or R.* — **a-lac'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **a-lac'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

'T were well it we were a little more *alacrious*. *Hammond.*

a-lac'ri-tous (*a*-lăk'rĭ-tŭs), *a.* Characterized by alacrity.

The *alacritous* mendacity born of sharp terror. *Alice M. Earle.*

a-lac'ri-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *alacritas*, fr. *alacer* lively, eager, perh. akin to Gr. *ἐλαύνειν* to drive, Goth. *aljan* zeal.] A cheerful readiness, willingness, or promptitude; joyous activity; briskness; sprightliness; as, the soldiers advanced with *alacrity* to meet the enemy.

I have not that *alacrity* of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind that I was wont to have. *Shak.*

Syn. — See EAGERNESS.

A-lad'din (*a*-lăd'ĭn), *n.* A youth in the "Arabian Nights" who becomes possessed of a magic lamp and ring, on rubbing which two frightful genii appear, who are the slaves of the lamp and the ring respectively, and who execute the bidding of any one who may have these in his keeping.

A-lad'in-ist, *n.* [From *Aladin*, for Ala Eddin, i. e., height of religion, a learned divine under Mohammed II. and Bajazet II.] One of a sect of Mohammedan freethinkers.

a-la'li-a (*a*-lā'lĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀ-* not + λαλιά a talking; cf. *ἄλαλος* speechless.] *Med.* Aphasia due to loss of control of the muscles of articulation. — **a-la'lic** (-lĭk), *a.*

al'a-lite (ăl'*ă*-līt), *n.* [From *Ala*, Tirol. See -LITE.] *Min.* A light green variety of diopside from the Ala valley.

‖ **a'la lo'bu-li cen-tra'lis** (ā'lă lŏb'ū-lī sĕn-trā'lĭs). [NL.] *Anat.* A lateral projection on each side of the lobulus centralis of the cerebellum.

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a'ke-ki' (*a'*kā-kē'), *n.* A large Japanese pinaceous tree (*Thujopsis dolabrata*).

A-kel'da-ma (*a*-k e l'*d ă*-m *ă*). Var. of ACELDAMA.

akele, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *ācēlan*.] To cool. *Obs.*

a-kemboll. ✝ AKIMBO.

aken. Obs. p. p. of ACHE.

a-kenbold. ✝ AKIMBO.

a-kene' (*a*-kēn'), **a-ke'ni-um** (-kē'nĭ-ŭm). Vars of ACHENE, ACHENIUM.

a-ken'ne, *v. t.* [AS. *ācennan*.] To beget; bear. *Obs.*

a-ken'ne, *v. t.* [*a-* + *ken*] To recognize *Obs.* — *v. i.* To reconnoiter. *Obs.*

aker. ✝ ACKER, ACRE.

akerman. See ACREMAN.

akern. ✝ ACORN.

a'ker-spire'. Obs. or dial. form of ACROSPIRE.

akest. Obs. p. p. of ACAST.

aketoun. ✝ ACTON, HAQUETON.

A'kha. Var. of AKA.

Akh-mim'ic (ak-mĭm'ĭk), *n.* See COPTIC.

a-khoond', **a-khund'** (*a*-kōond'), *n.* Also **a-khun'** (*a*-kōōn'). [Hind. *ākhūn*, Per. *ākhūnd*.] In India, a religious teacher; a schoolmaster; — used specif. as the title of the high priest and king of the Swat.

a'khund-za'da (*a* kōond-zä'-dä), *n.* [Hind. *ākhūn* master, teacher, Per. *ākhūnd* (see -KHOOND) + Hind. & Per. *zādah* son.] A native title meaning son of a head officer. *India.*

akide. Obs. past of ACHE.

akin. ✝ ACHE.

ak i-ne'sis, *n.* [NL] *Med.* = AKINESIA.

ak'i-nete (ăk'ĭ-nēt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκίνητος* not moving, idle.] *Bot.* In certain green algæ, a single cell whose walls become thickened, and which separates from the thallus for the purpose of propagation; a resting cell.

ak'i-net'ic (ăk ĭ-n ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *kinetic.*] 1. *Med.* Akinesic. 2. *Biol.* Amitotic

akir. ✝ ACRE.

Ak-ka'dist (*a*-kā'dĭst; *a*-ka'-), *n.* A student of Akkadian, or a believer in the existence of an Akkadian civilization.

Ak'kas (ăk'ăz; ak'-), *n. pl.* African Pygmies of the Welle basin. "The *Akkas*, Wochua, and others of the Welle basin ... were not only known by repute to Aristotle, Herodotus, and even the Homeric singers, but had already been introduced into Egypt during the First Empire." *A. H. Keane.*

Ak'kub (ăk'ŭb). *Bib.*

ak'mu-dar' (ăk'mŭ-där'), **ak'mud-dar'**, *n.* [See AK, MUDAR.] *Bot.* = MUDAR.

a-knee' (*a*-nē'), *adv.* On the knee. *Rare.*

aknow. ✝ ACKNOW.

A-ko'as (*a*-kō'*az*). Var. of ACHIAS

A-koi'me-toi (*a*-k o i'm ĕ-t o ĭ). Var. of ACŒMETI.

akointe. ✝ ACQUAINT.

akorn. ✝ ACORN.

a-kos'mism. Var. of ACOSMISM.

a-kou'phone (*a*-kōō'fōn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκούειν* to hear + *-phone.*] A microtelephonic instrument to aid in hearing. [MATA.]

a-kou'ma-ta. Var. of ACOUSMATA.

a-kra' (*a*-kra'), *n.* [Hind. *ākṛā.*] The vetch *Indra.*

Ak ra-bat-ti'ne (ăk rā-bă-tī'nē) *Bib.*

Ak-rab'bim (ăk-răb'ĭm). *Bib.*

akre. ✝ ACKER, ACRE.

ak ro-meg'a-ly, a-krop'o-lis, etc. Vars. of ACROMEGALY, ACROPOLIS, etc.

ak'ro-te'ri-on. Var. of ACROSERIUM.

aksis. ✝ ACCESS.

aktone, aktoun. ✝ ACTON.

a'ku-a (*a*'kōō-*ă*). Hawaiian equiv. of AUMAKUA.

A-ku'as (*a*-kōō'*ăz*). Var. of ACHUAS.

‖ **a-ku'le** (ă-kū'lē), *n.* [Native name.] The goggler. *Hawaii.*

a'kund (*a*'kōond), *n* [Bengalee & Skr.] = MUDAR.

akward, -werd, -wert. Dial. vars. of AWKWARD.

akyr. ✝ ACRE, ACKER, EAGRE.

‖ **à l'.** See À LA.

al. ✝ AWL.

al. Obs form of ALL, retained only in compounds, as *already*, *although*, *always*, etc.

Al. *Chem.* *Abbr.* [no period, *Al*] Aluminum.

A. L. *Abbr.* Annual lease. *Australia.* Anno Lucis (L., in the year of light), — add 4000 to Christian year *Freemasonry.*

Ala. *Abbr.* Alabama.

A. L. A. *Abbr.* American Library Association.

al a-ban'dine (ăl'*ă*-băn'dĭn), *n* 1. = ALMANDINE. *Obs.*

2. = ALABANDITE.

‖ **à l'a ban'don'** (á lá'băn'dôn'). [F.] With abandonment; without aid; in disorder.

al'a-barch (ăl'*a*-bärk), *n.* [L. *alabarches*, *Arabarches*, fr Gr. *ἀλαβάρχης*, *Ἀραβάρχης*.] The chief magistrate of the Jews at Alexandria under the Ptolemies and the Roman Empire.

alabaster. ✝ ARBALESTER.

al'a-bas'tos, *n.* = ALABASTRUM

al a-bas'tra, *n.*, *pl.* of ALABASTRUM.

al a-bas'tri-an, *a.* Alabastrine.

al a-bas-tri'tes (ăl *a*-bas-trī'-tēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἀλαβαστρίτης*.] *Rom. Antiq.* = ALABASTER, 1 b. [TRUM.]

al a-bas'tron, *n.* See ALABAS-

‖ **à la bé'ar'naise'** (á lá bā'är'-nāz'). [F., in the fashion of Béarn.] *Cookery.* With a tarragon vinegar sauce which, after boiling down with shallots, is combined with egg yolks and butter, and seasoned with red pepper and lemon juice.

‖ **à la belle é toile'** (bĕl'-ā'-twal'). [F.] Lit., with the beautiful star; in the open air at night.

‖ **à la bi ga rade'** (bē gà'rād'). [F.] *Cookery.* Flavored with the sour orange juice or peel.

alablaster. ✝ ALABASTER, ARBALESTER.

‖ **à la bonne' a ven'ture'** (á là bŏn' -na vaN'tur') [F.] Lit., at the good chance; haphazard

‖ **à la bonne' femme'** (bŏn' fäm') [F.] *Cookery.* Of, or in the style of, the housewife; — specif., of a meagre soup made with fish, bouillon, legumes, etc.

‖ **à la bonne' heure'** (bŏ'-nûr'). [F.] Lit. a good hour; very well, excellent.

‖ **à la bor de-laise'** (bôr'dā-lâz'). [F.] *Cookery.* With Bordeaux wine; — said of various preparations containing it, as a sauce of garnish, shallots, onions, and chopped mushrooms.

‖ **à l'a bri'** (á lá'brē'). [F.] In shelter; in safety; à couvert

‖ **á la bur'la, de-jad' la cuan'do más a-gra'da** (á lá bōōr'lä dä-häth'lä kwän'dō mäs á-grä'thaa; 146). [Sp.] In jesting, stop while it yet pleases.

‖ **a-lac'** (*a*-lăk'), *n.* [Tag.] Wine.

‖ **à la Ca me-ra'ni** (á lá ka mä-ra'nē). *Cookery.* In the style of Cameran; — said of a kind of rich chicken-liver soup

‖ **à la cam pagne'** (*a* la kaN'-pañ'y'). [F.] In or into the country.

alacche, *v. t* [*a-* + *lacche.*] To catch. *Obs.*

alace. ✝ ALAS.

‖ **à la Cha teau bri'and'** (á lá shá tō'brē aN'). [F.] *Cookery.* With maître d'hôtel butter.

‖ **à la che-vreu'il** (á lá shē-vrŭ'-y'). [F.] *Cookery.* Served with a savory sauce, as fillets of beef.

‖ **à la chi noise'** (shē nwäz') [F.] *Cookery.* After the Chinese fashion or style.

‖ **à la chi no-la'tta** (á lá shē'pō-la'tä). [F.] *Cookery.* Containing strongly flavored Italian sausages, or the forcemeat with which they are filled.

a-lack', *adv.* [*a-* on + *lack*] Lacking; wanting *Obs.*

‖ **à la co'cotte'** (á la kŏ kŏt') [F.] *Cookery.* Baked and served in the cocotte.

‖ **à la-crân'** (á'lá-krän'), *n.* [Sp.] A scorpion. *Sp. Amer*

‖ **à la cra pau dine'** (á lá krá'-pō'dēn'). [F.] *Cookery.* Designating a chicken, pigeon, etc., when boned, stripped of legs and wings, and pressed flat.

al'a-cre'a-tine (ăl *a*-krē'*a*-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* Also **-tin.** [*alumine* + *creatine.*] *Chem.* A white, crystalline substance, $C_4H_9O_2N_3$, called also *guanidopropionic acid*. On heating it yields an anhydride called **al a-cre-at'i-nine** (-krē-ăt'ĭ-nĭn; -nēn), **-nin.**

‖ **à la Cré cy'** (a lá krā sē'). [F.] *Cookery.* = À LA CROISSY.

‖ **à la cré ole'** (á lá krē ōl'). [F.] *Cookery.* With tomatoes.

‖ **à la Crois'sy'** (á lá krwà sē'). [F.] *Cookery.* Containing, or strongly flavored with, carrots or turnips.

A-lac'ta-ga (*á*-lăk'tà-gà), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of small Asiatic rodents of the jerboa family (Dipodidæ), having five toes on the hind feet. Its members are called *jumping rabbits*.

‖ **a la daube'** (á lá dōb') [F.] *Cookery.* Stewed in daube; — said specif. of certain braised dishes cooked with small square pieces of salt pork or bacon, round slices of carrots, onions, and turnips

‖ **à la Dau phi né'** (dō-fē-nā'). [F.] *Cookery* Lit, after the fashion of Dauphiné, — said of a kind of soup made with various vegetables, spinach, lettuce, leek, onions, sorrel, beets, etc.

‖ **à la dau'phine'** (dō-fēn'). [F.] *Cookery.* With atelets sauce.

‖ **à la dau phi noise'** (dō fē-nwäz'). [F.] *Cookery.* Generally covered with a thick sauce, or with egg yolk, breadcrumbed, and fried. [IST.]

A-lad'din-ist Var. of ALADIN-

A-lad'din-ize, *v. t.* To change by magic

‖ **à la dé'ro bée'** (á lá dā'rō'-bā'). [F.] By stealth; privately.

Al'ad-far' (ăl'ăd-far'), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ar. *al ashfār* the edges; but cf. Ar. *al adhfār* the talons, whence the name *Aladfar* for η Lyræ.] See STAR.

‖ **à la dia'ble** (á lá dyā'bl'). [F.] *Cookery.* Very highly seasoned; deviled. [ALACH.

al'a-dja' (ăl'*a*-ja') Var. of **a'le** (ā'lē), *n.*, *L. pl.* of ALA.

‖ **a'le cor'dis** (ā'lē). [L., wings of the heart.] *Zoöl.* In insects, etc., the muscular membranes supporting the heart.

‖ **a'le na'si** (nā'zī). [L., wings of the nose.] *Anat.* The lateral parts forming the outer boundaries of the nostrils.

‖ **à la fa veur' de** (á lá fá'vŭr' dē). [F.] By the favor of; thanks to; by means of.

‖ **à la fin'** (fĂN'). [F.] At the end; at last.

‖ **à la fi nan'cière'** (fē'nänˀ-syâr'). [F.] *Cookery.* Lit., after the style of a financier; — hence, said of a variety of espagnole sauce made with extract of truffles, and of dishes served with it.

‖ **à la fla'mande'** (flà'mand'). [F.] *Cookery.* Containing cabbage or Brussels sprouts, and, usually, turnips and carrots cut in big slices.

‖ **à la flo'ren'tine'** (flō rĂN'-tēn'). [F.] *Cookery.* See À L'ITALIENNE.

‖ **à la fran'caise'** (fraN'sāz'). [F.] After the French style; — in cookery applied to various preparations of which none are really typical, and some are merely fanciful dishes.

a la-ga'o (*a* la-ga'-ō). [Tag.] A verbenaceous tree or tree (*Premna integrifolia*, *Phil. I.*

alagarto. ✝ ALLIGATOR.

‖ **à la génevoise** (a lá zhā n'-vwäz'). [F.] Lit., in the Genevan fashion; — said of certain dishes, esp. of fish, cooked with champagne.

‖ **à la go'di'veau'** (á lá gō'dē'-vō'). [F.] *Cookery.* With balls of minced meat, usually veal.

‖ **à la grecque** (grĕk'). [F.] After the Greek fashion or style; — applied to various dishes strongly flavored with garlic or onions, and often with olive oil.

b *Arch.* Esp. to the fret or meander, the ivy-leaf pattern, or the so-called honeysuckle ornament. See ANTHEMION.

‖ **à la guerre' comme à la guerre'** (a lá gûr' kŏ-ma la gâr'). [F.] In war as in war; that is, we must bear philosophically whatever fate sends us

‖ **a-la'han** (a-la'hän), *n.* [Tag.] Any species of date plum (*Diospyros*) or its wood *Phil. I.*

alaid. ✝ ALLOY.

‖ **a lai'** (á lī'), *n.* [Turk.] A regiment in the Turkish army.

alaide. Obs. pret. of ALLAY.

alaik. Dial. form of ALACK.

‖ **a'lai'li'** (a'lī lē'), *n.* [Oi Turk. origin.] *Mil.* An officer promoted from the ranks in the Turkish army.

a'la-ja', **a'la-jah'** (á'lä-jä'). Vars. of ALACHA.

‖ **à la jar'di'nière'** (zhär'dē'-nyâr'). [F.] *Cookery.* Made with a collection of cooked vegetables See JARDINIÈRE.

‖ **à la ju lienne'** (zhu'lyĕn'). [F.] *Cookery.* With various vegetables sliced in strips; — said esp. of a kind of rich stock soup; also, of potatoes cut in very slender strips and fried crisp in deep fat.

A'la-ka-luf' (a'lá-ká-lōōf'), *n.* An Indian of a Fuegian tribe now nearly extinct.

a'la-la' (a la-la'), *interj.* [Doric Gr. *ἀλαλά*.] A war cry of the ancient Greeks. *Rare.*

‖ **a la-lang'at** (ä'la-läng'ät), *n.* [Tag.] Red sandalwood (*Adenanthera parvonia*). *Phil. I.*

A'la-man'ni-an (ă l'*ă*-m ă n'*ĭ*-*ă*n), *a.* Alemannic.

A'la-man'nic. Var. of ALEMANNIC.

‖ **à la Ma'ren go'** (á lá má'rĂN'-gō'). [F.] *Cookery.* With some garlic and oil.

‖ **à la Ma'ry-land** (măr'ĭ-lănd). [Quasi F.] *Cookery.* With a

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‖ **a'la-me'da** (ä'lä-mā'dä; 146), *n.* [Sp., fr. *álamo* poplar.] A public walk or promenade, esp. one with poplar or other trees on each side.

‖ **a'la-mi're** (ä'la-mē'rā), *n.*, *or* **a la mi re.** [Compounded of *a la mi re*, names of notes.] *Music.* The note an octave above *A re* in Guido Aretino's scale. See GAMUT.

a'la-mo (ä'lä-mō), *n.* [Sp. *álamo.*] The poplar; hence, in the southwestern United States and in Spanish America, any species of *Populus.*

the Alamo, a Franciscan mission built about 1722 at the present San Antonio, Texas, defended unsuccessfully as a fort by Texans and Americans against the Mexicans in 1836.

al'a-mode' (ăl'ə-mōd'; a'la-mōd'), *adv. & a., or* ‖ **à la mode'** (*F.* à la mŏd'). [F. *à la mode* after the fashion.] **1.** According to the fashion or prevailing mode.

2. *Cookery.* Designating various preparations of beef, as where it is **a** Cut into pieces of three or four ounces each, stewed, and the gravy thickened and flavored, as with bay leaves and allspice. **b** Larded with pork, roasted, and served with a rich sauce.

al'a-mode', *n.* **1.** A fashion; a mood. *Obs.*

2. A thin, glossy silk for hoods, scarfs, etc.; a mode.

al'a-mort' (ăl'ə-môrt'), *a. & adv., or* ‖ **à la mort'** (*F.* à la môr'). [F. *à la mort* to the death. Cf. AMORT.] To the death; mortally sick; cast down.

al'a-nine (ăl'ə-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*aldehyde* + *-ine.* The *-an-* is an insertion.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $CH_3CH(NH_2)CO_2H$, formed as a cleavage product of proteids, and in other ways. It is an amino acid derived from propionic acid.

al'ant cam'phor (ăl'ănt). [G. *alant* elecampane.] *Chem.* A kind of camphor obtained from elecampane root. It resembles peppermint in taste and smell.

a-lan'tic (ə-lăn'tĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid whose anhydride is found in elecampane root.

a'lar (ā'lär), *a.* [L. *alaris*, fr. *ala* wing: cf. *F. alaire.*] **1.** Like or pertaining to, or having, wings or alæ.

2. *Bot.* Axillary; in the fork or axil

alar cartilages, *Anat.*, the pair of lower lateral cartilages of the nose.—**a. ligaments.** *Anat.* **a** = CHECK LIGAMENTS. **b** Two fringelike folds of the synovial membrane of the knee.

Al A'raf (ăl a'räf). [Ar. *al-a'rāf.*] **1.** The boundary or wall separating heaven and hell, described in the Koran, — interpreted by some as a kind of limbo.

2. *Sufism.* A state of mystic contemplation of the deity.

A-la'ri-a (ä-lā'rĭ-ə), *n.* [NL. See ALARY.] *Bot.* A genus of olive-brown seaweeds of the family Laminariaceæ, found in the northern seas. *A. esculenta*, or badderlocks, and *A. dolichorachis* are edible.

a-larm' (ə-lärm'), *n.* [F. *alarme*, orig. *à l'arme!* to the arm, weapon! i. e. to arms! fr. L. *arma*, pl., arms. See ARMS; cf. ALARUM.] **1.** A summons to arms, as on the approach of an enemy. "A night *alarm.*" *Shak.*

2. Any sound or information for notifying of danger, a warning sound to arouse attention; a warning of danger.

Sound an *alarm* in my holy mountain. *Joel* II. 1.

3. *Fencing.* = APPEL.

4. A mechanical contrivance for awaking persons from sleep, or rousing their attention; an alarum.

5. A sudden attack; disturbance; broil. *Rare.* "These home *alarms.*" *Shak.*

Thy palace fill with insults and *alarms.* *Pope.*

6. Sudden surprise with fear or terror excited by apprehension of danger, in the military use, commonly, sudden apprehension of being attacked by surprise.

Alarm and resentment spread throughout the camp. *Macaulay.*

Syn.—Fright, terror, trepidation, dismay. See FEAR.

a-larm' (ə-lärm'), *v. t.*; A-LARMED' (ə-lärmd'); A-LARM'ING. [See ALARM, *n.*: cf. F. *alarmer.*] **1.** To call to arms for defense; to give notice to (any one) of approaching danger; to rouse to vigilance and action; to put on the alert.

2. To keep in excitement; to disturb.

3. To surprise with apprehension of danger; to fill with anxiety as to threatening evil; to excite with sudden fear.

Alarmed by rumors of military preparation. *Macaulay.*

a-larm', *v. i.* To sound an alarm or like an alarm.

alarm bird. *Zoöl.* **a** The wattled lapwing (*Lobivanellus lobatus*) of Australia; — so called from its habit of flying about and screaming at the approach of an intruder. **b** An African touracou (*Schizorhis concolor*).

alarm clock, alarm watch. A clock or watch which can be so set as to sound an alarm at a desired time.

a-larmed' (*a*-larmd'), *p. a.* Aroused to vigilance; excited by fear of approaching danger; agitated, disturbed; as, an *alarmed* neighborhood. —**a-larm'ed-ly,** *adv.*

The white pavilions rose and fell
On the *alarmed* air. *Longfellow.*

Though fatigued it is not weary, though pressed it is not forced, though *alarmed* it is not terrified. *Josiah Royce.*

alarm gauge. An attachment to a boiler for showing when the steam pressure is too high, or the water too low.

a-larm'ing, *p. a.* Exciting, or calculated to excite, alarm, as, an *alarming* crisis or report. —**a-larm'ing-ly,** *adv.*

a-larm'ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *alarmiste.*] One prone to sound or excite alarms, esp. needlessly. —**a-larm'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

a-lar'um (ə-lär'ŭm; ə-lăr'ŭm; 277), *n.* [ME *alarom*, the same word as *alarm*, n.] Var. of ALARM; — now little used except in poetry or to denote an alarm signal or the mechanism to sound an alarm (as in an alarm clock).

a'la-ry (ā'la-rĭ; ăl'a-rĭ), *a.* [L. *alarius*, fr. *ala* wing.] Of or pertaining to wings; also, wing-shaped.

The *alary* system of insects *Wollaston.*

a-las' (ə lăs'), *interj.* [ME. *alas, allas*, OF. *alas*, F. *hélas*; *a* interj. (*L. ah*) + *las* weary, wretched (that I am), L. *lassus* weary, akin to E. *late.* See LATE.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, pity, or apprehension of evil, — in old writers, sometimes followed by *day* or *while*; *alas the day*, like *alack a day*, or *alas the while.*

A-las'ka (ə-lăs'kə), *n.* A part of North America.

Alaska cedar, the yellow cedar. —**A. codfish** See 3d COD. — **A. cypress,** the yellow cypress —**A. grayling.** See GRAYLING. —**A. greenfish.** See GREENFISH. —**A. pine,** a valuable timber hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) of northwestern North America.

A-las'kan (-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Alaska or its inhabitants; found in, or native of, Alaska. —*n.* A native of Alaska. The aborigines of Alaska belong to four stocks: the *Eskimauan*, inhabiting the northern and western coasts, the Aleutian Islands, and the southern coastal region as far east as 145° longitude; the *Koluschan*, occupying the remainder of the southern coast and the Alexander archipelago, with exception of a small territory at the southern extremity held by tribes of the *Skittagetan* stock; and the *Athapascan* family, of the interior.

Alaskan pollack *or* **pollock.** See POLLACK.

a-las'kite (ə-lăs'kīt), *n.* [From *Alaska.*] *Petrog.* A variety of granite, composed chiefly of quartz and feldspar.

‖ **a'la sphe'noi-da'lis** (ā'lə sfē'noi-dā'lĭs). [NL.] *Anat.* A wing of the sphenoid bone, esp. one of the greater wings.

A-las'tor (*a*-lăs'tôr), *n.* [L., fr Gr 'Αλάστωρ; *a-* not + λαθέσθαι to forget.] A relentless avenging deity or spirit; — variously applied, as to Zeus and the Erinyes among the Greeks, and in the Middle Ages to Satan's demons.

a'late (ā'lāt) } *a.*
a'lat-ed (-ĕd) } ing wings; specif., *Zoöl.*, having a broad expanded lip; — said of shells.

al'a-tern (ăl'ə-tûrn) } *n.* [L. *alaternus.*] An ornamental
al'a-ter'nus (-tûr'nŭs) } European evergreen buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*).

a-la'tion (ā-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *alatus* winged: cf. F. *alation.*] State or mode of having wings, or alæ.

A-lau'da (ə-lô'də), *n.* [NL., fr. L *alauda* lark.] *Zoöl.* The genus of singing birds which includes the skylark. It is the type of a family, **A-lau'di-dæ** (-dĭ-dē), or true larks, distinguished by having the back of the tarsus rounded and scutellate. See SKYLARK. —**a-lau'dine** (-dĭn; -dīn), *a.*

‖ **a'la ve'sper-ti'li-o-na'lis** (ā'la vĕs'pĕr-tĭl'ĭ-ō-nā'lĭs). [NL., lit., bat's wing.] *Anat.* The broad ligament of the uterus. See BROAD LIGAMENTS.

alb (ălb), *n.* [ME. *albe*, LL. *alba*, fr L. *albus* white. Cf. ALBUM, AUBE.] *Eccl.* A full-length vestment, usually of white linen, with close sleeves, and confined by a girdle; — orig., in the early church, a full and flowing vesture worn by the minor orders of the clergy and often by persons recently baptized, now, a more closely fitting garment worn in Roman Catholic and Anglican churches by the officiants at the Eucharist.

Alb.

The constant evidence of contemporary pictures indicates that the alba [of the early church] was a long, full, and flowing vesture. In this respect it differed from the Mosaic tunic on the one hand, and the medieval *alb* on the other. *R. A. S. Macalister.*

al'ba-core (ăl'ba-kōr), *n.* [F *albicore* (cf. Sp. *albacora*, Pg. *albacor*, *albacora*, *albecora*), fr. Ar. *bakr*, *bekr*, a young camel, young cow, heifer + the article *al-*: cf. Pg. *bacoro* a little pig.] **a** A large pelagic fish (*Germo alalunga*) of the mackerel family, having long pectoral fins. **b** The tunny (also called *great albacore*). **c** Any of several related smaller fishes, as the bonitos, etc.

Al'ban, Saint (sānt ôl'băn; ăl'băn) The protomartyr of Britain, said to have been beheaded on or near the site of St. Albans during the persecution by Diocletian.

Al'ba-nen'ses (ăl'ba-nĭn'sēz), *n. pl.* [LL.] *Eccl. Hist.* A medieval Catharistic body, originating in Albania in the 8th century, which revived the doctrines of the Manichæans. See CATHARI. —**Al'ba-nen'si-an** (-sĭ-ăn; -shăn), *a.*

Al-ba'ni-an (ăl-bā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Albania, a province of Turkey, or its inhabitants or their language.

the Albanian Alexander, Scanderbeg (1403 68) See *Biog. Dict.*

Al-ba'ni-an, *n.* **1.** One of a race dwelling chiefly in western Turkey. They are usually considered to be descendants of the ancient Illyrians, mixed with Slav and Greek. They form the main body of Demker's Adriatic race (which see)

2. The Albanian language, supposed to be descended from the ancient Illyrian. In the north it uses the Roman alphabet, in the south, a modified form of Greek minuscule with several added Roman letters See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Al'ba-ny (ôl'ba-nĭ), *n.* **1.** Scotland. *Obs. or Poetic.*

2. See HERALD, *n.*, 2.

3 A city of the State of New York (see *Gaz.*). Hence:

Albany beechdrops. = PINEDROPS. — **A beef,** sturgeon. — **A. hemp,** the wood nettle. — **A. lead,** *Whist*, an original lead of a strengthening card, to show four trumps. — **A. regency,** a junto of Democratic politicians meeting at Albany, New York, who (about 1820-50) controlled the nominating conventions and the patronage of their party in the State, and also had great influence in national politics. Martin Van Buren and W. L. Marcy were members.

al'bar-dine (ăl'bär-dĭn, -dēn), *n.* [Ar. *al-bardī*, through Sp (*albardín*) or F.] An Algerian grass (*Lygeum spartum*) used in paper manufacture.

al'ba-tross (ăl'ba-trŏs; 277), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. Pg. *alcatraz* cormorant, albatross, or Sp. *alcatraz*: a pelican: cf. Pg. [F.] *Cookery.* Generally, with onions in quantity, or garnished and strongly flavored with onions; — used esp with lamb or mutton

‖ **a'la spu'ri-a** (ā'la spū'rĭ-ə). [L. *ala* wing + *spuria* false.] *Zoöl.* In birds, the alula.

a-last', *adv.* At last. *Obs.*

‖ **a la suisse'** (a la swēs'). [F.] *Cookery.* In Swiss style; — said of eggs baked with cream or cheese, cream, and seasoning.

a-lat' (a-lat'), *a* [Tag.] Salted.

‖ **a la tar tare'** (a la tär tar') [F.] *Cookery.* With tartare sauce, or a similar sauce.

‖ **a la Tar'tuffe'** (tar tüf'). [F.] In the style of or like Tartuffe; hypocritically

a la-tcha' (a'la-cha'). Var. of ALACHA

a-late' (*a*-lāt'). *adv* [*a* + *late*] Lately; of late. *Archaic.*

‖ **a' la-te-re** (ä lät'ĕr-ē) [L] Lit., from the side; — applied to The highest kind of papal legate. See LEGATE, 1. **b** *Law.* To collateral kindred

alaunt. † ALAN, ALIEN.

‖ **a l'au rore'** (a lō rōr') [F *aurore* dawn.] *Cookery.* With a pink sauce made by coloring velouté sauce with lobster coral or Armenian bole

a-lav'en-ture Properly a F phrase, *a l'aventure*, but used by Caxton for ADVENTURE, chance

‖ **a la vert pré'** (a là vâr prā'). [F *vert pré* green meadow.] In cookery, colored green with vegetables.

‖ **a la ville'rol'** (a là vēl rwà'). [F.] *Cookery.* With atelets sauce **b** Of various dishes, — fried after being dipped in a thick white sauce, and covered with egg yolk and bread crumbs.

‖ **a la vi'naigrette'** (vē nā-grĕt'). [F.] *Cookery.* With vinaigrette sauce.

‖ **a la vo'lée'** (vō'lā'). [F.] In flight on the wing; in the air; hastily

a-lawe. † ALOW.

alay. Var. of ALLEY, marble.

alay. † ALLAY.

a-lay', *v. t* To carve (a pheasant). *Obs.*

a-layd', a-layed', *p. a* Set; laid, as with pearls.

a-lay'ne, *v. t* [*a-* + ME. *laine*, *leynen*, to conceal, Icel. *leyna.*] To hide. *Obs.*

sauce of butter and cream, with or without wine. It is like a la Newburg, but less rich

‖ **a la ma te-lote'** (mät lōt'). [F.] *Cookery.* See MATELOTE.

Al'a-math (ăl'ə-măth) *D. Bib* alambic. † ALEMBIC

‖ **a'lam bi qué'** (a'lam'bē kā'). [F.] Lit., distilled; oversubtile.

alambyk. † ALEMBIC

‖ **à l'a'mé-ri'caine'** (à là'mā'rē'kān'). [F.] After the American fashion or style.

Al'a-meth (ăl'ə-mĕth; ə-lăm'ĕth). *Bib.*

‖ **à la Mey'er-beer'** (à là mī'ĕr-bâr'). [F.] *Cookery.* Shirred and served with broiled kidney and truffle sauce; — said of eggs.

‖ **à la mi'la'naise'** (mē'la'nāz'). [F.] *Cookery.* See À L'ITALIENNE, 2.

‖ **à la mi'li taire'** (mē lē târ'). [F.] In military style. [*Bib.*

A-lam'me-lech (ə-lăm'ē-lĕk). ‖ **al a-mo-dal'i-by** (ăl a-mō-dăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A quality of being *à la mode*; fashionableness. *Rare*

‖ **à la mode de Caen'** (à là mŏd dē kän'). [F] *Cookery* Noting tripe prepared with vegetables, leeks, wine, cognac, etc.

Al'a-moth (ăl'ə-mŏth). *Bib.* A term, of uncertain meaning, used in the title of Ps. xlvi., and in the R. V., and taken as being the name of the tune for it. "Most moderns derive [*Alamoth*] from 'almah,' 'damsel,' and render [it] 'with accompaniment of damsel voices' or 'in soprano.'" *Dict. of Bible* (*Hastings*).

alan. † ALONE.

alan, *n.* Also **aland, alant.** [OF. *alan, alant*; cf. Sp. *alano.*] **1.** A large dog used for hunting wild animals, apparently of any of various breeds. *Obs.*

2. [in form *aland* or *alant*] *Her.* A kind of short-eared dog.

Al'an (ăl'ăn), *n.* [LL. *Alanus*, of uncertain origin; cf. L. *Alani* (see ALANI); cf. F. *Alain.*] Masc. prop. name. L. *Alanus* (ä-lā'nŭs); F. *Alain* (ä'lăN'); It. & Sp. *Alano* (ä-la'nō).

a-la'na, a-la'nah. Var. of ALANNAH. [A-DALE.

Al'an-a-Dale' Var. of ALLAN-

‖ **a la na'po'li taine'** (à là nä-pō'lē'tän'). [F.] *Cookery* See À L'ITALIENNE, 2.

a-land'. Var. of ALAN, a dog *Obs. exc. Her*

a-land', *adv.* [*a-* on + *land.*] In the land or country. *Obs*

2. On land; to the land; ashore

a-lan'dier (*a*-lăn'dēr), *n.* [F.] *Ceram.* A fireplace at the base of a kiln, fed from outside

a-lane', Scot var. of ALONE.

‖ **à la neige'** (à la nāzh'). *Cookery* Snowlike, as with white-of-egg froth, or in balls of rice.

alanerly. † ALLENARLY.

‖ **à la New'burg** (nū'bûrg). [Quasi F] *Cookery.* With a sauce of cream, egg yolks, Madeira or sherry wine, and butter.

a-lang' (*a*-lang'). Scot. var. of ALONG.

alange, *a.* [Cf. AS. *ālenge* lengthy, troublesome.] *Obs* Tiresome; dreary; lonely; also, strange, foreign. — **alangely,** *adv* — **alangeness,** *n.* [*Obs*

a-lan'ge, *i. t.* To make dreary

a'lang grass (a'lang). An East Indian grass (*Imperata arundinacea*) of the Malayan archipelago, used for thatching roofs

a'lang-i'lang (a'lang-ē'lang). Var of YLANG-YLANG.

a-lan'gine (*a*-lăn'jĭn; jēn), *n.* Also **-gin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid found in the bark of the cornaceous tree *Kâa angolam salvifolium.* It has emetic properties

‖ **à l'an'glaise'** (à lan'glāz'). [F.] 1. After the English fashion or style.

2. *Cookery.* Generally, roasted or boiled in the plainest manner, or prepared in a manner peculiar to the English without necessarily being plain; esp., served with beurre à l'anglaise.

A-las'ni (*a*-lăs'nī), *n pl.* [L. *Alani*, Gr. 'Αλανοί.] A Tatar tribe or race, first encountered in the neighborhood of the Caspian Sea, who overran much of the Roman Empire. "The *Alani* . . are said to have worshiped a naked sword, which they fixed for the occasion in the ground." *Dict. of Bible* (*Hastings*).

a-lan'nah (a-la'na), *n.* Also *alanna, alanah, alana.* [Irish.] My child; — a term of endearment *Irish*

‖ **à la nor mande'** (à là nôr'mänd'). [F.] *Cookery.* Usually, with apples.

a-lant'. Var of ALAN, a dog. *Obs. exc. Her.*

a-lan'tin (*a*-lăn'tĭn), *n.* [G. *alant* elecampane, the *Inula helenium* of Linnæus.] Inulin.

‖ **à l'an'tique'** (à là n tēk'). [F.] In the antique style.

al'ant-ol (ăl'ănt-ōl; -tōl), *n.* Alant camphor.

‖ **à la pa ri si-enne'** (à la pa-rē zyĕn') [F.] 1 After the Parisian fashion or style

2 *Cookery* Usually, luxuriously prepared; with expensive garnishes, for dishes, as: a Of fillets of beef garnished with green peas and crawfish tails. b Of potatoes cut into small balls, esp. when stewed in bouillon.

‖ **à la Pé ri'gord'** (pā rē gôr'). [F] *Cookery.* Flavored with, or consisting of, truffles.

al'a-pine. † ALEPINE

‖ **à la po lo naise'** (à la pō'lō-nāz'). [F. *Cookery.* Having red beets or red cabbage, as Polish ragout, or borsch.

‖ **à la pou'lette'** (à pōō'lĕt'). [F., lit., with the chicken] *Cookery* With white velouté sauce (which is especially adapted for use with poultry)

‖ **à la prin'ta-nière'** (prăN tà-nyĕr'). [F.] *Cookery.* Made with a collection of cooked early or spring vegetables

‖ **à la pro ven çale'** (prō vaN-sàl'). [F.] *Cookery* Usually, prepared with olive oil, and flavored with garlic, often with onions and tomatoes added.

‖ **à la ra vi'gote'** (rà vē gōt'). [F.] *Cookery.* With herbs, tarragon vinegar, pepper, yolk of egg, and mustard; — applied to a white sauce.

‖ **à la ré gence'** (rā'zhàNs') [F] *Cookery.* With parsley, onions, mushrooms, and Madeira wine; — applied to a brown sauce.

‖ **à la reine'** (rân'). [F., after the style of the queen.] 1. *Cookery.* Designating a soup containing white meat of chicken pounded and rubbed to a pulp.

2. *Furniture* Designating a variety of later Louis Quinze, distinguished chiefly by restraint in ornamentation.

a-large' (*a*-lärj'), *v. t. & i* To enlarge; to make large. *Obs.* —**a-larg'er,** *n. Obs.*

Al'a-ric (ăl'ə-rĭk), *n.* [L. *Alaricus*, fr a Gothic (Visigothic) name: cf. F. *Alaric.*] Lit., all rich; — masc. prop. name. L. *Alaricus* (ăl'ə-rī'kŭs); F. *Alaric* (à là'rēk'); It. & Sp. *Alarico* (à'là-rē'kō); G. *Alarich* (ä'la-rĭk). [ARY.

Alaric's Breviary. See BREVI-

A la ric' Co tin' (a là rēk' kō tăN') Frederick the Great of Prussia (1712-86); — a sobriquet given by Voltaire, implying that Frederick was a great soldier (an Alaric), but a very poor poet, Corneille being the French poet satirized by Molière and Boileau.

a-larm'a-ble, *a* See ABLE

alarm bell A bell that gives an alarm.

a-larmd' Alarmed *Ref. Sp*

alarm post A place to which troops are to repair on an alarm.

Al'a-ro'di-an (ăl'ə-rō'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr 'Αλαρόδιοι the Alarodians.] Designating or pertaining to an Asiatic people mentioned by Herodotus, and presumed to be ancestors of the modern Kurds. —*n.* One of this people; also, their language

a-la'rum. † ALARM.

‖ **à la ro maine'** (a là rō'mĕn'). [F] In Roman style.

‖ **à la russe'** (à là rus'). [F.] In Russian style; — said specif. of a dinner or other meal, or a manner of serving a meal, in which the table is dressed with flowers and dessert and the courses are served from other tables or from another room.

Alas. *Abbr.* Alaska

a-las'sas (a-la'sas), *n.* [Tag] The tree *Pandanus exaltatus*; also, any climbing shrub of the genus *Freycinetia. Phil. I.*

A-las'can (*a*-lăs'kăn), *n.* A foreign Protestant in England during the reign of Edward VI.; — so called as being (actually or supposedly) a follower of John a Lasco, the Polish Zwinglian reformer, whom Edward VI made superintendent of the congregation of foreign Protestants in London.

‖ **à la ser'vi-ette'** (à là sĕr'vyĕt'). [F.] *Cookery.* Served in or on a napkin

a-las'ka-ite (*a*-lăs'ka-īt), *n.* [From the *Alaska* mine, Colorado.] *Min.* An argentiferous variety of galenobismutite.

a-las'kaxe' (-kāz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

A-las'nam (-năm), *n.* In the "Arabian Nights," a prince who, having eight beautiful statues, searched for a ninth, more valuable still, which he found in the person of a lady, who became his wife.

‖ **à la Sou bise'** (à la sōō'bēz') [F.] *Cookery.* Generally, with onions in quantity, or garnished and strongly flavored with onions; — used esp with lamb or mutton

‖ **a'la spu'ri-a** (ā'la spū'rĭ-ə). [L. *ala* wing + *spuria* false.] *Zoöl.* In birds, the alula.

a-last', *adv.* At last. *Obs.*

‖ **à la suisse'** (a là swēs'). [F.] *Cookery.* In Swiss style; — said of eggs baked with cream or cheese, cream, and seasoning.

a-lat' (a-lat'), *a* [Tag.] Salted.

‖ **à la tar tare'** (à là tär tar') [F] *Cookery.* With tartare sauce, or a similar sauce.

‖ **à la Tar'tuffe'** (tar tüf'). [F.] In the style of or like Tartuffe; hypocritically

a la-tcha' (a'la-cha'). Var. of ALACHA

a-late' (*a*-lāt'). *adv* [*a* + *late*] Lately; of late. *Archaic.*

‖ **a' la-te-re** (ä lät'ĕr-ē) [L] Lit., from the side; — applied to The highest kind of papal legate. See LEGATE, 1. **b** *Law.* To collateral kindred

alaunt. † ALAN, ALIEN.

‖ **a l'au rore'** (a lō rōr') [F *aurore* dawn.] *Cookery.* With a pink sauce made by coloring velouté sauce with lobster coral or Armenian bole

a-lav'en-ture Properly a F phrase, *a l'aventure*, but used by Caxton for ADVENTURE, chance

‖ **a la vert pré'** (à là vâr prā'). [F *vert pré* green meadow.] In cookery, colored green with vegetables.

‖ **à la ville'rol'** (à là vēl rwà'). [F.] *Cookery.* With atelets sauce **b** Of various dishes, — fried after being dipped in a thick white sauce, and covered with egg yolk and bread crumbs.

‖ **à la vi'naigrette'** (vē nā-grĕt'). [F.] *Cookery.* With vinaigrette sauce.

‖ **à la vo'lée'** (vō'lā'). [F.] In flight on the wing; in the air; hastily

a-lawe. † ALOW.

alay. Var. of ALLEY, marble.

alay. † ALLAY.

a-lay', *v. t* To carve (a pheasant). *Obs.*

a-layd', a-layed', *p. a* Set; laid, as with pearls.

a-lay'ne, *v. t* [*a-* + ME. *laine*, *leynen*, to conceal, Icel. *leyna.*] To hide. *Obs.*

‖ **a la-zor'** (a la-zôr'; 208), *n.* [Sp.] The safflower. *Phil. I.*

Alb *Abbr* Albanian; Albany; Albert.

al'ba. (al'bä), *n.* [NL., fr L *albus* white.] *Anat.* The white matter of the brain and spinal cord.

Alba. *Abbr.* Alberta.

‖ **al'ba.** *n.*; *pl.* ALBÆ (ăl'bē). [LL.] *Lect* The alb, esp of the early church. See ALB.—**al'ba bul-la'ta** [LL.], an alb ornament ed with rows of small gold plates arranged round the lower edge. — **al'ba si gil-la'ta** (sĭj-ĭ-lā'ta) [LL.], an alb ornamented with round gold plates just above the lower hem, one on either side.

al'ba. *n.* [Pr., prop., dawn] *Provençal Lit.* A very old type of verse, sometimes religious but usually describing the parting of lovers at dawn, having a refrain which properly ends with *alba*, dawn.

‖ **al ba-ce'a** (ăl ba-shē'ä; 138), *n* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* The person designated by a testator to fulfill and execute the directions of his will

‖ **al'ba fir'ma.** [LL.] *O. Eng. Law* Rent payable in white money, that is, silver

Al'ba-inn, *n.* Scotland *Obs. or Poetic.*

Alban *Abbr* Albania.

al'ban (ăl'băn), *n.* [L. *albus* white.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{32}O_3$, extracted from gutta-percha

al'ba-nase (ôl'ba-nāz'), *n* See PETROGRAPHY.

Al-ba'ni-a (ăl-bā'nĭ-ä), *n.* [See ALBION.] A name of Scotland in old romances and histories.

Al'ba-ny for-ma'tion (ôl'bā-nĭ). [From *Albany*, village in Texas.] *Geol* A limestone formation of the Pennsylvanian system in northern Texas.

al-ba'ri-um (ăl-bā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] A kind of thin stucco for whitening walls.

al-ba'ta (-tə), *n.* [L., lit., whitened.] A kind of German silver.

Al ba'ti (-tī), *n pl.* [L., pl. of *albatus* clothed in white.] *Ch. Hist.* An Italian white-robed order of religious ascetics suppressed by the Pope about 1400

al-ba'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *albare* to make white]. *Obs.* 1. Albification.

2 Removal of dust, as with a feather.

alcatruz, Sp. *arcaduz*, a bucket, fr. Ar. *al-qādūs* the bucket, fr. Gr. *κάδος* a water vessel. So an Arabic term for *pelican* is *water carrier*, as a bird carrying water in its pouch.] Any of several web-footed birds related to the petrels, of the genus *Diomedea* and allied genera. They are the largest of sea birds, capable of long-continued flight, and are often seen at great distances from land. Though most abundant in the Southern Hemisphere, the black-footed albatross (*D. nigripes*) and the short-tailed albatross (*D. albatrus*) are well-known species in the North Pacific Ocean.

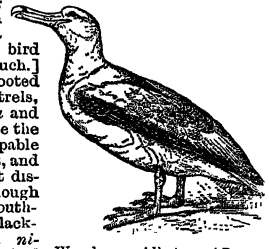

Wandering Albatross (*Diomedea exulans*). ($\frac{1}{27}$)

albatross cloth. A fine, thin woolen fabric.

al-be'do (ăl-bē'dō), *n.* [L., fr. *albus* white.] **1.** Whiteness. **2.** *Astron.* The ratio which the light reflected from an unpolished surface bears to the total light falling upon it.

al'be'it (ôl'bē'ĭt), *conj.* [ME *al be* although it be, where *al* is our *all*. Cf. ALTHOUGH.] Even though; although.

Albeit so masked, Madam, I love the truth. *Tennyson.*

Al'ber-ich (ăl'bĕr-ĭk), *n.* [G.] In German legend, the all-powerful king of the dwarfs and chief of the Nibelungs. In the "Ring of the Nibelung," he pronounces a curse on the ring when it is taken from him. He corresponds to the Oberon of French and English folklore. Cf. ANDVARI.

Albert chain. A kind of watch chain with a swivel at each end, and usually having a fastening bar in the center, worn across from pocket to pocket, — named after *Albert*, Prince consort of Queen Victoria.

Al'bert-ine (ăl'bĕr-tēn; -tĭn), *n.* A variety of Albert ware with floral designs in high relief.

Al'bert-ine (ăl'bĕr-tĭn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the younger branch of the house of Frederick of Saxony, descended through his son Albert the Bold.

Albertine tracts, certain economic tracts published to support the views of the Albertine branch (see above) in opposition to a debasement of currency which was proposed by the elder, or Ernestine, branch.

Al'bert-ist, *n.* A follower of the Scholastic philosopher Albertus Magnus (1193–1280), who was the first Scholastic to effectually adapt Aristotle's philosophy to Christian theology. See SCHOLASTICISM.

al'bert-ite (ăl'bĕr-tīt), *n.* A bituminous mineral resembling asphaltum, found in the county of Albert, New Brunswick, and in other localities. H., 1–2 Sp. gr., 1.097.

Al'bert of Gei'er-stein', Count (gī'ĕr-stīn). In Scott's "Anne of Geierstein," the father of Anne and the head of the Vehmgericht. In one of his disguises he is known as the "Black Priest of St Paul's." He kills Charles of Burgundy by order of the Vehmgericht.

Albert ware. A soft ornamental terra-cotta pottery, sold in the biscuit state for decorating.

al'ber-type (ăl'bĕr-tīp), **al'bert-type'** (ăl'bĕrt-), *n.* [After Joseph *Albert*, of Munich.] A kind of collotype.

al-bes'cent (ăl-bĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *albescens*, p. pr. of *albescere* to grow white, fr. *albus* white.] Becoming white or whitish; moderately white. — **al-bes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

Al'bi-an (ăl'bĭ-ăn), *a.* [Prob. named from the department of the *Aube*, France.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the European Cretaceous. See GEOLOGY.

al'bi-cant (-kănt), *a.* [L *albicans*, p. pr. of *albicare* to be white.] Growing or becoming white

al'bi-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* The process of becoming white, or developing white patches or streaks.

Al'bi-gen'ses (-jĕn'sēz), *n. pl.* [LL.] *Eccl. Hist.* A Catharistic sect of southern France. It arose in the beginning of the 11th century, and was exterminated in the 13th by the crusades and the Inquisition. They were distinct from the Waldenses. They received the name *Albigenses* at the end of the 12th century, from Albi, where they flourished. See CATHARI. — **Al'bi-gen'si-an** (-sĭ-ăn; -shăn), *a.*

al'bi-nism (ăl'bĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being an albino; albinoism; leucopathy; specif., *Bot.*, whole or partial absence of pigmentation due to alteration or suppression of the sap color. In crossbreeding of both animals and plants albinism may be treated as a Mendelian character, commonly behaving as a recessive.

In the case of yellow and white variegation, the term *albinism* is sometimes used, especially when the plants are largely marked with white or yellow. *L. H. Bailey.*

al'bi-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Affected with albinism.

al-bi'no (ăl-bī'nō; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Sp. or Pg. *albino*, orig. whitish, fr. *albo* white, L. *albus*. Cf. ALBUM. The term was originally applied by the Portuguese to negroes met with on the coast of Africa, who were mottled with white spots.] **1.** A person having a congenital deficiency of pigment in the skin, hair, and eyes. Albinos occur among all races of men; in extreme cases they have skin of a milky color, very light hair, and eyes with a deep red pupil and pink or blue iris. The lack of dark pigment in the eye admits light in excessive amount, and through other parts besides the pupil, and their vision is consequently poor, especially in strong light. **2.** An animal exhibiting a similar and abnormal deficiency of pigment on the whole or a part of the body. Domesticated animals are especially liable to albinism, and by selective breeding races of albinos, as the white mice, have been produced. **3.** *Bot.* A plant in which the chromatophores remain colorless; — applied: **a** To those which are etiolated, i. e., in which the green color is lost through the absence of chloroplasts. **b** To those having white instead of colored flowers, due to the undeveloped chromoplasts. **4.** *Philately.* A mere (uncolored) impression of the plate of a stamp upon paper. **5.** In Mexico, an octoroon.

Al'bi-on (ăl'bĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L.; of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *alp* a height or hill, or L. *albus* white.] An ancient name of England, still retained in poetry.

In that nook-shotten isle of *Albion.* *Shak.*

Albion ware. *Pottery.* Ware decorated with colored slip; — so called because a revival or modification of the old English method of slip decoration.

al'bite (ăl'bīt), *n.* [L. *albus* white] *Min.* A triclinic feldspar, usually white in color, occurring in crystals or massive, and forming a common constituent of granite and of various igneous rocks. It is a silicate of aluminium and sodium, $NaAlSi_3O_8$. See FELDSPAR. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., 2.62–2.65. — **al-bit'ic** (ăl-bĭt'ĭk), *a.*

al'bi-ti-za'tion (ăl'bĭ-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'-), *n. Petrog.* The production in a rock of albite as a secondary mineral.

Al-biz'zi-a (ăl-bĭz'ĭ-a), *n.* [NL., after the *Albizzi*, an Italian family.] *Bot.* A large genus of mimosaceous trees, differing from *Acacia* by the united filaments and sessile ovary. They are natives of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. *A. julibrissin* is the silk tree; *A. anthelmintica* yields mesenna. Also [*l. c.*], any tree of this genus.

al'bo-lene (ăl'bō-lēn), *n. Pharm.* An oily petroleum product used as a base in the preparation of ointments and in liquid form as a spray in affections of the nose and throat.

al'bo-lite (ăl'bō-līt) } *n.* [L. *albus* white + *-lite*, *-lith.*] A
al'bo-lith (ăl'bō-lĭth) } kind of plastic cement, or artificial stone, consisting chiefly of magnesia and silica.

Al'bo-rak' (ăl'bō-răk'; 277), *n.* [Ar. *al-burāq*, fr. *baraqa* to flash, shine.] **1.** The imaginary winged, milk-white animal, about the size of an ass, on which Mohammed was said to have made his midnight journey to the seventh heaven. **2.** Some kind of a white asslike animal of Turkey.

Al-bu'ca (ăl-bū'kă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *albucus* the asphodel.] *Bot.* A genus of bulbous liliaceous plants, natives of South Africa, closely allied to *Ornithogalum*, often cultivated for their pale yellow flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

al'bu-gin'e-ous (ăl'bū-jĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [See ALBUGO.] Of or like the white of the eye, or of an egg; albuminous; — applied to textures, humors, etc., which are perfectly white.

al-bu'go (ăl-bū'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GINES (-jĭ-nēz). [L., whiteness, fr. *albus* white.] **1.** *Med.* = LEUCOMA. **2.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small genus of parasitic phycomycetous fungi, each species of which is attached to a distinct host. *A. candida*, growing on the shepherd's-purse and other crucifers, is the most common.

al'bum (ăl'bŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *albus* white. Cf. ALB.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A tablet on which the prætors' edicts, lists of judges, etc., were posted; hence, any of various lists. **2.** A register for visitors' names; a visitors' book. **3.** A blank book in which to insert autographs, sketches, memorial writing of friends, photographs, etc. **4.** A printed book of selections.

al-bu'men (ăl-bū'mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *albus* white] **1.** The white of an egg. **2.** Hence, a *Bot.* Nutritive parenchymatous tissue. See ENDOSPERM, PERISPERM. **b** Albumin. See ALBUMIN, *Note.*

al-bu'men-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To cover or saturate with albumen; to coat or treat with an albuminous solution. — **al-bu'men-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

albumen process. *Photog.* A process in which albumen is used as a vehicle for the sensitive salts.

al-bu'min (-mĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of proteids, forming the most important constituent of the serum of the blood, and found also in milk, muscle, and other animal substances, and in many vegetable tissues and fluids. They are rich in sulphur (of which they contain on the average nearly two per cent) and, like all the proteids, are exceedingly complex in structure. The albumins are soluble in water, but are precipitated by excess of mineral acids and salts. Owing to their property of coagulating on heating and carrying down with them coloring matters and impurities, the albumins (including the so-called egg albumin) are used extensively for clarifying liquids, as in cookery, sugar refining, and wine making. They are also used in photography, calico printing, etc. See also ALBUMINATE.

☞ The *albumins* were formerly regarded as different occurrences of a single substance, called at first *albumen* because supposed to exist nearly pure in white of egg. The so-called *egg albumin*, which until recently has been regarded as a typical albumin, is now recognized to be a mixture of glucoproteids. See OVALBUMIN.

albumin-, albumini-. Combining forms for *albumen*, *albumin*. See ALBUMINO-.

al-bu'mi-nate (ăl-bū'mĭ-nāt\), *n.* **a** A member of either of two classes of nearly insoluble proteids obtained by the action of acids and alkalies on the albumins, and called respectively acid albuminates (or *acid albumins*) and alkali albuminates (or *alkali albumins*). Specif., an alkali albuminate. **b** A compound formed by the union of an albumin with another substance.

al-bu'mi-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*albumini-* + *-ferous.*] Producing albumin

al-bu'mi-nim'e-ter (-nĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*albumini-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of albumin in a liquid. — **al-bu'mi-nim'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

al-bu'mi-no- (ăl-bū'mĭ-nō), **al-bu'mi-ni-** (-nĭ-). Combining forms for *albumen* or *albumin*.

al-bu'mi-noid (-noid), *a.* [*albumin-* + *-oid.*] *Chem.* Resembling albumin. — *n. Physiol. Chem.* **a** = PROTEID (in its broad sense). **b** Any of a number of substances resembling the true proteids in many respects, and including collagen keratin, elastin, etc. They are, as a rule, insoluble and resistant to chemical reagents. See PROTEID. — **al-bu'mi-noi'dal** (-noi'dăl), *a.*

al-bu'mi-no'sis (-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *albumin-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A morbid condition due to excessive increase of albuminous elements in the blood.

al-bu'mi-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *albumineux.*] Pertaining to, or containing, albumen; having the properties of, or like, albumen or albumin. — **al-bu'mi-nous-ness,** *n.*

al-bu'mi-nu'ri-a (-nū'rĭ-a), *n.* [NL.; *albumin-* + *-uria*] *Med.* Presence of albumin in the urine, — generally a symptom of disease of the kidneys. — **al-bu'mi-nu'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

al'bu-moid (ăl'bū-moid), *n.* [*albumin-* + *-oid.*] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** = ALBUMINOID **b.** **b** Specif., an albuminoid present in the cartilage of adult animals.

al'bu-mose (-mōs), *n.* [From ALBUMIN.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of proteoses formed from the albumins and from fibrin; also, by extension, any proteose. The albumoses are sometimes classed as *amidalbumoses* and *hemialbumoses*, the former being the more resistant to the action of acids and enzymes. See also PROTEOSE.

al'bu-mo-su'ri-a (-mō-sū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *albumose* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Presence of albumoses in the urine.

al-bur'num (ăl-bûr'nŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *albus* white.] *Bot.* The young, soft wood of a dicotyledonous tree, consisting of living tissues near the cambium layer and outside of the heartwood, or duramen, — called also *sapwood* or *splintwood*. See DURAMEN. — **al-bur'nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

Al-ca'ic (ăl-kā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Alcaicus*, Gr. Ἀλκαϊκός.] Pertaining to Alcæus, a lyric poet of Mitylene, about 600 B. C., or to the meter which he invented. — *n.* An Alcaic verse, either: the *greater Alcaic*, ⏑ ¯ ⏑ ¯ | ¯ ⏑ ¯ ⏑ | ¯ ⏑ ⏑ | ¯ ⏑ ¯ ⏑ | ¯ ⏑ ¯ ⏑ ¯; the *lesser Alcaic*, ¯ ⏑ ⏑ | ¯ ⏑ ¯ | ¯ ⏑ ¯ ⏑ | ¯ ⏑; or the *nine-syllabled Alcaic*, ⏑ ¯ ⏑ | ¯ ⏑ | ¯ ⏑ ⏑ | ¯ ⏑. See PROSODY. The *Alcaic strophe* consists of two lines of the greater Alcaic, one of the nine-syllabled, and one of the lesser. Thus:

Vī:des ut | alta | stet nive | candi:dum
Sō:racte, | nec jam | sustine|ant o|nus
Sil:væ la|boran|tes, ge|luque
Flumina | constite|rint a|cuto

The older prosody scanned the Alcaics of Horace as containing two greater Alcaics, each of which had two iambic feet with an additional long syllable followed by two dactyls. The third line was scanned as four iambic feet with an additional short syllable, and the fourth line of the strophe contained two dactyls followed by two trochees, the same forming a logaœdic verse.

‖ **al-cal'de** (ăl-kal'dā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al-qādī* judge, fr. *qada* to decide, judge. Hence, the *cadi* of the Turks. Cf. CADI.] An administrative official (usually mayor) or judge, in Spain and Spanish colonies; hence, in New Mexico, a justice of the peace. — **al-cal'de-ship',** *n.*

‖ **al'cal-dí'a** (al'kal-dē'a), *n.* [Sp.] The jurisdiction or office of an alcalde; also, the building or chamber in which he conducts the business of his office.

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albe. Var. of ALB

al be', al bee' (ôl-bē'), *conj.* [See ALBEIT.] Although; albeit. *Obs*

al'be, *n. Rom. Antiq.* An album

al'be-core † ALBACORE.

al-be-dene', *adv.* [*all* + *bedene.*] Immediately. *Obs*

al be-di-ne'i-ty (ăl bē-dĭ-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *albedo*, *-dinis*, whiteness.] Whiteness. *Obs.*

albee. Var of ALBE

‖ **al-ber'ca** (ăl-bĕr'ka), *n.* [Sp., sink, pool] A hollow place containing water; water pocket.

alberge † AUBERGE.

‖ **al-ber'go** (ăl-bĕr'gō), *n.* [It.] An auberge

Al'bert (ăl'bĕrt), *n.* [L. *Albertus* or F. *Albert*, fr the OHG. form of G. *Albrecht*; cf also G. *Adelbert*.] **1.** Lit., nobly bright; illustrious; — masc. prop. name. L. *Albertus* (ăl-bûr'tŭs); F. *Albert* (ăl bĕr'); It. & Sp. *Alberto* (al-bĕr'tō); G. *Adalbert* (a'dăl-bĕrt), *Albert* (al'bĕrt), *Albrecht* (ăl'brĕxt). **2.** In Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther," a young farmer, the husband of Lotte, or Charlotte, with whom Werther is in love. Albert represents Goethe's friend Kestner. **3** Short for ALBERT CHAIN.

Al-ber'ta (ăl-bûr'tă), *n.* Fem. prop. name. See ALBERT.

Al-ber'tan (-tăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the province of Alberta, Canada; as, *Albertan* drift, a formation of gravel, etc., probably of preglacial origin

Albert biscuit A kind of damole.

Albert crape A kind of crape composed of silk and cotton

Al-ber'ti bass (al-bĕr'tē bās) *Music* A bass consisting of simple broken chords:— from its supposed inventor, Domenico Alberti (d. 1739). — **Al ber-tin'i-an** (ăl bĕr-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.*

Albert Order See ORDER.

al'be-spine (ăl'bē-spīn), *n.* [ME *albespyne*, fr OF *albespine*, *aubespine*, F *aubépine*, fr L *alba spina* white thorn.] European hawthorn *Archaic*

albespyne † ALBESPINE

al-bes'ton. † ASBESTOS

al'be-tad (ăl'bē-tăd), *n* [Prob fr Ar. *albirzad.*] Galbanum.

Al'bi (ăl'bĭ), *n. pl.* [L. *albus*, pl *albi*, white.] Certain European religious flagellants of the 14th century. They wore long white garments and veils.

al'bi-cans (ăl'bĭ-kănz), *n Anat* = *corpus albicans*, sing of CORPORA ALBICANTIA.

al'bi-can'ti-a (-kăn'shĭ-ă). *n. pl. Anat.* = CORPORA ALBICANTIA

al'bi-core Var of ALBACORE.

al-bic'u-lī (ăl-bĭk'ū-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., dim. of L. *albus* white.] White people; — derogatorily

al'bi-flo'rous. *a.* [L. *albus* + *-florous.*] White-flowered.

al'bi-fy (ăl'bĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *albus* white + *-fy.*] To make white.

Obs. or R. — **al bi-fa-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **al'bi-fi-ca'tive,** *a.*

‖ **Al'bi'geois'** (ăl b ē z h w ä'), *n. pl* [F.] = ALBIGENSES

al'bi-nal (ăl'bĭ-năl; ăl-bī'năl), *a.* Characterized by albinism

al-bi'ness (ăl-bī'nĕs), *n* A female albino *Holmes*

al-bi'no-ism (-nō-ĭz'm), *n.* Albinism.

al bi-not'ic (ăl bĭ-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with albinism.

al'bi-nu'ri-a (-nū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL See ALBINO; -URIA] *Med* Chyluria.

Al'bi-on (ăl'bĭ-ŏn). *n* [L., fr Gr. Ἀλβίων] *Class Myth* A giant, the son of Neptune, slain by Hercules.

Al-bi're-o (ăl-bĭ'rē-ō), *n* [Supposed to be due to a misunderstanding of the words *ab græo* occurring in a description of the constellation *Cygnus* in the Almagest (1515).] See STAR

albite law. *Cryst.* A mode of twinning in which the twinning plane is the brachypinacoid. It is common with the mineral albite, and gives rise to the fine striations on its cleavage surface.

albiast † ARBALEST.

albiastrer † ARBALESTER.

al'bo-car'bon, *n* [L. *albus* white + *carbon.*] Naphthalene.

albocarbon burner A gas burner in which the gas is carbureted by passing through heated naphthalene

al'bo-core. † ALBACORE.

al-boc'ra-cy (ăl-bŏk'ra-sĭ), *n* [L. *albus* white + *-cracy*] Government by "white" men, or Caucasians. *Rare.*

Al'boin (ăl'boin), *n.* In Giovanni Rucellai's tragedy "Rosmunda," the historic Lombard king who pledged his adulterous queen, Rosmunda, in a cup made of her father's skull.

al bo-pan'nin, *n.* [L. *albus* white + *pannus* +*in*] A silky-white substance found in pannum, said to be a powerful muscle poison

alborne. † AUBURN

‖ **al'bor-noz'** (ăl bôr-nōth'), *n.* [Sp] A kind of Moorish cloak

Albr *Abbr.* Albrecht.

Al-brac'ca (ăl-brăk'kă), *n.* [It.] A castle of Cathay to which Angelica, in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato," retires in grief at being scorned by Rinaldo

‖ **al-brī'ci-as** (ăl-brē'shē-ăs; 138), *n pl* [Sp.] A gift or reward to the bringer of good news.

Al'bright (ôl'brīt), *n Eccl.* A member of the Evangelical Association, founded by Jacob Albright.

al'bronze (ăl'brŏnz), *n* Aluminium bronze.

Alb Sunday *Eccl.* The first Sunday after Easter Sunday, properly *Albless Sunday*, because in the early church those who had been baptized on Easter eve laid aside on the following Saturday the white albs put on after baptism

al bu-gin'e-a (ăl'bū-jĭn'ē-ă), *n* [NL. See ALBUGO] = TUNICA ALBUGINEA

al bu-gi-ni'tis (ăl'bū-jĭ-nī'tĭs), *n* [NL.; *albuginea* + *-itis.*] *Med* Inflammation of albuginous tissues

al-bu'gi-nous (ăl-bū'jĭ-nŭs), *a.* Albuminous *Obs.* — **al-bu'gi-nous-ness,** *n. Obs.*

al'bum-e'an (ăl'bŭm-ē'ăn), *a.* Of or relating to an album or albums. *Nonce word. Lamb*

al-bu'men-oid Var of ALBUMINOID

al-bu'men-om'e-ter. Var. of ALBUMINIMETER

al'bum Græ'cum (ăl'bŭm grē' kŭm). [L., Greek white] Dung of dogs or hyenas, which becomes white by exposure to air. It is used in dressing leather.

al bu-mim'e-ter (ăl bū-mĭm'ē-tĕr), *n* An albuminimeter.

al-bu mi-na-tu'ri-a (ăl-bū mĭ-nă-tū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL See ALBUMIN; -URIA] *Med.* The abnormal presence of albuminates in the urine.

al-bu'mi-ni-form. *a.* [*albumin-* + *-form.*] Resembling albumin.

al-bu mi-nip'a-rous (-nĭp'ă-rŭs). *a.* [*albumin-* + *-parous.*] Albuminiferous

al-bu'min-ize, *v. t.* = ALBUMENIZE. — **al-bu min-i-za'tion,** *n.*

al-bu'mi-nog'e-nous (ăl-bū'mĭ-nŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*albumino-* + *-genous.*] = ALBUMINIFEROUS

al-bu mi-nom'e-ter, *n* = ALBUMINIMETER.

al-bu'mi-none (ăl-bū'mĭ-nōn), *n* [*albumin-* + *-one.*] *Physiol. Chem* Peptone [BUMINOUS.

al-bu'mi-nose (nōs), *a.* = ALbu'mi-nous, *a* = ALBUMOSE

al-bu'mo-scope, *n.* [*albumin-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for ascertaining the presence and quantity of albumin in urine.

al'burn. † AUBURN. [NUM.]

al'burn (ăl'bŭrn), *n.* = ALBUR-

al'burn, *n.* [L. *alburnus*, fr. *albus* white.] The bleak.

Al'byn (ăl'bĭn), *n* [See ALBION] Scotland. *Obs. or Poetic.*

al-by'si, *adv.* [Prop., *all busy*, though busy, though with difficulty. *Oxf. E. D.*] Hardily. *Obs.*

Al'ca (ăl'ka), *n.* [NL. See AUK.] A genus of birds of the auk family; — as commonly used including only the razor-billed auk.

Al-ca'a-ba (ăl-kā'ă-bă; -kă'-ba), *n.* = CAABA

‖ **al'ca-ba'la** (ăl kă-vă'lă; 138). Var. of ALCAVALA.

al-cade' (ăl-kād'). Var. of ALCALDE; also, error for ALCAYDE.

al'ca-hest (ăl'ka-hĕst) Var. of ALKAHEST. [CAYDE.]

al-caid', **al-caide'.** Vars. of AL-

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al'ca-mine (ăl'kă-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* [*alcohol* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A compound that is both an alcohol and an amine, an amine containing hydroxyl.

‖ **al'ca-va'la** (ăl'kă-vā'lă), *n.* [Sp. *alcabala.*] A tax on sales formerly levied in Spain and her colonies.

al-cayde' (ăl-kād'; *Sp.* ăl-kī'thā), *n.* [Sp. *alcaide*, fr. Ar. *alqāīd* governor, fr. *qāda* to lead.] **1.** A commander of a castle or fortress among Spaniards, Portuguese, or Moors. **2.** The warden, or keeper, of a jail.

al-ca'zar (ăl-kā'zar; *Sp.* ăl-kŭ'thăr; 268), *n.* [Sp., fr Ar. *al* the + *qaṣr* (in pl.) a castle.] A fortress, also, a palace, usually a royal one.

Al'ce-din'i-dæ (ăl'sĕ-dĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *alcedo* kingfisher.] *Zoöl.* A large family of nonpasserine birds consisting of the kingfishers (see KINGFISHER). **Al-ce'do** (ăl-sē'dō), including the small, brightly colored European kingfisher, is the typical genus.

Al-ces'tis (ăl-sĕs'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄλκηστις.] The heroine of Euripides's tragedy of the same name. Her husband, Admetus, King of Thessaly, was mortally sick, but his life was spared by the Fates on condition that some one should die in his stead. Alcestis offered herself as the substitute, but was rescued from death by Hercules.

al-chem'ic (ăl-kĕm'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *alchimique.*] Pert. to al-
al-chem'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } chemy. — **al-chem'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Al'che-mil'la (ăl'kĕ-mĭl'a), *n.* [NL. (from its fancied value in alchemy. *Britton & Brown.*)] *Bot.* A genus of annual rosaceous herbs of Europe, North America, and tropical Africa. They have compound serrate leaves and inconspicuous flowers. *A. arvensis* is the parsley piert; *A. vulgaris* is the common lady's-mantle. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

al'che-mist (ăl'kĕ-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. OF. *alquemiste*, F. *alchimiste.*] One given to the study or practice of alchemy.

al'che-mis'tic (-mĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Relating to or prac-
al'che-mis'ti-cal (-mĭs'tĭ-kăl) } ticing alchemy.

Metaphysical and *alchemistical* legislators *Burke*

al'che-mize (ăl'kĕ-mīz), *v. t.*; -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To change by alchemy; to transmute. *Lovelace.*

al'che-my (ăl'kĕ-mĭ), *n.* [OF *alkemie, arquemie*, F. *alchimie*, Ar. *al-kīmīā*, fr. late Gr. *χημεία*, prob. for *χυμεία* a mingling, infusion, *χυμός* juice, liquid, especially as extracted from plants, fr. *χέειν* to pour; for chemistry was originally the art of extracting the juices from plants for medicinal purposes. Cf. Sp. *alquimia*, It. *alchimia.* Gr. *χέειν* is prob. akin to L. *fundere* to pour, Goth. *giutan*, AS. *géotan*, and so to E *fuse.* See FUSE; cf. CHEMISTRY.]

1. The medieval chemical science, whose great objects were the transmutation of the baser metals into gold and the discovery of the universal cure for diseases and means of indefinitely prolonging life; also, the pseudo art practiced by those who professed to have accomplished one of these objects, or a modern pseudo science professing similar aims. The progress of alchemy as a science was impeded by the nature of its aims and by much mystification, but important discoveries were made incidentally, which led the way to modern chemistry.

Gilding pale streams with heavenly *alchemy* *Shak.*

2 An alloy of golden color, a variety of brass; hence, a trumpet. *Obs.*

Put to their mouths the sounding *alchemy.* *Milton.*

Al-chor'ne-a (ăl-kôr'nē-ă), *n.* [NL., of uncertain origin; but cf. ALCORNOQUE.] *Bot.* A genus of dicœcious euphorbiaceous trees and shrubs, found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres. They are remarkable for their parthenogenetic reproduction by the development of adventitious embryos from the tissue of the nucellus. *A. latifolia*, of the West Indies and Mexico, yields alcornoque. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Al'ci-dæ (ăl'sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See AUK.] *Zoöl.* A family of diving birds having short wings and tail, webbed feet, a large head and heavy body, and thick, compact plumage. It is confined to the northern parts of the Northern Hemisphere. It includes the auks, puffins, guillemots, etc. — **al'ci-dine** (-dĭn, -dīn), *a.*

Al-ci'des (ăl-sī'dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀλκείδης.] Hercules, — a patronymic given to him from Alcæus, the father of his mother's husband.

Al-ci'na (ăl-chē'nă), *n.* [It.] A fairy in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." In the latter, like Circe, she metamorphoses her lovers. She keeps Ruggiero from Bradamante.

Al-cin'o-us (ăl-sĭn'ō-ŭs), *n.* [L, fr. Gr. Ἀλκίνοος.] In the Odyssey, the king of the Phæacians and father of Nausicaa. He is celebrated for his beautiful gardens in Scheria.

Al'ci-phron (ăl'sĭ-frŏn), *n.* [Gr. Ἀλκίφρων Alciphron, a Greek epistolographer; *ἀλκή* strength + *φρήν* heart, mind.] **1.** A freethinking interlocutor in Bishop Berkeley's work of the same name, — otherwise called the "Minute Philosopher."

2. The hero of Thomas Moore's romance "The Epicurean."

Alc-mæ'on (ălk-mē'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀλκμαίων.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Amphiaraüs and leader of the Epigoni against Thebes. He was driven mad by the Erinyes for killing his mother, Eriphyle (which see), and was cured only by settling in an island which came into existence after his mother's death. He was slain by a son of Phegeus whom he had deceived for the sake of procuring the jewels of Harmonia for his wife, Callirrhoë.

Alc-mæ'o-nid (ălk-mē'ō-nĭd), *n.* One of the Alcmæonidæ.

Alc'mæ-on'i-dæ (ălk'mē-ŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. Ἀλκμαιονίδαι.] A powerful Athenian clan, opponents of the Pisistratidæ. While in exile from Athens, they gained popular favor by rebuilding the temple of Delphi with great magnificence, and were restored to power 510 B.C. Cleisthenes of the clan completed the reforms begun by Solon.

Alc-ma'ni-an (ălk-mā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Alcmanius.*] Of or pertaining to Alcman, a celebrated Dorian lyric poet, who flourished at Sparta in the latter half of the 7th century B.C., or to the verse called after him. — *n.* An Alcmanian verse, consisting of four dactyls (– ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑), chiefly used in combination. An **Alcmanian distich** is composed of a dactylic hexameter followed by an Alcmanian, and two such distichs form an **Alcmanian strophe.**

al'co-hol (ăl'kō-hŏl), *n.* [Cf. F. *alcool*, formerly written *alcohol*, Sp. *alcohol* alcohol, antimony, galena, OSp. *alcofol*; all fr. Ar. *al-kohl* a powder of antimony or galena, to paint the eyebrows with. The name was afterwards applied, on account of the fineness of this powder, to highly rectified spirits, a signification unknown in Arabia. The Sp. word has both meanings. Cf. ALQUIFOU.] **1.** An impalpable powder; kohl. *Obs.*

2. The essence or pure spirit obtained by distillation. *Obs.*

3. A colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid, C_2H_5OH, one of the products of vinous fermentation and contained in wine (hence called *spirit of wine*), beer, whisky, and the other fermented and distilled liquors, of which it is the intoxicating principle; also, loosely, any liquor containing it. Alcohol is obtained chiefly from potatoes and various grains, esp. maize, by a process of brewing followed by fractional distillation. Even when repeatedly rectified it still contains water, which can be removed only by continued treatment with some dehydrating agent, such as quicklime. The *absolute alcohol* so obtained boils at 78.3° C, and it has a specific gravity of 0.763. Its odor is very penetrating. Commercial absolute alcohol contains about one per cent of water. It is used only for special purposes. As used in the U. S. "Pharmacopœia," *alcohol* means a solution of 91 per cent by weight of ethyl alcohol and 9 per cent of water; and *diluted alcohol* (proof spirit), 45.5 per cent by weight of alcohol and 54 5 per cent of water. In addition to its use in beverages, alcohol is extensively used as a medicine, as a solvent for fats, oils, and resins, in the manufacture of ether, etc, and for producing heat, light, and motive power. See DENATURE

4. *Chem.* Any one of a class of compounds analogous to common alcohol in constitution. All are hydroxides of organic radicals; as, common or *ethyl alcohol*, C_2H_5OH (see def. 3, above); *methyl alcohol* or *wood alcohol*, CH_3OH, largely used in the arts, *amyl alcohol*, $C_5H_{11}OH$, the principal constituent of fusel oil, etc.

☞ The alcohols are said to be *monatomic* or *monohydric*, *diatomic* or *dihydric*, etc., according to the number of hydroxyl groups which they contain, and *primary*, *secondary*, or *tertiary* according to structure. See PRIMARY ALCOHOL

al'co-hol-ate (-hŏl-āt), *n.* **1.** *Chem* **a** A crystallizable compound of a salt with alcohol, in which the latter plays a part analogous to that of water of crystallization. *Obs. or It.* **b** A compound formed by the replacement of the hydroxyl hydrogen of an alcohol by a metal, as, sodium (ethyl) *alcoholate*, or sodium *ethylate*, C_2H_5ONa.

2 A preparation containing alcohol; an alcoholic solution.

al'co-hol'ic (-hŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *alcoolique.*] Of or pertaining to alcohol, or partaking of its qualities; derived from, or caused by, alcohol; containing alcohol; as, *alcoholic* mixtures; *alcoholic* gastritis; *alcoholic* odor.

alcoholic fermentation. See FERMENTATION.

al'co-hol'ic, *n* **1.** A person given to the use of alcoholic liquors.

2. *pl.* Alcoholic liquors.

al'co-hol-ism (ăl'kŏ-hŏl-ĭz'm), *n. Med.* A diseased condition of the system, brought about by the excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

al'co-hol'i-za'tion (ăl'kŏ-hŏl'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* Act of alcoholizing, or state of being alcoholized.

al'co-hol-ize (ăl'kŏ-hŏl-īz), *v. t.*; AL'CO-HOL-IZED (-īzd); AL'CO-HOL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To reduce to a fine powder. *Obs.*

2. To refine to an essence; to rectify.

3. To saturate with alcohol; hence, to put under the influence of alcoholic liquor.

al'co-hol-om'e-ter (ăl'kŏ-hŏl-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*alcohol* + *-meter.*] *Chem.* An instrument for determining the strength of spirits, with a scale graduated so as to indicate the percentage of pure alcohol. It is usually a form of hydrometer. — **al'co-hol'o-met'ric** (-hŏl'ō-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

al'co-hol-om'e-try (-hŏl-ŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* The process or method of finding the amount of pure alcohol in spirits.

Al'co-ran' (ăl'kŏ-răn'; ăl'kō-răn; 277), *n.* [F. *alcoran*, fr. Ar. *al-qorān*, orig. the reading, the book, fr. *qara'a* to read. Cf. KORAN.] The Mohammedan Scriptures. See KORAN.

al'cor-no'que (ăl'kôr-nō'kā), *n* [Sp., cork tree.] The bark of several trees, esp of *Bowdichia virgilioides* of Brazil, used as a remedy for consumption; of *Byrsonima crassifolia*, used in tanning; of *Alchornea latifolia*, used medicinally; and of *Quercus ilex*, the cork tree.

al'cove (ăl'kōv; ăl-kōv'; 277), *n.* [F. *alcôve*, Sp. or Pg. *alcoba*, from Ar *al-qobbah* arch, vault, tent.] **1.** *Arch.* A recessed portion of a room, or a small room opening into a larger one; esp., a recess to contain a bed; a lateral recess in a library.

2. A small ornamental building with seats, or an arched seat, in a pleasure ground; a garden bower. *Cowper.*

3. Any natural recess suggestive of an alcove room.

The youthful wanderers found a wild *alcove.* *Falconer.*

Al'cy-o-na'ri-a (ăl'sĭ-ō-nā'rĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subclass or order of Actinozoa characterized by polyps with eight branched tentacles and eight septa. It includes the Alcyonacea, Pennatulacea, and Gorgonacea. — **al'cy-o-na'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **al'cy-on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* — **al'cy-on'i-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **al'cy-o-noid** (-ō-noid), *a. & n.*

An Alcyonarian (*Anthomastus grandiflorus*). Reduced

Al-cy'o-ne (ăl-sī'ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr Gr. Ἀλκυόνη. Cf. HALCYON.] **1** *Myth.* **a** Var. of HALCYONE. **b** See PLEIADES, 1.

2. *Astron.* The brightest star in the Pleiades. See STAR.

Al-deb'a-ran (ăl-dĕb'a-răn), *n.* [Ar. *al-debarān*, fr. *dabar* to follow; because this star follows upon the Pleiades.] *Astron.* A red star of the first magnitude, in the eye of Taurus; the Bull's Eye, Alpha (*α*) Tauri. It is the brightest star in the *Hyades.*

Al'de-ba'ri-an (ăl'dē-bā'rĭ-ăn), *a. Astron.* In the chemical classification of the stars, denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Aldebaran, and indicating protocalcium, iron, calcium, manganese, protostrontium, and hydrogen.

al'de-hyd'ase (ăl'dē hīd'ās), *n.* [*aldehyde* + *-ase.*] *Chem.* An enzyme found in the liver and other organs, capable of oxidizing various aldehydes to their corresponding acids.

al'de-hyde (ăl'dĕ-hīd), *n.* [Abbrev. fr. alcohol *dehydrogenatum*, alcohol deprived of its hydrogen.] *Chem.* **a** A colorless, mobile, and very volatile liquid, CH_3CHO, obtained from alcohol by moderate oxidation. **b** Any one of a class of compounds, of which common, or *acetic*, aldehyde is the type. The *aldehydes* are intermediate between the alcohols and acids, and differ from the alcohols in having two less hydrogen atoms in the molecule. They are usually named from the acids which they yield on oxidation; thus, *formaldehyde*, $HCHO$, yields formic acid, HCO_2H.

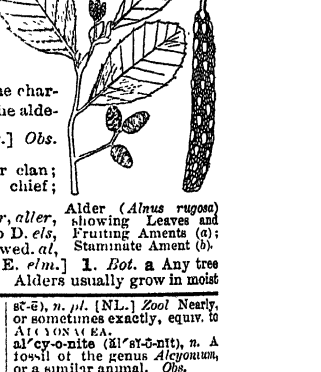

aldehyde ammonia. *Chem.* A compound, $CH_3CHOHNH_2$, formed by the union of aldehyde with ammonia

aldehyde group. *Chem.* The characteristic radical, $-C\overset{O}{\underset{H}{<}}$, of the aldehydes.

al'der, *n.* [AS. *aldor, ealdor.*] *Obs.*

1. Elder, forefather.

2 The head of a family or clan; patriarch; hence, ruler; chief; prince.

al'der (ôl'dĕr), *n.* [ME. *aldir, alder*, AS. *alr, alor, alor*, akin to D. *els*, G. *erle*, Icel. *olr, elrir, elri*, Swed. *al*, Dan. *elle, el*, L. *almus*, and E. *elm.*] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Alnus.* Alders usually grow in moist

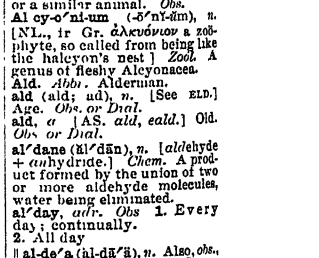

Alder (*Alnus rugosa*) showing Leaves and Fruiting Aments (*a*); Staminate Ament (*b*).

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al'ca-li, al'ca-line, etc. Obs. or R. vars of ALKALI, ALKALINE, etc.

al'ca-lim'e-ter. Var. of ALKALIMETER.

al'ca-ly. † ALKALI.

al'ca-mist, -my, etc. † ALCHEMIST, -MY, etc.

al'ca-mis'ter. † ALCHEMISTER.

‖ **al-ca'na** (ăl-kā'na). [Sp.] = ALCANNA.

al-can'na (ăl-kăn'ă), *n.* [See ALKANNA.] Henna.

‖ **al-cán'ta-ra** (ăl-kăn'tā-rā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al-qantara.*] *Sp Archæol.* A bridge.

Al-can'ta-rines (ăl-kăn'tă-rīnz), *n. pl. R. C. Ch.* A division of the Observantines (Franciscan friars), founded in 1555 by Saint Peter of Alcántara.

al-cap'ton, al-car'gen, al-car'sin, etc. Vars. of ALKAPTON, ALKARGEN, etc. [KAPTONURIA.

al-cap'to-na'ri-a. Var. of AL-‖ **al'car-na'za** (ăl'kă-nă'zā; Sp. ăl'kar-nā'thā; 268), *n*; *pl* -ZAS (-zāz; Sp. -thās). [Sp., from Ar. *al-kurrāz* earthen vessel.] A vessel of porous earthenware, for cooling liquids by evaporation from the exterior.

al'ca-tote. † ALKITOTLE.

al'ca-trace, al'ca-trash † ALCATRAS.

al'ca-tras (ăl'kă-trăs). *n* [Sp & Pg. *alcatraz.* See ALBATROSS] Orig., the pelican; — often applied to other large water birds, esp. the frigate bird.

‖ **al'ca-za'va, -za'ba** (ăl'kă-thā'vă; 133), *n.* [Sp *alcazaba*, fr Ar. *al-qaṣaba.*] A fortress.

alce. † ALSO

alce, *n* [L. *alces* or Gr. ἄλκη.] An elk. *Obs*

Al-ced'i-dæ (ăl-sĕd'ĭ-dē), *n pl* Incorrect var. of ALCEDINIDÆ.

Al-ce'di-ni'næ (ăl-sē'dĭ-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ALCEDO.] *Zoöl.* See KINGFISHER.

Al-ces'ta-phus (ăl-sĕs'tă-fŭs), *n* [NL; Gr. ἄλκη elk + ἔλαφος deer] *Zool* Syn of BUBALIS. — **al-ces'a-phine** (-fĭn; -fīn), *a.*

alcesmetry. † ALCHEMISTRY

Al'ces (ăl'sēz), *n* [NL., fr L. *alces.* Gr ἄλκη elk.] *Zool* The genus which includes the moose and the European elk

Al-ceste' (ăl-sĕst'), *n* The hero of Molière's "Le Misanthrope," a man of frank nature outraged by the duplicity of society in combining formal politeness with concealed malevolence.

al-chah' Var of ALACHA.

al'che-mis'ter, n. An alchemist. *Obs.*

al'che-mis'try (ăl'kĕ-mĭs'trĭ; ăl-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* Alchemy. *Obs.*

al'che-my, *v. t* To coat or alloy with another (usually baser) metal. *Obs*

alchermes † ALKERMES

Al'chi-ba' (ăl'kĭ-bā'), *n* [Ar. *al khibā* the tent.] See STAR.

alchim- For words in this form see the form in ALCHEM-.

al'chi-tran' al'ki-tran' (ăl'kĭ-trăn'), *n.* [OF. *alquitran*, Ar. *al-qaṭrān, al-qiṭrān.*] The liquid resin or pitch, which flows from fir trees; extended by the early chemists to; a Oil of cedar and juniper. b Mineral pitch, tar; bitumen. c Vaguely, to other substances. *Orf'E. D.*

al'cho-cho'den (ăl'kō-kō'dĕn), *n. Horoscopy.* The planet indicating a person's length of life

Alchoran † ALCORAN

alchym- For words in this form see the forms in ALCHEM-

Al'ci-mus (ăl'sĭ-mŭs) *Bib.*

al'cine (ăl'sĭn; sīn). *a Zoöl.* a Of or pertaining to the genus *Alces.* b Of or pertaining to the auk family; alcidine

Al-cip'pe (ăl-sĭp'ē), *n.* [Gr Ἀλκίππη.] See AEROPAGUS.

Alc-mai'o-nid (ălk-mī'ō-nĭd). Var of ALCMÆONID

Alc-me'ne (-mē'nē), *n.* [L.; Gr Ἀλκμήνη.] *Gr. Myth.* The wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Herakles (Hercules) by Zeus.

al'co (ăl'kō), *n.* A small long-haired dog, with pendulous ears, of tropical America, sometimes domesticated. [HOLATE.

al'co-gate (ăl'kō-jēn), *n.* [*alcohol* + *-gene*] *Chem.* A vapor cooler used in distilling.

al'co-hate, *n.* Short for ALCOHOLATE

al'co-hol'a-ture (ăl'kō-hŏl'ă-tūr), *n.* [Cf. F *alcoolature.*] *Med.* An alcoholic tincture prepared with fresh plants.

al co-hol'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ALCOHOLIC

al co-hol-ic'i-ty (ăl'kŏ-hŏl-ĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Alcoholic quality.

al co-hol-im'e-ter, al co-hol-i-met'ric, etc. Vars. of ALCOHOLOMETER, -OMETRIC, etc.

al'co-hol-ist, *n.* A person having dipsomania or alcoholism.

al'co-hol-iz'a-ble (ăl'kō-hŏl-īz'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE

al'co-hol'i-zat ed (-hŏl'ĭ-zāt'-ĕd), *p a* Alcoholized. *Obs.*

al'co-hol-me'ter, -hol-met'ric, etc = ALCOHOLOMETER, etc.

al'co-hol'o-phil'i-a (-ō-fĭl'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See ALCOHOL; -PHILOUS.] *Med.* Dipsomania.

al'co-hom'e-ter, -ho-met'ric. etc. Vars. of ALCOHOLOMETER, -HOLOMETRIC, etc

alcolizated † ALCOHOLIZATED.

alcomy, -mye † ALCHEMY.

‖ **al-con'de** (al-kōn'dā), *n.* [Cf. Sp *conde* count.] A Spanish grandee. *Obs.*

alconomy, -mye. † ALCHEMY.

alcoo- For words in this form see forms in ALCOHOLO-.

alcool. † ALCOHOL.

‖ **al co'ol' de vin'** (ăl'kŏ'ŏl' dē văN'; ăl'kōl'). [F., lit., alcohol of wine.] French brandy.

al'co-ōm'e-ter (ăl'kŏ-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr), **-o-met'ri-cal, -om'e-try.** Abbr forms of ALCOHOLOMETER, -HOLOMETRICAL, -HOLOMETRY

al'co-o'thi-on'ic (-ō thĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [F. *alcool* alcohol + *thionic.*] *Chem.* Ethylsulphuric.

Al-cor' (ăl-kôr'), *n.* [Ar *al khawwar* the weak one.] *Astron.* The small star near Mizar, forming with it an optically double star; 80 Ursæ Majoris. See STAR, MIZAR.

Al co-ran'al (ăl kō-răn'ăl), *a.* Alcoranic.

Al co-ran'ic (-răn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Koran

Al'co-ran'ish, *a.* Alcoranic. *Obs.*

Al co-ran'ist, *n.* One who adheres to the letter of the Koran, rejecting all traditions

Al-co'ra por'ce-lain (ăl-kō'ră), A rich Spanish ware, resembling majolica, made at Denia and Alcora in the 18th century.

al cor-no'co (ăl kôr-nō'kō), *n* = ALCORNOQUE.

al'coved (ăl'kōvd; ăl-kōvd'), *a.* Recessed; vaulted, arched

Al-cuin'i-an (ăl-kwĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating the revision of the Vulgate made by Alcuin for Charlemagne.

alcum-. For words in this form see forms in ALCHEM-.

alcumistrie. † ALCHEMISTRY

alcumy. † ALCHEMY.

al'cy-on (ăl'sĭ-ŏn). Var. of HALCYON.

al'cy-on, *n.* Any species of *Alcyonium* or a related genus.

Al'cy-o-na'ce-a (-ō-nā'shĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A group, usually ranking as an order, of Alcyonaria, of which *Alcyonium* is the type. They are usually soft-bodied, the skeleton being reduced to small spicules embedded in the mesoglœa, but some have massive skeletons.

Al-cy'o-nes (ăl-sī'ō-nēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of ALCYON.] *Zool.* A group of birds consisting of the kingfishers

Al cy-on'i-a'ce-æ (ăl'sĭ-ŏn'ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool* Nearly, or sometimes exactly, equiv. to ALCYONACEA.

al'cy-o-nite (ăl'sĭ-ō-nīt), *n.* A fossil of the genus *Alcyonium*, or a similar animal. *Obs.*

Al cy-o'ni-um (-ō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. ἀλκυόνιον a zoöphyte, so called from being like the halcyon's nest.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fleshy Alcyonacea.

Ald. *Abbr.* Alderman.

ald (ald; ad), *n.* [See ELD.] Age. *Obs. or Dial.*

ald, *a* [AS. *ald, ealdl.*] Old. *Obs. or Dial.*

al'dane (ăl'dān), *n.* [*aldehyde* + *anhydride.*] *Chem.* A product formed by the union of two or more aldehyde molecules, water being eliminated.

al'day, *adv. Obs* **1.** Every day; continually.

2. All day

‖ **al-de'a** (al-dā'ă), *n.* Also, *obs.*, **aldee.** [Sp. & Pg.] In Spain, Portugal, or their (present or former) colonies, a village or hamlet; a villa

al'de-a-ment (ăl'dē-ă-mĕnt). *n.* [From ALDEA.] In Portuguese places or settlements, a village or rural settlement; a farming community or hamlet.

aldehyde green. See DYE.

al de-hyd'ic (ăl'dē-hī'dĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pert to aldehyde.

al'de-hyd'ine (ăl'dē-hĭd'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [*aldehyde* + *-ine.*] *Org. Chem.* A variety of collidine obtained by heating aldehyde

ground, often forming thickets. The wood is used by turners, and the bark in dyeing and tanning. See ALNUS.
b Any of several shrubs having more or less resemblance to the alder; — generally used with an attributive, as, the *black alder*, the *dwarf alder*, etc.
2. Short for ALDER FLY.

alder blight. A plant louse (*Schizoneura tessellata*) that feeds on the alder, and secretes a white woolly substance that covers the bodies of the insects and the branches upon which they feed.

alder buckthorn. A common European rhamnaceous tree (*Rhamnus frangula*).

alder fly. **1.** Any of numerous neuropterous insects of the genus *Sialis* or allied genera. They have aquatic larvæ, which are used for bait.
2. *Angling.* An artificial fly with brown mottled wings, body of peacock harl, and black legs.

al'der-man (ôl'dĕr-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *aldormon, ealdorman; ealdor* a parent, head of a family, fr. *eald, ald,* old + *man.* See OLD; MAN.] **1.** A senior or superior; a person of rank or dignity; specif., in Old English history, one governing a territory as viceroy or lord lieutenant, later generally called an *earl.* The word was used to translate Lat. *princeps, subregulus, optimus, satrapa, dux, comes, præpositus*; and in a more general sense (= 1st ALDER, *n*, 2) *pontifex, architriclinus, presbyter, senator,* etc. *Oxf. E. D.* Thus Ethelstan, duke of the East-Anglians, was called *Alderman* of all England; and there were *aldermen* of cities, counties, castles, and hundreds (or wapentakes).
2. A headman of a guild. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. **a** Hence, formerly (the guild having become identified with the municipal corporations), in England and Ireland, a city or borough magistrate ranking next to the mayor and often in older times holding by hereditary right; properly, as in London, the chief officer of a ward. **b** Now, under the Municipal Corporations Acts, in English and Irish boroughs, a member of the smaller of the two classes composing the town council. (See COUNCIL.) The corresponding officer in Scotland is *bailie.* **c** In Great Britain, under the Local Government Acts, a member of the smaller class of the county council, in general corresponding to the smaller class in the town council. **d** In the United States, a member of a city governing body, either constituting the only legislative chamber, as in various cities in the State of New York, or more usually one of two "houses" (a board of *aldermen* and a board of *common councilmen*) differing much as the upper and lower houses of a State legislature differ.

al'der-man-ate (-āt), *n.* Office or rank of alderman, body of aldermen.

al'der-man-cy (-sĭ), *n.* Office of an alderman.

al'der-man'ic (-măn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining or becoming to an alderman; like or characteristic of an alderman.

al'der-man-ry (ôl'dĕr-măn-rĭ), *n.* District or ward of an alderman; also, office or rank of an alderman.

al'dern (ôl'dĕrn), *a. Rare.* Made of alder. — *n.* An alder.

Al'der-ney (-dĕr-nĭ), *n.* Prop., one of a breed of cattle raised in Alderney, one of the Channel Islands; commonly, one of any Channel Island breed of cattle, esp. the Jersey cattle

Al'dine (ăl'dĭn; ôl'dĭn; 277), *a. Bibliog.* Printed or published by Aldus Manutius, or his family (about 1490–1597), of Venice. Books from the press of Aldus were chiefly of the classics, and are known by the sign of the anchor and the dolphin, often with the motto "*Sudavit et alsit.*" The term has also been applied to certain elegant editions of English works, and to certain styles of display type.

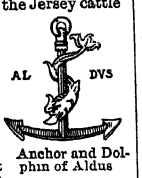

Anchor and Dolphin of Aldus

Aldus Manutius, in his Vergil printed at Venice in 1501, introduced the semicursive type which from him has received the name of "*Aldine,*" and was the precursor of the "Italic" type now used by printers.
J. Taylor (The Alphabet)

Al'dine, *n.* An Aldine book or edition

al'do-. *Org. Chem.* A combining form signifying the presence of the aldehyde group; as, *aldo*hexose.

al'dol (ăl'dŏl; -dōl), *n.* [*ald*ehyde + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* A colorless liquid, $C_4H_8O_2$, obtained by condensation of two molecules of acetaldehyde: $CH_3CHO + CH_3CHO = H_3CH(OH)CH_2CHO$; also, any of various derivatives of this. The same reaction has been applied, under the name of aldol condensation, to the production of many compounds.

al'dose (ăl'dōs), *n.* [*ald*ehyde + *-ose.*] *Chem.* An aldehyde sugar. See MONOSACCHARIDE.

Al'dro-van'da (ăl'drō-văn'da), *n.* [NL., after the Italian naturalist *Aldrovandi.*] *Bot.* A genus of droseraceous plants consisting of a single species, *A. vesiculosa.* It is a floating aquatic, widely distributed in southern Europe and Asia, with small white flowers and whorls of leaves, like those of the sundew, which act as traps for insects.

ale (āl), *n.* [AS. *ealu,* akin to Icel., Sw., and Dan. *ol,* Lith. *alus* a kind of beer, OSlav. *olŭ* beer.] **1.** A fermented liquor made from an infusion of malt, usually with the addition of hops; beer, esp. of high alcohol content. See BEER.

In England *ale* was at one time brewed without hops, but the term is now applied to a beer brewed by the surface fermentation process, which is practically the only method used in England. *S. P. Sadtler*

2. A festival in English country places, so called from the liquor drunk. "At wakes and *ales.*" *B. Jonson.* "On ember eves and holy *ales.*" *Shak.*
3. Ale drinking; also, a place for drinking ale; — only in phrases *in ale, at the ale,* etc. *Obs.*
4. A brew of ale. *Obs.*

a'le-a-to-ry (ā'lē-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *aleatorius,* fr. *alea* chance.] *Law.* Depending on an uncertain event or contingency as to both profit and loss; as, *aleatory* contracts include bets and stakes, lottery agreements, wagering contracts, bottomry, respondentia contracts, insurance contracts, etc.

ale'ber-ry (āl'bĕr-rĭ), *n.* [ME. *alebery, alebrey; ale* + *bre* broth, fr. AS. *brīw* pottage.] A beverage formerly made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread.

Their *alebernes,* caudles, possets. *Beau. & Fl.*

al'e-cam-pane' (ăl'ē-kăm-pān'), *n.* [See ELECAMPANE.] A kind of sugary dainty; — called also *Bonaparte's ribs.*

a-lec'i-thal (ā-lĕs'ĭ-thăl), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* not + *λέκιθος* yolk] *Biol.* Without yolk; — said of eggs that have little or no food yolk embedded in their protoplasm.

ale'con'ner (āl'kŏn'ẽr), *n.* [*ale* + *con,* ME. *cunnen* to test, AS. *cunnian* to test. See CON.] Orig., an officer appointed to look to the goodness of ale and beer; also, one of the officers chosen by the liverymen of London to inspect the measures used in public houses. The office is a sinecure. Also called *aletaster. Eng.*

A-lec'to-ro'nas (ā-lĕk'tō-rō'nŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ* cock + *οἰνάς* a wild pigeon.] *Zoöl.* A genus of pigeons, of which *A. nitidissima* of Mauritius, a brilliantly blue, white, and red species, has been exterminated.

a-lec'try-o-man'cy (ā-lĕk'trĭ-ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλεκτρυών* cock + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of a cock encircled by grains of corn placed on the letters of the alphabet, the letters being then put together in the order in which the grains were eaten.

a-lee' (ā-lē'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *lee.*] *Naut.* On or toward the lee; — the opposite of *aweather.* The helm of a ship is *alee* when put over to the lee side.

a'lef-null' (ă'lĕf-nŭl'), *n.* [See ALEPH.] *Math.* The smallest transfinite cardinal; the power or cardinal number of the assemblage of finite cardinals; — denoted by ℵ.

al'e-gar (ăl'ē-gar; ā'lē-), *n.* [*ale* + *eager* sour, F. *aigre.* Cf. VINEGAR.] Sour ale; vinegar made of ale. *Cecil.*

ale'house' (āl'hous'), *n.* A house where ale is retailed, hence, a tippling house. *Macaulay.*

al'em (ăl'ĕm), *n.* [Turk. *'alem,* fr. Ar. *'alam.*] The imperial standard of the Turkish empire.

Al'e-man'ni (ăl'ē-măn'nĭ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. the G. name; cf. Goth. *alamans* the human race. See ALL, MAN.] Confederated German tribes who appeared in the region between the Rhine, Main, and Danube during the reign of Caracalla and harassed the Roman empire for several centuries. — **Al'e-man'ni-an**(-ĭ-ăn), *a.* — **Al'e-man'nic** (-ĭk), *a.*

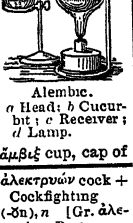
Alembic.
a Head; *b* Cucurbit; *c* Receiver; *d* Lamp.

Al'e-man'nic (-ĭk), *n.* The language of the Alemanni, a principal dialect of Old High German, including the South Alemannic, Alsatian, and Swabian subdialects.

a-lem'bic (ā-lĕm'bĭk), *n.* [F. *alambic* (cf. Sp. *alambique*), Ar. *al-anbīq,* fr. Gr. *ἄμβιξ* cup, cap of a still. The cap or head was the *alembic* proper. Cf. LIMBEC.] An apparatus formerly much used in distillation, usually made of glass or metal. Also used fig.

The *alembic* of a great poet's imagination. *Brimley.*

a-lem'broth (*a*-lĕm'brŏth; 205), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The *salt of wisdom,* and *key of art,* of the alchemists, a double chloride of ammonium and mercury, $2NH_4Cl{\cdot}HgCl_2{\cdot}H_2O$. It was formerly used as a stimulant.

A-len'con lace (*a*-lĕn'sŏn; *F.* ȧ'lĕN'sōN'). A kind of point lace, having a small-meshed ground of hexagonal brides, or network, first made at Alençon in France, in the 17th century. It is made in small pieces united by a nearly invisible stitch called *assemblage stitch,* and is strengthened at the edge by the insertion of horsehair. Alençon is very beautiful, durable, and costly. Called also *Alençon point* and *point d'Alençon.*

a'leph, *or* **a'lef** (ă'lĕf), *n.* [Heb. *aleph,* also meaning *ox.*] **1.** The first letter of the Hebrew alphabet, a quasi consonant, usually transliterated by ', or left unmarked. Before a vowel it represents a scarcely audible breathing like the "smooth breathing" of Greek, or a light glottal stop. After a vowel it is usually quite silent, but lengthens the vowel
2. The Codex Sinaiticus. See under CODEX.

A-lep'po (*a*-lĕp'ō), *n.* A Syrian province and city.
Aleppo boil, button, *or* **evil,** *Med.,* a chronic skin affection terminating in an ulcer, most commonly of the face. It is endemic along the Mediterranean and in some of the hot countries of Asia and Africa. The disease is contagious and is due to a microorganism. Called also *Aleppo ulcer, Biskara boil,* etc. — **A. grass,** *Bot.,* one of the cultivated forms of *Andropogon halepensis.* See ANDROPOGON, JOHNSON GRASS. — **A. pine,** a pine of southern Europe and the Levant (*Pinus halepensis*), of graceful habit, with two leaves in each sheath. It yields a liquid resin, and its wood is much used for shipbuilding. — **A. wormseed.** = LEVANT WORMSEED.

a-lerce', a-lerse' (*a*-lûrs'; *Sp.* ä-lĕr'thā; 138), *n.* [Sp. *alerce,* prop., larch.] **a** The wood of the sandarac tree of Morocco. **b** The Chilean arborvitæ.

a-lert' (*a*-lûrt'), *a.* [F. *alerte,* earlier *à l'erte* on the watch, fr. It. *all' erta* on the watch, prop. (standing) on a height, where one can look around; *erta* a declivity, steep, *erto* steep, p. p. of *ergere, erigere,* to erect, L. *erigere.* See ERECT.] **1.** Watchful; vigilant; active in vigilance.
2. Brisk; nimble; moving with celerity.

An *alert* young fellow *Addison.*

Syn. — Lively, nimble, prompt, ready. See VIGILANT.

a-lert', *n.* [Cf. F. *alerte.*] *Mil.* An alarm from a real or threatened attack; also, a warning signal for a guard, as for fire, disturbance, or for rendering honors.

"Greed and fear are wings," remarked Sir William "But this rogue has given us an *alert,* and I have a notion to return the compliment." *Stevenson.*

on the alert, on the lookout or watch against attack or danger; ready to act.

-a'les (-ā'lēz). [L., pl. of suffix *-alis.* See -AL.] *Bot.* A feminine plural termination used in forming the New Latin names of the *alliances* of Lindley's plant classification, the *cohorts* of Bentham and Hooker, the "*Reihen*" of Engler and Prantl, and the *orders* of modern American systematists; as in Aristolochiales, Rosales, etc.

ale'stake' (āl'stāk'), *n.* A stake or pole projecting from, or set up before, an alehouse as a sign; an alepole. At the end was commonly suspended a garland, a bunch of leaves, or a "bush." *Obs. Chaucer.*

a-leth'o-scope (*a*-lēth'ō-skōp; *a*-lē'thō-), *n.* [Gr. *ἀληθής* true + *-scope.*] An instrument for viewing pictures by means of a lens, so as to give the objects a natural appearance.

Al'e-tris (ăl'ē-trĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀλετρίς* a slave who grinds corn; from the floury appearance of the blossoms.] *Bot.* A small genus of liliaceous plants of Asia and eastern North America. They are bitter-rooted herbs, with basal leaves and small white or yellow, bracted, racemose flowers. *A. farinosa* is the colicroot.

a-lette' (*a*-lĕt'), *n.* [F. See AILETTE.] *Roman & Neoclassic Arch.* The pilasterlike abutment of the arch, seen on either side of the large engaged column, or pilaster, which carries the entablature.

Al'eu-ri'tes (ăl'ū-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀλευρίτης* of wheaten flour, fr. *ἀλεῖν* to grind.] *Bot.* A genus of euammonia. **b** Any of a group of bases obtained by the condensation of aldehyde with certain aromatic compounds. They are probably azines.

al'der. *a* [See OLD, ELDER.] Older; elderly; former. *Obs*

al'der. Var. of ALLER, of all; — used in composition; as, **al-derbest,** *a.,* best of all, **alderwisest,** *a.,* wisest of all, etc *Obs*

Al'de-ra'min (ăl'dē-ra'mĭn), *n.* [Ar *al dhirā' al yamīn* the right forearm.] See STAR [thorn.

alder dogwood The alder buckthorn.

al'der-dom, *n.* [*alder,* n. + *-dom.*] Lordship; dominion *Obs.*

al'der-lest', *a* [See ALDER-, LEAST.] Least of all. *Obs*

al'der-le'vest. † ALDERLIEFEST.

al'der-lief'est, *a.* [For *allerliefest* dearest of all. See LIEF.] Most beloved *Obs. Shak.*

al'der-ling (ôl'dĕr-lĭng), *n* [*alder* + 1st *-ling.*] A kind of freshwater fish. *Obs*

al'der-man-ess. *n.* The wife of an alderman [manic. *Rare.*

al'der-man'i-cal, *a* = ALDERMANIC. *Rare.*

al'der-man'i-kin, *n* [*alderman* + *manikin*] A young or little alderman. *Nonce word*

al'der-man'i-ty, *n* Quality or state of being an alderman; also, aldermen collectively. *Jocular.*

alderman lizard = CHUCKWALLA.

al'der-man-ly, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, an alderman. *Swift*

al'der-man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

al'der-ship, *n.* [*alder,* n. + *-ship.*] Lordship. *Obs.*

al'der-wom'an, *n.* **1.** An aldermaness. *Obs* [man]
2. A woman who is an alderman. *Jocular*

al'dest (ăl'dĕst; ä'dĕst), *a.* Oldest. *Obs. or Dial.*

ald'fa'der, -fa'ther, *n.* = ELDFATHER. *Obs.*

Al'dha-fa'ra (ăl'dä-fä'rä), *n* [Cf. ALADFAR.] See STAR.

Al'di-bo-ron'ti-phos'co-phor'ni-co (ăl'dĭ-bō-rŏn'tĭ-fŏs' kō-fôr'nĭ-kō), *n* A character in Henry Carey's burlesque tragedy "Chronomiotonthologos." Sir Walter Scott applied the name to James Ballantyne, apropos of his pompous manners.

al'dine (ăl'dĭn; -dēn), *n.* [*aldehyde* + *-ine.*] Pyrazine.

Al'din-gar, Sir (ăl'dĭn-gar). A character in an ancient English legend, and the title of a celebrated ballad preserved in Percy's "Reliques." He impeached the fidelity of Henry II's queen, Eleanor, whose innocence was shown by the appearance of an angel child.

aldir † ALDER, ALL.

al'do-hep'tose, *n.* See ALDO-.

al'do-hex'ose, *n.* See HEXOSE.

al'do-non'ose, *n* , **al'do-oc'tose,** *n* , **al'do-pen'tose,** *n* See ALDO-.

al-dox'ime (ăl-dŏk'sĭm ; -sēm), *n. Chem.* The oxime of an aldehyde.

al'dre-man † ALDERMAN.

Aldrian. *n Astron.* A star in the constellation Leo. *Obs.*

al'dress, *n* Aldermaness *Obs.*

al'dur-fa'der, *n* [Cf. AS. *ealdfæder* ancestor (E. *old*) or *alder* in *alderman.*] Forefather *Obs*

al'dur-man. † ALDERMAN

Al'dus (ăl'dŭs; ôl'-), *n* [See ALDINE.] A book of a genuine Aldine edition

A'le-a (ā'lē-ȧ), *a.* [Gr. *Ἀλέα.*] See ATHENA.

aleage. † ALLEGE

a-leak', *adv. & a.* Leaking.

aleaunt. † ALIEN. [relief.

aleavement. † ALLEVEMENT,

ale barrel. See BARREL.

ale'bench', *n.* A bench in or before an alehouse. *Bunyan.*

ale'bush', *n.* The bush of an alestake; a tavern sign *Obs*

a'lec (ā'lĕk), *n.* [L. *alec, allec, alex,* fish sauce, fish pickle.] A fish pickle or sauce, as of herrings or anchovies; also, a herring — **al'e-cize** (ăl'ē-sīz), *v. t.*

aleche. † ALIKE

Al'eck (ăl'ĕk; -ĭk), *n.* Dim of ALEXANDER

alecompane † ELECAMPANE.

ale'cost, *n.* [*ale* + L. *costus* an aromatic plant: cf. COSTMARY.] The plant costmary, which was formerly much used for flavoring ale.

A-lec'to (*a*-lĕk'tō) [L., fr. Gr. Ἀληκτώ.] See ERINYS.

al'ec-to'ri-an, *n.* [Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ* cock + *-ian.*] A stone said to be found in the stomach or gizzard of a fowl and to possess marvelous virtues; — carved and used as a charm by the ancients. *Obs.*

Al'ec-tor'i-des (ăl'ĕk-tŏr'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ* cock.] *Zool.* A group of birds including the cranes, rails, etc.; — more or less exactly equivalent to *Paludicolæ* and *Gruiformes.* — **al'ec-tor'i-dine** (-dīn; -dĭn), *a.*

a-lec'to-rom'a-chy (*a*-lĕk'tō-rŏm'*a*-kĭ), *n.* [Gr *ἀλέκτωρ* + *μάχη* fight.] = ALECTRYOMACHY.

a-lec'to-ro-man'cy (-rō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ* cock + *-mancy.*] = ALECTRYOMANCY

A-lec'to-ro-mor'phæ (-môr'fē). *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ* cock + *μορφή* form.] *Zool.* A group of birds, nearly equivalent to *Gallinæ.* — **a-lec'to-ro-mor'phous** (-fŭs), *a.*

A-lec'to-rop'o-des (-rŏp'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr *ἀλέκτωρ* cock + *πούς, ποδός,* foot.] *Zool.* A division of the Gallinæ consisting of the pheasants, grouse, and their allies; — opposed to *Peristeropodes.* — **a-lec'to-rop'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

a-lec'try-om'a-chy (-trĭ-ŏm'*a*-kĭ), *n* [Gr *ἀλεκτρυών* cock + *μάχη* fight] Cockfighting

a-lec'try-on (-ŏn), *n* [Gr. *ἀλεκτρυών*] A cock. *Poetic.*

aled Obs. p. p. of ALLAY

ale'dame', *n* = ALEWIFE, woman. *Obs.*

ale'drap'er (āl'drāp'ẽr), *n.* An alehouse keeper *Obs.* — **ale' drap'er-y** (-rĭ), *n. Obs*

a-lee'ward, *adv.* See -WARD.

a'lef Var. of ALEPH

a-left', *adv.* To or on the left

alegacion † ALLEGATION.

Alegant. † ALICANT

ale garland. The garland of an alestake.

al-e-gar'to. † ALLIGATOR

alegeaunce. † ALLEGIANCE, ALLEGEANCE, relief.

alege. † ALLEGE

alegement. † ALLEGEMENT

a-leg'er, *a.* [F. *allègre,* earlier *alègre.*] Gay; sprightly *Obs.*

a-legge' *v. t.* [ME. *aleggen, alegen,* OF. *alegier,* F. *alléger,* fr. LL. *allevare,* for L. *allevare* to lighten; *ad* + *levis* light. Cf. ALLEVIATE, ALLAY, ALLEGE.] To allay; alleviate; lighten. *Obs*

ale gill (jĭl) An infusion of gill, or ground ivy, in ale, or malt liquor.

ale'hoof (āl'hōōf'), *n.* [AS. *hōfe* ground ivy.] The ground ivy

A-le'ian (ā-lē'yăn), *a. Gr. Myth.* Designating the plain (Gr 'Αλήιον πεδίον) where Bellerophon (which see) wandered.

aleide Obs. pret. of ALLAY.

a-le'i-ki (a-lā'ē-kē). *n.* Any of several Hawaiian squirrel fishes *Hawaii.*

‖ a-lei'kum (ȧ-lī'kōōm), *interj.* Also **a-lei'koum.** [Ar. *'alaikum* to you.] Peace be with you See SALAAM ALEIKUM.

a-leip'tic (*a*-līp'tĭk). *a.* [Gr *ἀλειπτικός,* fr. *ἀλείπτης* a trainer, fr *ἀλείφειν* to anoint.] Of or pert to gymnastic training, esp the anointment of the body. *Obs. & R*

aleive. † ALLEVE. [ion. *Obs.*]

ale'knight', *n* A pot companion. *Obs.*

alem. † ALUM

a'lem (a'lĕm), *n.* A euphorbiaceous shrub (*Mallotus racemoides*) with medicinal fruit *Phil. I.*

Al'e-ma (ăl'ē-mȧ) *Bib.*

alemannd. † ALMOND. [*Obs.*]

a-lem'bic, *v. t* = ALEMBICATE.

a-lem'bic-ate, *v. t* To distill, as in an alembic

alemesse. † ALMS.

Al'e-meth (ăl'ē-mĕth; ăl'ē-mĭth). *Bib*

a'len (a'lĕn), *n.* [Dan *alen*] See MEASURE.

A-len'con point (*a*-lĕn'sŏn; *F.* ȧ lȧN'sōN'). = ALENÇON LACE.

aleng. † ALANGE

a-length' (*a*-lĕngth'), *adv* At full length; lengthwise

‖ à l'en'vi' (ȧ'lĕN vē') [F.] With emulation; emulously

a-lep'i-dote (*a*-lĕp'ĭ-dōt), *a.* [*a-* not + *Λεπίς, λεπίδος,* a scale.] *Zool.* Without scales.

a-lep'i-dous (ā-lĕp'ĭ-dŭs), *a.* = *a-lepidote.* A fish without scales.

al'e-pine (ăl'ē-pēn), **al'a-peen,** *n.* A stuff made of wool and silk or mohair and cotton; — named from Aleppo *Obs.*

ale'pole, *n.* A pole set up as the sign of an alehouse. *Obs.*

aler. † ALURE.

‖ a'le-re fiam'mam (ăl'ē-rē. [L.] To feed the flame.

a-le'ri-on. Var. of ALLERION.

a-lert', *v. t.* To make, or cause to be, alert. *Rare.*

‖ a-ler'ta (ȧ-lĕr'ta), *n.* [Sp., of It. origin. See ALERT.] A watchword or call repeated by sentinels to show that they are at their posts and on the alert.

a-lert'ly, *adv* of ALERT.

a-lert'ness, *n.* See -NESS

‖ à l'en compte' (ȧ lȧ kōNt'). [F.] *Com.* Lit., at the discount; — used of the sale at a party, who has sold for future delivery, in delivering the securities at a discount before the time named

a-lese'. Var of ALEZE.

a-le'se, *v. t* [AS. *ālēsan, ālȳsan.*] To release; redeem *Obs.*

ale'shot', *n.* [*ale* + *shot* a reckoning.] A score for ale *Obs.*

ale silver A duty formerly payable to the lord mayor of London by sellers of ale in the city

‖ à l'espa'gnole' (ȧ lĕs'pä'nyōl'). [F.] 1. In Spanish style. 2. *Cookery.* Made savory with espagnole sauce; specif., served with a garnish of onions, garlic, green peppers, mushrooms, tomatoes, and minced ham cooked together, and bound with espagnole sauce.

a-less', *v. t* To lessen *Obs*

ale'stand', *n* The bar of an alehouse. *Obs*

‖ à l'es'tra'gon' (ȧ lĕs'trȧ'gōn'). [F.] In cookery, served or cooked with tarragon.

alet. † AILETTE.

a-let', *v. t & i* [AS. *ālætan.*] To let go. *Obs* [drawn.

ale'tap', *n* A tap where ale is

ale'taster (-tās'tẽr), *n.* = ALECONNER *Eng*

a-le'thi-ol'o-gy (*a*-lē'thĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr *ἀλήθεια* truth + *-logy.*] The science of the nature of truth and evidence

Al'e-the'a (ăl'ē-thē'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλήθεια* truth.] Fem. proper name. It. *Aletea* (ä'lē-tā'ä); Sp. *Aletea* (ä'lē-tā'ä); G. *Alethea* (ä'lē-tā'ä)

Al'e-thop'ter-is (ăl'ē-thŏp'tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀληθής* true + *πτερίς* fern.] *Bot.* A genus of large fossil pteridosperms, represented by abundant remains in Carboniferous coal measures.

al'eu-ka'mi-a. **-ke'mi-a** (ăl'ū-

phorbiaceous trees, natives of eastern Asia and Polynesia, having alternate leaves and clusters of small white flowers. *A. triloba* is the candlenut tree; *A. cordata* is the Chinese varnish tree. *A. moluccana* yields a medicinal oil, and has been introduced into the West Indies and Brazil.

a-leu'ro-nat (ā-lū'rō-nāt), *n.* [See ALEURONE.] Flour made of aleurone, used as a substitute for ordinary flour in preparing bread for diabetic persons.

a-leu'rone (-rōn), *n.* [Gr. ἄλευρον flour.] *Bot. & Chem.* Proteid matter occurring in the form of minute grains or granules (**aleurone grains**) in the seeds of numerous plants, and forming a special external layer (the **aleurone layer**) in the seeds of wheat and other cereals. — **al'euron'ic** (ăl'ū-rŏn'ĭk), *a.*

Al'e-ut (ăl'ē-ōōt), *n.* A member of either of two vaguely separated tribes (the *Atka* and *Unalaska* tribes, calling themselves *Unungun*) of the Eskimauan linguistic stock, native of the Aleutian Islands. They are a peaceable, semi-civilized people, and are converts to the Russian Church. Their language is exceptionally divergent for an Eskimauan dialect, and the people themselves represent a modified type, by some ascribed to an Asiatic admixture.

A-leu'tian (ā-lū'shăn; ā-lōō'-) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or
A-leu'tic (ā-lū'tĭk; ā-lōō'-) } designating, the chain of islands between Alaska and Kamchatka. — *n.* A native of these islands; an Aleut.

al'e-vin (ăl'ē-vĭn), *n.* [F. *alevin*, OF. *alever* to rear; L. *ad* + *levare* to raise.] A young fish; esp., the newly hatched salmon when still attached to the yolk mass.

ale'wife (āl'wīf'), *n.*; *pl.* -WIVES (-wīvz'). [Prob. *ale* + *wife*, a name jocularly given; or perh. fr. an Amer. Indian name; cf. *aloofe* in "Phil. Trans." No. 142, p. 1065, and Josselyn's "New England's Rarities" *Alize*, *Alewife*, because great-bellied; *Olafte*, *Oldwife*, *Allow*.]

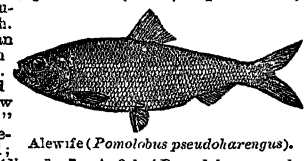

Alewife (*Pomolobus pseudoharengus*).

1. A fish (*Pomolobus pseudoharengus*) of the herring family. It is very abundant on the Atlantic coast from the Carolinas northward, and enters streams to spawn two or three weeks earlier than the shad. It becomes eight or ten inches long, but is a poor food fish. The name is locally applied to other related species.

2. The round pompano (*Trachinotus falcatus*). *Bermuda.*

al'ex-an'ders (ăl'ĕg-zăn'dĕrz), **al'i-san'ders** (ăl'ĭ-săn'dĕrz), *n.* [ME. *alisaundre*, OF. *alissandere*, fr. *Alexander* or *Alexandria*.] **a** A European apiaceous plant (*Smyrnium olusatrum*), cultivated and used like celery. **b** The plant *Thaspium aureum*. *U. S.*

Al'ex-an'dri-an (ăl'ĕg-zăn'drĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Alexandria in Egypt; as, the *Alexandrian* library.

2. Of or pertaining to Alexander the Great.

3. Designating a kind of heroic verse. See ALEXANDRINE, *n.*

4. Of or pertaining to the Alexandrian school.

Alexandrian canon. See CANON. — **A. Codex.** = CODEX ALEXANDRINUS. — **A. laurel.** **a** A liliaceous shrub of the Levant (*Danaë laurus*). **b** The poon tree. — **A. library**, the library begun at Alexandria by Ptolemy I. in the 3d century B. C., and largely collected by Ptolemy II. It is the most famous library of antiquity, and was a center of labor in Greek literary history. The secondary library in the Serapeum was destroyed when the Christians sacked that temple (390 A. D.), and the main library later disappeared in an unknown manner, its destruction formerly being attributed to the Caliph Omar. — **A. philosophy**, the philosophy which flourished at Alexandria in the early centuries of the Christian era, and was mainly concerned in attempts (notably those of the Neo-Platonists) to interpret Oriental, especially Hebrew, religious beliefs in the light of Greek philosophy. — **A. school.** **a** *Sculpture.* A Hellenistic school at Alexandria in Egypt, given to representing pastoral and genre subjects, children, etc. **b** The pagan school of literature, science, and philosophy which flourished at Alexandria while that city was ruled by the Greeks and the Romans. After the decline of Athens, the Greek civilization of Alexandria became the chief culture of the ancient world. Even after the rise of Roman culture in Rome, the Alexandrian Greeks retained their preëminence in all lines of pure scholarship, and this preëminence came to an end only with the Mohammedan conquest. **c** See PATRISTIC PHILOSOPHY. — **Alexandrian text.** See TEXT. — **A. version** (of the Bible). See VERSION. — **A. year**, a fixed year commencing on the 29th or 30th of August of the Julian year, introduced by Augustus into Egypt. It survived until recent times. Cf. VAGUE YEAR.

Al'ex-an'dri-an-ism (ăl'ĕg-zăn'drĭ-ăn-Iz'm), *n.* The teachings or tenets of the Alexandrian culture or theology. See ALEXANDRIAN SCHOOL, PATRISTIC PHILOSOPHY.

Al'ex-an'drine (-drĭn ; 277), *n.* [F. *alexandrin*; because used in OF. poems on Alexander the Great.] A verse of twelve syllables (thirteen when with feminine rime), in English consisting regularly of six iambic feet, that is, accented on the even syllables, with the cæsura after the third (as in the second line following).

A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. *Pope.*

The French *Alexandrine*, which is the meter of French classical tragedy, is marked more by the medial cæsura and the regular count of syllables than by alternation of accent. It usually has the stress on the sixth and twelfth syllables, but disposes the other accents more freely than in English.

Al'ex-an'drine, *a.* [L. *Alexandrinus*.] Of or pertaining to · **a** Alexandria. **b** Alexander the Great, or the empire founded by him. **c** *Arch.* Designating or pertaining to the late Greek architecture ascribed to the time of Alexander the Great, or his successors, the Diadochi, which includes the finest specimens of the Ionic style.

Alexandrine liturgy. The Liturgy of St. Mark. See LITURGY, I, II. — **A. rat**, the black rat (*Mus rattus*). — **A. war**, a series of contests at Alexandria, 48-47 B. C., waged by Julius Cæsar to reëstablish Cleopatra.

al'ex-an'drite (-drīt), *n.* [After *Alexander* II. of Russia.] *Min.* An emerald-green variety of chrysoberyl, which shows a columbine-red color by transmitted or artificial light. It is used as a gem.

a-lex'i-a (*a*-lĕk'sĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL. ; *a*- not + Gr. λέξις speech, fr. λέγειν to speak, confused with L. *legere* to read.] *Med.* **a** As used by some, inability to read aloud, due to brain disease. **b** More commonly, inability, due to brain disease, to understand written or printed symbols although they can be seen, as in case of word blindness.

a-lex'in (-sĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἀλέξειν to ward off.] A defensive proteid; specif., *Physiol. Chem.*, and usually, one which destroys bacteria, as distinguished from *antitoxin*. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

a-lex'i-phar'mic (-sĭ-fär'mĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἀλεξιφάρμακος; ἀλέ-
a-lex'i-phar'mi-cal (-mĭ-kăl) } ξειν to keep off + φάρμακον poison.] Expelling or counteracting poison; antidotal.

a-lex'i-phar'mic, *n. Med.* An antidote against poison or infection; a counterpoison.

a-lex'i-ter'ic (-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀλεξητήριος fit to keep off or help.] *Med.* Resisting poison; alexipharmic. — *n.* An antidote against poison; an alexipharmic.

al'fa (ăl'fȧ), *n.*, *or* **alfa grass.** [Ar. *halfa*.] Esparto grass. *Africa.*

al-fal'fa (ăl-făl'fȧ ; *colloq.* -vȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al-faṣfaṣah*.] A species of valuable forage plant; lucern;—so called in California, Texas, etc. See LUCERN.

al-fil'a-ri'a (ăl-fĭl'ȧ-rē'ȧ), *n.* [Mex. Sp., fr. Sp. *alfiler* pin.] A European geraniaceous herb (*Erodium cicutarium*) with small flowers and pinnatifid leaves, much cultivated as a forage plant in the Pacific States, where it is also a common weed, — called also *pin grass.*

‖ **al-for'ja** (ăl-fôr'hȧ; *E.* ăl-fôr'jȧ), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A saddlebag. **2.** A wallet; a bag or pouch resembling a saddlebag or wallet, as the cheek pouch of a monkey. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **al-fres'co** (ăl-frĕs'kō), *adv. & a.* [It. *al fresco* in or on the fresh.] In the open air; open-air. *Smollett.*

Al'fu-rese' (ăl'fōō-rēz' ; -rēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to the Alfuros. — *n.* The language of the Alfuros, esp. of the Celebes.

Al-fu'ro (ăl-fōō'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS or -ROES (-rōz). A member of one of various tribes of mixed aboriginal peoples, mostly pure savages, inhabiting the Celebes and the Moluccas.

This term *Alfuro* is specially confusing. . . . Whether Portuguese, Arab, or local, it never had any ethnical value, being indifferently applied by the Malays to all rude non-Muhammadan peoples in the eastern parts of Malaysia. *A. H. Keane.*

al'ga (ăl'gȧ), *n.*; *pl.* ALGÆ (-jē). [L.] *Bot.* A chlorophyll-containing plant of any of several different classes of the Thallophyta; a seaweed, as kelp, dulse, sea lettuce, etc.

al'gæ (ăl'jē), *n. pl. Bot.* a Pl. of ALGA. **b** [*cap.*] A formerly recognized primary division of the Thallophyta, coördinate with the Fungi, but now used [*l. c.*] as a convenient popular designation of the seaweeds as a whole. It includes the classes Zygophyceæ, Chlorophyceæ, Phæophyceæ, and Rhodophyceæ.

al'gal (ăl'găl), *a. Bot.* **a** Pertaining to or like algæ. **b** Designating Lindley's alliance Algales. *Obs.* — *n.* An alga. **algal fungus**, any fungus of the subclass Phycomycetes; from their structural resemblance to certain algæ.

al'ga-ro'ba (ăl'gȧ-rō'bȧ), *n.* [Sp. *algarroba*, fr. Ar. *al-kharrūbah*. Cf. CAROB.] *Bot.* **a** The carob; also, its edible beans or pods, called *St. John's bread.* **b** The common mesquite or honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), or its sweet, pulpy pods. **c** The West Indian locust.

al'ga-ro-bil'la (ăl'gȧ-rō-bĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *algarrobilla*. See ALGAROBA.] The seeds and pods of certain leguminous trees and shrubs having astringent properties, esp. of *Pithecolobium parvifolium*, *Cæsalpinia brevifolia*, and *Prosopis glandulosa*. They are used for tanning and dyeing.

al'gate (ôl'gāt) } *adv.* [*all* + *gate* way + *-s*, adverbial.
al'gates (ôl'gāts) } See GATE ; *-s*, adv. suff.] **1.** Always; wholly; everywhere. *Obs. or Dial.*

Una now he *algates* must forego. *Spenser*

2. By any or all means; at all events. *Obs. or Dial. Fairfax.*

Algates, the toy is somewhat ghastly. *Ld. Lytton.*

3. Notwithstanding; yet. *Obs. Chaucer.*

Al'ge-bar' (ăl'jē-bär'), *n.* [Ar. *al-jabbār*, lit., the giant.] **a** The constellation Orion. **b** Rigel. See STAR.

al'ge-bra (ăl'jē-brȧ), *n.* [LL. *algebra*, fr. Ar. *al-jebr* reduction of parts to a whole, or fractions to whole numbers, bonesetting, fr. *jabara* to bind together, consolidate; *al-jebr w'almuqābalah* reduction and comparison (by equations): cf. F. *algèbre*, It. & Sp. *algebra*.] **1.** Bonesetting; improperly, a fracture. *Obs.*

2. *Math.* That branch of mathematics which treats of the relations and properties of quantity by means of letters and other symbols. It is applicable to those relations that hold good for every kind of magnitude.

3. A treatise on this science.

al'ge-bra'ic (ăl'jē-brā'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to algebra,
al'ge-bra'i-cal (-brā'ĭ-kăl) } containing only operations of algebra (that is, additions, subtractions, multiplications, divisions, involutions, and extractions of roots) in finite numbers ; — opposed to *transcendental.*

algebraic curve, *Math.*, one whose equations contain only algebraic functions of linear coördinates; — opposed to *transcendental curve.* — **a. equation**, *Math.*, one involving only pure algebraic operations in finite number. — **a. form**, *Math.*, a homogeneous rational integral function of two or more variables; — known as a *binary form*, a *ternary form*, etc., according to the number of variables. — **a. function**, *Math.*, one whose connection with its variables is determined by an algebraic equation. — **a. logic.** See LOGIC. — **a. number**, a root of an algebraic equation whose coefficients are rational. — **a. sum**, the aggregate of two or more numbers or quantities taken with regard to their signs, as + or −, according to the rules of addition in algebra; thus, the *algebraic sum* of −2, 8, and −1 is 5; — opposed to *arithmetical sum*, which supposes only positive signs. — **a. surface**, *Math.*, one expressible analytically through an algebraic equation in Cartesian coördinates.

al'ge-fa'cient (-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *algere* to be cold + *faciens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *facere* to make.] *Med.* Tending to make cool; cooling.

Al-ge'ri-an (ăl-jē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Algeria. — *n.* A native of Algeria.

Algerian lace, a gimp lace of gold and silver threads. — **A. onyx**, a kind of onyx marble. See ALABASTER, 1 **b**. — **A. stripe**, a mixed cream colored material imitating Moorish cloth, manufactured in stripes of delicate silk alternated with stripes of knotted cotton.

Al'ge-rine' (ăl'jē-rēn'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Algiers or Algeria or Algerians.

Algerine War, the war of reprisal by which the United States suppressed Algerine piracy in 1815.

Al'ge-rine', *n.* **1.** A native of Algiers or Algeria, esp. one of Berber or Arab race. The principal races of Algeria are the Arabs, Berbers, Kabyles, Moors, Negroes, and Turks, giving rise to a numerous hybrid population.

2. A pirate.

3. [*l. c.*] A soft woolen fabric in stripes of bright colors.

al-ge'si-a (ăl-jē'sĭ-ȧ ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀλγησις sense of pain, fr. ἀλγεῖν to suffer.] *Med.* Pain, sensitiveness to pain; — chiefly in comp. — **al-get'ic** (ăl-jĕt'ĭk), *a.*

al-ge'si-chro-nom'e-ter (-krō-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἀλγησις

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al-ka'li (ăl-kȧ'lī), *n.* Also **al eu-cas'mi-a** (-ēs'mĭ-ȧ). [See A- not LEUCHÆMIA.] *Med.* Deficiency of the white cells in the blood.

Al'eu-ro'des (-rō'dēz), **Al eu-rod'i-dæ** (-rŏd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.*, etc. *Zoöl.* Syns. of ALEYRODES, etc.

a-leu'ro-man-cy (ā-lū'rō-măn-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄλευρον wheaten flour + *-mancy*.] Divination by means of flour.

al eu-rom'e-ter (ăl l ū-r ŏ m'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἄλευρον + *-meter*.] An instrument for determining the expansive properties, or quality, of gluten in flour.

a-leu'ro-scope (ā-lū'rō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ἄλευρον flour + *-scope*.] An instrument similar to the aleurometer.

a-lew', *n.* Halloo. *Obs.*

ale'whap' (āl'hwăp'), *n.* A kind of fish. = ALEWIFE, 1.

a le'wife', *n.*; *pl.* -WIVES (-wīvz'). A woman who keeps an alehouse.

alewin. † ELEVEN. [andre.]

Alex. *Abbr.* Alexander; Alexandrian.

Al ex-an'der (ăl-ĕg-zăn'dẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr 'Αλέξανδρος ; ἀλέξειν to ward off, protect + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man ; cf. F. *Alexandre*.] Lit., a defender of men; — masc. prop. name. F. *Alexandre* (ȧ lĕk sȧN'dr'); It. *Alessandro* (ä lĕs-sän'drō); Sp. *Alejandro* (ä'lĕs-hän'drō; 189); Pg. *Alexandre* (ä'lĕg-zän'dr'); G. & D. *Alexander* (ä lĕk-sän'dẽr). — Dim. *Aleck*, *Ellick*, *Sander*, *Sandy*, *Savnie*. — **The Alexander of the North**, Charles XII. of Sweden (1682-1718); — from his military genius and success. [BERTRAM.]

Alexander's-foot, *n. Bot.* = **Al'ex-an'dra** (ăl ĕg-zăn'drȧ), *n.* Fem. of ALEXANDER. F. *Alexandrine* (ä'lĕk'sän drēn'); It. *Alessandra* (ä lĕs-sän'drä); Sp. *Alejandra* (ä lĕ-hän'drĕ-na). See ALEXANDER.

2. In Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," the queen of the Amazons.

3. *Angling.* A large artificial fly with silver or tinsel body and peacock harl. *Encyc. of Sport.*

Alexandra palm. A lofty Australian pinnate-leaved palm (*Archontophœnix alexandræ*).

Al ex-an'dri-a blue (ăl ĕg-zăn'drĭ-ȧ). = COPPER GLASS.

Alexandria wormseed. = LEVANT WORMSEED.

Al ex-an-drĭ'na (-zăn-d r ĭ'n ȧ), *n.* = ALEXANDRA, 1.

Al'ex-an'drine (-zăn'drĭn), *n.* [L. *alexandrinus*, pl.] A resident of Alexandria.

‖ **A le-xan-dri'num o'pus** (-drĭ'-nŭm ō'pŭs). [L.] See OPUS.

Al ex-an'drist (-zăn'drĭst), *n.* One of the school of interpreters of Aristotle in the Renaissance, opposed to the Thomists, and holding to the view, first given by Alexander of Aphrodisias and followed by the Averroists, that Aristotle's doctrine does not admit the immortality of the human soul, but only the world soul.

A-lex'i-an (ȧ-lĕk'sĭ-ȧ n), *n. R. C. Ch.* A member of a Roman Catholic order, vowed to poverty and the care of the sick, and named from Saint Alexius, their patron.

al ex-ic'a-con, *or* **al ex-ik'a-kon,** *n.* [Gr. ἀλεξίκακον, neut. of ἀλεξίκακος evil-averting.] A safeguard against evil. *Obs.*

a-lex'i-phar'mac, a-lex'i-phar'ma-cal. Alexipharmic. *Obs.*

a-lex i-phar'ma-con (ȧ-lĕk sĭ-fär'mȧ-kŏn), **-ma-cum** (-kŭm). *n.* [NL. *alexipharmacum*, L. *alexipharmacon*, fr. Gr. ἀλεξιφάρμακον.] An alexipharmic.

a-lex'i-py-ret'ic (-pĭ-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* & *n.* [Gr. ἀλέξειν to keep off + πυρετός burning heat, fever, πῦρ fire.] *Med.* Febrifuge.

a-lex'i-te'ri-al (-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* & *n.* Alexiteric.

a-lex i-ter'i-cal, *a.* Alexiteric.

‖ **a-lex i-te'ri-um** (-tē'r Y-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [LL.] An alexiteric. *Obs.*

a-lex'i-ter-y, *n.* An alexiteric

‖ **à l'ex tré mi té'** (ȧ lĕks'trĕ mē'tĕ'). [F.] To the extremity; esp., at the point of death.

a-ley', *n.* [OF. *alie*, *alis*, F. *alise*.] The berry of the wild service tree. *Obs.*

ale'yard (-yärd'), *n.* [*ale* + *yard* a measure.] A tall, slender, flaring glass vessel formerly used as a measure of liquids and as a drinking glass.

aleye. † ALLAY.

Al'ey-ro'des (ăl'ĕ-rō'dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀλευρώδης like flour.] *Zool.* A genus of small homopterous insects related to the aphids, which live on plant juices. It is the type of a family, **Al ey-rod'i-dæ** (-rŏd'ĭ-dē). In early stages they resemble scale insects; the adults, called *white flies*, are active and winged. *Aleyrodes citri* lives on the orange tree. — **al ey-ro'did**, *n.*

‖ **a'le-zan'** (ä'l-zän'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *alazan*.] A sorrel horse.

a-leze' (*a*-lēz'), *n.* [F. *alèze*, earlier *alaise*, fr. OF. *alaisier* to widen out.] A cloth to protect a bed from becoming soiled by a patient.

Alf. *Abbr.* Alfred; Alfonso.

alf, *n.* [Icel. *álfr*. See ELF.] *Norse Myth.* = ELF.

al'fa. Alpha. *Ref. Sp.*

al'fa-bet. Alphabet. *Ref. Sp.*

al fa-kī' (ăl'fȧ-kē'). Var. of ALFAQUI.

al fa-qui' (ăl'fȧ-kē'), **al fa-quin'** (-kēn'), *n.* [Sp. *alfaquí*, Ar. *al-faqīh*.] A teacher or expounder of the Koran and Mohammedan law ; — sometimes a surname of Spanish court doctors and secretaries.

al-far'ga (al-far'gȧ). Var. of ALFORJA.

alfe. † ELF, HALF.

al'fe-nide (ăl'fĕ-nīd ; -nĭd), *n* An alloy of nickel and silver electroplated with silver; also, according to some, an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel.

al-fe'res, al-fe'rez, *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al-fāris*, knight.] An ensign: a standard bearer. *Obs.*

al fer-fem-phy'ric (ăl'fẽr-fĕm-fĭ'rĭk), *a. Petrog.* Containing phenocrysts of femic and alfemic minerals. See PETROGRAPHY.

al fer-phy'ric (-fĭ'rĭk), *a.* [*alferric* + *porphyritic*.] *Petrog.* Having alferric phenocrysts.

al-fer'ric (ăl-fẽr'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

al'fet (ăl'fĕt), *n.* [LL. *alfetum*, fr. AS. *ælfæt* pot to boil in ; *ælburning* + *fæt* vat.] A caldron of boiling water used in the ordeal of hot water.

Alf'heim (älf'hām'), **Alf'hei'mr** (-hā mr'), *n.* [Icel. *Álfheimr*. Cf. ELF, HOME.] *Teut. Myth.* The home of Frey and the elves of light. See NINE WORLDS.

al-fil e-ri'a, al-fil'e-ril'la (ăl-fĭl'ē-rē'ȧ; 194), *n.* = ALFILARIA.

al'fin, *n.* [ME. *alfin*, *alphin*, *aufin*, OF. *aufin*, *alphin*, LL. *alphinus*, Sp. *alfil* (cf. It. *alfino*), fr. Ar. *al-fīl*, prop., the elephant.] The bishop in chess. *Obs.*

‖ **al fi'ne** (al fē'nā). [It.] To the end.

al-fi-o'na (ăl-fyō'nă), **al-fio'ne** (-nē), *n.* A surf fish (*Bathochercheus toxotes*) of the California coast.

al-fon'sin (ăl-fŏn'sĭn), *n.* Any of several berycoid fishes, usually bright red, found at Madeira and in the West Indies.

al-fon'so (al-fŏn'sō), *n.* [Sp.] See COIN.

‖ **al-for'ge** (ăl-fôr'zhē). Var of ALFORJA.

al-fou'ra (ăl-fōō'rȧ) Var of **Alfr.** *Abbr.* Alfred.

al'fred (ăl'frĕd), *n.* [AS. *Ælfrēd* ; ct. AS. *ælf* elf and *rǣd* counsel.] Lit., elf in council, i. e., good counselor ; — masc. prop. name. L. *Alfrēdus* ; F. *Alfred* (ăl-frĕd') ; It., Sp., Pg. *Alfredo* (al-frā'dō) ; *Pg.* -dōō) ; G. & D *Alfred* (ăl'frĕt). — Dim. *Alf.*

al'fri-da-ry (ăl'frĭ-dā-rĭ), *n Astrol.* The period of a planet's control over the life of a person. — **al'fri-dar'ic** (-dăr'ĭk), *a.*

Al-fur' (ăl-fōōr'), *n.* ; *pl.* ALFURES (ăl-fōō'rēz). = ALFURO.

Al-fu'ru (ăl-fōō'rōō). Var. of ALFURO.

al'fyn. † ALFIN.

alg. *also* **Alg.** *Abbr.* Algebra ; Algernon ; Algiers.

algæ layer = GONIDIAL LAYER.

al'ga-ol' o-gy (ăl jē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*, **-o-gist.** = ALGOLOGY, -OLOGIST.

al'gæs-the'sis. **al'ges-the'sis** (ăl'jĕs-thē'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ἄλγος pain + αἴσθησις sensation.] *Med.* The perception of pain ; pain.

algæ zone. = GONIDIAL LAYER.

Al-ga'les (ăl-gā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the seaweeds (Algæ).

algarde. *n.* A kind of Spanish wine. *Obs.* [RISM]

al'ga-rism, algarosme. † ALGORISM

Al'ga-rot (ăl'gȧ-rŏt), **Al'garoth** (-rŏth), *n.* See POWDER OF ALGAROTH.

al ga-ro-vil'la (ăl gä-rō-vĭl'ȧ), *n.* Var. of ALGAROBILLA.

al gar-ro'ba (ăl gȧ-rō'bȧ). Var. of ALGAROBA.

Al'gar-syf, *or* **Al'gar-sife** (ăl'gẽr-sēf), *n.* See CAMBRINSAN.

algastross. † ALBATROSS.

al'ga-zel (ăl'gȧ-zĕl'), *n.* [Ar. *al* the + *ghazāl* See GAZELLE.] A quadruped of Africa, prob. a gazelle or other antelope. *Obs.*

al ge-bra'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ALGEBRAIC. See -LY.

al'ge-bra-ist (ăl'jē-brā'ĭst), *n.* One versed in algebra.

al'ge-bra-ize (-brȧ-īz), *v. t.* To perform by algebra ; to reduce to algebraic form

al ge-bri'cian (ăl jē-brĭsh'ăn), *n.* An algebraist. *Obs.*

al-ge'do (ăl-jē'dō), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀλγηδών pain.] *Med.* Severe pain in the region of the urinary and genital organs.

al ge-don'ic (ăl jē-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἄλγος pain + ἡδονικός pleasant.] Characterized by, or pertaining to, pleasure and pain; as, *algedonic* æsthetics.

al'ge-don'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science of pleasure and pain ; hedonics.

Al-gen'ib (ăl-gĕn'ĭb), *n.* [Ar. *al janb* the side.] See STAR.

Al'ger-non (ăl'jẽr-nŏn), *n* [Of uncertain origin ; cf. OF. *al grenon*, *al guernon*, with the mustache.] Masc. prop. name.

al'ge-sim'e-ter (ăl'jĕ-sĭm'ē-tẽr),

ăle, senāte, cāre, ăm, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makēr ; īce, ĭll ; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cŏnnect ; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü ;

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

sense of pain + *chronometer.*] *Med.* An instrument for recording the time between the application of a painful stimulus and the sensation of pain.

-al'gi-a (-ăl'jĭ-ă), **-al'gy** (-ăl'jĭ). [Gr. *-αλγία* (as in *κεφαλαλγία* cephalalgia), fr. *ἄλγος* pain.] A suffix used in medicine to denote *pain* (usually in some part designated by the first element), usually implying a diseased condition as a cause; as, cephal*algia*, cephal*algy*; ot*algia*; pod*algia*, etc.

al'gi-cide (ăl'jĭ-sīd), *n.* [*alga* + *-cide.*] An agent, as copper sulphate (blue vitriol) or copper, for destroying algæ.

al'gid (ăl'jĭd), *a.* [L. *algidus* cold, fr. *algere* to be cold: cf. F. *algide.*] Cold; chilly.

algid cholera, *Med.*, Asiatic cholera

al-gid'i-ty (ăl-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Chilliness; coldness.

al-gif'ic (ăl-jĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *algificus*, fr. *algus* cold + *facere* to make.] Producing cold.

al'gin (ăl'jĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A nitrogenous substance resembling gelatin, obtained from certain algæ.

al'goid (ăl'goid), *a.* [*alga* + *-oid.*] Of the nature of, or resembling, an alga.

Al'gol (ăl'gŏl), *n.* [Ar. *al-ghūl* the ghoul, ogre; — applied to the head of Medusa, fr. *ghāla* to take suddenly, destroy. Cf. GHOUL.] *Astron.* A fixed star in Medusa's head, in the constellation Perseus, remarkable for its periodic variation in brightness; *β* Persei. The variation is believed to be the result of eclipses by a dark satellite. See STAR.

Al-go'li-an (ăl-gō'lĭ-ăn), *a.* *Astron.* Of or pert. to Algol; — used in the chemical classification of stars, and denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Algol, which indicates hydrogen, protomagnesium, protocalcium, helium, and silicon.

al-gol'o-gy (ăl-gŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*alga* + *-logy.*] *Bot.* The study or science of algæ, or seaweeds. — **al'gō-log'i-cal** (ăl'gŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **al-gol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

al-gom'e-ter (ăl-gŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλγος* pain + *-meter.*] *Psychol.* An instrument for measuring sensations of pain due to pressure. It has a piston rod with a blunted tip which is pressed against the skin. — **al-gom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.* — **al'go-met'ric** (ăl'gō-mĕt'rĭk), **al'go-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **al'go-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Al-gon'ki-an (ăl-gŏn'kĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Var. of ALGONQUIAN.

2. *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a period or era recognized by the United States Geological Survey and some other authorities, between the Archæan and the Paleozoic, from both of which it is generally separated in the record by unconformities; Proterozoic. (See GEOLOGY.) Algonkian rocks are both sedimentary and igneous. Although fossils are rare, life certainly existed in this period. — *n.* The Algonkian period or era, or system or group of systems.

Al-gon'qui-an (-kĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the most extensive of the linguistic families of North American Indians, their territory formerly including practically all of Canada east of the 115th meridian and south of Hudson's Bay and the part of the United States east of the Mississippi and north of Tennessee and Virginia, with the exception of the territory occupied by the northern Iroquoian tribes. There are nearly 100,000 Indians of the Algonquian tribes, of which the strongest are the Ojibwas (Chippewas), Ottawas, Crees, Algonquins, Micmacs, and Blackfeet. — *n.* An Algonquian Indian.

Al-gon'quin (-kĭn), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] An Indian of an Algonquian tribe or group of tribes of whom the greater number (about 4,400) live in the province of Quebec; also, loosely, any Algonquian. — **Al-gon'quin,** *a.*

al'go-rism (ăl'gŏ-rĭz'm), *n.* [ME. *algorisme, algrim, augrim*, OF. *algorisme, augorisme*, F. *algorithme* (cf. Sp. *algoritmo*, OSp. *alguarismo*, LL. *algorismus*), fr. the Ar. *al-Khowārezmī* or Khowārezm, the modern Khiwa, surname of Abu Ja'far Mohammed ben Musā, author of a work on arithmetic early in the 9th century, translated into Latin, such books bearing the name *algorismus.*] **1.** The art of calculating by nine figures and zero.

2. The art of calculating with any species of notation; as, the *algorisms* of fractions, proportions, surds, etc.

al'go-ris'mic (-rĭz'mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to algorism.

al'go-rist (ăl'gŏ-rĭst), *n.* One of a school of medieval mathematicians, who made use of algorismic notation; — opposed to *abacist.*

al'go-ris'tic (-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to algorism.

al'go-rithm (ăl'gŏ-rĭth'm), *n.* [The spelling with *th* is due to a supposed connection with Gr. *ἀριθμός* number.] Algorism. *Obs.*

al'go-rith'mic (-rĭth'mĭk), *a.* **1.** Arithmetical; algoristic.

2. Relating to or using symbols.

al'gua-zil' (ăl'gwä-zēl'; *Sp.* äl'gwä-thēl'; 268), *n.* [OSp., now *alguacil*, fr. Ar. *alwazīr* the vizier. Cf. VIZIER.] An officer of justice in Spain, formerly of high, now of inferior, rank; a warrant officer; a constable.

-al'gy (-ăl'jĭ). A suffix denoting *pain.* See -ALGIA.

Al-ha'gi (ăl-hā'jĭ), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *alhāj* the camel's thorn.] *Bot.* A small genus of fabaceous shrubs of the desert regions of Asia Minor and northern Africa. They have simple leaves, spiny branches, and tough pods. A mannalike substance exudes from the foliage in hot weather. *A. maurorum* is the camel's thorn. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Al-ham'bra (ăl-hăm'brä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al* the + *hamrā* red; i. e., the red (sc. house).] The fortress palace, or alcazar, of the Moorish kings at Granada.

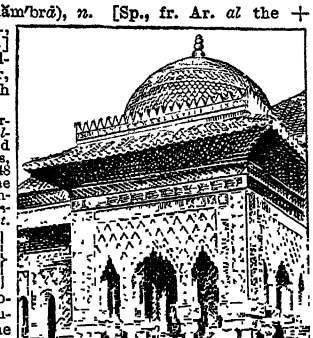

Alhambra. Pavilion, "Court of Lions."

This famous Moorish palace [the *Alhambra*] was erected at various dates, chiefly between 1248 and 1354, under the reigns of Ibn-l-Ahmar and his successors. *Irving. Knt.*

Al'ham-bra'ic (ăl hăm-brā'ĭk) } **Al'ham-bresque'** (-brĕsk', 277) } *a.* Made or decorated after the fantastical style of the ornamentation in the Alhambra, which affords a fine exhibition of Saracenic or Arabesque architecture.

a'li-as (ā'lĭ-ăs). *adv.* [L., fr. *alius* other. See ELSE.] *Law.* Otherwise; otherwise called; — used (the full form being *alias dictus*) in legal proceedings to connect the different names of any one who has gone or been known by two or more; as, Smith, *alias* Simpson. **b** At another time.

a'li-as, *n.*; *pl.* ALIASES (-ĕz; -ĭz). *Law.* **a** Another name, an assumed name. **b** An alias writ.

alias writ. A second writ issued supplementary to a writ of the same kind, already issued in the same cause; — so called from the phrase *sicut alias praecipimus*, "as we at another time command," occurring in the Latin form.

A'li Ba'ba (ä'lē bä'bä). [Ar.] A character in the "Arabian Nights." The tale relates the story of his adventures with the Forty Thieves, whose cave he enters by the use of the magic password, *Sesame.* See FORTY THIEVES.

‖ **al'i-bi** (ăl'ĭ-bī), *adv.* [L., fr. *alius* other. See ELSE.] Elsewhere; in another place.

al'i-bi, *n.* *Law.* The plea of having been, at the alleged time of the commission of an act, elsewhere than at the alleged place of commission; also, the fact or state of having been so elsewhere; as, to set up an *alibi;* to prove an *alibi.*

al'i-ble (-b'l), *a.* [L. *alibilis*, fr. *alere* to nourish.] Nutritive; nourishing. — **al'i-bil'i-ty** (ăl'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Al'i-cant } (ăl'ĭ-kănt; ăl'ĭ-kănt'; 277), *n.* A heavy sweet
Al'i-cante } red wine from Alicante, Spain.

Al'ice (ăl'ĭs), *n.* [LL. *Alicia, Alithia*, fr. Gr. *ἀλήθεια* truth.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Alice* (ä'lēs'); It. *Alicia* (ä-lē'chä); Sp. *Alicia* (a-lē'thē-ä; 138); G. *Alice* (ä-lē'sĕ). — Dim. *Ally* or *Allie, Elsie.*

2. A little girl who is the subject of many fanciful and whimsical adventures in "Lewis Carroll's" (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson's) nonsense books, "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking-Glass."

al'i-cyc'lic (ăl'ĭ-sĭk'lĭk), *a.* [*aliphatic* + *cyclic.*] *Org. Chem.* Combining the properties of aliphatic and cyclic substances: — applied to compounds which contain a ring of carbon atoms but do not belong to the aromatic series.

al'i-dade (ăl'ĭ-dād), **-dad** (-dăd), *n.* [LL. *alidada, alhidada*, fr. Ar. *al-'idādah* a sort of rule: cf. F. *alidade*, Sp. *alidada.*] That part of any optical, surveying, or measuring instrument, which comprises the indicator, verniers, microscopes, etc., for taking an accurate reading or observation. An early form consisted of a rule rotating about a center.

al'ien (ăl'yĕn), *a.* [OF. *alien*, L. *alienus*, fr. *alius* another; properly, therefore, belonging to another. See ELSE.] **1.** Belonging or pertaining to another; strange; esp., not belonging or owing allegiance to the same country, land, or government, or belonging to the citizens or subjects thereof; foreign; as, *alien* subjects, enemies, property, shores.

2. Wholly different in nature; foreign; inconsistent (*with*); incongruous; unsympathetic; adverse; — followed by *from* or sometimes by *to*; as, principles *alien* from our religion.

> An *alien* sound of melancholy *Wordsworth*
>
> A strange foreboding seized their souls, and they looked at each other with great eyes, and smiled with *alien* lips *Farrar*

alien enemy, *Law*, a person owing allegiance to an adverse belligerent state. — **a. priory,** a religious house or monastery dependent on, and owing obedience to, a religious house or abbey in some other country. — **a. water,** *Irrigation*, water conducted across an irrigated district for use elsewhere. *Eng.*

al'ien, *n.* **1.** A person of another family, race, or nation; a foreigner; stranger.

> Mourning his age left childless, and his wealth
> Heapt for an *alien.* *Southey*

2. One owing allegiance to another state; a foreign-born resident of a country in which he does not possess the privileges of a citizen; in England, one born out of the allegiance of the king. Originally at the common law of England a person born in any territory subject to the king of England was a natural-born subject of the king, and not an alien; and every child born elsewhere was an alien irrespective of the nationality of his parents, with few exceptions, such as that of the children born to ambassadors and diplomatic ministers abroad. Important exceptions have now been made to this rule both for Great Britain and the United States, the general principle of which is to recognize as subjects the children born abroad of subjects still claiming their citizenship, as in the case of seamen, travelers, etc. The minor upon coming of age may renounce his citizenship. A woman becomes by marriage a citizen of her husband's country; but the converse is not true. Cf. CITIZEN, ALLEGIANCE, NATURALIZATION.

3. One excluded from certain privileges; one alienated or estranged; as, *aliens* from God's mercies.

> *Aliens* from the commonwealth of Israel *Ephes.* II. 12.

Syn. — See STRANGER.

alien act, an act with reference to aliens; specif [*cap.*]: **a** An act of the English Parliament, 1793, aimed at partisans of the French Revolution, and empowering the government to banish aliens. **b** Any of several English laws, as those of 1836, 1844, and 1847, requiring the registration, property qualification, and naturalization of aliens. **c** See *Alien and Sedition Acts.* — **Alien and Sedition Acts** *or* **Laws,** certain acts passed by the Federalists in Congress in 1798; as: the Alien Act passed June 25, to continue in force for two years, authorizing the President to banish foreigners deemed to be dangerous; and the Sedition Act, passed July 14, to remain in force till March 3, 1801, curtailing the freedom of the press. They were chiefly aimed at certain political opponents of the administration, and sympathizers with France, and created a violent reaction. *United States.*

al'ien (ăl'yĕn), *v. t.*; AL'IENED (-yĕnd); AL'IEN-ING. [F. *aliéner*, L. *alienare.*] To alienate; to estrange; to transfer, as property or ownership. "If the son *alien* lands." *Sir M. Hale.*

> The prince was totally *alienedfrom* all thoughts of the marriage *Clarendon*

al'ien-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *aliénable*] That may be alienated. — **al'ien-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

alienable right. See RIGHT, *n.*

al'ien-age (-āj), *n.* [Cf. OF *alienage.*] **1.** Status of an alien.

2. State of being alienated, or transferred to another.

al'ien-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *alienatus*, p. p. of *alienare*, fr. *alienus.* See ALIEN.] Estranged; withdrawn in affection; foreign; — with *from.* — *n.* A stranger; an alien. *Obs.*

> O *alienate* from God. *Milton.*

al'ien-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; AL'IEN-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); AL'IEN-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To convey or transfer to another, as title, property, or right; to part voluntarily with ownership of; to alien. In its widest sense property is *alienated* when the title is transferred from one person to another in any way; but generally the sense of alienating is restricted to the transfer of the title to property by the act of the owner, as distinguished from a transfer effected entirely by operation of law, as in the case of descent. In this restricted sense alienation includes transfer of title by judicial sale, foreclosure, etc., where the law gives effect to a prior act of the party. Strictly an alienation involves a complete transfer of the title to property, and a mortgage or any other incumbrance or disposition falling short of that does not constitute an alienation; but the context may require that alienation should be made to include an act which contemplates, or might result in, such a complete transfer, or an act by which the title inures more or less to the benefit of another, as in homestead and other laws restricting the alienation of property. Cf. ALIENATION, **1 a**, *cit.*

2. To withdraw, as the affections; to make indifferent or averse, where love or friendship before subsisted; to alien; to estrange; to wean; — usually with *from.*

> The errors which . . . *alienated* a loyal gentry and priesthood from the House of Stuart. *Macaulay.*
>
> The recollection of his former life is a dream that only the more *alienates* him from the realities of the present. *I. Taylor.*

al'ien-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *aliénation*, L. *alienatio*, fr. *alienare.* See ALIENATE.] **1.** Act of alienating; specif.: **a** A transfer of ownership or title; a legal conveyance of property to another. See ALIENATE, *v. t.*, **1.**

> In English law, the gift of a chattel, unless it be by deed, must be accompanied by delivery of possession, and "livery of seisin" was essential to pass a freehold estate in land. As a general rule, however, in English, and it seems also in modern French law, the *alienation* of specific property is effected as soon as the *alienation* contract is completed. *T. E. Holland.*

b A withdrawing, diverting, or estrangement, as of the affections.

> The *alienation* of his heart from the king *Bacon.*

2. State or quality of being alienated; specif., mental alienation; derangement of the mental faculties; insanity (which see); as, *alienation* of mind.

Syn. — See INSANITY.

al'ien-a'tor (ăl'yĕn-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who alienates.

al'ien-ee' (ăl'yĕn-ē'), *n.* *Law.* One to whom the title of property is transferred; — opposed to *alienor.*

al'ien-ism (ăl'yĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Status of an alien; alienage.

2. The study or treatment of diseases of the mind.

3. *Rhet.* A foreignism.

al'ien-ist, *n.* [F. *aliéniste.*] One who treats, or makes a specialty of, diseases of the mind.

al'ien-or (ăl'yĕn-ēr'; -ôr'), *n.* [OF. *alieneur.*] One who alienates or transfers property; — opposed to *alienee.*

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n. [Gr. *ἄλγησις* sense of pain + *-meter.*] An algometer.

al'ges-the'sis. Var. of ALGÆSTHESIS.

Al'gic (ăl'jĭk), *a.* Designating or pertaining to researches among Algonquian tribes made by H. R. Schoolcraft; — so used by Schoolcraft.

al'gid-ness (ăl'jĭd-nĕs), *n.* Algidity. *Obs.*

Al-gie'ba (ăl-jē'bä) [Ar *al khibā* the tent.] See STAR

algif, algife, *conj.* [See ALL, *adv.*, IF.] Although. *Obs.*

al'gi-nu-re'sis (ăl'jĭ-nū-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *alga* + pain + *uresis.*] *Med.* Painful urination

al'gist (ăl'jĭst), *n.* [*alga* + *-ist.*] An algologist. *Rare.*

al-giv'o-rous (ăl-jĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*alga* + *-vorous.*] *Zool.* Feeding on algæ.

‖ **al'go-don'** (ăl'gō-thŏn'; 146), *n.* [Sp.] Cotton or the cotton plant; hence, any of various related plants or their products

al-gon'o-nite (ăl-gŏn'ō-nīt), *n.* [From the *Algodones* mine, Chile.] *Min.* A copper arsenide, Cu_6As, allied to domeykite

Al-gon'kin. Var of ALGONQUIN.

al'go-pho'bi-a (ăl'gō-fō'bĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἄλγος* pain + *-phobia.*] Morbid fear of pain

al'gor (ăl'gôr), *n.* [L., cold, *n.*] *Med.* A sensation of coldness or chilliness occurring in the early stages of a fever

Al'go-rab' (ăl'gō-răb'), *n.* [Ar. *al gurāb* the raven.] See STAR.

Al'go-res' (ăl'gō-rēz'), *n.* = ALGORAB. See STAR.

algorism stones Counters. *Obs.*

al-go'sis, *n.* [NL.; *alga* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A diseased state due to certain plants, as algæ.

al'gous (ăl'gŭs), *a.* [L. *algosus*, fr. *alga* seaweed.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or full of, algæ, or seaweeds.

al'gram, al'grim. † ALGORISM.

al'gra-phy (ăl'grä-fĭ), *n.* Short for ALUMINOGRAPHY. — **al-graph'ic** (ăl-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

al'gum, *n.* [Heb *algūm.*] = ALMUG. [GERNON.]

Al'gy (ăl'jĭ), *n.* Short for AL-

Alha † ALLAH.

‖ **al'ha-ce'na** (a'la-thā'nä; 128), *n.* [Sp.] In Spanish architecture, a recess; esp., a decorative niche used as a cupboard, hence, a cupboard decorated in Spanish or Moorish style.

alhaill. † ALL-WHOLE.

‖ **Al-ham'ra** (ăl-hăm'rä) Var. of ALHAMBRA.

al-han'dal, *n.* [Ar. *al-hanẓal.*] Colocynth. *Obs.*

Al-hen'a (ăl-hĕn'ä), *n.* [Ar. *al-hennā'*] See STAR.

al-hen'na (-ä), *n.* See HENNA.

al'hi-dad, -da'da, -dade, -da'tha. † ALIDAD

‖ **à l'huile'** (à lwēl'). [F.] In olive) oil; with olive oil.

aliafar. † ALIOFAR.

A-li'ah (ā-lī'ä; ăl'ĭ-ä). *Bib.*

A-li'an (-ăn). *Bib*

aliance † ALLIANCE.

aliant, aliaunt † ALIEN

‖ **a'li-a ten-tan'da vi'a est.** [L.] Another way or method must be tried

aliaunte † ALIEN

‖ **a'li-ban'bän** (ä'lē-bŭn'bän), *n.* [Tag.] Any of several cæsalpiniaceous trees of the genus *Bauhinia*, esp. *B. tomentosa*, whose leaves yield a vinegarlike acid. *Phil. J.*

‖ **a-li'ca** (a-lē'ka), *interj.* [Tag] Come here *Phil. I*

Alice's fern. The climbing fern.

aliche. † ALIKE.

al'i-chel (ăl'ĭ-shĕl), *n.* [Cf. Ar. *al* the + *ṣibāl* approach] *Astrol* The position of a planet with reference to an angle

‖ **a-li'ci** (a-lē'chē), *n. pl.*; *sing.* ALICE (-chē). [It.] Anchovies, or a similar small fish, preserved in oil after the Italian fashion

A-li'ci-a (ā-lĭsh'ĭ-ä), *n* = ALICE, the proper name

Al'ick, *n.* Dim of ALEXANDER

alicompayne. † ELECAMPANE.

al ic-ti'sal (ăl ĭk-tĭ'zăl), *n.* [Ar *al-iṭṭiṣāl.*] *Astrol* The conjunction of two planets, when one overtakes the other.

‖ **a-lic'u-la** (ä-lĭk'ū-lä), *n*, *pl* -LÆ (-lē) [L., dim of *ala* wing] *Rom. Antiq.* A short cloak, as a child's coat.

A'li-cu-luf'. Var. of ALAKALUF.

Al'ides (ăl'ĭdz; ā'dz), *n. pl.* The descendants of the caliph Ali (d. 661).

alie. † ALLY, ELIE.

‖ **a'lie** (ā'lĭ), *n.* [Cf. Icel *ala* to nourish, rear] A favorite, a pet *Dial. Eng.* [*Sp.*]

al'ien-a-bi. Alienable *Ref.*

‖ **a'li-e'na in-sa'ni-a fru'i.** [L.] To profit by another's madness.

alienation office *Law* An office in London where fees had to be paid upon the writs used in fine and recovery.

al'ien-er. = ALIENOR.

‖ **a li-e'ni ap'pe-tens; su'i pro-fu'sus** [L.] Eager for another's property; lavish of his own. *Sallust (Catiline, V.).*

al'ien-ig'e-nate (ăl yĕn-ĭj'ē-nāt), *a.* [L. *alienigenus*] Alien by birth. *Rare.*

‖ **a'li-e'ni ge'ne-ris** (ā'lĭ-ē'nī jĕn'ē-rĭs). [L.] Of a different kind Cf. EJUSDLM GENERIS.

‖ **a'li-e'ni ju'ris** [L., of another's law.] *Law* Subject to the law of another; not sui juris See SUI JURIS.

‖ **a li-e'ni tem'po-ris** flo'res (flō'rēz). [L.] Flowers of another (past) time —*n.* -IZE.

al'ien-ize (ăl'yĕn-īz), *v. t.* See **al'ien-ship.** *n* See -SHIP.

alient † ALIEN.

al'i-et. *n* [LL. *alietus*, Gr. *ἁλιάετος* sea eagle, osprey.] A bird of prey; *Her.*, a sparrow hawk or merlin. *Obs. Oxf E. D.*

al i-eth'moid (ăl'ĭ-ĕth'moid), *a.* [L. *ala* wing + *ethmoid.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating the lateral expansions of the ethmoid bone or cartilage of certain birds —*n.* The alisphenoid bone or cartilage

al'i-eth-moi'dal. *a.* Alisphenoid.

a-li'e-ty (a-lī'ē-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *alietas*] Otherness.

‖ **a'lif** (a'lĭf), *n.* The first letter of the Arabic alphabet (corresponding to Eng. A). It is the initial letter of *Allah*, God;

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al'i-form (ăl'ĭ-fôrm ; ā'lĭ-), *a.* [L. *ala* wing + *-form.*] Wing-shaped ; winglike.

a-light' (ă-līt'), *v. i.* ; A-LIGHT'ED, sometimes A-LIT' (ă-lĭt') ; A-LIGHT'ING. [ME. *alihten*, fr. AS. *ālihtan* ; ā- (see A-, 2) + *lihtan* ; or *gelihtan*, fr. *lihtan*, to alight, orig. to render light, to remove a burden from, fr. *līht*, *lēoht*, light. See LIGHT, *v. i.*] **1.** To spring down, get down, or descend, as from a horse's back or from a carriage ; to dismount.

2. To descend and settle, lodge, rest, or stop ; as, a flying bird *alights* on a tree ; snow *alights* on a roof.

3. To come or chance (*upon*). *Rare.*

a-lign', **a-line'** (ă-līn'), *v. t. & i.* ; A-LIGNED', A-LINED' (ă-līnd') ; A-LIGN'ING, A-LIN'ING (-līn'ĭng). [F. *aligner* ; *à* (L. *ad*) + *ligne* (L. *linea*) line. See LINE ; cf. ALLINEATE.] To adjust or form to a line ; to range or form in line ; to bring into line.

a-lign'ment, **a-line'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *alignement.*] **1.** Act of aligning ; arrangement in a line or lines ; state of being so adjusted ; a formation in a straight line ; also, the line of adjustment ; esp., an imaginary line to regulate the formation of troops or of a squadron.

2. *Engin.* The ground plan, as of a railroad or fieldwork, in distinction from the grades or profile.

3. *Archæol.* A group or assemblage of menhirs, or monoliths, arranged in a row or in rows, such as are found in parts of Europe and especially in Brittany.

a-like' (ă-līk'), *a.* [AS. *onlīc* or *gelīc*. See A-; LIKE.] Having resemblance or similitude ; similar ; without difference. *Now used only predicatively.*

The darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee *Ps.* CXXXIX. 12.

No two things are entirely *alike*, and no two things are entirely different. *James Ward.*

a-like', *adv.* [AS. *gelīce* or *onlīce.*] In the same manner, form, or degree ; in common, equally ; as, we are all *alike* concerned in religion.

‖ **a'lim** (a'lēm), *n.* [Ar. *'ālim* learned] Among the Mohammedans, one learned in religious matters ; a religious teacher, such as muftis, imams, etc.

al'i-ma (ăl'ĭ-ma), *n.* [NL., for *halima*, fr. Gr. ἅλιμος pertaining to the sea.] *Zool.*

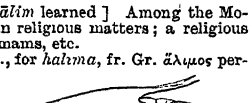

Alima of Squilla.

A larval stage of certain stomatopod Crustacea.

al'i-ment (ăl'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *alimentum*, fr. *alere* to nourish ; akin to Goth. *alan* to grow, Icel. *ala* to nourish : cf. F. *aliment.* See OLD.] **1.** That which nourishes ; food ; nutriment ; anything which feeds or adds to a substance in natural growth. Hence : The necessaries of life generally ; sustenance ; means of support.

Aliments of their sloth and weakness. *Bacon.*

2. An allowance for maintenance. *Scot.*

Syn. — See FABULUM.

al'i-ment, *v. t.* ; -MENT'ED ; -MENT'ING. To give aliment to. They would have *alimented* the honest man decently among them. *Scott.*

al'i-men'tal (ăl'ĭ-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Supplying food ; having the quality of nourishing ; furnishing the materials for natural growth ; as, *alimental* sap. — **al'i-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

al'i-men'ta-ry (-tă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *alimentarius.*] **1.** Of, of the nature of, or pertaining to, aliment or the function of nutrition ; nutritious ; alimental ; as, *alimentary* substances.

2. Supplying sustenance ; as, an *alimentary* endowment.

alimentary canal. *Anat.*, the canal or tube extending from the mouth to the anus, whose function is the digestion and absorption of the nourishment for the whole body. In man it is about thirty feet long. Its chief sections are the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small and large intestines, and rectum. See DIGESTIVE, *Illust.*

al'i-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *alimentation*, LL. *alimentatio.*] Act or process of alimenting, or affording nutriment ; nutrition ; state or mode of being nourished.

al'i-men'tive-ness (-mĕn'tĭv-nĕs ; -nĭs), *n.* The instinct or faculty of appetite for food. *Chiefly in phrenology.*

al'i-mo-ny (ăl'ĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [L. *alimonia*, *alimonium*, nourishment, sustenance, fr. *alere* to nourish.] **1.** Maintenance ; means of living ; aliment.

2. *Law.* An allowance made to a woman for her support out of the estate or income of her husband, or of him who was her husband, upon her legal separation or divorce from him, or during a suit for the same. Alimony granted pending a suit, called **alimony pendente lite**, is made to include a reasonable allowance for prosecution of the suit as well as for support ; alimony granted after the termination of a suit, esp. for the joint lives of the two upon an absolute divorce (see DIVORCE), is called **permanent alimony**. Alimony is not a debt which the wife can assign or anticipate, or which can be levied upon or reached in execution for a debt prior to the divorce. Nor is it a debt which can be proved in bankruptcy by the husband.

al'i-na'sal (ăl'ĭ-nā'zăl), *a.* [L. *ala* wing + *nasal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the lateral portions of the nose.

a-line' (ă-līn'), *v. t. & i.* [See ALIGN.] To place in a line ; to bring or fall into line. = ALIGN. — **a-lin'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

a-line'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* An aligning, etc. = ALIGNMENT.

The Eng. form *alinement* is preferable to *alignment*, a bad spelling of the Fr[ench]. *O. & E. D.*

al'i-nit (ăl'ĭ-nĭt) } *n.* [Perh. fr. L. *alere* to nourish + E.
al'i-nite (-nīt) } *nitrogen.*] *Agric.* A nearly pure culture of one of the nitrogen-fixing bacteria (*Bacillus ellenbachiensis*) prepared and sold as a fertilizer for cereals.

al'i-phat'ic (ăl'ĭ-făt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀλειφαρ, ἀλείφατος, oil, fat.] *Org. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, fat ; fatty ; — applied to compounds having an open-chain structure. The *aliphatic* compounds thus include not only the *fatty* acids and other derivatives of the paraffin hydrocarbons, but also unsaturated compounds, as the ethylene and acetylene series.

al'i-quant (ăl'ĭ-kwănt), *a.* [L. *aliquantus* some, moderate ; *alius* other + *quantus* how great : cf. F. *aliquante*] *Math.* Designating a part of a number or quantity that does not divide the number or quantity without leaving a remainder ; thus, 5 is an *aliquant* part of 16. Opposed to *aliquot.*

al'i-quot (-kwŏt), *a.* [L. *aliquot* some, several ; *alius* other + *quot* how many : cf. F. *aliquote.*] *Math.* Designating a part of a number or quantity which will divide the number or quantity without a remainder ; submultiple ; thus, 5 is an *aliquot* part of 15. Opposed to *aliquant.*

A-lis'ma (ă-lĭz'ma), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄλισμα the water plantain.] *Bot.* A small genus of aquatic or semiaquatic herbs, type of the family Alismaceæ, with long-petioled, elliptical, often floating leaves, and umbellate-paniculate white flowers. *A. plantago* is the common water plantain. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Al'is-ma'ce-æ (ăl'ĭz-mā'sĕ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of chiefly aquatic or marsh plants (order Naiadales), the water-plantain family, having regular perfect monœcious or dicœcious flowers. There are about 13 genera and 70 species, of wide distribution in temperate regions, the principal genera being *Alisma* and *Sagittaria.* — **al'is-ma'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

al'i-sphe'noid (ăl'ĭ-sfē'noid) } *a.* [L. *ala* wing + *sphe-*
al'i-sphe-noi'dal (-sfē-noi'dăl) } *noid.* *-noidal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating the wings of the sphenoid, or the pair of bones which, becoming fused with other cranial bones, form in adult man the greater wings of the sphenoid. — *n.* An alisphenoid bone.

al'i-trunk (ăl'ĭ-trŭnk), *n.* [L. *ala* wing + *truncus* trunk.] *Zool.* In insects, the thorax, or the last two thoracic segments, which bear the wings. In Hymenoptera it includes also the first abdominal segment, which is united with the thoracic segments.

a-live' (ă-līv'), *a* [ME. *on live*, AS. *on life* in life ; *life* being dat. of *līf* life See LIFE ; cf. LIVE, *a*] **1.** Having life, in opposition to *dead* ; living ; being in a state in which the organs perform their functions ; as, an animal or a plant which is *alive.*

2. In a state of action ; in force or operation ; unextinguished ; unexpired ; existent ; as, to keep the fire *alive* ; to keep the affections *alive* ; specif., in games, being in play, not dead, as a jack in bowls.

3. Exhibiting the activity and motion of many living beings ; swarming ; thronged.

The Boyne, for a quarter of a mile, was *alive* with muskets and green boughs. *Macaulay.*

4. Sprightly ; lively ; brisk. *Richardson.*

5. Having susceptibility ; easily impressed ; having lively feelings, as opposed to apathy, sensitive.

Tremblingly *alive* to nature's laws. *Falconer.*

6. Of all living (by way of emphasis).

Northumberland was the proudest man *alive*. *Clarendon.*

Used colloquially as an intensive ; as, *man alive!*

☞ *Alive* always follows the noun which it qualifies.

a-liz'a-rate (ă-lĭz'ă-rāt), *n.* [*alizarin* + *-ate.*] *Chem.* A salt formed by alizarin with a base.

al'i-za'rĭ (ăl'ĭ-zä'rĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ar. *'açārah* juice extracted from a plant, fr. *'açara* to press : cf. F. & Sp. *alizari.*] *Com.* The madder of the Levant.

a-liz'a-rin (ă-lĭz'ă-rĭn), *n.* Also **a-liz'a-rine**. [F. *alizarine*, fr. *alizari.*] **1.** *Chem.* A dyestuff, $C_{14}H_6O_2(OH)_2$, formerly prepared from madder, and now produced artificially from anthracene, and forming when pure a reddish yellow powder or orange-red crystals. It produces the Turkey reds, shades of orange, violet, etc., with different mordants. Chemically, it is a dihydroxy derivative of anthraquinone.

2. a Either of the closely related dyestuffs anthrapurpurin and flavopurpurin, a mixture of which with a little true alizarin is called *yellow-shade alizarin*, the true alizarin being known as *blue-shade alizarin.* **b** Any of a large group of dyes derived, like alizarin proper, from anthracene, and producing various hues. They are called also **alizarin colors** or **alizarin dyes.**

alizarin yellow. Any of several artificial yellow dyestuffs related to alizarin in their mode of application, and distinguished by different letters. *Alizarin yellow C* is gallacetophenone.

al'ka-hest (ăl'kă-hĕst), *n.* [LL. *alchahest* or F. *alcahest* ; the word was perhaps arbitrarily formed by Paracelsus.] The fabled "universal solvent" of the alchemists ; a menstruum capable of dissolving all bodies. — **al'ka-hes'tic** (-hĕs'tĭk), **al'ka-hes'ti-cal**, *a.*

al'ka-les'cent (ăl'kă-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* Tending to the properties of an alkali ; slightly alkaline. — **al'ka-les'cence** (-ĕns), **al'ka-les'cen-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

al'ka-li (ăl'kă-lī ; -lĭ ; 277), *n. ; pl.* -LIES or -LIS (-lĭz ; -lĭz). [F. *alcali*, ultimately fr. Ar. *al-galī* ashes of the plant saltwort, fr. *galay* to roast in a pan, fry.] **1.** The soluble part of the ash of certain plants ; soda ash.

2. *Chem.* Any substance having marked basic properties ; specif., the hydroxide of ammonium or of any of the alkali metals. See BASE. Alkalies are characterized by their peculiar taste, their action on test papers (red litmus, e.g., being changed to blue), and their power of forming salts with acids. The stronger ones are caustic, and easily react with oils and fats to form soaps. In a wider sense *alkali* includes lime, magnesia, sodium carbonate, etc.

3. Soluble mineral matter, other than common salt, contained in soils or natural waters. *Western U. S.*

4. *Bot.* The saltwort (*Salsola kali*).

alkali flat. A sterile plain, containing an excess of alkali, at the bottom of an undrained basin in an arid region ; a playa. Cf. ALKALI SOIL.

alkali grass. **a** A common melanthaceous plant (*Zygadenus elegans*) of the western United States ; — so named from its grasslike leaves. See ZYGADENUS. **b** = SALT GRASS.

alkali metal. *Chem.* Any metal of the **alkali group**, lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, and cæsium.

al'ka-lim'e-ter (ăl'kă-lĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*alkali* + *-meter*] An instrument to ascertain the strength of alkalies, or the quantity of alkali in a mixture.

al'ka-lim'e-try (-lĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* *Chem.* The art or process of ascertaining the strength of alkalies, or the quantity present in alkaline mixtures. — **al'ka-li-met'ric** (-lĭ-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal**, *a.* — **al'ka-li-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

al'ka-line (ăl'kă-lĭn ; -līn ; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *alcalin.*] Of, pert. to, or having the properties of, an alkali or alkalies.

alkaline earths, *Chem.*, the oxides of barium, calcium, and strontium (the *metals of the alkaline earths*). Some also include magnesium oxide. All are in their properties intermediate between the true *alkalies* and the *earths* proper. See EARTH, *n.*, 9. — **a. metal** = ALKALI METAL. — **a. reaction**, a reaction indicating alkalinity, as by the action on litmus, turmeric, etc. — **a. tide**, *Physiol.*, increased alkalinity of the urine, observed during digestion, due to the secretion of acid gastric juice.

al'ka-lin'i-ty (-lĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality which constitutes an alkali ; alkaline property.

alkali soil. Any one of various soils found in arid and semiarid regions, containing an unusual amount of soluble mineral salts which effloresce in the form of a powder or crust (usually white) in dry weather following rains or irrigation. The basis of these salts is mainly soda with a smaller amount of potash, and usually a little lime and magnesia. Two main classes of alkali are commonly distinguished : *black alkali*, which may be any alkaline carbonate, but which practically consists of sodium carbonate (sal soda), which is highly corrosive and destructive to vegetation ; and *white alkali*, characterized by the presence of sodium sulphate (Glauber's salt), which is less injurious to vegetation. Black alkali is so called because water containing it dissolves humus, forming a dark-colored solution which, when it collects in puddles and evaporates, produces characteristic black spots.

alkali waste. Waste material from the manufacture of alkali ; specif., soda waste. See LEBLANC PROCESS.

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and is hence often used as a monogram at the head of letters, prescriptions, etc. Cf. ALEPH.

a-life', *adv.* [Cf ALIVE.] On my life ; dearly. *Obs.*

a-life', *adv.* Alive. *Obs.*

a-lit'er-ous (ă-lĭt'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ala* wing + *-ferous.*] Winged ; aligerous. *Rare.*

Al'i-gant. † ALICANT.

a-lig'er-ous (ă-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aliger* ; *ala* wing + *gerere* to carry.] Winged. *Rare.*

a-light', *a. & adv.* (*a-* on + *light*, or orig. p. p. of ME. *alihten* or *onlihtan*.) Lighted ; lighted up ; in a flame.

a-light', *v. t.* [AS. *gelihtan.*] To lighten or alleviate. *Obs.*

a-light', *v. t.* [AS *ālihtan*] To light up ; kindle. *Obs.*

a-light', *p. a.* [An old p. p of *alight.*] Dismounted. *Obs.*

a-lign'er. **a-lin'er** (ă-līn'ẽr). *n.* A contrivance, usually a telescope, for angle-measuring instruments used in surveying, to sight the instrument.

al'i-greek', *n.* [It *alla greca* in the Greek manner.] *Arch.* A Greek fret. See FRET. *Rare.*

alihte. Obs. pret. of ALIGHT.

‖ **a-li'i** (a-lē'ē), *n.* [Hawaiian.] Royalty ; a member of the royal family. *Hawaii.*

a-like'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

a-like'wise, *adv.* See WISE.

‖ **a-li'is** (ă-lē'ĭs), *n.* [Tag.] A servant. *Phil. I.*

Al'i-ma (ăl'ĭ-ma). *Bib.*

alimbeck. † ALEMBIC.

al'i-men'ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

al'i-men'ta-tive (ăl'ĭ-mĕn'tă-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to the supply of nutriment. *Rare.* — **al'i-men'ta-tive-ness**, *n. Rare.*

al'i-ment-er, *n.* One that gives aliment.

al'i-men'tic. *a.* Alimentary.

al'i-men'tive-ness. Alimentiveness. *Ref. Sp.*

al'i-men'to-ther'a-py. *n.* [*aliment* + *therapy.*] Treatment of disease by dietetic methods.

‖ **à l'im'mor'ta-li'té'** (à lē'mŏr'tà-lē'tā'). [F.] To immortality ; — motto of the French Academy.

al'i-mon, *n.* [Cf. Gr. ἄλιμον, name of a plant, fr. ἅλιμος of the sea : confused with Gr ἄλιμος banishing hunger *Ouf. E. D.*] A chenopodiaceous plant (*Atriplex halimus*), fabled to banish hunger. *Obs.*

al'i-mo'ni-ous, *a.* [From ALIMONY.] Affording food ; nourishing. *Rare.*

‖ **à l'im'pro'viste'** (à lăN'prô'vēst'). [F.] On a sudden ; unexpectedly ; unawares

a-line', *adv.* In a (straight) line. *Obs.*

a-lin'e-a'tion. Var. of ALLINEATION.

‖ **a'lin-ta'ta-o** (a'lēn-tä'tä-ō), *n.* [Tag.] The ebenaceous tree *Diospyros pilosanthera*, or its hard, dark wood. *Phil. I.*

‖ **à l'in'ten'tion'** (à-lăN'tĭN'syôN'). [F.] For the use or benefit ; on behalf.

al-jo'far, *n.* [Sp. *aljófar*, fr. Ar. *al-jauhar.*] Seed pearl. *Obs.*

Al'ji-oth (ăl'jĭ-ŏth), *n.* [Ar. *al-yāt* the tail of a fat sheep.] *Astron.* The second-magnitude star Epsilon (ε) Ursæ Majoris. See URSA MAJOR, *Illust.*

‖ **a-li'pai** (ä-lē'pī), *n.* [Tag.] The sapindaceous tree *Nephelium glabrum*. *Phil. I.*

‖ **a'li-pa'ta** (ä'lē-pä'tä). *n.* [Visayan.] The tree blind-your-eyes. *Phil. I.*

al'i-ped (ăl'ĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *alipes*, *ala* wing + *pes* foot.] Wing-footed, as the bat. — **al' i-ped**, *n.*

‖ **a-li'pin** (ä-lē'pēn), *n.* [Tag.] A slave. *Phil. I.*

al'ip-te'ri-on (ăl'ĭp-tē'rĭ-ŏn), *n. ; pl.* -RIA (-ä). [Gr. ἀλειπτήριον.] = ELEOTHESIUM

a-lip'tic, *a.* [Gr. ἀλειπτός anointed, fr. ἀλείφειν to anoint.] Of or pertaining to anointing or inunction. — *n.* An ointment.

‖ **a'li-quan'do bo'nus dor'mi-tat Ho-me'rus.** [L.] Even good Homer sometimes nods. (Adapted from Horace, "Ars Poetica," where *quandoque*, "whenever," is used instead of *aliquando.*)

‖ **al'i-quid** (ăl'ĭ-kwĭd), *n.* [L.] Somewhat ; something ; — used in various Latin phrases.

alir. † ALL.

‖ **à l'ir'lan'daise'** (à lēr'lăN'dāz'). [F.] *Cookery.* Lit., after the Irish fashion ; — said of a dish containing potatoes in some form, and often cabbage, in mass or as a chief garnish.

Alisaunder. † ALEXANDER.

Aliscamps. Var of ALYSCAMPS.

al'i-sep'tal. *a.* [L. *ala* wing + E. *septal.*] *Anat* Pertaining to or designating lateral expansions of the nasal septum.

al'ish (ăl'ĭsh), *a.* Like ale.

a/li'sier' (ä'lē'zyā'), *n.* [F., hawthorn.] The black haw. *Louisiana.*

a-lis'mad (ă-lĭz'măd), *n.* Any alismaceous plant.

Al is-ma'les (ăl ĭs-mā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., tr. *Alisma.*] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance. — the water plantains, etc

a-lis'mal (ă-lĭz'măl), *a.* [*Alisma* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a water plantain.

Al'i-son (ăl'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* Fem proper name

al'i-son-ite, *n.* [After a Mr. R. E. *Alison.*] *Min.* A dark blue variety of cuproplumbite

a-lisp', *adv. & a.* Lisping.

a-lis'son. Var. of ALYSSON.

a-list', *a. & adv. Naut.* Listed ; inclining.

‖ **a'lis vo'lat pro'pri-is.** [L.] She flies with her own wings ; — the motto ot Oregon.

a-lit', *pret & p. p.* of ALIGHT. Alighted

‖ **à l'i ta lienne'** (à lē tăl yĕn'). [F.] **1.** In the Italian fashion. **2.** *Cookery* Generally, made of, or garnished with, savory macaroni, or a similar paste, or with ravioli ; or made savory with Parma cheese. The phrases derived from Italian towns, such as *à la milanaise*, *à la florentine*, *à la napolitaine*, etc., denote mere subordinate variations of this general mode.

alite. *n.* " Alite " (little), printed as one word, as often formerly done. *Obs.*

alite. † ALIGHT.

‖ **al'i-ter**, *adv.* [L.] Otherwise.

a-lit'tion (ă-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *alere* to nourish.] Alimentation. *Obs Oxf. E. D.*

al'i-tur'gic (ăl'ĭ-tûr'jĭk), **al i-tur'gi-cal** (-jĭ-kăl). *a* [*a-* not + *liturgical.*] *Eccl.* Designating days when the holy sacrifice is not offered. *Shipley.*

‖ **a'li-tur vi'ti-um. vi-vis'que te-gen'do** (ăl'ĭ-tûr vĭsh'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] The fault is nourished and lives by being concealed.

Vergil (Georgics, III., 454).

‖ **a'li-ud.** *n.* [L.] Something else ; another thing.

‖ **a'li-ud cor'de pre'munt. a'li-ud o're pro'munt.** [L.] One thing they hide in the heart, they say another thing with the mouth.

‖ **a li-un'de** (ă lĭ-ŭn'dē), *adv. & a.* [L.] From another source ; from elsewhere ; as, a case proved *aliunde* ; proof *aliunde.*

al i-vin'cu-lar (ăl'ĭ-vĭn'kŭ-lăr), *a.* [See ALA ; VINCULUM.] *Zool* Having a short ligament with its longer axis transverse to the hinge line ; — said of certain bivalves.

alizarin black, blue, Bordeaux, etc. See DYE.

alizarin brown. = ANTHRACENE BROWN. See DYE.

alizarin oil = SULPHATED OIL.

alizarin violet = GALLEIN. See DYE.

‖ **al-ja'ma** (ăl-hä'mä ; 189), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al-jamā'a* a meeting of people.] A Jewish congregation or community in medieval Spain ; hence, a Jewish (sometimes Moorish) quarter or settlement, school, or synagogue.

‖ **al ja-ma'do** (ăl ha-mä'thō ; 146), *n. ; pl.* -DOS (-thōs). [Sp.] An inhabitant of an aljama.

‖ **al ja-mí'a** (ăl hà-mē'ä ; 189), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al-jamīya*, fem. adj., Spanish, fr. *al-'ajam* barbarian] The vernacular Spanish of Jews or Moors ; also, Spanish written in Hebrew or Arabic characters.

‖ **al'ja-mia'do** (-myä'thō ; 146), *n.* [Sp.] Of or pertaining to aljamia. — *n* One that uses aljamia ; specif., a writing in aljamia, as the Josè.

‖ **al-jĭ'bar** (ăl-hū'vär ; 133), *n.* [Sp. *aljibe*, fr. Ar *al-jub* well.] A cistern. *Sp Amer.*

al-jo'ba (ăl-jō'bä), *n.* [Sp *aljuba*, fr. Ar. *al-jubbah.*] = JUBBAH

alk (ôk) ✝ AUK.

alk (ălk), *n., or* **alk gum.** Resin of Chian turpentine. [*Obs.*

al ka-ken'kal. Var. of ALKEKENGI.

al kal-am'ide (ăl kăl-ăm'īd ; -ĭd), *n.* [*alkali* + *amide.*] *Chem.* An amide in which ammoniacal hydrogen has been replaced by one or more basic atoms or radicals.

alkali albumin. *Physiol. Chem.* See ALBUMINATE.

alkali blue. See DYE.

al-kal'ic, *a.* 1. Alkaline. *Rare.* 2. See PETROGRAPHY.

al ka-li-cal'cic (ăl kă-lĭ-kăl'sĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

al ka-lif'er-ous. *a.* See -FEROUS.

al'ka-li-fy (ăl'kă-lĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* ; -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY'ING. [*alkali* + *-fy*] To convert or change into an alkali ; to make alkaline. — **al'ka-li-fi a-ble**, *a.*

al'ka-li-gen (ăl'kă-lĭ-jĕn), *n.* [*alkali* + *-gen.*] Nitrogen. *Obs.*

al ka-lig'e-nous (-lĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* See -GENOUS.

alkali green See DYE.

al ka-li-mir'lic (ăl kă-lĭ-mûr'lĭk), *a* See PETROGRAPHY.

al'ka-li-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To alkalize.

al ka-li'nous (-lĭ'nŭs), *a.* Of alkaline nature.

al'ka-li-nu'ri-a (-lĭ-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n. Med* [NL.] Alkaline condition of the urine.

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al'ka-lize (ăl'kȧ-līz), *v. t.*; AL'KA-LIZED (-līzd); AL'KA-LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *alcaliser.*] To render alkaline. — **al'ka-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

al'ka-loid (ăl'kȧ-loid), *n.* [Cf. F. *alcaloïde.*] *Chem.* An organic substance having alkaline, or basic, properties; — now usually restricted to such as occur naturally in plants and animals. Specif., a vegetable base, as distinguished from *leucomaine* and *ptomaine.* The alkaloids usually occur combined with some common organic acid, as tannic, malic, or citric. All contain nitrogen, carbon, and hydrogen, some being amino derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons; and others, derivatives of pyridine, quinoline, pyrrol, etc. Most alkaloids also contain oxygen, and, as a rule, are solid and nonvolatile. The others, as nicotine, are liquid and volatile. The alkaloids as a class have a bitter taste and in many cases are very poisonous. Some are important drugs, as morphine, quinine, cocaine, etc.
☞ The termination *-ia*, formerly used in naming the alkaloids, has yielded to *-ine.* See -INE.

al'ka-loid (ăl'kȧ-loid) } *a.* [*alkali* + *-oid*] **1.** Pert. to,
al'ka-loi'dal (-loi'dăl) } resembling, or containing, alkali.
2. Of or pert. to alkaloids; of the nature of an alkaloid.

al'kane (ăl'kān), *n.* [*alcohol* + *-ane.*] *Chem.* Any member of the methane series.

al'ka-net (ăl'kȧ-nĕt), *n.* [Dim. of Sp. *alcana*, in which *al* is the Ar. article. See HENNA; cf. ORCHANET.] **1. a** A European boraginaceous plant (*Alkanna tinctoria*), or its root. **b** Bugloss. **c** The American puccoon.
2 Anchusin (which see).

Al-kan'na (ăl-kăn'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *alcana*, fr. Ar. *al-hinnā.* See HENNA; cf. ALKANET.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of boraginaceous plants, natives of South Europe, distinguished from *Anchusa* chiefly by the absence of scales on the corolla. *A. tinctoria* is the alkanet. **b** [*l. c.*] = HENNA.

al-kap'ton } (ăl-kăp'tŏn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A reducing
al-kap'tone } substance present in the urine in certain diseases, causing the fluid, on standing, to assume a dark color by oxidation. It is probably identical in most cases with homogentisic acid or with uroleucic acid.

al-kar'sin (ăl-kär'sĭn) } *n.* [*alcohol* + *arsenic* + *-in.*]
al-kar'sine (-sĭn; -sēn) } *Chem.* Cacodyl oxide.

al'ke-ken'gi (ăl'kĕ-kĕn'jĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *alkékenge*, Sp. *alquequenje;* ult. fr. Ar. *al-kākanj* a resin from Herat.] A solanaceous herb (*Physalis alkekengi*); also, its fruit, which is a well-flavored berry, loosely inclosed in a leafy calyx.

al-ker'mes (ăl-kûr'mēz), *n.* [F. *alkermès*, Ar. *al-qirmiz* kermes. See KERMES.] **1.** The kermes insect, formerly supposed to be a berry. *Obs.*
2. *Old Pharm.* A compound cordial, in the form of a confection or juice, deriving its name from the kermes insect, its principal ingredient.

al'kide (ăl'kīd; -kĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*alkyl* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* A binary compound of an alkyl, especially with a metal; as, the *alkides* of zinc (zinc methyl, zinc ethyl, etc.).

al'kyl (ăl'kĭl), *n.* [*alcohol* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* Any radical of the methane series, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, etc. Also adjectively; as, *alkyl* salts; *alkyl* sulphide.

al'kyl-am'ine (ăl'kĭl-ăm'ĭn; *-a-mēn'*, 184), *n.* *Org. Chem.* Any amine formed by the replacement of hydrogen in ammonia by an *alkyl*, as methylamine, ethylamine, etc.

al'kyl-ene (ăl'kĭl-ēn), *n.* [*alkyl* + *-ene*] *Org. Chem.* Any member of the ethylene series; an olefine.

al-kyl'ic (ăl-kĭl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an alkyl.

al'kyl-ize (ăl'kĭl-līz), *v. t.* *Chem.* To combine with alkyl; to introduce one or more alkyl groups into by substitution.

all (ôl), *a.* [ME. *al*, pl. *alle*, AS. *eal*, pl. *ealle*, Northumbrian *alle*, akin to D. & OHG. *al*, G. *all*, Icel. *allr*, Dan. *al*, Sw. *all*, Goth. *alls;* and perh. to Ir. and Gael. *uile*, W. *oll.*] **1.** The whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree of; the whole; the whole number of, taken either collectively or distributively, any whatever; every; as, *all* the wheat, *all* the year; *all* the strength; *all* happiness, *all* abundance; beyond *all* doubt; you will see us *all* (or *all* of us). In logic the use of *all* generically and distributively is discriminated from its use collectively, or as expressing an aggregate. In the first sense, it means that what is stated is true of *every* individual or case considered; as, *all* triangles have their sum equal to the sum of two right angles. In the second sense, it means that what is stated is true of *the sum of* the individuals or cases considered; as, *all* the angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles.
Prove *all* things; hold fast that which is good 1 *Thess* v. 21.
2. Any. *Obs.* "Without *all* remedy." *Shak.*
☞ When the definite article "the," or a possessive or a demonstrative pronoun, is joined to the noun that *all* qualifies, *all* precedes the article or the pronoun; as, *all* the cattle; *all* my labor; *all* his wealth; *all* our families; *all* your citizens; *all* their property; *all* other joys.
This word, not only in popular language, but in the Scriptures, often signifies, indefinitely, a large portion or number, or a great part. Thus, *all* the cattle in Egypt died, *all* Judea and *all* the region round about Jordan, *all* men held John as a prophet, are to be understood only as including a large part, or very great numbers.
3. Only; alone; nothing but.
I was born to speak *all* mirth and no matter. *Shak.*
4. In lawn tennis (which see) and other games, denoting that each player or each side has the same score (indicated by the preceding word); as, love *all*, two *all*, etc.
☞ *All* is much used in composition to enlarge the meaning, or add force to a word. In some instances it is completely incorporated into words, and its final consonant is dropped, as in *a*lmighty, *a*lready, *a*lways, *a*lgate; but in most instances it is an adverb or adjective prefixed to adjectives, participles, or nouns, but usually with a hyphen, as *all*-bountiful, *all*-glorious, *all*-important, *all*-surrounding, *all*-praised, *all*-power, *all*-giver, *all*-rail, etc. Anciently many words, as *a*bout, *a*laground, etc., were compounded with *all*, which are now written separately.
Syn. — ALL, EVERY, EACH agree in inclusiveness, but differ in stress. *All* collects, *every* divides, *each* distributes. ALL refers rather to the aggregate under which the individuals are subsumed than to the individuals themselves; as, *all* men are mortal. EVERY refers to the individuals, but never denotes the separate individual; as, *every* man must die. EACH refers to the separate individual, but never denotes this or that one in particular; as, *each* must meet death alone (see EACH). *All* followed by the article differs from *whole* in that *all* suggests rather more the component elements or parts involved; as, *all* the city, the *whole* city, was in an uproar. See WHOLE, SUM.
all and some, all and each, individually and collectively; one and all. *Obs.* "Displeased *all and some.*" *Fairfax.* — **a. and sundry,** all collectively, and each separately. — **a. and whole,** entire; entirely. *Obs.* — **a. but. a** Scarcely; barely. *Obs. Shak.* **b** Almost; nearly. "The fine arts were *all but* proscribed." *Macaulay.* — **a comers,** all who come, or offer, or choose, to take part, especially in a contest or controversy. "To prove it against *all comers.*" *Bp. Stillingfleet.* — **a. fives,** *and* **a. fours.** See in the Vocabulary. — **a. hail.** See in the Vocabulary. — **a. hands,** an entire ship's company; *Colloq.*, all engaged in the same task, game, etc. — **a. other,** all (things or objects) other (than those mentioned); everything besides. The words *all other* are judicially construed as intended to include only all such other things as are ejusdem generis, when such a construction is calculated to carry out the intention of the user. Cf. EJUSDEM GENERIS. — **a. rail,** *Com.*, entirely by rail: — used of contracts of carriage where the intention of the agreement is that carriage shall be by rail as far as practicable. — **a. said and done,** everything to the purpose completely discussed, decided, and executed. *Colloq.*
When *all is said and done* . . Mr Browning and his great poetical achievement remain behind to be dealt with *A. Birrell* — **to be all squares,** to be all settled. *Colloq. Dickens.* — **a. that,** everything of that kind; all that sort.
With singing, laughing, ogling, and *all that.* *Pope.*
The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man 's the gowd [gold] for *a' that.* *Burns.*
— **a. the whole,** the whole (emphatically). *Obs.* "*All the whole* army." *Shak.* — **a. told,** all counted; in all; altogether. — **a. two,** all of two; both. *Obs. or Dial. Amer.* — **at all points,** in every particular; completely; perfectly. *Shak.* — **for all the world. a** Precisely; exactly. **b** For any consideration. — **on all hands,** on all sides. — **over all. a** Everywhere. *Obs.* **b** *Her.* Placed over or upon other bearings, and therefore hiding them in part; — said of a charge.

all (ôl), *adv.* **1.** Wholly, completely; altogether; entirely; quite; very; as, *all* bedewed; my friend is *all* for amusement. "And cheeks *all* pale." *Byron.*
☞ In the ancient phrases, *all* too dear, *all* too much, *all* so long, etc., this word retains its appropriate sense or becomes intensive.
2. Even; just. (Often merely intensive.) *Obs. or Poet.*
All as his straying flock he fed. *Spenser*
A damsel lay deploring
All on a rock reclined. *Gay.*
all abroad. a Wide of the mark; at fault.
The first deals successfully with nearly the whole of life, while the second is *all abroad* in it. *M. Arnold.*
b At a loss; nonplused. — **a. a case,** a matter of indifference. *Obs.* "'T is *all a case* to me." *L'Estrange.* — **a. along.** All through the course or length of; during the whole time; throughout. "I have *all along* declared this to be a neutral paper." *Addison.* **b** *Bookbinding.* So that the thread goes direct from one extreme to the other; as, to sew a section *all along.* — **a. hollow,** entirely, completely; as, to beat any one *all hollow. Colloq. or Vulgar.* — **a. if,** even if. *Obs.* — **a. in,** exhausted; spent; "all out." *Slang.* — **a. in the wind. a** *Naut.* With the head to the wind and all the sails flapping or shivering. **b** In a flurry; confused and uncertain as to what to do. *Colloq.* — **a. of a sudden,** very suddenly. *Colloq.* — **a. one,** of the same or equal nature, or consequence; as, he says that it is *all one* what course you take. *Shak.* — **a. out. a** Completely. *Obs. or Amer.* **b** Exhausted; spent; "all in." *Slang.* **c** Greatly mistaken; all abroad. *Colloq.* — **a. over. a** Over the whole extent; thoroughly; wholly; as, she is her mother *all over. Colloq.* **b** Wholly over; ended; done for.
As soon as you once come up with a man's limitations, it is *all over* with him *Emerson.*
— **a. right,** satisfactory or satisfactorily; correct or correctly; — often used by way of mere assent. *Colloq.* — **a. round,** over the whole place; in every direction. — **a. there.** Erroneous var. of *allher*, gen. pl. of ALL. *Obs.* — **a. the same,** nevertheless. "There they [certain phenomena] remain rooted *all the same*, whether we recognize them or not." *J. C. Shairp.* "But Rugby is a very nice place *all the same.*" *T. Arnold.* — **a. to,** *or* **all-to.** In such phrases as "*all to* rent," "*all to* break," "*all-to* frozen," etc., which are of frequent occurrence in our old authors, the *all* and the *to* have commonly been regarded as forming a compound adverb, equivalent in meaning to *entirely, completely, altogether.* But the sense of entireness lies wholly in the word *all* (as it does in "*all* forlorn," and similar expressions), and the *to* properly belongs to the following word, being a kind of intensive prefix (orig. meaning *asunder* and answering to the LG. *ter-*, HG. *zer-*). It is frequently to be met with in old books, used without the *all.* Thus Wycliffe says, "The vail of the temple was *to rent*"; and of Judas, "He was hanged and *to-burst* the middle"; i. e., burst in two, or asunder. See TO-. — **a. up,** irretrievably at an end; completely done for. *Colloq.*

all (ôl), *conj.* [Orig. *all*, adv., wholly: used with *though* or *y*, which when not expressed before the subjunctive left *all* as if in the sense *although.*] Although; albeit. *Obs.*
All they were wondrous loth. *Spenser.*

all, *n.* **1.** The whole number, quantity, or amount; the entire thing; everything included or concerned; the aggregate; the whole, totality; hence, specif., everything or every person; as, our *all* is at stake.
Death, as the Psalmist saith, is certain to *all.* *Shak.*
All that thou seest is mine *Gen.* XXXI. 43.
All is used with *of*, like a partitive, as, *all* of a thing, *all* of us; and as antecedent to a relative, as *all we possess* = *all that which we possess.*
2. *Philos.* Whole; totality; esp., the universe.
after all, all things considered. — **a. in all,** everything; also (*adverbially*), wholly; altogether.
Thou shalt be *all in all*, and I in thee,
Forever. *Milton.*
Trust me not at all, or *all in all* *Tennyson.*
— **and all,** and the rest; and everything else; and everything connected. "Bring our crown *and all.*" *Shak.* — **at all. a** In every respect; wholly; thoroughly. *Obs.* "She is a shrew *at all* (*l*)." *Chaucer.* **b** A phrase much used by way of enforcement or emphasis, usually in negative or interrogative sentences, and signifying *in any way or respect; in the least degree* or *to the least extent; in the least; under any circumstances;* as, he has no ambition *at all;* has he any property *at all?* "Nothing *at all.*" *Shak.* "If thy father *at all* miss me." 1 *Sam.* XX. 6. — **for all. a** Notwithstanding. **b** For all contingencies; finally; as, once *for all.* — **if all,** even if. *Obs.* — **in all,** altogether. — (**when**) **all comes,** *or* **goes, to all,** (when) all is summed up, cleared up fully, or explained. *Obs. or Archaic.*

‖ **al'la bre've** (ăl'la brā'vā). [It., according to the *breve.*] *Music.* **a** *Old Church Music.* With one *breve*, or four minims, to a measure, and sung faster like four crotchets. **b** Now, simply, in quick 𝅗𝅥 common time; — indicated in the time signature by 𝅜.

al'la-bu'ta (ăl'ȧ-bū'tȧ), *n.* The hard seed of the white goosefoot, used in stamping shagreen.

Al'lah (ăl'ȧ; *Ar* ál-lä'), *n.* [Ar., contr. fr. the article *al* the + *ilah* God.] The Supreme Being; — the name in use among the Arabs and the Mohammedans generally.

Al'la-man'da (ăl'ȧ-măn'dȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. N. S. *Allamand*, Swiss scientist.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American apocynaceous trees or climbing shrubs having verticillate leaves and large funnel-shaped yellow or purple flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Al'lan-a-Dale' (ăl'ăn-ȧ-dāl'), *n.* In the old English ballads a youth who (with the aid of his friend Robin Hood) breaks up the wedding of his sweetheart to a wealthy old knight, and is married to her on the spot by Little John. He and his wife lived as members of Robin Hood's band; and he appears in Scott's "Ivanhoe" as Robin Hood's minstrel.

al'lan-ite (ăl'ăn-īt), *n.* [After T. *Allan*, who distinguished it as a species.] *Min.* A brown or black monoclinic silicate allied to epidote, and containing cerium and other rare metals. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 3.0–4.2. — **al'la-nit'ic** (ăl'ȧ-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

al'lan-ti'a-sis (ăl'ăn-tī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr ἀλλᾶς, ἀλλάντος, sausage + *-iasis.*] *Med.* Ptomaine poisoning from sausages.

al'lan-to'ic (-tō'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *allantoïque.*] Pert. to, or contained in, the allantois; characterized by an allantois. **allantoic acid.** *Chem.* = ALLANTOIN. — **a. bladder,** *Anat.*, the urinary bladder of the higher vertebrates, which is derived from the allantois. — **a. vesicle.** See ALLANTOIS.

al-lan'toid (ă-lăn'toid), } *a.* [Gr. ἀλλαντοειδής sau-
al'lan-toi'dal (ăl'ăn-toi'dăl) } sage-shaped; ἀλλᾶς sausage + εἶδος form.] **1.** Sausage-shaped.
2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the allantois.

Al'lan-toi'de-a (-dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The division of Vertebrata in which the embryo develops a complete allantois. It is equiv. to Amniota, since its members also develop an amnion. It includes reptiles, birds, and mammals. — **al'lan-toi'de-an** (-dē-ăn), **al'lan-toi'di-an** (-dĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

al-lan'to-in (ă-lăn'tō-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline oxidation product, $C_4H_6O_3N_4$, of uric acid. It is found in the allantoic liquid of cows, in beet juice, etc.

al-lan'to-is (-ĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* An organ developed by the embryos of all amniota (but wanting or very rudimentary in the lower vertebrates), arising as a hollow bud from the posterior part of the alimentary canal, and projecting from the body at the umbilicus. In most mammals it forms the most important part of the umbilical cord, its blood vessels becoming the umbilical arteries and vein, and its expanded extremity, uniting with the chorion, forming the placenta (see PLACENTA). In birds and reptiles, where the yolk of the egg nourishes the embryo, the function of the allantois is respiratory, the blood in its vessels being aërated by the air which penetrates the porous egg shell, while its cavity, the *allantoic vesicle*, receives the excretions. The proximal part forms the urinary bladder of the adult in both cases.

al'lan-tu'ric (ăl'ăn-tū'rĭk), *a.* [*allantoin* + *uric.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_8H_4O_5N_2$, obtained as a deliquescent mass by the oxidation of allantoin and in other ways; — called also *glyoxyl urea.*

al-las'so-ton'ic (ă-lăs'sō-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀλλάσσειν to alter + τόνος tension.] *Plant Physiol.* Temporarily induced by stimulus; — applied to the movements of mature

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al'ka-liz a-ble (-lĭz *a*-b l), *a.* See -IBLE; ALKALIZE.
al'ka-li-zate (-lĭ-zāt; ăl-kăl'ĭ-), *v. t.* To alkalize *Rare.*
al'ka-li-zate, *a.* Alkaline *Obs.*
— **al'ka-li-zate-ness,** *n* *Obs.*
al'ka-lous, *a* Alkaline. *Rare.*
Al ka-lu'rops (ăl ka-lū'rŏps), *n.* [Ar. *al* the + Gr καλαύροψ a shepherd's staff.] See STAR.
al'ka-mine Var. of ALCAMINE.
al'ka-mis'tre. ✝ ALCHEMIST.
alkamy, alkamye, alkanamye. ✝ ALCHEMY.
al-kan'nin. *n.* = ANCHUSIN.
al'ka-ny. Obs. or dial. form of ALKANET.
Al-kaph'rah (ăl-kăf'rȧ), *n* [For *alkaphzah*, fr. Ar *al qafzah* the leap (of the gazelle).] See STAR.
al-kap to-nu'ri-a (ăl .kăp tō-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *alkapton* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Morbid condition of the urine due to abnormal presence of alkapton in it.
al-kar'gen (ăl-kär'jĕn), *n.* [*alkarsin* + *oxygen*] *Chem.* = CACODYLIC ACID.
Alkaron. ✝ ALCORAN.
alkatran. ✝ ALCHITRAN.
al-ka'zar Var. of ALCAZAR.
‖ **al'ke-da'vy** (ăl'kĕ-dā'vĭ), *n* [Ar *al* the + *qadawī* judicial, *qāḍī* cadi. See CADI, ALCALDE.] The palace ot a cadi or alcalde. *Rare.* *Orf. E D*
alkemy, alkenamy. ✝ ALCHEMY.
al'kene. *n* Alkylene. *Off. Nom. Chem* The introduction of one or more alkyl groups (into a compound).
al-kyl'o-gen (ăl-kĭl'ō-jĕn), *n* *Chem.* An alkyl halide.
all. ✝ AWL.
‖ **al'la** (ăl'lä), *or* **all',** *prep.* [It. *a*, L. *ad* + the fem. article.] By or according to; in the (style of); after the (manner of).
‖ **al la cap-pel'la** (käp-pĕl'lä). [It.] *Music.* = A CAPPELLA.
allace ✝ ALAS.
‖ **al'la cer-to'sa** (ăl'lä chĕr-tō'za). [It.] In Carthusian style; — applied to furniture in piqué.
al-lac'tite (ă-lăk'tīt), *n.* [Gr ἀλλάσσειν to change; — from its pleochroism.] *Min.* A brownish red basic arsenate of manganese, $Mn_3(AsO_4)_2{\cdot}4Mn(OH)_2$.
al'læs-the'si-a (ăl'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *allo-* + *æsthesia.*] *Med.* = ALLOCHIRIA.
al'la-gite (ăl'ȧ-jīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀλλαγή change] *Min.* A carbonated alteration product of rhodonite.
al'las-go-phyl'lous (-gō-fĭl'ŭs). *n.* [Gr ἀλλαγή change + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Alternate-leaved.
al las-go-stem'o-nous (-stĕm'ō-nŭs; -stē'mō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀλλαγή change + *-stemonous.*] *Bot.* Having the stamens inserted alternately on the petals and the receptacle.
al'lah il'lah al'lah, *or* **al'lah il al'lah.** An English corruption or substitution for Arabic *la Illaha illa Allah*, lit., there is no God but the (i. e. the true) God.
‖ **al-la'hu ak'bar** (al-lä'hōō ăk'bär). [Ar.] God is most great.
al'la-jar'. Var of ALACHA.
‖ **all' alba** (ăl-lăl'bä). [It.] At dawn break. [ALAMORT.]
all'-a-mort' (ôl *a*-môrt'), *a.* = ‖ **al la-mot'ti. al la-mon'ti, al'la-moth** (al'ȧ-mŏth'ĭ; -m ŏ n't ĭ; -mŏth), *n.* The stormy petrel. *Shetland & Orkney Islands.*
al'lan (al'ăn), *n.* [Cf. Icel *ahnn*, p. p of *ala* to nourish, feed.] A jaeger gull; — called also **al'lan-hawk'.** *Dial North of Scot. & Ireland.*
Al'lan (ăl'ăn). Var. of ALAN; — masc prop name
allane. ✝ ALONE.
allanerly Var of ALLENARLY. *Obs or Scot.*
al-lan'toid, *n.* = ALLANTOIS.
al'la-peen. ✝ ALEPINE.
‖ **al'la po-lac'ca** (ăl'lä pō-läk'ka). [It.] *Music* Like a polacca or polonaise; — applied to a musical piece or style.
‖ **al'la pri'ma** (ăl'lä prē'mȧ). [It.] Lit., at once; — a phrase used to describe a difficult method of painting in which the pigments are laid on in a single coat, rather than by repeated washes or glazes. It was much used by Paolo Veronese.
allar. ✝ ALDER, the tree
all'-a-round', *a* = ALL-ROUND.
al-la'rum ✝ ALARM.
allas ✝ ALAS
Al'lasch (ăl'lăsh), *n.* [Prob. fr. the Russian town *Allasch*, near Riga.] A rich quality of kummel. See KÜMMEL.
‖ **al'la te-des'ca** (ăl'lä tĕ-dĕs'kä). [It] In German style.
al'la-trate, *v. t.* [L. *allatrare.*] To bark as a dog *Obs*
Al-la'tu (al-lä'tōō), *n.* *Babylon. Myth* See ARALU.
‖ **al'la vos'tra sa-lu'te** ! (ăl'lä

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plant organs, often called *movements of variation;* — opposed to *auxotonic.* See CURVATURE, IRRITOMOTILITY.

al-lay' (ă-lā'), *v. t.;* AL-LAYED' (-lād'); AL-LAY'ING. [ME. *alaien, aleggen,* to lay down, put down, humble, put an end to, AS. *alecgan;* ā- (see A-, 2) + *lecgan* to lay, but confused with old forms of *allege, alloy,* and ME. *aleggen* to lighten, alleviate. See LAY.] **1.** To lay aside; to lay low; abandon; put down. *Obs.*

2. To make quiet or put at rest; to pacify or appease; to quell; to calm; as, to *allay* popular excitement; to *allay* the tumult of the passions.

3. To alleviate; to abate; to mitigate; as, to *allay* the severity of affliction or the bitterness of adversity.

It would *allay* the burning quality of that fell poison. *Shak.*

4. To soften or temper (steel or other metal). *Obs.*

Syn. — Check, repress, assuage, appease, abate, subdue, compose, soothe, calm, quiet. See ALLEVIATE.

al-lay', *v. i.* To diminish in strength; to abate; to subside. *Obs. or R.* "When the rage *allays.*" *Shak.*

al-lay', *n.* Alleviation; abatement; check. *Obs.*

al-lay'ment, *n.* An allaying; mitigation. *Rare.*

The like *allayment* could I give my griet *Shak.*

al'le-cret (ăl'ĕ-krĕt), *n.* [OF. *alecret, halecret.*] A kind of corselet, described by Meyrick as a half suit of light plate armor supplemented by tassets. It was used in the 16th century, esp. by the Swiss.

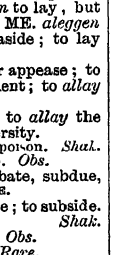

Allecret Armor, with Tassets (*t, t*), A. D. 1540.

al'le-ga'tion (ăl'ĕ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *allegatio,* fr. *allegare, allegatum,* to send a message, cite; later, to free by giving reasons; *ad* + *legare* to send, commission: cf. F. *allégation.* See LEGATE; cf. ALLEGE, ADLEGATION.] **1.** Act of alleging; specif., act of asserting positively; *Law,* a statement by a party of what he undertakes to prove; — usually applied to each separate averment.

2. *pl.* Specif.: *Eccl. Law.* See DECLARATION.

3. That which is alleged; specif., something asserted, or declared; positive assertion; formal averment; also, *Obs.,* a plea; excuse.

I thought their *allegations* but reasonable *Steele*

allegation of faculties, *Law,* the statement of the husband's resources made by a wife seeking alimony.

al-lege' (ă-lĕj'), *v. t.;* AL-LEGED' (-lĕjd'); AL-LEG'ING (-lĕj'-ĭng). [ME. *aleggen* to bring forward as evidence, OF *esligier* to buy, prop. to free from legal difficulties, prob. fr. an assumed LL. *exlitigare;* L. *ex* + *litigare* to quarrel, sue (see LITIGATE). The word was confused with L. *allegare* (see ALLEGATION), and *lex* law.] **1.** To state under oath; to plead in court. *Obs.*

2. To bring forward with positiveness; to declare; to affirm; to assert; as, to *allege* a fact.

3. To cite or quote; as, to *allege* an authority. *Archaic.*

4. To produce or urge as a reason, plea, or excuse; as, he refused to lend, *alleging* a resolution against lending.

Syn. — Affirm, aver, assert, declare, maintain, plead; cite, quote; ascribe, attribute; offer, propose, present. — ALLEGE, ADDUCE, ASSIGN, ADVANCE. To ALLEGE is to assert without proof, but with the implication of readiness or ability to prove; as, "Opening and *alleging,* that Christ must needs have suffered" (*Acts* xvii. 3). To speak of something as *alleged* implies a measure of doubt of its truth, or at least a disclaimer of responsibility for the assertion; as, "Some of the *alleged* reasons for changing our coinage" (*Bagehot*). To ADDUCE (see CITE) is to bring forward as evidence for what has been alleged; as, "I might have *adduced* other examples, but I should have proven no more" (*Poe*). To ASSIGN is to ascribe or attribute (as a cause or reason); as, "Whatever reason of discontent the farmers may *assign,* the true cause is this" (*Coleridge*). To ADVANCE is to put forward or propose for acceptance; as, "I do not feel at liberty to say that South Carolina, as a State, has ever *advanced* these sentiments" (*D. Webster*). See AFFIRM, DECLARE, ASSERT.

Al'le-ghe'ni-an (ăl'ĕ-gā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **Al'le-gha'ni-an.** *Biogeog.* Pertaining to or designating the humid division of the Transition zone extending across the northern United States from New England to eastern Dakota, and including also most of Pennsylvania and the mountainous region as far south as northern Georgia.

Al'le-ghe'ny (ăl'ĕ-gā'nĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Allegheny Mountains, or the region where they are situated. Also **Al'le-gha'ny.**

2. [From the *Allegheny* River, Pennsylvania.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the Pennsylvanian coal measures. See GEOLOGY.

Allegheny fringe, the Allegheny vine. — **A. Mountain spurge,** a buxaceous herb (*Pachysandra procumbens*) occurring in the southern Allegheny region, and related to the true spurges. — **A. vine,** the climbing fumitory (*Adlumia fungosa*), which is common in the Allegheny Mountains.

al-le'giance (ă-lē'jăns), *n.* [ME. *alegeaunce; a-* + OF. *lige, liege.* The meaning was influenced by L. *ligare* to bind, and even by *lex, legis,* law. See LIEGE, LIGEANCE.] **1.** Relation of a liege lord; lordship. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

2. The relation of a feudal vassal, or liegeman, to his superior, or liege lord; the tie or obligation of a subject to his sovereign or government; the duty of fidelity to one's king, government, or sovereign state. (Cf. CITIZEN, ALIEN.)

Originally allegiance was a feudal relation or obligation and therefore *personal;* but in comparatively modern times this conception has given place in civilized nations to the political conception of it as a relation or obligation of a citizen to his sovereign, or of an alien to the government under which he resides. Allegiance is variously considered, with respect to the manner in which it arises, etc., as: natural or implied, when it arises by operation of law, as in the case of native-born subjects; express, when it arises from an express promise or oath of allegiance, acquired, when a person owes it as a result of receiving the rights of citizenship, as by naturalization or denization, this being distinguished from *natural;* local, when it arises merely from the fact of residing in, and receiving the protection of, a country, as in the case of resident aliens. The strictly feudal allegiance was a voluntary relation and obligation; but at the common law a person could not divest himself of his natural allegiance, the general maxim being, "once a citizen always a citizen." The right of self-expatriation has always been held to exist in the United States, and was granted in Great Britain by the Naturalization Act of 1870, and it has been recognized more or less by most of the European states.

In the ancient civilization the principle of common blood or a common faith, in the medieval that of personal *allegiance,* and in the modern that of territorial citizenship, have chiefly determined the political divisions of the world. *J. W. Burgess.*

3. Devotion or loyalty to that which is entitled to obedience or service and respect; as, *allegiance* to science.

Syn. — See LOYALTY.

al'le-gor'ic (ăl'ĕ-gŏr'ĭk) } *a.* [F. *allégorique,* L. *allegori-*
al'le-gor'i-cal (-gŏr'ĭ-kăl) } *cus,* fr. Gr. ἀλληγορικός. See ALLEGORY.] Belonging to, or consisting of, allegory; of the nature of an allegory; describing by resemblances; figurative. "An *allegoric* tale." *Falconer.*

Allegorical being that kind of language which says one thing, but means another. *Max Müller.*

— **al'le-gor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **al'le-gor'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

al'le-go-rism (ăl'ĕ-gō-rĭz'm), *n.* The process or result of allegorizing; specif., the allegorical method or sense of interpreting Scripture.

al'le-go-rist (-rĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *allégoriste.*] One who allegorizes; a writer of allegory. *Hume.*

al'le-gor'i-za'tion (ăl'ĕ-gŏr'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of turning into allegory or interpreting in an allegorical sense.

al'le-go-rize (ăl'ĕ-gō-rīz), *v. t.;* AL'LE-GO-RIZED (-rīzd); AL'LE-GO-RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *allégoriser,* fr. L. *allegorizare.*] **1.** To form or turn into allegory, as, to *allegorize* the history of a people.

2. To treat as allegorical, to understand in an allegorical sense; as, when a passage may be understood literally or figuratively, to give it a figurative sense is to *allegorize* it.

al'le-go-rize, *v. i.* To use allegory; to speak or write in allegory. *Holland.* — **al'le-go-riz'er** (-rīz'ĕr), *n.*

al'le-go-ry (-gō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *allegoria,* Gr. ἀλληγορία, description of one thing under the image of another; ἄλλος other (see ELSE) + a form akin to Gr. ἀγορεύειν to speak in the assembly, harangue, ἀγορά place of assembly, fr. ἀγείρειν to assemble: cf. F. *allégorie.*] **1.** The representation by means of a figurative story or narrative of something metaphorically suggested, but not expressly stated. An *allegory* is a prolonged metaphor. Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Spenser's "Faërie Queene," and Dante's "Divine Comedy" are celebrated examples of the *allegory.* See FABLE, *Syn.*

2. An instance of such representation; anything which represents by suggestive resemblance; an emblem.

‖ **al'le-gret'to** (ăl'lā-grĕt'tō), *a. & adv.* [It., dim. of *allegro.*] *Music.* Quicker than *andante,* but not so quick as *allegro.* — *n.* A movement in this time.

‖ **al-le'gro** (ăl-lā'grō), *a. & adv.* [It., merry, gay.] *Music.* Brisk; lively. — *n.* An allegro movement; a quick, sprightly strain or piece. Also used in numerous phrases; as, **allegro moderato** (mŏ'dā-rä'tō), a little slower than allegro, etc.

al-le'lo-morph (ă-lĕ'lō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. ἀλλήλων of one another + *-morph.*] *Biol.* One of the pure unit characters commonly existing singly or in pairs in the germ cells of Mendelian hybrids, and exhibited in varying proportion among the organisms themselves. Allelomorphs which under certain circumstances are themselves compound are called *hypallelomorphs.* See MENDEL'S LAW. — **al-le'lo-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.*

As we know that the several unit characters are of such a nature that any one of them is capable of independently displacing or being displaced by one or more alternative characters taken singly, we may recognize this fact by naming such characters *allelomorphs.* *Bateson.*

al'le-lu'ia } (ăl'ĕ-lōō'yȧ), *n. & interj.* [L *alleluia,* Gr.
al'le-lu'iah } ἀλληλούια, fr. Heb. *hallĕlū-yāh.* See HALLELUJAH.] = HALLELUJAH, now the commoner form.

I heard a great voice of much people in heaven, saying, *Alleluia.* *Rev* XIX. 1.

‖ **al'le-mande'** (ăl'ĕ-mănd'; ăl'mănd'), *n.* [F., fr. *allemand* German.] **1.** *Music.* **a** One of several German dances, esp. one in lively 2-4 time, and one in 3-4 time, like the older style of waltz. **b** A dance movement in moderate two-fold time, in the classic suite of Bach, Handel, etc.

2. A figure in dancing.

Allemande. A movement in which the gentleman turns the lady under his arm, or in which the arms of the dancers are otherwise interlaced. *Edw Scott.*

3. = ALLEMANDE SAUCE.

allemande sauce. Velouté sauce, with the addition of essence of mushrooms, cream, and a binding of yolk of eggs, often flavored with nutmeg and lemon juice.

al'le-mon'tite (ăl'ĕ-mŏn'tīt), *n.* [From *Allemont,* in France.] *Min.* A compound of arsenic and antimony, $SbAs_3$, occurring in metallic-looking reniform masses. Sp. gr., 6.20.

al-le'ri-on (ă-lē'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [F. *alérion,* LL. *alario* a sort of eagle; origin uncert.] *Her.* An eagle without beak or feet, with expanded wings.

Allerion.

al-le'vi-ate (ă-lē'vĭ-āt), *v. t.;* AL-LE'VI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); AL-LE'VI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *alleviatus,* p. p. of *alleviare; ad* + *levis* light. See LEVITY.] **1.** To lighten or lessen the force or weight of. *Obs.*

Should no others join capable to *alleviate* the expense. *Evelyn.*

2. To lighten or lessen (physical or mental troubles); to mitigate, or make easier to be endured; as, to *alleviate* sorrow, pain, care, etc.; — opposed to *aggravate.*

The calamity of the want of the sense of hearing is much *alleviated* by giving the use of letters. *Bp. Horsley.*

3. To extenuate; to palliate. *Rare.*

He *alleviates* his fault by an excuse. *Johnson.*

Syn. — Lessen, diminish, lighten, moderate, relieve, abate, soften, soothe, tranquilize, pacify, quiet, compose. — ALLEVIATE, MITIGATE, ASSUAGE, ALLAY agree in expressing relief from some painful state. To ALLEVIATE is to lighten, or render more tolerable; as, "To smooth and *alleviate* . . . the more unquiet feelings of the mind" (*Scott*); "To qualify or to *alleviate* censure" (*Cowper*). To MITIGATE is to soften or make milder; as, to *mitigate* the severity of winter; "To *mitigate* and swage with solemn touches troubled thoughts" (*Milton*). To ASSUAGE is to quiet or render less violent; as, to *assuage* resentment; "My grief is not *assuaged*" (*Job* xvi. 6). To ALLAY is to abate or bring down from a state of tumult or disturbance; as, to *allay* one's fears, to *allay* popular excitement. See PACIFY, PALLIATE.

Would to God I could ease any of [your complaints], or had been able even to have *alleviated* any. *Pope.*

It I can any way *assuage* private inflammations, or *allay* public ferments. *Addison.*

al-le'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *alleviatio.*] Act of alleviating; also, that which alleviates.

I have not wanted such *alleviations* of life as friendship could supply. *Johnson.*

al-le'vi-a-tive (ă-lē'vĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to alleviate; palliative. — *n.* That which alleviates.

al'ley (ăl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* ALLEYS (-ĭz) [ME. *alei, aley,* OF. *alée,* F. *allée,* a going, passage, fr. OF. *aler,* F. *aller,* to go; of uncertain origin: cf. Pr. *anar,* It. *andare,* Sp. *andar.*]

1. A narrow passage; esp: **a** A passage or covered way into or to a house or building. **b** A walk or passage in a garden or park, bordered by rows of trees or bushes; a bordered way.

I know each lane and every *alley* green. *Milton.*

2. A narrow passage or way in a city, as distinct from a main street. *Gay.*

3. A passageway between rows of pews in a church, between compositors' stands in a printing office, etc.

4. A place for playing at bowls, skittles, or the like, esp. one inclosed and covered.

5. A blank or open space running through printed matter.

Syn. — See WAY.

al'ley, *n.; pl.* ALLEYS. [Contr. of *alabaster,* of which it was orig. made.] A choice taw, or marble.

All'-fa'ther, *n.* Father of all; — an appellation applied to chief deities. — **All'-fa'ther-hood',** *n.* — **All'-fa'ther-ly,** *a.*

I told of the good *All-father*
Who cares for us here below *Lowell.*
Odin, the strong *All-father.* *W. B. Scott.*

all fives. **a** A game of cards differing little from seven up, or all fours. **b** *Dominoes.* Muggins.

All Fools' Day. The first day of April, a day on which spoitive impositions are practiced; — the origin of the practice or name is unknown.

The first of April, some do say,
Is set apart for *All Fools' Day.*
Poor Robin's Almanack (1760).

all fours. **1.** All four legs of a quadruped; or the two legs and two arms of a person; — formerly **all four.**

2. a *Card Playing.* = SEVEN-UP. **b** *Dominoes.* A variety of muggins.

3. = CARDAMOM, 3. *Obs.*

to be, go, *or* **run, on all fours** (fig.), to be on the same footing; to correspond (*with*) exactly; to be alike in all the circumstances to be considered. "This example *is on all fours* with the other." *Macaulay.*

It is not easy to make a simile *go on all fours. Macaulay.*

all hail. [*all* + *hail,* interj] All health; — a phrase of salutation or welcome.

all'-hail', *v. t.* To greet with "all hail;" salute. *Poetic.*

Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it, came missives from the king, who *all-hailed* me "Thane of Cawdor." *Shak.*

All'hal'low (ôl'hăl'ō), **All'hal'lows** (-ōz), *n.* [*all* + *hallow* saint, AS. *hālga,* fr. *hālig* holy.] **1.** All the saints (in heaven). *Obs.*

2. All Saints' Day, November 1st.

Allhallow eve. The evening before Allhallow. See HALLOWEEN.

All'hal'low-mas, *n.* The feast of All Saints; Hallowmas.

All'hal'lown (ôl'hăl'ŏn), *a.* [AS. *hālgena,* gen. pl.] Of or pertaining to the time of Allhallows. *Obs.* "*Allhallown* summer." *Shak.* (i. e., late summer; "Indian summer").

vŏs'trā sh-lōōs'tă). [It.] To your health.

al-lay'. † ALLOY

al-lay', *v. t.* Var. of ALLOY; also (confused with ALLAY, to alleviate), to dilute; hence, fig., to abate; weaken. *Archaic.*

al-lay', *v. t.* [OF. *aleer* to declare on oath, L. *allegare* to adduce, incite. See ALLEGATION.] To allege; cite. *Obs.*

al-lay', *n.* [OF. *eslais,* prop. a letting out, fr. *eslaissier* to let out.] The act of letting loose the hounds in hunting. *Obs.*

al-layd'. Allayed. *Ref. Sp.*

al-lay'er, *n.* One who allays.

allbe, *conj.* † ALBE.

all bedene. † ALBEDENE.

all-blaw'ster. † ARBALESTER.

all'bone', *n.* [Prob. a translation of L. *holosteon* a kind of plant. See HOLOSTEUM.] The stichwort *Alsine holostea.*

alle. † ALE, ALL, AWL.

Al'le (ăl'ē), *n.* [NL., fr. dial. Sw. *alle,* Sw. *alka:* cf. Eng. AUK.] *Zoöl.* The genus of auks including only the dovekie.

alleage. † ALLEGE.

al-lect' (ă-lĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *allectare,* freq. of *allicere, allectum.*] To allure; to entice. *Obs.* — **al-lect'ed,** *p. a. Obs.*

al'lec-ta'tion (ăl'ĕk-tā'shŭn), **al-lec'tion** (ă-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* L. *allectatio.*] Allurement. *Obs.*

al-lec'tive, *a.* [LL. *allectivus.*] Alluring. — *n.* Allurement. *Obs.*

al-ledge'. † ALLEGE.

‖ **al'lée'** (ă'lā'), *n.* [F. See ALLEY a way.] An alley, esp between rows of trees, shrubs, or pillars.

al'le-gant. † ALICANT.

allegate. † ALGATE.

al'le-gate, *n. t.* [L. *allegatus,* p. p. of *allegare.* See ALLEGE.] To allege; to affirm. *Obs.*

al'le-ga'tor. † ALLIGATOR.

al'le-ga'tor, *n.* An alleger. *R.*

al-leget', *v. t.* [OF. *alegier,* L. *alleniare.* See ALLEVIATE.] To alleviate; to lighten. *Obs.*

al'lége' (ă'lĕzh'), *n.* [F.] A thinned part of a wall, as under a window. *Dict. of Arch.*

al-lege'a-ble (ă-lĕj'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

allegeance. † ALLEGIANCE.

allegeance, *n.* [Cf. OF. *alegance.*] Allegation. *Obs.*

al-le'geance, *n.* [OF. *alegeance,* F. *allégeance,* fr. OF. *alegier,* LL. *allemare.* See ALLEVIATE.] Relief; alleviation. *Obs.*

al-leg'ed-ly (ă-lĕj'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By, or according to, allegation.

al-lege'ment (ă-lĕj'mĕnt), *n.* Allegation.

al-lege'ment, *n.* [F. *allégement.*] Relief. *Obs.* [alleges.

al-leg'er (ă-lĕj'ĕr), *n.* One who

allegge. † ALEGGE, ALLAY.

allegiance. † 2d & 3d ALLEGEANCE.

al-le'gian-cy (ă-lē'jăn-sĭ), *n.* Allegiance.

al-le'giant (-jĭnt; -jĭ-ănt), *a* Loyal. *Shak.* — *n.* One who owes allegiance

al'le-go-ris'ter, *n.* An allegorizer. *Rare.*

al'le-gresse' (ăl'ĕ-grĕs'), *n.* [F. *allégresse.*] Joy; gladsomeness.

al'le-ja' (ăl'ĕ-jä'). Var. of ALACHA.

al'le-lu-iat'ic (ăl'ĕ-lōō-yăt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Alleluia [MANNIC.

Al'le-man'nic. Var of ALE-

Al'len. Var of ALAN; — masc. prop. name.

al-len'ar-ly (ă-lĕn'ar-lĭ), *adv.* [*all* + *merly* singly, fr. *ane* one] Solely; only. *Scot.*

a. Sole; only. *Scot.*

al'lene (ăl'ēn), *n. Org. Chem.* a A gaseous hydrocarbon, $CH_2{:}C{:}CH_2$, isomeric with allylene. b Allylene.

Al'len-ite (ăl'ĕn-īt), *n.* A follower of Henry Allen, a preacher and author (prominent in Nova Scotia about 1774–84) who held that the souls of men did not have material bodies before the Fall, and will not have them after the Resurrection.

al'ler (ôl'ĕr), *n.* Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ALDER, the tree

aller, *a.* [AS. *ealra,* gen. pl. of *eal* all.] Of all; — frequently used in composition, chiefly intensively. Also written *alder,* showing the development of *a* between *l* and *r.* *Obs. Chaucer.*

‖ **al ler' bride en main'** (a'lĕr'-brĕd-dăn măn'). [F.] Lit., to go bridle rein in hand, i. e., carefully.

al'ler float (ôl'ĕr). = ALLER TROUT. *Dial. Eng.*

Al'ler-man's-root' (ăl'ĕr-mănz), *n.* A European species of *Allium* (*A. victorialis*) the bulb of which is used as an antispasmodic.

al'ler trout (ôl'ĕr). A large trout of the common species. It often hides under alder roots. *Dial. Eng.* [THESIA.

al'les-the'si-a. Var. of ALLÆS-

al-lette'. Var. of ALETTE.

al'le-vate (ăl'ĕ-vāt), *n. t.* [L. *alleratus,* p. p. of *allevare.*] To raise or lift; also, to alleviate. *Obs. or R.* — **al le-va'tion** (-ă'shŭn), *n. Obs. or R.*

alleve. † ELEVEN.

al-leve', *v. t.* [L. *allevare* · cf. OF *alever* to lift up.] To alleviate; relieve. *Obs.* — **al-leve'ment,** *n. Obs*

al-le'vi-ate (ă-lē'vĭ-āt), *p. a.* Alleviated.

al-le'vi-a tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One that alleviates.

al-le'vi-a-to-ry (-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Alleviative.

alleway. † ALWAY. [LUX.

al'lex, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* = HALI-

alley. † ALLAY.

al'layed (ăl'ĭd), *a.* Furnished with alleys; forming an alley.

al'ley-ite, *n.* A dweller in an alley. *Eng. Slang.*

al'ley-way', *n.* An alley.

‖ **al'lez'-vous-en'** (a'lā'vōō-zăn'). [F.] Go away! be off! begone!

all'-fired', *a.* [Prob. a euphemism for *hell-fired.*] Infernal; hence, inordinate; extreme; excessive. *Slang.* — **all'-fired',** **all'-fired'ly,** *adv. Slang.*

all'good, *n.* The plant good-King-Henry.

All hal'lond (-hăl'ŏnd), *n.* [Cf. ALL HALLOWN.] Allhallows. *Obs.*

Allhallow summer. See INDIAN SUMMER.

All hal'low-tide', *n* [AS. *tīd* time] The time at or near All Saints, or November 1st.

all'heal' (ôl'hēl'), *n.* **1.** A panacea; a heal-all. *Obs.* **2.** Any of several plants; esp.: **a** The valerian. **b** The self-heal. **c** The mistletoe. *Obs.*

al'li-a'ceous (ăl'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Allium*, containing the garlic, onions, leeks, etc.; having the smell or taste of garlic or onions.

al-li'ance (ă-lī'ăns), *n.* [ME. *aliaunce*, OF. *aliance*, F. *alliance*. See ALLY.] **1.** State of being allied; act of allying or uniting; a union or connection of interests between families, states, parties, etc., esp. between families by marriage, and states, esp. independent ones, by compact or treaty; as, matrimonial *alliances;* an *alliance* between church and state; an *alliance* between France and England. **2.** Any union resembling that of families or states; union by relationship in qualities, affinity.

The *alliance* of the principles of the world with those of the gospel. *C. J. Smith.*

The *alliance* . . . between logic and metaphysics. *Mansel.*

3. A person or persons allied *Udall.*

4. Loosely, a treaty or compact by which nations, etc., become allied.

5. *Bot.* In Lindley's system of plant classification, a subdivision of the vegetable kingdom intermediate between a class and an order.

Syn.—Combination, association, compact, covenant, fusion, union.—ALLIANCE, LEAGUE, COALITION, CONFEDERACY, CONFEDERATION, FEDERATION agree in the idea of combination, chiefly political, for a common object. ALLIANCE applies particularly to a joining of interests on the part of families (by marriage) or of states (by compact or treaty); it is also less formally used of a connection, for mutual benefit, between other bodies, organized or unorganized; as, an *alliance* between two royal houses, an offensive and defensive *alliance*, the Anglo-Japanese *alliance*, an *alliance* between producers and consumers. LEAGUE, often used without distinction from *alliance*, commonly suggests a more formal compact or more definite object, and may frequently (unlike *alliance*) be taken in a bad sense; as, the Solemn *League* and Covenant, the Primrose *League*, to be in *league* with the powers of darkness. COALITION refers to a temporary alliance of otherwise opposing interests, parties, or factions; as, "Mr. Fox, and his famous *coalition* with Lord North" (*Gibbon*); a *coalition* ministry. CONFEDERACY and CONFEDERATION, in their political sense, apply specifically to a union by treaty or compact of independent states under a government to which powers are delegated for dealing with common external relations; of the two, *confederation*, perhaps, now implies the closer or more permanent association; as, the Southern *Confederacy*, the Articles of *Confederation*, the Germanic *Confederation*. FEDERATION in its broad sense includes any union under the terms of a league or covenant; but specifically it designates a sovereign state, esp. one formed by the union of other states, with a central general government and several local governments; as, the *Federation* of Labor, the *Federation* of the British Empire; in the strictest sense, the United States of America constitutes a *federation*. See COMBINATION, ASSOCIATION, REPUBLIC.

al'lice (ăl'ĭs), *n.*, **allice shad.** [See ALOSE.] A European shad (*Alosa alosa*) found in the Severn and other rivers.

al'li-ga'tion (ăl'ĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *alligatio.*] **1.** Act of attaching, or state of being attached. *Rare.*

2. *Arith.* A rule relating to the solution of problems concerning the compounding or mixing of different ingredients, or ingredients of different qualities or values. The rule is named from the method of connecting together the terms by certain ligature-like signs. *Alligation* is of two kinds, *medial* and *alternate; medial*, teaching the method of finding the price or quality of a mixture of several simple ingredients whose prices and qualities are known; *alternate*, teaching the amount of each of several simple ingredients whose prices or qualities are known, which will be required to make a mixture of given price or quality.

al'li-ga'tor (ăl'ĭ-gā'tĕr), *n.* [Sp. *el lagarto* the lizard (*el lagarto de Indias*, the cayman or American crocodile), fr. L.

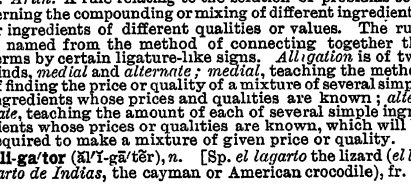

Alligator of the southern United States (*A. mississippiensis*). ($\frac{1}{10}$)

lacertus lizard. See LIZARD.] **1.** Any of several crocodilians of the genus *Alligator* and allied genera. They have a shorter and broader snout than the crocodiles, and the large teeth of the lower jaw shut into pits in the upper jaw, instead of into marginal notches. They are confined to the warmer parts of America, except for one species found in China. In many places crocodiles are usually called *alligators*. See CAYMAN.

2. In local usage, any of various animals, as an alligator lizard, the hellbender, the hellgramite, etc.

3. *Mach.* Any machine with strong jaws, one of which opens like the movable jaw of an alligator; as: **a** *Metal Working.* A form of squeezer. See SQUEEZER, *n.* **b** *Mining.* A rock breaker. **c** *Printing.* A kind of job press, called also **alligator press.**

4. *Logging.* **a** A peculiar sort of boat for use in handling logs, provided with a windlass and cable for drawing it overland between waters. **b** A contrivance, often made from the fork of a tree, placed under the front end of a log to facilitate skidding on swampy ground.

alligator apple. The fruit of the West Indian tree *Annona palustris*, said to have narcotic properties, also, the tree.

alligator cacao. A kind of cacao (*Theobroma pentagona*), much cultivated in Central America in connection with *T. cacao*. The skin of the pod is fancifully likened to the hide of an alligator.

alligator fish. A marine fish (*Podothecus acipenserinus*) of northwestern America, with a covering of bony plates.

alligator gar. A gar pike (*Lepisosteus tristœchus*) found in the rivers of the southern United States, Cuba, Mexico, etc., which reaches ten or twelve feet long. The name is also applied to other gar pikes.

alligator lizard. Any of numerous small lizards of the genus *Sceloporus* of the southern United States.

alligator pear. The avocado.

alligator terrapin } **a** A large and voracious snapping tur-
alligator tortoise } tle (*Marrochelys lacertina*) of the
alligator turtle } rivers of the southern United States, differing from the common snapping turtle in its larger size, scaly head, and numerous small scales beneath the tail. It is esteemed for food. **b** The common snapping turtle.

alligator tree. The sweet gum. *Southern U. S.*

alligator wood. **a** = ALLIGATOR TREE. **b** The timber of a West Indian meliaceous tree (*Guarea grandiflora*); — so named from its mottled appearance.

alligator wrench. *Mech.* A kind of pipe wrench having a flaring jaw with teeth on one side.

al-lin'e-ate (ă-lĭn'ē-āt), *v. t.* [L. *ad* + *lineatus*, p. p. of *lineare* to reduce to a straight line.] To align. *Rare.*

al-lin'e-a'tion } (ă-lĭn'ē-ā'shŭn), *n.* Alignment; position
a-lin'e-a'tion } in a straight line. *Whewell.*

The *allineation* of the two planets. *C. A. Young.*

al-li'sion (ă-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *allisio*, fr. *allidere* to strike or dash against; *ad* + *laedere* to dash against.] Act of dashing against, or striking upon; specif., the running of one vessel upon another, as distinguished from a *collision.*

The boisterous *allision* of the sea. *Woodward*

al-lit'er-ate (ă-lĭt'ĕr-āt), *v. i.*; AL-LIT'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); AL-LIT'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To make or constitute alliteration.

al-lit'er-ate, *v. t.* To employ or place so as to make alliteration. *Skeat.*

al-lit'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *alliteratio.* See AD-; LETTER.] **1.** Repetition of the same letter or sound at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other, or at short intervals; as in:—

Behemoth, biggest born of earth, upheaved
His vastness. *Milton*

Fly o'er waste *fens* and windy *fields.* *Tennyson.*

2. Specif.: Recurrence of the same consonant sound or of vowel sounds initially in accented syllables of verse, as in:—

In a somer seson whan soft was the sonne,
I *shope* me in *sh*roudes as I a *shep*e were *P. Plowman.*

Alliteration appears sporadically in the verse of all literary languages, but it is a structural characteristic of early Teutonic verse, nearly all Anglo-Saxon poetry being alliterative. This verse falls regularly into two half lines, the first having usually two alliterating syllables; the second, one.

al-lit'er-a-tive (ă-lĭt'ĕr-ă-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, alliteration; as, *alliterative* poetry. — **al-lit'er-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **al-lit'er-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

al-lit'er-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who alliterates.

Al'lium (ăl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *alium* or *allium*, garlic.] **1.** *Bot.* A very large genus of bulbous liliaceous plants distinguished by the characteristic odor, sheathing, mostly basal leaves, and umbellate white, yellow, or red flowers, with the perianth segments all similar. The species are widely distributed; they include the onion (*A. cepa*), garlic (*A. sativum*), chives (*A. schœnoprasum*), leek (*A porrum*), and shallot (*A. ascalonicum*); also several species ornamental in cultivation, as *A. moly*, *A. neapolitanum*, etc.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

all'mouth' (ôl'mouth'), *n.* *Zoöl.* The angler.

all'ness (ôl'nĕs; -nĭs), *n.* Totality; completeness.

The *allness* of God, including his absolute spirituality, supremacy, and eternity *R. Turnbull.*

al'lo- (ăl'ō-). **1.** A combining form from Greek ἄλλος *other* (akin to Lat. *alius*); as in *allo*morphic, *allo*pelagic, etc.

2. *Organic Chem.* A prefix sometimes used to distinguish one of two isomers, esp. the more stable of two isomers whose isomerism is the result of a double bond; thus, *allo*crotonic acid, *allo*cinnamic acid, and *allo*maleic (fumaric) acid are more stable forms into which crotonic, cinnamic, and maleic acids are changed by heating.

al'lo-cate (ăl'ō-kāt), *v. t.*; AL'LO-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); AL'LO-CAT'ING (-ĭng). [LL. *allocatus*, p. p. of *allocare*, fr. L. *ad* + *locare* to place. See ALLOW.] **1.** To distribute or assign, to allot. *Burke.*

2. To localize. *Rare.*

al'lo-ca'tion (ăl'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *allocatio*: cf. F. *allocation.*] **1.** Act of putting one thing to another; a placing; disposition; arrangement. *Hallam.*

2. Allotment or apportionment; as, an *allocation* of shares in a company.

The *allocation* of the particular portions of Palestine to its successive inhabitants *A. P. Stanley.*

3. The admitting of an item in an account, or an allowance made upon an account, as in the English exchequer.

Syn.—See COLLOCATION.

al'lo-chi'ri-a (ăl'ō-kĭ'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **al'lo-chei'ri-a** (-kī'rĭ-ȧ). [NL.; *allo-* + Gr. χείρ hand.] *Med.* A confusion or transference of sides in the localization of sensation, as when patients suffering from certain central nervous lesions refer irritation of a given point on the skin to some other point on the skin, usually the corresponding point on the other side of the body; also, the disease occasioning it.

al'lo-chro'ic (-krō'ĭk), *a.* Changeable in color.

al-loch'ro-ous (ă-lŏk'rō-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀλλόχροος changed in color; ἄλλος other + χροά color.] Changing color.

al'lo-cu'tion (ăl'ō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *allocutio*, fr. *alloqui* to speak to, *ad* + *loqui* to speak.] **1** An address; a hortatory or authoritative address, as of a Roman general to his soldiers, or of a pope to his clergy, or of a judge to a prisoner asking him why he should not be sentenced. *Addison.*

2. Act or manner of speaking to or addressing.

al-log'a-my (ă-lŏg'ă-mĭ), *n.* [*allo-* + *-gamy.*] *Bot.* Fertilization of the pistil of a plant by pollen from another of the same species; cross-fertilization; — opposed to *autogamy.* — **al-log'a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

al'lo-i-som'er-ism (ăl'ō-ĭ-sŏm'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* [*allo-* + *isomerism.*] *Chem.* Isomerism not explainable by ordinary structural formulas; — applied by Michael esp. to a kind of which the case of fumaric and maleic acids is typical. These two acids are, on account of their reactions, represented by the two accompanying formulas, which differ only in spatial arrangement. Compounds which, like maleic acid, are supposed to have similar groups on the same side, are called *cis-* or *maleinoid* forms; those with similar groups on opposite sides are called *trans-, cis-trans-*, or *fumaroid* forms.

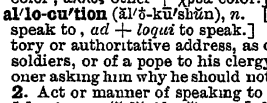

al-lom'er-ism (ă-lŏm'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* [*allo-* + Gr. *μέρος* part.] *Chem. & Min.* Variability in chemical constitution without variation in crystalline form. — **al-lom'er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

al'lo-morph (ăl'ō-môrf), *n.* [*allo-* + *-morph.*] *Min.* **a** Any of two or more distinct crystalline forms of the same substance, or the substance having such forms; as, carbonate of lime occurs in the *allomorphs* calcite and aragonite. **b** A variety of pseudomorph which has undergone partial or complete change or substitution of material; thus limonite is frequently an *allomorph* after pyrite. — **al'lo-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.* — **al'lo-mor'phism** (-fĭz'm), *n.*

al-longe' (ă-lŭnj'), *n.* [F. *allonge*, earlier *alonge*, a lengthening. See ALLONGE, *v.*; cf. LUNGE.] **1.** *Fencing.* A thrust or pass; a lunge. *Obs.*

2. (ȧ/lôNzh') A slip attached to a bill of exchange or the like, to receive additional indorsements with the same effect as if on the instrument itself, a rider. *A French usage.*

al'lo-nym (ăl'ō-nĭm), *n.* [F. *allonyme*, fr. Gr. ἄλλος other + ὄνυμα, ὀνομα name.] The name of another person assumed by the author of a work; also, the work published under such a name. — **al-lon'y-mous** (ă-lŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.*

al'lo-path (ăl'ō-păth), *n.* [Cf. F. *allopathe.*] An allopathist.

al'lo-path'ic (-păth'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *allopathique.*] *Med.* Of or pertaining to allopathy. — **al'lo-path'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

al-lop'a-thist (ă-lŏp'ă-thĭst), *n.* One who practices allopathy; one who professes allopathy

al-lop'a-thy (-thĭ), *n.* [*allo-* + *-pathy*: cf. G. *allopathie*, F. *allopathie.* See ELSE, PATHOS.] That system of medical practice which aims to combat disease by the use of remedies producing effects different from those produced by the special disease treated; — a name invented by Hahnemann for the ordinary practice, as opposed to *homeopathy.*

al'lo-phane (ăl'ō-fān), *n.* [Gr. ἀλλοφανής appearing other-

All-hol'ow-tide'. † ALLHALLOWTIDE

al-li'a-ble (ă-lī'ă-b'l), *a* Able to be allied. — **al-li'a-bly,** *adv*

al-li'ance (-ăns), *v. t.* & *i.* To connect by alliance; to ally. *Obs.* — **al-li'anc-er** (-ăn-sĕr), *n. Obs.*

al-li'ant, *a.* [Cf. F. *alliant*, p. pr.] In alliance; related. *Obs.* & *R.* — *n.* An ally *Obs.* & *R.*

al'li-ate, *a.* [L. *allium* garlic.] Garlicky. *Obs.* [CAMPANE.

al li-cam-pane'. Var. of ELSALLI-chol-ly (ăl'ĭ-kŏl-ĭ), *n.* & *a.* Humorous corrupt. of MELANCHOLY. *Shak.*

al-li'ci-ate (ă-lĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *allicere* : cf. OF *alicier.*] To attract; allure. *Obs*

al-li'cien-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Attractive power; attractiveness. *Obs.*

al-li'cient (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *alliciens*, p. pr. of *allicere* to allure; *ad* + *lacere* to entice.] That attracts; attracting. — *n.* That which attracts. *Rare or Obs.*

al-lic'it (ă-lĭs'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *allicere.*] = ALLICIATE. *Obs.*

al-lied' (ă-līd'), *p. p.* & *p. a.* from ALLY, *v.*

Al'li-gant † ALICANT.

al'li-gar. † ALEGAR.

al'li-gar'ta. † ALLIGATOR.

al'li-gate, *v. t.* [L. *alligatus*, p. p. of *alligare.* See ALLY.] *Obs. or R.* **1.** To tie; to unite by some tie. "Instincts *alligated* to their nature." *Sir M. Hale.* **2.** To subject to arithmetical alligation. — **al'li-ga'tor,** *n.*

al'li-ga'tor-bon'nets, *n. pl.* The cup-shaped flowers of a yellow pond lily (*Nymphæa sagittifolia*) of the southern United States; also, the plant itself. *Local, U. S.*

al'li-ga'tor-head', *n.* The buttonweed. *Southern U. S.*

alligator press. = ALLIGATOR, 3 c [TERRAPIN.

alligator snapper.=ALLIGATOR

alligator squeezer *Metal Working.* See SQUEEZER.

al-light', *v. t.* To light; to kindle. *Obs.* [MENT.

al-lign'ment. Var. of ALIGN-

allinge, allinges, *adv.* [ASs. *alunga, alluinga.* See ALL.] Altogether. *Obs.*

Al'li-o'ni-a (ăl'ĭ-ō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Carlo *Allioni*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly American nyctaginaceous herbs having small panicled flowers with an involucre composed of united bracts.

al'lis. Var. of ALLICE, a shad.

al'li-san'ders. † ALEXANDERS.

al-lit'er-al (ă-lĭt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* Alliterative.

al-lit'er-ate, *a.* Alliterated. *R.*

al-lit er-a'tion-al, *a.* = ALLITERATIVE. [*Sp.*

al-lit'er-a-tive. Alliterative. *Rej.*

allmand. † ALLEMANDE.

all'messe. † ALMS.

all-might', *n.* Omnipotence.

allnegar. † ALNAGER.

all'night', *n.* Light, fuel, or food for the whole night. *Obs.*

Al-lob'ro-ges (ă-lŏb'rō-jēz), *n. pl.* [L.] A people of Gaul inhabiting the region now known as Savoy and Dauphiny.

Al'lo-brog'ic (ăl'ō-brŏj'ĭk), **Al'lo-brog'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *Allobrogicus.*] Lit., of or pertaining to the Allobroges; hence, formerly, pert. or belonging to the Calvinists or Presbyterians, who in the 17th century had their headquarters (at Geneva) in the region formerly inhabited by the Allobroges.

al'lo-cate. *p. a.* [LL. *allocatus.* p p.] Assigned; allotted. *Obs* — *n.* Allotment. *Obs.*

‖ **al'lo-ca'tur** (ăl'ō-kā'tŭr), *n.* [LL.] *Law.* Lit., is allowed; — used to express the allowance of costs, or less usually a writ, order, etc., by the proper officer

‖ **al-lo'ca'tor-ren'tis** (ăl-lŏk'ŏr-rĕn'tĭs), [It.] In case of need; on occasion.

al'lo-chei'ri-a (ăl'ō-kĭ'rĭ-ȧ). Var. of ALLOCHIRIA.

al'lo-che'ti-a (-kē'tĭ-ȧ). Var of ALLOCHEZIA

al'lo-che'zi-a (-kē'zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *allo-* + Gr. χέζειν to defecate.] *Med.* a The discharge of feces by an abnormal passage. b The discharge of matter not fecal from the bowels.

al'lo-chlo'ro-phyll, *n.* [*allo-* + *chlorophyll.*] *Bot* One of the green pigments associated with chlorophyll (which see).

al-loch'ro-ite (ă-lŏk'rō-ĭt), *n.* [*allo-* + Gr. χρόα color] *Min.* A variety of andradite, or calcium-iron garnet. See GARNET.

al'lo-cin-nam'ic (ăl'ō-sĭ-năm'ĭk), *a. Chem.* See ALLO-, 2.

al-loc'la-site (ă-lŏk'lȧ-sīt), **al'lo-clase** (ăl'ō-klās; -klāz), *n.* [*allo-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] *Min.* A steel-gray compound of cobalt, iron, bismuth, arsenic, and sulphur. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 6.6.

‖ **al lo'co** (al lō'kō). [It.] *Music.* Lit., at or to the place; — a direction to play the notes as written after a passage in which their octaves were played, or for a violinist to return to his first position or shift.

al'lo-cro-ton'ic (ăl'ō-krō-tŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* See ALLO-, 2.

al'lo-cryp'tic, *a.* [See ALLO-; CRYPTIC.] *Zoöl* Imitating other objects, for concealment, by a covering of extraneous things

al'lo-cute, *v. t.* To pronounce an allocution. *Rare.*

al'lod, **al-lo'di-al,** **al-lo'di-um,** etc. Vars of ALOD, ALODIAL, etc.

al-lodge', *v. t* & *i.* [OF *aloger.*] To place; to lodge. *Obs.*

al-lodge'ment, *n* [Cf. It. *alloggiamento.*] Lodging; usually, soldiers' quarters. *Obs.*

al'lo-dy. Var. of ALODY.

al'loe-or'gan (ăl'ō-ôr'găn), *n.* [Gr ἀλλοιος of another sort + *organ.*] *Biol.* = ALLOPLAST.

al'loe-o'sis (ăl'ō-ō'sĭs), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀλλοίωσις a change. See -OSIS.] *Med.* A change in the character of a disease or constitution = al loe-ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk), *a*

al'loe-os'tro-pha (-ŏs'trō-fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. fr Gr ἀλλοιόστροφος of irregular strophes.] Irregular strophes or stanzas; — used by Milton with reference to the divisions of the chorus in "Samson Agonistes"

al lo-ge'ne-ous (ăl lō-jē'nē-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀλλογενής.] Different in nature or kind *Rare.* — **al lo-ge-ne'i-ty** (-jē-nē'ĭ-tĭ). *n*

al lo-gen'ic (ăl'ō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*allo-* + *-genic.*] *Geol.* = ALLOTHOGENIC

alloglament. † ALLODGEMENT.

al'lo-graph, *n.* [*allo-* + *-graph.*] A writing or signature not made by a (given) person, but by another for him; — opposed to *autograph*

al'loi-o-gen'e-sis (ăl'oi-ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀλλοιος of another sort + *-genesis.*] *Zoöl.* Alternation of sexual and parthenogenetic generations.

al'lo-ki-net'ic, *a.* [*allo-* + *kinetic.*] *Physiol.* Moved from without, or by reflex action; not voluntary.

al'lo-la'li-a (ăl'ō-lā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL; *allo-* + Gr. λαλιά a talking.] *Med.* Aphasia in which other words are spoken than those intended. — **al'lo-lal'ic** (-lăl'ĭk), *a.*

allom. † ALUM.

Al'lom (ăl'ŏm). *Bib.*

al'lo-ma-le'ic (ăl ō-ma-lē'ĭk), *a. Chem.* See ALLO-, 2.

al'lo-mor'phite (-môr'fīt), *n.* [See ALLOMORPH.] A variety of barite resembling anhydrite.

al'lo-mu'ric (-mū'rĭk), *a. Chem* See ALLO-, 2.

Al'lon (ăl'ŏn). *Bib.*

Al'lon-bach'uth (-bă'kŭth). **allone.** † ALONE.

allonge † ALONG.

al-longe', *v. i.* [F. *allonger* (un coup); à (L *ad*) + *longe* (L. *longus*) long] To thrust with a sword; to lunge. *Obs*

‖ **al'longe'** ! (ă'lôNz'). [F.] Lit., let us go; come; well; — an exclamation of familiar discourse, usually expletive.

al-loo', *v. t.* & *i.* [See HALLOO] To incite dogs by a call; to halloo. *Obs.*

al'lo-pal-la'di-um, *n.* [*allo-* + *palladium.*] *Min.* A form of palladium found in hexagonal tables with gold.

al'lo-pa-thet'ic (ăl'ō-pă-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Allopathic. — **al'lo-pathet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

al lo-pe-lag'ic (-pē-lăj'ĭk), *a.* [*allo-* + *pelagic.*] *Biol.* Pert. to or designating bathypelagic organisms found irregularly at the surface or at great depths, uninfluenced by temperature.

al lo-phan'ic (-făn'ĭk), *a.* Gr. ἀλλοφανής appearing otherwise.] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_2H_4O_3N_2$, known only in

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wise; ἄλλος other + φαίνεσθαι to appear; — so called because its appearance changes before the blowpipe.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of aluminium, amorphous, translucent, and of various colors, often in incrustations or stalactitic forms. H., 3. Sp. gr., 1.85–1.89.

al'lo-phyl'i-an (ăl'ō-fĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *allophylus*, Gr. ἀλλόφυλος, foreign; ἄλλος other + φυλή clan.] Designating Asiatic and European languages other than Aryan or Semitic, or peoples speaking them. — *n.* An allophylian person; in a narrower sense, an allophylian white, or Caucasian, such as the Basques, Finns, Esths, Ainus.

Al-loph'y-lus (ă-lŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL. See ALLOPHYLIAN.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical sapindaceous trees having trifoliolate or rarely unifoliolate leaves and small white racemose tetramerous flowers. The fruits of *A. africanus* of Africa and of *A. edulis* of Brazil are used as food.

al'lor-rhyth'mi-a, al'lo-rhyth'mi-a (ăl'ŏ-rĭth'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See ALLO-; RHYTHM.] *Med.* Abnormal variation in the rhythm of the pulse. — **al'lor-rhyth'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

al-lot' (ă-lŏt'), *v. t.*; AL-LOT'TED; AL-LOT'TING. [OF. *aloter*, F. *allotir*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *lot* lot. See LOT.] **1.** To distribute by lot.

2. To distribute, or parcel out in parts or portions; to distribute to each individual concerned; to assign as a share or lot; to set apart as one's share; to bestow on, to grant; to appoint; as, let every man be contented with that which Providence *allots* him.

Ten years I will *allot* to the attainment of knowledge *Johnson.*

3. To assign (to some one) as determined or selected; specif., to attribute.

Nothing can be more justly *allotted* to be the saying of fools than this — "There is no God." *Bacon.*

Syn. — Set apart, grant, distribute, portion out, fix, specify, prescribe; design, intend, ordain. — ALLOT, APPORTION, ASSIGN, APPOINT, DESTINE agree in the idea of appropriation to a special purpose. To ALLOT is to set apart a specific portion or share for a particular person or end, without implied reference to any other; as, "Every seat within the space *allotted*" (*Motley*); "The doctors *allot* her but two years longer at most" (*E. Fitzgerald*). APPORTION adds the implication of other similarly allotted shares; as, the time *apportioned* to one of several tasks. ASSIGN and (more definitely) APPOINT imply an authoritative designation or determination of persons and parts; as, to *assign* the parts in a play, to *appoint* a time for the rehearsal. DESTINE (now chiefly in the passive), when not referring specifically to fixed fate or to divine foreordination, usually implies merely predetermination in or through the established order of things, and frequently suggests little more than intention; as, an actor *destined* to eclipse his rivals, a youth *destined* for the law; "She put a paper of pearl buttons . . . in its *destined* place" (*Hawthorne*).

al-lot' (ă-lŏt'), *v. i.* To count; reckon; — often used with *on* or *upon*. *Colloq., Local American.*

Al'lo-the'ri-a (ăl'ō-thē'rĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *allo-* + Gr. θηρίον beast.] *Paleon.* A group of Mesozoic mammals known only from imperfect remains, but supposed to be related to the monotremes; — called also *Multituberculata.*

al'lo-tho-gen'ic (ăl'ō-thō-jĕn'ĭk, ă-lŏth'ō-) } *a.* [Gr. ἄλλο-
al'lo-thog'e-nous (ăl'ō-thŏj'ē-nŭs) } θι elsewhere + *-genic*, *-genous.*] *Geol.* Formed elsewhere; — said of those mineral particles of clastic or metamorphic rocks which have been formed in another place and transported to their present position; — opposed to *authigenic*, *authigenous.*

al-lot'ment (ă-lŏt'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *alotement*, F. *allotement.*] **1.** An allotting; specif., appointment of a thing to a particular person or use; assignment; apportionment.

2. That which is allotted; a part or portion granted or distributed; that which is assigned by lot, or by the act of God; anything set apart for a special use or to a distinct party.

The *allotments* of God and nature. *L'Estrange.*

A vineyard and an *allotment* for olives and herbs. *Broome.*

3. Specif.: *Eng. Land Law.* A small piece of land let or sold to a laborer or artisan for cultivation, esp. one let or sold under the provisions of the Allotments and Small Holdings Acts for cultivation as a subsidiary source of income by a laborer.

allotment and regret, *Finance*, short for, "letter of allotment and regret," that is, a letter sent to each subscriber in cases of oversubscription for a stock issue, notifying him of the shares allotted to him and expressing regret that the full subscription cannot be allotted. *Stockbrokers' Cant.*

al'lo-trope (ăl'ō-trōp), *n. Chem.* An allotropic form.

al'lo-troph'ic (ăl'ō-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* [*allo-* + *trophic.*] **a** *Physiol.* Changed or modified in nutritive power by the process of digestion. **b** *Plant Physiol.* Dependent upon other organisms for nutrition; heterotrophic; — said of plants unable to perform photosynthesis, as all saprophytes; — opposed to *autotrophic.*

al'lo-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *allotropique.*] Of, per-
al'lo-trop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } taining to, or exhibiting, allotropism. — **al'lo-trop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **al'lo-tro-pic'i-ty** (-trō-pĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

al-lot'ro-pism (ă-lŏt'rō-pĭz'm) } *n.* [Gr. ἀλλοτροπία vari-
al-lot'ro-py (ă-lŏt'rō-pĭ) } ety, fr. ἄλλος other + τρόπος direction, way, τρέπειν to turn.] *Chem.* The capability of existing in two or more conditions which are distinguished by differences in properties. Thus carbon occurs crystallized in octahedrons and other related forms, in a state of extreme hardness, in the diamond; it occurs in hexagonal forms, and of little hardness, in black lead; and again occurs in a soft state, as in lampblack and charcoal. Ozone is an allotropic form of oxygen. Calcium carbonate is found both as calcite (rhombohedral) and as aragonite (orthorhombic). No sharp line can be drawn between *allotropy* and *isomerism*, but the former term is usually applied to the elements and to those modifications of inorganic compounds that differ principally in *physical* properties (as calcite and aragonite). Cf. ISOMERIC

all'-o'ver-ish (ôl'ō'vẽr-ĭsh), *a.* Having or being a vague general sensation, as of uneasiness, illness, apprehension, etc. *Dial. Eng. or Colloq.* — **all'-o'ver-ish-ness**, *n.*

al-low' (ă-lou'), *v. t.*; AL-LOWED' (-loud'); AL-LOW'ING. [ME. *alouen*, OF. *alouer*, *aloer*, to place, use, put to service, assign, F. *allouer*, fr. LL. *allocare*; confused with OF. *aloer* to approve, fr. L. *allaudare* to extol; *ad* + *laudare* to praise. See LOCAL, LAUD, cf. ALLOCATE.] **1.** To praise; to approve of; hence, to sanction.

Ye *allow* the deeds of your fathers. *Luke* xi. 48

We commend his pains, condemn his pride, *allow* his life, approve his learning *Fuller.*

How *allow* you the model of these clothes? *Massinger.*

2. To invest; to intrust. *Obs.*

Thou shalt be *allowed* with absolute power. *Shak.*

3. To grant, give, admit, accord, afford, or yield; to let one have; as, to *allow* a servant his liberty, to *allow* a free passage; to *allow* one day for rest.

He was *allowed* about three hundred pounds a year. *Macaulay.*

4. To own or acknowledge; to accept as true; to concede; to accede to; as, to *allow* a right; to *allow* a claim; to *allow* the truth of a proposition.

I *allow*, with Mrs. Grundy and most moralists, that Miss Newcome's conduct . . . was highly reprehensible. *Thackeray.*

5. To grant (something) as a deduction or an addition, esp., to abate or deduct; as, to *allow* a sum for leakage.

6 To grant license to; to permit; to consent to; as, to *allow* a son to be absent.

7. To have or declare as one's opinion or intention. *Dial.*

Syn. — Let, grant, consent to, authorize, endure, bear. — ALLOW, PERMIT, SUFFER, TOLERATE. ALLOW and PERMIT are frequently used as convertible terms. But *allow* is less formal than *permit*, and may imply little more than forbearance of prohibition (see *allowable*, under ADMISSIBLE); as, that may be tacitly *allowed* which is not expressly *permitted*. To CONSENT (*to*) is to acquiesce in what is desired or proposed by another (see ASSENT); as, to *consent* to a daughter's marriage, to *consent* to an operation. To SUFFER (now somewhat bookish in this sense) is often a mere synonym for *allow* (as, "*Suffer* little children to come unto me"); but it may imply indifference or reluctance; as, "The eagle *suffers* little birds to sing, and is not careful what they mean thereby" (*Shak.*); "Why do ye not rather *suffer* yourselves to be defrauded?" (1 *Cor.* vi. 7). TOLERATE (see TOLERANCE) implies endurance of what is contrary to one's will or desire; as, barely to *tolerate* his presence. See GRANT, RATIFY, BEAR, PERMISSION.

al-low', *v. t.* To approve; admit; concede; to make allowance or abatement; — often with *of.*

Allowing still for the different ways of making it *Addison.*

al-low'a-ble (ă-lou'ă-b'l), *a.* [F. *allouable.*] **1.** Praiseworthy; laudable. *Obs.* *Hacket.*

2. That may be allowed; acceptable; permissible; admissible; not forbidden; not unlawful or improper; as, a certain degree of freedom is *allowable* among friends.

Syn. — See ADMISSIBLE.

— **al-low'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **al-low'a-bly**, *adv.*

al-low'ance (-ăns), *n.* [OF. *alouance.*] **1.** Approval; approbation. *Obs.* *Crabbe.*

2. Act of allowing, granting, conceding, or admitting; authorization; permission; sanction; tolerance.

Without the king's will or the state's *allowance*. *Shak.*

3. Acknowledgment.

The censure of the which one must in your *allowance* o'erweigh a whole theater of others. *Shak.*

4. That which is allowed; a share or portion allotted or granted; a sum granted as a reimbursement or a bounty, or as appropriate for any purpose; a stated quantity, as of food or drink; hence, a limited quantity of meat and drink when provisions fall short.

I can give the boy a handsome *allowance* *Thackeray*

5. Abatement; deduction; the taking into account of mitigating circumstances; as, to make *allowance* for the inexperience of youth.

After making the largest *allowance* for fraud. *Macaulay.*

6. *Com.* A customary deduction from the gross weight of goods, different in different countries, as *tare* and *tret.*

7. *Law.* A sum in addition to the regular taxable costs awarded by court to a party in a difficult case, — often called *extra allowance.*

8. *Comage.* = TOLERANCE.

9. *Founding.* = CLEARANCE.

al-low'ance, *v. t.*; AL-LOW'ANCED (-ănst); AL-LOW'ANC-ING (-ăn-sĭng). To put upon a fixed allowance (esp. of provisions and drink); to supply in a fixed and limited quantity; as, the captain was obliged to *allowance* his crew.

al-low'ed-ly (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By allowance; admittedly.

al-lox'an (ă-lŏk'săn), *n.* [*allan*toin + *oxal*ic.] *Chem.* A crystalline oxidation product, $C_4H_4O_5N_2$ (or, dehydrated, $C_4H_2O_4N_2$), of uric acid. It is a ureide of mesoxalic acid.

al'lox-u'ric (ăl'ŏk-sū'rĭk), *a.* *Physiol. Chem.* Related to, or containing the radicals of, alloxan and urea; as, the *alloxuric* bases, that is, xanthine, hypoxanthine, adenine, guanine, etc. All the alloxuric substances are regarded as derivatives of purine, and are hence called also *purine bodies.*

al-loy' (ă-loi'), *n.* [F. *aloi*, fr. OF. *aleier*, *aloier*, *alei*, to combine. ME. *alai* is fr. OF. *alei*, the earlier form of *aloi.* See ALLOY, *v. t.*] **1.** Quality as to being mixed with base metals; comparative purity, as of gold or silver; fineness.

2. A substance composed of two or more metals intimately united, usually by fusing the components together, also, the state of union of the components; as, brass is an *alloy* of copper and zinc. By extension, a similar substance formed by the union of a metal and a nonmetal; as, steel is an *alloy* of iron and carbon. Alloys have metallic properties. They are in general harder and more fusible, but less malleable and poorer conductors, than the simple metals composing them. Most alloys are now regarded as solid solutions, either of the simple constituents in each other or, more commonly, of one or more chemical compounds of the constituents in an excess of one of the simple constituents. Alloys of mercury are specifically called *amalgams.*

3. A baser metal mixed with a finer one, esp. with a precious metal.

4. Admixture of anything which lessens the value or detracts from quality; an alien or impairing element or part; as, no happiness is without *alloy.* "Pure English without Latin *alloy*" *F. Harrison.*

al-loy', *v. t.*; AL-LOYED' (-loid'), AL-LOY'ING. [F. *aloyer*, OF. *aloier*, *aleier*, earlier *aleyer*, to combine, fr. L. *alligare.* See ALLY, *v. t.*; of ALLAY to alloy, the earlier form.] **1.** To reduce the purity of by mixing with a less valuable metal; as, to *alloy* gold with silver or copper, or silver with copper.

2. To mix so as to form an alloy.

3. To abate, impair, or debase by mixture; to allay; moderate; as, to *alloy* pleasure with misfortunes.

al-loy', *v. i* To mix so as to form an alloy.

alloy balance. A balance used for weighing out metals for an alloy. It is so constructed that the ratio of the lengths of the two arms can be made equal to the desired ratio of the two metals in the alloy. Weights of the two metals corresponding to the ratio will then balance.

alloy cast iron. Cast iron alloyed with some other metal.

alloy steel. Any steel containing a notable quantity of some other metal alloyed with the iron, usually chromium, nickel, manganese, or tungsten. See IRON, CHROME STEEL, NICKEL STEEL, etc.

all'-round', *a.* Extending all round; hence, having general capability or excellence; as, an *all-round* man; an *all-round* scholar. *Colloq.*

all-round price, *Com.*, a price that covers all charges, including those usually made as extras.

all'-round'er, *n.* One that is all-round or goes all round; specif., a kind of collar. *Colloq.*

All Saints } November 1st; a feast day kept in honor
All Saints' Day } of all the saints; also, the season of this festival; — also called *Allhallows* or *Hallowmas.*

All Saints' cherry. An ornamental everblooming horticultural variety of the Morello cherry.

all'seed' (ôl'sēd'), *n.* [*all* + *seed.*] Any of several many-seeded plants, as knotweed, the goosefoot *Chenopodium polyspermum*, the linaceous weed *Radiola radiola*, *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*, etc.

All Souls' Day. *R. C. Ch* November 2d; a day of solemnity on which commemoration of, and supplications for, all the souls in Purgatory are made.

all'spice' (ôl'spīs'), *n.* **a** The berry of the pimento (*Pimenta pimenta*), a myrtaceous tree of the West Indies; also, the mildly pungent and aromatic spice prepared from it. Allspice has been supposed to combine the flavor of cinnamon, nutmegs, and cloves; hence the name. **b** With qualifying or descriptive adjective or attributive, any of several other aromatic shrubs, as Carolina *allspice*, Japan *allspice*, wild *allspice*, etc.

All-the-Tal'ents Administration. An administration formed by Lord Grenville on the death of Mr. Pitt (June 23, 1806). The friends of this ministry gave it the appellation of "All the Talents," which, being echoed in derision by the opposition, became fixed upon it. The ministry included Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Sidmouth, Earl Spencer, Lord Erskine, Sir Charles Grey, Charles Fox, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Minto, Lord Moira, Sir Henry Petty, Richard Fitzpatrick.

al-lude' (ă-lūd'), *v. t.*; AL-LUD'ED; AL-LUD'ING. [L. *alludere* to play with, to allude; *ad* + *ludere* to play.] **1.** To play with; make sport of; specif., to pun upon. *Obs.*

2. To compare allusively. *Obs.*

3. To refer (something) as applicable; suggest; hint. *Obs.*

al-lude', *v. i.* **1.** To play with words punningly. *Obs.*

2. To refer to something indirectly or by suggestion; to have reference to a subject not specifically and plainly mentioned; — followed by *to*; as, the story *alludes* to a recent transaction.

These speeches . . . do seem to *allude* unto such ministerial garments as were then in use. *Hooker.*

Syn. — Hint, intimate, insinuate, suggest, indicate, point, relate. — ALLUDE, REFER. To ALLUDE to something is to touch it indirectly or by suggestion, without distinct mention or specification; to REFER to something is specifically and distinctly to introduce or mention it; as, in "the Carpenter's Scriptural Life, Enlarged," the author frequently *refers* to the Bible, but rarely *alludes* to it. See also REMARK.

al-lu'ding, *n.* Allusion. *Obs.*

al-lu'dist (ă-lū'dĭst), *n.* One who makes allusions.

al-lu'ma (ă-lū'mă), *n.* [Sp.] A match for lighting a fire.

al-lu'mi-nate (ă-lū'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [LL. *alluminatus*, p. p. of *alluminare*, *illuminare*, to illuminate; *ad* + *luminare* to light.] To illuminate. *Obs.*

al-lu'mine (-mĭn), *v. t.* [OF. *alluminer*; L. *ad* + *luminare* to brighten.] To enlighten; illuminate. *Obs.*

al-lu'mi-nor, *n.* [OF. *alumineor.*] An illuminator of manuscripts and books; a limner. *Obs.*

allunge. + ALLINGE.

al-lur'ance (ă-lūr'ăns), *n.* Allurement. *Rare.*

al-lur'ant, *a* Alluring. *Obs.*

its salts and esters, the **al-loph'a-nates** (ă-lŏf'ă-nāts). It is a carboxyl derivative of urea.

al'lo-phyle (ăl'ō-fīl), *n.* [See ALLOPHYLIAN.] **1.** An alien; a Philistine. *Coxf. E. D.*

2 = ALLOPHYLIAN.

al lo-phyl'ic (-fĭl'ĭk), *a.* Allophylian.

al-loph'y-toid (ă-lŏf'ĭ-toid), *n.* [*allo-* + *phytoid.*] *Bot.* A propagative bud differing in appearance from the ordinary vegetative bud, as the bulbil of a tiger lily. *Rare.*

al'lo-plas-mat'ic, *a.* [*allo-* + *plasmatic.*] *Biol.* Designating active substances, or parts or organs, of a cell formed by differentiation from the protoplasm.

al'lo-plast, *n.* [*allo-* + *plast.*] *Biol.* An inorganic compound of more than one kind of tissue; — opposed to *homoplast.*

al-lo'qui-al (ă-lō'kwĭ-ăl), *a.* [See ALLOQUY.] Characterized by talking to others (incessantly); — opposed to *colloquial*, in its etymological sense. *Rare.*

al-lo'qui-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A phrase or manner of address to another. *Rare*

al'lo-quy (ăl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L. *alloquium*] A speaking to another; an address. *Obs.*

Al lo-sau'rus (-sô'rŭs), *n* [NL.; Gr. ἄλλεσθαι to leap + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of North American Jurassic dinosaurs related to *Ceratosaurus*, having three-toed hind feet, and very short fore legs, which latter were not used in walking. Some species became twenty feet long

al'lo-se-mat'ic, *a.* [*allo-* + *semantic.*] *Zool.* Having a coloration that is protective because it imitates that of some dangerous or inedible animal.

al'lo-the'ism, *n.* [*allo-* + *theism.*] Worship of strange gods.

al-loth'i-ge-net'ic (ă-lŏth'ĭ-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* = ALLOTHOGENIC. — **al-loth'i-ge-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

al-loth'i-gen'ic (ă-lŏth'ĭ-jĕn'ĭk), **al'lo-thig'e-nous** (ăl ŏ-thĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* = ALLOTHOGENIC.

al-lot'ri-o-don'ti-a (ă-lŏt'rĭ-ō-dŏn'shĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀλλότριος strange + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Med.* **a** Presence of a tooth in an abnormal situation. **b** The transplantation of teeth.

al-lot'ri-o-geus'ti-a (-gŭs'tĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., Gr. ἀλλότριος strange + γεῦσις taste.] *Med* Perversion of the sense of taste.

al-lot'ri-o-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀλλότριος strange + *-morphic.*] = XENOMORPHIC

al-lot'ri-oph'a-gy (ă-lŏt rĭ-ŏf'ă-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀλλότριος strange + φαγεῖν to eat.] *Med.* A depraved appetite; a desire for improper food.

al-lot ri-u'rĭ-a (-ū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀλλότριος strange + *-uria.*] *Med.* An abnormal condition of the urine.

al-lot'ro-pize, *v. t.* To change in physical properties but not in composition. *Rare.*

al lo-tryl'ic (ăl'ō-trĭl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀλλότριος foreign + *-yl* + *-ic.*] *Med.* Pert to, or caused by, the presence of a foreign substance or agent, as a disease.

al-lot'ta-ble. *a.* See -ABLE.

al'lot-ta'va (al lŏt-ta'vă). [It.] *Music.* With added octave to the passage as written.

al-lot'tee' (ă-lŏt'ē'), *n.* See -EE.

al-lot'ter, *n.* One that allots.

al-lot'ter-y, *n.* Allotment. *Obs.*

all'o'ver, *n.* Embroidered or lace material in which the design or pattern extends over the entire surface of the fabric, as distinguished from edgings, insertions, etc *Sp.*

al-low'a-bl. Allowable. *Ref. Sp.*

al-lowd' Allowed. *Ref Sp.*

al-low'e. *n.* [OF *aloué*, p. p. of *alouer* to hire, LL. *allocare* to place.] A hireling. *Obs.*

al-low'er, *n.* One who allows

allowes. + ALOE. [ALOSE.]

al-lowes', *n.* Obs. corrupt. of

al-low'ment, *n.* See -MENT *Rare.*

allowte. + ALOUT.

al-lox'a-nate, *n. Chem.* A salt of alloxanic acid.

al'lox-an'ic (ăl ŏk-săn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to alloxan; — applied to an acid, $C_4H_4O_5N_2$, obtained by the action of soluble alkalies on alloxan.

al'lox-an'tin (-săn'tĭn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline substance produced by acting upon uric acid with warm and very dilute nitric acid, and in other ways.

al-lox'u-ra'mi-a, -re'mi-a (ă-lŏks'ū-rā'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *alloxuric* + *-emia.*] Presence of alloxuric bases in the urine

al-lox'y-pro-te'ic(-sĭ-prō-tē'ĭk), *a* [*allo-* + *oxyproteic.*] Designating a nitrogenous acid containing sulphur, found in urine.

al-loy'age (ă-loi'ĭj), *n.* [F. *aloyage.*] Act or art of alloying metals; also, the alloy

al-loyd' Alloyed. *Ref. Sp.*

al'lo-zo'oid. *n* [*allo-* + *zooid.*] *Zool.* A zooid differing from the parent producing it; — opposed to *isozooid.*

all'-pos-sessed', *a.* [Prob. euphemistic for *hell-possessed.* Cf. ALL-FIRED.] Controlled by an evil spirit or by evil passions; wild. *Colloq.*

allspice oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

allswa. + ALSO, AS.

all'thing', *adv.* [*all* (= every) + *thing.*] Altogether. — *n.* Everything. *Obs.* *Shak.*

all threes *Dominoes.* A variety of muggins in which multiples of three are counted instead of multiples of five.

all'tud (al'tĭd), *n.* [W.; *all* another + *tud* land.] *Old Cymric Law.* A non-tribesman.

al lu-bes'cence (ăl ū-bĕs'ĕns), **al lu-bes'cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *allubescens*, p. pr. of *allubescere* to be pleasing.] *Obs. & R.*

1. Complacence.

2 Complaisance.

allume. + ALUM.

‖ **al'lu mette'** (ă lu'mĕt'), *n.* [F.] A friction match

al-lu'mi-nate (ă-lū'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [See ALLUMINE.] To illuminate (a manuscript). *Obs.*

al-lu'mine (-mĭn), *v. t.* [OF. *alluminer*; L. *ad* + *luminare* to brighten.] To enlighten; illuminate. *Obs.*

al-lu'mi-nor, *n.* [OF. *alumineor.*] An illuminator of manuscripts and books; a limner. *Obs.*

allunge. + ALLINGE.

al-lur'ance (ă-lūr'ăns), *n.* Allurement. *Rare.*

al-lur'ant, *a* Alluring. *Obs.*

pathian wizard's hook" Milton *refers* to Proteus (as "the Carpathian wizard") and *alludes* (in "hook") to his occupation as a shepherd. See ADVERT, REFER, HINT.

When Sir Roger . . . said he was glad to meet me among his relations . . . I knew he *alluded* to the pictures *Spectator.*

Resolutions, Sir, have been recently passed by the legislature of South Carolina. I need not *refer* to them. *D. Webster*

al-lure' (ă-lūr'), *v. t.*; AL-LURED' (-lūrd'); AL-LUR'ING. [OF. *aleurrer, alurer*, fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *leurre* lure. See LURE.] To tempt or draw by a lure or bait, that is, by the offer of some good, real or apparent; to invite by something flattering or acceptable; to entice; to attract.

With promised joys *allured* them on. *Falconer.*

The golden sun in splendor likest Heaven
Allured his eye. *Milton.*

Syn. — Attract, tempt, coax, persuade, prevail on, insnare, entrap, lead astray. — ALLURE, LURE, ENTICE, INVEIGLE, DECOY, SEDUCE agree in the suggestion of an attracting influence, usually evil or deceptive. TO ALLURE is to draw by the prospect or offer (not necessarily deceptive) of some future good; as, "*allurements* and baits of superstition" (*Sir T. Browne*); "Young children should rather be *allured* to learning by gentleness and love, than compelled to learning by beating and fear" (*Ascham*). LURE implies a stronger, usually a baleful, attraction; as, *lured* to his ruin, "Good wine *lures* back the winebibber" (*M. Arnold*). TO ENTICE is to allure artfully and adroitly; to INVEIGLE (see etym.) is to entice by beguiling and cajoling; as, "To every thirsty wanderer by sly *enticement* gives his baneful cup" (*Milton*); "Yet have they many baits and guileful spells to *inveigle* and invite the unwary sense" (*Milton*). TO DECOY is to entrap or lead into danger by artifice, especially by false appearances; as, to kidnap a child by *decoying* him from his nurse. TO SEDUCE is to lead astray, usually by overcoming scruples, from rectitude, propriety, or duty; as, "The hideous beast whose craft had *seduced* me into murder" (*Poe*); "That quaintness, into which your admiration of Tacitus sometimes *seduced* you" (*Gibbon*). See COAX, CAPTIVATE, INVITE, SNARE.

al-lure', *n.* Allurement. *Rare.* *Hayward.*

‖ **al'lure'** (ă'lūr'), *n.* [F. Cf. ALURE.] Gait; bearing.

The swing, the gait, the pose, the *allure* of these men *Harper's Mag.*

al-lure'ment (ă-lūr'mĕnt), *n.* Act of alluring, or that which allures.

Syn. — Temptation, enticement, attraction, lure, bait.

al-lur'ing, *p. a.* That allures, attracting; charming; tempting. — **al-lur'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **al-lur'ing-ness**, *n.*

al-lu'sion (ă-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *allusio*, fr. *alludere* to allude: cf. F. *allusion.*] **1.** A figurative or symbolical reference; a play upon words. *Obs.*

2. An alluding; a covert indication, indirect reference; hint.

al-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Figurative; symbolical. *Archaic.*

2. Having reference to something not fully expressed; containing an allusion.

3. Punning; as, *allusive*, or punning, coats of arms. See CANTING ARMS. *Obs.*

— **al-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **al-lu'sive-ness**, *n.*

al-lu'vi-al (ă-lū'vĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *alluvial.* See ALLUVION.] **1.** Pertaining to, contained in, or composed of, alluvium; relating to the deposits made by flowing water; washed away from one place and deposited in another, as, *alluvial* soil, mud, accumulations, deposits.

alluvial cone *or* **fan**, *Phys Geog.*, the deltalike alluvial deposit formed by a stream where it issues from a gorge upon an open plain. See DELTA. — **A. period** *or* **epoch**. *Geol.* = RECENT PERIOD.

al-lu'vi-al, *n.* Alluvial soil; specif., in Australia, gold-bearing alluvial soil.

al-lu'vi-on (-ŏn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *alluvio*, fr. *alluere* to wash against; *ad* + *luere*, equiv. to *lavare*, to wash. See LAVE.] **1.** Wash or flow of water against the shore or bank.

2. An overflowing, an inundation; a flood.

3. = ALLUVIUM.

4. *Law.* An accession to land by the gradual or momentarily insensible addition of matter by the action of water, or (as broadly used by some) by the insensible reliction of the water from its bank. In either case it belongs to the owner of the land to which it is added. See ACCESSION, ACCRETION.

al-lu'vi-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -VIA (-ă). [L., neut. of *alluvius* alluvial] A deposit of earth, sand, or other material made by the ordinary mechanical action of running water; soil or land so formed. Alluvial fans, cones, deltas, etc., consist of alluvium.

all'work' (ôl'wûrk'), *n.* Domestic or other work of all kinds; as, a maid of *allwork*, that is, a general servant.

All'wor'thy (ôl'wûr'thĭ), *n.* In Fielding's novel "Tom Jones," a country gentleman distinguished for his worth, modesty, and benevolence. See MAN OF BATH.

al-ly' (ă-lī'), *v. t.*; AL-LIED' (-līd'); AL-LY'ING. *Generally used passively or reflexively.* [ME. *alien*, OF. *alier*, F. *allier*, fr. L. *alligare* to bind to; *ad* + *ligare* to bind. Cf. ALLIGATE, ALLOY, LIGAMENT.] **1.** To unite, or form a connection between, as between families by marriage, or between princes and states by treaty, league, or confederacy; to join by an alliance; — often followed by *to* or *with.*

2. To connect or form a relation between by similitude, resemblance, friendship, or love.

These three did love each other dearly well,
And with so firm affection were *allied.* *Spenser.*

The virtue nearest to our vice *allied.* *Pope.*

al-ly' (ă-lī'), *n.*; *pl.* AL-LIES' (ă-līz'). [See ALLY, *v.*] **1.** Connection by family or confederation; also, collectively, those so connected. *Obs.*

2. A relative; a kinsman. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. One united to another by treaty or league; — usually applied to sovereigns or states; a confederate.

The English soldiers and their French *allies.* *Macaulay*

4. Anything associated with another as a helper, an auxiliary. "Science, instead of being the enemy of religion, becomes its *ally.*" *Buckle.*

5. Anything akin to another by structure, etc.

Syn. — See PARTNER.

al'lyl (ăl'lĭl), *n.* [L. *allium* garlic + *-yl.*] *Chem.* An unsaturated univalent radical, C_3H_5, two of whose compounds are the oils of garlic and mustard. — **al-lyl'ic** (ă-lĭl'ĭk), *a.*

allyl alcohol. *Org. Chem.* A colorless pungent liquid, C_3H_5OH, variously obtained, as by heating glycerin with oxalic acid.

al'lyl-ene (ăl'lĭ-lēn), *n.* *Chem.* A gaseous hydrocarbon, C_3H_4, homologous with acetylene; propine.

allyl sulphide. *Chem.* A colorless oil, $(C_3H_5)_2S$, the chief constituent of oil of garlic.

Al'mack's (ôl'măks), *n.* **1.** Assembly rooms on King Street, London, built in 1764 by William Almack (d. 1781). They were the scene of many aristocratic balls early in the 19th century. Later called *Willis's.*

2. A London club, formerly famous as a gambling resort, founded before 1763, by Almack. It became (1764) the Whig club. Now called *Brooks's*, from the second proprietor

al'ma-di'a (ăl'mă-dē'a) } *n.* [F. *almadie* (cf. Sp. & Pg. *al-*
al'ma-die (ăl'mă-dĭ) } *madía*), fr. Ar. *alma'dīyah* a raft, float.] *Naut.* **a** A bark canoe used by the Africans. **b** A slender boat used in India, about 80 feet long.

al'ma-gest (ăl'mă-jĕst), *n.* [F. *almageste*, LL. *almageste*, Ar. *al-majistī*, fr. Gr. *μεγίστη* (sc. *σύνταξις*), the greatest composition.] The celebrated work *Μεγάλη Σύνταξις τῆς Ἀστρονομίας* of Claudius Ptolemy (fl. 2d c. A. D.) of Alexandria, which contains most of what is known of the astronomical observations and theories of the ancients, — so called from the name given by the Arabians to their translation made about 827. The name was extended to other similar works, such as the *Almagestum Novum* (New Almagest) on astronomy by Riccioli, the "Almagestum Botanicum" of Plukenet, etc. Also **Almagest.**

al-ma'gra (ăl-mā'grà), *n.* [Sp. *almagra*, *almagre*, fr. Ar. *al-maghrah* red earth.] A fine, purplish red ocher found in Spain. It is the *sil atticum* of the ancients, and is the *Indian red* used for polishing glass and silver.

Al'main (ăl'mān), **Al'man** (-măn), *n.* [OF. *Aleman*, F. *Allemand*, fr. L. *Alemanni*, ancient Ger tribes.] *Obs.*

1. A German. *Shak.*

2. The German language. *J. Foxe.*

3. *Music.* = ALLEMANDE, 1.

Al'main, Al'man, *a.* German.

Almain, *or* **Alman, comb,** the fingers and thumb. *Obs.* — **A.** rivets, a sort of light armor of overlapping plates, characterized by rivets sliding in slot holes, which afforded great flexibility. It was first used in Germany.

‖ **Al'ma Ma'ter** (ăl'mà mā'tĕr). [L.] Lit., fostering mother: used by the Romans as an appellation for various goddesses, as Cybele, Ceres, etc. Hence, a university, college, or other school where a person has been educated.

al'ma-nac (ôl'mă-năk), *n.* [LL. *almanac*, *almanach*: cf. F. *almanach*, Sp. *almanaque*, It. *almanacco*, all of uncertain origin.] A book or table containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, to which astronomical data and various statistics are often added, such as the times of rising and setting of sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, hours of full tide, stated festivals of churches, terms of courts, etc. The *Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac*, issued by the chief governments two or three years in advance, contains elaborate tables of accurately predicted positions of the heavenly bodies, with times of celestial phenomena, and other data, for use by astronomers and navigators.

al'man-dine (ăl'măn-dĭn), *n.* [For *alabandine*, fr. L. *alabandina* a precious stone, named after *Alabanda*, a town in Caria, where it was first and chiefly found: cf. F. *almandine*, LL. *alamandina*, *alamandina.*] *Min.* **a** Almandite, esp. the deep red transparent kind used as a gem. **b** A violet variety of the ruby spinel.

Al-man'zor (ăl-măn'zĕr), *n.* An extravagantly egotistical knight-errant in Dryden's tragedy "The Conquest of Granada." Cf. DRAWCANSIR.

al'meh, al'me (ăl'mĕ), *n.*; *Ar. pl.* AWALIM (ä-wä'lĭm). [Ar. *'almah* (fem.) learned, fr. *'alama* to know; cf. F. *almée.*] An Egyptian female musical performer and entertainer who sings and improvises verse. The almehs are sometimes confused with the *ghawazi.*

al-me'mar (ăl-mē'măr), *n.* [Ar. *al* the + *minbar* pulpit.] A platform in a Jewish synagogue, bearing the reading desk from which are read the Pentateuch and the Prophets.

al-might'y (ôl-mīt'ĭ), *a.* [AS. *ealmihtig*, *ælmihtig*; *eal* (ME. *al*) all + *mihtig* mighty.] **1.** Unlimited in might; omnipotent; all-powerful, irresistible.

I am the *Almighty* God. *Gen.* XVII. 1.

2. Great; extreme; terrible. *Slang.*

Poor Arcar cannot live, and cannot die, — so that he is in an *almighty* fix. *De Quincey.*

The Almighty, the omnipotent God. *Rev.* i. 8. — **a. dollar,** the dollar as the supposed object of American idolatry. The expression originated with Washington Irving.

The *Almighty Dollar*, that great object of universal devotion throughout our land. *Irving.*

Al'mo-hades (ăl'mō-hădz; -hādz), *n. pl.* [Ar. *al* the + *muwahhid*, prop., professing the unity of God.] Members of the Islamitic sect founded by Mohammed ibn Abdallah, maintaining the unity of God; also, caliphs of the dynasty which this sect established in Africa and Spain in the 12th and 13th centuries. — **Al'mo-hade** (-hād; -hād), *n. & a.*

al-moign', al-moin' (ăl-moin'), *n.* [OF. *almosne*, F. *aumône.* See ALMONER.] **1.** Alms; also, an alms chest. *Obs.*

2. *Law.* Tenure by divine service. See FRANKALMOIGN.

Here we find the essence of *almoin* as understood in the middle of the twelfth century; — the land is subject to no jurisdiction save that of the tribunals of the church *Pollock & Mait.*

al'mond (ä'mŭnd; ăl'mŭnd), *n.* [ME. *almande*, *almaunde*, *alemaunde*, F. *amande*, OF. also *almande*, *alemande*, L. *amygdala*, fr. Gr. *ἀμυγδάλη.* Cf. AMYGDALATE.] **1** A small amygdalaceous tree (*Amygdalus communis*) closely resembling the peach in flowers and foliage. It is thought to be native to southern Europe.

2. The drupaceous fruit of this tree, esp. its nutlike stone or kernel. The almond differs from the peach in having a dry instead of pulpy exocarp, so that the nut or kernel is really the stone of the fruit. The various kinds, as bitter, sweet, thin-shelled, thick-shelled, and Jordan almonds, have developed from the single species. Bitter almonds, which are grown mostly in the Mediterranean region, are used in the manufacture of flavoring extracts. See AMYGDALIN. Sweet or edible almonds are cultivated in various parts of southern Europe and in California: they are eaten as nuts, and are used extensively in cookery and confectionery; they also yield an oil, and are frequently ground to a paste or powder. See ALMOND MEAL.

3. The fruit of any one of several other trees, in shape or flavor somewhat resembling the above; also, the plant producing it; — usually with a descriptive attributive, as Mexican *almond*, Java *almond*, etc. See MEXICAN, JAVA, etc.

4. Anything shaped like an almond. Specif., *Anat.*, one of the tonsils.

almond cake. The remains of almonds from which the oil has been expressed.

al'mond-eyed', *a.* Having the somewhat almond-shaped eye characteristic of the Mongolian race (which see).

almond furnace. [Prob. a corrupt. of *Almain furnace*, i.e., German furnace. See ALMAIN.] A kind of furnace used in refining, to separate the metal from cinders, etc.

almond meal. A powder obtained by grinding or pounding blanched almonds. It is used as an ingredient of various cosmetics, perfumes, etc.

almond milk. **1.** *Pharm.* An emulsion from blanched almonds, acacia, sugar, and water, used as a demulcent.

2 A beverage consisting of almonds ground and mixed with milk or other liquid, as broth.

almond paste. A compound of bitter almonds, alcohol, white of egg, and rose water, used as a cosmetic.

almond peach. A hybrid between the almond and peach.

almond tumbler. One of a leading variety of the short-faced tumbler pigeons; — so called from its color, which often resembles that of an almond shell. See TUMBLER.

almond willow. **a** A European willow (*Salix triandra*), having light green leaves. It is cultivated for use in basketry. **b** A willow (*Salix amygdaloides*) of the western United States, with leaves like those of the almond.

al'mon-er (ăl'mŭn-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *aumener*, *aulmener*, OF. *almosnier*, *aumosnier*, F. *aumônier*, fr. OF. *almosne*, alms, L. *eleemosyna.* See ALMS.] One who distributes alms, esp. those of religious houses, almshouses, etc.; also, one who dispenses alms for another, as the *almoner* of a prince.

al'mon-ry (ăl'mŭn-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *aumosnerie*, F. *aumônerie.* See ALMONER.] The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed.

Al-mo'ra-vides (ăl-mō'rà-vĭdz), *n. pl.* [Ar. *al-murābitūn*, fr. *rābita* the cell into which the early devotees retired.] The members of an African tribe formed into a sect by the Mohammedan missionary Abdallah ibn Yasim. Also, the non-Arab caliphs of his dynasty They became dominant in northwestern Africa and Spain in the 11th century, overthrowing the Ommiads and ruling till about 1130, when they were driven from power by the Almohades. — **Al-mo'ra-vide** (-vīd), *a.*

al'most (ôl'mōst; *emphatic* ôl'mōst'), *adv.* [AS. *ealmæst*, *ælmæst*, quite the most, almost all. See ALL, MOST.] Nearly; well nigh; all but; for the greatest part.

Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian. *Acts* XXVI. 28.

Also, rarely, used adjectively.

The *almost* insanity of the moment. *Hawthorne.*

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allure. † ALURE. [allures
al-lur'er (*a*-lūr'ẽr), *n.* One that
al-lu'sïv. Allusive. *Ref. Sp.*
all'ut'ter-ly. *adv.* Utterly *Obs.*
al-lu'vi-an, *a.* Alluvial.
al-lu'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n. Geol* Formation of alluvial deposits.
‖ **al-lu'vi-o,** *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* Alluvion.
al-lu'vi-ous, *a.* [L. *alluvius.*] Alluvial. *Rare.*
allwaies. † ALWAYS. [*Obs.*
all'what', *adv. & prep.* Till.
all'where', *adv.* Everywhere. *Archaic.*
all-whole', *a.* Entire. *Obs.* —
all'-whole', -whol'ly, *adv. Obs.*
All'worth, Lady (ôl'wûrth). In Massinger's "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," a rich widow who marries Lord Lovel.
Allworth, Tom. The stepson of Lady Allworth, successful lover of Margaret Overreach.
al'ly, *n.* Var. of ALLEY, a marble; obs. form of ALLEY, a walk.
al'ly-chol-ly. † ALLICHOLLY.
allyl aldehyde. *Org. Chem.* Acrolein.
al'lyl-am'ine (ăl'lĭ-ăm'ĭn; -ămēn'), *n.* [*allyl* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A pungent, strongly basic liquid, $C_3H_5NH_2$, formed by the hydrolysis of allyl mustard oil and in other ways
allyl mustard oil See MUSTARD OIL b
allyns † ALLINGES.
Al'ma (ăl'mà), *n.* [L.] Lit., nourishing; cherishing; — fem. prop. name.
‖ **Al'ma,** *n.* [It.] Lit., spirit; soul; hence, in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the personified soul, represented as the queen of "The House of *Temperance*" or "Body Castle," and as "a virgin bright" robed in "lily white."
al'ma Var. of ALMEH.
Almac, Almacack. Vars. of ALMAK.
al'ma-can'tar. Var. of ALMUCANTAR.
‖ **al'ma-cén'** (ăl'mà-thān'; -sān'; 138), *n.*; *pl.* -CENES (-thā'nās; -sā'nās). [Sp.] A warehouse; shop; magazine
‖ **al-má'ci-ga** (ăl-má'sē-gà; 138), *n.* [Sp., prop., the resin.] A tall pinaceous Philippine timber tree (*Dammara loranthifolia*) yielding a variety of dammar resin; also, the resin itself.
‖ **al-má'ci-go** (-gō), *n.* [Sp.] *Bot.* The gumbo limbo. *Porto Rico.*
‖ **al'ma-de'na** (ăl'mà-thā'na, 146), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of large hammer for breaking stone.
al'mah. Var. of ALMEH
Al'main, Al'maine. [F. *Allemagne*] Germany *Archaic.*
Al-mak' (ăl-măk'), *n* [Ar. *al 'anāq ul ardh* the badger.] See STAR.
al'man (ăl'măn), *n. Metal.* An almond furnace.
Al'man. Var of ALMAIN.
al'mand † ALMOND.
al-man'der, *n.* [OF *almandier*, F. *amandier.*] An almond tree
Obs. — **al-man'din, -dine,** *a.*
al'man-dite (ăl'măn-dīt), *n.* A variety of garnet. See GARNET.
almandre. † ALMAIN.
Almanie † ALMAINE.
Al Man-sur' (al măn-sōōr'). Also **Al Man-soor'** and **Al-man-sour'.** [Ar. *al-mangūr.*] Lit., the victorious or invincible; — a title assumed by various Mohammedan rulers or commanders, as by Abu Jafar Abdallah ibn Mohammed (712 ?-775) and Abu Amir Mohammed (939-1002).
Almany. † ALMAINE.
almar. † ALMONER.
almarie. † AMBRY.
almaser. † ALMOSEIR.
almaste. † ALMOST
Almaun. † ALMAIN.
almaund. † ALMOND.
al-maund'er. † ALMANDER.
Al'ma-vi'va (ăl'mà-vē'và), *n.* The nobleman typifying the graces and vices of the *ancienne noblesse* in Beaumarchais's comedies, appearing as a youth in "Le Barbier de Seville," and as a disillusioned husband in "Le Mariage de Figaro"
Al'mayne. † ALMAIN.
alme † AAM, ALUM, ELM.
al-me'na, *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *almenā*] See WEIGHT
almenak † ALMANAC.
‖ **al-men'dra** (al-măn'drà), *n.* [Sp., an almond.] **a** The fruit of the Malabar almond *Sp Amer* **b** The fruit of the Java almond. *Phil. I.*
‖ **al-men'dro** (-drō). *n.* [Sp., almond tree.] **a** = ALMENDRON a. **b** Any tree of the genus *Hæmocharis. Cuba.*
‖ **al men-drón'** (ăl'mĕn-drōn'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *almendra* almond] **a** The Malabar almond **b** The Brazil-nut tree.
almener, almer. † ALMONER.
al'mer-ase' (ăl'mĕr-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
Al me-ri'cian (ăl'mē-rĭsh'ăn). Var of AMALRICIAN.
almery. † AMBRY
almesse. † ALMS.
almest. † ALMOST.
Almeyne. † ALMAINE
almicantara. † ALMUCANTAR.
al-mif'lu-ent, *a.* [L. *almus* kind, genial + *fluens*, p. pr. of *fluere* to flow.] Overflowing in kindness; beneficent. *Obs. & R.*
al-might', al-might'end, *a.* Almighty. *Obs.*
al-might'ful. *adj.* = AL-Almighty. *Obs.* [MIGHTY.
al-might'i-ly. Adv. of AL-
al-might'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
al-mi'que (ăl-mē'kā), **al-mi'qui** (-kē), *n.* [Native name.] See SOLENODON.
Al-mi'rah (ăl-mī'rà; -mē'rà), *n.* [Hind. *almārī*, fr Pg. *almario*, LL. *armarium.* See AMBRY.] A chest of drawers; a wardrobe, cabinet, or the like. *Anglo-Ind.*
almisse. † ALMS.
alm'ner. † ALMONER.
‖ **Al-mo'a-he'dun** (ăl-mō'ä-hē'dōōn), *n.* [See ALMOHADES.] An Almohade
Al-mo'dad (ăl-mō'dăd). *Bib.*
‖ **al mo-gá'var** (ăl'mō-gä'vär), *n* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al-moghāwir.*] A medieval light-armed Spanish foot soldier and adventurer.
almoiner. † ALMONER.
almoise. † ALMOSE.
almon. † ALMOIGN, ALMOND.
Al'mon (ăl'mŏn), *n.* [Heb *'Almōn.*] Lit, hidden; — masc. prop name.
al'mon-age, *n.* [OF. *almosnaige.* See ALMONER.] Almsgiving *Obs. or R.*
almond † ALMAIN.
almond butter. Any of various creamy or pasty preparations of blanched almonds.
almond family. *Bot.* The family Amygdalaceæ.
Al mon-dib'la-tha'im (ăl'mŏn-dĭb'la-thā'ĭm). *Bib.* [DINE.
al'mon-dine. Var. of ALMANDINE.
almond kernel. 1. The kernel of the almond fruit.
2. *pl.* The tonsils.
almond-leaved willow. = ALMOND WILLOW.
almond oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
almond rock. Amygdaloid.
almond soap. Soap scented with oil of almonds or nitrobenzene.
al'mond-y, *a.* Like an almond, as in shape or color. "An *almondy* finger nail." *Meredith.*
al'mon-er. *n.* [OF. *aumosnière.* See ALMONER almsgiver.] An alms purse; a purse. *Obs.*
almonerer. † ALMONER.
al'mon-er-ship, *n* See -SHIP.
almorie. † AMBRY
al'mose, *n.* [See ALMOUS.] Alms. *Obs.*
al'mo-seir, *n.* An almoner. *Obs.*
almosiner, almosner. † ALMONER, one who distributes alms.
almound. † ALMOND.

alms (ämz), *n. sing. & pl.* [ME. *almes, almesse*, AS. *ælmysse*, fr. L. *eleemosyna*, Gr. *ἐλεημοσύνη* mercy, charity, alms, fr. *ἐλεεῖν* to pity Cf. ALMONER, ELEEMOSYNARY.] **1.** Charity; work of mercy; relief to the poor *Obs.*

But when thou doest *alms*, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth. *Matt* vi. 3.

2. Anything given gratuitously to relieve the poor, as money, food, or clothing; a gift of charity; charity.

A devout man . . which gave much *alms* *Acts* x. 2.

3. *Eng. Law.* = ALMOIGN, 2. *Obs. or Hist.*

alms'giv'er (-gĭv'ẽr), *n.* A giver of alms.

alms'giv'ing (-gĭv'ĭng), *n.* The giving of alms.

Syn. — See PHILANTHROPY.

alms'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house appropriated for the use of the poor; — in England usually an institution founded by private charity, in the United States a public poorhouse As used in statutes exempting almshouses from taxation the term is construed to mean only those which dispense their benefits gratuitously, or without any charge.

al'mu-can'tar (ăl'mū-kăn'tär), *n.* [F. *almucantarat, almicantarat*, ultimately fr. Ar. *al-muqanṭarāt*, pl., fr. *qanṭara* to bend, arch.] *Astron.* **a** A small circle of the celestial sphere parallel to the horizon, a circle or parallel of altitude. Two stars which are on the same *almucantar* have the same altitude. **b** A telescope mounted on a mercurial float and used for observing the heavenly bodies as they cross a given almucantar, generally that of the pole.

almucantar staff. An ancient instrument, having an arc of fifteen degrees, used at sea to take observations of the sun's amplitude, to find the variation of the compass.

al-mud' (ăl-mōōd'), **al-mude'** (ăl-mūd'), *n.* [From Ar. *almudd* a dry measure: cf Pg. *almude*, Sp. *almud.*] A measure of capacity in Turkey, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, etc., varying as a dry measure from about 2 to 21 quarts (2–23 liters) and as a liquid measure from about 5 to 32 quarts (5–30 l.). In Turkey the (liquid) almud is 1.38 U. S. gals. (1.15 imp. gals. or 5.23 l.); in Lisbon, 4.37 U. S. gals. (3.64 imp. gals. or 16.54 l.), in Oporto, 6.63 U. S. gals. (5 52 imp. gals. or 25.08 l.).

al'mug (ăl'mŭg), **al'gum** (ăl'gŭm), *n.* [Heb. *almūg, algūm.*] *Bib.* A tree which yields a valuable wood, mentioned in 1 Kings x. 11, 12; 2 Chron. ii. 8, ix. 10, 11. This tree is usually regarded as the sandalwood.

al'nage (ăl'nāj; ôl'-), *n.* [F. *aunage*, fr. OF. *alne* ell, F. *aune*, of G. origin: cf. OHG. *elina*, Goth. *aleina* cubit. See ELL; cf. ULNAGE.] *O. Eng. Law.* Measurement (of cloth) by the ell, esp. with official inspection and certification; also, a duty for such measurement.

al'nag-er (-nā-jẽr), *n.* [See ALNAGE.] An officer in England, whose duty was to inspect and attest the measure and quality of woolen cloth. The office was abolished by the act of 11 & 12 William III. c. 20. — **al'nag-er-ship'**, *n.*

Al-nasch'ar (ăl-năsh'är, -năs'kär), *n.* In the "Arabian Nights," the barber's fifth brother, who invests his entire inheritance in a basket of glassware and falls to imagining that by trade he has become a merchant prince and has married the vizier's daughter. Kicking at her in the arrogance of his imagining, he overturns his basket and destroys the only means of realizing his dream Hence, an infatuated dreamer who sacrifices reality to theories or imaginings; — sometimes applied to S. T. Coleridge. — **Al-nasch'ar-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Al'ni-tam' (ăl'nĭ-tam'), *n.* [Ar. *al nuḍham* string of pearls.] *Astron.* The middle star in the belt of Orion. See STAR.

Al'ni-ta'mi-an (ăl'nĭ-tā'mĭ-ăn), *a. Astron.* Of or pert. to the star Alnitam; — used in the chemical classification of stars, and denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Alnitam, which indicates hydrogen, helium, and unknown gases.

al-no'ite (ăl-nō'ĭt), *n.* [From *Alnö*, Sweden.] *Petrog.* A rare basaltic rock, generally in dikes, containing melilite and usually with large biotite phenocrysts.

Al'nus (ăl'nŭs), *n.* [L., the alder.] *Bot.* A genus of betulaceous shrubs or trees, the alders, natives of the north temperate zone and of the Andes They are distinguished by the 4 stamens and the persistent woody bracts of the fruiting cone. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See ALDER.

A-lo'a-dæ (ā-lō'ā-dē), *n pl.* [Gr. 'Αλωάδαι.] *Gr. Myth* The giants Otus and Ephialtes, who imprisoned Ares in a bronze vase for thirteen months ("Iliad"), and who were killed by Apollo while striving to attack the Olympians by piling Mount Pelion upon Olympus and Ossa upon Pelion ("Odyssey"). Cf. ALOEUS.

Al'o-ca'si-a (ăl'ō-kā'zhĭ-ā; -zĭ-ā), *n.* [NL.; corrupt. of *Colocasia.*] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic aroid plants with basal long-petioled leaves. They differ from *Caladium* mainly by the basal placentæ of the fruit. The species are handsome greenhouse plants, their immense green leaves being beautifully marked and blotched with various colors. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

al'od (ăl'ŏd), *n.* Alodial land or estate; alodium (which see).

a-lo'di-al, *or* **al-lo'di-al** (ă-lō'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [LL. *allodialis* · cf. F. *allodial.* See ALODIUM.] *Law.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, alodium; — opposed (as to sense 2 of *alodium*) to *feudal.*

a-lo'di-al-ism, al-lo'di-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The alodial (absolute tenure) system. — **a-lo'di-al-ist, al-lo'di-al-ist**, *n.*

a-lod'i-fi-ca'tion, al-lod'i-fi-ca'tion (ă-lŏd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*alodium* + *-fication.*] *Law.* The change in the title to lands from feudal tenure to freehold.

a-lo'di-um, *or*, esp. in sense 2, **al-lo'di-um** (ă-lō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL., of G. origin; cf. OHG. *al* all, and *ôt* (AS. *éad*) possession, property It means, therefore, entirely one's property.] **1.** *AS. Law.* A form of estate or class of property existing among the Anglo-Saxons at the time of the Norman Conquest, and persisting apparently for some time afterward. The *alodium*, or *alod*, seems to have been the inheritable property, sometimes at least both real and personal, held by a family and descending in the family according to local custom. It seems to have corresponded more or less closely to the folkland, but in the Norman age came to be used as the Latin word to translate *bookland.* Cf. ALOD, ALODIAL.

2. *Law.* Land which is the absolute property of the owner; real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior; — opposed to *feud. Alodium* in this unhistorical sense has been commonly used among law writers on the supposition that land was held by such a tenure among the Anglo-Saxons. Now, *alodium* and, more often, *alodial* are applied to the land tenure in subordination to the paramount title of the state which now commonly prevails in England and the United States, which, though not entirely free and absolute, is free from all the burdensome incidents characteristic of feudal tenure.

al'oe (ăl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* ALOES (-ōz). [L. *aloë*, Gr. *ἀλόη*, aloe: cf. OF. *aloë*, F. *aloès.*] **1.** *pl.* Agalloch wood. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] (ăl'ō-ē). *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly South African succulent liliaceous plants having basal leaves and spicate, often showy, flowers. Several species are cultivated, *A. vera*, known as *Barbados aloes*, is extensively naturalized in the tropics of both hemispheres. This and other species yield the drug *aloes.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

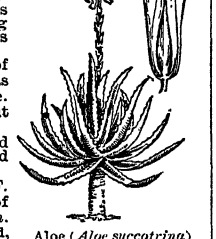

Aloe (*Aloe succotrina*) Entire plant (much reduced). Single flower (½).

3. *Med.* The inspissated juice of several species of *Aloe*, used as a purgative and emmenagogue. [Generally plural in form, but syntactically singular.]

aloe lace. A lace made of thread from the pith of the aloe tree, and used for shawls, scarfs, etc.

al'o-et'ic (ăl'ō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *aloétique.*] Consisting chiefly of aloes; of the nature of aloes. — *n.* An aloetic medicine. — **aloetic acid**, an acid obtained as a bitter, yellow, amorphous powder by the action of nitric acid on aloes.

A-lo'eus (ā-lō'ŭs; -ē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αλωεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* The son of Poseidon and Canace, husband of Iphimedia, and reputed father of the Aloadæ, her children by Poseidon.

al'oe-wood' (ăl'ō-wōōd'), *n.* A West Indian boraginaceous shrub (*Cordia sebestena*) with handsome scarlet flowers.

a-loft' (ă-lŏft'; 205), *adv.* [*a-* on + *loft*, which properly meant *air.* See LOFT.] **1.** On high; in the air; high above the ground; on high; hence, *Archaic or Colloq.*, in or to heaven. "He steers his flight *aloft*." *Milton.*

2. *Naut.* In the top; at, on, or to, the mast head, or the higher yards or rigging; overhead.

a-loft', *prep.* Above; on top of. *Obs. Holland.*

Al'o-gi (ăl'ō-jī), *n. pl.* [LL. *Alogi, Alogii*, fr. Gr *ἄλογος*; *ἀ-* not + λόγος word or reason.] *Eccl. Hist.* An ancient sect that rejected the Apocalypse and Gospel of St. John. "They [the Alogi] attacked the expression Logos for the Son of God." *Harnack.*

In the first class of Monarchians are commonly reckoned the *Alogi.* This designation is a nickname which was given to them by Epiphanius They appeared about A. D. 170, in Asia Minor. They were prompted, by their extreme antipathy to Montanism, its ideas as to prophecy, and its doctrine of the Paraclete, to discard both the Apocalypse and the Gospel of John. *G. P. Fisher.*

A-lo'gi-an (ă-lō'jĭ-ăn), *n.* [LL. *Alogiani*, pl.] *Eccl.* One of the Alogi.

al'o-in (ăl'ō-ĭn), *n. Chem.* A bitter, crystalline, purgative substance occurring in aloes. Three varieties are distinguished: *barbaloin*, from Barbados aloes; *nataloin*, from Natal aloes; and *socaloin*, from Socotrine aloes.

a-lone' (ă-lōn'), *a.* [*all* + *one.* ME. *al one* all alone, where *one* is fr. AS. *ān* one, alone. See ALL, ONE, LONE.] **1.** Quite by one's self; apart from, or exclusive of, others; single; solitary.

Alone, alone, all, all *alone*,
Alone on a wide, wide sea. *Coleridge.*

It is not good that the man should be *alone.* *Gen* ii. 18.

They are never *alone* that are accompanied by noble thoughts. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Of or by itself; by themselves; without anything more or any one else, without a sharer; only.

Man shall not live by bread *alone* *Luke* iv 4.

The citizens *alone* should be at the expense. *Franklin.*

3. Sole, only; exclusive. *Rare.*

God, by whose *alone* power and conversation we all live, and move, and have our being *Bentley.*

4. Hence: Unique; rare; matchless; as, she is *alone* in worth. *Shak.*

☞ The adjective *alone* commonly follows its noun.

Syn. — See SOLITARY.

a-lone', *adv.* Solely; simply; exclusively.

a-long' (ă-lŏng'), *adv.* [ME. *along, anlong*, AS. *andlang; and-* (akin to OFris. *ond-*, OHG. *ant-*, G *ent-*, Goth. *and-, anda-*, L. *ante* before, Gr. *ἀντι* against, Skr. *anti* over against) + *lang* long. See LONG.] **1.** By the length; in a line with the length; lengthwise.

Some laid *along*, . . on spokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden.*

2. In a line, or with progressive motion; onward; forward.

We will go *along* by the king's highway *Num.* xxi. 22.

3 In company; together.

He to England shall *along* with you *Shak.*

4. Lengthwise; at length, hence, in full. *Obs.* *Shak.*

5. At a distance. *Obs.*

a-long', *prep.* By the length of; lengthwise of, implying motion or extension upon, or at or near, the side of, according to the context; — distinguished from *across;* as, a grant of a privilege to construct a railroad *along* a street means upon it without reference to position at its middle or side, but a privilege to construct a road *along* a stream or body of water means at the side of it, but not over it. For the force of *along* in bounding land, see BOUNDARY.

The kine . . went *along* the highway. 1 *Sam.* vi. 12.

a-long', *adv.* [AS. *gelang* owing to.] Now used only in **along of, along on**, often shortened to **long of**, *prep. phr.*, owing to; on account of. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Chaucer*

And all this is *long of* you *Shak*

This increase of price is all *along of* the foreigners *London Punch.*

a-long'shore' (-shōr'), *adv.* Along the shore or coast.

a-long'side' (-sīd'), *adv. & prep.* Along or by the side; side by side with; — often with *of*; as, bring the boat *alongside*; *alongside* of him; *alongside* a rock.

a-loof' (ă-lōōf'), *adv.* [*a-* + *loof*, perh fr. D. *loef* luff. See LOOF, LUFF.] **1.** *Naut.* Windward *Obs.*

2. At or from a distance, but within view, or at a small distance; apart; away.

Our palace stood *aloof* from streets. *Dryden.*

3. Without sympathy; unfavorably.

To take the Bible as from the hand of God, and then to look at it *aloof* and with caution, is the worst of all impieties. *I. Taylor*

a-loof' (ă-lōōf'), *prep.* Away from; clear from. *Obs.*

a-loof'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being aloof.

The *aloofness* of his dim forest life. *Thoreau*

Syn. — See INDIFFERENCE.

al'o-pe'ci-a (ăl'ō-pē'shĭ-ă; -sĭ-ă), *n.* [L. *alopecia*, Gr. *ἀλωπεκία*, fr *ἀλώπηξ* fox, because loss of the hair is common among foxes.] *Med.* Loss of the hair, baldness.

Al'o-pe-cu'rus (ăl'ō-pē-kū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀλωπέκουρος* foxtail, a kind of grass; *ἀλώπηξ, -πεκος*, fox + *οὐρά* tail.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses, the foxtails, natives of temperate regions, having slender culms, flat leaves, and soft spikes. *A. pratensis*, the meadow foxtail, is a well-known forage grass of Europe. See MEADOW FOXTAIL, *Illust.*

A-lo'sa (ā-lō'să), *n.* [NL. See ALOSE, *n.*] *Zoöl.* The genus of fishes of the herring family including the shads.

a-lose' (ă-lōs'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *alosa* or *alausa.* Cf. ALLICE.] Any species of *Alosa*, esp. the common European shad.

a-loud' (ă-loud'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *loud.*] With a loud voice, or great noise; loudly; audibly.

Cry *aloud*, spare not, lift up thy voice. *Is* lviii. 1.

alp (ălp), *n.* [L. *Alpes* the Alps, said to be of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *alp* a high mountain, Ir. *ailp* any huge mass or lump: cf. F. *Alpes*] **1.** A very high mountain. Specif. [*cap.*], *pl.*, the highest chain of mountains in Europe, containing the lofty mountains of Switzerland, etc. Also fig.

Nor breath of vernal air from snowy *alp.* *Milton.*

This adamantine *alp* of wedlock. *Milton.*

Hills peep o'er hills, and *alps* on *alps* arise. *Pope.*

☞ The plural form *Alps* is sometimes used as a singular. "The *Alps* doth spit." *Shak.*

2. Mountain pasture land; — so termed in the Alps.

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al'mous, *n.* [Icel. *almusa*, fr. same source as E. *alms* & OF. *almosne*, F *aumône.*] Alms. *Obs. or Dial Eng*

alm'ry. † ALMONRY.

almsage. † AMBSACE.

alms'deed', *n.* **1.** An act of charity *Acts* ix. 36.

2. Practice of charity *Archaic.* "And so wear out in *almsdeed* and in prayer." *Tennyson.*

alms drink. Remains of liquor, reserved for almsfolk. *Obs.*

alms fee. 1. = PETER'S PENCE. 2 *Eng. Law.* A fee held by frankalmoign.

alms'folk', *n. pl* Persons living on alms; almsmen. *Archaic.*

alms'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

alms land. *Eng. Law.* Land held in frankalmoign.

alms'man, *n.*; *fem.* **alms'wom'an.** **1.** A recipient of alms.

2. A giver of alms. *Rare.*

al'muce. Obs. or archaic var. of AMICE, a hood.

‖ **al-muer'zo** (ăl-mwĕr'thō; -sō; -zō), *n.* [Sp.] The first substantial meal of the day, served usually between eleven and twelve o'clock.

almund. † ALMOND.

al-mu'ra (ăl-mōō'rä). Var. of ALMIRAH.

Al'mu-re-din' (ăl'mŭ-rē-dēn'), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ar. *al murīdīn* those who sent forth.] See STAR.

almury, *n.* [Ar. *al* the + *mīzv* indicator.] A certain pointer on an astrolabe. *Obs.*

al'mus † ALMOUS.

al-mu'ten, *n* [OF. *almutaz*, of Ar. origin.] *Astrol.* The planet of chief influence in a person's nativity *Obs.*

almutes † ALMUTEN.

almyghty † ALMIGHTY.

‖ **al-my'ra, -rah.** Vars. of ALMIRAH.

aln, *n.* [L. *alnus* the alder.] An alder tree *Obs.*

Al-nath', *n.* [Ar. *al* the + *nath* name of the star, prop, butting, fr. *natah* to butt.] *Astrol.* The first star in the horns of Aries in the zodiac; hence, the first mansion of the moon. *Obs.*

Al'na-than (ăl'nă-thăn) *Bib.*

Al'ne-an, *n.* [L. *alnus* or alder.] A golden-yellow coloring matter found in the alder, etc.

alneway. † ALWAY

Al'ni-lam' (ăl'nĭ-lam'), *n. Astron.* Corrupt. of ALNITAM

Al ni-tak' (-tak'), *n.* [Ar *al nitāq* the belt.] See STAR.

A-lo'chi-a (ā-lō'kĭ-ā), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + *lochia.*] *Med.* Absence of the lochia.

a-lo'di-al, al-lo'di-al. *n.* Alodial land or property.

a-lo di-al'i-ty, al-lo'di-al'i-ty, *n.* [Cf. F. *allodialité.*] Quality of being alodial. *Rare.*

a-lo'di-al-ly, al-lo'di-al-ly, *adv.* of ALODIAL.

a-lo'di-an, al-lo'di-an, *a.* Alodial. *Rare.*

a-lo'di-a-ry, al-lo'di-a-ry (ā-lō'-dĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *allodiarius.*] One who holds an alodium.

al'o-dy, al'lo-dy, *n.*; *pl.* -DIES. Alodium. *Obs. or Hist.*

A. L. O. E. [i e., A Lady of Old England.] Pen name of Miss Charlotte Maria Tucker, a writer of stories for young people.

al'oed (ăl'ŏd), *a.* Mixed or flavored with aloes; also, planted with aloes.

al o-e-da'ri-um (ăl ō-ē-dā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* An aloedary. *Obs.*

al o-e'da-ry (ăl'ō-ē'dā-rĭ), *n.* [Gr *ἀλοηδάριον.*] A purgative, made chiefly of aloes. *Obs.*

aloe hemp. Any species of *Agave* yielding a hemplike fiber.

al'oe-root', *n.* The colicroot

aloes wood. = AGALLOCH.

al'o-et'ic-al, *a.* Aloetic. *Rare.*

aloge. † ALLODGE.

alogh. † ALOW.

a-lo'gi-a (ā-lō'jĭ-ā). *n.* [L., dumbness, folly, fr Gr *ἄλογος* without speech; cf Gr. *ἀλογία* want of reason] *Med.* Defect of speech caused by lack of intelligence.

a-log'ic (ā-lŏj'ĭk), **a-log'i-cal**, *a.* [*a-* not + *logic.*] Illogical *Obs.*

al'o-gism (ăl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* An illogical statement. *Obs.*

al'o-got'ro-phy (ăl'ō-gŏt'rō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλογος* not according to reason + *-trophy.*] *Med* Morbid, irregular nutrition, esp. of the bones, leading to deformity, as in rickets.

al'o-gy (ăl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *alogia*, Gr. *ἀλογία*; *ἀ-* not + λόγος reason.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. *Obs.*

‖ **a-lo'ha** (ā-lō'hä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] Love; — used as a salutation of greeting and farewell in the Hawaiian Islands.

A-lo'hes (*a*-lō'hēz). *D. Bib.*

al'oid. *a.* Like aloes.

Al'o-i'dæ (ăl'ō-ĭ'dē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr 'Αλωεῖδαι.] = ALOADÆ

‖ **a-lo'ja** (a-lō'ha; lō'), *n* [Sp.] A kind of spiced hydromel.

alom, alome. † ALUM.

al'o-man-cy Var. of HALOMANCY.

alomond. † ALMOND.

alonde. † ALAND.

a-lone'ly, *a.* Single; unique. *Obs. Fabyan.*

a-lone'ly, *adv.* [See ALL, ONLY.] Only; merely; singly *Obs.*

a-lone'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

a-long', *v. i.* [AS. *ālangian* to seem long to.] To affect with longing *Obs.*

a-long'ing, *a.* Longing.

a-long'ships, *adv.* Lengthwise of the ship *Rare.*

a-long'shore'man, *n.* = LONGSHOREMAN.

a-longst', *prep. & adv.* [Formed fr *along*, like *amongst* fr. *among.*] Along. *Obs.*

alonlich. † ALONELY.

A-lon'zo (ā-lōn'zō). [Sp. *Alonso.*] = ALPHONSO.

aloofe. † ALEWIFE, the fish.

aloon. † ALONE.

a-lop', *adv* In a lopsided state

Al'o-pe'ci-as (ăl'ō-pē'shĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of ALOPIAS

a-lop'e-cist (ă-lŏp'ē-sĭst; ăl'ō-pē'sĭst), *n.* A practitioner who tries to prevent or cure baldness.

a-lop'e-coid (ă-lŏp'ē-koid; ăl'ō-pē'koid), *a.* [Gr. *ἀλώπηξ, -πεκος*, fox + *-oid.*] *Zoöl* Foxlike; vulpine.

a-lop'e-cy (ă-lŏp'ē-sĭ; ăl'ō-pē'sĭ). Var. of ALOPECIA.

A-lo'pi-as (ā-lō'pĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr *ἀλωπεκίας* the thrasher shark, *ἀλώπηξ* a fox, a kind of shark.] *Zoöl.* The genus to which the thrasher shark belongs.

a-lor'cic (ă-lôr'sĭk). **al'or-cin'ic** (ăl'ôr-sĭn'ĭk), *a.* [*aloe* + *orcin* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pert to or designating an acid. $C_{17}H_{10}O_7 \cdot H_2O$, obtained by heating aloes with caustic potash.

‖ **a l'or di naire'** (ä lôr'dē nâr'). [F.] In the ordinary manner; ordinarily; as usual

aloring. *n.* [Cf. OF. *aleour* place to walk, gallery, fr *aler* to go. F. *aller* Cf. ALURE.] An alure. *Obs*

a-lose', *v t* [OF. *aloser.*] To proclaim the renown or reputation of, to commend. *Obs.*

alot † ALLOT

A'loth (ā'lŏth). *Bib*

alouance † ALLOWANCE.

Al'ou-at'ta (ăl ōō-ăt'ä), *n.* [NL. See ALOUATTE.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the howling monkeys.

al ou-atte' (ăl'ōō-ăt'), *n.* [F. *alouate*, prob fr native name.] The howling monkey.

a-lou'chi resin (ä-lōō'chē). Aouchi resin.

aloufe. † ALOOF.

alour. † ALURE.

a-lout', *v. i.* [AS. *ālūtan*] To stoop; to bow down *Obs*

alouterly. † ALLUTTERLY.

‖ **à l'ou trance'** (ä lōō-träns'). Incorrect for à OUTRANCE.

a-low', *adv.* [*a-* on + *low.*] Below; in, or to, a lower part. *Now chiefly Naut.* — *prep.* Low in or on. *Obs.*

a-lowe', **a-lowe'** (ă-lō'), *adv. & a.* [*a-* on + *low* a blaze.] Afire; ablaze. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

alowe † ALLOW.

alowes † ALOE.

alowte. † ALOUT.

alowys, *n.* [OF *alouy* (*alowys?*), prob. for an orig. *aloeiz.* fr. *aloer, alouer*, to hire, L. *allocare* to place.] A hireling *Obs.*

‖ **a'loy au'** (a lwä'yō'). *n* [F.] Loin of beef: short rib of beef.

aloye † ALLOY

aloyne, *v. t.* [OF. *aloigner* or *esloigner.*] To cloign. *Obs.*

Al o-ys'i-a (ăl'ō-ĭs'ĭ-ä). *n.* [NL., after Maria *Louisa* Theresa, wife of Charles IV of Spain.] a *Bot.* Syn. of LIPPIA. b [*l. c.*] *Hort* The lemon verbena. See LIPPIA.

alp. † ELP

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al-pac'a (ăl-păk'ä), *n.* [Sp. *alpaca*, fr. the original Peruvian name of the animal. Cf. PACO.] **1.** A kind of llama with fine long woolly hair, domesticated in Peru and adjacent countries. It is perhaps a variety of the guanaco (*Lama huanacos*).

2. Wool of the alpaca.

3. A thin kind of cloth made of the woolly hair of the alpaca, often mixed with silk or with cotton. Much of the cloth sold as alpaca is really mohair.

4. A kind of plated nickel alloy.

Alpaca
(*Lama huanacos*). (1/30)

Al'pen (ăl'pĕn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Alps. *Rare.* "The *Alpen* snow." *J. Fletcher.*

al'pen-glow', *n.* A reddish glow seen near sunset or sunrise on the summits of mountains; specif., a reillumination sometimes observed after the summits have passed into shadow, supposed to be due to a curving downward (refraction) of the light rays from the west resulting from the cooling of the air.

al'pen-horn' (-hôrn'), **alp'horn'**, *n.* [G. *Alpenhorn.*] A curved wooden horn about three feet long, with a cupped mouthpiece and a bell, used by the Swiss to sound the *ranz des vaches* and other melodies. Its notes are open harmonics of the tube.

al'pen-stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* [G.; *Alp*, gen. pl. *Alpen* + *stock* stick.] A long iron-pointed staff used in mountain climbing, esp. in the Alps. — **al'pen-stock'er**, *n. Collog.*

al-pes'trine (ăl-pĕs'trĭn), *a* [LL. *alpestris.*] **1.** Pert. to the Alps, or high mountains; as, *alpestrine* diseases, etc.

2. *Bot.* Growing on the elevated parts of mountains, but not above the timber line; subalpine.

al'pha (ăl'fä), *n.* [L. *alpha*, Gr. ἄλφα, of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *āleph* (see ALEPH).] **1.** The first letter (A, *a*) in the Greek alphabet.

2 Hence, the first or beginning: formerly, specif., the chief; as, Plato was the *alpha* of the wits.

I am *Alpha* and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last. *Rev.* XXII. 13

alpha (A, *a*) is used variously for classifying, as: **a** *Astron.* To designate some bright star (usually brightest star) of a constellation; as, a Lyræ. **b** *Chem.* To distinguish one of two or more isomers; also, to indicate the position of substituting atoms or groups in certain compounds; as, *a*-naphthol. In the case of acids it commonly indicates that the substituent is in union with the carbon atom to which the carboxyl group is attached. — **alpha and omega**, the beginning and ending; hence, the chief, the whole. *Rev.* i. 8.

The *alpha and omega* of science *Sir J. Herschel.*

Which now, so far from standing out as the obvious *alpha and omega* of all things, are simply lost in the multitude of particulars, quite on a par with them. *James Ward.*

al'pha-bet (ăl'fä-bĕt), *n.* [L. *alphabetum*, fr. Gr. ἄλφα + βῆτα, the first two Greek letters; Heb *āleph* and *beth:* cf. F. *alphabet.*] **1.** The letters of a language arranged in the customary order; a series or set of letters or signs which form the elements of a written language. Cf. SYLLABARY.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	A	A	A A	𐤀	𐤀	𐤀	a	N	N	N ᴨ	ϒ	ϒ	——	n
B	B	B	B	𐤁	𐤁	𐤁	b	O	O	O	O	𐤁	𐤁	P
C	C	C ᔑ Γ	ᒣ ᒧ	𐤂	𐤂	𐤂	k	P	P Γ	O	O	𐤂	𐤂	P q
D	D	D Δ	◁ ◁	𐤃	𐤃	𐤃	t	Q	Q	O	O	𐤃	𐤃	q
E	E	E	∃	𐤄	𐤄	𐤄	h	R	R	P	P	𐤄	𐤄	r
F	F	F	ᒣ ᒣ	𐤅	𐤅	𐤅	f	S	S	S	S	W	𐤅	sh
G	C							S	T	T	T	X	𐤆	t
H	H	H	H H	𐤇	𐤇	𐤇		T	U	V	V			
I	I	I	I	𐤉	𐤉	𐤉	iy		V	V	Y			
J									W					
K	K	K	K	𐤊	𐤊	𐤊	k	X	X	X	X			
L	L	L	V	𐤋	𐤋	𐤋	l	Y	Y	Y				
M	M	M	M	𐤌	𐤌	𐤌	m	Z	Z	Z	I	I	𐤆	t

Table showing descent of English Alphabet 1 Present English. 2. Early Latin. 3 Western Greek. 4. Phœnician. 5 Egyptian hieratic. 6. Egyptian hieroglyphic. 7. Probable phonetic value of the hieroglyphics: "a" standing for a weak breathing; the 1st 'k," for a sort of k or g; the "4," for a guttural aspirate; and the last "t," for a sort of t or z

The letters in the English alphabet are derived from the corresponding forms in the Latin alphabet, the early forms of which in turn came from the Western Greek alphabet, and the Greek letters from the Phœnician. The origin of the Phœnician letters is not certainly known, though it is not improbable that they were suggested by signs used in Egypt. Although, as appears from the table, some of the Egyptian hieroglyphics had come to be used as letters, yet Egyptian writing was not strictly alphabetic (see HIEROGLYPHIC). The use of an alphabet on a strictly phonetic basis is due to the Semitic race, and probably to the Phœnicians; and the Egyptian hieroglyphics and hieratic signs, given above, have been supposed by some to be the originals of the Phœnician letters in the same horizontal lines. But these identifications are at the best uncertain, and the Egyptian signs are here given merely as illustrations of an original system of picture writing, with more or less modified forms. The Western Greek and Phœnician alphabets are not here given entire, those letters being omitted which were not adopted in writing Latin. The ordinary Greek alphabet, afterward generally adopted, is an Eastern Greek alphabet, differing slightly in its forms from those of the Western Greek one. The parent of the Latin alphabet was a form of the Western Greek alphabet which was brought by Greek colonists in early times into Italy. One of the differences between the Eastern and the Western alphabets of Greek was in the sign for *x;* the latter using X for it, the former having Ξ for *x*, and the sign X for *kh* (*ch*). In the Phœnician, as in other Semitic alphabets, the letters all represented consonants, vowels not being written. Thus, the first letter of the alphabet represented a weak breathing (see ALEPH); the Phœnician form of E represented the sound *h*, that of I meant the consonant *y*, and O meant a peculiar guttural consonant. In Greek itself, H, at first equivalent to our *h*, and taken with that value into the Latin alphabet, afterward came to represent long *e*. The Phœnician value was that of a strong guttural aspirate. The earlier value of C was *g*, as in *go, get;* and in Latin, K being but little used, C for a time signified both *g* and *k*. Later, when separate signs for these two sounds were desired, the new letter G was formed from C, and C received the value of *k* only. J is a late modification of I, which latter sign in Latin served as both vowel (*i*) and consonant (our *y*). Similarly, V and U were differentiated, the Latin V serving as vowel (*u*) and consonant (our *w*). W, as its name indicates, is a doubling of (V = *u*). The letters Y and Z were not at first in the Latin alphabet, but were afterward added at the end for words borrowed from the Greek and containing those sounds. The Latin, using its letter V as both vowel and consonant, utilized the letter F to express the sound of our *f*, which was wanting in Greek and was common in Latin.

2. The simplest rudiments; elements; A B C.

The very *alphabet* of our law *Macaulay*

3. A complete or long series. "An *alphabet* of faces." *Holland.*

al'pha-bet-a'ri-an (ăl'fa-bĕt-ā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* A learner or student of the alphabet; an abecedarian. *Abp. Sancroft.*

al'pha-bet'ic (-bĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *alphabétique.*] **1.** Per-
al'pha-bet'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } taining to, furnished with, expressed by, or in the order of, the letters of the alphabet; as, *alphabetic* characters, writing, languages, arrangement.

2. Literal. *Obs.* "*Alphabetical* servility." *Milton.*

— **al'pha-bet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

al'pha-bet'i-form (ăl'fä-bĕt'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of an alphabet; resembling letters.

al'pha-bet-ize (ăl'fä-bĕt-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (īz'ĭng). **1.** To arrange alphabetically.

2. To furnish with, or express by, an alphabet.

alphabet method. *Education.* A method of teaching reading by giving first attention to the analysis of words into their alphabetic and phonetic equivalents; — contrasted with the *word* and *sentence methods.*

alpha paper. *Photog.* A sensitized paper for obtaining positives by artificial light. It is coated with gelatin containing silver bromide and chloride. *Eng.*

alpha rays. *Physics & Chem.* Rays of relatively low penetrating power emitted by radium and other radioactive substances, and shown to consist of positively charged particles (perhaps particles of helium) having enormous velocities but small masses. They are slightly deflected by a strong magnetic or electric field.

Al-phec'ca (ăl-fĕk'ä), *n.* [Ar. *al fakkah* Corona Borealis, prop. the bright one] *Astron.* A brilliant white star in the Northern Crown; *a* Coronæ Borealis; — called also *Gemma*, or *Gemma Coronæ.* See STAR.

al'phol (ăl'fōl; -fŏl), *n.* [*alpha-* + 1st *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A crystalline derivative of salicylic acid, used as an antiseptic and antirheumatic.

Al-phon'sine (ăl-fŏn'sĭn), *a.* Of or relating to Alfonso X., the Wise, King of Leon and Castile (1252–84).

Alphonsine tables, a set of astronomical tables prepared in 1256 by order of Alfonso X. of Castile and Leon, and based partly on the work of Arsechiel. Cf. ARSECHIELES TABLES.

Al-phon'sist (ăl-fŏn'sĭst), *n.* A supporter of Alfonso XII. of Spain (1874–85), against the Carlists and Republicans.

— **Al-phon'sism** (-sĭz'm), *n.*

al'phyl (ăl'fĭl), *n.* [*alkyl* + *phenyl.*] *Org. Chem.* Any univalent aromatic hydrocarbon radical; specif., one whose free valence belongs to a side chain, as benzyl. Cf. ARYL.

Al'pine (ăl'pĭn; -pīn, 277), *a.* [L. *Alpinus.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, the Alps, or [*l. c.*] any lofty mountain, as, *alpine* snows; *alpine* plants

2. Pertaining to, or growing in, the Alpine zone.

alpine azalea, a low-branching ericaceous shrub (*Chamæcistus procumbens*) of high northern Europe and Asia It is also found on the White Mountains of New Hampshire and on Mt. Albert, Quebec. — **a. bent grass.** See GRASS, *Table II.* — **a. birch**, the low birch (*Betula pumila*). — **a. campion**, or **red a. campion**, a low tufted silenaceous herb (*Viscaria alpina*) with handsome pink flowers, found throughout the north temperate zone, esp. at high altitudes. — **a. catchfly**, a European white-flowered species of *Silene* (*S. alpestris*), sometimes cultivated. — **a. chough.** See CHOUGH. — **a. clover**, a European mountain clover (*Trifolium alpinum*), with heads of pink flowers. — **alpine fir**, a fir of the Rocky Mountain region (*Abies lasiocarpa*). — **a. geranium**, *Geranium sibiricum*, common in Alaska and alpine regions of Siberia. — **a. glacier**, a glacier formed among mountain summits and descending a mountain valley. — **a. larch**, a larch (*Larix lyallii*) inhabiting the higher mountains of the northwestern United States and of British Columbia. — **a. meiewort**, the alpine rock cress. — **a. oat grass.** See GRASS, *Table II.* — **a. poppy.** See ICELAND POPPY. — **A. race**, *Ethnol.*, that one of the three great races of Europe distinguished by W. Z. Ripley which he assigns to the mountainous and hilly central portions and characterizes as brachycephalic, moderate in stature, and of medium brunet complexion. He assigns to it an Asiatic origin, and identifies it with the Celtic race of other anthropologists. Cf. MEDITERRANEAN RACE, TEUTONIC RACE. — **a. rock cress**, a small European cress (*Arabis alpina*) with white flowers, often cultivated in rockeries. — **a. rose**, any of various European and Asiatic alpine rhododendrons. See RHODODENDRON. — **a. spruce**, the black hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*). — **a. strawberry**, a variety (*Fragaria vesca monophylla*) of the common strawberry of England, having unifoliolate leaves. — **A. structure.** *Geol.* See FAN FOLD. — **A. zone.** *Biogeog.* = ARCTIC-ALPINE ZONE. See ARCTIC.

Al-pin'i-a (ăl-pĭn'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after Prospero *Alpin*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of zinziberaceous plants of Asia, Australia, and Polynesia. They have showy, very irregular flowers and large aromatic rootstocks. *A. galanga* and *A. officinarum* yield galangal, or chinaroot. Several are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

al'pist (ăl'pĭst), *n.* Also **al'pi-a** (-pĭ-ä). [F. *alpiste:* cf. Sp. & Pg. *alpiste.*] The seed of the canary grass

al-quei're (al-kā'rä), *n* [Pg.] A Portuguese measure of capacity. As a dry measure it is equal at Lisbon to 1.53 U. S. pecks (1.49 imp pecks or 13.52 liters) and in Brazil to about one imperial bushel (1 03 U. S. bu. or 36.3 liters). As a liquid measure it equals ½ almud (8.27 liters at Lisbon).

Al Ra-kim' (ăr rä-kēm'), *n.* [Ar. *al-raqīm*, fr. *raqam* to write.] In the Koran (*Sura* xviii. 8), a name connected with the legend of the Seven Sleepers, usually referred to their watchdog, now in Paradise, in charge of letters and correspondence. Al Rakim is also explained as the name of the valley where they slept, or of a brass plate or stone table on which their names were written. See SEVEN SLEEPERS.

al-read'y (ôl-rĕd'ĭ), *adv.* [*all* + *ready*] Prior to some specified time, either past, present, or future; by this time; previously. "Joseph was in Egypt *already.*" *Ex.* i. 5.

I say unto you, that Elias is come *already* *Matt* XVII 12

☞ It refers to time that is past with respect to the verb which it modifies; as, when you shall arrive, the business will be *already* done, or will have been *already* done.

Al-sa'ti-a (ăl-sā'shĭ-ä), *n.* Whitefriars, a precinct in London which was long a sanctuary for insolvent debtors and lawbreakers; hence, any asylum or refuge for criminals

☞ It is not unlikely that the landgraviate of Alsace [F., fr. LL. *Alsatia*, G. *Elsass*] — the debatable land between Germany and France — suggested the application of the name *Alsatia* to the precinct of Whitefriars. *Cunningham.*

Al-sa'tian (ăl-sā'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Alsatia, or Alsace, in Germany, or Alsatia (Whitefriars) in London. — *n.* An inhabitant of either of these places.

Alsatian bow, a large, flat bow with even loops and a loose knot, used as a headdress and in millinery.

‖ **al se'gno** (ăl sā'nyō). [It., to the mark or sign.] *Music.* A direction for the performer to return and recommence from the sign 𝄋 or 𝄉 and play from that place to the word *Fine*, or 𝄐 to the mark 𝄐 over a double bar.

al'sike (ăl'sĭk), *n.* [From *Alsike*, in Sweden.] A European clover (*Trifolium hybridum*), with pinkish or white flowers, frequently cultivated as a forage plant.

Al-si'ne (ăl-sī'nē), *n.* [L., a plant, perh. chickweed, fr. Gr. ἀλσίνη.] *Bot.* A large genus of silenaceous herbs, including the chickweeds or stichworts, natives chiefly of temperate or cold climates, distinguished by the bifid petals and ovoid capsule. The name is incorrectly applied by some European authors to a section of *Arenaria.*

Al Si-rat' (ăs sĕ-rät'). [Ar. *al-sirāt* the road.] **a** In the Koran, generally, the "right way" of religion. **b** In Moslem traditions and other writings, generally, the bridge to Paradise over the infernal fire. It is narrower than a spider's thread and sharper than a sword; the good pass swiftly over it, but the wicked soon fall into Hell.

al'so (ôl'sō; ôl'sŏ), *adv. & conj.* [ME. *al so*, AS. *ealswā, alswā, ælswā; eal, al, æl*, all + *swā* so, hence meaning "quite so." See ALL, SO, AS.] **1.** Even as; just so, even thus; as; so. *Obs.*

For *also* many virtues hadde she,
As smale floures in hir coroun be. *Chaucer.*

2. In the same manner (as something else); likewise; hence, in addition; as well; besides; too.

So and more *also* [translating Heb *koh*, thus] do God unto the enemies of David *1 Sam* XXV. 22

If any man come to me, and hate not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, yea and his own life *also* [translating Gr ἔτι, still, besides], he cannot be my disciple *Luke* XIV. 26

They *also* serve who only stand and wait. *Milton*

Syn. — ALSO, TOO, LIKEWISE are used in adding one proposition or consideration to another. ALSO adds to a statement something which may be affirmed equally with what

alp. *n.* [G. Cf ELF.] *Teut. Folklore.* A demon or tormenting witch; esp., the nightmare

alp. *n.* A bullfinch. *Obs or Local Eng.*

‖ **al par-ga'ta** (al pär-ga'tä), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of sandal, usually made of hemp.

al'pa-so'tes (ăl'pä-sō'tēs), *n.* [Sp.] The Mexican tea (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*), the leaves of which are used for seasoning. *Phil. J.*

alpe. Var. of ALP, a bullfinch.

al-pes'tral, *a* [LL. *alpestris.*] Alpine. *Obs*

al-pes'tri-an. *n* An Alpine climber. *Rare.*

al-pes'tri-ous, *a.* Alpine. *Obs.*

alph. Var. of ALP, a bullfinch. *Obs. or Local. Eng*

Alph. *Abbr* Alphonse.

al'pha-bet, *v. t.;* AL'PHA-BET'ED To designate by the letters of the alphabet; to arrange alphabetically

al'pha-bet'a-ry. *a* Alphabetic; hence, rudimentary *Obs* — *n.* An alphabetarian *Obs*

al'pha-bet'ics, *n.* The science of the representation of spoken sounds by letters.

al'pha-bet-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The use of letters as symbols; specif., a The representation of spoken sounds by vowel and consonantal, rather than syllabic, signs. b The use of A B C, X Y Z, or the like, as a signature or nom de plume.

al'pha-bet-ist, *n.* One who studies or invents alphabets.

al'pha-bet-iz'er (-ĭz'ẽr), *n.* One who alphabetizes. [us.

Al'phæ-us Var. of 1st ALPHE-

alpha naphthol. See NAPHTHOL.

Al-phard' (ăl-tärd'), *n.* [Ar. *al fard* the solitary one] See STAR

al'pha-to-lu'ic, *a.* [*alpha* + *toluic.*] = PHENYLACETIC.

al-phen'ic (ăl-fĕn'ĭk), *n.* [F. *alfénic, alphénic*, Sp *alfeñique*, Ar *al-fāniḏ* sweetness, sugar, fr Per. *fānīḏ, pānīḏ*, sugar.] *Med* The crystallized juice of the sugar cane; sugar candy.

Al-phe'rat (ăl-fē'răt). **Al-phe'ratz** (-răts), *n.* [Ar. *al-fa as*, prop., the horse.] See STAR.

Al'phe-us (ăl'fē-ŭs; *classical* ăl-fē'ŭs), *n* [L. *Alphæus* or Gr. Ἀλφαῖος; prob. fr. an Aramaic name.] Lit., exchange; — masc. prop name. F *Alphée* (ăl-fā'); It. & Sp. *Alfeo* (äl-fā'ō); G *Alpheus* (äl-fē'ŏos).

Al-phe'us (ăl-fē'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr Ἀλφειός.] The stream now called Rouphia, flowing through Arcadia and Elis in Greece See ARETHUSA. — **Al-phe'an**, *a.*

al'phin } ALFIN.

al-phit'o-man'cy (ăl-fĭt'ō-măn sĭ), *n* [Gr. ἄλφιτον barley meal + *-mancy.*] Divination with barley meal.

al-phit'o-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), *a* [Gr ἄλφιτον barley meal + *-morphous.*] *Bot* Resembling barley meal; — applied to certain parasitic fungi.

‖ **al-phon'se** (ăl-fŏn'sā), *n.* = ALPHONSINO

‖ **al phon-si'no** (al-fŏn-sē'nō), *n.* [Sp. *alfonsino.*] See COIN.

Al-phon'so (ăl-fŏn'sō), *n.* [Sp. *Alfonso*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *Adalfuns; adal* famnily, noble + *funs* ready. The spelling with *ph* is perh due to the F. form *Alphonse.*] Masc. prop. name. L *Alphonsus* (ăl-fŏn'sŭs); F *Alphonse* (äl'fŏns'); It *Alfonso* (al-fŏn'sō); Sp. *Ildefonso* (ēl dā-fŏn'sō), *Alfonso* (al-fŏn'sō), *Alonso* (à-lŏn' sō); Pg. *Affonso* (à-fŏn'sō); G *Alfons* (al'fŏns)

alp'horn'. = ALPENHORN

al'phos (ăl'fŏs), *n.* [Gr ἀλφός leprosy; cf. L *alphus.*] *Med* A species of leprosy or psoriasis.

al-pho'sis (ăl-fō'sĭs), *n* [NL., fr. Gr ἀλφός leprosy.] *Med.* Absence of pigment in the skin, either congenital, as in albinism, or produced by disease, as in forms of leucoderma.

al'phus (ăl'fŭs). [L.] = AL-

al'phyn } ALFIN.

al'pi-a (ăl'pĭ-ä), *n.* = ALPIST

al'pi-an, *a.* Alpine *Obs.* & *ft.*

al-pi-eu'ric, *a.* [F. *alpieux*, fr. It *pu* for the more.] In the game of basset, a mark made on a winning card to show that the winner doubles his stake *Obs.*

al'pi-gene (ăl'pĭ-jēn), *a.* [L. *Alpes* Alps + *-gen.*] Growing in alpine regions

al'pine (ăl'pĭn; -pīn), *n.* A kind of soft felt hat, such as those worn in the Alps.

al'pine-ly, *adv.* of ALPINE.

al'pine-ry, *n* A place in which alpine plants are grown.

al'pin-ist. *n* A climber of the Alps [most]

‖ **al più** (al pyōō'). [It.] At

al-quier' (a-l-kyār'). [Sp] = ALQUEIRE.

Al-qui'fe (al-kē'fā), *n.* A famous enchanter, in the Amadis de Gaul cycle of romances.

al'qui-fou' (ăl'kĭ-fōō'), *n.* [Equiv. to *arquifoux.* F *alquifoux*, Sp *alquifol*, fr. the same Arabic word as E. *alcohol.*] A kind of lead ore found in Cornwall, England, used to give a green glaze to pottery

‖ **al-raun'** (ăl-roun'), *n.*; *pl.* AL-RAUNEN (-ĕn). Var of ALRUNA

al-read'y, *a.* Quite ready. *Obs.*

— **al-read'i-ness.** *n. Obs*

al-red'y. *Already Ref. Sp*

alriche † ELDRITCH.

al'root', *n* = AL, the plant

Al'ru-ca'ba (ăl'rōō-kä'bä), *n* [Perh fr Ar *al rakabah* troop of horsemen.] *Astron.* Polaris.

al-ru'na (ăl-rōō'nä), *n* [OHG. *alruna*, G *alraune.*] Among the ancient Teutons, a priestess or prophetic woman; also, the mandrake or similar root used in divination; hence, the goblin or elf associated with this

Your ideal is pretty closely the *alruna* woman — an august creature spiritually endowed with inflexible purity and lofty, respect-compelling virtue.

W C. Brownell

al-ru'ne (-nē) Var. of ALRUNA.

A L S. *Abbr.* Associate of the Linnæan Society

als. † AS.

als, alsa † ALSO

Alsace gum. Dextrin.

als'bach-ase (ăls'bäk-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

als'bach-ite (-īt), *n.* [From *Alsbach*, village in Germany] *Petrog.* A variety of granite porphyry containing garnets.

alse. † ALSO. AS

Al-sha'in (ăl-shä'ĭn), *n* [Ar. *al* the + Per. *shāhin* an excellent falcon.] See STAR.

Al si-na'ce-a (ăl sĭ-nā'sē-ä), *n. pl* [NL.] Syn of SILENACEÆ.

al si-na'ceous (-shŭs). *a.* [*Alsine* + *-aceous.*] *Bot.* **a** Related or belonging to the genus *Alsine.* **b** Syn. of SILENACEOUS.

also. † AS.

al-soon', *adv.* [See AS, SOON.] As soon; as soon as possible; at once. *Obs.*

precedes; as, "That where I am, there ye may be *also*" (*John* xiv. 3); "Every simile ought not only to be well adapted to the subject, but *also* to include every excellence of description" (*Goldsmith*). Too is less formal than *also*, and adds with a lighter touch; as, "Like twilight's, *too*, her dusky hair" (*Wordsworth*); "I can like now, and admire you *too*, sir" (*Thackeray*). LIKEWISE is more formal and slightly more explicit than *also;* but it no longer necessarily implies specific likeness or connection between the words which it unites; as, "What is your plot?—That *likewise* have we thought upon" (*Shak.*).

Al-soph'i-la (ăl-sŏf'ĭ-lə), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄλσος grove + φίλος loving.] *Bot.* A large genus of cyatheaceous tree ferns of both hemispheres, having ample, finely divided fronds, bearing naked sori. *A. excelsa* and *A. australis* are common in greenhouses. Also [*l. c.*], a fern of this genus.

Al-sto'ni-a (ăl-stō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Charles *Alston*, Scotch physician.] *Bot.* A genus of apocynaceous trees or shrubs of tropical Asia, Australia, and Polynesia. They have white cymose flowers with funnel-shaped corolla, and seeds comose at both ends. *A. scholaris* of India yields dita bark, and *A. constricta* of Australia, bitter bark.

Al'strœ-me'ri-a (ăl'strē-mē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Claude *Alstroemer*, Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of South American amaryllidaceous plants having fibrous roots, leafy stems, and umbels of variously colored flowers, the perianth in two series, its segments distinct. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

alt (ălt), *a.* [Cf. G. *all*, fr. It. See ALTO.] *Music.* High in the scale. See ALTO.—*n.* Specif., the octave above the treble staff; as, "*A* in *alt*." See PITCH.

to be in alt, to be in an exalted state of mind.

Al-ta'ian (ăl-tā'yăn), *a.* Pertaining to the Altai Mountains of central Asia or designating peoples or languages of the Ural-Altaic group.—*n.* Any individual of the peoples belonging to the Ural-Altaic linguistic group, specif. of a Tatar tribe of the Altai Mountains. See URAL-ALTAIC.

Al-ta'ir (ăl-tā'ĭr), *n.* [Ar. *al-ṭāīr* the flying.] *Astron.* The first magnitude star Alpha (*α*) Aquilæ.

al-ta'ite (ăl-tā'ĭt), *n.* [From the *Altai* Mountains, Asia, where originally found.] *Min.* Telluride of lead, PbTe, tin-white when untarnished, and usually occurring massive with cubic cleavage. Sp. gr., 8.16.

Al'ta-mont (ăl'tȧ-mŏnt), *n.* **1.** In Rowe's "Fair Penitent," the wronged but forgiving husband of Calista. He slays her seducer, Lothario, in a duel.

2. In Thackeray's "Pendennis," the assumed name of the returned convict, Amory, the first husband of Lady Clavering and the father of Blanche Amory.

al'tar (ôl'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *alter*, AS. *altar*, fr. L. *altare*, prob. fr. *altus* high: cf. ME. *auter*, fr. OF. *alter, auter*, F. *autel*. Cf. ALTITUDE.] **1.** A raised structure (as a block, pile of blocks, pillar, stand, or the like) on which sacrifices are offered or incense burned in the worship of a deity, the spirit of a deceased ancestor, or the like; in broader usage, any structure or place (whether raised, as the Greek *bomos*, Latin *ara*, *altare*, or level with or below the ground or floor, as the Greek *eschara*, *hestia*, Latin *scrobis*, *focus*) serving as a place of sacrifice (see SACRIFICE). Ancient altars were of many forms and materials, usually incombustible, and in size ranged from easily portable stands and tables to huge 40-foot piles such as the great altar of Pergamon built up of burnt bones and ashes.

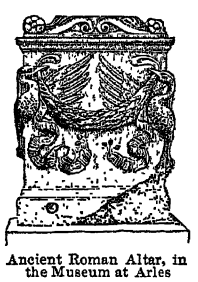

Ancient Roman Altar, in the Museum at Arles

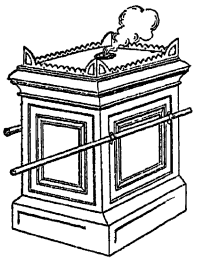

Jewish Altar of Incense

Noah builded an *altar* unto the Lord *Gen.* viii. 20

2. In the Christian church, a tablelike construction used in celebrating the Holy Eucharist; the communion table. Medieval Christian altars were often magnificent structures of marble and bronze.

3. A set of verses, as a dedication, in an altarlike shape.

4. One of the steps, ledges, or offsets, the flights of which form the inner sides of a graving dock or dry dock.

5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Ara. See ARA.

6. A flue bridge in a puddling furnace. See BRIDGE, *n.*, 5 d.

al'tar-age (-ăj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *auterage, autelage.*] *Eccl.* **a** The offerings made upon the altar, or to the church. **b** The profit received by the priest from the small tithes for altar services. **c** A fund to provide for the saying of Masses at an altar.

altar chime. *R. C. Ch.* A chime of three small bells in a stand at the altar, sometimes rung in the service.

altar cloth. A cover for an altar in a Christian church.

altar cushion. A cushion laid upon an altar in a Christian church to support the service book.

altar hearse. [See HEARSE.] A framework around or above an altar, which, for certain ceremonies, is covered with hangings and bears lighted candles.

al'tar-ist (ôl'tẽr-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. LL. *altarista*, F. *altariste.*] One who attends at an altar; specif.: **a** A chaplain. **b** A vicar.

al'tar-piece' (-pēs'), *n.* The decorative work of art above and behind an altar; reredos.

altar screen. A screen protecting an altar from approach in the rear; hence, any of various backgrounds or screens of an altar, as a reredos, retable, or choir screen.

altar side. The part of the altar which faces the congregation. It is usually concealed or decorated by the altar frontal. *Dict. of Arch.*

al'tar-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In the proper position of an altar, i. e., at the east of a church with the altar side facing west.

alt-az'i-muth (ălt-ăz'ĭ-mŭth), *n.* [*altitude* + *azimuth.*] *Astron.* An instrument for simultaneously observing the azimuth and altitude of a celestial body.

al'ter (ôl'tẽr), *v. t.*; AL'TERED (-tẽrd); AL'TER-ING. [F. *altérer*, LL. *alterare*, fr L. *alter* other, prob. akin to E. *other.* Cf. OTHER.] **1.** To make otherwise; to change in one or more respects, but without destruction of the identity of the thing changed; to make (a thing) different without changing it into something else, to vary; to modify; sometimes, to change in any way.

To *alter* the king's course *Shak.*
No power in Venice can *alter* a decree. *Shak*
It gilds all objects, but it *alters* none. *Pope.*

My covenant will I not break, nor *alter* the thing that is gone out of my lips. *Ps.* LXXXIX. 34.

2. To agitate; to affect mentally. *Archaic.* "Fled in terror's *altered* mood." *Shelley.* *Milton.*

3. To geld. *Colloq.*

Syn.—See CHANGE.

al'ter, *v. i.* To become, in some respect, different; to vary; change; as, the weather *alters* almost daily; rocks or minerals *alter* by exposure. "The law of the Medes and Persians, which *altereth* not." *Dan* vi 8.

al'ter-a-ble (*-a-b'l*), *a.* [Cf. F. *altérable.*] Capable of being altered.—**al'ter-a-bil'i-ty** (ôl'tẽr-*a*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **al'ter-a-ble-ness,** *n.*—**al'ter-a-bly,** *adv.*

al'ter-ant (-ănt), *a.* [Cf. LL. *alterans*, p. pr., F. *altérant.*] Altering, alterative.—*n.* Anything that alters; specif., *Dyeing*, any reagent used to vary the shade of a dye.

al'ter-a'tion (ôl'tẽr-ā'shŭn), *n* [Cf. F. *altération.*] **1.** Act of altering, or state of being altered.

Alteration, though it be from worse to better, hath in it inconveniences. *Hooker.*

2. The result of altering; a modification or change made in altering anything; specif., *Law*, any change in an instrument which changes its legal effect, whether as to the obligation it imports or its force as legal evidence;—distinguished from a *spoliation.*

3. See MENSURABLE MUSIC.

al'ter-a-tive (ôl'tẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [LL. *alterativus*; cf. F. *altératif.*] Causing alteration; specif., *Med.*, gradually changing, or tending to change, a morbid state into one of health.

al'ter-a-tive, *n.* A medicine or treatment which gradually induces a change, and restores healthy functions without sensible evacuations. The principal alteratives are iodine, arsenic, iron, the compounds of mercury, and compounds of sodium or potassium.

al'ter-cate (ăl'tẽr-kāt; ôl'-), *v. i.*; AL'TER-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); AL'TER-CAT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *altercatus*, p. p. of *altercari*, fr. *alter* another. See ALTER.] To contend in words, to dispute with zeal, heat, or anger; to wrangle.

Never fight
Nor wrangle more, nor *altercate* again. *Quarles*

al'ter-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [F. *altercation*, fr. L. *altercatio.*] Warm contention in words, dispute carried on with heat or anger; controversy; wrangle; wordy contest.

"Stormy *altercations.*" *Macaulay.*
Thereof arose a great *altercation* among writers of this matter pro and contra. *Caxton.*

Syn.—See DISPUTE.

al'tered (ôl'tẽrd), *pret., p. p., & p. a.* from ALTER, *v.*

altered chord, *Music*, a chord having one or more of its tones chromatically modified, as for modulatory effect.

al'tern (ăl'tẽrn; ôl'-), *a.* [L *alternus*, fr. *alter* another: cf F *alterne.*] **1.** Acting by turns, alternate. *Milton.*

2. *Mim.* Having two opposite faces alike in form but alternating in the position of their sides and angles.

altern base, the difference of the segments into which an altitude of a triangle divides the base, if the section is internal; the sum of such segments, if the section is external.

al-ter'nant (ăl-tûr'nănt; ôl-), *a.* [L. *alternans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *alternant.* See ALTERNATE, *v. i.*] **1.** Alternating.

2. *Geol.* Composed of alternate layers, as some rocks.

al-ter'nant, *n. Math.* A determinant the constituents of whose different rows are (in order) the same set of functions of different variables.

Al'ter-nan'ther-a (ăl'tẽr-năn'thẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ALTERN; ANTHER.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of amaranthaceous plants, chiefly of tropical America and Australia. They are low herbs with inconspicuous flowers. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any plant of the allied genus *Telanthera* (which see).

‖ **al'ter'nat'** (ăl'tẽr'nȧ'), *n.* [F.] Rotation in precedence among diplomatic representatives of equal rank, sometimes determined by lot. The usage obtains in the signing of treaties and conventions between nations.

al-ter'nate (ăl-tûr'nāt, ăl'tẽr-), *a.* [L *alternatus*, p. p. of *alternare* to alternate, fr. *alternus.* See ALTERN, ALTER.] **1.** Occurring or succeeding by turns; one following the other in time or place; by turns first one and then the other; as, *alternate* rimes; hence, reciprocal, as, *alternate* favors.

And bid *alternate* passions fall and rise. *Pope.*

2. Belonging to a series in which the members regularly intervene between, or follow by turns, the members of another series, as the odd or even numbers of the numerals; every other; every second; as, the *alternate* members 1, 3, 5, 7, etc.; read every *alternate* line.

Alternate Leaves.

3 Composed of members which occur or succeed by turns.

In smooth *alternate* verse. *Crabbe*

4. *Bot.* **a** Distributed, as leaves, singly at different heights of the stem, and at equal intervals as respects angular divergence. See PHYLLOTAXY. **b** Alternated with, or disposed at intervals between, other organs; as, stamens *alternate* with petals.

alternate alligation. See ALLIGATION.—**a angles,** *Geom.*, the internal angles made by two lines with a third, on opposite sides of it. If the two lines AB, CD, are cut by the line EF, the angles AGH, GHD, as also the angles BGH and GHC, are called *alternate angles.*—**a generation.** See ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS.—**a. proportion,** a proportion derived from another proportion by interchanging the means.

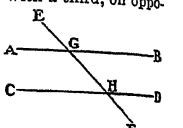

Alternate Angles.

al-ter'nate (ăl-tûr'nāt; ăl'tẽr-), *n.* **1.** That which alternates with something else; vicissitude; alternative. *Rare.*

Grateful *alternates* of substantial peace *Prior.*

2. A substitute; one designated to take the place of another, if necessary, in performing some duty.

Syn.—See SUBSTITUTE.

al'ter-nate (ăl'tẽr-nāt; ôl'-; 277, *formerly accented* al-ter'nate), *v. t.*; AL'TER-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); AL'TER-NAT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *alternatus*, p. p. See ALTERNATE, *a.*] To perform by turns, or in succession; to cause to succeed by turns; to cause to alternate.

The most high God . . . for sundry wise ends *alternates* the disposition of good and evil *Gen.*

al'ter-nate, *v. i.* **1.** To happen, succeed, or act by turns, or in alternation; to follow reciprocally;—followed by *with;* as, the flood and ebb tides *alternate* with each other.

Rage, shame, and grief *alternate* in his breast. *J Philips*
Different species *alternating* with each other. *Kirwan.*

2. To vary by turns; as, the land *alternates* between rocky hills and sandy plains.

3 *Elec.* To reverse periodically and rapidly in direction of flow,—said of currents Also, to produce, or be operated by, a current that alternates; as, an *alternating* dynamo. The periodicity or frequency of an alternating current is the number of cycles through which it passes in a given time, being usually between 15 and 150 per second in most systems from 25 to 60).

al-ter'nate-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an alternate manner; in alternate order; by alternation; in successional turns.

2. *Math.* By alternation; when, in a proportion, the first antecedent is compared with the second, and the first consequent with the second.

al-ter'nate-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being alternate.

al'ter-nat'ing (ăl'tẽr-nāt'ĭng, ôl'-), *p. a. & vb. n.* from ALTERNATE, *v.*—**al'ter-nat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

alternating current. *Elec.* See ALTERNATE, *v. i.*, 3.—**a. function,** *Math*, one in which the interchange of two variables changes only the sign of the function.—**a. group of degree** *n*, *Math*, one comprised wholly of all even substitutions of *n* symbols.—**a. standard,** *Money*, a standard which shifts from one to the other of two metals either of which is a legal tender. See GRESHAM'S LAW.

al'ter-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *alternatio:* cf. F. *alternation.*] **1.** Act of alternating, state of being alternate; alternate succession, performance, or occurrence; as, the *alternation* of day and night, cold and heat, summer and winter, hope and fear.

2. *Math.* Permutation. *Rare.*

3. Responsive reading or antiphonal singing.

4. *Elec.* Act of alternating See ALTERNATE, *v. i.*, 3.

alternation of generations, *Biol.*, a method of reproduction in which the immediate descendants are unlike the parent, and organisms of a given type are produced only with every second generation, or after the lapse of several generations. Examples of such reproduction occur in members of many groups of invertebrates, notably in certain of the Protozoa, Cœlenterata, worms, and insects; and, in plants, among the Spermatophyta, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, and certain of the Thallophyta. In the commonest modification of the process among invertebrates, a generation reproducing sexually is followed by a generation, or a series of generations, reproducing asexually by budding or simple fission. Cf. HETEROGENESIS, METAGENESIS. In plants the sexual generation (gametophyte) usually differs materially in structure from the so-called asexual generation (sporophyte), which is often, as in all seed plants and ferns, the only visible and conspicuous form of the plant.

al-ter'na-tive (ăl-tûr'nȧ-tĭv; ôl-), *a.* [Cf. F. *alternatif.*] **1.** Offering a choice of two (or, loosely, several) things; offering for choice a second thing or proposition.

2. Disjunctive; as, an *alternative* conjunction.

3. Alternate; reciprocal. *Obs.*

4. *Bot.* Having an inner whorl alternating with an outer one in æstivation.

alternative proposition, *Logic*, a disjunctive proposition.—

al-ston'i-dine (ăl-stŏn'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* An alkaloid found in the bark of *Alstonia constricta.*

al'sto-nine (ăl'stō-nĭn; -nēn), *n. Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{20}O_4N_2$, found in the bark of *Alstonia constricta.*

al'ston-ite (ôl'stŏn-īt), *n.* [From *Alston* Moor, Eng.] = BROMLITE.

alsno. † AS.

Al'svid (ăl'swĭd), **Al'svinn** (-swĭn), *n* [Icel. *Alsvidr*, lit., all-swift, *al-* all + *svidr, svinnr*, swift, wise.] See ARVAK.

alswa. † ALSO, AS.

als'weill' (ălswĕl'), *adv.* & *conj.* [See AS, WELL.] As well; and also; together with. *Scot.*

al-swith', **al-swyth',** *adv.* [ME. *als* as + *swithe* quickly, AS. *swīðe.*] As fast; as fast as possible; immediately. *Obs.*

al-swith'e. † ASWITHE.

alt. *Abbr.* Alternate; alternating; altitude.

alt, al'ta, *n.* Vars of ALTO, a halt. *Obs.*

Al'ta-ba'nes (ăl'tȧ-bā'nēz), *n. pl.* = ALTASANES. [IAN.]

Al-ta'ic (ăl-tā'ĭk), *a.* = ALTAIAN.

‖ **alt'al-tis'si-mo** (ăl'tal-tē'sē-mō), *n.* [It. *alto* high + *altissimo* very high.] Topmost point.

Al'ta-ne'us (ăl'tȧ-nē'ŭs). *Bib.*

altar board. In Coptic churches, a wooden altar slab.

altar bread. Bread or a piece of bread to be used in the Eucharist. In the Latin use altar breads are round unleavened wafers, usually stamped with a figure of Christ crucified or with the symbol IHS.

altar card. *R. C Ch* A tablet or large card containing parts of the Mass, placed on the altar to aid the priest's memory.

altar carpet. The carpet of an altar, specif., an altar cloth.

altar desk. A small desk to support a service book on an altar.

altar dues. Fees given for services at an altar. [TAR.]

‖ **al-ta're** (ăl-tā'rē), *n.* See ALTARED (ôl'tẽrd), *a.* Furnished with, or treated as, an altar.

altar facing. = FRONTAL, *n.*, 3.

altar front = FRONTAL, *n.*, 3.

altar ledge. A raised ledge at the back of an altar, as for lights.

al'tar-let, *n.* A little altar.

altar plate. Plate used in the Eucharist.

altar protector. A covering over an altar cloth.

altar rail. A railing in front of an altar or communion table; a bar at the top of this railing.

altar slab. A slab resting on the top of an altar; the mensa.

altar stole. An ornament pendent in front of an altar cloth, shaped like the ends of a stole.

altar stone. A stone used as an altar; an altar slab; superaltar.

altar table. **a** An altar slab **b** A table used for an altar, as the movable table used in Reformed churches

al'tar-thane, a Mass priest serving an altar; a Mass priest. *Obs* *Oxf. D.*

altar tomb. A tomb resembling an altar.

al'tar-ways', *adv.* Altarwise.

Al'ta-sa'nes (al'tȧ-sā'nēz), *n. pl.* A wild tribe of northern Luzon.

Al-tas'chith (ăl-tăs'kyth), *n.* [Heb *al-tashkhēth* destroy thou not.] *Bib.* A term used in the title of several Psalms (lvii., lviii., lix., lxxv.), understood as the name of a tune and translated "Destroy not."

Al-tash'eth, Al-tash'heth (ăl-tăsh'ĕth; -hĕth), *n. Bib.* Vars. of ALTASCHITH.

‖ **al-te'a** (ăl-tē'ȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. Gr. ἀλθαία. See ALTHÆA.] A tropical American malvaceous plant (*Anoda hastata*). *Sp. Am.*

Al'te Fritz, der (dĕr ăl'tĕ frĭts). [G., lit., the Old Fritz, or Fred.] Frederick the Great;—an affectionate nickname given him by the Prussians.

altemetric. † ALTIMETRY.

‖ **al'ter** (ăl'tẽr) *or* ‖ **al'te-rum** (-tē-rŭm). [L.] *Philos.* Other;—applied to that which is distinguished from the *ego.*

al'ter-a-bl Alterable. *Ref Sp.*

al'ter-age (-ăj), *n.* [L *altor* foster father.] Fosterage. *Obs.*

al'ter-ate, *a.* [LL *alteratus.*] Altered. *Obs.*

al'ter-ate, *v. t. & i.* [LL. *alteratus*, p. p. of *alterare.*] To alter *Obs.* [*Sp.*]

al'ter-a-tiv Alterative. *Ref*

al'ter-ca-tive (ăl'tẽr-kā-tĭv; ôl'-), *a.* Wrangling; scolding.

al'terd. Altered. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **alter ego.** [L., lit., other I.] A second self; specif., a confidential or bosom friend

al'ter-er, *n* One that alters.

‖ **al'ter i'dem** (ăl'tẽr ĭ'dĕm). [L.] A self-same other one; a second self; alter ego

al'ter-i-ty (ăl-tẽr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *altérité.*] State or quality of being other; otherness. *Rare.*

altern. *v. t.* [Cf. F *alterner.*] To alternate *Obs*

al-ter'na-cy (ăl-tûr'nȧ-sĭ; ôl-), *n.* Alternateness; alternation. *R.*

al-ter'nal, *a.* [L. *alternus.*] Alternate. *Obs.* & *R.*—**al-ter'nal-ly,** *adv. Obs.* & *R.*

al'ter-nan'do (ăl'tẽr-năn'dō), *adv.* [L., by alternating.] *Math.* By alternation; that is, by interchanging the means (of a proportion of four terms).

al-ter'nate-leaved', *a. Bot.* Having leaves arranged alternately. [*Sp.*]

al-ter'na-tiv Alternative. *Ref.*

alternative standard. *Money.* = ALTERNATING STANDARD. — a. writ *or* order, *Law*, a writ or order in the nature of an order to show cause commanding the person to whom it is addressed to perform some duty, or show cause why a peremptory or final writ or order should not issue. It determines nothing in favor of or against the respondent, and therefore affects no substantial right.

al-ter'na-tive (ăl-tûr'nă-tĭv ; ôl-), *n.* [Cf. F. *alternative*, LL. *alternativa*.] **1.** An offer or statement of two things, one of which may be chosen, but not both, a proposition to choose between two things, so that if one is taken the other must be left.

There is something else than the mere *alternative* of absolute destruction or unreformed existence. *Burke.*

2. Either of two things, courses, or propositions offered to one's choice, choice of either one excluding choice of the other ; — called *the alternatives* in any given case. Also, an expressed case whose counter case or proposition is implied, or is implicitly recognized as unreal or hypothetical.

Having to choose between two *alternatives*, safety and war, you obstinately prefer the worse *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

3. A choice or offer of choice between more than two things or courses ; hence, one of the several things so offered.

My decided preference is for the fourth and last of these *alternatives.* *Gladstone*

4. Alternation. *Obs.*

Syn. — ALTERNATIVE, CHOICE, OPTION, ELECTION, PREFERENCE come into comparison in the sense of opportunity to choose. An ALTERNATIVE offers two things, of which one must be chosen ; as, the *alternative* of peace with disgrace or war with honor. A CHOICE offers the opportunity, without compulsion, of choosing between two or more things ; as, the *choice* of rooms in an inn. OPTION stresses still further the liberty of choice ; as, to go or stay at one's *option*. ELECTION emphasizes the selective element in making a choice ; PREFERENCE, the desire or predilection that accompanies the act of choosing ; as, an *election* among several courses of study, to take one's *preference*.

al'ter-na'tor (ăl'tẽr-nā'tẽr ; ôl'-), *n.* *Elec.* An electric generator or dynamo for producing alternating currents.

al-ter'ni- (ăl-tûr'nĭ- ; ôl-). Combining form for *alternate*, as in : al-ter'ni-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-āt), *Bot.*, alternate-leaved ; al-ter'ni-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *Bot.*, having stamens alternating with the petals, al-ter'ni-pin'nate (-pĭn'āt), *Bot.*, in a pinnate leaf, having the leaflets alternate ; al-ter'ni-sep'al-ous (-sĕp'ăl-ŭs), *Bot.*, having stamens alternating with the sepals

Al-thæ'a (ăl-thē'a), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀλθαία.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Wife of Œneus, mother of Meleager. See MELEAGER.

2. The lady (supposed to be Lucy Sacheverell, also celebrated under the name of Lucasta) addressed in the poem "To Althæa from Prison," by Richard Lovelace (1618–58).

Al-thæ'a, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀλθαία, marsh mallow.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of Old World malvaceous herbs distinguished by their perfect flowers, the involucels composed of many bracts *A. rosea*, the hollyhock, and *A. officinalis*, the marsh mallow, are well-known species.

2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* An ornamental malvaceous shrub (*Hibiscus syriacus*) ; — in this sense written also **al-the'a**.

alt'horn' (ălt'hôrn'), *n.* [*alt* + *horn.*] *Music.* An instrument of the saxhorn family, with the compass of about A–e‴ (see PITCH). It is used exclusively in military music, often replacing the French horn.

al-though', **al-tho'** (ôl-thō'), *conj.* [*all* + *though* ; ME. *al thagh.*] Grant all this ; be it that ; supposing that ; notwithstanding ; though.

Although all shall be offended, yet will not I. *Mark* xiv. 29.

Syn. — ALTHOUGH, THOUGH. *Although*, originally more emphatic than *though*, is now interchangeable with it in the above sense. Euphonic considerations determine the choice.

al'ti-lik' (ăl'tē-lēk'), *n.* A Turkish silver coin that was formerly issued at 6 piasters and is still in circulation at various values.

al-tim'e-ter (ăl-tĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [LL. *altimeter* ; *altus* high + *metrum*, Gr. μέτρον measure.] An instrument for taking altitudes, as a quadrant, sextant, etc.

al-tim'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* The art of measuring altitudes, or heights. *Gower.* — **al'ti-met'ri-cal** (ăl'tĭ-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.*

Al'tis (ăl'tĭs), *n.* [Gr. Ἄλτις.] *Gr. Antiq.* The sacred inclosure or grove in which the Olympic games were held.

al'ti-scope (ăl'tĭ-skōp), *n.* [L *altus* high + *-scope.*] An extensible telescopic tube with elbows having reflectors so arranged that when one end is raised or extended an image is reflected by one reflector to another reflector, and thence to the eye of an observer, thus enabling him to see over or around obstacles. Cf. PERISCOPE.

al-tis'o-nant (ăl-tĭs'ō-nănt), *a.* [L. *altus* high + *sonant.*] High-sounding ; lofty or pompous. *Skelton.*

al'ti-tude (ăl'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *altitudo*, fr. *altus* high. Cf. ALTAR, HAUGHTY, ENHANCE, OLD.] **1.** Extent upward ; vertical, or perpendicular, elevation of an object above a given level, as its foundation, the ground, another object, etc. Also used fig., as of degree, rank, etc.

He is [proud] even to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shak.*

2. *Astron.* The elevation of a point, or star, or other celestial object, above the horizon, measured by the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between such point and the horizon. It is either *apparent* (the observed altitude) or *true* (the apparent altitude corrected for dip, refraction, etc.).

3. *Geom.* The perpendicular distance from the base of a figure to the summit, or to the side or face parallel to the base ; as, the *altitude* of a triangle, pyramid, parallelogram, etc.

4. *pl.* Elevation of spirits ; heroics, haughty airs. *Colloq.*

The man of law began to get into his *altitudes.* *Scott.*

Syn. — See HEIGHT.

altitude and azimuth instrument, an altazimuth.

al'ti-tu'di-nal (ăl'tĭ-tū'dĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pert. to altitude.

al'ti-tu'di-na'ri-an (-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Lofty in doctrine, aims, etc. — **al'ti-tu'di-na'ri-an**, *n.*

al'to (ăl'tō), *n.* ; *pl.* ALTOS (-tōz). [It. *alto* high, fr. L. *altus*. See ALTITUDE ; cf. ALT.] *Music.* **a** Formerly, the part sung by the highest male, or counter-tenor, voices ; now, the part sung by the lowest female, or contralto, voices, between the tenor and soprano. **b** An alto voice or singer. **c** Alt (in the scale). **d** A tenor violin or viola (which see).

alto clef. *Music.* The C clef, placed so that the two strokes include the middle line of the staff ; the counter-tenor clef.

al'to-cu'mu-lus (ăl'tō-kū'mū-lŭs), *n.* [L. *altus* high + L. & E. *cumulus.*] *Meteor.* A fleecy cloud formation consisting of large whitish or grayish globular cloudlets with shaded portions, often grouped in flocks or rows.

al'to-geth'er (ôl'tōō-gĕth'ẽr), *adv.* [ME. *altogedere ; al* all + *togedere.* See TOGETHER.] **1.** All together. *Obs.*

Altogether they went at once *Chaucer*

2. Without exception, wholly ; completely.

Every man at his best state is *altogether* vanity. *Ps.* xxxix. 5.

al'to-geth'er, *n.* A whole ; tout ensemble.

al'to-re-lie'vo (ăl'tō-rē-lē'vō) } *n ; pl.* E -vos (-vōz) ; || **al'to-ri-lie'vo** (ăl'tō-rē-lyā'vō) } It. -vi (-vē). [It. *alto-rilievo.*] *Sculp.* High relief ; also, sculpture in high relief, as that in which the limbs and head, in part, are entirely detached from the background. See RELIEF, *n.*

al'to-stra'tus (ăl'tō-strā'tŭs), *n.* [L. *altus* high + L. & E. *stratus.*] *Meteor.* A cloud formation similar to cirro-stratus, but heavier and at a lower level.

al-tri'ces (ăl-trī'sēz), *n. pl.* [L., nourishers, pl. of *altrix.*] *Zool.* Nourishers, — a term applied to those birds whose young are hatched in a very immature and helpless condition, so as to require the care of their parents for some time. Opposed to *præcoces.* — **al-tri'cial** (ăl-trĭsh'ăl), *a.*

al'tru-ism (ăl'trōō-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *altruisme* (a word of Comte's), It. *altrui* of or to others, fr. L. *alter* another.] Regard for, and devotion to, the interests of others ; — opposed to *egoism* or *selfishness.*

He teaches that self-love and benevolence, or *altruism*, to use the phrase now in vogue, are native, constitutional principles. *G. P. Fisher.*

Altruism is an ethical term which is often used in economic discussions on socialism, laissez-faire, the functions of government, generally questions of distribution. *Altruism* is the opposite of individualism or egoism, and embraces those moral motives which induce a man to regard the interests of others *Dict of Pol. Econ.*

al'tru-ist, *n.* One who believes in or practices altruism.

al'tru-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *altruiste*, a.] Regardful of others ; beneficent ; unselfish ; — opposed to *egoistic* or *selfish.* — **al'tru-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

al'u-del (ăl'ū-dĕl), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *al-uthāl* : cf. Sp. *aludel.*] *Chem.* One of the pear-shaped or bottle-shaped pots, open at both ends so that the neck can be fitted into the bottom of another like pot in succession, used to form a condenser in sublimation processes.

al'u-la (ăl'ū-lă), *n. ; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *ala* a wing.] *Zoöl.* **a** The bastard wing of birds. See under BASTARD. **b** A small scalelike structure at the base of the wings of Diptera, above the halteres ; also, a similar organ found in certain water beetles. **c** A posterior lobe of the wing of certain Diptera. — **al'u-lar** (-lăr), *a.*

al'um (ăl'ŭm), *n.* [ME. *alum*, *alom*, OF. *alum*, F. *alun*, fr. L. *alumen* alum.] **1.** Sulphate of potassium and aluminium, $KAl(SO_4)_2{\cdot}12H_2O$, crystallizing ordinarily in beautiful colorless octahedrons ; — called specif. *potash alum*, or *potassium alum*. It has an astringent taste. Alum has various uses in the arts, and is employed in medicine especially as a styptic and astringent. See ALUMINIUM SULPHATE

2. *Chem.* Any of a series of double sulphates isomorphous with common alum, in which the potassium may be replaced by sodium, ammonium, etc., and the aluminium by iron, chromium, or some other trivalent metal. Ammonium aluminium sulphate, or *ammonia alum*, very closely resembles potassium alum, and is often sold as *alum.*

al'um, *v. t.* To steep in, impregnate, adulterate, or treat with, a solution of alum or some other aluminium compound.

alum cake. A product of the action of sulphuric acid on clay, consisting chiefly of silica and aluminium sulphate.

alum flower. Powdered burnt alum.

alum glass. Crystallized alum.

a-lu'mi-na (ă-lū'mĭ-nă), *n.* [L. *alumen*, *aluminis.* See ALUM.] *Chem.* The oxide of aluminium, Al_2O_3. *Alumina* is the most widely distributed earth, and all that is said of the occurrence of the metal aluminium in nature (except as to cryolite) might be equally applied to the oxide. (See ALUMINIUM.) Prepared artificially, it is a white, tasteless, amorphous powder. Corundum, including the sapphire and ruby, is native crystallized alumina.

a-lu'mi-nate (-mĭ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of aluminium hydroxide, formed when the latter acts as a weak acid.

a-lu'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *aluminatus* tinctured with alum, fr. *alumen*, *-minis*, alum.] To treat or combine with alum or alumina.

al'u-min'ic (ăl'ū-mĭn'ĭk), *a.* Of or containing aluminium ; as, *aluminic* phosphate.

a-lu'mi-nif'er-ous (ă-lū'mĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *alumen* alum + *-ferous.*] Containing alum or aluminium.

al'u-min'i-form (ăl'ū-mĭn'ĭ-fôrm ; *a-lū'mĭ-nĭ'-*), *a.* [L. *alumen* + *-form.*] Having the form of an alum.

a-lu'mi-nite (ă-lū'mĭ-nīt), *n.* [*aluminium* + *-ite.*] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of aluminium, usually occurring in white compact reniform masses.

al'u-min'i-um (ăl'ū-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *or* **a-lu'mi-num** (ă-lū'mĭ-nŭm), *n.* [NL. See ALUMINA.] A bluish silver-white metal, very malleable, ductile, and sonorous, and noted for its lightness (sp. gr., about 2 6) and resistance to oxidation. Symbol, *Al* ; at. wt., 27.1. It is the most abundant metallic element, constituting, as is computed, 7.3 per cent of the earth's crust, but always occurring in combination. Its principal minerals are cryolite, corundum, bauxite, diaspore, gibbsite, alunogen, alummite, alunite, turquoise, wavellite, lazulite, and many silicates, as kaolin, feldspar, and mica. The metal was first separated by Wohler in 1828. It is chiefly manufactured from *aluminium ore* (a pure form of bauxite) by converting it into alumina and electrolyzing this in a fused bath of sodium aluminium fluoride. Aluminium melts at 657° C. (1215° F.). Weight per cu. ft., 159–169.5 lbs. It is used as a material for electric conductors, cooking utensils, and various small articles, and in the construction of boats, etc., where lightness combined with strength is a requisite. It is also employed in the process of aluminography, in reducing and welding metals (see THERMITE), and in the preparation of alloys. Chemically, it is trivalent, forming the compounds Al_2O_3, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, etc.

☞ The word was first proposed by Davy in the form *alumium*, and changed by him to *aluminum*, but was finally made *aluminium* to conform to the analogy of *sodium*, *potassium*, etc. The form *aluminum* is in common use in mining, manufacturing, and the trade in the United States ; the form *aluminium* is used with practical uniformity in Great Britain and generally by chemists in the United States

aluminium, *or* **aluminum, bronze.** Sometimes **aluminium**, *or* **aluminum, gold.** A pale gold-colored alloy composed of copper and aluminium. It usually contains five to ten per cent of aluminium, the latter being the standard proportion. It is used for guns, journal bearings, bells, etc., and also for ornamental articles. It is made commercially by means of the electric arc.

[10 per cent] *aluminium bronze* . . is hard and stiff and very homogeneous Its specific gravity is 7.7 It is so ductile and malleable that it can be drawn down under the hammer to the fineness of a cambric needle. It works well, casts well, holds a fine surface under the tool, and when exposed to the weather ; and it is, in every respect, considered the best bronze yet known. Its high cost alone prevents its extensive use in the arts *R. H Thurston*

aluminium chloride. *Chem.* A compound, $AlCl_3$, obtained as a white deliquescent crystalline mass by heating a mixture of alumina and carbon in chlorine, and used as a catalytic agent in organic chemistry. It dissolves in water with evolution of heat.

aluminium hydroxide. *Chem.* A compound, $Al(OH)_3$, obtained, as a gelatinous white precipitate, by treating solutions of aluminium salts with alkalies. It occurs native as gibbsite and (in dehydrated form) as bauxite and diaspore.

aluminium sulphate. *Chem.* A salt, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, forming colorless monoclinic crystals which contain 18 molecules of water ; — called also *concentrated alum.* It occurs native as alunogen and is prepared artificially, by treating the hydroxide with sulphuric acid. It is used in dyeing as a mordant, in purifying water, in tawing skins, etc., having largely replaced alum for these purposes.

a-lu'mi-no-fer'ric (ă-lū'mĭ-nō-fĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*aluminium* + *ferric.*] Containing aluminium and iron ; as, *aluminoferric* cake, made by decomposing bauxite with sulphuric acid, and used for precipitating sewage, waste liquors, etc.

a-lu'mi-nog'ra-phy (-nŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*aluminium* + *-graphy.*] The art or process of producing, and printing from, aluminium plates, after the manner of ordinary lithography. — **a-lu'mi-no-graph'ic** (-nō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

a-lu'mi-no-ther'my (ă-lū'mĭ-nō-thûr'mĭ), *n.* [*aluminium* + Gr. θέρμη heat.] The production of heat by the chemical combination of the metal aluminium. See THERMITE. — **a-lu'mi-no-ther'mic** (-thûr'mĭk), *a.* — **a-lu'mi-no-ther'mics** (-mĭks), *n.*

a-lu'mi-nous (ă-lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *aluminosus*, fr. *alumen* alum : cf. F. *alumineux.*] Pertaining to or containing alum or aluminium ; as, *aluminous* minerals.

aluminous cake, alum cake.

a-lu'mi-num (ă-lū'mĭ-nŭm), *n.* [NL. See ALUMINA.] The metal more generally called *aluminium* by chemists. See ALUMINIUM.

a-lum'na (ă-lŭm'nă), *n. fem. ; pl.* ALUMNÆ (-nē). [L. See ALUMNUS.] **1.** *Class. Antiq* A foster daughter ; a female ward or pupil.

2. Hence, a pupil ; esp., a graduate of a school, college, etc.

a-lum'nus (-nŭs), *n. masc. ; pl.* -NI (-nī). [L., fr. *alere* to nourish.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A foster son ; male ward or pupil.

2. Hence, a pupil ; esp., a graduate of a college, or other institution of learning.

al'um-root', *n.* *Bot.* **a** A North American saxifragaceous herb (*Heuchera americana*), whose root has astringent properties ; also, any of several other species of *Heuchera*,

al-ter'na-tive-ly, *adv.* of ALTERNATIVE. See -LY.

al-ter'na-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

al-ter'na-tiv'i-ty (ăl-tûr'nă-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ ; ôl-), *n* Power to choose and will an alternative.

‖ **al-ter'nis vi'di-bus** (vĭs'ĭ-bŭs). [L.] By alternate changes ; alternately.

al-ter'ni-ty (ăl-tûr'nĭ-tĭ ; ôl-), *n.* [L. *alternitas.*] Alternation. *Rare.*

al'ter-nize, *v. t.* To alternate | **al'te-rum.** See ALTER, other

‖ **al'te-rum al-te'ri-us au-xi'li-o e'get** (ăl-t ē'rĭ-ŭs ô g-z ĭ'ĭ-ō ē'jĕt). [L.] The one needs the assistance of the other.

‖ **al'te-rum tan'tum.** [L.] As much more ; twice as much.

‖ **al'tesse'** (ăl'tĕs'), ‖ **al-te'za** (ăl-tē'thă ; 268), ‖ **al-tez'za** (ăl-tĕt'tsă), *n.* [F. *altesse*, Sp. *alteza*, It *altezza.*] Highness ; — used esp as a title of nobility. *Obs. or R.*

Al-the'a (ăl-thē'ă), *n.* [L. *Althæa*, Gr. Ἀλθαία ; cf. ἀλθαίνειν to heal.] Lit., a healer ; — fem. prop. name.

al-the'a. Var. of 2d ALTHÆA, 2.

al-the'ine (-ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* *Chem.* Asparagine.

al'thing (ăl'thĭng ; ôl'-), *n.* [Icel. (modern) *alþing*, earlier *alþingi* ; *allr* all + *þing* assembly.] The national assembly of Iceland. See THING, *n.*

al'thing, *n.* Everything. *Obs.*

althir. † ALL.

al-tho'. Var. of ALTHOUGH.

al-tic'o-mous (ăl-tĭk'ō-mŭs), *a.* [L. *alticomus* ; *altus* high + *coma* hair, foliage.] *Bot.* Leafy at the summit of the axis. *Rare.*

al'ti-fy (ăl'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *altus* high + *-fy.*] To exalt. *Obs.*

al-til'o-quent (ăl-tĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *altus* (adv. *alte*) high + *loquens*, p. pr. of *loqui* to speak.] High-sounding ; pompous in speech. *Rare.* — **al-til'o-quence** (-kwĕns). *n. Rare.*

al-til'o-quy (ăl-tĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [LL. *altiloquus* altiloquent.] High or loud talk *Obs.* — **al'ti-lo'qui-ous** (ăl'tĭ-lō'kwĭ-ŭs), *a. Obs*

al'tin', **al'tine'** (ăl'tēn'), *n.* [Russ *altyn*, fr. Tatar *alty tin* six squirrels.] See COIN [CAL.]

al-tin'car (ăl-tĭn'kär), *n.* = TINCAL.

altincatione. † ALTERCATION

Al-tis'i-do'ra. (ăl-tĭs'ĭ-dō'rä), *n.* In Cervantes's "Don Quixote," a maidservant who hoaxes Don Quixote with feigned love

al-tis'o-nous (ăl-tĭs'ō-nŭs), *a.* [L *altisonus.*] Altisonant.

‖ **al-tis'si-mo** (al-tēs'sē-mō), *a.* [It. ; superl. of *alto.*] *Music* Situated above F in alt ; — said of a part or of notes. — *n* A part or note so situated. See PITCH.

al-tit'o-nant (ăl-tĭt'ō-nănt), *a.* [L. *altitonans.*] High-thundering ; thundering from above *Obs.*

‖ **al'ti-us non tol-len'di** (ăl'shĭ-ŭs nŏn tō-lĕn'dĭ), *and* **al'ti-us tol-len'di.** [L.] *Civil Law.* See SERVITUDE.

al-tiv'o-lant (ăl-tĭv'ō-lănt), *a.* [L. *altivolans.*] Flying high. *Obs.* [a hill.

‖ **al'to** (ăl'tō), *n.* [Sp.] A height ; **al'to,** *n.* [It or Sp., fr G. See HALT.] A halt or stop. *Obs.*

al'to-geth'er-ness, *n* See -NESS

al'to-geth'ers, *adv* Altogether *Obs.*

al-tom'e-ter (ăl-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n* [L. *altus* high + *-meter.*] a A theodolite. b A vertical circle for measuring elevations.

‖ **al'to ri-pie'no** (ăl'tō rē-pyā'nō). [It.] *Music.* An instrumental or vocal tenor part, at times used in a grand chorus.

alto saxhorn *Music.* A kind of saxhorn in E flat

al'toun' (ôl'tōōn'), *a.* Old town. *Scot.*

altricacion † ALTERCATION.

al-trop'a-thy (ăl-trŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [L. *alter* another + *-pathy.*] Sympathy *Rare.*

‖ **al'tum ma're.** [L.] *Law.* The high sea. [*Obs.*

al'ture, *n.* [It. *altura.*] Height. ‖ **al'tus** (ăl'tŭs), *n.* [L., high.] *Music* = ALTO.

a-lu'chi res'in (ă-lōō'chĭ). = ACOUCHI RESIN.

A-lu'co (ă-lū'kō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *alucus* or *ulucus* a screech owl.] *Zool* Syn of *Strix*, the genus including the barn owls.

Al'u-con'i-dæ (ăl'ū-kŏn'ĭ-dē), Syns of STRIGIDÆ b, STRIGINÆ.

aludel furnace. = BUSTAMENTE FURNACE.

A'lu-dra' (ä'lōō-drä'), *n.* [Ar. *al'adhrā* the virgin.] See STAR.

aluf. † ALOOF. [b & c

al'u-let (ăl'ū-lĕt), *n.* = ALULA

al'um-bloom', *n* Alumroot.

‖ **A'lum-bra'do** (ä'lōōm-brä'thō ; 146), *n.* [Sp.] See ILLUMINATI, 2.

alum carmine. *Microscopy* A red staining fluid composed of alum, carmine, and water.

alum. cochineal. *Microscopy.* A red staining fluid composed of alum, cochineal, and water.

‖ **a-lu'men** (ă-lū'mĕn), *n.* [L.] *Pharm* Alum.

alum hæmatoxylin *or* **hema-.** *Microscopy.* A staining fluid composed of hæmatoxylin, alum, alcohol, and water.

a-lu'mic (ă-lū'mĭk). Short for ALUMINIC.

al'u-mif'er-ous (ăl'ū-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs) Short for ALUMINIFEROUS.

al'u-min. Alumine. *Ref. Sp.*

al'u-mine (ăl'ū-mĭn), *n.* [F.] Alumina. *Archaic.*

a-lu'min-ish, *a* = ALUMISH. *Obs.*

aluminium oxide = ALUMINA.

a-lu'mi-nize, *v. t* = ALUMINATE.

a-lu'mi-nose (-nōs), *a* Aluminous. *Rare* — **a-lu'mi-nos'i-ty** (-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.*

a-lu'mi-no'sis, *n.* [NL. See ALUMINIUM ; -OSIS] *Med.* A disease of the lungs caused by inhalation of aluminium dust

a-lu'mi-no-ther'mics, *n.* Aluminothermy.

aluminum bronze, gold, etc. See ALUMINIUM BRONZE, etc.

al'um-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

al'um-ite. *Min.* † ALUNITE.

a-lu'mi-num, *n.* See ALUMINIUM, *Note. Obs.*

a-lum'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to alumni or alumnæ

a-lum'ni-ate (ă-lŭm'nĭ-āt), *n.* Pupilage *Rare*

a-lum'nol (-nōl ; -nŏl), *n.* [*aluminium* + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* An organic salt of aluminium (probably aluminum naphthol sulphonate) used as a local astringent and antiseptic.

alum rock. Alunite.

alum schist. = ALUM SHALE.

as *H. micrantha.* **b** The crane's-bill (*Geranium maculatum*), somewhat resembling the preceding in foliage.

alum shale *or* **slate.** [F.] A variety of shale or clay slate, containing iron pyrites, the decomposition of which leads to the formation of alum, which often effloresces on the rock. It is a commercial source of alum in some localities.

al'u-nite (ăl'ŭ-nīt), *n.* [F.] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of potassium and aluminium, $K(AlO)_3(SO_4)_2{\cdot}3H_2O$, occurring in rhombohedral crystals or massive. When pure it is colorless or white. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 2.58–2.72.

a-lu'no-gen (*ă*-lū'nō-jĕn), *n.* [F. *alun* alum + *-gen.*] *Min.* A white fibrous sulphate of aluminium, $Al_2(SO_4)_3{\cdot}18H_2O$, frequently found on the walls of mines and quarries, — also called *feather alum*, and *hair salt.*

al'ure (ăl'ŭr), *n.* [OF. *aleure*, walk, F. *allure*, or OF. *aleoir* place to walk in, gallery; both fr. *aler* (F. *aller*) to go. Cf. ALLURE gait.] A passage, gallery, or ambulatory, as a walk behind castle battlements, a cloister, etc. *Obs.*

The sides of every street were covered with fresh *alures* of marble. *T. Warton.*

al-ve'o-la (ăl-vē'ŏ-lă), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-læ** (-lē). [NL, fr. *alveolus.*] *Bot.* A pit or depression in the surface of an organ.

al-ve'o-lar (ăl-vē'ŏ-lăr, ăl'vē-ŏ-lar; 277), *a.* [L. *alveolus* a small hollow.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, alveoli, esp. those of the jaws; specif., *Anat.*, pert. to the part of the jaws where the sockets for the teeth are situated.

2. *Phon.* Articulated or pronounced with the tip of the tongue touching the upper front alveolar ridge.

alveolar artery, *Anat.*, the artery, a branch of the internal maxillary, supplying the upper molar and bicuspid teeth, etc. — **a. canals,** *Anat.*, the canals in the jaw bones for the passage of the dental nerves. — **a. ducts,** *Anat.*, the somewhat enlarged terminal sections of the bronchioles, whose walls are beset with air cells. — **a. index.** = GNATHIC INDEX. — **a. passages.** = *alveolar ducts* (above). — **a. plasma.** *Bot.* = TROPHOPLASM. — **a. point,** *Craniol.*, the center of the margin of the upper alveolar arch. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.* — **a. process** *or* **ridge,** *Anat.*, the ridge, or raised thickened border of the mandible and superior maxillary bones, which contains the sockets of the teeth. — **a. theory** (of protoplasm) See PROTOPLASM.

al've-o-late (ăl'vē-ŏ-lāt; ăl-vē'-) } *a.* [L. *alveolatus*, fr. *al-*
al've-o-lat'ed (-lā't'ĕd) } *veolus.*] Pitted like a honeycomb. — **al've-o-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

al-ve'o-li'tis (ăl-vē'ŏ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *alveolus* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the alveolus of a tooth.

al-ve'o-lo- (ăl-vē'ŏ-lŏ-). A combining form denoting *connection with,* or *relation to, an alveolus,* or *the part of the jaws containing the dental alveoli* (and some part designated by the last part of the compound); as in **al-ve'o-lo-den'tal, al-ve'o-lo-sub-na'sal.**

al-ve'o-lo-con-dyl'e-an (-kŏn-dĭl'ē-ăn), *a. Craniom.* Designating the plane which passes through the occipital condyles and the alveolar point. See CRANIOMETRY.

al-ve'o-lo-la'bi-al (-lā'bĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the alveolar part of the jaw and the lips; as, the **alveololabial sulci,** the spaces between the gums and the lips.

al-ve'o-lo-lin'gual (-lĭŋ'gwăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the alveolar part of the jaw and the tongue; as, the **alveololingual sulci,** the spaces between the gums and the tongue.

al-ve'o-lus (ăl-vē'ŏ-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-li** (-lī). [L., a small hollow or cavity, dim. of *alveus* a hollow.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A small cavity or pit, as a socket for a tooth, an air cell of the lungs, an acinus of a compound gland, a cell or compartment of a honeycomb, one of the pits in the wall of the stomach into which the glands open, etc.

2. *Zoöl.* One of the converging ossicles about the mouth of a sea urchin which bear the teeth.

al'vine (ăl'vĭn; -vīn), *a.* [L. *alvus* belly : cf. F *alvin.*] Of, from, in, or pertaining to, the belly or the intestines; as, *alvine* discharges, *alvine* concretions.

al'way (ôl'wā; *archaic* ôl'wā'), *adv.* Always. *Archaic or Poetic.* "I would not live *alway.*" *Job* vii. 16.

al'ways (ôl'wāz; -wăz), *adv.* [*all* + *way.* See -s, adv. suff.] **1.** At all times; ever; perpetually, throughout all time; continually; as, God is *always* the same.

2. Constantly during a certain period, or regularly at stated intervals; invariably; uniformly; — opposed to *sometimes* or *occasionally.*

He *always* rides a black galloway *Bulwer.*

3. In any case; still; however. *Obs. or Dial.*

A-lys'sum (*ă*-lĭs'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄλυσσον*, name of a plant, perh. fr. *ἀ-* not + *λύσσα* raging madness.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of brassicaceous plants of Europe and Asia. They are low, hairy herbs, with small yellow flowers, borne in racemes. Several species, esp. *A. saxatile*, are familiar in cultivation.

2. [*l. c.*] Sweet alyssum (which see).

am (ăm). [AS. *am, eom*, akin to Goth *im*, Icel. *em*, OIr. *am*, Lith. *esmi*, L. *sum*, Gr. *εἰμί*, Avestan *ahmi*, Skr. *asmi*, fr. a root *as* to be. Cf IS, ARE.] The first person singular pres. indic. of the verb *be.* See BE.

God said unto Moses, I *am* that I *am.* *Ex* iii 14

a'ma (ā'mă), *n.* [LL.] In the early Christian church, the vessel in which the wine for the Eucharist was consecrated.

am'a-da-vat' (ăm'*ă*-dă-văt'), *n.* [Indian name. From *Ahmedabad*, a city from which it was imported to Europe.] *Zoöl.* A small Indian song bird (*Estrelda amandava*) commonly caged and kept for fighting, — called also *strawberry finch.* The female is olive brown; the male, in summer, largely crimson.

Am'a-dis (ăm'*a*-dĭs), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** Lit, love of God; — a masc. proper name.

2. Amadis of Gaul, or Amadis of Greece, hence, a constant lover, of which Amadis of Gaul was a type.

All other unprincipled heathen, like yourself, or *Amadises,* like our worthy host *Chas. Reade.*

Amadis of Gaul, the hero of a celebrated cycle of romances of chivalry, the Amadis cycle, connected with the Arthurian cycle, and widely known throughout western Europe, esp. in the 16th century. The earliest version preserved is that of the Spaniard Garcia Ordoñez de Montalvo (about 1470). Amadis, the illegitimate son of Perion, King of Gaul, having been rescued at sea from the box in which his mother, Elisena of Brittany, had abandoned him, was educated at the Scottish court, and later achieved many fold adventures in winning the woman he loved, Oriana. — **A. of Greece,** a continuation, in Spanish, of the "Amadis of Gaul," dealing with the exploits of a great-grandson of Amadis, and said to be by Feliciano de Silva.

am'a-dou (ăm'*a*-dōō), *n.* [F.] A spongy substance, also called *punk* and *German tinder*, prepared in Germany from the fungus *Polyporus fomentarius*, and occasionally from *P. ignarius* and related species. It has been employed as a styptic; but its common use is as tinder, after preparation by soaking in a strong solution of saltpeter.

a'mah (ä'mă; ăm'*ă*), *n.* [Pg. *ama.*] A nurse; esp., a wet nurse; also, any female servant. *Oriental.*

A-mai'mon, *or* **A-may'mon** (*ă*-mā'mŏn; *a*-mī'-), *n.* Also *Amamon.* An imaginary king of the East, one of the principal devils who might be bound or restrained from doing hurt from the third hour till noon, and from the ninth hour till evening. He is mentioned in Shakespeare's "1 Henry IV." (II. sc. iv., l. 370), and "Merry Wives of Windsor" (II. sc. ii., l. 311).

a-main' (*ă*-mān'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *main.* See 2d MAIN, *n.*]

1. With might; with full force; violently; exceedingly.

They on the hill, which were not yet come to blows, perceiving the fewness of their enemies, came down *amain* *Milton*

The soul strives *amain* to live and work through all things. *Emerson*

2. At full speed; in great haste; also, at once. "They fled *amain.*" *Holinshed.*

Am'a-lek-ite (ăm'*ă*-lĕk-īt), *n.* [Heb. *'Amāleki*, name of a people in Arabia Petræa, supposed to be descendants of *Amalek.*] *Bib.* Orig., one of a marauding Bedouin tribe settled about Kadesh, who, according to Gen. xxxvi. 12, were descended from Esau; later, probably applied to marauding nomads in general.

a-mal'gam (*ă*-măl'găm), *n.* [F. *amalgame*, perh. fr. L. *malagma*, Gr. *μάλαγμα*, emollient, plaster, poultice, fr. *μαλάσσειν* to make soft, fr. *μαλακός* soft.] **1.** An alloy of mercury with another metal or metals. Amalgams of most of the well-known metals except iron and platinum can be made by merely bringing mercury and the other metal in contact, often with heating or the addition of a dilute acid. Other methods are, the treatment of mercury with a metallic salt in solution, and the immersion of a metal in a solution of a mercury salt. Amalgams are solid or liquid according to the proportion of mercury present. They are used in making tooth cements, in silvering mirrors, etc. See also AMALGAMATION PROCESS, ALLOY.

☞ Medalists apply the term to soft alloys generally.

2. A mixture, compound, or union of different things.

3. *Min.* A native alloy of mercury and silver, occurring in isometric crystals or massive.

a-mal'ga-mate (*ă*-măl'*ga*-māt), *v. t. & i.*; A-MAL'GA-MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); A-MAL'GA-MAT'ING (-māt'ĭng). **1.** To compound or mix, as quicksilver, with another metal; to unite, combine, or alloy with mercury; to unite in an amalgam.

2. To mix so as to make a uniform compound; to unite or combine into a uniform whole, to coalesce, as a result of growth; as, to *amalgamate* two races; to *amalgamate* one race with another

Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and *amalgamated* into one *Burke.*

3. To merge (two or more societies or corporations) in a single body. See MERGE, *v. t. Chiefly Eng.*

Syn. — Consolidate, combine, coalesce, unite. See JOIN.

a-mal'ga-ma'tion (*ă*-măl'*ga*-mā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *amalgamation.*] **1.** Act or process of amalgamating, or state of being amalgamated.

2. The result of such combination; an amalgam.

3. A merger of societies or corporations. See MERGER.

amalgamation process. The process of extracting metals, esp. gold and silver, from their ores by treatment in the powdered form with mercury. The excess of mercury is pressed from the amalgam, which is then distilled.

a-mal'ga-ma'tor (-mā'tĕr), *n.* One that amalgamates. Specif.: A machine for use in the amalgamation process.

Am'a-lings (ăm'*a*-lĭngz), *n. pl.* The royal race of the ancient Goths and later rulers of the Ostrogoths until the extinction of the male line with Theodoric the Great (d. 526).

Am'al-ri'cian (ăm'ăl-rĭsh'ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A member of a sect of pantheists founded by Amalric of Bena (Amauri de Chartres), a French philosopher and theologian (died early in the 13th century), whose doctrines were condemned by Pope Innocent III. in 1215. They held that God has revealed himself thrice, — by incarnation in Abraham, in Christ, and in the Amalricians

Am'al-thæ'a, Am'al-the'a (ăm'ăl-thē'*a*), *n.* [L. *Amalthea*, fr. Gr. *Ἀμάλθεια.*] *Class. Myth.* **a** The nurse of Zeus, described as a goat which suckled Zeus and was set by him among the stars, or as a nymph. The *horn of Amalthæa* was one of the goat's horns (given either by the nymph to Zeus or by Zeus to the nymph) endowed with the virtue of becoming filled with whatever its possessor wished, hence called the *horn of plenty,* or *cornucopia.* **b** The Cumæan sibyl. **c** Mistress of Jupiter Ammon and mother of Bacchus, hidden by Ammon in the island Nysa, in Africa, that she might elude Ammon's wife, Rhea.

a-man'din (*a*-măn'dĭn; ăm'ăn-), *n.* [F. *amande* almond + *-in.*] *Org. Chem.* The typical proteid of sweet almonds and peach kernels. It has the properties of a globulin.

a-ma'ni (*ă*-mä'nē), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *amānī*, fr Ar. *amānah* security, land held as security.] **a** Government estates or other sources of revenue not leased or farmed out; — opposed to *zamindari. India.* **b** Government lands paying rent in kind instead of in money *India.*

Am'a-ni'ta (ăm'*ă*-nī'tă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀμανῖται* a sort of fungus.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of white-spored agaricaceous fungi having an annulus, and a volva which is separate from the pileus The species are widely distributed; a few are edible, but the majority, as *A. muscaria*, the fly agaric, *A. phalloides*, the death cup or deadly amanita, and *A. verna*, the "destroying angel," are very poisonous, and are frequently mistaken for edible mushrooms with fatal results. See *Illust.* at DEATH CUP, FLY AGARIC.

2. [*l. c.*] A fungus of this genus.

A-man'i-top'sis (*ă*-măn'ĭ-tŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *Amanita* + *-opsis.*] *Bot.* A genus of agaricaceous fungi, formerly included in *Amanita*, but distinguished by the absence of a veil. Probably most of the species are poisonous, but *A. vaginata* is regarded as one of the best edible mushrooms.

alum stone *Min* Alunite

alum whey Whey made by coagulating milk with alum

a-lun'dum (*ă*-lŭn'dăm), *n* [*aluminium* + *corundum.*] Artificially prepared corundum *Tyndall Name.*

al'u-nif'er-ous. [F *alunifère*] = ALUMINIFEROUS *Rare*

a-lu'pag (*ă*-lōō'păg). [Tag] Var of ALIPAI *Phil. I.*

alure. † ALLURE

a-lur'gite (*ă*-lûr'jīt), *n.* [Gr *ἀλουργής* sea purple.] *Min.* A purplish manganese mica

A'lush (ä'lŭsh) *Bib.*

a-lu'si-a (*a*-lū'shĭ-*ă*; -sĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. *ἄλυσις* distress.] Hallucination.

a-lu'ta (*ă*-lū'*tă*), *n.* [L.] A soft tawed leather

al'u-ta-ceous (ăl'ŭ-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L *alutaceus.*] Soft or brown, or brownish yellow, like aluta.

al'u-ta'tion (-shŭn), *n* [See ALUTA.] The tanning or dressing of leather. *Obs*

alutterly. † ALLUTTERLY

Al'vah (ăl'*v*ä), **Al'van** (ăl'*v*ăn), *n.* [Heb. *'Alvāh*, *'Alvān.*] Masc. prop. name.

al'va ma-ri'na (ăl'*v*ä mä-rī'*na*). [*alva* is prob. a mistake for L. *ulva* sedge or L *alga* seaweed.] Dried sea wrack, sometimes used to fill mattresses.

al'va-ry, *n.* [L. *alvus* womb.] Womb; couch. *Obs.*

alve. † ELF

al've-a'ri-um (ăl'*v*ē-ā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] An alveary

al've-a-ry (ăl'*v*ē-*ă*-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz) [L. *alvearium* beehive, fr. *alveus* a hollow vessel] **1.** A beehive, or something resembling a beehive

2. *Anat* The external auditory canal *Rare.*

al've-ate (-āt), *v. t*; AL'VE-AT-ED (-āt'ĕd); AL'VE-AT-ING. [L. *alveatus* hollowed out.] To make hollow, or vaulted, like a beehive.

al've-i, *n., pl.* OF ALVEUS.

al-ve'o-lar'i-form (ăl-vē'ŏ-lăr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like an alveolus.

al-ve'o-la-ry, *a.* Alveolar. *Rare.*

al've-ole, *n* An alveolus.

al-ve'o-li, *n., pl.* OF ALVEOLUS.

al've-ol'i-form (ăl'*v*ē-ŏl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Alveolariform.

al-ve'o-lite, *n. Paleon* A fossil coral of the genus *Alveolites* or an allied genus.

Al-ve'o-li'tes (ăl-vē'ŏ-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *alveolus* a small cavity.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil corals of the Silurian and Devonian rocks. They are massive or branching with compressed thin-walled corallites.

al've-us (ăl'vē-*ŭs*), *n.*; *pl.* AL-VEI (-ī) [L.] **1.** The channel of a river, or trough of the sea.

2. *Anat.* & *A* thin layer of medullary nerve fibers on the ventricular surface of the hippocampus major **b** The utriculus of the ear. **c** The thoracic duct, esp its wider part

al'vi-du'cous (ăl'*v*ĭ-dū'*k*ŭs), *a.* [L. *alvus* belly + *ducere* to lead.] *Med.* Purgative. *Rare.*

Al'vin (ăl'*v*ĭn), **Al'van** (ăl'*v*ăn), *n.* [G. *Alvin*; cf. G. *all* all, OHG. *wini* friend.] Lit., beloved by all; — masc. prop. name F. *Aluin* (ä'lu-ăⁿ'); It. & Sp. *Aluino* (*a*-lwē'nō).

alvisch, alvish. † ELVISH.

Al'viss' (ăl'wĕs'), *n.* [Icel. *Alviss*, lit., all-wise.] *Norse Myth.* A wise dwarf who demands Thor's daughter in marriage. Thor detains him until dawn, which is fatal to dwarfs.

Al'viss-mal', *n.* An Eddic song narrating the story of Alviss.

al'vite (ăl'vīt), *n.* [From *Alve*, Norway, its locality.] A hydrous silicate containing beryllium, yttrium, and other metals.

Al'win. Var. of ALVIN.

al'wise. *adv.* [*all* + *wise.*] In every way. *Obs*

al'wit'ty. *a.* [*all* + *witty.*] Omniscient. *Obs.*

a-ly' † ALLY.

ă'ly (ăl'ĭ), *a.* Of or like ale.

Al'ya (ăl'*ya*), *n.* [Prob fr. Ar. *al hayyah* the snake.] See STAR.

al'y-com-paine'. Rare var of ELECAMPANE

alym. † ALUM.

a-lym'phi-a (*ă*-lĭm'fĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + *lymph.*] *Med.* Deficiency or absence of lymph.

a-lyne', *v. t.* [Cf. L *allinere* to besmear.] To anoint *Obs.*

a-lyp'un, a-lyp'us, *n.* [Gr. *ἄλυπον*, fr. *ἄλυτος* painless.] A kind of herb mentioned by Dioscorides as an anodyne *Obs.*

alysaunders † ALEXANDERS

A'lys'camps', Les (lĕ-zä'lēs'-kaⁿ'). [F. fr. L. *Elysii Campi* Elysian Fields.] A Roman cemetery at Arles, now a park.

al'ysm (ăl'ĭz'm), *n* [Gr *ἀλυσμός* disquiet.] *Med.* Restlessness; anxiety.

a-lys'se-ide (*a*-lĭs'ē-īd), *n.* [*ἄλυσις* (erron. *ἄλυσις*) chain + *εἶδος* form.] See CATENOID.

a-lys'son (-sŏn), *n.* [See ALYSSUM.] Any species of *Alyssum.*

al'y-tarch (ăl'ĭ-tärk), *n.* [L. *alytarcha*, fr. Gr. *ἀλυτάρχης.*] *Gr. Antiq.* The chief police officer at the Olympic games; hence, formerly, a supervisor at public games.

Al'y-tes (ăl'ĭ-tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr *ἄλυτος* indissoluble.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the obstetrical toads (which see).

Am *Abbr* America; American; *Mil.*, ammunition party.

A. M., *also* **a. m.** *Abbr.* Artium Magister (L., Master of Arts); ante meridiem (L., before noon); anno mundi (L., year of the world); Ave Maria (L., Hail Mary).

a-ma' (ä-mä'), *n.* [Tag.] Father.

a'ma. Var of AMAH.

ama-. See BANTU-.

A. M. A. *Abbr* American Missionary Association.

Am'a-ad (ăm'*ă*-ăd). *D. Bib.*

Am'a-bel (ăm'*ă*-bĕl), *n.* [L. *amabilis* lovable; cf. F. *aimable.*] L.t., lovable; — fem. prop. name. L. *Amabilia* (*a*-mä'bĭ-lĭ-*ă*).

am'a-bil'i-ty (ăm'*a*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *amabilitas.*] Lovableness. *Obs or R. Jer Taylor.*

am'a-ble, am'a-bile, *a* [OF. *amable*, F *aimable*, L *amabilis*] Lovable. *Obs*

a-mac'ca † HAMMOCK.

am'a-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἅμα* together + *κράτος* power] *Physiog* Amasthenic.

am'a-crine (ăm'*a*-krĭn; -krīn), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr *μακρός* long + *ἴς, ινός*, fiber.] *Anat.* Lacking long processes; — applied to certain retinal cells. — *n.* An amacrine cell

A'mad (ä'mäd), *Bib.*

Amad *Abbr* Amadeus [*Bib.*]

A-mad'a-tha (*ă*-mād'*ă*-thä).] *Bib.*

A-mad'a-thi (-thĭ) *D Bib.*

A-mad'a-thus (-thŭs) *Bib.*

am'a-del'phous (ăm'*ă*-dĕl'*f*ŭs), *a* [Gr *ἅμα* together + *ἀδελφός* brother] *Zool* Gregarious.

Am'a-de'us (ăm'*ă*-dē'ŭs), *n.* Lit., love of god; — masc prop. name. It, *Amedeo* (a'mā-dā'ō); Sp *Amadeo* (a'mä-thā'ō).

A-ma'di (ä-mä'dē), *n. pl.* A Negro people of the Welle basin, Kongo Free State.

am'a-dride † HAMADRYAD

am'a-du-vad', -vade' (ăm'*a*-dŭ-vad') Vars of AMADAVAT.

A-mae'thon (*a*-mī'thŏn), *n.* [W., farmer; also, name of a king.] An ancient Cymric god of agriculture, a son of Don.

am'a-frose. † AMAUROSIS.

a'ma-ga' (ä'mä-gä'), *n.* [Vissayan.] = ALINTATAO.

a-main', *v. t.* [F. *amener.* See AMENABLE.] *Obs* 1 *Naut* To lower, as a sail, a yard, etc.

2. To guide; conduct.

a-main', a-maine', *v. i. Naut* To lower the flag, in token of surrender, or the topsail, by way of salute. *Obs. or Hist.*

‖ **à main' ar'mée'** (*a* mĂⁿ'-när'-mā') [F.] Lit., with armed hand; with arms; armed

a-maist' (*a*-māst'). Scot var. of ALMOST.

‖ **a ma-jo'ri ad mi'nus** [L.] From the greater to the less.

am'a-krine Var. of AMACRINE

A'mal (ä'măl). *Bib*

a-ma'la-ka (*a*-ma'*la*-kä), *n* A bulbous or melonlike ornament terminating the sikhras, or turrets, of Jaina temples *India*

am'al-dar (ăm'ăl-dar) Var. of AUMILDAR *India*

A'mal-ech (ä'mä-lĕk) *D Bib*

A'mal-ek (-lĕk), *n. Bib.* A grandson of Esau.

amalett † AMULET.

A-mal'ĭ-an (*a*-măl'fĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Amalfi. — *n.* An inhabitant or native of Amalfi.

A-mal'fi-tan, A-mal'phi-tan (-tăn), *a* [LL. *Amalfitanus*] Pert. to Amalfi. — **Amalfitan,** *or* **Amalphitan, code** *or* **table,** a code of maritime law, supposed to have been compiled at Amalfi, Italy, about the 12th century. Also called *Tabula Amalfitana*, or *Amalphitana.*

a-mal'gam. *v. t. & t.* [F *amalgamer.*] **1.** To amalgamate.

2 To cover with amalgam.

A-mal'ga-ma (*a*-mal'*ga*-*ma*), *n.* An amalgam. *Obs or R. Burke.*

a-mal'gam-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

a-mal'ga-mate, *a.* Amalgamated [-IST.]

a-mal'ga-ma'tion-ist, *n* See **a-mal'ga-ma-tive** (*a-mă'lg'a-mā-tĭv*), *a.* Characterized by amalgamation

a-mal'ga-ma-tize, *v. t.* To amalgamize. *Obs. & R.*

a-mal'gam-ist, *n.* One who amalgamates ores.

a-mal'ga-mize, *v. t* To amalgamate. *Rare.* — **a-mal'ga-ma-tion,** *n. Rare.*

a-mal'ic (*a*-măl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμαλός* soft, weak, from its feeble acid reaction.] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a colorless crystalline acid, a tetramethyl derivative of alloxantin

amal' † AMEL.

amal'phi-tan Var of AMALFITAN.

A'mam (ä'mĭm). *Bib.*

A-ma'mon. Var. of AMAIMON

A'mam-pon'do (a'mam-pŏn'dō), *n. pl* See BANTU, MPONDO.

A'man (ä'măn) *Bib*

Am'a-na, *or* Am'a-nah (ăm'*a*-*na*). *Bib*

Am'a-na Society (ăm'*a*-na). A religious and communistic society, consisting of several so-called *True Inspiration Congregations*, at Amana and elsewhere in Iowa County, Iowa. They came orig. from Germany, and first settled near Buffalo, N. Y., from about 1842 to about 1855

a-mand' (*a*-mand'), *n.* [See AMENDE.] *Scots Law.* Fine; penalty. = AMENDS, 1.

a-mand', *v. t* [L *amandare*] To send away; to dismiss. *Obs* — **am'an-da'tion,** *n. Obs.*

A-man'da (*ă*-măn'dă), *n.* [L] Lit., worthy to be loved; — fem. prop name F. *Amandine* (ä'mäⁿ'dēn') — Dim. *Man'dy*

a-man'dine (-dĭn), *n* [F, fr *amande* almond.] A cold cream prepared from almonds

amandine † ALMANDINE, stone.

amange † AMONG.

amanges † AMONGST

a-man'i-tine (*a*-măn'ĭ-tĭn; ăm'*ă*-nĭ'tĭn; -tēn), *n* Also **-tin** [Gr. *ἀμανῖται* a sort of fungus.] *Chem.* Choline

am'a-nous (ăm'*ă*-nŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + L *manus* hand] Having no hands

a-manse', *v. t.* [AS *āmānsuman*] To execrate; excommunicate *Obs*

‖ **a'mant'** (ä'mäⁿ'), *n., masc.*, ‖ **a'mante'** (ä'mäⁿt'), *n., fem.* [F.] A lover. *Rare.*

‖ **a-man'ti-um i'ræ** [L] Lovers' quarrels; — more fully *amantium iræ amoris integratio est*, in lovers' quarrels is the renewing of love. *Terence* (*Andria*, III. 3, 23).

a-man'u-en'sis (ȧ-măn'ū-ĕn'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. *a, ab* + *manus* hand.] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what another has written.

Am'a-ra (ăm'ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. *ἀμαρα* trench.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of ground beetles (family Carabidæ) of oblong ovate form, medium size, and usually bronze color.

am'a-ranth (-rănth), *n.* [L *amarantus*, Gr. *ἀμάραντος*, unfading, amaranth, *ἀ-* not + *μαραίνειν* to quench, cause to wither, fr. a root meaning to die, akin to E. *mortal*; — so called because its flowers do not soon wither: cf. F. *amarante*. The spelling with *th* seems to be due to confusion with Gr. *ἄνθος* flower.] **1.** An imaginary flower supposed never to fade. *Poetic.*

2. Any plant of the genus *Amaranthus*, several species of which are cultivated for their green, purple, or crimson clusters of flowers.

3. A purplish color; specif., fast red D (see under FAST).

Am'a-ran-tha'ce-æ (-răn-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* Often incorrectly *Amarantaceæ*. [NL. See AMARANTH.] *Bot.* A cosmopolitan family of herbs (order Chenopodiales), the amaranth family, of weedy aspect, but often with bright-colored foliage, which renders them favorites with florists. They are distinguished by the bracteate flowers in dense clusters and by the utricular fruit. Besides *Amaranthus*, the family includes *Celosia*, the cockscomb, *Telanthera*, *Gomphrena*, *Iresine*, and others well known to gardeners. — **am'a-ran-tha'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

am'a-ran'thine (-răn'thĭn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to amaranth. "*Amaranthine* bowers." *Pope.*

2. Unfading, as the poetic amaranth, undying.

The only *amaranthine* flower on earth
Is virtue *Cowper.*

It abides forever in your soul, an *amaranthine* word of beauty and truth. *H. van Dyke.*

3. Of a purplish color. *Buchanan.*

Am'a-ran'thus (-thŭs), *n.* [NL.] Also incorrectly *Amarantus* *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of plants, type of the family Amaranthaceæ, having alternate leaves and small flowers with a 5-parted calyx and 2-celled anthers. The species are mostly coarse annual weeds known as pigweeds, but several are esteemed as garden plants, as *A. hypochondriacus*, the prince's-feather, and *A. caudatus*, love-lies-bleeding. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus; an amaranth.

am'a-ran'tite (-tīt), *n.* *Min.* A hydrous ferric sulphate of amaranth color.

am'a-relle' (ăm'ȧ-rĕl'), *n.* *Hort.* One of a group of cultivated cherries derived from *Prunus cerasus*, and distinguished by their uncolored juice from the *morellos*.

a'mar-go'so (ȧ/mär-gō'sō), *n.* [Sp., bitter.] **1.** The bark of the goatbush. *U. S.*

2. The balsam apple. *Phil. I.*

am'a-rine (ăm'ȧ-rĭn; ȧ-mā'rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** [L. *amarus* bitter.] *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{18}N_2$, obtainable by the action of ammonia on oil of bitter almonds.

Am'a-ryl'li-da'ce-æ (ăm'ȧ-rĭl'ĭ-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See AMARYLLIS.] *Bot.* A large family of plants (order Liliales), the amaryllis family, having perfect, often handsome, flowers, with the tube of the perianth adnate to the ovary. There are about 70 genera and 800 species, chiefly of tropical regions, a few of temperate climates. Among the best-known genera are *Amaryllis*, *Hippeastrum*, *Narcissus*, *Polianthes*, and *Agave*. — **am'a-ryl'li-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Am'a-ryl'lis (-rĭl'ĭs), *n.* [L. *Amaryllis*, in sense 1, Gr. *Ἀμαρυλλίς, -ίδος*.] **1.** A rustic maid or sweetheart in Theocritus's "Idyls," Vergil's "Eclogues," and other pastoral poems.

Were it not better done, as others use,
To sport with *Amaryllis* in the shade,
Or with the tangles of Neæra's hair? *Milton.*

2. *Bot.* A genus of bulbous African plants, type of the family Amaryllidaceæ. The only species is *A. belladonna*. See BELLADONNA LILY.

3. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant, flower, or bulb of this genus, or of any of several closely related genera, formerly united with *Amaryllis*, as *Hippeastrum*, *Sprekelia*, and *Vallota*.

a-mass' (ȧ-măs'), *v. t.*; A-MASSED' (ȧ-măst'); A-MASS'ING. [F. *amasser*, LL. *amassare*; L. *ad* + *massa* lump, mass. See MASS.] To collect into a mass or heap, to gather a great quantity of; to accumulate; as, to *amass* a treasure or a fortune; to *amass* words or phrases.

The life of Homer has been written by *amassing* all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with. *Pope.*

Syn. — Heap up, store up, hoard. See ACCUMULATE.

am'as-then'ic (ăm'ăs-thĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἅμα* together + *σθένος* force.] *Photog.* Uniting the chemical rays of light into one focus, as a certain kind of lens.

a-mate' (ȧ-māt'), *v. t.* [OF. *amater, amatir*.] To subdue; dishearten; daunt. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **a-mate'**, *p. a. Obs.*

The Silures, to *amate* the new general, rumored the overthrow greater than was true. *Milton.*

a-mar', *v. t.* To mar. *Obs.*

A-mar'a-cus (ȧ-măr'ȧ-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *amaracus*, Gr. *ἀμάρακος*, a kind of plant.] a *Bot.* A genus of menthaceous plants of the Orient, closely related to *Origanum*. b [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus; esp., *A. dictamnus*, the Cretan dittany.

a-ma'ra dul'cis (ȧ-mā'rȧ dŭl'sĭs) [NL., lit. bitter sweet.] Climbing nightshade.

Am'a-rant, *n.* See GUY OF WARWICK. [*Obs.*]

am'a-rant, *n.* = AMARANTH, 1.

Am'a-ran-ta'ce-æ (ăm'ȧ-răn-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Incorrect var. of AMARANTHACEÆ. — **am'a-ran-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

am'a-ran'tal, *a.* [Gr. *ἀμάραντος*.] Everlasting; unfading. *Obs.*

amaranth family The family Amaranthaceæ [*Ref. Sp.*]

am'a-ran'thin. Amaranthine.

am'a-ran'thoid, *a* [*amaranth* + *-oid*.] Like the amaranth. — *n.* An amaranthoid plant.

amaraunt † EMERALD

a-ma're et sa'pe-re vix de'o con-ce'di-tur (ȧ-mā're ĕt sā'pĕ-rē vĭks dē'ō kŏn-sē'dĭ-tŭr) [L.] To love and be wise is scarcely granted even to a god.

Am'a-ri'ah (ăm'ȧ-rī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Amaryāh*.] Lit., Jehovah has promised; — masc. proper name.

a-ma'ri a'li-quid (ȧ-mā'rĭ ā'lĭ-kwĭd). [L. Something bitter.

Am'a-rī'as (ăm'ȧ-rī'ăs) *Bib.*

a-mar'i-tude (ȧ-măr'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L *amaritudo*.] Bitterness. *R.*

A-mar'na let'ters (ȧ-mär'nȧ). See TEL-EL-AMARNA LETTERS.

amarre, *v. t.* [AS *āmerran, āmyrran*.] To mar; destroy; injure. *Obs.*

am'ar-thri'tis (ăm'ȧr-thrī'tĭs), *n* [NL; Gr. *ἄμα* at the same time + *arthritis*.] *Med* Arthritis of several joints at the same time

a-mar'u-lent, *a.* [L. *amarulentus*.] Very bitter. *Obs.* — **a-mar'u-lence**, *n. Obs.*

amarvale. † AMERVEIL.

am'a-ryl'lid (ăm'ȧ-rĭl'ĭd), *n. Bot.* Any plant of the family Amaryllidaceæ. **am'a-ryl-lid'a-ceus** (-rĭ-lĭd'ā-shŭs), *a. Rare.*

amaryllis family *Bot.* The family Amaryllidaceæ

Am'a-sa (ăm'ȧ-sȧ; *a*-mā'sȧ), *n.* [Heb. *'Amāsā*.] Lit, a burden, or burden bearer; — masc prop name. [*Bib*]

A-mas'a-i (ȧ-măs'ā-ī; -mā'sī) *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr *μάσησις* a chewing.] *Med.* Inability to masticate [măsh'ī). *Bib.*

A-mash'a-i (ȧ-măsh'ā-ī; ȧ-mā'sĭ-ī) *n.* [Heb. *'Amāsay*.] Lit, Jehovah has borne; — masc. proper name.

Am'a-si'ah (ăm'ȧ-sī'ȧ). *Bib.*

a-mass', *v. t.* To assemble; gather. *Rare.*

am'a-teur' (ăm'ȧ-tûr'; ăm'ȧ-tŭr; 277), *n.* [F., fr L. *amator* lover, fr. *amare* to love.] **1.** One who is attached to or cultivates a particular pursuit, study, or science, as music or painting, from taste, without pursuing it professionally.

2. Specif., in sports and esp. athletics, one who is not rated as a professional. See PROFESSIONAL.

Syn. — AMATEUR, DILETTANTE agree in implying the cultivation of an art or study for amusement or personal gratification, as opposed to its professional pursuit; as, an *amateur* violinist, an *amateur* detective; a *dilettante* painter. But DILETTANTE, in present usage, commonly suggests the elegant trifler; as, "I heard no longer the snowy-banded, *dilettante*, delicate-handed priest intone" (*Tennyson*). See CONNOISSEUR, NOVICE.

am'a-teur'ish, *a.* In the style of an amateur; superficial or defective like the work of an amateur. — **am'a-teur'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **am'a-teur'ish-ness**, *n.*

am'a-teur'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice, habit, or state of an amateur.

A-ma'ti (ä-mä'tē), *n.* A violin made by a member of the Amati family of Cremona (16th and 17th centuries). The violins are famed for improvements of tone and design. Those of Nicolo Amati (1596-1684), teacher of Guarneri and Stradivari, are especially graceful in proportion and clear in tone.

am'a-tive (ăm'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *amatus*, p. p. of *amare* to love.] Full of love, amatory.

am'a-tive-ness, *n. Phren.* The faculty supposed to influence sexual desire; propensity to love.

‖ **a'ma to'ri-o** (ȧ/mȧ-tō'rē-ō), *n.* [It., amatory.] Prop., a love gift; specif., *Ceramics*, a majolica dish bearing the portrait of a lady and a brief inscription of compliment.

am'a-to-ry (ăm'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *amatorius*, fr. *amare* to love.] Pertaining to, producing, or expressing, sexual love; as, *amatory* potions.

am'au-ro'sis (ăm'ô-rō'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμαύρωσις*, fr. *ἀμαυρός* dark, dim.] *Med.* A loss or decay of sight from loss of power in the optic nerve, without any perceptible external change in the eye; — called also *gutta serena*, the "*dia serene*" of Milton. — **am'au-rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.*

a-maze' (ȧ-māz'), *v. t.*; A-MAZED' (-māzd'); A-MAZ'ING (-māz'ĭng). [*a-* + *maze*.] **1.** To bewilder, to stupefy, to bring into a maze. *Obs.*

A labyrinth to *amaze* his foes. *Shak.*

2. To confound, as by fear, wonder, extreme surprise; to overwhelm with wonder; to astound, to astonish greatly.

"*Amazing* Europe with her wit." *Goldsmith.*

And all the people were *amazed*, and said, Is not this the son of David? *Matt* XII. 23.

Syn. — Astonish, confound, bewilder. See SURPRISE.

a-maze', *v. i.* To be astounded. *Archaic.*

a-maze', *n.* Bewilderment, arising from fear, surprise, or wonder; amazement. *Chiefly Poetic.*

The wild, bewildered gaze
Of one to stone converted by *amaze*. *Byron.*

a-maze'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** State of being amazed; overwhelming wonder, as from surprise, sudden fear, horror, or admiration.

His words impression left
Of much *amazement*. *Milton*

2. Frenzy; madness. *Obs.* *Webster* (1661).

Am'a-zil'is (ăm'ȧ-zĭl'ĭs), *n.* [NL., of uncertain origin.] *Zool.* A genus of large humming birds of Central America, etc., of which two species (*A. izacti* and *A. cervinuventris chalconota*), range north to southern Texas.

Am'a-zon (ăm'ȧ-zŏn), *n.* [L, fr. Gr. *Ἀμαζων*.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of a race or nation of female warriors, generally described as in Asia Minor, with whom the Greeks repeatedly warred, Bellerophon, Hercules, and Theseus each conducting contests against them, while Achilles slew their queen, Penthesilea, when the Amazons came to the aid of the besieged Trojans. It is considered that the temple servants of the great Anatolian goddess may have originally been armed women, and so have given rise to the Greek legends (see CYBELE).

2. One of the female warriors employed by the chiefs of Dahomey previous to the French conquest.

3. [*l. c.*] A tall, strong, masculine woman; a virago.

4. [From the river *Amazon*.] *Zoöl.* **a** Any of numerous parrots of the genus *Amazona* and its allies of Central and South America. **b** Any of several brilliantly colored humming birds.

Amazon ant. *Zoöl.* A species of ant (*Polyergus rufescens*), of Europe and America, which carries away the larvæ and nymphs of other species and makes slaves of them.

Am'a-zo'ni-an (ăm'ȧ-zō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, like, or befitting, an Amazon; of masculine manners; warlike.

2. Of or pertaining to the river Amazon, in South America, or its valley.

Am'a-zo'ni-an, *n.* **1.** An Amazon. *Rare.*

2. An Indian of the region in South America watered by the Amazon and its tributaries.

am'a-zon-ite (ăm'ȧ-zŏn-īt), *n.*, *or* **Amazon stone.** [From the river *Amazon*.] *Min.* A variety of microcline of a verdigris-green color.

Amazon lily. Any amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Eucharis*, or its flower. See EUCHARIS.

am'bage (ăm'bāj), *n.*; *pl.* AMBAGES (*as L.*, ăm-bā'jēz; *E.* ăm'bā-jēz). [L. *ambages*; *ambi-*, *amb-* + *agere* to drive: cf. F. *ambages*.] A circuit; a winding. Hence: Circuitous way or proceeding; quibble; circumlocution; indirect mode of speech; — usually in *pl*

After many *ambages*, perspicuously define what this melancholy is *Burton.*

am-ba'gious (ăm-bā'jŭs), *a.* [L. *ambagiosus*.] Circumlocutory; circuitous. — **am-ba'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **am-ba'gious-ness**, *n.*

am-ba'ry (ăm-bä'rĭ), *n.*, *or* **ambary hemp.** [Hind *ambāṛā*, *ambāṛī*.] A valuable East Indian fiber plant (*Hibiscus cannabinus*), or its fiber, which is used throughout India for making ropes, cordage, and a coarse canvas and sackcloth; — called also *brown Indian hemp.*

am'bash (ăm'băsh), *n.* [Prob. native name.] A very rapid-growing, thorny, fabaceous shrub (*Æschynomene elaphroxylon*) of tropical Africa, valued for its white pithlike wood. It grows in or near the water.

am-bas'sa-dor (ăm-băs'ȧ-dēr), **em-bas'sa-dor** (ĕm-), *n.* [F. *ambassadeur*. It. *ambasciatore*; cf. Sp. *embajador*, LL. *ambassiator, ambascator*. See EMBASSY, cf EMBASSADOR.]

1. An official representative sent by or to a sovereign or public body, an envoy or minister of state. *Obs. or Hist.*, except in sense of, a minister of high rank sent by one sovereign or state to another, usually called **ambassador extraordinary.**

2. Specif.: A minister of the highest rank accredited to a foreign court to reside there and represent his sovereign or country; — formerly specifically called **ambassador ordinary** or *resident ambassador*. Sometimes the word *ambassador* is loosely used interchangeably with *minister*; but it is specifically applied only to the highest of the four orders of diplomatic agents, as commonly classified. See DIPLOMATIC AGENT.

3. An official messenger; — now used only fig.

Syn. — See LEGATE.

ambassador plenipotentiary. One having plenary powers, including the power to sign treaties.

am-bas'sa-do'ri-al (-dō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an ambassador. *H. Walpole.*

am-bas'sa-dress (-drĕs), *n.* A female ambassador, also, the wife of an ambassador. *Prescott.*

am'ber (ăm'bĕr), *n.* [ME. *aumbre*, F. *ambre*, Sp. *ámbar*, and with the Ar article, *alámbar*, fr. Ar. '*anbar* ambergris.] **1.** *Min.* A yellowish translucent resin resembling copal, found fossil in alluvial soils, with beds of lignite, and on many seashores. It takes a fine polish, and is used for pipe mouthpieces, beads, etc., and as a basis for a fine varnish. By friction it becomes strongly electric. Sp. gr., 1.074–1.094.

2. Amber color, or anything amber-colored, a clear light yellow; as, the *amber* of the sky.

3. Ambergris. *Obs.*

You that smell of *amber* at my charge *Beau & Fl.*

4. *Bot.* **a** One of the St. John's-worts (*Hypericum perforatum*). **b** The sweet gum.

5. = ELECTRUM, 2.

am'ber, *a.* **1.** Consisting of amber; made of amber.

2. Resembling amber, esp. in color; amber-colored. "The *amber* morn" *Tennyson.*

On woodlands ruddy with autumn
The *amber* sunshine lies *Bryant.*

am'ber, *v. t.*; AM'BERED (ăm'bĕrd); AM'BER-ING *Rare.*

1. To scent or flavor with ambergris, as, *ambered* wine.

2. To render amber-colored.

3. To preserve in amber; as, an *ambered* fly.

amber fish. Any of numerous carangoid fishes of the genus *Seriola*, some of them large and good food fishes.

amber forest. A fossil forest from which amber has been formed, as that of the Baltic region, which belongs to the Tertiary, and was composed chiefly of *Pinites succinifer* and allied trees.

am'ber-gris (-grēs), *n.* [F. *ambre gris*, i e., gray amber; F. *gris* gray. See AMBER, GRIZZLE.] A substance of the consistency of wax, found floating in the Indian Ocean and other parts of the tropics, and also as a morbid secretion in the alimentary canal of the sperm whale, which is believed to be in all cases its true origin. It is white, ash-gray, yellow, or black, and often variegated like marble. The floating masses are sometimes from 60 to 225 pounds in weight. It is wholly volatilized as a white vapor at 100° C. (212° F.), and is highly valued in perfumery. Cf. AMBREIN.

amber jack. An amber fish (*Seriola dumerili*) found in the Mediterranean and West Indies.

amber seed. The seed of the abelmosk, somewhat resembling millet, and having a musky flavor; musk seed.

amber tree. Any South African shrub of the genus *Anthospermum* the bruised leaves of which are fragrant.

am'bas-sade (ăm'bȧ-sād; *formerly also* ăm'bas-sade', *earlier* am-bas'sade). *n* [F *ambassade*.] *Obs.* **1.** The mission or function of an ambassador.

2. An embassy. [-SHIP.]

am-bas'sa-dor-ship, *n.* See **am-bas'sa-drice** (ăm-băs'ȧ-drĭs), *n.* [F.] Ambassadress. *Obs. or R.* [dress. *Obs.*]

am-bas'sa-drix, *n* Ambassadress. **am-bas'sa-dry.** *n* = AMBASSADE, 1. *Obs*

am-bas'sage Less usual form of EMBASSAGE.

ambassate † AMBASSIATE.

am-bas'si-ate, *n.* [LL. *ambassiata*. See EMBASSY.] *Obs.* 1 The charge of an ambassador. 2. A corps of ambassadors. 3. A single ambassador.

am'bas-sy Less usual form of EMBASSY.

am'beer (ăm'bēr), *n.* [Cf. *amber*, from the color.] Tobacco juice. *Obs or Dial., U S.*

ambel. † AMBLE.

amber-degrece. † AMBERGRIS

am'ber-grease'. Var. of AMBERGRIS.

amberie † AMBRY.

am'ber-ite. *n.* [*amber* + *-ite*.] *Explosives.* A kind of smokeless powder made in granulated form.

amber oil. = OIL OF AMBER.

amber pear. An ambrette.

am'bi-ance (ăm'bĭ-ăns), *n.* [F.] Surrounding influence; environment.

am'bi-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *ambiens*, p. pr. of *ambire* to go around.] Surrounding; encompassing; as, the *ambient* air.

am'bi-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *ambiatus*, p. p. of *ambire* to go around.] To go about. *Obs.*

am'bi-ce (ăm'bĭ-sē), *n.* [L. *ambi-* + *caedere* to cut.] *Surg.* An instrument for cutting the stone in the bladder.

am'bi-cen'tral (-sĕn'trăl), *a.* [*ambi-* + *central*.] Central on both sides.

am'bi-cen'tric (-trĭk), *a.* [*ambi-* + *centric*.] Having a double center.

am'bi-cen'tric-al (-trĭ-kăl), *a.* Ambicentric.

am'bi-cen'tric-al-ly, *adv.*

am'bi-cen'ti-an, *a.* Ambicentral.

am'bi-cen'ti-ant, *a.* Ambicentral.

am'bi-cen'ti-ous (-shŭs), *a.* Ambicentral.

am'bi-cen'tral-ly, *adv.*

am'bi-cen'tri-an, *a.* Ambicentral. *R.*

am'bi-cen'tri-ous (-shŭs), *a.* Amatory. *Obs.*

am'bi-ent, *a.* [L. *ambiens*, p. pr.] Ambient.

am'bi-ent, *n.* [L. *ambiens*, p. pr.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large humming birds of Central America, etc., of which two species (*A. izacti* and *A. cervinuventris chalconota*), range north to southern Texas.

am'bi-ent-ly, *adv.* Amatorily.

am'bi-ga'mi-an (ăm'bĭ-gā'mĭ-ăn), *a.* Ambigamous.

am'bi-ga'mous (-gȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*ambi-* + *-gamous*.] *Bot.* Having both perfect flowers and unisexual flowers on the same plant.

am'bi-gen (ăm'bĭ-jĕn), *n.* [L. *ambigenus* of doubtful kind.] *Biol.* A hybrid.

am'bi-gen'e-al (-jĕn'ē-ăl), *a.* [L. *ambigenus* of doubtful kind.] Of doubtful kind; hybrid.

am'bi-gen'e-ous (-jĕn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Ambigenal.

am'bi-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*ambi-* + *genesis*.] *Biol.* Hybridism.

am'bi-gen'e-tic (-jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Ambigenal.

am'bi-gen'i-al (-jĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Ambigenal.

am'bi-gen'i-ous (-jĕn'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Ambigenal.

am'bi-gen'ous (-jĕn'ŭs), *a.* Ambigenal.

am'bi-gu'i-ty (-gū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ambiguitas*.] **1.** Doubtfulness, uncertainty, as of meaning.

2. That which is ambiguous; an ambiguous word or phrase.

am'big-u-ous (ăm'bĭg-ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ambiguus*, fr. *ambigere* to go about, doubt, *ambi-* + *agere* to drive.] Doubtful; uncertain; esp., having a double meaning; as, an *ambiguous* word or phrase.

Syn. — See OBSCURE.

am'big-u-ous-ly, *adv.* — **am'big-u-ous-ness**, *n.*

am'bil-a'ter-al (-ăt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [*ambi-* + *lateral*.] Lateral on both sides.

am'bil-a'ter-al-ly, *adv.*

am'bi-lat'er-ous (-lăt'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Ambilateral.

am'bi-lat'er-ous-ly, *adv.*

am'bi-lat'er-ous-ness, *n.*

am'bi-nav'i-gate (-năv'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [*ambi-* + *navigate*.] To navigate in both directions. *Rare.*

am'bi-nav'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

am'bi-nav'i-ga'tor (-gā'tŏr), *n.* *Rare.*

am'bi-ni'trate (-nī'trāt), *n.* *Chem.* A double nitrate.

am'bi-ni'tric (-trĭk), *a.* Containing two nitrogen atoms.

am'bi-ni'tro-gen (-nī'trō-jĕn), *n.* *Chem.* A nitrogen atom which is trivalent in one direction and pentavalent in the opposite direction.

am'bi-ni'tro-gen'ous (-jĕn'ŭs), *a.* Containing ambinitrogen.

am'bi-pa'ra (-pā'rȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Amphipoda, having the body compressed and the eyes lateral.

am'bi-pa'rous (-pā'rŭs), *a.* [*ambi-* + *-parous*.] *Bot.* Having the flowers in a cyme with the branches opposite.

am'bi-pe'tal (-pē'tăl), *a.* [*ambi-* + *petal*.] *Bot.* Having petals on both sides.

am'bi-pe'tal-ous (-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* Ambipetal.

am'bi-pe'tal-ous-ly, *adv.*

am'bi-pe'tal-ous-ness, *n.*

am'bi-pe'tous (-pē'tŭs), *a.* Ambipetal.

am'bi-pe'tous-ly, *adv.*

am'bi-pe'tous-ness, *n.*

am'bi-pi'lose (-pī'lōs), *a.* [*ambi-* + *pilose*.] *Bot.* Having hairs on both sides.

am'bi-pi'lous (-pī'lŭs), *a.* Ambipilose.

am'bi-pi'lous-ly, *adv.*

am'bi-pi'lous-ness, *n.*

am'bi-pi'tous (-pī'tŭs), *a.* Ambipilose.

am'bi-pi'tous-ly, *adv.*

am'bi-pi'tous-ness, *n.*

am'bi-sex'tous (-sĕks'tŭs), *a.* [*ambi-* + *sextous*.] *Bot.* Having both perfect flowers and unisexual flowers on the same plant.

am'bi-sex'u-al (-sĕks'ū-ăl), *a.* [*ambi-* + *sexual*.] Ambisextous.

am'bi-sex'u-al-ly, *adv.*

am'bi-sex'u-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Ambisextous.

am'bi-sex'u-ous-ly, *adv.*

am'bi-sex'u-ous-ness, *n.*

am'bi-stom'a-tous (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.* [*ambi-* + *stomatous*.] *Bot.* Having stomata on both sides of the leaf.

am'bi-tion (ăm'bĭ-shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ambitio* a going around, canvassing for votes, fr. *ambire* to go around, *ambi-* + *ire* to go.] **1.** Desire of preferment or honor; the pursuit of honor, power, or fame; as, a noble *ambition*.

2. Desire to accomplish anything; as, an *ambition* to be a scholar.

3. The object of ambition; as, his *ambition* is to be a scholar.

Syn. — See DESIRE.

am'bi-tion, *v. t.* To be ambitious of. *Rare.*

am'bi-tion-ist, *n.* One who is ambitious. *Rare.*

am'bi-tion-less, *a.* Without ambition.

am'bi-tion-less-ness, *n.*

am'bi-tious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *ambitiosus*.] **1.** Having ambition; desirous of preferment or honor; as, *ambitious* of fame.

2. Showy; pretentious; as, an *ambitious* style.

3. Aspiring; as, an *ambitious* mountain.

4. Eager; as, *ambitious* of praise.

am'bi-tious-ly, *adv.* — **am'bi-tious-ness**, *n.*

am'bit (ăm'bĭt), *n.* [L. *ambitus*.] Circuit; boundary; compass. *Obs.*

am'bi-tus (ăm'bĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* The outline of a leaf.

am'bi-va'lence (-vā'lĕns), **am'bi-va'len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*ambi-* + *valence*.] *Chem.* The quality of being ambivalent.

am'bi-va'lent (-lĕnt), *a.* Having two valences.

am'bi-va'lent-ly, *adv.*

am'bi-va'lent-ness, *n.*

am'bi-vert (ăm'bĭ-vûrt), *n.* [*ambi-* + *-vert*.] *Psychol.* A person who is both introvert and extrovert.

am'bi-vert'ed (-vûr'tĕd), *a.* Of the nature of an ambivert.

am'bi-vert'ed-ness, *n.*

am'bi-vert'ive (-vûr'tĭv), *a.* Ambivertive.

am'bi-vert'ive-ness, *n.*

am'bi-vert'ive-ness, *n.*

am'bi-vert'ive-ness, *n.*

amber varnish. A hard and durable varnish prepared from liquidambar.

am'bi-, amb-. [L. *ambi-, amb-;* akin to Gr. *ἀμφί*, Skr. *abhi*, AS. *embe*, *emb*, OHG. *umbi*, *umpi*, G. *um*. Cf. AMPHI-, EY.] A prefix meaning *about*, *around*; — used in words derived from the Latin.

am'bi-dex'ter (ăm'bĭ-dĕks'tẽr), *a.* [LL., fr. L. *ambo* both + *dexter* right, *dextra* (sc. *manus*) the right hand.] **1.** Using both hands with equal ease; hence, two-sided; double-dealing.

2. Pertaining to, or involving the use of, both hands or sides. *Rare.*

am'bi-dex'ter, *n.* **1.** A person who uses both hands with equal facility

My name is *Ambidexter*, I signify one
That with both hands finely can play *T. Preston.*

2. *Law.* One who takes bribes or fees from both sides. Hence: A double dealer; one equally ready to act on either side in party disputes. *Lydgate.*

Such shifting knaves as I am the *ambidexter* must play. *Peele.*

The rest are hypocrites, *ambidexters*, so many turning pictures — a lion on one side, a lamb on the other. *Burton*

am'bi-dex-ter'i-ty (ăm'bĭ-dĕks-tĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or faculty of being ambidextrous.

am'bi-dex'tral (-dĕks'trăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or located on, both sides.

There is one particular adjectival arrangement which is specially poetic, . . the *ambidextral*, where the noun has an adjective on either hand. *Earle.*

am'bi-dex'trous (-trŭs), *a.* **1.** Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Unusually dexterous; versatile. "O many-sided, *ambidextrous* Goethe." *Blackw. Mag.*

3. Practicing or siding with both parties; double-dealing.

All false, shuffling, and *ambidextrous* dealings *L'Estrange.*

— am'bi-dex'trous-ly, *adv.* **— am'bi-dex'trous-ness,** *n.*

‖ **am'bi-ens** (ăm'bĭ-ĕnz), *n.* [NL. See AMBIENT.] *Zoöl.* A muscle of the thigh of certain birds the tendon of which passes over the knee and connects with that of the flexor perforatus of the toes. The weight of the body, by bending the knee, thus causes the feet to clasp the perch on which the bird sits. The presence or absence of this muscle, which is wanting in all Passeres and many other birds, has been made a basis of classification.

am'bi-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *ambiens*, p. pr. of *ambire* to go around, *amb-* + *ire* to go.] **1.** Moving round. *Obs. or R.*

2. Encompassing on all sides; circumfused; investing. "*Ambient* air." *Milton.* "*Ambient* clouds." *Pope.*

am'bi-ent, *n.* Something that surrounds or invests; as, air is a perpetual *ambient.*

am-big'e-nous (ăm-bĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [*ambi-* + L. *genus* kind.] Of two kinds; specif., *Bot.*, having the outer series of floral leaves differing from the inner; — applied esp. to a monocotyledonous perianth so differentiated.

am'bi-gu'i-ty (ăm'bĭ-gū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *ambiguité*, L. *ambiguitas*, fr. *ambiguus.*] **1.** Quality or state of being ambiguous; doubtfulness or uncertainty, esp. in the meaning of language arising from its admitting of more than one meaning; duplicity in meaning; also, an ambiguous word or expression. Ambiguity in an instrument may be *latent* or *patent* (see those terms).

No shadow of *ambiguity* can rest upon the course to be pursued. *J. Taylor.*

2. *Logic.* Any fallacious reasoning due to verbal ambiguity.

am-big'u-ous (ăm-bĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ambiguus*, fr. *ambigere* to wander about, waver; *amb-* + *agere* to drive. See AGENT.] Doubtful or uncertain, now particularly in respect to signification, capable of being understood in either of two or more possible senses, equivocal, as, an *ambiguous* course; an *ambiguous* expression.

What have been thy answers? what but dark,
Ambiguous, and with double sense deluding? *Milton.*

Syn. — Doubtful, dubious, uncertain, unsettled; indistinct, indeterminate, indefinite. See EQUIVOCAL.

— am-big'u-ous-ly, *adv.* **— am-big'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

am-bip'a-rous (ăm-bĭp'ă-rŭs), *a* [*ambi-* + *-parous.*] *Bot.* Containing the rudiments of both flowers and leaves; — applied to a bud.

am'bi-spo-ran'gi-ate (ăm'bĭ-spō-răn'jĭ-ăt), *a.* [*ambi-* + *sporangiate.*] *Bot.* Having sporophylls bearing both megasporangia and microsporangia, as all seed plants.

am'bit (ăm'bĭt), *n.* [L. *ambitus* circuit, fr. *ambire* to go around. See AMBIENT.] **1.** Circuit or compass; esp., a space surrounding a house, castle, etc.; precinct; liberties; verge.

2. Bounds; limits; compass; extent, as of a place, or, fig., of actions, words, etc.

His great parts did not live within a small *ambit*. *Milward.*

We have as much difficulty in accounting for its wide *ambit* as had the lawyers of the thirteenth century. *Pollock & Mait.*

am-bi'tion (ăm-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *ambition*, L. *ambitio* a going around, esp. of candidates for office in Rome, to solicit votes (hence, desire for office or honor), fr. *ambire* to go about. See AMBIENT, ISSUE.] **1.** A going about to solicit or obtain an office, or other object of desire; canvassing. *Obs.*

[I] used no *ambition* to commend my deeds. *Milton*

2. An eager, or an inordinate, desire for preferment, honor, superiority, power, or the attainment of some thing.

Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away *ambition*.
By that sin fell the angels *Shak.*

The pitiful *ambition* of possessing five or six thousand more acres *Burke.*

3. An object of ambitious desire.

My crown, mine own *ambition*, and my queen *Shak.*

Syn. — AMBITION, ASPIRATION agree in the idea of strong desire for advancement. AMBITION has personal advancement or preferment as its end; it may be praiseworthy; it is sometimes inordinate, as, *ambition* for fame, *ambition* to hold office, to acquire wealth, "Vaulting *ambition* which o'erleaps itself" (*Shak.*). ASPIRATION implies as its object something felt to be above one, the striving after which is uplifting or ennobling, as, *aspiration* after knowledge, excellence, holiness; "That spirit of his in *aspiration* lifts him from the earth" (*Shak.*). *Aspiration*, however, is sometimes used (esp. in the pl.) in a derogatory sense of ambition which is felt to be unwarranted or presumptuous, as, his *aspirations* must be nipped in the bud.

am-bi'tion (ăm-bĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *ambitionner.*] **1.** To make ambitious. *Obs.*

2. To seek after ambitiously or eagerly; to covet. *Rare.*

Pausanias, *ambitioning* the sovereignty of Greece, bargains with Xerxes for his daughter in marriage *Tyrwhitt.*

How Heaven they don't lay down their arms too soon, for I *ambition* to be wealthier still *Paul L. Ford.*

am-bi'tious (ăm-bĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *ambitiosus*: cf. F. *ambitieux.*] **1.** Possessing, or controlled by, ambition, greatly or inordinately desirous of power, honor, office, superiority, or distinction.

Yet Brutus says he was *ambitious*,
And Brutus is an honorable man *Shak.*

2. Strongly desirous; — followed by *of* or the infinitive; as, *ambitious* to be or to do something.

I was not *ambitious of* seeing this ceremony *Evelyn.*
Studious of song, and yet *ambitious* not to sing in vain *Cowper*

3. Springing from, characterized by, or indicating, ambition; aspiring; showy; as, an *ambitious* style.

— am-bi'tious-ly, *adv.* **— am-bi'tious-ness,** *n.*

am'ble (ăm'b'l), *v. i.*; AM'BLED (-b'ld); AM'BLING (-blĭng). [F. *ambler* to amble, fr. L. *ambulare* to walk, go, in LL., to amble. Cf. AMBULATE.] **1.** To go at the easy gait called an amble; — applied to the horse or to its rider.

2. To move somewhat like an ambling horse; to go easily.

Sir, your wit *ambles* well; it goes easily *Shak.*

am'ble (ăm'b'l), *n.* [Cf. F. *amble.*] **1. a** An easy gait of a horse in which the legs of the right side are lifted together, alternately with those of the left, the pace, esp. when of moderate speed. See PACE. Loosely, any easy gait.

The exact motion of the pace now is like the motion of the *amble* in England described two hundred years ago by the Duke of Newcastle. *S. L. Boardman.*

b The single-foot; — so used by some. See SINGLE-FOOT.

2. A movement suggesting the amble of a horse.

am-blot'ic (ăm-blŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμβλωτικός.*] *Med.* Tending to cause abortion. — *n.* An amblotic agent.

ambly-. A combining form from Greek *ἀμβλύς*, *blunt*, *dull.*

am'bly-gon (ăm'blĭ-gŏn), *n.* [*ambly-* + Gr. *γωνία* angle: cf. F. *amblygone.*] *Geom.* An obtuse-angled figure, esp. an obtuse-angled triangle *Obs.*

am-blyg'o-nal (ăm-blĭg'ō-năl), **am'bly-go'ni-al** (ăm'blĭ-gō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* Obtuse-angled. *Obs*

am-blyg'o-nite (ăm-blĭg'ō-nīt), *n.* [*amblygon* + *-ite*; — from its obtuse angle of cleavage.] *Min.* A fluophosphate of aluminium and lithium, $Li(AlF)PO_4$, commonly occurring in white cleavable masses. H., 6. Sp. gr., 3.01–3.09.

am'bly-o'pi-a (ăm'blĭ-ō'pĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀμβλυωπία*, *ἀμβλύς* blunt, dim + *ὤψ* eye.] *Med.* Weakness of sight without any apparent change in the ocular structures; the first degree of amaurosis. — **am'bly-op'ic** (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.*

am'bly-o'pod (ăm'blĭ-ō-pŏd), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ambly-* + *-poda*] *Paleon.* A group of extinct mammals, usually regarded as a suborder of Ungulata, found in the Eocene rocks, chiefly those of North America. These mammals had very small smooth brains, and some of them resembled the elephants in size and in the structure of their limbs, and had long tusks and remarkable horns. See CORYPHODON and DINOCERAS. — **am'bly-pod** (ăm'blĭ-pŏd), *a. & n.* **— am blyp'o-dous** (ăm-blĭp'ō-dŭs), *a.*

am'bo (ăm'bō), *n.*; *pl.* E. AMBOS (-bōz), L. AMBONES (ăm-bō'nēz). [LL. *ambo*, Gr. *ἄμβων*, any rising, a raised stage, pulpit: cf. F. *ambon.*] A large pulpit or reading desk, in the early Christian churches.

am'bo-cep'tor (ăm'bō-sĕp'tŏr), *n.* [L *ambo* both + *-ceptor* (in comp.), fr. *capere* to seize] *Physiol. Chem.* An intermediary body in Ehrlich's theory. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

Am-boy'na (ăm-boi'nă), *or, now the preferred geographical spelling,* **Am-boi'na,** *n* An island and city of the Moluccas. See *Gazetteer.*

Amboyna, *or* Amboina, button, *Med.*, a chronic contagious affection of the skin, prevalent in the tropics. — **A. cloves,** cloves grown in the Moluccas. They are darker and more aromatic than the ordinary variety. — **A. kino.** See KINO. — **A. pine,** a tall pinaceous tree (*Dammara alba*) native of the Moluccas and the Philippines. It is the chief source of the dammar resin. — **A. pitch,** kauri copal. — **A. wood,** the beautiful mottled and curled wood of *Lungoum indicum*, a fabaceous tree of India and the Malay archipelago.

am'bre-in (ăm'brē-ĭn), *n.* [F. *ambréine*, fr. *ambre* amber.] *Physiol. Chem.* A nonnitrogenous substance, the chief constituent of ambergris. It is soluble in organic solvents but not in water, and is perhaps related to cholesterin.

am'brite (ăm'brīt), *n.* [From *amber.*] A fossil resin occurring in large masses in New Zealand.

am'broid (ăm'broid), *n.* [*amber* + *-oid.*] Amber in large pieces, produced from small pieces by a fusion process.

am-bro'si-a (ăm-brō'zhĭ-ă, -zĭ-ă, 277), *n.* [L. *ambrosia*, Gr. *ἀμβροσία*, properly fem. of *ἀμβρόσιος* divine, fr. *ἄμβροτος* immortal, divine, *ἀ-* not + *βροτός* (orig. *μροτός*) mortal (because it was supposed to confer immortality on those who partook of it). See MORTAL.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The substance which, with nectar, formed the food and drink of the gods, and which made immortal those who partook of it. Usually, both in Homer and later writers, *ambrosia* is the food and *nectar* the drink; but some, as Sappho, used *ambrosia* as the name of the drink, and *nectar* of the food. Ambrosia was sometimes represented as used as a perfume or unguent.

His dewy locks distilled *ambrosia*. *Milton*

2. A perfumed unguent, salve, or draft, something very pleasing to the taste or smell. *Spenser.*

3. A kind of fragrant plant. *Obs.*

4. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small genus of mostly American monœcious herbs, type of the Ambrosiaceæ, distinguished by the united involucre of the staminate heads of flowers, and by the single row of spines on the involucre of the pistillate heads. They are chiefly coarse weeds called *ragweeds.*

5. a Beebread. **b** See AMBROSIA BEETLE.

ambrosia beetle. Any of certain small scolytid beetles (as those of the genera *Xyleborus* and *Corthylus*) which bore deeply in wood. They feed upon a fungus growing in their burrows. This fungus, which has been termed *ambrosia*, they appear to tend and cultivate

a Ambrosia Beetle (*Xyleborus xylographus*); *b*, *c*, *d*, its Ambrosia; *e*, Ambrosia of *Xyleborus celsus*. *b*, *c*, *d*, *e* much enlarged

Am-bro'si-a'ce-æ (ăm-brō'zĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, (order Asterales), the ragweed family, having heads of flowers subtended by an involucre of separate or united bracts. The plants are monœcious or dioœcious, the pistillate heads of flowers being sometimes larger and burlike. There are 8 genera, mostly American. — **am-bro'si-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

am-bro'si-al (ăm-brō'zhĭ-ăl; -zĭ-ăl), *a.* [L *ambrosius*, Gr. *ἀμβρόσιος.*] **1.** Consisting of, or partaking of the nature of, ambrosia; delighting the taste or smell; delicious. "*Ambrosial* food." "*Ambrosial* fragrance." *Milton.*

2. Divinely excellent or beautiful. "Shakes his *ambrosial* curls." *Pope.*

Am-bro'si-an (-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or established by, St. Ambrose; as, the *Ambrosian* office or rite.

Ambrosian chant, a method of antiphonal singing or chanting based on the first four authentic modes. Its introduction into the Western Church in the 4th century is ascribed to St. Ambrose. See PLAIN SONG. — **A. codices.** = CODICES AMBROSIANI. See CODEX. — **A. hymn,** the Te Deum, — frequently so called as attributed to St. Ambrose. — **A. liturgy.** See LITURGY, I, IV. (3).

am'bro-sin (ăm'brō-sĭn), *n.* [LL. *Ambrosinus* nummus.] A silver coin bearing the figure of St Ambrose, issued in Milan in the latter half of the 13th and first part of the 14th century; also, a gold coin of the same period.

am'bro-type (-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *ἄμβροτος* immortal + *-type.*] *Photog.* A picture taken on a plate of prepared glass, in which the lights are represented in silver, and the shades are produced by a dark background visible through the unsilvered portions of the glass.

am'bry (ăm'brĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BRIES (-brĭz). [ME. *aumbry*, *almery*, *almary*, OF. *almarie*, *armarie*, *aumaire*, F. *armoire*, L. *armarium* chest, cupboard, orig. a repository for arms, fr. L *arma* arms. The word has been confused with *almonry.* See ARMORY.] **1.** A repository; specif.: **a** In churches, a kind of closet, niche, cupboard, or locker for utensils, vestments, books, etc. **b** A pantry, cupboard, or the like.

2. Almonry. *Improperly so used.*

ambs'ace (āmz'ās; ămz'-, 277), *n.* [OF. *ambesas*; *ambes* both (fr. L. *ambo*) + *as* ace. See ACE.] Double aces, the lowest throw of all at dice; hence, the least or last chance; bad luck; anything of no account or value.

am'bu-la'cral (ăm'bū-lā'krăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining

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am'ber-y. † AMBERY.
am'ber-y, *a.* Amberlike.
ambessas. † AMBSACE.
am'bi-ate, *v. t.* [L. *ambire.* See AMBITION.] To have ambition or desire for. *Obs.*
ambicioun. † AMBITION.
am'bi-dex'ter-ous. Var. of AMBIDEXTROUS. — **am'bi-dex'ter-ous-ly,** *adv.*
am'bi-dex'ter-ty, *n.* Ambidexterity; double dealing. *Rare.*
am'bi-er (ăm'bĭ-ẽr). Var. of AMBEER. *Obs. or Dial., U. S.*
am'bi-fa'ri-ous, *a* [L. *ambifarius.*] Ambiguous. *Obs. & R.*
am'bi-gate, *v. t.* [L. *ambigere* to go about.] = AMBIATE. *Obs.*
am-big'e-nal (ăm-bĭj'ĕ-năl), *a.* [See AMBIGENOUS.] *Math.* Lit., of two kinds; — said of an hyperbola of third degree, crossing an asymptote and so approached towards infinity by one asymptote on one side and by the other on the other
am'bi-gu (ăm'bĭ-gū), *n.* [F. See AMBIGUOUS.] An entertainment at which a medley of dishes are served together. *Obs.*
am-big'u-al, *a.* Ambiguous *Obs. & R.*
ambigue, *a.* Ambiguous. *Obs.*
‖ **am-bi'gu-tas** (ăm-bĭg'ŭ-tăs), *n.* [L.] An ambiguity.
ambil. † AMBLE.
am'bi-lat'er-al, *a.* [*ambi-* + *lateral.*] *Med.* Pertaining to or affecting both sides.
am'bile'vous (ăm'bĭ-lē'vŭs), *a.* [L. *ambo* both + *laevus* left.] Lit., left-handed on both sides; clumsy; — opposed to *ambidextrous. Rare.*
am-bil'o-gy (ăm-bĭl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*ambi-* + *-logy.*] = AMPHILOGY.
am-bil'o-quent (ăm-bĭl'ō-kwĕnt), **-quous** (-kwŭs), *a.* [LL *ambiloquus.*] Using or made up of ambiguous language *Obs.* — **am-bil'o-quy** (-kwĭ), *n. Obs.*
am'bi-o'pi-a. *n.* [NL.; *ambi-* + *-opia.*] *Med.* = DIPLOPIA.
am'bi-sin'is-ter, -si-nis'trous (-sĭ-nĭs'trŭs), *a.* [L. *ambo* both + *sinister* left.] Ambilevous *R.*
am-bi'tion-ist, *n.* One excessively ambitious *Rare.*
am-bi'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
am-bit'ty (ăm-bĭt'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *ambitié.*] *Glass Manuf.* Devitrified; — said of glass in the pot during manipulation.
‖ **am'bi-tus** (ăm'bĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L. See AMBIT, AMBITION.] 1. The exterior edge or border of a thing, as of a leaf, or of a bivalve shell. [votes.
2. *Rom. Hist.* A canvassing for
3. *Logic.* = EXTENSION.
am'bl. Amble. *Ref. Sp.*
am'bld. Ambled. *Ref. Sp*
amblende † AMBLING
am'bler (ăm'blẽr), *n.* One that ambles, esp. a nag or horse.
am-blere', *n* [OF. *ambler*, inf. as n., or perh. OF. *amblere*] An amble. *Obs. & R.*
am'bling (ăm'blĭng), *n.* [From native name.] A moraceous tree (*Artocarpus ovata*); also, its resinous juice. *Phil. J.*
am'bling, *p. a & vb. n.* of AMBLE, *v.* — **am'bling-ly,** *adv.* **ambling communion.** *Eccl.* = AMBULING COMMUNION.
am-blo'sis, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀμβλωσις.*] *Med.* Abortion.
am'bly-a'phi-a (ăm'blĭ-ă'fĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *ambly-* + Gr. *ἁφή* touch.] *Med.* Dullness of the sense of touch.
Am'bly-ceph'a-lus (-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *ambly-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] *Zoöl.* A genus of broad-headed nonpoisonous snakes, type of the family **Am'bly-cephal'i-dæ** (-sĕ-făl'ĭ-dē), called *blunthead*s, resembling poisonous snakes in appearance.
Am'bly-dac'ty-la (-dăk'tĭ-lă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ambly-* + Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger.] = AMBLYPODA.
am'bly-o-car'pous, *a.* [*ambly-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Having seeds chiefly or wholly abortive.
Am'bly-op'sis (-ŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ambly-* + Gr *ὄψις* sight] The genus of which the blindfish of the Mammoth Cave is the type See BLINDFISH.
am'bly-o-py (ăm'blĭ-ō-pĭ). Var. of AMBLYOPIA.
Am'bly-rhyn'chus (-rĭŋ'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *ambly-* + Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout.] *Zoöl* A genus of iguanid lizards including only *A. cristatus* of the Galápagos Islands, which becomes four feet long and is partly marine in habits, feeding on seaweeds.
am-blys'te-gite (ăm-blĭs'tē-jīt), *n.* [*ambly-* + Gr *στέγος* roof, alluding to the obtuse-angled crystals.] A variety of hypersthene.
Am-blys'to-ma (-tō-mă), *n.* [NL.; *ambly-* + *-stoma.*] *Zoöl.* See AMBYSTOMA.
‖ **am'bo** (ăm'bō), *n.* [It., orig. both.] See LOTTERY, I.
ambo-. For obsolete words in this form see those in AMBI-
am-bol'ic (ăm-bŏl'ĭk), *n* [Gr. *ἀμβολή*, *ἀναβολή*, that which is thrown up.] Abortifacient.
am'bo-mal'le-al, *a* [*ambos* + *malleus*] *Anat.* Pert. to the ambos, or incus, and malleus; as, the *ambomalleal* articulation.
am'bon (ăm'bŏn), *n.* [Greek *ἄμβων.*] 1. = AMBO, pulpit.
2 *Anat.* The fibrocartilaginous ring around an articular cavity
‖ **am'bo-nes** (ăm-bō'nēz), *n.* L. *pl* of AMBO.
am'bos (ăm'bŏs), *n.* [G. *amboss* anvil.] *Anat.* The incus, or anvil bone.
am'bo-sex'ous, *a.* [L. *ambo* + *sexus* sex.] Hermaphrodite. *R.*
Am'boy-nese' (ăm'boi nēz'; nēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to the island or people of Amboina. — *n. sing & pl* A native of Amboina.
‖ **am'bre-a'da** (ăm'brĕ-ā'dă; ăm'brē-ā'dă), *n* [Pg.] A kind of artificial amber.
Am'bree, Mary (ăm'brē). The heroine of a ballad in Percy's "Reliques," represented as fighting the Spaniards at a siege of Ghent to avenge the death of her lover. She is often referred to in Elizabethan literature as a typical virago.
ambre-gris. † AMBERGRIS.
am-brette' (ăm-brĕt'), *n.* [F., dim of *ambre* amber.] **a** A kind of pear having a musky odor. *Obs.* **b** Amber seed.
Am-bri'ca (am-brē'kă), *n.* See HARLUNGEN
am-brol'o-gy (ăm-brŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*amber* + *-logy.*] The natural history of amber.
am'brose (ăm'brōz), *n.* [F. *ambroise*] *Bot.* a Ambrosia. *Rare.* b The Jerusalem oak. c The European wood sage (*Teucrium scorodonia*)
Am'brose (ăm'brōz), *n.* [L *Ambrosius*, of Gr origin (see AMBROSIA): cf. F. *Ambroise*, It. *Ambrogio*] Lit., immortal; divine; — masc. prop. name L. *Ambrosius* (ăm-brō'zhĭ-ŭs); F. *Ambroise* (ăN'brwăz'); It. *Ambrogio* (am-brō'jō); Sp. *Ambrosio* (am-brō'sē-ō); Pg. *Ambosio* (ăN-brō'zĕ-ō); G. & D. *Ambrosius* (am-brō'zē-ŏos).
Ambrose, Father See GLENDINNING, EDWARD.
am'bu-la'cra, *n., pl.* of AMBULACRUM.
Am'bu-la-cra'ta (ăm'bū-lă-krā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *ambulacrum.*] *Zoöl.* A primary division of echinoderms consisting of the Holothuroidea, Echinoidea, and Asteroidea.

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to ambulacra, esp. those of echinoderms, as: **ambulacral groove**, the furrow on the lower surface of the arm of a starfish occupied by the ambulacrum; **a. ossicle**, one of the ossicles forming the sides of that groove; **a. plate**, one of the plates (perforated for the suckers) which form the ambulacra of sea urchins; **a. system**, the water-vascular system of echinoderms; etc. — **am/bu-la/cri-form** (ăm/bū-lā/krĭ-fôrm; -lăk/rĭ-fôrm), *a.*

am/bu-la/crum (ăm/bŭ-lā/krŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LACRA (-krȧ). [L., an alley or covered way.] *Zool.* **a** One of the radially disposed areas of echinoderms, along which run the principal nerves, blood vessels, and water tubes. These areas usually bear rows of locomotive suckers or tentacles, which protrude from regular pores. In starfishes they occupy the grooves along the under side of the rays. **b** One of the suckers on the feet of mites.

am/bu-lance (ăm/bŭ-lăns), *n.* [F. *ambulance*, hôpital *ambulant*, fr. L. *ambulare* to walk. See AMBLE.] **1.** A temporary field hospital, organized to follow an army in its movements and succor the wounded as soon as possible; hence, an organization for rendering first aid to the injured or sick in civil life.

There is also in most of the larger cities of America a specially organized police *ambulance*. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. An ambulance wagon or cart equipped for transporting the wounded, injured, or sick, as from the field or to a hospital.

am/bu-lant (-lănt), *a.* [L. *ambulans*: cf. F. *ambulant*.] Walking; moving about or from place to place. *Rare.*

Owing to the elasticity and lightness of the material, floors in elevators, boats, and other *ambulant* structures can be safely tiled. *F. E Kidder*

am/bu-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *ambulare* to walk.] To walk; to move about. *Rare.* — **am/bu-la/tion** (-lā/shŭn), *n.*

am/bu-la-to-ry (ăm/bŭ-lȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *ambulatorius*.] **1.** Of or pert. to walking; having the faculty of walking; formed or fitted for walking; as, an *ambulatory* animal.

2. Accustomed to move from place to place; not stationary; movable; as, an *ambulatory* court.

The priesthood . . . before was very *ambulatory*, and dispersed into all families. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Pertaining to a walk. *Rare.*

The princess of whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels. *Sir H. Wotton.*

4. *Law.* Not yet fixed legally, or settled past alteration; alterable; as, the dispositions of a will are *ambulatory* until the death of the testator.

am/bu-la-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. LL. *ambulatorium*.] *Arch.* A place to walk in, whether in the open air, as the gallery of a cloister, or within a building.

am/bus-cade' (ăm/bŭs-kād'), *n.* [F. *embuscade*, fr. It. *imboscata*, or Sp. *emboscada*. See AMBUSH, *v. t.*] **1.** A lying in wait, concealed, for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise; a snare laid for an enemy; an ambush.

2. *Mil.* A body of troops lying in ambush; also, the place where they lie concealed.

Syn. — See AMBUSH.

am/bus-cade', *v. t.*; AM/BUS-CAD'ED (-kād'ĕd); -CAD'ING (-Ing). **1.** To post or conceal in ambush; to ambush.

2. To lie in wait for, or to attack from a covert or lurking place; to waylay.

am/bus-cade', *v. i.* To lie in ambush.

am/bush (ăm/bŏŏsh), *v. t.*; AM/BUSHED (-bŏŏsht); AM/BUSHING. [ME. *enbussen, enbuschen*, OF. *embuschier, embuissier*. F. *embûcher, embusquer*, fr. LL. *imboscare*; *in* + LL. *boscus, buscus*, a wood. See AMBUSCADE, BUSH.] **1.** To station in ambush with a view to surprise an enemy. "*Ambushed* men." *Dryden.*

2. To attack by ambush; to waylay.

am/bush, *v. i.* To lie in ambush; to lurk.

Nor saw the snake that *ambushed* for his prey. *Trumbull.*

am/bush (ăm/bŏŏsh), *n.* [F. *embûche*, fr. the verb. See AMBUSH, *v. t.*] **1.** A disposition or arrangement of troops for attacking an enemy unexpectedly from a concealed station. Hence: Unseen peril; device to entrap; snare.

Heaven, whose high walls fear no assault or siege
Or *ambush* from the deep. *Milton*

2. A concealed station where troops or enemies lie in wait to attack by surprise.

Bold in close *ambush*, base in open field. *Dryden*

3. The troops posted in a concealed place for attacking by surprise; liers in wait; ambuscade. *Obs.*

The *ambush* arose quickly out of their place. *Josh.* VIII. 19.

Syn. — AMBUSH, AMBUSCADE. AMBUSCADE is now the regular military term for the legitimate disposition of troops in concealment; AMBUSH is less formal and is often applied to such lying in wait as is unfair or cowardly. See ARTIFICE.

The knights and gentlemen volunteered for an *ambuscade* to cut off the convoy. *Froude.*

There were designs against King William that were no more honorable than the *ambushes* of cutthroats. *Thackeray.*

ambush bug. Any species of the family Phymatidæ, a group of predatory hemipterous insects which conceal themselves in flowers to prey on other insects.

am/bush-ment (-mĕnt; *formerly also* am-bush'ment), *n.* [OF. *embuschement*.] An ambush. 2 *Chron.* xiii. 13. "To let off his piece within sound of an *ambushment*." *Cooper.*

Am-bys'to-ma (ăm-bĭs'tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *amby-* (for *ambly-*) + *-stoma*.] *Zoöl.* A genus of salamanders of America and Asia. *A. opacum*, black with gray confluent markings, and *A. punctatum*, black with yellow spots, are species of eastern North America. The axolotls are larval forms of species of this genus. See AXOLOTL. (The commoner name *Amblystoma* is antedated by *Ambystoma*.)

a-meer', **a-mir'** (ȧ-mēr'), *n.* [See EMIR.] **1.** Emir. *Obs.*

2. A Mohammedan noble, esp. a prince of Afghanistan or of Sind.

Am'ei-u'rus (ăm'ī-ū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *μείουρος* curtailed.] *Zool.* A genus of catfishes containing many common American species, as the bullhead and yellow cat.

Am'e-lan'chi-er (ăm'ē-lăn'kĭ-ēr), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *amélanchier*.] *Bot.* A small genus of chiefly American ornamental malaceous shrubs and trees having simple leaves, racemose or rarely solitary white flowers, and small berry-like fruits, the cavities of the ovary being twice as many as the styles. The species are called *shadbush, June berry*, and *service berry*.

am'el-corn' (ăm'ĕl-kôrn'), *n.* [G. *amelkorn*: cf. MHG. *amel, amer*, spelt, and L. *amylum* starch, Gr. *ἄμυλον*.] A variety of wheat (*Triticum sativum dicoccum*) similar to spelt, cultivated in Europe as a starch-producing plant.

A-me'li-a (ȧ-mē'lĭ-ȧ; ȧ-mēl'yȧ), *n.* [Cf. F. *Amélie*, It. *Amelia, Amalia*, G. *Amalia, Amalie*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Amélie* (ȧ/mā/lē'); It. *Amelia* (ȧ-mā/lyȧ), *Amalia* (ȧ-mȧ'-); Sp. & Pg. *Amelia* (ȧ-mā'-lē-ȧ); G. & D. *Amalia* (ȧ-mȧ'lē-ȧ). Cf. EMELINE.

2. The title of Fielding's last novel, and the name of its heroine, who is distinguished for her conjugal affection.

3. In Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," Becky Sharp's schoolmate, a loving, trusting girl of no great parts who lives an unpretentious and happy life.

a-mel'io-rate (ȧ-mēl'yŏ-rāt; 277), *v. t. & i.*; A-MEL'IORATED (-rāt'ĕd); A-MEL'IO-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *ad* + *meliorare* to make better · cf. F. *améliorer*. See MELIORATE.] To make or grow better, to improve; to meliorate.

In every human being there is a wish to *ameliorate* his own condition. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See IMPROVE.

ameliorating plants, *Bot.*, nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

a-mel'io-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *amélioration*.] **1.** Act or result of ameliorating, or state of being ameliorated; improvement. "*Amelioration* of human affairs." *J. S. Mill.*

2. *Canadian Law.* A betterment.

a-mel'io-ra-tive (-rā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to ameliorate.

a'men' (ā'mĕn'; *often — in singing always* — ȧ/mĕn'), *adv. & interj.* [L. *amen*, Gr. *ἀμήν*, Heb. *āmēn* certainly, truly] So is it, so shall it be; so be it, verily, assuredly; — a term used in solemn ratification of expressions of faith, or of wish in which higher powers are expected to concur. A transliteration from the original, *amen* was primarily used in renderings of Bible passages, and thence, in similar connections, in formal creeds and confessions, in prayers, orisons, and the like.

And let all the people say, *Amen* *Ps* CVI. 48.

Amen, amen, I say to thee, unless a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God. *John* III. 3, *D Bib.*

to say amen to, to approve warmly; to concur in heartily or emphatically; to ratify; as, I *say amen to* all.

a'men', *n.* **1.** The word *amen*, its utterance or use.

2. [*cap.*] A title of Christ; — from the use in Rev. iii. 14.

3. The mental attitude, act of devotion, or meaning of those who utter the word; the assent or ratification expressed by the word.

4. An act or word of conclusion or termination.

a'men', *v. t.* To say "amen" to; to sanction; to ratify.

a-me'na-ble (ȧ-mē'nȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *amener* to lead; *à* (L. *ad*) + *mener* to lead, fr. L. *minare, minari*, to threaten, to drive animals (properly by threatening cries), in LL. to lead; L. *minae* threats. Cf. MENACE.] **1.** *Old Law.* Easy to be led, governable, as a woman by her husband. *Obs.*

2. Liable to be brought to account or punishment; answerable; responsible; accountable; as, *amenable* to law.

Nor is man too diminutive . . . to be *amenable* to the divine government. *I. Taylor.*

3. Liable to punishment, a charge, a claim, etc.

4. Willing to yield or submit; responsive; tractable.

Sterling . . . always was *amenable* enough to counsel. *Carlyle*

Syn. — See RESPONSIBLE.

— **a-me'na-bly**, *adv.* — **a-me'na-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **a-me'na-ble-ness**, *n.*

a-mend' (ȧ-mĕnd'), *v. t.*; A-MEND'ED; A-MEND'ING. [F. *amender*, L. *emendare*; *e* (*ex*) + *mendum, menda*, fault, akin to Skr. *minda* personal defect. Cf. EMEND, MEND.] **1.** To reform, convert, or make better in condition or character (a person or community); also, to reform (one's self); to bring about a change for the better in (one's life). *Obs.*

2. To free (a thing or conduct) from fault or error; to correct; rectify; emendate; as, to *amend* a text, or a legal document; hence, to mend; repair; restore.

Mar not the thing that cannot be *amended*. *Shak.*

An instant emergency, granting no possibility for revision, or opening for *amended* thought. *De Quincey.*

3. To make amends or reparation for, as an offense. *Obs.*

4. To heal or cure. *Obs.*

5. To change or modify in any way for the better; to improve; to better.

We shall cheer her sorrows, and *amend* her blood, by wedding her to a Norman. *Scott.*

6. Specif., in parliamentary procedure, to alter (as a bill or resolution) formally by some addition, taking away, or modification; as, to *amend* an appropriation bill. The changes that may be made in *amending* a bill or resolution are practically limited only to those that do not bring in a subject different from the original.

A proposition may be *amended* by an alteration which entirely defeats the purpose of the mover, or it may be turned into a motion of a different kind. 122 *Fed. Rep.* 722, 724.

7. To excel; surpass; better. *Obs.*

Syn. — See MEND.

a-mend' (ȧ-mĕnd'), *v. i.* **1.** To reform one's self; to become better by rectifying manners or morals.

2. To become better; to improve. *Obs. or R.* "My fortune . . . *amends*." *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. To recover from illness. *Obs.*

4. To make honorable reparation. *Obs.*

a-mend'a-to-ry (ȧ-mĕn'dȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Supplying amendment; corrective, emendatory.

‖ **a/mende'** (ȧ/mänd'; *E.* ȧ-mĕnd', *formerly the usual pron.*), *n.* [F. Cf. AMENDS.] A fine, penalty, or reparation; specif., the amende honorable or amende profitable.

amende honorable (ō/nō/rȧ'bl'), a form of reparation for a crime or injury consisting in such a formal and humiliating acknowledgment of offense and apology as will restore the injured or offended honor of the one wronged. This punishment was used in the early church, and for various legal offenders under the French, Roman Dutch, and other legal systems. In the more infamous form of the punishment the offender was compelled to make his apology in the church or court, with bare feet and head, dressed in a white chemise, and with a torch in his hand. It was abolished in France in 1791, restored in 1825, abolished again in 1830; but survived under the name *reparation* until abolished in 1894. In South Africa it has been replaced by pecuniary damages. The **amende profitable** (prŏ'fē'tȧ'bl') of the Roman Dutch law was amends made by the payment of a sum named under oath by the plaintiff as less than satisfaction for his defamation. It was usually awarded to the poor by the court. Damages are now recoverable instead.

a-mend'ment (ȧ-mĕnd'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *amendement*, LL. *amendamentum*.] **1.** An alteration or change for the better; correction of a fault or of faults; reformation of life by quitting vices.

2. In public bodies · Any alteration made or proposed to be made in a bill or motion by adding, changing, substituting, or omitting. See AMEND, *v. t.*, 6.

3. *Law.* Correction of an error in a writ or process.

4. Restoration; reparation. *Obs.*

5. *Agric.* A substance which improves the soil by modifying its physical properties rather than by adding any appreciable quantities of plant food.

Syn. — Improvement, reformation.

a-mends' (ȧ-mĕndz'), *n. sing. & pl* [F. *amendes*, pl. of *amende*. See AMEND; cf. AMENDE.] **1.** Compensation for a loss or injury; recompense; reparation; — sometimes with the idea of retribution; as, to make *amends* through suffering. [*Now construed as a singular.*] "An honorable *amends*." *Addison.*

Yet thus far fortune maketh us *amends*. *Shak.*

And he shall make *amends* for the harm that he hath done in the holy thing. *Lev.* v. 16.

2. Recompense for an injury, as money exacted by law. *Obs.*

3. Means of securing recompense or satisfaction. *Obs.*

4. Improvement, esp. in health; amendment. *Obs.*

Syn. — See REPARATION.

a-men'i-ty (ȧ-mĕn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *aménité*, L. *amoenitas*, fr. *amoenus* pleasant.] Quality or state of being pleasant or agreeable, as in respect to situation, climate, manners, or disposition; pleasantness; civility; suavity; gentleness; also, esp. in *pl.*, an act, pursuit, civility, or the like, expressive of, or conducive to, pleasantness or smoothness of social intercourse, as, the *amenities* of life. "A sweetness and an *amenity* of temper." *Buckle.*

This climate has not seduced by its *amenities* *W. Howitt.*

The land itself would remain; and also . . . its *amenities* and advantages for building would be unimpaired. *J. S. Nicholson.*

a-men'or-rhe'a, *or* **-rhœ'a** (ȧ-mĕn/ō-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *μήν* month + *ῥεῖν* to flow.] *Med.* Absence or suppression of the menstrual discharge from any cause other than pregnancy or the menopause. — **a-men'or-rhe'al**, **-rhœ'al** (-ăl), *a.* — **a-men'or-rhe'ic**, **-rhœ'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

‖ **a men'sa et tho'ro** (ā mĕn'sȧ ĕt thō'rō). Also, formerly, **a men'sa et to'ro.** [L.] Lit., from table and bed; from bed and board; — used to designate a kind of divorce (also called *legal separation*) which leaves the parties husband and wife, but discharges them from the duty of living together. It is abolished in some of the United States, and in Great Britain is superseded by the *judicial separation* (which see).

am'ent (ăm'ĕnt; ā'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *amentum* thong, strap.] *Bot.* An inflorescence consisting of a close, bracted spike, usually deciduous when mature, bearing many unisexual apetalous flowers, as in the willow and poplar, and the staminate clusters of the chestnut, oak, etc. Also commonly called *catkin*. See ALDER, *Illust.*

Aments, or Catkins. *a* Staminate Aments; *b* Pistillate Ament.

am'en-ta'ceous (ăm'ĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* [LL. *amentaceus*.] *Bot.* **a** Like, or consisting of, an ament or aments; as, *amentaceous* inflorescence. **b** Amentiferous.

A-men'ti (ȧ-mĕn'tē), *n.* [Egypt. *amentet, amenteti*, fr. *ament* the west.] *Egypt. Myth.* The region of the dead, a subterranean realm whither the sun descends, also, a goddess of this region. The soul entering Amenti was conducted by Anubis (which see) into the hall of Osiris, judged by the forty-two judges, and either passed thence to Aalu, the Egyptian Elysium,

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am'bu-lan'za (ăm'bŭ-lăn'zȧ), *n.* [Cf. It. *ambulanza*.] An ambulance.

am'bu-la-tive (ăm'bŭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Walking. *Rare.*

am'bu-la'tor, *n.* [L.] **1.** One who walks about; a walker.

2. *Zool.* Any of numerous lamoid beetles.

3. = PERIMBULATOR, 2.

am'bu-la-to'ri-al, *a.* Ambulatory; fitted for walking.

am'bu-ler. ✝ AMBLER.

am'bu-ling (ăm'bū-lĭng), *p. a.* [L. *ambulare* to walk.] Walking. **Ambuling communion**, *Eccl.*, the Eucharist when celebrated by communicants while moving about.

am'bu-lo-man'cy (-lō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [L. *ambulare* to walk + *-mancy*.] Divination by means of walking. *Rare.*

amb-ur'bi-al (ăm-bûr'bĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *amburbialis*.] Lit., pertaining to the circuit of a city; passing around a city; hence, *Rom. Antiq.*, pertaining to or designating an annual expiatory procession, the **amb-ur'bi-um** (-ŭm), passing round the city of Rome, its date being (probably) February 2. [ANBURY.

am'bus-cad'er (ăm'bŭs-kād'ẽr), *n.* One who ambuscades.

am'bus-ca'do (-kā'dō), *n.* Ambuscade. *Obs. Shak.* — **am'bus-ca'doed** (-dōd), *a.* *Obs.*

am'bush-er, *n.* One who ambushes.

am'busht Ambushed. *Ref. Sp.*

am-bus'tion (ăm-bŭs'chŭn), *n.* [L. *ambustio*.] A burn or scald. *R.* — **am-bus'tial** (-chăl), *a.* *R.*

ame. ✝ AAM, AIM, AM.

‖ **a me.** Short for A ME DE SUPERIORE MEO. See DE ME.

ameabill. ✝ AMIABLE.

amearse. ✝ AMERCE.

a-me'ba, **a-me'bic**, etc. Vars. of AMŒBA, AMŒBIC, etc.

am'e-be'an. **am'e-be'um.** Vars. of AMŒBÆAN, AMŒBÆUM.

‖ **à mé'chant' chien', court lien'** (ȧ mā'shäN' shyĕN', kōōr lyĕN'). [F.] To a vicious dog, a short claim.

‖ **âme damnée'** (am da'nā'). [F.] Lit., a damned, or lost, soul; hence, a willing and devoted tool or slave of another.

A-med'a-tha (ȧ-mĕd'ȧ-thȧ). *Bib.*

‖ **âme de boue'** (äm dē bōō'). [F.] A soul of mud or dirt.

‖ **a me de su-pe'ri-o're me'o**, *or*, *short*, **a me** (ā mē dē sū-pē'rĭ-ō'rē mē'ō). [L.] *Scots Law.* See DE ME.

a-meed', *v. t.* [*a-* + *meed*.] To reward. *Rare.*

a-meek', *v. t.* [*a-* + *meek*.] To render meek. *Obs.*

a-meen', **a-min'** (ȧ-mēn'), *n.* [Hind. *amīn*, fr. Ar *amīn* a trustworthy person.] A confidential agent; esp., a minor native official of the judicial and revenue departments. *India.*

a-meer'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

A-mei'vi-dæ (ȧ-mĭ'vĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of lizards, equiv. in part to Teiidæ.

am'el, *n.* [ME. *amell*, OF. *esmail*, F. *émail*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *smelzi*, G. *schmelz*. See SMALT, *v. t.*] Enamel. *Obs.*

am'el. ✝ AMYL.

am'el.amele, *v. t.* [ME. *amellen*, OF. *esmaillier*, F. *émailler*.] To enamel. *Obs.*

am'e-lec'tic (ăm'ē-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμελής* indifferent + *ἐκτικός* habitual.] Careless. *Rare.*

a'me-let, *n.* An omelet. *Obs.*

a-mel'i-a (ȧ-mēl'yȧ), *n.* [NL. See AMELUS.] *Terat.* Absence of the limbs.

a-mel'i-fi-ca'tion (ȧ-mĕ'lĭ'fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*amel* + *-fication*.] *Physiol.* The process of formation of the enamel of the teeth.

a-mel'io-ra-ble (ȧ-mē'lyō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be ameliorated. [ameliorates.]

a-mel'io-ra'tor, *n.* One that

a-mell', **a-melle'** (ȧ-mĕl'), *adv.* & *prep.* [Icel. *á milli, á millum*.] Amid, between; among. *Obs. or Dial.*

a-mell'-door', *n.* A door between two others. *Dial. Eng.*

a-mel'lus, *n.* [L.] A flower, prob. *Aster amellus*. *Addison.*

a-mel'o-blast (*a*-mĕl'ō-blăst), *n.* [See AMEL; -BLAST.] = ADAMANTOBLAST — **a-mel'o-blas'tic**, *a.*

am'e-lus (ăm'ē-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *μέλος* limb] *Terat.* A limbless fetus.

amen. ✝ AMENE.

Amen, *n.* See AMON.

a-me'na-bl. Amenable. *Ref. Sp.*

am'e-nage', *v. t* [OF. *amesnager*.] To manage. *Obs.*

amenance, amenaunce, *n.* [OF. See AMENABLE.] Behavior; bearing. *Obs.*

amen corner. A corner on either side of the pulpit in a church, where the seats were often occupied by especially fervent worshipers who were wont to cry out "Amen!" by way of approval. *Local, U. S.*

a-mend', *n.* = AMENDS. *Rare.*

a-mend'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **a-mend'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

a-mend'er, *n.* One who amends.

a-mend'ful, *a.* Much improving. *Obs.*

amendie. ✝ AMEND

a-mends'ful, *a.* Making amends. *Obs. & R.*

a-mens' (*a*-mĕn'), *a* [L. *amoenus*.] Agreeable; pleasing.

amener. ✝ ALMONER.

a-me'ni-a (*a*-mē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *μήν* month.] *Med.* Amenorrhea.

a-me'no-ma'ni-a. Var of AMŒNOMANIA

a-men'tal, *a.* [*a-* not + *mental*.] Without intelligence; apart from mind. *Rare.*

Am'en-ta'les (ăm'ĕn-tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See AMENT.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising various amentiferous trees, as willows, birches, etc. — **a-men'tal**, *a.*

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or was consigned to torment. The four genii of **Amenti** were demons or tutelaries usually represented upon the four *canopic jars* (which see). The four were the man-headed *Amset*, associated with the south, the dog-headed *Hapi*, with the north, the ape-headed *Tuamatef*, with the east, and the hawk-headed *Qebhsnauf*, or *Kebhsnauf*, with the west.

a-men'ti-a (ā-mĕn'shĭ-ā), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Med.* Imbecility; total want of understanding.

2. A mystic trance or state of rapture.

am'en-tif'er-ous (ăm'ĕn-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *amentum* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing aments.

a-merce' (ā-mûrs'), *v. t.*; A-MERCED' (ā-mûrst'); A-MERC'ING (-mûr'sĭng). [ME. *amercy*, AF. *amercier*, fr. *a merci* at the mercy of, liable to a punishment. See MERCY.] **1.** To punish by a pecuniary penalty the amount of which is not fixed by law but is left to the discretion of the court, as, the court *amerced* the criminal in the sum of one hundred dollars. The penalty or fine may be expressed without a preposition, or it may be introduced by *in*, *with*, or *of*.

2. To punish, in general, to mulct.

> Millions of spirits for his fault *amerced*
> Of Heaven. *Milton.*
> Shall by him be *amerced* with penance due *Spenser.*

a-merce'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [AF. *amerciement.*] The infliction of a penalty at the discretion of the court; also, a mulct or penalty thus imposed. It differs from a *fine*, in that the latter is, or was orig., a fixed and certain sum prescribed by statute for an offense, but an amercement is discretional. Hence, act or practice of affeering. Cf. AFFEER.

A-mer'i-ca (ā-mĕr'ĭ-kā), *n.* A schooner yacht, built (1851) by George Steers of New York for Commodore J. C. Stevens of the New York Yacht Club. In 1851 it won the **America cup**, valued at £500, in a race open to all nations over a course around the Isle of Wight. In 1857 the cup was given to the New York Yacht Club, and made a prize perpetually open to challengers of all nations.

A-mer'i-can (ā-mĕr'ĭ-kăn), *a.* [After *Americus* Vespucius.] **1.** Of or pertaining to America; as, the *American* continent; *American* Indians.

2. Of or pertaining to the United States. "A young officer of the *American* navy." *Lyell.*

3. *Ethnol.* Designating that division of mankind which comprises the Indians of North and South America. A distinct American race was first expressly recognized by Linnæus; many ethnologists regard this race as merely an offshoot of the Mongolian.

It must be borne in mind that there exists but a single character common to these *American* races, that is, the color of the skin, the ground of which is yellow. This appears to conflict with the current opinion that the Americans are a red race, and yet it is the statement of a fact. None of the tribes of the New World have a red-colored skin, unless they are painted, which often is the case. *J. Denker*

☞ Many animals and plants have the adjective *American* prefixed merely to distinguish them from allied forms of other countries, esp. Europe; as in *American* avocet, *American* badger, *American* bittern, *American* linden, *American* elder, etc. These are generally treated under the nouns, as *avocet*, *badger*, etc.

American aloe, the century plant. — **A. basement.** See BASEMENT HOUSE. — **A. Bastille**, *U. S. Hist.*, Fort Lafayette; — so called because it was used during the Civil War for political prisoners. — **A. blight**, the woolly aphis (*Schizoneura lanigera*, or allied species) infesting the apple tree; — so called in certain countries, esp. Australia, in the belief that it was introduced from America. — **A. Board**, a shortened form of "The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," the foreign missionary society of the American Congregational churches. — **A. bond.** *Masonry.* See BOND, *n.*, 10. — **A. centaury**, a pink-flowered gentianaceous plant of the eastern United States (*Sabbatia angularis*), resembling the true centaury. — **A. chinaroot**, a kind of greenbrier (*Smilax pseudo-china*) having large tuberous roots. — **A. coffee bean**, the Kentucky coffee tree. — **A. cloth**, a stout enameled oilcloth for traveling and toilet articles, coverings of chairs, etc. — **A. columbo**, the plant *Frasera carolinensis*, also called *American gentian*. Its root has been used in medicine as a bitter tonic in place of calumba. — **A. cowslip**, any primulaceous plant of the genus *Dodecatheon*, esp. *D. meadia*, the shooting star. See DODECATHEON. — **A. deal**, the American white pine; — so called in European lumber markets. — **A. doctrine**, *Corporation Law*, the doctrine that "the capital of a corporation is a trust fund for the payment of its debts." 48 *Minn.* 174, 192. — **A. dogwood**, the flowering dogwood. See DOGWOOD. — **A. eagle**, the bald eagle, which is represented on the coat of arms of the United States. — **A. elk.** See ELK. — **A. elm**, *Ulmus americana.* See ELM. — **A. experience table.** See MORTALITY TABLE. — **A. Fabius**, George Washington; — so entitled by American newspapers during the Revolution. — **A. false hemp**, the bastard hemp (*Datisca glomerata*). — **A. feverfew**, a native asteraceous plant (*Parthenium integrifolium*), having heads of whitish flowers remotely resembling those of the feverfew. — **A. fir**, in the timber trade, the wood of any American tree of the genus *Picea* or the genus *Abies*. — **A. football.** See FOOTBALL. — **A. forge**, a forge for the direct production of wrought iron, differing from the old Catalan forge mainly in using finely crushed ore and working continuously. — **A. fustic**, the yellowwood. — **A. gamboge**, the gum resin yielded by the guttagum tree (*Vismia guanensis*). It is a powerful cathartic. — **A. gauge.** See WIRE GAUGE. — **A. gentian.** = *American columbo* (above). — **A. gooseberry**, any of several West Indian melastomaceous shrubs of the genus *Heterotrichum*, as *H. angustifolium*, having pleasant-flavored fruit. — **A. hellebore**, a tall melanthaceous plant (*Veratrum viride*) of eastern North America, with ample plaited leaves and a large panicle of greenish flowers. Also called *Indian poke*, *green hellebore*, etc. — **A. hemp**, the Indian mallow. — **A. horsechestnut**, the fetid buckeye (*Æsculus glabra*). — **A. ice plant**, the Indian pipe. — **A. ipecac**, the plant Indian physic **a**, either of the species. — **A. ivy.** = VIRGINIA CREEPER. — **A. jasmine**, a convolvulaceous plant (*Quamoclit coccinea*), related to the cypress vine, having heart-shaped leaves and tubular red flowers. — **American joy**, the Virginia creeper. — **A. jute**, the Indian mallow. — **A. kino-root**, the spotted crane's bill. — **A. laurel**, the mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*). — **A. leads**, *Whist*, a system of leads by which the player opening a suit plays to indicate the number of cards he holds in that suit. — **A. leather**, enameled or varnished cloth, in imitation of leather. — **A. licorice.** = WILD LICORICE. — **A. lion**, the puma or cougar. — **A. mezereon**, the leatherwood. — **A. mint**, the peppermint. — **A. mistletoe.** See MISTLETOE. — **A. Montaigne**, Ralph Waldo Emerson; — often so called. — **A. mountain ash.** See MOUNTAIN ASH. — **A. nightshade**, the pokeweed. — **A. nutmeg**, the calabash nutmeg. — **A. oak**, the white oak. — **A. organ**, *Music*, a reed organ (which see) in which the air is drawn in through the reeds by a suction bellows. — **A. orpine**, the crassulaceous plant *Sedum telephoides*. — **A. Party.** *U. S. Politics.* **a** The party of the Know-Nothings. **b** A party connected with the National Christian Association from about 1872 to about 1888. **c** A party, organized at Philadelphia in 1887, favoring the restriction of immigration and naturalization of aliens, and the denial of rights of citizenship to anarchists. **d** See *Native American Party*, under NATIVE. — **A. plan**, in hotels, a plan upon which guests pay for both rooms and board by the day, week, or other convenient period; — contrasted with *European plan*. — **A. powder**, an explosive consisting of a white powdery mixture of potassium chlorate, potassium ferrocyanide, and cane sugar. — **A. Protective Association**, a secret organization in the United States, formed in Iowa in 1887, ostensibly for the protection of American institutions by keeping Roman Catholics out of public office. Abbr. *A. P. A.* — **A. red centaury** = *American centaury* (above). — **A. Revised Version**, a version of the Bible giving the readings recommended by members of the advisory American committee of the Revised Version (which see), published in New York in 1901. — **A. Revolution.** See REVOLUTION. — **A. rosewood**, the Jamaica rosewood. — **A. saffron**, the safflower. — **A. saibling.** = SUNAPEE TROUT. — **A. saltwort**, a shrubby maritime plant (*Batis maritima*) of the southern United States. See BATIS. — **A. samole**, an American saxifragaceous plant (*Heuchera villosa*) related to the alumroot. — **A. sarsaparilla.** = WILD SARSAPARILLA. — **A. school.** *Economics*, a term sometimes used for **a** The adherents of the so-called American system. **b** The American economists who, following Henry C. Carey, rejected the Ricardian doctrine of rent and the Malthusian doctrine, advocated a protective tariff, referred value to the cost of production, etc. — **A. silver fir**, the balsam fir. — **A. Socrates**, Benjamin Franklin; — so referred to by Sir James Mackintosh. — **A. spikenard**, an araliaceous herb (*Aralia racemosa*) of the eastern United States, the aromatic roots of which are used medicually. — **A. sumac**, the staghorn sumac. — **A. system**, the system of endeavoring to foster industries by a high, or protective, tariff, and of encouraging internal improvements under national authority, as has been done in the United States. — **A. thrift**, the sea lavender. — **A. tiger**, the jaguar. — **A. type** (of locomotive). See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.* — **The A. Union**, the United States. — **A. upland cotton.** See COTTON, *n.* — **A. valerian**, any of several American species of *Cypripedium*, or lady's-slipper. — **A. vermilion.** = CHROME RED. — **A. vervain**, the blue vervain. — **A. vulture.** See CATHARTIDÆ. — **A. wayfaring tree**, the hobblebush. — **A. whist.** See WHIST. — **A. wild mint**, the Canada mint. — **A. wintergreen.** = WINTERGREEN, 2. — **A. wire gauge** See WIRE GAUGE. — **A. wistaria**, a native climbing fabaceous shrub (*Bradleia frutescens*), closely resembling the cultivated Japanese wistaria. See WISTARIA. — **A. woodbine.** = WOODBINE **b**. — **A. wormseed**, a European herb (*Chenopodium anthelminticum*) naturalized in the United States. It has a pleasant aroma and has been used as an anthelmintic. — **A. yellow**, a variety of chrome yellow in the preparation of which alum and barium sulphate are used. — **A. yew**, the ground hemlock.

A-mer'i-can (ā-mĕr'ĭ-kăn), *n.* **a** A native of America; orig., an American aborigine; now specif., a person of European descent born in America. **b** A citizen of the United States.

> The name *American* must always exalt the pride of patriotism *Washington*

A-mer'i-ca'na (ā-mĕr'ĭ-kā'nā, -kăn'ā), *n. pl.* [*America* + *-ana.*] Literary, ethnographic, historical, or other matters relating to America.

A-mer'i-can-ism (ā-mĕr'ĭ-kăn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Attachment to the United States.

2. A custom peculiar to the United States or to America; an American characteristic or idea. See also HECKERISM.

3. A word or phrase peculiar to the United States.

A-mer'i-can-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who studies, or is versed in, subjects relating to America, as its history, archæology, ethnology, or the like. — **A-mer'i-can-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

A-mer'i-can-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd), -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render American; to assimilate to the Americans in customs, ideas, etc.; to stamp with American characteristics. — **A-mer'i-can-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

Am'e-rim'non (ăm'ẽ-rĭm'nŏn), *n.* [L., houseleek, fr Gr. *ἀμέριμνος* free from care, not cared for.] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous trees, natives of the tropics; — often called *Dalbergia*. Many species, as the blackwood (*A. latifolium*), and the sissoo (*A. sissoo*), are important timber trees.

Am'er-ind' (ăm'ẽr-ĭnd'), *n.* [*American* + *Indian.*] An individual of one of the native races of America; an American Indian or Eskimo. — **Am'er-in'di-an** (-ĭn'dĭ-ăn), *a.* — **Am'er-in'dic** (-dĭk), *a.*

am'er-ism (ăm'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n. Biol.* Quality of being ameristic.

am'er-is'tic (ăm'ẽr-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *meristic.*] *Biol.* Unsegmented, or undifferentiated, specif.: *Bot.* In ferns, having the prothallia not fully developed and lacking in meristematic tissue, thus failing to produce archegonia.

Ames gun (āmz). [After Nathan P. *Ames*, American manufacturer.] *Ordnance.* A muzzle-loading wrought-iron rifled gun built up by welding together upon an iron bar hollow disks made by assembling welded rings, the entire mass being finally bored out and turned to the required shape.

Am'e-tab'o-la (ăm'ẽ-tăb'ō-lă), **A-met'a-bo'li-a** (ā-mĕt'ā-bō'lĭ-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀμεταβολος* unchangeable. See METABOLIC.] *Zool.* A subclass of Insecta in which were included, in old classifications, the myriapods, and certain true insects that do not undergo a well-marked metamorphosis. — **a-met'a-bo'li-an** (ā-mĕt'ā-bō'lĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

am'e-thyst (ăm'ẽ-thĭst), *n.* [ME. *ametist*, *amatyst*, OF. *ametiste*, *amatiste*, F. *améthyste*, L. *amethystus*, fr. Gr. *ἀμέθυστος* without drunkenness; as a noun, a remedy for drunkenness, the amethyst, supposed to have this power; *ἀ-* not + *μεθύειν* to be drunken, *μέθυ* strong drink, wine. See MEAD.] **1.** *Min.* **a** A clear purple or bluish violet variety of crystallized quartz, much used as a jeweler's stone. The color is perhaps due to manganese. **b** A purple variety of corundum, called specif. *Oriental amethyst*. See CORUNDUM.

2. *Her.* The purple color in a nobleman's escutcheon, or coat of arms.

am'e-thys'tine (-thĭs'tĭn), *a.* [L. *amethystinus*, Gr. *ἀμεθύστινος.*] **1.** Like amethyst, esp. in color; bluish violet.

2. Composed of, or containing, amethyst.

am'e-trom'e-ter (ăm'ẽ-trŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *ἄμετρος* irregular + *-meter.*] *Med.* An instrument for determining the character and degree of ametropia.

am'e-tro'pi-a (-trō'pĭ-ă), *n.* [NL, Gr. *ἄμετρος* irregular + *-opia.*] *Med.* Any abnormal condition of the refracting powers of the eye, as in hypermetropia, myopia, or astigmatism. — **am'e-trop'ic** (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

Am-for'tas (ăm-fōr'tăs), *n.* [MHG. *Anfortas.*] In Wagner's "Parsifal," the son of Titurel and his successor as chief of the knights of the Holy Grail. While enthralled by Kundry he had lost the sacred spear, the magician Klingsor seizing it and inflicting a wound from which Amfortas lingers suffering until finally healed by the touch of the same spear in the hands of Parsifal (which see).

am'garn (ăm'garn), *n.* [W. *amgarn* a ferrule.] *Archæol.* A stone implement supposed to have served as a guard or ferrule for the shaft or butt of a spear.

Am-ha'ra (am-hä'rä), *n.* A member of a Semitic tribe of northern Abyssinia.

Am-har'ic (ăm-hăr'ĭk; ăm-hä'rĭk), *n.* The official and court language of Abyssinia, the alphabet of which is a cursive form of the old Ethiopic, with seven added letters. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES. — **Am-har'ic,** *a.*

Am-her'sti-a (ăm-hûr'stĭ-*a*), *n* [NL., after the Countess of *Amherst.*] *Bot.* A genus of cæsalpiniaceous trees of Farther India; also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus. The only species (*A. nobilis*) bears beautiful pendent clusters of yellow-spotted vermilion flowers, which are used by the Burmese as votive offerings to Buddha.

a'mi-a-bil'i-ty (ā'mĭ-*a*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being amiable; amiableness, sweetness of disposition.

> Every excellency is a degree of *amiability*. *Jer. Taylor*

a'mi-a-ble (ā'mĭ-*a*-b'l), *a.* [F. *amiable*, L *amicabilis* friendly, fr. *amicus* friend, akin to *amare* to love, but influenced by F. *aimable*, L. *amabilis* lovable, fr. *amare* to love. Cf. AMICABLE, AMOROUS, AMABILITY.] **1.** Friendly; amicable. *Obs.*

2. Lovable; admirable; as, an *amiable* beauty; also, lovely; desirable.

> How *amiable* are thy tabernacles. *Ps.* LXXXIV. 1
> So *amiable* a prospect. *Sir T. Herbert*

3. Good-naturedly amicable in conduct or disposition; having, or characterized by, sweetness of temper, kind-heartedness, etc., which causes one to be liked; good-naturedly complaisant; as, an *amiable* deed; *amiable* mood, thought, or word; an *amiable* woman.

> That foreign eccentricity to which their nation is so *amiable*. *Howells.*
> His childlike straightforwardness, his *amiable* pleasure not to say innocent fickleness of character *Smith Rev.*
> That mixed state of mind which we call an *amiable* temper, and which leads its possessor, from an indolent love of ease, to avoid ill-will, rather to put up with a hurt and make no complaint, than insist upon . [his] utmost right *J. Martineau.*

4. Amorous. *Obs.*

> Lay an *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife. *Shak.*

Syn. — Agreeable, charming, pleasing. See LOVABLE.

amiable numbers. = AMICABLE NUMBERS.

— a'mi-a-ble-ness, *n.* — **a'mi-a-bly,** *adv.*

am'i-an'thus (ăm'ĭ-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [L. *amiantus*, Gr. *ἀμίαντος λίθος* (lit., unsoiled stone) a greenish stone, like asbestos, *ἀ-* not + *μιαίνειν* to stain; from its incombustibility.] *Min.* Fine silky asbestos.

am'ic (ăm'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to an amide, amidic. amic acid, a compound that is both amide and acid, as carbamic acid, $CO(NH_2)OH$.

am'i-ca-bil'i-ty (ăm'ĭ-kă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being amicable.

am'i-ca-ble (ăm'ĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* [L. *amicabilis*, fr. *amicus* friend. See AMIABLE.] Friendly; proceeding from, or exhibiting, friendliness; after the manner of friends; peaceable; as, an *amicable* disposition, or arrangement.

> That which was most remarkable in this contest was . . the *amicable* manner in which it was managed *Prideaux.*

Syn. — Peaceable, harmonious, kind. — AMICABLE, FRIENDLY. Neither of these words denotes great warmth of affection. FRIENDLY (though less strong than the noun *friendship*) implies cordiality, or at least good will, as, a *friendly* nod, a *friendly* call. AMICABLE (*cf. amiable*, under LOVABLE) frequently implies little more than that the parties concerned are not disposed to quarrel; as, an *amicable* adjustment, an *amicable* suit, those who are *friendly* to each other can live *amicably* together. See CORDIAL, FAMILIAR.

> A man that hath friends must shew himself *friendly*. *Prov.* XVIII. 24.

> My friends have spoken to me . . in the style of *amicable* expostulation; not so much blaming the thing, as lamenting the effects. *Burke.*

amicable action, *Law*, an action commenced and prosecuted

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a-men'ti-form, *a.* See -FORM; AMENT.

a-men'tu-lum (ā-mĕn'tŭ-lŭm), *n.*; usually in *pl.*, -TULA (-*la*). [NL., dim. of L. *amentum*. See AMENT.] *Bot.* One of the antheridia-bearing branches in mosses of the genus *Sphagnum*.

a-men'tum (ā-mĕn'tŭm), *n.*; *pl* -TA (-*ta*). [L.] **1.** *Bot.* = AMENT. **2.** A thong or cord attached to a javelin for aid in casting it.

a-men'ty, *n.* Amentia. *Obs.*

a-men'use, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *amenuiser*.] To lessen. *Obs.*

am'e-os Var of AMMEOS.

‖ **a'mer'** (ā'mâr'). *n.* [F.] Bitters; as, **a'mer' des al'lemands'** (dā-zal'măn'), bitters with Holland gin

amer. † AMAR, EMBER.

Amer. *Abbr.* America; American

ameral, amerank. † ADMIRAL.

ameralte. † ADMIRALTY.

a-merce'er (*a*-mûr'sẽr), *n.* One who amerces.

a-mer'ci-a-ble (ā-mûr'sĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* Var. of AMERCEABLE

a-mer'ci-a-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [LL. *amerciamentum*.] Amercement. *Rare.*

amerel † ADMIRAL.

‖ **A-mer'ri-ca-nis'ta** (a-mĕr'rē-kä-nēs'ta), *n.* [Sp.] A native partisan or favorer of the Americans *Phil. I.*

amerous. † AMOROUS.

A-mer'i-co-ma'ni-a, *n.* Excessive fondness for American ideas, institutions, etc.

amerre. † AMAR.

amervail. † AMERVEIL.

amervel, *v. t.* & ? [OF *esmerveiller*.] To astonish or fill with wonder; to wonder at. *Obs.*

‖ **à mer'veille** (ä mĕr'vĕ'y'). [F.] To a wonder; marvelously; admirably

ames. † AMICE

ames'ace † AMBSACE.

a-mese', *v. t.* [OF *amaisier, amesmer*.] To calm; pacify *Obs.*

ames'ite (āmz'īt), *n.* [After James *Ames*, a mine owner.] *Min.* An apple green chlorite occurring in foliated hexagonal plates. It. 2·5–3. Sp. gr., 2·71.

amesnable. † AMENABLE.

am'ess. Var. of AMICE, a hood

amesure. † ADMEASURE.

am'e-tab'o-le (ăm'ẽ-tăb'ō-lē), *n* [NL See *a-* not; METABOLE.] *Zool* Development without metamorphosis. — **a-met'a-bol'ic** (ā-mĕt'ā-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* — **am'e-tab'o-lous** (ăm'ẽ-tăb'ō-lŭs), *a.* **a-met'al-lous** (ā-mĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + *metal.*] *Chem.* Not metallic. *Rare.*

amete † ANT.

a'me-thod'i-cal (ā'mē-thŏd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Not methodical. *Obs or R.* — **a'me-thod'i-cal-ly,** *adv. Obs. or R*

a-meth'o-dist, *n.* [*a-* not + *methodist.*] One without method; a quack. *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

am'e-thys'tin. Amethyst stone

a-me'tri-a (ā-mē'trĭ-*a*; *a*-mĕt'-), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *μήτρα* womb] *Med.* Absence of the uterus.

am'e-trope, *n.* An ametropic person.

a-me'tro-us (ā-mē'trŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. *μήτρα* womb + *-ous*] *Terat* Without a uterus.

ameve † AMOVE.

am-fib'i-a. Amphibia *Ref. Sp*

am-fib'i-an. Amphibian. *Ref. Sp.*

am-fib'i-ous Amphibious. *Ref.*

am'fi-brach. Amphibrach. *Ref. Sp.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

am'fi-the'a-ter. Amphitheater

A. M. G. *Abbr.* Assistant Major General

Am'ha-rin'ga (ăm'ha-rĭn'gä), **Am'herst schist** [From *Amherst*, a town in Massachusetts.] A Silurian formation of metamorphic rock in Massachusetts

A'mi (ä'mĭ). *Bib.*

ami. *n.* [F *ami*, fem. *amie*.] A lover; friend. *Obs.*

Am'i-a (ăm'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr Gr *ἀμία* a kind of tunny.] *Zool* The genus including only the bowfin. See BOWFIN.

a'mi-a-bl Amiable *Ref. Sp.*

am'i-anth, *n.* = AMIANTHUS. *Poetic.*

am'i-an'thi-form (ăm'ĭ-ăn'thĭ-fôrm), *a.* See -FORM; AMIANTHUS

am'i-an'thine (-thĭn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, amianthus

am'i-an'thoid. am'i-an-thoi'dal, *a* [*amianthus* + *-oid.*] Resembling amianthus

am'i-an'tus. -toid, -tus. Var. of AMIANTHINE, AMIANTHOID, etc.

amias. † AMICE.

Am'i-a-tine Co'dex (ăm'ĭ-*a*-tĭn). = CODEX AMIATINUS.

am'i-ca-bl. Amiable. *Ref. Sp.*

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by amicable consent of the parties, for the purpose of obtaining a decision of the court on some matter of law.

Amicable action, in the sense in which these words are used in courts of justice, presupposes that there is a real dispute between the parties concerning some matter of right. . . . The amity consists in the manner in which it is brought to issue before the court And such *amicable actions*, so far from being objects of censure, are always approved and encouraged.

49 *U. S* (8 *How.*) 251, 255.

—**amicable numbers**, *Math*, two numbers each of which is equal to the sum of all the aliquot parts of the other.

— **am'i-ca-ble-ness** (ăm'ĭ-kə-b'l-nĕs), *n.* — **am'i-ca-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

am'ice (ăm'ĭs), *n.* [ME. *amyse*, prob. for *amit*, OF *amit*, *ameit*, fr. L *amictus* cloak, but confused with *amice*, *almuce*, a hood or cape. See next word.] An oblong piece of cloth, now always white linen, worn at first on the head, but now about the neck and shoulders under the alb and chasuble, by priests of the Roman Catholic Church at Mass.

To this day Franciscan and Dominican friars wear the *amice* over their heads till they reach the altar. *Cath. Dict.*

am'ice, *n.* [ME. *amisse*, OF. *almuce*, *aumuce*, F. *aumusse*, LL. *almucium*, *almucia*, *aumucia*: of unknown origin; cf G. *mütze* cap, prob. of the same origin. Cf. MOZETTA.] **1.** *Eccl.* A hood, or cape with a hood, made of or lined with fur (usually gray), formerly worn by the clergy.

2 The fur of the marten or the gray squirrel used to line this garment. *Obs.*

A-mi'ci prism (ä-mē'chē). [After G. B. *Amici*, Italian astronomer.] A prism made of flint glass and crown glass so combined that the light which passes through is dispersed but does not change its direction.

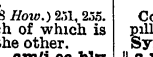

Amici Prism
f Flint Glass; *c*, *c*, Crown Glass

‖ **a-mi'cus cu'ri-æ** (ä-mī'kŭs kū'rĭ-ē). [L.] *f Law.* Lit., a friend of court; hence, in practice, a bystander or party who suggests or states some matter of law for the court's assistance.

An *amicus curiæ* is heard only by the leave and for the assistance of the court, and upon a case already before it He has no control over the suit, and no right to institute any proceedings therein 101 *Fed Rep* 965, 970

a-midˊ (ä-mĭdˊ), *prep.* In the midst of. See AMIDST.

A'mi-da (ä'mē-dä), *n.* [Jap.] *Japanese Buddhism.* Amitabha. He is the sole Buddha of the Jodo Shinshu sect, one of the most progressive in Japan.

am'ide (ăm'ĭd, -īd, 184), *n.* Also **am'id.** [*ammonia* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* **a** A compound resulting from replacement of an atom of hydrogen in ammonia by an element; as, sodium *amide*, $NaNH_2$. **b** A compound resulting from replacement of one or more atoms of hydrogen in ammonia by univalent acid radicals; as, *acetamide*, $CH_3CO·NH_2$. It is called a *primary*, *secondary*, or *tertiary amide* according as one, two, or three hydrogen atoms are replaced.

a-mid'ic (*a*-mĭd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to an amide.

amide powder. An explosive of the gunpowder type, composed of ammonium nitrate and, usually, potassium nitrate mixed with charcoal.

am'i-din (ăm'ĭ-dĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *amidine*, fr. *amidon* starch, fr. L. *amylum*. See 2d AMYL.] *Chem.* Starch modified by heat so as to become a transparent mass, like horn. It is soluble in cold water.

am'i-dine (ăm'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [*amide* + *-ine.*] *Org. Chem.* A compound of the general formula $R·C(NH)NH_2$, that is, one in which the same carbon atom is in union with amidogen and an imido group. The *amidines* are strong monacid bases.

am'i-do (ăm'ĭ-dō, -dŏ, -mē'dō; *the latter pron. is contrary to English analogy, but is used by many chemists*), **am'i-do-**, *a. & pref.* [From AMIDE.] *Chem.* **a** Pertaining to or containing amidogen (NH_2) united to a radical of acid character; — distinguished from *amino*. **b** Less correctly, but very commonly, = AMINO.

amido-formic acid, *Chem.*, carbamic acid.

a-mid'o-gen (*a*-mĭd'ō-jĕn; *a*-mē'dŏ-), *n.* [*amido-* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* The radical NH_2, which is known only in combination, and may be regarded as ammonia from the molecule of which one hydrogen atom has been removed.

am'i-dol (ăm'ĭ-dōl, -dŏl), *n.* [*amide* + 1st *-ol.*] *Photog. & Chem.* A salt of a diamino phenol, $C_6H_3(OH)(NH_2)_2$, used as a developer.

am'i-dox'ime (ăm'ĭ-dŏk'sĭm; -sēm), *n.* *Chem.* The oxime of an amide, having the general formula $R·C(N·OH)NH_2$.

a-mid'ships (*a*-mĭd'shĭps), *adv.* *Naut.* In or towards the middle of a ship, esp. with regard to her length.

a-midst' (*a*-mĭdst'), **a-mid'** (*a*-mĭdˊ), *prep.* [ME. *amidde*, *amiddes*, *on midden*, AS. *on middan*, in the middle, fr. *midde* the middle. The *s* is an adverbial ending, originally marking the genitive; the *t* is a later addition, as in *whilst*, *amongst*, *against*. See MID.] In or into the midst or middle of; surrounded or encompassed by, among.

"This fair tree *amidst* the garden." "Unseen *amid* the throng." "*Amidst* thick clouds." *Milton.*

Amidst the splendor and festivity of a court. *Macaulay.*

But rather tarnish them *amid* their plenty *Shak.*

Covered with trees, *amid* which appeared the white gleam of pillars and statues *Hawthorne*

Syn. — See AMONG.

‖ **a-mi'go** (ä-mē'gō), *n.*; *pl.* AMIGOS (-gōs). [Sp., L. *amicus*.] A friend, — a Spanish term specif. applied in the Philippine Islands to friendly natives. Cf. FRIENDLY.

a-mim'i-a (*ā*-mĭm'ĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL. See A- not, MIME.] *Med.* Loss or impairment of the power of communicating thought by signs, due to cerebral disease.

am'ine (ăm'ĭn; *a*-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*ammonia* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* One of a class of strongly basic substances derived from ammonia by replacement of hydrogen by one or more univalent hydrocarbon radicals. *Amines* are classed as *primary*, *secondary*, and *tertiary* according as one, two, or three atoms of ammoniacal hydrogen have been replaced.

Am'i-ne (ăm'ĭ-nē; *ā*-mēn'), *n.* In the "Arabian Nights:" **a** A sorceress who ate at table only a few grains of rice which she took up with a silver bodkin, and who was found by her husband, Sidi Nouman, feasting with a female ghoul. **b** Also **Am'i-na** (ăm'ĭ-nə). Zobeide's half sister, who, ignorant of his rank, marries Amin, the caliph's son. She was long estranged from her husband for giving him a wrong explanation of a bite on her cheek.

am'i-no (ăm'ĭ-nō; *ā*-mē'nō; see AMIDO), **am'i-no-**, *a. & pref.* [From *amine*.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or containing the group NH_2 united to a radical other than an acid radical; — distinguished from *amido*.

amino acid, an acid in which a portion of the nonacid hydrogen has been replaced by the amino group. The amino acids are both basic and acid. Many of them are important cleavage products of proteids.

am'i-no-az'o- (-ăz'ō-). *Org. Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the presence both of the amino group and of the azo group; — also *amidoazo-*.

am'i-no-az'o-ben'zene (-bĕn'zēn, -bĕn-zēn'), *n.* *Org. Chem.* An amino derivative of azobenzene, $C_6H_5N:NC_6H_4NH_2$; specif., the para variety, a yellow crystalline compound usually obtained indirectly from aniline. Its hydrochloride (*aniline yellow*) forms steel-blue crystals which dissolve into a yellow solution. As a dye aniline yellow is too fugitive, but it is used extensively in manufacturing other dyes, as the indulines.

am'i-nol (ăm'ĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*amine* + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A colorless liquid prepared from herring brine and containing amines, used as a local antiseptic.

A-min'tor (*ā*-mĭn'tŏr), *n.* In Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Maid's Tragedy," a character who sacrifices his loyalty to his betrothed, Aspatia, for a fantastic loyalty to his king, at whose command he marries Evadne.

Am'ish (ăm'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to, or named from, Jacob *Ammann*, or *Amen*, a strict Mennonite of the 17th century; pertaining to or designating his followers. — *n. pl. Eccl. Hist.* The Amish Mennonites.

Amish Mennonite Church. See MENNONITE, *n.*

a-miss' (*ā*-mĭs'), *adv.* [*a-* + *miss.*] Astray; faultily, improperly; wrongly; ill.

What error drives our eyes and ears *amiss*? *Shak.*

Ye ask and receive not, because ye ask *amiss* *Jas.* IV. 3

a-miss', *a.* Wrong; faulty, out of order, improper; as, it is not *amiss* to ask advice. *Used only in the predicate.*

His wisdom and virtue cannot always rectify that which is *amiss* in himself or his circumstances. *Wollaston*

a-mis'si-ble (*ā*-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *amissibilis*: cf. F. *amissible*.] Liable to be lost. *Rare.* — **a-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (*ā*-mĭs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

A'mi-stad' case (ä'mē-stäth'; 146). A case in which the United States court decided that certain negroes who had been kidnaped as slaves and had seized the Spanish schooner L'Amistad, in which they were then (1839) being transported, were free men because international law prohibited the slave trade, and the seizure was therefore not piracy. The schooner had been captured off Long Island by the United States brig Washington.

Am'i-ta'bha (ăm'ĭ-tä'bä; 134), *n.* [Skr. *Amitābha*.] A Buddha of the Great Vehicle who vowed to create a pure land, to be glorified as the Buddha of Boundless Light, and to save all having faith in his vows.

am'i-to'sis (ăm'ĭ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL; *a-* not + *mitosis*.] *Biol.* Cell division in which there is first a simple cleavage of the nucleus without change in its structure (such as the formation of chromosomes), followed by the division of the cytoplasm, direct cell division; — opposed to *mitosis*. It is not the usual mode of division, and is believed by many to occur chiefly in highly specialized cells which are incapable of long-continued multiplication, in transitory structures, and in those in early stages of degeneration.

am'i-tot'ic (ăm'ĭ-tŏt'ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Pert to, of the nature of, or exhibiting, amitosis. — **am'i-tot'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

am'i-ty (ăm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* AMITIES (-tĭz). [F. *amitié*, OF. *amistié*, *amisté*, fr. an assumed LL. *amicitas*, fr. L. *amicus* friendly. See AMIABLE.] Friendship, in a general sense, between individuals, societies, or nations; friendly relations; good understanding; as, a treaty of *amity* and commerce; the *amity* of the Whigs and Tories.

To live on terms of *amity* with vice *Cowper*

The doctor had returned to his old tasks and *amities* *Stevenson.*

His lofty brows in folds do figure death,
And in their smoothness *amity* and life *Marlowe*

Syn. — Harmony, friendliness, good will, peace.

am'me-ter (-mē-tĕr), *n.* [*ampere* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring the amperage of a current.

Am'mi (ăm'ĭ), *n.* [L., a plant of this genus, Gr. *ἄμμι.*] *Bot.* A small genus of apiaceous plants of the Mediterranean region and North Atlantic islands. *A. visnaga* is the bishop's-weed.

Am-mo'bi-um (ă-mō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἄμμος* sand + *βίος* life.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian asteraceous plants having heads with yellow florets, a silvery scarious involucre, and a pappus of 2 teeth and 2 bristles. Several species are cultivated as garden everlastings or immortelles. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Am'mon (ăm'ŏn), *n.* [L, fr. Gr. Ἄμμων, fr. Egypt. *ámen*. See AMON.] **1.** *Egypt. Myth.* = AMON.

2. [*l. c.*] [Prob. fr. the representations of Jupiter *Ammon* with horns.] The argal, a wild sheep of Asia.

Am'mon, *n. sing. & pl.* [Heb. *'Ammōn.*] *Bib.* A people (usually called the *children of Ammon*) east of the Jordan, between the Jabbok and the Arnon, belonging to the Aramæan branch of the Semites.

am'mo-nal' (ăm'ō-năl'), *n.* [*ammonium* + *aluminium.*] An explosive consisting of a mixture of powdered aluminium and nitrate of ammonium.

am-mo'ni-a (ă-mō'nĭ-*ā*), *n.* [From sal *ammoniac*, which was first obtained near the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*. See AMMONIAC.] **1.** *Chem.* A colorless gaseous compound of hydrogen and nitrogen, NH_3, with extremely pungent smell and taste. Sp. gr., as compared with air, 0 589. *Ammonia* can easily be liquefied by cold and pressure, and for this reason it is much used in making artificial ice by the absorption of heat which takes place when the liquid ammonia evaporates. Ammonia is soluble in water to the extent of 600 volumes of the gas to one of water. Its aqueous solutions are known as *ammonia water*; also, as *spirits of hartshorn*, because ammonia was formerly obtained by the destructive distillation of hartshorn. It is still made from nitrogenous organic matter, such as horn, hoofs, etc., but it is mainly produced as a by-product of the gas and coke industry. Ammonia is alkaline (whence its name *volatile alkali*) and readily combines with acids to form ammonium salts. See AMMONIUM. Ammonia, both free and combined, is much used in medicine and the arts.

2. Popularly, ammonia water.

am-mo'ni-ac (-ăk), *a.* [L. *ammoniacus.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Ammon or his shrine; — only in the phrases *gum ammoniac* and *sal ammoniac* (which see).

2. Ammoniacal.

am-mo'ni-ac, *n.*, *or* **gum ammoniac.** [L. *ammoniacum*, Gr. *ἀμμωνιακόν* a resinous gum, said to distill from a tree near the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*; cf. F. *ammoniac*. See AMMONITE.] **a** The aromatic gum resin of the ammoniac plant. It occurs in commerce in the form of yellowish tears or lumps, and has a bitter-sweet, somewhat nauseous and acrid taste. It is used as an expectorant and stimulant, and in the formation of certain plasters. Called specif. *Persian ammoniac*. **b** A dark-colored gum resin derived from the related North African plant *Ferula tingitana*, and called specif. *African ammoniac*.

am'mo-ni'a-cal (ăm'ō-nī'*ā*-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to ammonia; containing, or having the properties of, ammonia; as, an *ammoniacal* salt; *ammoniacal* gas.

ammoniacal engine, an engine in which the vapor of ammonia, expanding by heat, is used to supply the motive force. — **a. fermentation**, any fermentation process by which ammonia is formed, as that by which urea is converted into ammonium carbonate when urine is exposed to the air.

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am'i-cal, *a.* [L. *amicalis*: cf. F. *amical*.] Friendly. *Obs.*

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am'i-cous, *a* [L. *amicus*] Friendly; amicable. *Obs & R.*

am'i-crob'ic (ăm'ĭ-krŏb'ĭk), *a.* See A- not.

a-mict', *n.* *Obs.* [L. *amictus* cloak, cf. F. *amict* amice] 1. A cloth wrapped around the head **2** = AMICE, the piece of linen.

‖ **a-mic'tus**, *n.* [L., cloak. See AMICE] **1.** = AMICE, the piece of linen. [ment.

2 *Rom Antiq.* Any outer garb

‖ **a-mi'cus cur'tus in re in-cer'ta cer'ni-tur.** [L.] A certain (reliable) friend is discerned in an uncertain affair. *Ennius*, quoted by *Cicero* in *De Amicitia*, XVII.

‖ **a-mi'cus hu-ma'ni ge'ne-ris** (jēn'ēr-ĭs) [L.] A friend of the human race

‖ **a-mi'cus Pla'to** (*or* **a-mi'cus So'cra-tes**), **sed ma'gis a-mi'ca ve'ri-tas** (sŏk'rə-tēz, mä'jĭs, vĕr'ĭ-tăs). [L.] Plato is a friend (or, Socrates is a friend), but truth is more a friend

‖ **a-mi'cus us'que ad a'ras** (ŭs'-kwē) [L.] A friend as far as to the altars, i. e. except in what is contrary to one's religion; — a response attributed to Pericles when asked to swear falsely.

a-midˊ, *adv.* In the middle or midst. *Obs.*

A-mi'dah (*ä*-mē'dä), *n* [Heb. *'amidāh* standing.] See SHEMONEH 'ESREH.

am'i-dat'ed (ăm'ĭ-dāt'ĕd), *a.* Converted into an amide.

am'i-da-vad' (ăm'ĭ-də-văd'). Var of AMADAVAT

‖ **a-mi' de cour'** (*a*'mē'dē kōōr'). [F.] A friend of or in the court; hence, a hollow friend. Cf. AMICUS CURIÆ.

am'i-dide (ăm'ĭ-dīd; -dĭd), *n* Also **-did.** [*amidogen* + *-ide*] *Chem.* A compound of amidogen with an element or radical.

am'i-do-a-ce'tic, *a.* [*amido-* + *acetic.*] Aminoacetic See GLYCOCOLL.

am'i-do-az'o- [*amido-* + *azo-*] See AMINOAZO-

am'i-do-a'zo-ben'zene, *n.* Aminoazobenzene.

am'i-do-plast' **am'i-do-plas'tid**, *n.* [*amido-* + *-plast*, *plastid.*] = AMYLOPLAST, AMYLOPLASTID.

a-mid'u-lin (*a*-mĭd'ū-lĭn), *n.* [See AMIDIN] *Chem.* Soluble starch

‖ **a-mi' du peu'ple**, l' (lä'mē' dü pû'pl') [F.] The friend of the people; — used esp. as the name of the Revolutionary paper edited by Jean Paul Marat, who assumed the same title.

a-midˊward, *adv* & *prep.* Toward the middle of *Obs.*

‖ **a'mie'** (*a*'mē'), *n* [F.] A female friend; hence, a mistress

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A-mi'i-dæ (*a*-mĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr *Amia.*] *Zool.* The family of fishes constituted by the bowfin and several fossil genera. See BOWFIN.

‖ **a'mi' jus'qu'aux au'tels'** (*ä*'mē' zhüs'kō-zō'tĕl'). [F.] = AMICUS USQUE AD ARAS.

am'il. † AMEL

am'il (ăm'ĭl; *ā*'mĭl), **am'il-dar** (-dar). Vars of AUMIL, AUMILDAR.

am-im'ide, *n.* Also **-id.** *Org Chem.* = AMIDINE.

a-min'. Var. of AMEEN.

Am'i-na (ăm'ĭ-nə), *n.* See 2d AMINE **b**

A-min'a-dab (*ā*-mĭn'*ā*-dăb), *n.* [Heb] Lit., kinsman is generous, or perhaps, my people is generous; — masc prop. name Often used by the old dramatists as a name for a Quaker.

a-min'ish, *v. t.* [OF *amenuiss-*, *amenuiser*. Cf. DIMINISH] To diminish *Obs.*

am'i-no-a-ce'tic, *a.* See GLYCOCOLL

‖ **a mi-no'ri ad ma'jus.** [L] From the less to the greater

am'i-no-va-ler'ic, *a Chem.* See AMINO-

Am'i-oi'de-i (ăm'ĭ-oi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr *Amia.*] *Zool.* = CYCLOGANOIDEI

a-mir' (*a*-mēr'). Var of AMEER.

am'i-ral. amireld. † ADMIRAL.

a-mir'ship, *n* See -SHIP

‖ **a'mis' des noirs'** (*a*'mē' dā nwar'). [F.] Friends of the blacks (the negroes); — used in the title of a society founded in Paris by Brissot, 1778.

amise † AMICE

‖ **A'mis' et A'miles'** (*ä*'mē'zĕ *ä*'mēl'). An old French romance largely of Oriental origin but connected with the cycle of Charlemagne, dating from the 12th or 13th century, and portraying the friendship and mutual sacrifices of two knights, Amis and Amiles, or Amloun (in Middle English form).

a-miss', *n.* A fault, wrong, or mistake. *Obs. Shak.*

amisse. † AMICE.

a-mis'sion (*a*-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *amissio* cf. F. *amission*] Deprivation; loss. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

a-mis'sive, *a.* Degenerative.

a-miss'ness, *n* See -NESS.

amit † ADMIT

a-mit', *v. t.* [L. *amittere*, *amissum*, to lose] To lose. *Obs*

amit, amite. † AMICE, the piece of linen.

Am'i-tal. *D Bib*

‖ **a'mi'tié'** (*a*'mē'tyā'), *n.* [F] Friendship.

am'i-tist † AMETHYST.

A-mit'tai (*ā*-mĭt'ī; -ā-ī). *Bib.*

amitte † ADMIT.

Am'i-u'rus. Var of AMEIURUS.

a-mix'i-a (*ā*-mĭk'sĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL fr. Gr *ἀμιξία* abstinence from sexual intercourse] *Evolution.* Absence of interbreeding, as that resulting from geographical isolation. *Weismann*

A-miz'a-bad. *Bib.*

amland. † AMBLING.

amlet † OMELET.

Am'let. Richard, A gamester in Vanbrugh's "Confederacy."

amlett † AMULET.

amm *Abbr* Amalgama.

am'ma (ăm'*ā*), *n.* [LL. *amma*, prob of interjectional or imitative origin: cf. Sp. *ama* nurse. G *amme.*] An abbess or spiritual mother.

Am'mah (ăm'*ā*). *Bib*

am'man. *n* A female tutelar deity of the animistic tribes of southern India

am'man (ăm'ăn), *n.* [G *ammann. amtmann* cf. F. *amman*] A district officer, executive or judicial, as in certain Swiss cantons

Am'man-ite (ăm'ăn-īt), *n.* *Eccl.* An Amish Mennonite.

ammas † AMICE

Am'ma-us (ăm'ā-ŭs) *D Bib.*

Am-med'a-tha (*ā*-mĕd'*ā*-thä). *Bib.*

ammel. † AMEL.

am'me-line (ăm'ē-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also -lin. [Anagram of *melamine.*] *Chem* A white powder, $C_3H_3(NH_2)_2OH$, obtained by boiling melamine with acid or alkali Continued boiling converts it into **am'me-lide** (-līd; -lĭd), $C_3H_3(NH_2)(OH)_2$, also a white powder.

am'me-os, *n.* [Gr *ἄμμι*, gen. *ἀμμεος*, ammi.] The bishop's-weed. *Obs.*

ammer. † EMBER.

am'mer (ăm'ēr), *n* [G] The European yellow-hammer.

ammerce † AMERCE.

Am'mi (ăm'ĭ), *n.* [Heb. *'ammī* my people] Masc name

Am'mi-a'ce-æ (ăm'ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *ammi*, bishop's-weed.] *Bot.* Syn. of APIACEÆ. — **am'mi-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a*

Am'mi-dol (ăm'ĭ-dŏl) *or* **Ammi'di-ol** (*a*-mĭd'ĭ-ŏl). *Bib.*

Am'mi-el (ăm'ĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

Am'mi-hel (-hĕl). *D. Bib.*

Am-mi'hud (*a*-mĭ'hŭd; ăm'ĭ-). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Am-min'a-dab (*ā*-mĭn'*ā*-dăb). *Bib.*

am'mi-o-lite (ăm'ĭ-ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἄμμιον* granular cinnabar + *-lite.*] *Min.* A scarlet earthy mineral containing mercury and antimony.

am'mi-ral. † ADMIRAL.

Am'mi-shad'dai (ăm'ĭ-shăd'ī; -ā-ī). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Am'mi-shad'dai(-shăd'ī; -ā-ī) *Bib.*

am'mites, *n.* [Gr *ἄμμιτης*, sandstone, fr. *ἄμμος* or *ἄμμος* sand.] *Geol* Oolite. *Obs.*

Am-mi'ud (*a*-mĭ'ŭd). *D. Bib.*

Am-miz'a-bad (*a*-mĭz'*ā*-băd; *a*-mĭz'zə-). *Bib*

am'mo-chryse (ăm'ō-krīz), *n.* [L. *ammochrysus*, fr. Gr. *ἀμμόχρυσος* a gem resembling sand veined with gold.] A mineral substance anciently used for blotting, prob a fine sand.

am'mo-coe'tes (ăm'ō-sē'tēz), *n.* [NL; Gr. *ἄμμος* sand + *κοίτη* bed] *Zool.* A larval lamprey, formerly believed to be a distinct animal See LAMPREY — **am'mo-coe'ti-form** (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **am'mo-coe'toid**, *a.*

am'mo-dyte (ăm'ō-dīt), *n.* [See AMMODYTES] *Zool* = SAND LAUNCE. b A species of viper (*Vipera ammodytes*) of southeastern Europe *Obs.*

Am'mo-dy'tes (-dĭ'tēz), *n.* [NL. & L., fr. Gr *ἀμμοδύτης* a kind of serpent; lit., sand diver.] *Zool.* The genus of small elongated teleost fishes containing the typical sand launces (see SAND LAUNCE). It is the chief genus of a family, **Am'mo-dyt'i-dæ** (-dĭt'ĭ-dē) — **am'mo-dy'toid**, *a.*

am'mo-nas'mi-a, **-na'mi-a** Var. of AMMONIÆMIA.

Am'mo-ne'a, *n. pl.* [NL.] Equiv. to AMMONOIDEA.

ammonest. † ADMONISH.

Am'mo-ni (ăm'ō-nī). *D. Bib.*

ammonia alum. See ALUM.

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ammoniac plant. A tall Persian apiaceous herb (*Dorema ammoniacum*), the milky juice of which yields ammoniac.

am-mo'ni-æ'mi-a, am-mo'ni-e'mi-a (ă-mō'nĭ-ē'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *ammonium* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* A morbid condition caused by ammonia or ammonium carbonate in the blood.

ammonia gelatin. An explosive consisting of blasting gelatin, ammonium nitrate, and charcoal.

Am-mo'ni-an (ă-mō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ammonius; as: **a** Pertaining to Ammonius, surnamed Saccas, of the 3d century, often called the founder of the Neo-Platonist school. Plotinus was one of his pupils. **b** Pertaining to Ammonius the Alexandrian, of the 3d century; — used to designate the divisions or "sections" into which he divided the text of the Gospels for use in a harmony of the Gospels devised by him. These sections were used in the Ten Canons (or Tables) prepared by Eusebius of Cæsarea, in the 4th century.

am-mo'ni-ate (-āt), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A compound of ammonia with a metallic oxide. *Obs.*

2. *Com.* Any organic nitrogenous material from which ammonia is obtained.

am-mo'ni-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Combined or impregnated with ammonia.

ammoniated mercury. = WHITE PRECIPITATE **a**.

am-mon'ic (ă-mŏn'ĭk; ă-mō'nĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to ammonia or the radical ammonium.

am-mon'i-fi-ca'tion (ă-mŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*ammonia* + *-fication.*] **1.** Impregnation with ammonia or ammonium compounds.

2. The production of ammonia from nitrogenous organic matter, esp. by the action of bacteria.

am-mon'i-fy (ă-mŏn'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* To subject to, or to produce or undergo, ammonification.

am-mo'ni-o- (ă-mō'nĭ-ō-). A combining form denoting the presence of *ammonia* or *ammonium*.

am'mo-nite (ăm'ō-nīt), *n.* [*ammonia* + *-ite.*] **1.** = FAVIER EXPLOSIVE.

2. A nitrogenous animal product of rendering works, consisting largely of dried meat, used as a fertilizer.

Am'mon-ite (ăm'ŏn-īt), *n.* [From AMMON.] *Bib.* One of the people called Ammon.

am'mon-ite (ăm'ŏn-īt), *n.* [L. cornu *Ammonis* horn of Ammon; L. *Ammon*, Gr. Ἄμμων, an appellation of Jupiter, as represented with the horns of a ram; orig. the name of an Egyptian god. See AMON.] *Paleon.* Any of numerous fossil shells of cephalopods of the group Ammonoidea having the form of a flat spiral similar to that of the nautilus, especially abundant in the Mesozoic age. Some species were three feet or more in diameter. See AMMONOIDEA. — **am'mon-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

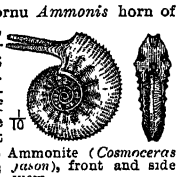

Ammonite (*Cosmoceras jason*), front and side view

Am'mo-ni'tes (ăm'ō-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* The typical genus of Ammonoidea. In it were formerly placed the majority of forms with the shell coiled in a flat spiral, and having intricately folded sutures, but it is now restricted to a few species, mostly of the Lias.

am'mo-ni'ti-cone (ăm'ō-nī'tĭ-kōn), *n.* [See AMMONITE; CONE.] *Paleon.* Any shell of the order Ammonoidea coiled in a flat spiral like that of the genus *Ammonites*.

Am'mon-it'ish (ăm'ŏn-ĭt'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ammonites. — *n.* The language of the Ammonites, supposed to have been closely related to Hebrew.

am-mo'ni-um (ă-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [See AMMONIA.] *Chem.* A strongly basic radical, NH_4, whose compounds resemble those of the alkali metals. *Ammonium* has not been isolated, but is believed to be in combination with mercury in the so-called ammonium amalgam. Its salts are formed when ammonia reacts with acids; thus, ammonia combines with hydrochloric acid to form *ammonium chloride*, NH_4Cl (sal ammoniac).

ammonium amalgam. *Chem.* A substance obtained as a bulky silvery mass when sodium amalgam is treated with a solution of ammonium chloride. It decomposes readily into hydrogen, ammonia, and mercury. See AMMONIUM.

ammonium base. *Chem.* A compound formed by the partial or entire replacement by hydrocarbon radicals of the hydrogen of the ammonium group in ammonium hydroxide. The *quaternary ammonium bases*, such as tetramethyl ammonium hydroxide, $N(CH_3)_4OH$, resemble the caustic alkalies in strength.

ammonium carbonate. *Com.* A variable mixture, forming white translucent masses, of ammonium bicarbonate, NH_4HCO_3, and ammonium carbamate, $NH_4NH_2CO_2$. It is used in medicine, and is the base of common smelling salts.

ammonium cyanate. *Chem.* A remarkable white crystalline substance, $NH_4{\cdot}CNO$, which passes, on standing, to the organic compound, urea, $CO(NH_2)_2$.

ammonium hydroxide. *Chem.* A compound, NH_4OH, formed when ammonia dissolves in water, and existing only in solution. Compared with the caustic alkalies it is a weak base. See AMMONIUM BASE.

ammonium molybdate. *Chem.* A crystalline salt, $(NH_4)_2MoO_4$ or NH_4HMoO_4, used in analytical chemistry as a precipitant of phosphoric acid, with which it forms a yellow precipitate of ammonium phosphomolybdate.

ammonium nitrate. *Chem.* A colorless crystalline salt, NH_4NO_3, formed by the union of ammonia and nitric acid, and in other ways. It is an ingredient of many explosives.

ammonium persulphate. *Chem.* A colorless crystalline salt, $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$, used in general as an oxidizing agent and, in photography, for improving dense negatives.

ammonium sulphate. *Chem.* A colorless crystalline salt, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, formed by the union of ammonia and sulphuric acid, and occurring in nature as mascagnite. It is made on a large scale from the ammoniacal liquor of gas works and is used as a fertilizer.

ammonium sulphide. *Chem.* An unstable compound, $(NH_4)_2S$, obtained in colorless crystals by direct union of ammonia and hydrogen sulphide gases. A solution believed to contain it is made by half saturating aqueous ammonia with hydrogen sulphide, and is used as a reagent.

am-mo'no- (ă-mō'nō-). *Chem.* Combining form of *ammonia;* — used specif. in the words **ammono-acid, ammono-base,** and **ammono-salt** to denote compounds bearing to ammonia relations analogous to those which acids, bases, and salts in the ordinary sense bear to water. Thus, sodium amide, $NaNH_2$, is the *ammono*-base corresponding to the *hydro*-base sodium hydroxide, NaOH

am-mo'no-bas'ic (-bās'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Basic with respect to ammonia. See AMMONO-.

Am'mo-noi'de-a (ăm'ō-noi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See 3d AMMONITE, -OID.] *Paleon.* An order of extinct cephalopods having an external chambered shell, either straight or variously curved or coiled. They are distinguished from the Nautiloidea by the more or less intricately plicated margins of the septa between the chambers, and by the (generally) marginally placed siphuncle. The group lived from the Silurian till the end of the Cretaceous or beginning of the Tertiary era, reaching its greatest development in the Mesozoic, and in its increase in numbers and complexity and variety of forms, and subsequent decline, it is one of the best examples of the process of evolution. See AMMONITE. — **am'mo-noid** (ăm'ō-noid), *a. & n.* — **am'mo-noi'de-an** (-noi'dē-ăn), *a. & n.*

am'mo-noi'dy-sis (ăm'ō-nŏi'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ammono-* + *-lysis.*] *Chem.* Decomposition in which ammonia plays a rôle analogous to that of water in hydrolysis. See HYDROLYSIS. — **am-mo'no-lyt'ic** (ă-mō'nō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Am-moph'i-la (ă-mŏf'ĭ-la), *n.* [NL See AMMOPHILOUS.] *Bot.* A genus of coarse grasses growing on sandy shores and dunes of the North American and northern European coasts. The only species, *A. arenaria*, is the beach grass.

am-moph'i-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄμμος sand + *-philous.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Sand-loving; living or growing in the sand, or in dry sandy places; as, *ammophilous* grasses.

am'mu-ni'tion (ăm'ŭ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *amunition*, formerly used for *munition*, prob. caused by taking *la munition* as *l'amunition*. See MUNITION.] **1.** Military stores, or provisions of all kinds for attack or defense. *Obs.*

2. Articles used in charging firearms and ordnance of all kinds, as powder, projectiles, rockets, etc.

Ammunition consists of projectiles, powder charges, primers, fuses, bursting charges. It is fixed *ammunition* when all of these are made up in the form of one cartridge. It is separate when the charge and primer are in a case separate from the projectile. It is ordinary B. L. R. *ammunition* when the primer, charge, and projectile are all separate. *Bluejacket's Manual, U. S. N.*

3. Any stock of missiles; — lit. or fig.

ammunition bread, shoes, (artificial) **legs,** etc. Such as are supplied by the government to soldiers. *Eng.*

am'mu-ni'tion (ăm'ŭ-nĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.;* AM'MU-NI'TIONED (-ŭnd); AM'MU-NI'TION-ING. To provide with ammunition.

am-ne'si-a (ăm-nē'zĭ-ă; -zĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμνησία forgetfulness.] *Med.* Defect or loss of memory, esp. marked inability to remember particular words. — **am-ne'sic** (-sĭk; -zĭk), **am-nes'tic** (ăm-nĕs'tĭk), *a.*

am'nes-ty (ăm'nĕs-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES. [L. *amnestia*, Gr. ἀμνηστία, a forgetting, fr. ἀμνήστος forgotten; ἀ- not + μνᾶσθαι to remember. cf. F. *amnistie*, earlier *amnestie*. See MEAN, *v.*] **1.** Forgetfulness; oblivion; an overlooking.

2. An act of the sovereign power granting oblivion, or a general pardon, for a past offense.

Some distinction has been made, or attempted to be made, between pardon and *amnesty*. It is sometimes said that the latter operates as an extinction of the offense of which it is the object, causing it to be forgotten, so far as the public interests are concerned, whilst the former only operates to remove the penalties of the offense. This distinction is not, however, recognized in our law. The Constitution does not use the word "*amnesty*", and, except that the term is generally employed where pardon is extended to whole classes or communities, instead of individuals, the distinction between them is one rather of philological interest than of legal importance. *95 U. S.* 152, 153

The Constitution confers upon the President [of France] the power to pardon any person sentenced by any criminal or police court in France. He is not, however, empowered by the Constitution to issue an *amnesty*, i. e., a relief against all the civil and political results of the conviction. *J. W. Burgess.*

am'ni-on (ăm'nĭ-ŭn), *n.; pl.* E. -NIONS (-ŏnz), L. -NIA (-nĭ-ă). [Gr. ἀμνίον the membrane round the fetus, dim. of ἀμνός lamb.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A thin membrane forming a closed sac surrounding the embryos of reptiles, birds, and mammals. It contains a serous fluid, the **amniotic fluid,** in which the embryo is immersed, and is usually formed by folds (the **amniotic folds**) arising from the ectoderm and outer layer of the mesoderm of the extra-embryonic part of the blastoderm. The folds unite over the back of the embryo, completing the sac, and inclosing the embryo in its cavity, called the **amniotic cavity.** Only that layer of the folds next to the embryo forms the true amnion; the outer layer is called the **false amnion** and forms part of the chorion. In parturition the amnion is ruptured and the amniotic fluid escapes. **b** A similar membrane inclosing the embryos of many insects and other Arthropoda.

2. *Bot.* The fluid contained in the young embryo sac. *Obs.*

Am'ni-o'ta (ăm'nĭ-ō'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* That group of vertebrates which develops an amnion in embryonic life. It comprises the reptiles, the birds, and the mammals. The well-developed allantois and the presence of twelve pairs of cranial nerves also distinguish them from other vertebrates. — **am'ni-ote** (ăm'nĭ-ōt), *a. & n.*

am'ni-ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *amniotique.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the amnion, characterized by an amnion. amniotic acid, *Chem.*, allantoin. *Obs.* — **a.** cavity, **a.** fluid, **a.** folds. See AMNION, 1 **a.** — **a. sac,** the sac formed by the amnion, containing the amniotic fluid and embryo, and invested by the chorion.

a-mœ'ba (ă-mē'bă), *n.; pl.* E. -BAS (-baz), L. -BÆ (-bē). [NL, fr. Gr. ἀμοιβή change.] *Zoöl.* **1.** Any of several species of microscopic rhizopods of the genus *Amœba*, of which the best known is *A. proteus*, widely distributed in stagnant fresh water. An amœba is one of the simplest known animals, consisting of a nucleated mass of protoplasm densest on the outside but without a distinct cell wall. It changes its shape by protruding portions of its body (called *pseudopods*). These also serve as organs of locomotion, the semi-fluid protoplasm composing the body gradually streaming into them, thus slowly changing the position of the animal. It has no definite mouth, but feeds by enveloping minute organisms or fragments of food in its substance, retaining them until the nutriment they contain is dissolved and assimilated. Respiration and excretion are carried on chiefly by means of contractile vacuoles (see under CONTRACTILE); reproduction, usually at least, is by division of the animal into two distinct individuals.

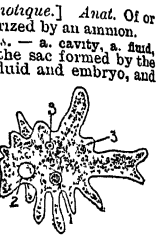

Amœba (*A. proteus*). 1 Nucleus, 2 Contractile Vacuole; 3 Food Vacuoles

2. Any amœbalike cell or corpuscle of the blood or other part of an animal.

am'œ-bæ'an (ăm'ē-bē'ăn), *a.* Also **am'œ be'an** Of or pertaining to an amœbæum; hence, alternately answering, responsive.

The dactylic monody, "the latest development of the dactylic measure," in Sophocles is a [illegible] *amœbæan* passage of lyrics — to a change of taste at Athens. *J. S. Phillimore.*

am'œ-bæ'um (ăm'ē-bē'ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -BÆA (-ă). [L. *amœbæus*, Gr. ἀμοιβαῖος, alternate; L. *amœbæum* carmen, Gr. ᾄσμα ἀμοιβαῖον, a responsive song, fr. ἀμοιβή change.] **1.** A poem composed of strophe and antistrophe, in which persons are represented as speaking alternately, as the third and seventh eclogues of Vergil.

2. *pl.* Verses composing such a poem.

a-mœ'bic (ă-mē'bĭk), *a.* Like or pertaining to an amœba; caused by amœbas or amœbalike organisms.

amœbic *or* **tropical dysentery,** dysentery caused by the presence of amœbas in the intestinal canal.

a-mœ'boid (-boid), *a.* [*amœba* + *-oid.*] *Biol.* Like an amœba, esp. in its movements or changes of shape; amœbic; as, the *amœboid* movements exhibited by the white corpuscles of the blood.

a-mœ'bu-la (-bŭ-la), *n.* [NL., dim. of *amœba.*] *Zoöl.* A small amœba. **b** The amœboid stage of many of the lower organisms, as of the Gregarinæ and the malaria parasites, in which the form is like a small amœba.

a-mok' (*a*-mŏk'), *n.* [See AMUCK.] A nervous malady or seizure peculiar to the Malays, characterized by a frenzied desire to kill every one encountered. See AMUCK.

The *amok* . . . a sort of furious and imitative madness perhaps provoked at the same time by suggestion. *J. Deniker*

a-mo'le (a-mō'lā), *n* [Mex Sp.] **1.** Any part of a plant possessing detergent properties, and used as a substitute for soap.

2. Any of a number of plants so utilized; as: **a** In California, the melanthaceous herb *Chlorogalum pomeridianum*. **b** In Mexico, any of various species of *Manfreda*, as *M. brachystachys*, and of *Agave*, as *A. heteracantha*, and *Prochnyanthes*, as *P. viridescens*, all three genera belonging to the Amaryllidaceæ. The rootstock is pounded to a pulp, and readily produces a lather when moistened.

a-mo'mum (*a*-mō'mŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἄμωμον an Indian spice plant.] **1.** Any of various aromatic plants mentioned by the ancients, but not certainly identified. *Obs*

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of zingiberaceous plants of Asia, Africa, and Australia, several of which yield aromatic seeds, the cardamoms and grains of paradise of commerce.

A'mon (ā'mŏn), **A'men** (ā'mĕn), *n.* [Egypt. *ámen*, prop., the hidden.] *Egypt. Myth.* Originally the local deity of Thebes, and during Theban supremacy one of the chief deities of the Egyptian pantheon. Amon was probably at first a deity of reproductive forces; later under the form Amon-Ra (-rā) he was united with the sun god and was called "the father of the gods, the fashioner of men, the creator of cattle, the lord of all being," etc., eventually being conceived as a supreme deity, with the other gods as his members or parts. In his primitive function as god of life or reproduction he was represented as a ram-headed deity, and had a famous oracle in the Libyan oasis of Ammon. It was this form that the classic peoples identified with Jupiter in *Jupiter-Ammon* (represented with ram's horns). As *Amon-Ra* he is represented as a man wearing on his head a disk surmounted by two tall ostrich plumes. At Thebes he was the

Amon-Ra.

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am'mo-ni'a-cum (ăm'ō-nĭ'ă-kŭm), *n.* [L.] Ammoniac.

am-mo'ni-al, *a. Chem.* Ammoniacal. *Obs.*

ammonia meter. *Chem.* An instrument for measuring the ammonia present in solutions.

ammonia soda process. = SOLVAY PROCESS.

am-mon'i-cal, *a. Chem.* Ammonic. *Rare.*

am'mo-nide (ăm'ō-nīd; -nĭd), *n.* Also **-nid.** *Chem.* = AMMONIATE, 1. *Obs.*

am'mo-ni'on, *n. Chem.* Ionic ammonium, NH_4+. See ION.

Am'mon-it'ess (ăm'ŏn-ĭt'ĕs), *n. Bib.* Fem. of AMMONITE.

am'mo-ni-tif'er-ous (ăm'ō-nĭ-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*ammonite* + *-ferous*] Containing ammonites.

am-mon'i-toid (ă-mŏn'ĭ-toid), *a Paleon.* Resembling a cephalopod of the genus *Ammonites*.

Am'mo-ni-toi'de-a, *n. pl.* [NL. See AMMONITE.] A group of extinct cephalopods, equiv to AMMONOIDEA, wholly or in part.

ammonium chloride. = SAL AMMONIAC

am'mo-ni'u-ret (ăm'ō nĭ'ū-rĕt), *n.* [*ammonia* + *-uret.*] *Chem.* Ammoniate. *Obs.* — **am mo-ni'u-ret-ted,** *p. a Obs*

am-mo'ni-u'ri-a, *n* [NL.; *ammonia* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Excess of ammonia in the urine.

am-mo'no-lyze, *v t Chem* To subject to ammonolysis.

Am'mon's law (ăm'ŭnz). *Ethnol* The generalization of O Ammon that the Teutonic race is esp. addicted to city life.

am'mo-ther'a-py. *n.* [Gr. ἄμμος sand + *therapy.*] *Med.* The treatment of disease by means of sand baths.

ammunition chest *Mil.* A box in which fixed ammunition for ordnance is carried in the field.

am'ne-mon'ic (ăm'nē-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*a-* + *mnemonic.*] Amnesic

amner † ALMONER.

am-nes'ti-a (ăm-nĕs'tĭ-ă), *n* [NL. See AMNESTY.] Amnesia.

am'nes-ty, *v. t.* To grant amnesty to

am'ni-a, Latin pl of AMNION.

am'ni-ac, *a.* [Gr. ἀμνίον amnion + *-ac.*] *Anat.* Amniotic.

am'nic, *a. Anat.* Amniotic

am'nic, *a.* [L. *amnicus*, fr. *amnis* river.] Of or pert. to a river.

am-nic'o-list (ăm-nĭk'ō-lĭst), *n.* [L. *amnicola.*] One who lives near a river *Obs*

am-nig'e-nous (ăm-nĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *amnigena.*] Born or bred in, of, or near a river. *Obs*

am'ni-o-man cy, *n* [Gr ἀμνίον amnion + *-mancy.*] Divination by observation of the amnion.

Am'ni-o-na'ta (ăm'nĭ-ō-nā'tă), *n. pl* [NL.] = AMNIOTA — **am'ni-o-nate,** *a & n.*

am'ni-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *a Anat.* = AMNIOTIC.

am'ni-or-rhe'a,-rhœ'a (-ō-rē'ă), *n.* [NL.; *amnion* + *-rhea.*] The discharge of the amniotic fluid

am'ni-os (-ŏs). *n* The amnion

am'ni-o-ti'tis (ăm'nĭ-ō-tī'tĭs). *n.* [NL.; *amniotic* + *-itis.*] *Med* Inflammation of the amnion

Am'non (ăm'nŏn). *Bib*

a-mo'byr, *n.* Also **a-mo'ber** [W *amobrwy.*] *Welsh Law* A fee formerly payable by a woman to the lord of her manor upon her marriage

a-mo'dere, *v. t.* [OF. *amoderer.*] To moderate. *Obs.*

a-mœ'ban (ă-mē'băn), *a Zoöl.* Like or pertaining to an amœba. — **a-mœ'ban, a-mœ'bi-an,** *n*

am'œ-be'an Var. of AMŒBÆAN

a-mœ'bi-an, *a.* Amœbic.

a-mœ'bi-cide, *n* [*amœba* + *-cide.*] *Med.* Having power to kill amœbas. — *n* An amœbicide agent

a-mœ'bid, *n* An amœba or amœbalike animal.

a-mœ'bi-form, *n.* Amœboid

a-mœ'bo-cyte, *n* [*amœba* + *-cyte.*] *Zoöl* A cell having amœboid form or movements, esp a corpuscle of the cœlomic fluid of echinoderms, insects, etc., having the form of an amœba; a leucocyte

Am'œ-boi'de-a (ăm'ē-boi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr *amœba.*] *Zoöl.* A group of Rhizopoda, nearly or exactly equiv to LOBOSA. — **am'œ-boi'de-an,** *a & n*

a-mœ'bous, *a.* Amœbic

a-mœn'o-ma'ni-a (*a*-mēn'ō-mā'nĭ-*a*; *a*-mē'nō-), *n* [NL.; L *amœnus* delightful + E. *mania.*] *Med* Insanity characterized by morbid gayety and cheerful delusions

amœve † AMOVE

a-moin'der, *v t.* [F. *amoindrir.*] To diminish *Obs.*

‖ a moi'tié' (a mwá'tyā'). [F.] By halves

A'mok (ā'mŏk) *Bib*

a-mok', **a-moke',** *a. & adv.* Var of AMUCK

a-mok', **a-moke',** *v. i.* To run amuck *Rare.*

a'mo-lil'la (ä'mō-lēl'yä; -lē'-yä; 194). *n.* [Mex Sp.] *Bot* The Mexican plant *Prochnyanthes viridescens.* See AMOLE

a-mol'ish, *v t* [OF *amolir*, L. *amoliri.*] To do away with; to remove entirely. *Obs*

am o li'tion (ăm'ō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *amolitio.*] Removal; a putting away. *Obs*

a-mol'lish. *v t* [F *amollir.*] To mollify or soften *Obs* — **a-mol'lish-ment,** *n. Obs*

Am'o-ma'les (ăm'ō-mā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See AMOMUM.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the ginger family, etc. — **a-mo'mal,** *a*

a-mo'me. *n.* Amomum. *Obs* — **a-mo'me-ous** (*a*-mō'mĕ-ŭs), *a.*

A'mon (ā'mŏn). *Bib.*

Am'o-na (ăm'ō-nă). *D. Bib.*

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head of a triad including Mut, his wife, and Chunsu, his son. The ruins of Karnak are the remains of his great Theban temple.

a-mong' (*a-mŭng'*) } **a-mongst'** (*a-mŭngst'*) } *prep.* [ME. *amongist, amonges, ongemang, gemang*, in a crowd or mixture. For the ending *-st* see AMIDST. See MINGLE.] **1.** Mixed or intermingled with; surrounded by.

[They] from his presence hid themselves *among*
The thickest trees *Milton.*

2. Conjoined, or associated with, or making part of the number of; in the number or class of.

Blessed art thou *among* women. *Luke* i. 28.

3. During; in the course of. *Obs.*

4. Expressing a relation of dispersion, distribution, etc.; also, a relation of reciprocal action. When *among* or *amongst* is used of the distribution of property among certain persons named it properly implies that no one of those mentioned shall be excluded, but that each and all shall share in the distribution, and equally, unless there be something in the context showing a contrary intention.

What news *among* the merchants? *Shak.*
Human sacrifices were practiced *among* them. *Hume.*
Divide that gold *amongst* you. *Marlowe.*
Whether they quarreled *among* themselves, or with their neighbors *Addison*

Syn. — AMONG, AMIDST. AMONG denotes a mingling or intermixture with distinct or separable objects; as, "A certain man . . . fell *among* thieves" (*Luke* x. 30); *among* the people. Hence it is regularly followed by a plural or a collective noun. AMIDST denotes literally in the *midst* or middle of, hence surrounded by; and that which surrounds may or may not consist of distinct or separable objects; as, "to the lonely inn '*mid* the rocks" (*M. Arnold*); "She stood in tears *amid* the alien corn" (*Keats*); "*amidst* his frolic play" (*Collins*). When both *among* and *amidst* are applicable to the same objects, *among* regards them in their individual, *amidst* in their collective aspect. Thus Milton describes the seraph Abdiel as "*among* the faithless, faithful only he," having in mind the other angels as individual rebels; but when he adds, "From *amidst* them forth he passed," he is thinking of the angels rather as a collective body. See BETWEEN.

am'o-ret (*ăm'ō-rĕt*), *n.* [OF. *amorette.* See AMOURETTE.] **1.** An amorous girl or woman, a wanton. *Obs. J. Warton.*

2. A love knot, love token, or love song, in *pl.*, love glances or love tricks. *Obs.*

3. A petty love affair or amour. *Obs.*

Am'o-reux'i-a (*ăm'ō-rōōk'sĭ-ȧ*; *-rōō'zĭ-ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Pierre-Joseph *Amoreux* (1741–1824), French botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of cochlospermaceous shrubs or undershrubs of the southwestern United States and Mexico. They have palmate leaves and large handsome flowers.

‖ **a'mo-ri'no** (*ä'mō-rē'nō*), *n.*; *It. pl.* **-NI** (*-nē*). [It., dim. of *amore* cupid.] An infant cupid or love, such as is common in Italian painting and sculpture of the 16th century.

am'o-rist (*ăm'ō-rĭst*), *n.* [L. *amor* love. See AMOROUS.] A professed lover; an amateur of love; a gallant. *Milton.*

It was the custom for an *amorist* to impress the name of his mistress in the dust, or upon the damp earth, with letters fixed upon his shoe. *Southey*

Am'o-rite (*ăm'ō-rīt*), *n.* [Heb. *ha-Emrī* the Amorite; cf. Assyrian *Amurrā.*] Any of an ancient Palestinian people dwelling chiefly in the northern and eastern mountainous regions. They are mentioned as the *Amurru* in the cuneiform inscriptions of Sargon, as early as the 12th century B. C., and were early depicted on Egyptian monuments with light skin, blue eyes, and light or, sometimes, dark hair. Some regard them as of Libyan race, some as of Semitic.

am'o-rous (*ăm'ō-rŭs*), *a* [OF. *amoros*, F. *amoureux*, LL. *amorosus*, fr. L. *amor* love, *amare* to love.] **1.** Inclined to love; having a propensity to love, or sexual enjoyment; loving; fond; affectionate; as, an *amorous* disposition.

2. Affected with love; in love, enamored; — usually with *of*, formerly with *on.*

Thy roses *amorous* of the moon. *Keats.*
Sure my brother is *amorous* on Hero. *Shak.*

3. Of or relating to, or produced by, love. "*Amorous* delight." *Milton.*

Skillful in music and in *amorous* lays *Marlowe.*

Syn. — Loving, tender, passionate, ardent See FOND.

— **am'o-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **am'o-rous-ness**, *n.*

A-mor'pha (*ȧ-môr'fa*), *n.* [NL. See AMORPHOUS.] *Bot* A small genus of American fabaceous herbs or shrubs with odd-pinnate leaves and spikes of purplish flowers, having the corolla reduced to one petal; also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. *A. fruticosa* is the false indigo, and *A. canescens* the lead plant.

a-mor'phism (*-fĭz'm*), *n.* [See AMORPHOUS.] **1.** State or quality of being amorphous.

2. The system of absolute nihilism advocated by the Russian nihilist Bakunin. *Cent. Dict.*

a-mor'pho- (*ȧ-môr'fō-*). A combining form for *amorphous.*

A-mor'pho-phal'lus (*ȧ-môr'fō-făl'ŭs*), *n.* [NL. See AMORPHOUS; PHALLUS.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical East Indian aroids, several of which are cultivated, also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. The plants produce a curious mottled flowering spathe in advance of the large compound leaf, and often attain a height of several feet. *A. titanus* has the largest inflorescence known, the spathe being six feet long. *A. riveri*, the snake palm, is the best-known species.

a-mor'phous (*a-môr'fŭs*), *a.* [Gr. ἄμορφος; ἀ- not + μορφή form.] **1.** Having no determinate form, of irregular shape; shapeless; specif., of solids, without crystallization in the ultimate texture, uncrystallized, as glass.

2 Of no particular kind or character; anomalous.

Scientific treatises . . are not seldom rude and *amorphous* in style *Hare.*

amorphous phosphorus. See PHOSPHORUS.

— **a-mor'phous-ly**, *adv.* — **a-mor'phous-ness**, *n.*

a-mort' (*-môrt'*), *a.* [F. *à* to + *mort* death, *all amort* is for *alamort*] As if dead; lifeless; spiritless; dejected. *Shak.*

a-mor'tiz-a-ble (*ȧ-môr'tĭz-a-b'l*), *a.* [Cf. F. *amortissable.*] Capable of being paid or extinguished, as a debt.

a-mor'ti-za'tion (*-tĭ-zā'shŭn*), *n.* [LL *amortisatio, admortizatio.* See AMORTIZE; cf. ADMORTIZATION.] Act or process of amortizing lands, or, more usually, a debt or pecuniary liability; also, the sum paid for this purpose.

a-mor'tize (*a-môr'tĭz*), *v. t.*; A-MOR'TIZED (*-tĭzd*); A-MOR'TIZ-ING. [ME. *amortisen*, LL. *amortisare, admortizare*, or F. *amortir* to sell in mortmain, to extinguish; L. *ad* + *mors* death. See MORTMAIN.] **1.** To make as if dead; destroy. *Obs.*

2. *Law.* To alienate in mortmain, that is, to convey to a corporation. See MORTMAIN.

3. To clear off, liquidate, or otherwise extinguish, as a debt, usually by means of a sinking fund.

a-mor'tize-ment (*-tĭz-mĕnt*), *n.* [F. *amortissement.*] **1.** = AMORTIZATION.

2. The sloping top of a projecting pier, as a buttress; a crowning member in an edifice.

A'mo-ry, Blanche (*ā'mō-rĭ*). In Thackeray's "Pendennis," the selfish, frivolous daughter of Lady Clavering by her first husband. See ALTAMONT.

A'mos (*ā'mŏs*), *n.* [Heb. *'Amōs.*] Lit., burden; — masc. prop. name. Used specif. for: **a** A Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B. C., a herdsman of Tekoa, near Bethlehem. **b** The Book of Amos. See OLD TESTAMENT.

a-mo'tion (*ȧ-mō'shŭn*), *n.* [L. *amotio.* See AMOVE.] **1.** Removal; ousting; esp., the removal of a corporate officer from his office, in this specif. sense being distinguished from *disfranchisement*, or removal from the corporation. "The *amotion* of a mischief." *Lockhart.*

2. Deprivation of possession of property.

a-mount' (*ȧ-mount'*), *v. i.*; A-MOUNT'ED; A-MOUNT'ING. [OF. *amonter* to increase, advance, ascend, fr. *amont* (equiv. to L. *ad montem* to the mountain) upward, F. *amont* up the river. See MOUNT, *v. & n.*] **1.** To go up; to ascend. *Obs.*

So up he rose, and thence *amounted* straight *Spenser.*

2. To rise or reach (*to*) by an accumulation of particular sums or quantities; to come (*to*) in the aggregate or whole; as, the bill *amounts* to ten dollars.

3. To rise, reach, or extend (*to*) in effect, substance, or influence; to be equivalent; to come practically (*to*); as, the testimony *amounts* to very little.

a-mount', *n.* **1.** The sum total of two or more sums or quantities; the aggregate; the whole quantity; a totality, as, the *amount* of 7 and 9 is 16; the *amount* of a bill; the *amount* of this year's revenue.

2. The effect, substance, value, significance, or result, the sum; as, the *amount* of the testimony is this.

The whole *amount* of that enormous fame *Pope.*

Syn. — See SUM.

a'mour' (*ȧ'mōōr'*; *accented* a'mour, *15th–17th c.*; *cf* EN-AM'OR), *n.* [F., fr. L. *amor* love.] **1.** Love; affection. *Obs.*

2. Love making; a love affair; usually, an unlawful connection in love; a love intrigue; an illicit love affair.

in amours with, in love with. *Obs.*

a'mou'rette' (*ȧ'mōō'rĕt'*), *n.* [F., dim. of *amour* love] **1.** A trifling love affair; a petty amour. *Scott.*

2. An amoretto; a cupid.

3. The quaking grass (*Briza media*).

a-move' (*ȧ-mōōv'*), *v. t.*; A-MOVED' (*ȧ-mōōvd'*), A-MOV'ING (*ȧ-mōōv'ĭng*). [L. *amovere*, or OF. *esmovoir*, L. *ex* + *movere* to move.] **1.** To remove from a position. *Obs.*

2. *Law.* To dismiss or remove from an office or station.

a-move', *v. i. & i.* [OF. *amovoir* or *esmovoir.*] To move or be moved inwardly; to excite. *Obs.*

am'pe-lite (*ăm'pē-līt*), *n.* [L. *ampelitis*, Gr. ἀμπελῖτις, fr. ἄμπελος a vine.] **1.** A black earth abounding in pyrites, used by the ancients to kill insects, etc., on vines.

2. Cannel coal or carbonaceous schist. — **am'pe-lit'ic** (*ăm'-pē-lĭt'ĭk*), *a.*

Am'pe-lop'sis (*ăm'pē-lŏp'sĭs*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄμπελος vine + ὄψις appearance.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of vitaceous plants closely related to *Vitis*, and distinguished by the separate petals and the absence of adhesive disks to the tendrils. *A. cordata* and *A. arborea*, of the southern United States, are the only American species.

2 [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant of the genus *Parthenocissus*, esp. the Japanese ivy, *P. tricuspidata*, and the Virginia creeper, *P. quinquefolia*. This genus was confused with *Ampelopsis.*

Am'pe-lo-sic'y-os (*ăm'pē-lō-sĭs'ĭ-ŏs*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄμπελος vine + σίκυος gourd.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical African cucurbitaceous vines containing two species, remarkable for their size, a single shoot often attaining a length of 50 feet. The curious purplish flowers are succeeded by immense gourdlike fruits containing edible seeds, which in *A. scandens* yield an oil resembling olive oil.

am-per'age (*ăm-pĕr'ĕj*; *ăm'pĕr-ĕj*), *n.* *Elec.* The strength of a current of electricity, measured in amperes.

am-pere' (*ăm-pâr'*) } **‖am'père'** (*ăn'pâr'*) } *n.* [After A. M. *Ampère*, French electrician. *Elec.* The practical unit of electrical current, the current produced by one volt acting through a resistance of one ohm. See CURRENT. The *ampere* was defined by the International Electrical Congress in 1893 and by U. S. Statute as, one tenth of the unit of current of the C. G. S. system of electromagnetic units, or the practical equivalent of the unvarying current which, when passed through a standard solution of nitrate of silver in water, deposits silver at the rate of 0.001118 gram per second; this is called the *international ampere.*

ampere balance. *Elec.* An instrument for measuring current strength by balancing the attraction or repulsion of two parallel currents against weight.

ampere foot. *Elec.* A unit, employed in calculating fall of pressure in distributing mains, equivalent to a current of one ampere flowing through one foot of conductor.

ampere hour. *Elec.* The quantity of electricity delivered in one hour by a current whose average strength is one ampere. It is used as a unit of quantity, and is equal to 3600 coulombs. The terms **ampere minute** and **ampere second** are sometimes similarly used.

ampere turn. *Elec.* A unit equal to the product of one complete convolution (of a coiled conductor) into one ampere of current; thus, a conductor having five convolutions and carrying a current of half an ampere is said to have 2½ *ampere turns.* The magnetizing effect of a coil is proportional to the number of its *ampere turns.*

am'per-sand (*ăm'pĕr-sănd*; *ăm'pĕr-sănd'*), *n.* [Corrupt. of *and per se and*, i. e., & by itself makes *and.*] The character &, *&*, or *&.*

am'phi- (*ăm'fĭ-*). [Gr. ἀμφι. See AMBI-.] **a** A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying *both, of both kinds, on both sides, about, around*, as in *amphi*bious, *amphi*theater, *amphi*brach. **b** *Chem.* See NAPHTHALENE.

Am'phi-a-ra'us (*ăm'fĭ-a-rā'ŭs*), **Am'phi-a-ra'os** (*-ŏs*), *n.* [L. *Amphiaraüs*, fr. Gr. 'Αμφιάραος.] *Gr. Myth.* A hero and seer of Argos, who took part in the Calydonian boar hunt, the Argonautic expedition, and the expedition of the Seven against Thebes When, in the latter expedition, he was about to be killed, Zeus caused the earth to open and swallow the hero and his faithful charioteer Amphiaraus was worshiped as a chthonic god, esp at Oropus in Bœotia, where he had a temple and famous oracle (the **Am'phi-a-rei'on** [*-rī'ŏn*]) See SLVEN AGAINST THEBES, cf ALCMÆON, ERIPHYLE.

am'phi-ar-thro'sis (*ăm'fĭ-ar-thrō'sĭs*), *n.* [NL. See AMPHI-; ARTHROSIS.] *Anat.* Articulation admitting slight motion. It includes *symphysis* and *syndesmosis.* — **am'-phi-ar-thro'di-al** (*-dĭ'-ăl*), *a.*

am'phi-as'ter (*ăm'fĭ-ăs'tĕr*), *n.* [NL.; *amphi-* + 1st *-aster.*] **1.** *Biol.* The achromatic figure formed in mitotic cell division, esp. of animal cells, consisting of two asters, or groups of radiating fibers, connected by a spindle-shaped bundle of fibers (the achromatic spindle). See MITOSIS.

2. *Zoöl.* A spicule stellate at both ends, as in some sponges.

Am-phib'i-a (*ăm-fĭb'ĭ-ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *amphibium*, fr. Gr. ἀμφίβιον (sc. ζῷον animal). See AMPHIBIOUS.] *Zoöl.* A class of vertebrates, intermediate in many characters between the fishes and reptiles, including the frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, and their allies. Their limbs, when present, terminate in digits and do not have the form of fins. They are cold-blooded, with large elliptical nucleated red blood corpuscles. The heart has one ventricle, two auricles, and a conus arteriosus. There are two occipital condyles, and the ribs are not attached to the sternum. The embryo develops without an amnion or allantois. In most cases they are oviparous and pass through an aquatic larval stage called a *tadpole*, in which they are provided with gills, and afterwards undergo a more or less marked metamorphosis, losing the gills and breathing by means of lungs, or when these are wanting, as in certain salamanders, through the skin or mucous membrane of the

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a-mo'nam (*ȧ-mō'năm*) Var of AMUNAM See MEASURE.

amoner, amonerer. † ALMONER.

amonest. † ADMONISH.

amonges. † AMONGST.

amonicioun. † ADMONITION.

amonsi. † AMANSE.

amont. † AMOUNT.

a-mon'til-la'do (*ä-mŏn'tĭl-yä'-thō*; 146), *n.* [Sp.] See SHERRY.

amoove. † AMOVE.

a'mor, *n.* [L. Cf. AMOUR.] **1.** Love. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] Hence, by personification, the god of love; Cupid.

a-mo'ra, *n.* See AMORAIM.

am'o-ra'do, *n.* [Sp.] An inamorato. *Obs. & R.*

am'o-ra'im (*ăm'ō-rā'ĭm*), *n. pl.*; *sing* AMORA (*ä-mō'ra*). [Heb. *amōrāim.*] See RABBI. — **am'o-ra'ic,** *a.*

a-mor'al (*ā-môr'ăl*), *a.* [*a-* not + *moral.*] Not involving morality; unmoral

a-mores', *n.* [F. *amorce*, OF *amorse*, prop., bait.] *Mil.* Fine-grained powder used for priming. *Obs. & R.*

Am'o-ret (*ăm'ō-rĕt*), *n.* **1.** In Spenser's "Faërie Queene," the twin sister of Belphœbe, married to Sir Scudamore. She typifies loveliness and wifely devotion. **2.** The heroine of Fletcher's pastoral drama "The Faithful Shepherdess."

am'o-rette'. † AMORET.

am'o-ret'to (*ăm'ō-rĕt'ō*; *It.* *a'mō-rĕt'tō*), *n.*; *It. pl.* **-TI** (*-tē*). [It., dim. of *amore* love.] **1** A lover. *Obs* [*Obs.*] **2** A love poem or a love trick. **3** A little love; an amorino.

am'o-rev'o-lous (*ăm'ō-rĕv'ō-lŭs*), *a.* [It. *amorevole.*] Loving; gracious. [*Sp.*]

a-mor'fous Amorphous *Ref.*

‖ **a'mor ha-ben'di,** *or,* ‖ **a'mor sce'le-ra'tus ha-ben'di** [L.] (Accursed) love of possessing *Ovid (Metamorphoses*, I., 131).

am'o-ris'tic, *a.* Amatory. *Rare*

a-mort'ing, **a-mort'ings,** *adv.* [*a-* on + *mort* death.] In the morning; every morning. *Obs.*

‖ **a'mor num'mi** (*nŭm'ĭ*) [L.] Love of money.

‖ **a'mo-ro'sa** (*a'mŭ-rō'sä*), *n.*; *It. pl.* **-SE** (*-sā*) [It., fem of *amoroso* amorous.] A wanton woman; a courtesan *[Rare.]*

am'o-ros'i-ty, *n* Amorousness.

‖ **a'mo-ro'so** (*a'mŭ-rō'sō*), *n.*; *It. pl.* **-SI** (*-sē*) [It.] A lover; a man enamored

a'mo-ro'so, *adv & a* [It, *a*] *Music* In a soft, tender, amatory style

‖ **a'mor pa'tri-æ** [L.] Love of one's fatherland.

a-mor'phi-a (*a-m ô r'f ĭ-ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] Amorphism.

a-mor'phic, *a.* Amorphous.

a-mor'phin-ism (*ă-m ô r'f ĭ n-ĭz'm*), *n.* [*a-* not + *morphinism.*] *Med.* The condition caused by depriving of morphine one addicted to its use.

a-mor'pho-phyte (*a-môr'fō-fīt*), *n.* [*amorphus-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant producing irregular or anomalous flowers

a-mor'phose (*-fōs*). Var of A-MORPHOUS.

am'or-phō'tæ (*ăm'ôr-fō'tē*), *n. pl* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμόρφωτος not formed.] *Astron.* Sparsile stars.

a-mor'phy, *n* [Gr. ἀμορφία] Shapelessness. *Obs.*

Am'or-rhe'an (*ă m ŏ r ē'ȧ n*). *D Bib*

a'mor-rhite (*-rīt*). *D. Bib.*

a-mor'row, *adv.* [*a-* on + *morrow.*] In the morning; on the morrow *Obs or Archaic*

‖ **a'mor sce'le-ra'tus ha-ben'di** See AMOR HABENDI.

a-mor'tise (*a-môr'tĭz*), **a-mor'tis-a-ble** (*-a-b'l*), etc Vars of AMORTIZE, AMORTIZABLE, etc

‖ **a'mor'tis'sa'ble** (*ä'môr'tē'sa'-bl'*), *a* [F] Amortizable.

‖ **a'mor'tisse'ment'** (*-tēs'mĕn'*), *n* [F] Amortizement.

a-mor'tize (*ȧ-môr'tĭz*), *v. t.* To droop as it dead. *Obs. & R.*

‖ **a'mor vin'cit om'ni-a.** [L.] Var of OMNIA VINCIT AMOR.

a-mor'we, *adv.* [*a-* on + ME. *morwe* See MORROW] *Obs.* **1** In the morning **2.** On the following morning.

Am'o-sa (*ăm'ō-sȧ*). *D Bib.*

amote. † ANT.

a-mo'tus (*ȧ-mō'tŭs*), *a.* [L., withdrawn (from its place).] *Zool.* Elevated, i. e., not touching the ground; — said of the hind toe of some birds *Rare*

a-mou'li (*a-mōō'lē*), *n* [Amharic *amole*, orig name of a tribe from whom the salt is obtained] A bar of salt used for money in Abyssinia and accepted at the rate of one third or one fifth of an Abyssinian dollar (about 10 to 15 cents).

a-mount', *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To mount; climb; also, to cause to mount.

2. To signify; to amount to

a-mour', *n* [OF *ameor*, L. *amatio*] A lover *Obs.*

am'ou-ret' † AMORET

‖ **a'mou'reux' tran'sĭ'** (*ä'mōō'-rŭ' trän'sē'*) [F] A bashful or timid lover.

am'ou-rist, am'ou-rous. Obs or Rare vars. of AMORIST, AMOROUS.

‖ **a'mour' pro're** (*ä'mōōr' prō'pr'*) [F] Self-love; self-esteem.

a-mov'a-ble (*ȧ-mōōv'ȧ-b'l*), *a.* Removable; subject to amotion — **a-mov'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

a-mov'al (*-ăl*), *n.* [See 1st AMOVE.] Amotion. *Obs.*

a-move'ment, *n.* Amotion. *Obs*

A'moz (*ā'mŏz*). *Bib.*

ampair. † APPAIR

am'pa-la'ya (*ăm'pä-lä'yä*) *or* **am'pa-le'a** (*-lā'ȧ*), *n.* [Tag.] The balsam apple. *Phil. I.*

‖ **am-pa'ro** (*ăm-pä'rō*), *n.* [Sp., protection.] *Sp. Law.* A preliminary certificate issued to a claimant of land as a protection to his claim until a survey can be had and the full title vested.

am'pas-sy (*ăm'pa-sĭ*), *n.* Corrupt of *and pes se. Obs or Dial.* See AMPERSAND.

Am'pe-li-da'ce-æ (*ăm'pē-lĭ-dā'-sē-ē*), *n pl.* [NL., fr Gr. ἄμπελος, dim. of ἄμπελος vine.] *Bot.* Syn. of VITACEÆ. — **am-pe-li-da'ceous** (*-shŭs*), *a.*

am'pe-lid'e-ous (*ăm'pē-lĭd'ē-ŭs*), *a. Bot.* Ampelidaceous.

Am'pe-lis (*ăm'pē-lĭs*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr ἄμπελις a kind of song bird] *Zool* A genus of oscine birds, the type of a family **Ampel'i-dæ** (*ăm-pĕl'ĭ-dē*), of which the cedar bird and waxwing are examples

am'pell. † AMPUL.

am'pe-log'ra-phy (*ăm'pē-lŏg'-ra-fĭ*), *n* [Gr. ἄμπελος vine + *-graphy*] The scientific description of the vine — **am'pe-log'-ra-phist** (*-fĭst*), *n.*

am'pe-lo-ther'a-py, *n.* [Gr ἄμπελος grapevine + *therapy.*] *Med* The grape cure

am'per (*ăm'pĕr*), *n* [AS *ampre, ompre*, a swollen vein.] **1.** An inflamed or swollen spot or blotch, as a tumor, pustule, or varicose vein; also, matter; pus. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

2. A blemish in cloth. *Dial. Eng*

ampere arc. *Elec.* A conductor bent into an arc of a circle. It is used as a part of the ampere balance.

‖ **am'père'me'ter** (*an'pâr'mĕ'-tĕr*), **am'per-om'e-ter** (*ăm'pĕr-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr*), *n* [*ampere* + *meter.*] *Elec* An ammeter.

Ampère's law *Chem.* See AVOGADRO'S HYPOTHESIS.

amperesse. † EMPRESS.

Ampère's stand. An apparatus for illustrating the directive action of magnets on currents

Am-pe'ri-an (*ăm-pē'rĭ-ăn*), *a. Elec.* Of or pertaining to André Marie Ampere, the French physicist, or his theory that molecular currents, **Amperian currents**, circulate in all magnetic substances

amperour. † EMPEROR.

am'per-y (*ăm'pĕr-ĭ*), *n.* Covered with ampers, as pimples or blotches; sickly. *Dial. Eng.*

am'per-zand Var. of AMPERSAND

am-phan'thi-um (*ăm-făn'thĭ-ŭm*), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-THIA** (*-a*) [NL.; Gr. ἀμφί about + ἄνθος flower.] *Bot* A cinanthum

Am-phi'a-lus (*ăm-fĭ'ȧ lŭs*), *n.* In Sidney's "Arcadia," Cecropia's brave and virtuous son, who is in love with his cousin Philoclea.

am-phib'a-lus (*ăm-fĭb'ȧ-lŭs*), *n.*; *pl* **-LI** (*-lī*). [LL., Gr. ἀμφιβόλος put round.] *Eccl.* A vestment resembling the chasuble, worn in the 8th and 9th centuries by the Gallican clergy.

am-phib'i-al (*-ĭ-ăl*), *a.* Amphibian. *Rare.*

mouth. Some forms retain the gills through life. Existing amphibia are of small, or at most moderate, size, and are usually covered with a smooth skin, which often has an irritating or even poisonous secretion. About one thousand species are known, most of them belonging to the Anura. The orders of Amphibia are the Urodela, Anura, Gymnophiona, and Stegocephali.

am-phib'i-an (ăm-fĭb'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Living both on land and in the water; amphibious; specif., belonging to the Amphibia. — *n.* An animal or plant accustomed to life both on land and in the water; specif., one of the Amphibia.

am-phib'i-ous (ăm-fĭb'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφίβιος leading a double life, i. e., both on land and in water; ἀμφί + βίος life.] **1.** Able to live both on land and in water, as frogs, crocodiles, beavers, and some plants; amphibian.

2. Of or pertaining to, or adapted for, both land and water.

The *amphibious* character of the Greeks was already determined · they were to be lords of land and sea. *Hare.*

3. Of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures.

Not in tree and common socage, but in this *amphibious* subordinate class of villein socage. *Blackstone.*

— **am-phib'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **am-phib'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

am'phi-blas'tic (ăm'fĭ-blăs'tĭk), *a.* [*amphi-* + *-blastic.*] *Biol.* Segmenting unequally; — said of telolecithal eggs with complete segmentation.

am'phi-blas'tu-la (ăm'fĭ-blăs'tŭ-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL.] *Biol.* A blastula in which the cells of one hemisphere are very different from those of the other, as in the embryos of some sponges.

Am-phib'o-la (ăm-fĭb'ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL. See AMPHIBOLE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods having a rough turbinate shell, unique among Pulmonata in possessing a well-developed operculum.

am'phi-bole (ăm'fĭ-bōl), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. ἀμφίβολος doubtful, equivocal, fr. ἀμφιβάλλειν to throw round, to doubt. The mineral was so named from its great variety in color and composition.] *Min.* A silicate of calcium and magnesium and usually one or more other metals, as iron, manganese, etc. It is monoclinic, and includes many varieties differing in color and composition. Also called *hornblende.* H., 5-6. Sp. gr., 2.9-3.4. *Amphibole* is a constituent of many crystalline rocks, as syenite, diorite, most varieties of trachyte, etc. Some of the nonaluminous varieties are, *tremolite*, *actinolite*, and *richterite* (including *nephrite* and *asbestos*); of the aluminous, *edenite* and common *hornblende.*

amphibole group A group of minerals closely allied to the pyroxene group and paralleling the latter in composition, but differing in cleavage, crystalline form, etc. It includes *anthophyllite* (orthorhombic), *amphibole*, *glaucophane*, etc. (monoclinic), and *zenigmalite* (triclinic).

am'phi-bol'ic (ăm'fĭ-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to amphibole or amphibology, ambiguous; equivocal.

2. *Zool.* Capable of being directed either forward or backward, as the outer, or reversible, toe of a fishhawk or owl.

3. *Med.* Uncertain or irregular, as certain stages in fevers, or the critical period of disease when prognosis is uncertain.

am'phi-bol'ic, *a. Min.* Of or resembling amphibole.

am-phib'o-lite (ăm-fĭb'ō-lĭt), *n.* [*amphibole* + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* **a** Diabase. *Obs.* **b** A rock consisting essentially of amphibole. When schistose, it is usually known as a *hornblende schist.* — **am-phib'o-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk, ăm'fĭ-bō-), *a.*

am-phib'o-log'i-cal (ăm-fĭb'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl; ăm'fĭ-bō-), *a.* Of doubtful meaning; ambiguous "*Amphabological* expressions." *Jer. Taylor.* — **am-phib'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

am'phi-bol'o-gy (ăm'fĭ-bŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *amphibologia*, for *amphibolia*, fr. Gr. ἀμφιβολία, with the ending *-logia* as if fr. Gr. ἀμφίβολος ambiguous + λόγος speech.] A phrase, discourse, or proposition, susceptible of more than one interpretation, also, the ambiguity arising from such a phrase, discourse, or proposition, properly distinguished from (though often confused with) *equivocation*, which arises from the twofold sense of a single term.

am-phib'o-lous (ăm-fĭb'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *amphibolus*, Gr. ἀμφίβολος thrown about, doubtful. See AMPHIBOLE.]

1. Ambiguous; doubtful. *Obs.*

Never was there such an *amphibolous* quarrel — both parties declaring themselves for the king. *Howell*

2. *Logic.* Capable of two meanings.

An *amphibolous* sentence is one that is capable of two meanings, not from the double sense of any of the words, but from its admitting of a double construction, e. g., "The duke yet lives that Henry shall depose." *Whately.*

am'phi-brach (ăm'fĭ-brăk), *n.* [L. *amphibrachys*, Gr. ἀμφίβραχυς short at both ends; ἀμφί + βραχύς short.] *Pros.* A foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the others short (⏑ – ⏑); as, *hăbērĕ.* When applied to modern verse the accented syllable takes the place of the long, and the unaccented of the short; as, *pro-phet'ic.*

am'phi-car'pic (ăm'fĭ-kär'pĭk) } *a.* [See AMPHI-; -CAR-
am'phi-car'pous (-kär'pŭs) } POUS.] *Bot.* Producing fruit of two kinds, either as to form or time of ripening.

am'phi-chro'ic (-krō'ĭk) } *a.* [*amphi-* + Gr. χρόα
am'phi-chro-mat'ic (-krō-măt'ĭk) } color] *Chem.* Exhibiting or producing two colors, as substances which in the color test change red litmus to blue and blue to red.

am'phi-cœ'lous (-sē'lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφίκοιλος hollowed all round; ἀμφί + κοῖλος hollow.] *Zool.* Biconcave; — said of vertebræ having both the anterior and posterior surfaces of the centrum concave.

am'phi-cre-at'i-nine (-krē-ăt'ĭ-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*amphi-* + *creatinine.*] *Physiol Chem.* A leucomaine, $C_9H_{19}O_4N_7$, obtainable in small amount from muscle tissue. It is said to be feebly toxic.

am-phic'ty-on (ăm-fĭk'tĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L. *amphictyones*, pl., Gr. ἀμφικτύονες. Prob. orig. ἀμφικτίονες dwellers around, neighbors.] *Gr. Hist.* A deputy to an amphictyonic council.

am-phic'ty-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφικτυονικός.] Of or pertaining to the amphictyons.

amphictyonic council, the council or congress held by the deputies or representatives of the states associated in an amphictyonic league, or amphictyony. — **a. league**, an amphictyony; esp. [*cap.*], the Delphic Amphictyony, which was a league, originally of twelve of the ancient Greek populations, which assumed the protection of the temple and worship of Apollo at Delphi, and the direction of the Pythian games. Until the 3d century it was powerful in political as well as religious affairs. It existed as late as the year 2 A. D.

am-phic'ty-o-ny (-tŏ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Gr. ἀμφικτυονία.] *Gr. Hist.* A league of neighboring tribes associated to care for and protect the temple of some deity and maintain worship within it; — of which sort were the amphictyonies of Calauria and Onchestos, both connected with the temple of Poseidon, that of Amarynthos, connected with the temple of Artemis, that of Delos, with the temple of Apollo, and the Delphic Amphictyony (see AMPHICTYONIC LEAGUE), the most important of all.

Am'phi-gæ'a (ăm'fĭ-jē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *amphi-* + Gr. γῆ the earth.] *Zoögeog.* A realm or region including temperate South America.

am'phi-gen (ăm'fĭ-jĕn), *n.* [*amphi-* + *-gen:* cf. F. *amphigène.*] **1.** *Old Chem.* An element that unites with different elements to form acids and bases, — applied by Berzelius to oxygen, sulphur, selenium, and tellurium. *Obs.*

2. *Bot.* A thallogen.

am-phig'e-nous (ăm-fĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an amphigen.

am'phi-go-ry (ăm'fĭ-gō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz), **am'phi-gou'ri** (-gōō'rē), *n.*; *pl.* -RIS (-rēz). [F. *amphigouri*, of uncertain derivation] A nonsense verse or composition; a rigmarole with apparent meaning, which proves to be meaningless. — **am'phi-gor'ic** (-gŏr'ĭk), *a.*

am-phim'a-cer (ăm-fĭm'ȧ-sẽr), *n.* [L. *amphimacrus*, Gr ἀμφίμακρος; ἀμφί + μακρός long.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long, as in *cāstĭtās.*

am'phi-mix'is (-mĭk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *amphi-* + Gr. μῖξις a mingling.] *Biol.* **a** The union of the germ plasm of two individuals in sexual reproduction. **b** Interbreeding.

Am'phi-neu'ra (-nū'rȧ), *n. pl* [NL.; *amphi-* + Gr. νεῦρον sinew.] *Zoöl.* A class of marine mollusks (often considered an order of Gastropoda) comprising the chitons and their allies; — equiv. to *Isopleura.* The class is divided into: the *Placophora*, which have a large foot and bilaterally symmetrical body protected by a shell of eight arched segments, placed one behind the other, partly overlapping, and bound together by a muscular girdle encircling them all; and the *Aplacophora*, which consist of a few wormlike shell-less forms.

Am-phi'on (ăm-fī'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αμφίων.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Zeus and Antiope, twin of Zethus, and husband of Niobe. With Zethus, Amphion captured Thebes, and fortified the city with a wall built by charming the stones into place with a lyre given to him by Hermes. See ANTIOPE. — **Am'phi-on'ic** (ăm'fĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a.*

Am'phi-ox'us (-ŏk'sŭs), *n.* [NL.; *amphi-* + Gr. ὀξύς sharp] *Zoöl.* Synonym of BRANCHIOSTOMA, the genus to which the common European lancelet (*B. lanceolatum*) and other species having paired gonads and symmetrical metapleura belong. (Cf. ASYMMETRON.) Also, in common use, any lancelet (see LANCELET). *Branchiostoma lanceolatum* is a small transparent marine animal about two inches long, pointed at both ends, with an oral opening surrounded by cirri just under the anterior end. There is a median dorsal and anal fin, but no trace of limbs. There is a notochord,

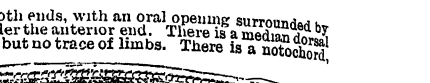

Amphioxus. *b* Notochord; *c* Oral Cirri and Mouth; *e* Branchial Sac; *f* Liver; *i* Intestine, *l* Abdominal Pore, *oo* Ovary; *v* Aorta. Natural size.

a dorsally situated neural tube, and a system of blood vessels containing colorless blood, but no well-marked brain or heart. The eyes are represented by a median pigment spot without a lens or other accessories, and an olfactory organ is present, but auditory organs are wanting. The pharynx is long, with numerous gill clefts, which open into an exterior chamber, or atrium. The egg is holoblastic and forms a typical blastula and gastrula. Species of this group are found in many parts of the world. They burrow in the sand near shore, and are very active in their movements.

am'phi-pod (ăm'fĭ-pŏd), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Amphipoda. — *a.* Of or belonging to the Amphipoda.

Am-phip'o-da (ăm-fĭp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *amphi-* + *-poda.*] *Zool* A large suborder of Crustacea of the order Arthrostraca, comprising the sand fleas and allied forms. They are usually of small size and laterally compressed form, and have the four anterior pairs of thoracic limbs directed forward, and the three posterior pairs directed backward and upward. The thoracic limbs bear the gills. The amphipods live in, or near, salt or fresh water. Some, as the whale louse, are parasitic.

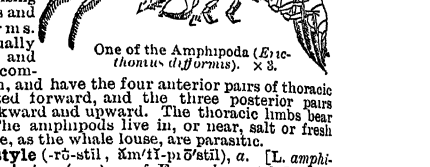

One of the Amphipoda (*Ectheronus diformis*). × 3.

am-phip'ro-style (-rō-stīl, ăm'fĭ-prō'stīl), *a.* [L. *amphiprostylos*, Gr. ἀμφιπρόστυλος. cf. F. *amphiprostyle.*] *Arch.* Designating a kind of columniation. See COLUMNIATION a & d. — *n.* An amphiprostyle building. — **am-phip'ro-sty'lar** (-stī'lar), *a.*

am'phi-sar'ca (ăm'fĭ-sär'kȧ), *n* [NL.; *amphi-* + Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] *Bot.* A many-celled and many-seeded indehiscent fruit having a hard or woody exocarp and pulpy endocarp, as that of the calabash tree (*Crescentia cujete*).

am'phis-bæ'na (ăm'fĭs-bē'nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀμφίσβαινα; ἀμφίς on both ends + βαίνειν to go.] **1.** A fabled serpent with a head at each end, moving either way. *Milton.*

2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of lizards, the type of a family, **Am'phis-bæ'ni-dæ** (-nĭ-dē), which includes numerous limbless lizards with concealed eyes and short blunt tail. They are wormlike in appearance and movements, and are said to move either forward or backward. They are found in warm or tropical countries, and burrow in the ground, feeding on worms and insects. Though often considered poisonous, they are perfectly harmless. — **am'phis-bæ'ni-an** (-nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **am'phis-bæ'nic** (-nĭk), *a.* — **am'phis-bæ'noid** (-noid), *a.* — **am'phis-bæ'nous** (-nŭs), *a*

am-phis'ci-i (ăm-fĭsh'ĭ-ī) } *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀμφίσκιος
am-phis'ci-ans (ăm-fĭsh'ĭ-ănz) } throwing a shadow both ways; ἀμφί + σκιά shadow.] The inhabitants of the tropics, whose shadows vary from north to south with the shifting of the sun to the south or north of their zenith.

am'phi-spore' (ăm'fĭ-spōr'), *n.* [*amphi-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* In mycology, a uredospore which, by morphological adaptation, functions as a resting spore.

am'phi-sty'lar (-stī'lar), *a.* [*amphi-* + Gr. στῦλος pillar.] *Arch.* Having columns at both ends, or, more rarely, on both sides. See COLUMNIATION.

am'phi-sty'lic (-lĭk), *a.* [See AMPHISTYLAR.] *Zoöl.* Designating or having an arrangement of the mandibular and hyoid arches intermediate between *autostylic* and *hyostylic.* It occurs in a few sharks, as in the cestracionts.

am'phi-the'a-ter } (ăm'fĭ-thē'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *amphitheatrum*; ἀμφί + θέατρον theater: cf. F. *amphithéâtre.* See THEATER.] **1.** An oval or circular building with rising tiers of seats about an open space called the arena. The Romans first constructed amphitheaters for combats, as of gladiators.

2. Anything resembling an amphitheater in form, as a level surrounded by hills, or a rising gallery in a theater.

am'phi-the'at'ric (-thē-ăt'rĭk) } *a.* [L. *amphitheatricus.*]
am'phi-the'at'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } Of, like, or exhibited in, an amphitheater. — **am'phi-the'at'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

am-phit'o-cous (ăm-fĭt'ō-kŭs), *a.* [*amphi-* + Gr. τόκος birth.] *Zoöl.* Having the young born in a larval condition, as certain amphibians.

am'phi-to'ky (ăm'fĭ-tō'kĭ), *n.* [*amphi-* + Gr. τόκος birth.] *Biol.* Reproduction by both parthenogenesis and fertilization.

am'phi-trich'ous (ăm'fĭ-trĭk'ŭs), *a.* [*amphi-* + Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Biol.* Having a flagellum at each end.

am'phi-tri'te (ăm'fĭ-trī'tē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. 'Αμφιτρίτη.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tubicolous annelids, typical of the family Amphitritidæ. The body is divided into thorax and abdomen, and the gills are arranged in a crown on the head. The tube is composed of sand and other foreign matter.

am'phi-tri'tid (-trī'tĭd), *n.* [NL. *Amphitritidæ*] *Zoöl.* Any annelid of the family Amphitritidæ, which includes the genus *Amphitrite* and many allied genera.

am'phi-tro'pal (ăm'fĭ-trō'pal), *a.* [*amphi-* + Gr. τρόπος turning.] *Bot.* Having the ovule curved so that the micropyle is near the hilum, as in the bean.

am'phi-tro'pous (-pŭs), *a.* [*amphi-* + Gr. τρόπος turning.] *Bot.* Having the ovule curved so that the micropyle is near the hilum, as in the bean.

am'phi-ty'pal (ăm'fĭ-tī'pal), *a.* [*amphi-* + Gr. τύπος type.] *Cryst.* Having similar planes in opposite positions.

am'phi-ty'py (-tī'pĭ), *n.* [*amphi-* + Gr. τύπος type.] *Cryst.* Similarity of planes in opposite positions.

am'phi-um (ăm'fĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -A (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* A kind of fruit in which the ovary is surrounded by a fleshy receptacle, as in the fig.

am'phi-ur'a (ăm'fĭ-ūr'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *amphi-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ophiurans having the arms simple and the disk covered with small scales.

am'phi-ure'sis (-ū-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *amphi-* + Gr. οὐρεῖν to make water.] *Med.* Involuntary discharge of urine.

am'phi-ve'nous (-vē'nŭs), *a.* [*amphi-* + *venous.*] *Zoöl.* Having the centrum biconcave, as the vertebræ of fishes.

am'phi-zo'ic (-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*amphi-* + Gr. ζῷον animal.] *Zoöl.* Having the power of living both in water and on land.

am'phi-zo'ite (-zō'īt), *n.* [*amphi-* + Gr. ζῷον animal.] *Zoöl.* A sponge of the genus *Amphizoa*, having the skeleton composed of both calcareous and siliceous spicules.

am'phi-zo'ous (-zō'ŭs), *a.* [*amphi-* + Gr. ζῷον animal.] *Zoöl.* Having the power of living both in water and on land.

am'phi-zo'ul (-zō'ŭl), *n.* [*amphi-* + Gr. ζωή life.] *Zoöl.* A sponge of the genus *Amphizoa*, having the skeleton composed of both calcareous and siliceous spicules

Am'phi-tri'te (ăm'fĭ-trī'tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αμφιτρίτη.] **1** *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Poseidon and goddess of the sea.
2. *Zool.* A genus of tubicolous polychætous annelids with branching gills and numerous prostomial tentacles.

am-phit'ro-pous (ăm-fĭt'rō-pŭs), *a* [*amphi-* + *-tropous.*] *Bot.* Having the ovule inverted, but with the attachment near the middle of one side; half anatropous.

Amphitropous Ovule. 1 Raphe; 2 Chalaza; 3 Micropyle

Am-phit'ry-on (ăm-fĭt'rĭ-ŏn), **Am-phit'ru-o** (-rōō-ō), *n.* [L. *Amphitryo, -uo, -yon, -uon,* Gr. 'Αμφιτρυων.] *Class. Myth.* The husband of Alcmene, in whose guise Zeus visits her, entertains her with a feast, and becomes the father of Hercules. The name has hence been applied to a host, esp. when his identity is in doubt. See LE VERITABLE AMPHITRYON EST L'AMPHITRYON OÙ L'ON DINE.

Am'phi-u'ma (ăm'fĭ-ū'mȧ), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. *amphi-* + Gr. πνεῦμα breath] *Zoöl.* A genus of Amphibia represented only by the Congo snake (which see).

am'pho-pep'tone (ăm'fō-pĕp'tōn). *n.* [Gr. ἀμφί + *peptone.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A product of peptic digestion, regarded as a mixture of hemipeptone and antipeptone.

am'pho-ra (ăm'fō-rȧ), *n.*; *L pl.* **-RÆ** (-rē). [L., fr. Gr. ἀμφορεύς, ἀμφιφορεύς, a jar with two handles, ἀμφί + φορεύς bearer, φέρειν to bear.] **1.** *Class. Archæol.* A jar or vase of a type characterized by a large oval or egg-shaped body, narrow cylindrical neck, and two handles rising nearly to the level of the orifice. Amphoræ are of two classes: (1) Those designed for holding or storing wine, oil, honey, corn, etc., which are commonly undecorated and usually pointed at the bottom (for fastening in the earth); — called also **diotæ** (sing. *diota*). (2) Decorated amphoræ, used chiefly as ornaments or given as prizes, as in the Panathenaic festival, where the victors in the games received painted amphoræ (filled with oil from the sacred olives) of a characteristic style. Decorated amphoræ were provided with disk-shaped bases. The amphora appeared in Greece in the period of geometrical decoration.

Amphora (*Diotia*) ($\frac{1}{24}$)

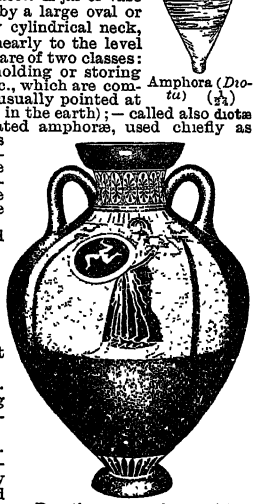
Panathenaic Amphora ($\frac{1}{6}$)

2. Hence, a measure of capacity. See MEASURE.
3. *Bot.* The permanent lower half of a pyxis.

am'pho-ral (-rȧl), *a.* [L. *amphoralis.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, an amphora.

am-phor'ic (ăm-fŏr'ĭk), *a. Med.* Produced by, or indicating, an empty cavity in the lungs giving a sound like that produced by blowing into an empty decanter; as, *amphoric* respiration or resonance. — **am'pho-ric'i-ty** (ăm'fō-rĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

am'pho-ter'ic (ăm'fō-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀμφότερος both.] Partly one and partly the other; both acid and alkaline. Cf. AMPHICHROIC.

am'ple (ăm'p'l), *a.* [F. *ample,* L. *amplus,* prob. for *amb-iplus* full on both sides, *-plus* is akin to L. *plenus* full. See FULL; cf. DOUBLE.] **1** Large; great in size, extent, capacity, or bulk, spacious; roomy; widely extended.

All the people in that *ample* house
Did to that image bow their humble knees *Spenser.*

2. Fully sufficient, abundant; liberal; copious; as, an *ample* fortune; *ample* justice.
3. Not contracted or brief, not concise; extended in application; diffusive; as, an *ample* narrative.

All statutes concerning matters specially favored by law receive an *ample* interpretation *Erskine's Principles*

Syn. — Full, spacious, extensive, wide; plentiful, plenteous, copious; bountiful, rich, munificent. See CAPACIOUS.

am-plec'tant (ăm-plĕk'tănt), *a.* [L. *amplecti* to embrace.] *Bot.* Clasping a support; as, *amplectant* tendrils.

am-plex'i-caul (ăm-plĕk'sĭ-kôl), *a.* [L. *amplexus* encircling + *caulis* stem.] *Bot.* Clasping or embracing a stem, as a leaf.

am'pli-ate (ăm'plĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *ampliatus,* p. p. of *ampliare* to make wider, fr. *amplus.* See AMPLE.] To enlarge. *Rare.*

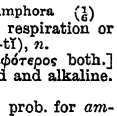
Amplexicaul Leaf.

am'pli-a'tion (ăm'plĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ampliatio:* cf. F. *amplation.*] **1.** Enlargement; amplification.
2. *Civil Law* A postponement of the decision of a cause.

am'pli-a-tive (ăm'plĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Giving a fuller meaning to something already known or known in part.
2. *Logic.* Adding in the predicate something not contained in the notion of the subject; as, an *ampliative* judgment.

"All bodies possess power of attraction" is an *ampliative* judgment; because we can think of bodies without thinking of attraction as one of their immediate primary attributes *Abp W Thomson*

am-plif'i-cate (ăm-plĭf'ĭ-kāt; *Barley and Johnson accent thus, Oxf. E. D. accents* am'plificate), *v. t.* [L. *amplificatus,* p. p. of *amplificare*] To amplify. *Obs. or R.*

am'pli-fi-ca'tion (ăm'plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n* [L. *amplificatio.*] **1.** Act of amplifying; enlargement; extension.
2. *Rhet.* The enlarging of a simple statement by particularity of description, the use of epithets, etc., for rhetorical effect, diffuse narration or description, or a dilating upon all the particulars of a subject.

Exaggeration is a species of *amplification* *Brande & C.*
I shall summarily, without any *amplification* at all, show in what manner defects have been supplied *Sir J Davies*

3. Matter by which a statement is amplified; an amplified or enlarged statement; as, the subject was presented without *amplifications.*
4. *Optics.* Magnification.

am-plif'i-ca-to-ry (ăm-plĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Serving to amplify or enlarge; of the nature of amplification; amplifying.

am'pli-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that amplifies; specif., *Micros.,* a negative lens placed behind the objective in order to enlarge the visual area.

am'pli-fy (ăm'plĭ-fī), *v. t.*; AM'PLI-FIED (-fīd); AM'PLI-FY'ING. [F. *amplifier,* L. *amplificare.* See AMPLE, -FY.]
1. To render larger, more extended, more intense, or the like; — used esp. of telescopes, microscopes, etc.
2. *Rhet.* To enlarge, as by discussion; to treat copiously by adding particulars, illustrations, etc.; to expand.

Troilus and Cressida was written by a Lombard author, but much *amplified* by our English translator *Dryden.*

Syn. — See INCREASE.

am'pli-fy (ăm'plĭ-fī), *v. i.* **1.** To become larger. *Obs.*
2. To speak or write with amplification; to dilate upon details; expatiate; — often with *on* or *upon.*

He must often enlarge and *amplify* upon the subject *South*
The author follows the Vulgate narrative closely as a framework, but *amplifies* and embroiders in the usual fashion. *Geo Saintsbury*

am'pli-tude (ăm'plĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *amplitudo:* cf. F. *amplitude.* See AMPLE.] **1.** State or quality of being ample, extent of surface or space; largeness of dimensions; size.

The cathedral of Lincoln . . is a magnificent structure, proportionable to the *amplitude* of the diocese *Fuller*

2. Largeness, in a figurative sense; breadth; abundance; fullness; as of: **a** Extent of capacity or intellectual powers. "*Amplitude* of mind." *Milton.* "*Amplitude* of comprehension." *Macaulay.* **b** Extent of means, resources, dignity, splendor, etc. "*Amplitude* of reward." *Bacon.*
3. a *Astrol.* The arc of the horizon between the true east or west point and the center of the sun, or a star, at its rising or setting. At the rising, the amplitude is eastern or ortive: at the setting, it is western, occiduous, or occasive. It is also northern or southern, when north or south of the equator. **b** *Astron.* (1) The arc of the horizon between the true east or west point and the foot of the vertical circle passing through any star or object; the complement of azimuth. (2) The arc of the horizon between the magnetic east or west point and a heavenly body; — called *magnetic amplitude.* The difference between this and the true or astronomical amplitude corresponds to the variation of the compass.
4. *Gun.* The horizontal line which measures the distance to which a projectile is thrown; the range. *Rare.*
5. *Physics.* The extent of a vibratory movement, as of a pendulum, measured from the mean position to an extreme, or measured, as used by some, from one extreme to the opposite, a quantity double the preceding.
6. *Math.* An angle upon which the value of some function depends; — used esp. in connection with elliptic functions.

amplitude compass. *Astron.* An azimuth compass for observing amplitudes, having its zeros at the east and west points.

am-pul'la (ăm-pŭl'ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LÆ** (-ē). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq* A flask of glass or earthenware, having two handles (rarely one) and a more or less globular body, used for carrying ointments, perfumes, etc., and for serving wine or beer at table.

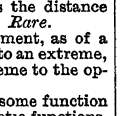
Ampulla, 1

2. *Eccl.* **a** A cruet for the wine and water at Mass. **b** The vase in which the holy oil for chrism, unction, or coronation is kept.
3. A leaden or glass flask carried by mediæval travelers, esp. by pilgrims. Cf. PILGRIM'S BOTTLE.
4. *Zoöl. & Anat.* A membranous sac or vesicle; esp.: **a** The dilatation containing a patch of sensory epithelium at one end of each semicircular canal of the ear. **b** In echinoderms, one of the muscular vesicles at the bases of the ambulacral suckers, by the contraction of which the suckers are protruded. **c** One of the dilatations of the lactiferous tubules of the mammary glands, which serve as reservoirs for the milk.
5. *Bot.* One of the small bladders attached to the leaves or roots of certain aquatic plants, as species of *Utricularia.*

am'pul-la'ceous (ăm'pŭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *ampullaceus.*] Like an ampulla; flask-shaped; bladderlike.

am'pul-lar (ăm'pŭ-lär; ăm-pŭl'ẽr) } *a.* Resembling, or
am'pul-la-ry (-lȧ-rĭ) } pert. to, an ampulla.

Am'pul-la'ri-a (ăm'pŭ-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See AMPULLA.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of fresh-water tænioglossate gastropods of warm countries, the type and chief genus of a family, **Am'pul-la-ri'i-dæ** (-lȧ-rĭ'ĭ-dē). The species are called *apple shells.* They have, besides the long tentacles, a pair of tentacle-like processes, and have the left side of the branchial chamber modified into a pulmonary sac and the right side with a large branchia.

am'pul-late (ăm'pŭ-lāt, ăm-pŭl'-) } *a.* Having an ampulla;
am'pul-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } flask-shaped, bellied

am-pul'li-form (ăm-pŭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Flask-shaped; dilated.

am'pu-tate (ăm'pū-tāt), *v. t.*; AM'PU-TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); AM'PU-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *amputatus,* p. p. of *amputare; am-* = *ambi-* + *putare* to prune, *putus* clean. See PUTATIVE.] **1.** To prune or lop off, as branches or tendrils.
2. *Surg.* To cut off (a limb or portion of a limb, or projecting part of the body); — usually distinguished from *excise.*

am'pu-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *amputatio:* cf. F. *amputation.*] Act or process of amputating. — **am'pu-ta'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **amputation in continuity,** *Surg.,* amputation performed through a bone and not through a joint.

am'rad gum (ăm'răd). A gum used as a substitute for gum arabic, yielded by the babul. See BABUL.

am-ri'ta, am-ree'ta (ăm-rē'tȧ), *n.* [Skr. *amṛta.*] *Hindu Myth.* Immortality; also, the nectar conferring immortality. — *a.* Ambrosial; immortal.

Wide-petaled plants that boldly drink
Th *Amreeta* of the sky *Mrs Browning*

a-muck' (ȧ-mŭk'), *a.* [Malay *amog* furious.] Possessed with homicidal mania, or murderous frenzy. Cf. AMOK. — *adv.* In a frenzied, murderous manner.

to run **amuck,** to rush out in a state of frenzy and attack every one met; to assail recklessly and indiscriminately.

Satire 's my weapon, but I 'm too discreet
To *run amuck,* and tilt at all I meet *Pope*

am'u-let (ăm'ū-lĕt), *n.* [L *amuletum* · cf. F. *amulette.*] An ornament, gem, or scroll, or a package containing a relic, etc., worn as a charm or preservative against evils or mischief, such as diseases and witchcraft, and often inscribed with a spell or magic incantation or symbol.

Syn. — See TALISMAN.

am'u-let'ic (-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an amulet; operating as a charm. — **am'u-let'ic,** *n. Obs. or R*

a-mur'cous (ȧ-mûr'kŭs), *a.* [LL. *amurcosus,* L. *amurca* the dregs of olives, Gr. ἀμόργη.] Full of dregs; foul. *Rare.* — **am'ur-cos'i-ty** (ăm'ûr-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.*

a-muse' (ȧ-mūz'), *v. t.*; A-MUSED' (*a*-mūzd'); A-MUS'ING (*a*-mūz'ĭng). [F. *amuser* to cause to muse or waste time; *à* (L. *ad*) + OF. *muser.* See MUSE, *v.*] **1.** To occupy or engage the attention of; to plunge in deep thought; to absorb, also, to distract; bewilder. *Obs.*

Being *amused* with grief, fear, and fright, he could not find the house *Fuller*

2 To entertain or occupy in a pleasant manner, to stir with pleasing or mirthful emotions; to divert.

A group of children *amusing* themselves with pushing stones from the top [of the cliff], and watching as they plunged into the lake *Gilpin*

3. To keep in expectation; to beguile; delude.

He *amused* his followers with idle promises *Johnson*

Syn. — Recreate, gratify, please, beguile, exhilarate. — AMUSE, ENTERTAIN, DIVERT. We are AMUSED by (or with) that which occupies the time lightly and pleasantly; as, to *amuse* one's self with a camera, by playing solitaire, etc. That which ENTERTAINS makes a larger demand on one's attention, and frequently implies more or less formal expedients or contrivances; as, to *entertain* one's self with a book, to *entertain* a company with music; "This evening we were *entertained* with the Old Bachelor, a comedy of deserved reputation" *(Taller).* We are DIVERTED by that which turns our thoughts aside to livelier interest than the regular routine; as, "I constantly peruse your paper as I smoke my morning's pipe . . ., and I never fail of being highly *diverted* or improved" *(Spectator);* "The *Diverting* History of John Gilpin" *(Cowper).* Both AMUSE and DIVERT apply especially to that which tickles our sense of humor, and in this sense are often followed by *at,* as, to be highly *amused at* his naive remark, to be vastly *diverted at* his ridiculous predicament. See PLAY, WHILE.

What he wanted was to be *amused,* to get through the twenty-four hours pleasantly, without sitting down to dry business *Macaulay.*

I am glad you admire Machiavel, and are *entertained* with Bufton, and edified with the divine Ashton. *T. Gray.*

ἀμφίθυρος sharpened on both sides.] *Biol.* Unequal-sided
am'phi-thu'ra (ăm'fĭ-thŭ'rȧ), **am-phith'y-ra** (ăm-fĭth'ĭ-rȧ),*n.* [Gr ἀμφίθυρος with a door on both sides] *East. Ch* A curtain hanging before the doorway of the sanctuary
am-phit'o-ky (-fĭt'ō-kĭ), *n.* [*amphi-* + Gr τόκος a bringing forth.] *Biol.* Production of male and female individuals in parthenogenesis. — **am-phit'o-kal,** *a.*—**am-phit'o-kous**(-kŭs),*a*
am-phit'ro-cha (ăm fĭt'rō-kȧ), *n.* [NL ; *amphi-* + Gr. τροχός a wheel.] *Zool.* A free-swimming larval form of certain polychætous annelids, having dorsal and ventral rings of cilia.
am-phit'ro-pal, *a Bot.* Amphitropous
am'phi-type (ăm'fĭ-tīp), *n.* [See AMPHI- ; TYPE.] *Photog* A picture taken by a process that makes it possible to change it from a negative to a positive
am-phiv'o-rous (ăm-fĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*amphi-* + *-vorous*] Eating both animal and vegetable food.
am'pho-darch (ăm'fō-dark), *n* [Gr ἄμφοδον a quarter of a town + *-arch.*] *Gr. Antiq.* The ruler of a district in a city
am-phod'e-lite (ăm-fŏd'ē-līt), *n.* [*amphi-* + Gr ὁδελός, equiv. to ὀβελός a spit.] *Min.* A variety of anorthite.
am'pho-di-plo'pi-a (ăm'fō-dĭ-plō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL] *Med* Diplopia of both eyes
am-phog'e-nous (ăm-fŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Amphigenous.
Am'pho-mœ'a (ăm'fō-mē'ȧ), *n* pl. [NL. ; *amphi-* + Gr ὁμοιος alike] *Zool.* A group equiv to AMPHINEURA
am'pho-phil'ic (-fĭl'ĭk), *a* [Gr. ἀμφω both + φιλεῖν to love.] *Biol* That may be stained by both acid and basic dyes.
am'phor. **am'phore,** *n.* An amphora. *Obs*
am'pho-ril'o-quy (ăm'fō-rĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [*amphoric* + L. *loqui* to speak.] *Med.* The utterance of amphoric sounds in speaking, as in certain lung diseases.
am'pho-roph'o-ny (-rŏf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*amphoric* + *-phony*] *Med.* An abnormal sound of the voice indicative of an amphoric condition of the lungs.
am'pho-rous (-rŭs), *a.* Having a hollow sound. See AMPHORIC "All the while droned on the *amphorous* note of the drum." *The Outlook.*
am-phry'sian (ăm-frĭzh'ăn ; -ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Amphrysius.*] Of or pert. to the Amphrysus, a small river of Thessaly; hence, pert to Apollo, who fed the herds of Admetus near this river; as the *Amphrysian* prophetess, or the Cumæan sibyl
am'pl. Ample *Ref. Sp.*
am'ple. ✝ AMPUL.
am-plect', *v. t.* [L. *amplecti.*] To clasp; embrace. *Obs.*
am'ple-ness, *n.* See -NESS
am-plex', *v. t.* = AMPLECT.
am'plex-a'tion, *n.* [L *amplexare* to embrace] Embrace. *Obs.*
am-plex'i-cau'date (ăm-plĕk'sĭ-kô'dāt), *a.* [L *amplexus* encircling + E *caudate.*] *Zool* Having the whole tail included in the interfemoral web ; — said of certain bats
am-plex'i-cau'line (-kô'lĭn ; -līn), *a. Bot.* Amplexicaul.
am-plex'i-fo'li-ate. *a* [L *amplexus,* p. p. + E. *foliate.*] *Bot.* Having amplexicaul leaves.
am-plex'ion, *n.* [L. *amplectı, amplexus,* to embrace.] Embracing. *Obs.*
Am'pli-as (ăm'plĭ-ăs). *Bib.*
am'pli-ate, *a.* [L. *ampliatus* made wider.] *Zool.* Having the outer edge prominent; — said of the wings of insects
Am'pli-a'tus (ăm'plĭ-ā'tŭs) *D. Bib.*
am'pli-ca-tive (ăm'plĭ-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* [LL. *amplicare, amplicatum,* to extend] Marked by increase or extension *Oxf E. D*
am-plif'i-ca-tiv Amplificative *Ref Sp*
am-plif'i-ca-tive (ăm-plĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tĭv), *a* Amplificatory
am'pli-fi-ca'tor (ăm'plĭ-fĭ-kā'tẽr ; ăm-plĭf'ĭ-), *n* [L.] An amplifier. *Rare*
am'pli-fied (ăm'plĭ-fīd). *p. p* & *p. a.* of AMPLIFY [AMPLE]
am'ply (ăm'plĭ), *adv* of **am'pol-los'i-ty** (ăm'pŏ-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [It *ampollosità.*] Bombast; turgid style. *R. Browning*
am-pongue' (ăm-pŏng'), *n* [From native name.] = AYAHI
ampte. ✝ ANT [MAN]
ampt'man.ampt'mand. ✝AMT-
am'pul (ăm'pŭl), *n* [AS. *ampella, ampolla.* L *ampulla:* cf. OF. *ampole.* F *ampoule*] **1.** A small bottle; a phial. *Obs.*
2. = AMPULLA. 2.
am'pul-li'tis (ăm'pŭ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *ampulla* + *-itis.*] *Med* Inflammation of an ampulla
am'pul-lous (ăm'pŭ-lŭs ; ăm-pŭl'ŭs), *a.* [LL. *ampullosus.*] Bombastic ; turgid — **am'pul-los'i-ty** (ăm'pŭl-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
am'pus-and'. **am'pus-sy-and'** ✝ AMPERSAND [putates]
am'pu-ta'tor. *n* One that amputates
am'pyx (ăm'pĭks), *n ; pl* E. PYXES (-ĭz ; ĭz), L. -PYCES (pĭ-sēz) [Gr ἄμπυξ.] *Gr. Antiq* A headdress ; specif. · a A fillet, band, or the like, for a woman's hair b A metal plate for the front of a horse's head.
am'ra (ăm'rȧ), *n* [Hind. & Skr. *āmra* mango tree] A gum from the anacardiaceous tree *Spondias mangifera. India.*
am'rall ✝ ADMIRAL
Am'ram (ăm'răm). *Bib.*
Am'ram-ites (-ĭts). *n pl. Bib.* Members of the tribe of Levi, of the Kohathite family
Am'ra-phel (ăm'rȧ-fĕl ; ăm-rā'-) *Bib*
am-ree'ta Var of AMRITA.
am'rel, am'rel-le. ✝ ADMIRAL
am'ry ✝ AMBRY
amsace. ✝ AMBSACE.
am'sel (ăm'zĕl), *n.* [G. See OUZEL.] a The ring ouzel (*Merula torquata*). b The European blackbird (*M merula*)
Am'set (ăm'sĕt), *n.* [Egypt. *Amset.*] See AMENTI.
Am-shas'pand (ăm-shăs'pănd), *n.* A Zoroastrian spirit of goodness and light
Amst. *Abbr.* Amsterdam.
amt. *Abbr.* Amount.
amt (ămt), *n.*; *pl* AMTER (-ẽr), E AMTS (ămts). [Dan & Norw., fr. G] Administrative territorial division in Denmark and Norway.
amte. ✝ ANT.
amti ✝ EMPTY
amt'man (ămt'măn), *n.*: *pl.* -MEN [G *amtmann,* Dan. & Norw *amtmand.*] In Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands, Germany, etc., a kind of local magistrate with varying powers Cf. AMMAN.
a-muck', a-muck'ing; a frenzied Malay *Obs.*
am'u-la (ăm'ŭ lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LAS (-lăz), L -LÆ (-lē). [LL. *amula,* L. *hamula,* dim. of L. *hama* bucket.] = AMA. *Eccl.*
a-mul'la (ȧ-mŭl'ȧ), *n. Bot* A small Australian shrub (*Myoporum debile*) having a bitterish berrylike edible fruit.
a-mu'nam, *n.* [Singhalese *amunȧ*] See MEASURE.
a-mur'ca (ȧ-mûr'kȧ), *n.* [It. or Sp., fr. L *amurca.*] The pulpy residue obtained in the manufacture of olive oil. It is used in making soap
A-mur'ru (*a*-mōōr'ōō), *n pl.* See AMORITE. [See -ABLE.]
a-mus'a-ble (ȧ-mūz'ȧ-b'l), *a.*

a-muse' (*ə-mūz'*), *v. i.* To muse; meditate. *Obs.*

a-mused' (*ə-mūzd'*), *p. a.* **1.** Diverted.
2. Expressing amusement; as, an *amused* look.

a-muse'ment (*ə-mūz'mĕnt*), *n.* [Cf. F. *amusement.*]
1. Deep thought, muse; also, bewilderment. *Obs.*
Here I . fell into a strong and deep *amusement*, revolving in my mind, with great perplexity, the amazing change of our affairs. *Fleetwood*
2. State of being amused; pleasurable diversion, also, that which amuses, entertainment; distraction.
His favorite *amusements* were architecture and gardening *Macaulay*
Thinking, at any rate, is an arduous labor, the very antithesis of *amusement* and relaxation. *James Ward*
Syn. — Diversion, entertainment, recreation, relaxation, avocation, pastime, sport.

a-mus'er (*ə-mūz'ẽr*), *n.* One that amuses; specif.: **a** One that arrests or distracts the attention, esp. to no purpose, or deceitfully; hence, a deceiver, a cheat. *Obs. or Thieves' Cant.* **b** One who entertains or diverts another.

a-mu'si-a (*ā-mū'zĭ a*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr *ἀμουσος* unmusical, *ἀ-* not + *μοῦσα* music.] *Med.* Aphasia marked by inability to produce or recognize musical sounds.

a-mus'ing (*ə-mūz'ĭng*), *p. a.* Giving amusement; diverting; as, an *amusing* story. — **a-mus'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **a-mus'ing-ness**, *n.*

a-mu'sive (*ə-mū'zĭv*; -sĭv; 277), *a.* Tending to amuse, esp., tending or fitted to tickle the fancy or excite mirth. — **a-mu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **a-mu'sive-ness**, *n.*

am'vis (*ăm'vĭs*), *n.* [*ammonium* (nitrate) + L. *vis* strength, force.] An explosive consisting of ammonium nitrate, dinitrobenzene, chlorated naphthalene, and wood meal.

Am'y-clæ'an (*ăm'ĭ-klē'ăn*), *a.* [L. *Amyclaeus*, Gr. *Ἀμυκλαῖος.*] Of or pertaining to Amyclæ, a town of ancient Laconia. — **Amyclæan brothers** (L. *Amyclæi fratres*), Castor and Pollux, who were said to have dwelt in Amyclæ. — **A. silence**, a disastrous silence such as that attributed to the inhabitants of the Greek city of Amyclæ, or, according to some, of a town of the same name in Latium. The inhabitants' obedience to a law (enacted because of false alarms) forbidding the announcement of an enemy's approach caused the fall of the city.

a-myg'da-la (*ə-mĭg'dă-la*), *n.*; *pl.* **-læ** (*-lē*). [L., an almond, fr. Gr. *ἀμυγδάλη.* See ALMOND.] **1.** An almond.
2. *Anat.* **a** One of the tonsils of the pharynx. **b** One of the rounded prominences of the lower surface of the lateral hemispheres of the cerebellum, each side of the vallecula.

A-myg'da-la'ce-æ (*ə-mĭg'dă-lā'sē-ē*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Rosales), the almond, or plum, family, distinguished by the single pistil with united carpels, and the characteristic drupe, or stone fruit. There are 6 genera, of which *Prunus*, including the plums, and *Amygdalus*, including the peach and almond, are the most important. The family is also known by the names *Drupaceæ* and *Prunaceæ*. — **a-myg'da-la'ceous** (*-shŭs*), *a.*

a-myg'da-late (*ə-mĭg'dă-lāt*), *a.* Like, or made of, almonds.

a-myg'da-late, *n.* **1.** *Med.* Milk of almonds.
2. *Chem.* A salt of amygdalic acid.

am'yg-dal'ic (*ăm'ĭg-dăl'ĭk*), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid formed as a decomposition product of amygdalin.

a-myg'da-li-form (*ə-mĭg'dă-lĭ-fôrm*), *a.* Almond-shaped.

a-myg'da-lin (*ə-mĭg'dă-lĭn*), *n. Chem.* A glucoside, $C_{20}H_{27}O_{11}N$, extracted from bitter almonds as a white, crystalline substance. On being decomposed it yields glucose, hydrocyanic acid, and oil of bitter almonds.

a-myg'da-line (*-lĭn*), *a.* [L. *amygdalinus.*] Pertaining to or resembling almonds.

a-myg'da-lo- (*ə-mĭg'dă-lō-*). A combining form for *amygdala*, tonsil; as, *amygdalo*-uvular, *amygdalo*tome.

a-myg'da-loid (*-loid*), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμύγδαλον* almond + *-oid.* cf. F. *amygdaloïde.*] *Petrog.* Any igneous rock that contains small cavities produced before solidification by expansion of steam, and afterwards filled, wholly or in part, by deposits of different minerals, esp. agate, quartz, calcite, and the zeolites.

a-myg'da-loid (*-dă-loid*) } *a.* **1.** Almond-shaped.
a-myg'da-loi'dal (*-loi'dăl*) } **2.** Pert. to, or of the nature of, the rock amygdaloid; as, *amygdaloidal* structure.
amygdaloid nucleus, *Anat.*, the small mass of gray matter in front of the extremity of the descending horn of the lateral ventricle in which the nucleus caudatus and tænia semicircularis end.

a-myg'da-loi'dal, *n.* A rock of amygdaloidal structure.

a-myg'da-lo-u'vu-lar (*ə-mĭg'dă-lō-ū'vū-lăr*), *a.* [*amygdalo-* + *uvular.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to, or including, the amygdalæ and the uvula of the cerebellum.

A-myg'da-lus (*-dă-lŭs*), *n.* [L, almond tree, Gr. *ἀμύγδαλος.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic trees and shrubs, type of the family Amygdalaceæ. It is distinguished from *Prunus* by the more numerous stamens, the often velvety exocarp, and the deeply grooved stone. *A. persica* is the peach, *A. communis* the almond.

a-myg'do-phe'nin (*-dō-fē'nĭn*), *n.* [*amygd*ala + *phen*ol + *-in.*] *Pharm.* A derivative of mandelic acid and phenol, useful as an analgesic, and as a remedy for rheumatism.

a-myg'dule (*ə-mĭg'dūl*), *n. Petrog.* One of the rounded nodules or geodes occurring in amygdaloid.

am'yl (*ăm'ĭl*), *n.* [L. *amylum* starch + *-yl.* Cf. 2d AMYL.] *Org. Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, C_5H_{11}, existing in several isomeric modifications. Its compounds occur in fusel oil, in the essences of various fruits, etc.

am'yl (*ăm'ĭl*), *n.* [L. *amylum*, fr. Gr. *ἄμυλον* fine meal, neut. of *ἄμυλος* not ground at the mill, — hence, of the finest meal; *ἀ-* not + *μύλος, μυλη*, mill.] Starch; also, very fine meal or flour. *Obs.*

am'y-la'ceous (*ăm'ĭ-lā'shŭs*), *a.* [See AMYL starch.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, starch; starchy.

amyl acetate. *Chem.* A colorless, liquid ester, $CH_3CO_2C_5H_{11}$, of agreeable odor, like that of pears. It is used in the manufacture of artificial fruit essences.

amyl acetate lamp, *Photom.*, a lamp in which amyl acetate is burned, used as a standard of light. Cf. HEFNER UNIT.

amyl alcohol. *Org. Chem.* Any of eight isomeric liquid compounds, $C_5H_{11}OH$; ordinarily, a mixture of two of these forming a colorless liquid with a peculiar cough-exciting odor and burning taste, the chief constituent of fusel oil. It is used as a source of amyl compounds, such as amyl acetate, amyl nitrite, etc.

am'yl-am'ine (*ăm'ĭl-ăm'ĭn*; *-ə-mēn'*; 184), *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid, $C_5H_{11}NH_2$, having a peculiar odor. It is formed on decomposition of many nitrogenous substances, and is sometimes classed as a ptomaine.

am'y-lene (*ăm'ĭ-lēn*), *n. Chem.* Any of a group of isomeric hydrocarbons, C_5H_{10}, of the ethylene series. The colorless, volatile, mobile liquid commonly called amylene is a mixture of different members of the group.

a-myl'ic (*ə-mĭl'ĭk*), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, the radical amyl. — **amylic fermentation**, fermentation by which amyl alcohol is formed from sugar.

am'yl-lif'er-ous (*ăm'ĭ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs*), *a.* [L *amylum* starch + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing or producing starch.

amyl nitrite. A yellowish oily volatile liquid, $C_5H_{11}NO_2$, used in medicine as a heart stimulant and a vasodilator. The inhalation of its vapor instantly produces flushing of the face.

am'y-lo- (*ăm'ĭ-lō-*). Combining form: **a** Of *amylum*, starch; as, *amylo*dextrin, *amylo*genesis. **b** Of *amyl*, the radical.

a-myl'o-gen (*ə-mĭl'ō-jĕn*), *n.* [*amylo-* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* That part of the starch granule or granulose which is soluble in water.

am'y-lo-gen'e-sis (*ăm'ĭ-lō-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs*), *n.* [*amylo-* + *-genesis.*] The formation of starch.

am'y-lo-gen'ic (*-jĕn'ĭk*), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to amylogen.
2. Forming starch; — applied specif to leucoplasts.

am'y-loid (*ăm'ĭ-loid*) } *a.* [L. *amylum* starch + *-oid.*]
am'y-loi'dal (*-loi'dăl*) } Like or containing amylum, or starch; starchlike. — **amyloid degeneration**, *Med.*, a retrogressive process produced by the deposit of amyloid in various organs of the body. See AMYLOID, *n.*, 2 **b**.

am'y-loid (*ăm'ĭ-loid*), *n.* **1.** A nonnitrogenous starchy food; a starchlike substance
2. *Org. Chem.* **a** A starchlike substance produced by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on cellulose. **b** An amorphous, white, insoluble substance containing nitrogen and phosphorus, and occurring as an abnormal infiltration in the spleen, liver, kidneys, etc. Alkali decomposes it into chondroitin-sulphuric acid and a proteid.

am'y-lol'y-sis (*-lŏl'ĭ-sĭs*), *n.* [*amylo-* + *-lysis.*] *Chem.* The conversion of starch into soluble products, as dextrins and sugar, esp. by the action of enzymes. — **am'y-lo-lyt'ic** (*-lĭt'ĭk*), *a.*

am'y-lom'e-ter (*-lŏm'ĕ-tẽr*), *n.* [*amylo* + *-meter.*] Instrument for determining the amount of starch in a substance.

am'y-lo-plas'tic (*-lō-plăs'tĭk*), *a.* [*amylo-* + *-plastic.*] Starch-forming; amylogenic.

am'y-lop'sin (*-lŏp'sĭn*), *n.* [*amylo-* + Gr. *ὄψις* appearance.] *Physiol. Chem.* The diastase of the pancreatic juice. See DIASTASE

am'y-lose (*ăm'ĭ-lōs*), *n. Chem.* Any of the starch group, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, of the carbohydrates; as, starch, arabin, dextrin, cellulose, etc. See POLYSACCHARIDE.

am'y-lum (*-lŭm*), *n.* [L. See AMYL starch.] Starch.

amylum grain, amylum granule. *Bot.* One of the laminated starch bodies formed by the leucoplasts.

A-myn'o-don (*ə-mĭn'ō-dŏn*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀμυνα* defense + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct European perissodactyls related to the rhinoceros. They were hornless, but had the canines developed into curved tusks. — **a-myn'o-dont** (*-dŏnt*), *a. & n.*

am'y-ot'ro-phy (*ăm'ĭ-ŏt'rō-fĭ*), *n.* [*a-* not + *myo-* + *-trophy.*] *Med.* Atrophy of a muscle or the muscles. — **a-my'o-troph'ic** (*ə-mī'ō-trŏf'ĭk*; *ăm'ĭ-*), *a.*

Am'y-ral'dism (*ăm'ĭ-răl'dĭz'm*), *n.* A liberal form of Calvinism taught by Amyraldus (Moise Amyraut, 1596-1664) at Saumur, France. — **Am'y-ral'dist**, *n.*
Having demolished Capellus, the Consensus condemns *Amyraldism*, — universal atonement and the doctrine that God desires the salvation of all. *G P Fisher*

Am'y-ris (*ăm'ĭ-rĭs*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *μύρον* balsam.] *Bot.* A genus of rutaceous trees and shrubs of tropical America. Many species yield aromatic resins and ethereal oils. *A. balsamifera* is the Jamaica rosewood.

an (*ăn*), *or* **a**, *a.*, usually called the *indefinite article*. [AS. *ān* one, the same word as the numeral. See ONE; cf. A.] One or any, — without special emphasis on the number.
☞ It is used before nouns of the singular number denoting an individual object, or a quality individualized, before collective nouns, and also before plural nouns when the adjective *few* or the phrase *great many* or *good many* is interposed; as, *a* dog, *an* owl, *a* house, *a* man; *a* color; *an* elegance, *a* sweetness; *a* hundred, *a* fleet, *an* army, *a* regiment; *a* few persons, *a* great many days. In such expressions as "twice *an* hour," "once *an* age," "a shilling *an* ounce," "a dollar *a* pound" (see A, *adj.*, 2), it has a distributive force, and is equivalent to *each, every.*
☞ In present usage *an* is invariably used before words beginning with a vowel sound, as *an* enemy, *an* hour, *an* oak, and *a* is invariably used, except as noted below, before words beginning with a consonant sound, as *a* table, *a* woman, *a* year, *a* unit, *a* eulogy, *a* oneness, such *a* one, *a* history, *a* historian, *a* hypothesis, *a* hyena. Some writers, however, use *an* before words beginning with *h* in an unaccented syllable, as *an* historian, *an* hypothesis, *an* hotel; and British writers not uncommonly use *an* before such words as *union, eve, euphony, eudometer, euphonic*, etc., beginning with the sound of y (ū = yōō). Formerly *an* was used before both consonant and vowel sounds. "*An* enough." *Milman.* "*An* universal." *Lockhart.* "*An* union." *Poll. & Mall.*

an, *or*, *later*, **an'** (*ăn*), *conj.* [Shortened fr. *and*, ME. *an, and*, sometimes *and if*, in introducing conditional clauses, like Icel *enda* if, the same word as *and.*] **1.** And. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. If. *Archaic.*
Nay, *an* thou dalliest, then I am thy foe *B Jonson*
☞ In the sense of "and" the word is now chiefly used in the form *an'*, to represent dialectic or illiterate speech; but in the sense of "if" it is still in good usage in both forms, either as an archaism or as a literary word.

an-. A prefix denoting *not, without*, etc. See A-, not.

an-. A prefix denoting *up, again*, etc. See ANA-.

an-. Assimilated form of AD-.

-an (*-ăn*). [L *-anus*, ct. F *-ain.*] A suffix having the general sense of *belonging* or *pertaining to*, primarily forming adjectives, of which many are also used substantively, some chiefly so; as in Anglican, human, metropolitan, sylvan, etc. It is often used in zoology to form singulars for the plural group names in *-a, -æ*, etc.; as in crustacean, meropidan, saprophagan, etc.

-an. Also **-ane** *Org. Chem.* A suffix used in naming certain substances which yield sugar by hydrolysis; as, pentosan, xylan. Cf. -ANE.

an'a- (*ăn'ə-*). [Gr. *ἀνά* on, *in comp.*, on, up See ON.]
1. A prefix in words from the Greek (sometimes through LL and F.) denoting *up, upward, throughout, backward, back, again, anew*, or (intensively) *greatly* or *excessively.*
2 *Chem.* A prefix indicating a certain arrangement of substituting groups. See NAPHTHALENE, QUINOLINE.

-a'na (*-ā'nə*; *-ăn'ə*) [The neut. pl. ending of Latin adjectives in *-anus.*] A suffix to names of persons or places, denoting a *collection of bibliography, anecdotes, literary gossip*, or other facts or pieces of information *concerning something*; as in *Americana*, Johnsoniana, etc.

a'na, *n.* A collection of facts or pieces of information.
It has been said that the table talk of Selden is worth all the *ana* of the continent *Hallam*

a'na (*ā'nə*; *ăn'ə*), *adv.* [Gr. *ἀνά* (used distributively).] *Med.* Of each an equal quantity; — used in prescriptions, and usually written ℞ or ℞℞; as, wine and honey ℞℞ ℥ ij., that is, of wine and honey, each, two ounces.
An apothecary with a long bill of *anas* *Dryden*

An'a-bæ'na (*ăn'ə-bē'nə*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀναβαίνειν* to go up.] *Bot.* A small but widely distributed genus of minute unicellular fresh-water algæ of the family Nostocaceæ. They often contaminate reservoirs, causing a pronounced fishy taste and odor, and sometimes causing a cloudy appearance. Also [*l. c.*], an individual or a mass of individuals of this genus.

An'a-bap'tism (*ăn'ə-băp'tĭz'm*), *n* [L. *anabaptismus*, Gr. *ἀναβαπτισμός*: cf. F. *anabaptisme.*] **1.** The doctrine, practices, or the like, of the Anabaptists.
2. [*l. c.*] Rebaptism, as of those baptized by heretics.

An'a-bap'tist (*-tĭst*), *n.* [LL. *anabaptista*: cf. F. *anabaptiste.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of the party which in 1523 arose in Zurich among the followers of Zwingli, the Reformer of Switzerland, advocating the ideas: (1) that infant baptism had no Scripture warrant and was inefficacious; (2) that the church was composed only of the saints, that is, of those who were true Christians and had been baptized on confession of faith; (3) that there should be no union of church and state and no interference of the civil power with ecclesiastical affairs. The party was everywhere persecuted, and, largely owing to this persecution, became divided, one part turning towards mysticism and the other towards fanaticism. The fanatics figured largely in the Peasant War in Germany in 1525. They gathered in Münster in Westphalia, and established there in 1534 what they called the *Kingdom of Zion*, practicing community of goods and, it is said, gross licentiousness, until the city was reduced in 1535 by the Roman Catholic bishop. Among the earliest Anabaptists pouring and sprinkling as well as immersion were employed, but soon immersion became the only mode, as it is among their descendants, the modern Baptists.

An'a-bap-tis'tic (*-băp-tĭs'tĭk*) } *a.* Pertaining or attributed to the Anabaptists or their doctrines. — **An'a-bap-tis'ti-cal**, *adv.*
An'a-bap-tis'ti-cal (*-tĭ-kăl*) }

an'a-bap-tize' (*-băp-tīz'*), *v. t.*; **-BAP-TIZED'** (*-tīzd'*); **-BAP-TIZ'ING** (*-tīz'ĭng*). [Gr *ἀναβαπτίζειν*. See ANA-; BAPTIZE.] To rebaptize; to rechristen, also, to rename. *Rare.*

An'a-bas (*ăn'ə-băs*), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναβας, ἀναβάντος*, p. p. of *ἀναβαίνειν* to go up; *ἀνά* up + *βαινειν* to go.] *Zool.* A genus of small perchlike fresh-water acanthopterygian fishes of southeastern Asia and Africa. It is the type of a family, **An'a-ban'ti-dæ** (*-băn'tĭ-dē*),

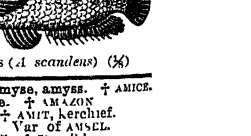
Anabas (*A. scandens*) (⅓)

a-mus'ee' (*ə-mūz'ē'*), *n.* See -EE. **am'u-sette'** (*ăm'ū-zĕt'*), *n.* [F.] A kind of light, rifled field gun (now obsolete).
a-mu'siv. Amusive. *Ref. Sp.*
a-mut'ter, *adv & a.* Muttering.
a-mu'yon (*ə-mōō'yŏn*), **a-mu'yong** (*-yŏng*), *n.* [Native name] Any of several annonaceous trees, as species of *Melodorum* or *Xylopia. Phil. I.*
a-muze', *n.* Musing. *Rare.*
‖ **am-wal'** (*ăm-wŏl'*), *n.* [Hind. *amwal*, pl. fr. Ar. *māl* goods, riches] Goods; chattels. *India.*
A'my (*ā'mĭ*), *n.* [F. *Aimée*, prop p. p. fem. of *aimer* to love, L. *amare.*] Lit., beloved; — fem. prop. name. L. *Amata* (*ə-mā'tə*); F. *Aimée* (*ĕ'mā'*); It *Amata* (*ä-mä'tä*).
a-my' (*ā-mē'*), *n.* [F. *ami.* fr. ... *amicus.*] **1.** † AMI.
2. *Law* A friend. See PROCHEIN AMY.
a-myc'tic (*ə-mĭk'tĭk*), *a.* [L. *amyctícus*, fr Gr *ἀμυκτικός.*] Causing excoriation; abrasive.
Am'y-cus (*ăm'ĭ-kŭs*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr *Ἄμυκος.*] See ARGONAUT, *n.*, 1.
am'y-don, am'y-doun, *n.* [F. *amidon* starch.] Very fine meal or flour. Cf. AMYLUM. *Obs.*
a-my'el-en'ce-pha'lĭ-a (*ə-mī'ĕl-ĕn'sĕ-fā'lĭ-ə*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *μυελός* marrow + *ἐγκεφαλος* brain.] *Terat.* Absence of brain and spinal cord. — **a-my'el-en'ce-phal'ic** (*-făl'ĭk*). **-en-ceph'a-lous** (*-ĕn-sĕf'ə-lŭs*), *a.*
am'y-e'li-a (*ăm'ĭ-ē'lĭ-ə*; *-ē'lĭ-ə*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *μυελός* marrow.] *Terat.* Congenital absence of the spinal cord. — **am'y-el'ic** (*-ĕl'ĭk*), **a-my'e-lous** (*ə-mī'ĕ-lŭs*), *a*
a-my'e-lin'ic (*ə-mī'ĕ-lĭn'ĭk*), *a.* [*a-* not + *myelin.*] *Anat.* Non-medullated: — of nerve fibers.
a-myc'tic (*ə-mĭk'tĭk*), *a.* [L. *n* [*a-* not + *myelo-* + *-trophy.*] Atrophy of the spinal cord
a-myg'dal. *n.* Amygdala. *Obs.*
a-myg'da-lif'er-ous (*ə-mĭg'dă-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs*), *a.* [L. *amygdalum* + *-ferous.*] Almond-bearing.
a-myg'da-li'tis (*-lī'tĭs*), *n.* [NL. See AMYGDALA.] Tonsillitis.
a-myg'da-lop'a-thy (*-lŏp'ə-thĭ*), *n.* [*amygdalo-* + *-pathy*] *Med.* Disease of the tonsils.
a-myg'da-lo-tome (*ə-mĭg'dă-lō-tōm*). *n*, lot'o-my (*-lŏt'ō-mĭ*). *n.* [*amygdalo-* + *tome, -tomy.*] = TONSILLOTOME, -LOTOMY.
amyke, *n* [L. *amicus.*] A friend *Obs.*
am'y-lase (*ăm'ĭ-lās*), *n* [L. *amylum* starch + *-ase*] *Chem.* a Diastase. **b** A supposed constituent of diastase.
am'y-late (*-lāt*), *n. Chem.* An amyl alcoholate Cf. ETHYLATE.
amyle † AMYL, the radical.
am'y-lin (*ăm'ĭ-lĭn*), *n.* [See AMYLUM.] *Chem.* See STARCH.
am'yl-o-cel'lu-lose' (*-lō-sĕl'ū-lōs'*), *n* Starch cellulose.
am'y-lo-dex'trin (*-dĕks'trĭn*). *n* [*amylo-* + *dextrin.*] See STARCH.
am y-lo-hy-drol'y-sis. *n.* [*amylo-* + *hydrolysis.*] *Chem.* Hydrolysis of starch; amylolysis.
am'y-loi-do'sis (*ăm'ĭ-loi-dō'sĭs*). *n* [NL. *amyloid* + *-osis.*] *Med* Amyloid degeneration
a-myl'o-in (*ə-mĭl'ō-ĭn*), *n* [*amyl-* + *-o-* + *-in.*] *Chem* Same as ERYTHRITE.
am y-lo-leu'cite *n* [*amylo-* + *leucite.*] *Bot* A pseudolast
am'y lom (*ăm'ĭ-lŏm*), *n* [*amyl* + *-ome.*] *Bot* Starch-containing parenchyma.
am'y-lon (*-lŏn*), *n.* [Gr. *ἄμυλον* starch.] *Chem.* Maltose
am'y-lo-plast (*-lō-plăst'*), *n. Bot.* A leucoplast.
am'y-lo-plas'tid (*-plăs'tĭd*), *n.* Also **am'y-lo-plas'tide** [*amylo-* + *plastid.*] *Bot.* A leucoplast
am'y-lo-syn'the-sis. *n. Bot.* Starch formation in plants.
amylum body *Bot* A starch grain [renoid
amylum center *or* **centre** A pyamylum star *Bot* A tuberlike subterranean propagative body, packed with starch granules, in the plant *Chaetosteliger a.*
a-my'o-sthe'ni-a (*ə-mī'ō-sthē'nĭ-ə*; *-sthĕs-nī'ə*), *n.* [NL., *a-* not + Gr *μῦς, μυός*, muscle + *σθένος* strength.] *Med.* Defective muscular action.
a-my'o-sthe'nic (*-sthĕn'ĭk*) *a* An absence arrestive of muscular action
a-my'o-tro'phi-a (*-trō'fĭ-ə*), *n* [NL.] *Med.* = AMYOTROPHY.
am'y-ous (*ăm'ĭ-ŭs*), *a.* [Gr. *ἄμυος*] *Med.* Wanting in muscle or muscular strength.
am'y-rin (*-rĭn*). *n.* [From AMYRIS.] *Chem.* A crystallizable resin from the Manila elemi
a'my-root' (*ā'mĭ-*), *n. Bot.* See CANADIAN HEMP.
amys, amyse, amyss. † AMICE.
amysone. † AMAZON
amyt † AMIT, kerchief.
am'zel Var of AMSEL.
Am'zi (*ăm'zī*). *Bib.*
A-my'zon for-ma'tion (*ə-mī'zŏn*). [Because fossils of a certain fish (*Amyzon*) are found in it.] *Geol* A local (Nevada) subdivision of the Eocene.
an. † AND, HAVE, ON. [ONE
an (*ăn*). Obs or dial. form of
an *Abbr.* Anno (L., in the year); anonymous
A.-N. *Abbr.* Anglo Norman.
a'na. (*a'na*). Var. of ANNA, the money.
ana. *Abbr.* Anastomosing.
A. N. A. *Abbr.* Australian Natives Association.
A'na (*a'na*). Var of ANU.
A'nab (*ā'năb*). *Bib*
An'a-ban'ti-dæ (*ăn'ə-băn'tĭ dē*), *n. pl.* [NL.] See ANABAS

which have a part of the branchial apparatus modified into leaflike structures serving as an accessory breathing organ. The best known is *Anabas scandens* of India, about six inches long, called *climbing fish*, which can travel considerable distances overland, and is reported to climb trees.

a-nab'a-sis (*á*-năb'*á*-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. *ἀνάβασις.*] **1.** Lit., a journey upward; specif. [*cap.*], the inland march of the younger Cyrus with his army against Artaxerxes, narrated by Xenophon in a history, called "The Anabasis," famous for its account of the adventurous retreat of ten thousand Greek mercenaries from Cunaxa on the Euphrates to the Euxine Sea; hence, a military advance into a country.

The Russian *anabasis* and katabasis of Napoleon *De Quincey.*

2. *Med.* The first period, or increase, of a disease, augmentation. *Obs.* — **an'a-bat'ic** (ăn'*á*-băt'ĭk), *a Obs*

An'a-bleps (ăn'*á*-blĕps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀναβλέπειν* to look up.] *Zoöl.* A genus of cyprinodont fishes of tropical America, of both salt and fresh water. They have the eyes divided into an upper and lower division by the growth of two processes of the iris across the pupil and a band of conjunctiva across the cornea. They swim along the surface of the water with the eyes partly out of water, the upper part serving to see objects in the air, the lower, objects under water. They are called *four-eyes.*

an'a-bol'ic (-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀναβολή* something heaped up; *ἀνά* + *βολή* a stroke.] *Biol.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, anabolism.

an-ab'o-lism (ăn-ăb'ō-lĭz'm), *n Biol.* Constructive metabolism; — opposed to *katabolism.* See METABOLISM.

an'a-branch (ăn'*á*-brânch), *n.* [*anastomosing* + *branch.*] A branch of a river which reënters, or anastomoses with, the main stream; also, less properly, a branch which loses itself in sandy soil. See BILLABONG. *Australia.*

Such branches of a river as after separation reunite, I would term anastomosing branches; or, if a word might be coined, *anabranches*, and the islands they form branch islands. *Col Jackson*

a'na-ca-hui'te (ä'nä-ka-wē'tä) } n. [Mex. Sp., fr. Mex. *ana-*
a'na-ca-hui'ta (ä'na-kä-wē'tä) } *cahuite.*] A small boraginaceous tree (*Cordia boissieri*), said to be the tree from which the Aztec papyrus was made. *Sp. Amer. & Mex.*

an'a-camp'tic (ăn'*á*-kămp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνακάμπτειν* to bend back; *ἀνά* back + *κάμπτειν* to bend.] Reflecting or reflected; — formerly used of light (see ANACAMPTICS), but now only of sound; as, an *anacamptic* sound (an echo). — **an'a-camp'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

an'a-camp'tics (-tĭks), *n.* That branch of physics which treats of the reflection (formerly) of light (later called *catoptrics*), or (now) of sound.

An'a-can'thi-ni (-kăn'thĭ-nī; -kăn-thī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. *ἀκάνθινος* thorny, fr. *ἄκανθα* thorn.] *Zoöl.* An order or suborder of teleost fishes, having all the rays of the median and pelvic fins soft and jointed, the pelvic fins thoracic or jugular in position, and the air bladder, when present, usually without a duct. It comprises the codfishes, hakes, and their allies, and formerly sometimes comprised the flounders and soles. — **an'a-canth** (ăn'*á*-kănth), *n.* — **an'a-can'thine** (-kăn'thĭn; -thīn), *a. & n.*

An'a-car'di-a'ce-æ (-kär'dĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ANACARDIUM.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed family of trees and shrubs (order Sapindales), the cashew family, distinguished by the small regular dicœcious or perfect flowers with valvate petals, annular disk, and drupaceous fruit. There are about 50 genera and 400 species, many of economic importance, as the mango (*Mangifera*) and the pistache (*Pistacia*). The plants contain a milky or resinous, sometimes poisonous, juice. — **an'a-car'di-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

an'a-car'dic (-kär'dĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the cashew nut; as, *anacardic* acid.

An'a-car'di-um (-dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀνά* similar to + *καρδία* heart; — the fruit being likened to a bird's heart.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American trees, type of the family Anacardiaceæ, remarkable for their kidney-shaped fruit, borne on the end of a fleshy receptacle. *A. occidentale* is the cashew. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

an'a-ca-thar'sis (ăn'*á*-ká-thär'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνακάθαρσις* a clearing away.] *Med.* Vomiting; expectoration.

an'a-ca-thar'tic (-ká-thär'tĭk), *a. & n.* [Gr. *ἀνακαθαρτικός*, fr. *ἀνακαθαίρειν* to cleanse upward. See ANA; CATHARTIC.] *Med.* Emetic or expectorant.

An'a-char'sis Cloots', *or, sometimes,* **Cloots** (ăn'*a*-kar'sĭs klōts'). Baron Clootz (1755–94), an eccentric Prussian-French revolutionist; — a name assumed by himself. As a Prussian living at Paris, he likened himself to the Scythian Anacharsis, reputed to have sojourned at Athens; and he also called himself "Orator of the Human Race."

an'a-chron'ic (-krŏn'ĭk) } *a.* Marked by, or involving, an-
an'a-chron'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } achronism; anachronistic.

an-ach'ro-nism (ăn-ăk'rō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναχρονισμός*, fr. *ἀναχρονίζειν* to refer to a wrong time, to confound times, *ἀνά* + *χρόνος* time: cf. F. *anachronisme.*] **1.** A misplacing or error in the order of time; an error in chronology by which events are misplaced in regard to each other, esp. one by which an event is placed too early; falsification of chronological relation.

2. Anything, as a person, event, or sentiment, that is incongruous because its surroundings are not appropriate in point of time, as the Yankee in Mark Twain's "A Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court."

an-ach'ro-nis'tic (ăn-ăk'rō-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Characterized by anachronisms, of the nature of, or involving, anachronism

an-ach'ro-nize (ăn-ăk'rō-nīz), *v. t.* [Gr. *ἀναχρονίζειν.*] To make anachronous *Rare.* *Lowell.*

an-ach'ro-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Containing or being an anachronism; anachronistic — **an-ach'ro-nous-ly**, *adv.*

an-ac'la-sis (ăn-ăk'lá-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνάκλασις.* See ANACLASTIC.] **1.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* An exchange of place between a short syllable and a preceding long one, frequent in Ionic rhythms: thus, ⏑ – ⏑ – for – ⏑ – ⏑.

2. *Surg.* The forcible flexion of a limb.

an'a-clas'tic (ăn'*á*-klăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνακλᾶν* to bend back and break; to reflect (light); *ἀνα* + *κλᾶν* to break.] **1.** *Optics.* Pertaining to, or produced by, refraction.

2. Springing back, as the bottom of an *anaclastic* glass.

3. *Pros.* Relating to, or constituting, anaclasis.

anaclastic curves, apparent curves formed by refraction, seen, for example, at the bottom of a vessel of water. — **a. glass**, a glass flask with a thin flexible bottom which springs out or in with a cracking sound when air is forced into or sucked from the flask.

an'a-clas'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Formerly, that part of optics which treats of refraction; — later called *dioptrics.*

An'a-clete (ăn'*a*-klēt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάκλητος.*] Lit., the Recalled; — a designation of the emperor Julian (d. 363) (commonly but opprobriously called the Apostate), as if he were the reascending Apollo.

an'a-cli'nal (-klī'năl), *a.* [*ana-* + Gr *κλίνειν* to incline.] *Phys. Geog.* Descending in a direction opposite to the dip of strata; as, an *anaclinal* river; — opposed to *cataclinal.*

an'a-cœ-no'sis (-sē-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνακοινωσις* communication, fr. *ἀνακοινοῦν* to communicate] *Rhet.* A figure by which a speaker appeals to his hearers or opponents for their opinion on the point in debate.

an'a-co-lu'thic (-kŏ-lū'thĭk), *a.* Lacking grammatical sequence. — **an'a-co-lu'thi-cal-ly** (-thĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

an'a-co-lu'thon (-thŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -THA (-tha) [Gr. *ἀνακόλουθος*, -ον, not following, wanting sequence; *ἀν-* not + *ἀκόλουθος* following.] *Gram.* A want of grammatical sequence or coherence in a sentence; an expression in which the latter part does not syntactically correspond with the first part. This construction may result from, or be used to imply, such emotion or excitement as causes the proper construction to be forgotten, — in which case it forms an effective figure of speech

an'a-con'da (ăn'*á*-kŏn'dȧ), *n.* [Of Ceylonese origin?] **1.** Orig., a python of Ceylon, perhaps *Python molurus;* popularly, any large snake which crushes its prey; a boa.

2. *Zoöl.* A large snake (*Eunectes murinus*), of the boa family, of tropical South America. It is semiaquatic in its habits, and is said to become thirty or more feet long. It hunts chiefly at night, usually lying in wait in the water for animals which come to the shores to drink; but it is said also to climb trees. It is marked with a double row of large oval black spots along the back.

A-nac're-on (*á*-năk'rē-ŏn), *n.* [L, fr. Gr. *Ἀνακρέων.*] An Ionian Greek poet (563?–478 B. C.), famous for his light and graceful lyrics. An ancient epigram assigned to him the "triple worship" of the Muses, Wine, and Love.

Anacreon Moore, Thomas Moore, the poet, who in 1800 published a translation of the Odes of Anacreon — **A. of Painters**, Francesco Albani (1578–1660), who was distinguished for the softness of his style. — **A. of Persia**, Hafiz (d. 1389), the Persian poet, whose odes and lyric compositions, like those of Anacreon, celebrate the pleasures of love and wine. — **A. of the Guillotine**, Bertrand Barère (1755–1841), president of the French Convention, Nov. 29, 1792; — so styled because of the flowery and poetical language in which he spoke upon all the measures of the Reign of Terror.

A-nac're-on'tic (-ŏn'tĭk), *a.* [L. *Anacreonticus.*] Pertaining to, or after the manner of, the poet Anacreon. — *n.* A poem after the manner or style of Anacreon's lyrics — **A-nac're-on'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

‖ **an'a-cri'sis** (ăn'*a*-krī'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάκρισις.*] *Anc. Gr. Law.* The preliminary hearing in a case, at which all the evidence was submitted. Cf. DICASTERY.

an-ac'ro-my-o'di-an (ăn-ăk'rō-mī-ō'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [*ana-* + *acromyodian.*] *Zoöl.* Having the intrinsic syringeal muscles inserted on the dorsal ends of the bronchial semirings; — said of certain birds, as the American flycatchers.

an-ac'ro-tism (ăn-ăk'rō-tĭz'm), *n.* [*ana-* + Gr. *κρότος* stroke.] *Physiol.* A secondary notch in the pulse curve, in a sphygmographic tracing. — **an'a-crot'ic** (ăn'*á*-krŏt'ĭk), *a.*

an'a-cru'sis (ăn'*á*-krōō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνάκρουσις*, fr. *ἀνακρούειν* to push up or back; *ἀνά* + *κρουειν* to strike] *Pros.* One or two unaccented syllables prefixed to a verse properly beginning with an accented syllable. Hence applied to the initial notes in music beginning on a nonaccent or weak accent. — **an'a-crus'tic** (-krŭs'tĭk), *a.* — **an'a-crus'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

an'a-dem (ăn'*á*-dĕm), *n.* [L. *anadema*, Gr. *ἀνάδημα*, fr. *ἀναδεῖν* to wreathe; *ἀνά* up + *δεῖν* to bind.] A garland or fillet; chaplet; wreath. *Poetic. Drayton. Tennyson.*

an'a-di-plo'sis (ăn'*á*-dĭ-plō'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀναδίπλωσις*; *ἀνά* + *διπλοῦν* to double.] *Rhet.* Repetition of the last word or any prominent word in a sentence or clause, at the beginning of the next, with an adjunct idea, as, "He retained his virtues amidst all his *misfortunes* — *misfortunes* which no prudence could foresee or prevent."

an'a-dip'si-a (-dĭp'sĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀνά* + *δίψα* thirst] *Med.* Great or excessive thirst. — **an'a-dip'sic** (-sĭk), *a.*

an-ad'ro-mous (ăn-ăd'rō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr *ἀνάδρομος* running upward; *ἀνα* + *δρόμος* a running, *δραμεῖν* to run.] **1.** *Zool.* Ascending rivers from the sea, at certain seasons, for breeding, as the salmon, shad, etc.

2. *Bot.* Having the lowest secondary branches originating on the anterior side of the pinnæ, or the primary nerves in each segment given off on the anterior side of the midrib, as in *Asplenium.*

a-næ'mi-a, a-ne'mi-a (*á*-nē'mĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀναιμία*, *ἀ-*, *ἀν-*, not + *αἷμα* blood.] *Med.* A deficiency in the blood or its constituents, occurring as a symptom or result of many disorders or as a disease of obscure origin. There is a diminution in the number of red blood corpuscles and of their content of hæmoglobin. In severe cases many of them may be of defective shape. The plasma may be deficient in proteids and abnormalities in the leucocytes may occur. Pallor of the skin and mucous membranes, palpitation, and debility are prominent symptoms. See PERNICIOUS ANÆMIA.

a-næ'mic, a-ne'mic (*á*-nē'mĭk, *á*-nēm'ĭk 277), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with, anæmia.

an-a'ër-o'bi-a (ăn-ā'ĕr-ō'bĭ-*á*) } *n. pl.* [NL. *anaërobia; an-*
an-a'ër-obes (ăn-ā'ĕr-ōbz) } not + *aëro-* + Gr. *βίος* life.] *Bacteriol.* Anaerobic bacteria. They are called *facultative* anaërobia when able to live either in the presence or absence of free oxygen; *obligate*, or *obligatory*, anaërobia when they thrive only in its absence. See BACTERIA.

an-a'ër-ob'ic (-ŏb'ĭk), *a.* Able to live in the absence of free oxygen. — **an-a'ër-ob'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an-a'ër-o-bi-o'sis (-ō bī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + *aëro-biosis.*] Life or existence in the absence of free oxygen. — **an-a'ër-o-bi-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* — **an-a'ër-o-bi-ot'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

an'æs-the'si-a, an'es-the'si-a (ăn'ĕs-thē'sĭ-*á*; -zhĭ-*á*; *the æ in this and the following words is by some, esp. in England, pronounced* ē *when unaccented*, ĕ, *accented*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀναισθησία*; *ἀν-* not + *αἴσθησις* feeling: cf. F. *anesthésie.* See ÆSTHETICS.] Entire or partial loss or absence of feeling or sensation; a state of general or local insensibility usually produced by anæsthetics, by hypnotism, or by the inhalation or application of an anæsthetic.

an'æs-thet'ic, an'es-thet'ic (-thĕt'ĭk; *see* ÆSTHETIC), *a. Med.* a Capable of rendering insensible; as, *anæsthetic* agents. b Characterized by, or connected with, insensibility; as, an *anæsthetic* effect or operation. — *n.* An agent that produces insensibility to pain, as chloroform, ether, etc. — **an'æs-thet'i-cal-ly, an'es-** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

an-æs'the-tist, an-es'the-tist (ăn-ĕs'thē-tĭst; ăn'ĕs-thē'-), *n. Med* One who administers anæsthetics.

an'æs-thet'i-za'tion, an'es-thet'i-za'tion (ăn'ĕs-thĕt'ĭ-zā'shŭn; ăn-ĕs'thē-tĭ-), *n. Med.* Act or process of anæsthetizing, or state of being anæsthetized

an-æs'the-tize, an-es'the-tize (ăn-ĕs'thē-tīz; *see* ANÆSTHESIA), *v. t. Med.* To render insensible by an anæsthetic. — **an-æs'the-tiz'er, an-es'-** (-tīz'ĕr), *n.*

An'a-gal'lis (ăn'*á*-găl'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *anagallis* pimpernel, Gr. *ἀναγαλλίς.*] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Old World primulaceous herbs, the pimpernels, having opposite or verticillate leaves and small axillary pink, blue, or white flowers with a 5-parted rotate corolla. *A. arvensis*, the common pimpernel, or poor-man's-weatherglass, is a cosmopolitan weed Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus

an'a-gen'e-sis (ăn'*á*-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [*ana-* + *genesis.*] *Physiol.* Reproduction or regeneration of tissue. — **an'a-ge-net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

The *anagenetic* [vital] energy transforms the face of nature by its power of assimilating and recompounding inorganic matter, and by its capacity for multiplying its individuals *Cope*

an'a-glyph (ăn'*á*-glĭf), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάγλυφος* wrought in low relief, *ἀνάγλυφον* embossed work; *ἀνά* + *γλύφειν* to engrave.] **1.** Any sculptured, chased, or embossed ornament worked in low relief, as a cameo.

2. A kind of picture with two images printed nearly in superposition, one in red and the other in blue, giving a stereoscopic effect when viewed through an anaglyphoscope.

an'a-glyph'ic (-glĭf'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to anaglyphs, or
an'a-glyph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to the art of chasing, carving, or embossing in relief; anaglyptic; — opposed to *diaglyphic.*

an'a-glyph'o-scope (-ŏ-skōp), *n.* [*anaglyph* + *-scope.*] A pair of glasses, respectively red and blue, mounted for viewing similarly colored anaglyphs with stereoscopic effect.

an-ag'ly-phy (ăn-ăg'lĭ-fĭ), *n.* Art of carving, chasing, or embossing in relief; also, work so done in relief.

an'a-glyp'tics (ăn'*á*-glĭp'tĭks), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάγλυπτος* embossed.] Art of carving in low relief, embossing, etc.

an'a-basse' (ăn'*á*-băs'), *n.* [F.] A striped cotton stuff made in Normandy and the Netherlands

an-ab'a-ta (ăn-ăb'*a*-tȧ), *n.* [LL. *anabata, anabala.*] A hooded cape, worn esp. in the East in outdoor processions

an-ab'a-ther, an-ab'a-thrum, *n.* [L. *anabathrum*, fr Gr. *ἀνάβαθρον* a raised seat] A raised platform; also, a pulpit *Obs. & R.*

an'a-bi-o'sis (ăn *á*-bĭ-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ἀναβίωσις.*] Resuscitation after apparent death. — **an'a-bi-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

a'na-bo' (ä'nä-bō'), **a'na-bong'** (-bŏng'), *n.* [Native name.] Any sterculiaceous tree or shrub of the genus *Abroma*, yielding a fine silky fiber *Phil. J.*

an'a-bro'sis (ăn'*á*-brō'sĭs), *n.* [NL, fr Gr. *ἀνάβρωσις* an eating up.] *Med.* Superficial corrosion or ulceration of soft tissues. — **an'a-brot'ic** (-brŏt'ĭk), *a*

‖ **a-nac'** (a-nak'), *n.* [Tag.] A son or daughter

an'a-ca-lyp'sis (ăn'*á*-ká-lĭp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνακάλυψις* an uncovering.] An unveiling or revealing. *Rare*

an'a-camp'sis, *n* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνάκαμψις* a bending back.] Reflection See ANACAMPTIC.

an'a-can'thous (kăn'thŭs), *a.* [Gr *ἀνάκανθος*] Spineless.

an'a-ca'ra (-kȧ'rȧ), *n.* [Per. *naqārah.*] A kind of Oriental cavalry drum.

an'a-card, *n. Bot.* Any anacar diaceous plant, or its fruit

an'a-car'di-an, *a.* Anacardic. *Obs.* [*Obs or R.*]

an'a-car'dine, *a.* Anacardic.

an'a-cat'a-did'y-mus (ăn *a*-kăt'*á*-dĭd'ĭ-mŭs), *n.; pl.* -MI (-mī). [NL.; Gr *ἀνά* up + *κατά* + *δίδυμος* twin.] *Terat.* A twin monster united somewhere between the cephalic and caudal ends.

an'a-ce-no'sis (-sē-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. *ανακαινωσις* renewal.] Renovation.

an'a-ceph'a-læ-o'sis (-sĕf'*á*-lē-ō'sĭs). *n.* [NL., fr Gr. *ἀνακεφαλαίωσις* a summary.] A recapitulation; summary. *R.*

an'a-ceph'a-lize, *v. t.* [*ana-* + Gr *κεφαλή* head + *-ize.*] To recapitulate. *Obs*

An-ach'a-ris (ăn-ăk'*á*-rĭs). *n.* [NL.; *ana-* + Gr *χάρις* grace.] *Bot.* Syn. of PHILOTRIA

an-ach'o-ret, o-ret'i-cal, etc. ANCHORET, ANCHORETICAL, etc.

an-ach'o-rism (ăn-ăk'ō-rĭz'm), *n.* [*ana-* + Gr *χώρος* place] An error as to the place of an event or a thing. *Rare.*

an-ach'o-rite, an-ach'o-rite. ANCHORET

an'a-chron'i-cal-ly, *adv* of ANACHRONIC, -CHRONICAL

an-ach'ro-nis-mat'i-cal (rō-nĭz-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Anachronistic.

an-ach'ro-nist, *n.* One given to, or marked by, anachronisms. — **an-ach'ro-nis'ti-cal**, *a.*

an'a-cid'i-ty, *n.* [*an-* not + *acidity.*] *Med.* Lack of acidity.

an-ac'li-sis (ăn-ăk'lĭ-sĭs). *n* [NL., fr. Gr *ἀνάκλισις* a lying back.] *Med.* Decubitus.

an'a-co-lu'thi-a (ăn'*á*-kŏ-lū'thĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. *ἀνακολουθια* anacoluthon.] Quality or state of being anacoluthic

anaconda gourd. The Hercules'-club gourd.

an'a-crog'y-nous (ăn'*á*-krŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a* [*an-* not + *acrogynous*] *Bot.* Having the archegonia not arising on or near the apex of a shoot; — of certain Hepaticæ.

an'a-cu'sis (ăn'*a*-kū'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr *ἄκουσις* a hearing] Absolute deafness.

An'a-cyc'lus (-sĭk'lŭs), *n* [NL., for *Ananthocyclus*, *an-* not + *antho-* + Gr *κύκλος* circle.] *Bot* A genus of asteraceous herbs, of the Mediterranean region, having dissected leaves and white or yellow flowers. *A. pyrethrum* is the pellitory of Spain.

an'a-de'ni-a (-dē'nĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL; *an-* not + Gr. *ἀδήν* gland.] *Med.* a Deficient glandular activity b Absence of glands

an'a-did'y-mus (ăn'*á*-dĭd'ĭ-mŭs), *n.; pl* -MI (-mī). [NL.; *ana-* + Gr. *δίδυμος* twofold] *Terat.* A monster characterized by doubleness of parts normally single between the caudal and cephalic ends of the body.

An'a-do'li-an. Var of ANATOLIAN.

an'a-drom (ăn'*á*-drŏm), *n. Zool.* An anadromous fish

An'a-dy-om'e-ne (ăn'*á*-dĭ-ŏm'ē-nē), *n.* [L., fr Gr. *ἀναδυομένη*, lit., rising up out of the sea.] *Gr. Myth* An epithet of Aphrodite, alluding to the legend of her rising out of the sea at birth

An'æ-el (ăn'ē-ĕl). *Bib*

a-næ'ma-to'sis, a-ne'ma-to'sis (*á*-nē'ma-tō'sĭs). *n.* [NL. See ANÆMIA; -OSIS] *Med.* General or idiopathic anæmia.

a-næ'mi-al, a-ne'mi-al (-mĭ-*ăl*). *a Med.* Anæmic. *Rare.*

an-æ're-ta. = ANARETA.

an'æ-ret'ic (ăn'ē-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr *ἀναιρετικός* destructive; *ἀνά* up, away + *αἱρεῖν* to take] Lit., destructive; as, a *Astrol.* An aretic. See ANARETA. b *Med* Tending to destroy animal tissue.

an-a'ër-obe (ăn-ā'ĕr-ōb), *n* Sing. of ANAËROBES

an-a'ër-o'bi-an (-ō'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Anaerobic — *n.* An anaërobe.

an-a'ër-o-bies (ăn-ā'ĕr-ō-bĭz) *n. pl.* = ANAËROBES.

an-a'ër-o'bi-ous (-ō'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* Anaerobic

an-a'ër-o-bism (ăn-ā'ĕr-ō-bĭz'm), *n* = ANAËROBIOSIS.

an-a'ër-o'bi-um (-ō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* Sing. of ANAËROBIA.

an-a'ër-o-phyte, *n.* [*an-* not + *aerophyte.*] *Bot.* An anaërobe.

an-a'ër-o-plas'ty (ăn-ā'ĕr-ō-plăs'tĭ). *n.* [*an-* not + *aero-* + *-plasty*] *Med.* The treatment of wounds by exclusion of air — **an-a'ër-o-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* **an'æs-the'si-ant, an'es-the'si-ant** (ăn'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ănt), *a. & n. Med.* Anæsthetic.

an'æs-the-sim'e-ter, *or* an'es- (-thē-sĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*anæsthesia* + *meter.*] *Med.* An apparatus for measuring the amount of anæsthetic used in a given time.

an'æs-the'sine (ăn'ĕs-thē'sĭn, -sēn), *n.* Also **-sin.** *Med.* An odorless tasteless powder, used like cocaine as a local anæsthetic.

an'æs-the'sis, an'es-the'sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Anæsthesia.

an-æs'ti-o-log'i-cal (ăn-ĕs'tĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* See *A-*, not

a'na-gap' (*á* nä-găp'), *n.* [Tag.] A mimosaceous tree (*Pithecolobium montanum*), having durable wood *Phil J.*

an'a-gen-ne'sis (ăn'*á*-jĕ-nē'sĭs), [Cf. Gr. *ἀναγεννησις* regeneration.] = ANAGENESIS.

an'a-glyf. Anaglyph. *Ref Sp.* [TICS.

an'a-glyph'ics, *n.* = ANAGLYP-

an a-glyp'tic (-glĭp'tĭk), **an'a-glyp'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *anaglypticus*, Gr. *ἀναγλυπτος*, *ἀναγλυφος.*] = ANAGLYPHIC.

an'a-glyp'to-graph (ăn'ă-glĭp'tō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάγλυπτος* embossed + *-graph.*] An instrument (now superseded by photo-engraving processes) for the mechanical execution from any embossed object of an engraving giving the proper appearance of relief. — **an'a-glyp-tog'ra-phy** (-glĭp-tŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* — **an'a-glyp'to-graph'ic** (-tō-grăf'ĭk), *a*

an'a-go'ge (ăn'ă-gō'jē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀναγωγή* a leading up; *ἀνά* + *ἀγωγή* a leading, *ἄγειν* to lead.] **1.** An elevation of mind to things celestial.

2. The mystical or spiritual meaning or application of words; esp., the interpretation of the Bible in the fourth, or mystical, sense. See FOUR SENSES.

an'a-gog'ic (-gŏj'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *ἀναγωγικός*] Of, pertain-
an'a-gog'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ing to, or involving, anagoge; mystical. See ANAGOGE. — **an'a-gog'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an'a-gog'ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* Mystical interpretations or studies, esp. of the Scriptures.

an'a-gram (ăn'ă-grăm), *n.* [F. *anagramme*, LL. *anagramma*; Gr. *ἀνά* back, again + *γράφειν* to write. See GRAPHIC.] Lit., the letters of a word read backwards; usually, specif., the change of one word or phrase into another by the transposition of its letters. Thus *Galenus* becomes *angelus*; *William Noy* (the laborious attorney-general to Charles I.) may be turned into *I moyl in law.*

an'a-gram-mat'ic (ăn'ă-gră-măt'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *anagram-*
an'a-gram-mat'i-cal (-măt'ĭ-kăl) } *matique.*] Pertaining to, containing, or making, an anagram. — **an'a-gram-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an'a-gram'ma-tism (-grăm'ă-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναγραμματισμός*: cf. F. *anagrammatisme.*] Act or practice of making anagrams; also, divination by anagrams.

an'a-gram'ma-tist, *n.* A maker of anagrams.

an'a-gram'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t. & i.*; AN'A-GRAM'MA TIZED (-tīzd); AN'A-GRAM'MA-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). [Gr. *ἀναγραμματίζειν*: cf. F. *anagrammatiser.*] To transpose, as letters in a word, so as to form an anagram, to make an anagram.

An'a-gy'ris (ăn'ă-jī'rĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀνά* + *γῦρος* a ring; — in ref. to the reflexed pod.] *Bot.* A small genus of fabaceous shrubs of the Mediterranean region, having trifoliolate leaves, yellow flowers similar to those of *Laburnum*, and narrow compound pods. *A. fœtida* is the bean trefoil.

A-na'hi-ta (ä-nä'hē-tä), *n.* [OPer. *Anâhita*] *Persian Relig.* An ancient goddess of water, as a purifying and living element; hence, goddess of the fruitfulness of the earth and of animal life. She is also called *Ardvi Sura Anahita* (goddess from on high, undefiled). In Zoroastrianism she was retained as a genius or angel of the highest rank. By the Greeks she was called **An'a-ï'tis** (ăn'ă-ī'tĭs), and identified with such deities as Aphrodite, Artemis, Cybele.

a'nal (ā'năl), *a.* Pertaining to, or situated near, the anus.

anal angle, *Zoöl.*, the angle between the outer and inner margins of an insect's wing. — **a. canal**, *Anat.*, the terminal section of the rectum, directed backward and downward. — **a. fin**, *Zool.*, in fishes, a median unpaired fin on the lower posterior part of the body, sometimes confluent with the caudal fin. Rarely there are two anal fins, one behind the other, as in the cod. — **a. gland**, *Zool.*, a gland situated near, or connected with, the anus. Such glands, various in nature and function, occur in many different animals. In the skunk they furnish the offensive secretion; in *Murex* and other gastropods they secrete a purple dye, and in cuttlefishes the ink. — **a. margin**, *Zool.*, the inner margin of an insect's wing. — **a. nerve**, *Zoöl.*, a primary nerve of an insect's wing, posterior to the cubitus. There may be several such nerves, which are the most posterior nerves in the wing. *J. H. Comstock.* — **a. plate**. *Anat.* **a** In reptiles, the most posterior ventral scute. **b** In vertebrate embryos, the membrane, composed of endoderm and ectoderm, which closes the anus. — **a. vein**. *Zoöl.* = ANAL NERVE.

an-al'cite (ăn-ăl'sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναλκής* weak + *-ite.*] *Min.* A white or slightly colored zeolite, occurring in isometric crystals or massive. By friction, it acquires a *weak* electricity; hence its name. It is an original constituent of certain igneous rocks, and is by some writers classed as a feldspathoid. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 2.22–2.29.

analcite basalt. *Petrog.* An intrusive rock consisting of augite, olivine, magnetite, and analcite. It differs from common basalt in that analcite replaces feldspar.

an'a-lec'tic (ăn'ă-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* Relating to analects; made up of selections; as, an *analectic* magazine

an'a lects (ăn'ă-lĕkts) } *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀνάλεκτα*, fr. *ἀναλε-*
an'a-lec'ta (ăn'ă-lĕk'tă) } *γειν* to collect; *ἀνα* + *λέγειν* to gather.] **1.** A collection of literary fragments.

2 Specif., the Analects of Confucius. See FOUR BOOKS.

an'a-lem'ma (-lĕm'ă), *n.* [L., a sundial on a pedestal, showing the latitude and meridian of a place, Gr. *ἀνάλημμα* support, thing supported, sundial, fr. *ἀναλαμβάνειν* to take up.] **1.** *Geom.* An orthographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, the eye being supposed infinitely distant, and in the east or west point of the horizon.

2. *Astron.* An instrument (formerly much used) of wood or brass on which this projection of the sphere is made, having a movable horizon or cursor.

3. A graduated scale of the sun's declination and of the equation of time for each day of the year, drawn across the torrid zone on a terrestrial globe.

an'a-lep'sis (ăn'ă-lĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνάληψις*, lit., a taking up. See ANALEMMA.] *Obs. Med.* **a** Recovery of strength after sickness. **b** A species of epileptic attack.

an'a-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀναληπτικός* restorative.] *Med.* Restorative; giving strength. — *n.* A restorative.

an-al'gen (ăn-ăl'jĕn) } *n.* [Gr. *ἀναλγής* painless.] *Pharm.*
an-al'gene (-jēn) } A crystalline compound used as an antipyretic and analgesic, employed chiefly in rheumatism and neuralgia. It is a complex derivative of quinoline.

an'a-glyp'ton (ăn'ă-glĭp'tŏn), *n* An anaglyph.

an'ag-nor'i-sis (ăn'ăg-nŏr'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀναγνώρισις*; *ἀνά* + *γνωρίζειν* to recognize.] Recognition, as leading to a denouement. *De Quincey.*

an'ag-nost (ăn'ăg-nŏst), **an'ag-nos'tes** (-tēz), *n.* [L. *anagnostes*, fr. Gr. *ἀναγνώστης*.] A reader (aloud); specif.: *Eccl.* In the ancient church, the reader of the lessons; in the Eastern Church and other Oriental churches, one ordained as such, whose order is (usually) the first of the minor orders

an'ag-nos'tian, an'ag-nos'tic, *n.* An anagnost. *Obs*

an'a-go-get'i-cal (ăn'ă-gō-jĕt'ĭ-kăl). *a.* Anagogical. *Obs. & R.*

an'a-go'gy (ăn'ă-gō'jĭ), *n.* = ANAGOGE.

an'a-gram, *v. t. & i.* To anagrammatize.

an'a-graph (ăn'ă-grăf), **an-ag'ra-phy** (ăn-ăg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναγραφή* a writing out.] An inventory; a record. *Obs.*

an'a-gre, *n.* [L. *anagyros*, Gr. *ἀνάγυρος*. *Orf. E. D.*] The bean trefoil. *Obs.*

a-na'gua (a-nä'gwă). [Mex. Sp.] = ANAQUA.

an'a-gy'rine (ăn'ă-jī'rĭn; -rēn), *n.* Also **rin.** A poisonous alkaloid in *Anagyris fœtida.*

A'nah (ā'nä ; ăn'ä). *Bib*

a-na'hao (a-nä'hou). *n* [Tag., Visayan.] Any of several East Indian palms, esp. species of *Licuala* and *Livistona. Phil. I.*

A-na'ha-rath (*a*-nā'*ha*-răth). *Bib.*

A'na-heim dis-ease' (ä'nä-hīm). [From *Anaheim*, town in California.] A disease affecting the grape in California.

a-nai'. Var. of ANAY.

An'a-ï'a (ăn'*a*-ī'*ä*). *D Bib.*

An'a-ï'ah (ăn'ă-ī'*ä*; ă-nī'-). *Bib.*

An'a-ï'tis (ăn'ă-ī'tĭs), **A-nait'** (*a*-nīt'), *n.* [L. *Anaitis*. Gr. *Ἀναΐτις*.] See ANAHITA.

A'nak (ā'năk), *n.* [Heb] The Anakim collectively, — as now usually understood *Josh.* xv. 14.

a-nak'ra (*a*-năk'rä), *n.* [From a native name.] *Med.* A disease marked by small tumors on either side of the nose, occurring in negroes, esp. in West Africa.

An'a-kim (ăn'ă-kĭm), **An'a-kims** (-kĭmz), **A'naks** (ā'năks), *n pl* [Heb. The form *Anakims* is a double pl. See -IM.] *Bib.* A people or race of Palestine who were conquered by the Jews under Joshua. *Josh* xi. 21

an'a-ku'sis Var. of ANACUSIS.

anal. *Abbr.* Analogous; analogy; analysis, analytic; analytical; analyze; analyzer.

a'nal (ā'năl), *n. Zool.* The anal fin of a fish.

analasse + ANLACE.

an'a-lav (ăn'*a*-lăv), *n.* [Russ.] A kerchief with symbols, as the cross, worn by nuns in the Eastern Church.

an-al'cime (ăn-ăl'sĭm ; -shĭm), *n* [*an-* not + Gr. *ἄλκιμος* strong] *Min* Analcite.

an'a-lect. *n* [Gr. *ἀνάλεκτος* choice.] A select part *Obs.*

an'a-lem. *n.* = ANALEMMA *Obs.*

an'a-lep'si-a (ăn'*a*-lĕp'sĭ-*ä* ; -lĕp'shĭ-*ä*). *n.* [NL.] Analepsis.

an'a-lep'sy, *n* Analepsis

an'a-lep'ti-cal, *a* Analeptic.

an al-get'ic (ăn'ăl-jĕt'ĭk), *a.* & *n.* [Gr *ἀνάλγητος* painless.] *Med.* Analgesic.

an-al'gi-a (ăn-ăl'jĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + *algia.*] *Med.* Analgesia.

an-al'gic (-jĭk), *a.* Analgesic

a-nal'ic, *n.* To alienate *Obs. Scot.* — **a-nal'i-er**, *n.*

an'a-log Analogue. *Ref. Sp.*

2. *Logic.* A form of inference in which it is reasoned that if two (or more) things agree with one another in one or more respects, they will (probably) agree in yet other respects. The degree of probability will depend upon the number and importance of their known agreements

Analogy, as the name of a mode of reasoning, is generally taken for some kind of argument supposed to be of an inductive nature, but not amounting to a complete induction *J S Mill.*

3. *Geom.* Proportion; equality of ratios.

4. *Philol.* Similarity in the form or sense of words as forming a basis for their division into new word groups or categories, hence, in the history of language, the principle or process in accordance with which existing words are modified or new words created in conformity with established and familiar word groups or categories. Thus *princedom, popedom*, are modeled after *kingdom*, etc., the verb *glide*, pret. & p. p. *glided*, is now classed with regular or weak verbs like *guide*, *v. t.*, though it was originally an irregular or strong verb inflected like *ride*; *egotism* perhaps has its *i* from such words as *despotism, patriotism*, etc. *Analogy* is commonly limited to those cases in which only the forms of words are influenced (*formal* or *morphological* analogy). The process was formerly often called *false analogy.*

5. *Biol.* Correspondence in function between organs or parts of different structure and origin; — distinguished from *homology* (which see).

6. An analogue. *Rare.*

Syn. — See RESEMBLANCE.

analogies of experience, *Kantianism*, the a priori principles of substantiality, reciprocity, and causality.

an-al'pha-bet (ăn-ăl'fă-bĕt) } *n.* [Gr. *ἀναλφάβητος*, *ἀν-* not
an-al'pha-bete (-ăl'fă-bēt) } + *ἀλφάβητος* alphabet.] One ignorant of the alphabet or wholly illiterate. — **an-al'pha-bet'ic** (-bĕt'ĭk), **an-al'pha-bet'i-cal** (-bĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a* "The Italian favelle [dialects] being literary and not *analphabetic.*" *R. F. Burton.*

a-nal'y-sis (*ä*-năl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. *ἀνάλυσις*, fr. *ἀναλύειν* to unloose, to dissolve, to resolve into its elements, *ἀνά* up + *λυειν* to loose. See LOOSE.] **1.** A resolution of anything, whether an object of the senses or of the intellect, into constituent parts or elements; an examination of component parts, separately, or in their relation to the whole, as the words which compose a sentence, the tones of a tune, or the simple propositions which enter into an argument See SYNTHESIS.

The *analysis* of presentations must consist in distinguishing within a total presentation the partial presentations which enter into its composition *G F Stout*

2. *Chem.* **a** The separation of compound substances, by chemical processes, into their constituents **b** The determination, which may or may not involve actual separation, of one or more ingredients of a substance either as to kind or amount; also, the tabulated result of such a determination. Determination of the nature of the ingredients is called **qualitative analysis**; of their quantity, **quantitative analysis.** The latter, according to the methods employed, is said to be **gravimetric** or **volumetric.** The ingredient to be determined may be an element, as iron in an ore; a compound, as water of crystallization, a radical, as hydroxyl in an alcohol; or a mixture, as the volatile acids in butter. The determination of the elementary composition of a substance is called **ultimate analysis**, of radicals in a compound, or compounds in a mixture, **proximate analysis.**

3. **a** A syllabus, or table of the principal heads of a discourse, disposed in their natural order. **b** A brief, methodical illustration of the principles of a science, — nearly synonymous with *synopsis.*

4. *Biol.* The process of ascertaining the name of a species, or its place in a system of classification, by means of an analytical table or key. *Obsolete*

5. *Math.* **a** A method of proving propositions by assuming the result and reasoning back to the data or to already established principles (Euclid's use of the term). **b** The investigation of problems by the methods of algebra. **c** Generically, any of those methods that are based on considerations of number, as opposed to geometric intuition. **d** Often, the differential and integral calculus.

a-nal'y-sis si'tus (sī'tŭs). [NL., lit., analysis of situation.] *Math.* That branch of mathematics which investigates the properties of a geometrical configuration that are independent of its form and size. Euler's theorem as to the number of vertices, edges, and faces of a polyhedron is a proposition of *analysis situs.*

an'a-lyst (ăn'ă-lĭst), *n.* [F. *analyste.*] One who analyzes; one who is skilled or specially occupied in making analyses, as in the sciences of chemistry or mathematics

an'a-lyt'ic (ăn'ă-lĭt'ĭk) } *a* [Gr. *ἀναλυτικός*: cf. F. *analy-*
an'a-lyt'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *tique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to analysis; resolving into elements or constituent parts; as, an *analytical* experiment, *analytic* reasoning or *analytical* method of reasoning; — often contrasted with *synthetic.*

2. Hence, designating or pertaining to a language characterized by analysis; as, the *analytical* mode of comparing adjectives by means of *more* and *most* is distinguished from the *synthetic* or flexional mode by means of the suffixes *-er* and *-est.* See INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES.

analytical balance, a sensitive form of balance used in quantitative chemical analysis. — **analytic coefficients** *and* **solutions** (of differential equations), such as are analytic functions. — **a. function.** *Math.* See MONOGENIC. — **a. geometry**, *Math.*, geometry subjected to analytic treatment by means of the convention of coördinates; hence, the same as *algebraic* or *coördinate* geometry. — **a. judgment**, *Kantianism*, a judgment in which what is predicated is already implied in the subject of the predication; — contrasted with the *synthetic judgment*, in which the predicate adds something not contained in the subject. — **a. language.** See INFLECTIONAL

a-nal'o-ga, *n.*, *pl.* of ANALOGON

a-nal'o-gal. *a* Analogous *Obs.*

— **a-nal'o-gal-ly**, *adv. Obs*

‖ **an'a-log'i-ce** (ăn'ă-lŏj'ĭ-sē), *adv* [NL.] Analogically.

an'a-lo'gi-on (ăn'ă-lō'jĭ-ŏn), **an a-lo'gi-um** (-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -GIA (-jĭ-ă). [LL. *analogium*, LGr. *ἀνάλόγιον* (cf. L. *legere* to read).] *Eccl* A reading desk, lectern, or ambo

a-nal'o-gon (*ä*-năl'ō-gŏn), *n.*; *L. pl* -GA (-gă). [Gr *ἀνάλογον*.] Analogue.

an'a-lyse. *v.*, **an'a-lys'er**, *n*, etc. Vars. of ANALYZE, ANALYZER, etc

an'a-lyt'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ANALYTICAL, ANALYTIC

LANGUAGES. — **analytic mechanics**, mechanics treated by analytical processes, that is, by those of the differential and integral calculus. — **a. plane curve**, *Math.*, one definable by equations $x = \phi(t)$, $y = \psi(t)$, where ϕ and ψ are expansible by Taylor's theorem about every t within a given interval $[a, b]$, within which $\phi'(t)$ and $\psi'(t)$ never vanish together for the same t. — **analytical proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition in which the predicate merely details elements or factors contained in the subject; a verbal proposition. — **analytic psychology**, psychology which is concerned with the analysis and classification of mental facts chiefly by introspective methods. *Analytic psychology* is the modern representative of the old *introspective psychology*, and is contrasted with *experimental psychology*. See PSYCHOLOGY. — **analytical table**, *Nat. Hist.*, a table in which the characteristics of the species or other groups are arranged so as to facilitate the determination of their names. — **analytic trigonometry**, that branch of trigonometry which treats of the relations and properties of the trigonometrical functions.

an/a-lyt'ics (ăn/ă-lĭt'ĭks), *n.* The science of analysis.

an/a-ly-za'tion, an/a-ly-sa'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn ; -lĭ-sā'shŭn), *n.* Act of analyzing; analysis.

an'a-lyze, an'a-lyse (ăn'ă-līz), *v. t.* ; AN'A-LYZED or -LYSED (-līzd) ; AN'A-LYZ'ING or -LYS'ING (-līz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *analyser*. See ANALYSIS.] **1.** To decompose or resolve into elements or constituent parts ; to subject to analysis ; as, to *analyze* light by means of a prism ; to *analyze* a fossil substance.

No one, I presume, can *analyze* the sensations of pleasure or pain. *Darwin.*

2. To separate or discriminate the parts of (a whole) in their relation to it and to one another ; to distinguish the elements of (a thing) in showing its structure or elucidating its meaning or essential nature ; to examine critically for the sake of interpreting or testing the truth of ; as, to *analyze* a statement, a work of art.

3. *Gram.* To separate into or distinguish the grammatical elements of (a sentence, phrase, or other part of discourse).

4. *Chem.* To determine one or more ingredients of ; to examine by analysis ; as, to *analyze* cast iron for phosphorus. See ANALYSIS, 2.

5. *Biol.* To ascertain the name of (a species) by dissection or otherwise.

an'a-lyz'er, an'a-lys'er (-līz'ẽr), *n.* One that analyzes ; specif., *Optics*, the part of a polariscope which receives the light after polarization, and exhibits its properties.

An'a-mese' (ăn'ă-mēz' ; -mēs'), *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* One of a Mongolic race which occupies mainly Cochin-China and the coast regions of Anam and Tonkin. The civilization of the Anamese is Chinese ; then religion is Buddhism and ancestor worship.

2. The Anamese language, which is written in a script adapted from the Chinese characters. See INDO-CHINESE.

An'a-mese', *a.* Of or pertaining to Anam or the Anamese.

An'a-mir'ta (ăn'ă-mĭr'tă), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. a native name] *Bot.* A small genus of menispermaceous climbing shrubs, natives of the East Indies, distinguished by the dicœious flowers and very numerous stamens. *A. cocculus* is the cocculus indicus.

A-nam'me-lech (ă-năm'ẽ-lĕk), *n.* A Babylonian god mentioned in 2 Kings xvii. 31. See ADRAMMELECH.

The first part of the word *Anammelech* contains perhaps the name of the Babylonian god of the sky, or of a third of the sky, Anu. The whole name is taken by Schrader . to mean "Anu is prince," but the meaning is doubtful. Possibly the writer of Kings meant by the name to identify the Babylonian Anu with the Ammonite Molech = Anu-Molech *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

an'am-ne'sis (ăn'ăm-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνάμνησις*, fr. *ἀναμιμνήσκειν* to recall to memory.] **1.** *Rhet.* A recalling to mind ; recollection.

2. *Med.* The past history of a case of disease.

an'am-nes'tic (-nĕs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀναμνηστικός*.] Aiding the memory ; as, *anamnestic* remedies.

An-am'ni-o'ta (ăn-ăm'nĭ-ō'tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See A- not ; AMNION.] *Zool.* A primary group of vertebrates including those which develop no amnion ; — equiv. to *Anallantoidea* and *Ichthyopsida*. It includes amphibians, fishes, and cyclostomes. — **an-am'ni-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *a. & n.*

an'a-mor'pho-scope (ăn'ă-môr'fō-skōp), *n.* [*anamorphosis* + *-scope.*] An instrument for restoring a picture or image distorted by anamorphosis to its normal proportions. It usually consists of a cylindrical mirror.

Anamorphoscope *A* Distorted Picture ; *B* Mirror, showing Image in Normal Proportions

an'a-mor'pho-sis (-môr'fō-sĭs ; -môr-fō'sĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀναμόρφωσις*, fr. *ἀναμορφοῦν* to form anew ; *ἀνά* again + *μορφοῦν* to form, *μορφή* form.] **1.** *Persp.* **a** A distorted or monstrous projection or representation of an image on a plane or curved surface, which, when viewed from a certain point, or in a certain manner, as by reflection from a curved mirror, appears regular and in proportion ; a deformation of an image. **b** The process of making such distorted images.

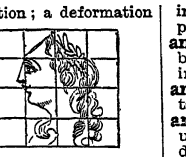

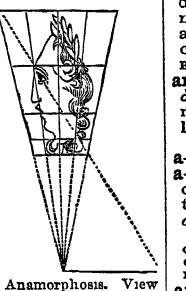
Anamorphosis. View the lower figure in the direction of the dotted line with the page nearly level with the eye

2. *Biol.* A gradually ascending progression or change of form from one type to another in the evolution of a group of animals or plants.

3. *Bot.* A monstrous development or violent change of form in any organ.

a-na'nas (*ă*-nā'năs ; *ă*-nä'näs), *n.* [Sp., fr. native Amer. name.] **1.** The pineapple ; also, any of several closely allied plants, esp. the pingum (*Bromelia pinguin*).

2. [NL.] [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American bromeliaceous plants distinguished by the large syncarpous fruit. *A. ananas*, the pineapple, is the chief species.

an-an'drous (ăn-ăn'drŭs), *a.* [*an-* not + *-androus.*] *Bot.* Having no stamens ; — applied to pistillate flowers, and formerly also to cryptogamous plants, which were supposed to be destitute of male organs.

An'a-ni'as (ăn'ă-nī'ăs), *n.* **1.** *Script.* **a** A follower of the Apostles, mentioned with his wife, Sapphira, in Acts v., as having fallen down and given up the ghost when reproved by Peter for lying about his gift to the common fund. Hence, often, *Collog.*, a liar. **b** A Christian disciple at Damascus, to whom Paul was sent after his conversion. See Acts ix. **c** A Jewish high priest before whom Paul was tried See Acts xxiii.

2. In Ben Jonson's "The Alchemist," a hypocritical Puritan deacon from Amsterdam.

A'nan-ism (ā'năn-ĭz'm), *n.* Karaism as taught, with much asceticism, by Anan, its founder. See KARAISM. — **A'nan-ite** (-īt), *n.*

The strict *Ananites* lost more and more ground in the course of the ninth century in consequence of their asceticism, subsisting merely for a time at Jerusalem as strict hermits and mourners for Zion. . *Ananism* entirely disappeared in the tenth century *Jewish Encyc*

an'a-pæst (ăn'ă-pĕst), *n.* [L. *anapaestus*, Gr. *ἀνάπαιστος* an anapæst, i. e., a dactyl reversed, or, as it were, *struck back* ; fr. *ἀνά* back + *παίειν* to strike.] *Pros.* **a** A metrical foot consisting of three syllables, the first two short, or unaccented, the last long, or accented (⏑ ⏑ –), the reverse of the *dactyl*. In Latin *dĕ-ĭ-tās*, and in English *in-tervene'*, are examples of anapæsts. **b** An anapæstic.

an'a-pæs'tic (ăn'ă-pĕs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *anapaesticus*, Gr. *ἀναπαιστικός*.] Pertaining to an anapæst, consisting of an anapæst or of anapæsts ; as, an *anapæstic* meter, foot, verse. — *n.* Anapæstic measure or an anapæstic verse.

a-na'pa-ite (*ă*-nă'pă-īt ; *ă*-năp'*ă*-), *n.* [From *Anapa*, Russia, on the Black Sea.] *Min.* A hydrous phosphate of calcium and ferrous iron, occurring in pale green, transparent, triclinic crystals and in columnar massive forms. H., 3-4. Sp. gr., 3.81.

an'a-pei-rat'ic (ăn'ă-pī-răt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀναπειράσθαι* to try again.] *Med.* Caused by prolonged exercise of some part ; due to the repeated use of a muscle ; as, writer's cramp is an *anapeiratic* cramp.

an'a-phase (ăn'ă-fāz), *n.* [*ana-* up + *phase.*] *Biol.* A stage, in mitosis, during which the halves of the divided chromosomes move apart toward the poles of the spindle, and rearrange themselves for the formation of the nuclei of the new cells. It follows the *metaphase* and precedes the *telophase*. See MITOSIS.

a-naph'o-ra (*ă*-năf'ō-rä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀναφορά*, *ἀνά* up, back + *φέρειν* to carry.] **1.** *Rhet.* Repetition of a word or of words at the beginning of two or more successive clauses.

2. *Eccl.* That part of the eucharistic liturgy of the Eastern and Coptic Churches containing the words of consecration of the elements, the oblation, communion, and thanksgiving. It corresponds to the canon of the Mass in the Roman Catholic Church. Hence, the whole eucharistic service. — **a-naph'o-ral** (-răl), *a.*

3. *Astrol.* The oblique ascension of a heavenly body.

an-aph'ro-dis'i-a (ăn-ăf'rō-dĭz'ĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL. ; *an-* not + Gr. *ἀφροδίσια* sexual pleasure, Ἀφροδίτη the goddess of love.] *Med.* Absence of sexual appetite.

an-aph'ro-dis'i-ac (-ăk), *a.* [*an-* not + Gr. *ἀφροδισιακός* of venery.] *Med.* Capable of lessening sexual desire. — *n.* An anaphrodisiac agent.

an'a-plas'ty (ăn'ă-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*ana-* + Gr. *πλάσσειν* to form : cf. F. *anaplastie.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery. — **an'a-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

an'a-ple-ro'sis (ăn'ă-plĕ-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr *ἀναπλήρωσις* a filling up ; *ἀνά* up + *πληροῦν* to fill.] *Med.* Restoration of lost substance, as in the healing of wounds.

an'a-ple-rot'ic (-plĕ-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Filling up ; promoting granulation of wounds or ulcers. — *n.* A remedy which promotes such granulation.

an'ap-tot'ic (ăn'ăp-tŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*ana-* back + Gr. *πτωτικός* belonging to case.] *Philol.* Having lost, or tending to lose, inflections by phonetic decay ; as, *anaptotic* languages.

an'ap-tyc'ti-cal (ăn'ăp-tĭk'tĭ-kăl), *a.* *Phon.* Of or pertaining to anaptyxis ; as, an *anaptyctical* vowel

an'ap-tyx'is (ăn'ăp-tĭk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνάπτυξις* an unfolding.] *Phon.* **a** A sound change consisting in the development of a parasitic vowel within a consonant group, notably a group containing a liquid or a nasal : unfolding ; as, in Latin, *poculum*, a cup, for *poclum* ; in English, the corruption *elum* for *elm*, or *Henery* for *Henry*, etc. **b** = EPENTHESIS **a**.

an'arch (ăn'ark), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναρχος* without head or chief ; *ἀν-* not + *ἀρχή* beginning, first place, magistracy, government.] An author or aider of anarchy ; an exciter of lawless revolt

Imperial *anarchs* doubling human woes. *Byron.*

a-nar'chic (*ă*-när'kĭk)) *a.* [Cf. F. *anarchique.*] Of or per-
a-nar'chi-cal (-kĭ-kăl)) taining to anarchy ; involving, or of the nature of, anarchy ; without rule or government, tending to produce anarchy ; as, *anarchic* despotism ; *anarchical* opinions or practices.

In an *anarchical* state of society an injured person takes such compensation as he can obtain from a wrongdoer. or, if strong enough, gets such satisfaction as may be derived from an act of revenge *T. E Holland.*

an'arch-ism (ăn'ăr-kĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *anarchisme.*] **1.** The principles underlying anarchy ; now usually specif., the political and social theory that all government is an evil. As an avowed social ideal and propaganda the origin of anarchism belongs to the 19th century. A French workman, Pierre Joseph Proudhon (1809-65), is frequently styled the "father of anarchism," anarchy being, according to his theory, an economic and social system where each person produces what he pleases and consumes as he pleases what he produces, free from any interference or regulation. Other anarchists have developed the theory in various directions, so that in its broadest form it demands absolute emancipation from all law, moral as well as economic and political, outside the individual, — the philosophical foundation of this broad theory resting upon an interpretation of the Hegelian doctrine of self-determination. In its more practical forms, anarchism is a variety of communalism, having for its ideal the formation of small autonomous communes the members of which respect one another's individual independence while they unite to resist outer aggression. At its best, it stands for a society made orderly by good manners rather than by law, in which each person produces according to his powers and receives according to his needs. At its worst, it stands for a terroristic resistance of all present government and social order, — a phase which originated with the Russian revolutionist Michael Bakunin (1814-96). See COMMUNALISM, COMMUNISM, SOCIALISM.

2. Advocacy or practice of anarchistic principles ; esp., anarchistic revolution ; nihilism ; terrorism.

an'arch-ist (ăn'ăr-kĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *anarchiste*] One who advocates anarchy or believes in anarchism ; one who attempts to establish anarchy ; esp., one who believes in or practices terroristic anarchism ; a terrorist ; a nihilist. — **an'ar-chis'tic** (-kĭs'tĭk), *a.*

an'arch-ize (ăn'ăr-kīz), *v. t.* To reduce to anarchy.

an'arch-y (ăn'ăr-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναρχία* : cf. F. *anarchie.* See ANARCH.] **1.** Absence of government ; the state of society where there is no law or supreme power ; hence, a state of lawlessness or political disorder ; specif., the social state that is advocated by modern anarchists. See ANARCHISM.

A polity without an head . would not be a polity, but *anarchy* *II. More.*

Anarchy is the absence of government ; it is a state of society where there is no law or supreme power 122 *Ill* 6

Anarchy as generally understood, is avowed hostility to all governments, and open antagonism to all political parties, every one of which professes to support some form of government. 81 *Mct* 474

2. Hence, absence of regulating power in any sphere ; confusion or disorder, in general.

There being then . . . an *anarchy*, as I may term it, in authors and their reckoning of years *Fuller*

If the spiritual institutions of society are in *anarchy*, Bernard is expected to reduce them to order *F Harrison.*

Syn. — ANARCHY, CHAOS, LAWLESSNESS. ANARCHY implies the total absence or suspension of government ; CHAOS, the utter negation of order. LAWLESSNESS is less definite than *anarchy*, and signifies rather a prevalent or habitual disregard of law and order than their absence or suspension. See CONFUSION, REBELLION.

An'ar-throp'o-da (ăn'ar-thrŏp'ŏ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL. See A- not ; ARTHROPODA.] *Zoöl.* A division of Annulosa in which there are no jointed legs ; — opposed to *Arthropoda*, and partly equivalent to *Annulata* of modern classifications. — **an'ar-throp'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

an-ar'throus (ăn-ăr'thrŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀναρθρος* ; *ἀν-* + *ἄρθρον* joint, the article.] **1.** *Gr. Gram.* Used without the article ; as, an *anarthrous* substantive

2. *Zoöl.* Without distinct joints.

— **an-ar'throus-ly**, *adv.* — **an-ar'throus-ness**, *n.*

an'a-lyz'a-ble, an'a-lys'a-ble (ăn'ă-līz'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **an'a-lyz'a-bil'i-ty, an'a-lys'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

a'nam (ā'năm), *or* **a'nan** (ā'nan), *n.* [Visayan.] The anacardiaceous timber tree *Buchanania florida*. *Phil. I.*

A-nam' (ă-năm'), *a.* Anamese.

anamal. ✝ ENAMEL.

a-nam'e-site (*a*-năm'ẽ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάμεσος* in the midst.] *Petrog* A variety of common basalt of medium density. *Rare.*

an'a-me-tad'ro-mous (ăn'*a*-mẽ-tăd'rō-mŭs), *a.* [*ana-* + *meta-* + *-dromous.*] *Bot* In the venation of ferns, having part of the pinnules anadromous and others catadromous.

An'a-mim (ăn'ă-mĭm), *n. pl.* *Bib.* An unidentified tribe mentioned in Gen. x. 13.

An'a-mite, *a. & n.* = ANAMESE.

An-am'ni-a (ăn-ăm'nĭ-*a*), **An-am'ni-a'ta** (-nĭ-ā'tă), **An-am'ni-o-na'ta** (-ō-nā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = ANAMNIOTA.

an-am'ni-on'ic, *a.* [*an-* not + *amnionic.*] *Zool.* Not developing an amnion.

anamor ✝ ENAMOUR.

an'a-mor'phic (ăn'ă-môr'fĭk), *a.* = ANAMORPHOUS.

an'a-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* [*ana-* + Gr. *μορφή* form.] 1. = ANAMORPHOSIS, 2 & 3.

2. *Geol* See METAMORPHISM.

an'a-mor'phose (-fōs), *v. t.* To represent by anamorphosis.

an'a-mor'pho-sy (fō-sĭ), *n.* Anamorphosis.

an'a-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or represented by, or as if by, anamorphosis.

A'nan (ā'năn). *Bib.*

a-nan' (*ă*-năn'). Obs. or dial. var. of ANON *Shak.*

a-na'na (*ă*-nā'nă ; *ă*-nä'-), *n.* = ANANAS, 1.

a'na-na'plas (ä'nä-nä'plăs), **a'na-na'ples** (ä'nä-nä'plēs), *n.* [Native name.] The mimosaceous timber tree *Albizzia procera*, which yields a dye. *Phil. I.*

an'an-dra'ri-ous (ăn'ăn-drā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Anandrous *Rare.*

an-an'ger, *v. t.* [ME. *an-* on (or a prefix confused with it) + *anger.*] To anger. *Obs. & R.*

an-an'gu-lar, *a.* See A- not.

A-na'ni (*ă*-nā'nĭ). *Bib.*

An'a-ni'a (ăn'ă-nĭ'*ă*) *D Bib*

An'a-ni'ah. *Bib.*

A-nan'i-el (*ă*-năn'ĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

a-na'ni-sab'ta, a-na'ni-sap'ta. Vars of ANASARPTA.

a-na'ni-zap'ta (*ă*-na'nĭ-zăp'tă), *n.* A mystic word formerly inscribed on gems and the like, prob as a charm against disease.

A-nan'ta (*a*-năn'tă), *n.* [Skr] *Hindu Myth.* The endless ; infinity ; — an epithet applied to Sesha, the serpent. [TER.

ananters, ananthers. ✝ ANAN-

an-an'ther-ate, an-an'ther-ous, *a.* (*an-* not + *anther*] *Bot* Destitute of anthers.

an-an'ther-um (ăn-ăn'thẽr-ŭm), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -THERA (-*a*). [NL.] A staminodium. *Obs.*

an-an'thous, *a.* [*an-* not + *-anthous.*] *Bot.* Flowerless.

an'a-nym (ăn'ă-nĭm), *n.* [*ana-* + *-nym* (as in anonym).] A pseudonym consisting of the real name written backward, as *Elsberp* for *Preble*. *Rare.*

an'a-pes'ti-cal, *a.* Anapæstic.

an'a-pæs'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of ANAPÆSTIC, -ICAL. See -LY.

an'a-pa'gan-ize, *v. t.* [*ana-* + *paganize.*] To paganize anew or again. *Rare.*

a-napes', **a napes**, *or, corruptly*, **an apes.** Lit., of Naples ; — applied to Naples fustian. *Obs.*

an'a-pest, -pes'tic, etc. Vars. of ANAPÆST, ANAPÆSTIC, etc.

an'a-phal'an-tĭ'a-sis (ăn'*a*-făl'ăn-tĭ'*a*-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀναφαλαντιασις* forehead baldness.] *Med.* The falling out of the eyebrows

an-a'phi-a (ăn-ā'fĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL. ; *an-* not + Gr. *ἁφή* touch.] *Med.* Lack or loss of tactile sensation.

an'a-phor'i-cal (ăn'*a*-fŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr *ἀναφορικός*, fr. *ἀναφέρειν* to carry back.] *Gram.* Relative ; as, an *anaphorical* pronoun.

an-aph'ro-dit'ic (ăn-ăf'rō-dĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀναφρόδιτος* without love.] *Biol.* Produced asexually.

an-aph'ro-di'tous (-dĭ'tŭs), *a.* *Med.* Having anaphrodisia.

an'a-phyte (ăn'ă-fīt), *n.* [*ana-* + Gr. *φυτόν* plant.] *Bot.* A potentially independent growth ; — applied by the old herbalists to any branch or shoot, as a willow twig, which might become a distinct individual. *Rare.*

a-napes', a napes, *or, corruptly*, an apes. Lit., of Naples ; — applied to Naples fustian. *Obs.*

an'a-pest, -pes'tic, etc. Vars. of ANAPÆST, ANAPÆSTIC, etc.

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an-a'phi-a (ăn-ā'fĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL. ; *an-* not + Gr. *ἁφή* touch.] *Med.* Lack or loss of tactile sensation.

an'a-phor'i-cal (ăn'*a*-fŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr *ἀναφορικός*, fr. *ἀναφέρειν* to carry back.] *Gram.* Relative ; as, an *anaphorical* pronoun.

an-aph'ro-dit'ic (ăn-ăf'rō-dĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀναφρόδιτος* without love.] *Biol.* Produced asexually.

an-aph'ro-di'tous (-dĭ'tŭs), *a.* *Med.* Having anaphrodisia.

an'a-phyte (ăn'ă-fīt), *n.* [*ana-* + Gr. *φυτόν* plant.] *Bot.* A potentially independent growth ; — applied by the old herbalists to any branch or shoot, as a willow twig, which might become a distinct individual. *Rare.*

an'a-plasm (-plăzm), **an-ap'la-sis** (ăn-ăp'lă-sĭs), *n.* [NL. *anaplasis.* See ANA- ; -PLASIS] *Biol.* Progressive ontogenetic development.

an'a-plast, *n.* *Bot.* A leucoplast. *Obs*

a-nap'no-graph (*ă*-năp'nō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναπνοή* respiration + *-graph.*] A form of spirometer.

an'ap-no'ic (ăn'ăp-nō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr *ἀναπνοή* respiration.] *Med.* Relating to respiration. ✝ Relieving dyspnœa.

an'ap-nom'e-ter (-nŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναπνοή* respiration + *-meter.*] A form of spirometer.

an-ap'o-deic'tic (-ō-dĭk'tĭk), **an-ap'o-dic'tic** (-dĭk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀναπόδεικτος*. See A- not ; APODEICTIC.] Not apodeictic ; undemonstrable. *Rare.*

an'a-poph'y-sis (ăn'ă-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *ana-* back + *apophysis.*] *Anat.* A small process arising at the dorsal side of the base of the transverse process of the lumbar vertebræ in man and many other mammals — **an-ap'o-phys'i-al** (ăn-ăp'ō-fĭz'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

an-ap'ty-chus (ăn-ăp'tĭ-kŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -CHI (-kĭ). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνάπτυχος* unfolding.] *Paleon.* An aptychus composed of a single plate.

a-na'qua (ä-nä'kwä), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *anagua*] A boraginaceous tree (*Ehretia elliptica*) of Mexico and southwestern Texas, bearing an edible fruit.

a-nar'chal (*ă*-när'kăl), *a.* Lawless ; anarchical. *Rare.*

a-nar'chi-al (-kĭ-*ăl*), *a.* Of or pertaining to anarchy ; anarchic.

an-ar'e-ta (ăn-ăr'ẽ-tă), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναιρέτης* destroyer.] *Astrol.* The inimical or death-dealing planet governing the eighth house in a nativity. *Obs.* — **an'a-ret'ic, an'a-ret'i-cal**, *a.*

an-ar'thri-a (ăn-ăr'thrĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL. See ANARTHROUS.] Inability to articulate words, due to brain lesion. — **an-ar'thric** (-thrĭk), *a.*

an-ar'tic. ✝ ANTARCTIC.

A'nas (ā'năs), *n.* [L., duck.] *Zoöl.* The genus of freshwater ducks of which the mallard (the ancestor of the domestic duck) is the type. Other well-known species generally included in it are the widgeons, teals, and gadwall.

an'a-sar'ca (ăn'ă-sär'kă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνά* throughout + *σάρξ, σαρκός*, flesh.] **a** *Med.* Dropsy of the subcutaneous and intermuscular connective tissue, marked by a soft, pale, inelastic swelling of the skin. **b** *Veter.* Purpura hemorrhagica.

an'a-sar'cous (-kŭs), *a.* Belonging to, or affected by, anasarca, or dropsy; dropsical.

an'a-seis'mic (-sīs'mĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. *ἀνάσεισμα* a shaking up and down. See ANA-; SEISMIC.] Moving up and down; — said of earthquake shocks.

An'a-sta'sian (ăn'ă-stā'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Anastasius, specif., Anastasius I., the Byzantine emperor (A. D. 491-518). He made (A. D 505) the **Anastasian** law, directed against usurers, and the **Anastasian rescript**, providing a method by which the paterfamilias might emancipate his children without a fictitious sale, which required the presence of the children.

an'a-state (ăn'ă-stāt), *n.* [See ANASTATIC.] *Biol.* Any substance formed from simpler substances by the anabolic activity of a cell as an intermediate step in the formation of more complex bodies, such as protoplasm; — opposed to *katastate*.

an'a-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνά* up + *ἱστάναι* to make to stand: cf. *στατικός* causing to stand.] Designating or pert. to a process or a style of printing from character in relief on zinc plates. In this process the letterpress, engraving, or design of any kind is transferred to a zinc plate, the parts not covered with ink are eaten out, leaving a facsimile in relief.

An'a-stat'i-ca (-ĭ-kă), *n.* [NL. See ANASTATIC.] *Bot.* A genus of brassicaceous herbs, of western Asia and the eastern Mediterranean region. *A. hierochuntica*, the only species, is the rose of Jericho, or resurrection plant.

an-as'tig-mat'ic (ăn-ăs'tĭg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*an-* not + *astigmatic.*] *Optics.* Not astigmatic; — said esp. of a compound lens or a lens system consisting of a converging lens and a diverging lens of equal and opposite astigmatism but different focal lengths, and sensibly free from astigmatism.

a-nas'to-mose (ă-năs'tō-mōz), *v. i.*; A-NAS'TO-MOSED (-mōzd); A-NAS'TO-MOS'ING (-mōz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *anastomoser*, fr. *anastomose*. See ANASTOMOSIS.] **1.** *Anat. & Biol.* To inosculate; to intercommunicate by anastomosis; to join or unite like the parts of a network. See ANASTOMOSIS.

2. Of any channels or lines, as rivers, to meet and unite or run into each other; to coalesce; interjoin.

a-nas'to-mo'sis (-mō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL, fr. Gr. *ἀναστόμωσις* opening, fr. *ἀναστομοῦν* to furnish with a mouth or opening, to open; *ἀνά* + *στόμα* mouth.] **1.** *Anat. & Biol.* **a** The union of one vessel with another belonging to a different system, or the rejoining of different branches which have arisen from a common trunk, so as to form a network; inosculation, intercommunication. **b** A similar joining of the parts of other branched systems, as of the veins of leaves or of insects' wings. It is through the anastomoses of the blood vessels that the blood supply of a limb or an organ is maintained when the usual channel of supply is obstructed, as when an artery is ligatured. See COLLATERAL CIRCULATION.

2. Union or intercommunication of any system or network of lines, branches, streams, or the like.

a-nas'to-mot'ic (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting anastomosis.

a-nas'tro-phe (ă-năs'trō-fē), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναστροφή*, fr. *ἀναστρέφειν* to turn up or back; *ἀνά* + *στρέφειν* to turn.] *Rhet. & Gram.* Inversion of the natural order of words, as, *echoed the hills*, for, *the hills echoed.*

an'a-the'ma (ăn'ă-thē'mă), *n.*; *pl.* -THEMATA (-thĕm'ă-tă). [L. *anathēma*, Gr. *ἀνάθημα*. See 2d ANATHEMA.] A thing set aside or consecrated for a deity; an offering devoted to a divinity or to sacred purposes.

a-nath'e-ma (ă-năth'ē-mă), *n.*; *pl.* -MAS (-măz). [L. *anathĕma*, fr. Gr. *ἀνάθεμα* anything devoted, esp. to evil, a curse; cf. L. *anathēma*, a votive offering, Gr. *ἀνάθημα*; all fr. *ἀνατιθέναι* to set up as a votive gift, dedicate; *ἀνά* up + *τιθέναι* to set. See THESIS.] **1.** A ban or curse pronounced with religious solemnity by ecclesiastical authority, and accompanied by excommunication. Hence: Denunciation of anything as accursed.

[They] denounce *anathemas* against unbelievers. *Priestley.*

2. An imprecation; curse; malediction.

Finally she fled to London followed by the *anathemas* of both [families]. *Thackeray.*

3. Any person or thing anathematized, or cursed by ecclesiastical authority.

The Jewish nation were an *anathema* destined to destruction. St. Paul . . . says he could wish, to save them from it, to become an *anathema*, and be destroyed himself. *Locke.*

Syn.— See CURSE.

a-nath'e-ma mar'a-nath'a (măr'ă-năth'ă). [Gr. *ἀνάθεμα Μαρὰν ἀθά.*] An expression occurring in 1 Cor. xvi. 22, formerly thought to be a double curse, or a curse intensified by a prayer. *Maranatha* is now considered to be two Aramaic words used by way of supplication or invocation, and meaning literally "Our Lord cometh," or more probably, "O (or Our) Lord, come!"

a-nath'e-ma-ta'za'tion (ă-năth'ĕ-mă-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-), *n.* [LL. *anathematisatio.*] An anathematizing; imprecation.

a-nath'e-ma-tize (ă-năth'ĕ-ma-tīz), *v. t. & i.*; A-NATH'E-MA-TIZED (-tīzd); A-NATH'E-MA-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). [L. *anathematizare*, Gr. *ἀναθεματίζειν* to devote, make accursed: cf. F. *anathématiser.*] To pronounce an anathema against; to curse. — **a-nath'e-ma-tiz'er** (-tīz'ĕr), *n.*

A-nat'i-dæ (ă-năt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *anas, anatis*, duck.] *Zoöl.* A large family of birds, including several subfamilies: the true ducks (*Anatinæ* and *Fuligulinæ*); the geese (*Anserinæ*), the swans (*Cygninæ*), and the mergansers (*Merginæ*). They have heavy bodies, short legs, webbed feet, a leathery bill with a hard horny nail at the tip, and transverse toothlike ridges or lamellæ on the biting edges; and they are more or less aquatic in their habits.

An'a-ti'næ (ăn'ă-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *anatinus* pert. to a duck.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of Anatidæ, including all the ducks or limited to the fresh-water or river ducks, as the mallard, widgeon, wood duck, etc., which frequent shallow, mostly fresh water, where they can obtain their food without diving. Their hind toe is not lobed as in the Fuligulinæ. Their flesh is good eating. — **an'a-tine** (ăn'ă-tīn; -tĭn), *a.*

a-nat'o-cism (ă-năt'ō-sĭz'm), *n.* [L. *anatocismus*, Gr. *ἀνατοκισμός*; *ἀνά* again + *τοκιζειν* to lend on interest.] *Law.* Compound interest, or the taking of it.

An'a-to'li-an (ăn'ă-tō'lĭ-ăn), *a.* **a** Of or pertaining to *Anatolia*, a name first given in the days of the Byzantine empire to the country east of the Bosphorus, roughly coincident with Asia Minor. **b** Designating or relating to the inhabitants of Anatolia, esp. its ancient peoples, probably of the Mediterranean race, but early influenced in culture by neighboring Semitic peoples.

The characteristic which specially distinguishes the *Anatolian* religion is its conception of the Divine Being as the mother, not the father, of mankind. This feature runs through the social system and the history of the land. *Dict of Bible (Hastings).*

Anatolian pottery, a coarse white glazed pottery with bright-colored decorations, said to come from Kutaia.

An'a-tol'ic (-tŏl'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Anatolian.

2. Designating or pert. to a division of the Indo-European languages spoken mainly in Anatolia. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

an'a-tom'ic (ăn'ă-tŏm'ĭk) } *a.* [L *anatomicus*, Gr. *ἀνα-*
an'a-tom'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *τομικός*: cf. F. *anatomique.* See ANATOMY.] Of or relating to anatomy or dissection; as, the *anatomic* art. — **an'a-tom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

anatomical neck (of the humerus). See HUMERUS. — **a. theater**, *or* **theatre**, a theater, such as that for anatomical demonstrations in medical schools, having the seats arranged on a very steep slope.

a-nat'o-mism (*a*-năt'ŏ-mĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *anatomisme.*] The application of the principles of anatomy, as in art.

The stretched and vivid *anatomism* of their [i. e., the French] great figure painters. *London Spectator*

a-nat'o-mist (-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *anatomiste.*] A person skilled in anatomy.

a-nat'o-mi-za'tion (-mĭ-zā'shŭn; -mī-), *n.* Act or process of anatomizing; also, *Obs.*, anatomical structure.

a-nat'o-mize (ă-năt'ŏ-mīz), *v. t.*; A-NAT'O-MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *anatomiser.*] **1.** To dissect; to cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable body, in order to display or examine the structure and use of the several parts.

2. To discriminate minutely or carefully; to analyze.

If we *anatomize* all other reasonings of this nature, we shall find that they are founded on the relation of cause and effect. *Hume.*

a-nat'o-my (-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [F. *anatomie*, L. *anatomia*, Gr. *ἀνατομή* dissection, fr. *ἀνατέμνειν* to cut up; *ἀνά* + *τέμνειν* to cut. See TOME.] **1.** The art of dissecting, or artificially separating the different parts of any animal or plant, to discover their situation, structure, and economy; dissection.

2. The science which treats of the structure of animals or plants. Anatomy is divided into *osteology, arthrology, myology, neurology, splanchnology*, etc., according to the structures or parts of the body with which it deals. *General anatomy* deals with the tissues and their properties, regardless of the organs into which they are formed. Since their characters are mostly to be made out only with the microscope, *general anatomy* is practically synonymous with *histology*. *Gross anatomy* deals only with structures and characters discernible with the naked eye. *Human anatomy* is divided into: *descriptive anatomy*, treating of the character, form, size, and position of organs and parts; *surgical anatomy*, treating esp. of their situation and relative position as affecting their liability to injury and accessibility for surgical operations; and *topographical anatomy*, the anatomy of particular regions of the body with especial reference to medical diagnosis as well as surgery. *Comparative anatomy* treats of the structure of animals, esp. as exhibiting their relations to each other and to man.

3. A treatise on anatomic science or art.

4. The structure or organization of an animal or plant.

5. Act of dividing anything, corporeal or intellectual, to examine its parts; analysis; as, the "*Anatomy* of Wit."

6. A skeleton; anything anatomized or dissected, or which has the appearance of being so.

The *anatomy* of a little child, representing all parts thereof, is accounted a greater rarity than the skeleton of a man. *Fuller.*

They brought one Pinch, a hungry, lean-faced villain,
A mere *anatomy*. *Shak.*

an'a-trep'tic (ăn'ă-trĕp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνατρεπτικός* overturning, fr. *ἀνατρεπειν* to turn up or over, *ἀνά* + *τρέπειν* to turn.] Overthrowing; defeating, refutative.

an'a-trip'sis (ăn'ă-tri'p'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. *ἀνάτριψις* friction.] *Med.* Friction or rubbing used as a remedy.—**an'a-trip'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

a-nat'ro-pous (*a*-năt'rō-pŭs), *a.* [*ana-* up + *-tropous.*] *Bot.* Having the ovule inverted at an early period in its development, so that the micropyle is bent down to the funicle, to which the body of the ovule is united.

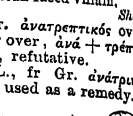

Anatropous Ovule.
1 Raphe, 2 Chalaza; 3 Micropyle; 4 Hilum.

an'bur-y (ăn'bĕr-ĭ), **am'bur-y** (ăm'-), *n.* [Cf. AS. *ampe, ompe*, a crooked swelling vein, E dial. *amper* a tumor with inflammation, or *ag-* in *agnail*, and *berry* a fruit.] **1.** *Far.* A soft tumor or bloody wart on a horse or ox. **2.** = CLUBROOT.

-ance, -ancy, -ence, -ency. [F. *-ance, -ence*, fr. L. *-antia, -entia.*] Suffixes of nouns derived or formed in general as follows: **a** From Old French nouns (1) surviving from Latin abstract nouns (chiefly of quality or state) in *-antia, -entia*, fr. pr. p. stems in *-nt-*; or (2) formed by analogy from the pr. p. in *-ant* with the general sense of *action* or *process*; as in assist*ance*, complais*ance*, parl*ance*, etc. In these the forms from L. *-antia* and *-entia* were leveled to *-ance*. **b** From nouns adopted into French from Latin nouns in *-ăntia, -entia*, following the L. in the vowel of *-ance* or *-ence*, and generally denoting *quality* or *state*; as in diligence, temperance. **c** In some cases from native words, and denoting in general *action* or *process*; as in forbear*ance*, ridd*ance*. The words derived as in **a** and **b** were adopted in ME. and generally retained the OF. spelling; but since about 1500 some words of the **a** group originally spelled *-ance*, but derived fr. L. *-entia*, have changed the vowel to *e* after the L.; and those since then taken or formed directly from the L. follow its forms with *-ance* or *-ence*. These words are therefore inconsistently spelled in English; cf. resist*ance*, subsist*ence*, attend*ance*, superintend*ence* (see *Introd.*, Rules for Spelling, § 30); and in meaning are partly nouns of *action* as in OF., partly nouns of *state* or *quality* as in L. These latter senses are now more distinctly specified by the Eng. variants, *-ancy, -ency* (formed perh. on analogy of words in *-cy*, reflecting L. *-cia, -tia*); cf. compl*iance*, compl*ancy*; confl*uence*, fl*uency*. The meanings of nouns formed with these suffixes may be classified as follows.

1 From the verb senses. *Act* or *fact* of doing what the verbal root denotes, as, assist*ance* (act of assisting), sometimes implying some modification as of *continuance, manner*, etc; as in, resist*ance* to pressure; emergen*ce* from obscurity; his first sudden appear*ance* among them was followed by repeated appear*ances*

2. From participle adj. senses: *State, condition*, or *quality of being*, pl., *instances of being*, what the root word denotes; as in violen*ce* (condition or quality of being violent), sometimes also with special implication of *continuance, manner*, etc., as in, eleg*ance* of dress, sufficien*cy* of time, unexcused absen*ces*.

3. *Concrete fact* or *thing* (transferred use, as by metonymy); as in, standing on an eminen*ce*, Ceylon is a dependen*cy*

an'ces-tor (ăn'sĕs-tẽr), *n* [ME *ancestre, auncestre*, also *ancessour*; the first forms fr OF *ancestre*, F. *ancêtre*, fr. the L nom. *antecessor* one who goes before; the last form fr. OF. *ancessor*, fr. L. acc. *antecessorem*, fr *anteceder* to go before; *ante* before + *cedere* to go. See CEDE; cf. ANTECESSOR.] **1.** One from whom a person is descended, whether on the father's or mother's side, at any distance of time, a progenitor; a forefather.

2. *Biol.* A progenitor (living in an earlier geological period) of a more recent or existing species or group.

3. *Law.* One from whom an estate has descended; — the correlative of *heir*. At the common law *ancestor* applies only to a person in the line of ascent, or later also of descent; but under the statutes the term has a wider meaning, including any person of lineal or collateral relationship from whom the property has been derived by descent. In the case of a corporation *predecessor* and *successor* are used instead of *ancestor* and *heir*. See DESCENT.

an'ces-to'ri-al (ăn'sĕs-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Ancestral. "In his *ancestorial* district." *Lockhart.* — **an'ces-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

ancestor worship. Worship of ancestors, a form of worship met with in almost every society as it emerges from savagery and frequently persisting, as with the ancient Romans and the Chinese and Japanese, into civilization. It is not usually the sole worship of the people who profess it.

an-ces'tral (ăn-sĕs'trăl; *formerly also* ăn'sĕs-trăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or possessed by, an ancestor or ancestors; as, an *ancestral* estate. — **an-ces'tral-ly**, *adv.*

an'ces-tress (ăn'sĕs-trĕs; -trĭs), *n* A female ancestor.

an'ces-try (ăn'sĕs-trĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *ancesserie.* See AN-

An-ar'yan, *a.* [*an-* not + *Aryan.*] Designating, or pert. to, European peoples not speaking an Aryan language. — *n*

an'as-pa'di-as (ăn'ăs-pā'dĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr *ἀνά* up, and *σπᾶν* to draw.] *Med.* A condition in which the urethra opens upon the dorsum of the penis.

An-as'pi-da (ăn-ăs'pĭ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. *ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδος*, shield.] *Paleon.* See BIRKENIA.

Anast. *Abbr.* Anastasius.

an'a-stal'tic, *a. & n.* [Gr. *ἀναστaλτικός* checking.] Styptic.

an-as'ta-sis (ăn-ăs'tă-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνάστασις* a rising up.] *Med* Convalescence; return to health. — **an'a-stat'ic,** *a.*

An'as-ta'si-us (ăn'ăs-tā'shĭ-ŭs), *n.* The hero and title of a novel by Thomas Hope (1770-1831), purporting to be the autobiography of a Greek criminal and villain who becomes a renegade, and passes through extraordinary vicissitudes.

Anastasius Grün. See GRÜN, ANASTASIUS

an-as'tig-mat' (ăn-ăs'tĭg-măt'), *n.* An anastigmatic lens.

a-nas'to-mo'sant (*a*-năs'tō-mō'zănt), *a.* [p. p. pr] Anastomosing. *Rare.*

A-nas'to-mus (-măs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀνά* + *στόμα* mouth.] *Zool.* A genus of birds consisting of the openbills. See OPENBILL.

anat. *Abbr.* Anatomical; anatomist; anatomy.

An'at' (ă-năt'), *n.* See ANU.

an'a-tase (ăn'ă-tās), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάτασις* a stretching out. In allusion to the length of its crystals.] *Min.* = OCTAHEDRITE.

A-nath' (a-năt'), *n.* A Syrian goddess of war, represented with helmet, shield, spear, and battle ax.

an'a-them † ANATHEMA.

a-nath'e-mate, *v. t.* To anathematize. *Obs. & R.*

a-nath'e-mat'ic (*a*-năth'ĕ-măt'ĭk), **a-nath'e-mat'i-cal,** *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, an anathema. — **a-nath'e-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-nath'e-ma-tism (-ma-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναθεματισμός* a cursing.] Anathematization. *Obs.*

an'a-theme, *n* [Cf. F. *anathème.*] = ANATHEMA, a curse *Obs or R*

an'a-theme, *n.* [Cf. F. *anathème* (Cotgrave).] = ANATHEMA, a votive offering *Rare*

a-nath'e-mi-za'tion, *n.* Anathematization. *Obs & R.*

a-nath'e-mize, *v. t.* To anathematize *Rare.*

anathomize. † ANATOMIZE.

anathomy. † ANATOMY.

An'a-thoth (ăn'ă-thŏth). *Bib.* An a-tho-thi'a (-thō-thĭ'ă) *D Bib.*

An'a-thoth-ite, *n. Bib* An inhabitant of Anathoth, near Jerusalem.

a-nat'i-fa (*a*-năt'ĭ-fă), *n*; *L. pl.* **-FÆ** (-fē). [NL., contr. fr *anatiferæ.* See ANATIFEROUS.] A goose barnacle.

A-nat'i-fæ (-fē), *n. pl.* [NL., contr. fr. *anatiferæ.* See ANATIFEROUS.] *Zool.* The group of cirripeds including the goose barnacles. [barnacle.

a-nat'i-fer (-fĕr), *n.* A goose

an'a-tif'er-ous (ăn'ă-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *anas, anatis*, a duck + *-ferous.*] Producing geese; — referring to the old notion that barnacles grew on trees, fell off into the water, and turned into geese. See BARNACLE

a-na'to. Var of ANNATTO.

a-nat'o-miz'er (ă-năt'ŏ-mĭz'ĕr), *n.* One who anatomizes.

a-nat'o-pism (-pĭz'm), *n* [*ana-* + Gr. *τόπος* place.] A setting or putting in a wrong place; faulty grouping.

an'a-trip-sol'o-gy (ăn'ă-trĭp-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*anatripsis* + *-logy*] *Med.* Systematic study or investigation of the use of anatripsis.

an'a-tron (ăn'ă-trŏn), *n.* [F. *anatron, natron*, Sp. *anatrón, natrón*, fr. Ar. *al-natrūn.* See NATRON, NITER.] *Obs* **1.** Native carbonate of soda; natron.

2. Glass gall or sandiver.

3 Saltpeter [pous.

a-nat'ro-pal, *a. Bot.* Anatropous.

a-nat'ta, a-nat'to. Vars. of ANNATTO. [ANATH

A-na'tu (ă-nā'tōō), *n.* = **A-na'tum** (a-nā'tōōm), *n.* See ANU

an-au'di-a (ăn-ô'dĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. *αὐδή* voice.] *Med.* Loss of voice; inability to articulate

an-aun'ter, *adv.* [ME. *an-* on + *aunter* adventure, risk.] On a venture; in peril; on the chance. *Obs. or Dial.*

An'ax-ag'o-re'an (ăn'ăks-ăg'ō-rē'ăn), *a* Relating to the philosophy of Anaxagoras (about 500-428 B C.), who taught that being is the result of the interaction of ultimate elements under control of the divine mind. — **An'ax-ag'o-re'an,** *n.* — **An'ax-ag'o-rize,** *v. t.*

an-ax'i-al, *a.* [*an-* not + *axial.*] *Biol.* Having no distinct axis or axes; irregular in form.

An-ax'i-man'dri-an (ăn-ăk'sĭ-măn'drĭ-ăn), *a.* Relating to the philosophy of Anaximander (610-546 B C.), who taught that the first principle is an infinite, indeterminate matter out of which arise the elementary contraries, warm and cold, moist and dry, which evolve the universe — **An-ax'i-man'dri-an,** *n.*

An'ax-o'ni-a (ăn'ăk-sō'nĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See A- not; AXONIA.] *Biol.* The group of organisms which have no distinct axis; — opposed to *Axonia.*

a-nay' (ă-nī'), *n.* [Tag.] A white ant, or termite. *Phil I.*

an-az'o-tu'ri-a, *n.* [NL. See A- not; AZOTURIA.] *Med.* Deficiency of urea or nitrogenous substances in the urine. [MENT.

anbuschyment. † AMBUSHMENT. *Abbr* Ancient; anciently.

An-cæ'us (ăn-sē'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr Gr. 'Αγκαῖος.] *Gr. Myth.* **1.** A son of Poseidon, and a helmsman of the Argo A seer had foretold that he would never taste the wine of his own vineyard; and afterwards, as Ancæus laughingly raised to his lips a cup of his vintage, the seer said, "There's many a slip between the cup and the lip" Ancæus put down the cup untouched to drive a wild boar from his vineyard, and was killed by the boar.

2. A son of Lycurgus, the Arcadian, slain in the hunt of the Calydonian boar. He was one of the Argonauts.

ance (āns). Dial. Eng. & Scot. form of ONCE.

ancel. † AUNCEL.

ancelle † ANCILLE.

An-cer'a-ta (ăn-sĕr'ă-tă), *n. pl.* [NL., improp. formation fr. *an-* = *a-* not + Gr. *κέρας* horn] *Zool.* The Tylopoda.

an-ces'tri-al (ăn-sĕs'trĭ-ăl), **an-ces'tri-an** (-ăn), *a.* Ancestral. *Obs. or R.*

anceter. † ANCESTOR.

An-chat' (ăn-kăt'), *n* or **Anchat al nahr** (ăl năr). [Ar. *al hinâyat al nahr* the bend of the river.] See STAR

an'chent-ry. † ANCIENTRY.

anchesoun, anchelsoun. [See ENCHEASON.] Reason; occasion; cause. *Obs.*

anchient † ANCIENT.

CESTOR.] **1.** Condition as to to ancestors; ancestral lineage; hence, birth or honorable descent.

Title and *ancestry* render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one more contemptible. *Addison.*

2. A series of ancestors or progenitors; lineage, or those who compose the line of natural descent.

An·chi-e'te-a (ăn'kĭ-ē'tē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after José de *Anchieta*, Jesuit missionary in Brazil.] *Bot.* A small genus of South American violaceous climbing shrubs having yellowish white clustered flowers and thin capsules. The bark of *A. salutaris*, known as **an'chi-e'ta bark** (-ē'tȧ), is used locally to cure erysipelas. The root is tonic and cathartic.

An-chi'ses (ăn-kī'sēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αγχίσης.] The father of Æneas. See ÆNEAS.

An'chi-the'ri-um (ăn'kĭ-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄγχι near + *-therium.*] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct Miocene perissodactyl mammals. They are nearly direct ancestors of the modern horse, from which they differ in dentition, and especially in the limbs, having a complete ulna and fibula (though these are more or less fused with the radius and tibia) and three functional toes, of which the middle one is much the largest. — **an'chi-there** (ăn'kĭ-thēr), *n.* — **an'chi-the'ri-oid** (-thē'rĭ-oid), *a.*

an'chor (ăn'kẽr), *n.* [ME. *anker*, *ancre*, AS. *ancra*, fr. L. *anachoreta*. See ANCHORET.] An anchoret. *Obs. Shak.*

an'chor, *n.* [ME *anker*, AS. *ancor*, *oncer*, L. *ancora*, sometimes spelt *anchora*, fr. Gr. ἄγκυρα, prob. akin to E. *angle*· cf. F. *ancre.* See ANGLE, *n.*] **1.** An instrument which is attached to a ship or other vessel by a cable, and which, being cast overboard, lays hold of the earth by a fluke or hook and thus holds the vessel in a particular place; also, anything used for a similar purpose, as a heavy weight, a float, etc. Anchors were formerly made of iron, but are now usually of forged or cast steel The old, but probably still the most common, form is that with two branching arms and a transverse stock (see *Illust.*). The modern stock is a removable iron beam running through the shank. There are various patent anchors, most of which are stockless and have their arms pivoted and their flukes side by side, so that both enter the ground. These are widely used on account of their convenience, esp. in stowing, but they are hardly superior to the old anchor in holding power. Formerly the largest and strongest anchor was the *sheet anchor* (hence, fig., best hope or last refuge), called also *waist anchor*, because carried in the ship's waist. Then came the *best bower* and the *small bower*, so called from being carried on the bows. At present the sheet anchor and bowers are usually all of the same weight, the former being practically a spare bower, carried, like the other two, on the bows. The *stream anchor* is about one fourth the weight of the bower anchor. *Kedges*, or *kedge anchors*, are small anchors for light work, as in warping. A bower anchor for a modern battle-ship weighs as much as 18,000 pounds; kedges vary from 100 to 900 pounds. See also MUSHROOM ANCHOR, SCREW ANCHOR.

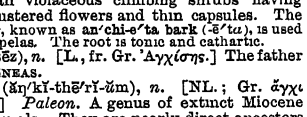

Anchor. 1 Common Anchor; *a a* Stock; *b* Shank; *c c* Flukes; *d d* Arms. 2, 3 Two views of a Patent Anchor. 4 Screw Anchor. 5 Mushroom Anchor.

2. Anything serving a purpose like that of a ship's anchor, as: **a** An arrangement of timber to hold a dam fast. **b** A contrivance to hold the end of a bridge cable, or other similar part. **c** A contrivance used by founders to hold the core of a mold in place. **d** *Building.* A device, as a metal tie, for giving stability to one part of a structure by making it fast to another, as a beam to a wall, one wall to another, or (in this case specif called *cramp* or *cramp iron*) a stone facing, as an ashlar, to rough masonry behind it. **e** The rear man on either side in a tug-of-war contest.

3. Fig.: That which gives stability or security; that on which we place dependence for safety.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul *Heb* vi 19

4. A representation of an anchor; something resembling an anchor in shape; specif.: **a** *Her.* A figure used as an emblem of hope. **b** *Arch.* The dart of an egg-and-dart molding. **c** *Zoöl.* An anchor-shaped spicule, as those of certain holothurians (*Synapta* and allied genera). **d** *Founding.* A chaplet. *Local, U. S.* **anchor and collar,** a kind of hinge, for heavy gates or doors, having the socket attached to, or made with, an anchor, which is embedded in the masonry. — **at anchor,** anchored.

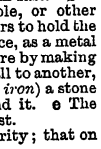
Anchors of a Holothurian

A vessel is *at anchor* under the law when she is fixed by some means to the soil, when she is made fast to a buoy which is itself fixed to the soil, and when she is moored to a dock. *A M Knight.*

an'chor (ăn'kẽr), *v. t.*; AN'CHORED (-kẽrd); AN'CHOR-ING. [Cf. F. *ancrer.*] **1.** To place at anchor; to secure by an anchor; as, to *anchor* a ship.

2. To fix or fasten; to fix in a stable condition; as, to *anchor* the cables of a suspension bridge

Till that my nails were *anchored* in thine eyes. *Shak.*

an'chor, *v. i.* **1.** To cast anchor; to come to anchor; as, our ship (or the captain) *anchored* in the stream.

2. To stop; to fix or rest.

My invention . . *anchors* on Isabel. *Shak.*

an'chor-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** Act of anchoring, or condition of lying at anchor.

2. A place suitable for anchoring or where ships anchor; a hold for a vessel's anchor, or for something likened to an anchor, as the ends of the cables of a suspension bridge.

3. The set of anchors belonging to a ship.

4. Something on which one may depend for security; ground of trust; as, he was the *anchorage* of my hopes.

5. A toll for anchoring; anchorage duties.

6. *Surg.* The fixation of a floating or displaced viscus, as a floating kidney.

an'chor-ate (ăn'kẽr-ăt), *a.* **1.** Anchor-shaped.

2. Fixed as if anchored.

anchor ball. **a** A fireball with a line and a grapnel attached so that it would catch in a ship's rigging after being fired; also, a grapple shot. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A projectile with grappling hooks attached, used in the life-saving service to fire into the rigging of wrecked vessels.

anchor bolt. *Mach.* A bolt adapted or used to secure something, as a machine or structure, to a foundation.

anchor chock. *Naut.* **a** A reenforcing piece of wood let into an anchor stock where worn. **b** A chock or a wooden block used to hold a stowed anchor steady.

anchor dart. The dartlike member of an egg-and-dart, or egg-and-anchor, molding.

an'chored (ăn'kẽrd), *a.* **1.** Held by an anchor; at anchor; held safely; as, an *anchored* bark.

2. Shaped like an anchor; forked; as, an *anchored* tongue; specif.: *Her.* Having the extremities turned back, like the flukes of an anchor, as, an *anchored* cross. See CROSS.

anchor escapement. *Horol.* **a** The common recoil escapement. **b** A variety of the lever escapement with a wide impulse pin. See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

an'cho-ress (ăn'kŏ-rĕs; -rĭs), *n.* A female anchoret.

an'cho-ret (-rĕt), **an'cho-rite** (-rīt), *n.* [F. *anachorète*, L. *anachoreta*, fr. Gr. ἀναχωρητής, fr. ἀναχωρεῖν to go back, retire; ἀνά + χωρεῖν to give place, retire, χῶρος place, perh. akin to Skr *hā* to leave. Cf. ANCHOR a hermit.] One who renounces the world to live in seclusion, usually for religious reasons, hermit; recluse.

Our Savior himself . . did not choose an *anchorite's* or a monastic life, but a social and affable way of conversing with mortals. *Boyle.*

Syn. — See HERMIT.

an'cho-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. Gr. ἀναχωρητικός.] Of,
an'cho-ret'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pert to, or like, an anchoret.

an'cho-ret-ism (ăn'kŏ-rĕt-ĭz'm), **-rit-ism** (-rĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice or mode of life of an anchoret.

an'chor–hold', *n.* Hold or grip of an anchor, or that to which it holds. Hence: Firm hold; security.

an'chor-less (ăn'kẽr-lĕs), *a.* Without an anchor or stay. Hence: Drifting; unsettled.

anchor light. *Naut.* The lantern shown at night by a vessel at anchor. International rules of the road require vessels at anchor to carry from sunset to sunrise a single white light forward if under 150 feet in length, and if longer two, one near the stern and one forward.

anchor lining. *Naut.* A protection of planks or sheathing on a ship's side under the fore channels to prevent the anchor from injuring the side.

anchor link. *Mach.* A link which anchors a system of linkwork, as the link that turns about a fixed center in a Joy's valve gear.

anchor plate *Mech.* A wooden or metal plate attached to, or embedded in, a support and used as an anchor, as for supporting cables. Cf. ANCHOR, *v. t.*, 2.

anchor shot. **a** = GRAPPLE SHOT. **b** *Billiards.* A shot made with the object balls in an anchor space (which see).

anchor space. *Billiards.* In the balk-line game, any of eight spaces, 7 inches by 3½, lying along a cushion and bisected transversely by a balk line. Object balls in an anchor space are treated as in balk. See BILLIARDS, *Illust.*

anchor stock. *Naut.* The stock of an anchor.

anchor watch. *Naut.* A detail of one or more men who keep watch on deck at night when a vessel is at anchor.

anchovy (ăn-chō'vĭ, *by some* ăn'chŏ-vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -VIES (-vĭz). [Sp. *anchoa*, *anchova*, or Pg. *anchova*, prob. of Iberian origin, and lit. a dried or pickled fish, fr. Basque *antzua* dry: cf. D. *anchovis*, F. *anchois.*] Any of a number of small herring-like fishes of the family Engraulidæ, esp. *Engraulis encrasicholus* of the Mediterranean, esteemed for its rich and peculiar flavor. It is caught in vast numbers for pickling and for making sauces. Several American species are eaten.

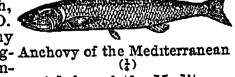
Anchovy of the Mediterranean (‡)

anchovy pear. The fruit of a West Indian lecythidaceous tree (*Grias cauliflora*), somewhat resembling the mango, and often eaten as a pickle; also, the tree itself.

An-chu'sa (ăn-kū'sa), *n.* [NL. See ANCHUSIN.] *Bot.* A large genus of rough-hairy boraginaceous herbs of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia, distinguished by having the nutlets excavated at the base. The roots of *A. officinalis*, *A. italica*, etc., are used medicinally.

an'chu-sin (ăn'kū-sĭn), *n.* Also **-sine** (-sĭn; -sēn). [L. *anchusa* the plant alkanet, Gr. ἄγχουσα.] *Chem.* A red coloring matter obtained from *Alkanna tinctoria* (alkanet) and related plants, and used to color tinctures, pomades, beverages, etc., and sometimes for dyeing wool and silk.

an'cient (ān'shĕnt), *a.* [ME. *auncien*, F. *ancien*, LL. *antianus*, fr. L. *ante* before. See ANTE-.] **1.** Old; aged; of many years; of long standing; existing from a far-past date or period. "Our *ancient* bickerings." *Shak.*

Remove not the *ancient* landmark, which thy fathers have set. *Prov* xxii. 28

An *ancient* man, strangely habited, asked for quarters. *Scott*

A friend, perhaps, or an *ancient* acquaintance. *Barrow.*

2. Hence, having the qualities of old age or long existence; specif.: **a** Of persons, venerable; hoary; also, experienced; wise; adept by reason of long experience.

He wrought but some few hours of the day, and then would he seem very grave and *ancient*. *Holland.*

Though [he] was the youngest brother, yet he was the most *ancient* in the business of the realm *Lit. Berners*

b Of conditions or things, antique; old-fashioned.

3. Belonging to times long past, of a remote period, or of a date early in history.

4. Specif.: **a** Belonging to the historical period beginning with the earliest known civilizations (those of Egypt and Chaldea) and generally taken as extending to the fall of the Western Roman Empire (476 A. D.). **b** Pertaining to the ancients or to their times; as, *ancient* history; — contrasted with *medieval* and *modern.*

Witness those *ancient* empires of the earth. *Milton.*

5. Former; bygone; sometime. *Archaic.*

They mourned their *ancient* leader lost. *Pope.*

6. *Law.* Having had an uninterrupted existence of 20, or 30, or more years; — said of various things the continued existence of which for such a period gives rise to a presumption of validity in aid of the defect in proof due to lapse of memory, absence of witnesses, or loss of documents. The period is usually fixed at 20 years with reference to user of lights, ways, foundations, etc., in order to establish the right to them; and at 30 years for writings, such as deeds, wills, etc., which may then, in general, be read in evidence without proof of execution other than showing their possession by those claiming rights under them.

Syn. — Antiquated, obsolete, primitive, pristine. See OLD.

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Ancient of Days — A common Syriac expression, used three times of the Divine Being in Daniel, at first without the article, and meaning simply "old," "aged" . . . to convey the impression of a venerable and majestic aspect. *Dict of Bible (Hastings).*

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The Lord will enter into judgment with the *ancients* of his people, and the princes thereof *Is.* iii. 14.

2. One who lived in antiquity; specif.: *pl.* The civilized peoples of antiquity, esp. the classical nations, — commonly with *the* (originally *ancient*, collectively).

3. Specif., one of the classical authors; hence, a classic.

4. One of the senior members, forming the governing body, of the Inns of Court or of Chancery. *Obsoles. Eng.*

5. In the lore of some tribes of American Indians, the archetypal or ancestral animal or implement considered to be the progenitor of which all others of its kind are descendants or copies.

an'cient, *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *ensign.*] **1.** An ensign, standard, or flag. *Obs. or R.*

More dishonorable ragged than an old-faced *ancient* *Shak.*

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They contain not one word of *ancientry*. *West.*

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A gentleman of more *ancientry* than estate *Fuller.*

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The Convocation of York seems to have been always considered as inferior, and even *ancillary*, to the greater province. *Hallam*

2. *Law.* Designating or pertaining to a document, proceeding, officer or office, etc., that is subordinate to, or in aid of, another primary or principal one, as, an *ancillary* attachment, bill, or suit presupposes the existence of another principal proceeding; *ancillary* administration is usually in aid of one in a foreign state.

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an-cip'i-tous (-sĭp'ĭ-tŭs) } headed, double; *an-* for *ambi-* on both sides + *caput* head.] *Bot.* Two-edged instead of round; — said of certain flattened stems, as those of blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium*).

An'cis-troc'la-da'ce-æ (ăn'sĭs-trŏk'lă-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Hypericales), consisting of the single genus *Ancistrocladus.* — **an'cis-troc'la-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

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an-cip'i-tate, *a.* Ancipital

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An-cis'tro-don (ăn-sĭs'trō-dŏn), *n. Zool.* Syn. of AGKISTRODON.

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anckle. † ANKLE.

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anchieta bark. See ANCHIETEA.

an'chi-e'tine (ăn'kĭ-ē'tĭn; -tēn), *n.* Also **tin.** *Chem* An alkaloid found in the root of *Anchietea salutaris.*

an'chi-lops (ăn'kĭ lŏps), *n.* [NL, fr Gr. ἀγχίλοψ.] *Med.* An abscess near the inner angle of the eye.

‖ **anch' i'o son pit-to're** (ăn-kē'ō sōn pēt-tō'rā). [It.] I too am a painter; — an expression attributed, in an unauthenticated story, to Correggio on seeing a picture of Raphael's.

An'chi-sau'rus (ăn'kĭ-sô'rŭs), *n* [NL.; Gr. ἄγχι near + *-saurus.*] *Paleon* A genus of small carnivorous dinosaurs of the order Theropoda, in the Trias of Connecticut. [Anchovy.

‖ **an'chois'** (ăn'shwȧ'), *n.* [F.]

an'chor. Var. of ANKER.

an'chor-a-ble, *a.* Fit for anchorage.

an'cho-rage (ăn'kŏ-rĭj), *n.* Abode of an anchoret.

anchor bar. *Naut.* A form of handspike used in prying an anchor into, or out of, its place, opening out a chain, etc.

anchor buoy. A buoy attached to, or marking the position of, an anchor.

anchor drag. = DRAG ANCHOR.

an'cho-ret-ish, **-rit-ish** (-rĭt-ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH

anchor hoy. *Naut.* A lighter equipped for raising or handling anchors and chains.

anchor ice = GROUND ICE.

anchor ring. *Math.* = ANNULUS, a (2)

an'cho-rist, *n.* Anchoret. *Obs.*

an'cho-rite, an'cho-rit'ic, etc. Vars. of ANCHORET, ANCHORETIC, etc.

an'cho-rit'ess (-rĭt'ĕs; -ĭs), *n.* An anchoress. *Rare*

anchor lift. A grappling device to raise a grouser or the like.

anchor money. Money struck (1818–25) by Great Britain for Mauritius and the West Indies, the pieces of which were equal to one fourth, one eighth, etc., of a Spanish dollar. The pieces had an anchor on the reverse.

anchor rocket A rocket with flukes like an anchor used in the life-saving service in carrying a line to a wrecked vessel.

anchor shackle *Naut.* A shackle to secure a chain to the ring of an anchor; a jew's-harp.

anchor well. *Nav.* In the old monitors, a well for the anchors in the forward overhang.

anchour † ANCHOR.

anchrage. † ANCHORAGE.

an'chy-lose (ăn'kĭ-lōs), **an chy-lo'sis,** etc. Vars. of ANKYLOSE, ANKYLOSIS, etc.

An'chy-los'to-ma, An'chy-los'to-mum *Zool.* Syns. of AGCHYLOSTOMA.

an'chy-los'to-mi'a-sis. Var. of ANKYLOSTOMIASIS

an'chy-lot'ic (ăn'kĭ-lŏt'ĭk). Var. of ANKYLOTIC.

ancianitie. † ANCIENTY.

an'cien-cy (ān'shĕn-sĭ), *n.* Antiquity. *Obs.*

‖ **an'ci-enne' no'blesse'** (ān'syĕn' nō'blĕs') [F.] Lit., ancient nobility; hence, the French nobility of the days before the Revolution of 1789.

3. Belonging to times long past, of a remote period, or of a date early in history.

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an'co-ly, *n.* [F. *ancolie.*] Columbine. *Obs.*

fishhook + κλάδος sprout.] *Bot.* A small, somewhat anomalous genus of climbing shrubs, of the East Indies and Africa. They have hooklike branches and panicled flowers with 10 stamens and a single pistil, becoming a nutlike fruit.

an'con (ăŋ'kŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* ANCONES (ăŋ-kō'nēz) [L., fr. Gr. *ἀγκών* the bent arm, elbow; a bend.] **1.** *Anat.* The olecranon, or the elbow.

2. *Arch.* A corbel supporting a cornice; a console.

An-co'na (ăŋ-kō'na), *n.* [From *Ancona*, province of Italy.] One of a breed of domestic fowls, originating in Italy. They resemble the Leghorns in build, and have mottled black and white plumage, bright red comb, and yellow legs.

an-co'ne-al (-nē-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the elbow; as, the olecranon, or *anconeal* process.

an'co-ne'us (ăŋ'kō-nē'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NEI (-nē'ī). [NL., fr. L. *ancon* elbow.] *Anat.* A small triangular extensor muscle superficially situated behind and below the elbow joint. It arises from the external humeral condyle and is inserted into the olecranon and upper fourth of the shaft of the ulna.

An'cy-loc'er-as (ăn'sĭ-lŏs'ēr-ăs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀγκύλος* curved + *κέρας* horn.] *Paleon.* A genus of Ammonoidea having a partially uncoiled shell and the aperture of the living chamber directed toward the coiled part.

An'cy-rene (ăn'sĭ-rēn), *a.* [Cf. L. *Ancyranus.*] Of or pertaining to Ancyra, now Angora.

Ancyrene canons, twenty-five canons passed at a council of the church at Ancyra, 314 A. D. — **A. inscription**, *Rom. Hist.*, the copy, and Greek translation, of the *Index rerum a se gestarum* (or "list of acts done by himself") of Augustus, engraved on marble in his temple at Ancyra (now Angora). The original, which is lost, was on bronze tablets in front of his mausoleum at Rome.

and (ănd; 270), *conj.* [AS. *and*; akin to OS. *endi*, Icel. *enda*, OHG. *anti*, *enti*, *inti*, *unti*, G *und*, D. *en*, OD. *ende*; cf. Skr. *atha* then, also. Cf. AN if.] **1.** A particle expressing the general relation of connection or addition, and used to conjoin word with word, clause with clause, or sentence with sentence, sometimes with an implication of: **a** Repetition; as, they rode two *and* two, hundreds *and* hundreds. **b** Variation or difference, as, "there are women *and* women," that is, women of different sorts. **c** The modification of one of the connected ideas by the other; as, "the tediousness *and* process of my travel," that is, "the tedious process," etc.; "thy fair *and* outward character," that is, "outwardly fair character." **d** A consequence or sequel; as, I said go, *and* he went. *And* is very frequently used where accurate and proper expression requires the word *or*; but, in the legal construction of language, either word will be treated as if it were the other whenever this construction is plainly required to give effect to the intention of the person using it; thus, in a bequest to "a person *and* her bodily issue" *and* may be read as *or*; in a law providing that certain cities may tax property "taxable for State *and* county purposes," *and* may be construed as *or*. Such use of the word *and*, although common, is improper; and the words *and* and *or* are not properly in any sense interchangeable.

2. In order to; — used instead of the infinitival *to* after *try*, *come*, *go*, *send*, and colloquially or dialectically after various other verbs.

> At least to try *and* teach the erring soul *Milton.*

3. Sometimes merely expletive or intensive. *Obs. or Dial.*

> When that I was *and* a little tiny boy *Shak.*

"Dig away, boys," said Silver, with the coolest insolence; "you'll find some pignuts, *and* I should n't wonder" *Stevenson.*

4. If; though. See AN, *conj.* *Obs.*

> As they will set an house on fire, *and* it were but to roast their eggs *Bacon.*

and so forth, and others or more of the same or of similar kind; further in the same or similar manner; and the rest; and other things or ingredients. The abbreviation, *etc.* (*et cetera*), or *&c.*, is usually read *and so forth*.

An'da-lu'sian (ăn'dă-lū'zhăn; -shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Andalusia or its people.

Andalusian school, *Painting*, a Spanish school dating from the middle of the 16th century and centering at Seville, chiefly under church patronage. It is represented by Roelas, Herrera the Elder, and Murillo. — **A. wool**, a fine soft woolen thread or yarn, for stockings and socks.

An'da-lu'sian, *n.* **1.** One of the people of Andalusia.

2. One of a Mediterranean breed of domestic fowl resembling the Leghorns. They have blue legs and slaty blue, on some parts almost black, plumage.

an'da-lu'site (-sīt), *n. Min.* A silicate of aluminium, Al_2SiO_5, usually in thick orthorhombic prisms, nearly square, of various colors. It was first discovered in Andalusia, Spain. Chiastolite is a variety. H., 7.5. Sp. gr., 3.16–3.20.

An'da-man' (ăn'da-măn'), *n.* An individual of the native race of the Andaman Islands. The Andamans are one of the lowest races of mankind; their brain capacity is about the same as that of the Bushmen and native Australians (1250 to 1350 cc.), their height is under five feet, their physical characteristics Negritic, and their languages unconnected with any known family of speech. Keane classes them as Negritos. — **An'da-man'**, *a.* — **An'da-man-ese'** (-măn-ēz'; -ēs'), *a. & n. sing. & pl.*

‖ **an-dan'te** (an-dän'tā; ăn-dăn'tē), *a.* [It., lit., going] *Music.* Moving moderately slow, but distinct and flowing; quicker than larghetto, and slower than allegretto. — *n.* An andante movement or piece. *Andante* is used in numerous phrases; as, **andante moderato** (mō'dā-rä'tō), a little faster than andante, etc.

‖ **an'dan-ti'no** (ăn'dan-tē'nō), *a.* [It., dim. of *andante*.] *Music.* **a** Rather quicker than andante; between that and allegretto. **b** Somewhat slower than andante, — so used by some. — *n.* A piece or movement in this time.

An-de'an (ăn-dē'ăn, ăn'dē-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, the Andes.

an'des-ine (ăn'dĕs-zĭn), *n. Min.* A triclinic feldspar intermediate between albite and anorthite, found in the Andes, as an ingredient of andesite. H., 5-6. Sp. gr., 2.68–2.69.

an'des-ite (-zīt), *n. Petrog* An eruptive, usually dark gray-ish rock similar to trachyte, consisting essentially of a plagioclase feldspar, with pyroxene, hornblende, hypersthene, or biotite. The andesites are common in the Andes, and also in western North America. — **an'des-it'ic** (-zĭt'ĭk), *a.*

and'i'ron (ănd'ī'ŭrn), *n.* [ME. *anderne*, *aunderne*, *aundyre*, OF. *andier*, F. *landier*; cf. LL. *andena*, *andela*, *anderius*; prob. fr. L. *ames*, *amitis*, pole, fork, through an assumed *amitarius*. The last part of the word was confused in E. with *iron*.] A utensil for supporting wood when burning in a fireplace, one being placed on each side; a firedog, as, a pair of *andirons*.

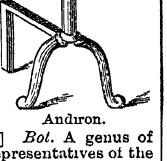

Andiron.

An'dre-æ'a (ăn'drē-ē'a), *n.* [NL., after G R. *Andreæ*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of dark-colored alpine mosses, the sole representatives of the family Andreæaceæ, constituting the order Andreæales They differ from other mosses in their capsules, which are 4-valved, like those of liverworts. See MUSCI.

An-dre'na (ăn-drē'na), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr *ἀνθρήνη* hornet, wasp.] *Zool.* The typical genus of the family Andrenidæ.

An-dren'i-dæ (ăn-drĕn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A large family of bees distinguished by having the mentum longer than the glossa. Most of them burrow in the ground, and all are solitary in their habits. — **an'dre-nid** (ăn'drē-nĭd), *n.*

An'drews, Joseph (ăn'drōōz). The title character of Fielding's first novel. To ridicule Richardson's "Pamela," Fielding made Joseph Andrews a brother of that modest and prudent young lady, and represented him as "a handsome model young man."

An'dri-as (ăn'drĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνδριάς* image of a man, fr. *ἀνήρ* man.] *Paleon.* A genus of large fossil Miocene salamanders scarcely distinct from the recent genus *Cryptobranchus*; — so named from a superficial likeness of the outline of the skull to that of a man when seen from in front, which led to the first specimen found being considered the remains of a man destroyed by the Deluge.

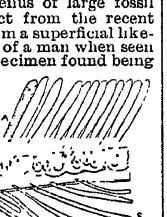

an'dro- (ăn'drō-), **andr-**. Combining forms from Greek *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, *man*, used to signify *male*, *manlike*, *masculine*, *relating to the male gender*; as, *andro*phobia, *andro*phore, *andro*petalous, *andra*natomy, etc.

an'dro-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a.* [*andro-* + *cephalous*.] Having a human head (upon an animal's body), as the Egyptian sphinx.

an'dro-co'ni-a (-kō'nĭ-ă), *n. pl*; *sing.* -CONIUM (-ŭm). [NL., *andro-* + Gr. *κονία* dust.] *Zool.* Modified scales, supposed to produce an odor, found on the fore wings of the male of certain butterflies.

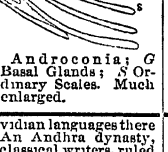

A Androconiæ; *G* Basal Glands; *S* Ordinary Scales. Much enlarged.

an'dro-di-œ'cious, -di-e'cious (ăn'drō-dī-ē'shŭs), *a.* [*andro-* + *dicecious*.] *Bot.* Having perfect and staminate flowers on different plants. — **an'dro-di-œ'cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.*

an-drœ'ci-um (ăn-drē'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CIA (-shĭ-ă). [NL.; *andro-* + Gr *οἶκος* house.] *Bot.* The aggregate of microsporophylls in the flower of a seed plant; the stamens and their appendages collectively. — **an-drœ'cial** (-shăl), *a.*

an-drog'e-nous (ăn-drŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*andro-* + *-genous*.] Producing males

an'dro-gyne (ăn'drō-jĭn), *n.* [F. See ANDROGYNOUS.] **1.** A hermaphrodite.

2. A eunuch, an effeminate man. *Obs. or R.*

3. *Bot.* An androgynous plant.

an-drog'y-nism (ăn-drŏj'ĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* **1** Hermaphroditism.

2. *Bot.* Quality or state of being androgynous.

an-drog'y-nous (ăn-drŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *androgynus*, Gr. *ἀνδρόγυνος*, *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, man + *γυνή* woman] **1.** Uniting both sexes in one, or having the characteristics of both; being in nature both male and female; hermaphroditic.

> The truths [of] perfect [illegible] *Coleridge.*

2. *Bot.* Bearing both staminate and pistillate flowers in the same cluster.

3. *Astrol.* Sometimes hot and sometimes cold; — of planets.

an-drog'y-ny (-nĭ), *n.* Hermaphroditism.

an'droid (ăn'droid), **an-droi'dal** (ăn-droi'dăl), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνδροειδής* of man's form, *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, man + *εἶδος* form.] Resembling a man, manlike.

an'droid (ăn'droid) } *n.* An automaton of human
an-droi'des (ăn-droi'dēz) } form.

an'dro-lep'si-a (ăn'drō-lĕp'sĭ-a) } *n.* [NL. *androlepsia*,
an'dro-lep'sy (ăn'drō-lĕp'sĭ) } fr. Gr. *ἀνδρολῆψία*; *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, man + *λῆψις* a seizing.] *Law.* The seizure by one nation of the citizens or subjects of another to compel the latter to do justice to the former, or to enforce some right claimed by the former against the latter.

An-drom'a-che (ăn-drŏm'a-kē), *n* [L., fr. Gr. 'Ανδρομάχη.] In Homer's "Iliad," the wife of Hector of Troy, a noble and lovely woman. Euripides, in his tragedy "Andromache," represents her as the captive wife of Neoptolemus (son of Achilles), after whose death, Thetis (mother of Achilles) ordains that Andromache shall wed Helenus (Hector's brother) and found a line of Epirote kings. Vergil introduces her in the "Æneid" as dwelling in Epirus after the fall of Troy, and married to Helenus.

An-drom'e-da (-ĕ-dă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Ανδρομέδη.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia, king and queen of Ethiopia. Cassiopeia having boasted her own beauty equal to that of the Nereids, Poseidon afflicted the land with floods and a devouring monster. The oracle of Zeus Ammon (Jupiter Ammon) decreed that relief could only be won by chaining Andromeda to a cliff, to be devoured by the monster. Perseus, returning from slaying Medusa, kills the monster and marries Andromeda, and when Phineus, who had been betrothed to her, attempts to interfere, turns him and his followers to stone by means of the Gorgon's head. The myth is the subject of a famous lost play by Euripides.

2. *Astron.* A northern constellation directly south of Cassiopeia, between Pegasus and Perseus, represented pictorially by a woman chained.

3. [NL.] *Bot* A genus of ericaceous plants found throughout the northern portions of the north temperate zone The only species, *A. polifolia*, the moorwort, is a low shrub with coriaceous leaves and drooping white flowers in terminal umbels Other species sometimes included in this genus are referred to *Pieris* and *Xolisma*.

An'dro-mede (ăn'drō-mēd) } *n. Astron.* Any of a
An-drom'e-did (ăn-drŏm'ē-dĭd) } shower of meteors appearing yearly about the 24th of November, and seeming to radiate from a point in the constellation Andromeda; — also called *Bielids*, because connected with Biela's comet (which see) and moving in its orbit.

an-drom'e-tox'in (ăn-drŏm'ē-tŏk'sĭn), **an-drom'e-do-tox'in** (-dō-tŏk'sĭn), *n. Chem.* A toxic, or poisonous, crystalline substance existing in various ericaceous plants, esp. in *Andromeda* and its allies.

an'dro-mo-nœ'cious (ăn'drō-mō-nē'shŭs), *a.* Also **-mone'cious** [*andro-* + *monœcious*] *Bot.* Having perfect and staminate flowers on the same plant. — **an'dro-mo-nœ'cism** (-sĭz'm), *n*

an'dro-mor'phous (-mō'fŭs), *a.* [Gr *ἀνδρόμορφος*; *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, man + *μορφή* form.] Having the form of a man; — applied to the human figure in art.

An'dre-a Fer-ra'ra (ăn'drē-a fĕ-ra'ra). = FERRARA.

An'drew (ăn'drōō), *n.* [OF. *Andrieu*, *Andreu*, F. *André*, L. *Andreas*, Gr. 'Ανδρέας, et *ἀνήρ* man. The 2d syllable in OF. & E was prob. influenced by that of *Matthew* (F. *Mathieu*)] **1.** Lit. strong man; — masc. prop. name. [Obs.] — Dim. *Andy*. — Abbr. *And.* [BARA. Obs.]

2 A kind of sword See FERRARA.

3 A merry-andrew, or buffoon. See MERRY-ANDREW.

An'dri-a'na (ăn'drĭ-ā'na), *n.* See HOVA, *cit.*

an'dro-ceph'a-lum (ăn'drō-sĕf'a-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-la). [NL. See ANDROCEPHALOUS.] *Bot* The receptacle of the antheridia in certain Hepaticæ.

an'dro-clin'i-um (-klĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See ANDRO- + CLINIUM.] *Bot.* A climandrium.

An'dro-clus, *or* **An'dro-cles** (ăn'drō-klŭs; -klēz), *n.* [L. *Androclus*, *Androcles*. Gr. 'Ανδροκλῆς.] A Roman slave of the 1st century A. D., said to have been spared in the arena by a lion from whose foot he had extracted a thorn years before in Africa. The incident is commemorated by Seneca, Aulus Gellius, and Ælian

an-droc'ra-cy (ăn-drŏk'ra-sĭ), *n.* [*andro-* + *-cracy*] Rulership by the men; — translation of Ger. *Mannesherrschaft*. See PATRIARCHY. — **an'dro-crat'ic** (ăn'drō-krăt'ĭk), *a.*

an'dro-dy'na-mous (-dī'na-mŭs; -dĭn'a-mŭs), *a* [*andro-* + Gr. *δύναμις* power.] *Bot* Having stamens abnormally developed in some flowers

an'dro-ga-me'to-phore, *n.* [*andro-* + *gametophore*] *Bot.* A male plant; a plant bearing male sexual organs

an'dro-go-nid'i-um, *n.* [NL See ANDRO-, GONIDIUM.] In some algæ, a gonidium bearing androspores.

an'dro-gyn (ăn'drō-jĭn) Var of ANDROGYNE

an-drog'y-nal (ăn-drŏj'ĭ-năl), *a.* Androgynous. — **an-drog'y-nal-ly**, *adv.*

an-drog'y-na-ry (-nă-rĭ), *a.* [*andro-* + Gr *γυνή* woman] *Bot.* Having flowers with both stamens and pistils developed into petals.

an'dro-gy-ne'i-ty (ăn'drō-jĭ-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n* Androgyny. *Rare.*

an'dro-gyn'i-a (ăn'drō-jĭn'ĭ-a), *n* [NL.] = ANDROGYNY.

an dro-ma'ni-a, *n.* [NL.; *andro-* + *mania*.] Nymphomania.

An'dro-med, An'dro-mid, *n.* = ANDROMEDE

an'dron (ăn'drŏn), **an'dro-nes** (ăn'drō-nēz'ēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀνδρών*, also *ἀνδρωνίτις*, fr. *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός* man.] *Gr. & Rom. Arch.* The men's apartment in the front of the Greek house. In the more elaborate houses, sometimes restricted to the main hall, or megaron

An'dro-ni'cus (ăn'drō-nī'kŭs; this is the classical and accepted pron; sometimes accented *Andron'icus* in poetry See

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an'come (ăŋ'kŭm), *n* [Ct. AS. *ancuman*, to come.] A small ulcerous swelling, coming suddenly; also, a whitlow. *Obs.*

‖ **an-con'** (aŋ-kōn'), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *ancón*, in Sp. applied to a small harbor.] Land cultivated by irrigation beside a river *Southwestern U. S.*

‖ **an-co'na** (ăŋ-kō'na), *n.*; *It. pl.* -NE (-nā). [It.] A picture or group of pictures with elaborate setting, usually architectural, as frequently in Italian altar pieces; hence, a niche or recess for a piece of sculpture

an'co-na'gra (ăŋ'kō-nā'gra), *n* [NL.; Gr. *ἀγκών* elbow + *-agra*] Gouty pain in the elbow.

an'co-nal, *a.* = ANCONEAL.

An-co'na ru'by. [From *Ancona* in Italy.] = RUBASSE.

an'cone (ăŋ'kōn). Var. of ANCON, elbow, corner.

an-co'ne-ous, *a.* = ANCONEAL.

an-co'nes, *n., pl.* of ANCON, elbow.

an'co-noid, *a.* [Gr. *ἀγκωνοειδής*.] Elbowlike; anconeal

ancon sheep. An extinct breed of sheep with short crooked legs and long back. It originated in Massachusetts in 1791. Called also *otter sheep*.

an'co-ny (ăŋ'kō-nĭ), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A piece of iron wrought into the shape of a bar in the middle, but left rough at the ends *Obs. or R.*

an'cor. † ANCHOR.

‖ **an-co'ra** (ăŋ-kō'rä), *interj.* & *n.* [It.] Encore. *Obs.*

an'co-ra (ăŋ'kō-ra), *n.*; *pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [L, an anchor.] *Zool.* = ANCHOR, *n.*, 5 c. — **an'co-ral**, *a.*

an'co-rist. † ANCHORITE.

an'cour. † ANCHOR.

an'cre. † ANCHOR.

an'cred (ăŋ'krĕd). *Her* Var. of ANCHORED, 2

‖ **an'crée'** (aŋ'krā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* = ANCHORED

ancreful † ANGERFUL.

ancresse. † ANCHORESS.

anerist † ANTICHRIST.

-ancy. See -ANCE.

An'cy-lo-dac'ty-la (ăn'sĭ-lō-dăk'tĭ-lă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀγκύλος* curved + *δάκτυλος* finger.] = ANCYLOPODA

An'cy-lop'o-da (-lŏp'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀγκύλος* curved + *-poda*.] *Paleon.* A suborder of fossil Miocene and Pliocene ungulates of both the Old and New World, having feet resembling those of the edentates — **an-cyl'o-pod** (ăn-sĭl'ō-pŏd), *a. & n.*

An'cy-los'to-ma (-lŏs'tō-ma), **An'cy-los'to-mum** (-mŭm), *n.* [NL See ANKYLO-; STOMA] *Zool.* Syns. of AGCHYLOSTOMA

An'cy-lus (ăn'sĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀγκύλος* curved.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small fresh-water pulmonate mollusks having a limpet-shaped shell.

‖**An'cy-ra'num mo'nu-men'tum** (ăn'sĭ-ra'nŭm mŏn'ū-mĕn'tŭm). [L.] = ANCYRENE INSCRIPTION

An'cy-re'an (ăn'sĭ-rē'ăn), *a.* Ancyrene.

an-cy'roid (ăn-sī'roid), *a* [Gr. *ἀγκυροειδής* anchor-shaped.] *Anat.* Hook-shaped.

and., *or* **And.** *Abbr.* Andante; Andre; Andreas; Andrew.

and. *conj.* An erroneous literary expansion of northern dial *'an*, *en*, "than." *Obs. E. D.*

and. † ANDE.

an-da' (an-da'), *n.*, **an'da-as'su** (an'da-ăs'sōō), *n.* [Native name: cf. Pg. *anda*.] A Brazilian euphorbiaceous tree (*Joannesia princeps*). The cathartic seeds yield **anda oil.**

an'da-bate, *n* [L. *andabata*.] *Rom Antiq.* A gladiator who fought blindfolded by a helmet; hence, one who is blindfolded.

an-dab'a-tism (ăn-dăb'a-tĭz'm), *n.* Doubt, uncertainty *Obs.*

An'da-man' red'wood' (ăn'da-măn'). [From the *Andaman* Islands.] Amboina wood

an'da oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

an'da-rac, *n.* Corrupt. of SANDARAC.

‖ **an'da-ri'ni** (ăn'da-rē'nē), *n. pl* [It.] Small pieces of Italian paste.

an'daze' (ăn'dāz'). See PETROGRAPHY.

an-da'ze (an-da'zē), *n.* Var. of ENDAZE See PIK

an'de, *n.* 1. [AS. *anda*.] Enmity. *Obs.* [*Scot*] 2. [Icel. *andi*] Breath. *Obs. or Scot.*

an'de (ăn'dē), *v.* [Icel. *anda*] To breathe; blow. *Obs or Scot.*

An-de'an, *n.* A native of the Andean region, South America.

andelong † ENDLONG

‖ **An'ders-sein'** (an'dērs-zīn'), *n.* [G. *Philos.* Another kind of being; a somewhat else, — in Hegelianism, the being of the Absolute considered as Nature.

An-de'sic (ăn-dē'zĭk), *a.* Andean.

andetted. † INDEBTED.

An-de'vo (ăn-dā'vō), *n.* See HOVA, *cit.*

An'dhra (ăn'drä), *n.* [Skr., supposed to be the name of modern Telingana.] The southeastern part of India now known as the Northern Circars; also, a man of this country, and, with Sanskrit writers, the Telugu and allied Dravidian languages there spoken. An Andhra dynasty, known to classical writers, ruled from the 1st century B. C. until the 5th century A. D See DRAVIDO-MUNDA LANGUAGES.

An'di (ăn'dĭ), *n.* An agglutinative language of the Caucasus with no known affinity to other languages. — **An'di-an**, *n. & a*

‖ **an'di** (an'dē), *n.* Security; bail; bond. *India.* [dean]

An'dine (ăn'dĭn; -dēn), *a* An-

An-di'ra (ăn-dĭ'rä), *n.* [NL., prob. of Brazilian origin.] *Bot.* Syn of VOUACAPOUA.

an'di-ro'ba oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

an'dor-ite (ăn'dōr-īt), *n.* [After *Andor* von Semsey.] *Min.* A compound of silver, lead, antimony, and sulphur, occurring in dark gray or black prisms.

An'do-ro'bo (an'dō-rō'bō), *n.* A dwarfish nomadic mixed people of eastern central Africa.

An-dor'ran (ăn-dōr'ăn), *a* Of or pert to Andorra. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Andorra

‖ **an'dou'ille** (ăn'dōō'y'), *n* [F.] A kind of sausage made of tripe or other entrails.

an'dou-illet' (ăn'dōō-ĭ-lĕt'), ‖ **an dou'illette'** (an dōō-yĕt'), *n.* [F. *andouillette*.] *Cookery.* A kind of rissole

andr-. See ANDRO-.

an'dra-dite (ăn'drä-dīt), *n.* [After J. B. d'*Andrada* (1765–1838), a Portuguese mineralogist.] *Min* See GARNET.

an'dra-nat'o-my (ăn'drä-năt'ō-mĭ), *n* [*andro-* + *anatomy*] Anthropotomy.

An'dre-æ-a'ce-æ (-drē-ē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl* [NL.] See ANDREÆA. — **an'dre-æ-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

An'dre-æ-a'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See ANDREÆA.

ἀνδρός, man + μορφή form.] **Lit.**, having a man's form; hence, *Med.*, having a masculine form or appearance.

an/dro-pet'al-ous (ăn/drō-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*andro-* + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Produced by the conversion of the stamens into petals; — said of flowers artificially doubled in cultivation.

an/dro-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.; *andro-* + *-phobia.*] Morbid dread of men; repugnance to the male sex.

an'dro-phore (ăn'drō-fōr), *n.* [*andro-* + *-phore.*] **1.** *Bot.* The stalk or column which supports the androecium.

2. *Zool.* In Siphonophora, a part bearing male gonophores.

An/dro-po'gon (-pō'gŏn), *n.* [NL.; *andro-* + Gr. πώγων the beard.] *Bot* A very large and important genus of grasses, found in nearly all parts of the world. It includes the lemon grass of Ceylon and the beard grass, or broom sedge, of the United States. The principal subgenus is *Sorghum*, including *A. sorghum* and *A. halepensis*, from which have been derived the Chinese sugar cane, the Johnson grass, the Aleppo grass, the broom corn, and the durra, or Indian millet. Several East Indian species, as *A. nardus* and *A. schœnanthus*, yield fragrant oils used in perfumery.

an'dro-sphinx (ăn'drō-sfĭŋks), *n.* [*andro-* + *sphinx.*] A man-headed sphinx. See SPHINX.

an'dro-spore (-spōr), *n.* [*andro-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* In some confervoid algæ, a peculiar zoospore produced asexually, which gives rise to a small male plant, known as a *dwarf male*, the latter developing true spermatozoids.

-an'drous (-ăn'drŭs). [Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man.] *Bot.* An adjectival termination denoting the presence of *stamens*, as *monandrous*, *diandrous*, *gynandrous*, etc.

An'dva-ri (ăn'dwä-rē), *n.* [Icel.] In the Volsunga Saga, a dwarf whom Loki robs of his treasure and a ring (An. dvaranaut [-ra/nout]) on which the dwarf lays the curse that it shall be the bane of all who possess it. Cf. ALBERICH.

-ane (-ān). **1.** *Org. Chem.* **a** A suffix used in naming hydrocarbons of the methane or paraffin series; as, methane, heptane. **b** = 2d -AN.

2. *Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY.

a-near' (*a*-nēr'), *v. t. & i.* To near; to approach. *Archaic.*

a-near', *prep. & adv.* [*a-* + *near.*] Near. *Rare.* "It did not come *anear*." *Coleridge.*

an'ec-dot'age (ăn'ĕk-dōt'ăj), *n.* Anecdotes collectively; a collection of anecdotes.

All history, therefore, being built partly, and some of it altogether, upon *anecdotage*, must be a tissue of lies *De Quincey.*

an'ec-dot'al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or abounding with, anecdotes; as, *anecdotal* conversation.

an'ec-dote (ăn'ĕk-dōt), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *ἀνέκδοτος* not published; *ἀν-* not + *ἔκδοτος* given out, *ἐκδιδόναι* to give out, to publish; *ἐκ* out + *διδόναι* to give. See DOSE, *n.*] **1.** *pl.* Unpublished narratives. *Now Rare.*

2. A particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident or fragment; a single passage of private life.

Syn. — See STORY.

an'ec-dot'ic (-dŏt'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to, or addicted
an'ec-dot'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to, anecdotes. "*Anecdotical* traditions." *Bolingbroke.* — **an'ec-dot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an'ec-dot'ist (ăn'ĕk-dōt'ĭst), *n.* One who relates or collects anecdotes

an'e-lec-trot'o-nus (ăn'ē-lĕk-trŏt'ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; *ana-* + *electrotonus.*] *Physiol.* The condition of decreased irritability of a nerve in the region of the positive electrode or anode on the passage of a current of electricity through it. — **an'e-lec-tro-ton'ic** (-trō-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

an'e-mo- (ăn'ē-mō-). Combining form from Gr. *ἄνεμος*, *wind.*

a-nem'o-gram (*ă*-nĕm'ō-grăm), *n.* [*anemo-* + *-gram.*] A record made by an anemograph.

a-nem'o-graph (-gräf), *n.* [*anemo-* + *-graph.*] A recording anemometer.

a-nem'o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Produced by an anemograph; of or pertaining to anemography.

an'e-mog'ra-phy (ăn'ē-mŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* **1.** A description of the winds.

2. Art of recording the direction and force of the wind.

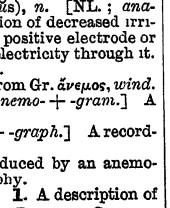

Robinson's Anemometer

an'e-mol'o-gy (-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*anemo-* + *-logy.*] The science of the wind. — **an'e-mo-log'i-cal** (-mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

an'e-mom'e-ter (-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*anemo-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the force or velocity of the wind; a wind gauge. The pressure of the wind is measured by causing it to support a column of water (in Lind's anemometer), or to press against a plate; its velocity is measured by counting the revolutions of an air turbine (in Cassella's anemometer) or of a light apparatus carrying hemispherical cups (in Robinson's anemometer). Anemometers are used not only in meteorology, but also in measuring the strength of ventilating currents in mines, the flow of gas from gas wells, etc.

an'e-mo-met'ric (ăn'ē-mō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to an-
an'e-mo-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } emometry.

an'e-mo-met'ro-graph (-mĕt'rō-gräf), *n.* [*anemometer* + *-graph.*] An anemograph, esp. one that records simultaneously the pressure, velocity, and direction of the wind. — **an'e-mo-met'ro-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

an'e-mom'e-try (-mŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* Act or process of ascertaining the force or velocity of the wind.

a-nem'o-ne (*ă*-nĕm'ŏ-nē; *L.* ăn'ē-mō'nē), *n.* [L. *anemone*, Gr. ἀνεμώνη, fr. ἄνεμος wind.]

Wood Anemone (*A quinquefolia*)

1. *Bot.* [*cap.*] A large genus of ranunculaceous plants, widely distributed in temperate and subarctic regions, also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus. The anemones have lobed or divided basal leaves, the cauline forming an involucre, the flowers are destitute of petals, but have petaloid sepals. Several native American species are among the most attractive wild flowers; *A. hortensis* and *A. coronaria*, of Europe, are cultivated in gardens.

2 A sea anemone.

a-nem'o-nin (*ă*-nĕm'ŏ-nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* An acrid, poisonous, crystallizable substance, $C_{10}H_8O_4$, obtained from certain ranunculaceous plants, esp species of *Ranunculus* and *Anemone.*

a-nem'o-phile (-fīl; -fĭl), *n* *Bot.* An anemophilous plant.

an'e-moph'i-lous (ăn'ē-mŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*anemo-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Fertilized by the wind; — said of plants in which the pollen is carried to the stigma by the wind.

an'e-moph'i-ly (-lĭ), *n.* Quality of being anemophilous.

a-nem'o-scope (*ă*-nĕm'ŏ-skōp), *n.* [*anemo-* + *-scope.* cf. F. *anémoscope*] Any contrivance for indicating, or for indicating and recording, the direction of the wind; also, a device intended to foretell changes in the weather.

an'e-mo'sis (ăn'ē-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄνεμος wind.] A condition in the wood of some trees in which the rings are separated, as some suppose, by the action of high winds upon the trunk; wind shake.

an-en'ce-phal'ic (ăn-ĕn'sē-făl'ĭk) } *a* [*an-* not + Gr.
an'en-ceph'a-lous (ăn'ĕn-sĕf'*a*-lŭs) } ἐγκέφαλος the brain: cf. ENCEPHALON.] *Anat.* Having no brain.

a-nenst' (*ă*-nĕnst') } *prep.* [ME. *anent*, *anentis*, *anence*,
a-nent' (*ă*-nĕnt') } *anens*, *anents*, AS. *onefen*, *onemn*; *an*, *on*, on + *efen* even, equal; hence meaning, on an equality with, even with, beside. See EVEN, *a.*] **1.** On a line with, beside; with. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. In the presence of; before; also, toward; against. *Obs.*

Thou hast found grace *anenst* our Lord Jesus Christ. *Caxton*

3. Over against; as, he lives *anent* the church.

4. About; concerning; in respect to; as, he said nothing *anent* this particular.

an'ep-i-graph'ic (ăn'ĕp-ĭ-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *ἀνεπίγραφος*,
an'e-pig'ra-phous (ăn'ē-pĭg'rä-fŭs) } See A- not; EPIGRAPH.] Bearing no inscription, as some medals and coins.

an-er'gi-a (ăn-ûr'jĭ-*ä*) } *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀν-* not + *ἔργον*
an'er-gy (ăn'ĕr-jĭ) } work.] Lack of energy; inactivity. — **an-er'gic** (ăn-ûr'jĭk), *a.*

an'er-oid (ăn'ĕr-oid), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. *νηρός* wet, moist + *-oid.* cf. F. *anéroïde*] Containing no liquid; — said of a kind of barometer. — *n.* An aneroid barometer.

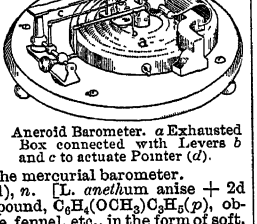

Aneroid Barometer. *a* Exhausted Box connected with Levers *b* and *c* to actuate Pointer (*d*).

aneroid barometer, a barometer in which the action of atmospheric pressure, in bending the thin corrugated top of a closed and partially exhausted metallic box or in distorting a thin-walled bent tube of metal, is made to move a pointer. It is portable, but is less accurate than the mercurial barometer.

an'e-thol (ăn'ē-thōl; -thŏl), *n.* [L. *anethum* anise + 2d *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* A compound, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)C_3H_5(p)$, obtained from the oils of anise, fennel, etc., in the form of soft, shining scales; anise camphor; also, either of two compounds isomeric with the above, prepared artificially. All are propenyl derivatives of anisol.

A-ne'thum (*ä*-nē'thŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *anethum* the dill, Gr. ἄνηθον.] *Bot.* A genus of apiaceous plants, of Egypt, India, and western Asia, having only two species, one of which, *A. graveolens*, is the dill.

a-neu'ri-a (*ă*-nū'rĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve.] *Med.* Deficiency of nervous energy. — **a-neu'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

an'eu-rysm, an'eu-rism (ăn'ū-rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνεύρυσμα*, *ἀνευρυσμος*, an opening; *ἀνά* up + *εὐρύς* wide.] *Med.* A soft, pulsating, hollow tumor, containing blood, arising from the preternatural dilatation or rupture of the diseased coats of an artery.

an'eu-rys'mal, an'eu-ris'mal (-rĭz'măl), *a.* *Med.* Of or pert. to an aneurysm; as, an *aneurysmal* diathesis. — **an'eu-rys'mal-ly, an'eu-ris'mal-ly**, *adv.*

an'eu-rys-mat'ic, an'eu-ris-mat'ic (-rĭz-măt'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Affected with, or characterized by, aneurysm.

a-new' (*ă*-nū'), *adv.* [*a-* for *of* + *new.*] **1.** Over again; in a new form; afresh; as, to arm *anew*; to create *anew.*

2. Newly; recently *Obs.*

an-frac'tu-ose (ăn-frăk'tŭ-ōs), *a.* [See ANFRACTUOUS.] Sinuous; anfractuous; as, *anfractuose* anthers.

an-frac'tu-os'ity (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *anfractuosité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being anfractuous, or full of windings and turnings; sinuosity.

The *anfractuosities* of his intellect and temper *Macaulay.*

2. A sinuous or winding channel, course, passage, or the like, as a sulcus of the brain.

an-frac'tu-ous (ăn-frăk'tŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *anfractuosus*, fr. *anfractus* a winding, fr. *an-* for *ambi-* + *frangere*, *fractum*, to break: cf. F. *anfractueux.*] Winding; full of windings and turnings; sinuous; tortuous; as, the *anfractuous* spires of a horn. — **an-frac'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

an-ga'ri-a (ăn-gā'rĭ-*ä*), *n.* [L., service to a lord, villenage, fr. Gr. ἄγγαρος (a Persian word) a courier for carrying royal dispatches.] *Law.* **a** In Roman and Civil law, a compulsory service exacted by the government or a lord. **b** In maritime law, the forcible seizure of a vessel for public service. **c** In international law, the seizure or destruction of property of neutrals by belligerents under stress of necessity and with due compensation. Notable exercises of the right occurred in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. **d** In feudal law, any troublesome or vexatious service exacted by a lord of his tenant, esp. of labor or carriage.

an-ga'ri-a'tion (ăn-gā'rĭ-ā'shŭn), *n* [LL. *angariatio.*] Exaction of forced service; impressment. *Rare.*

an'gei-o-. Var. of ANGIO-. For various words beginning in *angeio-*, such as **angeiography, angeiology, angeiotomy**, etc., see the preferable forms beginning in ANGIO-.

an'gel (ān'jĕl), *n.* [ME. *angel*, *aungel*, OF. *angele*, F. *ange*, fr. L. *angelus*, Gr. ἄγγελος messenger, a messenger of God, an angel. ME. had also forms from AS. *engel*, *engel*, fr. L. *angelus*. Cf. ANGELUS.] **1.** In the Jewish, Christian, Mohammedan, and other theologies, a supernatural messenger of God; a spiritual, celestial being, superior to man in power and intelligence, belonging to any of the orders, esp. the lowest order, of the celestial hierarchy. Also applied to Satan and his companion "fallen angels." Dante has adopted in his "Divina Commedia", Paradiso, Canto XXVIII., the hierarchy of the Pseudo-Dionysius as follows: (1) Seraphim, (2) Cherubim, (3) Thrones, (4) Dominions, (5) Virtues, (6) Powers, (7) Principalities, (8) Archangels, (9) Angels.

2. A messenger. *Rare.*

The dear good *angel* of the Spring:
The nightingale. *B. Jonson.*

3. A conventionalized representation of an angel (in sense 1) in art.

4. A minister or pastor of a church; — so called in the Apocalypse, in ecclesiastical history, and by some modern sects.

Unto the *angel* of the church of Ephesus write *Rev* II. 1.

Each congregation [in the Catholic Apostolic Church] is presided over by its "*angel*" or bishop (who ranks as pastor in the Universal Church). *Encyc. Brit.*

5. Attendant spirit; genius; demon. *Shak.*

O, welcome, pure-eyed Faith, white-handed Hope,
Thou hovering *angel*, girt with golden wings. *Milton.*

6. A person like an angel (in sense 1) in goodness or loveliness.

When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering *angel* thou. *Scott.*

7. [*cap.*] A famous old inn of London, bearing the publichouse sign of an angel.

8. A former English gold coin bearing a device similar to that of the French angelot; — called more fully *angel noble.* See NOBLE. Its standard intrinsic value was $3.428 or 14s. 1d. in the money of to-day. It was rated in 1466 at

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TITUS ANDRONICUS), *n.* [L., of Gr. origin; cf Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, and νικη victory] Lit., a conqueror of men, — masc. prop name.

Andronicus, Titus. See TITUS ANDRONICUS.

an'dro-ni'tis (ăn'drō-nī'tĭs), *n* See ANDRON [alous]

an'dro-pet'al-ar, *a.* Andropet-

an-droph'a-gi (ăn-drŏf'*ä*-jĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ANTHROPOPHAGI.

an-droph'a-gous (ăn-drŏf'*ä*-gŭs), *a* [Gr. ἀνδροφάγος; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man + φαγεῖν to eat.] Cannibal; anthropophagous.

an'dro-pho'no-ma'ni-a, *n* [NL.; Gr ἀνδροφόνος man-slaying + *mania*] *Med.* Insanity marked by homicidal tendencies.

an-droph'o-rous (ăn-drŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*andro-* + *-phorous.*] *Zool.* Bearing male sexual organs or zooids

an-droph'o-rum (-rŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* An androphore.

an'dro-phyll (ăn'drō-fĭl), *n.* [*andro-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot* In seed plants, a microsporophyll

an/dro-po'gon oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

an/dro-spo-ran'gi-um, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A sporangium containing androspores.

an-drot'o-mous (ăn-drŏt'ō-mŭs), *a.* [See ANDROTOMY.] *Bot.* Having bipartite filaments. *Rare.*

an-drot'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [*andro-* + *-tomy.*] Anthropotomy. *Rare.*

andsware, andswere. †ANSWER.

andvile † ANVIL.

An'dwa-ri. Var. of ANDVARI.

ane † AWN; dial. var. of ONE.

a-neal' † ANELE, ANNEAL.

a-neath' (*ă*-nēth', *Scot* -nĕth'), *prep & adv.* [*a-* + *neath* for *beneath*] Beneath. *Scot.*

‖ **an'ec-do'ta** (ăn'ĕk-dō'tä), *n. pl.* [LL.] Anecdotes (sense 1).

aneentes. † ANENT.

anefald. † AFALD

anefelt † ANVIL.

anehede † ONEHEDE.

aneis. † ANISE.

an'e-lace. Var of ANLACE.

an'e-las. † ANLACE.

anele. †ANHELE, ANIL, ANNEAL.

a-nele' (*ă*-nēl'), *v. t.*; A-NELED' (*a*-nēld'); A-NEL'ING (*a*-nēl'-ĭng) [ME. *anelien*; *an* on + AS. *ele* oil, L. *oleum.* See OIL, ANOIL.] **1.** To anoint.

2. To give extreme unction. *Obs.*

an'e-lec'tric (ăn'ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* [*an-* not + *electric.*] *Physics* Not becoming electrified by friction; — opposed to *idioelectric.* — *n.* An anelectric substance.

an'e-lec'trode (-trōd), *n.* [*ana-* + *electrode.*] *Elec.* = ANODE.

a-nel'er (*a*-nēl'ĕr), *n.* One who aneles, or anoints. *Obs*

ane'li, ane'ly (ān'lĭ), *adv.* Dial. var. of ONLY.

an-el'y-trous (ăn-ĕl'ĭ-trŭs), *a.* [*an-* not + *elytron.*] Without elytra.

A'nem (ā'nĕm). *Bib.*

a-ne'ma-to'sis (*ă*-nē'mă-tō'sĭs). Var of ANÆMATOSIS.

a-ne'mi-a, a-ne'mic, etc. Vars. of ANÆMIA, ANÆMIC, etc.

A-ne'mi-a, *n.* [NL; Gr. *ἀνεμμων* unclad; — alluding to the naked panicles] *Bot.* Syn. of ORNITHOPTERIS.

a-nem'o-chord (*ă*-nĕm'ō-kôrd), *n* [*anemo-* + *chord*] A kind of harpsichord in which the strings were sounded by the action of wind from a bellows.

a-nem'o-graph'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ANEMOGRAPHIC.

an'e-mo-met'ro-graph'i-c a l-l y, *adv.* of ANEMOMETROGRAPHIC.

a-nem'o-nal (*a*-nĕm'ō-năl), *a.* [Gr. ἄνεμος wind] Of or pert to the wind *Rare.*

A-nem'o-nel'la(-nĕl'*ä*), *n.* [NL., fr *anemone*] Syn. of SYNDESMON.

an'e-mon'ic (ăn'ē-mŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_7$, obtained from anemonin.

a-nem'o-ny, *n.* The anemone.

an'e-mop'a-thy (ăn'ē-mŏp'*ä*-thĭ), *n.* [*anemo-* + *-pathy*] *Med.* Treatment by inhalation.

an'e-mot'ro-pism (-mŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*anemo-* + *-tropism.*] *Zool.* Orientation of the body with respect to the wind, as in case of flies that poise in swarms in the air, heading into the wind — **an'e-mo-trop'ic**, *a*

anemptes, anence. † ANENT.

A'nen. *Bib.*

an-en'ce-pha'li-a (ăn-ĕn'sĕ-fā'lĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.] *Terat.* Absence of the brain.

an'en-ceph'a-lo-tro'phi-a (ăn'-ĕn-sĕf'*ä*-lō-trō'fĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL. See A- not; ENCEPHALON; -TROPHY.] Atrophy of the brain.

an'en-ceph'a-lus (ăn'ĕn-sĕf'*ä*-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL] *Terat.* A brainless fetus.

an'en-ceph'a-ly (ăn'ĕn-sĕf'*ä*-lĭ), *n. Terat.* Anencephalia.

an-end', *adv.* [See AN, *prep.*; END, *n.*] *Obs or Archaic* **1.** At or to the end; continuously.

2. On end; upright.

an'en-er'gi-a (ăn'ĕn-ûr'jĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL. See A- not; ENERGY] *Med.* Lack of energy; anergia.

anens. † ANENT

an-en'ter-ous (ăn-ĕn'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*an-* not + *enteron*] *Zool.* Destitute of a stomach or intestine.

anentise. † ANIENTISE.

an-ep'i-a (ăn-ĕp'ĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL; *an-* not + Gr ἔπος a word.] *Med.* Inability to speak.

an-ep'i-plo'ic, *a.* [*an-* not + *epiploic.*] *Anat.* Destitute of the great omentum.

an-ep'i-thym'i-a (-thĭm'ĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr ἐπιθυμία desire.] *Med.* Deficiency of any natural appetite.

A'ner (ā'nĕr). *Bib.*

anerd. † ANEHARD.

anere. † ANEAR.

an'er-e-this'i-a (ăn'ĕr-ē-thĭz'ĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL. See A- not; ERETHISM] *Med.* Impaired irritability, as of a nerve.

an'e-ret'ic. Var of ANÆRETIC.

an'er-ly (ăn'ĕr-lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *ān* one.] *Obs. or Scot.* Only; merely — *a.* Alone; unsocial.

a-ner'y-throp'si-a (ă-nĕr'ĭ-thrŏp'sĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. ἐρυθρος red + *-opsia.*] *Med.* Color blindness to red

anes (ānz), *adv.* Obs. or Scot. var of ONCE.

anese † ANISE.

an'e-sis (ăn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄνεσις a relaxing.] *Music* a The tuning of strings to a lower pitch. b A progression from a higher to a lower tone

an'es-the'si-a, *n.*, **an'es-thet'ic**, *a*, etc. Vars. of ANÆSTHESIA, ANÆSTHETIC, etc.

an'et (ăn'ĕt), *n.* [F. *aneth*, fr L. *anethum* dill, anise, Gr. ἄνηθον See ANISE.] The herb dill; also, dillseed.

an'e-that'ed (ăn'ē-thāt'ĕd), *a.* [L *anethum* dill, anise.] Made or mixed with anet.

a-neth'er (*ă*-nĕth'ĕr), *v. t.* [AS *ānīðerian*] To lower; bring down. *Obs.* [*Bib.*

An'e-thoth'ite (ăn'ē-thŏth'ĭt). *n.* [L. *anetum*, Gr. ἀνετικός relaxing; ἀνά back + εἶναι to send.] *Med.* Soothing.

an-e'ti-o-log'i-cal. *Med.* See A-, not.

A-ne'to (*ă*-nā'tō), *n.* An Indian tribe on the upper course of the Xingú, South America.

a-neuch' (*Scot. a*-nōōk'). Obs. or Scot. var. of ENOUGH.

aneus, *n. pl.* [OF. *aniaus*, earlier *aneus*, *anels*, acc. pl of *anel* ring, F. *anneau*, L. *anellus*] Links, as of a chain. *Obs*

a-neu'sance † ANNUISANCE.

a-new' (*a*-nū'; -nōō'). Dial. Eng & Scot. var. of ENOW.

anexe. † ANNEX.

A-ne'zeh (*ä*-nā'zĕ), *n.* An Arab of a powerful group of tribes of the Syrian desert; also, a horse of their breeding.

anfald † AFALD.

anfeeld † ANVIL.

an'fract, *n.* [L. *anfractus* a bending.] A bending; a circuitous way. *Obs. & R.*

an-frac'ture (ăn-frăk'tūr), *n.* A mazy winding *Obs*

Ang. *Abbr.* Anglice.

an'ga-kok (ăn'gä-kŏk). Var. of ANGEKOK.

An-ga'mi (an-gä'mē), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

angar. † ANGER.

an'gard, *n.* Boastfulness; arrogance. *Obs.* — *a.* Boastful; arrogant. *Obs.*

an'ga-reb (an'gä-rĕp), **an'ga-reeb, an'ga-rep**, *n.* [*angarēb* in Nubian dialect (Dongola).] Among the Sudanese, a bedstead; a stretcher.

An-ga'ri-ans (ăn-gā'rĭ-ănz), *n. pl.* A division of the Saxons that dwelt along the Weser.

an-ga'ri-ate (-āt), *v. t* [L. *angariare.*] To exact angaria, or forced service, from. *Rare.*

an'ga-ry (ăn'gä-rĭ), *n. Law.* Angaria. *Rare.*

Ang-dis'tis (ăng-dĭs'tĭs), *n.* [Gr 'Ἀγγδιστις, 'Αγδιστις.] See GREAT MOTHER. [fish]

an'ged (ăn'jĕd), *n.* The milk-

an'ge-kok (ăn'gĕ-kŏk), *n.* Also **angakut angekkok, angekut.** [Eskimo *angekkok.*] The medicine man or shaman of the Eskimos.

6s. 8d. and in 1627 at 10s. During its period (1465–1634) it was the coin always presented to one touched by the sovereign for the king's evil. Cf. TOUCHPIECE.

9. A nonprofessional financial backer of a play or other amusement enterprise. *Slang.*

Angel of the Schools. = ANGELIC DOCTOR.

an'ge-late (ăn'jĕ-lāt), *n.* [*angelic* + *-ate.*] *Chem.* A salt or ester of angelic acid.

angel cake. A white spongy cake of flour, sugar, and whites of eggs.

an'gel-et (ān'jĕl-ĕt), *n.* [OF. *angelet.*] **1.** An obsolete English gold coin like the angel in device but of half the value. **2.** A little angel; — lit. or fig.

angel fish. *Zoöl.* **a** A shark (*Squatina squatina*) from six to eight feet long, found on the coasts of Europe and North America. Its pectoral fins are very large and extend horizontally like wings when spread. **b** Any of several species of compressed, bright-colored fishes of warm seas, of the family Chætodontidæ; as the black angel fish (*Pomacanthus arcuatus*) and the yellow, or blue, angel fish (*Holacanthus ciliaris*), which are food fishes of Florida, the West Indies, etc. **c** The common spadefish.

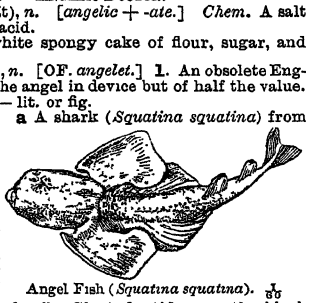

Angel Fish (*Squatina squatina*). ⅛

angel gold. **1.** Gold presented to persons touched for king's evil. See ANGEL, 8, TOUCHPIECE. **2.** Standard gold. *Obs.*

an-gel'ic (ăn-jĕl'ĭk), *a.* Also **an'ge-lic'ic** (ăn'jĕ-lĭs'ĭk). [From ANGELICA.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unsaturated crystalline acid, $CH_3{\cdot}CH{:}C(CH_3){\cdot}CO_2H$, obtained from angelica and some other plants.

an-gel'ic (ăn-jĕl'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *angelicus*, Gr. ἀγγελικός.
an-gel'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } cf. F. *angélique.*] Belonging to, or proceeding from, angels; resembling, characteristic of, or partaking of the nature of, an angel, as in innocence, purity, beneficence; heavenly; divine. "*Angelic* harps." *Thomson.* "*Angelical* actions." *Hooker.*

Union of womanly tenderness and *angelic* patience. *Macaulay*

Angelic Brethren, *or, sometimes,* **A. Brothers,** *Eccl. Hist.,* a small mystic sect founded by Johann Georg Gichtel (1638–1710), said still to exist in some districts of Holland and North Germany. They claimed to exercise a priesthood after the order of Melchizedek, living a life of renunciation. — **A. Doctor** [L. *Doctor angelicus*], Thomas Aquinas (d. 1274), the famous medieval schoolman and divine. — **A. Hymn.** = GLORIA IN EXCELSIS. — **A. Salutation.** *Eccl.* See AVE MARIA.

— **an-gel'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **an-gel'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

An-gel'i-ca (ăn-jĕl'ĭ-kă), *n.* [Cf. F. *Angélique*, It. *Angelica.* See 2d ANGELIC.] **1.** Lit., lovely, angelic; — fem. prop. name. F. *Angélique* (ăn'zhā'lēk'); It. *Angelica* (an-jĕ'lē-kä); G. *Angelica* (ăn-gā'lē-kä).

2. A daughter of the King of Cathay, of exquisite beauty and consummate coquetry, who is loved by Orlando in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato," and marries a Moor, Medoro, in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." See AGRICANE, ALBRACCA.

3. A sweet California wine, resembling tokay.

4. *Bot.* **a** [NL.] A large genus of apiaceous plants, of the temperate zone and New Zealand, having decompound leaves, mostly white flowers, and prominently dorsal-ribbed fruit. **b** [*l. c.*] Any plant of this genus; esp. *Angelica archangelica*, the leafstalks of which are candied as confections, and the roots and fruit of which furnish an aromatic tonic; also, the confection made from the plant. **c** [*l. c.*] = ANGELIQUE, the plant.

An-gel'i-cal (ăn-jĕl'ĭ-kăl), *n.* [See 2d ANGELIC.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of an extinct order of Augustinian nuns established in Milan in 1530 by Luigia de Torelli, Countess of Guastalla. See GUASTALLINE.

an'ge-lique' (ăn'jĕ-lēk'), *n.* [F. *angélique*, the name of the tree, a kind of guitar. See 2d ANGELIC.] **1.** The wood of a South American fabaceous tree (*Dicorynia paraënsis*). **2.** A kind of guitar; an angelot.

an'gel-ize (ăn'jĕl-īz), *v. t.*; AN'GEL-IZED (-īzd); AN'GEL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To raise to the state of an angel; to render angelic.

It ought not to be our object to *angelize*, nor to brutalize, but to humanize man. *W. Taylor.*

An'ge-lo (ăn'jĕ-lō), *n.* The deputy of Vincentio, in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure." He is a hypocrite who breaks the law which he rigidly enforces against others.

an'gel-ol'a-try (ān'jĕl-ŏl'ä-trĭ), *n.* [*angel* + *-latry.*] Worship paid to angels.

an'gel-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*angel* + *-logy*] A discourse on angels, or a body of doctrines in regard to angels. — **an'gel-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **an'gel-o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

‖ **an'ge-lon'** (ăn'hā-lōn'; 172), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *angelón*, aug. of *ángel* angel.] A plant of the genus *Angelonia. Sp. Am.*

An'ge-lo'ni-a (ăn'jĕ-lō'nĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., fr. *angelón.*] *Bot* A genus of tropical American scrophulariaceous herbs having long racemes of irregular light purple flowers.

an'gel-oph'a-ny (ăn'jĕl-ŏf'ä-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Gr. ἄγγελος angel + φαινεσθαι to appear.] Actual appearance of an angel to man.

an'ge-lot (ăn'jĕ-lŏt), *n.* [F. *angelot*, LL. *angelotus, angelotus*, dim. of *angelus* See ANGEL.] **1.** A French gold coin of the reign of Louis XI., bearing the image of the archangel Michael defeating the dragon, also, a piece coined at Paris by the English under Henry VI.

2. *Music.* An instrument of the lute kind, now disused.

3. A sort of small, rich cheese, made in Normandy.

angel shot. *Gunnery.* A kind of chain shot consisting of sections of a hollow ball chained to a central disk, formerly used to destroy rigging. *Obs. or Hist.*

angel sleeve. A kind of very wide sleeve, usually hanging loose from the shoulder.

an'gel's-trump'et, *n.* Either of two South American species of *Datura* (*D. suaveolens* and *D. arborea*), cultivated for their large and fragrant trumpet-shaped blossoms.

angel's wing. *Med.* A peculiar abnormal winglike projection of the scapula, producing deformity of the shoulder.

angel tree. The horseradish tree.

An'ge-lus (ăn'jĕ-lŭs), *n.* [L. See ANGEL.] *R. C. Ch.* **a** A form of devotion commemorating the Incarnation by repeating three Scripture texts on the mystery, alternating with three Ave Marias, followed by a versicle and response with prayer; — so called from its opening words, *Angelus Domini nuntiavit Mariæ*, "the angel of the Lord announced to Mary." It is said at morning, noon, and evening, at the sound of a bell, called the **Angelus bell.** **b** The Angelus bell

angel water. A former liquid perfume and cosmetic at first scented chiefly with angelica, rose, myrtle, and orange-flower waters, later with musk, ambergris, etc.

an'ger (ăn'gĕr), *n.* [ME. *anger, angre*, affliction, anger, fr. Icel. *angr* affliction, sorrow; akin to Dan. *anger* regret, Swed. *ånger* regret, AS. *ange* oppressed, sad, L. *angor* a strangling, anguish, *angere* to strangle, Gr ἄγχειν, Skr. *amhas* distress, and to E. *anguish, anxious, quinsy* The word seems to have orig. meant to *choke, squeeze.*] **1.** Trouble; affliction, vexation; also, physical pain or smart of a sore, etc. *Obs* Hence, *Dial.*, inflammation of a wound, sore, etc.

I made the experiment, setting the moxa where . . the greatest *anger* and soreness still continued *Temple*

2. A strong passion or emotion of displeasure or antagonism excited by a real or supposed injury or insult to one's self or others, or by the intent to do such injury. It may or may not be outwardly manifest.

Anger is like
A full hot horse, who being allowed his way,
Self-mettle tires him *Shak*

Syn. — Displeasure, choler, temper, exasperation, irritation, vexation, resentment, passion — ANGER, INDIGNATION, WRATH, IRE, RAGE, FURY agree in expressing the feelings aroused by wrong or injury. ANGER is keen or hot displeasure (usually with a desire to punish) at what is regarded as an injury or injustice to one's self or others. It may be excessive or misplaced, but is not necessarily wrong INDIGNATION is deep and intense, often generous, anger in view of what is mean, cruel, shameful, or in any way unworthy or ignoble. It may be entirely unselfish in its reference. WRATH and IRE (the latter chiefly poetical) express the feelings of one who is bitterly provoked, and are often associated with a haughty or vindictive spirit. As ascribed (in particular) to God, *wrath* denotes such indignation as executes vengeance upon evildoers. RAGE (see FASHION) is a vehement ebullition of anger; FURY, an excess of rage, verging upon madness See ANGRY, HOSTILITY, RESENTMENT.

He saw the calf and the dancing, and Moses' *anger* waxed hot, . . . and he took the calf, and burnt it in the fire. *Ex* xxxii. 19

Affection all converted into *indignation*; an implacable *indignation*; slow, equable, silent, like that of a God! *Carlyle.*

the *wrath*
Of stern Achilles on his foe pursued
Thrice fugitive about Troy wall; or *rage*
Of Turnus for Lavinia disespoused;
Or Neptune's *ire*, or Juno's *Milton.*

The *wrath* of God cometh on the children of disobedience *Col* iii 6.

Some say he 's mad; others that lesser hate him
Do call it valiant *fury.* *Shak*

an'ger, *v. t.* ; AN'GERED (-gĕrd); AN'GER-ING. [Cf. Icel. *angra.*] **1.** To make angry; to cause to smart; to inflame. *Obs.*

2. To excite to anger; to enrage; provoke.

Taxes and impositions . . which rather *angered* than grieved the people. *Clarendon.*

an'ger (ăn'gĕr), *v. i.* To become angry. *Rare.*

an'ger-ly, *adv.* Angrily. *Obs. or Poetic.* *Shak*

An'ge-vin (ăn'jĕ-vĭn), **An'ge-vine** (-vĭn; -vīn), *a.* [F. *Angevin.*] Of or pertaining to Anjou in France, a former province now chiefly comprised in the department of Maine-et-Loire; specif., designating: **a** The Plantagenets, descendants of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, and Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England. **b** The period of English history from the accession of Henry II. (1154) to the loss of Anjou with Normandy, etc., under John (1204), or to the division of the Plantagenet dynasty into the rival branches of Lancaster and York after the death of Richard II. (1399). **c** The royal line in the Two Sicilies from their conquest in 1266 by its founder, Charles of Anjou, son of Louis VIII, to its overthrow in 1399. Also, the members of this line ruling in Hungary from 1308 to 1382.

An'ge-vin, An'ge-vine, *n.* [F.] A native or inhabitant of Anjou. Also, a member of an Angevin royal house.

an'gi-ec'ta-sis (ăn'jĭ-ĕk'tä-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ANGIO-, ECTASIS.] *Med.* Dilatation of a blood vessel.

an'gi-li (ăn'jĭ-lē), *n.*, *or* **angili wood.** [Tamil *anjili.*] The wood of *Artocarpus hirsuta*, a moraceous tree of southern India, nearly equal to teak for shipbuilding.

an'gi-na (ăn'jĭ-nä; *commonly* ăn-jī'nä, *the L. formerly having been thought to be* angĭna), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀγχόνη a throttling.] *Med.* Any inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces, as quinsy, croup, etc, esp. such as tends to produce spasmodic suffocative attacks — **an'gi-nal** (ăn'jĭ-năl), *a.*

an'gi-na pec'to-ris (pĕk'tŏ-rĭs), a peculiarly painful disease, so named from a sense of suffocating contraction or tightening of the lower part of the chest It is usually associated with organic change in the heart or great blood vessels.

an'gi-nose (-nōs), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to angina or angina pectoris.

an'gi-o- (ăn'jĭ-ŏ-; *the classically more correct* ăn-jĭ'ŏ- *is little used*). [Gr. ἀγγεῖον a vessel or receptacle, dim of Gr ἄγγος chest, jar] A combining form, in numerous compounds, usually relating to *seed*, or *blood, vessels*, or to something *contained in*, or *covered by*, *a vessel.*

an'gi-o-car'pous (-kar'pŭs), *a.* [*angio-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* **a** Having fruit inclosed within an external covering, as the acorn in its cupule. **b** Having the apothecium immersed in the thallus, as in certain lichens. **c** In fungi, having the hymenium developed within the sporophore and protected by a special covering.

an'gi-oid (ăn'jĭ-oid), *a.* [*angio-* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling a blood vessel or lymph vessel.

an'gi-o-ker'a-to'ma (-ŏ-kĕr'ä-tō'mä), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TOMATA (-mä-tä). [NL., *angio-* + *kerato-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A disease of the skin characterized by small warty elevations and marked thickening of the epidermis, keratoangioma.

an'gi-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*angio-* + *-logy*] The anatomy of the blood vessels and lymphatics.

an'gi-o'ma (-ō'mä), *n.*, *L. pl.* -OMATA (-ō'mä-tä). [NL; *angio-* + *-oma.*] *Med* A tumor composed chiefly of dilated blood or lymph vessels. — **an'gi-om'a-tous** (-ŏm'ä-tŭs; -ō'mä-tŭs), *a.*

an'gi-o-neu-ro'sis (-ŏ-nū-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + *neurosis.*] *Med.* Any disorder of the vasomotor system; neurosis of a blood vessel. — **an'gi-o-neu-rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.*

an'gi-op'a-thy (-ŏp'ä-thĭ), *n.* [*angio-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Disease of the vessels, esp. the blood vessels.

an'gi-o-sperm (-ŏ-spûrm), *n.* Any plant of the Angiospermæ.

An'gi-o-sper'mæ (-spûr'mē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ANGIO-; -SPERM.] *Bot.* One of the two classes of the Spermatophyta, coördinate with the Gymnospermæ, but regarded as structurally superior in having the seeds in a closed ovary. It comprises the vast majority of seed plants, and contains two subclasses, Monocotyledones and Dicotyledones. Cf. GYMNOSPERMÆ; see SPERMATOPHYTA.

an'gi-o-sper'mous (-mŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having ovules and seeds in a closed ovary, hence, of the class Angiospermæ.

An'gi-o-sto'ma-ta (-stŏ'mä-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., *angio-* + Gr. στόμα, στόματος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* **a** A suborder of snakes, including certain harmless burrowing forms with short tails and narrow undilatable mouths, as the coral snake (*Ilysia scytale*). **b** A group of Gastropoda having narrow-mouthed shells. *Obs* — **an'gi-o-stom'a-tous** (-stŏm'ä-tŭs; -stō'mä-tŭs), *a.* — **an'gi-os'to-mous** (-ŏs'tŏ-mŭs; -ŏ-stō'mŭs), *a.*

an'gle (ăn'g'l), *n.* [AS. *angel*; akin to G. *angel*, L. *uncus* hook, Gr. ὄγκος barb of an arrow, Skr. *aṅka* hook, and prob. to E. *angle* corner.] A fishhook; tackle for

an'gel. † ANGLE.

an'gel-age (ān'jĕl-ĕj), *n.* Existence or state of angels.

an'gel bed (ăn'jĕl). A kind of bed without posts.

angel bread. A cake of oatmeal and flour flavored with ginger and containing spurge, formerly used as a purgative.

an'ge-leen (ăn'jĕ-lēn). Var. of ANGELIN. [See -ESQUE]

an'gel-esque' (ān'jĕl-ĕsk'), *a.*

an'gel-eyes', *n.* a Bluets. b The germander speedwell

angel food. = ANGEL CAKE.

an'gel-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

An-gel'i-can (ăn-jĕl'ĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Italian painter Fra Angelico (1387–1455) or his work, in which he portrayed the devotional fervency and beatific joy and holiness of a rapt pietism, with finished harmony of composition and color.

angelica oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

angelica tree. = HERCULES'-CLUB c.

‖ **an-ge'li-ca ve'stis** (ăn-jĕl'ĭ-kä vĕs'tĭs). [L.] Lit., the angelic vesture; the monastic garment, sometimes worn by laymen at death.

The "*angelica vestis*," the monkish garment that insures the prayers of holy men for the departing soul. *J. H. Shorthouse.*

an'ge-lic'ic (ăn'jĕ-lĭs'ĭk), *a* = 1st ANGELIC.

an-gel'i-cize (ăn-jĕl'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To make angelic.

an-gel'i-co (-kō), *n.* [Cf. ANGELICA.] The nondo

an-gel'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; AN-GEL'I-FIED (-fīd). [*angel* + *-fy*] To make like an angel; to angelize *Obs. or R.* — **an-gel'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shăn), *n. Obs. or R.*

an'ge-lin (ăn'jĕ-lĭn), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *angelin*, Pg *angelim.*] The West Indian cabbage tree *Vouacapoua americana.*

angelin seeds. The seeds of various species of *Vouacapoua.*

An'ge-li'na (ăn'jĕ-lī'nä), *n.* [Cf. F. *Angeline*, It. *Angelina.* Cf. ANGELICA.] **1.** Lit., lovely; angelic; — fem. prop name. F. *Angeline* (ăn'zh'lēn'); It. *Angelina* (an'gā-lē'nä); G. *Angelina* (an'gā-lē'nä)

2. See BRISAC, CHARLES.

An'gé'lique' (ăn'zhā'lēk'), *n.* [F.] **1.** The heroine of Molière's comedy "Le Malade Imaginaire."

2. See DANDIN, GEORGE.

an'gel-ist (ăn'jĕl-ĭst), *n.* One who held heretical or peculiar opinions as to angels. *Off. E. D.*

‖ **an'ge-li'to** (ăn'hĕ-lē'tō; 172), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *ángel* angel.] A wild stingless honeybee of the genus *Melipona, Jamaica.*

an'gel-like', *a.* See -LIKE.

angel noble. See ANGEL, 8.

an'gel-oc'ra-cy (ăn'jĕl-ŏk'rä-sĭ), *n.* [*angel* + *-cracy.*] Government by angels.

an'gel-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* [*angel* + *-graphy.*] A treatise on angels

angels' hair. A kind of tinsel.

angel shark. = ANGEL FISH a.

an'gel-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

an'ge-ly wood (ăn'jĕ-lĭ). Var. of ANGILI WOOD.

An'ger-bo'da. (an'gĕr-bō'dä), **An'ger-bo'dha,** *n. Norse Myth.* A giantess of Jotunheim, who by Loki was mother of the wolf Fenrir, the Midgard serpent, and Hel, goddess of the dead.

an'gerd Angered. *Ref. Sp.*

angerd. † ANGARD.

an'ge-reb, *n.* Var of ANGAREB.

an'ger-ful, *a.* See -FUL.

an'ger-ness, *n.* Affliction. *Obs*

An'ge-ro'na (ăn'jĕ-rō'nä), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* An ancient goddess represented with finger placed upon her closed lips, interpreted as a goddess of silence. She was connected with the winter solstice. her feast, the **An'ge-ro-na'li-a** (-rō-nā'lĭ-ä), occurring December 21.

An'gers quince (ăn'jĕrz; ăn'; gĕrz). [From *Angers*, France] A variety of quince cultivated as a grafting stock.

an'ge-yok (ăn'gĕ-yŏk), *n.* A large skin boat. *Alaska.*

an'gi-co gum (ăn'jĭ-kō). [From *Angicos* a town in Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil] A brown gum yielded by a Brazilian mimosaceous tree (*Piptadenia rigida*).

an'gi-ec-ta'si-a (-ĕk-tā'zhĭ-ä *or* -zĭ-ä), *n.* = ANGIECTASIS.

an'gi-ec-to'pi-a (-tŏ'pĭ-ä), *n.* [NL. See ANGIO-; ECTOPIA.] *Med.* Displacement or malposition of a blood vessel.

an'gi-em-phrax'is, *n.* [NL. See ANGIO-; EMPHRAXIS.] *Med.* Obstruction of a blood vessel.

an'gi-en'chy-ma. *n.* [*angio-* + *-enchyma* as in *parenchyma.*] *Bot.* Vascular tissue. *Obs*

an'gi-i'tis (ăn'jĭ-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL; *angio-* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a blood or lymph vessel.

angil. † ANGEL.

an'gild (an'gĭld), *v* [AS.] *OE. Law.* Payment made to compensate or atone for an injury. The word has been erroneously understood to mean single payment, that is, payment for a thing taken singly.

an'gi-noid (ăn'jĭ-noid), *a.* [*angina* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling angina . [ANGINOSE.]

an'gi-nous (-nŭs), *a. Med.* = **an'gi-o-blast',** *n* [*angio-* + *-blast.*] *Embryol.* One of the cells from which the endothelium of the blood vessels is formed — **an'gi-o-blas'tic,** *a.*

an'gi-o-carp, -car'pi-an, *n.* An angiocarpous plant. *Rare.*

an'gi-o-car'pic, *a.* Angiocarpous.

an'gi-o-cho-li'tis (-kō-lī'tĭs), *n* [NL.; *angio-* + Gr. χολή gall + *-itis.*] *Med* Inflammation of the gall ducts.

an'gi-o-gen'e-sis, an'gi-og'e-ny (ăn'jĭ-ŏj'ĕ-nĭ), *n* [*angio-* + *-genesis, -geny.*] *Embryol.* The origin or development of the blood vessels and lymphatics.

an'gi-o-gli-o'ma, *n.* [NL; *angio-* + *glioma.*] *Med.* A vascular form of glioma.

an'gi-o-graph', *n.* [*angio-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* A form of sphygmograph.

an'gi-og'ra-phy (ăn'jĭ-ŏg'rä-fĭ). *n. Anat* A description of the blood vessels and lymphatics.

an'gi-o-leu-ci'tis (-ō-lū-sī'tĭs). *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + *leuco-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Lymphangitis.

an'gi-o-lym-phi'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = LYMPHANGITIS.

an'gi-o-lym-pho'ma (-lĭm-fō'mä), *n.* [NL; *angio-* + *lymphoma*] *Med.* A tumor composed chiefly of lymph vessels.

an'gi-o-ma-la'ci-a, *n* [NL.; *angio-* + *malacia*] Softening of the walls of the blood vessels.

an'gi-o-mon'o-sper'mous, *a.* [*angio-* + *monospermous.*] *Bot.* Having 1-seeded carpels. *Rare.*

an'gi-o-my-o'ma, *n.* [NL.] *Med* A vascular myoma.

an'gi-o-ne'o-plasm, *n.* [*angio-* + *neoplasm.*] A tumor or new growth of blood vessels

an'gi-o-ne'u'ro-ce-de'ma, *or* **-neu'ro-e-de'ma** (ăn'jĭ-ō-nū'rō-ĕ-dē'mä), *n* [NL.; *angio-* + *neuro-* + *edema.*] *Med.* A circumscribed swelling occurring in vasomotor neurosis.

an'gi-o-no'ma (-nō'mä), *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + Gr. νομή ulcer] Ulceration of a blood vessel

an'gi-o-pa-ral'y-sis, *n.* [NL; *angio-* + *paralysis.*] *Med* Vasomotor paralysis. — **an'gi-o-par'a-lyt'ic,** *a.*

an'gi-o-pla'ni-a, *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + Gr. πλάνη a straying] *Med.* Irregularity in the position or structure of a blood vessel.

an'gi-or-rhex'is (ăn'jĭ-ŏ-rĕk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + Gr ῥῆξις a breaking.] *Med.* Rupture of a blood vessel

an'gi-o-sar-co'ma, *n.* [NL.] *Med* A vascular sarcoma.

an'gi-o-scle-ro'sis, *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + *sclerosis.*] *Med.* Abnormal hardening of the walls of blood vessels. — **an'gi-o-scle-rot'ic,** *a.*

an'gi-o-sis (ăn'jĭ-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL; *angio-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* = ANGIOPATHY.

an'gi-o-spasm', *n. Med.* Spasm of the wall of a blood vessel. — **an'gi-o-spas'tic,** *a.*

an'gi-o-sper'mal (-spûr'măl), **an'gi-o-sper'ma-tous,** **an'gi-o-sper'mic,** *a.* Angiospermous.

an'gi-os'per-ous (ăn'jĭ-ŏs'pĕ-rŭs; -ŏ-spĕ'rŭs), *a* [*angio-* + *-sperous.*] *Bot* Having spores contained in thecæ *Rare*

an'gi-o-ste-no'sis, *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + *stenosis*] *Med.* An abnormal narrowing of the caliber of a vessel.

an'gi-o-sthe'ni-a (ăn'jĭ-ŏ-sthĕ'nĭ-ä; -sthĭn-nĭ'ä), *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + Gr *σθένος* strength.] *Med.* Asthenia.

an'gi-os'tro-phy (-ŏs'trŏ-fĭ). *n.* [*angio-* + Gr *στροφή* a turning.] Act of twisting a blood vessel to arrest hemorrhage.

an'gi-o-tel'ec-ta'si-a, *n.* [NL.; *angio-* + Gr. τέλος end + *ectasia.*] *Med.* Dilatation of the capillary vessels

an'gi-ot'o-my (ăn'jĭ-ŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n* [*angio-* + *-tomy.*] Dissection of blood vessels and lymphatics.

angir. † ANGER.

Angl. *Abbr.* Anglican.

an'gl. Angle. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **an'glaise'** (ăn'glāz'), *n.* [F.; lit., English.] A kind of lively English contredance.

an'gld. Angled. *Ref. Sp.*

catching fish, consisting of a line, hook, and bait, with or without a rod.

Give me mine *angle;* we'll to the river there. *Shak.*
A fisher next his trembling *angle* bears *Pope.*

an'gle (ăŋ'g'l), *v. i.;* AN'GLED (ăŋ'g'ld); AN'GLING (-glĭng). **1.** To fish with an angle (fishhook), or with hook and line. **2.** To use some bait or artifice; to intrigue; scheme, as, to *angle* for praise.

The hearts of all that he did *angle* for *Shak.*

3. To turn in an angle or in angles.

First it runs smoothly, as it meaning to go down the descent . . .; then it *angles* about and traces the shores. *Cooper*

an'gle, *v. t.* To try to gain by insinuating artifice, to allure. *Obs.* "He *angled* the people's hearts." *Sir P. Sidney.*

an'gle, *n.* [F. *angle,* L. *angulus* angle, corner; prob. akin to *uncus* hook, Gr. ἀγκύλος bent, crooked, angular, ἄγκος a bend or hollow, AS *angel* hook, fishhook, G. *angel,* and E. *angle* hook, *anchor.*] **1.** The inclosed space near the point where two lines meet; corner; nook.

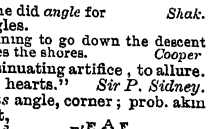

Into the utmost *angle* of the world. *Spenser*

To search the tenderest *angles* of the heart. *Milton.*

Angle (2). *ABD* and *ABC* Right Angles, *F* (or *F'*, *F''*, *F'''*) *B D* Acute Angle; *E* (or *E'*, *E''*, *E'''*) *B D* Obtuse Angles; *CBD* Straight Angle, *GBD* Reflex Angle; *B* Vertex.

2. *Geom.* **a** The figure formed by two meeting lines (*plane angle*), two meeting planes (*dihedral angle*), or three or more planes meeting in a point (*solid angle*). **b** The difference in direction of two lines. See ROUND ANGLE, MATHEMATICAL ANGLE.

3. A projecting or sharp corner; an angular fragment or part, an angular space or substance.

Though but an *angle* reached him of the stone *Dryden.*

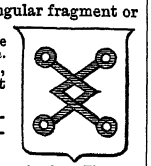

Angles (*Her.*).

4. An astrological "house" (as the 10th, 1st, 7th, and 4th in order of influence) at a cardinal point of the compass

5. *pl. Her.* Two iron angles with an annulet at each end and interlaced saltierwise, borne as a charge.

6 An angle iron

Syn.—Corner, coin, nook. See CORNER.

angle of action, *Mech.,* the angle of revolution of either of two wheels in gear during which any particular tooth continues in contact. —**a. of advance.** *Mech.* = ANGULAR ADVANCE. —**a. of approach,** *Mech.,* the angle turned through by either of a pair of wheels in gear from the first contact of a pair of teeth until the pitch points of these teeth fall together. The arc corresponding to either of these angles is called the *arc of approach.* —**a. of commutation,** *Astron.,* the difference between the heliocentric longitudes of the earth and a planet. *Rare.* —**a. of contingence,** *Math.,* the infinitesimal angle between two consecutive tangent lines to a curve. —**a. of curvature,** *Geom.,* one that measures the amount of curvature of a curve; the angle between two consecutive normals to the curve. In the case of a twisted curve these normals must be taken in the osculating plane. —**a. of declination,** the angle made by a descending line, or plane, with a horizontal plane. —**a. of defense,** *Fort.,* the angle between the line of defense and the line of the flank. See BASTIONED FRONT, *Illust.* —**a. of departure,** *Gun.,* the angle which the line of departure of a projectile makes with the plane of the horizon. —**a. of depression.** **a** *Geodesy.* The angle which a descending line makes with the horizon. **b** *Gun.* See ANGLE OF ELEVATION **b** (2). —**a. of descent.** = ANGLE OF FALL. —**a. of dip.** See *dip of the needle,* under DIP. —**a. of divergence,** *Bot.,* in phyllotaxis, the angle between successive members of the same spiral or whorl, measured on the circumference of the stem. —**a. of draft,** the angle between the line of pulling force and the surface over which the load is drawn. —**a. of eccentricity,** *Math.,* the antisine of the eccentricity of an ellipse. —**a. of elevation.** **a** *Geodesy.* The angle made by an ascending line with a horizontal plane. **b** *Gun.* (1) The angle between the axis of a gun and the line of sight, called specif. *sight elevation.* (2) The angle between the axis of a gun and the plane of the horizon, called specif. *quadrant elevation,* because measured by the quadrant. When the gun is pointed downward the angle is negative, and is then also called *angle of depression.* —**a. of fall,** *Gun.,* the angle, at the point of impact, between the tangent to the trajectory at that point and the plane of the horizon; —called also *angle of descent.* —**a. of friction** (between two bodies), *Mech.,* the angle which the plane of contact between two bodies makes with the horizontal when the upper body is just on the point of sliding; the angle whose tangent is the coefficient of friction between the two bodies. See also *angle of repose,* below. The angle of friction varies for different pairs of bodies; thus, for steel on steel, it is about 8°; brass on cast iron, 12½°, etc. —**a. of impact,** *Gun.,* the angle made, at the point of striking, by the path of the projectile with the surface struck. —**a. of incidence,** the angle which any line, as of a ray of light falling on a surface, makes with a perpendicular to that surface; also, formerly, the complement of this angle. —**a. of keying,** *Mech.,* the angle between the crank and the eccentric radius in a simple valve gear. It is equal to the angular advance plus a right angle. *Unwin.* —**a. of lag,** *Elec.,* the angle of deviation of the magnetic axis of the armature of a dynamo, due to hysteresis. —**a. of lead** (lēd), *Elec.,* the angle through which the brushes of a commutator must be shifted on account of the magnetic lag and of the effect of the magnetization of the armature current. —**a. of obliquity** *or* **pressure,** *Mech.,* the angle which the line of pressure of two gear teeth in contact makes with the tangent at the point of contact of the two pitch circles. Where this angle is constant for every position of contact of the same pair of teeth it is commonly 15½°. —**angle of ordination,** *Geom.,* the angle between the axes of coördinates. —**a. of polarization,** *Opt.* See POLARIZATION. —**a. of position.** **a** *Astron.* The angle which any line (as that joining two stars) makes with another fixed line, specifically with an hour circle, —usually counted from the north counterclockwise, through 360°. **b** *Gun.* The angle between the horizontal plane and a line passing through the gun and the target. —**a. of presentment,** *Nav.,* the direction of the enemy from a ship, usually measured from the beam; also, the angle between the path of a projectile and a perpendicular or normal to the surface hit. —**a. of pressure.** = A. OF OBLIQUITY. —**a. of recess,** *Mech.,* the angle turned through by either of a pair of wheels in gear from the coincidence of the pitch points of a pair of teeth until the last point of contact of the teeth. The arc corresponding to either of these angles is called the *arc of recess.* —**a. of reflection,** the angle which anything, as a ray of light, on leaving a reflecting surface, makes with the perpendicular to the surface. See *angle of incidence,* above. —**a. of refraction.** See REFRACTION. —**a. of relief,** *Mech.,* the angle between the end face of a cutting tool and the work. In a circular revolving tool it is the angle made by a cutting edge with a tangential plane to the circle including it, as in a twist drill. The larger the angle of relief the more easily will the cuttings come away from the work, but the weaker will be the tool. —**a. of repose.** **a** = ANGLE OF FRICTION. Specif., in *Arch.,* the maximum angle of the bed joints at which the stones of an arch will remain supported by friction. Its value is about 32°. **b** *Civ. Engin.* The maximum angle of slope which the side of a heap or embankment of sand, earth, etc., can have without sliding. Approximate values of this angle are: for wet clay earth, 17°; for fine sand, 31°; for dry earth, 39°; for gravel, 39° to 48°. —**a. of sight.** *Gun.* = ANGLE OF ELEVATION **b** (1). —**a. of skew,** *Arch.,* the angle between the axis of a skew arch or vault and the axis of the wall, embankment, or the like, which it crosses. It should not exceed 70°. —**a. of stability.** = ANGLE OF FRICTION. —**a. of the jaw,** *Human Anat.,* the angle formed by the junction of the rami and the body of the lower jaw bone. At birth this angle is obtuse (about 175°), becoming less and approaching a right angle in the adult. In old age, owing to the loss of the teeth, it may again become obtuse. —**a. of torsion.** **a** *Math.* The infinitesimal angle between two consecutive planes of osculation to a curve. **b** *Mech.* The angle through which a radial section of a body, as a wire or a shaft, deflects from its normal position when the body is subjected to torque. —**a. of total reflection.** *Optics.* = CRITICAL ANGLE. —**a. of traction.** *Mech.* = ANGLE OF DRAFT.

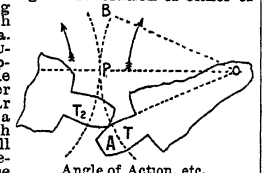

Angle of Action, etc.
P = Pitch Point; *A* and *B* First and Last Engagements of Tooth *T* with *T*₂; *AOB* Angle of Approach; *POB* Angle of Recess; *AOB* Angle of Action; *AP* Arc of Approach; *PB* Arc of Recess

an'gle (ăŋ'g'l), *v. i.* [From ANGLE corner.] To run or retreat into an angle or corner. *Obs.*

an'gle, *v. t.* **1.** To turn, bend, or move at an angle or in angles.

Animals will jump or "*angle*" themselves around a short triangular panel or A-fence. *W. M. Camp.*

2. To drive into an angle; to corner; usually, specif., *Eng. Billiards,* to drive or get (the cue ball) into the jaws of a pocket so that the object ball cannot be directly played.

angle bead. *Arch.* A bead, having a quirk on each side, worked on or fixed to the angle of any architectural work, esp. for protecting an angle of a wall.

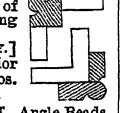

Angle Beads.

an'gle-ber'ry (ăŋ'g'l-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. ANBURY.] *Vet.* **a** Tuberculosis as it appears in the interior of the thorax near the angle of the ribs. *Local.* **b** = ANBURY, 1. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

angle brace. **1.** A brace across an interior angle.

2. A kind of drilling brace for use where the ordinary brace is not convenient, as in corners. See BRACE, *Illust.*

angle brick. A brick of oblique shape, as for use at a salient angle.

angle bulb. An angle bar having a bulb on the edge of a flange.

angle capital. *Arch.* The capital of a corner column, esp. one modified from the ordinary form so as to face on both sides of the corner, as in the Ionic order.

angle clip. A short piece of angle iron for connecting plates at angles.

an'gled (ăŋ'g'ld), *a.* Having an angle or angles; specif., *Her.,* of a dividing line on a shield, broken by a section at right angles to the rest.

angled draft *or* **draught,** a method of drawing cloth in which it is twilled alternately to the left and right, producing an angled stripe or herringbone.

angle gauge. A goniometer.

angle iron. *Mech.* A bent piece used for joining two or more parts of a composite structure at an angle; specif., a rolled iron or steel bar of L section, largely used in structural ironwork.

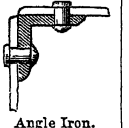

Angle Iron.

an'gle-me'ter (ăŋ'g'l-mē'tẽr), *n.* [*angle* + *-meter.*] **1.** An instrument to measure angles; esp., a clinometer.

2. *Mach.* An apparatus for indicating the variations in angular velocity of an engine crank shaft during a revolution.

angle plate. *Mach.* A plate having an L-shaped or angular section.

an'gle-pod' (-pŏd'), *n.* Any of several species of *Vincetoxicum,* esp. *V. gonocarpos* of the southern United States, which has an angled pod.

an'gler (ăŋ'glẽr), *n.* **1.** One who angles.

2. A pediculate fish (*Lophius piscatorius*), of Europe and America, having a large broad and depressed head, with the mouth very large. It reaches a length of from three to five feet, and is said to lie partly buried on the bottom and to entice other fishes within its reach by movements of fleshy appendages on the head. The name is extended to allied fishes.

Angler (*Lophius piscatorius*).

3. A thief who steals articles through windows by using a pole with a hook. *Slang, Eng.*

angle rafter. *Arch.* Any rafter at the angle of a roof; specif.: **a** The hip rafter. **b** The principal rafter under the hip rafter.

angle rib. *Arch.* **a** In Gothic vaulting, one of the great diagonal ribs which divide each rectangle of the vaulting, and form the main part of the structure. **b** In decorative work, a group of moldings ornamenting an angle.

An'gles (ăŋ'g'lz), *n. pl.* [L. *Angli.* Cf. AS. *Angle, Engle,* Angles.] A Germanic people first known as located in a part of the modern Schleswig-Holstein (now included in Germany), who with Saxons and Jutes came to England in the 5th century of our era and conquered the country. From their name come the words *England* and *English.* Their settlements extended along the eastern coast north of Essex (East-Saxon territory) and westward to the territory held by the Britons, and included the kingdoms of East Anglia, Northumbria, and Mercia. Cf. ANGLO-SAXON.

angle shaft. *Arch.* An enriched angle bead, often having a capital or base, or both.

an'gle-site (ăŋ'glẽ-sīt), *n.* [From the Isle of *Anglesea.*] *Min.* Lead sulphate, $PbSO_4$, occurring massive or in white or slightly colored orthorhombic crystals. It is an ore of lead. H., 2.75–3. Sp. gr., 6.3–6.4.

angle steel. *Mech.* Steel in rolled bars of L section. Cf. ANGLE IRON.

angle valve. *Mech.* A pipe fitting consisting of a chamber containing a valve and having its inlet at an angle, usually a right angle, with its outlet.

an'gle-wing' (ăŋ'g'l-wĭng'), *n. Zoöl.* One of a group of butterflies, including the genera *Vanessa, Grapta,* and their allies, having the outer edge of the fore wings more or less notched or angular.

an'gle-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* An earthworm (which see); —so called because used by anglers for bait.

An'gli-an (ăŋ'glĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Angles. —*n.* One of the Angles, or the dialect of the Angles.

An'gli-can (-kăn), *a.* [LL. *Anglicus* English, fr. L. *Angli* the Angles. Cf. ENGLISH.] **1.** English; of or pertaining to England or the English nation; esp., pertaining to, or connected with, the Church of England and churches in communion with it; as, the *Anglican* Church, Communion, doctrine, orders, ritual, etc.

2. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or held by, the High Church party of the Church of England.

An'gli-can, *n.* **1** A member of the Church of England, or of a church in communion with it.

Whether Catholics, *Anglicans,* or Calvinists. *Burke.*

2. In a restricted sense, a member of the High Church party, or of the more advanced ritualistic section, in the Church of England.

Anglican chant, *Music,* a kind of chant, common in the Anglican service, having a regular division into seven measures, comprising two strains of three and four measures respectively, the first measure of each containing a single reciting note, and the remaining measures a cadence sung in strict rhythm. —**A. Communion,** a body of churches including, besides the Church of England, those churches which hold essentially the same faith, order, and worship with it and which hence are in communion with each other. The other churches are the Church of Ireland, the Scottish Episcopal Church, the churches in the various British colonies, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and a few scattered kindred organizations. At intervals of about ten years, on the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the churches of the Anglican Communion hold a conference for counsel and advice in Lambeth Palace, London.

An'gli-can-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Strong partiality to the principles and rites of the Church of England.

2. The principles of the Church of England; also, in a restricted sense, the doctrines held by the High Church party.

3. Attachment to England or English institutions.

‖ **An'gli-ce** (ăŋ'glĭ-sē), *adv.* [NL.] In English; in the English manner or fashion; as, Livorno, *Anglice* Leghorn.

An'gli-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* **1** Anglicized language or idiom; a phrase or form of language peculiar to the English, or in a broader sense to the English language. *Dryden.*

2. The quality of being English; an English characteristic, custom, or method.

An-glic'i-ty (ăŋ-glĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being English.

An'gli-cize (ăŋ'glĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.;* AN'GLI-CIZED (-sīzd); AN'GLI-CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To make or become English; to English; to Anglify; to render or become conformable to the English idiom, analogies, etc. —**An'gli-ci-za'tion** (-sĭ-zā'shŭn; -sī-zā'-), *n.*

An'gli-fy (ăŋ'glĭ-fī), *v. t.;* AN'GLI-FIED (-fīd); AN'GLI-FY'ING. [L. *Angli* the Angles + *-fy.*] To convert into English; to Anglicize —**An'gli-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

an'gling (ăŋ'glĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ANGLE. Specif.: *vb n.* Act of one who angles; the art of fishing with rod and line.

An'glo- (ăŋ'glō-). [L. *Anglo* the Angles. See ANGLICAN.] A combining form meaning the same as *English;* or *English and,* or *English conjoined with* (something designated by the latter element of the compound).

An'glo-A-mer'i-can, *a.* Of or pertaining to, involving, or designating, the English and Americans, or Englishmen who have made America, esp. the United States, their home. —*n.* An Englishman who has made America, esp. the United States, his home; an Englishman who has settled in America; often, a child or descendant of such a settler; also (in the central west of the United States), any child whose parents were born in America and use the English language.

An'glo-Cath'o-lic, *a.* Designating or pertaining to the church as reformed by the English Reformation, Anglican; —sometimes restricted to the ritualistic or High Church section of the Church of England. —*n.* One who claims that the Church of England is by historic descent a part of the Catholic Church (of which the Roman and the Greek Churches are also parts), freed from certain innovations and corruptions by the 16th-century Reformation.

Anglo-Catholic movement, *Eccl.,* the Oxford movement.

An'glo-Ca-thol'i-cism (ăŋ'glō-kă-thŏl'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The belief or doctrine of Anglo-Catholics.

An'glo-French', *a.* **a** Of or pertaining to England and

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an'gle. † ANGEL.

angle bar. *Mach.* = ANGLE IRON.

angle beam. A beam in which a part, as a flange, is at an angle with the main part.

an'gle-ber'ry, *n.* The meadow pea (*Lathyrus pratensis*).

angle block. A block used in or at the angle of a structure; specif.: **a** In a truss, a block or shoe at the angular junction of two members, as of a strut or brace with a beam or chord. **b** A pulley block used to turn a hoisting rope or the like.

an'gle-hook', *n.* [From ANGLE a hook.] A fishhook. *Obs.*

angle staff. An angle bead made decorative, as a slender column with capital and base.

An'gle-terre' bars (ăŋ'glẽ-târ'). [F. *Angleterre* England.] In modern point lace, intersecting lines of crossed threads decorated with knots at the crosses.

Angleterre edge. An edging of needle point on braid or cord.

angle tie. = ANGLE BRACE, 1.

an'gle-twitch' (ăŋ'g'l-twĭch'), **an'gle-touch'** (-tĭch'), *n.* [AS. *angeltwicce*] An earthworm. *Obs. or Dial.* [-WISE.]

an'gle-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* See An'glic (ăŋ'glĭk), *a* Anglian. —*n.* = ANGLO-SAXON, *n.*, 3

An'gli-can-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

An-glic'i-fy (ăŋ-glĭs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [LL. *Anglicus* English + *-fy.*] To Anglicize. *Rare.*

‖ **An'gli-cus su'dor** (ăŋ'glĭ-kŭs sū'dôr), [LL., English sweat.] *Med.* The sweating sickness.

An'gli-form (ăŋ'glĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having an English form.

an'gli-ma'ni-ac, *n.* A monomaniac on angling. *Humorous.*

An'glish (ăŋ'glĭsh), *a.* Anglian. *Rare.*

An'glist (ăŋ'glĭst), *n.* One versed in English linguistics.

An'glo-Af'ri-can. *a. & n.* Native of Africa of English descent.

An'glo-Aus-tra'li-an. *a. & n.* Native of Australia of English descent. [Irish and Boers.]

An'glo-Boer', *a.* Pert. to English and Boers.

An'glo-Celt'ic, *a.* Of or pert. to the people of Great Britain and their descendants; —suggested to replace *Anglo-Saxon.*

An'glo-Chi-nese', *a.* Pertaining to the English and Chinese, or England and China.

An'glo-cize, An'glo-fy. Bad forms of ANGLICIZE, ANGLIFY.

An'glo-Dan'ish, *a.* Of or pert. to the English and Danes, or the Danes who settled in England.

An'glo-gæ'a (ăŋ'glō-jē'ă), *n.* [NL.; *Anglo-* + Gr. γαῖα country.] *Zoögeog.* The Nearctic region. —**An'glo-gæ'an** (-ăn), *a.*

France. **b** Designating or relating to Anglo-French. — *n.* The French language as employed in England after the Norman Conquest; esp., the form of French used by the Anglo-Normans.

An'glo-In'di-an (ăŋ'glō-ĭn'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the English in India, or the English and East Indian peoples, languages, customs, etc. — *n.* One of the English race born or resident in the East Indies.

An'glo-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-*a*), *n.* [*Anglo-* + *mania.*] A strong prejudice in favor of, or extreme leaning towards, English customs, institutions, etc., on the part of a foreigner.

An'glo-ma'ni-ac (-ăk), *n.* One affected with Anglomania.

An'glo-Nor'man, *n.* One of the English Normans or the Normans who lived in England after the Conquest, also, the form of French spoken by them and their descendants. — **An'glo-Nor'man**, *a.*

An'glo-phile (ăŋ'glō-fīl; -fĭl) } *a.* [*Anglo-* + *-phile, -phil.*]
An'glo-phil (ăŋ'glō-fĭl) } Approving or favoring English policy or manner. — *n.* One who upholds English policy or manner.

An'glo-phobe (-fōb), *a.* [*Anglo-* + *-phobe.*] Hating the English, or opposed to England. — *n.* A person having Anglophobia.

An'glo-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-*a*), *n.* [*Anglo-* + *-phobia.*] Intense dread of, or aversion to, England or the English. — **An'glo-pho'bic** (-fō'bĭk, -fōb'ĭk), *a.*

An'glo-Sax'on, *n.* [L. *Angli-Saxones* English Saxons.] **1.** *a pl.* The Low German tribes which invaded and occupied southern and eastern England and southern Scotland in the 5th and 6th centuries. **b** A member of the Anglo-Saxon nation which in England was created by the consolidation of these tribes, together with native and Danish elements, and which continued as the ruling power of England until the Norman Conquest. The immigrant tribes came from the shores of the North Sea, chiefly from what is now Schleswig-Holstein, and consisted of Angles, settling in the north of England, Saxons in the center and south, and Jutes in the southeast. Ethnologically and linguistically they were closely allied to the Frisians and the Dutch, and to the Danes, who later effected a settlement on the eastern coast and for a time held supreme power, as also to the occasional Norwegian invaders. From the native British (represented by the modern Welsh and Cornishmen) they differed widely in language and race, and only gradually effected a partial amalgamation.

2. A person belonging to the mixed race which forms the English nation; primarily, a person descended from the early Anglo-Saxons; broadly, a member of, or a person descended from, any of the races of the British Isles. While in the opinion of ethnologists the people of Great Britain represent a commingling of at least three great races, the Iberian or Mediterranean, the Celtic, and the Teutonic, they present to-day a fairly uniform type characterized by tall stature, pronounced dolichocephaly, and an intermediate distribution of blond and brunet traits.

3. The language of the Anglo-Saxon invaders of England. Two main dialects of Anglo-Saxon are recognized, a northern, including Northumbrian and Mercian, or Midland, and a southern, including Kentish and West Saxon. The latter was the chief literary language previous to the Conquest, but modern English is derived more from the Midland dialect, which was the direct ancestor of the language of Gower, Wycliffe, and Chaucer. Many modern scholars employ the term *Old English* in place of *Anglo-Saxon.* See INDO-EUROPEAN, and ENGLISH, *n.*, 2.

An'glo-Sax'on, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons or their language. The **Anglo-Saxon**, or **Old English**, alphabet, dating from about 600 A. D. (previous to which time the runes were used), consists of the Latin alphabet as modified by early English scribes. The letters *f, g, r,* and *s* were those most changed in form, while three new characters were added, namely, *ð* (edh), *þ* (thorn), and *p* (wyn), the two latter being runes and the first a simple *d* crossed. See EDH, THORN, WYN.

An'glo-Sax'on-dom (-săk's'n-dŭm), *n.* The Anglo-Saxon domain (i. e., Great Britain and the United States, etc.), the Anglo-Saxon race.

An'glo-Sax'on-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race; esp., a word or an idiom of the Anglo-Saxon tongue. *M. Arnold.*

2. The quality or sentiment of being Anglo-Saxon, in its ethnological sense.

An-go'la (ăŋ-gō'lȧ), *n.* A country in Africa. (See *Gaz.*)
Angola pea. = PIGEON PEA. — **A. weed.** See ARCHIL, 20.

An-go'la, *n.* A corrupt. of ANGORA.
Angola cashmere, an imitation cashmere made of Angora wool. — **A. cat.** = ANGORA CAT. — **A. cloth.** = ANGORA CLOTH. — **A. mellowing,** *Weaving,* a mellowing, or mixture, of wool and cotton blended by teasing. — **A. mendings,** a darning yarn composed of a mixture of wool and cotton. — **A. seed,** the jequirity bean.

an'gor (ăŋ'gôr), *n.* [L. See ANGER.] *Med.* Great anxiety accompanied by painful constriction at the upper part of the belly, often with palpitation and oppression.

An-go'ra (ăŋ-gō'rȧ), *n.* **1.** A city of Asia Minor or Anatolia. (See *Gaz.*)

2. A cloth, fringe, shawl, or the like, made of real Angora wool, or an imitation of it.
Angora cat. A variety of the domestic cat with very long and silky hair. — **A. cloth,** a cloth made of Angora wool, or mohair, notable for its luster and great durableness; also, any of various cloths made in imitation of this, esp. one of mixed wool and cotton. (See MOHAIR.) — **Angora goat,** a variety of the domestic goat, reared for its long silky hair, which is the true mohair of commerce and differs from the wool of the sheep in not felting. — **A. rabbit,** a variety of the domesticated rabbit having long fleecy hair. — **A. wool,** the wool of the Angora goat; mohair.

an'gos-tu'ra bark (ăŋ'gŏs-tōō'rȧ bark). [From *Angostura,* former name of Ciudad Bolívar in Venezuela.] An aromatic bitter bark used as a tonic and febrifuge, now less than formerly, obtained from a South American rutaceous tree (*Cusparia angostura*). It contains the following crystalline alkaloids: *cusparine* ($C_{20}H_{19}O_3N$), *cusparidine* ($C_{19}H_{17}O_2N$), *galipine* ($C_{20}H_{21}O_3N$), and *galipidine* ($C_{19}H_{19}O_3N$). Called also *cusparia bark.*

An'gou'mois' moth (aŋ'gōō'mwä'). [From *Angoumois,* old province of France.] A small tineid moth (*Sitotroga cerealella*) very destructive to wheat and other grain. The larva eats out the entire interior of the grain.

Angoumois Moth. (× 2)

an'gri-ly (ăŋ'grĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an angry manner; under the influence of anger.

an'gri-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being angry.
Such an *angriness* of humor that we take fire at everything. *Whole Duty of Man.*

an'gry (ăŋ'grĭ), *a.*; AN'GRI-ER (-grĭ-ẽr); AN'GRI-EST. [See ANGER.] **1.** Full of trouble or vexation; troublesome or troubled; vexatious or vexed; rigorous. *Obs.*
God had provided a severe and *angry* education to chastise the forwardness of a young spirit. *Jer. Taylor*

2. Inflamed and painful, as a sore.

3. Touched with anger; subject to, or stirred by, the emotion of anger, feeling vexation or resentment, enraged; — followed generally by *with* before a person, and *at* before a thing
Be not grieved, nor *angry* with yourselves. *Gen.* xlv. 5.
Wherefore should God be *angry* at thy voice? *Eccles.* v. 6

4. Showing anger; proceeding from anger; acting as if moved by anger; wearing the marks of anger; as, *angry* words; an *angry* sky; an *angry* countenance.

5. Red. *Rare.*
Sweet rose, whose hue, *angry* and brave. *Herbert*

6. Sharp; keen; stimulated. *Rare.*
I never ate with *angrier* appetite. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — ANGRY, PASSIONATE, IRASCIBLE. ANGRY comes into comparison with but one sense of PASSIONATE (see PASSIONATE). One is *angry* who is actually manifesting anger; one is *passionate* who is quickly or easily moved to an outburst of wrath. One is IRASCIBLE who is by temperament prone to anger, but not necessarily to violent wrath. As applied to speech, *passionate* implies vehemence, but not necessarily anger (cf. *impassioned,* under PASSIONATE). See ANGER, IRASCIBLE, IMPATIENT.
An *angry* man stirreth up strife *Prov.* xxix 22.
I wonder how Anne will bear this affliction? She is *passionate,* but stout-hearted and courageous in important matters, though irritable in trifles. *Scott.*

Ång'strom unit (ông'strŭm; ŏng'-) [After A. J. *Ångström* (1814–74), Swedish physicist.] *Physics.* A minute unit of length equal to one ten-thousandth of a micron or one hundred-millionth of a centimeter, used in expressing wave lengths of light.

An'gui-dæ (ăŋ'gwĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *anguis* snake.] *Zoöl.* A family of lizards, some of which are limbless, as the glass-snakes and blindworm. All are entirely harmless, and are useful as destroyers of worms and insects. — **an'guid** (ăŋ'gwĭd), *n.*

an'gui-form (ăŋ'gwĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *anguis* snake + *-form.*] Snake-shaped.

An-guil'la (ăn-gwĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *anguilla* eel.] *Zoöl.* The genus of fishes to which the common eel belongs. See EEL.

An'guil-la'ri-a (ăŋ'gwĭ-lā'rĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., after Luigi *Anguillara* (d. 1570), an Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of melanthaceous plants, similar to *Ornithogalum,* natives of Western Australia and Tasmania. The two species have small, sessile, lilylike flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

an-guil'li-form (ăn-gwĭl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *anguilla* eel + *-form.*] Eel-shaped.

An-guil'lu-la (-ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of *anguilla.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of minute nematode worms of which the vinegar eel (*Anguillula aceti*) is the best known. See VINEGAR EEL.

an'guine (ăŋ'gwĭn), *a.* [L *anguinus,* fr. *anguis* snake.] Of, pertaining to, or like, a snake or serpent; as, eyebrows with an *anguine* curve.

an-guin'e-al (ăn-gwĭn'ē-ăl), *a.* Anguineous.
anguineal hyperbola, *Math.,* one of third degree, with one asymptote and three inflections. *Newton.*

an-guin'e-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *anguineus.*] Snakelike; serpentine; winding.

an'gui-ped (ăŋ'gwĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *anguipes; anguis* serpent + *pes, pedis,* foot.] Having legs in the form of serpentlike bodies or tails; — a form in which the Giants of Greek mythology are often represented.

An'guis (ăŋ'gwĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *anguis* a snake.] *Zoöl.* A genus of limbless lizards including only the blindworm.

an'guish (ăŋ'gwĭsh), *n.* [ME. *anguishe, anguise, angoise,* F. *angoisse,* fr. L. *angustia* narrowness, difficulty, distress, fr. *angustus* narrow, difficult, fr. *angere* to press together. See ANGER.] Extreme pain, either of body or mind; excruciating distress. Rarely used in *pl.*
But they hearkened not unto Moses for *anguish* of spirit, and for cruel bondage. *Ex.* vi. 9
Anguish as of her that bringeth forth her first child. *Jer.* iv. 31.

Syn. — Agony, pang, torture, torment. See DISTRESS.

an'guish (ăŋ'gwĭsh), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *angoissier,* F. *angoisser.*] To distress, affect, or suffer with anguish.
The dead hornet which had caused him a moment of *anguish* dance such as a dervish might have envied. *S. Weir Mitchell*

an'gu-lar (ăŋ'gū-lar), *a* [L *angularis,* fr. *angulus* angle, corner.] **1.** Relating to an angle or to angles, having an angle or angles; forming an angle or corner; sharp-cornered; pointed; as, an *angular* figure.

2. Measured by an angle, as, *angular* distance.

3. Fig.: Lean; lank; raw-boned, ungraceful; sharp and stiff in character, as, remarkably *angular* in his habits and appearance; an *angular* female
angular acceleration, *Physics,* rate of change of angular velocity. — **a. advance,** *Steam Engine,* the excess over a right angle of the angle made by the virtual crank radius of the eccentric with the crank, being the angle the eccentric is in advance of the position it would occupy if the valve had no lap and lead. — **a. aperture.** See APERTURE, 3. — **a. artery,** *Anat.,* the terminal part of the facial artery, which passes up along the side of the nose to the inner angle of the orbit. — **a. belt,** *Mach.,* a belt of nearly triangular section, used esp. for connecting shafts at an angle with each other. It runs on grooved pulleys. — **a. capital.** *Arch.* Less proper equiv. of ANGLE CAPITAL. — **a convolution,** *Anat.,* one of the convolutions of the posterior part of the external surface of the parietal lobe of the cerebrum. — **a. distance,** the amount of the angle made at the eye by lines drawn from the eye to two objects. — **a divergence** *Bot* = ANGLE OF DIVERGENCE. — **a. gyrus** = ANGULAR CONVOLUTION. — **a. headdress,** the diamond headdress. — **a momentum** = MOMENT OF MOMENTUM. — **a motion,** the motion of a body about a fixed point or fixed axis, as of a planet or pendulum. It is measured by the angle passed over at the point or axis by a line drawn to the body. — **a perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **a. point,** the point at which the sides of an angle meet; the vertex. — **a. processes,** *Anat.,* the processes terminating the supraorbital arches of the frontal bone. — **a sections,** *Math.,* a branch of analysis which treats of the relations of sines, tangents, etc., of arcs to the sines, tangents, etc., of their multiples or of their parts. *Rare.* — **a. vein,** *Anat.,* a vein which runs obliquely down at the side of the upper part of the nose and is continued across the cheek as the facial vein. — **a. velocity,** *Mech.,* the rate of angular motion, expressed, e. g., in degrees per second. — **a. wrench,** *Mach.,* a wrench adapted for use in corners or at inconvenient angles.

an'gu-lar (ăŋ'gū-lar) } *n.; L. pl.* **-LA'RI-A** (-lā'rĭ-*a*). [NL.
an'gu-la're (-lā'rē) } *angulare.*] *Anat.* A membrane bone in the lower posterior part of the lower jaw of most vertebrates except mammals.

an'gu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being angular.

an'gu-late (ăŋ'gū-lāt), *v. t.* To make angular.

an'gu-late (ăŋ'gū-lāt) } *a.* [L. *angulatus,* p. p. of *angulare*
an'gu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } to make angular.] Having angles; angled; as, *angulate* leaves. — **an'gu-late-ly,** *adv.*

an'gu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making angular; angular formation or shape.

an'gu-lo- (ăŋ'gū-lō-), **an'gu-li-** (-lĭ-). Combining forms from Latin *angulus,* angle.

an'gu-lom'e-ter (-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*angulo-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring external angles.

an'gu-lous (ăŋ'gū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *angulosus* cf F. *anguleux.*] Angular; having corners; hooked. *Rare.* *Glanvill.*

An'gus (ăŋ'gŭs; ăn'gŭs), *n. Celt. Myth.* A Gaelic god of love and amorous dalliance. He was a son of Dagda, whom he cheated of his underground palace. His harp was of so sweet a tone that whoever heard must follow. His kisses became invisible love-whispering birds

an-gust' (ăn-gŭst'), *a.* [L. *angustus.* See ANGUISH.] Narrow; strait. *Obs*

an-gus'tate (ăŋ-gŭs'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *angustatus,* p. p. of *angustare* to narrow.] To make angust, or narrow. *Obs.*

an-gus'tate, *a.* Narrowed.

an-gus'ti- (ăŋ-gŭs'tĭ-). Combining form of Latin *angustus,* narrow; as in *angustirostrate, angustifoliate.*

an-gus'ti-clave (-klāv), *n.* [*angusti-* + L *clavus* a nail, a stripe.] *Rom. Antiq.* A narrow stripe of purple worn by the equites on each side of the tunic as a sign of rank. Cf. LATICLAVE.

Angwantibo. (⅛)

an'gwan-ti'bo (ăŋ'gwăn-tē'bō), *n.* A small lemur (*Arctocebus calabarensis*) of West Africa. It has only a rudimentary tail.

an'har-mon'ic (ăn'hăr-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [F. *anharmonique,* fr. Gr. ἀν- not + ἁρμονικός harmonic.] *Math.* Not harmonic.
anharmonic function *or* **ratio** (of four points *abcd* on a straight line), *Math.,* the quantity $\frac{ac}{ad} : \frac{bc}{bd}$, where the segments are to be regarded as plus or minus, according to the order of the letters. — **a. ratio** (of four points in a plane, $z_1\ z_2\ z_3\ z_4$), *Math.,* the quantity $\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_2 - z_3} : \frac{z_1 - z_4}{z_4 - z_3}$, in which the *z*'s are vectors

An'glo-Gal'lic, *a.* See ANGLO-.
An'glo-Ger'man, *a.* See ANGLO-.
An'glo-I'rish, *a.* See ANGLO-.
An'glo-Ju-da'ic, An'glo-Jew'ish, *a.* See ANGLO-.
An'glo-Lat'in, *a. & n.* Anglicized Latin.
An'glo-man, *n.; pl.* **-MEN.** [*Anglo-* + *man.*] A partisan of English interests in America; — a word used by Jefferson, who seems to have taken "-man" as being E. *man,* pl. *men.* Cf. ANGLOMAN, below.
An'glo-man, An'glo-mane, *n.* An Anglomaniac. *Rare.*
An'glo-Mo-ham'med-an, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the laws applied by the British to the Mohammedans of India.
An'glo-pho'bi-ac, *n.* An Anglophobe. *Rare.*
An'glo-phob'ist (ăŋ'glō-fōb'-ĭst), *n.* An Anglophobe. *Rare.*
An'glo-Sax-on'ic, *a.* Anglo-Saxon. [GLO-.]
An'glo-Turk'ish, *a.* See AN-.
angnale. † AGNAIL.
angoise. † ANGUISH.
An'go-lese' (ăŋ'gō-lēz'; -lēs'), *n. pl.* The Bantu tribes of Angola on the West African coast.
an-goph'o-ra ki'no (ăŋ-gŏf'ō-rȧ). A variety of kino obtained in Australia from various myrtaceous trees of the genus *Angophora,* esp. *A. intermedia* and *A. lanceolata.* [bark.]
an'gos-tu'ra, *n.* Angostura.
angostura oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
An'gou'lême', *n.* = DUCHESSE D'ANGOULÊME. [BODA.
An'gr-bo'dha. Var. of ANGER-
an'gre. † ANGER.
an'gry, *v. t.* To provoke; anger.
Ang.-Sax. *Abbr.* Anglo-Saxon.
an-guic'u-la. (ăn-gwĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [NL., fr. L. *anguiculus* small serpent.] A vinegar eel. *Obs.* — **an-guic'u-lar** (-lăr), *a.*
‖ **an'guille'** (ăn'gē'y'), *n.* [F., eel.] *Cookery.* Eel; as, **anguilles grillées** (ăn'gē'y' grē'yā'), spitchcocked eels.
An-guil'li-dæ (ăn-gwĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family of apodal teleost fishes of which the common eel is the type, as now restricted including only the genus *Anguilla.* See EEL.
an-guil'loid (ăn-gwĭl'oĭd), *a.* [L. *anguilla* + *-oid.*] Eel-like.
an-guil'lous (-ŭs), *a.* Eel-like.
an-guil'lule, *n.* [From ANGUILLULA.] A vinegar eel. *Obs.*
An'guil-lu'li-dæ (ăŋ'gwĭl-lū'lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of which the genus *Anguillula* is the type, consisting of small, often very minute, nematode worms, most of which live in the soil or in decaying matter. Some, as the genus *Tylenchus,* are parasitic on grain, causing galls.
An-guin'i-dæ (ăn-gwĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of ANGUIDÆ.
an'guish-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
an'guish-ment. *n.* [OF. *angoissement.*] Anguish. *Obs. & R.*
an'guish-ous, *a.* [OF. *angoisos.*] Feeling or causing anguish; also, anxious. *Obs. or Dial.* — **an'guish-ous-ly**, *adv. Obs. or Dial* [*Sp.*
an'guisht. Anguished. *Ref.*
‖ **an'guis in her'ba.** [L.] A snake in the grass.
Vergil (*Eclogues,* III. 93).
an'guis-sous. † ANGUISHOUS.
an'gu-lar-ly, *adv.* of ANGULAR.
an'gu-lar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
angule † ANGLE.
an'gu-li'er-ous (ăŋ'gū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*angulus* + *-ferous*] *Zool* Having the last whorl angular; — of certain shells.
an'gu-li-nerved', *a.* [*anguli-* + *nerved.*] *Bot.* Having the veins forming an angle with the midrib, as in most dicotyledons.
an'gu-lo-den'tate, *a.* Angularly toothed. [gulous. *Rare.*
an'gu-lose (ăŋ'gū-lōs), *a.* An-
an'gu-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being angular. *Rare.*
an'gu-lo-sple'ni-al, *a.* [*angulo-* + *splenal.*] *Anat.* Of or pert. to both the angular and the splenial — *n.* The angulo-splenial bone, forming most of the inner and lower part of the mandible of amphibians. [BODA.
An'gur-bo'da. Var. of ANGLR-
an-gu'ri-a (ăŋ-gū'rĭ-*a*), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀγγούριον watermelon.] The gourd *Cucumis anguria,* or its fruit. See CUCUMIS.
angus. † ANGUISH.
An'gus. = ABERDEEN ANGUS.
an'gus-ta'tion (ăŋ'gŭs-tā'-shŭn), *n.* A making narrow; a straitening or contracting.
‖ **an-gus'ti-a** (ăn-gŭs'tĭ-*a*), *n* [L., narrowness, pl., difficulty.] Difficulty; strait. *Obs. & R.*
an-gus'ti-fo'li-ate, an-gus'ti-fo'li-ous, *a. Bot.* Narrow-leaved.
an-gus'ti-ros'trate, *a.* [*angusti-* + *rostrate.*] *Zool.* Having a narrow rostrum, or snout.
an-gus'ti-sep'tal, an-gus'ti-sep'tate, *a Bot.* Having a narrow septum. [*Obs.*
an-gust'ness, *n.* See -NESS
angustura bark, etc. Var. of ANGOSTURA BARK, etc.
angwich. † ANGUISH.
an-hæm'a-to'sis, **an-hem'a-to'sis**, *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + *hæmatosis.*] *Med.* Defective formation of the blood.
an'ha-line (ăn'hȧ-lĭn; -lēn), *n* Also **-lin.** [See ANHALONINE.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{17}O_2N$, found in certain species of *Lophophora.*
an'ha-lon'i-dine (-lŏn'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{15}O_2N$, found in certain species of *Lophophora.*
an'ha-lo'nine (-lō'nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin.** [From *Anhalonium.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{15}O_3N$, found in certain species of *Lophophora.*
An'ha-lo'ni-um (-nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀν- not + ἁλώνιον disk, halo; — so given by Lemaire, author of the genus.] *Bot.* Syn. of LOPHOPHORA.
an-hand', *adv.* "An hand" (= on hand), written as one word. *Obs.*
an-hang', *v. t. & i.* [See ON; HANG.] To hang. *Obs.*

from the origin to the points. — **anharmonic sextic**, *Math.*, the sextic equation that determines the six cross-ratios of the roots of a biquadratic equation.

an/he-do/ni-a (ăn/hē-dō/nĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. *ἡδονή* pleasure.] Insensitiveness to pleasure or incapacity for happiness. Cf. ANALGESIA.

One can distinguish many kinds of pathological depression. Sometimes it is mere passive joylessness and dreariness, discouragement, dejection, lack of taste and zest and spring. Professor Ribot has proposed the name *anhedonia* to designate this condition. *Wm James.*

an/he-la/tion (-lā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *anhelatio*, fr. *anhelare* to pant: cf. F. *anhélation.*] *Rare.* **1.** *Med.* Short and rapid breathing; a panting; dyspnœa.

2. A panting or aspiring; eager desiring.

an-he/lous (ăn-hē/lŭs), *a.* [L. *anhelus*] Short of breath; panting. *Rare.*

an/hi-dro/sis (ăn/hĭ-drō/sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ANHIDROTIC.] *Med.* Absence or deficiency of the excretion of sweat.

an/hi-drot/ic (-drŏt/ĭk), *a.* [*an-* not + Gr. *ἱδρώς* sweat.] *Med.* Tending to check sweating. — *n.* An anhidrotic agent.

an-hin/ga (ăn-hĭn/*ga*), *n.* [Tupi.] **a** The American snakebird. **b** [*cap.*] The genus consisting of the snakebirds.

an/hy-dræ/mi-a } (ăn/hī-drē/mĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL. See A- not;
an/hy-dre/mi-a } HYDRÆMIA.] *Med.* An abnormal condition in which there is a deficiency of water in the blood.

an-hy/dride (-hī/drīd; -drĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-drid.** [See ANHYDROUS.] *Chem.* **a** An oxide of a nonmetallic body or an organic radical, capable of forming an acid by uniting with the elements of water, or of being formed from an acid by the abstraction of water, or of uniting with basic oxides to form salts. **b** A compound formed from another or others by the abstraction of water.

an-hy/drite (-drīt), *n.* [See ANHYDROUS.] *Min.* Anhydrous calcium sulphate, $CaSO_4$, occurring rarely in orthorhombic crystals, usually massive, and white or slightly colored. H., 3-3.5. Sp. gr., 2.90-2 99. Cf. GYPSUM.

an-hy/dro- (ăn-hī/drō-). A combining form for *anhydrous.*

an-hy/drous (ăn-hī/drŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄνυδρος* wanting water; *ἀν-* not + *ὕδωρ* water.] Destitute of water, esp. water of crystallization; as, *anhydrous* salts.

a/ni (ä/nē), *n.* [Native name.] Any of three species of black birds of the cuckoo family, of the warmer parts of America, of which two (*Crotophaga ani* and *C. sulcirostris*) reach the southern limits of the United States. They have an arched, laterally compressed bill. Several pairs often occupy one large nest in common.

A-ni/ba (*ä*-nĭ/*ba*), *n.* [NL., fr. native name: cf. Sp. *aniba.*] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American lauraceous trees having flowers with a 6-parted perianth, 9 fertile and 3 sterile stamens. The fruit is succulent, and the seeds of some species, as *A. cuyumary*, possess tonic properties.

an/i-con/ic (ăn/ĭ-kŏn/ĭk), *a.* [*an-* not + *iconic.*] Without idols or images.

Behind Greek religion proper there lies, far away back, that old *aniconic* worship in mountain solitudes and mysterious caves, or on mountain tops. *Dict of Bible (Hastings).*

an/i-cut, an/ni-cut (ăn/ĭ-kŭt), *n.* [Tamil *anai kattu* dam building.] A dam or mole made in a stream for maintaining and regulating irrigation. *India.*

a-nid/i-an (*ā*-nĭd/ĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν-* not + *εἶδος* form.] *Terat.* Formless; of indefinite form.

anidian monster, a mole of the uterus.

a-night' (*ā*-nīt') } *adv.* [ME. *on niht.*] In the night
a-nights' (*ā*-nīts') } time; at night. *Archaic.*

Does he hawk *amights* still? *Marston.*

an'il (ăn'ĭl), *n.* [F. *anil*, Sp. *añil*, or Pg. *anil*; all fr. Ar *an-nīl*, for *al-nīl* the indigo plant, fr. Skr. *nīla* dark blue, *nīlī* indigo, indigo plant. Cf. LILAC.] **a** A West Indian fabaceous shrub (*Indigofera anil*), one of the sources of indigo; also, any of several related shrubs, as *Cracca anildes.* **b** Indigo. *Rare*

an'il, *n.* [From *aniline.*] *Chem.* A compound, with a bivalent radical, of the group C_6H_5N:, or (by extension) of the group RN·, R standing for any univalent aromatic radical.

an'ile (ăn'ĭl; -īl), *a.* [L. *anilis*, fr. *anus* an old woman.] Old-womanish; imbecile. "*Anile* ideas." *Walpole*

an'i-lide (ăn'ĭ-līd; -lĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-lid.** *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds which may be regarded as amides in which half or all of the hydrogen of the amido group has been replaced by phenyl.

anilido-. *Chem.* Combining form for *anilide.*

an'i-line (ăn'ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [See 1st ANIL.] *Org. Chem.* An oily poisonous basic liquid, $C_6H_5NH_2$, colorless when pure, obtainable by the distillation of indigo, of coal, etc., but now chiefly made by the reduction of nitrobenzene and used in the manufacture of various dyes. It may be regarded as ammonia in which one hydrogen atom has been replaced by the radical phenyl. In commercial language, aniline, or aniline oil, for blue, signifies pure aniline; aniline for red, a mixture of aniline and *o-* and *p-*toluidine, and aniline for safranine, aniline containing *o-*toluidine.

aniline black. A very fast dye produced on the fiber by the oxidation of aniline. The ordinary product of this oxidation is *nigraniline*, which tends to turn green (formation of emeraldine), but it can be further oxidized to another substance called *ungreenable black.*

aniline blue. Any of several blue dyestuffs derived from rosaniline, specif., spirit blue.

aniline dyes. A class of artificial dyes derived from triphenylmethane or related compounds; — so called because aniline is used in preparing some of them. The aniline dyes include malachite green, fuchsine or magenta, aniline blue, etc.

aniline salt. *Com.* Aniline hydrochloride, $C_6H_5NH_2{\cdot}HCl$.

aniline violet. Any violet aniline color; esp.: **a** Mauveine. **b** Methyl violet.

an'i-lin-ism (ăn'ĭ-lĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* [*aniline* + *-ism.*] *Med.* A disease due to inhaling the poisonous fumes present in the manufacture of aniline.

an'i-li-py'rin (ăn'ĭ-lĭ-pī'rĭn), *n.* [acet*anilide* + antipy*rine.*] *Pharm.* An antipyretic prepared by melting together one part of acetanilide with two parts of antipyrine

a-nil'i-ty (*ā*-nĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *anilitas.* See ANILE.] State or quality of one who is an old woman; old-womanishness; dotage. "Marks of *anility.*" *Sterne.*

‖ **a'ni-ma** (ăn'ĭ-*ma*), *n.* [L.] Soul; life.

a'nu-ma bru'ta (brōō'*ta*) [L.], the brute soul; the vital principle of the lower animals. — **a. hu-ma'na** (hū-mā'*nă*) [L.], the human soul, the vital principle of a human being. — **a. mun'di** (mŭn'dī) [L.], *Philos*, the soul, life, or vital or natural force of the world, the organizing essence, principle, or activity of the physical universe, — conceived as a pantheistic deity or as a subtle spirit or vital essence of physical nature. Cf. WORLD SOUL, ARCHEUS.

an/i-mad-ver/sion (-măd-vûr/shŭn), *n.* [L. *animadversio*. cf F. *animadversion.* See ANIMADVERT.] **1.** Act or power of perceiving; direct or simple perception. *Obs.*

The soul is the sole percipient which hath *animadversion* and sense, properly so called. *Glanvill.*

2. Monition, warning. *Obs.*

3. Remarks by way of criticism and usually of censure; adverse criticism; reproof, blame.

He dismissed their commissioners with severe and sharp *animadversions.* *Clarendon.*

4. Judicial cognizance of an offense; chastisement; punishment. *Archaic.* "Divine *animadversions.*" *Wesley.*

Syn. — Censure, blame, reproach, aspersion, condemnation. — ANIMADVERSION, CRITICISM, STRICTURE, REFLECTION. An ANIMADVERSION is a critical observation or remark, usually adverse, sometimes carping; as, "Maty's *animadversions* hurt me more. In part they appeared to me unjust, and in part ill-natured" (*Cowper*). A CRITICISM is a more explicit expression of judgment, implying previous scrutiny; as here compared (cf. REVIEW) it is commonly unfavorable; as, "This is not written with the least atom of purpose to forestall *criticisms*" (*Keats*). STRICTURE always implies censure, which may be either ill-natured or judicious; as, "foreign *strictures* on the dress, looks, and behavior of the English abroad" (*M. Arnold*); "The lash of the merciless Person, . . . [whose] *strictures* are founded in argument, enriched with learning, and enlivened with wit" (*Gibbon*). REFLECTION implies some imputation or aspersion which is cast (often indirectly) upon its object; as, a *reflection* on one's scholarship or honesty; "I cannot . . . imagine how these three lines can be called a *reflection* on his person" (*Pope*). See CENSURE, REPROVE.

an/i-mad-ver/sive (-sĭv), *a.* Able to perceive; percipient *Archaic.* — **an/i-mad-ver/sive-ness,** *n.*

I do not mean there is a certain number of ideas glaring and shining to the *animadversive* faculty. *Coleridge*

an/i-mad-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. i.*; AN/I-MAD-VERT'ED; AN/I-MAD-VERT'ING. [L. *animadvertere; animus* mind + *advertere* to turn to. See ADVERT.] **1** To take notice; to observe; — commonly followed by *that.* *Dr. H. More.*

2. To consider or remark by way of criticism or censure; to express censure; — with *on* or *upon.*

I should not *animadvert* on him, . . if he had not used extreme severity in his judgment of . . Shakespeare *Dryden*

3. To take cognizance judicially; to take action to the end of punishment or censure. *Archaic.*

Syn. — Remark, comment, criticize, censure.

an'i-mal (ăn'ĭ-măl), *n.* [L, fr. *anima* breath, soul: cf. F. *animal.* See ANIMATE.] **1.** Any member of the group of living beings typically endowed with sensation and voluntary motion, as distinguished from a *plant.* Technically, an *animal* is an organized living being distinguished by possessing in greater or less degree the characters or attributes of sensation, of voluntary movement, of receiving and digesting solid food in an internal cavity previous to its absorption into the tissues (which food must, at least in part, be proteid matter derived from the bodies of other animals or from plants), and of having the katabolic processes of the cells paramount to the anabolic processes, so that oxygen is absorbed and carbon dioxide evolved during the life of the organism.

As one or more of these characters may be wanting or replaced by some plantlike attribute, all the characters of an organism must be taken into account in deciding whether it is an animal or a plant. The following ADDITIONAL CHARACTERS distinguish *most* animals from the ordinary forms of plants: They have, at least at some period of life, the power of voluntary locomotion; they exhibit a higher degree of irritability by changes of shape or by movements in response to external stimuli; if composed of many cells they have a more or less distinct nervous system, and manifest a greater or less degree of consciousness; their cells are not inclosed in walls composed of cellulose, neither do they contain chlorophyll or possess the power of building up proteid compounds from simple inorganic substances, and the limits to their growth in form and size are more definite than in most plants. The most highly organized group of animals is the Mammalia, to which man belongs; the birds are undoubtedly the next highest. (See CELL, COMPOUND ANIMAL, ORGANISM, and PLANT.)

In the classification of animals the attempt has usually been made to group them according to their natural relationships.

The schemes of CLASSIFICATION adopted by the early writers arranged animals in a linear series beginning with man and descending to the lowest type. Cuvier (d. 1832) made a great advance by recognizing the existence of distinct *branches* independent of each other, having radically different plans of organization.

CUVIER'S CLASSIFICATION.

Branch I. VERTEBRATA. — Classes: Mammalia, Aves, Reptilia, Pisces.

Branch II. MOLLUSCA. — Classes: Cephalopoda, Pteropoda, Gastropoda, Brachiopoda, Cirripedia

Branch III. ARTICULATA. — Classes: Annelides, Crustacea, Arachnida, Insecta.

Branch IV. RADIATA. — Classes: Echinodermata, Helminthes, Acalephæ, Infusoria.

Modern zoologists have increased the number of branches (now usually termed *phyla*) and classes; and, since the acceptance of the theory of evolution, consider the groups as having the same relations to each other as the branches of a tree, and the simpler and lower groups are enumerated first.

A MODERN CLASSIFICATION
(from Parker and Haswell's "Text-book of Zoology").

Kingdom ANIMALIA. Animal kingdom

Phylum I. PROTOZOA. Unicellular animals. — Classes: Rhizopoda, Mycetozoa, Mastigophora, Sporozoa, Infusoria.

Phylum II. PORIFERA. Sponges.

Phylum III. CŒLENTERATA. Polyps and jellyfishes. — Classes: Hydrozoa, Scyphozoa, Actinozoa, Ctenophora.

Phylum IV. PLATYHELMINTHES. Flatworms. — Classes: Turbellaria, Trematoda, Cestoda, Nemertinea.

Phylum V. NEMATHELMINTHES. Roundworms. — Classes: Nematoda, Acanthocephala, Chætognatha

Phylum VI. TROCHELMINTHES. Wheel animalcules. — Classes: Rotifera, Dinophilea, Gastrotricha.

Phylum VII. MOLLUSCOIDA. Brachiopods, polyzoans. — Classes: Polyzoa, Phoronida, Brachiopoda.

Phylum VIII. ECHINODERMATA. Echinoderms. — Classes: Asteroidea, Ophiuroidea, Echinoidea, Holothuroidea, Crinoidea, Cystoidea, Blastoidea.

Phylum IX. ANNULATA. Annulated worms. — Classes: Chætopoda, Myzostomida, Gephyrea, Archiannelida, Hirudinea

Phylum X. ARTHROPODA. Insects, crustaceans, etc. — Classes: Crustacea, Trilobita, Onychophora, Myriapoda, Insecta, Arachnida, Pycnogonida, Linguatulida, Tardigrada.

Phylum XI. MOLLUSCA. Mollusks. — Classes: Pelecypoda, Amphineura, Gastropoda, Scaphopoda, Cephalopoda

Phylum XII. CHORDATA. Animals with a notochord. — Classes: Adelochorda, Urochorda, Acrania, Cyclostomata, Pisces, Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves, Mammalia. The last seven classes constitute the subphylum VERTEBRATA, or *vertebrates.*

All animals except the vertebrates are often grouped together as INVERTEBRATA, or *Invertebrates.* Phylum I. differs from the remaining phyla in consisting of animals composed of a single cell. The remaining eleven phyla are therefore often grouped as METAZOA, or *multicellular animals.*

2. One of the lower animals; a brute or beast, as distinguished from man; any creature except a human being (this latter being the sense which it has in statutes for the prevention of cruelty to animals, etc); as, men and *animals.* At common law animals are classified as **domestic,** or **domitæ naturæ,** and **wild,** or **feræ naturæ;** or of a third class, **base animals,** composed out of the two former, and consisting of those too worthless to be the subject of ownership. See FERÆ NATURÆ, DOMESTIC ANIMAL.

Syn. — ANIMAL, BRUTE, BEAST. In their ordinary literal use, ANIMAL refers to sentient beings, as distinguished from plants and inanimate objects; BRUTE, to animals regarded as irrational or savage; BEAST, usually to four-footed animals; as, cruelty to *animals*, the instincts of the *brutes*, the *beasts* of the field. Fig., as applied to human beings, ANIMAL stresses the ascendancy of the animal over the intellectual or spiritual nature; BRUTE, dulness of the sensibilities, or unrestrained passion; BEAST, surrender to appetite or sensual indulgence; as, one may speak of a prize fighter as a superb *animal*, of a cruel husband as a *brute*, of a drunkard as making a *beast* of himself.

His intellect is not replenished; he is only an *animal*, only sensible in the duller parts. *Shak.*

Inferior creatures mute,
Irrational and *brute.* *Milton.*

What is a man,
If his chief good and market of his time
Be but to sleep and feed? A *beast*, no more. *Shak.*

an'i-mal (ăn'ĭ-măl), *a.* [Cf. F. *animal*, L. *animalis* animate.] **1.** [From *animalis* as if derived fr. *animus* mind.] Pertaining to the soul or will; as, the *animal* activities of judgment, memory, sensation, and movement; — opposed to *natural* and *vital.* See SPIRIT, 1. *Obs.*

2. Of, relating to, resembling, or derived from, animals or their characteristics; as, *animal* functions, *animal* courage.

3. Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a creature, as distinguished from the intellectual, rational, or spiritual part; as, the *animal* passions or appetites.

animal cellulose, a cellulose like substance occurring in the test of certain tunicates. — **a. black, a. charcoal.** = BONE BLACK. — **a. cracker.** A small sweetened cracker in the shape of an animal. — **a. electricity,** the electricity developed in an animal's body, esp. that developed in certain fishes (see ELECTRIC FISH). Electrical phenomena accompany many of the functions of the organs of the body of animals and man, such as muscular contraction. Animal electricity does not differ in nature from that produced artificially. — **a. flower,** any animal resembling a flower, as a sea anemone or a hydroid. — **a. force,** *Physiol.*, muscular force or energy. — **a. heat,** *Physiol.*, the heat generated in the body of a living animal by the processes of oxidation that go on within the cells composing the body. In the lower animals the temperature of the body varies more or less with, and does not generally greatly exceed, that of the surrounding air or water; in the birds and mammals, which are termed *warm-blooded* or *homoiothermal*, it is maintained at a nearly constant point. This is accomplished by control of the loss of heat (largely through regulation by the vasomotor nerves of the blood supply to peripheral parts, thus increasing or diminishing radiation, conduction, excretion and evaporation of sweat, etc.) and of the oxidation in the tissues. Excessive temperature is called *fever.* In man the normal temperature is about 98.6° F.; but in some small mammals, and esp. in small birds, it is several degrees higher. See FEVER. — **a. kingdom,** all animals collectively; in the classification of living organisms, the primary group which consists of all the animals. Opposed to the *vegetable kingdom*, and also to the *mineral kingdom.* See ANIMAL. — **a. magnetism,** mesmerism; hypnotism. *Obsolete.* — **a. mechanics,** *Physiol.*, that portion of physiology which has for its object the investigation of the laws of equilibrium and motion in the animal body. The most important mechanical principle is that of the lever, the bones forming the arms of the levers, the contractile muscles the power, the joints the fulcra or points of support, while the weight of the body or of the individual limbs constitutes the weight or resistance. — **a. muscle.** *Anat.* = STRIATED MUSCLE. — **a. oat, a. oats.** See ANIMATED OAT. — **a. oil,** a complex oil obtained by the distillation of animal substances, as bones. See BONE OIL. — **a. pole,** *Zoöl.*, the point on the surface of an egg that marks the center of the most active part of the protoplasm, or the part which contains the least yolk; — opposed to *vegetative*

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anheave, *v. t* To lift up. *Obs.*

an-he'dron (ăn-hē'drŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-DRA** (-drȧ). [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base.] *Petrog.* A body having the internal molecular structure of a crystal, but not its outward geometric form. — **an-he'dral,** *a.*

anhele. † ANNEAL.

an-hele', *v. i.* [OF. *aneler, anheler.*] To pant; to be breathlessly anxious or eager. *Obs.*

an-he'lose, *a.* Anhelous. *Rare.*

anheng Obs. pret of ANHANG.

an-high', *adv.* "An high" (= on high), written together *Obs.*

an-high', an-high'e *v. t.* To raise; exalt; specif., to hang on the gallows. *Obs.* — *v. i* To mount up; increase. *Obs.*

an'hi-ma (ăn'ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [Brazilian.] = KAMICHI. [Anhistous.]

an-his'tic (ăn-hĭs'tĭk), *a. Biol* **an-his'tous** (-tŭs), *a.* [*an-* + Gr. *ἱστός* tissue.] *Biol.* Without definite structure, as a membrane

an-hit', *v. t.* [*an-* on + *hit.*] To hit; smite. *Obs.*

anhof. Obs. pret. of ANHEAVE.

anhon. † ANHANG.

an-hun'gered (ăn-hŭn'gẽrd), *a.* Ahungered; longing. *Archaic.*

an-hun'gry, *a.* Hungry. *Obs.*

an-hy'drate, *v. t.* To dehydrate. — **an'hy-dra'tion** (ăn'hĭ-drā'shŭn), *n.*

an-hy'dric, *a* Anhydrous.

an-hy'dro-my-e'li-a (ăn-hĭ'drō-mĭ-ē'lĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *anhydro-* + Gr *μυελός* marrow] *Med.* Deficiency of the fluid normally found in the spinal cavity.

ani. † ANY.

A-ni'a (*ā*-nĭ'*ȧ*) *D. Bib.*

A-ni'an (*ā*-nĭ'ăn). *Bib.*

an-id'i-o-mat'ic, an-id'i-o-mat'ical. *a.* [*an-* not + *idiomatic, -ical.*] Not idiomatic. *Rare.*

an'i-dro'sis (ăn'ĭ-drō'sĭs), **an'i-drot'ic** (-drŏt'ĭk). Vars. of ANHIDROSIS, ANHIDROTIC.

an'i-ent (ăn'ĭ-ĕnt), **an'i-en'tise** (ăn'ĭ-ĕn'tĭs), *v. t* [OF. *anientir*, F. *anéantir*] To frustrate; to make of no account. *Obs.* — **an-i-en'te,** *p. a.* Frustrated; made void; annulled. *Obs.*

an'i-en'tise-ment, *n. Obs.*

an'i-en'tish, *v. t.* † ANIENTISE

a-nigh' (*ā*-nī'), *prep. & adv.* [*a-* + *nigh.*] Nigh. *Archaic.*

a-ni'lao (*ä*-nē'lou), *n.* [Tag.] The shrub *Columbia serratifolia*, yielding a strong bast fiber. *Phil. I.*

an'ile-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

a-nil'ic (*ā*-nĭl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* See NITROSALICYLIC.

aniline brown = BISMARCK BROWN. See DYE.

aniline oil *Com* Aniline.

aniline orange. See DYE.

aniline purple. Mauveine.

aniline red. Fuchsine.

aniline rose. A commercial form of safranine. See SAFRANINE, 2.

aniline yellow. See AMINOAZOBENZENE. [for ANILINISM.]

an'i-lism (ăn'ĭ-lĭz'm), *n* Short

a-nil'la (*a*-nĭl'*ȧ*), *n.* [See ANIL.] The West Indian indigo.

‖ **A'nil-le'ro** (*a'*nēl-yā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* **-ROS** (-rōs). [Sp.] *Sp. Hist.* A member of a party which, in the revolution of 1820-23, aimed to reconcile the people with the crown. The party symbol was a ring (*anillo*).

A'nim (*ā'*nĭm). *Bib.*

anim. *Abbr.* Animato.

an'i-ma-ble (ăn'ĭ-mȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being animated. *Rare.* — **an'i-ma-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **an'i-ma-ble-ness,** *n. Rare.*

an'i-mad-verse', *v. t* To animadvert upon *Obs*

an'i-mad-ver'sal (ăn'ĭ-măd-vûr'sȧl), *n.* Faculty of animadverting; reflection; ratiocination. *Obs.*

an'i-mad-vert'ence, *n.* Monition; animadversion. *Obs. or R.*

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pole. In most animals whose embryology has been studied it is the point where the polar bodies are segmented off, and the protoplasm about it forms the ectoderm. — **animal psychology.** See PSYCHOLOGY. — **a. soul.** **a** The soul which is characteristic of an animal; — distinguished by Aristotle from the *vegetable* soul, which is nutritive only, by having also sensitive, appetitive, and locomotive faculties. The animal soul is also distinguished, in human beings, from the *rational* soul (νοῦς), which alone has existence apart from the body. **b** *Theosophy.* The center of animal passions. — **a. spirits.** **a** (Orig. in the *sing.*, **animal spirit.**) A supposed nervous fluid or principle. See SPIRIT, 1. *Obs.* **b** Vivacity arising from physical health and energy; natural frolicsomeness.

an'i-mal'cu-lar (ăn'ĭ-măl'kū-lar), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, animalcules.

an'i-mal'cule (-kūl), *n.* [As if fr. a L. *animalculum*, dim. of *animal.*] **1.** A small animal, as a fly, spider, etc. *Obs.* **2.** A minute animal, invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye. (See INFUSORIA.) Many of the so-called *animalcules* have been shown to be motile plants. Among these are the desmids and diatoms.

an'i-mal'cul-ism (-kū-lĭz'm), *n. Biol.* **a** A former theory which sought to explain certain physiological and pathological phenomena by means of animalcules. **b** The former theory that the spermatozoön contains the whole of the embryo. Cf. OVISM.

an'i-mal'cul-ist (-lĭst), *n.* **1.** One versed in the knowledge of animalcules.
2. A believer in the theory of animalculism.

an'i-mal'cu-lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lă). [NL.] An animalcule.

An'i-ma'li-a (-mā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [L.] *Zoöl.* Animals collectively; the animal kingdom. See ANIMAL.

an'i-mal-ism (ăn'ĭ-măl-Iz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *animalisme.*] **1.** State, activity, or enjoyment of animals; mere animal life without intellectual or moral qualities; sensuality.
2. The doctrine that men are mere animals, or nonspiritual living beings.

an'i-mal-ist, *n.* **1.** A believer in or advocate of animalism.
2. An animalculist.
3. An artist representing chiefly animals.

an'i-mal-is'tic (-Is'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, animalism or animalists.

an'i-mal'i-ty (-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *animalité.*] Animal existence or nature; animal life. *Locke.*

an'i-mal-i-za'tion (-măl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *animalisation.*] **1.** Act of animalizing; the giving of animal life, or endowing with animal properties.
2. Conversion into animal matter by assimilation. *Rare.*

an'i-mal-ize (ăn'ĭ-măl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *animaliser.*] **1.** To endow with the properties of an animal; to represent in animal form. *Warburton.*
2. To convert into animal matter by assimilation. *Rare.*
3. To render animal or sentient; to reduce to the state of a lower animal; to sensualize.
The unconscious irony of the Epicurean poet on the *animalizing* tendency of his own philosophy *Coleridge*
4. *Dyeing.* To impart the properties of an animal substance to; — said of vegetable fibers, which by proper treatment, as impregnation with albumen or casein, may be made to resemble wool in their behavior toward dyes.

an'i-mal-ly, *adv.* **1.** With respect to the animal soul or animal spirits. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. With respect to physiological or bodily qualities; physically, as opposed to *intellectually.*

an'i-mate (ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.*; AN'I-MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); AN'I-MAT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *animatus*, p. p. of *animare*, fr. *anima* breath, soul; akin to *animus* soul, mind, Gr. ἄνεμος wind, Skr. *an* to breathe, live, Goth. *us-anan* to expire (*us-* out), Icel. *önd* breath, *anda* to breathe, OHG. *ando* anger. Cf. ANIMAL.] **1.** To give natural life to; to make alive; to quicken; as, the soul *animates* the body.
2. To give powers to, or to heighten the powers or effect of, as, to *animate* a lyre. *Dryden.*
3. To give spirit or vigor to; to stimulate or incite; to inspirit; rouse; enliven.
The more to *animate* the people, he stood on high, . . and cried unto them with a loud voice. *Knolles.*
Syn. — Enliven, inspirit, stimulate, exhilarate, inspire, instigate, rouse, urge, cheer; prompt, incite, quicken.

an'i-mate (-mĕt), *a.* [L. *animatus*, p. p.] **1.** Endowed with life; alive; living; animated; lively.
The admirable structure of *animate* bodies. *Bentley.*
2. Of or pertaining to animals, as, *animate* diseases. *Rare.*

an'i-mat'ed (-māt'ĕd), *p. a.* Endowed with life; full of life or spirit; indicating animation; lively; vigorous. "*Animated* sounds." *Pope.* "*Animated* bust." *T. Gray.* "*Animated* descriptions." *Lewis.* — **an'i-mat'ed-ly,** *adv.*
Syn. — See LIVELY.
animated oat *or* **oats,** an oat grass (*Avena sterilis*) cultivated on account of the curious movements of the spikelets, caused by the twisting of the awns under the influence of moisture or dryness. — **a. picture,** a picture obtained by presenting with great rapidity successive instantaneous views of a moving scene, so as to produce the illusion of motion in the objects represented, as in the kinetoscope.

an'i-mat'ing (ăn'ĭ-māt'ĭng), *p. a.* Causing animation; life-giving; inspiriting; rousing. — **an'i-mat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

an'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *animatio.*] **1.** Act of animating, or state of being animate.
The *animation* of the same soul quickening the whole frame. *Bp. Hall.*
Perhaps an inanimate thing supplies me, while I am speaking, with whatever I possess of *animation.* *Landor*
2. State of being lively, brisk, or full of spirit and vigor; vivacity; spiritedness; as, a story told with *animation.*
Syn. — Liveliness, vivacity, spirit, buoyancy, airiness, sprightliness, enthusiasm, ardor, earnestness, energy.

an'i-ma-tive (ăn'ĭ-mā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Animating, life-giving.
2. = ANIMISTIC. *Tylor.*

an'i-ma'tor (-mā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that animates.

an'i-mé (ăn'ĭ-mā; -mĕ), *n.* [F. *animé*; cf. Sp. & Pg. *anime*; of uncertain origin.] Any of various resins or oleoresins; as: **a** Copal, esp a soft variety. **b** Elemi. **c** An oleoresin resembling elemi, now little used.

An'i-mi-kie' (ăn'ĭ-mĭ-kē'), **An'i-mi-ke'an** (-kē'ăn), *a. Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the Proterozoic or Algonkian period or era. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

an'i-mism (ăn'ĭ-mĭz'm), *n.* [L. *anima* soul: cf F. *animisme.* See ANIMATE.] **1.** The doctrine that the soul is the vital principle and is responsible for every organic development; — taught by Georg Ernst Stahl.
2. The belief that all objects possess a natural life or vitality or that they are endowed with indwelling souls. The term is usually employed to denote the most primitive and superstitious forms of religion. It was first popularized by E. B. Tylor, — as "the doctrine of souls and other spiritual beings in general," — but has come to have at least three distinct meanings: **a** Belief ascribing conscious life to all natural objects, or to nature in general, without assuming the existence of separable souls. This includes a variety of superstitions, of which fetishism is typical. Sometimes this *animism* is given a philosophical form in the ascription of life to nature as a whole. **b** Belief that bodies are inhabited by souls, either material or immaterial, which may exist in a separate disembodied state. Such souls are ascribed not only to men, but to animals, plants, stones, tools, etc. **c** Belief in the activity of the spirits of the recently deceased, in possession by ghosts, etc.

an'i-mist (-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *animiste.*] One who maintains a doctrine of animism; a believer in animism.
What the *animist* worships and seeks by all means to influence and conciliate is the shifting and shadowy company of unknown powers or influences . . . which resides in the primeval forest, in the crumbling hills, in the rushing river, in the spreading tree, which gives its spring to the tiger, its venom to the snake, which generates jungle fever, and walks abroad in the terrible guise of cholera, smallpox, or murrain. *Census of India*, 1901

an'i-mis'tic (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to animism, resembling, or characteristic of, animism.

an'i-mose' (ăn'ĭ-mōs') } *a.* [L. *animosus*, fr. *animus* soul,
an'i-mous (ăn'ĭ-mŭs) } spirit.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement; resolute. *Obs.* — **an'i-mose'ness,** *n. Obs.*

an'i-mos'i-ty (-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *animosité*, fr. L. *animositas.* See ANIMOSE, ANIMATE, *v. t.*] **1.** Mere spiritedness or courage. *Obs.*
2. Violent hatred leading to active opposition; active enmity; energetic dislike. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — Enmity, hatred, opposition. See HOSTILITY.

an'i-mus (ăn'ĭ-mŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -MI (-mī). [L, mind.] Mind; will; intention; animating spirit; also, inclination; disposition; temper, specif., bad or malicious intention or disposition. *Animus* occurs in various Latin law phrases, as: **animus cancellandi** (kăn'sĕ-lăn'dī), intention of canceling. — **a. capiendi** (kăp'ĭ-ĕn'dī), intention of taking. — **a. derelinquendi** (dĕr'ĕ-lĭn-kwĕn'dī), intention of abandoning; the will to abandon. — **a. domini** (dŏm'ĭ-nī) = *a. possidendi*, below — **a. furandi** (fū-răn'dī), the intention of stealing.
By the term *animus furandi* is to be understood the intention not to take a partial or temporary, but the entire dominion over the chattels without a color of right.
Parke, Baron (1 *Denison's C. C.* 396)
— **a. hominis est anima scripti** (hŏm'ĭ-nĭs, ăn'ĭ-mă skrĭp'tī), the party's intention constitutes the soul (effect) of the instrument. — **a. injuriandi** (ĭn-jū'rĭ-ăn'dī), intention of injuring. — **a. lucrandi** (lū-krăn'dī), intention of gaining. — **a. manendi** (mă-nĕn'dī), the intent of remaining, which is essential to the acquisition of a domicile. — **a. possidendi** (pŏs'ĭ-dĕn'dī), the intent of keeping possession
"Possessio" exists, when the holder believes himself to be the rightful owner of the object, or, having merely found it, means to keep it subject to the possibility of the owner making his appearance, or having stolen it, means to keep it against all comers. The intention of such a possessor has been described by modern civilians as the "animus domini," but more recently as "*animus possidendi.*" *T. E. Holland.*
— **a. recipiendi** (rē-sĭp'ĭ-ĕn'dī), intention of receiving. — **a. remanendi** (rĕm'ă-nĕn'dī). = *a. manendi*, above. — **a. revertendi** (rĕv'ẽr-tĕn'dī), intention of returning, as where one has left something with the intent to come and get it later; as, where there is an *animus revertendi* there can be no abandonment. — **a. revocandi** (rĕv'ō-kăn'dī), intention of revoking. — **a. testandi** (tĕs-tăn'dī), intention of making a will.

an'i-on (ăn'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἀνιόν, neut. ἀνιόν, p. pr. of ἀνιέναι to go up; ἀνά up + ἰέναι to go.] *Chem.* **a** The product evolved at the anode in the electrolysis of a liquid. It is regarded as electro-negative with regard to the *cation.* **b** In general, a negative ion. See ION.

anis-. A form of ANISO-, meaning *unequal.*

an'is- (ăn'Is-). *Chem.* Combining form indicating *derivation from anise or anisic acid*; as: **an'is-am'ide,** the amide of anisic acid; **an'is-an'i-lide,** the anilide of anisic acid, etc.

an'i-sate (ăn'ĭ-sāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of anisic acid.

an'i-sat'ed (-sāt'ĕd), *a.* Flavored or mixed with aniseed or oil of anise.

an'ise (ăn'Is), *n.* [ME. *anys*, F *anis*, L *anisum*, *anethum*, fr. Gr. ἄνισον, ἄνηθον. Cf ANET.] **a** An apiaceous plant (*Pimpinella anisum*) growing naturally in Egypt, and cultivated in Spain, Malta, etc., for its carminative and aromatic seeds. **b** The fruit or seeds of this plant.

an'i-seed (ăn'ĭ-sēd), *n.* The seed of the anise; also, a cordial prepared from it.

aniseed star. The fruit of the star anise.

anise hyssop. The American menthaceous herb *Agastache anethiodora.*

anise plant In Australia, an apiaceous plant (*Seseli harveyanum*) with an aniselike aroma.

an'ise-root' (ăn'Is-rōōt'), *n.* **a** The plant *Collinsonia anisata*, of the southern United States. **b** The sweet cicely.

an'i-sette' (ăn'ĭ-sĕt'; -zĕt'), *n.* [F.] A kind of liqueur flavored with anise, made chiefly in the south of France.

a-nis'ic (ă-nĭs'Ik), *a.* Of or derived from anise
anisic acid, *Chem.*, a crystalline acid, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)CO_2H$, easily obtained by oxidizing anethol or anisic aldehyde. — **a. aldehyde,** *Chem.*, a liquid, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)CHO$, obtained by gentle oxidation of anethol. It has a characteristic hawthorn odor and is used in making artificial perfumes.

a-nis'i-dine (-ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* Any one of three isomeric bases, $C_6H_4(NH_2)OCH_3$, from anisol.

an'i-sil (ăn'ĭ-sĭl), *n. Org. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_{14}O_3$, formed by the action of nitric acid on anisoin, as benzil is from benzoin. — **an'i-sil'ic** (-sĭl'Ik), *a.*

an-i'so- (ăn-ĭ'sō-), **anis-.** [Gr. ἄνισος unequal; ἀν- not + ἴσος equal] A combining form denoting *unequal, dissimilar*, as in *anisopetalous, anisodont, anisotropy.*

an-i'so-car'pic (-kär'pĭk) } *a.* [*aniso-* + *-carpic, -car-*
an-i'so-car'pous (-kär'pŭs) } *pous.*] *Bot.* Having fewer carpels than other floral organs.

an-i'so-co'ri-a (-kō'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *aniso-* + Gr. κόρη pupil.] *Med.* Inequality of the pupils of the eye.

an-i'so-dac'tyl-ous (-dăk'tĭl-ŭs), *a.* [*aniso-* + Gr. δάκτυλος toe.] *Zoöl.* Having unequal toes; — designating esp. certain passerine and picarian birds with three toes turned forward and one backward, which formed the group **An-i'so-dac'ty-li** (-tĭ-lī) of certain old classifications.

a-nis'o-in (*a*-nĭs'ō-ĭn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline ketonic alcohol, $C_{14}H_{12}O_4$, formed by condensation of two molecules of anisic aldehyde, as benzoin is from benzoic aldehyde.

an'i-sol (ăn'ĭ-sōl; -sŏl), *n.* [*anisic* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* Methyl phenyl ether, $C_6H_5OCH_3$, obtained by distilling anisic acid or by the action of methyl iodide on potassium phenolate.

an-i'so-mer'ic (ăn-ĭ'sō-mĕr'Ik), *a.* [*aniso-* + *-meric.*] *Chem.* Not isomeric.

an'i-som'er-ous (ăn'ĭ-sŏm'ẽr-ŭs), *a* [*an-* not + *isomerous.*] *Bot.* Having the number of floral organs in each whorl unequal, as four petals and six stamens.

an-i'so-met'ric (ăn-ĭ'sō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [*an-* not + *isometric.*] Not isometric; having unsymmetrical parts; — said of crystals with three unequal axes.

an-i'so-me-tro'pi-a (-mē-trō'pĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *aniso-* + *metro-* + *-opia.*] Unequal refractive power in the two eyes. — **an-i'so-me-trop'ic** (-trŏp'Ik), *a.*

an-i'so-phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*an-* not + *isophyllous.*] *Bot.* Exhibiting anisophylly.

an-i'so-phyl'ly (ăn-ĭ'sō-fĭl'ĭ), *n. Bot.* Inequality of leaves (in plants whose leaves differ in form and size on two sides of a horizontal shoot).

An-i'so-pleu'ra (-plōō'rā), *n pl.* [NL.; *aniso-* + Gr. πλευρά side.] *Zoöl.* A subclass of Gastropoda including the unsymmetrical forms; — distinguished from *Isopleura.* As the Isopleura are now often considered a distinct class, *Anisopleura* is nearly or exactly equivalent to *Gastropoda* in its narrower sense.

An'i-sop'o-da (ăn'ĭ-sŏp'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *aniso-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* One of the Anisopoda (*Leptochelia algicola*). A suborder of Arthrostraca intermediate in many characters between typical Arthrostraca and Cumacea. — **an-i'so-pod** (ăn-ĭ'sō-pŏd), *a. & n.* — **an'i-sop'o-dal** (ăn'ĭ-sŏp'ō-dăl), *a.* — **an'i-sop'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

an-i'so-spore (ăn-ĭ'sō-spōr), *n.* [*an-* not + *isospore.*] *Biol.* A sexual spore in which the sexes differ in size; — opposed to *isospore.*

an-i'so-stem'o-nous (-stĕm'ō-nŭs; -stē'mō-nŭs), *a.* [*an-* not + *isostemonous.*] *Bot.* Having the stamens not equal in number to the sepals and petals.

‖ **a'ni-mal bi'pes im-plu'me** (ăn'ĭ-măl bī'pēz). [L.] A two-legged animal without feathers; — the Latin form of Plato's definition of man.

an'i-mal'cu-la, *n., pl.* of ANIMALCULUM.

an'i-mal'cu-læ (ăn'ĭ-măl'kŭ-lē), *n. pl.* [As if fr. a L. fem. sing. *animalcula.*] = ANIMALCULA.

an'i-mal'cu-line (-lĭn), *a.* Animalcular.

an'i-mal'cu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Animalcular. *Rare.*

‖ **a'ni-mal dis'pu-tans** (ăn'ĭ-măl dĭs'pū-tănz). [L.] A disputatious creature.

an'i-mal-hood', *n.* See -HOOD.

an'i-ma'li-an (ăn'ĭ-mā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to an animal or animals.

an'i-mal'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to animals. *Rare.*

an'i-mal-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

An'i-mal-iv'o-ra (ăn'ĭ-măl-ĭv'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = MICROCHIROPTERA.

an'i-mal-iv'o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [*animal* + *-vorous.*] Eating animal food. — **an'i-mal'i-vore** (-măl'ĭ-vōr), *n.* [*Rare.*]

an'i-mal-ness, *n.* Animality.

an'i-mant (ăn'ĭ-mănt), *a.* [L. *animans.*] Living; animated. *Obs* — *n.* A living creature; an animal. *Obs.*

an'i-ma-ry (ăn'ĭ-mā-rĭ), *a* Animastic; psychical. *Rare.*

an'i-mas'tic (ăn'ĭ-măs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *anima* breath, life.] Pertaining to mind or spirit; spiritual. — *n.* Psychology *Obs*

an'i-mas'ti-cal, *a.* Animastic.

an'i-mate, *v. t.* To become animated or enlivened *Obs. or R.*

an'i-mate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

an'i-mat'er (ăn'ĭ-māt'ẽr), *n* One that animates.

‖ **a'ni-ma'to** (a'nē-mā'tō), *adv.* [It.] *Music* With animation; animatedly.

an'i-mat'o-graph (ăn'ĭ-măt'ō-grăf), *n.* [See ANIMATE; -GRAPH.] = CINEMATOGRAPH.

‖ **a'ni-mé** (ä'nĭ-mā; ä'nē-mā'), *a.* [F., animated.] *Her.* Of a different tincture from the animal itself; — said of the eyes of a rapacious animal.

‖ **a'ni-met'ta** (a'nē-mĕt'tă), *n.* [It.] *Eccl.* The pall of the chalice.

an'i-mi (ăn'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* Var of **an'i-mine** (ăn'ĭ-mĭn; -mēn), *n.* Also **-min.** *Chem.* A substance formerly supposed to exist in bone (animal) oil *Obs.*

‖ **a'ni-mis o'pi-bus' que pa-ra'ti** (ăn'ĭ-mĭs). [L.] Prepared in minds and resources; — a part of the motto of South Carolina.
Vergil (*Æneid*, II. 79).

‖ **a'ni-mo** (ăn'ĭ-mō), *n.* With the, or an, intention or will; — the ablative of L. *animus*, used in various Latin phrases mostly corresponding to those given under ANIMUS (which see). — **a'ni-mo ca'pi-en'di** (kăp'ĭ-ĕn'dī) *International Law.* With intent to capture. — **a. et fac'to.** *Law.* In intention and fact — **a. et fi'de.** By or with courage and faith. — **a., non a-stu'ti-a** (nŏn-ă-stū'tĭ-ă). By courage, not by craft.

an'i-mose' (ăn'ĭ-mōs'), **an'i-mous** (ăn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *animosus*, fr. *animus* soul, spirit.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement; resolute. *Obs.* — **an'i-mose'ness.** *n Obs.*

anious. † ANNOYOUS.

anioyn. † ENJOIN.

an'i-rid'i-a (ăn'ĭ-rĭd'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. ἶρις, ἰριδος, iris.] *Med.* Congenital absence or defect of the iris.

An'i-rud'dha (ăn'ĭ-rōōd'ă), *n.* [Skr., properly, uncontrolled.] *Hindu'ism* Krishna's grandson, identified by some sectaries as consciousness.

an'is. Anise *Ref Sp.*

a-nis' (ä-nēs'), *n.* [Sp. in the Philippines] Fennel *Phil. J*

‖ **a'ni-sa'do** (a'nē-sä'thō; -thō; 146), *n.* [Sp.] Anisated brandy.

an'i-san'drous (ăn'ĭ-săn'drŭs), *a.* [*aniso-* + *-androus.*] *Bot.* Anisostemonous

an'is-chu'ri-a (ăn'Is-kū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See A- not; ISCHURY.] *Med.* = ENURESIS.

anise camphor. See ANETHOL.

aniseed oil, *or* **anise oil.** See OIL, *Table I.*

aniseed tree. = STAR ANISE.

anisidine scarlet. See DYE.

An-i'so-bran'chi-a (ăn-ĭ'sō-brăn'kĭ-ă), **A-ni'so-bran chi-a'ta** (-ā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *aniso-* + *branchia.*] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of gastropods of the order Chaostomeura, containing those with the left gill reduced or wanting. — **an-i'so-bran'chiate** (-āt), *a. & n.*

an'i-sob'ry-ous (ăn'ĭ-sŏb'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*aniso-* + Gr. βρύον, prop. a growth.] Anisodynamous. Also **an-i'so-cer'cal** (ăn-ĭ'sō-sûr'kăl), *a.* [*aniso-* + Gr. κέρκος tail.] *Zoöl.* Having the lobes of the caudal fin unequal.

an-i'so-cy'cle, *n.* [*aniso-* + Gr. κύκλος circle.] *Mil* A machine of a spiral form used anciently for throwing arrows.

an-i'so-dac'tyl, **an-i'so-dac'tyle** (-dăk'tĭl), *a Zoöl.* a Anisodactylous **b** Of or pert. to the Anisodactyla. — *n.* One of the Anisodactyla.

an-i'so-dac-tyl'ic, *a* An-i'so-dac'ty-la (-dăk'tĭ-lă), *n pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl* In old classifications, a group of herbivorous mammals, as the elephant and the hippopotamus, with unsymmetrically divided feet.

an-i'so-dont, *a* [*aniso-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having teeth of unequal length — *n* An animal having such teeth.

an-i'so-dyn'a-mous (-dĭ-nă'mŭs), *a.* [*aniso-* + Gr. δύναμις power] *Bot.* Growing most vigorously on one side. *Obs.*

an-i'so-ga-mete' (ăn-ĭ'sō-gă-mēt'), *n. pl* -GAMETES (-mēts'). [*an-* not + *isogamete*] *Bot.* A gamete in which the sexes differ in size or appearance

an'i-sog'na-thous (ăn'ĭ-sŏg'nă-thŭs), *a.* [*aniso-* + *-gnathous.*] *Zoöl.* Having the teeth in the two jaws unlike. — **an'i-sog'nathism** (-thĭz'm), *n*

an'i-sog'y-nous (-sŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*aniso-* + *-gynous.*] *Bot.* Having fewer carpels than sepals.

anisol red. See DYE.

an-i'so-pet'al-ous, *a.* [*an-* not + *isopetalous.*] *Bot.* Having unequal petals.

an'i-so'pi-a (ăn'ĭ-sō'pĭ-ă), *n.* [NL; *anis-* + *-opia.*] *Med.* Inequality of the visual powers in the two eyes

an-i'so-pleu'ral, *a.* [*anso-* + *pleural*] *Zoöl.* a Bilaterally asymmetrical. **b** Of or pertaining to the Anisopleura.—**an-i'so-pleu'rous,** *a.*

an-i'so-pod, **an-i'so-pog'o-nous** (ăn-ĭ'sō-pŏg'ō-nŭs), *a.* [*anso-* + Gr. πώγων beard.] *Zoöl.* Unequally webbed; — said of feathers.

an'i-sop'ter-ous (ăn'ĭ-sŏp'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*aniso-* + Gr. πτερόν wing] *Bot.* Unequally winged, as a fruit.

an-i'so-sthen'ic (ăn-ĭ'sō-sthĕn'Ik), *a.* [*aniso-* + Gr. σθένος strength] Of unequal strength, as certain pairs of muscles.

an-i-so-trop'ic (ăn-ī-sŏ-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*an-* not + *isotropic.*] Not isotropic; as: **a** *Physics.* Exhibiting different properties when tested in different directions; æolotropic, as, doubly refracting crystals and dichroic bodies are optically *anisotropic.* **b** *Plant Physiol.* Assuming different positions in response to the action of external stimuli, as light and electricity. **c** *Zool.* Having a predetermined axis or axes, — said of the eggs of certain animals.

an'i-sot'ro-py (ăn'ī-sŏt'rō-pĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being anisotropic.

ın'i-syl (ăn'ĭ-sĭl), *n. Org. Chem.* **a** The univalent radical, $CH_3OC_6H_4$, of which anisol is the hydride. **b** The univalent radical $CH_3OC_6H_4CH_2$; as, *anisyl* alcohol. **c** The univalent radical $CH_3OC_6H_4CO(p)$, of anisic acid.

‖ **a-ni'to** (a-nē'tō), *n.; pl.* -tos (-tōs) [Sp.] In Guam and the Philippines, an idol, fetish, or spirit.

an'ker (ăŋ'kĕr), *n.* [D. *anker*, fr. LL. *anceria, ancheria.*] An old Dutch and German liquid measure used in various countries of Europe, esp. for spirits, and equal to one quarter of an aam, or about 9–10 5 U. S. or wine gallons. In the United States it is reckoned at 10 gallons (37.85 liters); in Cape Colony, at nearly 8 gallons

an'ker-ite (-ĭt), *n.* [After Prof. *Anker* of Austria.] *Min.* A mineral closely related to and resembling dolomite, but containing much iron. Sp. gr., 2.95–3.1.

ankh (ăŋk), *n.* Called also *crux ansata.* [Egypt] *Egypt. Archæol.* A tau cross with a loop at the top, used as an attribute or sacred emblem, symbolizing generation or enduring life.

an'kle (ăŋ'k'l), *n.* [ME. *ancle, anclow*, AS. *ancléow;* akin to Icel. *ökkla, ökli*, Dan. & Sw. *ankel*, D. *enklaauw, enkel*, G. *enkel;* cf Skr. *aṅga* limb, *aṅguṣ i* finger.] **1.** The joint between the foot and the leg, corresponding to the *wrist* in the arm, the *hock* of a horse, and what is often, incorrectly, called the *knee* of a bird. In man it is a ginglymus joint between the tibia and fibula and the astragalus.

2. The region of this joint, the tarsus; — in popular usage including also the lower part of the leg below the calf.

ankle jerk. *Med.* A reflex downward movement of the foot, due to a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the calf, caused by sudden extension of the leg or by striking the Achilles' tendon above the heel. It is marked in hysteria.

an'klet (ăŋ'klĕt), *n.* **1.** Something embracing the ankle, as · **a** A ring used for ornament. **b** A fetter. **c** A kind of brace. **d** A protecting or ornamental top to a shoe.

2. A little ankle. *Rare.*

an'kus (ăŋ'kŭs), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *aṅkuça.*] An elephant goad with a sharp spike and hook, resembling a short-handled boat hook. *India*

an'ky-lo- (ăŋ'kĭ-lō-). [Gr. ἀγκύλος crooked.] A combining form used to denote. **a** *Crooked* or *crookedness; bent.* **b** *Med. Adhesion* or *growing together of parts* (in allusion to the fact that the crookedness of ankylosis of the knee or hip joint is caused by adhesion), as: of the eyelids, in **an'ky-lo-bleph'a-ron** (blĕf'ă-rŏn) [Gr βλέφαρον eyelid]; of the lips, in **an'ky-lo-chei'ĭ-a** (-kī'lĭ-ă) [Gr χεῖλος lip]; of the walls of the vagina, in **an'ky-lo-col'pos** (-kŏl'pŏs) [Gr κόλπος womb]; of the tongue to tongue-tie, in **an'ky-lo-glos'si-a** (-glŏs'ĭ *a*) [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue]; of the walls of the anus, in **an'ky-lo-proc'tĭ-a** (-prŏk'shĭ-*a*) [Gr πρωκτός anus]; of the walls of the external auditory canal, in **an'ky-lo'tĭ-a** (-lō'shĭ-ă) [Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear]

an'ky-lose, an'chy-lose (ăŋ'kĭ-lōs), *v. t. & i.;* -LOSED (-lōst); -LOS'ING, (-lōs'ĭng). [Cf. F. *ankyloser.*] To affect or be affected with ankylosis; to unite or consolidate so as to make a stiff joint; to grow together into one.

an'ky-lo'sis, an'chy-lo'sis (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀγκύλωσις, fr. ἀγκυλοῦν to crook, stiffen, fr. ἀγκύλος crooked: cf. F *ankylose.*] **1.** *Med.* Stiffness or fixation of a joint, formation of a stiff joint.

2. *Anat. & Zool.* The union of two or more separate bones or other hard parts to form a single bone or part.

an'ky-los-to-mi'a-sis (-lŏs-tŏ-mī'ă-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *Ankylostoma*, var. of *Agchylostoma* + *-iasis.*] *Med.* A disease due to the presence of the parasites *Agchylostoma duodenale, Uncinaria* (subgenus *Necator*) *americana*, or allied nematodes in the small intestine When present in large numbers they produce a severe anæmia by sucking the blood from the intestinal walls. Also called *miner's anæmia, tunnel disease, brickmaker's anæmia, Egyptian chlorosis.*

an'ky-lot'ic (-lŏt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Of, pertaining to, or marked by, ankylosis.

an'lace (ăn'lās), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A broad dagger formerly worn at the girdle.

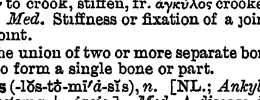

Anlace of time of Edward IV.

an'ĭ-sot'ro-pal (ăn'ĭ-sŏt'rō-pal), *a.* Anisotropic

an-i'so-trope, *a. Physics.* Anisotropic. — *n.* An anisotropic crystal. [tropic]

an-i'so-trop'ĭ-cal, *a.* Anisotropic

an'ĭ-sot'ro-pism (ă n'ĭ-sŏ t'r ō-pĭz'm), *n.* = ANISOTROPY.

an i-sot'ro-pous (-pŭs), *a.* Anisotropic.

a-ni'sum (ă-nī'sŭm), *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* Anise

a-nith'er (a-nĭth'ĕr), *pron. & a.* Another. *Scot.*

a'ni-trog'e-nous (ă'nī-trŏj'ĕ-nŭs; ăn'ī-), *a.* Not nitrogenous. *Rare.*

a'niu-ma (a'nū-ma). Var. of ANHIMA

an'jan (ăn'jăn), *n.* The wood of the East Indian tree *Hardwickia binata;* also, the tree.

an'jil-il. Var. of ANGILI

An'jou', *n.* = BEURRE D'ANJOU

An'jou-ite (ăn'jo͞o-ĭt), *n* A native of Anjou. *Lit. Lytton.*

ankarage. ✝ ANCHORAGE.

an'kee (ăŋ'kē), *n*, *or* **ankee grass** A tall barnyard grass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*) abundant in the desert regions of the southwestern United States. Its seeds are ground into flour by Mohave Indians.

an'kel ✝ ANKLE. [*or Ref. Sp*

an'ker. Var. of ANCHOR. *Obs.*

an'ker-age. Var. of ANCHORAGE. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

ankeras. ✝ ANCHORESS.

an'kerd. Anchored. *Ref. Sp*

an'kl. Ankle *Ref Sp.*

ankle bone The astragalus

ankle boot 1. A low shoe reaching to the ankle

2. A protective covering for a horse's ankle.

ankle clonus. = ANKLE JERK.

an'kle-cut'ter, *n.* A horse that interferes so that he wounds the ankle inside of the fetlock joint

an'kled (ăŋ'k'ld), *a.* Having ankles; — used in composition

an'kle-jack', *n.* A jackboot reaching slightly above the ankles, and often laced — **an'kle-jacked'** (-jăkt'), *a*

ankle ring. A ring worn about the ankle, as for ornament.

ankle tie A low shoe or slipper fastened with ankle straps

ankor. ✝ ANCHOR. [ESS.

ankorasse, ankres. ✝ ANCHOR-

an'ky-lo-mele (ăŋ'kĭ-lō-mēl), *n.* [*ankylo-* + Gr. μήλη probe.] *Surg* A curved probe

An'ky-los'to-ma (ăŋ'kĭ-lŏs'tŏ-mă), **An'ky-los'to-mum** (-mŭm). *Zool.* Vars. of AGCHYLOSTOMA.

an'ky-lo-tome', *n.* [*ankylo-* + *-tome*] *Surg* A knife for dividing adhesions, used esp in cases of tongue-tie.

an-ky'roid (ă ŋ-kī'roid), *a. Anat.* Var. of ANCYROID.

an'le-pi. ✝ ONLEPI.

an'let, *n.* [OF. *anelet*, F *anelet.*] A small ring; *Her.*, an annulet. *Obs.*

an'lich. ✝ ONLY.

an'like, an'lich. *a.* [AS *anlic*, *onlic.* Cf ALIKE.] Alike; similar. *Obs.* — *n.* Like; likeness. *Obs.* — **an'like-ness**, *n. Obs.*

anlikmen, *v. t.* To resemble *Obs.* — *n.* To compare. *Obs.*

ann. *Abbr.* Annales (L., annals); anni (L., years); annual; annuity; annuities.

Ann (ăn), **An'na** (ăn'ă), *n.* [L. *Anna* or Gr. Ἄννα, of Heb. origin, and the same word as *Hannah.* The forms *Ann, Anne*, are fr the F form *Anne*] Lit, grace; — fem. prop name = HANNAH. L *Anna;* F. *Anne* (ăn), *Annette* (ă-nĕt'), *Nannette* (năn'nĕt'), *Ninon* (nē'nôn'); It. *Anna* (an'na); Sp. *Ana* (a'na); G. *Anna* (an'a). — Dim. *Annie, Nanny, Nancy, Nan, Nina* (nē'na).

An'na, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* The sister of Dido fabled to have fled to Italy after Dido's death and to have drowned herself in the river Numicus.

An'na, *n.* The hoactzin *British Guiana.*

An'na-as (ăn'ă-ăs) *Bib.*

An'na de Dies'bach (ăn'ă dē dēs'bāk). A deep carmine hardy perpetual rose (Lacharme, 1858)

Anna Karenina See KARENINA.

an'nal, *n., sing.* of ANNALS.

an'nal-ism (ăn'al-ĭz m), *n.* The writing of annals. *Rare.*

an'nal-ize, *v. t.* To record in annals. *Obs. or R.* [MESE.

An'na-mese'. Var. of ANAMALS; — nearly or exactly synonymous with *Annulata.* The chief characters of the phylum are: an elongated body composed of segments; an extensive coelom and a vascular system containing red blood; a nervous system consisting of a cerebral ganglion, esophageal ring, and double ventral nerve cord, and paired nephridia in some or most of the segments. Many members depart widely from these characters. Appendages may be present, but they are not jointed as in the Arthropoda. The phylum is usually divided into the *Chætopoda*, including the *Oligochæta* (earthworms, etc.) and *Polychæta* (marine worms), the *Hirudinea* (leeches), and the *Archiannelida.* The *Gephyrea* are now also included, though in the adult stage they are not segmented. — **an-nel'i-dan** (ă-nĕl'ĭ-dăn), *a. & n.* — **an'ne-lid'i-an** (ăn'ĕ-lĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a. & n. Rare.* — **an-nel'i-dous** (ă-nĕl'ĭ-dŭs), *a.*

an-nex' (ă-nĕks'), *v. t.;* AN-NEXED' (-nĕkst'); AN-NEX'ING. [F. *annexer*, fr L. *annexus*, p p. of *annectere* to tie or bind to, *ad* + *nectere* to tie, to fasten together, akin to Skr. *nah* to bind.] **1.** To join by some physical means; to connect (one thing, usually something smaller or subordinate, to another thing) by some physical means; to attach; affix; append; often specif, to subjoin; — followed by *to.* Properly, *annex* implies more than mere juxtaposition or laying on, as in the case of *annexed* documents, or fixtures actually *annexed* to the freehold (cf. ANNEXATION, 3).

2. To join or add, as a smaller thing to a greater; to unite with something else so as to make one whole, as in respect of use, legal ownership, government; as, he *annexed* ten acres to his farm; the syndicate has *annexed* another company; the United States has *annexed* Porto Rico.

He *annexed* a province to his kingdom. *Johnson.*

3. To attach or connect as a consequence, condition, etc, as a penalty to a prohibition, or punishment to guilt.

Syn. — Affix, subjoin, append, join, add. See ATTACH.

an-nex', *v. i.* To join; to be united

an-nex' (ă-nĕks', ăn'ĕks), *n.* [F. *annexe*, L. *annexus*, neut. *annexum*, p p.] Something annexed or appended; as: **a** An additional stipulation or statement to a writing, as on a rider or at the end. **b** A subsidiary building, or wing, to a building. **c** *Scots Law* Fixture; appurtenance.

an'nex-a'tion (ăn'ĕks-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *annexation*, LL. *annexatio.*] **1.** Act of annexing, process of attaching, adding, or appending; addition; act of connecting, union, as, the *annexation* of Texas to the United States.

2. The thing or things annexed.

3. *Law.* **a** The union of property with a freehold so as to become a fixture either *actual*, as where immovably fixed, or *constructive*, as in case of a key.

Annexation implies that the identity of the annexed territory is merged in that of the state to which it is added *W. E Hall.*

b *Scots Law* Appropriation of church lands or rents to the crown, esp. that made by the Act of Annexation of 1587.

an'nex-a'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors annexation.

an-nex'ion (ă-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *annexio* a tying to, connection: cf F. *annexion.*] Annexation. *Rare. Shak.*

Annie Laur'ie (lô'rĭ). The daughter of Sir Robert Laurie, who is addressed in the famous Scottish love song written about 1700 by one William Douglas.

an-ni'hi-late (ă-nī'hĭ-lāt), *v. t.;* AN-NI'HI-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd), AN-NI'HI-LAT'ING (-lăng). [L. *annihilatus*, p. p. of *annihilare; ad* + *nihilum, nihil*, nothing, fr. *ne hilum* (*filum*) not a thread, nothing at all. Cf. FILE a row.] **1.** To reduce to nothing; to cause to cease to be in any form.

It is impossible for any body to be utterly *annihilated. Bacon.*

2. To reduce to nonexistence, or cause to cease to be, by destroying the form or essential character of, so that the thing as such no longer exists; as, to *annihilate* a forest by felling the trees. "To *annihilate* the army." *Macaulay.*

3. To treat as nonexistent; to make void or of no effect; to destroy the force, etc., of; as, to *annihilate* an argument, law, rights, goodness.

Syn. — See DESTROY.

an-ni'hi-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *annihilation.*] Act of annihilating, or state of being annihilated.

an-ni'hi-la-tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Theol.* The theory that the wicked shall cease to exist after this life, either because eternal life is the special gift of God to the righteous, or because the punishment of the finally impenitent is extinction. — **an-ni'hi-la'tion-ist**, *n.*

an-ni'hi-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to annihilate.

an'ni-ver'sa-ry (ăn'ĭ-vŭr'să-rĭ), *a.* [L. *anniversarius; annus* year + *vertere, versum*, to turn: cf. F. *anniversaire*] **1.** Returning with the year, at a stated time; annual; yearly; as, an *anniversary* feast.

2. Of or pertaining to an anniversary.

anniversary day. *R. C. Ch.* = ANNIVERSARY, *n.*, 2. — **a. week**, that week in the year in which the annual meetings of religious and benevolent societies were held in Boston and New York. *Eastern U. S.*

an'ni-ver'sa-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *anniversaire.*]

annelé ringed + *-oid.*] *Zool* An animal resembling an annelid — **an'ne-loid**, *a.*

annempst. ✝ ANENT.

annemy. ✝ ENEMY.

an-nensl'. ✝ ANENT.

an'ne-ro'dite (ăn'ĕ-rō'dīt), *n.* [From *Annerod*, Norway.] *Min.* A black niobate of uranium, yttrium, etc., occurring in prismatic crystals. H., 6 Sp. gr., 5.7

annerre, *v. t.* To adhere *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

an'net. ✝ ANET, ANNAT.

An-nette' (ă-nĕt'), *n* [F. dim of *Anne*] Fem. prop. name.

an-nex'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

an'nex-a-ry, *n.* A thing annexed. *Obs & R.*

an'nex-a'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to annexation

an-nexe' (ă-nĕks'), *n.* [F] Var. of ANNEX, esp. in senses b and c.

Of late years Roumania has become a sort of *annexe* of the Triple Alliance. *Encyc Brit.*

an-nex'er, *n* One that annexes.

an-nex'ion-ist, *n.* An annexationist. *Rare.*

an-nex'ive, *a.* That annexes or tends to annex

an-nex'ment, *n.* Act of annexing, or the thing annexed; appendage. *Rare Shak.*

an-next' Annexed. *Ref. Sp.*

an-nex'ure, *n.* = ANNEX *a.*

‖ **an'ni col-lec'ti** (ăn'ĭ kŏ-lĕk'-tī). [NL.] *Zool.* Nearly or exactly equiv. to ANNELIDA.

an'ne-loid (ăn'ĕ-loid), *n* [F.

for which the planetary changes were tabulated for use in making calculations by the astrologer The changes for periods less than twenty, or from 1 to 10, were put in a separate table, and these years were called **an'ni ex-pan'si** (ĕk'spăn'sī), that is, expanse, or separate, years.

an'ni-cut. Var. of ANICUT.

an-nid'a-lin (ă-nĭd'ă-lĭn), *n. Pharm* A reddish brown powder closely related to aristol.

an-ni'hil, *v. t.* [Cf F *annihiler.*] To annihilate. *Obs*

an-ni'hi-la-ble (ă-nī'hĭ-la-b'l), *a.* Capable of being annihilated. — **an-ni'hi-la-bil'ĭ-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

an-ni'hi-late (ă-nī'hĭ-lāt), *a.* Annihilated. *Archaic*

an-ni'hi-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n* One that annihilates

an-ni'hi-la-to-ry (-là-tō-rĭ), *a.* Annihilative

an'nil, *n* Anil. *Obs or R*

‖ **an'ni nu'bi-les** (ăn'ĭ nū'bĭ-lēz). [L.] *Law.* Lit., marriageable years, i e. the age of consent to marriage.

an'nis. ✝ ANISE. [Anne.

Ann'ist. *n.* A partisan of Queen

ann'ite, *n.* [From Cape *Ann*] *Min.* A variety of lepidomelane

an'ni-ver'sa-ri-ly (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv* of ANNIVERSARY. -NESS.

an'ni-ver'sa-ri-ness. *n* See

an'ni-ver'sa-ry (ăn'ĭ-vŭr'să-rĭ), *v t.* To celebrate the anniversary of. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*

1. The annual return of the day of a past event, esp. on which some notable event took place, or the day on which some event is celebrated; as, the *anniversary* of the Declaration of Independence.
2. *R. C. Ch.* The Mass said yearly for the soul of a deceased person, or, formerly, daily for a year; the commemoration of some sacred event, as the dedication of a church or the consecration of a pope.
3. The celebration taking place on an anniversary day.
4. An annual magazine or publication. *Obs.*

‖ **an'no Do'mi-ni** (ăn'ŏ dŏm'ĭ-nī). [L., in the year of [our] Lord, i. e. Jesus Christ.] In the (specified) year of the Christian era. Abbr., A. D.; as, A. D. 1887.

an-no'na (ă-nō'nä), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* **1.** The agricultural produce of a year, hence, provisions, esp. the ‖ **an-no'na ci'vi-ca** (sĭv'ĭ-kȧ), or the grain distributed free to the Roman citizens (*plebs urbana*) and that distributed to the Roman army.
2. [*cap.*] By personification, a goddess of fertility, represented with ears of grain and cornucopia.

An-no'na, *n.* [NL., prob. fr. some native name.] *Bot.* A large, chiefly tropical American, genus of trees and shrubs, type of the family Annonaceæ. They are distinguished by the solitary ovule and compound, usually edible, fruit. The soursop (*A. muricata*), custard apple (*A. reticulata*), and sweetsop (*A. squamosa*) are cultivated in the tropics.

An/no-na'ce-æ (ăn'ŏ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ANNONA.] *Bot.* A family of trees or shrubs (order Ranunculales), the custard-apple family, having alternate leaves, flowers with 3 sepals and 6 petals, and fleshy fruits. There are about 50 genera and 550 species, mostly tropical, many yielding edible fruits, as the custard apple (*Annona*) and the papaw (*Asimina*). — **an/no-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

an'no-tate (ăn'ŏ-tāt), *v. t.*; AN'NO-TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); AN'NO-TAT'ING (-ĭng). [L *annotatus*, p. p of *annotare* to annotate; *ad* + *notare* to mark. See NOTE, *v.*] To explain or criticize by notes, as, to *annotate* the works of Bacon.

an'no-tate, *v. i.* To make notes or comments; — often with *on* or *upon*.

an'no-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *annotatio*: cf. F. *annotation*.] **1.** Act of annotating.
2. A note, added by way of comment or explanation; — usually in *pl.*; as, *annotations* on the text of ancient authors, or on a word or a passage.
3. *Med.* The introductory signs or symptoms of any illness, esp. intermittent fever. *Obs.*
4. *Civil Law.* See RESCRIPT.
Syn. — See REMARK.

an'no-ta-tive (ăn'ŏ-tă-tĭv), *a.* Characterized by annotations; of the nature of annotation.

an'no-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A writer of annotations; a commentator.

an-nounce' (ă-nouns'), *v. t.*; AN-NOUNCED' (-nounst'); AN-NOUNC'ING (-noun'sĭng). [OF. *anoncier*, F. *annoncer*, fr. L. *annuntiare*; *ad* + *nuntiare* to report, relate, *nuntius* messenger, bearer of news. See NUNCIO; cf. ANNUNCIATE.]
1. To give public notice, or first notice, of; to make known; to publish; to proclaim.

> Her [Q. Elizabeth's] arrival was *announced* through the country by a peal of cannon from the ramparts. *Gilpin.*

2. To pronounce; to declare by judicial sentence.

> Publish laws, *announce*
> Or life or death. *Prior*

3. To give notice of the arrival or presence of.
Syn. — Proclaim, herald, promulgate. See DECLARE.

an-nounce'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of announcing; that which announces; proclamation; publication; advertisement.

an-noy', *n.* [ME. *anoi*, *anui*, OF. *anoi*, *anui*, *enui*, fr. L. *in odio* in hatred (esse alicui *in odio*, CIC.). See ENNUI, ODIUM, NOISOME.] A feeling of discomfort or vexation caused by what one dislikes; also, whatever causes such a feeling, as, to work *annoy*.

> Worse than Tantalus' is her *annoy*. *Shak.*

an-noy' (ă-noi'), *v. t.*; AN-NOYED' (-noid'); AN-NOY'ING. [ME. *anoien*, *anuien*, OF. *anoier*, *anuier*, *enuier*, F. *ennuyer*, fr. OF. *anoi*, *anui*, *enui*, annoyance, F. *ennui*. See ANNOY, *n.*] **1.** To weary or trouble; to irk; to offend. *Obs.*
2. To disturb or irritate, esp. by continued or repeated acts; to tease; to ruffle in mind; to vex; as, he *annoys* me.

> Say, what can more our tortured souls *annoy*
> Than to behold, admire, and lose our joy? *Prior.*

3. To molest, incommode, harm, or injure; as, to *annoy* an army by impeding its march, or by a cannonade; — now chiefly in military use.
Syn. — Molest, vex, trouble, pester, embarrass, perplex, tease. See HARASS.

an-noy', *v. i.* To be hateful, troublesome, or offensive; also, to feel grief or vexation. *Obs.*

an-noy'ance (ă-noi'ăns), *n.* [OF. *anoiance*, *anuiance*.] **1.** Act of annoying; state of being annoyed, molestation; vexation; annoy.

> Remove from her the means of all *annoyance* [harm],
> And still keep eyes upon her *Shak.*
> A deep clay, giving much *annoyance* to passengers. *Fuller.*
> For the further *annoyance* and terror of any besieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies. *Wilkins.*

2. That which annoys.

> A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wandering hair,
> Any *annoyance* in that precious sense. *Shak*

an-noy'ing, *p. a.* That annoys; molesting; vexatious. — **an-noy'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **an-noy'ing-ness**, *n.*

an'ni-verse (ăn'ĭ-vûrs), *n* [L. *anni versus* turning of a year.] Anniversary. *Obs.*

annivoler. † ANNUELLER.

‖ **an'no** [L.] In the year; also, short for ANNO DOMINI or ANNO CHRISTI.

‖ **an'no se-ta'tis su'æ.** [L.] In the year of his [or her] age.

‖ **an'no an'te Chri'stum** (krīs'tŭm). [L.] In the (specified) year before Christ

‖ **an'no Chri'sti** (krīs'tī). [L.] In the (specified) year of Christ; A. D.

an'no-dat'ed (ăn'ŏ-dāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *ad* to + *nodus* a knot.] *Her.* Curved like the letter S.

‖ **an'no He'ji-re** (hĕj'ĭ-rē). [LL. *anno Hegirae*.] Lit., in the year of the Hegira.

annoil. † ANOIL.

an-noi'ous. † ANNOYOUS.

annoisance. † ANNUISANCE.

an-nom'i-nate, an-nom'i-na'tion. Obs. or rare vars of AGNOMINATE, AGNOMINATION.

‖ **an'no mun'di.** [L.] In the year of the world; — used in reckoning dates from the supposed period of the creation, esp. as fixed by Usher at 4004 B. C. Abbr. *A. M.*

annon. † ANON.

‖ **an'nonce'** (ă'nŏns'), *n.* [F.] Announcement. *Rare.*

annonm. † ANORN.

‖ **an'no sa-lu'tis.** [L.] In the year of redemption

annot. *Abbr.* Annotator.

an'no-tat'er (ăn'ŏ-tāt'ẽr), *n.* = ANNOTATOR. [tator. *Rare.*

an'no-ta'tion-ist, *n.* An annotator. *Rare.*

an-no'ta-to-ry (ă-nō'tȧ-tŭ-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to an annotator; containing annotations. *Rare.*

an'no-tine (ăn'ŏ-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* [L. *annotinus*. a year old.] *Hort.* A tree whose fruit ripens the second year. *Obs. & R.*

2. *Zoöl.* A bird one year old, or that has once molted. — **an'no-tine**, *a.*

an-not'i-nous (ă-nŏt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [See ANNOTINE.] *Bot.* A year old; in yearly growths.

an-not'ta, an-not'to. Vars. of ANNATTO

an-nounc'er (ă-noun'sẽr), *n.* One that announces

‖ **an'no ur'bis con'di-tæ** [L.] Lit., in the year of the founded city [Rome]; — used in Roman chronology, after the time of Augustus, to indicate that a date was reckoned from the date of the founding of Rome, commonly taken to have occurred in 753 B. C. Abbr. *A. U. C.*

an-noy'anc-er (ă-noi'ăn-sẽr), *n.* An annoyer.

an-noyd'. Annoyed. *Ref. Sp.*

an-noy'er, *n.* One that annoys.

an-noy'ful, *a.* Annoying. *Obs.*

an-noy'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF *enoiement*.] Annoyance *Rare.*

an-noy'ous, *a.* [OF. *enuius*, *anoios*, F. *ennuyeux*.] Troublesome; annoying *Obs* — **an-noy'ous-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

annt. † AUNT.

an'nu-al (ăn'ū-ăl), *a.* [ME. *annuel*, F. *annuel*, fr. L. *annualis*, fr. *annus* year. Cf. ANNALS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a year; returning every year; coming or happening once in the year; yearly.

> The *annual* overflowing of the river [Nile]. *Ray*

2 Performed or accomplished in a year; reckoned by the year, as, the *annual* motion of the earth.

> A thousand pound a year, *annual* support. *Shak*

3. Lasting or continuing only one year or one growing season; requiring to be renewed every year, as, an *annual* plant, *annual* tickets. *Bacon.*
annual epact. See EPACT. — **a. meadow grass** See Table I. under GRASS. — **a. parallax.** See PARALLAX. — **a. rent.** *Scots Law.* **a** = GROUND ANNUAL. In Scotch law books often printed *annuah ent.* **b** Interest — **a. ring,** *Bot.*, one of the rings or layers seen in radial or tangential sections of the wood of dicotyledonous and gymnospermous plants, indicating the secondary growth for one year, as a result of the activity of the cambium. See CAMBIUM, also STEM, *Illust.* — **a. supply, a supply fund.** See CONSOLIDATED FUND. — **a. variation.** *Astron.*, the yearly change in a star's mean right ascension or declination, produced mainly by precession of the equinoxes.

an'nu-al, *n.* **1** A thing happening or returning yearly; esp., a literary work published once a year.
2. Anything that lasts but one year or season; specif., a plant which completes its growth in a single year. An annual is often designated by the symbols ○, ☉, or ①.

> Oaths are . . in some sense almost *annuals*, . and I myself can remember about forty different sets *Swift.*

3. *R. C. Ch* A Mass for a deceased person or for some special object, said daily for a year or on the anniversary day, also, the payment for such a Mass.
4. *Scots Law.* A ground annual.

an'nu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *annuens*, p. pr. of *annuere*; *ad* + *nuere* to nod.] Nodding; causing to nod, as, *annuent* muscles.

an-nu'i-tant (ă-nū'ĭ-tănt), *n.* [See ANNUITY.] One who receives, or is entitled to receive, an annuity.

an-nu'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *annuité*, LL. *annuitas*, fr. L. *annus* year.] **1.** An amount, esp. of money, payable yearly for a certain or uncertain period, as for years, for life, or forever; an annual allowance or income; also, the right to receive such yearly amount. At common law an annuity payable for a term of years or in perpetuity is an incorporeal hereditament, and is distinct from a *rent* in not being payable out of land, though it may by express agreement be charged upon land.
2. *Finance.* The totality or aggregation of a single series of equal payments to be made annually (or, by extension, at more frequent intervals) for a certain, or uncertain, period of years, or, as technically expressed, for an assigned status; also, the right to receive such a series of payments, or the investment which it represents. From a theoretical economic standpoint the annuity represents a given principal and its interest, except in the case of perpetual annuities, where it includes interest only. The simple word *annuity* commonly means a *life annuity*. An annuity is called, according to the time of the first payment, or the period of its continuance: an **annuity due**, when the first payment is at the beginning instead of at the end of the first year; a **complete annuity**, when the payment is to be continued up to the day of the annuitant's death; **deferred annuity**, if the first payment is to be made at some date later than the end of the first year, or on the happening of some event of uncertain date; **annuity certain**, when payable in any event for a term of years, **contingent annuity**, if terminable upon the happening of a future event uncertain either as to the date or the possibility of occurrence, **perpetual annuity**, or **perpetuity**, if payable forever; **terminable annuity**, when payable principal and interest by a series of payments lasting for a limited period; **temporary annuity**, if payable for a limited time only, or, more usually, for a life or lives not extending in any event beyond a specified date (this latter being called in full **temporary life annuity**), **life annuity**, when terminable upon the death of the annuitant or annuitants; **joint annuity**, if payable during the joint lives of two or more designated persons; **annuity on the last survivor**, if payable so long as either or any of two or more designated persons are alive; **survivorship annuity**, when payable to a designated person (the nominee) in the event of his surviving a designated insured person; **reversionary annuity**, properly, when payable to some person upon another becoming for any reason unable to receive it; but usually equivalent to *survivorship annuity*; **curtate annuity**, one that ceases with the last payment prior to death of any specified life.

an-nul' (ă-nŭl'), *v. t.*; AN-NULLED' (ă-nŭld'); AN-NUL'LING. [F. *annuler*, LL. *annullare*, fr. L. *ad* to + *nullus* none, *nullum*, neut., nothing. See NULL, *a.*] **1.** To reduce to nothing; to annihilate, obliterate.

> Light, the prime work of God, to me 's extinct,
> And all her various objects of delight
> *Annulled.* *Milton.*

2. To make void or of no effect; to nullify; to abolish; to do away with; — used chiefly of legal rights or of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules or customs, etc., made void by competent authority.

> Do they mean to *annul* laws of inestimable value to our liberties? *Burke.*

Syn. — Cancel, nullify, avoid, invalidate. See ABOLISH.

an'nu-lar (ăn'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *annularis*, *anularis*, fr. *annulus*, *anulus*, ring: cf. F. *annulaire*.] **1.** Pertaining to, or of the form of, a ring; forming a ring; ringed; ring-shaped, as, *annular* fibers; specif., designating boring tools that bore out a ring without cutting away or routing the core or center; as, an *annular* auger, bit, etc.
2. Banded or marked with circles.
annular duct. = ANNULAR VESSEL. — **a. eclipse** *Astron.* See ECLIPSE, *n.*, 1. — **a. engine,** a direct-acting marine engine having the piston in the annular space between two concentric cylinders. — **a. gear.** = INTERNAL GEAR. — **a. ligaments.** *Anat.* **a** Strong fibrous bands or thickened portions of fascia which pass across and hold in place the exterior and flexor tendons of the wrist and ankle. **b** The orbicular ligament of the radius and ulna. — **a. micrometer,** a device for measuring arcs of the celestial sphere by means of a circular ring, mounted in the focal plane of the eyepiece. — **a. nebula.** See NEBULA. — **a. solid,** *Math.*, a solid generated by a closed curve, symmetrical with reference to a straight line, when rotated about a parallel line. — **a vault,** *Arch.*, a barrel or wagon vault the plan of which is circular, as one which roofs a room, corridor, or the like, of approximately circular form. — **a. vessel,** *Bot.*, one of the ducts or tubes of the tracheal tissue, strengthened on the inner surface by thickened layers or rings.

An'nu-la'ri-a (ăn'ū-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ANNULARY.] *Bot.* A large genus of fossil pteridophytic plants of the order Equisetales; — from the annuli formed by the basal sheaths of the leaf whorls. They range from the Devonian to the Permian, but are most abundant in the coal measures.

an'nu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Annular state or form.

an'nu-la-ry (-lă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *annularius*. See ANNULAR.] **1.** Having the form of a ring; annular. *Rare.*
2. Pert. to, or bearing, the ring. — *n* The ring finger.

An'nu-la'ta (-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. fr. L *annulatus* ringed.] *Zoöl.* A phylum, formerly considered as a class, nearly or exactly equivalent to *Annelida*. See ANNELIDA.

an'nu-late (ăn'ū-lāt), *n. Zoöl.* One of the Annulata.

an'nu-late (ăn'ū-lāt) } *a.* [L. *annulatus*] **1.** Furnished
an'nu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } with, or composed of, rings; ringed; surrounded by rings of color.
2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Annulata.
annulated column *or* **shaft,** *Arch.*, one in which the shaft is made up of two or more long cylinders, superimposed, and having at each joint an annular band seeming to retain the shaft, but commonly worked on an interposed stone plate, whose edge slightly projects. This form is most common in clustered piers of Gothic churches.

an'nu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n* Formation of rings; a circular or ringlike formation, a ring or belt.

an'nu-let (ăn'ū-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *annulus*: cf. F. *annelet*.] A little ring, specif.: **a** *Arch.* A small molding or ridge forming a ring, as a list, fillet, cincture, etc., esp. one of the fillets or bands used at the lower part of the Doric capital. **b** *Her.* A little circle borne as a charge. **c** *Zoöl.* A narrow circle of some distinct color on a surface or around an organ.

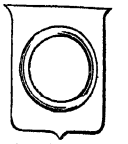
Annulet (*Her.*)

an'nu-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being annulated; also, annulated structure.

an-nul'ment (ă-nŭl'mĕnt), *n* [Cf F. *annulement*.] Act of annulling; abolition; invalidation.

an'nu-lose (ăn'ū-lōs, 277), *a.* [L. *annulus* ring.] **1.** Having, or composed of, rings or ringlike segments; ringed.
2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Annulosa.

an'nu-lus (-lŭs), *n*; *pl.* L. -LI (-lī), E. -LUSES (-lŭs-ĕz; -ĭz). [L., better *anulus*.] A ring, a ringlike part, structure, marking, space, or the like. Specif.: **a** *Geom* (1) The plane space between two concentric circles, one within the other. (2) The solid formed by a circle rotating around a line in the plane of the circle but not cutting it. **b** *Anat.* Any of certain ringlike parts. (See phrases below.) **c** *Bot.* (1) In fungi, the membranous ring that surrounds the stem of certain agarics after the expansion of the cap, the remnant of the veil. See MUSHROOM, *Illust.* (2) In mosses, an elastic ring of cells between the operculum and the mouth of the capsule. (3) In ferns, the thick-walled ring that surrounds the sporangium and by contraction causes the rupture of the latter when mature. (4) The fleshy rim of the corolla in some asclepiadaceous plants, as *Stapelia*. **d** *Arch.* An annulet. **e** *Astron.* The ring of light visible during an annular eclipse. See ECLIPSE.
annulus abdominis (ăb-dŏm'ĭ-nĭs). = ABDOMINAL RING. — **a. cruralis** (krōō-rā'lĭs). = CRURAL RING. — **a inguinalis** (ĭng-gwĭ-nā'lĭs). = ABDOMINAL RING. — **a. ovalis** (ō-vā'lĭs), *Anat.*, the raised margin of the fossa ovalis. — **a tympanicus** (tĭm-păn'ĭ-kŭs), *Anat.*, a curved plate of bone forming the front and lower parts of the osseous external auditory meatus. It is a separate bone in the fetus.

an-nun'ci-ate (ă-nŭn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; AN-NUN'CI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); AN-NUN'CI-AT'ING (-ĭng). [L *annuntiatus* p. p of *annuntiare*. See ANNOUNCE.] To announce.

an-nun'ci-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [L *annuntiatio*: cf. F. *annonciation*.] **1.** Act of announcing; announcement; proclamation, as, *annunciation* of peace.
2. a The announcement of the incarnation, made by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary, also, a representation of this announcement in art. **b** [*cap.*] The festival celebrated (March 25th) by the Church of England, of Rome, etc., in memory of this announcement; Lady Day.

Annunciation lily. a The common white lily (*Lilium candidum*). It is usually introduced by painters in pictures of the Annunciation. **b** = EASTER LILY **a**.

an'nu-lar, *n.* Ring finger. *Rare.*

> The marriage ring still clings
> To the fleshless *annulus* of the left hand. *R. F. Burton.*

an'nu-lar-ly, *adv.* of ANNULAR.
an-nul' Annulled *Scf. Sp.*
annuler. † ANNULLER.
an'nu-let-tée' (ăn ū-lĕt-tā'), *p. a. Her.* Having annulets at the end.
an'nu-li, *n., L. pl.* of ANNULUS.
an-nul'la-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
an-nul'late, *v. t.* To annul. *Obs.* — **an'nul-la'tion,** *n Obs.*
an-nul'ler, *n.* One that annuls.
An'nu-loi'da (ăn'ū-loi'dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *annulus* + *-oid.*] *Zool* A subkingdom, including echinoderms and certain worms (rotifers, turbellarians, trematodes, cestodes, nematodes, etc.). — **an'nu-loid,** *a. & n. Huxley.*
An'nu-lo'sa (-lō'sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A comprehensive group of segmented animals, partly or exactly equivalent to *Articulata*. See ARTICULATA. — **an'nu-lo'san** (-săn), *a. & n.*

‖ **an'nu-lus et ba'cu-lus** (băk'ū lŭs) [L.] See INVESTITURE.
an-nu'mer-ate, *v. t* [L. *annumeratus*, p. p of *annumerare*. See NUMERAL.] To add on to count in. *Obs.* — **an-nu'mer-a'tion,** *n. Obs.* [NAKI.
An'nu-na'ki Var. of ANUNNAKI
an-nun'ci-a-ble (ă-nŭn'shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be announced *Rare.*
An-nun'ci-ade' (-shĭ-ād'), *n.* [F. *annonciade*, It. *annunziata*, Lit, annunciation] — applied to various orders: **a** The Order of the Annunciation. See ORDER, 1. **b** A religious order of nuns, organized by Queen Jeanne of Valois about 1500. **c** A religious order of nuns, instituted by Maria Victoria Fornari about 1604. **d** A brotherhood established in Rome about 1460 by the Cardinal Turrecremata.
an-nun'ci-ate, *a.* Foretold; pre-announced. *Obs.*

an-nun'ci-a-tive (ă-nŭn'shĭ-ă-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to, or serving for, annunciation; announcing. *Rare. Dr. H. More.*

an-nun'ci-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *annuntiator.*] One that announces. Specif.: **a** An officer in the church of Constantinople whose business it was to inform the people of the festivals to be celebrated. **b** Any of several mechanical signaling devices, now usually operated by electricity, which designate, as by moving a numbered pointer, ringing a particular bell, or lighting a certain lamp, the room or station where attendance is required; also, a board, frame, or the like, for displaying such pointers, lamps, etc.

an-nun'ci-a-to-ry (-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, announcement, making known. *Rare.*

An'nwn (ăn'nōōn), *n.* [W. *annwfn*, fr. *dwfn* deep.] *Celt. Myth.* The British Hades, represented as a sea-girdled revolving fortress. In its center was the caldron of poetry and inspiration of which Arthur despoiled it.

a'no- (ā'nō-). A combining form of *anus*; as in: **a'no-coc-cyg'e-al** (-kŏk-sĭj'ē-ăl), pert. to the anus and coccyx; **a'no-ves'i-cal** (-vĕs'ĭ-kăl), pert. to the anus and bladder, etc.

a-no'a (ă-nō'ă), *n.* [Native name.] *Zoöl.* A small wild ox of Celebes (*Anoa depressicornis*), allied to the buffalo, but having nearly straight horns. — **a-no'ine** (-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.*

an'ode (ăn'ōd), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνά* up + *ὁδός* way.] *Elec.* The positive terminal of an electric source, or more strictly the electrode by which the current enters an electrolyte on its way to the other pole; — opposed to *cathode.* See RÖNTGEN RAY, *Illust.*

a-nod'ic (*a*-nŏd'ĭk), *a.* [See ANODE.] **1.** Ascending.
2. *Elec.* Of, pertaining to, or emanating from, an anode; as, *anodic* rays.
3. *Bot.* Turned toward; — said only of that half of a leaf which is turned toward the course of the genetic spiral. Cf. CATHODIC.

An'o-don'ta (ăn'ŏ-dŏn'tă), *n.* Syn. **An'o-don** (ăn'ŏ-dŏn). [NL; *an-* not + Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, tooth.] *Zool.* A large genus of fresh-water mussels (family Unionidæ) having the hinge teeth rudimentary or wanting, and the shell usually thin and fragile.

an'o-dyne (ăn'ŏ-dīn), *a.* [L. *anodynus*, Gr. *ἀνώδυνος* free from pain, stilling pain; *ἀν-* not + *ὀδύνη* pain: cf. F. *anodin*] Serving to assuage pain; soothing.
The *anodyne* draught of oblivion. *Burke.*

an'o-dyne, *n.* [L. *anodynon.* See ANODYNE, *a.*] Any medicine which allays pain, as an opiate or narcotic; anything that soothes disturbed feelings.

an'o-et'ic (ăn'ŏ-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr *ἀνόητος* unthinkable; *ἀ-* not + *νοητός* perceptible, thinkable.] **1.** Unthinkable. *Rare.*
2. *Psychol.* Not subject to conscious attention; having an indefinite, relatively passive, conscious being; characteristic of the "fringe" or "margin" of consciousness.
Presentation considered as having an existence relatively independent of thought, may be called sentience, or *anoetic* consciousness. Thought and sentience are fundamentally distinct mental functions. *G. F. Stout.*

a-noint' (*ă*-noint'), *v. t.*; A-NOINT'ED; A-NOINT'ING. [OF. *enoint*, p. p. of *enoindre*, fr. L *innungere*, *in* + *ungere*, *unguere*, to smear, anoint. See OINTMENT, UNGUENT.] **1.** To smear or rub over with oil or an unctuous substance; also, to spread over, as oil.
And fragrant oils the stiffened limbs *anoint.* *Dryden.*
He *anointed* the eyes of the blind man with the clay. *John* ix. 6.
2. To apply oil to or to pour oil upon, etc., as a sacred rite, esp. for consecration.
Then shalt thou take the *anointing* oil, and pour it upon his [Aaron's] head and *anoint* him. *Ex.* xxix. 7.
3. To beat, thrash, chastise. *Humorous.*
I'll . . *anoint* him with a cat-and-nine-tails. *Smollett*

a-noint'er, *n.* One that anoints; specif. [*cap.*], one of an obscure 16th or 17th century sect in which anointment was practiced as a form of initiation.

a-noint'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of anointing, or state of being anointed; also, an ointment.

a-no'li (*ă*-nō'lĭ, ăn'ō-), *n.* [In the Antilles, *anoli*, *anoalli*, a lizard.] A lizard of the genus *Anolis.*

A-no'lis (-lĭs), *n.* [NL. See ANOLI.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small American pleurodont lizards of the family Iguanidæ, often called *chameleons*, on account of their power of changing color like the true chameleons of the Old World. —

a-no'li-an (*ă*-nō'lĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

a-nom'a-li- (*ă*-nŏm'*ă*-lĭ-). A prefix denoting *anomalous, irregular.* See ANOMALO-.

a-nom'a-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* Anomalousness; an anomaly.

a-nom'a-list (-lĭst), *n.* [See ANOMALOUS.] An adherent of the view held by Chrysippus, Crates of Mallos, and Pergamese grammarians, that language is not based on general rules of any kind, except so far as they are made by custom, and that there is no necessary analogy between the word and the thing. See ANALOGIST, 2.

a-nom'a-lis'tic (*ă*-nŏm'*ă*-lĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *anomalis-*
a-nom'a-lis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } *tique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an anomaly, or to the anomalists; irregular.
2. *Astron.* Pertaining to the anomaly, or angular distance of a planet from perihelion
anomalistic month. See under MONTH. — a. revolution, the period in which a planet or satellite goes through the complete cycle of changes of anomaly, or from any point in its elliptic orbit to the same again. — a. year, the time of the earth's revolution from perihelion to perihelion again, which is 365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes, and 48.09 seconds.

a-nom'a-lo- (*ă*-nŏm'*ă*-lŏ-), **a-nom'a-li-** (-lĭ-). [L. *anomalus*, Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, anomalous, irregular. See ANOMALOUS.] A combining form denoting *anomalous, irregular, unusual.*

A-nom'a-lo-gon'a-tæ (-gŏn'*ă*-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., *anomalo-* + Gr. *γόνυ, γόνατος*, knee.] *Zool.* A division of birds containing those having no ambiens muscle. — **a-nom'a-lo-gon'a-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

A-nom'a-lop'ter-yx (-lŏp'tẽr-ĭks), *n.* [NL.; *anomalo-* + Gr. *πτέρυξ* wing.] *Paleon* A genus of moas (see MOA) comprising comparatively small species (sometimes only three or four feet high) of slender build.

a-nom'a-lous (*ă*-nŏm'*ă*-lŭs), *a.* [L *anomalus*, Gr. *ἀνώμαλος* uneven, irregular; *ἀν-* not + *ὁμαλός* even, *ὁμός* same. See SAME; cf. ABNORMAL.] **1.** Unconformable; dissimilar (to). *Archaic.*
2. Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; abnormal, irregular, as, an *anomalous* proceeding.
Syn. — Irregular, exceptional, unusual, singular, peculiar. ANOMALOUS, ABNORMAL agree in the idea of deviation from regular order. ANOMALOUS connotes lack of conformity, as of something which refuses to submit to classification or explanation; ABNORMAL (cf. REGULAR) frequently suggests positive irregularity, with the further implication of strangeness or excess, as, *abnormal* obesity is not ordinarily *anomalous*, but to be *abnormally* fat when all one's family is thin might well seem *anomalous.* See STRANGE, ECCENTRICITY.
anomalous dispersion. *Physics.* See DISPERSION. — a. plea, *Law*, a plea partly affirmative and partly negative, the one part being used to show that the other does not defeat the rights of the pleader.
— **a-nom'a-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **a-nom'a-lous-ness,** *n.*

a-nom'a-ly (*ă*-nŏm'*ă*-lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [L. *anomalia*, Gr. *ἀνωμαλία.* See ANOMALOUS.] Deviation from the common rule; irregularity; anything anomalous.
We are enabled to unite into a consistent whole the various *anomalies* and contending principles that are found in the minds and affairs of men. *Burke*
As Professor Owen has remarked, there is no greater *anomaly* in nature than a bird that cannot fly. *Darwin.*
Specif.: a *Astron.* (1) The angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun. This is the *true* anomaly. The *eccentric* anomaly is a corresponding angle at the center of the elliptic orbit of the planet. The *mean* anomaly is what the anomaly would be if the planet's angular motion were uniform. (2) The angle measuring apparent irregularities in the motion of a planet. **b** *Nat. Hist.* Any deviation from the essential characteristics of a type. **c** *Music.* A deviation of pitch from the perfect interval in the tuning of a tempered instrument.

An'o-ma-the'ca (ăn'ŏ-mă-thē'kă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἄνομος* without law + *θήκη* box, in allusion to the irregularly dehiscent capsules.] **a** *Bot.* A subgenus of *Lapeyrousia*, sometimes regarded as a genus. See LAPEYROUSIA. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant of the above subgenus, esp. the red-flowered *Lapeyrousia cruenta*, a delicate bulbous plant adapted for house culture.

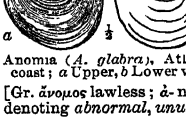
Anomia (*A. glabra*), Atlantic coast; *a* Upper, *b* Lower valve.

a-no'mi-a (*ă*-nō'mĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL. See ANOMO-.] *Zoöl.* A genus of bivalve mollusks of the order Filibranchiata, type of a family, **An'o-mi'i-dæ** (ăn'ŏ-mĭ'ĭ-dē). The right valve is deeply notched for the passage of the byssus.

an'o-mo- (ăn'ŏ-mŏ-), **anom-.** [Gr. *ἄνομος* lawless; *ἀ-* not + *νόμος* law.] Combining forms denoting *abnormal, unusual, irregular.*

An'o-mo-don'ti-a (-dŏn'shĭ-*ă*), *n. pl.* [NL. See ANOMO-; -ODONT.] *Paleon.* a Syn. of THEROMORPHA. **b** A suborder of Theromorpha, and syn. of DICYNODONTIA. — **an'o-mo-dont** (ăn'ŏ-mŏ-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*

An'o-mœ'an (-mē'ăn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνόμοιος* unlike.] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a strictly Arian heretical sect of the 4th century; — called also *Eunomian.* — **An'o-mœ'an,** *a.*
— **An'o-mœ'an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
Two of the Anti-Nicene leaders, Aetius of Antioch and Eunomius of Cyzicus in Mysia, denied the Homœousion, that is, asserted that the Son is not like God. There sprung up thus the new faction of *Anomœans.* *G. P. Fisher*

An'o-mu'ra (-mū'ră), *n. pl.* [NL.; *anomo-* + Gr. *οὐρά* tail.] *Zoöl.* A group of macruran Crustacea, including certain forms having the abdomen reduced and permanently flexed, as the hermit crabs. Sometimes it is considered a suborder intermediate between Macrura and Brachyura. — **an'o-mu'ral** (ăn'ŏ-mū'răl), *a.* — **an'o-mu'ran** (-răn), *a.* & *n.* — **an'o-mu'rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

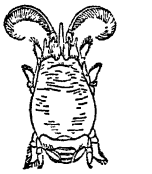
One of the Anomura (*Hippa talpoidea*), Atlantic coast. (½)
Karl Pearson.

an'o-my (ăn'ŏ-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ANOMIES (-mĭz). [Gr. *ἀνομία* lawlessness.] The state of being without law or order, esp. natural law or uniformity; also, an act or phenomenon which can be ascribed to the operation of no known law; a miracle.
Laplace has even enabled us to take account of possible "miracles," *anomies*, or breaches of routine in the sequence of perceptions. *Karl Pearson.*

a-non' (*a*-nŏn'), *adv.* [ME. *anoon*, *anon*, *anan*, lit., in one (moment), fr. AS. *on* in + *ān* one. See ON; ONE.] **1.** In one body, state, or direction. *Obs.*
2. Straightway; at once. *Archaic.*
The same is he that heareth the word, and *anon* with joy receiveth it. *Matt.* xxiii. 20.
3. Soon; in a little while.
As it shall better appear *anon.* *Stow*
4. At another time; then, again.
Sometimes he trots, *anon* he rears upright. *Shak*

a-non', *interj.* **1.** Immediately; hence, at your service.
2. Hence: I am listening; Sir? What did you say? — implying a failure to hear or understand. *Eng.*

an'o-nym (ăn'ŏ-nĭm), *n.* [F. *anonyme.* See ANONYMOUS.] One that is anonymous; specif.: **a** A notion with no name, or not expressible by a single English word. **b** A book not bearing its author's name; sometimes, a pseudonym.

an'o-nym'i-ty (nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being anonymous; anonymousness; also, that which is anonymous. "The *anonymity* of this novel." *Spectator.*
He rigorously insisted upon the rights of *anonymity Carlyle.*

a-non'y-mous (*ă*-nŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνώνυμος* without name; *ἀν* not + *ὄνυμα*, Æol. for *ὄνομα*, name. See NAME.] Nameless; of unknown name; also, of unknown or unavowed authorship; as, an *anonymous* benefactor.
Strictly, a book is not *anonymous* if the author's name appears anywhere in it, but it is safest to treat it as *anonymous* if the author's name does not appear in the title *C. A. Cutter.*
— **a-non'y-mous-ly,** *adv.* — **a-non'y-mous-ness,** *n.*

an'o-phele (ăn'ŏ-fēl), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any species of the genus Anopheles.

A-noph'e-les (*ă*-nŏf'ĕ-lēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνωφελής* useless, hurtful.] *Zoöl* A genus of mosquitoes which are secondary hosts of the malaria parasites, and whose bite is the usual, if not the only, means of infecting human beings with malaria. Several species are found in the United States. They may be distinguished from the ordinary mosquitoes of the genus *Culex* by the long slender palpi, nearly equaling the beak in length, while those of the female *Culex* are very short. They also assume different positions when resting, *Culex* usually holding the body parallel to the surface on which it rests and keeping the head and beak bent at an angle, while *Anopheles* holds the body at an angle with the surface and the head and beak in line with it. Unless they become themselves infected by previously biting a subject affected with malaria, the insects cannot transmit the disease. See MALARIA, MALARIA PARASITE.

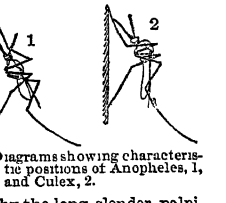

Diagrams showing characteristic positions of Anopheles, 1, and Culex, 2.

An-op'lo-the'ri-um (ăn-ŏp'lō-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n* [NL.; Gr. *ἀνοπλος* unarmed + *-therium*] *Paleon.* A genus of hornless artiodactyl Ungulata, with a long tail and weak canine teeth. It is the type of a family, **An-op'lo-the-ri'i-dæ** (-thē-rĭ'ĭ-dē), of the Eocene formations of Europe. — **an-op'lo-there** (ăn-ŏp'lō-thēr), *n.* — **an-op'lo-the'ri-oid** (-thē'rĭ-oid), **an-op'lo-the'roid** (-roid), *a.* & *n.*

An'o-plu'ra (ăn'ŏ-plōō'*ră*, 243), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *ἄνοπλος* unarmed + *οὐρά* tail.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of wingless parasitic Hemiptera, consisting of the true lice, having the mouth produced into a sucking proboscis armed with hooks. — **an'o-plu'ri-form** (-rĭ-fôrm), *a.*

an-op'si-a (ăn-ŏp'sĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + *-opsia*] *Med.* a Want or defect of sight; blindness. **b** = ANOÖPSIA.

an'o-ŏp'si-a (ăn'ŏ-ŏp'sĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀνω* upward + *-opsia.*] *Med.* Upward strabismus.

an'o-rex'i-a (-rĕk'sĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνορεξία*; *ἀν-* not + *ὄρεξις* appetite.] *Med.* Want of appetite, without a loathing of food. — **an'o-rec'tic** (ăn'ŏ-rĕk'tĭk), *a.*

an-nun'ti-ate, an-nun'ti-a'tion, etc. Obs. or rare vars. of ANNUNCIATE, ANNUNCIATION, etc.

an'nus (ăn'*ŭs*), *n.*; *pl.* ANNI (-ī). [L.] Year.

annusance. † ANNUISANCE.

an'nus de-li'be-ran-di (dē-lĭb'ẽr-ăn'dī). [L., year of deliberating.] See JUS DELIBERANDI.

an'nus luc'tus. [L.] *Law.* The year of mourning, within which it was unlawful for a newly widowed woman to marry, by a rule of the Roman and Civil law, later adopted by the Saxons and Danes.

an'nus mag'nus. [L.] Great year; Platonic year. See under PLATONIC.

an'nus mi-ra'bi-lis (mĭ-răb'ĭ-lĭs). [L.] Wonderful year; — applied to various noted years, as by Dryden in a poem of this title (pub 1667) to the year 1666, the date of the great fire in London and of the defeat of the Dutch fleet.

An'nu-us (ăn'ū-ŭs). *Bib.*

annuyous. † ANNOYOUS.

an'ny. † ANY.

a'no (*a*'nō). Var. of ANI.

a-no'bing (*a*-nō'bĭng), *n.* A Malayan tree (*Artocarpus ovata*), related to the breadfruit, introduced into the Philippines. Its hard wood is useful in building.

an'o-car'pous, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνω* upward + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Having sori on the upper side of the frond; as, an *anocarpous* fern.

an-o'dal, *a.* Anodic.

an-od'ic (ăn-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνοδος* impassable.] Anastatic

an'o-don'ti-a (ăn'ŏ-dŏn'shĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.] Absence of the teeth

an'o-dyn'i-a (ăn'ŏ dĭn'ĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr *ἀνωδυνία.*] *Med.* Absence of pain.

an-od'y-nous (ăn-ŏd'ĭ-nŭs; ăn'ŏ-dĭ'nŭs), *a.* Anodyne.

an'o-e'si-a (ăn'ŏ ē'shĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνοησία* want of understanding.] Idiocy.

an'o-gene (ăn'ŏ jēn). **an'o-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνω* upward + *-gen*, *-genic.*] Developed in an upward direction.

anogh. † ENOUGH.

anoi. † ANNOY.

a-noi'a (*a*-noi'*ă*), **an'o-e'a** (ăn'ŏ-ē'*ă*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr *ἀνοια* folly.] = ANOESIA.

a-noil', *v. t.* [OF. *enoilier.*] To anoint with oil. *Obs.*

a-noint', *p. p.* & *p. a* [OF. *enoint.*] Anointed. *Archaic.*
He saw, with eyes
Anoint of Nature, fauns and dryads fair. *M. F. Egan*

an'ol (ăn'ŏl; ōl), *n. Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_6H_{12}O$, formed by heating anethol with caustic alkali. It is a propenyl derivative of phenol

a-no'mal, *a.* [F., *a.*] Anomalous. *Obs.* — *n.* Anomaly. *Obs.*

a-nom'a-li-flo'rous (*ă*-nŏm'*ă*-lĭ-flō'rŭs), *a.* [*anomali-* + *-florous.*] *Bot.* Having anomalous flowers.

a-nom'a-li-ped, *a.* [*anomali-* + *-ped.*] *Zoöl.* Syndactylous or heteropodous. — *n.* A syndactylous bird.

a-nom'a-li-pod, *a.* & *n* [*anomali-* + *pod.*] *Zoöl.* Anomaliped.

a-nom'a-lis'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of ANOMALISTIC

a-nom'a-lo-ceph'a-lus (*ă*-nŏm'*ă*-lō-sĕf'*ă*-lŭs), *n.*; *pl* -LI (-lī). [NL.; *anomalo-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] *Med.* One having a deformed head.

a-nom'a-lo'ro-phy (-lō'rō-fĭ), *n.* [*anomalo-* + *trophy.*] *Med.* Irregular nutrition of organs.

A-nom'a-lu'rus (-lū'rŭs), *n.* [NL; Gr. *ἀνώμαλος* irregular + *οὐρά* tail.] *Zool.* A genus of African rodents resembling flying squirrels, with horny scales along the under side of the tail, which are said to be used in climbing. It is the type of the family **A-nom'a-lu'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē). — **a-nom'a-lure** (-lūr), *n.*

a'no-man' (*a*'nō-man'), *n.* See MEASURE.

An'o-me'an. Var of ANOMŒAN.

an'o-mite (ăn'ŏ-mīt). *n.* [*anomo-* + *-ite.*] *Min.* A variety of biotite, differing optically from the ordinary kind.

An'o-mo-bran'chi-a'ta. (-m ŏ-brăn'kĭ-ā'*tă*), *n. pl.* [NL.; See ANOMO-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zool.* = STOMATOPODA. — **an'o-mo-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.* & *n.*

an'o-mo-car'pous, *a* [*anomo-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Bearing unusual fruit.

an'o-mœ-om'er-y (ăn'ŏ-mē-ŏm'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνομοιομερής* consisting of unlike parts] The theory of the dissimilarity of atoms *Rare.*

an'o-mo-phyl'lous, *a.* [*anomo-* + *phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having leaves irregularly placed.

an'o-mo-rhom'boid, *n.* [*anomo-* + *rhomboid.*] An irregular rhomboidal solid. — **an'o-mo-rhom-boi'dal,** *a.*

An'o-mou'ra (ăn'ŏ-mou'*ră*), **an'o-mou'ral** (-răl), etc Vars. of ANOMURA, etc

an-om'pha-lous (ăn-ŏm'*fă*-lŭs), *a.* [*an-* not + *omphalos*] *Med.* Having no navel.

anon. *Abbr.* Anonymous.

A-no'na (*a*-nō'*na*). **An'o-na'ce-æ** (ăn'ŏ-nā'sē-ē), etc [NL. Cf. ANANAS] Var. of ANNONA, etc.

anonde. † ANENT.

anonder. † ANUNDER.

anonright, *adv.* At once. *Obs*

anont. † ANENT.

an'o-nych'i-a (ăn'ŏ-nĭk'ĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr *ὄνυξ, ὀνυχος*, nail.] *Med.* Congenital absence of the nails.

a-non'y-ma. (*a*-nŏn'ĭ-*ma*), *n* [NL.] *Rare.* 1. = DEMIREP. 2 *Anat.* The innominate artery.

a-non'y-mal. *a.* Anonymous. *Obs.*

an'o-nyme (ăn'ŏ-nīm). Var. of ANONYM.

a-non'y-mun'cule (*ă*-nŏn'ĭ-mŭn'kūl), *n.* [See ANONYMOUS, HOMUNCULUS.] An insignificant anonymous writer. *Rare.*

an'o-nom'a-ly, *adv.* At noon. *Obs.*

anoon. † ANON.

an'oph-thal'mi-a (ăn'ŏf-thăl'mĭ-*ă*), *n* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* eye.] *Med.* Congenital absence of the eyes.

an'oph thal'mos (-mŏs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* a Anophthalmia. b A person born without eyes.

an'o-phyte (ăn'ŏ-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνω* upward + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A moss or mosslike plant of erect growth. *Obs.*

an-o'pi-a (ăn-ō'pĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + *-opia.*] *Med.* a Absence or incompleteness of the eye. b Defective vision.

an'o-pis'tho-graph'ic, *a.* [*an-* not + *opisthographic.*] Having no writing or printing on the back or verso; — said of a leaf

An'o-pla (ăn'ŏ-plă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄνοπλος* unarmed] *Zool.* = ANOPLONEMERTINI

An-op'lo-nem'er-ti'ni (ăn-ŏp'lō-nĕm'ẽr-tī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *ἄνοπλος* unarmed + NL *Nemertini*] *Zool.* A subclass or order of the Nemertinea in which the proboscis is without stylets. — **an-op'lo-ne-mer'tean** (-nē-mûr'tē-ăn), *a.*

anoppe. † ANUPPE.

an'op-sy (ăn'ŏp-sĭ), *n.* Anopsia *Obs.*

an-or'chi-a (ăn-ôr'kĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Anorchism

an-or'chism (-kĭz'm), *n.* [See ANORCHOUS] *Med.* Congenital absence of the testicles

an'or-chous (-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνορχος*; *ἀν* not + *ὄρχις* testicle.] Having no testicles.

an-or'chus, *n.*; *pl.* -CHI (-kĭ). [NL] *Med* A person without testicles, or one in whom the testicles have not descended.

a'no-rec'tal (ā'nō-rĕk'tăl), *a.* [*ano-* + *rectal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the anus and rectum.

an'o-rec'tous (ăn'ŏ-rĕk'tŭs), *a. Med.* Anorexic.

an'o-rex-y (ăn'ŏ-rĕk-sĭ), *n. Med.* Anorexia.

an-or'ga-na (ăn-ôr'gă-*na*), *n. pl.* [NL.] Inorganic bodies.

an'or-gan'ic, *a* [*an-* not + *organic.*] Inorganic; not organic.

an-or'gan-ism (-ôr'găn-ĭz'm), *n. Biol.* An inorganic body *Rare.*

an-or'ga-nol'o-gy (ăn-ôr'gă-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*an-* not + *organo-* + *-logy.*] The science of inorganic bodies in general. *Rare.*

a-nor'mal (ā-nôr'măl), *a.* [F. *anormal.* See ABNORMAL, NORMAL.] Not according to rule; not normal; abnormal. *Rare.* "The *anormal* density of vapor." *Encyc. Brit.* —
an'or-mal'i-ty (ăn'ôr-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.*

an-or'thic (ăn-ôr'thĭk), *a.* [See ANORTHITE.] *Min.* Having unequal oblique axes; triclinic.

an-or'thite (-thīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀν-* not + *ὀρθός* straight (*ὀρθή* sc. *γωνία* right angle).] *Min* A white, grayish, or reddish feldspar of oblique crystallization (triclinic). It is a silicate of calcium and aluminium, $CaAl_2(SiO_4)_2$, and occurs in many igneous rocks. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., 2.74–2.76. See FELDSPAR. — **an'or-thit'ic** (ăn'ôr-thĭt'ĭk), *a.*

an-or'tho-clase (-thō-klās), *n.* [*an-* not + *orthoclase.*] *Min.* A feldspar closely related to orthoclase, but triclinic. It is chiefly a silicate of sodium, potassium, and aluminium. Sp. gr., 2.57–2.60.

an'or-tho'pi-a (ăn'ôr thō'pĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + *ortho-* + *-opia.*] *Med.* Distorted vision, in which straight lines appear bent or curved.

an-or'tho-scope (ăn-ôr'thō-skōp), *n.* [*an-* not + *ortho-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for producing optical illusions with two revolving disks, on the principle of the zoetrope.

an-or'tho-site (-ôr'thō-sīt), *n.* [F. *anorthose* triclinic feldspar (fr. Gr. *ἀν-* not + *ὀρθός* straight) + *-ite.*] *Petrol.* A granular igneous rock composed almost exclusively of a soda-lime feldspar, usually labradorite.

an-os'mi-a (ăn-ŏs'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *an-* not + Gr. *ὀσμή* smell.] *Med.* Loss or impairment of the sense of smell

an-oth'er (ă-nŭth'ĕr), *pron. & a.* [*an* a, one + *other.*]
1. One more, in addition to a former number; a second or additional one, similar in likeness or in effect.
Another yet! — a seventh! I'll see no more. *Shak.*
2. Not the same; different.
He winks, and turns his lips *another* way *Shak.*
3. Any or some other; any different person, indefinitely; any one else; some one else. "Let *another* man praise thee, and not thine own mouth." *Prov.* xxvii. 2.
☞ *Another* may be followed by *than*, *to*, or *from*, the construction with *than* being now usually preferred.
I am quite *another* man *to* what I was *Addison.*
As a pronoun *another* may have a possessive *another's*, pl. *others*, poss. pl. *others'*. It is much used in opposition to *one*; as, one went one way, *another another*. It is also used with *one*, in a reciprocal sense; as, "love *one another*," that is, let each love the other or others. "These two impaired in *one another's* arms." *Milton.*

an-oth'er-gates', *a.* [*another* + *gate*, or *gait*, way. Cf. ALGATES.] Of another sort. *Obs. Hudibras.*

an-oth'er-guess', *a.* [Corrupt. of *another-gates.*] Of another sort. *Archaic. R. Browning.*
He was as they say "quite *another-guess* sort of man." *T Hook.*

An'o-ūs (ăn'ō-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄνοος*, *ἄνους*, silly.] *Zool.* A genus of terns with a short tail and dark plumage, found in warm countries. They are called *noddies* on account of their stupidity and tameness. See NODDY.

an'ox-æ'mi-a, -e'mi-a (ăn'ŏk-sē'mĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL; *an-* not + *oxygen* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* An abnormal condition due to deficient aëration of the blood, as in balloon sickness, mountain sickness. — **an'ox-æ'mic, -e'mic** (-sē'mĭk; -sĕm'ĭk), *a*

an'sa (ăn'sȧ), *n.*; *L. pl* -SÆ (-sē). [L.] **1.** *Archæol.* A handle.
2. *Astron.* Part of a heavenly body having the appearance of a handle, as the projecting part of Saturn's rings and of some annular nebulæ.
3. *Anat.* A loop or looplike structure.

an'sate (ăn'sāt) } *a.* [L. *ansatus*, fr. *ansa* a handle.]
an'sat ed (ăn'sāt-ĕd) } Having a handle, or handle-shaped part. — **ansate cross**, the crux ansata. See ANKH.

‖ **An'schau'ung** (ăn'shou'ŏŏng), *n.* [G., fr. *anschauen* to look at.] *Philos.* Intuition; esp., sense intuition. Although *Anschauung* is a variable term in German, it usually connotes that form of apprehension or immediate perception which involves fewest ratiocinative elements. It is thus more restricted than intuition, which commonly conveys the idea of rational insight. It has no exact English equivalent, but is usually rendered *sense perception.* Cf. WELTANSCHAUUNG.

An'ser (ăn'sĕr), *n.* [L., goose.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of typical geese including the bean goose, graylag goose, white-fronted geese, and allies.
2. *Astron.* Part of the constellation Vulpecula cum Anser, between Cygnus and Sagitta.

an'ser-at'ed (ăn'sĕr-āt'ĕd), *a. Her.* Terminating in heads of serpents, eagles, lions, etc.; as, an *anserated* cross.

An'ser-es (ăn'sĕr-ēz), *n pl.* [L., geese.] *Zoöl.* An order of birds which in old classifications included most or all of the web-footed swimming birds. It is now usually limited to the family Anatidæ, including the ducks, geese, swans, and mergansers, and is thus nearly or exactly equivalent to *Lamellirostres* and *Chenomorphæ.*

Head and Foot of Goose.

an'ser-ine (-ĭn; -ĪN), *a.* [L. *anserinus*, fr. *anser* goose.] **1.** Pert. to, or resembling, a goose, or the skin of a goose; also, stupid.
2. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Anseres or the Anserinæ.

an'ser-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *anser* goose.] Goose-like; silly; simple; anserine. *Sydney Smith.*

An'shar (ăn'shär), *n. Babylon. Cosmology.* One of a pair of ancient gods, conceived as ancestors of the later great gods of the pantheon Anshar is represented as a father of the gods whom he sends to combat Tiamat, or Chaos. According to some scholars Anshar is the older form of Ashur, the chief god of the Assyrian pantheon; but it is more likely that Anshar, signifying "the totality of what is above," and his consort, **Kishar**, "the totality of what is below," are artificial symbols of the entire universe, introduced by the Babylonian theologians.

an'su-late (ăn'sū-lāt), *a.* [L. *ansula*, dim. of *ansa* handle.] *Bot.* Having the apex coiled and bent in a loop, as the growing extremity of the shoot in some Cucurbitaceæ.

an'swer (ăn'sĕr), *n.* [ME. *andsware*, AS. *andswaru*; *and-* against + *swerian* to swear. See ANTI-, SWEAR; cf. 1st UN-.]
1. A reply to a charge; a defense.
At my first *answer* no man stood with me. 2 *Tim.* iv 16
2. Something said or written in reply, as to a question, call, argument, address, reply; also, correct reply.
A soft *answer* turneth away wrath. *Prov.* xv. 1
I called him, but he gave me no *answer.* *Cant.* v. 6
I have devised the proper retorts — not *answers*, you understand, only retorts *Cent. Mag.*
3. Something done in return for, or in consequence of, something else; a responsive or retaliatory action
And on the *answer*, he pays you. *Shak.*
4. A solution, the result of a mathematical operation; as, the *answer* to a problem.
5. *Music.* The part of a fugue introduced after the subject by the second voice, nearly always at a fifth above or fourth below; the second statement of the theme.
6. *Law.* **a** At the common law, a counter statement of facts in a course of pleadings, as distinguished from a *demurrer*; technically, the counter statement made by the defendant in an equity case by way of reply to the charges made by the complainant in his bill. **b** In modern statutory pleading, the defendant's pleading made in either law or equity often including a demurrer or any other pleading whereby an issue is made or tendered by the defendant, as where a statute provides that judgment by default may be entered if no *answer* is filed. Technically, at common law, the defendant's pleading in a case at *law*, as distinguished from *equity*, is called his *plea*; in Scots law, the defendant's plea is called his *defense*; in England, a defendant's plea setting up circumstances in defense is called a *defensive allegation*, to which the plaintiff's reply is the *answer.*
7. *Bridge.* The dummy's hand when exposed on the table.
Syn. — Rejoinder, response. See REPLY.

an'swer, *v. i.*; AN'SWERED (-sĕrd), AN'SWER-ING. [ME. *andswerien*, AS. *andswerian*, *andswarian*, fr *andswaru*, n., answer. See ANSWER, *n.*] **1.** To speak or write by way of return (orig., to a charge) or in reply; to make response, specif., to serve or file the pleading called an answer.
There was no voice, nor any that *answered* 1 *Kings* xviii 26
2. To make a satisfactory response or return Hence: To render account, or to be responsible; to be accountable; to make amends; as, the man must *answer* to his employer.
Let his neck *answer* for it, if there is any martial law *Shak.*
3. To be or act in return. Hence **a** To be or act by way of compliance, fulfillment, reciprocation, or satisfaction, to serve the purpose; as, gypsum may *answer* as a manure **b** To be opposite, or to act in opposition. **c** To be or act as an equivalent, or as adequate or sufficient, as, a very few will *answer.* **d** To be or act in conformity, or by way of accommodation, correspondence, relation, response, or proportion; to conform; correspond; suit; — usually with *to.*
Do the strings *answer* to thy noble hand? *Dryden*
It thus but *answer* to my just belief,
I'll well remember you. *Shak.*
As in water face *answereth* to face, so the heart of man to man. *Prov* xxvii. 19
to answer to a name, to respond when called by a name, hence, to recognize a name as one's own.

an'swer, *v. t.* **1.** To speak in defense against; to reply to in defense; as, to *answer* a charge; specif., to serve or file the pleading called an answer in reply to.
2. To speak or write in return to as in return to a call, request, question, speech, declaration, argument, etc.; to reply to (a question, remark, etc.), to respond to.
She *answers* him as if she knew his mind. *Shak.*
3. To respond to satisfactorily; to meet successfully by way of explanation, argument, or justification, etc.; to refute.
No man was able to *answer* him a word *Matt* xxii 46
4. To be or act in return or response to. Hence: **a** To be or act in compliance with, or in fulfillment or satisfaction of, as an order, obligation, or demand, as, he *answered* my claim upon him; the servant *answered* the bell.
This proud king . . studies day and night
To *answer* all the debts he owes unto you. *Shak.*
b To render account to; as, he shall *answer* you.
c To atone for: to be punished for.
And grievously hath Cæsar *answered* it. *Shak*
d To be opposite to; to face; confront. *Rare.*
The windows *answering* each other, we could just discern the glowing horizon through them *Gilpin*
e To be or act as an equivalent to, or as adequate or sufficient for; to serve for; to repay. *Rare.*
Money *answereth* all things. *Eccles* x 19.
f To be or act in accommodation, conformity, relation, or proportion to; to correspond to; to suit.
Weapons must needs be dangerous things, if they *answered* the bulk of so prodigious a person. *Swift.*
g To act in retaliation to; to render in kind; hence, to meet in fight; to encounter. *Obs.*

an'swer-a-ble (an'sĕr-*a*-b'l), *a.* **1.** Obliged to answer, liable to be called to account, liable to pay, indemnify, or make good, accountable, amenable; responsible, as, to be *answerable* for a debt, or for damages.
Will any man argue that he cannot be justly punished, but is *answerable* only to God? *Swift.*
2. Capable of being answered or refuted; admitting a satisfactory answer.
The argument, though subtle, is yet *answerable.* *Johnson.*
3. Correspondent; conformable; hence, comparable.
What wit and policy of man is *answerable* to their discreet and orderly course? *Holland.*
This revelation . . . was *answerable* to that of the apostle to the Thessalonians *Milton.*
4. Proportionate; commensurate; suitable; as, an achievement *answerable* to the preparation for it.
5. Equal; equivalent; adequate. *Archaic.*
Had the valor of his soldiers been *answerable*, he had reached that year, as was thought, the utmost bounds of Britain. *Milton.*
Syn. — See RESPONSIBLE.
— **an'swer-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **an'swer-a-bly,** *adv.*

an'swer-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ANSWER, *v.* — **an'swer-ing-ly,** *adv*
answering pennant, *International Signal Code*, a red and white vertically striped pennant with the fly red, used primarily for the reply, "Signal is received and understood."

ant (ănt), *n.* [ME. *ante*, *amete*, *emete*, AS *æmete*, akin to G. *ameise*, of uncertain origin. Cf. EMMET.] Any of the hymenopterous insects constituting the family Formicidæ or superfamily Formicoidea, an emmet; a pismire. The ants are all social, living in communities, usually burrowing in the ground or in wood, and making chambers and passages in which they store their food and raise their young. The males usually have wings and are short-lived, the females, or queens, also generally have wings, but afterwards lose them. In addition there are workers, often of more than one kind, and sometimes also soldiers, which are all forms of undeveloped females. Many of them have remarkable habits, such as making slaves of other species, cultivating fungi for food, and caring for aphids which yield honeydew, of which they are very fond. Some species have stings, others can eject a fluid containing formic acid. Though in the perfect organization of their communities they are exceeded only by man, and equaled only by the termites, the individuals do not show remarkable intelligence. The so-called *white ants*, or *termites*, belong to a different order (see TERMITE). See AGRICULTURAL ANT, CARPENTER ANT, SLAVE ANT, HOUSE ANT, etc.

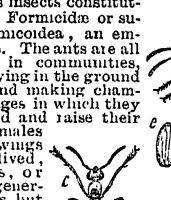

Ant. *a* Winged Female; *b* Male; *c* Worker, or Neuter; *e* Pupa

ant- A prefix denoting *against.* See ANTI-.

-ant (-ănt). [F. *-ant*, or L. *-antem*, *-entem*, the acc. of pr. ending, nom. *-ans*, *-ens.*] A suffix used to form **a** Adjectives, often clearly with the force of a present participle; as in *errant*, *defiant*, *pliant*, *valiant*, etc. **b** Nouns denoting a person or thing acting as the agent of an action; as in *claimant*, *secant*, *affiant*, *dependant*, *servant*, etc. In French (through which many English words in *-ant* are derived) derivatives from both L. *-antem* and *-entem* came to be uniformly spelt *-ant.* The English derivatives generally retained the spelling in *-ant*, but since 1500 a few have been refashioned, on Latin analogy, to *-ent.* This, with the late formations, taken from later French words in *-ent* or formed directly from, or formed on the analogy of, the Latin, has made the spelling of these formations inconsistent and uncertain, as in *dependant*, *dependent*; *assistant*, *persistent*; *ascendant*, *ascendent*, etc.

an'ta (ăn'tȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* ANTÆ (-tē). [L.] *Arch.* A species of pier produced by thickening a wall at its termination, treated architecturally as a pilaster, with capital and base. In a portico with columns standing between two *antæ*, the columns, and by extension the portico, are said, in Latin, to be *in antis.*

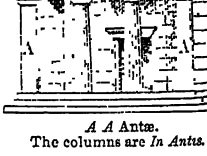
A A Antæ. The columns are *In Antis.*

ant-ac'id (ănt-ăs'ĭd), *n.* [*anti-* + *acid.*] *Med.* A remedy for acidity of the stomach, intestines, or urine, as an alkali or absorbent. — *a.* Counteractive of acidity.

An-tæ'us (ăn-tē'ŭs), **An-tai'os** (-tī'ŏs), *n.* [L, fr. Gr. Ἀνταῖος.] *Gr. Myth.* A giant of Libya, long invincible in wrestling because his strength was renewed every time he

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a-norn', *v. t.* [OF. *aorner*, fr. L. *adornare* to adorn. The prefix was confused in Eng. with *a-*, *an-*, on.] To adorn. *Obs.*
an-or'na-ment, *n.* Adornment. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]
a-north', *adv.* Northward.
a-nor'those (*a*-nôr'thōs), *n.* [F.] *Min.* Anorthoclase.
A'nos (Ā'nŏs). *Bib.*
a-no'sep (a-nō'sĕp). *n.* [Tag.] Any of several timber trees of the genus *Palaquium*. *Phil. I.*
an'os-mat'ic (ăn'ŏs-măt'ĭk), *a.* [See ANOSMIA.] *Zool.* Having the olfactory organs rudimentary, as the toothed cetaceans.
an-os'phre-sy (ăn-ŏs'frē-sĭ), **an'os-phra'si-a** (ăn'ŏs-frā'zhĭ-ă; -zĭ-ă), *n* [*an-* not + Gr *ὄσφρησις*, *ὀσφρασια*, smell.] *Med.* Anosmia.
an'os-to'sis, *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + *ostosis.*] *Med.* Defective development of bone. [OMY]
anotamie. anotomie. † ANATOMY.
An-o'ta, *n.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, ear.] *Zool.* See HORNED TOAD.
notacion. † ANNOTATION.
an-oth'er-gaines', *a.* = ANOTHER-GATES. *Obs.*
an-oth'er-guise' (-gīz'), *a.* For ANOTHER-GUESS.
an-oth'er-kins, *a.* [See KIND, KIN.] Of another kind. *Obs. or Dial.*
anothomy † ANATOMY.
an-o'ti-a (ăn-ō'shĭ-ă), *n* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, ear.] *Terat.* Absence of the ears
a-not'ta, a-not'to. Vars. of ANNATTO.
an-o'tus (ăn-ō'tŭs), *n.*; -TI (-tĭ). [NL See ANOTIA.] *Terat.* A fetus without ears.
a-nour', a-nou're. † HONOR.
An-ou'ra (ăn-ōō'rȧ; ăn-ou'.), **an-ou'ran** (rȧn), **an-ou'rous** (-rŭs), etc. Vars. of ANURA, etc.
a-nou're, *v. t. & i.* To honor; adore. *Obs.* [ORNAMENT.]
anourement. Corrupt. of AN-
anourn † ANORN.
‖ **a nou'velles' s'faires', nou'veaux' con'sells'** (a nōō'vĕl'-zȧ'fâr', nōō'vō' kôn'sā'y'). [F.] For new affairs, new counsels; that is, don't cross your bridges till you get to them.
an-o'ven, *adv.* [AS *on* + *ufan* above.] Above; after *Obs*
an-o'ven-on, *adv. & prep.* Up above; down from above *Obs.*
an-o've-ward, *adv. & prep.* On the upward (part) of. *Obs.*
anowe † ENOW.
anowre † ANOURE.
anowrne. † ANORN.
anoye. † ANNOY.
anoysance. † ANNUISANCE.
anp- For old forms in *anp-* see those in AMP-.
anpeyn. Obs. corrupt. of APAIN.
anpyre. † EMPIRE.
an'red, *a.* [AS. *ānræd.*] Steadfast; constant. *Obs.*
Ans., *or* **ans.** *Abbr.* Anselm; answer; answered.
an-sar' (ăn-sar'), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *nāṣir*, pl. *anṣār*, helper.] Lit., a helper; a citizen of al-Madinah (Medina) converted to Islam; — referring to assistance given to Mohammed by the citizens of Medina. [ANSAR.]
an-sa'ri-an (ăn-sā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* = **An-sa'ri-é, An-sa'ri-eh** (ăn-sā'-rĭ-ē). *n.* One of an Armenoid race of mountaineers in northern Syria. Their Mohammedanism is probably a cloak for a more ancient, secret faith. — **An-sa'ri-an** (ăn-sā'rĭ-ăn; ăn-sa'-), *n. & a.*
an-sa'tion (ăn-sā'shăn), *n* [See ANSATE.] The making of handles. *Rare.*
‖ **anse de pa'nier'** (ȧns' dĕ pá'-nyā'). [F.] *Arch.* Lit., the handle of a basket; — chiefly used in the phrase **arch en anse de panier** (ar'-shan'-nans'), a basket-handle arch.
An'selm (ăn'sĕlm), **An'sel** (ăn'sĕl). *n.* [L. *Anselmus*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *ans* (in proper names), Icel *āss*, god, AS. *ōs* (in proper names), and G. *helm* helmet (see HELMET); cf. It. *Anselmo*, F. *Anselme.*] Lit., divine helmet; — masc. prop. name. F. *Anselme* (ȧn-sĕlm'); It. & Sp. *Anselmo* (an-sĕl'mō); Pg. *Anselmo* (ȧn-sĕl'mōō); G. *Anselm* (ăn'sĕlm), *Anshelm* (ans'hĕlm).
An-sel'mi-an (ăn-sĕl'mĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Scholastic philosopher St Anselm of Canterbury, 1033-1109 A. D. — **Anselmian argument.** See ONTOLOGICAL ARGUMENT.
An'ser-i-for'mes (-rĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* An order of birds consisting of the Anseres and screamers (Palamedeidæ).
An'ser-i'næ (-rĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The subfamily of Anatidæ consisting of the geese.
ansetor † ANCESTOR.
anshent. † ANCIENT
‖ **an sich** (an zĭK). [G.] In itself; in accordance with its own nature; without mediation; — used by Kant as equal to, independent of consciousness, as in Dinge *an sich* (things in themselves); used by Hegel in the more general sense, often as equal to *in potentia.*
ans'pes-sade' (ăns'pĕ-sād'). Var. of LANCEPESADE
A. N. S. S. *Abbr.* Associate of Normal School of Science.
ansurer † ANSWERER
an'sward. Answered. *Ref. Sp.*
an'swer-er. *n.* One who answers.
an'swer-less, *a.* Having no answer, or impossible to be answered. *Byron.* — **an'swer-less-ly**, *adv.*
ant. † AN D, AUNT, ON'T.
an't (ănt). *An it*, that is, *and it* or *if it.* See AN, *conj.* *Obs.*
an't (ănt; ant) A contraction for *are not* and *am not*; also used for *is not* and *has not*; — now usually written *ain't. Colloq. & illiterate speech.*
Ant., **ant.** *Abbr.* Anthony; Antigua; antiquities; antiquarian; Anton; Antoine; antonym.
an'ta (ăn'tȧ), *n.* [From native name.] A tapir. *Brazil.*
An'ta (ăn'tȧ). *n. Egypt. Mythol.* A goddess of Asiatic origin represented as armed with shield, lance, and club. She was worshiped esp by Rameses II. and III.
ant-ac'rid, *a.* [*anti-* + *acrid.*] *Med.* Corrective of acridity.
ant-ad'i-form, *a.* [*anti-* + *ad* + *-form.*] *Zool.* Dorsoventrally symmetrical in form.
an'tæ, *n. pl.* of ANTA.
ant'a-go'ge (ăn'tă-gō'jē). Short for ANTANAGOGE.

touched the earth, his mother. Hercules throttled him while holding him off the ground. — **An-tæ'an** (ăn-tē'ăn), *a.*

an-tag'o-nism (ăn-tăg'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνταγώνισμα*, fr *ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι* to struggle against; *ἀντί* + *ἀγωνίζεσθαι* to struggle, *ἀγών* contest · cf. F. *antagonisme*. See AGONY.] Opposition of action; counteraction or contrariety of things or principles, also, an opposing agent or principle.

☞ We speak of *antagonism between* two things, *to* or *against* a thing, and sometimes *with* a thing.

an-tag'o-nist (-nĭst), *n.* [L. *antagonista*, Gr. *ἀνταγωνιστής*; *ἀντί* + *ἀγωνιστής* combatant, fr. *ἀγωνίζεσθαι*. cf. F. *antagoniste*. See ANTAGONISM.] **1.** One who contends with another, esp. in combat; adversary; opponent.

Antagonist of Heaven's Almighty King. *Milton.*

2. *Anat.* A muscle that acts in opposition to another.

3. *Med.* An agent that acts contrary to another agent.

Syn. — Adversary, enemy, foe, competitor. See OPPONENT.

an-tag'o-nist, *a.* Antagonistic; opposing; counteracting.

an-tag'o-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Opposing in combat; com-

an-tag'o-nis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } batıng; contending or acting against; as, *antagonistic* forces; *antagonistic* muscles.

They were distinct, adverse, even *antagonistic* *Milman.*

antagonistic symbiosis, *Biol.*, symbiosis in which one organism preys upon the other; parasitism.

an-tag'o-nize (ăn-tăg'ō-nīz), *v. t. & i.*; AN-TAG'O-NIZED (-nīzd); AN-TAG'O-NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [Gr. *ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι*. See ANTAGONISM.] **1.** To contend with; to oppose actively; to act in opposition to; to counteract.

The mind goes *antagonizing* on, and never prospers but by fits *R. W. Emerson.*

2. To cause to oppose; to make an opponent of. *Colloq.*

ant-al'ka-li (ănt-ăl'kă-lī; -lĭ; see ALKALI; 277); *pl.* -LIES or -LIS (-līz; -lĭz). [*anti-* + *alkali.*] An antalkaline agent.

ant-al'ka-line (-lĭn; -līn), *a.* Counteracting or preventing alkalinity. — *n.* An antalkaline agent.

An'tar (ăn'tär), *n.* The hero of an Arabian romance of the same name celebrating the deeds of an Arab chief and poet, and his love for Abla.

Ant'arc-ta'li-a (ănt'ärk-tā'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *antarctic* + Gr. *ἁλία* assembly (with an allusion to *ἅλς* sea).] *Zoogeog.* The antarctic marine realm, bounded by the southern isocryme of 44° F. — **Ant'arc-ta'li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

ant-arc'tic (ănt-ärk'tĭk; *formerly spelt, and still often pronounced* (*now incorrectly*) *without the* c *in second syllable*), *a.* [ME. *antartik*, OF. *antartique*, F. *antarctique*, L. *antarcticus*, fr. Gr. *ἀνταρκτικός*; *ἀντί* + *ἄρκτος* bear. See ARCTIC.] **1.** Opposite to the north or arctic pole, relating to the south pole or to the region near it, and applied esp. to a circle, or parallel of latitude distant from the pole 23°28′. See ARCTIC.

2. Hence, antipodean; opposed; contradictory. *Obs.*

ant-arc'tic, *n.* The antarctic circle, pole, or regions.

Ant-arc'to-gæ'a (-tō-jē'ă), *n.* Also **Ant-arc'to-ge'a.** [NL.; Gr. *ἀνταρκτικός* antarctic + *γαῖα* land.] *Zoogeog.* A realm or region which embraces New Zealand and the antarctic continent and islands. — **Ant-arc'to-gæ'an,** *or* **-ge'an** (-ăn), *a.*

An-ta'res (ăn-tā'rēz), *n.* [Gr. *Ἀντάρης*; *ἀντί* similar to + *Ἄρης* Mars. So called from its color.] The principal star in Scorpio; — called also the *Scorpion's Heart.* It is red, and shows a typical fluted spectrum. See STAR.

an-ta'rĭ-an (-rĭ-ăn), *a. Astron.* Of or pertaining to the star Antares; — used in the chemical classification of the stars, and denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Antares, that is, flutings of manganese and many metallic lines.

ant'ar-thrit'ic (ănt'ar-thrĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + *arthritic.*] *Med.* Counteracting or alleviating gout. — *n.* A remedy for gout.

ant'asth-mat'ic (ănt'ăz-măt'ĭk; ănt'ăs-), *a.* [*anti-* + *asthmatic.*] *Med.* Opposing or relieving asthma. — *n.* A remedy for asthma.

ant'a-troph'ic (ănt'ă-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + *atrophic.*] *Med.* Preventing atrophy. — *n.* An antatrophic agent.

ant bear. *Zoöl.* A remarkable South American mammal

Ant Bear (*Myrmecophaga jubata*) (1/36)

(*Myrmecophaga jubata*) of the order Edentata; the great anteater, or tamanoir (see ANTEATER). It is about four feet long exclusive of the long tail, and has long shaggy gray fur with a black breastband and white stripe on the shoulder. It does not burrow in the ground, but inhabits the dense forests, feeding on ants. Though without teeth, it can defend itself well with its strong claws.

ant bird. Any of numerous birds reputed to feed largely on ants, esp. the members of the Formicariidæ, a large family of clamatorial passerine birds of the forest regions of South America. They are of small or medium size, often of black and white or brown coloration, and of retiring habits. They are called also *ant thrushes.*

ant cattle. Various kinds of plant lice or aphids tended by ants for the sake of their honeydew. See APHIS.

ant cow. Any aphid from which ants obtain honeydew.

an'te (ăn'tē), *n.* [See ANTE-.] *Poker Playing.* **a** A player's stake which is put into the pool after seeing his hand but before (*ante*) drawing other cards. The *ante* is usually twice the amount of the blind or of the last straddle. **b** Loosely, a stake put in by each player before seeing his hand, as in a jack pot.

an'te, *v. t. & i.* To stake or put up (the ante); — often with *up.* Hence, to pay one's part.

an'te- (ăn'tē-). A prefix from the Latin preposition and adverb *ante* (akin to Gr *ἀντί*, Skr. *anti*, Goth. *and-*, *anda-*, AS. *and-*, *ond-* (cf. ANSWER, ALONG), G. *ant-*, *ent-*) denoting *before*, in regard to position, order, or time. *Ante-* may stand **a** In a prepositional relation to the subjoined word, forming a compound which denotes something *preceding*, *in front of*, or *prior to* (what is denoted by its latter part); *pre-*, as in *antepenult*, the syllable before the penult; *ante-*Babylonish, prior to Babylon, or to that which is Babylonish; *antenatal*, before birth. **b** In an adjectival relation, indicating that what follows is something *preceding*, *prior*, or *anterior* (to some time or place indicated by the context); *fore-*: as in *ante*taste, a prior taste, a foretaste; *ante-*port, an outer or entrance port, *ante*date, a prior date, etc.

☞ The reference "See ANTE-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning with *ante-*, if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

an'te-. Formerly often used for ANTI-.

ant'eat'er (ănt'ēt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Any of several mammals which feed largely or entirely on ants, esp: **a** Any of certain edentates with the mouth modified for this purpose, having a long narrow snout, a long tongue with which they lick up the insects, and enormously developed salivary glands, as the ant bear or great anteater, the tamandu, the aardvark, and the pangolins. **b** The echidna, which has similar habits and modifications. **c** The banded anteater (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*), a small Australian marsupial.

2. = ANT BIRD.

an'te-bra'chi-al (ăn'tē-brā'kĭ-ăl; -brăk'ĭ-ăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the antebrachium, or forearm.

antebrachial index. See HUMERORADIAL INDEX.

an'te-bra'chi-um (-ăm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CHIA (-*a*). [NL.] *Anat.* That part of the arm or fore limb between the brachium and the carpus; the forearm.

an'te-ce-da'ne-ous (-sē-dā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [See ANTECEDE.] Antecedent; preceding in time. "Capable of *antecedaneous* proof." *Barrow.* — **an'te-ce-da'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*

an'te-cede' (ăn'tē-sēd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *antecedere*; *ante* + *cedere* to go. See CEDE.] To go before in time or place; to precede; to surpass. *Sir M Hale.*

an'te-ced'ence (-sĕd'ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or state of going before; precedence. *H. Spencer.*

2. *Astron.* An apparent motion of a planet toward the west; retrogradation.

an'te-ced'en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** State or condition of being antecedent; priority. *Fotherby.*

2. An antecedent state. *Obs.*

3. An anteceding or going back. *Obs.*

an'te-ced'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *antecedens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *antecedere*: cf. F. *antécédent.*] **1.** Going before in time; prior; anterior; preceding; as, an event *antecedent* to the Deluge; an *antecedent* cause.

2. Presumptive; as, an *antecedent* improbability.

Syn. — ANTECEDENT, PRECEDING, PRECEDENT, FOREGOING, PREVIOUS, PRIOR, FORMER, ANTERIOR agree (except in one sense of *anterior*) in implying temporal succession. ANTECEDENT (opposed to *subsequent*, *consequent*) and PRECEDING (opposed to *succeeding*, *following*) differ in that *preceding* usually applies to that which goes immediately before (as, the *preceding* day, the *preceding* clause), whereas *antecedent* frequently suggests an indefinite interval; as, a period *antecedent* to the Conquest. *Antecedent*, unlike *preceding*, frequently involves logical, as well as temporal, connection or dependence; as, an *antecedent* cause, probability, the *antecedent* of a proposition, of a pronoun; cf. "the events *preceding* the opening of the story" with "the events *antecedent* to the opening of the story." PRECEDENT often applies to that on whose going before the validity or effectiveness of something else depends; as, condition *precedent*, a *precedent* assumption. FOREGOING (opposed to *following*) applies almost exclusively to statements; as, the *foregoing* citations, the *foregoing* argument. PREVIOUS and PRIOR (opposed to *subsequent*) are often used convertibly, esp. with *to*; as, *previous* to, *prior* to, a given date. But *prior* sometimes implies a closer relation than *previous*; thus, a *previous* obligation suggests merely an obligation entered into earlier in point of time, whereas a *prior* obligation is one which takes precedence over others. FORMER (opposed to *latter*), even more definitely than *prior*, implies comparison; as, there can be a *former* engagement only in virtue of a later one; a *previous* or *prior* engagement may *ipso facto* preclude a second. ANTERIOR (opposed to *posterior*), also comparative in force, applies to position, usually in space, sometimes in order or time; as, the *anterior* lobe of the brain; "Organization must presuppose life as *anterior* to it" (*Coleridge*). See PRIORITY; cf. POSTERIOR, PREFACE, PRELUDE.

antecedent drainage, *Phys. Geog.*, a system of watercourses established before the deformation of the surface which it drains, and persisting after the deformation has taken place and in spite of it; — contrasted with *consequent drainage.* — **antecedent right.** *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.* — **a. valley,** *Geol.*, a valley of an antecedent drainage system.

an'te-ced'ent (ăn'tē-sēd'ĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *antécédent.*] **1.** That which goes before in time; that which precedes. *South.*

The Homeric mythology, as well as the Homeric language, has surely its *antecedents.* *Max Muller.*

2. One who precedes or goes in front. *Obs.*

My *antecedent*, or my gentleman usher *Massinger.*

3. *pl* The earlier events of one's life, previous principles, conduct, course, history. *J. H. Newman.*

If the troops . . . prove worthy of their *antecedents*, the victory is surely ours. *Gen. G. B. McClellan.*

4. Specif.: **a** *Gram.* A noun or noun equivalent, whether word, phrase, or clause, referred to by a pronoun, as to avoid repetition, or qualified by a relative clause. **b** *Music.* In canon and fugue, the subject or opening theme, repeated by the consequent. **c** *Logic.* (1) That which is the ground for something else, as the condition of a hypothetical proposition or the postulate of an enthymeme. (2) In inductive reasoning, that which is precedent, esp. as indicating a necessary or a causal connection with its consequent.

5. *Math.* The first of the two terms of a ratio; the first or third of the four terms of a proportion. In *a* : *b*, *c* : *d*, *a* and *c* are antecedents, *b* and *d* consequents.

an'te-ces'sor (ăn'tē-sĕs'ĕr; ăn'tē-), *n.* [L, fr *antecedere*, *-cessum*. See ANTECEDE, ANCESTOR.] One that goes before; predecessor; formerly, specif., an ancestor; a progenitor.

an'te-cham'ber (ăn'tē-chām'bĕr), *n.* [F. *antichambre*, It. *anticamera*, L. *ante* before + *camera* vault, arch.] **1.** A chamber or apartment before the chief apartment and leading into it, in which persons wait for audience; an outer chamber. See LOBBY.

2. A space viewed as an outer chamber or entrance.

The mouth, the *antechamber* to the digestive canal *Todd & Bowman*

an'te-chap'el (-chăp'ĕl), *n.* A vestibule or anteroom to a chapel.

an'te-choir' (-kwīr'), *n. Arch.* **a** A space inclosed or reserved at the entrance to the choir, for the clergy and choristers. **b** Where a choir is divided, as in some Spanish churches, that division of it which is the farther from the sanctuary

an'te-church' (-chûrch'), *n. Arch.* A portico or narthex at the main entrance of a church.

an'te-com-mun'ion (-kŏ-mūn'yŭn), *n.* In the Anglican liturgy for the Communion, the part preceding the consecration of the elements.

an'te-cur'va-ture (-kûr'vă-tûr), *n. Med.* A slight anteflexion of the uterus.

an'te-date' (ăn'tē-dāt'), *n.* **1.** Prior date; a date antecedent to another which is the actual date.

2. Anticipation. *Rare.* *Donne.*

To the child, therefore, if we may speak of him in *antedate* of his experience, surprise is impossible. *J Martineau*

an'te-date' (-dāt'), *v. t.*; AN'TE-DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); AN'TE-DAT'ING (-ĭng). **1.** To date before the true time; to assign to, or put at, an earlier date; thus, to *antedate* a deed or a bond is to give it a date anterior to the true time of its execution.

2. To precede in time; to come before in date.

3. To anticipate; to take before the true time.

And *antedate* the bliss above. *Pope.*

Who rather rose the day to *antedate.* *Wordsworth*

an'te-di-lu'vi-al (ăn'tē-dĭ-lū'vĭ-ăl), *a.* Lit., before the Flood, or Deluge. — **an'te-di-lu'vi-al-ly,** *adv.*

an'te-di-lu'vi-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or relating to the period before the Deluge, hence, antiquated; as, an *antediluvian* vehicle. — *n.* One who lived before the Deluge; hence, one behind the times; an "old fogy."

An-te'don (ăn-tē'dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Ἀνθηδών*, name of a nymph.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of recent and fossil comatulas having ten or more arms. See COMATULA.

an'te-dor'sal (ăn'tē-dôr'săl), *a.* [*ante-* + *dorsal.*] *Zoöl.* In fishes, situated in front of the dorsal fin.

an'te-fix' (ăn'tē-fĭks'), *n.*; *pl.* E. -FIXES (-fĭk'sĕz; -sĭz), L. -FIXA (-fĭk'să). [L. *ante* before + *fixus* fixed.] *Arch.* **a** In classical architecture, an ornament at the eaves, concealing the ends of the joint tiles of the roof. **b** An ornament of the cymatium of a classic cornice, sometimes pierced for the escape of water. — **an'te-fix'al** (-fĭk'săl), *a.*

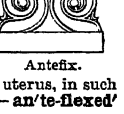

Antefix.

an'te-flex'ion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n. Med.* A displacement forward of an organ, esp the uterus, in such manner that its axis is bent upon itself. — **an'te-flexed'** (-flĕkst'), *a.*

ant egg. One of the white egglike pupæ or cocoons of ants, popularly supposed to be eggs. They are used for feeding poultry and for making formic acid.

an'te-lo-ca'tion (-lō-kā'shŭn), *n. Med.* A forward dislocation of an organ.

an'te-lope (ăn'tē-lōp), *n.* [OF. *antelop* (F. *antilope* is fr. E.) fr. Gr. *ἀνθόλοψ*, *-οπος*, the origin of which is unknown.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Any member of a group of ruminant mammals

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an-tag'o-nal (ăn-tăg'ō-năl), *a.* Antagonistic. *Rare.*

an-tag'o-ni-za'tion (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nĭ-), *n.* Action or state of antagonizing.

an-tag'o-niz'er (-nīz'ĕr), *n.* An antagonist.

an-tag'o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνταγωνία*: cf. F (16th century) *antagonie*.] Antagonism. *Obs*

An-tæ'us (ăn-tē'ŭs). Var. of ANTÆUS.

an'tal (ăn'tăl), *n.* [Hung *antalag.*] See MEASURE.

ant'al-bu'mid Var. of ANTIALBUMID.

ant-al'gic (ănt-ăl'jĭk), *a.* [See ANTI-, -ALGIA.] *Med.* Alleviating pain. — *n.* An anodyne

ant'am-bu-la'cral (ănt'ăm-bū-lā'krăl), *a.* [*anti-* + *ambulacral.*] *Zool.* Situated away from the ambulacral region.

ant a-nac'la-sis (ănt'ă-năk'lă-sĭs; -ăn-ă-klā'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνταν ἀκλασις*; *ἀντί* + *ἀνάκλασις* a bending back and breaking. See ANACLASTIC] *Rhet. Figure.* **a** The repetition of the same word in a contrary or different sense; as, Learn some *craft* when young, that when old you may live without *craft.* **b** A repetition of a previous word or phrase in resuming a thread of discourse.

ant'an-a-go'ge (-an-ă-gō'jē), *n.* [*anti-* + *anagoge.*] *Rhet. Figure.* Retort to the charge of an adversary by a counter charge.

ant'aph-ro-dis'i-ac (ănt'ăf-rō-dĭz'ĭ-ăk), *a.* & *n.* [*anti-* + *aphrodisiac.*] = ANAPHRODISIAC.

ant'aph-ro-dit'ic (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.* & *n* [*anti-* + *aphroditic.*] *Med.* = ANAPHRODISIAC

ant-ap'o-cha (ănt-ăp'ō-kă), *n.* [L., fr Gr. *ἀνταποχή*.] *Civil Law.* See APOCHA.

ant'a-pol'o-gy, *n.* An answer to an apology. *Rare.*

ant'ap-o-plec'tic, *a.* [*anti-* + *apoplectic.*] *Med.* Good against apoplexy. — *n.* A medicine used against apoplexy.

An'ta-ra (ăn'tă-rä), *n.* = ANTAR.

ant'arch-ism (ănt'ar-kĭz'm), *n.* [*anti-* + Gr *ἀρχή* government] Opposition to government in general. *Rare* — **ant'ar-chist** (-kĭst), *n.* — **ant'ar-chis'tic** (-kĭs'tĭk), **ant'ar-chis'ti-cal,** *a.* — **ant'ar-chy,** *n.* Antarchism. *Obs. & R.*

ant-arc'ti-ca (ănt-ärk'tĭ-kă), *n. pl.* [NL.] Matters connected with the antarctic. *Rare.*

ant-arc'ti-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the antarctic. *Rare.* — **ant-arc'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ant'as-then'ic (ănt'ăs-thĕn'ĭk), *n* [*anti-* + *asthenic.*] *Med.* Tending to restore the strength.

ant catcher = ANT BIRD.

ant'dom, *n.* See DOM.

ante (ăn'tē), *adv. & prep.* [L.] Before.

ante. + ANT, AUNT.

an'te-act', *n.* A preceding act. *Obs. or R.*

an'te-al (ăn'tē-ăl), *a.* [L *antea*, *ante*, before.] Being before, or in front *Rare.* *J. Fleming.*

an'te-am'bu-late, *v. t.* See ANTE-. *Obs.* — **an'te-am'bu-la'tion,** *n. Obs.* [ANTE- a.

an'te-Bab'y-lo'nish, *a.* See ANTE-.

an'te-bap-tis'mal, *a.* See ANTE-.

an'te-bath', *n.* See ANTE- b

an'te bel'lum. [L.] Before the war; esp., *U. S.*, before the Civil War (1861-65).

an'te-brid'al (-brīd'ăl), *a.* See ANTE- a.

an'te-cab'i-net, *n.* An antechamber to a private audience room [ANTE- a.

an'te-ca'cal (-sē'kăl), *a.* See ANTE- a

an'te-car'di-um, *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* = ANTICARDIUM.

an'te-cav'ern, *n.* See ANTE- b.

an'te-ce-den'tal (ăn'tē-sē-dĕn'tăl), *a* Of or pert. to an antecedent or antecedents *Rare.*

an'te-ced'ent-ly (-sēd'ĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* of ANTECEDENT. See -LY.

an'te-cell', *v. t.* [L. *antecellere.*] To surpass; excel. *Obs. & R. Ord. E. D.*

an'te-ces'sive (-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* [L. *antecessus*, p. p. of *antecedere* to antecede.] Antecedent. *Rare.*

antecestre, *n.* Ancestor. *Obs.*

an'te-cham'ber-ing, *v. n.* Action of frequenting an antechamber; dancing attendance. *Rare.*

An'te-chi'no-mys (ăn'tē-kĭ'nō-mĭs), *n.* [NL.; *anti-* + Gr. *ἐχῖνος* hedgehog + *μῦς* mouse] *Zool.* A genus of marsupials of the family Dasyuridæ, consisting of a small, jerboalike, insectivorous species of Australia.

an'te-Chris'tian, *a.* See ANTE- a.

an'te'cians (ăn-tē'shănz). Var. of ANTŒCIANS

an'te-clos'et, *n.* See ANTE- b.

an'te-con'so-nan'tal, *a* See ANTE- a [ANTE- b

an'te-court' (-kōrt'), *n.* See

an'te-cox'al, *a. Zool.* Bordering the front of the coxal cavity; — applied to a piece of the metasternum of certain beetles.

an'te-crist. + ANTICHRIST.

an'te-cu'bit-al, *a. Anat.* In front of the elbow.

an'te-cur'sor, *n.* [L., fr. *antecurrere* to run before] A forerunner; precursor. *Obs.*

an'te-dawn', *n.* See ANTE- b.

an'te-ăc-cle'si-as'ti-cal, *a.* See ANTE- a.

an'te-é-ter'ni-ty, *n.* See ANTE- b.

an'te-fact', *n.* Something done before another act. *Obs*

an'te-fix'a (ăn'tē-fĭk'să), *n pl.* [L.] Antefixes; — also erroneously used as a *sing.*

an'te-flect'ed, *a.* Anteflexed.

antefne. + ANTHEM.

an'te-fur'ca (-fûr'kă), *n*; *L pl.* -FURCÆ (-sē). [NL.; *ante-* + *furca.*] *Zobl.* In insects, a forked chitinous process projecting into the thoracic cavity from the sternal wall of the anterior thoracic segment.

an'te-gar'den, *n.* See ANTE- b.

an'te-Goth'ic, *a.* See ANTE- a.

an'te-grade, *a* [*ante-* + L. *gradus* step.] Progressive.

an'te-hall', *n.* See ANTE- b.

an'te-Hi'er-o-nym'i-an, *a.* See ANTE- a.

an'te-his-tor'ic, *a.* Prehistoric.

an'te-hu'man, *n.* See ANTE- a.

an'te-i-ni'tial (-ĭ-nĭsh'ăl), *a.* See ANTE- a.

an'te-ju'te-men'tum (-jōō'tă-mĕn'tŭm, *n*; *pl* -MENTA (-mĕn'tă). [NL.] *Law* The preliminary oath required of the accuser and accused in a trial by compurgation. [a-

an'te-Jus-tin'i-an, *a.* See ANTE-

an'te-le'gal, *a.* See ANTE- a.

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of the family Bovidæ, sometimes regarded as constituting a subfamily (*Antilopinæ*), but distinguishable from the true oxen chiefly by their lighter and more graceful build, and by their upward and backwardly directed horns. They are also closely allied to the goats. The true antelopes, of which there are many genera and species, are confined to the Old World. Their nearest American ally is the mountain goat. They are especially abundant in Africa, where they compensate for the absence of deer. Some of the species which were until recently found in immense herds on the plains of South Africa have been nearly or quite exterminated by man. Antelopes vary in size from the eland, which is as large as a cow, down to species hardly a foot high. The so-called *pronghorn antelope* of North America is not a true antelope. See PRONGHORN; see also ADDAX, GAZELLE, ELAND, SASIN.

2. [*cap.*] *Her* See PURSUIVANT.

an'te-lu'can (ăn'tē-lū'kăn), *a.* [L. *antelucanus; ante* before + *lux* light.] Before light; — applied to the assemblies or worship of Christians held, in ancient times of persecution, before light in the morning. "*Antelucan* worship."
DeQuincey

an'te-me-rid'i-an (-mĕ-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *antemeridianus.* See ANTE-; MERIDIAN.] Being before noon; of or pertaining to the forenoon. Abbr., *A. M.*

‖ **an'te mor'tem** (ăn'tē môr'tĕm). [L.] Before death; — generally used adjectively; as, *ante-mortem* examination; an *ante-mortem* statement. See DYING DECLARATION.

an'te-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being or occurring before the creation of the world. *Young.*

an'te-na'tal (-nā'tăl), *a.* Before birth.

an'te-na'ti (-nā'tī), *n. pl.; sing.* -TUS (-tŭs). [L. *ante* before + *nati*, pl. of *natus* born.] *Law.* Persons born before a certain time or event, esp. with reference to the existence of political rights which are claimed, — as Americans that were born in America before the Declaration of Independence, or Scotchmen that were born before the union of Scotland and England under James I., A. D. 1603. Cf. POSTNATI.

an'te-nave' (ăn'tē-nāv'), *n. Arch.* A church porch leading into the nave only, or such part of a porch as leads directly to the nave.

an'te-Ni'cene (-nī'sēn), *a.* Of or in the Christian church or era, anterior to the first council of Nice, held A. D. 325; as, *ante-Nicene* faith. See PATRISTIC PHILOSOPHY.

ante-Nicene text. *Bib. Crit.* See TEXT.

an-ten'na (ăn-tĕn'ă), *n.; pl.* -NÆ (-ē). [L. *antenna* sailyard; NL., a feeler, horn of an insect.] **1.** *Zool.* A movable, segmented organ of sensation on the head of insects, myriapods, and crustaceans. Insects and myriapods have one pair, crustaceans usually two pairs. They are appendages of preoral segments of the head, and are used as organs of touch. In some Crustacea the ear is situated on the antenna near the basal joint. In insects they are popularly called *horns*, and also *feelers*.

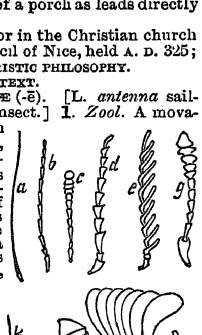

Antennæ of Insects: *a* Setiform; *b* Filiform, *c* Moniliform; *d* Dentate; *e* Pectinate; *f* Crooked; *g* Clavate; *h* Knobbed; *i* Lamellate; *k* Aristate All enlarged.

2. *Zoöl.* A somewhat similar organ on certain annelids.

3. *Wireless Teleg.* A wire, or a combination of wires, supported in the air for directly transmitting electric waves into space, or receiving them therefrom. See WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

An'ten-na'ri-a (ăn'tĕ-nā'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See ANTENNA.] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous plants, natives mostly of temperate regions. They are woolly or hoary dicœcious or polygamo-dicœcious herbs, with small whitish discoid flower heads, the pappus of club-shaped bristles. Many of the species are called *cat's-foot.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

An-ten'na-ri'i-dæ (ăn-tĕn'ă-rī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *antenna;* — in allusion to the antennalike process on the head.] *Zoöl.* A family of pediculate fishes containing many species of grotesque form called frogfishes, also the sargassum fishes. **An'ten-na'ri-us** (ăn'tĕ-nā'rĭ-ŭs), the typical genus, includes many species inhabiting coral reefs. — **an'ten-na'ri-id** (ăn'tĕ-nā'rĭ-ĭd), *a. & n.*

an-ten'na-ry (ăn-tĕn'ă-rĭ; ăn'tĕ-nā-rĭ), *a. Zoöl.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, an antenna; also, bearing antennæ; as, the antennary segment of the head of an insect.

An'ten-na'ta (ăn'tĕ-nā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See ANTENNA.] *Zoöl.* A subphylum or class of Arthropoda consisting of the true insects (or Hexapoda) and the Myriapoda.

an'te-lo'pi-an (ăn'tē-lō'pĭ-ăn), **an'te-lo'pine** (-pīn; -pĭn), *a.* Like or pert. to the antelopes.

‖ **an'te lu'cem.** [L.] Before light; just before daybreak.

an'te-lude (ăn'tē-lūd), *n.* [L. *anteludium.*] An introductory play; prelude [b.]

an'te-lu'mi-na-ry, *n.* See ANTE-

an'te-mar'gin-al, *a.* [*ante-* + *marginal.*] *Bot.* Within the margin; — said of the fructification of ferns when the sori lie within the edge of the frond. Cf. MARGINAL.

ant'em-blet'ic (ănt'ĕm-blĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀντεμβάλλειν* to put in instead.] Providing against or reparative of loss *Obs*

anteme. + ANTHEM.

‖ **an'te me-ri'di-em** (-mē-rĭd'ĭ-ĕm). [L.] Before noon. Abbr., *A. M.*

an'te-me-tal'lic, *a.* See ANTE-

ant'e-met'ic (ănt'ē-mĕt'ĭk), *a. & n.* Var. of ANTIEMETIC.

an'te-mor'tal, *a.* See ANTE- a.

ante-mortem clot. See HEART CLOT.

an'te-mo-sa'ic, an'te-mo-sa'i-cal, *a.* See ANTE- a.

antempne. + ANTHEM.

an'te-mu'ral, *n.* [L. *antemurale.* See ANTE-; MURAL.] An outwork, consisting of a strong, high wall, with turrets, in front of the gateway (as of a castle).

an'te-na'ri-al, *a.* [See ANTE-; NARES.] In front of the nostrils.

an'te-na'ta-li'tial (-nā'tă-lĭsh'ăl), *a.* [*ante-* + L. *natalicius, -tius,* natal.] Antenatal.

an-ten'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to an antenna

an'ten-nif'er-ous (ăn'tĕ-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a* [*antenna* + *-ferous*] *Zoöl.* Bearing antennæ

an-ten'ni-form (ăn-tĕn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*antenna* + *-form.*] *Zoöl* Shaped like antennæ

an-ten'nu-la (-tĕn'ū-lă), *n.; L. pl* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of ANTENNA.] *Zoöl* = ANTENNULE.

an-ten'nu-lar (-lăr), **an-ten'nu-la-ry** (-lă-rĭ), *a. Zoöl.* Of, pert. to, or bearing, antennules

an'te-noon', *n.* See ANTE- b.

An-te'nor (ăn-tē'nôr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀντήνωρ*.] A loyal Trojan who, in Homer's "Iliad," wisely advises the return of Helen to Menelaus Later versions treat his conduct as treachery.

an'te-Nor'man, *a.* See ANTE- a.

an'te-num'ber, *n* A number immediately preceding another.

an'te-nup (ăn'tē-nŭp), *n.* For. nication between persons who afterwards marry each other. *Scot.* [ANTE- b.]

an'te-oc'cu-pa'tion, *n.* See] anteoche. + ANTIOCH.

an'te-oc'u-lar, *a.* See ANTE- a.

an'te-o-per'cu-lum, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The preopercle [BRITAIN

an'te-or'bit-al Var of ANTOR-

an'te-pag'ments (ăn'tē-păg'mĕnts), **an'te-pag-men'ta** (-mĕn'tă), *n. pl.* [L. *antepagmentum,* pl. *-ta.*] *Rom. Arch.* Trimmings added to a building, specif. those on the jambs or architrave of a door; hence, the decorated jamb or architrave.

an'te-pal'a-tal, *a. Phon.* Formed between the tongue and the front, or hard, palate; palatal; as *n* in *yes.*

‖ **an'te-par'tum,** *a.* [L. *ante partum.*] Before childbirth.

an'te-pec'tus, *n.* [NL. See ANTE-; PECTORAL.] *Zoöl.* The underside of the prothorax of an insect. — **an'te-pec'to-ral,** *a*

an'te-pend, *n.* = ANTEPENDIUM *Obs. or R.*

antephne. + ANTHEM

ant'e-pis'co-pist. Var. of ANTIEPISCOPIST

an'te-pone', *v. t.* [L. *anteponere.*] To put before. *Obs.*

an'te-porch', *n.* See ANTE- b.

an'te-port', *n.* [Cf. LL. *anteporta.*] **1.** An outer port, gate, or door. [*Obs*]

2 A hanging at a doorway

an'te-por'ti-co, *n.* See ANTE- b.

an'te-post', *a.* [*ante-* + *post.*] *Horse Racing* Designating the betting that takes place before the horses go to the post and the final odds are arranged.

an'te-pran'di-al, *a.* See ANTE- a

an'te-pre-ton'ic, *a* See ANTE- a

an'te-pros'tate, *a. Anat* Situated in front of the prostate gland. — *n* = COWPER'S GLAND. — **an'te-pros-tat'ic,** *a.*

anter + ADVENTURE.

an-ten'nate (ăn-tĕn'ăt), *a. Zoöl.* Having antennæ.

an-ten'nule (-ūl), *n. Zoöl* A small antenna or similar appendage, specif., one of the anterior and usually smaller pair of antennæ of Crustacea. See CYCLOPS, *Illust.*

an'te-nup'tial (-nŭp'shăl), *a.* Preceding marriage.

antenuptial contract, *Law,* a contract made before marriage, — applied usually to one made in contemplation of marriage, esp between the parties to the marriage as to their property rights.—**a. settlement.** *Law.* See SETTLEMENT.

an'te-pas'chal (-păs'kăl), *a.* Pertaining to the time before the Passover, or before Easter.

an'te-past (ăn'tē-past), *n.* [*ante-* + L. *pastus* pasture, food. Cf. REPAST.] A foretaste; specif., formerly, a first course to whet the appetite.

Antepasts of joy and comforts *Jer. Taylor*

an'te-pen'di-um (-pĕn'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -PENDIA (-ă). [LL., fr. L. *ante* + *pendere* to hang.] *Eccl.* The hanging or screen in front of an altar; frontal.

an'te-pe'nult (-pē'nŭlt, -pē-nŭlt') } *n.* [L. *antepaenul-*
an'te-pe-nul'ti-ma (-pē-nŭl'tĭ-mă) } *tima* (sc. *syllaba*) antepenultimate. See ANTE-; PENULTIMA.] *Pros.* The last syllable of a word except two, as *-syl-* in *monosyllable.* — *a.* Last but two.

an'te-pe-nul'ti-mate (-pē-nŭl'tĭ-mât), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or being, the last but two; — mostly of syllables. — *n.* The antepenult.

ant'eph-i-al'tic (ănt'ĕf-ĭ-ăl'tĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. *ἐφιάλτης* nightmare.] *Med.* Preventive of nightmare. — *n.* A remedy for nightmare.

ant'ep-i-lep'tic (-ĕp-ĭ-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + *epileptic.*] *Med.* Opposed to, or curative of, epilepsy. — *n.* A medicine for epilepsy.

an'te-po-si'tion (-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *antepositio.*] A placing in front; specif. · **a** *Gram.* The placing of a word before another which by ordinary rules ought to follow it. **b** *Bot.* Superposition.

an'te-pre-dic'a-ment (-prē-dĭk'ă-mĕnt), *n. Logic.* A prerequisite to a clear understanding of the predicaments or categories, such as definitions of equivocal, univocal, and denominative terms, the antepredicamental rules, the distinction of terms and propositions and of the different kinds of inherence; — applied first, by Albertus Magnus, to the introductory part of Aristotle's book on the categories.

an'te-pre-dic'a-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a. Logic.* Of or pertaining to the antepredicaments.

antepredicamental rule. **a** The *Dictum de omni et nullo.* **b** The rule that the differences of different genera and of things not subordinate to one another are different.

an-te'ri-or (ăn-tē'rĭ-ĕr), *a.* [L. *anterior,* comp. of *ante* before.] **1.** Before in time; prior; antecedent.

Antigonus, who was *anterior* to Polybius. *Sir G. C Lewis.*

2. Before, or toward the front, in place, — opposed to *posterior.* Specif.: **a** *Anat. & Zool.* Pertaining to, designating, or situated near or toward, the head, or the end most nearly corresponding thereto in headless animals. In human anatomy, owing to man's upright position, *anterior* often means "ventral" and *superior* is used for the above sense. **b** *Bot.* Facing away or outwardly from the axis, inferior or lower, as, the *anterior* side of a leaf or flower.

Syn. — Previous, precedent, preceding, former, foregoing. See ANTECEDENT.

anterior crural nerve, *Anat.,* the largest branch of the lumbar plexus, supplying the iliacus, pectineus, and nearly all the muscles of the front of the thigh, and giving off various cutaneous and articular branches.

— an-te'ri-or-ly, *adv.* — **an-te'ri-or-ness,** *n.*

an-te'ri-or'i-ty (-ôr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *anterioritas.*] State or quality of being anterior; priority.

an'te-ro- (ăn'tē-rō-). A combining form (as if from a L. *anterus*) meaning *anterior, front;* as in: **an'te-ro-in-fe'ri-or** (-ĭn-fē'rĭ-ĕr), *a.* In front and below. — **an'te-ro-in-ter'nal** (-ĭn-tûr'năl), *a* In front and on the inner side. — **an'te-ro-lat'er-al** (-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *a* At the front and side. (See LATERAL COLUMN.) — **an'te-ro-me'di-an** (-mē'dĭ-ăn), *a.* In front and in the middle. — **an'te-ro-pa-ri'e-tal** (-pă-rī'ĕ-tăl), *a* Pertaining to, or near, the anterior part of the parietal bone. — **an'te-ro-su-pe'ri-or** (-sū-pē'rĭ-ĕr), *a.* In front and above.

an'te-room' (ăn'tē-rōōm'), *n.* A room before, or forming an entrance to, another; a waiting room.

an'te-tem'ple (-tĕm'p'l), *n.* The portico, or narthex, in an ancient temple or church.

an'te-type' (ăn'tē-tīp'), *n.* An earlier type; a prototype.

an'te-ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [See ANTEVERT.] *Med.* A displacement of an organ, esp. of the uterus, in such manner that its whole axis is directed further forward than usual

an'te-vert' (ăn'tē-vûrt'), *v. t.;* -VERT'ED; -VERT'ING. [L. *antevertere; ante* + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To prevent. *Obs.*

2. *Med.* To displace by anteversion.

ant fly. A winged ant.

anth-. [Gr. *ἀνθ-.*] A prefix denoting *against.* See ANTI-.

an-the'la (ăn-thē'lă), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνθήλη* the downy plume of a reed, fr. *ἀνθεῖν* to bloom.] *Bot.* A form of cymose inflorescence in which the lateral axes overtop the primary ones, thus causing the flower cluster to appear concave or of indefinite outline. It occurs in some species of *Juncus.*

ant-he'li-on (ănt-hē'lĭ-ŏn; ăn-thē'lĭ-ŏn; 277), *n.; L. pl.* -LIA (-lĭ-ă). [*anti-* + Gr. *ἥλιος* sun] *Meteor.* A halo opposite the sun, consisting of a colored ring or rings around the shadow of the spectator's own head, as projected on a cloud or on an opposite fog bank. It occurs chiefly in alpine and polar regions.

an'thel-min'tic (ăn'thĕl-mĭn'tĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. *ἕλμινς, -ινθος,* worm, esp. tapeworm.] *Med.* Expelling or destroying intestinal worms. — *n.* An anthelmintic remedy.

an'them (ăn'thĕm), *n.* [ME. *antym, anteyne,* AS. *antefen,* fr. LL. (assumed) *antefona,* for *antiphona,* fr. Gr. *ἀντίφωνα,* neut. pl. of *ἀντίφωνον* antiphon, or anthem, fr. *ἀντίφωνος* sounding contrary, returning a sound; *ἀντι* over against + *φωνή* sound, voice. cf OF. *anthievene, antenne,* F *antienne.* Cf. ANTIPHON.] **1.** Formerly, a hymn sung antiphonally or responsively; now, a prose composition, usually a selection from the Psalms, or other parts of the Scriptures or the liturgy, set to sacred music.

2. A song or hymn of praise or gladness. *Milton.*

an'them, *v. t.* To celebrate with anthems. *Poetic.*

Sweet birds *antheming* the morn. *Keats.*

an-the'mi-on (ăn-thē'mĭ-ŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -MIA (-mĭ-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνθέμιον* flower.] An ornament consisting of floral or foliated forms arranged in a radiating cluster, but always flat, as in relief sculpture or in painting, the honeysuckle ornament.

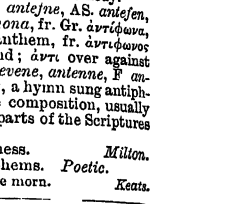
Anthemion from the Erechtheum.

An'the-mis (ăn'thē-mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνθεμίς,* equiv. to *ἄνθος* flower, an herb like our camomile.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World asteraceous herbs, having pinnatifid leaves and daisylike heads in which the disk flowers are perfect and the ray flowers pistillate or neutral. *A. cotula,* the mayweed, *A arvensis,* the field camomile, and a few others, have become cosmopolitan weeds

an'ther (ăn'thĕr), *n.* [F. *anthere,* L *anthera* a medicine composed of flowers, fr. Gr. *ἀνθηρός* flowery, fr. *ἀνθεῖν* to bloom, *ἄνθος* flower] *Bot.* **a** In seed plants, the part of the stamen which develops and contains pollen, — a collective name for the microsporangia. The anther is usually borne on a stalk, or *filament,* but is sometimes sessile. See STAMEN, POLLEN. **b** The sporogonium of a moss; — so used by Linnæus. *Obs.* — **an'ther-al** (-ăl), *a.*

An-ther'i-cum (ăn-thĕr'ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνθέμικος* the asphodel.] *Bot.* A large genus of mainly African liliaceous plants having tuberlike rootstocks, narrow leaves, and racemes of small white flowers with a rotate perianth. The best known in cultivation is *A. liliago,* the St. Bernard's lily.

an'ther-id'i-al (-ĭd'ĭ-ăl), *a. Bot* Pertaining to, or characterized by, an antheridium.

an'ther-id'i-um (-ăm), *n.; L. pl.* -IDIA (-ă). [NL., *anther* + -ιδιον (a Gr. diminutive ending)] *Bot.* The male gametangium of the sexual generation in cryptogamous plants; the spore mother cell within which are organized the male sexual cells variously known as sperms, spermatozoids, or antherozoids. Antheridia are found in the Algæ, Bryophyta, and Pteridophyta They differ greatly in form and structure, but their function is always the same. In the seed plants they are reduced to a minute structure of two or three cells formed by the microspore or pollen grain.

Antheridium of a Liverwort (*Marchantia polymorpha*); 2 Paraphyses. Much enlarged.

an-the'sis (ăn-thē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄνθησις* bloom.] *Bot.* The period or state of expansion in a flower; full bloom.

An'thes-te'ri-a (ăn'thĕs-tē'rĭ-ă), *n. pl* [Gr. *ἀνθεστήρια*; cf. *ἀνά* up and *θέσσασθαι* to pray, pray for; perh. properly the feast of revocation, for calling back the dead to the world of the living.] *Gr. Relig.* An annual Athenian festival occurring on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of the month Anthesterion (February). It comprised: the **Pithoigia,** or jar opening, the feast of the tasting of the new wine; the **Choes,** or feast of pots; the third festival, at which the wife of the king archon was ceremonially wedded to the god Dionysus; and the **Chytroi** (pots), at which pots of cooked grain or seed were offered to Hermes, as a god of the underworld (see HERMES) Revelry, license to

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SCRIPT.] A passage written before or above (something), as a note prefixed to a letter. *Rare.*

ant'e-sig'nan (ăn'tĭ-sĭg'năn), ‖ **an'te-sig-na'nus** (-sĭg-nā'nŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -NI (-nī). [L. *antesignanus; ante* before + *signum* standard] *Rom. Antiq.* One of the group stationed before a standard in battle, in English, like a defender or precursor. *Obs. or R.*

an'te-spring, *n.* See ANTE- a.

an'te-stat'ure (ăn'tē-stăt'ûr), *n.* [Cf Sp *antestatura*] *Fort.* An improvised intrenchment or work of palisades, sacks of earth or the like.

an'te-ster'num (-stûr'nŭm), *n; L. pl.* -STER'NA (-nă). *Zoöl* The middle part of the antepectus. — **an'te-ster'nal,** *a.*

an'te-stom'ach, *n.* See ANTE- b.

an'te-sun'rise, *a.* See ANTE- a.

an'te-sup'per, *n* A course displayed before supper, but not eaten.

an'te-taste, *n.* A foretaste.

an'te-them, -theme, *n.* [*ante* + *theme.*] A text or theme. *Obs.*

‖ **an'te tu'bam tre'pi-dat** (trĕp'ĭ-dăt). [L.] He trembles before the trumpet (sounds).

an'te-ven'ient (-vēn'yĕnt), *a.* [L. *antevenientes, -entis,* p. pr.] Coming before. *Rare.*

an'te-vo-cal'ic, *a. Phon.* Preceding a vowel; as, "k" in "kind" is *antevocalic.*

an'te-war', *a.* See ANTE- a.

Anth. *Abbr.* Anthony.

ant heap. An ant hill.

ant'he'lix, *n; pl.* -HELICES. *Anat.* Var. of ANTIHELIX — **ant-hel'i-cine.** *a*

an'thel-min'thic (ăn thĕl-mĭn'thĭk) Var of ANTHELMINTIC.

ant-hem'or-rhag'ic, ant-hem'or-rhag'ic (-hĕm'ŏr-răj'ĭk) Var. of ANTIHEMORRHAGIC.

an'them-wise' *adv* Alternately

an'the-my (ăn'thĕ-mĭ), *n., pl.* -MIES (-mĭz); *adv* the-mi-a (ăn-thē'mĭ-ă), *n; L pl* -MIÆ (-ē). [NL. *anthemia* See ANTHEMIS] *Bot.* A flower cluster. *Rare.*

anther cell. *Bot.* A theca.

an'ther-id, *n. Bot.* An antheridium

an'ther-id'i-o-phore, *n.* [*antheridium* + *-phore*] *Bot* A gametophore bearing antheridia only, as in certain Hepaticæ.

an'ther-if'er-ous (ăn'thĕr-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a* See -FEROUS; ANTHER.

an-ther'i-form (ăn-thĕr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* See -FORM; ANTHER

an'ther-less, *a.* See -LESS.

anther lobe. *Bot.* A theca.

an'ther-og'e-nous (ăn'thĕr-ŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [*anther* + *-genous.*] *Bot.* = ANDROPETALOUS.

an'ther-oid, *a.* [*anther* + *-oid.*] Resembling an anther.

an'ther-o-zo'id, *n.* [See ANTHER, ZOOID.] *Bot.* = SPERMATOZOID. — **an'ther-o-zo'id-al,** *a.*

an'ther-o-zo'oid, -zo-oi'dal. Vars. of ANTHEROZOID, -ZOIDAL.

anther sac. *Bot.* A theca.

slaves, and entertaining were features of the feast, which in historical times was sacred to Dionysus, or Bacchus, though originally it may have been a festival of the dead. Cf. PARENTALIA — **An'thes-te'ri-ac** (ăn'thĕs-tē'rĭ-ăk), *a.*

ant hill. A mound thrown up by ants or by termites for, or in forming, their nest. Those of some African termites are said to reach ten or twelve feet in height.

an'thine (ăn'thĭn, thīn), *a.* [L. *anthinus*, fr. Gr. *ἀνθινός* flowery.] **1.** Of or pertaining to flowers; obtained from, or having the flavor of, a flower.

2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Anthus* or the pipits.

an'thine, *n.* Oil or wine flavored with flowers.

an'tho- (ăn'thŏ-). A combining form from Greek *ἄνθος, flower;* as, *anth*ography, *anth*ophilous, etc.

an'tho-car'pous (-kar'pŭs), *a.* [*antho-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Designating: **a** A collective fruit **b** A spurious fruit composed chiefly of the enlarged and altered perianth or torus, as the checkerberry, strawberry, etc.

an'tho-cy'a-nin (-sī'a-nĭn), *n.* [*antho-* + Gr. *κύανος* blue.] *Bot. & Chem.* A coloring matter found in the cell sap of many plants. It is red in the presence of acids, otherwise blue or violet. It occurs usually in portions most exposed to the light, and has been thought to serve as a screen against injurious rays while the tissues are young. The reddish or purple coloring seen in the spring foliage of the cherry, redbud, etc., is due to anthocyanin.

an-tho-di'-um (ăn-thō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -DIA (-*ă*). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνθώδης* like flowers.] *Bot.* A head or capitulum, specif., the head in composite plants, formerly called a "compound flower." The involucre simulates a calyx, and the rays, when present, resemble petals. See COMPOSITE, *n.*

an'tho-log'i-cal (ăn'thŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an anthology, consisting of beautiful extracts from different authors, esp. the poets.

an-thol'o-gist (ăn-thŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One who compiles an anthology

an-thol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz) [Gr. *ἀνθολογία*, fr. *ἀνθολόγος* flower gathering; *ἄνθος* flower + *λέγειν* to gather.] **1.** A collection of flowers of literature, that is, beautiful passages from authors; a collection of poems or epigrams; — orig. applied to ancient Greek collections of epigrams.

2. A collection of flowers; a garland. *Rare.*

3. *East. Ch.* A service book containing a selection of pieces for the festival services.

an-thol'y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ANTHO-; -LYSIS.] *Bot.* A metamorphosis of the organs of a flower in which the parts become more or less foliaceous.

An'tho-ly'za (ăn'thŏ-lī'*za*), *n.* [NL.; *antho-* + Gr. *λύσσα* rage, madness; as its flower suggests a wild animal with open jaws.] *Bot.* A genus of South African bulbous iridaceous plants having ensiform leaves and distichous spikes of red and yellow flowers, sharply dilated above the middle, and the valves of the spathe oblong-lanceolate. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

an'tho-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; *antho-* + *mania.*] An extravagant fondness for flowers. *Rare.* — **an'tho-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

An'tho-ny pig (ăn'tŏ-nĭ). The smallest pig of a litter, — the one usually devoted to St. Anthony as the patron of swineherds, a Tantony pig.

An-thoph'i-la (ăn-thŏf'ĭ-*la*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *antho-* + Gr. *φίλος* loving] *Zoöl.* A group of Hymenoptera consisting of the bees.

an-thoph'i-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [*antho-* + *-philous.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Lit., fond of flowers; hence, feeding upon, or living among, flowers. **b** Of or pertaining to the Anthophila

an'tho-phore (ăn'thŏ-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθοφόρος* bearing flowers. See ANTHO-; -PHORE.] *Bot.* An elongated internode of the receptacle between the calyx and corolla in some plants, forming a stipe on which the gynœcium and corolla are borne, as in the pinks. See STIPE; cf. GYNOPHORE.

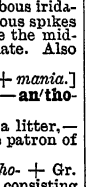

Section of Flower of Wild Pink (*Silene caroliniana*), showing *a* Anthophore.

an-thoph'o-rous (ăn-thŏf'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* Flower bearing.

an'tho-phyl'lite (ăn'thŏ-fĭl'īt; ăn-thŏf'ĭ-līt), *n.* [NL. *anthophyllum* clove; *antho-* + Gr. *φύλλον* leaf.] An orthorhombic mineral of the amphibole group, often clove-brown in color, lamellar or fibrous. It is essentially a silicate of magnesium and ferrous iron, $(Mg,Fe)\,SiO_3$. H., 5 5-6 Sp. gr., 3.1-3.2. — **an'tho-phyl-lit'ic** (ăn'thŏ-fĭ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

an'tho-tax'y (ăn'thŏ-tăk'sĭ), *n.* [*antho-* + Gr. *τάξις* order.] *Bot.* The arrangement of flowers in a cluster; the science treating of inflorescence.

-an'thous (-ăn'thŭs). A suffix from Greek *ἄνθος, flower;* as, gymn*anthous*, lasi*anthous*, mon*anthous*.

An'tho-xan'thum (ăn'thŏ-zăn'thŭm), *n.* [NL.; *antho-* + Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] *Bot.* A small genus of European grasses in which the flowers in the spikelets have two stamens and the third and fourth scales empty. *A. odoratum* is the sweet vernal grass.

An'tho-zo'a (ăn'thŏ-zō'*ă*), *n. pl.* [NL., *antho-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* A class of Cœlenterata equiv. to, or in old classifications more comprehensive than, Actinozoa. — **an'tho-zo'an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **an'tho-zo'ic** (-ĭk), *a.* — **an'tho-zo'ön** (-ŏn), *n.*

an'tho-zo'oid (-oid), *n.* [*antho-* + *zooid.*] *Zool.* An individual zooid of a compound anthozoan.

an'thra-. *Chem.* Combining form for *anthracene.*

an'thra-cene (ăn'thra-sēn), *n.* [Gr *ἀνθραξ* coal.] *Chem.* A crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_6H_4{\cdot}C_2H_2{\cdot}C_6H_4$, accompanying naphthalene in the last stages of the distillation of coal tar. Its chief use is in the production of alizarin. In naming the derivatives of anthracene the carbon atoms are numbered as in the cut. Positions 1, 4, 5, 8 are equivalent, so also are 2, 3, 6, 7, and 9, 10. These three classes are sometimes referred to respectively as *α*, *β*, and *γ*. Derivatives having the substituting groups attached to the true benzene nuclei (positions 1-8) sometimes have *benz-* prefixed to their names to distinguish them from the *γ* or *meso-* derivatives.

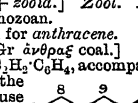

Anthracene.

anthracene oil. A heavy green oil (partially solidifying on cooling), which distills over from coal tar at a temperature above 270° C. It is the principal source of anthracene.

an-thrac'ic (ăn-thrăs'ĭk), *a. Med.* Of or relating to anthrax; as, *anthracic* blood.

an'thra-cif'er-ous (ăn'thrə-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄνθραξ* coal + *-ferous.*] *Geol.* Yielding anthracite.

an'thra-cite (ăn'thrə-sīt), *n.* [L. *anthracites* a kind of bloodstone; fr. Gr. *ἀνθρακιτης* like coals, fr. *ἄνθραξ, -ακος*, coal or charcoal. Cf. ANTHRAX.] A hard, compact variety of natural coal, of high luster, differing from bituminous coal in containing only a small amount of volatile matter, in consequence of which it burns with a nearly nonluminous flame. Between bituminous coal and anthracite intermediate grades, as *semibituminous coal* and *semianthracite*, are often recognized. Pennsylvania anthracites contain 85-93 per cent of carbon; those of S. Wales, 88-95. In the United States anthracite containing less than 92 per cent of *fixed* carbon (nonvolatile matter minus ash) is subject to the same duty as bituminous coal. (See COAL.)

an'thra-cit'ic (ăn'thrə-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, anthracite.

an'thra-cit'i-za'tion (-sĭt'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n. Geol.* Conversion into anthracite; — said of the natural production of anthracite by the metamorphism of bituminous coal.

an-thrac'nose (ăn-thrăk'nōs), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθραξ, -ακος*, carbuncle + *νόσος* disease.] *Bot.* A common plant disease caused by several species of melanconiaceous fungi.

an'thra-coid (ăn'thrə-koid), *a.* [*anthrax* + *-oid.*] **1.** Resembling anthrax in action; of the nature of anthrax, as, an *anthracoid* microbe.

2. Resembling the carbuncle (the stone); also, resembling charcoal or carbon.

an-thrac'o-nite (ăn-thrăk'ō-nīt), *n.* [See ANTHRACITE.] *Min.* A coal-black, bituminous marble or limestone, usually emitting a fetid smell when rubbed; — called also *stinkstone* and *swinestone.*

an'thra-co'sis (ăn'thrə-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ANTHRAX.] *Med.* **a** A chronic lung disease, common among coal miners, due to the inhalation of coal dust; — also called *collier's lung* and *miner's phthisis.* **b** A carbuncle.

An'thra-co-the'ri-um (-kō-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἄνθραξ, -ακος*, coal + *-therium.*] *Paleon.* A genus of Tertiary artiodactyl mammals of America, Asia, and Europe, type of a family **An'thra-co-the-ri'i-dæ** (-thē-rĭ'ĭ-dē). They were related to the pigs, and some became as large as a rhinoceros. — **an'thra-co-there'** (ăn'thrə-kō-thēr'), *n.*

an'thra-gal'lol (-găl'ōl, -ŏl), *n.* [*anthra*quinone + *gallic* + 1st *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* A hydroxy derivative of anthraquinone, isomeric with purpurin. It is used as a mordant dye in the form of a dark brown powder or paste, and is then called also *alizarin brown* or *anthracene brown.*

an'thra-nil'ic (-nĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*anthra-* + *anilic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_6H_4(NH_2)CO_2H$, originally obtained by the action of caustic potash on indigo, and later in other ways. It is the ortho amino derivative of benzoic acid. It is one of the intermediate products in the artificial preparation of indigo.

an'thra-pur'pu-rin (-pûr'pŭ-rĭn), *n.* [*anthra-* + *purpurin.*] *Chem.* A dyestuff found in commercial artificial alizarin, and closely allied to it.

an'thra-qui-none' (-kwĭ-nōn', -kwĭn'ōn), *n.* [*anthra-* + *quinone.*] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_6H_4{\cdot}C_2O_2{\cdot}C_6H_4$, obtained by oxidation of anthracene. It is used in the manufacture of alizarin.

an'thra-ro'bin (-rō'bĭn), *n.* [See ANTHRA-; CHRYSAROBIN.] A yellowish powder, $C_{14}H_{10}O_3$, derived from alizarin. It is useful in the treatment of various skin diseases.

an'thra-ru'fin (-rōō'fĭn), *n.* [*anthra*quinone + L. *rufus* reddish + *-in.*] *Org. Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_6O_2(OH)_2$, a dihydroxy derivative of anthraquinone and an isomer of alizarin.

an'thrax (ăn'thrăks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἄνθραξ* coal, carbuncle.] **1.** *Med.* **a** A carbuncle. **b** A malignant pustule, a characteristic lesion of the disease anthrax. **c** An infectious, and usually fatal, bacterial disease of animals, esp. cattle and sheep, and occasionally of man, to whom it may be transmitted by inoculation. It is characterized by ulcerations of the skin, enlargement of the spleen, and general collapse. Also called *splenic fever, woolsorter's disease, malzbrand, charbon*, and, from its lesion, *malignant pustule.*

2. *Bacteriol.* The microorganism (*Bacterium anthracis*) causing this disease.

anthrax vaccine. *Veter.* A fluid vaccine obtained by growing the attenuated *Bacterium anthracis* in beef broth. It is used to immunize animals, esp. cattle.

An-thre'nus (ăn-thrĭ'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀνθρήνη* a hornet.] *Zool.* A genus of small dermestid beetles having hairy larvæ very destructive to woolen goods, fur, etc. It includes the small gray and brown museum pests (*A. varius* and *A. musæorum*) which destroy botanical and zoological specimens, and the *carpet beetle* or *buffalo bug.* See CARPET BEETLE.

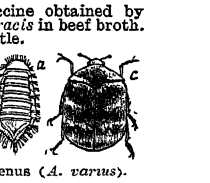

Anthrenus (*A. varius*).
a Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Beetle (× 6)

An-thris'cus (ăn-thrĭs'kŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. *ἀνθρίσκος*.] *Bot.* A European genus of apiaceous plants having finely dissected leaves, and fruit without ribs or oil tubes. One or two species are adventive in the United States. *A. cerefolium* is the chervil.

an'throl (ăn'thrōl; -thrŏl), *n.* [*anthra-* + 1st *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* Any monohydroxy derivative of anthracene.

an-throp'ic (ăn-thrŏp'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπικός*.] Like or
an-throp'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } related to man; also, pertaining to the science of man; anthropological.

an'thro-po- (ăn'thrŏ-pŏ-; ăn-thrŏ'-). A combining form fr. Greek *ἄνθρωπος, human being, man;* as in *anthropology.*

an'thro-po-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [*anthropo-* + *centric.*] **1.** Assuming man as the center or ultimate end; — applied to philosophical or theological interpretations of the universe, or to philosophical methods, such as the Socratic, whose sole aim is to analyze human interests

2. Assuming man, or the human mind, as an analogue for interpreting natural processes, as when the instincts of animals are interpreted on the analogy of human instincts. Cf. ANTHROPOMORPHIC.

an'thro-po-cen'trism (-trĭz'm), *n.* The assumption that man is the center of all things; also, anthropocentric methods of interpretation.

an'thro-po-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs) } *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-gen-*
an'thro-pog'e-ny (ăn'thrŏ-pŏj'ĕ-nĭ) } *esis, -geny.*] The science or study of human generation, or the origin and development of man. — **an'thro-po-ge-net'ic** (-jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), **an'thro-po-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), **an'thro-pog'e-nous** (-pŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* — **an'thro-pog'e-nist,** *n.*

an'thro-po-ge-og'ra-phy (-jĕ-ŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *geography.*] The science of the human species as to geographical distribution and environment. Broadly, it includes industrial, commercial, and political geography, and that part of ethnology which deals with distribution and physical environment. — **an'thro-po-ge-og'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **an'thro-po-ge'o-graph'i-cal** (-jē'ŏ-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

an'thro-pog'ra-phy (ăn'thrŏ-pŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-graphy.*] That branch of anthropology treating of the distribution of the human race in its different divisions, as distinguished by physical character, language, institutions, and customs, in contradistinction to *ethnography*, which treats historically of the origin and filiation of races and nations.

an'thro-poid (ăn'thrŏ-poid; 277), *a.* [*anthropo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling man; — applied esp. to the apes most nearly related to man, which constitute the family Simiidæ, including the gibbons, chimpanzees, orang-utan, and gorilla.

an'thro-poid, *n. Zoöl.* **a** An anthropoid ape. **b** One of the Anthropoidea.

An'thro-poi'de-a (-poi'dē-*ă*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The suborder of Primates including the monkeys, apes, and man. They are distinguished from the Lemuroidea by the larger cerebrum, the more nearly inclosed orbit with the lachrymal gland opening within it, the undivided uterus, and mammæ always pectoral. — **an'thro-poi'de-an** (-ăn), *a.*

an'thro-po-log'ic (-pŏ-lŏj'ĭk, ăn-thrŏ'-) } *a.* Of or pertain-
an'thro-po-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) } ing to anthropology; belonging to the nature of man. "*Anthropologic* wisdom." *Kingsley.* — **an'thro-po-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an'thro-pol'o-gist (ăn'thrŏ-pŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in anthropology.

an'thro-pol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-logy.*] **1.** The science of man; specif.: **a** The science of the human organism; in older usage, the science of the psychophysical organism, or of body and mind in mutual relations; in a restricted usage, anatomy and physiology; also, esp. under

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An'thes-te'ri-on (ăn'thĕs-tē'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *Ἀνθεστηριών.*] *Gr. Antiq.* The eighth Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR

ant hillock An ant hill.

an-thol'o-gize (ăn-thŏl'ŏ-jīz), *v. i.* [*antho-* + Gr. *βιος* life.] *Zool* A beetle which feeds on flowers.

An'thou-bran'chi-a (ăn'thŏ-brăŋ'kĭ-*a*), *n. pl.* [NL. See ANTHO-; BRANCHIA.] *Zool* A supertamily of nudibranchiate gastropods, having the gills in a cluster upon the posterior part of the back. See DORIS, *Illust.* — **an'thou-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a. & n.*

an'thou-car'pic, *a.* Anthocarpous fruit

an'thou-car'pous, *a.* Any anthocarpous fruit

an'thou-clin'i-um (ăn'thŏ-klĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A clinanthium. [thocyanin

an'thou-cy'an (-sī'ăn), *n.* Anthou-gen'e-sis, *n.* [*antho* + *-genesis.*] *Zool.* In certain plant lice, production of both male and female by asexual lice. — **an'thou-ge-net'ic** (-jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

an-thog'ra-phy (ăn-thŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [*antho-* + *-graphy.*] The description of flowers.

an'thoid (ăn'thoid), *a* [*antho-* + *oid.*] Flowerlike.

an'tho-ky'an (ăn'thŏ-kī'ăn), *n.* Anthocyanin.

an'tho-lite (ăn'thŏ-līt), *n.* [*antho-* + *-lite.*] A fossil flower.

An'tho-me-du'sæ (ăn'thŏ-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl* [NL. See ANTHO-; MEDUSA.] *Zool.* A suborder of hydrozoans of the order Leptolinæ (which see) in which the hydranths and reproductive zooids are not protected by the cœnosarc, and the medusæ (when developed) bear the gonads in the manubrium and have no lithocysts. *Athecata* and *Gymnoblastea* are synonyms. — **an'tho-me-du'san** (-dū'săn), *a & n.*

An'tho-my'ia (-mī'*ya*), *n.* [NL.; *antho-* + Gr. *μυῖα* fly] *Zool* A genus of Diptera, closely related to the house fly, the type of a large family, **An'tho-my-i'i-dæ** (-mī-ĭ'ĭ-dē), whose larvæ, as those of the *cabbage flies* and *turnip flies*, are often injurious to vegetables

An'tho-nin, *n.* [Cf. F. *Antonin.*] A member of the monastic order of St Anthony.

An'tho-ny, An'to-ny (ăn'tŏ-nĭ), *n* [L. *Antonius*: cf. It. & Sp. *Antonio*, F *Antoine.*] **1.** Masc. prop. name. L *Antonius* (ăn-tō'nĭ-ŭs); F. *Antoine* (ăn'twăn'); It. & Sp. *Antonio* (ăn-tō'nē-ō); Pg. *Antonio* (ăn-tō'-nē-ō); G *Antonius* (an-tō'nē-ŏōs), *Anton* (an'tōn) — Dim. *Tony.* — Fem *Antonia.*

2. Short for ANTHONY PIG.

Anthony's fire. = SAINT ANTHONY'S FIRE.

ant'hood', *n.* See -HOOD.

an-thoph'a-gous (ăn-thŏf'*ă*-gŭs), *a* [*antho-* + *-phagous.*] Eating flowers

an'thō-phil'i-an (ăn'thō-fĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Anthophilous.

An-thoph'y-ta (ăn-thŏf'ĭ-*tă*), *n. pl.* [NL See ANTHO-; -PHYTE.] Syn of SPERMATOPHYTA.

an'tho-phyte (ăn'thō-fīt), *n.* A spermatophyte.

an'tho-rism (ăn'thō-rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθορισμός*; *ἀντι* against + *ὁρίζειν* to bound.] *Rhet.* A description or definition contrary to that given by the adverse party. *Rare.*

an'tho-sid'er-ite (-sĭd'ẽr-īt), *n.* [*antho-* + Gr. *σιδηρίτης* of iron.] *Min.* A hydrous iron silicate occurring in tufts.

an'tho-sperm, *n.* [*antho-* + *sperm.*] *Bot.* A tetraspore. *Obs.*

An'tho-sper'mum (-spûr'mŭm), *n.* [NL. See ANTHO-; SPERM.] *Bot.* A genus of small rubiaceous shrubs, of Africa and Madagascar. *A. æthiopicum* and some other species are known as amber trees.

an'tho-tax'is, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* = ANTHOTAXY

an'tho-xan'thin, *n.* [*antho-* + *xanthin.*] Xanthophyll.

an'thra-cæ'mi-a, *-ce'mi-a* (ăn'thrə-sē'mĭ-*ă*), *n* [NL. See ANTHRAX; -HÆMIA.] *Med.* The disease anthrax.

anthracene brown. See ANTHRAGALLOL, DYE

anthracene green. =CERULEIN. See DYE.

anthracene red. See DYE.

an'thra-ce-nif'er-ous (ăn'thrăsē-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS; ANTHRACENE.

an-thra'ci-a (ăn-thrā'shĭ *ă*), *n.* [NL. See ANTHRAX.] *Med.* A diseased condition characterized by carbuncular eruptions.

an'thra-cin (ăn'thrə-sĭn), *n.* Anthracene. [into anthracite.

an'thra-cite, *v. t* To convert

anthracite black. See DYE

an'thra-ci-tif'er-ous (ăn'thrăsĭ-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS; ANTHRACITE

an'thra-cit-ism (-sĭt-Yz'm), *n.* Quality of being anthracitic *R.*

an'thra-cit'ous (-sĭt'ŭs), *a.* Anthracitic.

an'thrac-no'sis (ăn'thrăk-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = ANTHRACNOSE

an'thra-co-man'cy (ăn'thrə-kō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθραξ, -ακος*, coal + *-mancy.*] Divination by inspecting burning coals.

an'thra-com'e-ter (-kŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθραξ* coal, carbon + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the amount of carbon dioxide present in a gaseous mixture. — **an'thra-co-met'ric** (-kō-mĕt'rĭk), *a*

an'thra-co-ne-cro'sis, *n.* [NL.; Gr *ἄνθραξ, -ακος*, carbuncle + *necrosis.*] *Med.* Necrotic transformation of tissue, as in gangrene.

An'thra-co-sau'rus (ăn'thrăkō-sō'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr *ἄνθραξ, -ακος*, coal + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of labyrinthodonts from the coal measures of England. The skull was about a foot long, of triangular outline, and externally pitted.

an'thra-nil, *n. Org. Chem.* A volatile oil, C_7H_5ON, an inner anhydride of anthranilic acid.

an'thra-nol (-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*anthracene* + 1st *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_9OH$, derivative of anthracene (9-hydroxy-anthracene).

an'thro-ge-og'ra-pher, *n.* Erron. for ANTHROPOGEOGRAPHER

anthrop. *Abbr* Anthropology; anthropological.

An-throp'i-dæ (ăn-thrŏp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* man] Syn. of HOMINIDÆ.

an-thro'pi-nism (ăn-thrō'pĭnĭz'm), *n* [Gr. *ἀνθρώπινος* human + *ism*] Consideration of things relatively to man. — **an-thro'pi-nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.*

an'thro-po-bi-ol'o-gy, *n.* The biology of man. — **an'thro-po-bi'o-log'i-cal,** *a.*

an'thro-po-cos'mic, *a* [*anthropo-* + *cosmic.*] Of or pertaining to both man and the cosmos.

an'thro-pof'a-gy. Anthropophagy *Ref. Sp.*

an-thro'po-glot (ăn-thrō'pŏglŏt; ăn'thrŏ-pō-), *n.* [Gr *ἀνθρωπόγλωττος*; *ἄνθρωπος* man + *γλῶττα, γλῶσσα*, tongue.] An animal with a tongue like that of man, as the parrot.

an'thro-pog'o-ny (ăn'thrŏ-pŏg'ŏ-nĭ), *n.* = ANTHROPOGENY.

an'thro-poi'dal, *a.* Anthropoid.

an'thro-pol'a-try (-pŏl'ă-trĭ), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-latry.*] Man worship. — **an'thro-po-lat'ric** (-pŏ-lăt'rĭk), *a.*

an-throp'o-lith (ăn-thrŏp'ŏ-lĭth), **an-throp'o-lite** (-līt), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-lith, -lite.*] *Paleon.* A petrified human body or portion of it — **an'thro-po-lith'ic** (ăn'thrŏ-pŏ-lĭth'ĭk), *a.*

Continental influences, somatology, or anthropometry. **b** The science of the natural history of man; the science of man in relation to his physical character (anthropography, anthropometry), to his historical and geographical distribution (anthropogeography, ethnography), to the origin, classification, and relationship of races (ethnology), to his environmental and social relations (anthroponomics, demography, sociology), and to the history of culture (prehistoric anthropology, archæology, folklore).

Of the various branches of knowledge, whose subject is man, the most comprehensive is *anthropology*, which in fact, taken in its broadest sense, embraces all the others. *A. H. Keane.*

2. *Theol.* The doctrine of man in his relations to God.

3. Anthropomorphic imagery, personification. *Obs. or R.*

an'thro-po-met'ric } (ăn'thrŏ-pō-mĕt'rĭk ; -rĭ-kăl, ăn-**an'thro-po-met'ri-cal** } thrō'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to anthropometry. — **an'thro-po-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

anthropometrical signalment. See SIGNALMENT.

an'thro-pom'e-try (ăn'thrŏ-pŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-metry.*] Art or practice of measuring the different parts of the human body and of determining their mutual proportions; specif., the Bertillon system of anthropometrical identification. See SIGNALMENT, CRANIOMETRY, SOMATOLOGY. — **an'thro-pom'e-trist** (-trĭst), *n.*

an'thro-po-morph' (ăn'thrŏ-pō-mōrf' ; ăn-thrō'-), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-morph.*] An ornamental design consisting of a conventionalized human figure.

an'thro-po-mor'phic (-fĭk ; 277) } *a.* Of or pertaining to **an'thro-po-mor'phi-cal** (-fĭ-kăl) } anthropomorphism.

anthropomorphic theory. *Law.* See CORPORATION.

an'thro-po-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπόμορφος* of human form; *ἄνθρωπος* man + *μορφή* form.] **1.** Representation of the Deity, or of a polytheistic deity, under a human form, or with human attributes and affections; also, ascription of human characteristics to things not human. *Anthropomorphism* in the history of religion represents a stage above primitive nature worship and below transcendentalism, or the ascription of other than anthropomorphic forms to deity, as in pantheism. Some hold that ascription of personality to God is anthropomorphism, in a broad sense.

2. = ANTHROPOMORPHOLOGY.

an'thro-po-mor'phist (-fĭst), *n.* One who ascribes human form or attributes to the Deity or to anything not human.

an'thro-po-mor'phite (-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπομορφῖται*, pl.] An anthropomorphist; specif. [*cap.*], one of a sect of ancient heretics who believed that God has a human form, etc.

an'thro-po-mor-phit'ic (-mŏr-fĭt'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to **an'thro-po-mor-phit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } anthropomorphism, or anthropomorphitism.

an'thro-po-mor'phi-tism (-mŏr'fĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* Anthropomorphism; also, the doctrine of the Anthropomorphites

an'thro-po-mor'phize (-fīz), *v. t. & i.* To attribute a human form or personality to. — **an'thro-po-mor'phi-za'tion** (-fĭ-zā'shăn), *n.*

You may see imaginative children every day *anthropomorphizing.* *Lowell.*

an'thro-po-mor-phol'o-gy (-mŏr-fŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπόμορφος* + *-logy.* See ANTHROPOMORPHISM.] The application to God of terms descriptive of human beings. — **an'thro-po-mor'pho-log'i-cal** (-mŏr'fŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **an'thro-po-mor'pho-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an'thro-po-mor'pho'sis (-mŏr-fō'sĭs ; -mŏr'fō-sĭs ; 277), *n.* Transformation into the form of a human being.

an'thro-po-mor'phous (-mŏr'fŭs), *a.* Having the figure of, or resemblance to, a man. "*Anthropomorphous* apes." *Darwin.* — **an'thro-po-mor'phous-ly,** *adv.*

an'thro-po-nom'ics (-nŏm'ĭks) } *n.* [*anthropo-* + Gr.

an'thro-pon'o-my (ăn'thrŏ-pŏn'ŏ-mĭ) } *νόμος* usage, law, rule.] The science of the laws of the development of the human organism in relation to other organisms and to environment. — **an'thro-po-nom'i-cal** (-pŏ-nŏm'ĭ-kăl ; ăn-thrŏ'-), *a.*

an'thro-pop'a-thite (ăn'thrŏ-pŏp'ă-thīt), *n.* One who ascribes human feelings to deity.

an'thro-pop'a-thism (-pŏp'ă-thĭz'm) } *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπο-*

an'thro-pop'a-thy (-pŏp'ă-thĭ) } *πάθεια* humanity. See ANTHROPO- ; -PATHY.] Ascription of human feelings or passions to a deity, or to an object in nature.

In its recoil from the gross *anthropopathy* of the vulgar notions, it falls into the vacuum of absolute apathy. *Hare.*

an'thro-po-man'cy (ăn'thrŏ-pō-măn'sĭ ; ăn-thrŏ'-), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by the entrails of a human being. — **an'thro-po-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a.* — **an'thro-po-man'tist,** *n.*

an'thro-pom'e-ter (ăn'thrŏ-pŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-meter.*] An anthropometrist; also, an instrument for anthropometrical measurements

An'thro-po-mor'pha (ăn'thrŏ-pō-mōr'fă ; ăn-thrŏ'pō-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The anthropoid apes; — equiv. to *Simiidæ*, although sometimes including also the Hominidæ.

an'thro-po-mor'phi-cal-ly, *adv.* of ANTHROPOMORPHIC. -ICAL.

an'thro-po-mor'phi-tize (-mŏr'fĭ-tīz), *v. i.* To be or tend to be anthropomorphitic. *Obs. & R.*

an'thro-po-o-mor'pho-the'ist (-mŏr'fō-thē'ĭst), *n.* [See ANTHROPOMORPHOUS ; THEIST.] One who ascribes human attributes to deity

an'thro-po-pa-thi'a (-pă-thĭ'ă), *n.* [NL.] Anthropopathy. *Obs or R.*

an'thro-po-path'ic (-păth'ĭk), **an'thro-po-path'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to anthropopathy. — **an'thro-po-path'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* "The daring *anthropopathic* imagery by which the prophets often represent God as chiding, upbraiding, threatening" *H. Rogers.*

an'thro-poph'a-gin'i-an (ăn'-thrŏ-pŏf'ă-jĭn'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A cannibal. *Ludicrous.* *Shak.*

an'thro-poph'a-gism (-jĭz'm), *n.* = ANTHROPOPHAGY.

an'thro-poph'a-gist (-jĭst), *n.* An anthropophagite. — **an'thro-poph'a-gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), *a.*

an'thro-poph'a-gize (-jīz), *v. i* To eat human flesh. *Rare.* — **an'thro-poph'a-giz'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

an'thro-poph'u-lism (ăn'thrŏ-pŏf'ū-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωποφυής* of man's nature ; *ἄνθρωπος* a man + *φυή* nature.] Humanizing of deity. *Rare.* — **an'thro-poph'u-lis'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

an'thro-po-phys'i-cog'ra-phy, *n.* See ANTHROPO-.

an'thro-poph'y-site (-pŏf'ĭ-sīt), *n.* [*anthropo-* + Gr. *φύσις* nature.] One who ascribes human nature to deity.

an'thro-po-psy'chism (ăn'thrŏ-pō-sī'kĭz'm ; ăn-thrŏ'), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *psychism.*] Ascription of a soul like that of man to nature, or to that which governs natural processes. — **an'thro-po-psy'chic** (-sī'kĭk), *a*

an'thro-pos'co-py (ăn'thrŏ-pŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-scopy.*] Physiognomy. *Rare*

an'thro-po-so'ma-tol'o-gy, *n.* [*anthropo-* + *somatology.*] *Med.* Science of the human body.

an'thro-pos'o-phy (-pŏs'ŏ-fĭ), *n.* [*anthropo-* + Gr *σοφία* wisdom.] Knowledge of the nature of man; hence, human wisdom. — **an'thro-pos'o-phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

an'thro-pot'o-my (-pŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-tomy.*] Anatomy of the human body. — **an'thro-po-tom'i-cal** (-pŏ-tŏm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **an'thro-pot'o-mist** (-pŏt'ŏ-mĭst), *n.*

an'thro-po-zo'ic, *a.* [*anthropo-* + *zoic*] *Geol.* Quaternary. *Rare.*

an'thro-pur'gic (-pûr'jĭk), *a.* [Gr *ἀνθρωπος* man + *ἔργον* work ; cf. Gr. *ἀνθρωποτρυγός* making men] Worked, or acted upon, by man.

ant'hy-drop'ic. Var. of ANTIHYDROPIC. [HYPNOTIC.]

ant'hyp-not'ic. Var. of ANTI-

an'thro-poph'a-gi (ăn'thrŏ-pŏf'ă-jĭ), *n. pl. ; sing.* **-gus** (**-gŭs**). [L., fr. Gr. *ἀνθρωποφάγος* eating men ; *ἄνθρωπος* man + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Man-eaters ; cannibals. *Shak.*

an'thro-po-phag'ic } (ăn'thrŏ-pō-făj'ĭk ; -făj'ĭ-kăl ; ăn-**an'thro-po-phag'i-cal** } thrŏ'-), *a.* Relating to anthropophagy.

an'thro-poph'a-gite (ăn'thrŏ-pŏf'ă-jīt), *n.* A cannibal.

an'thro-poph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* Feeding on human flesh ; cannibal. — **an'thro-poph'a-gous-ly,** *adv.*

an'thro-poph'a-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωποφαγια.*] The eating of human flesh ; cannibalism.

an'thro-po-pho'bi-a (-pō-fō'bĭ-ă ; ăn-thrō'-), *n.* [NL. ; *anthropo-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of human society.

An'thro-po-pi-the'cus (-pĭ-thē'kŭs), *n* [NL. ; *anthropo-* + Gr. *πιθηκος* ape] *Zool.* Syn. of *Simia*, the genus of anthropoid apes which includes the chimpanzee.

An-thu'ri-um (ăn-thū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *ἄνθος* flower + *οὐρά* tail.] **a** *Bot.* A very large genus of tropical American araceous plants, with large, often highly colored and exquisitely veined leaves, a cylindrical spadix, and a recurved spathe. Many species are cultivated. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant of this genus or of the allied genus *Pothos.*

An'thus (ăn'thŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of small bird, fr. Gr. *ἄνθος.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of singing birds of the family Motacillidæ, including the pipits and titlark.

-an'thus. A modern Latin suffix from Greek *ἄνθος, flower.*

An-thyl'lis (ăn-thĭl'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr *ἀνθυλλις* a sort of plant.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World fabaceous plants, having flowers with the pod inclosed in the calyx. The only British species is *A. vulneraria*, the kidney vetch.

ant'i- (ăn'tĭ-). [Gr. *ἀντί* against. See ANTE-.] A prefix signifying *opposite, against, instead, counter*, used chiefly either attributively with a noun, as in *antipope, antigod*, etc., or prepositionally to govern a noun or noun idea expressed, as in *antislavery*, or one implied in an adjective, as in *antidysenteric*, etc. ; also sometimes used merely to reverse the sense of an adjective, as in *antigrammatical, antilogical.* Special implications of sense in various compounds are : **a** *Rivalry* or *supplanting*, often with a further implication of *spuriousness ;* as in *antichrist, antipope, antiking.* **b** *Hostility* or *opposition in opinions* or *practice*, as in *anti-imperialist, antislavery, antichristian ;* or *opposition in effect* or *activity ; counter action ;* as in *antifat, antirust, antitoxin, antipyretic, antiparsing.* **c** *Diametric unlikeness ; oppositeness in kind , reverse ;* as *antihero, anticlimax, antistrophe, antimethod.* In compounds taken from the Greek, or formed after the Greek fashion, *anti-* becomes *ant-* before vowels ; as, *antagonist, antalkali*, and may become *anth-* before an aspirate , as in *anthelmintic.* **d** *Org. Chem.* A prefix used in certain cases of stereoisomerism to indicate *an opposed arrangement* of groups or atoms ; as, *antitartaric* (or mesotartaric) acid ; *anti-*benzaldoxime. Cf. PARA-, SYN-.

☞ The reference "See ANTI-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *anti-*, if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

an'ti-al'bu-mate (-ăl'bū-māt), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A substance similar to acid albuminate, formed in the digestion of certain proteids. It is not soluble in neutral solutions and is not coagulated by boiling.

an'ti-al'bu-mid (-mĭd), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A resistant substance formed in the digestion of certain proteids and proteoses. It is insoluble in acid liquids.

an'ti-al'co-hol-ism (-ăl'kō-hōl-ĭz'm), *n.* Opposition to the improper use of alcohol or alcoholic drinks. — **an'ti-al'co-hol'ic** (-hŏl'ĭk), *a.* — **an'ti-al'co-hol-ist,** *n.*

an'ti-A-mer'i-can, *a.* Opposed to the Americans, their aims, or interests, or to the genius of American institutions

an'ti-ar (ăn'tĭ-ăr), *n.* [Jav. *antjar*] A virulent poison prepared in Java from the gum resin of the upas tree.

An'ti-ar'cha (-ăr'kă) } *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* An order of

An'ti-ar'chi (-ăr'kī) } Devonian ostracophores having complex bony armor on the anterior part of the body and a pair of paddlelike pectoral appendages. They are considered by some as more closely related to the Arthrodira. See PTERICHTHYODES, *Illust.*

an'ti-a-rin (ăn'tĭ-ā-rĭn), *n. Chem.* A glucoside, $C_{14}H_{20}O_5$, obtained from antiar, and said to be the most active cardiac poison known.

an'ti-ar'is-to-crat'ic, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-Ar-min'i-an, *a.* See ANTI-

an'ti-Ar-min'i-an-ism, *n.* See ANTI- b. [ARTHRITIC.]

an'ti-ar-thrit'ic Var. of ANT-

an'ti-ar'tick. † ANTARCTIC.

an'ti-as-cet'ic, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-asth-mat'ic. Var of ANT-ASTHMATIC. [ANTI- b.

an'ti-as'tro-nom'i-cal, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-a'the-ism, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-a'the-ist, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-A-the'ni-an, *n. & a* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-at-tri'tion (ăn'tĭ-ă-trĭsh'ŭn), *a. & n.* = ANTIFRICTION.

an'ti-Bab'y-lo'ni-an-ism, *n.* Denunciation of the Church of Rome. See BABYLON.

an'ti-bac-chi'us (-hă-kī'ŭs), *n. ; pl.* -BACCHII (-ĭ). [L. See ANTI-; BACCHIUS.] *Pros.* A foot of three syllables, in the order ; long, long, short (– – ∨). — **an'ti-bac'chic** (-băk'ĭk), *a.*

an'ti-bal-loon'er, *n. Spinning* = SEPARATOR. [ANTI- a.

an'ti-balm' (-bám'), *n.* See

an'ti-bank', *n* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-Bar-thol'o-mew, *n.* See ANTI- c

an'ti-ba-sil'i-con, *a.* [*anti-* + Gr *βασιλικός* royal] Opposed to royalty.

an'ti-be'chic (ăn'tĭ-bē'kĭk ; -bĕk'ĭk), *a Med.* Relieving a cough — *n.* An antibechic medicine

an'ti-bib'lic, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-bib'li-ol'a-try, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-big'ot-ry, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-bil'ious. *a.* See ANTI b.

An'ti-bill', *a. Australian Hist.* Opposed to the Bill, that is, opposed to the bill by which the Draft Constitution of 1898 was submitted by referendum to the people. — **An'ti-bill'ites** (ăn'tĭ bĭl'īts), *n. pl. Colloq.*

an'ti-bi-ot'ic (-bī-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + *biotic*] 1. Tending to prevent, injure, or destroy life

2 *Biol.* Opposed to the belief in the existence of life at great depths in the ocean. *Obs*

an'ti-Bir'ming-ham (-bûr'mĭng-ăm), *n.* A member of the English party which opposed the Exclusion Bill in 1680 ; hence, anti-Whig ; Tory See BIRMINGHAM. *Eng. Cant. Obs*

an'ti-bish'op. *n.* See ANTI- a.

an'ti-blue'. *a.* See ANTI- c.

an'ti-Bo-he'mi-an, *a.* See ANTI- b. [ANTI- b

an'ti-Bo'na-part'ist, *n* See

an'ti-bo-throp'ic (ăn'tĭ-bō-thrŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + *Bothrops*, a generic name of some poisonous snakes] Designating a type of antivenin serum which is effective in producing immunity to the bites of rattlesnakes

an'ti-bra'chi-um. Var. of ANTI-BRACHIUM. — **an'ti-bra'chi-al,** *a.*

an'ti-break'age, *a* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-Brit'ish. *a* See ANTI- b

an'ti-bro'mic, *n* [*anti-* + Gr *βρῶμος* stink] A deodorizer

An'ti-burgh'er, *n. Eccl. Hist.* See BURGHER

an'ti-cache'tic (-ká-kĭk'tĭk), *a.* Efficacious against cachexia. — *n.* A remedy for cachexia.

a tonic. [Anticous

an-ti'cal (ăn-tī'kăl), *a Bot* [ANTI- b.

an'ti-cal'li-graph'ic, *a.* See

an'ti-Cal'vin-ism, *n.* See ANTI-

an'ti-Cal'vin-ist, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-Cal'vin-is'tic, *a.* See ANTI- b.

‖ **an'ti-cam'er-a,** *n.* [It.] An antechamber *Obs*

An'ti-cant', **Dr. Pessimist** (ăn'tĭ-kănt'). In Trollope's "The Warden," a name given to Thomas Carlyle in an attack on him introduced into the novel.

an'ti-cap'i-tal, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-car-niv'o-rous, *a.* See ANTI- a.

an'ti-Cath'o-lic, *a.* See ANTI- b

an'ti-cau-sod'ic (ăn'tĭ-kô-sŏd'ĭk). Var of ANTICAUSOTIC.

an'ti-cau-sot'ic (-sŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. *καῦσος* fever] *Med* Good against inflammatory fever — *n.* An anticaustic agent

an'ti-caus'tic (-kôs'tĭk), *n. Optics.* = DIACAUSTIC, *n.*, 1.

an'ti-cer'e-mo'ni-al, *a.* See ANTI- b. — **an'ti-cer'e-mo'ni-al-ist.** *n.*, **an'ti-cer'e-mo'ni-an.** *n.*

an'ti-cham'ber. † ANTECHAMBER.

an'ti-chem'ism. *n.* [*anti-* + *chemism*] *Biol.* The energy developed by plants in elaborating complex compounds ; vice *Cope.*

an'ti-chlo'rine *n* [*anti-* + *chlorine.*

an'ti-chlo-rot'ic *a* [*anti-* + *chlorotic.*] *Med* Good against chlorosis — *n* A remedy for chlorosis

an'ti-cho'rus. *n* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-chris'tian-ize. *v. t. & i.* To make or become antichristian ; to oppose Christ *Obs or R*

an'ti-chris'tian-ly, *adv.* of ANTICHRISTIAN, *a*

an'ti-chron'i-cal (-krŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Deviating from the proper order of time. — **an'ti-chron'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an-tich'ro-nism (ăn-tĭk'rō-nĭz'm), *n* [Gr. *ἀντιχρονισμός* ; *ἀντι* against + *χρόνος* time] Deviation from the true order of time ; anachronism. *Rare*

an-tich'thon (ăn-tĭk'thŏn ; -thōn), *n. ; L. pl.* ANTICHTHONES (-thŏ-nēz) [Gr. *ἀντίχθων* ; *ἀντί* against + *χθών* the earth.] 1. = COUNTEREARTH.

an-tic'i-pant (ăn-tĭs'ĭ-pănt), *a.* [L. *anticipans*, p. pr.] Anticipating, expectant;—with *of*.—*n.* One who anticipates.
Wakening guilt, *anticipant* of hell. *Southey.*

an-tic'i-pate (-pāt), *v. t.*; AN-TIC'I-PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd); AN-TIC'I-PAT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *anticipatus*, p. p. of *anticipare* to anticipate; *ante* + a derivative of *capere* to take. See CAPABLE.] **1.** To seize (physically) beforehand. *Obs.*
2. To do, take up, or deal with, before another; to preclude or prevent by prior action.
To *anticipate* and prevent the duke's purpose. *E. Hall.*
3. To take up, use, or introduce before the proper or normal time; to cause to occur earlier or prematurely; as, the advocate has *anticipated* a part of his argument; specif., to spend or use (money) before it is due or properly available.
4. To be before (another) in doing or acting; to forestall.
He would probably have died by the hand of the executioner, if indeed the executioner had not been *anticipated* by the populace. *Macaulay.*
5. To foresee (a wish, command, etc.) and do beforehand that which will be desired.
6. To foretaste or foresee; to have a previous view or impression of; as, to *anticipate* the pleasures of a visit; to *anticipate* the evils of life.
Syn.—Prevent, obviate, foresee. See EXPECT, FORESTALL.

an-tic'i-pat'ing (ăn-tĭs'ĭ-pāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ANTICIPATE. Specif.: *p. a. Med.* Appearing before their expected time; —said of signs or symptoms of disease.

an-tic'i-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *anticipatio*: cf. F. *anticipation*.] **1.** Act of anticipating, taking up, placing, using, or considering something beforehand, or before the proper time in natural order.
So shall my *anticipation* prevent your discovery *Shak.*
2. Specif., the using or spending of money before it is due or available; esp., *Law*, the taking or alienation, as by assignment, of the income of a trust estate before it is due. A clause in restraint of *anticipation* in an instrument creating a trust is given effect in equity so far that, apart from statutory provisions, the beneficiary's unaccrued income is free from the debts of the beneficiary.
3. *Law.* **a** *Patents.* Such a device or invention made or discovered before a patent granted to another for the same thing as would involve an infringement in its use if discovered after the patent. **b** In practice, the taking up of a matter for judicial hearing or action before the return day or the regular time, as in case of perishable goods, etc. *South Africa.*
4. Previous view or impression of what is to happen; instinctive prevision; expectation; foretaste; antepast; as, the *anticipation* of the joys of heaven.
The happy *anticipation* of a renewed existence in company with the spirits of the just. *Thodey.*
5. Hasty notion; intuitive preconception. "The first *anticipations* of their minds." *Locke.*
6. *Psychol.* A reaction taking place before the stimulus upon which it is intended to be contingent.
7. *Music.* The commencing of one or more tones of a chord with or during the chord preceding, where it forms a momentary discord.
Sometimes one or more parts of the harmony proceed prematurely to their notes in the next chord, while the others remain. This effect is known as an *anticipation*. *E. Prout.*

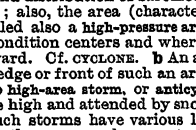
Anticipation, 7.

8. *Rhet* Prolepsis.
Syn.—Preoccupation, preclusion; prelibation; expectation, foresight, forethought.

anticipations of experience, *Kantianism*, the a priori principles which determine empirical experience; esp., the principle or knowledge that every sensation must have intensive magnitude, or degree.—**anticipation of life.** *Life Insurance.* See MORTALITY TABLE.

an-tic'i-pa-tive (ăn-tĭs'ĭ-pā-tĭv), *a.* Anticipating, or containing anticipation.—**an-tic'i-pa-tive-ly**, *adv.*

an-tic'i-pa-to-ry (-pā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Forecasting; of the nature of anticipation.—**an-tic'i-pa-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*
Here is an *anticipatory* glance of what was to be *J C Sharp.*

an'ti-civ'ic (ăn'tĭ-sĭv'ĭk), *a.* Opposed to citizenship, esp. that of the theories of the French Revolutionists (1789).—**an'ti-civ'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

an'ti-clas'tic (-klăs'tĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] Having opposite curvatures at a given point, that is, curved convexly along a longitudinal plane section and concavely along the perpendicular section, as the surface of a saddle; —opposed to *synclastic.*
anticlastic, *or* hyperbolic, curvature, *Math.*, curvature of a saddle-shaped surface, where the tangent plane cuts it in four real directions, or the indicatrix is an hyperbola.

an'ti-cler'i-cal (-klĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Opposed to the clergy or clericalism; esp., in European politics, opposed to the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy in public affairs.

an'ti-cli'max (-klī'măks), *n.* *Rhet.* A sentence or passage in which the ideas fall off in dignity, or become less important and striking, at the close; — the opposite of *climax.* It produces a ridiculous effect. Example:
Next comes Dalhousie, the great god of war,
Lieutenant-colonel to the Earl of Mar.

an'ti-cli'nal (ăn'tĭ-klī'năl), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. κλίνειν to incline.] **1.** Of or pert. to inclination in opposite directions; specif., *Geol.*, of or pert. to an anticline. Cf. SYNCLINAL.
2. *Bot.* Cutting the circumference of an organ at right angles; radial.
anticlinal axis *or* **line**, *Geol.*, the line from which strata dip in opposite directions, as from the ridge of a roof or the top of a fold.—**a. vertebra**, *Zool.*, in many animals one of the dorsal vertebræ that has an upright spine toward which the spines of the neighboring vertebræ are inclined.
—**a. valley**, *Geol.*, a valley excavated in the axial portion of an anticlinal fold.

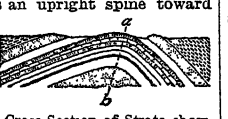
Cross Section of Strata showing Anticline *a b* Position of Axial Plane.

an'ti-cline (ăn'tĭ-klīn), *n.* **1.** *Geol.* A fold or arch of rock strata, dipping in opposite directions from an axis.
2. *Bot.* An anticlinal wall.

an'ti-cli-no'ri-um (-klī-nō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ă). [NL.; *anti-* + Gr. κλίνειν to incline + ὄρος mountain.] *Geol.* A series of anticlines and synclines, so grouped that, taken together, they have the general outline of an arch,—opposed to *synclinorium.*

Anticlinorium.

an'tic-ly (ăn'tĭk-lĭ), *adv.* Oddly; grotesquely.

an'ti-co-her'er (ăn'tĭ-kō-hēr'ĕr), *n.* *Wireless Teleg.* A device, one form of which consists of a scratched deposit of silver on glass, used in connection with the receiving apparatus for reading wireless signals. The electric waves falling on this contrivance increase its resistance several times. The anticoherer can be used in conjunction with a telephone. Cf. COHERER; see WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

an'ti-cor (ăn'tĭ-kōr; -kôr), *n.* [*anti-* + L. *cor* heart.] *Far.* A dangerous inflammatory swelling of the chest, just opposite the heart, in domestic animals.

Anti-corn-law League. A league formed at Manchester, England, in 1839, under the leadership of Richard Cobden to work for the repeal of the Corn Laws. After their repeal in 1846 the league dissolved See CORN LAW.

an'ti-cor-ro'sion (-kŏ-rō'zhŭn), *n.* A preventive to corrosion, as anticorrosive paint.

an'ti-cor-ro'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Preventing corrosion.—*n.* An anticorrosive substance.

an-tĭ'cous (ăn-tĭ'kŭs), *a.* [L. *anticus* in front, foremost, fr. *ante* before.] *Bot.* **a** Facing toward the axis of the flower, as the introrse anthers of the water lily. **b** Turned away from the axis; facing anteriorly. *Rare.*

an'ti-cy'clone (ăn'tĭ-sī'klōn), *n.* *Meteor.* **a** A condition of the atmosphere opposite in character, as regards direction of the wind and distribution of barometric pressure, to that of a cyclone; also, the area (characterized by high pressure, and called also a **high-pressure area**, or simply a **high**) where this condition centers and where winds are blowing spirally outward. Cf. CYCLONE. **b** An atmospheric disturbance on the edge or front of such an area of high pressure; —called also **high-area storm**, or **anticyclonic storm**. When the winds are high and attended by snow and freezing temperatures, such storms have various local names, as *blizzard, wet norther, purga, buran*, etc.—**an'ti-cy-clon'ic** (-sī-klŏn'ĭk), *a.*—**an'ti-cy-clon'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

an'ti-de-mo'ni-ac (-dē-mō'nĭ-ăk), *a.* [*anti-* + *demoniac.*] Operative against demons.—*n.* Anything antidemoniac.

an'ti-di'a-be'tin (-dī'ă-bē'tĭn), *n.* *Med.* A mixture of saccharin and mannite used instead of sugar in diabetes.

An'ti-dic'o-ma'ri-an (-dĭk'ŏ-mā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [Gr. ἀντίδικος adversary + Μαρία Mary.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of an heretical sect in Arabia (4th century) which denied the perpetual virginity of Mary.

an'ti-din'ic (-dĭn'ĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. δῖνος a whirling.] *Med.* Relieving or preventing vertigo.

an'ti-diph'the-rin (-dĭf'thē-rĭn), *n.* *Med.* An antidiphtheritic liquid obtained from diphtheria-bacillus cultures.

an'ti-diph'the-rit'ic (-dĭf'thē-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Destructive to, or hindering the growth of, diphtheria bacilli.—*n.* An antidiphtheritic agent.

an'ti-dot'al (ăn'tĭ-dōt'ăl; ăn'tĭ-dō'tăl), *a.* Acting as, or of the nature of, an antidote; alexipharmic.—**an'ti-dot'al-ly**, *adv.*

an'ti-do'ta-ry (-dō'tă-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *antidotarius* a dealer in antidotes or a book describing antidotes: cf. F. *antidotaire.*] Antidotal.—*n.* An antidote, or a book of antidotes; also, one that gives antidotes. *Obs. or R.*

an'ti-dote (ăn'tĭ-dōt), *n.* [L. *antidotum*, Gr. ἀντίδοτον (sc. *φάρμακον*), fr. ἀντίδοτος given against; ἀντι against + δίδόναι to give: cf. F. *antidote.* See DOSE, *n.*] **1.** A remedy to counteract the effects of poison;—used with *against, for*, or *to*; as, an *antidote* against, for, or to, poison.
2. Whatever tends to prevent mischievous effects, or to counteract evil that something else might produce.
Syn.—Remedy, counteractive, preventive, mithridate.

an'ti-dote (ăn'tĭ-dōt), *v. t.*; AN'TI-DOT'ED (-dōt'ĕd), AN'TI-DOT'ING (-ĭng). **1.** To counteract or neutralize by giving or taking an antidote.
Nor could Alexander himself . . . *antidote* . . . the poisonous draft, when it had once got into his veins *South.*
2. To fortify or preserve by an antidote.

an'ti-dot'ism (ăn'tĭ-dōt'ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* **a** Antagonism of drugs. **b** The giving of antidotes.

an-tid'ro-mous (ăn-tĭd'rŏ-mŭs), *a.* [*anti-* + *-dromous.*] *Bot.* Having the course of a spiral reversed; heterodromous; as, *antidromous* torsion of a vine.—**an-tid'ro-my** (-mĭ), *n.*

an'ti-e-met'ic (ăn'tĭ-ē-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + *emetic.*] *Med.* Checking or allaying vomiting.—*n.* An antiemetic agent.

an'ti-en'zyme (ăn'tĭ-ĕn'zīm), *n.* *Chem.* Any substance acting antagonistically toward an enzyme.

an'ti-fed'er-al-ist (-fĕd'ĕr-ăl-ĭst), *n.* One of a party opposed to a federative government: specif. [*cap.*], a member of the party, led by Thomas Jefferson, which opposed the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.—**an'ti-fed'er-al**, *a.*—**an'ti-fed'er-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

an'ti-fer'ment (-fûr'mĕnt), *n.* Any substance capable of checking or preventing fermentation.—**an'ti-fer-ment'a-tive** (-fĕr-mĕnt'ă-tĭv), *a. & n.*

an'ti-fric'tion (-frĭk'shŭn), *n.* Something to lessen friction; antiattrition.—*a.* Tending to lessen friction.
antifriction curve, the tractrix or involute of the catenary. It is used as the generating curve for Schiele's pivot.—**a. metal**, any alloy used in bearings, etc., with a view to lessening friction. Copper, tin, lead, antimony, and zinc are the metals most used in such alloys. See BABBITT METAL.—**a. wheels**, *Mach.*, wheels turning freely on small pivots, and sustaining the pivot or journal of a revolving shaft, to relieve it of friction; —called also *friction wheels.*

Antifriction Wheels.

an'ti-ga-lac'tic (-gă-lăk'tĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. γάλα, -λακτος, milk.] **1.** Causing a diminution or a suppression of the secretion of milk.
2. *Astron.* Situated near the poles of the Milky Way.

an'ti-Gal'lic (-găl'ĭk) } *a.* Opposed to what is Gallic or French; sometimes, specif., opposed to certain antipapal views of the early Gallican church; ultramontane.—**an'ti-Gal'li-can**, *n.*—**an'ti-Gal'li-can-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

an'ti-god' (-gŏd'), *n.* One opposed to God, as a rival deity.

An-tig'o-ne (ăn-tĭg'ŏ-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀντιγόνη.] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta, typical of the faithfulness and heroism in the Greek ideal of noble womanhood. In Sophocles's "Œdipus at Colonus" she accompanies her blinded father to Attica, where she remains with him until his death. In the "Antigone" she buries the body of her brother Polynices in violation of the command of her uncle, Creon, who sentences her to burial alive. She hangs herself in the tomb. In the (lost) "Antigone" written by Euripides, she is saved by, and married to, her lover Hæmon, Creon's son, with the aid of Dionysus. In Sophocles's play Hæmon kills himself in the tomb of Antigone. Cf. (Œdipus, Isemene, Polynices.

An-tig'o-non (-nŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀντι- like + γόνυ knee;—so called from the geniculate stems.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical polygonaceous herbs, climbing by tendrils, having apetalous flowers with brightly colored petaloid sepals. *A. leptopus* is the mountain rose

an-tig'o-rite (-rīt), *n.* [From the Valle d' *Antigorio*, Piedmont.] *Min.* A brownish green lamellar variety of serpentine. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 2.62.

an'ti-gug'gler (ăn'tĭ-gŭg'lẽr), *n.* [*anti-* + *guggle* or *gurgle.*] A crooked tube for introducing air into a bottle to prevent gurgling or disturbing the sediment in pouring liquid.

an'ti-hæ'mo-lyt'ic, -he'mo-lyt'ic (-hē'mŏ-lĭt'ĭk; -hĕm'ŏ-), *a.* [*anti-* + *hæmo-* + *lytic.*] *Med.* Preventing destruction of the blood or its corpuscles.

an'ti-he'lix (-hē'lĭks), *n.* *Anat.* The curved elevation of the ear cartilage, within or in front of the helix. See EAR.

an'ti-hem'or-rhag'ic (-hĕm'ŏ-răj'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Tending to stop hemorrhage.—*n.* A remedy for hemorrhage.

an'ti-hy-drop'ic (-hī-drŏp'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Relieving dropsy.—*n.* A remedy for dropsy.

an'ti-hy'dro-pin (-hī'drŏ-pĭn), *n.* *Med.* A diuretic obtained from cockroaches, used as an antihydropic.

an'ti-hyp-not'ic (-hĭp-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Tending to prevent sleep.—*n.* An antihypnotic agent.

an'ti-ic-ter'ic (-ĭk-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Good against jaundice.—*n.* A remedy for jaundice.

an'ti-im-pe'ri-al-ism (-ĭm-pē'rĭ-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Opposition to imperialism;—applied specif., in the United States, after the Spanish-American war (1898) to the attitude or principles of those opposing territorial expansion; in England, of those, often called *Little Englanders*, opposing the exten-

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2. *pl.* Inhabitants of opposite hemispheres or antipodes.
an'ti-church', *a.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-church'i-an, *n. & a.* See ANTI- b.
an-tic'i-pat-a-ble (ăn-tĭs'ĭ-pāt-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
an-tic'i-pate (-pāt), *p. a.* [L. *anticipatus*, p. p.] Anticipated. *Obs.*—**an-tic'i-pate-ly**, *adv. Obs.*
an-tic'i-pa-tiv. Anticipative. *Ref. Sp* [anticipates.
an-tic'i-pa'tor, *n.* One who
an't-cize (ăn'tĭ-sīz), *v. i.* To play antics. *Rare. Browning.*
an'tick, *a. & n.* † ANTIC, ANTIQUE.
an'ti-clas'si-cist, *n.* See ANTI- b.
An'ti-cle'a (ăn'tĭ-klē'ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀντικλεία.] *Class. Lep.* The daughter of Autolycus, wife of Laërtes, and mother of Odysseus (Ulysses).
an'ti-cler'gy, *n.* See ANTI- a.
an'ti-cli'nal, *n. Geol.* = ANTICLINE.
an'ti-clog'ging, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an'tic-mask', *n.* An antimask.
an'tic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
an'ti-cog'i-ta-tive (ăn'tĭ-kŏj'ĭ-tă-tĭv), *a.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-col'ic, *a. & n.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-com'bi-na'tion, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-com'et, *n.* See ANTI- a.
an'ti-com'ment, *n.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-com-mer'cial, *a.* See ANTI- b.
‖ **an-ti'co-mo-der'no** (ăn-tē'kō-mō-dĕr'nō), *a.* [It.] Lit., anti-modern; —generally used satirically. *Rare.*
an'ti-con-sti-tu'tion-al, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-con-ta'gion, *a.* See ANTI- b.—**an'ti-con-ta'gious**, *a.*
an'ti-con-vul'sive, *a. & n.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-corn', *a.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-cor'set, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-co'sine, *n.* See INVERSE TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTIONS.
an'ti-coun'cil, *n.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-court', *a.* See ANTI- b.—**an'ti-court'ier**, *n.*
an'ti-cov'e-nant-er, *n.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-cre-a'tion, *n.* See ANTI- c.
an'ti-cre-a'tor, *n.* See ANTI- a.
an'ti-creep'er, *n. Railway Construction.* A device, as a clip, to prevent creeping of rails.—**an'ti-creep'ing**, *a.*
an'ti-crist. † ANTICHRIST.
an'ti-crit'ic, *n.* See ANTI- a.
an'ti-cri-tique', *n.* See ANTI- c.
an'ti-croch'et, *n. Zoöl.* See CROCHET, *n.*
an'ti-cryp'tic, *a.* [See ANTI-; CRYPTIC.] *Zoöl.* Designating protective coloration imitative of the animal's surroundings, in order that it may be less conspicuous to its prey.
an-tĭ'cum (ăn-tĭ'kŭm), *n.* [Neut. of L. *anticus* in front.] = PRONAOS. [Anterior.
‖ **an-tĭ'cus** (-kŭs), *a.* [L.] *Anat.*
an'ti-Cy-ril'li-an, *a.* Opposed to Cyril; — applied specif. to the Nestorians in the early church.
an'ti-dac'tyl, *n.* [L. *antidactylus*, fr. Gr. ἀντίδακτυλος.] A reversed dactyl; an anapæst.
an'ti-danc'ing, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-Dar-win'i-an, *a.* See ANTI- b.—**an'ti-Dar'win-ism**, *n.*
an'ti-dec'a-logue, *n.* See ANTI- c.
an'ti-de'i-ty, *n.* See ANTI- a.
an'ti-dem'o-crat'ic, -crat'i-cal, *a.* See ANTI- b.
An'ti-dic'o-ma'ri-an-ite, *n.* = ANTIDICOMARIAN.
an'ti-di-vine', *a.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-di-vi'sion (-dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Logical dichotomy. *Obs.*
an'ti-do-mes'tic, *a.* See ANTI- b.
An'ti-dor'cas (ăn'tĭ-dôr'kăs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀντί- like + δορκάς gazelle.] *Zoöl.* A genus of antelopes including only the springbuck. See SPRINGBUCK
an'ti-do'ron (-dŏ'rŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DORA (-ră). [LL., fr. LGr. ἀντίδωρον, lit., gift instead] *Eccl.* = EULOGIA 6.
an'ti-do-ta'ri-um (-dō-tā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ă). [NL.] = ANTIDOTARY.
antidote lily. A Polynesian amaryllidaceous plant (*Crinum asiaticum*), or its large white flower. The juice of its bulb is used as an emetic and an antidote to various poisons.
an'ti-dot'i-cal (-dĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Antidotal.—**-dot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
‖ **an'ti-Drey'fu'sard'** (ăn'tē-drā'fu'zar'; *E.* ăn'tĭ-drā'fū-zärd'), *n.* [F.] See ANTI- b.
an-tid'ro-mal (ăn-tĭd'rŏ-măl), *a. Bot.* Antidromous.
an'ti-duke', *n.* See ANTI- a.
an'ti-dy-nam'ic, *a.* [See ANTI-; DYNAMIC.] *Med.* Weakening.
an'ti-dys'en-ter'ic, *a. & n.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-dys-u'ric, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-ec-cle'si-as'ti-cal, *a.* See ANTI- b. [b.
an'ti-ed'u-ca'tion, *a.* See ANTI-
an'ti-em'pe-ror, *n.* See ANTI- a.
an'tient, an'tient-ry. Var. of ANCIENT, ANCIENTRY. *Obs. or Archaic.*
an'ti-eph'i-al'tic. Var. of ANTEPHIALTIC
an'ti-ep'i-lep'tic. Var of ANTEPILEPTIC
an'ti-e-pis'co-pal, *a.*, **an'ti-e-pis'co-pist**, *n* See ANTI- b
an'ti-eth'nic, *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. ἐθνικός gentile] Opposed to what is gentile. *Rare.*
an'ti-e'van-gel'i-cal, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-ex-treme', *n.* See ANTI- c
an'ti-fa-çade', *n.* See ANTI- b
an'ti-fac'tion, *n.* See ANTI- c.
an'ti-fa-nat'ic, *n.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-fat', *a. & n.* See ANTI- b
an'ti-fe'brile (-fē'brĭl; -frĭl), *a. & n. Med.* Febrifuge.
an'ti-fe'brine (-fē'brĭn; -frĭn), *n.* Also -in. Acetanilide.
an'ti-fel'on, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-fel'o-ny, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-feu'dal, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-fire', *n.* See ANTI- c.
an'ti-flat'u-lent, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an-tif'o-ny. Antiphony. *Ref. Sp.*
an'ti-for'eign (-fôr'ĭn), *a.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-foul'ing, *a.* Preventive of fouling or clogging.—**an'ti-foul'er**, *n.* [*Sp.*
an-tif'ra-sis. Antiphrasis. *Ref.*
an'ti-freez'ing, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-frost', *a.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-Ger'man, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-gram-mat'i-cal, *a.* See ANTI- c
an'ti-graph (ăn'tĭ-grăf), *n* [Gr. ἀντιγραφή a transcribing.] 1. A copy or transcript.
2. An instrument for drawing curves in reverse about an axis.
an-tig'ra-phy (ăn-tĭg'ra-fĭ), *n.* Art or process of making antigraphs or copies.
an'ti-gro'ç-los (-grō'p'-lŏs; -lōz), *n., pl. & sing.* [Cf *anti-*, Gr γγρός wet, and πηλός clay, mud.] A kind of spatterdashes or boots for wet weather.
an'ti-hec'tic, *a.* See ANTI- b
an'ti-hem'o-lyt'ic. Var. of ANTHÆMOLYTIC
an'ti-he'ro, *n.* See ANTI- c.
an'ti-hi-drot'ic. Var. of ANHIDROTIC.
an'ti-hunt'ing, *a.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-hy'dro-pho'bic, *a* See ANTI- b. [b.
an'ti-hy'gi-en'ic, *a.* See ANTI-
an'ti-hy'lo-ist, *n* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-hyp'o-chon'dri-ac, *a. & n.* See ANTI- b.
an'ti-hy-poph'o-ra (-hĭ-pŏf'ŏ-rā). Var. of ANTHYPOPHORA.
an'ti-hys-ter'ic, *a. & n.* See ANTI- b.

sion of the empire and the closer relation of its parts, esp. in matters of commerce and imperial defense. See IMPERIALISM. — **an'ti--im-pe'ri-al-ist** (ăn'tĭ-ĭm-pē'rĭ-ăl-ĭst), *n.* — **an'ti--im-pe'ri-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

an'ti--Jac'o-bin (-jăk'ō-bĭn), *a.* Opposed to the Jacobins; hence, opposed to democratic principles. — *n.* One opposed to the Jacobins. — **an'ti--Jac'o-bin-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

an'ti-lap-sa'ri-an (-lăp-sā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [*anti-* + L. *lapsus* fall.] One who disbelieves in the Fall of Man.

an'ti--Le-comp'ton (-lē-kŏmp'tŭn), *a. U. S. Hist.* Opposed to the admission of Kansas as a State under the proslavery constitution framed at Lecompton, Kansas, 1857.

an'ti-le-gom'e-na (-lē-gŏm'ē-nă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀντί* against + *λέγειν* to speak; part. pass. *λεγόμενος*.] Those books of the New Testament whose canonicity was for a time in dispute, hence often called deuterocanonical (which see); — opposed to *homologoumena*.

an'ti-lep'sis (-lĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *anti-* + Gr. *λῆψις* a seizing.] *Med.* Treatment of disease by revulsion or derivation. — **an'ti-lep'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

an'ti-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *a. Med.* Preventive or destructive of urinary calculi. — *n.* An antilithic agent.

An'til-le'an (ăn'tĭ-lē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Antilles; — sometimes applied to all the West Indies except the Bahamas. — *n.* A native of the Antilles.

Antillean subregion, *Biogeog.*, a subdivision of the Neotropical region including the Greater and Lesser Antilles.

An-til'o-chus (ăn-tĭl'ō-kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀντίλοχος*.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Nestor and friend of Achilles, to whom he broke the news of Patroclus's death. He was killed by Memnon, and avenged by Achilles.

an'ti-le'mic, -le'mic (ăn'tĭ-lē'mĭk), *n. Med.* A remedy against the plague.

an'ti-log'a-rithm (-lŏg'ă-rĭth'm), *n. Math.* The number corresponding to a logarithm, rarely, the complement of a given logarithm; also, the logarithmic cosine corresponding to a given logarithmic sine. — **an'ti-log'a-rith'mic** (-rĭth'mĭk; -rĭth'mĭk), *a.*

an-til'o-gous (ăn-tĭl'ō-gŭs), *a.* Of the contrary name or character; — opposed to *analogous*.

antilogous pole, *Pyroelect.*, that pole of a crystal which becomes negatively electrified when heated.

an-til'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. *ἀντιλογία*, fr. *ἀντίλογος* contradictory; *ἀντί* against + *λέγειν* to speak.] A contradiction in terms or ideas.

An-til'o-pe (ăn-tĭl'ō-pē), *n.* **1.** [*l. c.*] (*pron.* ăn'tĭ-lōp) Obs. form of ANTELOPE.

2. *Zoöl.* A genus of antelopes, in recent usage limited to the sasin. See SASIN, *Illust.*

an'ti-ly'sin (ăn'tĭ-lĭ'sĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A substance antagonistic to a lysin, serving to protect the cells from the attacks of the lysin. See ANTIBODY, SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

an-til'y-sis (ăn-tĭl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *anti-* + *-lysis*.] *Med.* The action of an antilysin. — **an'ti-lyt'ic** (ăn'tĭ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

an'ti-lys'sic (ăn'tĭ-lĭs'ĭk), *a. & n.* [*anti-* + Gr. *λύσσα* rage, madness.] Preventive of hydrophobia; antihydrophobic.

an'ti-ma-cas'sar (-mă-kăs'ăr), *n.* A cover to protect the back or arms of a chair, sofa, etc., from macassar or other oil from the hair; a tidy.

an'ti-mask', -masque' (ăn'tĭ-măsk'), *n.* A grotesque interlude, between the parts of a mask. *Bacon.* — **an'ti-mask'er, -mas'quer** (-mās'kĕr), *n.*

an'ti-me-phit'ic (-mē-fĭt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Destructive of mephitic gases. — *n.* A remedy against mephitic gases.

an'ti-mere (ăn'tĭ-mēr), *n.* [*anti-* + *-mere*.] *Zoöl.* One of opposite corresponding parts symmetrical with respect to the main axis, as the halves of bilaterally symmetrical animals or parts; — distinguished from *metamere*. — **an'ti-mer'ic** (-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* — **an-tim'er-ism** (ăn-tĭm'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.*

an'ti-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *a. Eccl.* Opposed to foreign missions. — **Antimission Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.*

an'ti-mo-nar'chic (ăn'tĭ-mō-năr'kĭk) } *a.* Opposed to mo-
an'ti-mo-nar'chi-cal (-mō-năr'kĭ-kăl) } narchical government. — **an'ti-mo-nar'chi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an'ti-mon'arch-ist (-mŏn'ăr-kĭst), *n.* One opposed to monarchical government.

an'ti-mo-nate' (ăn'tĭ-mō-nāt'), *n.* A salt of antimonic acid.

an'ti-mo'ni-al (-mō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to antimony; containing antimony. — *n. Pharm.* A preparation or medicine containing antimony.

antimonial powder, *Pharm.*, a powder consisting of one part oxide of antimony and two parts phosphate of calcium. It is a diaphoretic, emetic, and cathartic; — also called *James's powder*. — **a. vermilion.** = ANTIMONY VERMILION.

an'ti-mo'ni-at'ed (ăn'tĭ-mō'nĭ-āt'ĕd), *p. a.* Combined or prepared with antimony; as, *antimoniated* tartar.

an'ti-mon'ic (-mŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, antimony; — said of those compounds in which antimony is pentavalent.

antimonic acid, any of three acids derived from antimonic oxide (Sb_2O_5) and distinguished, as in the case of the phosphoric acids, as *orthoantimonic acid* (H_3SbO_4), *metantimonic acid* ($HSbO_3$) and *pyroantimonic acid* ($H_4Sb_2O_7$); specif., the ortho acid. According to a less proper, but still common, usage the acid $HSbO_3$ is called specif. *antimonic acid*, and the acid $H_4Sb_2O_7$, *metantimonic acid*, thus causing some confusion. All three acids are obtainable in the free state as white powders. — **a. anhydride**, antimony pentoxide. — **a. chloride**, antimony pentachloride.

an'ti-mo-nide (ăn'tĭ-mō-nĭd; -nĭd), *n.* Also **-nid.** *Chem.* A binary compound of which antimony is one constituent.

an'ti-mo'ni-ous (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, antimony; — said of those compounds in which antimony is trivalent.

antimonious acid, the acid H_3SbO_3, obtained as a white precipitate by treating tartar emetic with dilute sulphuric acid; also, the acid $HSbO_2$, obtained from the former as a white powder by loss of water, and distinguished as *meta-antimonious acid*. — **a. anhydride**, antimony trioxide. — **a. chloride**, antimony trichloride.

an'ti-mo-nite' (ăn'tĭ-mō-nīt'), *n.* **a** *Chem.* A salt of antimonious acid. **b** *Min.* Stibnite.

an'ti-mo'ni-u-ret'ed } (-mō'nĭ-ū-rĕt'ĕd; -mō-nĭ'ū-rĕt'ĕd),
an'ti-mo'ni-u-ret'ted } *a. Chem.* Combined with or containing antimony; as, *antimoniureted* hydrogen, or stibine.

an'ti-mon-soon' (-mŏn-sōōn'), *n. Meteor.* The upper, contrary-moving, current of the atmosphere over a monsoon.

an'ti-mo-ny (ăn'tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [LL. *antimonium*, of unknown origin.] **1.** Orig., the mineral stibnite. See STIBNITE.

2. An element of metallic appearance and crystalline structure, tin-white in color, hard and brittle. Symbol *Sb* (*Stibium*); at. wt., 120 2. Antimony occurs in the free state, also in the minerals stibnite, kermesite, valentinite, senarmontite, etc., and in the ores of lead and other metals. Metallic antimony has been known since the 15th century. It is prepared chiefly from its sulphide stibnite, by roasting and reducing with charcoal or by reducing directly with iron in crucibles. Melting point 630° C. (1166° F.); Sp. gr., 6.715. Weight per cu. ft. 419.2 lbs. Its principal use is as a constituent of alloys, as type metal, to which it imparts hardness and the property of expanding on solidification. Chemically, antimony is classed sometimes as a metal, sometimes as a nonmetal. Its prominent valences are three and five, and it is placed with nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, etc., in the periodic system. Compounds of antimony are used in medicine and the arts. See below.

an'ti-mo-nyl' (ăn'tĭ-mō-nĭl'), *n.* [*antimony* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, SbO, composed of antimony and oxygen. It forms a series of salts, of which the best known is

antimonyl potassium tartrate, or tartar emetic.

antimony ocher. Native antimony oxide, esp. cervantite.

antimony pentachloride. *Chem.* A compound, $SbCl_5$, obtained by the direct union of antimony and chlorine as a colorless fuming liquid which combines with water to form the crystalline hydrates $SbCl_5{\cdot}H_2O$, $SbCl_5{\cdot}4H_2O$.

antimony pentoxide. *Chem.* A compound, Sb_2O_5, obtained as a pale yellow amorphous powder by heating antimonic acid.

antimony rubber. An elastic durable red variety of vulcanized caoutchouc. It contains antimony sulphide.

antimony trichloride. *Chem.* A compound, $SbCl_3$, obtained as a soft, white, fuming crystalline mass by dissolving antimony trisulphide in hydrochloric acid and distilling; — called also *butter of antimony*.

antimony trioxide. *Chem.* A compound, Sb_2O_3 or Sb_4O_6, formed as a white powder when antimony burns or when antimonious acid is carefully heated, and occurring native as valentinite and senarmontite.

antimony trisulphide. *Chem.* A compound, Sb_2S_3, occurring native as stibnite, and obtained as an orange-red precipitate by passing hydrogen sulphide into a solution of antimony trichloride.

antimony vermilion. A fine vermilion pigment prepared by treating antimony chloride or tartar emetic with a thiosulphate, in solution.

antimony white. Antimony trioxide, Sb_2O_3.

an'ti-ne-phrit'ic (-nē-frĭt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Counteracting diseases of the kidneys. — *n.* An antinephritic remedy.

an'ti-neu-ral'gic (-nū-răl'jĭk), *a. Med.* Relieving neuralgia. — *n.* A remedy for neuralgia.

an'ti-node' (ăn'tĭ-nōd'), *n. Physics.* That point of a vibrating body which lies midway between two adjacent nodes.

an'ti-no'mi-an (ăn'tĭ-nō'mĭ-ăn), *a.* [See ANTINOMY.] Of or pertaining to the antinomians; opposed to the doctrine that the moral law is obligatory.

an'ti-no'mi-an (ăn'tĭ-nō'mĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* One who maintains that, under the gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no use or obligation, on the ground that faith alone is necessary to salvation. The term was applied to John Agricola and his followers, with whom the doctrine was rather a theory of salvation than a rule of ethics; but the term has been applied to others actually or supposedly justifying immoral practices by such a theory, as certain Gnostics of the 2d and 3d centuries A. D., the Davidists, Familists, etc. — **an'ti-no'mi-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

an-tin'o-my (ăn-tĭn'ō-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [L. *antinomia*, Gr. *ἀντινομία*; *ἀντί* against + *νόμος* law.] **1.** Opposition of one law or rule to another law or rule.

Different commentators have deduced from it the very opposite doctrines. In some instances this apparent *antinomy* is doubtful. *De Quincey.*

A brooding, analytic, modern mind, conscious of the awful *antinomies* of existence, yet hanging on to a shred of hope, courageous in the face of an apparently heartless fate. *R. Burton.*

2. An opposing law or rule of any kind.

As it were by his own *antinomy*, or counterstatute. *Milton.*

3. *Metaph.* A contradiction between two principles each of which is taken to be true, or between inferences correctly drawn from such principles. A genuine antinomy does not involve any logical fallacy. Kant held that natural antinomies ensue when reason endeavors to apply the categories of the understanding, suitable to empirical experience, to the transcendental and absolute. He distinguishes: first, the antinomy of the conceptions of a finite and an infinite world in space and time; second, of the divisibility and indivisibility of matter; third, of freedom and necessity; fourth, of the existence or nonexistence of a necessary being, or God.

an'ti-non'nin (ăn'tĭ-nŏn'ĭn), *n.* A yellowish poisonous substance derived from cresol, used as a fungicide.

An-tin'o-us (ăn-tĭn'ō-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀντίνοος*.] **1.** A beautiful youth born at Claudiopolis in Bithynia, the favorite of Hadrian, who enrolled him among the gods after he was drowned in the Nile, A. D. 122.

He was just turned of eighteen, light and lithe of form, and graceful as a young *Antinous*. *Irving.*

2. *Astron.* Formerly, a northern galactic constellation, now merged in Aquila.

An'ti-o'chi-an (ăn'tĭ-ō'kĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Antioch, esp. of Antioch in Syria or in Pisidia.

2. An adherent of the Antiochian church or school.

An'ti-o'chi-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Antiochus of Ascalon, an eclectic of the New Academy and a teacher of Cicero.

2. Of or pert. to Antioch, esp. Antioch in Syria, or the Seleucidan kings of Syria, who usually bore the name Antiochus.

Antiochian era. See ERA. — **A. school**, *Theol.*, the system of doctrinal views taught in the 4th and 5th centuries in Antioch in Syria, whose peculiarities consisted in the assertion of the freedom of the will, opposing Augustinianism on this point; of the conjunction of the human and divine natures in Christ, opposing the Athanasian doctrine of their union; and in interpreting the Scriptures grammatically rather than allegorically, as the Alexandrian school did. — **A. text.** See TEXT.

an'ti-o'don-tal'gic (-ō'dŏn-tăl'jĭk), *a. Med.* Efficacious in curing toothache. — *n.* A remedy for toothache.

An-ti'o-pe (ăn-tī'ō-pē), *n.* [Gr. *Ἀντιόπη*.] *Gr Myth.* **1.** A Theban princess carried off by Epopeus, king of Sicyon, and rescued by her uncle Lycus. She became mother of **Amphion** and **Zethus**, who were left to be brought up by herdsmen. Married by Dirce, the wife of Lycus, she fled and unknowingly took refuge with her sons. Dirce ordered the young men to tie her to the horns of a wild bull, but, discovering that Antiope was their mother, they so treated Dirce instead.

2. An Amazon, mother of Hippolytus, by Theseus.

An'ti-pæ'do-bap'tist, *or* **-pe'do-bap'tist** (ăn'tĭ-pē'dō-băp'tĭst), *n.* [*anti-* + *pædobaptist*.] One of a sect of Anabaptists in Switzerland and Southern Germany originating about 1523, led by Balthazar Hubmaier. — **An'ti-pæ'do-bap'tism,** *or* **-pe'do-bap'tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

an'ti-par'a-be'ma (-păr'ă-bē'mă), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BEMATA (-tă). *Arch.* Either of the two chapels opposite the parabemata.

an'ti-par'al-lel (-păr'ă-lĕl), *a.* **1.** Running parallel in a contrary direction.

2. *Geom.* Having the relative position of two straight lines (or planes) which form with a third straight line angles equal but of opposite sense, as the oblique sides of an isosceles trapezoid. — *n.* Either of two such straight lines or planes.

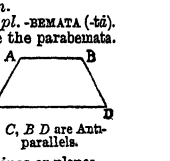

A C, B D are Antiparallels.

an'ti-par'al-lel'o-gram (-lĕl'ō-grăm), *n. Geom.* A quadrilateral having two sides parallel and two antiparallel.

an'ti-par'a-lyt'ic (-păr'ă-lĭt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Remedial or preventive of paralysis. — *n.* A medicine for paralysis.

an'ti-par'a-sit'ic (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* Destroying, or hindering the growth of, parasites. — *n.* An antiparasitic agent.

an'ti-in'crus-ta'tor (-ĭn'krŭs-tā'tĕr), *n.* Any substance for preventing scale in steam boilers; a boiler compound.

an'ti-Jes'u-it, *n.* See ANTI- b

an'ti-Ju-da'ic, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-kath'ode. Var. of ANTICATHODE.

an'tike. † ANTIC, ANTIQUE.

an'ti-king', *n.* See ANTI- a.

an'ti-la'bor-ist, *n.* One opposed to labor organizations.

an'ti-league', *n.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-lev'el-ing, -lev'el-ling, *a.* See ANTI- b. [nŭs). *Bib.*

An'ti-lib'a-nus (ăn'tĭ-lĭb'ă-

an'ti-li-bra'tion (-lĭ-brā'shŭn). *n.* A balancing; counterpoising. *Rare. De Quincey.*

an'ti-liq'uor, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-li-tur'gi-cal, *a.* See ANTI-.

an'ti-lo'bi-um (ăn'tĭ-lō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀντιλόβιον*.] *Anat.* The tragus.

An'ti-lo-ca'prā (ăn'tĭ-lō-kā'-prā), *n.* [NL.; *Antilope* + L. *capra* she goat.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ruminants, constituting a separate family, **An'ti-lo-cap'ri-dæ** (-kăp'rĭ-dē), including only the pronghorn.

an'ti-log'ic, *n.* False or spurious logic. See ERISTIC, 2 — **an'ti-log'i-cal** (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

An'ti-lo-pi'næ (ăn'tĭ-lō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See ANTELOPE.

an-til'o-pine (ăn-tĭl'ō-pĭn; -pīn). Var. of ANTELOPINE.

an-til'o-quist (-kwĭst), *n.* A contradicter. *Obs.*

an-til'o-quy (-kwĭ), *n.* [*anti-* + L *loqui* to speak.] Contradiction. *Obs.*

an'ti-lot'ter-y, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-lu-et'ic, *a. & n.* Antisyphilitic.

an'ti-lynch'ing, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-ma-chine', *a.* See ANTI- b; MACHINE, 7.

an'ti-mag'is-trat'i-cal (-măj'ĭs-trăt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*anti-* + *magistrate*.] Opposed to the office or authority of magistrates. *Obs.*

an'ti-ma-la'ri-al, *a.* See ANTI- b

an'ti-Mal-thu'sian, *a.* See ANTI- b.

An'ti-ma'ri-an, *n.* [*anti-* + Gr. *Μαρία* Mary.] *Eccl. Hist.* = ANTIDICOMARIAN.

an'ti-mar'tyr, *n.* See ANTI- a.

An'ti-mas'son, *n.* One opposed to Freemasonry; — applied specif. to the members of the political party which was organized as a result of the fate of William Morgan in 1826, and lasted until 1835. — **An'ti-ma'son.** **An'ti-mason'ic,** *a.* — **An'ti-ma'son-ry,** *n.* — **an'ti-masque'.** Var. of ANTIMASK. [mask. *Rare.*

an'ti-mas'quer-ade', *n.* An antimask.

an'ti-mime. † ANTHEM. [ANTI- b.

an'ti-mel'an-chol'ic, *a.* See

an'ti-men'si-um (ăn'tĭ-mĕn'sĭ-ŭm), *n*; *pl.* -SIA (-sĭ-ă). [LL. *antimensium*, fr. Gr. *ἀντί* instead of + L. *mensa* table.] In the Eastern Church, a consecrated cloth used in place of an altar, or, sometimes, in the Syrian Church, a slab of wood so used.

an'ti-merg'er (-mûr'jĕr), *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-Mes-si'ah, *n.* See ANTI- a.

an'ti-me-tab'o-le (-mē-tăb'ō-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀντιμεταβολή*.] *Rhet. Fig.* Repetition of the same words or ideas in transposed order.

an'ti-me-tath'e-sis (-mē-tăth'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀντιμετάθεσις*.] *Rhet. Fig.* Repetition in inverse order of the members of an antithesis. — **an'ti-met'a-thet'ic,** *a.*

an-tim'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντι-* like + *μέτρον* measure.] A modification of the quadrant, for measuring small angles. *Obs.*

an'ti-meth'od, *n.* See ANTI- c.

an'ti-mi'as-mat'ic, *a.* See ANTI- b. [bacterial.

an'ti-mi-crob'ic, *a. Med.* Anti-

an'ti-mil'i-ta-rism, *n.* See ANTI- b. [TI- b.

an'ti-min'is-te'ri-al, *a.* See AN-

an'ti-min'si-on (ăn'tĭ-mĭn'sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] = ANTIMENSIUM.

an'ti-mis'sion-a-ry, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-mne-mon'ic (-nē-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* Injuring the memory. — *n.* Anything injurious to memory.

an'ti-mod'el, *n.* See ANTI- c.

an'ti-mo-nar'chi-al (-mō-năr'-kĭ-ăl), *a.* Antimonarchical.

an'ti-Mon-go'li-an, *a. & n.* See ANTI- b. [NATE.

an'ti-mo'ni-ate, *n.* = ANTIMO-

an'ti-mo-nif'er-ous, *a.* See -FEROUS; ANTIMONY.

an'ti-mo'ni-um, *n.* [LL.] Antimony.

an'ti-mo'ni-u-ret (-mō'nĭ-ū-rĕt), *n.* Antimonide. *Obs or R.*

an'ti-mo-nop'o-list, *n.* See ANTI- b. — **an'ti-mo-nop'o-ly,** *n.*

an'ti-mo-nous. Var. of ANTIMONIOUS.

antimony blende. Kermesite.

antimony bloom. Valentinite.

antimony cinnabar. = ANTIMONY VERMILION.

antimony glance. Stibnite.

antimony hydride. Stibine.

antimony red. = ANTIMONY VERMILION.

antimony yellow. **a** = NAPLES YELLOW a. **b** = MÉRIMÉE'S YELLOW.

an'ti-mor'al, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-mor'al-ist, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-my-cot'ic (-mī-kŏt'ĭk), *a.* Destructive to, or antagonistic to the growth of, fungi or bacteria; specif., *Med.*, antibacterial.

an'ti-myth'ic, an'ti-myth'i-cal, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-nar-cot'ic, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-na'tion-al (-năsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* See ANTI b.

an'ti-nat'u-ral, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-Ne-braa'ka, *a. U. S. Hist.* Designating a political antislavery party started in 1854, mainly by Northern Whigs, opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which was practically nullified by the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. This party was absorbed into the Republican party.

an'ti-ne'gro, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-ne-pot'ic, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-nerv'ine (-nûr'vēn; -vĭn), *n. Pharm.* An antineuralgic drug containing salicylic acid and acetanilide. *Trade Name.*

an'ti-neu'ral, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ting-an-ting' (ăn'tĭng-ăn-tĭng'), *n.* [Tag.] An amulet or charm supposed to protect the bearer from harm. *Phil. I.*

an'ti-Ni-cæ'an, *or* **an'ti-Ni-cē'an,** *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of any sect opposed to the doctrines laid down by the first Nicene council. — **an'ti-Ni'cene,** *a.*

an-tin'i-on (ăn-tĭn'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL. See ANTI-; INION.] *Craniom.* Farthest projection of the forehead, opposite to the inion. — **an-tin'i-al** (-ăl), *a*

an'ti-no'some, *n.* One member of an antinomy; a contradictory or contrary.

an'ti-nom'ic. **an'ti-nom'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to antinomy; involving antinomy.

2. Antinomian.

an-tin'o-mism (ăn-tĭn'ō-mĭz'm), *n.* Antinomianism. *Obs.* — **an-tin'o-mist,** *n. Rare.*

an'ti-no'sine (ăn'tĭ-nō'sĭn; -sēn), *n.* Also **-sin.** [*anti-* + Gr. *νόσος* disease.] *Pharm.* See NOSOPHEN.

an'ti-och (ăn'tĭ-ŏk), *n.* A medicinal potion of several herbs, etc., boiled in white wine and honey. *Obs.*

An'ti-och-ene', *a. & n.* [L. *Antiochenus*.] Antiochian

An'ti-o-chi'a (ăn'tĭ-ō-kĭ'ă; ăn'tĭ-ō'kĭ-ă) *Bib.*

An'ti-o'chi-an-ism, *n.* See -ISM.

An-ti'o-chis (ăn-tī'ō-kĭs). *Bib.*

an'ti-o-dont (ăn'tĭ-ō-dŏnt), *a* [*anti-* + *-odont*.] *Zool.* Pertaining to or designating lophodont dentition in which the crests of opposing teeth meet.

an'ti-on'to-log'i-cal (-ŏn'tō-lŏj'-ĭ-kăl), *a.* See ANTI- b.

An-ti'o-pa (ăn-tī'ō-pă). [L.] Var. of ANTOPE.

Antiopa butterfly. A purplish brown butterfly (*Euvanessa antiopa*) with a broad yellow border to the wings, found both in Europe and America.

an'ti-o-pel'mous (ăn'tĭ-ō-pĕl'-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀντιος* set against + *πέλμα* the sole.] *Zool.* Having the first, second, and fourth toes connected with the flexor longus hallucis tendon, and the third with the flexor perforans; — said of certain birds.

an'ti-o-pi'um, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-op'ti-mist, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-or-gas'tic, *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. *ὀργαν* to swell, as with lust.] *Med.* Anaphrodisiac.

an'ti-or'tho-dox, *a.* See ANTI-

an'ti-or'i-diz'er (-ŏk'sĭ-dīz'ĕr), *n.* A substance used to prevent oxidation.

an'ti-pa'pa-cy, *n.* See ANTI- b. — **an'ti-pa'pal,** *a.* — **an'ti-pa'pist,** *n.* — **an'ti-pa-pis'ti-cal,** *a.*

an'ti-pa-rag'ra-phe (-pă-răg'-ră-fē), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντιπαραγραφή*.] *Anc. Gr. Law.* A plea in abatement, setting up incapacity of the plaintiff. — **an'ti-par'a-graph'ic** (-păr'ă-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

an'ti-par'a-lyt'i-cal, *a.* Antiparalytic.

an'ti-pa-ras'ta-ti'tis (-pă-răs'-tă-tī'tĭs). *n. Med.* Inflammation of Cowper's glands (NL. *antiparastata*).

an'ti-par'lia-men'tal, *a* Opposed to parliament, specif. to the Long Parliament.

An'ti-pa-tha'ri-a (ăn'tĭ-pə-thā'rĭ-ə), *n. pl.* [NL. See ANTIPATHY.] *Zool.* An order or suborder of Zoantharia in which the tentacles and mesenteries are few and the axial coral is usually branched and hornlike. It includes the black corals. — **an'ti-pa-tha'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

an'ti-pa-thet'ic (-thĕt'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Having a natural con-
an'ti-pa-thet'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } trariety, or constitutional aversion, to a thing; marked by antipathy; — often with *to*.

Perhaps we may distinguish between the impulse to inflict pain and the desire of the *antipathetic* pleasure which the agent will reap from this infliction. *J. Martineau.*

2. *Hort.* Uniting slowly when grafted; — of certain plants. — **an'ti-pa-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **an'ti-pa-thet'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

an-tip'a-thy (ăn-tĭp'ə-thĭ), *n.; pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [L. *antipathia*, Gr. *ἀντιπάθεια*; *ἀντι* against + *παθεῖν* to suffer: cf. F. *antipathie*. See PATHOS.] **1.** Contrariety or opposition in feeling; settled aversion or dislike; repugnance; distaste.

Inveterate *antipathies* against particular nations, and passionate attachments to others, are to be avoided. *Washington*

2. Natural contrariety; incompatibility; repugnancy of qualities; as, oil and water have an *antipathy*.

A habit is generated of thinking that a natural *antipathy* exists between hope and reason. *I. Taylor.*

3. One for which a person has an antipathy.

"Don't try to bully me!" snorted the squire, shaking his fist . . . much nearer to the hatchet face of his *antipathy* *Paul L. Ford.*

☞ *Antipathy* is opposed to *sympathy*. It is followed by *to, against*, or *between*; also sometimes by *for*.

Syn. — Dislike, disinclination, reluctance, antagonism, hostility; distaste, disrelish, detestation, abhorrence, loathing, nausea. — ANTIPATHY, AVERSION, REPUGNANCE, DISGUST agree in the idea of intense dislike. ANTIPATHY implies an instinctive or constitutional dislike, sometimes manifested in an involuntary shrinking or recoil from its object; as, an *antipathy* to snakes or cats; "My happiness is so much at the mercy of obscure sympathies and *antipathies*" (*Lowell*). AVERSION (*to*, now rarely *from*) expresses a fixed and settled, sometimes even a cherished, distaste, usually exhibited in a voluntary avoidance of its object; as, an *aversion* to society, "*aversion* from bloodshed" (*J. R. Green*), one's pet *aversion*. REPUGNANCE adds the implication of antagonism or opposition; as, *repugnance* to tyranny, a deep *repugnance* to forms and ceremonies. DISGUST is repugnance to what is offensive to one's taste or feelings; as, *disgust* at an exhibition of ill breeding, at meanness or pettiness of conduct. See HOSTILITY, RELUCTANT, REPELLENT; cf. HATE.

There is an involuntary *antipathy* in the mind of an Englishman to foreign manners and notions. *Hazlitt.*

As to humanity, you know my *aversion* to it, which is barbarous and inhuman, but I cannot help it. *Gray.*

Those feelings of *repugnance* and superstitious terror with which the people of the town . . . continued to regard the memory of the reputed witches. *Hawthorne.*

The way to perfection is through a series of *disgusts*. *W. Pater.*

an'ti-Pe-la'gi-an (-pē-lā'jĭ-ən), *a. Eccl. Hist.* Opposed to Pelagius or his writings and doctrines; — applied to various decrees, creeds, condemnations, etc., connected with the Pelagian controversy. — *n.* An opponent of Pelagius.

an'ti-pep'tone (ăn'tĭ-pĕp'tōn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A peptone formed esp. in tryptic digestion, and characterized by its resistance to the further action of trypsin.

an'ti-pe'ri-od'ic (-pē'rĭ-ŏd'ĭk), *a. Med.* Preventive of periodic returns of paroxysms or exacerbations of disease, as in intermittent fevers. — *n.* An antiperiodic remedy.

an'ti-per'i-stal'sis (-pĕr'ĭ-stăl'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ANTI-; PERISTALSIS.] *Med.* Reversed peristalsis.

an'ti-per'i-stal'tic (-tĭk), *a. Med.* **a** Opposed to, or checking, peristaltic motion. **b** Relating to antiperistalsis

an'ti-pe-ris'ta-sis (-pĕ-rĭs'tə-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντιπερίστασις*; *ἀντι* against + *περίστασις* a standing around.] **1.** Opposition by which the quality opposed acquires strength, resistance or reaction roused by opposition or by the action of an opposite principle or quality.

2. *Rhet.* Denial of an inference from an admitted fact.

an'ti-per'i-stat'ic (-pĕr'ĭ-stăt'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to anti-
an'ti-per'i-stat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } peristasis.

an'ti-phlo-gis'tian (-flō-jĭs'chăn), *n.* An opposer of the theory of phlogiston. — **an'ti-phlo-gis'tian,** *a.*

an'ti-phlo-gis'tic (-tĭk), *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston.

2. *Med.* Counteracting inflammation. — *n. Med.* Any medicine or diet which tends to check inflammation.

An-tiph'o-lus of Eph'e-sus } (ăn-tĭf'ō-lŭs). Twin broth-
An-tiph'o-lus of Syr'a-cuse } ers, sons to Ægeon and Æmilia, in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," and —

"the one so like the other
As could not be distinguished but by names."

They were lost to each other in infancy, by a wreck, each with a twin slave named Dromio.

an'ti-phon (ăn'tĭ-fŏn), *n.* [LL. *antiphona*, fr. Gr. *ἀντίφωνα*. See ANTHEM; cf. ANTIPHONY.] **1.** A musical response, as that made by one side of the choir to the other in a chant; alternate singing or chanting. See ANTIPHONY.

2. A piece of devotional verse or prose responsively sung as a part of the liturgy; specif., a verse said or sung before and after the psalms.

an-tiph'o-nal (ăn-tĭf'ō-năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to antiphony, or alternate singing; sung alternately by a divided choir or opposite choirs. — **an-tiph'o-nal-ly,** *adv.*

an-tiph'o-nal (ăn-tĭf'ō-năl), *n.* A book of antiphons or anthems; an antiphonary.

an-tiph'o-na-ry (-nā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *antiphonarium*.] A book containing a collection of antiphons; the book in which the antiphons of the breviary, with their musical notes, are contained. — **an-tiph'o-na-ry,** *a.*

an-tiph'o-ny (-ō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [See ANTIPHON.] **1.** A musical response; also, antiphonal chanting or singing.

2. An anthem, psalm, or musical composition sung alternately by a choir or congregation divided into two parts.

O! never more for me shall winds intone,
With all your tops, a vast *antiphony* *R. Browning.*

3. *Greek Music.* Accompaniment in the octave.

an-tiph'ra-sis (-rə-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀντιφρασις*, fr. *ἀντιφράζειν* to express by antithesis.] *Rhet.* The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning; as when a court of justice is called a *court of vengeance*.

an'ti-phras'tic (ăn'tĭ-frăs'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *ἀντιφραστικός*.]
an'ti-phras'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } Of or pertaining to antiphrasis. — **an'ti-phras'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an'ti-phthis'ic (-tĭz'ĭk), *a. Med.* Curative of phthisis. — *n.* A medicine for phthisis. — **an'ti-phthis'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

an'ti-phys'ic (-fĭz'ĭk) } *a.* [See ANTI- + PHYSICAL.] Con-
an'ti-phys'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } trary to nature; unnatural.

an'ti-phys'ic } *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. *φῦσα* wind.] *Med.*
an'ti-phys'i-cal } Relieving flatulence, carminative.

an'ti-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Diminishing plasticity.

2. *Med.* Preventing or checking the process of healing, or granulation. — *n.* An antiplastic agent.

an-tip'o-dal (ăn-tĭp'ō-dăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the antipodes; situated on the opposite side of the globe.

2. Diametrically opposite.

There was nothing so *antipodal* to his nature as this man's cold, unimaginative sagacity. *Hawthorne.*

3. *Math.* Having antipodes, or two opposite points of intersection of any two intersecting straight lines, — said of the double elliptic or Riemannian space.

antipodal cell, *Bot.*, in seed plants, one of a group of three naked cells remaining at the chalazal end of the embryo sac after the formation of the definitive nucleus (see under DEFINITIVE). — **a. cone,** *Biot.*, the cone of aster rays opposite the spindle fibers of an amphiaster.

an'ti-pode (ăn'tĭ-pōd), *n.* Also, *obs.*, **an'ti-pod.** One of the antipodes; anything exactly opposite.

In tale or history your beggar is ever the just *antipode* to your king. *Lamb*

☞ The English singular forms *antipod, antipode*, with the plurals *antipods, -podes* (*pronounced* ăn'tĭ-pŏdz, -pōdz), were formed from the Latin pl. *antipodes* (*pronounced* ăn-tĭp'ō-dēz), which has no singular form.

an-tip'o-de'an (ăn-tĭp'ō-dē'ăn; ăn'tĭ-pō'dē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the antipodes or an antipode, antipodal.

an-tip'o-des (ăn-tĭp'ō-dēz; *formerly, as Eng.*, ăn'tĭ-pōdz; *see note under* ANTIPODE), *n. pl.* In senses 2 & 3 sometimes erroneously used as a *sing.* Cf. ANTIPODE. [L. pl., fr. Gr. *ἀντίπους* with the feet opposite, pl. οἱ *ἀντίποδες*, *ἀντι* against + *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] **1.** Those who live on the side of the globe diametrically opposite.

2. The country of those who live on the opposite side of the globe. *Latham.*

3. Anything exactly opposite or contrary.

Can there be a greater contrariety unto Christ's judgment, a more perfect *antipodes* to all that hath hitherto been gospel? *Hammond.*

an'ti-pope' (ăn'tĭ-pōp'), *n.* One elected, or claiming to be, Pope in opposition to the Pope canonically chosen; — esp. applied to the Avignonese Popes

an'ti-prim'er (-prĭm'ẽr), *n. Steam Boilers.* A steam separator.

an'ti-prim'ing (-ĭng), *a.* Designating a device for preventing priming in steam boilers; as, an *antipriming* pipe.

an'ti-prism (ăn'tĭ-prĭz'm), *n. Physics.* An auxiliary prism whose refractive edge is in reversed position.

an'ti-pu'tre-fac'tive (-pū'trē-făk'tĭv) } *a.* Counteracting,
an'ti-pu-tres'cent (-pū-trĕs'ənt) } or preserving from, putrefaction; antiseptic

an'ti-py'ic (-pĭ'ĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. *πύον, πύος*, pus.] *Med.* Preventing suppuration. — *n.* An antipyic medicine.

an'ti-py-re'sis (-pĭ-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *anti-* + Gr. *πυρέσσειν* to be feverish.] *Med.* The treatment of fevers by use of antipyretics.

an'ti-py-ret'ic (-pĭ-rĕt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Efficacious in preventing or allaying fever. — *n.* A febrifuge.

an'ti-py'rine, an'ti-py'rin (ăn'tĭ-pī'rĭn), *n.* [*antipyretic* + *-ine, -in.*] *Pharm.* A white, crystalline, basic substance, $C_{11}H_{12}ON_2$, used as an antipyretic, analgesic, and antirheumatic. It is a derivative of pyrazole.

an'ti-qua'ri-an (-kwā'rĭ-ən), *a.* [See ANTIQUARY.] Of or pertaining to antiquaries, or to antiquities.

an'ti-qua'ri-an, *n.* **1.** An antiquary.

2. A drawing paper of large size. See PAPER, *n.*

an'ti-qua'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Character of an antiquary; study or love of antiquities. *Warburton.*

an'ti-qua-ry (ăn'tĭ-kwā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *antiquarius*, fr. *antiquus* ancient. See ANTIQUE.] Of or pertaining to antiquity. *Rare.* "Instructed by the *antiquary* times." *Shak.*

an'ti-qua-ry (ăn'tĭ-kwā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A very old man. *Obs.*

2. An official custodian of antiquities. *Obs.*

3. A student of old times through their relics, as monuments, remains of ancient habitations, statues, coins, manuscripts, etc.; one who collects or studies antiquities.

4. *Obs.* **a** A grotesque figure; antic. **b** Antiquity. *Oxf.E.D.*

an'ti-quate (ăn'tĭ-kwāt), *v. t.*; AN'TI-QUAT'ED (-kwāt'ĕd), AN'TI-QUAT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *antiquatus*, p. p. of *antiquare*, fr. *antiquus* ancient.] To make old, or obsolete; to make antique; hence, to make void as out of date.

Christianity might reasonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate old ones. *Sir M. Hale.*

Parliaments have taken off and abridged many of the titles; . . . usage and disuse have *antiquated* others. *Lo'd Hale.*

an'ti-quat'ed (ăn'tĭ-kwāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Grown old. Hence: Bygone; obsolete, out of use, old-fashioned; as, an *antiquated* law; *antiquated* words. — **an'ti-quat'ed-ness,** *n.*

Old Janet, for so he understood his *antiquated* attendant was denominated. *Scott.*

Syn. — See OLD.

an'ti-qua'tion (-kwā'shŭn), *n* [L. *antiquatio.*] Act of making, or state of being, antiquated. *Beaumont.*

an-tique' (ăn-tēk'; *formerly* ăn'tĭk), *a.* [F., fr. L. *antiquus, anticus*, old, ancient, fr. *ante* before. See ANTE-; cf. ANTIC.] **1.** Old; ancient, belonging to antiquity, esp. the flourishing ages of Greece and Rome, as, an *antique* statue.

For the *antique* world excess and pride did hate. *Spenser.*

2. Old, as respects the present age or modern time; antiquated; as, an *antique* robe. "*Antique* words." *Spenser.*

3. Belonging to the style or fashion of antiquity; old-fashioned; also, made in imitation of antiquity; as, the *antique* style of Thomson's "Castle of Indolence."

4. Specif.: **a** *Bookbinding.* Embossed, but without gilt. **b** *Print.* Designating a kind of type. See ANTIQUE, *n.*, 2. **c** Of silk, having an indistinct design woven, printed, or watered after old processes.

5. Odd; fantastic. *Obs.* [In this sense, now written *antic.*]

Syn. — Ancient, antic, old-fashioned. See OLD.

antique cloth, a variety of albatross cloth. — **a. crown,** *Her.*, a crown composed of a circular band with pointed rays, indefinite in number.

Antique Crown.

an-tique' (ăn-tēk'), *n.* [F. See ANTIQUE, *a.*] **1.** In general, anything very old; esp.: **a** A man of ancient times. *Obs.* **b** A relic or object of ancient art; collectively, *the antique*, the remains or style of ancient art, as busts, statues, paintings, and vases.

Misshapen monuments and maimed *antiques.* *Byron.*

2. *Print.* A style of display type. See TYPE.

☞ **This is 6-point ANTIQUE.**

antiques and horribles, fantastic impersonations sometimes forming a part of civic or festive parades; — a custom and name said to be orig. in burlesque of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, U. S.

an-tique', *v. t.*; AN-TIQUED' (-tēkt'); AN-TI'QUING (-tē'kĭng). *Bookbinding.* To emboss without gilding

an-tiq'ui-ty (ăn-tĭk'wĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *antiquité*, L. *antiquitas.* See ANTIQUE.] **1.** Quality of being ancient; ancientness; great age; as, the myths of *antiquity*; a family of great *antiquity*.

2. Old age; also, an old man. *Obs.*

Is not your voice broken? . . . and every part about you blasted with *antiquity*? *Shak.*

You are a shrewd *antiquity*, neighbor Clench. *B. Jonson.*

3. Ancient times; times long since past; former ages, esp. those before the Middle Ages.

4. The ancients; the people of ancient times.

That such pillars were raised by Seth all *antiquity* has avowed. *Raleigh.*

5. *Usually in pl.* A relic, monument, etc., of ancient times, as a coin, a statue, etc. "Heathen *antiquities.*" *Bacon.*

an'ti-rac'er (ăn'tĭ-rās'ẽr), *n. Marine Engin.* A device to prevent the racing of a propeller.

an'ti-ra-chi'tic (ăn'tĭ-rə-kĭt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Preventive or curative of rickets. — *n.* An antirachitic agent.

an'ti-rat'tler (-răt'lẽr), *n.* A mechanical device to prevent rattling, as of the fifth wheel of a carriage.

an'ti-re-mon'strant (-rē-mŏn'strănt), *n.* One opposed to remonstrance; specif. [*cap.*], one of the Dutch Calvinistic party that opposed the Remonstrants or Arminians.

an'ti-rent' (-rĕnt'), *a.* Opposed to the payment of (land) rent; specif. [*cap.*]: **a** Designating a political party (1839–47) in the State of New York, that supported those tenants of the patrons who resisted the collection of rents. **b** Designating a movement or agitation in Ireland against the payment of rent to absentee landlords, as in 1843 and in 1881. — **an'ti-rent'er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **an'ti-rent'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

an'ti-rev'o-lu'tion-ist (-rĕv'ō-lū'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* One opposed to revolution, — applied specif. to the orthodox Protestant party of about 1900 in Portugal.

An'tir-rhi'num (ăn'tĭr-rī'nŭm), *n.* [NL.; L., kind of plant, fr. Gr. *ἀντίρρινον* snapdragon.] *Bot.* A large genus of scrophulariaceous plants, of the Northern Hemisphere. They have brightly colored flowers, with a very irregular, personate corolla, distinguished from that of *Linaria* by absence of a spur. *A. majus* is the common garden snapdragon. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

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an'ti-Par'nell-ite (-pär'nĕl-ĭt), *n.* A member of that faction of the Irish party in Parliament which deposed Charles Parnell from the leadership in 1890, after the divorce proceedings in which he was a corespondent.

an'ti-part', *n.* [*anti-* + *part.*] Counterpart. *Rare.*

An'ti-pas (ăn'tĭ-păs). *Bib.*

An'ti-pasch' (ăn'tĭ-păsk'), *n. Eccl.* The Sunday after Pasch, or Easter; Low Sunday.

An-tip'a-ter (ăn-tĭp'ə-tẽr) } *n.*
Bib.

an'ti-path'ic (ăn'tĭ-păth'ĭk), *a.* [NL. *antipathicus*, Gr. *ἀντιπαθής* of opposite feelings. See ANTI- + PATHETIC.] *Med.* Belonging to antipathy; allopathic.

an-tip'a-thist (ăn-tĭp'ə-thĭst), *n.* One who has an antipathy.

an-tip'a-thize (-thīz), *v. i. & t.* To feel or show, or to affect with, antipathy. *Rare.*

an-tip'a-thous (-thŭs), *a.* Antipathetic *Obs.*

an'ti-pa'tri-arch, *n.* One set up in opposition to the recognized patriarch. [b.

an'ti-pa'tri-ot'ic, *a.* See ANTI-

An-tip'a-tris (ăn-tĭp'ə-trĭs). *Bib.*

an'ti-Paul', *n.* See ANTI- c.

an'ti-Paul'ine, *a.* Opposed to St Paul, esp in his doctrine of the universality of the gospel.

An'ti-pe'do-bap'tist, -bap'tism. Vars. of ANTIPEDOBAPTIST, -TISM.

an'ti-pe-dun'cu-lar, *a. Bot.* Opposite to a peduncle.

an'ti-pen'di-um Corrupt. of ANTEPENDIUM.

an'ti-per'i-stat'ic-al-ly, *adv.* of ANTIPERISTATIC, -ICAL.

an'ti-pes'ti-len'tial, *a. & n.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-pet'al-ous, *a. Bot.* Having stamens opposite, or in front of, the petals.

an'ti-phar'mic (-fär'mĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr *φάρμακον* poison.] *Med.* Antidotal; alexipharmic.

an-tiph'o-nar (ăn-tĭf'ō-nar), *n.* An antiphonary. *Obs.*

an'ti-phone. Var. of ANTIPHON

an-tiph'o-ner (ăn-tĭf'ō-nẽr), *n.* [F. *antiphonier.*] = ANTIPHONARY.

an'ti-pho-net'ic, *a.* **1.** Corresponding in sound; riming.

2. Opposed to phonetic spelling; unphonetic

an'ti-phon'ic (-fŏn'ĭk), **an'ti-phon'i-cal,** *a* Antiphonal — **an'ti-phon'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an-tiph'o-non (ăn-tĭf'ō-nŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -NA (-nə). [Gr. *ἀντίφωνον.*] An antiphon.

an'ti-pla-net' (ăn'tĭ-plə-nĕt'), *n.* [G. Cf. APLANATIC] A kind of aplanatic lens. [b.

an'ti-ple-thor'ic, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-pleu-rit'ic, *a. & n.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-pod (-pŏd). † ANTIPODE.

an'ti-po-dag'ric, *a. & n* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-pod'a-gron (ăn'tĭ-pŏd'ə-grŏn), *n.* [See ANTI-; PODAGRA.] A remedy for gout.

an'ti-pod'ic (-pŏd'ĭk), *a.* Antipodal.

an-tip'o-dism (ăn-tĭp'ō-dĭz'm), *n.* State of being antipodal.

an-tip'o-dist, *n.* A believer in the existence of antipodes (when that belief was heresy). — *a.* Antipodal.

an'ti-poi'son, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-pole', *n.* The opposite pole; an opposite.

an'ti-pol'e-mist, *n.* [*anti-* + Gr *πόλεμος* war.] An opponent of war. *Oxf. E D*

an'ti-po-lit'i-cal, *a.* See ANTI-b

an'ti-po'lo (an'tē-pō'lō), *n.* [Tagalog, Visayan.] The breadfruit *Phil. I.*

an'ti-pool', *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-pop'er-y (-pōp'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-pop'u-lar, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-po-si'tion (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* See ANTI- c.

an'ti-po-tan'tial, *a. Math.* Lit. opposite to potential; — used to designate a group of cyclic substitutions (*a, b, c, . . .*), formed from a given group of substitutions (S_1, S_2) so that the product of any by the inverse of the following is constant, thus $S_n.S_{n+1}^{-1} = K$.

an'ti-pov'er-ty, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-pre-lat'ic, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-priest', *n.* See ANTI- c.

an'ti-pros'tate, *n. Anat.* = COWPER'S GLAND. — **an'ti-pros-tat'ic,** *a.*

an'ti-pru-rit'ic, *a. Med.* Tending to relieve pruritus, or itching. — *n.* An antipruritic agent.

an'tip-sor'ic (ăn'tĭp-sŏr'ĭk), *a. Med.* Of use in curing the itch. — *n.* An antipsoric remedy.

an'tip-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n* [L., fr Gr. *ἀντίπτωσις*; *ἀντι* + *πτῶσις* a falling, case] *Gram.* The putting of one case for another.

an'ti-pu'ri-tan, *a.* See ANTI- b

an'ti-pu'tre-fac'tion, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-py-rot'ic (-pī-rŏt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Good for burns or pyrosis. — *n.* An antipyrotic agent

antiq. *Abbr.* Antiquarian; antiquities.

antiquail, *n.* [F. *antiquaille* antiquity. It. *anticaglia.* See ANTIQUE.] Old age. *Obs.*

an'ti-qua'ri-an-ize, *v. i.* To act the part of an antiquary *Colloq.*

an'ti-qua'ri-an-ly, *adv.* of ANTIQUARIAN. See -LY. *Rare.*

an'ti-qua'ri-ous (-kwā'rĭ-əs), *a.* Devoted or related to antiquarianism.

an'ti-qua-rism, *n.* Antiquarianism. *Obs.*

an'ti-quar'tan, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-quate (-kwāt), *a.* [L. *antiquatus.*] Antiquated. *Archaic.* — **an'ti-quate-ness,** *n. Archaic.*

antique † ANTIC.

an-tique'ly, *adv.* of ANTIQUE.

an-tique'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

an'ti-quist (ăn'tĭ-kwĭst; ăn-tē'kĭst), *n* An antiquary; a collector of antiques. *Rare.*

an-tiq'u-ta-ri-an (ăn-tĭk'wĭ-tā'rĭ-ən), *n.* One who is attached to the opinions or practices of antiquity. *Obs.*

an-tiq'ui-ta-ted (ăn-tĭk'wĭ-tā-tĕd), *a* Antiquated. *Obs.*

an'ti-rab'ic, *a.* [See ANTI-; RABIES.] *Med.* Hindering the development of rabies.

an'ti-ra'di-at'ing, *a.* See ANTI-.

an'ti-rad'i-cal, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-re-form'er, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-re-form'ing, *a.* See ANTI-.

an'ti-re-li'gion (-rē-lĭj'ŭn), *n.* See ANTI- c.

an'ti-re-li'gious (-rē-lĭj'ŭs), *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-rheu-mat'ic, *a. & n.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-ric'in (-rĭs'ĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* An antitoxin antagonistic to ricin.

an'ti-rit'u-al, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an'ti-ro-mance', *n.*, **an'ti-roy'al,** *a.*, **an'ti-roy'al-ist,** *n.*, **an'ti-**

an′ti–Sab′ba-ta′ri-an (ăn′tĭ-săb′ə-tâ′rĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl.* One who denies the moral obligation of observing the Sabbath day. — **an′ti–Sab′ba-ta′ri-an**, *a.*

an-tis′cians (ăn-tĭsh′ănz), **an-tis′ci-i** (-ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L. *antiscii*, Gr. ἀντίσκιοι, pl.; ἀντί + σκιά shadow.] Inhabitants of the earth living on different sides of the equator and casting shadows at noon in opposite directions.

an′ti-scor-bu′tic (ăn′tĭ-skôr-bū′tĭk), *a. Med.* Counteracting scurvy. — *n.* A remedy for scurvy.

an′ti-scor-bu′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Antiscorbutic.

an′ti–Sem′i-tism (-sĕm′ĭ-tĭz′m), *n.* Opposition to, or hatred of, Semites, esp. Jews. — **an′ti–Sem′ite** (-īt), *n.* — **an′ti–Sem-it′ic** (-sĕ-mĭt′ĭk), *a.* — **an-ti–Sem-it′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

an′ti-sep′sin (ăn′tĭ-sĕp′sĭn), *n. Pharm.* A derivative of acetanilide said to be a valuable antiseptic.

an′ti-sep′sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ANTI-; SEPSIS.] Prevention of sepsis by excluding or destroying microorganisms.

an′ti-sep′tic (-tĭk), *a.* **1.** Tending to prevent or arrest putrefaction, pus formation, and other effects of the growth of bacteria by destroying or arresting the growth of the bacteria; — used esp. of substances producing this result without much toxic or irritating effect on the living body.

2. *Med. & Surg.* Using, or of or pertaining to the use of, such substances to prevent or minimize the harmful effects of bacterial growth; as, *antiseptic* surgery; an *antiseptic* dressing; *antiseptic* precautions, etc. In modern surgical practice the aim is rather to prevent the introduction of bacteria into the wounds by scrupulous cleanliness and previous sterilization of instruments, etc., than to depend on the subsequent destruction of bacteria by the use of antiseptics. This is distinguished as aseptic surgery, but since some use is made of antiseptics, as in the sterilizing processes, *antiseptic* is generally applied to all surgical operations where precautions are taken against the growth of bacteria. Cf. ASEPTIC.

an′ti-sep′tic, *n.* An antiseptic substance; that which may be used to destroy bacteria with little or no harmful effect on the living body. Very common antiseptics are aqueous solutions of carbolic acid and of corrosive sublimate.

an′ti-sep′ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz′m), *n. Med.* The systematic practice of antisepsis. — **an′ti-sep′ti-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

an′ti-sep′ti-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To treat with antiseptics.

an′ti-si-al′a-gogue (-sī-ăl′ə-gŏg), *a. Med.* Checking the flow of saliva. — *n.* A remedy against excessive salivation.

an′ti-slav′er-y (-slāv′ər-ĭ), *a.* Opposed to slavery. — *n.* Opposition to slavery. — **an′ti-slav′er-y-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

American Antislavery Society. the national antislavery society organized at Philadelphia in 1833, with William Lloyd Garrison as its president. It was dissolved after the adoption of the 15th Amendment. The **New England Antislavery Society** was founded in 1832 at Boston by Garrison.

an′ti-so′cial (-sō′shăl), *a.* Tending to interrupt or destroy social intercourse; averse to society, or hostile to its existence; as, *antisocial* principles; crime is *antisocial*.

an′ti-so′cial-ist, *n.* One opposed to doctrines and practices of socialists or socialism. — **an′ti-so-cial-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

an′ti-so′lar (-sō′lər), *a.* Opposite to the sun; — said of the point in the heavens 180° distant from the sun.

an′ti-spas-mod′ic (-spăz-mŏd′ĭk), *a. Med.* Having a sedative effect upon the nervous system; preventing or allaying spasms or convulsions. — *n.* An antispasmodic agent.

an′ti-spast (ăn′tĭ-spăst), *n.* [L. *antispastus*, Gr. *ἀντίσπαστος*, fr. *ἀντισπᾶν* to draw the contrary way. See ANTI-; SPASM.] *Pros.* A foot of four syllables, in quantity and order short-long-long-short (⏑ – – ⏑).

an′ti-sple-net′ic (-splē-nĕt′ĭk; -splĕn′ĕ-tĭk), *a.* Useful in diseases of the spleen. — *n.* An antisplenetic medicine.

an-tis′tro-phe (ăn-tĭs′trō-fē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀντιστροφή*, fr. *ἀντιστρέφειν* to turn to the opposite side; *ἀντί* against + *στρέφειν* to turn. See STROPHE.] **1.** In the Greek choral dance, the returning of the chorus, exactly answering to a previous *strophe*, or movement from right to left; hence, the corresponding part of the choral song. See ODE.

2. An inverse relation or correspondency. *De Quincey.*

3. *Rhet.* **a** Repetition of words in an inverse order; as, the master of the servant and the servant of the master. **b** The retort or turning of an adversary's plea against him.

an′ti-stroph′ic (ăn′tĭ-strŏf′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀντιστροφικός*.] Of or pertaining to an antistrophe. — **an′ti-stroph′ic,** *n.* — **an′ti-stroph′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

an-tis′tro-phon (ăn-tĭs′trō-fŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντίστροφος* turned opposite ways.] *Rhet.* An argument retorted on, or turned against, an opponent. *Milton.*

an′ti-stru′mous (ăn′tĭ-strōō′mŭs), *a. Med.* Relieving scrofulous disorders.

an′ti-syph′i-lit′ic (-sĭf′ĭ-lĭt′ĭk), *a. Med.* Efficacious against syphilis. — *n.* A remedy for syphilis.

an′ti-te-tan′ic (ăn′tĭ-tē-tăn′ĭk), *a. Med.* Preventive or curative of tetanus. — *n.* An antitetanic agent.

an′ti-the′ism (-thē′ĭz′m), *n.* Doctrine opposed to theism, — usually in the narrow sense of *theism* (which see).

an′ti-the′ist, *n.* An adherent of antitheism. — **an′ti-the-is′tic** (-thē-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* — **an′ti-the-is′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **an′ti-the-is′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an-tith′e-sis (ăn-tĭth′ĕ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἀντίθεσις*, fr. *ἀντιτιθέναι* to set against, to oppose; *ἀντι* against + *τιθέναι* to set. See THESIS.] **1.** *Rhet.* An opposition or contrast of words or ideas, esp. one emphasized by the positions of the contrasting words, as when placed at the beginning and end of a single sentence or clause, or in corresponding positions in two or more sentences or clauses; as in "*Measures*, not *men*;" "The *prodigal* robs his *heir*; the *miser* robs *himself*."

2. The second of two sentences or clauses in an antithesis.

3. Opposition; contrast; an opposite; a direct opposite; a contrary; as, the staid German temperament is the very *antithesis* of the excitable Italian.

4. *Music.* Any analogous part in the structure of a composition, as the second phrase of a period, the answer in a fugue, a countersubject.

an′ti-thet′ic (ăn′tĭ-thĕt′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *ἀντιθετικός*.] Of or
an′ti-thet′i-cal (-thĕt′ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to antithesis, containing, or of the nature of, antitheses; opposing, contrasted. — **an′ti-thet′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an′ti-tox′ic (ăn′tĭ-tŏk′sĭk), *a.* Counteracting poison.

an′ti-tox′in (-sĭn), *n.* Also **-ine.** [*anti-* + *toxin*, *toxine*.] Any of certain complex soluble chemical compounds, probably of a proteid nature, occurring in the blood (either normally or under certain special conditions), that have the power of neutralizing some specific poison, esp., a compound capable of neutralizing one of the specific poisons produced in the body by pathogenic bacteria, and hence conferring immunity, or conducing toward recovery, from the disease caused by the bacteria. In many cases antitoxins are gradually developed as a result of the presence in the body of bacterial poisons; and injections of the blood serum of animals rendered immune to a particular disease by previous inoculations will confer temporary immunity from that disease, or have a curative effect. This method of treatment is highly successful in diphtheria, and more or less effective in lockjaw and certain other diseases. The serum is usually obtained from immunized horses. In a loose sense the term *antitoxin* is extended to other blood constituents, as bacteriolysins, which contribute toward protection against disease. Cf. SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

an′ti–trade′ (-trād′), *n.* An upper tropical wind blowing steadily in a direction opposite to the trade wind, beyond which it becomes a surface wind, southwesterly in the north temperate zone, and northwesterly in the south temperate.

an-tit′ra-gus (ăn-tĭt′rə-gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀντίτραγος*.] *Anat.* A prominence on the lower posterior portion of the concha of the external ear, opposite the tragus. See EAR. — **an-tit′ra-gal** (-găl), *a.* — **an′ti-trag′ic** (ăn′tĭ-trăj′ĭk), *a.*

an′ti–Trin′i-ta′ri-an (ăn′tĭ-trĭn′ĭ-tâ′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Denying the doctrine of the Trinity. — *n.* One who denies it. — **an′ti–Trin′i-ta′ri-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

an′ti-trope (ăn′tĭ-trōp), *n. Zoöl.* An antitropic part or appendage; — opposed to *syntrope*.

an′ti-trop′ic (-trŏp′ĭk) } *a.* [*anti-* + *-tropic*.] **1.** *Bot.* =
an′ti-trop′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } SINISTRORSE.

2. *Zoöl.* Repeated and reversed symmetrically, as are the corresponding limbs on the right and left sides of a vertebrate; — opposed to *syntropic*.

an-tit′ro-py (ăn-tĭt′rō-pĭ), *n. Zoöl.* The condition or quality of being antitropic.

an′ti-trust′ (ăn′tĭ-trŭst′), *a.* Opposed to trusts, or combinations made to control or centralize industries, trade, etc.

an′ti-type′ (ăn′tĭ-tīp′), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντίτυπος* of corresponding form. See ANTI-; TYPE.] **1.** That of which the type is the pattern or representation; that which is represented or shadowed forth by the type or symbol.

2. *Zoöl.* An antitrope.

Syn. — See PROTOTYPE.

an′ti-typ′ic (ăn′tĭ-tĭp′ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an
an′ti-typ′i-cal (-tĭp′ĭ-kăl) } antitype; explaining the type.

2. *Zoöl.* = ANTITROPIC, 2.

an-tit′y-py (ăn-tĭt′ĭ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντιτυπία* resistance of a hard body.] Passive resistant force, esp. as manifested in impenetrability.

Motions of *antitypy*, commonly called motion opposing penetration of dimensions. *Bacon.*

an′ti-ve′nin (-vē′nĭn), *n.* Also **-nene, -nine.** [*anti-* + L. *venenum* poison.] *Physiol. Chem.* An antitoxin produced in the serum of blood by repeated injections of venom; also, the antitoxic serum thus obtained.

an′ti-thet, *n.* [L. *antitheton*, fr. Gr. *ἀντίθετος*, *ἀντίθετον*, antithetic.] *Rhet.* a Antithesis. *Obs.* b An antithetic statement. *Bacon* — *a.* Opposing. *Obs.*

an′ti-thet′ic, *n.* **1.** A direct opposite.

2. *Collect. pl.* The theory of contrast.

an′ti-to-bac′co. *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-trade′, *a.* See ANTI-.

an′ti-trag′i-cus (ăn′tĭ-trăj′ĭ-kŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A small muscle arising from the outer part of the antitragus and inserted into the antihelix.

an′ti-tro-chan′ter (ăn′tĭ-trō-kăn′tĕr), *n. Zool.* An articular surface on the ilium of birds against which the great trochanter of the femur plays.

an-tit′ro-pal (ăn-tĭt′rō-păl), *a. Bot.* = ANTITROPOUS.

an-tit′ro-pous (-pŭs), *a.* [*anti-* + *-tropous*.] *Bot.* Having the radicle directed away from the hilum, as in most orthotropous seeds; — opposed to *homotropous*.

an′ti-tryp′sin, *n.* [NL.] *anti-* + *trypsin*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance exerting an action antagonistic to that of trypsin. — **an′ti-tryp′tic,** *a.*

an′ti-tu-ber′cu-lot′ic, *a.* Checking tuberculosis.

an′ti-tu-ber′cu-lous, *a. Med.* Antituberculotic.

an′ti-typ′al (ăn′tĭ-tīp′ăl), *a.* Antitypical. *Rare.*

an′ti-thet′ic-al-ly, *adv.* of ANTITHETIC, -ICAL. See -LY.

an′ti-ty′pous (ăn-tĭt′ĭ-pŭs), *a* [Gr. *ἀντίτυπος*.] Impenetrable; — said of matter. *Obs. or R.*

an′ti-to-nin′ist, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-u-rat′ic, *a.* Opposing gouty deposits, as of urates.

an′ti-u-til′i-ta′ri-an, *a.* See ANTI- b

an′ti-vac′ci-na′tion, *n.* See ANTI- b. — **an′ti-vac′ci-na′tion-ist,** *n.* — **an′ti-vac′ci-na′tor,** *n.* — **an′ti-vac′ci-nist,** *n.*

an′ti-va-ri′o-lous, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-ve-ne′ci-sect, *a.* Antisyphilitic.

an′ti-ven′om-ous, *a.* Antidotal to venom. — **antivenomous serum,** *Med.*, antivenin.

an′ti-ver-mic′u-lar, *a. Med.* Antiperistaltic

an′ti-vi′brat-ing, **an′ti-vi-bra′tion-al,** *a.* Checking vibration.

an′ti-viv′i-sec′tion, *n.* See ANTI- b. — **-viv′i-sec′tion-ist,** *n.*

an′ti-war′like, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-wit′, *n.* See ANTI- c.

an′ti-zym′ic, *a. & n.* Antizymotic.

an′tjar (ăn′chär; ănt′yär). *Bot.* Var. of ANTIAR.

ant′ling, *n.* A little ant.

antlope, *n.* ✝ ANTELOPE. [LAR.]

ant-oc′u-lar. Var. of ANTEOCULAR.

ant-o′don-tal′gic (ănt-ō′dŏn-tăl′jĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + *odontalgic*.] Relieving toothache.

An′toi-nette′ (ăn′tō-nĕt′; F. ăN′twȧ′nĕt′), *n.* [F.] F. dim. of ANTONIA; — fem. prop. name. It. *Antonietta* (ăn′tō-nyĕt′ta); G. *Antoinette* (ăn′tō-nyĕt′ə). — Dim. *Net, Nett(y)*.

An-to′ni-a (ăn-tō′nĭ-ə), *n.* [L. *Antonia*, fem. of *Antonius* Antony, Anthony.] Fem. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Antone* (ăN′tōn′), G. *Antonie* (ăn-tō′nē).

An′to-ni′na (ăn′tō-nī′nə), *n.* [Cf. It. & Sp. *Antonina*. See ANTONIA.] Fem. prop. name.

an′to-nin′i-a-nus (ăn′tō-nĭn′ĭ-ā′nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī). [L., prop., of Antonine.] See COIN.

an′to-ni′ne (ăn′tō-nī′nē or -nēn), *n.* A mackerel shad.

an-ton′o-ma-sy (ăn-tŏn′ō-mə-sĭ), *n.* Antonomasia.

ant-or′bit-al, *a.* [*anti-* + *orbital*.] *Anat.* Situated in front of the orbit. [GASTIC.]

ant′or-gas′tric Var. of ANTIOR-

An′to-thi′jah (ăn′tō-thī′jə). *Bib.*

An′toth-ite (ăn′tŏth-īt) *Bib.*

ant-o′zone, *n.* [*anti-* + *ozone*.] *Chem.* A compound formerly supposed to be a modification of oxygen, but now known to be hydrogen dioxide; — so called because apparently antagonistic to ozone, converting it into ordinary oxygen. *Obs.*

ant plant. A myrmecophyte.

an′tra. *n., pl.* of ANTRUM.

an′tral (ăn′trăl), *a.* Of or relating to an antrum.

an′trec′to-my (ăn-trĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*antrum* + *-ectomy*.] *Surg.*

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sac′er-do′tal (-săs′ĕr-dō′tăl), *a.*, **an′ti-sa-loon′,** *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-school′, *n.* See ANTI- c.

an′ti-sci′en-tif′ic, *a.* See ANTI-b.

an-tis′ci-on (ăn-tĭsh′ĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-IA** (-ə). [Gr. *ἀντίσκιον*, neut. of *ἀντίσκιος* throwing a shadow the opposite way.] *Astrol.* Either of any two signs of the zodiac equally distant from Cancer and Capricorn on opposite sides.

an′ti-sco-let′ic (ăn′tĭ-skō-lĕt′ĭk), **an′ti-scol′ic** (-skŏl′ĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. *σκώληξ* a worm.] *Med.* Anthelmintic.

an′ti-scrip′tur-al, *a.* See ANTI-.

an′ti-scrof′u-lous, *a.* See ANTI-.

an′ti-sep′al-ous, *a. Bot.* Having stamens opposite, or in front of, the sepals.

an′ti-sep′ta-nal, *a.* = ANTISEPTIC. — **an′ti-sep′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an′ti-sep′tin, *n. Pharm.* A mixture of zinc sulphate, zinc iodide, thymol, and boric acid. It is used as an antiseptic

an′ti-sep′tion (-sĕp′shŭn), *n. Med.* Antisepsis.

an′ti-Shem′ite, *a.*, **an′ti-Shem-it′ic,** *a.*, **an′ti-Shem′i-tism,** *n.* = ANTI-SEMITE, -SEMITIC, etc.

An′ti-si (an′tĕ-sē), *or* **An′ti-si′ans** (-sē′ănz), *n. pl.* A group of Indian tribes of the eastern slopes of the Andes.

an′ti-si-al′ic (ăn′tĭ-sī-ăl′ĭk), *a. & n.* = ANTISIALAGOGUE.

an′ti-sic′ca-tive, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-sil′ver-ite, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-sim′o-ni′a-cal, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-sne′, *n.* See INVERSE TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTIONS.

an′ti-skid′, *a.* Preventive of skidding. — **an′ti-skid′ding,** *a.*

an′ti-soph′ist, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-sop′o-rif′ic, *a.* See ANTI- b.

an-tis′pa-sis (ăn-tĭs′pə-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀντίσπασις* revulsion.] *Med.* = REVULSION.

an′ti-spas′min (ăn′tĭ-spăz′mĭn), *n. Pharm.* An antispasmodic preparation of narceine, containing salicylic acid.

an′ti-spas′tic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντισπαστικός*. See ANTISPAST.] **1.** *Med.* = ANTISPASMODIC.

2. *Pros.* Consisting of or containing antispasts.

an′ti-squa′ma (ăn′tĭ-skwā′mə), *n.*, *L. pl.* -SQUAMÆ (-mē). [NL. See ANTI-; SQUAMA.] *Zool.* A basal lobe situated next to the squama of a dipterous insect's wing; an antitegula.

an-tis′ta-sis (ăn-tĭs′tə-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀντίστασις* a counter plea.] *Rhet.* A plea in justification of action because it obviated something worse.

‖ **an-tis′tes** (-tēz), *n.*; *pl.* ANTISTITES (-tĭ-tēz). [L.] A chief prelate. *Rare. Milton.*

an′ti-stim′u-lant, *a.* See ANTI-.

an′ti-strep′to-coc′cal (ăn′tĭ-strĕp′tō-kŏk′săl), **an′ti-strep′to-coc′cic** (-sĭk), *a. Med.* Antagonistic to streptococci.

an-tis′tro-fe. Antistrophe. *Ref. Sp.*

an-tis′tro-phal (ăn-tĭs′trō-făl), **an-tis′tro-phize** (-fīz), *v. t.* To make antistrophe. *Rare.*

an′ti-stru-mat′ic (ăn′tĭ-strōō-măt′ĭk), *a.* = ANTISTRUMOUS.

an′ti-su′dor-al (-sū′dər-ăl), *a.* Preventive of perspiration.

an′ti-syn′cd, *n.* See ANTI- b.

an′ti-tan′gent, *n.* See INVERSE TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTIONS.

an′ti-tar-tar′ic, *a. Chem.* See TARTARIC ACID.

an′ti-teg′u-la, *n.*; *pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [NL. See ANTI-; TEGULA.] = ANTISQUAMA. [ANT- b.

an′ti-tem′per-ance, *a.* See ANTI-tha-ĭ′an (-thā′lĭ-ən), *a.* [*anti-* + *Thalia* (Muse of Comedy).] Opposed to festivities. *Rare.*

antithem. ✝ ANTETHEM.

an-tith′e-nar (ăn-tĭth′ĕ-nər), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. *θέναρ* the palm.] *Anat.* Situated opposite to the palm or sole. [ANT- b.

an′ti-the′o-log′i-cal, *a.* See

an′ti-ther′mic, *a. Med.* = ANTIPYRETIC.

an′ti-ther′min (ăn′tĭ-thûr′mĭn), *n. Pharm.* A compound obtained by the action of phenyl hydrazine on levulinic acid, and used as an antipyretic, antiseptic, and analgesic.

an-tith′e-sism (ăn-tĭth′ĕ-sĭz′m), *n.* Use or instance of antithesis. *Rare.*

Antler of Red Deer.

an′ti-zy-mot′ic (ăn′tĭ-zī-mŏt′ĭk), *a. Med.* Preventing fermentation or decomposition. — *n.* An agent so used.

ant king. Any of several South American ant birds of the genus *Grallaria*. They have rather long legs and are about as large as a jay.

ant′ler (ănt′lẽr), *n.* [ME. *auntelere*, OF *antoillier*, *andoiller*, *endouiller*, F. *andouiller*, fr. an assumed LL *antoculare*, fr. L. *ante* before + *oculus* eye. See OCULAR.] The entire horn, or any branch of the horn, of an animal of the deer family. Antlers differ from the horns of other ruminants in being solid, generally branched, bony outgrowths, shed and renewed annually. Usually they are present only in the male, but also in the female in the reindeer and caribou. When growing they are soft and covered with a downy, vascular covering, the velvet, which afterwards wears or is rubbed off. The main stem is called the beam; the branches, the tines or points. The latter are generally more numerous in older animals, horns of young bucks being simple spikes. In the red deer the first tine (*a* in illust.) is called the **brow antler**; the next (*b*), the **bay-antler**, or **bez-antler**; the next (*c*), the **royal antler**; the terminal ones (*d*), the **sur-royal**, or **crown, antlers.** Cf. HORN, 1.

ant′lered (ănt′lẽrd), *a.* Furnished or decorated with antlers. **antlered comb.** See COMB.

antler moth. A European moth (*Cerapteryx graminis*), whose larva devastates grass lands.

ant′li-a (ănt′lĭ-ə), *n.*; *L. pl.* & *genitive sing.* **-LIÆ** (-ē). [L., a pump, Gr. *ἀντλία* hold of a ship.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* Also **Ant′li-a Pneu-mat′i-ca** (nū-măt′ĭ-kə) A small southern constellation between Argo and Hydra.

2. [*l.c.*] *Zoöl.* The spiral tubular proboscis of Lepidoptera.

ant′li-ate (-āt), *a. Zoöl.* Furnished with an antlia.

ant lion. 1. Any neuropterous insect of the genus *Myrmeleon*. The larva of the ant lion digs a small conical pit in sandy soil, in the bottom of which it lies buried, with its long jaws protruding to catch any insects, esp. ants, which fall into the pit. If its prey attempts to climb out, the ant lion tosses sand upon it by movements of the head, causing it to fall back again.

2. An imaginary creature, with fore parts like a lion and hind parts like an ant, suggested by the Greek word *μυρμηκολέων* (*myrmekoleon*), which was compounded by the Septuagint translators to render the exceptional Hebrew word for lion in Job iv. 11.

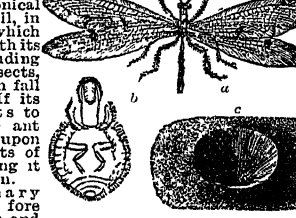

Ant Lion (*Myrmeleon obsoletus*).
a Imago; *b* Larva; *c* Pit.

an-toe′ci (ăn-tē′sī), **an-toe′cians** (-shănz), *n. pl.* [NL. *antoeci*, fr. Gr. pl. *ἀντοικοι*; *ἀντι* opposite + *οἶκος* house.] Those who live under the same meridian, but on opposite parallels of latitude, equidistant north and south of the equator. — **an-toe′cian** (-shăn), *a.*

An′to-nines (ăn′tō-nīnz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* ANTONINE (-nīn). The Roman emperors Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (138–180), the one a man of simple virtue, whose reign was uneventfully peaceful, the other a Stoic philosopher, whose reign was marked chiefly by minor wars with the Germans and persecution of the Christians.

An-to′ni-o (ăn-tō′nĭ-ō), *n.* The "Merchant of Venice" in Shakespeare's play of that name, who pledged a pound of his flesh to Shylock for a loan for Bassanio. See PORTIA.

an′to-no-ma′si-a (ăn′tō-nō-mā′zhĭ-ə; ăn-tŏn′ō-; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀντονομασία*, fr. *ἀντονομάζειν* to name instead; *ἀντι* + *ὀνομάζειν* to name, *ὄνομα* name.] *Rhet.* The use of epithet, official title, or the like, instead of the proper name of a person; as when *his majesty* is used for a king, or when, instead of Aristotle, we say, *the philosopher*; or, conversely, the use of a proper name instead of an appellative, as when a wise man is called a *Solomon*, or an orator a *Cicero*. — **an′to-no-mas′tic** (-măs′tĭk), **an′to-no-mas′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **an′to-no-mas′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an′to-nym (ăn′tō-nĭm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντωνυμία* a word used in place of another; *ἀντί* + *ὄνομα*, *ὀνυμα*, word.] A word of opposite meaning; a counterterm; — contr. with *synonym*.

ant pipit. Any of certain South American clamatorial passerine birds constituting the family Conopophagidæ.

an′tre (ăn′tẽr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *antrum*.] A cavern; cave. *Obs. or Archaic. Shak.*

ant rice. A grass (*Aristida oligantha*) cultivated for its seed by the agricultural ants of Texas.

an-trorse' (ăn-trôrs'), *a.* [L. *ante* + *versum* turned: apparently in imitation of *retrorse.*] *Biol.* Directed forward or upward. — **an-trorse'ly,** *adv*

an'trum (ăn'trŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* ANTRA (-trȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *ἄντρον.*] A cavern or cavity; esp., *Anal.*, a cavity or sinus.

antrum of Highmore [after Nathaniel *Highmore* (1613–85), Eng. physician], *Anat.*, a large cavity in the superior maxillary bone communicating with the middle meatus of the nose.

an-trus'tion (ăn-trŭs'chŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *antrustio*; cf. OHG. *trôst* help, protection.] A vassal or voluntary follower of Frankish princes in the palace and the field. — **an-trus'tion-ship,** *n.*

ant shrike. Any of numerous South American ant birds resembling shrikes. They belong to the genus *Thamnophilus* and allied genera.

ant's'-wood', *n.* A sapotaceous shrub (*Bumelia angustifolia*) of the West Indies and the southern United States, frequented by ants.

ant thrush. **a** Any ant bird of the South American family Formicariidæ. **b** Any species of the Old World genus *Pitta* or its allies. See ANT BIRD, PITTA.

ant tree. The South American polygonaceous tree *Triplaris schomburghiana*, in which ants make their nests.

Ant'werp (ănt'wĕrp), *n.* A city of Belgium. See *Gaz.*

Antwerp blue. A variety of Prussian blue containing admixed alumina. — A. Polyglot. See POLYGLOT.

ant wren. Any of various small ant birds of the genus *Formicivora* and allied genera.

A'nu (ä'nōō), *n.* [Assyrian *Anu, Anum*, prop., opposite (the upward gazing eye).] *Babylon. Myth.* The god of the sky, or heavens, one of the most ancient deities. He was the first god of the supreme triad, the other two members of which were Bel and Ea. His consort was Antum, Anatum, or Anat.

A-nu'bis (ȧ-nū'bĭs), *n.* [L.] *Egypt. Myth.* A jackal god of the necropolis, usually represented as a son of Osiris. He shared with Thoth the office of conductor of the dead to the judgment hall in Amenti (which see), where he weighed their hearts against the feather of truth and right.

Anubis (from an Egyptian painting).

A-nu'ra (ȧ-nū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *an-* not + Gr. *οὐρά* tail.] *Zool.* An order comprising the majority of existing Amphibia, characterized by absence of the tail in the adult state. The hind legs are long and usually fitted for jumping. It includes the frogs, toads, and tree toads, and is divided into the suborders Aglossa and Phaneroglossa.—**a-nu'ran** (-răn), *a. & n.*

a-nu'ri-a (-rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., *an-* not + *-uria.*] *Med.* Absence, or defective secretion, of urine. — **a-nu'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

a-nu'rous (-rŭs), *a.* [See ANURA.] *Zool.* Having no tail, as the frogs and toads.

a'nus (ā'nŭs), *n.* [L.] *Anat. & Zool.* The posterior opening of the alimentary canal.

an'vil (ăn'vĭl), *n.* [ME. *anvelt, anfelt, anefelt,* AS. *anfilt, onfilt;* of uncertain origin, cf. OHG *anafalz,* D. *aanbeld.*]

1. A block, usually of iron, steel-faced, and of characteristic shape, on which metal is shaped, as by hammering or forging.

2. Anything resembling an anvil in shape or use. Specif.: **a** *Anat.* The incus. See INCUS. **b** In metallic cartridges, the cup, cone, plate, or bar, against which the percussion composition is exploded by the blow of the firing pin upon the head of the case or primer. **c** The lower contact of a telegraphic key. **d** A small lance pennon. *Obs. or Hist.* **e** The fixed jaw in a measuring instrument, as in a micrometer caliper. **f** In a railroad track, a spot or place harder than the rest, resulting in increased wear of the rolling stock.

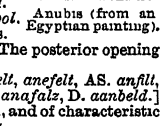

Anvil *a* Horn; *b, c* Holes for Set Chisels, Swage Blocks, etc

to be on the anvil, to be under discussion or in preparation, as a scheme or measure forming but not matured. *Swift.*

an'vil, *v. t.*; AN'VILED (ăn'vĭld) or AN'VILLED; AN'VIL-ING or AN'VIL-LING. To form or shape on an anvil; to hammer out; as, *anvilled* armor. Often fig. *Beau. & Fl.* — *v. i.* To work at an anvil

anvil block. The anvil for a power hammer.

anvil cupper. A machine for making the fulminate cup in cartridges.

anvil cutter. Shears operated by the blow of a hammer.

anvil dross. *Metal.* Iron scale. See SCALE.

an'vil-faced' (-fāst'), *a. Railroad Construction.* Designating a rigid frog having hardened steel parts opposite the point, where the wear is usually greatest.

anvil vise. A vise in which an anvil forms one jaw.

anx-i'e-ty (ăng-zī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *anxietas,* fr. *anxius:* cf. F. *anxiété.* See ANXIOUS.] **1.** Painful uneasiness of mind respecting an impending or anticipated ill; concern about some future or uncertain event

2. Eager desire. *J. D. Forbes.*

3. *Med.* A pathological condition occurring in nervous and mental diseases, as: **a** A state of restlessness and agitation, with a distressing sense of oppression about the heart, called **precordial anxiety,** or **anxietas præcordiorum.** **b** A painful restlessness, causing the patient continually to change the position of his legs, called **anxietas tibiarum.**

Syn. — Concern, dread, fear, foreboding, misgiving, worry, solicitude, uneasiness, disquietude. See CARE.

anx'ious (ăŋk'shŭs), *a.* [L. *anxius,* fr. *angere* to cause pain, choke, akin to Gr. *ἄγχειν* to choke. See ANGER.]

1. Disquieted over a possible or impending ill; concerned or solicitous, esp. respecting something future or unknown, being in painful suspense; — applied to persons; as, *anxious* for the issue of a battle. Followed by *for, about, concerning,* formerly *of,* etc., before the object of solicitude.

2. Accompanied with or causing anxiety; worrying, — applied to things, as, *anxious* labor.

The sweet of life, from which
God hath bid dwell far off all *anxious* cares. *Milton.*

3. Earnestly desirous, as, *anxious* to please.

He sneers alike at those who are *anxious* to preserve and at those who are eager for reform *Macaulay*

Syn. — Careful, uneasy, unquiet, disturbed, watchful.

anxious seat, at a revival meeting, among some denominations, a seat, usually near the altar, occupied by persons concerned about their spiritual condition. Sometimes called **anxious bench** and *mourners' bench.*

— **anx'ious-ly,** *adv.* — **anx'ious-ness,** *n.*

an'y (ĕn'ĭ), *a. & pron.* [ME. *æniz, æni, eni, ani, oni,* AS. *ǣnig,* fr. *ān* one. It is akin to OS. *ēnig,* OHG. *einic,* G. *einig,* D. *eenig.* See ONE.] One indifferently out of a number; one (or, as *pl.*, some) indiscriminately of whatever kind or quantity; esp.: **a** In general interrogative and conditional expressions, as, "If there be *any* in this assembly, *any* dear friend of Cæsar's." *Shak.*

Who will show us *any* good? *Ps.* iv. 6.

If *any* of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God *Jas.* i. 5.

That if he found *any* of this way, whether they were men or women, he might bring them bound unto Jerusalem *Acts* ix 2

b In assertions and denials, often with emphasis on its unlimited scope; one, no matter what one; as, *any* schoolboy would know that; forbidden to enter *any* house.

Neither knoweth *any* man the Father, save the Son *Matt* xi 27

c With special reference to quantity: One or some, however great or small in quantity or number; as, *any* surviving patience would be worn out by this renewed annoyance; have you *any* money? **d** With special reference to quality: One or some however excellent or poor (more often the latter); as, *any* plan would be better than no plan.

☞ As applied to individuals, *any* was formerly (and in dialect English is still) used pronominally for one of two, but in educated usage *any* and *any one* are now applied only to one of three or more, *either* and *neither* being used in referring to one of two.

And if that *any* of us [two] have more than other,
Let him be true, and part it with his brother. *Chaucer*

Syn. — See SOME.

any he, any person. *Archaic & Poet.* — **any more.** **a** Anything or something additional or further, as, I do not need *any more.* **b** Adverbially: Further, beyond a certain time, as, do not think *any more* about it. — **at any rate,** whatever may be the state of affairs; at all events; anyhow. — **in any case.** **a** By any means. *Obs.* **b** = AT ANY RATE.

an'y, *adv.* To any extent, in any degree, at all.

Before you go *any* farther *Steele*

an'y-bod-y (-bŏd-ĭ), *n. & pron.* Any person; any one; — corresponding to *any* (which see) in uses and senses of which the more important are: **1.** Any person out of an indefinite number, as, did you ask *anybody* to come?

His Majesty could not keep any secret from *anybody Macaulay*

2. With a qualitative force. **a** A person of consideration or standing. *Colloq.*

All the men belonged exclusively to the mechanical and shopkeeping classes, and there was not a single banker or *anybody* in the list *Lond. Sat. Rev.*

b Depreciatively: A person of no account, as, *anybody* could do that; failing of a guest who was somebody, he asked two or three *anybodies.*

☞ Formerly written as two words, *any body;* but in this case *body* now has its ordinary sense.

an'y-how' (-hou'), *adv. & conj.* In any way or manner whatever; at any rate; in any event.

Anyhow, it must be acknowledged to be not a simple self-originated error *J. H. Newman*

an'y-one (-wŭn), *n.* One taken at random rather than by selection, anybody. [Commonly written as two words]

an'y-thing (-thĭng), *n.* **1.** Any object, act, state, event, or fact whatever, thing of any kind, something or other, aught; as, I would not do it for *anything.*

Did you ever know of *anything* so unlucky? *A. Trollope*
They do not know that *anything* is amiss. *W. G. Sumner*

2. Expressing a comprehensive comparison; — with *as* or *like. Colloq.*

I fear your girl will grow up as proud as *anything. Richardson.*

☞ *Any thing* (as two words) now usually puts stress on *thing* as distinguished from *person*, but this was not formerly the case. "Necessity drove them to undertake *any thing* and venture *any thing.*" *De Foe.*

anything but, not at all or in any respect. "The battle was a rare one, and the victory *anything but* secure." *Hawthorne.* — **a. like,** in any respect; at all; as, I cannot give *anything like* a fair sketch of his traits.

an'y-thing, *adv* In any measure, anywise; at all

Mine old good will and hearty affection towards you is not . . . *anything* at all quailed *Robinson (More's Utopia)*

an'y-thing-a'rī-an (-ā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* One who holds no particular creed or dogma. — **an'y-thing-a'rī-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

an'y-way (-wā) } *adv. & conj.* Anywise, at all; in any
an'y-ways (-wāz) } case. *Tennyson. Southey.*

an'y-where (-hwâr), *adv.* In any place.

an'y-whith'er (-hwĭth'ĕr), *adv.* To or towards any place; as, let him go *anywhither. Archaic.*

an'y-wise (ĕn'ĭ-wīz), *adv.* In any wise or way; at all.

A-o'ni-an (ā-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Aonius,* fr. Gr. Ἀόνιος, fr. Ἀονία.] Of or pertaining to Aonia, the region of the mountains Helicon and Cithæron, in ancient Bœotia, or the Muses, who were supposed to dwell there.

Or Cephalus with lusty Theban youths
Against the wolf that angry Themis sent
To waste and spoil the sweet *Aonian* fields *Marlowe*

Aonian fount, the fountain of Aganippe, at the foot of Mount Helicon (the **Aonian mount**), near Thebes, sacred to the Muses.

a'o-rist (ā'ō-rĭst), *n.* [Gr. ἀόριστος indefinite, ἀ- not + ὁρίζειν to define, ὅρος boundary, limit.] *Gram.* A tense of the Greek verb which denotes simply that an action or occurrence took place in an indefinite past time, also, a tense of like form or meaning in other languages, as Sanskrit.

The *aorist* takes its name (ἀόριστος, unlimited) from its denoting a simple past occurrence, with none of the limitations (ὅροι) as to completion, continuance, repetition, etc, which belong to the other tenses *Goodwin*

a'o-ris'tic (ā'ō-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀοριστικός.] **1.** Indefinite; undetermined.

2. Of or pertaining to the aorist tense

a-or'ta (ā-ôr'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀορτή, fr ἀείρειν to lift, heave.] *Anat. & Zool.* The great artery which carries the blood from the heart to all parts of the body except the lungs, the main trunk of the arterial system. In fishes and the early stages of all higher vertebrates the aorta divides near its origin into several branches (the *aortic arches*) which pass in pairs round the esophagus and unite to form the systemic aorta. One or more pairs of these arches persist in the adult in amphibia and reptiles, but only one arch in birds and mammals, this being on the right side in the birds and on the left in the mammals. In man the aorta extends up from the left ventricle of the heart and arches back over the root of the left lung, then descends in the thorax along the left side of the spinal column, passing through the diaphragm, and dividing opposite the fourth lumbar vertebra into the common iliac arteries. See INNOMINATE ARTERY.

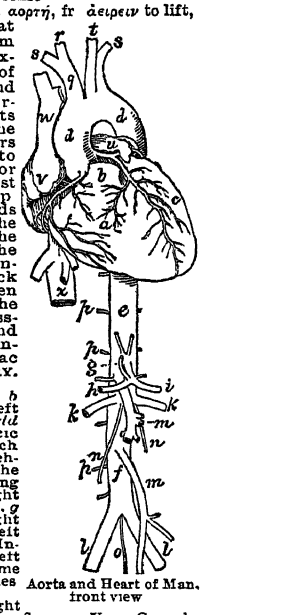

Description of the Illustration

a Right Ventricle of heart, with *b* Stump of Pulmonary Artery. *c* Left Ventricle, connecting with Aorta (*d*). *d* Arch of Aorta. *e* Descending Thoracic Aorta, *f* Abdominal Aorta), which shows the Coronary Arteries branching from it over the surface of the heart, and the stumps of the following arteries. *r* Right Carotid, *s s* Right and Left Subclavian, *t* Left Carotid. *g* Gastric. *h* Hepatic. *i* Splenic. *k k* Right and Left Renal. *l l* Right and Left Common Iliac. *m m* Superior and Inferior Mesenteric. *n n* Right and Left Spermatic. *o* Middle Sacral. *p p* Some of the Intercostal and Lumbar Arteries. *q* Innominate Artery. *u* Left Auricular Appendix. *v* Right Auricle and Appendix, receiving *w* Superior Vena Cava descending from Right and Left Innominate Veins, and *x* Inferior Vena Cava ascending from below, with stumps of Hepatic Veins.

Aorta and Heart of Man, front view

a-or'tic (-tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the aorta.

aortic arch. See AORTA.

a-or'ti-co- (ā-ôr'tĭ-kō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the aorta,* as in **a-or'ti-co-re'nal,** pertaining to the aorta and the kidneys.

a'or-ti'tis (ā'ôr-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL, *aorta* + *-itis.*] *Med* Inflammation of the aorta.

a'ou-dad (a'ōō-dăd), *n.* [Moorish name.] A wild sheep (*Ovis tragelaphus*) of North Africa. It may be the chamois of the Old Testament.

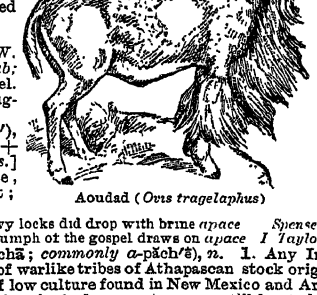

Aoudad (*Ovis tragelaphus*)

ap-. Assimilated form of AD-.

ap-. See APO-

ap- [W., fr OW. *map* son, W. *mab;* akin to Ir. & Gael. *mac.*] Prefix signifying *son of.*

a-pace' (*a-*pās'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *pace;* ME *apas.*] At a quick pace, quick; fast; speedily.

His dewy locks did drop with brine *apace Spenser*

A visible triumph of the gospel draws on *apace I Taylor*

A-pa'che (ȧ-pa'chē; *commonly* ȧ-păch'ĭ), *n.* **1.** Any Indian of a group of warlike tribes of Athapascan stock originally nomads of low culture found in New Mexico and Arizona, where their principal reservations are still located.

2 One of a band of Parisian robbers and assassins.

Apache plume. The rosaceous shrub *Fallugia paradoxa* of Mexico and New Mexico, — so called because of the elongated plumose styles of its achenes.

Removal of the walls of an antrum, esp. the mastoid antrum.

an-trī'tis (ăn-trī'tĭs), *n* [NL.; *antrum* + *-itis.*] *Med* Inflammation of an antrum.

an'tro-cele (ăn'trō-sēl), *n.* [*antrum* + *-cele.*] *Med.* The presence of serous fluid in the maxillary antrum

an'tro-phore, *n.* [*antrum* + *-phore.*] *Surg.* A form of soluble medicated bougie.

an-trors'i-form (ăn-trôr'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*antrorse* + *-form.*] *Zool.* Increasing in height toward the head; — said of certain fishes.

an'tro-scope, *n.* [*antrum* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An apparatus for illuminating and inspecting the maxillary antrum.

An-tros'to-mus (ăn-trŏs'tō-mŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἄντρον* cavern + *στόμα* mouth.] *Zool.* A genus of goatsuckers, which includes the whippoorwill and chuck-will's-widow

an'tro-tym-pan'ic, *a. Med.* Pertaining to the mastoid antrum and the tympanic cavity

an'tro-vert' (ăn'trō-vûrt'), *v. t* [See ANTRORSE.] *Rare* — **an'tro-ver'sion** (-vûr'shŭn), *n*

ants' brood The pupæ of ants, used for feeding birds

ant'ship, *n* See -SHIP

An'tum (ăn'tōōm), *n Babylon. Myth.* Consort of Anu.

ant worm. = ANT EGG.

antym † ANTHEM.

A'nub (ā'nŭb). *Bib*

a-nu'bin (ȧ-nōō'bĕn), **a-nu'bing** (-bĕng), *n.* [Tag] Any of several trees of the genus *Artocarpus,* or their wood.

a-nu'cle-ate, *a* See A-, not.

anue † ANNOY

anufene. † ANOVENON.

anui † ANNOY.

A-nu'kit (ȧ-nōō'kĭt), *n. Egypt Mythol* A goddess of Libyan origin worshiped in the neighborhood of Philæ and depicted as wearing a feather crown.

anular. † ANNULAR.

anulet. † ANNULET.

anulle. † ANNUL.

an'u-lo'ma (ăn'ōō-lō'mȧ), *adv.* [Skr *anulōma*] *Hindu Law.* Lit., with the hair, that is, in due order; — used in designating a marriage of a man with a woman of a lower class than his own; — opposed to *pratiloma*

an-un'der, *prep.* Under. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

A-nu'nit (ȧ-nōō'nĭt), *n.* [Assyrian.] *Babylon Myth.* A goddess later identified with Ishtar.

A'nun-na'ki (ä'nōō-nä'kĭ), *n. pl. Babylon. Myth.* A group of powerful earth spirits, genii, or demons, viewed as the servitors of the gods and as, on the whole, hostile to man; — associated with the *Igigi* (which see) *Annunaki* and *Igigi* are sometimes used in the religious literature as comprising the totality of gods of earth and heaven.

an-up'pe, *prep.* [AS *an,* on + *uppe* above.] Upon. *Obs*

an'u-re'sis, *n* [NL.; *an-* not + *uresis*] *Med.* Anuria. — **an'u-ret'ic** (ăn'ū-rĕt'ĭk), *a.*

an'u-ry (ăn'ū-rĭ), *n.* = ANURIA.

A'nus (ā'nŭs) *Bib.*

anuven † ANOVEN

anuward. † ANOVEWARD.

an-ven'om † ENVENOM

‖An'ver-sois' (ăn'vĕr'swȧ'), *n., masc., ‖An'ver-soise'* (-swȧz'), *fem* [F.] A native or inhabitant of Antwerp (F *Anvers*)

‖an-xi'e-tas (ăng-zī'ĕ-tăs), *n.* [L.] *Med* Anxiety

anxi'e-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *anxietudo.*] Anxiety. *Rare.*

anye. † ANNOY

an'y-kyn, *n* [See ANY, KIN.] Any kind. *Obs*

an'y-what, *pron.* Anything

an'y when, *adv.* At any time

A. O. *Abbr* a *Freemasonry* Anno Ordinis, L., in the year of the Order (subtract 1118 from present year) b Army Order a/o *Abbr.* Account of.

A'o(ā'ō), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES

A O C. *Abbr* Army Ordnance

A. O. D. *Abbr* Army Ordnance Department.

A O F. *Abbr* Ancient Order of Foresters

Aoi'fe (ē'fĕ), *n.* See CONLACH

aor. *Abbr* Aorist.

a'o-ris'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of AORISTIC See -LY.

a-or'ne. † ADORN, ANORN.

a-or'tal (ā-ôr'tăl), *a.* Aortic

a-os'mic (ā-ŏz'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἄοσμος; *a-* not + ὀσμή odor] *Med* Odorless.

A O S. *Abbr.* Americanæ Orientalis Societatis Socius (L., Member of the American Oriental Society)

A O U. *Abbr.* American Ornithologists' Union

a-ou're † ADORE, ANOURE

‖à ou'trance' (à' ōō'trăns') [F.] To the utmost; without sparing; specif., of medieval combats, to a finish; mortal

Ap. *or* **ap.** *Abbr.* Apostle; April; apud, Lat. for, "in (the writings of)."

A. P., a. p *Abbr* Armor-piercing; Associate Presbyterian; above proof; author's proof

A P A. *Abbr.* American Philological Association. American Protective Association

ap'a-bram'sa (ăp'ȧ-brăm'sȧ), *n* [Skr *apabhramça.*] A vernacular development, or patois of a Prakrit A *literary apabhramça* is such a vernacular with a literature. *India*

ap'a-go'ge (ăp'ă-gō'jē), *n.* [Gr. ἀπαγωγή a leading away, fr. ἀπάγειν to lead away; ἀπό from + ἄγειν to lead.] *Logic.* **a** = ABDUCTION, 2. *Obs.* **b** = REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.

ap'a-gog'ic (-gŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Pert. to or involving an apagoge.
ap'a-gog'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } — **ap'a-gog'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

apagogical reduction, *Logic*, a reduction in which one of the premises and the conclusion are contradictories of the conclusion and one of the premises of the reduced syllogism; — contrasted with *ostensive reduction*.

A'pa-la'chee } (ă'pă-lă'chē), *n.* Any Indian of a tribe of
A'pa-la'chi } Muskhogean stock formerly in northwestern Florida. They were early brought under mission control by Spanish Franciscans, but were raided and enslaved by the English with Indian allies in the first decade of the 18th century, and are now extinct.

a'par (a'pär) } *n.* [Native name *apara.*] *Zoöl.* The
a-pa'ra (ä-pa'rä) } three-banded armadillo (*Tolypeutes tricinctus*) of South America.

a'pa-re'jo (ä'pä-rā'hō), *n.; pl.* -JOS (-hōz; *Sp.* -hōs; 189). [Sp.] A kind of pack saddle of stuffed leather or canvas used in the American army and among Spanish Americans.

a-part' (ă-pärt'), *adv.* [F. *à part; à* (L. *ad*) + *part* part. See PART.] **1.** Separately in regard to space or company; in a state of separation as to place; aside.

Others *apart* sat on a hill retired. *Milton.*

The Lord hath set *apart* him that is godly for himself. *Ps.* iv. 3.

2. In a state of separation, exclusion, or distinction as to purpose, use, or character, or as a matter of thought; separately, independently; as, take the two propositions *apart*.

3. Aside; away; as, jesting *apart*.

Wherefore lay *apart* all filthiness. *Jas.* i. 21.
Let Pleasure go, put Care *apart*. *Keble.*

4. In two or more parts; asunder; to pieces; as, to take a piece of machinery *apart*.

a-part'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *appartement;* cf. It. *appartamento*, fr. *appartare* to separate; all fr. L. *ad* + *pars, partis*, part. See APART.] **1.** A suite or set of rooms; esp. in the United States, a number of rooms with necessary corridors, etc., occupied as a dwelling by a family; often, such a suite more pretentious than a *flat*. Cf. also TENEMENT.

Our new lodgings . . . a very handsome *apartment* just over against the Hall court. *Evelyn.*

2. A room in a building. *Fielding.*

3. A compartment. *Obs.* *Pope.*

Syn. — See ROOM.

a-part'men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an apartment.

apartment house. A building comprising a number of suites designed for separate housekeeping tenements, but having conveniences, such as heat, light, elevator service, etc., furnished in common; — often distinguished in the United States from a *flat house*.

ap-as'tron (ăp-ăs'trŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἀπό from + ἄστρον star.] *Astron.* That point in the orbit of a double star where the companion is farthest from its primary.

ap'a-thet'ic (ăp'ă-thĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [See APATHY.] Void of
ap'a-thet'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } feeling; not susceptible of deep emotion; passionless; unemotional; indifferent. — **ap'a-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See PASSIVE.

ap'a-thy (ăp'ă-thĭ), *n.; pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [L. *apathia*, Gr. ἀπάθεια; ἀ- not + πάθος, fr. *παθεῖν, πάσχειν*, to suffer: cf. F. *apathie*. See PATHOS.] **1.** Want of feeling; lack of passion, emotion, or excitement; dispassion. "The *apathy* of despair." *Macaulay.*

According to the Stoics, *apathy* meant the extinction of the passions by the ascendency of reason. *Fleming.*

2. Indifference to what appeals to feelings or interest, or prompts to action.

Syn. — Insensibility, unfeelingness, indifference, unconcern, stoicism, supineness, sluggishness. — APATHY, CALMNESS. APATHY always implies insensibility or indifference; CALMNESS (or *calm*) more frequently suggests self-mastery or self-restraint. See CALM, INDIFFERENCE.

A certain *apathy* or sluggishness in his nature which led him . . to leave events to take their own course. *Prescott.*

ap'a-tite (-tīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀπάτη deceit; it having been often mistaken for other minerals.] *Min.* Calcium phosphate-fluoride, $CaF'Ca_4(PO_4)_3$ (or less commonly phosphate-chloride, $CaClCa_4(PO_4)_3$), occurring variously in six-sided prisms, granular masses, or reniform shape with fibrous structure, etc. The crystallized varieties are usually green, transparent to translucent. It is a source of phosphorus compounds. H., 5 (cryst.). Sp. gr., 3.17–3.23 (cryst.).

Ap'a-tu'ri-a (-tū'rĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀπατούρια.] *Gr. Relig.* An annual festival observed by most of the Ionian Greeks and by the Athenians, at which each phratry, or clan, held a banquet, sacrificed to its deities (at Athens to Zeus Phratrios and Athena Apaturia), and received into its fellowship the grown-up youths.

ape (āp), *n.* [AS. *apa;* akin to D. *aap*, OHG. *affo*, G. *affe*, Icel. *api*, Sw. *apa*, Dan. *abe*.] **1.** *Zool.* Any monkey; — applied esp. to the larger tailless forms, which are confined to the Old World. Those most nearly related to man are called *anthropoid apes*. (See ANTHROPOID, *a.*) The *apes* of the Old Testament were probably the rhesus monkey of India and allied forms.

2. One who "plays the ape;" an imitator; as: **a** Deprecatively: A servile or spurious imitator; a mimic.

Every genius has his *ape*. *Walpole.*

b Simply, or in a good sense: An imitator. *Obs.*

O sleep, thou *ape* of death. *Shak.*

3. A dupe or fool. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

ape, *v. t.;* APED (āpt); APING (āp'ĭng). To mimic, as an ape does human actions; to imitate or follow irrationally, servilely, or pretentiously. "How he *apes* his sire." *Addison.*

The people of England will not *ape* the fashions they have never tried. *Burke.*

Syn. — See IMITATE.

a-peak' (*a*-pēk'), *adv & a.* [*a-* + *peak:* cf. F. *à pic* vertically.] *Naut.* In a vertical line. The anchor is *apeak* when the cable has been drawn in to a nearly vertical line, and the ship is then *hove apeak;* a yard is *apeak* when raised by one end until nearly vertical; oars are *apeak* when held vertically, or nearly so.

Ap'en-nine (ăp'ĕ-nīn), *a.* [L. *Apenninus*, perh. fr. a Celtic *pen*, or *ben*, peak, mountain.] Pertaining to, of, or designating, the Apennines, a chain of mountains in Italy.

A'pe-pi (a'pĕ-pē), *n.* [Egypt. *ăpep, ăpepi.*] *Egypt. Myth.* The great serpent who leads the onslaughts of the demons against the sun, by whom they are daily overcome, thus symbolizing the struggle of darkness with light.

a-pep'si-a (*ă*-pĕp'sĭ-*ă*; -shă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀπεψία, fr. ἄπεπτος undigested. See A- not; DYSPEPSIA.] *Med.* Indigestion. — **a-pep'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

‖ **a'per'çu'** (ä'pâr'sü'), *n.; pl.* APERÇUS (-sü'). [F., prop. p. p. of *apercevoir* to perceive.] **1.** A first view or glance, or the perception or estimation so obtained; an immediate apprehension or insight, appreciative rather than analytic.

The main object being to develop the several *aperçus* or insights which furnish the method of such psychology. *W. T Harris*

A series of partial and more or less disparate *aperçus* or outlooks: each for itself a center of experience. *James Ward.*

2. Hence, a brief or detached view; conspectus; sketch.

a-pe'ri-ent (*ă*-pē'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *aperiens*, p. pr. of *aperire* to uncover, open; *a-* = *ab-* + *parire, parere*, to bring forth, produce. Cf. COVER, OVERT.] *Med.* Gently opening the bowels; laxative. — *n.* An aperient medicine or food.

a-pe'ri-od'ic (ā-pē'rĭ-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *periodic.*] **1.** Of irregular occurrence; not periodic; as, an *aperiodic* fever.

2. *Physics.* Not having periodic vibrations; deadbeat; as, an *aperiodic* galvanometer. See DEADBEAT.

a-per'i-tive (*ă*-pĕr'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *apéritif.*] Serving to open; aperient. *Harvey.* — *n.* An aperient.

a-pert' (*ă*-pûrt'), *a.* [OF. *apert*, L *apertus*, p. p. of *aperire.* See APERIENT; cf. PERT, *a.*] Open; evident; undisguised; bold. *Archaic. Fotherby.* — *adv.* Openly; apertly. *Obs.* — **a-pert'ly**, *adv. Archaic.* — **a-pert'ness**, *n. Archaic.*

ap'er-tom'e-ter (ăp'ĕr-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [See APERTURE, METER.] *Optics.* A device for measuring the angular aperture of objectives, usually those of a microscope.

ap'er-ture (ăp'ĕr-tūr), *n.* [L. *apertura*, fr. *aperire.* See APERIENT.] **1.** Act of opening. *Now Rare.*

The Roman process of insinuation, *aperture*, and publication [of a will]. *Pollock & Mait.*

2. An opening; an open space; a gap, cleft, or chasm; a passage perforated; a hole; as, an *aperture* in a wall.

An *aperture* between the mountains. *Gilpin.*
The back *aperture* of the nostrils *Owen.*

3. *Optics.* The diameter of the exposed part of the object glass of a telescope or other optical instrument; as, a telescope of four-inch *aperture*. The *aperture* of lenses is often expressed in degrees, called also the *angular aperture*, which signifies the angle obtained by joining the edges to the principal focus; as, a lens of 50° *aperture*.

Syn. — See ORIFICE.

ap'er-y (ā'pĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* APERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act or practice of aping; an apish action. *Coleridge.*

2. A place where apes are kept. *Rare.* *Kingsley.*

A-pet'a-læ (*ă*-pĕt'*ă*-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. See APETALOUS.] *Bot.* A division of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants embracing all destitute of petals. The Apetalæ are subdivided into the Achlamydeæ, or those without perianth of any kind, as the willows, and the Monochlamydeæ, or those having only one perianth series, which is then called the calyx, even when bright-colored. The division is now used more for convenience in popular writings than as a category of classification, since most apetalous plants are included with the Choripetalæ in the division Archichlamydeæ. See DICOTYLEDONES, ARCHICHLAMYDEÆ.

a-pet'al-ous (*a*-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Having no petals, hence belonging to the Apetalæ. — **a-pet'al-ous-ness, a-pet'al-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

a'pex (ā'pĕks), *n.; pl.* E. APEXES (-pĕk-sĕz; -sĭz), L. APICES (ăp'ĭ-sēz). [L., summit, specif., the small rod at the top of a flamen's cap, wound with wool.] **1.** The tip, point, or angular summit of anything; as, the *apex* of a mountain, spire, or cone; the *apex*, or tip, of a leaf.

2. *Mnemg.* The end, edge, or crest of a vein nearest the surface. *U. S.*

3. **a** A projecting point on a Hebrew letter; hence, fig., a jot; tittle. **b** A diacritical mark of varying form (¯, ˘, etc.) often used in Latin inscriptions to indicate a long vowel; as, PĒCIT. One form, ¯, the macron, adopted by grammarians, is still used to mark long vowels. In the imperial age the apex was written ′. Late inscriptions used the apex indiscriminately over both long and short vowels, apparently merely as a decoration.

Syn. — See CULMINATION.

apex of the earth's motion, *Astron.*, that point of the heavens toward which the earth is moving in its orbit. — **a. of the heart,** *Anat.*, the lower pointed end of the heart, in man situated opposite the space between the cartilages of the fifth and sixth ribs on the left side. — **a. of a lung,** the narrow, somewhat conical, upper end of a lung, which extends into the root of the neck. — **a. of the sun's motion** *or* **way** *Astron.* = SOLAR APEX.

a'pex, *v. t.;* A'PEXED (ā'pĕkst); A'PEX-ING. *Mining.* To present an apex or upper edge, whether as an outcrop or as a blind lode; — said of mineral deposits. *Western U. S.*

apex beat. *Physiol.* The impulse of the heart felt or seen in the fifth left intercostal space.

aph-. [Gr. ἀφ-.] A prefix denoting *off, away.* See APO-.

a-phær'e-sis (*a*-fĕr'ē-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀφαίρεσις, fr. ἀφαιρεῖν to take away; ἀπό + αἱρεῖν to take.] **1.** The dropping of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word; — usually applied specif. to the loss of an unaccented initial vowel or, less often, an initial consonant; as *mid* for *amid*, *lone* from *alone*, etc. Cf. APHESIS.

2 *Surg.* An operation by which any part is removed. *Obs.*

a-pha'ki-a (*ă*-fā'kĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. φακός seed of a lentil.] *Med.* An anomalous state of refraction caused by the absence of the crystalline lens, as after operations for cataract. — **a-phak'ic** (-făk'ĭk), **a-pha'ki-al** (-fā'kĭ-ăl), *a.*

Aph'a-nap'ter-yx (ăf'*ă*-năp'tĕr-ĭks), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀφανής obscure + πτέρυξ wing.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of a large, long-billed rail, incapable of flight, which inhabited Mauritius. It was exterminated by man in recent times.

aph'a-nite (ăf'*ă*-nīt), *n.* [Gr ἀφανής invisible; *a-* not + φαινεσθαι to appear.] *Petrog.* **a** A dark, heavy variety of diorite, of such close texture that its separate grains are invisible to the naked eye. **b** Any rock of similar texture. — **aph'a-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **a-phan'i-tism** (*ă*-făn'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.*

a-pha'si-a (*ă*-fā'zhĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀφασία, fr. ἄφατος not spoken; *a-* not + φάναι to speak: cf. F. *aphasie.*] *Med.* Total or partial loss of the use or understanding of language, the vocal organs remaining intact. Any of the qualities or varieties of speech may be affected, both spoken and written. It results from injury or disease of the brain.

a-pha'si-ac (-zĭ-ăk), *a.* Aphasic. — *n.* A person suffering from aphasia.

a-pha'sic (*ă*-fā'sĭk; -zĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected by, aphasia; speechless — *n.* An aphasiac.

Aph'e-lan'dra (ăf'ē-lăn'drä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἁφελής simple + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man: — so called from the one-celled anthers.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American acanthaceous plants having quadrangular spikes of handsome red flowers, the corolla broadly 2-lipped.

a-phe'lion (*ă*-fē'lĭ-ŏn; 277), *n.; L. pl.* APHELIA (-*ă*; -lĭ-*ă*). [Gr. ἀπό + ἥλιος sun.] *Astron.* That point of a planet's or comet's orbit most distant from the sun, the opposite point being *perihelion*.

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a'pa-da'na (a'pä-da'nä), *n.* The great hall in ancient Persian palaces, as the "Hall of Columns" of the palace of Artaxerxes Mnemon at Susa.

‖ **a pa-e'si** (a pa-ē'zē). [It.] With landscapes; — used of the decoration of tapestries (especially Italian), majolica, etc.

‖ **a'pa-ge Sa'ta-nas** (ăp'*a*-jē sät'*ă*-năs), *or, corruptly,* **Sa'tha-nas** (săth'*a*-năs). [L. *apage* away! + *Satanas* Satan.] Get thee hence, Satan! *Archaic.* "There is no *apage Sathanas!* as potent as ridiculle." *Lowell.*

a-paid', *a.* Satisfied; pleased; paid. *Archaic.*

a-pain', *v. t.* [OF. *apainer.*] To give (one's self) pains; exert (one's self). *Obs.*

apair. ✝ APPAIR.

apaise. ✝ APPEASE.

Ap'a-lach'i-an. Var. of APPALACHIAN.

apale. ✝ APPALLE.

apall. ✝ APPALL.

A-pa'me (*ă*-pā'mē; ăp'*a*-mē). *Bib.*

Ap'a-me'a (ăp'*ă*-mē'*ă*). *D. Bib.*

A'pam Na-pat' (ā'pŭm nä-pät'). [Avestan *Apam Napāt; apam* water + *napāt* grandson] *Persian Myth.* A god of the waters, giver of beneficent rain.

apan. ✝ UPON.

ap'a-nage, ap'a-naged, etc. Vars. of APPANAGE, etc.

a-pan'dry (*ă*-păn'drĭ), *n.* [*apo-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man.] *Bot* Loss of function in the male organs.

ap'an-thro'pi-a (ăp'ăn-thrō'pĭ-*ă*), **a-pan'thro-py** (*ă*-păn'thrō-pĭ), *n.* [NL. *apanthropia*, fr. Gr. ἀπανθρωπία.] = ANTHROPOPHOBIA.

A'pa-o'sha (ä'pä-ō'shä), *n.* [Avestan, prop., drying up.] *Persian Myth.* Drought demon.

aparail. ✝ APPAREL.

aparance. ✝ APPARENCE.

aparant ✝ APPARENT.

ap'a-raph'y-sate (ăp'*ă*-răf'ĭ-sāt), *a.* [See A- not; PARAPHYSIS.] Destitute of paraphyses.

aparceivre. ✝ APPERCEIVE.

‖ **a pa'ri-bus** (ä pär'ĭ-bŭs). [L.] From equals.

ap'a-rith-me'sis (ăp'*ă*-rĭth-mē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀπαριθμησις, fr. ἀπαριθμεῖν to count.] *Rhet.* Enumeration.

aparne. ✝ APRON.

a-part', *v. t.* To put apart; to set apart; to remove; also, to part from. *Obs or R.*

‖ **a par'te an'te** [L.] From before, or on the side before; antecedently; — a Scholastic phrase usually applied to the eternal past of the life of God.

‖ **a par'te post,** [L.] From after, or on the side after; posteriorly; — a Scholastic phrase usually applied to the eternal future of the life of God.

‖ **a par'te re'i.** [L.] On the side of reality; as, or in, reality. "It exists *a parte rei*, independently of the mind." *Wm Turner.*

ap'ar-thro'sis, *n.* [NL., fr. *apo-* + *arthrosis.*] a *Surg.* Disarticulation. b *Anat.* Diarthrosis.

ap'ar-thro'di-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to aparthrosis.

apartlie. ✝ APERTLY.

a-part'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

a-par'ty, *adv.* [*a-* on + *party*, 1.] In part. *Obs.*

apas. ✝ APACE.

‖ **à pas' de géant'** (ä pä' dē zhäⁿ'). [F.] With a giant's stride; very quickly.

apase. ✝ APPEASE.

apass. ✝ APACE.

a-passe', *v. t. & i.* [OF. *apasser.*] To pass on or by. *Obs.*

apassed, *p.a., adv., & prep.* Past. *Obs.* — **a-past'.** *Obs. or Dial.*

a'pa-tan' (a'pä-tän'), *n.* [Tag.] See MEASURE.

Ap'a-ten'sis (ăp'*ă*-tĕn'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A large genus of typical tiger moths, frequently having the fore wings velvety black with branching light-colored stripes, and red, pink, or yellow hind wings with black spots.

ap'a-tet'ic (ăp'*ă*-tĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀπατητικός deceiving.] *Zool.* Imitative in color or form.

apathaton. Obs. corrupt. of EPITHETON. *Shak.*

ap'a-thist (ăp'*a*-thĭst), *n* [Cf. F. *apathiste.*] One who is devoid of feeling or emotion. — **ap'a-this'tic-al,** *a.*

Ap'a-tor'nis (ăp'*ă*-tôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀπάτη deceit + ὄρνις bird.] *Paleon.* A genus of birds from the Cretaceous of Kansas, related to *Ichthyornis*.

a'pau'mé' (ä'pō'mā'). Var. of APPAUMÉ.

a-pay', **apaye.** ✝ APPAY.

A'pa-ya'o (a'pä-yä'ō). Var. of APOYAO. See IGORROTE.

apayed. ✝ APAID.

A. P. D. *Abbr.* Assessment paid; — used on the tape of stock tickers.

A. P. D. *Abbr.* Army Pay Department.

a-peace'. ✝ APPEASE.

apeal. ✝ APPEAL.

apeartlye. ✝ APERTLY.

apease. ✝ APPEASE.

apeche. ✝ APPEACH.

ape'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

ape drunk. Foolishly drunk. Cf. APE, *n.*, 3. *Obs.*

a-peek'. ✝ APEAK.

apeele. ✝ APPEAL.

ape'-hand', *n. Med* An atrophic deformity of the hand.

ape'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

apeire. ✝ APPAIR.

a-pei'ron (*ă*-pī'rŏn), *n., or* τὸ ἄπειρον. [NL. & Gr.] The indeterminate and indefinite ground, matter, or first principle, of all being, postulated by the philosopher Anaximander.

apel-. For words beginning *apel-*, see the later form APPEL-.

apel ✝ APPEAL, APPLE.

ape'let, *n.* A little ape.

ape'ling, *n.* A little ape.

apelle. ✝ APPEAL, APPLE.

A-pel'les (*ă*-pĕl'ēz) *Bib.*

a-pel'lous (-ŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + L. *pellis* skin.] Destitute of skin; circumcised.

Ap'e-man'tus (ăp'ē-măn'tŭs). A churlish cynic in Shakespeare's "Timon of Athens."

apen-. For words beginning *apen-*, see the later form APPEN-.

a-pent'. ✝ APPEND.

a-pep'sy (*ă*-pĕp'sĭ), *n. Med.* Apepsia.

ap'er (ā'pĕr), *n.* One who apes.

aper-. For words beginning *aper-*, see later form APER-.

a-pe're-a (ā-pē'rē-*ă*), *n.* [Native name.] The restless cavy.

aperen. ✝ APPEAR, APRON.

a-pe'ri-od'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of APERIODIC. See -LY.

a-per'i-sper'mic (*ă*-pĕr'ĭ-spûr'mĭk), *a.* Without perisperm.

a-per'i-stal'sis (-stăl'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Absence of peristalsis.

‖ **a'pé'ri'tif'** (a'pā'rē'tēf'), *n.* [F.] A drink of alcoholic liquor taken before meals, esp at noon, to stimulate the appetite.

aperne. ✝ APRON.

a'pern-er, *n.* [*aperne*, var. of *apron* + *-er*, agent.] A bartender; a waiter. *Obs.*

a per se. a'per-see' (ā'pĕr-sē'), *n.* [L. *per se* by itself.] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** The letter A by itself (per se), esp as a word.

2. The first or chief; one that is "A 1"; a paragon.

O fair Creseide, the flower and *A per se*
Of Troy and Greece. *Chaucer*

‖ **a perte' de vue'** (a pĕrt' dē vü'). [F.] Beyond one's view.

a-per'te-ment, *adv.* [OF.] Openly. *Obs.*

apertene. ✝ APPERTAIN.

apertinaunce, apertenaunte, etc. ✝ APPURTENANCE, etc.

a-per'tion (*a*-pûr'shŭn), *n* [L. *apertio.*] Act of opening; opening, aperture. *Archaic.*

a-per'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *apertus*, p. p. of *aperire* to open; cf. OF. *apertif.*] Aperitive; aperient. *Rare.*

‖ **a-per'to vi've-re vo'to.** [L.] To live with open (i. e. freely expressed) wish *Persius*, II. 7.

ap'er-tur-al (ăp'ĕr-tūr-ăl; *a*-pûr'-), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an aperture.

ap'er-tured (ăp'ĕr-tūrd), *a.* Having an aperture.

apesen. ✝ APPEASE.

ape's paternoster. A chattering with the teeth

A'pet (ä'pĕt), *n.* [Egypt.] *Egypt. Myth.* A goddess of maternity, represented with the body of a hippopotamus.

apet- For words beginning *apet-*, see the later form APPET-.

a-pet'al-oid (*ă*-pĕt'ăl-oid), *a. Bot.* Not of the character of a petal; not colored like a petal.

a-pet'al-ose, *a. Bot.* Apetalous.

apeted. Obs. p. p of APPETE.

apetide. ✝ APPETITE.

‖ **à peu' près'** (ä pø' prĕ'). [F.] Nearly; almost; about.

a'pexed (ā'pĕkst), *a.* Having an apex.

apeyse. ✝ APPEASE.

‖ **à pez'zi** (a pĕt'sē). [It.] Lit, to pieces; reduced to pieces.

Ap-fu'ru (ap-fōō'rōō). Var. of BAPPURU. [of APHAKIA.]

a-pha'ci-a (*ă*-fā'shĭ-*ă*). Var.

aph'æ-ret'ic (ăf'ē-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to aphæresis.

a-pha'gi-a (*a*-fā'jĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. φαγειν to eat.] *Med.* Inability to swallow.

a-phan'e-site (*a*-făn'ē-sīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀφανής invisible, from the minuteness of its crystals.] *Min* Clinoclasite.

Aph'a-nip'ter-a (ăf'*ă*-nĭp'tĕr-*ă*), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἀφανής invisible + πτερόν wing.] *Zool.* = SIPHONAPTERA. — **aph'a-nip'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

a-phan'o-phyre (*ă*-făn'ō-fīr'), *n. Petrog.* A porphyry with *aphanitic* groundmass.

Aph'a-nop'ter-a, aph'a-nop'ter-ous. Vars of APHANIPTERA, APHANIPTEROUS.

aph'a-no-zy'gous (ăf'*ă*-nō-zī'gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἀφανής invisible + ζυγόν anything which joins, a yoke.] = CRYPTOZYGOUS.

Aph'a-ra (ăf'*a*-rä). *D. Bib.*

A-phar'sach-ites (*ă*-fär'săk-īts), *n. pl. Bib.*

Aph'ar-sath'a-cites (ăf'ăr-săth'*ă*-sīts), *n. pl D. Bib.*

Aph'ar-sath'chites (ăf'ăr-săth'kīts; *ă*-fär'săth-kīts), *n. pl. Bib.* [*Bib.*]

A-phar'sites (*ă*-fär'sīts). *n. pl.*

aph'a-sy (ăf'*ă*-sĭ). *n.* Aphasia.

A-phe'ca (*ă*-fē'kä). *D. Bib.*

A'phek (ā'fĕk). *Bib.*

A-phe'kah (*ă*-fē'kä). *Bib.*

a-phe'li-an (*ă*-fē'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the aphelion.

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a-phe'li-ot'ro-pism (ā-fē'lĭ-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [See APO- + HELIOTROPIC.] *Plant Physiol.* The property of bending away from the sunlight exhibited by many plant organs, as roots; negative heliotropism. — **a-phe'li-o-trop'ic** (-ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **a-phe'li-o-trop'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

a-phe'mi-a (ā-fē'mĭ-ā), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. φήμη voice.] *Med.* Aphasia due to motor paralysis. — **a-phem'ic** (ā-fĕm'ĭk), *a.*

aph'e-sis (ăf'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄφεσις a letting go, fr. Gr. ἀφιέναι to let go; ἀπό + ἰέναι to let go.] The gradual loss of a short unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word; — the result of a phonetic process; as, *squire* for *esquire*. *Oxf. E. D. Aphesis* is a form of *aphæresis*.

aph'e-ta (ăf'ē-tă), *n.* [L., the prætor who starts a chariot race, fr. Gr. ἀφέτης one who lets off a military engine, also an astrological term for certain heavenly bodies.] *Astrol.* The ruler or giver of life in a nativity. — **a-phet'ic** (ā-fĕt'ĭk), **a-phet'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **a-phet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-phet'ic (ā-fĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀφετικός letting go.] Pertaining to, or resulting from, aphesis. — **a-phet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

aph'e-tism (ăf'ē-tĭz'm), *n.* An aphetized word form.

aph'e-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To shorten by aphesis.

a'phid (ā'fĭd; ăf'ĭd), *n.* [See APHIS.] *Zoöl.* A plant louse; any of numerous small homopterous insects of the family **A-phid'i-dæ** (ā-fĭd'ĭ-dē). They are small sluggish insects that suck the juices of plants, and on account of their numbers often do great damage. In addition to the winged males, and the winged females which lay eggs, there are females, usually wingless, capable of producing living young parthenogenetically for many generations in rapid succession, thus forming the large colonies often seen on plants. Many species secrete a sweet fluid called *honeydew*, of which ants are very fond, from the alimentary canal. Aphids are preyed on by birds and many insects, esp. by the larvæ of the ladybugs. Among the most injurious aphids are the grapevine phylloxera (*Phylloxera vastatrix*), and the woolly root louse of the apple (*Schizoneura lanigera*).

Aphid (*Aphis malı*), much enlarged. *a* Winged adult male; *b* Wingless viviparous individual

A'phis (ā'fĭs), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] **a** *Zoöl.* A genus of plant lice, comprising many species injurious to fruit trees and vegetables. **b** [*l. c.*] *pl.* APHIDES (ăf'ĭ-dēz). In popular usage, any aphid. See APHID.

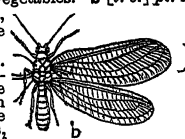

Aphis Lion (*Chrysopa plorabunda*) of Europe. *a* Larva; *b* Adult; *c* Eggs attached by pedicels to a leaf. Somewhat enlarged.

aphis lion. Any of numerous insect larvæ that feed on aphids, as those of the ladybugs, but esp. those of lace-winged flies of the families Chrysopidæ and Hemerobiidæ; also, any adult fly of these families.

aphis wolf. An aphis lion; esp., the curious spinose larva of neuropterous insects of the genus *Hemerobius*, which feeds on aphids and makes a shelter of their skins.

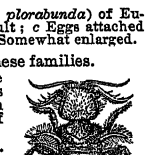

Aphis Wolf (*Hemerobius*) Larva.

aph'lo-gis'tic (ăf'lŏ-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀφλόγιστος not inflammable, *a-* not + φλογιστός. See PHLOGISTON.] Flameless; as, an *aphlogistic* lamp, in which a coil of platinum wire is kept incandescent by alcohol, without flame.

a-pho'ni-a (ā-fō'nĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀφωνία, fr. ἄφωνος voiceless; *a-* not + φωνή voice.] *Med.* Loss of voice or vocal utterance, due to disorder of the vocal cords.

a-phon'ic (ā-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Phon.* Having no sound or pronunciation; also, voiceless or nonvocal.

2. *Med.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, aphonia.

a-phon'ic, *n.* An aphonic symbol.

aph'o-rism (ăf'ō-rĭz'm), *n.* [F. *aphorisme*, fr. Gr. ἀφορισμός definition, a short, pithy sentence, fr. ἀφορίζειν to mark off by boundaries, to define; ἀπό from + ὁρίζειν to separate, part. See HORIZON.] **1.** A concise definition or statement of a principle, as in a science.

2. A pithy, compendious sentence, stating a general doctrine or truth. Loosely, a maxim; formerly, specif., a maxim of medical art.

The first *aphorism* of Hippocrates is, "Life is short, and the art is long." *Fleming.*

Be a physician, Faustus, heap up gold,
And be eternized for some wondrous cure. . . .
Why, Faustus, hast thou not attained that end?
Is not thy common talk found *aphorisms*? *Marlowe.*

Syn. — Adage, proverb, apothegm, saw. See AXIOM.

aph'o-ris-mat'ic (ăf'ō-rĭz-măt'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to apho-
aph'o-ris'mic (ăf'ō-rĭz'mĭk) } risms, or having the form of an aphorism. — **-ris'mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a. Rare.*

aph'o-rist (ăf'ō-rĭst), *n.* A writer or utterer of aphorisms.

aph'o-ris'tic (-rĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἀφοριστικός.] In the
aph'o-ris'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } form of, or of the nature of, an aphorism; as, an *aphoristic* style. — **aph'o-ris'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

The method of the book is *aphoristic*. *De Quincey.*

aph'o-rize (ăf'ō-rīz), *v. i.* To make aphorisms.

a-pho'tic (ā-fō'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἄφως, ἄφωτος.] Without light. aphotic region, *Phytogeog.*, a depth of water so great that only nonassimilating organisms can exist.

a-pho'to-tax'is (ā-fō'tō-tăk'sĭs), *n.* *Biol.* Negative phototaxis. See PHOTOTAXIS. — **a-pho'to-tac'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

a-pho'to-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* *Plant Physiol.* Bending away from the source of light, as certain plant organs. — **aph'o-tot'ro-pism** (ăf'ō-tŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.*

a-phra'si-a (ā-frā'zhĭ-ā; -zĭ-ā), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. φράσις speech.] *Med.* **a** = DUMBNESS. **b** A disorder of speech in which words can be uttered but not intelligibly joined together.

aph'rite (ăf'rīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀφρός foam.] *Min.* A foliated or chalky variety of calcite, of pearly luster.

aph'ro-dis'i-a (ăf'rō-dĭz'ĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ἀφροδίσιος pertaining to Aphrodite.] Sexual passion, esp. when violent; also, coition.

aph'ro-dis'i-ac (-ăk), *a.* [Gr. ἀφροδισιακός pertaining to sensual love, fr. Ἀφροδίτη. See APHRODITE.] Exciting venereal desire; provocative of, or inclined to, venery. — *n.* That which (as a drug, or some kinds of food) excites to venery.

Aph'ro-di'te (-dī'tē), *n.* [Gr. Ἀφροδίτη.] **1.** *Gr. Relig.* The goddess of love and beauty and of life as expressive of the cosmic power of love, probably originally an Oriental goddess of vegetation and the reproductive forces of nature; — identified by the Romans with Venus (which see). As **Aphrodite Urania** (ū-rā'nĭ-ā) she corresponds to the Semitic Astarte (which see), "queen of the heavens," but in later Greek literature, owing to the influence of Plato, is regarded as the embodiment of spiritual love, and as opposed to Aphrodite **Pandemos** (păn-dē'mŏs) (originally a civic goddess, perhaps of marriage), personifying earthly or common love. Aphrodite was also worshiped: (1) as a goddess of the sea (cf. ÆNEAS); (2) as a goddess of death and the underworld, an Oriental idea springing from the myth of "Venus and Adonis" (see ADONIS); and (3) as a goddess of war (also Oriental), in Greece (chiefly in Sparta and Corinth) called **Aphrodite Areia** (ā-rī'ā). According to Homer, Aphrodite is the daughter of Zeus and Dione. According to Hesiod, she arose from the foam of the sea, and landed either at Cythera or at Paphos in Cyprus; hence she was called both **Cytherea** and **Cypris**. The consort of Aphrodite, according to the Odyssey, is Hephæstus; other sources give Ares. She is accompanied by Erotes (see EROS) and tended by the Charites and Horæ. Sparrows and doves were especially sacred to her, and in various connections other animals, the ram, hare, dolphin, tortoise, swan, etc., and, of plants, the rose, myrtle, and apple. Cf. APPLE OF DISCORD.

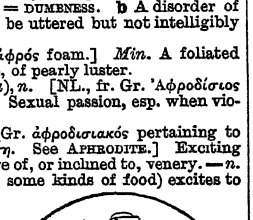
Aphrodite on the Swan. From a Greek Vase.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of large marine annelids, covered with long, lustrous, golden, hairlike setæ, the type of a family **Aph'ro-dit'i-dæ** (ăf'rō-dĭt'ĭ-dē). Cf. SEA MOUSE. **b** [*l. c.*] A brown, black-spotted butterfly (*Argynnis aphrodite*) of the United States.

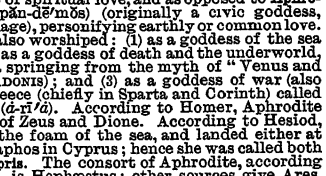
Aphrodite Butterfly, with wings on right reversed to show lower surface (⅔)

aph'ro-dit'ous (-dĭ'tŭs), *a.* *Med.* Relating to, or suggestive of, aphrodisia.

aph'tha (ăf'thă), *n.* [Sing. of APHTHÆ.] *Med.* **a** One of the specks called aphthæ. **b** The disease also called thrush.

aph'thæ (-thē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. ἄφθα (mostly in pl. ἄφθαι, Hipp.) an eruption, thrush, fr. ἅπτειν to set on fire, inflame.] *Med.* Roundish pearl-colored specks or flakes in the mouth, on the lips, and in the gastro-intestinal tract, due to the growth of minute parasitic fungi. They are commonly characteristic of thrush.

aph-thit'a-lite (ăf-thĭt'ă-līt), *n.* [Gr. ἄφθιτος unchangeable (*a-* not + φθίνειν to waste away) + ἅλς salt.] *Min.* A sulphate of potassium and sodium, $(K,Na)_2SO_4$, occurring in white rhombohedral crystals or massive.

aph'thoid (ăf'thoid), *a.* [*aphtha* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Of the nature of aphthæ; resembling thrush.

aph'thous (ăf'thŭs), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, caused by, or characterized by, aphthæ.

ap'hy-dro-trop'ic (ăp'hī-drō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [See APO-; HYDROTROPIC.] *Plant Physiol.* Turning away from or shunning moisture. Cf. HYDROTROPIC. — **ap'hy-drot'ro-pism** (-drŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.*

a-phyl'lous (ā-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄφυλλος; *a-* not + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Destitute of foliage leaves, as the broom rape, certain euphorbiaceous plants, etc. — **a-phyl'ly** (ā-fĭl'ĭ), *n.*

A'pi-a'ce-æ (ā'pĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *apium* parsley, celery.] *Bot.* A family of plants, the celery, parsley, or carrot family, typifying the order Apiales, and distinguished by the dry, seedlike fruit, composed of two carpels known as mericarps. They are mostly herbs, representing about 175 genera and 1600 species of wide distribution; many of them are important food plants, as the parsnip (*Pastinaca*), celery (*Apium*), and carrot (*Daucus*), while others are aromatic herbs, as caraway (*Carum*), fennel (*Fœniculum*), etc. The family has long been known as Umbelliferæ, and is sometimes also called Ammiaceæ. — **a'pi-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

A'pi-a'les (ā'pĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See APIACEÆ.] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, including the families Apiaceæ, Araliaceæ, and Cornaceæ. They are distinguished in general by the inferior ovary with one ovule in each cavity. The flowers are umbellate in the first two families, but not always so in the Cornaceæ.

a'pi-an (ā'pĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *apianus.*] Of or pert. to bees.

a'pi-a'ri-an (-ā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or relating to beekeeping or bees. — *n.* An apiarist. *Rare.*

a'pi-a-rist (ā'pĭ-ā-rĭst), *n.* One who cares for an apiary; one who tends bees.

a'pi-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *apiarium*, fr. *apis* bee.] Place where bees are kept; beehouse; a collection of hives or colonies of bees kept for their honey.

ap'i-cal (ăp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *apex*, *apicis*, tip or summit.] **1.** At or belonging to an apex, tip, or summit.

2. *Phon.* Of, pertaining to, or formed with the aid of, the tip of the tongue.

apical cell, *Bot.*, the single cell which terminates the vegetative cone in many cryptogamous plants; the initial point of longitudinal growth. See VEGETATIVE CONE, *Illust.* — **a. cone.** *Bot.* = VEGETATIVE CONE. — **a. growth,** *Bot.*, growth in the line of the axis, or toward the apex. — **a. plane,** *Bot.*, in diatoms, the plane of the apical axis. — **a. plate,** *Zoöl.*, a group of specialized cells of nervous and sensory function, at the anterior end of certain invertebrate larvæ. See CEPHALOTROCHA. *Illust.* — **a. system,** *Zoöl.*, in echinoderms, a set of plates about the apex or center of the aboral surface, when (as in sea urchins) they exhibit regularity.

A-pi'cian (ā-pĭ'shĭăn), *a.* [L. *Apicianus.*] Belonging to or resembling Apicius, a notorious Roman epicure under Tiberius; hence, having dainty and expensive cookery; epicurean. "Lucullan and *Apician* banquets." *Milman.*

a-pic'u-lar (ā-pĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* [NL. *apiculus*, dim. of *apex.*] Situated at, or near, the apex; apical.

a-pic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [See APICULAR.] *Bot.* Terminated abruptly by a small, distinct point, as a leaf.

a Apiculate; *b* Mucronate; *c* Cuspidate.

a'pi-cul'ture (ā'pĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [L. *apis* bee + E. *culture.*] Rearing of bees. — **a'pi-cul'tur-ist** (-kŭl'tūr-ĭst), *n.*

a-piece' (ā-pēs'), *adv.* [*a-* (orig. the indef. article) + *piece.*] To or for each by itself; each; as the share of each; as, these melons cost a shilling *apiece*. "Fined . . . a thousand pounds *apiece*." *Hume.*

Syn. — See DISTRIBUTIVELY.

ap'i-oid (ăp'ĭ-oid), *n.* [Gr. ἀπιοειδής pear-shaped; ἄπιον pear + εἶδος form.] A pear-shaped figure of equilibrium assumed by a rotating liquid mass subject to the force of gravitation.

a'pi-ol (ā'pĭ-ōl; ăp'ĭ-; -ŏl), *n.* [L. *apium* parsley + 2d *-ol.*] **1.** *Med.* An oily liquid obtained from parsley seed.

2. *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{14}O_4$, contained in oil of parsley

a'pi-ol'o-gy (ā'pĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [L. *apis* bee + *-logy.*] The scientific study of honeybees. — **a'pi-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Ap'i-os (ăp'ĭ-ŏs; ā'pĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄπιος a pear; — so called from the shape of its tubers.] *Bot.* A small genus of American and Asiatic twining fabaceous herbs, having pinnate leaves and rather large purple flowers, the corolla with a twisted keel, the stamens diadelphous. *A. apios*, the groundnut, is frequently cultivated.

A'pis (ā'pĭs), *n.* [L., bee.] *Zoöl.* The genus including the common honeybee and related species.

Aph'e-lops (ăf'ē-lŏps), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀφελής smooth + ὄψ (or ὤψ) face.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil rhinoceroses of very robust build, and very short legs, found in the Miocene of America.

a-phen'ge-scope (ā-fĕn'jē-skōp), **a-phen'go-scope** (-gō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ἀφενγής without light + *-scope.*] A magic lantern for exhibiting opaque objects.

a-phen'o-scope (-ō-skŏp), *n.* [Prob. *a-* not + Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear + *-scope.*] An aphengescope.

A-pher'e-ma (ā-fĕr'ē-mā). *Bib.*

a-pher'e-sis, aph'er-et'ic, etc. Vars. of APHÆRESIS, etc

A-pher'ra (ā-fĕr'ā). *Bib.*

A-phi'a (ā-fĭ'ā). *D. Bib.*

A-phi'ah. *Bib.*

Aph'i-dæ (ăf'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of APHIDIDÆ.

aph'i-des (-dēz), *n., pl.* of APHIS; — formerly, *Zoöl.*, a group equiv. to APHIDIDÆ.

A-phid'i-dæ (ā-fĭd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of homopterous insects consisting of the plant lice. See APHIS, APHID. — **a-phid'i-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.* — **a-phid'i-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

aph'i-div'o-rous (ăf'ĭ-dĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*aphis* + *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding on aphids.

aph'i-doph'a-gous (-dŏf'ā-gŭs), *a.* [*aphis* + *-phagous.*] *Zoöl.* Aphidivorous.

A'phlk (ā'fĭk). *Bib.*

aph'i-lan'thro-py (ăf'ĭ-lăn'thrō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀφιλανθρωπος not loving man.] Want of love to mankind. Cf. MISANTHROPY.

aphis fly. Any syrphus fly whose larva feeds upon aphids.

a-phlas'ton (ā-flăs'tŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-TA.** [NL., fr. Gr. ἄφλαστον.] = APLUSTRE

a-phleb'i-a (ā-flĕb'ĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄφλεβος without veins.] *Bot.* One of the imperfect pinnæ found in certain fossil ferns of the Carboniferous age. They were at first supposed to represent a distinct fossil genus.

aph-nol'o-gy (ăf-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄφνος, also ἄφενος, wealth + *-logy.*] The science of wealth; plutology. *Rare.*

A-pho'di-us (ā-fō'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄφοδος excrement.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of scarabæid beetles comprising rather small, somewhat elongated dung beetles. — **a-pho'di-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

aph'o-nous (ăf'ō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄφωνος.] Voiceless.

aph'o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* = APHONIA.

a-pho'ri-a (ā-fō'rĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. ἀφορία.] *Med.* Sterility.

aph'o-rism, *v. t.* & *i.* To speak in aphorisms. *Obs.* — **aph'o-rism-er** (ăf'ō-rĭz-mĕr), *n. Obs.*

aph'o-riz'er (ăf'ō-rĭz'ĕr), *n.* An aphorist. *Rare.*

Aph'rah (ăf'rä). *Bib.*

aph'ri-zite (ăf'rĭ-zīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀφρίζειν to foam; — from its intumescence when heated.] A black variety of tourmaline.

aph'ro-di-si'a-cal (ăf'rō-dĭ-zĭ'ā-kăl), *a.* = APHRODISIAC.

aph'ro-dis'i-an (-dĭz'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. ἀφροδίσιος.] Pertaining to Aphrodite or Venus.

Aph'ro-dis'i-on (-dĭz'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. Ἀφροδίσιον.] A temple or holy place of Aphrodite.

Aph'ro-dis'tic, *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, Aphrodite.

aph'ro-dit'ic, *a.* Venereal. *R.*

aph'ro-ni'tre, *n.* [Gr. ἀφρός foam + *niter.*] Lit., foam of niter; — meaning doubtful, perhaps native saltpeter. *Obs.*

Aph'ses (ăf'sēz). *Bib.*

aph-thar'tal, *a.* [Gr. ἄφθαρτος.] Incorruptible. *Obs. & R.*

Aph-thar'to-do-ce'tæ (ăf-thär'-tō-dō-sē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. LGr. ἀφθαρτοδοκηται; Gr. ἄφθαρτος incorruptible + δοκεῖν to think.] *Eccl.* Monophysites of the 6th century who maintained the incorruptibility of Christ's body prior to his resurrection, by virtue of its union with his divine nature. Cf. PETHARTOLATRÆ. — **Aph-thar'to-do-cet'ic** (-sĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **Aph-thar'to-do-ce'tism** (-sē'-tĭz'm), *n.*

aph-thenz'i-a (ăf-thĕnz'ĭ-ā), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. φθέγξις speech.] A form of aphasia.

aph'thong (ăf'thŏng), *n.* [Gr. ἄφθογγος voiceless.] A letter or combination of letters employed in spelling a word, but not sounded in the pronunciation, as *ph* in *phthisis*. *Rare.* — **aph-thon'gal** (ăf-thŏn'găl), *a.*

aph-thon'gi-a (ăf-thŏn'jĭ-ā), *n.* [NL.] Aphasia due to spasm of the tongue.

A'phuth-ites (ā'fŭth-ītz), *n. pl.* *D. Bib.*

A-phyl'lon (ā-fĭl'ŏn), *n.* [NL. See APHYLLOUS.] *Bot.* Syn. of THALESIA.

a-phyl'lose (-ōs), *a.* *Bot.* Aphyllous.

a-phyr'ic (ā-fĭr'ĭk), *a.* *Petrog.* Not porphyritic.

A'pi-a-cas' (ā'pĭ-ă-kăz'), *n. pl.* A Carib tribe of central Brazil; also, a Tupi tribe of northern Brazil.

‖**a pia-ce're** (ä pyä-chā'rā). [It.] *Music* At pleasure (as to time and style); ad libitum.

ap'i-cad (ăp'ĭ-kăd), *adv.* [See APEX; 1st -AD.] Toward the apex

ap'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of APICAL.

ap'i-ces (-sēz), *n., pl.* of APEX.

ap'i-ci-fixed' (ăp'ĭ-sĭ-fĭkst'), *a.* Attached by the apex.

a-pic'i-lar (ā-pĭs'ĭ-lăr), **-cil-lar,** **ap'i-cil'la-ry,** *a.* Apicular. *R.*

a-pick'a-back', **a-pick'back,** **a-pick'pack,** *adv.* Pickaback.

a-pic'u-la (ā-pĭk'ū-lă), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [NL.] = APICULUS.

a-pic'u-lat-ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* *Bot.* Apiculate.

a-pic'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-ULI** (-lī). [NL. dim. See APEX.] Any small apical point or tip.

Ap'i-dæ (ăp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *apis* bee.] *Zoöl.* A family of Hymenoptera including bees having the glossa and basal joints of the labial palpi elongate, as the bumblebee, carpenter bees, and the common honeybee

a-piec'es (ā-pēs'ĕz; -ĭz), *adv.* [*a-* on, in + *pieces.*] In pieces or to pieces. *Obs* *Shak.*

‖**a pied'** (a pyĕ'). [F.] On foot.

a'pi-in (ā'pĭ-ĭn, ăp'ĭ-), *n.* [L. *apium* parsley + *-in.*] *Chem.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{27}H_{30}O_{15}$, obtained from parsley.

apike. † APYKE.

a-pil'a-ry (*a-*pĭl'ā-rĭ), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. πῖλος a felt cap + *-ary.*] *Bot.* Having the upper lip suppressed or wanting; — said of a bilabiate corolla.

apille. † APPLE.

A-pi'na (ā-pī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *apis* bee.] = APOIDEA

a-pinch' (ā-pĭnch'), *adv.* Pinching.

ap'ing (ăp'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of APE.

ap'i-noid (ăp'ĭ-noid), *a.* [Gr. ἀπινής without dirt + *-oid.*] *Med.* Clean; free from dirt.

a-pi'o-lin (ā-pī'ō-lĭn), *n. Med.* An emmenagogue and antiperiodic obtained from parsley.

ap'i-o-nol (ăp'ĭ-ō-nōl; -nŏl), *n. Org. Chem.* A hypothetical tetrahydroxy benzene (1, 2, 3, 4) of which apiol is a derivative.

A'pis (ā'pĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἄπις*, Egypt. *Hapi.*] A sacred bull supposed by the Egyptians to be an embodiment of Ptah of Memphis and worshiped as early as the 4th dynasty and as late as the time of the Emperor Julian. Apis was supposed to be engendered by a moonbeam, and was recognized by various characteristic marks, a new Apis being supposed always to be born upon the death of the old. The dead Apis was embalmed and buried in the rock-cut Serapeum in the necropolis of Memphis, his soul passing to the world beyond as Osiris-Apis. It was from this form that the Greek populations of Egypt developed the deity Serapis, whose worship was carried throughout the Roman empire.

Apis.

ap'ish (ā'pĭsh), *a.* Having the qualities of an ape; prone to servile imitation; hence, fantastically silly; foppish; affected; trifling. — **ap'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **ap'ish-ness**, *n.*
The *apish* gallantry of a fantastic boy. *Scott.*

A'pi-um (ā'pĭ-ŭm; ăp'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., parsley.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs, type of the Apiaceæ, with pinnate or pinnately compound leaves and white or greenish yellow flowers in compound umbels. They are natives of southern Europe and mountainous tropical regions. *A. graveolens*, the garden celery, is found wild from the Canaries to British India.

a-piv'o-rous (ā-pĭv'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *apis* bee + *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding upon bees; — said of certain birds.

ap'la-cen'tal (ăp'lă-sĕn'tăl), *a.* **a** Having or developing no placenta. **b** Belonging to the Aplacentalia.

Ap'la-cen-ta'li-a (-sĕn-tā'lĭ-ă) } *n. pl.* [NL.] Those mam-
Ap'la-cen-ta'ri-a (-sĕn-tā'rĭ-ă) } mals (the monotremes
Ap'la-cen-ta'ta (-sĕn-tā'tă) } and most marsupials)
which develop no placenta during gestation.

Ap'la-coph'o-ra (-kŏph'ŏ-ră), *n. pl.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *πλακοῦς* a flat cake + *φέρειν* to bear.] *Zoöl.* A subclass or order of Amphineura in which the body is without shelly plates. — **ap'la-coph'o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **ap'la-coph'o-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

ap'la-nat' (ăp'lă-năt'), *n.* [G.] A kind of aplanatic lens.

ap'la-nat'ic (ăp'lă-năt'ĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. *πλανατικός* wandering.] *Optics.* Free from spherical aberration; as, an *aplanatic* lens, which is composed of two or more parts of different curvatures. — **ap'la-nat'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*
aplanatic focus (of a lens), *Optics*, the point or focus from which rays diverging pass the lens without spherical aberration. In certain lenses there are two such foci; and it is by taking advantage of this fact that the best aplanatic object glasses of microscopes are constructed.

a-plan'a-tism (ă-plăn'ă-tĭz'm), *n.* Freedom from spherical aberration.

a-plan'o-spore' (-ŏ-spōr'), *n.* [*a-* not + *plano-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A nonmotile asexual spore formed by rejuvenescence in *Acetabularia* and other genera of the Chlorophyceæ, or green algæ. Cf. AKINETE.

a-pla'si-a (ă-plā'zhĭ-ă; -zĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See A- not; -PLASIA.] *Med.* Incomplete or faulty development.

a-plas'tic (ă-plăs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Not plastic or easily molded. **2.** **a** *Med.* Pertaining to aplasia. **b** *Biol.* Not plastic; not exhibiting growth or change in structure.

ap'lite (ăp'lĭt), *n.* [Gr. *ἁπλόος* simple + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* A fine-grained variety of granite, consisting almost entirely of quartz and feldspar, and generally occurring in dikes. — **ap-lit'ic** (ăp-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*
☞ The form *aplite* is preferred in usage, but *haplite* is better etymologically.

‖ **a'plomb'** (ă'plŏn'), *n.* [F.; *à* to + *plomb* lead. See PLUMB.] Lit., perpendicularity; hence, assurance of manner or of action; self-possession.
Syn. — See CONFIDENCE.

Ap-lu'da (ăp-lū'dă), *n.* [L., chaff.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses consisting probably of one species, *A. mutica*, widely distributed in Asia, Africa, and Australia. It has creeping or climbing stems with small fascicled racemes. In Australia it is a valued forage grass.

Ap-lys'i-a (ăp-lĭs'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἁπλυσίας* a dirty sponge, fr. *ἄπλυτος* unwashed, *a-* not + *πλύνειν* to wash.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large marine gastropods, type of a family **Ap'ly-si'i-dæ** (ăp'lĭ-sĭ'ĭ-dē), of the order Tectibranchiata; the sea hares. The shell is rudimentary; the animal is often conspicuously colored. Some of the species when disturbed throw out a deep purple liquor.

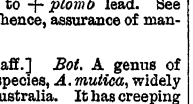
Aplysia (*A. depilans*). (½)

ap'neu-mat'ic (ăp'nū-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀπνεύματος* not blown through. See A- not; PNEUMATIC.] **1.** *Med.* Devoid of air; free from air; as, an *apneumatic* lung; also, effected by or with exclusion of air; as, an *apneumatic* operation. **2.** Nonspiritual.

Ap-neu'mo-na } (ăp-
Ap-neu'mo-nes } nū'-
mō-nā; -nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *πνεύμων*, *-μονος*, a lung.] *Zoöl.* An order of holothurians in which the internal respiratory organs are wanting. See HOLOTHURIAN. — **ap-neu'mo-nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

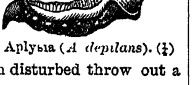
One of the Apneumona (*Chirodota leve*) (½)

ap-nœ'a (ăp-nē'ă), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *πνοή*, *πνοιή*, breath.] *Med.* **a** Partial privation or suspension of breath. **b** Asphyxia. — **ap-nœ'al** (-ăl), **ap-nœ'ic** (-ĭk), *n.*

ap'o- [Gr. *ἀπο-*, fr. *ἀπό* prep.; see AB-.] **1.** A prefix signifying *from, away from, off*, or *asunder, detached, separate;* as in *apocope*, a cutting off; *apostasy*, lit., a standing off; *apostle*, one sent away; *apocarpous*, having the carpels distinct. *Apo-* may appear as *ap-* before a vowel or *aph-* before an aspirate; as, *apagogue*, *aphæresis*.
2. *Chem.* A prefix designating a compound, as an alkaloid, formed from, or related to, the compound (of the same general nature) to the name of which it is prefixed. The following is a partial list of names so formed:

apaconitine	apocinchonine	apoquinamine
apatropine	apocodeine	apoquinidine
apocaffeine	apojapaconine	apoquinine
apocamphoric	apomorphine	aposafranine

3. *Petrog.* A prefix used in naming lavas, usually geologically ancient and now holocrystalline, whose structures now show original glassy states; as, *apo*rhyolite, etc.

a-poc'a-lypse (ă-pŏk'ă-lĭps), *n.* [L. *apocalypsis*, Gr. *ἀποκάλυψις*, fr. *ἀποκαλύπτειν* to uncover, to disclose; *ἀπό* from + *καλύπτειν* to cover, conceal: cf. F. *apocalypse.*] **1.** [*cap.*] The last book of the New Testament, otherwise called *The Revelation of St. John the Divine.*
2. Any writing professing to reveal the future; esp. such a writing in early Christian, or its contemporary Jewish, circles.
3. Anything viewed as a revelation; a disclosure.
The new *apocalypse* of Nature. *Carlyle*
Apocalypse of Baruch. See APOCRYPHA. — **A. of Peter.** See APOCRYPHA.

a-poc'a-lyp'tic (-lĭp'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *ἀποκαλυπτικός*.] Of
a-poc'a-lyp'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } or pertaining to a revelation, or, specif., to the "Revelation of St. John;" containing, of the nature of, or having to do with, prophetic revelation.
There is an *apocalyptic* side in the Synoptical portraiture of the kingdom. There is a goal in the future, a consummation, or Second Advent of the Christ to judgment. *G. P. Fisher.*
apocalyptic literature, or simply, **apocalyptic**, a class of Jewish and Christian writings beginning about 250 B. C. and continuing into the opening centuries A. D. They aimed to comfort the faithful in their suffering condition, and reconcile it with God's righteousness by prefiguring the future triumph of Israel or the Messianic kingdom. The chief apocalyptic writings besides the Revelation of St. John are: Baruch, (Ethiopic) Book of Enoch, (Slavonic) Book of Enoch, or the Book of the Secrets of Enoch, Ascension of Isaiah, Book of Jubilees, Assumption of Moses, Testaments of the XII. Patriarchs, Psalms of Solomon, Sibylline Oracles.
Prophecy and *apocalyptic* both claim to be a communication through the Divine Spirit of the character and purposes of God and His kingdom, . . . but differ in the following respects: (1) Prophecy believes that God's goodness will be justified in this world; *Apocalyptic* almost wholly despairs of the present, and its main interests are supramundane: . . . Hence (2) its adoption of pseudonymous authorship; (3) its indefinitely wider view of the world's history. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*
— **a. number**, the number 666, mentioned in Rev. xiii. 18. It has been variously interpreted, plausibly as a designation of Nero by means of gematria, in reference to the popular belief that Nero would return to life as Antichrist.

a-poc'a-lyp'tic, *n.* **1.** The writer of the Apocalypse.
2. Apocalyptic literature or teaching.

a-poc'a-lyp'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* Millenarianism. See APOCALYPTIC LITERATURE.
2. The practice of, or addiction to, interpreting or applying prophetic revelation.

a-poc'a-lyp'tist, *n.* The writer of the Apocalypse.

ap'o-carp (ăp'ŏ-kärp), *n.* *Bot.* An apocarpous ovary or gynœcium.

ap'o-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *a.* [*apo-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Having the carpels of the gynœcium separate, as in the buttercup; — opposed to *syncarpous*.

ap'o-ca-tas'ta-sis (-kă-tăs'tă-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀποκατάστασις* complete restoration.] Lit., restitution; restoration; specif.: a *Med.* Subsidence of a tumor or abscess. **b** *Theol.* The doctrine of the final restoration of all sinful beings to God and to the state of blessedness. The doctrine was formulated by Origen (about 185–254 A. D.). Cf RESTORATIONISM. **c** *Astron.* Periodic return of a planet. — **ap'o-cat'a-stat'ic** (-kăt'ă-stăt'ĭk), *a.*

ap'o-chro-mat'ic (-krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*apo-* + *chromatic.*] *Optics.* Free from chromatic and spherical aberration; — said esp. of a lens in which rays of three or more colors are brought to the same focus, the degree of achromatism thus obtained being more complete than where two rays only are thus focused, as in the ordinary achromatic objective. — **ap'o-chro'ma-tism** (-krō'mă-tĭz'm), *n.*

ap'o-co-de'ine (-kō-dē'ĭn; -kō'dē-ēn), *n.* [*apo-* + *codeine.*] *Chem.* An artificial alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{19}O_2N$, prepared from codeine. In its effects it resembles apomorphine.

a-poc'o-pate (ă-pŏk'ŏ-pāt), *v. t.* [LL. *apocopatus*, p. p. of *apocopare* to cut off, fr. L. *apocope*. See APOCOPE.] *Gram.* To cut short by apocope. — **a-poc'o-pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.*

a-poc'o-pate (-pāt) } *a.* Shortened by apocope; as, an
a-poc'o-pat'ed (-pā'tĕd) } *apocopate* form.

a-poc'o-pe (-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀποκοπή* a cutting off, fr. *ἀποκόπτειν* to cut off; *ἀπό* from + *κόπτειν* to cut.] **1.** *Philol.* The loss or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word; as in *sing*, from AS. *singan; lip*, from AS. *lippa.* — **ap'o-cop'ic** (ăp'ŏ-kŏp'ĭk), *a.*
2. *Med.* A cutting off; amputation; abscission.

ap'o-cris'i-a-ry (ăp'ŏ-krĭs'ĭ-ă-rĭ; -krĭz'-) } *n.; pl.* E. -RIES
‖ **ap'o-cris'i-a'ri-us** (-ā'rĭ-ŭs) } (-rĭz), L. -II (-rĭ-ī). [L. *apocrisiarius, apocrisarius*, fr. Gr. *ἀπόκρισις* answer, fr. *ἀποκρίνεσθαι* to answer; *ἀπό* from + *κρινειν* to separate.] Lit., one having to do with answers; — formerly applied to various delegatory officials, esp. the representative or secretary of the Pope or a chief see at Constantinople or later at the Carolingian court, called a *legate* or *nuncio* after the title *apocrisiarius* came to be given to a court official holding no commission from the Pope.

A-poc'ry-pha (ă-pŏk'rĭ-fă), *n. pl.*, but often erroneously used as *sing.* with *pl.* APOCRYPHAS (-făz). [L. *apocryphus* apocryphal, Gr. *ἀπόκρυφος* hidden, spurious, fr. *ἀποκρύπτειν* to hide; *ἀπό* from + *κρύπτειν* to hide] [*l. c.*] Writings or statements of doubtful authorship or authority. Specif.:
1. Certain writings (see list under OLD TESTAMENT) which are found in the Septuagint version (see SEPTUAGINT), the Greek version of the Old Testament in current use in New Testament times, and are quoted as Scripture by the early Church, and by the Eastern Church of all periods, also by the Western Church, as they were translated in the Itala and in Jerome's version called the Vulgate (see VULGATE). But, as they are not part of the Hebrew Bible, Protestants reject them as inspired sources of doctrine or as reliable history. They were formerly printed between the Testaments in Protestant Bibles and were revised by the Revision Committee. Selections from them are in the Table of Lessons for Holydays in the Churches of the Anglican Communion.
2. A body of other writings to which a fictitious authorship was attributed, including a number belonging to the Old Testament division and others (known as *New Testament Apocrypha*) produced in the early Church purporting to emanate from apostles and their contemporaries and to be gospels, histories, epistles, and apocalypses similar to those in the canon. These with few exceptions have never had any standing, as they have always been considered spurious. The titles of the more important of these Apocrypha and the nature of their contents are here given:
OLD TESTAMENT APOCRYPHA. — 3 & 4 **Maccabees.** III. The story of the deliverance of the temple and of Jewish captives from Ptolemy IV. IV. A discourse on the supremacy of Reason. — **Book of Jubilees**, a midrash on Gen. i.–Ex. xiv., arranged by periods of 49 years, and purporting to have been revealed to Moses in the Mount. — **Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs**, last words of Jacob's sons, each giving a history of himself, a moral discourse, and a prophecy. — **Ascension of Isaiah**, account of the sawing asunder of Isaiah, with Christian additions. Isaiah's vision of the Seven Heavens. — **Apocalypse of Baruch**, historical apocalypse from Baruch's time to the Last Days and the reign of Messiah. It includes the Epistle of Baruch. — **Book of Enoch**, vision of Heaven and Hell, and the Messianic Judgment; Fall of the Angels; Enoch's Journeys through earth and heaven, a treatise on Astronomy; two Visions of the Flood; two historical apocalypses. — **Secrets of Enoch**, Enoch's journey through the Seven Heavens; God's description to Enoch of the Creation, Fall of the Angels and of Adam; Enoch's Translation, etc. — **Sibylline Oracles**, a medley of fragmentary poems, Jewish and Christian, in 12 books, containing polemics against polytheism, and visions, etc. — **Assumption of Moses**, historical apocalypse from the time of Moses to Jehovah's restoration of the theocracy. It mentions dispute over the body of Moses. — **Psalms of Solomon**, eighteen poems of praise, prayer, lamentation, etc. — **Psalm CLI**, a psalm of victory, ascribed to David.
NEW TESTAMENT APOCRYPHA. — **a. Gospel according to the Hebrews**, fragments containing additions to the story and sayings of Jesus. It was used among "Nazarenes" of Syria in Jerome's time. — **Logia**, a single leaf of a papyrus book found at Oxyrhynchus, containing sayings of Jesus. — **Protevangelium of James**, story from the Conception of the Virgin to the death of Zacharias. Early history of Mary, and infancy of Jesus. — **Gospel of Thomas**, story of Christ's childhood, relating miracles, etc. — **Gospel of Peter**, existing fragment relates the passion and resurrection. Its character is Docetic and anti-Jewish. Shows knowledge of the four canonical Gospels. — **Gospel of Nicodemus** *or* **Acts of Pilate** (ch. i.–xvi. extant), account of passion, resurrection, and descent into hell. — **b** *Epistles* **Abgarus Letters**, a letter of Abgar, king of Edessa, to Christ, asking him to come and live there. Christ's answer, promising to send an apostle. — **Paul to the Laodiceans**, a short cento of Pauline phrases, based on the hunt in Col iv 16. — **Epistle of Barnabas**, resembling the Epistle to the Hebrews, but with free allegorical exegesis. — **Clement to the Corinthians**, letter of a distinguished Roman Christian to the Church of Corinth, to promote harmony and good order. — **c** *Apocalypses* **Apocalypse of Peter**, fragment of a prophecy of Christ, and a vision of the state of the blessed, and the torments of various classes of the condemned. — **Shepherd of Hermas**, a collection of parables and visions concerning the history and ultimate fate of the Church. — **d** *Teachings.* **Didachè** *or* **Teaching of the Twelve Apostles**, general ethical teaching, and directions for the conduct of public worship; — an ancient church manual. — **Preaching of Peter**, some fragments contain warnings against Judaism and polytheism, together with words of Jesus, others give a lament for the denial, and various ethical maxims.
☞ In early times there were various writings bearing the name of some holy man which because of their esoteric contents were hidden from the public and put into the hands only of the inner circle of the sect which used them, whence they were called literally "hidden" or "secret" (books). The sense of "doubtful authorship or authority" arose from the fact that such authorship was falsely attributed.

a-poc'ry-phal (ă-pŏk'rĭ-făl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, the Apocrypha.
2. Not canonical. Hence: Of doubtful authority; mythic; fictitious; spurious; false.
The passages . . are, however, in part from *apocryphal* or fictitious works. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*
Apocryphal Gospels are uncanonical Gospels: but all uncanonical Gospels are not necessarily *apocryphal* in the bad meaning which adheres to the word. A Gospel may be neither spurious nor heretical, though it . . . is uncanonical.
J. G. Tasker (Dict. of Bible).
Syn. — Doubtful, unauthentic, spurious. See FABULOUS.
— **a-poc'ry-phal-ly**, *adv.* — **a-poc'ry-phal-ness**, *n.*

a-pish'a-more (ă-pĭsh'ă-mōr), *n.* [Of North American Indian origin; cf. Ojibwa *apishamon* anything to lie on.] A saddle blanket, usually of buffalo skin. *Northwestern U. S.*

A-pish'a-pa for-ma'tion (ă-pĭsh'ă-pă). [From *Apishapa*, town and river in Colorado.] *Geol.* A Cretaceous formation in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado. [of aping

ap'ism (ăp'ĭz'm), *n.* Practice

Ap'i-son shale (ăp'ĭ-sŭn). [From *Apison*, a village in Tennessee.] *Geol.* A formation of the Lower Cambrian in eastern Tennessee.

a-pi'ton (ă-pē'tŏn), *n.* [Tag.] A timber tree (*Dipterocarpus grandiflorus*) of the Philippines. Its resin furnishes an illuminant; also, the Burmese species *D. griffithii*, often cultivated in the Philippines. **b** The wood of these trees.

a-pit'pat, *adv.* Pitapat.

ap'john-ite (ăp'jŏn-īt), *n.* [After Dr. J. *Apjohn* (1796–1886).] *Min.* A manganese alum, $Mn SO_4{\cdot}Al_2(SO_4)_3{\cdot}24H_2O$, occurring in crusts or fibrous masses.

ap'l. Apple. *Ref. Sp.*

a-place', *adv.* In place. *Obs.*

ap'la-net'ic. Var. of APLANATIC.

a-plan'o-ga-mete' (ă-plăn'ŏ-gă-mēt'), *n.* *Bot.* A nonmotile gamete, found in certain lower algæ. Cf. PLANOGAMETE.

a-plight', *adv.* [*a-* on + *plight* pledge.] In faith; truly. *Obs.*

aplo-. Var. of HAPLO-.

Ap'lo-don'ti-a (ăp'lō-dŏn'shĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See HAPLO-; -ODONT.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the sewellels. It is made the type of a family, **Ap'lo-don-ti'dæ** (-tĭ'dē).

‖ **à plomb'** (à plŏn'). [F.] Perpendicularly; fig., directly.

ap'lome (ăp'lōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἁπλόος* simple. *Min.* A form or green variety of andradite containing manganese. See GARNET

Ap'lo-pap'pus (ăp'lō-păp'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *aplo-* (= *haplo-*) + *pappus.*] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous plants, the species of which are now generally transferred to other genera, as *Stenotus*, *Pyrrocoma*, *Eriocarpum*.

ap'lo-per'i-stom'a-tous (-pĕr'ĭ-stŏm'ă-tŭs; -stō'mă-tŭs), *a.* [*aplo-* (= *haplo-*) + *peristome.*] *Bot.* In mosses, having a single row of teeth in the peristome.

a-plot'o-my (ă-plŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*aplo-* (= *haplo-*) + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Simple incision.

a-pluck', *adv* [*a-* on + *pluck.*] With pluck or spirit. *Obs.*

ap-lus'tre (ăp-lŭs'trē), *n.; pl.* **-TRÆ** (-trē) or **-TRIA** (-trĭ-ă). [L., fr. Gr. *ἀφλαστον.*] *Class. Antiq* The carved and ornamented stern of a ship.

ap-na'a. Var. of APNŒA.

ap-neu'ma-to'sis (ăp-nū'mă-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See APNEUMATIC; -OSIS.] Atelectasis.

ap-neus'tic (ăp-nūs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀπνευστος* breathless] *Zool.* Having no tracheal stigmata; — of certain insect larvæ.

apo. *Abbr.* Apogee.

ap'o-bi-ot'ic (ăp'ŏ-bī-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*apo-* + *biotic.*] *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to any change which diminishes the vital energy of the protoplasm of a tissue.

ap'o-blast, *n.* [*apo-* + *-blast.*] *Rare.* **1.** *Zool.* = POLAR BODY.
2. *Bot.* A barren shoot.

Apoc. *Abbr.* Apocalypse; Apocrypha, Apocryphal.

ap'o-caf-fe'ine, *n.* See APO-. 2.

a-poc'a-lyps. Apocalypse. *Ref. Sp.*

a-poc'a-lypst (ă-pŏk'ă-lĭpst), *n.* A writer or interpreter of apocalypses. *Rare.*

a-poc'a-lypt (-lĭpt), *n.* The apocalyptist *Rare.*

a-poc'a-lyp'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of APOCALYPTIC.

ap'o-ca-thar'sis (ăp'ŏ-kă-thär'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀποκάθαρσις* excretion.] *Med.* Catharsis.

ap'o-cha (ăp'ŏ-kă), *n.; L. pl.* **-CHÆ** (-kē). [L., fr. Gr. *ἀποχή* receipt.] *Roman & Civil Law.* A receipt for the payment of money, the corresponding acknowledgment of indebtedness partly or wholly paid being *antapocha*. In Scots law, in case of periodical payments three consecutive discharges (**ap'o-cha tri'um an-no'rum**) of the yearly or termly dues presumes the payment of all preceding.

ap'o-chro-mat' (ăp'ŏ-krō-măt'), *n.* [G.] A kind of apochromatic lens.

ap'o-cren'ic (ăp'ŏ-krĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*apo-* + *crenic.*] See CRENIC.

ap'o-crus'tic (-krŭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀποκρουστικός* able to drive off.] *Med.* Astringent and repellent. — *n.* An apocrustic medicine.

a-poc'ry-fa, **a-poc'ry-fal.** Apocrypha; apocryphal. *Ref. Sp.*

a-poc'ry-phal, *n.* An apocryphal writing. *Rare.*

a-poc'ry-phal-ist, *n.* A believer in, or defender of, the authenticity of the Apocrypha. *Rare.*

a-poc'ry-phate (ă-pŏk'rĭ-fāt), *a.* Of apocryphal or spurious origin or character. *Obs.* — *n.*

a-poc'ry-phon (ă-pŏk'rĭ-fŏn), *n., sing.* of APOCRYPHA.

A-poc'y-na'ce-æ (ā-pŏs'ĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀπόκυνον* dogbane; *ἀπό* from + *κύων, κυνός*, dog.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Gentianales), the dogbane family, embracing about 130 genera and 1100 species. They are chiefly tropical herbs, shrubs, or trees having a milky juice, simple opposite or whorled leaves, pentamerous, often showy, flowers, and a fruit consisting of 2 follicles or drupes. The oleander (*Nerium*) and the periwinkle (*Vinca*) are cultivated species. Most of the plants are poisonous, some have edible fruit. — **a-poc'y-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

A-poc'y-num (-nŭm), *n.* [NL. See APOCYNACEÆ.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly American perennial herbs, type of the family Apocynaceæ. They have opposite leaves and small white or pink flowers in corymbose cymes. Some species, esp. *A. cannabinum*, the Indian hemp, yield a strong fiber.

ap'od (ăp'ŏd), **ap'ode** (ăp'ōd), *n.; pl.* **-ODS** (-ŏdz) or **-ODES** (-ōdz). [Gr. *ἄπους, ἄποδος*, footless; *ἀ-* not + *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] One of certain animals that have no feet or footlike organs; esp., one of certain fabulous birds said to have no feet. A bird of paradise has the name *Paradisea apoda*, being formerly supposed to have no feet, as these were wanting in the specimens first obtained from the East Indies.

Ap'o-da (ăp'ŏ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Any of several different groups of animals which have been so named from their lacking limbs or feet; esp.: **a** An order of holothurians (equivalent to Apneumona) which lack tube feet and radial ambulacral vessels. **b** The Apodes, a group of fishes without pelvic fins. **c** The cæcilians. **d** A group of parasitic cirripeds. **e** Certain worms without appendages, as the leeches. **f** The cetaceans.

ap'o-dal (-dăl), *a.* **1.** Without feet; footless. **2.** *Zoöl.* Destitute of pelvic fins, as the eels.

ap'o-deic'tic (-dīk'tĭk), **ap'o-dic'tic** (-dĭk'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. **ap'o-deic'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), **ap'o-dic'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) } *ἀποδεικτικός* (or L. *apodicticus*, fr. Gr.), fr. *ἀποδεικνύναι* to point out, to show by argument; *ἀπό* from + *δεικνύναι* to show.] *Logic.* Involving or expressing necessary truth; absolutely certain; also, capable of clear and certain demonstration. — **ap'o-deic'ti-cal-ly, ap'o-dic'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

☞ The spelling *apodictic, -dictical, -dictically*, is the more common; but for conformity with *deictic, epideictic, endeictic*, etc., *apodeictic*, etc., is to be preferred.

apodeictic proposition, *Logic*, a necessary proposition.

ap'o-deix'is (-dīk'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπόδειξις*: cf L. *apodixis.*] Absolute demonstration.

Ap'o-des (ăp'ŏ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See APOD.] *Zoöl.* **1.** A group of soft-finned, physostomous fishes consisting of the eels and morays, and, in old classifications, also many others having no pelvic fins. (See EEL.) Formerly it was made a division of the Physostomi, but recent classifications raise it to the rank of an order, or even regard it as a subclass composed of several orders. Various characters indicate degeneration or low organization, such as the snakelike body, the shoulder girdle usually separate from the skull, the absence of the mesocoracoid arch and of the pelvic and sometimes the pectoral fins, and of a separate caudal fin in recent forms.

2. Any of several groups of animals; — equiv. nearly or exactly to **APODA** a, b, *or* c.

a-pod'o-sis (ā-pŏd'ō-sĭs), *n.; L. pl.* **-SES** (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἀπόδοσις*, fr. *ἀποδιδόναι* to give back; *ἀπό* from, back again + *διδόναι* to give.] *Gram.* The consequent clause or conclusion in a conditional sentence, expressing the *result*, and thus distinguished from the *protasis*, or clause which expresses a *condition*. Thus, in the sentence, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him," the former clause is the *protasis*, and the latter the *apodosis*. Some use *protasis* and *apodosis* of the introductory clause and the concluding clause even when the sentence is not conditional.

ap'o-dy-te'ri-um (ăp'ŏ-dĭ-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* **-RIA** (-rĭ-ă). [L., fr. Gr. *ἀποδυτήριον*, fr. *ἀποδύεσθαι* to strip one's self.] An undressing room in an ancient Greek or Roman bath or in the palestra.

ap'o-ga-lac'te-um (-gă-lăk'tē-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *apo-* + Gr. *γάλα, γάλακτος*, milk. Cf. GALAXY.] That point of the hypothetical orbit of the sun (or a star) at which it is most remote from the Milky Way.

a-pog'a-my (ā-pŏg'ā-mĭ), *n.* [*apo-* + *-gamy.*] **1.** *Evolution.* Interbreeding of a segregated group of individuals not having any common character differentiating them from those from which they are segregated.

2. *Bot.* **a** The development of buds in place of ovules. **b** The absence of sexual function; growth of the normal product of fertilization directly from the female sexual organ. Cf. PARTHENOGENESIS.

—ap'o-gam'ic (ăp'ŏ-găm'ĭk), **a-pog'a-mous** (ā-pŏg'ā-mŭs), *a.* — **a-pog'a-mous-ly**, *adv.*

ap'o-ge'an (ăp'ŏ-jē'ăn), *a.* Of or connected with the apogee; as, *apogean* (neap) tides, which occur when the moon has passed her apogee.

ap'o-gee (ăp'ŏ-jē), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπόγαιον*, fr. *ἀπόγαιος* from the earth; *ἀπό* from + *γαῖα, γῆ*, earth: cf. F. *apogée.*] **1.** *Astron.* That point in the orbit of a heavenly body at the greatest distance from the earth; — in the Ptolemaic system (according to which the earth was the center about which the other bodies revolved), said of the sun, moon, and planets, but now properly said only of the moon. Opposed to *perigee.*

2. Fig.: The farthest or highest point; culmination.

ap'o-ge'o-trop'ic (-jē'ŏ-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [See APO-; GEOTROPIC.] *Bot.* Bending up or away from the ground; — of certain plant organs. — **ap'o-ge'o-trop'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

apogeotropic roots, short roots that push upwards above the soil. They are commonly found in certain trees like the mangrove (*Rhizophora*) and the black mangrove (*Avicennia*). Being composed of loose cellular tissue, they are supposed to function as aërating roots.

ap'o-ge-ot'ro-pism (ăp'ŏ-jē-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n. Bot.* State of being apogeotropic; negative geotropism

ap'o-jove' (ăp'ŏ-jōv'), *n.* [*apo-* + *Jove.*] *Astron.* That point in the orbit of each of Jupiter's satellites which is farthest from the planet.

ap'o-laus'tic (ăp'ŏ-lôs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀπολαυστικός*, fr. *ἀπολαύειν* to enjoy.] Devoted to enjoyment.

A-pol'li-na'ri-an (ā-pŏl'ĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Apollinaris.*] **1.** Pertaining to or like Apollo; done or being in honor of Apollo; as, the *Apollinarian* games.

2. Of or pertaining to Apollinaris of Laodicea, or his doctrines. See APOLLINARIANISM.

A-pol'li-na'ri-an, *n.* An adherent of Apollinarianism.

A-pol'li-na'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine that both a divine and a human nature cannot exist in one personality; — so called from its author, Apollinaris the Younger, bishop of Laodicea (d. 390), who argued that identity both with God and man could not be attributed to the nature of Christ, since that would produce two sons of God, one real son and the other by adoption, and that as sin is inherent in humanity the son thus adopted would have sin in him; and therefore that in Christ there was only one nature — the divine Logos occupying the place of the rational soul — but that this single nature had a divine and a human side so perfectly united that the attributes of each could be applied to the other.

A-pol'li-na'ris wa'ter (-rĭs). An effervescing alkaline mineral water used as a table beverage. It is obtained from a spring in Apollinarisburg, near Bonn, Germany.

A-pol'line (ā-pŏl'ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* [L. *Apollineus.*] Of or pertaining to Apollo or his worship; as, *Apolline* choruses.

A-pol'lo (ā-pŏl'ō), *n.* [L. *Apollo, -linis*, Gr. 'Απόλλων.]

1. *Gr. Relig.* One of the most important of the Olympian gods, especially conspicuous as the god of manly youth and beauty, of poetry and music, and of the wisdom of oracles. In his primitive character he was fosterer of herds and flocks, guardian of youth, leader of colonies, and protector of the village and its streets; he was perhaps also a god of vegetation, esp. in the Peloponnesus, where he was associated with Hyacinthus and a part of the *Hyacinthia* was consecrated to him. The Athenian harvest and expiation festival of *Thargelia* was also his; and at Delphi, where he was the chief god of the oracle (cf. DIONYSUS), his return from the region of the Hyperboreans was celebrated each spring by the *Theophania*, while his victory over the Python was commemorated every fourth summer by the *Pythia* (see the terms italicized). Apollo was also god of healing and of ceremonial purification, but he was the sender as well as stayer of plagues and the giver of sudden death (cf. ASCLEPIUS). As god of music and poetry he is associated with the Muses and was father of Orpheus. Although even in early times a divinity of radiance and light, **Phœbus** or **Phœbus Apollo**, it was not till late (with Euripides) that he was definitely identified with the sun god **Helios**. According to the myth, Apollo was the son of Zeus and Leto, and twin of Artemis. From his birth in Delos he is called the **Delian god**. His constant attributes are the bow and lyre; the tripod and bays are especially connected with his Pythian worship; the gryphon with his annual journey to the Hyperboreans. In Roman religion, Apollo was the first Greek god to find place; but he was worshiped chiefly as a god of healing, his character as sun god having only a literary vogue. See OLYMPIAN.

2. *Sculpture.* A representation of Apollo; an Apollo statue.

This type, of which the examples have often been classed together, sometimes rightly, sometimes wrongly, under the name *Apollo*, is the most characteristic of early Greek art.

E. A. Gardner.

3. *Astron.* = CASTOR. See STAR.

4. A European alpine butterfly (*Parnassius apollo*), largely white, with ocellate markings.

Apollo of the Belvedere.

Apollo of the Belvedere (bĕl'vē-dēr'; bĕl'vā-dā'rā), *or, popularly*, **Apollo Belvedere**, a statue in the Vatican, found in the 16th century near Porto d' Anzio, on the coast south of Rome. It was long accepted as the typical representative of the god, and the ideally perfect form of man, but is recognized by modern critics as a late Græco-Roman work. Both hands have been restored in modern times, as if the figure were shooting with the bow, but it is thought to have originally held the ægis.

Ap'ol-lo'ni-a (ăp'ŏl-lō'nĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [Gr. 'Απολλώνεια, 'Απολλώνια.] *Gr. Relig.* A festival of Apollo celebrated at Delos, with games and musical contests, every year in which the Delia did not occur.

Ap'ol-lo'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** [Gr. 'Απολλώνιος.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Apollo.

2. Of, or named after, Apollonius of Perga (of the 3d century B. C.), a geometer who investigated the conic sections.

A-pol'ly-on (ā-pŏl'ĭ-ŏn; ā-pō-lī'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπολλύων* destroying, fr. *ἀπολλύειν, ἀπόλλυναι*, to destroy utterly.] The angel of the bottomless pit, answering to the Hebrew *Abaddon* (*Rev.* ix. 11). In "Pilgrim's Progress" he appears as a fiend armed with fiery darts whom Christian overcomes in the Valley of Humiliation.

a-pol'o-gete (ā-pŏl'ŏ-jēt), *n.* One skilled in apologetics; an apologist.

a-pol'o-get'ic (ā-pŏl'ŏ-jĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *ἀπολογητικός*, fr.
a-pol'o-get'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *ἀπολογεῖσθαι* to speak in defense of; *ἀπό* from + *λόγος* speech, *λεγειν* to say. See LOGIC.] Defending by discourse; said, written, or done in defense or by way of apology; regretfully excusing or acknowledging; as, an *apologetic* essay. "To speak in a subdued and *apologetic* tone." *Macaulay.* — **a-pol'o-get'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

The earliest writings of a theological cast were naturally *apologetic*. Christian truth was defended against assaults without and within the Christian fold. *G. P. Fisher.*

a-pol'o-get'ic, *n.* **1.** A formal apology or justification; an apology. "A stately *apologetic*." *R. North.*

2. Apologetics.

a-pol'o-get'ics (-ĭks), *n.* That branch of theology which formally defends, on grounds of reason, the divine origin and authority of Christianity.

a-pol'o-gist (ā-pŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *apologiste.*] One who makes an apology; one who speaks or writes in defense of a faith, a cause, or an institution, specif., one who argues in defense of Christianity, esp. one of the authors of the early apologies, as Justin Martyr or Tertullian.

a-pol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.*; A-POL'O-GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). **1.** To make an apology, or defense. *Dr. H. More.*

2. To make an apology, or excuse; to make acknowledgment of some fault or offense with expression of regret for it by way of amends; — with *for*.

To *apologize* especially for his insolent language. *Froude.*

a-pol'o-gize, *v. t.* To make an apology for. *Obs.*

The Christians . . were *apologized* by Pliny. *Dr. G. Benson.*

a-pol'o-giz'er (-jīz'ẽr), *n.* One who apologizes.

ap'o-logue (ăp'ŏ-lŏg), *n.* [L. *apologus*, Gr. *ἀπόλογος*; *ἀπό* from + *λόγος* speech, *λέγειν* to speak: cf. F. *apologue.*] A story or relation of fictitious events intended to convey some moral truth; a moral fable.

Syn. — See FABLE.

a-pol'o-gy (ā-pŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.; pl.* **-GIES** (-jĭz). [L. *apologia*, Gr. *ἀπολογία*; *ἀπό* from + *λόγος*: cf. F. *apologie.* See APOLOGETIC.] **1.** Something said or written in defense or justification of what appears to others wrong, or of what may be liable to disapprobation; justification; as, Tertullian's *Apology* for Christianity.

It is not my intention to make an *apology* for my poem: some will think it needs no excuse, and others will receive none. *Dryden.*

2. An acknowledgment intended as an atonement for some improper or injurious remark or act; an admission to another of a wrong or discourtesy done him, accompanied by an expression of regret.

3. What serves as an excuse for the absence of something; a poor substitute; a makeshift.

Devising *apologies* for window curtains. *Dickens.*

4. [*cap.*] One of the earliest and most famous of Plato's works. It purports to give Socrates's speech in his own defense at the trial in which he was condemned. It is characterized by rare ethical nobility, and of all Plato's works is supposed to be truest to the teachings and spirit of Socrates.

Syn. — Explanation, acknowledgment, justification, vindication. — APOLOGY, EXCUSE. An APOLOGY (as here compared) implies that one has been, at least apparently, in the wrong; it may bring forward palliating circumstances, or tender a frank acknowledgment of error, with an expression of regret, by way of reparation. An *apology* is in place when one has been guilty of a breach of propriety or decorum; as, "Pardon us the interruption of thy devotion. — My lord, there needs no such *apology*" (*Shak.*). An *apology* may involve humiliation or self-abasement; as, "No nation ever *apologizes* except on her knees" (*Lowell*). An EXCUSE implies some neglect of duty which it explains or extenuates; it may be impersonal, whereas an *apology* is always personal; as, an *excuse* for absence from a required exercise; "Achilles will not to the field to-morrow. — What's his *excuse?*" (*Shak.*). See EXCUSE, PRETENSE.

a-pol'y-sin (ā-pŏl'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπόλυσις* a loosening.] *Pharm.* A yellowish white powder (paraphenetidine citrate) used as an antipyretic and analgesic.

ap'o-mor'phine (ăp'ŏ-môr'fĭn; -fēn), **ap'o-mor'phi-a** (-môr'fĭ-ă), *n.* Also **-phin.** [*apo-* + *morphine, morphia.*] *Chem.* An artificial crystalline alkaloid obtained from morphine by dehydration. It is a powerful emetic.

ap'o-neu-ro'sis (-nū-rō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* **-ROSES** (-sēz). [Gr. *ἀπονεύρωσις*, fr. *ἀπονευροῦν* to pass into a tendon. See NEUROSIS.] *Anat.* Any of the thicker and denser of the deep fasciæ which cover, invest, and form the terminations and attachments of certain muscles. They often differ from tendons only in being flat and thin. See FASCIA.

ap'o-neu'ro-si'tis (-nū'rō-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *aponeurosis* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of an aponeurosis.

ap'o-neu-rot'ic (-nū-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to an aponeurosis.

A'po-no-ge'ton (-nō-jē'tŏn), *n.* [NL., of uncertain origin; perh. an imperfect anagram of *Potamogeton.*] *Bot.* A genus of Old World aquatic herbs typifying the family Aponogetonaceæ, having small spicate bracted flowers and apocarpous ovaries. Several species, comprising the former genus *Ouvirandra*, are cultivated for their handsome lacelike foliage, being called *lattice plants.*

ap'o-pemp'tic (-pĕmp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀποπεμπτικός*, fr. *ἀποπέμπειν* to send off or away.] Sung or addressed to one departing; valedictory; as, *apopemptic* songs. — **ap'o-pemp'tic,** *n.*

a-poph'a-sis (ā-pŏf'ā-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀπόφασις* denial,

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ap'o-cy'ne-in (ăp'ŏ-sĭ'nē-ĭn), *n. Chem.* A glucoside from the root of *Apocynum cannabinum.*

ap'o-cyn'e-ous (-sĭn'ē-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Apocynaceous.

a-poc'y-nin (ā-pŏs'ĭ-nĭn), *n. Chem.* An amorphous substance obtained from the root of *Apocynum cannabinum.*

ap'o-cy'tial (ăp'ŏ-sĭsh'ăl), *a.* [See APO-; -CYTE.] *Biol.* Multinucleate and unicellular.

ap'od (ăp'ŏd), *a.* Apodal.

ap'o-dan, *a. Zoöl.* Apodal. — *n.* An apodal animal.

ap'ode. Var. of APOD.

ap'o-deic'tic (ăp'ŏ-dīk'tĭk), **ap'o-dic'tic** (-dĭk'tĭk), *n. Logic.* Formal study of the nature and grounds of knowledge.

ap'o-dek'tic. Var. of APODEICTIC.

a-pod'e-ma (ā-pŏd'ē-mā), **ap'o-deme** (ăp'ŏ-dēm), *n.; L. pl.* APODEMATA (ăp'ŏ-dĕm'ā-tă). [NL.; *apo-* + Gr. *δέμας* body.] *Zoöl.* One of the processes of the body wall which project inwards, in the thoracic cavity of many arthropods; in insects, esp. any of certain such processes of the sides of the thorax. They support the internal organs and serve for the attachment of muscles. — **a-pod'e-mal** (ā-pŏd'ē-măl), *a.* — **ap'o-dem'a-tal** (ăp'ŏ-dĕm'ā-tăl), *a.*

a-pod'i-a (ā-pŏd'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Med* Congenital absence of feet.

A-pod'i-a, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = APODA a. [TIC.

ap'o-dic'tic. Var. of APODEIC-

ap'o-dix'is. Var. of APODEIXIS.

ap'o-dous (ăp'ŏ-dŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Apodal.

ap'o-em'bry-o-ny (-ĕm'brĭ-ō-nĭ), *n.* [See APO- ; EMBRYO.] *Bot.* The suppression of the embryo stage.

ap'o-ga'ic (-jā'ĭk), **ap'o-ga'ic** (-gā'ĭk), *a.* Apogean.

ap'o-ge'al (-jē'ăl), *a.* Apogean.

ap'o-ge'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Apogean.

a-pog'e-ny (ā-pŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*apo-* + *-geny.*] *Bot.* Loss of the reproductive function.

a-pog'e-nous (-nŭs), *a.*

ap'o-graph (ăp'ŏ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπόγραφον*; *ἀπό* from + *γράφειν* to write: cf. F. *apographe.*] A copy; transcript. — **a-pog'ra-phal** (ā-pŏg'rā-făl), *a.*

ap'o-hy'al (ăp'ŏ-hī'ăl), *a.* & *n.* [*apo-* + *hyoid* + *al.*] *Zool.* = CERATOBRANCHIAL, *a.* & *n.*

ap'o-hy'dro-trop'ic. Var. of APHYDROTROPIC.

A-poi'de-a (ā-poĭ'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. *Apis* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* The superfamily of Hymenoptera which consists of the true bees. It includes the Apidæ and Andrenidæ.

‖ **a-poi'ki-a** (-kĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. *ἀποικία*; *ἀπό* away from + *οἶκος* home.] = COLONY, 2.

apoinct. † APPOINT.

‖ **à point'** (à pwĂN'). [F.] Lit., to the point; opportunely; apropos; just right or enough.

a-poise' (ā-poĭz'), *adv.* Balanced. [OCATASTASIS.

ap'o-ka-tas'ta-sis. Var. of APOKATASTASIS.

a-po'lar, *a. Anat.* Having no pole; — formerly said of certain nerve cells believed to be without a process.

A pole. An A-shaped pole built up of two poles and a tie bar.

ap'o-le-gam'ic (ăp'ŏ-lē-găm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀπολέγειν* to pick out + *-gamic.*] *Evolution.* Pert. to selection; as, *apolegamic* mating, or sexual selection.

A-pol'line (ā-pŏl'ĭn), *a.* [L. *Apollineus.*] Apollonian. *Rush.*

Ap'ol-lo'ni-a (-ō-lō'nĭ-ă). *Bib.*

Ap'ol-lo'ni-an (-ăn), *n.* A native of the Gold Coast of Africa

Ap'ol-lon'ic (-lŏn'ĭk), *a.* Apollonian (in sense 1).

ap'ol-lon'i-con (-ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [From *Apollo* (Gr. 'Απόλλων).] An old form of chamber organ.

A-pol'lo-nis'tic (ā-pŏl'ŏ-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Apollo. [*Bib.*]

Ap'ol-lo'nius (ăp'ŏl-lō'nĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L.] An apology, esp. in sense 1.

ap'o-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Apologetical; also, by way of apologue. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

a-pol'o-gy. † APOLOGUE

a-pol'o-gy, *v. t.* To offer an apology. *Obs.* & *R.*

ap'o-me-com'e-ter (ăp'ŏ-mē-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*apo-* + Gr. *μῆκος* length + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring elevations or distances of objects.

— ap'o-me-com'e-try (-trĭ), *n.*

apon. † UPON.

ap'o-neu-rol'o-gy (ăp'ŏ-nū-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*aponeurosis* + *-logy.*] *Anat.* The study of the aponeuroses and fasciæ. *Rare.*

ap'o-neu'ro-tome (-nū'rō-tōm), *n.* [*aponeurosis* + *-tome.*] An instrument for cutting aponeuroses. — **ap'o-neu-rot'o-my** (-nū-rŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.*

Ap'o-no-ge'to-na'ce-æ (-nō-jē'tō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Naiadales), consisting of the genus *Aponogeton.* — **ap'o-no-ge'to-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* [astern.

a-poop', *adv.* On or at the poop; **ap'o-pet'al-ous,** *a.* [*apo-* + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Polypetalous.

ap'o-phan'tic (ăp'ŏ-făn'tĭk), *n.*

fr. ἀποφάναι to speak out, to deny.] **1.** *Rhet.* A formal declining to make a favorable point, done in such a manner as to insinuate it. [For example, see Mark Antony's oration. *Shak.* (*Julius Cæsar*, III. ii.).]
2. *Logic.* A negative judgment or proposition.

ap'o-phat'ic (ăp'ō-făt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀποφατικός. See APOPHASIS.] Negative. *Rare.*

God is transcendent. He is exalted above the positive qualities ascribed to Him in the "cataphatic" theology and the denials of them in the negatives of the "*apophatic*." *G. P. Fisher.*

a-poph'y-ge (ā-pŏf'ĭ-jē), *n.* [Gr. ἀποφυγή escape, in arch. the curve with which the shaft escapes into its base or capital, fr. ἀποφεύγειν to flee away; ἀπό from + φεύγειν to flee.] *Arch.* The small hollow curvature given to the top (as in a Doric column) or bottom (as in an Ionic or Corinthian column) of the shaft of a column where it expands to meet the edge of the fillet. Cf. CONGÉE, 6, SCAPE.

a-poph'yl-lite (ā-pŏf'ĭl-līt; ăp'ō-fĭl'īt), *n.* [*apo-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf, from its foliated structure or easy cleavage.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of potassium and calcium, closely related to the zeolites, usually in transparent square prisms or white or grayish masses. H., 4.5–5. Sp. gr., 2.3–2.4.

ap'o-phyl'lous (ăp'ō-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*apo-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having the parts distinct; — said of a whorl of the perianth.

ap'o-phys'e-al (-fĭz'ē-ăl), **ap'o-phys'i-al** (-ĭ-ăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to an apophysis.

a-poph'y-sis (ā-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀπόφυσις offshoot, process of a bone, ἀπό from + φύειν, φύεσθαι, to grow.] Lit., an offshoot; specif.: **a** *Anat.* A process of a bone, esp. of a vertebra. **b** *Bot.* In mosses, a swelling of the stalk or seta at its junction with the capsule. **c** *Geol.* A branch from an intrusive body of igneous rock.

ap'o-plec'tic (ăp'ō-plĕk'tĭk), *or, less commonly,* **ap'o-plec'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *apoplecticus*, Gr. ἀποπληκτικός: cf. F. *apoplectique.*] Of the nature of, relating to, or causing, apoplexy; affected with, inclined to, or symptomatic of, apoplexy; as, an *apoplectic* person, medicine, habit, symptom, fit, or stroke. — **ap'o-plec'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ap'o-plec'tic, *n.* One liable to, or having, apoplexy.

ap'o-plec'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), **ap'o-plec'toid** (-toid), *a.* [*apoplectic* + *-form*, *-oid.*] Resembling apoplexy.

ap'o-plex'y (ăp'ō-plĕk'sĭ), *n.* [ME. *apoplexie*, *poplexie*, F. *apoplexie*, L. *apoplexia*, fr. Gr. ἀποπληξία, fr. ἀποπλήσσειν to cripple by a stroke; ἀπό from + πλήσσειν to strike. See PLAGUE.] *Med.* **a** Sudden diminution or loss of consciousness, sensation, and voluntary motion, usually caused by extravasation of blood or serum into the brain or spinal cord. *Cerebral apoplexy* is due to disturbance of the brain circulation, as by hemorrhage, embolism, or thrombosis. **b** The condition of any organ or tissue marked by an effusion of blood into its substance; as, *apoplexy* of the lung.

ap'o-reme (ăp'ō-rēm), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόρημα, fr. ἀπορεῖν to be in doubt.] Primarily, a matter of doubt; a puzzle; specif., in Aristotelian logic, an objection to an epicheirema, or attempted proof; hence, investigation of a logical difficulty.

ap'o-rhy'o-lite (-rī'ō-līt), *n.* [*apo-* + *rhyolite.*] *Petrog.* A felsite whose structure shows it to have been originally vitreous, like some rhyolites.

a-po'ri-a (ā-pō'rĭ-ā; -pŏr'ĭ-ā; 201), *n.; pl.* E. -RIAS (-ăz), L. -RIÆ (-ē). [L., doubt, Gr. ἀπορία, fr. ἄπορος without passage, at a loss; ἀ- not + πόρος passage.] *Rhet.* A professing to be at a loss what course to pursue, where to begin, where to end, what to say, etc.

a-port' (ā-pōrt'), *adv. Naut.* On or towards the port or left side; — said esp. of the helm.

a-por'toise (ā-pōr'tĭz), *adv.* [See PORTOISE.] *Naut.* Resting on the gunwale; — said of yards when so lowered.

ap'o-sat'ur'ni-um (ăp'ō-săt'ûrn), *n.* Also **ap'o-sa-tur'ni-um** (-sā-tûr'nĭ-ŭm). [*apo-* + *Saturn.*] The point farthest from the planet Saturn in the orbit of each of its satellites.

ap'o-se-mat'ic (ăp'ō-sē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*apo-* + *sematic.*] *Zoöl.* Having or designating conspicuous or warning colors or structures indicative of special means of defense against enemies, as in the skunk, certain actinians, etc. —

ap'o-se-mat'i-cal-ly (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

ap'o-si'o-pe'sis (ăp'ō-sĭ'ō-pē'sĭs; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀποσιώπησις, fr. ἀποσιωπᾶν to be quite silent.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which the speaker breaks off suddenly, as if unwilling or unable to state what was in his mind; as, "I declare to you that his conduct — but I cannot speak of *that* here." — **ap'o-si'o-pet'ic** (-pĕt'ĭk), *a.*

a-pos'po-ry (ā-pŏs'pō-rĭ), *n.* [*apo-* + *spore* + 2d *-y.*] *Bot.* The production of prothallia or protonemata directly from the sporophyte, without intervening spore formation; — applied to mosses and ferns. — **a-pos'po-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

a-pos'ta-sy (-tă-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -TASIES (-sĭz). [ME. *apostasie*, F. *apostasie*, L. *apostasia*, fr. Gr. ἀποστασία a standing off from, a defection, fr. ἀποστῆναι to stand off, revolt; ἀπό from + στῆναι to stand. See OFF; STAND.] An abandonment of what one has voluntarily professed; a total desertion or departure from one's faith, principles, or party; an apostate's act of renunciation; esp., the renunciation of a religious faith.

Apostasy. — This consists in the total renunciation of Christianity, by embracing either a false religion or no religion at all. The offense can only take place in such as have once professed the true religion. *Blackstone.*

(*Apostasy*) . . . is of three kinds: that from the Christian faith; that from ecclesiastical obedience; and that from a religious profession, or from holy orders. *Cath. Dict.*

a-pos'tate (ā-pŏs'tāt), *n.* [L. *apostata*, Gr. ἀποστάτης. See APOSTASY.] **1.** One who has forsaken the faith, principles, or party, to which he before adhered; esp., one who has forsaken his religion for another; pervert; renegade.
2. *R. C. Ch.* One who, having taken sacred orders, renounces his clerical profession without lawful dispensation.
Syn. — See PERVERT.

a-pos'tate (-tāt), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, apostasy; faithless to moral allegiance; renegade.

So spake the *apostate* angel. *Milton.*
A wretched and *apostate* state. *Steele.*

ap'o-stat'ic (ăp'ō-stăt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *apostaticus*, Gr. ἀποστατικός.] Apostate.
ap'o-stat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }

a-pos'ta-tize (ā-pŏs'tā-tīz), *v. i.* ; A-POS'TA-TIZED (-tīzd); A-POS'TA-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). [LL. *apostatizare.*] To commit apostasy; to renounce one's faith, party, principles, etc.

He *apostatized* from his old faith in facts, took to believing in semblances *Carlyle.*

a po-ste'ri-o'ri (ā pŏs-tē'rĭ-ō'rī). [L.; *a* (*ab*) + *posterior* latter.] **1.** *Logic.* Characterizing that kind of reasoning which derives propositions from the observation of facts, or by generalizations from facts arrives at principles and definitions, or infers causes from effects. This is the reverse of *a priori* reasoning.
2. *Metaph.* Applied to knowledge which is based upon or derived from facts through induction or experiment; having its source in empirical experience.

a-pos'til } (ā-pŏs'tĭl), *n.* [F. *apostille.* See POSTIL.] A
a-pos'tille } marginal note, an annotation. *Motley.*

a-pos'till, *v. t.* To annotate. *Rare.*

a-pos'tle (ā-pŏs'l), *n.* [ME. *apostle*, *postle*, OF. *apostle*, *apostele* (also *apostre*, F. *apôtre*), L. *apostolus*, fr. Gr. ἀπόστολος one sent forth or away, fr. ἀποστέλλειν to send away; ἀπό from + στέλλειν to send; akin to G *stellen* to set, E. *stall.* ME. *apostle* was confused with the earlier *apostel*, fr. AS. *apostol*, L. *apostolus.*] **1.** Lit.: One sent forth; a messenger. Specif.: One of the twelve disciples of Christ, specially chosen as his companions and witnesses, and sent forth to preach the gospel.

He called unto him his disciples, and of them he chose twelve, whom also he named *apostles.* *Luke* VI. 13.

The *apostles* were: Simon Peter, his brother Andrew, the brothers James and John (sons of Zebedee), Philip, Bartholomew, Matthew (or Levi), Thomas (or Didymus), James (son of Alphæus), his son or brother Jude (identified with Thaddæus), Simon the Canaanæan (also called the Zealot), and Judas Iscariot. The eleven apostles chose Matthias by lot to take the place of Judas Iscariot. The title of *apostle* is also applied to others, who, though not of the number of the Twelve, yet were equal with them in office and dignity; as, "Paul, called to be an *apostle* of Jesus Christ." 1 *Cor.* i. 1. In Heb. iii. 1, the name is given to Christ himself, as having been sent from heaven to publish the gospel. In the primitive church, other ministers were called *apostles* (*Rom.* xvi. 7).
2. a One who imitates or resembles the apostles. **b** The first Christian missionary in any part of the world; also, one who initiates any great moral reform, or first advocates any important belief or system; one who has extraordinary success as a missionary or reformer.

The men of culture are the true *apostles* of equality. *M. Arnold.*

3. *pl Civil & Admiralty Law.* A brief letter dimissory sent by a court appealed from to the superior court, stating the case, etc.; papers sent up on appeal.
4. The Acts and Epistles of the apostles. *Obs.*
5. One of twelve presiding officials in the Mormon Church.
Apostle of Andalusia, Juan de Avila (1500–69), who preached in southern Spain. — **A. of Ardennes**, St Hubert. See HUBERT, SAINT. — **A. of Armenia**, Gregory the Illuminator. — **A. of Brazil**, José de Anchieta, a Portuguese Jesuit missionary (d. 1597). — **a.** of free trade, Richard Cobden (1804–65), a leading opponent of England's high-tariff policy of 1830 to 1846 — **A. of Germany**, St. Boniface (680–755), a celebrated English missionary and archbishop of Germany, who labored for many years among the German tribes. — **a. of infidelity**, Voltaire, who virulently opposed the Roman Catholic Church. — **A** of Ireland, St. Patrick (*d.* 469?). He was moved by visions, as he relates in his confessions, to undertake the conversion of the Irish. — **a. of temperance**, the Rev. Theobald Mathew (1790–1856). — **A. of the English**, St. Augustine, or Austin, who was sent with forty monks, by Pope Gregory I., to carry Christianity into England, where he landed at the Isle of Thanet, in 597. — **A. of the French**, St. Denis, who was sent from Rome, about A. D. 250, to Paris, where he became the first bishop, and suffered martyrdom. He became the patron saint of the kingdom, and his name served in the Middle Ages as a battle cry, "Montjoye St. Denis!" — **A. of the Frisians**, St. Willibrord, or Wilbrod (d. about 738), a Northumbrian, who spent 48 years in Friesland preaching Christianity. — **A. of the Gauls**, St. Irenæus, presbyter, and later bishop, of Lyons, near the close of the 2d century. — **A. of the Gentiles**, St. Paul, who preached the gospel to all without distinction of race or nation. 1 *Tim.* ii. 7. — **A. of the Goths**, Ulfilas (311–381), a missionary bishop to the Goths, who translated part of the Bible into Mœsogothic. — **A. of the Highlanders**, St. Columba (521–597 A. D.), of Ireland, who visited Scotland and preached there. — **A. of the Indians**, John Eliot (1604–90), missionary among the Indians in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. — **A. of the Indies.** **a** St. Francis Xavier (1506–52), a Jesuit missionary who labored for ten years in the East Indies. **b** Bartolomé de las Casas (1474–1566), a Dominican missionary in Spanish America. — **Apostle of the North.** **a** Ansgar or Anscharius (801–865), who introduced Christianity into Denmark and Sweden. **b** Bernard Gilpin (1517–83), an English reformer, the first to preach Protestantism to the borderland Scots. — **A. of the Picts**, St. Ninian, a British missionary to the Picts about the 5th century. — **A. of the Scots**, John Knox (1513–72), also called **Apostle of the Scottish Reformation.** — **A. of the Slavs**, St. Cyril (820–869?), who preached to the Slavs and translated the Bible into Slavic.

apostle jug. A jug with raised figures of apostles on it.

A-pos'tles' Creed (ā-pŏs'lz). A creed of unknown origin, formerly ascribed to the apostles, and orig. a baptismal confession, beginning: "I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth: and in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord." Its present form dates back to about 500, and part of its substance perhaps to the 2d century.

apostles' gems. Various gems symbolically assigned to the twelve apostles, as suggested by Rev. xxi. 14, 19, 20.

apostle spoon. A silver spoon with the handle terminating in the figure of an apostle. One or more were formerly often presented by sponsors at baptism to the godchild.

a-pos'to-late (ā-pŏs'tō-lāt), *n.* [L. *apostolatus.*] **1.** Dignity, office, or mission, of an apostle; apostleship.
2. Office of the Pope, as holding the apostolic see.

ap'os-tol'ic (ăp'ŏs-tŏl'ĭk), **ap'os-tol'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *apostolicus*, Gr. ἀποστολικός: cf F. *apostolique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an apostle, or the apostles, their times, or their spirit; as, an *apostolical* mission; the *apostolic* age.
2. According to the doctrines of the apostles; taught by the apostles; as, *apostolic* faith.
3. Of or pertaining to the Pope or the papacy; papal.
4. Of or relating to the Catholic Apostolic Church.
apostolic benediction. **a** The benediction in 2 Cor. xiii. 14: "The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen." **b** The papal blessing. The phrase occurs at the end of all papal documents composed in the epistolary form, as encyclicals, letters to bishops, etc. — **apostolical brief**, an official letter of the Pope written on fine parchment in modern characters, signed by the secretary of briefs, and sealed with the device of St. Peter as a fisherman on the papal ring. It differs from a *bull* in dealing with less important matters, and in its parchment, smaller written character, date, and seal. See BULL. — **Apostolic Brothers**, *Eccl. Hist.*, a sect founded by Gherardo Segarelli in northern Italy in the 13th century, who preached and practiced a literal imitation of the life of Christ's apostles. They were mystical fanatics and were suppressed as heretics. — **a. canons**, a collection of eighty-five rules relating to the duty of Christians, and particularly to the ceremonies and discipline of the church in the 2d and 3d centuries. They probably originated in Syria, about A. D. 350, and are given at the end of Book VIII. of the "Apostolic Constitutions." They were accepted as authoritative by the Eastern Church in 692, and the first fifty are respected in the Western Church as an important source of early church discipline. — **a. church.** **a** [*cap.*] The Christian church as founded by the apostles. **b** A church founded by an apostle; — applied esp. to the churches at Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. — **a college.** **a** = *college of the apostles*, under COLLEGE. **b** *R. C Ch.* The college of cardinals. — **a. constitutions**, a collection similar to and including the *apostolic canons*, probably comprising various independent prescripts. Excepting the canons, they were never accepted as authority in the Western Church, and they were rejected by the Eastern in 692. — **a. council**, the meeting of apostles and elders (see Acts xv.) to decide whether circumcision and the Mosaic law were binding upon Gentile converts. — **a. delegate**, *R. C. Ch.*, a diplomatic agent of the Pope accredited to the hierarchy of a country. Cf. NUNCIO, 2. — **a. fathers**, Christian writers born early enough to have been pupils of the apostles or of those who had been taught by the original apostles. They were Clement of Rome, Ignatius, Polycarp, Barnabas, Hermas, Papias, the authors of the Martyrdom of Polycarp, the Teaching of the Twelve Apostles, and of the Epistle of Diognetus. — **A. junta** See *Apostolic party*, below. — **a. king**, *or* **majesty**, a title granted, in A. D. 1000, by the Pope to St. Stephen, king of Hungary, because of his extensive propagation of Christianity. It was renewed in 1758 to Maria Theresa, and is now a title of the sovereign of Hungary. — **A. Mennonite Church.** See MENNONITE, *n.* — **apostolical notary**, the official who sends off the papal orders. — **Apostolic party**, an early 19th-century Roman Catholic faction in Spain that aimed to reëstablish the Inquisition and the unlimited power of the crown, popularly supposed to be governed by a body called the **A. junta.** — **a. prefect**, *R. C. Ch.*, the head of a mission, not of episcopal rank. — **a. see**, a see founded and governed by an apostle; specif., the Roman Catholic Church, from the belief that the Pope is the successor of St. Peter, the only apostle who has apostolic successors. — **a.**, *or* **apostolical, succession**, *Eccl.*, uninterrupted succession or descent from the apostles by regular and successive ordinations of bishops, held to be a fact and to be necessary for valid administration of the sacraments, transmission of orders, etc., by the Roman Catholic and Eastern Churches and largely by the churches of the Anglican Communion. — **a. vicar.** See VICAR APOSTOLIC.

Ap'os-tol'ic (ăp'ŏs-tŏl'ĭk), *n.* [L. *apostolicus.*] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* A member of one of certain ascetic sects which at various times professed to imitate the practice of the apostles, as: **a** The Apostolic Brothers. **b** The Apostolici.
2. *Sp. Hist.* A member of the Apostolic party.

[Gr. ἀποφαντικός (sc λόγος) a proposition.] *Logic.* The doctrine of judgment; — a term adopted by Sir Wm. Hamilton.

ap'o-phleg-mat'ic (-flĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀποφλεγματικός. See APO- & PHLEGMATIC.] *Med.* Producing discharges of mucus. — *n.* An apophlegmatic agent. — **ap'o-phleg-mat'i-cal**, *a.*

ap'o-phleg'ma-tism (-flĕg'mă-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀποφλεγματισμός, Galen.] *Med.* a Action of apophlegmatics. **b** An apophlegmatic. *Obs.*

ap'o-phleg-mat'i-sant (-flĕg-măt'ĭ-zănt), *n. Med.* An apophlegmatic. *Obs.*

a-poph'o-ny (ā-pŏf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀπό off + φωνή sound.] *Phon.* Ablaut. *V. Henry.*

ap'oph-thegm (ăp'ō-thĕm), *n.*, **ap'oph-theg-mat'ic** (-thĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.*, etc Vars. of APOTHEGM, etc.

[Apophyseal.]

a-poph'y-sal (ā-pŏf'ĭ-săl), *a.*

a-poph'y-sa-ry (-sā-rĭ), *a. Anat.* Apophyseal. *Rare.*

a-poph'y-sate (-sāt), *a. Bot.* Provided with an apophysis.

ap'o-plas-mo'di-al (ăp'ō-plăz-mō'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [*apo-* + *plasmodial.*] *Bot.* Not forming a true plasmodium, as myxomycetes of the order Acrasiales.

ap'o-plas-tog'a-mous (-plăs-tŏg'ă-mŭs), *a.* [*apo-* + Gr. πλαστός molded + *-gamous.*] *Bot.* Aplasmodial.

ap'o-plex (ăp'ō-plĕks), *v. t.* To strike with apoplexy. *Obs. Shak.*

ap'o-plex, *n.* Apoplexy. *Obs. Dryden.* — **ap'o-plex'ious** (-plĕk'shŭs), *a. Obs.*

ap'o-pyle (-pīl), *n.* [*apo-* + Gr. πύλη gate] *Zool.* One of the openings by which the water passes out of a radial canal or flagellated chamber of a sponge.

ap'o-quin-am'ine (-kwĭn-ăm'ĭn; *-ē-mēn'*), *n.* See APO-, 2.

ap'o-ret'ic (ăp'ō-rĕt'ĭk), **ap'o-ret'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ἀπορητικός. See APORIA.] Skeptical. *Obs.* — **ap'o-ret'ic**, *n. Obs.*

a'porn. † APRON.

ap'o-ro-bran'chi-a (ăp'ō-rō-brăn'kĭ-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. See APORIA; -BRANCHIA.] *Zool.* a = PYCNOGONIDA. b = PTEROPODA. Also called **Ap'o-ro-bran'chi-a-ta** (-ā'tà). — **ap'o-ro-bran'chi-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

Ap'o-ro'sa (-rō'sa), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄπορος. See APORIA.] *Zoöl.* A group of corals having the coralium solid; — opposed to *Perforata.* — **ap'o-rose** (ăp'ō-rōs), *a.*

Ap'or-rha'is (ăp'ōr-rā'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀπορραίς a kind of shellfish.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tænioglossate gastropods related to *Strombus*, but having the foot broad and flat. It is the type of a family, **Ap'or-rha'i-dæ** (-ĭ-dē).

ap'or-rhœ'a (-rē'ā), *n.* [NL.; *apo-* + *-rhœa.*] An effluvium or emanation. *Obs.*

aport. † APPORT.

‖ a por'tée' (ä pôr'tā'). [F.] Lit., in range; within reach or capacity.

aportenance. † APPURTENANCE.

a-pose'. † APPOSE.

ap'o-sep'al-ous, *a.* [*apo-* + *sepalous.*] *Bot.* Polysepalous.

a-po'si-a (ā-pō' zhĭ-ā; -zĭ-ā), *n.* [NL; *a-* not + Gr πόσις a drinking.] *Med.* Adipsia.

ap'o-si'ti-a (ăp'ō-sĭ'shĭ-ā; -sĭt'ĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀποσιτία; ἀπό from + σῖτος food.] *Med.* Aversion to food.

ap'o-sit'ic (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀποσιτικός.] *Med.* Destroying the appetite, or suspending hunger.

a-pos'i-by. † APOSITIA.

ap'o-so'ro (ăp'ō-sō'rō), *n.* [Native name.] The potto.

‖ **a pos'se ad es'se.** [L.] From possibility to reality.

a-pos'ta-sis (ā-pŏs'tā-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀπόστασις a departure from.] **1.** *Bot.* Separation of perianth whorls by abnormal growth of internodes.
2. *Med.* **a** An abscess. **b** Separation of fragments of bone. **c** The crisis of a disease.

a-pos'ta-ta (-tà), *n.*; *L. pl* APOSTATÆ (-tē). [L.] An apostate. *Obs., or Law.*

a-pos'ta-tate, *a.* Apostate. *Obs. & fr.*

a-pos'tate, *v. t.* [L. *apostatare.*] To apostatize. *Obs.*

a-pos'ta-tism (*a-pŏs'tā-tĭz'm*), *n.* Act of apostatizing.

ap'o-stax'is (ăp'ō-stăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀπόσταξις dripping.] **1.** *Bot.* An abnormal exudation.
2. *Med.* Discharge of fluid, as in nosebleed.

ap'os-tem (ăp'ŏs-tĕm). Var. of APOSTEME.

a-pos'te-mate (ā-pŏs'tē-māt), *v. i. & t.* [See APOSTEME.] *Med.* To form an abscess; to swell and fill with pus.

a-pos'te-mate, *a.* Apostemated. — *n.* An apostem.

a-pos'te-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a. Med* Apostematous.

a-pos'te-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *apostematio*: cf. F. *apostémation.*] *Med.* Formation of an apostem; suppuration.

ap'o-stem'a-tous (ăp'ō-stĕm'ā-tŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an apostem.

ap'os-teme (ăp'ŏs-tēm), *n.* [F. *apostème*, L. *apostema*, Gr. ἀπόστημα separation of pus into an ulcer, fr. ἀποστῆναι to stand off.] *Med.* An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter.

a-pos'thi-a (*ā-pŏs'thĭ-ā*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. πόσθη prepuce.] *Med.* Congenital absence of the prepuce.

aposthume. † APOSTEME.

a-pos'til APOSTIL.

a-pos'tle-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

a-pos'tle-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

apostles' ointment. An ointment of 12 ingredients. *Obs.*

apostle stones. = APOSTLES' GEMS. [file. *Obs.*]

a-pos'to-less, *n.* A woman apostle.

a-pos'to-li (*ā-pŏs'tō-lī*), *n. pl.* [L.] *Civil Law.* Letters dimissory from an inferior court.

Ap'os-to'li-an (ăp'ŏs-tō'lĭ-ăn), *n.* An Apostolic.

ap'os-tol'i-cal, *a.* = APOSTOLIC. — *n.* [*cap.*] *Sp. Hist.* A member of the Apostolic party. [TOLIC.]

ap'os-tol'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of APOS-

Ap'os-tol'i-ci (ăp'ŏs-tŏl'ĭ-sī), *n. pl.* [L. See APOSTOLIC.] *Eccl. Hist.* **a** The members of an ascetic sect of the 3d and 4th centuries in Phrygia, Cilicia, and Pamphylia, who sought apostolic purity of life by renouncing marriage and private property. Also called *Apotactici*, *Apotactics*, etc. **b** A 12th-century sect in Rhineland and France, which denounced the corrupt condition of the hierarchy, and rejected church ceremonies and papal authority. **c** The Apostolic Brothers. See under APOSTOLIC.

ap'os-tol'i-cism (ăp'ŏs-tŏl'ĭ-sĭz'ĭm) } *n.* Apostolic state or
a-pos'to-lic'i-ty (ā-pŏs'tō-lĭs'ĭ-tĭ) } quality.

The Church . . . is recognized by four marks: — unity, holiness, catholicity, and *apostolicity*. *C. W. Currier.*

a-pos'tro-phe (ā-pŏs'trō-fē), *n.* [(1 & hence 4) L., fr. Gr. *ἀποστροφή* a turning away, fr. *ἀποστρεφειν* to turn away; *ἀπό* from + *στρέφειν* to turn. (2 & 3) F., fr. L. *apostrophus* apostrophe, the turning away or omitting of a letter, Gr. *ἀπόστροφος*.] **1.** *Rhet.* A sudden breaking off from the previous method of discourse, and the addressing, in the second person, some person or thing, absent or present; as, Milton's *apostrophe* to Light ("Paradise Lost," III. 1-55).

2. *Gram.* Omission of a letter or letters from a word. The place of their omission is marked by the character [']; as in *call'd* for *called*, *a'* for *all*.

3. *Punctuation.* The mark ['] used: **a** To indicate an omission of one or more letters or figures, as in *ne'er* for *never*, *can't* for *cannot*, *'76* for *1776*, etc. **b** To denote the possessive case, in which use it originally marked an omission of the letter *e*. See POSSESSIVE CASE. **c** To mark the plural of letters and figures; as, two *a's* and three *7's*. **d.** To mark the close of a quotation. See QUOTATION MARKS.

4. *Plant Physiol.* The position of the chloroplasts when they have abandoned the superficial face of the cell wall; — called *positive* when caused by intense light, and *negative* when by prolonged darkness. Opposed to *epistrophe*.

ap'os-troph'ic (ăp'ŏs-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or employing, an apostrophe.

a-pos'tro-phize (ā-pŏs'trō-fīz), *v. t. & i.*; A-POS'TRO-PHIZED (-fīzd); A-POS'TRO-PHIZ'ING (-fīz'ĭng). **1.** To address by or in apostrophe.

2. To contract by omitting a letter or letters; also, to mark with an apostrophe ['] or apostrophes.

a-pot'e-lesm (ā-pŏt'ē-lĕz'ĭm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀποτέλεσμα* effect, effect of the stars on human destiny, fr. *ἀποτελεῖν* to complete.] **1.** Result; issue; fulfillment. *Obs.*

2. *Astrol.* The casting of a horoscope.

ap'o-tel'es-mat'ic (ăp'ŏ-tĕl'ĕz-măt'ĭk; -tē'lĕz-), *a.* [Gr. *ἀποτελεσματικός*.] Of or relating to an apotelesm. "*Apotelesmatic* or judicial astrology." *Whewell.*

A passage in the Old Testament may have . . . an *apotelesmatic* sense, i. e., one of after or final accomplishment. *M. Stuart.*

a-poth'e-ca-ry (ā-pŏth'ē-kā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *apotecarie*, through F. fr. LL. *apothecarius*, fr. L. *apotheca* storehouse, Gr. *ἀποθήκη*, fr. *ἀποτιθέναι* to put away; *ἀπό* from + *τιθέναι* to put: cf. F. *apothicaire*, OF. *apotecarre*. See THESIS.] One who prepares and sells drugs or compounds for medicinal purposes. In England, the apothecary early became a kind of subordinate medical practitioner, having the right to prescribe as well as sell drugs; and the surgeon apothecary was the ordinary visiting physician. Drugs are now generally sold by a pharmaceutical chemist or druggist (who is permitted only to supply drugs), and *apothecary* is obsolescent or archaic in popular usage. Cf. DRUGGIST.

apothecaries' measure, a system of fluid measures used by apothecaries. That formerly employed in Great Britain and still used in the United States has the following values: 1 gallon (Cong., 231 cu. in.) = 8 pints; 1 pint (O) = 16 (fluid) ounces; 1 ounce (ƒ3) = 8 (fluid) drams; 1 dram (ƒ3) = 60 minims (♏). The imperial system now used in Great Britain has the values: 1 gallon (277.274 cu. in.) = 8 pints; 1 pint = 20 ounces; 1 ounce = 8 drams; 1 dram = 60 minims. — **apothecaries' weight**, a system of weights used for compounding medical prescriptions. See TROY WEIGHT.

ap'o-the'ci-um (ăp'ŏ-thē'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CIA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀποθήκη* storehouse.] In lichens, the cup-shaped or disklike form of ascocarp in which the asci are borne. — **ap'o-the'cial** (ăp'ŏ-thē'shăl), *a.*

ap'o-thegm } (ăp'ŏ-thĕm), *n. Reformed spelling* **ap'o-**
ap'oph-thegm } **them.** [Gr. *ἀπόφθεγμα* thing uttered, apothegm, from *ἀποφθέγγεσθαι* to speak out; *ἀπό* from + *φθέγγεσθαι* to speak.] A short, pithy, and instructive saying; a terse remark, conveying some important truth; a sententious precept or maxim; as, "Man proposes, but God disposes." [Now usually spelt *apothegm* in the United States.] — **ap'o-theg'ma-tist** (-thĕg'mă-tĭst), *n.*

Syn. — See AXIOM.

ap'o-theg-mat'ic (-thĕg-măt'ĭk) } *a.* Also **ap'oph-theg-**
ap'o-theg-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } [Gr. *ἀποφθεγματικός*.] Pertaining to, or in the manner of, an apothegm; sententious; pithy. — **ap'o-theg-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

ap'o-them (ăp'ŏ-thĕm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπό* + *θέμα* that which is placed, *τιθέναι* to place.] **1.** *Math.* The perpendicular from the center to one of the sides of a regular polygon.

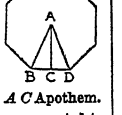

A C Apothem.

2. A deposit formed in a liquid vegetable extract. See EXTRACTIVE, *n.*, 2 **b**.

ap'o-the'o-sis (ăp'ŏ-thē'ō-sĭs; *ă*-pŏth'ē-ō'-sĭs; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -OSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἀποθέωσις*, fr. *ἀποθεοῦν* to deify; *ἀπό* from + *θεοῦν* to deify, *θεός* a god.] **1.** Act of elevating a mortal to the rank of, and placing him among, the gods; deification.

2. Glorification; **exaltation**, as of a person, principle, or ideal. "The *apotheosis* of chivalry." *Prescott.*

The noisy *apotheosis* of liberty and machinery. *F. Harrison.*

ap'o-the'o-size (ăp'ŏ-thē'ō-sīz), *v. t.* To exalt to the dignity of a deity; to declare to be a god; to deify; glorify.

a-pot'o-me (*a*-pŏt'ō-mē), *n.* [Gr. *ἀποτομή* a cutting off, fr. *ἀποτέμνειν* to cut off; *ἀπό* from + *τέμνειν* to cut.] **1.** *Math.* The incommensurable difference between two quantities, as a number and a surd, that are commensurable in higher integral powers.

2. *Pythagorean Music.* The greater of the two half-step intervals into which the whole step is divided; — represented by the vibration ratio of two tones at this interval, or $\frac{2187}{2048}$.

3. (*pron.* ăp'ŏ-tōm) *Min.* A variety of celestite whose crystals are prisms doubly terminated by pyramids.

ap'o-tro-pa'ic (ăp'ŏ-trō-pā'ĭk), *a.* [See APOTROPAION.] Designed to avert or turn aside.

ap'o-tro-pa'ion (-pā'yŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -PAIA (-yă). [Gr. *ἀποτρόπαιος*, -ον, averting evil, fr. *ἀποτρέπειν* to turn away.] *Gr. Antiq.* Something believed to avert evil, as an amulet, a charm, symbol, or votive offering.

a-pot'ro-pous (*a*-pŏt'rō-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀπότροπος* turned away.] *Bot.* Anatropous with a ventral raphe; — applied to ovules.

ap'o-typ'ic (ăp'ŏ-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* [*apo-* + *typic*.] *Biol.* Varying or departing from a type.

Ap'pa-lach'i-an (ăp'*ă*-lăch'ĭ-ăn; -lā'chĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a system of mountains in the eastern United States, also incorrectly called *Alleghany*, from its western range. The mountains were called Appalachian by the Spaniards under De Soto, after the Apalachee Indians.

Appalachian coal field, the great coal-producing area extending from Pennsylvania to Alabama, in and adjacent to the Appalachian Mountains. — **A. revolution.** *Geol.* = POST-PALEOZOIC REVOLUTION. — **A. river**, *Geol.*, an ancient river believed to have flowed south-southwest along the southern Appalachians to the Gulf of Mexico. The upper part of the Tennessee River corresponds, in position, with the upper course of the old river. — **A. tea. a** The leaves of *Ilex glabra* and *I. vomitoria*, shrubs of the eastern United States, locally used as a tea; also, a plant of either species. **b** The withe-rod of the same region (*Viburnum cassinoides*).

ap-pall' (ă-pôl'), *v. t.*; AP-PALLED' (-pôld'); AP-PALL'ING. [OF. *apalir* to grow pale, make pale; *a* (L. *ad*) + *pale* pale, F. *pâle*. See PALE. *a.*; cf. PALL to become vapid.]

1. To make pale; to blanch. *Obs.*

The answer that ye made to me, my dear, . . .
Hath so *appalled* my countenance. *Wyatt.*

2. To weaken; enfeeble; reduce; to cause to lose color; as, an old *appalled* wight. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

Wine . . . will not congeal and freeze, only it will lose the strength, and become *appalled* in extremity of cold. *Holland.*

3. To depress or discourage with fear; to shock or overcome with sudden terror or horror; to dismay; as, the sight *appalled* the stoutest heart.

The house of peers was somewhat *appalled* at this. *Clarendon.*

Syn. — See DISMAY.

ap-pall', *v. i.* *Obs.* **1.** To grow faint; to become weak; to become dismayed or discouraged. *Gower.*

2. To lose flavor or become stale

ap-pall'ing, *p. a.* Such as to appall; as, an *appalling* accident. — **ap-pall'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See FEARFUL.

ap'pa-nage, ap'a-nage (ăp'*ă*-nāj), *n.* [F. *apanage*, fr. OF *apaner* to nourish, support, fr. LL. *apanare* to furnish with bread, to provision; L. *ad* + *panis* bread.] **1.** The provision made, as among the early French kings, by a sovereign or prince for the younger members of his family by a grant of lands, offices, state revenues, or money.

The custom of bestowing *appanages* was first established under the dynasty of the Capets. . . . From the time of Louis VIII. *appanages* were held subject to the condition that they should revert to the crown on the extinction of heirs male. *Encyc. Brit.*

The corresponding provision [to appanage] in England is an annual income voted by Parliament out of the imperial taxes (e. g., in 1889 for the Queen's grandchildren). A similar course is followed in Italy. In many German states the *appanage* is often a mere rent charge on crown lands. *Dict. of Polit. Econ.*

2. A territory or province in the dependent condition of an appanage; a dependency; loosely, any property appropriated to or by a person as his share or perquisite.

The religious supremacy became a kind of *appanage* to the civil sovereignty. *H. H. Milman.*

3. That which belongs to one by custom or right; a natural adjunct or endowment. "Wealth . . . the *appanage* of wit." *Swift.*

It is partly the contrast of beauty, which is the natural *appanage* of happiness, that renders her tears so pathetic. *Coventry Patmore.*

ap'pa-ra'tus (ăp'*ă*-rā'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RATUS, -RATUSES (-tŭs-ĕz; -ĭz). [L., fr. *apparare*, *apparatum*, to prepare; *ad* + *parare* to make ready.] **1.** A making ready. *Obs.*

2. Things provided as means to some end.

3. Hence: A collection or set of implements, or utensils, for a given work, experimental or operative; any complex instrument or appliance, mechanical or chemical, for a specific action or operation; machinery; mechanism.

4. *Physiol.* A collection of organs all of which unite in a common function; as, the respiratory *apparatus*.

‖ **ap'pa-ra'tus bel'lī** (bĕl'ī) [L.], *Law*, munitions of war. — **a. cri'tī-cus** (krĭ'tĭ-kŭs) [L.], a set of reference books, glossaries, texts, etc., for use in literary work. — **A. Sculp-to'ris** (skŭlp-tō'rĭs) [L.], *Astron.*, the constellation Cælum.

ap-par'el (ă-păr'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *apparel*, *aparail*, OF. *apareil*, F. *appareil*, preparation, provision, furniture, OF. *apareiller* to match, prepare, F. *appareiller*; OF. *a* (L. *ad*) + *pareil* like, similar, fr. LL. *pariculus*, dim. of L. *par* equal. See PAIR.] **1.** Preparation; things prepared; equipment.

2. External clothing; vesture; garments; dress; garb; external habilments or array.

Fresh in his new *apparel*, proud and young. *Denham.*

At public devotion his resigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of simplicity. *Tatler.*

3. Appearance. *Obs. or R.*

So correct,
That she had puzzled the acutest hinters,
Without the *apparel* of being circumspect. *Byron.*

4. A small ornamental piece of embroidery worn on albs and some other ecclesiastical vestments. See ALB, *Illust.*

For some inscrutable reason a distinction is drawn in name between the embroidered ornaments of the alb and amice and those of the remainder of the ecclesiastical dress. The former are called *apparels*, the latter orphreys *R. A. S. Macalister.*

5. *Naut.* The equipment of a ship, as masts, sails, rigging, anchors, guns, etc.

Syn. — Dress, clothing, vesture, garment, raiment, garb, costume, attire, habiliments.

ap-par'el (ă-păr'ĕl), *v. t.*; AP-PAR'ELED or -ELLED (-ĕld); AP-PAR'EL-ING or -EL-LING. [OF. *apareillier*.] **1.** To make or get (something) ready; to prepare. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. To furnish with apparatus; to equip; to fit out.

Ships . . . *apareled* to fight. *Hayward.*

3. To dress or clothe; to attire

They which are gorgeously *apparelled*, and live delicately, are in kings' courts *Luke* vii. 25.

4. To dress with external ornaments; to cover with something ornamental; to adorn with apparels; to deck; embellish; as, trees *appareled* with flowers.

Appareled in celestial light. *Wordsworth.*

The Salisbury Missal, for example, forbids the *appareled* alb to be worn on Good Friday. *R. A. S. Macalister.*

ap-par'en-cy (ă-păr'ĕn-sĭ; ă-păr'-), *n.* [L. *apparentia*.] **1.** A coming into view; appearance. *Obs.*

2. Apparentness; state of being apparent. *Coleridge.*

3. The position of being heir apparent.

The status of *apparency* . . . ceased to be part of the law of Scotland on 1st October, 1874. *Erskine's Prin*

ap-par'ent (ă-păr'ĕnt, ă-păr'-), *a.* [ME. *aparant*, OF. *aparant*, p. pr. of *aparoir*: cf. F. *apparent*, L. *apparens*, *-entis*. See APPEAR.] **1.** Capable of being seen, or easily seen; open to view; visible to the eye; within sight or view; as, *apparent* defects.

The moon . . . *apparent* queen. *Milton.*

2. Clear or manifest to the understanding; plain; evident; obvious; known; palpable; indubitable.

It is *apparent* foul play. *Shak.*

3. Appearing as actual to the eye or mind (distinguished from, but not necessarily opposed to, *actual*, *true*, or *real*); bearing, or supported by, such evidences of reality as lead to belief in the existence of the thing evidenced; seeming; as, the *apparent* motion or diameter of the sun; often specif., *Law*, having such an appearance of reality as reasonably to appear true under the circumstances; as, the goods were in *apparent* good condition.

A period of *apparent* splendor rather than of real prosperity. *Gibbon.*

To live on terms of civility, and even of *apparent* friendship. *Macaulay.*

What Berkeley calls visible magnitude was by astronomers called *apparent* magnitude. *Reid.*

Syn. — Visible, distinct, plain, obvious, clear, certain, evident, manifest, indubitable, notorious; seeming.

apparent authority, *Law of Agency*, that authority which an agent appears to have by reason of his actual agency or by such acts or conduct of the principal as estop the latter from denying the authority. — **a. danger**, *Law*, with reference to the right of homicide in self-defense, that danger which appears from such overt actual demonstration, by conduct and acts indicative of a design to take life or inflict great personal injury, as makes the homicide appear necessary to self-preservation. — **a. easement** *or* **servitude**, *Law*, one which involves in its nature, or as a means of its enjoyment, or the like, some permanent visible sign of its existence, as the bed of a stream, an overhanging roof, a water pipe, etc.; — distinguished from a *nonapparent easement* or *servitude*, which is one not involving any permanent visible sign of its existence, as an easement of a way, of drawing a net upon a shore, etc. — **a. heir.** = HEIR APPARENT. — **a. horizon.** = HORIZON, 1. — **a. magnitude**, *Optics*, the magnitude of an object viewed as measured by the angle which it subtends at the eye of the observer. — **a. power.** See WATT. — **a. resistance.** = IMPEDANCE. — **a. servitude.** See *apparent easement*, above. — **a. time**, the time of day reckoned by the diurnal motion of the true sun, or so that 12 o'clock at the place is the instant of transit of the sun's center over the meridian. — **a. watts.** See WATT.

— **ap-par'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-par'ent-ness**, *n.*

ap-par'ent (ă-păr'ĕnt; ă-păr'-), *n.* An heir apparent. *Obs.*

I 'll draw it [the sword] as *apparent* to the crown. *Shak.*

ap'pa-ri'tion (ăp'*ă*-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *apparition*, L. *apparitio*, fr. *apparere*. See APPEAR.] **1.** Act of becoming visible; appearance. *Milton.*

The sudden *apparition* of the Spaniards. *Prescott.*

The *appariton* of Lawyer Clippurse occasioned much speculation in that portion of the world. *Scott.*

2. *Astron.* **a** The first appearance of a star or other luminary after having been invisible or obscured; — opposed to *occultation*. **b** Visibility.

3. [*cap.*] The Epiphany. *Obs.*

4. Demonstration; display; also, semblance; aspect. *Obs.*

5. The thing appearing; visible object; form.

Which *apparition*, it seems, was you. *Tatler.*

ap'os-tol'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ap'os-tol'ics (ăp'ŏs-tŏl'ĭks), *n.* Practical theology that deals with the propagation of religion.

a-pos'to-lize, *v. t. & i.* To promulgate; to act as an apostle. *Rare.*

apostota. † APOSTATE. [*Sp.*]

a-pos'tro-fe. Apostrophe. *Ref.*

a-pos'tro-fize. Apostrophize. *Ref. Sp.*

a-pos'tro-phal (*ā*-pŏs'trō-făl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an apostrophe. *Rare.*

a-pos'tro-phied (-fīd), *p. a.* Apostrophized. *Jas. Lane Allen.*

ap'os-tume. † APOSTEME.

A'po-tac'tic (ā'pō-tăk'tĭk), *n.* [From Gr. *ἀποτάκται*, pl. fr. *ἀπότακτος* set apart.] *Eccl.* One of the Apostolici (sense a).

Ap'o-tac'ti-ci (-tĭ-sī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀποτακτικοί*. See APOTACTIC.] *Eccl.* = APOSTOLICI (in sense a).

Ap'o-tac'tite (-tīt), *n.* [LL. pl. *apotactitae*, Gr. *ἀποτακτῖται*, fr *ἀπότακτος* set apart.] *Eccl.* One of the Apostolici (a).

ap'o-tel'es-mat'i-cal, *a.* Apotelesmatic *Obs. or R.*

a-poth'ec, *n.* [OF. *apoteque*.] A shop, esp. for drugs. *Obs.*

a-poth'e-cal (*ā*-pŏth'ē-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a shopman. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

apothecaries' measure, weight. See APOTHECARY.

a-poth'e-ca-ry-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

ap'o-thece (ăp'ŏ-thēs; ăp'ŏ-thē'sē), *n.* *Bot.* An apothecium. *Rare.*

ap'o-theg'ma-tize, *or* **ap'oph-theg'-** (ăp'ŏ-thĕg'mă-tīz), *v. i.* To utter apothegms.

a-poth'e-ma (*ā*-pŏth'ē-mă), **2. Glorification**; **exaltation**, as of a person, principle, or ideal. "The *apotheosis* of chivalry." *Prescott.*

The noisy *apotheosis* of liberty and machinery. *F. Harrison.*

ap'o-the'o-size (ăp'ŏ-thē'ō-sīz), *v. t.* To exalt to the dignity of a deity; to declare to be a god; to deify; glorify.

a-pot'o-me (*a*-pŏt'ō-mē), *n.* [Gr. *ἀποτομή* a cutting off, fr. *ἀποτέμνειν* to cut off; *ἀπό* from + *τέμνειν* to cut.] **1.** *Math.* The incommensurable difference between two quantities, as a number and a surd, that are commensurable in higher integral powers.

2. *Pythagorean Music.* The greater of the two half-step intervals into which the whole step is divided; — represented by the vibration ratio of two tones at this interval, or $\frac{2187}{2048}$.

3. (*pron.* ăp'ŏ-tōm) *Min.* A variety of celestite whose crystals are prisms doubly terminated by pyramids.

ap'o-tro-pa'ic (ăp'ŏ-trō-pā'ĭk), *a.* [See APOTROPAION.] Designed to avert or turn aside.

ap'o-tro-pa'ion (-pā'yŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -PAIA (-yă). [Gr. *ἀποτρόπαιος*, -ον, averting evil, fr. *ἀποτρέπειν* to turn away.] *Gr. Antiq.* Something believed to avert evil, as an amulet, a charm, symbol, or votive offering.

a-pot'ro-pous (*a*-pŏt'rō-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀπότροπος* turned away.] *Bot.* Anatropous with a ventral raphe; — applied to ovules.

ap'o-typ'ic (ăp'ŏ-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* [*apo-* + *typic*.] *Biol.* Varying or departing from a type.

Ap'pa-lach'i-an (ăp'*ă*-lăch'ĭ-ăn; -lā'chĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a system of mountains in the eastern United States, also incorrectly called *Alleghany*, from its western range. The mountains were called Appalachian by the Spaniards under De Soto, after the Apalachee Indians.

Appalachian coal field, the great coal-producing area extending from Pennsylvania to Alabama, in and adjacent to the Appalachian Mountains. — **A. revolution.** *Geol.* = POST-PALEOZOIC REVOLUTION. — **A. river**, *Geol.*, an ancient river believed to have flowed south-southwest along the southern Appalachians to the Gulf of Mexico. The upper part of the Tennessee River corresponds, in position, with the upper course of the old river. — **A. tea. a** The leaves of *Ilex glabra* and *I. vomitoria*, shrubs of the eastern United States, locally used as a tea; also, a plant of either species. **b** The withe-rod of the same region (*Viburnum cassinoides*).

ap-pall' (ă-pôl'), *v. t.*; AP-PALLED' (-pôld'); AP-PALL'ING. [OF. *apalir* to grow pale, make pale; *a* (L. *ad*) + *pale* pale, F. *pâle*. See PALE. *a.*; cf. PALL to become vapid.]

1. To make pale; to blanch. *Obs.*

The answer that ye made to me, my dear, . . .
Hath so *appalled* my countenance. *Wyatt.*

2. To weaken; enfeeble; reduce; to cause to lose color; as, an old *appalled* wight. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

Wine . . . will not congeal and freeze, only it will lose the strength, and become *appalled* in extremity of cold. *Holland.*

3. To depress or discourage with fear; to shock or overcome with sudden terror or horror; to dismay; as, the sight *appalled* the stoutest heart.

The house of peers was somewhat *appalled* at this. *Clarendon.*

Syn. — See DISMAY.

ap-pall', *v. i.* *Obs.* **1.** To grow faint; to become weak; to become dismayed or discouraged. *Gower.*

2. To lose flavor or become stale

ap-pall'ing, *p. a.* Such as to appall; as, an *appalling* accident. — **ap-pall'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See FEARFUL.

ap'pa-nage, ap'a-nage (ăp'*ă*-nāj), *n.* [F. *apanage*, fr. OF *apaner* to nourish, support, fr. LL. *apanare* to furnish with bread, to provision; L. *ad* + *panis* bread.] **1.** The provision made, as among the early French kings, by a sovereign or prince for the younger members of his family by a grant of lands, offices, state revenues, or money.

The custom of bestowing *appanages* was first established under the dynasty of the Capets. . . . From the time of Louis VIII. *appanages* were held subject to the condition that they should revert to the crown on the extinction of heirs male. *Encyc. Brit.*

The corresponding provision [to appanage] in England is an annual income voted by Parliament out of the imperial taxes (e. g., in 1889 for the Queen's grandchildren). A similar course is followed in Italy. In many German states the *appanage* is often a mere rent charge on crown lands. *Dict. of Polit. Econ.*

2. A territory or province in the dependent condition of an appanage; a dependency; loosely, any property appropriated to or by a person as his share or perquisite.

The religious supremacy became a kind of *appanage* to the civil sovereignty. *H. H. Milman.*

3. That which belongs to one by custom or right; a natural adjunct or endowment. "Wealth . . . the *appanage* of wit." *Swift.*

It is partly the contrast of beauty, which is the natural *appanage* of happiness, that renders her tears so pathetic. *Coventry Patmore.*

ap'pa-ra'tus (ăp'*ă*-rā'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RATUS, -RATUSES (-tŭs-ĕz; -ĭz). [L., fr. *apparare*, *apparatum*, to prepare; *ad* + *parare* to make ready.] **1.** A making ready. *Obs.*

2. Things provided as means to some end.

3. Hence: A collection or set of implements, or utensils, for a given work, experimental or operative; any complex instrument or appliance, mechanical or chemical, for a specific action or operation; machinery; mechanism.

4. *Physiol.* A collection of organs all of which unite in a common function; as, the respiratory *apparatus*.

‖ **ap'pa-ra'tus bel'lī** (bĕl'ī) [L.], *Law*, munitions of war. — **a. cri'tī-cus** (krĭ'tĭ-kŭs) [L.], a set of reference books, glossaries, texts, etc., for use in literary work. — **A. Sculp-to'ris** (skŭlp-tō'rĭs) [L.], *Astron.*, the constellation Cælum.

ap-par'el (ă-păr'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *apparel*, *aparail*, OF. *apareil*, F. *appareil*, preparation, provision, furniture, OF. *apareiller* to match, prepare, F. *appareiller*; OF. *a* (L. *ad*) + *pareil* like, similar, fr. LL. *pariculus*, dim. of L. *par* equal. See PAIR.] **1.** Preparation; things prepared; equipment.

2. External clothing; vesture; garments; dress; garb; external habilments or array.

Fresh in his new *apparel*, proud and young. *Denham.*

At public devotion his resigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of simplicity. *Tatler.*

3. Appearance. *Obs. or R.*

So correct,
That she had puzzled the acutest hinters,
Without the *apparel* of being circumspect. *Byron.*

4. A small ornamental piece of embroidery worn on albs and some other ecclesiastical vestments. See ALB, *Illust.*

For some inscrutable reason a distinction is drawn in name between the embroidered ornaments of the alb and amice and those of the remainder of the ecclesiastical dress. The former are called *apparels*, the latter orphreys *R. A. S. Macalister.*

5. *Naut.* The equipment of a ship, as masts, sails, rigging, anchors, guns, etc.

Syn. — Dress, clothing, vesture, garment, raiment, garb, costume, attire, habiliments.

ap-par'el (ă-păr'ĕl), *v. t.*; AP-PAR'ELED or -ELLED (-ĕld); AP-PAR'EL-ING or -EL-LING. [OF. *apareillier*.] **1.** To make or get (something) ready; to prepare. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. To furnish with apparatus; to equip; to fit out.

Ships . . . *apareled* to fight. *Hayward.*

3. To dress or clothe; to attire

They which are gorgeously *apparelled*, and live delicately, are in kings' courts *Luke* vii. 25.

4. To dress with external ornaments; to cover with something ornamental; to adorn with apparels; to deck; embellish; as, trees *appareled* with flowers.

Appareled in celestial light. *Wordsworth.*

The Salisbury Missal, for example, forbids the *appareled* alb to be worn on Good Friday. *R. A. S. Macalister.*

ap-par'en-cy (ă-păr'ĕn-sĭ; ă-păr'-), *n.* [L. *apparentia*.] **1.** A coming into view; appearance. *Obs.*

2. Apparentness; state of being apparent. *Coleridge.*

3. The position of being heir apparent.

The status of *apparency* . . . ceased to be part of the law of Scotland on 1st October, 1874. *Erskine's Prin*

ap-par'ent (ă-păr'ĕnt, ă-păr'-), *a.* [ME. *aparant*, OF. *aparant*, p. pr. of *aparoir*: cf. F. *apparent*, L. *apparens*, *-entis*. See APPEAR.] **1.** Capable of being seen, or easily seen; open to view; visible to the eye; within sight or view; as, *apparent* defects.

The moon . . . *apparent* queen. *Milton.*

2. Clear or manifest to the understanding; plain; evident; obvious; known; palpable; indubitable.

It is *apparent* foul play. *Shak.*

3. Appearing as actual to the eye or mind (distinguished from, but not necessarily opposed to, *actual*, *true*, or *real*); bearing, or supported by, such evidences of reality as lead to belief in the existence of the thing evidenced; seeming; as, the *apparent* motion or diameter of the sun; often specif., *Law*, having such an appearance of reality as reasonably to appear true under the circumstances; as, the goods were in *apparent* good condition.

A period of *apparent* splendor rather than of real prosperity. *Gibbon.*

To live on terms of civility, and even of *apparent* friendship. *Macaulay.*

What Berkeley calls visible magnitude was by astronomers called *apparent* magnitude. *Reid.*

Syn. — Visible, distinct, plain, obvious, clear, certain, evident, manifest, indubitable, notorious; seeming.

apparent authority, *Law of Agency*, that authority which an agent appears to have by reason of his actual agency or by such acts or conduct of the principal as estop the latter from denying the authority. — **a. danger**, *Law*, with reference to the right of homicide in self-defense, that danger which appears from such overt actual demonstration, by conduct and acts indicative of a design to take life or inflict great personal injury, as makes the homicide appear necessary to self-preservation. — **a. easement** *or* **servitude**, *Law*, one which involves in its nature, or as a means of its enjoyment, or the like, some permanent visible sign of its existence, as the bed of a stream, an overhanging roof, a water pipe, etc.; — distinguished from a *nonapparent easement* or *servitude*, which is one not involving any permanent visible sign of its existence, as an easement of a way, of drawing a net upon a shore, etc. — **a. heir.** = HEIR APPARENT. — **a. horizon.** = HORIZON, 1. — **a. magnitude**, *Optics*, the magnitude of an object viewed as measured by the angle which it subtends at the eye of the observer. — **a. power.** See WATT. — **a. resistance.** = IMPEDANCE. — **a. servitude.** See *apparent easement*, above. — **a. time**, the time of day reckoned by the diurnal motion of the true sun, or so that 12 o'clock at the place is the instant of transit of the sun's center over the meridian. — **a. watts.** See WATT.

— **ap-par'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-par'ent-ness**, *n.*

ap-par'ent (ă-păr'ĕnt; ă-păr'-), *n.* An heir apparent. *Obs.*

I 'll draw it [the sword] as *apparent* to the crown. *Shak.*

ap'pa-ri'tion (ăp'*ă*-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *apparition*, L. *apparitio*, fr. *apparere*. See APPEAR.] **1.** Act of becoming visible; appearance. *Milton.*

The sudden *apparition* of the Spaniards. *Prescott.*

The *appariton* of Lawyer Clippurse occasioned much speculation in that portion of the world. *Scott.*

2. *Astron.* **a** The first appearance of a star or other luminary after having been invisible or obscured; — opposed to *occultation*. **b** Visibility.

3. [*cap.*] The Epiphany. *Obs.*

4. Demonstration; display; also, semblance; aspect. *Obs.*

5. The thing appearing; visible object; form.

Which *apparition*, it seems, was you. *Tatler.*

appairelle. † APPAREL.

ap-pal'. Var. of APPALL.

Ap'pa-lach'i-ans (ăp'*ă*-lăch'ĭ-ănz; -lā'chĭ-), *n. pl.* The Indian tribes of the eastern United States south of the Ohio; — vaguely applied by Schoolcraft.

ap-pale', *v. t. & t.* [Cf. APPALL, PALE.] To pale; weaken; appall; lose savor. *Obs.* — **ap-pale'ment**, *n. Obs.*

ap-pall' (*ă*-pôl'), *n.* Terror; dismay. *Poetic.* *Cowper.*

ap-pallid'. Appalled. *Ref. Sp.*

ap-pall'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

‖ **ap-pal'to** (ăp-pal'tō), *n.* [It.] A monopoly *Rare.*

ap-pan'a-gist (*ă*-păn'*ă*-jĭst), *n.* [F. *apanagiste*.] One to whom an appanage has been granted.

ap'pa-rail', **ap'pa-rail'ment**, etc. † APPAREL, etc.

apparance, -ancy, -ant. † APPARENCE, APPARENCY, etc.

ap'pa-rate. † APPARATUS.

ap'pa-rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd), *p. a.* [L. *apparatus*.] Prepared. *Obs. & R.*

ap'pa-ra'tion, *n.* [L. *apparatio*, *-tionis*.] Preparation. *Obs.*

apparator, -tour. † APPARITOR.

appare. † APPAIR. [*Obs.*]

ap-par'el, *v. t.* To get ready. **ap-par'eld.** Appareled. *Ref. Sp.*

ap-par'el-ment, *n.* [OF. *apparellement*.] Equipment; garb; apparel. *Rare.*

ap-par'e-ment, *n.* [OF. *aparement*.] Outfit. *Obs.*

ap-par'ence, *n.* [OF. *aparence*, *apparance*.] Appearance; also, heir apparency. *Obs.*

‖ **ap-pa'rent rā'ri nan'tes in gur'gi-te vas'to.** [L.] They appear here and there swimming in the vast whirlpool.

Vergil (*Æneid*, I. 118).

ap'pa-ri'tion (ăp'*ă*-rĭsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To cause to appear. *Rare.*

6. A preternatural or unexpected appearance; a ghost, specter, or phantom.
[Zoroaster] Met his own image walking in the garden.
That *apparition*, sole of men, he saw. *Shelley.*
Syn. — Specter, phantom, shade. See GHOST.

ap'pa-ri'tion-al (ăp'ă-rĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an apparition or apparitions; spectral.
apparitional soul, the soul conceived as a human image capable of disembodiment and objective visibility.

ap-par'i-tor (ă-păr'ĭ-tŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *apparere.* See APPEAR.] **1.** Formerly, an officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders.
Before any of his *apparitors* could execute the sentence, he was himself summoned away by a sterner *apparitor* to the other world. *De Quincey.*
2. *Eccl. Law.* An officer whose duty is to execute orders and decrees of the court, chiefly by serving summonses.
3. A beadle in an English university. See BEADLE, 3.

‖ **ap'pau'mé'**, *or* **ap'pau'mée'** (ă'pō'mā'), *a.* [F. *ap-paumé*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *paume* the palm, fr. L. *palma.*] *Her.* Opened out so as to show the palm; — said of the hand.

ap-pay' (ă-pā'), *v. t.* [OF. *apaier*, LL *appacare, appagare*, fr. L. *ad* + *pacare* to pacify, *pax* peace. See PAY, APPEASE.] To satisfy; to pay; to appease. *Obs. Sir P. Sidney.*

ap-peach' (ă-pēch'), *v. t.* [ME. *apechen, for empechen*, OF. *empeschier.* See IMPEACH.] To impeach; accuse; asperse; to inform against; to reproach; also, to hinder. *Obs.*
— **ap-peach'er**, *n. Obs.* — **ap-peach'ment**, *n. Obs.*
And oft of error did himself *appeach.* *Spenser.*

ap-peal' (ă-pēl'), *v. t.*; AP-PEALED (-pēld'); AP-PEAL'ING. [ME. *appelen, apelen*, to appeal, accuse, OF. *apeler*, F. *appeler*, fr. L. *appellare* to approach, address, invoke, summon, call, name; akin to *appellere* to drive to; *ad* + *pellere* to drive. See PULSE; cf. PEAL.] **1.** To summon before a tribunal to make answer. *Obs.* Hence: *Law.* **a** To charge with a crime; to accuse; to institute a private criminal prosecution against for some heinous crime; as, to *appeal* a person of felony. See APPEAL, *n. Obs. or Hist.* **b** To take proceedings for the removal of (a cause) from an inferior to a superior court for a rehearing or review on account of alleged injustice in the trial below. See APPEAL, *n.*
2. To challenge. *Archaic.*
Man to man will I *appeal* the Norman to the lists. *Scott.*
3. To invoke or call upon, as a judge or a witness. *Obs.*

ap-peal', *v. i.* **1.** *Law.* To make an appeal; to apply for the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court for the purpose of reëxamination or for decision.
I *appeal* unto Cæsar. *Acts* XXV 11
2. To call upon another to decide a question controverted, to corroborate a statement, to vindicate one's rights, conduct, taste, etc.; as, I *appeal* to all mankind for the truth of what is alleged. Hence: To call on one for aid or sympathy; to make earnest request.
I *appeal* to the Scriptures in the original. *Horsley.*
They *appealed* to the sword. *Macaulay.*
to appeal to the country, *British Politics*, to seek the opinion of the people by dissolving Parliament so that their will may be expressed in their choice of members.
It seems to be generally supposed that a defeated minister is entitled, if he think fit, to "*appeal to the country.*" . . . But although ministers may advise a dissolution, the king is by no means bound to follow that advice. *Hearn.*

ap-peal' (ă-pēl'), *n.* [ME. *appel, apel*, OF. *apel*, F. *appel*, fr. *appeler.* See APPEAL, *v. t.*] **1.** *Law.* **a** A formal accusation of a felony or heinous crime made against a person by another who demands punishment for the private injury rather than for the public offense. *Obs. or Hist.* The one making the appeal was called the *appellor*; when a felon appealed an accomplice, the appellor was called an *approver.* Appeals of treason were abolished before 1400, by 5 Edw. III. c. 9 (1331) and later statutes; and other appeals in 1819, by 59 Geo. III. c. 46, an appeal of murder (Ashford *v.* Thornton, 1 B. & Ald. 405) having been brought in 1818.
This proceeding (involving a trial by battle, instead of by jury), though leading . . . to the same punishment as if the offender had been indicted, might yet be remitted by the private prosecutor. . . . Prosecutions by this method of *appeal* were allowed in cases of murder, larceny, rape, arson, and mayhem. *Stephen's Comm.*
b A proceeding by which a cause is brought from an inferior to a superior court for reëxamination or review and reversal, retrial, or modification; also, the mode of such proceeding or right of taking it. Orig. *appeal* was used only of such a proceeding in an equity, admiralty, or ecclesiastical court, — the common-law judgment being reviewed by means of a writ of error, which brought up for review only the errors of law of the court below, while on an appeal both law and facts were reviewed. In modern legislation abolishing the distinctions in forms of actions the *appeal* is generally substituted for the *writ of error.*
2. A summons to answer to a charge. *Dryden.*
3. A call upon a person, a faculty of mind, or any kind of authority, for proof or decision in one's favor; reference to another as witness; a call for help or a favor; entreaty.
A kind of *appeal* to the Deity, the author of wonders. *Bacon.*
Every milder method is to be tried, before a nation makes an *appeal* to arms. *Kent.*
4. A challenge. *Obs.*
appeal from the chair, *Parliamentary Law*, the act or privilege of a member of a deliberative body of demanding a vote of the body on a decision by its chairman.
Syn. — See PRAYER.

ap-peal'ing, *p. a.* That appeals; imploring. — **ap-peal'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-peal'ing-ness**, *n.*

ap-pear' (ă-pēr'), *v. i.*; AP-PEARED' (-pērd'); AP-PEAR'ING. [ME. *apperen, aperen*, OF. *aparoir* (pres. ind. 3d pl. *apérent*), F. *apparoir*, fr. L. *apparēre* to appear; *ad* + *parēre* to come forth, to be visible. Cf. APPARENT, PEER, *v. i.*]
1. To come or be in sight; to be in view; to become visible.
And God said, Let . . the dry land *appear.* *Gen.* i. 9.
2. To stand or attend in presence of some authority, tribunal, or superior, to answer a charge, plead a cause, etc.; to present one's self as a party or advocate before a court, or as a person to be tried; to enter an appearance.
We must all *appear* before the judgment seat. 2 *Cor.* v. 10.
3. To come before the public; as, a great writer *appeared* at that time.
4. To become visible or clear to the apprehension of the mind; to be known as a subject of observation or comprehension, or as a thing proved; to be obvious or manifest.
It doth not yet *appear* what we shall be. 1 *John* III. 2.
Or their vain contest *appeared* no end. *Milton.*
5. To seem; to have a certain semblance; to look.
They disfigure their faces, that they may *appear* unto men to fast. *Matt.* VI. 16.
to appear in the Gazette, to be gazetted, esp. for bankruptcy. *Eng.*
Syn. — See SEEM.

ap-pear'ance (ă-pēr'ăns), *n.* [ME. *aparaunce, apparence*, F. *apparence*, L. *apparentia*, fr. *apparere.* See APPEAR.]
1. Act of appearing.
Will he now retire,
After *appearance*, and again prolong
Our expectation? *Milton.*
2. *Law.* The actual coming into court of either of the parties (the original sense); hence, the coming into court of a party summoned in an action either by himself or by his attorney, expressed by a formal entry by the proper officer to that effect; the act or proceeding by which a party proceeded against places himself before the court and submits to its jurisdiction, as by making the proper entry in the court records, and remaining within reach of its process.
3. Semblance, or apparent likeness; external show; *pl.*, outward signs or circumstances fitted to make a particular impression or to determine the judgment as to the character of a person or a thing, an act or a state; as, *appearances* are against him.
There was upon the tabernacle, as it were, the *appearance* of fire. *Num.* IX. 15.
For man looketh on the outward *appearance.* 1 *Sam.* XVI. 7.
4. Perception; idea. *Obs.*
This that shineweth as bread to your *appearance.* *Cov. Myst.*
5. Manner of appearing; exhibition of the person; look; aspect; mien.
And now am come to see . . .
If thy *appearance* answer loud report. *Milton.*
6. Probability, likelihood. *Obs.*
There is that which hath no *appearance.* *Bacon*
7. A thing seen, a phenomenon; a phase; an appariton; as, an *appearance* in the sky.
8. *Philos.* The phenomenal as opposed to the real; that which is given in sensation or impression as opposed to that which is subject to rational verification; specif., with F. H. Bradley and others, the sum total of human or finite experience as contrasted with the reality of the absolute.
Syn. — Semblance, air, look, manner, mien. — APPEARANCE, ASPECT. APPEARANCE refers to the outward look or semblance of a thing; ASPECT, to a particular phase of appearance, or to appearance regarded as characteristic or significant; as, the sky, which already had a gloomy *appearance*, suddenly assumed a threatening *aspect*; "a large, black article of furniture, of very strange *appearance*" (*Hawthorne*); "occupations that might so easily have taken a squalid and ugly *aspect*" (*Hawthorne*). See SEEM.
to save appearances, to preserve a fair outward show.

ap-pease' (ă-pēz'), *v. t.*; AP-PEASED' (-pēzd'); AP-PEAS'ING. [ME. *apesen, apaisen*, OF. *apaisier*, F. *apaiser*, fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + OF. *pais* peace, F. *paix*, fr. L. *pax, pacis.* See PEACE.] To make quiet; to calm; to reduce to a state of peace; to still; to pacify (anger or hatred); to allay; as, to *appease* the tumult of the ocean, or of the passions; to *appease* hunger or thirst.
Syn. — Quiet, conciliate, propitiate, assuage, compose, calm, allay, hush, soothe, tranquilize. See PACIFY.

ap-pease'ment, *n.* [F. *apaisement.*] Act of appeasing, or state of being appeased; pacification; satisfaction.

ap-peas'ing (ă-pēz'ĭng), *p. a* That appeases; soothing; allaying. — **ap-peas'ing-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **ap'pel'** (ă'pĕl'), *n.* [F., prop., a call.] *Fencing.* A smart tap or stamp of the foot, orig. as a warning of intent to attack.

ap-pel'lant (ă-pĕl'ănt), *a.* [L. *appellans*, p. pr. of *appellare*: cf. F. *appelant.* See APPEAL.] Appealing; pert. to an appeal; appellate. "An *appellant* jurisdiction." *Hallam.*

ap-pel'lant, *n.* **1.** One who makes an appeal.
2. Specif.: **a** *Law.* One who appeals from a judicial decision or decree. **b** [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of the French clergy who, in the Jansenist controversy, appealed to a general council against the bull Unigenitus (1713); — opposed to *Acceptant*, 2.

ap-pel'late (-ăt), *a.* [L. *appellatus*, p. p. See APPEAL.]
1. Appealed against. *Obs.*
2. Pertaining to, or taking cognizance of, appeals; vested with the power to review and affirm, reverse, or modify the judgment or decision of another tribunal, sometimes involving the power to try a matter de novo; as, *appellate* jurisdiction; *appellate* court, — distinguished from *original*, and sometimes from *supervisory.*

ap'pel-la'tion (ăp'ĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *appellatio.*]
1. Act of appealing; appeal. *Obs. Spenser.*
2. Act of calling by a name.
3. The word by which a particular person or thing is called and known; name; title; designation.
They must institute some persons under the *appellation* of magistrates. *Hume.*
Syn. — See NAME.

ap-pel'la-tive (ă-pĕl'ă-tĭv), *n.* [L. *appellativum*, sc. *nomen.*] **1.** A common name or noun, in distinction from a proper name or noun. See COMMON NOUN.
2. An appellation or title, a descriptive name.
God has chosen it for one of his *appellatives* to be the Defender of them. *Jer Taylor*

ap-pel'la-tive, *a.* [L. *appellativus*, fr. *appellare*: cf F. *appellatif.*] **1.** Of or pert. to a common name; serving as a distinctive denomination; denominative; naming.
2. *Gram.* Common, as opposed to *proper*; denominative of a class.
— **ap-pel'la-tive-ly**, *adv* — **ap-pel'la-tive-ness**, *n.*

ap-pel'la-to-ry (ă-pĕl'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *appellatorius.*] Containing, or relating to, an appeal.

ap'pel-lee' (ăp'ĕ-lē'), *n.* [F. *appelé*, p. p. See APPEAL.] *Law.* The person against whom an appeal is taken; the respondent to an appeal; — opposed to *appellant, appellor.*

ap-pel'lor (ă-pĕl'ôr; ăp'ĕ-lôr'), *n.* [OF. *apeleor.*] *Law.* One who appeals; one who appeals another of a crime.
☞ This word is rarely or never used for the plaintiff in appeal from a lower court, who is called the *appellant.*

ap-pend' (ă-pĕnd'), *v. t.*; AP-PEND'ED; AP-PEND'ING. [L. *appendere* or F. *appendre*. cf. ME. *appenden, apenden*, to belong, OF. *apendre*, F. *appendre*, fr. L. *appendēre*, to hang to, *appendĕre*, v. t., to hang to; *ad* + *pendēre*, v. i., to hang, *pendĕre*, v. t., to hang. See PENDANT.]
1. To hang or attach to, as by a string, so that the thing is suspended, as, a seal *appended* to a record; the inscription was *appended* to the column.
2. To add as an accessory; to annex; as, notes *appended* to this chapter.
A further purpose *appended* to the primary one. *I. Taylor.*
Syn. — Affix, annex, subjoin. See ATTACH.

ap-pend'age (ă-pĕn'dĭj), *n.* **1.** Something appended to, or accompanying, a principal or greater thing, though not necessary to it, as a portico to a house; an appurtenance.
Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety. *Jer. Taylor.*
2 *Biol.* A subordinate or subsidiary part or organ; an external organ or limb; esp., a limb of an articulate animal.
Antennæ and other *appendages* used for feeling. *Carpenter.*
Syn. — APPENDAGE, APPURTENANCE, ACCESSORY, ADJUNCT agree in referring to something regarded as additional, and at the same time as subsidiary, to another object (cf. APPENDIX). APPENDAGE implies a certain closeness of attachment or connection, and stresses, sometimes even to mild contempt, the idea of subordination; as, the caudal *appendage*; the smaller borough is a mere *appendage* of the larger. APPURTENANCE usually implies possession of the subsidiary by the principal object; as, "The bed itself with all *appurtenances* of palliasse, mattresses, etc." (*Barham*). An ACCESSORY, as here compared (see ABETTOR), may be merely an accompaniment; more frequently it implies some contribution, however secondary, to a general effect. ADJUNCT suggests the association of principal and subordinate, often in service or office; as, an *adjunct* professor. Cf. ATTACH, JOIN.
Those graceful and useless *appendages*, called Directors. *Scott.*
One of the subordinate figures in discord with the general tone of the incident — seeming just *accessories*, and no more. *Scott.*
Those elements that only began to show themselves timidly, as *adjuncts*, in the novels of Walter Scott, have usurped ever more and more of the canvas. *Stevenson.*

ap-pend'aged (-dĭjd), *a.* Furnished with, or supplemented by, an appendage.

ap'pen-dal'gi-a (ăp'ĕn-dăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *appendix* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the region of the vermiform appendix.

ap-pend'ance (ă-pĕn'dăns), *n.* [F.] **1.** Something appendant. *Obs.*
2. State or quality of being appendant.

ap-pend'an-cy (-dăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being appendant.

ap-pend'ant (-dănt), *a.* [F. *appendant*, p. pr. of *appendre.* See APPEND, *v. t.*] **1.** Hanging; annexed; adjunct; concomitant; as, a seal *appendant* to a paper.
As they have transmitted the benefit to us, it is but reasonable we should suffer the *appendant* calamity. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. *Law.* Annexed or belonging as a right; — said specif., in *Eng. Law*, of certain ancient immemorial rights in land, as an advowson, common, etc., which are annexed to the land of the persons claiming them. Unlike rights *appurtenant* or *in gross*, rights *appendant* cannot now be created.
At a later time [than Bracton's day] our law definitely laid down the rule that the freehold tenant of a manor is entitled to "common *appendant*," which is defined as "the right which every freehold tenant of a manor possesses, to depasture his commonable cattle, levant and couchant, on his freehold tenement sufficiently arable, in the waste of the manor." To entitle himself to this right, a man has merely to show that he is a freehold tenant of the manor. *Pollock & Mait.*

ap-pend'ant, *n.* **1.** Anything attached as incidental or subordinate to another; adjunct; specif., a dependency.
2. *Law.* An appendant inheritance or right.

ap'pen-dec'to-my (ăp'ĕn-dĕk'tŏ-mĭ) } *n.* [*appendix* **ap-pend'i-cec'to-my** (ă-pĕn'dĭ-sĕk'tŏ-mĭ) } + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the vermiform appendix.

ap-pend'i-cal (ă-pĕn'dĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or like an appendix.

ap'pen-di'cial (ăp'ĕn-dĭsh'ăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the vermiform appendix.

ap-pen'di-ci'tis (ă-pĕn'dĭ-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See APPENDIX; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix. Appendicitis, which may be either acute or chronic, occurs in the following pathological varieties: *catarrhal* (the mildest form), *ulcerative, perforative*, and *gangrenous* (the gravest form). Chronic appendicitis with frequent acute attacks is called *relapsing* appendicitis; with occasional acute attacks after intervals of apparently perfect health, *recurrent* appendicitis. Appendicitis obliterans is a form of chronic appendicitis in which there is a progressive obliteration of the lumen. Fulminating appendicitis is marked by sudden onset and rapid and usually fatal development.

ap-pend'i-cle (ă-pĕn'dĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *appendicula*, dim. of *appendix.*] A small appendage.

ap'pen-dic'u-lar (ăp'ĕn-dĭk'ŭ-lăr), *a.* Of or relating to an appendicle, or appendage, specif.: **a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to an appendage or limb; as, the *appendicular skeleton*, the skeleton of the limbs, as opposed to the *axial skeleton.* **b** *Med.* Pertaining to the vermiform appendix; as, *appendicular* inflammation.

Ap'pen-dic'u-la'ri-a (-lā'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small free-swimming pelagic Tunicata, shaped somewhat like a tadpole and remarkable for resemblances to the larvæ of other Tunicata. It is the type of a family, **Ap'pen-dic'u-la-ri'-dæ** (-lă-rĭ'ĭ-dē), of the order Larvacea.

ap'pen-dic'u-la'ri-an (-lā'rĭ-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Larvacea (see APPENDICULARIA). — *n.* One of the Larvacea.

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apparelve. † APPERCEIVE.
‖ **ap'par'te-ment'** (ă'pär't'-mäⁿ'), *n.* [F.] An apartment, or suite of rooms. [NANCE
appartinance. † APPURTE-
ap-pas'sion-ate, *a.* [It. *appassionato.*] Impassioned. *Obs.*
ap-pas'sion-ate, *v. t.* To impassion. *Obs.*
ap-past', *n.* [OF. *appast*, F. *appât.*] Food; bait. *Obs.*
appaule. † APPALL.
appayed. † APPALLED. [*Sp.*
ap-peal'a-bl. Appealable. *Ref.*
ap-peal'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
ap-peal'ant, *n.* An appellant. *Obs. Shak.*
ap-peald'. Appealed. *Ref. Sp.*
ap-peal'er, *n.* One who makes an appeal
ap-pear', *n.* Appearance. *Obs.*
ap-pear'anced (ă-pēr'ănst), *a.* Having (such) an appearance. *Colloq., U. S.*
ap-pear'ant. † APPARENT.
ap-peard'. Appeared. *Ref. Sp.*
appeare. † APPAIR.
ap-pear'er, *n.* One who appears.
ap-pear'ing-ly, *adv.* Apparently. *Obs.*
ap-peas'a-bl. Appeasable *Ref. Sp.*
ap-peas'a-ble (ă-pēz'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **ap-peas'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ap-peas'a-bly**, *adv.*
ap-peas'er, *n.* One who appeases.
ap-pea'sive (ă-pē'zĭv), *a.* Tending to appease. *Rare.*
appeche. † APPEACH.
appeire. † APPAIR.
appel. † APPEAL, APPLE.
ap-pel'la-ble (ă-pĕl'ă-b'l), *a.* Appealable. — **ap-pel'la-bil'i-ty**, *n.*
ap-pel'lan-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Capability of appeal [*Obs.*
ap-pel'late, *n.* = APPELLEE.
ap'pel-late (ăp'ĕ-lāt), *v. t.* To call or name. *Rare.*
ap'pel-la'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to an appellation. *Rare.*
ap-pel'la-tiv. Appellative. *Ref. Sp.*
ap-pel'la-tived (ă-pĕl'ă-tĭvd), *a.* Named. *Rare.*
‖ **ap'pel' no'mi'nal'** (ă'pĕl' nō'mĕ'näl'). [F.] Call of names.
Ap'pell's' func'tions (ă'pĕlz'). [After P. E. *Appell* (1855–), French mathematician.] *Math.* Hypergeometric functions of two variables.
appenage. † APPANAGE.
ap-pend', *v. i.* To belong or appertain (to). *Obs.*
appendence, -dency, -dent. Vars. of APPENDANCE, -DANCY, -DANT. [*Obs.*
ap-pend'i-cate, *v. t.* To append.
ap-pend'i-ca'tion, *n.* An appendage. *Obs.* [ical.
ap-pend'i-ca-to-ry, *a.* Append-
ap-pen'di-ces (ă-pĕn'dĭ-sēz), *n., L. pl.* of APPENDIX.
‖ **ap-pen'di-ces e'pi-plo'i-cæ** (ĕp'ĭ-plō'ĭ-sē). [NL.] *Anat.* Certain small peritoneal pouches appended to the epiploon or large intestine. They are filled with fatty tissue.
ap'pen-di'cious, ap'pen-di'tious (ăp'ĕn-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Appendical. *Rare.*
Ap'pen-dic'u-la'ta (-dĭk'ŭ-lā'-tă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group nearly equiv. to the Arthropoda, together with the Chætopoda and Rotifera. **b** = POLYCHÆTA.

ap/pen-dic/u-late (ăp/ĕn-dĭk/ū-lāt) } *a.* [See APPENDICLE.]
ap/pen-dic/u-lat/ed (-lāt/ĕd) } Having small appendages; forming an appendage.

ap-pen/dix (ă-pĕn/dĭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DIXES (-dĭk-sĕz; -sĭz), L. -DICES (-dĭ-sēz). [L. *appendix, -dicis*, fr. *appendere*. See APPEND.] **1.** Something appended or added; an appendage, adjunct, or concomitant.

Normandy became an *appendix* to England *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Matter added to a book but not necessarily essential to its completeness, as a body of explanatory notes, a table of statistics, etc.

3. *Anat & Zool.* An outgrowth; a process; appendage. Specif., *Anat*, the vermiform appendix (which see).

Syn. — APPENDIX, ADDENDUM, SUPPLEMENT come into comparison as applied to additional matter subjoined to a book (cf. APPENDAGE). APPENDIX is used of appended material which contributes, by way of illustration, amplification, citation of documents, etc., to the effectiveness of a treatment which is still relatively complete in itself. As opposed to *appendix*, *addendum* and *supplement* agree in implying that the additional matter is essential to completeness of treatment, but differ in that ADDENDUM suggests greater brevity and is frequently used of material added to supply the omissions of composition, while SUPPLEMENT implies larger compass, and is often applied to material added after some lapse of time, often as a separate publication, to embody the results of later information or research. Cf. ATTACH, AFFIX.

‖ **ap-pen/dix ver/mi-for/mis** (vûr/mĭ-fôr/mĭs). [NL.] *Anat.* The vermiform appendix (which see).

ap-pen/tice (ă-pĕn/tĭs), *n.* [F. *appentis*. See APPEND; cf. PENTHOUSE.] *Arch.* A penthouse, esp. one of some architectural importance, as the roof over an out-of-door staircase.

ap/per-ceive/ (ăp/ẽr-sēv/), *v. t.*; AP/PER-CEIVED/ (-sēvd/); AP/PER-CEIV/ING. [F. *apercevoir*, fr. L. *ad* + *percipere, perceptum*, to perceive. See PERCEIVE.] **1.** To perceive; to comprehend. *Chaucer.*

2. *Psychol.* Broadly, to bring into clear attention; specif., to interpret or explain (new ideas) in terms of the old; to recognize, identify, interpret, subsume, or reject (an idea); hence, to adjust (new knowledge) to what is already known.

ap/per-cep/tion (-sĕp/shŭn), *n.* [*ap-* + *perception*: cf. F. *apperception*.] *Psychol.* **a** Perception involving self-consciousness. **b** Cognition through the relating of new ideas to familiar ideas. *Apperception* is distinguished from *perception* as being the internal act, or rather reaction, by which the mind adjusts the object present in perception to its knowledge already stored up in experience "In perception we have an object presented to our senses, but in apperception we identify the object or those features of it which were familiar to us before; we recognize it, explain it, or interpret the new by our previous knowledge We classify it under various general classes; in identifying it we perceive also the differences from what we have seen before and thus arrive at new varieties of the class." This conception originates with **Leibnitz**, who holds that sense perception is not the origin of all our knowledge. The French *apercevoir* signifies "to perceive" and *s'apercevoir* "to notice with attention, or with consciousness," that is to say, with reflection, analysis, inference. Leibnitz calls apperception "a knowledge of causes." The mind sees things and events by sense perception and notes their presuppositions by apperception The mind is entirely self-active (spontaneous) in apperception, but partly passive in sense perception. Apperception brings with it a reflection upon the interior nature of the soul. The object of reflection acts (*actes réflexifs*), he explains, is "the ego, substance, self-existence (*monade*), soul, spirit, immaterial things, truths" This is what Leibnitz means by the word *consciousness* (Fr *conscience*) — it implies apperception and the use of a knowing (by presuppositions) of the necessary conditions of existence for the world of perception. (Cf. *Lange*, Amer. tr., pp. 248, 249.) We know the mind itself by apperception; this furnishes us such ideas as the me, being, cause, quantity, quality, substance, and such categories as enable us to unite and interpret the "little perceptions" (or fragments of knowledge) furnished by the senses (*K. Lange*, Amer. tr., pp 248, 249). Thus the categories of the mind are apperceived by the mind itself, and by their aid are apperceived the contents of sense perception, and there grows in the mind a body of knowledge by which the work of apperceiving new percepts goes on. Kant speaks of the transcendental unity of apperception, presenting anew the doctrine of Leibnitz as a central basis of his "Analytic." He shows the ego as the transcendental unity of consciousness and of all acts of judgment (see KANTIAN PHILOSOPHY) **Herbart** made a fruitful application of apperception to education; taking his start from Kant and Leibnitz and adopting a mechanical phraseology, he describes the process of recognition or explanation of the new by the old as a collision of the external ideas received through the senses and internal ideas stored through past experience in which the latter adjusts to itself the former (ideas by modifications and omissions) "by fusion or melting together the new with the old"). It is to Herbart that we owe the present importance of the technical term *apperception* both in education and in physiological psychology. Wundt, sometimes counted a disciple of Herbart, differs from him in his use of the mechanical interpretations of apperception. The final portion (parts IV. and V.) of Wundt's "Physiological Psychology" is devoted to apperception and the will, two forms of the mind's self-activity (or spontaneity) that react upon the external world given us in sense perception; the former, apperception, adding to sense ideas their necessary presuppositions of causality, unity, and other essential relations; and adding, besides this a priori contribution, also the stored-up results of previous experience, thereby guiding present perception and modifying its results (see (*b*) quoted below). Attention is defined by him as the corporeal ("*subjective*") process connected with apperception (see (*a*) below) and relates "only to the muscle sensations of effort and strain and other bodily feelings that accompany it (apperception)"; apperception on the other hand includes "the objective change set up in the concepts or ideas perceived," called *objective* here because relating to the causes of the objects and events perceived. Causal relations, however, are not perceived by our senses, but inferred only by apperception, which has been shown to be an activity of the self or subject, and hence a self-activity (or spontaneity) of the ego (see quotations (*a*) (*c*) (*d*) (*e*) below). Wundt calls the activity of apperception and the will *psychical causality*, as opposed to the causality in nature. *W. T. Harris.*

(*a*) "*Apperception* denotes the objective change set up in our ideas, while attention denotes the subjective sensations and feelings which accompany this objective change or prepare the way for it" (*Hum. and An. Psy.*, *Wundt*, Eng tr. C. & T.). (*b*) "*Apperception* includes perception which goes on at the same time while *apperception* brings to bear on it (perception) the entire previous history of experience and therewith reacts on present perception so as to alter or modify it." (*c*) "Attention contains muscle sensations and feelings that accompany an increased clearness of ideas. . . . The sensations and feelings constituting attention are not accidentally and equivocally associated with the apperceived idea, but are related to it so that the feelings of effort or strain and the other feelings [constituting attention] that precede or accompany them are governed wholly by the nature of the apperceived idea; it it changes they change also." (*d*) "The phenomena of *apperception* are such as coincide completely with action proceeding from an acting subject (or self)." (*e*) "The sensations and feelings which accompany the act of *apperception* give us the conception of an acting subject and are the sole source of our idea of an acting subject . . . This notion of the permanent subject is expressed in language by the personal pronoun, I, ego, and thus the concept of the self arises" (*op. cit.* 254–256).

ap/per-cep/tive (ăp/ẽr-sĕp/tĭv), *a.* *Psychol.* Relating to, or involved in, apperception.

ap/per-cip/i-ent (-sĭp/ĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [*ap-* = *ad-* + L. *percipiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *percipere* to perceive.] *Psychol.* That which apperceives. — **ap/per-cip/i-ent,** *a.*

ap/per-tain/ (ăp/ẽr-tān/), *v. i.*; AP/PER-TAINED/ (-tānd/); AP/PER-TAIN/ING. [ME. *apperteinen, apertenen*, OF. *apartenir*, F. *appartenir*, fr. L. *appertinere*; *ad* + *pertinere* to reach to, belong. See PERTAIN.] To belong or pertain, whether by right, nature, appointment, or custom, to relate

Things *appertaining* to this life. *Hooker*
Give it unto him to whom it *appertaineth* *Lev.* VI. 5.

Syn. — See PERTAIN.

ap/pe-tence (ăp/ē-tĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *appétence*. See APPETENCY.] Longing; desire; esp., ardent desire; appetency.

ap/pe-ten-cy (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *appetentia*, fr. *appetere* to strive after, long for. See APPETITE.] **1.** Fixed and strong desire; esp., natural desire; craving; appetite. Sir Wm. Hamilton used the word in a specific sense, "as a genus comprising under it both desires and volitions."

They had a strong *appetency* for reading. *Merivale.*

2. Specif.: An instinctive inclination or propensity in animals to perform certain actions, as in the young to suck, in aquatic fowls to enter into water and to swim; the tendency of an organized body to seek what satisfies the wants of its organism.

These lacteals have mouths, and by animal selection or *appetency* they absorb such part of the fluid as is agreeable to their palate. *E. Darwin.*

3. Of inanimate objects, natural affinity or attraction.

4. *Biol.* The doctrine, usually ascribed to Lamarck, that changes in the desires or needs of an organism result in adaptive modifications of its structure.

ap/pe-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *appetens*, p. pr.] **1.** Eagerly desirous; — with *after* or *of*. *Rare.*

Appetent after glory and renown. *Sir G. Buck.*

2. *Phon.* Varying in articulation from a lax to a tense formation; — said of a gliding sound. Cf. HIANT. *Lloyd.*

ap/pe-tite (ăp/ē-tīt), *n.* [ME. *appetit*, F. *appétit*, fr. L. *appetitus*, fr. *appetere* to strive after, long for; *ad* + *petere* to seek. See PETITION.] **1.** An inherent or habitual desire or propensity for some personal gratification, either of the body or of the mind, craving.

The object of *appetite* is whatsoever sensible good may be wished for; the object of will is that good which reason does lead us to seek. *Hooker.*

To gratify the vulgar *appetite* for the marvelous. *Macaulay.*

It God had given to eagles an *appetite* to swim. *Jer. Taylor.*

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the objects of experience are not primarily objects of knowledge, but objects of conation, i. e. of *appetite* and aversion. *James Ward.*

2. Preference; liking, taste. *Rare.*

Make a treaty according to the *appetite* and pleasure of his Highness. *Motley.*

3. Specif., one of the desires necessary to keep up organic life; esp., desire for, or relish of, food or drink.

Men must have *appetite* before they will eat. *Buckle.*

Two, having reference respectively to food and to sex, are often included together under the common names of *appetites*. *J. Martineau.*

4. Tendency; appetency. *Obs.*

In all bodies there is an *appetite* of union. *Bacon.*

5. An object desired. *Archaic.*

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes. *Swift.*

☞ In old authors, *appetite* is followed by *to* or *of*, but regularly it should now be followed by *for* before the object; as, an *appetite* for pleasure.

Syn. — Longing, hunger, desire, appetency, passion.

ap/pe-ti/tion (ăp/ē-tĭsh/ŭn), *n.* [L. *appetitio.*] Desire; a longing for, or seeking after, something. *Holland.*

ap/pe-ti/tive (ăp/ē-tī/tĭv; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *appétitif.*] Having or giving appetite; as, an *appetitive* faculty.

ap/pe-tize (ăp/ē-tīz), *v. t.*; AP/PE-TIZED (-tīzd); AP/PE-TIZ/ING (-tīz/ĭng). To make hungry; to whet the appetite of. *Scott.* — **ap/pe-tiz/er** (-tīz/ẽr), *n.*

ap/pe-tiz/ing, *p. a.* [Cf. F. *appétissant.*] Exciting appetite; as, *appetizing* food. — **ap/pe-tiz/ing-ly,** *adv.*

The appearance of the wild ducks is very *appetizing*. *Scott.*

Ap/pi-an (ăp/ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Appius, Appianus.*] Of or pertaining to Appius, or to the gens of the Appii.

Appian Way, the great paved highway from ancient Rome through Capua to Brundusium, now Brindisi. Begun by *Appius* Claudius Cæcus, about 312 B. C., it is the oldest and most famous of the Roman roads, and its pavement, 14 to 18 ft. wide, of large hexagonal blocks, is still in use in places.

ap/pla-nate (ăp/lă-nāt), *a.* [L. *ap-* = *ad* to + *planatus*, p. p. of *planare* to flatten.] *Bot.* Flattened or expanded, as the thallus of most liverworts and many lichens.

ap-plaud/ (ă-plôd/), *v. t.*; AP-PLAUD/ED; AP-PLAUD/ING. [L. *applaudere*; *ad* + *plaudere* to clash, to clap the hands: cf. F. *applaudir*. Cf. EXPLODE.] To express approbation loudly, emphatically, or significantly.

1. To show approval of by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign.

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo,
That should *applaud* again. *Shak.*

2. To praise; commend; approve.

By the gods, I do *applaud* his courage. *Shak.*

Syn. — Praise, extol, commend, cry up, magnify, approve.

ap-plause/ (ă-plôz/), *n.* [L. *applaudere, applausum*, to applaud.] **1.** Act of applauding; approbation publicly expressed, as by clapping, acclamation, or other means; marked commendation.

The brave man seeks not popular *applause* *Dryden.*

2. An object of applause. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — Acclaim, acclamation, plaudits; commendation.

ap-plau/sive (ă-plô/sĭv), *a.* [LL. *applausivus.*] **1.** Expressing applause; approbative.

2. Worthy of or exciting applause. *Obs.*

ap/ple (ăp/'l), *n.* [ME. *appel, eppel*, AS. *æppel, æpl*; akin to Fries. & D. *appel*, OHG. *aphul, aphol*, G. *apfel*, Icel. *epli*, Sw. *äple*, Dan. *æble*, Gael. *ubhall*, W. *afal*, Arm. *aval*, Lith. *obůlys*, Russ. *yabloko*; of unknown origin.] **1.** The well-known firm-fleshed, smooth-skinned, round or oblong pome fruit of trees of the genus *Malus* (which see), varying greatly in size, shape, color, and degree of acidity. Ordinary apples have probably descended from *M. malus*, while crab apples have been derived from *M. baccata*. In North America the chief commercial varieties of apple are: Albemarle pippin, American golden russet, red astrachan, Baldwin, Ben Davis, blue pearmain, Duchess of Oldenburg, fameuse, gillyflower, Gravenstein, Janet, king, Lawver, maiden's blush, Missouri pippin, Newtown pippin, northern spy, Peck's pleasant, Pennock, Rhode Island greening, Rome beauty, Shockley, twenty-ounce, wealthy, willow twig, winesap, Wolf River, York imperial.

2. Any tree of this genus; an apple tree.

3. Any fruit or other vegetable production resembling, or supposed to resemble, the apple; as, *apple* of love, or love *apple* (a tomato), balsam *apple*, egg *apple*, oak *apple*.

4. Anything round like an apple; as, an *apple* of gold.

Again, some receptacle must have been wanted in which to place those comforting metal *apples* in which hot water was placed when the day was cold *R. A. S. Macalister.*

apple of Cain, the fruit of the strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*); also, the tree itself. — **a. of discord,** a subject of contention and envy, so called from the golden apple of Greek mythology inscribed, "for the beauty," which was thrown into an assembly of the gods at the marriage of Peleus and Thetis by Eris, the goddess of discord, who was not invited. Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite claimed it, and Zeus referred the decision to Paris (which see) of Troy, who awarded it to Aphrodite. — **a. of Hesperides,** the quince. — **a. of love,** the tomato. — **a. of Peru,** a coarse solanaceous herb (*Physalodes physalodes*) bearing pale blue flowers, and a bladderlike fruit inclosing a dry berry. — **a. of the eye,** the pupil of the eye; also, fig., something most cherished. — **apples of Sodom,** a fruit described by ancient writers as externally of fair appearance, but dissolving into smoke and ashes when plucked; Dead Sea apples. The name is often given to the fruit of *Solanum sodomeum*, a prickly shrub with fruit not unlike a small yellow tomato.

ap/ple (ăp/'l), *v. i.* To grow into the form of an apple; to bear apples; to gather apples. *Rare.*

apple berry. A pittosporaceous climbing shrub (*Billardiera scandens*) having lemon-yellow flowers; also, its pleasant, subacid berry. *Australia.*

apple bucculatrix. A small tineid moth (*Bucculatrix pomifoliella*) which feeds upon the leaves of the apple tree.

apple butter. A thick sauce of apples stewed down, usually in cider, or of apple juice thickened by evaporation.

apple canker. **a** A disease of apple trees caused by several different parasitic fungi; as in the United States by *Sphæropsis malorum*, and in Europe by *Nectria ditissima*. It results in unsightly cankers or knots on the wood. **b** Any fungus causing this disease.

apple green. A pale green like that of unripe apples.

apple gum. The tree *Eucalyptus stuartiana*, in allusion to its resemblance to the apple tree. *Australia.*

apple haw. The summer haw *Crataegus æstivalis*; — so called from the pleasant applelike fragrance of the flowers.

ap/ple-jack/ (-jăk/), *n.* Apple brandy. *U. S.*

apple maggot. The larva of any of several dipterous insects (called **apple flies**), which burrows in and feeds on the fruit of the apple tree, esp. that of *Rhagoletis pomonella*.

apple midge. A small dipterous insect (*Sciara mali*), the larva of which bores in apples.

apple moss. A moss of the genus *Bartramia*; — so called from the spherical capsules.

apple moth. Any moth whose larva bores in apples, esp. the codling moth.

apple pie. **1.** A pie made with apples.

2. The hairy willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), so called from the odor of its flowers and young shoots. *Eng.*

apple-pie bed, a bed in which, as a joke, the sheets are so doubled (like the cover of an apple turnover) as to prevent any one from getting at his length between them. — **apple-pie order,** perfect order or arrangement. *Colloq.*

To find room for those which came from Edinburgh, and . . . put all things into *apple-pie order* *Scott.*

apple rot. A disease of apples, due to the parasitic fungus *Glœosporium fructigenum*, resulting in brown decayed patches; also, the fungus itself.

apple scab. A disease of the apple tree and its fruit, induced by the parasitic fungus *Fusicladium dendriticum*. It appears in the form of dark spots or blotches on the leaves, the disease ultimately spreading to the fruit.

apple scale. Any scale insect infesting the apple tree.

apple shell *or* **snail.** Any species of *Ampullaria* or an allied genus.

apple tree. **a** A tree which bears apples; any tree of the genus *Malus*. **b** The apple gum. *Australia.* **c** A myrtaceous tree (*Angophora subvelutina*). *Australia.*

apple-tree aphis, any of several plant lice attacking the apple tree, esp. the woolly aphis (*Schizoneura lanigera*) infesting the roots and bark, and *Aphis mali* and *A. sorbi* in-

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ap-pen/dix, *v. t.*; AP-PEN/DIXED (*d*-pĕn/dĭkst). To add as an appendix; to append.

appennage † APANAGE.

ap-pense/, *v. t.* [OF. *apenser.*] To append. *Rare.*

ap-pen/sion (*d*-pĕn/shŭn), *n.* Act of appending *Obs.*

appent † APPEND.

appere. † APPAIR.

apperell † APPAREL.

ap-per/il, *n* Peril *Obs. Shak.*

ap/per-si-and/. † AMPERSAND.

appert. † APERT.

ap/per-tain/ance. † APPURTENANCE.

Ref. Sp.

ap/per-taind/. Appertained.

ap/per-tain/ment. *n.* A thing appertaining; appurtenance. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*

appertely. † APERTLY.

ap-per/te-nance. **ap-per/tinance.** **ap-per/te-nence, ap-per/ti-nence.** † APPURTENANCE. [NANT

appertenannte. † APPURTE-

ap-per/ti-nent. Var. of APPURTENANT, esp. in nonlegal sense.

appertise, *a.* [F. *aperti*, p. p.] Skillful. *Obs.*

appertise, *n.* [OF. *apertise.*] Display of skill. *Obs.*

ap-pete/, *v. t.* [L. *appetere*: cf. F. *appéter*. See APPETITE.] To seek for; desire. *Obs.* [TENT.

ap/pe-tent-ly, *adv.* of APPE-

ap/pe-ti-ble (ăp/ē-tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *appetibilis*, fr. *appetere*: cf. F. *appetible.*] **1.** Capable of desiring; longing. *Obs.*

2. Desirable; to be desired. — **ap/pe-ti-bil/i-ty** (-bĭl/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ap/pe-ti-ble-ness,** *n.* *Obs*

ap/pe-tite, *v. t* *Obs.* **1.** To crave.

2. To satisfy the appetite of.

ap/pe-ti/tious (-tĭsh/ŭs). *a.* Of, pert., or suited to, appetite. *Obs.*

‖ **ap/pe-ti/tus ra/ti-o/ni o-be/di-ant** [L.] Let the appetites be subject to reason.

Cicero (*De Officus*, I. 29).

ap/pe-tize-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

Ap/pha-im (ăf/ā-ĭm; ăp/fā-). *D. Bib.*

Ap/phi-a (ăf/ĭ-ă; ăp/fĭ-). *Bib.*

Ap/phus (ăf/ŭs. ăp/fŭs). *Bib.*

Ap/pi-a (ăp/ĭ-ă). *D. Bib.*

Ap/pi-i Fo/rum (ăp/ĭ-ī). [L.] The market of Appius, a halting place on the Appian Way about 43 miles from Rome.

appible. † APPLE.

Ap/pi-us, *n.* See VIRGINIA.

Ap/pla-na/tion (ăp/lă-nā/shŭn), *n.* [See APPLANATE.] *Med* Abnormal flattening. [plauds.]

ap-plaud/er, *n.* One who ap-

ap-plaud/ing-ly, *adv.* of *applauding*, p. pr.

ap-plaud/i-ty, *n.* Applause. *Obs.*

ap-plaus/a-ble, *a.* Worthy of applause *Obs.* [*Obs.*

ap-plause/, *v. t.* To applaud.

ap-plau/sion. *n.* [Cf. OF *applausion.*] Applause. *Obs.*

ap-plau/sive-ly. *adv.* of APPLAUSIVE. See -LY.

apple anthracnose. **a** Apple rot. **b** Apple canker.

apple box Any of several species of *Eucalyptus* with gray bark, as *E. bicolor* and *E. baueriana*. *Australia.*

apple brandy. Brandy made from apples

apple cheese. The cake of apple pomace from a cider press.

apple curculio. = APPLE WEEVIL.

ap/ple-drane. **ap/ple-drone,** *n.* A wasp. *Local, Eng.*

apple family. *Bot.* The family Malaceæ.

apple fly. See APPLE MAGGOT.

ap/ple-john/, *n.* A kind of apple the flavor of which is improved by drying. *Obs. Shak.*

apple-leaf bucculatrix. = APPLE BUCCULATRIX.

apple-leaf folder. See LEAF FOLDER.

apple mint. A European mint (*Mentha rotundifolia*) naturalized in the United States.

ap/ple-mose/, *n.* [AS *æppel* apple + *mōse* food] A dish of stewed apples and other ingredients *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

apple plum. A plum grafted on an apple stock.

ap/ple-root/, *n* The flowering spurge.

ap/ple-scent/ed gum. = APPLE GUM. *Australia.*

apple slump. A kind of apple dumpling. [*or R.*]

apple's queen. Pomona. *Obs.*

ap/ple-squire/, *n.* A pimp; a kept gallant. *Obs. Beau. & Fl.*

festing the leaves. — **apple-tree borer**, either of two beetles (*Saperda candida* and *Chrysobothris femorata*) whose larvæ bore into the trunk of apple or other fruit trees. — **a.-t. hydnum**, a fleshy agaric (*Hydnum schiedemayeri*) often attacking apple trees, and developing beneath the bark, which is killed and falls off. — **a.-t. worm.** See HANDMAID MOTH.

apple twig borer. A small brown cylindrical beetle (*Amphicerus bicaudatus*), which in fall and winter bores into the twigs of fruit trees.

apple weevil. Any weevil of the genus *Anthonomus* infesting apples.

a Apple-tree Borer (*Saperda candida*). b Larva. Nat size.

apple worm. Any insect larva that burrows in the interior of apples, esp. that of the codling moth.

ap-pli'ance (ă-plī'ăns), *n.* **1.** Compliance; obedient service. *Obs. Shak.* **2.** Act of applying or using; application. **3.** A thing applied or used as a means to an end; apparatus; device; as, to use a mechanical *appliance*.
Syn. — See DEVICE.

ap'pli-ca-ble (ăp'lĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *applicable*, fr. L. *applicare*. See APPLY.] **1.** Pliable; compliant. *Obs.* **2.** Capable of being applied; fit, suitable, or right to be applied; having relevance; as, this observation is *applicable* to the case under consideration.
applicable surface, *Math.*, any surface that may be produced by bending (without stretching or tearing) another surface. — **ap'pli-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ap'pli-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ap'pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*

ap'pli-cant (ăp'lĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *applicans, -antis*, p. pr. of *applicare*. See APPLY.] **1.** Pliant; docile. *Obs. & R.* **2.** Applying. *Rare.*

ap'pli-cant, *n.* One who applies for something; one who makes request; a petitioner.

ap'pli-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *applicatus*, p. p. of *applicare*. See APPLY.] **1.** Suited; inclined. *Obs.* **2.** Put to use; applied; concrete; as, *applicate* sciences.
applicate number, *Math.*, one which is applied to some concrete case. — **a. ordinate**, a right line applied at right angles to the axis of any conic section, and bounded by the curve.

ap'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *applicatio*: cf. F. *application*. See APPLY.] **1.** Act of applying; specif.: **a** Lit., a laying on, or bringing into contact; as, the *application* of emollients to a diseased limb. **b** Employment as a means; specific use; as, the *application* of algebra to geometry.
If a right course . . . be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and punishments. *Locke.*
c Employment, as bearing on agreement, fitness, or relation; as, the *application* of a theory. **d** Act of fixing one's mind closely or attentively; assiduous attention or effort.
Had his *application* been equal to his talents, his progress might have been greater. *J. Jay.*
e Request; as, an *application* for an office. **2.** A thing applied; specif.: **a** A means, as a remedy.
He invented a new *application* by which blood might be stanched. *Johnson.*
b That part of a discourse in which the principles before laid down and illustrated are applied to practical uses; the "moral" of a fable. **3.** Capacity of being practically applied or used; relevancy; as, a rule of general *application*. **4.** *Astrol.* Approach, as of one planet to another. **5.** *Logic.* The denotation, or extension, of a term or the valid instances of a proposition.
Syn. — See EFFORT.

ap'pli-ca-tive (ăp'lĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *applicatif*. See APPLY.] Capable of being applied or used; applying; applicatory; practical. — **ap'pli-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ap'pli-ca-to-ry (-kă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Having the property of applying; applicative; practical. — *n.* That which applies. — **ap'pli-ca-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

ap-plied' (ă-plīd'), *pret., p. p., & p. a.* from APPLY, *v. t.* Specif., *p. a.*, of various sciences: Put to use; pursued for some end outside of its own domain, whether in a distinctly utilitarian way, or as an aid to some other science; as, *applied* mechanics, chemistry, mathematics, psychology; — distinguished from *pure*. Also sometimes (from the close interdependence of practice and theory), concerned with concrete problems or data rather than with fundamental principles; as, *applied* sociology; *applied* ethics; — distinguished from *abstract* or *theoretical*.
applied ornament, appliquéd ornament; appliqué.

‖ **ap'pli'qué'** (ă'plē'kā', 277), *a.* [F., fr. *appliquer* to put on.] Applied or put on, as ornamental patterns or figures put on textiles, lacquer designs added to metal ware, etc.; also, done or made in this way, as *appliqué* work. — *n.* Ornament so put on; applied ornament.

ap'pli-qué', *v. t.*; AP'PLI-QUÉD' (-kād'); AP'PLI-QUÉ'ING. [Cf. F. *appliquer*.] To apply by way of ornament. *Colloq.*

ap-plot' (ă-plŏt'), *v. t.*; AP-PLOT'TED; AP-PLOT'TING. [*ad-* + *plot*.] To divide into plots or parts; to apportion. *Milton.* — **ap-plot'ment**, *n.*

ap-ply' (ă-plī'), *v. t.*; AP-PLIED' (-plīd'); AP-PLY'ING. [OF. *aplier*, fr. L. *applicare* to join, fix, or attach to; *ad* + *plicare* to fold, to twist together. See PLY; cf. APPLICANT.] **1.** To place in contact; to put or adjust (one thing *to* another); — with *to*; as, to *apply* the hand to the breast; to *apply* medicaments to a diseased part of the body.
He said, and to the sword his throat *applied*. *Dryden.*
2. To put to use; to use or employ for a particular purpose, or in a particular case; to appropriate; devote; as, to *apply* money to the payment of a debt. **3.** To make use of, connect with, or pronounce, as suitable, fitting, or relative; to bring to bear on; as, to *apply* the testimony to the case; to *apply* an epithet to a person.
Yet God at last
To Satan, first in sin, his doom *applied*. *Milton.*
4. To fix closely; to engage and employ diligently, or with attention; to attach; incline.
Apply thine heart unto instruction. *Prov.* xxiii. 12.
5. To direct or address; to appeal to. *Rare.*
Sacred vows . . . *applied* to grisly Pluto. *Pope.*
Applying the Curia Regis to stay all other proceedings. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
6. To betake; address; refer; — used reflexively.
I *applied* myself to him for help. *Johnson.*
7. To busy; to keep at work; to ply. *Obs.*
She was skillful in *applying* his "humors." *Sir P. Sidney.*
8. To visit. *Obs. Chapman.*

ap-ply' (ă-plī'), *v. i.* **1.** To be in contact; to adhere. *Obs.* **2.** To suit; to agree; to have some connection, agreement, or analogy; as, this argument *applies* well to the case. **3.** To make request; to have recourse with a view to gain something; to make application (*to*); to solicit; as, to *apply* to a friend for information. **4.** To ply; to betake one's self. *Rare.*
I heard the sound of an oar *applying* swiftly through the water. *T. Moore.*
5. To apply or address one's self; to give application; to attend closely (*to*).

‖ **ap-pog'gia-tu'ra** (ăp-pŏd'jȧ-tōō'rȧ), *n.* [It., fr. *appoggiare* to lean, to rest; *ap-* (L. *ad*) + *poggiare* to mount, ascend, *poggio* hill, fr. L. *podium* an elevated place.] *Music.* An accessory tone preceding an essential tone, as an embellishment of melody. It is generally written as a note of smaller size. Appoggiatura is of two kinds: **a** The *long*, which has its actual time value as written, taken from the following essential tone. In modern music the long appoggiatura is written out as played. The inharmonic appoggiatura was thus written by early classic composers to disguise its nature as an unprepared suspension, for which the term *appoggiatura* is still used in harmony. **b** The *short*, written with a stroke through the stem, having no perceptible time value.

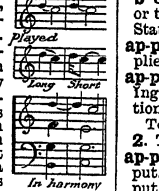

Appoggiatura.

ap-point' (ă-point'), *v. t.*; AP-POINT'ED; AP-POINT'ING. [ME. *appointen, apointen*, OF. *apointier* to prepare, arrange, lean, place, F. *appointer* to give a salary, refer a cause, fr. LL. *appunctare* to bring back to the point, restore, to fix the point in a controversy, or the points in an agreement; L. *ad* + *punctum* a point. See POINT.] **1** To fix with power or firmness; to establish; to mark out.
When he *appointed* the foundations of the earth. *Prov.* viii. 29.
2. To fix by a decree, order, command, resolve, decision, or mutual agreement; to constitute; to ordain; to prescribe; to fix the time and place of.
Thy servants are ready to do whatsoever my lord the king shall *appoint*. *2 Sam.* xv. 15.
He hath *appointed* a day, in the which he will judge the world in righteousness. *Acts* xvii. 31.
3. To assign, designate, or set apart, by authority.
Aaron and his sons shall go in, and *appoint* them every one to his service. *Num.* iv. 19.
These were the cities *appointed* for all the children of Israel, and for the stranger that sojourneth among them. *Josh.* xx. 9.
4. To furnish in all points; to provide with necessary equipment; to equip; to fit out. *Obs. or R., except in p. p.*
The English, being well *appointed*, did so entertain them that their ships departed terribly torn. *Hayward.*
5. To point at by way, or for the purpose, of censure or condemnation; to arraign. *Obs.*
Appoint not heavenly disposition, father. *Milton.*
6. *Law.* **a** To direct or determine the disposition of (an estate) by designating the person or persons in whom it shall vest by virtue of a power of appointment. **b** To designate (the person) in whom shall be vested an estate subject to a power of appointment. See POWER, *n.*, *Law.*
Syn. — See ALLOT, FURNISH.

ap-point' (ă-point'), *v. i.* To ordain; to determine; to arrange; to exercise an act or power of appointment.
For the Lord had *appointed* to defeat the good counsel of Ahithophel. *2 Sam.* xvii. 14.

ap-point'ee' (ă-poin'tē'), *n.* [F. *appointé*, p. p. of *appointer*. See APPOINT, *v. t.*] **1.** A person appointed. **2.** *Law.* One to whom an estate is appointed.

ap-point'er (ă-poin'tĕr), *n.* One who appoints, or executes a power of appointment.

ap-poin'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or relating to the act or power of appointing; subject to appointment; as, an *appointive* office.

ap-point'ment (ă-point'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *appointement*.] **1.** Act of appointing: **a** Stipulation; a fixing by mutual agreement; esp., an arrangement or engagement for a meeting. **b** Capitulation; a coming to terms. *Obs.* **c** A directing or ordaining. **d** *Law.* The designation, by virtue of a power of appointment, of the person to enjoy an estate or other specific property subject to the power. **e** Designation of a person to hold an office or discharge a trust; as, a power of *appointment* to office is an executive power and involves the right to exercise judgment or discretion in the selection of the person appointed. **2.** That which is appointed or the result of appointing: **a** An agreement or compact, as for meeting. **b** Terms made with an opponent, as for surrender. *Obs.* **c** Decree; direction; established order or constitution.
According to the *appointment* of the priests. *Ezra* vi. 9.
d An office, station, or position; as, he received the *appointment* of treasurer; an assigned duty or service. **e** Equipment or furniture, as for a ship or an army; whatever is appointed for use and management; outfit; *pl.*, the accouterments of soldiers, as belts, sashes, swords, — now little used.
The cavaliers emulated their chief in the richness of their *appointments*. *Prescott.*
'Tis prove it in my shackles, with these hands
Void of *appointment*, that thou liest. *Beau. & Fl.*
f An allowance to a person, esp. to a public officer; a perquisite; — properly only in *pl.* *Obs.*
Syn. — Designation, command, order, direction; establishment, equipment. See OFFICE.

ap-poin'tor' (ă-poin'tôr'; ă-poin'tĕr), *n.* *Law.* One who appoints an estate under a power of appointment (which see).

ap-por'tion (ă-pōr'shŭn), *v. t.*; AP-POR'TIONED (-shŭnd); AP-POR'TION-ING. [OF. *apportionner*, LL. *apportionare*, fr. L. *ad* + *portio*. See PORTION.] To divide and assign in just proportion; to divide and distribute proportionally; to make an apportionment of; to portion out; to allot; as, to *apportion* undivided rights; to *apportion* time among various employments. — **ap-por'tion-er**, *n.*
Representatives shall be *apportioned* among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. *U. S. Const.*, Art. XIV. sect. 2.
Syn. — See ALLOT.

ap-por'tion-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *apportionnement*, LL. *apportionamentum*.] Act or result of apportioning; specif.: **a** *Law.* The division of rights or liabilities among several persons entitled or liable to them in accordance with their respective interests, as where a contractor is given part payment in return for part performance, where rents are divided according to some scale of interest, as between seller and purchaser in the middle of a term, etc. **b** *U. S. Const. Law.* The apportioning of representatives or taxes (which in fact are seldom imposed) to the several States according to law.

ap-pos'a-ble (ă-pōz'ă-b'l), *a.* *Anat.* Capable of being applied one to another, as the thumb to the fingers of the hand.

ap-pose' (ă-pōz'), *v. i.*; AP-POSED' (-pōzd'); AP-POS'ING (-pōz'ing). [For *oppose*. See OPPOSE.] *Obs.* **1.** To put questions to; to examine; try. See POSE.
To *appose* him without any accuser, and that secretly. *Tyndale.*
2. To examine the accounts of; to audit.

ap-pose', *v. t.* [F. *apposer* to set to, à (L. *ad*) + *poser* to put, place. See POSE.] **1.** To place opposite or before; to put, apply, or add (one thing *to* another).
The nymph herself did then *appose*,
For food and beverage, to him all best meat. *Chapman.*
2. To place in juxtaposition or proximity.

ap-posed' (ă-pōzd'), *p. a.* Placed in apposition; mutually fitting, as the mandibles of a bird's beak.

ap-pos'er (ă-pōz'ĕr), *n.* [From 1st APPOSE.] **1.** An examiner; a questioner. **2.** In the English Exchequer, an officer who audited the sheriffs' accounts. The office was abolished in 1833.

ap'po-site (ăp'ō-zĭt), *a.* [L. *appositus*, p. p. of *apponere* to put to; *ad* + *ponere* to put. See POSITION.] **1.** Very applicable; well adapted, suitable or fit, relevant; pat; followed by *to*, as, this argument is *apposite* to the case. **2.** Apt in remarks; — of persons. *Obs.* **3.** Placed close together. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — See PERTINENT.
— **ap'po-site-ly**, *adv.* — **ap'po-site-ness**, *n.*

ap'po-si'tion (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *appositio*, fr. *apponere*: cf. F. *apposition*. See APPOSITE.] **1.** Act of apposing, or state of being apposed.
It grows . . . by the *apposition* of new matter *Arbuthnot.*
2. *Gram.* The setting of a word beside another or in a parallel construction without a connective; esp., as between two nouns or noun equivalents, the setting of one beside the other as an attributive or as an explaining or limiting adjunct; as in, "*Philip, king* of Macedon;" "*to kill* the prisoners — a barbarous *act*;" also, the relationship either of the attributive noun or of the two nouns so used. **3.** *Plant Physiol.* In the growth of the cell wall, the deposition of formative material in successive layers: — chiefly used in the expression *growth by apposition*, and contr. with *intussusception*.

ap'po-si'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or put in, apposition. — **ap'po-si'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

ap-pos'i-tive (ă-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of or relating to apposition; standing in apposition. — *n.* A noun in apposition. — **ap-pos'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ap-prais'al (ă-prāz'ăl), *n.* [See APPRAISE. Cf. APPRIZAL.] Act of appraising; appraisement; valuation; estimate.

ap-praise' (ă-prāz'), *v. t.*; AP-PRAISED' (-prāzd'); AP-PRAIS'ING. [*ad-* + *praise*. See PRAISE, PRICE; cf. APPRIZE, APPRECIATE.] **1.** To set a value on; to estimate the worth of, esp. by persons appointed for the purpose; as, to *appraise* goods and chattels. **2.** To estimate; conjecture.
Enoch . . . *appraised* his weight. *Tennyson.*
3. To praise; commend. *Rare. R. Browning.*
Appraised the Lycian custom. *Tennyson.*
☞ In the United States, *appraise*, *appraisal*, etc., are often pronounced, and sometimes written, *apprize*, *apprizal*, etc.

ap-praise'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of, or proceeding used in, appraising; also, the value fixed by appraising.

ap-prais'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who appraises.

ap-pre'ci-a-ble (ă-prē'shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *appréciable*.] Capable of being appreciated or estimated; large or material enough to be estimated; perceptible; as, an *appreciable* quantity. — **ap-pre'ci-a-bly**, *adv.*

ap-pre'ci-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; AP-PRE'CI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); AP-PRE'CI-AT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *appretiatus*, p. p. of *appretiare* to value at a price, appraise; *ad* + *pretiare* to prize, *pretium* price. Cf. APPRAISE.] **1.** To set a price or value on; to estimate justly; to value.
The Antrustion was *appreciated* at the sum of six hundred pieces of gold. *Gibbon.*
To *appreciate* the motives of their enemies. *Gibbon.*
2. To recognize or feel the worth of; to esteem duly; as, you do not *appreciate* my friend or his motives. **3.** To raise the value of; to increase the market price of; — opposed to *depreciate*.
Lest a sudden peace should *appreciate* the money. *Ramsay.*
4. To be sensible of; to distinguish.
To test the power of bees to *appreciate* color. *Lubbock.*
Syn. — See ESTIMATE.

ap-pre'ci-ate, *v. i.* To rise in value.

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ap'ple-wife', **ap'ple-wom'an** (-wŏom'ăn), *n.* A woman who sells apples. *Scott.*
apple wine. Cider.
ap-pli'a-ble (ă-plī'ă-b'l), *a.* [See APPLY.] *Obs.* **1.** Compliant. *Ashby.* **2.** Applicable; suitable. — **ap-pli'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ap-pli'a-bly**, *adv.*
ap-pli'ant, *a.* [OF. *apliant*, p. pr. See APPLY.] Favorably inclined; docile; pliant; also, applicable. *Obs. or R.* — **ap-pli'an-cy**, *n.* *Obs. or R.*
ap'pli-ca-bl. Applicable. *Ref. Sp.*
ap'pli-can-cy (ăp'lĭ-kăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being applicable. *R.*
ap'pli-cate, *n.* [L. *applicata* (sc. *linea*).] *Math.* An ordinate. *R.*
ap'pli-cate, *v. t.* To apply. *Obs.*
ap'pli-ca'tion-er, *n.* One who makes application. *Obs.* [*Sp.*]
ap'pli-ca-tive. Applicative. *Ref.*
ap'pli-ca'tor, *n* An applier; *Med.*, an instrument for the application of remedies.
ap-pli'ed-ly (ă-plī'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of APPLIED. See -LY.
ap-pli'er, *n.* One that applies.
ap-plo'sion (ă-plō'zhŭn), *n.* [See AD-; IMPLOSION.] *Phon.* = IMPLOSION. — **ap-plo'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* [condition.]
ap-ply', *n. Obs.* **1.** Plight; **2.** Application. *Oxf. E. D.*
ap-ply'ing-ly, *adv.* of *applying*, p. pr. of APPLY. [*Obs.*]
ap-ply'ment, *n.* Application.
ap-point'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
ap-poin'té' (ă-poin'tā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Placed point to point, or end to end. *Sp.*
ap-poin'tiv. Appointive. *Ref.*
apponage. ✝ APANAGE.
ap-port', *v. t.* [F. *apporter*.] To bring; to produce. *Obs.* —
ap-port'a-ble. *a. Obs.*
apportenaunce ✝ APPURTENANCE.
ap-port'er, *n.* [From L. *apportare* to bring to.] A bringer in; an importer. *Obs.*
ap-por'tion-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
ap-por'tion-ate, *v. t.* To apportion. *Obs.* — **ap-por'tion-ate-ness**, *n. Obs.*
ap-por'tiond. Apportioned. *Ref. Sp.*
ap-pos'al (ă-pōz'ăl), *n.* An apposing; examination. *Obs.*
ap'po-si'o-pes'tic. Error for APOSIOPETIC.
ap'po-si'tion (ăp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [From 1st APPOSE.] Public disputation or oral examination; — *Obs.*, except as applied to the "Speech day" of St. Paul's School, London.
appositta. ✝ APOSTATE.
appostle. ✝ APOSTLE.
appoventabyll. ✝ EPOUVENTABLE. [See -ABLE.]
ap-prais'a-ble (ă-prāz'ă-b'l), *a.*
ap-prais'ing-ly, *adv.* of *appraising*, p. pr. of APPRAISE.
ap'pre-cate, *v. t.* [L. *precari* to pray to; *ad* + *precari* to pray.] To pray for; to wish devoutly. *Obs* — **ap'pre-ca'tion** (ăp'rē-kā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
ap'pre-ca-to-ry (ăp'rē-kā-tō-rĭ). *a.* Praying or wishing good. *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*]
ap-pre'ci-a-bl. Appreciable.
ap-pre'ci-at'ing-ly (ă-prē'shĭ-ăt'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *appreciating*, p. pr.

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ap-pre'ci-a'tion (ă-prē'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *appréciation.*] Act of appreciating; specif.: **a** A valuation or estimate; accurate perception; true estimation, as, an *appreciation* of the difficulties before us; an *appreciation* of colors. Specif., due recognition of worth.

His foreboding showed his *appreciation* of Henry's character. *J. R. Green.*

Apprehension of facts, in their laws, being the business of the one, the *appreciation* of springs of action, in their ranks, that of the other, they can no how contrive to contradict each other. *J. Martineau.*

b A rise in value, — opposed to *depreciation.* **c** A critique or critical estimate, esp. a sympathetic one. [*A Gallicism.*]

This will not — of necessity cannot — be a complete *appreciation* of the man and his work. *The Critic.*

ap-pre'ci-a-tive (ă-prē'shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Having or showing appreciation, as, an *appreciative* audience. — **ap-pre'ci-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **ap-pre'ci-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

ap-pre'ci-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who appreciates.

2. A device for finding the proportion of gluten in flour.

ap-pre'ci-a-to-ry (-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Showing appreciation; appreciative. — **ap-pre'ci-a-to-ri-ly** (-shĭ-ă-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

ap'pre-hend' (ăp'rē-hĕnd'), *v. t.;* AP'PRE-HEND'ED; AP'PRE-HEND'ING. [L. *apprehendere; ad* + *prehendere* to lay hold of, seize; *prae* before + *-hendere* (in comp.), akin to Gr. χανδάνειν to hold, contain, and E. *get:* cf. F. *appréhender.* See PREHENSILE, GET; cf. APPRISE.] **1.** To take or seize; to take hold of. *Archaic.*

We have two hands to *apprehend* it. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Hence: To take or seize (a person) by criminal process; to arrest. See ARREST.

3. To learn. *Obs.*

4. To become conscious or sensible of; to perceive as, or understand to be, existing or present; as, he *apprehends* danger in every sound.

5. To lay hold of with the understanding; to recognize the meaning of; hence, to interpret the significance of; to view or consider as being of a certain import or character.

This suspicion of Earl Reimund . . . soon got a sting in the king's head, and he violently *apprehended* it. *Fuller.*

The eternal laws, such as the heroic age *apprehended* them. *Gladstone.*

6. To anticipate; esp., to anticipate with anxiety, dread, or fear; to fear.

O, let my lady *apprehend* no fear. *Shak.*

Syn. — Perceive, conceive, understand, grasp, imagine. — APPREHEND, COMPREHEND. To APPREHEND is to lay hold of or catch the meaning of something; as, "*apprehension* is simply an intelligent acceptance of the idea, or of the fact which a proposition enunciates" (*J. H. Newman*). To COMPREHEND is to embrace or understand a thing in all its compass and extent; as, "God hath not made a creature that can *comprehend* him" (*Sir T. Browne*). One *apprehends* much that one does not *comprehend;* as, one may *apprehend* without *comprehending* the idea of infinity. See PERCEIVE, CONCEIVE.

Able to compass and *comprehend* the greatest matters, and nevertheless to touch and *apprehend* the least. *Bacon.*

ap'pre-hend', *v. i.* **1.** To think, believe, or be of opinion; to understand; suppose.

2. To be apprehensive; to fear.

It is worse to *apprehend* than to suffer. *Rowe*

ap'pre-hen'si-ble (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *apprehensibilis.* See APPREHEND.] Capable of being apprehended or conceived. "*Apprehensible* by faith." *Bp. Hall.* — **ap'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ap'pre-hen'si-bly,** *adv.*

ap'pre-hen'sion (ăp'rē-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *apprehensio:* cf. F. *appréhension.* See APPREHEND.] **1.** Act of apprehending: **a** Seizure; as, the hand is an organ of *apprehension. Sir T. Browne.* **b** Seizing or taking by legal, esp. criminal, process; arrest; as, the felon, after his *apprehension,* escaped. Cf. ARREST. **c** Grasping with the intellect; the contemplation of things, without affirming, denying, or passing any judgment; intellection; perception.

Simple *apprehension* denotes no more than the soul's naked intellection of an object *Glanvill.*

d Anticipation, mostly of things unfavorable; distrust or fear at the prospect of future evil.

Claudius was in no small *apprehension* for his own life *Addison.*

2. *Metaph.* Act of mentally grasping, or bringing some object before the mind; the simplest form of understanding; — opposed to *comprehension,* which is a complex mental act. *Apprehension* has also been used for knowledge necessarily true; hence, by Scholastics, for cognition of the idea of the essence of a thing. Kant used it for the mental act which gives perceptions temporal and spatial form.

3. Opinion; conception; sentiment; idea; as, in our *apprehension,* the facts prove the issue.

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men, who act not according to truth, but *apprehension. South.*

4. The faculty by which ideas are conceived; understanding; as, a man of dull *apprehension.*

Syn. — Dread, distrust, suspicion; uneasiness, anxiety, concern, solicitude; presage, premonition. — APPREHENSION, MISGIVING, FOREBODING, PRESENTIMENT. APPREHENSION denotes disquieting anticipation of future evil, usually accompanied by dread; as, "I live in a state of nervous *apprehension,* like timid folk when burglars are about" (*Lowell*). MISGIVING (see QUALM) implies such a premonition of evil as saps resolution and confidence; as, "She read on with a pulse which, as each leaf was turned, quickened with *misgiving*" (*T. Hardy*). FOREBODING (see FORETELL) implies deeper and more ominous conviction; as, "There was a sadness and constraint about all persons that day, which filled Mr. Esmond with gloomy *forebodings,* and sad indefinite *apprehensions*" (*Thackeray*). PRESENTIMENT suggests an antecedent impression, usually vague, of impending misfortune; as, "The delicious repose of the soul . . . had been shaken into uneasy effort and alarmed with dim *presentiment*" (*G. Eliot*). See CARE, FEAR.

ap'pre-hen'sive (ăp'rē-hen'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *appréhensif.* See APPREHEND.] **1.** Capable of apprehending, or quick to do so; apt; discerning.

It may be pardonable to imagine that a friend, a kind and *apprehensive* . . friend, is listening to our talk. *Hawthorne.*

2. Knowing; conscious; cognizant. *Rare.*

A man that has spent his younger years in vanity and folly, and is, by the grace of God, *apprehensive* of it. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Relating to apprehension. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. Anticipative of something unfavorable, fearful of what may be coming; in dread of possible harm or evil.

Not at all *apprehensive* of evils at a distance. *Tillotson.*

Reformers . . . *apprehensive* for their lives. *Gladstone.*

5. Sensible, feeling; perceptive. *Rare.*

Thoughts, my tormentors, armed with deadly stings,
Mangle my *apprehensive,* tenderest parts. *Milton.*

— **ap'pre-hen'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **ap'pre-hen'sive-ness,** *n.*

ap-pren'tice (ă-prĕn'tĭs), *n.* [ME. *aprentis, apprentice, prentice,* OF. *aprentis,* nom. of *aprentif,* F. *apprenti,* fr. *apprendre* to learn, L. *apprendere, apprehendere,* to take hold of (by the mind), to comprehend. See APPREHEND, PRENTICE.] **1.** One who is bound by indentures or by legal agreement to serve another person for a certain time, with a view to learn an art or trade, in consideration of instruction therein, and formerly usually of maintenance by the master. The contract between apprentice and master is not assignable at common law. A minor could bind himself as an apprentice at common law, but now by statute he can be bound only by, or with the consent of, the parent or guardian.

2. One not well versed in a subject; tyro; novice.

3. *Eng. Law.* A barrister at law of less than sixteen years' standing, ranking below a serjeant. *Obs. or Hist.*

4. *Nav.* In the United States navy, a boy enlisted for instruction in seamanship and gunnery and the rudiments of a general education, the instruction being given on training ships or at training stations, — now called *apprentice seaman.*

ap-pren'tice, *v. t.;* AP-PREN'TICED (-tĭst), AP-PREN'TIC-ING (-tĭs-ĭng). To bind or indenture as an apprentice.

ap-pren'tice-ship, *n.* **1** Service or state of an apprentice. **2.** The time an apprentice is serving (sometimes seven years); hence, by extension, seven years.

ap-pressed' (ă-prĕst'), *a.* [p. p. of *appress,* which is not in use. See ADDRESS.] *Bot. & Zool.* Pressed close to, or lying against, something for its whole length.

ap-pres'sor (ă-prĕs'ẽr) } *n.* [NL. Cf. APPRESSED.]
ap'pres-so'ri-um (ăp'rĕ-sō'rĭ-ŭm) } *Bot.* In certain parasitic fungi, the tuftlike tip of a hyphal branch, serving as an organ of attachment to the host.

ap-prise' (ă-prīz'), *v. t.;* AP-PRISED' (-prīzd'); AP-PRIS'ING (-prīz'ĭng). Also **ap-prize'.** [F. *appris,* fem. *apprise,* p. p. of *apprendre* to learn, to teach, to inform. Cf. APPREHEND, APPRENTICE.] To give notice, verbal or written; to inform; — often followed by *of.*

Knock, and *apprise* the Count of my approach. *Byron.*

Syn. — Acquaint, advertise, advise, inform. See INFORM.

ap-prize' (ă-prīz'), *v. t.;* AP-PRIZED' (-prīzd'); AP-PRIZ'ING (-prīz'ĭng). [OF. *aprisier,* fr. the same ultimate source as E. *appraise.*] **1.** To put a value upon; to appraise. Hence, *Scots Law,* formerly, to make a judicial sale of (a heritable estate) for the benefit of a creditor. Apprizing was replaced by adjudication in 1672.

2. To value or appreciate; to appraise

ap-prize'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Appraisement.

ap-priz'er (ă-prīz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** An appraiser.

2. *Scots Law.* A creditor who had an apprizing made.

ap-proach' (ă-prōch'), *v. i.;* AP-PROACHED' (-prōcht'); AP-PROACH'ING. [ME. *approchen, aprochen,* OF. *aprochier,* F. *approcher,* LL. *appropiare,* fr. L. *ad* + *propiare* to draw near, *prope* near.] **1.** To come or go near, in place or time; to draw nigh; to advance nearer.

Wherefore *approached* ye so nigh unto the city? 2 *Sam.* xi. 20.

But exhorting one another: and so much the more, as ye see the day *approaching* *Heb.* x. 25

2. To draw near, in a figurative sense; to approximate; as, he *approaches* to the character of an able statesman.

ap-proach', *v. t.* **1.** To bring near; to move nearer. *Archaic.*

Even as a resolved general *approaches* his camp. *Scott*

2. To come near to in place, time, character, or quality; to draw nearer to; as, to *approach* the city; to *approach* my cabin; he *approached* the age of manhood.

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* Homer. *Temple.*

3. *Mil.* To run approaches to.

ap-proach', *n.* [Cf. F. *approche.* See APPROACH, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of approaching. "*Approach* of summer." *Horsley.*

A nearer *approach* to the human type. *Owen.*

2. Access, or opportunity of drawing near. *Archaic.*

The *approach* to kings and principal persons. *Bacon*

3. *pl.* Maneuvers towards securing an audience or personal relations; advances; as, sycophant *approaches.*

4. A way, passage, or avenue by which a place or buildings can be approached; an access. *Macaulay.*

5. *pl. Fort.* The works, trenches, or covered roads made or run by besiegers in advancing towards the point of attack.

6. *Hort.* = INARCHING.

7. *Golf.* A stroke to land the ball on the putting green.

ap'pro-bate (ăp'rō-bāt), *a.* [L. *approbatus,* p. p.] Approved; accepted. *Obs. or Scots Law.* *Elyot.*

ap'pro-bate, *v. t.* [L. *approbatus,* p. p. of *approbare.*] To express approbation of; to approve; to sanction officially.

I *approbate* the one, I reprobate the other *Sir W. Hamilton.*

☞ Obsolete in England, except in legal writings, but occasionally heard in the United States, chiefly in a technical sense for *license;* as, a person is *approbated* to preach; *approbated* to keep a public house. *Pickering* (1816).

to approbate and reprobate, *Scots Law,* to approve and reject; thus, one cannot *approbate and reprobate* a deed, as by taking advantage of one part, and rejecting the rest.

ap'pro-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *approbatio* · cf. F. *approbation.* See APPROVE to prove.] **1.** Proof; attestation; confirmation. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. Act of approving; an assenting to the propriety of a thing with some degree of pleasure or satisfaction; approval; sanction; commendation.

Many . . . joined in a loud hum of *approbation. Macaulay.*

The silent *approbation* of one's own breast. *Melmoth.*

Animals . . . love *approbation* or praise. *Darwin.*

3. Probation or novitiate. *Obs.* *Shak.*

4. *Ethics.* Recognition of moral goodness in conduct.

Syn. — Commendation, sanction. See ADMIRATION.

ap'pro-ba-tive (ăp'rō-bā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *approbatif.*] Approving, or implying approbation. *Milner.*

ap'pro-ba-tive-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality of being approbative.

2. Love of approbation.

The *approbativeness* characteristic of extreme social development. *W. C. Brownell.*

ap'pro-ba'tor (-bā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who approves. *Rare.*

ap'pro-ba'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing or expressing approbation; commendatory. *Sheldon.*

ap-proof' (ă-prōōf'), *n.* [See APPROVE, PROOF.] **1.** Trial; proof; test. *Archaic.* *Shak.*

2. Approval; commendation. *Shak.*

ap'pro-pin'quate (ăp'rō-pĭn'kwāt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *appropinquatus,* p. p. of *appropinquare; ad* + *propinquus* near.] To approach. *Archaic. Ld. Lytton.* — **ap'pro-pin-qua'tion** (-pĭn-kwā'shŭn), *n.*

ap'pro-pin'qui-ty (-pĭn'kwĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*ad-* + *propinquity.*] Nearness; propinquity. *Rare.* *J. Gregory.*

ap-pro'pre (ă-prō'pẽr), *v. t.* [OF. *aproprier,* F. *approprier,* fr. L. *appropriare.* See APPROPRIATE.] To set apart; also, to make one's own; to appropriate. *Obs.* *Fuller.*

ap-pro'pri-a-ble (-prĭ-ă-b'l), *a* Capable of being appropriated or of appropriation.

ap-pro'pri-ate (-prĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *appropriatus,* p. p. of *appropriare; ad* + *propriare* to appropriate, fr. *proprius* one's own, proper. See PROPER.] Set apart for a particular use or person. Hence: Belonging peculiarly; suitable; fit; proper.

In its strict and *appropriate* meaning. *Porteus.*

Appropriate acts of divine worship. *Stillingfleet.*

Words *appropriate* to express our ideas. *Locke.*

Syn. — See FIT.

ap-pro'pri-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* AP-PRO'PRI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); AP-PRO'PRI-AT'ING (-ĭng). **1.** To take to one's self in exclusion of others; to claim or use as by an exclusive or preëminent right; as, let no man *appropriate* a common benefit.

2. To set apart for, or assign to, a particular person or use, in exclusion of all others; — with *to* or *for;* as, a spot of ground is *appropriated* for a garden; to *appropriate* money for the increase of the navy; to *appropriate* a payment on account to a particular one of several debts.

3. To make suitable; to suit. *Archaic.* *Paley.*

4. *Eccl. Law.* To annex (a benefice) to a spiritual corporation to its perpetual use; — distinguished from *impropriate.* See APPROPRIATION.

ap-pro'pri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *appropriatio:* cf. F. *appropriation.*] **1.** Act of appropriating something; a setting apart for a particular use; as: **a** To one's self. **b** To a particular person or use. **c** (Of a benefice) to a spiritual corporation to its perpetual use. **d** (Of money or payments) to the satisfaction of one or more specific debts out of a larger number.

2. That which is appropriated; esp.: **a** Money set apart by formal action to a specific use.

The Commons watched carefully over the *appropriation.* *Macaulay.*

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of *appropriations* made by law *U. S. Const.,* Art. I sec. 9.

b *Eccl. Law.* A benefice appropriated to a spiritual corporation.

An impropriation . . is properly so called when it is in the hands of a layman; and an *appropriation* is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, religious, or the like; though sometimes these terms are confounded and used promiscuously. *Philtimore.*

3. Act or process of making one's own through understanding or faith; as, *appropriation* of an idea; *appropriation* of divine grace.

ap-pro'pri-a-tive (ă-prō'prĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Appropriating; making, or tending to, appropriation; as, an *appropriative* act. — **ap-pro'pri-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

ap-pro'pri-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who appropriates.

2. *Eccl. Law.* A spiritual corporation possessed of an appropriated benefice; also, an impropriator.

ap-prov'al (ă-prōōv'ăl), *n.* Approbation; sanction.

A censor . . . without whose *approval* no capital sentences are to be executed. *Temple.*

Syn. — Approbation, sanction. See ADMIRATION.

on approval, *Com.,* subject to approval; — said of the delivery of goods for sale to the proposed vendee upon the terms that he may accept them and thus conclude the sale, or may refuse and return them.

ap-prove' (ă-prōōv'), *v. t.;* AP-PROVED' (-prōōvd'); AP-PROV'ING (-prōōv'ĭng). [OF. *aprouer* to cause to profit; *a* (L. *ad*) + a form apparently derived fr. the *pro, prod,* in L. *prodest* it is useful or profitable, properly the preposition *pro* for. Cf. IMPROVE.] *Eng. Law.* To make profit or use of; — said esp. of the lord of a manor or owner of waste inclosing or appropriating waste or common land, as was permitted by the Statute of Merton (20 Hen. III. c. 4) and the Statute of Westminster the Second. The *approving* of lands was superseded by the wholesale inclosure of lands under the Inclosure Acts.

ap-prove', *v. t.* [ME. *aproven, appreven,* to prove, OF. *aprover,* F. *approuver,* to approve, fr. L. *approbare; ad* + *probare* to esteem as good, approve, prove. See PROVE; cf. APPROBATE.] **1.** To show to be real or true; to prove; confirm; corroborate. *Obs.*

Wouldst thou *approve* thy constancy? *Approve*
First thy obedience. *Milton.*

2. To make proof of; to demonstrate; to prove, exhibit, or show practically.

Opportunities to *approve* his . . . worth. *Emerson.*

He had *approved* himself a great warrior. *Macaulay.*

'T is an old lesson; Time *approves* it true. *Byron.*

His account . . . *approves* him a man of thought. *Parkman.*

3. To sanction officially; to ratify; confirm; as, to *approve* the decision of a court-martial.

4. To regard as good; to commend; to think well of; as, we *approve* the measures of the administration.

5. To make or show to be worthy of approbation or acceptance; — reflexively with *to.* "The first care and concern must be to *approve* himself to God." *Rogers.*

ap-prove', *v. i.* **1.** To prove to be. *Obs. & R.*

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ap-pre'ci-a-tiv. Appreciative. *Ref. Sp.*

ap-pred'i-cate, *n* [*ad-* + *predicate.*] *Logic.* A copula. *Rare.*

appreffe. † APPROOF.

ap pre-hend'er, *n.* One who apprehends

ap pre-hend'ing-ly, *adv.* of *apprehending,* p. pr. See -LY.

ap pre-hen'si-bl Apprehensible. *Ref. Sp.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

ap pre-hen'siv. Apprehensive.

ap-prend', *v. t.* [L. *apprendere,* for *apprehendere;* or F. *apprendre.*] To apprehend. *Obs.*

ap-pren'tice-age, *n.* [F. *apprentissage.*] Apprenticeship. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

ap-pren'tice-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

ap-pren'tice-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

ap'pren-ti'ci-a'dle'gem (ăp'rĕn-tĭsh'ĭ-ă'dlē'jĕm). [LL.] Apprentices at law. See APPRENTICE, *n.*, 3.

ap-press'. † OPPRESS.

ap-prest', *n.* [OF. *apprest.*] Provision; preparation. *Obs.*

ap-prest'. Var. of APPRESSED

ap'pre'teur' (ap'rē'tûr'), *n.* [F.] A dresser; specif., an implement for burnishing skins. [CIATE.

ap-pre'ti-ate. Var. of APPRE-

ap-preve', *v. t.* [OF. *aprover,* in pres. *il aprueve.* See APPROVE.] To approve. *Obs.*

ap-prise', *n.* [OF. *aprise* learning.] Notice; learning. *Obs.*

ap-priz'al (*a*-prīz'ăl), *n.* = APPRAISAL.

ap-proach'a-bl Approachable. *Ref. Sp.*

ap-proach'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **ap-proach'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **ap-proach'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

ap-proach'er, *n.* One who approaches. [arching.

ap-proach'ing, *n. Hort* In-

ap-proach'less, *a.* See -LESS.

ap-proach'ment, *n.* See -MENT. *Archaic.* [*Sp.*]

ap-proacht'. Approached. *Ref. Sp.*

ap-pro'bri-ous. † OPPROBRIOUS.

ap'pro-ceed', *v. i* [*ap-* (= *ad-*) + *proceed.*] To proceed. *Obs.*

ap-prompt', *v. t.* [*ap-* (= *ad-*) + *prompt.*] To quicken; to prompt. *Obs.*

ap-prompt', *v. t.* [AF. *apromptter, apromter.*] To borrow. *Rare.*

ap'pro-pinque (ăp'rō-pĭŋk'), *v. t.* [See APPROPINQUATE.] To approach. *Obs. & R. Butler.*

ap-pro'pri-a-ment, *n.* What is peculiarly one's own; peculiarity. *Obs*

ap-pro'pri-ate, *n.* A property; attribute. *Obs.*

ap-pro'pri-ate-ly, *adv.* of APPROPRIATE. [-NESS.

ap-pro'pri-ate-ness, *n.* See

ap-pro'prie. † APPROPRE.

ap'pro-pri'e-ta-ry, *n.* An appropriator (in sense 2). *Obs.*

ap-prov'a-bl (ă-prōōv'*a*-b'l). Approvable. *Ref. Sp.*

ap-prov'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **ap-prov'a-ble-ness,** *n.* [*chaic.*

ap-prov'ance, *n.* Approval. *Ar-*

2. To pass or have a favorable opinion (of); to judge favorably; — often with *of*.

They had not *approved of* the deposition of James. *Macaulay.*

They *approved of* the political institutions. *W. Black.*

Distinctively as men, we have an irresistible tendency to *approve* and disapprove, to pass judgments of right and wrong. *J Martineau.*

ap-proved' (ă-prōōvd'), *p. p. & p. a.* of APPROVE. — **ap-prov'ed-ly** (-prōōv'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **ap-prov'ed-ness**, *n.*

ap-prove'ment (ă-prōōv'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *aprouement.*] *Eng. Law.* The act of approving lands. See 1st APPROVE, *v. t.*

ap-prove'ment, *n.* [OF. *aprovement.*] *Obs.* 1. Approbation. "I did nothing without your *approvement*." *Hayward.*

2. *O. Eng. Law.* Act of one (called an *approver*) who, when appealed of a felony, confessed his guilt and appealed another as an accomplice of the same crime, to obtain his own pardon. The practice is obsolete; it corresponded to *turning king's*, or *state's*, *evidence*. See APPEAL.

ap-prov'er (ă-prōōv'ẽr), *n.* [See 1st APPROVE, *v. t.*] *Eng. Law.* A bailiff or steward; an agent, as a land agent. *Obs.*

ap-prov'er, *n.* 1. One who approves. Formerly, one who made proof or trial.

2. An informer; an accuser. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

3. *Old Eng. Law.* See 2d APPROVEMENT, 2.

ap-prox'i-mate (ă-prŏk'sĭ-māt), *a.* [L. *approximatus*, p. p. of *approximare* to approach; *ad* + *proximare* to come near. See PROXIMATE.] 1. Approaching; proximate; situated very near or close together; nearly resembling.

2. Near to correctness; nearly exact; not perfectly accurate; as, *approximate* results or values.

ap-prox'i-mate, *n.* An approximate thing; approximation.

ap-prox'i-mate (-māt), *v. i.*; AP-PROX'I-MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); AP-PROX'I-MAT'ING (-ĭng). 1. To carry or advance near, to cause to approach; to make approximate.

To *approximate* the inequality of riches to the level of nature. *Burke.*

2. To come near to; to approach.

The telescope *approximates* perfection. *J. Morse.*

ap-prox'i-mate, *v. t.* To draw near; to approach.

ap-prox'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *approximation*, LL. *approximatio.*] 1. Act of approximating; a drawing, or being, near; also, the result of approximating.

The largest capacity and the most noble dispositions are but an *approximation* to the proper standard and true symmetry of human nature. *I. Taylor.*

2. An approach to a correct estimate, calculation, or conception, or to a given quantity, quality, etc.

3. *Math.* **a** A continual approach or coming nearer to a correct result; as, to solve an equation by *approximation*. **b** A value that is nearly but not exactly correct.

ap-prox'i-ma-tive (-mă-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *approximatif.*] Approaching; approximate. — **ap-prox'i-ma-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-prox'i-ma-tive-ness**, *n.*

Apps break (ăps). [After the inventor.] *Elec.* A hammer break or interrupter having an arrangement for pressing the spring against the back contact. It is the usual kind for induction coils

‖ **ap'pui'** (ă'pwē'), *n.* [F.] 1. A support or supporter; stay; prop. *Obs. or French.*

If a vine be to climb trees that are of any great height, there would be stays and *appuies* set to it *Holland.*

2. *Manège.* The mutual bearing or support of the rider's hand and the horse's mouth through the bit and bridle.

ap-pulse' (ă-pŭls'; ăp'ŭls; 277), *n.* [L. *appulsus*, fr. *appellere*, *appulsum*, to drive to; *ad* + *pellere* to drive.] 1. A driving or running towards; approach; impulse; also, act of striking against. *Emerson.*

In all consonants there is an *appulse* of the organs. *Holder.*

2. *Astron.* The near approach of one heavenly body to another; its culmination or crossing the meridian; a coming into conjunction; as, the *appulse* of a star to the moon or to the meridian, or of the moon to the earth's shadow.

ap-pul'sion (ă-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* 1. A driving or striking against; an appulse.

2. Specif.: *Civil Law.* The process by which land is visibly torn away from one part of the banks of a stream and added to another part; — distinguished from *alluvion.*

Ap'punn's reed *or* **lamella** (ăp'ŏnz). [After G. A. I. *Appunn*, German musician.] An acoustic instrument for determining pitch differences. It is a blade surmounted by a bulb and held by an adjustable clamp regulating its length.

ap-pur'te-nance (ă-pûr'tĕ-năns), *n.* [AF. *apurtenance*, OF. *apartenance*, F. *appartenance*. See APPERTAIN.] That which belongs to something else; adjunct; appendage; an accessory; something annexed to another thing more worthy; in common parlance and legal acceptation, something belonging to another thing as principal and passing as incident to it, as a right of way or other easement to land, a right of common to pasture, an outhouse, barn, garden, or orchard, to a house or messuage. In a strict legal sense, land cannot pass as an appurtenance to land.

Globes . . . provided as *appurtenances* to astronomy. *Bacon.*

The structure of the eye, and of its *appurtenances*. *Reid.*

Syn. — See APPENDAGE.

ap-pur'te-nant (-nănt), *a.* [OF. *apartenant*, F. *appartenant*, p. pr. See APPERTAIN.] Annexed or pertaining to some more important thing; accessory; incident; as, a right of way *appurtenant* to land or buildings; — in law specif. applied to certain profits or easements incident to, and passing with, real estate, and which may be created by prescription or grant. (Cf. APPENDANT.)

ap-pur'te-nant, *n.* An appurtenance.

Mysterious *appurtenants* and symbols of redemption. *Coleridge.*

a-prax'i-a (*à*-prăk'sĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀπραξία* inaction.] *Med.* Loss of power to recognize an object or its uses.

ap'ri-cate (ăp'rĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *apricatus*, p. p. of *apricare*, fr. *apricus* exposed to the sun.] To bask in the sun. *Rare. Boyle.* — **ap'ri-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

a'pri-cot (ā'prĭ-kŏt; ăp'rĭ-; 277), *n.* [ME. *apricock, abricot*, F. *abricot*, fr. Sp. *albaricoque* or Pg. *albricoque*, fr. Ar. *al-birqūq, alburqūq.* The Arabic word was fr. Gr. *πραικόκια*, pl. (Diosc. c. 100) fr. L. *praecoquus, praecox*, early ripe. The older E. *apricock* is prob. direct from Pg. See PRECOCIOUS, COOK.] **a** The oval, orange-colored fruit of an amygdalaceous tree (*Prunus armeniaca*), somewhat intermediate in flavor between a peach and a plum. **b** The tree itself, which is cultivated throughout the temperate zone.

apricot plum. **a** An Asiatic tree (*Amygdalus simonii*), more nearly related to the almond than to the apricot, cultivated to some extent in the western United States. **b** The slightly astringent fruit of this tree.

A'pril (ā'prĭl; *formerly, and still often in dial., accented* a-prīl'), *n.* [L. *Aprilis*. ME. also *Averil*, F. *avril*, fr. L. *Aprilis.*] 1. The fourth month of the year, having 30 days.

When that *Aprille* with his shoures sote [sweet]

The droghte of March hath perced to the rote [root]. *Chaucer.*

2. Fig.: With reference to April as the month in which vegetation begins to put forth, its variable weather, etc.

The *April*'s in her eyes; it is love's spring *Shak.*

April fool. 1. One who is sportively imposed upon on the first day of April, "All Fools'" day.

2. The pasque flower. *Local, U. S.*

‖ **a' pri-o'ri** (ā' prĭ-ō'rĭ; ä' prĭ-ō'rē). [L.; *a* (*ab*) + *prior* former.] Opposed to *a posteriori*. 1. *Logic.* Characterizing that kind of reasoning which deduces consequences from definitions formed, or principles assumed, or which infers effects from known causes; deductive or deductively.

2. Presumptive, presumptively; without examination.

3. *Philos.* Designating, or pertaining to, knowledge and conceptions assumed, or presupposed, as prior to experience, or as the ground or abstract form of experience, in order to make experience rational or possible; also, designating, or pertaining to, reasoning from mere examination of ideas, apart from any appeal to experience, to show what is inherently implied in the ideas.

A priori, that is, from these necessities of the mind or forms of thinking, which, though first revealed to us by experience, must yet have preëxisted . . . to make experience possible. *Coleridge.*

a'pri-o'rism (ā'prĭ-ō'rĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *aprioriste.*] 1. An a priori principle; an assumption.

2 A priori reasoning; also, belief in a priori principles or methods.

a'pri-o'rist (-rĭst), *n.* One believing that there are a priori or transcendental principles involved in experience.

a'pri-o-ris'tic (ā'prĭ-ō-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* Like or pertaining to apriorism or apriorists.

a'pri-or'i-ty (-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality of being innate in the mind, or prior to experience; also, a priori reasoning.

a'pron (ā'prŭn; ā'pŭrn; *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *napron*, OF. *naperon*, F. *napperon*, dim. of OF. *nape*, F. *nappe*, cloth, tablecloth, LL. *napa*, fr. L. *mappa*, napkin, table napkin. The initial *n* was confused with the *n* of the indefinite article. See MAP; cf. NAPERY.] 1. An article of dress, of cloth, leather, or other stuff, worn on the fore part of the body, to keep the clothes from dirt or injury, or as a covering. It is commonly tied at the waist by strings. An apron forms part of certain official costumes, as those of bishops, Freemasons, etc.

2. Something which by its shape or use suggests an apron; as: **a** A piece of waterproof cloth or other material to be spread out as a protection from rain, etc., as before the seat of a vehicle. **b** A shield of planking, brushwood, or other material, below a dam, along a sea wall, etc. **c** *Building.* A strip, usually of lead, attached to a wall to overlap the flashing and protect the joint, to lead water into a gutter, etc. **d** *Carp.* A flat projecting piece forming part of a window sill. **e** *Shipbuilding.* A curved timber just behind the stem, and strengthening it. **f** *Gun.* A leaden plate for covering the vent of an old-time muzzle-loading cannon. **g** A covering or casing of sheet metal or other material for protecting parts of machinery. **h** The vertical front plate of a lathe carriage, bearing the mechanism by which the carriage is moved. **i** The piece to which is clamped the cutting tool of a planer;—called also *tool apron.* **j** A receptacle for conveying rock, etc., by means of a cableway and trolley. **k** A broad shallow vat used for evaporating. **l** A piece of leather or board for conducting loose material, as grain, past an opening, as in a separator. **m** An endless belt for conveying material of any kind; — called also *traveling apron.* **n** The diaphragm or midriff of an animal; also, the fat skin covering the belly of a goose or duck. *Dial.* **o** A thick transverse fold of skin on the fore part of the breast or lower part of the neck of a ram. **p** The infolded abdomen of a crab. **q** *Fort.* A covering of metal, concrete, or the like, for the superior slope to protect it from effects of the blast. **r** *Logging.* A platform of timbers either at the foot of a slide or extending down stream from the sluiceway of a dam, and serving to guide the logs.

☞ The second pron. above has until recently been preferred. The change in pron. is analogous to that in *citron, saffron*, etc., formerly pronod. sĭt'ŭrn, săf'ŭrn, etc. *Iron* still retains the pron. ī'ŭrn.

a'pron, *v. t.*; A'PRONED (ā'prŭnd); ā'pŭrnd); A'PRON-ING. To put an apron on; to provide with or as if with an apron.

A cobbler *aproned*, and a parson gowned. *Pope.*

apron lining. *Carp.* The casing of the apron piece, forming part of the finish of a staircase.

apron piece. *Carp.* A beam supporting a landing or a series of winders in a staircase.

apron roll. One of the rolls that carry a traveling apron.

apron string. The string of an apron; as, apron-string tenure, the tenure or interest a man has in his wife's property.

ap'ro-pos' (ăp'rō-pō'), *adv. & a.* [F. *à propos*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *propos* purpose. See PURPOSE.] 1. Opportunely or opportune; seasonably or seasonable.

A tale extremely *apropos*. *Pope*

2. With respect (to), by the way; to the purpose; suitably to the place or subject. — introducing an incidental observation suited to the occasion, though not strictly belonging to the narration. *Apropos* may be followed by *of* or *to*.

ap'ro-sex'i-a (ăp'rō-sĕk'sĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀπροσεξία* want of attention.] *Med.* Inability to concentrate the mind or fix the attention.

Ap'sa-ras (ăp'sa-rȧs), *n.*; *pl.* E. APSARASES (-rȧs'ĕz), Skr. APSARASAS (-rȧs'ȧs). [Skr., sing. *Apsaras.*] *Hindu Myth.* One of the nymphs of Indra's heaven, who are mated with the Gandharvas and are also the rewards of heroes who fall in battle Their origin is attributed to the churning of the ocean by the gods, and they have been compared with Aphrodite They are known as "wives of the gods," "daughters of pleasure," etc., and to them are ascribed many earthly amours.

apse (ăps), *n.*; *pl.* APSES (ăp'sĕz; -sĭz). [See APSIS.] 1. *Arch.* A projecting part of a building, esp. of a church, usually semicircular in plan. In early churches there are often three apses at the east end. In some German churches there is an apse at the west end and also one at the east end. The apse at the eastern end of the choir was originally the place for the bishop's throne. (See BASILICA, *Illust.*) Hence, the bishop's seat or throne, in ancient churches.

2. A reliquary, or case for the relics of saints.

3 a *Astron.* = APSIS, 2. **b** *Math.* = APSIS, 3.

ap'si-dal (ăp'sĭ-dăl), *a* 1. *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the apsides of an orbit. See APSIS.

2. *Arch.* Of or pertaining to the apse of a church; as, the *apsidal* termination of the chancel.

ap-sid'i-ole (ăp-sĭd'ĭ-ōl), *n.* [F, generally written *absidiole*. See APSE.] *Arch.* A small or secondary apse; specif., in a church having several apses, one of the smaller or secondary apses as distinguished from the central one.

ap'sis (ăp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* APSIDES (-sĭ-dēz). [L. *apsis, absis*, Gr. *ἁψίς* (also *ἀψίς*), *ἁψῖδος*, a fastening, hoop of a wheel, a wheel, bow, arch, vault, fr. *ἅπτειν* to fasten.] 1. Circumference, orbit. *Obs.*

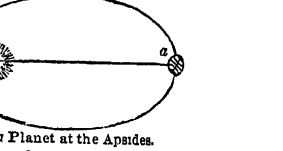

a a Planet at the Apsides.

2. *Astron.* In an orbit, the point at which the distance of the body from the center of attraction is either greatest (*higher apsis*) or least (*lower apsis*), as the apogee or perigee of the moon, or the aphelion or perihelion of a planet. The line joining the two apsides is called the *line of apsides*, and either segment of it, from the center to an apsis, is called an *apsidal distance.*

3. *Math.* Primarily, in a central orbit, and hence, also, in a curve referred to polar coördinates, any point at which the radius vector is a maximum or a minimum.

4. *Arch.* An apse.

Ap'su (ap'sōō), *n. Babylon. Myth.* The deep; primeval chaos, conceived as universal flood filled with huge and lawless monsters. Apsu was viewed as the begetter of the gods; later he was destroyed by Ea. See CREATION EPIC.

apt (ăpt), *a.* [L. *aptus*, fr. obsolete *apere* to fasten, to join, to fit, akin to *apiscī* to reach, attain, Gr. *ἅπτειν* to fasten, Skr. *āpta* fit, fr. *āp* to reach, attain. cf. F. *apte.*] 1. Fit or fitted; suited; suitable; appropriate.

They have not always *apt* instruments. *Burke.*

2. Having a habitual tendency; habitually liable or likely; — used of things.

My vines and peaches . . . were *apt* to have a soot or smuttiness upon their leaves and fruit. *Temple.*

This tree, if unprotected, is *apt* to be stripped of the leaves by a leaf-cutting ant. *Lubbock.*

3. Inclined; disposed customarily; given; ready; — used of persons.

Apter to give than thou wilt be to ask. *Beau. & Fl*

That lofty pity with which prosperous folk are *apt* to remember their grandfathers. *F. Harrison.*

4. Ready; especially fitted or qualified (to do something); quick to learn; prompt; expert; as, a pupil *apt* to learn; an *apt* scholar. "An *apt* wit." *Johnson.*

Live a thousand years,
I shall not find myself so *apt* to die. *Shak.*
I find thee *apt* . . . Now, Hamlet, hear. *Shak.*

Syn. — Fit, suitable, qualified; disposed, inclined, prone; exposed, obnoxious. — APT, LIKELY, LIABLE, SUBJECT come into comparison as expressing tendency in a given direction. APT suggests habitual, sometimes inherent, predisposition; LIKELY stresses the idea of probability, which may either arise from the nature of things, or depend upon a given contingency; as, tow is *apt* to burn, an impulsive person *apt* to blunder; it is *likely* to rain in April, a dog is *likely*, if annoyed, to bite. But *apt* and *likely* are often interchanged. LIABLE (see RESPONSIBLE), as properly used, implies openness or exposure to something burdensome or disadvantageous; as, "*liable* . . . to a thousand impositions" (*Cowper*), "*liable* . . . to passion and to error" (*Froude*). SUBJECT (see SUBJECT) denotes constant or rooted liability; as, "*subject* to the same diseases" (*Shak.*); "as *subject* to heat as butter" (*Shak.*). See FIT, PERTINENT.

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ap-prov'ing-ly, *adv.* of *approving*, p. pr. See -LY.

ap-prow', **ap-prow'er**, **ap-prow'our**, **ap-prow'ment**. †AP-PROVE, to make profit of; AP-PROVER, bailiff; APPROVEMENT, improvement.

approx. *Abbr.* Approximate, approximately.

ap-prox'i-mal (ă-prŏk'sĭ-măl), *a.* [See 1st APPROXIMATE.] *Anat.* Contiguous; as, *approximal* surfaces of teeth.

ap-prox'i-mate-ly, *adv.* of APPROXIMATE. See -LY.

ap-prox'i-ma-tive. Approximative. *Ref. Sp*

ap-prox'i-ma'tor, *n.* One that approximates.

appul. †APPLE.

ap-pul'sive (ă-pŭl'sĭv), *a.* Striking against; impinging; as, the *appulsive* influence of the planets. — **ap-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.*

ap-punct'. †APPOINT.

ap-punc'tu-a-ment. †APPOINTMENT.

ap-pur'chase, *v. t.* [*a-* + *purchase.*] To purchase. *Obs. & R.*

ap'purn. †APRON.

appuy. †APPUI.

Apr *Abbr.* April.

ap're-cock †APRICOT.

a'pren-diz' (ā'prĕn-dĭz'; 208), *n* [Sp.] Apprentice.

‖ **a.** *or* **à, prea'dre** (ȧ prȧn'dr'). See PROFIT A PRENDRE.

aprentis. †APPRENTICE.

‖ **a'près'** (ȧ'prĕ'), *adv.* [F.] Lit., after; afterwards; — used specif. in the game of rouge et noir to announce a refait.

‖ **a'près moi' le dé'luge'** (ȧ'prĕ mwa' lē dā'lūzh'). [F.] After me the deluge, — an expression of indifference said to have been made by Louis XV. to Madame de Pompadour in reference to the growing dissatisfaction of the people. Often in the form **après nous** (nōō) **le déluge** (nōō).

a-press'. †EXPRESS.

a-press'ly. †EXPRESSLY.

apreynte, *v.* = IMPRINT.

apricot oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

ap'rike, *a.* [L. *apricus.*] Sunny. *Obs. & R.*

A'pril-esque', *a.* See -ESQUE.

April gentleman. A newly married man. *Obs.*

‖ **a pri'ma vis'ta** (ä prē'mä vēs'tä). [It.] At first sight.

‖ **a pri'mo ad ul'ti-mum.** [L.] From the first to the last; — said of an old form of argument.

ap'rine, *a.* [L. *aprinus.*] Of or pert. to the wild boar. *Obs.*

aprise. † APPRISE

aprochen. † APPROACH.

A-proc'ta (*à*-prŏk'tȧ), *n pl.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *πρωκτός* anus.] *Zool.* The Turbellaria, which have no anus.

a-proc'ti-a (*à*-prŏk'shĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Absence or imperforation of the anus.

a-proc'tous (-tŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Without an anal orifice.

a'pron-eer', *n.* One who wears an apron; a mechanic; a tradesman; — applied in contempt to Parliamentarians in the English Civil Wars. [-FUL.]

a'pron-ful, *n.*; *pl.* -FULS. See **apron man.** A man who wears an apron; a laboring man; a mechanic. *Obs. Shak.*

apron squire. An apple squire. *Obs.*

‖ **à pro'pos' de bottes'** (ȧ prō'-pō' dẽ bŏt'). [F.] Lit., apropos of boots; without any reason or motive.

‖ **à pro'pos' de rien'** (ryăN'). [F.] Apropos of nothing; not to the purpose; irrelevant.

apropre. † APPROPRE.

ap'ro-so'pi-a (ăp'rō-sō'pĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀπρόσωπος* without a face.] *Terat.* Imperfect development or complete absence of the face. — **a-pros'o-pous** (*à*-prŏs'ō-pŭs), *a.*

ap'ro-ter'o-dont (ăp'rō-tĕr'ō-dŏnt), *n.* [*a-* not + Gr. *πρότερος* in front + *-dont.*] *Anat.* Having the intermaxillaries toothless.

Apryelle. † APRIL.

A. F. S. *Abbr.* Aborigines Protection Society; American Peace Society; American Protestant Society; Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society.

apse aisle. An aisle continuing a choir aisle around an apse or chevet. [SYCHIA.]

apse chapel. A chapel opening off from an apse or apse aisle.

ap-sel'a-phe'si-a (ăp-sĕl'*à*-fē'-sĭ-*à*; -zhĭ-*à*), **ap-sel'a-phe'sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *ψηλάφησις* feeling.] *Med.* Impairment of the sense of touch

ap'sid. † APSE.

ap'si-dal-ly, *adv.* of APSIDAL.

ap'si-des (ăp'sĭ-dēz), *n.*, *pl.* of APSIS.

apsie. † A B C.

ap'si-thyr'i-a (ăp'sĭ-thĭr'ĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr *ψίθυρος* whispering.] *Med.* Complete loss of voice, as from hysteria.

ap-sych'i-a (ăp-sĭk'ĭ-*à*; ăp'sĭ-kī'-*à*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *ψυχή* mind.] *Med.* Loss of consciousness

ap-sy'chi-cal (ăp-sĭ'kĭ-kăl), *n.* Not psychical; as: **a** Unspiritual. **b** Not involving consciousness.

ap'sy-chy (ăp'sĭ-kĭ), *n.* = APT, *n. t.* [Cf. L. *aptare.*] To fit; suit; adapt. *Obs.*

apt'a-ble, *a.* [LL. *aptabilis.*] Capable of being adapted *Obs.*

Health, wealth, and beauty . . . are notoriously *liable* to accident. . . . But literary power, once ours, is more *likely* than any other possession to be ours always *G. H. Palmer.*
And when one's curiosity is in excess, when it overbalances the desire of beauty, then one is *liable* to value in works of art what is inartistic in them. *W. Pater.*
All the postures which the body is capable of, . . . all the passions to which the mind is *subject.* *Spectator.*

ap'ter-al (ăp'tĕr-ăl), *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Apterous.
2. *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION **a**.

ap'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄπτερος wingless; ἀ- not + πτερόν wing, πτέσθαι to fly.] **1.** *Zool.* Without wings.
2. *Bot.* Destitute of winglike membranous expansions, as a stem or petiole.

Ap'ter-yx (-ĭks), *n.* [NL; Gr. ἀ- not + πτέρυξ wing. Cf. APTEROUS.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of several species of flightless ratite birds related to the extinct moas; also [*l. c.*], any bird of the genus. They are all confined to New Zealand, and are called also by the native name *kiwi.* They are about the size of a hen and have very rudimentary wings, stout legs, a long straight or slightly curved bill with nostrils near the tip, and hairlike plumage of various shades of gray and brown. They nest in burrows, usually laying one or two very large white eggs. *A. mantelli* of the North Island, *A. australis* of the South Island, and the smaller straight-billed species *A. owenii* of both islands, are the best-known forms. They are all approaching extinction.

Apteryx (*A. mantelli*). (1/2)

Apt'i-an (ăp'tĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Apt*, in France.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the European Lower Cretaceous. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

apt'i-tude (ăp'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *aptitude*, LL. *aptitudo*, fr. L. *aptus.* See APT; cf. ATTITUDE.] **1.** Natural or acquired disposition or capacity for a particular purpose, or tendency to a particular action or effect; as, oil has an *aptitude* to burn.
He seems to have had a peculiar *aptitude* for the management of irregular troops. *Macaulay.*
2. General fitness or suitableness; adaptation.
That sociable and helpful *aptitude* which God implanted between man and woman. *Milton.*
3. Readiness in learning; aptness.
He was a boy of remarkable *aptitude.* *Macaulay*
Syn. — See GIFT.

apt'ly (ăpt'lĭ), *adv.* In an apt manner; suitably; pertinently; readily.

apt'ness, *n.* Quality of being apt. Specif.: **a** Fitness; as, the *aptness* of things to their end.
The *aptness* of his quotations. *J. R. Green.*
b Propensity; as, the *aptness* of men to follow example. **c** Quickness of apprehension; as, *aptness* to learn. **d** Tendency; as, the *aptness* of iron to rust.

ap'tote (ăp'tōt), *n.* [L. *aptotum*, Gr ἄπτωτος indeclinable; ἀ- not + πτωτός fallen, declined.] An indeclinable noun.

ap-tot'ic (ăp-tŏt'ĭk), *a.* Uninflected; as, *aptotic* languages.

ap-ty'a-lism (ăp-tī'ă-lĭz'm), *n.* [ἀ- not + *ptyalism.*] *Med.* Absence of, or deficiency in, the saliva.

A-pu'li-an (ă-pū'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Apulia, in southern Italy, or the Apulians. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Apulia, esp., *pl.*, the ancient tribe (prob. Oscans or Pelasgians) which came under Roman influence B. C. 326.
Apulian pottery, a kind of ancient pottery found in Apulia; esp., a species of vase or stamnos having red designs on a lustrous black surface.

A'pus (ā'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄπους.] See APODE, *n.*
1. *Zoöl.* A genus of freshwater phyllopod crustaceans.
2. *Astron.* A constellation near the southern pole; the Bird of Paradise.

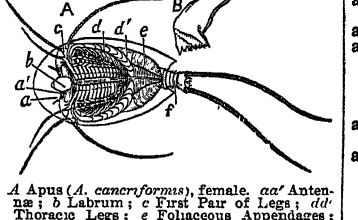

A Apus (*A. cancriformis*), female. *aa'* Antennæ; *b* Labrum; *c* First Pair of Legs; *dd'* Thoracic Legs; *e* Foliaceous Appendages; *f* Abdomen. (½) *B* Mandible, enlarged.

a-py'o-nin (ā-pī'ō-nĭn), *n.* [ἀ- not + Gr. πύον pus.] *Med.* Yellow pyocyanin. See PYOCYANIN.

ap'y-ret'ic (ăp'ĭ-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [ἀ- not + *pyretic.*] *Med.* Without fever; afebrile.

ap'y-rex'i-a (-rĕks'ĭ-ă) } *n.* [NL. *apyrexia*, fr. Gr. ἀπυρεξία;
ap'y-rex'y (ăp'ĭ-rĕks'ĭ) } ἀ- not + πυρέσσειν to be feverish, fr. πῦρ fire.] *Med.* Absence or intermission of fever. — **ap'y-rex'i-al** (ăp'ĭ-rĕks'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

ap'tate, *v. t.* [L. *aptatus*, p. p. of *aptare.* See APT.] To make fit or suited. *Obs.*

‖ **ap'tat se pu'gnæ** (pūg'nē). [L.] He prepares himself for the contest. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, X. 588).

Ap-ten'o-dy'tes (ăp-tĕn'ō-dī'tēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄπτην wingless + δύτης diver.] *Zool.* The genus containing the king penguins.

Ap'ter-a (ăp'tĕr-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See APTEROUS.] *Zool.* In old classifications, an order, to which different limits were assigned, comprising various arthropods without wings, as spiders, centipedes, etc — **ap'ter-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

ap-te'ri-um (ăp-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ă). [NL. See APTEROUS.] *Zool.* One of the bare spaces between the feathered areas of birds. — **a-p-te'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ap'ter-oid, *a.* [Gr. ἄπτερος wingless + -*oid.*] *Zool.* Having rudimentary wings; — said of certain birds, as the apteryx.

ap'ter-yg'i-al (ăp'tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [Gr. ἀπτέρυγος wingless.] *Zool.* Without paired fins or limbs, as the cyclostomes.

Ap'ter-yg'i-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See APTERYX.] *Zool.* A family of ratite birds of which *Apteryx* is the only existing genus. It constitutes a suborder, **Ap-ter'y-ges** (ăp-tĕr'ĭ-jēz).

ap'tes, *n. pl.* Natural tendencies. *Obs & R.*

ap'tha (ăp'thă) Var. of APHTHA. — **ap'thous** (-thŭs), *a.*

apt'i-tu'di-nal, *a.* Pert. to aptitude. — **apt'i-tu'di-nal-ly**, *adv.*

ap'ty-chus (ăp'tĭ-kŭs), *n.* [NL.; ἀ- not + Gr. πτυχή a fold.] *Paleon.* A shelly plate, usually of two pieces, found in ammonites, regarded as an operculum.

Ap'-uat' (ăp'wat'), *n.* [Egypt., prop., opener of ways.] *Egypt. Myth.* A jackal god, one of the chief gods of the dead in the Old Empire.

a'pul-mon'ic (ā'pŭl-mŏn'ĭk), [*a.* Without lungs.]

apunct. † APPOINT.

apx. *Abbr.* Appendix.

a-py'ke, *v. t.* [ἀ- (F. *a-*, L. *ad-*) + ME. *piken* to pick, to adorn.] To adorn; trim. *Obs. & R.*

a-py'ro-type' (ā-pī'rō-tīp'; ă-pĭr'ō-), *n.* [Gr. ἄπυρος without fire (ἀ not + πῦρ, πυρός, fire) + E. *type.*] Printing type cut from cold metal.

a-py'rous (ā-pī'rŭs; ăp'ĭ-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄπυρος without fire; ἀ- not + πῦρ fire.] Incombustible.

aq. *Aq.** *Abbr.* Aqua. As a chemical symbol, with no number prefixed, it signifies one or an indefinite number of molecules of water

‖ **a'qua** (ā'kwă), *n.* [L. See EWER.] Water; — a word much used in pharmacy and the old chemistry, in the sense of *liquid*, or *solution* (esp. in water).
aqua ammoniæ (ă-mō'nĭ-ē) [L.], the aqueous solution of ammonia, — often called *aqua ammonia.* — **a. bulliens** (bŭl'ĭ-ĕnz) [L.], *Med.*, boiling water. Abbr. *Aq. bull.* — **a. cælestis** (sē-lĕs'tĭs) [L.], *Old Pharm.*, lit., celestial water; specif., a cordial; rectified spirits; pure rain water. — **a. compesita** (kŏm-pŏz'ĭ-ta) [L.], *Old Pharm.*, lit., compound water, an old kind of cordial. — **a. destillata** (dĕs'tĭ-lā'tă) [L.], *Pharm.*, distilled water. — **a. fontana** (fŏn-tā'nă) [L.], spring water. — **a. fortis** (fôr'tĭs [L., strong water], nitric acid; — applied esp. to a weaker grade of the commercial acid; — **a. labyrinthi** (lăb'ĭ-rĭn'thī), *Anat*, a thin clear fluid in the membranous labyrinth of the ear. — **a. marine**, *or* **a. marina** (ma-rī'nă). = AQUAMARINE — **a. mirabilis** (mĭ-răb'ĭ-lĭs) [L., wonderful water], *Old Pharm.*, a distilled cordial made of spirits, sage, betony, balm, and other aromatic ingredients. — **a. regia** (rē'jĭ-ă) [L., royal water], *Chem.*, a very corrosive fuming yellow liquid made by mixing nitric and hydrochloric acids. By the action of the chlorine liberated, it dissolves gold or platinum, metals which are insoluble in either acid alone. — **a. tofana** (tō-fa'nă), a fluid (described as colorless and tasteless, probably containing arsenic), used for secret poisoning, made by a Sicilian woman named Tofana, in the middle of the 17th century, who is said to have poisoned more than 600 persons. — **a. vitæ** (vī'tē) [L., water of life: cf. EAU DE VIE, USQUEBAUGH], formerly, alcohol, esp. that obtained by distillation of vinous liquids; hence, brandy or other ardent spirit. *Shak.*

a'qua-ma-na'le (ā'kwē-mă-nā'lē), *n.*; *pl.* -NALIA (-lĭ-ă). [L. *aquamanalis* washbowl; *aqua* water + *manus* hand.] **1.** A water ewer, as one of the kind used in Roman antiquity in washing the hands at mealtime, or one of those, often grotesquely shaped, in domestic use during the Middle Ages.
2. *Eccl.* A basin for washing the hands, formerly used by priests in the celebration of Mass.

a'qua-ma-rine' (ā'kwa-mă-rēn'), *n.* [L. *aqua marina* sea water.] *Min.* A transparent variety of beryl, typically of a blush green color, used as a gem. See BERYL.

a'qua-punc'ture (-pŭnk'tūr), *n.* [*aqua* + *puncture.*] *Med.* Introduction of water subcutaneously for relief of pain.

aq'ua-relle' (ăk'wă-rĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. Ital. *acquerello*, fr. *acqua* water, L. *aqua.*] A drawing in water color. — **aq'ua-rell'ist**, *n*

a-qua'ri-al (*a*-kwā'rĭ-ăl; -kwâr'ĭ-ăl) } *a.* Of or pertaining
a-qua'ri-an (*ă*-kwā'rĭ-ăn, -kwâr'ĭ-) } to an aquarium.

A-qua'ri-an, *n.* [LL. *Aquarius.* See AQUA.] *Eccl Hist.* One of several sects of Christians, as the Encratites, in the primitive church, who used water in the Lord's Supper.

a-qua'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ă). [L., neut. of *aquarius.* See AQUARIUS, EWER.] **1.** An artificial pond, or a globe or tank (usually with glass sides) of water, in which living aquatic animals or plants are kept.
2. A place or establishment for the care and exhibition of such aquatic collections.

A-qua'ri-us (-ŭs), *n.*; *gen.* AQUARII (-ī). [L., adj., relating to water, and n., a water carrier, fr. *aqua.* See AQUA.] *Astron.* **a** A constellation south of Pegasus, sometimes represented by the figure of a man pouring water from a vase. **b** The eleventh sign of the zodiac. See SIGN, *n.*

a-quar'ter (*ă*-kwôr'tĕr), *adv.* *Naut.* On the quarter; in the direction 45° abaft the beam. *Rare.*

a-quat'ic (*ă*-kwăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *aquaticus:* cf. F. *aquatique.* See AQUA.] Of or pertaining to water; growing in water, living in, swimming in, or frequenting the margins of, waters; as, *aquatic* plants and fowls.

a-quat'ic, *n.* **1.** An aquatic animal or plant.
2. *pl.* Sports or exercises practiced in or on the water.

a'qua-tint' (ā'kwă-tĭnt'; ăk'wa-) } *n.* [It. *acqua tinta* dyed
a'qua-tin'ta (ā'kwă-tĭn'tă; ăk'-) } water; *acqua* (L. *aqua*) water + *tinto*, fem. *tinta*, dyed. See TINT.] A process of etching in which spaces are bitten in with aqua fortis so as to produce an effect resembling a drawing in water colors or India ink; also, the engraving so produced.

a'qua-tint, *v. t.* To etch by the process of aquatint. — **a'qua-tint'er**, *n.*

aq'ue-duct (ăk'wē-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *aquæductus; aquæ*, gen.

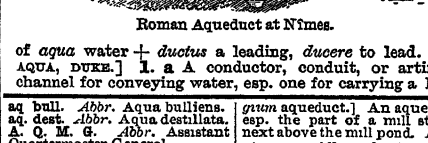
Roman Aqueduct at Nîmes.

of *aqua* water + *ductus* a leading, *ducere* to lead. See AQUA, DUKE.] **1. a** A conductor, conduit, or artificial channel for conveying water, esp. one for carrying a large quantity of water which flows by gravitation. **b** A structure (similar to the ancient aqueducts) for conveying a canal over a river or hollow; as, the *aqueduct* at Barton, Eng., or that at Nadrai, India; — more specifically called an *aqueduct bridge.*
2. *Anat.* A canal or passage in a part or organ; as, specif., the aqueduct of Sylvius (sĭl'vĭ-ŭs), a channel connecting the third and fourth ventricles of the brain; the aqueduct of Fallopius (fă-lō'pĭ-ŭs), a passage in the petrous part of the temporal bone traversed by the facial nerve.
3. *Civil Law.* = AQUÆDUCTUS. See SERVITUDE.

a'que-o- (ā'kwē-ō-). Combining form for *aqueous.*

a'que-o-gla'cial (-glā'shăl; -shĭ-ăl), *a.* [*aqueo-* + *glacial.*] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or resulting from, the combined action of water and ice.

a'que-o-ig'ne-ous, *a.* [*aqueo-* + *igneous.*] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or resulting from, the joint influence of water and heat; as, *aqueo-igneous* fusion; *aqueo-igneous* metamorphism; *aqueo-igneous* rocks.

a'que-ous (ā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *aqueux*, L. *aquosus.* See AQUA; cf. AQUOSE.] **1.** Of, or of the nature of, water, or abounding with it; watery.
The *aqueous* vapor of the air. *Tyndall.*
2. Made from, or by means of, water; as, an *aqueous* extract; an *aqueous* solution.
An *aqueous* deposit. *Dana.*
aqueous fusion, *Chem.*, melting in the water of crystallization, — a phenomenon exhibited by certain crystals, as sodium sulphate. — **a. humor**, *Anat.*, a limpid fluid occupying the space between the crystalline lens and the cornea of the eye. (See EYE.) — **a. rocks**, *Geol.*, those sedimentary rocks (see under SEDIMENTARY) deposited by water; — distinguished from *æolian rocks.* — **a. tint**, *Paint.*, a nearly colorless tint. — **a. tissue**, *Bot.*, a tissue of thin-walled cells, destitute of chloroplasts and without air spaces, serving for water storage in succulent plants.
— **a'que-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **a'que-ous-ness**, *n. Rare.*

a'qui-cul'ture (ā'kwĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [*aqua* + *culture.*] Culture of things that inhabit water. — **a'qui-cul'tu-ral** (-kŭl'tū-răl), *a.*

A'qui-fo'li-a'ce-æ (-fō'lĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *aquifolium* the holly; *acus* needle + *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Sapindales), the holly family, having small and axillary, mainly polygamo-dicecious flowers, with a corolla of 4–6 petals. There are 5 genera and about 170 species. *Ilex*, including the holly, winter berry, etc., is the principal genus. — **a'qui-fo'li-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Aq'ui-la (ăk'wĭ-lă), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē); *gen.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., an eagle.] **1.** *Zool.* The typical genus of eagles, including the golden eagle and allied species.
2. *Astron.* A northern constellation on the Milky Way, southerly from Lyra and Cygnus, containing the first magnitude star Altair; the Eagle.

Aq'ui-la'ri-a (ăk'wĭ-lā'rĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; of uncertain origin, said to be fr. L. *aquila* eagle, suggested by eaglewood, a name of one species.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic thymelæaceous trees having lanceolate leaves and nearly sessile umbels of flowers *A. agallocha* is the agalloch.

A'qui-le'gi-a (ā'kwĭ-lē'jĭ-*ă*, ăk'wĭ-), *n.* [NL., earlier *aquilcia*, of uncertain origin.] *Bot.* A genus of ranunculaceous plants, the columbines, of the north temperate regions, having pentamerous flowers with spurred petals. All are showy and handsome.

aq'ui-line (ăk'wĭ-lĭn; -līn; 277), *a.* [L. *aquilinus*, fr. *aquila* eagle. cf. F. *aquilin.* See EAGLE.] **1.** Of, belonging to, or like, an eagle.
2. Curving; hooked; prominent, like the beak of an eagle; — applied particularly to the nose.
Terribly arched and *aquiline* his nose. *Cowper.*

Aq'ui-lon (-lŏn), *n.* [L. *aquilo*, *-lonis:* cf. F. *aquilon.*] The north wind. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Auster and *Aquilon*, with wingèd steeds
All sweating, tilt about the watery Heavens. *Marlowe.*

Aq'ui-ta'ni-an (ăk'wĭ-tā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Aquitania (see *Gaz.*), formerly inhabited by the Iberians. — *n.* An inhabitant of Aquitania.
2. *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the European Oligocene. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

a-quose' (ă-kwōs'; ā'kwōs), *a.* [L. *aquosus* watery, fr. *aqua.* Cf. AQUEOUS.] Watery; aqueous. *Bailey.*

a-quos'i-ty (ă-kwŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *aquositas.*] The condition of being wet or watery; wateriness. *Huxley.*
Very little water or *aquosity* is found in their belly. *Holland.*

ar (ăr), *n.* A measure of area; the *are* (which see).

ar-. An assimilated form of AD-.

-ar (-ăr). **1.** [L. *-aris*, akin to *-alis*; cf. F. *-aire.*] An adjective suffix signifying, in general, *belonging* or *pertaining to, like, of the nature of*, or the like; *-ary*; *-al*; as, consular, globular, insular, piacular, popular, etc.
2. An ending representing L. *-arius*, *-arium*, or more

aq. bull. *Abbr.* Aqua bulliens. **aq. dest.** *Abbr.* Aqua destillata. **A. Q. M. G.** *Abbr.* Assistant Quartermaster General.

a'qua-bib' (ā'kwa-bĭb'), *n.* [L. *aqua* water + *bibere* to drink.] A water drinker. *Rare*

‖ **a'qua-duc'tus**, *n.*, *or* **a'quæ duc'tus** (ā'kwē dŭk'tŭs). [L.] **1.** An aqueduct, esp. in sense 1. **2.** *Civil Law.* See SERVITUDE. — **a'qua-duc'tus coch'le-æ** (kŏk'lē-ē). [NL.] *Anat.* A narrow canal in the temporal bone, transmitting a small vein to the cochlea. — **a. Syl'vi-i** (sĭl'vĭ-ī). [NL.] *Anat.* See AQUEDUCT, 2. — **a. ve-stib'u-li** (vĕs-tĭb'ū-lī). [NL.] *Anat.* A narrow canal opening on the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and transmitting a small artery and vein.

‖ **a'qua-hau'stus** (ā'kwē-hôs'tŭs), *n.*, *or* **a'quæ hau'stus.** [L. *aquæ haustus* a drawing of water.] See SERVITUDE.

‖ **a'quæ im'mit-ten'dæ** (ĭm'ĭ-tĕn'dē). [L.] See SERVITUDE.

‖ **a'quæ et i'gni in'ter-dic'tus** (ig'nī). [L.] Forbidden (to be furnished with) water and fire; banished.

a'qua-for'tis (ā'kwă-fôr'tĭs), *n.* Aqua fortis. See under AQUA.

a'qua-for'tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who uses aqua fortis in etching

a'quage (ā'kwĭj), *n.* [L. *aqua-gium* aqueduct.] An aqueduct, esp. the part of a mill stream next above the mill pond. *Rare.*

a'qua-ma-ni'le (ā'kwă-mă-nĭ'lē). Var. of AQUÆMANALE.

a'qua-me'ter, *n.* = PULSOMETER.

a'qua-pult (ā'kwă-pŭlt), *n.* [L. *aqua* water + (prob.) *catapult.*] A portable force pump. *Rare.*

A'qua-rid (-rĭd), *n.* [*Aquarius* + -*id.*] *Astron.* See METEOR.

A-qua'ri-i (ă-kwā'rĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [LL.] *Eccl. Hist.* Aquarians.

a-qua'ri-ist, *or* **a-qua'rist**, *n.* One who keeps an aquarium.

a-quat'i-cal, *a.* Aquatic. *Rare.*

a-quat'i-cal-ly, *adv* of AQUATIC, AQUATICAL. See -LY.

aq'ua-tile (ăk'wa-tĭl), *a.* & *n.* [L. *aquatilis.*] Aquatic; water-inhabiting. *Rare.*

a-qua'tion (ă-kwā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aquatio*, *-onis*, watering.] Watering; water supply. *Obs. & R.*

a-quav'a-lent (ă-kwāv'ă-lĕnt; ā'kwă-vā'lĕnt), *n.* [See AQUA; VALENCE.] *Chem.* The number of molecules of water that are united with one of anhydrous salt in a cryohydrate.

a-queint', *pret & p. p.* of AQUENCH. *Obs.*

a-que'i-ty, *n.* Wateriness. *Obs.*

a-quel', **a-quell'**, *v. t.* [AS. *ācwellan.*] To slay; destroy. *Obs.*

a-quench', *v. t. & i.* To quench; to go out. *Obs.*

a-quen'tance † ACQUAINTANCE

‖ **a-quet'ta** For ACQUETTA.

aqueynt † ACQUAINT, *v.*; AQUEINT.

A-qui'a for-ma'tion (ā-kwĭ'ă), [From *Aqua* Creek, Virginia.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Eocene of Maryland.

a-quick', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ācwician.*] To vivify; revive. *Obs.*

a-quif'er-ous (ă-kwĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*aqua* + *-ferous.*] Containing or conveying water.

a'qui-form, *a* [*aqua* + *-form.*] Having the form of water.

Aq'ui-la (ăk'wĭ-lă; ā-kwĭ'lă), *n.* *Bib.*

‖ **a'qui-la al'ba** (ăk'wĭ-la ăl'bă). [L., white eagle.] *Alchemy.* Calomel.

‖ **a'qui-la non ca'pit mus'cas** (ăk'wĭ-lă). [L.] An eagle does not catch flies.

Aquila's version (of the Bible). See VERSION.

aq'ui-lat'ed (ăk'wĭ-lāt'ĕd), *a. Her* Adorned with eagles' heads. *Rare.*

aq'ui-la-wood' (ăk'wĭ-lă-), *n.* Eaglewood.

aq'ui-lege (-lĕj), *n.* [See AQUILEGIA.] A columbine.

A-quil'i-an (ă-kwĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Aquilianus.*] *Civil Law.* Of or pertaining to Aquilius Gallus, the colleague of Cicero; — said of a form of stipulation introduced by him by which any obligation could be reduced to a stipulation and then discharged by an acceptilation.

Aq'ui-lid (ăk'wĭ-lĭd), *n.* [*Aquila* + 1st *-id.*] See METEOR.

aq'ui-lin Aquiline. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **A'qui-lo** (ăk'wĭ-lō), *n.* [L.] The north wind.

a-quick'ma-ni'le (ā'kwĭ-mă-nĭ'lē), **a'qui-mi-na'le** (-mĭ-nā'lē), **a'qui-mi-na'ri-um** (-rĭ-ŭm), *n.* = AQUÆMANALE.

a-quip'a-rous (ă-kwĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [*aqua* + *-parous.*] *Med.* Secreting water; — applied to certain glands.

aquite † ACQUIT.

a-quiv'er (ă-kwĭv'ẽr), *adv.* & *a.* Quivering

a'quo-cap'su-li'tis (ā'kwō-kăp'sŭ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *aqua* + *capsulitis.*] *Med.* Serous iritis.

a'quo-ig'ne-ous, *a.* *Geol.* = AQUEO-IGNEOUS.

aqw-. For forms in *aqw-* see those in ACQU-.

ar. Var. of AIR, early; HER.

ar. † ARE, ARR, EAR, ERE, OAR, OR, ORE.

Ar (ar). *Bib.*

ar, n. The letter R. *Rare.*

ar. Are. *Ref. Sp.*

Ar., *or* **ar.** *Abbr.* Arabic; Arabic; arrive; arrival; aromatic; argent, *Her.*

A. R. *or* **a. r.** *Abbr.* Anna Regina (L., Queen Anne); anno

commonly its F. form *-ier*, equiv. to *-ary*; as in *bursar*, *mortar*, *vicar*, etc. See -ARY, cf. -ER (suffix for the agent). **3.** Rare var. of -ER, -OR, agent, and -ER, comparative; as in *beggar*, *liar*, *pedlar*, and various dial. Eng. words, as *hear* for "higher."

‖ **A'ra** (ā'rȧ), *n.*; *gen.* ARÆ (-rē). [L.] *Astron.* A southern constellation south of the tail of the Scorpion; the Altar.

Ar'ab (ăr'ăb), *n.* [L *Arabs*, *Arabus*, Gr. Ἄραψ, Ar. *'Arab*: cf. F. *Arabe*.] **1.** A Semite of the race which from the earliest known time has occupied the Arabian peninsula. In ancient usage the term was confined to the Bedouin tribes in the north of the peninsula and east of Palestine; in modern times it is applied not only to the pure Semites of Arabia, but also to their descendants, many of whom are mixed with native races, in northern, eastern, and central Africa, in Madagascar, India, and the Malay Archipelago, and in various parts of Syria and Persia. The Arabs are one of the oldest and purest of the human races, approximating the ideal Semitic type (see SEMITE). It is now known that there were at least two civilized kingdoms in Arabia as early as 1500 B. C. (see MINÆAN, SABÆAN); but up to the time of Mohammed the native tribes were mainly pastoral nomads and marauders, a condition into which they relapsed after the brief era of Saracen supremacy. In the fertile valleys of Yemen, however, the Arab is a good agriculturist. **2.** A horse of Arabian breed. **3.** = STREET ARAB.

Ar'ab (ăr'ăb), *a.* Arabian.

a-ra'ba (ȧ-rä'bȧ), *n.* [Ar. or Turk. *'arabah*: cf. Russ. *arba*.] A wagon or cart, usually heavy and without springs, and often covered. *Oriental.*

ar'a-ban (ăr'ȧ-băn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A pentosan yielding arabinose on hydrolysis.

ar'a-besque' (-bĕsk'), *n.* [F. *arabesque*, fr It. *arabesco*, fr. *Arabo* Arab.] A kind of ornament, or style of ornamentation, either painted, inlaid, or carved in low relief. It consists of a pattern in which plants or fruits, foliage, etc., and often as well figures of men and animals, real or imaginary, are interlaced or put together in fantastic or heraldic devices. It was employed in late Greek and in Roman imperial ornamentation, and appeared, in geometric designs without the animal figures, in Moorish and Arabic decorative art (See MORESQUE.) The arabesques of the Renaissance were founded on Græco-Roman work.

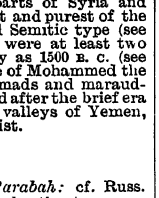
Arabesque.

ar'a-besque', *a.* **1.** Arabian. *Obs.* **2.** Relating to, or exhibiting, the style of ornament called *arabesque*; as, *arabesque* frescoes.

ar'a-besque', *v. t.* *Usually in p. p.*, AR'A-BESQUED' (-bĕskt'). To ornament with, or in the style of, arabesques.

A-ra'bi-an (ȧ-rā'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Arabia or its inhabitants; Arabic; as, the *Arabian* people; *Arabian* deserts.

Arabian bird, the phenix. *Shak.* — **A. coffee**, Mocha coffee. — **A. horse**, a horse of the breed used by the natives of Arabia, adjacent regions of Asia, and parts of northern Africa. The Arabian horses are noted for their graceful build, speed, intelligence, and spirit, and in former times were frequently imported into Europe for use as sires. The thoroughbred contains a considerable proportion of Arabian blood. — **A. jasmine**, an East Indian climbing jasmine (*Jasminum sambac*) much cultivated in the tropics for its profuse and fragrant white flowers. — **A. millet**, Johnson grass. — **A. primrose**, a boraginaceous annual plant (*Arnebia cornuta*) having yellow flowers with a black spot in the center, the color changing with age. — **A. tea.** = KAT.

A-za'bi-an, *n.* A native of Arabia; an Arab.

Ar'a-bic (ăr'ȧ-bĭk), *a.* [L. *Arabicus*: cf. F. *Arabique*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Arabia or the Arabians. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless, transparent, and soluble acid, probably of the formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_2{\cdot}H_2O$. It is an important constituent of gum arabic and many other gums. It is a pentosan, yielding arabinose by hydrolysis.

Arabic architecture, Saracenic architecture (see ARCHITECTURE), with special reference to that of the Arab dominions established in Syria and Egypt during the first century after the Hegira (622–722). — **A. numerals** *or* **figures**, the nine digits, 1, 2, 3, etc., and the cipher 0.

Ar'a-bic, *n.* The language of the Arabs. *Arabic* is a Semitic language, and is supposed by some scholars to represent most nearly the primitive Semitic speech. The language is divided into many dialects, the classical form being that spoken at Mecca, Mohammed's birthplace, in which the Koran is written. The language possesses an extensive vocabulary, complicated verbal forms, and a literature of which the most important portion dates from A. D. 750 to 1000. The alphabet contains 28 letters, 6 being modern. It was originally the local alphabet of Mecca, but has exterminated all other Semitic scripts, from which it differs greatly in form; and as the dominant alphabet of Africa and Asia it is, next to the Latin, the most important existing alphabet. Its two chief varieties are the *Neski*, or *Neskhi*, and the *Kufic*. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

ar'a-bin (ăr'ȧ-bĭn), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* Arabic acid. **2.** Mucilage, esp. that made of gum arabic.

ar'a-bin-ose' (ăr'ȧ-bĭn-ōs'), *n.* *Chem.* A sugar of the pentose class, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, known in three optically different modifications. The most important of these is obtained from cherry gum by boiling it with dilute sulphuric acid. Although dextrorotatory, it is usually called *l*-arabinose. (See L.) Called also *pectinose*. — **ar'a-bin-o'sic** (-ō'sĭk), *a.*

Ar'a-bis (ăr'ȧ-bĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ἀραβίς Arabian.] *Bot.* A large genus of brassicaceous herbs, mostly natives of north temperate and high northern regions of both hemispheres. They are smooth plants with white or purple flowers and flat siliques with nerved valves. *A. canadensis* is the sickle pod, and *A. glabra* is the tower mustard. The book name for the genus is *rock cress*.

Ar'a-bist (-bĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *Arabiste*.] One versed in the Arabic language or literature, also, formerly, one who followed the Arabic system of surgery.

ar'a-bite (-bīt), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A sweet, crystalline substance, $C_5H_{12}O_5$, obtained by the reduction of arabinose. It is a pentahydric alcohol.

ar'a-ble (ăr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *arabilis*, fr. *arare* to plow, akin to Gr. ἀροῦν, E. *ear* to plow: cf. F. *arable*.] Fit for, or, hence, cultivated by, plowing or tillage. — *n.* Arable land or territory; as, the *arable* of an English village.

Ar'a-by (ăr'ȧ-bĭ), *a.* [F. *Arabe*, L. *Arabia* Arabia.] Arabian. — *n.* **1.** An Arab. *Obs.* **2.** Arabia. *Archaic & Poetic.*

Sabean odors from the spicy shore
Of *Araby* the Blest. *Milton.*

a'ra-ça'ri (ȧ'ra-sä'rē), *n.* [From native name: cf. Pg. *araçari*.] Any of several species of brilliantly colored South American toucans of the genus *Pteroglossus*.

A-ra'ce-æ (ȧ-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ARUM.] *Bot.* A large family of plants (order Arales), the arum family, chiefly of tropical distribution, distinguished by having the flowers in a fleshy spike, or spadix, subtended by a leafy bract, or spathe. (See JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT, *Illust.*) It embraces more than 100 genera and 900 species. *Arum*, *Anthurium*, *Pothos*, *Monstera*, *Aroides*, *Caladium*, *Xanthosoma*, and *Alocasia* are important genera, the last three being of economic value. — **a-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

a-rach'ic (ȧ-răk'ĭk) } *a.* [From ARACHIS.] *Chem*
ar'a-chid'ic (ăr'ȧ-kĭd'ĭk) } Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid, $C_{20}H_{40}O_2$, found in the form of esters in the oil of the peanut (*Arachis hypogæa*), in butter, etc.

Ar'a-chis (ăr'ȧ-kĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρακος, ἄραχος, a leguminous plant, dim. ἀρακις.] *Bot.* A small genus of fabaceous plants, mostly natives of Brazil, remarkable for the manner in which their fertilized ovaries penetrate the ground, where the pods ripen. *A. hypogæa*, a species doubtless of Brazilian origin, is the common peanut.

A-rach'ne (ȧ-răk'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀράχνη, fr. ἀράχνη a spider.] A Lydian maiden turned into a spider by Minerva for competing with her in the arts of weaving and embroidery. The story is told in Ovid's "Metamorphoses"

A-rach'ni-da (-nĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀράχνη spider.] *Zoöl.* A class of Arthropoda comprising the spiders, scorpions, and their allies. They are mostly air-breathing animals having the body divided into two principal regions, the cephalothorax and abdomen, the cephalothorax bearing, besides four pairs of walking legs, sessile eyes, usually simple, and two pairs of jointed appendages, the *cheliceræ* or jaws (often provided with a poison gland), and the *pedipalpi*, variously modified in different groups. There are no antennæ, in which they differ from true insects and myriapods. Respiration is usually by tracheæ or lung sacs. None have wings. The Arachnida are divided into the orders *Scorpionida*, the true scorpions; *Pseudoscorpionida*; *Pedipalpida*; *Solpugida*; *Phalangida*, the harvestmen; *Araneida*, the spiders; and *Acarida*, the mites and ticks. The king crabs (*Xiphosura*) and the fossil *Eurypterida* are sometimes also included. — **a-rach'nid** (-nĭd), *n.* — **a-rach'ni-dan** (-nĭ-dăn), *a. & n.*

ar'ach-nid'i-um (ăr'ăk-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -IA. [NL.] *Zoöl.* The apparatus by which a spider's web is produced, consisting of the spinning glands and their ducts and the spinnerets. See SPINNERET. — **ar'ach-nid'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ar'ach-ni'tis (-nĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL; *arachnoid* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

a-rach'noid (ȧ-răk'noid), *a.* [Gr. ἀραχνοειδής like a cobweb; ἀράχνη spider, spider's web + εἶδος form.] **1.** Resembling a spider's web; cobweblike. **2.** *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating a thin membrane of the brain and spinal cord, between the dura mater and pia mater. It consists of delicate connective tissue, having the free surfaces covered with endothelium. **3.** *Bot.* Covered with, or composed of, soft, loose hairs or fibers, so as to resemble a cobweb; cobwebby. **4.** *Zool.* Arachnidan.

a-rach'noid, *n.* **1.** *Anat* The arachnoid membrane. **2.** *Zoöl.* One of the Arachnida.

Ar'a-gal'lus (ăr'ȧ-găl'ŭs), *n.* [NL. A modification of *Astragalus*.] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous herbs or shrubs, of temperate regions, differing from *Astragalus* chiefly by the acute keel of the corolla. Several species of the Western United States, as *A. lamberti*, are known as *loco weeds*. See LOCO WEED.

Ar'a-go-nese' (ăr'ȧ-gō-nēz'; -nēs'), *a.* [Sp. *aragonés*.] Of or pertaining to Aragon, a captaincy-general of Spain comprising the provinces of Huesca, Saragossa, and Teruel. At the Moorish conquest, 711 A. D., this territory was occupied by Visigothic Christians, some of whom maintained their independence. Later it again became wholly independent. By the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella it was united with Castile in 1479. During the later Middle Ages it possessed the freest and most republican institutions in Europe

— **Ar'a-go-nese'**, *n. sing. & pl.*

ar'a-gon-ite (ăr'ȧ-gŏn-īt), *n.* [From *Aragon*, in Spain.] *Min.* A mineral composed, like calcite, of calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$, but differing from calcite in its orthorhombic crystallization, greater density, less distinct cleavage, etc. It occurs commonly in beds of gypsum and of iron ore, in basalt, etc. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 2.93–2.95.

Ar'a-go's disk (ăr'ȧ-gōz). [After its inventor, D. F. *Arago*, a French physicist.] *Elec.* A disk of copper or other nonmagnetic metal arranged to revolve in a horizontal plane below a suspended magnetic needle. The needle is deflected by the electric currents thus induced.

Ar'a-ka-nese' (-ka-nēz'; -nēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Arakan, in British Burmah. — *n. sing. & pl.* **a** A native of Arakan. **b** The language of Arakan. See INDO-CHINESE.

A-ra'les (ȧ-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Arum*.] *Bot.* **1.** In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the arums and their allies. — **a'ral** (ā'răl), *a. Obs.* **2.** An order of monocotyledonous plants, represented only by the families Lemnaceæ and Araceæ, the former being regarded as a degenerate branch of the latter

A-ra'li-a (ȧ-rā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A large genus of perennial herbs, shrubs, and trees typifying the family Araliaceæ, natives of North America, Asia, Java, and Australia. Many species are aromatic and medicinal. The best known are *A. spinosa*, the Hercules'-club; *A. racemosa*, the American spikenard; and *A. nudicaulis*, wild sarsaparilla, all natives of the United States.

A-ra'li-a'ce-æ (ā'sē-ē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Bot.* An important family of plants (order Apiales), the ginseng family, distinguished from Apiaceæ mainly by the drupaceous fruit. The family contains over 50 genera and 450 species, of wide distribution, including *Aralia*, *Panax*, the ginseng, and *Hedera*, the English ivy. — **a-ra'li-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

A-ra'lu (ä-rä'lōō), *n* *Babylon. Myth.* The abode of the dead, pictured as a vast and gloomy cavern in the midst of the earth, surrounded with seven walls, and ruled over by Nergal and his malignant consort Allatu with their attendant demons. Here the dead were supposed to lead a feeble existence with no hope of return to a brighter life.

Ar'a-mæ'an } (ăr'ȧ-mē'ăn), *a.* [L *Aramæus*, Gr. Ἀραμαῖος.
Ar'a-me'an } os, fr. Heb. *Aräm*, signifying perhaps Highland, a name given to Syria and Mesopotamia.] Of or pertaining to the Biblical Aram and neighboring countries; Aramaic. See ARAMÆAN, *n.*

Ar'a-mæ'an } *n.* **1.** A Semite of the branch occupying
Ar'a-me'an } the Biblical Aram and neighboring territories. Anciently they monopolized much of the inland trade.

Ethnical terms were generalized, so that Western seafaring men and merchants came to be known as "Phœnicians" or "Canaanites," inland traders and travelers as "*Aramæans*," and . . . learned men and astrologers as "Chaldæans"

Dict. of Bible (Hastings).

2. In a more general sense, a Semite of the northern branch, including the Assyrians, Babylonians, Phœnicians, Hebrews, and Canaanites, as well as the Aramæans proper. The term has also been used, very broadly, to include all the Hamitic, Semitic, and related peoples. **3.** Aramæan speech. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

Aramæan, or Aramaic, alphabet, an extinct Semitic alphabet, dating from the 7th century B. C. It was for several centuries the commercial alphabet of Asia, and was the parent of the chief literary Semitic alphabets, — Syriac, Hebrew, and Arabic.

Ar'a-ma'ic (ăr'ȧ-mā'ĭk), *a.* [See ARAMÆAN, *a.*] Of or pertaining to Aram, esp., designating or pertaining to, or being in, the language called Aramaic.

Aramaic versions (of the Bible). See VERSION.

Ar'a-ma'ic, *n.* A group of Semitic languages and dialects of which the most important are the Syriac, Biblical and Palestinian Aramaic, and Samaritan. Through trade and other factors Aramaic in one form or the other spread through the Euphrates Valley, Mesopotamia, and Palestine, and became a lingua franca among Semitic peoples. The tongue spoken by Jesus was Aramaic. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

Ar'a-ma'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Aramæan culture and influence; also, an Aramaic idiom or peculiarity.

The vitality of *Aramaism* is attested by the fact that, while the popular dialects of Syria and Mesopotamia soon yielded to Arabic after the establishment of Islam in the 7th century A. D., Syriac, the principal East Aramaic dialect, flourished as a literary language till the 15th century, long after all traces of Aramæan political influence had completely disappeared.

Dict. of Bible (Hastings).

Ar'a-min'ta (ăr'ȧ-mĭn'tȧ), *n.* A fem. prop. name, often used by dramatists of the Restoration for somewhat unattractive

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regni (L., in the year of the reign); all risks (marine insurance)

A'ra (ā'rȧ). *Bib.*

‖ **A'ra**, *n.* [L.] See ALTAR.

A'ra, *n.*; *pl.* ARÆ (ā'rē) [Gr Ἀρά.] *Gr. Mythol* A goddess of vengeance or destruction; — sometimes an epithet of the Erinyes.

a'ra (ä'rä; ä'rä), *n.* [See ARARA.] **1.** A macaw. *Brazil* **2** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of macaws, containing the great blue and yellow macaw and allied forms. See MACAW.

Ar'a-baa (ăr'ȧ-bȧ), *n.* [Native name.] *Zool.* A South American howler monkey (*Alouatta stramineus*).

Ar'a-bah (ăr'ȧ-bȧ). *Bib.*

ar'a-barch (ăr'ȧ-bärk). Var. of ALABARCH.

ar'a-bate (ăr'ȧ-bāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of arabic acid. [*Bib.*]

Ar'a-bat-tha'ne (-bȧ-thā'nē). *Bib.*

Ar'a-bel'la (-bĕl'ȧ), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. MHG. *Arabele*, OF. *Orable*.] Fem. prop. name. F. *Arabelle* (ȧ'ra'bĕl'); It. *Arabella* (ä'ra-bĕl'lä); Sp. *Arabela* (ä'ra-bā'la); G. *Arabelle* (ä'ra-bĕl'ĕ) — Dim. *Bella*, *Belle*, *Bel*.

ar'a-besque'ly, *adv.* of ARABESQUE. See -LY. *Rare.*

A-rab'i-cal (ȧ-răb'ĭ-k'l), *a.* Arabic. *Obs.* — **A-rab'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

A-rab'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Also **Ar'ab-ism** (ăr'ȧb-ĭz'm). An Arabic idiom or peculiarity of language [-IZE.]

A-rab'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* See **ar'a-bil'i-ty** (ăr'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being arable

Ar'a-bize, *v. t.* See -IZE

‖ **a'rab'jī** (a'răb'jē'), *n* [Turk. *'arabajī* cart driver, fr *'arabah* cart.] *Mil.* A soldier of the supply department of the Turkish army

ar'a-bl. Arable *Ref Sp.*

Ar'a-bo-By-zan'tine, *a.* [*Arabian* + *Byzantine*.] *Arch.* Designating an early Mohammedan style of architecture

ar'a-bon'ic (ăr'ȧ-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, $C_4H_5(OH)_4CO_2H$, obtained with oxidizing arabinose

arac † ARRACK. [NESE.]

Ar'a-ca-nese'. Var of ARAKANESE.

ar'a-can'ga (ăr'ȧ-kăn'gȧ), *n.* [Tupi *araracanga* ci. Pg *araracanga*.] The red and blue macaw (*Ara macao*)

a-race' † ARASE.

a-race', *v. t.* Prob. var. of ARACHE. *Obs.* [ACH.]

ar'ach (ăr'ăch). Var. of OR-[*Arabic*.

arach *Abbr.* Arachnology.

a-rache', *v. t.* [OF. *arachier*, *esrachier*, F. *arracher*, fr. L. *exradicare*, for *eradicare*. Cf. ERADICATE.] To tear up by the roots; to draw away. *Obs.*

ar'a-chis oil (ăr'ȧ-kĭs). See OIL, *Table I.*

A'rach-ite (ā'răk-īt). *D Bib*

ar'ach-nac'tis (ăr'ăk-năk'tĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀράχνη spider + ἀκτις ray.] *Zool.* A free-swimming larva of certain actinians, as the vestlets.

Ar'ach-ni'tes (-nĭ'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀράχνη spider] *Bot.* A genus of Old World terrestrial orchids having small spurless flowers, often shaped like insects. *A. apifera* is the beeorchis.

ar'ach-noi'dal (ăr'ăk-noi'dăl), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, $C_4H_3(OH)_4CO_2H$, *Anat & Zool* Arachnoid.

Ar'ach-noi'de-a (-dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = ARACHNIDA

a-rach'noi-di'tis (ȧ-răk'noi-dī'tĭs), *n* [NL.] = ARACHNITIS.

ar'ach-nol'o-gy (ăr'ăk-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n* [Gr ἀράχνη spider + *-logy*.] Zoölogy treating of spiders and other Arachnida. — **a-rach'no-log'i-cal** (ȧ-răk'nō-lŏj'ĭ-k'l), *a.* — **ar'ach-nol'o-gist** (ăr'ăk-nŏl'ō-jĭst). *n.*

ar'ach-noph'a-gous (-n ŏ f'ȧ-gŭs). *a* [Gr ἀράχνη spider + *-phagous*.] Feeding on spiders.

A'ra-cite (ā'ra-sīt) *D. Bib.*

aracke † ARRACK.

A'rad (ā'răd). *Bib.*

a'rad (ā'răd; ăr'ăd), *n.* [*Arum* + 2d *-ad*.] An aroid. *Obs.*

Ar'a-da (ăr'ȧ-dȧ) *D. Bib.*

araddle. Obs. pret. of AREAD.

A-ra'di-an (ȧ-rā'dĭ-ăn). *D. Bib.*

a-ra'do (a-ra'dō; 146). *n.* [Sp. *arada*, fr. *arar* to plow.] Plowed or cultivated land. *Southwestern U. S.*

Ar'a-dus (ăr'ȧ-dŭs). *Bib.*

ærædde. Obs. pret. of AREDDE.

ærahte Obs. pret. of AREACH, ARECCHE.

ar'æ-om'e-ter (ăr'ē-ŏm'ē-tĕr). **ar'æ-o-met'ri-cal** (-ō-m ĕ r'ĭ-k'l), etc. Vars of AREOMETER, AREOMETRICAL, etc.

a-ræ'o-style (ȧ-rē'ō-stīl), *a. & n* [L *araeostylos*. Gr ἀραιόστυλος; ἀραιός at intervals + στῦλος pillar] *Arch.* See INTERCOLUMNIATION.

a-ræ'o-sys'tyle (-sĭs'tīl), *a & n.* [Gr. ἀραιός at intervals + σύστυλος. See SYSTYLE.] *Arch.* See INTERCOLUMNIATION.

ar'æ-ot'ic † AREOTIC.

Araf, Al. See AL ARAF.

arafte. Obs. pret of AREACH.

arage. † AVERAGE, ORACH.

a-rage', *v. t.* [OF. *aragier*] To enrage. *Obs*

Ar'a-go beds (ăr'ȧ-gō). [From Cape *Arago*, Oregon] *Geol.* A group of marine Eocene beds in Oregon. [agonite]

Ar'a-gon spar (ăr'ȧ-gŏn).

araigte. Obs pret. of AREACH.

a'ra-gua'to (ä'ra-gwä'tō), *n.* [Native name] The ursine howler

A'rah (ā'rȧ). *Bib.*

ar'a-hat (ăr'ȧ-hăt). Var. of ARHAT. — **ar'a-hat-ship**, *n.*

arai. † ARRAY.

Ar'a-i'ȧ (ăr'ȧ-ī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

araigne. † ARRAIGN.

a'rai'gnée' (ȧ'rĕn'yā'), *n.* [F., lit., spider.] *Mil.* Formerly, a mine with a system of branches diverging from a common point and terminating in chambers simultaneously exploded. *Obs.*

a-rain', *n* [OF. *araigne*, F. *araignée*] A spider. *Now Dial.*

araine. † ARRAIGN.

A'rains' (ȧ-rīnz'), *n. pl.* A tribe of Mohammedan cultivators in the Punjab, India.

a-raise', *v. t* To raise. *Obs.*

araison † AREASON.

ar'ak Var. of ARECA, ARRACK.

a-rake', *adv. & a* *Naut.* On the rake; inclined from the perpendicular.

ar'a-ki, *n* = ARRACK.

A'ram (ā'răm), *n.* *Bib.*

Aram *Abbr.* Aramaic.

A. R. A. M. *Abbr.* Associate of the Royal Academy of Music.

Ar'a-ma'i-cize (ăr'ȧ-mā'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* See -IZE

A'ra-mi'chau' (ä'ra'mē'shō'), *n., pl* -CHAUX (-shō'). An Indian of a tribe of French Guiana

A-ram'i-dæ (ȧ-răm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* See COURLAN

A'ra'mis' (ä'ra'mēs'), *n.* See THREE MUSKETEERS, THE.

Ar'a-mite, Ar'a-mit'ic, *a.* Aramæan, Aramaic. *Obs.*

A'ram-it'ess (ā'răm-ĭt'ĕs). *Bib.*

A'ram-na'ha-ra'im (ā'răm-nā'ha-rā'ĭm, ăr'ăm-) *Bib.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ăm, ăccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; **ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr**; **īce, ĭll, ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect**; **ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ**;

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

tive characters; as for an extravagant and snobbish woman in "The Confederacy" by Vanbrugh, the chief woman character in "The Old Bachelor" by Congreve, etc.

Ar'a-ne'i-da (ăr'ā-nē'ĭ-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *aranea* spider.] *Zoöl.* The order of Arachnida consisting of the spiders. They have the body divided into a cephalothorax and a short unsegmented abdomen, the chelicerae modified into poison fangs, leglike pedipalpi, simple eyes, and a web-spinning apparatus at the end of the abdomen. Respiration is by lung sacs or tracheæ in the abdomen. — **a-ra'ne-id** (ā-rā'nē-ĭd), *n.* — **ar'a-ne'i-dan** (ăr'ā-nē'ĭ-dăn), *a. & n.*

A-rap'a-hoe (ā-răp'ā-hō), *n.; pl.* -HOES (-hōz). An Indian of a warlike nomadic tribe of the Algonquian stock, formerly ranging widely over the plains of the Rocky Mountains, but now mostly settled in Oklahoma and Wyoming.

ar'a-pai'ma (ăr'ā-pī'mȧ), *n.* [Prob. native name.] A pikelike food fish of the family Osteoglossidæ, of the rivers of tropical South America. It becomes fifteen feet long and is said to be the largest fresh-water fish.

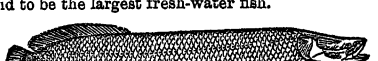

Arapaima (*Arapaima gigas*).

ar'a-ro'ba (ăr'ā-rō'bā), *n.* [Tupi. Cf. CHRYSAROBIN.] **1.** Goa powder.

2. A fabaceous tree of Brazil (*Centrolobium robustum*) having handsomely striped wood; — called also *zebrawood.*

Ar'au-ca'ni-an (ăr'ô-kā'nĭ-ăn), *n.* An Indian of a distinct linguistic stock of southern Chile and Argentina. The Araucanians maintained their independence against the Incas, and have been noted for their bloody struggles for freedom against Europeans. They possessed some skill in metal working, weaving, etc. — **Ar'au-ca'ni-an**, *a.*

Ar'au-ca'ri-a (-rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. Cf. ARAUCANIAN.] *Bot.* A genus of tall pinaceous trees, the 10 species of which are confined mostly to South America and Australia. The wood cells differ in structure from those of other conifers. The seeds are edible. Nearly all of the species are in cultivation. See NORFOLK ISLAND PINE. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant or tree of this genus. — **ar'au-ca'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

A'ra-wak (a'rä-wäk), *n.* An Indian of one of the most extensive linguistic stocks of South America, its tribes dwelling as far south as the highlands of southern Bolivia and north throughout the Antilles. For the most part, they are savages of low culture. — **A'ra-wa'kan** (-wä'kăn), *a.*

Ar'ba-ces (ăr'bȧ-sēz; ăr-bā'sēz), *n.* **1.** The boastful, impetuous, and willful hero of Beaumont and Fletcher's "King and No King." He turns out to be "no king," but the son of his own tutor.

2. In Bulwer-Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii," a villainous Egyptian and hypocritical priest of Isis.

ar'ba-lest (ăr'bȧ-lĕst) } *n.* [OF. *arbaleste*, F. *arbalète*, LL.
ar'ba-list (ăr'bȧ-lĭst) } *arbalista*, for L. *arcuballista; arcus* bow + *ballista* a military engine. See BALLISTA.] *Antiq.*

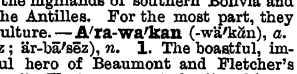

Arbalest

1. A crossbow, consisting of a steel bow set in a shaft of wood, furnished with a string and a trigger, and a mechanical device for bending the bow. It served to throw arrows, darts, bullets, etc.

2. An arbalester.

3. A mathematical instrument formerly used for taking altitudes, as of stars. See CROSS-STAFF

ar'ba-lest'er (-lĕs'tẽr) } *n.* [ME. *arblastere*, OF. *arbalestier*.
ar'ba-list'er (-lĭs'tẽr) } *tier.* See ARBALEST.] A user of an arbalest; a crossbowman.

ar'ba-lo' (ăr'bȧ-lō'), *n.* A very large West Indian lizard (*Ameiva pleei*) common in the cane fields.

ar'bi-ter (ăr'bĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *arbiter; ar-* (for *ad*) + (perh.) the root of *baetere, betere* to go.] **1.** A person having power to decide a matter in dispute; a judge; now, usually, specif., one appointed or chosen by parties, or by a court in their behalf, to determine a controversy between them.

☞ In modern American and English usage, *arbitrator* is the technical word.

2. Any person having an absolute or uncontrolled power of judging and determining, ordaining, or ruling.

For Jove is *arbiter* of both to man. *Cowper.*

Syn. — Arbitrator, umpire, referee.

ar'bi-tra-ble (-trȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Subject to arbitrary decision; discretionary.

2. Subject to decision by arbitration; referable to an arbitrator or arbiter.

ar'bi-trage (ăr'bĭ-trăj), *n.* [F., fr. *arbitrer* to give judgment, L. *arbitrari.*] **1.** Judgment by an arbiter; authoritative determination; arbitration. *Archaic.*

2. *Com.* A traffic in stocks, commodities, or bills of exchange, whose profit arises from the difference of value of the same commodity in different markets at the same time. Cf. ARBITRATION OF EXCHANGE.

ar'bi-tra-gist (-trȧ-jĭst), *n.* [F. *arbitragiste.*] An arbitrage dealer.

ar'bi-tral (-trăl), *a.* [L. *arbitralis:* cf. F. *arbitral.*] **1.** Of or pert. to arbiters or arbitration, as, *arbitral* jurisdiction.

2. Arbitrary; discretionary. *Obs. or R.*

ar-bit'ra-ment (ăr-bĭt'ra-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *arbitrement.*]

1. The right or power of deciding, free will.

Thou seest thy life and Malta's happiness
Are at my *arbitrament* *Marlowe.*

2. Act of deciding as an arbiter; absolute determination, arbitration. "The *arbitrament* of time." *Everett.*

Gladly at this moment would MacIvor have put their quarrel to personal *arbitrament* *Scott.*

3. The award of an arbitrator. *Cowell.*

ar'bi-tra-ry (ar'bĭ-trā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *arbitrarius*, fr. *arbiter:* cf. F. *arbitraire.* See ARBITER.] **1.** Depending on will or discretion; not governed by any fixed rules or standard; discretionary, as, an *arbitrary* decision or punishment.

It was wholly *arbitrary* in them to do so. *Jer. Taylor*

Rank pretends to fix the value of every one, and is the most *arbitrary* of all things. *Landor.*

2. Exercised according to, or based upon, one's own will or caprice, discretionary; — often conveying a notion of a tendency to abuse the possession of power; absolute, despotic, or tyrannical (with reference to the will), capricious, uncertain (with reference to the caprice).

Arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness *Washington.*

3. Despotic; absolute in power; bound by no law; tyrannical; as, an *arbitrary* prince or government. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Absolute, capricious, irresponsible.

arbitrary constant, a symbol to which various values may be assigned, and not affected by the changes in the variables of the equation. — a. **function,** *Math.*, any function, $\phi(f_1 f_2, \ldots)$, connecting the functions $f_1, f_2, \ldots$ of the arguments, which appear in the complete integral of a partial differential equation in lieu of the arbitrary constants in the solution of an ordinary differential equation and leave unchanged the partial derivatives in the partial differential equation. It is indeterminate, and necessary to constitute the *general integral* (which see).

ar'bi-trate (ar'bĭ-trāt), *v. t.; ar'bi-trat'ed* (-trāt'ĕd); ar'bi-trat'ing (-ĭng). [L. *arbitratus*, p. p. of *arbitrari* to be a hearer or beholder of something, to make a decision, to give judgment, fr. *arbiter.* See ARBITER.] **1.** To hear and decide as arbiter or arbitrator; as, to choose men to *arbitrate* a disputed case; hence, to decide or determine.

There shall your swords and lances *arbitrate*
The swelling difference of your settled hate. *Shak.*

2. To submit, or refer for decision, to arbitration.

3. *Com.* To determine or fix by arbitration of exchange.

arbitrated par. See PAR, *n.*, 1.

ar'bi-trate, *v. i.* **1.** To decide; to determine *Shak.*

2. To act as arbitrator or judge; as, to *arbitrate* upon several reports; to *arbitrate* between parties to a suit.

ar'bi-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *arbitration*, L. *arbitratio.*] Act of arbitrating; esp., the hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy by a person or persons chosen by the parties, or appointed under statutory authority, instead of by the judicial tribunal provided by law; the hearing and determination of a matter of dispute by an arbiter or arbitrator. The matter may be submitted by an agreement, usually called a *submission*, to one arbitrator, or to two, who are to choose a third called an *umpire.* The decision given is called an *award.* At common law arbitration is entirely voluntary, and a submission to arbitration is revocable by either party, or avoided by his death, before the award is duly made. Now, in Great Britain and many of the United States, various statutes have been passed providing for compulsory arbitration in certain cases, and for the appointment of the arbitrator by the court in case of the failure of the parties to agree upon one. These statutes generally make a submission in writing irrevocable unless otherwise expressed in the writing, and make the award conclusive, subject only to petition to the court to set it aside. The scope and method of arbitration are not bound by the rigid rules of legal procedure, which are binding upon a judicial tribunal, whether acting by itself or by a referee, in an amicable suit, or otherwise. See AWARD, ARBITRATOR, CONCILIATION.

Arbitration is a substitution, by consent of parties, of another tribunal for those provided by the ordinary processes of law. 132 *Mass.* 419.

arbitration of exchange. a The operation of determining by calculation the differences in money values or the rates of exchange between three or more countries or currencies, for the purpose of a transaction between two through the other or others as intermediaries, called *simple* arbitration when three places are concerned, and *compound* arbitration when more than three. b A transaction consisting in buying and selling bills, currency, credit, etc., of three or more countries so as to make a profit on the different rates of exchange between them, as where a banker sells a bill of exchange on London and pays it by forwarding to London a bill of equal amount on Berlin, purchased by him at a lower rate. Cf. ARBITRAGE.

ar'bi-tra'tion-al (ar'bĭ-trā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to arbitration.

ar'bi-tra-tive (ar'bĭ-trā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to arbitration, relating to or designating a tribunal for arbitration.

ar'bi-tra'tor (ăr'bĭ-trā'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *arbitrari:* cf. F. *arbitrateur*] **1.** A person, or one of two or more persons, chosen by parties who have a controversy, to settle their differences, an arbiter. See ARBITRATION.

2. One with absolute power of deciding. = ARBITER, 2.

Masters of their own terms and *arbitrators* of a peace. *Addison.*

Syn. — Umpire, referee, arbiter.

ar'bor, ar'bour (ar'bẽr), *n.* [ME *herber, herbere*, properly a garden of herbs, F. *herbier*, fr. L. *herbarium.* See HERB, cf. HERBARIUM.] **1.** A plot of grass; a lawn. *Obs.*

2. A garden or an orchard. *Obs.*

3. A kind of latticework formed of, or covered with, vines, branches of trees, or other plants, for shade; a shaded walk or retreat; a bower. *Sir P. Sidney.*

ar'bor, *n.; pl.* E. ARBORS (-bẽrz), L. (only in senses 1 and 2) ARBORES (ar-bō'rēz). [L., a tree, a beam.] **1.** *Bot.* A tree, as distinguished from a shrub.

2. A genealogical tree. *Obs. or Latin.*

3. [Cf. F. *arbre.*] *Mech.* a A main shaft or beam. b A spindle or axle of a wheel, esp in a clock or a watch. c A lathe mandrel. See MANDREL a; ECCENTRIC ARBOR.

4. *Founding.* The central beam or bar of a core.

Arbor Day. A day in late April or early May, appointed in most of the United States for planting trees and shrubs. It was first appointed in Nebraska in 1872, and is commonly a legal or school holiday.

‖ **ar'bor Di-a'næ** (ar'bôr di-ā'nē). [L., tree of Diana, or of silver.] *Chem.* A precipitate of metallic silver, in a beautiful arborescent form. *Arbor Saturni* is a similar formation of lead.

ar-bo're-al (ar-bō'rē-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a tree or trees; of the nature of trees. *Cowley.*

2. Attached to, found in or upon, or frequenting, trees; as, *arboreal* animals.

ar'bored, ar'boured (ar'bẽrd), *a.* Furnished with an arbor; lined with trees. "An *arbored* walk." *Pollok.*

ar-bo're-ous (ar-bō'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *arboreus*, fr. *arbor* tree]

1. Abounding in trees; wooded.

2 Having the form, duration of life, or structure of a tree, in distinction from an herb or shrub.

3. Pertaining to, frequenting, or growing on, trees.

ar'bo-resce' (ar'bŏ-rĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *arborescere.*] To become arborescent.

ar'bo-res'cence (ar'bŏ-rĕs'ĕns), *n.* State or quality of being arborescent; treelike form or appearance, as in minerals, or crystallizations, or groups of crystals in that form.

ar'bo-res'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *arborescens*, p. pr. of *arborescere* to become a tree, fr. *arbor* tree.] Resembling a tree; becoming woody in stalk; dendritic, having crystallizations disposed like the branches and twigs of a tree. — **ar'bo-res'cent-ly,** *adv.*

ar'bo-re'tum (-rē'tŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -RETUMS (-tŭmz), L. -RETA (-tȧ). [L., a place grown with trees] A place where trees and shrubs are cultivated for scientific or educational purposes; a botanical garden of trees.

ar'bo-ri-cul'ture (ar'bŏ-rĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [L. *arbor* tree + *cultura.* See CULTURE.] Cultivation of trees and shrubs, chiefly for timber or for ornamental purposes. — **ar'bo-ri-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tūr-ăl), *a.* — **ar'bo-ri-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*

ar'bo-ri-za'tion (ar'bŏ-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rĭ-zā'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *arborisation*, fr. L. *arbor* tree.] **1.** The appearance or figure of a tree or plant, as in minerals or fossils, a dendrite.

2. *Med.* Conspicuous ramification of capillary vessels, observed in inflammatory conditions.

ar'bo-rized (ar'bŏ-rīzd), *a.* Having a treelike appearance; marked with branching lines or veins so as to simulate arborescent forms; as, an *arborized* or moss agate.

ar'bo-rous (-rŭs), *a.* Of, relating to, or formed by, trees.

arbor vine. An ornamental tropical American convolvulaceous vine (*Ipomœa tuberosa*). *Jamaica.*

ar'bor vi'tæ *or* **ar'bor-vi'tæ** (ar'bôr-vī'tē), *n.* [L. *arbor vitae* tree of life] **1.** *Bot.* a A tree of the genus *Thuja.* The

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Ar'a-mus (ăr'ā-mŭs), *n.* [NL.; cf. Sp. *aramo*] See COURLAN

A'ram-zo'bah (ā'răm-zō'bȧ; ăr'ăm-) *Bib.*

A'ran (ā'răn). *Bib.*

ar'a-ne'i-form (ăr'ā-nē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L *aranea* spider + *-form.*] *Zool.* Like a spider

A-ra'ne-i-for'mes (ā-rā'nē-ĭ-fôr'mēz), **A-ra'ne-i-for'mi-a** (-mĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool* The Pycnogonida

A-ra'ne-i'na (-ĭ'nȧ), **Ar'a-ne-ci'de-a** (-sĭ'dē-ȧ), *n pl* [NL.] *Zool* = ARANEIDA.

a-ra'ne-ol'o-gy (-ōl'ō-jĭ), *n* [L *araneus* spider + *logy.*] *Zool* Zoology treating of spiders — **a-ra'ne-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n*

a-ra'ne-ous (a-rā'nē-ŭs), **a-ra'ne-ose** (ōs), *a.* [L. *araneosus*, fr *aranea* spider. spider's web] Cobweblike; extremely thin and delicate.

a-rang'. † HARANGUE.

a-rang'a (a-rang'ă), *n.* [Tag.] Any tree of the genus *Homalium*, esp *H luzonense*, or its hard reddish wood. *Phil I*

a-ran'go (ā-răn'gō), *n.; pl* -GOES (-gōz) A head of rough carnelian. Arangoes were imported from Bombay for use in the African slave trade.

A-rap'a-hoe for-ma'tion (ā-răp'ā-hō). [From *Arapahoe* County, Colorado, named from an Indian tribe.] *Geol* A formation in Colorado, near the top of the Cretaceous (possibly at the base of the Tertiary) system

Ar'a-pha (ăr'ā-fa). *D Bib*

ar'a-pho-ros'tic (ăr'ā-fō-rŏs'tĭk), **ar'a-phos'tic** (-fŏs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἄρραφος; ἀ- not + ῥάπτειν to sew together.] Seamless.

ar'a-pun'ga (ăr'ā-pŭn'gȧ), *n* [From native name.] The campanero or bell bird

ar'ar (ar'ăr), *n., or* **arar tree** [Native name] The sandarac tree *Morocco*

a-ra'ra (ā-rā'rȧ), *n* [Tupi.] 1 A macaw *Brazil*

2. The palm cockatoo, of Australia (*Microglossus aterrimus*)

a-ra'ra-can'ga (-kăn'gȧ), *n.* = ARACANGA.

a-ra'ra-o (ā-rā'rā-ō), **a-ra'ro** (-rō), *n.* [Tag., Visayan] The Bermuda arrowroot *Phil I*

Ar'a-rat (ăr'ā-răt) *Bib*

Ar'a-rath (-răth) *Bib*

ar'a-rau'na (ăr'ā-rou'nȧ), *n* [Tupi *arara-una*, lit., black macaw.] The blue and yellow macaw (*Ara ararauna*).

A'ra-ri (ā'rā-rĭ). *D. Bib*

A'ra-rite (-rīt) *D Bib*

araro \Var of ARARAO

arar tree. = ARAR [ARRAS.

aras, arase † ARACE, AROSE.

a-rase'. *v t* [OF *araser.*] To raze: erase *Obs*

ar'a-sene Var. of ARASENE.

arasshe † ARACHE

a-ras'tra (ā-răs'trȧ) Var. of ARRASTRE.

a-rate'. *v. t.* [Cf. RATE to chide] To rebuke. *Obs*

A-ra'thes (ā-rā'thēz) *Bib.*

a-ra'tion (ā-rā'shŭn), *n* [L *aratio*, fr *arare* to plow.] Plowing: tillage *Rare*

ar'a-to-ry (ăr'ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *aratorius*. cf F. *aratoire.*] Contributing to tillage *Rare.*

A-rau'a (ā-rou'ȧ), *n* Any Indian of certain tribes of central Brazil, supposed to form a distinct linguistic stock — **A-rau'an** (-ăn), *a.*

A-rau'can (ā-rô'kăn), *n.* The language of the Araucanians; also, an Araucanian

araught. Obs p p of ARRACH, ARECCHE

A-rau'nah (ā-rô'nȧ) *Bib.*

Ar'a-va (ăr'ā-vā). *n.* Tamil: — native name in western India.

‖ **a ra'vir'** (ā rā'vēr') [F.] Ravishingly; admirably

arawe. † ARROW

Ar'awn (ăr'oun), *n.* [W., prop., eloquence.] *Celt. Myth.* A king or god of Annwn. He exchanged realms for a year with Pwyll in order that the latter might defeat Havgan

a-ray', *adv.* [*a-* on + *ray* order.] In rank or order; arow *Obs.*

araye † ARRAY.

a-rayne', *v. t.* [OF. *arenner, aresner, areiner*] To rein; check. *Obs*

arayngen † ARRANGE.

arays. † ARRAS.

ar'ba. Var of ARABA.

Ar'ba, *or* **Ar'bah** (ar'bȧ). *Bib.*

arbage. † HERBAGE

ar'ba-les'tre. **ar'ba-les'ter,** *n.* [OF. *arbalestre* for *arbaleste.* See ARBALEST.] An arbalest. or the missile shot from it. *Obs*

ar'ba-les'tri-er. *n.* = ARBALESTER *Obs*

ar'bath-ite (ar'băth-ĭt) *Bib*

Ar'ba-tis (ar'bā-tĭs) *D. Bib.*

Ar-bat'tis (ar-băt'ĭs). *Bib.*

Ar-be'la (ăr-bē'lȧ) (*in Palestine*). *Bib*

arbelaster. † ARBALESTRE.

ar'ber. † ARBOR.

ar'ber, *n.* [OF. *erbiere, arbiere, herbiere:* cf F. *herbier.*] The windpipe or pluck of an animal

arbery. arberye † ARBORY

arbetrie. † ARBITRY.

Ar'bite (ăr'bĭt) *Bib* [*Obs*

ar'bi-ter, *v. t & i.* To arbitrate. ‖ **ar'bi-ter e'le-gan'ti-a'rum** (-ē'rŭm) [MENT.

ar'bit'er-ment † ARBITRA-

ar'bi-tra-bl Arbitrable. *Ref Sp.*

ar'bi-trag-er (ar'bĭ-trŭ-jẽr), *n* = ARBITRAGIST.

‖ **ar'bi'tra'geur'** (ăr'bē'trȧ'zhûr'), *n.* [F.] An arbitragist

ar'bi-tra-ri-ly (ar'bĭ-trā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of ARBITRARY

ar'bi-tra-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS

ar'bi-tra'ri-ous. *a.* [L. *arbitrarius*] Arbitrary *Obs.* —

ar'bi-tra'ri-ous-ly, *adv Obs.* —

ar'bi-tra'ri-ous-ness. *n* Obs. —

ar'bi-tra'tion-ist. *n.* See -IST.

ar'bi-tra'tor-ship. *n.* See -SHIP

ar'bi-tra'trix, *n* [L.] Fem of ARBITRATOR.

ar'bi-tre † ARBITRY.

ar'bi-tre. *v. t. & i.* [F. *arbitrer.*] To arbitrate. *Obs. & R.*

ar-bit're-ment. Earlier, but now less usual, for ARBITRAMENT.

ar'bi-trer. *n.* Arbitrator. *Obs*

ar'bi-tress (ar'bĭ-trĕs), *n* Fem of ARBITER.

ar'bi-tror, trour. *n.* [OF *arbitreor.* L. *arbitrator* ruler.] An arbitrator *Obs*

ar'bi-try. *n* [L. *arbitrium*] Arbitrament. *Obs.*

ar'blast (ăr'blăst), **ar'blast-er** Vars. of ARBALEST, ARBALESTER. ARBALESTRE

Ar-bo'na-i (ar-bō'nā-ī). *Bib.*

ar'bor † ARBER, windpipe

ar'bo-ra'ceous (ăr'bō-rā'shŭs), *a.* Arboreal

ar'bo-ral (-răl), *a.* Arboreal.

ar'bo-ra-ry (ar'bō-rā-rĭ), *a.* [L *arboravius*] Arboreal *Rare*

ar'bo-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L] One who cares for trees. *Obs.*

arbor chuck See CHUCK, *n.*, 4.

ar'bore-an. *a* Arboreal

ar'bor-esque', *a.* [*arbor* tree + *esque*] Treelike *Rare.*

ar'bo-ret. *n.* [Cf. ARBORETUM.] A small grove: a shrubbery. *Obs*

ar'bo-ret. *n* [Dim of L. *arbor*] A small tree; shrub *Obs*

ar'bor'i-cal (ăr-bŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a* Relating to trees. *Obs.*

ar-bor'i-cole (-ĭ-kōl), *a.* [L. *arbor* tree + *-cole.*] *Zool.* Inhabiting trees, arboreal

ar'bo-ric'o-line (ăr'bō-rĭk'ō-lĭn; -līn), *a* [L *arbor* tree + *-colme.*] Growing on trees. *R*

ar'bo-ric'o-lous (-lŭs), *a. Zool* = ARBORICOLE.

ar'bor-i-form (ăr'bŏr-ĭ-fôrm; ăr-bŏr'-), *a* Tree-shaped.

ar'bo'riz'é' (ar'bō'rē'zā'), *a.* [F.] Arborized

ar'bor-ist. *n* [F *arboriste*, fr L *arbor*] **1** A herbalist *Obs.*

2 Student or cultivator of trees

ar'bor-ol'a-try (ar'bŏr-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n* [L *arbor* tree + *-latry.*] The worship of trees

‖ **ar'bor por-phy'ri-a'na** (ăr'bôr pôr-fĭr'ĭ-ā'nȧ) [After the philosopher *Porphyry*] See TREE OF PORPHYRY

‖ **ar'bor Sa-tur'ni** (sȧ-tûr'nĭ) [L., lit., tree of Saturn, or lead] See ARBOR DIANÆ.

arbor shaft = CARDAN JOINT.

ar'bo-ry. *n.* [Cf. OF. *arbrete*, L *arboreta*, pl of *arboretum.* In sense 2, fr. *arbor*, or confused with it See ARBORETUM.] *Obs.*

1. Timber growth; shrubbery

2 An arbor, or bower. [ture

3 A place devoted to tree culture

ar'bour Var. of ARBOR, bower.

ar'bre † ARBOR

ar'brī-er (ăr'brĭ-ẽr), *n* [F., fr. *arbre* tree, beam.] The stock of a crossbow

ar'bus-cle (ăr'bŭs-l), **ar-bus'cu-la** (ar-bŭs'kū-lȧ), *n.* [L. *arbuscula*, dim. of *arbor* tree.] A dwarf tree or treelike shrub.—**ar-bus'cu-lar.** *a.*

ar-bus'cule (ăr-bŭs'kūl), *n.* [See ARBUSCLE] *Zoöl* a A tuft of hairs or cilia. b A branched treelike gill or other organ

ar-bust'ed, *p. a.* [L. *arbustare* to plant with trees] Furnished with shrubs. *Obs.*

American arborvitæ (*T. occidentalis*) and the Oriental arborvitæ (*T. orientalis*) are commonly cultivated; both have developed many garden varieties. **b** Any of several species of *Libocedrus*, as *L. doniana*.

2. *Anat.* The treelike form in which the gray and white nerve tissues in the cerebellum appear in a vertical section.

ar-bus'tive (är-bŭs'tĭv), *a.* [L. *arbustivus*, fr. *arbustum* place where trees are planted.] Of or belonging to young trees; trained to a tree. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

ar'bute (är'būt), *n.* [L. *arbutus.*] The strawberry tree. *Archaic or Poetic.* — **ar-bu'te-an** (är-bū'tē-ăn), *a.*

ar'bu-tin (är'bū-tĭn), *n.* [From ARBUTUS, a genus allied to that of bearberry.] *Chem.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{12}H_{15}O_7$, found in the leaves of the bearberry. It is decomposed by emulsin, forming glucose and hydroquinone. It is a powerful diuretic.

ar'bu-tus (är'bū-tŭs; är-bū'tŭs; *the first is the correct Latin accentuation, but the second is now preferred by many for sense 2*), *n.* [L., the strawberry tree.] **1.** *Bot.* [*cap.*] A genus of ericaceous shrubs or trees, of southern Europe and western North America. They have small campanulate flowers with a superior ovary; the fruit is a many-seeded scarlet berry. The European *A. unedo* is the strawberry tree, and *A. menziesii* of California and Oregon is the madroña. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus.

2. Short for *trailing arbutus*, a well-known trailing ericaceous plant (*Epigæa repens*) of the United States, having oblong, hairy leaves and fragrant pink or white flowers with a 4-parted, salver-shaped corolla. It grows as far north as Canada and as far south as Florida, but is especially abundant in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, growing in sandy or rocky soil shaded by woods, and blossoming in early spring. It is not closely related to the arbutus shrub or tree (def. 1). Called also *Mayflower*, esp. in New England, and *ground laurel*, esp. in the Southern States.

Arbutus (2) (*Epigæa repens*).

arc (ärk), *n.* [F. *arc*, L. *arcus* bow, arc. Cf. ARCH, *n.*, ARCHER, ARROW.] **1.** *Geom.* A portion of a curved line; as, the *arc* of a circle or an ellipse.

arc sin x, arc cos x, arc tan x, etc, signify respectively an angle whose sine, cosine, tangent, etc., is *x*. In American and English books the symbols *sin⁻¹x*, *cos⁻¹x*, *tan⁻¹x*, etc., are more usual.

2. An object having an arclike curvature; as, the colored *arc* (the rainbow).

3. An arch. *Obs.*

Statues and trophies, and triumphal *arcs*. *Milton.*

4. *Astron.* The apparent arc described, above or below the horizon, by the sun or other celestial body. A star's diurnal arc is the arc it describes from rising to setting.

5. *Elec.* A sustained luminous glow sometimes having the appearance of a bow or arc of light (whence the name) that is formed under certain conditions when a break is made in an electric circuit. The points between which the arc is formed may be of metal or, as in the ordinary *arc light*, of carbon. The E. M. F. must be sufficient to overcome the contact resistance between the terminals and the intervening layer of gas, and the current sufficient to heat the gas and maintain it in incandescence. This E. M. F. is about 40 volts in the open direct-current carbon arc, about 85 per cent of the light of which comes from the positive carbon, 10 per cent from the negative carbon, and only 5 per cent from the arc itself. There is usually an automatic arrangement for keeping the points at the proper distance from each other, as in the various types of *arc lamp*. Arc lamps may be operated by a continuous current, in which case the positive carbon attains the highest temperature (about 3600° C.). It becomes crater-shaped and the negative carbon pointed. With an alternating current the ends of the carbons remain nearly flat and they are nearly of the same temperature. To prevent rapid consumption of the carbons the arc is often inclosed so as to limit the supply of oxygen. In the so-called *flaming arc*, salts of various metals, such as calcium, potassium, cerium, titanium, etc., are introduced. Their vapors have spectra of great luminous intensity. In lamps of this type the light comes chiefly from the arc itself, and the total brightness is several times that of a carbon arc light of the same energy.

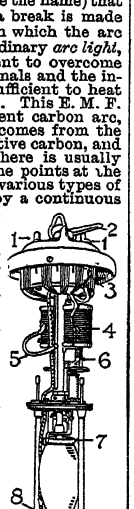
Arc Lamp for Alternating Current. 1, 1 Binding Post; 2 Switch; 3 Cap; 4 Lifting Magnets; 5 Lead to Upper Carbon; 6 Armature; 7 Gas Cap; 8 Lower Carbon Holder.

arc of action, *Mech.*, in gearing, the arc made up of the arcs of approach and recess, corresponding to the angle of action. This should be longer than the pitch on each wheel, so that at least two pairs of teeth are engaged at the same time. — **a. of approach.** *Mech.* See ANGLE OF APPROACH. — **a. of recess.** *Mech.* See ANGLE OF RECESS. — **a. of vision,** *Astron.*, the arc that measures the least distance from the sun at which, when the sun is below the horizon, a star or planet emerging from its rays becomes visible.

arc (ärk), *v. i.*; ARCKED or ARCED (ärkt); ARCK'ING or ARC'ING (är'kĭng). *Elec.* To form an electric arc.

ar'ca (är'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* ARCÆ (-sē). [L., a chest.] **1.** A chest or box; specif.: *Eccl.* **a** An alms box. **b** The chest, used as an altar, upon whose lid the Eucharistic elements were consecrated. **c** A box in which the consecrated bread of the Eucharist was reserved. **d** A reliquary. **e** A paten.

2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of filibranchiate bivalve mollusks, type of a family, Arcidæ, consisting of the ark shells.

ar-cade' (är-kād'), *n.* [F. *arcade*, It. *arcata*, LL. *arcata*, fr. L. *arcus* bow, arch.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** A series of arches with the columns or piers which support them, the spandrels above, and other necessary appurtenances; sometimes open, serving as an entrance or to give light; sometimes closed at the back (see *Illust.*) and forming a decorative feature. **b** A long, arched building or gallery. **c** A single arched opening, with its structural parts. *Rare.*

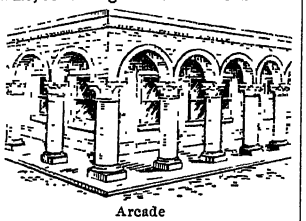
Arcade

2. An arched or covered passageway or avenue; specif., one between rows of shops; as, the Burlington *Arcade*, London.

ar-cade', *v. t.* To form as, or furnish with, an arcade or arcades. Esp. in *p. a.*, ARCADED.

Ar-ca'di-a (ar-kā'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *Arcadia*, Gr. Ἀρκαδία.] A mountainous and picturesque district of Greece, inhabited by a simple, pastoral people, distinguished for contentment and rural happiness. Hence, fig., any region or scene of simple pleasure, rustic innocence, and untroubled quiet.

Ar-ca'di-an (-ăn) } *a.* [L. *Arcadius*, *-dicus*, fr. *Arcadia*:
Ar-ca'dic (-dĭk) } cf. F. *Arcadien*, *-dique*.] Of or pertaining to Arcadia; ideally rural; as, *Arcadian* simplicity.
Syn. — See RURAL.

Arcadian academy. See ACADEMY OF ARCADIANS.

— Ar-ca'di-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Ar-ca'di-an-ly,** *adv.*

ar-cane' (är-kān'), *a.* [L. *arcanus.*] Hidden; secret. "The *arcane* part of divine wisdom." *Berkeley.*

ar-ca'num (är-kā'nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CANA (-nȧ). [L, fr. *arcanus* closed, secret, fr. *arca* chest, box, fr. *arcere* to inclose. See ARK.] **1.** A secret; a mystery; — generally in *pl.*

Inquiries into the *arcana* of the Godhead *Warburton.*

2. An extract of the ulterior or vital nature of something; a powerful natural agent; an elixir; — so used by Paracelsus and other alchemists of the Renaissance; hence, a secret remedy or nostrum.

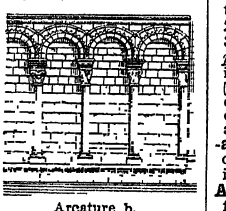
Arcature b.

ar'ca-ture (är'kȧ-tūr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *arcata* arcade.] **a** A small arcade. **b** A blind arcade, esp. one decorative rather than structural.

arch (arch), *n.* [F. *arche*, fr. LL. *arca* (see ARK), confused with *arcus* (cf. ARC).] **1.** *Geom.* Any part of a curve; an arc. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Arch.* A structural member, usually curved and made up of separate wedge-shaped solids (*voussoirs*), with their joints at right angles to the curve. It is used to support the wall or other weight above an opening or as an ornamental feature in decorative work. Scientifically, the arch is a means of spanning an opening by resolving vertical pressure into horizontal or diagonal thrust. Arches are classified generally according to their structural properties, or their uses in a particular position of a building or style of architecture; as, *skew*, *discharging*, *Gothic*, etc. They are more specifically named according to their intrados curves; as, *elliptical*, *lancet*, *three-centered*, etc.

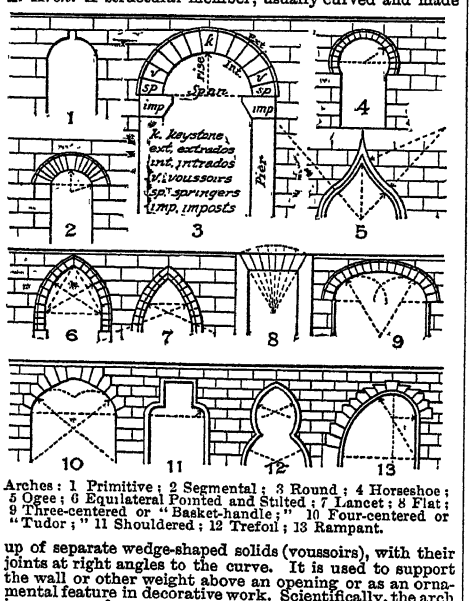
Arches: 1 Primitive; 2 Segmental; 3 Round; 4 Horseshoe; 5 Ogee; 6 Equilateral Pointed and Stilted; 7 Lancet; 8 Flat; 9 Three-centered or "Basket-handle;" 10 Four-centered or "Tudor;" 11 Shouldered; 12 Trefoil; 13 Rampant.

3. Any place covered by an arch; an archway.

4. Any curve in the form of an arch; as, the *arch* of the aorta. "Colors of the showery *arch*." *Milton.*

5 By extension, from some resemblance of form or function: **a** One of the fire chambers of a brick kiln; also, the fire chamber in certain kinds of furnaces and ovens, — standing, either to support the hanging wall, or because its value as ore is too small to justify its removal. **c** *Phon.* The arch in the hard palate, extending backward from the alveolar processes. **d** *Shipbuilding.* = BRIDGE PIECE.

6 *pl.* [*cap.*] Short for COURT OF ARCHES.

Arch of Constantine, Severus, Titus, *or* **Trajan.** See MEMORIAL ARCH — **a. of triumph,** a triumphal arch. — **arches of the fauces** *or* **palate.** *Anat.* = PILLARS OF THE FAUCES.

arch (ärch), *v. t.*; ARCHED (archt); ARCH'ING. [Cf. OF. *archier.*] **1.** To cover, or provide, with an arch or arches; to span with an arch.

2. To form or bend into the shape of an arch.

The horse *arched* his neck. *Charlesworth.*

arch, *v. i.* To form into an arch.

arch, *a.* [See ARCH-, the prefix.] **1.** Chief; eminent; greatest; principal.

The most *arch* act of piteous massacre. *Shak.*

2. [This sense arises from the common use of *arch* in sense 1 in *arch rogue*, *arch wag*, *arch knave*, etc.] Cunning or sly; now, usually, sportively mischievous; roguish; as, an *arch* look, word, lad.

[He] spoke his request with so *arch* a leer. *Tatler.*

Syn. — See MISCHIEVOUS.

arch, *n.* A chief; one preëminent. *Obs.*

My worthy *arch* and patron comes to-night. *Shak.*

arch- (ärch-, *except in* archangel *and derivatives. Many of these compounds have variable accent, dependent upon position and emphasis. In titles, esp. when the name follows, the stronger accent is commonly on* arch-; *as*, Archbish'op Cuth'bert, *the* Arch'duke' Hen'ry, *etc.*). [AS. *arce-*, *erce-*, L. *arch-*, *archi-*, Gr. ἀρχ-, ἀρχι-: cf. OF. *arche-*. See ARCHI-.] A prefix used: **1. a** In titles and descriptive appellations, meaning *chief*, *principal*, *master*; as, *arch*bishop, *arch*duke, *arch*protestant, *arch*philosopher. **b** Similarly with *derogatory* implication, often specif. with reference to the Devil; as, *arch*tyrant, *arch*deceiver, *arch*liar.

2. Denoting *first in time*, *original*, as *arch*father. *Archaic.*

3. a With names of things, denoting *chief*, *principal*, *prime*, as *arch*piece, *arch*pillar, *arch*sin. **b** Rarely, denoting *primitive*, *original*, as *arch*-Christianity, *arch*essence.

☞ The reference "See ARCH-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *arch-*, if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

-arch (-ärk; *in familiar words*, *-ȧrk*). [Gr. ἀρχός chief, commander, ἄρχειν to rule. See ARCH, *a.*] A suffix meaning *a ruler*, as in mon*arch* (a sole ruler).

Ar-chæ'an, Ar-che'an (är-kē'ăn), *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαῖος ancient, fr. ἀρχή beginning.] *Geol.* Ancient; pertaining to or designating the oldest known system of rocks (see GEOLOGY, *Chart*). The term is sometimes used as the equivalent of *Pre-Cambrian*, but is restricted by the United States Geological Survey and most American geologists to the earlier portion of the Pre-Cambrian, represented in the record chiefly by metamorphosed igneous rocks, but subordinately by metamorphosed sedimentary beds. The Archæan rocks contain carbonaceous material, iron ores, limestone, etc., which probably indicate the existence of life, but no fossils have been found. The duration of the era during which the Archæan rocks were formed (the Archæozoic era), was very great, possibly exceeding all subsequent time.

Ar-chæ'an, Ar-che'an, *n. Geol.* The Archæan system of rocks; sometimes, but less correctly, the Archæan era.

ar'chæ-o- (ar'kē-ō-). A combining form fr. Gr. ἀρχαῖος, *ancient*, *primitive*; referring specifically: in ar'chæ-o-ge-ol'o-gy, *n.*, to geological periods; in ar'chæ-og'ra-phy (ar'kē-ŏg'ra-fĭ), *n.*, ar'chæ-o-graph'ic-al (-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.*, to antiquities, etc.

ar'chæ-o-log'ic, ar'che-o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαιο-
ar'chæ-o-log'i-cal, ar'che-o- (-ĭ-kăl) } λογικός.] Relating to archæology or antiquities; as, *archæological* researches. — **ar'chæ-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *or* **ar'che-o-,** *adv.*

archæological ages. See AGE, *n.*, 7.

ar'chæ-ol'o-gist, ar'che-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* A specialist in archæology.

ar'chæ-ol'o-gy, ar'che-ol'o-gy (ar'kē-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχαιολογία; ἀρχαῖος ancient (fr. ἀρχή beginning) + λόγος discourse, λέγειν to speak.] The study of antiquities; the study of the art, architecture, customs, and beliefs of ancient peoples as shown in their monuments, implements, inscriptions, relics, etc. *Archæology* is sometimes used in a narrow sense for the study of the material remains of the historic peoples of antiquity, esp. the Greeks and Romans, Babylonians, Assyrians, Egyptians, etc.; sometimes for the general science of prehistoric man, in which case it is also known as *prehistoric archæology* or as *paleethnology*.

Remains of Archæopteryx. (× ⅛).

Ar'chæ-op'ter-yx (-ŏp'tĕr-ĭks), *n.* [NL.; *archæo-* + Gr. πτέρυξ wing.] *Paleon.* A genus consisting of the earliest and most primitive fossil bird known. It is of the Jurassic period, and is related to *Archæornis*, if not identical with it.

ar-bus'tum (är-bŭs'tŭm), *n.* [L.] A natural copse or a plantation of shrubs or small trees; an orchard. Cf. ARBORETUM.

arc. † ARK.

‖ **ar'ca-bu-ca'ro** (är'kȧ-bōō-thā'rō; 133, 138), *n.* [Sp.] A harquebusier.

‖ **Ar'ca-des am'bo.** [L.] Lit., both Arcadians, that is, skilled in pastoral music. *Vergil* (*Eclogues*, VII. 4). By extension, two persons of similar tastes or characteristics; sometimes, ironically, two fools or simpletons.

ar-ca'di-an, *a.* Having, or covered with, arcades. *Rare.*

Ar-ca'di-an (är-kā'dĭ-ăn), *n.* 1. See GREEK, *n.*, 5. 2. A member of the Academy of Arcadians. See under ACADEMY

ar-cad'ing (är-kād'ĭng), *n.* Arcades collectively

Ar'ca-dy (är'kȧ-dĭ), *n* Arcadia. *Poetic.*

‖ **ar-ca'na cæ-le'sti-a** *or* **cœ-le'sti-a** (sē-lĕs'tĭ-ȧ). [L.] Heavenly secrets; celestial mysteries.

‖ **ar-ca'na im-pe'ri-i.** [L.] The secrets or mysteries of empire or government; state secrets.

ar-ca'nal (är-kā'năl), *a.* Arcane. *Rare.*

arc'an'gel. † ARCHANGEL.

‖ **ar-ca'ni dis'ci-pli'na.** [L.] See DISCIPLINE OF THE SECRET.

ar-ca'nite (är-kā'nīt), *n. Min.* Aphthalite.

‖ **ar-ca'num ar'ca-no'rum.** [L.] Mystery of mysteries

Ar'cas (ar'kăs), *n.* [L., fr Gr Ἀρκάς.] *Gr. Myth.* The eponymous ancestor of the Arcadians, son of Zeus and Callisto.

arc'ate (kĕt), *a.* Bow-shaped.

‖ **arc'-bou'tant'** (ärk'bōō'tăn'), *n.*; *pl.* ARCS-BOUTANTS (-tăn'). [F.] *Arch.* A flying buttress.

‖ **Arc' de l'É'toile'** (ärk' dē lĕ'twäl'). [F., arch of the star.] See MEMORIAL ARCH.

‖ **arc' de tri'omphe'** (trē'ôNf'); *pl.* ARCS DE TRIOMPHE (ärk'). [F., arch of triumph.] See MEMORIAL ARCH.

‖ **arc'-dou'bleau'** (ärk'dōō'blō'), *n.*; *pl.* ARCS-DOUBLEAUX (-blō'). [F.] *Arch.* A cross arch, supporting or strengthening vaulting.

Arc' du Car'rou'sel' (ärk' dü kȧ'rōō'zĕl'). [F.] See MEMORIAL ARCH.

Ar-cel'la (är-sĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *arca* box.] *Zool* A genus of protozoans related to *Amœba*, but provided with an umbrellalike chitinous shell.

arcenal † ARSENAL.

‖ **arc'-en'-ciel'** (ar'kĂN'syĕl'), *n.*; *pl.* ARCS- (ar'kĂN'-). [F.] A rainbow

Ar'ceu-tho'bi-um (är'sū-thō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄρκευθος juniper bush + βίος life; — from its parasitism on conifers] *Bot.* Syn. of RAZOUMOFSKYA.

arc' for'me-ret' (ark' fôr'mĭ-rĕt'). [F.] *Arch.* A wall arch or wall rib of a vaulted bay.

arch. † ARCH.

Arch., *or* **arch.** *Abbr.* Archaic; archaism; Archambaud; archery; Archibald, archipelago; architect; architectural; architecture

ar'cha. † ARECA.

ar'chæ-cra'ni-ate (är'kē-krā'nĭ-āt), *a.* [*archæo-* + *craniate.*] *Zool.* Designating or having a primitive type of skull, as that of Amphibia; — opposed to *synencranate*. *O. B. Howes.*

Ar'chæ-o-ce'ti (-ō-sē'tī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *archæo-* + L. *cetus* whale.] *Zool.* = ZEUGLODONTA.

ar'chæ-o-ce'tous (-sē'tŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Archæoceti.

ar'chæ-o-ce'tus (-sē'tŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* = ZEUGLODON.

ar'chæ-o-ce'ty (-sē'tĭ), *n.* = ZEUGLODONTA.

ar'chæ-o-ce'tyl (-sē'tĭl), *n.* = ZEUGLODONTA.

ar'chæ-o-ce'tyl-ous (-sē'tĭl-ŭs), *a.* = ZEUGLODONTOUS.

ar'chæ-o-ce'tyl-us (-sē'tĭl-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* = ZEUGLODON.

ar'chæ-o-ce'tyl-y (-sē'tĭl-ĭ), *n.* = ZEUGLODONTA.

archæol *Abbr* Archæology.

ar'chæ-o-lith (är'kē-ō-lĭth), *n.* [*archæo-* + *lith.*] = EOLITH.

ar'chæ-o-lith'ic (-ō lĭth'ĭk), *a.* *Archæol.* Of or pertaining to the earliest Stone age. Cf. EOLITHIC, PALEOLITHIC.

ar'chæ-ol'o-ger (-ŏl'ŏ-jĕr), *n.* An archæologist. *Rare.*

ar'chæ-o-lo'gi-an, ar'che-o- (-ō-lō'jĭ-ăn), *n.* An archæologist.

Ar'chæ-op'ter-is (-ŏp'tĕr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; *archæo-* + Gr. πτερίς a kind of fern.] A genus of large fossil ferns, of the Upper Devonian and Carboniferous.

Ar'chæ-or'ni-thes (-ôr'nĭ-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *archæo-* + Gr. ὄρνιθες birds.] See ARCHÆOPTERYX

markable for having a long tapering tail of many vertebræ with feathers along each side, and jaws armed with teeth, with other reptilian characteristics. It is considered as forming a separate subclass, *Archæornithes*.

Ar'chæ-o-zo'ic (är'kē-ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*archæo-* + Gr. ζῷον animal.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the earliest era of geological history, the era of the Archæan rocks. See ARCHÆAN. — *n.* The Archæozoic era.

ar-cha'ic (ar-kā'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαϊκός old-fashioned, fr. ἀρχαῖος ancient.] Of or characterized by antiquity or archaism; antiquated.

The earlier historic or "*archaic*" era, the subsequent age of Athenian greatness, and the period of decadence. *Encyc. Brit.*

Syn. — See OLD.

Greek Relief, showing Archaic Smile.

archaic smile, an expression, resembling a smile, peculiar to early Greek sculpture until about 500 B. C.

— ar-cha'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a. Rare* **— ar-cha'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ar'cha-ism (är'kā-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχαισμός, fr. ἀρχαῖος ancient, fr. ἀρχή beginning: cf. F. *archaïsme*. See ARCH, *a.*] **1.** The use of an ancient, obsolete, or old-fashioned diction, idiom, or style in speech, art, etc.; archaic style.

A select vocabulary corresponding (in point of *archaism* and remoteness from ordinary use) to our Scriptural vocabulary. *De Quincey*

2. An instance of archaic usage; an antiquated word, idiom, or the like, occurring in such usage.

ar'cha-ist, *n.* An antiquary; also, one who uses archaisms.

ar'cha-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of the nature of an archaism; using archaisms; would-be archaic; pretending to be archaic, as designs produced in imitation of earlier work. *Archaistic* is often used as equivalent to *Hellenistic*, as expressing the attempted revival, under the Roman empire, of early Greek methods of design, as in the Artemis (Diana) in the Naples Museum.

ar'cha-ize (är'kā-ĭz), *v. t. & i.*; AR'CHA-IZED (-ĭzd); AR'CHA-IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). [Gr. ἀρχαΐζειν.] To make appear archaic or antique; to use archaisms. — **ar'cha-iz'er** (-ĭz'ẽr), *n.*

arch'an'gel (ärk'ān'jĕl; *see* ARCH-), *n.* [L. *archangelus*, Gr. ἀρχάγγελος: cf. OF. *archangle*, F. *archange*. See ARCH- and ANGEL.] **1.** A chief angel. See ANGEL, 1.

2. a The angelica (*Angelica archangelica*). **b** Any of several menthaceous plants, as the black archangel, *Ballota nigra;* the green archangel, *Lycopus europæus* and *L. virginicus;* the red or sweet archangel, *Lamium purpureum;* the white archangel, *L. album.*

arch'an-gel'ic (ärk'ăn-jĕl'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *archangélique.*] Of or pertaining to archangels; of the nature of, or like, an archangel. *Milton.* — **arch'an-gel'i-cal**, *a.*

arch'band' (ärch'bănd'), *n.* Any strip of masonry connected with an arch surface. Specif.: **a** An archivolt. **b** The part of an arch or rib visible below the vaulting surface.

arch bar (ärch). A bar of arched shape, as: **a** An iron bar arching over an ash pit. **b** A curved upper member of a truss. **c** A curved bar in a window sash.

arch'bish'op (ärch'bĭsh'ŭp, *see* ARCH-), *n.* [AS. *arcebiscep, arcebiscop*, L. *archiepiscopus*, fr. Gr. ἀρχιεπίσκοπος. See ARCHI-, BISHOP.] A chief bishop; a prelate at the head of an ecclesiastical province, or one of equivalent honorary rank, with duties and dignities variously comprised in the titles of exarch, patriarch, metropolitan, or primate. He superintends the conduct of any suffragan bishops in his province, and exercises episcopal authority in his diocese.

arch'bish'op-ric (-rĭk), *n.* [AS. *arcebiscoprīce.* See -RIC.] Jurisdiction or office of an archbishop; see or province over which an archbishop exercises authority.

arch brick. **1.** A wedge-shaped brick used in the building of an arch. Cf. COMPASS BRICK.

2. A partly glazed brick, or an overburned brick, from an arch of a kiln.

arch'dea'con (-dē'k'n; *see* ARCH-), *n.* [AS. *arcediacon*, L. *archidiaconus*, fr. Gr. ἀρχιδιάκονος. See ARCH-; DEACON.] A chief deacon; an ecclesiastical dignitary next in rank below a bishop, of whom he is (or was originally) a chief assistant, having charge in various matters of government and administration. In the Western Church the office gained in authority until in the 9th century it became in many ways independent. By the resistance of the bishops, however, its powers were finally curtailed, and since the Council of Trent it has become, in the Roman Catholic Church, comparatively unimportant or altogether replaced, as by the vicar-general. In the Anglican Church the archdeacon acts as a kind of vice bishop, visiting parishes, holding synods, etc. The office occurs in other communions, as the Lutheran and the Coptic.

arch'dea'con-ry (ärch'dē'k'n-rĭ), *n.* The district, office, or residence of an archdeacon. See BENEFICE.

arch'du'cal (-dū'kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an archduke or archduchy.

arch'duch'ess (-dŭch'ĕs; *see* ARCH-), *n.* The consort of an archduke; also, a princess of the imperial family of Austria. In German called *Erzherzogin.* See ARCHDUKE.

arch'duch'y (-dŭch'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). Territory of an archduke or archduchess.

arch'duke' (-dūk'; *see* ARCH-), *n.* A prince of the imperial family of Austria. In German called *Erzherzog.* Formerly this title was assumed by the rulers of Lorraine, Brabant, Austria, etc. Since 1453, when Frederick III. conferred the name on the Hapsburgs, it has been appropriated to the descendants of the House of Austria through the male line, the princes being styled *archdukes*, and the princesses *archduchesses.*

ar'che-cen'tric (är'kē-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [*arche-* = *archi-* + *centric.*] *Biol.* Pertaining to or designating a primitive or ancestral type of structure from which the other types in the members of a group are supposed to have been derived.

arched (ärcht), *a.* Made as, or with, an arch or curve; covered with an arch; as, an *arched* beam; an *arched* door.

arched squall, *Meteor.*, a violent thunder squall advancing broadside, its front seeming to form an arch.

ar'che-go'ni-al (är'kē-gō'nĭ-ăl), *a. Bot.* Pertaining or relating to the archegonium.

Ar'che-go'ni-a'tæ (-nĭ-ā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A primary division of the vegetable kingdom, equivalent to the *Embryophyta Asiphonogama* of Engler's system, and embracing the phyla Bryophyta and Pteridophyta, both characterized by the production of archegonia.

ar'che-go'ni-ate (-gō'nĭ-āt), *a. Bot.* Bearing archegonia. — *n.* A plant belonging to the division Archegoniatæ.

ar'che-go'ni-o-phore (-ō-fōr), *n.* [*archegonium* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* The stalk or base of the archegonium, formed by an outgrowth of the prothallium.

ar'che-go'ni-um (-nĭ'ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NIA (-ă). [NL, fr. Gr. ἀρχέγονος the first of a race.] *Bot.* The flask-shaped female sex organ in Bryophyta and Pteridophyta and some gymnosperms. It is composed of several neck canal cells, a ventral canal cell, and at the base an egg cell containing an egg, or oösphere, which produces the sporophyte.

arch'en'e-my (ärch'ĕn'ē-mĭ), *n.* A principal enemy; specif., Satan, the grand adversary of mankind. *Milton.*

ar-chen'ter-on (är-kĕn'tẽr-ŏn), *n.* [*archi-* + Gr. ἔντερον intestine.] *Zool.* The primitive enteron or digestive sac of a gastrula. See GASTRULA. — **ar'chen-ter'ic** (är'kĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.*

arch'er (ärch'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *archier*, F. *archer*, LL. *arcarius*, fr. L. *arcus* bow. See ARC.] **1.** A bowman; one skilled in the use of the bow and arrow.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = SAGITTARIUS.

Archer Fish (*Toxotes jaculator*).

archer fish. A small fish (*Toxotes jaculator*), of the East Indies, said to eject drops of water from its mouth at insects flying near the water, causing them to fall so that it can capture them.

arch'er-y (ärch'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *archerie.*] **1.** The use of the bow and arrows in battle, hunting, etc.; the art, practice, or skill of shooting with a bow and arrows

2. An archer's outfit of bows, arrows, etc.

3. Archers collectively. "England's *archery.*" *Scott.*

ar'che-spore (är'kē-spōr), *n.* [*arche-* = *archi-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* The cell or group of cells that gives rise to the spore mother cells. — **ar'che-spo'ri-al** (-spō'rĭ-ăl), *a.*

ar'che-typ'al (är'kē-tīp'ăl; ar-kē'tĭ-păl; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to an archetype; constituting a model (real or ideal) or pattern; original. "One *archetypal* mind." *Cudworth.* Among Platonists, the archetypal world is the world as it exists as an idea of God, and the pattern of creation.

ar'che-type (är'kē-tīp), *n.* [L. *archetypum*, Gr. ἀρχέτυπον fr. ἀρχέτυπος stamped first and as a model; ἀρχε- = ἀρχι- + τύπος stamp, figure, pattern: cf. F. *archétype.* See ARCH-.] **1.** The original pattern or model of a work, or the model from which a thing is made or formed.

The House of Commons, the *archetype* of all the representative assemblies which now meet. *Macaulay.*

That he might demonstrate the *archetype* world from its author. *J. B. Inglis (R DeBury).*

2. The standard weight or coin by which others are adjusted; prototype.

3. *Biol.* **a** A primitive generalized plan of structure deduced from the characters of the members of a natural group of animals or plants and assumed to be the type from which they have been modified. **b** The original ancestor of a group of animals or plants.

4. *Metaph.* **a** In Platonism, one of the pure ideas or realities of which existent things are imitations (see IDEA, 1).

Ideas, in their preexistence, are the *archetypes* of created things; in their embodiment are the essences of things; and in their relation to us are what we know of things. *J. Martineau*

b With Locke, one of the external realities with which our ideas and impressions more or less correspond.

Syn. — See PROTOTYPE.

ar-che'us (ar-kē'ŭs), *n.* [LL. *archēus*, Gr. ἀρχαῖος. See ARCHÆO-.] The vital principle or *anima mundi* which (according to the Paracelsians) directs and maintains the growth and continuation of living beings.

arch'fiend' (ärch'fēnd'), *n.* The chief fiend, esp. Satan.

Ahriman is the *archfiend*, who struggles with Ormuzd. *J. Fiske.*

ar'chi- (är'kĭ-). [L. *archi-*, Gr. ἀρχι-, a prefix from the same root as ἄρχειν to be first, ἀρχή beginning, ἀρχός chief; cf. AS. *arce-, erce-*, OHG. *erzi-*, G. *erz-.* Cf. ARCH-.] A prefix signifying *chief, arch;* as, *archi*tect, *archi*episcopal. In *Biol.* and *Anat.* it usually means *primitive, original, ancestral;* as, *archi*pterygium, the primitive fin.

ar'chi-a'ter (ar'kĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *archiatrus*, Gr. ἀρχίατρος; ἀρχι- + ἰατρός physician.] Chief physician; — a term applied, on the continent of Europe, to the first or body physician of princes and to the first physician of some cities.

Ar'chi-bald wheel (är'chĭ-bôld). A metal-hubbed wheel of great strength and elasticity, esp. adapted for artillery carriages and motor cars.

ar'chi-carp (ar'kĭ-kärp), *n.* [*archi-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* The female sexual organ in ascomycetous fungi. It consists normally of a filamentous portion, the *trichogyne*, and a fertile portion, which after fertilization is known as an *ascogonium;* but sometimes the archicarp consists entirely of the ascogonium, and *archicarp* is thus often used synonymously with that word.

ar'chi-cer'e-brum (är'kĭ-sĕr'ē-brŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BRA (-brā). [NL. See ARCHI-; CEREBRUM.] *Zoöl.* The supraesophageal ganglia of invertebrates.

Ar'chi-chla-myd'e-æ (-klā-mĭd'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ARCHI-; CHLAMYDEOUS.] *Bot.* A division of dicotyledonous plants (Dicotyledones) embracing the Apetalæ (Achlamydeæ and Monochlamydeæ) and the Choripetalæ. They are distinguished from the Metachlamydeæ by having the parts of the perianth distinct or entirely wanting. Archichlamydeous plants appeared earlier, and are considered as indicating a lower degree of development, than metachlamydeous plants. See DICOTYLEDONES; cf. METACHLAMYDEÆ. — **ar'chi-chla-myd'e-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

ar'chi-di-ac'o-nal (ar'kĭ-dī-ăk'ō-năl), *a.* [L. *archidiaconus* archdeacon, Gr. ἀρχιδιάκονος.] Of or pert. to an archdeacon or his office. "*Archidiaconal* visitation." *Johnson.*

ar'chi-e-pis'co-pa-cy (-ē-pĭs'kō-pā-sĭ), *n.* [*archi-* + *episcopacy.*] **1.** That form of episcopacy in which the chief power is in the hands of archbishops.

2. = ARCHIEPISCOPATE. *Obs. or R.*

ar'chi-e-pis'co-pal (-păl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an archbishop; as, an *archiepiscopal* see. — **ar'chi-e-pis'co-pal'i-ty** (-păl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ar'chi-e-pis'co-pal-ly**, *adv.*

archiepiscopal cross, a kind of cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*

ar'chi-e-pis'co-pate (-pāt), *n.* Office, tenure, or state of an archbishop; an archbishopric.

ar'chil (är'kĭl; 277), *n.* Also *orchil* and *orchal.* [OF *orchel, orcheil*, It. *orcella, oricello*, or OSp. *orchillo.* Cf. ORCHIL.] **1.** A violet dye obtained from several species of lichen, esp. *Roccella tinctoria, R. fuciformis*, and *Lecanora tartarea.* It is fugitive, but imparts a brilliant luster, and is found in commerce in three forms: *archil* proper, a pasty mass; *persis*, a mass of drier character; and *cudbear*, a reddish powder. See ORCEIN.

2. Any plant which yields this dye, as the fine commercial variety of *Roccella tinctoria* called *Angola weed.*

Ar'chi-lo'chi-an (ar'kĭ-lō'kĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Archilochius.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Greek satiric

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ar'chæ-os'to-ma (är'kē-ŏs'tō-mă), *n.*; *L. pl.* MATA (-ŏs-tōs'mă-ta; -stōm'ă-tă) [NL.; *archæo-* + *-stoma.*] *Zool.* A mouth consisting of, or derived directly from, the blastopore of the embryo. Also **ar'chæ-o-stome'** (ar'kē-ō-stōm').

ar'chæ-o-stom'a-tous (-ō-stŏm'ă-tŭs; -stō'mă-), *a.* [*archæo-* + *-stomatous.*] *Zool.* Having the blastopore of the embryo persistent and forming the mouth. Certain worms, having or believed to have this character, have been united in a group, **Ar'chæ-o-sto'ma-ta** (-stō'mă-tă; -stōm'ă-tă)

ar-chæs'the-tism (är-kĕs'thē-tĭz'm), *n* Also **ar-chæs-thet'i-cism** (är'kĕs-thēt'ĭ-sĭz'm) [*archi-* + *æsthetic.*] The doctrine that "consciousness is primitive and a cause of evolution." *Cope.* — **ar'chæs-thet'ic** (är'kĕs-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

ar-chas'us. Var of ARCHEUS.

ar-cha'i-cism (ar-kā'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* An archaism.

ar'chal (är'kăl), *a* Arched. *R.*

ar-chan'e-phi-as'ter (är-kăn'ē-fī-ăs'tẽr). For ARCHIAMPHIASTER.

Ar'chan-gel'ĭ-ca (är'kăn-jĕl'ĭ-kă), *n* [NL.] *Bot.* A subgenus of *Angelica*, sometimes treated as a distinct genus.

arch'an'gel-ship (ärk'ān'jĕl-), *n.* See -SHIP [1 b.

arch'a-pos'tate, *n.* See ARCH-, 1

arch'a-pos'tle, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 a.

archar † ARCHER.

arch'bish'op, *v. t. & i.* To make or call archbishop; to do (anything) as archbishop.

arch'bish'op-ess, *n* See -ESS.

arch'bish'op-ry, *n.* See ARCH-.

arch'but'ler, *n.* A chief butler; — an officer of the Holy Roman Empire, a court rank held by the King or Elector of Bohemia. See BUTLER.

arch'-but'tant (ärch'-) Corrupt. of *arc-boutant* [BUTTRESS.]

arch buttress (arch). = FLYING ARCH.

arch'cham'ber-lain (see ARCH-), *n.* [Cf G *erzkämmerer* See ARCH-.] A chief chamberlain; — an officer of the Holy Roman Empire The rank was held by the Elector of Brandenburg.

arch'chan'cel-lor, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *erzkanzler* See ARCH-.] A chief chancellor; esp., an officer in the Holy Roman Empire presiding over the secretaries of the court. The office was held by the electoral Archbishop of Mainz.

arch'chant'er, *n.* [*archi-* la + *chanter;* cf LL. *archicantor.*] A choir leader; a precentor

arch'chem'ic, *a.* Of supreme chemical powers. *Rare. Milton.*

arch'-Chris-tian'i-ty. See ARCH-. [Archduke.]

Archd *Abbr.* Archdeacon;

arch'dap'i-fer. *n* A chief sewer; — an officer of the Holy Roman Empire who carried the first meal to the newly crowned emperor. The rank was held by the Elector of the Palatinate

arch'dea'con-ate, *n.* Office of an archdeacon.

arch'dea'con-ess, *n.* See -ESS.

arch'dea'con-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

arch'dean', *n.* See ARCH-, 1 a. — **arch'dean'er-y**, *n.*

arch'de-ceiv'er. See ARCH-, 1 b.

arch'di-a'cre, *n.* [OF *archediacre*, F. *archidiacre.*] An archdeacon. *Obs. & R.*

arch'di'o-cese, *n.* The diocese of an archbishop. — **arch'di-oc'e-san** (ärch'dī-ŏs'ē-săn), *a.*

arch'dru'id, *n* See ARCH-, 1 a.

arch'duke'dom, *n.* An archduchy.

ar'che (är'kē), *n.*; *pl* ARCHAI (-kĭ); *or, in the Gr.*, ἀρχή, *pl.* ἀρχαι. [NL. and Gr.] A first principle; —with Anaximander and the earlier Greek philosophers, a substance or primal element; with later philosophers, esp. Aristotle, an actuating principle, as a cause.

arche, *n.* [F.] Noah's ark; also, the ark of the covenant *Obs.*

ar-che'al (är-kē'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the archeus. *Rare.*

Ar-che'an Var. of ARCHÆAN.

ar'che-bi-o'sis (är'kē-bī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL; Gr ἀρχή beginning + *biosis.*] Abiogenesis

ar'che-gay, -gaye (ar'chē-gĭ), *n.* [OF *archegaie.*] An assagai *Obs. or Hist.*

ar'che-gone (är'kē-gōn), *n. Bot.* An archegonium.

ar'che-go'ni-a'ta (-gō'nĭ-ā'tă), *n. pl* Syn. of ARCHEGONIATÆ

ar-cheg'o-ny (är-kĕg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [See ARCHEGONIUM.] *Biol* Abiogenesis.

Ar'che-go-sau'rus (är'kē-gō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀρχηγός originating + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil Permian stegocephalous amphibians of the suborder Temnospondyli. They became 4 or 5 feet long and had well-developed limbs, with four toes, and labyrinthodont teeth.

Ar'che-la'us (-lā'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀρχέλαος; cf. ἄρχειν to rule, λαός people.] Lit., ruler of the people :— masc. prop. name.

ar-chel'o-gy (är-kĕl'ō-jĭ), *n* [Gr. ἀρχη element, first principle + *-logy.*] The science of, or a treatise on, first principles.

Ar'che-lon (är'kē-lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr *arch-* 3 b + Gr. χελώνη tortoise.] *Paleon* A genus of very large marine turtles, with a well-developed plastron but poorly developed carapace, from the Cretaceous of South Dakota

ar'che-mas'ter, *n.* One supremely skilled. *Obs* — **ar'che-mas'ter-y**, *n Obs.*

Ar'chen-ceph'a-la (är'kĕn-sĕf'ă-lă), *n. pl.* [NL. See ARCHI-; ENCEPHALON.] *Zoöl.* A division of mammalia including man alone. — **ar'chen-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.*

ar'che-og'ra-phy Var of ARCHÆOGRAPHY.

ar'che-ol'o-gy, ar'che-o-log'i-cal, etc. Var. of ARCHÆOLOGY, etc. [ZOIC.

Ar'che-o-zo'ic. Var of ARCHÆOZOIC.

Archer, Aimwell and. See AIMWELL AND ARCHER.

arch'er-ess, *n.* See -ESS

arch'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

arch'es (är'chĕz; -chĭz), *n., pl.* of ARCH.

arch'es, *n. pl.* [OF., pl. of *arche*, fr. L. *arca* chest, box. Cf. ARK.] Archives. *Obs.* [ARCHES.

Arches Court = COURT OF ARCHES.

arch'e-sperm (är'kē-spûrm), *n.* [*arche-* = *archi-* + *sperm.*] *Bot.* The fertilized contents of an archegonium. *Bennett & Murray.*

ar'che-spo'ri-um (-spō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot* The archespore.

arch'es'sence See ARCH-, 3 b.

ar'che-typ'al-ly (-tīp'ăl-ĭ), *adv.* of ARCHETYPAL. See -LY.

ar'che-typ'i-cal (är'kē-tĭp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Archetypal. — **ar'che-typ'i-cal-ly.** *adv.*

ar'che-typ'ist (ar'kē-tīp'ĭst), *n.* Student of early typography.

Ar'che-vites (är'kē-vīts). *Bib.*

archewyf. † ARCHWIFE.

arch'fe'ther. See ARCH-, 2.

arch'fla'men, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 a.

arch'foe', *n.* See ARCH-, 1 b.

arch'her'e-sy. *n.* See ARCH-, 3 a — **arch'her'e-tic**, *n.* [1 b.]

arch'hyp'o-crite. See ARCH-,

Ar'chi (är'kĭ). *Bib.*

ar'chi-am'phi-as'ter, *n.* [*archi-* + *amphiaster.*] *Zool.* The amphiaster by which a polar body is formed. *Rare*

Ar'chi-an-nel'i-da, *n. pl.* [NL.; *archi-* + *Annelida.*] *Zool.* A small order or class of Annelida having no external segments, and ventral nerve ganglia not separated from the epidermis

Ar'chi-bald (är'chĭ-bôld; -bŏld), *n.* [Cf F. *Archambault*, OF. also *Herchembaut*, OHG *Erchampald*, G *Archimbald.*] Lit., nobly bold; masc. prop. name. L. *Archibaldus* (är'kĭ-băl'dŭs); F. *Archambault* (är'shän'bō'); It. *Arcibaldo* (är'chē-bal'dō); G. *Archimbald* (ar'kĭm-bält). — Dim. *Archy, Archie* (ar'chĭ), *Baldie.*

ar'chi-blast (är'kĭ-blăst), *n.* [*archi-* + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* The formative material or protoplasm of the egg.

ar'chi-blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *a. Zoöl.* a Of or pert. to the archiblast. **b** Having complete and equal segmentation; — of eggs.

ar'chi-blas-to'ma (-blăs-tō'mă), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TOMATA (-tŏ'mă-tă). [NL.; *archiblast* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A parenchymatous tumor.

ar'chi-blas'tu-la (-blăs'tŭ-lă), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL.; *archi-* + *blastula.*] *Zoöl* The typical hollow blastula derived from an archiblastic egg.

Ar'chi-bu'te-o (-bū'tē-ō), *n.* [NL.; *archi-* + L. *buteo* hawk.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large dark-colored buzzards including the rough-legged hawks.

ar'chi-cal (ar'kĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ἀρχικός, fr. ἀρχή. See ARCHI-.] Governmental; primary; primordial. *Obs*

ar'chi-cer'cal (-sûr'kăl), *a.* [*archi-* + *cercal.*] *Zool.* Having the posterior end of the body cylindroidal and wormlike, without median fins, as certain fish larvæ.

archichoke. † ARTICHOKE.

ar'chi-cyt'u-la (-sīt'ū-lă), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL.; *archi-* + *cytula.*] *Zoöl.* The cytula stage of an archiblastic egg. *Obs.*

ar'chi-di-das'ca-los (ar'kĭ-dĭ-dăs'kă-lŏs), **ar'chi-di-das'ca-lus** (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL., fr Gr. ἀρχιδιδάσκαλος.] A chief teacher, as a head master in a school. *De Quincey.*

ar'chi-e-pis'co-py, *n.* Archiepiscopacy *Obs. & R.*

archier. † ARCHER.

ar'chi-gas'tru-la (ar'kĭ-), *n.* [NL.; *archi-* + *gastrula.*] *Zoöl.* A typical gastrula derived from an archiblastula.

ar'chi-gen'e-sis, *n.* [*archi-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Abiogenesis.

ar-chig'o-ny (ar-kĭg'ō-nĭ). Var. of ARCHEGONY. *Rare.* — **ar'chi-gon'ic** (är'kĭ-gŏn'ĭk), *a. Rare*

ar'chi-lagh (är'kĭ-lăk), **-logh** (-lŏk). Vars. of ARCHILOWE

ar'chi-lowe (är'kĭ-lō), *n.* [Of

Historic Styles.	Types and Examples.	Structural Features.
EGYPTIAN		Majesty, solidity, colossal size.
First & Second Dynasties: B. C. 3400-2980.	*Tombs*, Abydos	Brick-lined rectangular pit, with stairway and surrounding chambers, roofed with timbers and sand heap. Beginning of stone temples.
Old Kingdom: B. C. 2980-2475	Terraced pyramid, Sakkara *Pyramids* at Gizeh *Mastabas*, Sakkara *Temples*	Massiveness for the sake of permanence; highly finished stone work; little architectural character See PYRAMID, 1.
Middle Kingdom: B. C. 2160-1788	*Tombs*, Beni-Hassan	Jointed masonry; excellent flat reliefs.
Empire: B. C. 1580-about 1150 (Grand age of Egyptian architecture).	*Great temples*, Karnak *Grotto temples*, Abu-Simbel *Peripteral temples*	Forecourt, colonnaded hall, and series of chambers; architraves carried by columns with capitals patterned on palm foliage, lotus, or clustered papyrus (cf. fig. 4); colored reliefs. Hewn in cliffs; open porticoes with rock-cut columns, some of proto-Doric type. See PROTO-DORIC, *Illust.* Pylons, colonnaded forecourts, hypostyle hall, and sanctuary (figs. 1 & 2); developed clerestory lighting; thick sloping walls, square-headed openings, flat roofs; low-relief sculptures and hieroglyphs brilliantly colored.
Ptolemaic & Roman: B. C. 324-A. D. 330	*Temples*, Edfu	Rock-cut, façades with colossi (fig. 3). Small chamber surrounded with columns; usually terraced. Rich elaboration and variety of detail; screen walls; Hathor-headed capitals
GREEK		Simplicity, symmetry, monumental repose Column and lintel construction, chiefly in finely dressed marble.
Archaic: B. C. 650-500.	*Doric temples*, Temples at Selinus and Agrigentum.	Long and narrow temples of developed Greek type rectangular colonnade surrounding shrine cell. Earliest columns of wood, gradually replaced by stone; wooden roofs.
Transition: B. C. 500-460	Temple at Ægina. " of Zeus, Olympia. Temples at Pæstum.	Columns with much taper and spreading capitals; material generally soft stone covered with stucco. Archaic but effective sculpture in metopes and pediments. All parts of exterior painted in bright colors (cf. fig. 2), terra cotta used for gutters and roof ornaments.
Periclean: B. C. 460-400	*Temples*, Theseum, Parthenon (fig. 1), Erechtheum (fig. 3), at Athens.	Perfected design and execution; superb figure sculpture (Phidias) in frieze and pediments, set off by polychromy; delicate optical refinements, long horizontal lines being slightly curved, and columns sloped inward. The Ionic style, of Asiatic origin, adopted.
Alexandrian: B. C. 400-300.	*Propylæa, stoas, gymnasia, stadia, hippodromes, theaters*	See under the terms.
Decadent: B. C. 300-100.	Temple of Artemis, at Ephesus. Mausoleum at Halicarnassus Temples at Samothrace. Buildings at Pergamon.	Sculpture probably more decorative; polychromy less common. Beginning of Corinthian style (fig 4). Doric style much altered and without charm. Under Roman dominion Corinthian the chief style; Ionic enriched but less tasteful. Splendid and varied sculpture
ROMAN		Practical civic building; utility and imposing appearance. Arched construction, combined with the Greek orders (fig. 4).
Etruscan: Prevailed until nearly B. C. 100	*Walls*, Gate at Perugia *Tombs* *Temples*, Jupiter Capitolinus *Sewers*, Cloaca Maxima	Masonry Cyclopean, polygonal, and regularly coursed; true arches. Those above ground with cylindrical towers and tumuli Cella divided into narrow chambers; wooden roof; portico with stone columns. Barrel vaults of brick, peperino, etc.
Greek: Became dominant about B. C. 100	*Temples*: a *rectangular* b *circular*, T. of Vesta	Commonly pseudo-peripteral with deep front colonnade, and raised on a podium (cf fig 2); steps at portico ends only, and inclosed by wing walls Greek orders modified, and Tuscan and Composite added. See ORDER Circular cella with peristyle of Corinthian columns.
Imperial: Until about A. D. 330	*Temples, as preceding*, Venus and Rome, Maison Carrée (fig. 2), Pantheon (3) *Fora; thermæ*, Diocletian; *basilicas*, B. of Constantine; *memorial arches* and *columns*, *palaces* and *villas*; *theaters*; *amphitheaters*, Colosseum	Cella sometimes roofed with barrel vault; magnificent detail. Elaborate combinations of structures, grouped over extended areas Massive building with small stones in strong mortar, afterwards sheathed with stucco, marble, and other materials. Rich but unstructural interior decoration. See BASILICA, 1; FORUM, 1, MEMORIAL ARCH
EARLY CHRISTIAN		Large interiors for public worship.
Western: From about A. D. 350	*Churches*, Santa Maria Maggiore, St. Paul beyond the Walls. *Baptisteries and tombs*, Sta. Costanza	Roman basilican model with nave, terminal apse, and side aisles (figs. 1 & 2; also fig 1 under ROMAN, above); large plain buildings, with brick walls and wooden truss roofs. Interior mosaics and painting. See BASILICA, 2.
Byzantine: Became established about 500	*As preceding*, St Sophia, Constantinople (fig. 3); St. Mark's, Venice.	Circular or polygonal plan Plans have typically a central dome, brought over a square space by means of pendentives; walls commonly of brick; marble and mosaic incrustation. See BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE.
SARACENIC Arabic, Moorish, etc.: Beginning about 700.	*Mosques*, Cordoba, Damascus *Alcazars*, Alhambra	See the nouns, and SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE, MINARET, TAJ MAHAL Earliest general use of pointed arch; very elaborate surface decoration, much of it in color.
ROMANESQUE Beginning about 1000	*Castles*, Kenilworth; *Churches, esp monastic, cloisters*, Sant' Ambrogio, Milan	Massive stone construction; development of stone vaults; round-arched openings; molded and carved jambs and archivolts; windows small; effects of somber dignity. See ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURE; CASTLE, 2; CLOISTER, 3.
Italian	*S.* Zeno, Verona; S Miniato, Florence; Duomo, Pisa (fig. 1)	Lombard exteriors simple and flat, with arcades, pilasters, or gabled porches (fig. 2); Tuscan roofs with timber ceilings; wall arcades; marbles in white and colored bands.
French:	Notre Dame du Port, Clermont	Heavy walls of rubble faced with stone. Imposing west fronts (fig. 3), elaborate external effects.
English, "Norman:"	Durham (fig. 4)	Wooden roofs, hence higher clerestory walls and larger windows; square towers, esp. at crossing.
German, "Rhenish:"	Cathedral at Speyer (Spires).	
Spanish:	Church of Holy Apostles, Cologne (fig 5) Santiago de Compostela	Externally picturesque with turrets and arcading. Dome or cupola at crossing of nave and transept; varied façades.
GOTHIC		Strains brought upon isolated points and balanced; hence walls become less important than windows, esp. with development of stained glass. Chief problem the inclosing of large, unobstructed interiors. Ribbed vaulting; pointed arches; vertical lines; effects of vastness, complexity, and mystery. See GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE; CATHEDRAL, 1; VAULT, 1.
(1) West Europe, 1160-1530: —	*Cathedrals*, Amiens (figs. 1 & 2); *college halls* and *chapels*, Christ Church, Oxford; *town* and *guild halls*, Cloth Hall, Louvain; *hospitals*, etc.	
Early: —		
French: 1160-1275.	Notre Dame, and Sainte Chapelle, Paris; Chartres.	Simple and vigorous design and detail, sculptured ornament of conventionalized foliage of small plants (fig. 3); plate tracery, narrow windows coupled under pointed arches; spires rarely completed See NOTRE DAME, *Illust.*
English, "Lancet:" 1180-1280.	Salisbury	Lancet-shaped windows without mullions (fig. 4); multiplicity of fine moldings in pier arches.
German: 1175-1275	Nave of Strassburg *Hall church*, St. Stephen.	Ribbed vaulting not systematically developed; immense roofs, covering nave and high side aisles in one span. See HALL CHURCH.
Developed: —		
French, "Rayonnant:" 1275-1375.	Beauvais; façade of Amiens (fig. 1).	Vaults more perfect, ribs more numerous; greater slenderness and height; decoration more rich than vigorous; naturalistic carving of mature foliage Immense windows; — bar tracery, slender mullions, circles and cusps in window heads Rose windows. French churches relatively short, wide, and high.
English, "Decorated" or "Geometric:" 1280-1380.	Choirs of Exeter and Gloucester	Multiple ribs and liernes. Tracery of more flowing lines (fig. 5). Richly elaborated capitals, moldings, etc. Ornament of a geometric or naturalistic nature. Churches typically long, narrow, and low
German: 1275-1380.	Façade of Strassburg	Ingenuity of technique; great elaboration of detail.
Florid: —		
French, "Flamboyant:" 1375-1525.	St. Ouen, St. Maclou, and Cathedral at Rouen.	True rib vaulting tends to give place to solid vaults adorned with ribs in relief; profuse and minute decoration; realistic carving and sculpture; flowing or flamboyant tracery. Spires become groups of pinnacles, with emphasis on vertical instead of sloping lines.
English, "Perpendicular:" 1380-1530.	King's College Chapel; St. George's, Windsor (fig. 6); Henry VII. Chapel, Westminster Abbey.	Roofs less steep; fan vaulting and pendants; four-centered (Tudor) arches; perpendicular mullions with horizontal transoms.
German: 1350-1530	Ulm	Vault ribs fancifully curved; branch tracery; fine spires.
(2) Italy (introduced from France in 13th cent.).	Duomo and Campanile, Florence *Monumental tombs*, Verona.	Round arches, relatively large wall surfaces with smaller windows, and other Romanesque intermixtures. Climate, classic tradition, and preference for decorated surfaces (mosaic, inlay, and painting) were hostile to Gothic style.
RENAISSANCE	Chiefly *palaces, villas, façades*	Revival and adaptation of classic Roman types of design. See RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE
Early: —	Many small buildings, — *gates, chapels, tombs*, and *fountains*	Free, graceful decoration, varied and original compositions.
Italian: 1420-90	*Dome* of Duomo, Florence (Brunelleschi); S. Andrea, Mantua. *Palaces*, Riccardi (fig. 1), Strozzi	Dome combined with 3-aisled cruciform plan, sometimes basilican with columnar arcades between aisles. Often solid piers with pilasters, carrying barrel vaults Venetian style shows much Gothic detail. Exteriors stately and fortresslike; courts surrounded with light arcades.
French: 1483-1589	*Châteaux, palaces, dwellings*	Classic details mixed with Gothic design. Horizontal lines; flat, unbroken façades.
a Transition, 1483-1515 Charles VIII., Louis XII.	Château of Blois (fig. 3).	
b Francis I., 1520-47 (Most interesting period of French Renaissance).	Beginning of new Louvre; châteaux of Chambord and Chenonceaux.	Varied and graceful composition; beauty of detail. Simple, effective external design; steep gables, dormer windows; slender pilasters, rich moldings
c Advanced or Valois, 1547-89 Henry II. — Henry III.	Tuileries Château d'Anet.	Classic orders adopted; greater formality of treatment; ornament declines in delicacy and richness. Façades flatter and simpler, arches more Roman in type.
English:		
a Elizabethan, 1558-1603	*Country houses*, Burghley; *Colleges*	Transition style: orders subordinately used; balustrades replace battlements; plaster ceilings; oak wainscoting.
b Jacobean, 1603-25	*Same*	Classic orders and moldings in modified forms; ornament of ribbons, scrolls, and festoons.
German: 1525-1600.	*Castles*, Torgau, Heidelberg (part) *Town halls*, Altenburg	High roofs and dormers, stepped gables, masses and sky lines varied and picturesque. Quaint decoration.
Classic: —		Solid blocks without courts; adorned with towers and spires.
Italian: 1490-1550.	*Memorial chapels*; Cancellaria palace, Rome (Bramante); St. Peter's (fig 2), Rome (Michelangelo); St. Mark's Library, Venice (Sansovino); (Palladio).	Orders general; classic details literally copied; decline in spontaneity and vigor; subordinate features elaborated; increasing use of colossal orders and detail. Best effects in proportioning of stories, in form and distribution of openings, and in dignity and amplitude of internal design; correct formality of exteriors.
French, "Bourbon:" 1589-1715.		
a Henry IV. & Louis XIII. 1589-1643.	Luxemburg; extension of Tuileries. *Domestic and civic building.*	Vigorous design. Country mansions with high roofs, huge dormers, and long, arcaded galleries.
b Louis XIV., 1643-1715 (Great age of Classic in France).	Versailles; completion of Louvre; Hotel des Invalides.	Stately design; exact symmetry; cold and formal effects. Exteriors with superimposed columns and pilasters, usually one order to each story; interiors with wood, papier maché, and stucco decoration, esp. in white and gold.
English Classic: 1625-1723.	Banqueting Hall (fig. 4), Whitehall (Inigo Jones); St. Paul's (Christopher Wren)	Correct and monumental classic, Jones's patterned on Italian, esp. Palladian, models; Wren's influenced chiefly by French design.
German, "Late:" 1600-1675.	Marienkirche, Wolfenbüttel	Decline both in fancy and dignity; broken curves, large scrolls.
Decline: —		
Italian Decadenza: 1550-1700	(Bernini); Sta. Agnese, Rome. (Borromini); Best effects as in Santa Maria della Salute, Venice.	Colossal orders; grandiose or picturesque variations of form and detail; broken lines; scroll ornament; many fronts without columns, made rich by fenestration alone. See BAROQUE, 1.
French Rococo: Louis XV., 1715-74.	Church of S. Geneviève (Panthéon), Paris; Theater of Bordeaux	
English, Eighteenth Century.	Blenheim (Vanbrugh); St. Mary's Woolnoth (Hawksmoor); St. Martin's in the Fields (Gibbs)	Formal classic exteriors; interiors of palaces and houses fantastically rich; rocaille decoration. See ROCOCO.
German: 1675-1800	Zwinger Palace, Dresden	"Pediment and portico" period. Symmetry and grandiosity. Queen Anne style in domestic architecture. As in France and Italy (fig. 5).

ARCHITECTURE: EXAMPLES OF HISTORIC STYLES.

EGYPTIAN

1 SECTION OF A TYPICAL TEMPLE

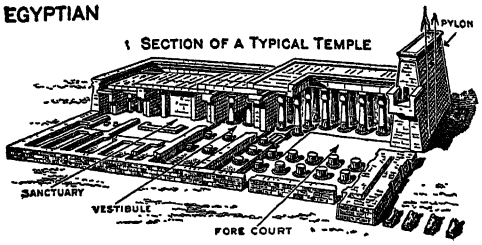

2 HYPOSTYLE HALL, KARNAK

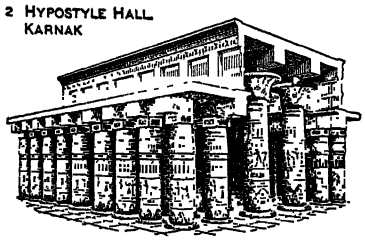

3 ROCK-CUT FAÇADE, ABU-SIMBEL

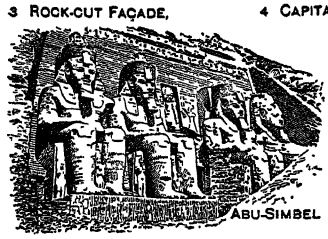

4 CAPITALS

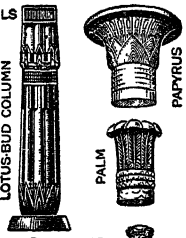

GREEK

1 PARTHENON

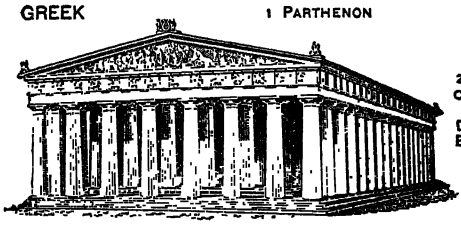

2 POLYCHROMY IN A DORIC ENTABLATURE

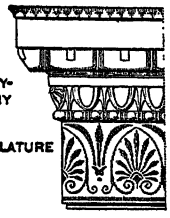

3 ERECHTHEUM

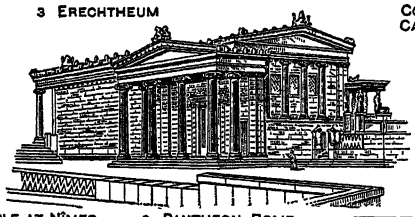

CORINTHIAN CAPITAL

4 CHORAGIC MONUMENT

ROMAN

1 SECTION OF BASILICA

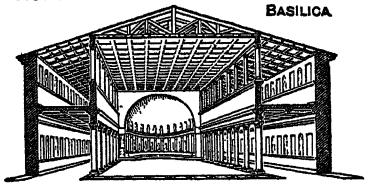

2 TEMPLE AT NÎMES ("MAISON CARRÉE")

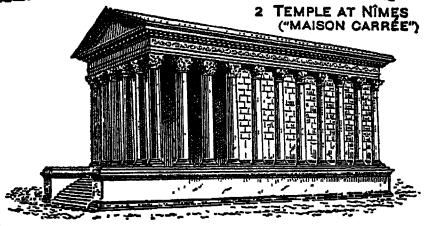

3 PANTHEON, ROME (SECTION)

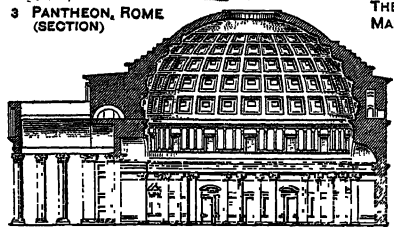

4 ONE BAY FROM THE THEATER OF MARCELLUS

EARLY CHRISTIAN

1 LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF BASILICA

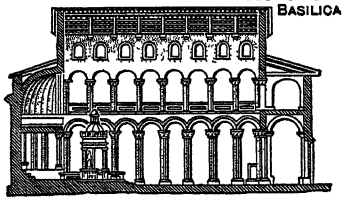

2 INTERIOR OF SAN CLEMENTE, ROME

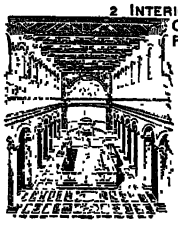

3 ST. SOPHIA (SECTION)

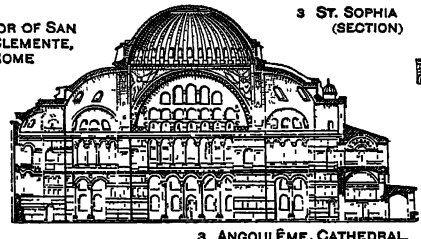

4 CAPITAL FROM ST. MARK'S

5 BYZANTINE CATHEDRAL, ATHENS

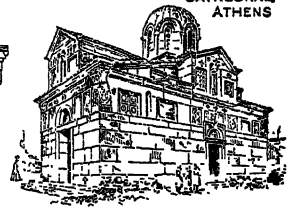

ROMANESQUE

1 CATHEDRAL AND BELL TOWER, PISA

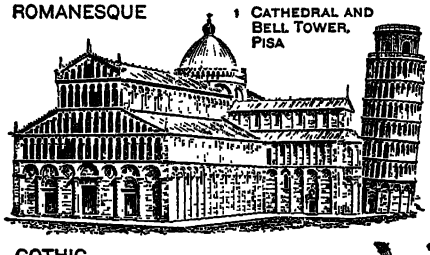

2 PIACENZA CATHEDRAL, FAÇADE

3 ANGOULÊME, CATHEDRAL, WEST FRONT

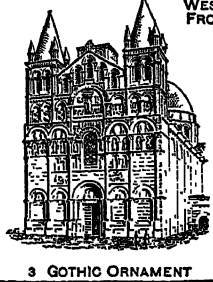

4 ARCHES OF NAVE, DURHAM

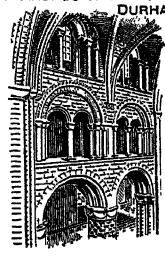

5 APOSTELKIRCHE, COLOGNE

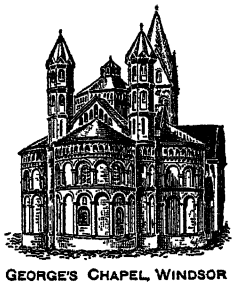

GOTHIC

1 AMIENS CATHEDRAL, FAÇADE

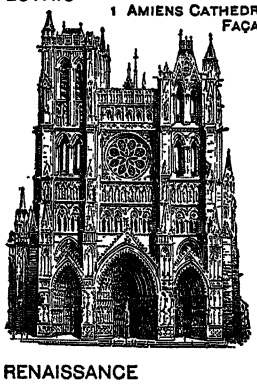

2 GOTHIC CONSTRUCTION

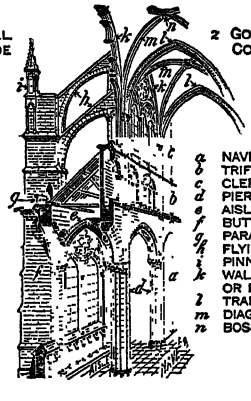

a NAVE ARCADE
b TRIFORIUM
c CLERESTORY
d PIERS
e AISLE VAULTING
f BUTTRESS
g PARAPET
h FLYING BUTTRESS
i PINNACLE
k WALL RIBS OR FORMERETS
l TRANSVERSE RIBS
m DIAGONAL RIBS
n BOSS

3 GOTHIC ORNAMENT

ENGLISH GOTHIC WINDOWS

4 LANCET

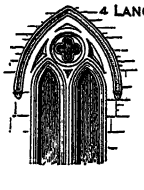

5 DECORATED

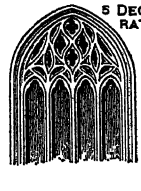

6 ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR (PERPENDICULAR)

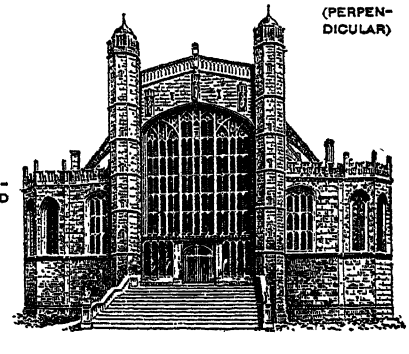

RENAISSANCE

1 RICCARDI PALACE, FLORENCE

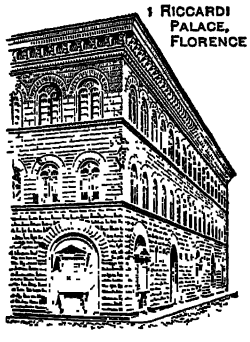

2 ST. PETER'S, ROME

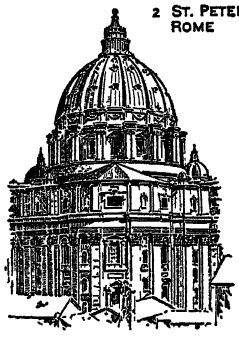

3 STAIRCASE TOWER, BLOIS

4 BANQUETING HALL, WHITEHALL

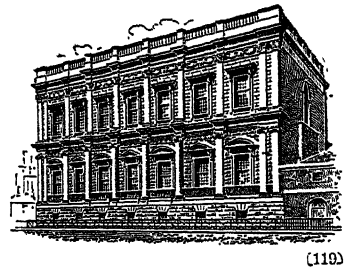

5 FAÇADE AT AUGSBURG

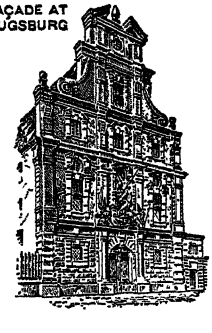

poet Archilochus of the 7th century B. C., regarded as inventor of various lyric forms, and famous for bitter and vindictive lampoons. — *n.* An Archilochian verse, either a dactylic tetrameter catalectic (–⏑⏑|–⏑⏑|–⏑⏑|–⏑⏑|–⏑⏑|–⏑); a dactylic trimeter catalectic, called the *lesser Archilochian* (–⏑⏑|–⏑⏑|–⏑); or a composite verse (in Horace probably logaœdic) made up of a dactylic tetrameter acatalectic and a trochaic tripody (–⏑⏑|–⏑⏑|–||⏑⏑|–⏑⏑‖–⏑|–⏑|–⏑). See PROSODY. The *Archilochian strophes* are: a dactylic hexameter followed by a lesser Archilochian; a dactylic hexameter followed by an iambelegus; an iambic trimeter followed by an elegiambus; a greater Archilochian followed by an iambic trimeter catalectic.

ar'chi-mage (ar'kĭ-māj) } *n.*; *L. pl.* ARCHIMAGI (-mā'jī).
ar'chi-ma'gus (-mā'gŭs) } [NL. *archimagus*; *archi-* + L. *magus*, Gr. *μάγος*, a Magian.] **1.** The high priest of the Persian Magi, or fire worshipers.
2. A great magician, wizard, or enchanter. *Spenser.*

Ar'chi-ma'go (ar'kĭ-mā'gō), *n.* [See ARCHIMAGE.] In Spenser's "Faërie Queene," a magician who is an impersonation of Hypocrisy, or Fraud, and possibly of Satan. Disguised as a reverend hermit he wins the confidence of the Red Cross Knight (which see), and by the help of Duessa, or Deceit, separates him for a time from Una, or Truth.

ar'chi-man'drite (-măn'drīt), *n.* [L. *archimandrita*, LGr. *ἀρχιμανδρίτης*; *ἀρχι-* (E. *arch-*) + *μάνδρα* an inclosed space, esp. for cattle, a fold, a monastery.] *East. Ch.* **a** A chief of a monastery, corresponding to *abbot* in the Roman Catholic Church. **b** A superintendent of several monasteries, corresponding to *superior abbot*, or *father provincial*, in the Roman Catholic Church.

Ar'chi-me'de-an (-mē'dē-ăn; -mē-dē'ăn; 277), *a.* [L. *Archimedeus*.] Of or pertaining to Archimedes, a celebrated Greek philosopher, or mechanical discoveries attributed to him; hence, constructed on the principle of Archimedes' screw; as, *Archimedean* drill, propeller, etc.

Archimedean principle. **a** The principle of the lever. **b** The principle that a body while wholly or partly immersed in a fluid loses in weight by an amount equal to that of the fluid displaced. — **A. screw** *or* **Archimedes' screw**, a device attributed to Archimedes, consisting of a tube bent spirally around an axis or of a broad-threaded screw incased by a hollow open cylinder, and formerly used to raise water by rotating the apparatus when partly immersed in a slantwise direction.

Archimedean Screw.

Ar'chi-me'des (-mē'dēz), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A extinct genus of Bryozoa characteristic of the Subcarboniferous rocks.

ar'chi-mime' (-mīm'), *n.* [L. *archimimus*, Gr. *ἀρχίμιμος*. See MIME.] *Class Antiq.* A chief mime or buffoon; esp., one who at a funeral imitated the deceased in appearance and manner.

arch'ing (ärch'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ARCH, *v.* Specif.: *n.* **a** The arched part of a structure, a system of arches. **b** *Naut.* Hogging.

ar'chi-pe-lag'ic (är'kĭ-pē-lăj'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, an archipelago.

ar'chi-pel'a-go (-pĕl'ă-gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES, -GOS (-gōz). [It. *arcipelago*, prop., chief sea; Gr. *ἀρχι-* + *πέλαγος* sea.] **1.** [*cap.*] The Grecian Archipelago, or Ægean Sea. It is studded with small islands.

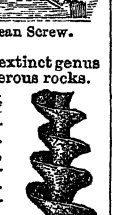
Archimedes (*A. worthenii*).

2. Hence: Any sea or broad sheet of water interspersed with many islands or with a group of islands; also, such a group of islands.

ar-chip'ter-yg'i-um (är-kĭp'tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *archi-* + Gr. *πτερύγιον* fin, wing.] *Zoöl.* A form of fin having a long segmented axis, as that of *Neoceratodus*; — so named because it was considered a primitive type.

Archipterygium. One of the fins of *Neoceratodus*.

—ar-chip'ter-yg'i-al (-ăl), *a.*

ar'chi-tect (är'kĭ-tĕkt), *n.* [L. *architectus*, *architecton*, Gr. *ἀρχιτέκτων* chief artificer, master builder; *ἀρχι-* (E. *archi-*) + *τέκτων* workman, akin to *τέχνη* art, skill, *τίκτειν* to produce: cf. F. *architecte*, It. *architetto*. See TECHNICAL.] **1.** A person skilled in the art of building; a professional student of architecture, or one who makes it his occupation to form plans and designs of, and to draw up specifications for, buildings, and to superintend their execution. See BUILDER.

2. A contriver, designer, or maker.

> The *architects* of their own happiness. *Milton.*
>
> A French woman is a perfect *architect* in dress. *Goldsmith.*

ar'chi-tec-tive (-tĕk-tĭv), *a.* Used in building; pertinent to, or proper for, building. *Derham.*

ar'chi-tec-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk) · } *a.* [L. *architectonicus*, Gr.
ar'chi-tec-ton'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *ἀρχιτεκτονικός*. See ARCHITECT.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a master builder, or constructor, or architecture; evincing skill in designing or construction; constructive. "*Architectonic* wisdom." *Boyle.*

2. Relating to the systematizing of knowledge.

ar'chi-tec-ton'ic (är'kĭ-tĕk-tŏn'ĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *architectonique*.] **1.** The science of architecture; — called also *architectonics*.

2. *Philos.* **a** The doctrine of pure method, or of the abstract systematization of knowledge. **b** The abstract scheme or plan, or the purely formal elucidation, of anything.

ar'chi-tec'tur-al (-tĕk'tŭr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the art of building; conformed to the rules of architecture.

architectural ornament. See ORNAMENT. — **a. perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE.

ar'chi-tec'ture (är'kĭ-tĕk'tŭr), *n.* [L. *architectura*: cf. F. *architecture*. See ARCHITECT.] **1.** Art or science of building; esp., the art of building houses, churches, bridges, and other structures, for the purposes of civil life; — often called *civil architecture*.

2. A method or style of building, characterized by certain peculiarities of structure, ornamentation, etc. See the *Chart* and *Illustrations* on pp. 118 and 119.

> Many other *architectures* besides Gothic. *Ruskin.*

3. Construction, in a more general sense; frame or structure; workmanship.

> The *architecture* of grasses, plants, and trees. *Tyndall.*
>
> The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine *architecture*. *Burnet.*

Ar'chi-teu'this (-tū'thĭs), *n.* [NL.; *archi-* + Gr. *τευθίς*, *-ίδος*, a kind of squid.] *Zoöl.* A genus of gigantic cephalopods, allied to the squids, found esp. in the North Atlantic and about New Zealand. It contains the largest cephalopods known, some being forty feet long, inclusive of the long arms. They are devoured by the sperm whale.

ar'chi-trave (ar'kĭ-trāv), *n.* [F. *architrave*, fr. It. *architrave*; *archi-* + *trave* beam, L. *trabs*.] *Arch.* **a** The lower division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column, esp. in classical architecture. See ORDER, *Illust.* **b** The molded band, group of moldings, or other architectural member, above and on both sides of a door or other opening, esp. if square in form.

ar'chi-val (ar'kĭ-văl, ar-kī'văl; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or contained in, archives or records. *Tooke.*

ar'chive (ar'kīv; 277), *n.*; *pl.* ARCHIVES (-kīvz). [F. *archives*, pl., L. *archivum*, *archium*, fr. Gr. *ἀρχεῖον* government house, *τὰ ἀρχεῖα* archives, fr. *ἀρχή* the first place, government. See ARCHI-.] **1.** *pl.* A place in which public records or historic documents are kept. Formerly also in *sing.*

> Our words . . . become records in God's court, and are laid up in his *archives* as witnesses. *Gov. of Tongue*

2. *pl.* Public records or documents preserved as evidence of facts; as, national, or family, *archives*. Also in *sing.*

> Some rotten *archive*, rummaged out. *Lamb.*

Syn. — Registers, annals, chronicles. See RECORD.

ar'chi-vist (är'kĭ-vĭst), *n.* [F. *archiviste*.] A keeper of archives, or records.

ar'chi-volt (ar'kĭ-vōlt), *n.* [F. *archivolte*, fr. It. *archivolto*; *archa-* + *volto* vault, arch. See VAULT.] *Arch.* **a** The architectural member surrounding a curved opening, as of an arch, corresponding to the architrave of a square opening. **b** More commonly, the molding or other ornaments on the wall face of the voussoirs.

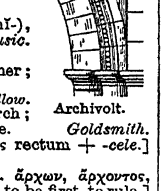
Archivolt.

arch'lute (ärch'lūt), **arch'i-lute** (är'chĭ-), *n.* [F. *archiluth*, It. *arciliuto*.] *Music.* A kind of large theorbo (which see).

arch'ly (ärch'lĭ), *adv.* In an arch manner; with attractive slyness or roguishness.

> *Archly* the maiden smiled. *Longfellow.*

arch'ness, *n.* The quality of being arch; cleverness; sly humor free from malice. *Goldsmith.*

ar'cho-cele (ar'kŏ-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχός* rectum + *-cele*.] *Med.* Rectal hernia.

ar'chon (är'kŏn), *n.* [L. *archon*, Gr. *ἄρχων*, *ἄρχοντος*, ruler, chief magistrate, p. pr. of *ἀρχειν* to be first, to rule.]

1. *Antiq.* One of the chief magistrates in ancient Athens, esp., by preëminence, the first of the nine chief magistrates. The office of archon was created and bestowed for life upon the son and lineage of the last Athenian king, Codrus, on his death (? B. C. 1068). In B. C. 752 the tenure was reduced to ten years, and in 714 the privilege of office was extended to all the nobility with its tenure limited to one year. In 683 the prerogatives of the archon were divided among nine annual archons, with titles and duties as follows: the ‖ **archon e-po'ny-mos** (ē-pŏn'ĭ-mŏs), who gave his name to the civil year and exercised important executive and judicial functions; the ‖ **archon ba-sĭ'le-us** (bă-sĭl'ē-ŭs), or *king archon*, with charge of certain sacred rites associated with the regal office, his wife, called **basilissa** or **basilinna**, going through a ceremony of marriage with the wine god (see ANTHESTERIA); the ‖ **archon po'le-mar'chos** (pŏl'ĕ-mär'kŏs), at first with actual and later with nominal military oversight; the six **thesmothetæ**, charged with annual revision of the laws and superintendence of public officials. All the archons, on completing their year of office without blame, entered the Areopagus as members for life.

2. One of certain officials and dignitaries of the Byzantine empire and modern Greece.

3. A ruler or presiding officer.

4. A spiritual being held by certain Gnostics to be ruler of one of the several heavens.

ar'chon-tate (ar'kŏn-tāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *archontat*.] An archon's term of office. *Gibbon.*

ar-chon'tic (ar-kŏn'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an archon.

Ar-chon'tic, *n.* [LL. *archontici*, Gr. *ἀρχοντικός*, fr. *ἄρχων* ruler.] One of a 4th-century sect of Gnostics, originating near Jerusalem, who believed in spiritual archons, identified the god of the Jews with the Devil, and rejected baptism.

ar'cho-plasm (är'kō-plăz'm) } *n.* [NL. *archoplasma*. See
ar'cho-plas'ma (-plăz'mă) } ARCHON; PLASMA.] *Biol.* The substance from which attraction spheres, astral rays, and spindles are developed in mitotic cell division, and of which they consist. — **ar'cho-plas'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

arch'priest' (arch'prēst'; *see* ARCH-), *n.* A chief priest; specif.: *Eccl. Hist.* **a** In early times, a priest who acted as the chief assistant or as the vicar of a bishop in a cathedral, later called *dean*; also, a priest in charge of the clergy in a large town, later called *rural dean*. The latter appear to have been mostly replaced in the Roman Catholic Church by *vicar forane*. **b** The title of the head of the Roman Catholic secular clergy in England, from 1598 to 1623, when succeeded by a *vicar apostolic*. — **arch'priest'hood**, *n.* — **arch'priest'ship**, *n.*

arch'treas'ur-er (-trĕzh'ŭr-ĕr), *n.* A chief treasurer; specif., the great treasurer of the German Empire.

arch'way' (-wā'), *n.* A way or passage under an arch.

-archy. [Gr. *-αρχία*, fr. *ἀρχός* chief. See ARCH-.] A suffix properly meaning *a rule, ruling*; as in *monarchy*, a rule of one; *oligarchy*, the rule of a few.

Ar-cif'er-a (är-sĭf'ẽr-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *arcus* bow + *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Anura characterized by having the epicoracoids of the two sides overlapping each other.

ar-cif'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Pertaining to the Arcifera. **b** Designating or having the arrangement of the epicoracoids that is characteristic of the Arcifera.

ar'ci-form (är'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *arcus* bow + *-form*.] Having the form of an arch; curved.

ar'co-cen'trum (ar'kō-sĕn'trŭm), *n.* [L. *arcus* bow, arch + E. *centrum*.] *Zoöl.* A centrum (of a vertebra) formed of basal parts or segments of the neural and hæmal arches, more or less modified and fused together; — opposed to *chordacentrum*. — **ar'co-cen'trous** (-trŭs), *a.*

aro'o-graph (ar'kō-gráf), *n.* [L. *arcus* (E. *arc*) + *-graph*.] Any of several instruments for drawing an arc without the use of compasses or geometrical processes; a cyclograph.

Arcograph.

Arc-ta'li-a (ark-tā'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; E. *arctic* + Gr. *ἁλία* assemblage (with an allusion to *ἅλς* sea).] *Zoögeog.* A marine realm including all northern seas as far south as floating ice occurs. — **Arc-ta'li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

arc-ta'tion (ärk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *arctatus*, p. p. of *arctare*, *artare*, to press together: cf. F. *arctation*.] *Med.* Constriction or contraction of some natural passage, esp. of the anus or vagina; specif., constipation from inflammation.

arc'ti-an (ärk'shĭ-ăn; -tĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. *ἄρκτος* bear, alluding to the furry appearance of the moths.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the family Arctiidæ. — *n.* An arctiid moth.

arc'tic (ärk'tĭk; see ANTARCTIC), *a.* [ME. *artik*, OF. *artique*, F. *arctique*, L. *arcticus*, fr. Gr. *ἀρκτικός*, fr. *ἄρκτος* a bear, also a northern constellation so called; akin to L. *ursus* bear, Skr. *ṛkṣha*. Cf. URSA.] Pertaining to, or situated under, the northern constellation called the *Bear*; relating to, or characteristic of, the north pole or the region near it; polar; frigid; as, the *arctic* pole, circle, region, ocean; an *arctic* expedition, night, temperature. The *arctic* circle is a lesser or small circle of the earth, parallel to its equator, 23° 28′ from the north pole (cf. TROPIC). This and the *antarctic* circle are called the *polar circles*, and the areas within these are the frigid zones. See ZONE.

Arctic-alpine zone, *Biogeog.*, the Arctic zone of a mountain. — **arctic current.** See LABRADOR CURRENT. — **a. flounder,** a small flounder (*Liopsetta glacialis*) of Bering Sea. It is a food fish. — **a. fox,** a small fox (*Vulpes lagopus*) of the arctic regions of both hemispheres. Its fur, which is blue-gray or brownish in summer and white in winter, is valuable. Cf. BLUE FOX. — **a. grass,** rescue grass. — **a. grayling.** See GRAYLING. — **a. hare.** = POLAR HARE. — **A. Highlanders,** the most northerly tribe of Eskimos, inhabiting the west coast of Greenland from 76° to 79° N., and separated by the glaciers of Melville Bay from the southerly tribes. When discovered by Sir John Ross they had no boats, though they had dogs and sledges. — **a. penguin,** the great auk. — **A. realm,** *Biogeog.*, a circumpolar terrestrial division extending from the limit of trees northward as far as life exists naturally. It includes also high mountain tops farther south. — **a. sperm oil,** doegling oil. See OIL, *Table II.* — **a. wolf,** a wolf of the arctic regions. It has white fur and a black-tipped tail, and is perhaps a variety of the common or timber wolf. — **A. zone.** Specif.:

Arctic, or White, Fox. 1/25

uncertain origin.] The return which one who has been treated in an inn sometimes considers himself bound in honor to make to the company. *Scot.*

archil red. See DYE.

ar'chi-lute (är'kĭ-lūt). Var. of ARCHLUTE.

Ar'chi-me'des' pump (är'kĭ-mē'dēz). = ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW.

ar'chi-mo-ner'u-la (ar'kĭ-mō-nĕr'ōō-lă), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The supposed monerula stage of an archiblastic egg.

Ar'chi-my-ce'tes (är'kĭ-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *archi-* + *-mycetes*.] *Bot.* A subclass of phycomycetous fungi coextensive with the order Chytridiales.

archinale. † ARSENAL.

ar-chine' (ar-shēn'). Var. of ARSHEEN.

ar'chi-neph'ron (är'kĭ-nĕf'rŏn). *n.*; *L. pl.* -RA (-ră). [NL. See ARCHI-; NEPHRIC.] *Embryol.* The primitive embryonic kidney or segmental organ. — **ar'chi-neph'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

ar'chi-pe-la'gi-an (-pē-lā'jĭ-ăn), *n.* Archipelagic.

Ar-chip'pus (är-kĭp'ŭs). *Bib.*

ar-chip'pus but'ter-fly' [After *Archippus*, Greek poet.] The viceroy butterfly. [PRIEST.]

ar'chi-pres'by-ter, *n.* = ARCH-PRIEST.

ar'chi-sphere' (är'kĭ-sfēr'), *n.* [*archi-* + *sphere*.] *Bot.* An unfertilized archegoniate.

ar'chi-syn'a-gogue, *n.* [L. *archisynagogus*, Gr. *ἀρχισυνάγωγος*.] A ruler of a synagogue. *Obs.*

archit. *Abbr.* Architecture.

Ar'chite (ar'kĭt). *Bib.*

ar'chi-tec-ton'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ARCHITECTONIC, -ICAL.

ar'chi-tec-ton'ics (ar'kĭ-tĕk-tŏn'ĭks), *n.* = ARCHITECTONIC.

ar'chi-tec'tor, *n.* An architect. *Obs.* [architect.]

ar'chi-tec'tress, *n.* A female architect of architecture.

ar'chi-tec'tur-al-ist, *n.* A student of architecture.

ar'chi-tec'tur-al-ly, *adv.* of ARCHITECTURAL.

ar'chi-tec'ture, *v. t.* To design; build. *Rare.*

ar-chi'tis (ar-kī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀρχός* rectum + *-itis*.] *Med.* Proctitis.

ar'chi-traved (är'kĭ-trāvd), *a.* Furnished with an architrave.

archtricline, *n.* [L. *architriclinus*, Gr. *ἀρχιτρίκλινος*: cf. F. *architriclin*.] The ruler of a feast; — often used as a proper name of a rich lord in old legends. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

ar'chi-troch (är'kĭ-trŏk), *n.* [*archi-* + Gr. *τροχός* a wheel.] *Zoöl.* The ciliated band surrounding the mouth of certain invertebrate embryos of the planula type.

ar'chi-type, † **ARCHETYPE.**

ar'chi-zo'ic, *a.* [*archi-* + *zoic*.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the earliest forms of life.

arch'il'ar. See ARCH-, 1 b.

arch'mar'shal, *n.* [Cf. G. *erzmarschall*. See ARCH-.] The grand marshal of the Holy Roman Empire, a dignity that belonged to the Elector of Saxony.

arch'mon'arch, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 a.

archoke. † ARTICHOKE.

ar-chol'o-gy (ar-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχή* origin, sovereignty + *-logy*.] *Rare.* 1. The doctrine of origins. 2. Science of government.

ar'chon-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Ar-chon'ti-a (är-kŏn'shĭ-ă; -tĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.; fr. Gr. *ἄρχων* ruling.] *Zoöl.* A group including only man. Syn. of BIMANA, etc. — **ar'chont** (är'kŏnt), *n.*

ar'chop-to'ma (är'kŏp-tō'mă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀρχός* rectum + *πτῶμα* a fall, *πτῶσις*.] *Med* Proctocele.

ar'chor-rha'gi-a (är'kŏr-ā'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀρχός* rectum + *-rhagia*.] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the anus

ar'cho-ste-no'sis (ar'kō-stē-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀρχός* rectum + *stenosis*.] *Med.* Stricture of the rectum.

arch'pa'pist, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 b.

arch'pas'tor, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 a.

arch'phi-los'o-pher. See ARCH-, 1 a.

arch'piece'. See ARCH-, 3 a.

arch'pil'lar, *n.* See ARCH-, 3 a.

arch'pi'rate, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 b.

arch'po'et, *n.* A chief poet; a poet laureate. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

arch position. *Gymnastics.* The erect position with the chest arched forward.

arch'pre'late, *n.* An archbishop or other chief prelate. — **arch'pre-lat'ic, arch'pre-lat'i-cal**, *a.* [PRIEST.]

arch'pres'by-ter, *n.* = ARCH-**arch'pres'by-ter-y**, *n.* Supreme presbytery. *Nonceword.* *Milton*

arch'prot'es-tant, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 a. [ARCH-, 1 a.]

arch'pro'to-pope', *n.* See **arch'reb'el**, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 b.

arch're'gent, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 a.

arch'see', *n* An archbishop's see.

arch'sin'. See ARCH-, 3 a.

arch solid. A voussoir.

arch stone. A voussoir.

archt. *Abbr.* *Ref. Sp.*

archt. *Abbr.* Architect.

arch'thief', *n.*, **arch'trai'tor**, *n.*, **arch'ty'rant**, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 b. [3 a.]

arch'vil'lain-y, *n.* See ARCH-, 1 b.

arch'wife', *n.* [*arch-* + *wife*.] A big, masculine wife. *Obs.*

arch'wise' (arch'wīz'), *a d v.* In arched form

arch'y (ar'chĭ), *a.* Arched; as, *archy* brows. *Rare.*

Ar'chy, *n.* Dim of ARCHIBALD, masc. prop. name. [CHOKE.

archychock, -chocke. † ARTICHOKE.

Ar'ci-dæ (ar'sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See ARCA, 2.

ar'ci-fin'i-ous (ar'sĭ-fĭn'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *arcus* bow + *finire* to limit.] *Law.* Having a frontier forming a natural defense, as a country bounded by mountain ranges. *Rare.*

arcinal † ARSENAL.

arc'ing (ärk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ARC.

Ar'cite (är'sīt; är-sīt'), *n.* See **ark'ing**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ARC.

arc lamp, arc light. See ARC, 5. **A. E. C. M.** *Abbr.* Associate of the Royal College of Music. ‖ **ar'co** (ar'kō), *n.* [It.] *Mus.* The bow; — used in music for the violin class of instruments, after a pizzicato passage, to indicate that the bow is to be resumed. ‖ **ar'co**, *adv.* See COLL' ARCO. **A. R. C. O.** *Abbr.* Associate of the Royal College of Organists. **ar'co sal-tan'do** (säl-tän'dō). [It.] *Music* Lit., the bow bounding; — used in the technique of the violin, viola, etc., to designate the act of allowing the bow to drop upon the string and rebound after each note, to produce a rippling effect. *Elson.*

ar-cose'. Var. of ARKOSE.

‖ **ar'co-so'li-um** (ar'kō-sō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LIA (-lĭ-ă). [L. *arcus* arch + *solium* sarcophagus.] An arched cell in a Roman catacomb, esp one designed to receive a sarcophagus.

arc pitch. See PITCH, *n.*, 11 a

A. R. C. S *Abbr.* Associate of the Royal College of Science.

arct. † ART, to cramp. — *a.* Cramped; narrow. *Obs.*

Arc'ta-mer'i-can, *a.* [*arctic* + *American*.] *Zoögeog.* Designating the Nearctic region.

Biogeog. A division of the Boreal region coextensive with the Arctic realm.

arc'tic (ärk'tĭk), *n.* **1.** The arctic circle, pole, or regions. **2.** A kind of thick, high waterproof overshoe. *U. S.*

arc-ti'cian (ärk-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One expert in knowledge or exploration of the arctic regions.

Arc-ti'i-dæ (-tĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ARCTIAN.] *Zoöl.* A large family of moths to which various limits have been assigned. The typical forms have stout bodies and broad wings, often conspicuously striped or spotted, whence the popular name *tiger moths*. Their larvæ are usually hairy caterpillars, some being known as *woolly bears*. — **arc'ti-id** (ärk'tĭ-ĭd), *a. & n.*

Arc'ti-um (ärk'shĭ-ŭm ; -tĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρκτος bear.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World coarse asteraceous herbs, the burdocks, distinguished by the bristly receptacle of the flower heads and by the hooked involucral bracts. *A. lappa* and *A. minor* have become cosmopolitan weeds.

Arc'to-gæ'a (ärk'tō-jē'ä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄρκτος the north + γαῖα, γῆ, land.] *Zoogeog.* A realm or primary division including North America (except Central America), Europe, Asia, and Africa, recognized by those who make only two or only four primary divisions. — **Arc'to-gæ'an** *or* **-ge'an** (-ăn), **Arc'to-gæ'al** *or* **-ge'al** (-ăl), *a.*

arc'toid (ark'toid), *a. Zoöl.* Of, pertaining to, or like, the Arctoidea ; ursine ; bearlike. — *n.* One of the Arctoidea.

Arc-toi'de-a (-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἄρκτος bear + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of Carnivora including the bear, raccoon, and weasel families. — **arc-toi'de-an** (-ăn), *a.*

Arc'tos (ärk'tŏs), *n.* [Gr. ἄρκτος the constellation Ursa Major.] The constellations Ursa Major and Ursa Minor considered as one group.

Arc'to-staph'y-los (ärk'tō-stăf'ĭ-lŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἄρκτος a bear + σταφυλή bunch of grapes.] *Bot.* A genus of ericaceous shrubs or small trees, all natives of western North America except *A. uva-ursi*, the kinnikinic, which occurs in north temperate regions of both hemispheres. They have evergreen leaves and a bitter berrylike drupaceous fruit. In California most of the species are called *manzanita.*

Arc-tu'ri-an (ärk-tū'rĭ-ăn), *a. Astron.* Of or pertaining to the star Arcturus ; — used in the chemical classification of the stars, and denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Arcturus, which indicates protocalcium, iron, calcium, manganese, protostrontium, and hydrogen.

Arc-tu'rus (-tū'rŭs), *n.* [L. *Arcturus*, Gr. Ἀρκτοῦρος, prop. bearward ; ἄρκτος bear + οὖρος ward, guard. See ARCTIC.] *Astron.* A fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation Bootes. Its spectrum closely resembles that of the sun. See STAR. *Arcturus* has sometimes been used as the name of the constellation or of Ursa Major.

Canst thou guide *Arcturus* with his sons [Rev. Ver. : "the Bear with her train"]? *Job* xxxviii. 32.

arc'u-al (ar'kū-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an arc. — **arcual measure of an angle.** = CIRCULAR MEASURE OF AN ANGLE.

ar'cu-a'ri-a (ar'kū-ā'rĭ-ä), *n. pl. ; sing.* ARCUALE (-lē). [NL., fr. L. *arcus* a bow.] *Zool. & Embryol.* The primitive cartilages or structural elements of which an arcocentrous vertebra is formed. There may be two dorsal pairs (*basidorsal* and *interdorsal*, the former being anterior) and two ventral pairs (*basiventral* and *interventral*), as well as additional elements lying dorsal and ventral to these. In the amniote vertebrates the centra or bodies of the vertebræ are formed by the pairs of interventrals, while the basiventrals are reduced, sometimes forming intervertebral pads, or disappearing altogether The interdorsals are not developed, the basidorsals forming the neural arch. In the lower vertebrates other methods of grouping these components to form the individual vertebræ are found, and some elements may remain through life as distinct pieces.

arc'u-ate (ar'kū-ăt) } *a.* [L. *arcuatus*, p. p. of *arcuare* to
arc'u-at'ed (-ā-tĕd) } bow. See ARC.] Bent or curved in the form of a bow. — **arc'u-ate-ly**, *adv.*

arc'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *arcuatio.*] **1.** Act of arching or curving ; incurvation.
2. *Arch.* Employment of arches ; also, a system of arches.
3. *Hort.* = LAYERING. *Obs.*

-ard, -art (-ărd, -ărt). A suffix of many words, as cow*ard*, rey*nard*, drunk*ard*, mostly from the French, in which language this ending is of German origin, being orig. the same word as E. *hard*. It usually has a bad sense, denoting *one who does something excessively or something discreditable ;* as in brigg*art*, slugg*ard*.

Ar'de-a (ar'dē-ä), *n.* [L., a heron.] *Zoöl.* The genus including the typical herons. See HERON.

ar'deb (ar'dĕb), *n.* [Ar.] A unit of capacity used in Egypt and neighboring countries. It varies greatly in different places, being equal at Cairo to about 5.2 bushels ; at Alexandria, to about 7.5 bushels ; at Rosetta, to about 8 bushels ; at Gondar, to about 4 quarts ; at Massaua, to about 9.5 quarts, etc. The Egyptian customs ardeb is 5.447 Imperial, or 5.619 U. S., bushels (1.980 hectoliters).

Ar-de'i-dæ (ar-dē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ARDEA.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the herons. See HERON.

Ar'den, E'noch (ē'nŏk är'dĕn). A sailor in Tennyson's poem of the same name, who is wrecked on a desert island, and after many years returns to find his wife married to another. Seeing her happy, he dwells near by without revealing himself, and dies of a broken heart.

ar'den-cy (är'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being ardent ; specif., warmth of passion or affection ; ardor ; vehemence, eagerness ; as, the *ardency* of love or zeal.

ar'dent (ar'dĕnt), *a.* [ME. *ardaunt*, F. *ardant*, p. pr. of *ardour* to burn, fr. L. *ardere.*] **1.** Hot or burning ; causing a sensation of burning ; fiery ; as, an *ardent* fever.
2. Having the appearance or quality of fire ; fierce ; glowing ; shining ; as, *ardent* eyes. *Dryden.*
3. Warm, applied to passions and affections ; passionate ; fervent ; vehement ; as, *ardent* love ; *ardent* temper.

An *ardent* and impetuous race *Macaulay.*

4. *Naut.* Of a sailing vessel, tending to fly into the wind. *Obs.*
Syn. — Glowing, intense, fierce, vehement, eager, zealous, keen, fervid, passionate, affectionate. See FERVENT.
ardent spirits, strong alcoholic liquors, as brandy, rum, whisky, etc., obtained by distillation ; spirituous liquors. — **ar'dent-ly** (ar'dĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* — **ar'dent-ness**, *n.*

Ar-dis'i-a (ar-dĭz'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρδις the point of an arrow ; — alluding to the acute lobes of the corolla.] **a** *Bot.* Syn. of ICACOREA. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any plant of the genus *Icacorea*, the species of which are evergreen shrubs.

Ar'dois' sys'tem (är'dwä'). *Naut.* A widely used system of electric night signals in which a series of double electric lamps (white and red) is arranged vertically on a mast, and operated from a keyboard below.

ar'dor, ar'dour (ar'dĕr), *n.* [OF. *ardor, ardur, ardour*, F. *ardeur*, L. *ardor*, fr. *ardere* to burn.] **1.** Burning heat ; fire ; flame ; as, the *ardor* of the sun's rays.
2. Warmth or heat of passion or affection ; eagerness ; zeal ; enthusiasm ; as, *ardor* for study ; martial *ardor.*
3. *pl.* Bright or effulgent spirits. *Obs. Milton.*
Syn. — Warmth, eagerness, zeal. See FERVOR.

ar'du-ous (är'dū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *arduus* steep, high ; akin to Ir. *ard* high.] **1.** Steep and lofty ; hard to climb.

Those *arduous* paths they trod. *Pope.*

2. Attended with great labor, like the ascending of acclivities ; difficult ; laborious ; as, an *arduous* task.
Syn. — Difficult, trying, painful, exhausting. See HARD. — **ar'du-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ar'du-ous-ness**, *n.*

are (âr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *area.* See AREA.] *Metric System.* A unit of superficial measure, being the area of a square of which each side is ten meters in length ; 100 square meters (about 119.6 square yards or .025 acre).

are (är). [AS. (Northumbrian) *aron ;* cf. the 1st pers. pl. forms, Icel. *erum*, Goth. *sijum*, L. *sumus*, Gr. ἐσμέν, Skr. *smas ; are* is from the same root as E. (thou) *art*, and perh. E. *am.*] The present indic. pl. of the verb *to be ;* but etymologically a different word from *be*, or *was.*

-are (-ār). *Petrog.* A suffix used in the *quantitative system.* See PETROGRAPHY.

a're-a (ā'rē-ä ; 277), *n. ; pl.* E. AREAS (-äz), L. , chiefly in biology, AREÆ (-ē). [L. *area* a broad piece of level ground. Cf. ARE, *n.*] **1.** Any plane surface, as of the floor of a room or church, or of the ground within an inclosure ; an open space in a building.

The Alban lake . . looks like the *area* of some vast amphitheater *Addison.*

2. The inclosed space on which a building stands.
3. The sunken space or court giving ingress and affording light to the basement of a building.
4. A particular extent of surface ; a space on the surface, as of an organism ; a region ; specif., a tract of the earth's surface ; as, vast uncultivated *areas.*
5. *Geom.* The superficial contents of any figure ; the surface included within any given lines ; superficial extent ; as, the *area* of a square or a triangle.
6. Extent ; scope ; range ; as, a wide *area* of thought.

The largest *area* of human history. *F. Harrison.*

‖ **area cri-bro'sa** (krĭ-brō'sä) [NL., cribrose area], *Anat.*, an area containing a number of small openings at the bottom of the internal auditory meatus for the passage of branches of the auditory nerve. — ‖ **a. o-pa'ca.** (ō-pā'kä) [NL.], *Embryol.*, in developing eggs of amniote vertebrates, the opaque area which surrounds the area pellucida. — ‖ **a. pel-lu'ci-da** (pĕ-lū'sĭ-dä) [NL.], *Embryol.*, in developing eggs of amniote vertebrates, the pellucid central area of the germinal disk, in which the embryo forms. — ‖ **a. vas'cu-lo'sa** (văs'kū-lō'sä) [NL.], *Embryol.*, in developing eggs of amniote vertebrates, the space occupied by the vascular network of primitive blood vessels. In later stages it spreads over the entire yolk sac.

a-read', a-reed' (ä-rēd'), *v. t.* [ME. *areden*, AS. *ārǣdan* to interpret. See READ.] **1.** To tell, declare, explain, or interpret ; to divine ; to guess ; as, to *aread* a riddle. *Obs.*

Therefore more plain *aread* this doubtful case *Spenser.*

2. To read. *Obs. Drayton.*

3. To counsel, advise, warn, or direct. *Obs.*

But mark what I *aread* thee now. Avaunt! *Milton.*

4. To decree ; adjudge. *Archaic. Ld. Lytton.*

a're-al (ā'rē-ăl), *a.* [Cf. L. *arealis*, fr. *area.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an area ; as, *areal* interstices (the spaces inclosed by the reticulate vessels of leaves).
areal coordinates. See COORDINATE, *n.*

A're-an (-ăn), *a.* [From ARES.] Of or pertaining to the planet Mars.

a-rear' (*a*-rēr'), *adv.* [Cf. ARREAR, *adv.*] In or to the rear.

Ar'e-ca (ăr'ē-kä ; *ä*-rē'kä ; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Canarese *adiki*, through Pg. *areca.*] **a** *Bot.* A genus of pinnate-leaved palms of tropical Asia and the Malay Archipelago, characterized by the thick-rinded fruits. *A. cathecu* yields the betel nut. See BETEL PALM. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A palm of any of several genera related to *Areca.* The common areca palm of cultivation is *Chrysalidocarpus lutescens.*

ar'e-ca'i-dine (ăr'ē-kā'ĭ-dĭn, -dēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [From ARECA.] *Chem.* A crystallizable alkaloid (and also acid), $C_7H_{11}O_2N$, obtained from the betel nut (*Areca cathecu*). It is a derivative of nicotinic acid.

areca nut. The betel nut.

areca palm. **a** Any palm of the genus *Areca.* **b** *Hort.* The palm *Chrysalidocarpus lutescens.*

a-re'co-line (*ä*-rē'kō-lĭn ; -lēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [From ARECA.] An oily liquid substance, $C_8H_{13}O_2N$, the chief alkaloid of the betel nut, to which the latter owes its anthelmintic action. It is the methyl ester of arecaidine.

a-re'na (*ä*-rē'nä), *n. ; pl.* E. **-NAS** (-näz), L. **-NÆ** (-nē). [L. *arena*, better *harena*, sand, a sandy place.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The area in the central part of an amphitheater, in which the fights of gladiators and other spectacles took place. It was usually covered with sand to absorb the blood.
2. Any place of public contest or exertion ; any sphere of action ; as, the *arena* of debate ; the *arena* of life.
3. *Med.* "Sand" or "gravel" in the kidneys.

ar'e-na'ceous (ăr'ē-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *arenaceus.*] Sandy or largely of sand ; of the nature of sand ; easily disintegrating into sand ; friable ; as, *arenaceous* limestone.

Ar'e-na'ri-a (-nā'rĭ-ä), *n.* [NL. See ARENARIOUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of silenaceous plants, the sandworts, of wide distribution in temperate regions. They are mostly low tufted annuals having sessile leaves and small white flowers with 5 petals, 5 sepals, and 3 styles. *A. serpyllifolia*, the thyme-leaved sandwort, is a cosmopolitan weed.

ar'e-na'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *arenarius*, fr. *arena* sand.] Arenaceous.

ar'e-nic'o-lite (-nĭk'ō-līt), *n.* [L. *arena* + *colere* to live.] *Paleon.* A marking found on certain stratified rocks, supposed often to represent arenicolous worm burrows or trails.

ar'e-nic'o-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *arena* sand + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Inhabiting, or burrowing in, sand.

Ar'e-nig (ăr'ē-nĭg), *a.* [From the *Arenig* mountains, in Wales.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the European Lower Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

ar'e-nose (ăr'ē-nōs), *a.* [L. *arenosus.*] Sandy ; full of sand. — **ar'e-nos'i-ty** (-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ar'e-o- (ăr'ē-ō- ; ā'rē-ō-). A combining form fr. the Gr. Ἄρης, gen. Ἄρεος, *of Ares*, or *Mars, Martian*, used in astronomy ; as in : **ar-e-o-cen'tric** (-sĕn'trĭk), *a* Having Mars as the center or origin ; as, *areocentric* longitude. — **ar'e-o-gra'phy** (-ŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* A description of the surface of the planet Mars. — **ar'e-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **ar'e-o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ar'e-o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ar'e-ol'o-gy** (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The scientific investigation of the Planet Mars. — **ar'e-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **ar'e-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **ar'e-o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ar'e-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv*

a-re'o-la (*ä*-rē'ō-lä), *n. ; pl.* E. **-LAS** (-läz), L. **-LÆ** (-lē). [L., dim. of *area.* See AREA.] A small area, esp. a surrounding area ; as : **a** An interstice or small space, as between the cracks of the surface in certain crustaceous lichens, or between the fibers composing organs or vessels that interlace, or between the nervures of an insect's wing. **b** *Anat. & Med.* The colored ring around the nipple, or around a vesicle or pustule. **c** That portion of the iris which borders the pupil of the eye.

a-re'o-lar (-lär), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or like, an areola ; filled with interstices or areolæ.
areolar tissue, *Anat.*, fibrous connective tissue having the fibers loosely arranged with numerous interstitial areolæ.

a-re'o-late (-lāt) } *a.* [Cf. F. *aréolé.*] Divided into
a-re'o-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } small spaces or areolæ.

a're-o-la'tion (ā'rē-ō-lā'shŭn ; ăr'ē- ; 277), *n.* Division into areolæ ; also, an areola or small space.

Ar'e-op'a-gite (ăr'ē-ŏp'ä-gīt ; -jĭt ; 277), *n.* [L. *Areopagites*, Gr. Ἀρεοπαγίτης.] A member of the tribunal of the Areopagus. *Acts* xvii. 34.

Ar'e-op'a-git'ic (-jĭt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Areopagiticus*, Gr. Ἀρεοπαγιτικός.] Of or pertaining to the Areopagus. *Mitford.* — *n.* A speech imitating the oration of Isocrates addressed to the court of Areopagus. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*

arc'ti-cize (ärk'tĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To acclimate to the arctic regions.
arc'tic-wards, *adv.* See -WARDS
Arc-tis'ca (ärk-tĭs'kä), *n. pl* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρκτος bear.] *Zool.* = TARDIGRADA.
Arc'to-mys (ark'tō-mĭs), *n* [NL. ; Gr. ἄρκτος bear + μῦς mouse.] *Zool.* Syn. of MARMOTA.
ar'cu-ba-list (är'kū-bä-lĭst), *n.* = ARBALEST.
ar'cu-hal'i-a-ter (-hăl'ĭ-ä-tẽr ; -bä-lĭ-ä'tẽr), *n.* [L. *arcuballista* + *-ius.*] = ARBALESTER [BUS.
arcubos, -bus, -buse. † HARQUE-
ar'cu-la (ar'kū-lä), *n* [L., small chest.] See ARCA, *n.*, 1 c.
‖ **ar'cus** (är'kŭs), *n. ; pl.* ARCUS. [L., a bow.] An arch, archlike structure, or archway
‖ **ar'cus se-ni'lis** (sē-nī'lĭs). [L., senile bow.] *Med.* A whitish ring on the border of the cornea in old people. It is due to fatty degeneration.
ard. † ART, HARD.
Ard (ärd). *Bib.*
ar'dab. Var. of ARDEB.
‖ **ar'dash** (är'dăsh), *n.* [F. *arclasse.* See ARDASSINE.] Fine Persian raw silk. *Oxf. E. D.*
‖ **ar'das'sine** (ar'dă'sēn'), *n.* [F. (cf. Sp. *ardacina*, fr *ardasse* a kind of silk, fr. Ar. & Per. *ardan* a kind of raw silk.] A very fine sort of Persian silk.
Ar'dath (är'dăth). *Bib.*
ardaunt. † ARDENT.
ardelio, -lion, *n.* [L. *ardelio, -onis.*] A busybody *Obs.*
arden. † HARDEN
ar-den'nite (är-dĕn'īt), *n.* [From *Ardennes*, Belgium.] *Min.* A crystalline vanadate and silicate of aluminum and manganese, containing arsenic H., ü-7. Sp. gr., 3.02.
‖ **ar-den'tĭ-a ver'ba.** [L.] Burning words ; glowing language
ar'der, *n.* [Ct. Icel. *arðr* plow.] Plowing or fallowing of land, or state of being plowed ; also, land left fallow *Obs.*
Ar'dha-ma'ga-dhi (är'dä-mä'gä-dĕ), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
ardi. † HARDY.
Ar'di-æ'a (är'dĭ-ē'ä), *n. Babylon. Myth.* In the Gilgamesh epic, the boatman or ferryman who conducts the hero to the abode of Ut-napishtim.
‖ **ar-dil'la** (är-dēl'yä), *n.* [Sp.] A squirrel.
ar'dish (är'dĭsh), *n.* [Of East Indian origin.] An East Indian style of decorative work formed by cutting into the surface of plaster and inserting pieces of glass, or by laying plaster upon glass and cutting the plaster away in patterns.
Ard'ites (ärd'īts), *n. pl Bib.*
Ar'don (ar'dŏn). *Bib* [DOO.
ar-doo' (är-dōō'). Var. of NAR-
ar'dor u-ri'næ (är'dŏr ū-rī'nē). [L., burning heat of urine.] *Med.* A scalding sensation during micturition caused by urethritis.
ar'dour. † ARDER.
ar-du'i-ty (är-dū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *arduitas* steepness ; cf. F. *arduité.*] Arduousness *Obs.*
ar'dure. † ARDER, ARDOR.
ar'dur-ous (ar'dūr-ŭs), *a* Burning ; ardent. *Rare.*
Ar'dvi Sū'ra A-na'hi-ta (ar'dvē sōō'rä ä-nä'hē-tä) See ANAHITA.
are. † AIR, EAR, ERE, HEIR, HER, OAR, OR, THEIR.
a're' (*a*'rē'), *n.*, *or* **a re** [It.] *Music.* The second note in the grave hexachord of Guido Arentino's scale. See GAMUT. *Obs.*
are. *n.* [AS *ār.*] Honor ; reverence ; also, clemency. *Obs.*
A're-a (ā'rē-ä). *D. Bib.*
a-reach', *v. t. & i.* [AS *ārǣcan.*] To reach *Obs.*
a-read', *n.* Counsel. *Obs.*
areadde. † AREDDE
a-read'y, *a.* [Cf ME *yeredi, iredi*, and E. *ready.*] Ready. *Obs.*
— *v. t.* To make ready *Obs.*
a're-al'i-ty. *n.* Condition or relation in respect to area.
a-rear', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ārǣran.* See REAR.] To raise ; to set up ; to exalt : to stir up. *Obs*
arear. areare. † ARREAR.
arearage † ARREARAGE.
areare garde. † ARRIERE GUARD.
area sneak. A sneak thief.
a-rea'son, *v. t.* [OF *araisnier*, pres. indic *il araisonne.* See ARRAIGN.] To question ; call to account. *Obs.* — **a-rea'son-er,** *n. Obs.*
areawe. † AROW, ARUE.
areblaste. † ARBALEST.
‖ **à re-bours'** (à rē-bōōr'), *or* **an re-bours'** (ŏ), [F.] Against the grain ; the wrong way.
Ar'e-ca'ce-æ (ăr'ē-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of PHŒNICACEÆ — **ar'e-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
a-re'ca-ine (*ä*-rē'kä-ĭn ; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in** *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid, $C_7H_{11}NO_2$, obtained from the betel nut. It is a methyl derivative of guvacine.
a-rec'che, *v. t.* [AS. *āreccan.*] To explain ; also, to utter. *Obs.*
areche. † AREACH, ARECCHE, ORACH
Ar'e-con (ăr'ē-kŏn). *D. Bib.*
arect. † ARET
‖ **à re-cu'lons'** (à rē-kū'lŏn'). [F.] Backward.
a-red'de, *v. t* [AS. *āhreddan*] To deliver or rid. *Obs.*
arede. † AREAD.
aredy. † AREADY.
A're-e (ā'rē-ē). *D. Bib.*
a-reed'. Var. of AREAD.
a-reek', *adv. & a.* Reeking.
a-reel', *a.* Reeling.
areest. † ARREST.
ar'e-fact', *v. t.* [L. *arefacere* to dry up.] To dry up ; to wither. *Obs. or R.* — **ar'e-fac'tion** (ăr'ē-făk'shŭn), *n. Rare.*
ar'e-fy (ăr'ē-fī), *v. t.* [L. *arere* to be dry + *-fy.*] To dry, or make dry *Obs. or R Bacon*
A-rei'a (*ä*-rī'ä), *n.* [Gr. Ἀρεία, fem. of ἄρειος martial, fr. Ἄρης Ares.] Epithet of Aphrodite and of Athena (which see)
areik, areke. † AREACH.
areimen, *v. t.* [Cf. RAIM to ransom.] To redeem *Obs.*
arein. † ARAIGN
areiste. † ARREST.
A-re'li (*ä*-rē'lī). *Bib.*
A-re'lites (-līts), *n pl. Bib.*
arely † EARLY.
‖ **a-re'na sī'tus** cal'ce [L.] Sand without lime ; hence, an incoherent collection.
ar'e-nate, ar'e-nat'ed, *a.* [L. *arenatus.*] Made sandy ; mixed with sand. *Obs. or R.*
ar'e-na'tion (ăr'ē-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *arenatio.*] *Med.* Application of hot sand to the body.
a'rend (*a*'rĕnt), *n.* [D., eagle.] The bearded vulture. *S. Africa.*
a-ren'dal-ite (*ä*-rĕn'dăl-īt), *n.* [From *Arendal*, Norway.] A variety of epidote [DATOR.
ar'en-da'tor Var. of ARREN-
arende. † ERRAND.
arenen. † ARRAIGN
a-reng' (*ä*-rĕng'), *n., or* **areng palm.** [Malayan.] The gomuti palm. [NL.]
A-ren'ga (*a*-rĕn'gä), *n. Bot.* Syn of SAGUERUS.
arenge † ARRANGE.
arengi. † ARRAIGN
Ar'e-nic'o-la (ăr'ē-nĭk'ō-lä), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Polychæta consisting of the lugworms. See LUGWORM.
a-ren'i-lit'ic (*ä*-rĕn'ĭ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *arena* sand + *-lite* + *-ic.*] Of or pert to sandstone. [ARÆO-
ar'e-nous (ăr'ē-nŭs), *a.* Are-
a-ren'u-lous, *a.* [L. *arenula* fine sand.] Full of fine sand ; like sand. *Obs*
A're-o' (ā'rē-ō'ē), *n.* [Tahitian.] A member of a peculiar religious society formerly existing among the Tahitians. Promiscuous sexual relations were maintained and all children were strangled at birth.
ar'e-ole (ăr'ē-ōl ; ār'-), *n.* [F. *aréole.*] = AREOLA.
a-re'o-let (*ä*-rē'ō-lĕt ; ăr'ē-), *n. Zool.* A small areola. [ARÆO-
ar'e-ol'o-gy, -ol'o-gist, etc. See **ar'e-om'e-ter** (ăr'ē-ŏm'ē-tẽr ; ār'-), *n.* [Gr. ἀραιός thin, rare + *-meter.*] *Physics.* A hydrometer. — **ar'e-o-met'ric, ar'e-o-met'ri-cal,** *a.*
ar'e-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* Hydrometry.
A're-op'a-gist (ăr'ē-ŏp'ä-gĭst ; -jĭst), *n.* An Areopagite.

Ar'e-op'a-git'i-ca (ăr'ē-ŏp'ă-jĭt'ĭ-kă; -jĭt'ĭ-kă), *n.* A plea for the liberty of unlicensed printing, — the title of the most celebrated prose writing of John Milton, embodying a plea for intellectual liberty.

Ar'e-op'a-gus (-ŏp'ă-gŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αρειόπαγος, and 'Άρειος πάγος, hill of Ares (Mars' Hill).] **1.** A hill on the west side of the Acropolis, Athens, where was held a court or council originally discharging high political and religious functions, but after the time of Pericles cognizant only of capital crimes. Its origin was popularly derived from a trial of Ares by the gods for the murder of a son of Poseidon who had violated his daughter Alcippe, but in the Orestea Æschylus substitutes the trial of Orestes. The judges are called Ar'e-op'agites (-jĭtz; -jĭts; *L.* -jĭ'tēz), or Ar'e-op'a-gites (ăr'ĭ-ŏp'a-).
2. The tribunal which held its sessions there.
3. A group of Elizabethan men of letters, including Sir Philip Sidney and Edmund Spenser, who were interested in introducing ancient classical measures into English verse.

A'res (ā'rēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Άρης.] The Greek god of war, and sometimes of pestilence, son of Zeus and Hera, and lover (or consort) of Aphrodite. He was prominent neither in Greek myth nor worship. He was represented as a panoplied warrior, with spear and torch. The Romans identified him with *Mars* (which see). Cf. ADONIS.

‖ **a'rête'** (ā'rĕt'), *n.* [F., lit., fish bone, ridge, sharp edge, fr. L. *arista* beard of grain. Cf. ARRIS.] *Geog.* An acute and rugged crest of a mountain range or of a subsidiary ridge between two mountain gorges.

Ar'e-thu'sa (ăr'ē-thū'sa), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Άρέθουσα.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A wood nymph of Elis, in Greece, who, pursued by the river Alpheus, was changed by Artemis into a stream which ran under the sea, until its waters mingled with the river and rose again in the fountain of Arethusa in the island of Ortygia, at Syracuse.
2. *Bot.* A genus of handsome bog orchids consisting of two species, one (*A. bulbosa*) of North America, the other of Japan. They have small bulbs with a single linear leaf and a solitary handsome purple scapose flower. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Ar'e-tine (ăr'ē-tĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Aretium, now Arezzo, in Tuscany; as, the *Aretine* potteries were famous for shining red terra-cotta vases decorated with reliefs.

Ar'e-tin'i-an (-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Guido d' Arezzo, a famous 11th century musician. The Aretinian syllables are the syllables *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*; — used by Guido d' Arezzo in his system of musical notation by hexachords. See GAMUT and SOLMIZATION.

arf'ved-son-ite (ăr'vĕd-sŏn-īt), *n.* [After *Arfvedson*, Swedish chemist.] A basic metasilicate (chiefly of sodium, calcium, and ferrous iron) of the amphibole group, occurring in black monoclinic strongly pleochroic prisms. It is found in certain igneous rocks.

ar'gal (ăr'găl), *adv.* Corruption of *ergo*, therefore. *Shak.*

ar'gal (ar'găl) } *n.* [Mongolian.] A large wild sheep
ar'ga-li (-gă-lĭ) } (*Ovis argali*), remarkable for its large horns, which inhabits the mountains of northeastern Asia. The *bearded argali* is the aoudad. The name has been applied to other wild sheep, as the bighorn of America.

Argali (*Ovis argali*).

Ar'gand burn'er (ăr'gănd). A burner for an Argand lamp, or a gas burner applying the principle of that lamp.

Argand diagram. *Math.* A conventional diagram or graph in which the complex number $x + iy$ is represented by the point whose rectangular coördinates are x and y, or by the stroke from the origin to that point; — first explained (1806) by Jean Robert Argand (1768–1825).

Argand lamp. [After the inventor, Aimé *Argand*, of Geneva.] A lamp with a tubular wick which admits a current of air inside as well as outside of the flame.

ar'gan tree (ar'găn). A remarkable sapotaceous tree (*Argania sideroxylon*), of Morocco, growing in the lowlands near the coast. It bears ollvellike fruits much relished by goats, which clamber over the low spreading branches to reach them. The seeds (argans) yield an oil used as a substitute for olive oil.

Ar'gas (ăr'găs), *n.* [NL.] A genus of venomous ticks which attack men and animals. The Miana bug is *A. persicus*; a Central American species, called *talaje*, is *A. talaje*. The pigeon tick of the southern United States is *A. reflexus*.

Argas (*A. talaje*). Enlarged.

Ar-ge'an (ar-jē'ăn), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the ship or the constellation Argo. See ARGO.
2. Of or pertaining to Argeia, the district of Argos in Greece, or its inhabitants.

ar'gel (ăr'gĕl), *n.* [Syr.] Either of two African asclepiadaceous plants (*Solenostemma argel* and *Gomphocarpus fruticosus*), the leaves of which are used to adulterate senna.

Ar'ge-mo'ne (ăr'jē-mō'nē), *n.* [L., a kind of herb, Gr. *ἀργεμώνη* a kind of poppy.] *Bot.* A small genus of papaveraceous plants, the prickly poppies, of tropical America and the southwestern United States. They have mostly prickly leaves and showy white or yellow flowers, the capsule dehiscent only at the apex. *A. mexicana*, the Mexican poppy, has spread eastward over the United States.

ar'gent (ăr'jĕnt), *n.* [F. *argent*, fr. L. *argentum*, silver; akin to Gr. *ἄργυρος* silver, *ἀργός*, *ἀργής*, white, bright, Skr. *rajata* white, silver, *raj* to shine, Ir. *arg* white, milk, *airgiod* silver, money.] **1.** Silver, or money. *Archaic.*
2. *Fig. & Poet.* Whiteness; anything that is white.
The polished *argent* of her breast. *Tennyson.*
3. *Her.* The metal silver. See TINCTURE.

ar'gent, *a.* Made of silver; silvery; white; shining.
Yonder *argent* fields above *Pope.*

ar-gen'tal (ar-jĕn'tăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *argental*.] Of or pert. to silver; resembling, containing, or combined with, silver.

argental mercury, a native silver amalgam.

ar-gen'ta-mine (ăr-jĕn'ta-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [L. *argentum* silver + E. *amine*.] *Med.* A solution of silver phosphate in an aqueous solution of ethylene diamine, used as an antiseptic astringent and as a disinfectant.

Ar'gen-tan point (ăr'jĕn-tăn; *F.* ăr'zhĕN'tăN'). A kind of old needle-point lace made at Argentan in northern France, often confounded with Alençon point lace, from which it differs in having bolder patterns, thicker fillings, and buttonhole stitches around the hexagonal brides.

ar'gen-tel'la, *or* **ar'gen-til'la, point** (ăr'jĕn-tĕl'a; -tĭl'a). [Prob. fr. a dim. of L. *argentum* silver.] A rare variety of point lace resembling Alençon. It has a ground of hexagonal brides containing solid hexagons.

ar-gen'te-ous (ar-jĕn'tē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *argenteus*.] Silvery, as a plant having silky or silvery hairs.

ar-gen'te-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L., of silver.] A Roman coin, first issued by Caracalla, originally of billon, but later of bronze.

ar'gen-thal' (ăr'jĕn-tăl'), *n.* [Cf. F. *argental* containing silver.] An alloy of silvery luster, composed of copper, nickel, zinc, iron, and tin, used for ornamental castings.

ar-gen'tic (ar-jĕn'tĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, silver, esp in ordinary proportion; — said of compounds; as, *argentic* chloride, AgCl.

ar'gen-tif'er-ous (ăr'jĕn-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *argentum* + *-ferous*.] Producing or containing silver; as, *argentiferous* ore.

Ar'gen-tile and Cur'an (ăr'gĕn-tīl, kûr'ăn). In a tale of William Warner's "Albion's England" (1586), a Northumbrian princess (Argentile) and a Danish prince (Curan). The prince disguised himself as a kitchen scullion to woo the princess. They were married, and ruled over Northumbria. An earlier example of the story is found in "Havelock the Dane."

Ar'gen-ti'na (ăr'jĕn-tī'nă), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small silvery-scaled marine fishes, the type of a family **Ar'gen-tin'i-dæ** (-tĭn'ĭ-dē), which includes also the capelins and smelts and is nearly allied to the Salmonidæ.

ar'gen-tine (ăr'jĕn-tĭn, -tīn), *a.* [Cf. F. *argentin*, fr. L. *argentum* silver.] **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, silver; made of, or sounding like, silver; silvery.
Celestial Dian, goddess *argentine.* *Shak.*
2. [*cap.*] (*pron.* -tēn; -tīn) Of or pertaining to Argentina, a federal republic in South America.

argentine thistle, the Scotch thistle.

ar'gen-tine (ăr'jĕn-tĭn, -tīn), *n.* **1.** Silver; also, any of various materials resembling it, as plate metal, or an alloy of tin and antimony. "Curious work of *argentine*." *E. Hall.*
2. *Zoöl.* Any of various small marine fishes with silvery scales; esp., *Maurolicus borealis* of Europe and species of *Argentina* and *Mylotophum*.
4. The silvery scales of fish used in making artificial pearls.
5. A pearly variety of calcite, with undulating lamellæ.
6. [*cap.*] (*pron.* -tēn; -tīn) A citizen or a native of Argentina, a federal republic in South America.
7. See COIN.

ar'gen-tite (-tīt), *n.* [L. *argentum* silver.] *Min.* Native silver sulphide, Ag_2S, a sectile mineral of metallic luster and dark lead-gray color, occurring in isometric crystals and in masses, coatings, etc. It is a valuable ore of silver. H., 2–2.5. Sp. gr., 7.20–7.36.

ar'gen-tol (ăr'jĕn-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [L. *argentum* silver + 3d *-ol*.] *Pharm.* An organic silver compound derived from quinoline. It is used as an antiseptic.

ar'gen-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*argentum* + *-meter*.] *Chem. & Photog.* An instrument for measuring the amount of silver salt in a solution, as by finding the specific gravity.

ar-gen'tous (ăr-jĕn'tŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, silver; — said of a few compounds which contain a higher proportion of silver than the corresponding argentic compounds; as, *argentous* chloride, Ag_2Cl.

ar'gil (ăr'jĭl), *n.* [F. *argile*, L. *argilla* white clay, Gr. *ἄργιλλα, ἀργίλλος, ἄργιλος*, argil, *ἀργός* white.] Clay; esp., potter's clay; also, formerly, alumina.

ar'gil-la'ce-o- (ăr'jĭ-lā'shē-ō-). A combining form for *argillaceous*.

ar'gil-la'ceous (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *argillaceus*.] Of the nature of argil, or clay; of or containing clay; clayey.
argillaceous marine salt, *Old Chem.*, aluminium chloride.

ar'gil-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *argilla* white clay + *-ferous*.] Producing or abounding in argil or clay.

ar'gil-lite (ăr'jĭ-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἄργιλλος* clay + *-lite*.] *Petrog.* Argillaceous schist or slate; clay slate; porcellanite. Its color is bluish or blackish gray, sometimes greenish gray, brownish red, etc. — **ar'gil-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ar'gil-lo- (ăr-jĭl'ō-). A combining form for *argillous*; as in: **ar-gil'lo-ar'e-na'ceous,** of or containing clay and sand; **ar-gil'lo-cal-ca're-ous,** of or containing clay and calcareous earth; **ar-gil'lo-cal'cite,** an argillaceous limestone; **ar-gil'lo-fer-ru'gi-nous,** of or containing clay and iron; **ar-gil'lo-mag-ne'sian,** of or containing clay and magnesia or magnesium.

ar-gil'lous (ăr-jĭl'ŭs), *a.* [L. *argillosus*.] Argillaceous.

ar'gi-nine (ăr'jĭ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [L. *argentum* silver + *-ine*; — so called in allusion to the silver salts which were first discovered.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline base, $C_6H_{14}O_2N_4$, obtained from certain vegetable tissues, from the decomposition of protamines and proteids, etc., and also prepared synthetically. It is a derivative of guanidine, and yields urea and ornithine on hydrolysis.

Ar'give (ăr'jĭv; -gīv; 277), *a.* [L. *Argivus*.] Of or pertaining to the Achæan city of Argos or the surrounding territory of Argolis; hence (after Homer, who so designates the Greeks against Troy, from the prominence of the Argive king Agamemnon), of or pertaining to the Greeks in general. Homer distinguishes from the Achæan Argos of the Peloponnesus, a Pelasgian Argos, by which is meant Thessaly. — *n.* A Greek of Argos, or, freely, any Greek.

Ar'go (ăr'gō), *n.*; *gen.* ARGUS. [L., fr. Gr. 'Αργώ.]
1. *Gr. Myth.* The fifty-oared ship built of pines from Pelion under the direction of Athena, who gave it oracular power by inserting a piece of the speaking oak of Dodona in its prow. See ARGONAUT.
2. *Astron.* A large constellation in the southern hemisphere, through which the Milky Way passes, lying principally between Canis Major and the Southern Cross; — called also *Argo Navis*. In modern astronomy it is generally replaced by its four divisions, *Carina* (the Keel), *Malus* (the Mast), *Puppis* (the Stern), and *Vela* (the Sails). Another and earlier subdivision, *Pyxis* (the Nautical Box, or Mariner's Compass), is still recognized by some astronomers.

ar'gol (ăr'gŏl), *n.* [Cf. ARGAL, ORGAL. Of unknown origin.] A grayish or reddish crust or sediment in wine casks; crude tartar. See 1st TARTAR, 1.

Ar-gol'ic (ar-gŏl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Argolicus*, Gr. 'Αργολικός.] Of or pertaining to Argolis, a district in the Peloponnesus.

ar'gon (ăr'gŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀργόν* neut. of *ἀργός* inactive; *ἀ-* not + *ἔργον* work.] *Chem.* A colorless, odorless gas occurring in the air (of which it constitutes 0.93 per cent by volume), in volcanic gases, etc; — so named on account of its inertness by Rayleigh and Ramsay, who prepared and examined it in 1894–95. At. wt., 39.9. Symbol, A. Argon is condensible to a colorless liquid boiling at −186.1° C. and to a solid melting at −189.6° C. It has a characteristic spectrum. No compounds of it are known, but there is physical evidence that its molecule is monatomic. Weight of one liter at 0° C. and 760 mm., 1.7828 g.

Ar'go-naut (ăr'gō-nŏt), *n.* [L. *Argonauta*, Gr. 'Αργοναύτης; 'Αργώ + *ναύτης* sailor, *ναῦς* ship. See ARGO.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the band of about fifty heroes with Jason, who sailed from Iolcus in Thessaly, in the ship Argo, to Colchis (see GOLDEN FLEECE). Among their adventures were the finding of a state of women on Lemnos, the encounter with the boxing king Amycus, deliverance of Phineus from the Harpies, passage of the clashing rocks Symplegades, etc. The story is pre-Homeric. See also JASON.
2. One of those who went to California in search of gold shortly after it was discovered there in 1848. *U. S.*
3. [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* The paper nautilus. See ARGONAUTA.

Ar'go-nau'ta (ăr'gō-nŏ'ta), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Cephalopoda, consisting of the paper nautilus, the female of which has a thin, fragile, unchambered shell. It is not a true nautilus, but is related to the octopus, having eight arms, two of which are expanded at the end and clasp the shell, but are never elevated in the air for sails, as was formerly supposed. The creature swims beneath the surface by means of a jet of water, like other cephalopods. The male has no shell, and is much smaller than the female.

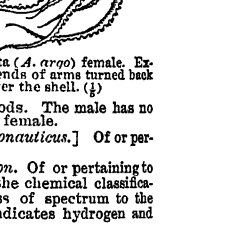
Argonauta (*A. argo*) female. Expanded ends of arms turned back to uncover the shell. (½)

Ar'go-nau'tic (-nŏ'tĭk), *a.* [L. *Argonauticus*.] Of or pertaining to the Argonauts.

Ar-go'ni-an (ăr-gō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the constellation Argo; — used in the chemical classification of stars, and denoting likeness of spectrum to the spectrum of stars in Argo, which indicates hydrogen and protohydrogen.

ar'go-sy (ăr'gō-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [Earlier *ragusy*, fr. *ragusa*, meaning orig. a vessel of Ragusa.] A large ship; esp., a merchant vessel of the largest size.
Where your *argosies* with portly sail . . .
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shak.*

ar'got (ar'gō, ar'gŏt), *n.* [F.] A secret language or conventional slang peculiar to thieves, tramps, or vagabonds; flash; cant or class jargon. — **ar-got'ic** (ar-gŏt'ĭk), *a.*
Syn. — See CANT.

ar'gue (ar'gū), *v. i.*; AR'GUED (-gūd); AR'GU-ING. [ME. *arguen*, F. *arguer*, fr. L. *argutare*, freq. of *arguere* to make

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ar'e-op'a-gy, *n.* An Areopagus or conclave. *Obs.*
ar'e-o-phane' (ăr'ē-ō-fān'). Var. of AËROPHANE.
a-re'o-style. Var. of ARÆOSTYLE. [SYSTYLE.]
a-re'o-sys'tyle. Var. of ARÆOSTYLE. [SYSTYLE.]
ar'e-ot'ic (ăr'ē-ŏt'ĭk; ăr'-), *a.* [Gr. *ἀραιωτικός* for rarefying, fr. *ἀραιοῦν* to make porous.] *Med.* Serving to dilute or attenuate the fluids of the body.
a-rere'. † AREAR, ARREAR.
arere-ban. † ARRIÈRE-BAN.
ares. † ARRAS.
arese, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *āhrysian*.] To shake. *Obs.* & *R.*
aresonne. † ARRAISON.
a-rest'. † ARREST.
a-ret', **a-ret'te,** *v. t.* [OF. *areter*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *reter*, L. *reputare*. See REPUTE.] To reckon; ascribe; impute. *Obs.*
ar'e-ta'ics (ăr'ē-tā'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρετή* virtue.] Science of virtue; — contr. with *eudemonics*.
Ar'e-tas (ăr'ē-tăs). *Bib.*
aretche. † ARRACH.
‖ **a re'ti-cel'lă** (a rē'tĭ-chĕl'lē). [It.] With network; — used of glassware ornamented with interlacing lines below its surface.
Ar'e-tin-ist (ăr'ē-tĭn-ĭst), *n.* One who resembles Pietro Aretino, an impudent and profligate Italian blackmailer and satirist of the 16th century.
ar'e-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρετή* virtue + *-logy*.] Moral philosophy; ethics. *Obs.*
a-ret'ic. † ARET.
A-reu'na (*a*-rō'nă). *D. Bib.*
A-re'us (*a*-rē'ŭs). *Bib.*
a-rew'. † ARGH, ARROW, AROW, ARUE.
arey. † ARRAY.
arf. Dial. var of ARGH.
arg. *Abbr.* Arguendo; *Her.*, argent; argentum.
argaile. † ARGOL.
ar'gal (ar'găl). Var. of ARGOL.
ar'ga-la (ar'gă-lă), *n.* [Hind. *hargilā*.] **a** The adjutant bird. **b** The marabou.
Ar'ga-li'a (ar'gă-lē'ă), *n.* [It.] A brother to Angelica in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato." He has an irresistible lance.
Ar'ga-lus (ar'gă-lŭs), *n* In Sidney's "Arcadia," Parthenia's husband, slain by Amphialus.
ar'gan oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
ar'gans (ar'gănz), *n. pl.* The seeds of the argan tree.
Ar-gan'te (ar-găn'tē), *n.* In Spenser's "Faërie Queene," a giantess personifying lust.
Ar-gan'te (ăr-găn'tē), *or* **Ar-gan'tes** (ăr-găn'tēz), *n.* The bravest of the infidel heroes in Tasso's epic poem "Jerusalem Delivered."
argell. † ARGOL. [*ble I.*]
ar-gem'o-ne oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
ar-gem'o-ny (ăr-jĕm'ō-nĭ), *n.* A plant of the genus *Argemone*.
ar-gen'ta-mide (ar-jĕn'ta-mīd; -mĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id** [L. *argentum* silver + E. *amide*.] An antiseptic preparation of silver.
ar'gen-tan (ar'jĕn-tăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *argentan*.] German silver; — a trade-mark name.
‖ **ar'gen-ta'ri-i** (ar'jĕn-tā'rĭ-ī), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -RIUS (-rĭ-ŭs). [L.] *Rom. Hist.* Money dealers.
ar'gen-tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *argentatus* silvered.] Argenteous.
ar'gen-ta'tion (ar'jĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A coating with silver. *R.*
‖ **ar'gent' comp'tant' porte** mé'de-cine' (ar'zhăN' kôN'tăN' pōrt mē'dē-sēn'). [F.] Lit., ready money brings a remedy; i. e., money is a ready help.
ar'gent-er, *n.* [F. *argentier*.] A money changer. *Obs.* & *R.*
ar-gen'tĭ-cy'a-nide, *n.* [L. *argentum* silver + *cyanide*.] *Chem.* Any of a series of complex salts formed by the union of silver cyanide with another cyanide.
ar'gen-til, **ar'gen-till,** *n.* [Cf. L. *argentum* silver.] The parsley piert. *Obs.* [TELLA.]
ar'gen-til'la. Var. of ARGENTELLA.
Ar'gen-tin'e-an (ar'jĕn-tĭn'ē-ăn), *n.* & *a.* = ARGENTINE, *a.*, 2.
ar'gent-in'ous (ar'jĕn-tĭn'ŭs), *n.* Ionic silver, Ag^+. See ION.
ar'gent-ry (ar'jĕn-trĭ), *n.* [F. *argenterie*, fr. *argent* silver.] Silver plate or vessels. *Obs.*
‖ **ar-gen'tum** (ar-jĕn'tŭm), *n.* [L.] Silver; — used chiefly as the Latin chemical name.
‖ **ar-gen'tum De'i** (dē'ī). [L., silver of God.] = GOD'S PENNY.
ar'gent vive'. [F. *argent vif*.] Mercury; quicksilver. *Obs.*
argh (arf), *a.* [AS. *earg*, *eafi*.] Timid; cowardly; also, slothful; lazy. *Obs.* or *Dial.* — **argh'ly,** *adv.* — **argh'ness,** *n.*
arghe, *v. t.* To be timid; shrink. — *v. t.* To frighten. *Obs.* or *Dial.* [GEL.]
ar'ghel (ăr'gĕl). Var. of ARGHOOL.
ar-ghool' (ăr-gōōl'), *n.* [Ar. *arghūl*.] An Egyptian musical pipe of cane, made of two tubes, with a reed mouthpiece.
ar'gi-fy (ar'gĭ-fī). Dial. var. of ARGUFY.
ar-gil'loid (ăr-jĭl'oid), *a.* [L. *argilla* clay + *-oid*.] Like clay.
argin, argine, *n.* [It. *argine*.] *Fort.* A salient, embankment, or rampart before a fort. *Obs.*
ar'gle (ar'g'l), *or* **ar'gle-bar'gle,** *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. ARGUE.] To argue; dispute; wrangle. *Obs.* or *Dial. Scot.*
arglebler. † ARGOLET.
ar'go, *adv.* [Corrupt. of ERGO.] Therefore. See ARGAL. *Shak.* & *R.*
Ar-go'an (ar-gō'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ship Argo.
ar'gob (ar'gŏb). *Bib.* [tar.]
ar'goile. † ARGOL, crude tartar.
ar-go-let, *n.* [F. *argoulet*.] One of a corps of French light cavalry of the 16th century. Also **ar'go-let-ier'.**
Ar-go'lĭ-an, *a.* Argolic.
Ar'go-lid, *a.* [Gr. 'Αργολίς, 'Αργολίδος.] = ARGOLIC.
ar'go-nin, *n.* *Pharm.* A silver compound of casein used in the treatment of gonorrhea.
ar'gou-let, *n.* [F.] = ARGOLET.
ar'gu-a-ble (ar'gū-*a*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

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clear.] **1.** To offer reasons to support or overthrow a proposition, opinion, or measure; to use arguments; to reason.
I *argue* not
Against Heaven's hand or will. *Milton.*
2. To contend in argument; to dispute; to reason; — followed by *with;* as, you may *argue* with your friend without convincing him.

ar'gue (ăr'gū), *v. i.* **1.** To debate or discuss; to treat by reasoning; as, the counsel *argued* the cause before a full court.
2. To prove or evince; to manifest or exhibit by inference, deduction, or reasoning.
So many laws *argue* so many sins. *Milton.*
3. To persuade by reasons; as, to *argue* a man into a different opinion or out of a prejudice.
4. To blame; to accuse; to charge with. *Obs.*
Thoughts and expressions . . . which can be truly *argued* of obscenity, profaneness, or immorality. *Dryden.*
Syn. — Dispute, debate, reason, evince, expostulate, remonstrate, controvert. See DISCUSS.

ar'gue-fy (ar'gū-fī), *v. t. & i.* Also *argify.* [*argue* + *-fy.*] *Colloq. or Dial.* **1.** To prove; signify; matter.
2. To argue, or argue with, pertinaciously. "No time to *argify.*" *P. L. Ford.*
What *argufies* sniv'ling and piping your eye? *C. Dibdin.*

ar'gu-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *argument,* L. *argumentum,* fr. *arguere* to argue.] **1.** Proof; evidence. *Archaic.*
There is . . . no more palpable and convincing *argument* of the existence of a Deity *Ray.*
Why, then, is it made a badge of wit and an *argument* of parts for a man to commence atheist? *South.*
2. A reason or reasons offered in proof, to induce belief, convince the mind, or persuade to action; reasoning expressed in words; as, an *argument about, concerning,* or *regarding* a proposition, *for* or *in favor of* it, or *against* it.
3. Act or process of reasoning, or a controversy made up of rational proofs; argumentation; discussion; disputation.
The *argument* is not about things, but names *Locke.*
4. The subject matter of a discourse, writing, or artistic representation; theme or topic; also, an abstract or summary, as of the contents of a book, chapter, or poem.
You and love are still my *argument.* *Shak.*
The abstract or *argument* of the piece. *Jeffrey.*
[Shields] with boasttul *argument* portrayed. *Milton.*
5. Matter of dispute or contention. *Obs.*
Sheathed their swords for lack of *argument.* *Shak.*
6. *Math.* **a** The independent variable upon whose value that of a function depends. **b** The angle that fixes the direction of a complex number. Cf. ARGAND DIAGRAM.
7. *Astron. & Math.* The quantity on which another quantity in a table depends, as the refraction on the altitude.
argument from design, an argument for the existence of God from the evidences of purpose or design in nature. — **a.,** *or* **variable, of the integration,** *Math.,* the argument of the integrand; the variable with respect to which the integration is performed; — denoted under the integral sign ∫ by the letter *d* prefixed, thus ∫*f* (*x*)*dx*.

ar'gu-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* [L. *argumentalis.*] Of, pertaining to, or containing, argument; argumentative.

ar'gu-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *argumentatio:* cf. F. *argumentation.*] **1.** Act of forming reasons, making inductions, drawing conclusions, and applying them to the case in discussion; the operation of inferring propositions, not known or admitted as true, from facts or principles known, admitted, or proved to be true; a process of reasoning; argument.
Which manner of *argumentation,* how false and naught it is, . . . every man that hath wit perceiveth. *Tyndale.*
2. Debate; discussion.
Syn. — See REASONING.

ar'gu-men'ta-tive (-mĕn'tă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or characterized by, argument; containing a process of reasoning; controversial; as, an *argumentative* discourse.
2. Presumptive; indicative; as, the adaptation of things to their uses is *argumentative* of infinite wisdom in the Creator.
3. Given to argument; characterized by argument; disputatious; as, an *argumentative* man.
— ar'gu-men'ta-tive-ly, *adv.* **— -men'ta-tive-ness,** *n.*

ar'gu-ment-ize (ăr'gū-mĕn-tīz), *v. i.* To argue. *Obs. Wood.*

Ar'gus (ăr'gŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄργος.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Son of Zeus and Niobe, and founder of Argos and the Argive race. He had a hundred eyes, of which some were always awake, until Hermes charmed them to sleep and killed him. (See Io.) Hera used his eyes to ornament the peacock's tail.
2. Hence: One very vigilant; a watchful guardian.
3. *Zoöl.* Syn. of ARGUSIANUS.

Ar'gus-eyed', *a.* Extremely observant; vigilant and sharp-sighted.

Ar-gu'si-a'nus (ăr-gū'shĭ-ā'nŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the argus pheasants.

argus pheasant. **a** Any of several East Indian pheasants of the genus *Argusianus,* closely related to the peacock. They are about the size of a domestic fowl, but the male has enormously long tail and wing feathers covered with ocellate spots. They fly poorly, but can run swiftly. *A. argus* is found on the Malay peninsula and in Sumatra; *A. grayi* in Borneo. **b** Sometimes, a tragopan.

argus shell. A gastropod shell (*Cypræa argus*), with ocellate spots.

ar-gute' (ăr-gūt'), *a.* [L. *argutus,* p. p. of *arguere.* See ARGUE.] **1.** Sharp; shrill. *Obs. Johnson.*
2. Sagacious; acute; subtle; shrewd.
The active preacher, . . the *argute* schoolman. *Milman.*
— ar-gute'ly, *adv.* **— ar-gute'ness,** *n.*

ar-gyr'i-a (ăr-jĭr'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄργυρος silver.] *Med.* Permanent dark discoloration of the skin due to the continued medicinal use of silver preparations.

argyro-, argyr-. Combining forms of Gr. ἄργυρος, *silver.*

ar-gyr'o-dite (ăr-jĭr'ō-dīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀργυρώδης rich in silver.] *Min.* A steel-gray rare mineral of metallic luster, composed of silver, germanium, and sulphur (Ag_8GeS_6).

a'ri-a (ȧ'rĭ-ȧ; ä'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [It., ultimately fr. L. *aer.* See AIR.] *Music.* An air, melody, or tune; esp., a more elaborate, accompanied melody sung by a single voice, in operas, oratorios, cantatas, anthems, etc., as distinguished from simple airs or songs. Often opposed to *recitative.*
‖ **a'ri-a buf'fa** (ä'rē-ä bōōf'fä), a droll or comic air. — ‖ **a. da ca'po** (dä kä'pō), an aria form comprising three parts: a general theme, broadly outlined; a secondary part, often more elaborated; and a repetition of the first part with embellishments. — ‖ **a. di bra-vu'ra** (dē brä-vōō'rä), a florid air demanding brilliant execution. — ‖ **a. par-lan'te** (pär-län'tā), a style of declamation, as in opera, intermediate between cantabile and recitative.

-a'ri-a. (-ā'rĭ-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *-arius,* forming adjectives and nouns.] A suffix used to form various Modern Latin names, as of many zoological groups of various ranks, and botanical genera; as, *Actinaria;* Madrepo*aria;* Utricul*aria.*

Ar'i-ad'ne (ăr'ĭ-ăd'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀριάδνη.] *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Minos, King of Crete. She fell in love with Theseus, and gave him a clew of thread to guide him out of the labyrinth in case he should slay the Minotaur (see MINOTAUR). Afterward she fled with Theseus, who abandoned her on the isle of Naxos. There Dionysus found her and made her his wife.

A'ri-an (ā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Arianus.*] Of or pertaining to Arius, a presbyter of the church of Alexandria (d. 336), or the doctrines of Arius, who held that Christ was the first and noblest of all created beings, but that, as there was a time when he was not, he was not the Eternal Son of God, and that there was no Trinity, as the Son was not of the same substance as the Father. — *n.* One who adheres to or believes the doctrines of Arius.

-a'ri-an. A compound suffix, forming adjectives and nouns. See -ARY, -AN.

A'ri-an-ism (ā'rĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Arian doctrine or teachings. **— A'ri-an-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **A'ri-an-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

ar'i-cine (ăr'ĭ-sĭn; -sēn), *n.* Also **-cin.** [From *Arica,* Chile.] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}O_4N_2$, found in cusco bark.

ar'id (ăr'ĭd), *a.* [L. *aridus,* fr. *arere* to be dry: cf. F. *aride.*] **1.** Exhausted of moisture; parched with heat; dry; barren. "An *arid* waste." *Thomson.*
2. Wanting in interest or life; dry or lifeless in style or spirit; barren; jejune.
Syn. — See DRY.

a-rid'i-ty (ȧ-rĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *ariditas:* cf. F. *aridité.*] State or quality of being arid; dryness; also, a thing that is arid. *Norris.*

ar'i-e-gite (ăr'ĭ-ē-jīt), *n.* [From *Ariège,* France, its locality.] *Petrog.* A granular rock composed of dark-green spinel and pyroxene, with sometimes garnet, biotite, or hornblende. It occurs in dikes.

A'ri-el (ā'rĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Arīēl.* The literal meaning of the Hebrew is obscure; in the English figurative uses *Ariel* is probably associated with *aërial.*] **1.** One of Ezra's chief men (*Ezra* vii. 16); — hence used as a masc. proper name.
2. Jerusalem; — a poetical name used in Is. xxix. 1, 2, 7.
3. *Myth. & Fiction.* **a** In the demonology of the Cabala, a water spirit. **b** In medieval folk lore, a light, graceful spirit of the air. **c** In Shakespeare's "Tempest," an airy, tricksy spirit, changing shape at will to serve Prospero, his master. **d** In Milton's "Paradise Lost," one of the rebel angels, overthrown by Abdiel. **e** In Pope's "Rape of the Lock," a sylph, the special guardian of Belinda.
4. *Astron.* See URANUS.
5. [*l. c.*] An Australian flying phalanger of the genus *Petaurus.*
ariel petrel, a petrel (*Prion ariel*) of the Southern Ocean. — **a. toucan,** a brilliantly colored Brazilian toucan (*Rhamphastus ariel*).

a'ri-el, *n., or* **ariel gazelle.** [Ar. *aryil, ayyil,* stag.] A gazelle (*Gazella arabica*) of Arabia and adjacent regions.

A'ri-es (ā'rĭ-ēz), *n.; gen.* ARIETIS (ȧ-rī'ĕ-tĭs). [L., ram.] **1.** *Astron.* **a** A constellation between Pisces and Taurus, pictorially represented as a ram. **b** The first of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the vernal equinox, about the 21st of March. See SIGN.
2. [*l. c.*] *Roman Antiq.* A battering-ram.

a'ri-et'ta (ä'rĭ-ĕt'ȧ)) *n.* [It. *arietta,* dim. of *aria;* F. *ari-* **ar'i-ette'** (ăr'ĭ-ĕt')) *ette.*] *Music.* A short aria, or air.

a-right' (ȧ-rīt'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *right.*] Rightly; correctly; in a right way or form; without mistake or moral wrong or crime; as, to worship God *aright.*

A-ri'ka-ra (ȧ-rē'kȧ-rȧ), *n.* Also **A-ri'ka-ree** (-rē; ȧ-rĭk'-). An Indian of a Caddoan tribe formerly dwelling on the banks of the Missouri River in Nebraska, but later removed to Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

ar'il (ăr'ĭl), *n.* [From LL. *arilli* dry grapes: cf. F. *arille.*] *Bot.* An exterior covering or appendage of certain seeds. It develops after fertilization as an outgrowth from the funicle, and more or less completely envelopes the seed. The scarlet coating of the seeds of climbing bittersweet is a true aril. The false aril, or arillode, is of different origin (see ARILLODE).

ar'il-la-ry (ăr'ĭl-lă-rĭ), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to an aril.

ar'il-late (-lāt), **ar'il-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [Cf. NL. *arillatus,* F. *arillé.*] Having an aril.

ar'il-lode (-lōd), *n.* [*arillus* + 1st *-ode.*] *Bot.* A false aril; an aril originating from the micropyle instead of from the funicle or chalaza of the ovule. The mace of the nutmeg is an arillode.

ar'il-loid (-loid), *a.* [*arillus* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Of the nature of an aril.

a-ril'lus (ȧ-rĭl'ŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-ī). [NL.] *Bot.* An aril.

Ar'i-masp (ăr'ĭ-măsp), *n.; L. pl.* -MASPI (-măs'pī). [L. *Arimaspi,* pl., fr. Gr. Ἀριμασποί.] *Class. Myth.* One of a race of one-eyed men of Scythia represented as in constant strife with gryphons for the gold guarded by the latter. — **Ar'i-mas'pi-an** (-măs'pĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

A-ri'on (ȧ-rī'ŏn; *as a designation of various societies, etc., commonly pronounced* ăr'ĭ-ŭn *or* ă'rĭ-ŭn; *cf.* HYPERION, *etc.*). [L., fr. Gr. Ἀρίων.] **1.** A Greek poet of Lesbos, of about the 7th century B. C., a renowned player on the lyre. He gave a finished choral form to the dithyramb, fixing on rifty for the number of chorus singers, and dividing clearly the singing from the acting parts. While returning from a successful musical contest in Sicily, he is fabled to have been robbed by the sailors and cast into the sea, but to have been saved and carried to Tænarus by a dolphin, which his music had drawn to the ship.
2. *Zoöl.* A genus of slugs having the shell almost or quite wanting. It includes the common black slug (*Arion ater*) of Europe.

ar'i-ose (ăr'ĭ-ōs; ăr'ĭ-ōs'), *a.* [It. *arioso,* fr. *aria* air.] Characterized by melody, as distinguished from recitative.
‖ **a-ri-o'so** (ä-rē-ō'sō), *adv. & a.* [It.] *Music.* In the smooth and melodious style of an air; ariose. See ARIA.

Ar'i-sæ'ma (ăr'ĭ-sē'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *aris* arum (Gr. ἄρον) + Gr. αἷμα blood; — in allusion to the red-blotched leaves of some species.] *Bot.* A large genus of araceous plants having flowers without perianth, borne at the base of the spadix, which is prolonged into a fleshy tip. They are natives of temperate and subtropical North America, Asia, and parts of Africa. *A. triphyllum* is the Indian turnip, or jack-in-the-pulpit; *A. dracontium* is the green dragon. See JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT.

a-rise' (ȧ-rīz'), *v. i.; pret.* A-ROSE' (-rōz'); *p. p.* A-RIS'EN (-rĭz'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* A-RIS'ING (ȧ-rīz'ĭng). [AS. *ārīsan;* ā (see A-, 2) + *rīsan* to rise; cf. Goth. *urreisan* to arise. See RISE.] **1.** To come up from a lower to a higher position; to come above the horizon; to rise up from one's bed or place of repose; to ascend; rise; as, to *arise* from a sitting posture; a cloud *arose;* the sun *ariseth;* he *arose* early.
2. To spring up; to come into action, being, or notice; to become operative, sensible, or visible; to present itself; as, the waves of the sea *arose;* a persecution *arose;* the wrath of the king shall *arise.*
There *ariose* up a new king. *Ex.* i. 8.
The doubts that in his heart *arose.* *Milton.*
3. To proceed; issue; spring.
Whence haply mention may *arise*
Of something not unseasonable to ask. *Milton.*
A case in law or equity consists of the right of the one party, as well as of the other, and may be truly said to *arise* under the Constitution or a law of the United States, whenever its correct decision depends on the construction of either. *Marshall, C. J., 6 Wheat.* 264, 379); also see 115 *U. S.* (248, 257).
Syn. — See RISE.

Ar'is-tæ'us (ăr'ĭs-tē'ŭs), *n.* [L. *Aristaeus,* Gr. Ἀριστα῀ος.] *Class. Myth.* A son of Apollo and the nymph Cyrene, deified as the protector of flocks, shepherds, the vine, and the olive, and as the instructor in bee keeping. The nymphs, angry because of the death of Eurydice while he was pursuing her, destroyed his bees; but others issued from the entrails of cattle that he sacrificed to her manes.

Ar'is-tarch (ăr'ĭs-tärk), *n.* [After *Aristarchus,* a Greek grammarian and critic, of Alexandria, about 200 B. C.] A severe critic. *Knowles.* — **Ar'is-tar'chi-an** (-tär'kĭ-ăn), *a.*

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ar'guel Var. of ARGEL.
‖ **ar'gu-en'do** (ăr'gū-ĕn'dō). [L.] *Law.* For, in, or by, arguing or reasoning. [argues.]
ar'gu-er (ar'gū-ĕr), *n.* One who
ar'gu-fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who argufies. *Colloq.*
Ar'gu-lus (ar'gū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. of ARGUS.] *Zoöl.* See CARP LOUSE.
ar'gu-ment, *v. i.* [L. *argumentari.*] To argue. *Obs. Gower*
ar'gu-men'ta-ble. *a.* See -ABLE.
ar'gu-men'ta-tiv. Argumentative. *Ref. Sp.*
ar'gu-men-ta'tor, *n.* [L.] An arguer or controversialist.
‖ **ar'gu-men'ti gra'ti-a** [L.] For the sake of argument.
ar'gu-men'tive, *a.* Argumentative. *Obs. & R.*
‖ **ar'gu-men'tum** (ăr'gū-mĕn'tŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] *Logic.* An argument, proof, or appeal to reason; — used as the first term in many technical phrases designating forms both of sound and fallacious reasoning, in which the word *argumentum* is commonly omitted; as in *argumentum ad crumenam, ad captandum,* etc. (See AD CRUMENAM, AD CAPTANDUM, etc.)
‖ **ar'gu-men'tum ba'cu-li'num** (băk'ū-lī'nŭm). [NL.] An appeal to force; an ad baculum argument.
ar'gu-ta'tion (ăr'gū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *argutatio.*] Cavilling; subtle arguing. *Obs.*
arguze. † ARGOSY.
Ar-gyle' ap'ple (ăr-gīl'). [From *Argyle* county, in New South Wales.] Either of two Australian eucalypts (*Eucalyptus cinerea* and *E. pulverulenta*).
Ar-gyn'nis (ăr-jĭn'ĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of nymphalid butterflies, mostly fulvous above with small black spots or markings, and with silvery spots on the under side of the wings. See FRITILLARY.
ar'gy-ran'the-mous (ăr'jĭ-răn'-thē-mŭs), **ar'gy-ran'thous** (-thŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄργυρος silver + ἄνθεμον, ἄνθος, flower.] Having silvery white flowers.
ar'gy-ras'pi-des (-răs'pĭ-dēz), *n. pl.; sing.* -RASPID (-pĭd). [L., fr. Gr. ἀργυράσπιδες silver-shielded.] A body of Macedonian soldiers, the bodyguard of Alexander the Great; — so named from their silver shields.
ar-gyr'ic (ăr-jĭr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀργυρικός of silver, fr. ἄργυρος silver.] Argentic.
ar'gy-rite, ar'gy-rose (ăr'jĭ-rīt, -rōs), *n.* [Gr. ἄργυρος silver.] *Min.* Argentite.
Ar'gy-ro-ne'ta (-rō-nē'tȧ), *n.* [NL.; *argyro-* + Gr. νεὺ to spin.] *Zoöl.* A genus of aquatic spiders. See WATER SPIDER.
ar'gy-ro'sis (-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *argyro-* + *-osis.*] = ARGYRIA.
Ar'gy-ro-so'mus (-rō-sō'mŭs), *n.* [NL.; *argyro-* + Gr. σῶμα body.] *Zoöl.* A genus of whitefishes distinguished from *Coregonus* by the larger mouth and more predaceous habits. It contains the lake herring and ciscoes.
ar'gy-ryth'rose (-rĭth'rōs), *n.* [Gr. ἄργυρος silver + ἐρυθρός red.] *Min.* Pyrargyrite.
A. H. A. *Abbr.* Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.
ar'hat (ar'hăt), *n.* [Skr. *arhant.*] 1. A Buddhist saint of the highest rank.
2. *Theosophy.* = MAHATMA.
ar'hat-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
a-rhi'zous, a-rhyth'mi-a, etc. Vars. of ARRHIZOUS, ARRHYTHMIA, etc.
Ar'ian. Var. of ARYAN.
A'ri-an'a (ā'rĭ-ăn'ȧ; -ä'nȧ), *n.* [Cf. F. *Ariane,* for *Ariadne,* Gr. Ἀριάδνη.] Fem. prop. name.
A'ri-an-ize, *v. i.* To become Arian in faith. — *v. t.* To convert to Arianism.
Ar-ian'rod (ăr-yăn'rōd), *n.* [W. *Arianrhod,* prop., silver circle.] *Celt. Myth.* A Cymric goddess, wife of Gwydion, mother of Dylan and Lleu. [*Bib.*]
A'ri-a-ra'thes (ā'rĭ-ȧ-rā'thēz). [NL.; *argyro-* + Gr. ῥεῖν to
A. R. I. B. A. *Abbr.* Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
ar'i-bine (ăr'ĭ-bĭn; -bēn), *n.* Also **-bin.** [From *Araroba,* syn. of *Sickmgia.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{29}N_1{}^8H_8O$, found in the bark of the rubiaceous plant *Sickingia rubra.*
a-rid'a-i (ȧ-rĭd'ȧ-ĭ; ăr'ĭ-dī). *Bib.*
A-rid'a-tha (ȧ-rĭd'ȧ-thȧ). *Bib.*
Ar'i-ded' (ăr'ĭ-dĕd'), *n.* See STAR.
a-ridge', *adv.* In a ridge or ridgelike position. *Rare.*
ar'id-ness, *n.* Aridity.
a-ri'e (ȧ-rī'ē; ä'rĭ-ē). *D. Bib.*
a-ri'eh (ȧ-rī'ĕ; ä'rĭ-ĕ). *Bib.*
A'ri-el-ites (ā'rĭ-ĕl-īts). *D. Bib.*
ariere. † ARREAR, ARRIERE.
ar'i-e-tate (ăr'ĭ-ĕ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *arietatus,* p. p. of *arietare,* fr. *aries* ram.] To butt, as a ram. *Obs. & R.*
ar'i-e-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *arietatio.*] 1. Act of butting like a ram; act of using a battering-ram. *Obs. Bacon.*
2. Act of striking or conflicting. *Rare. Glanvill.*
A-ri'e-tid (ȧ-rī'ĕ-tĭd), *n.* [*Aries* + 1st *-id.*] See METEOR.
ar'i-e-tine, *a.* [L. *arietinus.*] Of or like a ram. *Obs.*
ar'i-et'i-nous (ăr'ĭ-ĕt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Shaped like a ram's head.
ariffe. † ARRIVE.
a-right' half, *adv.* On the right side. *Obs.*
a-right'ly, *adv.* Aright; rightarint † ARIGHT.
A-ri'ka-ree for-ma'tion. [From the *Arikara* Indians.] *Geol.* A Miocene formation of western Nebraska.
ar'iled. ar'illed (ăr'ĭld), *a. Bot.* Arillate.
a-ril'li-form, *a.* [See ARIL; -FORM.] Of the form of an aril.
ar'il-lo'di-um (ăr'ĭ-lō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* An arillode
A'ri-man (ā'rĭ-măn). Var of AHRIMAN.
A'ri-ma-thæ'a, *or* **Ar'i-ma-the'a** (ăr'ĭ-mȧ-thē'ȧ). *Bib.*
Ar'i-ma-thæ'an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Arimathæa, an unidentified town of ancient Palestine, whence came Joseph who buried the body of Jesus.
a-ri'ne, *v. t.* [AS *ārhrūnan.*] To touch. *Obs.*
Ar'i-och (ăr'ĭ-ŏk), *n.* **1.** One of several Biblical characters, as the king of Ellasar (*Gen.* xiv. 1), who rebelled against Chedorlaomer.
2. In Milton's "Paradise Lost," a rebel angel, overthrown by the seraph Abdiel.
ar'i-o-late (ăr'ĭ-ō-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *ariolari, hariolari,* to prophesy, *hariolus* soothsayer.] To divine; prophesy. *Obs.*
— ar'i-o-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n. Obs.* **— ar'i-o'la-tor,** *n. Obs.*
ar'i-ole, *n.* [OF., also *hariole.*] A soothsayer. *Obs.*
A'ri-os'to of the North (ā'rē-ŏs'tō; ăr'ĭ-ŏs'tō). A sobriquet of Sir Walter Scott, alluding to the romantic and medieval character of his themes.
a-ri'ot, *adv.* Riotously; in riot.
A-ri'pas (ȧ-rē'păs), *n. pl.* A partly Christianized Malay tribe of Luzon.
a-rip'ple, *adv.* Rippling
aris. Var. of ARRIS [*Bib.*]
A-ris'a-i (ȧ-rĭs'ȧ-ĭ; ăr'ĭ-sī) |
A'ri-sa'ka ri'fle (ä'rē-sä'kä). See MEIJDI RIFLE.
arisard, *n.* A tunic or robe gathered and girdled round the waist, worn by women in Scotland until about 1740. *Obs*
arish. Var. of ARRISH.
arismetrik. † ARITHMETIC.
a-rist', *3d sing. pres.* of ARISE, for *ariseth. Obs.*
ar'ist, *n.* [ME., fr. AS. *ārist.*] A rising. *Obs*
a-ris'ta (ȧ-rĭs'tȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -TÆ (-tē) [L.] 1. *Bot.* An awn.
2. *Zoöl.* The bristlelike tip of the antenna of many Diptera.
Ar'is-tæ'us (ăr'ĭs-tē'ŭs), *n* See ACTÆON.
Ar'is-tar'chus (ăr'ĭs-tär'kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀρίσταρχος;

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ar'is-tarch-y (ăr'ĭs-tär-kĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TARCHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. *ἀριστραρχία.*] Government by the best men.

a-ris'tate (*a*-rĭs'tāt), *a.* [L. *aristatus*, fr. *arista* awn.] **1.** *Bot.* Having a pointed, beardlike appendage, as the glumes of wheat ; awned.

2. *Zoöl.* Having a slender, sharp, or spinelike tip.

aristo-. A combining form from Greek *ἄριστος, best*, as in *aristocracy, Aristolochia.*

ar'is-toc'ra-cy (ăr'ĭs-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Gr. *ἀριστοκρατία* ; *ἄριστος* best + *κρατεῖν* to be strong, to rule, *κράτος* strength : cf. F. *aristocratie.*] **1.** Government or rule by the best ; hence, government by a relatively small privileged class or order. Also, the ruling body of such a government.

If the Senate
Right not our quest in this, I will protest them
To all the world, no *aristocracy.* *B. Jonson.*

The *aristocracy* of Venice hath admitted so many abuses, through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of its duration seems to approach. *Swift.*

2. As used by some political scientists, any form of government, or a sovereignty or state, in which the sovereignty is vested in a minority.

I must define . . . the *aristocracy* to be the sovereignty of the minority. *J. W. Burgess.*

3. The nobles or chief persons in a state; a privileged class or patrician order ; in a popular use, those who are regarded as superior to the rest of the community, as in rank, fortune, or intellect.

a-ris'to-crat (*ȧ*-rĭs'tō-krăt ; ăr'ĭs-tō-krăt ; 277), *n.* [F. *aristocrate.*] **1.** One of the aristocracy, or people of rank in a community ; one of a ruling class ; a noble.

2. One who has the sympathies, habits, and temper of mind common among the members of a ruling class.

A born *aristocrat*, bred radical. *Mrs. Browning.*

3. One who favors an aristocracy as a form of government, or believes that the aristocracy should govern.

His whole family are accused of being *aristocrats* *Romilly.*

ar'is-to-crat'ic (ăr'ĭs-tō-krăt'ĭk ; *ȧ*-rĭs'-) } *a.* [Gr. *ἀριστο-*
ar'is-to-crat'i-cal (-krăt'ĭ-kăl) } *κρατικός* : cf. F. *aristocratique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an aristocracy ; consisting in, or favoring, a government of nobles, or principal men ; as, an *aristocratic* constitution.

2 Partaking of aristocracy, befitting aristocracy ; characteristic of, or originating with, the aristocracy ; as, an *aristocratic* measure ; *aristocratic* pride or manners. — **ar'is-to-crat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ar'is-to-crat'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

a-ris'to-crat'ism (*ȧ*-rĭs'tō-krăt'ĭz'm ; ăr'ĭs-tō-), *n.* The principles of aristocrats. *Romilly.*

ar'is-tol (ăr'ĭs-tŏl ; -tōl), *n.* [*aristo-* + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A red-brown powder prepared from thymol and iodine, used as a substitute for iodoform.

Ar'is-to-lo'chi-a (ăr'ĭs-tō-lō'kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *aristolochia* a plant useful in childbirth, fr. Gr. *ἀριστολόχεια* ; *ἄριστος* best + *λοχεία* childbirth.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs or woody vines, the birthworts, having pungent aromatic rootstocks and very irregular flowers. The species are most abundant in the tropics. Many are cultivated for their curiously shaped, often mottled, flowers. The European birthwort (*A. clematitis*) and related species were once reputed in medicine. See GOOSE FLOWER, DUTCHMAN'S-PIPE.

Ar'is-to-lo'chi-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of erect or climbing herbs or shrubs (order Aristolochiales), the birthwort family, having alternate petioled leaves and apetalous regular or irregular flowers, the calyx mostly corollalike. It contains 5 genera and about 200 species, chiefly tropical. *Aristolochia*, the type, and *Asarum* are the chief genera. — **ar'is-to-lo'chi-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ar'is-to-lo'chi-a'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants embracing the families Aristolochiaceæ, Rafflesiaceæ, and Hydnoraceæ, distinguished by the tubular perianth.

ar'is-tol'o-gy (ăr'ĭs-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἄριστον* breakfast, luncheon + *-logy.*] Science of dining. *Quart. Rev.* — **ar'is-to-log'i-cal** (-tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ar'is-tol'o-gist** (-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

Ar'is-to-phan'ic (-tō-făn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling the writings of, Aristophanes, the Athenian poet, whose comedies are marked by mocking banter and satire. — *n. Pros.* A logaœdic tripody acatalectic, beginning with a dactyl (– ◡ ◡ | – ◡ | – ◡) ; — called also *first Pherecratic.*

Ar'is-to-tel'i-an (-tĕl'ĭ-ăn ; -tēl'yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Aristotle, the Greek philosopher (384–322 B. C.). — *n.* A follower of Aristotle ; an adherent of Aristotle's theories or of theories supposed to be Aristotle's.

Aristotelian categories. See CATEGORY. — **A. logic**, the logic of Aristotle, the central achievement of which was the doctrine of the syllogism ; more broadly, the traditional or formal logic following the line of development inaugurated by Aristotle. See LOGIC. — **A. sorites.** See SORITES.

Ar'is-to-te'li-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Aristotle (b. 384 B. C., at Stagira ; *d.* 322 B. C.), commonly held to be the greatest philosopher of all time. Dante calls him "The master of those who know." Hegel speaks of him as "one of the richest and most comprehensive geniuses that ever appeared, a man beside whom no age can furnish an equal ; he is of all the ancients the most worthy of study." Aristotle adopts his first principle from Plato (see PLATONISM), namely, that of the self-activity of an intelligent first cause of all. But he rejects Plato's expression *self-moved* (used by him for self-activity) and substitutes for it *unmoved mover*, to imply a causality unlimited by space and time and matter (in his "Physics"). On further reflection, in his "Metaphysics," he finds that the unmoved mover is a self-knowing Reason (*Νόησις νοήσεως*), creative (*ποιητικός*), and self-contemplating (*θεωρεῖν* = expressing a knowing of pure ideas elevated above sense perception and mere experience). Plato had all this, but did not use it to explain the world of nature and man. Aristotle takes for his task this work of explanation, and inventories the several orders of being in the world, always attempting to show how a given order of being shows traces of the divine form-giving cause, whether that order belongs to inorganic or to organic being ; whether to plants, animals, or men ; or whether to human institutions, the home, the nation, the making of moral customs, language, logic, rhetoric, poetry, or to science and philosophy. His works that survive contain over a million words in Greek, of which one eighth (.13) go to the treatises on logic ; one tenth (.10) to psychology ; one fifth (.18) to ethics ; one seventh (.14) to metaphysics ; one fourth (.23) to animals and plants ; the remnant to politics, economics, meteorology, rhetoric, poetics, colors, sounds, grammar, the winds, the heavens, the earth, etc Many of the greatest systems of philosophy owe to Aristotle their chief ideas and methods, especially those of the Stoics and Epicureans, the Neo-Platonists, the Gnostics, the Scholastics, Leibnitz, Descartes, Kant, Hegel, and numerous others. Many articles in this dictionary contain paragraphs relating to Aristotle's special theories, as, for example, Mode, Logic, Postpredicaments, Entelechy, Hegelianism, Leibnitzianism, Apperception, Psychology, Physics, Metaphysics, Ethics, Peripateticism, Scholastic Philosophy, Platonism, Socratic, Potentiality, Actuality, Substance, Cause, Idea, Form and Matter, Katharsis, Theoretic Virtues, Nous, Category, Soul (and others). *W. T. Harris*

Ar'is-to-tel'ic (ăr'ĭs-tō-tĕl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle or to his philosophy. "*Aristotelic* usage." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Ar'is-tot'le's lan'tern (ăr'ĭs-tŏt'lz). *Zoöl.* The five converging jaws and accessory ossicles of sea urchins.

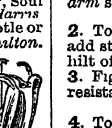
Aristotle's Lantern

a-ris'to-type' (*a*-rĭs'tō-tīp'), *n.* [*aristo-* + *-type.*] *Photog.* Orig., a printing-out process using paper coated with silver chloride in gelatin ; now, any such process using silver salts in either collodion or gelatin, also, a print so made.

a-ris'tu-late (-tū-lāt), *a.* [Dim. fr. *aristate.*] *Bot.* Having a short beard or awn.

a-rith'me-tic (*ȧ*-rĭth'mē-tĭk), *n.* [ME. *arsmetike*, OF. *arismetique*, F. *arithmétique*, L. *arithmetica*, fr. Gr. *ἀριθμητική* (sc. *τέχνη*), fr. *ἀριθμητικός* arithmetical, *ἀριθμεῖν* to number, *ἀριθμός* number. The modern Eng. and French forms are accommodated to the Greek ; the ME. forms were confused with L. *ars* art and *metricus* metric.] **1.** The science of numbers ; the art of computation by figures.

2. A book containing the principles of this science.

arithmetic of sines, analytical trigonometry.

ar'ith-met'i-cal (ăr'ĭth-mĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to arithmetic ; according to the rules or methods of arithmetic.

arithmetical complement of a logarithm. See under LOGARITHM. — **a. complement of a number**, *Math.*, the difference between that number and the next higher power of 10, as, 4 is the *arithmetical complement* of 6, and 16 of 84 — **a. mean**, *Math.*, the sum of any number of values of the same kind divided by the number of the values ; the average. — **a. progression**, *or* **series**, one whose elements progress by a constant difference (positive or negative) ; as, 1, 3, 5, 7, . . . 4, 1, −2, −5, . . . ; *a*, $a \pm d$, $a \pm 2d$, ... — **a. proportion.** See PROPORTION. — **a sum.** See ALGEBRAIC SUM.

a-rith'me-ti'cian (*a*-rĭth'mē-tĭsh'ăn ; -tī-zā'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *arithméticien.*] One skilled in arithmetic.

a-rith'me-ti-za'tion (-tĭ-zā'shŭn ; -tī-zā'-), *n.* *Math.* The basing of all rigorous proofs upon the fundamental postulates of number.

a-rith'me-tize (*ȧ*-rĭth'mē-tīz), *v. i.* To perform arithmetical operations. *Obs. or R.*

a-rith'mo- (*a*-rĭth'mŏ-). A combining form from Greek *ἀριθμός, number.*

a-rith'mo-graph (-grȧf), *n.* [*arithmo-* + *-graph.*] A kind of machine for computation.

a-rith'mo-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *arithmo-* + *mania.*] *Med.* Monomania as to numbers.

ar'ith-mom'e-ter (ăr'ĭth-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*arithmo-* + *-meter.*] A calculating machine.

-a'ri-um (-ā'rĭ-ŭm). [L. *-arium.* See -ARY.] A suffix in certain words fr. Latin, meaning : *connected with, employed in, place for* ; as in *honorarium, frigidarium, aquarium.*

Ar'i-zo'na (ăr'ĭ-zō'nȧ), *n.* A Territory of the United States.

Arizona gourd, the calabazilla. — **A. palm**, the fanleaf palm *Neowashingtonia filamentosa.* — **A. ruby**, a ruby-colored garnet (var. pyrope) from the southwestern United States.

ark (ärk), *n.* [ME. *ark, arke, arche*, AS. *arc, earc, earce*, fr. L. *arca*, fr. *arcere* to inclose, keep off ; akin to Gr. *ἀρκεῖν* to keep off. Cf. ARCH, *n.*] **1.** A chest, coffer, covered basket, or other close receptacle, as for money, bonds, etc., or now, *Dial. Eng.*, a bin or hutch, as for grain. *Obs. or Dial.*

Bearing that precious relic in an *ark.* *Spenser.*

His [the Jew's] choice of a dwelling place seems to have been confined to those towns which had "*arks*," or as we might say "loan agencies." *Pollock & Mait.*

2. *Jewish Hist.* The oblong chest of acacia wood, overlaid with gold, which supported the mercy seat with its golden cherubs, and occupied the most sacred place in the sanctuary. In it Moses placed the two tables of stone containing the ten commandments. Called also the *Ark of the Covenant, Ark of Testimony.*

3. The vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the Deluge. (*Gen.* vi.) Hence, any place of refuge.

4. A large flatboat used on western American rivers to carry produce to market ; — formerly called also *broadhorn.*

5. A wanigan. *Local, U. S.*

Ar'kan-sas (ăr'kăn-sô ; ăr-kăn'zŭs), *n.* A State of the United States.

Arkansas cabbage, a tall brassicaceous herb of the southwestern United States (*Streptanthus maculatus*). — **A. stone**, a superior variety of novaculite found in the Ouachita Mountains in Arkansas ; also, a whetstone made of it.

ar-kose' (ăr-kōs'), *n.* [F.] *Petrog.* A sandstone derived from the disintegration of granite or gneiss, and characterized by feldspar fragments. — **ar-kos'ic** (ăr-kŏs'ĭk), *a.*

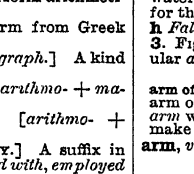
Ark Shell (*Scapharca transversa*), about nat. size. Atlantic coast.

ark shell. A marine bivalve shell of the genius *Arca* or its allies.

arles (ärlz), *n. pl.* [Cf. F. *arrhes*, Scot. *airles.* Cf. EARLES PENNY.] Money given in proof of a bargain ; money paid to bind a bargain, esp. in the hiring of servants ; earnest money. Fig., earnest or foretaste. *Scot. & North. Eng. Dial.*

The giving of *arles* or earnest is only necessary — in proof that the parties thought they had concluded an agreement — if custom so demands ; and even then, though requisite to fix the bargain, it cannot bar locus pœnitentiæ if the contract be otherwise voidable. *Erskine's Prin.*

arm (ärm), *n.* [See ARMS.] *Mil.* **a** A branch of the military service ; as, the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers are the *arms* of a modern army. **b** A weapon of offense or defense ; an instrument of warfare ; — see ARMS.

arm, *v. t.* ; ARMED (ärmd) ; ARM'ING. [ME. *armen*, F. *armer*, fr. L. *armare*, fr. *arma*, pl., arms. See ARMS.] **1.** To furnish or equip with weapons of offense or defense ; as, to *arm* soldiers ; to *arm* the country.

Abram . . . *armed* his trained servants. *Gen.* XIV. 14.

2. To cover or furnish with a plate, or with whatever will add strength, force, security, or efficiency ; as, to *arm* the hilt of a sword ; to *arm* a hook in angling.

3. Fig. : To furnish with means of defense ; to prepare for resistance ; to fortify, in a moral sense.

Arm yourselves . . with the same mind. 1 *Pet.* IV. 1.

4. To equip or fit out for action or operation ; as : **a** To free the plunger of (a percussion fuse) from the wire, pin, or other safety device, so as to allow the plunger to be driven against the cap. **b** To grease the socket at the end of (a sounding lead) in order to fetch up a specimen of the sea bottom. **c** To fit (a magnet) with an armature. **d** To roll rope yarns about (a crossbar shot) to facilitate ramming it home, and to prevent its ends from catching any accidental inequalities in the bore. **e** To provide (a telescope) with a battery of suitable eyepieces.

arm, *v. i.* To provide one's self with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance ; to take arms. "'Tis time to *arm.*" *Shak.*

arm, *n.* [AS. *arm, earm* ; akin to OHG. *aram*, G., D., Dan., & Sw. *arm*, Icel. *armr*, Goth. *arms*, L. *armus* arm, shoulder, Skr. *irma* arm.] **1.** A human upper limb ; — often restricted to the part between the shoulder and the wrist ; in *Anat.* sometimes restricted to the part above the elbow.

2. Anything resembling or corresponding to an arm ; as : **a** The fore limb of a vertebrate, as of a bear ; often, only the part from the shoulder to the carpal joint. **b** A limb, or locomotive or prehensile organ, of an invertebrate animal. **c** A branch of a tree. **d** A slender part of an instrument, machine, or mechanical appliance, projecting from a trunk, axis, or fulcrum ; as · (1) the leverage (which see) of a couple or a force ; (2) the spindle attachment which carries the revolving sweep board used in founding to form molds in sand or loam ; (3) the rod of a steelyard, etc. **e** *Naut.* The end of a yard ; also, the part of an anchor from the crown to the fluke. See ANCHOR. **f** An inlet of water from the sea or other body of water. **g** A support for the elbow, at the side of a chair, the end of a sofa, etc. **h** *Falconry.* The leg of a hawk from the thigh to the foot.

3. Fig. : Power ; might ; strength ; support ; as, the secular *arm* ; the *arm* of the law.

To whom is the *arm* of the Lord revealed ? *Is.* liii. 1.

arm of flesh, human strength or aid. — **arm in arm**, with the arm of one linked in the arm of another. "When *arm in arm* we went along." *Tennyson.* — **to make a long arm**, to make a long reach with the arm. *Colloq.*

arm, *v. i.* To take by the arm ; to take in one's arms. *Obs.*

Arm your prize ;
I know you will not lose him. *Two N. Kns.*

arm, *v. i.* To develop lateral shoots or branches, as the hop or pole bean ; as, the hops are well *armed* out.

ar-ma'da (är-mā'dȧ ; 277), *n.* [Sp. *armada*, LL. *armata*, fr. L. *armare* to arm. See ARM, *v. t.* ; cf. ARMY.] **1.** A fleet of armed ships ; a squadron. Specif., the Spanish, *or* Invincible, Armada, a famous naval armament, or expedition, sent by Philip II. of Spain against England, in 1588. It was dispersed, and in great part destroyed, by the English fleet and by storms.

2. A large war ship. *Obs. or Archaic.*

To fight single-handed . . . with four great *armadas* and two galleys. *Chas. Kingsley.*

3. An armament.

ar'ma-dil'lo (ăr'mȧ-dĭl'ō), *n.* ; *pl.* -LOS (-ōz). [Sp. *armadillo*, dim. of *armado* armed, p. p. of *armar* to arm. So called from being armed with a bony shell.] **1.** Any mammal of the order Edentata and of the family Dasypodidæ. The body and head are incased in an armor of small bony

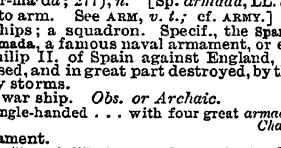

Armadillo (*Tolypeutes tricinctus*). *A* Walking ; *B* Rolled up.

plates. They burrow in the earth, seldom going abroad except at night, and, when attacked, some species can curl up into a ball, presenting the armor on all sides. Their flesh is good food. The armadillos are confined to South and tropical America except one (the peba), which is found as far north as Texas. See PEBA, POYOU, TATOUAY.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of pill bugs. See PILL BUG.

ar'ma'gnac' (ăr'mȧ'nyăk'), *n.* [F.] A superior brandy made in the south of France, in the region formerly called Armagnac.

Ar'ma'gnacs' (ăr'mȧ'nyăks'), *n. pl.* ; *sing.* ARMAGNAC. [After Bernard VII., Count of *Armagnac*, their leader.] The

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ἄριστος best + *ἀρχός* leader.] Lit., good prince ; — masc. proper name.

Ar'is-tarch-y (ăr'ĭs-tär-kĭ), *n.* [See ARISTARCH.] Severe criticism. *Obs.*

ariste. † ARRAS.

Ar'is-tip'pus, *n.* Canary wine, alluding to the hedonistic philosophy of the Greek philosopher Aristippus. *Obs.*

Ar'is-to-bo'lus (ăr'ĭs-tō-bō'lŭs). *D. Bib*

Ar'is-to-bu'lus (-bū'lŭs). *Bib.*

ar'is-to-crat'i-cism (-krăt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [-NESS.]

ar'is-to-crat'ic-ness, *n.* See

ar'is-to-de-moc'ra-cy, *n.* Government combining aristocratic and democratic constituents.

‖ **a-ri'ston me'tron**, or (Gr.) *Ἄριστον μέτρον* (*a*-rĭs'tŏn mĕt'rŏn). (Due) measure or moderation is best. [lianism.

Ar'is-tot'e-lism, *n.* Aristote-

Ar'is-tot'le's dic'tum (ăr'ĭs-tŏt'lz). = DICTUM DE OMNI ET NULLO. [metical.

arith. *Abbr.* Arithmetic, arithmetical.

ar'ith-man'cy, *n.* [Gr. *ἀριθμός* number + *-manCy.*] Divination by means of numbers. — **ar'ith-man'ti-cal**, *a.*

ar'ith-met'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ARITHMETICAL.

a-rith'mic, *n.* [Gr. *ἀριθμός* number.] Principle of numbers ; arithmetic. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*

ar'ith-moc'ra-cy (ăr'ĭth-mŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*arithmo-* + *-cracy.*] Rule of the numerical majority. *R.* — **a-rith'mo-crat'ic**, *a. R.*

a-rith'mo-gram, *n.* [*arithmo-* + *-gram.*] A number made up by the numerical values of the letters in a word or phrase, as the apocalyptic number.

ar'ith-mog'ra-phy (ăr'ĭ-thmŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*arithmo-* + *-graphy.*] Representation of a number by letters having assigned numerical values.

a-rith'mo-man'cy (*a*-rĭth'mō-măn'sĭ), *n.* Arithmancy.

A-ri'us (*ȧ*-rĭ'ŭs). *D. Bib.*

arival. † ARRIVAL

‖ **a ri've-der'ci** (ȧ rē'vā-dâr'chē). [It.] Lit., to seeing one another again ; au revoir.

Ariz *Abbr.* Arizona.

a-rize' Arise. *Ref. Sp.*

a-riz'n. Arisen. *Ref. Sp.*

Ar'ju-na (ar'jōō-nȧ ; *Skr* ŭr'-), *n.* [Skr.] See MAHABHARATA.

ark. † ARC, ARCH. [*Obs.*]

ark, *v. t.* To shut up in an ark.

Ark. *Abbr.* Arkansas.

Ar'kab (ăr'kăb), *n.* [Ar *al 'urqūb* Achilles' tendon.] See STAR.

ark'an'gel. † ARCHANGEL

ar'kan-site (ăr'kăn-sīt ; ăr-kăn'sĭt), *n.* [From *Arkansas*, its locality.] *Min.* A variety of brookite, in thick black crystals.

Ark'ite, *n* One of a Canaanite tribe so called from their city, Arka, which became famous for the worship of Astarte. *Gen.* x. 17, 1 *Chron.* i. 15.

ark'ite, *a.* Belonging to the ark. *Rare.* — *n.* A dweller in the ark. *Rare.*

ark'sut-ite (ärk'sŏōt-īt), *n.* [From the *Arksut* fiord in Greenland.] *Min.* Chiolite.

‖ **Ar'lec-chi'no** (ăr'lĕk-kē'nō), *n.* [It.] See MASKED COMEDY.

arles penny. Arles, or earnest money.

arli, arliche. † EARLY.

ar'ling. [Cf. EARTHLING.] The wheatear. *Obs.*

arloup † ORLOP.

arm, *a.* [AS *earm.*] Poor ; needy ; wretched. *Obs.*

Arm. *Abbr.* Armenian ; Armoric.

‖ **ar'ma-dil'la**, *n.* [Sp.] A small armada. *Obs.*

ar-ma'do. † ARMADA.

Ar-ma'do, *n.* See DON ADRIANO DE ARMADO.

Ar'ma-ged'don (ä*r*'m*ȧ*-g*ĕ*d'-ŭn), *n.* [L. *Armagedon* (Vulgate), Gr. *Ἁρμαγεδδών.*] The place of a great battle to be fought out on "the great day of God" between the powers of good and evil ; — symbolically

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Orleanist faction in France in the reigns (1380–1461) of Charles VI. and VII., which fought with the Burgundian faction. Armagnac soldiers later engaged in irregular warfare and served as mercenaries, as in the war between Frederick III. of Germany and the Swiss (sometimes called the Armagnac war).

ar'ma-ment (ar'mȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *armamenta*, pl., utensils, esp. the tackle of a ship, fr. *armare* to arm: cf. LL. *armamentum*, F. *armement*.] **1.** A body of forces equipped for war; — used either of a land or naval force. "The whole united *armament* of Greece." *Glover.*

2. *Mil. & Nav.* All the guns, torpedoes, small arms, with their equipments and other weapons, including a ram (when present), belonging to a ship or a fortification or to an entire coast defense system.

3. Any equipment, or act of equipping, for resistance.

ar'ma-men-ta'ri-um (-mĕn-tā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., arsenal.] The equipment of instruments or medicines used by a medical man.

Ar'ma-toles (ăr'mȧ-tōlz) *or* **Ar'ma-to'li** (-tō'lī), *n. pl.* [Prob. fr. *Armatola*, a district (14th century) inhabited by freemen.] A powerful body of Christian Greek mercenaries in the Turkish service from the 15th century to the war of Greek independence in 1821, when many of them joined the Greeks. Their power declined at the close of the 18th century under the opposition of the Porte.

ar'ma-ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *armatura*, fr. *armare* to arm: cf. F. *armature*. See ARM, *v. t.*, ARMOR.] **1.** Armor; armament; whatever is worn or used for the protection and defense of the body. Hence, a protective covering resembling or likened to such armor; as: **a** A covering of flat wire wound about a cable. **b** *Biol.* An organ or structure serving as, or comparable to, a weapon of offense or defense, as the teeth, the thorns of plants, etc.

2. *Magnetism.* A piece of soft iron or steel used to connect the poles of a magnet or of adjacent magnets. It may be used to preserve the intensity of magnetization (when it is called a *keeper*), to support a load, to make signals by its motions to and from the magnet (as in the telegraph), etc.

3. *Elec.* **a** That part of a dynamo-electric machine carrying the conductors whose relative movement through the magnetic field between the pole pieces causes an electric current to be induced in the conductors (as in the dynamo), or which by having a current passed through them are caused by electro-magnetic induction to move through this field (as in the motor). An armature usually consists of a core of laminated soft iron, fixed on a central spindle and wound with conductors in any of several particular ways, these conductors being connected up to the segments of the commutator, which is also rigidly fixed to the spindle. See DYNAMO, *Illust.* **b** The metallic coating of a Leyden jar. **c** One of the strips of paper on the stationary plate of a Holtz machine.

4. *Arch.* Iron bars or framing employed for the consolidation of a building, as in sustaining slender columns, holding up canopies, stiffening glass windows, etc.

ar'ma-ture, *v. t. Elec.* To furnish or provide with an armature; as, the *armaturing* of a cable.

arm board. *Leather Working.* A graining board made without grooves, from the outer bark of cork oak.

arm'chair' (ärm'chār'), *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows or forearms.

‖ **arme' blanche', l'** (lärm' blänsh'); *pl.* LES ARMES BLANCHES (lā'zärm' blänsh'). [F., lit., white arm.] *Mil.* A cutting or thrusting weapon such as the saber or lance, as distinguished from a firearm, esp. as used by cavalry.

When two bodies of cavalry meet, . . . shock tactics and *l'arme blanche* are . . . the speediest, the traditional, and the most natural method of deciding the issue. *Encyc. Brit.*

armed (ärmd), *p. a.* Fitted with (such or so many) arms. "Shoulders broad . . . *armed* long and round." *Beau. & Fl.*

armed (ärmd), *p. a.* **1.** Furnished with weapons of offense or defense; furnished with the means of security or protection. "An *armed* host." *Dryden.*

2. Furnished with whatever serves to add strength, force, or efficiency.

A distemper eminently *armed* from heaven. *De Foe.*

3. *Her.* **a** Generally, blazoned. **b** Represented with horns, beak, talons, etc., or having them of a specified tincture; — said of beasts and birds of prey; as, an eagle gules, *armed* or.

armed at all points, *Blazoning*, completely incased in armor, sometimes described as **armed cap-à-pie.** — **a. en flûte,** *Naut.*, partially armed. See FLÛTE. — **a. magnet,** a magnet provided with an armature. — **a. neutrality,** the position of a nation or group of nations neutral to powers at war with each other, but armed to repulse aggression by either belligerent; also, the states taking such position; specif. [*cap.*]: **a** A league, hostile to British interests, made in 1780 by the Baltic powers (Russia, Denmark, and Sweden) and soon acceded to by other states, which, among other things, declared the doctrine that free ships make free goods and limited articles to be treated as contraband. **b** A second similar league made in 1800, but not acceded to by England. — **a. peace,** peace secured by the maintenance of an armament. — **A. Soldier of Democracy,** a sobriquet of Napoleon Bonaparte. — **a. tapeworm,** a tapeworm (*Tænia solium*) having two rows of hooks on the head; the pork tapeworm. It is a dangerous pest of man, esp. in European countries. Its larvæ, called bladder worms, are found in, and are the cause of, measly pork. — **a. to the teeth,** completely equipped with arms.

Ar-me'ni-an (ăr-mē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *Arménien*, L. *Armenius*, fr. *Armenia*.] Of or pert. to Armenia or Armenians.

Armenian bole, a soft clayey earth of a bright red color found in Armenia, Tuscany, etc., used as a coloring material, as in tooth powders. It was formerly used in medicine. — **A. Church,** the national church of Armenia, established about 301 by Bishop Gregory the Illuminator, and hence the earliest national Christian Church. Its head, since 366, is the Catholicos, and since the Council of Chalcedon in 451, the decrees of which it rejected, it has been independent of the Eastern Church. Its doctrines and practices resemble in the main those of the Eastern Church, although many modifications and the secession of the United Armenian sect have come about through the repeated negotiations of Rome. — **Armenian cumin,** caraway. — **A. liturgy.** See LITURGY, 1, I. — **A. stone. a** An earthy blue carbonate of copper formerly used in medicine. **b** Lapis lazuli; — so called in commerce. **c** Emery. — **A. version** (of the Bible). See VERSION.

Ar-me'ni-an (ăr-mē'nĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** An individual of a Caucasic race chiefly dwelling in Armenia. The Armenians are brachycephalous, brunet, and of medium stature; they are characterized by peaceableness, thrift, and business acumen. They number about five million. Since the 6th century B. C., when they first appear in history, they have been repeatedly subject to rival Eastern and Western powers.

2. The Armenian language. It has a special alphabet of 38 letters, traditionally ascribed to the patriarch Mesrob, and probably based upon the Greek, though containing symbols like the Persian and classed by some as Iranian in origin. The alphabet is called also *Mesropian* (which see). See INDO-EUROPEAN.

3. *Eccl.* An adherent of the Armenian Church.

Ar-men'ic (ăr-mĕn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Armenian language or tongues of the same stock.

Ar-me'noid (ăr-mē'noid), *a.* [*Armenian* + *-oid.*] Resembling the Armenian race; of a type similar to the Armenian.

ar'met (ăr'mĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *arme* arm.] A late and perfected kind of medieval helmet, distinguished by closing neatly round the head by means of hinges following the contour of chin and neck. It surpassed the heaume, basinet, and sallet in combining lightness and convenience with complete protection.

The *armet* or closed helmet, first heard of in 1443. . . . Its use was exclusively for mounted combatants. *J. S. Gardner.*

arm'hole' (ärm'hōl'), *n.* [*arm* + *hole.*] **1.** The cavity under the shoulder; the armpit. *Bacon.*

2. A hole for the arm in a garment; armscye.

Ar-mi'da (ăr-mē'dȧ), *n.* A beautiful sorceress in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," employed by Satan to seduce Rinaldo and the Crusaders. She takes him to the Bower of Bliss, where he forgets his vows; but he finally defeats Armida in battle, converts her to Christianity, and becomes her knight. Cf. 1st ACRASIA, 2.

The flaring gas lamps of the gaming house at Monaco, that *Armida's* garden of the nineteenth century. *J. A. Symonds.*

ar'mi-ger (ăr'mĭ-jẽr), *n.*; *L. pl.* ARMIGERI (ăr-mĭj'ẽr-ī). [L., armor-bearer; *arma* arms + *gerere* to bear.] Formerly, an armor-bearer, as of a knight; an esquire. Later, one next in degree to a knight, and entitled to armorial bearings. See ESQUIRE. — **ar-mig'er-al** (ăr-mĭj'ẽr-ăl), *a.*

‖ **ar-mi'ge-ri na'ta-li'ti-i** (nā'tȧ-lĭsh'ĭ-ī) [L. *natalitius* natal], *O. Eng. Law*, esquires who are the eldest sons of knights or of the younger sons of peers

ar-mig'er-ous (ar-mĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing (heraldic) arms. *R.* "The *armigerous* part of the population." *De Quincey.*

ar'mil (ăr'mĭl), *n.* [L. *armilla* a bracelet, fr. *armus* arm: cf. OF. *armille.*] **1.** A bracelet. *Obs.*

2. An ancient astronomical instrument for determining the equinoxes and solstices by the shadows cast by the sun. When composed of one ring placed in the plane of the equator it was called an *equinoctial armil*; when of two or more rings, one in the plane of the meridian, a *solstitial armil.*

Ar'mil-la'ri-a (ăr'mĭ-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *armilla* bracelet: — from its ring-shaped velum.] *Bot.* A small genus of agaricaceous fungi having white spores and blue juice. They are edible. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

ar'mil-la-ry (ăr'mĭl-lă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *armilla* arm ring, bracelet, *armus* arm: cf. F. *armillaire.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, a bracelet or ring; consisting of rings or circles.

armillary sphere, an ancient astronomical machine, or skeleton sphere, composed of an assemblage of rings, designed to represent the positions of important circles of the celestial sphere. It turns on its polar axis within a meridian and horizon.

Armillary Sphere.

ar'mil-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *armillatus* braceleted.] Ringed as if with bracelets.

arm'ing (ärm'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of furnishing with, or taking, arms.

The *arming* was now universal. *Macaulay.*

2. The arms or equipment so furnished; specif., heraldic arms.

3. A part or fitting put upon a thing to complete it or fit it for action; as: **a** The tallow with which a sounding lead is armed. See ARM, *v. t.*, 5 **b.** **b** *Naut.* (1) *pl.* Red dress cloths formerly hung fore and aft outside of a ship's upper works on holidays. (2) A kind of boarding nettings. **c** The armature of a magnet.

arming press, *Bookbinding*, a blocking press; — so called esp. when used for stamping heraldic arms.

Ar-min'i-an (ăr-mĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to James Arminius (1560–1609), a Dutch Protestant divine, or his followers, or their doctrines.

Arminian Baptists. See BAPTIST, *n.*

Ar-min'i-an, *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Arminius; a believer in Arminianism; — called also a *Remonstrant.*

Ar-min'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The Arminian doctrines or tenets. The five articles of this system are: 1. Conditional election and reprobation, in opposition to the absolute predestination taught by Calvin. 2. Universal redemption, or that the atonement was made by Christ for all mankind, though none but believers can be partakers of the benefit. 3. That man, in order to exercise true faith, must be regenerated and renewed by the operation of the Holy Spirit, which is the gift of God. 4. That man may resist divine grace. 5. That man may relapse from a state of grace; in opposition to Calvin's doctrine of the perseverance of the saints. They were condemned by the synod of Dort, 1619, but have been widespread among Protestant denominations. The theology of the Wesleyans of Great Britain and Methodists of America is Arminian. Cf. CALVINISM.

Ar-min'i-an-ize (ăr-mĭn'ĭ-ăn-īz), *v. t. & i.* To bring or go over to Arminian views or doctrines. — **Ar-min'i-an-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

ar-mip'o-tence (ăr-mĭp'ō-tĕns), *n.* [L. *armipotentia.*] Power in arms. *Rare.*

ar-mip'o-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *armipotens; arma* arms + *potens* powerful.] Powerful in arms; mighty in battle.

The temple stood of Mars *armipotent.* *Dryden.*

ar'mi-stice (ăr'mĭ-stĭs), *n.* [F., fr. NL. *armistitium; arma* arms + *stare, statum* (combining form, *-stitium*), to stand still.] A brief cessation of arms, by convention; a temporary suspension of hostilities, by agreement; a truce. It may be particular, applying only to a section of the theater of war, or general.

An *armistice* suspends military operations by mutual agreement between the belligerent parties. If its duration is not fixed, the belligerent parties can resume operations at any time, provided always the enemy is warned within the time agreed upon, in accordance with the terms of the *armistice.* *Hague Peace Convention* (Art. 36).

arm'let, *n.* [*arm* + *-let.*] **1.** A small arm, as of the sea.

2. An arm ring; a bracelet or band for the upper arm; also, a short bandlike sleeve.

3. A piece of armor for the arm.

‖ **ar'moire'** (ar'mwär'), *n.* [F. See AMBRY.] A kind of large cupboard; an ambry.

ar'mor, ar'mour (ăr'mẽr), *n.* [ME. *armure*, fr. F. *armure*, OF. *armeire*, fr. L. *armatura.* See ARMATURE.] **1.** Defensive arms for the body; any clothing or covering worn to protect one's person in battle. *Armor* has been generally of metal, although lighter and cheaper substitutes of skins, quilted cloth, horn, hardened leather, etc., have at various times been used. Beginning with the 12th century, the use of the crossbow and the experience of the crusades led to a great development of European armor, which from this time may be roughly classified in four periods: a 1100-1300. **Chain mail armor.** The mail hauberk with a coif or hood under the close-fitting helmet was the constant feature. In the 13th century its sleeves were lengthened, and mittens and leg coverings added. Later, the joints began to be reënforced with plates. b 1300-1400. **Mixed mail and plate armor.**

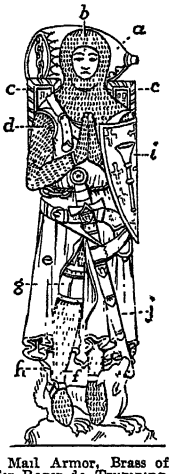

1. Mail Armor, Brass of Sir Roger de Trumpington, 1289. *a* Tilting Helm; *b* Mail Coif; *c* Ailettes; *d* Hauberk; *e* Surcoat; *f* Chausses; *g* Genouillère; *h* Spur; *i* Shield; *j* Sword.

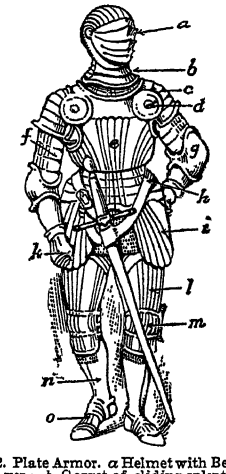

2. Plate Armor. *a* Helmet with Bevor; *b* Gorget of sliding splints; *c* Epaulière; *d* Pallette; *e* Breastplate; *f* Brassart; *g* Cubitière: *h* Skirt of taces; *i* Tuille; *k* Gauntlet; *l* Cuisse; *m* Genouillère; *n* Jamb; *o* Solleret.

The basinet was worn under the huge sugar-loaf helm, with the camail over the neck. In the latter part of the 14th century *splinted armor* became general, arms and legs were incased in plates, and laminated guards were added for the shoulder and elbow. Mail was commonly worn over the quilted gambeson, and covered in turn with a rich emblazoned surcoat. c 1400-1600. **Complete plate armor.** The globular basinet was joined by a gorget with the visit. Perfectly fitting steel panoply was made increasingly light and flexible, with graceful ridges and flutings to deflect weapon points. (See *Illust.*, 2.) d After 1600. **Decorative armor.** Increasing use of gunpowder relegated armor from practical service to jousts. Massiveness and display of chiseled, embossed, and damascened surfaces, often richly engraved and gilt, marked the decadence of armor, which in its later designs became assimilated even to prevalent fashions of dress. Officers and mounted men continued to wear partial armor in war until about 1700; and survivals of it, as in the cuirass and helmet, are still sometimes worn by cavalry.

2. A suit of such covering. *Obs.*

3. The whole apparatus of war, including offensive as well as defensive arms. The *statutes of armor* directed what arms every man should provide. *Obs. or Hist.*

4. Warfare; hostilities. *Obs.*

5. Steel or iron plating on ships or forts for protection from artillery fire. The practical use of naval armor began with its use by the French in 1855 in the Crimean War, when plates of wrought iron 4½ inches thick were invulnerable. The thickness of the plates was increased to over 8 inches in 1868 and to over 12 inches in 1872. A solid plate was found to be superior to a series of plates of the same total thickness, separated by layers of other material, as wood. In 1876 iron was rejected in favor of plates either all steel or having a steel face. The latter were made by the **Wilson process,** consisting in running molten steel upon a white-hot plate of wrought iron, or by the **Ellis process,** in which a thin steel plate is united to the iron by running molten steel in between them. The compound plates failed to hold their own with the steel, but in 1890 the principle of a hard surface combined with a softer backing was successfully de-

named, probably with reference to the battlefield of Megiddo. *Rev.* XVI. 16.

ar'ma-men'ta-ry. *n.* [L. *armamentarium.*] An armory; a magazine or arsenal; hence, a physician's equipment of medicines or instruments. *Rare.*

Ar'mande' (ăr'mȧnd'), *n.* In Molière's "Les Femmes Savantes," one of the learned women, in love with Clitandre, who marries Armande's more womanly sister, Henriette.

ar-ma'ri-an (ăr-mā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [LL. *armarius.* Cf. AMBRY.] A custodian of books in a monastery. *Rare*

ar-ma'ri-ol, *n.* [L. *armariolum.*] An ambry. *Obs.*

ar'ma-ri'o-lum. [L.] An ambry.

ar-ma'ri-um (ăr-mā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L.] An ambry.

ar'ma-ry, *n.* [L. *armarium*, in L., a closet, chest, safe. See AMBRY.] *Obs* **1.** A library; *pl.*, archives.

2. An armory

ar-ma'ta. ✝ ARMADA.

Ar-ma'ta (ăr-mā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *armatus* armed.] *Zoöl.* An order of Gephyrea having an elongated proboscis, posterior anus, and two or more setæ.

ar'ma-zine'. Var of ARMOZEEN.

arme. ✝ ARM, ARMY, HARM.

ar'me-line. ✝ ERMELIN. *Obs.*

Ar-me'ni-ac, *a.* [L. *Armeniacus.*] ARMENIAN. *Obs.*

ar-men'i-a'ceous (ăr-mĕn'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [From *armeniaca*, specific name of the apricot.] Apricot-colored. *Rare.*

arm'er, arm'er-er. arm'er-y ✝ ARMOR, ARMORER, ARMORY.

arm'er, *n.* One who arms or supplies arms.

Ar-me'ri-a (ăr-mē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of STATICE.

ar'mer rit'ter (ăr'mẽr rĭt'ẽr). [G., lit., poor knight.] A variety of French toast.

armesine ✝ ARMOZEEN.

‖ **armes' par'lantes'** (ärm'pär'läNt'). [F., lit., speaking arms.] *Her.* = CANTING ARMS. See also REBUS, *n.*, 2.

armet. ✝ HERMIT.

armeur. ✝ ARMOR.

arm'ful, *n.*; *pl.* -FULS. As much as the arm can hold.

arm'gaunt', *a.* With gaunt or slender legs (?); — occurring originally in "An *armgaunt* steed," *Shak. (Ant. and Cl.*, I. v. 48).

arm'-great', *a.* Great as a man's arm. *Obs.*

ar'mied (ăr'mĭd), *a.* Composing an army; armylike

ar-mif'er-ous, *a.* [L. *armifer*; *arma* arms + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing arms or weapons. *Rare.*

ar'mi-lau'sa (ăr'mĭ-lô'zȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LAUSÆ (-zē). [L.] A Roman military tunic

ar-mil'la (ăr-mĭl'ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a bracelet.] **1** *Zoöl.* A colored ring on the lower part of the tibia of a bird.

2. *Anat.* The annular ligament of the wrist. *Rare.*

ar-mil'lar, *a.* [See ARMILLARY.] Of or like a hoop or ring *Obs.* — *n.* An armillary sphere. *Obs.*

ar'mil-lat'ed (ăr'mĭl-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Wearing bracelets. *Rare.*

Ar'mi-lus'tri-um, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A festival held October 19 for the consecration of weapons. See MARS, SALII.

armin ✝ ERMINE

armine, *n.* [Cf. AS *earmíng*, fr. *earm* poor.] A wretched creature; a beggar. *Obs.*

ar-mis'o-nant (ăr-mĭs'ō-nănt), **ar-mis'o-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *armisonus; arma* arms + *sonare* (p. pr. *sonans*) to sound.] Resounding with arms. *Rare.*

armite. ✝ HERMIT

arm'less, *a.* See -LESS; ARM, —*n.* An armillary sphere. *Obs.*

armoire. ✝ AMBRY, ARMORY.

Ar-mo'ni (ăr-mō'nĭ). *Bib*

ar-mo'ni-ac, ar-mo'ni-ak. ✝ AMMONIAC. [ARMENIAC.

Ar-mo'ni-ak. Obs. corrupt. of

veloped in the **Harvey process**, invented by H. A. Harvey, of New Jersey. It consists in carburizing the face of a piece of low-carbon steel by subjecting it to the action of carbon at a very high heat, and then to a sudden chilling, as by a spray of cold water. Plates so made shatter projectiles which would break to pieces a plate entirely hard or perforate one entirely soft. Face-hardened armor is most effectively attacked by a soft-nosed shell (see ARMOR-PIERCING). Increased tenacity was soon gained by the addition of nickel to the steel. The **improved Harvey** or **Krupp process**, while a secret, seems to include the addition of chromium as well as nickel to the metal. For the distribution of armor on vessels, see NAVY, 2. The success of naval armor quickly led to its use for land fortifications also. For inland forts, liable to continued bombardment by light guns, nickel-steel armor is well adapted; for coast defenses, open to brief attacks by heavy guns, the **Gruson armor** is much used, esp. on the Continent. This consists of massive blocks of chilled cast iron, built together to form shields. Its weight prevents its use on shipboard.

6. Any similar protective covering: **a** The water-tight suit of a diver. **b** A more or less hard and rigid protective covering of an animal or plant, as the plates of an armadillo. **c** A sheathing of wire wound on garden hose.

7. *Magnetism.* = ARMATURE, 3. *Obs.*

8. *Heraldry.* = COAT ARMOR.

ar'mor, ar'mour (är'mẽr), *v. t.* To put armor on; to equip with armor.

ar'mor-bear'er, ar'mour-, *n.* One who carries the armor or arms of another; an armiger. *Judg.* ix. 54.

ar'mor-clad', ar'mour-clad', *a.* Sheathed in, or protected by, armor. — *n.* A vessel so protected.

ar'mored, ar'moured (är'mẽrd), *a.* Covered or equipped with armor.

armored concrete. = FERRO-CONCRETE. — **a. cruiser.** See NAVY, 2. — **a. scale.** See DIASPINÆ.

ar'mor-er, ar'mour-er (ar'mẽr-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *armurer, armerer,* fr. F. *armurier,* fr. *armure* armor.] **1.** One who makes or repairs armor or arms.

2. Formerly, one who had care of the arms and armor of a knight, and who dressed him in armor. *Shak.*

3. One who has the care of arms and armor, cleans or repairs them, etc.; specif.: **a** *Nav.* Formerly, in the United States Navy, a petty officer in charge of the armory, who cleaned and repaired the small arms. **b** *Mil.* An enlisted man having charge of the repairs to, and good condition of, the small arms of a command.

armor, *or* **armour, grating.** A grating of heavy metal bars, set in the funnel, hatches, or such other openings of a war ship as cannot be closed in action, to keep pieces of bursting shells from going below.

ar-mo'ri-al (är-mō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [From *armory:* cf. F. *armorial.*] Belonging to armor, or to the heraldic arms or escutcheon of a family.

armorial bearings. See ARMS, 3.

ar-mo'ri-al, *n.* A book of heraldic arms.

Ar-mor'ic (är-mŏr'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *Armorica* the modern Brit-
Ar-mor'i-can (-ĭ-kăn) } tany, fr. Celtic; cf. W. *ar* on + *mor* sea.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the northwestern part of France (formerly called Armorica, now Bretagne or Brittany), or its people.

2. *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a system of mountains extending from Ireland to central France, formed at the close of the Paleozoic era.

Ar-mor'i-can, *n.* A native or the language of Armorica. See BRETON, INDO-EUROPEAN.

ar'mor-ist (är'mẽr-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *armoriste.*] One skilled in coat armor or heraldry.

ar'mor-pierc'ing, ar'mour-pierc'ing, *a.* Capable of, or used for the purpose of, piercing armor; — said of shot or shell, the shot having a smaller bursting charge and greater penetrative power than shell. In the U. S. Navy, armor-piercing shells have a solid, pointed head and a length of about three or three and a half calibers. High explosive bursting charges are now generally used. The material is hardened forged steel, but a soft steel cap, or nose, is generally fitted on the point. This, by yielding on the first shock of impact, prevents the shattering of the projectile and, as is believed, tends to hold the point against the spot of impact and may act as a lubricant. Cf. BITING ANGLE; see ARMOR, *n.*, 5.

Armor-piercing Shell. *a* Cap; *b* Chamber for Bursting Charge; *c* Base Plug; *d* Fuse.

armor, *or* **armour, plate.** A plate of armor; armor (see ARMOR, *n.*, 5). — **ar'mor-plat'ed,** *or* **ar'mour-** (plāt'ĕd; -ĭd), *a.* This day will be launched the first *armor-plated* steam frigate in the possession of Great Britain. *Times* (Dec. 29, 1860).

armor, *or* **armour, shelf.** *Naut.* A wide continuous shelf below the water line of an armored ship, used to support the vertical armor and its backing.

ar'mor-y, ar'mour-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [Prob. fr. *armor,* but confused with the source of *ambry,* and also with F. *armoiries* heraldic emblems, coats of arms, OF. *armoieries,* fr. OF. *armoier* to paint arms or coats of arms. Cf. ARMS, ARMORIAL, AMBRY.] **1.** Armor; defensive and offensive arms.

Celestial *armory,* shields, helms, and spears. *Milton.*

2. A place where arms and instruments of war are deposited; in the United States, usually, a large building including also a drill hall, offices, etc.

3. A manufactory, usually one belonging to the government, of arms, as rifles, pistols, bayonets, swords. *U. S.*

4. An armed force. *Obs.*

5. That branch of heraldry which treats of coat armor.

6. Ensigns armorial; armorial bearings. *Spenser.*

7. Erroneously used for ARMOIRE.

ar'mo-zeen' } (är'mō-zēn'), *n.* [F. *armoisin.*] A thick
ar'mo-zine' } plain silk, generally black, and used for clerical robes and mourning bands.

arm'pit' (arm'pĭt'), *n.* The hollow, or pit, beneath the junction of the arm and shoulder, the axilla.

arm'rack' (-răk'), *n.* A frame for holding small arms.

arms (ärmz), *n. pl.* [ME. *armes,* F. *arme,* pl. *armes,* fr. L. *arma,* pl., arms. Cf. ALARM.] **1.** Instruments or weapons of offense or defense; loosely, objects of any kind that may be used as weapons.

Three horses and three goodly suits of *arms.* *Tennyson.*

The right of the people to keep and bear *arms* shall not be infringed. *U. S. Const., Amend. II.*

The *arms* intended by the Constitution [of the United States] are such as are suitable for the general defense of the community . . . and the secret carrying of those suited merely to deadly individual encounters may be prohibited. *T. M. Cooley.*

2. The deeds or exploits of war; military service or science. "*Arms* and the man I sing." *Dryden.*

3. *Her.* The hereditary ensigns armorial of a family, consisting of figures and colors borne in shields, banners, etc., as marks of dignity and distinction; hence, similar devices adopted by governments as a mark of authority or official dignity and used esp. on seals and documents. Arms are also granted to or adopted by towns, corporations, and others as a badge or trade-mark. The term *arms* is often applied in the United States to devices assumed by private persons to indicate relationship to a family entitled to bear the devices as hereditary arms, or to devices assumed as a family emblem.

arms of adoption, *Her.*, arms taken by a stranger in blood, in compliance with the will of a testator. — **a. of alliance,** *Her.*, arms taken up by the issue of heiresses, to show their maternal descent; also, arms taken by a husband or wife from the shield of his or her spouse. — **a. of assumption.** *Her.* = ASSUMPTIVE ARMS. — **a. of community,** *Her.*, arms of corporate and other bodies, as bishops' sees, abbeys, universities, towns, etc. — **a. of dominion,** *Her.*, national arms borne by a sovereign. — **a. of precision,** *Mil.*, modern rifled firearms, esp. when equipped with graduated sights, special ammunition, etc., in contradistinction to smooth-bore muskets and cannon. — **a. of pretension,** *Her.*, arms of a sovereignty or other rank, assumed to denote a claim to the realm or rank by one not in possession of it, as the fleurs-de-lis of France borne on the shield of England from 1340 to 1801. — **a. of succession,** *Her.*, arms denoting inheritance. — **in a.,** armed for war; in a state of hostility. — **to a.!** a summons to war or battle; a signal for soldiers to fall in, under arms, as quickly as possible. — **under a.** *Mil.* **a** Drawn up fully armed and equipped. **b** Enrolled for military service; as, the state has a million men *under arms.*

arms curtains. *Naval.* Weather cloths for protecting small arms in boats.

arm'scye' (arm'sī'), *n.* An armhole in a garment. See SCYE.

arm's end. The end of the arm; fig., a good distance off.

arm slasher. One who cuts his arm to drink the blood to his mistress's health — once a practice with gallants.

arm's length. The length of the arm; fig., a good distance.

to keep, stay, etc., **at arm's length,** fig., to exclude, refrain, etc., from close contact or familiar intercourse. — **to work at arm's length,** to work disadvantageously.

arm's reach. Distance the arm can reach.

Arm'strong gun (ärm'strŏng). *Ordnance.* A rifled gun built according to the system of built-up, wrought-iron ordnance invented about 1855 by Sir W. G. Armstrong of England. Guns constructed on this system have been both muzzle-loading and breech-loading, and have ranged from light field guns to the heaviest ordnance. The body of the breech-loading guns was of coiled wrought-iron tubes, welded together end to end, reënforced in the rear of the trunnions by two additional tubes or jackets, the outer consisting of a spiral coil, the intermediate of an iron slab bent and welded. The muzzle-loading guns were made of an interior steel tube, supported in the rear by a solid breech plug and over the seat of the charge by a breech piece, the tube and breech piece being further strengthened by wrought-iron tubes shrunk into position. The modern guns of the system are often referred to as of the "Elswick" pattern, after the location of the great ordnance works.

ar'mure (är'mŭr), *n.* [F. See ARMOR.] **1.** Armor. *Obs.*

2. A variety of twilled fabric of silk or wool, or a mixture, plain, ribbed, or in a small design.

3. The loom harness used for a certain weave.

ar'my (är'mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [F. *armée,* fr. LL. *armata,* fr. L. *armare* to arm. Cf. ARMADA.] **1.** An armed expedition. *Obs.*

At many a noble *armee* had he be. *Chaucer.*

2. A collection or body of men armed for war, esp. one organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, under proper officers.

3. A body of persons organized for the advancement of a cause; as, the Blue Ribbon *Army.*

4. A great number; vast multitude; host; array.

An *army* of good words. *Shak.*

Syn. — Forces, host, troops, array.

army corps (kōr), *or* (French) **corps' d'ar'mée'** (kōr'-där'mā'). A main body containing two or more divisions of a large army, organized as a complete army, comprising all arms (in practice varying in relative proportions) and sufficient in itself for all the operations of war. In the United States it is composed (theoretically) of three divisions each of three brigades, each consisting of three regiments of infantry, a brigade of cavalry, the corps artillery, engineers, telegraphers, etc. In the British army its composition is practically the same; but in both services its composition varies greatly in practice.

Army List. In England, an officially published list of the commissioned officers in the army. Cf. ARMY REGISTER.

army organization. The system by which a country raises, classifies, arranges, and equips its armed land forces. The usual divisions are: (1) A *regular* or *active army,* in which soldiers serve continuously with the colors and live in barracks or cantonments when not in the field; (2) the *reserves* of this army, in which the soldiers, while remaining constantly subject to a call to the colors, live at their homes, being summoned more or less frequently to report for instruction, drill, or maneuvers: and (3) one or more classes of soldiers organized largely for territorial defense, living at home and having only occasional periods of drill and instruction, who are variously called *home reserves* (as in the table below), *second, third,* etc., *line of defense* (the regular army and its reserves ordinarily constituting the *first line of defense*), *territorial forces,* or the like. In countries where conscription prevails a soldier is supposed to serve a given number of years. He is usually enrolled first in the regular army, then passes to its reserves, then into the home reserves, to serve until he reaches the age limit. If for any reason he is not enrolled in the regular army, he may begin his service in the army reserves or even the home reserves, but then serves the full number of years or up to the age limit. In equipment the organization of the army is into the three great arms of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, together with more or less numerous other branches, such as engineers, medical corps, etc., besides the staff organizations such as those of the pay and subsistence departments.

THE PRINCIPAL MODERN ARMY ORGANIZATIONS.

COUNTRY.	REGULAR ARMY. Conscript or Volunteer; Term of Service, Peace and War Footing.	ARMY RESERVE. Term of Service	1ST & 2D HOME RESERVES. Term of Service; Age Limit.
Austria-Hungary.	Conscript; 3 years; Peace 325,000, War 800,000, or also Home Reserves (2 years' service) (Common Army, Home Reserve separate)	7 years, or not in previous service, 10 years.	**1st.** Landwehr (Austrian); Honvédség (Hungarian); 2 years, or not in previous service, 12 years. **2d:** Landsturm (Austr.), Népfölkelés (Hung.); Until limit; 42 yrs.
Belgium.	Volunteer, supplemented by conscription; 8 years, Peace 50,000, War 180,000.	5 years.	Garde Civique, in communes of more than 10,000 and fortified places; Volunteer.
Denmark.	Conscript; 4 years (not constant service); Peace 10,000, War 62,000.	4 years.	Reserve of Army, Second Grade, 8 years; 38 years.
France	Conscript, 3 years; Peace 600,000, War 2,500,000, exclusive of Territorial Army and its Reserve	10 years	**1st.** Territorial Army; 6 years. **2d** Territorial Reserve, 6 years; 45 years.
German Empire. Common Army	Conscript; 2 years (3 for cavalry and field horse artillery); Peace 605,000, War 2,000,000 to 3,000,000, exclusive of Landsturm.	4 years.	**1st:** Landwehr; 1st Ban 5 years (4 for cavalry and field horse artillery). **2d** Ban 7 years. **2d:** Landsturm; Until limit, 45 years.
Great Britain.	Volunteer; Guards & Army Service Corps 3 years, others 7 years (generally); Peace 325,000, War 950,000, including all forces.	Guards & Army Service Corps 9 years, others 5 years	3 classes, viz.: Militia, 6 years. Yeomanry, varying; Volunteers, at will.
Italy.	Conscript, varying terms, Peace 262,000, War 1,000,000, exclusive of Territorial Militia.	See below *	
Japan.	Conscript; 3 years; Peace 17,000, War 200,000, exclusive of Landsturm.	4½ years	**1st** Landwehr; 10 years (Depot also for those not enlisted in the army, 12 years and 4 months). **2d.** Landsturm; Until limit; 40 years.
†Netherlands.	Volunteer, supplemented by conscription, 5 years (not constant service); Peace 38,000, War 70,000.	No regular Reserve All citizens liable until 35 years.	
‡Russia.	Conscript; 5 years, 4 years active, Peace, 900,000, War 1,500,000.	Zapas; 13 years	Opolchenie; 5 years or until limit; 43 years.
Spain.	Conscript (exemption purchasable); 3 years; Peace 120,000, War 215,000.	3 years.	6 years.
Switzerland Federal. Militia; Cantonal Troops.	Active Army (Auszug or "Elite"); Conscript, 12 years (brief periods); War 240,000, exclusive of Landsturm	Landwehr; 1st Ban 12 years (31 to 40), 2d Ban 4 yrs (40 to 44).	**1st** Same as Reserve 2d: Landsturm; Until limit; 50 years. (55 for ex-officers.)
Turkey. (only Mohammedans serve but others pay tax).	Nizam; Conscript; 3 years; Peace 200,000 to 300,000 (nominal); War 975,000, exclusive of Mustahfiz	6 years.	**1st** Redif, 9 years **2d** Mustahfiz 12 years Landsturm, 40 years
United States.	Volunteer, 3 years; Peace (actual) 64,000, War 225,000 (Regular Army & National Guard).	None.	**1st:** National Guard (Volunteer State Troops); Varying terms of service. **2d:** All citizens from 18 to 44 liable.

* No regular system of reserve. All citizens liable to serve between ages of 20 and 39 years. Under a system of unlimited leave all are supposed to be serving until the age limit in the Army, the Mobile Militia, or the Territorial Militia.
† The army of the Netherlands is almost entirely colonial.
‡ Terms of service vary slightly in different parts of empire.

Army Register. In the United States, an annual register, published by the War Department, containing the names of army officers, their relative rank, etc. Cf. ARMY LIST.

Army Service Corps. In the British army, a corps of officers and enlisted men under the direction of the Quartermaster General, whose duty is to supply and transport the army.

army worm. a The larva of a noctuid moth which often travels in great multitudes from field to field, destroying grass, grain, and other crops. The common species of the northern United States is *Leucania unipuncta.* The name is often applied to other related species, as the cotton worm, the grass worm, called fall army worm, and the beet army worm (which see) **b** One of the larvæ of certain small two-winged flies of the genus *Sciara,* which march in large companies, in regular order.

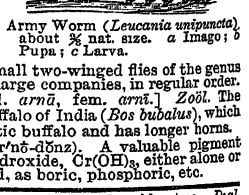

Army Worm (*Leucania unipuncta*), about ⅝ nat. size. *a* Imago; *b* Pupa; *c* Larva.

ar'na (är'nä) } *n.* [Hind. *arnā,* fem. *arnī.*] *Zoöl.* The
ar'nee (-nē) } wild buffalo of India (*Bos bubalus*), which is larger than the domestic buffalo and has longer horns.

Ar'nau-don's green (ar'nō-dŏnz). A valuable pigment composed of chromic hydroxide, $Cr(OH)_3$, either alone or combined with some acid, as boric, phosphoric, etc.

Armor. *Abbr.* Armoric.

ar'mo-ra'ci-a (är'mō-rā'shĭ-ă; -sĭ-ă), *n.* [L., horse-radish.] *Bot.* **a** The horse-radish (*Roripa armoracia*). **b** [*cap.*] A subgenus of *Roripa,* based on the species *R. armoracia,* the horse-radish.

ar'mord. Armored. *Ref. Sp.*

Ar'mo-ri'cian (är'mō-rĭsh'ăn), *a.* & *n* = ARMORICAN.

ar'mo-ried (ar'mō-rĭd), *a.* Decked with armorial bearings.

armosie, *n.* Armozeen *Obs.*

Ar'mou'chi'quois' (ar'mōō'shē'kwä'), *n. pl.* An early French name for the Algonquin Indians of New England.

armour, armour-bearer, etc. Vars. of ARMOR, etc.

arms'eye'. Var. of ARMSCYE.

arm'size'. Var. of ARMSCYE.

arm'strong, *n.* [*arm* + *strong*; — from the difficulty in uprooting it.] Knotgrass. *Dial.*

armthe. † ERMTHE.

Ar-much'ee chert (är-mŭk'ē). [From *Armuchee,* village in Georgia.] *Geol.* A formation of the Devonian system in Georgia and Alabama.

ar'mu-let, *n.* An armlet. *Obs.*

armur. † ARMOR.

armury. † ARMORY.

arm'y, *a.* Abounding in, or produced by, arms or branches; branchy. *Rare. Burns.*

army ant. = FORAGING ANT.

armyn. † ERMINE.

Army plot *Eng. Hist.* An abortive plot started in the army, and led by Wilmot in 1641, to march upon London, save the Earl of Strafford, and free Charles I. from his thraldom to Parliament.

arn, *n.* The alder tree. *Dial. Eng. or Scot.*

Arn. *Abbr.* Arnold.

arn. † ARE, EARN, ERNE, RAN.

Ar'na (ar'nä). *Bib.* [1ST]

Ar'nald-ist. Var. of ARNOLD-

Ar'nan (ar'năn). *Bib.*

ar-nat'ta, ar-nat'to. Vars. of ANNATTO.

Ar-naut' } (är-nout'), *n.* [Turk. *Arnaut*, fr. NGr. 'Αρ-
Ar-naout' } *βίτης*, for 'Αρβανίτης.] An inhabitant of Albania and neighboring mountainous regions; specif., one serving as a soldier in the Turkish army.

ar'ni-ca (är'nĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL. ; origin unknown.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous herbs, of the Northern Hemisphere, distinguished from *Senecio* chiefly by the opposite leaves. The heads are discoid or have bright yellow rays. *A. nudicaulis*, the leopard's-bane, is the only species of the eastern United States; in the West they are numerous.

2. *Pharm.* The rhizome and roots of *Arnica montana*, used for the stimulant and local irritant effect, esp. in the tincture, as embrocations for bruises, sprains, swellings, etc.; hence, popularly, a preparation of these.

Ar'nold-ist (är'nŭld-ĭst), *n.* One of the followers of Arnold, or Arnaldus, of Brescia, who preached against clerical riches and corruption, and instigated the Romans to rebel against the temporal power of the Pope. He was executed in 1155, and his adherents were scattered.

ar'o-ei'ra (ăr'ō-ā'rȧ), *n.* [Pg., prob. fr. native name.] Any of several anacardiaceous shrubs or trees yielding a medicinal resin; esp. : *Schinus molle*, of Peru and the Andes; *S. terebinthifolius*, of Brazil; and *Astronium fraxinifolium*, also of Brazil.

ar'oid (ăr'oid ; ār'-), **a-roi'de-ous** (ȧ-roi'dē-ŭs), *a.* [*Arum* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Belonging to the arum family.

ar'oid, *n.* Any plant of the arum family (Araceæ).

A-roi'des (ȧ-roi'dēz), *n.* [NL. See ARUM ; -OID.] *Bot.* A small genus of African araceous plants, the best known being the common calla lily, *A. æthiopicum*, the spotted calla, *A. albo-maculatum*, and the yellow calla, *A. hastatum*, all commonly cultivated. The genus is closely related to *Peltandra*. *Richardia* is a synonym. See CALLA.

a-roint' (ȧ-roint'), *interj.* [Cf. E. dial. *rynt*, *rynt* thee, *roynt*, or *runt*, terms used by milkmaids to a cow that has been milked, in order to drive her away, to make room for others.] Stand off, or begone. *Obs.*

Aroint thee, witch, the rump-fed ronyon cries. *Shak.*

a-ro'ma (ȧ-rō'mȧ), *n ; pl.* -MAS (-maz); *occas.*, *L.* -MATA (-tȧ). [L. *aroma*, Gr. ἄρωμα : cf. ME. & OF. *aromat* spice, F. *aromate*.] **1.** Spice ; — usually in *pl.* *Obs.*

2. Quality or principle of plants or other substances constituting their fragrance ; agreeable odor ; as, *aroma* of coffee.

3. Fig. : The fine diffusive quality of intellectual power ; flavor ; as, the subtle *aroma* of genius.

The *aroma* and fragrance of new thought were perceptible in these designs, after three centuries of wear and tear *Hawthorne.*

Syn. — See SMELL.

ar'o-mat'ic (ăr'ō-măt'ĭk) } *a.* [F. *aromatique*, L. *aroma-*
ar'o-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), } *ticus*, Gr. ἀρωματικός. See AROMA.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or containing, aroma ; fragrant ; spicy ; strong-scented ; odoriferous ; as, *aromatic* balsam.

2. *Chem.* Derived from, or characterized by the presence of, the benzene nucleus : — said of a large class of cyclic organic compounds. This use of *aromatic* arose from its ordinary use as descriptive of the odorous compounds, as oil of wintergreen, of bitter almond, etc., of this class.

Syn. — See REDOLENT.

aromatic sulphuric acid, *Pharm.*, a mixture of sulphuric acid, tincture of ginger, oil or spirit of cinnamon, and alcohol, used in medicine as a tonic and astringent. — **a. vinegar**, a solution of acetic acid highly flavored with aromatic substances. The formula of the American Pharmaceutical Association includes oils of lavender, rosemary, juniper, peppermint, cinnamon, lemon, and cloves, with alcohol as a solvent. — **a. wintergreen.** = WINTERGREEN, 2.

ar'o-mat'ic, *n.* A plant, drug, or medicine characterized by a fragrant smell, and usually by a warm, pungent taste, as ginger, cinnamon, spices.

a-ro'ma-tize (ȧ-rō'mȧ-tīz , 277), *v. t. ;* A-RO'MA-TIZED (-tīzd), A-RO'MA-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). [L. *aromatizare*, Gr. ἀρωματίζειν : cf. F. *aromatiser*.] To impregnate with aroma ; to render aromatic ; to give a spicy scent or taste to ; to perfume. — **a-ro'ma-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-[tī-]zā'shŭn ; ăr'ō-măt'-), *n.* — **a-ro'ma-tiz'er** (-tīz'ĕr), *n.*

a-round' (ȧ-round'), *adv.* [*a-* + *round.*] **1.** In a course making a circle or part of a circle ; on every side ; round.

2. In a circuit ; here and there within the surrounding space ; all about ; as, to travel *around* from town to town.

3. Near ; in the neighborhood ; as, this man was standing *around* when the fight took place. *Collog., U. S.*

☞ See ROUND, the shorter form, *adv. & prep.*, which, in some of the meanings, is more commonly used.

a-round', *prep.* **1.** On all sides of ; encircling ; encompassing ; so as to make the circuit of ; about.

A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows. *Dryden.*

2. From one part to another of ; at random through ; about ; on another side of ; as, to travel *around* the country ; a house *around* the corner. *Collog., U. S.*

a-rous'al (ȧ-rouz'ăl), *n.* Act of arousing, or state of being aroused.

Whatever has associated itself with the *arousal* and activity of our better nature *Hare.*

a-rouse' (ȧ-rouz'), *v. t. & i. ;* A-ROUSED' (ȧ-rouzd'); A-ROUS'-ING. [*a-* + *rouse.*] To excite to action from a state of rest ; to stir, or put in motion or exertion ; to rouse ; to excite ; as, to *arouse* one from sleep ; to *arouse* the dormant faculties.

Grasping his spear, forth issued to *arouse*
His brother, mighty sovereign of the host. *Cowper.*
No suspicion was *aroused*. *Merivale.*

a-row' (ȧ-rō'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *row.*] In a row, line, or rank ; successively ; in order. *Shak.*

‖ **ar-peg'gio** (ar-pĕd'jō), *n.* [It., fr. *arpeggiare* to play on the harp, fr. *arpa* harp.] *Music.* The production of the tones of a chord in rapid succession, as in playing the harp, and not simultaneously ; a chord thus played.

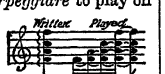

Arpeggio.

ar'pent (ar'pĕnt ; *F.* ar'pàN') } *n.* [F.
ar'pen (ar'pĕn) } *arpent*, fr. L. *arepennis*, according to Columella, a Gallic word.] **1.** An old French measure of land varying in value with the locality. The **arpent d'ordonnance** (ar'pan' dōr'dō'nans') was equivalent to 51.7 ares (1.28 acres), the **arpent commun** (kō'mŭn') to 42.2 ares (1.04 acres), and the **arpent de Paris** (pȧ'rē') to 34.2 ares (.84 acre). The last is in common use in parts of Canada.

2. A linear measure in use locally in Canada, being the length (about 12 rods) of the side of a square arpent.

ar'ra-cach' (ăr'ȧ-kach') } *n.* [Sp. *arracacha*, fr. a native
ar'ra-ca'cha (-kȧ'chȧ) } name.] The plant *Arracacia xanthorhiza*, cultivated in the West Indies for its thick edible rootstocks.

Ar'ra-ca'ci-a (ăr'ȧ-kā'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ARRACACH.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly Mexican apiaceous plants having ternately compound or dissected leaves, white flowers in umbels without an involucre, and a distinct stylopodium. *A. xanthorhiza* is the arracach.

ar'rack (ăr'ăk ; 277), *n.* [Ar. *'araq* sweat, juice, spirituous liquor. Cf. RACK arrack.] In Turkey, India, etc., any ardent spirit. It is made from rice, or molasses, or the sap of various palms, as the coconut, date, and wine palms.

ar-raign' (ȧ-rān'), *v. t.* [From OF. *aramir*, fr. LL. *adhramire*.] *Old Eng. Law.* To appeal to ; to demand ; as, to *arraign* an assize of novel disseizin.

ar-raign', *v. t. ;* AR-RAIGNED' (-rānd') ; AR-RAIGN'ING. [ME. *arainen*, *arenen*, OF. *araisnier*, F. *arraisonner*, fr. LL. *arrationare* to address, to call before court ; L. *ad* + *ratio* reason, reasoning, LL. cause, judgment. See REASON.] **1.** Formerly, to call to account ; to interrogate ; hence, *Law :* To call or set (a prisoner) at the bar of a court to answer to the charge of an indictment. In the technical common-law procedure in arraigning a prisoner he is called to the bar by his name ; the indictment is read to him ; and he is asked, "How say you (A B), are you guilty, or not guilty ?" The next step is judgment if he confesses guilt ; or entry of his plea if he does not. Formerly, when the trial by battle was demandable, upon entering a plea of not guilty the prisoner was asked how he would be tried, but this is now unnecessary and obsolete.

2. To call to account, or accuse, before the bar of reason, taste, or any other tribunal.

They will not *arraign* you for want of knowledge. *Dryden*
It is not arrogance, but timidity, of which the Christian body should now be *arraigned* by the world. *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — Accuse, impeach, indict, denounce. See CHARGE.

ar-raign', *n.* Arraignment ; as, the clerk of the *arraigns.*

ar-raign'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *araisnement*, *aresnement.*] An arraigning, or state of being arraigned.

In the sixth satire, which seems only an *arraignment* of the whole sex, there is a latent admonition. *Dryden*

ar-range' (ȧ-rānj'), *v. t. ;* AR-RANGED' (-rānjd') ; AR-RANG'-ING (-rān'jĭng). [ME. *arayngen*, OF. *arengier*, F. *arranger*, fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + OF. *rengier*, *rangier*, F. *ranger*. See RANGE, *v. t.*] **1.** To put in proper order ; to dispose (persons, things, or parts) in the manner intended, or best suited for the purpose ; as, troops *arranged* for battle.

So [they] came to the market place, and there he *arranged* his men in the streets *Berners.*
[They] were beginning to *arrange* their hampers. *Boswell.*
A mechanism previously *arranged*. *Paley.*

2. To adjust or settle ; to prepare ; to determine ; as, to *arrange* the preliminaries of an undertaking. Also *v. i.*

3. *Music.* To adapt (a composition) to voices or instruments for which it was not originally written.

Syn. — Adjust, adapt, range, dispose, classify.

ar-range'ment (ȧ-rānj'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *arrangement.*] **1.** Act of arranging, or putting in an orderly condition, or state of being so arranged ; disposition in suitable form.

2. Manner or result of arranging ; system of parts disposed in due order or according to some scheme ; as, *arrangement* of one's dress ; the Linnæan *arrangement* of plants.

3. Preparatory proceeding or measure ; preparation ; as, we have made *arrangements* for receiving company.

4. Something made by arranging parts or things together, a combination ; as, an *arrangement* in gray and white.

5. Settlement ; adjustment by agreement ; as, the parties have made an *arrangement* of their disputes.

6. *Eng. Law.* An agreement between a debtor and his creditors modifying his obligations to them by a composition or otherwise. Under the bankruptcy act of 1883 such an arrangement (usually called a *scheme of arrangement*) may be made before or after adjudication, and if agreed to by a majority of creditors in numbers, representing three fourths in value, and approved by court, is binding on all creditors. Thus arrangement is distinct from the common-law deed of arrangement, which is not binding on those who do not accept it. Both must be registered.

7. *Music.* **a** The adaptation of a composition to other voices or instruments. **b** A piece so adapted ; a transcription ; as, a pianoforte *arrangement* of Beethoven's symphonies ; an orchestral *arrangement* of a song, an opera, etc.

8. *Math.* Permutation.

Syn. — Disposal, disposition, distribution.

ar'rant (ăr'ănt), *a.* [Var. of ERRANT, wandering. See ERRANT.] **1.** Wandering, vagrant ; as, in *thief arrant* or *arrant thief*, a robber outlaw ; a common or notorious thief, that is, one thoroughly bad and dangerous ; *arrant rogue*, a vagrant rogue ; also in *knight arrant*, *bailiff arrant*, where the form *errant* is now used.

2. Hence : Notoriously or preëminently bad, thorough or downright, in a bad sense ; shameless ; unmitigated ; as, an *arrant* rogue or coward.

I discover an *arrant* laziness in my soul. *Fuller.*

3. Thorough or downright, in a good sense. *Obs.*

An *arrant* honest woman. *Burton.*

ar'rant-ly, *adv.* Notoriously, in an ill sense ; infamously ; impudently ; shamefully. *L'Estrange.*

ar'ras (ăr'ăs), *n.* [From *Arras*, in northeastern France.] Tapestry ; a rich figured fabric ; esp., a screen or hangings of heavy cloth with interwoven figures.

Stateliest couches, with rich *arras* spread. *Cowper.*
Behind the *arras* I'll convey myself *Shak.*

ar'ras, *v. t.* To furnish with an arras. *Chapman.*

ar'ra-sene' (ăr'ȧ-sēn'), *n.* [From ARRAS.] A material consisting of a central cord covered with a pile of wool or silk, used for working the figures in embroidery.

ar-ras'tra (ar-rȧs'trȧ), *or, more correctly*, **ar-ras'tre** (-trā), *n.* [Sp. *arrastre.*] A rude drag-stone mill for pulverizing ores, esp. those containing free gold.

ar-ras'tre (ăr-rȧs'trā), *n.* [Sp., lit., haulage.] *Commerce.* The operation of unloading, conveying, and delivering imported merchandise to the importer, including temporary storage in bonded warehouses. *Phil. I.*

ar'rau (ar'rou), *n.* A large turtle (*Podocnemis expansa*) of the group Pleurodira, found in the Amazon River. The female reaches a length of nearly three feet. It is of great commercial value, chiefly on account of the eggs, which are collected periodically for food or for their oil. The young turtles six to eighteen inches long are often eaten.

ar-ray' (ȧ-rā'), *v. t. ;* AR-RAYED' (-rād') ; AR-RAY'ING. [ME. *araien*, *arraien*, fr. OF. *areer* (3d pers. pres. ind. *areie*, *aroie*), *arreer ; a* (L. *ad*) + OF. *rei*, *roi*, order, arrangement, fr. a stem *rēd-*, prob. of G. or Celtic origin. Cf. CURRY, *v.*] **1.** To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle ; to marshal.

By torch and trumpet fast *arrayed*,
Each horseman drew his battle blade. *Campbell.*
These doubts will be *arrayed* before their minds. *Farrar.*

2. To deck or dress ; to adorn with dress ; clothe ; envelop ; — applied esp. to dress of a splendid or impressive kind.

Pharaoh . . . *arrayed* him in vestures of fine linen. *Gen.* xli. 42.
In gelid caves with horrid gloom *arrayed*. *Trumbull.*

3. *Law.* To set, or set forth, in order, as a jury, for the trial of a cause ; that is, to call them man by man.

Syn. — Draw up, arrange, dispose, set in order.

ar-ray', *n.* [ME. *arai*, *arrai*, OF. *arrei*, *aroi*, *arroi*, order, arrangement, dress, F. *arroi*, fr. OF. *a'eer* to arrange, to array. See ARRAY, *v.*] **1.** Order ; a regular and imposing arrangement, disposition in regular lines ; hence, order of battle ; as, drawn up in battle *array*.

Wedged together in the closest *array*. *Gibbon.*

2. Specif. : The assembling of the militia which formerly took place annually in England.

3. The whole body of persons placed in order ; an orderly collection ; hence, a body of soldiers.

A gallant *array* of nobles and cavaliers. *Prescott.*

4. An imposing series of things.

Their long *array* of sapphire and of gold. *Byron.*

5. Dress ; garments disposed in order upon the person ; rich or beautiful apparel. *Dryden.*

6. *Law.* A ranking or setting forth in order, by the proper officer, of a jury as impaneled ; hence, the panel itself.

7. *Math.* A number of elements arranged in rows and columns ; as, a square *array ;* a rectangular *array* (matrix).

8. Condition of affairs ; plight. *Obs.*

ar-ray'al (ȧ-rā'ăl), *n.* Act or process of arraying ; that which is arrayed or disposed ; array.

‖ **ar'ra-yan'** (ăr'ra-yăn'), *n.* [Sp.] **a** In Mexico, a myrtaceous tree (*Myrtus arayan*) with smooth gray bark, and a yellow subacid fruit, which is used to make a cooling drink. **b** In the West Indies, the wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*) ; also, any one of several species of *Icacorea*.

ar-ray'er (ȧ-rā'ĕr), *n.* One who arrays ; specif., formerly, *Eng.*, a commissioner of array.

ar-ray'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *areement*, *araiement.* See ARRAY.] Outfit ; clothes ; raiment.

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arn'ber-ry, *n.* A European raspberry (*Rubus idæus*) *Dial. Eng.*

arnd. † ERRAND

Ar'neb (ar'nĕb), *n.* [Ar. *arnab* hare.] See STAR.

ar'ne-ment, *n.* [OF. *arrement.*] Ink, or its constituents. *Obs.*

arneste. † EARNEST.

arnica bud. The fall dandelion.

ar'ni-cine (ar'nĭ-sĭn ; -sēn ; 184), *n. Chem.* An alkaloid said to be found in the arnica plant.

ar-nil'lo (ar-nĭl'ō), *n.* A small violet-colored West Indian market fish (*Apsilus dentatus*).

Ar'nold (ar'nŭld), *n.* [Cf. F. *Arnaud*, *Arnault*, It. *Arnoldo*, both of G. origin ; cf. G. *Arnold*, OHG. *Arnold*, and G. *aar* eagle, OHG. *aro*, *arn*, and *walten* to rule.] Lit., strong as an eagle ; — masc. prop. name.

F. *Arnaud*, *Arnaut* (ar'nō') ; It. *Arnoldo* (ar-nal'dō) ; Sp. *Arnaldo* (ar-nal'dō) ; G. *Arnold* (ar'nōlt).

Ar'nold's gan'gli-on (ar'nōlts). [After G. *Arnold*, German anatomist.] = OTIC GANGLION.

Ar'nolphe' (ar'nōlf'), *n.* A morose cynic in Molière's "L'École des Femmes."

Ar'non (ar'nŏn). *Bib.*

ar'not, ar'nut, *n* [See EARTHNUT.] The earthnut. *Obs.*

ar-not'ta, ar-not'to. Vars. of ANNATTO. [*are not.*]

arn't (ärnt). Colloq. contr. of

aro † ARROW.

a-roar', *adv.* & *a.* Roaring.

a-ro'ba. Var. of ARABA ; † ARROBA.

arobalist. † ARBALEST.

A'rod (ā'rŏd ; ār'ŏd). *Bib.*

Ar'o-di (ăr'ō-dī ; *a*-rō'dī). *Bib.*

A'rod-ites (ā'rŏd-īts ; ār'ŏd-). *n. pl. Bib*

A-ro'er (*a*-rō'ĕr). *Bib.*

A-ro'er-ite (-īt). *Bib.*

a-roi'de-ous, *a. Bot.* Araceous.

a-roint', *v. t.* To drive off by or as if by crying aroint. *Rare.*

Mrs. Browning.

a-rol'la (ȧ-rŏl'ȧ), *n.* [F. *arolle.*] The Swiss pine.

A'rom (ā'rŏm). *Bib.*

‖ **á Ro'ma por to'do** (a rō'mȧ pōr tō'thō ; 146). [Sp.] To Rome for everything.

aromat. † AROMA.

ar'o-mat'i-cal, *a.* Aromatic.

ar'o-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of AROMATIC, -ICAL. See -LY.

ar'o-mat'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS *Rare.*

ar'o-mat'ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

a-ro'ma-ti'tes (ȧ-rō'mȧ-tī'tēz), *n.* Also **a-ro'ma-ite.** [L., fr Gr. ἀρωματίτης aromatic.] An ancient precious stone of Arabia and Egypt. [*Obs.*]

a-ro'ma-tous, *a.* Aromatic.

arombe. † AROOM. [tree.

‖ **a-ro'mo,** *n.* [Sp.] The sponge

Arondight. Var. of AROUNDIGHT

a-room', *adv.* [*a-* on + *room.*] To or at a distance ; apart. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To prolong. *Obs.*

a-roos'. † AROSE

a-root', *adv.* On root ; rooted.

ar'oph (ăr'ŏf), *n* [Contraction of *aroma philosophorum.*] Any of various medicines of Paracelsus and his followers *Obs.*

ar'o-phane (ăr'ō-fān) Var. of AEROPHANE.

A-ro'ras (ȧ-rō'rȧz), *n. pl.* A thrifty race of the Vaisya caste in the Punjab, India.

arore. † AROAR.

Ar'o-rite (ăr'ō-rīt) *D. Bib.*

a-rose', *pret.* of ARISE.

‖ **a ro-tal'le** (a rō-tăl'lā). [It.] See CRATER.

arought. Obs. p. p. of ARECCHE.

aroum, aroume. † AROOM.

Ar'oun-dight (ăr'ŭn-dīt), *n.* Sword of Lancelot of the Lake.

arouse. † ARROUSE.

a-rouse' (*a*-rouz'), *n.* A rousing ; alarm. *Rare.* [arouses

a-rous'er (-ēr), *n.* One who

arove Obs. pret. of ARRIVE.

arow † ARGH, ARROW.

arowblast. † ARBALEST.

a-roynt' Var. of AROINT.

a-roze'. Arose. *Ref. Sp*

A R P. *Abbr.* Associated Reformed Presbyterian.

Ar'pad (ar'păd). *Bib.*

ar-peg'gi-a'tion (ăr-pĕj'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Arpeggio playing.

ar'pen-ta'tor (ar'pĕn-tā'tĕr ; ar-pĕn'-), *n.* [See ARPENT.] Anglicized form of F. **ar'pen'teur'** (ar'pàN'tûr'), a land surveyor. *Rare.* [orpine.

ar'pent-weed' (ăr'pĕnt-), *n.* The

Ar'phad (ar'făd). *Bib.*

Ar-phas'a-chites (ar-făs'ȧ-kīts), *n. pl. D. Bib.*

Ar-phax'ad (ar-făk'săd). *Bib.*

ar'pine (ar'pīn), *n.* An arpent. *Obs.*

ar'quat-ed. † ARCUATED.

ar'que-bus, ar'que-buse (ar'kwē-bŭs, *cf.* HARQUEBUS), **ar'que-bus-ade',** etc. Vars. of HARQUEBUS, etc.

ar'que-rite (ar'kē-rīt), *n.* [From *Arqueros*, Chile.] *Min.* A soft malleable variety of amalgam.

ar'qui-foux (ar'kĭ-fōō). Var. of ALQUIFOU [*Obs.*

arr. *v. i.* To snarl, as a dog.

arr, *n* [Icel. *brr.*] A scar ; wound. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

arr. *v. t.* [Cf. LG. *arren* to vex, OD. *erren.*] To anger ; to annoy. *Obs.* [arrived.

arr. *Abbr* Arranged ; arrivals.

arr-. For various words, as **arragonite.** sometimes spelt *arr-*, see the forms in *ar-*.

A. R. R. *Abbr.* Anno Regni Reginæ, or Reginæ (L., in the year of the King's, or Queen's, reign).

ar'ra. Var. of ARRAH, ARRIA.

arrable † HORRIBLE.

arrace. † ARASE, ARRAS.

ar'rach. † ORACH.

arrache † ARACHE.

ar'ra-ché' (ăr'ȧ-shā'), *a.* [F., torn out.] *Her.* Erased. *Rare.*

arrage. † ARREARAGE, AVERAGE. [GONESE.

Ar'ra-go-nese'. Var. of ARA-

ar'rah (ăr'ȧ), *interj* [Ir. *ara.*] An Anglo-Irish expletive, as of surprise.

arral. † ARRAY.

ar-raign'er, *n.* One who ar-

arraise † ARACE, ARAISE.

arraison. † AREASON.

Ar'ra-ka-nese'. Var. of ARAKANESE

Ar-ra'kis (ȧ-rā'kĭs), *n.* [Ar. *al raqyāç* the dancer.] See STAR.

arrand. † ERRAND, ARRANT ; dial. var. of ARAIN.

ar-range'a-ble, *a* See -ABLE

ar-rang'er (ȧ-rān'jĕr), *n.* One who arranges.

‖ **ar'ras** (ăr'răs), *n. pl.* [Sp.] *Sp Law.* The property contributed by the husband to the wife on account of marriage. It must not exceed one tenth of the husband's property

arrase. Var. of ARASE.

ar'ras-ways', ar'ras-wise'. Corrupt of ARRISWAYS, -WISE.

ar-ra'tel (ăr-rā'tĕl), *n.* [Pg., Ar *ar-rațl.*] See WEIGHT.

ar-raught' Obsolete pret. of ARREACH.

arraunt. † ARRANT.

‖ **ar'ra-yu'do** (ăr'rī-yū'thō ; 146), *n.* A grunt (*Hæmulon parra*) of the West Indies and South America.

ar-rayd' Arrayed. *Ref. Sp.*

arre † AR, ARE, ARROW, ERE, ERR.

ar-rear'. Corrupt. of AREAR.

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ar-rear' (ă-rēr'), *adv.* [ME. *arere*, OF. *ariere*, F. *arrière*, fr. L. *ad* + *retro* backward. See ARRIERE, REAR, *n.*] To or in the rear; behind; backwards. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

ar-rear', *n.* **1.** The rear, as of a procession. *Archaic.*

2. That which is behind in payment, or which remains unpaid, though due; esp., a remainder, or balance, which remains due when some part has been paid; arrearage; — commonly in *pl.*; as, *arrears* of rent, wages, or taxes.

For much I dread due payment by the Greeks
Of yesterday's *arrear*. *Cowper.*

If once despair became triumphant, all the little *arrear* of physical strength would collapse at once *De Quincey.*

I have a large *arrear* of letters to write. *J. D. Forbes.*

in arrear *or* **arrears**, behind; backward; behindhand; in debt.

ar-rear'age (-āj), *n.* [F. *arrérage*, fr. *arrière*, OF. *ariére*. See ARREAR.] **1.** State of being in arrear, or behindhand.

2. That which remains unpaid and overdue after previous payment of a part; arrears.

The old *arrearages* . . being defrayed. *Howell*

ar-rect' (ă-rĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *arrectus*, p. p. of *arrigere* to raise, erect; *ad*+*regere* to lead straight, to direct.] *Obs.* **1.** To make erect.

2. To direct upward or to a superior.

My supplication to you I *arrect*. *Skelton.*

ar-rect' (ă-rĕkt') } *a.* [L. *arrectus*, p. p.] **1.** Lifted
ar-rect'ed (-rĕk'tĕd) } up, raised; erect.

2. Attentive, as a person listening. *Obs. or R.*

God speaks not to the idle and unconcerned hearer, but to the vigilant and *arrect*. *Smalridge.*

ar'ren-da'tor (ăr'ĕn-dā'tŏr; ăr'ĕn-dā'tōr), *n.* [LL. *arendator*, *arendator*, fr *arendare*, *arrendare*, to pay rent, fr. *arenda* yearly rent; *ad*+*renda* rent. Cf. ARRENT; RENT.] One who rents or farms something, as an estate; specif., in Russia, a farmer of revenues.

ar-rent' (ă-rĕnt'), *v. t.* [F. *arenter* to give or take as rent. Cf. ARRENDATOR.] To let or farm out at a rent; specif., *O. Eng. Law*, to give license to inclose (land in a forest) with a low hedge and a ditch, under a yearly rent.

Robert Fasselew was sent through England to *arrent* the alienated serjeanties, that is to say, to change the tenure from serjeanty into knight's service or socage. *Pollock & Mait.*

ar'ren-ta'tion (ăr'ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Action or privilege of arrenting.

ar-rest', *n.* [OF. *areste*, F. *arête*, L. *arista* the beard of grain. Cf. ARRIS.] *Far.* A scurfiness of the back part of the hind leg of a horse; — also named *rat-tails*.

ar-rest' (ă-rĕst'), *v. t.*; AR-REST'ED; AR-REST'ING. [ME. *aresten*, v. t. &i., OF. *arester*, F. *arrêter*, fr. LL. *arrestare*; L. *ad* + *restare* to stop; *re* + *stare* to stand. See REST remainder.]

1. To stop; to check or hinder the motion or action of, as, to *arrest* the current of a river; to *arrest* the senses.

Nor could her virtues the relentless hand
Of Death *arrest*. *Philips.*

2. *Law.* To take or keep (a person or chattels) in custody by authority of law; as, to *arrest* one for debt, or for crime, or on a criminal charge; to *arrest* a debt. See ARREST, *n.*, 2. After this word Shakespeare uses *of* ("I *arrest* thee *of* high treason") or *on*; the modern usage is *for*.

3. To seize on and fix; to hold; to catch; to capture; to seize on and fix the attention of; as, to *arrest* the eyes or attention; his manner *arrested* me. *Buckminster.*

4. To rest or fasten; to fix; to concentrate. *Obs.*

5. To hold as pledge; — so apparently only by Shakespeare.

I do *arrest* your words; be that you are,
That is, a woman; if you be more, you're none. *Shak.*

6. To pledge; to engage. *Obs.*

Syn. — Obstruct, delay, detain, check, hinder; apprehend, seize, lay hold of, capture. See STOP.

ar-rest', *v. i.* To come to a stop; to remain; rest; pause; tarry. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

ar-rest', *n.* [ME. *arest*, *arrest*, OF. *arest*, F. *arrêt*, fr. *arester*. See ARREST, *v. t.*; cf. ARRÊT.] **1.** Act of stopping, or restraining from further motion, etc.; stoppage; check; as, an *arrest* of development.

As the *arrest* of the air showeth. *Bacon.*

2. *Law.* The taking or detainment (of a person) in custody by authority of law; legal restraint of the person; custody; imprisonment. An arrest may be made by seizing or touching the body; but it is sufficient if the party be unequivocally within the power of the officer and submit to the arrest. The term *arrest* is often distinctively used for civil cases, as distinguished from *apprehension*, and of the seizure of persons as distinguished from *attachment*; but it is often used interchangeably for either of the other words.

3. *Law.* Seizure or detention of chattels under process of law, esp. of vessels in admiralty cases, or, in Scots law, of movable obligations in a proceeding analogous to garnishment.

4. A judgment, decree, or sentence, esp. of a French court. Cf. ARRÊT. *Obs.*

[Our brother Norway] sends out *arrests*
On Fortinbras; which he, in brief, obeys. *Shak.*

5. Resting place; rest, as of a lance. *Obs.*

6. Any seizure or taking by power, physical or moral; seizure; hence, hindrance; restraint.

To the rich man who had promised himself ease for many years, it was a sad *arrest* that his soul was surprised the first night. *Jer. Taylor.*

7. *Fencing.* A direct point delivered during the development of some action of attack. *Encyc. of Sport.*

8. *Mach.* A device for arresting, as one for checking the swinging of the beam or pans of a balance.

arrest of judgment, *Law*, the staying or stopping of a judgment, after verdict, for legal cause.

ar-rest'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

ar-rest'ee', *n. Scots Law* The person who holds property attached by arrestment.

ar'res-ta'tion (ăr'ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *arrestation*, LL. *arrestatio*.] Arrest, impediment. *Rare.*

The *arrestation* of the English resident in France was decreed by the National Convention. *H. M. Williams.*

ar-rest'ing, *p. pr. & p. a.* of ARREST, *v.* Specif.: Striking; impressive. — **ar-rest'ing-ly**, *adv.*

This most solemn and *arresting* occurrence *J. H. Newman.*

ar-res'tive (ă-rĕs'tĭv), *a.* Having a tendency to arrest or hold (as the mind, attention, etc.); — applied by some grammarians to adversative conjunctions like *but*, *still*, *yet*.

ar-rest'ment (ă-rĕst'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *arrestement*.] **1.** The arrest of a person or his effects; esp., *Scots Law*, a process of attachment analogous to garnishment.

2. A stoppage, check; detention. *Darwin.*

On the Herbartian theory we have mere *arrestment*, mere detention, of the subject *Alex. Darroch.*

3. *Mach.* = ARREST, *n.*, 8.

‖ **ar'rêt'** (ä'rĕ'; ă-rĕt'), *n.* [F. See ARREST, *n.*] *F. Law.* **a** A judgment, decision, or decree of a court or high tribunal; also, a decree of a sovereign. Also used in Canada and Louisiana. **b** An arrest.

arrêt de règlement (a'rĕ' dĕ rĕ'glĕ-mäN'), *F. Hist.*, a decision solemnly rendered by a parliament, fixing some matter of procedure, civil law, or custom.

‖ **ar'rha** (ăr'ä), *n.*; *pl.* ARRHÆ (-rē). [L. See EARNEST pledge.] *Law.* Earnest money, earnest. — **ar'rhal** (-ăl), *a.*

ar-rhyth'mic (ă-rĭth'mĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἀ- not + ῥυθμός rhythm.]
ar-rhyth'mi-cal (-mĭ-kăl) } *Med.* Not rhythmic, as the pulse. — **ar-rhyth'mi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ar'rhyth-my (ăr'rĭth-mĭ; ă-rĭth'mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀ- not + ῥυθμός rhythm.] Want of rhythm; irregularity. *Rare.*

ar-ride' (ă-rīd'), *v. t.* [L. *arridere*; *ad* + *ridere* to laugh.] To smile at or upon, as in scorn or derision (*obs.*), or with approbation; hence, to please; to gratify "It *arrides* me not." *W. E. Henley.*

Above all thy rarities, old Oxenford, what do most *arride* and solace me are thy repositories of moldering learning *Lamb.*

ar-riere' (ă-rēr'), *n.* [F. *arrière*, L. *ad* + *retro* backward. See REAR, *n.*; cf. ARREAR.] That which is behind; the rear; — chiefly used attributively in the sense of *behind*, *rear*, *subordinate*.

‖ **ar'rière'-ban'** (ä'ryâr'bäN'; ă-rēr'băn'), *n.* [F.] A proclamation, as of the French kings, calling not only their immediate feudatories, but the vassals of these feudatories, to take the field for war; also, the body of vassals called or liable to be called to arms, as in ancient France.

arriere fee, arriere fief. [F. *arrière-fief*.] A fee or fief dependent on a fee, or a fee held of a feudatory; a subfief.

arriere tenant. The tenant of a mesne lord.

arriere vassal. [F. *arrière-vassal*.] The vassal of a vassal.

‖ **ar'rière'-vous'sure'** (ä'ryâr'voo̅'sür'), *n.* [F., rear arch.] *Arch.* In a thick wall of masonry, an inner or rear arch which carries the inner part of the wall, esp. such an arch over a door or window frame.

ar'ris (ăr'ĭs), *n.* [OF. *areste*, F. *arête*, fr. L. *arista* the beard of grain, fish bone. Cf. 1st ARREST, *n.*] *Arch.* The sharp edge or salient angle formed by the meeting of two surfaces, whether plane or curved; — applied esp. to the edges in moldings, and to the raised edges separating the flutings in a Doric column.

arris fillet. A triangular piece of wood used to raise the slates of a roof against a chimney or wall, to shed the rain.

arris gutter. A gutter of a V form at the eaves of a building.

arris rail. A rail, as of wood, of triangular section.

ar'ris-ways' (-wāz') } *adv.* Laid or represented so as to
ar'ris-wise' (-wīz') } present the angle or edge; ridgewise.

ar-riv'age (ă-rīv'ăj), *n.* [F.] *Obs.* a Arrival; also, landing place. **b** That which comes to one; lot.

ar-riv'al (ă-rīv'ăl), *n.* [ME. *arrivaile*, AF. *arrivaille*.]

1. Act of arriving, or coming; act of reaching a place from a distance, whether by water (as originally) or by land.

Our watchmen from the towers, with longing eyes,
Expect his swift *arrival*. *Dryden.*

2. Attainment or reaching of any object, by effort, or in natural course; as, our *arrival* at this conclusion was fortunate.

3. The person or thing arriving or which has arrived; as, news brought by the last *arrival*.

Another *arrival* . . was speedily announced. *Macaulay.*

4. Landing place; approach. *Obs.* *H. Walpole.*

Syn. — ARRIVAL, ADVENT. ARRIVAL denotes the reaching of a destination and implies precedent movement; as, the *arrival* and departure of trains, the morning of my *arrival*. ADVENT is particularly applied to an important, or even momentous, *arrival*; as, the *advent* of spring, the *advent* of the Redeemer. See ARRIVE.

ar-rive' (ă-rīv'), *v. i.*; AR-RIVED' (-rīvd'); AR-RIV'ING (-rīv'-ĭng). [ME. *arriven* to arrive, land, OF. *ariver*, F. *arriver*, fr. LL. *arripare*, *adripare*, to come to shore; L. *ad* + *ripa* the shore or sloping bank of a river. Cf. RIPARIAN.] **1.** To come to the shore or bank. In present usage: To come in progress by water, or by traveling on land; to reach a place by water or by land; — followed by *at*, also by *in*, *upon*, or *from*, or formerly by *to*, *into*.

[Æneas] sailing with a fleet from Sicily, *arrived* . . . and landed in the country of Laurentum. *Holland.*

There was no outbreak till the regiment *arrived*. *Macaulay.*

2. To reach a point by progressive motion; to gain or compass an object or attain a state by effort, study, inquiry, reasoning, experiment, etc.; — with *at*, formerly with *to*.

3. To come; — said of time; as, the time *arrived*.

4. To happen or occur; to come. *Archaic.*

Happy! to whom this glorious death *arrives*. *Waller.*

Syn. — ARRIVE, COME. ARRIVE implies more definitely than COME the attainment of a destination; as, "Knowledge *comes*, but wisdom lingers" (*Tennyson*); "To travel hopefully is a better thing than to *arrive*" (*Stevenson*). See ARRIVAL.

to arrive at, to reach, or attain to.

When he *arrived at* manhood. *Rogers.*

We *arrive at* a knowledge of a law of nature by the generalization of facts. *Mackintosh.*

If *at* great things thou wouldst *arrive*. *Milton.*

ar-rive' (ă-rīv'), *v. t.* **1.** To bring to shore. *Obs.* *Chapman.*

2. To reach; to come to. *Archaic.*

Ere we could *arrive* the point proposed. *Shak.*

Arrive at last the blessed goal *Tennyson.*

ar-ro'ba (ar-rō'ba), *n.* [Sp. & Pg., fr. Ar. *arrub* the fourth part.] **1. a** A Spanish weight used in Mexico, South America, etc., usually equal to 25.36 lbs. avoir. or 11.51 kg. (25.32 lbs. in the Argentine Republic, 25.40 in Venezuela). **b** An old Portuguese weight, used in Brazil, 32.38 lbs. avoir. or 14.61 kg.

2. A liquid measure of varying value, used in Spain and Portugal and their former possessions. The arroba for wine usually = 4.26 U. S. gals. (3.55 imp. gals. or 16.14 l.); for oil, 3.32 gals. (2.77 imp. gals. or 12.56 l.).

ar'ro-gance (ăr'ō-găns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *arrogantia*. See ARROGANT.] Act or habit of arrogating, or making undue claims in an overbearing manner; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims of rank, dignity, estimation, or power, or which exalts the worth or importance of one's self to an undue degree; proud contempt of others; lordliness; haughtiness; self-assumption; presumption.

I hate not you for her proud *arrogance*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Haughtiness, hauteur, assumption, lordliness, presumption, pride, disdain, insolence, conceit, conceitedness.

ar'ro-gan-cy (-găn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being arrogant; also, an instance or act of arrogance. *Shak.*

ar'ro-gant (-gănt), *a.* [F. *arrogant*, L. *arrogans*, p. pr. of *arrogare*. See ARROGATE.] **1.** Making, or having the disposition to make, exorbitant claims of rank or estimation; giving one's self an undue degree of importance; assuming; haughty; — applied to persons.

Arrogant Winchester, that haughty prelate *Shak.*

2. Containing arrogance, marked with arrogance; proceeding from undue claims or self-importance; — applied to things; as, *arrogant* pretensions or behavior.

Syn. — Proud, disdainful, overweening, contumelious; bold, forward, presuming, audacious; lordly, lofty, contemptuous, overbearing, domineering, impertinent, impudent. — ARROGANT, PRESUMPTUOUS, HAUGHTY, SUPERCILIOUS, INSOLENT, INSULTING. One is ARROGANT who is disposed to claim for one's self, often aggressively, more consideration than is warranted or justly due; as, "Carlyle indeed is *arrogant* and overbearing" (*Margaret Fuller*). One is PRESUMPTUOUS who is self-assertive beyond the bounds of modesty, or forward to take undue liberties, as, "*presumptuous* vassals" (*Shak.*). HAUGHTY implies consciousness, often disdainful, of superiority, especially arising from pride of birth or station; as, a *haughty* and imperious nature. SUPERCILIOUS (see etym.) implies a lofty and contemptuous demeanor, verging upon insolence; as, a *supercilious* stare. INSOLENT suggests gross and offensive disregard for the feelings of others; as, "your *insolent* retinue" (*Shak.*). INSULTING implies a personal affront, in words or actions, often indicative of scorn or triumph; as, an *insulting* proposal. See OFFICIOUS, PRIDE, AUDACITY, AFFRONT, CONTEMPTUOUS.

I am told further, that you treat the few you correspond with in a very *arrogant* style, and tell them you *condescend* to *correspond* in disturbing your meditations; . . but shall positively assert, because I never received any such *submissory* epistle from you. *Pope.*

Of her queenly beauty little remains except its stateliness; not now gracious, but *haughty*, rigid, silently enduring *Carlyle*

Because of his knowledge he [Dante] was somewhat *presumptuous*, disdainful, and haughty. *C. E. Norton.*

Does not the *haughty* person show the temper of his soul in the *supercilious* roll of his eye? *Spectator.*

ar'ro-gate (-gāt), *v. t.*; AR'RO-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); AR'RO-GAT'-ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *arrogatus*, p. p. of *adrogare*, *arrogare*, to ask, appropriate to one's self; *ad* + *rogare* to ask. See ROGATION.] **1.** To assume, or claim as one's own, unduly, proudly, or presumptuously; to make undue claims to, from vanity or baseless pretensions to right or merit; as, the Pope *arrogated* dominion over kings.

He *arrogated* to himself the right of deciding dogmatically what was orthodox doctrine. *Macaulay.*

2. To appropriate or ascribe to another.

3. *Rom. Law.* To adopt by the form, and with the effects, prescribed for the case of a person sui juris. Because of the fact that such adoption might cause a family with its sacra to cease to exist, adoption of a person sui juris was permitted only in special cases and by a special procedure, originally a public proceeding sanctioned by the people, later by imperial rescript. See ADOPTION; cf. POTESTAS.

Syn. — See USURP.

ar'ro-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *arrogatio*, fr. *arrogare*.] An arrogating; specif.: **a** Act of taking more than one is entitled to. **b** *Rom. Law.* Adoption of a person sui juris.

‖ **ar'ron'disse'ment'** (ä'rôN'dēs'mäN'), *n.*; *pl.* -MENTS (-mäN'). [F., fr. *arrondir* to make round; *ad* + *rond* round, L. *rotundus*.] The largest subdivision of a French department. The territory of France, since the Revolution, has been divided into *departments*, those into *arrondissements*, those into *cantons*, and the last into *communes*.

The *arrondissements* serve as "congressional districts," as we should call them. *Woodrow Wilson*

ar-rope' (ă-rōp'; *Sp.* ăr-rō'pā), *n.* [Sp.] A liquor of boiled-down must, used to color sherry and give it body.

ar'row (ăr'ō), *n.* [ME. *arewe*, AS. *arewe*, *earh*; akin to Icel. *ör*, *örvar*, Goth. *arhwazna*, and prob. L. *arcus* bow.

ar-rear', *a.* Rear; as, *arrear* admiral; *arrear* guard. *Obs.*

ar-rear', *v. t. & i.* [OF. *arierer*, *arerer*.] To draw back; to keep back. *Obs.*

ar-rear'ance, *n.* Arrearage.

arrear-band. † ARRIÈRE-BAN.

ar're-ca. † ARECA.

arreche. † ARREACH.

arrect. † ARET.

ar-rect'a-ry, *n.* [L. *arrectaria*, pl., fr *arrigere* to set up.] An upright beam. *Obs.*

‖ **ar-rec'tis au'ri-bus.** [L.] With ears pricked up; arrect. *Vergil (Æneid*, II. 303).

‖ **ar'rec-to'res pi-lo'rum** (ăr'ĕk-tō'rēz pī-lō'rŭm). [NL., hair raisers.] *Anat.* Minute involuntary muscles, connected with the hair follicles, which elevate the hair by their action and produce the so-called goose flesh.

arreed. † AREAD.

arreign. † ARRAIGN.

arreise. † ARAISE.

arrekit. Obs. pret. of AREACH.

ar'ren-da'tion, *n.* = ARRENTATION.

arrenge. † ARRANGE.

ar're-not'o-kous, **ar're-not'o-ky,** *a.* Incorrect var. of ARRHENOTOKOUS, ARRHENOTOKY.

ar-rent'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

ar-rep'tion (ă-rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *arripere*, *arreptum*, to seize; *ad* + *rapere* to snatch.] Act of taking away *Obs.*

ar'rep-ti'tious (ăr'ĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *arrepticius*.] Snatched away; seized or possessed, as a demoniac; raving; mad. *Obs.*

ar're-qua. † ARECA.

arrerage. † ARREARAGE.

arrere. † AREAR, ARREAR.

arres. † ARRAS.

ar-rest'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

ar-rest'ee', *n. Scots Law* The person who holds property attached by arrestment.

ar-rest'er, *n.* One who arrests; specif., an arrestor.

ar-res'tor, *n. Scots Law.* One who arrests.

ar-ret'. † ARET.

Ar're-tine. Var. of ARETINE.

arreyne. † ARRAIGN.

arreyse. † ARAISE. [PHOSTIC.]

ar'rha-phos'tic. Var. of ARA-

ar'rhe-noid, *n.* [Gr. ἄρρην, ἄρρενος, male + *-oid*.] = SPERM ASTER.

ar'rhe-not'o-ky (ăr'ē-nŏt'ō-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀρρενοτόκος bearing male children.] *Zool.* Parthenogenesis in which only male offspring are produced. — **ar'rhe-not'o-kous** (-kŭs; -nō-tŏ'kŭs), *a.*

ar-rhin'i-a (ă-rĭn'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] Congenital absence of the nose.

ar-rhi'zal (ă-rī'zăl), **ar-rhi'zous** (-zŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄρριζος not rooted; *a-* not + ῥίζα a root.] *Bot.* Destitute of a true root, as a parasitic plant.

ar-rhyth'mi-a (ă-rĭth'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] = ARRHYTHMY. — **ar-rhyth'mous** (-mŭs), *a.* [AGE.

ar'ri-age. Scot. var. of AVERAGE.

Ar'ri-an, Ar'ri-an-ism, etc. † ARIAN, ARIANISM, etc.

‖ **ar-ric'cio** (ar-rēt' chō), *n.* [It.] In fresco painting, the rough first coat of plastering.

ar-ri'dent. [L. *arridens*, *-entis*, favoring.] Pleasant. *Obs.*

ar'ridge (ăr'ĭj). Dial. for ARRIS.

arrier. † ARREAR.

arriere band. A rear division of an army.

‖ **ar'rière'-garde'** (ä'ryâr'gärd'). [F.] *Mil.* Rear guard.

arriere guard. Rear guard.

‖ **ar'rière'-pen'sée'** (ä'ryâr'päN'sā'), *n.* [F.; *arrière* + *pensée* thought.] A thought or meaning kept back or undisclosed.

‖ **ar-rie'ro** (ar-ryā'rō), *n.* [Sp.] A muleteer.

ar-rim' by (ă-rĭm'bĭ), *n.* [Australian native name.] An Australian and Asiatic euphorbiaceous shrub (*Flueggea obovata*), with small white edible fruits.

ar-rin'da (ă-rĭn'dä), **ar-rin'di** (-dĭ), *or* **ar-rin'dy** (-dĭ), moth. The eria, one of the silkworm moths.

arrirage. † ARREARAGE.

ar'rish (ăr'ĭsh), *n.* [See EDDISH.] The stubble of wheat or grass; a stubble field; eddish. *Dial. Eng.*

ar-ri'sion (ă-rĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *arrisio*.] A smiling upon or at. *Obs.*

ar-riv'ance (ă-rīv'ăns), *n.* Arrival. *Obs. or Dial.* *Shak.*

ar-rive', *n.* Arrival *Obs.*

ar-riv'er (ă-rīv'ĕr), *n.* One who arrives.

ar-rode', *v. t.* [L. *arrodere*.] To gnaw or nibble at. *Obs. & R.*

ar'ro-gant, *n.* An arrogant person. *Obs.* [GANT.]

ar'ro-gant-ly, *adv.* of ARRO-

ar'ro-gant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ar'ro-gat'ing-ly, *adv.* of *arrogating*, p. pr.

ar'ro-tine (ăr'ō-gā-tĭn), *a.* Prone to, or showing, arrogance. *Rare.* [gates.

ar'ro-ga'tor, *n.* One who arro-

‖ **ar'ron'di'** (ä'rôN'dē'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Curved; rounded; — said of a bearing so represented.

ar-rose'. † ARROUSE.

arrosie. † HERESY.

ar-ro'sion (ă-rō'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *arrodere*, *arrosum*, to gnaw.] A gnawing. *Obs. & R.*

ar-round', *v. t.* [*a-* + *round*: cf. OF *areonder*.] To flow round; to surround. *Obs.*

arrour. † ERROR.

ar-rouse', *v. t.* [F. *arroser*.] To besprinkle; moisten; wet. *Obs.* — **ar-rouse'ment,** *n.* *Obs.*

Cf. ARC.] **1.** A missile weapon of offense, straight, slender, pointed, and usually feathered and barbed, to be shot from a bow.
2. Something resembling an arrow; as: **a** *Surveying.* A pin or rod to stick in the ground at each chain's length. **b** *Bot.* The uppermost joint in the culm of the sugar cane, which produces the flowering spike; hence, the inflorescence of the cane. **c** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = SAGITTA. **d** A mark like an arrow or arrowhead, as on a chart to indicate direction.

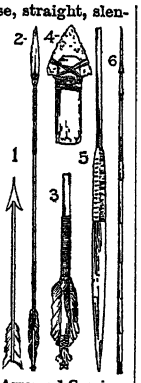

Arrows. 1 Grecian; 2, 3, 5 Brazilian (3 Feathers, 5 Point); 4 Indian (Point and method of fastening); 6 From Solomon Islands. (3/5)

ar'row (ăr'ō), *v. i.* **1.** To shoot arrows. *R.* **2** To shoot up or out like an arrow. *Rare.* **3.** Of the sugar cane, to develop arrows; to flower.

arrow arum. A plant of the genus *Peltandra*;—alluding to the sagittate leaves. *P. sagittæfolia* is the white arrow arum; *P. virginica*, the green arrow arum, or Virginia wake-robin.

arrow grass. Any species of *Triglochin*;—alluding to the grasslike foliage and the shape of the dehiscing capsule.

ar'row-head' (ăr'ō-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** The head of an arrow.
2. Anything more or less like an arrowhead; as: **a** A stroke or mark, as on a drawing to limit a dimension line, indicate a note, etc.; specif., a stroke used in the cuneiform characters. See CUNEIFORM. **b** The dart of an egg-and-dart molding. **c** *Bot.* Any alismaceous plant of the genus *Sagittaria*, several species of which have arrow-shaped leaves.

ar'row-head'ed, *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow; cuneiform. See CUNEIFORM.

arrow release. *Anthropol.* Mode of holding and loosing the arrow in shooting with the bow. In the primary release the arrow and cord are held between the ball of the thumb and the second joint of the forefinger. In a variant method, in which the bow is held horizontally, the string is pulled by the first joint of the forefinger with the aid of the second finger. The Mediterranean release consists in drawing the cord by the first joints of the first three fingers, the arrow being held between the fore and middle fingers and placed on the left of the bow. This is the release used by British archers. In the Mongolian release the cord is drawn by the bent thumb overlocked by the forefinger, the arrow being held in the hollow at the base of finger and thumb. A thumb protector is necessary for this method.

Arrow Release. 1 Primary; 2 Mongolian; 3 Mediterranean.

ar'row-root' (ăr'ō-rōōt'), *n.* **1.** A West Indian plant of the genus *Maranta*, esp. *M. arundinacea*, widely cultivated. The Indians are said to have used the roots to neutralize the venom of poisoned arrows. See MARANTA.
2. A nutritive starch obtained from the rootstocks of *Maranta arundinacea*, used as food, esp. for children and invalids; also, a similar starch obtained from other plants, as species of *Zamia*, *Curcuma*, etc.

ar'row-wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* Any of several shrubs having tough pliant shoots, formerly used to make arrows; as, in the United States, the sourwood and various species of *Viburnum*, and, in England, the alder buckthorn.

ar'row-y (ăr'ō-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting or full of arrows.
2. Resembling an arrow, as in shape, motion, effect, etc.; swift; darting; piercing. "His *arrowy* tongue." *Cowper.*
By the blue rushing of the *arrowy* Rhone. *Byron.*
With *arrowy* vitalities, vivacities, and ingenuities. *Carlyle.*

ar-roy'o (ă-roi'ō), *n.*; *pl.* **-os** (-ōz). [Sp.] A watercourse; a rivulet; also, a small, and in many cases dry, gully or channel carved by water.

arroyo willow. A willow of the Pacific coast of the United States (*Salix lasiolepis*) found in arroyos and river beds. It is a shrub or small tree with dull green leaves.

Ar-sac'id (ar-săs'ĭd), *n.*; *pl.* ARSACIDÆ (-ĭ-dē) *or* ARSACIDES (-ĭdz). [L. *Arsacidæ*, pl., fr. *Arsaces*, Gr. 'Αρσάκης, Arsaces, founder of the dynasty.] A member of a dynasty of Parthian and Armenian rulers and princes which originated in the revolt of the Parthians against the Seleucidæ about 250 B. C., and continued in power in Parthia until the overthrow of that kingdom by the Persian Sassanidæ 224 A. D., and in Armenia until 428 A. D., although latterly merely as Persian governors.

Ar-sac'id (ăr-săs'ĭd) } *a.* Of or pertaining to or designat-
Ar-sac'i-dan (-ĭ-dăn) } ing the Arsacidæ.

arse (ärs), *n.* [AS. *ears*, *ærs*; akin to OHG. *ars*, G. *arsch*, D. *aars*, Sw. *ars*, Dan. *arls*, Gr. ὄρρος (cf. *οὐρά* tail).] **1.** The buttocks or posteriors; rump; hence, hind or rear end; tail, as of a cart. *Obs. or Vulgar.*
2. The bottom end of a wooden pulley block, in which is the score for the rope strap.

ar'se-dine (ăr'sē-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] An alloy of copper and zinc made into very thin sheets like gold leaf, used in decoration; a kind of Dutch metal.

ar'se-nal (ăr'sē-năl), *n.* [It. *arsenale* (cf. F. & Sp. *arsenal*, It. & Sp. *darsena*) dock; all fr. Ar. *dārçinā'ah* house of industry or fabrication; *dār* house + *çinā'ah*, art, industry, or Ar. article *al* + *çinā'ah.*] **1.** A dockyard. *Obs.*
2. A public establishment for the storage or manufacture of arms and all military equipments, whether for land or naval service.

ar'se-nate (ăr'sē-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of arsenic acid.

ar'se-nic (ăr'sē-nĭk, ärs'nĭk, *as in the Oxf. E D. and other Eng. Dicts., as common in England*), *n.* [F. *arsenic*, L. *arsenicum*, Gr. ἀρσενικόν, ἀρρενικόν, yellow orpiment, fr. ἀρσενικός or ἀρρενικός masculine, ἄρρην male, on account of its strength.] **1.** Orpiment; also, realgar. *Obs.*
2. One of the elements, a solid, brittle substance of tin-white to steel-gray color and metallic luster, occurring free and also in the minerals orpiment, realgar, arsenolite, arsenopyrite, cobaltite, smaltite, niccolite, etc. Symbol, *As*; at. wt., 74.96. Native arsenic is generally in tarnished granular or reniform masses, having a hardness of 3.5 and sp. gr. 5.63–5.73. The commercial article is chiefly made by heating arsenopyrite; it is added to lead for making shot. Metallic arsenic vaporizes without melting at about 180° C. (356° F.). Weight per cu. ft., 357.5 lbs. Black and yellow allotropic forms of arsenic are also known. Chemically, arsenic is usually trivalent or pentavalent, and in many ways resembles phosphorus. Both it and its soluble compounds are extremely poisonous, yet minute amounts of it are said to occur normally in the human body.
3. Arsenious oxide (which see).

ar-sen'ic (ăr-sĕn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to, or containing, arsenic;—said of compounds in which arsenic is pentavalent. **arsenic acid,** any of three acids derived from arsenic oxide, As_2O_5, analogous to the phosphoric acids and called respectively *orthoarsenic acid* (H_3AsO_4), *metarsenic acid* ($HAsO_3$), and *pyroarsenic acid* ($H_4As_2O_7$); specif., the ortho acid. All three are obtainable as colorless or white crystalline solids; but the meta and pyro acids when dissolved change to the ortho acid.

ar-sen'i-cal (-ĭ-kŭl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, arsenic; as, *arsenical* vapor; *arsenical* wall papers. **arsenical antimony,** allemontite. — **a. pyrites,** arsenopyrite.

ar-sen'i-cal, *n.* Any insecticide compound of arsenic.

arsenic antidote. *Med.* A preparation of ferric hydroxide and magnesia which forms an insoluble compound with arsenic solutions, thus rendering them inert.

ar-sen'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; AR-SEN'I-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); AR-SEN'I-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). To combine with arsenic; to treat, mix, or impregnate with arsenic.

arsenic disulphide. *Chem.* An orange-yellow or red compound, As_2S_2, occurring native as realgar and also prepared artificially. It is used in pyrotechny and in tanning.

arsenic hydride. *Chem.* **a** Arsine. **b** A solid compound, As_8H_2, formed as a brown silky mass when sodium arsenide is decomposed by water.

arsenic pentasulphide. *Chem.* A compound, As_2S_5, obtained as a yellow fusible mass by heating the trisulphide with sulphur. It is also formed when hydrogen sulphide is passed into a solution of arsenic acid.

arsenic pentoxide. *Chem.* A compound, As_2O_5, obtained as a white porous mass by gently heating arsenic acid.

arsenic trichloride. *Chem.* A colorless oily liquid, $AsCl_3$, obtained by burning arsenic in chlorine and otherwise.

arsenic trisulphide. *Chem.* A yellow compound, As_2S_3, occurring native as orpiment and prepared artificially by passing hydrogen sulphide into an acid solution of arsenious oxide or by subliming arsenious oxide with sulphur. It is used in the arts and was formerly much used as a pigment under the name of king's yellow or arsenic yellow.

ar'se-nide (ăr'sē-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n. Chem.* A binary compound of arsenic with a positive element or radical.

ar-se'ni-ous (ăr-sē'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *arsénieux.*] **1.** Pert. to, consisting of, or containing, arsenic; as, *arsenious* glass.
2. *Chem.* Pertaining to, or containing, arsenic;—said of compounds in which arsenic is trivalent. **arsenious acid. a** Properly, an acid, H_3AsO_3, known only in the form of its salts, the arsenites; also, the hypothetical acid $HAsO_2$, derived from the former, by loss of water, and distinguished as *metarsenious acid.* **b** Arsenious oxide (an old name). — **a. oxide,** a white or transparent substance, As_4O_6 or As_2O_3, having an astringent sweetish taste, and strong poisonous properties;—called also *arsenic*, *white arsenic*, etc. It is obtained by roasting arsenical ores and is used in glass making, as a mordant in calico printing, in making pigments, rat poisons, etc., in taxidermy, and in medicine. It enters the market as a white powder, or in transparent vitreous masses (*arsenic glass*) which in time become white and porcelainlike.

ar'se-nism (ăr'sē-nĭz'm), *n.* Chronic arsenical poisoning.

ar'se-nite (-nīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *arsénite.*] *Chem.* A salt of arsenious acid.

ar'se-ni'u-ret'ed } (-nī'ū-rĕt'ĕd), *a. Chem.* Combined with
ar'se-ni'u-ret'ted } arsenic; as, *arseniureted* hydrogen.

ar-sen'o-py'rite (ăr-sĕn'ō-pī'rīt; ăr'sē-nō-), *n.* [*arsenic* + *pyrite.*] *Min.* A hard, tin-white or grayish sulpharsenide of iron, FeAsS, occurring in prismatic orthorhombic crystals, or in masses or grains;—called also *arsenical pyrites* and *mispickel.* It is found chiefly in crystalline rocks. It is the principal ore of arsenic and sometimes contains gold, cobalt, or nickel. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 5.9–6.2.

ar'sha rite (ăr'shā). [Skr. *ārsha.*] *Hindu Law.* A form of marriage in which the bridegroom pays to the bride's father a bull and a cow, or two of each.

ar-sheen' } (ăr-shēn'), *n.* [Russ. *arshin*, of Turkish-Tatar
ar-shin' } origin; Turk. *arshin*, *arshūn*, ell, yard.] A
ar-shine' } measure of length in Turkey, Russia, and other countries. In Russia it equals 28.0 inches (71.1 cm.); in Turkey the arsheen is now legally one meter, but in common use still retains its old value of between 26 and 28 inches (for land, 30 inches). See GUZ, PIK.

ar'sine (ar'sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* [FROM ARSENIC.] *Chem.* Arseniureted hydrogen, AsH_3, a colorless inflammable gas, having an odor like garlic. It is one of the most poisonous of all substances. It is formed when hydrogen is liberated in a solution containing an arsenic compound. Cf. MARSH TEST.

ar-sin'ic (ăr-sĭn'ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of a series of acids derived from arsenic acid by the replacement of two hydroxyl groups by univalent hydrocarbon radicals, and having the general formula $RR'AsO{\cdot}OH$. They are in general white and crystalline.

ar'sis (ăr'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* ARSES (-sēz). [L. *arsis*, Gr. ἄρσις a raising or lifting, fr. *αἴρειν* to raise or lift up.] **1.** *a Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The unaccented part of a foot, the accented part being called the *thesis.* Cf. THESIS. The true ancient meanings of the terms *arsis* and *thesis* have commonly been reversed through a misunderstanding, but their original signification is now becoming the usage of leading authorities. **b** In present popular acceptation, the strong or accented syllable of a foot, as in English or classical meter.
The unaccented part of the foot is termed the *arsis*. . . . The name thesis originally referred to the setting down of the foot in beating time or marching, or to the movement of the leader's hand in making the downward beat; and *arsis* or like manner meant the raising of the foot or hand. But the Roman grammarians misunderstood the Greek terms, supposing them to refer to the lowering and raising of the voice, and so interchanged them. Hence many modern writers prefer to use *arsis* to denote the accented, and thesis the unaccented, part of the foot. *G. M. Lane.*
2. *Music.* The elevation of the hand, or that part of the measure at which it is raised, in beating time; the weak or unaccented part of the measure; — opposed to *thesis.*

ar'son (ăr'sŭn), *n.* [OF. *arson*, *arsun*, fr. L. *ardere*, *arsum*, to burn.] *Law.* The malicious burning of a dwelling house or outhouse of another man, which by the common law is felony. The definition of this crime is varied by statutes in different jurisdictions, and generally it has been widened to include the similar burning of other property, as of churches, factories, ships, or of one's own house.

ar-son'ic (ăr-sŏn'ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any one of a series of acids of the general formula $RAsO(OH)_2$; as, ethyl *arsonic* acid, $C_2H_5AsO(OH)_2$. They are in general white crystalline compounds, and may be regarded as derived from arsenic acid by the replacement of hydroxyl by a hydrocarbon radical. Cf. SULPHONIC.

ar-so'ni-um (ăr-sō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *arsenic* + *ammonium.*] *Chem.* A hypothetical radical, AsH_4, containing arsenic, and corresponding to ammonium, NH_4. Compounds of the simple radical are not known, but only those in which carbon radicals take the place in it of hydrogen; as, *tetramethyl arsonium* iodide, $As(CH_3)_4I$. Cf. *quaternary ammonium compounds*, under QUATERNARY.

art (ärt), *n.* [F. *art*, L. *ars*, *artis.*] **1.** Skill, dexterity, or the power of performing certain actions, acquired by experience, study, or observation; knack.
2. Skill in the adaptation of things in the natural world to the uses of human life; human contrivance or ingenuity.
Blest with each grace of nature and of *art.* *Pope.*
3. A branch of learning; a science; esp., a science such as grammar, logic, or mathematics, serving chiefly as a discipline or as an instrument of knowledge; specif.: *pl.* Those branches of learning taught in the academical course of colleges; as, master of *arts.* See LIBERAL ARTS.
4. Hence, learning or the field of learning.
So vast is *art*, so narrow human wit. *Pope.*
5. The general principles of any branch of learning or of any developed craft; a system of rules or of organized modes of operation serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions; as, the *art* of building or engraving; the *art* of war; the *art* of navigation.
There's no *art*
To find the mind's construction in the face. *Shak.*
Art in general consists of the truths of science, arranged in the most convenient order for practice, instead of the order which is the most convenient for thought. *J. S. Mill.*
All *arts*, we must remember, are phases of the social mind. We are so much in the habit of thinking of them in terms of art products that we forget that the *arts* themselves are groups of ideas and acquisitions of skill that exist only in the minds, muscles, and nerves of living men. *F. H Giddings.*
6. Systematic application of knowledge or skill in effecting a desired result. Also, an occupation or business requiring such knowledge or skill; a craft; as, mechanical or industrial *arts.*
The fishermen can't employ their *art* with so much success in so troubled a sea. *Addison.*
7. An organization of men practicing a craft or trade; guild.
The *Art* of Wool, that is, . . the corporation of the dealers in wool. *C. E. Norton.*
8. Application of skill and taste to production according to æsthetic principles; an occupation having to do with the theory or practice of taste in the expression of beauty in form, color, sound, speech, or movement. Specif., such application to the production of beauty in plastic materials

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ar'row (*dial.* ăr'ŭ). Dial. var. of ARGH. [tree.]
ar'row-beam', *n.* The spindle
ar'rowed (ăr'ōd), *a.* Made like, or furnished with, an arrow or arrows. *Poetic.* [2 c.]
ar'row-leaf', *n.* = ARROWHEAD, 1.
ar'row-let, *n.* A little arrow.
arrow snake. = DART SNAKE.
ar'row-stone', *n.* A belemnite.
ar'row-toothed' (-tōōtht'), *a.* Having teeth suggestive of arrowheads. — **arrow-toothed halibut,** a food fish of the flounder family (*Atheresthes stomias*) of the North Pacific coasts of America, intermediate between the cods and flounders.
ar'row worm', *n.* Any worm of the class Chætognatha. See SAGITTA, *Illust.*
‖ar'ro-yi'to (ăr'rō-yē'tō). [Sp.] Dim of ARROYO.
ar-roy'o grape (*ă-roi'ō*). The riverside grape (*Vitis vulpina*).
‖ar-roz' (ar-rōth'; 268), *n.* [Sp.] Rice.
'Ar'ry (ăr'ĭ), *n.* Lit., corrupt. of *Harry*; — a familiar name for the young English workman, esp. when out for a holiday with his sweetheart, similarly called 'Ar'ri-et. — **'Ar'ry-ish,** *a.*
ars. † ART.
A. R. S. A. *Abbr.* Associate of the Royal Society of Arts; Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy. [*Brit.*]
Ar'sa-ces (ăr'sā-sēz; ăr-sā'-).
ar'sa-dine. † ARSEDINE.
Ar'sa-phes (ăr'sā-fēz), *n.* See HERSHEF.
Ar'sa-reth (ăr'sā-rĕth). *Bib.*
‖ars ar'ti-um (ärz ăr'shĭ-ŭm). [L., lit., art of arts.] In Scholastic terminology, logic;—considered as the art or science of method or proof in general.
‖ars ar'ti-um om'ni-um con-ser-va'trix. [L.] The art preservative of all arts, that is, printing;—inscription on the house at Haarlem formerly occupied by Lourens Coster, a reputed inventor of printing.
arshbishop. † ARCHBISHOP.
ar-schin'. Var. of ARSHEEN.
arsdeacon. † ARCHDEACON.
Arsechieles tables. Astronomical tables prepared by Arsechiel or Arzachel, a Spanish Jew of Toledo, Spain, in the 11th century. *Obs. Chaucer.*
arse'foot', *n.* A bird, probably a grebe. *Obs.* [niureted.
ar'se-net'ted, *a. Chem.* Arse-
ar'se-ni'a-sis (ăr'sē-nĭ'ă-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Arsenism.
ar'se'ni-ate, *n.* = ARSENATE.
ar-sen'i-cal-ism, *n.* Arsenism.
arsenic bloom. Arsenolite.
arsenic glass. See ARSENIOUS OXIDE.
ar-sen'i-cism (ăr-sĕn'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n. Med* Arsenism. [senicate.
ar-sen'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To ar-
ar-sen'i-coph'a-gy (ăr-sĕn'ĭ-kŏf'ă-jĭ), *n.* [*arsenic* + *-phagy.*] Arsenic-eating habit, as among Tirolese peasants. [OXIDE.
arsenic trioxide. = ARSENIOUS
ar'se-nif'er-ous (ăr'sē-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*arsenic* + *-ferous.*] Yielding arsenic.
ar'se-nil'lo (ăr'sē-nĭl'ō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] *Com.* Powdered or granulated atacamite.
ar-se'ni-o-pe'lite, *n.* [*arsenate* + Gr. πελίων more; — in ref. to the occurrence of other arsenates in the same locality.] *Min.* A basic arsenate of manganese, calcium, iron, and other metals, occurring in brownish red cleavable masses.
ar-se'ni-o-sid'er-ite, *n.* [*arsenic* + Gr. σιδηρίτης of iron.] *Min.* A basic arsenate of iron and calcium, occurring as yellowish brown concretions. Sp. gr., 3.32.
ar-se'ni-um (ar-sē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., *arsenic* + *-um.*] Arsenic.
ar'se-ni'u-ret (ar'sē-nĭ'ū-rĕt; ăr-sĕn'ū-rĕt), *n.* = ARSENIDE.
ar-sen'o-blast (ăr-sĕn'ō-blăst), *n* [Gr. ἄρσην, ἄρσενος, male + *-blast.*] *Biol.* A male genoblast.
ar-sen'o-lite, *n.* [*arsenic* + *-lite.*] *Min.* Native arsenious oxide, As_2O_3. It usually occurs as a white bloom or crust.
ar'se-noph'a-gy (ar'sē-nŏf'ă-jĭ), *n.* = ARSENICOPHAGY
ar'se-nous, *a.* = ARSENIOUS.
ar'ses (ar'sēz), *n.*; *pl.* of ARSIS.
arse'smart', *n.* Smartweed, or water pepper *Dial. Eng.*
‖ars (*or* **ar't is) est ce-la're ar'tem.** [L.] It is (true) art to conceal art; that is, to produce natural effects by art without its being apparent.
Ar'si-noi-the'ri-um (ăr'sĭ-noi-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL; *Arsinoë* ancient city of Egypt + *-therium.*] *Paleon.* A genus of remarkable mammals of the Eocene of Egypt. The limbs resemble those of the elephants, and there is a pair of large forwardly pointed horns.
A. R. S. L. *Abbr.* Associate of the Royal Society of Literature.
‖ars lon'ga, vi'ta bre'vis. [L.] Art is long, but life is short; — Latin form of the first aphorism of Hippocrates.
arsmetik † ARSMETRIKE.
ars'met'rike, -rik, etc. Erroneous obs. forms of ARITHMETIC, as if fr. L. *ars metrica*, the measuring art.
arsnek † ARSENIC.
ar'son, *n.* [OF. *argun*, *arzon*, fr. L. *arcus* bow.] A saddlebow *Obs.*
ar'so-nate, *n.* A salt of an arsonic acid.
ar'son-ist, ar'son-ite, *n.* One who commits arson.
ar'son-val'za-tion (ăr'sŭn-vĭl'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [After Arsène d'*Arsonval*, French physicist.] In electrotherapeutics, the use of alternating currents of high frequency and tension.
arsoun. † ARSON, saddlebow.
‖ars po-e'ti-ca (ärz pō-ĕt'ĭ-kă). [L.] Lit., art of poetry;—[*caps.*] title of an epistle, by Horace, in hexameters on this subject, and addressed to the Pisos. It is distinguished for sound sense and happy turns of expression. Hence, any authoritative exposition of poetic art.
A. R. S. S. *Abbr.* Antiquariorum Regiæ Societatis Socius (L., Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries).
arst † ERST.
ars'ta'ble, *n.* [ME *ars art* (L. *ars*) + *table*; but for *astrolabe.*] An astrolabe. *Obs.*
ar'sy-ver'sy, *adv. & a.* [*arse* + L. *versus* turned.] Backside forward; topsy-turvy. *Obs.*
art. † AIRT. *Dial. Eng.*
art, *v. t.* [L. *artare*, *arctare*, perh. through OF.] To cramp; to constrain; to press on. *Obs.*

by imitation or design, as in painting and sculpture; as, he prefers *art* to literature. See FINE ARTS.

All ages must owe a debt to Greece for the simple beauty, the sanity, the healthfulness of the ideal element which she introduced into *art*, making it for the first time in history a true exponent of the human spirit. *Percy Gardner.*

9. Skillful plan; device; also, cunning; artifice; craft.

They employed every *art* to soothe . . . the discontented warriors. *Macaulay.*

Madam, I swear I use no *art* at all. *Shak.*

Animals practice *art* when opposed to their superiors. *Crabb.*

10. The black art; magic. *Shak.*

Syn.—Aptitude, readiness, skill, dexterity, adroitness; contrivance, profession, business, trade, calling; cunning, artifice, duplicity. See SCIENCE.

art and **part** [cf. also OF. *ne hart ne part*, where *hart* may be a different word], *Scots Law*, lit., contriving and taking part; hence, accessory share in the perpetration of a crime, whether by advice, command, or assistance. — ‖ **Art' Nou'veau'** (är' nōō'vō') [F.], *Decorative Art*, the New Art — the art preservative of all arts, printing. See ARS ARTIUM OMNIUM CONSERVATRIX. — **arts of design**, those into which the designing of artistic forms and figures enters as a principal part, as architecture, painting, engraving, sculpture.

art (ärt), *v.* 2d pers. present indic. sing. of the verb BE; but formed with the ending *-t*, as in thou shalt, wilt, orig. an ending of the second person sing. pret. See ARE, *v.*; cf. BE. Now used only in solemn or poetic style.

Ar'ta'gnan', D' (där'tan'yăN'). The hero of Dumas's "Les Trois Mousquetaires," and a character prominent in "Vingt ans après" and "Le Vicomte de Bragelonne." He is an adventurous young Gascon who wins his way to fortune by swordplay and intrigue, with the aid of his three musketeer friends. Charles de Baatz D'Artagnan (1611 or 1612–73), the original of the character, was a person of some note.

art bronze. An alloy consisting chiefly or wholly of copper and tin, suitable for making statues, busts, etc.

ar-tel' (är-tĕl'; *Russ.* är-tyĕl'), *n.* [Russ. *artel'*, fr. Tatar *ortak el* the people.] In Russia, an association of independent laborers for collective work on a job with division of the profits. It is sometimes temporary in character and sometimes more like a guild.

Artemia (*A. gracilis*), female, dorsal view. × 4.

Ar-te'mi-a (är-tē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ἀρτεμις, Artemis.] *Zoöl.* A genus of phyllopod Crustacea found in salt lakes and the brines of salt works; also [*l. c.*], a crustacean of this genus; a brine shrimp.

Ar'te-mis (är'tĕ-mĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀρτεμις.] *Gr. Relig.* An Olympian goddess of varied attributes; in myth and art, most typically the virgin huntress, goddess of wild nature, who is associated with the moon as her twin brother, Apollo, is with the sun; — by the Romans identified with *Diana* (which see). In her earliest phase, Artemis was a goddess of the lakes, rivers, and woods, and of the wild life of these places, especially of animals of the chase, as the boar, stag, and fawn. Hence her Homeric epithet, **Agrotera** (huntress). She was also connected with wolves, with bears (as **Brauronia**), with bulls (as **Tauropolos**), etc. Traces of human sacrifice to her are preserved as in the tale of *Iphigenia* (herself a form of the goddess). From fosterer of wild life she comes to be giver of increase to herds, thence goddess of childbirth and of marriage (cf. ELEITHYIA), and it was only in later times that the idea of virgin purity became the dominant conception of **Artemis Parthenos** (pär'thē-nŏs). From her early association with *Hecate*, she became a goddess of magic, of night, goblins, and the underworld, and probably from this association she also acquired her relation to the moon. *Nemesis*, or *Upis*, of Rhamnus was regarded as a form of Artemis, and several other goddesses, such as the Thracian *Bendis* and Cretan *Britomartis*, are little more than her local forms. Although twin of Apollo, the place of her birth was said to be Ortygia (variously located as Ephesus, Syracuse, Delos) whence her epithet **Ortygia**. For **Artemis of Ephesus** see DIANA. Cf. OLYMPIAN.

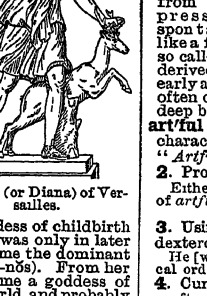

Artemis (or Diana) of Versailles.

It was the personality of *Artemis* . . . that consecrated that idea of the beauty of purity, the ideal of the life unsullied by passion, which received here and there a rare expression in Greek literature and more frequently inspired the forms of art. *L. R. Farnell.*

Ar'te-mis'i-a (är'tĕ-mĭz'ĭ-ȧ; -mĭzh'ĭ-ȧ; 277), *n.* [L. *artemisia* mugwort, Gr. ἀρτεμισία.] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous plants, natives of north temperate and antarctic regions. They are strongly scented herbs or shrubs with small rayless flower heads disposed in spikes or racemes. The species are most abundant in the western United States, where they are called *sagebrushes*. *A. absinthium* is the wormwood, *A. abrotanum* the southernwood.

ar-te'ri-al (är-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *artériel*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an artery or arteries; as, the *arterial* system.

2. Of or pertaining to a main channel (resembling an artery), as a river, canal, or railroad.

arterial blood, blood which has been oxygenated and purified (arterialized) during passage through the lungs. It is of a brighter red color than venous blood. — **a. bulb**, *Anat.*, the bulbus arteriosus. — **a. duct**, *Anat.*, the ductus arteriosus. — **a. gland**, *Anat.*, a small mass of peculiar vascular tissue of unknown function found in several parts of the body. The carotid and coccygeal glands are examples.

ar-te'ri-al-ize (är-tē'rĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; AR-TE'RI-AL-IZED (-īzd); AR-TE'RI-AL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To transform (venous blood) into arterial blood by exposure to oxygen in the lungs or other respiratory organs, oxygen being absorbed and carbon dioxide evolved; to make arterial. — **ar-te'ri-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*

ar'ter-in (är'tĕr-ĭn), *n.* [*arterio-* + *-in*.] *Physiol. Chem.* According to some, the true coloring matter of arterial blood, oxyhæmoglobin being considered a cleavage product.

ar-te'ri-o- (ar-tē'rĭ-ō-). A combining form from Greek ἀρτηρία, *artery*.

ar-te'ri-o-scle-ro'sis (-sklē-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *arterio-* + *sclerosis*.] *Med.* Abnormal thickening and hardening of the walls of the arteries, esp. of the intima, occurring mostly in old age. — **ar-te'ri-o-scle-rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.*

ar-te'ri-o-tome' (-tōm'), *n. Med.* The cutting instrument used in arteriotomy.

ar-te'ri-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [L. *arteriotomia*, Gr. ἀρτηριοτομία; ἀρτηρία + τομή a cutting.] *Med.* The opening of an artery, esp. for bloodletting

ar'te-ri'tis (är'tĕ-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *artery* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of an artery or arteries.

ar'ter-y (är'tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ARTERIES (-ĭz). [L. *arteria* windpipe, artery, Gr. ἀρτηρία.] **1.** The trachea, or windpipe. *Obs.* "Under the *artery*, or windpipe." *Holland.*

2. *Anat.* One of the tubular branching vessels which carry the blood from the heart to the various parts and organs of the body. In man and the higher vertebrates there are two principal arteries, the *aorta* and the *pulmonary artery* (which see). The small branches of the arteries break up into minute *capillaries* (see CAPILLARY), which reunite to form *veins*. Arteries have thicker, more muscular and elastic walls than veins. In large arteries the walls consist of an outer fibrous and elastic coat (*adventitia*), a middle muscular coat (*media*), and an inner coat (*intima*) of fibrous and elastic tissue lined with endothelium. The blood in the arteries is under considerable pressure, and flows in waves (the pulse) due to the beats of the heart. When an artery is cut the bleeding can be stopped by compressing the artery between the heart and the wound. See CIRCULATION.

ar'ter-y, *v. t.*; AR'TER-IED (-ĭd); AR'TER-Y-ING. To supply with, or as if with, arteries; to pass through like an artery.

Ar-te'sian (är-tē'zhăn), *a.* [F. *artésien*.] Of or pertaining to Artois, anciently called *Artesium*, in France.

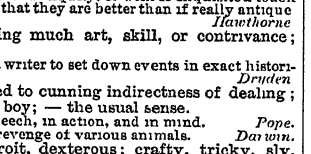

Ideal Section of Artesian Well. *a a* Impermeable Strata; *b* Water-bearing Stratum.

Artesian well. **a** A well made by boring into the earth *a* till water is reached which, from internal pressure, flows spontaneously like a fountain; — so called because the general knowledge of such wells was derived from those at Artois, where they were made as early as about 1750. They are usually of small diameter and often of great depth. **b** Loosely, in the United States, any deep bored well.

art'ful (ärt'fo͝ol), *a.* [*art* + *-ful*.] **1.** Performed with, or characterized by, art or skill. *Archæc.* "*Artful* strains." "*Artful* terms." *Milton.*

2. Produced by art; artificial; imitative. *Addison.*

Either veritable relics of antiquity, or with so exquisite a touch of *artful* ruin on them that they are better than if really antique *Hawthorne*

3. Using or exhibiting much art, skill, or contrivance; dexterous; skillful.

He [was] too *artful* a writer to set down events in exact historical order *Dryden*

4. Cunning; disposed to cunning indirectness of dealing; crafty; as, an *artful* boy; — the usual sense.

Artful in speech, in action, and in mind. *Pope.*

The *artful* revenge of various animals. *Darwin.*

Syn. — Skillful, adroit, dexterous; crafty, tricky, sly, deceitful, designing. See CUNNING.

Artful Dodger, a young thief, an adept in villainy, in Dickens's "Oliver Twist."

— **art'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **art'ful-ness,** *n.*

ar'the-mis (är'thē-mĭs), *n.* [Said to be for *Artemis*.] A handsome bluish black, white-banded butterfly (*Basilarchia arthemis*) of Canada and the northern United States.

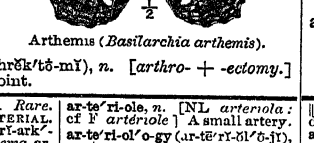

Arthemis (*Basilarchia arthemis*).

ar-thral'gi-a (är-thrăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *arthro-* + *-algia*.] *Med.* Neuralgic pain in a joint. — **ar-thral'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

ar-threc'to-my (är-thrĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*arthro-* + *-ectomy*.] *Med.* Excision of a joint.

ar-thrit'ic (ar-thrĭt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *arthriticus*, Gr. ἀρθριτικός.]
ar-thrit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } See ARTHRITIS.] **1.** Pertaining to or affecting the joints. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Of or pertaining to arthritis; gouty. *Cowper.*

ar-thrit'ic, *n.* A person affected with gout.

ar-thri'tis (är-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀρθρῖτις gout, fr. ἄρθρον joint.] *Med.* Inflammation of the joints, esp. gout.

arthritis deformans (dē-fôr'măNz) [NL., deforming arthritis], chronic inflammation of the joints marked by destruction of parts of the joints and new bone formation which leads to extensive deformities.

ar'thri-tism (ar'thrĭ-tĭz'm), *n. Med.* Tendency to gout; gouty diathesis.

ar'thro-, *or* **arthr-.** A combining form fr. Gr. ἄρθρον, *joint*.

ar'thro-branch (är'thrō-brăŋk) } *n.*; *L. pl.* **-BRANCHIÆ** (-brăŋ'kĭ-ē). [NL. *arthrobranchia*; see ARTHRO-, BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A gill attached to the articular membrane between the body and the basal joint of a leg of a crustacean.

ar'thro-chon-dri'tis (-kŏn-drī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Chondritis of a joint.

ar'throd'e-sis (är-thrŏd'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *arthro-* + Gr. δέσις a binding together.] *Surg.* Surgical fixation of joints.

ar-thro'di-a (är-thrō'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀρθρωδία, fr. ἀρθρώδης well articulated; ἄρθρον joint + εἶδος shape.] *Anat.* A form of diarthrodial articulation in which the articular surfaces are nearly flat; a gliding joint. — **ar-thro'di-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **ar-throd'ic** (-thrŏd'ĭk), *a.*

Ar'thro-di'ra (är'thrō-dī'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *arthro-* + Gr. δειρή neck.] *Paleon.* An order or subclass of Devonian fishes, probably related to the Dipnoi, having the head and fore part of the body protected by bony plates, those forming the head shield being movably articulated with the body shield. See COCCOSTEUS, and DINICHTHYS, *Illust.*

Ar'thro-gas'tra (är'thrō-găs'trȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *arthro-* + Gr. γαστήρ stomach.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of the Arachnida, comprising those which have the abdomen segmented, as the scorpions, harvestmen, etc.

ar-throg'e-nous (är-thrŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*arthro*spore + *-genous*.] *Bacteriol.* Designating a mode of spore formation in which individual cells of the chain pass into the resting stage and function as spores. See ARTHROSPORE.

ar-throg'ra-phy (är-thrŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*arthro-* + *-graphy*.] *Anat.* A description of the joints.

ar'thro-gry-po'sis (är'thrō-grĭ-pō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *arthro-* + Gr. γρύπωσις a crooking.] *Med.* Permanent flexure of a joint, most common in children.

ar-throl'o-gy (ar-thrŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*arthro-* + *-logy*.] *Anat.* That part of anatomy which treats of joints.

ar'thro-mere (är'thrō-mēr), *n.* [*arthro-* + *-mere*.] *Zoöl.* One of the body segments of articulate animals. — **ar'thro-mer'ic** (-mĕr'ĭk), *a.*

ar-throp'a-thy (är-thrŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*arthro-* + *-pathy*.] *Med.* Any disease of the joints.

ar'thro-pleure (är'thrō-plo͝or), **ar'thro-pleu'ra** (-plo͝o'rȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-PLEURÆ** (-plo͝o'rē). [NL. *arthro-* + Gr. πλευρά the side.] *Zoöl.* The lateral or limb-bearing portion of an arthromere.

ar'thro-pod (-pŏd), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Arthropoda. — *n.* One of the Arthropoda.

Ar-throp'o-da (är-thrŏp'ŏ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *arthro-* + *-poda*.] *Zoöl.* A phylum consisting of the articulate animals having jointed limbs. The Insecta, Arachnida, and Crustacea are its most important classes; the Myriapoda, Pycnogonida, Trilobites, Onychophora, and sometimes other groups, are now also considered as classes. In number of species the Arthropoda far exceed other phyla. The body is divided into metameric segments; in the higher forms it consists of three distinct parts, head, thorax, and abdomen, each composed of several or many segments. Typical segments bear each a pair of jointed limbs. The brain is dorsal to the alimentary canal, and is connected with a ventral chain of ganglia. The body is generally covered with a chitinous shell, which is molted at intervals. The heart is usually elongated, with lateral openings for the entrance of the blood, and continued at each end into an artery. Veins are often wanting, the blood returning through the general body spaces. — **ar-throp'o-dal** (-dăl), *a.* — **ar-throp'o-dan** (-dăn), *a.* — **ar-throp'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

Ar'thro-po'ma-ta (är'thrō-pō'mȧ-tȧ; -pŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *arthro-* + Gr. πῶμα lid.] *Zoöl.* An order of Brachiopoda having a hinged calcareous shell, and usually a calcareous support for the lophophore. The intestine ends blindly. — **ar'thro-pom'a-tous** (-pŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -pō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

ar-throp'ter-ous (är-thrŏp'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*arthro-* + *-pterous*.] *Zoöl.* Having jointed fin rays, as most fishes.

ar'thro-py'o-sis (är'thrō-pī'ō-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *arthro-* + *pyosis*.] *Med.* Suppuration or formation of an abscess in a joint.

ar-thro'sis (är-thrō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρθρωσις, fr. ἄρθρον joint.] *Anat.* Any articulation or suture uniting two bones.

ar'thro-spore (är'thrō-spōr), *n.* [*arthro-* + *spore*.] *Bacteriol.* A bacterial resting cell, — formerly considered a spore (cf. ENDOSPORE), but now known to occur even in endosporous bacteria — **ar'thro-spor'ic** (-spŏr'ĭk), **ar-thros'po-rous** (är-thrŏs'pō-rŭs; ar'thrō-spō'rŭs), *a.*

Art., *or* **art.** *Abbr* Arthur; article; artificial; artillery; artist. **-art** See -ARD.

ar-ta'ba (är-tä'bȧ), *n.* [See ARDEB.] See MEASURE.

ar-tail'ye † ARTILLERY.

artamockes, *n.* The mocking bird. *Obs.*

Ar'ta-mus (är'tȧ-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρταμος butcher, cook.] *Zoöl.* A genus of oscine birds, type of the family **Artamidæ** (är-tăm'ĭ-dē), or wood swallow family. See WOOD SWALLOW.

ar'tar (är'tär), *n.* A tropical African rutaceous tree (*Zanthoxylum senegalense*); also, its root, which is a cardiac stimulant.

ar'ta-rine (är'tȧ-rĭn; -rēn), *n.* Also **-rin.** An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{23}O_4N$, obtained from artar.

ar-ta'tion, *n.* [LL. *artatio*, fr. L. *artare* to press together.] Pressure; urging *Obs Scot.*

ar'te-fact. Var of ARTIFACT.

Ar'te-gal (är'tē-gôl), *n.* **1.** A mythic king of Britain in the Chronicle of Geoffrey of Monmouth. See ELIDURE.

2. A character in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," representing Justice. He married Britomart.

ar'teir † ARTERY

artelere. † ARTILLERY.

arteller. † ARTILLER.

Ar'te-mas (är'tē-măs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀρτεμᾶς, fr. Ἀρτεμις the goddess Artemis.] Lit., gift of Artemis; — masc. prop name.

ar'te-mis'in (är'tē-mĭs'ĭn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{18}O_4$, gradually turning yellow in air, found in *Artemisia maritima*.

Ar'te-mis'i-on (-ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. Ἀρτεμίσιον.] A temple or sacred place of Artemis.

ar'ter. † ARTERY.

ar'ter, *n.* [OF. *artre*.] A worm which bores into wood. *Obs.*

‖ **ar-te'ri-a a'spe-ra** (ăs'pĕr-ȧ). [L.] *Anat.* The trachea. *Obs.*

ar-te'ri-ac, *a.* [L. *arteriacus*, Gr. ἀρτηριακός. See ARTERY.] Of or pert. to the windpipe. *Obs.*

ar'te-ri'a-cal, *a.* Arterial *Rare.*

ar-te'ri-al-ly, *adv* of ARTERIAL.

ar-te'ri-arc'ti-a (ar-tē'rĭ-ark'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *arteria* artery + *arctus*, *arctus*, narrow] *Med.* Stenosis of an artery.

ar'te-ri'a-sis (är'tē-rī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Decomposition of the artery walls.

ar-te'ri-ec'ta-sis (ar-tē'rĭ-ĕk'tȧ-sĭs), *n* [NL.; Gr. ἀρτηρια + ἔκτασις extension.] *Med.* Arterial dilatation.

ar-te'ri-o-cap'il-la-ry, *a. Anat* Pertaining to, or situated in, the arteries and capillaries.

ar-te'ri-o-fi-bro'sis, *n.* [NL.; *arterio-* + *fibrosis*.] *Med.* Fibroid stenosis of the arteries.

ar-te'ri-o-gram', *n.* [*arterio-* + *-gram*.] A sphygmogram.

ar-te'ri-og'ra-phy (ar-tē'rĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*arterio-* + *-graphy*.] A description of the arteries.

‖ **ar-te'ri-o-læ rec'tæ** (ar-tē'rĭ-ō'lē rĕk'tē). [NL.] *Anat.* Minute arteries supplying the medullary pyramids of the kidneys.

ar-te'ri-ole, *n.* [NL *arteriola*; cf F *artériole*] A small artery.

ar-te'ri-ol'o-gy (ar-tē'rĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*arterio-* + *logy*] Anatomy which treats of arteries.

ar-te'ri-o-ma-la'ci-a, *n.* [NL.; *arterio-* + *malacia*.] *Med* Abnormal softening of the arteries.

ar-te'ri-op'a-thy (ar-tē'rĭ-ŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*arterio-* + *-pathy*] Disease of the arteries.

ar-te'ri-o-phle-bot'o-my, *n.* [*arterio-* + *phlebotomy*.] Bloodletting by leeches or scarification.

ar-te'ri-o-se (-ōs), *a.* Arterial.

ar-te'ri-o-strep'sis, *n.* [NL.; *arterio-* + Gr. στρεψις a turning round.] *Med.* Torsion of an artery to arrest hemorrhage.

ar-te'ri-ous, *a.* Arterial.

ar-te'ri-o-ve'nous, *a. Anat.* Pertaining to, or situated in, both the arteries and veins.

ar-te'ri-o-ver'sion, *n.* [See ARTERIO- + VERSION.] *Med.* The staying of a hemorrhage, in surgical operations, by eversion of the arterial walls.

‖ **ar'tes per'di-tæ** (ar'tēz pûr'dĭ-tē). [L.] Lost arts.

artetik. † ARTHRITIC.

arth. † AIRT.

Arth. *Abbr.* Arthur.

ar'then. † EARTHEN.

Ar'thé'nice' (ar'tā'nēs'), *n.* [F.] An anagram of the Christian name of Catherine de Vivonne, Marquise de Rambouillet (1588–1665), given to her as a poetic title by Malherbe and Racan.

arthr-. See ARTHRO-.

ar-thrag'ra, *n.* [NL.; *arthro-* + *-agra*.] *Med.* Gout.

ar'thral, *a.* Of or pertaining to an arthron, or joint.

ar-thrit'i-cine (ar-thrĭt'ĭ-sēn), *n.* [*arthritic* + *-ine*.] *Pharm.* Piperazine.

ar'thro-bac-te'ri-um, *n. Med.* A bacterium which is reproduced by arthrospores.

ar-throc'a-ce (ar-thrŏk'ȧ-sē), *n.* [NL.; *arthro-* + Gr. κάκη badness.] *Med* An ulcerated condition or caries of a joint.

ar'thro-derm, *n.* [*arthro-* + *-derm*.] *Zoöl.* The external covering of an arthropod

ar'thro-dyn'i-a, *n* [NL.; *arthro-* + *-odynia*.] *Med* = ARTHRALGIA — **ar'thro-dyn'ic,** *a.*

ar'thro-em'py-e'sis, *n.* [NL.; *arthro-* + *empyesis*.] *Med.* = ARTHROPYOSIS.

ar'thro-li-thi'a-sis, *n* [NL.; *arthro-* + *lithiasis*.] *Med.* Gout.

ar'thron (ar'thrŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* ARTHRA (ar'thrȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρθρον.] *Anat.* An articulation; a joint.

ar'thro-neu-ral'gi-a, *n* [*arthro-* + *neuralgia*] *Med.* Neuralgic pain in a joint.

ar'thro-phy'ma (ar'thrō-fī'mȧ), *n.* [NL; *arthro-* + Gr. φῦμα tumor.] *Med.* Swelling of a joint.

ar'thro-plas'ty, *n* [*arthro-* + *-plasty*.] *Med* Formation of joints by artificial means.

ar-thro'si-a (ar-thrō'sĭ-ȧ *or* -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Arthritis.

ar'thro-ste-rig'ma, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A jointed sterigma.

Ar-thros'tra-ca (ar-thrŏs'trā-kă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *arthro-* + Gr. ὄστρακον shell.] *Zoöl.* An order of Crustacea, of the subclass Malacostraca, having the thorax and abdomen both segmented, and having seven pairs of thoracic legs; Tetradecapoda. It includes the Amphipoda and Isopoda — **ar-thros'tra-can** (-kăn), *a. & n.* — **ar-thros'tra-cous** (-kŭs), *a.*

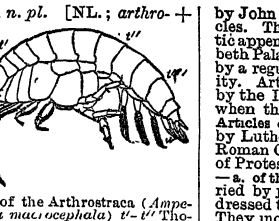

One of the Arthrostraca (*Amphilisca macrocephala*). *i'–i''* Thoracic Somites; *i''–i'''* Abdominal Somites.

ar'thro-tome (är'thrō-tōm), *n.* [*arthro-* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* A strong scalpel used in the dissection of joints.

ar-throt'o-my (är-thrŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n. Med.* Incision of a joint.

Ar-thu'ri-an (är-thū'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to King Arthur or his knights. See KING ARTHUR; *Knights of the Round Table*, under KNIGHT.

ar'ti-ad (är'tĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. ἄρτιος even, fr. ἄρτι exactly.] **1.** *Chem.* Any element or radical whose valence is an even number, as the dyads, tetrads, etc.; — contr. with *perissad.* **2.** *Zoöl.* One of the Artiodactyla.

ar'ti-choke (-chōk), *n.* [It. *articiocco*, perh. corrupted fr. the same word as *carciofo*; cf. the older spellings *archicocco, archicioffo, carciocco*, and Sp. *alcachofa*, Pg. *alcachofra*; prob. fr. Ar. *al-ḥarshaf, al-kharshūf.*] **1.** **a** A tall asteraceous plant (*Cynara scolymus*), somewhat resembling a thistle, with coarse pinnately incised leaves. **b** The flower head of this plant. It has large oval involucral bracts with fleshy bases, which, with the receptacle, are cooked as a vegetable. Called also *bur artichoke.*

Artichoke (*Cynara scolymus*) Much reduced.

2. The Jerusalem artichoke.

ar'ti-cle (ar'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *articulus*, dim. of *artus* joint, akin to Gr. ἄρθρον, prob. fr. a root *ar* to join, fit. Cf. ARTICULATE.] **1.** A joint of the body, or a part between joints. *Obs.*

2. A distinct portion of an instrument, discourse, literary work, or any other writing consisting of two or more particulars, or treating of various topics; as, an *article* in the Constitution. Hence: A clause in a contract, system of regulations, treaty, or the like; a term, condition, or stipulation in a contract; a concise statement; as, *articles* of agreement; *articles* of faith, etc.

3. A literary composition forming an independent portion of a magazine, newspaper, or cyclopedia, etc.

4. Subject; matter; concern; distinct item. *Obs.*

A very great revolution that has happened in this *article* of good breeding. *Addison.*

This last *article* will hardly be believed. *De Foe.*

5. A distinct part. "Upon each *article* of human duty." *Paley.* "Each *article* of time." *Habington.*

The *articles* which compose the blood. *E. Darwin*

6. Something considered by itself and as apart from other things of the same kind or from the whole of which it forms a part, also, a thing of a particular class or kind, as distinct from a thing of another class or kind; as, an *article* of merchandise; salt is a necessary *article.*

They would fight not for articles of faith, but for *articles* of food. *Landor.*

7. Precise point of time; moment; as, in the *article* of death, or in Latin *in articulo mortis. Obs. or Archaic.*

This fatal news coming to Hick's Hall upon the *article* of my Lord Russell's trial, was said to have had no little influence on the jury and all the bench to his prejudice. *Evelyn.*

8. The number ten; as, 20 is two *articles. Obs.*

9. *Gram.* Any of the words, *a, an, the*, used before nouns to limit or define their application, or any of their equivalents in other languages. *A* (or *an*) is the indefinite article, *the* the definite. See INDEFINITE ARTICLE, DEFINITE ARTICLE.

10. *Zoöl.* An articulated segment.

an article, *or* **piece, of virtu.** See VIRTU. — **articles of association,** *Law*, a written agreement embodying the purposes or other terms and conditions of the association of a number of persons for the prosecution of a joint enterprise; esp.: **a** Such a written agreement duly executed and filed so as to have the force of a charter under general incorporation laws. *Chiefly U. S.* **b** The written agreement that under the Companies Acts may accompany the memorandum of association of a company with a liability limited by shares, and must accompany that of a company with a liability limited by guarantee or unlimited, and prescribes the regulations for the government of the company. *Eng.* — **A. of Confederation,** the first compact adopted, Nov. 15, 1777, by the original thirteen States of the United States. They went into effect March 1, 1781, and remained the supreme law until the Constitution went into effect. See CONSTITUTION. — **a. of impeachment,** an instrument which, in cases of impeachment, performs the same office which an indictment does in a common criminal case. — **A. of Perth,** five articles agreed upon by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, convoked by James VI. in 1618, enjoining kneeling at the Lord's Supper, observance of Christmas, Good Friday, Easter, and Pentecost, confirmation, private baptism, and communion. In 1638 the General Assembly declared them void. — **A. of Religion,** *Eccl.*, statements of the tenets or doctrines of a church; esp., the Forty-two Articles embodying the doctrines of the reformed Church of England, prepared by the English reformers, and published in both Latin and English by royal authority in 1553. They had been preceded by the *Ten Articles* of 1536, and the *Six Articles* of 1539, which were of Roman Catholic origin. They were, in 1563, reduced to 39 (thence called the Thirty-nine Articles), and were published in Latin, and in 1571 both in Latin and English, both versions being equally authoritative. They were adopted, with some omissions and slight changes, in 1801 by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The *Thirty-five Articles of Religion* of the Reformed Episcopal Church, adopted 1875, and the *Twenty-five Methodist Articles of Religion*, drawn up by John Wesley in 1784, are based on the Thirty-nine Articles. The *Lambeth Articles*, nine in number, are a Calvinistic appendix to the Thirty-nine Articles, drawn up in Lambeth Palace in London in 1595. They were never approved by a regular synod of the Church, and so have no authority. Articles of Religion, 104 in number, were adopted by the Irish Episcopal Church in 1615, but were ignored when the Thirty-nine Articles were adopted in 1635. — **Articles of Schmalkald,** articles of faith drawn up in 1537 by Luther, in an effort to bring the Protestants and the Roman Catholics together, and subscribed to at a meeting of Protestant princes and states at Schmalkald, Germany. — **a. of the eyre,** *O. Eng. Law*, a list of interrogatories, carried by justices in eyre in the 13th century, and to be addressed to the local juries; — called also *capitula itineris.* They inquired chiefly concerning felonies, the king's proprietary rights, the assumption or misuse of franchises, and official misdoings of the royal officers, either merely for information or for administering justice. — **a. of the navy.** See ARTICLES OF WAR, below. — **a. of war,** the code of rules and regulations for the government of the army (including the navy). In Great Britain the regulations governing the navy, called specif. **articles of the navy,** are contained in the Naval Discipline Acts of 1866 and 1884. The articles of war governing the army are made by the sovereign under the Army Act of 1881, superseding those formerly enacted annually in the Mutiny Act. The present articles of war of the United States (Rev. Stat. sec. 1342) are those enacted in 1806, with subsequent amendments, and are substantially the same as those of the English Mutiny Act, from which they were taken in 1775. The regulations governing the navy, called specif. **a. for the government of the navy,** are contained in Rev. Stat. sec. 1624, and were adopted at various times, largely in 1862.

ar'ti-cle, *v. t.* AR'TI-CLED (-k'ld); AR'TI-CLING (-klĭng). **1.** To formulate in articles; to set forth in distinct particulars.

If all his errors and follies were *articled* against him, the man would seem vicious and miserable. *Jer Taylor.*

2. To accuse or charge by an exhibition of articles

He shall be *articled* against in the high court of admiralty. *Stat. 33 Geo. III.*

3. To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation; as, to *article* an apprentice to a mechanic.

ar'ti-cle, *v. i.* To agree by articles; to stipulate; bargain; covenant. *Obsoles.*

He *articled* with her that he should go away. *Selden.*

ar'ti-cled (-k'ld), *p. a.* Bound by articles; apprenticed.

At present *articled* clerks in the United Kingdom are bound by 23 and 24 Vict. c. 127. *C. H. Van Zyl.*

ar-tic'u-lar (ar-tĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *articularis.*] Of or pertaining to a joint or joints; as, an *articular* disease.

articular cartilage, *Anat.*, cartilage that covers the articular surfaces of bones. The surface exposed to friction is not covered with perichondrium. — **a. lamella,** *Anat.*, the layer of compact bone to which the articular cartilage is attached. — **a. sensation,** sensation caused by the contact of moving joint surfaces.

ar-tic'u-lar (ar-tĭk'ū-lăr) } *n.; L. pl.* -LARIA (-lā'rĭ-ă).
ar-tic'u-la're (-tĭk'ū-lā're) } [NL. *articulare.*] *Anat.* A bone in the base of the lower jaw of most vertebrates except mammals, by which the jaw usually articulates with the quadrate bone. Cf. MECKELIAN CARTILAGE.

Ar-tic'u-la'ta (-lā'tă), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. fr. L. *articulatus* furnished with joints, distinct. See ARTICULATE.] *Zoöl.*

1. One of the four subkingdoms in the classification of Cuvier. It consists of Invertebrata having the body composed of a series of ringlike segments (arthromeres, somites, or metameres). By some writers the unsegmented worms have also been included; by others it is restricted to the Arthropoda. It corresponds nearly with the Annulosa of some authors. The chief subdivisions are Arthropoda (Insecta, Arachnida, Crustacea, etc.) and Anarthropoda, including the Annelida and allied forms

2. **a** An order of brachiopods, equiv. to Arthropomata. **b** = BRACHIATA.

ar-tic'u-late (ar-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *articulatus*, p. p. of *articulare* to utter distinctly, prop. to divide into joints. See ARTICLE.] **1.** Jointed; formed with joints; consisting of segments united by joints; as, *articulate* animals or plants.

2. Characterized by division into words and syllables; distinctly uttered; spoken so as to be intelligible; as, *articulate* speech, sounds, words, distinguished from other sounds, mechanical or vocal.

3. Expressed or formulated in clear and logical form.

The whole Greek attitude towards the universe, in so far as the Athens of that age could embody it . . . [is] made *articulate* in enduring form in the speculations of these . . . men. *J. Royce*

4. Systematically interrelated; made of complementary parts. "*Articulate* history." *Carlyle.*

5. Expressed in articles, or in separate items or particulars. *Archaic. Bacon.*

6. Consisting of tens; as, "*articulate* numbers." *Obs.*

ar-tic'u-late, *n. Zoöl.* One of the Articulata.

ar-tic'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.;* AR-TIC'U-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); AR-TIC'U-LAT'ING (-ĭng). **1.** To join or be connected by articulation.

2. To treat or make terms; to draw up articles. *Obs. Shak.*

3. To utter articulate sounds; to enunciate; to speak in distinct syllables and words.

ar-tic'u-late, *v. t* **1.** To joint; to unite by means of a joint; to put together with joints or at the joints.

2. To draw up or write in separate articles; to particularize; to specify. *Obs.*

3. To form as the elementary sounds of a language; to utter in distinct syllables or words; to enunciate; as, to *articulate* letters. "To *articulate* a word." *Ray.*

4. To express distinctly; to give utterance to.

To . . *articulate* the dumb, deep want of the people. *Carlyle.*

ar-tic'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** United by, or provided with, articulations; jointed, as, an *articulated* skeleton.

2. Pronounced, as a letter, syllable, or word; specif., *Phon.*, of speech sounds, formed or rendered articulate by a definite configuration of the vocal organs.

articulated locomotive. See LOCOMOTIVE.

ar-tic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *articulation*, L. *articulatio* the putting forth of new joints.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* **a** A joint or juncture between bones in the skeleton of a vertebrate. Articulations may be immovable, when the bones are directly united (synarthrosis), or slightly movable, when they are united by an intervening substance (amphiarthrosis or symphysis), or they may be more or less freely movable (diarthrosis), when the articular surfaces are covered with smooth cartilage and surrounded by a fibrous capsule, lined with synovial membrane secreting a lubricating fluid called synovia. See DIARTHROSIS. **b** A movable joint between rigid parts of any animal.

2. *Bot.* **a** A joint or connection between two parts capable of spontaneous separation, as the base of a leafstalk or of the peduncle of a flower. **b** A node or thickened portion of a stem, or the interval between two such points.

3. Act of putting together with a joint or joints; any meeting of parts in a joint.

4. State of being jointed; connection of parts. *Rare.*

That definiteness and *articulation* of imagery *Coleridge.*

5. Utterance of articulate sounds, as in pronunciation; as, a distinct *articulation.*

6. A sound made by the vocal organs; an articulate utterance or an elementary sound, esp. a consonant.

7 *Phon.* In the production of any speech sound, the adjustment of the tongue, with relation to the palate, at the place (called *place of articulation*) where the tongue has, for that sound, its maximum elevation. This use of the word is common with phoneticians, often with apparent confusion as to the actual phenomena designated.

In this book I have, for want of a better word, often used *articulation* in the usual way, but the reader should not forget that it refers merely to vocal movements, that it has no connection with the distinctness of speech, and that it implies no action of the organs in any way resembling articulation in the joint *E. W. Scripture.*

ar-tic'u-la'tion-ist (är-tĭk'ū-lā'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* One who uses or favors the oral method of teaching the deaf.

ar-tic'u-la-tive (är-tĭk'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to articulation.

ar-tic'u-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One that articulates; as: **a** One who enunciates distinctly. **b** One who prepares and mounts skeletons. **c** An instrument to cure stammering. **d** An apparatus used in dentistry for obtaining correct articulation in artificial teeth. **e** A telephone attachment for securing regular vibration and smooth tone.

ar-tic'u-la-to-ry (-lā-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to articulation.

ar'ti-fact (är'tĭ-făkt), *n.* [L. *ars, artis*, art + *facere, factum*, to make.] **1.** *Archæol.* A product of human workmanship; — applied esp. to the simpler products of aboriginal art as distinguished from natural objects.

2. *Biol.* A structure or appearance in a tissue or cell due to death or the use of reagents, and not present during life.

ar'ti-fice (är'tĭ-fĭs), *n.* [L. *artificium*, fr. *artifex* artificer; *ars, artis*, art + *facere* to make: cf. F. *artifice.*] **1.** A handicraft; a trade; art of making. *Obs.*

2. Workmanship; a skillfully contrived work.

The material universe . . . is the *artifice* of God, the *artifice* of the best Mechanist. *Cudworth.*

3. Artful or skillful contrivance; ingenuity.

His plots were constructed without much *artifice. Craik.*

4. Crafty device; an artful, ingenious, or elaborate trick; — now the usual meaning.

Those who were conscious of guilt employed numerous *artifices* for the purpose of averting inquiry. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Device, contrivance, expedient; plot, intrigue, machination; blind, sleight, shift, evasion; cheat, fraud, deceit, imposition, imposture. — ARTIFICE, MANEUVER, STRATAGEM, WILE, TRICK, RUSE, SUBTERFUGE, FINESSE agree in the idea of indirect or misleading devices. ARTIFICE is the most general term for an artful or ingenious expedient or contrivance; as, "His wit disdains not always the *artifice* even of a pun" (*Hume*). MANEUVER conveys the idea of adroit and dexterous management; STRATAGEM, of a more or less elaborate plan to entrap or circumvent; as, "The *Maneuvers* of Jane" (*H. A. Jones*); "If you do not tell me in an honorable manner, I shall certainly be reduced to tricks and *stratagems* to find it out" (*Jane Austen*). WILE (see CUNNING) implies mastery of the arts of beguiling and wheedling; TRICK suggests less insinuating, more mischievous or annoying procedure, often with the further implication of something mean or underhanded; as, "He saw the *wiles* of woman and the weakness of man" (*G. Meredith*); "Leave him [Pope] as soon as you can. . . . He will certainly play you some devilish *trick* else" (*Spence's Anecdotes*). A RUSE is a crafty expedient to divert attention from one's real purposes; a SUBTERFUGE, a shift or evasion with a view to escape or concealment; as, the *ruse* of exchanging one's own for the enemy's uniform; "Her busy brain missed the *subterfuge* to cover her slip of the tongue" (*G. Meredith*). FINESSE suggests diplomacy, and connotes nicety and subtlety of execution; as, "Hours selected from a thousand with a miracle of *finesse*" (*W. Pater*). See PRETENSE, CONSPIRACY, AMBUSH.

ar-tif'i-cer (är-tĭf'ĭ-sĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *artificier.*] **1.** A skilled or artistic worker; a mechanic or craftsman; one whose occupation requires skill or knowledge of a particular kind, as a silversmith.

2. *Mil.* Specif.: One who prepares the shells, fuses, etc., in a military laboratory.

3. One who makes or contrives; a deviser, inventor, or framer. "*Artificer* of fraud." *Milton.*

The great *Artificer* of all that moves. *Cowper.*

4. A cunning or artful fellow. *Obs. B. Jonson.*

Syn. — See WORKMAN.

ar'ti-fi'cial (är'tĭ-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *artificialis*: cf. F. *artificiel.* See ARTIFICE.] **1.** Made or contrived by art; produced or modified by human skill and labor, in opposition to *natural*; as, *artificial* heat or light, gems, salts, minerals, fountains, flowers.

Artificial strife
Lives in these touches, livelier than life. *Shak.*

2. Feigned; fictitious; assumed; affected; not genuine. "*Artificial* tears." *Shak.*

3. Artful; skilled; cunning; crafty. *Obs. Shak.*

4. Cultivated; not indigenous, not of spontaneous growth; as, *artificial* grasses. *Gibbon.*

5. Of or according to art; technical. *Obs.*

Syn. — Assumed, affected, feigned, imaginary, fabulous; unnatural, sham, false, forged, adulterate, bastard. — ARTIFICIAL, FICTITIOUS, FACTITIOUS, SPURIOUS, SUPPOSITITIOUS, COUNTERFEIT. The first three terms may or may not imply intent to deceive, the last three always do. ARTIFICIAL (cf. ARTIFICE) may refer to mode of production (opposed to *natural*, but not necessarily to *real*; as, *artificial* ice, *artificial* light); or to imitative purpose (opposed to both *natural* and *real*; as, *artificial* flowers, an *artificial* leg); or to general effect (opposed to *genuine, sincere*; as, an *artificial* manner, the *artificiality* of fashionable life). FICTITIOUS (opposed to *true, real*) applies to what is feigned or imagined; as, *fictitious* narrative, characters, names, *fictitious*

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ar'thro-stome, *n.* [*arthro-* + *-stome.*] *Zool.* The mouth of an arthropod. [Arthral.]

ar'throus (är'thrŭs), *a. Anat.* [Arthral.]

Ar'thro-zo'a, *n. pl.* [NL.; *arthro-* + *-zoa.*] *Zool.* A primary division of Invertebrata, in which the Arthropoda and certain worms have been grouped. — **ar'thro-zo'ic,** *a.*

Ar'thur (är'thŭr), *n.* [LL. *Arthur, Arthurus, Arturus*, perh. of Welsh origin.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. L. *Arthurus* (är-thū'rŭs); F. *Arthur* (ar'tür'), *Artus* (ar'tüs'); It. *Arturo* (är-tōō'rō). **2.** See KING ARTHUR.

ar'tic. † ARCTIC.

ar'ti'chaut' (är'tē'shō'), *n.* [F.] An artichoke.

ar'ti-cle (är'tĭ-klē'), *n.* One who frames charges. [LAR.]

ar-tic'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of ARTICULAR.

ar-tic'u-la-ry, *a.* Articular. *R.*

ar-tic'u-late-ly, *adv.* of ARTICULATE. See -LY.

ar-tic'u-late-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

articule. † ARTICLE

ar-tic'u-lus (är-tĭk'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] *Zoöl.* A joint, esp of the cirri of the Crinoidea, or of an arthropod appendage.

artier. † ARTERY.

‖ **ar'ti-fex,** *n.* [L.] An artificer.

ar-tif'i-cer-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

securities or values. FACTITIOUS (opposed to *spontaneous, intrinsic*) implies something "got up" or created by labor or effort; as, a *factitious* demand, value, "bolstering up a *factitious* reputation" (*Hazlitt*); it may also be applied to that which arises rather from convention than from nature; as, "That *factitious* importance which attaches to the most insignificant relics of acknowledged greatness" (*Froude*). A thing may be *factitious* without being necessarily *fictitious*; as, *factitious*, contrasted with *fictitious*, value. That is SPURIOUS which is not what it purports to be; SUPPOSITITIOUS implies a fraudulent substitution for the genuine; COUNTERFEIT, a forged imitation of it; as, *spurious* diamonds, a *suppositious* heir, a *counterfeit* bank note. See FALLACIOUS, FACTITIOUS, FABULOUS, SUPPOSITITIOUS, COUNTERFEIT, FICTION.

A strong living soul in him, and sincerity there; a reality, not an *artificiality*, not a sham! *Carlyle.*

Have you never seen people whose costume lent them a *fictitious* greatness? *Lowell.*

Her roses and lilies were never discovered to be *spurious*, till she attained an age that made the supposition of their being natural impossible. *Cowper.*

Few critics were able to distinguish between a real ancient medal and a *counterfeit* of modern manufacture. *Wordsworth.*

artificial arguments, *Rhet.*, invented arguments, in distinction from laws, authorities, etc., called *inartificial* arguments or proofs. — **a. asphalt**, the solid residuum from the refining of certain kinds of petroleum. — **a. camphor**. **a** Ordinary camphor artificially prepared. See CAMPHOR. **b** Pinene hydrochloride, $C_{10}H_{17}Cl$; — so called from its resemblance in appearance and odor to common camphor. — **a. day**. = DAY, 1. Cf. NATURAL DAY. — **a. fuel**, fuel consisting of small particles, as coal dust, sawdust, etc., consolidated into lumps or blocks. — **a. grass**, any forage crop which replaces, or in some manner serves the purpose of, grass. — **a. horizon**. See HORIZON. — **a. leather**, a material resembling leather made from paper, fiber, shredded leather scraps, etc., usually by treating with gum or gelatin and subjecting to heavy pressure. — **a. leech**. *Med.* See LEECH, 3. — **a. light**, any light other than that which proceeds from the heavenly bodies. — **a. lines**, lines on a sector or scale, so contrived as to represent the logarithmic sines and tangents, which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, etc. — **a. numbers**, logarithms. — **a. marble**, an imitation of marble, esp. one made of a paste of alum, gypsum, isinglass, and coloring materials. — **a. person**. *Law.* See PERSON. — **a. porcelain**. See PORCELAIN. — **a. rubber**, an imitation of rubber, as one prepared by treating certain oils (linseed, cottonseed, etc.) with sulphur chloride. — **a. selection**, *Biol.*, the process of modifying organisms by selection in breeding controlled by man. — **a. silk**, an imitation of silk made from collodion (usually prepared by nitrating wood pulp) by forcing it through capillary tubes. The solvent evaporates, leaving strands of pyroxylin, which are reconverted into cellulose by chemical treatment. — **a. sines, tangents**, etc., the logarithms of the natural sines, tangents, etc. *Hutton.* — **a. system**, *Nat. Hist.*, any system of classification based on characters that do not indicate natural relationship; specif., *Bot.*, the Linnæan system. See CLASSIFICATION, PLANT. — **a. vermilion**, a pigment made by mixing eosin with some mineral. — **a. year**, *Astron.*, the civil or calendar year.

— **ar'ti-fi'cial-ly** (är'tĭ-fĭsh'ăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **ar'ti-fi'cial-ness**, *n.*

ar'ti-fi/ci-al'i-ty (är'tĭ-fĭ'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State, quality, or appearance of being artificial; that which is artificial.

ar-til'ler-ist (är-tĭl'ẽr-ĭst), *n.* A person skilled in artillery or gunnery; a gunner; an artilleryman.

ar-til'ler-y (-ĭ), *n.* [ME. *artilrie*, OF. *artillerie*, *arteillerie*, machines and apparatus of all kinds used in war, vans laden with arms of any kind which follow camps, F. *artillerie* great guns, ordnance; fr. OF. *artillier* to equip, equip with engines of war, prob. for OF. *atillier* to arrange, equip, under the influence of F. *art* art, or of OF. *artilleus* adroit, crafty.] **1.** Munitions of war; implements for warfare of all descriptions, offensive and defensive. *Obs.*

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad. 1 *Sam* xx. 40.

2. Specif.: Missile engines and weapons, as catapults, arbalests, slings, bows, etc., with their missiles.

3. With reference to modern warfare, mounted guns, in distinction from small arms; cannon; ordnance, including guns, mortars, howitzers, etc., with their equipment of carriages, balls, bombs, and shot of all kinds, or, in a still more extended sense, including the powder, cartridges, utensils, machines, and horses, that belong to a train of artillery.

4. The men and officers of that branch of the army to which the care and management of artillery are confided.

5. The science of artillery or gunnery.

ar-til'ler-y-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man who manages or serves a piece of artillery; one who belongs to a body of artillery.

artillery plant. The South American urticaceous plant *Adicea serpyllifolia*; — so called from the explosive discharge of the pollen.

ar-til'ler-y-ship, *n.* *Mil.* Art or practice of, or skill in, using artillery.

artillery wheel. A kind of heavily built dished wheel with a long axle box, used on gun carriages, usually having 14 spokes and 7 felloes; hence, a wheel of similar construction for use on automobiles, etc.

Ar-tinsk'i-an (är-tĭn'skĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Artinsk*, in the Ural Mountains.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the lowest subdivision of the European Permian; — so called where it presents a marine facies.

ar'ti-o-dac'tyl (är'tĭ-ō-dăk'tĭl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Artiodactyla; even-toed. — *n.* One of the Artiodactyla.

Ar'ti-o-dac'ty-la (är'tĭ-ŏ-dăk'tĭ-lă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρτιος even + δάκτυλος finger or toe.] *Zool.* The suborder of ungulate mammals including the oxen, sheep, goats, antelopes, deer, giraffes, camels, hippopotamus, pigs, etc. The functional toes of the hind and fore feet are even in number, and the third digit of each foot is symmetrical with and paired with the fourth digit. Contrasted with *Perissodactyla*.

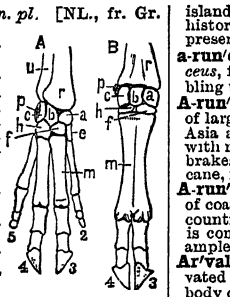

Bones of Feet of Artiodactyla.
A Fore foot of pig.
B Fore foot of ox.
r Radius; *u* Ulna; *a* Scaphoid; *b* Semilunar; *c* Cuneiform; *e* Trapezoid; *f* Magnum; *h* Unciform; *p* Pisiform; *m* Metacarpus; 2, 3, 4, 5, second to fifth toes.

ar'ti-san, ar'ti-zan (är'tĭ-zăn; 277), *n.* [F. *artisan*, fr. It. *artigiano*, ultimately fr. L. *ars, artis*, art. See ART, *n.*] **1.** One who professes and practices some liberal art; an artist. *Obs.*

2. One trained to manual dexterity in some mechanic art or trade; a handicraftsman, a mechanic.

Syn. — See ARTIST, WORKMAN.

art'ist (är'tĭst), *n.* [F. *artiste*, LL. *artista*, fr. L. *ars*. See ART, *n.*; cf. ARTISTE.] **1.** A master of liberal arts; a learned man; also, a man of science, whether student or practitioner. *Obs.*

The moon whose orb
Through optic glass the Tuscan *artist* views. *Milton.*

2. One who practices some mechanic art or craft; an artisan. *Obs.*

How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance cast,
Instruct the *artists* and reward their haste *Waller.*

3. One who professes and practices an art in which imagination and taste preside over the execution, esp. a fine art; a person skilled in one of the fine arts. See FINE ARTS.

4. One who shows trained skill or rare taste in any manual art or occupation. *Pope.*

5. An artful person; a schemer. *Obs.*

Syn. — ARTIST, ARTISAN. An ARTIST is one who is skilled in some one of the fine arts; an ARTISAN, one who is employed in one of the manual or mechanical arts.

‖ **ar'tiste'** (är'tēst'), *n.* [F. See ARTIST.] One peculiarly dexterous and tasteful in any employment considered as a "fine art," as an opera dancer, a hairdresser, a cook.

ar-tis'tic (är-tĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *artistique*.] Of or per-
ar-tis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } taining to art or artists; made in the manner of an artist; conforming to, or characterized by, art; showing taste or skill. — **ar-tis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

art'ist-ry (är'tĭst-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Works of art collectively; pursuit of art.

2. Artistic effect or quality; artistic ability. *Southey.*

artist's proof. One of the first, and therefore best, proofs printed from an engraved plate, originally the perquisite of the engraver. The requirement that they should be signed and numbered, introduced as a restriction, is continued as a commercial guarantee of superiority.

art'less (ärt'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Wanting art, knowledge, or skill; ignorant; unskillful; uncultured.

Artless ot stars and of the moving sand. *Dryden.*

2. Made or contrived without skill or art; rude; inartistic.

Artless and massy pillars. *T. Warton.*

3. Free from art, guile, craft, or stratagem; characterized by simplicity and sincerity; inartificial; simple; sincere; guileless; ingenuous; honest; as, an *artless* tale.

They were plain, *artless* men, without the least appearance of enthusiasm or credulity about them *Porteus.*

O, how unlike the complex works of man,
Heaven's easy, *artless*, unencumbered plan! *Cowper.*

Syn. — Simple, unaffected, sincere, undesigning; unsophisticated, naïve; open, frank, candid. See SIMPLE.

— **art'less-ly**, *adv.* — **art'less-ness**, *n.*

ar'to-car'pous (är'tō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [See ARTOCARPUS.] *Bot.* Pertaining to the breadfruit, or to the genus *Artocarpus*.

Ar'to-car'pus (-pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρτος bread + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A large genus of tall moraceous trees, of tropical Asia, having the staminate flowers in long spikes, the pistillate in globose heads, forming a syncarpium. *A. communis* is the breadfruit; *A. integrifolia*, the jack tree. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See BREADFRUIT.

art shade. Any subdued color supposed to be more artistic than a strong or primary color; thus, olive or slate color is assumed to be more artistic than pure green or pure blue. *A trade term.*

art square. A patterned square of ingrain carpet woven in one piece for a rug.

art union. An association for promoting the arts, esp. of design.

A'rum (ā'rŭm), *n.* [L. *arum, aros*, Gr. ἄρον.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of European plants, type of the family Araceæ, distinguished by the large spathe with edges involute at the base. Their acrid corms contain starch in considerable quantity. The only English species is *A. maculatum*, the cuckoopint. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any plant belonging to this or to several related genera, as *Arisæma, Dracunculus*, etc., commonly cultivated under the name *arum*.

Ar'un-de'li-an (ăr'ŭn-dē'lĭ-ăn; -dēl'yăn), *a.* Pertaining to an Earl of Arundel.

Arundel, *or* Arundelian, marbles, certain inscribed tablets (sometimes called *Oxford marbles*) collected by Thomas Howard, second Earl of Arundel, and presented to Oxford University by his grandson in 1667. Among them is the Parian Chronicle, supposed to have been kept on the island of Paros. It originally recorded events in Greek history, largely Athenian, from B. C. 1582 to 264; but in its present mutilated form it ends at B. C. 354.

a-run'di-na'ceous (ă-rŭn'dĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *arundinaceus*, fr. *arundo* reed.] Of or pertaining to a reed; resembling the reed or cane.

A-run'di-na'ri-a (-rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See ARUNDO.] A genus of large bamboolike grasses, usually called cane, natives of Asia and America. They have many-flowered spikelets, with no subtending leaf. *A. macrosperma* forms the canebrakes of the southern United States; *A. fecta*, the small cane, is the only other American species.

A-run'do (ă-rŭn'dō), *n.* [L., a reed.] *Bot.* A small genus of coarse, tall grasses, the true reeds, found in most warm countries. *A. donax*, the Italian reed of southern Europe, is commonly cultivated for the ornamental effect of its ample foliage and tall, feathery panicles.

Ar'val (är'văl), *a.* [L. *arvalis* pertaining to *arvum* cultivated land.] *Rom. Relig.* Designating, or pertaining to, a body of priests, nominally twelve, called *Fratres Arvales* (Arval Brethren or Brothers). They presided over an annual festival in May, identified by them with the ancient Ambarvalia and dedicated to Dea Dia, probably a local form of Ceres. The *suovetaurilia* was offered for the lustration of the fields and to secure increase of fruits.

Ar-vir'a-gus (är-vĭr'ă-gŭs), *n.* **1.** In British legend, a son of King Cymbeline. In Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," he and his brother Guiderius are stolen and brought up by the banished Belarius as his own sons under the names of Cadwal and Polydore, but are restored to Cymbeline in manhood.

2. A knight in Chaucer's "Franklin's Tale."

-a-ry (-ă-rĭ, *in four-syllable words accented on the first*, -ā-rĭ; *the* ā *is more or less obscured according to the style of speaking, and usually more so in Brit. than Amer. English; it should not be prond.* ă). [L. *-arius, -arium*, whence also OF. *-ier*, AF. *-er*, and F. *-aire* in learned words.] A suffix forming: **1.** Adjectives, with the sense of, *pertaining to, connected with*; as in arbitr*ary*, primar*y*, necessar*y*, mercen*ary*, voluntar*y*, etc.

2. Nouns, with the sense of: **a** *A person belonging to or engaged in*; as in notar*y*, actu*ary*, lapid*ary*. **b** *A thing belonging to or connected with; place for*; as in aviar*y*, lapid*ary* (book about gems), ovar*y*, granar*y*. See -ARIUM.

-ary. [L. *-aris.*] An adj. suffix denoting, *pertaining to, of the kind or nature of*; as in capill*ary*, exemplar*y*, milit*ary*, etc. A variant of -AR.

Ar'yan (ār'yăn; ăr'ĭ-ăn; 277), *n.* [Skr. *ārya* excellent, honorable; akin to the name of the country *Iran*, and the early name of this people, at least in Asia.] **1.** A member of that Caucasic race one branch of which early occupied the Iranian plateau, while another branch entered India, and conquered and amalgamated with the primitive inhabitants of that country; an Indo-Iranian.

2. A member of the race which spoke the language from which the Indo-European languages are derived; hence, loosely, an individual of any of those peoples who have spoken these languages since prehistoric times; an Indo-European. The existence of a prehistoric Aryan race which had passed beyond the nomadic stage of culture, and had developed a relatively exalted type of nature worship, was first assumed by philologists from the close relationship and inferred common origin of the Indo-European languages. This race was supposed to have dwelt in central Asia and thence to have separated in two streams of migration, one toward Persia and India, one toward Europe. In recent years ethnologists have seriously disputed the Asiatic or even the common Aryan origin of the peoples of Europe, while some of the philologists themselves have made Europe rather than Asia the center of dispersion. It is now generally recognized that, whatever the origin of the Indo-European languages, no like origin is to be assigned to all the races speaking them, and in ethnology *Aryan* is merely a loose term for an Aryan-speaking individual of the *Caucasic race* (which see).

3. The parent tongue of the Indo-European languages, either the language spoken by an original Aryan race or its hypothetical reconstruction; hence, Indo-European speech in general. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

Parent *Aryan* seems to have had at least the following vowels: *a; i, e; u, o;* all of which occurred both short and long. *H. Sweet.*

Ar'yan, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Indo-Iranians or their speech. See ARYAN, *n.*, 1.

2. Of or pertaining to the ethnical type of the supposed Aryan race; also, of or pertaining to the Aryan-speaking peoples. See ARYAN, *n.*, 2.

To sum up this difficult *Aryan* question, the *Aryan* peoples must be regarded, not as a single ethnical stock, but as an amalgam of many Caucasic, and no doubt some Mongolic elements, leavened by an original xanthochroid strain, and endowed with a certain racial uniformity by the immense preponderance of the Caucasic physical characters, and by the general adoption of *Aryan* speech, traditions, and institutions. *A. H. Keane.*

To me, an ethnologist who speaks of an *Aryan* race, *Aryan* blood, *Aryan* eyes and hair is as great a sinner as a linguist who speaks of a dolichocephalic dictionary or a brachycephalic grammar *Max Muller.*

3. Of or pert. to the Indo-European family of languages or the hypothetical language from which they sprang.

Ar'ya Sa-maj' (ăr'yȧ sȧ-mäj'). [Hind. *samāj* meeting, assembly. See ARYAN.] *Hinduism* A native reform church of the Vedic religion founded about 1860 by Dayananda Sarasvati, a Brahman. The sect teaches that there are three eternal substances, God, spirit, and matter, and that the hymns

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ar'ti-fi'cial-ism, *n.* An artificial principle or practice. *Oxf. E. D.*

ar'ti-fi'cial-ize, *v. t.* To render artificial.

ar'ti-fi'cious (-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *artificiosus*.] Artificial. *Obs.*

ar'tik. † ARCTIC.

artikil. † ARTICLE.

art'i-lize, *v. t.* To make resemble art. *Obs.*

If I was a philosopher, says Montaigne, I would naturalize art instead of *artilizing* nature. *Bolingbroke*

ar-til'ler, *n.* [OF. *artillier*.] A maker of implements of war; specif., a bowyer. *Obs.*

ar-til'ler-ied (ar-tĭl'ẽr-ĭd), *a.* Provided with artillery.

artillery park. See PARK, *n.*

artillery train, *or* **train of artillery**. A number of pieces of ordnance mounted on carriages equipped for marching, together with their munitions of war and the vehicles transporting them.

artillery wagon. A covered four-wheeled wagon attached to a field battery in the U. S. army, for carrying intrenching tools, spare parts, knapsacks, etc.

ar-til'lied, *a.* Artillerized. *Obs.*

ar'ti-o-dac'tyle. Var. of ARTIODACTYL.

ar'ti-o-dac'tyl-ous, *a.* Artiodactyle. † ARCTIC.

artire. † ARTERY.

art'ist-dom, *n.* See -DOM b.

artists' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

‖ **Ar'ti-um Bac'ca-lau're-us** (ar'shĭ-ŭm băk'ă-lô'rē-ŭs; är'tĭ-ŭm). [LL.] Bachelor of Arts. Abbr., *A. B.* or *B. A.*

‖ **Ar'ti-um Ma-gis'ter** (mă-jĭs'tẽr). [L.] Master of Arts. Abbr., *A. M.* or *M. A.*

ar'ti-zan. Var of ARTISAN.

art'let, *n.* A minor art; an accomplishment. *Rare.*

art'ly, *a.* Artistic *Obs. & R.*

art'ly, *adv.* With art *Obs.*

ar'to-car'pad, *n.* Any tree of the genus *Artocarpus* or its allies. [pous. *Rare.*]

ar'to-car'pe-ous, *a.* Artocarpous. *Rare.*

artochock. † ARTICHOKE.

ar-tol'a-try (är-tŏl'ă-trĭ), *n.* [Gr ἄρτος bread + *-latry.*] Worship of the Eucharistic bread. *Obs.*—**ar-tol'a-ter**, *n. Obs.*

ar-toph'a-gous (är-tŏf'ă-gŭs), *a* [Gr. ἄρτος bread + *-phagous*.] Bread-eating. *Rare.*

ar'to-type, *n* [*art* + *-type*.] A kind of collotype. —**ar'to-typ'y** (-tĭp'ĭ), *n.*

ar'to-ty'rite, *n* [LL. *Artotyritae*, pl.; Gr. ἄρτος bread + τυρός cheese.] *Eccl.* One of a sect in the early church that celebrated the Lord's Supper with bread and cheese. *Gen.* iv. 3, 4.

artou, artow Obs. contr. of *art thou.*

artrow † OVERTROW.

arts'man, *n.* A man skilled in an art or in arts. *Obs.*

arts master. A teacher of art or of an art; specif., a master craftsman. *Obs.*

artu. † ARTOW.

arture. † ARCTURUS, ARTERY.

aru. † ARROW. [bŏth). *Bib.*

A-ru'both (ă-rōō'bŏth; ăr'ū-

a-rue', *v. i. & t* [Cf. AS. *ofhréowan*.] To rue. *Obs.*

a'ru-la (ā'rōō-lȧ), *n.* The aoudad.

arum. † ARM.

A-ru'mah (ă-rōō'mȧ). *Bib.*

arum lily. The calla lily.

arun. † ARE

arunde. † ERRAND.

Ar'un-del (ăr'ŭn-dĕl), *n.* See BEVIS OF HAMPTON, SIR.

A-run'del for-ma'tion (ă-rŭn'dĕl) [From Anne *Arundel* county, Maryland.] *Geol.* A formation in Maryland at the base of the Potomac series, regarded by some as Jurassic

arundell. † HIRONDELLE.

ar'un-dif'er-ous, *a.* [L. *arundifer*; *arundo* reed + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing reeds or canes.

ar'un-din'e-ous (ăr'ŭn dĭn' ē-ŭs). *a* [L. *arundineus*.] Reedy.

a-run'di-nous, a-run'di-nose, *a.* Arundineous.

arunne. † ARE.

a-runt', *v. t.* [Of uncertain origin.] To scold; rail at. *Obs.*

a-ru'pa (ă-rōō'pȧ), *a.* [Skr. *arūpa* without form.] *Theos.* Formless.

A-ru'ru (ă-rōō'rōō), *n. Babylon. Myth.* In the Gilgamesh Epic, a goddess to whom is ascribed the creation of Gilgamesh and Eabani.

a-rus'pex, a-rus'pice, a-rus'pi-cy, etc. Vars. of HARUSPEX, HARUSPICE, etc.

a-rus'pi-ci-ny. *n.* Haruspicy.

a-rus'tle, *a* Rustling.

aruwe † ARROW.

Ar'vad (ăr'văd) *Bib.*

Ar'vad-ite (-ĭt). *Bib.*

Ar'vak (-văk), *n* [Icel. *Arvakr*, lit, early awake.] *Norse Myth.* One of the horses of the sun, the other being Alsvid, or Alsvinn.

ar'val (ăr'vȧl), *n.* [Cf. OSw. *arfol*, Icel. *arfr* inheritance, and Sw. *öl* ale. Cf. BRIDAL.] A funeral feast. *Obs or Dial.*

ar'vel, ar'vill. Vars. of ARVAL. *Obs or Dial.*

Ar-vic'o-la (ăr-vĭk'ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *arvum* field + *colere* to dwell.] *Zool.* A large genus of mice. Syn. of MICROTUS.

ar'vi-cole, *n. Zoöl.* Any mouse of the genus *Arvicola*.

Ar-vic'o-li'næ (ăr-vĭk'ō-lĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool* Syn. of MICROTIDÆ.

ar-vic'o-line (ăr-vĭk'ō-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [L. *arvum* field + *-colinæ*.] 1. Dwelling in the fields. 2. Of or pert. to the Arvicolinæ.

ar-vic'o-lous (-lŭs), *a.* = ARVICOLINE, 1.

arwe. † ARGH, ARROW.

arweblaste. † ARBALEST.

Arx, *n.* [L., prop, citadel.] See SEVEN HILLS.

ar'y (ăr'ĭ). [Corrupt. of *e'er a* or *ever a*.] Any. *Dial.*

Ar'ya (ăr'yȧ), *n.* = ARYAN, 1 & 2.

Ar'yan-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

of southern Gaul) conquered by Cæsar in his Gallic wars. From them the modern Auvergne derives its name.

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Ar'yan-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

of the Vedas are the only inspired scriptures. It has as practical ends the promotion of education, the reform of the caste system, and the abolition of child marriage. Cf. BRAHMO SAMAJ.

ar'y-bal'lus (ăr'ĭ-băl'ŭs) } *n.* [Gr. ἀρύβαλλος, prop., a bag
ar'y-bal'los (ăr'ĭ-băl'ŏs) } or purse.] *Class. Archæol.* A flask or bottle having a short neck, single handle, small orifice with a flaring lip, and globular body (often elaborately decorated), and used for holding oils, ointments, etc. The term is sometimes applied to a late type of lecythus, with spherical body set plump on the base ring. Cf. ALABASTRUM, 1.

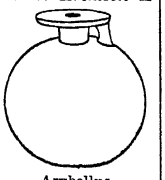
Aryballus.

ar'yl (ăr'ĭl), *n.* [*aromatic* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* Any univalent aromatic hydrocarbon radical, as phenyl or tolyl, whose free valence belongs to the nucleus and not to a side chain.

ar'yl-ate (ăr'ĭ-lāt), *v. t. Org. Chem.* To introduce one or more aryl groups into, by substitution.

Ar'yo-Dra-vid'i-an (ăr'yō-drā-vĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Indian race, formed by a mixture of Aryan and Dravidian blood, which constitutes the chief population of northern India between the Punjab and Bengal and of the southern half of Ceylon. — *n.* A person of this race.

ar'y-te'no- (ăr'ĭ-tē'nō-). *Anat.* A combining form denoting *relation to*, or *connection with*, *the arytenoid cartilages.*

ar'y-te'no-ep'i-glot'tic } *a. Anat.* Pertaining to an
ar'y-te'no-ep'i-glot-tid'e-an } arytenoid cartilage and the epiglottis; as, the *aryteno-epiglottic* folds.

ar'y-te'noid (ăr'ĭ-tē'noid ; *ā-rĭt'ē-noid* ; 277), *a.* [Gr. ἀρυταινοειδής shaped like a ladle ; ἀρύταινα a ladle + εἶδος form.] *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating two small cartilages situated at the upper back part of the larynx. The cartilages articulate with the cricoid cartilage, and the vocal cords are attached to them. See LARYNX. — *n.* An arytenoid cartilage. — **ar'y-te-noi'dal** (-noi'dăl), *a.*

as-. Assimilated form of AD-.

‖ **as** (ăs), *n.* ; *pl.* ASSES (ăs'ĕz ; -ĭz). [L. *as.* See ACE.] **1.** A Roman weight, the libra or pound, equal to 327.45 grams (about 10½ ounces troy weight). It was divided into twelve ounces.

2. A Roman bronze coin, originally of about the weight of an as, or pound, but reduced, after the first Punic war, to two ounces ; in the second Punic war, to one ounce ; and finally, by the Papirian Law (B. C. 89), to half an ounce ; also, any of several similar early Italian coins.

as (ăz; 270), *adv., conj., & rel. pron.* [ME. *as, als, alse, also, al swa*, AS. *eal swā*, lit. all so ; hence, quite so, quite as : cf. G. *als* as, than, *also* so, then. See ALSO.] **1.** Denoting equality or likeness in kind, quantity, degree, or manner ; like ; similar to ; in the same manner with or in which ; in accordance with ; in proportion to ; to the extent or degree in which or to which ; equally ; no less than ; as, ye shall be *as* gods ; you will reap *as* you sow ; do *as* you are bidden.

His spiritual attendants regularly adjured him, *as* he loved his soul, to emancipate his brethren. *Macaulay.*

In expressing an equality or comparison, *as* is the regular correlative word after *such, so, as;* thus, give us *such* things *as* you please ; not *so* brave *as* Cato ; *as* amiable *as* handsome ; *as* quickly *as* possible ; also after *the same* when no verb follows ; thus, working in *the same* spirit *as* Turner. When a verb follows, *as*, after these words, often amounts to a relative pronoun, and after *same* is then preferably replaced by *that* or another relative ; thus, the *same* story *that* I had heard. Correlative clauses or phrases introduced by *such . . . as, so . . . as*, are often transposed for emphasis, thus, *as* with the people, *so* with the priest.

2. In the idea, character, or condition of, — limiting the view to certain attributes or relations ; as, virtue considered *as* virtue ; this actor will appear *as* Hamlet.

The beggar is greater *as* a man, than is the man merely *as* a king. *Dewey.*

3. While ; during or at the same time that ; when ; as, he trembled *as* he spoke.

As I return I will fetch off these justices. *Shak.*

4. Because, since ; it being the case that.

As the population of Scotland had been generally trained to arms . . . they were not indifferently prepared. *Scott.*

5. Expressing concession ; — often nearly equiv. to *though.*

We wish, however, to avail ourselves of the interest, transient *as* it may be, which this work has excited. *Macaulay.*

6. That : **a** Introducing or expressing a result or consequence, after the correlatives *so* and *such. Obs.*, except with the infinitive with *to ;* as, " Be *so* good *as to* come."

I can place thee in *such* abject state, *as* help shall never find thee *Rowe.*

The relations are *so* uncertain *as* they require a great deal of examination. *Bacon.*

Still the case as it proceeded appeared *so* clear *as* to leave no hope of acquittal. *J. A. Froude.*

b As a relative pronoun : (1) With antecedent *such, same*, etc. (see def. 1). (2) *Obs. or Dial.*, with antecedent *that*, or with antecedent omitted.

That kind of fruit *as* maids call medlers. *Shak.*

c As a conjunction. *Obs., Dial., or Colloq.*

I don't know *as* you 'll like the appearance of our place. *Mrs. Stowe.*

7. As if ; as though. *Obs. or Poetic.*

He lies, *as* he his bliss did know. *Waller.*

8. For instance ; by way of example ; thus ; — used to introduce illustrative phrases, sentences, or citations.

9. Than. *Obs. or Dial.*

The king was not more forward to bestow favors on them *as* they free to deal affronts to others their superiors. *Fuller.*

10. Expressing a wish. *Obs.* "*As* have," that is, may he have. *Chaucer.*

Syn. — See BECAUSE, LIKE.

as . . as. See *so . . as*, under SO. — **as far as**, to the extent or degree that. "*As far as* can be ascertained." *Macaulay.* — **as far forth as**, as far as. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **as follows**, as comes next ; — used impersonally ; as, "Their names are *as follows.*" — **as for**, *or* **as to**, so far as concerns ; as regards ; with reference to.

As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord. *Josh.* XXIV. 15.

as good as, amounting to ; not falling short of. — **as good as one's word**, faithful to a promise. — **as if**, *or* **as though**, of the same kind, or in the same condition or manner, that it would be if. — **as it were** (as if it were), a qualifying phrase used to relieve some expression which might be regarded as inappropriate or incongruous ; in a manner. — **as much as** to say, equivalent to saying ; just the same as saying. — **as** now, just now. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **as soon as**, *or* **so soon as**, immediately at or after another event. "*As soon as* he came nigh unto the camp . . . he saw the calf, and the dancing." *Ex.* XXXII. 19. See *so . . . as*, under SO. — **as such**, strictly defined ; intrinsically considered ; qua. — **as swythe**, as quickly as possible. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **as to.** See AS FOR, above. — **as though.** See AS IF, above. — **as well**, also ; too ; besides. — **as well as**, equally with ; no less than. "I have understanding *as well as* you." *Job* XII. 3. — **as yet**, until now ; up to or at the present time ; still ; now. — **as you were**, *Mil.*, in the school of the squad, a command given when a movement is to be begun anew, at which the former position is to be resumed.

as'a-fet'i-da } (ăs'ā-fĕt'ĭ-dā), *n.* [NL. *asa* (fr. Per. *azā*
as'a-fœt'i-da } mastic) + L. *fœtidus* fetid.] The fetid gum resin of various Persian and East Indian apiaceous plants of the genus *Ferula*, as *F. assafœtida, F. fœtida*, and *F. narthex*. It occurs in commerce in the form of tears and dark-colored masses, and is used in medicine as an antispasmodic. It has a strong odor and taste of garlic.

A-saph'ic (ā-săf'ĭk), *a. Bib.* Of or pertaining to Asaph, chief musician of the sanctuary (1 *Chron.* xvi. 5), or the musical guild or hereditary choir of "the sons of Asaph" (1 *Chron.* XXV. 1, 2) founded by him ; as, *Asaphic* psalms.

As'a-phus (ăs'ā-fŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσαφής indistinct, uncertain.] *Paleon.* A genus of trilobites found in great abundance in the Lower Silurian formation.

as'a-ra-bac'ca (ăs'ā-rā-băk'ā), *n.* [L. *asarum* + *bacca* a berry. See ASARONE.] Any plant of the genus *Asarum*, esp. *A. europæum*, the leaves and roots of which are emetic and cathartic, and are used in cephalic snuffs.

as'a-rone (ăs'ā-rōn), *n.* [L. *asarum* hazelwort, wild spikenard, Gr. ἄσαρον.] *Chem.* An inodorous crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_{16}O_3$, found in asarabacca root ; — called also **asarum camphor.**

As'a-rum (-rŭm), *n.* [NL. See ASARONE.] *Bot.* A genus of aristolochiaceous plants, natives of north temperate regions. They are stemless herbs with pungent, aromatic roots and dull-colored flowers produced near the bases of the leaves. The American *A. canadense* is called wild ginger. *A. europæum* is the asarabacca.

as-bes'ti-form (ăs-bĕs'tĭ-fôrm ; ăz-), *a.* [L. *asbestos* + *-form.*] Having the form or structure of asbestos.

as-bes'tine (-tĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to asbestos, or partaking of its nature ; incombustible.

as-bes'tin-ize (-tĭn-īz), *v. t.* To render noninflammable, like asbestos ; — said of fabrics.

as-bes'toid (ăs-bĕs'toid ; ăz-) } *a.* Like or resembling
as'bes-toi'dal (ăs'bĕs-toi'dăl ; ăz'-) } asbestos.

as-bes'tos (ăs-bĕs'tŏs ; ăz-; 277) } *n.* [L. *asbestos* (NL. *asbes-*
as-bes'tus (ăs-bĕs'tŭs ; ăz-) } *tus*) a kind of mineral unaffected by fire, Gr. ἄσβεστος (prop. an adj.) inextinguishable ; ἀ- not + σβεννύναι to extinguish.] *Min.* A variety of amphibole, occurring in long and delicate fibers, or in fibrous masses or seams, usually of a white, gray, or green-gray color ; also, a similar variety of serpentine. See AMIANTHUS, CHRYSOTILE. It is used for many purposes where incombustible or chemically resistant fiber is required, as in fireproof clothing, curtains, roofing, etc.

as'bo-lin (ăs'bō-lĭn ; az'-), *n.* [Gr. ἄσβολος soot.] *Pharm.* An acid, brownish yellow, oily liquid, obtained from wood soot. It has been used in treating tuberculosis.

as'bo-lite (-līt), *n.* [Gr. ἄσβολος soot.] *Min.* An earthy mineral containing oxides of manganese and cobalt.

as'can (ăs'kăn), *a. Bot.* Pert. to, or produced in, an ascus.

as'ca-ri'a-sis (ăs'kā-rī'ā-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ASCARIS ; -ASIS.] *Med.* A disease, usually accompanied by colicky pains and diarrhea, caused by the presence of ascarids in the gastrointestinal canal.

as-car'i-cide (ăs-kăr'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [*ascarid* + *-cide.*] *Med.* An agent destructive of ascarids.

as'ca-rid (ăs'kā-rĭd), *n. Zoöl.* Any roundworm of the family Ascaridæ. See ASCARIS.

As'ca-ris (ăs'kā-rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσκαρίς an intestinal worm.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of nematode worms, type of a family, Ascaridæ, distinguished by the three-lipped mouth. It includes the common roundworm (*A. lumbricoides*) parasitic in the human intestines, which resembles an earthworm in size and appearance, and many other species which infest animals. *A. megalocephala*, a species common in the horse, has been of importance in the study of mitosis, on account of the ease with which its eggs may be preserved and the small number of chromosomes in the mitotic figures. As these worms have no means of attaching themselves to the walls of the intestine, they can easily be expelled by vermifuges. The pinworm also belongs to this family.

2. [*l. c.*] *pl.* ASCARIDES (ăs-kăr'ĭ-dēz). An ascarid.

as-cend' (ă-sĕnd'), *v. i.* ; AS-CEND'ED ; AS-CEND'ING. [L. *ascendere ; ad* + *scandere* to climb, mount. See SCAN.] **1.** To move upward ; to mount ; to go up ; to rise ; — opposed to *descend.*

Higher yet that star *ascends.* *Bowring.*

I *ascend* unto my father and your father. *John* XX. 17.

The smoke of it *ascended* up to heaven. *Addison.*

2. To rise, in a figurative sense ; to proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, from modern to ancient times, from one note to another of higher pitch, etc. ; as, our inquiries *ascend* to the remotest antiquity.

Syn. — Rise, mount, climb, soar, tower.

as-cend', *v. t.* **1.** To go or move upward upon or along ; to climb ; to mount ; to go up to the top of ; as, to *ascend* a hill, a ladder, a tree, a river, a throne.

2. To raise in honor ; to exalt. *Obs.*

Syn. — ASCEND, MOUNT, CLIMB, SCALE agree in the idea of upward movement. ASCEND (opp to *descend*) is the most general term ; as, to *ascend* a mountain, a river, a throne ; "Who shall *ascend* into the hill of the Lord?" (*Ps.* XXIV. 3). *Ascend* and MOUNT are frequently, but not always, interchangeable ; thus one *mounts* or *ascends* the platform, the scaffold ; one *ascends* (not *mounts*) a mountain ; one *mounts* (not *ascends*) a horse. To CLIMB is to ascend with effort ; as, to *climb* a tree, a hill ; "And Jonathan *climbed* up upon his hands and upon his feet" (1 *Sam.* xiv. 13). SCALE implies a steep or difficult climb ; as, to *scale* a wall, a precipice ; "A ladder quaintly made of cords . . . would serve to *scale* another Hero's tower" (*Shak.*). See ASCENT, ASCENDANCY, RISE, FLOAT.

as-cend'ance (ă-sĕn'dăns) } *n.* Act of ascending ; also, as-
as-cend'ence (ă-sĕn'dĕns) } cendancy.

as-cend'an-cy (-dăn-sĭ) } *n.* Governing or controlling in-
as-cend'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ) } fluence ; domination ; power.

An undisputed *ascendancy.* *Macaulay.*

Custom has an *ascendancy* over the understanding. *Watts.*

☞ There is practically equal authority for either *ascendancy* or *ascendency ;* but in the case of *ascendant, ascendent, n. & a.*, present usage favors the form in *-ant.*

Syn. — Influence, sway, control, domination, predominance, preponderance, dominion, authority, sovereignty. — ASCENDANCY, SUPREMACY. *Ascendancy* implies paramount influence ; *supremacy*, supreme authority or power. See DOMINANT, PRIORITY ; cf. INFLUENCE.

The *ascendancy* which Spain then had in Europe . . . was an *ascendancy* which had been gained by unquestioned superiority in all the arts of policy and of war. *Macaulay.*

As we, under heaven, are supreme head,
So under Him that great *supremacy*,
Where we do reign, we will alone uphold. *Shak.*

as-cend'ant (-dănt) } *n.* [F. *ascendant*, n. & a., L. *ascen-*
as-cend'ent (-dĕnt) } *dens*, p. pr. of *ascendere.*] **1.** *Astrol.* The horoscope ; that degree of the ecliptic or sign of the zodiac which rises above the horizon at any given moment, as that of one's birth, — supposed to have a commanding influence on a person's life and fortune. Hence the phrases **to be in the ascendant**, to have commanding power or influence ; and **lord of the ascendant**, one who has possession of such power or influence ; as, to rule, for a while, *lord of the ascendant.*

Sciences that were then in their highest *ascendant Temple.*

2. Superiority, or commanding influence ; ascendancy ; as, one man has the *ascendant* over another.

Cluverius had acquired over the mind of the young monarch the *ascendant* not only of a tutor, but of a parent. *Robertson.*

3. Ascent ; acclivity, peak. *Obs.*

4. An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogical succession ; a relative in the ascending line, whether lineal or collateral ; — opposed to *descendant.* See CONSANGUINITY.

5. *Arch.* Either of the side pieces of a chambranle.

as-cend'ant } *a.* **1.** Rising toward the zenith ; hence, ris-
as-cend'ent } ing ; ascending.

The constellation . . about that time *ascendant.* *Browne.*

2. Superior ; predominant ; surpassing ; ruling. "*Ascendant* community." *J. S. Mill.* "An *ascendant* position." *Grote.*

An *ascendant* spirit over him. *South.*

as-cend'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ASCEND, *v.* Specif. : **a** That ascends ; rising. **b** *Bot.* Rising obliquely upwards, generally from a more or less prostrate base or point of attachment. — **as-cend'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ascending aorta, *Anat.*, the first part of the aorta from its origin to the beginning of the arch. — **a. diphthong,** *Phon.*, a diphthong in which the second element is stressed or accented ; as *i* in French *pied* (pyē). — **a. latitude,** *Astron.*, the increasing latitude of a planet moving toward the north pole of the ecliptic. — **a. letter,** *Print.*, a small letter with a stroke that rises above the general upper level of the line of letters, such as b, d, h, k, l. — **a. line,** *Geneal.* See CONSANGUINITY. — **a. node,** *Astron.* See NODE. — **a. rhythm,** *Pros.*, a rhythm in which arsis follows thesis, as in iambic or anapæstic rhythms : — opposed to *descending rhythm.*

Ascending rhythm is very greatly in predominance in English poetry. *R. M. Alden.*

— **a. series,** *Math.* **a** A series arranged according to the ascending powers of a quantity. **b** A series in which each term is greater than the preceding. — **a. signs,** *Astron.*, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus, and Gemini, —

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ar'y-ep'i-glot'tic, *a.* Short for ARYTENO-EPIGLOTTIC. *Rare.*

arz. † ART.

Ar'za (ăr'zā), *n. Bib.*

as. † ACE, ASH, ASK, ASS, HAS, HAST, HIS.

As (ăs), *n. ; sing.* of ÆSIR ; *E. pl.* ASES (ăs'ēz).

‖ **as** (ăs), *n.* [G.] *Music.* A flat (Ab).

As *Abbr.* Arsenic (no period, As) ; Asia ; Asian ; Asiatic

AS. *Abbr.* Anglo-Saxon.

A. S., *or* **a. s.** *Abbr.* Academy of Science ; Act, or Acts, of Sederunt ; Anno Salutis (L., in the year of salvation) ; assistant secretary.

A.-S. *or* **a.-s.** *Abbr.* Alto-stratus, Anglo-Saxon.

A/s. *Abbr.* Account sales.

A'sa (ā'sā), *n.* [Heb. *Asā.*] Lit., healer ; physician ; — masc. prop name

A'sa (ā'sā), *n.* = *Ass* (sing. of ÆSIR) ; *E. pl.* ASAS (ā'sāz).

A. S. A. *Abbr.* American Statistical Association.

As'a-a (ăs'ā-ā). *D. Bib.*

A'sa bridge (ā'sā). = BIFROST.

a-sad' *a.* [Prob p. p. of a ME. *asadien* to satiate ; AS. *sadian* to satiate. See SAD.] Sated ; tired. *Obs.*

As'a-di'as (ăs'ā-dī'ăs) *Bib.*

as'a dul'cis (ăs'ā dŭl'sĭs ; ā'-sā), *n.* [NL. *asa* (fr. Per. *azā* mastic) + L. *dulcis* sweet.] *Pharm.* An antispasmodic, diuretic drug, from the deadly carrot (*Thapsia gargarnica*).

As'a-el (ăs'ā-ĕl ; ā'sā-). *Bib.*

asafetida oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

asagt † ASSAULT

As'a-hel (ăs'ā-hĕl ; ā'sā-), *n.* [Heb. *'Asāhēl.*] Lit., made of God ; — masc. prop. name

As'a-hi'ah (ăs'ā-hī'ā ; ā-sā'-), *n.* [Heb. *'Asāhyāh*, lit., collector, gatherer.] 1. A certain seer and chief singer of David's time. Now used as a masc. prop. name. L. *Asaphus* (ăs'ā-fŭs).

2. The poet Dryden ; — so designated in the second part of "Absalom and Achitophel."

Asaph. *Abbr.* Asaphic.

as'a-phi'a (ăs'ā-fī'ā ; ā-săf'ĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσάφεια obscurity.] *Med.* Indistinct utterance, such as that due to cleft palate.

As'a-phus (ăs'ā-fŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσαφής indistinct, uncertain.] *Paleon.* A genus of trilobites found in great abundance in the Lower Silurian formation.

as'a-ra-bac'ca (ăs'ā-rā-băk'ā), *n.* [L. *asarum* + *bacca* a berry. See ASARONE.] Any plant of the genus *Asarum*, esp. *A. europæum*, the leaves and roots of which are emetic and cathartic, and are used in cephalic snuffs.

as'a-rone (ăs'ā-rōn), *n.* [L. *asarum* hazelwort, wild spikenard, Gr. ἄσαρον.] *Chem.* An inodorous crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_{16}O_3$, found in asarabacca root ; — called also **asarum camphor.**

As'a-rum (-rŭm), *n.* [NL. See ASARONE.] *Bot.* A genus of aristolochiaceous plants, natives of north temperate regions. They are stemless herbs with pungent, aromatic roots and dull-colored flowers produced near the bases of the leaves. The American *A. canadense* is called wild ginger. *A. europæum* is the asarabacca.

as-bes'ti-form (ăs-bĕs'tĭ-fôrm ; ăz-), *a.* [L. *asbestos* + *-form.*] Having the form or structure of asbestos.

as-bes'tine (-tĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to asbestos, or partaking of its nature ; incombustible.

as-bes'tin-ize (-tĭn-īz), *v. t.* To render noninflammable, like asbestos ; — said of fabrics.

as-bes'toid (ăs-bĕs'toid ; ăz-) } *a.* Like or resembling
as'bes-toi'dal (ăs'bĕs-toi'dăl ; ăz'-) } asbestos.

as-bes'tos (ăs-bĕs'tŏs ; ăz-; 277) } *n.* [L. *asbestos* (NL. *asbes-*
as-bes'tus (ăs-bĕs'tŭs ; ăz-) } *tus*) a kind of mineral unaffected by fire, Gr. ἄσβεστος (prop. an adj.) inextinguishable ; ἀ- not + σβεννύναι to extinguish.] *Min.* A variety of amphibole, occurring in long and delicate fibers, or in fibrous masses or seams, usually of a white, gray, or green-gray color ; also, a similar variety of serpentine. See AMIANTHUS, CHRYSOTILE. It is used for many purposes where incombustible or chemically resistant fiber is required, as in fireproof clothing, curtains, roofing, etc.

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As'ca-ris (ăs'kā-rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσκαρίς an intestinal worm.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of nematode worms, type of a family, Ascaridæ, distinguished by the three-lipped mouth. It includes the common roundworm (*A. lumbricoides*) parasitic in the human intestines, which resembles an earthworm in size and appearance, and many other species which infest animals. *A. megalocephala*, a species common in the horse, has been of importance in the study

as'a-prol (ăs'ā-prŏl ; -prōl), *n.* [*a-* not + Gr. σαπρός rotten + ōl *-ol.*] *Pharm.* = ABRASTOL.

a-sar' (ā-sär'), *n.* See COIN.

As-sa'ra-el (ăs-sā'rā-ĕl). *Bib.*

As'a-ra'les (ăs'ā-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Asarum.*] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the birthworts, etc. — **as'a-ral,** *a.*

A-sar'a-mel (ā-săr'ā-mĕl) } *n.*
D Bib [*Bib.*]

As-sa're-el (ăs-sā'rē-ĕl ; ăs'ā-rē-ĕl). *Bib.*

As'a-re'la (ăs'ā-rē'lā). *D. Bib*

As'a-re'lah (-lā), *n.* [Heb. *Asarēlāh.*] Lit., upright to God ; — masc. prop. name

A'sarh (ā'sar), *n.* See HINDU CALENDAR.

asarmes ! as armes ! [OF., to the arms, F *aux armes.*] To arms ! *Obs.*

as'a-ro'tum, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀσάρωτον.] *Roman Antiq.* A species of painted pavement.

as'a-rum oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

As'a-ru'tum, *n.* [L. *a-* not + *sarrire* to weed + *-tum.*] *Roman Antiq.* = ASAROTUM.

As'sa-ru'tum (ăs'sā-rōō'tŭm). *Bib.*

asasse † ASSAIL.

as-sale', *adv.* For or on sale.

As'sa-lel-phu'ni (ăs'ā-lĕl-fū'nī). *D. Bib.*

a'san (ā'sän), **a'sa-ni** (ā'sä-nē), *n.* [Hind. *āsan* and *āsanī* (dim.), prop., sitting, seat.] *Hindu.* A small carpet used to kneel upon at prayer time.

As'a-na (ăs'ā-nā). *Bib.*

A'saph (ā'săf), *n.* [Heb. *Āsāph*, lit., collector, gatherer.] 1. A certain seer and chief singer of David's time. Now used as a masc. prop. name. L. *Asaphus* (ăs'ā-fŭs).

2. The poet Dryden ; — so designated in the second part of "Absalom and Achitophel."

Asaph. *Abbr.* Asaphic.

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asaute. † ASSAULT

assay, assaye, assayl. † ASSAY, ASSAIL.

As-bac'a-phath (ăs-băk'ā-făth). *Bib.*

As-baz'a-reth (ăs-bāz'ā-rĕth). *Bib.*

As'bel-ites (ăs'bĕl-īts) *D. Bib.*

as-best' (ăs-bĕst' ; ăs'bĕst), *n.* Asbestos *Archaic.*

as-bes'tic, *a.* = ASBESTINE.

as-bes'tin Asbestine. *Ref. Sp.*

as-bes'tous, *a.* Asbestine.

asc. Various words beginning *asc-* are erroneous spellings of words in *ac-* or *as-*, as *ascescency*, for *acescency*, etc.

A. Sc. *Abbr.* Associate in Science. [Corps.]

A. S. C. *Abbr.* Army Service

As'ca-bart. Var. of ASCOPART.

As'ca-lon. Var. of ASKELON.

As'ca-lon-ites (-īts). *D. Bib.*

ascance. † ASKANCE.

As-ca'ni-us (ăs-kā'nĭ-ŭs),*n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀσκάνιος.] Also called *Julus. Class. Myth.* The son of Æneas and Creusa, who accompanied his father in his wanderings after the fall of Troy, and succeeded him in the kingdom of Latinus He was the mythical founder of Alba Longa, and head of gens Julia, the family of the Cæsars. — **As-ca'ni-an,** *a.*

ascant. † ASKANT.

As'ca-part. Var. of ASCOPART

as-cape'. † ESCAPE.

As-car'i-dæ (ăs-kăr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* See ASCARIS.

as-car'i-des (-dēz), *n. pl.* of ASCARIS, *n.*, 2.

as-car'i-di'a-sis (ăs-kăr'ĭ-dī'ā-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Ascariasis.

ascease. † ASSESS.

as-cel'lus (ă-sĕl'ŭs), *n., pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL.] A small ascus.

As'ce-nas (ăs'ē-năs). *D. Bib.*

ascence, *n.* Ascent ; ascension. *Obs.* [*Sp.*]

as-cend'a-bl. Ascendable. *Ref.*

as-cend'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

as-cend'er, *n.* One that ascends.

as-cend'i-ble, *a.* [L. *ascendibilis.*] Ascendable.

As'ce-nez (ăs'ē-nēz). *D. Bib.*

the signs in which the sun, moon, and planets approach the north celestial pole.

as-cen'sion (ă-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F. *ascension*, L. *ascensio*, fr. *ascendere*. See ASCEND.] **1.** Act of ascending; a rising; ascent. See RIGHT ASCENSION, OBLIQUE ASCENSION.

2. Specif.: **a** The visible ascending of Jesus on the fortieth day after his resurrection. *Acts* i. 9. **b** [*cap.*] Ascension Day.

3. An ascending or arising, as in distillation; also, that which arises, as from distillation.

Vaporous *ascensions* from the stomach. *Sir T. Browne.*

Syn. — See ASCENT.

Ascension of Isaiah. See APOCRYPHA, *Table.*

as-cen'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or relating to ascension or ascent; ascensive; tending upward, as, the *ascensional* power of a balloon.

ascensional difference, *Astron.*, the difference between oblique and right ascension; — used chiefly as expressing the difference in time between the rising or setting of a body and six o'clock, or six hours from its meridian passage.

Ascension Day. The Thursday forty days after Easter, on which is commemorated Christ's ascension after his resurrection, — called also *Holy Thursday.*

As-cen'sion-tide' (-tīd'), *n.* The period of ten days from Ascension Day to Whitsunday.

as-cen'sive (ă-sĕn'sĭv), *a.* [See ASCEND.] **1.** Rising; tending to rise, or causing to rise. *Owen.*

2. *Gram.* Augmentative; intensive. *Ellicott.*

as-cent' (ă-sĕnt'), *n.* [Formed like *descent.* See ASCEND, DESCENT.] **1.** Act of rising; motion upward; rise; a mounting upward; as, the *ascent* of vapors from the earth.

To him with swift *ascent* he up returned. *Milton.*

2. The way or means by which one ascends.

3. An eminence, hill, or high place. *Addison.*

4. The degree of elevation of an object, or the angle it makes with a horizontal line; inclination; slope; rising grade; as, a road has an *ascent* of five degrees.

5. A going back in time or order of genealogical succession.

6. *Logic.* Passage of thought from a more to a less intensive consideration of a concept, with a consequent gain of extension.

Syn. — ASCENT, ASCENSION. Both words denote the act of ascending, but they differ somewhat in their use. *Ascent*, not *ascension*, is the regular term when climbing is referred to; as, the *ascent* (not the *ascension*) of a mountain or of a ladder. Either *ascent* or *ascension* may denote the movement of that which rises through the air or through space; as, the *ascent* of vapors from the earth, the *ascension* (not *ascent*) of our Lord. Sometimes *ascent* stresses the mere fact, *ascension* the action or process of ascending; as, the *ascent* of a balloon, a balloon *ascension*. *Ascent* is also used of an upward slope; as, "David went up by the *ascent* of Mount Olivet" (2 *Sam.* xv. 30). See ASCEND.

as'cer-tain' (ăs'ẽr-tān', *formerly accented* as-cer'tain), *v. t.*; AS'CER-TAINED' (-tānd'); AS'CER-TAIN'ING. [OF. *acertener* < *a* (L. *ad*) + *certain*. See CERTAIN.] **1.** To render (a person) certain; to cause to feel certain, to make confident; to assure; apprise. *Obs.*

When the blessed Virgin was so *ascertained*. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To make (a thing) certain to the mind; to free from obscurity or doubt; to make sure of; fix. *Archaic.*

The divine law . . *ascertaineth* the truth *Hooker*

The ministry, in order to *ascertain* a majority . . persuaded the queen to create twelve new peers. *Smollett.*

3. To find out or learn for a certainty, by trial, examination, or experiment; to get to know; as, to *ascertain* the weight of a commodity, or the purity of a metal.

He was there only for the purpose of *ascertaining* whether a descent on England was practicable. *Macaulay.*

as'cer-tain'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *acertenement* assurance.] Act of ascertaining; a reducing to certainty; a finding out by investigation; discovery.

The positive *ascertainment* of its limits. *Burke.*

as-cet'ic (ă-sĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀσκητικός*, fr. *ἀσκεῖν* to exercise, to practice gymnastics.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the ascetics or their practice; rigid in self-denial and devotions; characterized by severe abstinence; austere.

The stern *ascetic* rigor of the Temple discipline. *Scott.*

2. = ASCETICAL, 1.

Syn. — See STRICT.

ascetic theology. = ASCETICAL THEOLOGY.

as-cet'ic, *n.* One who devotes himself to a solitary and contemplative life, with the rigorous discipline of self, as by celibacy, fasting, and self-mortification; hence, one who practices extreme rigor and self-denial.

Syn. — See HERMIT.

as-cet'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or treating of, asceticism.

2. = ASCETIC, 1.

ascetical theology, the science which treats of the practice of virtue and means of attaining holiness and perfection.

as-cet'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The condition, practice, or mode of life, of ascetics.

2. The doctrine that the carnal or material world is evil or despicable, and that salvation is to be most certainly obtained by mortification of the flesh.

as'cian (ăsh'yăn), *n.* [L. *ascius*, Gr. *ἄσκιος* without shadow; *ἀ-* not + *σκιά* shadow.] One who, at certain times of the year, has no shadow at noon; — applied to the inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have a practically vertical sun for a few days every year.

As-cid'i-a (ă-sĭd'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *ascidium.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of simple ascidians, now restricted to certain typical species, but formerly including all the simple Ascidiacea.

As-cid'i-a'ce-a (-ā'shē-ă; -ā'sē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See ASCIDIUM.] *Zoöl.* An order of Tunicata. It includes the simple ascidians (**As-cid'i-æ sim'pli-ces** [ă-sĭd'ĭ-ē sĭm'plĭ-sēz]), or sea squirts (see ASCIDIAN), and the compound ascidians (**As-cid'i-æ com-pos'i-tæ** [kŏm-pŏz'ĭ-tē]), which differ from the simple ascidians in reproducing by budding, the individuals thus formed remaining connected together and usually becoming embedded in a common investing mass or test.

as-cid'i-an (ă-sĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* *Zoöl.* **1.** Any simple or compound tunicate of the order Ascidiacea; a sea squirt. A typical ascidian is saclike in form, with an anterior branchial or oral opening, and a dorsal atrial one. Entering at the former, the water passes into the branchial sac, whose perforated walls function as gills, and through them into the surrounding atrial chamber, then out at the atrial orifice. The food is drawn in with the water; the esophagus leads from the posterior part of the branchial sac. The central nervous system is reduced to a single dorsal ganglion between the orifices. In contrast to the structure of the adult, the larva shows many vertebrate characters, indicating descent from the same ancestors as the vertebrates. It resembles a minute tadpole, having a tail with a distinct notochord and dorsal neural cord. The individuals thus go through a retrograde metamorphosis, and the history of the group is an example of retrograde evolution.

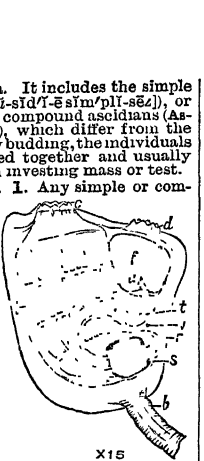

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Ascidian (*Perophora viridis*). *b* Stolon; *c* Mouth; *d* Atrial Orifice; *f* Atrium; *l* Branchial Sac; *s* Esophagus; *t* Stomach; *t* Intestine; *u* Anus; *v* Genital Duct.

2. In a wider sense, any tunicate.

as-cid'i-ate (-āt), *a.* **a** Furnished with ascidia. **b** = ASCIDIFORM.

as-cid'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like an ascidian or an ascidium.

as-cid'i-oid (-oid), *a.* [*ascidium* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like an ascidian. — *n.* An ascidian.

as-cid'i-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-IA** (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀσκιδιον*, dim. of *ἀσκός* wine skin, bag.] **1.** *Bot.* A pitcher-shaped or flask-shaped organ or appendage of a plant, as the leaves of the pitcher plant, or the small saccate traps of the bladderwort (*Utricularia*).

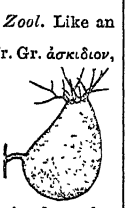

Ascidium of *Utricularia.* Enlarged.

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of ASCIDIA.

as-cig'er-ous (ă-sĭj'ẽr-ŭs) *a.* [*ascus* + *-gerous.*] *Bot.* Bearing asci, as certain hyphal branches in ascomycetous fungi.

as-ci'tes (ă-sī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀσκίτης* (sc. *νόσος* disease), fr. *ἀσκός* bladder, belly.] *Med.* A collection of serous fluid in the cavity of the abdomen; dropsy of the peritoneum. — **as-cit'ic** (ă-sĭt'ĭk), **as-cit'i-cal** (-kăl), *a.*

as-cle'pi-ad (ăs-klē'pĭ-ăd), *n.* Any asclepiadaceous plant.

As-cle'pi-a-da'ce-æ (-ă-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ASCLEPIAS.] *Bot.* A vast family of plants (order Gentianales), mostly with milky juice and irregular flowers adapted to secure cross pollination by insects; the milkweed family. There are about 225 genera and 1900 species of wide distribution. They are herbs or shrubs with umbellate flowers, bearing a corona between the corolla and the stamens, and having the pollen grains adherent in masses. They include a number of ornamental plants, but few of economic value. — **as-cle'pi-a-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

As-cle'pi-a-de'an (-dē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Asclepiadeus*, Gr. Ἀσκληπιάδειος.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, a variety of verse, so called after the Greek poet Asclepiades, and occurring in two forms, a shorter and a longer, as follows: **a** The *lesser Asclepiadean*, a composite logaœdic verse of two series, a syncopated tripody and a tripody catalectic (-›|~ ~ ›|L ⁜ ~ ›|~ ›|~ ^). See PROSODY. Thus:

Mæcē|nās ata|vīs ⁜ edīte | regi|bus.

b The *greater Asclepiadean*, a composite logaœdic verse of three series, having the two tripodies of the lesser with a syncopated dipody inserted between (-›|~ ~ ›|L ⁜ ~ ›|L ⁜ ~ ~ ›|~ ›|~ ^). Thus:

Circa | mite so|lum ⁜ Tiburis | et ⁜ mœnia | Catilli.

Some authorities make the Asclepiadean a choriambic verse, consisting of a spondee, two or (in the greater) three choriambi, and an iambus. Thus:

Mæcē|nās ătăvīs ‖ ēdĭtŭs rē|gĭbŭs.

As-cle'pi-a-de'an, *n.* *Pros.* An Asclepiadean verse.

As-cle'pi-as (ăs-klē'pĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., name of a plant, fr. Gr. *ἀσκληπιάς*, named fr. *Asclepius* or *Aesculapius.*] *Bot.* A large genus of perennial herbs, chiefly North American, type of the family Asclepiadaceæ. The corona of the flowers consists of five concave hoods, each bearing a slender horn. The mechanism for securing cross pollination is elaborate. Many of the species, as *A. tuberosa*, the butterfly weed, are showy and ornamental. The flowers are white, pink, purple, yellow, orange, or greenish. *A. curassavica* is employed in the West Indies as an emetic under the name ipecacuanha. Some East Indian species yield a good fiber.

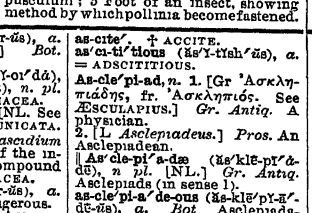

Asclepias.

1 Flower, side view; 2 Same, enlarged, with two staminal appendages removed; 3 Section of flower; 4 Pollinia and Corpusculum; 5 Foot of an insect, showing method by which pollinia become fastened.

Asclepias butterfly. A large, handsome, red and black butterfly (*Anosia plexippus*), found in both hemispheres, whose larva feeds on milkweed.

As-cle'pi-us (ăs-klē'pĭ-ŭs), **As-kle'pi-os** (-ŏs), *n.* [Gr. Ἀσκληπιός.] *Gr. Relig.* In Homer, a mortal hero, a physician; later, the god of medicine and healing. Epidauros was the chief seat of his worship, which was introduced into Athens about 420 B. C. (by the poet Sophocles, it is believed), where it probably amalgamated with the cult of an older serpent god of the same function. Asclepius is generally represented as a bearded man with an attendant serpent; cocks were sacrificed to him. It was customary for patients to sleep in the adytum of the god's sanctuary and there to receive oracular dreams, giving the proper treatment or prescription. In Greek myth Asclepius is the son of Apollo and Coronis. The centaur Chiron trained him to such expertness in the healing art that he finally raised the dead; for this Zeus slew him. See ÆSCULAPIUS; cf. APOLLO.

— **As-cle'pi-an** (-ăn), *a.*

as'co-carp (ăs'kō-kärp), *n.* [*ascus* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* In ascomycetous fungi, the spherical, discoid, or cup-shaped body within which the asci are collected, and which constitutes the mature fructification. The different forms are known in mycology under distinct names. See ASCOMA, APOTHECIUM, PERITHECIUM. Also called *spore fruit.*

as-cog'e-nous (ăs-kŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*ascus* + *-genous.*] *Bot.* Producing asci, — applied to the hyphæ upon which asci are developed.

as'co-gone (ăs'kō-gōn), *n.* *Bot.* An ascogonium.

as'co-go'ni-um (-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -GONIA (-gō'nĭ-ă). [NL.; *ascus* + root of Gr. *γογνεσθαι* to be born.] *Bot.* The fertilized portion of the archicarp in ascomycetous fungi. **b** Sometimes, the archicarp itself.

As'co-li-che'nes (-lĭ-kē'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ascus* + *Lichenes.*] *Bot.* A class of thallophytes embracing all those lichens in which the fungal element is an ascomycete. Most lichens are of this class. Cf. BASIDIOLICHENES.

as-co'ma (ăs-kō'mă), *n.*; *L. pl.* ASCOMATA (ăs-kō'mă-tă; -kŏm'ă-tă). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀσκωμα* a leather bellows. See ASCUS.] *Bot.* The disklike form of ascocarp found in fungi of the order Pezizales and related orders.

as'co-my-cete' (ăs'kō-mĭ-sēt'), *n.*; *pl.* -CETES (-sēts; *not to be confused with the L. class name* AS'CO-MY-CE'TES). *Bot.* A fungus of the class Ascomycetes.

As'co-my-ce'tes (-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ascus* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* A large class of higher fungi distinguished by septate hyphæ, and by having their spores formed in asci, or spore sacs. It comprises many orders, among which are the Saccharomycetales (yeasts), Aspergillales (molds), Perisporiales (mildews), Tuberales (truffles), Helvellales (morels, etc.). The largest order is the Sphæriales. — **as'co-my-ce'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

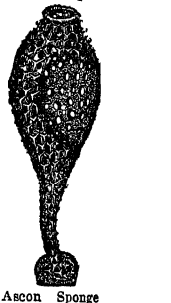

Ascon Sponge (*Ascetta*), cut open on one side.

as'con (ăs'kŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. ASCONS (-kŏnz), L. ASCONES (-kŏ'nēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀσκός* a bladder.] *Zoöl.* **a** A sponge of the order Ascones. **b** The young of a complex sponge when in a simple stage of development, with thin walls.

As-co'nes (ăs-kō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An order of calcareous sponges of the simplest type, having incurrent pores leading directly into the ventricular cavity. See ASCON, *Illust.*

as'co-spore (ăs'kō-spōr), *n.* [*ascus* + *spore.*] *Bot.* One of the spores contained in an ascus. See ASCUS, *Illust.* — **as'co-spor'ic** (-spŏr'ĭk), **as-cos'po-rous** (ăs-kŏs'pō-rŭs; ăs'kō-spō'rŭs), *a.*

as'cot (ăs'kŏt), *n.* [See ASCOT, *a.*] A broad neck scarf so tied that the ends, typically square, are brought out horizontally on each side of the knot, dropped diagonally across each other, and fastened by a pin.

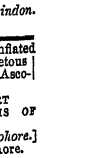

Ascot.

As'cot, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the famous race course and horse races at Ascot Heath, in Berkshire, England; as, *Ascot* week in June.

as-cribe' (ăs-krīb'), *v. t.*; AS-CRIBED' (-krībd'); AS-CRIB'ING (-krīb'ĭng) [L. *ascribere*, *adscribere*, to ascribe; *ad* + *scribere* to write: cf. OF. *ascrivre*, whence ME. *ascriven*, the earlier Eng. form. See SCRIBE.] **1.** To attribute, impute, refer, or assign, as to a cause or source; as, his death was *ascribed* to a poison; to *ascribe* an effect to its cause.

The finest [speech] that is *ascribed* to Satan in the whole poem. *Addison.*

2. To attribute, as a quality, or an appurtenance; to consider or allege to belong; as, honor is *ascribed* to God.

3. To add in writing; subscribe; to inscribe or dedicate; to enroll; register; reckon. *Obs.*

Syn. — See REFER.

as-crip'tion (ăs-krĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ascriptio*, fr. *ascribere.* See ASCRIBE.] **1.** Act of ascribing; also, that which is ascribed; specif.: *Eccl.* A sentence or passage ascribing praise to God, repeated by the preacher after the sermon.

2. *Law.* Quality or state of being adscript (which see).

as'crip-ti'tious (ăs'krĭp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *ascripticius*, fr. *ascribere.*] **1.** Added; additional. *Obs.*

An *ascriptitious* and supernumerary God. *Farindon.*

2. Ascribed; attributed.

‖ **as-cen'si-o reg'ia** (ă-sĕn'shĭ-ō rĕj'ĭ-ă). [LL.] Right ascension.

as-cen'sion-ist, *n.* One who makes ascents, as in a balloon.

as-cen'tion-al. Var. of ASCENSIONAL. [*Ref. Sp.*

as'cer-tain'a-bl Ascertainable.

as'cer-tain'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **as'cer-tain'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **as'cer-tain'a-bly,** *adv.*

as'cer-tain'd. Ascertained. *Ref. Sp.* [certains

as'cer-tain'er, *n.* One who ascertains.

as-ces'cen-cy, as-ces'san-cy, as-ces'cent. See ASC-.

‖ **as-ce'sis** (ă-sē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀσκησις.*] Asceticism.

as-cet'er-y (ă-sĕt'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [Gr. *ἀσκητήριον.*] A place where ascetics congregate; esp., a monastery.

as-cet'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ASCETIC, ASCETICAL. See -LY.

As-cet'ta (ă-sĕt'ă), *n.* [NL., dim. of *ascon.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of ascon sponges consisting of some of the simplest known sponges. See ASCON, *Illust.*

asch † ASH, ASK.

asch-. For forms beginning *asch-* see those beginning ASH-.

as'cham (ăs'kăm), *n.* [After Roger *Ascham*, who in 1545 published "Toxophilus," a famous treatise on archery.] A sort of cupboard, or case, for bows and other implements of archery.

as-chape' † ESCAPE.

ascher. † ESCHAR.

as-chrench', *v. t.* [AS. *āscrencan* to trip up.] To deceive. *Obs.*

aschrie. † ASCRY.

as'ci (ăs'ī), *n.*, *pl.* of ASCUS.

As-cid'i-a (ă-sĭd'ĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Tunicata.

As-cid'i-æ (-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl* = ASCIDIACEA.

as'ci-dic'o-lous (ăs'ĭ-dĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [*ascidium* + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Parasitic in an ascidian.

as'ci-dif'er-ous (-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ascidium* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing ascidia.

As-cid'i-o'da (ă-sĭd'ĭ-ō'dă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = ASCIDIACEA.

As-cid'i-o'zo'a, *n. pl.* [NL. See ASCIDIUM; -ZOA.] = TUNICATA.

as-cid'i-o-zo'oid, *n.* [*ascidium* + *zooid.*] *Zoöl.* One of the individual zooids of a compound ascidian. See ASCIDIACEA.

as-cif'er-ous (ă-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ascus* + *-ferous.*] Ascigerous.

as'ci-i (ash'ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* Ascians.

ascill. † KISELL.

As-ci'tan (ă-sī'tăn; ăs'ĭ-), *n.* [LL. *Ascitae*, fr. Gr. *ἀσκός* wine skin.] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a heretical Galatian sect (4th century) whose custom of dancing round an inflated wine skin was probably adapted from the worship of Marsyas. More properly called *Ascodrugitan.*

as-cite'. † ACCITE.

as'ci-ti'tious (ăs'ĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* = ADSCITITIOUS.

As-cle'pi-ad, *n.* 1. [Gr. Ἀσκληπιάδης, fr. Ἀσκληπιός. See ÆSCULAPIUS.] *Gr. Antiq.* A physician.

2. [L. *Asclepiadeus.*] *Pros.* An Asclepiadean.

‖ **As'cle-pi'a-des** (ăs'klē-pī'ă-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Gr. Antiq.* Asclepiads (in sense 1).

as-cle'pi-a'de-ous (ăs-klē'pĭ-ā'dē-ŭs), *a.* *Bot* Asclepiadaceous. [piadean.

As-cle'pi-ad'ic, *a.* & *n.* Asclepi-

as'cle-pi'a-din, *n.* *Chem* An unstable glucoside found in plants of the genus *Asclepias.*

As-cle'pi-ei'on (ăs-klē'pĭ-ī'ŏn), *n*; *pl.* **-EIA** (-ī'ă). [Gr. Ἀσκληπιεῖον.] A shrine or temple of Asclepius. [PIUS.

As-cle'pi-os. Var. of ASCLE-

As'co-coc'cus (ăs'kō-kŏk'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -COCCI (-kŏk'ī). [NL. See ASCUS; COCCUS.] *Bacteriol.* Syn. of MICROCOCCUS.

As'co-drug'i-tan (-drŭg'ĭ-tăn), *n* [LL. *ascodrogitae*, pl., LGr. *ἀσκοδροῦγοι* or *ταοκοδροῦγαι*, of unknown origin.] See ASCITAN.

As'co-glos'sa, *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀσκός* bag + *γλῶσσα* tongue.] *Zoöl.* A small group of opisthobranchiate mollusks in which the worn-out teeth at the front end of the radula do not drop off, but are received into a special sac. *Elysia* is an example.

as'co-go-nid'i-um (-gō-nĭ-d(ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -IA (-ă). [NL. See ASCOGONIUM.] *Bot* An ascospore.

as-co'li-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀσκώλια*, *τά*.] *Gr. Antiq.* A rural sport consisting of dancing, with one leg, upon a greased and inflated goat's hide [mycetous

as'co-my-ce'tal, *a.* *Bot.* Ascoasconce † ASKANCE.

As'co-pard. † ASCOPART

As'co-part. See BEVIS OF HAMPTON, SIR.

as'co-phore, *n.* [*ascus* + *-phore.*] An ascus-bearing sporophore.

as-coph'o-rous (ăs-kŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Ascogeneous

as'cos Var. of ASKOS.

ascoye, ascoyne. † ASKOYE, ASKOYNE.

As'co-zo'a. *n. pl.* [NL.; *ascus* + *-zoa.*] = TUNICATA. — **as'co-zo'an,** *a.* & *n.* — **as'co-zo'ic,** *a.*

as-crib'a-bl. Ascribable. *Ref. Sp* [See -ABLE

as-crib'a-ble (ăs-krīb'ă-b'l), *a.* See ASCOGONIUM.] *Bot* An

as-cript', *a.* [L. *ascriptus*, p. p. of *ascribere*, to ascribe, enroll.] **1.** Enrolled; appointed. *Obs. Cyc. E. D.*

2. (ăs'krĭpt) = ADSCRIPT, 1.

āle, senāte, cāre, ăm, āccount, ārm, àsk, sofà; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

as'cus (ăs'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ASCI (ăs'ī). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσκός a bladder.] **1.** *Bot.* The membranous oval or tubular sporangium or spore sac in ascomycetous fungi. Within it are developed ascospores, usually eight in number, which when ripe are often ejected with considerable force. **2.** = ASKOS.

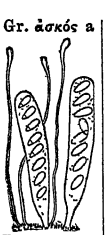

Two Asci showing Ascospores; also, three Paraphyses.

-ase (-ās; *sometimes* -āz). **1.** [Prob. fr. ending of *diastase.*] *Chem.* A suffix used in forming the names of *enzymes*, often by being added to the name, or part of the name, of a substance decomposed by the enzyme; as in amy*lase*, case*ase*, ura*se*. **2.** (*pron.* -āz) See PETROGRAPHY.

a-sea' (*ə*-sē'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *sea.*] On the sea; at sea; toward the sea.

as'em (ăs'ĕm), *n.* [Gr. *ἄσημος* without mark.] *Egypt. Archæol.* An artificial alloy of gold or silver; also, any of various other alloys resembling this.

a-se'mi-a (*ā*-sē'mĭ-*ə*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *σῆμα* sign.] *Med.* Loss of power to express, or to understand, symbols or signs of thought.

a-sep'sis (*ā*-sĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + *sepsis.*] State of being aseptic; the methods or processes of asepticizing.

a-sep'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *septic.*] Free from putrefactive or pus-forming bacteria or other harmful organisms; — said of wounds, or of surgical instruments, dressings, etc., which have been sterilized, also of surgical methods in which the attempt is made to maintain constant asepsis. *Aseptic* differs from *antiseptic* in not necessarily implying any germicidal power or substance. Cf. ANTISEPTIC, *a.* — **n.** An aseptic substance or preparation.

aseptic surgery. See ANTISEPTIC, *a.*, 2.

a-sep'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Aseptic treatment or theory.

a-sep'ti-cize (-sīz), *v. t.*; A-SEP'TI-CIZED (-sīzd); A-SEP'TI-CIZING (-sīz'ĭng). To render aseptic; to treat with aseptics.

a-sex'u-al (*ā*-sĕk'shŭ-ăl, 250), *a.* [*a-* not + *sexual.*] *Biol.* Having no sex; without sexual action; as, an *asexual* spore.

asexual generation, *Biol.*, in plants or animals exhibiting alternation of generations, the generation which reproduces only by asexual processes. See SPOROPHYTE, PARTHENOGENESIS, ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS. — **a. reproduction,** *Biol*, any process of reproduction which does not involve or directly follow the union of individuals or germ cells of two different sexes. It includes cell division, spore formation, fission, budding, etc., and in ordinary usage also parthenogenesis (which see); but it does not include self-fertilization in hermaphroditic organisms. In many cases asexual reproduction alternates more or less regularly with sexual reproduction. See ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS. — **a. spore,** *Bot.*, one of the spores produced by division within the walls of a mother cell. The spores developed by the sporophyte are *asexual* spores, while those ordinarily developed by the gametophyte are *sexual* spores. — **a-sex'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

As'gard (ăs'gärd), **As'gar'dhr** (ăs'gär'thr'), *n.* [Icel. *ās-garðr*; *āss* god + *garðr* yard, inclosure.] *Norse Myth.* The abode or citadel of the gods, situated at the zenith and reached only by the bridge **Bifrost,** the rainbow. It contains twelve gold-glittering mansions (some accounts give more), namely: **Thrufthvang,** Thor's abode, comprising in its precincts the stronghold **Bilskirnir**; **Ydalir,** Ull's dwelling; **Valaskjalf,** the silver-bedecked hall of Vali; **Sokkvabekk,** the abode of Saga, the seeress; **Gladsheim,** the dwelling of Odin; **Valhalla,** the hall of heroes; **Thrymheim,** where Skadi dwells; **Breidablik,** the bright abode of Balder; **Himinbjorg,** Heimdal's house; **Folkvang,** Freya's hall, to which went half of the battle-fallen heroes; **Glitnir,** with Forseti's throne; **Noatun,** Njord's dwelling; and **Landvidi,** the home of Vidar. Above Asgard is **Hlidhskjalf,** the cloud throne whence Odin views the deeds of men, elves, and giants in the lower worlds. See ÆSIR, NINE WORLDS, YGGDRASILL.

ash (ăsh), *n.* [ME. *asch, esch*, AS. *æsc*; akin to OHG. *asc*, Sw. & Dan. *ask*, Icel. *askr*, D. *esch*, G. *esche.*] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Any oleaceous tree of the genus *Fraxinus* (which see). Some of the ashes are valuable timber and shade trees; they have usually thick, furrowed bark and ash-colored branchlets. The fruit is a winged seed called a *samara* (which see), or popularly *ash key.* **b** The wood of the ash, which is tough and elastic, and is used for interior finish of houses, in the manufacture of many articles, as furniture, carriages, oars, hoops, clothespins, etc.

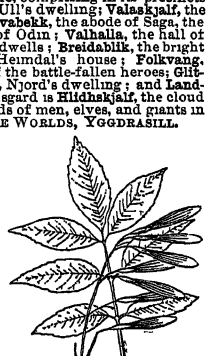

Ash (*Fraxinus lanceolata*). Leaf and Fruit.

2. In Australia, any of numerous trees of various genera (*Acronychia, Alphitonia, Cupania, Elæocarpus, Eucalyptus, Flindersia, Litsæa, Malaisia, Panax, Schizomeria*), which, from the toughness and strength of their timber, are called *ash*, with distinguishing epithets such as, *black, black mountain, blue, blueberry, brush*, etc.

ash (ăsh), *n., sing.* of ASHES.

He fain had calcined all Northumbria
To one black *ash.* *Tennyson.*

☞ *Ash* is rarely used in the singular except in connection with chemical or geological products; as, soda *ash*, coal which yields a red *ash*, etc.; or as a qualifying or combining word. as, *ash* bin, *ash* heap, *ash* hole, *ash* pan, *ash* pit, *ash* tray, *ash*-colored, pear*lash*, pot*ash.*

ash, *v. t.*; ASHED (ăsht); ASH'ING. **1** To strew or sprinkle with ashes. *Howell.*

2. To convert into ash; to burn to ashes.

a-shame' (*a*-shām'), *v. i. & t.* [*a-* + *shame:* cf. AS. *ā-scamian* to shame (see A-, 2), *gescamian, gescæmian*, to shame.] To be ashamed; to shame. *Obs. or R. Barrow.*

a-shamed' (*a*-shāmd'), *p. a.* [Orig. a p. p. of ASHAME, *v. t.*] Affected by shame; abashed or confused by guilt, or a conviction or consciousness of some wrong or discreditable action or an impropriety. "I am *ashamed* to beg." *Wycliffe.*

All that forsake thee shall be *ashamed.* *Jer* XVII 13.
I began to be *ashamed* of sitting idle. *Johnson.*

An *ashamed* person can hardly endure to meet the gaze of those present. *Darwin.*

—a-sham'ed-ly (*ə*-shām'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **a-sham'ed-ness,** *n.*

A-shan'ti } (*ā*-shăn'tē; *ə*-shan'-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIS, -TIES (-tĭz),
A-shan'tee } or -TEES (-tēz). A native of Ashanti, which is inhabited by a vigorous and warlike race of Negroes of the Tshi linguistic group, divided into various tribes. They are somewhat skilled in cotton weaving, gold-beating, and agriculture. They practice polygamy, their religion consists of ancestor worship and fetishism. They were long noted for human sacrifices, esp. for their practice of making "custom," or killing numbers of persons on the death of a chief.

ash'–col'ored *or* **–col'oured,** *a.* Of the color of ashes, of a whitish gray or a brownish gray.

ash'en (ăsh'ĕn), *a.* [See ASH, the tree.] Of or pertaining to the ash tree or its wood. "*Ashen* poles." *Dryden.*

ash'en, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, ashes; of a color between brown and gray, or white and gray.

The *ashen* hue of age. *Scott*
The skies they were *ashen* and sober *Poe.*

a-she'rah (*ā*-shē'rä), *n.*; *pl.* Heb. -RIM (-rĭm), E. -RAHS (-räz). [Heb.] **1.** A sacred piece of wood, a wooden post or mast, sometimes a tree or stump of a tree, with or without carvings, found always beside the altar in a Canaanitish high place, and usually considered to be a survival of an earlier tree worship. See GROVE.

The altar of Baal was broken down, and the *Asherah* was cut down that was by it. *Judges* VI 28 (*R. V.*).

2. [*cap.*] A supposed Phœnician and Canaanitish goddess. (*Exodus* XXXIV. 13, *R. V. margin.*) By some the goddess is identified with Astarte or Ashtoreth; by others made distinct from her; and still others consider the name to be used for the goddess Astarte by metonymy or confusion.

ash'er-y (ăsh'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ASHERIES (-ĭz). A place for ashes; an ash hole; also, a place where wood is burned to ashes to make potash or pearlash.

ash'es (ăsh'ĕz; -ĭz), *n. pl.* [ME. *asche*, AS. *asce, æsce, axe*; akin to OHG. *ascō*, G. *asche*, D. *asch*, Icel. & Sw. *aska*, Dan. *aske*, Goth. *azgō*; cf. Skr. *āsa* ashes, *asiknī*, fem. a., dark-colored.] **1.** The earthy or mineral parts of combustible substances remaining after combustion, as of wood or coal. Often used fig.

If the mighty works, which were done in you, had been done in Tyre and Sidon, they would have repented long ago in sackcloth and *ashes.* *Matt.* XI. 21.
The lip of *ashes*, and the cheek of flame. *Byron.*
He had been dispatched as proprætor to Spain, where the *ashes* of the Sertorian rebellion were still smoldering. *Froude.*

2. Specif.: The remains of the human body when burned, or when "returned to dust" by natural decay.

The coffins were broken open. The *ashes* were scattered to the winds. *Macaulay*

3. A fine powdered lava, resembling the ashes of combustion, thrown out in volcanic eruptions.

ash fire. A low ash-covered fire used to give a mild steady heat, as in chemical operations.

ash furnace, ash oven. A furnace or oven for fritting materials for glass making.

Ash'ke-naz (ăsh'kē-năz; ăsh-kē'năz), *n.* [Heb.] **1.** A people mentioned in the Old Testament (*Gen.* x. 3, 1 *Chron.* i. 6, etc.), where they are traced through Gomer to Japhet, son of Noah. They have been identified with various races and localities, plausibly with an Armenian people.

2. In medieval rabbinical literature, Germany; also, later, southern and western Germany, as disting. from eastern Germany, where a somewhat different Jewish ritual prevails.

Ash'ke-naz'im (ăsh'kē-năz'ĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb.] The Jews of middle and northern Europe as opposed to the Sephardim, or Jews of Spain and Portugal. The latter regard themselves as of purer descent than the former, though without substantial reasons. — **Ash'ke-naz'ic** (ăsh'kē-năz'ĭk), *a.*

ash'lar (ăsh'lẽr), *n.* Also, but much less frequently, **ash'ler.** [ME. *ascheler, achaler*, OF. *aiseler, aisselier*, piece of wood, plank, *aissele* plank, armpit, F. *aisselle* armpit, L. *axilla* dim. of *axis* plank, axle. See AXLE.] **1.** *Masonry.* **a** Hewn or squared stone; also, masonry of squared or hewn stone.

Rough *ashlar*, a block of freestone as brought from the quarry. When hammer-dressed it is known as common *ashlar. Knight*

b A thin squared and dressed stone for facing a wall of rubble or brick; masonry made of such stone.

2. *Carp.* One of the short upright pieces or studs (usually collectively called *ashlaring*) between the floor beams and the rafters of a garret, cutting off the sharp side angles.

ashlar, *or* **ashler, brick.** Thin brick made especially for facing walls.

ash'lar-ing, *or* **ash'ler-ing,** *n.* **1.** Ashlar masonry; the act of facing a wall with ashlar.

2. *Carp.* See ASHLAR, 2.

ash'–leaved' (-lēvd'), *a.* Having leaves like those of the ash.

ash-leaved maple, the box elder.

a-shore' (*a*-shōr'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *shore.*] On the shore; on land; to the shore; to the land; aground (when applied to a ship); — opposed to *aboard* or *afloat.*

Here shall I die *ashore* *Shak.*

Ash'ton, Lucy (ăsh'tŭn). In Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor," the heroine, daughter of Sir William and Lady Margaret Ashton. She was betrothed to Ravenswood, but was forced by her mother to marry Hayston (Bucklaw). Crazed with grief, on her wedding night she stabbed her husband, and the next night died in convulsions.

Ash'to-reth (ăsh'tō-rĕth), *n.*; *pl.* ASHTAROTH (-tā-rŏth; -rō-th). The Phœnician and Canaanitish goddess *Astarte*, the goddess of fertility and reproduction, worshiped from time to time by the Israelites. See ASTARTE.

A'shur (ā'shōor), **A'sur** (ā'sōor), *n.* [Assyrian.] *Assyrian Myth.* The chief deity of the Assyrian pantheon, the god of military prowess and empire. An older form of the name appears, **Ashir,** signifying "leader, chief." Originally the patron of a city of the same name, eventually his cult became the dominant worship of the whole country (Assyria) which was called after him.

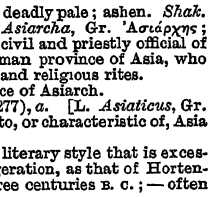

Ashur

Just as in Babylonia the spiritualizing process, which accompanies the development of every religion, leads to the establishment of the doctrine of a triad of gods standing above the gods of the actual pantheon, so in Assyria this process has its outcome in the conception of a single deity who presides over the fate of the country, who marks the genius of the empire established by the Assyrian kings, and who seems to suffice for all the needs of his subjects. This unique position of *Ashur* was first recognized by Sayce, who goes so far as to express the opinion that, under other circumstances, there might have developed as spiritualistic a faith as marked the growth in Israel of Jahweh from a national to a universal deity. *Dict of Bible* (*Hastings*).

His symbol was the winged circle, . . perhaps . . a visible representation that *Asur's* might had no equal, his influence no limit, and his existence no end. *Encyc. Biblica.*

Ash Wednesday. The first day of Lent; — so called from a custom, observed on that day, in the Roman Catholic Church, of putting ashes upon the heads, formerly of public penitents, now of all the faithful.

ash'y (ăsh'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or composed of, ashes; filled, or strewed, with ashes.

2. Ash-colored; whitish gray; deadly pale; ashen. *Shak.*

A'si-arch (ā'shĭ-ärk), *n.* [L. *Asiarcha*, Gr. 'Ασιάρχης; 'Ασια Asia + ἀρχός ruler.] A civil and priestly official of high honorary rank in the Roman province of Asia, who presided over the public games and religious rites.

A'si-arch-ate (-āt), *n.* The office of Asiarch.

A'si-at'ic (ā'shĭ-ăt'ĭk; ā'zhĭ-; 277), *a.* [L. *Asiaticus*, Gr. 'Ασιατικός.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Asia or its inhabitants.

2. Specif.: Characterized by a literary style that is excessively florid and given to exaggeration, as that of Hortensius and others of the first three centuries B. C.; — often contrasted with *Attic.*

Asiatic cholera, a malignant and rapidly fatal disease, originating in Asia and frequently epidemic in the more filthy sections of other lands. It is caused by a specific microorganism, the comma bacillus, and is characterized by diarrhea, rice-water evacuations, vomiting, cramps, pinched expression, and lividity, rapidly passing into a collapse, followed by death, or by a stage of reaction or fever.

A'si-at'ic, *n.* A native, or one of the people, of Asia.

A'si-at'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Something peculiar to, or characteristic of, Asia or the Asiatics, as an Asiatic literary

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as'crip-ti'ti-us gle'bæ (ăs'krĭp-tĭsh'ĭ-ŭs glē'bē), *or, for short,* **ascriptitius,** *n.*; *pl.* ASCRIPTITII (-ī) Var. of ADSCRIPTITIUS.

as-crip'tive, *a.* Ascribable; adscriptive. *Obs.*

as-crive', † ASCRIBE.

as-cry', *v. t.* & *i.* [OF *escrier*, F. *s'écrier* See CRY.] *Obs.* 1 To call out; to call to, as in challenging, or upon discovering. 2. To descry; espy; also, to announce; discover; denounce.

as-cry', *n.* Act of ascrying. *Obs.*

a-scue', † ASKEW.

as'cu-la (ăs'kŭ-lə), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē) [NL. dim.] *Zool.* A sponge when first attached and having a simple cavity.

As'cu-part. Var. of ASCOPART.

as-cuse', † EXCUSE.

as'cy-phous (ăs'ĭ-fŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + *scyphus.*] *Bot.* Having no scyphi; — chiefly of lichens.

A. S. E. *Abbr.* Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

a-se'ase, † ACE, AS, ASEE.

A-se'as (*ā*-sē'ăs). *Bib.*

As'e-ba'im (ăs'ē-bā'ĭm). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*]

A-seb'e-bi'a (*ā*-sĕb'ē-bī'ə). [a se-cre'tis. [L.] Lit.. from the private things or places; in a confidential capacity.

a'se-cre'to-ry, *a.* Not secretory.

A-se'doth (*ā*-sē'dŏth). *D. Bib.*

a-see', *v. t.* & *i.* To see. *Obs.*

aseel † ASSEAL.

aseeth † ASSETHE.

a-seethe', *adv.* Seething.

asegе. † ASSIEGE.

asegne. † ASSIGN.

asein. † ASSIGN.

a'seis-mat'ic, *a.* [*a-* not + *seismatic.*] Withstanding, or mitigating the effects of, earthquake shocks; — of certain devices.

a-se'ĭ-ty (*ā*-sē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *aseitas* state of being self-derived, fr. L. *a* from + *se* self.] *Metaph.* Self-derived or self-originated existence; God in his eternal and independent being.

aselar. † ASHLAR.

asele. † ASSEAL, HAZEL.

aselle. † EISELL.

A-sel'line (*ā*-sĕl'ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* Of or designating the **A-sel'li** (-ī) [L., little asses], two stars in the constellation of Cancer. *Rare.*

a-sel'line (*ā*-sĕl'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also -lin. [L. *asellus* a fish, prob. the cod.] *Chem.* A nitrogenous base, $C_{25}H_{42}N_4$, said to occur in small quantities in cod-liver oil.

A-sel'lus Aus-tra'lis [L., *asellus* little ass + *australis* southern.] See STAR.

A-sel'lus Bo're-a'lis [L., *asellus* little ass + *borealis* northern.] See STAR.

as'e-ma'si-a (ăs'ē-mā'zhĭ-ə; -zĭ-ə), *n.* [NL.] = ASEMIA.

asemle † ASSEMBLE. [*D. Bib.*]

As'e-mo'na (ăs'ē-mō'nə). *D. Bib.*

As'e-na (ăs'ē-nä). *D. Bib.*

A-sen'a-phar (*ā*-sē'n*ə*-fär). *D. Bib.*

As'e-nath (ăs'ē-năth). *Bib.*

As'e-neth (-nĕth). *D. Bib.*

a-sep'sin, *n.* [*a-* not + *sepsin.*] *Pharm* = ANTISEPSIN.

a-sep'tate, *a.* *Bot.* Not septate.

a-sep'ti-ty, *v. t.* [*aseptic* + *-fy*] To asepticize.

a-sep'tol (-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*aseptic* + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A 33⅓ per cent solution of sozolic acid.

A'ser (ā'sẽr). *Bib.*

aser. † ACIER, AZURE.

As'e-rer (ăs'ē-rẽr; *a-sē'-*). *Bib.*

aserve. † ASSERVE.

aseth. † ASSETHE.

aseure. † ASSURE.

a-sex'u-al (*ā*-sĕks'ŭ-ăl) Improperly *a-sex'u-al*

style, or a style of architecture using barbaric display of colors or ornament.
Nor is this fantastic imagery the only mark of *Asiaticism* which appears in the Runic odes. *T. Warton.*

a-side' (*ə-sīd'*), *adv.* [*a-* on + *side.*] **1.** On, or to, one side; out of a straight line, course, or direction; at a little distance from the rest; out of the way; apart.
Thou shalt set *aside* that which is full. 2 *Kings* iv. 4.
But soft! but soft! *aside:* here comes the king. *Shak.*
2. Out of one's thoughts; off; away; as, to put *aside* gloomy thoughts. "Lay *aside* every weight." *Heb.* xii. 1.
3. So as not to be heard by others; privately.
Then lords and ladies spake *aside.* *Scott.*

a-side', *n.* Something spoken aside, as a stageplayer's remark which the other players are supposed not to hear.

A-si'lus (*ə-sī'lŭs*), *n.* [L., a gadfly.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large and voracious two-winged flies. It is the type of a family, **A-si-lī-dæ** (*ə-sĭl'ĭ-dē*). They have strong legs, a long narrow body, and sharp beak. They sometimes feed on honeybees, but they destroy many injurious insects. The species are called robber flies, hawk flies, etc.—**a-si'lid** (*ə-sī'lĭd*), *a. & n.*

A-sim'i-na (*ă-sĭm'ĭ-nə*), *n.* [NL., of North American Indian origin.] *Bot.* A small genus of eastern North American annonaceous shrubs and small trees distinguished by the naked buds, and flowers with 3–15 stamens and carpels. *A. triloba* is the common papaw.

as'i-ne'go, as'si-ne'go (*ăs'ĭ-nē'gō*), *n.*; *pl.* **-GOES** (**-gōz**). [Sp. *asnico*, dim. of *asno* an ass.] A little ass; also, a stupid fellow; a fool. *Obs. or Dial.* *Shak.*

as'i-nine (*ăs'ĭ-nīn*; 277), *a.* [L. *asininus*, fr. *asinus* ass. See ASS.] Of, or belonging to, the ass, having the qualities possessed by, or attributed to, the ass, as patience, stupidity, or obstinacy. "*Asinine* feast." *Milton.*

as'i-nin'i-ty (*-nĭn'ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* Quality of being asinine.

-a-sis (*-ə-sĭs*). [L. *-asis*, Gr. *-ασις*, forming nouns of state or process from verbs in *-άειν.*] A suffix forming names of diseases; as in psoria*sis*, elephanti*asis*, etc.

a-si'ti-a (*ā-sĭsh'ĭ-ə*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀσιτία*; *ἀ-* not + *σῖτος* food.] *Med.* Want of appetite; loathing of food.

ask (*ăsk*), *v. t.*; **ASKED** (*ăskt*); **ASK'ING.** [ME. *aske*, *aschen*, *axien*, AS. *āscian*, *ācsian*; akin to OS. *ēscōn*, OHG. *escōn*, Sw. *äska*, Dan. *æske*, D. *eischen*, G. *heischen*, Lith. *jēškóti*, OSlav. *iskati* to seek, Skr. *ish* to desire.] **1.** To interrogate or inquire of or concerning; to put a question to or about; to question.
He is of age; *ask* him: he shall speak for himself *John* ix. 21.
He *asked* the way to Chester *Shak.*
2. To request; to seek to obtain by words; to petition, solicit; — often with *of*, in the sense of *from*, before the person addressed.
Ask counsel, we pray thee, of God. *Judg.* xviii. 5.
If ye abide in me and my words abide in you, ye shall *ask* what ye will, and it shall be done unto you. *John* xv. 7.
3. To require, demand, claim, or expect, whether by way of remuneration or return, or as a matter of necessity; as, what price do you *ask?*
Ask me never so much dowry. *Gen.* xxxiv. 12.
To whom men have committed much, of him they will *ask* the more. *Luke* xii. 48.
4. To publish in church for marriage; — said of both the banns and the persons.
5. To invite; as, to *ask* one to an entertainment.
Syn. — ASK, REQUEST, BEG come into comparison in the general sense of petitioning. ASK, as here compared, is the generic term; as, "*Ask*, and it shall be given you" (*Matt.* vii. 7), to *ask* a favor. To REQUEST is to ask formally or politely; as, "My master . . . *requests* your company" (*Shak.*). BEG implies still more of deference or respect, and as a conventional term of politeness has in a measure displaced both *ask* and *request*; as, to *beg* one's pardon, one's acceptance of a gift, to *beg* a guest to be seated, a tradesman *begs* to announce the arrival of new goods. See BEG, INQUIRE.

ask, *v. i.* **1.** To request or petition; — usually followed by *for*; as, to *ask for* bread.
2. To make inquiry, or seek by request; — sometimes followed by *after*, *for*, or *about*, formerly by *of*.
Wherefore . . . dost *ask* after my name? *Gen.* xxxii. 29.

a-skance' (*ə-skăns'*) } *adv.* [Cf. D. *schuin*, *schuins*, side-
a-skant' (*ə-skănt'*) } ways, *schuiven* to shove, *schuinte* slope. Cf. ASQUINT.] Sideways; obliquely; with a side glance or (sometimes) meaning; hence, with disdain, envy, or suspicion.
They dart away; they wheel *askance.* *Beattie.*
My palfrey eyed them *askance.* *Landor.*
Both . . . were viewed *askance* by authority. *Gladstone.*
Syn. — See CROOKED.

a-skance', *a.* Turned askance. *Rare.*

a-skance', *v. t.* To turn aside. *Poetic.*
O, how are they wrapped in with infamies
That from their own misdeeds *askance* their eyes! *Shak.*

asked (*ăskt*), *p. p. & p. a.* of ASK, *v. t.*
asked work, *O. Eng. Law*, boon work.

ask'er (*ăs'kẽr*), *n.* One who asks; a petitioner; an inquirer; specif.: **a** One who asks alms; a beggar. **b** A complainant or plaintiff in a court. *Obs.*

a-skew' (*ə-skū'*), *adv.* [Cf. SKEW.] Awry; askance; asquint; obliquely; — sometimes indicating scorn, or contempt, or envy. *Spenser.* — *a.* Set or turned to one side, skew; as, an *askew* arch; bolts with *askew* heads.
Syn. — See CROOKED.

as'kos (*ăs'kŏs*), *n.*; *pl.* **-KI** (*-kī*). [Gr. *ἀσκός* a wine skin.] *Class. Archæol.* A small vase or jug shaped somewhat like a wine skin or leather bottle, probably used as an oil vessel, or, when decorated, as an ornament.

a-slant' (*ə-slănt'*), *adv. & a.* [*a-* on + *slant.*] Toward one side; in a slanting direction; obliquely.
[The shaft] drove through his neck *aslant.* *Dryden.*

a-slant', *prep.* In a slanting direction over; athwart.
There is a willow grows *aslant* a brook *Shak.*

a-sleep' (*ə-slēp'*), *a. & adv.* [*a-* on, in + *sleep.*] **1.** In or into a state of sleep or inactivity; in sleep; dormant.
By whispering winds soon lulled *asleep.* *Milton.*
2. In or into the sleep of the grave; dead.
Concerning them which are *asleep* . . . sorrow not, even as others which have no hope. 1 *Thess.* iv. 13
3. Numbed, and, usually, tingling.
Leaning long upon any part maketh it numb, and, as we call it, *asleep.* *Udall.*
Leaning long upon any part maketh it numb, and, as we call it, *asleep.* *Bacon.*

a-slope' (*ə-slōp'*), *adv. & a.* [Cf. SLOPE.] Slopingly; aslant; declining from an upright direction; sloping. "Set them not upright, but *aslope.*" *Bacon.*

As'mo-de'us (*ăz'mō-dē'ŭs*; *ăs'-*), *n.* [L. *Asmodaeus*, Gr. *Ἀσμοδαῖος*; cf. Heb. *Ashmadai'*; prob. fr. Avestan *Aeshmadaeva.*] In Jewish demonology, an evil spirit, probably the Persian Æshma dæva, demon of anger and lust; later, the king of the demons (as Lilith was their queen), who is sometimes jocularly spoken of as destroying matrimonial happiness.
In the apocryphal book of Tobit he is represented as loving Sara, the daughter of Raguel and Edna, and causing the death of seven husbands on the bridal night. Tobias, instructed by the angel Raphael, burned the heart and liver of a fish that he caught in the Tigris, and the smell drove the demon into Egypt, where Raphael bound him, leaving Tobias and Sara in peace. According to the Testament of Solomon, Asmodeus brought to Solomon's service the magic worm Shamir, whose touch splits stones; he then for a time usurped the throne of Solomon, performing many of the evil deeds attributed to Solomon. Le Sage has made Asmodeus the title character of his "Le Diable Boiteux" ("The Limping Devil, or Devil on Two Sticks"). Asmodeus being fabled to have become lame by breaking his leg. He is released from his prison, a bottle, by Don Cleofas, a young Spanish scholar, whom Asmodeus carries in his flight over Madrid, giving him the power of seeing through the roofs and walls of the houses.

a-so'ma-to-phyte' (*ā-sō'mă-tō-fīt'*), *n.* [*a-* not + *somato-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant in which there is no distinction between somatic and reproductive cells, and which consequently retains its embryonic character, being always capable of growth and multiplication. Bacteria and other low organisms are of this type. Cf. SOMATOPHYTE.

a-so'ma-tous (*-tŭs*), *a.* [L. *asomatus*, Gr. *ἀσώματος*; *ἀ-* not + *σῶμα* body.] Incorporeal; immaterial. *Todd.*

asp (*ăsp*), *n.* The aspen. *Poetic or R.*

asp, *n.* [L. *aspis*, fr. Gr. *ἀσπίς*: cf. OF. *aspe*, F. *aspic.*] A small venomous snake of Egypt and adjacent countries, especially noted through the story of Cleopatra's suicide by holding an asp to her bosom. It is usually identified as a species of cobra (*Naja haje*), but more likely was the horned viper (*Cerastes cornutus*). The name is also applied to other poisonous snakes, as the common viper.

as-pal'a-thus (*ăs-păl'ə-thŭs*), *n.* [L. *aspalathus*, Gr. *ἀσπάλαθος.*] **1.** An unidentified thorny shrub yielding a fragrant oil. *Ecclus.* xxiv. 15.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A very large genus of South African fabaceous shrubs having heathlike, often tufted leaves, and yellow or rarely purple flowers.

as-par'a-gine (*ăs-păr'ə-jĭn*; *-jēn*; 184), *n.* Also **-gin.** [*asparagus* + *-ine.*] A compound, $C_4H_8O_3N_2$, found in numerous plants and forming colorless rhombic crystals containing one molecule of water (*α*-asparagine); also, an isomeric, structurally different compound prepared synthetically (*β*-asparagine). Both are amino derivatives of succinamic acid. Of *α*-asparagine there are two optically different varieties: the levo form, found in asparagus, beet root, peas, beans, vetch sprouts, etc., which has a disagreeable cooling taste, and the dextro form, found in vetch sprouts, which has a sweet taste.

as-par'a-gus (*-gŭs*; *see note below*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀσπάραγος*, *ἀσφάραγος.* Perh. the Greek borrowed from Persian. Cf. SPARROWGRASS.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World perennial convallariaceous plants having erect, much branched stems, minute scalelike leaves, and linear cladophylls, often mistaken for leaves. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. *A. officinalis* is the garden asparagus. *A. plumosus*, *A. sprengeri*, and *A. asparagoides* are often cultivated.
2. The young, tender shoots of *A. officinalis*, used as food.
☞ The word was corrupted to *sparrowgrass* in the 17th century, and that form then came into general use, but since about 1800 it has been confined to the uneducated.

asparagus bean. A South American bean (*Dolichos sesquipedalis*) having very long succulent pods. It is cultivated both for ornament and as a vegetable.

asparagus beetle. Either of two small leaf beetles, of which both the adult and larvæ feed on the asparagus. The common species is *Crioceris asparagi*; the twelve-spotted asparagus beetle is *C. duodecempunctata.*

asparagus rust. A disease of the asparagus plant caused by the rust fungus *Puccinia asparagi.* The only known remedy is to burn all diseased plants. Also, the fungus.

asparagus stone. *Min.* A variety of apatite occurring in yellow-green crystals.

as-par'tic (*ăs-par'tĭk*), *a.* [See ASPARAGUS.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_2H_3(NH_2)(CO_2H)_2$, an amino derivative of succinic acid, occurring in three optically different modifications. The levo form is obtained by hydrolyzing *l*-asparagine and is also found among the cleavage products of proteids, in vinasse, etc.

as'pect (*ăs'pĕkt*, *before e* 1650 *usually, after that less often*, as-pect'), *n.* [L. *aspectus*, fr. *aspicere*, *aspectum*, to look at; *ad* + *spicere*, *specere*, to look, akin to E. *spy.*] **1.** Act of looking at; gaze; glance; regard. *Rare.*
His *aspect* was bent on the ground. *Scott.*
2. *Astrol.* The situation of planets or stars with respect to one another, or the angle formed by the rays of light proceeding from them and meeting at the eye; the joint look of planets or stars upon each other or upon the earth. The chief aspects which two planets can assume are five: sextile, ⚹, when the planets are 60° apart; quartile, or quadrate, □, when their distance is 90°, or the quarter of a circle, trine, △, when the distance is 120°; opposition, ☍, when the distance is 180°, or half a circle, and conjunction, ☌, when they are in the same longitude. Astrology taught that the aspects of the planets exerted an influence on human affairs for good or evil.
Heaven did afford a gracious *aspect*,
And joined those stars that shall be opposite,
Even till the dissolution of the world. *Marlowe.*
The astrologers call the evil influences of the stars evil *aspects.* *Bacon.*
3. Position facing, fronting, or regarding a particular direction, or the part so fronting; position in relation to the points of the compass; as, a house has a southern *aspect.*
4. Prospect; outlook. *Obs.*
This town affords a good *aspect* toward the hill. *Evelyn.*
5. Look, or particular appearance of the face; countenance, mien; air. "Serious in *aspect.*" *Dryden.*
[Craggs] with *aspect* open shall erect his head *Pope.*
6. Appearance to the eye or the mind; look; view. "The *aspect* of affairs." *Macaulay.*
The true *aspect* of a world lying in its rubbish. *T. Burnet.*
Syn. — See APPEARANCE.
aspect of a plane, *Geom.*, the position of the plane as determined by the direction of its normal.

as-pect'a-ble (*ăs-pĕk'tă-b'l*; *ăs'pĕk-tă-b'l*), *a.* [L. *aspectabilis.*] **1.** Capable of being seen; visible. "This *aspectable* world." *Ray.* "*Aspectable* stars." *Mrs. Browning.*
2. Fair or fit to look upon. *Rare.* *R. Browning.*

as-pect'ant (*ăs-pĕk'tănt*), *a.* [L. *aspectans*, p. pr.] *Her.* Facing each other.

as-pect'ed, *a.* Having an aspect; looked at, esp., *Astrol.*, by a planet. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

asp'en (*ăs'pĕn*; *ăs'-*), *n.* [AS. *æsp*, *æps*; akin to OHG. *aspa*, Icel. *ösp*, Dan *æsp*, Sw. *asp*, D *esp*, G. *espe*; cf. Lettish *apsa*, Lith. *apuszis*; *aspen* is prob. orig. an adj.] Any of several species of *Populus*, or poplar, esp. *P. tremula* of Europe and *P. tremuloides* of the United States, the leaves of which, on account of their flattened petioles, are swayed by a very slight movement of the air.

asp'en, *a.* Of or pertaining to the aspen, or resembling it; made of aspen wood; hence, quivering like the leaves of the aspen; tremulous; quaking.
Nor *aspen* leaves confess the gentlest breeze. *Gay*

as'per (*ăs'pẽr*), *n.* [L., rough.] The spiritus asper.

as'per, *n.* [F. *aspre* or It. *aspro*, fr. MGr. *ἄσπρον*, *ἄσπρος*, white (prob. from the whiteness of new silver coins).] A Turkish money of account (formerly a silver coin), of little value; the 120th part of a piaster.

as'per-ate (*-ăt*), *a.* [L. *asperatus*, p. p. of *asperare* to roughen, fr. *asper* rough.] Somewhat rough to the touch.

as'per-ate (*ăs'pẽr-āt*), *v. t.*; AS'PER-AT'ED (*-āt'ĕd*); AS'PER-AT'ING (*-āt'ĭng*). To make rough. — **as'per-a'tion** (*-ā'shŭn*), *n.*
The *asperated* part of its surface *Boyle.*

as-perge' (*ăs-pûrj'*), *v. t.*; AS-PERGED' (*-pûrjd'*); AS-PERG'ING (*-pûr'jĭng*). [F. *asperger*, or L. *aspergere.* See ASPERSE.] To sprinkle.

as-perge', *n.* **1.** A sprinkling. *Obs.*
2. An aspergillum. *Rare.*

as-per'ges (*ăs-pûr'jēz*), *n.* [L., thou shalt sprinkle.] *R. C. Ch.* **a** The service or ceremony of sprinkling altar, clergy, and people with holy water. **b** [*cap.*] The anthem "Asperges me hyssopo," etc. (*Ps.* li. 7), with which the celebrant begins the ceremony of sprinkling with holy water at the beginning of High Mass. **c** An aspergillum.

As'per-gil-la'les (*ăs'pẽr-jĭ-lā'lēz*), *n. pl.* [NL. See ASPERGILLUS.] *Bot.* An order of ascomycetous fungi, having the asci disposed at different heights in the perithecium, including forms of diverse habit, as the subterranean truffle like *Elaphomyces* and common *Penicillium*, or green mold.

As'per-gil'lus (*ăs'pẽr-jĭl'ŭs*), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *aspergere*, *aspersum*, to sprinkle.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi, the conidiophores of which are terminated by a globular head from which radiate numerous slender sterigmata, each bearing a chain of conidia. Many species are known, some of which are common on moldy substances.

as-per'i-ty (*ăs-pĕr'ĭ-tĭ*), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (*-tĭz*). [L. *asperitas*, fr. *asper* rough.] **1.** Roughness of surface; unevenness; ruggedness.
2. Roughness of sound; harshness; sharpness; as, the *asperity* of a voice.
3. Roughness of temper; moroseness; sourness; as, the *asperity* of a disposition.
4. Roughness of manner; harshness; severity; as, the *asperity* of a reproof.
5. Roughness of weather; inclemency; as, the *asperity* of the season.
6. Roughness of life; hardship; as, the *asperities* of a campaign.
7. Roughness of style; ruggedness; as, the *asperity* of a composition.
8. Sharpness; keenness; as, the *asperity* of pain.
Syn. — See ROUGHNESS.

as-perse' (*ăs-pûrs'*), *v. t.*; AS-PERSED' (*-pûrst'*); AS-PERS'ING. [L. *aspersus*, p. p. of *aspergere*, *aspersum*, to sprinkle; *ad* + *spargere*, *sparsum*, to sprinkle, scatter.] **1.** To sprinkle; to bedew; to bespatter.
2. To bespatter with calumny; to slander; to defame; to vilify.
Let not my virtues be *aspersed* by my fortune. *Addison.*
3. To bestow in profusion; to scatter.
Nature has *aspersed* the whole earth with beauties. *Addison.*
Syn. — See SLANDER.

as-per'sion (*ăs-pûr'shŭn*), *n.* [L. *aspersio*.] **1.** Act of sprinkling; a sprinkling.
2. Act of bespattering with calumny; slander; defamation; vilification.
3. That which is sprinkled; a shower; as, an *aspersion* of rain.
4. That which is bestowed in profusion; a scattering; as, an *aspersion* of beauties.
5. *Eccl.* Baptism by sprinkling.
6. *Rom. Cath. Ch.* Holy water.
Syn. — See SLANDER.

as-per'so-ry (*ăs-pûr'sō-rĭ*), *a.* [L. *aspersorius*.] Containing or conveying sprinkled water.

as-per'so-ry, *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (*-rĭz*). [L. *aspersorium*.] *R. C. Ch.* A vessel for holy water.

as-phalt' (*ăs-fălt'*), *n.* [L. *asphaltum*, Gr. *ἄσφαλτος*, *ἄσφαλτον*, fr. *ἀσφαλής* secure, safe; *ἀ-* not + *σφάλλειν* to cause to fall.] A dark brown or black bituminous substance, solid or semisolid, found in many parts of the world, and used for pavements, roofing, etc. Cf. BITUMEN.

as-phalt', *v. t.* To cover with asphalt.

as'pha-rag'ic (*ăs'fə-răj'ĭk*), *a.* [*asparagus* + *amide.*] *Chem.* Asparagine.

a-spar'kle, *adv.* Sparkling.

as-par'tate, *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of aspartic acid.

As-pa'si-a (*ăs-pā'shĭ-ə*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀσπασία*, fr. *ἀσπάσιος* welcome.] Lit., welcome; — fem. prop. name.

As-pa'sha (*ăs-pā'shə*; *ăs'pə-*). *Bib.*

As-pa'si-a (*ăs-pā'shĭ-ə*), *n.* Var. of ASPASIA.

A. S. P. C. A. *Abbr.* American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

aspeciall. ✝ ESPECIAL.

as-pect' (*ăs-pĕkt'*), *v. t.* [L. *aspectare*, v. intens. of *aspicere.* See ASPECT, *n.*] *Obs.* **1.** To behold; to look at or for.
2. To look upon (a planet).

as-pec'tion, *n.* [L. *aspectio*.] Act of viewing. *Obs.* [lar.

aspen poplar. The white poplar.

as'per, as'pre, *a.* [ME. *aspre*, OF. *aspre*, F. *âpre*, fr. L. *asper* rough.] Rough; rugged; harsh; bitter; stern; fierce *Obs.*

asperance. ✝ ESPERANCE.

‖ a'sperge' (*ā'spẽrzh'*), *n.* [F.] Asparagus

as'per-gil, as'per-gill (*ăs'pẽr-jĭl*). Equivs. of ASPERGILLUM.

As'i-bi'an (*ăs'ĭ-bĭ'ən*). *Bib.*

a-side', *prep.* Beside; also, beyond; past. *Obs. or R.*
The kind prince . . . hath rushed *aside* the law. *Shak.*
Aside a wall. *Landor.*

a-side'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

a-sid'er-ite (*ā-sĭd'ẽr-īt*), *n.* [*a-* not + *siderite.*] *Min.* See METEORITE.

as'i-dew. Var. of ARSEDINE.

asie. ✝ ASYE.

A'si-el (*ā'sĭ-ĕl*; *ăs'ĭ-ĕl*). *Bib.*

a'si-en'to. Var. of ASSIENTO.

asigne. ✝ ASSIGN, ASSIGNEE.

a-si'lum. ✝ ASYLUM.

As'i-ma (*ăs'ĭ-mə*). *D. Bib.*

a-sim'mer, *adv.* Simmering.

A'sin (*ā'sĭn*), *n.* See HINDU CALENDAR.

as'i-na'ri-i (*ăs'ĭ-nā'rĭ-ī*), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *asinus* ass.] *Eccl. Hist.* Lit., the asinine ones; — a term of reproach applied by the Romans to Jews, and afterwards by both Romans and Jews to Christians, on the supposition that they worshiped asses or the heads of asses.

as'i-ni'co. ✝ ASINEGO.

‖ as in præ-sen'tĭ. [NL.] In Lily's Latin grammar (1513), the opening words of a memoria technica, in doggerel hexameters, on the conjugation of verbs; — used allusively for the elements of Latin. Cf. PROPRIA QUÆ MARIBUS.

‖ a'si-nus ad ly'ram (*ā'sĭ-nŭs*). [L.] An ass at the lyre; — a proverb implying egregious unfitness. [bĕr). *D. Bib.*

A'si-on-ga'ber (*ā'sĭ-ŏn-gā'-*

As'i-pha (*ăs'ĭ-fə*). *Bib.*

As'i-pho'ne-a (*ăs'ĭ-fō'nē-ə*). **A-si-pho-na'ta** (*ə-sĭ'fō-nā'tə*). **As'i-pho'ni-a.** **As'i-phon'i-da** (*ăs'ĭ-fŏn'ĭ-də*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *σίφων* a tube.] *Zool.* An order of Acephala destitute of siphons, as the oyster. — **a-si'pho-nate** (*ā-sĭ'fō-nāt*), **as'i-pho'ni-ate**, *a.*

A-si'pho-nog'a-ma (*ə-sĭ'fō-nŏg'ə-mə*), *n. pl.* [NL.] See EMBRYOPHYTA ASIPHONOGAMA.

asise. ✝ ASSIZE.

asith. ✝ ASSYTH.

ask (*ăsk*), *n.* [See ASKER newt.] A water newt. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Ask (*ăsk*), **Askr** (*ăs'kr*), *n. Norse Myth.* The first man, jointly created by Odin, Hœnir, and Lodur (Loki), with Embla, the first woman, from the ash and the elm tree respectively.

ask'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.*

a-skance', **a-skan'ces**, *adv. & conj.* [Cf. OF. *quanses*, *quainses*.] As if; as if to say. *Obs.*

As'ka-part. Var. of ASCOPART.

askape. ✝ ESCAPE.

as'kar (*ăs'kär*), *n. sing. & pl.* [Ar. *'askar.*] A native infantry soldier in the army of the Sultan of Morocco.

askar ✝ ESCHAR.

askaunce, askaunces. ✝ ASKANCE, ASKANCES.

As'ke-lon (*ăs'kē-lŏn*). *Bib.*

As'ke-lon, *or* **As'ca-lon**, *n.* The sword of St. George.

ask'en. ✝ ASK.

ask'er, *n* [Corrupt. of AS. *āðexe* lizard, newt.] = ASK, newt.

asker. ✝ ESCHAR.

askes. Obs. pl. of ASH.

as-ke'sis. Var. of ASCESIS.

a-skile', *adv.* [Cf. *askance*, adv., and Du. *scheel* squinting, askance.] Askance. *Obs.*

ask'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ASK, *v.*

ask'ing-ly, *adv.* [of ASLANT.]

a-skient', **a-scient'**. Scot. var.

As-kle'pi-os, *n.* See ASCLEPIUS.

askrie, askry. ✝ ASCRY.

askue. ✝ ASKEW.

askuse. ✝ EXCUSE.

a-slake', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *āslacian*, *slacian*, to slacken. Cf. SLAKE.] To slake; abate. *Archaic or Obs.*

a-slant'wise', *adv.* Aslant.

As-li'a (*ăs-lī'ə*). *D. Bib.*

a-slo'pen, *a.* Asleep. *Obs.*

a-slug', *adv.* [*a-* on + *slug* to move slowly.] Sluggishly. *Obs.*

asm. *Abbr.* Assembly.

as'ma. ✝ ASTHMA.

as'mack (*ăs'măk*). Var. of YASHMAK.

As'ma-dai (*ăs'mā-dī*), *n.* Equiv. of ASMODEUS. *Milton.*

asmatryk. ✝ ARITHMETIC.

As-ma'veth. *Bib.*

A. S. M. E. *Abbr.* American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

a-smear', *a.* Smeared over.

As'mo-dai (*ăs'mō-dī*), *and, former ly,* **As'mo-day** (*-dĭ*). Vars. of ASMODEUS.

as-mo'ke. Smoking.

As'mo-nas'an, As'mo-ne'an (*ăs'mō-nē'ăn*). Vars. of HASMONÆAN, etc.

a-smol'der, *adv.* Smoldering.

As'na-a (*ăs'nā-ə*). *D. Bib.*

As'nah (*ăs'nə*). *Bib.*

As-nap'per (*ăs-năp'ẽr*). *Bib.*

a-snort', *adv.* Snorting.

a-soak', *a.* Soaking.

a-so'cial (*ā-sō'shəl*), *a.* [*a-* not + *social.*] Not social.

asoil. ✝ ASSOIL.

asoilie. ✝ ASSOIL.

as'ok (*ăs'ŭk*), **a-so'ka.** *Bot.* Vars. of ASAK.

asoke. Obs. pret. of ASAKE.

asoke. ✝ ATSOKE.

A'som (*ā'sŏm*). *Bib.* [sonant.

as'o-nant (*ăs'ō-nănt*), *a.* Not

a-son'der, *adv.* ✝ ASUNDER.

a-so'ni-a (*ā-sō'nĭ-ə*), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + L. *sonus* sound] Deafness to certain tones, or pitches.

A-so'pus. *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀσωπός.*] The god of the river Asopus, struck by a thunderbolt from Zeus, whom he had attacked when the latter was carrying off Ægina.

as'or (*ăs'ŏr*), *n.* [Heb. *'asarten.*] *Music.* A Hebrew instrument of ten strings, played with a plectrum.

asote. ✝ ASSOT.

asour. ✝ AZURE.

a-south', *adv.* To the south.

asoyne, *v. t.* ✝ ESSOIN.

a-space', *adv.* [*a-* on + *space.*] For a space of time.

As'pa-lax. Var. of SPALAX.

aspalt. ✝ ASPHALT.

as'pa-rag'ic (*ăs'pə-răj'ĭk*), *a.* [See ASPARAGUS.] Aspartic.

as'pa-rag'i-nous (*-răj'ĭ-nəs*), *a.* Pertaining or allied to, or resembling, asparagus; having shoots which are eaten like asparagus.

as'par-am'ide (*ăs'pär-ăm'ĭd*; *ăs-pär'ə-mĭd*; *-īd*; 184), *n.*

as/per-gil/li-form (ăs/pĕr-jĭl/ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*aspergillum* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Brushlike; as, an *aspergilliform* stigma.

as/per-gil-lo/sis (-jĭl-lō/sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *Aspergillus* + *-osis.*] *Hort.* A diseased condition due to mold fungi of the genus *Aspergillus.*

as/per-gil/lum (-jĭl/ŭm), *n.* [LL. *aspergillum*, fr. L. *aspergere.* See ASPERSE, *v. t.*] **1.** A brush used in the Roman Catholic Church to sprinkle holy water.

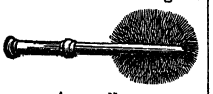

Aspergillum.

2. [*cap.*] Syn. of BRECHITES.

as/per-gil/lus (as/pĕr-jĭl/ŭs), *n.* [NL. See ASPERGILLUM.] **1.** = ASPERGILLUM, 1.

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi, including many of the molds. Several of the species contain enzymes capable of effecting fermentation.

as-per/i-ty (ăs-pĕr/ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *asperitas*, fr. *asper* rough: cf. F. *aspérité.* ME. had *asprete*, fr. OF. *aspreté*, F. *âpreté.*] **1.** Roughness of surface; unevenness; — opposed to *smoothness;* in *pl.*, rough places, excrescences. "The *asperities* of dry bodies." *Boyle.*

To view the *asperities* of the moon *Dr. H. More.*

2. Roughness to the taste; sourness; tartness.

3. Roughness or harshness of sound; that quality which grates upon the ear; raucity.

4. Roughness to the feelings; disagreeableness; rigor; hardship; difficulty; bleakness, inclemency.

The nakedness and *asperity* of the wintry world. *Johnson.*
The acclivities and *asperities* of duty. *Barrow.*

5. Moral roughness; roughness of manner or of temper; severity; crabbedness; harshness; — opposed to *mildness.*

It is no very cynical *asperity* not to confess obligations where no benefit has been received *Johnson.*

Syn. — Acerbity, moroseness, crabbedness, harshness, sourness, tartness. See ACRIMONY.

a-sper/ma-tism (*ā*-spûr/mȧ-tĭz/m), *n.* [*a-* not + *spermatism.*] *Med.* Lack or absence of seminal secretion or emission. — **as/per-mat/ic** (ăs/pûr-măt/ĭk; ā/spûr-), *a.*

a-sper/mi-a (*ā*-spûr/mĭ-*ā*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inability to produce, or to ejaculate, semen.

as/per-ous (ăs/pĕr-ŭs), *a.* [See ASPER, *a.*] Rough; harsh; hence, fig., cruel; severe. *Obs.* — **as/per-ous-ly**, *adv.*

as-perse' (ăs-pûrs'), *v. t.*; AS-PERSED' (-pûrst'); AS-PERS'ING. [L. *aspersus*, p. p. of *aspergere* to scatter, sprinkle; *ad* + *spargere* to strew. See SPARSE.] **1.** To sprinkle, as water or dust, upon anybody or anything, or to besprinkle (a person or thing), usually with a liquid or with dust. *Heywood.*

2. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges; to tarnish in point of reputation or good name; to slander or calumniate; as, to *asperse* a poet or his writings · to *asperse* a man's character.

With blackest crimes *aspersed.* *Cowper.*

Syn. — Slander, libel, belie; blacken, besmirch, bespatter; disparage, detract from, depreciate, decry. — ASPERSE, DEFAME, SLANDER, CALUMNIATE, TRADUCE, VILIFY, MALIGN have in common the idea of falsely or maliciously assailing the character of another. To ASPERSE (see etym.) is to cast injurious or offensive imputations upon (a person or his character); cf. "that wretch who could by base *aspersions* blot thy virtue" (*Dryden*). To DEFAME is to detract from one's honor or reputation by more open and positive charges than are implied in *asperse;* as, "You would darkly slander him whom you cannot openly *defame*" (*Ld. Lytton*). To SLANDER OR CALUMNIATE is to circulate false or malicious reports of the words or actions of another; cf. "*Slander's* venom'd spear" (*Shak.*); "All those little tales and *calumnies* which a man of any genius or merit is born to" (*Pope*). To TRADUCE (see etym.) is to hold up to ridicule or contempt; as, "This heavy-headed revel . . . makes us *traduced* and tax'd of other nations: they clepe us drunkards" (*Shak.*). To VILIFY (see VILIFY) is to degrade or debase by defamatory reports; as, "They have made the king *vilify* the memory of his own brother and father" (*Coleridge*). To MALIGN (see MALICIOUS) is to speak evil of with malicious intent, as, "He [Laud] was always *maligned* and persecuted by those who were of the Calvinian faction" (*Clarendon*). See SLANDER, ABUSE, OPPROBRIOUS.

as-persed' (ăs-pûrst'), *p. p. & p. a.* of ASPERSE. Specif.: *Her.* Having small charges strewed over the surface.

as-pers'er (ăs-pûr'sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who asperses; esp., one who vilifies another.

2. An aspergillum.

as-per'sion (ăs-pûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aspersio*, fr. *aspergere:* cf. F. *aspersion.*] **1.** Act of aspersing; as: **a** A sprinkling, as with water or dust.

Behold an immersion, not an *aspersion.* *Jer. Taylor.*

b Act of calumniating; defamation; calumniation.

2. That which is aspersed; as: **a** A sprinkling, shower, or spray of water, mud, etc. **b** Calumnious remark or expression; calumny.

Every candid critic would be ashamed to cast wholesale *aspersions* on the entire body of professional teachers *Grote.*
Who would by base *aspersions* blot thy virtue. *Dryden.*

as-per'sive (ăs-pûr'sĭv), *a.* Tending to asperse; defamatory; slanderous. — **as-per'sive-ly**, *adv.*

as/per-so'ri-um (ăs/pẽr-sō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -RIA (-*ā*), E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz). [LL. See ASPERSE.] **a** The stoup, basin, or other vessel for holy water in Roman Catholic churches. **b** An aspergillum.

As-per'u-la (ăs-pẽr'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL. See ASPERULOUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World rubiaceous herbs, having small flowers and whorled leaves. *A. odorata* is the woodruff; *A. tinctoria* is sometimes used as a substitute for madder.

as-per'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [Dim. fr. L. *asper* rough.] *Bot.* Slightly rough.

as/pha-line (ăs/fȧ-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀσφάλεια* security.] An explosive consisting of potassium chlorate, potassium (or sodium) nitrate, and acid potassium sulphate, mixed with carbonaceous material, as bran.

as'phalt (ăs'fălt, *first accented* as-phalt', *fr.* asphal'tum, *but now usually* as'phalt), **as-phal'tum** (ăs-făl'tŭm), *n.* [F. *asphalte*, or a LL. form, fr. Gr. *ἀσφαλτος*, of Eastern origin.] **1.** *Min.* A brown to black solid substance, found about the Dead Sea, on the island of Trinidad, and elsewhere; mineral pitch. Asphalt is typically hard and brittle when cold, but has viscous tendencies and grades off into softer forms. It is classed as a variety of bitumen, being chiefly a mixture of hydrocarbons, but varying in composition, and is probably formed as a residue by the evaporation of petroleum. It melts on heating, burns with a smoky flame, and is more or less soluble in oil of turpentine, ether, alcohol, and chloroform. Certain grades of asphalt are rendered insoluble by the action of light, and hence are employed in photomechanical work. Asphalt is widely used in making pavements, roofing, etc.

2. A composition of ground asphalt rock and bitumen, of bitumen, lime, and gravel, or even of coal tar, lime, sand, etc., used for forming pavements, and as a waterproof cement for bridges, roofs, etc.; asphaltic cement.

3. Asphalt rock. *Rare.*

as'phalt (ăs'fălt; ăs-fălt'), *v. t.*; AS'PHALT-ED; AS'PHALT-ING. To cover with asphalt; as, to *asphalt* a roof; *asphalted* streets. — **as'phalt-er**, *n.*

as-phal'tene (ăs-făl'tēn), *n.* That part of pure asphalt which is insoluble in petroleum naphtha. It is hard and brittle and consists of oxidized hydrocarbons.

as-phal'tic (-tĭk), *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or containing, asphalt; bituminous. "*Asphaltic* pool." *Milton.*

asphaltic cement *or* **mastic.** = ASPHALT, *n.*, 2. — **a. coal**, a hard variety of asphalt resembling coal.

asphalt rock, asphalt stone. A limestone impregnated with asphalt.

as'pho-del (ăs'fō-dĕl), *n.* [L. *asphodelus*, Gr. *ἀσφόδελος.* See DAFFODIL.] **a** Any plant of the genus *Asphodelus.* The asphodels are hardy plants; several species are cultivated for their flowers. **b** A plant belonging to any of several related genera, as *Asphodeline.* The *asphodel* of the early English and French poets was the daffodil. The *asphodel* of the Greek poets is supposed to be *Narcissus poeticus.*

Pansies, and violets, and *asphodel* *Milton.*
By those happy souls that dwell
In yellow meads of *asphodel.* *Pope.*

As-phod'e-lus (ăs-fŏd'ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL. See ASPHODEL.] *Bot.* A small genus of liliaceous plants, natives of the Mediterranean region. They are scapose herbs with fleshy roots, linear leaves, and white racemose flowers.

as-phyc'tic (ăs-fĭk'tĭk), **as-phyc'tous** (-tŭs), *a.* Pertaining to asphyxia.

as-phyx'i-a (ăs-fĭk'sĭ-*ā*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀσφυξία*; *ἀ-* not + *σφύζειν* to throb.] *Med.* Apparent death, or suspended animation, in living organisms, due to deficiency of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxide in the blood, as in interruption of respiration from suffocation or drowning, or from the inhalation of irrespirable gases.

as-phyx'i-al (-sĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or relating to asphyxia.

as-phyx'i-ant (-ănt), *a. Med.* Producing asphyxia; asphyxiating. — *n.* An asphyxiating agent.

as-phyx'i-ate (-sĭ-āt), *v. t.*; AS-PHYX'I-AT'ED (-āt/ĕd); AS-PHYX'I-AT'ING (-āt/ĭng). To bring to a state of asphyxia; to suffocate, as a person, or, sometimes, a fire.

as-phyx'i-a'tion (-sĭ-ā/shŭn), *n.* Act of causing asphyxia; a state of asphyxia; suffocation, as of a fire.

as-phyx'i-a'tor (ăs-fĭk'sĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that asphyxiates, esp., a device for killing animals by asphyxiation.

2. An asphyxiating agent.

as'pic (ăs'pĭk), *n.* [F. (cf. Pr. *aspic*). See ASP.] **1.** The venomous asp. *Chiefly Poetic.* *Shak. Tennyson.*

2. An old-time cannon for direct fire. *Obs.*

as'pic, *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *espic* (cf. OF. *espi*, F. *épi*), L. *spica* (*spicum, spicus*), ear, spike. See SPIKE.] The European great lavender (*Lavandula spica*), which produces a volatile oil known as *oil of spike.*

as'pic, *n.* [F., of uncertain origin.] A savory meat jelly containing bits of fowl, game, fish, hard boiled eggs, etc.

As'pi-dis'tra (ăs/pĭ-dĭs'trȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀσπις* shield + *ἄστρον* star.] *Bot.* A small genus of convallariaceous plants, natives of China and Japan. They have large, handsome basal leaves and curious tetramerous flowers borne close to the ground. *A. lurida*, the species commonly cultivated, has numerous forms with variegated leaves. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

As-pid'i-um (ăs-pĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀσπιδιον* a little shield.] *Bot.* **a** Syn. of DRYOPTERIS. **b** [*l. c.*] A fern belonging to either of the closely related genera *Dryopteris, Polystichum, Tectaria*, or *Phanerophlebia*, all of which are included by some botanists under *Aspidium.*

as'pi-do- (ăs'pĭ-dō-). A combining form from Greek *ἀσπις, ἀσπιδος, shield.*

As/pi-do-bran'chi-a (-brăn'kĭ-*ā*), **As/pi-do-bran'chi-a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ASPIDO-; BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A group of prosobranchiate gastropods, partly or exactly equiv. to *Rhipidoglossa.* — **as/pi-do-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a. & n.*

As/pi-do-ceph'a-li (-sĕf'ȧ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *aspido-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] *Paleon.* An order of ostracophores. See CEPHALASPIS.

as-pir'ant (ăs-pīr'ănt; 277), *a.* [L. *aspirans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *aspirant.* See ASPIRE.] Aspiring.

as-pir'ant, *n.* [Cf. F. *aspirant.*] One who aspires; one who eagerly seeks a high position or object of attainment.

In consequence of the resignations . . the way to greatness was left clear to a new set of *aspirants.* *Macaulay*

as-phet'er-ism (ăs-fĕt'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [*a-* not + Gr. *σφέτερος* one's own + *-ism.*] The theory that there should be no private ownership of property; communism. *Rare.*

as-phet'er-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To practice aspheterism. *Rare.*

as-phyx'i-a-tive (ăs-fĭk'sĭ-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* = ASPHYXIANT.

as-phyx'i-ated, *p. a.* Asphyxiated.

as-phyx'y (-sĭ), *n. & v.* Asphyxia; asphyxiate.

a-spic'u-late, a-spic'u-lous, *a.* [*a-* not + *spiculate.*] Destitute of spicules.

as'pide, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *aspis*, acc *aspidem*: cf. OF *aspide.*] An asp *Obs.*

as-pid'i-a'ri-a (ăs-pĭd'ĭ-ā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ASPIDIUM.] *Pharmacog.* A decorticated lepidodendroid stem.

As-pid'i-o'tus, *n.* [NL. See ASPIDIUM.] See CIRCULAR SCALE.

As'pi-dis'ke (ăs'pĭ-dĭs'kē), *n.* [Gr. *ἀσπιδισκη*, dim of *ἀσπις* shield.] See STAR.

As'pi-do-sper'ma (-spûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *aspido-* + Gr *σπέρμα* seed] *Bot.* Syn. of MACAGLIA

as'pi-do-sper'mine (-spûr'mĭn; -mēn), *n.* [From *Aspidosperma.*] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{30}O_2N_2$, found in quebracho bark.

aspie + ESPY

a-spill', *v. t.* To spill; destroy.

asp'in. + ASPEN. [*Obs.*]

asp'ine, *a.* Of or pert to an asp

‖ as'pi/quée' (ăs'pē'kā'), *a.* [Pseudo F.] *Cookery.* Made sour with vinegar or lemon juice.

as/pi-ra'ta (ăs/pĭ-rā'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -RATÆ (-tē), *n.* [NL.] *Phon.* Any one of the three Greek consonants *φ, θ, χ* (*ph, th, ch*), characterized by an *h* sound, or aspiration, following the mute (*p, t, k*) with which the sound begins; also, any similar letter or sound in any other language.

as/pi-rate (ăs/pĭ-rāt), *v. t.*; AS/PI-RAT'ED (-rāt/ĕd); AS/PI-RAT'ING (-rāt/ĭng). [L. *aspiratus*, p. p. of *aspirare* to breathe toward or upon, to add the breathing *h;* *ad* + *spirare* to breathe, blow. Cf. ASPIRE.] **1.** To pronounce with a breathing or aspirate; to prefix or add to (any sound) the *h* sound or a similar breathing; as, we *aspirate* the words *horse* and *house;* to *aspirate* a vowel or a consonant.

2. To draw in or away by suction.

as/pi-rate (ăs/pĭ-rāt), *n.* [See ASPIRATE, *v.*] **1.** *Gram. & Phon.* **a** The sound of *h*, or the letter *h;* also, any similar sound or breathing, as the Greek spiritus asper, or rough breathing, or the character representing such sound. **b** Any one of certain sounds characterized by breath, or aspiration; one followed by, or combined with, the sound of *h*, or a breath glide like *h*. *Aspirate* is now usually applied by phonologists to such sounds as the Sanskrit *bh, kh, gh*, etc, which are generally considered to consist of a stop or mute (*b, k, g*, etc.) followed by an audible emission of breath (about as in the *kh* of *inkhorn*). The original sounds of Gr. *χ, φ, θ* (*ch, th, ph*) are also thought to have been of this nature. but the name is also applied to their modern fricative values, as also to similar English sounds, as *th* (*thin*), *f*, etc, better called *fricatives* or *spirants.* The term has also been used with similar indefiniteness for various sounds in other languages

2. A mark of aspiration (') used in Greek; the spiritus asper, or rough breathing. *Bentley.*

3. Emphatic energy of pronunciation. *Cockburn.*

as/pi-rate (ăs/pĭ-rāt) } *a.* [L. *aspiratus*, p. p.] Pronounced
as/pi-rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd) } with an aspirate or breathing; preceded or followed by, or blended with, an *h* sound. In modern French, in which the letter *h* is usually silent, that letter is designated as *aspirate* in those cases where it was formerly (and is still by many) pronounced at the beginning of certain words, and where it still prevents either liaison or the elision of a preceding vowel.

as/pi-ra'tion (ăs/pĭ-rā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *aspiratio*, fr. *aspirare:* cf. F. *aspiration.*] **1.** Act of breathing; a breath; an inspiration.

2. Act of aspiring: **a** A desiring ardently; strong wish; high desire. "*Aspirations* after virtue." *Johnson.*

Vague *aspiration* after military renown. *Prescott.*

b. A rising or soaring. *Rare.*

3. Act or result of aspirating. **a** The pronunciation of an aspirate sound; also, the sound itself, or a letter or symbol representing it.

If *aspiration* be defined to be an impetus of breathing *Wilkins.*

b A drawing out by suction; specif., *Med.*, the removal of fluids from a cavity by means of the aspirator.

4. *Prot. Theol.* Strong desire for reconciliation with Christ.

Syn. — See AMBITION.

as'pi ra'tor (ăs'pĭ-rā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** Any apparatus, as a suction pump, exhaust fan, etc., for producing a movement of gases or liquids by suction.

2. Specif.: *Med.* An instrument for the removal, by suction, of the fluid contents of tumors or collections of blood.

as-pir'a-to-ry (ăs-pīr'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to aspiration; suited to the inhaling of air or suction.

as-pire' (ăs-pīr'), *v. i.*; AS-PIRED' (-pīrd'); AS-PIR'ING (-pīr'ĭng). [F. *aspirer*, L. *aspirare.* See ASPIRATE, *v. t.*] **1.** To desire with eagerness; to seek to attain something high or great; to long; — followed by *to* or *after*, or rarely by *at* or *for;* as, to *aspire* to a crown; to *aspire* after immortality.

Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell;
Aspiring to be angels, men rebel. *Pope.*

2. To rise; ascend; tower; soar. "Here still an aged elm *aspires.*" *Philip Freneau.*

My own breath still foments the fire,
Which flames as high as fancy can *aspire.* *Waller.*

3. To exhale. *Obs. & R.*

as-pire', *v. t.* **1.** To breathe (to or into); to inspire. *Obs.*

2. To mount to; to attain. *Obs.*

Until our bodies turn to elements,
And both our souls *aspire* celestial thrones *Marlowe.*

3. To long for; to try to reach. *Obs. or R.*

And Love *aspired* with Faith a heavenward flight *Southey.*

as-ple'ni-oid (-plē'nĭ-oĭd), *a.* [*Asplenium* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Of or resembling the genus *Asplenium;* as, an *asplenioid* fern.

As-ple'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *asplenum* spleenwort, fr. Gr. *ἀσπληνον*; *ἀ*, euphonic + *σπλήν* the spleen.] *Bot.* A very large genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the spleenworts, of wide distribution, characterized by linear or oblong sori borne obliquely on the upper side of a veinlet. About 20 species occur in America, of which *A. platyneuron*, the ebony spleenwort, *A. trichomanes*, the maidenhair spleenwort, and *A. ruta-muraria*, wall-rue spleenwort, are well known; the last two occur in Europe and Asia.

as-port' (ăs-pōrt'), *v. t.* [L. *asportare.*] To carry off; to take away feloniously. *Rare.*

as/por-ta'tion (ăs/pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *asportatio*, fr. *asportare* to carry away; *abs* = *ab* + *portare* to carry.] A carrying away; felonious removal of goods.

a-squint' (*ā*-skwĭnt'), *adv. & a.* [Cf. ASKANT, SQUINT.] With the eye directed to one side; with an oblique line of vision; awry, so as to see distortedly; as, to look *asquint.*

When a man speaks the truth in the spirit of truth, his eye is as clear as the heavens. When he has base ends and speaks falsely, the eye is muddy and sometimes *asquint.* *R. W. Emerson.*

ass (ăs), *n.* [ME. *asse*, AS. *assa;* akin to Icel. *asni*, W. *asen, asyn*, and also to AS. *esol*, OHG. *esil*, G. *esel*, Goth. *asilus*, Dan. *æsel*, Lith. *asilas*, Bohem. *osel*, Pol. *osiel;* all prob. fr. L. *asinus*, the AS. *assa* perh. through OIr. The word is perh. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *athōn* she ass. Cf.

As'per-i-fo'li-æ (ăs'pẽr-ĭ-fō'lĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ASPERIFOLIATE.] *Bot* Syn. of BORAGINACEÆ.

as'per-i-fo'li-ate, as'per-i-fo'li-ous (-ās), *a.* [L. *asper* rough + *folium* leaf.] *Bot* Rough-leaved.

as'per-ly, *adv.* of ASPER. *Obs.*

a-sper'ma-tous (*ā*-spûr'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. *σπέρμα, σπέρματος*, seed.] Aspermous.

a-sper'mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀσπερμος*; *ἀ-* not + *σπέρμα* seed.] **1.** Destitute of seeds.

2. Affected with aspermatism.

a-sperse', *v. t.* [L. *aspernari.*] To spurn; to despise. *Obs.*

as'per-ness, *n.* See -NESS; ASPER, *a. Obs.*

‖ as'per'soir' (ăs'pẽr'swär'), *n.* [F.] An aspergillum.

as-per'sor, *n.* = ASPERSER.

as-per'so-ry (ăs-pûr'sŏ-rĭ), *a.* Aspersive. *Rare.*

as-pert', *a.* [OF. *apert, aspert*, or *espert*, F. *expert.*] Apt; ready. *Obs.*

As'pe-ru'go (ăs'pẽ-rōō'gō), *n.* [L., a plant with prickly leaves, fr. *asper* rough.] *Bot.* A genus of hispid boraginaceous herbs, natives of Europe and Asia. The only species (*A. procumbens*) is the German madwort.

as-phal'tite, *a.* Asphaltic.

asphalt mastic. = ASPHALT, 2

as-phal'tos, *n.* Asphalt. *Obs. or R.*

as-phal'tum, *n.* = ASPHALT.

as-phal'tus. + ASPHALT.

As'phar (ăs'fär). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

As-phar'sus (ăs-fär'sŭs). *D. Bib.*

As'phe-nez (ăs'fē-nĕz). *D. Bib.*

‖ a'spi-ran'te (ä'spē-rän'tē), *n.*; *pl.* -RANTES (-tĕs). [Sp.] An aspirant, specif., one studying to become a teacher *Phil. J.*

as-pire', *n.* Aspiration. *Obs.*

as-pire'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *aspirement.*] Aspiration *Obs.*

as-pir'er (ăs-pīr'ẽr), *n.* One who aspires.

as-pir'ing (-ĭng), *p. a. & vb. n.* of ASPIRE, *v.* — **as-pir'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **as-pir'ing-ness,** *n.*

asp'ish, *a.* Like an asp.

a-splanch'nic (ā-splănk'nĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *splanchnic*] *Zoöl.* Having no alimentary canal.

as-po'ro-gen'ic, *a.* [*a-* not + *sporo-* + *-genic.*] Not sporebearing; not producing spores.

a-spor'ous, *a.* [*a-* not + *sporous.*] Without true spores.

a-spout', *adv.* Spouting.

a-sprawl', *adv.* Sprawling.

as'pray + OSPREY.

as'pre. + ASPER.

a-spread', *adv. & a* Spreading; spread out.

aspreneese + ASPERNESS.

asprete. + ASPERITY.

a-spring', *a. & adv.* Springing.

a-spring', *v. t.* To spring up or forth; to arise. *Obs.*

a-sprout', *adv.* Sprouting.

a-spy', *aspye.* + SPY, ESPY.

a-square', *adv.* On the square; squarely.

a-squat', *adv. & a.* Squatting.

a-squeal', *adv. & a.* Squealing.

a-squirm', *adv. & a.* Squirming.

As're-el (ăs'rē-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

As'ri-el. *Bib.*

As'ri-el-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

EASEL.] **1.** Any of several quadrupeds of the genus *Equus*, smaller than the horse, and having long ears and a shorter mane, and shorter hair on the tail. They also lack the callosity on the inside of the hind limb. The domestic ass (*Equus asinus*) is patient, slow, and sure-footed, and has become the type of obstinacy and stupidity. The wild asses, of which several species are found in Asia and Africa, are gregarious and very wary and swift-footed. See KIANG.

2. A dull, stupid fellow; a dolt, esp. one who is stubborn or stolid; "a perverse fool" (*Orf. E. D.*).

O that he were here to write me down an *ass!* *Shak.*

as'sa-gai, as'se-gai (ăs'ä-gī; ăs'ē-), *n.* [Pg. *azagaia*, fr. a Berber word: cf. Sp. *azagaya*, OF. *azagaye*, *archegaie*. Cf. LANCEGAY.] **1.** A slender hard-wood spear usually tipped with iron, used by tribes in South Africa as a missile and for stabbing; a kind of light javelin.

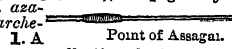
Point of Assagai.

2. A South African cornaceous tree (*Curtisia faginea*), from the wood of which these spears are made.

as'sa-gai, as'se-gai, *v. t.* To pierce with an assagai.

as-sai' (ä-sī'), *n.* [Native Brazilian name.] The assai palm; also, a drink made in Brazil by infusion from the fruits of the assai palm. It is thickened with cassava to form an important article of food among the natives.

‖ **as-sai'** (äs-sī'). [It., fr. L. *ad* + *satis* enough.] *Music.* A direction equivalent to *very*; as, adagio *assai*, very slow.

as-sail' (ä-sāl'), *v. t.*; AS-SAILED' (-sāld'); AS-SAIL'ING. [ME. *assailen, asailen*, OF. *asalir, asaillir*, F. *assaillir*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *saillir* to burst out, project, fr. L. *salire* to leap, spring; cf. L. *assilire* to leap or spring upon. See SALLY.]

1. To leap upon. *Obs.*

2. To attack with violence or vehemence; to assault; to molest; as, to *assail* a man with blows, to *assail* a city.

No rude noise mine ears *assailing.* *Cowper.*
No storm can now *assail* The charm he wears within. *Keble.*

3. To encounter or meet purposely with the view of mastering, as an obstacle, difficulty, or the like.

The thorny wilds the woodmen fierce *assail.* *Pope.*

4. To attack morally, or with a view to produce changes in the feelings, character, conduct, existing usages, institutions; to attack by words, hostile influence, etc.; as, to *assail* one with appeals, arguments, abuse, ridicule, etc.

They *assailed* him with keen invective; they *assailed* him with still keener irony. *Macaulay.*

5. To assay or attempt. *Gower.*

Syn. — Assault, invade, encounter, fall upon. See ATTACK.

as-sail'ant (-ănt), *a.* [F. *assaillant.*] Assailing. *Milton.*

as-sail'ant, *n.* [F. *assaillant.*] **1.** One that makes an assault; one that assails or attacks; an assailer.

An *assailant* of the church. *Macaulay.*

2. The challenger in a wager of battle; also, one who challenges the champion to combat in a tournament. *Obs.*

as-sail'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *assaillement.*] **1.** Act of assailing; attack; assault.

His most frequent *assailment* was the headache. *Johnson.*

2. Power of assailing.

They may strengthen Canada — beyond the *assailment* of our lax and divided powers. *Jefferson*

as-sai' palm (ä-sī'). [See 1st ASSAI.] A slender, pinnate-leaved Brazilian palm (*Euterpe edulis*) having dark purple fleshy-fibrous fruit of agreeable flavor.

As'sa-mese' (ăs'ä-mēz'; -mēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Assam.

As'sa-mese', *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Assam. The Assamese are an agricultural people of mixed race, including besides the dominant Ahoms many immigrants from Bengal and other parts of India.

2. The language of Assam, the alphabet of which is the same as that of Bengali, except that it has one additional letter, for the sound of *w*. It possesses an extensive native literature, especially rich in history. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Like Oriya, *Assamese* is a sister, not a daughter, of Bengali. It comes from Bihar, through northern Bengal, not from Bengal proper. *Census of India*, 1901.

As'sa-mites (ăs'ä-mīts), *n. pl.* An Ethiopic people who in the early years of the Roman Empire formed an independent state along the African shore of the Red Sea, in the territory including the modern Eritrea. The Assamites had an army and a fleet, coined money, erected monuments, and used Greek as the official language. They were later submerged by the Himyarites of southern Arabia.

As'sam' rub'ber (ăs'ăm'). A kind of caoutchouc obtained from the rubber tree of India (*Ficus elastica*).

as-sart' (ä-särt'), *n.* [OF. *essart* the grubbing up of trees, fr. *essarter* to grub up bushes, shrubs, trees, etc., fr. LL. *exartum, exartare*, for *exsaritare*; L. *ex* + *sarire, sarrire, saritum*, to hoe, weed.] *O. Eng. Law.* **a** Act of grubbing up trees or bushes, as in converting forest land into arable. **b** A piece of land cleared of trees or bushes, and fitted for cultivation; a clearing.

as-sart', *v. t.* [OF. *essarter.* See ASSART, *n.*] *O. Eng. Law.* To grub up, as trees; to commit an assart upon; as, to *assart* land or trees.

as-sas'sin (ä-săs'ĭn; *formerly (before 1700) accented* as'sas-sin'), *n.* [F. (cf. It. *assassino*), fr. Ar. *hashshāsh, hashīshī*, one who has drunk of the *hashish*. See HASHISH.] **1.** [*cap.*] One of a secret order of the Ismaili, a Mohammedan sect. The order of Assassins was founded in Persia about 1090, by Hassan ben Sabbah, and spread into Syria and Asia Minor. Its absolute head was the Old Man of the Mountain, and its fanatical practice of secret murder (said to be committed under the influence of hashish) made it a widespread terror for nearly two centuries.

2. One who kills, or attempts to kill, by surprise or secret assault; one who treacherously murders any one unprepared for defense; esp., the hired or appointed murderer of a public person.

as-sas'si-nate (ă-săs'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; AS-SAS'SI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd), AS-SAS'SI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [LL. *assassinatus*, p. p. of *assassinare.*] **1.** To kill by surprise or secret assault; to murder by treacherous violence.

Help, neighbors, my house is broken open by force, and I am ravished, and like to be *assassinated.* *Dryden*

2. To assail with murderous intent; hence, by extended meaning, to injure, wound, or destroy. *Archaic.*

Your rimes *assassinate* our fame. *Dryden.*
Such usage as your honorable lords Afford me, *assassinated* and betrayed. *Milton*

Syn. — Murder, slay. See KILL.

as-sas'si-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of assassinating; a killing by treacherous violence.

Assassination plot. *Eng. Hist.* An unsuccessful Jacobite plot to assassinate William III., discovered in 1696.

assassin bug. Any predaceous hemipterous insect of the family Reduviidæ, which live mostly on other insects, though a few attack mammals or even man.

as-sault' (ä-sôlt'), *n.* [ME. *asaut, assaut*, OF. *assaut, asalt*, F. *assaut*, LL. *assaltus* (L. *assultus*); L. *ad* + *saltus* a leaping, springing, *salire* to leap. See ASSAIL.] **1.** A violent onset or attack with physical means, as blows, weapons, etc.; onslaught; rush or charge of an attacking force; as, an *assault* upon a man or a fortification.

The Spanish general prepared to renew the *assault.* *Prescott.*
Unshaken bears the *assault* Of their most dreaded foe, the strong southwest. *Wordsworth.*

2. A violent onset or attack with moral or spiritual weapons, as words, arguments, appeals, and the like; as, to make an *assault* on character, on the prerogatives of a prince, or on the constitution of a government. *Clarendon.*

3. *Law.* An apparently violent attempt, or a willful offer with force or violence, to do hurt to another, without the actual doing of the hurt threatened, as by lifting the fist or a cane in a threatening manner. The actual doing of the hurt constitutes a *battery.* Often loosely used, and regularly used in Scots Law, to include the battery. Neither actual intent nor actual present ability to do the injury threatened is necessary; it is sufficient if the circumstances are such that the person threatened reasonably believes the injury will be done. Assault is both a civil and criminal offense.

4. A bout with foils, broadswords, or similar weapons.

Syn. — Invasion, incursion, descent, onset, storm.

as-sault', *v. t.*; AS-SAULT'ED; AS-SAULT'ING. [From ASSAULT, *n.*; cf. OF. *assauter*, LL. *assaltare.*] **1.** To make an assault upon, as by a sudden rush of armed men; to attack with unlawful or insulting physical violence or menaces.

Insnared, *assaulted*, overcome, led bound. *Milton.*

2. To attack with moral means, or in order to produce moral effects; to attack by words, arguments, or unfriendly measures, to assail; as, to *assault* a reputation. In the latter sense, *assail* is more common.

3. Fig.: To impinge violently upon; to dash against roughly.

Before the gates, the cries of babes newborn, . . . *Assault* his ears. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Assail, invade, storm, charge. See ATTACK.

as-say' (ă-sā'), *n.* [OF. *asai, essai*, trial, F. *essai.* See ESSAY, *n.*] **1.** Trial; attempt; essay. *Obs. Chaucer.*

I am withal persuaded that it may prove much more easy in the *assay* than it now seems at distance. *Milton.*

☞ *Assay* and *essay* are radically the same word; but modern usage has appropriated *assay* chiefly to experiments in metallurgy, etc., and *essay* to intellectual and bodily efforts

2. Trial by danger, affliction, or experience; adventure; risk; hardship; state of being tried. *Obs.*

Through many hard *assays* which did betide. *Spenser.*

3. Examination and determination as to weight, measure, quality, etc.; test. Specif.: **a** Trial by tasting of food or drink before offering it to a person. *Obs.* **b** Analysis, as of an ore or drug to determine the presence and amount of one or more ingredients; as, alkaloidal *assay.* See ASSAYING.

4. The substance to be assayed; also, the tabulated result of assaying.

5. Assault; attack. *Obs.*

6. Tested purity, value, or character. *Obs.*

With gold and pearl of rich *assay.* *Spenser.*

as-say' (ă-sā'), *v. t.*; AS-SAYED' (-sād'); AS-SAY'ING. [OF. *asaier, essaier*, F. *essayer*, fr. *essai.* See ASSAY, *n.*, ESSAY, *v.*]

1. To try; to test; to attempt; to endeavor after; to apply. *Obs. or Archaic.*

To-night let us *assay* our plot. *Shak.*
Soft words to his fierce passion she *assayed.* *Milton.*

2. To subject to the process of assaying or of chemical analysis; — used chiefly in metallurgy.

3. Specif., to make assay or trial of; as· **a** To taste (food or drink) before serving, as to a person of rank. **b** To try or ascertain by touching, sounding, examining, inquiring, experiencing, tempting, assailing, or the like. **c** To analyze, or submit to a chemical process, as a metal or ore, to determine one or more ingredients.

as-say', *v. i.* To make assay; to attempt, try, or endeavor. *Archaic.* In this sense *essay* is now commonly used.

She thrice *assayed* to speak. *Dryden.*

assay balance. A very sensitive balance used in the assaying of gold, silver, etc., for weighing the beads. It usually has magnifying lenses for reading the graduations.

as-say'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who assays. Specif: **a** One who assays metallic ores or compounds. **b** One who tastes food or drink before it is offered to a person.

as-say'ing (ă-sā'ĭng), *n.* Act, action, or process denoted by the verb ASSAY. Specif., *Metal.*, the determination of the value of ores, metals, etc.; specif., the analysis of ores, bullion, alloys, etc., to determine the proportion of pure or precious metal present.

assay master. An officer who assays gold or silver coin, bullion, or plate.

assay pound. A small standard weight used in assaying bullion, etc., sometimes equaling 0.5 gram, but varying with the assayer.

assay ton. A weight of 29.166+ grams used in assaying, for convenience. Since it bears the same relation to the milligram that a ton of 2000 avoirdupois pounds does to the troy ounce, the weight in milligrams of precious metal obtained from an assay ton of ore gives directly the number of ounces to the ton.

as-sec'u-ra'tion (ă-sĕk'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *assecuratio.*]

1. Assurance; certainty. *Obs.*

2. *Maritime Law.* Insurance; assurance. *Obs. or R.*

as-sem'blage (ă-sĕm'blăj), *n.* [Cf F. *assemblage* See ASSEMBLE.] **1.** Act of assembling; state of being assembled.

In sweet *assemblage* every blooming grace. *Fenton.*

2. A collection of individuals, or of particular things; an aggregation; a cluster; as, a political *assemblage*, an *assemblage* of ideas.

3 The fitting together or uniting of parts and pieces, as of machinery, carpentry, and joinery.

4. *Math.* = AGGREGATE, *n.*, 5.

Syn. — See ASSEMBLY.

as-sem'ble (-b'l), *v. t.*; AS-SEM'BLED (-b'ld); AS-SEM'BLING (-blĭng). [F. *assembler*, fr. LL *assimulare* to bring together, to collect; L. *ad* + *simul* together; akin to *similis* like, Gr. ἅμα at the same time, and E. *same.* Cf. ASSIMILATE, SAME.] **1.** To collect into one place or body; to bring or call together; to convene, to congregate.

Thither he *assembled* all his train. *Milton.*
All the men of Israel *assembled* themselves 1 *Kings* VIII 2.

2. To join or put together, as man and wife; couple. *Obs.*

3. To collect and put together the parts of; as, to *assemble* a bicycle, watch, gun, or other manufactured article.

as-sem'ble, *v. i.* To meet or come together, as a number of individuals, to convene; to congregate. *Dryden.*

The Parliament *assembled* in November *W. Massey.*

as-sem'bler (-blẽr), *n.* **1.** One that assembles, or brings or puts together.

2. One who convenes with others; specif., a member of an assembly, as of the Westminster Assembly.

as-sem'bly (-blĭ), *n*; *pl.* -BLIES (-blĭz). [F. *assemblée*, fr. *assembler.* See ASSEMBLE.] **1.** A company of persons collected together in one place, usually for some common purpose, esp. for deliberation and legislation, for worship, or for social entertainment; a concourse. In some of the United States the legislature, or the popular branch of it is called the *Assembly*, or the *General Assembly.* In the Presbyterian Church the *General Assembly* is the highest ecclesiastical tribunal, composed of ministers and ruling elders delegated from each presbytery; as, the *General Assembly* of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, or of Scotland. *Assemblies*, public and private, for "conversation, gallantry, news, and play," were formerly a feature of fashionable society, esp. in the 18th century.

2. Act of coming together; state of being assembled.

3. Meeting or junction of two. *Obs.*

4. Hostile engagement. *Obs.*

5. A collection of inanimate objects. *Obs. Howell.*

6. *Mil.* A signal given by drum, bugle, trumpet, or all field music for troops to assemble, or fall in.

Syn. — Company, group, collection, concourse, gathering, meeting, convention. — ASSEMBLY, ASSEMBLAGE. An *assembly* consists only of persons, an *assemblage* of either persons or (less commonly) things; as, an *assembly* of miners, an *assemblage* of skaters, an *assemblage* of building materials. As applied to a gathering of persons, *assembly* is more formal than *assemblage*, and usually implies a body that has met and is acting in concert for some common end; as, the Westminster *Assembly*, the National *Assembly.* See COMPANY.

Assembly of Divines. See WESTMINSTER ASSEMBLY. — **A. of Notables.** **a** *F. Hist.* An assembly of prominent persons from the three estates called by the king on extraordinary occasions. The two most famous were those convoked under Louis XVI. in 1787 and 1788. **b** *Mex. Hist.* An assembly which in July, 1863, proclaimed Mexico an empire and offered the crown to Maximilian, Archduke of Austria.

as-sem'bly-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of an assembly, esp. [*cap.*] of the lower branch of a State legislature.

assembly room. A room in which persons assemble, esp. for dancing or other social entertainment.

as-sent' (ă-sĕnt'), *n.* [OF. *assent, fr. assentir.* See ASSENT, *v.*] Act of assenting; the act of the mind in admitting or agreeing to anything; concurrence with approval; consent; agreement; acquiescence.

Faith is the *assent* to any proposition, on the credit of the proposer. *Locke.*

The *assent*, if not the approbation, of the prince. *Prescott.*

as-sent', *v. i.*; AS-SENT'ED; AS-SENT'ING. [F. *assentir*, L. *assentire, assentiri*; *ad* + *sentire* to feel, think· cf. OF. *asenter*, L. *assentari.* See SENSE.] To admit a thing as true; to express one's agreement, acquiescence, concurrence, or concession.

And the Jews also *assented*, saying that these things were so. *Acts* XXIV. 9.

The princess *assented* to all that was suggested. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Agree, concur, accede, acquiesce, accord. — As-

Ass (ăs), *n.*, *sing.* of ÆSIR.

ass. Scot. var. of ASH, *sing* of *ashes.* [tion.

ass. *Abbr.* Assistant; associa-

As'sa-bi'as (ăs'ä-bī'ăs). *Bib.*

assacine. † ASSASSIN.

as'sa-cu (ăs'ä-kōō), *n.* [Brazilian.] The sand-box tree.

As'sad (ăs'ăd), *n.* In the "Arabian Nights," a prince, son of Camaralzaman by Queen Haiatalnefous, wrongly doomed to death, with his half brother Amgiad, by their father. They were spared by the emir who was to kill them, and were finally restored to their father.

as'sa-dy (-dĭ), *n.* = ARSEDINE.

as'sa-fet'i-da, as'sa-foet'i-da. Vars. of ASAFETIDA.

as'sa-gay. Var. of ASSAGAI.

assaile. † ASSAY.

assaige. † ASSIEGE.

as-sail', *n.* [Cf. OF. *assaille.*] An attack. *Archaic.*

as-sail'a-bl. Assailable. *Ref. Sp.*

as-sail'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **as-sail'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

as-saild'. Assailed. *Ref. Sp.*

as-sail'er, *n* [Cf. F. *assailleur.*] An assailant. [*Bib.*

As-sal'i-moth (ă-săl'ĭ-mŏth). ‖ **assalt.** † ASSAULT.

‖ **as-sal'to** (as-sal'tō), *n.* [It.] *Fencing.* Assault. *B. Jonson.*

assalye † ASSAIL.

as'sa-mar (ăs'ä-mar), *n.* [L. *assare* to roast + *amarus*, bitter.] *Chem.* **a** A bitter yellow substance produced in roasting bread or a similar substance. **b** A yellow syrup obtained in distilling cane sugar.

As'sa-ni'as (ăs'ä-nī'ăs). *Bib.*

as'sa-pan' (ăs'ä-păn'), **as'sapan'ic** (-ĭk), *n.* The American flying squirrel (*Sciuropterus*).

As'sa-re'moth (ăs'ä-rē'mŏth). *Bib.*

as-sa'ri-on (ă-sā'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* Also **as'sa-ry** (ăs'ä-rĭ). [Gr. ἀσσάριον, or L. *assarius*] A Roman coin; an as of small weight. See AS, the weight

as-sas'sin, *n.* [Cf. F. *assassiner.*] To assassinate. *Obs.*

as-sas'si-na-cy, *n.* Assassination. *Obs.*

as-sas'si-nate, *n.* [F. *assassinat.*] *Obs.* 1. An assassination. 2. An assassin. *Dryden.*

as-sas'si-na-tive, *a.* Murderous; assassinous. *Rare.*

as-sas'si-na'tor, *n.* An assassin.

as-sas'si-na'tress, *n.* A female assassin

as-sas'si-nist, *n.* An advocate of assassination.

as-sas'si-nous, *a.* Murderous; assassinative. *Rare.*

as'sate, *v. t.* [L. *assare.*] To roast. *Rare.* — **as-sa'tion** (ă-sā'shŭn), *n. Rare.* [sault.

as-sault', *v. t.* To make an as-

as-sault'a-ble, *a.* See ABLE.

as-sault'er, *n.* One who makes an assault; an assailant.

assaut. † ASSAULT.

as-saut', *adv. & a.* [OF. *a* (L. *ad*) + *saut* leap.] In the rutting or sexual heat; — in the phrase *to go or be assaut. Obs.*

assauz. Obs. pl. of ASSAULT.

as-say'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

assay bar. See GOLD BAR.

as-sayd'. Assayed. *Ref. Sp.*

assayer's mark. See HALL MARK. [BAR.

as-say'-office bar. See GOLD

assch-. For obsolete forms beginning *assch-* see those in ASH- and ASCH-.

asse. † ASH, ASK, ASS.

asse (ăs), *n.* The caama.

as-seal', *v. t.* [OF. *enseeler.*] To seal. *Obs.* [frey.

ass'-ear', *n.* The common comfassease. † ASSESS.

as'sec-ta'tion (ăs'ĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *assectatio.*] Attendance or waiting upon. *Rare.*

as'se-cu'rance, *n.* [LL. *assecurantia.*] Assurance. *Obs. & R.*

as'se-cu-ra'tor, *n. Maritime Law.* An insurer. *Obs. or R.*

as'se-cure', *v. t.* [LL. *assecurare.*] To make sure or safe; to assure *Obs.*

as'se-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *assequi, assecutus*, to obtain; *ad* + *sequi* to follow.] An obtaining or acquiring. *Obs.*

as'se-date (ăs'ē-dāt), *v. t.* [LL. *assedare.* See ASSESS.] *Old Scots Law.* To lease. — **as'se-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.*

As'se-dim (ăs'ē-dĭm). *D Bib.*

as'se-gai. Var. of ASSAGAI.

assege. † ASSIEGE.

as-seize', *v. t.* To seize. *Obs.*

assele † ASSEAL.

as-sel'f', *v. t.* [*ad-* + *self.*] To take to one's self; to appropriate. *Rare.*

assell. † EISELL.

assellere. † AXILLAR.

as'sem'bl. Assemble. *Ref. Sp.*

assemblage stitch. *Lace Making.* See ALENCON LACE.

as-sem'blance, *n.* [Cf. OF *assemblance.*] *Obs.* 1. Resemblance; appearance; show.

Care I for the . . . stature, bulk, and big *assemblance* of a man! Give me the spirit. *Shak.*

2. An assembling; assemblage.

as-sem'bld. Assembled. *Ref. Sp.*

as-sem'ble, *v. t.* To liken; to compare; to resemble. *Obs.*

as-sem'ble, *n. Mil.* = ASSEMBLY, 6.

assemblé. † ASSEMBLY.

‖ **as'sem'blée'** (ä'sam'blā'), *n.* [F.] A social gathering.

as-sem'ble-ment, *n.* [F.] An assembly. *Obs.*

assend. Obs. p. p. of ASHEND.

assende. † ASCEND.

assenghe. † ENSIGN.

SENT, CONSENT. ASSENT implies primarily an act of the understanding, and applies to opinions or propositions; as, "To *assent* to [a proposition] is to acquiesce in it as true" (*J. H. Newman*); "One was convinced and believed and *assented*" (*D. Webster*). CONSENT involves the will or the feelings, and denotes compliance with what is requested or desired; as, "My son, if sinners entice thee, *consent* thou not" (*Prov.* i. 10). But neither *assent* nor *consent* necessarily implies approval. *Assent* may also apply to actions or proposals which involve a less degree of interest or feeling than *consent;* as, a lady may *assent* to a gentleman's opening the window; but if he makes a proposal of marriage, he must await her *consent*. See AGREE, ACCEDE.

as-sent' (ă-sĕnt'), *v. t.* To agree to; to sanction; to decide on. *Rare, except in p.p.* (See ASSENTED.)

as/sen-ta'tion (ăs/ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *assentatio*. See ASSENT, *v.*] Ready assent; insincere, flattering, or obsequious assent; hypocritical or pretended concurrence.

Abject flattery and indiscriminate *assentation* degrade as much as indiscriminate contradiction and noisy debate disgust. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

as/sen-ta'tor (-tĕr; ăs/ĕn-tā'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *assentari* to assent constantly.] An obsequious person; a flatterer. — **as-sent'a-to-ry** (ă-sĕn'tă-tō-rĭ), *a.* — **-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

as-sent'ed, *p. p. & p. a.* of ASSENT.

assented bonds *or* stocks, *Finance*, those deposited under an agreement by which the owners assent to some proposed change affecting their amount, nature, or status. Cf. READJUSTMENT.

as-sen'tient (ă-sĕn'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *assentiens*, p. pr.] Assenting. — *n.* An assenter.

as-sen'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Giving assent; of the nature of assent; complying. — **as-sen'tive-ness**, *n.*

as-sen'tor (ă-sĕn'tŏr), *n.* One who assents; specif., *Eng. Law*, one of the voters, in addition to the proposer and seconder, required to indorse the nomination of a candidate for election, as to Parliament.

as-sert' (ă-sûrt'), *v. t.;* AS-SERT'ED; AS-SERT'ING. [L *assertus*, p. p. of *asserere* to join or fasten to one's self, claim, maintain; *ad* + *serere* to join or bind together. See SERIES.] **1.** To deliver or set free, as in the phrase, "to *assert* into a state of liberty." *Bp. Patrick.*

2. To maintain; defend. *Obs. or Archaic.*

That . . . I may *assert* Eternal Providence,
And justify the ways of God to men. *Milton.*
I will *assert* it from the scandal *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To maintain or defend, as a cause or a claim, by words or measures; to vindicate a claim or title to; as, to *assert* our rights and liberties.

4. To affirm; to declare with assurance, or plainly and strongly; to state positively; to aver; to asseverate.

Nothing is more shameful . . than to *assert* anything to be done without a cause *Ray*

Syn. — Declare, affirm, allege, aver; uphold, support, advocate, plead. — ASSERT, MAINTAIN, DEFEND, VINDICATE. To ASSERT is to state or claim positively, sometimes even obtrusively or aggressively; as, to *assert* one's rights; "That . . . which . . Milton, claiming the privilege of self-defense, *asserts* of himself, and challenges his calumniators to disprove" (*Coleridge*). To MAINTAIN is to uphold what one has asserted; as, "Further I say, and further will *maintain*" (*Shak.*); "The old astronomers discovered and *maintained* much that was true" (*Coleridge*). To DEFEND is to maintain against attack; as, to *defend* a thesis; "Dullness! whose good old cause I yet *defend*" (*Pope*). To VINDICATE is to defend successfully; as, to *vindicate* a claim; "God . . . will not long defer to *vindicate* the glory of his name" (*Milton*). See AFFIRM, DECLARE, ALLEGE.

to assert one's self, to claim or vindicate one's rights or position; to demand and compel recognition.

as-sert'er (ă-sûr'tĕr), *n.* One who asserts; assertor.

The inflexible *asserter* of the rights of the church. *Milman.*

as-ser'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *assertio:* cf. F. *assertion.*] Act of asserting, or that which is asserted; esp.: **a** Maintenance; vindication; as, the *assertion* of one's rights or prerogatives. **b** Positive declaration or averment; affirmation; statement asserted; position advanced.

There is a difference between *assertion* and demonstration. *Macaulay.*

as-ser'tive (ă-sûr'tĭv), *a.* Positive; affirming confidently; affirmative; peremptory.

In a confident and *assertive* form *Glanvill.*

— **as-ser'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **as-ser'tive-ness**, *n.*

as-ser'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who asserts something.

Syn. — Affirmer, supporter, vindicator, defender.

as/ser-to'ri-al (ăs/ĕr-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Asserting that a thing *is;* — distinguished from *problematical* and *apodeictical.* — **as/ser-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

as-ser'to-ry (ă-sûr'tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *assertorius.*] Affirming; maintaining. — **as-ser'to-ri-ly**, *adv. Rare.*

Arguments . . . *assertory*, not probatory. *Jer. Taylor.*
An *assertory*, not a promissory, declaration. *Bentham.*

assertory oath, an extrajudicial oath required upon induction to office; — sometimes so called. — **a. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition asserting a fact but not its necessity.

ass'es' bridge (ăs'ĕz; -ĭz). [A translation of L. *pons asinorum.*] The fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, that "The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another." *Humorous.* "A schoolboy, stammering out his *asses' bridge*." *F. Harrison.*

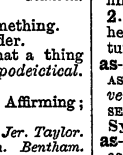

Asses' Bridge. *b a c* Isosceles Triangle; *c d*, lines drawn for demonstration forming Asses' Bridge *d b c e.*

as-sess' (ă-sĕs'), *v. t.;* AS-SESSED' (-sĕst'); AS-SESS'ING. [OF. *assesser* to regulate, settle, LL. *assessare* to value for taxation, fr. L. *assidēre, assessum*, to sit by, esp. of judges in a court, in LL. to assess, tax. See ASSIZE, *v.;* cf. CESS.] **1.** To fix or determine the rate or amount of.

This sum is *assessed* and raised upon individuals by commissioners. *Blackstone.*

2. To apportion (a sum to be paid by a person, a community, or an estate), **in the nature of a tax**, fine, etc.: to impose (a tax upon a person, an estate, or an income) according to a rate or apportionment.

3. To determine and impose a tax or fine upon (a person, community, estate, or income); to tax; as, the club *assessed* each member twenty-five dollars.

4. To value; to make a valuation or official estimate of (property) for the purpose of taxation.

assessed taxes, *Eng. Law*, a group of taxes assessed and charged upon persons, and based upon the nature or number of their houses, male servants, private carriages, saddle, carriage, and racing horses, hair powder, and armorial bearings. These taxes are now classed as *duties.*

as-ses'sion (ă-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *assessio*, fr. *assidēre* to sit by; *ad* + *sedēre*. See SIT.] A sitting beside or near *Rare.* — **as-ses'sion-a-ry** (-ă-rĭ), *a. Rare.*

as-sess'ment (ă-sĕs'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of assessing; act of apportioning or determining an amount or amounts to be paid; as, an *assessment* of damages, or of taxes; an *assessment* of the members of a club.

2. A valuation of property for the purpose of taxation; such valuation and an adjudgng of the sum to be levied; as, an *assessment* of property or an *assessment* on property.

3. The entire plan or scheme fixed upon for charging or taxing; also, the valuation, or a specific charge or tax, determined upon; amount assessed.

4. An apportionment of an amount subscribed for stock into successive installments; also, one of these installments (in England termed a "call"). *U. S.*

assessment company. *Life Insurance.* A company that gives assessment insurance.

assessment life insurance, *or* **assessment insurance** Properly, any form of life insurance that does not guarantee an absolute amount at death in consideration of a fixed premium charge determined in advance for the whole term of the contract, the death benefit being paid in whole or in part from the proceeds of an assessment collected for the purpose. *J. A. Jackson.*

assessment work. *Mining.* The annual work upon an unpatented mining claim on the public domain, necessary under the United States law for the maintenance of the possessory title thereto. *Collog., Western U. S.*

as-ses'sor (ă-sĕs'ĕr), *n.* [L., lit., one who sits beside, fr. *assidēre;* in LL., an assessor of taxes: cf. F. *assesseur.* See ASSESS.] **1.** One appointed or elected to assist a judge or magistrate with his special knowledge of the subject to be decided; as, legal *assessors;* nautical *assessors.*

2. One who sits by another, as next in dignity, or as an assistant and adviser; an associate in office.

Whence to his Son,
The *assessor* of his throne, he thus began. *Milton.*

3. One appointed to assess property for taxation.

as/ses-so'ri-al (ăs/ĕs-sō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *assessorial*, L. *assessorius.*] Of or pert. to an assessor or a court of assessors.

as'set (ăs'ĕt), *n.* Any article or part of one's assets considered separately. See ASSETS.

asset currency. *Banking.* Currency secured by the general assets of the issuing bank, as distinguished from that secured by special deposits of government bonds, or the like, as under the national banking system.

as-seth' (ă-sĕth'), **as-sethe'**, *n.* [OF. *asset*, due to misunderstanding *assez*, prop. adv., enough, as a noun in nom. sing. or acc. pl. Cf. ASSETS.] Satisfaction; amends. *Obs.*

as-sethe', *v. t.* To satisfy. *Obs.*

as'sets (ăs'ĕts), *n. pl.* [OF. *asez* enough, F. *assez*, fr. L *ad* + *satis*, akin to Gr. ἄδην enough, Goth. *saþs* full. Cf. 2d ASSAI, SATISFY.] **1.** *Law.* **a** Orig., property of a deceased person which, in the hands of his heir or executor, is sufficient to pay his debts and legacies; hence, the property of a deceased person subject by law to the payment of his debts and legacies. **b** The entire property, of all sorts, of an insolvent or bankrupt, or of a person, association, corporation, or estate, applicable or subject to the payment of his or its debts. The *assets* appear on the Cr. side of an account and the debts on the Dr. side. In the law of administration, assets are **assets in hand**, or **assets entre main**, or those going directly to the executor or other trustee to satisfy the claims against him as such; and **assets by**, *or* **per**, descent, or those descending to the heir and rendering him liable to their extent for specialty debts of his ancestor.

2. Specif., *Life Insurance*, as commonly understood, funds held or invested by a company in forms other than the future premiums secured to it by a lien upon its policies.

as-sev'er-ate (ă-sĕv'ĕr-āt), *v. t.;* AS-SEV'ER-AT'ED (-āt/ĕd); AS-SEV'ER-AT'ING (-āt/ĭng). [L. *asseveratus*, p. p. of *asseverare* to assert seriously or earnestly; *ad* + *severus*. See SEVERE.] To affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity.

Syn. — Aver, protest, declare. See AFFIRM.

as-sev'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *asseveratio.*] Act of asseverating, or that which is asseverated; positive affirmation or assertion; solemn declaration.

Another abuse of the tongue I might add, — vehement *asseverations* upon slight and trivial occasions. *Ray.*

as-sev'er-a-tive (-ă-tĭv), *a.* Characterized by asseveration; asserting positively.

as-sib'i-late (ă-sĭb'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *assibilatus*, p. p. of *assibilare* to hiss out; *ad* + *sibilare* to hiss] To make sibilant; to change to a sibilant, as *-tion* to *-shun*, dike to *ditch*. *J. Peile.* — **as-sib'i-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

As'si-de'an } (ăs/ĭ-dē'ăn), *n.* [Heb. *khasīdīm*, pl., fr.
As'si-dæ'an } *khāsad* to be pious] *Jewish Hist.* One of the Chasidim. See CHASIDIM **a.**

as-sid'er-a'tion (ă-sĭd'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL *assideratus* paralyzed, fr. L. *ad* + *siderari* to be planet-struck, to be sunstruck: cf. It. *assiderato* benumbed with cold.] *Med. Jurisprudence.* Homicide, esp. infanticide, by exposing for a long time in ice-cold water, to conceal the cause of death.

as/si-du'i-ty (ăs/ĭ-dū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *assiduitas:* cf. F. *assiduité.* See ASSIDUOUS.] **1.** Quality or state of being assiduous; specif., constant or close application or attention, esp. to some business or enterprise, diligence.

I have, with much pains and *assiduity*, qualified myself for a nomenclator. *Addison.*

2. Studied and persevering attention to a person; — usually in the *pl.*

as-sid'u-ous (ă-sĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *assiduus*, fr. *assidēre* to sit near or close; *ad* + *sedēre* to sit. See SIT.] **1.** Constant in application or attention; devoted; attentive; unremitting.

She grows more *assiduous* in her attendance. *Addison.*

2. Performed with constant diligence or attention; unremitting; persistent; as, *assiduous* labor.

To weary him with my *assiduous* cries. *Milton.*

3. Constantly attentive to a person; attentive to another's desires. *Obs.*

Few can be *assiduous* without servility. *Johnson.*

4. Continually present or recurring; frequent. *Obs.*

Syn. — Diligent, attentive, sedulous, unwearied, unintermitted, persevering, laborious, indefatigable. See BUSY. — **as-sid'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **as-sid'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

as/si-en'tist (ăs/ĭ-ĕn'tĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *assientiste*, Sp. *asentista.*] A shareholder of a company furnishing slaves under an assiento; one of the parties to an assiento contract.

as/si-en'to (-tō), *n.* [Sp. *asiento* seat, contract or agreement, fr. *asentar* to place on a chair, to adjust, to make an agreement.] A contract or convention between Spain and another power for furnishing negro slaves for the Spanish dominions in America, esp. the one made with Great Britain in 1713, and terminated Oct. 5, 1750.

as-sign' (ă-sīn'), *v. t.;* AS-SIGNED' (-sīnd'); AS-SIGN'ING. [ME. *assignen, asignen*, F. *assigner*, fr L. *assignare;* *ad* + *signare* to mark, mark out, designate, *signum* mark, sign. See SIGN.] **1.** To appoint; allot; apportion; make over.

The man who could feel thus was worthy of a better station than that in which his lot had been *assigned*. *Southey.*
He *assigned* to his men their several posts. *Prescott.*

2 To fix, specify, select, designate, or refer; to point out authoritatively or exactly; as, to *assign* a limit; to *assign* counsel; to *assign* a day for trial; to *assign* errors.

All as the dwarf the way to her *assigned*. *Spenser.*
It is not easy to *assign* a period more eventful. *De Quincey.*

3. *Law.* To transfer, or make over to another, esp. to transfer to, and vest in, certain persons, called *assignees*, for the benefit of creditors.

4. To exhibit; display. *Obs.*

Syn. — See ALLOT, ALLEGE.

to assign dower, *Law*, to set out by metes and bounds and allot to a widow her share or portion in the estate of her deceased husband.

as-sign', *v. i. Law.* To transfer or pass over property to another, whether for the benefit of the assignee or of the assignor's creditors, or in furtherance of some trust; to make an assignment.

as-sign', *n.* [Cf. F. *assigné*, p. p.] One that is assigned, as: **a** An agent or representative assigned to act for another. **b** A belonging; an appurtenance. *Obs.*

Six French rapiers and poniards, with their *assigns*, as girdles, hangers, and so. *Shak.*

c = ASSIGNEE, 1.

as-sign'a-ble (ă-sīn'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be assigned; as, an *assignable* bill, an *assignable* reason. — **as-sign'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **as-sign'a-bly**, *adv.*

as'sig-nat (ăs'ĭg-năt; *F.* à/sē'nyà'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *assignatus*, p. p. See ASSIGN, *v.*] One of the notes, bills, or bonds, issued as currency by the revolutionary government of France (1789–96), and based on the security of the lands of the crown, of the church, of nobles, and of émigrés, which had been appropriated by the state. The assignats were inconvertible except in payment for public lands, and for about a year were interest-bearing. In 1796 a new form of note called **mandat territorial**, enabling the holder to take immediate possession of public lands, was devised to redeem the assignats, which had then been issued to the amount of 45 billion francs; and by May, 1807, both were worthless and repudiated.

as/sig-na'tion (ăs/ĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *assignatio:* cf. F. *assignation.*] **1.** An assigning or allotting; apportionment.

This order being taken in the senate, as touching the appointment and *assignation* of those provinces *Holland.*

2. An appointment of time and place for meeting or interview; — used chiefly of love interviews, and now commonly in a bad sense.

3. A making over by transfer of title; assignment.

4 That which is assigned, as a sum of money; hence, formerly, an assignment or piece of paper currency.

assignation to writs and evidents, *and* **assignation to rents**, *Scots Law*, two clauses following the reddendo in charters of novodamus, transferring to the disponee writs and evidents, open clauses and precepts, and unrecorded conveyances, and rents to become due.

as-signed' (ă-sīnd'), *pret. & p. p.* of ASSIGN.

assigned servant, a convict allotted as an unpaid servant, as formerly in the British colonies.

For its rough cultivation each estate had a multitude of hands — of purchased and *assigned servants*. *Thackeray*

as/sign-ee' (ăs/ĭ-nē'), *n.* [F. *assigné*, p. p. of *assigner*. See ASSIGN, *v.;* cf. ASSIGN an assignee.] **1.** *Law.* A person to whom an assignment is made; a person appointed by another to do some act, or enjoy some right, privilege, or property; as, an *assignee* of a bankrupt. See ASSIGNMENT, 2. An assignee may be by special appointment (then called an *assignee in fact*), or be created by law, as an executor.

2. Formerly, in some British colonies, an assigned servant.

as-sign'ment (ă-sīn'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *assignement:* cf. LL. *assignamentum.*] **1.** An allotting or an appointment to a particular person or use, or for a particular time, as of a cause or causes in court; also, that which is assigned.

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as-sent'. † ASCENT.
as-sent', *p. p.* [Cf. A-, 2.] Sent; sent for. *Obs.*
as/sen-ta'ne-ous, *a.* [LL. *assentaneus.*] Ready to consent. *R.*
as-sent'ant, *a.* [F., p. pr.] Assenting *Obs.* — *n.* One who assents. *Obs.*
as/sen-ta'tious (ăs/ĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* Assentaneous. *Rare.*
as-sent'er, *n.* One who assents.
as-sent'ing, *p. a. & vb. n* of ASSENT, *v.* — **as-sent'ing-ly**, *adv.*
as-sent'ment, *n.* Assent; agreement. *Obs. or Archaic.*
assesour, *n.* [OF. Cf. SEWER.] = SEWER, the officer. *Obs.*
as-sert'. † ASSART.
as-sert', *n.* Assertion. *Obs.*
as-sert'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
as'ser-ta'tion (ăs'ĕr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *assertatio.*] Assertion. *Obs.* [*Rare*]
as-sert'a-tive, *a.* Assertive.
assertein. † ASCERTAIN.
as-sert'i-ble. Var. of ASSERTABLE. [*Rare.*]
as-ser'tion-al, *a.* Assertorial.
as-ser'tive. Assertive. *Ref. Sp.*
as/ser-tor'ic (ăs/ĕr-tŏr'ĭk), **as-ser-tor'i-cal**, *a.* = ASSERTORIAL. — **as/ser-tor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
as-ser'tress, *n.* A female asserter.
as'ser-va'tion, *n.* [L. *asservare* to preserve.] A keeping; preservation. *Obs.*
as-serve', *v. t.* [OF. *asservir.*] To serve; to deserve. *Obs.*
as-serv'ile, *v. t.* [*as-* = *ad-* + *servile.*] To make servile. *Obs.* — **as-serv'il-ize**, *v. t. Obs.*
ass'es'-eyes', *n. pl.* The seeds of cowhage. [ment. *Obs.*]
as-sess', **as-sesse'**, *n.* Assess-
as-sess'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **as-sess'a-bly**, *adv.*
as'sess-ee', *n.* One upon whom a payment is assessed.
as-ses'sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
as-ses'so-ry, *a.* Assessorial. *Obs.*
as-sest'. Assessed *Ref. Sp.*
assesurance. † ASSURANCE.
asseure † ASSURE.
as-sev'er, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *asseverer*, L. *asseverare*] Archaic equiv. of ASSEVERATE [*Obs.*]
as-sev'er-ance, *n.* Asseveration. [*Obs.*]
as-sev'er-ant, *a.* [L. *asseverans*, p. pr.] Asseverating. *Obs.* —
as-sev'er-ant-ly, *adv. Obs.*
as-sev'er-at'ing-ly, *adv.* of *asseverating*, p. pr. [tive. *R.*]
as-sev'er-a-to-ry, *a.* Asseverative.
as-sew'er, *n.* [Cf. SEWER.] = SEWER, the officer. *Obs.*
‖ **as'sez' bien'** (ä'sĕ' byĕn'). [F.] Pretty well.
assh-. For obsolete forms in *assh-* see those in ASCH-, ASH-.
asshe. † ASH, ASK.
ass'head', *n.* A blockhead; an ass. — **ass'head'ed**, *a.* [*Obs.*]
asshreynt, *p. p.* of ASCHRENCH.
Asshur Var. of ASHUR.
As-shu'rim (*ă*-shŏŏ'rĭm), *n. Heb.* An Arab tribe mentioned in Genesis xxv. 3.
asshy. † ASHY.
as'si-dent, *a.* [L. *assidens*, p. pr. of *assidēre* to sit by. See ASSESS.] Constantly attendant; specif.: *Med.* Usually attending a disease, but not always; as, *assident* signs or symptoms.
As'si-di'an (ăs'ĭ-dĭ'ăn). Var. of ASSIDEAN.
as-sid'u-al (*ă*-sĭd'ū-ăl), *a.* [OF. *assuduel* or LL. *assidualis.*] Assiduous. *Obs. Secreta Secretorum.* — **as-sid'u-al-ly**, *adv. Obs.*
as-sid'u-ate (-āt), *a* [L. *assiduatus*, p. p. of *assiduare* to use assiduously.] Assiduous. *Obs.* — **as-sid'u-ate-ly**, *adv. Obs.*
as'si-due (ăs'ĭ-dū). Var. of ASSEDINE [*Obs.*]
as-siege' (*ă*-sēj'), *n.* A siege
as-siege', *v. t.* [ME. *asegen*, OF. *asegier*, F. *assiéger.*] To besiege. *Obs.* — **as-siege'ment**, *n. Obs.* — **as-sieg'er** (-sēj'ĕr), *n.* ASSESS.
‖ **as'siette'** (ä'syĕt'), *n.* [F.] 1. A plate 2. *Bookbinding.* A mixture of bole, bloodstone, and galena, used as a guiding surface.
ass'i-fy (ăs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*ass* + *-fy.*] To make an ass of. *Humorous.* [*Dial.*]
as-sign', *v. t.* To sign. *Obs. or* **as-sign'**, *n. Obs.* 1. An assigning; direction; appointment 2. A sign; omen. 3. Erroneous for DESIGN. [*Sp.*]
as-sign'a-bil. Assignable. *Ref.*
as-signd'. Assigned. *Ref. Sp.*
as'sign-ee'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
as-sign'er, *n.* One who assigns, or makes an assignment.

2. *Law.* **a** A transfer of title or interest by writing, as of a lease, bond, note, or bill of exchange; esp., the transfer of property in trust or for the benefit of creditors; also, elliptically, a general assignment. (See under GENERAL.) In general, an assignment gives no greater rights than belonged to the assignor; and all accessories pass with it, as collateral security to a bond, etc. **b** The writing by which an interest is transferred. **c** A pointing out or specifying; as, *assignment* of error in proceedings for review; *assignment* of fraud in indictment; *assignment* of dower.

assignment system. The system of assigning convicts as servants. See ASSIGNED SERVANT.

as/sign-or' (ăs/ī-nôr'), *n.* [Cf. OF. *assigneur.*] *Law.* An assigner; a person who makes an assignment.

as-sim'i-la-ble (ă-sĭm'ĭ-lȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be assimilated.

— as-sim'i-la-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

as-sim'i-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; AS-SIM'I-LAT'ED (-lāt/ĕd), AS-SIM'I-LAT'ING (-ing). [L. *assimilatus*, p. p. of *assimilare*; *ad* + *similare* to make like, *similis* like. See SIMILAR; cf. ASSEMBLE.] **1.** To bring to a likeness or to conformity; to cause a resemblance between. *Sir M. Hale.*

To *assimilate* our law to the law of Scotland *John Bright.*

Fast falls a fleecy shower; the downy flakes
Assimilate all objects. *Cowper.*

2. To liken; to compare.

Marcus Aurelius mournfully *assimilated* the career of a conqueror to that of a simple robber. *Lecky.*

3. To appropriate and transform or incorporate into the substance of the assimilating body; to absorb or appropriate, as nourishment; as, food is *assimilated* and converted into organic tissue. See ASSIMILATION, 2.

Hence also animals and vegetables may *assimilate* their nourishment. *Sir I. Newton.*

His mind had no power to *assimilate* the lessons *Merivale.*

4. *Finance.* To take up (stocks, bonds, etc.) for investment so that reselling practically ceases. Cf ABSORB, *v. t.*, 5.

5. To be like; to resemble. *Obs.*

as-sim'i-late, *v. i.* **1.** To be or become similar or like; also, to conform or become adapted. *Rare or Archaic.*

2. To absorb or be converted by the process of assimilation; to become incorporated; as, some foods *assimilate* more readily than others.

I am a foreign material, and cannot *assimilate* with the Church of England *J. H. Newman*

as-sim'i-la'tion (-lā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *assimilatio:* cf. F. *assimilation.*] **1.** Act or process of assimilating, or bringing to a resemblance, conformity, or identity; also, state of being so assimilated; as, *assimilation* of one sound to another.

To aspire to an *assimilation* with God. *Dr. H. More*

The *assimilation* of gases and vapors. *Sir J. Herschel.*

2 *Physiol.* The conversion or incorporation of nutritive material into the fluid or solid substance of the body. It is the last stage or series of stages in the process of nutrition, following after digestion and absorption, or more or less simultaneous with the latter. In its strictest sense *assimilation* is synonymous with anabolism or constructive metabolism. In botany it was formerly applied almost exclusively to the process of carbon dioxide absorption and carbon fixation now called *photosynthesis* (which see). It is now used of the incorporation of food materials into the protoplasm, as in animal physiology. See METABOLISM.

3. *Phon.* Conformation of a sound, usually a consonant, to a neighboring sound. *Assimilation* is *partial*, as in the change of the labial nasal *m* to the dental nasal *n* before the dental *t* in *ant*, from AS. *æm(e)te*; or *complete*, as in announce from Lat. *annuntiare* (*ad* + *nuntiare*). It is *progressive* when the first of two sounds is assimilated to the second, *regressive* when the second is assimilated to the first.

Assimilation, like many of our grammatical terms, covers a large mass of phonetic phenomena which have a homogeneous external appearance, but are of very different origin. *Oertel.*

as-sim'i-la-tive (ă-sĭm'ĭ-lă-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. LL. *assimilativus*, F. *assimilatif.*] Tending to, or characterized by, assimilation; that assimilates or causes assimilation; as, an *assimilative* process or substance.

as-sim'i-la-to-ry (ă-sĭm'ĭ-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Assimilative.

assimilatory condensation, *Phon*, contraction of a phrase in which two of the prominent sounds rime, the second being omitted or slurred over in utterance; as, German *ein kleinernes* for *ein kleines schweinernes.* Called also *contamination by successive association.* Cf. HAPLOLOGY. "The phenomena [of assimilatory condensation] seem related to those of haplology found in the history of words, as in *nutrix* for *nutritrix.*" *E. W. Scripture.*

As-sin'i-boin (ă-sĭn'ĭ-boin), *n.* An Indian of a tribe of the Siouan stock, formerly roving between the upper Missouri and the middle Saskatchewan rivers, but now gathered on reservations in Montana and Canada.

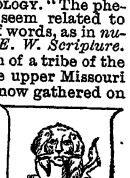

Lion Assis.

as/sis' (ă/sē'; ăs'ĭs), *a.* [F., p. p. of *asseoir* to seat.] *Her.* Depicted as sitting down, as an animal.

as/sise' (ă/sēz'), *n.* [F., fr. *asseoir* to seat.] *Stratigraphy.* A succession of two or more zones bearing typical fossils of the same species or genera.

as-sist' (ă-sĭst'), *v. t.*; AS-SIST'ED; AS-SIST'ING. [L. *assistere*; *ad* + *sistere* to cause to stand, to stand, from *stare* to stand: cf. F. *assister.* See STAND.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To stand by or near; to attend; accompany; join. **b** To wait upon with religious ministrations, in time of sickness. *Rare.*

2. To give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in time of distress; to help; aid; succor.

Assist me, knight I am undone! *Shak.*

Syn. — Aid, second, back, support, relieve, succor, befriend, sustain, favor. See HELP.

as-sist', *v. i.* **1.** To stand; to take one's stand. *Obs.*

2. To lend aid; to help.

With God not parted from him, as was feared,
But favoring and *assisting* to the end. *Milton.*

3. To be present as a spectator; as, to *assist* at a public meeting. *A Gallicism. Gibbon. Prescott.*

4. *Euchre.* To order the adoption of the trump turned; — said by the dealer's partner.

as-sist' (ă-sĭst'), *n.* **1.** Act of assisting; aid. *Obs. & R.*

2. *Baseball.* Act of a player who handles the ball in assisting to a put-out (actual or possible).

as-sist'ance (ă-sĭs'tăns), *n.* [Cf. F. *assistance.*] **1.** Act of assisting; help; aid; furtherance; succor; support.

Without the *assistance* of a mortal hand. *Shak.*

2. An assistant or helper; a body of helpers. *Obs.*

Wat Tyler [was] killed by valiant Walworth, the lord mayor of London, and his *assistance* John Cavendish *Fuller.*

3. Persons present; attendance. *Obs. or a Gallicism.*

4. *Law.* A writ of assistance.

as-sist'ant (-tănt), *a.* [Cf F. *assistant*, p. pr., and L. *assistens*, p. pr.] That assists, helping; lending aid or support; auxiliary; specif., acting as an officer or official subordinate to another whom he assists, or as an officer or official of a grade below the highest; as, the *Assistant* Secretary of War; an *assistant* paying teller.

Genius and learning . are mutually and greatly *assistant* to each other *Beattie.*

assistant form, *Schol.*, an agent or formal cause assisting to the realization of a form, as, esp., of an action.

as-sist'ant, *n.* **1.** One that assists; helper; auxiliary; means of help; specif.: **a** A deputy judge. **b** Among the Jesuits, an elective official who aids the General. **c** An attendant; one who is present. *Obs. or R. Dryden.*

2. *Dyeing.* Any substance which aids the dyeing process without combining chemically with the dye or mordant, as Glauber's salt, common salt, soda, or soap.

as-size' (ă-sīz'), *n.* [ME. *assise, asise*, OF. *assise*, F. *assises*, pl., assembly of judges, the decree pronounced by them, tax, impost, fr. *assis, assise*, p. p. of *asseoir*, fr. L. *assidēre* to sit by; *ad* + *sedēre* to sit. See SIT; cf. SIZE, EXCISE, ASSESS.] **1.** Lit., a legislative sitting or assembly; hence, an instruction, decree, or enactment made or issued at such a sitting; edict; ordinance; as, the *Assize* of Clarendon, *Assize* of Arms, etc. (See phrases.)

2. A statute or ordinance regulating weights and measures, or the weight, measure, proportions of ingredients or price of articles sold in the market; as, the **Assize of Weights and Measures** (9 Rich. I., 1197), the **Assize of Bread and Ale** (51 Henry III., 1267), etc. Hence, the regulation of the price of bread or ale by the price of grain. *Hist.*

3. A fixed or customary standard of number, quantity, quality, weight, measure, etc.; as, rent of *assize.*

4. Measure; dimension; — now corrupted to *size. Obs.*

An hundred cubits high by just *assize* *Spenser.*

5. Fashion or quality; also, position; situation. *Obs.*

6. a A trial or hearing in the nature of an inquest or recognition before sworn jurymen or assessors; a judicial inquest; as, the Grand, or Great, *Assize* (which see); the *assizes* of darrein presentment, novel disseizin, etc. **b** An action to be decided by such a hearing, the writ for instituting it, or the verdict or finding rendered by the jury.

7. a (Usually in *pl.*) The periodical sessions of the judges of the superior courts in every county of England for the purpose of administering justice in the trial and determination of civil and criminal cases. **b** (Usually in *pl.*) The time or place of holding a court of assize, or the court itself, or a session of it. **c** *Scots Law.* A jury trial; also, the jury.

Assize of Arms, *Eng. Law*, an act of 1181 requiring the maintenance by every man of arms suitable to his rank and condition. — **A. of Clarendon,** *Eng. Hist.*, an edict of Henry II., published probably in 1166, changing the administration of the criminal law, and regulating the procedure of the justices in eyre. — **A. of Jerusalem,** a medieval body of laws (made up of two parts, the **Assize of the High Court** and the **Assize of the Court of Burgesses**) in the Latin kingdoms of Jerusalem and Cyprus. They were chiefly customary law, but were formerly erroneously supposed to have been framed by Godefroy de Bouillon (1058?-1100). — **A. of Northampton,** an ordinance or instruction to the itinerant justices enforcing in a severer form the Assize of Clarendon. It seems to be the origin of the possessory action of "mort d'ancestor." — **a. of utrum,** *Eng. Law*, an obsolete proceeding or writ for the deciding whether land claimed by a church was an alms fee or lay fee.

as-size', *v. t.*; ASSIZED (-sīzd'); AS-SIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). [From ASSIZE, *n.*: cf. LL. *assisare* to decree in assize. Cf. ASSESS, *v.*] *Obs.* **1.** To place or set; also, to appoint or fix.

2. To assess; to value; to rate. *Gower.*

3. To fix a standard of (weights, measures, prices, etc.).

as-siz'er (-ẽr), *n.* **a** *Law.* A member of an assize; a juryman or recognitor. **b** *Hist.* An officer appointed to execute the provisions of the Assize of Weights and Measures, the Assize of Bread and Ale, or the like. **c** *Scots Law.* A juror.

ass'man (ăs'măn), *n.* One who drives asses or lets out asses. — **ass'man-ship,** *n. Facetious.*

as-so'cia-ble (ă-sō'shȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *associable.*] **1.** Sociable; companionable. *Obs.*

2. Capable of being associated or joined.

We know feelings to be *associable* only by the proved ability of one to revive another. *H Spencer.*

3. *Med.* Liable to be affected by sympathy with other parts; — said of organs, nerves, muscles, etc.

The stomach, the most *associable* of all the organs of the animal body. *Med. Rep.*

— as-so'cia-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **as-so'cia-ble-ness,** *n.*

as-so'ci-ate (ă-sō'shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; AS-SO'CI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); AS-SO'CI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *associatus*, p. p. of *associare*; *ad* + *sociare* to join or unite, *socius* companion. See SOCIAL.] **1.** To join or unite as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate; as, to *associate* others with us in business, or in an enterprise.

2. To join or connect (things) together; to combine; as, particles of gold *associated* with other substances.

3. To connect or place together in thought.

He succeeded in *associating* his name inseparably with some names which will last as long as our language. *Macaulay.*

4. To accompany; to keep company with. *Obs.*

Friends should *associate* friends in grief and woe. *Shak.*

5. To elect as an associate. *Rare.*

The Royal College . . *associated* him as a licentiate. *Allibone.*

as-so'ci-ate (ă-sō'shĭ-āt), *v. i.* **1.** To unite in company; to keep company, implying intimacy; as, congenial minds are disposed to *associate.*

2. To unite in action; to join for a common purpose.

as-so'ci-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *associatus*, p. p.] **1.** Closely connected or joined with some other, as in interest, purpose, action, activity, employment, office, etc.; sharing responsibility or authority; as, an *associate* judge.

While I descend . to my *associate* powers. *Milton.*

2. Admitted to some, but not to all, rights and privileges; as, an *associate* member.

Associate Church of North America. See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.*, *a.*, *or* **associated, movements,** *Physiol.*, consensual movements which accompany voluntary efforts without our consciousness. — **a. numbers,** *Math.*, two numbers whose product is congruent with 1 to any modulus *m*. — **A. Reformed Synod of the South.** See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.*

as-so'ci-ate, *n.* **1.** One often in company with another, implying intimacy or equality; companion; mate; fellow.

2. One having an interest in common with another, as a partner, a confederate, a colleague in office, etc.; specif.: **a** *Eng. Law.* An officer of the superior common-law courts who attends sittings at nisi prius, enters verdicts, etc. **b** One connected with an association or institution without the full rights or privileges of a regular member; as, an *associate* of the Royal Academy. **c** In some colleges and universities, an academic title conferred upon one who has completed a shorter course than the ordinary one necessary for a degree; as, an "*Associate* in Science" (Abbr., *A. Sc.*) of Durham University, England; or an "*Associate* in Arts" (Abbr., *A. A.*), conferred upon one passing the Oxford Senior Local Examination under 19 years of age.

3. Anything closely or usually connected with another; a concomitant.

The one [idea] no sooner comes into the understanding than its *associate* appears with it. *Locke*

Syn. — Mate, fellow, friend, ally, partner, coadjutor, colleague, comrade, accomplice. See COMPANION.

as-so'ci-at'ed (-āt/ĕd), *p. p. & p. a.* of ASSOCIATE.

associated function, *Math.*, an adjunct spherical function. — **a. movements.** = ASSOCIATE MOVEMENTS.

as-so'ci-a'tion (ă-sō'sĭ-ā/shŭn; -shĭ-ā/shŭn; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *association*, LL *associatio.*] **1.** An associating, or state of being associated; union; connection, whether of persons or things. "Some . . . bond of *association*." *Hooker.*

Self-denial is a kind of holy *association* with God. *Boyle.*

2. Mental connection, or that which is mentally linked or associated with a thing.

Words . must owe their powers to *association*. *Johnson.*

Why should . the holiest words, with all their venerable *associations*, be profaned? *Coleridge.*

3. Union of persons in a company or society for some particular purpose; as, the American *Association* for the Advancement of Science; a benevolent *association.* Specif.: **a** As among the Congregationalists, a society consisting of a number of ministers, generally the pastors of neighboring churches, united for promoting the interests of religion and the harmony of the churches. **b** In the United States, as distinguished from a corporation, a body of persons organized, for the prosecution of some purpose, without a charter, but having the general form and mode of procedure of a corporation. Provisions are often made by statute for suit by and against such associations.

4. *Chem.* Aggregation, as of molecules, to form loosely bound complexes; as, abnormally small lowering of the freezing point of a solution is attributed to the *association* of the molecules of the solute. Such complexes are disintegrated by heat and in other ways.

Syn. — ASSOCIATION, SOCIETY, CLUB agree in the idea of a body of persons united in the interest of a common object. ASSOCIATION and SOCIETY are practically interchangeable; as, the Young Men's Christian *Association*, the Christian Endeavor *Society*, the American Historical *Association*, the Philological *Society*. Frequently, however, *association* suggests a somewhat larger inclusiveness than *society*, whether with regard to the objects of the organization or to the persons admitted to membership. A CLUB is usually a more private body than either of the others, and is often purely social; as, the Roxburghe *Club*, the Century *Club.* See COMBINATION, ALLIANCE.

association of ideas, *Psychol.*, the combination or connection of states of mind or their objects with one another, as the result of which the appearance in consciousness of one is followed or accompanied by the appearance of those associated with it. The relations according to which they are thus connected or revived are called the *laws of association.* These laws are differently stated by different psychologists, but prominent among them are reckoned association by similarity, or resemblance of ideas, and by contiguity, or relations of time and place.

as-so'ci-a'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to association, or an association, or associationism.

association fibers *or* **fibres.** Nerve fibers connecting different parts of the brain; specif., fibers connecting different areas of the cerebral cortex.

as-so'ci-a'tion-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* The doctrine that the association of ideas is the fundamental principle of psychology, and the principle of explanation for all mental phenomena. See PSYCHOLOGY.

2. Fourierism.

as-so'ci-a'tion-ist, *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* An adherent of associationism.

2. A Fourierist. — **as-so'ci-a'tion-is'tic** (-Is'tĭk), *a.*

as-so'ci-a-tive (ă-sō'shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or leading to, or characterized by, association; as, the *associative* faculty.

associative law, *Math.*, a fundamental law of algebra defined by identities of which the following are types: $(a + b) + c \equiv a + (b + c)$, $(ab)c \equiv a(bc)$. — **a. stammering,** a confusion of speech occurring in the pronunciation of combinations in which a group of associated articulatory movements is varied by only a small change, as in "shall she sell seashells?" *E. W. Scripture.*

— as-so'ci-a-tive-ly, *adv.* — **as-so'ci a-tive-ness,** *n.*

as-soil' (ă-soil'), *v. t.*; AS-SOILED' (-soild'); AS-SOIL'ING.

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as'si-lag (ăs'ĭ-lăg), *n.* The stormy petrel. *Scot.*

as-sim'i-late, *a.* [L. *assimilatus*, p. p.] Likened. — *n.* Like. *Obs.*

as-sim'i-la-tive. Assimilative. *Ref. Sp.*

as-sim'i-la-tor, *n.* One that assimilates. [similates.]

as-sim'ile, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *assimiler.*] To assimilate. *Obs.*

as-sim'u-late. † ASSIMILATE.

as-sim'u-late (ă-sĭm'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *assimulatus*, p. p. of *assimulare*, equiv. to *assimilare.* See ASSIMILATE, *v. t.*] To feign; counterfeit. *Obs.* — **as-sim'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

as-sine'. † ASSIGN.

as'si-ne'go. Var. of ASINEGO.

As-sin'i-boine, As-sin'a-boin, -boine. Vars. of ASSINIBOIN.

As'sir (ăs'ẽr). *Bib.*

assis. † HASHISH.

‖ **assisa ultrum.** *Old Law.* = ASSIZE OF UTRUM.

assise. † ASSIZE.

ass'ish, *a.* Resembling an ass; asinine; obstinate. — **ass'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **ass'ish-ness,** *n.*

as-sist'ant-ly, *adv.* In a manner to give aid. *Obs. & R.*

as-sist'ant-ship, *n.* See SHIP.

as-sist'en-cy, *n.* Assistance; helpfulness. *Obs.*

as-sist'er, *n.* An assistant.

as-sist'ful, *a.* Helpful.

as-sis'tive, *a.* Lending aid; helping. *Rare*

as-sist'less, *a.* Without assisting; helpless. *Rare.*

as-sis'tor, *n. Law.* An assister.

assite. † ACCITE.

assith. † ASSYTH.

as-size'ment, *n.* Act of assizing.

as-si'zor, *n.* = ASSIZER.

asskrie † ASCRY.

Ass'manns-hau'ser (ăs'mănshou'zẽr), *n.* [From *Assmannshausen*, Germany.] A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.

assn. *Abbr* Association.

as-so'ber, as-so'bre, *v. t. & i.* [*a-* + *sober.* Cf. ENSOBER.] To make, keep, or become sober; to sober. *Obs. Gower.*

assoc. *Abbr.* Associate; association.

as-so'ci-a-bl. Associable *Ref. Sp.*

as-so'ci-at'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

as-so'ci-ate-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

as-so'ci-a'tion-al-ism, *n.* = ASSOCIATIONISM.

as-so'ci-a'tion-al-ist, *n.* = ASSOCIATIONIST.

association football. See FOOT-ASSOCIATION.

association time. See REACTION TIME. [*Ref. Sp.*]

as-so'ci-a-tiv. Associative.

as-so'ci-a'tor (ă-sō'shĭ-ā/tẽr), *n.* Associate; confederate.

as-so'ci-e, *v. t. & i.* = ASSOCIATE. *Obs.*

Assoc. Sc. *Abbr.* Associate in [Science.

as-sogue', *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *azogue*, prop., quicksilver.] A ship for carrying quicksilver from Spain to America, for use in the silver mines. *Obs.*

as-soil', *v. t.* [*as-* = *ad-* + *soil.*] To soil; stain. *Obs. or Poetic.*

"Ne'er *assoil* my cobwebbed shield." *Wordsworth*

as-soil', *n.* Solution; explanation. *Obs. & R.*

[OF. *assoldre, assoudre* (1st pers. pres. ind. *assoil*), F. *absoudre*, L. *absolvere*. See ABSOLVE.] **1.** To set free from sin, guilt, or penalty; to pardon; absolve. *Archaic. Chaucer.*
Now God's great grace *assoil* the soul
That went out in the wood! *H. G Cone.*
2. To set free, as from an obligation or liability; to absolve; release; also, to discharge or dismiss. *Obs or Archaic.*
Till from her hands the spright *assoiled* is *Spenser.*
She soundly slept, and careful thoughts did quite *assoil.* *Spenser.*
3. To acquit; to clear. Cf. ASSOILZIE. *Archaic.*
Many persons think themselves fairly *assoiled*, because they are . . not of scandalous lives *Jer. Taylor.*
4. To solve; to clear up. *Obs.*
5. To refute, as an argument. *Obs.*
6. To expiate; to atone for. *Archaic.* *Spenser.*
Let each act *assoil* a fault. *Sir E. Arnold.*

as-soil'zie (ă-soil'yĭ; -ĭ), **as-soil'yie**, *v. t.* [Old form *assoilze*. See ASSOIL.] To assoil; absolve; specif., to acquit by sentence of court. *Scot.*

as'so-nance (ăs'ō-nănss), *n.* [Cf. F. *assonance*. See ASSONANT.] **1.** Resemblance of sound. "The disagreeable *assonance* of 'sheath' and 'sheathed.'" *Steevens.*
2. *Pros.* A peculiar species of rime in which the last accented vowel and those which follow it in one word correspond in sound with the similarly situated vowels of another word, while the consonants of the two words are unlike in sound; as, *calamo* and *platano*, *baby* and *chary*.
Assonance was the characteristic coordinating element in the verse of the early Romance languages, the Provençal, Old French, and Spanish. *R. M Alden.*
3. Incomplete correspondence.
Assonance between facts seemingly remote. *Lowell.*
4. A word or syllable corresponding to another in sound.
Syn. — See PUN.

as'so-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *assonans*, p. pr. of *assonare* to sound to, to correspond to in sound; *ad* + *sonare* to sound, *sonus* sound: cf. F. *assonant*. See SOUND.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, assonance. — *n.* A word or syllable that is assonant with another word or syllable.

as'so-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *assonare, assonatum*, to respond to.] To form, or be marked by, assonance.

As-so'ni-a (ă-sō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Ignacio Jordan de *Asso* y del Rio, Spanish jurist and botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of sterculiaceous shrubs and trees, natives of South Africa, Madagascar, and Mauritius. Several of the species are very ornamental; some, as *A. acutangula*, yield a fiber useful for making cordage. *A. burgessiæ* is the Zulu cherry.

as-sort' (ă-sôrt'), *v. t.*; AS-SORT'ED; AS-SORT'ING. [F. *assortir*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *sortir* to cast or draw lots, to obtain by lot, L. *sortiri*, fr. *sors, sortis*, lot: cf. OF. *assorter*. See SORT.] **1.** To separate and distribute into classes, as things (rarely persons) of a like kind, nature, or quality. or things suited to a like purpose; to classify; as, to *assort* goods.
They appear no ways *assorted* to those with whom they must associate. *Burke*
2. To furnish with, or make up of, various sorts or a variety of goods; as, to *assort* a cargo.

as-sort', *v. i.* **1.** To agree; to be in accordance; to be adapted; to suit; to fall into a class or place. *Milford.*
2. To consort or associate (with).

as-sort'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F *assortiment.*] **1.** Act of assorting, or distributing into sorts, kinds, or classes; assorted condition.
2. That which is formed by assorting; as: **a** A group or class formed by assorting. **b** A collection of things distributed into kinds or sorts; a collection containing a variety of sorts or kinds adapted to various wants, demands, or purposes; as, an *assortment* of goods.

as-suage' (ă-swāj'), *v. t.*; AS-SUAGED' (-swājd'); AS-SUAG'ING (-swāj'ĭng). [ME. *asuagen, aswagen*, OF. *asoagier, asuagier, assouagier*, fr. L. *ad* + *suavis* sweet. See SWEET.] **1.** To soften, in a figurative sense; to allay, mitigate, ease, or lessen, as heat, pain, or grief; to appease or pacify, as passion or tumult; to satisfy, as appetite or desire.
Refreshing winds the summer's heat *assuage.* *Addison.*
To *assuage* the sorrows of a desolate old man. *Burke.*
The fount at which the panting mind *assuages*
Her thirst of knowledge. *Byron*
2. To reduce, or diminish, as a swelling. *Obs.*
Syn. — Soothe, calm, pacify, relieve. See ALLEVIATE.

as-suage', *v. i.* To abate or subside. *Archaic.* "The waters *assuaged.*" *Gen.* viii. 1.
The plague being come to a crisis, its fury began to *assuage.* *De Foe.*

as-suage'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *assouagement, asuagement.*] An assuaging, or state of being assuaged; mitigation; abatement; also, that which assuages; an alleviative.
Our whispered password holds *assuagement* *Anne R. Aldrich*

as-sua'sive (ă-swā'sĭv), *a.* [From *assuage*, as if fr. supposed L. *asuadere* to persuade to; or fr. E. *ad-* + *-suasive* as in *persuasive.*] Mitigating; tranquilizing; soothing.
Music her soft *assuasive* voice applies *Pope.*

as-sua'sive, *n.* An assuasive remedy; a lenitive.

as-sume' (ă-sūm'), *v. t.*; AS-SUMED' (-sūmd'); AS-SUM'ING (-sūm'ĭng). [L. *assumere; ad* + *sumere* to take; *sub* + *emere* to take, buy: cf. F. *assumer* See REDEEM.] **1.** To take up, or into; to receive; adopt. Specif.: **a** To receive into heaven. *Rare.*
It was given to Saint Teresa to see . . in what wise the Mother of God had been *assumed* into her place in Heaven. *Wm James.*
b To elect or raise to office. **c** To take into association, partnership, etc., with.
A provision giving power to a trustee . . . to *assume* new trustees. *Erskine's Prin.*
2. To take to or upon one's self; to take formally and demonstratively; to put on.
Trembling they stand while Jove *assumes* the throne. *Pope.*
The god *assumed* his native form again. *Pope.*
3. To pretend to possess; to take in appearance only.
Ambition *assuming* the mask of religion *Porteus*
Assume a virtue, if you have it not. *Shak.*
4. To take upon one's self (to do or perform); to undertake; — chiefly legal.
5. To take for granted, or without proof; to suppose as a fact; to suppose or take arbitrarily or tentatively.
The consequences of *assumed* principles *Whewell*
6. *Logic.* To add as an assumption or minor premise.
Syn. — Put on, counterfeit, sham. — ASSUME, AFFECT, PRETEND, SIMULATE, FEIGN agree in implying false or deceptive appearances. To ASSUME (as here compared) is to take to one's self in appearance only (see USURP); as, "It sometimes happens that by *assuming* an air of cheerfulness we become cheerful in reality" (*Cowper*). To AFFECT is to make a show of possessing, usually for effect; as, to *affect* plainness of speech; "To *affect* a gesture, an opinion, a phrase, because it is the rage with a large number of persons" (*Hazlitt*); "Jones had really that taste for humor which others *affect*" (*Fielding*). PRETEND implies overt profession of what is false; as, to *pretend* to be insane. To SIMULATE (see SIMULATION) is to assume the appearance or characteristics of something else; as, to *simulate* insanity (by imitating its signs). FEIGN implies more invention than *pretend*, less specific counterfeiting than *simulate*; as, to *feign* madness (by a fictitious representation). But *feign* and *simulate* are often interchangeable. See AFFECTATION; cf. POSTULATE, ASSUMPTION.
A man of real modesty, who *assumes* an air of impudence — who, while his heart beats with anxiety, studies ease and *affects* good humor. *Goldsmith*
Simulation when a man industriously and expressly *feigns* and *pretends* to be that he is not *Bacon.*

as-sume' (ă-sūm'), *v. i.* To be arrogant or pretentious; to claim more than is due. *Bp. Burnet.*

as-sumed' (ă-sūmd'), *p. p. & p. a.* of ASSUME, *v.* Specif.: **a** Supposed. **b** Pretended; hypocritical; make-believe; as, an *assumed* character. — **as-sum'ed-ly** (-sūm'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

assumed executor, *Roman Dutch Law*, an executor appointed by another to assist him. An executor cannot have power to so appoint another in English law.

as-sum'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ASSUME, *v.* Pretentious; presumptuous; arrogant; also, pretension; presumption; arrogation. — **as-sum'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **as-sum'ing-ness**, *n.*

as-sump'sit (ă-sŭmp'sĭt; ă-sŭm'sĭt), *n.* [L., he undertook, perf. of L. *assumere*. See ASSUME.] *Law.* **1.** a Formerly, a form of common-law action on the case, first used after 1285, in which the plaintiff alleged a breach of agreement by the defendant from which the plaintiff had suffered legal damage. **b** Now, an action on contract to recover damages for a breach or nonperformance of a contract or promise, express or implied, oral or in writing, and (formerly) not under seal. The form called **express**, or **special**, **assumpsit** is that brought to recover damages on a bilateral contract, express or implied in fact (except on contracts under seal); the form called **common**, **general**, or **indebitatus assumpsit** is that used to recover liquidated damages, on quasi contracts, etc., and (as early extended) in most cases where the action of debt would lie The use of this form is now extended to nearly all cases where there is a money obligation not payable as damages. See COMMON COUNTS, NON ASSUMPSIT.
2. A promise or contract, not under seal, on which an action of assumpsit may be brought.

as-sumpt' (-sŭmpt'), *v. t.* [L. *assumptus*, p. p. of *assumere*. See ASSUME.] To assume. *Obs. Sheldon.*

as-sump'tion (ă-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *assumpcioun* a taking up into heaven, L. *assumptio* a taking, fr. *assumere*: cf. F. *assomption*. See ASSUME.] **1.** Act of assuming, or taking to or upon one's self; the act of taking up or adopting.
The *assumption* of authority *Whewell.*
2. Act of taking for granted, or supposing a thing without proof; supposition; unwarrantable claim; arrogance.
The unwarrantable *assumption* that the soul sleeps from the period of death to the resurrection of the body. *Thodey.*
That calm *assumption* of the virtues *W Black.*
3. The thing supposed; a postulate, or proposition assumed; a supposition.
Hold! says the Stoic; your *assumption* 's wrong. *Dryden.*
4. *Logic* The minor or second proposition in a categorical syllogism.
5. The taking of a person up into heaven; also, a representation of this in art. Hence: *R. C. & East. Churches.* A festival in honor of the ascent of the Virgin Mary into heaven, celebrated annually on the 15th of August.
Syn. — ASSUMPTION, PRESUMPTION. In general use an ASSUMPTION is that which is taken for granted without proof, frequently as the starting point of an argument; as, "the *assumption* of pronominal roots" (*Sayce*). A PRESUMPTION rests upon probable, but not conclusive, evidence; as, a strong *presumption* in his favor. See POSTULATE, INFER, INFERENCE, THEORY; cf. ASSUME.
Assumption (*or* **Testament**) **of Moses.** See APOCRYPHA, 2.

as-sump'tive (ă-sŭmp'tĭv), *a.* [L. *assumptivus.*] Assumed, or capable of being assumed; characterized by assumption; assuming; arrogant. — **as-sump'tive-ly**, *adv.*
assumptive arms, *Her.*, orig., arms assumed or granted in consequence of an exploit, as bearings assumed by a victor from the arms of his vanquished foe; now, arms assumed with proper sanction, as distinguished from *hereditary* arms; rarely, arms improperly assumed.

as-sur'ance (ă-shōōr'ăns), *n.* [ME. *assurance*, OF. *aseürance*, F. *assurance*. See ASSURE.] **1.** Act of assuring; a declaration tending to inspire full confidence; that which is designed to give confidence.
Whereof he hath given *assurance* unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead. *Acts* xvii 31.
Assurances of support came pouring in daily. *Macaulay*
2. Specif.: **a** A guarantee or pledge of peace and safety; *pl.*, peace terms. *Now Hist.* **b** Betrothal; affiance. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* The act of conveying, or the instrument or other legal evidence of the conveyance of, real property; — usually called *common assurance.*
4. Insurance. See INSURANCE.
5. State of being assured or sure; assuredness; specif.: **a** State of being certain or sure objectively. *Obs.* **b** Security; safety. **c** State of being certain or sure in mind; certitude; firm persuasion; full confidence or trust; freedom from doubt; certainty.
Let us draw near with a true heart in full *assurance* of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience. *Heb.* x. 22.
I 'll make *assurance* double sure,
And take a bond of fate *Shak.*
d *Prot. Theol.* Certainty of divine grace or of salvation.
6. Firmness of mind; steadiness; intrepidity; courage; confidence; self-confidence; self-reliance
Brave men meet danger with *assurance.* *Knolles.*
Conversation with the world will give them knowledge and *assurance.* *Locke.*
7. Excess of boldness or self-confidence; impudence; audacity; as, his *assurance* is intolerable.
Syn. — See CONFIDENCE, INSURANCE; TRUST.

as-sure (ă-shōōr'), *v. t.*; AS-SURED' (ă-shōōrd'); AS-SUR'ING (-shōōr'ĭng). [OF. *aseürer*, F. *assurer*, LL. *assecurare*; L. *ad* + *securus* secure, sure, certain. See SECURE, SURE; cf. INSURE.] **1.** To make safe; to secure. *Obs.*
2. To secure, as against or from change, overthrow, or risks; specif., to insure (see INSURE).
3. To make an assurance, or conveyance, of (property). *Obs. or R.*
If he that sanctified the field will in any wise redeem it, then he shall add the fifth part of the money of thy estimation unto it, and it shall be *assured* to him *Lev* xxvii. 19.
4. To affiance; to betroth. *Obs.* *Shak.*
5 To pledge; to promise; to guarantee. *Obs.*
6. To confirm; to give confidence to.
And hereby we know that we are of the truth, and shall *assure* our hearts before him 1 *John* iii. 19.
7. To make sure or certain; to put (a person) beyond doubt, as by a declaration or other evidence.
His promise that thy seed shall bruise our foe . . .
Assures me that the bitterness of death
Is past and we shall live *Milton.*
8. To declare solemnly (to a person); to assert (to any one) with the design of inspiring belief or confidence.
I dare *assure* thee that no enemy
Shall ever take alive the noble Brutus. *Shak.*
Syn. — Declare, aver, avouch, vouch, assert, asseverate, protest, persuade, convince. See INSURE.

as-sure', *v. i.* **1.** To take out insurance; to insure (see INSURE). *Chiefly British.*
2. To give a pledge or security; to promise. *Obs.*
3. To confide or trust, also, to dare. or venture. *Obs.*

as-sured' (ă-shōōrd'), *p. a.* Made sure; safe; insured; certain; indubitable; not doubting; bold to excess. — *n.* The party in whose favor an insurance policy stands, usually being the owner of the property insured, or the one whose life is insured Cf. INSURED. — **as-sur'ed-ly** (ă-shōōr'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **as-sur'ed-ness**, *n.*

as-sur'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who assures; specif., one who gives or underwrites, or one who takes out, an assurance policy.

as-surge' (ă-sûrj'), *v. i.* [L. *assurgere; ad* + *surgere* to rise.] To rise. *Obs.*

as-sur'gen-cy (ă-sûr'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Act of rising.
The *assurgency* of the spirit through the body *Coleridge.*

as-surg'ent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *assurgens*, p pr. See ASSURGE.] Ascending; rising; specif.: **a** *Her.* Blazoned as rising from the sea; — said of a charge. **b** *Bot.* Rising obliquely; curving upward; — said of stems.

as-sur'ing (ă-shōōr'ĭng), *p. a.* That assures; tending to assure; giving confidence. — **as-sur'ing-ly**, *adv.*

As-syr'i-an (ă-sĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Assyrius.*] Of or pertaining to ancient Assyria or the Assyrians, or their language. Assyria lay to the north of Babylonia, comprising, in the era of its greatest extent, the territory between the Euphrates and the mountain slopes east of the Tigris, although the Assyrian empire was far greater, reaching under Ashurbanipal (668–626 B. C.) to the banks of the Nile. Assyrian history can now be traced back to about 2300 B. C., and culminates in the period extending from the conquest of Babylonia, about 1100 B C., to the final overthrow of Assyria by Babylonia and Media in the year 606 B. C. The Assyrian civilization, except the art of war, was borrowed almost wholly from the Babylonians, and *Assyrian* is often applied loosely to the common culture of the two nations
Assyrian Church. = EAST SYRIAN CHURCH. — **A. plum**, the sebesten.

As-syr'i-an, *n.* **1.** An individual of an ancient Semitic race forming the Assyrian nation, and characterized physically by a muscular frame, brachycephaly, tawny complexion, and a prominent hooked nose; — extended to include Babylonian as well as Assyrian Semites. Cf. ASHUR.
2. The language of the Assyrians. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

As-syr'i-ol'o-gy (ă-sĭr'ĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Assyria* + *-logy.*] The science or study of the antiquities, language, etc., of ancient Assyria. — **As-syr'i-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **As-syr'i-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* — **As-syr'i-o-logue** (-ĭ-ō-lŏg), *n.*

As'sy-roid (ăs'ĭ-roid), *a.* [*Assyrian* + *-oid.*] Of an Assyrian type or form

as-syth' (ă-sĭth'; ă-sĭth'), *v. t.* [See ASSETH.] *Obs. or Hist.* To satisfy; also, to make satisfaction to or for; to compensate. — *v. i.* To make compensation (to) as for injury.

as-syth'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Indemnification for injury; specif., the satisfaction, corresponding to the manbote of the English law, which was formerly demandable by the family of a person slain, but is now superseded by damages recoverable by an action. *Scot.*

As'ta-cus (ăs'tă-kŭs), *n.* [L. *astacus* a crab, Gr. ἀστακός.] *Zoöl.* A genus of macruran crustaceans, containing the common crawfish of Europe, and allied species of western North America; the type of a family, **As-tac'i-dæ** (ăs-tăs'ĭ-dē). See CRAWFISH.

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as-soil'er, *n.* [See ASSOIL to absolve.] Absolution. *Obs.*
as-soil'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
as-soin', **assoine.** † ESSOIN.
assoile, assoyle. † ASSOIL.
assommon. † ASSUMMON.
as'so-nanced (ăs'ō-nănst), *a.* Made with assonance.
as'so-nan-cy (-năn-sĭ), *n.* Assonance. *Rare.*
as'so-nan'tal, *a.* Assonant.
as'so-nan'tic, *a.* Assonant.
assonge. † ASSOINE.
assora. † SURA.
as-sort'a-tive, *a.* Assorting. — **assortative mating**, *Evolution*, the tendency of members of one sex which exhibit a particular character to mate only with members of the other sex which exhibit the same or some other definite character. *Encyc. Brit.*
as-sort'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
As'sos (ăs'ŏs) *Bib.*
as-sot', *v. t.* [OF. & F. *assoter.*] To besot; befool. *Obs.*
as-sot', *v. i.* [OF. *ussoter.*] To be or act like a fool, or one infatuated. *Obs.*
as-sot', **as-sote'**, *a.* Dazed; foolish; infatuated *Obs.*
assotiate † ASSOCIATE.
assouerans † ASSURANCE.
assowe, assowen. *adv.* Aswoon. *Obs.*
assower † ASSURE.
ass parsley. **a** Fool's parsley. **b** Wild chervil.
ass's-ear (ăs'ĕz- ; -ĭz-), *n.* The abalone *Haliotis asininus.*
ass's-foot. *n.* **a** The coltsfoot. **b** Either of two West Indian piperaceous shrubs (*Heckeria peltata* and *H. umbellata*).
Asst. *Abbr.* Assistant.
A. S. S. *Abbr.* American Sunday School Union.
as-suade' (ă-swād'), *v. t.* [*as-* = *ad-* + L *suadere* to advise.] To urge by persuasion. *Rare.*
as-suag'er (ă-swā'jẽr), *n.* One that assuages.
as'sub-ject', *v. t.* [F *assujettir*, formerly spelt *assubjectir.*] To subdue. *Obs.*
as-sub'ju-gate, *v. t.* [*ad-* + *subjugate*] To bring into subjection. *Obs. Shak*
as'sue-fac'tion (ă s'w ẽ-f ă k'-shŭn), *n.* [L. *assuefacere* to accustom to; *assuetus* (p. p. of *assuescere* to accustom to) + *facere* to make: cf OF *assuefaction.*] Act of accustoming, or state of being accustomed; habituation *Obs.*
As'su-e'rus (ăs'ū-ē'rŭs). *Bib*
as'sue-tude (ăs'wē-tūd), *n.* [L. *assuetudo.*] Accustomedness; habit; habitual use. *Obs.*
as-sum'a-ble (ă-sūm'a-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **as-sum'a-bly**, *adv*
as-sum'ent (-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *assumentum; ad* + *sumere* to sew.] A patch; an addition. *Obs.*
as-sum'ent, *n.* [L. *assumens*, p. pr.] An assumer. *Obs.*
as-sum'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who assumes. [*Obs.*]
as-sum'mon, *v. t.* To summon.
as-sumpt', *n.* [L. *assumptum*, p. p neut of *assumere.*] An assumption. *Obs*
as-sump'tious (ă-sŭmp'shŭs), *a.* Assuming. — **as-sump'tious-ness**, *n.* [*Ref. Sp.*]
as-sump'tive. Assumptive.
As'sur. Var of ASHUR
as-sur'a-ble (ă-shōōr'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE
as-sur'anc-er (-ăn-sẽr), *n.* One who gives assurances [sured.]
as-sur'anst (-ănst), *n.* An assu-rat', *n.* [Ar., pl. of *sura.*] Obs. equiv. of SURA.
as-surd', *v. t.* [OF. *assourdre.*] To break out. *Obs.*
as-sure', *n.* Assurance. *Obs.*
as-sure'ment. *n.* [OF. *asseürement.*] Assurance. *Obs.*
As-su'rim. Var. of ASSHURIM.
as-sur'or (ă-shōōr'ŏr), *n.* An assurer, or insurance underwriter.
asswithe. † ASWITHE.
Assyr. *Abbr.* Assyrian.
As-syr'i-ac (ă-sĭr'ĭ-ăk), *a.* Assyrian.
As-syr'i-oid (oid), *a.* Assyroid.
As'sy-ro-Bab'y-lo'ni-an (ăs'ĭ-rō-), *a.* Of or pertaining to Assyria and Babylonia or their common culture.
as-syth' (ă-sĭth'). Scot and North of Eng. var. of ASSETH.
astaat, astaate. † ESTATE.
astage. † HOSTAGE. [TATKI.]
as-ta'ki (ăs-tă'kĭ). Var. of AS-
astale. † ESTALE.
a-stand', *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *ástandan* to stand up, persist.] To stand or stand against. *Obs.*

a-star'board (ȧ-stär'bôrd), *adv.* *Naut.* Over to or on the starboard side, — said usually of the tiller.

As-tar'te (ăs-tär'tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Ἀστάρτη.] **1.** The Phœnician goddess of fertility and of sexual love, the west Semitic form of the goddess *Ishtar* (which see). She was also regarded by the classical nations as a moon goddess (probably through confusion with another goddess), and in accordance with this view, which is the prevailing one in literary tradition, was identified with *Selene* and *Artemis*. More commonly, and with better reason, she was identified with *Aphrodite*. Cf. ADONIS, ASHTORETH.

With these
Came Astoreth, whom the Phœnicians called
Astarte, queen of heaven, with crescent horns. *Milton.*

Astarte (*A. undata*), New England coast. Nat. size.

2. *Zoöl.* A genus of marine bivalve mollusks of the order Eulamellibranchia, having thick equal-valved shells often concentrically ridged, with well-developed hinge teeth. It is the type of a family **As-tar'ti-dæ** (ăs-tär'tĭ-dē).

a-stat'ic (ȧ-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *static.*] *Magnetism.* Having little or no tendency to take a fixed or definite position or direction: thus, a suspended pair of magnetic needles of equal but opposed magnetic moments are *astatic.* — **a-stat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **a-stat'i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.*

astatic pair *or* **system**, a pair of magnetic needles so mounted as to be nearly or quite astatic, as in some galvanometers.

as'ta-tize (ăs'tȧ-tīz), *v. t.*; AS'TA-TIZED (-tīzd); AS'TA-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To render astatic. — **as'ta-tiz'er** (-tīz'ẽr), *n.*

as-tat'ki (ăs-tat'kē), *n.* [Prob. fr. local name on western shore of Caspian Sea.] A thick liquid residuum obtained in the distillation of Russian petroleum, much used as fuel.

a-stay' (ȧ-stā'), *adv.* *Naut.* With its cable at about the angle of one of the vessel's stays, — said of an anchor being hove in, the phrase **at a long stay** being used when the angle is about that of the mainstay, and **at a short stay** when it is about that of the forestay.

as'te-ism (ăs'tē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀστεϊσμος refined and witty talk, fr. ἀστεῖος of the town, polite, witty, fr. ἄστυ city.] *Rhet.* Genteel irony; polite and ingenious derision.

a-ste'ly (ȧ-stē'lĭ), *n.* [See A- not; STELA.] *Bot.* State of being without a stele, or axial cylinder. — **a-ste'lic** (ȧ-stē'lĭk, ȧ-stĕl'ĭk), *a.*

as'ter (ăs'tẽr), *n.* [L. *aster* aster, star, Gr. ἀστήρ star. See STAR.] **1.** A star. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of herbaceous plants, type of the family Asteraceæ, distinguished by having heads with both discoid and radiate flowers, a uniseriate involucre, and a pappus of capillary bristles also in a single series. The species probably exceed 250; they are natives of temperate regions, being esp. abundant throughout the United States, and containing white-, purple-, or pink-rayed types.

3. a Any plant of the genus *Aster* or its immediate allies. b Any of the well-known garden plants derived from the related plant *Callistephus hortensis*, as the China aster, German aster, etc. See CALLISTEPHUS.

4. *Biol.* a A star-shaped figure of achromatic substance found chiefly in cells dividing by mitosis; a cytaster. It consists of a central mass, the *centrosphere* or *attraction sphere*, which in animal and some plant cells often contains a *centrosome*, and radiating fibers called the **aster rays**. The typical mitotic figure or *amphiaster* contains two such asters. See MITOSIS, *Illust.* b Less frequently, the group of chromosomes during mitosis when arranged in a star-shaped figure; the karyaster.

5. *Zoöl.* A star-shaped spicule.

-as'ter. A suffix from Greek ἀστήρ, *star;* as, *diaster*, *karyaster*, *micraster*.

-as'ter. [L. *-aster.*] A suffix denoting originally either *diminutiveness* or *partial resemblance*, and now as used in English denoting *inferiority* or *worthlessness;* as, *oleaster*, a wild olive; *grammaticaster*, *medicaster*, *theologaster*, *poetaster*, etc.

As'ter-a'ce-æ (ăs'tẽr-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants typifying the order Asterales; the aster, or thistle, family. It is the largest and most highly developed family of seed plants, comprising not less than 780 genera and 10,000 species of world-wide distribution. From other families of the composite type it is distinguished by the syngenesious stamens and by having some or all of the florets in the head tubular instead of radiate. The largest and most representative genera are *Vernonia*, *Eupatorium*, *Aster*, *Solidago*, *Helianthus*, *Coreopsis*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Senecio*, and *Centaurea*. Many other genera contain species cultivated for ornament, and a few yield edible vegetables. This family was formerly, and is still often, included in the old order or family Compositæ. See COMPOSITÆ. — **as'ter-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

As'ter-a'les (-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants consisting of the three families Asteraceæ, Ambrosiaceæ, and Cichoriaceæ; the so-called composites. See COMPOSITÆ.

as-te'ri-a (ăs-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., a precious stone, fr. Gr. ἀστέριος starry, fr. ἀστήρ star.] An asteriated stone mentioned by Pliny, — perhaps asteriated sapphire.

As-te'ri-as (-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀστερίας starred.] *Zoöl.* A genus of echinoderms formerly comprising nearly all starfishes and ophiurans, but now restricted to certain typical starfishes, including many common shore starfishes.

as-te'ri-at'ed (ăs-tē'rĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* [See ASTERIAS.] Exhibiting asterism. See ASTERISM, 3.

as-te'ri-on (ăs-tē'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἀστεριον, neut. of ἀστέριος starry.] **1.** *Craniol.* The point where the lambdoid, parieto-mastoid, and occipito-mastoid sutures meet. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

2. [*cap.*] [Dim. of Gr. ἀστήρ star.] See STAR.

as'ter-isk (ăs'tẽr-ĭsk), *n.* [L. *asteriscus*, Gr. ἀστερίσκος, dim. of ἀστηρ star. See ASTER.] **1.** The figure of a star, thus, *, used in printing and writing as a reference to a passage or note in the margin, to note the omission of letters or words, to mark a word or phrase as having a special character, etc.

2. Anything resembling or shaped like a star; specif., *East. Ch.*, a device, made of cross pieces of gold or silver, put over the chalice and paten to prevent the contact of the veil with the Eucharistic elements.

as'ter-isk, *v. t.* To mark with an asterisk.

as'ter-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀστερισμος, fr. ἀστηρ star.] **1.** *Astron.* a A constellation. b A small group of stars.

2. *Print.* a An asterisk, or mark of reference. *Rare.* b Three asterisks placed in this manner, ⁂, to direct attention to a particular passage.

3. *Cryst.* The optical phenomenon of a star-shaped figure exhibited by some crystals by reflected light, as in asteriated sapphire, or by transmitted light, as in some mica.

4. An Oriental division of time about equal to a fortnight.

as-te'ri-um (ăs-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See ASTER.] A nonterrestrial element indicated in the spectra of many stars.

a-stern' (ȧ-stûrn'), *adv.* **1.** In or at the after part of a vessel; toward the after part, or stern. *Obs. or R.*

2. Backward; to the rear; as, to drift *astern.*

3. Behind a vessel; in the rear. "A gale of wind right *astern.*" *De Foe.* "Left this strait *astern.*" *Drake.*

to be astern of the reckoning, to be behind the position given by the reckoning.

as'ter-o-. A combining form from Greek ἀστήρ, *star;* as, *Asterolepis*, *asterophyllite*, etc.

as'ter-oid (ăs'tẽr-oid), *a.* [Gr. ἀστεροειδής; ἀστηρ star + εἶδος form. See ASTER.] **1.** Starlike.

2. *Zoöl.* Of or resembling a starfish.

3. *Bot.* Resembling or belonging to the genus *Aster* or the family Asteraceæ.

as'ter-oid, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* A starlike body; esp., one of the numerous small planets nearly all of whose orbits lie between Mars and Jupiter; — called also *planetoid* and *minor planet.* About 600 asteroids have been discovered (1907), all very small as compared with the major planets, the largest (Ceres) not exceeding 500 miles in diameter. Each is designated by a number in the order of discovery, and the majority have names also. The first twenty-one, with the year of discovery, are as below. See also EROS.

1	Ceres	1801	8	Flora	1847
2	Pallas	1802	9	Metis	1848
3	Juno	1804	10	Hygeia	1849
4	Vesta	1807	11	Parthenope	1850
5	Astræa	1845	12	Victoria	1850
6	Hebe	1847	13	Egeria	1850
7	Iris	1847	14	Irene	1851
15	Eunomia	1851			
16	Psyche	1852			
17	Thetis	1852			
18	Melpomene	1852			
19	Fortuna	1852			
20	Massalia	1852			
21	Lutetia	1852			

2. *Zoöl.* One of the Asteroidea.

as'ter-oi'dal (-oi'dăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an asteroid or the asteroids.

As'ter-oi'de-a (-dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *asteroid.*] *Zoöl.* The class of echinoderms consisting of the starfishes. They are characterized by being unattached, having a star-shaped or pentagonal body, the rays or arms (usually five in number) hollow and containing prolongations of the cœlom and alimentary and other viscera. The skeleton consists of calcareous plates and ossicles somewhat loosely united, often allowing the arms great freedom of movement. The mouth is on the lower surface, and is not provided with jaws or teeth; there is an aboral madreporic plate; the anus is often wanting or functionless, undigested matter being thrown out at the mouth. Locomotion is by means of rows of tube feet or suckers, which arise from a furrow on the lower surface of each arm. In old classifications the ophiurians were also included. See STARFISH, *Illust.* — **as'ter-oi'de-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

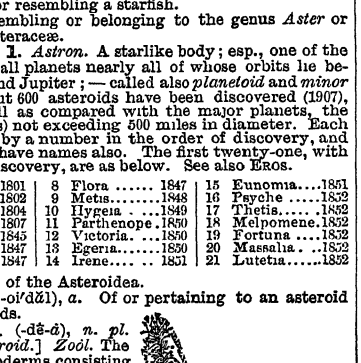
One of the Asteroidea (*Echinaster sentus*), ventral side. *A* Tube feet or suckers; *O* Mouth.

As'ter-o-phyl-li'tes (ăs'tẽr-ō-fĭ-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL.; *astero-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Paleobot.* A genus of fossil plants abundantly represented in the coal measures, and so named from the starlike disposition of the leaves. They are supposed to be branches of *Calamites.* See CALAMITES.

as'the-nī'a (ăs'thē-nī'ȧ; ăs-thē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσθενεια; *a-* not + σθένος strength.] *Med.* a Want or loss of strength; debility; diminution of the vital forces. b A disease, chronic and usually fatal, of chickens, characterized by gradual emaciation in spite of a voracious appetite. It is supposed to be due to an intestinal microorganism.

as-then'ic (ăs-thĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀσθενικός.] *Med.* Characterized by, or pert. to, asthenia; weak; debilitating.

as'the-no'pi-a (ăs'thē-nō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ASTHENIA; -OPIA.] Weakness, or rapid fatigue upon exertion, of the visual organs, accompanied by pain in the eyes and headache. — **as'the-nop'ic** (-nŏp'ĭk), *a.*

asth'ma (ăz'mȧ; ăs'mȧ; 277), *n.* [Gr. ἆσθμα short-drawn breath, fr. the root in ἀήναι to blow; akin to Skr. *vā*, Goth. *waian* to blow, E. *wind.*] *Med.* A disease characterized by difficulty of breathing (due to a spasmodic contraction of the bronchi), recurring at intervals, accompanied with a wheezing sound, a sense of constriction in the chest, a cough, and expectoration.

asthma paper. Paper impregnated with saltpeter. The fumes from the burning paper are often inhaled as an alleviative by asthmatics.

asth-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *asthmaticus*, Gr. ἀσθματικός.] Pertaining to, or affected with, asthma; as, an *asthmatic* cough; an *asthmatic* patient. — *n.* An asthmatic person.

as'tig-mat'ic (ăs'tĭg-măt'ĭk), *a.* *Med. & Optics.* Affected with, or pertaining to, astigmatism; as, *astigmatic* eyes, also, remedying astigmatism; as, *astigmatic* lenses.

a-stig'ma-tism (ȧ-stĭg'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [*a-* not + Gr. στιγμα, στιγματος, a prick of a pointed instrument, a spot. See STIGMA.] *Med. & Optics.* A defect of the eye or of a lens in consequence of which the rays of light derived from one point are not brought to a single focal point, thus causing imperfect images or indistinctness of vision. The term is applied especially to the defect causing images of lines having a certain direction to be indistinctly seen, while those of lines transverse to the former are distinctly seen.

a-stig'ma-tiz'er (-tīz'ẽr), *n.* *Mech.* An optical device, used in a range finder during observations at night, for drawing out a point of light into a vertical streak.

as'tig-mom'e-ter (ăs'tĭg-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*astigmatism* + *-meter.*] *Med. & Optics.* An apparatus for measuring the degree of astigmatism. — **as'tig-mom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

A-stil'be (ȧ-stĭl'bē), *n.* [NL., *a-* not + Gr. στίλβειν to glitter.] *Bot.* A small genus of chiefly Asiatic perennial saxifragaceous plants, with ample ternately compound leaves and large terminal panicles composed of spikes of small white flowers. The only North American species (*A. biternata*) is known as *false goat's-beard.* *A. japonica* is much cultivated, esp. for Easter decoration. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.

a-stir' (ȧ-stûr'), *adv. & a.* Stirring; in a state of activity or motion; specif., out of bed.

As-tol'fo, As-tol'pho (ăs-tŏl'fō), *or* **As'tolf** (ăs'tŏlf), *n.* An English prince and paladin with Charlemagne, celebrated in the late romances about Charlemagne and his paladins. In Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso" he cures Orlando's madness by bringing home his lost wits in a phial from the moon, and is noted for his magic horn that routed armies with a blast and for a book that told everything he wished.

a-stom'a-tous (ȧ-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; ȧ-stō'mȧ-), *a.* [*a-* not + *stomatous.*] Not possessing a mouth, or stoma; specif., *Bot*, without breathing pores.

as'to-mous (ăs'tŏ-mŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + *-stomous.*] **1.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Astomatous.

2. *Bot.* Having a capsule which bursts irregularly and is not dehiscent by an operculum; — said of certain mosses.

a-ston' } (ȧ-stŏn'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p* ASTONED, ASTOND, or
a-stone' } ASTOUND. [See ASTONISH.] To stun; to astonish; to daze; to stupefy. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

as-ton'ied (ăs-tŏn'ĭd), *p. p. & p. a.* fr. ASTONY. *Archaic.*
And I *astonied* fell and could not pray. *Mrs. Browning.*
— **as-ton'ied-ness,** *n.* *Archaic.*

as-ton'ish (ăs-tŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.;* AS-TON'ISHED (-ĭsht); AS-TON'ISH-ING. [ME. *astonien*, *astunien*, *astonen*, OF. *estoner*, F. *étonner*, fr. L. *ex* out + *tonare* to thunder. See THUNDER; cf. STUN, ASTOUND, ASTONY.] **1.** To stun; to render senseless, as by a blow. *Obs.*

2. *Obs.* a To stupefy the mind of; bewilder. b To appall.

3. To strike with sudden fear, terror, or wonder; to amaze; to surprise greatly, as with something unaccountable; to confound with some sudden emotion or passion.
Musidorus . . had his wits *astonished* with sorrow. *Sidney.*
I, Daniel was *astonished* at the vision. *Dan.* VIII. 27.

4. To lead, drive, or affect by astonishment. *Rare.*

Syn. — Amaze, astound, overwhelm. See SURPRISE.

as-ton'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that astonishes; specif., colloq., the exclamation point.

as-ton'ish-ing, *p. a.* Very wonderful; of a nature to excite astonishment; as, an *astonishing* event.

Syn. — Amazing, surprising, wonderful, marvelous. — **as-ton'ish-ing-ly,** *adv.* — **as-ton'ish-ing-ness,** *n.*

as-ton'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** State of one who is astonished; specif.: a Numbness; stupor; loss of sense. *Obs.*
A coldness and *astonishment* in his loins, as folk say *Holland.*
b Dismay; consternation. *Archaic. Spenser.* c Profound surprise; amazement; great wonder.
Lest the place
And my quaint habits breed *astonishment.* *Milton.*

2. The object causing such an emotion; a wonder.
Thou shalt become an *astonishment.* *Deut.* XXVIII. 37.

Syn. — Amazement, wonder, surprise.

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a-stare', *adv. & a.* Staring.

As'ta-roth (ăs'tȧ-rŏth; -rōth), *n. pl* Var. of ASHTAROTH.

As'ta-roth-car'na-im (-kar'nĭ-ĭm). *D. Bib.*

a-start' } ASTERT.
a-starte', *adv.* With a start.

a-sta'si-a (ȧ-stā'zhĭ-ȧ; zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀστασία unsteadiness.] *Med.* Inability to sit or stand erect, due to muscular incoördination.

a-state' † ESTATE.

As'tath (ăs'tăth). *Bib.*

a-ste'a-to'sis, *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. στέαρ, *-ατος*, tallow.] *Med.* Deficiency in secretion of sebaceous material by the glands.

a-steep', *adv.* Steeping.

a-steer' Scot. var. of ASTIR.

asteine. † ABSTAIN.

astelr. † ASTIR.

as'tel, *n.* [ME. *astelle* piece of wood, OF. *astele* splinter, shaving, F. *attelle*, *astelle;* dim fr. L. *hasta* lance. Cf. ASTYLLEN.] **1.** A piece of split wood. *Obs.*
2. *Mining.* An arch, ceiling, wall, or dam of boards to hold back water or loose material.

astellabre † ASTROLABE.

astent. † ASTINT, EXTENT.

asteorte. † ASTERT.

asteorve. † ASTERVE.

a-ster'e-og-no'sis (ȧ-stĕr'ē-ŏg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr στερεός solid + γνῶσις a knowing.] Loss of ability to recognize the form of objects by touch.

as-te'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to stars; starlike. *Obs.*

As'ter-id'e-a (ăs'tẽr-ĭd'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ASTEROIDEA. — **as'ter-id.** **as'ter-id'i-an,** *a. & n.*

As-te'ri-oi'de-a (ăs-tē'rĭ-oi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ASTEROIDEA. — **as-te'ri-oid.** *a. & n.*

as'ter-is'cus (ăs'tẽr-ĭs'kŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An otolith in the lagena of the ear of many fishes.

as'ter-is'mal (-ĭz'măl), *a.* Of or pertaining to asterisms, or constellations.

as'ter-is'tic, *a.* Starry. *Obs*

as'ter-ite, as'ter-i'tes (-ĭ'tēz), *n.* [L. *asterites*, Gr. ἀστερίτης.] A precious stone known to ancient writers. *Obs.* See ASTERIA.

astern. † AUSTERE.

a-ster'nal (ȧ-stûr'năl), *a. Anat.* Not sternal, — said of ribs not joining the sternum

As'ter-o'da, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = ASTEROIDEA.

As'ter-ol'e-pis (ăs'tẽr-ŏl'ē-pĭs), *n.* [NL.; *astero-* + Gr. λεπις scale.] *Paleon.* A genus of Antiarcha, closely related to *Pterichthyodes.*

As-ter'o-pe (-tẽr'ō-pē), *n.* [Gr. Ἀστερόπη.] See PLEIADES.

as'ter-o-phyl'lite (ăs'tẽr-ō-fĭl'līt), *n. Paleobot* A fossil plant of the genus *Asterophyllites.*

As'ter-o-spon'dy-li (-spŏn'dĭ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of elasmobranchs having asterospondylous vertebræ. It includes most or all of the recent sharks and dogfishes.

as'ter-o-spon-dyl'ic (-spŏn-dĭl'ĭk), **as'ter-o-spon'dy-lous** (-spŏn'dĭ-lŭs), *n.* [*astero-* + Gr. σπόνδυλος a vertebra.] *Zoöl.* a Having the vertebral centra strengthened by longitudinal or radial calcified plates. b Of or pert to the Asterospondyli.

a-stert', *v. t. & t.* [*a-* + *start*; ME. *asterten.*] To start up; befall; escape; shun; shirk. *Obs.*

a-ster've, *v. t.* [AS. *āsterfan.*] To kill; to starve out. *Obs.*

a-ster've, *v. i.* [AS *āsteorfan.*] To starve; die. *Obs*

as'ter-wort' (-wûrt'), *n. Bot.* Any plant of the aster family; also, by extension, any composite plant. [*Bib.*]

Ast'ha-roth (ăst'hȧ-rŏth). *D.*

as-then'i-cal (ăs-thĕn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Asthenic.

as'the-nol'o-gy (ăs'thē-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀσθενής weak + *-logy.*] *Med.* Scientific study of diseases due to debility. [MIS.]

as'the-ny (ăs'thē-nĭ), *n.* Asthenia.

asthma herb A common tropical weed (*Euphorbia hirta*) which has been used in Australia in the treatment of asthma.

asth-mat'i-cal, *a.* = ASTHMATIC

asth-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ASTHMATIC, -ICAL.

asthma weed. The Indian tobacco.

asth'mo-gen'ic (ăz'mō-jĕn'ĭk; ăs'-), *a.* [*asthma* + *-genic.*] *Med.* Causing asthmatic attacks.

a-sthore' (ȧ-sthōr'), *n.* [Ir. *a* O + *stór* treasure.] A term of endearment. *Irish. Tennyson.*

As'ti (ăs'tē), *n.* Wine of the Burgundy type, either white or red, made at Asti, in northern Italy. See BURGUNDY.

as'ti-chous (ăs'tĭ-kŭs), *a* [*a-* not + Gr. στίχος row.] *Bot.* Not arranged in rows.

as-tig'ma-tom'e-ter, *n Med.* = ASTIGMOMETER.

a-stig'mism (ȧ-stĭg'mĭz'm), *n. Med.* Astigmatism. *Rare.*

a-stunt', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *āstyntan.*] To stop. *Obs.*

as-tip'u-late, *v. i.* [L. *astipulari.*] To assent; agree. *Obs.* — **as-tip'u-la'tion** (ĭl'shŭn), *n.*

a-stip'u-late, *a.* Estipulate.

a-stir', *v. t.* [AS. *āstyrian.*] To stir up. *Obs.*

astirte. Obs pret. of ASTERT.

astite, *adv.* As tite (formerly often printed as one word); quickly; immediately. *Obs.*

astiune. † ASTRION.

A stock. *Finance.* See under A.

astod. Obs. pret. of ASTAND

a-stom'a-tal (ȧ-stŏm'ȧ-tăl; ȧ-stō'mȧ-), *n.* Astomatous.

a-sto'mi-a (ȧ-stō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Terat.* Congenital absence of the mouth.

as-ton'ish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

as-ton'ished (ăs-tŏn'ĭsht), *p. p. & p. a.* fr. ASTONISH, *v* — **as-ton'ished-ly** (-ĭ-ĕd), *adv.* — **as-ton'ished-ness,** *n.* *Rare.*

a-stray' (ȧ-strā'), *adv. & a.* Straying; wandering; out of the right way; erring; as, to go *astray*; to lead *astray*.

a-stride' (ȧ-strīd'), *adv. & a.* With the legs apart; as, to sit *astride* of a horse.

as'trin-gen-cy (ăs'trĭn-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *astringens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *astringere* to bind fast; *ad-* + *stringere* to draw tight.] The quality of being astringent; astringent power.

as'trin-gent, *a.* **1.** Binding; constricting; contracting; drawing together; as, *astringent* medicines.

2. Austere; severe; as, *astringent* criticism.

3. *Physiol.* Checking the flow of blood, lymph, or other fluid; styptic.

4. *Phonetics.* Contracting the glottis in the production of a sound.

5. *Bot.* Having the property of contracting the tissues.

astringent, *n.* **1.** *Med.* An astringent medicine.

2. *Phonetics.* An astringent sound.

as-trin'gent-ly, *adv.* of ASTRINGENT.

as-trin'gent-ness, *n.* Astringency.

as'tri-on (ăs'trĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀστρίον, dim. of ἀστήρ star.] *Ornith.* The lateral ethmoid bone of the skull.

as'tro- A combining form from Greek ἀστρον, *star;* as, *astrobiology*, *astrochemistry*, *astrodynamics*, *astrogeny*, *astrography*, *astrolithology*, *astrometeorology*, *astrophysics*, etc.

as'tro-bi-ol'o-gy (ăs'trō-bī-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *biology.*] Biology of the heavenly bodies; the science of the conditions of life on the heavenly bodies.

as'tro-chem'is-try (-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *chemistry.*] Chemistry of the heavenly bodies.

as'tro-dy-nam'ics (-dī-năm'ĭks), *n.* [*astro-* + *dynamics.*] Dynamics of the heavenly bodies.

as'tro-gen'y (ăs-trŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *-geny.*] Science of the origin of the heavenly bodies.

as'tro-graph'ic (ăs'trō-grăf'ĭk), **as'tro-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to astrography.

as-trog'ra-phy (ăs-trŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *-graphy.*] Description of the heavenly bodies.

as'tro-lith-ol'o-gy (ăs'trō-lĭth-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *lithology.*] Lithology of the heavenly bodies.

as'tro-me-te-or-ol'o-gy (-mē'tē-ŏr-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *meteorology.*] Meteorology of the heavenly bodies.

as'tro-phys'ics (-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* [*astro-* + *physics.*] Physics of the heavenly bodies.

ā̆le, senā̆te, cā̆re, ă̆m, ă̆ccount, ā̆rm, ă̆sk, sofā̆; ē̆ve, ē̆vent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll; ō̆ld, ō̆bey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ū̆se, ū̆nite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

as-ton'y (ăs-tŏn'ĭ), *v. t.;* AS-TON'IED (-ĭd); AS-TON'Y-ING. [See ASTONISH.] To stun; astonish; amaze. *Archaic.*
The captain of the Helots . . strake Palladius upon the side of his head, that he reeled *astonied*. *Sir P. Sidney.*
as-tound' (ăs-tound'), *a.* [ME. *astouned, astound, astoned,* p. p. of *astonen.* See ASTONISH.] Stunned; astounded; astonished. *Archaic.* *Spenser.*
Thus Ellen, dizzy and *astound*,
As sudden rum yawned around. *Scott*
as-tound', *v. t.;* AS-TOUND'ED, *Obs.* AS-TOUND'; AS-TOUND'ING. [See ASTOUND, *a.*] **1.** To stun; to stupefy. *Archaic.*
No puissant stroke his senses once *astound*. *Fairfax*
2. To astonish; to strike with amazement; to confound with wonder, surprise, or fear.
These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound*
The virtuous mind. *Milton.*
Syn. — Amaze, astonish, confound. See SURPRISE.
as-tound', *v. i.* To cause astonishment. *Rare.*
as-tound'ing, *p. a.* Of a nature to astound; amazing; as, an *astounding* statement. — **as-tound'ing-ly**, *adv.*
a-strad'dle (*a*-străd'l), *adv.* [*a-* on + *straddle.*] Straddling; astride; as, to sit *astraddle* of a horse.
As-træ'a (ăs-trē'*a*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αστραία, fr. ἀστραῖος starry.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* Goddess of justice, daughter of Zeus and Themis (or of a Titan, Astræus, and Eos). She was the last of the divinities to leave the earth at the end of the Golden Age, and became the constellation *Virgo.*
2. Mrs. Afra Behn, a writer of the 17th century, notorious for the license of her life and writings. She assumed the name of "*The Divine Astræa.*"
The stage how loosely does *Astræa* tread! *Pope*
3. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*
4. *Zoöl.* A genus of aporose madreporarian corals which contains many of the star corals and is type of a family, **As-træ'i-dæ** (ăs-trē'ĭ-dē). — **as-træ'id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.* — **as-træ'i-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.*
as-træ'an (-ăn), *a.* [Gr. ἀστραῖος starry.] **1.** Astral.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the goddess Astræa.
The second sight of some *Astræan* age. *Tennyson.*
3. *Zoöl.* Pertaining or related to the genus *Astræa.*
as-træ'an, *n.* A coral of the family Astræidæ; a star coral.
as'tra-gal (ăs'trȧ-găl), *n.* [L. *astragalus,* Gr. ἀστράγαλος the ankle bone, a molding in the capital of the Ionic column.] **1.** The huckle bone or astragalus; hence, *pl.,* dice, which were made of huckle bones by the Greeks.
2. *Arch.* A small convex molding of rounded surface, generally from half to three quarters of a circle. See MOLDING, *Illust.* Specif.: **a** A strip of molding on the edge of folding doors. **b** A sash bar. Cf. BEAD.
3. *Gun.* A molding encircling a cannon near the muzzle.
as-trag'a-lar (ăs-trăg'*a*-lär), *a.* Pertaining to the astragalus.
as-trag'a-lec'to-my (-lĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*astragalus* + *-ectomy.*] Excision of the astragalus.
as-trag'a-lo- (ăs-trăg'*a*-lō-). A combining form used in anatomy to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the astragalus;* as, as-trag'a-lo-cal-ca'ne-al, pertaining to, or designating a bone composed of, the astragalus and calcaneum; as-trag'a-lo-cen'tral, as-trag'a-lo-na-vic'u-lar, or as-trag'a-lo-scaph'oid, pertaining to, or designating a bone composed of, the astragalus and navicular bone; as-trag'a-lo-tib'i-al, pertaining to the astragalus and tibia
as-trag'a-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L. See ASTRAGAL.] **1.** *Anat.* One of the proximal bones of the tarsus of man and the higher vertebrates, supposed to represent the united tibiale and intermedium of many lower vertebrates. In man it is called the *ankle bone* and is next to the calcaneum the largest tarsal bone, bearing the weight of the body and forming with the tibia and fibula the ankle joint.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous herbs, characterized by the narrow standard of the corolla, the blunt keel, and the fleshy or papery uninflated pod. It is one of the largest genera of seed plants, containing more than 1000 species. The plants are known as *milk vetches,* and some species are *loco weeds* (see LOCO WEED). The genus is sometimes treated in a more general sense as including *Homalobus, Phaca,* and other genera. Gum tragacanth is obtained from various Oriental species, esp. *A. gummifer.*
3. *Arch.* = ASTRAGAL, 2.
as'tra-khan (ăs'trȧ-kăn'; ăs'trȧ-kän'), *n.* Also **as'tra-chan.** [From *Astrakhan* in Russia.] **1.** The skin, or pelt, of stillborn or young lambs of Astrakhan, the curled wool of which resembles fur.
Most of the so-called *astrakhan* now in use so extensively is made of mohair. It has all the beauty of the real article, is much more durable, will never change its shade in sunlight or air, and is in no manner inferior to real *astrakhan*
Year Book, U. S. Dept. Agric. (1901).
2. A rough cloth with curled loops to imitate the skin.
3. (Usually *astrachan*) The red astrachan apple.
as'tral (ăs'trăl), *a.* [L. *astralis,* fr. *astrum* star, Gr. ἄστρον: cf. F. *astral.* See STAR.] **1.** Pertaining to, coming from, or like, the stars; starry; starlike. — **as'tral-ly**, *adv. Rare.*
Shines only with an *astral* luster. *I. Taylor*
Some *astral* forms I must invoke by prayer. *Dryden.*
2. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to an aster; as, *astral* rays.
3. Of a nature particularly susceptible to sidereal influences; as, the *astral* body by which Paracelsus and his followers explained astrological influences and presentiments.
4 *Theosophy.* Consisting of, belonging to, or designating, a kind of supersensible substance alleged to be next above the tangible world in refinement; as, *astral* spirits; *astral* bodies of persons; *astral* current.
astral lamp, an Argand lamp so constructed that no interruption of the light upon the table is made by the flattened ring-shaped reservoir containing the oil. — **a. spirits,** spirits formerly supposed to live in the heavenly bodies or the aërial regions, and represented in the Middle Ages as fallen angels, spirits of the dead, or spirits originating in fire. — **a. lantern,** *Astron.,* a lantern for outdoor use, with removable sides perforated to represent constellations. — **a. sphere.** = ASTROSPHERE **b.**
a-stray' (*a*-strā'), *adv. & a.* [See ESTRAY, STRAY.] Out of the right way, lit. or fig.; wandering; erring.
Ye were as sheep going *astray* 1 *Pet.* ii. 25
As'trée' (ăs'trā'), *n.* The beautiful, coquettish heroine of the French pastoral romance of the same name, by Honoré d'Urfé (1567–1625), some 5,000 pages long.
as-trict' (ăs-trĭkt'), *v. t.;* AS-TRICT'ED; AS-TRICT'ING. [L. *astrictus,* p. p. of *astringere.* See ASTRINGE.] **1.** To bind up; to confine; constrict; contract; hence, to constipate.
The solid parts were to be relaxed or *astricted*. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To bind; constrain; restrict; limit.
The mind is *astricted* to certain necessary modes or forms of thought *Sir W Hamilton.*
3. *Scots Law.* To restrict the tenure of, as land, so that the tenant must take grain grown upon it to a certain mill, paying a toll called *multure* or *thirlage.*
as-tric'tion (ăs-trĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *astrictio:* cf. F. *astriction.*] **1.** Act of binding; restriction. *Milton.*
2. Moral obligation. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Med.* **a** A contraction of parts by applications; the action of an astringent. **b** Constipation.
4. Astringency. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
5. *Scots Law.* The obligation of thirlage to which astricted lands are subject. See ASTRICT, *v. t.*
as-tric'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *astrictif.*] Binding; astringent. — *n.* An astringent. — **as-tric'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **as-tric'tive-ness**, *n.*
a-stride' (*a*-strīd'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *stride.*] With the legs striding, or one leg on each side, as a man on horseback; with the legs stretched wide apart; astraddle.
as'trild (ăs'trĭld), *n.* A South African waxbill (*Estrelda astrilda*) often kept as a cage bird.
as-tringe' (ăs-trĭnj'), *v. t.;* AS-TRINGED' (-trĭnjd'); AS-TRING'ING (-jĭng). [L. *astringere; ad* + *stringere* to draw tight. Cf. ASTRICT; see STRAIN, *v. t.*] **1.** To bind fast; to cause to draw together; to constrict; to compress.
Which contraction . . *astringeth* the moisture of the brain, and thereby sendeth tears into the eyes *Bacon.*
2. To bind by moral or legal obligation. *Obs. or R. Wolsey.*
as-trin'gen-cy (ăs-trĭn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being astringent.
as-trin'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *astringens,* p. pr. of *astringere:* cf. F. *astringent.* See ASTRINGE.] **1.** Drawing together the tissues; binding; contracting; — opposed to *laxative;* as, *astringent* medicines; an *astringent* taste.
2. Stern; austere; as, an *astringent* type of virtue.
Syn. — See SOUR.
as-trin'gent, *n.* A medicine or other substance that astringes, or contracts the soft organic textures, and checks discharges of blood, mucus, etc.
External *astringents* are called styptics. *Dunglison.*
as'tro- (ăs'trō-). A combining form from Greek ἄστρον, *star;* as in *astro*photography; **as'tro-al'che-mist** (-ăl'kē-mĭst), one at the same time an astrologer and an alchemist; **as'tro-chron'o-log'i-cal** (-krŏn'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), pertaining to the chronology of the heavenly bodies, etc.
as-trog'e-ny (ăs-trŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *-geny.*] The creation or evolution of the stars or the heavens.
as-trog'no-sy (ăs-trŏg'nŏ-sĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + Gr. γνῶσις knowledge.] The science of the fixed stars.
as-trog'ra-phy (-grȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *-graphy.*] Description or mapping of the heavens. — **as'tro-graph'ic** (ăs'trō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*
as'troid (ăs'troid), *n.* [Gr. ἀστροειδής starlike; ἄστρον star + εἶδος form.] *Geom.* A hypocycloid with four cusps.
as'tro-labe (ăs'trō-lāb), *n.* [ME. *astrolabe, astrolabie, astrĭlabe,* OF. *astrelabe,* F. *astrolabe,* or LL. *astrolabium,* fr. Gr. ἀστρολάβον; ἄστρον star + λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν, to take.] **1.** *Astron.* A compact instrument for observing the positions of the heavenly bodies. Among the ancients it was often essentially the armillary sphere. A graduated circle with sights, for taking altitudes at sea, was called an *astrolabe* in the 18th century. It is now superseded by the sextant.

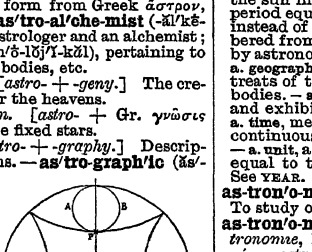

Astroid *P* Generating point of circle *A B*, which revolves within the large circle.

2. A stereographic projection of the sphere on the plane of a great circle, as the equator or meridian; a planisphere.
as-trol'o-ger (ăs-trŏl'ō-jĕr), *n.* [See ASTROLOGY.] **1.** One who studies the stars; an astronomer; hence, the cock, as announcing daybreak. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. One who practices astrology; one who professes to foretell events by the aspects and situation of the stars.
as'tro-log'ic (ăs'trō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἀστρολογικός: cf. F.
as'tro-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *astrologique.*] Of or pertaining to astrology; professing or practicing astrology. "*Astrologic* learning." *Hudibras.* "*Astrological* prognostication." *Cudworth.* — **as'tro-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
as-trol'o-gize (ăs-trŏl'ō-jīz), *v. t. & i.* To apply astrology to; to study or practice astrology.
as-trol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [F. *astrologie,* L. *astrologia,* fr. Gr. ἀστρολογία, fr. ἀστρολόγος astronomer, astrologer; ἄστρον star + λόγος discourse, λεγειν to speak. See STAR.] In its etymological signification, the science of the stars; among the ancients, synonymous with *astronomy;* subsequently, the pseudo science which treats of the influences of the stars upon human affairs, and of foretelling terrestrial events by their position and aspects. Astrology formerly enjoyed general acceptance, having been practiced by the Chaldeans, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, etc. It flourished in Europe as late as the 17th century, though it was most in vogue during the 14th and 15th. *Natural astrology,* which is concerned with the prediction of events in inanimate nature, was in part legitimate astronomical science; but it was regarded as subsidiary to *judicial,* or *mundane, astrology,* which assumes to foretell the fate and acts of nations and individuals. Astrology thus became the parent of modern astronomy, as alchemy of chemistry, by furnishing a powerful motive for the study of natural phenomena. See HOROSCOPE.
as'tro-man'cy (ăs'trō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by the stars; astrology. — **as'tro-man'cer** (-sĕr), *n.* — **as'tro-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a. & n.*
as'tro-me'te-or-ol'o-gy (-mē'tē-ŏr-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *meteorology.*] Investigation of the supposed relation between the heavenly bodies and the weather. — **as'tro-me'te-or'o-log'i-cal** (-ŏr'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **as'tro-me'te-or-ol'o-gist** (-ŏr-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*
as-trom'e-ter (ăs-trŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*astro-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the light of stars; specif., an arrangement of prism and lens invented by Sir John Herschel for determining the brightness of stars by comparison with a natural standard, as the moon.
as-trom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *-metry.*] The measurement of the apparent magnitudes of stars.
as-tron'o-mer (ăs-trŏn'ō-mĕr), *n.* [See ASTRONOMY.] **1.** An astrologer. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. One versed in astronomy; one having a knowledge of the laws and phenomena of the heavenly bodies.
as'tro-nom'ic (ăs'trō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* Astronomical.
as'tro-nom'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *astronomicus,* Gr. ἀστρονομικός: cf. F. *astronomique.*] Of or pertaining to astronomy; in accordance with the methods or principles of astronomy. — **as'tro-nom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
astronomical clock. **a** A clock of superior construction, with a compensating pendulum, etc., to measure time with great accuracy, for use in astronomical observatories; — called a *sidereal clock* when regulated to keep sidereal time, and a *mean-time clock* when regulated to keep mean time. The latter is often called a *regulator* when used by watchmakers as a standard for regulating ordinary timepieces. **b** A clock with mechanism for indicating certain astronomical phenomena, as the phases of the moon, position of the sun in the ecliptic, equation of time, etc. — **a. day,** a period equal to the mean solar day, but beginning at noon instead of at midnight, its twenty-four hours being numbered from 1 to 24; also, the sidereal day, as that most used by astronomers. — **a. fractions.** See under SEXAGESIMAL. — **a. geography,** that part of mathematical geography which treats of the earth in its relation to the other heavenly bodies. — **a. telescope,** a telescope having a simple eyepiece, and exhibiting objects inverted. See TELESCOPE, *Illust.* — **a. time,** mean solar time reckoned by counting the hours continuously up to twenty-four from one noon to the next. — **a. unit,** a unit used in astronomy; specif., a unit of length equal to the mean radius of the earth's orbit. — **a. year** See YEAR.
as-tron'o-mize (ăs-trŏn'ō-mīz), *v. i.* [Gr. ἀστρονομίζειν.] To study or to talk astronomy. *Sir T. Browne.*
as-tron'o-my (ăs-trŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [ME. *astronomie,* F. *astronomie,* L. *astronomia,* fr. Gr. ἀστρονομια, fr. ἀστρονόμος astronomer; ἄστρον star + νέμειν to distribute, regulate. See STAR; NOMAD.] The science which treats of the heavenly bodies, of their magnitudes, motions, distances, constitution, etc.; — anciently synonymous with *astrology.* Also, a treatise on this science. Astronomy treats of the earth only in its relations to the heavenly bodies, leaving the study of its configuration, constitution, etc., to the special earth sciences, as geography and geology. It is the oldest of sciences, having been utilized from remote ages in the formation of calendars, prediction of eclipses, etc. The modern science dates from the replacement of the *Ptolemaic system* by the *Copernican system* (see these terms). During the 16th–18th centuries the mechanics of the solar system was admirably worked out, chiefly by Tycho Brahe (1546–1601), Kepler (1571–1630), Galileo (1564–1642), Newton (1642–1727), and Laplace (1749–1827). The most remarkable recent advances have been in *astrophysics* (which see). See CONSTELLATION, SIGN, SOLAR SYSTEM, TELESCOPE, ZODIAC, etc., and ARBITRARY SIGNS, *Appen.*
as'tro-pho'to-graph'ic (ăs'trō-fō'tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to astrophotography.

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astoon. † ASTON.
a-stoop', *adv. & a.* Stooping.
a-store', *v. t.* [OF. *estorer*] To restore; to repair; fit out *Obs*
a-store', *adv.* [*a-* on + *store.*] In numbers; numerously *Obs.*
As-to'ri-a, *n.* [From *Astoria,* Oregon] *Geol.* A subdivision of the marine Oligocene in Oregon.
astorte. Obs pret. of ASTERT.
astorve. Obs preterit of ASTERVE, *v. i.*
as-tound'ment, *n.* Amazement. *Rare.* *Coleridge.*
astoune. † ASTONE
astouned † ASTOUND.
astr. *Abbr* Astronomer; astronomy.
as'tra-can, as'tra-chan, *a. & n.* Vars. of ASTRAKHAN.
‖ **a'stra ca'stra, nu'men lu'men** (ăs'trȧ kăs'trȧ). [L.] The stars my camp, the Deity my light.
as-trag'a-lo-man'cy (ăs-trăg'*a*-lō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*astragalo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of small bones or dice.
astraigh. † ASTRAY.
a-strain', *adv.* Straining.
astrain', *v. t.* [OF. *astreindre.*] To bind *Obs.* [KHAN.
as'tra-kan. Var. of ASTRA-**as'tra-kan-ite**, *n.* [From *Astrakhan,* its locality] *Min* A variety of biotite
as'tral, *n.* An astral lamp.
astralabe † ASTROLABE.
as'tral-in (ăs'trăl-ĭn), **as'traline** (-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* A petroleum-product illuminant of higher flashing point than kerosene.
a-strand', *adv. & a.* Stranded.
a-strange'. † ESTRANGE.
as'tra-pho'bi-a (ăs'trȧ-fō'bĭ-*a*), **as'tra-po-pho'bi-a**, *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἀστραπή lightning + *-phobia.*] *Med* Morbid fear of lightning and thunder
as-traught' (ă-strôt'), *p. a.* [Cf. DISTRAUGHT] Distracted. *Obs.* — **as-traught'ed**, *p. p. Obs.*
astraunge † ESTRANGE.
a-stray', *v. t. & i.* [See STRAY.] To stray or cause to stray. *Obs.*
as'tre (ăs'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *astre,* F. *âtre.*] A hearth; hence, a home. *Obs. or Hist*
As-tre'a, As-tre'i-dæ, etc. Vars. of ASTRÆA, ASTRÆIDÆ, etc.
a-stream', *adv* In line with the stream.
as-tre'an, *a.* Var. of ASTRÆAN, astral. *Rare.*
astrelabe † ASTROLABE.
as'trer, as'tri-er, *n.* [Cf. LL. *astrarius;* perh. a corrupt form fr. OF *estre* dwelling, habitation.] *O Eng. Law.* Lit., one belonging or pertaining to the hearth or home; — used loosely of various persons having certain rights or disabilities by reason of their residence or holding of tenements, as of freemen entitled to rights of common from holding tenements in a township, or a villein dwelling in a homestead belonging to his lord.
a-strict', *a* Concise; strict; contracted. *Obs* — **a-strict'ly**, *adv. Obs.*
as-tric'te-ry, a. [L. *astrictorius.*] Astrictive. *Rare.*
astridge † OSTRICH.
as'tri-er Var. of ASTRER.
as-trif'er-ous (ăs-trĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *astrifer, astrum* star + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing stars. *Rare.*
as-trig'er-ous (ăs-trĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See ASTER; -GEROUS] = ASTRIFEROUS.
astrilabe. † ASTROLABE.
as-tringe' (ăs-trĭnj'), *v. t.* To become astringed, or compact. *Obs or R* [TRINGENT.
as-trin'gent-ly, *adv.* of ASTRINGENT.
astringer. † AUSTRINGER.
as'tri-on, *n.* [L., lit, a little star.] A kind of precious stone, perhaps asteriated sapphire. See ASTERISM, 3. *Obs.*
as'trite. † ASTROITE.
as'tro-fel, as'tro-fell, *n.* [Named for Sir Philip Sidney, with ref. to his *Astrophel and Stella,* perh. an alteration of some older plant name. Cf. ASTRO-; -PHIL] A kind of bitter herb, probably the same as aster, or starwort.
Spenser
as-trog'o-ny (ăs-trŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *-gony,* as in cosmogony.] = ASTROGENY. — **as'trogon'ic** (ăs'trō-gŏn'ĭk), *a.*
as'troid, *a.* [See ASTROID, *n.*] Star-shaped
as'tro-ite, *n.* [L. *astrotes.*] *Obs* **1** A kind of precious stone; astrion. See ASTRION. **2** A radiated or star-shaped mineral or fossil.
astrol. *Abbr.* Astrologer; astrological; astrology.
as'tro-lab'i-cal (-lăb'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an astrolabe.
as-trol'a-try (ăs-trŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *-latry.*] The worship of the heavenly bodies. — **as-trol'a-ter** (-tẽr), *n.*
as'tro-li-thol'o-gy, *n.* [*astro-* + *lithology.*] The science of meteoritic stones.
as'tro-log, as'tro-logue, *n.* [F. *astrologue.*] An astrologer. *Obs.*
as-trol'o-gas'ter (ăs-trŏl'ō-găs'tẽr), *n.* [L. *astrologus* astrologer + 2d *-aster.*] An astrologer
as'tro-loge, *n.* [OF. *aristrologe, aristologie, aristolochie* See ARISTOLOCHIA.] The bistort. *Obs.*
as'tro-lo'gi-an (*before* 1700 *accented* astrol'ogian), *n.* [OF *astrologuen.*] An astrologer. *Obs.* — *a* Dealing with astrology. *Obs.*
as'tro-log'ics (ăs'trō-lŏj'ĭks), *n. pl.* Astrological matters or facts. *Obs.*
as'trol'o-gous, *a.* Astrological.
as'tro-logue (ăs'trō-lŏg), *n.* [F.] An astrologer *Obs.*
astrology. *n.* † ASTROLOGE.
as'tro-mag'i-cal, *a.* [*astro-* + *magical.*] Astromantic.
‖ **as'tro-me'da** (ăs'trō-mē'thä; 146), *n.* The crape myrtle. *Porto Rico.* [astronomy.]
astron. *Abbr.* Astronomical;
astronomer's ring. A kind of astrolabe. [TAR STAFF.]
astronomer's staff. = ALMUCANTAR.
as'tro-no'mi-an, *n.* [ME. & OF. *astronomien.*] An astronomer *Obs.*
as'tro-nom'ics, *n.* Astronomy.
astrony. † ASTRONOMY
As'tro-phel (ăs'trō-fĕl), *n.* 1. The name used for himself by Sir Philip Sidney in his sonnets, "Astrophel and Stella."
2. The elegy written by Spenser on the death of Sidney.
as'tro-phel. † ASTROPEL.
as'tro-phil, *n.* [*astro-* + *-phil*] One fond of star lore; an amateur astronomer.

as'tro-pho-tog'ra-phy (ăs'trō-fō-tŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *photography.*] The application of photography to astronomical ends. By photography eclipses, sun spots, spectra, etc., are studied, new asteroids discovered, and vast numbers of otherwise invisible stars and nebulæ accurately charted. This last is made possible by the cumulative effect, during long exposure, of light too faint to be visible to the eye.

as'tro-pho-tom'e-ter (-fō-tŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*astro-* + *photometer.*] *Astron.* A photometer for measuring the brightness of stars.

as'tro-pho-tom'e-try (-trĭ), *n. Astron.* The determination of the brightness of stars, and also of the sun, moon, and planets. — **as'tro-pho'to-met'ri-cal** (-fō'tō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.*

as'tro-phyl'lite (-fĭl'līt), *n.* [*astro-* + Gr. *φύλλον* leaf + *-ite.*] *Min.* A titano-silicate (chiefly of sodium, potassium, iron, and manganese) of yellowish color and submetallic or pearly luster. Its crystals sometimes occur in stellate groups. It is laminated like mica. H., 3. Sp. gr., 3.3–3.4.

as'tro-phys'i-cal (-fĭz'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to astrophysics.

as'tro-phys'ics (-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* [*astro-* + *physics.*] That science, a branch of astronomy, which has to do with the physical and chemical constitution of the heavenly bodies; — called also *celestial* or *cosmical physics*, and *the new astronomy*. Researches in astrophysics are made with the photometer, spectroscope, bolometer, etc., usually in connection with the telescope. — **as'tro-phys'i-cist** (-ĭ-sĭst), *n.*

As-troph'y-ton (ăs-trŏf'ĭ-tŏn), *n.* [*astro-* + Gr. *φυτόν* plant.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ophiurans (called basket fishes), of the order Euryalida, having the arms much branched.

as'tro-sphere (ăs'trō-sfēr), *n.* [*astro-* + *sphere.*] *Biol.* **a** The central mass of the aster exclusive of the rays; the centrosphere. **b** The entire aster exclusive of the centrosome; the astral sphere. See ASTER, *n.*, 4 *a.*

as'tro-the-ol'o-gy (-thē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*astro-* + *theology.*] Theology founded on observation of celestial bodies.

a-strut' (*ā*-strŭt'), *a. & adv.* **1.** Sticking out, or puffed out; swelling; in a swelling manner. *Archaic.*

Inflated and *astrut* with self-conceit. *Cowper.*

2. In a strutting manner; with a strutting gait.

as-tu'cious (ăs-tū'shŭs), *a.* [F. *astucieux.* See ASTUTE.] Subtle; cunning; astute. *Rare. Scott.* — **as-tu'cious-ly**, *adv. Rare.*

as-tu'ci-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Astuteness. *Rare. Carlyle.*

As'tur (ăs'tŭr), *n.* [L., a species of hawk.] *Zoöl.* A genus or subgenus consisting of the goshawks. See GOSHAWK, *Illust.*

As-tu'ri-an (ăs-tū'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [Sp. *asturiano.*] Of or pertaining to Asturias, previous to 1833 a division of northern Spain, but now comprised in the province of Oviedo. At the time of the Saracen invasion Asturias became a refuge for the Goths who eventually, by conquest, founded the kingdom of Leon — *n.* A Spaniard of Asturias.

as-tute' (ăs-tūt'), *a.* [L *astutus*, fr. *astus* craft, cunning.] Critically discerning; sagacious; shrewd; subtle; crafty.

Syn. — Keen, penetrating, skilled, discriminating, cunning, sagacious, subtle, wily, crafty. See SHREWD.

— **as-tute'ly**, *adv.* — **as-tute'ness**, *n.*

As-ty'a-nax (ăs-tī'*ā*-năks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀστυάναξ.*] *Gr. Myth.* The son of Hector and Andromache, less often called by his proper name *Scamandrius*. He was hurled by the Greeks from the walls of Troy, that he might not restore the kingdom, as predicted by Calchas. Another story is that he was carried away from Troy, with his mother, by Neoptolemus, whom he succeeded as king of Epirus.

a-sun'der (*ā*-sŭn'dĕr), *adv.* [*a-* on + *sunder*; AS. *on sundran.*] Apart; separate from each other; into parts; in two; separately; into or in different pieces or places.

I took my staff, even Beauty, and cut it *asunder*. *Zech.* xi. 10.

As wide *asunder* as pole and pole *Froude.*

a-sun'der, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *āsundrian.*] To part asunder; to divide. *Rare.*

as'u-ra (ăs'ōō-rā), *n.* [Skr. *asura.*] *Hindu Myth.* In the oldest parts of the Rig-Veda, a god or spirit; later, in a reverse sense, an evil spirit or demon; an enemy of the gods, or devas. Cf. AHURA.

As'vins (ăs'vĭnz; ăsh'-), *n. pl.* [Skr. *Açvin*, sing.] *Vedic Myth.* Two gods of the dawn, twin brothers, young and beautiful, capable of assuming many forms, said to be sons of a nymph by the sun. They are the physicians of heaven and benefactors of mankind. Cf. DIOSCURI.

a-sy'lum (*ā*-sī'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUMS (-lŭmz), L. -LA (-lă). [L. *asylum*, Gr. *ἄσυλον*, fr. *ἄσυλος* exempt from spoliation, inviolable; *ἀ-* not + *σῦλον* right of seizure.] **1.** A sanctuary or place of refuge and protection, where criminals and debtors found shelter, and from which they could not be forcibly taken without sacrilege. The name was anciently given to temples, altars, statues of the gods, and the like. In later times Christian churches were treated as asylums in the same sense.

2. In international law, a place exempted by custom or convention from the territorial jurisdiction of a state within which it is, so that refugees may not be followed to or taken from it except by the consent of the state enjoying the immunity. Cf. EXTERRITORIALITY.

3. The protection or inviolability afforded by such a place (as defined in 1 or 2), or the act of affording it.

4. Any place of retreat and security.

Earth has no other *asylum* for them than its own cold bosom. *Southey.*

5. An institution for the protection or relief of some class of destitute, unfortunate, or afflicted persons; as, an *asylum* for the aged or the blind, a lunatic *asylum.*

as'ym-met'ric (ăs'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk; ā'sĭ-) } *a.* [Gr. *ἀσύμμετρος.*
as'ym-met'ri-cal (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl) } See ASYMMETRY.] **1.** Not symmetrical. Specif.: *Bot* **a** Not isobilateral. **b** Zygomorphic; — applied to a flower or to a corolla.

2. *Cryst.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the system (the triclinic) having no plane of symmetry, or the group of this system having neither plane, axis, nor center of symmetry.

3. *Org. Chem.* Specif.: Pertaining to or designating derivatives of benzene in which three or four substituting groups are attached unsymmetrically to the nucleus, occupying the positions 1, 2, 4, or 1, 2, 3, 5. See BENZENE NUCLEUS. Abbr., *a.*

asymmetric carbon atom, *Org. Chem.*, a carbon atom in union with four atoms or groups no two of which are alike. Compounds containing such a carbon atom often occur in two varieties which are distinguished by being respectively levorotatory and dextrorotatory (see POLARIZATION), and also, in some cases, by showing crystal forms related like left-handed and right-handed gloves (enantiomorphous). This particular kind of isomerism is explained by taking into account, not merely the order in which the atoms are united to one another, but also their arrangement *in space*, whence the origin of *stereoisomerism*. See *Illust.* See also ISOMERISM, TARTARIC ACID. — **a. conductor**, *Elec.*, a conductor which conducts the current more readily in a certain direction than in the reverse.

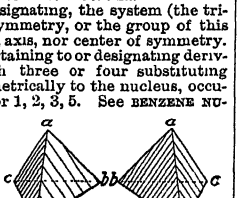

Asymmetric Carbon Atom The two tetrahedrons illustrate the two ways in which four different atoms or groups, *a, b, c, d*, may be arranged symmetrically about a central carbon atom The central atom is called asymmetric because the groups on the two figures cannot be brought into the same relative positions by any kind of rotation.

a-sym'me-try (*ā*-sĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀσυμμετρία*; *ἀ-* not + *συμμετρία* symmetry.] Want of symmetry; specif.: **a** *Math.* Incommensurability. *Obs.* **b** Want of proportion between the parts of a thing, esp. want of bilateral symmetry. **c** Lack of coördination of two parts moving in connection with one another; as, *asymmetry* of convergence of the eyes.

as'ymp-tote (ăs'ĭm-tōt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀσύμπτωτος* not falling together; *ἀ-* not + *συμπιπτειν* to fall together; *σύν* with + *πιπτειν* to fall. Cf. SYMPTOM.] *Math.* A line that approaches nearer to some curve than any assignable distance, but, though infinitely extended, would never meet it. Asymptotes may be straight lines or curves. A rectilinear asymptote may be conceived as a tangent to the curve at an infinite distance.

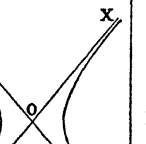

SOX, TOY, Asymptotes to the Hyperbola.

as'ymp-tot'ic (-tŏt'ĭk) } *a.* Of,
as'ymp-tot'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pert. to, or of the nature of, an asymptote. — **as'ymp-tot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-syn'ar-tete' (*ā*-sĭn'ăr-tēt'), *a.* [Gr. *ἀσυνάρτητος* not connected.] Not connected; not fitted; — used, *Gr. & Lat. Pros*, with reference to a verse consisting of two cola or rhythmical series to denote: **a** Having different rhythms in the two members. **b** Having the two members quasi independent, so that hiatus or syllaba anceps occurs at the cæsura. — **a-syn'ar-tet'ic** (-tĕt'ĭk), *a.*

a-syn'chro-nous (ă-sĭŋ'krō-nŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + *synchronous.*] Not simultaneous; not concurrent in time, — opposed to *synchronous.* — **a-syn'chro-nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.*

as'yn-det'ic (ăs'ĭn-dĕt'ĭk), *a.* Using asyndeton; not joined by conjunctions. — **as'yn-det'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-syn'de-ton (*ā*-sĭn'dē-tŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀσύνδετον*, fr. *ἀσυνδετος* unconnected; *ἀ-* not + *σύνδετος* bound together. See SYNDETIC.] *Rhet.* A figure that omits the connective; as, *I came, I saw, I conquered*; — opposed to *polysyndeton.*

as'y-ner'gi-a (ăs'ĭ-nûr'jĭ-*ā*), *n.* [NL. See A- not; SYNERGY.] *Med.* Lack of coördination, as of muscles.

a-syn'ga-my (*ā*-sĭn'gă-mĭ), *n.* [*a-* not + *syngamy.*] *Bot.* The incapacity of two species or individuals to accomplish cross pollination because of development of their flowers at different periods. — **as'yn-gam'ic** (ăs'ĭn-găm'ĭk), *a.*

As'yn-jur (ăs'ĭn-yōōr), *n. pl.*; *sing.* ASYNJA (-yă), ASYNJE (-yā). [Icel. *ásynjur*, pl. of *ásynja*, fem. of *áss* god.] *Norse Myth.* The goddesses of Asgard, associates of the Æsir, and distinguished from the Vanir goddesses. Most of these goddesses are of minor importance. Cf. EIR, FRIGG, GEFJON, IDUN, NANNA, SAGA, SIF, SKATHI; see ÆSIR.

a-sys'to-le (*ā*-sĭs'tō-lē), *n.* [*a-* not + *systole.*] *Physiol.* A weakening or cessation of the contractile power of the heart. — **as'ys-tol'ic** (ăs'ĭs-tŏl'ĭk), *a.* — **a-sys'to-lism** (*ā*-sĭs'tō-lĭz'm), *n.*

at (ăt), *prep.* [AS. *set*; akin to OHG. *az*, Goth., OS., & Icel. *at*, Sw. *åt*, Dan. & L. *ad.*] Primarily, this word expresses the relation of *presence or contact in space or time*, or of *direction towards*. It has much the sense of *to* without its implication of motion, and is less definite than *in, on, by*, etc. Thus, *at* the house, may be *in* or *near* the house. From its original import are derived various uses to express. — **1.** Simple presence in, on, or by, or contiguity to, — designating specif.: **a** The point or place where a thing is, or occurs; as, *at* the center; *at* home; *at* hand; *at* the door; *at* sea and on land. *At* emphasizes mere locality; *in* refers more to the interior of something or to the idea of inclusiveness. See *Syn.*, below. *At* sometimes designates a more practical contact with a place than *in, by*, etc.; as, *at* school; *at* the helm. **b** Simple contact with a person: in the presence, or, fig., in the sight or estimation of. *Obs.* **c** Presence in an occurrence or event; as, *at* the wedding. **d** Location of a feeling, quality, etc.; as, sick *at* heart; out *at* the elbows.

2. A point or position directed towards or attained; — esp. with verbs of motion: **a** Location through or by which anything passes. "Enter ye in *at* the strait gate." *Matt.* vii. 13. **b** = TO, without special implication. *Obs. or Dial.* "To come *at* the holy altar." *W. Watson.* **c** Personal contact: into the presence of. *Obs.*, except with implied aggressiveness; as, his creditor is *at* him again. "He commanded none should come *at* him." *Shak.* **d** Position attained over intervening space or difficulty; as, to arrive or land *at* a point. "How could I get *at* you?" **e** An object or end directed towards; as, to look *at* it; to aim *at* a mark; to strike, point, shout, wink, mock, laugh, be angry *at* one; to snatch *at* a purse. Also, fig.; as, to hint, guess, endeavor *at.*

☞ Without an object expressed, *at* is used adverbially; as, to be looked *at*, or shot *at.*

3. A relation of employment or action; occupation with; as, to pull *at* an oar; *at* work; *at* meat (eating).

4. Situation in an active or passive state, in a posture, circumstance, or mode, as, the stag *at* bay; *at* war; *at* ease; *at* your service; *at* fault; *at* disadvantage; *at* random.

5. A relation of source, cause, or occasion; as, merry *at* the sight; done *at* his pleasure or command; surprised or angry *at* his rudeness. Used with persons, as in to ask, obtain, learn, endure, *at* a person, it is *Obs. or Dial.*; but in to ask, obtain, etc., *at* one's hands, is still in good use.

6. Point or position in a series or scale; relative order, degree, rate, or value; as, with the mercury *at* 80°; life is short *at* the longest; *at* first; *at* best; running *at* full speed; sold *at* six shillings.

7. Position in time; relation of age; as, *at* present; *at* parting; *at* twenty-one; *at* once.

8. With infinitives. = TO. *Obs. or Dial.*

9. Redundantly: **a** With prepositions. *Obs* "*At* after supper." *Chaucer.* **b** With adverbs. *Obs. or Dial.* **c** As an adverb; as, "Where was he *at*?" *Slang.*

Syn. — AT, IN. When reference to the interior of any place is made prominent, IN is used: when a place is regarded as a mere local point, AT is more commonly employed; as, to look for a book *in* the library, to meet a friend *at* the library; "He appointed regular meetings of the States of England twice a year *in* London" (*Hume*); "An English king was crowned *at* Paris" (*Macaulay*). *In* is used before the names of countries or districts and (usually) of large cities, as, we live *in* America, *in* New York, *in* the South. *At* is commonly employed before names of houses, institutions, villages, small towns; as, Milton was educated *at* Christ's College, money collected *at* the customhouse, I saw him *at* the jeweler's, we live *at* Concord. But with names of towns and cities usage varies greatly. In regard to time, we say *at* the hour, *on* the day, *in* the year; as, *at* 9 o'clock *in* the morning, *on* July 5th, *in* the year 1775. *at* after, *or often* after, after. *Obs. or Dial.* — **at all**, at large, at last, at length, at once, etc. See under ALL, LARGE, LAST, etc. — **at home**. See in the Vocab., also under HOME. — **to be at it**, to be busily engaged. — **at least**. See LEAST and HOWEVER. — **at one**. See AT ONE, in the Vocabulary.

at-. An assimilated form of AD-.

at-. A prefix (not now used) in verbal composition, sometimes the same word as the prep. *at*, and sometimes (as in *atflee, athold*) meaning *away, from*; in this latter sense it is probably due to confusion with an originally different prefix.

at'a-bal (ăt'*ā*-băl), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *at-tabl* the drum. Cf. TIMBAL.] A kettledrum; a kind of tabor, used by Moors.

a-tac'a-mite (*ā*-tăk'*ā*-mīt), *n.* [From the province of *Atacama*, Chile, where found.] *Min.* A basic chloride of copper, $Cu_2Cl(OH)_3$, transparent or translucent and of various shades of green, occurring usually in prismatic orthorhombic crystals, but also in crystalline aggregates or massive. H., 3–3.5. Sp. gr., 3.75–3.77.

a-tac'tic (*ā*-tăk'tĭk), *a.* [See ATAXIA.] **1.** Irregular; incoördinate; *Med.*, affected with ataxia; ataxic.

2. *Gram.* Not syntactic.

At'a-lan'ta (ăt'*ā*-lăn'tă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀταλάντη.*] *Gr. Myth.* A heroine, beautiful and fleet of foot, probably a local form of Artemis. In Arcadian legend she is a famous huntress, and takes part in the Argonautic expedition and in the Calydonian boar hunt (see MELEAGER). Although forbidden by an oracle to marry, she weds Milanion, to appease the wrath of Aphrodite. In Bœotian

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as'tro-scope, *n* [*astro-* + *-scope.*] An old astronomical instrument, formed of two cones base to base, on which the constellations were delineated.

as-tros'co-py (ăs-trŏs'kŭ-pĭ), *n.* Observation of the stars. *Obs.*

astrout, † ASTRUT.

a-stroy', *v. t.* [OF. *estruire.*] To destroy *Obs.*

as-truc'tive, *a.* [L. *astructus*, p. p. of *astruere* to build up; *ad* + *struere* to build.] Building up; constructive. *Obs.*

as-tuce', *n.* [F., fr. L. *astutia.*] Astuteness. *Obs.*

as-tuce', *a.* [Cf. OF. *astut, astuce.*] Astute. *Obs.*

a-stun'. † ASTON.

astunt. † ASTINT.

astured. † ASTIR.

asturte. † ASTERT.

As-ty'a-ges (ăs-tī'*ā*-jēz). *Bib.*

a-sty'lar, *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. *στῦλος* pillar.] *Arch.* Without columns or pilasters. [TEL, 2.]

a-styl'len (*ā*-stĭl'ĕn), *n.* = AS-

asuage. † ASSUAGE.

‖ **a-suang'** (*ā*-swäng'), *n.* [Tag.] A kind of goblin; an evil sprite; a cannibal ghost. *Phil I.*

a-sud'den, *adv.* Suddenly.

asunien. † ESSOIN

a-sup'pim (*ā*-sŭp'ĭm), *n. pl.* *Bib.* Storehouses

As'ur. VAR. of ASHUR.

Asur, n. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA LANGUAGES.

asure. † ASSURE, AZURE.

aswage † ASSUAGE.

as'wail (ăs'wāl), *n.* [Native name.] *Zool.* The sloth bear (*Melursus labiatus*) of India.

aswalt. Obs. pret. of ASWELT.

a-swarm', *adv. & a.* Swarming.

a-swash', *adv.* [Cf. SWASH (in architecture).] *Obs.* **1.** Slantingly; obliquely. **2.** Scornfully.

a-sway', *adv. & a.* Swaying.

a-sweat', *adv. & a.* Sweating.

a-swell', *adv. & a.* Swelling.

a-swelt', *v. i.* [AS. *āsweltan.*] To die; perish. *Obs.*

asweve, *v. t.* [AS. *āswebban.* See SWEVEN.] To stupefy. *Obs.*

a-swim', *adv.* Swimming.

a-swind', *v. i.* [AS. *āswindan.*] To languish; become enervated. *Obs.*

a-swing', *adv.* Swinging.

As'wins. Var. of ASVINS.

a-swirl', *adv* Swirling.

a-swithe', *adv.* [ME. *as* as + *swithe* quickly, AS. *swīðe* very, much, fast.] As swithe (often printed as one word); quickly; at once. *Obs.*

aswo, aswogh. † ASWOWE.

aswond. Obs. pret. of ASWIND.

a-swoon', *adv.* [Cf. SWOON] In a swoon. *Chaucer.*

a-swooned', *adv. & a.* In a swoon; swooned.

a-swound', *adv.* Aswoon. *Obs.*

aswounde, aswunde. Obs. p. p. of ASWIND.

aswowe, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *geswōgen* to oversenseless, p. p. of *swōgan* to overpower, choke.] In a swoon. *Obs.*

asyghe. † ASSAY.

a-sy'la, *L. pl.* of ASYLUM.

a-syle', *n.* [F. *asile.*] Obs. equiv. of ASYLUM, 1 & 2.

as'yl-lab'i-cal (ăs'ĭl-lăb'ĭ-kăl; *ā*-sĭl'-), *a.* Not syllabic.

as'ym-bo'li-a (ăs'ĭm-bō'lĭ-*ā*), *n.* [NL. See A- not; SYMBOL.] *Med.* Asemia.

as'ym-bol'ic (ăs'ĭm-bŏl'ĭk, *ā*-sĭm-), **as'ym-bol'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Not symbolic. [rical *Obs.*]

a-sym'me-tral, *a.* Not symmetrical.

a-sym'me-tran'thous (*ā*-sĭm'ē-trăn'thŭs; ā-), *a.* [*asymmetric* + *-anthous.*] *Bot.* Having asymmetric flowers. *Obs.*

as'ym-met'ri-cal-ly, *adv.* of ASYMMETRIC, -METRICAL.

a-sym'me-tron (*ā*-sĭm'ē-trŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of lancelets differing from *Branchostoma* in having but one series (the right) of gonads, and asymmetrical metapleura. See AMPHIOXUS.

a-sym'me-trous, *a.* [Gr. *ἀσύμμετρος.*] Asymmetrical *Obs. or R.*

a-syn'cri-tus (*ā*-sĭn'krĭ-tŭs), **as'y-ne'si-a** (ăs'ĭ-nē'shĭ-*ā*; -zĭ-*ā*), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ἀσυνεσία.*] *Med.* Stupidity.

as'yn-tac'tic (ăs'ĭn-tăk'tĭk; ā'sĭn-). Not syntactic; ungrammatical.

a-syz'y-get'ic, *a.* Not syzygetic.

at † ATE. [*or Dial.*]

at, 'at, *conj. & pron.* That. *Obs.*

at, *n.* [Siamese.] See COIN.

at. *Abbr.* Atomic.

A. T. *Abbr.* **a** *Assaying.* Assay ton. **b** *Elec.* Ampere turn, ampere turns. **c** Archtreasurer.

A/T. *Abbr.* American Terms (grain trade). *Eng.*

A'ta (ä'ta), *n.* A savage of a mixed Malay-Negrito tribe of southeastern Luzon; also, a member of a superior tribe, probably of the Indonesian race, inhabiting Mindanao east and north of Mount Apo. Also, the language of the Atas of Mindanao.

a'ta'beg' (ä'tä'bĕg'; -bā'), **a'ta'bek'** (-bĕk'), *n* [Turk. *atabeg.*] Lit., prince's father; — a title formerly borne by various Persian or Turkish rulers in central Asia after the fall of the Seleucidæ; now often given to various high officials, as a prime minister, vizier, etc.

A't'a-ca-men'yan (ăt'*ā*-kă-mĕn'yăn), or **At'a-cam'ni-an** (-kăm'nĭ-ăn), *n.* An Indian of a fisher tribe of northern Chile.

A'tad (ā'tăd). *Bib.*

A'ta-ent'sic (ä'tä-ĕnt'sĭk). *n.* In Huron legend, a malignant female spirit, identified with the moon, who fell from heaven and gave birth to Ioskeha, the sun, and his brother Tawiscara, whom he slew. From Ioskeha sprang the race of man.

at'afr'er, *prep* See under AT. *Obs.*

at'a-ghan (ăt'*ā*-găn). Var. of **A'ta-ho'can** (ä'tä-hō'kăn), *n.* The creator, or supreme deity, in Algonquian religion.

ataine. † ATTAIN.

‖ **a-ta'jo** (ä-tä'hō; 189), *n.* [Sp., prop., a separation.] A drove of mules or horses; also, an inclosure for corralling cattle. *Sp. Amer.* [catch. *Obs.*]

a-take', *v. t.* To overtake; to

A'ta'la' (ä'tä'lä'), *n.* The heroine of a novel of the same name by Chateaubriand. She

legend she challenges her suitors to a race, death being the penalty of defeat, her hand the prize. Hippomenes defeats her, dropping on the course three golden apples given him by Aphrodite, which Atalanta stoops to pick up.

Atalanta butterfly. The red admiral.

at'a-mas'co lil'y (ăt'ə-măs'kō lĭl'ĭ). Any amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Atamosco*, esp. *A. atamasco*.

At'a-mos'co (-mŏs'kō), *n.* [NL., fr. North American Indian name.] *Bot.* A genus of American bulbous amaryllidaceous plants, having solitary scapose flowers and linear basal leaves. The species are mainly tropical. Several are cultivated for their pink, white, or yellowish flowers.

at'a-rax'i-a (-răk'sĭ-ə) } *n.* [NL. *ataraxia*, Gr. *ἀταραξία*;
at'a-rax'y (ăt'ə-răk'sĭ) } *ἀ-* not + *ταραχτός* disturbed.] Perfect peace of mind, or calmness.

A-tar'ga-tis (*ə*-tär'gə-tĭs), *n.* [Gr. *Ἀτάργατις*, of Semitic origin.] The chief goddess of the northern Syrians, a form of the great Semitic goddess of fertility. She was also worshiped in Rome as **Dea Suria**. *Astarte* and *Derceto* are probably forms of the same goddess. Cf. MAGNA MATER.

a-taunt' (*ə*-tônt'; -tant') } *adv.* [F. *autant* as much (as
a-taun'to (-tôn'tō; -tăn'tō) } possible).] **1.** As much as possible.

2. *Naut.* Fully rigged, esp. with all light upper spars hoisted and rigged; hence, fully in order; shipshape.

a-tav'ic (*ə*-tăv'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *atavique*.] Of or pertaining to a remote ancestor, or to atavism.

at'a-vism (ăt'ə-vĭz'm), *n.* [L. *atavus* ancestor.] **1.** *Biol.* The recurrence in a descendant of characters of a remote ancestor, instead of those of an immediate or near ancestor; reversion to a more primitive type; the renewed manifestation of heredity after remaining latent during one or more generations.

2. *Med.* The similar recurrence of a particular abnormality or disease.

at'a-vis'tic (-vĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining or tending to, or marked by, atavism. — **at'a-vis'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

at'a-vus (ăt'ə-vŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -VI (-vī). [L., ancestor.] *Biol.* A remote ancestor or ancestral type from which certain characters are inherited or assumed to be inherited, though latent in intermediate generations.

a-tax'a-pha'si-a (*ə*-tăk'sə-fā'zhĭ-*ə*; -zĭ-*ə*), *n.* [NL. See ATAXIA, APHASIA.] *Med.* Inability to utter sentences due to incoordination of the muscles; ataxic aphasia.

a-tax'i-a (*ə*-tăk'sĭ-*ə*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀταξία*, fr. *ἄτακτος* out of order; *ἀ-* not + *τακτός* ordered.] **1.** Disorder, irregularity. *Obs.* *Bp. Hall.*

2. *Med.* a Irregularity in disease, or in the functions. b The state of disorder that characterizes nervous fevers and the nervous condition. c Lack of power to coordinate voluntary muscular movements.

a-tax'ic (-sĭk), *a.* *Med.* Marked by, or due to, ataxia.

a-tax'ite (-sīt), *n.* [*a-* not + Gr. *τάξις* arrangement.] *Petrog.* A taxite whose components have no definite arrangement, simulating a breccia.

ate (āt; *in England usually* ĕt; see EAT), *preterit* of EAT.

a'te (ā'tē), *n.* [Gr. *ἄτη*.] **1.** Bewilderment; infatuation; blind impulse leading men on to ruin; — sometimes personified and in the Greek tragedies often made an avenging spirit like Nemesis.

2. [*cap.*] In Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (Book IV. 1), a foul misshapen hag, the "mother of debate and all dissension" and the friend and companion of Duessa.

-ate (-āt; -ăt; *see note below*). [From L. *-atus*, the p. p. ending of 1st conj. verbs.] A suffix used to form: **1.** Participial adjectives equivalent to those formed by the ending *-ed*; as in desol*ate*, sed*ate*, innn*ate*, ornn*ate*, temper*ate*. Causative verbs are formed from such adjectives, and formerly the adjective was often used as the past participle.

2. Verbs (formed on the analogy of causative verbs from adjectives in *-ate*) by Englishing Latin verbs of the 1st conjugation, as in fascin*ate*, vener*ate*, concentr*ate*, etc., or by adding the suffix to Latin, or sometimes other elements where no corresponding Latin verb exists; as in felici*tate*, capaci*tate*, camphor*ate*.

3. a Participial nouns; as, leg*ate*, one deputed, mand*ate*, something commanded, precipi*tate*, something thrown down. b *Chem.* Names of the salts and esters formed from those acids whose names end in *-ic* (except a few whose names begin with *hydro-*, as hydrocyanic, hydriodic); as, sulph*ate* from sulphur*ic* acid, nitr*ate* from nitr*ic* acid, etc. It is also used in the case of a few other compounds; as, alcohol*ate*.

4. [L. *-atus*, not the participle ending.] Nouns denoting office or function, or the persons having it; as, tribun*ate*, marquis*ate*, episcop*ate*.

5. *Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY.

☞ Verbs in *-ate* tend to take the accent on the antepenult, which is the historical accent when the *-ate* is preceded by a single consonant or by a mute and a liquid; as in *ac-cel'er-ate*, *as'pi-rate*, *con'se-crate*, *fas'ci-nate*, etc. When the *-ate*, however, is preceded by two consonants not a mute and a liquid, or by more than two consonants, the historical accent has usually been on the penult, as in *contem'plate*, *confis'cate*, *compen'sate*, *al'ternate*, *enervate*, *illustrate*, *demonstrate*, etc., but many such verbs have, through analogy, become accented on the antepenult, as *com'pen-sate*, *dem'on-strate*, etc., while in others, as *enervate*, *illustrate*, usage varies, the tendency toward antepenultimate accent not having fully worked itself out.

at'e-lec'ta-sis (ăt'ē-lĕk'tə-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *atelo-* + Gr. *ἔκτασις* extension.] *Med.* Pulmonary collapse; also, defective expansion of the pulmonary alveoli at birth. — **at'e-lec-tat'ic** (-lĕk-tăt'ĭk), *a.*

a-te'le-o-log'i-cal (ā-tē'lē-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*a-* not + *teleological*.] Not teleological; without teleology or purpose.

At'e-les (ăt'ē-lēz), *n.* [NL.; *ἀ-* not + *τέλος* end; — alluding to the absence of a thumb. See ATELO-.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the spider monkeys.

at'e-lets' sauce (ăt'lĕz') *or* ‖**sauce' aux ha'te-lets'** (sō'-sō (h)ə'tlĕ'). [F. *hâtelet* skewer.] A sauce (such as egg and bread crumbs) used for covering bits of meat, small birds, or fish, strung on skewers for frying.

‖ **a'te-lier'** (ə'tē-lyā'), *n.* [F.] A workshop, a studio.

a'te-liers' na'tio'naux' (ə'tē-lyā' nä'syō'nō') [F., national workshops], in France, government workshops to furnish work for unemployed workmen, established early in 1848, but discontinued later in the same year.

A-tel'lan (*ə*-tĕl'ăn), *a.* [L. *Atellanus*, fr. *Atella*, an ancient town of the Osci, in Campania.] Of or pertaining to Atella, in ancient Italy; specif., designating the rude rustic comedies commonly called *Atellanæ* (which see); hence, farcical; ribald. — *n.* A dramatic piece of this nature.

‖ **A'tel-la'næ** (ăt'ĕ-lā'nē), *n. pl., or, in full,* ‖ **Fa'bu-læ A'tel-la'næ** (fā'bŭ-lē-). [L.] *Rom. Drama.* Rude comedies of country or town life, introduced at Rome and later retained as interludes and afterpieces.

After the final overthrow of Campanian independence (210 B. C.), the *Atellanæ* had been transplanted to Rome. Here the heavy father or husband (pappus), the ass-eared glutton (maccus), the full-cheeked, voracious chatterbox (bucco), and the wily sharper (dorsenus) became accepted comic types, and with others of a similar kind were handed down, to reappear in the modern Italian drama. *Encyc. Brit. (A. W. Ward).*

at'e-lo- (ăt'ē-lō-), **atel-.** A combining form from Gr. *ἀτελής*, *imperfect, incomplete* (see ATELES), used esp. in anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate some *defect of structure* or *development*, as: of the heart, in at'e-lo-car'di-a (-kär'dĭ-*ə*) [see CARDIAC]; of the lip, in at'e-lo-chei'li-a (-kī'lĭ-*ə*) [see CHILO-]; of the hand, in at'e-lo-chei'ri-a (-kī'rĭ-*ə*) [see CHIRO-]; of the brain, in at'e-lo-en'ce-pha'li-a (-ĕn'sĕ-fā'lĭ-*ə*) [see ENCEPHALIC]; of the tongue, in at'e-lo-glos'si-a (-glŏs'ĭ-*ə*) [see GLOSSIC]; of the jaw, in at'e-log-na'thi-a (-lŏg-nā'thĭ-*ə*) [see GNATHIC]; of the spinal cord, in at'e-lo-my-e'li-a (-lō-mī-ē'lĭ-*ə*) [see MYELIN]; of the foot, in at'e-lo-po'di-a (-pō'dĭ-*ə*) [see -POD]; of the face, in at'e-lo-pro-so'pi-a (-prō-sō'pĭ-*ə*) [see PROSOPIC]; of the mouth, in at'e-lo-sto'mi-a (-stō'mĭ-*ə*) [see STOMA], etc

‖ **a tem'po** (ä tĕm'pō). [It.] *Music.* In time; — used after any change in the movement of a piece to direct a return to its regular indicated time or to a time indicated by some modifying word, *giusto*, *primo*, etc.

A'ten (ə'tĕn), *n.* [Egypt. *ăten*.] *Egypt. Myth.* The solar disk, the worship of which Amenhotep IV. (about 1466 B. C.) sought to make the supreme cult of Egypt. Because of this effort he is sometimes called the "heretic king."

Ath'a-li'ah (ăth'ə-lī'ə), *n.* *Bib.* An impious and murderous queen of Judah, daughter of Ahab and Jezebel and wife of Jehoram. (See 2 *Kings* xi.) After the death of her son Ahaziah she usurped the throne for six years, until she was put to death by the people, led by Jehoiada. The story is the subject of Racine's masterpiece "Athalie"

ath'a-na'si-a (ăth'ə-nā'zhĭ-*ə*; -shĭ-*ə*) } *n.* [NL. *athanasia*,
a-than'a-sy (ə-thăn'ə-sĭ) } fr. Gr. *ἀθανασία*; *ἀ-* not + *θάνατος* death.] Deathlessness; immortality.

Is not a scholastic *athanasy* better than none? *Lowell.*

Ath'a-na'sian (ăth'ə-nā'zhən; -shĭ-ən; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, who advocated the homoousian doctrine against Arianism.

Athanasian Creed, a formulary, confession, or exposition of faith (formerly supposed to have been drawn up by Athanasius (d. 373), but whose author is now conceded to be unknown) beginning in English "Whosoever will be saved." It is also commonly called the *Quicunque vult*, from its first two words in Latin. It is used in the Church of England on certain feasts, and in the Roman Catholic Church on Sundays at prime, except those Sundays for which there is a special office. In the Church of Ireland its use is optional. It is not in the prayer book of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. In the Eastern Church it has never been accepted.

Ath'a-na'sian, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* An adherent of Athanasius or of his teachings.

ath'a-nor (ăth'ə-nôr), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *at-tannūr* the oven or furnace.] A self-feeding digesting furnace, used by alchemists. It maintained a uniform and durable heat.

Ath'a-pas'can (ăth'ə-păs'kən), *a.* Pertaining to or designating an extensive linguistic stock of North American Indians divided into three geographic groups: the *northern*, extending from Hudson Bay throughout northwestern Canada and the interior of Alaska; the *Pacific*, occupying local areas along the Oregon and California coasts; and the *southern*, in Arizona and New Mexico, where it includes the Navahos and Apaches. — *n.* An Athapascan Indian, characteristically mesocephalic, and of medium stature. The Athapascans are skillful in war and the chase.

Ath'e-cæ (ăth'ē-sē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ATHECATA.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of the Chelonia, consisting of the leather turtle and a few fossil forms separated by some zoologists from the other turtles on the ground that the carapace is not united with the internal skeleton.

Ath'e-ca'ta (ăth'ə-kā'tə), *n. pl.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *θήκη* chest.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of hydrozoans in which the zooids are not protected by a capsule or theca; — nearly or exactly equiv. to *Anthomedusæ*. — **ath'e-cate** (-kāt), *a.*

a'the-ism (ā'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *athéisme*. See ATHEIST.] **1.** Disbelief in, or denial of, the existence of a God, or supreme intelligent Being. Cf. THEISM.

Atheism is a ferocious system, that leaves nothing above us to excite awe, nor around us to awaken tenderness. *R. Hall.*

Atheism and pantheism are often wrongly confounded. *Shipley*

2 Godlessness.

a'the-ist, *n.* [Gr. *ἄθεος* without god; *ἀ-* not + *θεός* god: cf. F. *athéiste*.] **1.** One who disbelieves or denies the existence of a God, or supreme intelligent Being. An atheist was formerly disqualified as a witness, and in England could not qualify for the House of Commons. Cf. OATH.

2. A godless person; one who lives as though there were no God.

Syn. — See INFIDEL.

a'the-is'tic (ā'thē-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, implying,
a'the-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } or containing, atheism; — applied to things, as, *atheistic* doctrines, opinions, or books.

2. Disbelieving the existence of a God; impious; godless; — applied to persons; as, an *atheistic* writer. — **a'the-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **a'the-is'ti-cal-ness,** *n.*

a'the-ize (-īz), *v. i.* To render atheistic, or godless. *Rare.*

They endeavored to *atheize* one another *Berkeley.*

a'the-ize, *v. i.* To discourse, argue, or act as an atheist. *Rare.* — **a'the-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.* *Rare.* *Cudworth.*

ath'el-ing (ăth'ĕl-Ing), *n.* Also *Adeling* and *Ætheling*. [AS. *æðeling* noble, fr. *æðelo* nobility, good family, akin to *æðele* noble, G. *adel* nobility, *edel* noble.] An Anglo-Saxon prince or nobleman; esp., the heir apparent or a prince of the royal family.

A-the'na (*ə*-thē'nə), **A-the'ne** (-nē), *n.* [Gr. *Ἀθήνη*.] *Gr. Relig.* One of the greater Olympian deities, preëminent as a civic goddess, wise in the industries of peace and the arts of war; — by the Romans identified with Minerva (which see). Primitively she appears as a patron deity, notably of Athens, where, as Ath'e-na'a (ath'ē-nī'ə) [Gr. *Ἀθηναία*], she is sometimes distinguished from the more general *Athena*. It was especially as the tutelary of Athens that she came to be viewed as the characteristic divinity of Greek genius, in its artistic and intellectual aspects. Athenian festivals in her honor were the *Panathenæa*, and also the *Plynteria* and *Kallynteria* (which see). Among her special forms are A-the'na A'le-a (ā'lē-*ə*), by some considered as a light (sun or moon), by some as a birth, goddess; A. Hy'gi-ei'a (hī'jĭ-ī'ə), a health goddess, associated with Asclepius at Athens; A. Hip'pi-a (hĭp'ĭ-ə), tamer of the horse; A. Ar-ei'a (ə-rī'ə), goddess of war; A. Ni'ke (nī'kē), of victory (see NIKE); A. Er-ga'ne (ûr-gā'nē), patroness of the arts, esp. weaving; A. I-to'ni-a (ī-tō'nĭ-ə), tutelary of Coronea, meeting place of the Panboeotian confederacy; A. Ap'a-tu'ri-a (see APATURIA); etc. As A. Pol'i-as (pŏl'ĭ-ăs), goddess of the city's life, she was the incarnation of law and civic virtue; as A. Parthenos (see below), the virgin goddess, she was supreme at Athens, her temple being the Parthenon; on the Acropolis also was placed the great bronze image of A Prom'a-chos (prŏm'ə-kŏs), the goddess who fights in front, purchased by the citizens with spoils of Marathon. Her poetical name **Pallas**, or **Pallas Athene**, is probably associated with her worship in the Attic district of Pallene or with her slaying of the giant Pallas (which see). Her primitive idols, guarding the heights of cities, were called *Palladia* (see PALLADIUM). In Greek mythology Athena is said to have sprung from the head of Zeus, who, according to some accounts, swallowed her mother Metis. From the river or lake Triton or Tritonis, claimed as the scene of her birth, she is called A. Tri'to-ge-nei'a (trĭ'tō-jē-nī'ə). In Attic myth Athena is said to have contested with Poseidon for supremacy by a trial of useful creative power; Poseidon produced the horse (or a salt spring), Athena the olive tree in the Erechtheum. The latter was considered the greater boon. Athena is represented sometimes as fully armed, with spear and shield, sometimes with a distaff in one hand. Her common attributes are the serpent, the owl (from which is probably derived her epithet **Glaucopis**), and the ægis, with the gorgoneum (see ÆGIS). See OLYMPIAN; cf. ERECHTHEUS.

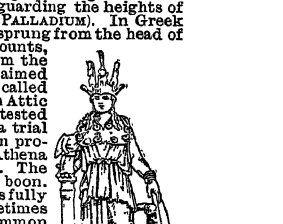

Athena Parthenos.

Athena Parthenos (par'thē-nŏs) [Gr. *παρθένος* virgin], a colossal gold and ivory statue of Athena wrought by Phidias and placed in the Parthenon about 438 B. C.;

is represented as a beautiful Indian halfbreed who fled with her lover into the wilderness, but took poison rather than break her vow of virginity.

At'a-lan'tis (ăt'ə-lăn'tĭs), *n.* **1.** Var. of ATLANTIS.

2. A romance by Mrs. Manley, published in 1709, containing a scandalous account, under assumed names, of persons of high rank who were concerned in the revolution of 1688, hence, formerly, a scandalous narrative.

‖ **a'ta-la'ya** (ä'tä-lä-a'yä), *n.* [Sp.] A watchtower for giving warning of a foe's approach.

at'a-man (ăt'ə-măn), *n.* [Russ. Cf HETMAN] = HETMAN

atame. † ATTAME, to pierce, etc.

atame, *v. t.* To tame. *Obs.*

A-ta'ne (ä-tä'nĕ), *n.* *Geol.* A subdivision of the Comanchean system of Greenland.

at'ar. Var. of ATTAR.

At'a-ra (ăt'ə-rä). *D. Bib.*

At'a-rah *Bib.*

At'a-roth (-rŏth; -rōth). *Bib.*

At'a-roth-a'dar (-ə'där). *Bib.*

At'a-roth-ad'dar (-ăd'ər). *Bib.*

A-tas'ca-de'ro (ə-täs'kä-dā'rō), *n* [Cf. Sp. *atascadero* a miry place] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Cretaceous of southern California.

‖ **à tâ'tons'** (ä tä'tôn') [F.] Gropingly; blindly.

a-tax'o-nom'ic, *a.* [*a-* not + *taxonomic*.] *Bot* Irregular, abnormal; not taxonomic; as, fasciation in plants is an *ataxonomic* development

a-tax'o-phe'mi-a, *n.* [NL.; Gr *ἀταξία* disorder + *φήμη* a speech.] *Med.* Imperfect coördination of speech muscles.

a-tax'y (*ə*-tăk'sĭ; ăt'ăk-sĭ), *n.* *Med.* = ATAXIA.

at'a-zir' (ăt'ə-zẽr'), *n.* [OF., fr. Ar. *at-tathīr* the influence.] *Astrol.* The influence of a star on other stars or on men. *Obs.*

a-tchaar'. Var. of ACHAR.

atcheament, atchement. † ACHIEVEMENT, HATCHMENT.

atcherne Obs. pl of ACORN.

atcheve † ACHIEVE.

atchievance † ACHIEVANCE.

atchieve † ACHIEVE.

atch'i-son (ăch'ĭ-sən; ä'chĭ-), *n.* [Scot., fr. *Atkinson*, name of an assay master of the Scottish mint.] See COIN.

ate † AT, EAT, HATE, OAT.

a-tech'nic, *a.* [*a-* not + *technic*.] Without technical knowledge. — **a-tech'ny** (-nĭ), *n. Rare.*

a-tech'ni-cal, *a.* Not technical; popular

a-tees'. Var. of ATIS.

a-tee'ter, *adv.* Teetering *U. S.*

a'tef crown (ä'tĕf). [Egypt *atef*, name of the crown] *Egypt. Antiq.* The tall crown of Upper Egypt, with a long feather on each side. See HERSHEF, *Illust.*

ateign, ateine. † ATTAIN.

a'tel, a'tel-ich, *a.* [AS. *atol, atelīc*.] Hideous; terrible. *Obs.*

atel-. See ATELO-.

at'e-les'tite, *n.* [Gr. *ἀτελής* imperfect.] *Min.* Basic bismuth arsenate, occurring in minute yellow crystals Sp gr., 6 4.

At'el-lan'i-can, *a* Atellan

a tem. *Abbr.* A tempo.

a-tem'po-ral, *a* Not temporal; timeless.

atempre † ATTEMPER

a-tend', *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *ātendan* or *ontendan* See TINDER.] To kindle; to take fire. *Obs.*

atende † ATTEND.

a-te'ne, *v. t* [See A-; TEEN, *v.*] To vex. *Obs.*

‖ **a te'ne-ris** (*sc.* **an'nis**) (ä tĕn'ĕ-rĭs). [L.] From tender (years). *Vergil* (*Georgics*, III. 74).

atenkt. † ATTAINT

atent † ATEND, ATTENT.

ater † ATTER.

A'ter (ä'tẽr). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

A-ter'e-zi'as (*ə*-tẽr'ē-zī'ăs). [*ə*-tẽr'ē-zī'ə*s*]. ‖ **a ter'go.** [L.] From behind.

atermine. † ATTERMINE

a'tes (a'tēz), *n.* [Tag.] The sweetsop. *Phil. I.*

ateynt † ATTAINT.

a-teynt', *a* [Cf. ATTAINT] Overcome. *Obs.*

at-flee', *v. i.* [AS. *æt-flēon*.] To flee away. *Obs.*

at-fore', *prep* [AS. *æt-foran*] Before. *Obs.*

ath. † OATH. [PASCAN]

Ath'a-bas'kan. Var. of ATHALA-**A'thach** (ä'thăk). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

A-tha'iah (ə-thā'yə; ə-thī'ə).

Ath'a-i'as (ăth'ə-ī'ăs). *D. Bib.*

Ath'a-lai (ăth'ə-lī; -lē). *D. Bib.*

a-thal'a-mous (ə-thăl'ə-mŭs), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. *θάλαμος* nuptial bed.] *Bot.* Not furnished with shields or beds for spores, as the thallus of certain lichens.

Ath'a-li'a. Var. of ATHALIAH.

Ath'a-li'as (-rĭs). *D Bib*

Ath'a-lie (ăt'ə-lē; F. *à'tà'lē'*), *n.* [F. See ATHALIAH.

a-thal'line, *a.* [*a-* not + *thalline*] *Bot.* With no thallus; not thallophytic.

athamant. † ADAMANT.

ath'a-man'tin (ăth'ə-măn'tĭn), *n.* [From *Athamanta*, syn. of *Peucedanum*.] A crystalline compound found in the root and seeds of *Peucedanum officinale*.

Ath'a-mas (ăth'ə-măs), *n* [L., fr Gr. *Ἀθάμας*.] See INO.

ath'a-maunt, athamaunte † ADAMANT

Ath'a-naï (ăth'ə-nī; -nē) *D. Bib.*

Ath'a-na'sian-ism (-zĭz'm), *n Theol* a The teaching of Athanasius (d. 373), esp. that the Son is of the same substance with the Father, in opposition to Arianism. b The doctrine of the Athanasian Creed. — **Ath'a-na'sian-ist,** *n.*

Ath'a-na'si-us (ăth'ə-nā'shĭ-ŭs; -zhĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr Gr. *Ἀθανάσιος*; cf. *ἀθάνατος* immortal.] Lit., immortal; — masc. prop. name. F. *Athanase* (ä'tà'nāz'); It. *Atanasio* (ä'tä-nä'zē-ō), *Atanasia* (ä'tä-nä'zē-ä), *Atanagio* (ä'tä-nä'jō); G. *Athanasius* (ä'tä-nä'zē-ōs).

‖ **Ath'a-na'si-us con'tra mun'dum.** [L.] Athanasius against the world; — referring to the theological controversies of the 4th century, in which Athanasius for a time was almost the only great leader, but finally triumphed.

athar. Var. of ATTAR.

Ath'a-ri'as (ăth'ə-rī'ăs). *Bib*

a-thart' (*ə*-thôrt'), **a-thort'.** Scot. var. of ATHWART.

Ath'ar-van (*ə*-tar'vən), *a.* Of or pert. to the Atharva-Veda.

A-thar'van, *n.* [Cf Skr. *atharvan* fire priest, the first fire priest.] A member of the priestly class or caste among the ancient Iranians, supposed by many to be the model of the Brahman caste of India.

A-thar'va-Ve'da (-və-vā'də), *n.* [Skr. *Atharvavēda*.] See VEDA.

athawart. † ATHWART.

athe. † OATH.

a'the-is'tic-ness, *n.* Atheisticalness. *Obs.*

ath'el. † ETHEL.

ath'el, *a.* [AS. *æðele*.] Noble; illustrious; also, excellent. *Obs.* — *n.* A noble. *Obs.*

ath'el, *n.* [AS. *æðelu, æðelo*.] Race; ancestry; nobility; dignity; honor. *Obs.*

Ath'el-stan (ăth'ĕl-stăn), **Ath'el-stane** (-stān), *n.* [AS *Æðelstān*.] **1.** Lit., noble stone; — masc. prop. name.

2. [In form in *Athelstane*.] In Scott's "Ivanhoe," the thane of Coningsburgh He is a suitor for the hand of Rowena, and is called "The Unready" (like King Ethelred II., his ancestor) from his being slow of resolution.

also, an extant Roman reduced copy of the preceding now at Athens. *Athena Parthenos* was a standing figure, holding in her left hand a lance, while at her left side stood a shield. The extended right hand held a Nike.

ath/e-næ'um } (ăth'ē-nē'ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. **ath/e-ne'um** } -NÆA (-ă). [L. *Athenæum*, Gr. Ἀθήναιον a temple of Athena at Athens, fr. Ἀθήνη, Athena.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A temple of Athena, at Athens, where scholars and poets read their works and instructed students.

2. [*cap.*] A school founded at Rome by Hadrian.

3. A literary or scientific association or club.

4. A building or an apartment where a library, periodicals, and newspapers are kept for use.

A-the'ni-an (ā-thē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *Athénien.*] Of or pertaining to Athens, the metropolis of Greece. — *n.* A native or citizen of Athens.

the Athenian Bee, Plato; — so called because of the sweetness and beauty of his style. — **A. school.** See ATTIC SCHOOL.

Ath'ens (ăth'ĕnz ; -ĭnz), *n.* The ancient Greek Athens, a type of culture and intellectual achievement.

Athens of America, Boston, Mass., from its many scholars and its many literary, scientific, and educational institutions and publications. — **A. of Ireland**, Cork or Belfast. — **A. of the North.** a Edinburgh, in allusion to its literary institutions, and the intellectual distinction of many of its men and publications in times past. In its topographical position and its general appearance it bears a marked resemblance to the Grecian Athens. b Copenhagen. — **A. of Switzerland**, *or* **A. on the Limmat** (lĭm'ăt), Zürich, as being the intellectual capital of German Switzerland. — **A. of the West**, Córdoba, Spain, which was the center of Arabian learning during the Middle Ages.

a'the-o-log'i-cal (ā'thē-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Opposed to theology; atheistic. *Bp. Montagu.* — **a'the-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a'the-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*a-* not + *theology.*] Antagonism to theology. *Swift.*

a'the-ous (ā'thē-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄθεος without God. See ATHEIST.] **1.** Atheistic; impious. *Obs. Milton.*

2. Without God, neither accepting nor denying him.

I should say science was *atheous*, and therefore could not be atheistic. *Bp of Carlisle.*

ath'er-ine (ăth'ĕr-ĭn ; -ĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἀθερίνη a kind of smelt.] *Zoöl.* Any of numerous small fishes of the family Atherinidæ, esp. *Atherina presbyter*, a food fish of Europe.

Ath'er-in'i-dæ (ăth'ĕr-ĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of small acanthopterygian fishes of both salt and fresh water, called *silversides*, *sand smelts*, etc. All the species have a silvery band along the sides, sometimes underlaid by black pigment. See ATHERINE, SILVERSIDES.

a-ther'man-cy (ā-thûr'măn-sĭ), *n.* [See ATHERMANOUS.] Inability to transmit radiant heat; impermeability to heat; — opposed to *diathermancy.*

a-ther'ma-nous (-mă-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *a-* not + θερμαίνειν to heat.] *Physics.* Not transmitting radiant heat; — opposed to *diathermanous.*

ath'er-o'ma (ăth'ĕr-ō'mă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀθέρωμα, ἀθήρωμα, fr. ἀθήρη groats, meal.] *Med.* **a** A soft encysted tumor containing curdy matter. **b** A disease characterized by fatty degeneration of the inner coat of the arteries.

ath'er-o-ma'si-a (-ō-mā'zhĭ-ă ; -zĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* The condition of being affected with atheroma.

ath'er-om'a-tous (-ŏm'ă-tŭs ; -ō'mă-tŭs), *a. Med.* Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of, atheroma.

ath'e-tize (ăth'ē-tīz), *v. t.*; ATH'E-TIZED (-tīzd) ; ATH'E-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). [Gr. ἀθετεῖν, fr. ἄθετος set aside, not fixed ; *a-* not + τιθέναι to place.] To set aside or reject as spurious, as by marking with an obelus.

No passage *athetized* by Origen is found in the Old Latin. *N Int Encyc*

ath'e-toid (-toid), *a.* [*athetosis* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by, athetosis.

ath'e-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἄθετος. See ATHETIZE.] *Med.* An affection marked by peculiar tremors of the fingers and toes, occurring most frequently in children.

a-thirst' (*a-* thûrst'), *a.* [ME. *ofthurst*, AS. *ofþyrsted*, p. p. of *ofþyrstan* ; *of-* intens. + *þyrstan* to thirst. See THIRST.] **1.** Wanting drink ; thirsty.

2. Having a keen appetite or desire; eager; longing.

"*Athirst* for battle." *Cowper.*

ath'lete (ăth'lēt), *n.* [L. *athleta*, Gr. ἀθλητής prize fighter, fr. ἀθλεῖν to contend for a prize, ἄθλος, Hom. ἀεθλος, contest, ἆθλον prize.]

1. *Class. Antiq.* One who contended for a prize in the public games of ancient Greece or Rome.

2. Any one trained to contend in exercises requiring great physical agility and strength ; one who has great activity and strength. Also fig.

Athlete of Christendom, Scanderbeg ; — so called because of his successful warfare against the Turks.

ath-let'ic (ăth-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *athleticus*, Gr. ἀθλητικός. See ATHLETE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to athletes or the exercises practiced by them ; as, *athletic* games or sports.

2. Befitting an athlete ; strong ; muscular ; robust ; vigorous ; as, *athletic* Celts. "*Athletic* soundness." *South.*

— **ath-let'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ath-let'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ath-let'i-cism (ăth-lĕt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The practice of, or devotion to, athletics.

ath-let'ics (ăth-lĕt'ĭks), *n.* Art of training by athletic exercises ; the games and sports of athletes.

Ath'ole, *or* **Ath'ol, brose** (ath'ōl brōz). [From *Athole*, a district in Scotland.] A mixture of whisky or brandy with honey or oatmeal. *Scot.*

That drink which they call *Athole brose*, and which is made of old whisky, strained honey, and sweet cream. *Stevenson.*

at home. A reception for guests at one's home.

a-threp'si-a (ā-thrĕp'sĭ-ă ; -shă), *n.* [NL ; *a-* not + Gr. θρεψις nourishment] *Med.* Profound debility of children due to lack of food and unhygienic surroundings.

— **a-threp'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

a-thwart' (ă-thwôrt'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *thwart*] **1.** Across, esp. in an oblique direction ; sidewise ; obliquely.

Sometimes *athwart*, sometimes he strook him straight. *Spenser.*

2. Across the course ; so as to thwart ; perversely.

All *athwart* there came
A post from Wales loaden with heavy news. *Shak.*

a-thwart', *prep.* **1.** Across, from side to side of ; hence, fig., in opposition to. "*Athwart* the thicket lone" *Tennyson.*

2. *Naut.* Across, or from side to side of, the length, direction, or course of ; as, a fleet standing *athwart* our course.

a-thwart'-hawse' (-hôz'), *adv.* Across the stem (of another vessel), where the anchor cable or towing hawser is likely to be fouled ; — used with *of.*

a-thwart'ship (-shĭp) } *a. & adv.* Across the ship from
a-thwart'ships (-shĭps) } side to side, or in that direction, — opposed to *fore and aft.*

A-thyr'i-um (*a-*thĭr-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL ; *a-* not + Gr. θυρεός an oblong shield.] *Bot.* A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns of graceful habit, nearly related to *Asplenium*, in which it is often included, but differing in the curved or lunate sori. *A. filix-fœmina* is the lady fern.

-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk). [L. *-aticus* : cf F. *-atique*. Cf. -AGE.] A suffix, with the force of, *of the nature of*, *belonging to pertaining to*, *composed of*, forming adjectives and nouns ; as in *aquatic*, *Asiatic*, *fanatic*, *lymphatic*, etc.

a-tilt' (*a-*tĭlt'), *adv. & a.* [*a-* on + *tilt.*] **1.** In the manner of a tilter ; in the position, or with the action, of one making a thrust. "To run *atilt* at men." *Hudibras.*

2. In the position of a cask tilted, or with one end raised.

at'i-my (ăt'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀτιμία ; *a-* not + τιμη honor.] *Gr. Antiq.* Public disgrace ; infamy ; loss of civil rights.

-a'tion (-ā'shŭn). [L. *-ationem* : cf. F. *-ation*. See -TION.] A suffix forming nouns, often equivalent to the verbal substantive in *-ing*. Most of these nouns have verbs in *-ate* ; as, alliterate *-ation*, narrate *-ation* ; many are derived through the French ; as, inform*ation* ; many are formed on verbs ending in the Greek formative *-ize* (Fr *-ise*) ; as, civiliz*ation*, demoralizat*ion* ; some, on native verbs, as, flirt*ation*, starv*ation*. Their meanings may be classified as follows :

1 *Action* (from the active verb senses) ; act of *doing* (what the verbal root denotes) ; as, visit*ation*, act of visiting ; — often implying *process*, *continuance*, *manner*, *art*, *amount*, or other modification, as of *time* or *place* ; as in, dates are reckoned by modern computat*ion* ; a record of his visit*ations*

2. *State* or *quality* (from passive and neutral verb senses and from participial adjectives) ; *state*, *condition*, or *quality of being* (what the root word denotes) ; as in, men need occupat*ion* (condition of being occupied) ; — often also with special implication of *process*, *continuance*, *manner*, *time*, *place*, etc ; as in, be moderate when moderat*ion* will suffice ; he resented the alterat*ion* (fact or manner of being altered) in their demeanor

3 *Concrete result or thing* (transferred by causal association from verb senses) ; as in, spangled with decorat*ions* (things that decorate) ; remove the slight discolorat*ion* (product of discoloring) ; vanity was his abominat*ion*.

a-tip'toe' (*a-*tĭp'tō'), *adv.* On tiptoe ; eagerly expecting.

We all feel *a-tiptoe* with hope and confidence *F Harrison.*

-ative. [L. *-ativus* : cf F. *-atif*, fem. *-ative*.] An adj. suffix, with the sense of *tending to*, *of the nature of*, *relating to*. (See -IVE.) Adjectives in *-ative* representing Lat. *-ativus* usually have a corresponding verb in *-ate*, as in the case of demonstr*ative*, rel*ative*. The suffix *-ative* is also used to form adjectives to nouns in *-ty*, as in authorit*ative* from *authority*, quantit*ative*, etc., and to native words, as talk*ative*.

at'ka fish } (ăt'kă). [Native name.] A valuable ma-
at'ka mack'er-el } rine hexagrammoid food fish (*Pleurogrammus monopterygius*) of Alaska and adjacent regions.

Atlantes.

at-lan'tal (ăt-lăn'tăl), *a. Anat.* **a** Of or pertaining to the atlas. **b** Anterior ; cephalic.

At'lan-te'an (ăt'lăn-tē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Atlantēus*] **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, Atlas ; strong.

With *Atlantean* shoulders, fit to bear
The weight of mightiest monarchies. *Milton.*

2. Of or pertaining to Atlantis, which the ancients allege was sunk and overwhelmed by the ocean.

at-lan'tes (ăt-lăn'tēz), *n. pl.* ; *sing.* ATLAS. [L., fr. Gr. Ἄτλαντες, pl. of Ἄτλας. See ATLAS.] *Arch.* Figures or half figures of men, used as columns to support an entablature ; — called also *telamones*. See CARYATID.

At-lan'tic (ăt-lăn'tĭk), *a.* [L. *Atlanticus*, fr. *Atlas*. See ATLAS, ATLANTES.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Mt. Atlas in Libya ; hence, designating, or pertaining to, the ocean which lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west ; as, the *Atlantic* Ocean ; the *Atlantic* basin ; the *Atlantic* telegraph.

2. Of or pertaining to the isle of Atlantis ; Atlantean.

To sequester out of the world into *Atlantic* and Utopian politics. *Milton.*

3. Descended from, or pertaining to, Atlas.

4 [*l. c.*] Resembling an atlas. *Obs.*

Atlantic sisters, the Atlantides. *Obs. Milton.* — **A. stone**, ivory. *Obs. Milton.* — **A**, *or* **A. standard, time** See STANDARD TIME. — **A type** (of locomotive) See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*

At-lan'tid (-tĭd), *a. Astron.* Of or pertaining to the Pleiades. — *n.* Any of the Pleiades. See ATLANTIDES.

At-lan'ti-des (-tĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀτλαντίδες. See ATLANTES.] **1. a** The Pleiades, or seven stars fabled to be the daughters of Atlas and Pleione. **b** = HESPERIDES.

2. The inhabitants of Atlantis.

At-lan'tis (-tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀτλαντις.] A mythical island in the west, beyond the Pillars of Hercules, mentioned by Plato, Pliny, and other ancient writers, and said to have been sunk beneath the ocean by an earthquake. It was possibly an obscure tradition of the existence of a western continent. — **New Atlantis**, an allegory by Lord Bacon, and the name of an island described in it as being situated, like the Atlantis of the ancients, in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. Bacon represents himself as wrecked on this island, and as finding there an association for the cultivation of natural science and improvements in the arts.

at-lan'to- (ăt-lăn'tō-). A combining form used in anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the atlas* (in sense 3), as, **at-lan'to-ax'i-al**, pertaining to the atlas and axis ; **at-lan'to-mas'toid**, pertaining to the atlas and mastoid process, etc.

At-lan'to-sau'rus (-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. Ἄτλας, *-αντος*, Atlas + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs of the group Sauropoda of the Upper Jurassic. *A. immanis* is supposed to have been the largest of all animals, exceeding one hundred feet in length.

at'las (ăt'lăs), *n.* [Ar *atlas*, smooth.] A kind of rich satin manufactured in the East.

At'las (ăt'lăs), *n.* ; *pl.* AT'LAS-ES (-ĕz ; -ĭz). [L. *Atlas*, *-antis*, Gr. Ἄτλας, *-αντος*, fr. root of τλῆναι to bear. See TOLERATE.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* In Homer, a divinity having charge of the pillars which upheld the heavens ; later, a Titan, son of Iapetus and Clymene or Asia, forced, for warring against Zeus, to support the heavens on his head and hands ; still later, a king metamorphosed into a lofty mountain, esp. a king of Mauretania inhospitable to Perseus and converted by him into Mt. Atlas. Hence, the bearer of a great burden.

Atlas.

2. [*l. c.*] *Arch. Sing.* of ATLANTES.

3. [*l. c.*] *Anat.* The first vertebra of the neck, articulating immediately with the skull, thus sustaining the globe of the head, whence the name. By some applied only to the first vertebra of mammals, birds, and reptiles. The human atlas is somewhat annular in form and is without a centrum. It revolves upon the odontoid process of the axis as on a pivot, and articulates with the occipital condyles of the skull.

4. [*l. c.*] A collection of maps in a volume ; — said to have been first used by the geographer Mercator because a picture of Atlas supporting the world had been commonly prefixed to such collections.

5. [*l. c.*] A volume of plates illustrating any subject.

6. [*l. c.*] A work in which subjects are exhibited in a tabular form or arrangement ; as, a historical *atlas*.

7. [*l. c.*] A large, square folio, resembling a volume of maps ; — called also *atlas folio*.

8. [*l. c.*] A large size of paper. See PAPER.

9. See STAR.

Atlas beetle. A very large metallic-green beetle (*Chalcosoma atlas*) found in the East.

Atlas powder. A blasting powder or dynamite composed of nitroglycerin, wood fiber, sodium nitrate, and magnesium carbonate.

at'le } (ăt'lē), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name.] The tama-
at'lee } risk salt tree (*Tamarix articulata*), of western Asia and India. From this and related species are obtained **atlee galls**, used for the same purposes as nut galls.

At'li (ăt'lē), *n.* [Icel. *Atli* Attila.] In the Volsunga Saga, a monarch, corresponding to Etzel in the Nibelungenlied, who marries Gudrun and invites her brothers to his court, where they are treacherously slain. Gudrun avenges them by killing her own and Atli's two sons and Atli himself.

at'lo- (ăt'lō-). A combining form used in anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the atlas* ; as, **at'lo-ax'oid**, pertaining to the atlas and axis ; **at'lo-o-don'toid**, pertaining to the atlas and odontoid.

A-the'ne (ā-thē'nē). See ATHENA. [*Bib.*]

Ath'e-no'bi-us (ăth'ē-nō'bĭ-ŭs). ATHANOR.

a'the-o-lo'gi-an (ā'thē-ō-lō'jĭ-ăn), *n.* One lacking theological knowledge. *Rare.* [OTHER.]

ather † ADDER, EITHER.

Ath'e-ric'er-a (ăth'ē-rĭs'ĕr-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. ἀθήρ the awn of grain + κέρας horn.] *Zool.* A suborder of Diptera, having three basal joints to the antennæ, and a bristle arising from the base of the third. The larval skin serves as a covering for the pupa. — **ath'e-ric'er-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **ath'e-ric'er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

A-the'ri-o-gæ'a (ā-thē'rĭ-ō-jē'ă), *n.* [NL. ; *a-* not + Gr. θηρίον beast + γαῖα, γῆ, land ; — from the scarcity of mammals.] *Zoögeog.* = ANTARCTOGÆA. — **A-the'ri-o-gæ'an** *or* **-ge'an** (-ăn), *a.*

a-ther'mic (ā-thûr'mĭk), *a.* **a** Heatless ; as, an *athermic* motor. **b** *Med* Afebrile.

a-ther'mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄθερμος without warmth.] *Physics.* Athermanous.

ath'er-oid (ăth'ĕr-oid), *a* [Gr. ἀθήρ, ἀθέρος, a beard, or an ear, of grain + *-oid.*] Shaped like an ear of grain.

Ath'er-o-sper'ma (ăth'ĕr-ō-spûr'mă), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ἀθήρ, ἀθερος, a beard, or an ear, of grain + σπερμα seed.] *Bot* A genus of monimiaceous trees of Victoria and Tasmania. *A. moschatum*, the only species, is the plume nutmeg.

ath'er-o-sper'mine (-mĭn ; -mēn), *n.* Also **-min.** *Chem.* An alkaloid found in the bark of *Atherosperma moschatum.*

A-ther'sa-tha (ā-thûr'sā-thă). *D. Bib.*

Ath'er-ton gag (ăth'ĕr-t'n). *U. S. Hist.* A resolution that all petitions on the subject of slavery should be "laid on the table without being debated, printed, or referred," introduced in the House of Representatives by C. G. Atherton of New Hampshire, passed in 1838, and rescinded in 1845.

Ath'e-ru'rus (ăth'ē-rōō'rŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ἀθήρ beard (of grain) + οὐρά tail.] *Zool.* See BRUSH-TAILED PORCUPINE.

athil † 2d & 3d ATHEL.

a-think', *v. t.* [*a-* + *think*] To repent ; to displease ; to disgust ; — used impersonally. *Obs.*

athirt. † ATHWART.

Ath'la (ăth'lă ; -lē). *Bib.*

ath-le'ta (ăth-lē'tă), *n.* ; *pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L. See ATHLETE.] *Class. Antiq.* = ATHLETE, 1.

ath-let'ic, *n.* **1.** Athletics. *Obs.* **2.** An athlete. *Rare*

ath'le-tism (ăth'lē-tĭz'm), *n.* State or practice of an athlete ; characteristics of an athlete.

Ath-lone' (ăth-lōn'), *n.* [Name of a borough in Ireland.] *Her.* See PURSUIVANT.

ath'lo-thete (ăth'lō-thēt), *n.* [Gr. ἀθλοθέτης a judge, in games.] = AGONOTHETE.

Ath'ma-tha (ăth'mă-thă). *D. Bib.*

atholte. Obs. pret. of ATHINK.

at-hold', *v. t.* [ME. *at-*, AS. *æt-*, away, from + AS. *healdan* ; cf. AS. *oðhealdan*. See HOLD.] To withhold ; detain ; retain ; preserve ; to keep in mind, observe *Obs.* [HATHOR.]

A'thor (a'thōr). Var. of A-thort' Scot var. of ATHWART

A'thos' (ā'thŏs'), *n.* See THREE MUSKETEERS, THE.

athourcht. † ATHWART.

a-thrill', *adv.* Thrilling.

athrist. † ATHIRST.

a-throb', *adv.* Throbbing.

a-throng', *adv.* Thronged.

athrust, athurst † ATHIRST.

Ath'tar (ăth'tar), *n.* The chief divinity of the ancient Minæans, probably a sun deity.

athum. † ODAM.

a-thwart'wise', *adv.* Athwart.

a-thym'i-a (*a-*thĭm'ĭ-*a* ; -thĭ'mĭ-ă), **ath'y-my** (ăth'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [NL. *athymia*, fr. Gr. ἀθυμία despondency.] *Med* Despondency ; melancholia. — **a-thy'mic** (*a-*thĭ'mĭk, -thĭm'ĭk), *a.*

a-thy'ri-a (*a-*thĭ'rĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL. See A- not ; THYROID.] *Med.* Absence of the thyroid gland.

atier. † ATTIRE.

a-tif'fe, *v. t.* [OF. *atiffer*, F. *attiffer.*] To adorn. *Obs.* — **atiffement**, *n.* [OF.] *Obs.*

A'tik (a'tĭk), *n.* [Ar *al'ātiq* the old one.] See STAR.

a-til', *v. t* [OF. *atillier.*] To dress ; to equip *Obs*

a-ti'mon (a-tē'mŏn), *n.* [Visayan.] The muskmelon. *Phil. J.*

a-tin'ga (*a-*tĭn'*ga*), *n. Zool.* A bur fish (*Chilomycterus atinga*) of Florida and the West Indies.

a-tin'gle, *adv.* Tingling.

At'i-pha (ăt'ĭ-fă). *Bib.*

atir. † ATTER, ATTIRE.

a-tis' (*a-*tēs'), *n.* [Hind. *atīs.*] *Bot* A kind of monkshood (*Aconitum heterophyllum*) found in the Himalayas.

atise. † ATTICE.

At'ji-nese' Var. of ACHINESE.

At'ka. See ALEUT.

At'kin-son, Sergeant. In Fielding's "Amelia," a good-hearted, self-sacrificing soldier, devoted to Booth and Amelia.

At'kin-son cy'cle. *Gas Engines* A modification of the Otto cycle having long expansion and short compression strokes produced by a special linkwork gear (invented by one Atkinson, an Englishman) which varies the piston speed.

At'kins, Tommy. See TOMMY ATKINS.

Atl *Abbr.* Atlantic

At-lan'ta (ăt-lan'*ta*), *n.* [NL. Cf ATLANTIC.] *Zool* A genus of small transparent heteropod molluska having a sharply keeled spiral shell See HETEROPODA, *Illust.*

at-lan'tare' (ăt-lăn'târ'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY

At-lan'tes (ăt-lăn'tēz), *or, Ital. form*, **At-lan'te** (ăt-lan'tā), *n.* In Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," a magician who lived in an enchanted castle having a surrounding wall of glass, and who brought up Rugiero.

At-lan'ti-ca. *n.* Atlantis. *Obs.*

At-lan'to-Me'di-ter-ra'ne-an race. = LITTORAL RACE

At'las, *v. t.* To support (a burden) like Atlas.

atlas folio = ATLAS, 7.

Atlas moth. A large saturnian moth (*Attacus atlas*) of India.

at'loid, *a.* [*atlo-* + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Atlantal.

at-loi'de-an, *a. Anat.* Atlantal.

at-loi'do- (ăt-loi'dō-). [*atlo-* + *-oid.*] A combining form used in anatomy to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the atlas;* as, **at-loi'do-ax'oid**, pert. to the atlas and axis.

at'man (ăt'mən), *n.* [Skr. *ātman.*] *Hinduism.* **a** The life principle, soul, or individual essence. **b** [*cap.*] The universal ego from whom all individual atmans arise. It is a European excrescence on the East Indian thought.

at-mi'a-try (ăt-mī'ə-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτμός* vapor + *-iatry.*] Treatment of disease by vapors or gases, as by inhalation.

at'mid- (ăt'mĭd-). [Gr. *ἄτμις, ἀτμιδος*, smoke, vapor.] *Physiol. Chem.* A combining form denoting *formation by the hydrolyzing action of superheated water;* as in **at'mid-al-bu'min** and **at'mid-al'bu-mose**, substances formed by heating a proteid, as fibrin, to temperatures over 100° C. in water contained in sealed tubes. Also used adjectively; as, *atmid* bodies.

at'mi-dom'e-ter (ăt'mĭ-dŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*atmid-* + *-meter.*] An atmometer.

at'mi-dom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Measurement of evaporation, as by an atmometer.

at'mo- (ăt'mō-). A combining form from Greek *ἀτμός, steam, vapor.*

at-mol'o-gy (ăt-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*atmo-* + *-logy.*] *Physics.* The science of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapor. — **at'mo-log'ic** (ăt'mō-lŏj'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **at-mol'o-gist** (ăt-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

at-mol'y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*atmo-* + *-lysis.*] Act or process of separating mingled gases of unequal diffusibility by transmission through porous substances.

at'mo-lyze (ăt'mō-līz), *v. t.* To subject to atmolysis. — **at'mo-ly-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn ; -lī-zā'-), *n.*

at'mo-lyz'er (-līz'ẽr), *n.* An apparatus for atmolyzing.

at-mom'e-ter (ăt-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*atmo-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the rate of evaporation from a moist surface.

at'mos-phere (ăt'mŏs-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτμός* vapor (akin to Skr. *ātman* breath, soul, G. *atem* breath) + *σφαῖρα* sphere. See SPHERE.] **1. a** The whole mass of air surrounding the earth, — applied also to the gaseous envelope of any celestial orb, or other body; as, the *atmosphere* of Mars. See AIR. **b** Any gaseous envelope or medium.

An *atmosphere* of cold oxygen. *Miller.*

2. A supposed medium around various bodies; as, *electrical atmosphere*, a medium formerly supposed to surround electrical bodies.

3. Any surrounding or pervading influence or condition.

The chillest of social *atmospheres.* *Hawthorne*

4. The portion of air in any locality, or affected by a special physical or sanitary condition; as, the *atmosphere* of the room; a moist or noxious *atmosphere.*

5. *Physics.* The pressure of the air at the sea level, used as a unit. The standard pressure is that under which the mercury barometer stands at 760 millimeters. It is equivalent to about 14.7 lbs. to the sq. inch.

6. *Paint. & Drawing.* = AIR, 14.

at'mos-phere, *v. t.* To envelop as an atmosphere; to place or condition as to atmosphere.

at'mos-pher'ic (-fẽr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the atmosphere; specif.: **a** Of the nature of, or forming, the atmosphere; as, *atmospheric* air. **b** Existing, occurring, acting, etc., in the atmosphere.

The lower *atmospheric* current. *Darwin.*

c Caused, or operated on, by the atmosphere; pneumatic; as, an *atmospheric* effect; an *atmospheric* engine; the *atmospheric* envelope of the earth.

atmospheric electricity, electricity of the atmosphere or clouds. See LIGHTNING. — **a. engine.** See STEAM ENGINE. — **a. hammer,** a pneumatic hammer. — **a. line.** **a** *Steam Engin.* A line showing atmospheric pressure drawn on the indicator card by the pencil before steam is admitted to the indicator (see INDICATOR, *n.*, 3). **b** *pl. Astron.* Variable lines seen in the solar spectrum, due to aqueous vapor in the earth's atmosphere. — **a. pressure,** the pressure exerted by the atmosphere, not merely downwards, but in every direction. See ATMOSPHERE, 5. — **a. tides,** tidal movements of the atmosphere resembling those of the ocean, but produced mainly by diurnal temperature changes.

at'mos-pher'i-cal (-fẽr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the atmosphere; atmospheric.

2. Dependent on, or affected by, the atmosphere. *Rare.*

I am so *atmospherical* a creature. *Pope.*

a-toll' (*ā*-tŏl' ; ăt'ŏl ; 277), *n.* [Native name in the Indian Ocean.] A coral island or islands, consisting of a belt of coral reef surrounding a central lagoon. The old notion

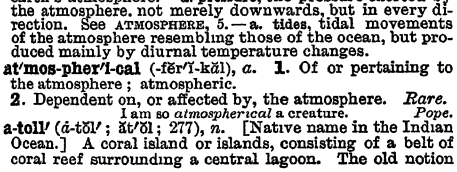

Atoll

that atolls are built upon the rims of submerged craters has been abandoned as a general explanation. Darwin's theory, which has long been generally accepted, assumes a protracted subsidence of the sea bottom where the reefs are, at a rate not greater than that of the upward building of the coral. It regards the atoll as having commenced as a fringing reef, as having later become a barrier reef, and finally, after the submergence of the island about which it started, an atoll. Recent investigations afford confirmatory evidence of Darwin's theory as applied to some regions, but it is not regarded as of universal application, for Murray and others have shown that barrier reefs and atolls are sometimes formed without subsidence.

at'om (ăt'ŭm), *n.* [L. *atomus*, Gr. *ἄτομος*, uncut, indivisible, as n., atom; *ἀ-* not + *τομος*, verbal adj. of *τεμνειν* to cut. cf. F. *atome.* See TOME.] **1.** One of the minute indivisible particles of which, according to atomism, the universe is composed. See ATOMISM, 1.

2. *Chem. & Physics.* **a** According to the atomic theory, the smallest particle of an element which can exist either alone or in combination with similar particles of the same or of a different element; the smallest particle of an element which enters into the composition of molecules. See ATOMIC THEORY. **b** A group of such particles, constituting the smallest quantity of a radical; as, an *atom* of ammonium. *Obs. or R.* **c** Sometimes, esp. in earlier literature, a molecule. **d** A quantity proportional to the atomic weight; specif., the atomic weight in grams.

3. Anything extremely small; particle; whit; jot.

There was not an *atom* of water. *Sir J. Ross.*

at'o-me-chan'ics (ăt'ō-mē-kăn'ĭks), *n.* [*atom* + *mechanics.*] *Physics.* That part of molecular physics which treats of the motions of atoms and of the forces supposed to be exerted by them and upon them.

a-tom'ic (*ā*-tŏm'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of, about, or pertaining to, at-
a-tom'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } oms.

2. Adhering to atomism.

3. Extremely minute; tiny.

atomic heat, *Chem.*, the product obtained by multiplying the atomic weight of any element by its specific heat. The atomic heat of elements in the solid state is nearly a constant, the mean value being 6.4 (law of Dulong and Petit). — **a. refraction** *or* **refractive power.** See MOLECULAR REFRACTION. — **a. theory** *or* **hypothesis,** *Chem.*, the theory that all material substances are composed of minute particles or atoms of a comparatively small number of kinds, all the atoms of the same kind being uniform in size, weight, and other properties. It is the atomism of philosophy formulated into a scientific theory, first distinctly announced by the English chemist Dalton in 1803–1807. Dalton also stated the laws of definite and multiple proportions, and showed the possibility of determining the relative weights of the atoms. The theory was further developed by Avogadro, who distinguished between molecules and atoms and furnished in his hypothesis a guiding principle for the determination of molecular and atomic weights. Since then many discoveries, as the law of Dulong and Petit, the phenomena of isomorphism, of substitution, and of isomerism, and more recently ionization and radioactivity, have contributed to the advancement of the theory. According to recent discoveries the atom is to be conceived of, not as an ultimate particle, but as a complex system whose components (subatoms) are in rapid orbital motion. According to the hypothesis of J. J. Thomson the atom of each element represents a stable arrangement of a number of electrons, and radioactive change is a process due to some disturbing force, resulting in the expulsion of electrons or groups of electrons and the formation of a new stable arrangement, that is, the atom of another element of lower atomic weight. See AVOGADRO'S HYPOTHESIS, MOLECULE, ELECTRON, PERIODIC SYSTEM, ETHER. — **a. volume,** *Chem.*, the quotient obtained by dividing the atomic weight of an element by its specific gravity. — **a. weight,** *Chem.*, the relative weight of the atom of an element, referred to some element taken as a standard. In many tables the atomic weight of hydrogen is taken as unity, but the majority of chemists now favor the atomic weight of 16 for oxygen as a basis (which basis is the one adopted in this Dictionary). This gives to hydrogen the value 1.0076. For the table of atomic weights, see ELEMENT.

at'o-mic'i-ty (ăt'ō-mĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Chem.* **a** Equivalence; valence. See VALENCE. **b** The number of atoms in the molecule of an element. **c** The number of replaceable atoms or groups in the molecule of a compound.

at'om-ism (ăt'ŭm-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine that the physical universe (or, as sometimes taught, the whole universe, both physical and mental) is composed of simple, indivisible, and minute particles or atoms. *Atomism* dates from pre-Socratic times. Its first clear enunciation came with Leucippus and Democritus (born about 460 B. C.), who taught that all phenomena are to be explained by the incessant movement of atoms differing only in shape, order, and position. In modern times, besides the development of chemical and physical theory (see ATOMIC THEORY), many thinkers have endeavored to interpret *atomism* from a psychical point of view, either treating the atoms as mind stuff (see MIND STUFF) or as composed of sense elements.

2. The independent action of individual atoms, or the doctrine of such action.

The instinctive tendency of Englishmen towards what is sometimes, not perhaps judiciously, called "*atomism.*" *London Spectator*

at'om-ist, *n.* An adherent of atomism.

at'om-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to atoms · re-
at'om-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } lating to atomism. — **at'om-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

It is the object of the mechanical *atomistic* philosophy to confound synthesis with synaresis. *Coleridge.*

at'om-ize (ăt'ŭm-īz), *v. t.* ; AT'OM-IZED (-īzd) ; AT'OM-IZ'ING (-iz'ĭng). To reduce to atoms, or to fine spray. — **at'om-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*

The liquids in the form of spray are said to be pulverized, nebulized, or *atomized.* *Dunglison.*

at'om-iz'er (ăt'ŭm-īz'ẽr), *n.* One that atomizes; esp., an instrument for atomizing a liquid, as for disinfecting.

at'o-my (ăt'ō-mĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* ATOMIES (-mĭz). An atom; a mite; a pygmy.

[A] solid beam of isolated light,
Crowded with driving *atomies.* *Tennyson.*

All night the *atomy* [cricket] thus sings: he ceases only when the temple bell proclaims the hour of dawn. *L. Hearn.*

at'o-my, *n.* [For *anatomy*, taken as *an atomy.*] A skeleton. *Obs., or Jocular.* *Shak.*

at one. [ME. *at on, atone, atoon, attone.*] **1.** In concord or friendship; in agreement (with each other); as, to be, bring, make, or set, *at one*, that is, to be or bring in or to a state of agreement or reconciliation.

If gentil men, or others of hir contree
Were wrothe, she wolde bringen hem *atoon.* *Chaucer*

2. Of the same opinion; agreed; concurring; as, on these points only are we *at one.*

3. Together. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

a-tone' (*a*-tōn'), *v. i.* ; A-TONED' (-tōnd') ; A-TON'ING (-tōn'ĭng). [From *at one*, i. e., to be, or cause to be, at one. See AT ONE.] **1.** To agree; to accord. *Obs.*

He and Aufidius can no more *atone*
Than violentest contrariety. *Shak.*

2. To make reparation, compensation, expiation, or amends, for an offense or a crime.

The murderer fell, and blood *atoned* for blood *Pope*

The ministry not *atoning* for their former conduct by any wise or popular measure. *Junius.*

a-tone', *v. t.* **1.** To set at one; to reduce to concord; to reconcile, as enemies; to appease; to harmonize. *Obs.*

I would do much
To *atone* them, for the love I bear to Cassio *Shak.*

2. To join in one; to form by uniting. *Obs.*

High built with pines that heaven and earth *atone.* *Chapman.*

3. To make satisfaction for, to expiate.

Or each *atone* his guilty love with life. *Pope.*

a-tone', *n.* **1.** Agreement; reconciliation. *Obs.*

2. Amends; expiation; atonement.

Liveth in dread lest there be no *atone*
In time to come for yesterday's warm breath. *Wallace Rice.*

a-tone'ment (*ā*-tōn'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** (Lit., a setting *at one.*) Reconciliation, as between God and sinful man; restoration of friendly relations; agreement; concord. (See def. 2.) *Archaic.*

By whom we have now received the *atonement* *Rom. v.* 11.
He desires to make *atonement*
Betwixt the Duke of Gloucester and your brothers *Shak.*

2. Satisfaction or reparation made by giving an equivalent for an injury, or by doing or suffering that which will be received in satisfaction for an offense or injury; expiation; amends; — with *for.* Specif.: *Theol.* The saving or redeeming work of Christ wrought by his obedience, personal sufferings, and death. Prior to Anselm (d. 1109), Christ was thought to have paid a ransom to the Devil by his sufferings and thus wrought the deliverance of those who believed on him. But since that day the leading theories are: **a** The *Anselmian*, or the *vicarious*, or *substitutional, atonement.* This is the generally accepted orthodox view, and is held by Roman Catholic and by Calvinistic theologians. According to this, the righteousness of Christ was accepted by the Divine Father as a substitute for the righteousness of mankind lost through the fall, and the suffering and death of Christ were accepted as an equivalent of the punishment justly incurred by mankind: men being consequently released from punishment, on condition of their acceptance through faith of Christ's sacrifice. **b** *Governmental atonement*, a theory (originated by Grotius (d. 1648) the Dutch statesman, but common among New England theologians) that violated law must be followed by punishment, for the deterrent effect on the community, as in the penalties inflicted by human society and that Christ's death as a spectacle to the universe serves this purpose of warning, and obviates the necessity of the punishment of man. **c** *Moral atonement*, set forth esp. by Maurice (d. 1872) and Robertson (d. 1853) in England, and Bushnell (d. 1876) in America. Christ, it is held, reveals by his holy life and love-inspired suffering the nature of God, and so wins man to repentance and the pursuit of holiness, which is the only satisfaction God requires.

Syn. — See PROPITIATION.

a-ton'ic (*ā*-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *atonique.* See ATONY.] **1.** *Med.* Characterized by atony; as, an *atonic* disease.

2. *Gram.* Unaccented; as, an *atonic* syllable.

3. *Phon.* Without tone or vocality; voiceless; surd.

atonic dyspepsia. See DYSPEPSIA.

a-ton'ic, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A word or syllable with no accent.

2. *Phon.* An element of speech produced by the breath alone without voice; a voiceless, or surd, consonant; a breathing.

3. *Med.* A remedy for organic excitement or irritation.

at'o-ny (ăt'ō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτονια* slackness; *ἀ-* not + *τόνος* tone: cf. F. *atonie.*] **1.** *Med.* Want of tone, or vital energy, weakness of the system, or of any, esp. a contractile, organ.

2. *Phon.* Weakness from lack of stress, or accent; as, the *atony* of an unaccented syllable.

A-tos'sa (*ā*-tŏs'*ā*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Ἄτοσσα.*] **1.** The daughter of Cyrus, successively queen of Cambyses, Smerdis, and Darius Hystaspis, by the last of whom she had Xerxes. Herodotus speaks of her as a follower of Sappho.

2. Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough; — a name given her by Pope in his "Moral Essays," Ep. II. She was a friend of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, whom Pope called Sappho.

a-tox'yl (*ā*-tŏk'sĭl), *n.* [*a-* not + *toxic* + *-yl.*] *Pharm.* A derivative of aniline containing 37 per cent of arsenic, used hypodermically in chronic skin diseases.

at'ra-bi-la'ri-ous (ăt'rə-bĭ-lā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *atrabilarius*, fr. L. *atra bilis* black bile: cf. F. *atrabilaire.*] Affected with melancholy; atrabilious; hypochondriac.

at'ra-bile (ăt'rə-bĭl), *n.* [L. *atra bilis*; a translation of Gr. *μελαγχολια* melancholy: cf. F. *atrabile.*] Black bile; melancholy. See MELANCHOLY. *Obs.*

at'ra-bil'i-ar (-bĭl'ĭ-ər), *a.* [Cf. OF. *atrabiliaire.*] Melancholy; atrabilious.

at'ra-bil'i-a-ry (-bĭl'ĭ-ə-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to atrabile.

2. Melancholic or hypochondriac; atrabilious.

atrabiliary capsules, *Anat.*, the suprarenal capsules; — so called from the dark color of their medullary substance.

at'ra-bil'ious (-yŭs), *a.* Affected by atrabile; hence, melancholic or hypochondriac. — **at'ra-bil'ious-ness,** *n.*

A hard-faced, *atrabilious*, earnest-eyed race. *Lowell.*
He was constitutionally *atrabilious* and scornful. *Froude.*

at'lo-o-don'toid. See ATLO-.

atlowe, *adv.* Below. *Obs.*

at'ma (ăt'mə), *n.* [Skr. *ātman* in comp.] = ATMAN.

at'mi-at'rics (ăt'mĭ-ăt'rĭks), *n.* *Med.* = ATMIATRY.

at'mo (ăt'mō), *n.* [Short for *atmosphere.*] = ATMOSPHERE, 5.

at'mo-cau'sis (ăt'mō-kô'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *atmo-* + Gr. *καῦσις* a burning.] *Med.* Treatment of disease by application of steam.

at'mo-cau'ter-y, *n.* [*atmo-* + *cautery.*] *Med.* An apparatus used in atmocausis.

at'mo-graph, *n.* [*atmo-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for registering the varying character of the respiratory movements.

at'mos-fere. **at'mos-fer'ic.** Atmosphere, atmospheric. *Ref. Sp.*

at'mos-pher'i-cal-ly, *adv* of ATMOSPHERIC, -ICAL. See -LY.

at'mos-phe-rol'o-gy (ăt'mŏs-fē-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*atmosphere* + *-logy.*] The science of, or a treatise on, the atmosphere.

at-mos'te-on, *n.* ; *L. pl.* -TEA (-ə). [NL. ; *atmo-* + Gr. *ὀστέον* bone.] *Zool.* Any ossified tube conveying air to the hollow bones in birds. — **at-mos'te-al,** *a.*

At'mu (at'mōō). Var. of ATUM, or TUM. See TUM.

ato. † ATWO.

‖ **a-to'cha** (*ā*-tō'chā), *n.* [Sp.] Esparto grass.

a-to'ci-a (*ā*-tō'shĭ-*ā* ; -sĭ-*ā*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀτοκία* sterility.] *Med.* Sterility of the female.

atok. Obs. pret. of ATAKE.

a-to'le (*ā*-tō'lē), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A porridge or gruel of maize meal. *Sp. Amer.*

a-tol'lon. † ATOLL.

atom. † AT HOME. [*Obs.*]

at'om, *v. t.* To reduce to atoms.

at'om-at'ic, *a.* Atomic. *Rare.*

a-tom'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ATOMIC, -ICAL. See -LY.

at'o-mi'cian (ăt'ō-mĭsh'ăn), *n.* An atomist. *Rare.*

a-tom'i-cism (*ā*-tŏm'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Atomism. *Obs.*

a-tom'i-cule, *n.* [Dim. of ATOM.] = SUBATOM.

at'om-if'er-ous, *a.* [L. *atomus* atom + *-ferous.*] Bearing atoms.

at'om-ize, *v. t.* To advocate the teaching of atomism. *Obs.*

at'om-o'lo-gy (ăt'ŭm-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*atom* + *-logy.*] The doctrine or science of atoms.

atom soul. The elementary consciousness, or analogue of consciousness, with which atoms are conceived to be endowed.

a-ton'a-ble (*ā*-tōn'*ā*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

atone. † AT ONE. [ABLE.]

a-tone'a-ble, *a.* Var. of ATONABLE.

at-one'ness (ăt-wŭn'nĕs), *n.* State of being at one with another; reconciliation. *Rare.*

a-ton'er (*a*-tōn'ẽr), *n.* One who atones for something.

at-ones, *adv.* [See AT ONE.] At once. *Obs.*

a-to'ni-a. *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Atony.

a-ton'ing (*ā*-tōn'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of ATONE. — **a-ton'ing-ly,** *adv.*

atonys. † AT ONCE.

atoon. † AT ONE.

a-top', *adv.* On or at the top. — *prep.* On top of.

a-top'ic (*ā*-tŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. *τόπος* place.] Out of place.

at'o-pite (ăt'ō-pīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτοπος* unusual.] *Min.* A yellow or brown antimonate of calcium, occurring in octahedrons. H., 5.5-6. Sp. gr., 5.03.

‖ **à tort' et à tra'vers'** (*ā* tôr'-tĕ *ā* trȧ'vâr'). [F.] Without discernment; at random.

a-tour' (*ā*-tōō'ər), *prep.* & *adv.* [That is, *out over.*] Over. *Scot.*

a-tour', *n.* [F.] Attire; array. *Obs.*

‖ **à toute' force'** (*ā* tōōt' fôrs'). [F.] Lit., with all force; by every means.

‖ **à tout' ha'sard'** (*ā* tōō'(h)ȧ'-zȧr'). [F.] At all hazard(s).

‖ **à tout' prix'** (*ā* tōō' prē'). [F.] At any price.

atrabilar, -laire, *a.* [F. *atrabilaire.*] Atrabilarious. *Obs.*

at'ra-bil-la'ri-an (ăt'rə-bĭ-lā'rĭ-ən), *a.* Atrabilarious. — *n.* A hypochondriac.

at'ra-bil-la'ri-ous (ăt'rə-bĭl-yā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Atribilarious. *Rare.*

A-trag'e-ne (ā-trăj'ē-nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀθραγένη* a tree of which tinder was made.] *Bot.* A small genus of ranunculaceous vines allied to *Clematis*, but distinguished by having small spatulate petals. The sepals are large and petaloid. All but one of the species occur in the United States; they are handsome in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

at'ra-ment (ăt'rā-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *atramentum* ink, fr. *ater* black.] Ink, blacking, or a similar liquid or substance, as the ink of a cuttlefish. *Obs. or R.*

Atrament is made of soot. *Trevisa.*

at'ra-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or used in making, atrament, or ink; as, *atramental* galls.

at'ra-men'tous (-tŭs), *a.* Black like ink, inky; inklike.

a-tre'si-a (ā-trē'zĭ-ā; -shĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀτρητος* not perforated.] *Med.* Absence or closure of a natural passage or channel of the body; imperforation. — **a-tre'sic** (ā-trē'sĭk), *a.*

A'treus (ā'trōōs; ā'trē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Ατρεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Pelops (which see) and Hippodamia, and father of Menelaus and Agamemnon. Atreus and his brother Thyestes slew their half-brother Chrysippus. They fled to Mycenæ, where Atreus became king and married Aerope, daughter of Minos, king of Crete. Thyestes seduced Aerope and sent Pleisthenes (Atreus's son) to kill Atreus; Atreus unwittingly slew Pleisthenes, and, feigning reconciliation with Thyestes, killed three of the sons of Thyestes and served them in a banquet to their father, whereupon Thyestes cursed the house of Atreus. Atreus was slain by Ægisthus, son of Thyestes. Cf. AGAMEMNON.

a'tri-al (ā'trĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an atrium.

a'tri-o- (ā'trĭ-ō-). A combining form from *atrium*.

a-trip' (*ā-trĭp'*), *adv. Naut.* **a** Just hove clear of the ground; — said of the anchor. **b** Sheeted home, hoisted taut up, and ready for trimming; — said of sails. **c** Hoisted up and ready to be swayed across; — of light yards. **d** With the fid out and ready for lowering; — said of upper masts.

At'ri-plex (ăt'rĭ-plĕks), *n.* [L, the orach.] A large and widely distributed genus of chenopodiaceous herbs or subshrubs, esp. abundant in saline or alkaline regions, and characterized by the small diclinous flowers and by the utricular fruit, inclosed in two bracts. Several Australian species are valuable forage plants in arid climates. *A. hortensis* is the garden orach. In the western United States they constitute part of the vegetation called *greasewood*.

a'tri-um (ā'trĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* ATRIA (-ā). [L.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** *Roman Antiq.* The principal room in a Roman house of early time, usually thought to have had a central opening in the roof (the *compluvium*) through which the rain fell into the *impluvium*, or tank, sunk in the floor. Some writers hold that the atrium generally had no compluvium. **b** *Medieval Arch.* The open court leading to a basilica having a covered way on three, or on all four, sides, as in a cloister (of which the atrium is the prototype). **c** In some modern houses, a square hall from which other rooms open and which may yet be used as a sitting room

2. *Anat.* Any of various cavities; esp.: **a** The main part of either auricle of the heart as distinct from the auricular appendix. Also, the whole auricular portion of the heart. **b** The main part of the tympanic cavity.

3. *Zoöl.* A cavity, entrance, or passage; esp., an external chamber surrounding the branchial sac of tunicates and Amphioxus, and receiving the water from the gills, the genital products, and in the tunicates also the feces.

atro-. A combining form from Latin *ater*, black.

at'ro-cha (ăt'rō-kä), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *τροχός* circle.] *Zoöl.* A form of chætopod larva lacking the preoral circle of cilia and having most of the body uniformly ciliated. — **at'ro-chal** (-kăl), **at'ro-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

a-tro'cious (*ā-trō'shŭs*), *a.* [L. *atrox*, *atrocis*, cruel, fierce: cf. F. *atroce*.] **1.** Savagely brutal; outrageously cruel or wicked; as, *atrocious* guilt or deeds.

Revelations . . . so *atrocious* that nothing in history approaches them. *De Quincey.*

2. Very grievous or violent; terrible; as, *atrocious* distempers. *Obs.* *Cheyne.*

3. Very bad; abominable; — said in hyperbole. *Colloq.*

Syn. — See FLAGRANT.

— **a-tro'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **a-tro'cious-ness**, *n.*

a-troc'i-ty (*ā-trŏs'ĭ-tĭ*), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *atrocité*, L. *atrocitas*.] State or quality of being atrocious; also, an atrocious deed.

The *atrocities* which attend a victory *Macaulay*

At'ro-pa (ăt'rō-pä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. 'Ατροπος. See ATROPOS.] *Bot.* A genus of solanaceous plants, natives of Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa. Only two species are known, one of which, *A. belladonna*, is the belladonna.

at'ro-pa-mine (ăt'rō-pā-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* *Chem.* A bitter, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}O_2N$, from belladonna root, and related chemically to atropine. It is not a mydriatic.

a-troph'ic (*ā-trŏf'ĭk*), *a.* Relating to, causing, or characterized by, atrophy.

at'ro-phied (ăt'rō-fĭd), *p. a.* Affected with atrophy; arrested in development at a very early stage; rudimentary.

at'ro-phy (ăt'rō-fĭ), *n.* [L. *atrophia*, Gr. *ἀτροφια*; *ἀ-* not + *τρεφειν* to nourish: cf. F. *atrophie*.] **1.** A wasting away from want of nourishment; diminution in bulk or slow emaciation of the body or of any part, as in: **acute yellow atrophy**, atrophy of the liver with jaundice; **brown atrophy**, atrophy of the liver, the heart, or the spleen; **progressive muscular atrophy**, *or* **Cruveilhier's atrophy**, see under PROGRESSIVE.

2. *Biol.* A stoppage of development of a part or organ (often followed by diminution in size or even complete disappearance) incidental to the normal development or life of an animal or plant. It is commonly regarded as a result of disuse of the organ continued for many generations.

at'ro-phy (ăt'rō-fĭ), *v. t. & i.*; AT'RO-PHIED (-fĭd); AT'RO-PHY-ING (-fĭ-ĭng). To waste, or cause to waste away, or become abortive, to weaken by starving.

a-trop'ic (*a-trŏp'ĭk*), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline monobasic acid (called also *a-phenylacrylic acid*), $CH_2{:}C(C_6H_5)CO_2H$, obtained by the decomposition of atropine and in other ways.

at'ro-pine (ăt'rō-pĭn · -pēn; 184), *n.* Also **-pin.** [See ATROPA.] *Chem.* A poisonous, white, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}O_3N$, extracted from the belladonna and other solanaceous plants. As a drug it dilates the pupil of the eye.

at'ro-pin-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To treat with atropine; to bring under the influence of atropine; as, *atropinized* animals.

at'ro-pism (-pĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* A morbid condition of the system produced by misuse of belladonna.

At'ro-pos (-pŏs), *n.* [Gr. 'Ατροπος, fr. *ἀτροπος* not turning, inflexible; *ἀ-* not + *τρεπειν* to turn.] *Class. Myth.* One of the Fates (which see).

Finding no *Atropos* unto the immortality of their names *Sir T. Browne*

a'trous (ā'trŭs), *a.* [L. *ater*.] Coal-black; very black.

A-try'pa (*ā-trĭ'pa*), *n.* [NL, *a-* not + Gr. *τρῦπα* a hole.] *Paleon.* An extinct genus of arthropomatous Brachiopoda, very common in Silurian and Devonian limestones.

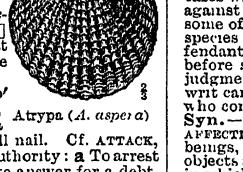

Atrypa (*A. aspera*)

‖ **at-tac'ca** (ät-tak'kä). [It, fr. *attaccare* to fasten, attack. See ATTACH.] *Music.* Attack at once, — a direction at the end of a movement to begin the next immediately.

at-tach' (*ă-tăch'*), *v. t.*; AT-TACHED' (-tăcht'); AT-TACH'ING. [OF. *atachier*, F. *attacher*; *à* (L. *ad*) + (perh.) a Germanic word akin to E. *tack* a small nail. Cf. ATTACK, DETACH, TACK.] **1.** To take by legal authority: **a** To arrest by writ, and bring before a court, as to answer for a debt, or a contempt; — now applied to a taking of the person by a civil process; being rarely used for the arrest of a criminal. **b** To seize or take (property) by virtue of a writ or precept to hold the same to satisfy a judgment which may be rendered in the suit. See ATTACHMENT, 4.

2. To take, seize, or lay hold of. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. To attack. *Obs.*

4. To bind, fasten, tie, or connect; to make fast or join; as, to *attach* one thing to another by a string, by glue, etc.

The shoulder blade is . . . *attached* only to the muscles *Paley*

5. To connect; to place so as to belong; to assign by authority; to appoint; as, an officer is *attached* to a certain regiment, company, or ship.

6. To win the heart of; to connect by ties of love or self-interest; to attract; to fasten or bind by moral influence; — with *to*; as, *attached* to a friend; *attaching* others to us by wealth or flattery.

Incapable of *attaching* a sensible man *Miss Austen.*

God . . . by various ties *attaches* man to man *Cowper*

7. To connect, in a figurative sense; to ascribe or attribute; to affix; — with *to*; as, to *attach* great importance to a particular circumstance.

To this treasure a curse is *attached* *Bayard Taylor*

Syn. — Connect, unite, join, add. — ATTACH, AFFIX, ANNEX, SUBJOIN, APPEND agree in the idea of joining one object to another (see JOIN, MINGLE). ATTACH (opposed to *detach*) is the most general term, and implies the fastening by any means of one thing to another, as, to *attach* a hook to a line, a tag to a parcel, a condition to a promise. AFFIX (see AFFIX, *n.*) differs from *attach*, when at all, in suggesting a slight degree of subordination of the second object to the first — an implication carried still further in ANNEX, as, to *affix* a stamp to an envelope, one's signature to a document; to *annex* conquered territory to a kingdom, a codicil to a will. APPEND (see APPENDIX, APPENDAGE) implies that the object added is supplemental or accessory to the principal thing; as, to *append* notes to a chapter, a seal to a record; SUBJOIN, that one object is added below or at the end of another; as, to *subjoin* a postscript to a letter, an illustration to an argument. Cf. ADHERE.

There is a very hard condition *attached* to his compliance *T. L. Peacock.*

A crew of mischievous critics at Edinburgh [have] *affixed* the epithet of the "Cockney School" to one or two writers born in the metropolis *Hazlitt.*

All the others have some pursuit *annexed* to their authorship *Byron.*

What notes I have *appended* are worth nothing, I suspect. *E. Fitzgerald.*

The notes, which . . . were placed at the end of each book . . . were now *subjoined* to the text in the same page *Johnson.*

at-tach', *v. i.* **1.** To adhere; to be attached.

The great interest which *attaches* to the mere knowledge of these facts cannot be doubted. *Brougham.*

2. To come into legal operation in connection with anything; to vest; as, dower will *attach*. *Cooley.*

‖ **at'ta'ché'** (*ä'tä'shā'*), *n.* [F., p. p. of *attacher*. See ATTACH, *v. t.*] One attached to another person or thing, as a member of a suite or staff. Specif.: A person attached to an embassy.

at-tached' (*ă-tăcht'*), *p. p. & p. a.* from ATTACH, *v.* Hence, specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* Permanently fixed when adult, as a barnacle, or oyster. **b** *Arch.* = ENGAGED

at-tach'ment (*ă-tăch'mĕnt*), *n.* [F. *attachement*.] **1.** Act of attaching, or state of being attached; close adherence or affection, fidelity, regard; any passion or affection that binds a person; as, an *attachment* to a friend, or to a party.

The human mind has exhausted its forces in the endeavor to rend the supernatural from its *attachment* to this history. *I. Taylor.*

2. That by which one thing is attached to another; connection; as, to cut the *attachments* of a muscle.

3. Something attached; some adjunct attached to an instrument, machine, or other object; as, a sewing machine *attachment* (that is, a device attached to a sewing machine to enable it to do special work, as tucking, etc.).

4. *Law.* A seizure or taking into custody by virtue of a legal process; also, the writ or precept commanding such seizure or taking. *Attachment* is applied to a seizure or taking either of persons or property. In the serving of process in a civil suit, it is generally applied to the taking of property, whether at common law, as a species of distress, to compel defendant's appearance, or under local statutes, to satisfy the judgment the plaintiff may recover in the action. The terms *attachment* and *arrest* are both applied to the taking or apprehension of a defendant to compel an appearance in a civil action. *Attachments* are issued at common law and in chancery against persons for contempt of court. In England *attachment* is employed in some cases where *capias* (which see) is in the United States, as against a witness who fails to appear on summons. In some of the New England States a writ of *attachment* is a species of *mesne process* upon which the property of a defendant may be seized at the commencement of a suit and before summons to him, and may be held to satisfy the judgment the plaintiff may recover. In other States this writ can issue only against absconding debtors and those who conceal themselves. See GARNISHMENT.

Syn. — ATTACHMENT, AFFECTION, LOVE. — ATTACHMENT and AFFECTION differ in that *affection* is confined to sentient beings, whereas *attachment* may apply even to inanimate objects; as, an *attachment* to one's profession, to a house in which one has lived. *Attachment* connotes strong liking or even devotion; *affection*, rather warmth and tenderness of sentiment. AFFECTION and LOVE differ in that *affection* (see FEELING) implies a feeling more settled and regulated, less intense or ardent, than *love* (see LIKE), which alone of the three may connote passion. Thus to one's friends any one of the three terms may be applicable; to the members of one's own family, *love* or *affection*, but scarcely *attachment*; to God, *love* (in the sense of reverent devotion), but not *affection* or *attachment*. See FOND, ESTEEM, CONSTANCY, LOYALTY.

attachment disk. *Bot.* The holdfast of an alga.

at-tack' (*ă-tăk'*), *v. t.*; AT-TACKED' (-tăkt'); AT-TACK'ING. [F. *attaquer*, It. *attaccare* to fasten, attack, of the same origin as F. *attacher*. See ATTACH.] **1.** To fall upon with force; to assail, as with force and arms; to make an attack upon; to assault. "*Attack* their lines." *Dryden.*

2 To assail with unfriendly speech or writing; to begin a controversy with; to attempt to overthrow or bring into disrepute by criticism or satire; to censure; as, to *attack* a man, or his opinions, in a pamphlet.

3. To set to work upon, as upon a task or problem, or some object of labor or investigation.

4 To begin to affect; to begin to act upon, injuriously or destructively; to begin to decompose or waste.

On the fourth of March he was *attacked* by fever. *Macaulay.*

Hydrofluoric acid . . . *attacks* the glass *B. Stewart.*

Syn. — ATTACK, ASSAIL, ASSAULT all denote a violent onset, *attack* being the generic term, the others specific. To ATTACK is to commence the onset; to ASSAIL, to make a sudden and violent attack, or to attack repeatedly; to ASSAULT, to attack physically by a hand-to-hand approach or by unlawful violence; as, to *attack* by offering violence of any kind, or with argument or satire; to *assail* by means of missile weapons, or with abuse or reproaches; to *assault* with the fist or with a club. In the figurative sense, *assault* is less common than *assail*; as, to be *assailed* (less frequently, *assaulted*) by severe temptations. See TRESPASS.

at-tack', *v. i.* To make an onset or attack.

at-tack', *n.* [Cf. F. *attaque*.] **1.** Act of falling on with force or violence; onset; assault; — opposed to *defense*.

2. Offensive or antagonistic movement or action of any kind; specif.: **a** An assault upon one's feelings or reputation with unfriendly or bitter words. **b** An access of disease; a fit of sickness. **c** The beginning of corrosive, decomposing, or destructive action, by a chemical agent. **d** *Cricket.* The act of bowling. **e** *Fencing.* An effort to hit; — used also as a word of command.

3. A setting to work upon some task, etc.; beginning of action; specif., *Phon.*, act or method of beginning a sound; the "on glide" by which a sound is sometimes begun.

at'ta-gas (*ăt'ă-găs*) } *n.* [L. *attagen* a kind of bird, Gr.
at'ta-gen (*ăt'ă-jĕn*) } *ἀτταγήν*, *ἀτταγᾶς*.] The Pallas's sand grouse. See SAND GROUSE. Formerly, any of various other birds.

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a-tra'che-ate (*ā-trā'kē-āt*), *a.* *Zoöl.* Without tracheæ.

At'rac-tas'pis (*ăt'răk-tăs'pĭs*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀτρακτος* arrow + *ἀσπις* serpent.] *Zoöl.* A genus of African vipers with remarkably long poison fangs.

at'rac-ten'chy-ma(-tĕn'kĭ-mä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀτρακτος* a spindle + *-enchyma*, as in *parenchyma*.] *Bot.* Prosenchyma. *Obs.*

‖ **a'tra cu'ra.** [L.] Black care. See POST EQUITEM, etc.

at'ra-men-ta'ceous (*ăt'rā-mĕn-tā'shŭs*), *a.* Black; like atrament; inky; atramental. *Obs.*

at'ra-men-ta'ri-ous (-rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Like ink; suitable for making ink. *Obs. or R.* [*Rare.*]

at'ra-men'ta-ry, *a.* Atramental.

‖ **a tra'vers'** (*ä trä'vĕr'*), [F.] Across; athwart; through.

a-trav'ers, *adv. & prep.* [F. *à travers*.] Across. *Obs.*

a-tray', *v. t.* [*a-* + ME. *treien* to vex, grieve, AS. *tregian*.] To vex. *Obs.*

A-treb'a-tes (*ā-trĕb'ā-tēz*), *n. pl.* [L.] A Gallic tribe whose name is preserved in that of the former province of Artois, France. A division of the tribe was in Britain at the time of the Roman invasion.

at-rede', *v. t.* [ME. *at* (AS. *æt*) out + *rede*.] To surpass in counsel. *Obs.* "Men may the olde atrenne, but not *atrede*." *Chaucer.*

a-treet', *adv.* [OF. *a trait* slowly, leisurely.] Slowly, as for distinctness. *Obs.*

A-trem'a-ta (*ā-trĕm'ā-tä*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *τρῆμα*, *τρήματος*, hole.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* An order of inarticulate Brachiopoda having the pedicle emerging freely through an opening formed by the valves.

a-trem'ble, *adv.* Trembling.

at-ren'ne, *v. t.* [ME. *at* out + *renne* to run.] To outrun. *Obs.*

atrey. † ATRAY, ATRY.

a'tri-a, *n.*, *L. pl.* of ATRIUM.

a-trich'i-a (*ā-trĭk'ĭ-ä*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀτριχος* hairless.] *Med.* Baldness.

at'ri-cho'sis (*ăt'rĭ-kō'sĭs*), *n.* [NL. See ATRICHIA; -OSIS.] *Med.* = ATRICHIA.

A-tri'dæ (*ā-trī'dē*), *n. pl.* [L., fr Gr. 'Ατρείδαι.] Agamemnon and Menelaus, sons of Atreus.

a'tri-o-cœ-lom'ic (ā'trĭ-ō-sē-lŏm'ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to an atrium and cœlom.

a'tri-o-pore', *n.* [*atrio-* + *pore*.] *Anat.* The posterior opening of the atrium of the amphioxus; atrial pore. — **a'tri-op'o-ral**, *a.*

a'tri-o-ven-tric'u-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to an atrium and ventricle.

A'tri-o-zo'a, *n. pl.* [NL., *atrio-* + *-zoa*.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of Chordata including the tunicates and lancelets; — so called from the atrial chamber into which the gills open.

a-troce', *a.* [F.] Atrocious. *Obs.*

at'ro-fy. Atrophy. *Ref. Sp.*

a-troke', *v. i.* [AS. *ā-* (see A-, 2) + *trucian* to fail.] To fail; to faint. *Obs.*

at'ro-lac'tic, *a.* [*atropine* + *lactic*.] *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_3$, isomeric with tropic acid. It is a phenyl derivative of lactic acid.

at'ro-pa-ceous (*ăt'rō-pā'shŭs*), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the genus *Atropa*.

at'ro-pal, *a.* *Bot.* Atropous

a-tro'phi-a (*ā-trō'fĭ-ä*), *n.* [NL.] Atrophy. [phied.]

a-tro'phi-at'ed (-ăt'ĕd), *a.* Atro-

at'ro-pho-der'ma (*ăt'rō-fō-dûr'mä*), *n.* [NL. See ATROPHY; DERM.] *Med.* Atrophy of the skin due to innutrition.

a-tro'pi-a, *n.* [NL.] Atropine.

at'ro-pin ism (*ăt'rō-pĭn-ĭz'm*), *n.* = ATROPISM.

at'ro-pous (*ăt'rō-pŭs*), *a.* [Gr. *ἀτροπος*. See ATROPOS.] *Bot.* Not inverted; orthotropous.

at'ro-scine (*ăt'rō-sēn*; -sĕn), *n.* Also **-scin** [Prob. fr. *Atropoides scopolia* + *-ine*.] *Chem.* See SCOPOLAMINE.

At'roth (*ăt'rŏth*; -rōth). *Bib.*

a-try' (*ā-trĭ'*), *adv.* [*a-* on + *try*.] *Naut.* Kept bow on to the sea by a balance of sails; — said of a vessel. *Obs.*

ats. *Abbr. Law.* At suit of.

A. T. S. *Abbr.* American Temperance Society; American Tract Society.

at-sa'ke, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ætsacan*.] To deny; renounce. *Obs.*

at-sit'te, *v. t.* [AS. *ætsittan* to sit by, stay.] To withstand; disobey. *Obs.*

atsoke Obs pret. of ATSAKE.

‖ **at spes non frac'ta** (*spēz*). [L.] But hope (is) not broken.

at-stand', *v. i. & t.* [AS. *ætstandan* to stand near, to stop.] To stand, or stand against; to stay; remain; withstand. *Obs. adv.* With attachment. *Rare.*

at-ster'te, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *at-away* + *sterten*. See START.] To escape; escape from. *Obs.*

atstod Obs. pret. of ATSTAND.

at-stunt', *v. t. & i.* To stop. *Obs.*

att, *n.* See COIN.

att *Abbr.* Attorney.

at'ta (*ăt'a*), *n.* [Punjabi *atta*.] Unsorted wheaten flour or meal. *India.*

At'ta (*at'ä*), *n.* A Negrito of the eastern Cordillera, in Cagayan, Luzon.

at'ta-bal. Var. of ATABAL.

attabaly. † ATABAL.

at'tac (*ăt'ăk*), *n.* [See HADDOCK.] The haddock. *Scot.*

At-ta'ca-pan (*a-tä'kä-pän*), *a.* Pert. to or designating a linguistic stock, consisting, so far as is known, of a single tribe, now almost extinct, dwelling on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, in Louisiana and Texas.

at-tach', *n.* [Cf F. *attache*.] An attachment; attack. *Obs.*

at-tach'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

at-tach'a-ble-ness, *n.*

at-tach'ed-ly (*ă-tăch'ĕd-lĭ*), *adv.* With attachment. *Rare.*

at-tach'er, *n.* One that attaches.

at'ta ché' ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

at-tach'ing, *p. ppr. & vb. n.* of ATTACH. — **at-tach'ing-ness**, *n.*

at-tacht' Attached. *Ref. Sp.*

at-tack'a-ble, *a* [Cf. F. *attaquable*.] That can be attacked.

at-tack'er, *n.* One that attacks.

at-tackt' Attacked. *Ref. Sp.*

at-tac'o-lite, *n.* [Cf. Gr. *ἀτάκης*, *ἄτταλος*, a kind of lobcust.] *Min.* A massive salmon-colored phosphate of aluminum, calcium, etc. Sp gr., 3.09.

at'ta-cus, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀτταλος*.] An insect mentioned in Lev. xi. 22 (D. Bib.), called *bald locust* in the Revised Version.

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at-tain' (ă-tān'), *v. t.*; AT-TAINED' (-tānd'); AT-TAIN'ING. [ME. *attenen, atamen*, OF. *ataindre*, F. *atteindre*, fr. L. *attingere*, in LL. (assumed) *attangere*; *ad* + *tangere* to touch, reach. See TANGENT; cf. ATTINGE, ATTAINT.] **1.** To touch with a blow; to hit or strike. *Obs.*

2. To fasten the guilt (of an offense) upon; to convict or condemn. *Obs.*

3. To overtake. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

4. To reach or come to by progression or motion; to arrive at. "Canaan he now *attains*." *Milton.*

5. To achieve or accomplish, that is, to reach by effort; to gain; to compass; as, to *attain* rest.

Is he wise who hopes to *attain* the end without the means? *Abp Tillotson.*

6. To gain or obtain possession of; to acquire. *Obs.* with a material object. *Chaucer.*

7. To get at the knowledge of; to ascertain. *Obs.*

Not well *attaining* his meaning. *Fuller.*

8. To reach in excellence or degree, to equal.

Syn. — See OBTAIN.

at-tain', *v. i.* **1.** To come or arrive by motion, growth, bodily exertion, or efforts toward a place, object, state, etc.; to reach.

If by any means they might *attain* to Phenice *Acts* xxvii 12.

Nor nearer might the dogs *attain*. *Scott.*

Few ... had as yet *attained* to power such as this. *J. R. Green.*

2. To come or arrive by an effort of mind.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high, I cannot *attain* unto it *Ps* cxxxix 6.

3. To extend (to); fig., to pertain (to). *Obs.*

at-tain'a-ble (ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *ataignable.*] That may be attained. — **at-tain'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **at-tain'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

at-tain'der (ă-tān'dẽr), *n.* [OF. *ataindre* to accuse, convict (inf. as n.). Often erroneously referred to F. *teindre* to stain. See ATTAINT, ATTAIN.] **1.** Act of attainting, or state of being attainted; extinction of the civil rights and capacities of a person, consequent upon sentence of death or outlawry; as, an act of *attainder*. Formerly *attainder* was the inseparable consequence of a judicial or legislative sentence for treason or felony, and involved the forfeiture or escheat of all the real and personal property of the condemned person, and such "corruption of blood" that he could neither receive nor transmit by inheritance, nor could he sue or testify in any court, or claim any legal protection or rights. In England *attainder* upon judgment of treason or felony was completely abolished in 1870 (by 33 & 34 Vict. c. 23); and in the United States the Constitution provides (Const. Art. I., sect. 9, cl. 13) that no bill of attainder shall be passed, and (Art. III., sec. 3) that no attainder of treason (in consequence of a judicial sentence) shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted. A bill of attainder is a legislative act which inflicts the consequences of attainder upon a person without a judicial trial. Cf. OUTLAWRY, FORFEITURE, ESCHEAT.

2. A stain or staining, dishonor or condemnation. *Obs.*

He lived from all *attainder* of suspect. *Shak*

at-tain'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *atteignement.*] **1.** Act of attaining.

The *attainment* of every desired object. *Sir W Jones*

2. That which is attained; specif., mental acquirement; accomplishment; as, literary and scientific *attainments*.

No books, no thoughts, no *attainments*. *Ruskin*

Syn. — See ACQUIREMENT.

at-taint' (ă-tānt'), *v. t.*; AT-TAINT'ED; AT-TAINT'ING. [ME. *atteynten* to convict, fr. *atteynt*, OF. *ataint*, p. p. of *ataindre*. The word has been influenced by a supposed connection with *taint*. See ATTAIN, ATTAINDER.] **1.** To attain; to get at; to hit. *Obs.*

2. *Law.* **a** To find guilty; to convict; — said esp. of a jury on trial for giving a false verdict. *Obs.* **b** To subject (a person) to the legal condition formerly resulting from a sentence of death or outlawry for treason or felony; to affect by attainder.

No person shall be *attainted* of high treason where corruption of blood is incurred, but by the oath of two witnesses. *Stat. 7 & 8 Wm. III.*

3. To accuse; to charge with a crime or a dishonorable act. *Archaic.*

4. To affect or infect, as with physical or mental disease or with moral contagion; to taint or corrupt.

My tender youth was never yet *attaint*
With any passion of inflaming love *Shak.*

5. To stain; to obscure; to sully; to disgrace.

For so exceeding shone his glistring ray,
That Phœbus' golden face it did *attaint*. *Spenser*

Lest she with blame her honor should *attaint*. *Spenser*

at-taint', *n.* [OF. *attainte.* See ATTAINT, *v.*] **1.** A touch or hit; specif., a touch in tilting. *Archaic.* *Scott.*

2. *Far.* A blow or wound on the leg of a horse, made by overreaching.

3. *Law.* **a** A proceeding or process formerly instituted by writ after judgment to inquire and try, by a grand jury, whether a trial jury has given a false verdict; also, the convicting of the jury so tried. **b** Attainder. *Rare.*

4. A stain or taint; disgrace. See TAINT. *Shak.*

5. An infecting influence. *Rare.* *Shak.*

at-tain'ture (ă-tān'tūr), *n.* Attainder; fig., disgrace; stain.

At-ta'le-a (ă-tā'lē-ă), *n.* [NL., after *Attalus*, king of Pergamum.] *Bot.* A large genus of pinnate-leaved palms of Central and South America, allied to the coco palm. *A. funifera* and *A. cohune* are the most important species. See PIASSABA, COHUNE, COQUILLA NUT.

At'ta-lid (ăt'ă-lĭd), *n.*; *pl.* E. ATTALIDS (-lĭdz), L. ATTALIDÆ (ă-tăl'ĭ-dē). One of a dynasty of Hellenistic kings of Pergamum, about 283–133 B.C., founded by Philetæros and named after his nephew Attalus, who defeated the Gauls and the Galatians about 240 B. C.

at'tar (ăt'ẽr), *n.* Also *atar, otto*, and *ottar*, etc. [Per. *'atar* perfume, essence, Ar. *'itr*, fr. *'atara* to smell sweet. Cf. OTTO.] A perfume obtained from flowers; hence, specif., a fragrant volatile oil obtained by distillation from rose petals, chiefly those of the damask rose (*Rosa damascena*).

at-tem'per (ă-tĕm'pẽr), *v. t.*; AT-TEM'PERED (-pẽrd); AT-TEM'PER-ING. [OF. *atemprer*, fr. L. *attemperare*; *ad* + *temperare* to soften, temper. See TEMPER, cf. ATTEMPERATE.] **1.** To reduce, modify, or moderate, by mixture, to temper; to regulate, as temperature.

If sweet with bitter, pleasure with annoy,
Were not *attempered* still *Tr. Lench*

2. To soften, mollify, or moderate; to soothe; to temper; as, to *attemper* rigid justice with clemency.

3. To mix in just proportion; to order justly, to regulate; as, a mind well *attempered* with kindness and justice.

4. To accommodate; to make suitable; to adapt.

Arts . . *attempered* to the lyre *Pope*

☞ This verb is now mostly replaced by *temper*.

at-tem'per-a-ment (-ă-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *attemprement.*] A tempering, or mixing in due proportion.

at-tem'per-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *attemperatus*, p. p. of *attemperare.*] Tempered; proportioned; temperate.

Hope must be . . *attemperate* to the promise. *Hammond*

at-tem'per-ate (-ăt), *v. t.* To attemper. "An *attemperating* room of enormous size." *Sci. Amer.* — **at-tem'per-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

at-tem'per-a'tor (ă-tĕm'pẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that attempers, specif., a coil of pipe through which hot or cold water may be run for regulating temperature.

at-tempt' (ă-tĕmpt'), *v. t.*; AT-TEMPT'ED; AT-TEMPT'ING. [OF. *atenter*, also *atempter*, F. *attenter*, fr. L. *attentare* to attempt; *ad* + *tentare, temptare*, to touch, try, intens. of *tendere* to stretch. See TEMPT; cf. ATTEND.] **1.** To make trial or experiment of; to try; to endeavor to do or perform; to assay; as, to *attempt* to sing, to *attempt* a bold flight.

Something *attempted*, something done,
Has earned a night's repose *Longfellow*

2. To try to move, by entreaty, by afflictions, or by temptations; to tempt. *Obs. or Archaic.*

It made the laughter of an afternoon
That Vivien should *attempt* the blameless king *Tennyson.*

Dear sir, of force I must *attempt* you further;
Take some remembrance of us, as a tribute. *Shak*

3. To seek to get or win, as by tempting. *Obs.* "This man of thine *attempts* her love." *Shak.*

4. To try to subdue, overcome, or take by force; to attack; to assail; as, to *attempt* the enemy's camp.

Without *attempting* his adversary's life. *Motley*

Syn. — See TRY.

at-tempt', *v. i.* To make an attempt; — often with *on* or *upon*. *Obs. or R.* *Sir T. Browne.*

at-tempt', *n.* **1.** Act of attempting; an essay, trial, or endeavor; an undertaking; an attack, or an effort to gain a point, esp. an unsuccessful effort.

By his blindness maimed for high *attempts*. *Milton.*

2. Object of attempt; aim. *Obs.*

Syn. — Endeavor, effort, exertion, trial.

attempt to commit a crime, *Law*, such an intentional preparatory act as will apparently result, if not extrinsically hindered, in a crime which it was designed to effect.

at-tend' (ă-tĕnd'), *v. t.*; AT-TEND'ED; AT-TEND'ING. [ME. *atenden*, OF. *atendre*, F. *attendre*, to expect, to wait, fr. L. *attendere* to stretch, (sc. *animum*) to apply the mind to; *ad* + *tendere* to stretch. See TEND.] **1.** To direct the attention to; to fix the mind upon; to give heed to. *Obs.*

The diligent pilot in a dangerous tempest doth not *attend* the unskillful words of the passenger *Sir P Sidney.*

2. To care for; to look after; to take charge of, to watch over the working of.

For making and taking in sail, the gear which is to be *attended* is quite as important as that which is manned. *A. M. Knight.*

3. To go or stay with as a companion, nurse, or servant, to visit professionally as a physician; to accompany or follow in order to do service; to escort; to wait on; to serve.

His companion, youthful Valentine,
Attends the emperor in his royal court. *Shak.*

With a sore heart and a gloomy brow, he prepared to *attend* William thither *Macaulay*

4. To be present with; to accompany; to be united or consequent to; as, a measure *attended* with ill effects.

What cares must then *attend* the toiling swain *Dryden*

5. To be present at; as, to *attend* church, school, a concert, a business meeting.

6. To wait for; await; remain or be in store for. *Obs.*

The state that *attends* all men after this. *Locke.*

Three days I promised to *attend* my doom. *Dryden*

7. To intend. *Obs.* *Pope.*

Syn. — Escort, follow, conduct. See ACCOMPANY.

at-tend', *v. i.* **1.** To apply the mind, or pay attention, with a view to perceive, understand, or comply; to pay regard; to heed; to listen; — usually followed by *to*.

Attend to the voice of my supplications *Ps* lxxxvi 6

Man cannot at the same time *attend* to two objects. *Jer Taylor*

In common language *attending* to a thing is equivalent to thinking of it In this usage a theoretical distinction is overlooked, because it is devoid of practical utility For the analytic psychologist, thought is "reference to an object" considered in the abstract; whereas attention is the direction of thought at any given moment to this or that special object in preference to others. *G F Stout*

2. To accompany or be present or near at hand in pursuance of duty; to be ready for service; to wait or be in waiting; — often followed by *on* or *upon*.

He was required to *attend* upon the committee. *Clarendon.*

3. (With *to*) To take charge (of); to look (after); as, to *attend* to a matter of business.

4. To wait; to stay: to delay. *Obs.*

For this perfection she must yet *attend*,
Till to her Maker she espoused be. *Sir J. Davies.*

Syn. — ATTEND, LISTEN, HEARKEN. We ATTEND with a view to hear and learn; we LISTEN with fixed attention, in order to hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we HEARKEN when we listen with a willing mind, and with reference to obeying;

My son, *attend* to my words; incline thine ear unto my sayings *Prov.* iv 20.

It is the disease of not *listening*, the malady of not marking *Shak.*

To obey is better than sacrifice, and to *hearken* than the fat of rams 1 *Sam.* xv 22.

at-tend'ance (ă-tĕn'dăns), *n.* [ME. *attendaunce*, OF. *atendance*, fr. *atendre*, F. *attendre.* See ATTEND, *v. t.*] **1.** Act or fact of attending; specif.: **a** Attention; regard. *Obs.*

Till I come, give *attendance* to reading. 1 *Tim* iv 13.

b Act or state of being in waiting; service, ministry, the fact of being present; presence.

Constant *attendance* at church three times a day. *Fielding.*

c Waiting for; expectation. *Obs.*

2. The persons attending; a retinue; attendants.

If your stray *attendance* be yet lodged *Milton.*

at-tend'ant (ă-tĕn'dănt), *a.* [F. *attendant*, p. pr. of *attendre.* See ATTEND, *v. t.*] **1.** Being present, or in the train; accompanying; in waiting.

From the *attendant* flotilla rang notes of triumph. *Scott.*
Cherub and Seraph . . *attendant* on their Lord *Milton.*

2. Accompanying, connected with, or immediately following, as consequential; consequent; as, intemperance with all its *attendant* evils.

The natural melancholy *attendant* upon his situation added to the gloom of the owner of the mansion *Scott.*

3 *Law.* Depending (on), or owing duty or service (to), as, the widow *attendant* to the heir.

4. Attentive; heedful. *Obs.*

attendant chord, *Music*, a chord that by chromatic alteration is foreign to a given key, but stands towards one of its consonant triads in the relation of tendency chord (dominant seventh, etc.) to tonic. — **a. keys.** *Music.* See RELATED KEYS.

at-tend'ant, *n.* **1.** One who attends or accompanies in any character whatever, as a friend, companion, keeper, servant, agent, or suitor. "A train of *attendants*." *Hallam.*

2. One who is present and takes part in the proceedings; as, an *attendant* at a meeting.

3. That which accompanies; a concomitant.

[A] sense of fame, the *attendant* of noble spirits. *Pope.*

4. *Law.* One owing duty or service to, or depending on, another.

at-tent' (ă-tĕnt'), *a.* [L. *attentus*, p. p. of *attendere.* See ATTEND, *v. t.*] Attentive; heedful. *Archaic.*

Let thine ears be *attent* unto the prayer 2 *Chron.* vi. 40.

at-ten'tate (ă-tĕn'tāt) } *n.* [F. *attentat* criminal attempt,
at-ten'tat (ă-tĕn'tăt) } L. *attentatum*, p p neut. See ATTEMPT.] *Obs.* **1.** An attempt; an assault. *Bacon.*

2. *Law.* Any step wrongly innovated or attempted in a suit by an inferior judge pending an appeal or after inhibition.

at-ten'tion (ă-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *attentio*: cf. F. *attention.*] **1.** Act or state of attending or heeding; application of the mind to any object of sense, representation, or thought; earnest consideration, thought, or regard. *Chaucer.*

They say the tongues of dying men
Enforce *attention* like deep harmony. *Shak.*

By psychologists *attention* has been variously analyzed, the most important distinction being that of voluntary from involuntary attention. See citations following.

Attention . . is an act of voluntary thinking, from which is inseparable a cognition of the object as distinct from the thinking. *J Martineau.*

Attention . . is the taking possession by the mind, in clear and vivid form, of one out of what seem several simultaneously possible objects or trains of thought. *Wm. James.*

The word *attention*, if we consider its derivation, would seem to be a synonym of conation. It ought to mean "tendency towards an object" *G. F. Stout.*

2. Faculty of giving attention (in sense 1). See FACULTY.

3. *Mil.* The attitude of readiness for action on receiving orders, which is assumed in response to the command of "attention;" as, to come to *attention;* to stand at *attention.*

4. An act of civility or courtesy; care for the wishes, comfort, or pleasure of others; as, *attentions* paid to a stranger.

Syn. — Care, heed, study, application, advertence; respect, regard, consideration.

attention signal, *Naut.*, a signal of importance demanding instant attention or answer. In the United States navy one-flag signals are *attention signals.*

at-ten'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to attention.

at-ten'tive (ă-tĕn'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *attentif.*] **1.** Heedful; intent; observant; regarding with care or attention; as, an *attentive* ear; he was *attentive* to the speaker's words.

2. Heedful of the comfort of others; courteous.

Syn. — Mindful, regardful, circumspect, watchful.

— **at-ten'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **at-ten'tive-ness**, *n.*

at-ten'u-ant (ă-tĕn'ū-ănt), *a.* [L. *attenuans*, p. pr. of *attenuare:* cf. F. *atténuant.* See ATTENUATE.] Making thin, as fluids; diluting; attenuating; diluent. — *n. Med.* A medicine that dilutes the fluids; diluent.

at-ten'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; AT-TEN'U-AT-ED (-āt'ĕd); AT-TEN'U-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *attenuatus*, p. p. of *attenuare;* *ad* + *tenuare* to make thin, *tenuis* thin. See THIN.] **1.** To make thin or slender, as by mechanical or chemical action upon inanimate objects, or by the effects of starvation, disease, etc., upon living bodies.

2. To make thin or less consistent; to render less viscid or dense; to rarefy. Specif.: To subtilize, as the humors of the body, or to break them into finer parts.

3. To lessen the amount, force, or value of; to make less complex; to weaken.

To undersell our rivals . . has led the manufacturer to . . . *attenuate* his processes, in the allotment of tasks, to an extreme point. *J. Taylor*

We may reject and reject till we *attenuate* history into sapless meagerness. *Sir F Palgrave.*

Syn. — See RAREFY.

at-ten'u-ate, *v. i.* To become thin, fine, or less; to lessen.

The attention *attenuates* as its sphere contracts. *Coleridge.*

at-ten'u-ate (ă-tĕn'ū-ăt), *a.* [L. *attenuatus*, p. p.] Attenuated, as in thickness, density, force, etc.

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at'ta-ghan (ăt'ă-găn). Var. of YATAGHAN.

At'ta-i (ăt'ă-ī; ăt'ī). *Bib.*

at-tain' † ATONE.

at-tain', *n.* Attainment. *Obs.*

at-tain'a-bl. Attainable. *R. Sp.*

at-taind'. Attained. *Ref. Sp.*

at-tain'er. *n* One who attains.

at-taint', *p. p* of ATTAIN and ATTAINT. Also, exhausted; overpowered *Obs.*

at-taint'ment. *n.* Attainder; conviction "Olier's Catholicity was past *attaintment*." *Parkman.*

at'tal † ETTLE.

at-ta'leh (ă-ta'lē). *n.* [African native name.] The babul.

At'ta-li'a (ăt'ă-lĭ'ă). *Bib.*

At'ta-lus (ăt'ă-lŭs). *Bib.*

at-tame'. † ATAME.

at-tame', *v. t.* [OF. *atamer*, fr. Latin. See ATTAMINATE.] *Obs* 1. To pierce; to attack. 2. To broach; to begin.

at-tam'i-nate. *v. t.* [L. *attaminare*. Cf. CONTAMINATE.] To defile; to meddle with. *Obs.*

at'tap (ăt'ăp), *n* [Native name] The nipa palm.

at-taque'. † ATTACK.

at'tar-gul' (ăt'ăr-gōōl'), *n.* [Per. *gul* rose. See ATTAR.] Attar.

at-task'. *v. t.* [*a-* + *task.*] To take to task; blame. *Obs. Shak.*

at-taste', *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *ataster* to feel See TASTE] To taste or cause to taste. *Obs.*

atte. † AT, HAT. Also an obs. form of writing the words *at the.*

atteche, atteiche † ATTACH.

atteigne, atteine. † ATTAIN.

atteindor. † ATTAINDER.

atteint. † ATTAINT.

attell. † ETTLE.

attemaunt. † ADAMANT.

attemp. † ATTEMPT.

at-tem'per-ance, *n.* [Cf. OF. *atemprance.*] Temperance; temperament; harmony. *Obs.*

at-tem'perd. Attempered. *Ref. Sp.* [ately. *Obs.*]

at-tem'per-ly, *adv.* Temper-

at-tem'per-ment. Rare var of ATTEMPERAMENT.

at-tem'pre, *a.* [OF. *atempré*, p. p.] Temperate *Obs.* — **at-tem'pre-ly**, *adv. Obs.*

at-tempt'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **at-tempt'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

at-tempt'ate, *n* [OF. *attemptat*, F. *attentat*, or its L. source. See ATTEMPT.] An attempt; specif., a criminal attempt. *Obs.*

at-tempt'er, *n.* One who attempts something.

at-tempt'ing-ly, *adv.* of *attempting*, p. pr. See -LY.

at-temp'tive, *a.* Disposed to attempt; adventurous *Obs.*

at-tempt'less, *a.* See -LESS

at-temp'tor, -tour, *n.* An attempter *Obs.*

atten. Obs. var. of *at then*, which is an obs. form of *at the* (often written as one word).

at-tend'. † ATEND, ATTAINT.

at-tend', *n.* Attendance. *Obs.*

at-tend'an-cy, *n.* Quality of attending; attendance; an attendant. *Obs. or R.* [ANT.]

at-tend'ant-ly, *adv.* of ATTEND-ANT.

at-tend'e-ment, *n.* Intent. *Obs.*

at-tend'er. † ATTAINDER.

at-tend'er, *n.* One who attends.

at-tend'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of ATTEND. — **at-tend'ing-ly**, *adv.*

at-tend'ment, *n. Obs.* 1. Meaning.

2. An attendant circumstance.

at-ten'dress, *n.* A female attendant. *Rare.*

at-ten'dris'se-ment' (ă'tĕn'drĕs'mĕnt), *n.* [F.] Emotion; tenderness; feeling.

at-tent', *n.* [F. *attente* expectation] Attention; heed; intention. *Obs. Spenser.*

at-tent'. † ATTAINT, ATTEMPT.

attentik. † AUTHENTIC.

at-ten'tiv. Attentive. *Ref. Sp.*

at-tent'ly, *adv.* Attentively. *Rare.*

at-ten'tor, *n.* A listener. *Obs. & R.*

at-ten'u-a-ble, *a.* That may be attenuated.

at-ten/u-a'tion (ă-tĕn'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *attenuatio:* cf. F. *atténuation.*] Act or process of attenuating, or state of being attenuated; specif.: **a** A thinning or thinness; emaciation. **b** A lessening or weakening; diminution in force, intensity, etc. **c** In brewing and distilling, the diminution of density of the wort resulting from its fermentation.

attenuation charge. Duty assessed on spirits, calculated from attenuation as shown by a hydrometer.

at'ter (ăt'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *ātor, attor.*] **1.** Poison; venom. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. Gall; fig., bitterness. *Obs.*
3. (ät'ĕr) Corrupt matter from a sore; a feverish coating of the tongue. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

at'ter (*dial.* ät'ĕr), *v. t.* [AS. *ātrian.*] **1.** To poison; to sting. *Obs., or Dial. Eng.*
2. To mix with gall, embitter. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

at'ter-cop (-kŏp), *n.* [AS. *attercoppa* a spider; *attor* poison + *coppa* head, cup.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** A spider.
2. A peevish or malignant person.
3. A spider's web.

at-test' (ă-tĕst'), *v. t.*; AT-TEST'ED; AT-TEST'ING. [L. *attestari; ad* + *testari* to bear witness, *testis* witness. cf. F. *attester.*] **1.** To bear witness to; to certify; to affirm to be true or genuine; specif., to witness and authenticate by signing as a witness; also, to authenticate officially; as, to *attest* the truth of a writing, a copy of record.

Facts *attested* by particular pagan authors. *Addison*

2. To afford proof of; to manifest; as, the ruins of Palmyra *attest* its ancient magnificence.
3. To call to witness; to invoke. *Archaic.*

The sacred streams which Heaven's imperial state
Attests in oaths, and fears to violate *Dryden*

4. To put (one) on oath or solemn declaration.
Syn. — See VOUCH.

at-test', *v. i.* To bear witness; to testify; — followed by *to.*

at-test', *n.* Witness; testimony; attestation.

The *attest* of eyes and ears. *Shak.*

at'tes-ta'tion (ăt'ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *attestatio:* cf. F. *attestation.*] Act of attesting; esp., formal authentication of an act or instrument by a subscribing witness or an official; also, the proof or evidence by which anything is attested.

at-test'a-tive (ă-tĕs'tă-tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, attestation.

At'tic (ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Atticus,* Gr. 'Αττικός.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Attica, in Greece, or Athens, its principal city; — now used as equiv. to *Athenian,* formerly to *Greek.*
2. Marked by such qualities as were characteristic of the Athenians; — applied to literary or artistic style, simple, pure, and of a refined elegance (often opposed to *Asiatic*), classical; refined. See GREEK, *n.*, 5 **h.**

What neat repast shall feast us, light and choice,
Of *Attic* taste. *Milton.*

The distinction between *Attic* and Asiatic orators is of great antiquity, the Attics being regarded as compressed and energetic in their style, the Asiatics as inflated and deficient in force
Quintilian XII. 10 (*trans*)

Attic Base; *m* Shaft; *b* Upper Torus; *c* Scotia; *d* Lower Torus; *ff* Fillets; *n* Plinth.

Attic base, *Arch.,* a form of molded base consisting of an upper and lower torus separated by a scotia and two narrow fillets; — so called by Vitruvius, and assumed to be the typical form of base for the Ionic and Corinthian orders. — **A. Bee.** a Sophocles (495-406 B.C.), the tragic poet of Athens; — so called by the ancients on account of the honeyed sweetness and beauty of his productions. **b** See ATHENIAN BEE. — **A. bird,** the nightingale. *Milton.* — **A. calendar.** See GREEK CALENDAR. — **A. faith,** inviolable faith. — **A. Muse,** Xenophon, the celebrated historian; — so entitled by the Greeks because of his style, which was regarded as a model of simplicity and elegance. — **A. reduplication,** *Greek Gram.,* the doubling of the first two letters of the stem, with temporal augment, in the perfect and other forms of certain verbs beginning with *α, ε, ο*; as in, *ἐμήμεκα* from *ἐμεκ-.* — **A. salt, A. wit,** poignant, delicate wit. — **A. school,** *Sculpture,* the Greek school centering at Athens and preëminent in delicacy and refinement. It comprises the Early Attic school, represented previous to the Persian wars chiefly by the Acropolis statues, and given to studies of elaborate drapery and facial expression of mood or character, and later represented by the works of Myron and of Phidias and his school, when the traits of the Dorian and Ionian schools were blended, as in the Parthenon; the Second Attic school, after the Peloponnesian wars, represented by Scopas and Praxiteles (see HERMES), noted for the charming portrayal of sensuous beauty and pathos; and the New Attic (or Neo-Attic) school, a revival in Græco-Roman times, represented by Polycles, Apollonius, and Sosibius.

At'tic, *n.* **1.** A native of Attica or Athens; an Athenian.
2. The dialect of Attica. See GREEK, *n.*, 5.

at'tic, *n.* [In sense (*a*) fr. F. *attique,* orig. meaning Attic. See ATTIC, *a.*] **1.** *Arch.* **a** A low story or wall above the main order or orders of a façade, in the classical styles, — a term introduced in the 17th century. Hence: **b** A room or rooms behind that part of the exterior; all the rooms immediately below the roof.
2. *Anat.* The small upper space of the tympanic cavity.
3. The head; the "upper story." *Humorous.*

At'ti-cism (ăt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. 'Αττικισμός.] **1.** A favoring of, or attachment to, the Athenians.
2. A peculiarity or characteristic of Attic Greek; hence, an elegant, or well-turned, expression.

At'ti-cize (-sīz), *v. i.*; AT'TI-CIZED (-sīzd); AT'TI-CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). [Gr. ἀττικίζειν.] To make conformable to the language, customs, etc., of Attica.

At'ti-cize (ăt'ĭ-sīz), *v. i.* **1.** To side with the Athenians.
2. To use the Attic idiom or style; to conform to the customs or modes of thought of the Athenians.

attic order. *Arch.* An order, as of pilasters, adorning the front of an attic.

attic story. 1. The space inclosed by the attic; hence, the top story. See ATTIC, *n.*, 1.
2. The head. *Humorous.*

At'ti-cus (ăt'ĭ-kŭs), *n.* [L.] Lit., Attic; — masc. prop. name. Hence. **a** Addison; — a name given by Pope in his Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, which forms the "Prologue to the Satires." **b** George Faulkner (d 1775); — so called by Lord Chesterfield in a celebrated series of ironical letters. **c** Richard Heber; — so characterized by Dibdin in his "Bibliomania, or Book Madness."

At'ti-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. L. *Attus,* a surname for persons who walk on the tips of their shoes, Gr. ἄτταλος to move rapidly.] *Zool.* A family of stout, short-legged spiders with large eyes and great power of jumping; the jumping spiders. They do not spin webs to catch their prey. — **at'tid** (ăt'ĭd), *n.* & *a.*

at-tire' (ă-tīr'), *v. t.*; AT-TIRED' (-tīrd'), AT-TIR'ING (-tīr'ĭng). [ME. *atiren,* OF *atirier; a* (L. *ad*) + F. *tire* rank, order, row; of uncertain origin. cf. AS. *tīr* glory, OHG. *ziari,* G. *zier,* ornament. Cf. TIRE headdress.] **1.** To equip; set in order; dispose. *Obs.*
2. To dress; array, adorn; esp., to clothe with elegant or splendid garments.

Finely *attired* in a robe of white. *Shak.*
With the linen mitre shall he be *attired.* *Lev.* XVI. 4.

at-tire', *n.* **1.** Equipment; outfit. *Obs.*
2. Dress; clothes; anything which dresses or adorns; esp., ornamental clothing. "Earth in her rich *attire.*" *Milton.*

I'll put myself in poor and mean *attire*
Can a maid forget her ornament or a bride her *attire?* *Jer.* II 32

3. A dress; a garment; a headdress; an ornament; — usually in *pl.* *Obs.* *Miss Burney.*
4. The antlers, or antlers and scalp, of a stag or buck.
5 *Bot.* The androecium and gynœcium in a flower. *Obs.*

at-tire'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *atirement.*] Attire; adornment.

At'tis (ăt'ĭs), *n.* [L. *Attis,* Gr. 'Αττις.] *Myth.* A Phrygian god of vegetation and young life, the counterpart of the Semitic Adonis. He was beloved of the goddess Cybele. According to one story he was slain by a boar, as was Adonis; according to another he died from loss of blood following self-mutilation. From his blood sprang violets. His death and resurrection were annually celebrated at a spring festival. See CYBELE; cf. ADONIS.

at'ti-tude (ăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *attitude,* It. *attitudine,* LL. *aptitudo,* fr. L. *aptus* suited, fitted. Cf. APTITUDE.] **1.** *Paint. & Sculp.* The posture, action, or disposition of a figure
2. The posture or position of a person, an animal, or sometimes an inanimate object, or the manner in which the parts of the body are disposed; position assumed or studied to serve a purpose; as, a threatening *attitude; an attitude* of entreaty.
3. Position or bearing as indicating action, feeling, or mood; as, in times of trouble let a nation preserve a firm *attitude;* one's mental *attitude* in respect to religion.

The *attitude* of the country was rapidly changing *J. R. Green.*

Syn. — See POSITION.

at'ti-tu'di-nal (ăt'ĭ-tū'dĭ-năl), *a.* Relating to attitude.

at'ti-tu'di-na'ri-an (-nā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* One who attitudinizes; a posture maker. — **at'ti-tu'di-na'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

at'ti-tu'di-nize (-tū'dĭ-nīz), *v. i.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To assume or practice attitudes; to strike an attitude; to pose for effect. — **at'ti-tu'di-niz'er** (-ĕr).

Maria, who is the most picturesque figure, was put to *attitudinize* at the harp. *Hannah More*

In every line that he wrote Cicero was *attitudinizing* for posterity, or reflecting on the effect of his conduct upon his interests or his reputation. *Froude.*

at'tle (ăt''l), *n. Mining.* Rubbish or refuse; discarded broken rock.

at-torn' (ă-tûrn'), *v. i.* [OF. *atorner, aturner, atourner,* to direct, prepare, dispose, attorn; *a* (L. *ad*) + *torner* to turn. See TURN, *v. t.*] **a** *Feudal Law.* To turn or transfer homage and service from one lord to another; to render homage and service (to a lord). This is the act of feudatories, vassals, or tenants, upon the alienation of the estate. **b** *Modern Law.* To agree to become tenant to one as owner or landlord of an estate previously held of another; to recognize one (expressly or by implication) as landlord or the person in whose behalf one holds something. See ATTORNMENT, 2.

at-torn', *v. t.* To turn or transfer, as from one estate or lord to another; to transfer (homage, service, rents, etc.).

at-tor'ney (ă-tûr'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). [ME. *aturneye,* OF. *atorné,* p. p. of *atorner:* cf. LL. *atturnatus, attornatus,* fr. *attornare.* See ATTORN.] **1.** Substitute; proxy; agent. *Obs.*

And will have no *attorney* but myself *Shak.*

2. *Law.* One who is legally appointed by another to transact any business for him; an *attorney in fact;* specif., a legal agent (an *attorney at law*) qualified to act for suitors and defendants in legal proceedings. An attorney is either *public* or *private.* A private attorney, or an *attorney in fact,* is a person appointed by another, by a letter or power of attorney, to transact any business for him out of court; but, in a more extended sense, this class includes any agent employed in any business, or to do any act in pais, for another (cf. AGENT, 2). A public attorney, or attorney at law, is a practitioner in a court of law, legally qualified to prosecute and defend actions in such court, on the retainer of clients. The attorney at law answers to the proctor in the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts, and to the solicitor in chancery, and to the proctor and the counselor in the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts, and all of these are comprehended under the more general term *lawyer.* In Great Britain, and in some States of the United States, attorneys are distinguished from counselors, or in England barristers, in that the business of the former is to carry on the practical and formal parts of the suit and of the latter to plead or argue causes in open court. In many States of the United States, however, no such distinction exists. In England, by the Judicature Act of 1873 the title attorney was abolished, and attorneys at law were denominated *solicitors.* Cf. ADVOCATE, 1.

at-tor'ney-gen'er-al (ă-tûr'nĭ-jĕn'ĕr-ăl), *n.*; *pl.* ATTORNEY-GENERALS or ATTORNEYS-GENERAL. *Law.* The chief law officer of the state, empowered to act in all litigation in which the law-executing power is a party, and to advise the supreme executive whenever required.

at-torn'ment (ă-tûrn'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *atornement.* See ATTORN.] **1.** A turning over or assigning; assignment. *Rare.*
2. *Law.* Act of a feudatory, vassal, or tenant, by which he consents, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transfers to him his homage and service; the agreement or acknowledgment by a tenant that he holds his tenement of a new person as landlord; hence, in bailments, the acknowledgment by a bailee that he holds the property on behalf of a new party. An attornment acts as an estoppel to prevent the one attorning from denying the title of the one to whom he attorns.

at-tract' (ă-trăkt'), *v. t.*; AT-TRACT'ED, AT-TRACT'ING. [L. *attractus,* p. p. of *attrahere; ad* + *trahere* to draw. See TRACE, *v. t.*] **1.** To draw or draw in, as by suction; specif., to inhale. *Obs.*
2. To draw to, or cause to tend to, esp., to cause to approach, adhere, or combine; or to cause to resist divulsion, separation, or decomposition; to act upon by attraction.

All bodies and all parts of bodies mutually *attract* themselves and one another. *Derham.*

3. To draw by influence of a moral or emotional kind; to engage or fix, as the mind, attention, etc.; to invite or allure, as, to *attract* admirers.

Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze. *Milton.*

Syn. — Draw, allure, invite, entice, influence.

attracted-disk electrometer, an electrometer in which the attraction is determined between a metal plate and a disk suspended just above and parallel to it. Cf. BALANCE ELECTROMETER.

at-trac'tion (ă-trăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *attractio:* cf. F. *attraction.*] **1.** Act, process, property, or power of attracting.
2. *Physics.* A force acting mutually between particles of matter tending to draw them together and resisting their separation. See FORCE. Of the various forms of attraction, *gravitation* acts universally and varies with the inverse square of the intervening distance; *magnetic* and *electrical attraction* are of limited sensible range and polar in action; *chemical affinity,* and *cohesion* and *adhesion* (of which *capillarity* is a form), act only at insensible distances.
3. That which attracts; an attractive object or feature.
Syn. — Allurement, enticement, charm.

attraction of composition, *Chem.,* chemical affinity. *Obs.*

attraction sphere. 1 *Zool.* **a** The central mass of the aster in mitotic cell division; centrosphere. **b** Less often, the mass of archoplasm left by the aster in the resting cell.
2. *Bot.* A small body situated on or near the nucleus in the cells of some of the lower plants, consisting of two centrospheres containing centrosomes. It exercises an important function in mitosis.

at-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *attractif.*] Having the power or quality of attracting; as, the *attractive* force of bodies. *Sir I. Newton.* "*Attractive* graces." *Milton.*
— **at-trac'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **at-trac'tive-ness,** *n.*

at'tra-hent (ăt'rā-hĕnt), *a.* [L. *attrahens,* p. pr. of *attrahere.* See ATTRACT, *v. t.*] Attracting; drawing.

at'tra-hent, *n.* **1.** That which attracts, as a magnet.

The motion of the steel to its *attrahent.* *Glanvill*

2. *Med.* A substance which, by irritating the surface, excites action in the part to which it is applied, as any blistering agent; a sinapism.

at-trib'ute (ă-trĭb'ūt; *see note below*), *v. t.*; AT-TRIB'UT-ED (-ū-tĕd); AT-TRIB'UT-ING (-ū-tĭng). [L. *attributus,* p. p. of *attribuere; ad* + *tribuere* to bestow. See TRIBUTE.] To ascribe; to consider, give, or bestow (something) as due or appropriate *to;* to refer, as an effect to a cause; to impute; to assign, to consider as belonging *to.*

We *attribute* nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it *Abp. Tillotson.*
The merit of service is seldom *attributed* to the true and exact performer. *Shak.*

Syn. — See REFER.

☞ Formerly accented *at'tri-bute* and *at-tri-bute',* later yielding to the tendency to distinguish verbs from substantives of the same spelling by a different accent. See *Guide to Pron.,* § 81.

at'tri-bute (ăt'rĭ-būt), *n.* [L. *attributum* · cf. F. *attribut.*] **1.** That which is attributed; a quality considered as belonging to, or inherent in, a person or thing; an essential or necessary property or characteristic.

But mercy is above this sceptered sway; . . .
It is an *attribute* to God himself *Shak.*

2. Reputation. *Poetic.* *Shak.*
3. *Paint & Sculp.* A conventional symbol of office, character, or identity, added to any particular figure; as, a club is the *attribute* of Hercules.
4. *Gram.* A word denoting an attribute or quality, an attributive adjunct, as an adjective or adjective phrase, etc.
5. *Logic.* Any quality or characteristic (as of quantity or relation) which may be predicated of some subject; specif., such a quality or characteristic as belongs to the subject essentially or necessarily; — opposed to *accident.*

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at-ten'u-at'er, -a'tor, *n.* An attenuant. Obs. [uant. Obs.]
at-ten'u-a-tive, *a.* & *n.* Attenu-
at'ter-cope'. Var. of ATTERCOP.
attere. Obs. corrupt. of *at the*
‖ **at'té'reau'** (ät'ā'rō'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery* A kind of ragout.
at'ter-il, *n.* Attire. *Dial Eng.*
at'ter-lothe, *n* [AS. *ātorlāðe, attorlāðe.*] An antidote for poison. *Obs.* [MINAL.]
at-ter'mi-nal. Var. of ADTER-
at-ter'mine (*ă*-tûr'mĭn), *v. t.* [OF. *aterminer,* L. *atterminare.*] *Law.* To fix the term or limit of; esp. to put off payment of (a debt) until an appointed date. *Rare* — **at-ter'mine-ment,** *n.*
at'tern, *a* [AS. *ætren, ættren.*] Venomous *Obs. or Dial*
at-terr', *v. t* [F. *atterrer.*] To prostrate: humble. *Obs.*
at'ter-rate (ăt'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [It. *atterrare;* L. *ad* + *terra* earth.] To fill up with alluvium or other earth. *Obs* — **at'ter-ra'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
at'ter-y, *a.* Like or containing matter; poisonous; malignant; purulent. *Obs. or Dial.*
at-test'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
at-test'ant, *a* [L. *attestans,* p pr.] Attesting. — *n.* An attester [*Obs.*]
at-test'ate, *v t* To attest.
at'tes-ta'tor, *n.* One who attests something [who attests.]
at-test'er, at-tes'tor, *n.* One
at-tes'tive, *a* Attesting. *Rare.*
Att. Gen *Abbr.* Attorney-General.
atthamant. † ADAMANT
At-thar'a-tes (*ă*-thär'*ă*-tēz). *Bib.*
At'ti-cal. *a.* Attic *Obs.*
at-tice', *v. t.* [OF *aticier;* cf. *atisier,* F. *attiser.* Cf. ENTICE.] To instigate; entice. *Obs.*
At'ti-cist (ăt'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* [Gr. 'Αττικιστής.] One who affects Attic style.
at-tig'u-ous (*ă*-tĭg'ū-*ŭs*), *a.* [L. *attiguus,* fr. *attingere* to touch.] Contiguous. *Obs.* — **at-tig'u-ous-ness,** *n.* *Obs.*
attincture. † ATTAINTURE.
at-tinge' (*ă*-tĭnj'), *v. t.* [L. *attingere* to touch. See ATTAIN.] *Obs.* 1 To touch lightly.
2. To affect; influence.
at-tin'gence (*ă*-tĭn'jĕns), **at-tin'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Lit., a touching; hence, effect; operation; influence. *Obs. or R.*
attir. † ATTIRE.
at-tired' (*ă*-tīrd'), *p. a. Hunt. & Her* Provided with an attire, or antlers, as a stag
at-tir'er, *n.* One who attires.
attise. † ATTICE
at-ti'tle, *v. t* [L. *attitulare* to name] To name for; dedicate. *Obs* [ACHAR.]
att-jar' (ät-jär'). Var. of
at-ti'tle. † ETTLE. [ATOLE
‖ **at-to'le** (a-tō'lā). Var. of
at-tol'lent (*ă*-tŏl'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *attollens,* p pr.] Lifting up; raising; as, an *attollent* muscle.
at-tone', *adv* See AT ONE. *Obs*
at-tor'ney (*ă*-tûr'nĭ). *v t.* To perform by proxy; to employ as a proxy *Obs* *Shak.*
at-tor'ney-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM
at-tor'ney-ism (-ĭz'm), *n* The practice or peculiar cleverness of attorneys.
at-tor'ney-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
at-tour', **at-tour'.** Vars of ATOUR. *Scot.*
attourne † ATTORNEY.
at-tourne', *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *atourner, aturner,* to turn.] To return *Obs.*
at-tract', *n.* [Cf. L. *attractus.*] Attraction; in *pl.,* charms *Obs.*
at-tract'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE — **at-tract'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* *Rare.* — **at-tract'a-ble-ness,** *n.*
at-tract'er, *n.* One that attracts.
at-trac'tile (-tĭl), *a.* Having power to attract.
at-tract'ing-ly, *adv* of *attracting,* p. pr
at-trac'tion-al-ly, *a d v.* By means of attraction.
at-trac'tion-ist, *n* An advocate of the theory of attraction. *Obs.*
at-trac'tive. Attractive *R. Sp.*
at-trac'tive, *n* That which attracts; an attraction. *Obs.*
at'trac-tiv'i-ty, *n* Attractive power.
at-trac'tor, *n.* One that attracts. — **at-trac'tor-ry,** *a. Obs.*
at-trap', *v. t.* [F *attraper* to catch; *à* (L. *ad*) + *trappe* trap. See TRAP (for game).] To entrap; insnare. *Obs.*
at-trap', *v. t.* [*ad-* + *trap* to adorn.] To adorn with trappings; to array. *Obs.*
at'trec-ta'tion (ăt'rĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *attrectatio; ad* + *tractare* to handle.] Handling or touching. *Obs.*
at-trec'tive. † ATTRACTIVE.
at-trib'ut-a-bl. Attributable *Ref Sp.*
at-trib'ut-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

6. *Metaph.* A necessary quality of substance, whether material or spiritual. In Spinoza's philosophy, *attribute* is that which the mind perceives as constituting the essence of substance. The one divine substance may have an infinite number of attributes, but only extension and thought are known to us. (See SPINOZISM.)

Syn. — See QUALITY.

at'tri-bu'tion (ăt'rĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *attributio* · cf. F. *attribution.*] Act of attributing; also, that which is ascribed or attributed; an ascribed quality or character.

So far at least as *attributions* that can be called in any way certain, or even probable, are concerned. *Saintsbury.*

at-trib'u-tive (ă-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *attributif.*] **1.** Attributing; pertaining to, or of the nature of, an attribute; expressing or assigning an attribute. Specif.: *Gram.* Designating an adjective or other adjunct word when standing with its qualified noun to denote the qualification as assumed instead of predicated, as in, *yellow* gold, the *village* school, — distinguished from a *predicate* or *predicative* adjective, etc., as in, gold is *yellow.* See PREDICATE, *a.*

2. Of an attributed or assigned nature or origin. *Rare.*

— at-trib'u-tive-ly, *adv.* **— at-trib'u-tive-ness,** *n.*

at-trib'u-tive, *n. Gram.* An attributive word; esp., a modifying word joined to a noun; an adjective or adjective equivalent.

at-trite' (ă-trīt'), *a.* [L. *attritus,* p. p. of *atterere; ad* + *terere* to rub. See TRITE.] **1.** Rubbed; worn by friction. *Obs. or R.* *Milton.*

2. *Theol.* Having attrition; — opposed to *contrite.*

at-tri'tion (ă-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *attritio:* cf. F. *attrition.*] **1.** Act of rubbing together; friction; act of wearing, or state of being worn, a place worn by friction; abrasion.

Effected by *attrition* of the inward stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

2. *Theol.* Grief for sin arising only from fear of punishment or feelings of shame. See CONTRITION.

Attrition, the servile fear of one who deplores sin from the dread of hell. *G. P. Fisher.*

Syn. — See CONTRITION.

at-tri'tus (ă-trī'tŭs), *n.* [L., a rubbing against. See ATTRITE.] Matter pulverized by attrition.

at-tune' (ă-tūn'), *v. t.;* AT-TUNED' (-tūnd'); AT-TUN'ING (-tūn'ĭng). [*ad-* + *tune.*] **1.** To tune or put in tune; to make melodious or harmonious; to adjust to, or use with, the right pitch or tone; specif., in *Physics,* to bring into syntony; as, to *attune* the voice to a harp.

2. To arrange fitly; to make accordant.

Wake to energy each social aim,
Attuned spontaneous to the will of Jove. *Beattie.*

at-tune'ment, *n.* An attuning; specif., *Physics,* syntony.

a-twain' (*a*-twān'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *twain.*] In twain; asunder. *Obs. or Poetic.* "Cuts *atwain* the knots." *Tennyson.*

a-tween' (*a*-twēn'), *adv. or prep.* [Cf. BETWEEN.] Between. *Archaic. Spenser. Tennyson.*

At'wood's ma-chine' (ăt'wo͝odz). *Physics.* A device for demonstrating the laws of falling bodies, invented by George Atwood (1746–1807), an English mathematician. It consists essentially of a nearly frictionless wheel which carries a cord with equal weights suspended from its ends. When a small additional weight is applied at one end of the cord, the resulting acceleration in downward motion is in the same ratio as that of bodies falling freely through space under the influence of gravitation; and when the added weight is detached, as by a ring, the motion of the original weights continues at the rate reached under the influence of the added weight.

a-typ'ic (*a*-tĭp'ĭk) } *a.* [See A- not.] That has no type;
a-typ'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } devoid of typical character; irregular; unlike the type. **— a-typ'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **au'bade'** (ō'bäd'), *n.* [F.] A piece of music to be performed or sung at dawn; an open-air morning serenade; hence, any morning concert; — now sometimes applied to a lyric piece suggestive of morning.

The crowing cock . . .
Sang his *aubade* with lusty voice and clear *Longfellow.*

au'burn (ô'bŭrn), *a.* [ME. *auburne* blonde, OF. *alborne, auborne,* fr. LL. *alburnus* whitish, fr. L. *albus* white.]
1. Flaxen-colored. *Obs.* *Florio.*
2. Reddish brown.

His *auburn* locks on either shoulder flowed *Dryden.*

Au'bus'son' (ō'bu'sōn'), *n., or* **Aubusson carpet.** A kind of tapestry carpet made by hand, in one piece, of fine material, and in elegant designs and colors; — so called from its place of manufacture, Aubusson, France.

Au'cas'sin' and **Ni'co'lette'** (ō'kă'săn', nē'kō'lĕt'). [F.] A pair of devoted lovers in the Old French romance (13th century) "Aucassin et Nicolette." The romance is written in alternating passages of prose and verse, and describes the trials and ultimate felicity of the lovers.

auc'tion (ôk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *auctio,* lit., an increasing, fr. L. *augere, auctum,* to increase. See AUGMENT.] **1.** A public sale of property to the highest bidder, as where successive increased bids are made, esp. such a sale by a person licensed and authorized for the purpose. In Scotland and northern England called a *roup;* in the United States locally called a *vendue.* Cf. *by inch of candle,* under INCH; DUTCH AUCTION.

☞ In the United States, the more prevalent expression is "to sell, or put up, *at* auction," in England, "to sell *by* auction;" "to put up *to* auction."

2. The things sold or put up at auction. *Obs.*

3. Increase, growth. *A Latinism. Obs.*

Ask you why Phryne the whole *auction* buys? *Pope.*

auc'tion, *v. t.* To sell by auction. *Crabbe.*

auc'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *auctionarius.*] Of or pertaining to an auction. *Rare.*

With *auctionary* hammer in thy hand *Dryden.*

auc'tion-eer' (ôk'shŭn-ēr'), *n.* A person who sells or makes a business of selling by auction. Before the goods are knocked down auctioneers are agents only for the seller; afterwards they become agents for the buyer also.

auc'tion-eer', *v. t.* To sell by auction; to auction.

auction pitch *Cards.* A game, resembling seven-up, in which the other players make bids to the eldest hand for the privilege of determining the trump suit by "pitching" or leading a card of the suit chosen.

Au'cu-ba (ô'kū-bä), *n.* [NL., prob. of Jap. origin; cf. Jap. *aoba* green leaves, *aoi, aoku,* green.] *Bot.* A small genus of East Asiatic cornaceous shrubs, the species of which, esp. *A. japonica,* are cultivated in Europe and America for their handsome yellow-mottled foliage, showy flowers, and ornamental red berries. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

au-da'cious (ô-dā'shŭs), *a.* [F. *audacieux,* fr. L. *audacia* audacity, fr. *audax, -acis,* bold, fr. *audere* to dare.]
1. Daring; spirited; adventurous.

As in a cloudy chair, ascending rides
Audacious. *Milton.*

2. Contemning the restraints of law, religion, or decorum; bold in wickedness; presumptuous; brazenly impudent; insolent. "*Audacious* traitor." *Shak.* "Such *audacious* neighborhood." *Milton.*

3. Committed with, or proceeding from, daring effrontery or contempt of law, morality, or decorum. "*Audacious* cruelty." "*Audacious* prate." *Shak.*

4. Inspiring audacity. "*Audacious* ale." *Fletcher. Rare.*

— au-da'cious-ly, *adv.* **— au-da'cious-ness,** *n.*

au-dac'i-ty (ô-dăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being audacious; audaciousness.

The freedom and *audacity* necessary in the commerce of men. *Tatler.*

With the most arrogant *audacity.* *Joye.*

2. Something audacious, as an act or person. *Rare.*

Syn. — Impertinence, sauciness, impudence, presumption, assurance, hardihood, shamelessness, insolence. — AUDACITY, EFFRONTERY agree in the idea of undue boldness in speech or behavior. AUDACITY, as here compared, implies bold and open disregard of convention, decorum, or moral restraint; EFFRONTERY is shameless and impudent *audacity.* See OFFICIOUS, ARROGANT, CONFIDENCE.

A certain *audacity,* or bizarrerie of motive. *W. Pater.*

The dramatist . . . turned the odious and ridiculous parts, assigned by the original author to the British, against the Yankees themselves. There is a quiet *effrontery* in this that is of a rare and peculiar character. *Scott.*

Au'dhum-la (ou'thōōm-lä), *n.* [Icel. *Auðumla.*] *Norse Myth.* The cow, formed from frost, that nourished Ymir with four streams of milk, and licked out of the salty frost stones a being, Buri, who was the progenitor of the gods.

au'di-ble (ô'dĭ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *audibilis,* fr. L. *audire, auditum,* to hear: cf. Gr. *ἀϊειν* to hear, Skr. *avis* evidently. Cf. OBEDIENT.] Capable of being heard; actually heard; as, an *audible* voice or whisper. **— au'di-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **au'di-ble-ness,** *n.* **— au'di-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

au'di-ence (ô'dĭ-ĕns), *n.* [F. *audience,* L. *audientia,* fr. *audire* to hear. See AUDIBLE, *a.*] **1.** Act or state of hearing; attention to sounds; hearing. *Chaucer.*

Thou, therefore, give due *audience,* and attend. *Milton.*

2. Opportunity of being heard; admittance to a hearing.

According to the fair play of the world,
Let me have *audience:* I am sent to speak. *Shak.*

3. A formal hearing; specif.: **a** A judicial hearing; a trial. *Now Rare.* **b** A formal interview, esp. with a sovereign or the head of a government, for conference or the transaction of business.

4. An auditory; an assembly of hearers. Also applied by authors to their readers.

Fit *audience* find, though few. *Milton.*
He drew his *audience* upward to the sky. *Dryden.*

5. An audiencia.

au'di-ent (ô'dĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *audiens,* p. pr.] Listening; paying attention; as, *audient* souls. *Mrs. Browning.*

au'di-ent, *n.* A hearer; specif.: *Eccl. Hist.* **a** In the early church, a member of the first class of unbaptized catechumens, who was permitted to hear the sermon, but not the holy mysteries. **b** In the early Eastern Church, a penitent of the second class, who was permitted to stand in the narthex while the catechumens were present, and withdrew with them. See PENITENT.

au'dile (ô'dĭl), *n.* [L. *audire* to hear.] *Psychol.* One whose thoughts take the form of mental sounds or of internal discourse rather than of visual or motor images. Cf. MOTILE, VISUALIZER.

au'di-om'e-ter (ô'dĭ-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *audire* to hear + *-meter.*] *Acous.* An instrument by which the power of hearing, or the audibility or intensity of sounds, can be measured. — **au'di-om'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

au'di-phone (ô'dĭ-fōn), *n.* [L. *audire* to hear + Gr. *φωνή* sound.] An instrument consisting of a metallic diaphragm, or plate, which, placed against the teeth, conveys sound vibrations to the auditory nerve and enables the deaf to hear more or less distinctly; a dentiphone.

au'dit (ô'dĭt), *n.* [L. *auditus* a hearing, fr. *audire.* See AUDIBLE, *a.*] **1.** An audience; a hearing. *Obs.*

He appeals to a high *audit* *Milton.*

2. An examination in general; esp., a formal or official examination and authentication of accounts, with witnesses, vouchers, etc.; a rendering and settling of accounts.

3. The result of such an examination, or an account as adjusted by auditors; final statement of account.

Yet I can make my *audit* up. *Shak.*

4. Balance paid or payable at a settlement of account; hence, revenue; receipts. *Obs.*

It [a little brook] paid to its common *audit* no more than the revenues of a little cloud. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. = AUDIT ALE.

au'dit, *v. t.;* AU'DIT-ED; AU'DIT-ING. **1.** To examine and adjust, as an account or accounts; as, to *audit* the accounts of a treasurer, or of parties to a suit pending in court.

2. To reckon; estimate. *Obs.* *Fuller.*

au'dit, *v. i.* **1.** To draw up or present an account. *Obs.*

2. To make audit, or official examination, of accounts.

audit ale. A kind of ale brewed at the English universities, orig. for the day of audit.

‖ **au-di'ta que-re'la** (ô-dī'tä kwē-rē'lä). [L., the complaint having been heard.] *Law.* A common-law writ lying for a party against whom judgment is recovered, but to whom facts constituting a good basis for discharge have subsequently accrued or become possible which could not have been availed of to prevent such judgment. The *audita querela* is in effect an independent action. The same relief is now often granted upon motion, and the writ is therefore disused or abolished in some States of the United States, and by Ord. XLII. r. 27 in Great Britain.

au-di'tion (ô-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *auditio:* cf. F. *audition.*]
1. Act of hearing or listening; experience of auditory sensation; hearing.

Audition may be active or passive; hence the difference between listening and simply hearing. *Dunglison.*

2. The power, faculty, or sense of hearing.

3. Something heard. *Rare.*

au'di-tive (ô'dĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *auditif.*] Auditory.

au'di-tor (ô'dĭ-tĕr), *n.* [OF. *auditour,* F. *auditeur,* L. *auditor,* fr. *audire.* See AUDIBLE, *a.*] **1.** A hearer or listener. *Chaucer.*

2. A person appointed and authorized to audit or examine an account or accounts, compare charges with vouchers, examine parties and witnesses, allow or reject charges, and state the balance. *Auditors* are usually employed for the official examination of public accounts as well as those of large corporations, banks, societies, estates, etc.

3. A disciple; a catechumen; an audient.

The elect were a class above the *auditors* or novices. *G. P. Fisher.*

4. One who hears judicially; specif.: **a** The presiding official of the Court of Audience. *Eng.* **b** The presiding official of a court of inquiry in criminal cases in various European countries. **c** A judicial assessor to courts-martial in some countries.

au'di-to'ri-al (ô'dĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Auditory. *Rare.*

2. Of or pertaining to an audit or an auditor.

au'di-to'ri-um (-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -RIUMS (-rĭ-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-rĭ-ä). [L. See AUDITORY, *n.*] The part of a church, theater, or other public building, assigned to the audience. In ancient churches the *auditorium* was the nave, where hearers stood to be instructed; in monasteries it was an apartment for the reception of strangers.

au'di-to-ry (ô'dĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *auditorius.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to hearing or the sense or organs of hearing.

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at-trib'u-tiv. Attributive. *Ref. Sp.*

at-trist', *v. t.* [F. *attrister.*] To sadden. *Obs.*

at-trist'ed (*a*-trĭst'ĕd), *p. a.* Worn by attrition *Sterne.*

at-trite'ness, *a.* See -NESS

at-tri'tive (*a*-trī'tĭv), *a.* Causing attrition. *Obs.*

at-tri'tor (-tôr), *n* One that wears down or rubs away. *Rare.*

at'try. † ATTERY.

at'tu-ite (ăt'ū-īt), *v. t.* [See ATTUITION.] To cognize through attuition

at'tu-i'tion (-ish'ŭn), *n.* [L. *ad* + *tueri, tutus,* to look at. Cf. INTUITION.] In the philosophy of S. S. Laurie, a faculty or function of mind by means of which sensations are coördinated and projected into space as real objects

at-tune', *n.* Harmony. *Rare.*

atture. † ATTER, ATTERY, ATTRY.

at-turn', at-tur'ney. † ATTORN, ATTORNEY.

atty. *Abbr.* Attorney.

Atty. Gen *Abbr.* Attorney General.

a'tu-a (a'tōō-ä), *n. pl.* Among the Maoris and Tongans, supernatural beings or extranatural powers; spirits, gods, or demons.

A'tum (ā'tŏm). Var. of TUM.

a-tum'ble, *adv.* Tumbling.

atuo. † ATWO.

A-tu'ri-a. *n. Geol.* A subdivision of the marine Oligocene in Oregon.

aturn. † ATOUR.

atwand. Obs. pret. of ATWIND.

at-wa'pe, *v. i.* To escape. *Obs.*

atwart † ATTWART.

at-weel' (at-wēl'). Contr. of *I wot well:* surely; truly. *Scot.*

at-wend', *v. i.* [ME. *at-,* AS. *æt-,* away, from + AS. *wendan.*] To escape; to go away. *Obs.*

atweyn. † ATWAIN.

a-twin', *v. i.* [*a-* + ME. *twinnen* to separate.] To separate. *Obs. & R.*

a-twin', *adv. & a.* [*a-* on + *twin.*] Asunder; in twain. *Obs.*

a-twin', *adv. & a.* [From *twin,* prob. on the anal. of *akin.*] Related as a twin or twins. *Rare.*

at-wind', *v. i.* [AS. *ætwindan.*] To escape; to cease *Obs.*

a-twirl', *a. & adv.* Twirling.

a-twist', *a. & adv* Twisted.

at-wite', *v. t.* [ME. *atwiten,* AS. *ætwītan.* See TWIT.] To reproach or twit; to reproach or twit with; taunt; upbraid. *Obs.*

a-twist'er, *adv.* Twittering.

a-twixt', *adv.* Betwixt *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.*

a-two', *adv.* [*a-* on + *two.*] In two; in twain; asunder. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.*

at-wond'. Obs. pret. of ATWIND.

atwot. Obs. pret. of ATWITE.

at-wrench', *v. t.* [ME. *at-,* AS. *æt-,* away, from + AS. *wrencan* to use tricks.] To escape by craft. *Obs.*

at. wt. *Abbr.* Atomic weight.

at-wund'en. Obs. p. p. of ATWIND.

At'ys (ăt'ĭs). [L., fr. Gr. Ἄτυς.] Var. of ATTIS.

atyse. † ATTICE.

au. † AWE, OWE.

‖ **au** (ō). [F.] See À LA.

au, *or* **Au.** *Abbr.* Aunes, or French ells; *Chem.* (no period, Au) Aurum, or gold.

A. U. A. *Abbr* American Unitarian Association.

auale. † AVALE.

au-an'tic (ô-ăn'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *αὐαντή* atrophy.] Atrophic.

‖ **au'bain'** (ō'bĕn'), *n.* [F.] *Law.* A resident alien subject to the droit d'aubaine. Short for DROIT D'AUBAINE.

aube, *n.* [F.] Alb. *Obs. or Archaic.*

au'berge' (ō'bĕrzh'), *n.* [F.] [An inn.]

‖ **au'ber'gine'** (ō'bĕr'zhēn'; ō'bĕr-jĭn), *n.* [F.] The eggplant; also, its fruit.

‖ **au'ber'giste'** (-zhĕst'), *n.* [F.] An innkeeper.

au'ber'nage' (-năzh'), *n. Hort.* An infectious disease of the grapevine, of uncertain origin.

‖ **au beurre' fon'du'** (ō bûr' fôn'dü'). [F.] *Cookery.* In melted butter; with butter sauce.

‖ **au beurre' roux'** (ō rōō'). [F.] *Cookery.* With browned butter.

aubifane, *n.* [F. *aubifoin.*] *Bot.* The bluebottle. *Obs.*

‖ **au'bin'** (ō'bĂn'), *n.* [F., fr. E. *hobby.*] *Man.* A Canterbury gallop, or canter. See CANTER.

aublestere. † ARBLESTRE.

‖ **au bout' de son la'tin'** (ō bōō' dē sōN la'tĂN'). [F.] At the end of his Latin; hence, at his wits' end

Au'brey (ô'brĭ), *n.* [F. *Aubri,* fr. G. *Alberich:* cf. G. *alp* incubus (orig elf), and *reich* rich, OHG. *rīhhi* rich, powerful.] Lit., elf ruler; — masc. prop. name. F. *Aubri* (ō'brē'); It. *Alberico* (äl'bā-rē'kō); G. & D *Alberich* (al'bĕ-rĭK).

A. U. C. *Abbr.* Anno Urbis Conditæ, or Ab Urbe Condita. (L.)

Au-ca'ni-an (ô-kā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Araucanian.

Au-che'ni-a (ô-kē'nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. *αὐχήν* neck.] *Zool.* Syn. of LAMA.

au-che'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *αὐχένιον,* fr. *αὐχήν* neck.] *Zool.* The part of the neck nearest the back

auch'let (ăK'lĕt; ōK'-), *n.* [Scot. *aucht* eight + (prob.) *lot.*] See MEASURE.

aucht (ôkt), *n.* Scot. var. of AUGHT, EIGHTH, EIGHTH.

‖ **au cin'quiè-me'** (ō săN'-kyĕm'). [F.] See AU PREMIER.

‖ **au con'traire'** (ō kôN'trâr'). [F.] On the contrary; contrariwise.

‖ **au cou'rant'** (ō kōō'rĂN'). [F.] Lit., in or with the current; hence, in thorough familiarity or acquaintance; well-informed; up to date.

auc'ta-ry, *n.* [L. *auctarium.*] Addition; augmentation. *Obs.*

auctentyke. † AUTHENTIC.

auctior, auctioritie. † AUTHOR, AUTHORITY.

auc'tive (ôk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *auctus,* p. p. of *augere* to grow.] Increasing; growing. *Obs.*

‖ **auc'tor** (ôk'tôr), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* An author or source of a right or title, as a vendor or an assignor; a principal.

‖ **auc'tor.** † AUTHOR.

auc-to'ri-al, *a.* [L. *auctor* author.] Of or pertaining to an author. *Rare.*

auctorice. † AUTHORESS.

auctorish. † AUTHORIZE.

auctorite. † AUTHORITY.

auc-tor'i-zate, *p. a.* [LL. *auctorizatus,* p. p. See AUTHORIZE.] Authorized; accredited. *Obs.*

auctorize. † AUTHORIZE.

‖ **auc'tor pre'ti-o'sa fa'cit** (prĕsh'ĭ-ō'sä). [L.] The giver makes (the gifts) precious; — more fully, *Acceptissima semper munera sunt, auctor quæ pretiosa facit,* most acceptable always are the gifts which the giver makes precious.

Ovid (Heroides, XVII. 71, 72).

auctoryte, auctoure, auctrice. † AUTHORITY, AUTHOR, AUTHORESS.

‖ **au'cun' che-min' de fleurs' ne con'duit' à la gloire'** (ō'kŭN' shē-măN' dē flûr' nä kôN'duē'-tä lä glwär'). [F.] No road of flowers leads to glory

au'cu-pate (ô'kū-pāt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *aucupatus,* p. p. of *aucupari,* to go birding.] To go birdcatching or fowling; fig., to strive for; hunt after. *Rare.* — **au'cu-pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

‖ **au-da'ces for-tu'na ju'vat.** [L.] = AUDENTES FORTUNA JUVAT.

au-dac'u-lous, *a.* [L. *audaculus.*] Somewhat audacious. *Obs.*

Au-da'an (ô-dē'ăn) *or* **Au'di-an** (ô'dĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A member of an anthropomorphistic sect founded by Audius in Asia in the 4th century. — **Au-dæ'an, -di-an,** *a.*

‖ **au'dax et cau'tus.** [L.] Bold and wary.

‖ **au-den'tes for-tu'na ju'vat.** [L.] Fortune favors the bold or brave. *Vergil (Æneid,* X. 284).

‖ **au'de sa'pe-re** (sä'pĕ-rē). [L.] Dare to be wise.

‖ **au dé'ses poir'** (ō dā'zĕs'-pwär'). [F.] In despair.

Aud. Gen. *Abbr.* Auditor General. [AUDÆAN.

Au'di-an (ô'dĭ-ăn). Var. of **Au'di-ber'ti-a** (ô'dĭ-bûr'shĭ-ä; -tĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after Urbain *Audibert* (1789–1846), French botanist.] Syn. of RAMONA.

au'di-bi. Audible. *Ref. Sp.*

au'di-ble, *n.* That which may be heard. *Obs. or R.*

audience chamber. A room for a formal reception or hearing.

audience court. See COURT OF AUDIENCE.

au'di-ence-er, au'di-en-cier', *n* [F. *audiencier.*] *O. Eng. Law.* An auditing officer in the Court of Chancery.

‖ **au-dien'ci-a** (ou-dyĕn'thē-ä), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* A high court; also, its jurisdiction.

au'di-ent-ly, *adv.* Audibly. *Obs. & R.*

au'dit. † ADIT. [TORIAL.

au'di-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of AUDI-

au'di-tor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

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2. Belonging to an auditorium.
auditory aphasia. word deafness. — **a. canal,** *Anat.*, the tube from the external opening of the ear to the tympanic membrane. See EAR. — **a. impressiveness,** *Phon.*, sonority. — **a. meatus,** *Anat.*, either of two passages of the ear. The *external* auditory meatus leads from the external opening to the tympanic membrane, the *internal* is a short canal by which the acoustic and facial nerves leave the cranial cavity. Also applied to the openings of these canals on the external and internal surface of the skull. See EAR. — **a. nerve,** *Anat.*, the special nerve of hearing, passing from the medulla through the internal auditory meatus to the membranous labyrinth of the ear. The auditory nerves are the eighth pair of cranial nerves, in old nomenclature the *portio mollis* of the seventh pair. See EAR. — **a. tentacle.** *Zoöl.* = TENTACULOCYST.

au'di-to-ry (ô'dĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *auditorium.*] **1.** An assembly of hearers; an audience.
His naked *auditory*, squatted on the ground like apes, listened in wonder and awe. *Parkman.*
2. An auditorium. *Udall.*
3. A lecture room; a school (of philosophy). *Obs.*

An'drey (ô'drĭ), *n.* In Shakespeare's "As You Like It," a country wench keeping company with Touchstone.

Au'er-bach's plex'us (ou'ĕr-bȧks). [After Leopold *Auerbach*, German physician.] *Anat.* A collection of nerve fibers and ganglia between the longitudinal and circular muscular layers of the intestine.

‖ **au' fait'** (ō' fĕ'). [F., lit., to the deed, act, or point. See FEAT.] Expert; skillful; well instructed.

‖ **Auf'klä-rung** (ouf'klä-rōōng), *n.* [G., enlightenment.] A philosophic movement of the 18th century characterized by a lively questioning of authority, keen interest in matters of politics and general culture, and an emphasis on empirical method in science. It received its impetus from the unsystematic but vigorous skepticism of Pierre Bayle, the physical doctrines of Newton, and the epistemological theories of Locke, in the preceding century. Its chief center was in France, where it gave rise to the skepticism of Voltaire, the naturalism of Rousseau, the sensationalism of Condillac, and the publication of the "Encyclopedia" by D'Alembert and Diderot. In Germany, Lessing, Mendelssohn, and Herder were representative thinkers, while the political doctrines of the leaders of the American Revolution and the speculations of Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Paine represented the movement in America

‖ **au'ge** (ou'gē), *n.*; *pl.* AUGEN (ou'gĕn). [G., lit., eye.] *Geol.* A roundish or lenticular nodule in a crystalline rock; — often in comp. in *pl.*, as in *augen*-gneiss, *augen*-gabbro.

Au'ge (ô'jē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αὐγη.] *Gr. Myth.* The heroine of a lost play by Euripides. She is an Arcadian princess and priestess of the virgin goddess Athena. She becomes mother of Telephus by Hercules. a plague afflicts the land, and she and her babe are condemned to death. Hercules rescues them.

Au-ge'an (ô-jē'ȧn), *a.* [L. *Augeas, Augias*, Augeas, Gr. Αὐγείας.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Of or pertaining to Augeas, king of Elis, whose stable contained 3000 oxen, and remained uncleaned for 30 years. Hercules cleansed it in a day by turning the rivers Alpheus and Peneus through it.
2. Hence: Exceedingly filthy or corrupt.

au'ger (ô'gĕr), *n.* [ME. *augoure, nauger*, AS. *nafegār*, fr. *nafu* nave of a wheel + *gār* spear, and therefore meaning properly and originally a nave bore. See NAVE (of a wheel); 3d GORE, *n.*] **1.** A carpenter's tool for boring holes larger than those bored by a gimlet. It has a fixed or adjustable handle, placed crosswise, by which it is turned with both hands. The augers with a straight groove are called **pod augers**; the more modern ones with a spiral channel or channels are called **screw augers.** The various kinds are designated according to their shape, purpose of use, etc., as **annular auger, slotting auger,** etc.

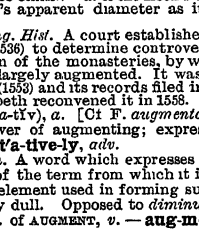
1, 2, Screw Augers; 3 Tapering Pod Auger.

2. An instrument for boring or perforating soils or rocks, as for determining the quality of soils, or the nature of the rocks or strata upon which they lie, or for obtaining water.
auger bit. A bit with a cutting edge or blade like that of an auger.
auger shell. A gastropod shell of the genus *Terebra* or allied genus; — so called from the long spiral form.
auger worm. The larva of the goat moth; — so called from its boring in trees. See GOAT MOTH.

au-get' (ô-jĕt'; ô'zhȧ'), **au-gette'** (ô-jĕt'), *n.* [F. *auget*, dim. of *auge* trough, fr. L. *alveus* hollow.] *Mining.* A priming tube connecting the charge chamber with the place where the slow match is applied.

aught (ôt), *n.* Also **ought.** [ME. *aught, ought, awiht*, AS. *āwiht; ā* ever + *wiht.* See AYE ever, WHIT, WIGHT.]
1. Anything; any part.
There failed not *aught* of any good thing which the Lord had spoken. *Josh.* XXI. 45
But go, my son, and see if *aught* be wanting. *Addison.*
2. [*a naught* taken as *an aught.*] In arithmetic, a cipher; hence, fig., a naught, a nothing. "A naked *aught.*" *Tennyson.*
It was said that all Cambridge scholars call the cipher *aught* and all Oxford scholars call it naught. *Maria Edgeworth*

aught (ôt), *adv.* At all; in any degree; to any extent.

au'gite (ô'jīt), *n.* [L. *augites*, Gr. αὐγίτης, fr. αὐγή brightness.] *Min.* An aluminous variety of pyroxene, usually of black or dark green, occurring in igneous rocks, such as basalt; also, sometimes, any pyroxene. — **au-git'ic** (ô-jĭt'ĭk), *a.*

au'gi-tite (ô'jĭ-tīt), *n.* [See AUGITE.] *Petrog.* A volcanic rock consisting essentially of augite, or augite and magnetite, in a glassy ground mass.

au'gi-to-phyr'ic (ô'jĭ-tō-fĭr'ĭk), *a.* [*augite* + porphyritic.] *Petrog.* Containing augite in the form of porphyritic crystals or phenocrysts.

aug-ment' (ôg-mĕnt'), *v. t.*; AUG-MENT'ED; AUG-MENT'ING. [L. *augmentare*, fr. *augmentum* an increase: cf. F. *augmenter.* See AUGMENT, *n.*] **1.** To enlarge or increase in size, amount, or degree; to swell; to make bigger; as, to *augment* an army by reënforcements; rain *augments* a stream; impatience *augments* an evil. *Fortescue.* "Their spite still serves His glory to *augment.*" *Milton.*
2. *Gram.* To add an augment to.
3. *Her.* To make an augmentation to (a coat of arms).
Syn. — See INCREASE.

aug-ment', *v. i.* To be or become augmented; to increase.
As the morning advances, the din of labor *augments Irving.*

aug'ment (ôg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *augmentum*, fr. *augere* to increase: cf. F. *augment.* See EKE, *v.*; cf. AUTHOR.] **1.** Enlargement by addition or extension; increase. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. *Gram.* A vowel prefixed, or a lengthening of the initial vowel, to mark past time, as in Greek and Sanskrit verbs. In Greek, the *syllabic augment* is a prefixed ε, forming an initial syllable; the *temporal augment* is an increase of the quantity (time) of an initial vowel, as by changing ε to η.

aug'men-ta'tion (ôg'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *augmentatio*, F. *augmentation.*] **1.** Act or process of augmenting; state of being augmented; that which augments.
2. In technical senses: **a** *Her.* An additional charge to a coat of arms, given as a mark of honor. **b** *Med.* The stage of a disease in which the symptoms continue to increase. **c** *Music.* In counterpoint and fugue, a repetition of the subject in tones of twice the original length. See also MENSURABLE MUSIC. **d** *Bot.* An increase above the normal number of parts; — also called *multiplication.* **e** *Scots Law.* Increase of stipend obtained by a parish minister by an action (*process of augmentation*) in the Court of Teinds against the titulars and heritors. **f** [*cap.*] With *the* · — The Augmentation Court (see below).
Syn. — Increase, enlargement, growth, extension, accession, addition.
augmentation of a chain, *Mech.*, the increasing of the number of its working parts. See CHAIN. — **a. of the moon's diameter,** increase of the moon's apparent diameter as it approaches the zenith.
Augmentation Court. *Eng. Hist.* A court established by Stat. 27 Henry VIII. c. 27 (1536) to determine controversies connected with suppression of the monasteries, by which the crown revenues were largely augmented. It was dissolved by 1 Mary s. 2, c. 10 (1553) and its records filed in the **Augmentation Office.** Elizabeth reconvened it in 1558.

aug-ment'a-tive (ôg-mĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *augmentatif.*] Having the quality or power of augmenting; expressing augmentation. — **aug-ment'a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

aug-ment'a-tive, *n.* *Gram.* A word which expresses with augmented force the idea of the term from which it is derived, or a suffix or other element used in forming such a word; as, *dullard*, one very dull. Opposed to *diminutive.*

aug-ment'ed, *p. p. & p. a.* of AUGMENT, *v.* — **aug-ment'ed-ly,** *adv.*
augmented interval. *Music.* See INTERVAL, 6. — **a. latitude,** in Mercator's projection, a parallel of latitude having its distance from the equator increased in the same proportion that the meridians (which are drawn parallel to each other) have been separated from their proper places. This is necessary to enable a rhumb line (or loxodromic curve) to be correctly represented on the chart as a straight line. — **a. triad.** See under TRIAD, 2.

Augs'burg, *or* **Au-gus'tan Con-fes'sion** (ouks'bŏōrk; ô-gŭs'tăn). A statement of faith drawn up by Melanchthon at Augsburg (Lat. *Augusta Vindelicorum*), and embodying Luther's views. It was presented at the Diet of Augsburg, June 25, 1530, as the creed of the Lutheran Church, and was adopted and signed by 7 German princes, including 3 electors, and by representatives of 6 cities.

au'gur (ô'gŭr), *n.* [L. Of uncertain origin: the first part of the word is perh. fr. L. *avis* bird.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* A member of the highest class of official diviners of ancient Rome. Among the sacerdotal orders, the college of augurs, which comprised successively 3, 6, 9, and, after Cæsar's time, 16 members, ranked next after the pontifical college. Its sole duty was the interpretation of signs and portents. Observations were made from a rectangular space, or **templum,** which was not necessarily marked out except verbally (by the augur). Auguries were of two main classes: Solicited auguries (**auguria impetrativa**) comprised predetermined signs answering definite questions, as when the flight of birds from this or that quarter of the heavens declared the conditions for an undertaking favorable or unfavorable. Unsolicited, or voluntary, auguries (**auguria oblativa**) comprised unexpected portents or omens, occurring during the observation. These latter were interpreted according to the accumulated lore of the augurs. Since the observation of the flight of birds, *auspice*, was the chief mode of *augury*, the two terms (as also *augur* and *auspex*) are largely interchangeable. (Cf., however, HARUSPEX.) The insignia of the augur comprised his trabea, or robe, and lituus, or staff.
2. One who foretells events by omens; a soothsayer; a diviner; a prophet.
Augur of ill, whose tongue was never found
Without a priestly curse or boding sound. *Dryden*

au'gur, *v. t.*; AU'GURED (ô'gŭrd); AU'GUR-ING. [L. *augurari:* cf. F. *augurer.*] **1.** To predict or foretell, as from signs or omens; to betoken; portent; presage; infer.
It seems to *augur* genius. *Scott.*
I *augur* everything from the approbation the proposal has met with. *Sir J. Herschel.*
2. To inaugurate. *Rare.* *Latimer.*
Syn. — Predict, forebode, betoken, portend, presage, prognosticate, prophesy, forewarn. See FORETELL.

au'gur (ô'gŭr), *v. i.* **1.** To make an augury; to conjecture from signs or omens; prognosticate; foreshow. *Shak.*
My *auguring* mind assures the same success. *Dryden*
2. To anticipate, to foretell, or to indicate a favorable or an unfavorable issue; — with *well* or *ill*; as, it *augurs* well. Followed by *for* or *of.*

au'gu-ral (ô'gŭ-rȧl), *a.* [L. *auguralis.*] Of or pert. to augurs or augury, ominous, significant; as, an *augural* staff; *augural* books. "Portents *augural.*" *Cowper.*

au'gu-rate (-rāt), *n.* [L. *auguratus.*] The office of an augur. *Merivale.*

au'gu-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *augurium*: cf. OF. *augurie.*] **1.** Art or practice of foretelling events by auspices or omens; divination. See AUGUR.
2. An omen; prediction; prognostication; indication of the future; presage.
From their flight strange *auguries* she drew. *Drayton.*
He resigned himself with a docility that gave little *augury* of his future greatness. *Prescott*
3. A rite, ceremony, or observation of an augur.

au-gust' (ô-gŭst'), *a.* [L. *augustus*; cf. *augere* to increase; in the language of religion, to honor by offerings: cf. F. *auguste.* See AUGMENT.] Of a quality inspiring admiration and reverence, having an aspect of solemn dignity or grandeur; sublime; majestic; also, having exalted birth, character, state, or authority. "*August* in visage." *Dryden.* "Forms *august.*" *Pope.* "To shed that *august* blood." *Macaulay.*
So beautiful and so *august* a spectacle. *Burke*
To mingle with a body so *august.* *Byron*
Syn. — Grand, magnificent, noble, stately, dignified, imposing, solemn, awful. — AUGUST, VENERABLE, MAJESTIC come into comparison in the sense of *imposing.* That is AUGUST which inspires reverence mingled with admiration or awe; that is VENERABLE which is hallowed by time or dignified by exalted associations; as, "the forms *august*, of king or conquering chief" (*Pope*), "At church, with meek and unaffected grace, his looks adorned the *venerable* place" (*Goldsmith*). That is MAJESTIC which possesses inherent stateliness or grandeur; as, "Siddons, in the prime of her *majestic* beauty" (*Macaulay*). See GRAND.

Au'gust (ô'gŭst), *n.* [L. *Augustus.* See AUGUST, *a.*] The eighth month of the year, having 31 days; — so called in honor of Augustus Cæsar. The old Roman name was *Sextilis*, the *sixth* month from March, the month in which the primitive Roman year began.

Au-gus'ta (ô-gŭs'tȧ), *a.* [From *Augusta*, Arkansas.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the Mississippian period. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

au-gus'tal (-tăl), *n.* An Italian gold coin weighing 30-40 grains (1½-2¼ gram), struck in the 13th century by the emperor Frederick II., and copied after the aureus.

Au-gus'tan (-tăn), *a.* [L. *Augustanus.* See AUGUST, *n.*]
1. Of or pertaining to Augustus Cæsar or his times; designating, pertaining to, or characteristic of, his age or any age (esp. that of Queen Anne in England) likened to it (see AUGUSTAN AGE, below), hence, correct in taste; classical.
You should disdain, and I despair,
With quite the true *Augustan* air. *Dobson.*
2. Of or pertaining to the town of Augsburg (ancient Lat. name, Augusta Vindelicorum).
Augustan age, in any national literature, the period of its highest state of purity and refinement; — so called because the reign of Augustus Cæsar (B. C. 31 - A. D. 14) was the golden age of Roman literature. The term *Augustan age* has been applied in French literature to the time of Louis XIV., 1643-1715; in English to that of Elizabeth, 1558-1603, and more often to that of Anne, 1702-1714. — **A. Confession.** *Eccl. Hist.* = AUGSBURG CONFESSION.

Au-gus'tan, *n.* **1.** *pl.* [L. *Augustani.*] *Rom. Antiq.* Roman knights appointed by the emperor Nero.
2. A writer in an Augustan age.
The English *Augustans* were not warmed by the favor of any English Augustus. *A. W. Ward*

Au-gus'tin, Au-gus'tine (ô-gŭs'tĭn; ô'gŭs-tĭn; *in the U. S., often* ô'gŭs-tēn, — *usually so for St. Augustine* [Gaz.]), *n.* [L. *Augustinus*: cf. F. *Augustin.* Cf. AUSTIN.] **1.** Lit., belonging to Augustus; — masc. prop. name. L. *Augustinus* (ô'gŭs-tī'nŭs); F. *Augustin* (ô'gus'tăn'); It. *Agostino* (ä'gō-stĕ'nō); Sp. *Augustino* (ou'gōō-stĕ'nō); G. *Augustin* (ou'gōō-stēn'). Short form *Austin.*
2. A member of an Augustinian order, an Augustinian.

Au'gus-tin'i-an (ô'gŭs-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to St. Augustine, bishop of Hippo in Northern Africa, or his doctrines, esp. the tenets of absolute predestination and the immediate efficacy of grace.
2. Specif., designating any of several orders deriving their name from St. Augustine.
3. Pertaining or adhering to Augustine of Bohemia, the founder of an obscure sect.
Augustinian canons, an order of canons referring its foundation to St. Augustine, prominent after 1100 and formerly very popular in the British Isles, having there in the time of Henry VIII. over four hundred monasteries. The Augustinian canons wore a long cassock under a white rochet which was covered by a black hood or cloak. They lived together, using a common refectory. Called also *regular canons of St. Austin, black canons, Austin canons,* etc. — **A. hermits,** an order of friars established in 1256 by Pope Alexander IV. It was introduced into the United States from Ireland in 1790. Also called *Austin friars, begging hermits,*

‖ **au-dit'que vo-ca'tus A-pol'lo.** [L.] And (if) Apollo hears when invoked.
Vergil (Georgics, IV. 7).
au'di-tress, *n.* Fem. of AUDITOR.
au-dit'u-al (ô-dĭt'ū-ăl), *a.* [See AUDIT.] Auditory. *Rare.*
au'di-tur, au'di-ture, *n.* [F. *auditeur.*] An auditory; audience. *Obs. Scot.*
Au'du-bon's shear'wa'ter (ô'dōō-bŏn). [After J. J. *Audubon*, American ornithologist.] See SHEARWATER.
aue. † AWE, float of a wheel.
auen. † EVEN, OWN.
auenterous. † ADVENTUROUS.
auer. † AVER, OVER.
auerte † ADVERT.
auete. † EFT.
aueyle. † AVALE.
auf, aufe (ôf). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OAF.
‖ **au-fer'ta ma'lum ex vo'bis.** [L.] Put away evil from among you.
‖ **auf'ge-scho'ben ist nicht auf'ge-ho'ben** (ouf'gĕ-shō'bĕn ĭst nĭkt ouf'gĕ-hō'bĕn). [G.] Put off is not given up.
auf'ish † OAFISH.
auf. *Abbr.* Auflage (Ger., impression of a book; edition).
‖ **au' fond'** (ō' fōN'). [F., lit. at the bottom.] At bottom; fundamentally, essentially.
‖ **au' four** (ō' fōōr') [F.] Lit., in the oven; baked.
‖ **au' fro'mage'** (frō'mȧzh'). [F.] With cheese.
au'full. † AWFUL.
‖ **auf' wie'der-seh'en** (ouf' vē'dĕr-zā'ĕn). [G.] Lit., to the seeing again; au revoir; a rivederci; — a form of farewell.
aufyn. † ALFIN.
Aug., *or* **aug.** *Abbr.* Augmentative; augmented; August; Augustan; Augustus.
auge, *n.* [OF. (cf. Sp. *auge*), fr. Ar. *auj*] *Obs.* 1. = APOGEE, 1, 2. 2. = APSIS, 1.
au'ge-lite (ô'jĭ-līt), *n.* [Gr. αὐγή brightness + *-lite.*] *Min.* A colorless or white basic phosphate of aluminium, $Al_2(OH)_3PO_4$. Sp. gr., 2.7.
au'gend (ô'jĕnd; ô-jĕnd'), *n.* [L. *augendum.*] See ADDEND.
augh (ôk), *interj.* An exclamation of disgust. *Scot.*
aught'lins (ôkt'lĭnz), *adv.* [*aught* + *-lings, -lins*, an adv. suffix perh. akin to *long.*] In the least; in any degree. *Scot.*
Au'gi-a (ô'jĭ-ȧ). *Bib.*
au-git'o-phyre' (ô-jĭt'ō-fīr'), *n. Petrog.* Porphyry with augite phenocrysts.
aug-ment'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
aug'men-ta'tion-er, *n. Scots Law* An officer of the Augmentation Court. [*Ref. Sp.*]
aug-men'ta-tiv. Augmentative.
aug-ment'er, *n.* One that augments; specif., *Mech.*, a device, consisting essentially of a small steam jet in a diminished aperture, for increasing the vacuum in a steam-engine condenser.
aug-men'tion, *n.* Augmentation. *Obs.*
aug-men'tive, *a. & n.* Augmentative. *Rare.*
augoer, augor, augoure. † AUGER.
Augoste. † AUGUST
‖ **au' grand' sé'rieux'** (ō' grȧN' sā'r'yŭ') [F.] In all seriousness.
‖ **au' gras'** (grä') [F.] *Cookery.* Lit., in the fat; containing meat; — said of soups so made.
‖ **au' gra'tin'** (grȧ'tăN'). [F.] *Cookery.* With a gratin, or crust made by browning in the oven.
augre. † AUGER.
augrim † ALGORISM.
augrim stone. A pebble used in numeration. *Obs.*
Augs'burg Church (ouks'bŏōrk). The Lutheran Church.
Augs'burg In'ter-im. See INTERIM, *n.*, 2.
Augst. † AUGUST.
augur. † AUGURE.
au'gur-a-te, *v. t. & i.* [L. *auguratus*, p. p. of *augurari* to augur.] To augur. *Obs. or R.* — **au'gu-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n. Obs. or R.*
augure † AUGER.
au'gure, *n.* [F.] Augury. *Obs.*
au'gure, *n.* [Cf. EEL, and AS. *gār* spear.] An eelspear. *Obs.*
au'gur-er. *n.* An augur. *Obs.*
au-gu'ri-al, *a.* [L. *auguralis.*] Augural
au'gur-ism, *n.* Augury. *Obs.*
au'gur-ist, *n.* An augur. *Rare.*
au'gur-ize, *v. i.* To augur. *Obs.*
au'gur-iz'er (-ĭz'ẽr), *n. Obs.* au'gu-rous, *a.* Full of augury; foreboding. *Obs.*
au'gur-ship. *n.* See -SHIP.
au'gust (ô'gŭst), *v. t* [Cf. F. *août*, fr. *août* August.] To ripen; also, to turn brown, or make sunburnt. *Rare.*
Au-gus'ta (ô-gŭs'tȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** Lat., august; — a fem. prop. name. Used specif. as: **a** A title of honor for the mother, wife, sister, etc., of a Roman emperor. **b** A Roman title of London as mentioned by Ammianus.
Au-gus'tal, *a.* [L. *Augustalis*] Imperial (with reference to the Roman Cæsars). See AUGUSTUS.
An'gus-ta'li-a (ô'gŭs-tā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See FORTUNA.
‖ **Au'gus-ta'na Con-fes'si-o** (-nȧ kŏn-fĕsh'ĭ-ō). [NL.] The Augustan Confession. See AUGSBURG CONFESSION.
Au-gus'ta se'ries. [From *Augusta*, Iowa.] *Geol.* = OSAGE.

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etc. — **Augustinian nuns**, an order of nuns following the rule of St. Augustine. — **A. rule**, a rule for religious communities, adopted by the Augustinian orders, as conforming to the teachings of St. Augustine, esp. in his 211th letter.

Au'gus-tin'i-an (ô'gŭs-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of St. Augustine; specif.: **a** A member of an Augustinian order. **b** One who maintains that grace is effectual absolutely and creatively, not relatively and conditionally.

Au'gus-tin'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), **Au-gus'tin-ism** (ô-gŭs'tĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophical and theological doctrines of St. Augustine (Aurelius Augustinus; 354–430 A. D.), called the *Christian Plato*. He held that God is the highest reality, embodying the supreme beauty of which creation is a transient likeness. In the general beauty of creation the individual and evil are lost to view; but in the unredeemed human life sin and misery, brought on by the original sin of Adam, are intensely real. Only through divine grace, mediated through the Church (whose supremacy Augustine upheld against the Donatists), is effected the deliverance of the elect, for whom is reserved eternal beatitude in the vision and love of God in the life to come. The fundamental necessity of grace vouchsafed, taught by Augustine, was combated by the Pelagians, who insisted upon the effectiveness of the individual's own effort for salvation. See PATRISTIC PHILOSOPHY, SOUL, of. DONATISM, PELAGIANISM. With reference to Augustine and his doctrines, Harnack says: "The history of piety and of dogmas in the West was so thoroughly dominated by Augustine from the beginning of the 5th century to the era of the Reformation . . . that the whole time forms one period . . As a church teacher he united three great circles of thought . . (1) a complete circle of [eight] conceptions: God, the soul, alienation from God, irresistible grace, hunger for God, unrest in the world, rest in God, beatitude; (2) a second circle includes six ideas: sin, grace through Christ, grace in general, faith, love, and hope; (3) the third group relates to the Catholic church [in four particulars]: as authority, dispenser of grace, administrator of the sacraments, and as means and aim of all God's ordinances. . . He refashioned dogmatics proper . . and gave the first impulse to a study that has become of immense importance for theology. Centuries had to elapse before Augustine found disciples worthy of him"

Augustin process. *Metal.* A process for extracting silver by converting it into chloride by roasting, leaching with salt solution, and precipitating by metallic copper.

Au-gus'tus (ô-gŭs'tŭs), *n.* [L. See AUGUST, *a.*] Lit., august; — a masc. prop. name, used specif. among the Romans as a title of honor and sacred majesty, first conferred upon Octavianus Cæsar, as head of the Roman priesthood and later used commonly by Roman emperors. F. *Auguste* (ō'gust'); G. *August* (ou'gōōst). — Dim. *Gus, Gustus.* — Fem. *Augusta.*

auk (ôk), *n.* [Icel. *álka;* akin to Dan. *alke*, Sw. *alka*.] Any sea bird of the family Alcidæ; esp., the extinct great auk (*Plautus impennis*), and the razor-billed auk (*Alca torda*). See GREAT AUK, RAZORBILL, ALCIDÆ. The auks breed in the colder parts of the Northern Hemisphere, usually laying their eggs on ledges or crevices of rocky cliffs, sometimes in burrows. They are expert swimmers and divers. See PUFFIN, GUILLEMOT, MURRE.

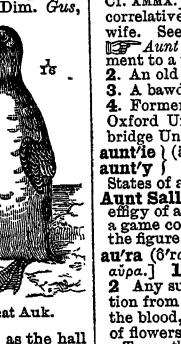

Great Auk.

auk'let (ôk'lĕt), *n.* [*auk* + *-let.*] Any of several small auks of *Simorhynchus* and allied genera, of the North Pacific coasts. The crested auklet (*S. cristatellus*) has when adult a recurved frontal crest. The least auklet (*S. pusillus*) is the smallest species of auk.

au'la (ô'lä), *n.; L. pl.* AULÆ (-lē). [L., court, hall, Gr. *αὐλή*.] **1.** A hall or large room, as the hall in which annual school examinations are held in Germany. **2.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The anterior part of the third ventricle of the brain.

au-la'ri-an (ô-lā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *aula* hall. Cf. LL. *aularis* of a court.] Relating to a hall. — *n.* In English universities, a member of a hall, as distinguished from a collegian.

auld (ôld; äld), *a.* [See OLD.] Old. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Auld Cloot'ie (klōōt'ĭ; klŭt'ĭ), the Devil; — supposed to allude to his *cloven* foot. — **a. extent.** See EXTENT, 1. — **A. Horn'ie** (hôr'nĭ), the Devil. — **a. lang syne** (lăng sīn). **a** Lit., old long since; hence, times long past; the (good) old times.

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days of *auld lang syne*? *Scottish Song.*

b [*cap.*] The famous Scottish song usually attributed to Burns, and believed to have been retouched by him. — **A. Licht, A. Light.** *Eccl. Hist.* **a** A member of the conservative party in the Church of Scotland in the latter part of the 18th century. **b** Same as BURGHER, *n.*, 2. — **A. Reek'ie** (rēk'ĭ), Edinburgh, from its *smoky* appearance as seen from a distance; or, according to others, on account of its dirty streets. — **A. Robin Gray**, in the pathetic Scottish ballad of this name written by Lady Anne Barnard (published anonymously, 1771), the old man whom the heroine, Jeanie, marries to save her parents from want, wrongly believing her lover, Jamie, to be lost at sea.

au'lic (ô'lĭk), *a.* [L. *aulicus*, Gr. *αὐλικός*; fr. *αὐλή* hall, court, royal court: cf. F. *aulique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a court; courtly.

Ecclesiastical wealth and *aulic* dignities. *Landor.*

2. *Anat. & Zool.* Pertaining to the aula.

Aulic Council, in the old German empire, a supreme court established by Maximilian I., in 1501, as a rival to the Imperial Chamber. In 1654 it was reorganized, so as to consist of a president, vice president, vice chancellor, and eighteen councilors, six of whom were Protestants, whose united vote constituted a veto. It came to an end at the dissolution of the empire in 1806, but the name was applied to an Austrian military council at Vienna.

au'lic, *n.* [F. *aulique.*] The ceremony formerly observed in conferring the degree of doctor of divinity at the hall of the archbishop's palace in Paris. It began by a harangue of the chancellor addressed to the young doctor, who then maintained in a disputation his thesis, also called the *aulic.*

Au-los'to-ma (ô-lŏs'tō-mä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *αὐλός* tube + *-stoma.*] *Zool.* A genus of tropical marine hemibranchiate fishes of elongated form with a long tubular snout. It constitutes a family, **Au'lo-sto-mat'i-dæ** (ô'lŏ-stō-măt'ĭ-dē), syn. **Au'lostom'i-dæ** (-stŏm'ĭ-dē; -stō'mĭ-dē). The species are called *flutemouths.* — **au-los'to-mid** (ô-lŏs'tō-mĭd), *n.*

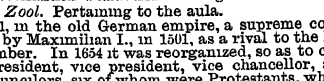

Aulostoma (*A. maculatum*)

au'mil-dar' (ô'mĭl-där'; ä'-), *n.* [Hind. *'amaldār*, fr. Ar. *'amal* work + Per. *dār*, used to express the agent.] An agent, factor, or manager; specif., a revenue collector. *India.*

au'mous (ô'mŭs; ä'mŭs), *n.* Alms. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

aumous dish. A dish for receiving alms. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

aune (ōn), *n.* [F. See ALNAGE.] An old French measure corresponding to the English ell and varying in different parts of the country, being equal at Paris to 46.77 inches (1.188 m.). It has been superseded by the meter, but survives to a certain extent. The *aune usuelle* (1.20 m., used in France 1812–34) is legal in Switzerland.

aunt (ant), *n.* [OF. *ante*, F. *tante*, L. *amita* father's sister. Cf. AMMA.] **1.** The sister of one's father or mother; — correlative to *nephew* or *niece*. Also applied to an uncle's wife. See CONSANGUINITY, AFFINITY, 1.

☞ *Aunt* is sometimes applied as a title or term of endearment to a woman not thus related.

2. An old woman; an old gossip. *Obs. Shak.*

3. A bawd, or a prostitute. *Obs. Shak.*

4. Formerly in England, among the alumni of Cambridge, Oxford University; among the alumni of Oxford, Cambridge University.

aunt'ie } (ăn'tĭ), *n.* Aunt; — used in familiarity or affec-
aunt'y } tion. It is often used in the southern United States of aged negro women.

Aunt Sally. A puppet head placed on a pole, or a wooden effigy of a woman, usually having a pipe in its mouth; also, a game consisting in trying to break the pipe or to knock the figure down by throwing sticks or balls at it.

au'ra (ô'rä), *n.; L. pl.* AURÆ (-rē). [L., breeze, air, Gr. *αὔρα*.] **1.** A light breeze. *Obs. or R.*

2 Any subtle, invisible emanation, effluvium, or exhalation from a substance, as the aroma of flowers, the odor of the blood, a supposed fertilizing emanation from the pollen of flowers, etc.

To say that consciousness is an *aura* or epiphenomenon of the organism, which itself is but a mechanical automaton, is to shirk the difficulty, not to face it. *James Ward.*

3. A supposed emanation or insensible fluid conveying mesmeric and similar influences.

4. *Elec.* **a** A supposed electric fluid, emanating from an electrified body, and forming a mass surrounding it, called the *electrical atmosphere*. See ATMOSPHERE, 2. *Obs.* **b** A draft, or motion of the air, caused by electric repulsion, as when the air near a charged metallic point is set in motion.

5. *Med.* The peculiar sensation, as of a light vapor, or cold air, rising from the trunk or limbs towards the head, a premonitory symptom of epilepsy or hysterics.

au'ral (ô'răl), *a.* [L. *aura* air.] Of or pertaining to the air or an aura.

au'ral, *a.* [L. *auris* ear.] Of or pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing; as, *aural* medicine and surgery.

au-ram'ine (ô-răm'ĭn; ô'rä-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [L. *aurum* gold + E. *amine.*] An artificial yellow dye derived from diphenyl methane and used in dyeing silk and cotton and in staining paper, etc. It is prepared in different grades marked respectively O, I, II. **Auramine G** is a similar dye derived from ditolyl methane.

au-ran'ti-a (ô-răn'shĭ-ä), *n.* [NL. Cf. ORANGE.] A poisonous orange-yellow dye obtained by the nitration of diphenylamine. It is now used chiefly for coloring leather.

au-ran'ti-a'ceous (ô-răn'tĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. ORANGE.] *Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling the orange (*Citrus aurantium*) or the group to which it belongs.

au'rate (ô'rāt), *n.* [*aurum* + *-ate.*] A salt of auric acid.

au'rat-ed (ô'rāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *auratus*, p. p. of *aurare* to gild.] **1.** Resembling or containing gold; gold-colored; gilded.

2. *Chem.* Combined with auric acid. *Obs. or R.*

au'rat-ed, *a.* [L. *auris* ear.] Having ears.

au're-ate (ô'rē-āt), *a.* [L. *aureatus*, fr. *aureus* golden, fr. *aurum* gold.] Golden; gilded; splendid. *Skelton.*

au-rel'ia (ô-rēl'yä), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *aurelia*, fr. L. *aurum* gold. Cf. CHRYSALIS.] *Zool.* **a** A chrysalis, esp. of a lepidopterous insect. **b** [*cap.*] A genus of large discophorous jellyfishes, including common North Atlantic species; also [*l. c.*], a jellyfish of this genus. — **au-rel'ian** (-yăn), *a.*

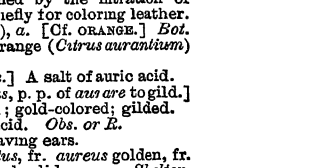

Profile view of Aurelia (*A. flavidula*) of European seas. *o o* Ovaries.

au-re'o-la (ô-rē'ō-lä) } *n.* [L. *aureola*, (fem. adj.) of gold
au're-ole (ô'rē-ōl) } (sc. *corona* crown), dim. of *aureus*: cf. F. *auréole*. See AUREATE, ORIOLE.] **1.** *R. C. Theol.* A celestial crown or accidental reward added to the bliss of heaven, for those who have especially triumphed in their conflict with the world, as for virgins (who have overcome the flesh), martyrs (who have overcome the world), and doctors or preachers (who have overcome the Devil).

2. A halo, actual or figurative.

The glorious *aureole* of light seen around the sun during total eclipses. *Proctor.*

The *aureole* of young womanhood *O. W. Holmes.*

3. In fine art, the indication of a halo around the head or the whole body of a sacred personage. In painting, it is often indicated by a narrow circle at a distance from the head; in relief sculpture by a frame or band, and in church statuary by a gilded ring maintained by slight supports. In Buddhist and other Oriental art it is often very decorative. See GLORY, HALO, MANDORLA, NIMBUS, VESICA PISCIS.

au're-us (ô'rē-ŭs), *n.; pl.* AUREI (-ī). [L., prop., golden.] A Roman gold coin of varying and continually decreasing weight, from $\frac{1}{40}$ libra (10.9 g.) under Sulla to as low as $\frac{1}{70}$ libra (4.7 g.) under Diocletian. From the time of Constantine the gold coin is known as the *solidus* (which see).

‖ **au' re-voir'** (ō' rē-vwär'). [F., lit., to the seeing again.] Until we meet again; auf wiedersehen; — said at parting.

au'ric (ô'rĭk), *a.* [L. *aurum* gold.] **1.** Of or pert. to gold.

2. *Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, gold; — said of those compounds in which gold is trivalent; as, *auric* oxide.

auric acid, auric hydroxide, $Au(OH)_3$, in the character of a weak acid. The composition of its salts, called aurates, corresponds to the dehydrated form $HAuO_2$, which is not known free. — **a. chloride**, a compound obtained, by dissolving gold in aqua regia, as a reddish brown deliquescent mass, $AuCl_3{\cdot}2H_2O$, which forms a bright yellow solution in water. It is extensively used for toning in photography. — **a. oxide**, a compound, Au_2O_3, obtained as a brown powder by the action of nitric acid on magnesium aurate.

au'ri-chal'ce-ous (ô'rĭ-kăl'sē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aurichalcum*, for *orichalcum*, brass, Gr. *ὀρείχαλκος*.] Brass-colored.

au'ri-chal'cite (-sīt), *n.* [See AURICHALCEOUS.] *Min.* A basic carbonate of copper and zinc, found in pale green or blue crystalline incrustations. Sp. gr., 3.54–3.64.

au'ri-cle (ô'rĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris* ear. See EAR.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The external ear; the pinna. **b** The chamber, or one of the two chambers, of the heart, by which the blood is received from the veins and forced into the ventricle or ventricles; — so called from its resemblance to the external ear of some quadrupeds.

2. *Zoöl.* An angular or earlike lobe or process, as the auricula of a sea urchin.

3. *Bot.* An ear-shaped appendage, as of leaves.

au-ric'u-la (ô-rĭk'ū-lä), *n.; pl.* **L.** -LÆ (-lē), **E.** -LAS (-läz). [L. *auricula* ear. See AURICLE.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A yellow-flowered primrose (*Primula auricula*), native of the Alps and commonly cultivated, — called also *bear's-ear.* **b** The Jew's-ear fungus (*Auricularia auricula-judæ*).

2. *Zoöl.* **a** [*cap.*] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, the type of a family, **Au'ri-cu'li-dæ** (ô'rĭ-kū'lĭ-dē), having a conoidal spiral shell, with a strongly toothed, ear-shaped aperture. They mostly inhabit brackish marshes, or the vicinity of salt or brackish water. **b** [*l. c.*] One of the five

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au-gust'ly, *adv* of AUGUST
August meteors The Perseids
au-gust'ness, *n* See -NESS.
auh (ôh), *interj* An exclamation of disgust.
auh. ✝ AC, but.
auhte ✝ AUGHT, EIGHT, OUGHT
a'uˇhu'huˇ (ä' ōō'hōō'hōō), *n.* Also *hola.* [Hawaiian.] A fabaceous herb (*Cracca piscatora*), used as a fish poison *Hawaii.*
‖ **au'jourˇd'huiˇ roi', de-mainˇ rien'** (ō'zhōōr'dŭē' rwä', dĕ-măN'ryăN'). [F.] To-day a king, to-morrow nothing.
‖ **au' jourˇ la jour'néeˇ,** *or* **au' jourˇ le jourˇ** (lä zhōōr'nā'; lē zhōōr'). [F.] From day to day; hence, from hand to mouth.
‖ **au' jusˇ** (ō' zhŭ'). [F.] *Cookery* In juice; in broth or gravy.
auk. ✝ AWK
Auk (ôk), *n. pl.* A tribe of Alaskan Kolushan Indians.
aukard. ✝ AWKWARD
‖ **au' kirschˇ** (ō' kĭrsh'). [F.] With kirschwasser.
aul. ✝ AWL.
Au-lac'o-dus (ô-lăk'ō-dŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *αὖλαξ* a furrow + *ὀδούς* tooth.] Syn. of TURYNOMYS. [milk
‖ **au' laitˇ** (ō' lĕ'). [F.] With
Au'la Re'gi-a *or* **Re'gis.** [L.] See CURIA REGIS.
aulbe ✝ ALB.
auld'-farˇran (-fär'ăn), **-farˇrand** (-fär'ănd), *or* **-farˇrant** (-fär'ănt), *a.* Sagacious, as one of years; cunning or wise beyond one's years
auld'-warldˇ (ôld'wĭrld'; äld'-), *a* Old-fashioned; antique. *Scot*
aule ✝ AWL.
au'lete (ô'lĕt), *n.* [Gr. *αὐλητής*, fr. *αὐλός* flute.] A flute player *Rare.* — **au-let'ic** (ô-lĕt'ĭk), *a. Rare.*
au-le'tes (ô-lē'tēz), *n; pl.* -TAI (-tī). = AULETE.
‖ **au' le-vantˇ** (ō' lē-vän'). [F.] To the East; eastward.
aulf. ✝ OAF.
aulgorism. ✝ ALGORISM.
au'li-cal, *a.* Aulic *Obs.*
au'li-cism, *n.* A courtly expression *Obs. & R.*
aulmond. ✝ ALMOND
aulmoniere Var of AUMÔNIÈRE
auln. ✝ AAM, AUNE.
auln. ✝ AUNE.
auln-, ault-. For obsolete forms in *auln-, ault-*, see those in ALnulnage. ✝ ALNAGE
aulneger. aulner. ✝ ALNAGER.
au'lo-phyte (ô'lō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *αὐλός* tube + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A symbiont.
au'los (ô'lŏs), *n.* [Gr. *αὐλός.*] A Greek wood-wind musical instrument, commonly called a flute, but being in fact in most cases a reed instrument of the clarinet or oboe type.
aul'tar, aul'ter ✝ ALTAR.
aulter. ✝ HALTER.
aum (ôm). Var. of AAM.
aum. Scot. var. of ALUM.
au-mail' (ô-māl'), *n.* & *v.* [For *amel, enamel.*] Enamel. *Obs.*
aumay ✝ AMEL.
aum'ber. ✝ AMBER.
aum'ble. ✝ AMBLE. [BRY.
aum'bry. Archaic var. of AM-
aumelet. aumelette. ✝ OMELET.
aumenere ✝ ALMONER.
aument. ✝ AUGMENT.
aumere. ✝ ALMONER.
au'mer-y (ôm'rĭ), *n.* Obs., dial., or archaic var. of AMBRY, a closet; but confused with ALMONRY, as if a place for *alms.*
aumesace ✝ AMBS-ACE.
‖ **au' mieuxˇ** (ō' myœ'); *pl.* AUX MIEUX (ō' myœ'). [F.] At best; on very good terms.
au'mil (ô'mĭl; ä'-), *n.* [Hind. *'āmil*, fr. Ar. *'āmil* agent.] A revenue collector under a native government; an aumildar; also, a farmer of the revenues managing a district. *India.*
‖ **au'mô'nière'** (ō'mō'nyăr'), *n.* [F.] A purse worn hanging from the belt, such as that formerly used for alms.
aum'rie, aum'ry (ôm'rĭ). Obs., dial., or archaic vars. of AMBRY.
aumuce. Var. of AMICE, a hood.
aumulet. ✝ OMELET.
aun. ✝ OWN.
‖ **au' na'tu'relˇ** (ō' nä'tü'rĕl'). [F.] In or according to the natural style or condition; to the life; *Cookery*, without dressing; cooked simply.
aunce. For obsolete forms beginning *aunc-* see those in ANC-.
aun'cel (ôn'sĕl; ăn'-), *n* [AF. *auncele*, prob. fr. LL. *lancella*, dim. of L. *lanx* the scale of a balance.] A rude balance for weighing, and a kind of weight, formerly used in England. *Obs.*
auncessour, auncester. ✝ ANCESTOR.
auncestrie. ✝ ANCESTRY.
auncien, auncient. ✝ ANCIENT.
aund-. For obsolete forms beginning *aund-* see those in ANDaundiren. ✝ ANDIRON.
aune. ✝ AWN, OWN.
aungel. ✝ ANGEL, ANGLE.
aunker ✝ ANCHOR.
aunsetter. ✝ ANCESTOR.
aunsware. ✝ ANSWER.
auntceaunt. ✝ ANCIENT.
auntelere. ✝ ANTLER.
aun'ter. ✝ ADVENTURE. — **in aunters,** perchance; in case that. *Obs.*
aun'ter-ous. ✝ ADVENTUROUS.
aunt'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
Aunt Jer'i-cho (jĕr'ĭ-kō). [Corrupt. of *Angelica*] *Bot.* Any species of *Angelica*
aunt'ly, *a.* Auntlike *Rare.*
auntoller. ✝ ANTLER.
aun'tre. ✝ ADVENTURE
aun'trous, aun'trus ✝ ADVENTUROUS.
aunt-sa'ry (ănt-sā'rĭ), *n* [Prob. corrupt. of *aunt Sarah.*] A kind of catamaran turned up at both ends. *Canadian.*
aunt'ship, *n* See -SHIP.
aunrenon ✝ AFORNON.
aunrye. ✝ AFORNENS.
‖ **au' pasˇ de chargeˇ** (ō' pä' dŭ shärzh') [F.] At the pace of charging; at full tilt.
‖ **au' piedˇ de la' letˇtre** (ō' pyĕ' dŭ lă' lĕt'r'). [F.] To the foot of the letter, literally; exactly.
‖ **au' pisˇ al'erˇ** (ō' pē'-zä'lĕr'). [F.] At worst, as a last resort.
‖ **au' pre-mierˇ** (ō' prĕ-myĕr'). [F.] On the first floor or story, the first being the floor above the ground floor, the expression for the others in order above being *au second, troisième, quatrième*, etc.
‖ **au' quaˇtri'èmeˇ** (kä'trē'ĕm'). [F.] See AU PREMIER.
Aur., *or* **aur.** *Abbr.* Aurelius; Aurum.
au'ra (ô'rä; ou'rä), *n.* A turkey buzzard or carrion crow. *Sp Amer.*
au'ral-ly, *adv.* of AURAL.
‖ **au'rang, au'rung** (ou'rĭng), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *aurang.*] A depot; a factory. *India.*
Au-ra'nus (ô-rā'nŭs). *Bib.*
‖ **au'ra po'pu-la'ris** (ô'rä pŏp'ū-lā'rĭs). [L.] The popular breeze; popular favor or will.
au-ra'ta (ô-rā'tä), *n.* [L., a sort of fish; fem. p. p. of *aurare* to gild.] A gold-colored fish, probably the gilthead, b.
au're-al, *a.* [L. *aureus* golden.] Golden; yielding gold. *Obs.*

Terence (Phormio, III. ii 21).

‖ **au're-a me'di-o'cri-tas** (ô'rē-ä mē'dĭ-ŏk'rĭ-tăs). [L.] The golden mean. Adapted from *Horace (Odes,* II. x. 5)
‖ **au' re-bours'** (ō' rē-bōōr'). [F.] = A REBOURS.
au-re'i-ty (ô-rē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *aureus* golden + *-ity.*] Distinctive properties of gold.
Au-re'li-a (ô-rē'lĭ-ä; ô-rēl'yä), *n.* [L.] Lit., golden; — fem. prop. name; F. *Aurélie* (ō'rā'lē'); It., Sp., D. *Aurelia* (ou-rā'lē-ä); G. *Aurelia* (ou-rā'lē-a), *Aurelie* (-ē).
au-re'li-an (-ăn), *n.* A collector and breeder of lepidopters. *Obs.*
Au-re'li-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L.] Lit., golden; — masc. prop. name
au're-oled (ô'rē-ōld), *p. a.* Furnished with an aureole.
au-re'o-lin (ô-rē'ō-lĭn; ô'rē-), *n.,* **aureolin yellow.** [L. *aureolus* golden.] = COBALT YELLOW.
au-re'o-line (ô-rē'ō-lĭn), *a.* Gold-colored. *Rare.*
au-re'o-sin, *n.* [L. *aurum* gold + *eosin.*] A dye related to eosin, but no longer in use. It gives rose tints with yellow reflection.
aurequere. ✝ OURWHERE.
‖ **au' reste'** (ō' rĕst'). [F.] For the rest; besides
‖ **au' rez'-de-chaus'sée'** (ō' rā'dŭ-shō'sā'). [F.] On the ground floor.
‖ **au' rhumˇ** (ō' rōm'). [F.] With rum
‖ **au'ri-bus te'ne-o lu'pum** (ô'rĭ-bŭs tĕn'ē-ō lū'pŭm) [L.] I have a wolf by the ears; that is, I am unable to hold and afraid to let go.
au'ri-chal'cum (ô'rĭ-kăl'kŭm), *n.* [L.] = ORICHALCUM.
au'ri-cled. Auricle. *Ref. Sp.*
au'ri-cled (ô'rĭ-k'ld), *a.* = AURICULATE.
au'ri-come (-kōm), *n.* [See AURICOMOUS.] Any agent for giving the hair a golden color.
au-ric'o-mous (ô-rĭk'ō-mŭs), *a.* [L. *auricomus* golden-haired.] Of, pertaining to, or having, golden hair; used to make the hair golden in color.

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arched internal processes of the shell of a sea urchin serving for the attachment of the jaw muscles.

au-ric'u-lar (ô-rĭk'ū-lär), *a.* [LL. *auricularis:* cf. F. *auriculaire.* See AURICLE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing; as, *auricular* nerves.

2. Told in the ear; told privately; as, *auricular* confession to the priest. See CONFESSION, *n.*, 3. *Hoccleve.*

3. Recognized by the ear; known by the sense of hearing; as, *auricular* evidence. "*Auricular* assurance." *Shak.*

4. Received by the ear; known by report. "*Auricular* traditions." *Bacon.*

5. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to the auricles of the heart.

auricular finger, the little finger; — so called because it can be introduced into the ear passage. — **a. method,** a method of teaching the deaf in which effort is made to take advantage of, and to increase, the hearing of those not absolutely deaf. — **a. point,** *Craniol.*, the center of the external auditory meatus. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.* — **a. witness,** one who tells what he has heard.

au-ric'u-lar, *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the loose-webbed feathers overlying the opening of the ear of birds; — usually in *pl.*

au-ric'u-la'ri-a (-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See AURICULAR.] *Zoöl.* In holothurians, a free-swimming larval stage in which the body has short blunt lobes. — **au-ric'u-la'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

au-ric'u-late (ô-rĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [See AURICLE.] *Bot. & Zool.* Having ears or earlike appendages or lobes; eared; auricled; as, an *auriculate* leaf; the *auriculate* foot of some gastropods, etc.

Base of Auriculate Leaf (*Magnolia tripetala*).

au-ric'u-lo- (ô-rĭk'ū-lō-). A combining form for *auricle* (of the ear or heart).

au-ric'u-lo-breg-mat'ic, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to auricle and bregma.

au-ric'u-lo-in'fra-or'bit-al, *a.* Designating the plane which passes through the auricular points and the lowest points of the orbits. See CRANIOMETRY.

au-ric'u-lo-oc-cip'i-tal, *a.* Pert to auricle and occiput or occipital bone. — **auriculo-occipital angle,** *Craniom.*, the angle between lines from the auricular point to the lambda and opisthion respectively.

au-ric'u lo-pa-ri'e-tal, *a.* *Craniol.* Relating to auricle and parietal. — **auriculo-parietal angle.** See PARIETAL ANGLE. — **auriculo-parietal index,** the ratio of the breadth of the skull between the auricular points to its greatest breadth, usually expressed in hundredths of the latter.

au-ric'u-lo-tem'po-ral, *a.* Pert. to the auricle and temple.

au-ric'u-lo-ven-tric'u-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to an auricle and ventricle of the heart; esp., designating the mitral and tricuspid valves. See HEART.

au-ric'u-lo-ver'ti-cal, *a.* *Craniom.* Designating an index which is the ratio of the height of the skull above the auricular point to its greatest height, usually expressed in hundredths of the height.

au-rif'er-ous (ô-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aurifer; aurum* gold + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *aurifère.*] Gold-bearing; containing or producing gold. — **au-rif'er-ous-ly,** *adv.*

au-rif'ic (-rĭk), *a.* [*aurum* + *-fic.*] Producing gold; also, capable of transmuting substances into gold.

Au-ri'ga (ô-rī'gȧ), *n.*; *gen.* AURIGÆ (-jē). [L., charioteer.] *Astron.* The Charioteer, or Wagoner, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, situated between Perseus and Gemini. It contains the bright star Capella.

au'ri-lave (ô'rĭ-lāv), *n.* [L. *auris* ear + *lavare* to wash.] An instrument for cleansing the ear, consisting of a small piece of sponge on an ivory or bone handle.

au'rine (ô'rĭn; -rēn; 184), **au'rin** (ô'rĭn), *n.* [*aurum* + *-ine, -in.*] A red, crystalline, poisonous dyestuff, $C_{19}H_{14}O_3$, obtained by heating phenol with oxalic and sulphuric acids, and in other ways; — called also *rosolic acid,* and *pararosolic acid.* It is related to rosolic acid proper as pararosaniline is to rosaniline. It is now used only for special purposes, as a stain for paper, or a chemical indicator.

au'ri-phryg'i-ate (ô'rĭ-frĭj'ĭ-āt), *a.* [LL. *auriphrigiatus;* L. *aurum* gold + LL. *phrygiare* to adorn with Phrygian needlework, or with embroidery. Cf. ORPHREY.] Embroidered or decorated with gold. *Southey.*

au'ri-scalp (ô'rĭ-skălp), *n.* [L. *auriscalpium; auris* ear + *scalpere* to scrape.] *Surg.* An earpick.

au'ri-scope (-skōp), *n.* [L. *auris* + *-scope.*] An instrument for examining the ear. — **au-ris'co-py** (ô-rĭs'kō-pĭ), *n.*

au'rist (ô'rĭst), *n.* [L. *auris* ear.] One skilled in treating disorders of the ear; an otologist.

au'rochs (ô'rŏks; ou'rŏks; 277), *n.* [G. *auerochs,* OHG. *ūrohso; ūr* (cf. A.S. *ūr*) the urus, aurochs + *ohso* ox, G. *ochs.* Cf. OWRE, OX.] The European bison (*Bos bonasus*), once widely distributed, but now nearly extinct, except where protected in the Lithuanian forests, and in the Caucasus. It is claimed that the name originally belonged to the *urus* of Cæsar, a wild ox now extinct.

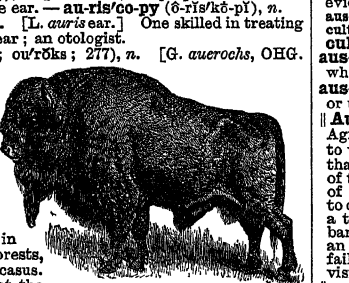

Aurochs. ($\frac{1}{30}$)

au-ric'u-la're (-ū-lā'rē), *n.* [NL.] *Craniol.* The supra-auricular point. [LAR.]

au-ric'u-lar-ly, *adv* of AURICULAR.

au-ric'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Auriculate. [LATE

au-ric'u-late-ly, *adv.* of AURICULATE.

au'ri-cu'li-dæ (ô'rĭ-kū'lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See AURICULA, 2 a.

au'ri-cy'a-nide, *n.* [*aurum* + *cyanide.*] A cyanaurate.

aurielet. † OREILLET.

‖ **au'ri-fex** (ô'rĭ-fĕks), *n.* [L.] A goldsmith.

au'ri-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*aurum* + *-fication.*] Working in gold; specif., filling a tooth with gold.

au'ri-flamb, -flambe, -flamme. † ORIFLAMME.

au'ri-form (ô'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *auris* ear + *-form.*] Ear-shaped.

auriform file. See 4th FILE, *n.*, 1.

au'ri-frig'i-a. Var. of AURIPHRYGIA.

au'ri-fy (ô'rĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [*aurum* + *-fy.*] To turn into gold.

au-ri'gal (ô-rī'gȧl), *a.* [L. *aurigalis.*] Of or pertaining to a charioteer. *Rare.*

au'ri-ga'tion (ô'rĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aurigatio.*] Act of driving a chariot or a carriage. *Rare.*

au-rig'er-ous (ô-rĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *auriger.*] Auriferous

Au-ri'gid (ô-rĭ'jĭd), *n* [*Auriga* + 1st *-id.*] See METEOR.

au-ri'go, *n.* [L. *aurugo.*] Jaundice. *Obs*

‖ **Au'ril'lac'** lace (ô'rē'yak'). Gold or silver point lace made at Aurillac, France, similar to Spanish point.

au'ri-na'sal, *a.* [L. *auris* ear + *nasal.*] Pert. to ear and nose.

au'ri-phone, *n.* [L. *auris* ear + *-phone.*] A form of ear trumpet

au'ri-phryg'i-a (ô'rĭ-frĭj'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL. See AURIPHRYGIATE.] Gold embroidery; specif., the orphrey of a miter.

au'ri-pig'ment, *n.* Orpiment.

au'ri-punc'ture, *n.* [L. *auris* ear + E. *puncture.*] *Surg.* Puncture of the membrana tympani of the ears

‖ **au'rum sa'cra fa'mes.** [L.] Accursed craving for gold.
Vergil (Æneid, III. 57).

au'ri-scal'pi-um (ô'rĭ-skăl'pĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -PIA (-pĭ-ȧ). [L.] = AURISCALP.

au'rite (ô'rīt), **au'ri-ted** (ô'rĭ-tĕd), *a.* [L. *auritus,* fr. *auris* ear.] Auriculate; eared.

au-riv'o-rous (ô-rĭv'ō-rŭs), *a* [*aurum* + *-vorous.*] Gold-devouring. *Rare H. Walpole.*

au'ro-chlo'ride, *n.* [*aurum* + *chloride.*] = CHLORAURATE.

aurora sauce. *Cookery.* Sauce a l'aurore. See À L'AURORE.

aurora shell. An ear shell.

au-ro'ra, *n.* Aurora.

au-ro'ri-um (ô-rō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See AURORA.] *Chem.* A supposed element observed spectroscopically by Angström in 1867, but not detected so far in any terrestrial substance.

au'ro-tel'lu-rite, *n* [*aurum* + *tellurite.*] *Min.* Sylvanite.

‖ **au' ro'yaume' des a'veu'gles, les bor'gnes sont rois'** (ô'rwä'yōm' dā-zä'vū'gl', lā bôr'ny' sôN rwa'). [F.] In the kingdom of the blind the one-eyed are kings.

aurthwart. † OVERTHWART.

au'ru-lent (ô'rō-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *aurulentus.*] Golden in color.

Aus (ous), *n. pl.* An Arab tribe or faction at Medina in the time of Mohammed.

Aus *Abbr.* Austria; Austrian.

aus-cult' (ôs-kŭlt'), *v. i. & t.* [L. *auscultare.*] To auscultate.

aus'cul-ta'tor (*G. pron.* ous'kōōl-tä'tōr), *n.* [G *auskultator,* formerly *auscultator.*] In Germany, a young lawyer who has passed his first state examination and practices in the lower courts. — **aus'cul-ta'tor-ship,** *n.*

Au-so'ni-a (ô-sō'nĭ-ȧ). [L.] Italy; — so called poetically (as in the "Æneid," X. 54) as if named after Auson, son of Ulysses. — **Au-so'ni-an** (-ăn), *a.* *Milton.*

aus'pex (ôs'pĕks), *n.*; *pl.* AUSPICES (-pĭ-sēz). [L. See AUSPICE.] *Rom. Relig.* An augur. See AUGUR, *n.*, 1.

aus'pi-cate (ôs'pĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *auspicatus,* p. p. of *auspicari* to take auspices, fr. *auspex.* See AUSPICE.] Auspicious. *Obs.* *Holland.*

aus'pi-cate (ôs'pĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; AUS'PI-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); AUS'PI-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). **1.** To foreshow; to foretoken. *Obs.* **2.** To begin or enter upon as if with auspices; to make auspicious in commencing; to inaugurate.

A health to *auspicate* our travels. *Brome.*
They *auspicate* all their proceedings. *Burke.*

aus'pi-cate (ôs'pĭ-kāt), *v. i. Rare.* **a** To make a beginning. *Obs.* **b** To augur; to predict.

aus'pice (ôs'pĭs), *n.*; *pl.* AUSPICES (-pĭ-sēz). [L. *auspicium,* fr. *auspex* a bird seer, augur; *avis* bird + *specere, spicere,* to see: cf. F. *auspice.* See AVIARY, SPY.] **1.** Divination, primarily from observation of the flight of birds, by extension, from observation of other portents, as the lightning, the manner of feeding of fowls, etc. See AUGUR. **2.** An omen or sign in general; an indication (usually auspicious) as to the future.

3. Protection; patronage and care; guidance; — usually in *pl.*; as, under the *auspices* of the king.
Which by his *auspice* they will nobler make. *Dryden.*

aus-pi'cious (ôs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [See AUSPICE.] **1.** Having omens or tokens, esp. of a favorable issue, giving promise of success, prosperity, or happiness; predicting good; as, an *auspicious* beginning. *Selden.*
Auspicious union of order and freedom. *Macaulay.*

2. Prosperous; fortunate; as, *auspicious* years. "*Auspicious* chief." *Dryden.*

3. Favoring; favorable; propitious; — applied to persons or things. "Thy *auspicious* mistress." *Shak.*

Syn. — See PROPITIOUS.

— **aus-pi'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **aus-pi'cious-ness,** *n.*

aus'ten-ite (ôs'tĕn-īt), *n.* [After Sir Roberts-*Austen.*] *Metal.* A substance determined microscopically as a constituent of steel under certain conditions, and regarded as a solid solution of carbon or iron carbide in iron.

aus'ter (ôs'tẽr), *n.* [L.] The south wind; hence, the south. *Chaucer.*

aus-tere' (ôs-tēr'), *a.* [F. *austère,* L. *austerus,* fr. Gr. αὐστηρός, fr. αὕειν to parch, dry Cf. SEAR.] **1.** Sour and astringent; rough to the taste; having acerbity, as, an *austere* crab apple; *austere* wine.

2. Severe or strict in modes of judging, living, or acting; rigorous; stern; as, an *austere* man, look, life.
From whom the *austere* Etrurian virtue rose. *Dryden.*

3. Unadorned; unembellished; severely simple.

Syn. — Harsh, rough, rigid, stern, rigorous. See STRICT.

— **aus-tere'ly,** *adv* — **aus-tere'ness,** *n.*

aus-ter'i-ty (ôs-tĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *austérité,* L. *austeritas,* fr. *austerus.* See AUSTERE.] Quality or state of being austere; an austere or ascetic practice.
The *austerity* of John the Baptist. *Milton.*
Partly owing to the studied *austerity* of her dress, and partly to the lack of demonstration in her manners *Hawthorne.*
I hope, Sir, that notwithstanding the *austerity* of the Chair, your good nature will incline you to some degree of indulgence towards human frailty. *Burke.*

Aus'tin (ôs'tĭn), *n.* [OF. *Austin,* L. *Augustinus.* Cf. AUGUSTINE.] **1** Syncopated form of AUGUSTINE.

2. A member of an Augustinian order; an Augustinian.

Austin canons. = AUGUSTINIAN CANONS. — **Austin friars.** **a** = AUGUSTINIAN HERMITS. **b** [*cap.*] An old monastery of the Augustinian hermits in London, on Broad Street, containing the tombs of various historic persons.

aus'tral (ôs'trăl), *a.* [L. *australis,* fr. *auster:* cf. F. *austral.*] **1.** Southern; lying or being in the south; also, characteristic of the south; as, *austral* land, *austral* ocean; an *austral* day. *Trevisa.*

2. [*cap.*] *Biogeog.* Designating, or pert. to, a zone extending across North America between the Transition and Tropical zones, and including most of the United States and central Mexico except the mountainous parts. It is divided into the **Upper Austral,** including the Carolinian (humid) and Upper Sonoran (arid) subdivisions, and the **Lower Austral,** including the Austroriparian (humid) and Lower Sonoran (arid) subdivisions.

3. [*cap.*] Australian.
Though you are mid the English snows and I in *Austral* sun. *Douglas Sladen.*

austral signs, *Astron.*, the six signs of the zodiac, or those south of the equator, from Libra to Pisces.

Aus'tral-a'sian (ôs'trăl-ā'shŭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Australasia; as, *Australasian* regions. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Australasia.

Aus-tra'li-an (ôs-trā'lĭ-ăn; -trāl'yăn), *a.* [From L. Terra *Australis* southern land.] Of or pertaining to Australia or its inhabitants.

☞ The term *Australian,* prefixed to the names of plants usually, and prefixed to the names of animals frequently, denotes species unrelated to those designated by the substantive alone, but possessing some superficial resemblance to them, as in the phrases below.

Australian anteater, the echidna. — **A. ballot,** *Law,* a system of balloting or voting in public elections, originally used in South Australia, in which there is such an arrangement for polling votes that secrecy is compulsorily maintained and the ballot used is an official ballot furnished by the gov-

aus-cul'to-scope (ôs-kŭl'tō-skōp), *n.* [See AUSCULTATE; -SCOPE.] A stethoscope that intensifies auscultatory sounds

‖ **au' se-cond'** (ō' sẽ-gôN'). [F.] See AU PREMIER.

‖ **au' se-cret'** (sẽ-krē'). [F.] In the solitary cell; closely

‖ **au' sé'rieux'** (ō' sā'ryû'). [F.] In earnest; seriously. [tion).

ausg. *Abbr* Ausgabe (Ger., edition). **auser.** Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OSIER.

Au-si'tis (ô-sī'tĭs). *D Bib.* **ausmoner.** † ALMONER.

‖ **au' so'leil'** (ō' sō-lā'y'). [F.] In the sun; in the sunshine.

aus'pi-cal (ôs'pĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *auspicalis.*] Pert. to auspices.

aus'pi-cate-ly, *adv.* of AUSPICATE. See -LY.

aus'pi-ca'tor, *n.* An augur. *Rare.* — **aus'pi-ca'to-ry,** *a. Rare.*

aus-pi'cial (ôs-pĭsh'ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to auspices; auspicious.

aus-pi'ci-ate. † AUSPICATE, *v.*

‖ **au-spi'ci-um me'li-o'ris æ'vi** (ô-spĭsh'ĭ-ŭm) [L.] An omen of a better age.

aus'pi-cy (ôs'pĭ-sĭ), *n* [L. *auspicium.*] = AUSPICE

‖ **aus'si'tôt' dit', aus'si'tôt' fait'** (ô'sē'tō' dē', ô'sē'tō' fĕ'). [F.] Lit, immediately said, immediately done; no sooner said than done.

aust. † AUGUST.

Aust. *Abbr.* Austria; Austrian; Australia. Hungary; Austin.

Aust-af'ri-can race (ôst-ăf'rĭ-kăn). [*Australian* + *African.*] The black race of Australia and Africa; — so called by Brinton.

Aus'ten. Var. of AUSTIN.

aus'ter. Var. of ASTRE, hearth.

Aus'tin for-ma'tion. [From *Austin,* Texas.] *Geol.* A Texas formation of the Colorado series of the Cretaceous system.

Austral. *Abbr.* Australia; Australasia. [See PINENE.

aus'tra-lene, *n.* Dextro-pinene.

ernment.—**Australian baobab**, the sour gourd tree.—**A. bear.** = KOALA.—**A. bent grass.** See GRASS, *Table II.*—**A. box tree**, the *Eucalyptus hemiphloia*, having hard tough wood.—**A. cabbage tree**, the fan palm *Livistona australis*.—**A. cherry**, an Australian santalaceous shrub (*Exocarpus cupressiformis*) with cherry-like fruit.—**A. cranberry**, the edible berry of an Australian epacridaceous shrub (*Lissanthe sapida*) resembling the European cranberry in size and color; also, the plant itself.—**A. edelweiss.** = FLANNEL FLOWER **c**.—**A. feather palm**, the palm *Piychosperma elegans*, commonly cultivated under the name *Seaforthia*.—**A. fever bark.** = BITTER BARK.—**A. gum**, gum arabic yielded by various Australian wattles or acacias.—**A. heath**, any heathlike plant of the family Epacridaceæ.—**A. kino.** See KINO.—**A. ladybird.** See LADY-BIRD.—**A. lancewood**, the Australian myrtaceous tree *Backhousia australis*.—**A. love-grass.** See GRASS, *Table II.*—**A. magpie.** = PIPING CROW.—**A. mahogany.** = JARRAH.—**A. manna**, the resinous exudate of the manna gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) or of the cider gum (*E. gunnii*); also, the trees themselves.—**A. millet. a** The grass *Panicum decompositum*, with edible milletlike seeds. **b** *Andropogon halepensis*. See JOHNSON GRASS.—**A. nettle tree**, any of several tall Australian species of *Urticastrum*, esp. *U. gigas*, which often attains a height of 70 feet.—**A. nut**, the large nut of an Australian proteaceous tree (*Macadamia ternifolia*), cultivated in southern California; also, the tree itself. The nut has a flavor like an almond or filbert.—**A. oak.** = SHE-OAK.—**A. oat**, rescue grass.—**A. pitcher plant.** See CEPHALOTUS.—**A. plum**, the edible fruit of the ebenaceous trees *Cargillia arborea* and *C. australis*, related to the persimmon; also, the trees themselves.—**A. red cedar**, the toon tree.—**A. region**, *Zoögeog.*, a region including Australia, Tasmania, and the islands north of it from Celebes eastward (see WALLACE'S LINE), New Zealand, and Polynesia. Some authors exclude Celebes, New Zealand, and Polynesia, and place each in an independent region. The Australian region is remarkable for the survival of many ancient types of animals, as the marsupials (which predominate in the mammalian fauna), the monotremes, and the dipnoan *Neoceratodus*. Among the peculiar birds are the brush turkeys, emu, cassowaries, birds of paradise, bower birds, and lyre bird. Many important groups, as the pheasants, woodpeckers, and finches, are rare or wanting.—**A. rockrose**, any plant of the genus *Hibbertia*.—**A. rose**, an Australian pink-flowered rutaceous shrub (*Boronia serrulata*). See BORONIA.—**A. rosewood.** = BASTARD ROSEWOOD.—**A. saltbush**, any of several Australian chenopodiaceous shrubs, cultivated in the western United States and elsewhere as forage plants; specif., the species *Atriplex semibaccata*.—**A. sandarac.** See SANDARAC.—**A. sarsaparilla**, an Australian fabaceous shrub (*Hardenbergia monophylla*) often cultivated for ornament, and used by the natives as a substitute for sarsaparilla.—**A. sassafras**, a tall monimiaceous tree (*Doryphora sassafras*) with aromatic bark and leaves.—**A. shamrock**, the Menindie clover.—**A. silk oak.** See SILK OAK.—**A. spinach**, any of several chenopodiaceous plants, esp. *Chenopodium auricomum*, used in Australia as a substitute for spinach.—**A. star flower**, an Australian asteraceous plant (*Cephalipterum drummondii*) of the everlasting type, with a pink or red star-shaped involucre surrounding the flower heads.—**A. subregion**, *Zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Australian region including Australia and Tasmania.—**A. tamarind**, a sapindaceous tree (*Diploglottis cunninghamii*) which produces pleasant subacid fruits.—**A. tea**, the climbing shrub *Smilax glycyphylla*.—**A. teak**, any of several trees having teaklike timber; esp.: **a** The small lauraceous tree *Endiandra glauca*. **b** The rutaceous tree *Flindersia bennettiana*. **c** The euphorbiaceous tree *Dissilaria baloghioides*.—**A. terrier**, one of an Australian breed of small, rather short-legged, wire-haired terriers, usually grayish or bluish in color, with tan legs.—**A. tulip**, the Australian proteaceous tree *Telopea oreades*, one of the waratahs. See WARATAH.

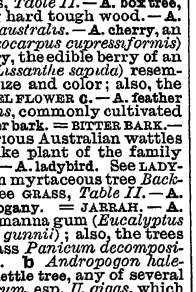

Australian Nut (with part of Pericarp removed (½) and Leaf (½).

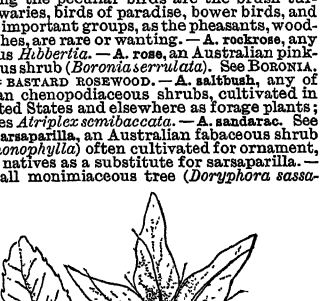

Australian Sassafras (*Doryphora sassafras*). *A* Flower (nat. size); *B* Leaf (½).

Aus-tra'li-an (ôs-trā'lĭ-ăn; -trāl'yăn), *n.* **1.** An aborigine of Australia, or native "blackfellow." The Australians are of medium or tall stature, poor muscular development, and a chocolate-brown or black color. They are dolichocephalic and of low cranial capacity, with Negroid features, but with coarse, wavy, and abundant hair and beard. They are of low intelligence, but docile and light-hearted in disposition, and of unusual keenness of sense. In culture they are among the lowest races of mankind; and they are ignorant even of the use of the bow and arrow, though possessing a unique weapon in the boomerang. Ethnologists have variously allied them to the Melanesian, Dravidian, and Negro races. Their languages are generally considered to form an isolated family.

2. A native or citizen of the Australian commonwealth.

Aus'tra-loid (ôs'trȧ-loid), *a.* [*Australian* + *-oid*.] Of the ethnic type of the Australian blacks.—**Aus'tra-loid**, *n.*

Aus-tra'sian (ôs-trā'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Austrasia, the eastern dominions of the Merovingian Franks, which lay mainly between the Meuse and the Rhine.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Austrasia.

King Pepin was himself an *Austrasian;* the vast estates of his family lay on the Rhine. *Milman.*

Aus'tri-an (ôs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Austria or its inhabitants.

2. Designating bent-wood furniture; as, an *Austrian* chair.

3. *Pol. Econ.* Designating, or pertaining to, the Austrian school (see below); as, the *Austrian* theory.

The commercial theory is that the value of an article is the price which it would command under a system of free and open competition, as distinct from one which is the result of special bargaining or fraudulent concealment . . . The "*Austrian*" theory of value is nothing more than the commercial theory carried out to its logical conclusion. *A. T. Hadley.*

Austrian brier, the yellow eglantine (*Rosa eglanteria*).—**A. fir.** = AUSTRIAN PINE, below.—**A. Hyena**, Baron Julius Jakob von Haynau, notorious for his sinister appearance and his cruelty to prisoners.—**A. lip**, the thick lower lip characteristic of the House of Hapsburg, and surviving to some extent in the present reigning family of Austria.—**A. oak.** = TURKEY OAK.—**A. pine**, a variety of the Corsican pine (*Pinus laricio austriaca*) distinguished by the spreading crown and grayish twigs.—**A. rose**, the Austrian brier; also, any of a race of cultivated roses descended from the Austrian brier.—**A. school**, *Pol. Econ.*, a group of German economists, notably of Austria, who employ the deductive method, and, like the Ricardians, emphasize utility as the determining principle of value, minimizing the importance of the idea of cost, and who treat economical problems as more nearly allied to those of psychology than to those of mathematics.—**A. vermilion** = DERBY RED.—**The A. Woman**, Marie Antoinette;—so called in contempt during the French Revolution.

Aus'tri-an, *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Austria or Austria-Hungary.

2. *Pol. Econ.* A member of the Austrian school.

aus'trin-ger (ôs'trĭn-jẽr; ôs'-), *n.* [Corrupt. of ME. *ostreger*. See OSTREGER.] One who keeps goshawks. *Obs. Shak.*

aus'tro- (ôs'trō-). A combining form from Latin *auster*, the south wind, the south.

Austro-. Combining form for *Austria.*

Aus'tro-gæ'a (-jē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *austro-* + Gr. γαῖα earth.] *Zoögeog.* A realm or region including all the Australian region except Polynesia.—**Aus'tro-gæ'an** *or* **-ge'an** (-ăn), *a.*

Aus'tro-Hun-ga'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the monarchy of Austria-Hungary, established on its present dualistic basis by the Ausgleich of 1867. See AUSGLEICH.

Aus'tro-Ma-lay'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Australia and the Malay Archipelago.

Austro-Malayan subregion. *Zoögeog.* = PAPUAN SUBREGION.

Aus'tro-ri-pa'ri-an (-rĭ-pā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [*austro-* + *riparian*.] *Biogeog.* Pertaining to or designating the humid division of the Lower Austral zone including the lower Mississippi valley and the greater part of the South Atlantic and Gulf States from Virginia to eastern Texas.

au-then'tic (ô-thĕn'tĭk), *a.* [ME. *autentik*, OF. *autentique*, F. *authentique*, L. *authenticus* coming from the real author, of original or firsthand authority, from Gr. αὐθεντικός, fr. αὐθέντης one who does anything with his own hand, αὐτός self + a form ἕντης (in comp.), of uncertain origin. Cf. EFFENDI.] **1.** Authoritative. *Obs. Milton.*

Esteem their sentences as *authentic* as laws. *Norris.*

2. Having a genuine original or authority, in opposition to that which is false, fictitious, counterfeit, or apocryphal; being what it purports to be; genuine; not of doubtful origin; real; as, an *authentic* paper or register.

3. Of approved authority; true; trustworthy; credible; as, an *authentic* portrait; *authentic* information. *Chaucer.*

4. *Law.* Vested with due formalities, and legally attested.

5. *Music.* Having an immediate relation to the tonic, in distinction from *plagal*, which has a correspondent relation to the fifth or dominant in the octave below the tonic; as, *authentic* modes, *authentic* melodies, those employing the compass of the octave above their tonic or final. See MODE.

Syn.—Authoritative, reliable, trustworthy, real, true, pure.—AUTHENTIC, GENUINE. The prevailing sense of AUTHENTIC is authoritative, trustworthy, with the implication of accordance with fact; as, "confirmed both by legend and *authentic* record" (*Froude*); "assurances more or less *authentic*" (*Wordsworth*); an *authentic* portrait. The prevailing sense of GENUINE is native, real, true (see REAL), often with the implication of descent from, or correspondence to, an original source or stock; as, a *genuine* merino, *genuine* piety; "true simplicity and *genuine* pathos" (*Wordsworth*); cf. (colloq.) "the *genuine* article" with "the *real* thing." Both terms are used—*genuine* more frequently than *authentic*—as opposed to *spurious, counterfeit, apocryphal;* as, "Let them contrast their own fantastical personages . . . with the *authentic* rustics of Burns" (*Jeffrey*); "What is *genuine* knowledge, and what is its counterfeit" (*J. H. Newman*). The 18th-century distinction between the two terms, as applied to documents—"A *genuine* book is that which was written by the person whose name it bears as the author of it; an *authentic* book is that which relates matters of fact as they really happened" (*Bp. Watson*)—while still often observed, is becoming obliterated in present usage; as, "The criticism which thus so freely diminishes the number of his [Giorgione's] *authentic* works" (*W. Pater*); "Some collectors frankly take the ground that they buy what pleases them, and that age and *authenticity* are minor considerations" (*The Nation*). See REAL, CORRECT.

authentic cadence. See under CADENCE, 3.—**A. Doctor** [L. *Doctor authenticus*], Gregory of Rimini, a medieval scholar (d. about 1357);—an honorary appellation.

au-then'tic, *n.* **1.** One that is authentic. *Addison. Obs. or R.* "*Authentics* and transcripts." *Fuller.*

2. *pl.* A collection, of unknown origin, of 134 of the novels of Justinian, with translations of those promulgated in the Greek;—called also *Liber*, or *Corpus, Authenticarum.*

au-then'ti-cate (ô-thĕn'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.;* AU-THEN'TI-CAT'ED (-kā'tĕd); AU-THEN'TI-CAT'ING (-ing). [Cf. LL. *authenticare.*] **1.** To render authentic; to give authority to, by the proof, attestation, or formalities required by law, or sufficient to entitle to credit; as the document was *authenticated* by a seal.

2. To prove authentic; to determine as real and true or as genuine; as, to *authenticate* a portrait. *Walpole.*

Syn.—See CONFIRM.

au-then'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of authenticating, or state of being authenticated; the giving of authority or credit by the necessary formalities; confirmation.

Those accounts have . . . received a much stronger *authentication* than any that I could give to mine. *Burke.*

au'then-tic'i-ty (ô'thĕn-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being authentic, or of established authority.

2. Genuineness; the quality of being genuine or not corrupted from the original.

☞ In later writers, esp. those on the evidences of Christianity, *authenticity* is often restricted to the first of the above meanings, and distinguished from *genuineness.*

au'thi-gen'ic (ô'thĭ-jĕn'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. αὐθιγενής born on
au-thig'e-nous (ô-thĭj'ē-nŭs) } the spot.] *Geol.* Formed in place;—said of mineral particles of rocks formed by crystallization in the place they now occupy. Opposed to *allothogenic, allothogenous.*

au'thor (ô'thẽr), *n.* [ME. *autour*, later *authour*, OF. *autor, auctour*, F. *auteur*, fr. L. *auctor*, fr. *augere* to increase, produce. The spelling with *th* was formerly found in France also. See AUCTION, *n.*] **1.** The beginner, former, or first mover of anything; hence, efficient cause of a thing; creator; originator.

Eternal King; thee, *Author* of all being. *Milton.*

2. One who composes or writes a book; a composer, as distinguished from an editor, translator, or compiler; also, elliptically, the writings of an author.

Choose an *author* as you choose a friend. *Roscommon.*

The chief glory of every people arises from its *authors. Johnson.*

3. A governor; ruler. *Obs.*

4. An authority; an informant. *Archaic. Chaucer.*

5. *pl.* A kind of game played with special cards in sets or books, each set relating to a different author.

au'thor, *v. t.* **1.** To occasion; originate. *Obs.*

Such an overthrow . . . I have *authored. Chapman.*

2. To tell; say; declare. *Obs. Massinger.*

au'thor-ess, *n., fem.* of AUTHOR. *Authoress* is now seldom used except to emphasize the sex of a female writer, *author* being used of both sexes.

au-tho'ri-al (ô-thō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an author. "The *authorial* 'we.'" *Hare.*—**au-tho'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

au-thor'i-ta-tive (ô-thŏr'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having, or proceeding from, due authority; entitled to obedience, credit, or acceptance; determinative; commanding.

The sacred functions of *authoritative* teaching. *Barrow.*

2. Having an air of authority; positive; dictatorial; peremptory; as, an *authoritative* tone.

The mock *authoritative* manner of the one, and the insipid mirth of the other. *Swift.*

—**au-thor'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**au-thor'i-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

au-thor'i-ty (ô-thŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *autorite, auctorite*, F. *autorité*, fr. L. *auctoritas.* See AUTHOR, *n.*] **1.** Legal or rightful power; a right to command or to act; power exercised by a person in virtue of his office or trust; dominion; jurisdiction; authorization; as, the *authority* of a prince over subjects, and of parents over children; the *authority* of a court.

Thus can the demigod, *Authority*,
Make us pay down for our offense. *Shak.*

By what *authority* doest thou these things? *Matt.* XXI. 23.

2. (Chiefly in *pl.*) Government; the persons or the body exercising power or command; as, the local *authorities* of the States; the military *authorities.* See also ANGEL, 1.

3. Power derived from opinion, respect, or esteem; influence of character, office, or station, or mental or moral superiority, and the like; claim to be believed or obeyed; as, a historian of no *authority;* a magistrate of great *authority.*

4. One that is claimed, or appealed to, in support of opinions, actions, measures, etc. Hence: **a** Testimony; witness. "And on that high *authority* had believed." *Milton.* **b** A precedent; a decision of a court, an official declaration, or an opinion, saying, or statement taken as a precedent. **c** A book containing such a statement or opinion, or the author of the book. **d** Justification; warrant.

Syn.—See JURISDICTION, INFLUENCE.

au'thor-i-za'tion (ô'thŏr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *autorisation.*] Act of authorizing; sanction; warrant.

The *authorization* of laws. *Motley.*

A special *authorization* from the chief. *Merivale.*

au'thor-ize (ô'thŏr-īz), *v. t.;* AU'THOR-IZED (-īzd); AU'THOR-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [ME. *autoriser*, fr. LL. *auctorizare.* See AUTHOR.] **1.** To clothe with authority, warrant, or legal power; to give a right to act; to empower; as, to *authorize* commissioners to settle a boundary.

2. To give legal sanction to; to make legal; to legalize; as, to *authorize* a marriage.

3. To establish by authority, as by usage or public opinion; to sanction; as, idioms *authorized* by usage.

4. To sanction or confirm by the authority of some one; to warrant; as, to *authorize* a report.

5. To justify; to furnish a ground for. *Locke.*

Syn.—See RATIFY.

to authorize one's self, to assume authority for one's self. *Obs.*

Authorizing himself, for the most part, upon other histories. *Sir P. Sidney.*

au'thor-ized (-īzd), *p. a.* **1.** Possessed of, or endowed with, authority; as, an *authorized* agent.

Aus-tral'ic (ôs-trăl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Australian blacks.

Aus-tra'li-oid (ôs-trā'lĭ-oid), *a.* Australoid.

aus'tral-ize (ôs'trȧl-īz), *v. i.* [See AUSTRAL.] To tend toward the south pole. *Obs.*

aus'trare' (ôs'trâr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Aus'tric, *a.* Austrian.

aus'trich † OSTRICH.

aus'trine (ôs'trĭn), *a.* [L. *australis*] Southerly. *Obs.*

aus'tri-um (ôs'trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Austria.*] *Chem.* A element discovered in 1886 in orthite, and now regarded as identical with gallium. b An element distinct from the above, found in traces in the same mineral in 1900, but not isolated.

Aus'tro-Co-lum'bi-a, *n.* [NL; *austro-* + *Columbia.*] *Zoögeog.* The Neotropical region.—**Aus'tro-Co-lum'bi-an,** *a.*

aus'tro-man'cy, *n.* [*austro-* + *-mancy.*] Soothsaying or divination from observing winds.

austrun. † AUSTERE.

austuce. † ASTUCE.

au'su (ou'sōō), *n.* Any of several West Indian myrtaceous trees, esp. the bayberry b.

au-su'bo (ou-sōō'bō), *n.* Any one of several West Indian sapotaceous timber trees, esp. species of *Dypholis*; also, their wood.

‖ **Aus'zug'** (ous'tsōōk'), *n.; Ger.* pl.-züge (-tsü'gĕ) [G.] See ARMY ORGANIZATION. *Switzerland.*

aut. † AUGHT.

au-tæs'the-sy (ô-tĕs'thĕ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. αὐτός self + αἴσθησις perception] Consciousness of self. *Obs. or R*

‖ **aut a'mat aut o'dit mu'li-er, ni'hil est ter'ti-um.** [L.] A woman either loves or hates, there is nothing third

‖ **au'tant' de têtes', au'tant' d'a'vis'** (ô'tăN' dĕ tât', ô'tăN' dȧ'vē'). [F.] So many heads (men), so many opinions; tot homines, quot sententiæ.

au'tan-tit'y-py (ô'tăn-tĭt'ĭ-pĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + *antitypy.*] Absolute incompressibility. *Rare.*

au'tarch (ô'tȧrk), *n.* [Gr. αὐτάρχος, lit., self (independent) ruler.] An autocrat; a despot.—**au'tarch-y** (-tȧr-kĭ), *n.*

‖ **aut Cæ'sar aut ni'hil,** *or* **aut nul'lus.** [L.] Either a Cæsar or nothing (or nobody).

Au-te'as (ô-tē'ȧs). *Bib.*

aut-och'o-scope, *n.* [*auto-* + *echoscope.*] A device for self-auscultation. [AUTOECIOUS.

au-te'cious (ô-tē'shŭs). *Var of*

au'tem (ô'tĕm), *n.* A church. *Old Cant.*

autem cackler. A nonconformist; a dissenter; also, a married woman. *Old Cant.*

autem dipper. An anabaptist

autem mort. A married woman.

autentik, autentyke, -tycal. † AUTHENTIC, AUTHENTICAL.

autere. † ALTAR, AUTHOR.

au'ter-foits' (ô'tẽr-fwä'; -foi'). Var. of AUTREFOIS.

au'ter-gy Var. of AUTURGY.

auth. *Abbr.* Authentic; author; authoress; authorized.

au-then'ti-cal, *a.* = AUTHENTIC *Archaic.*

au-then'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of AUTHENTIC, -TICAL. [ticity.

au-then'ti-cal-ness, *n.* Authen-

au-then'ti-ca'tor, *n.* One who authenticates something.

au-then'tic-ly, *adv.* Authentically. [ty.

au-then'tic-ness, *n.* Authentic-

auther. † EITHER, OUTHER.

au'thi-ge-net'ic, *a.* [Gr. αὐθι on the spot + *-genetic.*] *Geol.* = AUTHIGENIC.

au'thor, *v. i.* To do authors' work. *Nonce word.*

au'thor-craft', *n.* Skill in, or practice of, authorship.

au'thor-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

au'thor-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

au'thor-ism (-īz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

au-thor'i-ta-ri-an, *a.* Advocating the principle of obedience to authority as opposed to individual liberty.—*n.* One who advocates this principle.—**au-thor'i-ta-ri-an-ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

au-thor'i-ta-tiv. Authoritative. *Ref. Sp.* [b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

au'thor-iz'a-ble (ô'thŏr-īz'ȧ-

2. Sanctioned or approved by authority.
Authorized Version, *or* King James Bible, a thorough revision based on the Bishops' Bible with new headings for chapters and columns. It was proposed by King James I., 1604, executed by about fifty revisers in six companies at Westminster, Oxford, and Cambridge, and published in 1611. Its name came from its being authorized by the English privy council for use in the church.

au'thor-ship (ô'thĕr-shĭp), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being an author, function or dignity of an author.
2. Source; origin; origination; as, the *authorship* of a book or review, or of an act, or state of affairs.

author's proof. *Print.* The proof sent to an author, after correction of the compositors' errors.

‖ **au'to** (ou'tō), *n.* [Sp. or Pg.] A kind of short play or drama, usually introducing Biblical or allegorical characters; — used esp. of medieval Spanish and Portuguese miracle plays.

au'to (ô'tō), *n.* Short for AUTOMOBILE. *Colloq.*

au'to, *v. i.*; AU'TOED (-tōd); AU'TO-ING. To run, or tour in, an automobile. *Colloq.*

au'to- (ô'tō-). **1.** Combining form fr. Gr. *αὐτός, self*; as in *auto*mobile, self-propelled, *auto*graph, *auto*biography, etc.
2. An abbr. of *automobile*, used to denote *self-moving, self-propelling*; as in *auto*boat, *auto*car, *auto*carriage, *auto*truck, etc., an automobile car, carriage, truck, etc.

Au'to-ba-sid'i-o-my-ce'tes (-bā-sĭd'ĭ-ō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *autobasidium* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* A subclass of basidiomycetous fungi in which the sporophore is an autobasidium. It includes most of the higher types, as the mushrooms, puffballs, and their allies. — **au'to-ba-sid'i-o-my-ce'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

au'to-ba-sid'i-um (-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -BASIDIA (-ȧ). [NL. See AUTO-; BASIDIUM.] *Bot.* An undivided basidium. Cf. HEMIBASIDIUM, PROTOBASIDIUM.

au'to-bi'og'ra-pher (-bī-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [*auto-* + *biographer.*] One who writes his own life or biography.

au'to-bi'o-graph'ic (-bī'ō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to, or
au'to-bi'o-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } containing, autobiography; as, an *autobiographical* sketch. — **au'to-bi'o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au'to-bi-og'ra-phy (-bī-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [*auto-* + *biography.*] A biography written by the subject of it; memoirs of one's life written by one's self.

au'to-car' (ô'tō-kär'), *n.* [*auto-*, 2 + *car.*] An automobile. — **au'to-car'ist,** *n.*

au'to-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *a.* [*auto-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Consisting of the ripened pericarp with no other parts adnate to it.

au'to-ca-tal'y-sis (-kȧ-tăl'ĭ-sĭs), *n. Chem.* Self-catalysis; catalysis of a substance by one of its own products, as of silver oxide by the silver formed by reduction of a small portion of it. — **au'to-cat'a-lyt'ic** (-kăt'ȧ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

au'to-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτοκεφαλος* independent. See AUTO-; CEPHALOUS.] *Eccl.* Independent or self-governing; — usually applied to churches which are in full communion with one another but which have no common government, as the Eastern churches of Russia, Roumania, Greece, Montenegro, Cyprus, Servia, etc.

au-toch'thon (ô-tŏk'thŏn; -thŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -THONS (-thŏnz; -thōnz), L. -THONES (-thō-nēz). [L., fr. Gr. *αὐτόχθων*, pl. *αὐτόχθονες*, from the land itself; *αὐτός* self + *χθών* earth, land.] **1.** One supposed to have risen or sprung from the ground or from the soil he inhabits; one of the original inhabitants or aborigines; a native; — commonly in *pl.* This title was assumed by the ancient Greeks, esp. the Athenians.
2. That which is original to a particular country, as a native or indigenous plant or animal.

au-toch'tho-nism (-thō-nĭz'm), *n.* Origin from the soil; state of being aboriginal.

au-toch'tho-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an autochthon; aboriginal; indigenous; native; autochthonal. — **au-toch'tho-nous-ly,** *adv.*

au-toch'tho-ny (-nĭ), *n.* Autochthonous condition.

au'to-clas'tic (ô'tō-klăs'tĭk), *a.* [See AUTO-; CLASTIC.] *Geol.* Broken in place; — said of rocks having a broken or brecciated structure due to crushing, in contrast to those of brecciated materials brought from a distance.

au'to-clave (ô'tō-klāv), *n.* [F.; fr. Gr. *αὐτός* self + L. *clavis* key.] **1.** A kind of stewpan with a steam-tight lid.
2. A strong metallic vessel, gas-tight when closed, used for heating liquids under pressure.

au'to-co-her'er (-kō-hēr'ẽr), *n.* [*auto* + *coherer.*] *Wireless Teleg.* A self-restoring coherer, as a microphonic detector.

au-toc'ra-cy (ô-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Gr. *αὐτοκράτεια.* See AUTOCRAT.] **1.** Independent or self-derived power; absolute supremacy.
The divine will moves, not by the external impulse or inclination of objects, but determines itself by an absolute *autocracy.* *South.*
2. Autonomy. *Obs. or R.* *Barlow.*
This sovereignty comprehended religious as well as temporal *autocracy.* *Milman.*
3. Supreme governing power in an individual; the uncontrolled authority of an autocrat.
4. *Med.* The action of the vital principle toward the preservation of the individual. *Obs. or R.*

au'to-crat (ô'tō-krăt), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτοκρατής*; *αὐτός* self + *κράτος* strength, *κρατύς* strong: cf. F. *autocrate.* See HARD, *a.*] An absolute sovereign; a monarch ruling by claim of absolute right, without restriction; as, "the *Autocrat* of all the Russias" (a title of the Czar); hence, one who rules with undisputed sway in any company or relation.
Syn. — Despot.
The Autocrat, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, author of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table;" — a sobriquet.

au'to-crat'ic (ô'tō-krăt'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the
au'to-crat'i-cal (-krăt'ĭ-kăl) } nature of, autocracy or an autocrat; absolute; despotic. — **au'to-crat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
Syn. — See DESPOTIC.

au-toc'ra-trix (ô-tŏk'rȧ-trĭks), *n.* [NL.] A female autocrat; — a title given to the empresses of Russia.

‖ **au'to-da-fé'** (ou'tō-dȧ-fā'; ô'-; 277), *n.*; *pl.* AUTOS-DA-FÉ (ou'tōs-; ô'tōz-). [Pg., act of the faith; *auto* act, fr. L. *actus* + *da* of the + *fé* faith, fr. L. *fides.* See ACT, FAITH.] The ceremony accompanying the pronouncement of judgment by the Inquisition, which was followed by the execution, by the secular authorities, of those sentenced as guilty; hence, the execution alone, esp. the burning of a heretic. The auto-da-fé was held usually on a Sunday between Whitsunday and Advent, and often formed a great public solemnity attended by all classes. The penitents and condemned (clad in the sanbenito) were conducted in a procession of ecclesiastics led by Dominicans to church, where, after a sermon on the true faith, they were formally absolved or were sentenced as guilty and delivered to the civil authorities. Autos-da-fé were held as early as the 13th century and as late as 1826, but were most frequent in the latter part of the 16th century; they took place chiefly in Spain, Portugal, and their colonies.

au'to-di'ag-no'sis (ô'tō-dī'ăg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [*auto-* + *diagnosis.*] *Med.* Diagnosis of one's own disease. This may become a subject of monomania.

au'to-di-ges'tion (-dĭ-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* [*auto-* + *digestion.*] *Physiol.* Digestion of an organ or tissue by an enzyme produced by its own cells; self-digestion; autolysis; as, the usual digestion of the stomach wall by the gastric juice after death is an instance of *autodigestion.*

au'to-dy-nam'ic (-dī-năm'ĭk; -dĭ-năm'ĭk), *a.* [*auto-* + *dynamic.*] Supplying its own power, as a hydraulic ram.

au-toe'cism (ô-tē'sĭz'm), *n.* Quality of being autœcious.

au-toe'cious (-shŭs), *a.* [*auto-* + Gr. *οἰκία* house.] **1.** *Biol.* Passing through all its stages on the same host, as certain parasitic fungi; — contrasted with *heterœcious.*
2. *Bot.* = AUTOICOUS.

au-tog'a-my (ô-tŏg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + *-gamy.*] Self-fertilization; specif., *Bot.*, the fertilization of a flower by its own pollen. — **au'to-gam'ic** (ô'tō-găm'ĭk), **au-tog'a-mous** (ô-tŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.*

au'to-gen'e-sis (ô'tō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*auto-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Spontaneous generation.

au'to-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Pertaining to autogenesis; self-generated.
2. *Phys. Geog.* Pertaining to, controlled by, or designating, a system of self-determined drainage, that is, one developed solely by headwater erosion.

au'to-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *αὐτογενής.* See AUTO-;
au-tog'e-nous (ô-tŏj'ē-nŭs) } -GENOUS.] **1.** Self-generated; produced independently.
2. *Anat.* Ossifying from an independent center.
3. *Phys. Geog.* = AUTOGENETIC, 2.
autogenic soldering, the process of uniting pieces of metal by merely fusing them together.

au-tog'e-ny (ô-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + *-geny.*] Self-generation; *Biol.*, spontaneous generation.
There must be an admixture of elements and a self-perpetuating power, demotic composition, and *autogeny.* *F. H. Giddings.*

au'to-graph (ô'tō-grăf), *n.* [L. *autographium*, neut. of *autographus* autographic, Gr. *αὐτόγραφος*; *αὐτός* self + *γράφειν* to write: cf. F. *autographe.*] **1.** That which is written with one's own hand; an original, or author's own, manuscript; a person's own signature or handwriting. "The *autographs* of the New Testament." *Eberhard Nestle.*
2. A duplicate produced by autography.
3. An autographic recorder. See under AUTOGRAPHIC, *a.*, 3.

au'to-graph, *a.* In the author's own handwriting; as, an *autograph* letter; an *autograph* will.

au'to-graph, *v. t.* **1.** To write with one's own hand.
2. To write one's autograph, or signature, in or on.
3. To make or copy by autography, as a picture.

au'to-graph'ic (ô'tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an autograph.
2. Pertaining to, or used in, the process of autography.
3. *Mech.* Of an instrument, self-recording; of a record, recorded by such an instrument. Most autographic recording apparatuses consist essentially of a revolving cylinder with a pencil or stylus having a motion parallel to its axis pressing against it for making a graphic record.

au'to-graph-ism (ô'tō-gráf-ĭz'm), *n. Med.* A peculiar condition of the skin, usually in hysterical patients, in which slight local pressure causes temporary redness, so that a word traced on it with a blunt point appears in red.

au'to-graph-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [See AUTOGRAPH; -METER.] *Surv.* An instrument on wheels for automatically recording the topography of places over which it travels.

au-tog'ra-phy (ô-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1.** The science of autographs; a person's own handwriting; an autograph, or collection of autographs.
2. A process in lithography by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone (or zinc).

au'to-harp' (ô'tō-härp'), *n.* [*auto-* + *harp.*] A zitherlike musical instrument, provided with dampers which, when depressed, deaden some strings, leaving free others that form a chord.

Autoharp.

au'to-hyp-not'ic (-hĭp-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*auto-* + *hypnotic.*] Pert. to autohypnotism; self-hypnotizing. — *n.* An autohypnotic person.

au'to-hyp'no-tism (-hĭp'nō-tĭz'm) } *n.* Self-induced
au'to-hyp-no'sis (-hĭp-nō'sĭs) } hypnotism.

au'to-hyp'no-ti-za'tion (-hĭp'nō-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'-), *n.* Act or process of producing autohypnotism.

au-toi'cous (ô-toi'kŭs), *a.* [*auto-* + Gr. *οἶκος* dwelling.] *Bot.* Having male and female organs on the same plant; — applied to mosses.

au'to-im-mu'ni-za'tion, *n.* [*auto-* + *immunization.*] Immunization produced by natural means within the body.

au'to-in-fec'tion, *n.* [*auto-* + *infection.*] *Med.* Poisoning caused by a virus that originates and develops in the organism itself.

au'to-in-oc'u-la'tion, *n.* [*auto-* + *inoculation.*] *Med.* Inoculation of a person with virus from his own body.

au'to-in-tox'i-ca'tion, *n.* [*auto-* + *intoxication.*] *Med.* Poisoning, or the state of being poisoned, from toxic substances produced within the body; autotoxæmia.

au'to-ki-ne'sis (-kĭ-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *auto-* + Gr. *κινησις* motion.] *Physiol.* Spontaneous or voluntary movement, movement due to an internal cause.

au'to-ki-net'ic (-kĭ-nĕt'ĭk; -kī-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*auto-* + *kinetic.*] Self-moving; moving automatically.
autokinetic system, in fire-alarm telegraphy, a system so arranged that when one alarm is being transmitted, no other alarm, sent in from another point, will be transmitted until after the first alarm has been disposed of.

au-tol'a-try (ô-tŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + *-latry.*] Self-worship.

au'to-lu'mi-nes'cence (ô'tō-lū'mĭ-nĕs'ĕns), *n.* Luminescence not due to any stimulus or excitation from without, but arising from some process or action within the glowing body; as, the *autoluminescence* of radioactive bodies.

Au-tol'y-cus (ô-tŏl'ĭ-kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αὐτόλυκος.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* Son of Mercury and maternal grandfather of Ulysses, famous as the prince of thieves. He could make himself and his plunder invisible or unrecognizable, and was said to have taught Hercules tricks in wrestling.
2. A rogue in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale."
My father named me *Autolycus*, who being, as I am, littered under Mercury, was likewise a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles. *Shak.*

Au-tol'y-tus (-tŭs), *n.* [NL.; *auto-* + Gr. *λυτός* dissolvable.] *Zoöl.* A genus of polychætous annelids of the family Syllidæ, which reproduce asexually by producing numerous new segments at a point near the posterior end. These develop into new individuals, but remain attached for a time. A long chain of worms may thus be formed.

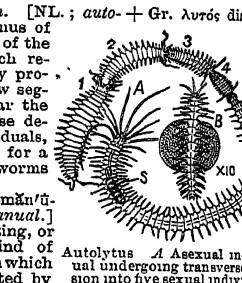

Autolytus *A* Asexual individual undergoing transverse division into five sexual individuals (1–5). *B* Female with Eggs in a Sac.

au'to-man'u-al (ô'tō-măn'ū-ăl), *a.* [*auto-* + *manual.*] *Railroads.* Designating, or pertaining to, a kind of block-signal system in which the signals are operated by hand, but return to the danger position automatically after a train passes. — *n.* The automanual system.

au'to-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a.* [See AUTOMATON.] **1.** Having an inherent power of action or motion.
Nothing can be said to be *automatic.* *Sir H. Davy.*
2. Pertaining to, resembling, or produced by, an automaton; self-acting or self-regulating; — esp. applied to machinery or devices which perform parts of the work formerly or usually done by hand; as, the *automatic* feed of a lathe; *automatic* gas lighting; an *automatic* engine.
3. Not voluntary; not depending on the will; mechanical; as, *automatic* movements, functions, or reasoning.

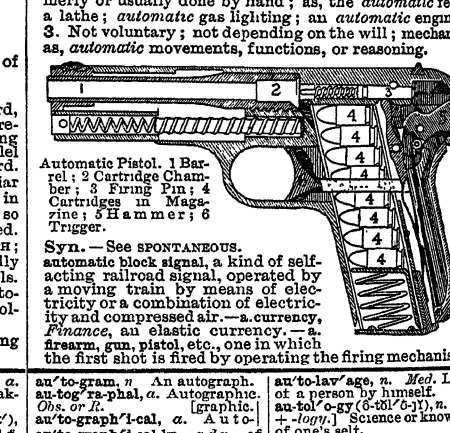

Automatic Pistol. 1 Barrel; 2 Cartridge Chamber; 3 Firing Pin; 4 Cartridges in Magazine; 5 Hammer; 6 Trigger.

Syn. — See SPONTANEOUS.
automatic block signal, a kind of self-acting railroad signal, operated by a moving train by means of electricity or a combination of electricity and compressed air. — **a. currency,** *Finance*, an elastic currency. — **a. firearm, gun, pistol,** etc., one in which the first shot is fired by operating the firing mechanism by

au'thor-iz'er (-ĭz'ẽr), *n.* One who authorizes.
au'thor-less, *a.* Without an author; specif., anonymous.
au'thor-ling, *n.* [See AUTHOR; 1st -LING.] A petty author.
au'thor-ly, *a.* Authorial. *Rare.*
au'tho-type (ô'thō-tīp), *n.* A type or block containing a facsimile of an autograph.
authour † AUTHOR.
Auth. Ver. *Abbr* Authorized Version.
‖ **aut in-sa'nit ho'mo aut ver'sus fa'cit.** [L.] Either the man is mad or is making verses.
Horace (Satires, II. vii. 109).
au'to, *n.* Short for AUTO-DA-FÉ.
au'to-al-log'a-mous (-ȧ-lŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* [*auto-* + *allo-* + *-gamous.*] *Bot.* Having flowers adapted both for cross-fertilization and self-fertilization. — **au'to-al-log'a-my** (-mĭ), *n.*
Au'to-ba-sid'i-i (ô'tō-bā-sĭd'ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot* Syn. of AUTOBASIDIOMYCETES.
au'to-bi-og'ra-fer. Autobiographer. *Rec. Sp.*
au'to-bi-og'ra-fy. Autobiography. *Rec. Sp.*
au'to-bi-og'ra-phal, *a.* Autobiographical. *Rare.*
au'to-bi-og'ra-phist, *n.* An autobiographer. *Rare.*
au'to-blast, *n.* [*auto-* + *-blast.*] *Biol.* An independent bioblast; a microörganism.
au'to-boat'. See AUTO-, 2.
au'to-car'pi-an, au'to-car'pic, *a. Bot.* Autocarpous.
au'to-car'riage, *n.* See AUTO-, 2.
au'to-cath'e-ter-ism, *n.* [*auto-* + *catheterism.*] *Med.* Catheterism of one's self.
au'to-chron'o-graph, *n.* [*auto-* + *chronograph.*] An instrument for the instantaneous automatic recording of time.
au-toch'tho-nal (ô-tŏk'thō-nȧl), *a.* Autochthonous
au'toch-thon'ic (ô'tŏk-thŏn'ĭk), *a.* Autochthonous
au'to-ci-ne'sis (-sĭ-nē'sĭs, -sĭ-). Var. of AUTOKINESIS.
au'to-com-bus'ti-ble, *a.* Combustible without addition of fuel, as certain kinds of street refuse.
au'to-cop'ist (ô'tō-kŏp'ĭst; ô-tŏk'ō-pĭst). *n.* [See AUTO-; COPY: cf. F. *autocopiste.*] A kind of manifolding apparatus.
au-toc'ra-sy. Erron. var of AUTOCRACY.
au-toc'ra-tor, *n.* [Gr. *αὐτοκράτωρ.*] An autocrat. *Obs. or R.*
— **au-toc'ra-tor'ic, -i-cal,** *a. Obs. or R.*
au-toc'ra-trice, *n.* [F.] A female autocrator. *Obs. & R.*
au'to-crat-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **au'to-da-fé'** (ou'tō-dā-fā'), *n.*; *pl.* AUTOS-DE-FE. [Sp., act of faith.] = AUTO-DA-FÉ.
au'to-de-tec'tor. = AUTOCOHERER.
au'to-di'a-gram-mat'ic, *a.* [*auto-* + *diagrammatic.*] Making a diagram automatically.
au'to-di-dact' (ô'tō-dĭ-dăkt'), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτοδίδακτος* self-taught.] One self-taught; autodidact. *Rare.* — **au'to-di-dac'tic,** *a. Rare.* [cious.
au-toe'cic (ô-tē'sĭk), *a.* Autœ-
au-toe'cous (-kŭs). Var. of AUTOICOUS.
au'to-fac'ture, *n.* [*auto-* + L. *facere* to make.] Self-making.
au'to-fec'un-da'tion, *n.* [*auto-* + *fecundation.*] *Biol.* Self-impregnation
au'to-gauge', *a.* [*auto-* + *gauge.*] Self-gauging.
au'to-ge'ne-al (ô'tō-jē'nē-ăl), *a.* Autogenous *Rare.*
au'to-ge-net'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of AUTOGENETIC.
au'to-g'e-nous-ly, *adv.* of AUTOGENOUS. See -LY. [*Sp.*]
au'to-graf. Autograph. *Ref.*
au'to-gram, *n.* An autograph.
au-tog'ra-phal, *a.* Autographic. *Obs. or R.* [graphic.]
au'to-graph'i-cal, *a.* Autoau'to-graph'i-cal-ly, *a d v.* of AUTOGRAPHIC, -ICAL. See -LY.
au'to-graph-ist, *n. Med.* One affected with autographism.
au'to-gra-vure' (ô'tō-grȧ-vūr'), *n.* [*auto-* + photogravure.] A kind of photo-engraving.
au'to-in-tox'i-cant, *n.* [*auto-* + *intoxicant.*] *Med.* A virus generated within the system.
au'to-ist, *n.* An automobilist. *Colloq.*
au'to-kin'e-sy (-kĭn'ē-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτοκινησία* voluntary motion] Autokinesis. *Rare.*
au'to-ki-net'i-cal, *a.* Autokinetic. *Rare.*
au'to-la-ryn'go-scope. *n.* [*auto-* + *laryngoscope*] An instrument for examining one's own larynx. — **au'to-lar'yn-gos'co-py,** *n.*
au'to-lav'age, *n. Med.* Lavage of a person by himself.
au-tol'o-gy (ô-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + *-logy.*] Science or knowledge of one's self.
au-tol'y-sis (ô-tŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *auto-* + *-lysis.*] *Physiol.* Autodigestion. — **au'to-lyt'ic,** *a.*
au'to-ma, *n.* Erroneous for AUTOMATON.
au-tom'a-cy (ô-tŏm'ȧ-sĭ), *n.* Automaticity. *Rare.*
au'to-mat' (ô'tō-măt'), *n.* [G. See AUTOMATON.] A café or restaurant in which orders are automatically delivered to customers, who place coins or tokens in slots. *Cant.* [ATON.
au-tom'a-ta, *n.*, *L. pl.* of AUTOM-
au-tom'a-tal, *a.* Automatic. [*Obs.*
Rare.
au-tom'a-ta-ry, *a.* Automatic.
au'to-mate, *a.* [F.] Automatic. *Obs.* — *n.* Automaton. *Obs.*
au'to-math, *n.* [Gr. *αὐτομαθής*;

hand, but in which the recoil caused by explosion of each cartridge successively and continuously while ammunition is supplied operates the mechanism which ejects the empty case and loads and fires another cartridge.—**automatic sight**, *Mil.*, a gun sight, esp. a telescope sight, by means of which the alignment of the laying points or telescope on the object to be hit brings the gun into the proper position as to elevation and direction. —**a. telegraph**, a telegraph in which the sending or the receiving instruments are automatic. —**a. writing**, the act of writing without consciousness of volitional control. It may occur in normal and healthy persons, but is sometimes an accompaniment of hysteria.

au'to-mat'ic (ô'tō-măt'ĭk), *n.* A machine or apparatus which operates automatically; esp., an automatic firearm (which see).

au'to-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Automatic; of or pertaining to that which is automatic.

au-tom'a-tic'i-ty (ô-tŏm'ă-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being automatic.

au-tom'a-tism (ô-tŏm'ă-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being automatic; also, an automatic act or habit of acting. **2. a** *Physiol.* The power or fact of movement (1) independently of external stimuli, as the beating of the heart; or (2) directly from the effect of external stimuli but independent of conscious control. **b** *Psychol.* Any psychic phenomenon, whether a feeling, thought, sensation, or motor impulse, which appears in consciousness with apparent spontaneity, being due neither to an act of will, ordinary association, nor to any objective stimulation; a conscious state issuing directly from subliminal consciousness; also, such phenomena collectively or in general. **c** *Philos.* The theory that consciousness does not control action, but is a mere adjunct of physiological changes.

The modern doctrine of *automatism*, viz., that the observed action of the organism is complete without feeling, and in its absence would go exactly as in its presence *J. Martineau.*

au-tom'a-tist (-tĭst), *n.* **1.** A maker of automatons. **2.** *Philos.* A believer in automatism.

au'to-mat'o-graph (ô'tō-măt'ō-grăf), *n.* [See AUTOMATON; -GRAPH.] A contrivance to be used in automatic writing or drawing; a planchette.

au-tom'a-ton (ô-tŏm'ă-tŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-TA** (-tă), E. **-TONS** (-tŏnz). [L., fr. Gr. *αὐτόματον*, neut. of *αὐτόματος* self-moving; *αὐτός* self + a root prob. meaning to move, strive; cf. *μάειν* to strive] **1.** A thing regarded as capable of spontaneous motion or action.

So great and admirable an *automaton* as the world *Boyle.*
These living *automata*, human bodies. *Boyle*

2. A machine that is self-moving, or has its motive power within itself;—applied esp. to such as appear to imitate spontaneously the motions of men, birds, or other animals. **3.** A living being acting in a mechanical or involuntary manner; esp., a person who follows a routine without active intelligence.

au'to-mixte' sys'tem (ô'tō-mĭkst'; *F.* ō'tō'mēkst'). *Mach.* A system (devised by Henri Pieper, a Belgian) of driving automobiles employing a gasoline engine and an auxiliary reversible dynamo. When there is an excess of power the dynamo is driven by the engine so as to charge a small storage battery; when there is a deficiency of power the dynamo reverses and acts as an auxiliary motor. Sometimes called *Pieper system.* —**automixte car**, etc.

au'to-mo'bile (ô'tō-mō'bĭl), *a.* [*auto-* + *mobile:* cf. F. *automobile.*] Containing means of propulsion within itself; self-propelling; as, an *automobile* torpedo or car.

au'to-mo'bile (-mō'bĭl; -mō-bēl'), *n.* An automobile vehicle or mechanism; esp., a self-propelled vehicle suitable for use on a street or roadway. Automobiles are usually propelled by internal combustion engines (using volatile inflammable liquids, as gasoline or petrol, alcohol, naphtha, etc.), steam engines, or electric motors. The power of the driving motor varies from about 4 to 40 H. P. for ordinary vehicles ranging from the runabout to the touring car, up to as high as 200 H. P. for specially built racing cars. Automobiles are also commonly, and generally in British usage, called *motor cars.*

au'to-mo'bil-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The use of automobiles, or the practices, methods, or the like, of those who use them. —**au'to-mo'bil-ist**, *n.*

au'to-mor'phic (-mōr'fĭk), *a.* [*auto-* + *-morphic.*] **1.** Patterned after one's self.

The conception which any one frames of another's mind is more or less after the pattern of his own mind, — is *automorphic.* *H. Spencer.*

2. *Cryst.* = HOMOMORPHIC.

automorphic function, *Math.*, one that possesses the property of linear periodicity either in general or in special form; one that satisfies identically the equation $F(S_{rs}Z) = F(Z)$, that is, a function unchanged by the substitutions of any group of linear transformations $Z = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}, ad-bc = 0$; —a generalization of the notion of periodic function.

au'to-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* The use or practice of automorphic characterization. *H. Spencer.*

au'to-mo'tor (-mō'tĕr), *n.* [*auto-* + *motor.*] An automobile.

au'to-nom'ic (-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Having the power of self-government; autonomous.

Reason is thus ever *autonomic;* carrying its own law within itself *Hickok.*

2. *Plant Physiol.* Due to internal causes or influences; spontaneous; as, *autonomic* movements. Cf. PARATONIC.

au-ton'o-mist (ô-tŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *autonomiste.*] One who advocates autonomy.

au-ton'o-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτόνομος*, *αὐτος* + *νέμειν* to assign, hold sway.] **1.** Of or pert. to an autonomy. **2.** Independent in government, having the right or power of self-government. **3.** *Biol.* Existing independently; not a stage or cycle (as an embryo, larva, or seed) in the life history or development of an organism. **4.** *Plant Physiol.* = AUTONOMIC, 2.

au-ton'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτονομία.* See AUTONOMOUS.] **1.** The quality or state of being autonomic or autonomous; specif., the power or right of self-government; self-government, or political independence, of a city or a state. **2.** *Metaph.* The sovereignty of reason in the sphere of morals; or man's power, as possessed of reason, to give law to himself. In this, according to Kant, consists the true nature of liberty.

au'to-nym (ô'tō-nĭm), *n.* [*auto-* + Gr. *ὄνυμα, ὄνομα*, name: cf. F. *autonyme*, a.] **1.** A real name; —opposed to *pseudonym.* Also, a book or work published under the author's real name. **2.** The name given to itself by a tribe or people, as distinguished from a name given by foreign tribes.

au'to-path'ic (-păth'ĭk), *a.* [*auto-* + *pathic.*] *Med.* Dependent upon, or due or relating to, the structure and characteristics of the diseased organism; endopathic; as, an *autopathic* disease; —opposed to *exopathic.*

au-top'a-thy (ô-tŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτοπάθεια* one's own feeling.] **1.** Self-consideration. *Rare.* **2.** *Med.* Disease without apparent cause.

au-toph'a-gi (ô-tŏf'ă-jī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *auto-* + Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] *Zoöl.* Birds which are able to run about and obtain their own food as soon as hatched.

au-toph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a* **1.** Characterized by autophagy. **2.** *Zool.* Pertaining to or designating autophagi.

au-toph'a-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [See AUTO-, -PHAGIA.] *Med.* The feeding of the body upon itself, as in fasting; nutrition by consumption of one's own tissues.

au-toph'o-ny (-ō-nĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + Gr. *φωνή* a sound.] *Med.* **a** In auscultation, the tone of the observer's own voice while speaking with his head on the patient's chest. **b** A condition in which one's own voice seems abnormal, caused by aural catarrh. —**au-toph'o-nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

au'to-phyl-log'e-ny (ô'tō-fĭl-lŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + *phyllo-* + *-geny.*] *Bot.* Abnormal growth of one leaf from another.

au'to-phyte (ô'tō-fīt), *n.* [*auto-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant not dependent upon organized food materials; —opposed to *saprophyte.*

au'to-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to autoplasty. **2.** Pertaining to or designating a photographic process of portraiture in relief, based on the swelling properties of bichromatized gelatin.

au'to-plas'ty (ô'tō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* The repairing of lesions by taking a piece of healthy tissue, as from a neighboring part, to supply a deficiency caused by disease or wounds.

au'to-plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A stereotyping machine that automatically casts and finishes curved plates.

au'to-pneu-mat'ic (-nū-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*auto-* + *pneumatic.*] Acting or moving automatically by means of compressed air.

au'top-sy (ô'tŏp-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-SIES** (-sĭz). [Gr. *αὐτοψία*, fr. *αὐτοπτος* seen by one's self; *αὐτός* self + *ὀπτός* seen. See OPTIC, *a.*] **1.** Personal observation or examination; seeing with one's own eyes; ocular view.

By *autopsy* and experiment. *Cudworth.*

2. *Med.* Dissection of a dead body for the purpose of ascertaining the cause, seat, or nature of a disease; a post-mortem examination.

au-top'tic (ô-tŏp'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *αὐτοπτικός*: cf. F. *autop-*
au-top'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } *tique.*] Seen with one's own eyes, or based on personal observation. —**au-top'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* The authentic and *autoptic* character of the Gospel *W. Sanday*

au'to-sche'di-asm (ô'tō-skē'dĭ-ăz'm), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτοσχεδίασμα.*] Something done offhand; an improvisation. *Rare.*

au'to-sche'di-as'tic (-skē'dĭ-ăs'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *αὐτοσχεδιαστικός.* See AUTO-; SCHEDIASM.] Extemporary; offhand. *Rare. Dean Martin.*
au'to-sche'di-as'ti-cal (-ăs'tĭ-kăl) }

au'to-scope (ô'tō-skōp), *n.* [*auto-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An instrument enabling a patient to examine his own organs.

au-tos'co-py (ô-tŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Examination of one's own organs by means of an autoscope.

au'to-site (ô'tō-sīt), *n.* [*auto-* + Gr. *σῖτος* food.] *Terat.* **a** A single monster able to exist independently after birth. **b** That part of a double monster which nourishes both itself and the parasite. —**au'to-sit'ic** (ô'tō-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

au'to-sty'lic (-stī'lĭk; -stĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*auto-* + Gr. *στῦλος* pillar.] *Zoöl.* Having the mandibular arch (or jaws) connected directly with the cranium, instead of indirectly by means of the hyoid arch. Cf. HYOSTYLIC. —**au'to-sty'lism** (-stī'lĭz'm), *n.*

au'to-sug-ges'tion (ô'tō-sŭg-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* [*auto-* + *suggestion.*] *Med.* Self-suggestion as distinguished from suggestion coming from another, esp. in hypnotism. *Auto-suggestion* is characteristic of certain mental conditions in which expectant belief tends to produce disturbance of function of one or more organs.

au'to-tel'ic (ô'tō-tĕl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτοτελής* complete in itself; *αὐτος* self + *τελος* end.] Existing for itself alone, containing its own end or purpose; — contrasted with *heterotelic.*

The interests of art, knowledge, and morality are *autotelic* interests. *Henry Sturt*

au-tot'o-my (ô-tŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + *-tomy.*] *Biol.* Self-division; fission.

au'to-tox'in (ô'tō-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [*auto-* + *toxin*] *Med.* Any toxin produced by tissue changes within the body.

au'to-trans-form'er (ô'tō-trăns-fôr'mĕr), *n.* [*auto-* + *transformer.*] *Elec.* A transformer in which part of the primary winding is used as a secondary winding, or vice versa; — called also a *compensator* or *balancing coil.*

au'to-troph'ic (-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* [*auto-* + *trophic.*] *Plant Physiol.* Capable of self-nourishment; — said of all plants in which photosynthetic activity takes place, as opposed to parasitism or saprophytism. Cf. ALLOTROPHIC **b**.

au-tot'ro-pism (ô-tŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*auto-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of plant organs to grow in a straight line when uninfluenced by external stimuli. —**au'to-trop'ic** (ô'tō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

au'to-type' (ô'tō-tīp'), *n.* [*auto-* + *-type:* cf. F. *autotype.*] **1.** A facsimile. **2.** *Photog.* The carbon process; also, a picture made by this process. See CARBON PROCESS.

☞ In Germany and Austria the term *autotype* is applied to half-tone photo-engravings.

—**au'to-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*

au'to-type', *v. t.* To make or copy by autotypy.

au'to-ty-pog'ra-phy (-tī-pŏg'ra-fĭ), *n.* [See AUTO-.] A process resembling "nature printing," by which drawings executed on gelatin are impressed into a soft metal plate, from which the printing is done as from copperplate.

au-tot'y-py (ô-tŏt'ĭ-pĭ; ô'tō-tīp'ĭ), *n.* Art or process of making autotypes.

au-tox'i-dize (ô-tŏk'sĭ-dīz), *v. t. & i.* [*auto-* + *oxidize.*] *Physiol. Chem.* To oxidize by direct combination with oxygen at ordinary temperatures; — distinguished from *dysoxidize.* —**au-tox'i-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.* —**au-tox'i-diz'a-ble** (-dīz'ă-b'l), *a.*

‖ **au'tre-fois'** (ō'trĕ-fwä'; ō'trĕr-), *adv.* [F.] *Law.* Lit., formerly; at another time; — a term used in the phrases **au'tre-fois' ac-quit'** (formerly acquitted) [AF.] and **au'tre-fois' con-vict'** (formerly convicted) [AF.], which are pleas in bar of a second prosecution for the same offense.

au'tumn (ô'tŭm), *n.* [ME. *autumpne*, OF. *autompne*, F. *automne*, L. *autumnus*, of uncertain origin.] **1.** The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter, often called "the fall." Astronomically, autumn begins in the northern temperate zone at the autumnal equinox, about September 22, and ends at the winter solstice, about December 21; but in popular language it comprises, in America, September, October, and November; in England, August, September, and October. Autumn in the Southern Hemisphere is at the same time as spring in the Northern Hemisphere.

Fall is better on the merits than *autumn*, in every way: it is short, Saxon (like the other three season names), picturesque; it reveals its derivation to every one who uses it, not to the scholar only, like *autumn;* and we [the English] once had as good a right to it as the Americans; but we have chosen to let the right lapse, and to use the word now is no better than larceny. *The King's English.*

2. The harvest or fruits of autumn. *Milton.*

3. Time of maturity or decline; latter portion; third stage.

Dr. Preston was now entering into the *autumn* of the duke's favor. *Fuller.*

au'tumn, *v. t. & i.* [LL. *autumnare* (in L. to bring on autumn).] To ripen; mature. *Obs. or R.*

au-tum'nal (ô-tŭm'năl), *a.* [L. *autumnalis:* cf. F. *automnal.*] **1.** Of, belonging to, or peculiar to, autumn; as, an *autumnal* tint; produced or gathered in autumn; as, *autumnal* fruits; flowering in autumn; as, an *autumnal* plant.

Thick as *autumnal* leaves that strow the brooks
In Vallombrosa *Milton.*

2. Past the middle of life; in the third stage. "An *autumnal* matron." *Hawthorne.*

autumnal dandelion, the fall dandelion. —**a. equinox.** See EQUINOX. — **a. hawkweed**, the fall dandelion. — **a. point.** See EQUINOCTIAL POINTS. — **a. signs.** See EQUINOX.

autumn bellflower, *or* **autumn bells.** A European gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*); — so called from the shape of the flowers and the time of flowering.

autumn catchfly. A European catchfly (*Silene schafta*) cultivated for its clusters of pink flowers.

autumn mange. *Veter.* A skin affection of domestic animals caused by the bites of harvest mites or ticks. It is characterized by papules and unallayable itching, and is most common in late summer and autumn.

autumn snowflake. The amaryllidaceous plant *Leucojum autumnale*, sometimes cultivated. See SNOWFLAKE.

autumn squill. A hardy European liliaceous plant (*Scilla autumnalis*). It sends up from the bulb in the autumn a naked scape bearing a raceme of pink flowers, and later produces a tuft of leaves which persist through the winter.

Au-tun'i-an (ô-tūn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Autun*, France.] *Geol.* Designating the lowest subdivision of the European Permian; — so called when it presents a lagoon facies.

αὐτός self + *μαθεῖν* to learn.] = AUTODIDACT. *Rare. Young.*

au'to-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of AUTOMATIC, -ICAL. See -LY.

au-tom'a-tize, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *automatiser.*] To make an automaton of. *Rare.*

au-tom'a-tous, *a.* [L. *automatus*, Gr. *αὐτόματος.*] Automatic *Obs.*

Au-tom'e-don (ô-tŏm'ē-dŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Αὐτομέδων.*] *Class. Myth* The charioteer and comrade of Achilles, and afterwards of the latter's son, Neoptolemus.

au-tom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + *-metry.*] Self-measurement; self-estimation. — **au'to-met'ric**, *a.*

au'to-mo'bil-ing (ô'tō-mō'bĭl-Yng; -mō-bēl'Yng), *vb. n.* Act or practice of driving, or riding in, an automobile

au-tom'o-lite (ô-tŏm'ō-lĭt), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτόμολος* a deserter; — from its occurrence in an unexpected place.] *Min.* A variety of gahnite. See GAHNITE.

au'to-mor'phi-cal-ly, *adv.* of AUTOMORPHIC, -ICAL. See -LY.

autompne + AUTUMN.

Au-ton'o-ë (ô-tŏn'ō-ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Αὐτονόη.*] *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Cadmus and mother of Actæon.

au'to-no-et'ic, *a.* [*auto-* + Gr. *νοητικός* intelligent.] Self-perceiving. *Oxf. E. D.*

au'to-nom'a-sy, *n* Probably a mistake for ANTONOMASIA. The word has been supposed to be derived from Gr. *αὐτός* self, and *ὀνομασία* name, and to designate "the use of a word of common or general significance for the name of a particular thing;" as, "He has gone to *town*," for, "He has gone to New York."

au'to-no'mi-an, *a* Autonomic. *Rare* [NOMIC

au'to-nom'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of AUTONOMIC, -ICAL. See -LY.

au-ton'o-mize, *v. t.* To make autonomous, or self-governing

au-ton'o-mous-ly, *adv* of AUTONOMOUS. See -LY.

au-toph-thal'mo-scope, *n.* An ophthalmoscope modified for use by the patient upon himself — **au'to-oph'thal-mos'co-py**, *n.*

au'to-ox'i-da'tion, **au'to-ox'i-dize**, etc. Vars of AUTOXIDATION, AUTOXIDIZE, etc.

au'to-pe-lag'ic, *a.* [*auto-* + *pelagic.*] Pertaining strictly to, or found only in, the surface waters of the sea.

au'to-pep'si-a (ô'tō-pĕp'sĭ-ă; -shă), *n* [NL.; *auto-* + Gr. *πεψις* digestion.] *Physiol.* Autodigestion

au-toph'o-by (ô-tŏf'ō-bĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + Gr. *φόβος* fear.] 1. Fear of one's self; fear of being egotistical. *Rare.* 2 Morbid dread of solitude

au'to-phon (ô'tō-fŏn), *n.* [*auto-* + Gr *φωνή* sound.] A kind of barrel organ in which a perforated sheet of millboard determines the notes sounded.

au'toph-thal'mo-scope (ô'tŏf-thăl'mō-skōp). Var. of AUTOPHTHALMOSCOPE.

au'to-plast, *n.* [*auto-* + *-plast.*] *Bot.* = CHLOROPLAST.

au'to-pore, *n.* [*auto-* + *pore*] *Zool.* See HELIOPORIDÆ

au-top'sic, **au-top'si-cal**, *a.* Autoptical. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

au'top-tic-al'i-ty (ô'tŏp-tĭs-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Autoptic state or quality.

autor †AUTHOR. [*Obs. or R.*

au-to'ri-al. Var. of AUTHORIAL.

autorie, autorite †AUTHORITY

Au'to-sau'ri (ô'tō-sô'rĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *auto-* + Gr. *σαῦρος* lizard] *Zool.* The Lacertilia.

au'to-sche'di-aze (ô'tō-skē'dĭ-āz), *v. i.* [Gr *αὐτοσχεδιάζειν.*] To improvise. *Rare*

au'to-sight', *n. Mil.* An automatic sight.

au'to-tel'e-graph, *n* = TELAUTOGRAPH.

au'to-tem'nic, **au'to-tem'nous**, *a.* [*auto-* + Gr *τέμνειν* to cut.] *Biol.* Dividing spontaneously.

au'to-the'ism, *n.* [*auto-* + *theism.*] **1.** The doctrine of the self-existence of God, esp. of the Christ

2. Deification of one's self; self-worship.

au'to-the'ist, *n.* One who believes in, or practices, autotheism

au'to-tom'ic (-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*auto-* + Gr *τομός* cutting.] **1.** Self-intersecting. *Oxf. E. D.* **2.** *Biol.* Characterized by, or pertaining to, autotomy

au'to-tox-æ'mi-a, *or* **-tox-e'mi-a**, **au'to-tox'i-ca'tion**, **au'to-tox'i-co'sis**, **au'to-tox'is**, *n.* [NL See AUTO-; TOXÆMIA, TOXIC.] *Med.* = AUTO-INTOXICATION. — **au'to-tox'ic**, *a.*

au'to-trans-fu'sion, *n.* [*auto-* + *transfusion.*] *Med.* The forcing of blood into vital parts by elevation of the limbs and application of elastic bandages autour. † AUTHOR.

au-tox'e-ny (ô-tŏk'sē-nĭ), *n.* [*auto-* + Gr *ξένος* guest.] *Biol.* = AUTOXENISM.

au-tox'i-da'tor, *n.* [*auto-* + *oxidator.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An autoxidizable substance.

au'to-zo'oid, *n. Zool.* In alcyonarians, a fully formed zooid, as distinguished from a siphonozooid.

‖ **aut prod-es'se vo'luit, aut de'lec-ta're po-e'tæ.** [L.] Poets wish either to benefit or to delight. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 333).

‖ **aut quo-cun'que a'li-o no'mine vo-ca'ris** (nōm'ĭ-nē). [L.] Or by whatever other name you are called

au'tre, *or* **au'ter**, **vie'** (ō'trĕ vē'). [Law F.] *Law.* Another's life.

au'tre + ALTAR.

‖ **au'tres temps'**, **au'tres mœurs'** (ō'trˈtaN', ō'trˈmûrs'; *sounded in mœurs*). [F.] Other times, other manners, or customs.

‖ **au' troi'sième'** (ō' trwä'-zyĕm'). [F.] See AU PREMIER.

au-tum'nal-ly, *adv.* of AUTUMNAL. See -LY.

autumn crocus. = MEADOW SAFFRON.

au-tum'ni-an, *a.* Autumnal. *R.*

au-tum'ni-ty, *n.* [Cf L. *autumnitas, -atis*, autumn, harvest.] Quality or condition characteristic of autumn. *Rare.*

au'tumn-spring', *n.* The semblance of spring in autumn.

au'tun-ite (ô′tŭn-īt), *n.* [From *Autun*, France, its locality.] *Min.* A lemon-yellow phosphate of uranium and calcium occurring in tabular crystals with basal cleavage, and in micalike scales. H., 2–2.5. Sp.gr., 3.05–3.19.

‖**Au'ver'gnat'** (ō′vĕr′nyä′), *n.* [F.] A native of Auvergne, France, the inhabitants of which are markedly round-headed, or brachycephalous, short, and dark. They are closely related ethnically to the Savoyards and Bretons, and are considered as typical of the Celtic or Alpine race.

aux'a-nom'e-ter (ôk′sa-nŏm′ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *αὐξάνειν* to cause to increase + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining and measuring the rate of growth in plants. It consists essentially of a lever with a long and a short arm, the short arm being attached to the plant.

aux-e'sis (ôk-sē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *αὔξησις* increase, fr. *αὔξειν* to increase.] **1.** *Rhet.* A figure by which a high-sounding word is put for the proper word; amplification; hyperbole.

2. Increase in size; as, *auxesis* of a member of the body.

aux-et'ic (ôk-sĕt′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *αὐξητικός.*] Of or pertain-
aux-et'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ing to auxesis. *Rare.* — **aux-et'i-cal-ly**, *adv. Rare.*

aux-e'to-phone (ôk-sē′tō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *αὐξητός* that may be increased + *-phone.*] A pneumatic reproducer for a phonograph, controlled by the recording stylus on the principle of the relay. It produces much clearer and louder tones than does the ordinary vibrating disk reproducer.

aux-il'iar (ôg-zĭl′yər), *a.* [L *auxiliaris* · cf. F. *auxiliaire.*] Auxiliary. *Archaic.* — *n.* An auxiliary. *Archaic. Milton.* — **aux-il'iar-ly**, *adv.*

The *auxiliar* troops and Trojan hosts appear *Pope.*

aux-il'ia-ry (-yə-rĭ), *a.* [L. *auxiliarius*, fr. *auxilium* help, aid; cf. *augere* to increase.] Conferring aid or help; assistant; supporting; subsidiary; as, *auxiliary* troops.

Syn. — Ancillary, cooperating, assistant, aiding, helping; subservient, subordinate. — AUXILIARY, SUBSIDIARY agree in the idea of furnishing aid. But SUBSIDIARY usually implies subordinate rank or position, an implication which AUXILIARY may or may not carry; as, "these volumes and the work to which they are *subsidiary*" (*Wordsworth*); "Without the exertion of a cooperating power, . . . without this *auxiliary* impulse, elevated or profound passion cannot exist" (*id.*). See SUBORDINATE, HELP.

auxiliary book, *Commerce*, a supplementary book for explanatory details, which have no place in books of original entry. — **a. circles**, *Math.*, circles described on the major and minor axes of an ellipse as diameters. See ELLIPSE, *Illust.* — **a. note**, *Music*, in counterpoint, the appoggiatura used one degree above or below the principal tone. — **a. quantity**, *Math.*, a quantity introduced for the purpose of simplifying or facilitating some operation, as in equations or trigonometrical formulæ. — **a. rafter**, a rafter used to strengthen the principal rafter in a truss. — **a. scales**, *Music*, the scales of relative or attendant keys. — **a. verb**. *Gram.* See AUXILIARY, *n.*, 3. — **a. vessel, yacht**, etc., one equipped with an engine and propeller to supplement the motive power of her sails.

aux-il'ia-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One that aids or helps; an assistant; a confederate.

2. *Mil.* (*pl.*) Foreign troops in the service of a nation at war; rarely, (*sing.*) a member of such a force.

3. *Gram.* A verb which helps to form the voices, moods, tenses, etc., of other verbs, usually with some loss of its original signification; — called also an *auxiliary verb*; as, *have*, *be*, *may*, *do*, *shall* and *will*, *can*, *must*, in English; *sein*, *haben*, *werden*, in German; *être* and *avoir*, in French.

If . . . a periphrastic form is made up of more than one *auxiliary*, only one of these keeps its finite form, all the others being made into verbals, as in, he *has been* seeing. *H. Sweet.*

4. *Naut.* An auxiliary vessel, esp. a yacht. Cf. NAVAL AUXILIARY.

5. *Math.* = AUXILIARY QUANTITY.

aux-il'i-o-mo'tor (ôg-zĭl′ĭ-ō-mō′tĕr), *a.* [L. *auxilium* aid + *motor.*] *Psychol.* Aiding or leading to movement; kinæsthetic.

aux'o-chrome (ôk′sō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *αὔξειν* to increase + *-chrome.*] *Chem.* A group which, when introduced into a colored compound or chromogen, imparts to it marked tinctorial power, thus rendering it a dye. The most important auxochromes are hydroxyl and amidogen. — **aux-och'ro-mous** (ôk-sŏk′rō-mŭs), *a.*

aux-om'e-ter (ôk-sŏm′ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *αὔξειν* to increase + *-meter.*] *Optics.* An instrument for measuring the magnifying power of a lens or system of lenses.

aux'o-ton'ic (ôk′sō-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *αὔξειν* to grow + *tonic*] *Plant Physiol.* Determined or induced by growth, not by stimulus; — applied to certain movements of immature plant organs; — opposed to *allassotonic.*

a-vail' (ə-vāl′), *v. i.*; A-VAILED′ (ə-vāld′); A-VAIL′ING. [ME. *availen*, fr. *a-* (cf. F. *à*, L. *ad*) + F. *valoir* to be worth (cf. OF. 1st pers. pres. ind. *vail*, pres. subj. *vaille*), fr L. *valere* to be strong, to be worth. See VALIANT.] To be of use or advantage; to answer the purpose; to have strength, force, or efficacy sufficient to accomplish the object; as, the plea in bar must *avail*, that is, be sufficient to defeat the suit. "What signs *avail* ?" *Milton.*

Words *avail* very little with me, young man. *Scott.*

Mankind in good earnest have *availed* so far in understanding themselves and their work, that the foremost watchman on the peak announces his news. *Emerson.*

to avail of, to avail one's self of. — **to avail upon**, to impose upon *Rare.* *Carlyle.*

a-vail' (ə-vāl′), *v. t.* **1.** To turn to the advantage of; to be of service to; to profit; benefit; help.

O, what *avails* me now that honor high ! *Milton.*

2. To promote; assist. *Obs.* *Pope.*

3. To give (one) the advantage (of); to inform; assure (of), — with *of*. *Local, U. S.*

to avail one's self of, to make use of; take advantage of.

Then shall they seek to *avail themselves of* names *Milton.*

I have *availed* myself of the very first opportunity *Dickens.*

a-vail', *n.* **1.** Profit; assistance, benefit. *Archaic or Obs.*

The *avail* of a deathbed repentance *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Specif.: Advantage toward success; effective advantage; usefulness for a purpose; — used in prepositional (and chiefly negative) expressions; as, of *avail*, of no *avail*, without *avail*, to little *avail.* *Malory.*

3. *pl.* Proceeds; as, the *avails* of a sale by auction.

The *avails* of their own industry. *Stoddard*

Syn. — Use, benefit, utility, profit, service.

a-vail'a-bil'i-ty (ə-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being available; availableness; specif., of a candidate for an office, likelihood or capability of success.

He was . . . nominated for his *availability* *Lowell*

2. An available person or thing.

His list of . . . *availabilities* in the matrimonial line *Holmes.*

a-vail'a-ble (ə-vāl′ə-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of availing; having sufficient power, force, or efficacy for the object; effectual; serviceable; valid; as, an *available* plea. *Obs. or Archaic, except in Law.*

More *available* to Rome, than was any force of arms. *Raleigh.*

2. Such as one may avail one's self of; capable of being used to accomplish a purpose; usable; convertible into a resource; as, an *available* measure; an *available* candidate.

Struggling to redeem, as he did, the *available* months and days out of so many that were unavailable *Carlyle*

Having no *available* funds with which to pay the calls on new shares. *H Spencer.*

available energy. See ENERGY, *n.*, 5.

— **a-vail'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-vail'a-bly**, *adv.*

a'val (ā′văl), *a.* [L. *avus* grandfather.] Of or pertaining to a grandparent or grandparents.

‖ **a'val'** (ā′vàl′), *n.* [F., orig., down; *à* to + *val* valley.] *Civil Law.* A written engagement by one not a drawer, acceptor, or indorser of a note or bill of exchange that it will be paid at maturity.

In Dutch law a party signing a bill otherwise than as drawer, acceptor, or indorser became a surety or *aval.* *Geo T Morice.*

av'a-lanche (ăv′ə-lănch ; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *avaler* to descend, to let down, fr. *aval* down, downward; *à* (L. *ad*) + *val*, L. *vallis*, valley. See VALLEY.] **1.** A large mass or body of snow and ice, or of earth, rocks, etc., sliding swiftly down a mountain side, or falling down a precipice.

2. A sudden, great, or irresistible descent or influx.

avalanche blast. *Phys. Geog.* A violent local wind produced by an avalanche.

a-va'lent (ā-vā′lĕnt), *a.* [See A- not; VALENT.] *Chem.* Without valence; having a valence of zero.

Av'a-lon (ăv′ə-lŏn), *n.* [F.; cf. LL. *Avallonis insula.*] In medieval romance, an ocean island, "not far on this side of the terrestrial paradise;" also, a castle of loadstone upon it. Avalon is represented as the abode of Arthur and Oberon and Morgan le Fay, being most fully described in the Old French romance "Ogier le Danois." In Celtic mythology it is known as the Land of the Blessed, or Isle of Souls, also the Island of Apples. Avalon has been identified with various localities, esp Glastonbury in England.

Lay dozing in the vale of *Avalon.* *Tennyson.*

a-vant'- (ə-vänt′-; ə′vän′-). [F. *avant* before, fr. L. *abante*; *ab* from + *ante* before.] A prefix to words of French origin, meaning *before.*

a'vant'-corps' (ə′vän′kôr′), *n.* [F.] A part which projects out from the main mass of a building, as a pavilion in front of the façade.

a-vant'-cou'ri-er (ə-vänt′kōō′rĭ-ĕr; ə-vän′-; ə-vän′kōō′-rĭ-ĕr ; 277), *n.* [F. *avant-courrier.* See AVAUNT; COURIER.] A person dispatched before another person or company, to give notice of his or their approach; specif., *pl.*, formerly, the scouts, skirmishers, or advance guard of an army.

avail, availe. † AVALE.

a-vail'a-bl. Available. *Ref. Sp.*

a-vaild' Availed. *Ref. Sp*

a-vail'er, *n.* One who avails.

a-vail'ful, *a.* Of avail; advantageous. *Obs.* — **a-vail'ful-ly**, *adv. Obs.*

a-vail'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of AVAIL, *v.* — **a-vail'ing-ly**, *adv.*

a-vail'ment, *n.* See -MENT *Supp.*

av'a-lanch. Avalanche. *Ref.*

av'a-lanch-y, *a.* Like an avalanche

a-vale'. † AVAIL.

a-vale', *v. t.* [F. *avaler* to descend, to let down See AVALANCHE.] *Obs.* 1. To cause to descend; lower; let fall; doff. 2. To bring low; abase.

a-vale', *v. i. Obs.* 1. To descend, dismount. 2. To fall; sink; flow down; sail down

a-valed' (ə-vāld′), *p. a.* Having the body or a portion of the tail terminating in a single point, as if cut off; — said of a bearing. *Her.*

a-vale'ment (ə-vāl′mĕnt), *n.* [F. *avalement.*] *Obs.* A descent; declivity.

a-vale'ry (ə-vāl′rĭ), *n.* [F. *avaler* to lower.] *Falconry.* The act of a hawk in descending to the ground to seize its prey.

a-val'va-tor (ə-văl′və-tər), *n.* [L.] *Med.* A medicine to promote the discharge of mucus from the throat.

a-val'vu-lar (ə-văl′vū-lər), *a.* [a- not + L. *valvula* valve + -AR.] *Bot.* Without valves.

a-val'vu-late (ə-văl′vū-lāt), *a.* [a- not + L. *valvula* valve + -ATE.] *Bot.* Without valves; not opening by valves.

a-vance'. † ADVANCE, AVENS.

avanchers, *n. pl.* † AVANTERS.

avang. Obs. pret of AFONG.

a'va-ni'a (ə′vā-nē′ə; ə-vā′nĭ-ə), *n.* [It. or Pg.] A tax or impost, esp. (with reference to Christians) an excessive or extortionate one. *Turkey.*

a-va'ni-ous (ə-vā′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [See AVANIA.] Extortionate.

a-vant'. † AVAUNT.

a-vant', *n.* [For *avant-guard.* Cf. AVAUNT, VAN.] The front of an army. *Obs.* See VAN.

avantage. † ADVANTAGE.

avantaille † AVENTAIL.

‖ **a'vant'-cou'reur'** (ə′vän′-kōō′rûr′), *n.* [F.] A forerunner

a-vant'-cou'ri-er (*a*-vant′kōō′-rĭ-ĕr), *v. t.* To herald *Lowell.*

a-van'ter. † AVAUNTER.

a-van'ters, *n. pl.* Also *avancers*; cf. F. *avance* advance, what is in front, *avant* before. Part of the entrails of a deer. *Obs* *Oxf. E. D.*

‖ **a'vant'-fos'sé'** (ə′vän′fō′sā′), *n.* [F.] *Fort* A ditch at the foot of the glacis, outside the counterscarp

‖ **a'vant'-garde'** (-gärd′), *n.* [F.] = VANGUARD.

a-vant'-guard' (ə-vant′gard′). † AVANT-GARDE

A-van'ti, *n* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

a-vant'lay', *n.* [Cf OF *eslais* rush, dash. See AVAUNT; RELAY.] A relay of hounds to chase a deer already hunted by other hounds. *Obs.*

a-vant'-mure', *n.* [F *avant-mur.*] *Fort.* A masonry wall the farthest distant from the body of a fortress; also, the outer wall of a fortress. *Hist.*

‖ **a'vant'-pro'pos'** (ə′vän′prō′-pō′). [F.] Preliminary discourse, preface. [TURINE.]

a-van'tu-rine. Var. of AVENTURINE.

Avar, *n., sing.* of AVARS.

Av'a-ran (ăv′ə-răn). *Bib.*

A'vare', **L'** (lä′var′). [F.] See HARPAGON.

avaria. † AVANIA, AVERAGE.

Av'a-ron (ăv′ə-rŏn). *Bib.*

av'a-rous, *a.* [L. *avarus.*] Avaricious. *Obs.* — **av'a-rous-ly**, *adv. Obs.*

a-vas'cu-lar-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā′-shən ; -ĭ-), *n* [See AB-; VASCULAR.] *Med.* The forcing of blood from one part of the body to another, as by bandages.

avaunce. † ADVANCE, AVENS.

a-vaunt', *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *avanter*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *vanter.* See VAUNT.] To vaunt; boast. *Obs.* — *n.* A vaunt or boast. *Obs.*

a-vaunt', *v. t.* & *i. Obs* 1 To advance; forward; elevate 2. To depart; move away.

a-vaunt', *n.* An order to be gone; dismissal. *Obs. Shak.*

avauntage. † ADVANTAGE.

a-vaun'tance, *n.* [OF. *avantance*] Boasting. *Obs. & R.*

a-vaunt'er, *n.* A boaster. *Obs.*

a-vaunt'ry, *n.* [OF. *soi avanter* to boast] Boasting *Obs.*

avdp. *Abbr.* Avoirdupois.

ave. *Abbr.* Avenue

‖ **A've, Cæ'sar ! mo'ri-tu'ri te sa'lu-ta'mus** (mō′rĭ-tū′rĭ, sä′lū-tä′mŭs). [L. Hail, Cæsar ! we (who are) about to die salute thee ! — the salutation of the Roman gladiators to the emperor before their combats.

‖ **a'vec' per'mis'sion** (pĕr′mĕ′-syōN′). [F.] With permission.

‖ **a'vec' plai'sir'** (ä′vĕk′ plĕ′-zēr′). [F.] With pleasure.

aveer. † AVER.

ave'-grace', *n.* [*ave* + *grace.*] The rue. *Dial. Eng.*

aveile. † AVAIL.

a-vel', *or* **a-vell'**, *v. t.* [L. *avellere.*] To pull away. *Obs.*

avele † AVALE

a-vel'lan (ə-vĕl′ən ; ăv′ĕl-ən), **a-vel'lane** (-ān), *a.* [Cf It *avellana* a filbert, fr. L. *Avella* or *Abella*, a city of Campania.] Designating the filbert or hazel; as, an *avellan* nut; hence, *Her.*, in the form of four unhusked filberts; as, an *avellane* cross.

— *n* A filbert or hazelnut.

avellen. † APELLE.

a'vel-ler. Var. of AVELER.

av'e-longe, *a.* [Icel. *afangr* oblong.] Oblong or oval *Obs.*

a've-loz' (ə′vā-lōs′ ; 268), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A Mexican plant (*Euphorbia heterodoxa*) the irritant juice of which is used as a remedy for ulcers, etc.

A'ven (ā′vĕn). *Bib.*

ave'-nage (āv′ĕ-nāj), *n.* [F. *avenage*, fr. L. *avena* oats] *Old Law.* Oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent.

av'e-nant, *a* [F.] *Obs.* 1. Convenient; suitable.

2. Handsome; shapely.

av'e-nant, *n.* Convenience. *Obs.*

av'e-na-ry, **av'e-ner-y**, *n.* The office of the avener.

avenaunt. † AVENANT.

avence. † AVENS.

Ave'nel, Mary (āv′nĕl). In Scott's "The Monastery," a young girl who marries Halbert Glendinning, called the **Knight of Avenel.** In the sequel, "The Abbot," she appears as Lady Mary of Avenel.

a-ven'er-y. † AVENARY.

avenew. † AVENUE.

aveng. Obs. pret. of AFONG.

avoine, L. *avena*.] An officer of the king's stables in charge of the provender for the horses. *Hist.*

a-venge' (*a*-vĕnj'), *v. t.*; A-VENGED' (*a*-vĕnjd'); A-VENG'ING (-vĕn'jĭng). [OF. *avengier*; L. *ad* + *vindicare* to lay claim to, to avenge, revenge. See VENGEANCE.] **1.** To take vengeance for; to exact satisfaction for by punishing the injuring party; to vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on a wrongdoer; — used with *on*, *upon*, and, archaic, *of*, *against*.

He will *avenge* the blood of his servants *Deut.* XXXII 43.
Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints, whose bones
Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold. *Milton*
He had *avenged* himself on them by havoc such as England had never before seen *Macaulay.*

2. To treat revengefully; to wreak vengeance on. *Obs.*
Thy judgment in *avenging* thine enemies *Bp Hall.*

Syn. — Vindicate, requite, retaliate. — AVENGE, REVENGE. In present usage, to AVENGE is to inflict punishment, either in behalf of one's self or of others, for the sake of vindication or just retribution, as, to *avenge* an insult, to *avenge* the injuries of the helpless and innocent; "He [Moses] . . . *avenged* him that was oppressed, and smote the Egyptian" (*Acts* vii. 24). To REVENGE is to inflict pain or injury in resentful or malicious retaliation; as, "A man that studieth *revenge* keeps his own wounds green" (*Bacon*); "A kiss . . . sweet as my *revenge*" (*Shak.*). See REQUITAL, VINDICTIVE.

a-venge', *v. i.* To take vengeance. *Lev.* XIX. 18.

a-veng'er (*a*-vĕn'jẽr), *n.* One who avenges.
avenger of blood. See GOEL.

a-veng'ing (*a*-vĕn'jĭng), *p. a. & vb. n.* of AVENGE. — **a-veng'ing-ly**, *adv.*
Avenging Angels. = DANITE BAND; — popularly so called.

av'ens (ăv'ĕnz), *n.* [OF. *avence.*] A rosaceous plant of the genus *Geum*. The common avens is *G. urbanum*; the purple or water avens, *G. rivale*.

av'en-tail, av'en-tayle (ăv'ĕn-tāl), *n.* [Cf. OF. *esventail*. See VENTAIL.] **1.** An adjustable flap of a hood of mail, covering the chin and secured to the hood, which it held in place.
2. The movable front of a helmet; the ventail.

Av'en-tine (ăv'ĕn-tĭn; -tīn), *n.* [L. *Aventinus.*] One of the seven hills of Rome (see SEVEN HILLS), in early times an asylum for refugees; hence, a post of security or defense.
— **Av'en-tine**, *a.*

a-ven'tu-rine (*a*-vĕn'tŭ-rĭn), *n.* [F. *aventurine*: cf. It. *avventurino*.] **1.** A kind of glass, containing gold-colored spangles. It was first produced by the accidental (*par aventure*) dropping of brass filings into a pot of melted glass.
2. *Min.* A variety of translucent quartz, spangled throughout with scales of mica or other mineral.

a-ven'tu-rine, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, aventurine; as, *aventurine* feldspar; *aventurine* lacquer

av'e-nue (ăv'ẽ-nū), *n.* [F. *avenue*, fr. *avenir* to come to, L. *advenire*. See ADVENE.] **1.** An opening or passageway by which a place may be reached or entered; a way of approach or of exit; — often used fig.
The *avenues* leading to the city by land. *Macaulay.*
On every side were expanding new *avenues* of inquiry *Milman.*
2. The principal walk or approach to a house which is withdrawn from the road; hence, any broad passageway bordered on each side by trees. *Evelyn.*
An *avenue* of tall elms and branching chestnuts. *W. Black.*
3. A broad street; as, the Fifth *Avenue* in New York.
Syn. — See WAY.

a'ver (ā'vẽr), *n.* [AF. *aver* domestic animal, OF. *aveir*, *avour*, property. Cf. AVERAGE.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** Property; possession; hence, *pl.*, domestic animals; cattle.
2. A work horse, or working ox; an old horse.

a-ver' (*a*-vûr'), *v. t.*; A-VERRED' (*a*-vûrd'); A-VER'RING. [F. *avérer*, LL. *adverare*, *averare*; L. *ad* + *verus* true. See VERITY.] **1.** To assert, or prove, the truth of. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* To avouch or verify; to offer to verify; to prove or justify. See AVERMENT, 3. *Cowell.*
3. To affirm with confidence; to declare in a positive manner, as in confidence of asserting the truth.
It is sufficient that the very fact hath its foundation in truth, as I do seriously *aver* is the case. *Fielding.*
Syn. — Assert, asseverate, protest. See AFFIRM.

av'er-age (ăv'ẽr-ăj), *n.* [OF. *average*, or LL. *averagium*, perh. fr. OF. *aveir*, *avoir*, F. *avoir*, property, horses, cattle, etc.; prop. infin., to have, fr. L. *habere* to have. Cf. F. *avérage* small cattle, and *avarie* (perh. of different origin) damage to ship or cargo, port dues. See HABIT; cf. AVER, *n.*, AVERCORN, AVERPENNY.] **1.** *Old Eng. Law.* A service of some kind due from a feudal tenant to his lord. It is generally considered to have been a carrying service, as of produce to market; and has been traditionally explained since Sir J. Skene as "service done by the tenant with his beasts of burden." In the form *arriage* it was retained in the expression "arriage and carriage" in Scottish leases until such indefinite services were prohibited by 20 Geo. II, c. 50.
2. [Cf. F. *avarie* damage to ship or cargo, port dues, It. *avaria*.] *Mar. Law & Com.* A tariff or duty on goods, etc. *Obs.*
3. Any charge, payable by the owner or consignor, in addition to the regular charge for freight of goods shipped. *Obs.*, except specif., sundry small charges (called *petty average*, or *averages*) regularly and necessarily defrayed by the master, such as port charges, common pilotage, etc., which formerly were borne partly by the ship and partly by the cargo, but now are usually included in the freight. A customary composition for such charges is designated in the phrase "primage and *average accustomed*," still common in bills of lading, but now usually inoperative.
4. A loss less than total to cargo or ship, or a charge arising from damage done by sea perils; also, the equitable and proportionate distribution of such loss or expense among all chargeable with it; the incidence of the loss or charge. In marine insurance an **average loss** (that is, one which is a charge upon cargo or ship and therefore less than total) is called a **particular**, or less usually **common or ordinary, average** when chargeable only upon particular goods or interests. A loss or charge which falls upon the ship and cargo generally is called a **general**, or less usually **gross, average**. A particular average usually arises from unavoidable accident; a general average arises from an intentional sacrifice or expense made for the safety of all the interests involved in the same adventure under pressure of a common risk. Policies, by a clause called **average clause**, generally exempt the insurer from particular average, and in respect of some things from all average, the policies and clauses being often respectively designated as F. P. A. and F. A. A. Cf. YORK-ANTWERP RULES
5. A mean proportion, medial sum or quantity, made out of unequal sums or quantities; an arithmetical mean. Thus, if A loses 5 dollars, B 9, and C 16, the sum is 30, and the *average* 10.
6. Any medial estimate or generalization derived from a comparison of diverse specific cases; a medium or usual size, quantity, quality, rate, etc. "The *average* of sensations." *Paley.* Since the same *average* may be either the mean rank of a group of which most members are either far above or far below it, or the usual rank in a group of which most members are either at or near it, the latter sense is often specifically indicated; as, "the high individual *average* of our citizenship."
Syn. — AVERAGE, MEAN. In common usage, AVERAGE (usually *a.*) suggests little more than *ordinary*, the "common run," often implying general conformity to prevailing standards; as, the *average* man, *average* ability, the *average* morality. MEAN (usually *n.*) implies a middle point or course between two extremes; as, the happy *mean*.
on an average, taking the mean of unequal numbers or quantities.

av'er-age (ăv'ẽr-ăj), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an average or mean; medial; containing a mean proportion; of a mean size, quality, ability, etc.; ordinary; usual; as, an *average* profit; an *average* amount of rain; the *average* Englishman.
2. According to the laws of average; as, the loss must be made good by *average* contribution.
average curvature, the total curvature divided by the whole arc length or surface area considered.

av'er-age, *v. t.*; AV'ER-AGED (-ăjd); AV'ER-AG-ING (-ă-jĭng).
1. To find the mean of, when sums or quantities are unequal; to reduce to a mean
2. To divide among a number, according to a given proportion; as, to *average* a loss.
3. To do, accomplish, get, etc., on an average.

av'er-age, *v. i.* **1.** To form, or exist in, a mean or medial sum or quantity; to amount to, or to be, on an average; as, the losses of the owners will *average* twenty-five dollars each; these spars *average* ten feet in length.
2. *Stock Speculating.* To buy or sell additional shares so as to obtain an average price more favorable or safe than before, as where 100 shares are bought at 60, and on a fall to 50 in prices 100 shares more are bought, making the average price 55. *Cant.*
to average out, *Stock Speculating*, to close out a transaction without loss or at a profit by averaging. *Cant.*

average adjuster *or* **stater.** *Marine Ins.* One whose profession is to adjust the several liabilities arising from general averages.

average bond. *Marine Ins.* A bond given by consignees to the master of a ship for prompt payment of any chargeable general average when its amount is ascertained.

average book. *Banking.* The book in which the average credit balances of depositors are kept.

average clause. *Insurance.* **a** A clause, in a policy, restricting the amount to be paid to such a sum, not exceeding the value of the property destroyed, as bears the same proportion to the loss as the face of the policy does to the value of the property insured. **b** See AVERAGE, *n.*, 4.

a-ver'ment (*a*-vûr'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF *averement*, LL. *averamentum*. See AVER, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of averring, or that which is averred; affirmation; positive assertion.
Signally has this *averment* received illustration in the course of recent events *I. Taylor.*
2. Verification; establishment by evidence. *Bacon.*
3. *Law.* A positive statement of facts; an allegation; an offer to justify or prove what is alleged. In any stage of common-law pleadings, when either party advances new matter, he *avers* it to be true, by using this form of words: "and this he is ready to verify." This was formerly called an *averment*. In modern pleading it is termed a *verification*.

A-ver'nal (*a*-năl) } *a.* [L. *Avernalis.*] Of or pertain-
A-ver'ni-an (-nĭ-ăn) } ing to Avernus

A-ver'nus (-nŭs), *n.* [L.] The infernal regions; — so called after a small deep lake near Pozzuoli, in Campania, Italy, having high banks, and famous for its unhealthy vapors, which ancient writers fancied were so malignant as to kill birds flying over it.

Av'er-rho'a (ăv'ẽr-rō'ă), *n.* [NL., after the Arabian philosopher *Averroës*.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian oxalidaceous pinnate-leaved trees containing two species, *A. bilimbi* and *A. carambola*, both commonly cultivated for their acid fruit. See BILIMBI, CARAMBOLA.

Av'er-ro'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the Arabian philosopher Averroës (Ibn Roshd), 1126–98 A. D., one of the first of the medieval interpreters of Aristotle. He taught that God, as a Sovereign Intelligence, is the highest reality, from whom emanates the active intellect (Νοῦς ποιητικός) which is the source of all lower intellects (sense perception, imagination, memory, discursive reason, etc., collectively called νοῦς παθητικός), and that these are destined to return again to God or be absorbed at the death of the body. See PANTHEISM. *W. T. Harris.*

Av'er-ro'ist (ăv'ẽ-rō'ĭst), *n.* A follower of Averroës; one who adheres to the philosophy of Averroës. See AVERROISM. — **Av'er-ro-is'tic** (-rō-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

av'er-run'cate (ăv'ẽ-rŭn'kāt), *v. t.* [L. *averruncare* to avert; *a*, *ab*, off + *verruncare* to turn; formerly wrongly spelt *aberuncate*.] **1.** To avert; to ward off. *Obs.*
2. To root up; — a perverted sense due to the former erroneous derivation. *Obs. or R.*

av'er-run-ca'tion (-rŭn-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *averroncation*.] **1.** The act of averting. *Obs.*
2. Eradication. *Rare.* *De Quincey.*

av'er-run-ca'tor (-tẽr; -rŭn'kă-tẽr), *n.* An instrument for pruning trees, having two blades, or a blade and a hook, fixed on a long rod and operated by a string or wire.

av'er-sa'tion (ăv'ẽr-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aversatio*.] **1.** Act of turning away, also, a cause of turning away. *Obs.*
2. A turning from with dislike; aversion. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Some men have a natural *aversation* to some vices or virtues, and a natural affection to others. *Jer. Taylor.*

a-verse' (*a*-vûrs'), *a.* [L. *aversus*, p. p. of *avertere*. See AVERT.] **1.** Turned away or backward. *Obs.*
The tracks *averse* a lying notice gave,
And led the searcher backward from the cave. *Dryden.*
2. Having a repugnance or opposition of mind; disliking; disinclined; unwilling; reluctant. *Daniel.*
Averse alike to flatter, or offend *Pope.*
Men who were *averse* to the life of camps *Macaulay.*
Pass by securely as men *averse* from war. *Micah* ii. 8.
3. Opposed; adverse. *Obs.*
4. *Bot.* Turned away from the stem or axis: — opposed to *adverse*.
☞ The prevailing usage now is to employ *to* after *averse* and its derivatives rather than *from*, as was formerly the usage. In this the word agrees with its kindred terms, *hatred*, *dislike*, *dissimilar*, *contrary*, *repugnant*, etc., expressing a relation or an affection of the mind to an object.
Syn. — See ADVERSE, RELUCTANT.
— **a-verse'ly**, *adv.* — **a-verse'ness**, *n.*

a-ver'sion (*a*-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aversio*: cf. F. *aversion*. See AVERT.] **1.** A turning away. *Obs.*
Adhesion to vice and *aversion* from goodness. *Bp. Atterbury*
2. Act of averting, or getting rid of; esp., a ceremonial of primitive religion for dispelling noxious spirits.
3. A state of mind in which attention to an object is coupled with dislike of it and desire of turning from it.
It is common to say that a person has an *aversion* for a thing, when he is really not feeling any *aversion* at all, when, indeed, he may not even be thinking of the thing. . . . The *aversion* itself only exists when it is being felt. *G. F. Stout.*
☞ *Aversion* is now generally followed by *to* before the object. [See AVERSE.] Sometimes *towards* and *for* are found; *from* is now rare.
A freeholder is bred with an *aversion to* subjection. *Addison.*
His *aversion towards* the house of York. *Bacon.*
It is not difficult for a man to see that a person has conceived an *aversion for* him *Spectator.*
4. Antipathy or opposition in qualities.
5. An object of dislike or repugnance.
Pain their *aversion*, pleasure their desire. *Pope.*
Syn. — Dislike, repugnance, disgust. See ANTIPATHY.

a-vert' (*a*-vûrt'), *v. t.*; A-VERT'ED; A-VERT'ING. [L. *avertere*; *a*, *ab* + *vertere* to turn: cf. OF. *avertir*. See VERSION.] **1.** To turn aside, or away; as, to *avert* the eyes from an object; to ward off, or prevent, the occurrence or effects of; as, how can the danger be *averted*? "To *avert* his ire." *Milton.*
When atheists and profane persons do hear of so many discordant and contrary opinions in religion, it doth *avert* them from the church. *Bacon.*
Till ardent prayer *averts* the public woe. *Prior.*
2. To turn away from; to have aversion for. *Obs.* "*Averting* the errors of reason." *Sir T. Browne.*
Syn. — See PREVENT.

a-vert'ed, *p. a.* Turned away, esp. as an expression of feeling; also, offended; unpropitious. — **a-vert'ed-ly**, *adv.*
Who scornful pass it with *averted* eye. *Keble*

A'ves (ā'vēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *avis* bird.] *Zoöl.* The class of vertebrates consisting of the birds See BIRD.

A-ves'ta (*a*-vĕs'tă), *n.* The sacred books of the ancient Zoroastrian religion and of the modified form of it which still survives among the Parsis of Persia and India; — called also *Zend-Avesta*. The *Avesta* consists of four chief divisions, or groups of texts, all more or less fragmentary and varying in antiquity. These are · the Yasna, which is the chief liturgical work and includes the Gathas or hymns ascribed to Zoroaster himself, forming thus the oldest portion of the Avesta; the Vispered, a supplementary ritual; the Yashts, which are hymns to angels or lesser divinities; the Vendidad, which contains the account of creation, historical and homiletic matter. There are also minor divisions, including hymns, praises, prayers, etc. See ZOROASTRIANISM

A-ves'tan (-tăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Avesta or the language of the Avesta. — *n.* The language of the Avesta. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

a'vi-an (ā'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Aves or birds.

a'vi-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *avairium*, fr. *avis* bird.] A house, inclosure, large cage, or other place, for keeping birds confined; a bird house.
Lincolnshire may be termed the *aviary* of England. *Fuller.*

a'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The art or science of locomotion by means of aëroplanes.

a'vi-a'tor (ā'vĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* **a** An experimenter in aviation. **b** A flying machine, as distinguished from a balloon.

Av'i-cen'ni-a (ăv'ĭ-sĕn'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after *Avicenna*, Moorish physician.] A genus of mangroves, the black mangrove.

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a-venge', *n.* Vengeance *Obs.*
a-venge'ance, *n.* Vengeance *Obs.*
a-venge'ful, *a.* Vengeful.
a-venge'ment, *n.* [OF.] An avenging; vengeance.
a-veng'er-ess, *n.* A female avenger. *Obs.*
avenle. † AVENGE.
a-ve'ni-form, *a.* [L. *avena* oats + *-form*.] Like an oat in form.
a-ven'im, *v. t.* [OF *avenimer*.] To poison. *Obs.*
a-ve'nin, *n.* [L. *avena* oats.] *Chem.* A mixture of proteid substances obtained from oats.
a-ve'ni-ous, *a.* Avenous.
avennaunt. † AVENANT.
av'e-nor, *n.* = AVENER. *Obs.*
a-ve'nous, *a.* [*a-* not + *venous*.] Without veins.
a-vent', *v. t.* [OF. *aventer* or *esventer*, F. *éventer*.] To refresh with air, esp by opening the helmet; also, to open (the helmet) for fresh air. *Obs.*
a-ven'ter † ADVENTURE.
a-ven'tre, *v. i.* To thrust forward (at a venture), as a spear. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
☞ The meaning and etymology of the word are uncertain; but the foregoing is the sense that has been attributed to it.
a-ven'trous. † ADVENTUROUS.
a-ven'tur. † ADVENTURE.
a-ven'ture, *n.* [See ADVENTURE, *n.*] Accident; chance; adventure. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
a-ven'tu-rin. Var. of AVENTURINE
a-ven'tur-ous. † ADVENTUROUS.
av'e-ny. † AVANIA.
aver. † EVER.
a-ve're, *n.* [LL. See 1st AVER.] *O. Eng. Law.* A form of feudal service. "As to the king's sokemen, their only recorded services are the *avera* and inward. The former seems to be a carrying service done at the sheriff's bidding and to be only exigible when the king comes into the shire, while inward seems to be the duty of forming a body guard for the king while he is in the shire; — if in any year the king did not come, a small sum of money was taken instead." *F. W. Maitland.*
av'er-age (ăv'ẽr-ĭj), *n.* [Cf. ARRISH, AVER.] Roughage and aftermath in fields after harvest. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
av'er-age-ly, *adv.* of AVERAGE.
av'er-ag-er (ăv'ẽr-ĕj-ẽr), *n.* An average adjuster. [JUSTER.]
average stater. = AVERAGE ADJUSTER.
‖ a ver'bis ad ver'be-ra. [L.] From words to blows.
a'ver-cal'ye. Var. of CAPERCAILLIE.
a'ver-corn', *n.* [Cf. AVER, *n.*] *O Eng Law* A rent in corn formerly paid to religious houses by tenants or farmers
☞ This is the usual definition; but the meaning is uncertain.
a'ver-ed'. Averred. *Ref. Sp.*
a'ver-earth', *n* [Cf. AVER, *n.*] *O Eng Law.* A plowing service due from a tenant for the privilege of using pasture in addition to what is customary.
Averel. † APRIL.
averice. † AVARICE.
a'ver-in (ă'vẽr-ĭn), *n.* The cloudberry. *Scot.*
av'er-ish. Var. of AVERAGE, pasturage *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
av'er-ish, *v. t.* To feed upon average. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
a'ver-land', *n.* [Cf. AVER, *n.*] *O. Eng Law* "Those tenements which are singled out for the special duty of carrying the proceeds of the manorial cultivation get the name of *averlands*." *P. Vinogradoff*
A-ver'n' (*a*-vûrn'), *n.* = AVERNUS. *Obs.*
averous † AVAROUS.
a'ver-pen'ny, *n.* [Cf. AVER, *n.*] *O. Eng. Law.* Money paid by a tenant in lieu of avera or average (probably). Cf. AVERA.
a-ver'ra-ble (*a*-vûr'*a*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [*Rare.*]
a-ver'ral (-ăl), *n.* Averment.
averre † AVER.
a-ver'sant (*a*-vûr'sănt), *a.* [L. *aversans*, p. pr.] *Her.* Turned to show the back; — of a right hand.
a-verse', *v. t.* & *i.* To turn away *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
a'ver-sil'ver, *n.* [Cf. AVER, *n.*] = AVERPENNY (probably). *Obs.*
a-vert'. † ADVERT
a-vert', *v. i.* To turn away. *Archaic.*
a-vert'a-ble. Var. of AVERTIBLE.
a-vert'er, *n* One who averts.
a-vert'i-ble, *a* See -ABLE.
a-ver'ti-ment. † ADVERTISEMENT.
a-ver'tion. † AVERSION.
averty, *a.* [OF *avert* prudent.] Prudent. *Obs.* [ness. *Obs.*]
averty, *n.* Prudence, cautious-
avery † AVENERY.
‖ a'ves-trŭz' (a'vĕs-trōō'th', 208), *n.* [Sp.] A rhea
a-veu'gle, *v. t.* [F. *aveugler* to blind. Cf. INVEIGLE.] To hoodwink. *Obs.*
‖ a-via'do (ä-vyä'thō; 146), *n.* [Sp.] One who works a mine with means provided by another. *Sp. Amer.*
‖ a'via-dor' (ä'vyä-thōr'), *n.* [Sp.] One who furnishes money or goods for carrying on an industry, esp. mining. *Sp. Amer.*
a'vi-a-rist, *n.* One who keeps an aviary.

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hammedan physician.] *Bot.* A genus of verbenaceous shrubs or trees containing two tropical American and one tropical Old World species. They have opposite evergreen leaves, and terminal clusters of small flowers. *A. officinalis* is the white mangrove, and *A. nitida* the black mangrove. The bark is used for tanning.

Av·i-cen'nism (ăv'ĭ-sĕn'ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the Arabian philosopher Avicenna (Ibn Sina), 980–1037 A. D., who taught that universals are in the mind of God before things; in things in so far as the universal has been actualized in matter; after things in so far as our intellect abstracts the form from the things existing. He held that the active intellect in God thinks, and in thinking causes beings to exist; first he causes the active intellect to exist in the world, and from it descends the chain of emanation down to lower orders of being. Avicenna in general follows Alfarabi (d. 950 A. D.); and unlike Averroës, who came a century and a half later, he held that the rational soul of man survives the body and is not absorbed. *W. T. Harris.*

A-vic'u-la (ă-vĭk'ū-lă), *n.* [L., dim. of *avis* bird.] *Zool.* A genus of marine bivalves of the order Pseudolamellibranchia with pearly shells, allied to (and in some classifications including) the pearl oysters;—so called from the wing-like expansions of the hinge of typical species.

a-vic'u-la'ri-um (-lā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl* -RIA (-*a*). [NL. See AVICULA.] *Zool.* A small prehensile process resembling a bird's head with a movable mandible, found on many polyzoans. See POLYZOA.—**a-vic'u-la'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

a'vi-cul'ture (ā'vĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [L. *avis* bird + *cultura* culture.] Rearing and care of birds.

av'id (ăv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *avidus*, fr. *avēre* to long: cf. F. *avide.*] Longing eagerly for; eager, greedy. "*Avid* of gold, yet greedier of renown." *Southey.*

a-vid'i-ous (ă-vĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Avid.—**a-vid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* With twisted brow and *avidious* finger *The Strand Mag.*

a-vid'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *aviditas.* See AVID.] **1.** Greediness; strong appetite; eagerness; strength of desire; as, to eat with *avidity.*

His books were received and read with *avidity. Milward.*

2. *Chem.* The strength of an acid or base, or its capability of displacing other acids or bases from their salts, measured under strictly equitable conditions, as in aqueous solutions in cases where no product leaves the field of action. It is dependent upon the dissociation. *Strength*, as commonly used, is often not the same as *avidity.* Thus, hydrochloric acid has greater *avidity* than sulphuric acid, yet the latter is often spoken of as being the *stronger* acid because, being less volatile, it can displace hydrochloric acid from its salts.

Syn.—See CUPIDITY.

a'vi-fau'na (ā'vĭ-fô'nă), *n.* [NL.; L. *avis* bird + E. *fauna.*] *Zool.* The birds, or all the kinds of birds, considered collectively, of a given region.—**a'vi-fau'nal** (-năl), *a.*

A'vi-gnon' ber'ry (ă'vē-nyôN'; ă-vĭn'yŏn), *Bot.* The fruit of any of several European species of *Rhamnus*, esp. *R. infectoria*;—so called from the city of Avignon, in France. It is used by dyers and painters for coloring yellow.

a-vi'so (ă-vī'zō), *n.* [Sp. See ADVICE.] **1.** Information; notification.

2. An advice boat, or dispatch boat.

av'i-zan'dum (ăv'ĭ-zăn'dŭm), *n.* [LL.; prop. fut. pass. p. of *avizare*, *avisare*, fr. F. *aviser.* See ADVISE.] *Scots Law.* Private consideration;—applied to the act of the judge in withdrawing a record from the files of the court for private examination and consideration.

av'o-ca'do (ăv'ō-kä'dō), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. Mexican *ahuacatl*: cf. Sp. *aguacate*, F. *aguacaté*, *avocat*, G. *avogadobaum.*] The pulpy fruit of the tropical American lauraceous tree *Persea persea.* It is similar in size and shape to a large pear, and is usually eaten as a salad, with vinegar, also, the tree itself.

Avocado, showing Flowering Branch and Section of Fruit.

av'o-cate (ăv'ō-kāt), *v. t.*; AV'O-CAT'ED (kāt'ĕd); AV'O-CAT'ING. [L. *avocatus*, p. p. of *avocare*; *a*, *ab* + *vocare* to call. See VOCAL, *a.*] To call off or away; to withdraw; to transfer to another tribunal; to advocate. *Obs.*

One who *avocateth* his mind from other occupations. *Barrow.*

He, at last, . . . *avocated* the cause to Rome. *Robertson.*

av'o-ca'tion (ăv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *avocatio.*] **1.** A calling away; a diversion. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Impulses to duty, and powerful *avocations* from sin. *South.*

2. State of being called away; diversion of attention; distraction.

3. That which calls one away from one's regular employment or vocation; a subordinate occupation.

Heaven is his vocation, and therefore he counts earthly employments *avocations. Fuller.*

By the secular cares and *avocations* which accompany marriage the clergy have been furnished with skill in common life. *Atterbury.*

4. (Usually in *pl.*) Customary employment; vocation, usual pursuits; — a use that is unfortunate because it does away with the useful distinction between *avocation* and *vocation.*

In a few hours, above thirty thousand men left his standard, and returned to their ordinary *avocations. Macaulay.*

An irregularity and instability of purpose, which makes them choose the wandering *avocations* of a shepherd, rather than the more fixed pursuits of agriculture. *Auckle.*

The use of *avocation* for vocation is gaining ground, but good writers commonly avoid it. In the plural, however, *avocations* has established itself in the sense of "regular and habitual pursuits." *Gardner, Kittredge, Arnold.*

5. = ADVOCATION, 1.

Syn.—See VOCATION.

a-voc'a-to-ry (*a*-vŏk'*a*-tō-rĭ), *a.* Summoning away or back, as, an *avocatory* letter; avocating.

av'o-cet, av'o-set (ăv'ō-sĕt), *n.* [F. *avocette*, fr. It. *avosetta*] Any of several limicoline birds of the genus *Recurvirostra.* They have long legs, webbed feet, and a slender upwardly curved bill. The American species (*R. americana*) is found chiefly in the western and southern States and is rapidly becoming scarce.

European Avocet (*Recurvirostra avocetta* (1/12))

A'vo-ga'dro's hypoth'e-sis (ä'vō-gä'drōz). *Chem.* The hypothesis that equal volumes of all gases at the same temperature and pressure contain equal numbers of molecules; — called also *Avogadro's law.* It is based on Gay-Lussac's law and is a fundamental conception of modern chemistry. It was announced in 1811 by the Italian scientist Avogadro. It was formulated independently by Ampère in 1814, whence it has sometimes been called *Ampere's law.*

a-void' (ă-vоid'), *v. t.*; A-VOID'ED; A-VOID'ING. [OF. *esvuidier*; *es* (L. *ex*) + *vuidier*, *voidier*, to empty, F. *vider.* See VOID, *a.*] **1.** To make empty, to empty. *Obs. Wycliffe.*

2. To eject or throw out; to remove; also, to emit, to void; as, to *avoid* excretions. *Obs. Sir T. Browne.*

3. To betake (one's self) away; quit or evacuate; depart or withdraw from. *Obs. or Archaic. Cursor Mundi.*

Six of us only stayed, and the rest *avoided* the room. *Bacon.*

4. To extricate one's self from (a fallen horse); to dismount from (a horse). *Obs.*

Sir Gareth smote the duke down from his horse. But the duke lightly *avoided* his horse, and dressed his shield and drew his sword. *Malory.*

5. To make void, to annul or vacate; to refute.

How can these grants of the king's be *avoided*? *Spenser.*

6. *Pleading.* To defeat or evade; to invalidate. Thus, in a replication, the plaintiff may deny the defendant's plea, or confess it, and *avoid* it by stating new matter.

7. To keep away from; to keep clear of; to endeavor not to meet; to shun; to abstain from; as, to *avoid* evil.

What need a man forestall his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most *avoid*? *Milton.*

He carefully *avoided* every act which could goad them into open hostility *Macaulay.*

8. To drive away; to expel; to get rid of. *Obs. Shak.*

Syn.—Escape, elude, evade, eschew.—AVOID, SHUN agree in the idea of keeping away from something, or out of contact with it, and may frequently be interchanged. But *shun*, more than *avoid*, carries with it the suggestion of shrinking, or even abhorrence, with regard to the thing kept clear of; as, to *avoid* meeting some one; to *shun* something as one would the plague; "O, that way madness lies; let me *shun* that" (*Shak.*). See EVADE, ABSTAIN.

My engraving . . . in which the draftsman has done his best to *avoid* flattery. *Lamb*

So let me, if you do not shudder at me,
Nor *shun* to call me sister, dwell with you. *Tennyson.*

a-void', *v. i. Obs.* **1.** To depart; retire; withdraw.

David *avoided* out of his presence. 1 *Sam.* xviii. 11.

2. *Law.* To become void or vacant. *Ayliffe.*

a-void'a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being vacated; liable to be annulled or made invalid; voidable.

The charters were not *avoidable* for the king's nonage. *Hale.*

2. That should be avoided or shunned. *Obs.*

3. Capable of being avoided, shunned, or escaped.

a-void'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** An emptying or vacating; removal; also, that by which anything is emptied; outlet. *Obs.*

2. Act of annulling; annulment.

3. Act of becoming vacant, or state of being vacant;—said esp. of a benefice.

Wolsey, . . . on every *avoidance* of St. Peter's chair, was sitting down therein, when suddenly some one or other clapped in before him. *Fuller.*

4. A dismissing or a quitting; removal; withdrawal. *Obs.*

5. Act of avoiding or shunning; keeping clear of. "The *avoidance* of pain." *Beattie.*

a-void'er (*a*-void'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that carries away. *Obs.*

2. One who avoids, shuns, or escapes.

av'oir-du-pois' (ăv'ẽr-dŭ-poiz'), *n.* [ME. *aver de peis*, *avoir de pois*, goods of weight, where *aver* is fr. OF. *aver*, *avoir*, goods, and *peis*, *pois*, is fr. OF. *peis*, *pois*, weight, F. *poids*, L. *pensum.* See AVERAGE; POISE, *n.*] **1.** Goods sold by weight. *Obs.*

2. Avoirdupois weight.

3. Weight; heaviness; as, a woman of much *avoirdupois. Colloq. Shak.*

avoirdupois weight, the system in common use in English-speaking countries for weighing all commodities except precious stones, precious metals, and drugs. In it 16 drams (dr.) make 1 ounce (oz); 16 ounces make 1 pound (lb.). The pound contains 7,000 grains (= 453.59 grams), so that 1 pound avoirdupois = 1.2153 pounds troy. (See TROY WEIGHT.) There are two avoirdupois tons, the long ton (2,240 lbs.) and the **short ton** (2,000 lbs.), of which the former is the customary one in Great Britain and the latter in the United States. See TON. A hundredweight is 1-20 of a ton, and so has two values, 112 lbs. and 100 lbs.

a-vouch' (*a*-vouch'), *v. t.*; A-VOUCHED' (*a*-voucht'); A-VOUCH'ING. [OF. *avochier*, LL. *advocare* to recognize the existence of a thing, to advocate, fr. L. *advocare* to call to; *ad* + *vocare* to call. Cf. Avow to declare, ADVOCATE; see VOUCH, *v. t.*] **1.** To appeal to; to cite as authority. *Obs.*

They *avouch* many successions of authorities. *Coke.*

2. To maintain as just or true; vouch for; guarantee.

We might be disposed to question its authenticity, if it were not *avouched* by the full evidence in its favor. *Milman*

3. To declare or assert positively and as a matter of fact; to affirm openly.

It this which he *avouches* does appear. *Shak.*

4. To acknowledge deliberately or openly; avow; admit; confess; sanction.

Thou hast *avouched* the Lord . . to be thy God. *Deut.* XXVI. 17.

a-vouch', *v. i.* **1.** To give guarantee or assurance.

2. To declare, assert.

a-vouch', *n.* Evidence; declaration. *Obs. or R.*

The sensible and true *avouch*
Of mine own eyes *Shak.*

a-vouch'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of avouching. *Milton.*

a-vow' (*a*-vou'), *v. t.*; A-VOWED' (*a*-voud'); A-VOW'ING. [F. *avouer*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *vouer* to vow, LL. *votare*, fr L. *votum.* See vow. But it was confused in some uses with L *advocare* to call upon, hence to recognize as one's superior or as one's own, and it is possible to explain all its uses as coming from L. *advocare.* Cf. AVOUCH, ADVOCATE.] **1.** To declare openly, as something one is not ashamed of, or as something believed to be true or right; to own or acknowledge frankly; as, a man *avows* his principles or his crimes.

Which I to be the power of Israel's God
Avow, and challenge Dagon to the test. *Milton.*

2. *Law.* To acknowledge and justify, as an act done; to make avowry of. See AVOWRY, 2.

Syn.—Own, confess, admit. See ACKNOWLEDGE.

a-vow'al (-ăl), *n.* An open declaration; frank acknowledgment; as, an *avowal* of such principles. *Hume.*

a-vow'ance (-ăns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *avouance.*] **1.** Act of avowing; avowal.

2. Upholding; defense; vindication. *Obs.*

Can my *avowance* of king murdering be collected from anything here written by me? *Fuller.*

a-vow'ant (-ănt), *n.* [F. *avouant*, p. pr.] *Law.* The defendant in replevin, who avows the distress of the goods, and justifies the taking.

a-vowed' (*a*-voud'), *p. a.* Openly acknowledged or declared, admitted.—**a-vow'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**a-vow'ed-ness**, *n.*

a-vow'ry (*a*-vou'rĭ), *n*, *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *avouerie* protection, authority, OF. *avouerie.* See AVOW to declare.] **1.** Advocacy, patronage, or protection, also, an advocate, a patron; esp., a patron saint. *Obs.*

Let God alone be our *avowry. Latimer*

2. Act of one who avows anything; esp., the act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, avows and justifies the taking in his own right. The distrainer may either make *avowry*, that is, *avow* taking the distress in his own right, or the right of his wife, and state the reason of it; or make *cognizance*, that is, *acknowledge* the taking, but justify it in another's right, as his bailiff or servant.

a-vulse' (ă-vŭls'), *v. t.* [L. *avulsus*, p. p. of *avellere* to tear off; *a* (*ab*) + *vellere* to pluck.] To pluck or pull off. *Obs. or R. Shenstone.*

a-vul'sion (ă-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *avulsio.*] **1.** A tearing asunder; a forcible separation.

The *avulsion* of two polished superficies. *Locke.*

2. A fragment torn off. *J. Barlow.*

3. *Law.* The sudden removal of land from the estate of one man to that of another by an inundation or a current, or by a sudden change in the course of a river by which a part of the estate of one man is cut off and joined to the estate of another. The property in the part thus separated continues in the original owner. Cf. ALLUVION; APPULSION.

a-vun'cu-lar (ă-vŭn'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *avunculus* uncle.] Of or pert. to, or like, an uncle or, humorously, a pawnbroker.

a-vi'chi, *or* **a-vi'ci** (*a*-vē'chē), *n.* [Skr. *avīci.*] *Theosophy.* Hell, conceived as a state of depravity, on earth or elsewhere.

av'i-cide (ăv'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *avis* bird + *-cide.*] Killing of birds.

a-vic'u-lar, *a.* [L. *avicula*, dim. of *avis* bird.] Of or pertaining to a bird or birds.

A-vic'u-la'ri-a (ă-vĭk'ū-lā'rĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.] *Zool* The genus containing the bird spider. See MYGALE.

Av'i-cu'li-dæ (ăv'ĭ-kū'lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool* A family of bivalve mollusks containing the pearl oysters, hammer shells, and allied forms.

av'id-ly, *adv.* of AVID. [*Obs.*]

av'id-ous, *a.* [L. *avidus.*] Avid.

a-vie', *adv* [*a-* on + *vie.*] Emulously. *Obs.*

a-view', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *avuer* to follow (game) with the eye, formerly *aveuer.*] To view; inspect; survey. *Obs.*

av'i-ga'tor (ăv'ĭ-gā'tẽr). Var. of AVOCADO.

A-vign'on-ese' (*a*-vēn'yŭ-nēz'; -ēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Avignon or the residence there of the popes (see BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY).

a-vile', *v. t.* [OF. *aviler*, F. *avilir*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *vil* vile See VILE.] To abase or debase; to vilify; depreciate. *Obs.*—**a-vile'ment**, *n. Obs*

A-vil'lon (*a*-vĭl'yŏn), *n.* Var of AVALON. *Tennyson.*

A'vim (ā'vĭm), **A'vims** (ā'vĭmz), *n. pl. Bib.*

‖ **a vin'cu-lo ma'tri-mo'ni-i** (mā'trĭ-mō'nĭ-ī) [L.] From the bond of marriage. See DIVORCE.

a'vine (ā'vīn; -vĭn), *a.* [L *avis* bird] Avian.

A'vi-po'nes Var. of ABIPONES.

avir † AVER.

avirage. † AVERAGE.

‖ **a-vi'rah** (*a*-vē'ra), *n.* [Chald. *abhērāh*] Sin.

a-vire', *v. t.* [OF. *avirer*] To turn. *Obs*

a'vi-roun', *adv.* [F *environ.*] Round about. *Obs.*

avisee, avisy. † ADVISY

‖ **a'vise' la fin'** (ä'vēz' lä făN'). [F.] Consider the end.

‖ **A'vis In'di-ca** (ā'vĭs ĭn'dĭ-kä). [L., bird of India.] *Astron.* = APUS, *n.*, 2.

a-vi'sion, avision, *n.* [OF. *avision.*] A vision; dream; warning. *Obs.*

av'i-tal (ăv'ĭ-tăl; *a*-vī'tăl), *a.* [L *avitus* ancestral.] Ancestral

A'vites (ā'vĭts), *n. pl. Bib.*

A'vith (ā'vĭth) *Bib.*

a-vit'ic, *a.* Avital

‖ **a-vi'to vi'ret ho-no're.** [L.] He flourishes in, or upon, ancestral honor.

a-vi'vess' (*a*-vĭvz'), *n* [F See A-VIVES.] *Far.* The strangles

a-vize'. † ADVISE

a-vize'ful. † ADVICEFUL.

avlesen. † AFLEY

‖ **a'vo'cat'** (ä'vō'kä'), *n.* [F.] **1.** An advocate.

2. The avocado

a-voc'a-tive (*a*-vŏk'*a*-tĭv), *a.* Calling off *R.*—*n.* That which calls aside; a dissuasive *R.*

a-voc'a-to'ri-a (-tō'rĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.] An avocatory letter.

av'o-cette' † AVOCET.

avoerie. † AVOWRY.

avoid'a-ble. † AVERAGE.

‖ **a-vo're** (*a*-vō'rā), *n.* [Chald. *abhērāh*] Sin.

a-vore', *v. t.* [OF. *avurer*] To turn. *Obs*

a'vi-roun', *adv.* [F *environ.*] Round about. *Obs.*

avisee, avisy. † ADVISY

‖ **a'vise' la fin'** (ä'vēz' lä făN'). [F.] Consider the end.

‖ **A'vis In'di-ca** (ā'vĭs ĭn'dĭ-kä). [L., bird of India.] *Astron.* = APUS, *n.*, 2.

a-vi'sion, avisioun, *n.* [OF. *avision.*] A vision; dream; warning. *Obs.*

a-voke', *v. t* [Cf. ADVOCATE.] *Rare.* **1.** To advoke; to summon or advocate

2. [Cf AVOCATE.] To call from or back again.

avoket. † ADVOCATE.

av'o-late, *v. i.* [L. *avolare*; *a* (*ab*) + *volare* to fly.] To fly away; evaporate; escape. *Obs.*—**av'o-la'tion**, *n. Obs.*

‖ **à vo'lon'té'** (ä vō'lôN'tā'). [F.] At will; at pleasure

avong † AFONG.

avoreward. † AFOREWARD.

avorthi † AFFORD.

av'o-set. Var. of AVOCET.

avoson. † ADVOWSON.

‖ **à vo're sam'té'** (ä vō'r' sаN'tā'). [F.] To your health.

avou. † AVOW.

a-vouch'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE; AVOW, to acknowledge.—**a-vow'a-bly**, *adv.*

a-vowd'. Avowed. *Ref. Sp.*

avowe. † AVOW.

avowe, *n.* Also avowé, avowee. [F. *avoué.* Cf. ADVOWEE.] An advocate or patron, as of a benefice, or a patron saint; an advowee. *Obs.*

a-vowed', *a.* Vowed. *Obs*

a-vow'er, *n.* One who avows.

a-vow'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *avouement.*] Avowal. *Obs. or R.*

avoutrer, avoutrere. † AVOUTER

avoutresse. † ADVOUTRESS.

a-vou'try, *n* [ME. *avoutrie*, OF. *avoutrie*] Adultery. *Obs.*

a-vow', *n.* [Cf. F. *aveu.*] Avowal. *Obs.*

a-vow', *v. t. & i.* [OF. *avouer*, fr. LL. *votare* to vow, fr. L *votum* See VOW.] To bind, or to devote, by a vow; to vow; to make a vow. *Obs. Wycliffe.*

a-vow', *n.* 1 A vow or determination. *Archaic.*

2. A vowed offering. *Obs.*

avow-. For many words beginning *avow-* see those in AVOU-.

a-vow'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE; AVOW, to acknowledge. — **a-vow'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-vow'a-bly**, *adv.*

a-vowd'. Avowed. *Ref. Sp.*

avowe. † AVOW.

avowe, *n.* Also avowé, avowee. [F. *avoué.* Cf. ADVOWEE.] An advocate or patron, as of a benefice, or a patron saint; an advowee. *Obs.*

a-vowed', *a.* Vowed. *Obs*

a-vow'er, *n.* One who avows.

a-vow'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *avouement.*] Avowal. *Obs. or R.*

a-vow'ter, etc. † AVOUTER, etc.

a-voy', *interj.* [OF. *avoi.*] Exclamation, as of surprise or fear. *Obs.*

a-voy'er (*a*-voi'ẽr; *F. a'vwä'yā'*), *n.* [F.] A chief magistrate of a free imperial city or canton, esp. in French Switzerland. *Hist.*—**a-voy'er-ship**, *n*

‖ **á vues'tra sa-lud'** (ä vwēs'-tra sa-lo͞oth'; 146). [Sp.] To your health.

avutrie. † AVOUTRY. [VAL.] **av'wa-da-vat'.** Var. of AMADAVAT.

a-vye', *v. t.* [OF. *avier*, *aveier*, *avoier*, to put or start on the way.] To go (one's) way; also, to dismiss. *Obs.*

avys, avyse. † ADVICE, ADVISE. —**avysely**, *adv.*—**avysness**, *n.*

aw. † AWE, OUGHT, OWE.

aw. Awe. *Ref. Sp.*

aw-. For various forms beginning *aw-* see those in AU-.

a-wā' (ä-wō'; ä-wā'), *adv.* Away. *Scot.*

a'wa' (ä'wä'),*n.* The milkfish.

a'wa'bi' (ä'wä'bē'), *n.* [Jap.] The *Haliotis gigantea.* See ABALONE.

A'wa-dhi (ä'wä-dē), *n.* The dialect of Hindi used by the Indian poet Tulsi Das. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

a-waft' (*ă-wâft'*), *adv.* Adrift; afloat; wafted.

a-wait' (*ă-wāt'*), *v. t.*; A-WAIT'ED; A-WAIT'ING. [OF. *awaitier*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *waitier*, *gaitier*, to watch, F. *guetter*. See WAIT.] **1.** To watch for; to look out for; to notice. *Obs.*
2. To wait on, serve, or attend. *Obs.*
3. To wait for; to stay for; to expect. See EXPECT.
Betwixt these rocky pillars Gabriel sat,
Chief of the angelic guards, *awaiting* night *Milton.*
4. To be in store for; to be ready or in waiting for; as, a glorious reward *awaits* the good.
O Eve, some farther change *awaits* us nigh. *Milton*
a-wait', *v. i.* **1.** To watch. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. To wait; attend; — sometimes with *on* or *upon*. *Obs*
3. To wait; to stay in waiting. *Darwin.*
a-wait', *n.* [OF. *await*.] A waiting for; ambush; watch; watching; heed. *Obs. or R.* *Chaucer.*
To have, *or* keep, in await, to make, *or* lay, await on, to keep a watch on.
a-wake' (*a-wāk'*), *v. i.*; *pret.* A-WOKE' (*a-wōk'*), A-WAKED' (*ă-wākt'*); *p. p.* A-WAKED', *Obs. or R.* AWOKE, *Obs.* AWAKEN, AWOKEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* A-WAK'ING. [AS *āwæcnan* (pret. *āwōc*), and *āwacian* (pret. *āwacode*). See AWAKEN, WAKE.] **1.** To cease to sleep; to come out of a state of natural sleep, or, fig., out of a sleeplike state, as inaction, indifference, or death. "My lute *awake*." *Wyatt.*
The national spirit again *awoke* *Freeman.*
Awake to righteousness, and sin not. 1 *Cor.* xv. 34.
2. To be or keep awake, or vigilant. *Rare.*
a-wake' (*ă-wāk'*), *v. t.* **1.** To rouse from sleep; to wake; to awaken.
And his disciples came to him, and *awoke* him, saying, Lord, save us, we perish *Matt* viii 25.
2. To rouse from a state resembling sleep, as from death, stupidity, indifference, or inaction; to put into action; to give new life to; to stir up.
It may *awake* my bounty further *Shak.*
I was soon *awaked* from this disagreeable reverie *Goldsmith*
a-wake', *a.* [From *awaken*, old p. p. of *awake*.] Not sleeping or lethargic; roused from sleep, in a state of vigilance or action. "Before whom *awake* I stood." *Milton.*
He was *awake* to the danger. *Froude.*
a-wak'en (*ă-wāk''n*), *v. t. & i.*; A-WAK'ENED (-'nd); A-WAK'EN-ING (-'n-ing). [ME. *awakenen*, *awaknen*, AS. *āwæcnan*, *āwæcnian*, v. i.; *on-* + *wæcnan* to wake. Cf. AWAKE, *v. t.*] To rouse from sleep or a state likened to sleep, as torpor, indifference, inactivity, etc.; to awake; wake
Their consciences are thoroughly *awakened* *Tillotson.*
Syn. — Arouse, excite, stir up, call forth.
a-wak'en-ing, *p. a.* Rousing from sleep; rousing into activity; exciting; as, the *awakening* city; an *awakening* discourse. — **a-wak'en-ing-ly**, *adv.*
a-wak'en-ing, *n.* A rousing from sleep; esp., fig., a rousing from inactivity, sloth, or indifference.
a-ward' (*ă-wôrd'*), *v. t.*; A-WARD'ED; A-WARD'ING. [OF. *eswarder* to look at, consider, decide, judge; *es* (L. *ex*) + *warder*, *garder*, to observe, take heed, keep, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *wartên* to watch, guard. See WARD.] **1.** To determine or decide after careful consideration; to judge. *Obs.*
2. To give by sentence or judicial determination; to assign or apportion, after careful regard to the nature of the case; to adjudge; as, the arbitrators *awarded* heavy damages.
To review
The wrongful sentence, and *award* a new. *Dryden.*
3. To sentence; consign; appoint. *Obs.* *Udall.*
a-ward', *v. i.* To make an award; to decide.
a-ward', *n.* [Cf. OF. *eswart*, *esgart*. See AWARD, *v. t.*] **1.** A judgment, sentence, or final decision; specif., the decision of arbitrators in a case submitted.
An *award* had been given against her. *Gilpin.*
An *award* under arbitration does not usually extinguish a remedial right, unless followed by performance of the award *T. E. Holland.*
2. The paper containing the decision of arbitrators; that which is awarded.
3. Keeping; custody. *Obs.*
a-ware' (*ă-wâr'*), *a.* [ME. *iwar*, AS. *gewær*, fr. *wær* wary; *ge-* orig. meant *together*, *completely*. See WARY.] **1.** Watchful; vigilant; on one's guard. *Obs. or R.*
2. Apprised; informed; cognizant; conscious; as, he was *aware* of the enemy's designs
Aware of nothing arduous in a task
They never undertook. *Cowper.*
3. Beware; — used as if an imperative verb. *Obs.*
Syn. — See CONSCIOUS.
a-ware'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being aware; mere apprehension of an object without active attention to it.
a-wash' (*ă-wŏsh'*), *adv. & a.* [*a-* on + *wash*.] **a** Washed by the waves or tide; — said, as of a rock or strip of shore, an anchor, etc., when flush with the surface of the water, so that the waves break over it. **b** Floating in the water; as, everything movable on deck was *awash*.
A'wa'ta' pot'ter-y *or* **ware** (*ä'wä'tä'*). A ware made at Awata, near Kyoto, Japan, usually yellowish with a crackled glaze, sometimes like old Delft, or of a gray white porcelain.
a-way' (*ă-wā'*), *adv.* [AS. *aweg*, *aweg*, *onweg*; *on* on + *weg* way. See WAY.] **1.** On the way; onward; along. *Obs. or Scot. or North. Eng. Dial.*, as in "come *away*."
2. From a place; hence; as, go *away*.
Have me *away*, for I am sore wounded. 2 *Chron.* xxxv. 23.
3. Aside; off; in another direction.
The axis of rotation is inclined *away* from the sun. *Lockyer.*
4. From one's possession, — with a sense of parting or loss; as, to put or take something *away* from one.
5. From a state or condition of being; out of existence.
Be near me when I fade *away*. *Tennyson*
6. On; in continuance; without intermission or delay; as, sing *away*. *Colloq.*
7. Absent; gone; at a distance; as, the master is *away* from home.
8. By ellipsis of the verb, equivalent to an imperative. Go or come away; begone, take away.
And the Lord said *Away*, get thee down. *Ex* xix 24
Away with him, crucify him *John* xix 15.
☞ *Away* is sometimes used without the verb; as, whither *away* so fast? "Love hath wings, and will *away*." *Waller.* Sometimes it is essentially an intensive.
One world is *away* and by far the largest to me, and that is myself. *W. Whitman*
away with, bear; abide. *Obs. or Archaic.* "The calling of assemblies I cannot *away with*" (*Isa.* i. 13), i. e., "I cannot bear or endure [it]."
a-way'-go'ing, *a Law.* Belonging to a tenant upon the termination of his tenancy, — said of emblements (which see).
awe (ô), *n.* [ME *age*, *aghe*, fr. Icel. *agi*; akin to AS. *ege*, Goth. *agis*; cf. Gr. ἄχος pain, distress.] **1.** Great fear; dread; terror. *Obs. or R.*
His frown was full of terror, and his voice
Shook the delinquent with such fits of *awe*. *Cowper.*
I had as lief not be as live to be
In *awe* of such a thing as I myself *Shak*
2. The reverential fear felt for the Divine Being; emotion inspired by something dreadful and sublime; an undefined sense of the dreadful and the sublime; reverential fear, or solemn wonder; profound reverence.
There is an *awe* in mortals' joy,
A deep mysterious fear *Keble*
The solitude of the desert, or the loftiness of the mountain, may fill the mind with *awe* — the sense of our own littleness in some greater presence or power. *C. J. Smith*
3. Power to inspire dread or reverential fear; power to awe.
Shall Rome stand under one man's *awe*? *Shak.*
4. Something that inspires dread, as rage. *Obs.*
Syn. — See REVERENCE.
in awe, in great fear; in profound reverence.
That power which held the Continent in *awe* *Macaulay.*
awe (ô), *v. t.*; AWED (ôd); AW'ING. To strike with fear and reverence, to inspire with awe; to control by inspiring dread.
That same eye whose bend doth *awe* the world. *Shak.*
His solemn and pathetic exhortation *awed* and melted the bystanders. *Macaulay.*
awe, *n.* [OF. *auve*, *ave*; cf. OF. & F *aube* in the same sense.] **1.** One of the boards or buckets against which the water acts in an undershot mill wheel.
2. One of the sails of a windmill.
a-wea'ried (*ă-wē'rĭd*), *p. p.* Wearied. *Poetic.*
a-wea'ry (-rĭ), *a.* [*a-* + *weary*.] Weary. *Poetic.* "I begin to be *aweary* of thee." *Shak.*
a-weath'er (*ă-wĕth'ẽr*), *adv.* [*a-* on + *weather*.] *Naut.* On the weather, or windward, side; in the direction whence the wind blows; — opposed to *alee*; as, helm *aweather!*
a-week', *adv.* Weekly; in the week.
a-weigh' (*ă-wā'*), *adv. & a.* [*a-* on + *weigh*.] *Naut.* Just clear of the ground, and hanging perpendicularly, so that a vessel can begin to make headway; — said of the anchor.
awe'some (ô'sŭm), *a.* **1.** Causing awe; appalling; awful; as, an *awesome* sight. *Wright.*
2. Expressive of awe or terror.
An *awesome* glance up at the auld castle. *Scott.*
— **awe'some-ly**, *adv.* — **awe'some-ness**, *n.*
awe'-struck'en, *a.* Awe-struck.
awe'-strike', *v. t.* To strike with awe.
awe'-struck', *a.* Struck with awe. *Milton.*
a-we'to (*ä-wā'tō*; *colloq.* *ä-wē'tō*), *n.* [Maori *awheto*.] The so-called vegetable caterpillar of New Zealand, a natural curiosity caused by an ascomycetous parasitic fungus (*Cordyceps robertsii*), which attacks living caterpillars, causing them ultimately to become mummified. When dried and burned, the aweto furnishes an excellent black pigment.
aw'ful (ô'fo͝ol), *a.* [*awe* + *-ful*.] **1.** Filling with awe; appalling; profoundly impressive.
Be warned by him, then; learn with *awful* eye
To sway a throne as dangerous as his. *Marlowe.*
Heaven's *awful* Monarch. *Milton.*
2 Filled with awe; terror-stricken. *Obs.*
A weak and *awful* reverence for antiquity *I. Watts.*
3. Reverential; law-abiding. *Now Rare.*
Thrust from the company of *awful* men. *Shak.*
4. Frightful; exceedingly bad; monstrous; — used intensively; as, an *awful* bonnet. *Slang.*
Syn. — See FEARFUL.
— **aw'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **aw'ful-ness**, *n.*
a-wheft' (*ă-hwĕft'*), *adv. Naut.* Like a wheft (which see); — of a flag stopped in the middle.

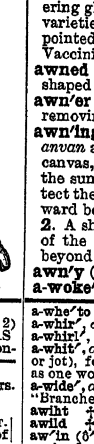
Aweto. ½

a-while' (*ă-hwīl'*), *adv.* [*a* (article) + *while* time.] For a while; for some time; for a short time.
awk (ôk), *a.* [ME. *auk*, *awk*. See AWKWARD.] **1.** Turned or done the wrong way, as a backhanded stroke; being at the wrong end; hence, clumsy. *Obs.*
2. Perverse; contrary; odd; out of order. *Obs.*
3. Clumsy in performance or manners; unhandy; not dexterous; awkward. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
awk, *adv.* Perversely; in the wrong way. *Obs.*
awk'ward (ôk'wẽrd), *a.* [ME. *awkeward*, *awkward*, mostly adv., fr. Icel. *öfugr* (neut. *öfukt*) turning the wrong way + E. *-ward*.] **1.** Turned the wrong way; backhanded. *Obs.* *Douglas.*
2. Perverse; adverse; untoward. *Obs.* "*Awkward* casualties." "*Awkward* wind." *Shak.*
3. Wanting dexterity in the use of the hands, or of instruments; not dexterous; without skill; clumsy; unhandy; wanting ease, grace, or effectiveness in movement; ungraceful; as, he was *awkward* at a trick, an *awkward* boy
And dropped an *awkward* courtesy *Dryden*
4. Not easily managed or effected; embarrassing; not easily dealt with.
A long and *awkward* process *Macaulay*
An *awkward* affair is one that has gone wrong, and is difficult to adjust *C. J. Smith.*
Syn. — Unhandy, bungling, blundering, maladroit; inelegant, ungraceful, stiff, constrained; unwieldy, ponderous, lumbering; boorish, clownish, lubberly, gawky. — AWKWARD, CLUMSY, UNGAINLY, UNCOUTH. AWKWARD implies lack of dexterity or grace, whether bodily or mental; as, *awkward* in one's gait, *awkward* at handling tools, the *awkward* squad, an *awkward* blunder. CLUMSY (see etym.) implies heaviness or stiffness of movement; it also applies to that which is misshapen or awkwardly formed; as, *clumsy* fingers, as *clumsy* as an elephant, *clumsy* boots. Fig., *clumsy* denotes what is ill-contrived or bungling; as, a *clumsy* excuse, a *clumsy* forgery. UNGAINLY applies chiefly to awkwardness of carriage, gait, or gesture; as, an *ungainly* figure, an *ungainly* strut. UNCOUTH (see etym.) implies want of training or lack of refinement; as, *uncouth* manners, *uncouth* speech. See BOORISH.
The daughter . . well-bred and beautiful; the son, an *awkward* booby *Goldsmith.*
[He] finally drew his sword and cut open his lower lip, by what I should imagine was a very *clumsy* stroke *Stevenson.*
Through all these things the ill-dressed, coarse, *ungainly* pedant had struggled mantully up to eminence. *Macaulay.*
Had Phœbe been coarse in feature, shaped *clumsily*, of a harsh voice, and *uncouthly* mannered . . . she would have shocked Clifford. *Hawthorne.*
awkward squad. *Mil.* A squad of undrilled or inapt recruits.
— **awk'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **awk'ward-ness**, *n.*
awl (ôl), *n.* [ME. *al*, *all*, AS. *al*, *æl*, *eal*; akin to D. *aal*, G. *ahle*, OHG. *ala*, Icel *alr*; cf Skr *ārā*.] A pointed instrument for piercing small holes, as in leather or wood, used by shoemakers, saddlers, cabinetmakers, etc. The blade is differently shaped and pointed for different uses, as in the *brad awl*, *saddler's awl*, *shoemaker's awl*, etc.

Awls. 1 Scratch Awl; 2 Harness Maker's Awl; 3, 6 Sewing Awls; 4, 5 Brad Awls; 7 Belt Awl.

aw'less, awe'less (ô'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Wanting reverence; void of respectful fear. "*Awless* insolence." *Dryden.*
2. Inspiring no awe. *Obs.* "The *awless* throne." *Shak.*
awl'-shaped', *a.* Subulate.
awl'wort' (ôl'wûrt'), *n.* A small aquatic brassicaceous plant (*Subularia aquatica*) with awl-shaped leaves.
awn (ôn), *n* [ME. *awne*, *agune*, fr. Icel. *ögn*, pl. *agnir*; akin to Sw. *agn*, Dan. *avne*, Goth. *ahana*, OHG. *agana*, G. *ahne* chaff, Gr. ἄχυη.] *Bot.* One of the barbed appendages, known collectively as the *beard*, which terminate the flowering glumes or scales of the spikelet in barley, oats, some varieties of wheat, and other grasses; hence, any small pointed process, as that which terminates the anthers in Vacciniaceæ.
awned (ônd), *a. Bot.* Furnished with an awn, or bristle-shaped tip; bearded.
awn'er (ôn'ẽr), *n.* One that awns; specif., a machine for removing awns from grains.
awn'ing, *n.* [Origin uncertain: cf. F. *auvent* awning, Pr. *anvan* a protecting cover.] **1.** A rooflike cover, usually of canvas, extended over or before any place as a shelter from the sun, rain, or wind, as over the deck of a vessel to protect the crew or passengers from the weather, or slanting outward before a window to exclude the direct rays of the sun.
2. A shelter resembling an awning; specif., *Naut.*, a part of the poop deck continued forward over the main deck beyond the cabin.
awn'y (ôn'ĭ), *a.* Having awns; bearded.
a-woke' (*ă-wōk'*), *pret. & p. p.* of AWAKE.

awahte. Obs. pret of AWECCHE.
awall, awaill. † AVALE.
a-wait', *adv & a.* Waiting.
a-wait'er, *n.* One that awaits.
a-wak'a-ble (*ă-wāk'ă-b'l*), *a.* See -ABLE
a-wak'en-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
a-wak'end. Awakened. *Ref. Sp* [ens.
a-wak'en-er, *n.* One that awak-
a-wak'en-ment, *n.* An awakening. *Rare.*
awale † AVAIL, AVALE.
a-wa'lim (*a-wa'lĭm*), *n., Ar pl.* of ALMEH.
a'walt (*a'wôlt*), **a'wald** (*ä'-wôld*), *adv.* [Origin uncert] Lying helplessly on the back; — usually said of a sheep. *Scot.*
awame † AAM, AUM.
A-wan' (*ă-wän'*), *n.* A member of a superior tribe of northwest India, mainly along the Indus.
awance. † ADVANCE.
a-wane', *adv. & a.* Waning.
awant † AVAUNT.
awantage. † ADVANTAGE.
a-want'ing, *a.* Wanting.
awaped † *awhaped*, p. p. of AWHAPE.
a-ward', *v. t.* [*a-* + *ward*, v.] *Obs.* a To guard. b To ward off.
a-ward'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
a-ward'er, *n* One who awards.
a-ward'ment, *n* Award
After which *awardment*, the fiddlers . . marched off the green *M Johnston.*
a-ward'ship, *n.* See SHIP. *Rare*
a-ware'dom, *n.* See DOM.
a-wa'rie, *v t* [AS. *āwergan*.] To curse *Obs*
a-warn', *v. t.* [*a-* + *warn*, AS. *gewarnjan*.] To warn *Obs.*
a-warp', *v. t.* [AS *āweorpan*.] To cast down or away; also, to warp *Obs.*
a-war'rant, *v. t.* [*a-* + *warrant*.] To guarantee. *Obs.*
a'wa-ru'ite (*ä'wä-rōō'ĭt*), *n* [From *Awarua* Point, New Zealand] *Min.* A rare natural alloy of nickel and iron.
awaryede Obs. p. p of AWARIE
a-waste', *adv & a* Wasting.
a-watch', *adv. & a.* Watching.
a-wate'. † AWAIT. [water.
a-wa'ter. *adv.* In or on the
a-wave', *adv. & a.* Waving.
awaward. † AVANT-GUARD.
awawns. † ADVANCE
awawntage. † ADVANTAGE.
a-ways', *adv* Away *Obs.*
a-way'wards, a-way'ward, *adv.* Turned away; away. *Obs.*
aw'ber, *n* [F. *aubour*.] The laburnum. *Obs & R Oxf. E D.*
awblast. † ARBALEST.
awblaster, awburne, awbyrchowne † ARBALESTER, AUBURN, HABERGEON.
awd. Awed. *Ref. Sp.*
awdiens † AUDIENCE.
awe. † OUGHT, OWN
awe (*Scot* ô) Obs. or Scot. var of OWE [AWECCHE.
aweahte. Obs. pret. of
awe'band, *n.* [Cf. Icel *agi* awe, restraint See AWE; BAND] A band or rope for tying cattle to a stake; fig., a check or restraint. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
a-wec'che, *v. t* [AS *āweccan*.] To awaken *Obs.*
a-we'de, *v t.* [AS *āwēdan*. Cf. WOOD mad.] To become mad; rave *Obs*
awede. Obs. pret. of OWE.
awed'ness, *n.* State of being awed. [*Scot.*
a-wee', *adv.* A little (while).
a-weel', *adv & interj* Well; well then. *Scot*
awe'full † AWFUL.
awehte. Obs. pret of AWECCHE.
awei. † AWAY. [AWECCHE.
aweightte. Obs pret. of
awelte. † AWAIT.
awel. † AWL.
a-weld', *v t* [AS *ā-* (see A, 2) + *weldan* to rule; cf AS *gewieldan*. See WIELD] To control; subdue; manage. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be able *Obs.*
awe'less, awe'less-ness. Vars. of AWLESS, AWLESSNESS.
awe'ly. † AWLY.
awen † OWN. [AVENANT.
awenand. Obs. Scot var of
awenge. † AVENGE.
aweorp. Obs. pret. of AWARP.
awer. † OWHER.
awereyen, awerie † AWARIE.
awerte † AVERTY.
a-west', *adv.* In the west.
awewe. † AVIEW.
awfish. † OAFISH
aw'fu' (ô'fo͝o), *a* Awful. *Scot.*
awfyn. † ALFIN
A. W. G *Abbr* American wire gauge. See WIRE GAUGE
awgarde. † AWARD.
awgor. † AUGER.
a-whape', *v. t.* [Cf. *whap* blow] To confound; terrify; amaze. *Obs.*
a-wheel', *adv. & a.* On a wheel or wheels; wheeling. [*Obs.*
a-wheels', *adv.* On wheels.
awher. † OWHERE.
a-whet', *adv. & a.* Whetting.
a-whe'to Var. of AWETO.
a-whir', *adv & a.* Whirring.
a-whirl', *adv & a.* Whirling.
a-whit', *adv.* For a *whit* (a bit, or jot), formerly often written as one word.
a-wide', *adv.* Widely. *Archaic.* "Branched off *awide*" *Landor*
awiht † AUGHT.
awild † AWELD. [OWN.
aw'in (ô'ĭn), *a* Scot. var. of
a-wing', *adv. & a.* On the wing; flying; fluttering.
a-wink', *adv. & a.* Winking.
a-win'ne, *v. t.* [AS *āwinnan* to contend, overcome.] To win; also, to overcome. *Obs.*
awk. † AUK.
awk'ly, *adv* of AWK. [*Obs.*
awk'ly, *a* Perverse: clumsy.
awk'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
awk'ward-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
awl (ôl), *n. Bot* Var. of AL.
A. W. L. *Abbr.* Artesian well lease. *Australia.*
awl bird. The green woodpecker of Europe. *Local, Eng.*
awle. † HALL.
aw'less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
awlter. † ALTAR.
aw'ly, *a.* [*awe* + last *-ly*.] Awful; terrible. *Obs.* — *adv.* Awfully. *Obs.*
awm, awme. † AAM, AUM, AIM.
awmblare. † AMBLER.
awmbrie, awmbry, awmery, awmry. † AMBRY.
awmenere. † ALMONER
awmer. † ALMONER, AMBER.
aw'mous (ô'mŭs). Scot var. of ALMOUS.
awmyr. † AMBER.
awn, *v. t.* To remove the awns; — chiefly in *p. pr.*, awn'ing.
awn, awne † OWN.
awncient. † ANCIENT.
awnderne. † ANDIRON. [*Scot.*
awn'ie (ôn'ĭ). Var. of AWNY.
awning deck. *Naut.* A light deck without openings extending over the main deck from stem to stern.
awn'inged (-ĭngd), *a.* Furnished with an awning.
awn'less, *a. Bot.* Destitute of an awn. — awnless brome grass. See BROME GRASS.
awnter. † ADVENTURE.
awnterows. † ADVENTUROUS.
awoc. † AWOKE.
awode. † AVOID
awoik. Obs. pret. of AWAKE.
awold. † AWALT.
a-won'der, *v. t.* [AS. *āwundrian* to make a wonder of, or *ofwundrian* to be astonished]

a-wry' (ə-rī'), *adv. & a.* [*a-* on, in + *wry.*] **1.** Turned or twisted toward one side; not in a straight or true direction, or position; out of the right course; distorted; oblique or obliquely; asquint; with oblique vision; as, to glance *awry. Barbour.* "Your crown 's *awry.*" *Shak.*

Blows them transverse, ten thousand leagues *awry,* *Milton*
Into the devious air.

2. Aside from the line of truth, or right reason; unreasonable or unreasonably; perverse or perversely.

Nothing more *awry* from the law of God and nature than that a woman should give laws to men. *Milton.*

Syn. — See CROOKED.

ax, axe (ăks), *n.; pl.* AXES (ăk'sēz; -sĭz). [ME. *ax, axe,* AS. *eax, æx, acas;* akin to D. *akse,* OS. *accus,* OHG. *acchus,* G. *axt,* Icel. *öx,* Sw. *yxe,* Dan. *okse,* Goth. *aqizi,* Gr. ἀξίνη, and perh. Lat. *ascia.*] **1.** A tool or instrument for felling trees, chopping and splitting wood, hewing timber, etc.; as, the broad*ax,* fireman's *ax,* double-bitted *ax,* battle *ax,* etc. In modern *axes* the head is of steel, or of iron with a steel edge or blade. This is wielded by a wooden helve or handle, so fixed in a socket or eye as to be in the same plane with the blade.

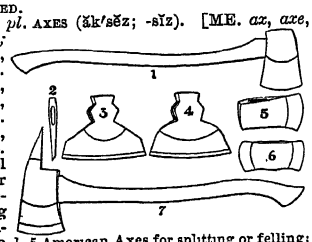

1, 5 American Axes for splitting or felling; 3, 4 Broadaxes, 2 Section of 3 showing edge; 6 Double-bitted Ax; 7 Fireman's Ax

2. A hammer with a sharp, or chisel, edge for dressing or spalling stone; an axhammer.

☞ "The spelling *ax* is better on every ground, of etymology, phonology, and analogy, than *axe.*" *Oxf. E. D.*

an ax to grind, a secret or selfish purpose to promote. *Colloq.*

When I see a merchant over polite to his customers . . . thinks I, that man has *an ax to grind.* *Chas. Miner.*

to put the ax in the helve, to solve a puzzle; to settle a doubtful matter.

ax, axe, *v. t.* To dress or trim with an ax.

The effect of *axing* [stone] is to cover the surface with chisel marks, which are made parallel as far as possible.

Siebert & Biggin

ax, *or* **axe, eye.** An eye such as that made for an ax.

ax'break'er, axe'break'er (ăks'brāk'ẽr), *n.* An Australian oleaceous tree (*Notelæa longifolia*) having very hard wood. See NOTELÆA.

axed (ăkst). **1.** *pret., p. p., & p. a.* of AX, *v.*

2. *a.* [See -ED.] Provided with an ax or axes.

ax'ham'mer (-hăm'ẽr), *n.* A stone ax having two opposite cutting edges, used for dressing or spalling the rougher kinds of stone.

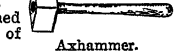

Axhammer.

ax'ham'mered (-ẽrd), *p. a.* Finished with an axhammer; axed; — said of stone. See AX, *v. t.*

ax'i-al (ăk'sĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an axis; of the nature of, or resembling, an axis; around an axis.

To take on an *axial,* and not an equatorial, direction. *Nichol.*

2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to an axis, esp. the main axis of the body, or the axis vertebra.

axial-flow turbine. See TURBINE. — **axial group.** See QUADRATIC GROUP. — **a. line,** *Magnetism,* the line taken by the magnetic force in passing from one pole of a horseshoe magnet to the other. *Faraday.* — **a. pencil,** *or* **pencil of planes,** *Geom.,* a system of planes intersecting on a straight line called the *axis* or *base* of the pencil. — **a. skeleton,** the skeleton of the head and trunk; — opposed to the *appendicular skeleton,* or that of the limbs.

ax'il (ăk'sĭl), *n.* [L. *axilla* armpit. Cf. AXLE.] *Bot.* The distal angle or point of divergence between a branch or leaf and the axis from which it springs.

ax'ile (ăk'sĭl; -sīl), *a. Bot.* Belonging to, or situated in, the axis; as, *axile* placentation.

ax-il'la (ăk-sĭl'ȧ), *n.; L. pl.* AXILLÆ (-ē). [L.] **1.** *Anat.* The armpit, or the cavity beneath the junction of the arm and shoulder. It contains the axillary artery and vein, a part of the brachial nerve plexus, and many lymph nodes, with much fat and areolar tissue.

2. *Bot.* An axil.

ax'il-lar (ăk'sĭ-lăr), *a.* [Cf. F. *axillaire*] Axillary.

ax'il-lar, *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* One of the innermost feathers lining the under surface of the wing; — usually in *pl.* In many water birds they are long and stiff in comparison with the surrounding plumage.

2. *Anat.* An axillary vein.

ax'il-la-ry (-lă-rĭ), *a.* [See AXIL.] **1.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the axilla, or armpit.

2. *Bot.* Situated in, or rising from, an axil; also, pertaining to an axil; as, *axillary* buds.

axillary artery, *Anat.,* that part of the main artery of the arm that lies in the axilla. It is a continuation of the subclavian above and the brachial below. — **a. gland,** *Anat.,* any of the numerous lymph nodes of the axilla. — **a. vein,** *Anat.,* the large vein passing through the axilla, a direct continuation of the basilic below and the subclavian above.

ax'il-la-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An axillary feather. = AXILLAR, *n.,* 1; — usually in *pl.*

ax'in (ăk'sĭn), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *axina.*] *Chem.* A fatty substance secreted by a Mexican scale insect (*Llaveia axinus*), used for making a varnish, and, in medicine, as a vulnerary and resolvent.

ax'i-nite (ăk'sĭ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀξίνη an ax.] *Min.* A borosilicate of aluminium and calcium, with varying amounts of iron and manganese, commonly in brown glassy triclinic crystals with sharp edges. H., 6.5-7. Sp. gr., 3.27-3.29.

ax'i-o-lite (ăk-sĭ'ō-līt), *n.* [*axis* + *-lite.*] *Petrog.* A spherulitic aggregate with grouping about a line or axis instead of a point, often seen in glassy rocks. — **ax'i-o-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ax'i-om (ăk'sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *axioma,* Gr. ἀξίωμα that which is thought worthy, that which is assumed, a basis of demonstration, a principle, fr. ἀξιοῦν to think worthy, fr. ἄξιος worthy, weighing as much as; cf. ἄγειν to lead, drive, also to weigh so much: cf. F. *axiome.* See AGENT.] **1.** *Logic & Math.* A self-evident truth, or a proposition whose truth is so evident that no reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer; a proposition which it is necessary to take for granted; as, "The whole is greater than a part," "A thing cannot, at the same time, be and not be."

2. An established principle in some art or science, which, though not a necessary truth, is universally received, as, the *axioms* of political economy.

Syn. — Saw, byword, dictum, precept, motto. — AXIOM, MAXIM, APHORISM, APOTHEGM, ADAGE, PROVERB, SAYING agree in denoting a sententious expression of a general truth. An AXIOM, as here compared (see PRINCIPLE), is a self-evident or universally accepted truth taken for granted as the basis of reasoning; as, the *axioms* of geometry. A MAXIM is a rule or precept sanctioned by experience, and relating especially to the practical concerns of life; as, "they should be realizing their high *maxims* in the concrete" (*J. H. Newman*), "the difference between principles as universal laws, and *maxims* of conduct as prudential rules" (*H. C. Robinson*). An APHORISM is a short and pithy sentence expressing some general truth or sentiment; as, "the great *aphorism,* that there is an external world" (*J. H. Newman*). An APOTHEGM is a terse and sententious *aphorism,* as, "They [*apothegms*] are . . . pomted speeches. . . . Cicero prettily calleth them *salmas,* salt pits, that you may extract salt out of, and sprinkle it where you will" (*Bacon*). An ADAGE is a saying of long-established authority and universal application; as, "If there is verity in wine, according to the old *adage*" (*Thackeray*). A PROVERB is an adage couched, usually, in homely and vividly concrete phrase; as, "accused (in the phrase of a homely *proverb*) of being 'penny wise and pound foolish'" (*Spectator*). A SAYING is a brief current or habitual expression of whatever form; as, "The *saying* is true, 'The empty vessel makes the greatest sound'" (*Shak.*); "Cosmus, Duke of Florence, had a desperate *saying* against perfidious or neglecting friends" (*Bacon*). See COMMONPLACE, DICTATE, DOCTRINE.

axiom of parallels. = PARALLEL POSTULATE. — **axioms of continuity,** *Math.,* the *axiom of Archimedes,* that by laying off a given segment (however small) a finite number of times any assigned point on a line may be attained or surpassed; and the *axiom of completeness,* that the system of elements (points, lines, planes) cannot be enlarged by adjoining other elements while maintaining all other axioms. — **axioms of order,** *Math.,* those (4 in Hilbert's scheme) that deal with the interrelations of points on a line, and also Pasch's axiom (which see).

ax'i-o-mat'ic (ăk'sĭ-ō-măt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἀξιωματικός.] Of,
ax'i-o-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to, or having the nature of, an axiom; self-evident; characterized by, or abounding in, axioms; aphoristic. "*Axiomatical* truth." *Johnson.* — **ax'i-o-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

The stores of *axiomatic* wisdom. *I. Taylor.*

ax'is (ăk'sĭs), *n.; pl.* AXES (-sēz). [L. *axis* axis, axle, akin to Gr. ἄξων axle, Skr. *aksha,* AS. *eax,* E. *ax* in *axtree,* and prob. to L. *axilla* armpit, shoulder joint, *ala* wing. Cf. AXLE, AISLE.] **1.** Axle of a wheel. *Obs. or R.*

2. A straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, on which it revolves, or may be supposed to revolve, a line passing through a body or system around which the parts are symmetrically arranged.

3. *Math.* A straight line with respect to which the different parts of a magnitude are symmetrically arranged; as, the *axis* of a cylinder, that is, the straight line joining the centers of the two bases; the *axis* of a cone, or of a regular pyramid, that is, the straight line joining the vertex and the center of the base, the *axis* of a circle, the straight line passing through the center perpendicular to the plane of the circle.

4. Specif.: **a** *Anat.* (1) The second vertebra of the neck of the higher vertebrates, which is prolonged anteriorly within the foramen of the first vertebra or atlas, so as to form the *odontoid process* or *peg,* which serves as a pivot for the atlas and head to turn upon. In amphibians the first vertebra has the form and function of the axis, and is often so called; and the atlas is believed to be fused with the skull. See ODONTOID and ATLAS, 3. (2) Any of various central, fundamental, or axial parts; as, the cerebrospinal *axis,* the cœliac *axis.* **b** *Paleon.* The median region of a segment of a trilobite. **c** *Bot.* The stem; the central part, or longitudinal support, on which organs are arranged; the hypothetical central line of any body. **d** *Cryst.* One of several imaginary lines assumed in describing the position of the planes by which a crystal is bounded. **e** *Fine Arts.* (1) An imaginary line supposed to pass through a design, to which are referred the different parts of the design. There are often a primary axis and a secondary axis. (2) In an architectural or other working drawing, a line actually drawn and used as the basis of measurements.

axes of coördinates in a plane, *Geom.,* two straight lines intersecting each other, to which points are referred for the purpose of determining their relative position; they are either rectangular or oblique and are called *axis of abscissas* and *axis of ordinates.* See ABSCISSA. — **axes of coördinates in space,** *Geom.,* the three straight lines in which the coordinate planes intersect each other. — **axes of elasticity,** *Min.,* in biaxial crystals, three axes having the directions in which the velocity of light through the crystal is at its maximum, mean, and minimum; — so called from the assumption that the velocity depends on the variable elasticity of the ether. — **axis in peritrochio** (pĕr'ĭ-trō'kĭ-ō), the wheel and axle, one of the mechanical powers. — **a. of a balance,** that line about which it turns. — **a. of a complex,** *Math.,* a line that the complex may be rotated round or slipped along and remain always self-coincident. — **axis of a curve,** *Geom.,* a straight line that bisects at right angles a system of parallel chords. It thus divides the curve into two symmetrical portions, as in the parabola, which has one such axis, the ellipse, which has two, or the circle, which has an infinite number. The two axes of the ellipse are the *major axis* and the *minor axis,* and the two axes of the hyperbola are the *transverse axis* and the *conjugate axis.* — **a. of a gun,** the axis, or middle line, of the cylinder of the bore of the gun — **a. of a lens,** the straight line passing through its optic center perpendicular to the plane of the lens. — **a. of a pencil of planes.** *Geom.* See AXIAL PENCIL. — **a. of a quaternion,** *Math.,* a unit vector perpendicular to the plane of the quaternion. — **a. of a regular pyramid,** *Geom.,* a straight line drawn from the vertex to the center of the base. — **a. of a spherical mirror,** *Physics,* any right line passing through the center of curvature of the mirror. That axis which passes also through the center of the mirror is the *principal axis,* all others being *secondary axes.* — **a. of a telescope** *or* **microscope,** the straight line coinciding with the axes of the several lenses which compose it. — **a. of collimation.** Same as *line of collimation,* under LINE. — **a. of collimation,** *Math.,* a self-correspondent line in a projective transformation. — **a. of elevation,** *Geol.,* the medial line or crest of an uplifted ridge of the earth's crust. — **a. of homology.** See HOMOLOGY. — **a. of oscillation** (of a pendulum), a right line passing through the center about which it vibrates, and perpendicular to the plane of vibration. It is made up of those points whose movement is free and unaffected by their connection with the rest of the system. — **a. of polarization,** *Optics,* the central line around which the prismatic rings or curves are arranged. — **a. of refraction,** *Physics,* a line perpendicular to the surface of the refracting medium at the point of incidence. — **a. of revolution.** See REVOLUTION. — **a. of rotation.** See ROTATION. — **a. of similitude,** *Geom.,* any of four lines joining a center of similitude of the first and second of three circles with a center of similitude of the second and third, which is found to pass through a center of similitude of the first and third. — **a. of symmetry,** *Geom.,* any line in a plane figure that divides the figure into two such parts that one part, when folded over along the axis, shall coincide with the other part. — **a. of the equator, ecliptic, horizon** (or other circle of the celestial sphere), that diameter of the sphere which is perpendicular to the plane of the circle.

ax'is (ăk'sĭs), *n.* [L. *axis.*] **1** A deer (*Cervus,* subgenus *Axis,* *axis*), of India and other parts of southern Asia, having rusine antlers and white-spotted body; — called also **axis deer.**

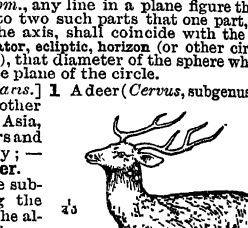

Axis Deer.

2. [*cap*] *Zool.* The subgenus containing the above species, and the allied hog deer (*Cervus porcinus*).

axis cylinder. *Anat.* The neuraxis; the central essential portion of every nerve fiber. It is a protoplasmic process of a nerve cell and transmits the nervous impulse.

ax'i-sym-met'ric (ăk'sĭ-sĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Designating symmetry with reference to an axis.

axisymmetric determinant, *Math.,* one in which all conjugate constituents are equal in pairs.

ax'le (ăk's'l), *n.* [ME. *axel* in *axeltre,* fr. Icel. *öxultrē; öxull* axle (akin to AS. *eax;* see AXTREE) + *trē* (akin to E. *tree;* see TREE). See AXIS.] **1.** The pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves, or which revolves with a wheel.

2. A transverse bar or shaft connecting the opposite wheels of a car or carriage; an axletree.

3. An axis; as, the sun's *axle.*

axle bar. An iron bar serving as an axletree.

axle box. **1.** A bushing in the hub of a wheel, through which the axle passes.

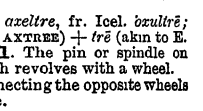

Section of Wagon Hub, showing Axle Box and Axle.

2. The journal box of a rotating axle, esp. a railroad axle. In railroad-car construction, the axle guard, or pedestal, with the superincumbent weight, rests on the top of the box (usually with a spring intervening), and holds it in place by flanges. The box rests upon the journal bearing and key, which intervene between the inner top of the box and the axle.

axle guard. A guide in which an axle box may slide up and down, as with the play of the springs in a railroad car.

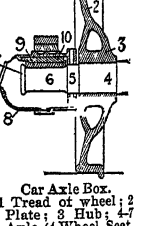

Car Axle Box.
1 Tread of wheel; 2 Plate; 3 Hub; 4-7 Axle (4 Wheel Seat, 5 Dust Guard, 6 Journal, 7 Collar); 8 Oil Box; 9, 10 Bearing.

ax'le-tree' (-trē'), *n.* [Icel. *öxultrē.* See AXLE.] **1.** A bar or beam of wood or iron, connecting the opposite wheels of a carriage, on the ends of which the wheels revolve.

2. A spindle or axle of a wheel. *Obs.*

3. An axis. *Obs.*

Ax'min-ster (ăks'mĭn-stẽr), *n., or* **Axminster carpet.** A More fully *chenille Axminster.* A variety of Turkey carpet, woven by machine or, when more than 27 inches wide, on a hand loom, and consisting of strips of worsted chenille so colored as to produce a pattern on a stout jute backing. It has a fine soft pile. So called from *Axminster,* England, where it was formerly made (1755-1835). **b** A similar but cheaper machine-made carpet, resembling moquette in construction and appearance, but finer and of better material.

ax'ode (ăk'sōd), *n.* [*axis* + 2d *-ode.*] *Kinematics.* The

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Obs. To astonish (one); — used impersonally. — *v. i.* To be astonished.

a-wook'. † AWOKE

a-work', *adv.* At work; working. "Set *awork.*" *Shak*

a-work'ing, *adv.* At work; working.

a-wor'ry, *v.* [AS. *āwyrgan.*] To worry; to strangle. *Obs.*

a-worth', *adv.* Lit., at worth; — in, to **take aworth,** to endure patiently or indifferently. *Obs.*

awp. Var. of WHAUP.

a-wreak', **a-wreke',** *v. t. & i.* [AS. *āwrecan.*] To take vengeance on; avenge; condemn. *Obs.* See WREAK.

a-wreck', *adv. & a.* Wrecked.

a-wro'ken. Obs. p. p. of AWREAK.

a-wrong', *adv.* Wrongly.

awsk † ASK, a newt.

aw'some. Var. of AWESOME. — **aw'some-ly,** *adv.* — **aw'some-ness,** *n.*

awsterne. † AUSTERE

aw'sum. Awesome. *Ref. Sp.*

awtayne. † HAUTAIN.

awter. † ALTAR.

awterage. † ALTARAGE.

awundre. † AWONDER.

awurie. † AWORRY.

awye. † AVYE.

ax, axe (ăks), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *axien* and *asken.* See ASK.] To ask; to inquire or inquire of.

☞ This form goes back to the Anglo-Saxon, and was the regular literary English form down to nearly 1600; but it is now either dialectic or a vulgarism.

ax. *Abbr.* Axiom.

ax'al, *a.* Axial. *Rare.*

axan. Obs. pl. of ASH.

axcesse. † ACCESS.

axe. † ASH, ASK.

axe, *n.* [AS. *æx, eax.* See AXLE.] Axis. *Obs.*

axe Var. of AX. [ASK.]

axede. † ASKED, pret. & p. p. of **axel.** † AXLE.

axe'man. Var. of AXMAN.

ax'en. † ASH, ASK.

ax'es (ăk'sēz), *n., pl.* of AXIS.

axes. † ACCESS, ASH.

axestow. Obs. for *askest thou,* dost thou ask.

axe'tree'. † AXTREE.

ax'fitch', *n.* [*ax* + *fitch* a vetch.] The hatchet vetch.

ax'i-al'i-ty (ăk'sĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being axial.

ax'i-al-ly, *adv.* of AXIAL.

axien. † ASK.

ax-if'u-gal, *a.* [L. *axis* + *fugere* to flee.] Centrifugal. *Rare.*

axil. † AXLE.

ax'i-lem'ma (ăk'sĭ-lĕm'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *axis* + Gr. λεμμα husk.] *Anat.* A sheath supposed to surround the axis cylinder of a medullated nerve fiber.

ax-il'lant (ăk-sĭl'ănt), *a. Bot.* Forming or subtending an axil; growing in an axil. *Obsoles.*

axin. Ashes. *Obs.*

ax'ine (ăk'sĭn; -sīn), *a. Zool.* Pert. to or like the axis deer.

ax-in'o-man'cy (ăk-sĭn'ō-măn'-sĭ), *n.* [L. *axinomantia,* Gr. ἀξίνη ax + μαντεια divination.] Divination by means of an ax or hatchet.

‖ **a'xi-o'ma-ta me'di-a** (ăk'sĭ-ō'mȧ-tȧ mē'dĭ-ȧ). [L.] *Logic.* Middle principles; those general principles which are above simple empirical laws, yet interior to the highest generalizations, or to such as take root in the categories of experience.

ax-i'on, *n.* [NL.] *Physiol.* The brain and spinal cord.

axe'led (ăk's'ld), *a* Having an axle; — chiefly used in composition. [*Eng.*

axle tooth. A molar tooth. *Dial.*

ax'man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. **1.** One who wields an ax.

2. See LEVELING.

ax'o-den'drite, *n.* [See AXIS; DENDRITE.] *Anat.* A dendrite

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locus of the instantaneous axis of a body having motion in a plane.

ax'o-lotl (ăk'sō-lŏt'l), *n.* [Native name.] Any of several larval salamanders of the genus *Ambystoma* found in the mountain lakes of Mexico and the western United States, remarkable for ordinarily living and breeding in the larval condition, though capable of losing the gills and assuming the adult salamander form under proper conditions. They are esteemed as food by the natives in Mexico. Formerly they were considered a distinct genus, *Siredon.*

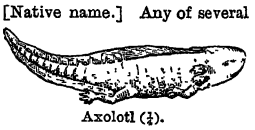

Axolotl (½).

ax-om'e-ter (ăk-sŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*axis* + *-meter.*] *Optics.* A measuring instrument used by opticians in adjusting the frame of a pair of spectacles to suit the distance between the eyes and their height above the bridge of the nose.

ax'on (ăk'sŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* AXONES (ăk-sō'nēz). [NL., fr. Gr *ἄξων* axis, vertebra.] *Anat.* **a** The axis of the vertebrate body, or skeleton, represented by the bodies of the vertebræ or by the notochord. **b** The axis-cylinder process of a nerve cell. Sometimes also **ax'one** (-sōn).

ax'o-nom'e-try (ăk'sō-nŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἄξων, ἄξονος*, axle, axis + *-metry.*] Measurement of, or by means of, axes; specif., *Descriptive Geom.*, the process of determining the parallel projection of a solid by means of the coördinates of its points. — **ax'o-no-met'ric** (-nō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

ax'seed' (ăks'sēd'), *n.* A European fabaceous plant (*Coronilla varia*) naturalized in the eastern United States, with umbels of pink and white flowers and sharp-angled pods.

ax'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* *Min.* A variety of jade, nephrite. It is used by some savages, particularly the natives of the South Sea Islands, for making axes or clubs.

ax'unge' (ăk'sŭnj'), *n.* [F. *axonge*, L. *axungia*; *axis* wheel + *ungere* to grease.] Fat, grease; esp., the fat of pigs or geese; usually, *Pharm.*, lard prepared for medicinal use.

ay (ī), *interj.* [Cf. F. & It. *ahi.*] Ah! alas!

ay me, ah me! alas! "*Ay me!* I fondly dream 'Had ye been there.'" *Milton.*

a'yah (a'yȧ), *n.* [Pg. *aia*, akin to Sp. *aya* a governess.] A native nurse for children; also, a lady's maid. *Indu.*

aye, *or* **ay** (ā), *adv.* [Icel. *ei*, akin to AS *ā* always, G. *je* ever, at any time, MHG. *ie*, OHG. *eo*, Goth. *aiw*, Gr. *aiei, ἀει*, ever; fr. the n. seen in Goth. *aiws* an age, OHG. *ēwa*, L. *aevum*, Gr. *αἰών* an age; cf. Skr. *āyus* life. Cf AGE, EITHER, *a.*, EON, ETERNAL.] Always; ever, continually; for an indefinite time. "His mercies *aye* endure." *Milton.*

for aye, always; forever; eternally.

aye, *or* **ay** (ī), *adv.* [Of uncertain origin.] Yes; yea; — expressing assent, or an affirmative answer. It is much used in *viva voce* voting in legislative bodies, in nautical language, and in dialect.

☞ This word is written *I* in the early editions of Shakespeare and other old writers.

aye, *or* **ay** (ī), *n.* An affirmative vote; one who votes in the affirmative; as, "The *ayes* have it."

aye'-aye' (ī'ī'), *n.* [From native name, prob. from its cry: cf. F. *aye-aye.*] A singular nocturnal lemur (*Daubentonia madagascariensis*) found in Madagascar, remarkable for its long fingers, sharp nails, and rodentlike incisor teeth.

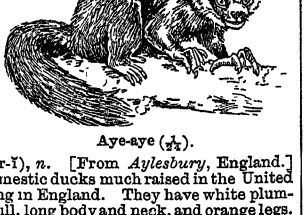

Aye-aye (¼).

Ayles'bur-y (ālz'bẽr-ĭ), *n.* [From *Aylesbury*, England.] One of a breed of domestic ducks much raised in the United States, but originating in England. They have white plumage, a long pinkish bill, long body and neck, and orange legs.

Ay'ma-ra' (ī'mȧ-rä'), *n.* An Indian of a race of Quichuan linguistic stock inhabiting the high table-lands of Bolivia. The Aymaras had developed, possibly as early as the beginning of the Christian era, a high grade of culture. Their culminating achievement was the great edifices on the shores of Lake Titicaca, which were still incomplete when they were conquered by the Incas and incorporated in the Peruvian state, about 125 years before the Spanish conquest. — **Ay'ma-ran'** (-rūn'), *a.*

Ay'mer, Pri'or (prī'ŏr ā'mẽr). In Scott's "Ivanhoe," the prior of Jorvaulx Abbey, a jovial and voluptuous priest, devoted to drinking and hunting rather than to his duties.

Ay'mon (ā'mŏn), *n.* In medieval romance, a duke of Dordogne, who had four sons, Renaud, the eldest and most renowned, Alard, Guiscard, and Richard, whose exploits are recounted in the Old French poem "Renaud de Montauban" (belonging to the Charlemagne cycle) and its derivatives in and out of France. In the Italian poems of chivalry by Boiardo, Ariosto, Tasso, etc., Renaud appears under the name Rinaldo, as in the earlier verse and prose forms in Italian which are indirectly from the Old French poem. The brothers incur the hostility of Charlemagne (who in the poem has taken the place originally belonging to Charles Martel), and in the warfare that follows perform prodigies of valor and are more than once besieged by their steed Bayard.

Ayr'shire (ār'shēr; -shĭr; *cf.* SHIRE), *n.* A county of Scotland.

Ayrshire Bard, Poet, *or* **Plowman,** Robert Burns, who was a native and farmer of Ayrshire. — **A. Lassie.** See CHECKER, *n.*, 2.

Ayr'shire, *n.* [From *Ayrshire*, Scotland.] One of a Scotch breed of dairy cattle. Ayrshires are hardy, of medium size, and usually of a white and brown color, the patches being well defined. Their milk is especially useful for cheese making.

Ayr stone (ār). [From *Ayr*, Scotland.] A kind of stone used for surfacing and polishing, and as a whetstone.

‖ **a-yun'ta-mien'to** (a-yōōn'tȧ-myän'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōs). [Sp.] **1.** A municipal government.

2. The townhouse; the seat of a municipal government; esp. [*cap.*], the central offices of the government of the Philippines at Manila.

A-za'le-a (ȧ-zā'lē-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* AZALEAS (-ȧz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀζαλέος* dry, — so named because supposed to grow best in dry ground.] *Bot.* A large genus of North American and Asiatic ericaceous shrubs, closely related to *Rhododendron*, but differing in having a funnel-shaped corolla and deciduous leaves. All the species have handsome flowers, varying in color from white to yellow and red. Several, as *A. indica* and *A. pontica*, are commonly cultivated; and among the native American species *A. nudiflora*, the pinkster flower, *A. viscosa*, the swamp honeysuckle, and *A. lutea* are familiar. Also [*l. c.*], any plant or flower of this genus.

az'a-role (ăz'ȧ-rōl), *n.* [F. *azerole*, fr. Ar. *az-zoʻrūr*: cf. It. *azzeruolo*, Sp. *acerolo.*] The pleasantly flavored fruit of the malaceous shrub *Crataegus azarolus*, of southern Europe; also, the shrub itself.

A-za'zel (ȧ-zā'zĕl; ăz'ȧ-zĕl), *n.* [Heb., *'Azāzēl.*] In Lev. xvi., a name (translated "scapegoat" in the King James's Bible) connected with the ritual of atonement; in later legend, the leader of those sons of God who (as related in Gen. vi. 2-4) took wives among the daughters of men. *Azazel* has been variously regarded as the scapegoat sent into the wilderness for a sin atonement, as the chalky cliff over which it was pushed (thought to be Bethuddedun, about twelve miles east of Jerusalem), or as a demon of the desert. The legendary Azazel wrought such evil among men by teaching warfare, personal adornment, witchcraft, and impurity, that the archangel Raphael, at the Lord's command, bound him and chained him in the wilderness. Milton makes him an associate of Satan. Cf. EBLIS.

[Satan] commands that . . . be upreared
His mighty standard. That proud honor claimed
Azazel as his right, a cherub tall *Milton.*

a-zed'a-rach (ȧ-zĕd'ȧ-răk), *n.* [F. *azédarac*, Sp. *acederaque*, Pers. *āzāddirakht* noble tree.] **1.** The China tree.

2. *Pharm.* The bark of the roots of this tree, used as a cathartic and emetic.

az'e-la'ic (ăz'ē-lā'ĭk), *a.* [*azo-* + Gr. *ἔλαιον* olive oil, oil.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline dibasic acid, $CH_{16}O_4$, formed by the action of nitric acid on castor oil, Chinese wax, cork, etc.

az'ide (ăz'īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*azo-* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* A hydrazoate; also, a compound formed by the replacement of the hydrogen of hydrazoic acid by an acid radical.

az'i-muth (ăz'ĭ-mŭth), *n.* [ME. *azimut*, F. *azimut*, fr. Ar. *as-sumūt*, pl. of *as-samt* a way, or perh., a point of the horizon and a circle extending to it from the zenith, *as* being the Arabic article: cf. It. *azzimutto*, Pg. *azimuth*, and Ar. *samt-ar-ras* the vertex of the heaven. Cf. ZENITH.] *Astron. & Geodesy.* **a** An arc of the horizon measured clockwise between the south point of the horizon and the vertical circle passing through the center of any object; as, the *azimuth* of a star; the *azimuth* of a line in surveying. **b** The quadrant of an azimuth circle. *Obs.*

az'i-muth'al (-mŭth'ăl; -mū-thăl'), *a.* Of or pertaining to the azimuth; used in taking azimuths around a horizontal circle. — **az'i-muth'al-ly,** *adv.*

azimuthal error (of a transit instrument), its deviation in azimuth from the plane of the meridian.

azimuth circle. 1. One of the great circles of the celestial sphere intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, — called also *vertical circle.*

2. A graduated circle for indicating azimuth, as one having sight vanes and screens and attached to a compass, to show magnetic azimuths.

azimuth compass. A compass resembling the mariner's compass, and having vertical sights. It is used for taking the magnetic azimuth of a heavenly body.

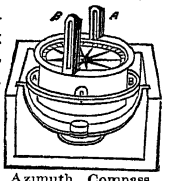

Azimuth Compass hung in Gimbals. *B A* Sights.

azimuth dial. A dial whose style or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.

az'ine (ăz'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** [From AZOTE] *Org. Chem.* Any of a large class of compounds characterized by a six-membered ring which contains an atom of nitrogen and at least one other noncarbon atom, as of nitrogen, oxygen, or sulphur. The subclasses are distinguished as *diazines* (containing two nitrogen atoms in the ring), *triazines* (three nitrogen atoms), *oxazines* (one nitrogen, one oxygen), *thiazines* (one nitrogen, one sulphur), etc.

az'o- (ăz'ō-). [See AZOTE.] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively, **azo**) sometimes loosely used to form names of compounds having nitrogen variously combined; as, *azo*litmin, *azo*methane. For specific and more customary use, see DIAZO-.

azo blue. See DYE. — **a. dyes,** an important and very numerous class of artificial dyes characterized by the presence of the azo group. See DIAZO-. — **a. mauve, a. yellow.** See DYE. *benzene.*] *Chem.* An orange-red crystalline substance, $C_6H_5{\cdot}N_2{\cdot}C_6H_5$, obtained by reducing nitrobenzene.

Lit.: Quicksilver; hence, *pl. Mining.* Silver ores suitable for treatment by amalgamation with mercury. *Sp. Amer.*

‖ **az-o'gue** (a-sō'gā; -thō'gā; 268), *n.* [Sp. See AZOTH.]

az'o-ben'zene (ăz'ō-bĕn'zēn; ăz'ō-bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [*azo-* +

a-zo'ic (ȧ-zō'ĭk), *a* [Gr *ȧ-* not + *ζωή* life.] *Geol.* Designating or pertaining to that part of geologic time which antedates life. It was formerly used as the equivalent of *Archean*, but there is now reason to believe that life existed during some part of the era of the Archean rocks.

az'ole (ăz'ōl; *a-zōl'*), *n.* [From AZOTE.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a large class of compounds characterized by a five-membered ring which contains an atom of nitrogen and at least one other noncarbon atom (nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur). The prefixes *furo-*, *thio-*, and *pyrro-* are used to distinguish three subclasses of azoles, which may be regarded as derived respectively from furfurane, thiophene, and pyrrol by replacement of the CH group by nitrogen; as, *furo*monazole. Names exactly analogous to those for the azines are also used; as, *oxazole*, *diazole*, etc. Cf. AZINE.

az'o-lit'min (ăz'ō-lĭt'mĭn), *n.* [*azo-* + *litmus.*] *Chem.* A nitrogenous substance, the coloring principle of litmus.

A-zol'la (ȧ-zŏl'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; said to be fr. Gr *ἀζειν* to dry + *ὀλλύναι* to kill.] *Bot.* A small genus of minute floating cryptogamic salviniaceous plants, the sporophyte consisting of pinnately branching stems with small distichous 2-lobed leaves. *A. caroliniana* is the only American species.

a-zo'ni-um (ȧ-zō'nĭ-ŭm), *a.* [*azo-* + *-onium*, as in ammonium.] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a class of compounds (the **azonium bases**) possessing basic properties due to a peculiar grouping of nitrogen atoms. They have the general formula $R{<}\overset{R}{\underset{R}{N}}{>}R'$, being related to the azines as the ammonium bases are to the amines. The indulines and safranines are regarded as derivatives. Azorians. — *n.* A native of the Azores.

Azorian fennel, sweet fennel.

az'ote (ăz'ōt; *ȧ-zōt'*; 277), *n.* [F. *azote*, fr. Gr. *ȧ-* not + *ζωή* life; — so named by Lavoisier because it is incapable of supporting life.] Nitrogen. *Rare.*

az'ot-ed (ăz'ō-tĕd; *ȧ-zōt'ĕd*), *a.* Nitrogenized; nitrogenous.

az'o-te'mi-a (ăz'ō-tē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *azote* + *-emia.*] **a** *Med.* Excess of nitrogenous bodies in the blood. **b** *Veter.* A peculiar disease of the horse in which this symptom occurs. It is brought on by overfeeding and lack of exercise and characterized by sudden onset, profuse perspiration, paralysis of the hind quarters, and bloody urine.

az'oth (ăz'ŏth), *n.* [LL. *azoch*, *azoth*, or F. *azoth*, fr. Ar. *az-zāʻūq*, *az-zāʻūk*, mercury.] *Alchemy.* Mercury, esp. when regarded as the first principle of metals.

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arising from the axis-cylinder process of a nerve cell.

ax'oid, ax-oi'de-an, *a.* [*axis* + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the axis vertebra.

axoltree † AXLETREE. [RIC

ax'o-met'ric, *a.* = AXONOMET-

Ax-o'ni-a, *n. pl.* [NL., fr Gr. *ἄξων* axis.] *Biol.* Organisms having a distinct axis or axes.

ax'o-po'di-um, *n.*; *L. pl.* -PODIA (-pō'dĭ-ȧ). [NL; Gr. *ἀεί* always, forever + *πούς, ποδός* foot] Syn. of ANIBA.

ayder. † EITHER.

aye † AGAIN, AWE, EGG,

aye (ā), *interj.* Var of AY, ah!

a-year', *adv.* By the year.

aye'green', *n.* [*aye* ever + *green.*] The houseleek.

ayein, ayen. [ME. *ayein.* See AGAIN] Obs. equiv. of AGAIN.

ayeins. † AGAINST.

ayele. † AIEL.

a-yelp', *adv. & a* Yelping.

ayen. † OWE, OWN,

a-yen'bite, *n.* [See AYEIN; BITE, *n.*] Remorse; as, "*Ayenbite* of Inwyt," remorse of conscience, — title of a religious treatise (c. 1340) by Dan Michel of Kent. *Obs*

ayenis, ayens, ayenst † AGAINST.

a-yen'ward, *adv.* Backward. *Obs.*

ayer. AERIE, AIR, HEIR.

ayery † AIRY.

ayghe † AWE

aygre. † EAGER.

ay'green' Dial. Eng. var. of AYEGREEN.

ayhen † AGAIN.

a-yield', *v.t. & i.* [AS. *āgeldan* to pay, render.] To yield up. *Obs.*

'a'yin (ä'yĭn), *n.* Also **ain.** The 16th letter of the Hebrew alphabet (ע), representing a soft guttural trill, now often passed over in pronunciation. Its numerical value is 70.

ayk † OAK.

ayl. † AIL, AISLE.

ayle. † AIEL.

ay'let (ā'lĕt), *n.* [See AILETTE.] *Her.* The Cornish chough.

A. Y. M. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Ancient York Masonry.

aymbrie. † AMBRY.

ay'me', *n.* An utterance of the ejaculation "Ay me!" *Obs.*

aymer. † EMBER.

aymont, *n* [OF. *aimant*, F. *aimant.*] Adamant. *Obs. & R.*

Ay-mo'ros (ī-mō'rōz), *n. pl.* = BOTOCUDOS.

aynd (*Scot.* ānd). Obs. or Scot. form of AINDE.

ayne, a. [F. *aîné*, OF. *ainzné.*] Eldest; eigne. *Obs.*

a-yond', **a-yont',** *prep. & adv* [*a-* on, in + *yond.*] Beyond. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* [*Eng.*]

ayr Var of AIR, a beach. *Dial.*

ayre. † AERIE, AIR, ERE, EYRE, HEIR, OAR, YARE.

ayren. Obs. pl of EGG.

ayte (āt). AIT.

ayth. † OATH

aythet † EITHER.

Ay-thy'a (ī-thĭ'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *αἴθυια* a sea bird, prob. a kind of gull] *Zool.* The genus of fuliguline ducks containing the redhead, pochard, canvasback, etc.

‖ **a'yu-dan'te** (ä'yōō-thän'tā; 146), *n.* [Sp.] Lit, an assistant; specif.: **a** A man employed to help on a ranch or hacienda. *Sp. Amer.* **b** A subordinate (native) teacher in the lower schools. *Phil. I.*

‖ **a-yu'yu** (ä-yōō'yōō), *n.* The purse crab (*Birgus latro*). *Guam.*

ay'where, *adv.* [AS. *æghwǣr.*] Everywhere. *Obs.*

az. *Abbr* Azure; *Chem.* [without period, Az], azote or nitrogen.

a-zad'i-rach'ta (*ȧ-zȧd'ĭ-răk'tȧ*), *n.* [NL. Cf. AZEDARACH.] The margosa.

Az'a-el (ăz'ā-ĕl) *Bib.*

Az'a-e'lus (ăz'ā-ē'lŭs). *Bib.*

Az'a-hel (ăz'ā-hĕl). *D. Bib.*

A'zal (ā'zăl) *Bib.*

a-za'le-an (*ȧ-zā'lē-ăn*; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** [*azalea* + *-ine*; — from its color.] The nitrate of rosaniline. See ROSANILINE.

Az'a-li'ah (ăz'ȧ-lī'ȧ) *Bib.*

‖ **a'zam** (a'zäm), *n.* [Ar. *aʻẓam* greatest.] A Persian title.

a-zan' (*a-zän'*), *n* [Ar. *aḍhān.*] The Mohammedan call to prayer, usually uttered by the muezzin, five times a day, from the minaret of a mosque.

Az'a-ni'ah (ăz'ȧ-nī'ȧ) *Bib.*

Az'a-ni'as (-ās). *D. Bib.*

Az'a-not-tha'bor (-nŏt-thā'bŏr). *D. Bib.*

A-za'phi-on (*ȧ-zā'fĭ-ŏn*). *Bib.*

Az'a-ra (ăz'ȧ-rȧ). *Bib.*

A-za'ra-el (*ȧ-zā'rā-ĕl*; ăz'ȧ-rē-ĕl). *Bib.* [*Bib.*

A-za're-el (-rē-ĕl; ăz'ȧ-rē-ĕl).

Az'a-ri'ah (ăz'ȧ-rī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *'Azaryāh*] Lit., whom Jehovah helps; — masc. prop. name.

Az'a-ri'as (-ās). *Bib.* [*Bib.*

A-zar'i-cam (*ȧ-zär'ĭ-kăm*). *D.*

az'a-rin. See DYE.

A'zau (ā'zô). *D. Bib.*

A'zaz (ā'zăz). *Bib.*

Az'a-zi'ah (ăz'ȧ-zī'ȧ). *Bib.*

Az'ba-i (ăz'bā-ī). *D. Bib.*

Az-baz'a-reth (ăz-bāz'ȧ-rĕth). *Bib.*

Az'buk (ăz'bŭk). *Bib.* [*Bib.*

A-ze'ca *or* **-cha** (*ȧ-zē'kȧ*). *D.*

A-ze'kah. *Bib.*

A'zel (ā'zĕl). *Bib.*

Az'el-fa'fa-ge (ăz'ĕl-fa'fȧ-jē), *n.* [Perh. fr. Ar. *al ẓil'al faras* horse's foot or track.] See STAR.

A'zem (ā'zĕm). *Bib.*

A'ze-phu'rith (ā'zē-fū'rĭth). [*Bib.*

azer † AZURE

A'zer-bai-ja'ni (ā'zẽr-bī-jȧ'nĭ), *n.* An inhabitant of the Persian province Azerbaijan; also, their language. See URAL-ALTAIC.

A-ze'tas (*ȧ-zē'tăs*). *Bib.*

Az'gad (ăz'găd). *Bib.*

Az-ha' (az-hä'). *n* [Cf Per. *āshiyā* nest (of the ostrich).] See STAR.

A'zhi Da-ha'ka (ä'zhĭ dȧ-hä'kȧ), *n.* [Avestan] *Iranian Myth.* The destructive serpent, or dragon, mentioned among the demons in the Avestan Yashts; — identical perh with the Vedic Vritra.

A-zi'am (-ĭm). *D. Bib.*

A-zi'e-l (-ē-l). *Bib.*

A'zi-el (ā'zĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

a-zil-lut' (*ȧ-tsē-lōōt'*), *n.* [Heb. *aṣīlūth*, fr. *āṣal* to separate.] In the cabala, the emanation or eradiation from the essence of nature through which the world came into being.

az'ime Var. of AZYME.

A'zi-mech' (ăz'ĭ-mĕk'), *n.* [Ar. *al simāk*, perh. meaning "the exalted one."] = SPICA.

az'i-mene, *n. Astrol.* A weak, deficient, or lame degree, which when ascendant at birth causes ill effect. *Obs.*

az'i-o'la (ăz'ĭ-ō'lȧ), *n.* [It. *assiuolo.*] A kind of owl. *Shelley.*

Az-ma'veth (ăz-mā'vĕth; ăz'-mȧ-). *Bib.*

Az'mon (ăz'mŏn). *Bib.*

Az'noth-ta'bor (ăz'nŏth-tā'bŏr; ăz'nŏth-). *Bib.*

a-zo'a-ra (a-zō'ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [See ASSURAT.] A sura. *Obs. or R.*

az'o-ben'zol, *n* [*azo-* + *benzol.*] *Chem.* Azobenzene.

az'o-coc'cin (ăz'ō-kŏk'sĭn), *n.* [*azo-* + L. *coccinus* scarlet.] See DYE.

az'o-cyc'lic (-sĭk'lĭk; -sī'klĭk), *a.* [*azo-* + *cyclic.*] *Chem.* Containing a ring of nitrogen atoms, as hydrazoic acid.

‖ **az'o-di-phe'nyl blue.** [*azo-* + *di-* + *phenyl.*] See INDULINE.

az'o-im'ide, *n.* Also **-id** [*azo-* + *imide.*] = HYDRAZOIC ACID.

az'o-meth'ane (ăz'ō-mĕth'ān), *n.* [*azo-* + *methane.*] *Chem.* Hydrocyanic acid, HCN, regarded as a nitrogen derivative of methane.

a-zon'ic (*ȧ-zŏn'ĭk*), *a* [Gr. *ἀζωνικός*; *ȧ-* not + *ζώνη* zone, region.] Not zonal or local.

a-zo'o-sper'mi-a (*ȧ-zō'ō-spûr'mĭ-ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἄζωος* lifeless + *σπέρμα* seed.] Lack of spermatozoa in the semen.

az'o-rite (ăz'ō-rīt), *n.* [From the *Azores*, its locality.] *Min* A tetragonal mineral, probably identical with zircon.

az'o-ru'bin, *n.* [*azo-* + L *rubeus* red.] See DYE.

az'o-tate, *n.* [*azote* + *-ate.*] Nitrate. *Rare.*

‖ **a-zo'te** (ä-thō'tā; ä-sō'; 268), *n.* [Sp.] A switch or whip.

‖ **a'zo-te'a** (ä'thō-tā'ä; ä'sō-), *n.* [Sp.] A flat roof or platform on the top of a house.

az'o-te-ne'sis (ăz'ō-tē-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See AZOTE.] Azotemia.

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az-zauq mercury.] *Alchemy.* **a** The first principle of metals, i. e., mercury, which was formerly supposed to exist in all metals, and to be extractable from them. **b** The universal remedy of Paracelsus.

a-zot'ic (*ā-zŏt'ĭk*), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to azote, or nitrogen; nitrogenous; nitric; as, *azotic* gas; *azotic* acid. *Rare.*

az'o-tine (ăz'ō-tĭn; -tēn, 184), *n. Also* **-tin.** [*azote* + *-ine.*] **1.** An explosive consisting of sodium nitrate, charcoal, sulphur, and petroleum.
2. = 1st AMMONITE, 2.

az'o-tize (-tīz), *v. t.;* AZ'O-TIZED (-tīzd); AZ'O-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To impregnate with azote, to nitrogenize.

az'o-tu'ri-a (-tū'rĭ-*ā*), *n.* [NL., *azote* + *-uria.*] **a** *Med.* Excess of urea or other nitrogenous substances in the urine. **b** *Veter.* Azotemia.

az-oz'ime (ăz-ŏk'sĭm; -sēm), *n.* [See AZO-; OXIME.] *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical cyclic compound, $CH{:}N{\cdot}O\ CH{:}N$, one of the furodiazoles, also, a derivative of the same.

az-ox'y- (ăz-ŏk'sĭ-). [*azo-* + *oxy-.*] *Org. Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively, **azoxy**), applied to compounds containing a group of two nitrogen atoms and one oxygen atom united to two univalent radicals.

az-ox'y-ben'zene (-bĕn'zēn; -bĕn-zēn'), *n. Org. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_6H_5N{\cdot}O{\cdot}NC_6H_5$, formed by reduction of nitrobenzene. See AZOXY-.

Az'ra-el (ăz'rā-ĕl), *n.* [Ar. *'Azrā'īl.*] *Jewish & Moham. Myth.* The angel of death, who watches over the dying, and separates the soul from the body.

Az'tec (ăz'tĕk), *a.* Of or relating to the Aztecs.

Az'tec, *n.* **1.** An Indian of the Nahuatlan tribe, which founded and developed the Mexican empire conquered by Cortez in 1519. According to tradition, the Aztecs came from the northwest, and after several centuries of wandering reached the valley of Mexico early in the 14th century. Tenochtitlan (the city of Mexico) was founded about 1325, and thenceforward until the conquest the history of the empire was one of constant aggrandizement. The Aztecs absorbed and developed the advanced culture of their Toltec and Chichimec predecessors, but their civilization was marred by hideous human sacrifice, maintained on a scale probably never equaled elsewhere.
2. An Indian of Aztecan or Nahuatlan stock; loosely, any Indian of the territories under Aztec influence.
Under the collective name of *Aztecs* or Nahua are comprised several peoples and tribes who . . occupied the Pacific slope from Rio de Fuerte (26th degree of N. lat.) to the frontiers of Guatemala, with the exception of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. *J. Deniker.*

Az'tec-an (ăz'tĕk-*ăn*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Aztecs; also, pertaining to or designating the linguistic stock of the Aztecs; Nahuatlan

az'ure (ăzh'ŭr; ā'zhŭr; 277), *n.* [F *azur,* Sp. *azul,* OSp. *azur,* through Ar. fr. Per. *lājuward,* or *lājuward,* lapis lazuli, a blue color, the initial *l* having been dropped, perh. by the influence of the Ar. *asr-aq* azure blue. Cf. G. *lasur, lasur*stein, azure color, azure stone, and NL. lapis *lazuli.*]
1. The lapis lazuli. *Obs* *Chaucer.*
2. Azure color; the clear blue color of the sky; also, a pigment or dye of this color. "In robes of *azure.*" *Wordsworth.* "The farthest mountain's *azure* " *C. E. Craddock.*
3. The blue vault above; the uncloaded sky. *Milton*
Above, the crystal *azure,* perfect, pale. *Palgrave.*
4. *Her.* The color blue, represented in engraving by horizontal parallel lines.

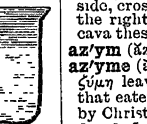
Azure, *Her.*

az'ure, *a.* Sky-blue; resembling the clear blue color of the uncloaded sky, cœrulean; also, cloudless.
When Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the *azure* robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there. *J. R. Drake*
azure stone, the lapis lazuli; also, lazulite.

az'u-rine (ăzh'ŭ-rĭn), *a.* [Cf OF. *azurin, asurin,* LL. *azurinus.* See AZURE; cf. AZURN.] Azure. *Rare*

az'u-rine (ăzh'ŭ-rĭn), *n.* **1.** The blue roach of Europe, usually considered as a blue variety of the rudd.
2 See DYE.

az'u-rite (-rīt), *n. Min.* Blue basic carbonate of copper, $2CuCO_3\ Cu(OH)_2$, occurring in beautiful monoclinic crystals, also massive and in earthy form. H., 3.5-4. Sp. gr., 3.77-3.83. It is an ore of copper. It has also been used as a pigment, but is not very permanent. Cf. MALACHITE.

Az'y-go-bran'chi-a (ăz'ĭ-gō-brăŋ'kĭ-*ă; á-zī'gō-*) } *n. pl.*
Az'y-go-bran'chi-a'ta (-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tă) } [NL. See AZYGOUS; -BRANCHIA.] *Zool.* A group of marine rhipidoglossate gastropods having only the left ctenidium well developed. — **az'y-go-bran'chi-ate** (-kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*

a-zy'go-spore (*a-zī'gō-spōr*), *n.* [*azygous* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A reproductive body found among certain phycomycetous fungi. It resembles a zygospore, but is formed parthenogenetically, without conjugation of the gametangia.

az'y-gous (ăz'ĭ-*gŭs*), *a.* [Gr. *ἄζυγος; ἀ-* not + *ζυγόν* yoke.] Odd; not one of a pair; as, the *azygous* muscle of the uvula.
azygous veins, *Anat.,* important veins connecting the inferior and superior venæ cavæ, taking the place of these vessels in that part of the chest occupied by the heart. The right, or *vena azygos major,* passes up on the right side of the vertebral column and enters the right superior vena cava, the left, or *vena azygos minor,* passes up on the left side, crosses in front of the vertebral column, and enters the right azygos. In obstructions of the inferior vena cava these veins are the chief means of venous circulation.

az'ym (ăz'ĭm) } *n.* [L. *azyma,* neut. pl. of *azymus*
az'yme (ăz'ĭm; -īm) } unleavened, Gr. *ἄζυμος; ἀ-* not + *ζύμη* leaven: cf. F. *azyme.*] **1** Unleavened bread, esp. that eaten by the Jews at the Passover, or that consecrated by Christians in celebrating the Eucharist.
2. *pl.* [*cap.*] The feast of unleavened bread. *Rare.*

az'y-mous (ăz'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [See AZYM.] Unleavened; unfermented. *Rare.*

B

B (bē); *pl.* **B's** or **Bs** (bēz). **1.** The second letter of the English, Latin, and cognate alphabets. It corresponds in position, value, and form to the Greek *Beta* and the Phœnician and Hebrew *Beth.* The small "b" was formed by gradual change from the capital B. B is phonetically and etymologically related to *p, f, v, m,* and *w,* letters representing sounds having close organic affinity to its own sound; as in L. *scribere, scriptum;* E. *gossip* and ME. *gossib, godsib;* E. *bear* and L. *ferre;* E. *silver* and G. *Silber;* E. *nimble* and ME. *nimel;* Sp. *Habana* and *Havana* (see *Guide to Pron.,* §§ 132-3). See ALPHABET, *Illust.*
2. As a *symbol* [no period], used for or to denote or indicate: **a** The second in a series; second in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 2; as, Company B; column *b* or b. **b** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A prominent Fraunhofer line caused by terrestrial oxygen. **c** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Boron. **d** [*cap*] *Dyeing.* A bluish tinge; as Ponceau *B.* **e** *Alg.,* etc. A known quantity (which see). **f** In the international signal code, a red burgee. **g** The back or verso of a book leaf; hence, left-hand page. Cf. A, 2 **f.** **h** *Elec. & Magnetism.* Flux density. **i** [*cap*] *Stock Exchange.* Bond, class B, or (with figures accompanying) bid or buyer; — used on the tape of stock tickers. **j** [*cap.*] *Music.* (1) The seventh tone in the model major scale (the scale of C major), or the second tone in its relative minor scale (that of A minor). (2) In notation, any symbol representing this tone, as a note on a certain line or space of a staff. See CLEF, *Illust.* (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See KEYBOARD, *Illust.* **k** A size of shot. See SHOT.
3. As a medieval Roman numeral, B stands for 300, $\overline{\text{B}}$ for 3000.
4. As an *abbreviation:* **a** In the form **B.:** Various proper names, as Bartholomew, Beatrice, Benjamin, etc.; Bachelor; Balboa; Bancus (that is, Common bench) (*Law*); Baron; Basso; Baumé (*Hydrometry*); Bay; Bible; Boston; British. **b** In the form **b.,** or **B.:** back (*Football*); base or base hit (*Baseball*), bat; bass, basso (*Music*); bay (horse); before; (in the log book) blue (sky), broken (sea) (*Naut.*); book; born; brother; bug (*Cimex lectularius*) (also called *B flat*) (*Humorous or Colloq.*); bishop (*Chess*); bowled, bye, byes (*Cricket*).
B flat, *Music,* the tone (B♭) a half step below B, which was the first tone in the scale to be so modified. The two forms of B, *b* (*b rotundum*) and ♮ (*b quadratum*), for these two tones afterward came to indicate *flat* and *natural* of all the tones. In German, B stands for our B♭, while our B natural is called H (pronounced ha). In Italian and French this note is called *si.* — **B flat major, B major,** *Music,* the major scales or keys having the signatures respectively of two flats and five sharps. — **B flat minor, B minor,** *Music,* the minor scales or keys, relative to D flat major, D major, and having the same signatures respectively of five flats and two sharps. — **B kick,** *Teleg.,* in quadruplex working, the momentary action of the spring upon the B relay due to the depression of the A key, thus producing a break in the signal — **B stock,** *Finance,* preferred common, or ordinary, stock. *Eng.*

baa (bă), *v. i.;* BAAED (bădd); BAA'ING. [Imitative.] To cry baa; to bleat as a sheep.
He treble *baas* for help, but none can get. *Sir P. Sidney.*

baa (ba), *n.; pl.* BAAS (băz). The cry or bleating of a sheep; a bleat.

Ba'al (bā'ăl), *n.; Heb. pl.* BAALIM (bā'ă-lĭm). [Heb. *ba'al* lord.] **1.** Any of a multitude of local deities of the ancient Semitic races, each distinguished by the name of his own place or of some distinctive character or attribute. Each town, sanctuary, natural object, or quality which had a religious significance for the worshipers had its own Baal; and the various Baals were not differentiations of one god, but apparently originally distinct local deities. These were probably of diverse character; but in general they were regarded as the authors of the fertility of the soil and the increase of the flocks, and were worshiped by agricultural festivals and by offerings of fruits and the young of the flocks. There was a Baal of Tyre, of Sidon, of Tarsus, of Lebanon, etc.; but the Baals of chief interest are: **Melkarth,** the Baal of Tyre, sometimes called simply *Baal* in the Bible, and **Baalzebub** (2 *Kings* i), which means literally (in the Hebrew) "Lord of Flies," but by some is considered to be a contemptuous Jewish modification of the true name, perhaps of *Baal-zebul,* "Lord of the High House." The sanctuaries or altars of Baal were frequently called high places (Heb. **Bamŏth**); the priests (in Hebrew called *Chemarim*) represented the learned section of the nation, and frequently, as at Babylon, regulated and controlled all departments of civil life. See HIGH PLACE, ASHERAH, MASSEBAH, MOLOCH. The worship of the Baal of Tyre (Melkarth) was introduced among the Israelite settlers by Ahab, and Jehovah himself was at one time called *Baal.* The name of *Baal* became a common element in Semitic names of places and persons; as, *Baal*-hermon, *Baal*-peor, Hannibal ("favor of Baal"), Hasdrubal ("help of Baal"), etc.
2 Fig.: A false god; an idol.

Ba'al-ism (bā'ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Worship of Baal; idolatry. — **Ba'al-ish,** *a.* — **Ba'al-ist** (-ĭst), **Ba'al-ite** (-ĭt), *n.* — **Ba'al-it'i-cal** (-ĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Ba'al-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*

ba'al marriage (bā'ăl). [Ar. *ba'al* to be a husband or wife.] Among the desert Arabs, a marriage in which the wife is under the authority of her husband. Ba'al marriage is supposed to have originated in wife capture and is contrasted with *beena marriage.*

ba'ba (bă'ba), *n.* [Per., Ar., Turk. *bābā* father] A title of respect given in Turkey, Persia, etc., to various persons, as to the Patriarch of Alexandria, various religious ascetics, ushers of the seraglio, Turks by tributary Arabs, etc.

ba'ba (bă'bà; bá/ba'), *n.* [F.] A kind of plum cake consisting essentially of a rich brioche paste with fruit, as citron, raisins, etc; Polish cake.

Ba'ba Ab-dal'la (ba'bä ăb-dĭl'lä). In the "Arabian Nights," a man who is made rich by a dervish, but covetously demands also a box of magic ointment, by the misuse of which he loses both riches and eyesight.

bab'bitt (băb'ĭt), *n.* Babbitt metal; specif., a Babbitt metal lining for a bearing brass.

bab'bitt, *v. t.;* BAB'BITT-ED; BAB'BITT-ING. To line or furnish with Babbitt metal.

bab'bitt-ing jig. *Mach.* A molding box in which bearings or bearing brasses are placed while being babbitted. A short section of shaft is placed inside the bearing or between the brasses to mold the inside correctly.

Bab'bitt met'al Also **Bab'bitt's met'al** (băb'ĭts). [After Isaac *Babbitt,* of Massachusetts, inventor of the method of using soft metals in journal boxes.] **a** A soft white antifriction metal of varying composition, as of 4 parts of copper, 8 of antimony, and 24 or 96 of tin (the alloy with the smaller proportion of tin being called *hardening,* that with the greater *lining*). **b** Any of several alloys similarly used.

bab'ble (băb'l), *v. i.;* BAB'BLED (-ld); BAB'BLING. [Cf. LG. *babbeln,* D. *babbelen,* G. *bappeln, bappern,* F. *babiller,*

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az'o-tite, *n. Chem.* A nitrite. *Rare.*
az'o-tom'e-ter, *n.* [*azote* + *-meter*] *Chem.* A nitrometer.
a-zo'tous, *a.* Nitrous; as, *azotous* acid. *Rare.*
a-zo'tu-ret, *n.* [*azote* + *-uret.*] *Chem.* Nitride. *Obs*
A-zo'tus (*ā-zō'tŭs*). *Bib.*
a-zox'a-zole, *n. Org. Chem.* = FURAZANE.
Az'ra-il. Var. of AZRAEL.
Az're-el (ăz'rē-ĕl), *n. D. Bib.*
Az'ri-el (ăz'rĭ-ĕl), *n. Bib.*
Az'ri-kam (ăz'rĭ-kăm; ăz-rī'kăm). *Bib.*
A-zu'ba, A-zu'bah (*ā-zū'bă*), *n.* [Heb. *'Azūbāh.*] Lit., deserted; forsaken; — fem. prop. name.
‖ **a'zu-le'jo** (ä'thō-lā'hō, 268, 189), *n.* [Sp., fr. *azul* blue. See AZURE] An ornamental enameled earthenware tile of Spanish make, decorated in rich colors, originally in blue.
az'u-line (ăz'ū-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin.** [Sp. *azul* blue + *-ine.*] See DYE.
az-ul'mic, *a.* [*azo-* + *ulmic.*] *Chem.* Designating a brown substance, **azulmic acid,** $C_4H_5ON_5$, formed by reaction between cyanogen and aqueous ammonia.
a-zum'bre (ä-thōōm'brĕ; ä-sōōm'-; 268), *n.* [Sp.] See MEASURE.
A'zur (ā'zŭr). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
Az'u-ran (ăz'ŭ-răn; *ā-zū'răn*).
az'ure, *v. t.* To color blue.
a-zu're-an (*ā-zū'rē-ăn*), *a.* Azure. *Rare.*
az'ured (ăzh'ŭrd; ā'zhŭrd), *a* Of an azure color; sky-blue. "The *azured* harebell." *Shak*
a-zu're-ous (*ā-zū'rē-ŭs*), *a.* Azure. *Rare.*
az'urn (ăzh'ŭrn; ā'zhŭrn), *a.* [Cf. AZURINE.] Azure. *Obs.*
az'ur-y (ăzh'ŭ-rĭ; ā'zhŭ-rĭ), *n* Azure color. *Obs*
az'ur-y, *a.* Azure or somewhat azure; blue; bluish.
az'y-gom'a-tous (ăz'ĭ-gŏm'*ă*-tŭs), [*a-* not + *zygoma.*] Without zygomatic arches.
az'y-gos (ăz'ĭ-gŏs), *a. Anat.* azygous. — *n.* Any azygous part; esp., an azygous vein
a-zy'go-sperm (*ā-zī'gō-spûrm*), *n.* [*azygous* + *sperm.*] *Bot.* An azygospore.
a-zym'ic (*a-zĭm'ĭk*), *a.* Azymous.
az'y-mite (ăz'ĭ-mīt), *n.* [Cf. F *azymite.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One who uses unleavened Eucharistic bread; — a name of reproach given orig. in the 11th century by the members of the Eastern Church to those of the Western Church. Cf. PROZYMITE.
Az'zah (ăz'*ă*). *Bib.*
Az'zan (-ăn). *Bib.*
az'zle tooth (ăz'l). Dial. Eng. var. of AXLE TOOTH.
Az'zur (ăz'ûr). *Bib.*

B

B/-. *Abbr. Com.* Bag; bale.
ba (bā), *n.* [Egyptian.] *Egypt. Relig* The soul, represented by a bird with human head, supposed to leave the body at death, but expected eventually to return, and, if the body be preserved (together with the *ka,* the transfigured soul or intelligence, and the *ka,* or genius of the body), to revivify it. See SOUL.
ba. ✝ BAA; BO.
ba, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *baer* to open the mouth, F. *bayer.*] To kiss *Obs.*
ba' (bă; bō). Scot. var. of BALL.
Ba. *Chem.* (no period, Ba). Symbol for BARIUM.
Ba-. See BANTU.
B. A. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Arts; Bachelor of Agriculture (better B. Agr.); British Academy; British America; British Association (for the Advancement of Science).
baad. Obs. var of *bade,* pret of BID, *v. t.*
baake. ✝ BAKE.
baal. ✝ BALE.
‖ **baal, bail, bale** (bāl), *adv. & interj.* [Aboriginal Australian, Port Jackson dialect.] No; not. *New South Wales Bush.*
Ba'a-la (bā'*ă*-lä). *D. Bib.*
Ba'a-lah (bā'*ă*-lä). *Bib.*
Ba'a-lam (bā'*ă*-lăm). *D. Bib.*
Ba'al-ath (-lăth). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
Ba'al-ath-be'er (-bē'ĕr; -hēr'). [*Bib.*]
Ba'al-be'rith (bā'*ăl*-bē'rĭth), *n.* [Heb. *ba'al berīth* the Lord of the covenant.] *Bib.* The god of Shechem; — known also as **El-berith.**
baald. ✝ BOLD.
Ba'al-e (bā'*ă*-lē) *Bib.*
ba'al-fire' (bā'*ăl*-fīr') Var. of BALEFIRE
Ba'al-gad (-găd) *Bib.*
Ba'al-ha'mon (-hā'mŏn). *Bib.*
Ba'al-ha'nan (-hā'năn). *Bib.*
Ba'al-ha'sor (-hā'sôr) *D. Bib.*
Ba'al-ha'zor (-zôr). *Bib.*
Ba'al-her'mon (-hûr'mŏn). *Bib.*
Ba'al-i (bā'*ă*-lī). *Bib*
Ba'al-i'a (bā'*ă*-lī'*ă*). *D. Bib.*
Ba'al-i'a-da (-lī'*ă*-dä). *D. Bib.*
Ba'al-im (bā'*ă*-lĭm), *n., Heb pl.* of BAAL.
Ba'a-lis (bā'*ă*-lĭs). *Bib.*
ba'al-ma'on (bā'*ăl*-mā'ŏn). *D. Bib.*
Ba'al-me'on (bā'*ăl*-mē'ŏn). *Bib.*
Ba'al-pe'or (-pē'ôr), *n.* [Heb. *Ba'al-Peor.*] *Bib.* The Moabite local god of Peor; — also used in the Old Testament as a place name, probably an abbreviation of **Beth-Baal-Peor.**
Ba'al-pe-ra'zim (-pē-rā'zĭm; -pē'*ă*-zĭm). *Bib.* [*D. Bib.*]
Ba'al-phar'a-sim (-fär'*ă*-sĭm).
Ba'al-sal'i-sa (-săl'ĭ-sä). *D. Bib.*
Ba'al-shal'i-sha (-shăl'ĭ-shä). *Bib.*
Ba'al-ta'mar (-tā'mar). *Bib.*
Ba'al-tha'mar (-thā'mär) *D Bib.*
Ba'al-ze'bub (-zē'bŭb), *n.* [Heb. *ba'al-zebūb,* lord of flies] *Bib.* See BAAL.
Ba'al-ze'phon (-zē'fŏn). *Bib*
baan (ban). Obs. or dial. var. of BONE, BOUN
Ba'a-na (bā'*ă*-nä). *Bib.*
Ba'a-nah (bā'*ă*-nä). *Bib.*
Ba'a-ni'as (-nĭ'*ă*s). *Bib.*
Ba'an-ite (bā'*ăn*-īt). *Eccl. Hist.* One of a party among the Paulicians; — so called from Baanes (d. 801), its leader. According to some writers he practiced gross immorality.
baar. Var. of BAHAR. See WEIGHT.
baar. ✝ BARE.
Ba'a-ra (bā'*ă*-rä). *Bib.*
baas. ✝ BASE.
baas (bas; bās), *n.* [D., master.] **1.** A Dutch skipper.
2. Master; boss. *So. Africa.*
Ba'a-sa (bā'*ă*-sä). *D. Bib.*
Ba'a-se'lah (-sē'*ya*; -sē'*ă*). *Bib.*
Ba'a-sha (bā'*ă*-shä). *Bib*
Ba'a-si'ah (-sĭ'*ă*). *Bib.*
baast. Obs. p. p. of BASTE.
baate. ✝ BATE.
bab (*dial.* bäb). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of BABE.
bab (băb), *n.* & *v. t.* Dial. Eng. and Scot. var. of BOB. — **bab'-ber,** *n.*
Bab (băb), *n.* [Per.] Lit., gate; — a title given to the founder of Babism, and taken from that of *Bab-ud-Din,* assumed by him.
ba'ba' (ba'ba'). Child's var. of PAPA.
ba'ba (ba'bä), *n.* [Cf Hind. & Per. *bābā* father.] A baby; a child. *India.*
Ba'ba (ba'bä), *n.* [Slavic *baba* old woman.] *Slav. Myth.* A thunder witch, grandmother of the Devil.
Baba, Ali. See ALI BABA.
ba'ba-co-ote (ba'ba-kō-ōt'), *n.* [Malagasy *babakoto. Oxf. E. D.*] A large Madagascan short-tailed lemur (*Indri brevicaudatus*).
ba-bai' (bä-bī'), *interj.* [Gr. *βαβαί.*] An interjection of surprise or exultation.
Babai! Great Bacchus calls me forth to dance. *Shelley*
ba'ba-kote (bä'bä-kōt), **ba'ba-ko'to** (-kō'tō). Vars. of BABACOOTE
‖ **ba-ba'ye** (bä-bä'yē), *n. & a.* [Far.] A woman; female. *Phil. J*
bab'ber (bäb'ẽr). Dial. Eng var. of BOBBER.
bab'ber-lipped', *a.* Having thick protruding lips. *Obs*
bab'bie (bäb'ĭ; bäb'ĭ). Scot. and dial. var. of BABY.
bab'bin. ✝ BAVIN.
bab'bit. Erroneous for BABBITT
bab'bla-tive, *a.* Disposed to babble; loquacious.

It. *babbolare;* prob. orig., to keep saying *ba*, imitative of a child learning to talk.] **1.** To utter words indistinctly or unintelligibly; to utter inarticulate sounds; as, a child *babbles*.

2. To talk incoherently; to utter unmeaning words.

3 To talk idly or fatuously; to talk thoughtlessly, as in telling secrets; to chatter; prate.

4. To make a continuous murmuring noise, as shallow water running over stones.

In every *babbling* brook he finds a friend. *Wordsworth.*

5. Of hounds, to give tongue too freely or without reason in the field.

Syn. — Prate, prattle, chatter, gossip. See CHAT.

bab'ble (băb''l), *v. t.* **1.** To utter in an indistinct or incoherent way; to repeat, as words or phrases, in a childish or unreasoning way.

These [words] he used to *babble* in all companies *Arbuthnot.*

2. To disclose by too free talk, as a secret.

bab'ble, *n.* **1.** Idle talk; senseless prattle; gabble; twaddle. "This is mere moral *babble.*" *Milton.*

It is an unpardonable misunderstanding of the dignity and seriousness of childhood to offer it *babble*, when it asks only simplicity. *Porter MacClintock.*

2. Inarticulate speech; constant or confused murmur.

The *babble* of our young children *Darwin.*

As it stole onward, the streamlet kept up a *babble*, kind, quiet, soothing, but melancholy. *Hawthorne*

bab'bler (băb'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who babbles.

Great *babblers*, or talkers, are not fit for trust. *L'Estrange.*

2. A hound that gives tongue too freely in the field.

3. Any of numerous birds having loud chattering notes, esp. those of the Timaliidæ, an Old World, mostly tropical, oscine family having short wings and a thrushlike bill.

bab'bling (-lĭng), *p. a. & vb. n.* from BABBLE. — **bab'bling-ly,** *adv.*

babbling **thrush,** any of several thrushlike babblers, as those of the genus *Timalia.* — b. **warbler,** the lesser whitethroat of Europe.

Bab'cock test (băb'kŏk). [After Dr S. M. *Babcock*, American chemist.] A test for determining the butter value of milk by treating the milk with acid and whirling it, by means of a centrifugal apparatus (**Babcock tester**), in a bottle with a long graduated neck (**Babcock bottle**). The fat is brought to the top and its amount may be read off directly.

babe (bāb), *n.* [ME. *babe, bab, baban;* cf. *ba, babble*, also Ir. *bab, babán*, babe, W. *baban, maban.*] **1.** An infant, a young child of either sex; a baby.

2 A doll for children. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

babe **in the wood,** a person in the stocks. *Obs. Slang.*

"Let 's see it being a '*babe in the wood*' won't be enough to bring him to reason." The slang term for occupants of the stocks was quite suggestive enough to produce instant result. *P. L. Ford*

Babes **in the Wood.** See *Children in the Wood*, under CHILD

Ba'bel (bā'bĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Bābel*, the name of the capital of Babylonia, in Genesis associated with the idea of "confusion."] **1.** The city and tower in the land of Shinar, where the confusion of languages is related, in the book of Genesis, to have occurred. According to modern higher critics the account of the Tower of Babel probably either alludes to, or was occasioned by, the decay and fall of some ancient Semitic temple tower (zikkurat), such as that at Birs Nimrud (modern Borsippa) or that of the great temple at Babylon.

2. Fig.: A structure impossibly lofty; a visionary scheme.

3. [often *l. c.*] A place or scene of noise and confusion; a confused mixture of sounds, as of voices or languages.

That *babel* of strange heathen languages. *Hammond.*

The grinding *babel* of the street. *Stevenson.*

bab'er-y (băb'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Perh. orig. for *baboonery.* Cf. BABOON, and also BABE.] Grotesque ornamentation or figure, as in carved work or illustrations of books; a fantastic conceit. *Obs.* "Painted *babery.*" *Sir P. Sidney.*

Ba'bhan (bä'bän), *n.* A Hindu of a high caste of the Aryo-Dravidian ethnic type, dwelling mainly in Bihar.

Bab'i-a'na (băb'ĭ-ā'na), *n.* [NL., fr. D. of South Africa; cf. D. *babiaan* baboon, — so named because baboons eat the bulbs.] *Bot.* A large genus of South African bulbous iridaceous herbs, having lanceolate, sword-shaped leaves, and showy red or yellow, scattered, spicate flowers. They are frequently cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

ba'bies'-breath' (bā'bĭz-brĕth'), *n.* Also **ba'by's-breath'.** **a** A tall European silenaceous plant (*Gypsophila paniculata*), often cultivated in the United States for its clusters of small fragrant white or pink flowers. **b** Any one of several other plants having delicately scented flowers, as the grape hyacinth, wild madder (*Galium mollugo*), and *Andi ostephium cæruleum.*

bab'ing-ton-ite (băb'ĭng-tŭn-īt), *n.* [After William *Babington*, English mineralogist.] A greenish black silicate of iron, manganese, and calcium, occurring in triclinic crystals. It belongs to the pyroxene group. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 3.35–3.37.

Bab'ing-ton's plot *or* **conspiracy** (băb'ĭng-tŭnz). *Eng. Hist.* A plot (1586), led by Anthony Babington, to assassinate Queen Elizabeth and place Mary, Queen of Scots, upon the throne. It led to Mary's imprisonment at Fotheringay, and subsequent trial and execution. Babington and his fellow-conspirators were executed.

bab'i-rous'sa, bab'i-rus'sa (băb'ĭ-rōō'sȧ; ba'bĭ-), *n.* [F. *babiroussa*, fr. Malay *bābī* hog + *rūsa* deer.] A large hoglike quadruped (*Babirussa babyrussa*) of the East Indies, sometimes domesticated. The upper canine teeth or tusks of the male are large and recurved, coming out through the lips.

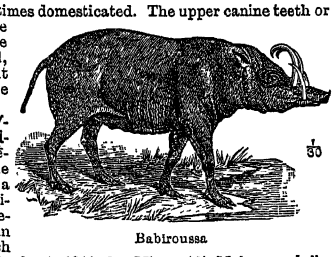

Babirussa

Bab'ism (băb'-ĭz'm), **Bab'i-ism** (băb'ē-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of a modern religious pantheistical sect in Persia, which was founded, about 1844, by Mirza Ali Mohammed ibn Radhik (1820–1850), who assumed the title of Bab-ed-Din (Per., Gate of the Faith). Babism is a mixture of Mohammedan, Christian, Jewish, and Parsi elements. This doctrine forbids concubinage and polygamy, and frees women from many of the degradations imposed upon them among the orthodox Mohammedans. Mendicancy, the use of intoxicating liquors and drugs, and slave dealing, are forbidden; asceticism is discountenanced. — **Bab'ist,** *n.*

ba'boo, ba'bu (bä'bōō), *n.* [Hind. *bābū.*] A Hindu gentleman; a Hindu title answering to *Mr.* or *Esquire;* also, a native clerk who writes English, — often applied disparagingly to any native having more or less education in English. — **ba'boo-dom** (-dŭm), *n.* — **ba'boo-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ba-boon' (bă-bōōn'), *n.* [ME. *babewin, baboin*, fr. F. *babouin*, or LL. *babewynus*, fr. F. *baboue* grimace, of uncertain origin.] **1.** A grotesque figure in architectural or decorative work. *Obs.*

2. Any of certain large Old World apes constituting *Papio* (syn. *Cynocephalus*) and allied genera. Baboons have doglike muzzles, large canine teeth, cheek pouches, a short tail, and naked callosities on the buttocks. They inhabit Africa and Arabia. See MANDRILL, CHACMA, and DRILL.

Chacma Baboon (*Papio porcarius*).

ba-boon'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Baboons collectively.

2. Baboonish condition or behavior. *Marryat.*

ba-boosh' } (bă-bōōsh'), *n.* [Ar. *bābūsh*, fr. Per. *pāpūsh.*
ba-bouche' } cf. F. *babouche.*] A kind of Oriental slipper made without heel or quarters.

Ba-bou'vism (bȧ-bōō'vĭz'm), *n.* [F. *babouvisme.*] A system of absolute equality of all people and communism of all property advocated by François Emile Babeuf (executed 1797), a French Revolutionist. — **Ba-bou'vist** (-vĭst), *n.*

ba-bul' (bä-bōōl'; ba'bōōl), *n.* [Per. *babūl* a species of mimosa.] **1.** Any of several gum-yielding trees of the genus *Acacia;* specifically, the Egyptian thorn (*A. vera*).

2. **a** The pods of *A. scorpioides* (known as *neb-neb*), or its astringent bark, both of which are used for tanning. **b** The gum produced by this tree. See AMRAD GUM.

ba'by (bā'bĭ), *n.; pl.* BABIES (-bĭz). [Dim. of BABE.] **1.** An infant of either sex; a babe; — formerly applied to any child, now usually only to an infant in arms.

2. A doll. *Obs.*

3. The minute reflection which one sees of one's self in the pupil of another's eye. *Obs. or Archaic.*

She clung about his neck, gave him ten kisses,
Toyed with his locks, looked *babies* in his eyes *Heywood.*

4. *pl.* Pictures in books, perh. originally decorative cupids, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

5. A person or thing babylike in character, size, or the like; as: **a** A childish or simple adult. **b** A very young animal. **c** The jack in the game of bowls.

ba'by, *a.* Like or pertaining to a baby, as in size, age, shape, character, or the like; as, *baby* jib topsail, the smallest jib topsail; *baby* bells, *baby* swans, *baby* figure, etc.

ba'by, *v. t.;* BA'BIED (-bĭd); BA'BY-ING. **1.** To treat as a baby; to humor; fondle. *Young.*

2. In various games, as polo and football, to play (the ball) with gentle strokes so as to avoid losing control of it.

baby act. The act of a baby; an act childishly weak; the act of an infant or minor at law; also, act, or statute, exempting from liability, as for infancy or limitation of time; — chiefly used with an implication of cowardice or baseness, as, to plead the baby act, to set up inexperience, weakness, legal infancy, or the like, as an excuse or defense. *Colloq.*

baby blue. A light tint of blue.

ba'by blue'-eyes'. A delicate Californian hydrophyllaceous plant (*Nemophila insignis*) having blue flowers marked with black spots. It is often cultivated.

baby bottle. A bottle holding less than half a pint. *Brit.*

baby farm. A place where nursing and care of babies are offered for hire. — **baby farmer.** — **baby farming.**

ba'by-house' (-hous'), *n.* A place for children's dolls and dolls' furniture; hence, a weather house.

ba'by-ish, *a.* Like a baby; childish; puerile; simple. — **ba'by-ish-ly,** *adv.* — **ba'by-ish-ness,** *n.*

baby jumper. A hoop or frame suspended by an elastic strap in which a baby may be held secure while amusing itself by jumping on the floor.

baby lace. A kind of narrow English pillow lace, much used for trimming.

Bab'y-lon (băb'ĭ-lŏn), *n.* A great ancient Semitic city in the Euphrates valley, which after 2250 B. C. became the capital of Babylonia, whose empire (6th century B. C.) reached into Asia Minor and Egypt. It was a center of the world's commerce, and of the arts and sciences; and its life was marked by luxury and magnificence. Hence, fig., any great and luxurious city; also, in allusion to the Babylonian captivity of the Israelites, a place of captivity or exile. Also, the allegorical Babylon of the Apocalypse, where the name is generally thought to symbolize Rome.

Bab'y-lo'ni-an (-lō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Babylon; Chaldean; hence, fig.. **a** Great; vast. **b** Roman Catholic. *Contemptuous. Obs.* **c** Scarlet. **d** Noisily confused; tumultuous.

Babylonian, *or* Babylonish, captivity *or* exile. **a** The captivity of the Jews deported by Nebuchadrezzar into Babylon in 597 and 586 B. C., terminating over fifty years later with the return of many under Sheshbazzar and later under Ezra. **b** The residence of the popes at Avignon during the period 1309–77. — **B. Era,** the Era of Nabonassar, beginning 747 B. C. — **B. punctuation** (of Hebrew texts). See VOWEL POINT. — **B. scale,** *Math.*, the sexagenary scale. — **B. Talmud.** See TALMUD. — **B Targum on the Pentateuch.** See TARGUM. — **B. Targum on the Prophets.** See TARGUM. — **B. willow.** See BAHAN.

Bab'y-lo'ni-an, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of the ancient kingdom of Babylonia. The originators of the Babylonian civilization are supposed by many authorities to have been the so-called Akkadians or Sumerians, of unknown origin; but very early in history Semites of the northern branch became the dominant race, and so continued until the Persian conquest, 539 A. D. The Assyrians who for some centuries held dominion over Babylonia were closely allied to them in race. See ASSYRIAN, AKKADIAN.

Distinctive of the *Babylonians*, although adopted by other people, was their mode of writing in wedgelike characters, which, however, is far from representing the original ideographs. Distinctive of them especially were their culture, their inventive genius, their intellectual enterprise, and love of knowledge. *Duct. of Bible (Hastings).*

2. The language of Babylonia, specimens of which are preserved, dating from 3500 B. C. Babylonia possessed an extensive literature, chiefly commercial and religious, written in cuneiform characters upon tablets of baked clay, many thousands of which are preserved in modern museums. See CODE OF HAMMURABI, GILGAMESH EPIC, SEMITIC.

3. An astrologer; — so called because the Babylonians were famous for knowledge of astrology. Cf. CHALDÆAN.

4. A Roman Catholic; — used in contempt. *Obs.*

baby primrose. A true primrose (*Primula forbesii*) native of China, and frequently cultivated for its numerous slender scapes of small pale-lilac flowers.

baby ribbon. A narrow grosgrain or satin ribbon.

bac (băk), *n.* [F. See BACK a vat.] **1.** A broad, flat-bottomed ferryboat, usually worked by a rope. *Rare.*

2. A vat or cistern. See 1st BACK, 1.

ba-ca'ba (bȧ-ka'bȧ), *n.*, **bacaba palm.** [From native name.] Any palm of the genus *Œnocarpus*, esp. *Œ. bacaba* and *Œ. distichus*, the drupelike fruits of which afford a pleasant beverage.

bac'a-la'o (băk'ȧ-lā'ō), *n.* [Sp. *bacalao, bacallao*, codfish.]

1. The codfish.

2. (ba/ka-la'ō) A large West Indian grouper (*Mycteroperca falcata*), an important food fish of Cuba.

Bac'buc' (băk'buk'), *n.* [Heb. *bakbuk* bottle.] In Rabelais's "Pantagruel," the Holy Bottle, which gave out indecisive oracles. Also, the priestess of the Bottle. It was consulted by Panurge as to whether he ought to marry.

bac'ca-lau're-ate (băk'ȧ-lô'rē-āt), *n.* [NL. *baccalaureatus*, fr. LL. *baccalaureus* a bachelor of arts, corrupted fr. *baccalaris*, under the influence of L. *laurus* laurel. See BACHELOR.] **1.** The degree of bachelor conferred by universities and colleges. See BACHELOR, *n.*, 3.

2. A baccalaureate sermon. *U. S.*

bac'ca-lau're-ate, *a.* Of or pertaining to the degree of bachelor of arts.

baccalaureate **sermon,** in some American colleges, a sermon delivered as a farewell discourse to a graduating class.

Bac'ca-na'rist (băk'ȧ-na'rĭst), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A member of the order of Regular Clerks of the Faith of Jesus, founded by Nicolao Baccanari (or Paccanari) in 1797, and absorbed by the Society of Jesus in 1814.

‖ **bac'ca-rat', bac'ca-ra'** (băk'ȧ-rä'; *F.* bȧ/kȧ/rȧ'), *n.* [F.] A French game of cards played by a banker and punters. The number of cards to a hand is two, and winning depends solely upon the pip values, a natural being 8 or 9, or 9 only, tens and face cards counting nothing

bac'cate (băk'āt), *a.* [L. *baccatus*, fr. L. *bacca* berry.] **1.** *Bot.* Pulpy throughout, like a berry; berrylike.

2 Bearing berries.

bac'cat-ed (băk'āt-ĕd), *a.* **1.** Bearing berries.

2. Set or adorned with pearls. *Obs.*

Bac'chæ (băk'ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. Βάκχαι.] The mænads, or women companions of Dionysus (Bacchus) in his journeys through the East; also, the women participants in the Dionysian festivals. Euripides's tragedy "The Bacchæ" portrays the mythical introduction of the cult of Dionysus into Thebes. The god with his mænads arrives at Thebes from the East and is imprisoned by the king, Pentheus. The god escapes to the mountains, accompanied by Agave, Pentheus's mother, and other Theban women. The king follows and is torn to pieces by the frenzied women. Cf. MÆNAD.

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bab'ble-ment, *n.* Babble.
bab'ble-ry, *n.* Babble. *Obs.*
bab'blish, *a.* Babbly. — **bab'blish-ly,** *adv.*
bab'bly, *a.* Full of babble
bab'by (băb'ĭ; bȧb'ĭ). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of BABY.
babee. + BABY.
babe'hood, *n.* Babyhood
babel. + BABBLE, BAUBLE
Ba'bel-dom (bā'bĕl-dŭm), *n.* Babel-like state of things; noisy confusion. *Rare.*
babe'let, *n* See -LET.
Ba'bel-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
Ba'bel-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Noisy confusion of speech. — **Ba'bel-ize,** *v. i*
babelry + BAUBLERY.
Ba'bes-Ernst' bod'y (bā'bĕs-ûrnst') [After V. *Babes* (Budapest) and H. C. *Ernst* (Harvard University).] *Bacteriol.* A metachromatic granule.
babe'ship, *n* See -SHIP.
babeurie, babeuwry + BABERY.
babewine + BABOON.
Ba'bi (bā'bĭ). *Bib.*
babi. + BABY.
Bab'i (bȧb'ē), *n.* [See BABISM.] A follower of the Bab
ba'bi-an. + BABOON.
ba'biche' (bȧ'bēsh'), *n* [Canadian French, fr Amer. Ind. *ababich.*] Thread or thong made of sinew, gut, rawhide, etc. *North American.*
babie. + BAWBEE.
Ba-bie'ca (bā-byē'kä) [Sp] The Cid's horse.
ba'bies'-feet' (bā'bĭz-), *n.* The flowering wintergreen
ba'bies'-slip'pers, *n.* a The bird's-foot trefoil, a b = BABIES'-FEET.
ba'bies'-toes', *n.* = BABIES'-FEET. [of BABISM.
Bab'i-ism (bȧb'ĭ-ĭz'm). Var.
babil. + BABBLE, BAUBLE.
bab'il-lard (băb'ĭl-lärd), *n.* [F., a babbler.] The lesser whitethroat of Europe.
Bab'ing-ton's-curse (băb'ĭng-tŭnz), *n.* [After Charles *Babington*, English botanist who introduced it.] The water weed *Philotria canadensis*
ba'bi-on, *n.* [Cf. F. *babion* a kind of small monkey, and E. *baboon.*] A baboon. *Obs.*
babish. *v. t.* [OF *baubir.*] To treat with scoffing *Obs*
bab'ish (bȧb'ĭsh), *a.* Babyish — **bab'ished** (-ĭsht), *p. a.* — **bab'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **bab'ish-ness,** *n.*
bab'l. Babble. *Ref. Sp.*
bab'lah (bȧb'lä), *n.* = BABUL.
bab'ld. Babbled *Ref. Sp.*
bable + BABBLE, BAUBLE.
babler + BABBLER.
bab'li-am'i-ny (bȧb'lĭ-ăm'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* A babbler. *Nonce word.*
baboin. + BABOON.
ba-bool' Var. of BABUL.
ba-boon'ish. *a.* See -ISH. [bul.
ba-boot' (ba-bōōt'), *n.* The ba-
babound. + BABOON.
‖ **ba'boy** (bȧ'bwē), *n.* Also **baby'.** [Tag.] The pig; — often used in contempt. *Phil. I.*
bab'-root', bab's'-root', *n* An aromatic fabaceous plant (*Psoralea pedunculata*) of the southeastern United States, whose root has tonic properties.
ba'bu (bȧ'bōō). Var of BABOO.
bab'u-i'na (bȧb'ū-ĭ'nȧ), *n.* [NL.] A female baboon.
babulle. + BAUBLE.
ba'burd, *n & a* [F. *bâbord*] Larboard. *Obs. Scot.*
babwyn + BABOON.
ba'by-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
baby fern The maidenhair spleenwort.
ba'by-hood, *n.* See -HOOD
ba'by-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
Bab'y-lo'ni-a (bȧb'ĭ-lō'nĭ-*a*), *n.* See BABYLON.
Bab'y-lon'ic (-lŏn'ĭk), **Bab'y-lon'i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a* Babylonian. — **Bab'y-lon'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
Bab'y-lo'nish (-lō'nĭsh), *a.* = BABYLONIAN.
Bab'y-lon-ism (-lŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Popery; — used opprobriously *Obs* [or usage.]
2. A Babylonian word, idiom,
Bab'y-lon-ite (-ĭt), *n.* The character used in the Babylonian cuneiform inscriptions.
Bab'y-lon-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To make Babylonian *Rare.*
ba'by-ol'a-try, *n.* [*baby* + *-latry.*] Child worship.
baby pin. A kind of small ornamental bar pin
babyrouessa. + BABIROUSSA.
ba'by-ship, *n* See -SHIP.
baby thresher A coarse blunt-pointed needle.
bac. + BACK
Ba'ca (bä'kä) *Bib.*
bac'a-la'o bird (bȧk'ȧ-lā'ō). A guillemot. *Newfoundland*
bacare + BACKARE.
‖ **ba-cau'an** (ba-kou'an), *n.* [Tag.] Any of various Asiatic mangroves (genera *Rhizophora, Bruguiera, Ceriops*, etc.). *Phil. I.*
Bac'ba-car (băk'bȧ-kar). *D Bib.*
bac'ba-ki'ri (băk'bȧ-kē'rē), *n.* [From the sounds made by it.] A short-winged South African shrike (*Telephonus bucbakiri*).
bacbite. + BACKBITE.
bacbon. + BACKBONE.
bac'ca (băk'ȧ), *n* ; *L pl* BACCÆ (-sē). [L *baca, bacca*] *Bot.* A berry.
bac-ca'ceous (bȧ-kā'shŭs), *a* Like a bacca, or berry; baccate.
bac'ca-laur, *n* Obs. equiv of BACHELOR.
bac'ca-lau're-an (băk'ȧ-lô'rē-ăn), *a.* [See BACCALAUREATE.] Of or distinctive of a bachelor.
bac'ca-lau'ri-an. Var. of BACCALAUREAN. *Rare.*
baccalio. + BACALAO.
bac'car. Var. of BACCHAR
bac-ca're (bȧ-kā'rē; băk'ȧr). See BACKARE.
bac'ca-ris (băk'ȧ-rĭs). Var. of BACCHAR.

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bac'cha-nal (băk'ȧ-năl), *a.* [L. *Bacchanalis*, fr. *Bacchus*. See BACCHUS.] Of or relating to Bacchus or the Bacchanalia; bacchanalian.

bac'cha-nal, *n.* **1.** A devotee of Bacchus; one who celebrates the Bacchanalia; hence, a reveler, a carouser.
"Tipsy *bacchanals*." *Shak.*
2. *pl.* The Bacchanalia; hence, (*sing.*) drunken revelry; carousal; also, a bacchanalian song or dance.

Bac'cha-na'li-a (-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. fr. *Bacchanalis*. See BACCHANAL.] **1.** A festival of Bacchus celebrated by the Romans every three years with an orgiastic procession at night. The licentiousness to which it gave rise caused its prohibition in 186 A. D. Cf. LIBERALIA.
2. [*l. c.*] Hence, a drunken feast, an orgiastic revel.

bac'cha-na'li-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the festival of Bacchus; relating to, given to, or characterized by, reveling and drunkenness.
Even *bacchanalian* madness has its charms. *Cowper*
— *n.* A bacchanal. — **bac'cha-na'li-an-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* — **bac'cha-na'li-an-ly**, *adv.*

bac'cha-nal-ize (băk'ȧ-năl-īz), *v. i. & t.* To turn into, or indulge in, a bacchanal. — **bac'cha-nal'i-za'tion** (-năl'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

bac'chant (băk'ănt), *n.* [L. *bacchans, -antis*, p. pr. of *bacchari* to celebrate the festival of Bacchus.] A devotee who takes part in the orgiastic worship of Bacchus; hence, a bacchanal; a reveler. — **bac'chant**, *a.*

bac-chante' (bȧ-kănt'; băk'ănt; bȧ-kăn'tē; 277; *see note below*), *n.* [F.] A mænad or a woman devotee of Bacchus. See BACCHÆ, MÆNAD; cf. DIONYSUS.
☞ This is the French form of the word, and properly has but two syllables, although often pronounced with three in ignorance or disregard of the etymology. The Italian form is *baccante* (three syllables). The plural, *bacchantes*, is often pronounced bȧ-kăn'tēz, as if Latin.

bac'cha-ris (băk'ȧ-rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *baccar, bacchar, baccaris*, a plant with a fragrant root, Gr βάκκαρις, βάκχαρις, a kind of plant.] **1** Bacchar. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A very large genus of American dicœcious asteraceous shrubs or small trees, chiefly tropical. They have alternate aromatic or resinous leaves and rather showy panicled or corymbose heads of tubular and radiate flowers. *B. halimifolia*, the groundsel, *B. artemisioides*, and other species possess medicinal properties.

Bac'chic (băk'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *Bacchicus*, Gr. Βακχικός.]
Bac'chi-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }
Of or pert. to Bacchus or his rites; hence [often *l. c.*], jovial, or riotous, with intoxication.
Bacchic, *or* Dionysiac, amphora, an amphora or vase bearing scenes from the festivals or myths of Bacchus.

‖ **bac-chi'us** (bă-kī'ŭs), *n.; pl.* -CHII (-kī'ī). [L. *Bacchius* (pes), Gr. ὁ Βακχεῖος (sc. πούς foot).] *Pros.* A metrical foot of one short syllable and two long ones (⏑ – –).

Bac'chus (băk'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Βάκχος.] *Class. Myth. & Relig.* The god of wine; Dionysus (which see).

bac'ci-form (băk'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *bacca* berry + *-form.*] Having the form of a berry.

bac-civ'o-rous (băk-sĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *bacca* berry + *-vorous.*] Eating, or subsisting on, berries.

Bach'a-rach (băk'ȧ-răk; băk'ȧ-rak), *n.* A kind of Rhine wine made in the neighborhood of Bacharach.

bach'e-lor (băch'ē-lẽr), *n.* [OF. *bacheler* young man, F. *bachelier* (cf. Pr. *bacalar*, Sp. *bachiller*, Pg. *bacharel*, It. *baccalare*), LL. *baccalaris, baccalarius*, the tenant of a kind of farm called *baccalaria*, a soldier not old or rich enough to lead his retainers into battle with a banner, a person of an inferior academical degree aspiring to a doctorate. In the latter sense, it was afterward changed to *baccalaureus*. See BACCALAUREATE, *n.*] **1.** A knight who followed the standard of another, either because of his youth or of having too few vassals of his own; hence, a novice in arms. Hence, also, a knight bachelor (which see).
2. A junior member of a trade guild or city company. *Obs.*
3. A man (now also a woman) who has taken the first or lowest degree in the liberal arts, or in some branch of learning at a college, school, or university; as, a *bachelor* of arts. See GOWN.
4. A man of any age who has not married.
As merry . . . an old *bachelor* as ever followed a hound. *Irving.*
5. A woman who has not married. *Rare or Attributive.*
Old maids, or *bachelor* girls, as we much more descriptively term them nowadays. *Current Literature*
6. **a** The crappie. **b** Sometimes, any male animal, when without a mate during the breeding time; — esp. applied to male fur seals three to six or more years old, which are prevented from breeding by the older males. These are the seals which may legally be killed for their skins.

bachelor's-button, *n.* **a** Any of several species of *Centaurea*, the flower heads of which resemble buttons, esp. *C. cyanus*, the bluebottle or cornflower, and *C. nigra*, the knapweed. **b** Hence: Any of numerous other plants: as in Europe the tall buttercup, the globe amaranth, the ragged robin, chicory, etc., and in the United States the orange milkwort, blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium*), etc., the last two being often called also *wild bachelor's-button*.

ba-cil'lar (bȧ-sĭl'ȧr; băs'ĭ-lẽr) } *a.* [L. *bacillum* little
bac'il-la-ry (băs'ĭ-lȧ-rĭ) } staff.] **a** Rod-shaped; consisting of small rods or rodlike bodies. **b** *Bacteriol.* Pertaining to or resembling bacilli.
bacillary, *or* Japanese, dysentery, dysentery due to the presence of a certain bacillus in the intestinal canal.

Bac'il-la'ri-a'ce-æ (băs'ĭ-lā'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *bacillum* a small staff.] *Bot.* A family of thallophytic plants (also known as *Diatomaceæ*) constituting the order Bacillariales. — **bac'il-la'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Bac'il-la'ri-a'les (-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of minute unicellular algæ, the diatoms, constituting with the Desmidiales the class Zygophyceæ. They are found in both fresh and salt water and on damp soil. See DIATOM.

bac'cha-nal-ism (băk'ȧ-năl-Iz'm). See -ISM.

‖ **bac-chan'tes** (bȧ-kăn'tēz), *n. pl.* [L.] Bacchants, — male or female. [chanalian.

bac-chan'tic (-tĭk), *a.* Bac-

bac'char, bac'car (băk'ȧr), *n.* [See BACCHARIS.] A kind of plant variously identified by botanists. [BACH.

Bac'cha-rach. Var. of BACHA-

bac'cha-rine (băk'ȧ-rĭn; -rēn), *n* Also **-in.** An alkaloid found in *Baccharis coridifolia*.

bac'cha-roid, *a.* [*Baccharis* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Baccharis*.

bacche. ✝ BATCH

bacchelsare. ✝ BACHELOR.

bac-chi'ac (bȧ-kī'ăk), *a.* [Gr. Βακχειακός.] Composed of, or pertaining to, bacchii.

bac'chi-an (băk'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Bacchic; Bacchuslike. [*Rare.*

bac'chic, *n* A drinking song.

Bac'chi-des (băk'ĭ-dēz; bă-kī'-dēz). *Bib.*

bac-chi'i, *n., pl.* of BACCHIUS.

bac'chism (băk'Iz'm), *n.* Bachanalianism. *Rare.*

Bac-chu'rus (bă-kū'rŭs). *Bib.*

bac-cif'er-ous (băk-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *baccifer*, *bacca* berry + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing berries.

ba-cil'li-form (bȧ-sĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Rod-shaped; bacillar.

ba-cil'lus (-ŭs), *n.; pl.* (sense 2) -CILLI (-ī). [NL., for L. *bacillum*, dim. of L. *baculum* stick.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bacteriol.* A very large genus of rod-shaped bacteria of the family Bacteriaceæ, distinguished from *Bacterum* by the presence of flagella. They are found in a wide variety of situations and substances, and include both harmless and pathogenic species. Of the latter class the most important are *B. coli*, often the cause of peritonitis and other abdominal affections; *B. typhosus*, of typhoid fever; *B. tetani*, of tetanus; *B. pestis*, of bubonic plague; *B. jeseri*, of symptomatic anthrax in cattle, sheep, etc.; *B. œdematis*, of malignant œdema. Certain destructive plant diseases are also due to parasitic bacilli, for example, *B. amylovorus*, the cause of the blight of pear and apple. The chief nonpathogenic or beneficial microorganisms of this genus are *B subtilis*, the common hay bacillus; *B. radicicola*, the root tubercle bacillus of leguminous crops, *B. butyricus*, one of the bacteria producing butyric acid in milk. *B vulgaris* is the common proteus bacillus of putrefying substances, *B. ellenbachiensis*, one of the soil bacteria, possesses the power of fixing free nitrogen.
2. Any individual or species of this genus; hence, any rod-shaped microorganism resembling or related to *Bacillus;* also, loosely (esp. in *pl.*), any of the bacteria.

back (băk), *n.* [D. *bak* tray, bowl: cf. F. *bac.* Cf. BAC, BASIN.] **1.** A large shallow vat; a cistern, tub, or trough, used by brewers, distillers, dyers, glue makers, and others, for mixing or cooling wort, holding water, hot glue, etc.
2. A ferryboat. See BAC, 1. *Rare.*

back, *n.* [AS. *bæc;* akin to Icel., Sw., & LG. *bak*, Dan. *bag*, and to OHG. *bahho* ham. Cf. BACON.] **1.** In human beings, the hinder part of the body, extending from the neck to the end of the spine; the corresponding part of the body in other vertebrates; as, the *back* of a horse or a fish.
2. This part of the body viewed with reference to some special fact, as of its capacity of bearing burdens, its being most protected by the clothing, esp. primitive clothing, its being turned toward those left behind, etc.; hence, the whole body as the recipient of clothes.
Clothing both for her bed and *back.* *Wycliffe.*
3. The whole hinder part or surface of a man's body; the part of anything on the side opposite the front or face; the hinder or rear part; as, the *back* of a chimney; the *back* of the tongue; the *back* of the leg.
4. The entire upper (usually convex) part or surface of any animal; hence, the upper part of anything, as opposed to the inner or lower part; as, the *back* of the foot; the *back* of a hand rail; the *back* of an arch; the *back*, or ridge, of a mountain; the *back*, or darker side, of a flatfish (which is not anatomically its back). Cf. DORSUM, DORSAL.
[The mountains] their broad bare *backs* upheave Into the clouds *Milton.*
5. The part opposite to, or most remote from, that which fronts the speaker or actor; the part out of sight, or not generally seen; as, the *back* of an island, of a hill, or of a village; the *back*, or unsettled part, of a region
Where both of the longer faces of a large building are treated with nearly equal architectural effect, that which has not the principal entrance will be the *back.* *Dict of Arch*
A distant group of brumbies (wild horses) threw up their heads, and with a shrill neigh raced off to the *back*, apparently the sole denizens of the waste *Rolf Boldrewood*
6. Specif. (of parts or things behind or opposite the face or front): **a** A garment for the back; hence, clothing, also, armor for the back; a backplate. *Obs. Chaucer.* **b** A support or resource in reserve.
This project
Should have a *back* or second, that might hold. *Shak*
c The part of a cutting tool on the opposite side from its edge, as, the *back* of a knife, or of a saw. **d** In certain games, as football, polo, hockey, etc., a position, originally a defensive one, behind the front line of players, esp. that nearest the goal; also, a player stationed in such a position. Cf. FORWARD, *n.* Backs are sometimes called *full back, three-quarter back, half back*, and *quarter back* according to their relative positions behind those in the front line and the rules under which the game is played. **e** The side opposite to the nick or belly of a type. **f** The part of a book or its leaves where it is sewed when bound. **g** A plate, lining, skin, or other part added to a thing behind or opposite the face, or on the reverse side, for any purpose, as for strengthening it. **h** *Wrestling.* A fall squarely upon the back. **i** The upright hinder part of a chair above the seat. **j** *Phonetics.* A back sound. See BACK, *a.*, 4.
7. Specif. (of parts corresponding or analogous to an animal's back): **a** The convex surface of anything curved, as of a bow. **b** The upper surface of a beam; — opposed to *belly.* **c** *Naut.* The keel and keelson of a ship. **d** The extrados of an arch. **e** *pl.* Among leather dealers, the thickest and stoutest tanned hides. **f** *Mining & Quarrying.* (1) A joint, usually a strike joint, perpendicular to the direction of working. (2) The upper surface of a vein. (3) Of a drift or stope, the material separating it from the next above, or from the surface. **g** The dorsal surface of a leaf.
8. The action of backing; as, the *back* of a dog.
at one's back, close behind, as in support or pursuit.
Cæsar had the people *at his back.* *Froude*
— b. and edge, altogether, completely. *Obs.* — **the b. of beyond,** a place far out of the way or ever so far off. *Humorous.* — **behind the b. of,** without the knowledge of; in the absence, or out of sight or hearing, of. — **to be,** *or* **lie, on one's b.,** to be helpless. — **to give,** *or* **make, a b.,** to arch the back over, as in playing leapfrog. —**to put,** *or* **get, one's b. up,** to assume an attitude of obstinate resistance (from the action of a cat when attacked). *Colloq.* *J. H. Newman.*

back, *v. t.;* BACKED (băkt); BACK'ING. **1.** To make or form a back for; to furnish with a back; to put a back to; also, to form the back of; to be at the back of; as, to *back* up an electrotype.
The chalk cliffs which *back* the beach. *Huxley.*
The copy, on removal from the mold, is strengthened by being *backed* with type metal. *Encyc. Brit.*
2. To support or help by force, or by moral encouragement, financial aid, or the like; to uphold; to second; to strengthen by aid or influence; — often with *up*, intensive.
The Parliament would be *backed* by the people. *Macaulay.*
Have still found it necessary to *back* and fortify their laws with rewards and punishments *South.*
He prolonged Cæsar's command, and *backed* him up in everything. *Froude.*
3. To bet on the success of; — as, to *back* a race horse.
4. *Sporting.* Of hunting dogs, to point with (another dog that has pointed), whether seeing the game or not.
5. To get upon the back of; to mount.
I will *back* him [a horse] straight. *Shak.*
6. To place or seat upon the back. *Rare.*
Great Jupiter, upon his eagle *backed.* *Shak.*
7. To write upon the back of, as by way of countersigning or indorsing so that another may use, by way of preparation for filing, etc.; as, to *back* a warrant for execution in another county; to *back* a note.
8. To drive, force, or cause to move or act, backward; to cause to retreat or recede; as, to *back* a horse; a locomotive is *backed* by reversing its action; to *back* the oars.
9. *Print.* To print on, or be at, the back of, esp. so as to register exactly, as, to *back* a sheet; to make pages *back* each other.
10. *Bookbinding.* To force the backs of the sheets or sections of (an unbound book) over one another from the center outwards on each side so as to form grooves into which the edges of the cover boards will fit. This was formerly done by clamping the sheets, after rounding, between two boards (**backing boards**) and striking the backs of the sections with a hammer (**backing hammer**); it is now usually done by means of a roller in a machine.
to back an anchor, *Naut.*, to secure another anchor or heavy weights abaft an anchor and to its cable to increase the holding power. — **to b. a sail,** to brace or hold it so that the wind acts upon the front of it and deadens the headway or drives the vessel astern. — **to b. off. a** *Masonry.* To finish at the back by cutting off projecting portions. **b** *Mach.* To cut away or relieve on the back; as, to *back off* a cutter or drill to make a clearance. **c** *Cotton Spinning.* To reverse the direction of rotation of (a spindle), so that the yarn between the nose of the cop and the point of the spindle may be uncoiled. — **to b. the field.** See under FIELD, *n* —**to b. the worming,** to level the surface of rope by filling the crevices made by the strands. — **to b. water,** *Naut.*, to reverse the action of the oars, paddles, or propeller upon the water, so as to stop or force the boat or ship backward.

back (băk), *v. i.* **1.** To move or go back; as, the horse *backed.*
2. *Naut.* To change direction against the sun, or contraclockwise; — said of the wind. Opposed to *veer.*
3. *Sporting.* To point with another dog which has pointed whether seeing the game or not; — said of a dog.
4. *Print.* To register.
to back and fill, to alternately back and fill the sails of a vessel so as to keep her clear of the shore and obstructions, while the current of a river or channel carries the vessel down. Hence, fig., to take opposite positions alternately; to assert and deny. *Colloq.* — **to b. out, to b. down,** to retreat or withdraw from a promise, engagement, or contest; to recede. *Colloq.*
Cleon at first . . . was willing to go; but, finding that he [Nicias] was in earnest, he tried to *back out.* *Jowett (Thucyd.)*

back, *adv.* [Shortened from ABACK.] **1.** To or toward the rear; indefinitely, to or toward a place away from any place treated as the front, center, or the like; as, to move *back;* to step *back.*
2. (Of time) In or into time past; ago. "Sixty or seventy years *back.*" *Gladstone*
3. To or toward the place from which a person or thing came or was taken or derived; as, to go *back* for something left behind, to go *back* to one's native place; to put a book *back* after reading it.
4. To or toward a former condition or station, to a state that renews former conditions or relations; as, to go *back* to private life; to go *back* to barbarism.
5. In withdrawal from a statement, promise, or undertaking; as, he took *back* the offensive words.
6. In concealment or reserve; in one's own possession; as, to keep *back* the truth, to keep *back* part of the money.
7. In a state of restraint or hindrance.
The Lord hath kept thee *back* from honor. *Num.* xxiv 11.
8. In return, repayment, or requital.
What have I to give you *back?* *Shak.*
9. In arrear; as, to be *back* in one's rent. *Colloq.*
back and forth, backwards and forwards; to and fro. — **to go b. on,** to turn back from; to abandon; betray; as, *to go back on* a friend, one's professions, etc. *Colloq.*

back, *a.* **1.** Being at the back or in the rear; — often with some specific implication, as of distance, remoteness, inferiority, or the like; as, the *back* door; *back* settlements.
We saw only the *back* side of the towns. *Thoreau.*
2. Being in arrear; overdue; as, *back* rent.
3. Moving or operating backward; as, *back* action.
4. *Phon.* Pronounced with closure or narrowing of the oral passage at, or toward, the back of the mouth; guttural; velar; as, ō, ōō, *g* (go). See *Guide to Pron.*, § 41
5. Retrospectively in the rear; no longer current; as, a *back* number of a magazine.

Syn. — See POSTERIOR.
☞ The line of distinction between those cases where *back* is distinctly an adjective or adverb, so that it should be kept separate (as in the *back* part of the room), and those where its identity is so merged in the name or term into which it enters as a part that it should be treated as a prefix (as in *back*bite, *back*bone, *back*fall), is indefinite. In some cases *back* is joined or kept separate according to varying circumstances of accent, emphasis, construction, usage, etc., separation emphasizing the individual force of

bac'co (băk'ō), **bac'cy** (băk'ĭ), *n.* Illt. abbrevs. of TOBACCO.

bace. ✝ BASE

bace, *v. t.* To run, as at prisoner's base *Obs.* [INET.

bacen, bacenett. ✝ BASIN, BAS-

Ba-ce'nor (bȧ-sē'nŏr) *Bib.*

bach. Obs. or ref. sp. of BATCH.

bach (băch), *v. i.* To live like a bachelor; to care for one's self; — often with *it. Slang.*

bach. *Abbr.* Bachelor.

-bach. See BACHE.

bacha. ✝ BASHAW.

bachare. ✝ BAKER.

bache. ✝ BATCH, BEACH.

bache (*dial.* băch; băch), *n.* [AS. *bæc.*] A rivulet or stream, or the vale or low ground where it flows. *Obs or Dial Eng.*, except as a suffix, spelt -bach and -batch, in place names. [URE.

bach'el (băk'ĕl), *n.* See MEAS-

bach'e-lor-dom, *n.*, **bach'e-lorism** (-Iz'm), *n.* See -DOM; -ISM.

bach'e-lor-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

bach'e-lor-ize, *v. i.* To take the bachelor's degree, as of arts

bach'e-lor-ly, *a.* Bachelorlike.

Bachelor President, The. James Buchanan; — a nickname.

bachelor's hall. The home of a bachelor, or of a man whose wife is absent.

bach'e-lor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP

bachelor's wife. Such a wife as would realize a bachelor's ideal.

bach'el-ry, *n.* [OF *bachelerie.*] *Obs.* 1. The quality of a knight. 2. Bachelors collectively.

bachinal. ✝ BACCHANAL.

bach'le (băk'l). Obs. or Scot. var. of BAUCHLE.

Bach'rach ✝ BACHARACH.

Bach'rites (băk'rīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* [SHEESH.

bach'shish. Var. of BAK-

ba-cil'li, *n., pl* of BACILLUS.

ba-cil'li-an (bȧ-sĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* = BACILLAR b

ba-cil'li-cide (-sīd), *a.* [*bacillus* + *-cide*] *Bacteriol.* Destructive to bacilli. — *n.* A bactericide agent. — **ba-cil'li-cid'al** (-sĭd'ăl), *a.* — **ba-cil'li-cid'ic** (-sĭd'ĭk), *a.*

ba-cil'li-cul'ture (-kŭl'tūr), *n.* The artificial culture of bacilli.

bacin, bacinet. ✝ BASIN, -INET.

‖ **ba'cio di boc'ca spes'so il cor non toc'ca** (bä'chō dē bōk'ka spās'sō ēl kôr nōn tōk'kä). [It.] A kiss of the mouth often does not touch the heart, that is not sincere.

Ba'cis (bā'sĭs), *n.* [Egyptian *Bakh*, through Gr. or Lr.] *Egypt. Myth.* A bull form of Ra worshiped at Hermonthis

the word *back*, and combination merging it in the sense of the specific compound. On account of this indefiniteness all the compounds and two-word phrases are included in the main vocabulary in the form most commonly used.

back'ache' (bāk'āk'), *n.* Pain or ache in the back.

back'-act'ing, *a.* Acting backward.

back-acting, *or* **back-action, steam engine,** a steam engine in which the motion is transmitted backward from the crosshead to a crank which is between the crosshead and the cylinder, or beyond the cylinder.

back action. Action reversing the usual or direct action; as, a *back-action* steam engine. See BACK-ACTING.

back'-an'gle, *n. Coast Surveying.* The computed angle at a fixed but unvisited point which serves to check the position of some point in the triangulation.

bac-ka're (băk-kā'rē; bāk'kâr), *interj.* Also *baccare.* Stand back! give place! — a word common in the Elizabethan writers, said to be used in ridicule of some one pretending to a knowledge of Latin which he did not possess. *Shak.*

Backare, quoth Mortimer to his sow. *Udall.*

back'band' (bāk'bănd'), *n.* A band for the back, as that holding the sheets of a book together, or that passing over a horse's back and holding up the shafts of a vehicle.

back bar. **1.** In an open fireplace, a horizontal bar in the chimney on which to hang a vessel over the fire.

2. A counter or shelf extending along the wall behind the bar in a barroom. *U. S.*

back'bite' (-bīt'), *v. t.* [2d *back*, n. + *bite.*] To detract from the character of (one absent); to censure meanly or spitefully (one absent); to slander or speak evil of (one absent). *Wycliffe.*

back'bite', *v. i.* To censure or revile the absent.

They are arrant knaves, and will *backbite.* *Shak.*

back'bite', *n.* Act of backbiting. *Obs. or R.*

Sir Benjamin Backbite, a slanderous character in Sheridan's "School for Scandal"

back block. **1.** A wrest block.

2 Pastoral country remote from the seacoast or from a river. *Australia.* See BLOCK, *n.*, 18.

back'-block'er, *n.* A bushman from a back block. *Australia.*

back'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* **1.** A board supporting, forming, or placed at, the back of a thing, as athwart the stern of a boat, at the rear of a wagon, or as a backing to a picture, etc.

2. A board at the rim of a water wheel to keep the water from running off the floats into the interior of the wheel.

3. A board worn or fastened across the back to give erectness to the figure. *Thackeray.*

Budding beauties in white muslin, fresh from a *backboard* and a governess *C. Lever.*

back bond. *Scots Law.* An instrument by which one apparently taking as absolute owner under another instrument acknowledges that he is only a trustee or mortgagee.

back'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* **1.** The column of bones (vertebræ) in the back which sustains and gives firmness to the frame; the spine, spinal column.

2. Anything like, or serving the purpose of, a backbone.

The lofty mountains on the north side compose the granitic axis, or *backbone* of the country. *Darwin.*

We have now come to the *backbone* of our subject *Eadie.*

3. Specif.: **a** *Naut.* A rope attached fore-and-aft along the center of an awning to support and strengthen it. **b** *Railroads.* A piece of straight track from which other tracks in a railroad yard lead. **c** The center timber of an ice boat.

4. Firmness; moral principle; steadfastness.

Shelley's thought never had any *backbone.* *Shairp*

to the backbone, through and through; thoroughly; entirely. "Stanch *to the backbone.*" *Lord Lytton.*

back'boned' (bāk'bōnd'), *a.* Vertebrate.

back casing. *Mining.* A temporary shaft lining of bricks laid dry, inside of which the permanent lining is built after solid rock (called the *stonehead*) has been reached. *Eng.*

back'-cast', *a.* Cast or thrown backwards. *Sir P. Sidney.*

back'cast' (-kăst'), *n.* A cast or throw backward; a reverse. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* "A sair *backcast.*" *Scott*

back center *or* **centre.** The center in the tailstock of a lathe.

back'chain' (-chān'), *n.* **1.** A chain used as a backband.

2. *Naut.* A chain attached to each side of a rudder and to a point under the counter, to support the rudder in backing.

back charges. Charges brought forward after an account has been made up.

back cloth. **1.** *Naut.* A piece of canvas secured to the after part of a topsail yard to stow the bunt of the topsail in.

2. *Calico Printing.* A cloth placed under fabric that is being printed.

back cut-off valve. *Steam Engine.* A form of expansion valve in which the two blocks which are its chief essentials are rigidly connected together so that variation of the cut-off is obtained by altering the travel.

back door. A door in the back part of a building; hence, a private or indirect way.

back'door' (-dōr'), *a.* Acting from behind and in concealment; backstairs; as, *backdoor* intrigues.

back'down' (-doun'), *n.* A receding from one's position, or from a stand taken; complete surrender. *Colloq.*

back eccentric. *Steam Engine.* That eccentric of a link motion that causes the engine to back or reverse when in gear, that is, when it operates the valve rod to the exclusion of the other eccentric.

backed (băkt), *a.* **1.** Having a back; fitted with a back; as, a *backed* electrotype or stereotype plate. Used chiefly in composition; as, broad-*backed*; humpbacked.

2. *Archery.* Made of two or more strips of wood glued together so that one piece forms the back and another the inside; — said of bows. Cf. SELF, *a.*

3. *Weaving.* Twofold in warp or woof only; as, *backed* cloth. See DOUBLE CLOTH.

back electromotive force *or* **pressure.** *Elec.* The reversed electromotive force in a primary circuit induced by secondary current; counter electromotive force.

back'en (bāk'n), *v. t. & i.*; BACK'ENED (-'nd); BACK'EN-ING. To set or put back; to move or go back; to throw or draw back, hence, to retard; delay. *Dial. or R.*

They have been *backening* badly in every right thing lately. *A. E. Baxr.*

back end. **1.** The hinder end.

2. The latter end of a season, or of the year; hence, the late autumn. *Eng. & Scot.*

back'er (bāk'ẽr), *n.* [From BACK, *v.*] **1.** One that backs a person or thing, as in a contest.

2. *Hunting.* A deer whose body and horns are decreasing in size because of old age; — also called *bater. Eng.*

3. [From BACK, *n.*] One who carries things on his back.

4. *Naut.* A strap, usually of sennit, secured to the yard and carrying a thimble through which an earing runs.

back'et (bāk'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [See BAQUET.] A shallow wooden vessel or trough for holding or carrying coal, salt, etc. *Scot.*

back'fall' (-fôl'), *n.* A falling back; that which falls back. Specif.: **a** *Music.* An obsolete melodic grace resembling the long appoggiatura. **b** *Wrestling.* A fall on the back. **c** One of the connecting levers in a piano or organ manual. **d** *Paper Making.* The sloping surface down which the pulp passes in a beating or washing engine on leaving the knives.

back fillet. *Arch.* The edge or fillet by which a slightly projecting part, as a quoin or architrave, returns to the face of the wall. — **back'-fil'let-ed**, *a.*

back filling. The filling at the back of a thing, as the rough masonry behind the facing of a wall, material over the back of an arch, coarse brickwork between the studs in some frame buildings, etc.

back fire. **1.** A fire started ahead of a forest or prairie fire to burn only against the wind, so that when the two fires meet both must go out for lack of fuel.

2. A premature explosion in the cylinder of a gas or oil engine during the exhaust or the compression stroke, tending to drive the piston in a direction reverse to that in which it should travel; also, an explosion in the exhaust passages of such an engine.

back'-fire', *v. i.* **1.** *Engin.* To have or experience a back fire or back fires; — said of an internal-combustion engine.

2. Of a Bunsen or similar air-fed burner, to light so that the flame proceeds from the internal gas jet instead of from the external jet of mixed gas and air. — **back'-fir'ing**, *n.*

back'flap' (bāk'flăp'), **back'fold'** (-fōld'), *n.* A flap or fold that turns back; specif., in a doubly folding door, shutter, etc., the part that folds in nearest to the wall or jamb.

back formation. *Philol.* The formation of a word as an assumed primitive of another (existing) word, also, the word so formed; as, *dizz*, v., from *dizzy.*

back'friend' (-frĕnd'), *n.* **1.** A secret enemy. *Obs. South*

2. A person who backs one as a friend; a backer. *Scott.*

3. A hangnail. *Dial. Eng.*

back'gam-mon (bāk'găm-ŭn; bāk-găm'ŭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. *back*, adv. + *gammon* game, because the men are often set *back.* Cf. GAME.] **1.** A game of chance and skill, played by two persons on a "board" of two "tables" (usually united by a hinge) each marked off into twelve spaces called "points," six at each end. Each player has fifteen pieces, or "men," the movements of which from point to point are determined by throwing dice. Formerly called *tables.*

2. A game won at backgammon before the loser has "borne," or thrown off, a man or got clear of his adversary's home table. It counts as three hits, or games.

back'gam'mon, *v. t.* To defeat at backgammon; usually, to beat so as to win a backgammon.

back gear. *Mach.* The gearing at the headstock of a lathe for reducing the speed of the spindle from that of the cone pulley. See *Illust.* of *Engine lathe*, under LATHE. — **back'-geared'** (-gērd'), *a.*

The *back-geared* lathe has gear wheels at the back of the headstock by which the rotation of the cone (which runs loose) is transmitted to the spindle and reduced in speed. *Wm Rogers.*

back'ground' (bāk'ground'), *n.* **1.** Ground or surface that is, or is represented as, in the rear or behind, or in the distance, as opposed to the *foreground.*

2. Specif., in a painting, and sometimes in a bas-relief, mosaic picture, or the like, that part of the scene represented which is farthest from the spectator and therefore usually occupies the upper part of the work of art; hence, the surface between and above the principal figures, which is sometimes plain, sometimes filled with an ornamental pattern, and sometimes continues the scene represented, as in a landscape; also, the general surface upon which any pattern, design, etc., is represented.

3. That which is back of anything and against which it is viewed; — used lit. and fig.

Egypt is the *background* of the whole history of the Israelites. *A. P. Stanley.*

4. A place in obscurity or retirement, or out of sight.

A husband somewhere in the *background.* *Thackeray*

back'hand' (-hănd'), *n.* **1.** The hand, or a stroke with the hand, turned backwards; a backhand stroke; hence, the position or play at the left of a right-hand player, or at the right of a left-hand player, — a position in some games requiring less skill than the one which it supports. Also fig.

A fellow who, in the character of the Highland turnkey, held the *backhand* to him admirably well. *Lockhart*

2. A kind of handwriting in which the downward slope of the letters is from left to right.

back'hand', *v. t.* To take backhanders, or extra potions.

back'hand' } *a.* **1.** Made with the back of the hand, or
back'hand'ed } with the back of the hand turned in the direction of the stroke; hence, made with the arm across the body at the moment of striking, cutting, etc.; as, a *backhanded* blow; a *backhanded* sword cut; a *backhand* play.

2. Indirect; awkward; insincere; sarcastic; as, a *backhanded* compliment.

3. Inclining to the left; as, *backhanded* letters; turned, twisted, laid, or the like, in a direction opposite to the usual one; as, *backhanded*, or left-handed, rope, which, having the strands and yarns of the same twist, is very pliable. — **back'hand'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **back'hand'ed-ness**, *n.*

back'hand'er (bāk'hăn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** A backhanded blow.

2. An extra glass of wine, the bottle being handed back.

back handicap. *Sports.* Handicap in which the limit man is reckoned as zero.

Backheel.

back'heel' (-hēl'), *n. Wrestling.* A method of tripping by getting the leg back of the opponent's heel on the outside and pulling forward while pushing his body back, a throw made in this way. — *v. t.* To trip in this way.

back'house' (-hous'), *n.* A building back of the main building; esp., a privy.

back'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one that backs. See BACK, *v. t. & i.*

2. That which is behind, and forms the back of anything, often giving strength or stability; as: **a** A thick layer of wood behind the armor of a warship. **b** The silvering on the back of a mirror **c** The rough masonwork at the back of a wall. **d** Fixing pieces nailed to a wall behind finishings.

3. Specif.: *Masonry.* Unsquared stones or rubble, this being generally used at the back of the facing; — inaccurately so called.

4. Support or aid given to a person or cause.

5. *Bookbinding.* The operation performed by one that backs an unbound book.

6. Indorsement, as of a warrant by a magistrate.

7. Refuse of wool, flax, or cloth; — usually *pl. Dial. Eng.*

backing metal, *Electrotyping,* an alloy, usually type metal, used as a backing for the thin copper shell. — **b. off. a** *Weaving.* See TO BACK OFF **c**, under BACK, *v. t.* **b** *Mach.* Clearance, as of a screw tap; — in this sense usually written *backing-off.* — **b.-off lathe.** See LATHE. — **b. out,** *Foundry,* the method of producing a pattern or casting equal in thickness all over, from a carved wooden block or a rough plaster cast, by the use of two copes and a thickness of clay, plaster, or the like.

back'joint' (-joint'), *n.* In masonry, a rabbet or chase left to receive a permanent slab or other filling.

back'lash' (-lăsh'), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* The jarring reaction or striking back caused in badly fitting machinery by irregularities in velocity or a reverse of motion. Also, the distance or clearance through which one part of connected machinery, as a wheel, piston, or screw, can be moved without moving the connected parts, resulting from looseness in fitting or from wear; hence, the play or movement permitted by this clearance.

2. *Mining.* The backward rush of air after an explosion. — **back'lash'ing**, *n.*

back lining. Lining at the back; specif.: *Arch.* **a** In a cased window frame, the vertical piece at either side opposite the pulley stile. **b** The sheathing against the wall under a recessed window. **c** The wall lining of a shutter box.

back link. *Mach.* In a beam engine, one of the links in a parallel motion connecting the air-pump rod to the beam.

back'log' (bāk'lŏg'; 205), *n.* A large log of wood forming the back of a fire on the hearth. *U. S.*

A *backlog,* from fifteen to four and twenty inches in diameter and five feet long, embedded in the ashes. *S. G. Goodrich.*

back page. *Print.* A verso, or left-hand page, as of a book

back'piece' (-pēs') } *n.* A piece or plate at the back of
back'plate' (-plāt') } anything, specif., a piece of armor for the back. See CORSELET.

back pressure. Pressure in a backward direction or opposite to the normal one; specif., in a pressure engine, as in a steam or gas engine, the opposing pressure on the exhaust side of the piston caused by the fact of the working fluid not exhausting into a vacuum. Sometimes back pressure is relieved by a valve, called a **back-pressure valve,** as in a supply pipe to a reservoir.

back rest. A rest at the back; as: **a** In a lathe, a guide for the work attached to the slide rest. **b** In a loom, a bar over which the warp passes from the warp beam.

back'rope' (-rōp'), *n.* **1.** A rope backband of a harness.

2. *Naut.* A rope or chain extending backward on each side from the lower end of the dolphin striker to the bows of the ship.

3. *Naut.* A rope to connect a cat block with an anchor ring.

back sail. *Naut.* A sail upon which the wind pressure is on the forward side.

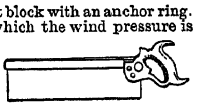

Backsaw.

back'saw' (-sô'), *n.* A saw, as a tenon saw, with a blade stiffened by an added metallic back.

back'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* [*back*, adv. + *set.*] **1.** A setting back; reverse; check; relapse; discouragement; setback.

2. Whatever is thrown back in its course, as a counter current of water.

Slackwater, or the *backset* caused by the overflow. *Harper's Mag.*

3. A stick placed across the back of animal carcasses to spread the flank muscles in dressing for market, — most used on lambs.

back'set', *v. t.* **1.** (*pron.* bāk'sĕt') To set upon in the rear. *Obs.*

2. To plow again, in the fall; — said of prairie land, broken up in the spring. Also, **back'set'**, *v. i. Western U. S.*

back'set'ting (-ĭng), *n.* Newly broken prairie land, after the first plowing. *Western U. S.*

back'set'tler (-sĕt'lẽr), *n.* One living in the back or outlying settlements of a district or country.

The English *backsettlers* of Leinster and Munster *Macaulay.*

back shutter. The backflap of a shutter.

back'side' (-sīd'), *n.* **1.** The back, or rear, side of anything; — now written as two words.

2. Specif., the back yard with the outhouses to a dwelling. *Now Dial. or R.*

back. *Abbr.* Backwardation.

back. + BAT.

back, backe. + BAT, the animal

back'ache' **brake, back'ache' fern.** The lady fern.

backache root. The button snakeroot. [VENTING

back airing. *Arch.* = BACK

back air pipe. *Arch* A ventilating pipe attached to a waste pipe on the sewer side of its trap to prevent siphonage [RACH.

Back'a-rack. Var. of BACHA-

back'berend, *or, later,* **back'-berind,** *or, modernized,* **back'-bear'ing,** *a.* Bearing on the back; — a law term used of a person carrying away stolen property. *Obs.* — **back'bear'**, *n. Obs.*

back'bit'er (-bīt'ẽr), *n.* One who backbites.

back'bit'ing-ly, *adv.* of *backbiting*, p. pr of BACKBITE.

back'blow', *n* A blow upon the back or from behind. *Obs. or R.*

back'board', *v. t.* To compel to wear a backboard. *Rare.*

back breaker. **1.** The leader of a gang of farm laborers. *Eng* *Oxf. E. D.*

2. A task requiring excessive exertion.

back'cap', *v. t.* To speak ill of; disparage. *Dial. U. S.*

back choir. = RETROCHOIR.

backe. + BAT.

backed-off. *a. Mach.* Having side clearance or angle of relief; — said of a cutter, esp. of a milling cutter for cutting gear teeth.

back'e-nal. + BACCHANAL.

back'er. + BAKER.

back'er, *a.* Obs. compar. of BACK, *a.* — **back'er-more**, *a.* — **back'er-most.** *n.*

back'er, back'ey, *n.* Vulgar for TOBACCO.

back'falled' (-fôld'), *p. a. Old Music* Struck as a backfall.

back'fat'ter, *n. Meat Packing.* A very fat hog. *Australia.*

back'-fo'cus, *a. Photog.* Focused by moving the ground glass or plate toward or from the lens; — said of cameras. Distinguished from *front-focus.*

back'frame', *n. Rope-making Machine.* The wheel which turns the whirlers

back'fur'row, *v. t. & t.* To plow by throwing, or turning, the soil from the first two furrows together, leaving clear furrows on the sides.

back'game', *n.* **1.** Backgammon. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Chess.* A continuation of a game on the hypothesis that a certain move had been made other than the actual one.

back'ground', *v. t* To form a background to. [8 **a** (2). *Scot.*

backhand rent. See TERM, *n.*,

back head. *Mech.* = TAILSTOCK.

back'house'. + BAKEHOUSE.

back'ie (bă k'ĭ; bāk'ĭ), *n.* [Gael. *bacaid.*] A wooden vessel or trough, as for fodder, ashes, etc *Scot*

back'ie, *or* **back'ie-bird',** *n.* [Dim. fr. ME. *back.* See BAT.] A bat *Scot.*

back'in. Obs. p. p. of BAKE.

back'jaw', *v. t & i.* To abuse; to altercate. *Dial. Eng.*

back'less, *n.* See -LESS.

back'let, *n.* [*back*, n. + *-let.*] A back yard. *Dial. Eng.*

back letter. = BACK BOND.

back line. = HAULBACK.

back'lings, -lins, *adv.* Backwards. See -LING. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [hank.

back lock. *Wrestling.* The

back'most, *a., superl.* of BACK.

back overman *Coal Mining.* The superintendent during the backshift. *Eng*

back paternoster. The Lord's prayer said backward as a charm; fig., a muttered curse.

Back'rack. + BACHARACH.

back'-rack'et, *n.* The return of a ball in tennis; fig., a counter-charge.

back'-rak'ing (-rāk'ĭng), *n. Veter.* The removal by hand of feces from the rectum. *Cant.*

back rod. *Railways.* A stub switch rod.

back'sheesh, back'shish. Vars. of BAKSHEESH.

back'shift', *n. Mining.* The second shift of workers for the day.

3. (băk'sīd') The hinder part, posteriors, or rump of a person or animal; — often in *pl.*

back sight. **a** *Mil.* = REAR SIGHT. *Rare.* **b** [In this sense written as one word.] *Surv.* The reading of the leveling staff in its unchanged position when the leveling instrument has been taken to a new position; a sight directed backwards to a previous station. Cf. FORESIGHT.

back sinew, back tendon. The large flexor tendon at the back of the cannon bones of quadrupeds.

back slang. Slang in which every word is written or pronounced as nearly backwards as possible; as, *naim* for *man.*

back'slide' (băk'slīd', băk'slīd'; 277), *v. i.; pret.* BACK'SLID' (-slĭd'); *p. p.* BACK'SLID'DEN (-slĭd'n), BACK'SLID'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BACK'SLID'ING (-slīd'ĭng). To slide back; to fall away from a state of grace or probity; esp., to abandon gradually the faith and practice of a religion once professed.

Turn, O *backsliding* children, saith the Lord. *Jer.* iii 14
Our *backslidings* are many *Jer.* xiv. 7.

back stairs. Stairs in the back part of a house; specif., in a palace, the private stairs used for other than state visitors; hence, fig., a private or indirect way; an underhanded or intriguing way or course.

Divine and holy things must pass by her grand and royal entry, and will refuse to creep up the *back stairs* of greediness and gain. *J Martineau.*

back'stairs' (băk'stârz'), **back'stair'**, *a.* Indirect; secret; intriguing; — as if finding access by the back stairs.

Female caprice and *backstair* influence. *Trevelyan.*
The difficulty of conducting business . . except by ways of *backstairs* influence. *J. A. Symonds.*

back'stamp' (-stămp'), *n.* The postmark of the receiving or delivering office; — so called as being put on the back of an envelope containing mail. *Post Office Cant, U. S.*

back'stamp', *v. t.* To put the backstamp on.

Postmasters are forbidden to *backstamp* postal cards on the side intended for the communication. *U. S Postal Guide, Jan.*, 1903.

back'stay' (-stā'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A rope or stay, or one of a set of ropes or stays, extending from the mastheads to the side of a ship, slanting a little aft, to assist the shrouds and stays in supporting the masts.

2. Any of various devices for supporting, strengthening, etc., at the back; as · **a** A rope or strap to prevent excessive forward motion, as of the carriage in a printing press. **b** A spring used to keep the cutting edges of purchase shears in contact. **c** = BACK REST **a.** **d** A rod extending from either end of the rear axle of a carriage to the perch.

backstay stools. *Naut.* Small detached channels fixed abaft the main ones, to which the backstays are fastened.

back step. *Mil.* A step backward; a retrograde movement without a change of front.

back'stick' (băk'stĭk'), *n.* A large stick placed upon the backlog of a hearth.

Then a good-sized stick, called a "*backstick*," was laid on top of it, and the andirons were set in place. *J. T. Trowbridge*

back'stitch' (-stĭch'), *n.* **1.** A stitch made by setting the needle back of the end of the last stitch, and bringing it out in front of the end, so producing an overlapping stitch.

2. *Knitting.* = PURL.

back'stitch', *v. t. & i.* To sew with backstitches.

back stone. *Lead Smelting.* The stone at the back of an ore hearth, on which the bellows pipe rests.

back'stop' (băk'stŏp'), *n* **a** In baseball, a fence, prop. at least 90 feet behind the home base, to stop the balls that pass the catcher; also, the catcher himself. **b** In rounders, the player who stands immediately behind the striking base. **c** In cricket, the longstop; also, the wicket keeper.

back'strap' (-străp'), *n.* The backband of a harness extending from the saddle to the crupper. *Sam'l L. Boardman.*

back'–strapped' (-străpt'), *a. Naut.* Forced by adverse winds or currents to leeward of a point to be weathered; — said of sailing vessels, esp. with reference to the passage around Cape St. Roque, Brazil.

back stream. A current running against the main current of a stream; an eddy.

back stretch. In a race track, the part opposite to the home stretch.

back'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* A leading string for children, to guide or support them from behind. *Cowper.*

back'stroke' (-strōk'), *n.* **1.** A stroke back or in return; a recoil; also, a back-handed or indirect stroke.

2. Specif.: **a** A discharge of induced electricity following a flash of lightning. **b** The return stroke of a sounder lever.

back swimmer. Any aquatic hemipterous insect of the family Notonectidæ, which swim with the ventral surface uppermost.

back'sword' (-sōrd'), *n.* **1.** A sword with only one sharp edge; — now usually called a *broadsword.*

2. = SINGLESTICK.

3. A fencer with the backsword.

— back'sword'ing, *vb. n.* **— back'sword'man, back'swords'man** (-sōrdz'măn), *n.*

back'tack' (-tăk'), *n. Scots Law.* A lease, often forming part of a mortgage, by which the mortgagee leases the mortgaged premises to the mortgagor, thus giving the mortgagee possession, but insuring to the mortgagor, in case of nonpayment, the speedy remedies of a landlord for acquiring possession of rented premises.

back venting. *Arch.* The application of back air pipes to waste pipes.

back'ward (băk'wĕrd), **back'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* [*back*, adv. + *-ward, -wards.*] **1.** Toward the back; toward the rear; as, to throw the arms *backward.*

2. With the back in advance or foremost; as, to ride *backward;* to be dragged *backwards.*

3. On the back, or with the back downward.

Thou wilt fall *backward.* *Shak.*

4. From a better to a worse state, as from honor to shame, from religion to sin.

The work went *backward.* *Dryden.*

5. In the direction from which a person or thing came or went; in a contrary or reverse manner, way, or direction; contrarily; as, to read *backwards.*

We might have . . . beat them *backward* home. *Shak*

6. Toward, or in, past time or events; ago.

Some reigns *backward.* *Locke.*

backward and forward, *or* **backwards and forwards,** to and fro.

Going *backward and forward* in his accusation *Luttrell.*
We may argue *backwards and forwards* between the kingly right and the rights of private landholders. *Pollock & Mait.*

to go b., to evacuate the bowels. *Obs.*

back'ward (băk'wĕrd), *a.* **1.** Directed or turned to the back or rear, or in a reverse or opposite direction.

2. Done in a reverse way; reversed.

She mumbles forth her *backward* prayers. *Gay.*

3. Perverse; as, a *backward* destiny. *Obs.*

4. Situated towards the back or rear. *Obs. or R.*

The *backward* garret of a mean house. *Johnson.*

5. Lagging or hanging back in action or progress; specif.: **a** Unwilling; averse; reluctant; hesitating; bashful; loath.

For wiser brutes were *backward* to be slaves. *Pope.*

b Slow in learning; dull, inapt; as, a *backward* child. "The *backward* learner." *South.* **c** Late or behindhand in growth, development, change of seasons, fruiting, etc.; as, a *backward* season; the country is in a *backward* state.

6. Already past or gone; bygone. *Rare.*

And flies unconscious o'er each *backward* year. *Byron.*

back'ward, *n.* The part behind or past. *Obs.*

In the dark *backward* and abysm of time *Shak.*

back'ward, *v. t.* To keep back; to hinder. *Obs.*

back'ward-a'tion (băk'wĕr-dā'shŭn), *n.* [*backward*, v. t. +*-ation.*] *London Stock Exchange.* The seller's postponement of delivery of stock or shares, with the consent of the buyer, upon payment of a premium to the latter, also, the premium so paid. See CONTANGO.

back'ward-ly, *adv.* In a backward direction or manner. Specif.: **a** Again. *Obs.* **b** Reluctantly; slowly; aversely. *Sir P. Sidney.* **c** Perversely; ill. *Obs.*

And does he think so *backwardly* of me? *Shak.*

back'wash' (băk'wŏsh'), *n.* Water or waves washed or thrown back, as by the paddle wheels or oars of a boat

The foaming *backwash* of the mill wheel. *Hall Caine.*

back'wash', *v. t.;* BACK'WASHED' (-wŏsht'); BACK'WASH'ING.

1. To affect with backwash.

2. To clean the oil from (wool) after combing.

back'wa'ter (-wô'tĕr), *n.* **1.** Water turned back in its course by an obstruction, an opposing current, or the flow of the tide, as in a sewer or river channel.

2. A body or accumulation of water so turned or held back, esp. when overflowing the lowlands, or forming a body of relatively still water fed by a side channel from the main current or sea.

3. Water thrown back by the turning of a water wheel, or by the paddle wheels of a steamer.

back'way', *n.* A way at or to the back; hence, an indirect way; a bypath. Now usually as two words, **back way.**

back'woods' (-wŏodz'), *n. pl.* The forests or partly cleared grounds on the frontiers or removed from the centers of population, esp. in the United States and Canada. — **back'wood', back'woods',** *a.*

back'woods'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man living in the backwoods. *Fisher Ames.*

ba'con (bā'k'n), *n.* [OF. *bacon*, fr. OHG. *bacho, balho*, flitch of bacon, ham; akin to E. *back.* Cf. BACK the back side.] **1.** The back and sides of a pig salted and smoked; formerly, the flesh of a pig salted or fresh; pork.

2. A pig's carcass; also, a live pig. *Obs.*

3. A rustic or clown; — alluding to the fact that pork was the flesh most eaten by rustics. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

to save one's bacon, to save one's self or property from harm or loss. *Colloq.* — **to sell one's b.,** to sell one's body or flesh. *Colloq.*

ba'con-er (-ẽr), *n.* A pig raised for, or fit to be made into, bacon. They weigh much more than those raised for pork.

Ba-co'ni-an (bā-kō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lord Bacon (1561–1626) or his works or doctrines.

Baconian method, *Logic*, broadly, induction, or inductive method; specif., the form of induction taught by Lord Bacon, the essential feature of which is the collection of particular instances of the phenomenon under investigation and the progressive exclusion of nonessentials, the result being apprehension of its generalized character. — **B. theory,** the theory that Lord Bacon was the author of Shakespeare's dramatic works.

Ba-co'ni-an, *n.* One who supports or believes in Baconian doctrines; also, a believer in the Baconian theory.

Ba-co'ni-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Baconian philosophy or scientific method.

Ba'con's Re-bel'lion (bā'k'nz). A revolt, in 1676, of the Virginian colonists, chiefly of the lower classes, against the colonial government under William Berkeley. It was led by Nathaniel Bacon, and was caused by abuses in taxation and in the administration. It resulted in more liberal laws, known as **Bacon's Laws.**

ba'con-y (bā'k'n-ĭ), *a.* Resembling bacon; characterized by fat like bacon; fatty; as, *bacony* liver.

bac-te'ri-a (băk-tē'rĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See BACTERIUM.] A remarkable group of vegetable microörganisms of the class Schizomycetes (which see). They are widely distributed, occurring in air, water, and soil, as well as in the bodies of living animals and plants and in products derived from them. The lower forms are simple unicellular masses of protoplasm without a definite nucleus, and are often provided with flagella or cilia by means of which they move about. Being also destitute of chlorophyll, they are parasites or saprophytes. Reproduction is effected very rapidly by simple fission or division; some species also form asexual resting spores. Bacteria rarely exceed a micromillimeter in breadth, or their smallest diameter, so that thousands may be found in a single drop. The higher forms are filamentous, and show a certain advance in the method of spore production. Bacteria are popularly grouped in three classes according to their shape: *cocci*, or minute spherical cells; *bacilli*, rod-shaped cells; and *spirilla*, spiral filaments. In the economy of life these organisms are of the highest importance. Many species are active agents in converting dead organic matter into soluble food materials for plants; some oxidize nitrites to nitrates, and others possess the power of fixing atmospheric nitrogen; many are concerned in the various processes of fermentation, and a large group are pathogenic, giving rise to various diseases in man and animals as well as plants. See BACILLUS, BACTERIUM, INFECTION, IMMUNITY, TOXIN.

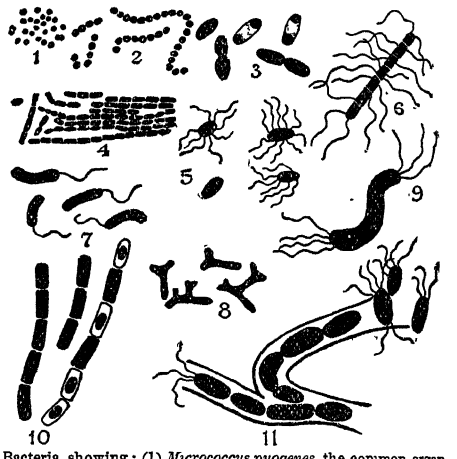

Bacteria, showing: (1) *Micrococcus pyogenes*, the common organism of suppuration; (2) *Streptococcus erysipelatos*, of erysipelas; (3) *Bacillus anthracis*, of anthrax; (4) *Bacillus tuberculosis*, of tuberculosis; (5) *B. typhi*, of typhoid fever; (6) *B. diphtheriæ*, of diphtheria; (7) *B. tetani*, of tetanus; (8) *B. subtilis*, common in hay infusions, showing spores and method of flagellation; (9) *Spirillum undula*, common in stagnant water; (10) *Bacterium anthracis*, of anthrax or splenic fever, with spores; (11) *Cladothrix dichotoma*, one of the higher forms of filamentous bacteria common in impure water, showing false branching and reproductive bodies which escape from the ends of the filaments as motile cells or swarm spores. All × 1000.

Bac-te'ri-a'ce-æ (băk-tē'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bacteriol.* A family of bacteria having simple cylindrical cells of variable size, never surrounded by a sheath. The only genera are *Bacterium, Bacillus,* and *Pseudomonas.* (See these words.) — **bac-te'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

bac-te'ri-al (băk-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, bacteria in the widest sense; resulting from, or caused by, bacteria; as, a *bacterial* cell; a *bacterial* disease.

bac-te'ri-cide (-sīd), *n.* [*bacterium* + *-cide.*] A substance which destroys bacteria. — **bac-te'ri-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

bac-te'ri-o- (băk-tē'rĭ-ō-). Combining form of *bacterium.*

bac-te'ri-o-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to bacteriology. — **bac-te'ri-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bac-te'ri-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* An expert in bacteriology.

bac-te'ri-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*bacterio-* + *-logy.*] The science which deals with the study of bacteria. It is a branch of botany; but some of its most important practical relations are with hygiene, medicine, and agriculture.

bac-te'ri-o-ly'sin (-ō-lī'sĭn), *n.* [See BACTERIOLYSIS.] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance or body capable of breaking down bacterial cells. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

bac-te'ri-ol'y-sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL., *bacterio-* + *-lysis.*] **a** Chemical decomposition brought about by bacteria without the addition of oxygen. **b** The destruction or dissolution of bacterial cells. — **bac-te'ri-o-lyt'ic** (-ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

bac-te'ri-o-pur'pu-rin (-pûr'pū-rĭn), *n.* [*bacterio-* + *purpurin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A red coloring matter present in some bacteria. It has the power of reducing highly oxidized compounds by absorption of certain rays of light.

bac-te'ri-os'co-py (băk-tē'rĭ-ŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*bacterio-* + *-scopy.*] Microscopic examination or investigation of bacteria. — **bac-te'ri-o-scop'ic** (-ō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **-scop'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **bac-te'ri-os'co-pist** (-ŏs'kō-pĭst), *n.*

bac-te'ri-o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See BACTERIUM; -OSIS.] *Hort.* Any bacterial disease of plants.

bac-te'ri-um (băk-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* **-RIA** (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. *βακτήριον*, dim. of *βάκτρον* a staff.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bacteriol.* A large genus of bacteria typifying the family Bacteriaceæ, and distinguished from *Bacillus* mainly by the absence of cilia. This distinction is, however, in a measure artificial, as certain forms pass through both motile and nonmotile stages. The genus includes both harmless or beneficial and pathogenic species. Of the latter, *B. pneumoniæ* and *B. pneumonicum* are concerned with diseases of the lungs; *B. tuberculosis* is the source of tuberculosis; *B. anthracis*, of anthrax; *B. lepræ*, of leprosy; *B. syphilidis*, of syphilis; *B. influenzæ*, of grip or influenza; *B. diphtheriæ* of diphtheria; many others cause diseases in animals and still others in plants. The most important of

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back'slide', *n.* Act of backsliding. [who backslides.]

back'slid'er (-slĭd'ẽr), *n.* One

back'slid'ing-ness (băk'slīd'ĭng-nĕs), *n* State of backsliding.

back'slid'n. Backslidden. *Ref. Sp.*

back'spang' (băk'spang'), *n.* [*back* + *spang* a bound.] A retreat from a bargain, as by a legal quirk; an underhand trick. *Scot. & Ir.*

back'spēir' (băk'spēr'), *v. t.* Also **back'spear', back'speer'.** To speir, or question, again; to cross-question. — **back'spēir'er,** *n. Scot.* [See SPREAD.]

back spread. *Speculator's Cant.*

back'staff', *n.* An instrument, similar to a cross-staff, but fitted with a reflector, formerly used for taking the altitude of heavenly bodies; — so called because the observer stood with his back toward the object to be observed. Called also *Davis's quadrant.*

back-stand, *n* Backing *Obs*

back'ster, *also* **back'stay,** *n.* A flat piece of wood, held on the foot by a strap, for walking over shingle. *Dial. Eng.*

back'ster. Obs. or dial. var. of BAXTER. [*Dial. Eng.*]

back'stone. Var of BAKESTONE.

back stope. See STOPE, *cut.*

back strapper. *Track Laying.* One of the spikers who follow the head strappers, put in the remaining bolts, and finish tightening the splice.

backt. Backed. *Ref Sp.*

back tendon. = BACK SINEW.

back'trick', *n.* A caper backward in dancing. *Obs. Shak.*

back'u (băk'ōō), *n.* See MEASURE. [PELTON WHEEL.]

Back'us motor *or* **wheel.** =

back'ward-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

back'wards, *adv.* = BACKWARD, *adv.* [washes

back'wash'er, *n.* One that backs

back'wood', *n.* The part of a carpenter's plane immediately back of the plate iron.

back'woods'y (băk'wŏod'zĭ), *a.* Of or like the backwoods.

back'word', *n.* Word or speech by which one recalls a promise, acceptance, etc.; also, a retort. *Dial. Eng.*

back'worm', *n. Falconry* A disease of hawks. See FILANDERS. *Sir T. Browne.*

back'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The comfrey. [BACCO.]

back'y (băk'ĭ), Vulgar for TOBACCO.

back yard. The yard at the back of a house or building. Also used attrib. and fig.; as, *back-yard* (i. e., local, special, or private) measures enacted by a State legislature.

bac'lin, *n.* The bur marigold *Bidens cernua. Dial. Eng.*

bacon beetle. The larder beetle.

ba'con-face', -faced', *a.* Having a fat sleek face.

Ba-con'ic (bā-kŏn'ĭk), **Ba'con-ism** (bā'k'n-ĭz'm). = BACONIAN, BACONIANISM.

Ba'con-ist, *n.* **1.** = BACONIAN. **2.** A follower of Nathaniel Bacon in Bacon's Rebellion.

ba'con-ize, *v. t.* To make bacon of; to smoke [ters.]

ba'con-weed', *n.* Lamb's-quarbacoun + BACON.

‖**bac-tal'** (bak-tal'), *n.* Among the Tagbanuas, a long traditional song chanted by mourners for several days after a person's funeral. *Phil. J.*

bac'te-ræ'mi-a, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Bacteriæmia.

bac-te'ri-æ'mi-a *or* **-e'mi-a** (băk-tē'rĭ-ē'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See BACTERIUM, -ÆMIA.] *Med.* A morbid condition due to bacteria in the blood.

bac-te'ri-an, bac-ter'ic (băk-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* Bacterial.

bac-te'ri-form, *a* [*bacterio-* + *-form*] Shaped like bacteria

bac-te'ri-oid, *a.* [*bacterio-* + *-oid.*] Bacteroid

bac-te'ri-o-pro'te-in, *n.* [*bacterio-* + *protein.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteid present in bacteria, a form of mycoprotein.

bac-te'ri-o-ther'a-py, *n.* [*bacterio-* + *therapy*] The branch of medical science which treats of the application of bacteriology to the cure of diseases. — **bac-te'ri-o-ther'a-peu'tic,** *a.*

bac-te'ri-ous, *a.* Bacterial.

bac'te-rit'ic, *a.* Characterized or caused by bacteria.

bac-te'ri-tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* See BACTERIUM, -URIA.

the harmless species are those concerned with fermentation, as *B. aceti*, *B. pasteurianum*, and *B. acidi-lactici*. See FERMENT.

2. *Sing.* of BACTERIA.

bac'te-roid (băk'tē-roid) } *a.* [*bacterio-* + *-oid.*] Resem-
bac'te-roi'dal (-roi'dăl) } bling bacteria; bacterial.

bac'te-roid, *n.* [See BACTERIUM; -OID.] *Bot.* A minute organism found in the root tubercles of nitrogen-fixing plants, as leguminous crops. Bacteroids are regarded as degenerate or modified bacteria. See NITROBACTERIA.

Bac'tri-an (băk'trĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bactria, an ancient country in Asia, of which the capital was Bactra, the modern Balkh. The inhabitants were closely related to the Persians.

Bactrian camel, the two-humped camel. See CAMEL. — **The B. Sage,** Zoroaster, the founder of Zoroastrianism, alleged to have been born in Bactria.

Bac'tri-an, *n.* A native inhabitant of Bactria; also, the language of the Bactrians. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Bac'tris (băk'trĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βάκτρον* a staff. Cf. BACTERIUM.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American pinnate-leaved, usually spiny, palms. The fruit is small, consisting of a fibrous pulp inclosing a hard nut, which in some species is edible. The stems of *B. minor* are used for walking sticks, being called *Tobago canes.*

ba-cu'li-form (bă-kū'lĭ-fôrm; băk'ū-), *a.* [L. *baculum* rod + *-form.*] Rod-shaped; as, *baculiform* chromosomes.

bac'u-line (băk'ū-lĭn; -lin), *a.* [L. *baculum* rod.] Of or pertaining to the rod or punishment with the rod.

bac'u-lite (-lĭt), *n.* [L. *baculum* rod.] *Paleon.* Any fossil cephalopod of the extinct genus *Baculites.* — **bac'u-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Bac'u-li'tes (băk'ū-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct Cretaceous ammonoid cephalopods having the shell straight, like a tapering rod, instead of coiled.

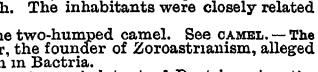

Baculites (*B. anceps*). (½)

bac'u-lom'e-try (-lŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [L. *baculum* staff + *-metry.*] Measurement of distance or height by a staff.

bac'u-lus (băk'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* BACULI (-lī). [L. *baculus, baculum.*] A staff or rod, esp. one symbolizing authority, as the pastoral staff of a bishop or of a grand master of the Knights Templars.

bad (băd), *a.*; *compar.* WORSE (wûrs); *superl.* WORST (wûrst). [ME. *bad, badde*, prob. fr. AS. *bæddel* hermaphrodite: cf. *bædling* effeminate fellow.] **1.** Of the nature of moral evil; wicked; vicious; perverted. Cf. BAD, *n.*

How sad and *bad* and mad it was —
But then, how it was sweet! *R. Browning.*

There is nothing either good or *bad*, but thinking makes it so. *Shak.*

Generalizing our experiences of choice, we call good those states, experiences, things, and acts that we approve of, and those states, experiences, things, and acts that we disapprove of we call *bad.* *F. H. Giddings.*

2 Injurious or deleterious; hurtful; dangerous, inimical to welfare; as, reading by firelight is *bad* for the eyes; also, of or pertaining to that which is injurious or dangerous; as, *bad* news.

3. Offensive to sense or sensibility; disagreeable; displeasing; annoying; as, a *bad* taste in the mouth; to be in a *bad* temper.

And here beneath it is all as *bad*,
For I thought the dead had peace, but it is not so;
To have no peace in the grave, is that not sad? *Tennyson*

4. Inadequate or unsuited to a designed purpose, inutile or unfit; as, a *bad* plan; unfavorable; as, *bad* weather for a journey; a *bad* outlook.

My Lady falls to play; so *bad* her chance,
He must repair it; takes a bribe from France. *Pope.*

5. Failing to realize its proper type or form; defective, blemished; faulty; as, a *bad* coin; a *bad* apple; specif., not good legally (see GOOD), invalid; void; as, a *bad* delivery of a stock certificate; a *bad* law.

6. Ill; sick; in pain; as, to be *bad* with gout; to feel *bad.*

7. Severe; aggravated; beyond what is usual; as, a *bad* case of mumps.

His torments almost drove him mad; —
Some said it was a fever *bad.* *Shelley*

Syn. — Poor, inferior, defective, imperfect; pernicious, deleterious, detrimental, noxious, baneful, mischievous, injurious, hurtful; immoral, corrupt, vicious; wrong, sinful, criminal, iniquitous, nefarious. — BAD, EVIL, ILL, WICKED, NAUGHTY. Of these words, BAD alone is now used in a privative sense, frequently implying little more than the defect or absence of good qualities, or lack of value; as, a *bad* correspondent, *bad* English, *bad* debts, a *bad* job. Positively, *bad* frequently applies to that which is injurious or hurtful (as, *bad* for the health, a *bad* fall), and particularly to that which is in its nature morally reprehensible; as, a *bad* man, *bad* conduct, *bad* language. EVIL is now chiefly applied to what is morally bad (rarely, in present usage, to persons); it has frequently a more or less sinister or baleful connotation; as, *evil* deeds, an *evil* life, the *evil* eye; "*evil* dreams" (*Tennyson*); "shaking his *evil* head . . . as he darkly leered at her" (*Dickens*). ILL (see SICK), as a synonym for *evil*, occurs in modern usage chiefly in a few combinations, such as *ill* will, *ill* temper, *ill* nature, an *ill* wind, etc. Its chief use is adverbial. WICKED implies the actual contravention or violation of moral law; as, "God is angry with the *wicked* every day" (*Ps.* vii. 11), *wicked* designs. NAUGHTY was once serious, but is now trivial in its application; as, a *naughty* child. See CORRUPT, INIQUITOUS, FLAGRANT.

bad blood, harsh feeling; bitterness; resentment. — **b. cess.** See CESS. — **b. form,** form, or manner of action, not conventionally approved of. See FORM, *n.* — **b. lands,** barren regions, esp. [*often cap.*] in the western United States, where horizontal strata (Cretaceous and Tertiary) have been eroded into fantastic forms, and where lack of wood, water, and forage increases the difficulty of traversing the country; hence the name, first given by the Canadian French, *Mauvaises Terres* (bad lands). — **bad matter,** *Pront.*, dead matter. *Chiefly British.* — **with a b. grace,** in a forced, reluctant, or perfunctory manner; ungraciously.

What might have been done with a good grace would at least be done *with a bad grace.* *Macaulay.*

bad (băd), *n.* That which is bad; sometimes, collectively, evil or wicked persons. See BAD, *a.* The nature of *the bad*, in the moral sense, is sometimes held to be positive, constituting a specific quality or condition; sometimes to be merely negative, an absence of good; sometimes to be purely relative, badness being madequacy for a given purpose, or lack of adaptation to ends or of capacity to satisfy desire or cause approval.

I cannot go beyond the commandment of the Lord, to do either good or *bad* of mine own mind. *Num* XXIV. 13

The strong antipathy of good to *bad.* *Pope.*

to the bad, to a bad condition, implying, variously, illness (in a person), a deficit (in an account), moral ruin, etc.

‖ **ba'daud'** (bä'dō'), *n.* [F.] A person given to idle observation of everything, with wonder or astonishment; a credulous or gossipy idler

badde'ley-ite (băd'lĭ-ĭt), *n.* [After J. *Baddeley*, who found it.] *Min.* Zircon dioxide, ZrO_2, occurring in colorless, yellow, brown, or black tabular crystals. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 5.5–6.0.

bad'der-locks (băd'ẽr-lŏks), *n.* [Perh. for *Balderlocks*, fr. *Balder*, the Scandinavian deity.] A large black laminariaceous seaweed (*Alaria esculenta*) often eaten as a vegetable in Europe. Also called *murlin, honeyware*, and *henware.*

bad'dish, *a.* Somewhat bad; inferior. — **bad'dish-ness,** *n.*

Ba'de-bec' (bä'd'-bĕk'), *n.* In Rabelais's "Pantagruel" (II. 2), the daughter of the king of the Amaurotes of Utopia, wife of the great giant Gargantua, and mother of Pantagruel, at whose birth she died, bearing first 68 muleteers, 68 mules loaded with salt, 9 dromedaries, 7 camels, and 25 wagons, all laden with provisions.

badge (băj), *n.* [ME. *bage, bagge;* of unknown origin.] **1.** A distinctive mark, token, sign, or cognizance, worn on the person; as, the *badge* of a society; a policeman's *badge;* — used orig. for a knight's heraldic cognizance.

2. Something characteristic; a mark; a token.

Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badge.* *Shak.*

3. *Naut.* A carved ornament formerly found on the stern of a vessel, containing a window or the representation of one.

Badge of Ulster. *Her.* = RED HAND.

badge, *v. t.*; BADGED (băjd); BADG'ING. To mark or distinguish with a badge.

badge, *v. t. & i.* To carry on the trade of a badger; hence, to regrate. See 5th BADGER. *Obs.*

badge'man (băj'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man wearing a badge; specif., *Eng.*, a licensed beggar or almsman.

badg'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who wears a badge, as a policeman or porter.

badg'er, *n.* [Earlier *bageard*, prob. fr. *badge* + *-ard*, in reference to the white mark on its forehead. See BADGE, *n.*] **1.** A carnivorous quadruped of the genus *Meles* or allied genus of the family Mustelidæ. It is a burrowing animal, with short, thick legs, and long claws on the fore feet. One species (*M. taxus*) inhabits the north of Europe and Asia; another (*Taxidea taxus*), western North America. See TELEDU.

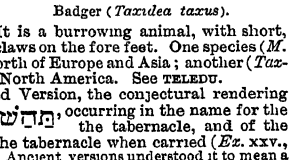

Badger (*Taxidea taxus*).

2. In the Authorized Version, the conjectural rendering of the Hebrew word תְּחָשִׁ, occurring in the name for the outer coverings of the tabernacle, and of the ark and vessels of the tabernacle when carried (*Ex.* XXV., XXVI., *Num.* IV., etc.). Ancient versions understood it to mean a color, as blue or black, while Hebrew tradition and modern criticism favor an animal, as the seal (in the Revised Version), the porpoise, or dolphin, and a recent view makes it an Egyptian loan word for leather, thus explaining the use of the material for shoes (*Ezekiel* XVI. 10).

3. In Australia: **a** A bandicoot. **b** A rock wallaby. **c** A wombat.

4. A brush made of badgers' hair, as for the use of artists.

5. [*cap.*] A native or inhabitant of Wisconsin. *U. S.*

6. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly.

7. *Carp.* A wide rabbet plane, having a skew mouth.

8. Badgerweed.

badg'er, *v. t.*; BADG'ERED (-ẽrd); BADG'ER-ING. **1.** To tease or annoy, as a badger when baited, to worry or irritate persistently.

2. To brush or work with a badger brush, as to soften the lines in graining.

3 To extort money from, by the badger game. *Cant.*

badg'er, *v. i.* [From 5th BADGER.] To beat down; cheat; barter; bargain.

badg'er, *n.* [ME. *bager;* orig. uncert.] An itinerant dealer in commodities used for food; a hawker; a huckster; — formerly applied esp. to one who bought grain in one place and sold it in another. *Now Dial. Eng.* By Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI., c. 14, 7 *badgers* were required to be licensed. They were also formerly liable under the statutes against regrating.

badger baiting *or* **drawing.** The brutal sport of setting dogs to pull a badger from an artificial hole, as a barrel.

badg'er-er (băj'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who badgers.

2. A kind of dog used in badger baiting; a dachshund.

badger game. The method of blackmailing by decoying a person into a compromising situation and extorting money by threats of exposure. *Cant.*

badg'er-leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *a.* Having legs of unequal length, as the badger was thought to have. *Shak.*

badg'er-ly, *a.* Like a badger; hence, having grayish hair; elderly.

ba'di-an (bä'dĭ-ăn; bä'dĭ-ăn), *n.* [F. *badiane*, fr. Per. *bādiān* anise.] The carminative fruit of the Chinese anise tree (*Illicium verum*), resembling true anise in flavor.

ba-di'geon (bă-dĭj'ŭn), *n.* [F.] A cement or distemper paste (as of plaster and powdered freestone, or of sawdust and glue or lime) used by sculptors, builders, and workers in wood or stone, to fill holes, cover defects, etc.

‖ **ba'di'nage'** (bă'dē'näzh'; băd'ĭ-năj), *n.* [F., fr. *badiner* to joke, OF. to trifle, be silly, fr. *badin* silly.] Playful raillery; banter.

Syn. — See BANTER.

ba'di'nage', *v. t.*; BA'DI'NAGED' (bă'dē'näzhd'; băd'ĭ-năjd); BA'DI'NAG'ING (-nazh'ĭng; -năj-ĭng). To affect or effect by badinage.

Ba'din'guet' (bă'dăn'gă'), *n.* [F.] Napoleon III.; — a nickname used by his political foes in allusion to the story of his having escaped from the fortress of Ham disguised in the clothes of a mason named Badinguet. Hence the name *Badinguenx* for Napoleon's adherents.

bad'ly, *adv.* In a bad manner; poorly, not well; unskillfully; imperfectly; unfortunately, grievously; wickedly; so as to cause harm; disagreeably.

☞ *Badly* is often used colloquially for *very much* or *very greatly*, with words signifying *to want* or *need.*

to be badly off. = *to be ill off*, under ILL.

bad'min-ton (băd'mĭn-tŭn), *n.* [From the name of the seat of the Duke of Beaufort in England.] **1.** A preparation of claret, spiced and sweetened.

2. A game, similar to lawn tennis, played with shuttlecocks on a court 44 ft. long by 20 ft. wide. The net is five feet high. From one to four players play on a side. Badminton is played in India with a woolen ball, on a court 78 ft. by 36 ft., five players on a side.

Ba-dou'ra (bä-dōō'ra), *n.* In the "Arabian Nights," the daughter of the king of China, who marries Prince Camaralzaman. No one had been able to win the love of either of them, but when they saw each other asleep by fairy influence, they at once fell deeply in love.

Ba-drul'bu-dur', *or* **Ba-droul'bou-dour'** (bä-drōōl'bōō-dōōr'), *n.* In the "Arabian Nights," the beautiful daughter of the sultan of China, who becomes Aladdin's wife.

Bae'de-ker (bā'dē-kẽr), *n.* Any of the guidebooks issued by Karl Baedeker.

bæ'tu-lus (bē'tū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī) [L., fr. Gr. *βαιτυλος* a sacred meteorite.] *Antiq.* A meteorite, or similar rude stone, held sacred or worshiped as of divine origin, and sometimes given the form of an idol.

baff (băf), *v. t. & i.*; BAFFED (băft); BAFF'ING. [Scot., prob. imitative; cf. G. *baff*, interj. imitating the sound of a shot.] To strike; to beat; to make a baff *Scot. or Golf.*

baff, *n.* A blow, esp. with or on something flat or soft; a stroke, thud; specif., *Golf*, a stroke in which the sole of the club hits the ground and drives the ball aloft. *Scot. or Golf.*

baff (băf), *a.* [Cf. BAUCH.] Worthless; useless; without value, as, the *baff* edge of a plank, that is, the outer or sappy portion. Cf. BAUCH. *Dial. Eng.*

baff'-end', *n.* A wedge driven back of the timbers of cribs or tubbing to keep them in place, usually cut from worthless (*baff*) ends of timber or planks. *Dial. Eng.*

baf'fle (băf'l), *v. t.*; BAF'FLED (-ld); BAF'FLING (-lĭng). [Cf. Lowland Scotch *bauchle* to treat contemptuously, *bauch* tasteless, abashed, jaded, OF. *beffler, beffer*, to mock, deceive.] **1.** To subject to a disgraceful punishment or to infamy, as a recreant or perjured knight. *Obs. Edw. Hall.*

He by the heels him hung upon a tree,
And *baffled* so, that all which passed by
The picture of his punishment might see. *Spenser.*

2. To subject to any disgrace or contumely. *Obs.*

3 To cheat, delude; bewilder; confound. *Obs. or R.*

They cry out.. that men will not be gull'd and *baffl'd. Milton.*
Let the rude noise of bells enchant dull ears, and bonfires *baffle* eyes. *G. Daniel.*

4. To check or defeat by perplexing; to disconcert; frustrate; thwart; foil.

The mere intricacy of a question should not *baffle* us. *Locke.*
A suitable scripture ready to repel and *baffle* them all. *South.*
The art that *baffles* time's tyrannic claim. *Cowper.*

5. To beat about; to check, turn, or disperse, in its course, by an opposing force or obstacles; as, the ship was *baffled* by wind and weather; plates are used for *baffling* the steam.

Syn. — Thwart, foil, balk, defeat. See FRUSTRATE.

baf'fle, *v. i.* **1.** To practice deceit; to juggle. *Obs. Barrow.*

2. To struggle in vain; as, a ship *baffles* with the winds.

3. To shift about; — said of the wind.

baf'fle, *n.* **1.** Act of baffling.

2. Specif.: Disgrace; infamy; juggling; quibble; confusion; check *Obs.* "A *baffle* to philosophy." *South.*
After this *baffle* her army had received. *Cotton.*

3. State of one who is baffled, confused, bewildered. *Rare.*

4. *Mech.* Something for deflecting, checking, or otherwise regulating, flow; as: **a** A plate or wall for deflecting gases or other fluids, as in a steam-boiler flue, a reverberatory furnace, a gasoline-engine muffler, a separator in a sugar-

Bac-tri'tes (băk-trĭ'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βάκτρον* a staff.] *Paleon.* A genus of Devonian ammonoids with straight tapering shells and slightly plicated sutures. — **bac'tri-toid** (băk'trĭ-toid), *a* [bascule]

bac'ule (băk'ūl), *n.* [F.] A bascule.

baculere. † BACHELOR.

bac'u-li, *n*, *pl.* of BACULUS.

bac'u-lif'er-ous (băk'ū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *baculum* staff + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing canes or reeds.

bacun. † BACON; obs. p. p. of BAKE.

bad. † BODE.

bad. = *bade*, pret of BID. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

bad, *adv.* Badly. (See FLAT ADVERB.) *Colloq.*

bad'a-cer (băd'ā-sẽr). *D. Bib.*

Ba-da'ga (bä-dä'gä), *n.* A member of a Dravidian agricultural tribe of southern India, speaking a dialect of Kanarese. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

Ba-da'ias (bä-dä'yäs). *D. Bib.*

badal. † BEADLE.

‖ **ba-dam'** (ba-dam'), *n. Bot.* [Per. *bādām* almond.] A kind of bitter almond from Persia, used as money (equiv. to about half a cent) in parts of India.

ba-dar'rah (ba-dar'ä). Var. of BIDAR.

Badb (bĭv; bĭb), *n.* [Ir. *badhbh* a vulture, raven, fury, witch.] In Irish legend, a demoness of battle: a fury, inspiring the madness of the fight.

badde. † *bade*, pret of BID.

badde. † BAD.

baddely, *adv.* † BADLY.

bad'der, bad'dest. Obs. or colloq. compar. and superl. of BAD.

bad'dock (băd'ŭk), *n.* [Scot., of uncertain origin.] The pollack, or coalfish. *Dial Eng*

bad'dy, *a.* A word of uncertain meaning found in a letter of T. Digges (1585, '86) and misread or miscopied as *paddy* and used by Motley. Dr. J. A. H. Murray suggests that it may be a derivative of *bad* (at. *goody*), or an obs. var. of *bad* (cf. *baddle*), or a var. of *bawdy*, dirty or foul.

bade. † BODE.

bade (băd), *pret.* of BID.

badelar, *n.* [F. *badelaire*] A kind of curved sword. *Obs.*

badge, *v. t.* Var. of BAG, to cut corn, peas, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [BADGIR.]

‖ **bad'geer'** (băd'gēr'). Var. of **badger bird.** The marbled godwit. *Local, U. S.*

badger box. A kind of dwelling like an A tent. *Australian Slang.*

badger dog. See DACHSHUND.

badg'er-ing-ly, *adv.* of *badgering,* p. pr.

badg'er's-bane', *n.* A European wolfsbane.

Badger State. Wisconsin. *A nickname, U. S.*

badg'er-weed', *n.* The American pasque flower.

badg'et (băj'ĕt), *n.* [Cf. BADGER, BADGE.] A badger (the animal). *Dial. Eng.*

badging hook. See BAG, to reap.

‖ **bad'gir'** (bad'gẽr'), *n.* [Per. *bād-gīr* windcatch.] A tower or screen for ventilation, as by forcing down the wind. *Oriental.*

‖ **ba-di'a** (ba-dē'ä), *n.* [It.] An abbey church

bad'i-a'ga (bäd'ĭ-ä'gä; bäd-yä'gä), *n.* [Russ. *badyaga.*] A fresh-water sponge (*Spongilla*) of northern Europe, the powder of which is applied to bruises.

‖ **ba'di'ner'** (*F.* bä'dē'nā'), *v. i.* [F. See BADINAGE.] To talk jestingly, to banter. *Rare. Scott.*

‖ **ba'di'ne-rie'** (bä'dē'n-rē'), *n.* [F.] Badinage.

‖ **ba'di'neur'** (bä'dē'nûr'), *n.* [From F. *badiner* to jest.] One who talks badinage.

ba'di-ous (bā'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *badius.*] Bay or reddish brown.

bad'ling, *n.* [AS. *bædling.* Cf. BAD.] A worthless person; an effeminate. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

‖ **bad-mash'** (bŭd-mäsh'). Var. of **bad'ness.** *n.* See -NESS.

bad'och (bäd'ŭk), *n.* A jaeger gull. *Dial. Eng*

bad'rans (bäd'rans). Var. of BAUDRONS. *Scot.*

Ba'du-hen'na (bä'dōō-hĕn'ä), *n.* [L. *Baduhennae lucus.*] A sacred grove in ancient Frisian territory where the Romans were defeated and nine hundred of them killed, A. D. 28.

bae (bā). Scot. var. of BAA.

bæch. † BACHE, a rivulet.

bæd. † BED.

bael. † BALE. [plant]

bael (bēl). Var. of BEL, the

Bael'daeg (bāl'dăg). Var. of BALDER.

bære. † BIER.

bærne. † BARN. [LAW.]

Baer's law. See VON BAER'S

baet. Obs. or dial. var. of BAIT.

bæ'te. [*Rare*]

bæ'tyl (bē'tĭl), *n.* A bætulus.

bæ'ty-lus. Var. of BÆTULUS.

baff, *v. t.* [Prob. imitative; cf. D. *baffen.*] To bark; yelp. *Obs.*

baf'fe-ta (băf'ē-tä), *n.* = BAFT, a fabric

baffing spoon. *Golf.* = BAFFY.

manufacturing plant, etc. **b** A plate or grating in a channel or a pipe conveying fluid to check eddy currents and thus cause a uniform flow.

baf'fle-ment (băf'l-mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of baffling, or of being baffled; frustration; check.

baffle plate. A plate used as a baffle. See BAFFLE, *n.*, 4.

baf'fler (băf'lẽr), *n.* One that baffles; specif., in *Mech.* = BAFFLE, *n.*, 4.

baf'fling (băf'lĭng), *p. a. & vb. n.* of BAFFLE, *v.*

baffling wind, *Naut.*, a light wind that frequently shifts from one point to another.

— **baf'fling-ly,** *adv.* — **baf'fling-ness,** *n.*

baff week. The week in which no pay is received under the system of fortnightly payments, as in a colliery. A *baff Saturday* is Saturday of a baff week. *Dial. Eng.*

baff'y (băf'ĭ), *n.* [See BAFF, *v.t.*] *Golf.* A short wooden club having a face with a deep pitch or loft. See GOLF, *Illust.*

bag (băg), *n.* [ME. *bagge;* cf. Icel. *baggi,* and also OF. *bague,* bundle, LL. *baga.*] **1.** A sack or pouch, used for holding anything; as, a *bag* of meal or of money.

2. Specif.: **a** A purse for money. **b** *pl.* Bagpipes. *Obs.* **c** A silk pouch to contain the back hair, formerly used by men. **d** A mail pouch; the mail. *Eng.* **e** *Baseball.* A sack of sand or the like marking a base. **f** A handbag. **g** A varying measure, being the quantity contained, or supposed to be contained, in a bag; as, 75 kilos of sugar are counted a *bag* in Brazil. **h** A game bag; hence, the quantity of game or fish bagged. **i** *Wool Trade.* A small package of wool, generally with a tare of 3 lbs. *Australia.*

3. Any of various pouchlike objects, as: **a** A dependent fold of skin containing a gland or other organ, as the udder of a cow. **b** A sac or cavity within the body for containing a fluid or secretion, as the poison *bag* or sac of a snake (see FANG, *Illust.*), the honey *bag* of a bee, etc. **c** The belly; the womb of a domestic animal; also sometimes, *pl.*, entrails. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **d** *Coal Mining.* A cavity filled with water or gas. **e** The part of anything flexible that bags, as, the *bag* of a sail; the *bag* at the knees of trousers. **f** A loose-fitting garment, esp., *pl.*, in England, ordinary loose trousers. *Colloq.*

And the driver cries, "Flowers! Flowers for a pair of old *bags,* SIR." *J. Corbin.*

g *Ceramics.* Any of the small upright chimneys in the common, or up-draft, oven, through which the flames pass into the body of the oven.

4. The process of bagging, or the extent to which anything is bagged.

bag and baggage, all one's belongings, — orig. a military phrase. — **b. and spoon,** a dredge consisting of a bag, as of leather, canvas, or chainwork, having an iron mouthpiece with a sharp edge. — **b. of bones,** a very lean creature. — **to give (one) the b. to hold,** to divert the attention of (any one) so as to escape notice in doing something, as going away. — **to give one the b. a** To leave without warning. **b** To dismiss (an employee); to sack; to cashier; as, he *gave him the bag* last week. *Colloq. or Dial.*

bag, *v. i.;* BAGGED (băgd); BAG'GING. **1.** To swell or bulge like a full bag; to hang down or loosely in a baglike fashion; as, the skin *bags* from containing morbid matter.

2. To swell with arrogance. *Obs. Chaucer.*

3. To be or become pregnant. *Obs. Warner* (*Alb. Eng.*).

bag, *v. t.* **1.** To swell out like a bag; to distend; to bulge.

A bee, *bagged* with his honeyed venom. *Dryden.*

2. To put into a bag; as, to *bag* hops.

3. To put (game killed or taken) into a bag; hence, to kill or capture in hunting.

4. To seize; to capture or entrap; to get possession of, esp. by strategy or stealth; as, to *bag* an army.

A stray story may thus be *bagged* in the West-end *Max Muller.*

bag, *v. t.* To cut (grain, peas, etc.) with a kind of hook or sickle, called a **bagging,** or **badging, hook,** at the same time gathering the grain, etc., into bundles. *Eng.*

Ba-gan'da (bä-gän'dä), *n. pl.* A Bantu tribe of the Nganda protectorate, now nearly all Christians, whose native monarchy dates probably from the beginning of the 15th century and who represent the highest culture attained by a Negroid African race. See BANTU.

ba'gasse' (bä'gäs'), *n.* [F.] Sugar cane as it comes crushed from the mill. It is often dried and used as fuel. Also, sometimes, the beet pulp obtained in crushing the sugar beet.

bag'a-telle' (băg'ä-tĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *bagattella;* cf. dial. It. *bagata* trifle, OF. *bague* bundle.] **1.** A trifle; a thing of no importance.

Rich trifles, serious *bagatelles.* *Prior.*

2. A game played with a cue and balls on an oblong board, having at one end cups, or cups and arches. There are several varieties, with different rules, including: **bagatelle** (proper) in which each player uses the nine balls; **sans égal,** a French variety in which each player uses four balls, and another ball is spotted; **Mississippi,** in which the balls are driven through numbered arches into the holes, and both arches and holes are scored to the player; **trou madame,** in which the arches are scored to the player and the holes against him; **cockamaroo,** *or* **Russian bagatelle,** a childish variety having holes, pins, arches, and bells. A variety called **cannon** is played like billiards, and with only three balls, usually without the holes.

3. A piece of music or verse in a light or trivial style.

bag fox. *Hunting.* A fox taken to a covert in a bag to be released before the hounds.

bag'gage (băg'ăj), *n.* [F. *bagage,* fr. OF. *bague* bundle. In senses 5 and 6 cf. F. *bagasse* a prostitute. See BAG, *n.*]

1. The trunks, valises, satchels, etc., which one carries along with him on a journey; — now usually called *luggage* by the English.

The baronet's *baggage* on the roof of the coach. *Thackeray.*
We saw our *baggage* following below. *Johnson*

2. The clothes, tents, utensils, and effects of every kind, including arms and munitions, of an army; impedimenta. Also, loosely, the baggage train of an army.

3. Rubbish; trash; refuse; hence, purulent matter. *Obs.*

4. Trashy talk or writing; trash. *Obs. Ascham.*

5. A worthless, good-for-nothing, or vile man or woman; esp., a woman of loose morals; a prostitute.

Out of my door, you witch, you hag, you *baggage,* you polecat, you ronyon! out, out! *Shak.*
She was a disreputable, daring, laughing, painted French *baggage.* *Thackeray.*

6. Familiarly or playfully, any young woman; — used with an implication of artfulness, pertness, sauciness, slyness, or the like.

The little *baggage* hath witchcraft in her, I profess. *Hawthorne.*

bag'gage-mas'ter, *n.* A person in charge of baggage, as an official at railway stations or upon other lines of public travel in America, or an officer in the British army responsible for the brigade or divisional baggage in the field.

bagged (băgd), *p. a.* **1.** Pregnant with young. *Obs.*

2. Bulging or loosely pendent like a bag.

3. Inclosed in a bag, also, having a bag or bags.

bag'ging (băg'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Cloth or other material for bags, esp. of a coarse kind.

2. Filtration through a bag, as of sperm oil.

3. (*dial.* bäg'ĭn; băg'-). Food eaten between meals, esp. an afternoon lunch. *Dial. Eng.*

bag'gy (băg'ĭ), *a.* Like a bag; loose, puffed out, or pendent, like a bag; flabby; as, *baggy* trousers; *baggy* cheeks.

bag'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A commercial traveler.

2. *Hunting.* A bag fox.

bag net. A bag-shaped net for catching fish.

bagn'io (băn'yō), *n.* [It. *bagno* bath, fr. L *balneum.*] **1.** A house for bathing, sweating, etc. *Obs.*, except as applied to the baths of Italian or Turkish cities.

2. A place for confining slaves in the Orient; hence, a prison; a bagne — uncertain why so called.

3. Brothel; stew; house of prostitution.

bag'pipe' (băg'pīp'), *n.* A musical wind instrument, now used chiefly in the Highlands of Scotland and in Ireland, Poland, Sicily, etc. Sometimes called *bagpipes.* It consists of a leather bag that receives the air by a tube stopped by a valve, and three or four sounding pipes, into which the air is pressed. One of these pipes, the *chanter,* resembles an oboe with eight holes, and gives the melody; the others, the *drones,* produce continuous low or bass tones.

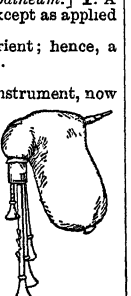
Bagpipe.

bag'pipe', *v. t.* To make to look like a bagpipe.

to bagpipe the mizzen, *Naut.*, to lay it aback by bringing the sheet to the mizzen rigging. *Rare.*

bag're (băg'rē; bä'grā), *n.* [Pg. or Sp.] **a** Either of two large Nile catfishes (*Porcus bayad* and *P. docmac*). **b** (*pron.* bä'grā) Any catfish. *Sp. Amer.*

bag'reef', *n. Naut.* The lower reef of fore-and-aft sails.

bag'room' (băg'rōōm'), *n. Naut.* A room on a man-of-war or transport for the stowage of the crew's clothing bags

‖ **bague** (băg), *n.* [F., a ring] **1.** A ring; a brooch. *Obs.*

2. *Arch.* The ring or a plate of an annulated column.

ba-guet' } (bä-gĕt'), *n.* [F. *baguette,* prop. a rod, It.
ba-guette' } *bacchetta,* fr. L. *baculum, baculus,* stick, staff.] *Arch.* **a** A small molding, like the astragal, but smaller; a bead. **b** Formerly, a molding along the angle between two planes of a hip roof.

bag'wig' (băg'wĭg'), *n.* A wig, in use in the 18th century, with the hair at the back of the head inclosed in a silk bag. — **bag'wigged'** (-wĭgd'), *a.*

Case of Bagworm (*Thyridopteryx*). (½)

bag'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Any of several lepidopterous insects which, in the larval state, construct a baglike case of silk, bits of leaves, twigs, etc., and carry it about for protection. The common American species (*Thyrıdopteryx ephemeræformis*) prefers evergreens, but attacks many other trees. It transforms into a pupa in its case, and the female, which is wingless, lays her eggs there. Another (*Oiketicus abbotii*) injures the orange tree.

bah (bä), *interj.* [Cf. F. *bah.*] An exclamation of extreme contempt.

Twenty-five years ago the vile ejaculation, *Bah!* was utterly unknown to the English *De Quincey.*

‖ **ba-ha'dur** (bə-hô'dōōr; bə-hä'-), *n.* [Hind. *bahādur* hero, champion.] A title of respect or honor given to European officers in East Indian state papers, and colloquially, and among the natives, to distinguished officials and other important personages.

Ba-ha'ma (bə-hä'mə), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Bahama Islands.

Bahama grass, Bermuda grass. — **B. hemp,** henequen. — **B. tea,** the common lantana. — **B. whitewood,** wild cinnamon.

ba-hut' (bə-hōōt', *F.* bä'u'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A chest, or cabinet, esp. an ornamental one used as furniture and often having the lower part deeper than the upper.

2. *Arch.* **a** A low wall raised above the main cornice of a building and carrying the roof, — distinguished from an *attic* in not having a decorative treatment. **b** A parapet wall, solid and generally not decorative.

3. A masquerade costume. *Obs.*

‖ **bai'gnoire'** (bĕn'wär'), *n.* [F., lit., bathtub.] **1.** A box of the lowest tier in a theater, where the partitions are low.

2. A pan in which tanners heat water, alum, and tallow for dressing leather.

bail (bāl), *n.* [F. *baille* a bucket, pail.] A bucket used on shipboard, now, only, a scoop or other vessel used in bailing water out of a boat.

The *bail* of a canoe . . made of a human skull *Capt Cook.*

bail, *v. t.;* BAILED (bāld); BAIL'ING. **1.** To lade; to dip and throw; — usually with *out;* as, to *bail* water out of a boat.

Buckets . . . to *bail* out the water. *Capt. J. Smith.*

2. To dip or lade water from; — often with *out* to express completeness; as, to *bail* out a boat.

bail, *v. i.* To dip or lade out water, or the like.

bail, *v. t.* [OF. *baillier* to give, deliver, fr. L. *bajulare* to bear a burden, keep in custody, fr. *bajulus* burden bearer. Perh. in some uses fr. the n.] **1.** To deliver; release. *Obs.*

Ne none there was to rescue her, ne none to *bail. Spenser.*

2. *Law.* **a** To deliver, as goods in trust, for some special object or purpose, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee, or person intrusted; as, to *bail* cloth to a tailor to be made into a garment; to *bail* goods to a carrier. *Blackstone. Kent.* **b** To set free, or deliver from arrest, or out of custody, on an undertaking of some other person or persons that he or they will be responsible for the appearance, at a certain day and place, of the person bailed; — said of the magistrate, who is now more commonly said to *admit* (the prisoner) *to bail.* **c** To procure the release of (a prisoner) by giving such an undertaking; — said of the person who gives the security.

bail, *n.* [OF. *bail,* fr. the v. See BAIL to deliver.] **1.** Custody; keeping *Obs.*

Silly Faunus now within their *bail. Spenser.*

2. *Law.* **a** The custody of a prisoner or person under arrest by a person who procures his release from imprisonment by giving surety for his due appearance. *Obs.*, although *bail* orig. had this sense in the phrases *admit to bail, let to bail,* in which *bail* is here now taken in sense **b**. **b** The security given for the due appearance of a prisoner in order to obtain his release from imprisonment; as, the man is out on *bail;* to go *bail* for any one.

Excessive *bail* shall not be required. *U. S Const. Amendment* VIII.

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bafft. ✝ BAFT, behind.
baffui. ✝ BAFFLE
baf'l. Baffle. *Ref. Sp.*
baf'ld. Baffled. *Ref. Sp.*
baft (băft), *adv.* [AS. *bæftan.*] a Behind; in the rear; after. *Obs.* b Abaft; astern.
baft (băft), **baf'ta** (băf'tä), *n.* Also **baf'tah.** [Cf. Per. *baft* woven.] A coarse stuff, usually of cotton, orig. made in India. Also, an imitation of it made for export. [BAFFETAU]
Ba-fu'ru (bä-fōō'rōō). Var of **ba'ga,** *n.* Short for RUTABAGA.
bagage. ✝ BAGGAGE.
ba-ga'ni (bä-gä'nē), *n.* In Mindanao, a class of warriors who by their ornaments or dress indicate the number of murders they have committed.
bag'a-ra (băg'ä-rä), *n.* [Cf. BAGRE.] A kingfish of California (*Menticirrhus undulatus*).
ba-gass' (bä-gäs'). Var. of BAGASSE
ba-gat'a-way (bä-găt'ä-wā), *n.* The Canadian Indian game from which lacrosse developed.
bag'a-tel'. Bagatelle. *Ref. Sp*
Bag'a-tha (băg'ä-thä). *D. Bib.*
Bag'a-thaz (-thăz). *D. Bib.*
bag'a-tine' (băg'ä-tēn'), *n.* English for BAGATTINO.
ba'gat-ti'no (bä'gät-tē'nō), *n.; pl.* -TINI (-tē'nē). [It.] An obsolete Venetian coin worth something less than a farthing.
bagbyte. ✝ BACKBITE.
Bag-dad' (băg-dăd'; băg'dăd), *n.* [From *Bagdad,* Turkey.] **a** A raw lambskin; — so called in Oriental trade. **b** A Bagdad rug.
Bag'di (băg'dĭ), *n.* One of a numerous servile caste of Bengal.
bage. ✝ BADGE.
bagelle. ✝ BAGLE.
bager. ✝ BADGER.
bag'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
bag'gage, *a.* Worthless; trashy; rubbishy; nasty. *Obs.*
baggage agent. The baggage-master of a railroad.
bag'gage-ly, *a.* Rubbishy. *Obs.*
bag'gage-man, *n.* A man who handles or is in charge of baggage, as a baggage-master.
bag'gag-er (băg'ă-jẽr), *n.* One who cares for or carries baggage.
bag'gage-smash'er, *n.* A baggage handler on a railway or steamboat line. *Slang, U. S.*
baggage train. *Mil.* A wagon train carrying baggage.
bag'ga-la (băg'ä-lä), *n.* [Mahrati *bagala, bagalā.*] A two-masted trading vessel used in the Indian Ocean.
baggammon. ✝ BACKGAMMON.
bag'ga-net. Scot. or dial. var. of BAYONET.
baggard. ✝ BOGGARD.
baggatelle ✝ BAGATELLE.
bag-gat'i-way. Var. of BAGATAWAY.
bagge. ✝ BAG, BADGE.
bagge, *v.* ✝ To squint, as in leering, ogling, etc. *Obs.*
bag'ger, *n.* One that puts something into bags.
bag'gie (băg'ĭ; *dial.* bäg'ĭ), *n.* [Dim. of BAG, *n.*] *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** The belly
2. A large minnow; also, the stickleback. [gy way.]
bag'gi-ly, *adv.* In a loose, baggy way.
bag'gi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bag'ging, *p. a. & vb. n.* of BAG, *v.*
bagging hook. See BAG, to reap. *Dial. Eng.*
bag'ging-ly, *adv.* [See BAGGE, *v.*] Squintingly; with an ogle or leer. *Obs*
bag'git, *n.* [Scot., bagged, pregnant.] A female salmon just before spawning, or, sometimes, one just after spawning. *Encyc of Sport.*
bag'go-net. Obs. or dial. var. of BAYONET.
bagguage. ✝ BAGGAGE.
bag'hash (bag'hăsh), *v. t.* To abuse in speech. *Scot.*
Ba-ghe'li (bə-gā'lē), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
Ba-ghir'mi (bä-gēr'mĭ), *n. pl.* A powerful Mohammedan tribe of a mixed Negroid stock living southeast of Lake Tchad.
bagige. ✝ BAGGAGE.
Bag'i-mont's, *or* **Bag'i-mond's, Roll** (băj'ĭ-monds, -mŏnz) A rent-roll of benefices in Scotland made about 1275 by Benemundus de Vicci, commonly called Bagimont, who was employed by Alexander III. to collect the tithes of benefices.
ba'gle, *n.* [Icel. *bagall,* fr. L. *baculum* staff, scepter.] The crosier of a bishop. *Obs.*
bag'-leaves', *n.* The orpine, or live-forever, the firm epidermis of whose leaves is easily separable from the green tissue.
bagnard. ✝ BAGNIO.
‖ **bagne** (bän'y'), *n.; pl. F.* BAGNES (bän'y'). [F., prison, fr. It. *bagno.*] **1.** A prison, a bagnio; specif., one of the French prisons for convicts condemned to hard labor, after the abolition of the galleys in 1848. These bagnes were abolished in 1852.
2. A bagnio or brothel.
bag'net. Obs or dial. for BAYONET. [*Staphylea pinnata*
bag'nut', *n.* The bladder nut
Ba-go' (bä'gō). *Bib.*
Ba-go'as (bä-gō'äs). *Bib.*
Ba-go'bos (bä-gō'bŏs). *n. pl.* A tribe of tall robust Malayans of central Mindanao. Most of them practice human sacrifice; a few are Christians. They domineer over adjacent tribes.
bag'o-net (băg'ō-nĕt). Obs. or dial. var. of BAYONET.
bag'pip'er (-pīp'ẽr), *n.* A player on a bagpipe, a piper.
bag'pip'ing (-pīp'ĭng), *n.* Act of playing on the bagpipe.
B. Agr *Abbr.* Bachelor of Agriculture.
ba-gra'tion-ite (bä-grä'shŭn-īt; -tĭ-ŏn-īt), *n.* [After one P. R. *Bagration.*] *Min.* A variety of allanite, in small black crystals.
Bag'shot beds. From *Bagshot,* England.] *Geol.* A series of beds of the English Eocene.
Bag'stock, Joe. In Dickens's "Dombey and Son," a wooden-featured, blue-faced major, self-absorbed, and forever talking of "J. B.," "old J. B.," "Joey B.," etc.
‖ **ba'guio** (bä'gyō), *n.* [Sp., fr. Tag. *bag-yo*] A typhoon. *Phil I.*
bag'wyn. *n. Her.* A fabulous beast like an antelope, having a goat's horns and a horse's tail.
bah. ✝ BOW.
bah, *v. t.* To say "bah" to. *Rare.*
Ba'ha-lul' (bä'hä-lōōl'), *n.* In "The Arabian Nights," Harun al-Rashid's court fool, nicknamed "The Crazy."
ba-han' (bə-hän'), *n.* A species of poplar (*Populus euphratica*) native of Asia Minor, supposed to be the *Babylonian willow* mentioned in Psalm cxxxvii. 2
ba-har' (bə-har'), *n.* = Ar. *bahār*] See CANDY (the weight).
Bah'ar-ites (bä'ar-īts), **Bah'arides** (-ĭdz), *n. pl.; sing* BAHARITE, BAHARIDE. [From Ar. *bahr* river (i. e., the Nile).] A dynasty of Mamelukes ruling in Egypt in the 13th and 14th centuries.
Ba-ha'rum-ite (bä-hä'rŭm-īt; bä'ha-rōō-mīt). *Bib.*
ba-har'dur, ba-haw'der. Vars. of BAHADUR
ba'hay' (bä'hī'), *n.* [Tag.] A house *Phil. I*
ba'her-a (bä'hēr-ä), *n.* [Bengalee *bahura.*] An East Indian timber tree (*Terminalia bellerica*), one of the myrobalans.
ba'hi (ba'hē), *n.* Fortune; destiny; — a Romany term.
‖ **ba-hi'a** (bä-ē'ä), *n.* [Sp. See BAY inlet.] **1.** A bay; — chiefly used in Spanish place names.
2. [*cap.*] A Brazil diamond from the Bahia district.
Bahia powder. = GOA POWDER.
Ba-hi'ma (bä-hē'mä), *n. pl.* Also **Hima.** The aristocratic Hamites or half-Hamites forming the ruling class of natives in Uganda. Cf. BAGANDA.
ba-his'ti (ba-hēs'tē). Var. of RHEESTY.
Bah'ma-ni dy'nas-ty (bä'mä-nē). The first Mohammedan dynasty in the Dekkan. It was founded, prob. in 1347, by Allah-ud-din (one of whose assumed names was Bahmani) and continued in power till 1489.
Bah'ma-nid (-nĭd), *n.* Any king of the Bahmani dynasty.
ba'ho. Var of BAHOO.
bahobab. ✝ BAOBAB
‖ **ba'hoo** (bä'hōō), *n.* Among certain Alaskan Indians, a small stick which has at one end one or more small feathers, and symbolizes a prayer.
Ba-hu'mus (bä-hū'mŭs). *Bib.*
Ba-hu'rim (-rĭm) *Bib.*
Ba'ian-ism (bī'yăn-ĭz'm). Var of BAJANISM.
baiard. ✝ BAYARD.
baiche ✝ BEACH.
baicl. Obs. pret. of BIDE.
‖ **bai'dak** (bī'dăk), *n.* [Russ. *banduk*] A large river boat used on the Dnieper, usually carrying a mast and sail.
bai'dar (bī'dar). Var. of BIDAR.
baide ✝ BODE.
Baid'ya (bīd'yä), *n.* [Skr. *vaidya*] A member of a high caste of eastern Bengal. Traditionally they are physicians.
baie. ✝ BAY.
Bai'er-a (bī'ẽr-ä), *n.* [NL., after one J. J. *Baier* (1677-1735), a German.] Syn. of JEANPAULIA.
baierd. ✝ BAYARD.
baies. ✝ BAIZE.
baight. ✝ BAIT.
bai'gle. Dial. var. of BEAGLE.
baig'net (băg'nĕt). Obs. or dial var. of BAYONET.
baik. ✝ BAKE, BECK.
bai'kal-ite (bī'kăl-īt), *n.* [From Lake *Baikal.*] *Min.* A dark green variety of hedenbergite
baik'ie (bāk'ĭ), *n.* A piece of wood used in tethering a cow; also, in some places, a stake for tethering. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
baik'ie. Var. of BACKIE, a vessel. *Scot.*
baikin. Obs. p. p. of BAKE.

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c The person or persons who become surety for the due appearance in court of a prisoner so released. The bail is now liable only for a money forfeit or damages. Cf. MAINPRISE. **d** The temporary delivery or release of a prisoner upon security for his due appearance.

bail above, b. to the action, *or* **special b.**, bail in the nature of a general undertaking, made after the defendant's appearance, that the defendant shall satisfy the judgment of the court in damages, debt, or costs, or, failing to do so, shall surrender himself in person to the court. — **b. below,** *or* **common b.**, bail given by two sureties to the sheriff for the due appearance of the defendant. This later became a mere form with imaginary persons as sureties, used as a method of entering the appearance of the defendant in civil actions.

bail (bāl), *n.* [ME. *beyl;* cf. Dan. *bøile* a bending, ring, hoop, Sw. *bogel, bygel,* and Icel. *beyla* hump, swelling, akin to E. *bow* to bend.] **1.** A hoop or ring, a half hoop, or horse-shoe-shaped piece for supporting something, as the cover of a carrier's wagon, the awning of a boat, etc. Specif.: **a** An iron yoke on a life car to suspend it from the hawser. **b** A yoke to the trunnions of a cannon to raise it from the carriage. It is now little used. **c** *Milling.* A rynd.

2. The arched handle of a kettle, pail, or similar vessel.

bail, *v. t.* To provide with hoops; to hoop.

bail, *v. t.* To secure or confine, as by means of a bail.

to bail up. **a** To secure by means of a bail; as, *to bail up* a cow at milking time. *Dial. Eng. & Australasia.* **b** To cause (a person) to stand still for the purpose of robbing him; to stick up. See *to stick up,* under STICK. "While one jumped over the counter and *bailed up* the manager, the other shut the door." *Boldrewood.* Also, to stop; to hold secure; to overcome. *Australasia.*

bail, *n.* [OF. *bail, baille.* Cf. BAILEY.] **1.** (Usually *pl.*) An outer defense or fortification of palisades or stakes. *Obs.*

2. The outer wall, or one of the outer walls, of a feudal castle; hence, the space it inclosed; a court. *Holinshed.*

3. The bulwarks of a boat. *Obs.*

4. a A bar or pole separating the stalls of an open stable. **b** A kind of frame, or stanchion, for confining the head of an ox or a cow, as at milking time. *Dial. Eng. & Australia.*

5. A funnel-shaped passageway terminating in a frame, for trapping and subduing unruly cattle. *Australasia.*

6. *Cricket.* Orig., a single crosspiece placed across the two stumps formerly used; now, either of two crosspieces placed end to end on the wicket. See CRICKET.

bail, *v. i.* To stop, as at the command of a robber; to halt; to yield; — used with *up. Australasia.*

> A little further on the boar "*bailed up*" on the top of a ridge
> *H. Finch Hatton.*

bail'a-ble (bāl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Entitled to give bail and be released; — of persons. "He's *bailable,* I'm sure." *Ford.*

2. Admitting of bail; as, a *bailable* offense.

3. Deliverable; admitting of delivery in trust.

bail bond. *Law.* A bond or specialty by which bail, or security, is given.

Bail Court. *Eng Law.* An ancillary court of the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, dealing particularly with taking bail and with pleading and practice. The *Practice Court* has superseded it.

bail'ee' (bāl'ē'), *n.* [Cf. OF. *baillié,* p. p. of *baillier.* See BAIL to deliver.] *Law.* The person to whom goods are committed in trust, and who has a temporary possession and a qualified property in them, for the purposes of the trust, one who receives goods under a contract of bailment.

bail'er (bāl'ẽr), *n.* One that bails, or lades, as a man employed to bail out a vessel; a bucket or cup, etc, used in bailing out a boat; a machine for bailing water out of a pit.

bail'er, *n.* One who puts on the bails, or handles, of pails, kettles, etc.

bail'er, *n. Cricket.* A ball bowled so that it hits and removes one or both bails.

bai'ley (bā'lĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *ballium* bailey, OF *bail, baille,* a palisade, *baillier* to inclose, shut, and E. *bail* line of palisades.] **1.** The outer wall of a feudal castle, or, hence, any of the several walls surrounding the donjon or keep. *Obs.*

2. The space immediately within the external wall of a castle or fortress, or between any two outer walls. *Obs.*

3. A prison or court of justice; — used in certain proper names; as, the *Old Bailey* in London; the *New Bailey* in Manchester. *Eng.*

Bai'ley's met'al (bā'lĭz). An alloy composed of 16 parts of copper, 2.5 parts of tin, and 1 part of zinc.

bai'le (bāl'ĭ), *n.* [See BAILIFF.] **1.** A bailiff. *Obs.*

2. In Scotland: **a** Formerly, an officer corresponding to the sheriff. **b** Now, an officer corresponding to the English alderman.

bail'i-er-y (bāl'ĭ-ẽr-ĭ; bāl'ĭ-rĭ), **bail'i-a-ry** (-ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [See BAILIE.] The jurisdiction of a bailie.

bail'iff (bāl'ĭf), *n.* [OF. *baillif* custodian, magistrate, F. *bailli,* fr. L. *bajulus* porter, through LL. *bajulivus.* See BAIL to deliver.] **1.** In England, an officer or agent appointed by a lord to look after his interests upon estates held of him, collect the rents, enforce duties, etc., and often, formerly, farming the revenues so collected; specif.: **a** A king's officer acting in this capacity, as a sheriff, mayor, or the like; esp., an officer subordinate to the sheriff appointed to collect the king's revenues in a hundred, preside in its court, etc., often farming the revenues; hence, now, the title of the chief magistrates of various towns and of the keepers of some royal castles. **b** The agent or steward of the lord of a manor for the collection of rents, management of the home farm, etc.

2. a *Eng. Law.* A sheriff's deputy, appointed to make arrests, collect fines, summon juries, etc; a warrant officer; a catchpoll. **b** In the United States, sometimes, a sheriff's officer or constable.

3. An overseer, under steward, or agent of an estate who directs the husbandry, collects rents, etc.; a person having the custody and management of property for another.

4. Any of various magistrates in countries other than England; as. **a** The medieval bailli. **b** The Scotch bailie. **c** A high administrative official of the Channel Islands. **d** The German landvogt.

bailiff errant, a bailiff or deputy formerly appointed by the sheriff to go from place to place to execute process, etc.

bail'i-wick (bāl'ĭ-wĭk), *n.* [*bailie, bailiff* + *wick* a village.] *Law.* The office or jurisdiction of a bailie or bailiff, the limits of a bailie's or bailiff's authority.

‖ **ba'illi'** (*F.* bȧ'yē'), *n.* [F. See BAILIFF.] **1** In the Middle Ages, an officer representing the king or seignior, and having wide powers of judicial, financial, and military administration.

2. Now, in Switzerland and in some parts of Germany, a kind of civil magistrate.

bail'li-age (bāl'ĭ-ĕj; *F.* bȧ'y'-äzh'), *n.* [F.] A bailiwick; — now only that of a bailli or other like foreign officer.

bail'ment (bāl'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *baillement.*] *Law.* **a** The action of bailing a prisoner or a person accused. **b** A delivery of goods or money by one person to another in trust, for some special purpose, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed. *Blackstone.* The kinds of bailment, as usually divided, are treated under *depositum, commodatum, locatio, vadimonium.* In Roman law *bailment* was used of land as well as of chattels

bail'or' (bāl'ôr'; bāl'ẽr), *n.* *Law.* One who delivers goods or money to another in trust.

bail'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* *Law.* Orig., a certificate issued to the surety attesting his act of offering bail; now, usually, a warrant issued to the surety upon which he may arrest the person bailed by him.

Bai'ly's beads (bā'lĭz). *Astron.* A row of bright spots observed in connection with total eclipses of the sun. Just before and after a total eclipse, the slender, unobscured crescent of the sun's disk appears momentarily like a row of bright spots resembling a string of beads. The phenomenon (first fully described by Francis Baily, 1774–1844) is thought to be an effect of irradiation, and of inequalities of the moon's edge.

‖ **bain'-ma'rie'** (bĂn'mȧ'rē'), *n.; pl.* BAINS-MARIE (bĂn'-). [F.] A vessel for holding hot water in which another vessel may be heated at a temperature not above that of boiling water, as in preparation of food or drugs.

Bai-ram' (bī-rȧm'; bī'rȧm), *n.* [Turk. *bairām.*] Either of two Mohammedan festivals, of which one (the *Lesser Bairam*) is held at the close of the fast called Ramadan, and the other (the *Greater Bairam*) seventy days after the fast.

bairn (bârn), *n.* [Scot. *bairn,* AS. *bearn,* fr. *beran* to bear; akin to Icel., OS., & Goth. *barn.* See BEAR to support.] A child (of any age). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bait (bāt), *n.* [Icel. *beita* food, *beit* pasture, akin to AS. *bāt* food, Sw. *bete.* See BAIT, *v. t.*] **1.** Anything, esp food, used in catching fish, or other animals, by alluring them to a hook, snare, inclosure, or net.

2. Anything that allures; a lure; enticement; temptation.

3. Refreshment, esp. on a journey or during work. Specif.: **a** A light or hasty repast, as for travelers; a feed for horses. *Obs. or Dial.* **b** A halt for rest or to take food.

4 A fulcrum, as for a crowbar. *U. S.*

bait, *v. t.;* BAIT'ED; BAIT'ING. [ME. *baiten, beiten,* to feed, harass, fr. Icel. *beita,* orig., to cause to bite, fr. *bīta.* See BITE.] **1.** To set on (a dog) to bite or worry; as, to *bait* a dog upon cattle. *Obs.*

2. To worry (an animal) by setting on dogs; esp., to harass or torment with dogs for sport; as, to *bait* a bear.

3. To set upon and worry by biting and tearing.

> As chained bear whom cruel dogs do *bait.* *Spenser.*

4. To persecute, harass, or torment; to exasperate with repeated attacks, esp wantonly or maliciously.

> The new Secretary of State had been so unmercifully *baited* by the Paymaster of the Forces *Macaulay.*

5. To give a portion of food and drink to, esp. upon the road; to feed; as, to *bait* horses. *Illit. or Dial., except as applied to animals.* *Holland.*

6. To furnish or cover with bait, as a trap or hook.

> A crooked pin . . . *baited* with a vile earthworm. *Irving.*

7. To allure or entice with bait.

> Do their gay vestments his affections *bait?* *Shak.*

bait (bāt), *v. i.* **1.** To bite and tear, as in worrying a bear

2. To take food; to feed. *Obs., except of animals.* "By him *baytsth* his destrer." *Chaucer.*

3 To take food on a journey; to stop for food and drink on a journey; hence, to make a brief halt or sojourn.

> Evil news rides post, while good news *baits.* *Milton.*

bait bug. An anomuran crustacean of the genus *Hippa,* found burrowing in sandy beaches, and used for bait.

bait'er, *n.* One who baits, a tormentor.

baize (bāz), *n.* [For *bayes,* pl. fr. OF. *baie;* fr. F. *bai* bay-colored. See BAY a color.] **1.** A coarse woolen stuff often with a long nap, usually dyed in plain colors.

2. A drapery, table cover, etc., made of baize. *Browning.*

baize, *v. t.;* BAIZED (bāzd); BAIZ'ING. To cover or line with baize.

Ba'jan-ism (bā'yăn-ĭz'm; bä'-), *n.* *Ch. Hist.* The distinctive doctrines of Bajus, or Michael de Bay (1513–89), whose studies were chiefly directed to Augustine. His doctrines on the fundamental points of free will, predestination, grace, and the sacraments, were in direct opposition to the orthodox scholastic theology of his day, and in many respects like the later Jansenism. They were condemned by a bull of Pius V. in 1567 and again by a bull of Gregory XIII. in 1579; upon which Bajus himself condemned and abandoned them

Ba-jo'cian (bȧ-jō'shăn), *a.* [From *Bajocasses* a people of Gaul, whence the old name of Bayeux.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a minor subdivision of the European Jurassic See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

bake (bāk), *v. t.;* BAKED (bākt); BAK'ING (bāk'ĭng). [AS. *bacan;* akin to D. *bakken,* OHG. *bacchan,* G. *backen,* Icel. & Sw. *baka,* Dan. *bage,* Gr. *φωγειν* to roast. Cf. BATCH.] **1.** To prepare, as food, by cooking in a dry heat, either in an oven or under coals, or on heated stone or metal; — distinguished from *roast;* as, to *bake* bread, meat, apples

2. To dry or harden (anything) by subjecting to heat; as, to *bake* bricks; the sun *bakes* the ground.

3. To harden by cold.

> The earth . . . is *baked* with frost. *Shak.*
> They *bake* their sides upon the cold, hard stone. *Spenser.*

4. To make into a solid mass; to cake. *Obs. or Colloq.*

> This is that very Mab
> That plats the manes of horses in the night,
> And *bakes* the elf locks in foul sluttish hairs. *Shak.*

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2. A biscuit or cracker. *Scot.*

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2. A kind of artificial fly for salmon fishing.

3. A South American clamatorial bird (*Furnarius rufus*); — so called from its ovenlike nest, built chiefly of clay or mud, and with an inner and outer chamber. Cf. OVENBIRD.

a baker's dozen, thirteen. — **The Baker** *and* **The Baker's Wife,** Louis XVI. and his wife, Marie Antoinette; — nicknames given by the revolutionists because they gave bread to the mob at the palace at Versailles on Oct. 6, 1789.

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2. The quantity baked at once, as of bread; batch.

baking powder. A powder used as a substitute for yeast, usually consisting of an acid substance (as cream of tartar or phosphoric acid), a carbonate, and a "filling" of starch or flour. When moistened the acid and carbonate react, liberating carbon dioxide, which raises the dough.

baking soda. Sodium bicarbonate.

‖ **bail.** Var. of BAAL, *adv. & interj.*

bail. Obs. or Scot. var. of BALE.

bail'a-bl. Bailable. *Ref. Sp.*

bail'age (-ĕj), *n.* [F. *bailler* to give; cf. OF. *baillage* regency, guardianship.] A duty imposed upon the delivery of goods.

baild. Bailed. *Ref. Sp.*

bail'-dock', **bale'-dock',** *n.* Formerly, a small room partitioned off from a corner of the Old Bailey Court in London to keep prisoners in during trials.

‖ **bai'le** (bī'lē), *n.* [Sp.] A dance; a ball.

baile, *interj.* [Cf. OF *baillier* to deliver, F. *bailler*] A cry to combatants to engage. *Obs.*

bail'er, *n.* *Law.* A bailor.

bai'ley. ✝ BAILIE.

bail'i-age. Obs. or rare var. of BAILAGE, BAILLIAGE

bail'i-a-ry. Var. of BAILIERY.

bail'ie. Var. of BAILEY.

bail'ie-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

bail'if. Bailiff. *Ref. Sp.*

bail'iff-ry, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a bailiff.

bail'iff-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

bail'iff-wick. ✝ BAILIWICK.

baillive. ✝ BAILIFF.

baill ✝ BALE.

baille. ✝ BAIL.

bailliery. ✝ BAILIERY.

bailliary. ✝ BAILIERY.

baillie. ✝ BAILEY, BAILIE.

baillie, *n.* [ME., through OF fr. L. *bajulus.* See BAILIFF.] Jurisdiction, orig. of a bailiff; bailiwick. *Obs.*

Baillie, *or* **Bailly, Harry.** In Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," the jolly host of the Tabard Inn at Southwark, where the pilgrims assembled.

‖ **bā'illon'** (ba'yôn'), *n.* [F. *bâillon* a gag.] A gag, specif. one used in surgery or dentistry.

bail'lo-né' (bāl'yō-nā'). *a.* [F. *bâillonné,* lit., gagged.] *Her* Holding a staff or baton in the mouth; — said of animals.

bailly. ✝ BAILIE.

‖ **bai'lo** (bī'lō), *n.* [It.] The Venetian resident at the Porte.

bails'man, *n.* *Law.* A bail or surety. [LIE

bai'ly. ✝ BAILEY, BAILIE, BAILIWICK.

bain. ✝ BANE.

bain (bān). Scot. and North Eng. var. of BONE.

bain, *a.* [Icel. *beinn* straight, direct, hospitable.] 1. Willing; ready; forward; also, lithe; supple: limber. *Obs.*

2. Direct; near; short, as a road. *Dial. Eng.* — **bain,** *adv*

bain, *n.* [F. *bain,* fr. L. *balneum.*] A bath; a bagnio. *Obs.*

bain, *v. t. & i.* [F. *baigner.*] To bathe. *Obs*

baine. ✝ BANE.

bainfire. ✝ BONFIRE.

bain'ie (bān'ĭ). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of BONY, *a.*

bains. ✝ BANNS. [are not.

baint. Dial. contr. of BE NOT,

ba-ioc' (bȧ-yōk'). Obs. or rare Englished form of BAJOCCO.

ba-ioc'co. Var. of BAJOCCO.

bair. ✝ BARE.

bai-ra'gi (bī-rä'gē), *n.* [Hind. *bairāgī.*] A Hindu ascetic mendicant.

baird. ✝ BARD, BEARD.

Baird's' sand'pip'er (bârdz). [After S. F. *Baird,* American naturalist.] See SANDPIPER.

baire. ✝ BEAR, BOAR.

bair'man. ✝ BAREMAN. *Scot*

bairn bishop. See BOY BISHOP

bairnheid, bairnhede, *n.* See -HEID, -HEDE

bairn'ie (bār'nĭ), *n.* Dim. of BAIRN. *Scot.*

bairn'ish, *a.* Childish. *Scot or Dial. Eng.* — **bairn'ish-ness,** *n.*

bairn'ly, *a.* Childlike; childish. — **bairn'li-ness,** *n*

bairn's part. = LEGITIM.

bairn'-team', *n* Also **-teem, -time.** Children collectively; offspring. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

Bai'sakh (bī'sȧk), *n.* See HINDU CALENDAR

baise'-mains' *n. pl.* [F., *baiser* to kiss + *mains* hands.] Respects; compliments. *Obs.*

baisk. ✝ BASK.

baisse. ✝ BASE.

baist. Dial. var. of BASTE.

baistell. ✝ BASTILE.

bait ✝ BATE, BOAT; obs. pret. of BITE.

bait. Var. of BEAT, bundle of

‖ **bait** (bīt), *n.* [Ar. *bait* house, verse, couplet.] A couplet in Persian poetry.

baite. ✝ BATE.

baith (bāth), *a. & adv.* Scot. and dial. var. of BOTH.

baithe. ✝ BOTH.

bait stealer. The cunner.

bait'tle (bāt't'l), *a.* Scot. var. of BATTLE, nourishing. — *n.* Rich, or baittle, grass. *Scot.*

bai'ty-los (bī'tĭ-lōs). Var. of BÆTULUS.

baix'ter (bāk'stẽr). Var. of BAXTER. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

baiz Baize *Ref. Sp.*

ba'ja-dere' (bä'yȧ-dĕr'). Var. of BAYADERE.

bajan. Var of BEJAN

ba-ja'ra, *or* **ba-ya'ra** (bä-yä'rȧ). *n.* An irrigating device consisting of a vertical capstan geared by means of outer wheels and a horizontal shaft with a wheel containing buckets on its rim. It is turned by horse power. *U. S.*

Ba-jar'do (bȧ-yär'dō), *n* [It.] Rinaldo's steed, in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato." See BAYARD.

baj'ar-i-gar' (bă'jȧr-ĭ-gär'). Var. of BUDGEREEGAH.

Ba-jaus' (bȧ-jous'), *n. pl.* A tribe of seafaring Malays of Borneo. once notorious pirates.

Baj'i-mont's Roll. Var. of BAGIMONT'S ROLL.

Ba'jith (bā'jĭth). *Bib.*

ba-joc'co (ba-yōk'kō), *n.; pl.* -CHI (-kē) [It., fr. *bajo* brown, bay, from its color.] See COIN.

bajon. ✝ BEJAN.

‖ **ba'jo-na'do** (bä'hō-nä'thō; 189, 146), *n.* [Cuban Sp., also *bayonao.*] The jolt-head porgy.

baj'ra (bŭj'rȧ), **baj'ri** (-rē), **baj'ree,** *n.* [Hind. *bājrā, bājrī.*] The pearl millet. *East India.*

‖ **ba'ju** (bä'jōō), *n.* [Malay *bāju.*] A kind of jacket, worn by both sexes in the East.

baj'u-late (băj'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *bajulare* To carry (a burden), as a peddler does. *Obs.*

Ba-ju'ra (bȧ-jōō'rȧ), *n.* Mohammed's standard.

3. To set upon and worry by biting and tearing.

> As chained bear whom cruel dogs do *bait.* *Spenser.*

4. To persecute, harass, or torment; to exasperate with repeated attacks, esp wantonly or maliciously.

> The new Secretary of State had been so unmercifully *baited* by the Paymaster of the Forces *Macaulay.*

5. To give a portion of food and drink to, esp. upon the road; to feed; as, to *bait* horses. *Illit. or Dial., except as applied to animals.* *Holland.*

6. To furnish or cover with bait, as a trap or hook.

> A crooked pin . . . *baited* with a vile earthworm. *Irving.*

7. To allure or entice with bait.

> Do their gay vestments his affections *bait?* *Shak.*

bait (bāt), *v. i.* **1.** To bite and tear, as in worrying a bear

2. To take food; to feed. *Obs., except of animals.* "By him *baytsth* his destrer." *Chaucer.*

3 To take food on a journey; to stop for food and drink on a journey; hence, to make a brief halt or sojourn.

> Evil news rides post, while good news *baits.* *Milton.*

bait bug. An anomuran crustacean of the genus *Hippa,* found burrowing in sandy beaches, and used for bait.

bait'er, *n.* One who baits, a tormentor.

baize (bāz), *n.* [For *bayes,* pl. fr. OF. *baie;* fr. F. *bai* bay-colored. See BAY a color.] **1.** A coarse woolen stuff often with a long nap, usually dyed in plain colors.

2. A drapery, table cover, etc., made of baize. *Browning.*

baize, *v. t.;* BAIZED (bāzd); BAIZ'ING. To cover or line with baize.

Ba'jan-ism (bā'yăn-ĭz'm; bä'-), *n.* *Ch. Hist.* The distinctive doctrines of Bajus, or Michael de Bay (1513–89), whose studies were chiefly directed to Augustine. His doctrines on the fundamental points of free will, predestination, grace, and the sacraments, were in direct opposition to the orthodox scholastic theology of his day, and in many respects like the later Jansenism. They were condemned by a bull of Pius V. in 1567 and again by a bull of Gregory XIII. in 1579; upon which Bajus himself condemned and abandoned them

Ba-jo'cian (bȧ-jō'shăn), *a.* [From *Bajocasses* a people of Gaul, whence the old name of Bayeux.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a minor subdivision of the European Jurassic See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

bake (bāk), *v. t.;* BAKED (bākt); BAK'ING (bāk'ĭng). [AS. *bacan;* akin to D. *bakken,* OHG. *bacchan,* G. *backen,* Icel. & Sw. *baka,* Dan. *bage,* Gr. *φωγειν* to roast. Cf. BATCH.] **1.** To prepare, as food, by cooking in a dry heat, either in an oven or under coals, or on heated stone or metal; — distinguished from *roast;* as, to *bake* bread, meat, apples

2. To dry or harden (anything) by subjecting to heat; as, to *bake* bricks; the sun *bakes* the ground.

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ba'ju-ree, ba'ju-ry (bä'jōō-rē). Vars. of BAJRA. *India.*

bak. ✝ BACK, BAT.

Ba-kai'ri (bȧ-kī'rē), *n.* One of a Carib tribe dwelling upon the upper Xingú, Brazil.

ba-kal' (bȧ-kŏl'), *n.* [Ar *baqāl* a greengrocer] A shopkeeper; a tradesman. *Oriental.*

Ba-ka'lai (bä-kä'lī), *n.* One of a numerous Bantu tribe of the French Kongo, much engaged as carriers and merchants.

Bak-bak'kar (bȧk-bȧk'ȧr). *Bib.*

bakbate. Obs. pret. of BACKBITE.

bakbone. ✝ BACKBONE.

Bak'buk (bȧk'bŭk). *Bib.*

Bak'bu-ki'ah (-bŭ-kī'ȧ). *Bib.*

bake. ✝ BACK, BAT.

bake'board', *n.* A board on which to knead and roll out bread; a pasteboard. *Dial Eng.*

baked (bākt), *a.* **1.** Cooked by heat.

2. Of a horse, affected so that he does not sweat out easily and freely after exercise. It is generally a result of overfeeding with grain. *Turfmen's Cant.*

baked berry. = BAKED APPLE

bake'meat', *n., or* **baked meat.** A pie; baked pastry food. *Obs.*

> *Gen.* xl. 17. *Shak.*

‖ **bak'ken** (bä'kĕn), *n.* [D.] A landmark; beacon.

baken. ✝ BACON.

bak'en (bāk'n). Obs. or archaic p. p. & p. a. of BAKE.

baken meat. = BAKEMEAT. *Obs.*

baker bird. = BAKER, 3. [-DOM

bak'er-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See

bak'er-ess, *n.* See -ESS.

bak'er-ite (bāk'ẽr-īt), *n.* [After one R. C. *Baker,* an Englishman.] *Min.* A borosilicate of calcium in white amorphous masses resembling a fine-grained marble. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 2.73.

bak'er-knee', **bak'er-leg',** *n. Med.* = KNOCK-KNEE. — **bak'er-kneed',** **bak'er-leg'ged** (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *a.*

bak'er-ly, *a & adv* Bakerlike.

bak'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

baker's knee, baker's leg. *Med* = KNOCK-KNEE

baker's salt. Commercial ammonium carbonate, sometimes used instead of soda or yeast in making bread.

bake'shop', *n.* A bakery.

bake'ster. Obs. or dial. form of BAXTER.

bake'stone', *n.* A flat piece of stone or iron upon which cakes, etc., are baked.

bakestre. ✝ BAXTER.

bakeword. ✝ BACKWARD.

bak'ey. Var. of BACKIE, vessel. *Scot*

bakh'shish. Var. of BAKSHEESH.

bak'ie. Scot. var. of BACKIE, vessel; BAIKIE, a stick

bak'ing-ly, *adv.* In a hot or baking manner.

bak'is-tre, *n.* ✝ BAXTER.

bakke. ✝ BACK, BAT.

bakon. ✝ BACON.

Ba-kon'go (bȧ-kŏn'gō), *n. pl.* A tribe of the Kongo Free State, who worship a trinity (said to be corrupted from missionary teachings) consisting of a supreme goddess, Nzambi; a god, Deisos, and a son.

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bak'sheesh } (bāk'shēsh), *n.* [Pers. *bakhshīsh*, fr. *bakhshīdan* to give.] In the Orient, esp. Egypt and the Turkish empire, a gratuity; a "tip." — **bak'sheesh,** *v. t. & i.*

Ba'laam (bā'lăm), *n.* **1.** The prophet to whom Balak, king of Moab, sent presents to induce him to curse Israel, and who was rebuked by the ass he rode. His utterance, by God's inspiration, was a blessing instead of a curse (*Num.* xxii 8-xxiv.). Balaam is also connected with the seduction of the Israelites to idolatrous practices (*Num.* xxxi. 8-16). **2.** [*l. c.*] A paragraph or matter describing something wonderful, used to fill out a newspaper column; — an allusion to the miracle of Balaam's ass speaking. *Slang.* **balaam basket** *or* **box,** the editor's receptacle for rejected articles. *Slang.*

Ba-læ'na (*ba-lē'na*), *n.* [L., a whale.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the right whales.

Ba-læ'ni-dæ (-nī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BALÆNA.] *Zoöl.* A family of whales typified by the right whales, usually including the rorquals, humpbacks, etc., and coextensive with Balænoidea. — **ba-læ'nid** (ba-lē'nĭd), *n.*

Bal'æ-noi'de-a (bāl'ē-noi'dē-*a*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of Cetacea, including all the whalebone whales. It is a syn. of Mysticete. — **bal'æ-noid** (bāl'ē-noid; *ba-lē'-*), *a. & n.* — **bal'æ-noi'de-an** (bāl'ē-noi'dē-ăn), *a. & n.*

Bal'æ-nop'ter-a (bāl'ē-nŏp'tĕr-*a*), *n.* [NL.; L. *balaena* whale + Gr. *πτερόν* wing] *Zoöl.* The genus of whalebone whales including the rorquals, or finbacks. It is sometimes made the type of a family, Bal'æ-nop-ter'i-dæ (-nŏp-tĕr'I-dē), distinguished from the right whales by the dorsal fin and short whalebone, and including also the humpbacks.

Ba'la'fré', le (lē bà'là'frā'). [F.] Lit., the gashed or scarred one; — applied to: **a** Francis, 2d Duke of Guise (1519-63). **b** Henry, 3d Duke of Guise (1550-88). **c** In Scott's "Quentin Durward," Ludovic Lesly, a Scotch archer in Louis XI.'s body guard.

ba'la-ghat' (ba'là-gŏt'), *n.* Also **ba'la-ghaut'.** [Per. *bālā* above + Hind. *ghāt* a pass.] Table-land above mountain passes. *Anglo-Indian.* See in the *Gazetteer.*

Ba'lan' (bà'lăN'), *n.* **1.** In the lost romance of "Balan," which is an early French form of "Fierabras," and which appears in English as "The Sowdan of Babylon," the sultan, father of Fierabras. He is conquered by Charlemagne. **2.** (*pron.* bā'lăn) See BALIN AND BALAN.

bal'ance (bāl'ăns), *n.* [ME. *balaunce*, F. *balance*, fr. L. *bilanx, bilancis*, having two scales; *bis* twice (akin to E *two*) + *lanx* plate, scale.] **1.** An instrument for weighing; specif.: **a** In its simplest (and oldest) form, a beam or lever supported exactly in the middle, having two scales or pans of equal weight suspended from its extremities. Balances adapted to very accurate work are called **balances of precision,** and have many refinements. The fulcrum of the beam is a knife-edge, turning on a smooth plate of agate or polished steel which forms the top of the supporting pillar. To the middle of the beam is attached a long vertical pointer which moves over a graduated scale at the base. The *sensitiveness* of such a balance is expressed in terms of the deflection produced by the addition of a certain small weight, as a milligram. The beam itself is graduated and a rider is used in the final adjustment of each weighing. According to the length of the beam, the balance is spoken of as a long-arm balance or **short-arm balance.** Weighings can be made more quickly on a short-arm balance, but, other things being equal, it is not so sensitive as a long-arm instrument. All the metal parts are noncorrodible and the balance is protected from drafts by a glass case. The *analytical, assay,* and *bullion balances* are examples (see these). **b** An instrument based on the same principle (that of a simple lever), but differing from the simple form by inequality of the arms, the use of a sliding weight, or in some other way. The *alloy balance, Danish balance, Roman balance* or *steelyard,* and the ordinary grocer's *scales* are examples. **c** A device for weighing depending on a combination of levers (platform scales), or based on buoyancy (Nicholson's balance), or based on the elasticity of a spring (the spiral, or spring, balance), or some other principle.

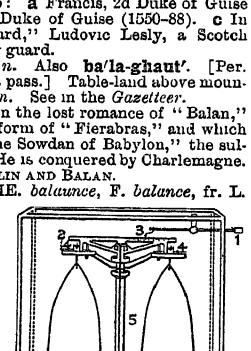

Balance of Precision. 1 Handle to move Rider 3, on Beam 2, 4, 4 Knife-edges; 5 Pointer; 6, 6 Scale pans; 7 Knob to raise knife-edges from plate; 8 Device to release scale pans, 9, 9 Leveling screws.

2. An apparatus in which there is a balance of forces or resistances, as the actinic, or thermic, balance (see BOLOMETER), electric balance, induction balance, steam balance, and torsion balance (which see).

3. Fig.. **a** The imaginary balance by which Justice determines her decisions, or by which Fortune determines the uncertain fates of men; the means by which actions, principles, etc., are weighed or estimated.

> The victory depended long in doubtful *balance.* *Holinshed.*

b Uncertainty; hesitation; doubt; risk; hazard. *Obs.* "I dare lay in *balance* all that I have." *Chaucer.*

> As they were in such *balances* their child died. *Caxton.*

4. A scale of a balance; hence, any similar dish. *Obs.*

5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The sign or constellation Libra. See LIBRA.

Balance, 6.

6. *Horol.* A vibrating wheel operating in conjunction with a hairspring to regulate the movement of a timepiece. It now usually has adjustable screws on its rim for altering at will its moment of inertia (and therefore its time of vibration) and its temperature compensation.

7. A weight used as a counterbalance in weighing, a counterpoise, a makeweight, the preponderating weight or amount.

> If France . . had ceased to be a *balance* to Spain, she found a new *balance* in Flanders *J. R. Green.*
>
> In Germany the *balance* of unjust interference lay on the imperial side *Froude*

8. State of equipoise between the weights in opposite scales, hence, equipoise or equilibrium of any opposing forces, physical or otherwise; equilibrium; steadiness, stability; equal or harmonious effect; even adjustment.

> And hung a bottle on each side
> To make his *balance* true *Cowper*
>
> The order and *balance* of the country were destroyed *Buckle*

9. An equality between the sums total of the two sides of an account; also, the excess on either side. "A *balance* at the banker's." *Thackeray.*

> I do bring my accounts to a very near *balance* *Pepys*

10. Act of balancing, specif.: **a** Act of weighing mentally; comparison; estimate.

> A fair *balance* of the advantages on either side. *Atterbury.*

b A movement in dancing. See BALANCE, *v. i.*, 8.

11 The remainder; the rest. [An incorrect use.]

> Presently I began to receive letters asking for the rest of it, sometimes for the *balance* of it. *Lowell.*

12. *Mil.* In naval infantry practice, the center of gravity of a rifle with the bayonet unfixed. *U. S.*

Syn. — Equanimity, composure, sanity, serenity — BALANCE, EQUILIBRIUM, POISE, EQUIPOISE, COUNTERPOISE come into comparison chiefly in their figurative senses. BALANCE and EQUILIBRIUM imply somewhat distinctly the opposing influences or forces whose resultant they are; POISE and EQUIPOISE suggest a state or position more self-centered and assured. COUNTERPOISE applies usually to one of the balancing forces, but is sometimes synonymous with *equilibrium.* See EQUANIMITY, CONFIDENCE.

> I went through my reaction so . . violently that I have been settling backward towards *equilibrium* ever since *Lowell*
>
> That sane *equipoise* of the faculties. *Coleridge.*
>
> Laughter is . . a very good *counterpoise* to the spleen *Spectator*

balance of power, *Politics,* such an adjustment of power among sovereign states that no one state is in a position to interfere with the independence of the others; international equilibrium. — **b. of torsion.** = TORSION BALANCE. — **b. of trade,** the net profit or loss to any given party from a series of trading transactions. As ordinarily understood: The difference between the total of the purchases and sales of a nation during a given period, taken as: **a** In the "mercantile" theory, the net amount of precious metals shipped from one country to another during a year or any other specified period. The balance was said to be favorable in case of an excess of imports of precious metals, and adverse in the opposite case. **b** In more recent times, the difference between the total exports and total imports of a country, favorable if there was an excess of exports, and adverse if there was an excess of imports. **c** The balancing item in the account of all commercial transactions between two countries or groups of countries in a given period.

bal'ance (bāl'ăns), *v. t.;* BAL'ANCED (-ănst); BAL'ANC-ING (-ăn-sĭng). [From BALANCE, *n.*; cf. F. *balancer.*] **1** To weigh in a balance; to estimate the weight of; to ponder

2. To weigh (two things) by each other; to compare in relative force, importance, value, etc.; to estimate.

> *Balance* the good and evil of things *L'Estrange.*
>
> Truth . . is determined by *balancing* probabilities *Grimdon*

3. To counterbalance or counterpoise (one thing *by, with,* or *against* another); to set off (*against* or *with*).

> A mass of subdued color may be *balanced* by a point of a powerful one. *Ruskin*

4. To bring to an equipoise, as the scales of a balance; to cause to be in equilibrium; hence, to support, poise, or arrange so that opposing forces neutralize each other, to steady; as, to *balance* a plate on the end of a cane.

> The time for an artistically *balanced* picture of English medieval law will come: it has not come yet *Pollock & Mait*

5. To equal in number, weight, force, or proportion; to counterpoise, counterbalance, counteract, or neutralize.

> One expression must check and *balance* another *Kent.*
>
> Our duties *balance* each other *J. H. Newman.*

6. To compute the difference, if any, between the debits and credits of (an account); to arrange, as an account or a book of accounts, so that the sum of the debits is equal to the sum of the credits; as, to *balance* a set of books.

7. To settle and adjust, as an account; to equalize the total debits and credits of (accounts or an account); as, he paid five dollars to *balance* our accounts; this credit *balances* the account.

> I am very well satisfied that it is not in my power to *balance* accounts with my Maker. *Addison*

8. *Dancing.* To move toward, and then back from, reciprocally; as, to *balance* partners.

9. *Naut.* To reef with a balance reef.

Syn. — Poise, weigh; adjust, equalize; neutralize, counteract.

balanced ration, *Agric.,* a ration in which the ratio of protein to the fat and carbohydrates conforms to the feeding standard. — **balanced rudder,** a rudder hung with part of its area forward of the vertical axis, to counterbalance the force of the water on the part abaft of the axis, — called also *balance rudder.* — **balanced sentence,** *Rhet.,* a sentence in which one part corresponds to another in the forms of its phrases and the position of its words. — **balanced step,** *Arch.,* any of a series of winders so arranged that their small ends are very little narrower than the fliers, or parallel steps. — **balanced valve.** = BALANCE VALVE.

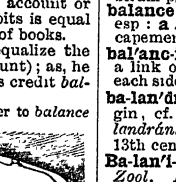

A Balanced Rudder.

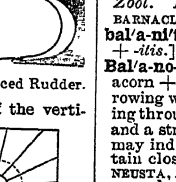

Balanced Step.

bal'ance (bāl'ăns), *v. i.* **1.** To have equal weight on each side; to be in equipoise, as, the scales *balance.*

2. To be an equal counterpoise; to be equal; as, the penalty does not *balance* with the offense.

3. To fluctuate; to waver; to hesitate.

> He would not *balance* or err in the determination of his choice *Locke.*

4. To be equal in debits and credits, as accounts.

5. To move with a swaying or swinging motion.

> Rann *balanced* away to the next tree in time to see the little brown face come up again. *Kipling*

6. *Dancing.* To move toward a person or couple, and then back.

7. To be engaged in determining a balance in accounts.

balance beam. The beam of a balance; also, a beam used as a counterpoise, as to a drawbridge.

balance bob. *Mach.* A pump-rod counterweight.

balance book. *Bookkeeping.* A book showing the adjusted accounts of debtor and creditor as recorded in the ledger.

balance cock. *Horology.* The plate that carries the top pivot of the balance staff in watches.

balance crane. A crane in which there is a counterbalancing weight opposite to the load.

balance crank. A crank having a weight to counterbalance the effect of the inertia of the piston and connecting rod.

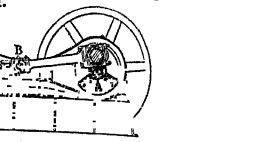

Engine with Balance Crank *A.* *B* Crosshead, *C* Piston; *D* Cylinder.

balance dock A kind of floating dock which is kept level by pumping water out of, or letting it into, the side chambers.

balance electrometer. *Physics.* An electrometer in which the mutual attraction of oppositely electrified bodies is measured against the force of gravity by balancing weights

balance engine. An engine with two pistons of opposite motion in the same cylinder.

balance gate A gate hung in the middle on a horizontal axis, as a flood gate, to facilitate turning in a current.

balance knife. A table knife the handle of which overbalances the blade, and so keeps it from touching the table.

balance level. An instrument consisting of a suspended bar, with a sight on each end, so adjusted that when the bar is in equilibrium the sights indicate a level line.

balance piston. *Mach.* A small piston moving in a steam cylinder and attached directly to a vertically reciprocating piece so as partly to balance its dead weight.

balance pit. *Mining.* A hollow space or shaft in which the counterpoise moves.

balance plow. A plow having two or more sets of colters and shares, to be used without turning, being dragged backward and forward by cables.

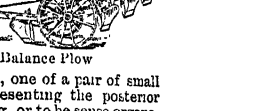

Balance Plow

bal'anc-er (bāl'ăn-sẽr), *n.* One that balances. Specif.,

a An acrobat. **b** *Zoöl.* In Diptera, one of a pair of small club-shaped organs, probably representing the posterior wings, believed to assist in balancing, or to be sense organs. They are called also *halteres* and *poisers.* **c** *Elec.* A transformer or motor generator for equalizing the voltages in a 3-wire or 5-wire distribution system. *S. P. Thompson*

balance reef. *Naut.* The last reef used in a fore-and-aft sail, taken diagonally from the throat to the close reef cringle of the leech; also, frequently, the ordinary last, or close, reef used to steady the ship.

balance sheet. *Bookkeeping.* A paper showing a tabular statement of the balances of the open accounts of a business, the debit and credit balances footing up equal. It is generally used to afford a classification of resources and liabilities, etc.

balance staff. The arbor, or spindle, of a balance wheel.

balance thermometer. A thermometer balanced so that the movement of the mercury turns it and closes an electrical circuit or operates a mechanism, as for automatic regulation of temperature, the sounding of a fire alarm, etc.

balance valve. A valve arranged so that only the dead weight of the valve has to be overcome, not including the steam pressure on the valve, in lifting.

balance wheel. A wheel to balance or regulate motion; esp: **a** *Horol.* The crown or escape wheel in a verge escapement. **b** *Mech.* A fly wheel. = BALANCE, *n.*, 6.

bal'anc-ing band (bāl'ăn-sĭng). *Naut.* A band fitted with a link or ring (a *balance,* or *balancing bow* or *ring*) on each side of the shank, at the balancing point of the anchor.

ba-lan'dra-na (bà-lăn'drà-nà), *n.* [LL., of uncertain origin, cf. F. *balandran, balandras,* Pr *balandran,* Sp. *balandrán.*] A mantle or wide cloak used in the 12th and 13th centuries by travelers.

Ba-lan'i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *balanus* acorn.] *Zool.* A family consisting of the acorn barnacles. See BARNACLE. — **bal'a-nid** (bāl'*a*-nĭd), *n.*

bal'a-ni'tis (bāl'*a*-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βάλανος* glans + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the glans penis.

Bal'a-no-glos'sus (-nō-glŏs'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. *βάλανος* acorn + *γλῶσσα* tongue.] *Zool.* A genus of marine burrowing worms, having certain characters (as gill clefts passing through the body wall and that of the alimentary canal, and a structure supposed to represent a notochord) which may indicate a relationship to the vertebrates. With certain closely allied genera, as *Dolichoglossus* (see ENTEROPNEUSTA, *Illust.*), it is now usually regarded as constituting an order or class, *Enteropneusta,* which with the Pterobranchia, and sometimes also the Phoronidea, constitutes in some classifications a class or subphylum, *Hemichordata* or *Adelochorda,* of the phylum Chordata.

bal'a-noid (bāl'*a*-noid), *a.* [Gr. *βαλανοειδής*; *βάλανος* acorn + *εἶδος* form.] **1.** Acorn-shaped.

2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the acorn barnacles.

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bakoun. † BACON.

bakstere. † BAXTER.

bak'stone. Obs. or dial. var of BAKESTONE.

Bak'tri-an. Var. of BACTRIAN.

bakun. Obs. p. p. of BAKE.

Ba-kun'da (bà-kōōn'dà), *n. pl.* A semicivilized Bantu tribe of French Kongo.

ba-ku'ol (bà-kōō'ŏl; -ōl), *n.* [*Baku,* town on the Caspian Sea + 2d *-ol*] An illuminant prepared from Russian petroleum.

bakwart. † BACKWARD.

bal. † BALE, BALL.

bal (bŏl), *n.* [Corn. *bal* a spade, a collection of tin works] A mine. *Corn.*

‖ **bal** (bäl), *n.* [F.] A dance; a ball.

bal. *Abbr.* Balance.

Ba'la (bā'là), *a.* [From *Bala,* in Wales.] *Geol.* = CARADOC.

Ba'laam-ite, *n.* One whose conduct is like Balaam, as in making his religion a means of gain. — **Ba'laam-it'i-cal,** *a.*

Bal'a-an (bāl'*a*-ăn). *D. Bib.*

Bal'a-ath (-ăth) *D. Bib.*

Ba'lac (bā'lăk). *Bib.*

balace. † BALAS.

bal'a-chan (bāl'*a*-chăn). Var. of BALACHONG.

bal'a-chong (-chŏng), *n.* [Malay *bālachān*] A Chinese condiment formed of small fishes or shrimps, pounded up with salt and spices, and then dried.

Bal'a-dan (-dăn). *Bib.*

balade † BALLAD, BALLADE.

bal'a-dine (bāl'*a*-dēn), *n.* [F. *baladin, baladine.*] **1.** A public dancer. *Rare.* *R. Browning* **2.** One who makes or sings ballads. *Obs.*

bal'a-fo (bāl'*a*-fō), *n.* A musical instrument somewhat resembling a xylophone, used by the negroes of western Africa.

ba'la-gan' (bà'la-găn'), *n* [Russ, fr. Per. *bālā-khāna* upper chamber, balcony.] A kind of rude Tatar booth or tent of branches used as a shelter.

Ba'lah (bā'là). *Bib.*

bal'a-hoo (bāl'*a*-hōō). Var. of BALLAHOO

balais. † BALAS. [LAAM, l.

Ba'lak (bā'lăk), *n.* See BA-

bal'a-lai'ka (bāl'*a*-lī'kà), *n* [Russ *balalayka*] *Music.* An instrument of the guitar kind, of eastern Europe, now used esp. by the gypsies

Bal'a-mo (bāl'*a*-mō). *Bib.*

Bal'a-nan (-năn). *D. Bib.*

bal'ance-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

balance bridge. = BASCULE BRIDGE.

balance fish. = HAMMERHEAD, 1.

balance gear = DIFFERENTIAL GEAR a.

balance link *or* **ring.** See BALANCING BAND.

balance lug *or* **lugsail.** See LUG-

bal'ance-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

balance rudder. *Naut.* = BALANCED RUDDER.

balance rynd. See RYND.

balance spring. *Horology.* = HAIRSPRING. [STEP-

balance step. *Mil.* = GOOSE

bal'ance-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

balancing link. *Naut.* See BALANCING BAND.

ba-lan'dra (bà-lăn'drà), *n.* [Sp. or Pg.; cf. F. *balandre, bélandre.* D *bijlander* Cf. BILANDER.] A small coasting vessel.

ba'lan-gay' (bà'là-gī'), *n.* Also *balangay* [Tag] A kind of large swift native canoe or boat, ordinarily paddled. *Phil.*

bal'a-nif'er-ous (bāl'*a*-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *balanus* acorn + *-ferous.*] Bearing acorns

bal'a-nism (bāl'*a*-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *βάλανος* acorn, suppository + *-ism*] *Med.* Application of pessaries or suppositories.

bal'a-nite, *n.* [L. *balanites*] 1. A kind of precious stone (not certainly identified) 2. [L. *balanus* acorn + *-ite*] *Paleon.* A fossil balanoid shell.

Bal'a-ni'tæ (bāl'*a*-nī'tē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βαλανίτης* acorn-shaped] *Bot.* Syn. of AGIALID.

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bal'a-noid (băl'ă-noid), *n.* An acorn barnacle.

Bal'a-noph'o-ra (-nŏf'ŏ-rā), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *βάλανος* acorn + *φορειν* to bear.] *Bot.* A genus of plants typifying the family Balanophoraceæ.

Bal'a-no-pho-ra'ce-æ (-nō-fō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BALANOPHORA.] *Bot.* A family of peculiar root parasites (order Santalales), of the tropical Old World, embracing 14 genera, most of which are monotypic. They are yellow or red in color, being destitute of chlorophyll; many of them yield waxy resins often used for illuminating purposes. — **bal'a-no-pho-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Bal'a-nops (băl'ă-nŏps), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *βάλανος* acorn + *ὄψις* appearance.] *Bot.* A small genus of tall dicotyledonous trees, natives of New Caledonia, constituting the family Bal'a-nop'si-da'ce-æ (-nŏp'sĭ-dā'sē-ē) and order Bal'a-nop'si-da'les (-lēz). They have large simple leaves, flowers in aments, and nutlike fruits, inclosed in involucral bracts. They are most nearly related to the Juglandaceæ

bal'as (băl'ăs), *n., or, now usually,* **balas ruby.** [ME. *bales, balais*, F. *balais*, LL. *balascus*, fr. Ar. *balakhsh*, so called from *Badakshan* (see *Gaz.*), *Balashan*, or *Balaxiam*, where this ruby is found.] A variety of ruby spinel of a pale rose red, or inclining to orange. See SPINEL.

bal'a-ta (băl'ă-tă), *n.* [Sp., prob fr native name.] **1.** A West Indian sapotaceous tree (*Bumelia retusa*)

2. The bully tree (*Mimusops globosa*); also, its milky juice (balata gum), which when dried constitutes an elastic gum. See CHICLE.

ba-laus'ta (-lô-stə)... [NL. See BALAUSTINE.] *Bot.* Any fruit which, like that of the pomegranate, has a firm rind, is crowned with the lobes of the adnate calyx, and is pulpy within and many-seeded.

ba-laus'tine (-tĭn), *n.* [L. *balaustium* the blossom of the tree, Gr. *βαλαυστιον*.] The pomegranate tree.

Ba-laus'ti-on (-tĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βαλαυστιον* the flower of the wild pomegranate.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian myrtaceous plants of which the only species, *B. pulcherrimum*, is a low shrub with handsome flowers, similar to those of the pomegranate.

‖ **ba'la'yeuse'** (bà'la'yûz'), *n.* [F., lit., a female sweeper.] A protecting ruffle or frill, as of silk or lace, sewed close to the lower edge of a skirt on the inside.

bal-brig'gan (băl-brĭg'ăn), *n.* A cotton knitted fabric for either hosiery or underwear, resembling the fine unbleached fabric of the hosiery made at Balbriggan, Ireland.

bal-bu'ti-ate (-bū'shĭ-āt) } *v. i.* [L. *balbutire*: cf. F. *bal-bu'ci-nate* (-sĭ-nāt) } *butier.*] To stammer. *Obs.*

bal-bu'tient (-shĕnt), *a.* [L. *balbutiens.*] Stammering; stuttering *Obs.*

bal-bu'ti-es (-shĭ-ēz), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* The defect of stammering; also, a kind of incomplete pronunciation.

bal'co-ny (băl'kŏ-nĭ; *formerly* balco'ny, *becoming* bal'cony *early in the 19th c.*), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [It. *balcone;* cf. It *balco, palco*, scaffold, fr. OHG. *balcho, palcho*, beam, G. *balken*. See BALK beam.] **1.** A platform projecting from the wall of a building, inclosed by a parapet or railing and usually resting on brackets or consoles; as, a *balcony* in front of a window. Also, an interior projecting gallery in a public building, as in a theater.

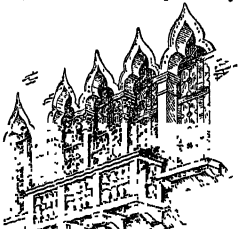

Balcony with Balustrade.

The term [*balcony*] is generally confined to an unrooted structure consisting of a floor and low parapets only, but the *balcony* passes readily into the loggia, and no accurate distinction can be made *Dict of Arch.*

2. A projecting gallery sometimes found at the stern of large war ships.

bald (bôld), *a.* [ME. *balled, ballid*, perh. fr. *ball*, made round and smooth like a ball. But cf. W. *bali* whiteness in a horse's forehead.] **1.** Destitute of the natural or common covering on the head or top, as of hair, feathers, foliage, trees, etc.; as, a *bald* head; a *bald* oak

On the *bald* top of an eminence. *Wordsworth.*

2. Destitute of ornament; unadorned; bare; literal.

In the preface to his own *bald* translation. *Dryden.*

Paschasius Radbert propounded the *bald* doctrine of transubstantiation. *G. P. Fisher*

3. Undisguised. "*Bald* egotism." *Lowell.*

4. Destitute of dignity or value; paltry; mean. *Obs.*

5. *Bot.* Destitute of a beard or awn; as, *bald* wheat.

6. *Zoöl.* **a** Destitute of the natural covering; as, some birds have the top of the head *bald.* **b** Having a white or bare area on the head; as, the *bald* coot; *bald* eagle.

7. *Mach.* Without a flange; as, the *bald* driver of a locomotive.

bald brant, the blue goose (*Chen cærulescens*). — **b. buzzard**, the fishhawk. — **b. coot**, the European coot (*Fulica atra*), which has a whitish horny plate on the front of the head. — **bald cypress**, a large pinaceous tree (*Taxodium distichum*) of eastern North America, growing chiefly in swamps of the Southern States, also, *T. imbricarium*, of the same region. Their hard red wood is much used for shingles; the trees are often planted for ornament. — **b. eagle**, the common eagle (*Haliæetus leucocephalus*) of North America, so called from the white feathers covering the head and neck after they are several years old. Old birds also have the tail white, but in young birds the plumage is entirely dark. The *bald eagle* is represented in the coat of arms and on the coins, of the United States. — **b. locust.** See ATTACUS. — **b. rush**, any American cyperaceous plant of the genus *Psilocarya*. — **b. tire.** = BLIND TIRE. — **b. wheat**, bearded wheat. See WHEAT, *Illust.*

Bald Eagle

bald (bôld), *n.* In the southern Appalachian Mountains, a mountain summit or region naturally bare of forest.

bal'da-chin (băl'dă-kĭn), *n.* Also *baldachine, baldachino, baldaquin*, etc. [LL. *baldachinus, baldechinus*, a canopy of rich silk carried over the host; fr. *Bagdad* (see *Gaz.*), It. *Baldacco*, whence these rich silks came: cf. It. *baldacchino*, OF. *baudequin*, F. *baldaquin*. Cf. BAUDERIN.]

1. A rich brocade; baudekin. *Obs.*

2. A canopy of some fabric (originally of baldachin) borne in processions, placed over an altar, etc.

3. *Arch.* A structure in form of a canopy, supported by columns, suspended from the roof, or projecting from the wall, generally placed over an altar; as, the *baldachin* in St. Peter's at Rome is about 95 feet high.

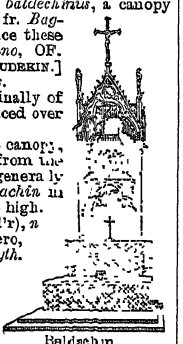

Baldachin.

Bal'der (bôl'dĕr), **Bal'dr** (*Icel.* bal'dr), *n* [Icel. *Baldr*, akin to AS. *bealdor* hero, prince, and to E. *bold.*] *Teut. Myth.* The son of Odin and Frigg, god of light and peace, and of the good, beautiful, eloquent, and wise. He was slain by contrivance of the evil Loki, who placed in the hands of the blind Hoder (Hothr) a dart of mistletoe, the only thing in creation which had not taken an oath to do him no harm. According to a version narrated by Saxo Grammaticus, Balder is slain by Mimung's sword in the hands of **Hotherus**, the son of a Swedish king, in a quarrel growing out of their rivalry for the hand of Nanna, the daughter of King Gevarus of Norway. Cf. Æsir.

bal'der-dash (bôl'dĕr-dăsh), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. ODan. *balde* to wind about, and E. *dash.*] **1.** A worthless mixture, esp. of liquors.

Indeed beer, by a mixture of wine, hath lost both name and nature, and is called *balderdash*. *Taylor (Drink and Welcome).*

2 Senseless jargon; nonsense; trash.

"Such unscientific *balderdash*," added the doctor, . . "would have estranged Damon and Pythias." *Stevenson.*

3. Filthy or obscene talk; ribaldry. *Dial. Eng.*

bal'der-dash, *v. t.* To mix or adulterate, as liquors.

The wine merchants of Nice brew and *balderdash*, and even mix it with pigeon's dung and quicklime *Smollett*

Bal'der-stone, Caleb (bôl'dĕr-stōn). In Sir Walter Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor," the faithful old butler of Ravenswood. He struggles desperately, without food, furniture, or comfort, to maintain an appearance of affluence, and is always ready with some ludicrous shift to uphold the fallen dignity of his patron.

bald'-faced' (bôld'fāst'), *a.* Having a white face or a white mark on the face, as a stag.

bald-faced widgeon, the American widgeon.

bald'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A bald-headed person. 2 *Kings* ii. 23.

bald'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd), *a.* Having a bald head.

bald-headed goose, the blue goose (*Chen cærulescens*).

bald'ly, *adv.* In a bald manner; nakedly; barely; meagerly.

bald'pate' (bôld'pāt'), *n.* **1.** A bald-headed person. *Shak.*

2. *Zool.* The American widgeon (*Mareca americana*).

bald'pate' (bôld'pāt') } *a.* Bald-headed. **bald'-pat'ed** (-pāt'ĕd; -ĭd) } *Shak.* — **bald'-pat'ed-ness**, *n.*

bald'rib' (-rĭb'), *n.* A piece of pork cut nearer the rump than the spareribs, and destitute of fat. *Eng. Southey.*

bal'dric (bôl'drĭk), *n.* [ME. *baudric, bawdrik*, through OF. (cf. F. *baudrier* and LL. *baldringus, baldrellus*), fr. OHG. *balderich*, perh. akin to E. *belt.* See BELT, *n.*] **1.** A belt, sometimes richly ornamented, worn over one shoulder, across the breast, and under the opposite arm, to support the sword, a bugle, etc.; also, a belt or girdle similarly worn about the waist.

Baldric (1) supporting an Anlace.

2. Hence: **a** The zodiac. **b** A necklace. *Obs.* **c** A leather support for a bell clapper.

Bald'win (bôld'wĭn), *n.* [OF. *Baldewin, Baldoin, Baudoin*, F. *Baudouin*, ir. G. *Baldwin*; cf. OHG. *bald* bold, and *wini* friend.] **1.** Lit., bold or courageous friend; — masc. prop. name. L. *Balduinus* (băl'dū-ī'nŭs); F. *Baudouin* (bō'dwăn'); It. *Baldovino* (bäl'dō-vē'nō), *Balduino* (bäl-dwē'nō); G. *Baldum* (bäl'dōōn).

2. a The brother of Godfrey of Bouillon in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." **b** The ass in the old beast epic of "Reynard the Fox."

3. A bright red, moderately acid, winter apple. *U. S.*

bale (bāl), *n.* [AS. *bealo, bealu, balu*; akin to OS *balu*, OHG. *balo*, Icel. *böl*, Goth *balwerns.*] **1.** Evil; an evil, pernicious influence, something causing great injury; specif., in early use, death. "Tidings of *bale* she brought." *Bryant. Now chiefly Poetic.*

That day, the day of *bale* and bitterness *Hampole.*

2. Pain; suffering; calamity; misfortune, sorrow.

Let now your bliss be turned into *bale*,
And into plaints convert your joyous play. *Spenser.*

bale, *n.* [ME. *bale*, OF. *bale*, F. *balle*, fr. OHG. *balla, palla, pallo*, G. *ball, balle, ballen*, ball, round pack; cf. D. *baal.* Cf. BALL a round body.] A large bundle or package of goods for storage or transportation; now, specif., a large closely pressed package of merchandise bound with cord, wire, or hoops, and usually protected by a wrapping, as of burlap. The approximate weight of a bale of cotton has been stated to be: United States, 480 lbs.; Egypt, 720 lbs., or 228 lbs.; India, 396 lbs.; Brazil, 220 lbs.

bale, *v. t.*; BALED (bāld); BALING (bāl'ĭng). To make up in a bale.

Bal'e-ar'ic (băl'ē-ăr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Balearicus*, fr. Gr Βαλιαρεις the Balearic Islands.] Designating, or of or pertaining to, the isles of Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, etc., in the Mediterranean Sea, off the coast of Valencia.

Balearic crane, a crane (*Balearica pavonina*), found chiefly in northern Africa, having a tuft of erect feathers on the head.

ba-leen' (ba-lēn'), *n.* [F. *baleine* whale and whalebone, L. *balæna* a whale.] **1.** A whale. *Obs.*

2 A horny substance, commonly called whalebone, growing in the mouth of certain whales (Balænoidea), esp. the right whales. It grows in dependent plates, from two to twelve feet long, attached along the upper jaw and forming a fringelike sieve to collect and retain food.

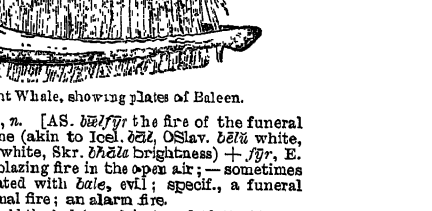

Skull of Right Whale, showing plates of Baleen.

bale'fire' (bāl'fīr'), *n.* [AS. *bælfyr* the fire of the funeral pile; *bæl* fire, flame (akin to Icel. *bǽl*, OSlav. *bělŭ* white, Gr. *φαλός* bright, white, Skr. *bhāla* brightness) + *fyr*, E. *fire.*] A great or blazing fire in the open air; — sometimes apparently associated with *bale*, evil; specif., a funeral pyre (*Obs.*); a signal fire; an alarm fire.

I might have beheld the *balefire* of that scarlet letter blazing at the end of our path. *Hawthorne*

Sweet Teviot! on thy silver tide
The glaring *balefires* blaze no more. *Scott.*

bale'ful (-fōōl), *a.* [AS. *bealofull.* See BALE misery.] **1.** Full of deadly or pernicious influence; destructive. "*Baleful* enemies." *Shak.*

Four infernal rivers that disgorge
Into the burning lake their *baleful* streams. *Milton.*

2 Full of pain, grief, or sorrow; woeful; mournful.

Syn. — See PERNICIOUS.

— **bale'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **bale'ful-ness**, *n.*

bale hook. A form of hand hook or a hook attached to the end of a crane, used in handling bales, boxes, etc.

bale stick. *Basketwork.* Any of a number of sharpened rods used for plaiting into handles.

bale tie. A device for fastening the ends of straps in baling.

Ba'lin and Ba'lan (bā'lĭn, bā'lăn). An Arthurian legend, two knights who, though brothers, slew each other by mistake. The story is told in Tennyson's "Idyll" of this name, and in a different way in Malory's "Morte Darthur."

bal'in-ger (băl'ĭn-jĕr), *n.* [OF. *balenger*; cf. F. *baleinier* a whale ship, *baleine* whale, L. *balæna, balena.*] A small seagoing vessel of the 15th and 16th centuries, apparently a sloop. *Obs. or Hist.*

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bal'a-no-pos-thi'tis (băl'ă-nō-pŏs-thī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *βάλανος* glans + *posth-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the glans penis and of the prepuce.

bal'a-nor-rha'gi-a (-n ŏ-r ā'-jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *βάλανος* glans + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Balanitis caused by gonorrhea.

ba'lant (bā'lănt), *a.* [L. *balans*, p pr.] Bleating. *Obs.*

bal'an-tid'i-um co'li (băl'ăn-tĭd'ĭ-ŭm kō'lĭ). [NL.; Gr. *βαλαντιδιον* little bag + L *colum* colon.] A ciliate infusorian found in the human intestine, but not proved to cause disease.

Bal'a-nus, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βάλανος* acorn.] *Zool* A genus of acorn barnacles. See BARNACLE.

‖ **ba-la'o** (bä-lä'ō), *n.* [Amer. Sp., prob. fr. native name.] = HALFBEAK. *Sp. West Indies.*

ba'la-o (bä'lä-ō), *n.* [Tag.] A timber tree of the Philippines (*Dipterocarpus vernicyfluus*). It yields a valuable resin.

Bal'a-ra'ma (bäl'ă-rä'mä), *n.* [Skr *Bala-rāma; bala* strength + *rāma* beautiful.] *Hindu Myth.* A blond wine-loving elder brother (or, according to some, an avatar) of Krishna, who is dark.

‖ **ba'la-ra'o** (bä'lä-ä-rä'ō), *n.* [Visayan.] A long, wide, two-edged dagger. *Phil. I.*

bal'as (bäl'äs), *n* [Cf. Russ *palash* a two-edged short sword.] A Turkish yataghan [*Bib.*]

Ba-las'a-mus (bă-lăs'ă-mŭs). **balase.** } BALAS, BALLAST.

balast. }

‖ **ba-las'** (bä-las'), *n.* [Tag.] The skin; leather; bark; shell. *Phil. I.*

balate } BALLAD.

‖ **ba-la'te** (bä-la'tā), *n* [Visayan.] Bêche de mer. *Phil. I.*

bal'a-tron, bal'a-troon, *n* [L. *balatro, -onis*, and *blatero*, fr. *blaterare* to babble.] A buffoon. *Obs. or L.* — **bal'a-tron'ic**, *a.*

balaunce. } BALANCE

balayne. } BALEEN.

bal'baj (bäl'bŭj), *n.* The seed of *Abutilon indicum*, reputed in India as a diuretic. *East India.*

bal-bo'a (bäl-bō'ä), *n.* [Sp.] See COIN.

bal'bu-sard, *n.* [F. *balbuzard*, fr. *E. bald buzzard.*] The osprey. *Obs. Eng.*

balche. } BELCH.

balcke. } BALK.

bal'con, *n.* A balcony. *Obs.*

‖ **bal-co'ne** (bäl-kō'nā), *n.* [It.] A large and ornamental window or group of windows

bal'co-net', bal'co-nette', *n.* A railing or balustrade outside of a window, resembling a balcony

bal'co-ned (băl'kō-nĭd), *a.* Having balconies.

bald. } BOLD.

Bald. *Abbr.* Baldwin

bal'da-chi'no (bäl'dä-kē'nō), *or* ‖ **bal'dac-chi'no** (bäl'dăk-), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NOS (-nōz), It. -NI (-nē) [It. *baldacchino*] A baldachin [OF BALDACHIN.]

bal'da-quin (băl'dă-kĭn) Var. **baldare**, *n.* [Cf. BALDER-BRAE] Amaranth. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

bald'crown', *n.* The American widgeon (*Mareca americana*).

baldekin. } BALDACHIN.

baldemoin } BALDMONEY.

bald'en (bôl'dĕn), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become bald.

bal'der (bôl'dĕr), **bal'der-brae'** (-brā'), *or* **bald'er's-brae'** (bôl'dĕrz-), *n.* [Icel. *Baldrs-brá*, lit., Balder's brow.] The mayweed. *Dial. Eng.*

bal'der-herb', *n.* The *Amaranthus hybridus. Dial. Eng.*

balderiche. } BALDRIC.

baldfire } BALEFIRE.

bal'di-coot' (bôl'dĭ-kōōt'), *n* **1.** The bald coot.

2. A monk

bal'die (bôl'dĭ), *n.* A kind of fishing lugger used on the east coast of Scotland.

bald'ish, *a.* Somewhat bald.

bald'ling, *n.* A little bald thing, as an infant *Kipling.*

bald'mon'ey (bôld'mŭn'ĭ), *n.* [ME. *baldemoin*, of unknown origin.] **a** Any of several species of *Gentiana*, esp *G. amarella.* **b** Spicknel

bald'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being bald.

2. *Vet.* White comb of chickens

Baldr, *n.* See BALDER.

bal'drick Var. of BALDRIC

bal'dric-wise', *a dv.* See -WISE.

bal-duc'tum, -ta, *n.* [LL. *baldducta* "lac pressum," i. e curd.] *Obs* **1.** A posset.

2. Balderdash; trash. *G. Harvey.*

Bal'dur. Var. of BALDER.

bald'y, *a.* Somewhat bald; bald-headed. *Colloq.* [*interj.*

‖ **bale.** Var. of BAAL, *adv.* &

bale, *n.* [See BALEFIRE.] A great fire or blazing pile; specif., a funeral pyre; a signal fire *Archaic.* "The *bale* for the dead is builded." *Wm. Morris.*

bale Var. of BAIL.

bale † BELLY.

Bal'e-a'ri-an (bäl'ē-ā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Balearic.

Bal'e-ar'i-ca (-ăr'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of cranes having a tuft of erect feathers on the head. See BALEARIC CRANE.

bal'ec'tion. Var. of BOLECTION.

Bâle green (bäl). [From *Bâle*, F. form of *Basel*, Switz.] = EMERALD GREEN a.

‖ **ba'leine'** (bà'lĕn'), *n.* [F., lit., whale.] A movable platform to support dumping wagons at work on railroad embankments.

baleis. † BALEYS. [harm.]

bale'less. *a.* See -LESS; BALE,

balene. † BALEEN.

balenger. † BALINGER.

bal'er (bāl'ĕr) Var. of BAILER, one that bales.

bal'er, *n.* One who bales merbales. † BALAS, BELLOWS.

balesith, *n.* [AS. *bealwsiþ.*] Evil fate; calamity; mischief. *Obs*

balest † BALLAST.

balester. † BALISTER.

balet. † BALLOT.

balette. † BALLET.

balewe. † BALE.

bale'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The garden poppy. *Dial. Eng.*

bal'eys (bāl'ĭz), *n* [OF. *balei*, acc. pl. *baleis*, broom, F. *balai*] A rod or twig; a scourge, as of twigs. *Obs or Dial. Eng*

Bal'four, David (bäl'fōōr). The hero of Stevenson's two novels "Kidnapped" and "David Balfour" (published in England as "Catriona").

balful. † BALEFUL.

balgh, *a.* [Cf. AS. *belg* bag, belly.] Swelling or full in shape. *Obs.*

bali † BELLY

Ba'li (bä'lē), *n. pl.* A Kanarese sect the members of which cannot intermarry. *India.*

balilage. Var. of BAILLIAGE.

bailiffe. † BAILIFF

Ba-li'ja (bä-lē'jä), *n* A member of a numerous caste of traders of Madras and the Central Provinces of India.

‖ **ba-li'ki** (bä-lē'kē), *n.* [Russ. *bolyĭ*, fr. a Turk. dial in which it means fish.] Back pieces of sturgeon, salted and smoked.

ba'lin-bing' (bä'lĭn-bĭng') Var. of BILIMBING. *Phil. I.*

‖ **ba'line'** (bà'lēn'), *n.* [F.] Coarse woolen material used in packing.

Ba-linese' (bä'lĭ-nēz' ; -nēs'), *n.* See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN

Ba/li-sar/da (bă/lē-sär/dä), *n.* In Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," a magic sword which could cleave even enchanted substances, made by a sorceress and given to Ruggiero.

bal/i-saur (băl/ĭ-sôr), *n.* [From native name.] A badger-like animal of India (*Arctonyx collaris*).

balk (bôk), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A headline connecting fishing nets.

balk (bôk), *n.* [AS. *balca* ridge; akin to Icel. *bālkr* partition, *bjālki* beam, OS. *balko*, G. *balken;* cf. Gr. *φάλαγξ* pole. Cf. BALCONY, BALK, *v. t.*, BOLE.] **1.** A ridge or heap of earth; specif.. **a** A grave mound. **b** A sand bar; an isthmus. *All Obs.*

2. A ridge of land left unplowed between furrows, or, as often formerly, between the acres or fields in common lands, also, a piece missed in plowing, as by carelessness.

Bad plowmen make *balks* of such ground. *Fuller*

3. A blunder or slip; a mistake; also, an omitting or skipping. *Obs. or Colloq.*

4. A hindrance or disappointment; check; defeat.

A *balk* to the confidence of the bold undertaker *South*

5. A fish weir. *Dial. Eng.*

6. A large beam, rafter, or timber; esp., the tiebeam of a house. The loft above was called *the balks.*

Tubs hanging in the *balks* *Chaucer.*

7. **a** *Dial. Eng.* (1) A beam or bar across a chimney or kiln. (2) The beam of a balance. (3) The rood beam of a church. **b** *Mil.* A connecting beam of a ponton or trestle bridge.

8. That part of a billiard table or bagatelle board between a balk line and the nearest cushion; in the balk-line game, any of the eight outside divisions of the table made by the four balk lines. See BILLIARDS, *Illust.*

9. *Baseball.* Any of various illegal motions, made by the pitcher, calculated to deceive a batsman or base runner as to where the ball will be thrown, esp., any motion made by the pitcher, while in position, as if to deliver the ball to the bat, without delivering it, or to throw to first base, when occupied by a base runner, without completing the throw. A balk entitles the batsman to first base, and other base runners to advance one base.

balk (bôk), *v. t.;* BALKED (bôkt); BALK'ING. [From BALK a beam, ridge; perh. orig. to leave ridges in plowing, hence to omit, to avoid.] **1.** To leave or make balks in. *Obs.*

2. To leave heaped up; to heap up in piles. *Obs.*

Ten thousand bold Scots, two and twenty knights,
Balk'd in their own blood did Sir Walter see *Shak.*

3. *Obsoles., except fig.* To pass by or miss intentionally.

By reason of the contagion then in London, we *balked* the inns. *Evelyn.*

Nor doth he any creature *balk*,
But lays on all he meeteth. *Drayton.*

Specif.: **a** To avoid; shun; refuse; skip; shirk

Sick he is, and keeps his bed, and *balks* his meat. *Bp Hall*

b To let slip or go by; to fail to use, seize, etc.

This was looked for at your hand and this was *balkt*. *Shak.*

4. To omit, miss, or overlook by chance. *Obs.*

5. To check or frustrate; foil; baffle, thwart, disappoint; as, to *balk* expectation.

They shall not *balk* my entrance. *Byron.*

Syn. — See FRUSTRATE.

balk, *v. i.* **1** To stop short and refuse to go; to stop and stand still obstinately; to jib; swerve; as, the horse *balks.*

Isegrym *balked* and said, ye make much ado, Sir Tybert. *Caxton.*

If he *balked* I knew I was undone. *De Foe*

2. To engage in contradiction; to argue; quibble. *Obs.*

In strifeful terms with him to *balk*. *Spenser*

Bal-kan' (bâl-kän'; bôl'kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Balkan peninsula (bounded by the Adriatic, Ægean, and Black Seas) or the Balkan mountain range, which crosses Bulgaria from east to west, or the people of these regions. The so-called **Balkan question** is the phase of the Eastern question that arises from the relations of Turkey, the Balkan states, and Russia to each other and the rest of Europe.

balk line. **a** In billiards and bagatelle, a line across a billiard table near one end, marking a limit within which the cue balls are placed in beginning a game. **b** Also, in billiards, one of four lines drawn parallel to the cushions, dividing the table into nine compartments, used in playing the **balk-line game.** See BILLIARDS.

balk'y (bôk'ĭ), *a.* Apt to balk; as, a *balky* horse.

ball (bôl), *n.* [ME. *bal, balle;* akin to OHG. *balla, palla*, G. *ball*, Icel. *böllr*, ball; cf. F. *balle* (fr. G.). Cf. 1st BALE, *n.*, PALL-MALL.] **1.** Any round or roundish body or mass; a sphere or globe; as, a *ball* of twine; a *ball* of snow.

2. The globe or earth; any celestial body. *Pope.*

Move round the dark terrestrial *ball* *Addison.*

3. A spherical or ovoid body of any substance or size used to play with, as by throwing, knocking, kicking, etc.

4. A game in which a ball is thrown, kicked, or knocked; esp., now, baseball; as, to play *ball.*

5. In certain games, a ball delivered, as by throwing, bowling, etc., in a certain way; specif.: *Baseball.* A pitched ball, not struck at by the batsman, which fails to pass over the home base nor higher than the batsman's shoulder nor lower than his knee. Cf. STRIKE.

6. Of projectiles: Orig., a globular missile for an engine of war, as a catapult; now, a missile of various rounded shapes, spherical or elongated, for a firearm; esp., a solid metal one as distinguished from a *shell*, or hollow one, a fireball, etc.; as, a cannon *ball;* a rifle *ball;* — often used collectively; as, powder and *ball.* Balls for the smaller firearms are commonly distinctively called *bullets.*

7. *Pyrotechnics & Mil.* A roundish body of combustibles, or a case filled with them, intended to give light or set fire.

8. Specif., of various roundish or rounded bodies: **a** A spherical piece of soap. *Obs.* **b** *Veter.* A large pill; a bolus. **c** *Print.* A leather-covered or composition cushion, fastened to a handle called a *ballstock*, formerly used for inking the form. **d** *Puddling.* A bloom. **e** A rounded package. **f** A roundish protuberant part of the body, now esp. that at the base of the thumb or of the great toe. **g** The head of a hammer when spherical. **h** A mandrel upon which steel piping is welded by concave rolls. **i** In the Leblanc process for making soda, a batch of black ash. **j** *Iron Manuf.* = FAGOT.

9. A drink of liquor; — used esp. in the phrase *high ball*, a drink of whisky diluted in a tall glass. *Slang.*

10. A material consisting largely of shoemakers' wax, used by cabinetmakers to wax blackwork.

11. Any small globose fruit or seed pod; as, a potato *ball.*

Syn. — Sphere, globe, orb.

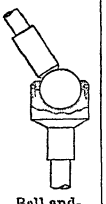

Ball-and-Socket Joint in Section.

ball-and-socket joint, a joint in which a ball moves within a socket, so as to admit of rotary motion in every direction within certain limits. — **ball of the eye,** formerly, the pupil, or apple, of the eye; now, the entire eyeball.

ball (bôl), *v. t.;* BALLED (bôld), BALL'ING. **1.** To form or wind into a ball, as, to *ball* cotton.

2. *Metal.* To heat in a puddling furnace and form into balls, or blooms, for rolling or hammering.

3. *Apiculture.* To form in a dense cluster about (a queen bee), — said of bees.

to ball off. *Slang.* **a** To treat. **b** To finish quickly, — to ball up, to confuse, — perhaps orig. referring to the balling of a horse's feet. *Slang.*

ball, *v. i.* **1.** To gather into balls, as snow.

2. To gather balls or cakes, as of snow or mud, on the hoof or foot; — usually said of a horse.

3. *Metal.* To collect into balls preparatory to rolling; — used with *up.*

ball, *n.* [F. *bal*, fr. OF. *baler* to dance, F. *baller*, fr. LL *ballare;* of uncertain origin; cf. Gr. *βάλλειν* to toss or throw, *βαλλίζειν* to dance, jump about; or cf. 1st BALL, *n.*] **1.** A dance. *Obs.*

2. A social assembly for the purpose of dancing.

to open the ball, to be the first to begin a thing. *Slang.*

ball, *n.* [Cf BALD.] **1.** A white streak or spot. *Obs.*

2. A horse, originally a white-faced one; — now used as a name like *dun, bay.*

bal'lad (băl'ăd), *n.* [ME. *balade*, OF. *balade*, F *ballade*, fr. Pr. *ballada* a dancing song, fr. *ballar* to dance; cf It. *ballata.* See 2d BALL, *n.*] **1.** A song suited to accompany a dance; the tune of such a song, specif., a light part song, or madrigal, with a *fa la* burden or chorus, — most common with Elizabethan madrigal composers. *Obs.*

2. A simple song of any kind; now, specif., one of a romantic nature, having two or more stanzas to which the melody is repeated, often with simple instrumental accompaniment. Recent composers have applied the term to more elaborate songs, esp. narrative, in which the melody is not repeated, and to instrumental pieces of a similar character.

3. A popular song; often one having a special application, whether of praise or of scurrilous attack. *Obs.*

4. A proverb or saying, esp. one in couplet form. *Obs.*

5. A popular kind of short narrative poem, adapted for singing; esp., a romantic poem of this kind characterized by simplicity of structure and impersonality of authorship. It is composed typically in stanzas made up each of two rhyming verses of seven iambic feet, broken into four lines of alternately four and three feet.

bal'lad, *v. i.* To make or sing ballads. — *v. t.* To tell or sing of in ballads. *Rare.*

bal-lade' (bă-lād'), *n.* [See BALLAD, *n.*] A form of French versification, sometimes imitated in English, in which three or four rimes recur through three stanzas of eight or ten lines each, the stanzas concluding with the same refrain, and the whole poem with an envoy, usually introduced by a vocative, as "Prince!" etc.

bal'lad-er (băl'ăd-ẽr), *n.* A writer of ballads.

bal-lade' roy'al. A ballad form having stanzas of 7 or (later) 8 lines of 10 syllables each, as in the "King's Quair," in which the rimes run *a b a b b c c.* Cf. RIME ROYAL.

bal'la'deur' train (bă'lä'dûr'). [F *baladeur* saunterer, stroller.] *Mach.* A gearing in which one train of cog-wheels slides along the shaft so as to come into mesh with various other gear wheels, and give different speeds according to the relative sizes of the pair of wheels in mesh.

ballad monger. [See MONGER.] A seller or maker of ballads; a poetaster. *Shak.* — **bal'lad-mon'ger-ing**, *vb. n.*

bal'lad-ry (băl'ăd-rĭ), *n.* [From BALLAD, *n.*] Ballad poetry. "Base *balladry* is so beloved." *Drayton.*

bal'la-hoo } (băl'a-hōō), *n.* [Sp. *balahú.*] *Naut.* A schooner
bal'la-hou } having its foremast raking forward and mainmast aft; hence, contemptuously, a lubberly, untrim ship. *Bermudas & West Indies.*

bal'lan (băl'ăn), *n.*, *or* **ballan wrasse.** [Gael. & Ir. *ballach* spotted, speckled (fr. *ball* spot, speck) + E. *wrasse.*] A European wrasse (*Labrus bergylta*).

bal'last (băl'ăst), *n.* [Formerly *balase, balasse*, etc., fr. D. *ballast;* akin to Dan. *baglast, ballast*, OSw. *barlast*, Sw. *ballast.* The first part is perh. the same word as E. *bare*, adj.; the second is *last* a burden, and hence the meaning *a bare*, or *mere, load.* See BARE, *a.;* LAST, load.] **1.** *Naut.* Any heavy substance, as stone, iron, water in tanks, etc., put into the hold to sink a vessel in the water, to increase stability or to give the best trim in the water.

2 Anything heavy put into the car of a balloon to steady it.

3. That which gives, or helps to maintain, stability in character, morals, conduct, or the like.

It [piety] is the right *ballast* of prosperity. *Barrow.*

4. Load; burden. *Obs.* *J. Hall.*

5. Gravel, broken stone, etc., such as is laid in a roadbed, esp. of a railroad, to make it solid, or used in building to give stability.

His very first step caused such a slide of shingle and loose *ballast* that he would have been lucky to escape with a broken bone had he followed it. *R. D Blackmore*

6. The larger solids, as broken stone or gravel, used in making concrete.

in ballast. **a** In the hold (of a vessel). *Obs.* **b** With ballast as the only load.

bal'last (băl'ăst), *v. t.;* BAL'LAST-ED; BAL'LAST-ING. **1.** To steady, or equip, as a vessel, with ballast.

2. To steady in mind or conduct; to steady morally.

'T is charity must *ballast* the heart *Hammond.*

3. To burden; to weigh down, to load. *Obs or Archaic.*

Their conceits are ever *ballasted* with harshness. *Brathwait.*

4. To fill in, as the bed of a railroad, with gravel, stone, etc., in order to make it firm and solid.

ballast car. A kind of freight car, such as is used for carrying ballast, which may be unloaded from the side or bottom.

ballast engine. A steam engine used in excavating and for digging and raising stones and gravel for ballast.

ballast fin. *Naut.* A somewhat fin-shaped metal extension of the keel of a yacht which acts as ballast; a fin keel.

ballast hammer. A hammer with long handle and two faces, used to break stone ballast.

bal'last-ing, *n.* Material used for ballast; ballast.

ballast plant. Any plant growing or originating from seeds discharged with ballast material by vessels. Many plants are so introduced from one country into another.

ballast tank. *Naut.* A tank, in the hold of a vessel, which can be pumped full of, or free from, water ballast.

ball bearing. *Mech.* **a** A bearing in which the journal or revolving part turns upon loose hardened steel balls which roll easily in a race, thus converting sliding friction into rolling friction. **b** Any of the balls in such a bearing.

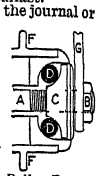

Ball Bearing of a Bicycle
A Axle; *B* Nut; *C* Outer Cone; *D* Balls; *F* Flange of Wheel; *G* Fork.

ball cartridge. A cartridge containing a projectile, — distinguished from a *blank* cartridge.

ball caster. A caster in which a ball set (loose or fast) into a socket is used in place of a wheel.

ball clay. Sticky clay; clay that has a tendency to ball; pipe clay.

ball cock. An automatic device consisting essentially of a valve and a floating ball at the end of a lever, the rise or fall of the ball causing the lever to shut or open the valve.

bal'let (băl'ĕt), *n.* [OF. *balcle*, dim. of *bale* ball. See 1st BALL.] A little ball, esp. as an heraldic bearing, denominated a **bezant, plate**, etc., according to color.

bal'let' (bă'lā'; *occas.* băl'ĕt; 277), *n.* [F., fr. It. *balletto*, dim. of *ballo* dance. See 2d BALL, *n.*] **1.** An artistic dance performed as a theatrical entertainment, or an interlude, by a number of persons, usually women. Sometimes, a scene accompanied by pantomime and dancing.

2. The company of persons who perform the ballet.

ball'-flow'er, *n.* *Arch.* An ornament resembling a ball placed in the hollow of a circular flower, — usually inserted in a hollow molding. It is a characteristic ornament of the English Gothic of the 13th century.

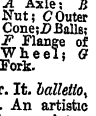

Ball-flowers.

ball grinder. A pulverizing machine one form of which consists of a rotating drum which contains numerous metal balls and has a perforated bottom.

ball gudgeon. A spherical pivot that forms a kind of ball-and-socket joint with the end of the shaft or arbor.

ball'ing, *p. pr. p. a. & vb. n.* of BALL, *v.*

balling furnace. **a** = REHEATING FURNACE. **b** A kind of reverberatory furnace used in making black ash. — **b. head.** An attachment at the end of a carding machine for receiving and balling the wool sliver. — **b. iron**, *Veter.*, a long metal instrument with a cup-shaped depression at one end for placing solid medicine in the form of a ball or cylinder in the posterior part of the mouth of a horse or ox so that it will have to be swallowed without mastication.

ball ironstone. *Mining.* Nodular iron ore.

bal-lis'ta (bă-lĭs'tä), *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ (-tē) [L. *ballista, balista*, fr. Gr. *βάλλειν* to throw.] An ancient military engine, often in the form of a crossbow, for hurling large missiles; also, formerly, a crossbow.

One form of Ballista.

bal-lis'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [*ballista* + *-ic.*] **1.** Of or pert. to hurling of missiles, or to ballistics.

2. Pertaining to or designating a kind of galvanometer. See **BALLISTIC GALVANOMETER**, below.

ballistic curve, the actual path of a projectile under the in-

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ba/lin-ha/say (bä/lēn-hä/sī), *n.* An anacardiaceous tree of the Philippines (*Buchanania florida*), yielding an illuminating resin. [balize.]

‖ **ba/lise'** (bä/lēz'), *n.* [F.] A

‖ **ba/li'sier'** (bä/lē'syā'), *n.* [F.] Wild plantain. *West Indies.*

balist. † BALLAST.

ba-lis'ta. Var. of BALLISTA.

‖ **bal'is-ta'ri-us** (băl'ĭs-tā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RII (-ī). [LL.] A crossbowman. *Obs.*

ba-lis'ter, -les'ter, *n.* [Cf. OF. *balestrier*, L. *ballistarius* a maker of ballistæ, LL., *balistarius* a crossbowman. Cf. ARBALESTER.] An arbalester. *Obs.*

ba-lis'ter, *n.* [OF. *balestre.* See BALLISTA.] An arbalest. *Obs.*

Ba-lis'tes (bă-lĭs'tēz), *n.* [NL. See BALLISTA.] *Zool.* The typical genus of trigger fishes. The generic name, as well as one of the popular names (trigger fish), refers to the way in which pressure on the second spine of the dorsal fin causes the first spine to snap down when erected.

Ba-lis'ti-dæ (-tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. BALISTES.] *Zool.* A family of plectognath fishes consisting of the trigger fishes; — sometimes including also the filefishes.

bal'is-tra'ri-a (băl'ĭs-trā'rĭ-ä), *n.* [LL.] *Anc. Fort.* A narrow opening through which arrows might be discharged. See BARTIZAN, *Illust.* Also, a room for storing crossbows.

ba-lis'ta (ba-lĭs'ta), *n.* [Tag] See MEASURE. *Phil. I.*

‖ **ba-lis'tä** (ba-lĭs'ta), *n.* [Tag.] News; rumor; fame. *Phil. I.*

ba-lis'ti (bä-lĭs'tē), *n* Any of various species of figs. *Phil I.*

bal'i-val (băl'ĭ-văl), *a.* [LL. *ballivus, bailivus*, fr. OF *bailif.* See BAILIFF.] Of or pertaining to a bailiff or his office.

baliwick. † BAILIWICK.

ba-lize' (bä-lēz'), *n.* [F. *balise;* cf. Sp. *baliza.*] A pole or a frame raised as a sea beacon or a landmark. *Rare.*

balk. Obs. or dial. var. of BOLK.

balk (bôk), *v. t.* [Prob. fr. D. *balken* to bray, bawl.] To indicate to (fishermen), by shouts or signals from shore, the direction taken by the shoals of herring, etc. — **balk'er**, *n.*

balk day. A day's demurrage in unloading a ship. *Local, Eng.*

balke. † BACK.

balk'er, *n.* One that balks.

balk'ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner to balk or frustrate.

Bal'kis (băl'kĭs), *n.* [Ar. *Balqīs.*] In the Koran, the Queen of Sheba who visited Solomon.

balk'ish (bôk'ĭsh), *a.* Uneven; ridgy. *Rare.*

balkt. Balked. *Ref. Sp.*

ball. † BAWL. [ball. *Rare.*

ball, v. i. To take part in a

ballace. † BALLAST.

ballade. † BALLAD.

bal-lad'ic (bă-lăd'ĭk), *a.* Like or pertaining to a ballad or ballads. — **bal-lad'i-cal**, *a.*

bal'lad-ier', *n.* A street singer of ballads. *Obs.*

balladine. † BALADINE.

bal'lad-ism (-Iz'm). See -ISM.

bal'lad-ist, *n.* See -IST.

bal'lad-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

bal'lad-ling, *n.* See -LING, dim.

bal'la-hoo, *n.* [Cf. BALAO.] A garfish or halfbeak. *Australia.*

ballais. † BALLAST.

bal'lam (băl'ăm), *n.* A canoe of the Malabar coast

ballance. † BALANCE.

ballane. † BALEEN.

ballanger. † BALINGER. [*Scot* **bal'lant** (băl'ănt). A ballad.

bal'la-rag. † BULLYRAG.

bal'lard, *n.* A bald person. *Obs.*

bal'last, *p. p. & p. a.* Ballasted.

bal'last-age, *n. Law.* A toll paid for the privilege of taking up ballast in a port or harbor.

bal'last-er, *n.* One that ballasts something.

ballaster. † BALUSTER.

ballast fever. A fever occurring on ships, thought to be occasioned by impurities in ballast.

ballast hole. = BALLAST PORT.

ballast line. *Naut.* The water line of a ship in ballast.

ballast master. A harbor official who sees that vessels take on and discharge ballast according to regulations.

ballast port. A large port in the side of a vessel for taking in or discharging ballast.

ballast pump. *Naut.* A pump for discharging water ballast

ballat. † BALLAD, BALLET, BALLOT.

bal'la-ta Var of BALATA.

bal'la-toon' (băl'ä-tōōn'), *n.* A heavy boat made to carry timber, used on Russian rivers.

ballatry. † BALLADRY.

balld. Balled. *Ref. Sp.*

balled. † BALD, BALLAD.

balled (bôld), *p. a.* **1.** Made into a ball.

2. Freed of balls or lumps. *Obs.*

3. Having balls, as of snow, gathered on the feet.

ballefull. † BALEFUL.

ballen. † BALEEN.

ball'er, *n.* One that makes anything into balls.

ball'er, *n.* One who takes part in a ball or dance. *Obs.*

‖ **bal'le-ri'na** (bal'lā-rē'nä), *n.*; *pl* It -NINE (-nā), E. -NAS (-näz). [It.] A danseuse.

ballester † BALUSTER.

‖ **bal'les-te'ro** (bal'yĕs-tā'rō), *n.*; *pl* -ROS (*Sp.* -rōs). [Sp.] An arbalester, or crossbowman.

ballet. † BALLAD, BALLOT

bal'let', *v. t.* To express by ballet or dancing pantomime.

‖ **bal'let' d'ac'tion'** (bă'lĕ' dak'syôn'). [F.] A pantomimic dance

bal'let-ry. † BALLADRY.

ball'fish', *n.* = GLOBEFISH.

ballisage. Var. of BAILAGE.

ballisards. † BILLIARDS.

ballid † BALD.

bal-lis'mus (bă-lĭz'mŭs; -lĭs'-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βαλλισμός* a dancing] *Med.* Muscular tremor.

bal'list (băl'ĭst), *n.* A ballista.

bal'lis-ter. † BALUSTER. [TIC.

bal-lis'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of BALLIS-

bal'lis-ti'cian (băl'ĭs-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in ballistics.

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fluence of the resistance of the air, etc., as distinguished from the parabola which it would trace if acted on by gravity alone. — **ballistic galvanometer**, a form of galvanometer in which damping is minimized, used to measure electric charges. Measurements with the ballistic galvanometer are made by observing the single throw or impulse imparted to the needle by a sudden flow of current in the coils instead of noting the permanent deflection as in other forms of the instrument. The quantity of electricity which passes is proportional to the sine of half the angle of the first swing of the needle. — **b. pendulum. a** An early machine used to determine the initial velocity of a projectile. It consisted of a pendulum the bob of which was made to receive and retain a projectile fired into it. The velocity was deduced from the fact that the quantity of motion of the projectile before impact was equal to that of the pendulum and projectile after impact. **b** = GUN PENDULUM.

bal-lis'tics (bă-lĭs'tĭks), *n.* The science or art of hurling missile weapons by the use of an engine; the science of the motion of projectiles.

bal'lis-tite (băl'ĭs-tīt), *n.* [See BALLISTA.] A smokeless powder consisting essentially of soluble cellulose nitrates and nitroglycerin, usually in equal parts. It is dark-colored and rubbery.

ball lever. The lever used in a ball cock.

ball lightning. An extremely rare form of lightning, consisting of highly luminous balls which move with moderate velocity and usually disappear with an explosion.

ball mustard. A yellow-flowered European brassicaceous plant (*Neslia paniculata*), introduced as a weed in eastern North America. It has globose silicles

bal-loon' (bă-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *ballon*, fr. *balle* ball: cf. It. *ballone*. See 1st BALL, *n.*; cf. PALLONE.] **1.** A large inflated leather ball knocked or kicked about for sport; also, the game played with the ball. *Obs.*

2. a *Pyrotechnics.* A bomb or shell. *Obs.* **b** *Arch.* A ball or globe on the top of a pillar, church, etc., as at St. Paul's, in London. **c** *Chem.* A spherical glass vessel, as one with a short neck used as a receiver, etc., or one provided with a stopcock and used in weighing gases.

3. A bag made of silk or other tough light material made nonporous and filled with hydrogen gas, heated air, etc., so as to rise and float in the atmosphere, esp. one with a car attached for aërial navigation. See AERODROME, AIRSHIP.

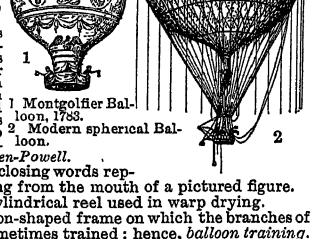

1 Montgolfier Balloon, 1783. 2 Modern spherical Balloon.

Balloon — that is to say, any apparatus which displaces a volume of air weighing as much as or more than its own weight (and many thoughtless inventors are apt to neglect this definition). *E. S Buden-Powell.*

4. The outline inclosing words represented as coming from the mouth of a pictured figure.

5. A revolving cylindrical reel used in warp drying.

6. *Hort.* A balloon-shaped frame on which the branches of fruit trees are sometimes trained; hence, *balloon training.*

7. *Cotton Spinning.* The ball-shaped mass assumed by the yarn in ring spinning.

bal-loon', *v. t.* To take up in, or as if in, a balloon.

bal-loon', *v. i.* **1.** To go up or voyage in a balloon.

2. To expand, or puff out, like a balloon, specif., in ring spinning, to form a balloon. (See BALLOON, *n.*, 7.)

bal-loon'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who balloons; an aëronaut.

2. *Naut.* A balloon sail.

bal-loon'-flow'er, *n.* An Eastern Asiatic campanulaceous plant (*Platycodon grandiflorum*) often cultivated in gardens. It has large inflated buds resembling balloons.

balloon foresail, balloon jib. *Naut.* A balloon sail set usually between the foretopmast head and the end of the bowsprit or jibboom with the clew led far abaft the foremast, used chiefly by yachts.

balloon frame. *Carp.* A house frame constructed altogether of small timber.

bal-loon'ing, *n.* **1.** The art or practice of using balloons.

2. The process of temporarily raising the price of stocks or bonds above their intrinsic worth, as by wash sales. *Brokers' Cant, U. S.*

3. *Med.* Distention of a cavity or canal of the body by means of inflated bags, or bags filled with water.

ballooning spider. Any spider (esp. any species of the genus *Lycosa*) which rises and floats in the air by the action of the wind on threads of silk which it spins.

balloon net. A kind of woven lace in which the weft threads are twisted in a peculiar way around the warp.

balloon sail. *Naut.* A very large light sail set in addition to, or in place of, an ordinary light sail, esp. by yachts in moderate weather, such as a spinnaker or a balloon jib.

balloon sickness. *Med.* A disorder occurring at great elevations, due to anoxemia and characterized by nausea, headache, nosebleed, etc.; mountain sickness.

balloon vine. A handsome tropical American sapindaceous vine (*Cardiospermum halicacabum*), bearing numerous large ornamental bladdery pods. It is widely cultivated, and sometimes occurs spontaneously.

bal'lot (băl'ŭt), *n.* [F., fr. *balle* bale.] A small bale.

bal'lot, *n.* [It. *ballotta*, fr. *balla* ball, bale · cf. F. *ballotte.* See BALL round body.] **1.** Orig., a little ball used for secret voting. Hence: Any object, esp. a printed or written ticket, used in secret voting.

2. Act of secret voting by balls or by written or printed tickets or ballots; the system of voting secretly by balls or tickets, or by any device for casting or (in some jurisdictions) for recording the votes.

3. By extension, loosely, act of voting by a written or printed ticket whether secretly or not; also, a ticket so used.

4. The whole number of votes cast at an election, or in a given territory or electoral district.

bal'lot, *v. i.*; BAL'LOT-ED, BAL'LOT-ING. [Cf. F. *ballotter* to toss, to ballot, It. *ballottare.* See 2d BALLOT.] To vote or decide by ballot; as, to *ballot* for a candidate.

bal'lot, *v. t.* **1.** To vote upon by ballot.

The name of a new member, after being *balloted*, was submitted to the Proveditori. *H. F. Brown*

2. To select by ballot or casting of lots.

bal'lot, *v. t. & i.* To toss or bound from side to side, as a projectile in the bore of a cannon. See BALLOTING.

Bal-lo'ta (bă-lō'tă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βαλλοτη a plant, perh. black horehound.] *Bot.* A genus of menthaceous plants, natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region, having small bracteate flowers in axillary clusters, the calyx with a spreading 5-toothed limb. *B. nigra*, the black or fetid horehound, is naturalized in the United States.

bal'lo-tade' (băl'ō-tād'; -tăd'), *n.* [F. *ballottade*, fr. *ballotter* to toss. See BALLOT, *v. i.*] *Man.* A leap of a horse, as upon a straight line, so that when his four feet are in the air he shows only the shoes of his hind feet.

bal'lot-age (băl'ŭt-ăj), *n.* [F. *ballottage.*] In France, a second ballot taken after an indecisive first ballot to decide between two of several candidates.

ballot box. A box for receiving ballots.

bal'lot-ing, *n. Gun.* The bounding of a spherical projectile in a smooth-bore gun, due to windage, or space between the bore and projectile.

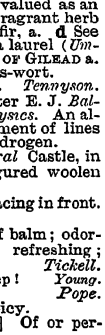

Dividers with Ball Point.

ball point. A ball-like device for forming a seat for a leg of a divider or the head of a trammel in describing curves around a hole

ball'proof' (bôl'prōōf'), *a.* Incapable of being penetrated by small-arm projectiles.

ball rest. *Mach.* A kind of lathe rest having a circular traverse and a hand radial feed, for turning governor balls or the like.

ball'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room for balls or dancing.

ball valve. A valve in which a ball fits into a spherical seating and regulates the aperture by its rise and fall due to suction and its own weight.

balm (bäm), *n.* [ME. *baume*, OF. *bausme*, *basme*, F. *baume*, L. *balsamum* balsam, fr. Gr. βάλσαμον; perh. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *bāsām.* Cf. BALSAM.] **1.** Any menthaceous plant of the genus *Melissa*, esp. *M. officinalis*, widely cultivated as a garden herb and bee plant.

2. a The resinous and aromatic exudation from trees of the genus *Balsamea.* **b** Any balsamic resin. **c** Any fragrant ointment, used either medicinally or in ceremonials.

3. Anything that heals or mitigates pain.

balm of fir, the balsam fir. — **b. of Gilead. a** A small evergreen African and Asiatic balsameaceous tree (*Balsamea meccanensis*). Its leaves yield, when bruised, a strong aromatic scent. Also, a balsam obtained from this tree, which is the *balm of Gilead* of the shops, or *balsam of Mecca.* This has a yellowish or greenish color, a warm, bitterish, aromatic taste, and a fragrant smell. It is valued as an unguent and cosmetic by the Turks. **b** The fragrant herb *Dracocephalum canariense.* **c** The balsam fir, a. **d** See BALSAM POPLAR. — **b. of heaven,** the California laurel (*Umbellularia californica*). — **b. of Mecca.** = BALM OF GILEAD **a.** — **b. of warrior's wound,** the common St. John's-wort.

balm cricket. [Cf. G. *baumgrille.*] A cicada. *Tennyson.*

Bal'mer's formula *or* **law** (băl'mẽrz). [After E. J. *Balmer*, German mathematician.] *Astron. & Physics.* An algebraic expression of the rhythmic arrangement of lines in the spectrum of a substance, as that of hydrogen.

Bal-mor'al (băl-môr'ăl), *n.* [From *Balmoral* Castle, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.] **1.** A kind of figured woolen petticoat, worn next to the dress.

2. A stout kind of boot, or high-topped shoe, lacing in front.

3. A kind of Scotch cap.

balm'y (bäm'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Having the qualities of balm; odoriferous; aromatic; assuaging; soothing; refreshing; healing; mild. "The *balmy* breeze." *Tickell.*

Tired nature's sweet restorer, *balmy* sleep! *Young.*

2. Producing balm. "The *balmy* tree." *Pope.*

Syn. — Fragrant, sweet-scented, odorous, spicy.

bal'ne-al (băl'nē-ăl), *a.* [L. *balneum* bath.] Of or pertaining to a bath.

bal'ne-o- (-ō-). Combining form from Latin *balneum*, bath.

bal'ne-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [*balneo-* + *-graphy.*] A description of, or treatise on, baths.

bal'ne-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*balneo-* + *-logy.*] The science of bathing, or esp. of the therapeutic use, external and internal, of natural mineral waters. — **bal'ne-o-log'ic** (băl'nē-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **bal'ne-o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **bal'ne-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

Ba-lo'ghi-a (bă-lō'gĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Joseph *Balogh*, a Hungarian botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of euphorbiaceous trees and shrubs of New Caledonia, Australia, and the East Indies. They have opposite stalked leaves and small dioecious flowers. The bark of many species is used in tanning. *B. lucida* is called *bloodwood.*

Ba-lo'lo (bä-lō'lō), *n. pl.* An ethnic and linguistic division of Bantu tribes south of the great bend of the Kongo.

Bal'or (băl'ôr), *n. Celt. Myth.* A king of the Fomors, whose eye blighted all upon whom it was turned. It was therefore always kept closed except in war. The "eye of Balor" is an equivalent to "evil eye" among the Irish. In the war with the gods he slays Nuada and is slain by Lugh, who blinds his fatal eye with a magic missile

bal'sa (băl'să, bal'sä), *n.* [Sp. *balsa.*] **1.** A raft or float, as on the Pacific coast of South America or in the Philippines.

2. *Naut.* A life raft made of two cylinders of metal or wood joined by a framework. Also used for landing through surf.

bal'sam (bôl'săm), *n.* [L. *balsamum* the balsam tree or its resin, Gr. βάλσαμον. See BALM, *n.*] **1. a** An aromatic substance flowing spontaneously or by incision from certain plants, but not necessarily remaining liquid; an oleoresin; specif., any of several oleoresins that contain, in addition to resin and essential oil, benzoic or cinnamic acid. These latter are often distinguished as *true balsams*; among them are the balm of Gilead (the first to be called *balsam*), and the balsams of copaiba, Peru, and Tolu. **b** Any of various pharmaceutical preparations and resinous substances having a balsamic odor, usually employed externally.

2 a Any of several balsam-yielding trees, as the balsam fir, the balsam poplar, etc. **b** Any plant of the genus *Impatiens*, esp. the garden balsam, *I. balsamina.*

3. Anything that heals, soothes, or restores.

Was not the people's blessing a *balsam* to thy blood? *Tennyson.*

balsam of copaiba. See COPAIBA. — **balsam-of-copaiba tree. a** Any tree yielding true copaiba. **b** In Australia, the wilga. — **balsam of fir,** Canada balsam. — **b. of Mecca.** = BALM OF GILEAD **a.** — **b. of Peru,** a reddish brown, sirupy balsam, obtained from a tropical American fabaceous tree (*Toluifera pereirae*) used as a stomachic and expectorant, and in the treatment of ulcers, etc. It was long supposed to be a product of Peru. — **b. of Tolu,** a fragrant reddish or yellowish brown semisolid or solid balsam, obtained from a South American tree (*Toluifera balsamum*). It is used as a stomachic and expectorant.

bal'sam, *v. t.* **1.** To treat or anoint with balsam; to relieve, as with balsam; to render balsamic.

2. To embalm; to balm. *Rare.* *Molley.*

balsam apple. Either of two East Indian species of *Momordica* (*M. balsamina* and *M. charantia*), small ornamental vines of the gourd family, with red or orange-colored oblong warty fruits, used sometimes for poultices and liniments. They are extensively naturalized in the West Indies. *M. charantia* is also called *balsam pear.*

bal'sam-a'tion (bôl'să-mā'shŭn; băl'-), *n.* Act or process of balsaming.

balsam bog. A curious apiaceous plant (*Azorella glebaria*) of the Falkland Islands and Patagonia, forming dense, woody hillocks often several feet in height, and yielding a gum which has been used as a remedy for diseases.

Bal'sa-me'a (bôl'să-mē'ă; băl'-), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large genus of balsameaceous trees of the East Indies and Africa, yielding very important balsamic products. True myrrh is obtained from *B. abyssinica*, of northeastern Africa and Arabia, while an inferior quality comes from *B. myrrha*, a small tree of southern Arabia. *B. meccanensis* is the balm of Gilead; *B. roxburghii* and *B. mukul* of India yield gugal, or Indian bdellium. The resins of *B. schimperi* of Abyssinia, *B. kataf* of Arabia, and other species, are used as substitutes for myrrh. The genus is frequently known by one of the synonyms *Balsamodendron* and *Commiphora.*

Bal'sa-me-a'ce-æ (-mē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical trees or shrubs (order Geraniales), called also *Burseraceæ.* They have mostly pinnate leaves, small flowers, and dry fruits with a husk splitting into valvelike segments. They yield a variety of commercial gums, balsams, and oils. Of the 14 genera, *Balsamea*, *Protium*, *Canarium*, *Boswellia*, and *Terebinthus* are of special importance. — **bal'sa-me-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

balsam fig. A tropical American clusiaceous shrub (*Clusia rosea*) usually parasitic on trees, and sending its roots to the ground and ultimately strangling the host plant. It has large pink flowers and yields a thick resin.

balsam fir. a An American pinaceous tree (*Abies balsamea*), from which Canada balsam is derived; — called also *fir balsam*, *balm of Gilead*, and *fir pine.* **b** Any of several other species of this genus, as the she-balsam (*A. fraseri*).

balsam groundsel. A North American asteraceous herb (*Senecio balsamitæ*) with oblong basal leaves, pinnatifid stem leaves, and yellow-rayed heads. It is a common weed.

bal-sam'ic (bôl-săm'ĭk; băl-; 277), *a.* Having the qualities of balsam; containing, or resembling, balsam; soft; mitigative; soothing; restorative; balmy. — *n. Med.* A healing or soothing application or medicine.

bal'sam-if'er-ous (bôl'să-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs; băl'-), *a.* [*balsam* + *-ferous.*] Producing balsam.

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bal'li-um (băl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL.] A bailey. [JOINT.

ball joint. = BALL-AND-SOCKET

ball mill = BALL GRINDER.

ball mine = BALL IRONSTONE.

bal'lock (băl'ŭk), *n.* [AS. *bealluc.*] A testicle. *Obs. or Vulgar.*

ballock grass, *n.* = BALLOCKWORT. *Obs.*

bal'lock-wort', *n.* Any one of several species of *Orchis*. *Obs.*

bal-loen'. Var. of BALLOON, a barge.

‖ bal'lon' d'es'sai' (bà'lôN' dĕ'sĕ'). [F.] Lit., a trial balloon; hence, a statement circulated to test opinion.

bal'lo-net' (băl'ō-nĕt'), *n.* Also **bal'lo-nette'.** [F. *ballonnet*, dim. of *ballon* balloon.] A compensating air chamber attached to a balloon.

‖ bal'lon'-sonde' (bà'lôN'-sôNd'), *n.*; *pl.* BALLONS-SONDES (bà'lôN'-sôNd'). [F., lit., balloon plummet.] A balloon containing self-registering instruments, sent up without observers, to get atmospheric records.

bal-loon', bal-loen' (bă-lōōn'), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *balão.*] A large rowing vessel formerly used in the East Indies; specif., a state barge of Siam.

bal'loon-a'tion (băl'ōōn-ā'shŭn), *n.* Ballooning.

bal-loon'er-y, *n.* Aeronautics.

bal-loon'fish', *n.* See GLOBEFISH.

bal-loon'ist, *n.* An aëronaut.

balloon jib. = BALLOON FORESAIL.

bal'lo-tant, *n.* A balloter. *Obs.*

bal'lo-ta'tion (băl'ō-tā'shŭn), *n.* Voting by ballot. *Obs*

bal'lot-er, *n.* One who ballots.

bal'lot-ist, *n.* See -IST.

‖ bal'lot'tade' (bà'lō'tad'). Var. of BALLOTADE.

bal'lotte'ment' (bà'lŏt'mäN'; E. bă-lŏt'mẽnt), *n.* [F. See 3d BALLOT.] *Obstetrics.* Repercussion.

‖ bal'lot'tine' (bà'lō'tēn'), *n.* [F. *ballottine*, *ballottine*] A shoulder of lamb boned, stuffed, larded, and braised; also, a chicken's leg or squab cooked similarly.

bal'low, *n.* [E. dial.; of unknown origin.] A stick; cudgel. *Obs. Shak.*

☞ This word, occurring in Shakespeare ("King Lear," IV. vi. 247) has been supposed to be a mistake for some other word, but appears to be an obsolete dialectic word. The Eng. Dial. Dict. gives a citation for it from Nottingham records of 1621.

bal'low (bal'ō), *n. Naut.* Deep water inside a shoal or bar. *Obs or R.*

bal'low, *a.* [Cf. ME. *balȝ* rounded, swelling, and AS. *belg* bag, belly.] A word occurring in Drayton's "Polyolbion," usually said to mean, gaunt.

ball screw. A screw attachable to a ramrod, used to extract lead bullets from muzzle-loading guns.

ball seater. A tool to fit a cartridge ball in line with the axis of the shell.

ball stitch. = GLOVER'S STITCH.

ball'stock', *n.* See BALL, *n.*, 8 c.

ball tap. = BALL COCK.

ball thistle. The artichoke.

ball train. *Metal.* A set of rolls to form bars from puddler's loops or balls.

ballu. ✝ BALE.

bal'lup (bal'ŭp), *n.* The codpiece of breeches. *Obs. or Dial.*

bal'lus-ter. ✝ BALUSTER.

ball vein. *Mining.* A sort of iron ore, found in loose masses of a globular form, containing sparkling particles.

ball'weed', *n.* Knapweed.

bal'ly. Obs. or dial. var. of BELLY.

bal'ly (băl'ĭ), *a. & interj.* A euphemism for BLOODY, used as an intensive. *Vulgar Slang.*

bal'ly-hack', *n.* Ruin; destruction. *Slang, U. S.*

bal'ly-rag. Var. of BULLYRAG.

bal'ly-wick. ✝ BAILIWICK.

balm, *v. t. Archaic.* **1.** To embalm.

2. To anoint with balm, or with anything medicinal; hence, to soothe; mitigate. *Shak.*

balm apple. The balsam apple.

‖ bal mas'qué' (bal mas'kā'). [F.] A masked ball.

Bal'ma-whap'ple (băl'mă-hwŏp'l), *n.* A pig-headed personage who figures in Scott's novel of "Waverley."

balm cottonwood. The black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*).

balm'i-fy, *v. t.* [*balm* + *-fy.*] To render balmy. *Obs. Cheyne.*

balm'i-ly, *adv.* of BALMY.

balm'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

balm mint. The garden balm. See BALM, 1.

balm oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

bal'mo-ny (băl'mō-nĭ), *n.* [Cf. BALDMONEY.] The turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*).

Bal'mung (băl'mōōng), *n.* [G.] The sword of Siegfried in the Nibelungenlied. [*Slang.*]

balm'y (bam'ĭ), *n.* Sleep. [*Slang.*]

bal'ne-a. *n., L. pl.* of BALNEUM bath.

bal'ne-a-ry (băl'nē-ā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *balnearium.*] A bathing place.

bal'ne-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *balneare* to bathe] Act of bathing. *Rare.*

bal'ne-a-to-ry (băl'nē-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *balneatorius.*] Of or pertaining to a bath. *Rare.*

bal'ne-o-ther'a-peu'tics, *n.* [*balneo-* + *therapeutics.*] *Med* = BALNEOTHERAPIA.

bal'ne-o-ther-a'pi-a (-th ĕr-ā'pĭ-ă; -thẽr'ă-pĭ'ă), **bal'ne-o-ther'a-py** (-thẽr'ă-pĭ), *n.* [See BALNEO-; THERAPY.] Treatment of disease by baths.

‖ bal'ne-um (băl'nē-ŭm), *n.* A bath; specif., a bain-marie (Lat., *balneum Mariæ*).

Bal'ni-bar'bi (băl'nĭ-bär'bĭ), *n.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," a land occupied by projectors, or whimsical philosophers.

Bal-nu'us (băl-nū'ŭs), *n. Bib.*

Ba-loch', **Ba-lo'chi.** Vars. of BALUCHI, BALUCHI.

balok ✝ BALLOCK.

ba-lo'ne-a. (bă-lō'nē-ă), *n.* [NL.] = VALONIA.

balot. ✝ BALLOT. [TADE.

bal'o-tade'. Var. of BALLO-

ba-low', **ba-loo',** *interj. & n.* [Of uncertain origin.] Lullaby; bye-low. *Obs.*

Balow, my babe, lie still and sleep. *Percy's Reliques.*

balowe. ✝ BALGH.

‖ bal' pa'ré' (bal' pà'rā'). [F.] A dress ball.

Bals (bôlz). Contr. of *Balmorals*, pl. of BALMORAL, the shoe.

bal-sam'i-cal, *a.* Balsamic. *Obs. or R.* [SAMIC.

bal-sam'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of BAL-

bal-sam'ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS

bal'sa-mi'na (bôl'să-mī'nă), *n.* = BALSAMINE.

Bal'sa-mi-na'ce-æ (bôl'sȧ-mĭ-nā'sē-ē; băl'-), *n. pl.* [NL. See BALSAMINE.] *Bot* A family of plants (order Geraniales) distinguished from Geraniaceæ by the irregular flowers. It includes only *Impatiens* and the monotypic genus *Hydrocera*. See IMPATIENS. — **bal'sa-mi-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

bal'sam-ine (bôl'sȧ-mĭn), *n.* [Gr. βαλσαμίνη balsam plant: cf. F. *balsamine*.] The garden balsam.

balsam poplar. A North American poplar (*Populus balsamifera*) often cultivated as a shade tree. The buds are thickly coated with an aromatic resin. Also called *tacamahac*. The variety generally cultivated (*P. balsamifera candicans*) is known as *balm of Gilead*.

bal'sam-root' (bôl'săm-rōōt'), *n.* Any species of *Balsamorhiza*, a genus of coarse perennial asteraceous plants of the western United States. The large roots contain an aromatic balsam, and are used by the Indians as food.

balsam tree. **a** The balsam fir. **b** The mastic tree. **c** The balsam poplar; hence, in general, any tree from which balsam is obtained.

balsam-tree family, *Bot.*, the family Clusiaceæ.

bal'sam-weed, *n.* **a** Either of two American everlastings, *Gnaphalum decurrens* and *G. obtusifolium*; — so called on account of their fragrance. **b** The jewelweed.

bal'sam-y (bôl'sȧ-mĭ), *a.* Like balsam, as in fragrance.

Bal-tha'sar } (băl-thā'zar), *n.* [L., *Belshazzar*; fr. Gr. Βαλ-
Bal-tha'zar } τάσαρος.] **1.** Var. of BELSHAZZAR, — masc. proper name.

2. a See *Three Kings of Cologne*, under KING. **b** In Chaucer's "Monk's Tale," the Babylonian king Belshazzar. **c** The name assumed by Portia in the "Merchant of Venice."

bal'the-us (băl'thē-ŭs), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *balteus*.] **1.** A belt worn as an ornament by bishops and priests.

2. A girdle worn by members of religious orders.

Bal'tic (bôl'tĭk), *a.* [NL. mare *Balticum*, perh. fr. L. *balteus* belt, from certain straits or channels surrounding its isles, called belts.] Of or pertaining to the sea which separates Norway and Sweden from Jutland, Denmark, and Germany; situated on the Baltic Sea.

Bal'ti-more (bôl'tĭ-mōr), *n.* **1.** A city of Maryland.

2. The phaëton butterfly.

Baltimore Belle, a well-known American variety of hardy climbing rose with double pink flowers, descended from the prairie rose. — **B. bird, B. oriole,** a common American oriole (*Icterus galbula*), so named because its colors (black and orange) are like those of the coat of arms of Lord Baltimore. Called also *golden robin, hangbird*, and *hangnest*. — **B. heater,** a stove set in a fireplace in a lower room, and often having hot-air pipes, for warming a room overhead; — called also a *latrobe*. — **the B. plan,** a plan for currency reform in the United States, proposed by Baltimore bankers in 1894, advocating the replacement of government bonds by a guarantee fund as a basis of security. — **B. truss.** *Engin.* See TRUSS, *n.* — **B. yellow,** a variety of chrome yellow.

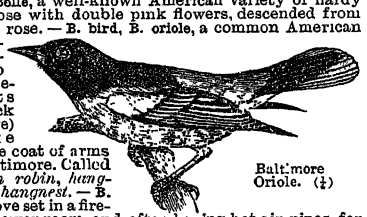
Baltimore Oriole. (½)

Bal'to- (bôl'tō-). Combining form for *Baltic;* as in the compounds. **Bal'to-Slav',** *n* One whose native tongue is a Balto-Slavic language. — **Bal'to-Slav'ic,** *or* **Bal'to-Sla-von'ic,** *a.* See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Ba-luch' (bȧ-lōōch'), **Ba-lu'chi** (bȧ-lōō'chē), *n. sing. & pl.* [Per. *Balūchī, Belūchī*.] **1.** An inhabitant of Baluchistan, which is occupied by a conglomeration of semi-independent and semiservile tribes of Iranian, Turkish, Indian, Arab, Mongolian, and Dravidian stocks, many of them of fine physical type.

2. One of the dominant race of Turko-Iranians of Baluchistan, speaking an archaic dialect of Iranian. See INDO-EUROPEAN; cf. BRAHUI.

bal'us-ter (băl'ŭs-tẽr), *n.* [F. *balustre*, It. *balaustro*, fr. L. *balaustium* the flower of the wild pomegranate, fr. Gr. βαλαυστιον; — so named from the similarity of form.] *Arch.* **a** An upright support of the rail of a balustrade. This support may be merely a square, or a turned and otherwise ornamental bar or rod, even less than an inch in thickness; or it may be an exaggeration of this simple condition in the miniature columns employed by some modern architects, and in the bulbed, bellied, and other variations of the *colonnette*, which consist of a base, shaft, and capital, and have been imitated from the examples designed by the later Italian architects. **b** In the Ionic capital, the bolster or pulvination connecting two volutes having an axis perpendicular to the plane of the volutes. **c** *Furniture.* A member, as a splat, or support for the back of a chair, with the outlines of a baluster.

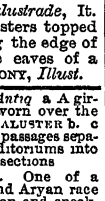
Two forms of Baluster

baluster stem. A baluster-shaped stem, as in chalices, urns, goblets, etc.

bal'us-trade' (băl'ŭs-trād'; 277), *n.* [F. *balustrade*, It. *balaustrata*. See BALUSTER.] A row of balusters topped by a rail, serving as an open parapet, as along the edge of a balcony, terrace, bridge, staircase, or the eaves of a building; hence, any low parapet. See BALCONY, *Illust.*

bal'sam-it'ic (bôl'sȧ-mĭt'ĭk; băl'-), *a.* Balsamic. *Rare.* — **bal'sam-it'ic-ness,** *n. Rare.*

bal'sam-ize, *v. t.* To balsam; embalm. "Whatever might have been the old Norwegian process of *balsamizing*, it makes ghastlier mummies than even Egypt can show."
Newspaper (about 1888).

Bal'sa-mo-den'dron (bôl'sȧ-mō-dĕn'drŏn; băl'-), *n* [NL. See BALSAM + -DENDRON.] *Bot.* Syn. of BALSAMEA.

bal'sam-ous (bôl'sȧ-mŭs), *a.* Balsamic. [PLE.]

balsam pear See BALSAM APPLE.

bal'sa-mum (bôl'sȧ-mŭm; băl'-), *n* [L.] = BALSAM

balsam vine. = BALSAM APPLE

balsome. † BALSAM.

balstone. † BAUSON.

balsum. † BALSAM. [more.]

Balt. *Abbr.* Balthasar; Baltimore.

bal'tar (bôl'tẽr), *v. t. & i. Obs or Dial. Eng.* **1** To dance or tread clumsily. **2.** To tangle; to clot or stick together.

bal'te-us (băl'tē-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TEI (-ī). [L.] *Rom. Antiq* **a** A girdle or a baldric worn over the shoulder. **b** = BALUSTER b. **c** *Arch.* One of the passages separating Roman auditoriums into higher and lower sections

Bal'ti (bôl'tĭ), *n.* One of a mixed Mongol and Aryan race inhabiting Baltistan and speaking a Tibetan dialect See INDO-CHINESE.

bal'ti-mor-ase' (bôl'tĭ-mōr-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Balts (bôlts), *n. pl.* [See BALTIC.] Lithuanians, who, together with the Letts, were probably the Æstii of Tacitus.

balu. † BALE.

ba'lu (bā'lōō), *n.* A variegated wild cat (*Felis sumatrana*) of Sumatra.

‖ **ba-lu'** (bȧ-lōō'), *n.* [Hind. *bhalū* the common bear of India.] A bear; — used as a proper name by Kipling in the "Jungle Books."

Ba-lu'ba (bȧ-lōō'bȧ), *n. pl.* An important Bantu people of the south central part of the Kongo Free State.

bal'za-rine' (băl'zȧ-rēn'), *n.* [F. *balzorine.*] A light mixed dress material of worsted and cotton.

bam (băm), *n.* [Prob. a contr. of *bamboozle.*] An imposition; cheat; hoax; trick. *Slang.* *Garrick.*

To relieve the tedium, he kept plying them with all manner of *bams* *Prof. Wilson*

Bambino of Andrea della Robbia.

bam, *v. t. & i.* To impose upon the credulity of; to hoax; cheat; wheedle. *Slang. Foote.*

‖ **bam-bi'no** (bam-bē'nō), *n., It. pl.* -NI (-nē). [It.] A child or baby, specif., a representation in art of the infant Christ.

bam-boo'ci-ade' (băm-bōō'sĭ-ād'), *n.* [It. *bambocciata*, fr. *Bamboccio* (lit. child, puppet), a nickname of Peter Van Laer, a Dutch genre painter.] *Paint.* A representation of a grotesque scene from common or rustic life

bam-boo' (băm-bōō'), *n.* [Malay *bambu.*] **1.** Any woody or arborescent grass of the genus *Bambos* or of any other related genus as *Dendrocalamus Dendrocalamus* etc. The bamboos are widely distributed in the tropics and subtropics of both hemispheres. The most important bamboo is *Bambos bambos*, the hollow stems of which attain a diameter of five or six inches, and are so hard and durable as to be used for building, and for all sorts of furniture, for water and cooking utensils, for poles to support palanquins, and an infinite variety of other purposes. The smaller stalks are used for walking sticks, flutes, etc., and the young shoots for food. *B. vulgaris* is naturalized in the West Indies. See BAMBUSEÆ.

Bamboo. (1/200)

2. Any of various units of length, capacity, or weight used in the East Indies.

bam-boo', *v. t.* To beat or flog with a bamboo.

bamboo brier. The greenbrier, esp. the bull brier.

bamboo grass. **a** Any grass of the tribe Bambuseæ, or one resembling the bamboo in structure or appearance. **b** See GRASS, *Table* II.

bamboo partridge. Any Indian or Chinese partridge of the genus *Bambusicola*.

bamboo rat. Any of several burrowing ratlike rodents of the genus *Rhizomys*, found in Oriental countries.

bam-boo'zle (-z'l), *v. t.*; BAM-BOO'ZLED (-z'ld), BAM-BOO'ZLING (-zlĭng). [Said to be of Gypsy origin.] To deceive by trickery; to cajole by confusing the senses; to hoax; mystify, humbug. *Colloq* *Addison.*

What Oriental tomfoolery is *bamboozling* you? *J. H Newman.*

bam-boo'zle, *v. i.* To practice deception or trickery; to cozen. *Colloq.*

Bam'bos (băm'bŏs), *n.* [NL. See BAMBOO.] *Bot.* A large genus of grasses, sometimes attaining a height of 120 feet, natives of the warmer parts of Asia, Africa, and South America. They have flowers with 6 stamens, the fruit being a true grain or caryopsis. See BAMBOO.

bam-bou'la (băm-bōō'lȧ), *n.* [Cf. BAMBOO.] **a** A bamboo drum or tambourine used by negroes formerly in Louisiana, and still in the West Indies, esp. in Haiti. **b** A primitive dance performed to the beat of such a drum.

bam'bu-sa'ceous (băm'bŭ-sā'shŭs), *a.* Resembling the bamboo; belonging to the tribe Bambuseæ.

Bam-bu'se-æ (băm-bū'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A tribe of woody or arborescent tropical grasses including 25 genera, *Bambos* being the type. They have perennial rootstocks which send up numerous culms, usually forming clumps, although some have solitary and others climbing stems. Some species flower annually, others only at long intervals. The fruit is a true grain (caryopsis), a nut, or a berry. See BAMBOO, also DENDROCALAMUS and ARUNDINARIA.

ban (băn), *n.* [Serv. & Hung. *ban*; cf. Per. *bān.*] An ancient title of the warden of the southern marches of Hungary; now, a title of the governor of Croatia and Slavonia.

ban (băn), *n.* [F. *ban* or LL. *bannum*, of G. origin. cf. D. *ban*, Icel. *bann*, Dan. *band*, OHG. *ban*, G. *bann*, a public proclamation, as of interdiction or excommunication, akin to Gr. φάναι to say, L. *fari* to speak, Skr. *bhan* to speak. Cf. ABANDON, BANDIT, FAME.] **1.** A public proclamation or edict; a public order, notice, or interdict; a summons by public proclamation.

2. In feudal times, the summoning of the king's (esp. the French king's) vassals for military service; also, the body of vassals themselves. In present usage, in the French military system (*pron.* bän), the younger portion of the national guard, the older reserve being called the *arrière ban* In the German system (*pron.* bän), one of the divisions of the Landwehr or of those of the Landsturm, — called *first Ban* and *second Ban*. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

3 *pl.* Notice of a proposed marriage, proclaimed in church. See BANNS (the common spelling in this sense)

4. Ecclesiastical interdict, anathema, or excommunication.

5. A curse, bringing evil, as from a supernatural power; specif., a curse upon something devoted to destruction, as among the early Semites. "Hecate's *ban.*" *Shak*

The *ban* . . . was, without doubt, originally a war custom, and consists in the devoting (even before the actual battle) of the enemy and all their belongings to destruction.
Dict of Bible (Hastings).

6. An imprecation; profane exclamation, malediction.

7. A prohibition made by authority; an official interdict, sometimes involving a sentence of outlawry.

8. A pecuniary mulct or penalty laid upon a delinquent for offending against a ban, as a mulct paid to a bishop by one guilty of sacrilege or other crime.

9. Condemnation or prohibition, as by public opinion.

Syn. — See CURSE.

ban of the empire, *German Hist.*, an imperial interdict by which political rights and privileges, as those of a prince, city, or district, were taken away.

ban, *v. t.*; BANNED (bănd); BAN'NING. [ME. *bannen, banne*n, to summon, curse, AS. *bannan* to summon; akin to Dan *bande, forbande*, to curse, Sw. *banna* to revile, *bannas* to curse. See BAN an edict; cf. BANISH.] **1.** To summon; to call for. *Obs.*

2. To curse; to anathematize; to invoke evil upon. *Scott.*

3 To forbid, to interdict. *Byron.*

ban, *v. i.* To curse; to swear. *Spenser.*

The serious world will scold and *ban,*
In clamor loud and hard. *J. R Drake.*

ba-nal' (bȧn'ăl'; bā'năl; 277), *a* [F, fr. *ban* an ordinance.] **1.** Commonplace; trivial; hackneyed; trite.

2. Of or pertaining to compulsory feudal service.

Syn. — See TRITE.

ba-nal'i-ty (bȧ-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *banalité.* See BANAL.] **1.** Something commonplace, hackneyed, or trivial; the commonplace in speech; trivialness.

The highest things were thus brought down to the *banalities* of discourse. *J Morley*

2. *OF & Fr. Can. Law.* A lord's right to require that his own wine press, oven, mill, etc., be used by his vassals

ba-na'na (bȧ-nä'nȧ; *ba-năn'a*; 277: *the latter pron. has become very common in the U. S.*), *n.* [Sp. *banana*, name of the fruit, fr. some native name.] *Bot.* A perennial herbaceous plant (*Musa sapientum*) native of all tropical countries; also, its edible fruit. (See MUSA.) The banana has a soft, herbaceous stalk similar to a tree trunk, with very large simple leaves. The flowers are enveloped in colored bracts, the whole flower cluster forming a large, pendent bunch. The fruit is five or six inches long, and more than an inch in diameter; the pulp is soft and luscious, seedless through long cultivation. It is eaten either raw or cooked. Hundreds of named varieties exist, but those exported to northern markets are of two types, the yellow and the less common) red. See PLANTAIN, DWARF BANANA.

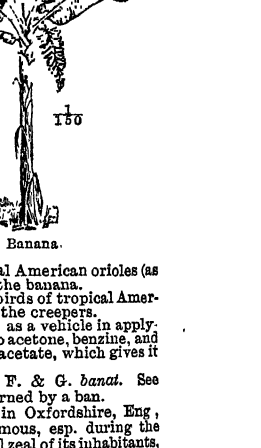
Banana. (1/150)

banana bird. Any of several tropical American orioles (as *Icterus leucopteryx*), which feed on the banana.

banana quit. Any of several small birds of tropical America, of the genus *Certhiola*, allied to the creepers.

banana solution. A solution used as a vehicle in applying bronze pigments. In addition to acetone, benzine, and a little pyroxylin, it contains amyl acetate, which gives it the odor of bananas.

ban'at, ban'ate (băn'ăt), *n.* [Cf. F. & G. *banat.* See BAN a warden.] The territory governed by a ban.

Ban'bur-y (băn'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* A town in Oxfordshire, Eng., celebrated in nursery rime, and famous, esp. during the English Civil War, for the puritanical zeal of its inhabitants, and now for a kind of pastry cake with a rich mince filling.

banc (băŋk), **ban'cus** (băŋ'kŭs), *n.* [OF. *banc*, LL. *bancus.* See BANK, *n.*] Bench (on which the judges of a court sit). — **in banc, in banco** (banco ablative of *bancus*), in full Sea siluroid fish much used as food in a dried state. [*Bib.*]

Ba'moth (bā'mŏth; -mōth) | **Ba'moth-ba'al** (-bā'ăl), *n. Bib.*

ban. † BANE, BONE.

Ban (băn), *n. Bib.*

ban (băn), *n.*; *pl.* BANI (bä'nĭ), *n.* [Roumanian *ban*, pl. *bani.*] See COIN.

ban (băn), *n* A kind of fine muslin, made in the East Indies from the fiber of the banana leafstalks

Ba'na (ba'nȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Bāna*, prop., arrow.] *Hindu Myth.* A thousand-armed giant or Titan whose daughter Usha fell in love with, and by magic arts gained control of, Aniruddha, Krishna's grandson. Krishna conquered Bana and freed Aniruddha.

Ban'a-a (băn'ĕ-ȧ), *n. D. Bib.*

ba'na-bá' (bä'nȧ-bä'; 133), *n.* [Sp., prob. fr a native name.] An Asiatic lythraceous timber tree (*Lagerstræmia speciosa*); also, its reddish wood, much used for ship planking. *Phil. I.*

Ba-na'is (bȧ-nā'yȧ). *D. Bib.*

Ban'a-i'as (băn'ā-ī'ăs). *Bib.*

Ban'ak. Var. of BANNOCK, a tribe.

ban'ak-ite (băn'ăk-īt), *n.* [From the *Banaks*, an Indian tribe. See BANNOCK.] *Petrog* An igneous rock consisting of a mixture of feldspars with other minerals, occurring in dikes and lava flows.

banal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a ban or banat.

banana bean. = VELVET BEAN.

banana eater = PLANTAIN EATER.

banana fish. The ladyfish (*Albula vulpes*).

Ba-na'na-land', *n* Queensland; — so called from the abundance of bananas produced and exported. *Colloq. Australia.*

Ba-na'na-land'er, *n.*

ba-na'nist (bȧ-nā'nĭst; bȧ-năn'ĭst), *n.* Any of various birds feeding on bananas.

ban'a-niv'o-rous (băn'ȧ-nĭv'ō-rŭs). *a.* Eating bananas.

ba-na'no (bȧ-nä'nō). Var. of BANANA.

banarer. † BANNERER.

ba-nau'sic (bȧ-nô'sĭk), *a.* [Gr. βαναυσικός.] Mechanical *R*

court, or with full judicial authority; as, sittings *in banc* (distinguished from sittings at *nisi prius*).

‖ **ban-cal'** (băŋ-kăl'), *n*; *pl.* -CALES (-ka/lāz). [Sp., fr. *banca, banco*, bench. Cf. BENCH.] An ornamental covering, as of carpet or leather, for a bench or form.

ban'co (băn'kō), *n.* [It. See BANK.] A bank, esp. that of Venice. This term is used in some parts of Europe to indicate bank money or values, as distinguished from depreciated current money or values.

band (bănd), *n.* [ME. *band, bond*, Icel. *band*; akin to G., Sw., & D. *band*, OHG. *bant*, Goth. *bandi*, Skr. *bandha* a binding, also to E. *bend, bind*. In sense 6 at least it is fr. F. *bande*, older *bende*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *binda* band, fillet (see BIND). Sense 9 is fr. F. *bande* (cf. It. *banda*), also of G. origin (cf. BANNER). See BIND, *v. t.*; cf. BEND, BOND.]

1. Anything used to make fast or confine the body or limbs, as a fetter, manacle, shackle, or the like. *Archaic or Fig.*

Every one's *bands* were loosed. *Acts* xvi. 26.

2. A cord, string, or ligament with which anything loose, or with which a number of things or parts, may be tied, bound together, held in place, or confined. Specif.: **a** A string or tie, as of hay, straw, rushes, etc., used to bind stalks into a sheaf or bundle. **b** A hinge of a gate or door, esp. a strap hinge. **c** *Bookbinding.* A cord or strip across the back of a book, properly serving as a fastening for the separate sheets or signatures. **d** *Print.* An ornamental strip, as of border type, or of tint between rules. **e** A tether; a leading string. *Obs.* **f** A hyphen. *Obs.* **g** *Logic.* The copula. *Obs. or R.* **h** A came, in a glass window.

3. That which connects, unites, or restrains by an immaterial force or influence, as a moral, spiritual, or legal force; a tie.

Religion being the chief *band* of human society. *Bacon.*

Specif.: **a** A restraining obligation or tie affecting one's relations to another; — now used chiefly in "the *bands* of matrimony." "To join in Hymen's *bands*." *Shak.* **b** A formal promise, pledge, or guarantee; a bond. "Thy oath and *band*." *Shak Archaic.* **c** A pledge given; a security or surety. *Obs.*

4. Binding quality; also, state of being bound; imprisonment or confinement. *Obs.*

5. A thin flat strip of any material, esp. a flat strip or fillet used to bind around an object. Specif.: **a** A metallic hoop or sleeve, as that used to hold together the barrel and stock of a gun. **b** A ring or endless strip of elastic rubber, for holding objects together. **c** One of the pieces of iron used to keep in place the bows of a saddle. **d** *Naut.* A strengthening piece of canvas sewed across a sail, as at the eyelet holes for reefing. **e** A strip of cloth for swathing the body; a bandage. **f** *Mech.* A strap or flat belt.

6. A narrow strip of cloth or other material on any article of dress, to bind, strengthen, ornament, or complete it, esp. one confining some part or separate article of dress, as a hat, or a waist at the neck or sleeves. "*Band* and gusset and seam" *Hood.* Specif.: **a** The neckband or collar of a shirt, whether merely a confining strip, or expanded ornamentally. Hence, in the 16th and 17th centuries, a wide collar or ruff which originally stood out squarely and horizontally, but later was turned down over the shoulders, and was then called a **falling band**. When small and very plain as worn by the Puritans, it was called a **Geneva band**. **b** [Now only in *pl.*] A pair of strips hanging from the neck in front, as part of a clerical, legal, or academic dress. These bands were orig. part of a falling band.

Clergyman wearing Bands (6 b)

The *bands* are regarded as an indication that their wearer is the minister of a recognized congregation. *R. A. S. Macalister.*

7. A flitch or side of bacon. *Obs.*

8. Anything having the shape or appearance of a flat strip, esp. an elongated flat surface or section with parallel sides separated by some characteristic, as color or texture, or considered apart, from what is adjacent. Specif.: **a** *Arch.* A flat member, usually horizontal (as a continuous tablet, a stripe, or a series of ornaments, as of carved foliage, of color, or of brickwork), dividing or ornamenting a wall or part, as the molding, or suite of moldings, which encircles the pillars and small shafts in Gothic architecture, one of the sections of the banded column used in French Renaissance, etc. **b** *Mining.* A stratum narrow in section. **c** *pl.* Alternating loose and tight stripes caused in a fabric, as flannel or serge, by the uneven shrinkage of a faulty weft. **d** *Zoöl.* A stripe, streak, or other elongated mark, esp. one transverse to the axis of the body. **e** *Bot.* A space between elevated lines or ribs, as of the fruits of apiaceous plants. **f** A ridge (of a small hill); a ridgelike slope or elevation. *Eng.*

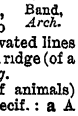

Band, *Arch.*

9. A company of persons (also, sometimes, of animals) united as in any common design; a troop. Specif.: **a** A body of armed men, as of troops or robbers.

Troops of horsemen with his *bands* of foot *Shak.*

b A company of musicians who play together upon portable musical instruments, esp. those suited to marching or open-air performance; as, a military *band*. Also, one of the four groups of instruments in an orchestra; as, the string *band*. A full military band has the orchestral wind instruments (flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons, trumpets, horns, and trombones) besides saxophones, cornets, and drums. The stringed instruments of the orchestra are replaced by additional clarinets, and one or more flutes and clarinets of high pitch are included.

Syn. — See COMPANY.

Band of Hope, in the United Kingdom, any of many local children's temperance associations, of which the first was organized in England in 1847.

band (bănd), *v. t.*; BAND'ED, BAND'ING. **1.** To bind or tie with a band, also, to mark with a band

2. To unite in a troop, company, or confederacy. "*Banded* against his throne." *Milton.*

band, *v. i.* To confederate for some common purpose; to unite; to conspire together.

Certain of the Jews *banded* together *Acts* xxiii 12.

band'age (băn'dăj), *n.* [F. *bandage*, fr. *bande*. See BAND.] **1.** A fillet or strip of woven material, used in dressing and binding up wounds, etc.

2 Any flexible strip similarly used; that which is bound over or round something to cover, strengthen, or compress it.

Zeal too had a place among the rest, with a *bandage* over her eyes. *Addison.*

3. A strengthening band or strip, as of stone. *Archaic.*

band'age (băn'dăj), *v. t.*; BAND'AGED (-dăjd); BAND'AG-ING (băn'dă-jĭng). To bind, dress, or cover, with a bandage; as, to *bandage* the eyes. — **band'ag-er** (-dă-jẽr), *n.*

ban-da-lore (băn'dă-lōr), *n.* A kind of toy constructed with an automatically winding cord by which it is brought back to the hand when thrown; — called also *quiz.*

ban-dan'na } (băn-dăn'ă), *n.* [Hind. *bāndhnū* a mode of
ban-dan'a } dyeing in which the cloth is tied in different places to prevent the parts tied from receiving the dye. Cf. BAND, *n.*] **1.** A silk or cotton handkerchief (originally, one dyed as noted in the etymology above) having a uniform ground, usually of red or blue, with white or yellow figures of a circular, lozenge, or other simple form.

2. A style of calico printing in which a pattern of this kind is produced by discharging the color.

band'box' (bănd'bŏks'), *n.* A light box of pasteboard or thin wood, usually cylindrical, for holding ruffs (the *bands* of the 17th century), collars, caps, bonnets, etc.

band brake. *Mech.* A form of brake, used esp. in vehicles, consisting essentially of a flexible band placed loosely around a revolving circular part and operated by tightening the band.

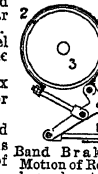

Band Brake. Motion of Rod, 1, in direction of Arrow tightens Band, 2, on Wheel, 3

band driver. *Bookbinding.* A blunt chisel used on the bands of books with flexible backs to correct irregularities.

ban-deau' (băn-dō'; băn'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DEAUX (-dōz'). [F.] A narrow band or fillet, as for the hair, part of a headdress, etc.

band'ed (băn'dĕd, -dĭd), *a.* Having a band or bands, marked with or showing bands or stripes, specif., *Her.*, having a band of another color; — said of a garb.

banded anteater. See MYRMECOBIUS. — **b. architrave, pier, shaft,** etc., *Arch.*, an architrave, pier, etc., of which the regular profile is interrupted by blocks or projections crossing it at right angles. — **b. drum,** the common drumfish (*Pogonias cromis*). — **b. mail,** mail armor with alternate bands of rings and ridges like narrow bars encircling the body, arms, etc., represented in manuscripts and carved stone of the 13th century. — **b. pickerel.** See PICKEREL. — **b. pier.** See BANDED ARCHITRAVE, above. — **b. rattlesnake,** the common rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*) of the eastern and central United States. — **b. shaft.** See BANDED ARCHITRAVE, above. — **b. spectrum.** See SPECTRUM. — **b. stilt.** See STILT. — **b. structure,** *Geol. & Min.*, a structure characterized by an arrangement of different minerals in bands, as in a fissure vein, or by bands of different color or texture in the same mineral, as in onyx.

band'e-let, band'let (bănd'lĕt), *n.* [F. *bandelette*, dim. of *bande*. See BAND, *n.*; cf. BENDLET.] A small band or fillet; *Arch.*, any little band or flat molding about a column.

ban'de-role, ban'de-rol (băn'dē-rōl), *n.* [F. *banderole*, dim. of *bandière, bannière*, banner; cf. It. *banderuola* a little banner. See BANNER.] **1.** A little banner, flag, or streamer carried at the masthead of a ship, borne in battle, attached to a lance or trumpet, or in *Her.*, fastened to a crosier below the crook.

2. A ribbon bearing an inscription or a device; a scroll representing such a ribbon; specif., *Arch.*, a sculptured band, often bearing an inscription, used as decoration, esp. in the Renaissance period.

3. A flag about one yard square, displayed at funerals of great men.

ban'di-coot (băn'dĭ-kōōt), *n.* [Telugu *pandi-kokku* pig-rat.] **a** A very large rat (*Nesokia bandicota*), of India and Ceylon. It does much injury to rice fields and gardens. **b** Any of certain small, active, insectivorous and vegetarian marsupial mammals constituting the genus *Perameles*, found in Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea. See RABBIT BANDICOOT.

Bandicoot (*Perameles nasuta*).

banding plane. A plane for cutting out grooves and inlaying strings and bands in straight and circular work.

ban'dit (băn'dĭt), *n.*; *pl.* -DITS (-dĭts), *or* -DITTI (-dĭt'ī). [It. *bandito* outlaw, p. p. of *bandire* to proclaim, to banish, to proscribe, LL. *bandire*, better *bannire*. See BAN edict; cf. BANISH.] An outlaw, hence, a brigand; a lawless marauder, usually one belonging to one of the bands infesting the mountainous districts of Sicily, Italy, Spain, Greece, Turkey, etc.; — sometimes used in pl. *banditti* as a collective noun, or erroneously as a singular.

No savage fierce *bandit*, or mountaineer. *Milton.*
Deerstealers are ever a desperate *banditti*. *Scott.*

band'mas'ter (bănd'mās'tẽr), *n.* Conductor of a musical band.

ban'dog' (băn'dŏg'; 205), *n.* [*band* + *dog.*] A dog kept tied or chained, either as a watchdog, or because ferocious; hence, usually specif., a mastiff or bloodhound.

The keeper entered leading his *bandog*, a large bloodhound, tied in a leam, or band, from which he takes his name. *Scott.*

ban'do-leer' (băn'dō-lēr'), *n.* [F. *bandoulière*, fr Sp. *bandolera*, fr. *banda* band. See BAND, *n.*] **1.** A broad belt formerly worn over the shoulder and across the breast under the arm as a means of suspending articles, as a wallet, at the side. *Obs. Gascoigne.*

2. A belt similarly worn by soldiers, originally to support the musket, later to carry the cases for charges of powder, and now only to carry cartridges, which are placed in loops on the belt.

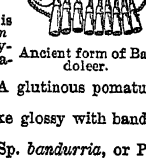

Ancient form of Bandoleer.

3. A powder case or ammunition box carried on such a belt

Across his shoulder hung the strap of his *bandoleer* or ammunition box. *Parkman*

bandoleer fruit. The fleshy, berry-like fruit of an East Indian cucurbitaceous vine (*Zanonia indica*).

ban'do-line (băn'dō-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* A glutinous pomatum for the hair.

ban'do-line, *v. t.* To stiffen or make glossy with bandoline. — *v. i.* To use bandoline.

ban-dore' (băn-dōr'; băn'dōr), *n.* [Sp. *bandurria*, or Pg. *bandurra*, fr. L. *pandura*, *pandurium*, a musical instrument of three strings, fr. Gr. πανδοῦρα. Cf. PANDORE, BANJO, MANDOLIN.] *Music.* An old stringed instrument, similar in form to a guitar; a pandore.

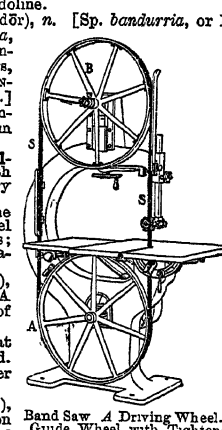

Band Saw *A* Driving Wheel. *B* Guide Wheel with Tightener; *C* Guide for Saw; *SS* Saw.

band pulley, *or* **belt pulley.** *Mach.* A pulley with a broad face suited to carry a flat belt.

band saw. A saw in the form of an endless steel belt, running over pulleys; also, a power sawing machine using this device.

bands'man (băndz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A member of a band, esp. of a band of musicians.

2. a A miner who works at the hoisting rope or band. *Local, Eng.* **b** A binder of sheaves. *Scot.*

band'-tailed' (bănd'tālḋ'), *a.* Marked by a band upon the tail; as, the **band-tailed pigeon**, a wild pigeon (*Columba fasciata*) of western North America, often mistaken for, or confused with, the nearly extinct passenger pigeon. It has a rounded tail with a black transverse band. It is rapidly becoming rare.

band wheel. *Mach.* **a** = BAND PULLEY. **b** A wheel on which a band saw runs. **c** The wheel on which the band of a band brake operates.

ban'dy (băn'dĭ), *n.* [Telugu *baṇḍi.*] A carriage or cart used in India, esp. one drawn by bullocks.

ban'dy, *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Cf. F. *bandé*, p. p. of *bander* to bind, to bend (a bow), to bandy.] **1.** An old form of tennis; also, a stroke or return of the ball in this game, or the ball when struck. Also fig. *Obs.*

Take this *bandy* with the racket of patience. *Dekker*

2. The game of hockey; also, the bent club with which the ball is struck in that game. See HOCKEY.

ban'dy, *v. t.*; BAN'DIED (-dĭd); BAN'DY-ING. **1.** To beat to and fro, as a ball in playing at bandy.

Like tennis balls *bandied* and struck upon us. *Cudworth*

2. To propel or drive by or as if by striking or tossing; to throw aside or away. *Obs.*

The Cardinal would *bandy* me away from Spain. *Marlowe.*

3. To give and receive reciprocally; to exchange. "To *bandy* hasty words." *Shak.*

4. To toss about, as from man to man; to discuss.

Let not obvious and known truth be *bandied* about in a disputation. *I Watts.*

5. To band together; to league. *Obs. J. Harrington.*

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banc † BANK

ban'ca (băŋ'ka), *n.* [Sp., fr. Tag. *bangca*.] A kind of boat or canoe, used in the Philippines.

‖ **ban'ca ca'va** (baŋ'kä ka'vä) [It.] A hollow seat used in the Inquisition as an instrument of torture. "Racking one word till its joints be pulled asunder, and squeezing the next all sheap as the Inquisitors do heretics in their *banca cava*." *C. Kingsley.*

‖ **ban'cal'** (băn'kăl'; *E.* băŋ'kăl), *n.* [F., lit., bow-legged.] *Mil.* A kind of curved saber used in the French armies under Napoleon Bonaparte

ban-cal' (băŋ-kal'), *n.* [Sp.] A rubiaceous hardwood tree (*Nauclea glaberrima*) of the Philippines.

Banca tin. = BANKA TIN.

bancke † BANK.

bancket. † BANQUET.

bancksroute. † BANKRUPT.

tan'co (băŋ'kō), *n.* Used in, and sometimes for, the phrase *in banco*. See BANC

bancour. † BANKER.

bancquet. † BANQUET.

ban'cus (băŋ'kŭs), *n* See BANC.

Ban'cus Re'gis (rē'jĭs). [Law L.] King's Bench.

band. † BOND, BOUND.

‖ **band** (bŭnd). Var. of BUND, an embankment.

‖ **ban'da** (ban'dä), *n.* [Sp.] A belt or sash.

ban'da-bust (băn'dă-bŭst). Var. of BUNDOBUST.

band'ag-ist (băn'dă-jĭst), *n.* A maker of bandages.

ban'dal. Var. of BANDLE.

ban-da'la (băn-dä'lä), *n.* A fabric made in Manila from the older leaf sheaths of the abacá (*Musa textilis*).

ban'dar (băn'dẽr), *n.* [Hind. *bandar.*] The rhesus monkey.

ban'dase' (băn'dāz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

band'box'i-cal, band'box'y, *a.* Like a bandbox.

band'case', *n.* = BANDBOX.

ban'dé' (băn'dā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Bendy dexter. [LEER.

ban'de-lier'. Var. of BANDOLEER.

ban'de-lore. Var of BANDALORE.

‖ **Bande' Noire'** (bänd' nwär'). [F., Black Band.] 1. Any of various companies of French infantry, of the 16th century. 2 The speculators who bought up property confiscated during the French Revolution, and destroyed many works of art to obtain building material.

band'er, *n.* One banded with others. *Rare.*

ban'der-et (băn'dẽr-ĕt). Var. of BANNERET, 3.

‖ **ban'de-ril'la** (băn'dā-rēl'yä), *n.*; *pl* -LAS (-yas). [Sp., dim. of *bandera* banner] A barbed dart carrying a banderole which the banderillero thrusts into the neck or shoulder of the bull in a bullfight

‖ **ban'de-ril-le'ro** (-rēl-yā'rō), *n.*; *pl* -ROS (-rōs) [Sp.] One who thrusts in the banderillas in bullfighting

ban'de-role, ban'de-rol, *v. t.* To provide or secure with a banderole.

bandetto. † BANDIT.

B & F B S *Abbr.* British and Foreign Bible Society.

band fish. = RIBBON FISH b

‖ **ban'dha-va** (bŭn'dä-vä), *n.* [Hind. *bandhav*, fr. Skr. *bandhu.*] *Hindu Law.* A kinsman; specif., a cognate

ban'dhu (-dōō), *n.* [Skr. Cf. BANDHAVA.] *Hindu Law.* A cognate, or relative connected through the female line.

ban'di-coy (băn'dĭ-koi), *n* Var. of BANDIKAI.

‖ **ban-di'do** (băn-dē'thō; 146), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-thōs). [Sp.] A bandit.

ban'die (băn'dĭ; băn'-), *n.* The stickleback. *Dial. Scot.*

ban'di-kai (băn'dĭ-kī), *n.* [Hind. *bhindī*, or Telugu *benda* + Telugu *kāya* unripe fruit or nut.] The okra. [LEER.

ban'di-leer' Var. of BANDOLEER.

band'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

band'ing, *n.* Material or texture in the form of a band or bands; bands collectively; banded work. [ish. *Obs.*

ban'dit, *v. t.* To outlaw; ban.

ban'dit-ism (-tĭz'm). *n.* See -ISM.

ban'dit-ry, *n.* [*bandit* + *-ry.*] Ladronism; organized highway robbery.

ban'dle (băn'dl), *n* [Ir *bannlamh* cubit, fr. *bann* a measure + *lamh* hand, arm] See MEASURE.

bandle linen. An Irish home-made linen, narrow and coarse.

band'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **band'less-ly,** *adv* — **band'less-ness,** *n.*

band'let, *n.* = BANDELET.

band major. = BANDMASTER.

‖ **ban'do** (ban'dō), *n.*; *pl.* BANDOS (*E.* -dōz; *Sp.* -dōs); It. BANDI (băn'dē). [Sp. or It. Cf. 2d BAN.] A public proclamation; — used with reference to Spanish or Italian countries or dependencies.

ban'do-bust (bŭn'dō-bŭst). Var. of BUNDOBUST.

‖ **ban'do-le'ro** (-lā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōs) [Sp.] A robber or highwayman

ban'do-lier'. Var. of BANDOLEER.

bandon. † ABANDON.

ban'don, *n.* [OF *bandon* See ABANDON.] Jurisdiction or control; disposal; license *Obs.*

ban-dore', *n.* [F. *bandeau.*] The veiled headdress worn by widows. *Obs.*

band plant. The large periwinkle (*Vinca major*) *Dial. Eng.*

ban'drol, ban'drole, band'roll. Vars of BANDEROLE

bandroule † BANDEROLE.

B. & S. *Abbr.* a Brandy and soda. *Colloq.* **b** Brown and Sharpe. See WIRE GAUGE.

band'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Narrowly linear, as a leaf.

band spectrum. See SPECTRUM.

band'ster (bănd'stẽr), *n.* [*band* + *-ster.*] One who binds the sheaves after the reapers. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

band'string', *n.* One of a pair of lace strings used to tie falling bands.

ban-dur'ri-a (băn-dŏōr'rē-ä), *n.*; *pl.* -RIAS (-äs). [Sp.] *Music.* A bandore

band'work', *n.* 1. Work done

ban'dy (băn'dĭ), *v. i.* **1.** To bound or carom like a ball that is struck. *Obs. or R.*
2. To contend, as at some game in which each strives to drive the ball his own way.
Fit to *bandy* with thy lawless sons. *Shak.*
3. To join together; to form a league or band. *Obs.*
ban'dy, *a.* **1.** [See BAND, *n.*] Striped; marked with bands.
2. [See BANDY, *n.*] Curved laterally, esp. with the convex side outward; as, a *bandy* leg
ban'dy-ball' (-bôl'), *n.* The game of bandy, or hockey; also, the ball used in this game.
ban'dy-ban'dy, *n.* A common ringed snake (*Vermicella annulata*) of Australia, which, though poisonous, has too small a mouth to be dangerous to man.
ban'dy-leg'ged (băn'dĭ-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *a.* Having bandy legs.
bane (bān), *n.* [ME *bane* destruction, murderer, AS. *bana* murderer; akin to Icel. *bani* death, murderer, OHG. *bana* murder, *bano* murderer, Goth *banja* stroke, wound, Gr. φονευς murderer, φόνος murder, OIr. *bath* death, *benim* I strike.] **1.** One who has killed another, or a thing that has caused a death; a slayer or murderer. *Obs.*
2. That which destroys life, esp. deadly poison. *Obs. except in combination, as in* ratsbane, henbane, etc.
3. Destruction; murder; death. *Obs.*
The cup of deception spiced and tempered to their *bane Milton*
4. Any cause of ruin, or of lasting injury; fatal mischief; ruin; harm; woe.
Money, thou *bane* of bliss, and source of woe *Herbert*
5. The disease in sheep commonly termed the *rot.*
Syn.— Poison, ruin, destruction, injury, pest.
bane, *v. t.* **1.** To kill. *Obs.*
2. To do injury to; — lit. or fig. *Obsoles.*
For what shall heal, when holy water *banes? Keble.*
bane'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The acrid poisonous berry of any ranunculaceous plant of the genus *Actæa;* also, the plant itself. See ACTÆA.
bane'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Having poisonous qualities; deadly; destructive; injurious, noxious; pernicious. "*Baneful* hemlock." *Garth.* "*Baneful* wrath." *Chapman.*
Syn.— See PERNICIOUS.
— **bane'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **bane'ful-ness,** *n.*
bane'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** The plant belladonna. **b** The lesser spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*). *Eng.*
bang (băng), *v. t.;* BANGED (băngd); BANG'ING. [Icel. *banga* to hammer; akin to Dan. *banke* to beat, Sw. *bångas* to be impetuous, G. *bengel* club, clapper of a bell.] **1.** To beat or thump with a resounding blow; to strike in such a way as to make a loud noise; as, to *bang* a drum or a piano; to *bang* a door (against the doorpost or casing) in shutting it.
2. To beat, as with a club; to thrash; drub; — lit. or fig.
The desperate tempest hath so *banged* the Turks *Shak*
3. To make or indicate by banging or with a bang.
That stuttering kitchen clock *banged* out twelve *Scribner's Mag*
4. To beat, excel; surpass. *Slang or Dial. J. C. Harris.*
bang, *v. i.* **1.** To strike noisily or violently; to make a loud noise as if by striking; as, the shutter *banged* and waked me; he was *banging* on the piano; the gun *banged.*
I could see the brass glisten on the tiller as it *banged* about. *Stevenson*
2. To move with a spring or bound; to bounce. *Colloq.*
"Up he *banged.*" *H. Macneill.*
bang, *n.* **1.** A resounding blow; a thump; a whack.
Many a stiff thwack, many a *bang Hudibras.*
2. A beating; a drubbing, defeat. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. A sudden loud noise such as is produced by a heavy blow or an explosion.
With *bangs* and thwacks of driving belts and nails *Frere*
4. Sudden forceful movement; dash; bounce; go. *Colloq.*
bang, *adv.* With a violent blow, clap, or explosive noise, also, all of a sudden; bounce. *Colloq.*
bang, *v. t.* To cut squarely or evenly across, as the tail of a horse, or the forelock of a human being.
His hair *banged* even with his eyebrows. *Century Mag.*
bang, *n.* The front hair, or a portion of it, cut short and even and worn hanging down over the forehead.
His hair cut in front like a young lady's *bang. W. D. Howells.*
bang, *n.* A West Indian sardine (*Sardinella pseudohispanica*).
ban'ga-low (băn'gȧ-lō), *n.* [Native name.] Either of the two palms *Ptychosperma elegans* and *P. cunninghamii.* They are graceful trees with pinnate leaves, and are both in cultivation. The center or "heart" of the former is used as a food by the natives. *Australia.*
bang'er (băng'ẽr), *n.* One that bangs; specif.: **a** A big story; a whopper. *Slang.* **b** A thick clublike cane. *College Slang, U. S.*
ban'gle (băn'g'l), *n.* [Hind. *bangrī* bracelet, bangle.] An ornamental circlet, of glass, gold, silver, or other material, worn by women in India and Africa, and in some other countries, upon the wrist or ankle; a ring bracelet. — **ban'gled** (băn'g'ld), *p. a.*
bangle ear. A horse's ear that droops.
Ban-go'ri-an (băn-gō'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bangor; as, the **Bangorian Controversy,** in English church history, a violent controversy lasting for several years, which was started in 1717 by Benjamin Hoadly, Bishop of Bangor, Wales, who, in a sermon on the text, "My kingdom is not of this world," attacked the divine authority of the clergy. He denied the power of the church over the conscience and its right to determine the condition of men in respect to the favor of God.
bang'tail' (băng'tāl'), *n.* A horse's tail that is banged.— **bang'tailed'** (-tāld'), *a.*
bangtail muster. A round-up of cattle for counting. To distinguish those that have been counted, the tuft at the end of the tail is banged, or cut straight across. *Australia.*
ban'ian (băn'yăn), *n.* [Ult fr. Skr. *vaṇij* merchant.] **1.** One of a caste of Hindu merchants and traders who abstain from meat; a banya; in Bengal, generally, a sircar in the service of a European.
2. A loose woolen shirt, gown, or jacket worn in India; — from its resemblance to the body garment of the banians.
3. *Bot.* = BANYAN.
banian day. *Naut.* Orig., a day in which no meat was served out to sailors, probably so called in allusion to the banians' abstinence from flesh; now, a day when the food is thought poor. Written also *banyan day.*
banian hospital. A hospital for animals.
ban'ish (băn'ĭsh), *v. t.;* BAN'ISHED (-ĭsht); BAN'ISH-ING. [OF. *banir*, F. *bannir*, LL. *bannire*, fr. OHG. *bannan* to summon, fr. *ban* ban. See BAN an edict; 2d -ISH.] **1.** To put under the ban; to outlaw. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. To condemn to leave a country by sovereign authority.
"We *banish* you our territories." *Shak.*
3. To drive out from a home, a wonted place, or the like; — often used with *from* or *out of.*
How the ancient Celtic tongue came to be *banished. Blair.*
4. To drive away; to compel to depart; to expel; dismiss.
"*Banish* all offense." *Shak.*
5. To clear or free (from or of); to empty. *Obs.*
Syn.— BANISH, EXILE, TRANSPORT, EXPEL agree in the idea of enforced removal. To be BANISHED is to be compelled, by public edict or sentence, to leave a country (which may or may not be one's own) either permanently or for a fixed time, and with or without restriction to a given place. EXILE differs from *banishment* in applying to removal under constraint from one's own country only; in admitting compulsion of circumstances as well as formal sentence or decree; and in emphasizing the element of enforced absence rather than the expulsion itself. Thus, Russians and foreigners alike may be *banished,* but only Russians *exiled* to Siberia; Dante was *banished* from his native Florence, and spent his later years in *exile. Exile* is also loosely used for prolonged but voluntary absence from one's native land in the fulfillment of some purpose; as, "That voluntary *exile* of so many years which is such a curious element in Ibsen's biography" (*E. W. Gosse*). TRANSPORT, as here compared, refers specifically to the banishment of convicts, usually to a penal colony. To EXPEL is to eject or banish summarily or authoritatively, commonly under circumstances of disgrace; it applies to ejection from institutions or societies, as well as from a place or country; as, to be *expelled* from college, from a club. See COMMIT.
ban'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *bannissement*] Act of banishing, or state of being banished.
Syn. — Expatriation, ostracism, expulsion, proscription, exile, outlawry
ban'is-ter (băn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. BALUSTER] A baluster; *pl.,* the balustrade of a staircase.
ban'jo (băn'jō), *n.; pl.* -JOS (-jōz). [Formerly also *banjore, banjer;* corrupt. fr. *bandore,* through negro slave pronunciation] **1.** A stringed musical instrument having a neck like a guitar and a body like a tambourine. It has five strings, which are plucked with the fingers or with a plectrum.
2. A banjo frame.
3. A banjo signal.
banjo frame. *Shipbuilding.* A metal frame in the stern of a vessel used to hoist or lower an auxiliary screw propeller.
ban'jo-rine' (băn'jō-rēn'), *n.* [From *banjore* banjo. See BANJO.] *Music.* A kind of banjo, with a short neck, tuned a fourth higher than the common banjo, — popularly so called
banjo signal. *Railroads.* A signal apparatus having a circular box, with a glass window, in which a red disk appears as the danger signal.
bank (băngk), *n.* [ME. *banke;* akin to E *bench,* and prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *bakki.* See BENCH.] **1.** A mound, pile, or ridge of earth raised above the surrounding level; hence, anything shaped like a mound or ridge of earth; as, a *bank* of clouds; a *bank* of snow.
2. An elevation or hill. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. An elevation, or rising ground, under the sea; a shoal, shelf, or shallow; as, the *banks* of Newfoundland. See SHOAL.
4. A steep acclivity or slope, as of a hill, the side of a ravine, etc.
5. The margin of a watercourse; the rising ground bordering a lake, river, or sea, or forming the edge of a cutting, or other hollow.
Tiber trembled underneath her *banks. Shak*
6. *Mining.* **a** The face of coal being worked. **b** A deposit of ore or coal worked by excavations above water level. **c** The ground at the top of a shaft; as, the cost of an ore on the *bank.*
7. The cushion of a billiard table.
Syn.— Edge, marge, margin, beach, strand. See SHORE.
The Bank = BANKSIDE, of London. *Obs.*— from bank to bank. *Mining,* from the time when a miner descends into the shaft till his return to the surface. *Eng.*
bank, *v. t.;* BANKED (băngkt); BANK'ING. **1.** To raise or form a bank or mound about; to inclose, confine, defend, or fortify with a bank; to embank. "*Banked* well with earth." *Holland.*
2. To heap or pile up; as, to *bank* sand.
3 To pass by the banks of. *Obs. Shak.*
4. *Billiards & Pool.* To drive (a ball) to the bank or cushion; specif., to pocket (the object ball) by playing it against a cushion or cushions so that it rebounds into a pocket, to double.
5. To group in a bank, as, the transformers were *banked,* to bank, *or* bank up, a fire, to cover the coals or embers with ashes or cinders, thus keeping the fire low but alive.
bank (băngk), *v. i.* **1.** To be situated upon a bank. *Obs.*
2. To rise in a bank or banks; to lie in banks, as clouds; — often with *up.*
3. To swing so far as to strike against a banking pin; — said of the lever of a lever escapement in a watch or clock.
4. To come to rest by the bank of a river, etc., as ducks.
bank, *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *banc,* of G. origin, and akin to E. *bench.* See BENCH.] **1.** A long seat or bench; a stage or platform. *Obs.*
2. A bench for rowers in a galley; also, a tier of oars.
Placed on their *banks,* the lusty Trojans sweep
Neptune's smooth face, and cleave the yielding deep. *Waller.*
3. *Law.* The bench or seat on which the judges sit; — chiefly used, as implying the full court, in *in bank.* See BANC.
4. *Music.* A tier or row of keys belonging to a keyboard, as in an organ
5. A group or series of objects arranged near together; as, a *bank* of electric lamps, etc.
6. In various trades, a table, bench, or shelf, as in a composing room to hold matter on galleys, or in a pressroom to receive the sheets before or after printing.
7. A creel to hold rows of bobbins.
bank, *n.* [F. *banque,* It. *banca,* orig. bench, table, counter, of G. origin, and akin to E *bench;* cf. G. *bank* bench. See BENCH, ct. BANCO.] **1.** Orig., the table, counter, or place of business of a money changer; now, the building or office used for banking purposes.
2. A sum of money, esp a fund from deposits or contributions, to be used in transacting business; a joint stock or capital. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. *Gaming.* The sum of money or the checks which the dealer or banker has as a fund, from which to draw his stakes and pay his losses.
4. In certain games, as dominoes, a fund of pieces from which the players are allowed to draw.
5. An establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money, and for facilitating the transmission of funds by drafts or bills of exchange; an institution incorporated for performing one or more of such functions, or the stockholders (or their representatives, the directors), acting in their corporate capacity.
bank of deposit, a bank which receives money for safe keeping. — **b. of issue,** or **circulation,** a bank which issues its own notes payable to bearer. — **B. Royal.** = KING'S BENCH. *Obs.*
bank, *v. i.* **1** To keep a bank; to do business as a banker.
2. To deposit money in a bank; to have an account with a bank or banker.
3. *Gaming.* To make a bank. See BANK, *n.,* 3.
4. To wager; to rely; — with *on;* as, to *bank* on a person's honesty. *Colloq.*
5. To fail; to become bankrupt. *Dial. Eng.*
bank, *v. t.* To deposit in a bank; also, to exchange for current money.
bank'a-ble (băngk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Receivable as good at a bank.
bank annuities. The class of British government funds often called *consols;* — the legal name.
bank bill. **1.** In the United States, and sometimes in the English provinces (formerly generally in England), a bank note (which see).
2. In general, a bill of exchange issued or accepted by a bank, usually one drawn by one bank upon another.
3. a An obsolete form of Bank of England note, called in full, *sealed bank bill.* **b** Short for BANK POST BILL. *Eng.*
bank book. The depositor's book in which a bank enters the debits and credits of his account.
bank circulation. Specif.: The receipts, which circulated as currency, issued by the Bank of England to contributors to a government loan in 1751.
bank discount. A sum equal to the interest at a given rate on the principal (face) of a bill or note from the time of discounting until it becomes due.
banked (băngkt), *a.* Having a bank or banks, as of oars or keys; as, a double-*banked* boat.
bank'er (băngk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A vessel employed in the cod fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. *J. Q. Adams.*
2. A ditcher; a drain digger. *Dial. Eng.*
3. *Hunting.* A horse trained to jump on and off field banks too large to be cleared. *Eng.*
4. A river full to the top of the banks. *Australia.*
5. A stone or a wooden bench or support on which sculptors, masons, or bricklayers shape or gauge their material.
bank'er, *n.* [OF. *banquier,* fr. *banc* bench. See BANK bench.] A covering, as of tapestry, for a bench, chair, etc.
bank'er, *n.* [Cf. F. *banquier.*] **1.** One (either a person or a corporation) who conducts the business of banking; one who, individually, or as a member of a company, keeps an establishment for the deposit or loan of money, or for traffic in money, bills of exchange, etc. See BANKING.
2. *Gaming.* One who keeps the bank.
3. A card game in which the banker divides the pack into a number of piles, placed face downward, each of the punters betting on the chance that the card on the bottom of his chosen pile is higher than the card at the bottom of the pile left to the banker. *Eng.*
ban'ker-a (băn'kẽr-ȧ), *n.* [Prob. native name.] A stone curlew (*Œdicnemus dominicensis*) of San Domingo, often domesticated by the natives.
ban-ket' (băn-kĕt'), *n.* [D. *banket* a kind of confectionery; prob. named from some resemblance.] A gold-bearing conglomerate, or pudding stone. *Transvaal.*

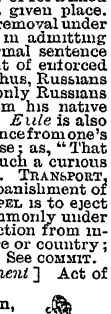
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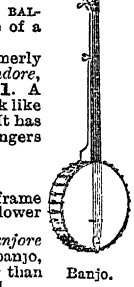
Top of Banjo Signal.

by people in bands; coöperative work. *Rare.*
2. *Lace Making.* = FILLING e.
ban'dy-man (băn'dĭ-măn), *n.* A driver of a bandy. *India.*
bane. Var. of BAIN; dial var of BAWN, BONE.
bane. † BAN; obs. sing of BANNS.
Ba-ne'a (bȧ-nē'ȧ), *n D. Bib.*
Ba-ne'as (-ăs), *n D. Bib.*
banefire. † BONFIRE.
banere. † BANNER.
banerere. † BANNERER.
bang. Var. of BIANG.
bang-a' (bang-ȧ'), *n.* [Tag.] A large spherical water jar made of baked clay. *Phil. I.*
ban'ga (băn'gȧ), *n.* [Australian.] An Australian cycadaceous plant (*Macrozamia muelleri*). Its large conelike fruit has orange-red seeds, which are baked and eaten by the natives
bang'al'ay (băng'ăl'ĭ), *n.* [Native name.] Bastard mahogany (*Eucalyptus botryoides*) of Australia.
bang beggar. A constable, parish officer, or beadle; also, a stout staff. *Dial Eng*
bangd. Banged. *Ref. Sp.*
bange (bānj), *n* [Cf. F. *baigner* to bathe] A fine, light rain. *Dial Eng.*
bange † BIANG.
‖ **bangh'y, bang'y** (băng'ĭ). *n.* [Hind. *bahaṅgī.*] *India.* **1.** A kind of shoulder yoke for carrying loads; also, the yoke with its pair of suspended boxes or baskets. *Yule.*
2. A parcel post; — alluding to the way in which the mail was formerly carried.
‖ **banghy post** = BANGHY, 2.
bang'ing, *p. a.* Huge *Colloq.*
bang'le (băng''l; bâng''l), *v. t Obs or Dial.* **1.** Of hawks, to fly about aimlessly or fruitlessly, instead of properly attacking the quarry; hence, to roam about aimlessly; — chiefly used in p. pr., bang'ling (-lĭng). **2.** To hang loosely; to droop over; to flap.
ban'gled (băn'g'ld), *a.* Having, or furnished with, bangles.
bang'ling, *n.* Wrangling; squabbling. *Obs.*
bangs'ring' (bȧngz'rĭng'). Var of BANXRING.
bang'ster (băng'stẽr), *n.* [*bang* + *-ster.*] A bully; braggart; also, a winner; a victor. *Obs. or Dial.* [*Dial. Eng.*]
bang'straw', *n.* A thresher.
bangue. † BANG, BHANG.
bang'-up', *a.* [Cf. dial *bang* to beat, overcome, surpass, *banging* large, huge] Excelling in quality; first-rate; fine. *Slang.*
bang'y (băng'ĭ). Var. of BANGHY.
Ba'ni (bä'nĭ), *n. Bib.*
banis. Var. of BANIYA.
banian tree. = BANYAN.
Ba'nid (bā'nĭd). *Bib.* [BONY.
ban'ie (băn'ĭ). Scot. var. of
Ban'i-nu (băn'ĭ-nū). *D. Bib.*
banio. † BAGNIO. [ishes.
ban'ish-er, *n.* One that banishes.
ban'isht. Banished. *Ref. Sp.*
ban'i-ya (băn'ĭ-yȧ), *n. sing & pl.* [Hind. *banyā.*] = BANIAN, *n.,* 1.
banjara. † BRINJARRY.
ban'jean-rine' (băn'jō-rēn'). Var. of BANJORINE.
ban'jo-ist, *n.* See -IST.
bank. † BHANG.
bank *Abbr.* Banking.
ban'ka. Var. of BANCA.
bank'a-bl. Bankable. *Ref. Sp.*
Ban'ka, *or* **Ban'ca, tin** (băn'kȧ). Tin from the island of Banka, prized for its purity.
bankat. † BANQUET. [*U. S.*
bank beaver. The otter *Local,*
bank cod. See COD.
bank court. *Eng* **a** The weekly meeting of the officers of a bank. **b** The general court of owners.
bank credit. = CASH CREDIT.
bank cress. **a** Hedge mustard. **b** The yellow cress *Barbarea præcox.*
bank draft A draft drawn or accepted by a bank, esp. one drawn by one bank on another.
‖ **ban'ken veldt** (băng'kĕn vĕlt) [D. *bank* bank + *veld,* field, country] Terrace lands. *Transvaal.*
banker block. *Stonecutting.* A block used as a banker.
bank'er-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
bank'er-ess, *n.* See -ESS.
Banker Poet. Samuel Rogers; also, Edmund Clarence Stedman, — a name alluding to the business of these men.
bankerupt. † BANKRUPT.

bank'ing (băŋk'ĭng), *n.* The business of a banker. The business of banking originally was that of taking money on deposit subject to check or draft, loaning money, as by discounting notes and bills, issuing drafts, and any other associated form of general dealing in money or credit. One or more of these operations if carried on with the public in general may be construed as *banking*.

banking doctrine *or* principle. See CURRENCY DOCTRINE.

bank'ing, *p. a.* That makes or serves as a bank or stop.

banking file. See FILE, tool. — b. pin, *Horol.*, a pin against which a lever strikes, to limit its motion. — b. screw, an adjustable screw in the chronometer escapement, which regulates the locking movement. — b. stud. = BANKING PIN. — b. wax. = WALLING WAX.

bank money. 1. See BANCO, money. 2. a Money in the bank. b The equivalent of money as a medium of exchange constituted by checks, drafts, or bank credits other than bank notes. Cf. CURRENCY.

bank note. 1. A promissory note issued by a bank or banking company; formerly, one payable to a specified person at a fixed date (now called a *bank bill*); now, one payable to bearer on demand, and intended to circulate as money (often called a *bank bill* in the United States). In England, specif., a Bank of England note. 2. A promissory note payable at a bank. *Rare.*

bank paper. Bank notes (collectively); also, bankable commercial paper, as drafts or bills accepted by a bank, or notes good enough to be discounted at a bank.

bank post bill. A bill of the Bank of England payable seven or sixty days after sight, used in transmitting funds.

bank rate. The discount rate fixed by a bank or banks, as by the Bank of England, the Bank of France, etc.

bank'rupt (băŋk'rŭpt), *n.* [F. *banqueroute*, fr. It. *bancarotta* bankruptcy; *banca* bank (fr. OHG. *banch* bench, G. *bank*) + *rotta* broken, fr. L. *rupta*, fem. p. p. of *rumpere* to break. At Florence, it is said, the bankrupt had his bench (i. e., money table) broken. See 5th BANK; RUPTURE, *n.*] 1. Bankruptcy. *Obs.* 2. Any person whose property becomes liable to administration under the bankrupt laws. Under the first bankrupt laws (which were directed against fraudulent traders) the bankrupt was a criminal, but, with the amelioration and extension of these laws, the bankrupt is any person who is insolvent or has done any of the acts (called *acts of bankruptcy*) which the law provides shall entitle his creditors to have his estate administered for their benefit, such as the making of a general assignment, the making of a transfer of his property actually or constructively fraudulent, etc. In England the bankruptcy laws began with the act of 34 & 35 Henry VIII. c. 4; and the two principal acts now are 46 & 47 Vict. c. 52 (1883) and 53 & 54 Vict. c. 71 (1890). In the United States national bankruptcy acts were passed in 1800, 1841, 1867, and 1898, of which only the last with its amendments is now in force. Specific senses of *bankrupt* referring to these laws are: 3. A trader who secretes himself, or does certain other acts tending to defraud his creditors. *Obs. or Hist. Blackstone.* 4. Loosely, a trader or any debtor who became a refugee to escape his creditors or the laws against debtors. *Obs.* 5. A trader or any person who becomes unable to pay his debts; an insolvent trader; an insolvent person. 6. Technically, a person who has on the petition of his creditors or on his own petition been judicially declared to be subject to have his estate administered under the bankrupt laws for the benefit of his creditors. In England, until the year 1861, none but a "trader" could be made a bankrupt; a nontrader failing to meet his liabilities being an *insolvent*. But this distinction was abolished by the Bankruptcy Act of 1861. In the United States in the national acts of 1841 and 1867 *bankrupt* was applied to others besides those engaged in trade. Cf. INSOLVENT.

bank'rupt, *a.* 1. Being a bankrupt or in a condition of bankruptcy; unable to pay, or legally discharged from paying, one's debts; as, a *bankrupt* merchant. 2. Destitute of, or wholly wanting (something once possessed, or something one should possess). 3. Relating to bankrupts or bankruptcy.

bankrupt, *or* **bankruptcy,** law, a law regulating the subject of bankruptcy. Modern bankrupt laws are of a civil nature and have the double object of protecting the creditors and of conferring on the debtor security of person and an ultimate discharge from his bona fide debts. Cf. INSOLVENT.

bank'rupt, *v. t.;* BANK'RUPT-ED; BANK'RUPT-ING. To make bankrupt; to bring financial ruin upon; to impoverish.

bank'rupt-cy (-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). 1. State of being actually or legally bankrupt; a becoming bankrupt. 2. Complete loss; — followed by *of*. Syn. — See FAILURE.

bank shot. *Billiards & Pool.* a A shot in which the cue ball strikes the bank before hitting a ball. b A shot in which the object ball is first driven against the bank.

Banksia. ½

Bank'si-a (băŋk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Sir Joseph *Banks*, English naturalist.] 1. *Bot.* Syn. of SITMUELLERA. 2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any plant of the genus *Sirmuellera*, of handsome Australasian evergreen trees and shrubs, called also *Australian honeysuckles*.

bank'side' (băŋk'sīd'), *n.* 1. The slope of a bank, esp. of the bank of a stream. 2. [*cap.*] The bank of the Thames at Southwark, between Blackfriars and Waterloo bridges, opposite the old city of London.

bank'-sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 7), *a. Naut.* Having sides inclining inwards, as a ship; — opposed to *wall-sided*.

bank statement. A statement showing the condition of a bank or banks; usually, such a statement issued weekly by a clearing house, showing the average deposits, loans, specie, legal-tender circulation, reserve, and surplus.

bank swallow. A small American and European swallow (*Riparia riparia*) that nests in a hole made by it in a bank. In England usually called *sand martin*.

Bank Swallow, at entrance of its nest. (½)

ban'ner (băn'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *banere*, OF. *banniere*, F. *bannière*, *bandière*, LL. *banerio*, *banderia*, fr. *bandum* banner (more or less confused with *bannum*; cf. BAN); cf. Goth. *bandwa*, *bandwō*, a sign. Cf. BAND, a company.] 1. A piece of cloth attached by its edge, originally on the side, to a pole or staff and used as a standard by a king, a feudal lord, a knight, or the like, and as the rallying point for his men in battle.

Hang out our *banners* on the outward walls *Shak.*

Now used chiefly historically or figuratively in this sense, as for a nation's flag, or the protection symbolized by it.

And the star-spangled *banner*, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave! *F. S. Key*

2. Specif.: *Her.* A quadrangular piece of cloth bearing the arms of a person.

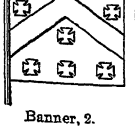

Banner, 2.

3. An ensign or flag displaying, as in a procession, some distinctive, symbolic, or other device or motto borne upon it; specif., such an ensign or flag extended on a crosspiece, in a frame, or between poles. Also used fig. 4. The body of men that follow a banner. *Obs. or Hist.* 5. *Bot.* The upper petal of a papilionaceous flower; the vexillum, or standard. 6. a One of the eight divisions of the Manchu army, each having its peculiar banner. b A military subdivision of Mongolian tribes. 7. *Railroads.* A form of switch target; hence, a type of automatic block signal using such a target.

Syn. — See FLAG.

ban'ner, *v. t.* To furnish with a banner or banners. — *v. i.* To raise a standard (against). *Obs.*

ban'ner, *a.* Having or deserving the banner of a leader; foremost; exemplary; leading.

ban'ner-et', ban'ner-ette' (băn'ẽr-ĕt'), *n.* [OF. *banerete*, dim. of *baniere* banner.] A small banner. *Shak.*

ban'ner-et (băn'ẽr-ĕt), *n.* [ME. *baneret*, OF. *baneret*, for *banerez*, F. *banneret*, fr. OF. *baniere*. See BANNER.] 1. Orig., a knight who could lead vassals into the field under his own banner, ranking above other knights and next to a baron; hence, the ranking title of such a knight, which was afterwards conferred for bravery displayed in the king's presence on the field of battle, those of this rank later constituting merely an order of knighthood (*banners* or *knights banneret*) now extinct. 2. A title of certain civil officers in some of the Swiss cantons and Italian republics. 3. A bannerer, or standard bearer. *Obs.*

ban'ner-ol (-ōl), *n.* A banderole; esp., a banner displayed at a funeral and set over the tomb. See BANDEROLE.

banner plant. Any species of *Anthurium*, — so called from the bright-colored, reflexed, bannerlike spathe. See ANTHURIUM.

banner pompano. A pompano (*Trachinotus palometa*) of the West Indies and southern United States, having long dorsal and anal fins. It is a poor food fish.

banner stone. *Archæol. & Anthropol.* A perforate stone, usually with two symmetric projections or wings, supposed to have been sometimes slidden upon a staff as an emblem of authority.

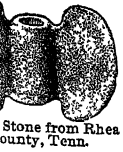

Banner Stone from Rhea County, Tenn.

ban'nock (băn'ŭk), *n.* [Gael. *bonnach.*] A kind of cake or bread, in shape flat and roundish, commonly unleavened and made of oatmeal or barley meal and baked on an iron plate, or griddle. *Scot. & North. Eng.*

banns (bănz), *n. pl.* Also **bans.** [See BAN.] 1. Notice of a proposed marriage, proclaimed in a church, or other place prescribed by law, in order that any person may object, if he knows any impediment to the marriage. 2. Hence, the proclamation or prologue of a play. *Obs.*

ban'quet (băn'kwĕt; -kwĭt, 7), *n.* [F., a feast, fr. It. *banchetto*, dim. of *banco* a bench, counter. See BANK a bench; cf. BANQUETTE.] 1. A feast; a sumptuous entertainment of eating and drinking; often, a complimentary or ceremonious feast, followed by speeches. 2. A dessert; a sweetmeat or sweetmeats *Obs.* 3. Specif.: A drinking feast. *Obs. Coverdale.* 4. *Fort.* A raised way inside a parapet. = BANQUETTE, 1. Syn. — See FEAST.

ban'quet (băn'kwĕt; -kwĭt; 7), *v. t.;* BAN'QUET-ED; BAN'QUET-ING. To treat with a banquet, or feast; to feast.

Just in time to *banquet*
The illustrious company assembled there. *Coleridge.*

ban'quet, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *banqueter.*] 1. To regale one's self with good eating and drinking; to feast.

Come, let us *banquet* and carouse the whiles. *Marlowe.*

2. To partake of a dessert course or food. *Obs.*

Where they did both sup and *banquet*. *Cavendish.*

ban'quet-er, *n.* 1. One who banquets. 2. A broker or banker. *Obs.*

ban-quette' (băn-kĕt'), *n.* [F., prob fr. Pr. *banqueta*, dim. See BANQUET, *n.*] 1. *Fort.* A raised way or foot bank, along the inside of a parapet, on which soldiers and guns are posted to fire upon the enemy. 2. A kind of benchlike upholstered seat; hence, a narrow window seat; also, a raised shelf at the back or the top of a buffet or dresser. 3. A bench or seat for passengers on the top of a diligence or other public vehicle. 4. A raised footway beside a thoroughfare; a sidewalk. *Eng., & Local, U. S.*

Sitting in their wonted group under the long, outreaching eaves which shaded the *banquette* of the Rue Burgundy. *G. W. Cable.*

banquette slope. *Fort.* The slope of earth connecting the banquette tread of a fortification with the terreplein or parade. See FORTIFICATION, *Illust.*

Ban'quo (băn'kō; -kwō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Macbeth," a brave and ambitious Scottish thane and fellow general with Macbeth. He is the mythical progenitor of the royal house of Stuart, and his ghost appears after his murder, to Macbeth only, at the royal banquet. See MACBETH.

ban'shee, ban'shie (băn'shē), *n.* [Gael. *bean-shith* fairy; Gael. & Ir. *bean* woman + Gael. *sith* fairy.] *Celtic Folklore.* A supernatural being supposed to warn a family of the approaching death of one of its members, by wailing or singing in a mournful voice.

ban'stick'le (băn'stĭk'l), *n.* [ME. *ban*, *bon*, bone + *stickle* prickle, sting. See BONE, *n.*, STICKLEBACK.] The three-spined stickleback.

ban'tam (băn'tăm), *n.* [From *Bantam*, Java.] Orig., one of a breed of very small domestic fowl having feathered legs and feet; — so called because believed to have come from Java. Now, a fowl of any one of many small breeds, often named after, and differing from, other well-known breeds chiefly in being of small size, as **bantam Cochin, bantam game,** etc. Also, any duck of certain small domestic breeds, as the call ducks.

ban'tam, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the bantam; diminutive; absurdly combative; saucy. *Colloq.*

bantam weight. *Sport.* A boxer of a weight not exceeding 116 pounds (English rules), or 105 pounds (American rules).

Bantam work. Carved and painted work in imitation of Japan ware.

ban'teng (băn'tĕng), *n.* [From native name.] A wild ox (*Bos sondaicus*) of the Malay peninsula and archipelago.

ban'ter (băn'tẽr), *v. t.;* BAN'TERED (-tẽrd); BAN'TER-ING. [Of unknown origin.] 1. To address with jest or ridicule; now, usually, to address playful good-natured ridicule to; to rally; as, he *bantered* me about my credulity.

Hag-ridden by my own fancy all night, and then *bantered* on my haggard looks the next day. *Irving.*

2. To jest about; to ridicule (a thing). *Obs. or Archaic.*

If they *banter* your regularity, order, and love of study, *banter* in return their neglect of them. *Chatham.*

3. To delude or trick, esp. by way of jest. *Archaic.*

We diverted ourselves with *bantering* several poor scholars with hopes of being at least his lordship's chaplain. *De Foe.*

4. To challenge or defy to a match. *Dial.*

ban'ter, *v. i.* 1. To banter a person; to use banter; — often with *with*. 2. To haggle (over a price or bargain). *Dial.*

ban'ter, *n.* 1. Language uttered by way of ridicule or wanton jest; now, usually, humorous or good-humored raillery; pleasantry.

Part *banter*, part affection *Tennyson.*

2. An instance or act of such raillery or ridicule or jesting.

Satires upon the nobility of both sexes, *banters* upon good authors *Dilworth.*

3. A matter or subject of ridicule. *Obs. D'Urfey.* 4. A challenge. *Dial.*

Syn. — BANTER, BADINAGE, PERSIFLAGE, RAILLERY agree in the idea of good-humored jesting. *Banter* is playful quizzing or rallying, usually upon something which lays one open to ridicule. *Badinage* is more trifling and delicate, *persiflage* more frivolous or flippant, *raillery* keener and often more sarcastic, than *banter*. See IRONY; cf. REPLY.

He praised the squire's game . . . and *bantered* himself as to his own want of skill. *A. Trollope.*

Love . . permits itself even gentle mocking and friendly *badinage*. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

There is a turn for *persiflage* . . . among them, which stifles the honest emotions of gayety and lightness of spirit. *Scott.*

The acidity of the lemon will very aptly figure pungency of *raillery*. *Johnson.*

Mistaking bustle for style, *raillery* for *badinage*. *Beaconsfield.*

Ban'ting-ism (băn'tĭng-ĭz'm), *n.* A method of reducing corpulence by avoiding food containing much farinaceous, saccharine, or oily matter; — so called from William Banting, a London cabinetmaker who used it. — **Ban'ting-ize,** *v. i.*

bant'ling (bănt'lĭng), *n.* [Perh. for *bandling*, fr. *band*, and

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banket. † BANQUET.
bankette. † BANQUET.
bank fish. The cod; — so called because caught on the Newfoundland Banks.
bank head. *Mining.* A pit's mouth.
bank holiday. See HOLIDAY.
bank hook. 1. A large fishhook held by a line to the bank of a stream. *Dial. Eng.* 2. [*cap.*] A large hook used in cod fishing on the Newfoundland Banks.
bank jug. The European willow warbler. *Dial. Eng.*
bank'lick bass. The calico bass. *Local.*
bank'man, *n. Print.* One in charge of the bank. [LOW.]
bank martin. = BANK SWALLOW.
bankor. † BANKER.
ban'ko ware (băŋ'kō). A thin Japanese ware, usually unglazed, and in quaint shapes
bank'rout (băŋk'rout). Obs or dial. var. of BANKRUPT
bank'rupt, *v. i.* To become insolvent *Obs.*
bank'rupt-ism, *n.* Bankruptcy. *Obs or R* [RUPT.]
bank'rupt-ly, *adv.* of BANKRUPT.
bank'rupt-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖**bank'rup-ture** (băŋk'rŭp-tūr), *n* Bankruptcy.
bank'sall, -saul, -soll (băŋk'sôl), etc. Vars. of BANKSHALL.
banks' hal (băŋks'hôl), *n.* [Malay *banqsal* shed.] A warehouse; also, office of a harbor master or port officer. *Indian.*
Banks'i-an, *a.* Designating the Banks' pine (which see).
bank smack. A Newfoundland fishing smack.
banks' man, *n. Mining.* An overseer at the bank of a pit. *Eng.*
Banks oil. Cod-liver oil obtained on the Newfoundland Banks.
Banks' pine (băŋks). [After Sir Joseph *Banks.*] The jack pine *Pinus divaricata*.
bank'ring' Var. of BANKRING.

bankt Banked *Ref Sp.*
Bank War. *U. S. Hist.* The struggle between President Jackson and the United States Bank, which he ruined by withdrawing the government deposits in 1833
bank'y (băŋk'ĭ), *a.* Full of banks; of or pertaining to a bank; hilly. *Rare or Dial*
‖**ban'li-eue'** (băn'lē-ū'; băn'lū), *n* Also **ban'li-eu'** [F. *banlieue*, fr. LL. *bannum leucae*, *banleuca*; *bannum* jurisdiction + *leuca* league] The territory without the walls, but in the legal limits, of a town, city, etc.
ban'nack. † BANNOCK.
Ban-na'ia (bă-nā'yȧ). *Bib.*
ban'nal (băn'ăl), *n.* [Of Celtic origin; cf. Corn. *banal.*] The plant broom. *Dial. Eng.*
ban-na'na. Var. of BANANA.
ban'nat, ban'nate. Vars. of BANAT.
ban'nat (băn'ăt; băn'-). Scot. var. of BONNET.
banne. † BAN, BAWN
bannecour. *n.* [OF. *baneour.*] A standard bearer. *Obs*
bannerall. † BANDEROLE.
banner cry Slogan; rallying cry
ban'nered (băn'ẽrd), *a.* 1. Bearing or furnished with banners. 2. Blazoned or borne on a banner. [bearer
ban'ner-er, *n* 1. A standard 2. = 2d BANNERET, 1. *Obs.*
banner fish. A sailfish (genus *Istiophorus*).
ban'ner-less, *a* See -LESS.
ban'ner-man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. 1 A standard bearer. [banner. 2. A Manchu belonging to a
banner screen A pole screen.
ban'ner-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.
ban'net (băn'ĕt; bän'ĕt). Dial. or Scot. var. of BONNET.
banni. † BAN.
bannian † BANIAN.
bannier. † BAGNIO.
‖**ban'ni-mus,** *n.* [LL., we banish] Banishment. *Obs.*

ban'ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BAN.
ban'nis-ter. Var. of BANISTER.
Ban'nis-ter har'ness *Weaving.* A kind of harness used for weaving wide patterns in fine reeds, from a small Jacquard loom.
ban-ni'tion (bă-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *bannitio* See BANISH.] Banishment; expulsion *Obs.*
Ban'nock (băn'ŭk), *n.* Also **Ban'ak** An Indian of a Shoshonean tribe now in Idaho.
bannock fluke. The turbot. *Scot*
bannock stick. A wooden roller used in making bannocks *Scot.*
bannock stone. = BAKESTONE. *Scot.*
Ban-nu'i (bă-nū'ĭ). *D Bib.*
Ban'nus (băn'ŭs). *Bib.*
ban'nut (băn'ŭt; bän'ŭt), *n.* [ME. *bannenote* filbert.] The English walnut *Dial. Eng.*
bann'yan. Var. of BANIAN, BANYAN
banor. † BANNER.
banque. † BANK, BHANG.
banquerout. † BANKEUPT.

ban'quet-ant, *n.* [F.] A banqueter. *Obs.* [*Rare.*
ban'quet-eer', *n* A banqueter.
banquette tread. *Fort.* The standing surface of the banquette.
banquier. † BANKER.
bans. Var. of BANNS
ban'sa-la'gue (ban'sȧ-lā'gā), *n.* [Tag., Visayan.] An East Indian sapotaceous timber tree (*Mimusops elengi*); also, its very hard light-colored wood. *Phil. I.*
Bant (bănt), *v. t.;* BANT'ED; BANT'ING. To practice Bantinglism. *Humorous & Colloq.*
ban-tay' (ban-tī'), *n.* [Tag.] *Phil. I.* 1. A guard or keeper. 2. A signal and police station.
ban'terd. Bantered. *Ref. Sp.*
ban'ter-er, *n.* One who banters.
ban'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of *bantering*, p pr. [ter.
ban'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of banter.
ban'ting. Var. of BANTENG.
Bant'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BANT.

meaning a child in swaddling bands; or cf. G. *bänkling* a bastard, fr. *bank* bench. Cf. BASTARD, *n.*] A young child; an infant; — often slightly contemptuous or depreciatory.

In what out of the way corners genius produces her *bantlings*. *Irving.*

Ban'tu (băn'tōō), *n.* A member of one of the great family of Negroid tribes occupying equatorial and southern Africa (see BANTU LANGUAGES) These tribes include, as important divisions, the Kafirs, Damaras, Bechuanas, Swahilis, and many tribes whose names begin with *Aba-, Ama-, Ba-, Ma-, Wa-*, variants of the Bantu plural personal prefix *Aba-*, as in *Ba-ntu*, or *Aba-ntu*, itself a combination of this prefix with the syllable *-ntu*, a person. — **Ban'tu**, *a.*

Bantu languages. A family of agglutinative languages (see under AGGLUTINATIVE) constituting the most important linguistic family in Africa south of the Sahara. With exception of the Hottentot and Bushman tongues and possibly some Pygmy dialects, all African languages south of a line extending from the Bight of Biafra, through northern Kongo and the lake region, to the neighborhood of Zanzibar, are Bantu. Though the Bantu-speaking tribes vary greatly in physical type, the purest and most archaic dialects are spoken by the sturdy and energetic tribes about the great lakes and on the central Kongo, and by the warlike Zulus and Ovaherero of South Africa. The Bantu languages, which are possessed of considerable flexibility, show no trace of inflection except in the preterit formation of the verb. The syntax is effected entirely by prefixes and suffixes, infixes being unknown. There is no sexual gender, but nouns are placed in various classes, the most important being of animate and inanimate beings.

The general deduction to be drawn from a study of the *Bantu languages* as they exist at the present day is that at some period not much more than two thousand years ago a powerful tribe of negroes speaking the Bantu mother language, and allied physically to the negroes of the Western Nile and Southern Lake Chad basins, pushed themselves forcibly into the southern half of Africa, which at that time was probably very sparsely populated except in the northwest, east, and south. *Encyc. Brit.*

banx'ring (băŋks'rĭng), *n.* [Javanese *bangsring.*] Any of several East Indian insectivorous mammals of the genus *Tupaia*, which resemble squirrels in appearance.

ban'yan (băn'yăn), *n., or* **banyan tree.** [So called by the English in allusion to the use of the space sheltered by the tree as a market place by the native merchants, or banians. See BANIAN.] An East Indian moraceous tree (*Ficus bengalensis*), the branches of which send out numerous aërial roots that grow down to the soil and form props or additional trunks, often until a single tree covers so large an area that it will shelter thousands of men.

Banyan Tree.

ban'zai' (băn'zī'), *interj.* [Jap. *banzai, banzei*, ten thousand years, forever.] Lit., May you live ten thousand years; — used in salutation of the emperor and as a battle cry. *Japan.*

ba'o-bab (bā'ō-băb; bā'ō-băb, 277), *n.* [The native name.] An African bombacaceous tree (*Adansonia digitata*), the trunk of which often grows to a diameter of thirty feet. The gourdlike fruit, known as *monkey bread*, contains a pleasantly acid pulp which is eaten and affords a beverage; the leaves and bark are used medicinally, and the bark is also made into cloth and ropes by the natives. See ADANSONIA.

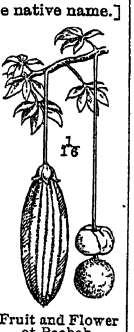

Fruit and Flower of Baobab.

Baph'i-a (băf'ĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βαφή a dyeing.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous trees and shrubs of tropical Africa and Madagascar, distinguished by the unifoliolate leaves and bracteolate flowers with a sheathing calyx and 10 free stamens. *B. nitida* of Sierra Leone and Angola yields camwood (which see).

Baph'o-met (băf'ō-mĕt), *n.* [F. *Baphomet, Bafomet*, a corruption of *Mahomet* or *Mohammed*, the Arabian prophet.] An idol or symbolical figure which the Templars were accused of using in their mysterious rites. — **Baph'o-met'ic** (-mĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Bap-ti'si-a (băp-tĭz'ĭ-ā; -tĭzh'ĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βάπτισις a dipping (see BAPTISM), alluding to the use of certain species in dyeing.] *Bot.* A genus of branching perennial fabaceous herbs of eastern North America, having showy yellow, blue, or white papilionaceous flowers with the ovary distinctly stipitate and the pod inflated. *B. tinctoria* is the *wild indigo*. Several species are in cultivation.

bap'tism (băp'tĭz'm), *n.* [ME. *baptim, baptem*, OF. *baptesme, batisme*, F. *baptême*, L. *baptisma*, fr. Gr. βάπτισμα, fr. βαπτίζειν to baptize. See BAPTIZE.] **1.** Act or ceremony of baptizing; the application of water as a religious ceremony; esp., the application of water to a person by immersing him in it, or, as generally performed in denominations other than Baptist, by pouring or sprinkling it upon him, in the sacrament by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ. Neither the word *baptism* nor *baptize* occurs in the English version of the Old Testament, but the words are commonly used by Hebrews for various religious ablutions, and esp. of the immersion of proselytes as a rite of admission to the faith. The mode of administering baptism in the Christian churches, with reference to which the word was first used in English, is fixed by the doctrines of the particular churches. Baptism by immersion is probably recognized as valid in all denominations, and among the Baptists is considered the only valid form.

Scripture teaches that *baptism*, rightly administered to those who are qualified by repentance and faith to receive it, has various beneficial results. . . . They are mainly regeneration or new birth, divine affiliation, cleansing from sin, admission to the church, union with Christ, gift of the Spirit, salvation. *Dict of Bible (Hastings).*

The Effects of Baptism. — It remits all sin, original and actual. . . . It remits all the penalties due for sin before God, whether temporal or eternal. . . . It imprints a "character" or indelible mark on the soul, whence it [baptism] cannot be reiterated. It makes the recipient a member of Christ and of the church, and makes it possible for him to receive the other sacraments. *Catholic Dict.*

Baptism. — A religious ablution signifying purification or consecration. . . *Baptism* is not merely for the purpose of expiating a special transgression, as is the case chiefly in the violation of the so-called Levitical laws of purity, but it is to form a part of holy living and to prepare for the attainment of a closer communion with God. . . . According to rabbinical teachings, which dominated even during the existence of the Temple, *baptism*, next to circumcision and sacrifice, was an absolutely necessary condition to be fulfilled by a proselyte to Judaism. *Jewish Encyc.*

2. Any act or experience by which one is purified, initiated, named, or the like, as in baptism by water, as, formerly, the ceremony of blessing and naming a bell or a ship; hence, any purifying or sanctifying experience or ordeal.

baptism by, *or* **of, desire,** the baptism imputed to a person who earnestly desires baptism but dies unable to obtain it. — **b. for the dead,** the baptism after death, or vicariously, of a person dying unbaptized; — a practice supposed to be referred to in 1 Cor. xv. 29.

The reference is clearly to something abnormal. . . We have no knowledge that this vicarious *baptism* was practiced by any religious body in St. Paul's day *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

— **b. of blood,** *Eccl. Hist.*, the martyrdom of those who had not been baptized, which was regarded as a full substitute for literal baptism. — **b. of fire. a** A spiritual baptism, by the gift of the Holy Spirit. *Acts* ii. 3, 4. *Matt.* iii. 11. **b** Martyrdom. **c** Fig., any very severe ordeal or sorrowful experience.

bap-tis'mal (băp-tĭz'măl), *a.* Pertaining to baptism; as, *baptismal* vows. — **bap-tis'mal-ly,** *adv.*

baptismal name, the Christian name, given at baptism.

Bap'tist (băp'tĭst), *n.* [OF. *baptiste*, L. *baptista*, Gr. βαπτιστής.] **1.** [*l. c.*] One who baptizes; a baptizer; — specifically applied to John, the forerunner of Christ.

2. A member or adherent of a denomination, so called, of Christians who maintain that baptism should be administered to believers only, and almost all of whom hold that it should be by immersion, and who therefore deny the validity of infant baptism, and, generally, of the administration of baptism by sprinkling or pouring. See ANABAPTIST. The Baptists are trinitarian, congregational in polity, and for the most part Calvinistic, but with more or less freedom and moderation, in doctrine In Great Britain, where formerly, until their union in 1891, they were divided into *General* or *Arminian* (1609) and *Particular* or *Calvinistic* (1633) Baptists, they practice, mostly, open communion, while the Baptists of the United States are mostly close communionists. In the United States the denomination, which traces its origin to Roger Williams, who in 1639 organized in Providence, R I.. a Baptist church, is divided into various bodies, whose names, etc., are given in the following table.

NAME	DATE FROM	DOCTRINE, DISTINCTIVE FEATURES, etc
Regular (North)	1639	Calvinistic; close communion; form bulk of entire denomination.
" (South)	1639 (divided 1845)	
" (Colored)		
Six-Principle	1639	Arminian; six principles: repentance, faith, baptism, laying on of hands, resurrection of dead, eternal life.
Seventh-day	1671	Observe 7th day, or Saturday, as Sabbath, otherwise same as Regular.
Freewill or Free Original Freewill	1780 assoc. constituted 1729	Arminian and open communion.
General	17th century	General atonement; like Freewill Baptists
Separate		Like General Baptists; in 18th century favored the Whitefield revival movement.
United Baptist Church of Christ	Oldest associations 1808	Moderately Calvinistic. Hold mild form of Calvinism, general atonement.
Primitive, or Old School, Regular, Antimission, or Hard-shell	About 1835	Extremely Calvinistic; oppose Sunday schools, missions, theological seminaries, and church societies, as unnecessary and unscriptural.
Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian, Regular, Regular Predestinarian, or Regular Two-Seed Predestinarian Primitive		Very conservative, strongly Calvinistic, antinomian, opposed to Sunday schools, etc. Believe there are two seeds, the offspring of God, who will be saved, and the offspring of the Devil, who will be lost.

3. A member of various Oriental non-Christian or Gnostic sects practicing a form of baptism, as the Elkesaites, Hemerobaptists, and Mandæans (still in existence).

Bap'tiste', **Jean** (zhan bà'tēst'). [F., John Baptist.] A French Canadian, — a sobriquet often used collectively.

bap'tis-tery (băp'tĭs-tĕr-ĭ), **bap'tis-try** (-trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz), -TRIES (-trĭz). [L. *baptisterium*, Gr. βαπτιστήριον: cf. F. *baptistère.*] *Arch.* **a** In early times, a separate building, usually round or polygonal, used for baptismal services. **b** A part of a church containing a font and used for baptismal services. **c** In modern Baptist churches, the large tank used for immersion.

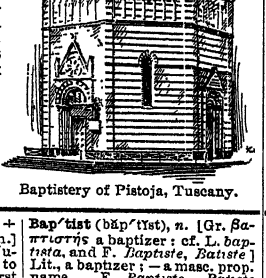

Baptistery of Pistoja, Tuscany.

bap-tize' (băp-tīz'), *v. t.*; BAP-TIZED' (-tīzd'); BAP-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). [F. *baptiser*, L. *baptizare*, fr. Gr. βαπτίζειν, fr. βάπτειν to dip in water.] **1.** To dip or immerse in water, or to pour or sprinkle water upon, as a religious rite or ceremony, to administer the rite of baptism to. See BAPTISM.

I indeed *baptize* you with water unto repentance: but he that cometh after me . . shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire. *Matt.* iii. 2.

2. To submerge in, or to overflow, cover, or affect with, something after the manner of baptism with water, or so as to cleanse, purify, initiate, etc.; hence, to cleanse; to purify.

John indeed baptized with water; but ye shall be *baptized* with the Holy Ghost not many days hence. *Acts* i. 5.

3. To christen (because a name is given to infants at their baptism), to give a name to, to name.

I 'll be new *baptized*;
Henceforth I never will be Romeo *Shak.*

bap-tize' (băp-tīz'), *v. i.* To administer baptism.

Bap-tor'nis (băp-tôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL., Gr. βάπτειν to dip in water + ὄρνις bird.] *Paleon.* A genus of swimming birds from the Cretaceous of Kansas, imperfectly known, but probably related to *Hesperornis.*

bar (bar), *n.* [ME. *barre*, F. *barre*, fr. LL. *barra*, of unknown origin.] **1.** A piece of wood, metal, or other material, long in proportion to its breadth and thickness, and having, in general, considerable rigidity, such as one used for a lever, support, hindrance, obstruction, fastening, etc.; as, the *bar* of a door.

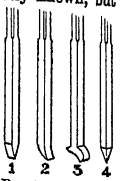

1 2 3 4

Points of various kinds of Lever Bars 1 Crow bar; 2 Pinch Bar, 3 Pinch Bar for moving cars, 4 Bridge, or Timber, Bar.

2. Specif.: **a** A heavy rod of wood or iron thrown in contests of strength. **b** The iron rod formerly used in breaking the limbs of criminals on the wheel. **c** A transverse piece of wood making fast the head of a wine cask, below which wine is drawn when the cask is more than half empty. *Obs. E. D.* **d** The sidepiece joining the pommel and cantle of a saddle.

3. A piece of some substance, of indefinite size, shaped so as to be long in proportion to its breadth and thickness; also, the quantity contained in such a piece; as, a *bar* of gold or of lead; a *bar* of soap. Sometimes used in a collective sense; as, how much *bar* (gold) is there?

4 A broad shaft, band, or stripe, as of light or color.

5. *Her.* A horizontal stripe, usually one of a set, crossing the shield (in any position except in fesse or in chief), and occupying one fifth or less of the field. It is an honorable ordinary The term **bar sinister** is popularly but erroneously used for *baton*, a mark of illegitimacy. See BATON.

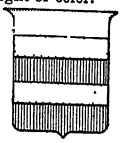

Shield showing Two Bars.

6. *Far.* **a** *pl.* The transverse ridges on the roof of a horse's mouth. **b** The space in front of the molar teeth of a horse, in which the bit is placed **c** The mouthpiece of a bridle when solid. See BAR BIT, CURB BIT. **d** The part of the wall of a horse's hoof which is bent inward toward the frog at the heel on each side, and extends toward the center of the sole.

7. *Music.* A vertical line across the staff, before the initial metrical accent. Bars thus divide the staff into spaces which represent equal measures of time. *A double bar* marks the end of a strain or main division of a movement, or of a whole piece of music; in psalmody, it marks the end of a line of poetry. The term *bar* is often loosely used for *measure*, that is, for such length of music, or of silence, as is included between one bar and the next; as, a passage of eight *bars;* two *bars'* rest.

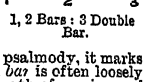

1, 2 Bars: 3 Double Bar.

8. *Arch.* A slender strip of wood which divides and supports the glass of a window; a sash bar.

9. Anything which obstructs, hinders, or prevents; an obstruction, whether material or immaterial; a barrier.

Must I new *bars* to my own joy create? *Dryden.*

10. A barrier closing a road, path, gateway, etc; hence, specif., the gate or the gatehouse of a castle or fortified town: as, Temple *Bar;* the *Bars* of York, etc.

11. A bank of sand, gravel, or other matter, esp. at the mouth of a river or harbor, obstructing navigation.

12. *Law.* The complete and permanent destruction of an action or claim; also, a plea or objection which effects such destruction, as, matter in *bar;* defense in *bar;* plea in *bar.*

13. *Law.* **a** The railing that incloses the place about the judge where prisoners are stationed for arraignment, trial, or sentence, or where the business of the court is transacted in civil cases. (See AT BAR, below.) In the English courts the king's (or queen's) counsel and certain privileged barristers plead within the bar. **b** Hence, the court itself; a (certain) court or system of courts; as, he practices at the Connecticut *bar.* **c** Formerly, in the English Inns of Court, the barrier (called the *utter bar*) separating the seats of the benchers or readers from the body of the hall occupied by the students, who in time were called to take their place at the "bar" to enter into the debates of the house, and thereby acquired the rank of *utter barrister.* See *to be called to the bar*, under CALL. **d** The whole body of barristers or lawyers qualified to practice in any jurisdiction; also, the profession of a barrister or lawyer.

14. Any tribunal; as, the *bar* of public opinion.

15. Any railing that divides a room, or office, or hall of assembly, in order to reserve a space for those having special privileges; as, the *bar* of the House of Commons.

16. A barrier or counter over which liquor or food is passed to customers; hence, the portion of the room behind the counter where liquors for sale are kept.

17. *Mining.* **a** A drilling or tamping rod. **b** A vein or dike crossing a lode. **c** A placer deposit, generally submerged, in the slack portion of a stream.

18. a *Lace Making.* In needle point lace, the joining thread drawn across open spaces and finished with cording, knots, or buttonhole stitch, — called also *bride.* **b** *Sewing.* A piece of cloth, usually a strip, sewed across a gap or opening, as in a garment, to support the edges.

19. *Her.* A bearing in the form of a bar.

20. *Mus. Instr.* **a** A key of a musical instrument. **b** *pl.* The wires of a harp.

21. *Print.* A mark (|) used to separate the parts of a fraction when written on a line, as 1/2 written 1|2.

22. *Zoöl.* A stripe of color, usually transverse.

23. *Her.* A charge consisting of a bar.

24. *Her.* A bearing consisting of a bar.

25. *Her.* A charge consisting of a bar.

26. *Her.* A bearing consisting of a bar.

27. *Her.* A charge consisting of a bar.

28. *Her.* A bearing consisting of a bar.

ing. The strengthening threads, covered with buttonhole stitch, placed at one or both ends of a buttonhole.

19. *Backgammon.* The raised portion in the board which separates the inner and outer tables from each other.

20. *pl.* Prisoner's base. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

21. A shoe strap buttoning across the instep. *Australia.*

Syn. — Obstacle, obstruction, hindrance, impediment — BAR, BARRIER, BARRICADE agree in the idea of hindrance or obstruction. As here compared, both BAR and BARRIER apply to that which prevents free communication of any sort; more specifically, *bar* frequently suggests ingress or egress, *barrier*, rather advance, progress, or attack, as that to which the obstacle is opposed, as, the *bars* of a prison, of a gate, a harbor *bar*; "My spirit beats her mortal *bars*" (*Tennyson*); a mountain *barrier*, to erect dikes as a *barrier* against the sea, a *barrier* reef, "a *barrier* . . . against the attacks of despotism" (*Burke*). *Barrier* usually implies greater magnitude or extent than *bar*. BARRICADE is rarely used except in the sense of an obstruction thrown across a street or way to check a hostile advance · as, the fighting at the *barricades* in Paris. See DIFFICULTY.

bar sinister. See def. 5, above. — **at bar**, legally before the court; in open court; specif., esp. in trial **at (the) bar**, a trial before the full court (as distinguished from a *trial at nisi prius*). — **by the bar**, by means of the very obstacle interposed. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* — **in bar of**, as a sufficient reason against, to prevent.

bar (bar), *v. t.* BARRED (bärd); BAR'RING. [F. *barrer.* See BAR, *n.*] **1.** To fasten with a bar, as a door or gate.

2. To surround with bars; to fence in; as, to *bar* a field

3. To restrict or confine, or to shut up, by or as if by bars.

He barely looked the idea in the face, and hastened to *bar* it in its dungeon. *Hawthorne.*

4. To obstruct or block up, as by a barrier; to hinder or restrain from progressing, as by obstructing the road.

I, standing at the outlet,
Will *bar* the way, and catch you as you pass. *Shelley.*
The folded gates would *bar* my progress now *Cowper.*

5. *Law.* To interpose, or serve as, a sufficient and permanent legal objection to, or to the claim of; as, to *bar* an action, a demand, a person.

6 To exclude or shut out; to hinder, prevent, or prohibit, to deprive of.

Though the law of arms doth *bar*
The use of venom'd shot in war *S Butler.*
I will *bar* no honest man my house. *Shak.*

7. To except; to exclude from consideration: to set aside, hence, to object to; to take exception to.

Nay, but I *bar* to-night: you shall not gauge me
By what we do to-night *Shak*
Good Prince, be not bawdy, nor do not brag; these two I *bar*. *Beau & Fl.*

8 To mark with bars; to stripe.

Eyed like a peacock, and all crimson *barr'd*. *Keats.*

9. To make into bars.

10. *Mech.* To move or turn by means of a bar used as a lever or pry, as a flywheel or a locomotive driving wheel.

11. *Sewing.* To stitch across from side to side, for the purpose of strengthening; as, to *bar* a buttonhole.

to bar a vein, *Far.*, to disengage a vein in a horse's leg, preparatory to an operation, tying the vein above and below the affected portion.

bar, *prep* Except; save; but; as, *bar* none.

Bar'a-bas (băr'ȧ-bȧs), *n.* The "Jew of Malta," in Marlowe's play of that name, — a rich but avaricious and murderous monster, who dies defiantly in one of his own traps.

Bar-ab'bas (bȧ-rȧb'ȧs; bär-ȧb'ȧs), *n Bib.* The robber or insurgent whom the Jewish multitude, urged by the priests, demanded in preference to Christ, whom Pilate had offered to release in observance of the custom at the Passover.

bar'ad (băr'ȧd), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος* weight] *Physics.* The pressure of one dyne per square centimeter, — used as a unit of pressure.

bar'æs-the'si-om'e-ter, bar'es-the'si-om'e-ter (băr'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος* weight + *æsthesiometer.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for determining the delicacy of the sense of pressure. — **bar'æs-the'si-o-met'ric, bar'es-the'si-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

‖ **ba'ran-gay'** (bȧ'rȧn-gī'), *n.* [Tag.] **1.** A group of from 50 to 100 families, about like the hundred, under a *cabeza de barangay* (which see). It was the unit of administration in the ancient communal form of government, and later the division of a village for taxation. *Phil. I.*

2. = BALANGAY.

bar'a-sin'gha (băr'ȧ-sĭŋ'gȧ), *n.* [Hind. *bārah-singhā; bārah* twelve + *sĭ̄ng* horn.] The swamp deer of India.

Ba'ra-ta'ri-a (bȧ'rȧ-tȧ'rē-ȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. *barato* cheap.] In Cervantes's "Don Quixote," the island city of which Sancho Panza was made governor. When Sancho sat down to eat, a doctor stood by, who, as each dish was brought on, pronounced it in some way injurious to health and had it removed before Sancho could taste of it, thus starving him in the midst of plenty. Sancho's official duties were so many that life became a great burden to him, and in disgust he soon abandoned them for his old liberty.

bar'a-the'a (băr'ȧ-thē'ȧ), *n.* A soft fabric with a kind of basket weave and a diapered pattern.

bar'a-thrum (băr'ȧ-thrŭm), **bar'a-thron** (-thrŏn), *n.; pl.* -THRA (-thrȧ). [L. *barathrum*, fr. Gr. *βάραθρον.*] A pit or gulf; specif.: **a** A pit near the Acropolis, at Athens, into which criminals and dead bodies of executed criminals were thrown. **b** The bottomless pit; hell. **c** Fig.: An insatiable devourer, as an extortioner or glutton.

barb (bärb), *n.* [F. *barbe*, fr. L. *barba* beard. See BEARD, *n.*] **1.** The beard of a man. *Obs.*

2. An appendage suggestive of a beard at the mouth of any of various animals.

The barbel, so called by reason of his *barbs*, or wattles in his mouth. *Walton.*

A Barb, *n.*, 3.

3. A plaited linen covering for the throat, often extending over the chin, still worn by some nuns, formerly also by other women, as mourners.

4. *pl.* Paps, or little projections, of the mucous membrane, which mark the opening of the submaxillary glands under the tongue in horses and cattle. The name is mostly applied when the barbs are inflamed and swollen.

5. The point that stands backward in an arrow, fishhook, etc., to prevent it from being easily extracted. Hence: Any sharp projection with its point similarly oblique or crosswise to something else.

6. *Zool.* One of the side branches of the shaft of a feather, which collectively constitute the vane. See FEATHER.

7. Any of several kingfishes of the eastern and southeastern coasts of the United States.

8. *Bot.* A hair or bristle ending in a double hook

9. A ridge, or burr, made by a metal worker's tool.

10. *Her.* One of the projecting leaves of the calyx of a rose.

barb (barb), *n.* [F. *barbe*, fr. It. *barbero.*] **1.** A Barbary horse; one of a race of horses related to the Arabs, noted for speed and endurance, introduced into Spain by the Moors.

2. One of a breed of domestic pigeons related to the carriers, having a short broad beak, much bare skin about the eyes, and the skin about the nostrils swollen.

barb, *v. t.;* BARBED (barbd); BARB'ING. **1.** To shave or trim the beard of. *Obs.*

2. Hence, specif.: **a** To clip, as coin or wool. **b** To mow. **c** To file off the burrs of, in metal working.

3. To furnish with barbs, as an arrow, fishhook, etc.

But rattling storm of arrows *barbed* with fire. *Milton.*

4. To pierce with or as if with a barb. *Rare.*

5. To dress with a muffler or barb.

All ladies down to the degree of a baroness are to be *barbed* above the chin. *Planche.*

Bar-ba'di-an (bar-bā'dĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Barbados. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Barbados.

Bar-ba'dos (-dōz), *n.* An island of the Antilles. See *Gaz.*

Barbados aloes, the plant *Aloë vera*, of very wide geographical distribution; also, the drug obtained from it. — **B brandy.** = BARBADOS LIQUOR. — **B. cherry,** any of several West Indian shrubs of the genera *Malpighia* and *Bunchosia*, esp. *Malpighia urens*; also, one of their slightly acid berries, somewhat resembling a cherry. — **B. gooseberry,** a West Indian cactus (*Pereskia aculeata*); also, its smooth edible fruit, which resembles an olive more than a gooseberry. — **B. leg,** *Med.*, a form of elephantiasis incident to hot climates. — **B. lily,** a bulbous plant of tropical America (*Hippeastrum equestre*) related to *Amaryllis*, and often cultivated under that name. The lilylike flowers vary in the different forms from orange to deep red. — **B. liquor,** rum, — formerly so called in English colonies. — **B. nut** = PHYSIC NUT. — **B. pride. a** The thorny shrub *Poinciana pulcherrima*, having showy flowers, found in most tropical countries. **b** A tall mimosaceous tree (*Adenanthera pavonina*) of tropical Asia, naturalized in the West Indies, bearing yellow flowers in elongated racemes. Its wood is the red sandalwood. — **B. tar,** *or* **B. petroleum,** a black, thick petroleum of a strong odor. Sp. gr., 0.730 to 0.878. — **B. water,** a cordial flavored with peel of the orange and lemon.

Bar'ba-ra Frietch'ie (frē'chĭ). The heroine of a poem by Whittier. She is represented as an old woman waving a Union flag defiantly from her house window, in Frederick, Md., while "Stonewall" Jackson's troops are marching by.

bar'ba-resque' (băr'ba-rĕsk'), *a.* [Cf. F. *barbaresque.*]

1. Of or pertaining to Barbary in Africa.

2. Barbaric in style, as architecture. *De Quincey.*

bar-ba'ri-an (bär-bā'rĭ-ȧn, 277), *n.* [See BARBAROUS.] **1.** A foreigner, esp. in speech and manners. Historically the word *barbarian* (or the word which it translates) has been used to denote: Among the Greeks, a member of any of the nations who were strangers to the language and manners of the Greeks, including the Romans, who as late as the age of Plautus freely gave themselves the name of barbarians; among the Romans, any of the savage or hostile nations beyond the pale of the Roman empire and civilization; in medieval times, one outside of the civilization of Christianity; in the Italian Renaissance, one beyond the borders of Italy; and formerly, as used among the Moors, a native of Barbary.

Therefore if I know not the meaning of the voice, I shall be unto him that speaketh a *barbarian*, and he that speaketh shall be a *barbarian* unto me *1 Cor* xiv 11.

2. A man in a rude, uncivilized state; sometimes, specif., one in a state between savagery and civilization.

3. A person devoid of culture; — applied esp., by way of disparagement, to one apathetic to culture. *M. Arnold.*

4. A native of Barbary; also, a Barbary horse. *Obs.*

Syn. — BARBARIAN, PHILISTINE. These words are frequently contrasted (as, "I am not denying that the majority of us are at present either *Barbarians* or *Philistines*," *W. H Mallock*) in the sense indicated by the quotation from Matthew Arnold which follows.

Philistine gives the notion of something particularly stiffnecked and perverse in the resistance to light and its children; and therein it specially suits our middle class . . But the aristocratic class . . if it does not pursue light, it is not that it perversely cherishes some dismal and illiberal existence in preference to light, but it is lured off from following light by . . worldly splendor, security, power, and pleasure. . I often, therefore, when I want to distinguish clearly the aristocratic class from the *Philistines* proper, or middle class, name the former, in my own mind, the *Barbarians*. *M. Arnold.*

bar-ba'ri-an (bär-bā'rĭ-ȧn; 277), *a.* [Cf. OF. *barbarien.*] **1.** Foreign, as non-Hellenic, non-Roman, non-Christian, non-Chinese, — usually in a depreciative sense.

2. Uncivilized; rude; savage.

3. Of or belonging to Barbary. *Obs.*

Syn. — Uncivilized, untutored, unlettered, rude. — BARBARIAN, BARBAROUS, BARBARIC, SAVAGE. BARBARIAN expresses little more than the opposite of *civilized*; as, "She [Rome] saw her glories star by star expire, and up the steep, *barbarian* monarchs ride" (*Byron*) BARBAROUS is frequently used in the sense of *barbarian*, without further implication; as, "Civilized ages inherit the human nature which was victorious in *barbarous* ages" (*Bagehot*). It may also express the harsh and brutal side of civilized life, as, "This sensibility caused Condorcet to abandon the *barbarous* pleasures of the chase" (*J. Morley*). BARBARIC refers to the crudeness of taste and fondness for gorgeous display characteristic of uncivilized peoples; as, "something of indescribable *barbaric* magnificence" (*W. D. Howells*). SAVAGE comes into comparison with both *barbarian* and *barbarous*, occasionally denoting a lower stage of civilization than *barbarian* (as, "still a *barbarian*, but had ceased to be a *savage*," *D. Wilson*), sometimes expressing greater harshness or fierceness than *barbarous* as, *savage* cruelty. See BARBARIAN, *n.*, FEROCIOUS.

bar-bar'ic (bär-băr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *barbaricus* foreign, barbaric, Gr. *βαρβαρικός*: cf. OF *barbarique.*] **1.** Barbarian; foreign; — often with reference to the barbarian nations of the East. "*Barbaric* pearl and gold." *Milton.*

2. Of or pertaining to, or resembling, an uncivilized person or people; barbarian in style or taste; as, a *barbaric* love of display. "Wild, *barbaric* music." *Scott.*

Syn. — See BARBARIAN.

Bar'ba-rin's' the'o-rem (băr'bȧ-rĭNz'). [After M. *Barbarin*, who enounced it.] *Math.* The proposition that each of the three spaces, Euclidean, Lobachevskian, and Riemannian, contains surfaces of constant curvature on which geodesics have the metric properties of straight lines in these spaces.

bar'ba-rism (bär'bȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* [L. *barbarismus*, Gr. *βαρβαρισμός*: cf. F. *barbarisme.*] **1.** An offense against purity of diction, any word or expression not accepted as in the standard usage of a particular language.

The Greeks were the first that branded a foreign term in any of their writers with the odious name of *barbarism* *G. Campbell.*

2. An uncivilized state; rudeness of manners; ignorance of arts, learning, and literature; barbarousness. *Prescott.*

3. A barbarous or brutal action; a barbarity. *Obs. or R.*

A heinous *barbarism* . against the honor of marriage. *Milton.*

Syn. — See SOLECISM.

bar-bar'i-ty (bär-băr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From BARBAROUS.] **1.** Barbarism (in sense 2). *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. Cruelty; inhumanity, also, a cruel or brutal act.

Treating Christians with a *barbarity* which would have shocked the very Moslem. *Macaulay.*

3. Barbarism; impurity of diction. *Obs.* *Swift.*

4. Barbaric style, or violation of good taste, in art.

bar'ba-rize (bär'bȧ-rīz), *v. i.;* BAR'BA-RIZED (-rīzd); BAR'BA-RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *barbariser*, Gr. *βαρβαριζειν.*]

1. To become barbarous.

The Roman empire was *barbarizing* rapidly *De Quincey.*

2. To adopt a foreign or barbarous mode of speech.

bar'ba-rize, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *barbariser*, LL. *barbarizare.*] To make barbarous. — **bar'ba-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-za'shŭn), *n.*

Bar'ba-ros'sa (-rŏs'ȧ), *n.* [It.] Lit, red beard; — a surname of Frederick I. (1123-90), Emperor of Germany, who is represented in legend as not dead, but sleeping in a mountain cave in Thuringia, until he shall come forth to rescue Germany and make her chief of nations.

bar'ba-rous (bar'bȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *barbarus*, Gr *βάρβαρος*, strange, foreign; later, slavish, rude, ignorant; akin to L. *balbus* stammering, Skr. *barbara* stammering, outlandish. Cf. BRAVE, *a.*] **1.** Not classical or pure, esp. not Greek or Latin, — said of language; hence, unpolished, outlandish, illiterate, or unidiomatic in language.

2. Speaking a foreign language; barbarian; — applied originally to non-Hellenic peoples, later to those not in the Roman empire, sometimes to those not Christian.

The *barbarous* people (of Melita) shewed us no little kindness. *Acts* xxviii. 2.

3. Being in the state of a barbarian; uncivilized; rude; peopled with barbarians; as, a *barbarous* people.

4. Cruel; ferocious; inhuman; merciless.

Vile tyrant, *barbarous* bloody Tamburlaine! *Marlowe.*

5. Harsh-sounding or raucous like barbarian speech; as, *barbarous* music.

6. Barbaric. *Rare.* "*Barbarous* gold." *Dryden.*

Syn. — Uncivilized, unlettered, untutored, uncultivated, ignorant; merciless, brutal. See BARBARIAN.

bar'ba-ry (-rĭ), *n.* [F. *barbarie*, L. *barbaria.*] **1.** Barbarous, esp. Saracen or pagan, nationality; pagan lands; paganism.

2. Barbarity; barbarous language. *Obs.*

Bar'ba-ry (-rĭ), *n.* [From Ar. *Barbar* the people of Barbary cf. F. *Barbarie.*] The countries on the north coast of Africa from Egypt to the Atlantic. Hence, *Obs.:* A Barbary horse; a barb.

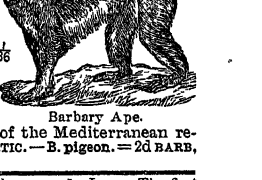
Barbary Ape.

Barbary ape, an ape (*Macaca inuus*) of North Africa and Gibraltar Rock, being the only monkey inhabiting Europe. It is often trained by showmen. — **B. dove.** = COLLARED DOVE. — **B. fig,** the common prickly pear of the eastern United States (*Opuntia opuntia*), introduced into northern Africa. — **B. gum.** = ARABIC GUM. — **B horse.** = 2d BARB, 1. — **B. mastic,** a kind of mastic obtained from *Pistacia atlantica*, of the Mediterranean region; also, the tree itself. See MASTIC. — **B. pigeon.** = 2d BARB, 2. — **B. sheep.** = AOUDAD.

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bar. Obs or dial. var. of BEAR, the animal.

bar (bär), *n.* [F.] The meagre.

bar., *or* **Bar** *Abbr.* Barleycorn; barometer; barometric; barrel; barrister; Baruch.

Ba'ra (bȧ'rȧ), *n. pl.* A mixed tribe of southern Madagascar.

ba'ra. Var. of VARA. See MEASURE.

ba'ra-ba'ra (bä'rȧ-bä'rȧ), **ba'ra-bo'ra** (-bō'rȧ), *n.* [Russ. dial. *barabora.*] *Anthropol.* A sod or turf hut of northern Siberia or of Alaska; esp., a hut of the Aleutian islanders built partly or wholly underground.

Bar'a-boo (băr'ȧ-bōō), *n.* [From *Baraboo*, Wisconsin.] *Geol.* A Proterozoic quartzite formation in south central Wisconsin.

Bar'a-chel (băr'ȧ-kĕl; bȧ-rā'kĕl), *n. Bib.* The father of Job's friend Elihu. *Job* xxxii. 2, 6

Ba'ra-chi'as (bȧ'r*ȧ*-kī'ȧs). *D. Bib.*

Bar'a-chi'ah. *Bib.*

Bar'a-chi'as (-ȧs), *n.* [L *Barachias* or Gr. *Βαραχίας*, fr. Heb. *Berekyāh.*] Whom Jehovah has blessed; — masc. prop. name.

‖ **ba'ra'chois'** (bȧ'rȧ'shwȧ'), *n.* [F.] A cove or inlet joining the sea by a tortuous channel.

‖ **ba'ra-da-ri'** (ba'ra-dä rē'), *n.* [Hind. *bārah-darī*, fr. Hind. *bārah* twelve + Per. *darī* having doors] A house with many doors; a summer palace; a pavilion; — sometimes used as a tomb after the death of the owner; hence, a mausoleum. *India.*

‖ **ba'ra'gouin'** (bȧ'rȧ'gwĭN'; bär'ȧ-gwĭn'), *n.* [F.] Outlandish, unintelligible speech; jargon — **ba'ra-gouin'ish** (bär'ȧ-gwĭn'ĭsh; -gwĭn'ĭsh), *a.*

Bar'a'i'a (bär'ȧ-ī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

baraigne, barain. ✝ BARREN.

Ba-rai'thas (bȧ-rī'thȧz), *n. pl.* See MISHNA.

Ba'rak (bā'rȧk; bär'ȧk), *n. Bib* The Jewish captain who, under Deborah's direction, routed the Canaanite army under Sisera. *Judges* iv., v.

Bar'a-lip'ton (bär'ȧ-lĭp'tŭn), *n. Logic.* See MODE, fourth figure.

bar'a-mun'da. Var. of BARRAMUNDA.

ba-ran'dos (bȧ-rän'dōs), *n.* A kind of Chinese grass linen.

barane. ✝ BAREEN.

bara-picklet, *n.* [W. *bara periad* bread from sifted flour.] A kind of cake. *Obs.*

Bar'a-sa (bär'ȧ-sȧ). *D. Bib.*

barat ✝ BARRAT.

‖ **ba-ra'to** (ba-rä'tō), *n* [Sp.] Money given for luck to bystanders by a gambler from his winnings

baratry ✝ BARRATRY.

baratter. ✝ BARRATOR

barb, *n.* Obs corrupt of BARD, armor for a horse

Barb *Abbr.* Barbados; Barbara.

bar'ba-can-age. ✝ BARBICAN AGE.

barbacane ✝ BARBICAN.

Bar'ba-co'an (bär'bȧ-kō'ȧn), *a.* Designating or pertaining to a South American Indian linguistic stock of Colombia.

bar'ba-cou (bär'bȧ-kōō), *n.* [F.] Any American barbet or puff bird of the Bucconidæ, as distinguished from the Capitonidæ.

bar'ba-cue Var. of BARBECUE

Bar-ba'dos Var. of BARBADOS

Bar-ba'dos (bär-bā'dōz), *v. t.* To transport (a convict) to Barbados *Obs* *Carlyle*

barbakane ✝ BARBICAN.

barb'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the barb, or beard.

barb-al'o-in, *n.* See ALOIN.

barbar ✝ BARBER.

bar'bar (bär'bar), *a & n.* [F. *barbare.*] Barbarian. *Obs*

Bar'ba-ra (bär'ba-rȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *barbarus* foreign, strange, Gr. *βάρβαρος*: cf It. & Sp. *Barbara.*] Lit., foreign; strange; — fem prop name F. *Barbe* (bärb); It & Sp *Barbara* (bär'ba-ra); G. & D *Barbara* (bär'bä-rä) — Dim. *Bab.*

Bar'ba-ra (bär'bȧ-rȧ),*n.* [Coined by logicians] *Logic* The first word in the mnemonic lines which represent the valid modes of the syllogism. It indicates a syllogism whose three propositions are universal affirmatives See MODE, first figure

bar-ba'ri-an-ism, *n* See -ISM.

bar-ba'ri-an-ize, *v. t* See -IZE.

bar-bar'i-cal, *a* = BARBARIC, 2. *Rare* [BARIC, BARBARICAL.]

bar-bar'i-cal-ly, *adv* of BARBARIC.

bar-ba'ri-ous (bär-bā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Barbarous. *R.* "Poor beggars! — *barbarious* wars!" *Kipling.*

— bar-ba'ri-ous-ness, *n. R*

bar'ba-roc'ra-cy (bär'bȧ-rŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βάρβαρος* barbarian + *-cracy.*] Government by barbarians [ROUS.

bar'ba-rous-ly, *adv* of BARBA-

bar'ba-rous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

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bar'bate (bär'bāt), *a.* [L. *barbatus*, fr. *barba* beard. See BARB beard.] Bearded, *Bot.*, beset with long stiff hairs.

barbe (bärb), *n.* [F.] A short scarf or lappet of lace worn at the throat or on the head.

bar'be-cue (bär'bē-kū), *n.* [From native name in Guiana.] **1.** A frame on which all kinds of flesh and fish are roasted or smoke-dried; also, a frame used for sleeping.

2. A hog, ox, or other large animal roasted or broiled whole for a feast.

3. A social entertainment of many people, usually in the open air, at which one or more large animals are roasted or broiled whole. *U. S.*

4. A floor on which coffee beans, etc., are sun-dried.

bar'be-cue, *v. t.*; BAR'BE-CUED (-kūd'); BAR'BE-CU'ING. **1.** To dry or cure by exposure on a frame or gridiron.

2. To roast or broil whole, as an ox or hog.

> Send me, gods, a whole hog *barbecued*. *Pope*

barbed (barbd; bär'bĕd), *a.* Accoutered with defensive armor; barded (the proper term; see BARD, *v. t.*); — said of a horse.

barbed (bärbd), *p. a.* **1.** Furnished with a barb or barbs; as, a *barbed* arrow; *barbed* wire.

2. *Her.* Depicted with a calyx, often showing between the petals, colored proper; — said of a flower.

barbed cat, a kind of war engine. *Obs.* — **b. wire**, a wire, or a strand of twisted wires, armed with barbs or sharp points. It is used for fences and military defenses.

bar'bel (bär'bĕl), *n.* [OF. *barbel*, F. *barbeau*, dim. of L. *barbus* barbel, fr. *barba* beard. See 1st BARB.] **1.** A slender tactile process on the lips of certain fishes.

2. A large European fresh-water fish (*Barbus vulgaris*), with four barbels on its upper jaw; also, any of various other species of *Barbus*.

Barbel. ($\frac{1}{10}$)

3. *pl.* Barbs or paps under the tongue of horses and cattle. See 1st BARB, 4.

4. The chin piece of a helmet. *Obs.*

bar bell. A weight resembling a dumb-bell, but having a long bar for a handle, used in gymnastics.

bar'bel-late (bär'bĕ-lāt; bar-bĕl'āt), *a.* [Dim. See 1st BARB.] *Bot.* Having short, stiff hairs, often barbed, as the pappus of some composite plants.

bar-bel'lu-la (bar-bĕl'ū-lä), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). *Bot. & Zoöl.* A very small barb or bristle. — **bar-bel'lu-late** (-lāt), *a.*

bar'ber (bär'bĕr), *n.* [ME. *barbour*, OF. *barbeor* (cf. F. *barbier*), fr. an assumed L. *barbator*, fr. *barba* beard. See 1st BARB.] **1.** One whose occupation it is to shave or trim the beard, and to cut and dress the hair of his patrons. Formerly *barbers* were also practitioners in the surgery and dentistry of the day, and were often called *barber-surgeons*. Under Henry VIII. surgery, and about 1750 dentistry, ceased to be regular with them.

2. A storm accompanied by driving ice spicules formed from sea water, esp. one occurring on the Gulf of St. Lawrence; — so named from the cutting ice spicules. *Canada.*

3. The vapor rising from the water on a frosty day. *Canada.*

bar'ber, *v. t.*; BAR'BERED (-bĕrd); BAR'BER-ING. To shave or dress the beard or hair of. *Shak.*

‖ **bar-be'ra** (bär-bâr'ä), *n.* [It.] A kind of red wine made in Piedmont, Italy.

barber fish. **1.** = SURGEON FISH.

2. A red or pink berycoid fish (*Anthias sacer*) of Madeira and the Mediterranean.

bar'ber-ry (bär'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [ME. *barbarin*, *barbere*, OF. *berbere*, LL. *berberis*, *barbaris*.] Any shrub of the genus *Berberis*, esp. *B. vulgaris*, native of Europe and naturalized in the eastern United States. Its oblong red berries are made into a preserve, and have been used in fluxes and fevers. The bark affords a fine yellow dye.

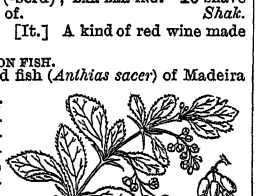

Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), Flowering Branch and Berries. ($\frac{3}{10}$)

barberry rust. The æciostage of wheat rust (*Puccinia graminis*), which develops on the barberry. It was formerly thought to be a distinct species, and was named *Æcidium berberidis*. See WHEAT RUST, ÆCIUM.

barber's itch. A form of tinea or sycosis affecting the bearded parts of the face and neck and characterized by the formation of reddish, concentric patches covered with dry, fragile hairs and yellow scales or pustules. It is due to the parasitic fungus *Trichophyton tonsurans*.

bar'bet (bär'bĕt), *n.* [F. *barbet*, fr. *barbe* beard, long hair of certain animals. See BARB beard.] **1.** A variety of small poodle, having long curly hair.

2. Any of numerous nonpasserine tropical birds of the family Capitonidæ or Bucconidæ (the latter called also *puff birds*). They have a large stout bill, usually swollen at the base and more or less beset with bristles. See CAPITONIDÆ, PUFF BIRD.

3. A larva that feeds on aphids.

bar-bette' (bär-bĕt'), *n.* [F. Cf. BARBET.] **1.** *Fort.* A mound of earth or a platform, often especially protected, on which guns are mounted to fire over the parapet.

2. On war vessels, a parapet of fixed armor protecting a platform from which guns fire over it. In modern vessels it is usually a cylinder of armor plate, extending from the armored deck above the main deck, in which an elliptical, balanced turret revolves. The guns, in pairs, project through elliptical gun ports in the turret and just clear the barbette.

Barbet of the family Capitonidæ (*Megalaima haemacephala*). ($\frac{1}{4}$)

en barbette, **in barbette**, of guns, in such a position or mount as to fire over a parapet, and not through embrasures.

barbette carriage. A gun carriage, whether nondisappearing or disappearing, which elevates the gun sufficiently for it to be *en barbette*.

barbette gun. A gun mounted *en barbette*.

barbette turret. A revolving armored turret in a barbette

bar'bi-can (bär'bĭ-kăn), *n.* [ME. *barbican*, *barbecan*, F. *barbacane*, LL. *barbacana*, *barbicana*, of uncertain origin: cf. Ar. *barbakh* aqueduct, sewer. F. *barbacane* also means, an opening to let out water, loophole.] **1.** *Fort.* An outer defensive work of a city or castle, esp. a tower or towers at a gate or bridge, often large and strong.

2. A narrow vertical opening in the wall of a fortress, through which missiles were discharged. *Obs.*

bar'bi-cel (-sĕl), *n.* [NL. *barbicella*, dim. of L. *barba*. See 1st BARB.] One of the small processes on the barbules of feathers. See FEATHER.

bar bit. A bit for horses in which the mouthpiece is a solid bar of metal, sometimes covered with rubber or the like, having no lever action.

bar'bi-ton (bär'bĭ-tŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tä). [L., fr. Gr. *βάρβιτον*.] *Music.* An ancient Greek lyrelike instrument.

bar'bi-tu'ric (-tū'rĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a crystalline acid, $CH_2(CO{\cdot}NH)_2CO$, got by heating alloxantin, or a mixture of malonic acid and urea; malonyl urea.

Bar'bi'zon', *or* **Bar'bi'son' school** (bär'bē'zŏN'). *Painting.* A French school of the middle of the 19th century centering in the village of Barbizon near the forest of Fontainebleau. Its members went straight to nature in disregard of academic tradition, treating their subjects faithfully and with poetic feeling for color, light, and atmosphere. It is exemplified, esp in landscapes, by Corot, Rousseau, Daubigny, Jules Dupré, and Diaz. Associated with them are certain painters of animals, as Troyon and Jaque, and of peasant life, as Millet and Jules Breton.

bar'bo-tine (bär'bō-tĭn), *n.* [F.] A paste of clay used in decorating coarse pottery in relief; slip.

bar-bu'do (bar-bōō'dō; 146), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [Sp. *barbudo* bearded; — in allusion to the barbels.] Any of several market fishes of the threadfin family, esp. *Polydactylus virginicus* of Florida, the West Indies, etc.

bar'bule (bär'būl), *n.* [L. *barbula*, fr. *barba* beard.] **1.** A minute barb or beard.

2. One of the processes along the edges of the barbs of a feather. See FEATHER.

bar'ca-role, bar'ca-rolle (bär'ká-rōl), *n.* [F. *barcarolle*, fr. It. *barcaruola*, fr. *barca* bark, barge.] **1.** An Italian boatman. *Rare in Eng.*

2. *Music.* **a** A popular song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers. **b** A piece of music imitating such a song.

Bar-coo' (bar-kōō'), *n.* A river of Queensland. See *Gaz.*

Barcoo grass. An excellent pasture grass (*Anthistiria membranacea*) of Queensland. — **B. rot**, *Med.*, a severe eruption, chiefly affecting the hands, sometimes bringing away skin and flesh. It is prevalent in dry districts. *Australia.* — **B vomit**, *Med.*, a sickness, occurring in the interior of Australia, characterized by painless attacks of vomiting after eating.

bard (bärd), *n.* [Of Celtic origin; cf. W. *bardd*, Ir. & Gael. *bard.*] **1.** A professional poet and singer, as among the ancient Celts, whose occupation was to compose and sing verses in honor of heroes and their deeds. See DRUID.

2. A wandering musician or minstrel; — used contemptuously in Scotland in the 16th century. *Obs.*

3. A poet; as, the *Bard* of Avon.

Bard of Avon (āvŭn), Shakespeare, who was born and buried in Stratford-upon-Avon. — **B. of Ayr'shire** (âr'shēr; *see* -SHIRE), Robert Burns, who was a native and resident of the county of Ayr. — **B. of Ry'dal Mount** (rī'dăl), William Wordsworth, who for many years lived at Rydal Mount, near Lake Windermere, England.

bard, barde (bärd), *n.* [F. *barde*, of doubtful origin.] **1.** A piece of defensive (or, sometimes, ornamental) armor for a horse's neck, breast, and flanks; — often in *pl.*

2. *pl.* Plate armor formerly worn by a man at arms.

3. *Cookery.* A slice of bacon used to cover meat or game.

bard (bard), *v. t.*; BARD'ED; BARD'ING. [Cf. F. *barder*.] **1.** To equip or accouter with bards. See BARD, armor, 1, 2.

2. *Cookery.* To cover (meat or game) with a slice of bacon.

Bar-dell', Mrs. (bär-dĕl'). An emotional widow, landlady of Mr. Pickwick, in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers." She interprets some inquiries of his as a proposal of marriage, and sues him for breach of promise.

Bar-des'a-nist (bär-dĕs'ä-nĭst), *n.* An adherent of Bardesanes of Edessa in Mesopotamia, founder of a Gnostic sect in the 2d century A. D. — **Bar-des'a-nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.*

bard'ic (bar'dĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, the bards, or their poetry. "*Bardic* lays." *G. P. Marsh.*

bar-di'glio (bär-dēl'yō), *n.* [It.] An Italian marble of which the principal varieties occur in the neighborhood of Carrara and in Corsica. It commonly shows a dark gray or bluish ground traversed by veins.

bard'ing (bar'dĭng), *n.* [F. *barde*, of doubtful origin.] Horse armor or armorlike covering; — usually in *pl.*

bard'ism (bär'dĭz'm), *n.* The system of bards; the lore or methods of bards.

Bar'dolph (bär'dŏlf), *n.* **1.** Masc. prop. name

2. A bibulous and red-nosed follower of Falstaff in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Henry IV.," and "Henry V."

bard'y (bär'dĭ), *a* [Prob. fr. *bard* in the local sense of a strolling minstrel.] Bold-faced; forward; pert; insolent. *Scot.* — **bard'i-ly**, *adv.* — **bard'i-ness**, *n.*

bare (bâr), *a.* [ME. *bar*, *bare*, AS. *bær*; akin to D. & G. *baar*, OHG. *bar*, Icel. *berr*, Sw. & Dan. *bar*, OSlav. *bosŭ* barefoot, Lith. *basas*.] **1.** Without clothes or covering; stripped of the usual covering; naked; as, his body is *bare*; the trees are *bare*.

2. With head uncovered; bareheaded.

> When once thy foot enters the church, be *bare*. *Herbert.*

3. Without anything to cover up or conceal one's thoughts or actions; open to view; unconcealed; exposed.

> *Bare* in thy guilt, how foul must thou appear! *Milton.*

4. Destitute of worth, grace, ornament, polish, or the like; plain; simple; unadorned; bald. "Uttering *bare* truth." *Shak.*

> Not what we give, but what we share,—
> For the gift without the giver is *bare*. *Lowell.*

5. Destitute or deprived of the usual or appropriate furnishing, equipment, array, contents, or the like; empty; unfurnished or scantily supplied; — used with *of* (rarely with *in*) before the thing wanting or taken away; as, a room *bare* of furniture. "A *bare* treasury." *Dryden.*

6. Threadbare; much worn. "*Bare* liveries" *Shak.*

7. Mere; alone; unaccompanied by anything else; as, a *bare* majority. "The *bare* necessaries of life." *Addison.*

8. *Card Playing.* Unaccompanied by others of the same suit; as, a *bare* king.

9. Lacking arms; defenseless. *Obs.*

10. Desolate; worthless. *Obs.*

Syn. — Naked, nude. See MERE.

bare contract, *Law*, a naked contract or pact. — **under b. poles**, *Naut.*, having no sail set. — **b wind**, a scant wind. *Obs.*

bare, *n.* **1.** Surface; body; substance. *Obs.*

> You have touched the very *bare* of naked truth. *Marston.*

2. *Arch.* That part of a roofing slate, shingle, tile, or metal plate, exposed to the weather.

3. A level place without trees, for bowling. *Obs.*

bare, *v. t.*; BARED (bârd); BAR'ING (bâr'ĭng). [AS. *barian*. See BARE, *a.*] To make bare; as, to *bare* the breast.

bare'back' (bâr'băk'), *adv. & a.* On the bare back of a horse, without using a saddle; as, to ride *bareback*.

bare'backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Having the back uncovered; unsaddled; as, a *barebacked* horse.

bare'bone' (bâr'bōn'), *n.* A very lean person whose bones show through the skin. *Shak.* — **bare'boned'** (-bōnd'), *a.*

Bare'bone's Par'lia-ment (bâr'bōnz). The Parliament convened by Cromwell, July 4, 1653, and dissolved about December 12, 1653; — so called from a leather seller named Praise-God Barbon or Barebone, a prominent member.

ba-re'ca, ba-re'ka (bä-rā'ká), *n.* [See BREAKER.] *Naut.* A small cask; a breaker.

bare'faced' (bâr'fāst'), *a* **1.** With the face uncovered; not masked. "You will play *barefaced*." *Shak.*

2. Without concealment; undisguised, hence shameless; audacious. "*Barefaced* treason." *J. Baillie.*

barefaced tenon, a tenon having a shoulder on one side only.

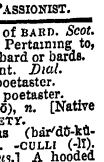

t Barefaced Tenon.

—**bare'faced'ly**, *adv.* — **bare'faced'ness**, *n.*

bare'foot (bâr'fo͝ot), *a. & adv.* [AS. *berfōt*.] **1.** With the feet bare; without shoes or stockings.

2. *Arch.* Set up and fastened without a mortise and tenon, as a post or stud in a balloon frame. *Local, U. S.*

bare'foot-ed, *a.* Having the feet bare; specif., designating branches of Augustinians, Capuchins, Carmelites, Franciscans, etc, who go barefooted, or wear sandals.

Barefooted Clerks of the Most Holy Cross. See PASSIONIST.

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barbaryn, *n.* A barbarian. *Obs.*

bar-baş'co (bar-bäs'kō), *n.* [Spanish name in Guayaquil.] A wild cinnamon (*Canella winterana*). b Joewood. *Sp Amer.*

Bar'ba-son (bär'bá-sŏn), *n* A fiend, mentioned in Shakespeare's "Henry V" and "Merry Wives of Windsor"

bar'ba-stel', -stelle' (bär'bá-stĕl'; bar'bá-stĕl'), *n.* [F. *barbastelle*.] A long-eared European bat (*Synotus barbastellus*).

bar'bat-ed (bär'bā-tĕd), *a. Rare.* 1 Having barbed points 2 Bearded; barbate.

‖ **bar'ba te'nus sa'pi-en'tes.** [L.] Sages as far as the beard, that is, in appearance.

bar-bat'u-lous, *a.* [L. *barbatulus*] Having a small beard. *Obs.*

barb bolt. = RAG BOLT.

barbd. Barbed *Ref Sp.*

‖ **bar'beau'** (bär'bō'), *n.* [F.] The bluebottle or cornflower.

bar'be-can † BARBICAN.

bar'be-cute. Var. of BARBECUE, BARBECUED.

‖ **bar-bei'ro** (bär-bā'rō), *n.* [Pg., barber.] = BARBERO.

bar'beled, -belled (bär'bĕld), *a.* [F. *barbelé*] Having barbels.

bar'bel-ing, bar'bel-ling, *n.* Fishing for barbels

barbere. † BARBERRY.

bar'ber-ess, *n.* See -ESS. *Rare.*

barberie. † BARBARY.

Bar'be-ri'ni vase (bär'bā-rē'nē). = PORTLAND VASE.

bar'ber-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

bar'ber-mon'ger, *n.* A fop *Obs.*

bar-be'ro (bär-bā'rō), *n.* [Sp., lit., barber.] A surgeon fish *Sp. Amer.*

Barber Poet. Jacques Jasmin (1798–1864), a Gascon poet, who was a barber.

barberry fig. Erron. for BARBARY FIG.

barber's block. The block used in making and displaying wigs.

barber's pole. The pole used as a barber's sign.

bar'ber-sur'geon, *n.* See BARBER. *Obs.* — **bar'ber-sur'ger-y.** **bar'ber-y** (bar'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *barberie*.] A barber's shop; also, the barber's craft or trade. *Obs.*

bar'bet, *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *barbet*, fr. *barbo*, a title of respect for an old man, applied by the Vaudois to the pastor, L. *barba* beard.] *French Hist.* A Camisard

barbet, *n.* [F. *barbette*] A barb of a woman's headdress. *Obs.*

bar'bi-can (bär'bĭ-kăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *barbe* beard.] Any African barbet of the genus *Pogonorhynchus* or allied genus of the Capitonidæ.

bar'bi-can-age, *n.* [LL. *barbicanagium*. See BARBICAN.] Money paid for the building or support of a barbican. *Obs.*

bar'bi-cue † BARBECUE.

bar'biers (bär'bĭerz), *n. Med.* A variety of paralysis, peculiar to India and the Malabar coast.

bar-big'er-ous (bar-bĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *barba* beard + *-gerous*.] Bearded; hairy.

bar'bil. † BARBEL.

barb'ing, *n.* = BARDING, trappings.

bar'bi-on (bär'bĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Cf. F. *barbe* beard.] Any African barbet of the genus *Barbatula*, or allied genus of Capitonidæ.

bar'bi-tos (-tŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *βάρβιτος*.] = BARBITON.

bar'ble. † BARBEL.

bar'ble. Var. of BARBEL, 3.

barb'let, *n. Zool.* A small barbel, or tactile process.

bar-bo'ne (bar-bō'nē), *n* [It.] 1 *Veter* = BUFFALO CHOLERA. 2. See COIN.

bar'bor, bar'boar. † BARBER.

bar'bu (bär'bū), *n.* [F., lit., bearded.] *Zool.* **a** = BARBET, a bird. *Obs.* **b** = BARBUDO.

bar'bu-late, *a.* Barbellate.

bar-bul'yie (bär-bŏol'yĭ), *v. t.* [F. *barbouiller* to smear, babble.] *Archaic. Scot.* To confuse, perplex. — *n.* Confusion.

bar'bur. † BARBER.

Bar'bus (bar'bŭs), *n.* [L., barbel.] *Zool.* A large genus of cyprinoid fishes, including the barbel of Europe. See BARBEL, 2.

barc. † BARK.

‖ **bar'ca** (bär'kä), *n*; *pl.* It. BARCHE (-kā), E. BARCAS (-käz). [It. or Sp. See BARK, a boat.] A bark or boat; a barge.

bar'ca, *n.* A freshwater fish (*Ophicephalus barca*) of Bengal.

Bar'can (bär'kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Barca, in North Africa.

barce (bärs, bás), *n.* [See BARSE.] A stickleback. *Dial. Eng.*

bar'ce-lo'na (bar'sē-lō'nä), *n*; *pl.* -NAS (-näz). A kind of silk handkerchief or neckcloth, said to have been made originally at Barcelona, Spain.

Barcelona lace stitch A lace stitch with buttonhole stitches taken in groups of four, so as to give a checkered surface.

B. Arch. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Architecture.

‖ **bar'chent** (bär'kĕnt), *n.*; *pl.* -CHENTS (-kĕnts). [G.] Fustian.

barcke. † BARK.

Bar'clay-an (bär'klĭ-ăn), **Bar'clay-ite** (-ĭt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Rev John Barclay (1734–98), the founder of the Scotch sect of the Bereans.

‖ **bar'co-lon'go** (bar'kō-lŏn'gō), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish fishing boat, formerly of large size.

bar-dash', *n.* [F. *bardache*.] A catamite. *Obs.*

bar-del', bar-delle', *n.* [F. *bardelle*.] A pack saddle. *Obs. & R.*

Bar-des'a-nite, *n.* = BARDESANIST. [*Rare.*

bard'ess, *n.* A female bard.

bardh. † BARD.

bard'i-an, *a.* Bardic. *Rare.*

bard'ie, *n.* Dim. of BARD. *Scot.*

bard'ish, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or written by, a bard or bards. **2.** Rude; insolent. *Dial.*

bard'let, *n.* A poetaster.

bard'ling, *n.* A poetaster.

bar'do (bar'dō), *n.* [Native name.] = PALLETTE.

‖ **bar'do-cu-cul'lus** (bär'dō-kū-kŭl'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CULLI (-lī). [L. *bardocucullus*.] A hooded cloak worn by Gallic peasants, and also by monks *Obs.* — **bar'do-cu-cul'lat-ed**, *a. Obs.*

bard'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Bar'dulph (bar'dŭlf). Var. of BARDOLPH.

bard'wise', *adv.* In the style of bards, or horse armor.

bare. † BIER, BOAR.

bare Archaic pret. of BEAR.

bare, *adv. Obs.* 1. Completely. 2. Barely; scarcely.

bare'-board', *n. Obs.* 1. Lit., a (gaming) table bare of stakes; — in phrase, *to go on bareboard*. 2. One made penniless at a gaming table. [ed. *Scot.*

bare'ft (bâr'fĭt), *a.* Barefooted.

bare'foot, *n.* The stinking hellebore. *Dial. Eng.*

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ba/rége/ (bȧ/rāzh/), *n.* Also, as written by the Fr. Academy, **ba/rège/** (bȧ/rĕzh/). [F. *barège*, so called from *Baréges* (now written *Barèges*) a town in the Pyrenees.] **1.** A gauze-like fabric for women's dresses, veils, etc., of worsted, silk and worsted, or cotton and worsted.

2. A sulphur water from Barèges, France.

bare/hand/ed (bâr/hăn/dĕd; -dĭd), *a.* Having bare hands.

bare/head/ed (-hĕd/ĕd; -ĭd, 7, 87), **bare/head/**, *a. & adv.* Having the head uncovered. — **bare/head/ed-ness**, *n.*

bare/leg/ged (-lĕg/ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd/), *a.* With the legs bare.

bare/ly, *adv.* **1.** Without covering; nakedly; nudely.

2. Without concealment or disguise.

3. Without reserve; unqualifiedly; absolutely. *Obs.*

4. Merely; only. *Archaic.*

R. For now his son is duke.
W. Barely in title, not in revenue. *Shak.*

5. But just; without any excess; with nothing to spare (of quantity, time, etc.); hence, scarcely; hardly; as, there was *barely* enough for all; he *barely* escaped.

Syn. — See HARDLY.

bare/necked/ (bâr/nĕkt/), *a.* Having the neck bare.

bare/sark (-sȧrk), *n.* [Lit., *bare sark* or *shirt*, an alteration of *berserk.*] A berserk, or Norse warrior who fought without armor, or shirt of mail. Hence, adverbially: Without shirt of mail or armor. Cf. BERSERK.

bar/gain (bär/gĕn; -gĭn), *n.* [ME. *bargayn*, *bargeyn*, OF. *bargaigne*, *bargagne;* orig. uncert. Cf. BARGAIN, *v.*] **1.** Discussion of terms of agreement; chaffering or higgling. *Obs.*

2. An agreement between parties settling what each shall give and receive in a transaction between them; an agreement or compact; specif., a contract by which one party binds himself to transfer the right to some property for a consideration, and the other party binds himself to receive the property and pay the consideration.

And when your honors mean to solemnize
The *bargain* of your faith. *Shak.*

3. An agreement or compact viewed as being advantageous or the reverse; sometimes (when not qualified), an advantageous agreement; as, to buy a thing at a *bargain.*

4. The thing acquired by bargaining; often, a purchase viewed with respect to its advantageousness or the reverse; (when not qualified) an advantageous purchase.

5. A transaction or event involving good or bad consequences; as, to make the best of a *bargain.*

6. Contest, struggle; fight. *Obs.*

7. A small farm holding. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Agreement, stipulation, engagement, compact, covenant, purchase. See CONTRACT.

bargain and sale, *Law*, a species of conveyance, by which the vendor (called the bargainor) contracts for a consideration paid to convey the lands to the vendee (called the bargainee) and becomes by such contract a trustee for and seized to the use of the bargainee. The statute then completes the purchase; i. e., the bargain vests the use, and the statute vests the possession. The payment of a valuable consideration is essential to a bargain and sale, the analogous conveyance for a good consideration is by *covenant to stand seized.* The bargain and sale, though still a valid form of conveyance, is generally replaced by the modern statutory deeds of grant. Cf. LEASE AND RELEASE.

— **into the b.**, over and above what is stipulated; besides.

— **to strike a b.**, to reach or ratify an agreement.

bar/gain, *v. i.;* BAR/GAINED (-gĕnd; -gĭnd); BAR/GAIN-ING. [ME. *barganien*, OF *bargaigner*, F. *barguigner*, of uncertain origin.] **1.** To negotiate over the terms of an agreement; to haggle.

2. To make a contract for the exchange of property or services; — followed by *with* and *for.*

So worthless peasants *bargain* for their wives. *Shak.*

3. To contend; struggle. *Obs. Scot.*

to bargain for, to expect; to count on in advance.

bar/gain, *v. t.* To transfer for a consideration; to barter; trade; as, to *bargain* one horse for another.

to bargain away, to dispose of in a bargain; — usually with a sense of loss or disadvantage. "The heir . . . had somehow *bargained au ay* the estate." *G. Eliot.*

Syn. — See SELL.

bargain counter. A counter where goods are displayed at cut prices in a shop.

bar/gain-ee/ (bär/gĕn-ē/), *n.* [See BARGAIN, *v. i.*] *Law.* The vendee in a bargain and sale.

bar/gain-er (bär/gĕn-ẽr), *n.* **a** One who makes a bargain. **b** Sometimes specif., a bargainor.

bar/gain-or/ (-ôr/; bar/gĕn-ŏr), *n. Law.* One who makes a bargain; esp., the vendor in a bargain and sale.

barge (bärj), *n.* [OF. *barge*, F. *berge*, *barge*, LL. *barica* (not found), or *barga;* of uncertain origin. Cf. BARK a vessel.] **1.** A pleasure boat; a vessel or boat of state, elegantly furnished and decorated.

2. Any of various boats or vessels; as: **a** A roomy boat, usually flat-bottomed, and used principally in harbors and on rivers and canals, for the conveyance of passengers or goods, as, a coal *barge.* It may have sails or means of self-propulsion, but is more often towed. **b** *Nav.* A large, double-banked boat supplied only to a flagship for the use of the flag officer. **c** A double-decked vessel towed by a tug or steamboat; — used esp. for large pleasure parties. *U. S.* **d** A sailing vessel; a bark. *Obs.*

3 A large omnibus used for excursions and for transferring passengers. *Local, U. S.*

4. *Naut.* A tub or box in which bread for the crew's mess is placed.

5. *Print.* A small box with compartments to hold types or spaces for use in correcting.

barge (bärj), *v. t.;* BARGED (bärjd); BARG/ING (bär/jĭng). To carry by barge.

barge, *v. i.* To use, or travel by, a barge.

barge/board/ (-bōrd/), *n.* [Perh. corrupt. of *vergeboard.*] *Arch.* A piece of board, often elaborately ornamented, covering the roof timbers which project over gables.

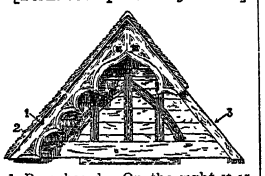

1 Bargeboard. On the right it is cut away to show 3 Bargecouple; 2 Bargecourse.

barge/cou/ple (-kŭp/'l), *n.* [See BARGEBOARD.] *Arch.* One of the two rafters in a gable which project beyond the gable wall and carry the overhanging part of the roof.

barge/course/ (-kōrs/), *n.* [See BARGEBOARD.] *Arch.* **a** A part of the tiling on the sloping edges of a gable roof, usually projecting beyond the principal rafters or bargeboards. **b** The course of bricks laid on edge to form the coping of a wall.

bar-gee/ (bȧ-jē/), *n.* A bargeman. *Eng.*

barge/man (bärj/măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). The man who manages a barge, or one of the crew of a barge.

barge stone. *Masonry.* One of the stones which make the sloping edge of a gable.

bar/ghest (bär/gĕst), *n.* Also **bar/guest.** [Perh. G. *berg* mountain + *geist* demon, or *bar* a bear + *geist.*] A frightful goblin, portending misfortune, sometimes appearing in the shape of a large dog.

bari-. Combining form of *barium.*

bar/ic (bär/ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to barium.

bar/ic, *a.* [Gr. βάρος weight.] *Physics.* Of or pertaining to weight, esp. the weight or pressure of the atmosphere as measured by the barometer; barometric.

bar/ie (bär/ĭ), *n.* [Gr. βαρύς, fem. βαρεῖα, heavy.] *Physics.* A pressure equal to that of 75 centimeters of mercury, or nearly one atmosphere.

ba-ril/la (bȧ-rĭl/ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *barrilla.*] **1.** Either of two European species of *Salsola*, or saltwort (*S. kali* and *S. soda*), yielding soda ash.

2. *Com.* **a** The alkali produced by burning plants of various species of *Salsola*, and lixiviating the ashes. It is an impure carbonate of soda, used for making soap, glass, etc., and for bleaching purposes. **b** Impure soda obtained from the ashes of any seashore plant, or kelp. See COPPER BARILLA.

bar/ing (bâr/ĭng), *n.* **1.** A making bare; an uncovering.

2. That which is removed in making bare; specif., the surface soil removed from ore or rock. In *pl.*, *Coal Mining*, the small coal made in undercutting the coal seams.

bar iron. Wrought iron in the form of bars.

ba/rite (bā/rīt; bâr/ĭt), *n. Min.* Native sulphate of barium, $BaSO_4$, a mineral occurring in colorless, white, or yellow orthorhombic crystals (generally tabular), also in granular form, and in compact massive forms resembling marble. It has a high specific gravity (4.3–4.6), and hence is often called *heavy spar.* H., 2.5–3.5. It is a common mineral in metallic veins. See BARIUM SULPHATE.

ba/ri-um (bā/rĭ-ŭm; bâr/ĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βαρύς heavy.] A chemical element of the alkaline earth group, obtained in the free state as a silver-white or pale yellow malleable metal, which rapidly oxidizes in air and decomposes water. Symbol, *Ba;* at. wt 137.37. Barium occurs only in combination and chiefly as the sulphate (barite, barytes, or heavy spar) and the carbonate (witherite), both of which have a high specific gravity for nonmetallic minerals. The metal may be prepared by electrolysis of the fused chloride. Compounds of barium are poisonous. They color a nonluminous flame yellowish green. Chemically, barium is bivalent and is closely related to calcium and strontium.

barium chloride. *Chem.* A salt obtained by fusing barite with calcium chloride and by other methods, crystallizing in colorless rhombic tables, $BaCl_2{\cdot}2H_2O$. It is used as a reagent in analysis.

barium chromate. A compound, $BaCrO_4$, obtained as a powder of pure yellow color by treating some barium salt, as the chloride, with a soluble chromate in aqueous solution. It is used as a pigment under the names *lemon yellow, barium yellow, baryta yellow, permanent yellow, barium chrome,* and *yellow ultramarine.* It does not blacken with hydrogen sulphide.

barium dioxide. *Chem.* A peroxide obtained as a white powder by heating barium monoxide, BaO, in air or oxygen. It is used in the manufacture of oxygen (see BRIN'S PROCESS) and of hydrogen peroxide (by treatment with dilute acids).

barium hydroxide. *Chem.* A strong base crystallizing in tetragonal prisms, $Ba(OH)_2{\cdot}8H_2O$, obtained by caustic-izing barium carbonate or by dissolving the monoxide in water. It is used in sugar refining.

barium monoxide. *Chem.* A compound, BaO, obtained as a heavy grayish white powder by heating barium nitrate or carbonate, by the oxidation of metallic barium, and in other ways. It is analogous to calcium oxide or quicklime, reacting with water, with evolution of much heat, to form the alkaline hydroxide. See BRIN'S PROCESS.

barium nitrate. A colorless or white crystalline salt, $Ba(NO_3)_2$, used in certain blasting powders.

barium sulphate. *Chem.* A compound, $BaSO_4$, occurring in nature as barite, and formed artificially as a heavy, white, insoluble precipitate. It is used as a pigment under the names of *baryta white, permanent white, blanc fixe*, etc. It is inferior in covering power to white lead, but is not blackened by hydrogen sulphide. It is also used as a source of other barium compounds and as a filler in paper making.

barium sulphide. *Chem.* Specif., the monosulphide of barium, BaS, obtained as a white mass by the reduction of barium sulphate, and by other methods. It is used in making luminous paints. Cf. BOLOGNA PHOSPHORUS.

bark (bark), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & Sw. *bark*, Icel. *borkr*, LG. & G. *borke.*] **1.** *Bot* The tough external covering or investment of a woody perennial stem or root. Technically, bark consists of the tissues external to the cork cambium, which on being cut off from food supplies soon die and dry up. The cracks and furrows seen in most tough barks are due to the growth of the stem. Scaly bark, as that of the plane tree, is found in trees whose peridermal layers do not form complete rings. The dark color of most barks is due to tannins. See CORTEX, CORK

2. The rind or husk of fruits, grains, or nuts. *Obs.*

3. Outer covering, as of an elephant's trunk; specif., the skin (of man or beast) *Dial. or Colloq.*

Such a lawgiver . . had power over the *bark* of man. *Golding.*

4. Specif.: **a** Tan bark, or spent bark. **b** *Pharm.* Peruvian bark. Also fig.

This is indeed tonic and *bark* for the mind. *Burrell.*

5. A box, originally of bark, to hold candles. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See SKIN.

bark, *v. t.;* BARKED (bärkt); BARK/ING. **1.** To treat with an infusion of bark; to tan.

2. To strip the bark from; to peel; specif., to girdle.

3. To abrade or rub off the skin from; as, to *bark* one's heel.

4. To cover or inclose with bark, or as with bark; as, to *bark* the roof of a hut.

5. To kill (as squirrels) by the concussion of a bullet shot into the bark of a tree just under the animal.

bark, *v. i.* [ME. *berken*, AS. *beorcan;* akin to Icel. *berkja*, and perh. to E. *break.*] **1.** To make a short, loud, explosive noise with the vocal organs; — said esp. of dogs.

2. To make a clamor; to make importunate outcries.

They *bark*, and say the Scripture maketh heretics *Tyndale.*
Where there is the *barking* of the belly, there no other commands will be heard, much less obeyed *Fuller.*

3. To solicit patronage, as for a cheap show or shop, by crying out its merits, etc., at the entrance. *Slang or Cant.*

4. To cough *Colloq.*

to bark up the wrong tree, to bark at a tree where there is no game; — said of a hunting dog. Hence, to make a mistake in the pursuit of an object; to make an unwarranted noise or stir, esp. of accusation or attack, about something.

Once more in this dull world there had been some very vigorous *barking up the wrong tree.* *J. Fiske.*

bark, *n.* The noise made by one that barks; the short, loud, explosive sound uttered by a dog, a similar sound made by some other animals.

his bark is worse than his bite, his words threaten worse things than he actually does.

bark, barque (bärk), *n.* [F. *barque*, fr. Sp. or It. *barca*, fr. LL. *barca.* Cf. BARGE.] **1.** Formerly, any small sailing vessel, as a pinnace, fishing smack, etc.; also, a rowing boat; barge. Now, *Poet.*, any sailing vessel or boat.

Thou wert as a lone star, whose light did shine
On some frail *bark* in winter's midnight roar. *Shelley.*

Bark, 2.

2. *Naut.* A three-masted vessel, having her foremast and mainmast square-rigged, and her mizzenmast fore-and-aft rigged. A four-masted ship that is fore-and-aft rigged on the spanker mast is sometimes called a *four-masted bark.*

bark beetle. Any small beetle of the family Scolytidæ, which bores under or in the bark of trees. They are among the worst pests of forest trees, *Dendroctonus piceaperda* doing immense damage in the spruce forests of North America. *D. frontalis* attacks the pine forests of the southern United States and *D. ponderosæ* those of the Black Hills.

Bark Beetle (*Tomicus xylographus*). ×7

bark blazer *or* **gouge.** A gouge for blazing trees.

bark'bound/ (-bound/), *a.* Kept from growing by having the bark too firm or close.

bar keel. *Naut.* A keel of rectangular section to which the garboard strakes and keelson are riveted.

bar'keep'er (bar'kēp'ẽr), *n.* One who keeps or tends a bar for the sale of liquors.

bark'en (bar'k'n), *v. t. & i.;* BARK'ENED (-k'nd); BARK'EN-ING (-k'n-ĭng). **1.** To form into, or cover with, a barklike surface or crust; to incrust; as, to *barken* blood. *Charles Reade.*

2. To tan with bark. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

bark'en-tine, bar'quen-tine (bär'kĕn-tēn), *n.* [See BARK, *n.*, a vessel.] *Naut.* A three-masted vessel having the foremast square-rigged and the two after masts fore-and-aft rigged.

bark'er (bär'kẽr), *n.* **1.** One who strips trees of their bark.

2. A machine used in pulp mills to remove bark from logs.

3. A tanner. *Obs.*

bark'er, *n.* **1.** An animal that barks; hence, any one who clamors unreasonably.

2. One who barks at the doors of shops or shows. *Colloq. Dickens.*

3. A pistol. *Slang.*

4. **a** The black-tailed godwit. **b** The avocet. *Local & Obs. Eng.*

5. *Eccl. Hist.* = JUMPER.

ba-re'gin, **ba-re'gine** (bȧ-rē'-zhĭn), *n.* [F. See BARÉGE.] A substance similar to or identical with *glairin* (which see)

bare'hed'ed. Bareheaded. *Ref. Sp.*

barein. † BARREN.

ba-re'ka Var of BARECA.

barele † BARREL. [*Scot.*]

bare-man, *n* A bankrupt. *Obs.*

baren. † BAREN

barenes † BARRENNESS.

bare'ness, *n* See -NESS.

barer. † BARRIER.

barester. † BARRISTER.

bar'es-the'si-om'e-ter, *n.*, **bar'-es-the'si-o-met'ric**, *a.*, etc. Vars. of BARÆSTHESIOMETER, etc.

baret. † BARRAT.

bar'et. Var. of BARRET, a cap.

ba-ret'ta (bȧ-rĕt'ȧ), *n.* A purple-flowered rutaceous shrub (*Helietta parvifolia*) of Texas.

barewe. † BARROW

barf (bärf; baf), **barf'an** (-an). Dial Eng. vars of BARGH

bar fee. Twenty pence formerly paid to the sheriff by every prisoner acquitted of felony. *Eng*

Barff's process (barfs). A method of protecting iron from rusting by oxidizing it by superheated steam.

bar'fish', *n.* [Cf. F. *bar*, *bars* Cf. BASS.] = CALICO BASS.

bar'fray † BELFRY.

bar'ful, *a.* Full of obstructions *Obs.* *Shak.*

barg. † BARGE. [*Sp.*]

bar'gaind Bargained *Ref.*

bargain penny. Money to bind a bargain; earnest; arles. *Obs.*

bar'gain-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

bargain work. *Coal Mining.* Work let by contract to the lowest bidder. *Dial. Eng.*

bar'gan Var. of BARRAGAN

bar'gan-der (bär'găn-dẽr), *n.* [See BERGANDER.] The European sheldrake. *Local, Eng*

bar'gane Obs or Scot. var. of BARGAIN.

bargaret. † BERGERET.

barge. *n* See WEIGHT.

bar'geer', bar'gir' (bär'gẽr'), *n* [Hind., fr Per. *bārgīr.*] A trooper whose horse is furnished by another or the state. *India.*

‖ **bar-gel'lo** (bar-gĕl'lō), *n* [It.] A building used as police headquarters. [nip

bargeman's cabbage. The turbargе master Proprietor or manager of a barge [BARGAIN

bar'gen Obs or dial. var. of

bargenet, *n.* = BERGERET. *Obs.*

barg'er (bär'jẽr), *n.* A bargeman or bargemaster.

bar'ge-ret. Var of BERGERET.

barget, *n* [OF *bargete.*] A small barge *Obs.*

bargh (barf; bȧf), *n.* [See BARROW a mound.] **1** A hill or ridge, usually isolated; also, a road up a steep hill *Obs or Dial*

2. A mine *Obs.*

bar'gin. † BARGAIN.

bar'gir'. Var of BARGEER.

bar'goose', *n.* Short for BARNACLE GOOSE [lawyer.

bar gown Lawyer's gown; a

barh † BORROW

barh'al Var. of BHARAL.

Bar-hu'mite (bär-hū'mīt) *Bib.*

Ba'ri (bȧ'rē), *n pl* An important Negro tribe of the Niam Niam group, dwelling mainly in British East Africa.

‖ **ba-ri'a** (bȧ-rē'ä), *n.* [Sp.] = PRINCEWOOD a. [*Obs.*

ba'ri-a.n. [Cf. BARIUM.] Baryta.

Ba-ri'a (bȧ-rī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Ba-ri'ah. *Bib.*

barier. † BARRIER.

‖ **ba-ril'** (bȧ-rēl'), *n* [Tag.] Any kind of gun. *Phil. I.*

ba-ri'le (bȧ-rē'lĕ). *n* Also **ba-ril'** (bȧ-rēl'). See MEASURE.

bar'il-let (bär'ĭ-lĕt), *n* [F.] A little barrel, or something likened to one, as the case for the mainspring of a watch or clock, the piston barrel of a pump, etc

barin † BAIRN

bar'i-on (bâr'ĭ-ŏn), *n. Chem.* Ionic barium, Ba^{++} See ION.

bar'is (bâr'ĭs), *n; pl* BARES (-ēz) [Gr. βάρις.] *Egypt. Antiq* A flat-bottomed rowboat used for freight on the Nile

bar'ish (bâr'ĭsh), *a* See -ISH; BARE, *a.*

ba-ri'ta. † BARYTA.

bariter. † BARRATER, -TOR.

bar'i-tone. Var. of BARYTONE.

baritur † BARRATOR.

barium chrome *and* **yellow** See BARIUM CHROMATE

Bar'je'su (bär'jē'sū) *D Bib.*

Bar-Je'sus, *or* **-je'sus**, *n* [Heb. *bar* son] *Bib.* A sorcerer afflicted by Paul with blindness. Also called *Elymas. Acts* xiii 6-12.

Bar-Jo'na, *or* **-jo'na** (bär-jō'-na) *Bib.*

Bar-Jo'nah, *or* **-jo'nah** (-jō'nȧ), *n.* [Heb. *bar* son] *Bib.* Lit., son of Jonah, — the patronymic of Simon Peter *Matt* xvi 17

bark, *v. t.* To utter with a bark, or like a bark. [TINE.

bark'an-tine Var. of BARKEN-

bar'ka-ry, *n* [LL *bercaria*, fr *berbicaria*, fr. L. *berbex* wether] A sheepfold. *Obs*

bark bed. See BARK STOVE.

bark'en (bär'k'n), *a.* Made of bark. *Poetic.* *Whittier*

Bark'er's mill (bär'kẽr) A machine, invented by one Dr. Barker in the 17th century, worked by a form of reaction wheel. The water flows into a vertical tube and gushes from apertures in horizontal arms, causing them to revolve.

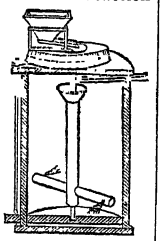
Barker's Mill.

bark'er-y (bär'kẽr-ĭ), *n.* A tanhouse.

bark' graft'ing. Grafting by inserting the scions between the bark and the wood of the stock; — in England usually called *crown grafting.*

bark heat. The heat of a bark bed.

bark'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BARK, *v.*, to strip bark from. — **barking bill,** an instrument for making a certain form of incision in barking trees. — **b. iron,** a kind of spud for barking trees.

bark'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BARK, *v.*, to make a sound.

barking bird, a South American clamatorial bird (*Hylactes tarau*) whose notes are likened to the barking of a dog. — **b. deer,** a muntjac. — **b. iron,** a pistol. *Colloq.* — **b. sands,** sands occurring in certain localities of the Hawaiian Islands and elsewhere, which emit a barking noise when trodden upon. — **b. squirrel,** a prairie dog.

Bar'kis (bär'kĭs), *n.* A carrier in Dickens's novel "David Copperfield," in love with a servant girl, Clara Peggotty, to whom he proposes marriage by a message worded, "Barkis is willin'." See PEGGOTTY.

bark louse. Any scale insect living on the bark of plants.

bark-om'e-ter (bärk-ŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [*bark* + *-meter.*] A hydrometer with a special scale for determining the strength of tanning liquor

bark stove. *Hort* A glazed structure for keeping tropical plants, having a bed of tanner's bark (called a *bark bed*) or other fermentable matter producing moist heat.

bark'y (bär'kĭ), *a.* Covered with, or containing, bark.

Bar'la-am and Jos'a-phat, *or, more properly,* **Jo'a-saph** (bär'lä-ăm, jŏs'ä-făt, jō'a-săf). A medieval Christianized version of the story of Buddha, first known in a Greek form It relates how Josaphat's father reared him in seclusion and in Oriental luxury and voluptuousness, apart from disease, sorrow, and death, to keep him from serious thoughts upon life, and to defeat a prophecy that he would become a Christian Josaphat learns of the world, however, and is disconsolate until he meets Barlaam, a Christian monk, who converts him to Christianity and the monastic ideal. Barlaam and Josaphat are saints in the Greek menology (Aug. 26), and in the Roman martyrology (Nov. 29).

bar'ley (bär'lĭ), *n.* [ME *barli, barlich,* AS *bærlic, bere* barley + *lēac* (which is prob. the same as E. *like,* adj.). AS. *bere* is akin to Icel. *barr* barley, Goth *barizeins* made of barley, L. *far* spelt. Cf. FARINA.] **1.** A cereal grass (*Hordeum vulgare*); also, the seed or grain obtained from it. Barley is an important article of food where other grains are not available, as it can be raised under widely varying climatic conditions. Its common use, however, is in the manufacture of malt liquors. A number of forms occur in cultivation, varying in the number of rows to the spike, but all distinguishable from wheat by having several spikelets at each joint of the rachis. See HORDEUM.

2. *pl. Mach.* Slight rounded projections produced in engine turning, as on a watch case.

bar'ley (bär'lĭ), **bar'ly,** *or* **bar'la** (-lä), *interj.* [Cf. F. *bailler* to give, grant, or E. *parley*] A cry for a truce among boys at their games. *Scot. or Dial. U. S.*

bar'ley-break' (bar'lĭ-brāk'), *n.* Also **bar'ley-brake',** **bar'li-break',** etc. An ancient rural game, varying somewhat with the locality, in which one couple, or in Scotland one person, stationed in a middle place called *hell,* tries to catch the others, who break or separate when pursued.

bar'ley–bree' (-brē'), *n.* [*barley* + *bree.*] Liquor made from barley, strong ale. *Scot. Burns.*

bar'ley-corn' (-kōrn'), *n.* [See CORN.] **1.** A grain, or "corn," of barley.

2 An old measure of length, equal to the average length of a grain of barley; the third part of an inch. It is still used in measuring the length of shoes.

John Barleycorn, a humorous personification of barley as the source of malt liquor or whisky; hence, the liquor.

barley fork. A fork with a guard at the base of the handle, adapted to gather up barley or other short-stemmed grains.

bar'ley-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* A fit of drunkenness or bad temper caused by drinking. *Obs. or Scot.*

barley smut. A disease of barley caused by either of two species of smut fungi (*Ustilago nuda* and *U. hordei*). Both destroy the ear, but in the former, distinguished as *naked smut,* the chlamydospores ripen and are blown away before the harvest, while in the latter, called *covered smut,* the chlamydospores remain in the ear.

barley sugar. A transparent brittle mass formed by heating cane sugar until it melts (320° F.), and then cooling it. It was formerly made by boiling the sugar down with a decoction of barley.

barley water. A decoction of barley, used in medicine as a nutritive and demulcent.

bar'ling (bär'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *bärling* pole, bar.] A pole. "A *barling* spar 35 feet in length." *Encyc. Brit.*

bar'low (bär'lō), *n., or* **barlow knife.** [From name of the maker.] A kind of one-bladed jackknife. *U. S.*

Bar'low lens. [After Peter *Barlow,* English physicist.] A miniature achromatic combination of lenses, sometimes placed between the object glass and eyepiece of a telescope, to increase its power.

Bar'low's plate (bär'lōz). An iron plate used on shipboard to compensate for the action of part of the ship's magnetism on the compass. Cf. FLINDERS' BAR.

Barlow's wheel. *Elec.* A light toothed wheel of metal having a horizontal axis and just dipping into mercury. When a horseshoe magnet is placed so that the lower part of the wheel is between the arms, and the axis and the mercury are connected with the poles of a battery, the wheel rotates

barm (bärm), *n* [ME. *berme,* AS. *beorma;* akin to Sw. *bärma,* G. *barme,* and prob. L. *fermentum.* Cf. FERMENT.] Yeast formed on brewing liquors. See YEAST.

bar'maid' (bär'mād'), *n.* A girl or woman who attends the customers of a bar, as in a tavern or drinking place

bar'mas'ter (-mäs'tẽr), *n.* [*berg* + *master* of G. *bergmeister.* Cf. BARROW mound.] Formerly, a local judge among miners, now, an officer of the barmote, who presides at meetings, collects dues, and acts as manager. *Eng.*

Bar'me-cid'al (bär'mẽ-sīd'ăl, bär'mẽ-sĭd'ăl), *a.* [See BARMECIDE.] Unreal, illusory; as, a *Barmecidal* feast.

Bar'me-cide (bar'mẽ-sīd), *n.* A member of the **Bar'mecides** (-sīdz), a wealthy Persian family which furnished viziers to Harun al-Rashid and earlier caliphs of Bagdad. The fame of their magnificence and patronage of literature and the arts aroused the caliph's suspicions, and they were executed or imprisoned. Of one of them it is told in the "Arabian Nights" that he invited the hungry beggar Schacabac to a feast, at which the host made a pretense of serving and eating imaginary viands. In this the beggar good-naturedly joined him, and was rewarded by a real feast. Hence: **Barmecide feast,** any illusion of plenty.

barm'ing (bar'mĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** The rising of froth on fermenting liquor. *Scot. Rare.*

2. Fig, the increase of money at interest.

bar'mote' (bär'mōt'), *n.* [*berg* + *mote* meeting. Cf. BARROW mound.] A court held in Derbyshire, in England, for deciding controversies between miners.

bar movement. A watch movement in which the upper pivots are carried in bars, there being no top plate.

barm'y (bär'mĭ), *a.* Full of barm or froth; in a ferment; fig., flighty; foolish. "*Barmy* beer." *Dryden.*

barm'y–brained', *a.* Light-headed.

barn (barn), *n.* [ME *bern,* AS. *berern, bern; bere* barley + *ern, ærn,* a close place. See BARLEY.] **1.** A covered building used chiefly for storing grain, hay, and other productions of a farm. In the United States a part of the barn is often used for stables.

2. Hence: **a** A building used for the keeping of horses, their hay and other feed, vehicles, etc. **b** A car barn. *U. S.*

barn, *v. t.* To lay up in a barn.

Bar'na-bas (bär'nä-bŭs), *n.* [L. *Barnabas* or Gr. Βαρνάβας, of Aramaic origin.] *Bib.* Lit., son of prophecy (?), — a surname of Joses, a Levite of Cyprus, a prominent apostle, who was the companion of Paul on his first missionary journey. His day, as a saint, is June 11. *Barnabas* and **Bar'na-by** (-bĭ) [F. *Barnabé*] are used as Christian names. F. *Barnabé* (bär'nä'bā'); It. *Barna* (bär'nä), *Barnaba* (bar'nä-bä'); Sp. *Barnabas* (bar'na-bas'), *Bernabé* (bĕr'nä-bā'); Pg. *Barnabe* (bar'nä-bā'); G. & D. *Barnabas* (bar'nä-bäs).

Barnabas, Epistle of. See APOCRYPHA, 2.

Bar'na-bite (bar'nä-bīt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A member of a religious order, which was first allowed to preach in the church of St. Barnabas in Milan, about 1530; its official title being, Regular Clerks of the Congregation of St. Paul.

bar'na-cle (bär'nä-k'l), *n.* [ME. *bernak, bernacle;* cf. OF. *bernac, bernicles* an instrument of torture, and dial. F. (Berri) *berniques* spectacles] **1.** a *pl. Far.* An instrument for pinching a horse's nose, and thus restraining him (formerly used in the *sing.*). **b** *Her.* A representation of such an instrument, borne as a charge.

Barnacles (*Her.*)

2. An instrument of torture similarly applied to persons.

3 *pl.* Spectacles; — so called from their resemblance to the barnacles used by farriers. *Colloq., Eng. Dickens.*

bar'na-cle, *v. t* To apply barnacles to.

bar'na-cle, *n.* [Prob. fr. E. *barnacle* a kind of goose, which was popularly supposed to grow from this shellfish. Cf. F. *bernacle,* in both senses, *barnacle, barnache,* formerly also *bernague,* ME. *bernak, bernacle.*]

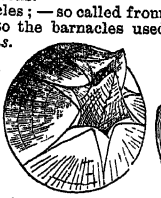
Acorn Barnacle (*Balanus eburneus*), seen from above with cirri retracted. Nat. size.

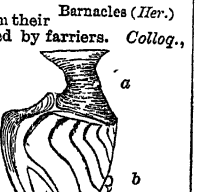
Goose Barnacle (*Lepas fascicularis*). *a* Stalk or Peduncle; *b* Cirri. (½)

1. A bernicle goose.

2. *Zoöl* Any of numerous marine crustaceans of the order Cirripedia, which, though free-swimming in the larval state, are permanently fixed in the adult state and protected by a calcified shell of several pieces They have usually six pairs of biramous feathery appendages (cirri), which are modified limbs. These are protruded and drawn back with a grasping motion, serving to catch the food that floats within reach. The *acorn barnacles,* or acorn shells (family Balanidæ), are conical and sessile, being often found attached to the rocks along the shore in countless numbers. The *goose barnacles* (family Lepadidæ) are attached by a leathery stalk, and are usually found on floating logs, etc., and on vessels' bottoms, often greatly diminishing the vessel's speed.

3. One who persistently sticks to another, esp. to his hindrance or disadvantage.

bar'na-cle (bar'nä-k'l), *v. t.; intr.* BAR'NA-CLED (-k'ld); *Rare,* BAR'NA-CLING (-klĭng). To fasten so as to cling persistently.

barnacle scale. A bark louse (*Ceroplastes cirripediformis*) of the orange and quince trees in Florida. The female scale curiously resembles a sessile barnacle in form.

Barn'burn'er (bärn'bûr'nẽr), *n.* [In allusion to the fable of the man who burned his barn to rid it of rats.] A member of the radical reform section of the Democratic party in New York, about 1850, which was hostile to extension of slavery, public debts, corporate privileges, etc., and supported Van Buren, the Free-soil candidate, for president in 1848; — opposed to *Hunker. Political Cant, U. S.*

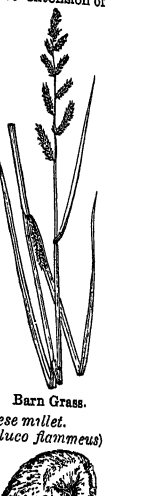
Barn Grass.

barn dance. **1.** A kind of schottische in which the partners advance side by side for a few steps and then dance a waltz or schottische step; — sometimes called *military schottische.*

2. A dancing party given in a barn.

barn'–door' fowl. The common domestic fowl.

barn'–door' skate. A large North American skate (*Raja lævis*), which becomes four feet or more long

bar'ney (bär'nĭ), *n. Slang or Technical.* **1.** A dispute; an altercation; a row; a fight; quarrel "He and the super had a *barney,* I believe." *R. Boldrewood.*

2. Foolery; also, humbug; cheat.

3. Blunder, or blundering work.

4. *Mining.* A small truck attached to a rope, used to push cars up a slope.

barn grass, barnyard grass. A coarse annual grass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*) common as a weed in cultivated grounds. A form of it is used for fodder, and in India it is cultivated as a grain. Called also *cockspur grass, barnyard millet,* and *Japanese millet.*

barn owl. An owl (*Strix flammea,* syn. *Aluco flammeus*) with plumage mottled with buff brown and gray above, and chiefly white below, which frequents barns and other buildings. It occurs, or is represented by closely related forms, over most of the world. The American form (*S. pratincola*) is rare or wanting in the northern States.

Barn Owl (*Strix flammea*). (¼)

barn'storm'er (-stōr'mẽr), *n.* [*barn* + *storm,* v.] An itinerant actor who plays in barns when a theater is lacking, as was formerly often done in rural districts; hence, an inferior actor, or one who plays in the country away from the larger cities. —

barn'storm'ing, *n. & a. Cant.*

barn swallow. Either of two common swallows, *Hirundo erythrogaster* of North America and *H. rustica* of Europe, both having a long, forked tail, and usually attaching their nests to the beams and rafters of barns.

bar'o- (bär'ō-). Combining form from Greek βάρος, *weight.*

bar'o-gram (-grăm), *n.* [*baro-* + *-gram.*] *Meteor.* A tracing, usually made by the barograph, showing variations of atmospheric pressure.

bar'o-graph (-grăf). *n.* [*baro-* + *-graph.*] *Meteor.* An automatic instrument for recording variations of atmospheric pressure, a self-registering barometer. —

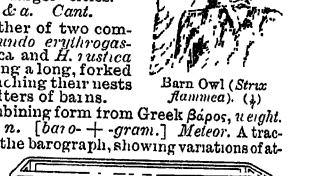
Barograph

bar'o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

bar'o-gy'ro-scope (-jī'rō-skōp), *n.* 1 Lever from exhausted Box, 2; 3 Pen, in contact with revolving Cylinder, 4 [*baro-* + *gyroscope.*] *Mech.* A form of gyrostat for experimentally demonstrating the earth's rotation.

ba-rol'o-gy (bä-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*baro-* + *-logy.*] The science of weight or gravity.

ba-rom'e-ter (bä-rŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [*baro-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and hence for judging of the probable changes

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bar'ke-vik'ite (bar'kẽ-vĭk'īt), *n.* [From *Barkevik,* Norway, its locality] *Min.* A velvet-black amphibole resembling arfvedsonite Sp. gr., 3.43

bark'ey, bark'y (bär'kĭ), *n* Lit, a small bark; — usually a sailor's pet name for his ship.

bark house A barkery.

bark'ing-ly, *adv.* of BARKING.

bark'it (bär'kĭt), *p. p* Tanned; clotted; barked *Scot.*

bark'ly-ite (bark'lĭ-īt), *n.* [After Sir Henry *Barkly,* Australian statesman] A magenta-colored, nearly opaque variety of corundum found in Australia.

bark maple. The dwarf maple *Acer glabrum.*

bark mark *Logging.* A mark cut in the side of a log to indicate ownership

bark mill *Mach.* An edging grinder or hog.

Bar'kos (bär'kŏs). *Bib.*

bark parenchyma. *Bot* = CORTEX PARENCHYMA.

bark pit A pit filled with bark and water, for use in tanning.

bark spud. A tool for peeling off bark.

bark tree Any species of *Cinchona.*

bark'y. Var of BARKEY

bar'la-fum'ble, -fum'mil, *or* **-fum'mel,** *interj.* [Cf. *barley,* in similar dial use, and F. *bailler* to grant] *Obs. Scot.* An exclamation asking for a truce, as by one who has fallen in wrestling. — *n* Improperly, a fall

Bar'-le-Duc' (bar'lĕ-dūk'), *n.* [F] A kind of jam of gooseberries or currants; — after Bar-le-Duc, France, where made. [*Eng.*]

bar'ley-bigg', *n.* = BIGG. *Dial.*

barley bird. a The European wryneck. b The yellow wagtail of Europe. c The nightingale. d The European siskin.

barley broth = BARLEY-BREE *Scot.* [SUGAR.]

barley candy = BARLEY SUGAR. [SUGAR.]

bar'ley-fum'ble. -fum'mil, etc Vars. of BARLAFUMBLE *Obs.*

barley grass. Any wild barley (*Hordeum*) [*Obs.*]

barley island. An alehouse.

bar'ley-mood' = BARLEYHOOD. *Obs.* [*Scot.*]

bar'ley-sick', *a.* Intoxicated.

barley straw. A stem of barley.

barley wine. A kind of wine or beer made from barley.

barli. + BARLEY.

barlick. + BARLEY. [HOOD.

bar'li-hood Var of BARLEY-

barm, *v. t.* [From BARM foam] *Obs or Archaic.* To mix with yeast — *v. i.* To froth; ferment.

barm, *n* [AS. *bearm,* akin to E. *berm* to support] The lap or bosom *Obs. Chaucer*

bar magnet. See MAGNET, 2.

bar'man (bär'măn), *n.* **1.** A barrister. *Obs.*

2 A metal worker who makes or prepares bars

3. A barkeeper. *Brit.*

barm'brack (bärm'brăk), *n.* [Ir *bairin breac* speckled cake.] A currant bun. *Irish or Colloq., Eng Miss Yonge*

barm'cloth', *n.* Apron. *Obs. or Archaic* [CIDE.

Bar'me-kide. Var. of BARMEBarmeteame + BAIRNTEAM.

barm'fel' (bärm'fĕl'), *n.* [*barm* lap + *fell* hide.] A leather apron. *Dial. Eng.*

barm'ie (bär'mĭ; bĕr'mĭ). Var of BARMY. *Scot*

‖ **bar' miz'vah** (bär' mĭz'vä) *or* (dŭ'r-mĭs) In Dickens's "Little Dorrit," a wordy and solemn functionary of the Circumlocution Office [GOOSE.]

barnacle goose. = BERNICLE

barnacle grass. Eel grass.

barnage. + BARONAGE.

barn'age, *n.* [*barn,* var of *barn* + *-age.*] Childhood. *Obs.*

Bar'nak-Brah'man. Var. of BARNA-BRAHMAN. [BERNARD.]

Bar'nard (bär'nard). Var. of *bar'nard, n.* A decoy for swindlers; a sharper. *Obs*

Bar'nard's con'et (bär'närdz). See COMET [box car.]

barn car. *Railroads* A large

barnde. Obs. pret of BURN.

barne. + BAIRN, BARN, BARON, BERNE, BURN

barné, *n.* [OF.] Baronage. *Obs.*

barnekine. + BARMKIN.

barnesse. + BARONESS

barneteme + BAIRNTEAM.

barn gallon. See MEASURE

barn gun A skin eruption; specif., shingles. *Dial. Eng.*

barn'hardt-ite (bärn'hart-īt), *n.* [After one D. *Barnhardt*] *Min.* A brass-yellow sulphide of copper and iron, occurring massive

bar'ni-cle. + BARNACLE.

barns'–break'ing (barnz'brāk'ĭng), *n* Idle frolic; mischievous action. *Scot*

barnteme + BAIRNTEAM

Bar'num-ism (bar'nŭm-īz'm), *n* Advertising or talking in a sensational style, such as that of P. T. Barnum, the American showman — **Bar'num-ize,** *v. t.*

Barn'well, George (barn'wĕl) In Lillo's tragedy of the same name, a London apprentice hurried on to ruin and murder by an infamous woman, who at last delivers him up to justice

barn'yard', *n* A yard belonging to a barn [FOWL.

barnyard fowl = BARN-DOOR

barnyard grass *or* **millet** = BARN GRASS. [*Prof. Phil J.*

‖ **ba'ro** (.ā'rō'.) [Sp.] A

‖ **ba-roc'co** (bä-rŏk'kō). *n & a.* [It] = BAROQUE.

Ba-ro'co (bä-rō'kō), *n. Logic.* See MODE, second figure

ba-ro'co. Var. of BAROCCO.

Ba-ro'dis (-dĭs). *Bib*

bar'o-lite (bär'ō-līt), *n.* [*baro-* + *-lite.*] = WITHERITE. *Obs.*

bar'o-ma-crom'e-ter. *n.* [*baro-*

ăle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

of weather, for ascertaining the height of any ascent, etc. The barometer was invented by Torricelli at Florence about 1643. It is made in its simplest form (**cup barometer, cistern barometer**) by filling a graduated glass tube about 34 inches long with mercury and inverting it in a cup containing mercury. The column of mercury in the tube descends until balanced by the weight of the atmosphere, and its rise or fall under varying conditions is a measure of the atmospheric pressure. At the sea level its ordinary height is about 30 inches (760 millimeters). **Fortin's barometer** (fôr'tăNz'), used for scientific purposes, is a form of cup barometer having an adjustable cistern. The *marine*, *mountain*, *siphon*, and *wheel barometers* are also mercurial, but the *aneroid barometer* is based on a different principle. See under MARINE, etc.; also see SYMPIESOMETER.

1 Cup, or Cistern, Barometer; 2 Siphon Barometer with adjustable scale.

barometer gauge. A form of manometer, esp. for measuring low pressures.

barometer paper. Paper impregnated with a soluble salt of cobalt, which varies from blue to pink with increasing atmospheric moisture.

bar'o-met'ric (băr'ō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a* Pertaining to the barometer, made or indicated by a barometer. — **bar'o-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

barometric error, *Horol.*, a very small error in the time of a clock caused by changes in the density of the atmosphere. — **b. gradient**, *Meteor.*, the rate of fall in atmospheric pressure between two stations; the slope of an isobaric surface. In England and America it is usually expressed in hundredths of an inch of mercury for one degree (sometimes one quarter of a degree) of 60 nautical miles; thus, a *barometric gradient* of 10 indicates a difference of reading of $\frac{10}{100}$ inch on the barometer for two places one degree (or $\frac{1}{4}$ degree) apart. On the Continent the millimeter is used instead of the hundredth of an inch. Increasing steepness of gradient is accompanied by increasing force of wind; a gradient of 6 represents a strong breeze, of 10, a stiff gale. — **b. pressure**, the pressure of the atmosphere, usually expressed in terms of the height of a column of mercury. See BAROMETER. — **b. tide**, *Meteor.*, a regular daily fluctuation in the barometric pressure. — **b. wave**, *Meteor.*, a progressive change of atmospheric pressure due neither to diurnal variation nor to the passage of a depression.

bar'o-met'ro-graph (băr'ō-mĕt'rō-grăf), *n.* [*baro-* + *metro-* + *-graph.*] A barograph.

bar'o-me-trog'ra-phy (-mē-trŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* *Meteor.* The science which treats of the use of the barometer and the making of barometrical observations.

ba'rom'e-try (bȧ-rŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The art or process of making barometrical measurements.

bar'on (băr'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *baron*, *barun*, OF. *baron*, accus. of *ber*, F. *baron*, LL. *baro* man, of uncertain origin; cf. L. *baro* simpleton.] **1.** *Eng. Hist.* Orig., one of a class of tenants in chief of the king or other feudal superior holding by military or other honorable service, and apparently distinguished by the fact that the relief was not a fixed sum, but was to be agreed upon between the baron and his lord. Later *baron* became restricted to the king's barons who were summoned to the council by writ, the *greater*, or *great*, *barons* by personal writ, the *lesser barons* by general writ; and finally to the great barons, or peers, who were personally summoned to Parliament by writ from the time of Henry III., and hence were called **barons by writ**; hence, a peer of the realm; a noble.

2. a In Great Britain, a nobleman of the lowest grade; also, the grade or rank itself. See CORONET, *Illust.* **b** A nobleman of corresponding rank on the continent of Europe.

3. One of the freemen of London, York, and certain other places, who were bound to suit and service as homagers of the king. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

4. *Old Law & Her.* A husband; as, *baron* and *feme*, husband and wife.

5. A title of honor applied to any man; — occurring only as in foreign use. *Rare.*

6. *Cookery.* Two loins or sirloins not cut asunder at the backbone; as, a *baron* of beef, hare, or lamb.

Barons of the Cinque Ports, before the 18th century, the freemen of the Cinque Ports, having the service of bearing the canopy over the sovereign on coronation day; also, before 1832, the members of the House of Commons elected by these ports, two from each port. — **Barons of the Exchequer**, the judges of the Court of Exchequer, one of the three ancient courts of England, now abolished; — so called because originally composed of barons of the realm.

bar'on-age (băr'ŭn-ăj), *n.* [ME. *barnage*, *baronage*, OF *barnage*, F. *baronnage*.] **1.** The whole body of barons or peers. "The *baronage* of the kingdom." *Bp. Burnet.*

2. The dignity or rank of a baron.

3 The land which gives title to a baron; a barony. *Obs.*

bar'on-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A baron's wife; also, a lady who holds the baronial title in her own right.

bar'on-et (-ĕt), *n.* [*baron* + *-et.*] **1.** A young or lesser baron; — according to Spenser orig. applied to gentlemen not barons by tenure summoned by Edward III. to the House of Lords; perh. to the heirs of barons summoned by writ in their fathers' lifetime. In Ireland, the holder of a small barony. Often = 2d BANNERET, 1. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

2. A dignity or degree of honor next below a baron and above a knight, having precedency of all orders of knights except those of the Garter. It is the lowest degree of honor that is hereditary. Also, a holder of this dignity. The baronets are commoners. The order was founded by James I. in 1611, and is given by patent. "*Baronets* have the title of 'Sir' prefixed to their Christian names; their surnames being followed by their dignity, usually abbreviated *Bart.*" *Cussans.*

bar'on-et (băr'ŭn-ĕt), *v. t.*; BAR'ON-ET-ED; BAR'ON-ET-ING. To raise to the baronetcy; — usually in *p. p.*

bar'on-et-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** State or rank of a baronet. **2.** The collective body of baronets.

bar'on-et-cy (-sĭ), *n.* The rank or patent of a baronet.

ba-rong' (ba-rŏng'), *n.* [Native name. Cf. Malay *pārang.*] A kind of knife or sword with thick back and thin edge, used by the Moros.

Barong and Sheath.

ba-ro'ni-al (bȧ-rō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *baronnial.*] Pertaining to, or befitting, a baron or a barony.

Bar'ons' War (băr'ŭnz). *Eng. Hist.* The war (1263–65) between Henry III. and the barons, under the leadership of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, on account of the king's arbitrary rule. It ended with the defeat and death of Earl Simon at Evesham.

bar'o-ny (băr'ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [OF. *baronie*, F. *baronnie.*] **1** The fee or domain of a baron; the lordship, dignity, or rank of a baron.

There seems to be [in the 15th century] no special rule for tenure by *barony* or for the tenure of a *barony*; it is but tenure by knight's service of a certain number of knights' fees, unless indeed it be — and in some cases it is — tenure by grand serjeanty. *Pollock & Mait.*

2. Specif.: **a** In Ireland, a county division, corresponding somewhat to the English *hundred*. **b** In Scotland, an extensive freehold, though held by a commoner.

3. The whole body of barons. *Obs.*

ba-roque' (*ba-rōk'*), *a.* [F.; cf. It. *barocco.*] **1.** Grotesque; odd; in corrupt taste. Specif.: *Arch.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or designating, a style of decoration characteristic of the decline in the Renaissance style beginning in Italy in the latter part of the 16th century, and prevailing in Europe through the greater part of the 18th. **b** As used by some writers, equiv. to ROCOCO. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table.*

2. Irregular in form; — said esp. of a pearl.

ba-roque' (bȧ-rōk'), ‖ **ba-roc'co** (bă-rŏk'kō), *n.* Baroque work or style.

bar'o-scope (băr'ō-skōp), *n.* [*baro-* + *-scope.*] **1.** Any instrument showing the changes in the weight of the atmosphere; also, less appropriately, any instrument that indicates or foreshadows changes of the weather, as a deep vial of liquid holding in suspension some substance which rises and falls with atmospheric changes.

2. *Physics.* An apparatus for showing the loss of weight of objects in air, and that this loss is equal to the weight of the air displaced by them.

— **bar'o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), **bar'o-scop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Ba-ros'ma (bȧ-rŏs'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *βαρύς* heavy + *ὀσμή* smell.] *Bot.* A genus of South African strong-scented evergreen rutaceous shrubs having pentamerous flowers with 5 staminodia. The leaves of *B. betulina*, *B. crenulata*, etc., yield the drug buchu (which see).

bar'o-tax'is (băr'ō-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *baro-* + *taxis.*] *Physiol.* Mechanical stimulation of living substance by change of the pressure relations under which it exists.

bar'o-ther'mo-graph (-thûr'mō-grăf), *n.* [*baro-* + *thermograph.*] An instrument for recording both pressure and temperature, as of the atmosphere.

Ba-rot'se (bă-rŏt'sā), *n. pl.* Bantu negroes of Barotseland, British Central Africa. They are governed by a native king under British supervision, and are partially civilized. About 1825 the Barotse were conquered by the Makololos under Sebituane, and although in 1864 the Makololos were overthrown, their language remains the court tongue.

ba-rouche' (bȧ-rōōsh'), *n.* [G. *barutsche*, It. *baroccio*, *biroccio*, LL. *barrotium*, fr. L. *birotus* two-wheeled; *bi-* = *bis* twice + *rota* wheel.] A four-wheeled carriage with a seat in front for the driver, two double seats inside, one facing back and the other front, and a folding top over the back seat.

bar point. *Backgammon.* The point nearest the bar on each player's outer table.

bar'ra-can (băr'ȧ-kăn), *n.* [F. *baracan*, *bouracan* (cf. Pr. *barracan*, It. *baracane*, Sp. *barragan*, Pg. *barregana*, LL. *barracanus*), fr. Ar *barrakān* a kind of black gown, perh. fr. Per. *barak* a garment made of camel's hair.] A fabric of the Levant, orig. a coarse camlet, but loosely any of various other fabrics, some of fine texture; also, a mantle or wrap of such fabric.

bar'rack (băr'ăk), *n.* [F. *baraque*, fr. It. *baracca* (cf. Sp. *barraca*), fr. LL. *barra* bar. See BAR, *n.*] **1.** A temporary hut for shelter, as for soldiers or laborers. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

He lodged in a miserable hut or *barrack*, composed of dry branches and thatched with straw. *Gibbon.*

2. Properly in *pl.* **a** *Mil.* Orig., huts made from branches of trees; later, temporary structures for short occupancy as during a siege; now, a building or set of buildings for lodging soldiers, esp. when in garrison. **b** A plain and large building; a row of houses joined together, erected for workmen. **c** The regular quarters of the Salvation Army.

3. A movable roof sliding on four posts, to cover hay, straw, etc. *Local, U. S.*

bar'rack, *v. t.* To supply with barracks; to establish in barracks; as, to *barrack* troops.

bar'rack, *v. i.* To live or lodge in barracks.

bar'rack, *v. i.* [Etymol. uncertain.] *Dial. Eng. & Austral.* To brag; to give partisan support, as by cheering one side or jeering the other; as, to *barrack* at a football match. — *v. t.* To decry by popular clamor; to jeer.

bar'rack-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who barracks; a noisy partisan. *Dial. Eng. & Australasia.*

bar'ra-cou'ta (băr'ȧ-kōō'tȧ), *n.* **1.** Var of BARRACUDA.

2. A large marine food fish (*Thyrsites atun*), allied to the family Trichiuridæ, common on the coasts of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, etc.; — also called *snook.*

bar'ra-cu'da (-dȧ), *n.* [Native name.] Any of several voracious pikelike marine fishes allied to the gray mullets, constituting the genus *Sphyræna* and family Sphyrænidæ. The great barracuda (*S. barracuda*) of the West Indies, Florida, etc., is often six feet or more long, and as dangerous as a shark. In Cuba its flesh is reputed to be poisonous. *S. argentea* of the Pacific coast and *S. sphyræna* of Europe are smaller species, and are used as food.

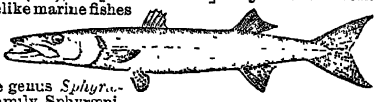
Great Barracuda (*Sphyræna barracuda*). ($\frac{1}{20}$)

bar'rad (băr'ăd), *n.* [Ir. *barréud*, fr. Eng. *barret* or Fr. *barrette*.] A conical Irish cap.

bar'rage (băr'ăj), *n.* [F., fr *barrer* to bar, fr. *barre* bar.] *Engin.* An artificial bar or obstruction placed in a river or watercourse to increase the depth of water, to divert it into a channel for navigation or irrigation, etc.

bar'ra-mun'di (băr'ȧ-mŭn'dĭ), *n.* [Native name.] **a** See CERATODUS. **b** Either of two large-scaled Australian river fishes, esp. *Scleropages leichhardtii*, an esteemed food fish.

‖ **bar-ran'co** (ba-ran'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (-kōs). [Sp.] A ravine or fissure with steep sides.

bar'ra-tor (băr'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* Also **bar'ra-ter**. [ME. *baratour*, OF. *barateor* deceiver, fr. OF *barater*, *bareter*, to deceive, barter. See BARTER, *v. i.*] **1.** One guilty of barratry.

2. A fighter; a quarrelsome person; bully; rowdy. *Obs.*

bar'ra-trous (-trŭs), *a.* *Law.* Tainted with, or constituting, barratry. — **bar'ra-trous-ly**, *adv.*

bar'ra-try (-trĭ), *n.* [F. *baraterie*. See BARRATOR.] **1.** The purchase or sale of office or preferment in church or state.

2. *Mar. Law.* A fraudulent breach of duty or willful act of known illegality on the part of a master of a ship, in his character of master, or of the mariners, to the injury of the owner of the ship or cargo, and without his consent. It includes every breach of trust committed with dishonest purpose, as by running away with the ship, sinking or deserting her, etc., or by embezzling the cargo.

3. *Law.* **a** Practice of exciting and encouraging or maintaining lawsuits or quarrels; persistent incitement of litigation. **b** *Scots Law.* The crime of a judge who is influenced by bribery in pronouncing judgment.

‖ **bar'ré'** (bȧ'rā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *barrer* to bar.] *Music.* Lit., barred. See BARRED **b**.

barred (bărd), *a.* Having, marked, or divided off by, a bar or bars; as, a *barred* helmet; specif.: *Music.* **a** Divided off by bars. **b** Pressed down with the left-hand forefinger; — a direction in guitar or lute scores that some or all the strings should be so pressed.

barred owl, a large American owl (*Syrnium varium*) with bars of dark brown on the breast.

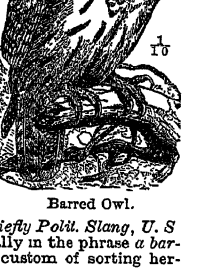
Barred Owl. $\frac{1}{10}$

bar'rel (băr'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *barel*, F. *baril*, perh. fr. *barre* bar.] **1. A** round bulging vessel or cask, of greater length than breadth, made of staves bound with hoops, and having flat ends or heads.

2. The quantity constituting a full barrel. This varies for different articles and also in different places for the same article, being fixed by custom or by law. Thus, in England, a wine barrel was formerly by law 31½ wine gallons, an ale or beer barrel 36 imp. gallons. In the United States a barrel, liquid measure, is usually 31½ gallons, but a petroleum barrel is 42 gallons; a barrel of flour is 196 lbs., of beef or pork, 200 lbs. In Maine a barrel of fish is 200 lbs.

3. The contents of a barrel, esp. intoxicating liquor.

4. Money, as for campaign use. *Chiefly Polit. Slang, U. S.*

5. Quality; sort; brand; — generally in the phrase *a barrel better herring*, alluding to the custom of sorting herrings in barrels. *Obs.*

6. A drum or cylinder or similarly round part, whether hollow or solid; specif.: **a** The round box or case holding the mainspring of a watch or clock. **b** The metal tube of a gun, from which the projectile is discharged. **c** The upper inside part of a bell. **d** The cylinder in which a piston travels. **e** The large, cylindrical part of a locomotive boiler, containing the tubes. **f** *Anat.* The tympanum or tympanic cavity. **g** The hollow part of the shaft of a feather. **h** The body of a windlass or a capstan, about which the cable winds. **i** The revolving cylinder of a barrel organ. **j** The grip of a sword. **k** *Metal.* A hollow cylinder or drum, on an axis, for amalgamating, polishing, etc.; a rumble.

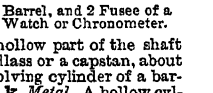
1 Barrel, and 2 Fusee of a Watch or Chronometer.

7. An earthenware jar. *Obs.* 1 *Kings* xvii. 12.

8. The trunk of a quadruped, esp. of a domestic animal.

9. A device used to divide a marker for an altar book.

bar'rel, *v. t.*; BAR'RELED (-ĕld) or BAR'RELLED; BAR'REL-ING or BAR'REL-LING. **1.** To put or to pack in a barrel or barrels.

2. To polish, or the like, in a barrel. See BARREL, *n.*, 6 **k**.

+ *macrometer.*] An instrument for ascertaining the weight and length of a newborn infant.

bar'o-mets (băr'ō-mĕts), *n.* [Cf. Russ. *barómets* club moss.] See SCYTHIAN LAMB.

bar'o-mo'tor, *n.* [*baro-* + *motor.*] A hand- or foot-power motor turned by a crank.

baron. + BAIRN, BARN.

baron court = COURT-BARON.

bar'on-et-ess', *n.* Baronet's wife.

bar'on-et-hood', *n.* Baronetcy.

bar'on-et'i-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a baronet.

bar'on-et-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

bar'on-ism (băr'ŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Feudalism. *Rare.*

bar'on-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE. *Rare.*

baronnesse. + BARONESS

bar'on-nette' (băr'ŏ-nĕt'), *n.* [F.] A baron's daughter; also, a baronet's wife; baroness.

bar'on-ry, *n.* Domain, rank, dignity, or order of barons.

bar'on-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Barosma camphor. A camphor obtained from the volatile oil of *Barosma betulina.*

ba-ro'to (bȧ-rō'tō), *n.* A dugout canoe, larger and heavier than a banca. *Phil. I.*

ba'rou-chet' (bȧ'rōō-shĕ'), **-chette'** (-shĕt'), *n.* A kind of light barouche.

baroun. + BARON.

barow + BARROW

bar plate 1 See BAR SHOE. 2. = DRAWPLATE.

bar'post', *n.* A post to receive the bars closing a barway.

bar'quan-tine (băr'kăn-tēn), **bar'quen-tine** (băr'kĕn-) Vars. of BARKENTINE.

barque + BARK of a tree.

barque. Var. of BARK, a vessel.

barr + BAR.

barr, *v. t.* [F. *barrer*, fr. L *barrire.*] To make the cry of an elephant. *Obs.*

barr, barre. Vars. of BAHAR.

barr. *Abbr.* Barrister.

‖ **bar'ra** (băr'ra), *n.* [Sp.] A sand bar; a shoal.

bar'ra-ble (băr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* *Law* Capable of being barred.

bar'race (băr'ăs), *n.* [Cf. EMBARRASS.] **1.** A defense in front of a fortification. *Obs*

2 The bar of a tribunal. *Rare.*

3. An obstruction; delay. *Rare.*

4. Bounds; lists for combatants; hence, struggle. *Obs*

bar'ra-clade (băr'ȧ-klād), *n.* [D. *baar* bare + *kleed* garment.] A homemade woolen blanket without nap. *Local, New York.*

bar'ra-coon' (-kōōn'), *n.* [Sp. or Pg *barraca.* See BARRACK.] An inclosure or barrack for temporary confinement of slaves, or, by extension, convicts, etc.

bar'ra-coo'ta, bar'ra-cou'tha Rare vars of BARRACOUTA.

bar'ra-gan (băr'ȧ-găn), **bar'ragon** (-gŏn), *n.* [See BARRACAN.] A kind of twilled fustian.

bar'ra-gan' (băr'ȧ-găn'), *n.* A form of boomerang. *Australia*

bar'ra-gouin' Var. of BARAGOUIN. [Var. of BARRIGUDO.]

bar'ra-gu'do (băr'ȧ-gōō'dō) } **barraine.** + BARREN.

bar'ra-mun'da (-mŭn'dȧ). Var of BARRAMUNDI. [BARRANCO]

bar-ran'ca (bȧ-răn'kȧ). Var. of **bar-ran'cite** (bȧ-răn'dīt), *n.* [After J. *Barrande*, a Frenchman.] A pale gray hydrous phosphate of iron and aluminium.

bar'ras (băr'ăs; bȧ'ra'), *n* [F.] = GALIPOT.

bar'ras (băr'ăs), *n.* A kind of coarse linen. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

bar'ras-ter. + BARRISTER

bar'rat, *n.* [OF *barat.*] *Obs.* **1.** Deception; cheating. **2.** Distress; grief; pain. **3.** [Icel. *barátta.*] Strife.

bar'rat, *v. t.* [From BARRAT, *n.*, in sense 3.] To strive. *Obs*

bar'ra-tous, *a.* Contentious. *Obs.*

barre. Var. of BAHAR.

barre. + BAR, BEAR.

barreine. + BARREN. [tively.]

bar'rel-age, *n.* Barrels, collec-

barrel amalgamation. See BARREL PROCESS.

barrel bolt. A door or sash bolt made to slide into a cylindrical socket, or barrel.
barrel cactus. Any cactus of the genus *Echinocactus*
barrel copper *Metal.* Native copper occurring in small masses, separated easily from the matrix and shipped in barrels to the smelter.
barrel drain. *Arch.* A drain cylindrical in form.
bar'reled, bar'relled (băr'ĕld), *a.* Having, or like, a barrel; — chiefly in composition; as, a double-*barreled* gun.
barrel house. A low drinking place. *Slang, U. S*
barrel organ. An instrument for producing music by the action of a revolving cylinder studded with pegs upon a series of valves, which admit air from a bellows to a set of pipes.
barrel pier. *Mil.* A pier for a floating military bridge composed of casks or barrels made into rafts.
barrel process. *Metal.* A process of extracting gold or silver by treating the ore in a revolving barrel, or drum, with mercury, chlorine, cyanide solution, or other reagent.
barrel pump. A kind of force pump fitted to a barrel or tank, used for spraying trees
barrel saw. A saw of cylindrical shape used to cut barrel staves, chair backs, brush backs, etc.
barrel vault. A semicylindrical vault having parallel abutments and the same section throughout; also, by extension, one of a similarly curved section but curved in plan or rampant. See VAULT, *Illust.*
bar'ren (băr'ĕn), *a.* [ME. *barain, barein,* OF. *brehaing,* fem. *brehaigne, baraigne,* F. *bréhaigne;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** Incapable of producing offspring; producing no young; sterile; — said formerly of both sexes, now only of women and female animals.
She was *barren* of children. *Bp. Hall*
2. Not bearing fruit or seed; — said of plants.
3. *Mining.* Not productive; sterile.
4. Not producing vegetation, or useful vegetation; sterile.
"*Barren* mountain tracts." *Macaulay.*
5. Unproductive; fruitless; unprofitable; empty.
Brilliant but *barren* reveries. *Prescott.*
Some schemes will appear *barren* of hints and matter. *Swift.*
6. Mentally dull; stupid. *Shak.*
Syn. — See DRY.
barren flower, a flower which is without a gynœcium. — **B. Ground bear,** a peculiar bear inhabiting the Barren Grounds, now believed to be a variety of the brown bear of Europe. — **B. Ground caribou,** any of several small reindeer (esp. *Rangifer arcticus* and *R. grœnlandicus*) found in the Barren Grounds and Greenland. — **b. oak.** **a** The blackjack. **b** The bear oak. — **b. privet,** the alternatus. — **b. strawberry.** **a** In America, a rosaceous herb (*Waldsteinia fragarioides*) closely related to the strawberry, but having the carpels inserted on a dry receptacle. **b** In England, *Potentilla fragaastrum,* resembling the strawberry.
bar'ren, *n.* **1.** A tract of barren land.
2. *pl.* Level more or less wooded tracts of land, commonly characterized by a light sandy soil and a distinctive biota; as, pine *barrens,* oak *barrens,* etc. *U. S.*
bar'ren-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Either of two berberidaceous herbs: **a** *Epimedium alpinum,* of Europe, with bitter leaves said to be sudorific. **b** *Vancouveria hexandra,* a plant of similar habit, of the Pacific coast of North America.
bar'ret (băr'ĕt), *n.* [F. *barrette,* fr. It. *berretta.* See BIRETTA.] A kind of small cap; esp.: **a** A biretta. **b** A cap formerly worn by soldiers.
‖ **bar'rette'** (ba'rĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *barre* bar.] **1.** The crossbar of a fencing foil.
2. A pin or bar for holding up a woman's back hair.
bar'ret-ter (băr'ĕt-ẽr; bă-rĕt'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *bareter* to exchange. Cf. BARTER.] *Wireless Teleg.* A thermal cymoscope which operates by increased resistance when subjected to the influence of electric waves. The original form consisted of an extremely fine platinum wire loop attached to terminals and inclosed in a small glass or silver bulb. In a later variety, called the liquid barretter, the wire is replaced by a column of liquid in a very fine capillary tube.
bar'ri-cade' (băr'ĭ-kād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *barricata* or Sp. *barricada,* orig. a barring up with casks; cf. Sp. & Pr. *barrica* cask, perh. fr. LL. *barra* bar. Cf. BARREL, *n.*]
1. *Mil.* A fortification, usually one in a street, made in haste, of trees, earth, palisades, wagons, or anything that will obstruct the progress or attack of an enemy.
2. Any bar, obstruction, or means of defense.
Such a *barricade* as would greatly annoy, or absolutely stop, the currents of the atmosphere. *Derham.*
3. *Naut.* Formerly, a rail across the quarter-deck of a ship of war, in action banked with hammocks, mats, etc.
Syn. — See BAR.
bar'ri-cade', *v. t.*; BAR'RI-CAD'ED (-kād'ĕd); BAR'RI-CAD'ING (-ĭng). [Cf. F. *barricader.* See BARRICADE, *n.*] To fortify or close with a barricade or barricades; to stop up, as a passage, to obstruct; as, the workmen *barricaded* the streets.
bar'ri-er (băr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *barrere, barere,* F. *barrière,* fr. *barre* bar. See BAR, *n.*] **1.** *Fort.* A fence, stockade, or other obstacle made in a passage or way to stop an enemy.
Every Gothic castle and city had, beyond the outer walls, a fortification composed of palisades, called the *barriers,* which were often the scene of severe skirmishes. *Scott.*
2. A fortress or fortified town, on the frontier of a country, commanding an avenue of approach.
3. A fence or railing to mark the limits of a place, or to keep back a crowd.
No sooner were the *barriers* opened, than he paced into the lists. *Scott.*
4. Any obstruction; anything which hinders approach or attack. "Constitutional *barriers.*" *Hopkinson.*
5. Any limit or boundary; a line of separation.
'Twixt that [instinct] and reason, what a nice *barrier* ' *Pope.*
6. In China, an inland subordinate customs station; in European towns, the gate where duties are collected.
7. *pl.* A kind of tournament in which combatants fought on foot with a fence or railing between them. *Obs.*
Syn. — See BAR.
bar'ri-er (băr'ĭ-ẽr), *v. t.* To obstruct or confine by a barrier.
barrier pillar. *Coal Mining.* A mass of coal left standing in a working district as a support.
barrier reef. A coral reef roughly parallel to the shore, but separated from it by a lagoon.
Barrier Treaty. Any of several treaties of the early 18th century, giving or securing to the States of the United Netherlands towns or forts along the border of the Netherlands as barriers, esp. against France; as: **a** One concluded in 1709 between England and the States. **b** One concluded in 1715 between England, Austria, and the States, which secured to the States the right to garrison certain forts in the Austrian (Belgian) Netherlands.
bar'ri-gu'do (băr'ĭ-gōō'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [Pg. or Sp. *barrigudo* big-bellied.] Any of several large, dark-colored, prehensile-tailed, South American monkeys of the genus *Lagothrix.*
bar'ring (băr'ĭng), *n.* Bars, collectively; arrangement of bars, as on an animal.
bar'ring, *p pr. & vb. n.* of BAR, *v.*
barring engine, a machine, as a winch, which may be applied to the flywheel or to the shaft of a large steam engine to turn the crank off from its dead center.
bar'ring, *prep. or conj.,* but properly a *participle.* Excluding by exception; excepting; as, *barring* accident.
bar'ring-out', *n.* Act of closing a schoolroom against a schoolmaster, — a boyish mode of rebellion in schools.
‖ **bar'ri-o** (bar'rē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* BARRIOS (-ōs). [Sp.] In Spain and countries colonized by Spain, a village, ward, or district outside a town or city to whose jurisdiction it belongs.
bar'ris-ter (băr'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [From BAR, *n.*] **1.** Counselor at law; a counsel admitted to plead at the bar, and undertake the public trial of causes in the superior courts of law, as distinguished from an *attorney* or *solicitor.* See ATTORNEY, ADVOCATE. *Eng.* The *barrister* was so named from being originally called to the *bar* (which see) of an Inn of Court, but the name was later understood to refer to the *bar* of the court at which he had acquired the right to plead. The barristers of an Inn of Court were formerly divided into *utter barristers,* ranking next to the benchers or readers, and so named because they sat uttermost (outmost) at the bar of the house, and *inner barristers,* who ranked below these, and included all the rest of the apprentices at law of the house. The newly called utter barristers, often named *vacation barristers,* had to attend the exercises of the house for the next six long vacations.
2. A prickly-stemmed climbing fabaceous plant (*Mezoneurum scortechinii*). *Australia.*
bar'room' (bär'rōōm'), *n* A room containing a bar or counter at which liquors are sold.
bar'row (băr'ō), *n.* [ME. *barow, bargh,* AS. *bearg, bearh;* akin to Icel. *borgr,* OHG. *barh, barug,* G. *barch.*] A castrated hog.
bar'row, *n.* [ME. *bergh,* AS. *beorg, beorh,* hill, sepulchral mound; akin to G. *berg* mountain, Goth. *bairgahei* hill, hilly country, and perh. to Skr. *bṛhant* high, OIr. *brigh* mountain. Cf. BERG, BERRY a mound, BOROUGH an incorporated town.] **1.** A mountain; hill; mound; — now used as the last part of names of hills in England.
2. A large mound of earth or stones over the remains of the dead; a tumulus. European *barrows* forming the burial places of prehistoric peoples are distinguished as *long* and *round.* Each variety possesses a characteristic mode of burial, and the crania found in long barrows are characteristically dolichocephalic, those in round barrows brachycephalic, indicating that the barrows were built by different races. Many of these barrows inclose sepulchral cells or apartments built of huge rocks. Cf. REIHENGRÄBER.
3. *Mining.* A heap of rubbish, attle, etc.
bar'row (băr'ō; *dial.* bär'ē *or* băr'ē), *n., or* **barrow coat.** [Origin unknown.] A long sleeveless garment of flannel for a baby. *Eng.*
barrow tram. A shaft or handle of a wheelbarrow.
barrow truck. A two-wheeled truck used for moving baggage or freight at railroad stations, wharfs, etc.
bar'ru-let (băr'ōō-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *bar,* n.] *Her.* A diminutive of the bar, having one fourth its width.
Barrulets are often borne in pairs, and are then called bars gemels. *Woodward.*
bar'ru-ly (-lĭ), *a.* [LL. *barrula,* dim. of *barra* bar.] *Her.* Traversed by ten or more barrulets; — said of the field.
bar'ry (băr'ĭ), *a.* [F. *barré.*] *Her.* Traversed horizontally by an even number of bars of two colors arranged alternately; — said of the field.
bar'ry-bend'y, *a. Her.* Divided by bars and bends with colors alternate; — said of a field.

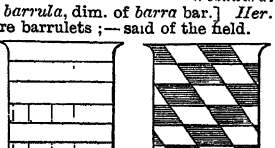
Barry. Barry-bendy.

bar'ry-neb'u-ly (băr'ĭ-nĕb'ū-lĭ), *a. Her.* Barry with wavy lines. See NEBULY.
bar'ry-pil'y (-pĭl'ĭ), *a. Her.* Traversed by equal piles arranged barry, — said of a field. See PILY.

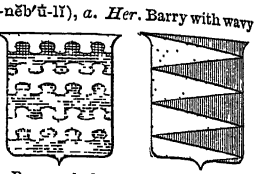
Barry-nebuly. Barry-pily.

barse (bars; bas), *n.* [AS. *bears, bærs,* akin to D. *baars,* G. *bars, barsch.* Cf. 1st BASS, *n.*] The common European perch. *Dial. Eng.*
bars gemels. [See GEMEL.] *Her.* Barrulets borne in pairs. See GEMEL.
bar'-share' plow, *or* **plough.** A plow having a bar which extends backward from the point of the share.
bar shoe. *Far.* A kind of horseshoe having a flat piece (called a *bar plate*) across the usual opening at the heel, to protect a tender frog from injury.

Bar Shoe.

If *bar shoes* are required to enable a horse to do ordinary work it is regarded as an unsoundness. *S. L. Boardman*
bar shot. *Nav.* A double-headed shot, consisting of a bar with a ball or half ball at each end; — formerly used to destroy the masts or rigging in naval combat.

Bar Shot.

bar sight. *Ordnance & Firearms.* A sight consisting of a fixed projection or point of metal near the muzzle as a front sight and a movable bar with an open notch or peep for a rear sight. It is the simplest form of sight in general use.
bar'sow-ite (bär'sō-īt), *n.* [From *Barzovskaya,* not far from Ekaterinburg, its locality.] *Min.* A calcium aluminium silicate occurring with blue corundum in the Urals. It is classed by some with danburite.
bar'tend'er (bär'tĕn'dẽr), *n.* A barkeeper.
bar'ter (bar'tẽr), *v. i*; BAR'TERED (-tẽrd); BAR'TER-ING. [ME. *bartren,* OF. *barater, bareter,* to cheat, exchange, perh. fr. Gr. πράττειν to do, deal (well or ill), use practices or tricks, or perh. fr. Celtic; cf. Ir. *brath* treachery, W. *brad.* Cf. BARRATOR.] To traffic or trade, by exchanging one commodity for another, in distinction from a *sale* and *purchase;* to truck.
bar'ter, *v. t.* To trade or exchange in the way of barter; to exchange (frequently for an unworthy consideration); to traffic; truck; — sometimes followed by *away.*
Syn. — See SELL.
bar'ter, *n.* **1.** Act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities without the intervention of money; an exchange of goods for goods.
The spirit of huckstering and *barter.* *Burke.*
2. The thing given in exchange. *Obs.*
3. An arithmetical rule for computing the value of different commodities.
Syn. — Exchange, traffic, trade, truck.
Bar-thol'o-me'an (bär-thŏl'ō-mē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bartholomew.
Bar-thol'o-mew (bär-thŏl'ō-mū), *n.* [OF. *Barthelemieu,* F. *Barthélemy,* L. *Bartholomaeus,* Gr. Βαρθολομαῖος, of Aramaic origin, meaning son of Talmai.] **1.** Masc. prop name. L. *Bartholomæus* (bar'thō-lō-mē'ŭs); F. *Barthélemy* (bär'tā'-mē'); *Bartholmé* (bar'tō'lō'mā'); It. *Bartolomeo* (bär-tō'lō-mā'ō); Sp. *Bartolomé* (bar-tō'lō-mā'); Pg. *Bartolomeu* (bar-tō'lō-mā'ōo). G. *Bartholomaus* (bar-tō'lō-mā'ōos), *Barthel* (bar'tĕl).— Dim. *Bart, Bat.*
2. *Bib.* One of the twelve apostles. His day in the Roman and Anglican Churches is Aug. 24, and in the Eastern Church, June 11.
Bartholomew Fair. The great annual fair, beginning on St. Bartholomew's Day, held first (1133–1840) at West Smithfield, London, and later (1840–1855) at Islington. *Eng.*
Bartholomew tide. Time of the festival of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24. *Shak.*
Bar-thol'o-mite (-mīt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* **a** A member of an order of Basilian monks established about 1308 in Genoa, where they built a church dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Bartholomew. The order was dissolved by the Pope in 1650. **b** A member of the institute of secular priests established by Bartholomew Holzhauser, at Salzburg, about 1643. It become extinct in 1804.
Bart'i-zan (bär'tĭ-zăn; bär'tĭ-zăn'), *n.* [Cf. BRETTICE.] *Arch.* A small overhanging structure for lookout or defense, usually projecting at an angle of a building or near an entrance gateway. — **bar'ti-zaned** (bär'tĭ-zănd; bär'tĭ-zănd'), *a.*

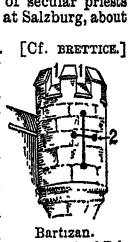
Bartizan. 1, 1 Crenels; 2 Balistraria.

Bartizan was "apparently first used by Sir Walter Scott and due to a misconception of a 17th c illiterate Scottish spelling. . . . *Bartizan* is thus merely a spurious 'modern antique,' which had no existence in the times to which it is attributed" *Oxf. E. D.*
Bart'lett (bärt'lĕt), *n.* A popular variety of pear, which originated in England about 1770, and was called *Williams' Bonchrétien.* It was distributed in America by Mr. Enoch Bartlett of Dorchester, Mass.
bar'ton (bär'tŭn), *n.* [AS. *beretūn* courtyard, grange, *bere* barley + *tūn* an inclosure.] **1.** A farmyard. *Eng.*
2. A demesne farm; the demesne lands of a manor. See BEREWICK. *Eng.* *Burton.*
Bar-to'ni-a (bär-tō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after B. S. *Barton,* American botanist.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of very small gen-

barrel bird. The long-tailed titmouse. *Dial. Eng.*
barrel bulk. See MEASURE.
barrel campaign A political campaign in which money is freely used. *Slang, U. S*
bar'reld Barreled. *Ref. Sp*
bar'rel-et', *n.* A little barrel, as a firkin. *Obs.*
bar'rel-fer'rer, *n.* [*barrel* + OF. *ferriere* long-necked bottle.] A vessel to contain liquor. *Obs.*
bar'rel-ful, *n.* See -FUL. [than.
barrel gentian The closed gen-
barrel pen. A pen with a hollow, split, cylindrical shank.
barrel roof. A roof like the interior of a barrel vault; also, a barrel vault. [sewer.
barrel sewer. A cylindrical
barrel tree. = BOTTLE TREE.
barrel work. = BARREL COPPER.
bar'ren, *v. t.* To make barren or sterile. *Obs.*
bar'ren-er, *n.* A cow not in calf, or a barren ewe *Dial. Eng*
bar'ren-ly, *adv* of BARREN.
bar'ren-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
barrer. † BARRIER. [bars.
bar'rer (bar'ẽr), *n.* One who
barres † BARRACK.
bar'res-ter. † BARRISTER.
barret. † BARRAT.
bar'ret, *n.* [F. *barrette.*] A little bar. *Obs. & R.*
‖ **bar're-te'ro** (bar'rĕ-tā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (*Sp* -rōs). [Sp.] A miner who works with a crowbar, pick, or wedge. [BARRATOR.
bar're-tor. Obs or rare var. of
bar'rette' file (bar'ĕt'). [Cf. F. *barrette,* prop. a little bar.] *Mech.* See FILE, the tool.
barr'fish' Var. of BARFISH.
bar'ri-cad'er (băr'ĭ-kād'ẽr), *n.* One who constructs barricades.
bar'ri-ca'do (-kā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). = BARRICADE.
bar'ri-ca'do, *v.* = BARRICADE.
bar-ri'co (bă-rē'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COES, -COS (-kōz). [Sp. *barrica.*] A small cask; a keg.
Barrier Act. An act passed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1697, to check innovations and hasty legislation.
barrier gate. A gate to close the opening through a barrier.
bar'ri-kin (bär'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *baragouin.*] Jargon; gibberish. *Slang, Eng.*
bar'ris-te'ri-al (băr'ĭs-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert to a barrister.
bar'ris-ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
barron. † BARON.
barronage. † BARONAGE.
barronet. † BARONET.
barronry. † BARONRY.
barroun. † BARON.
Bar'row-ist, *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Henry Barrowe, one of the founders of Independency or Congregationalism in England. Barrowe was executed for nonconformity in 1593.
Bar'row's gold'en-eye' (băr'ō-z). See GOLDEN-EYE.
bar'ru-lée' (băr'ōō-lā'), *a.* = BARRULY.
bar'ru-let'y (băr'ōō-lĕt'ĭ), *a.* = BARRULY. [BARRY.
Barry Lyndon. See LYNDON,
Bar'sa-bas (bar'sa-bas). *Bib.*
Bar'sac (bar'săk), *n.* [From *Barsac,* France.] A kind of wine. See BORDEAUX, *n.*
Bar'sa-ith (bar'sā-ĭth) *D. Bib.*
bar sinister. See BAR, *n.*, 5.
‖ **bar'som** (bar'sŭm), *n.* [Per. *barsam.*] A small broom made of slender rods or twigs of some tree, used by Persian priests.
barst. Obs. pret. of BURST.
Bart. *Abbr.* Baronet. Bartholemi; Bartholomaus; Bartholomew.
Bar'ta-cus (bär'tā-kŭs). *Bib.*
bar'-tailed' god'wit (bär'tāld'). See GODWIT.
Bartane † BRITAIN.
bar'ta-vel', *n.* [F. *bartavelle.*] The Greek partridge. *Obs.*
Bartelemy. Obs equiv. of BARTHOLOMEW.
bar'terd. Bartered *Ref Sp.*
bar'ter-er, *n.* One who barters.
barter unit. An amount of a commodity used as a unit of exchange.
bar'ter-y. *Obs. or R.* **1** Barter. **2.** Articles for barter.
barth. † BARD.
barth (barth; bath), *n.* [Cf. AS *beorgan* to protect, shelter.] A shelter for cattle. *Dial Eng.*
Bar'tho-lin's duct (bär'tō-lĭnz). [After Kaspar *Bartholin,* Danish anatomist.] *Anat.* See DUCTS OF RIVINUS.
Bar'tho-lin's glands. *Anat.* See GLANDS OF BARTHOLIN.
Bar'tho'lo' (bar'tō'lō'), *n.* In Beaumarchais's "Le Barbier de Séville," Rosine's guardian, who, to marry her himself, vainly endeavors to keep her from her lover, Count Almaviva, of whom he is insanely jealous.
Bartholomew baby. A doll; — in allusion to Bartholomew Fair, where many were sold.
Bartholomew Day. St. Bartholomew's Day, Aug. 24.
Bar'ti-me'us, *or* **Bar'ti-me'us** (bar'tĭ-mē'ŭs), *n. Bib.* The blind beggar healed by Jesus at Jericho. *Mark* x. 46–52.
bar tin. = BLOCK TIN.
Bar'tle-my (bar't'l-mĭ). Var. of BARTHOLOMEW.
bar'ton-er, *n.* One who manages a barton; a farmer.
Bar'ton's but'ton (bär'tŭnz). A metal button made iridescent by finely engraved lines (cf.

tianaceous herbs consisting of two American species, having insignificant yellowish flowers. **b** Syn. of MENTZELIA.
2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any of several large-flowered species of *Mentzelia*, sometimes seen in cultivation. See MENTZELIA.
bar tracery. A form of window tracery. See TRACERY.
Bar'tram oak (bar'trăm). An oak (*Quercus heterophylla*) of the eastern United States, by some considered a hybrid between the blackjack and the willow oak.
Ba'ruch (bā'rŭk; bâr'ŭk), *n.* **1.** Secretary of the prophet Jeremiah, and reputed author of the book of Baruch.
2. The book of Baruch. See under OLD TESTAMENT.
bar-u'ri-a (bâr-ū'rĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βαρυς heavy + *-uria*.] *Med.* The secretion of urine of abnormally high specific gravity, as in diabetes.
bar winding. *Elec.* An armature winding consisting of a series of metallic bars connected at their extremities. — **bar'-wound'** (bar'wound'), *a.*
bar'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* *Her.* Horizontally
bar'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* A hard red wood of tropical Africa, probably from the fabaceous tree *Lingoum santalinum*, but by some supposed to be the same as *camwood*, from which it differs in having less soluble coloring matter. It is used as a dyewood, for violin bows, etc.
bar'y- (băr'ĭ-). A combining form of Greek βαρύς, *heavy*.
bar'y-cen'ter } (-sĕn'tẽr), *n.* [*bary-* + *center*.] Center of
bar'y-cen'tre } gravity.
bar'y-cen'tric (-trĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the center of gravity.
barycentric calculus, a method of treating geometry by defining a point as the center of gravity of certain other points to which coefficients or weights are ascribed. — **b. coordinates.** See under COORDINATE, *n.*
bar'y-sphere (băr'ĭ-sfēr), *n.* [*bary-* + *sphere*.] *Geol.* The heavy interior portion of the earth, within the lithosphere. See LITHOSPHERE **b.**
ba-ry'ta (bâ-rī'tâ), *n.* [Gr. βαρύς heavy. Cf. BARIA.] *Chem.* Barium monoxide; — equivalent, in such phrases as *chloride of baryta*, to *barium*. See LIME, *Note*.
ba-ryt'ic (-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to baryta.
ba-ry'to-cal'cite (bâ-rī'tō-kăl'sīt), *n.* [*baryta* + *calcite*.] *Min* A monoclinic mineral, white when pure, occurring massive or crystallized and consisting of carbonate of barium and calcium, $BaCO_3 \cdot CaCO_3$. H., 4. Sp. gr., 3.64–3.66.
bar'y-tone, bar'i-tone (băr'ĭ-tōn), *n.* [F. *baryton*: cf. It. *baritono*. See BARYTONE, *a.*] **1** (Usually spelt *baritone* in the United States.) *Music.* **a** A male voice, having the compass of about A to *f'*, intermediate between and partaking of the bass and the tenor. Cf. VOICE. **b** A person having a voice of such range. **c** The viola di bordone. **d** The smaller bass saxhorn in B♭ or C. See EUPHONIUM **b.**
2. *Greek Gram.* A word which has no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.
bar'y-tone, bar'i-tone, *a.* [Gr. βαρύτονος; βαρύς heavy + τόνος tone.] **1.** *Music.* Grave and deep in tone; having the compass of a barytone. In this sense usually spelt *barítone* in the United States.
2. *Greek Gram.* Not marked with an accent on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.
barytone, *or* baritone, clef. The F clef when placed on the middle line of the staff instead of the fourth line as now.
Bar-zil'la-i (bâr-zĭl'ă-ĭ; -zĭl'ĭ), *n.* [Heb.] **1.** *Bib.* A Gileadite who befriended David when he was escaping from Absalom and conducted him across the Jordan on his return.
2. In Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," the Duke of Ormond, the friend of Charles II. (David).
bas'al (bās'ăl), *a.* Relating to, situated at, or forming, the base. — **bas'al-ly,** *adv.*
basal cleavage, *Cryst.*, cleavage parallel to the base of a crystal, or to the plane of the lateral axes. — **b. complex,** *Geol.* = FUNDAMENTAL COMPLEX. — **b. conglomerate,** *Geol.*, the conglomerate which often occurs at the base of beds deposited on a surface which was exposed and eroded before the deposition of the new series. — **b. ganglia,** *Physiol.*, ganglia below the cortex of the brain, connecting the cerebrum with lower centers. — **b. leaf,** one of the leaves produced at the base of the stem. Such leaves often differ widely in size or shape from the *cauline* leaves, borne higher up on the stem. In acaulescent plants all the leaves are *basal*. Also called *radical leaf, root leaf*. — **b. placenta,** *Bot.*, a placenta arising from the base of the ovary. — **b. plane,** *Cryst.*, a plane parallel to the lateral or horizontal axis. — **b. plates,** *Zoöl.*, specif., in many echinoderms, certain plates of the skeleton. In crinoids they are situated near or immediately about the origin of the column. In sea urchins they form part of the apical system, and, being often perforated by the genital openings, are called *genital* plates. — **b. wall,** *Bot.*, the primary wall in archegoniates, dividing the oospore into an anterior and a posterior half.
‖ **ba-sa'le** (bā-sā'lē), *n.*; *pl.* BASALIA (-lĭ-*ă*). [NL. See BASAL.] *Zoöl.* A basal element of the paired fin of a fish, connecting the girdle and the radialia; a basipterygium.
bas'al-nerved' (bās'ăl-nûrvd'), *a.* *Bot.* Having the nerves radiating from the base; — said of leaves.
ba-salt' (bâ-sôlt'; bās'ôlt), *n.* [L. *basaltes* (an African word), a dark and hard species of marble found in Ethiopia.] **1.** *Petrog.* **a** Any of several black or dark-colored basic rocks of volcanic origin, whose chief components are plagioclase feldspar and pyroxene (usually augite), with olivine, magnetite, and ilmenite. Basalt occurs both porphyritic and compact, in the form of lava flows, and in sheets, dikes, etc. It often has a prismatic structure, as at the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland, where the columns are as regular as if the work of art. It is a very tough and heavy rock, and is one of the best materials for macadamizing roads. The different varieties often cannot be distinguished with the naked eye.

> There is indeed the closest connection between *basalt* and dolerite, the difference . . . arising from the circumstances under which the magma cooled and consolidated. *A. Geikie.*

b Hence, any dark-colored, nonporphyritic, aphanitic, igneous rock, without vitreous luster.
2. A kind of black porcelain imitating basalt.
basalt glass. *Petrog.* A black glassy form of basalt.
ba-salt'ic (bâ-sôl'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, formed of, or containing, basalt; as, *basaltic* lava.
basaltic structure. *Geol.* = COLUMNAR STRUCTURE.
ba-salt'i-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* In the form of basalt; columnar.
bas'a-nite (băz'ă-nīt), *n.* [L. *basanites* lapis, Gr. βάσανος the touchstone.] *Min.* **1.** Touchstone.
2. *Petrog.* A volcanic rock composed of feldspar (plagioclase), augite, olivine, and either nephelite or leucite.
bas-cine' case (bâ-sēn'). [F. boîte *bassine*. Cf. BASIN] *Horol.* A flush-joining watch case having no bead or projection on the outside of the cover.
bas'cule (bās'kūl), *n.* [F., a seesaw. Cf. BACULE, BATULE.] In mechanics, an apparatus in which one end is counterbalanced by the other, on the principle of the seesaw, or by weights, as in the bascule bridge.
bascule bridge. A counterpoised or balanced drawbridge.
base (bās), *n.* [F. *base*, L. *basis*, fr. Gr. βάσις a stepping, step, a base, pedestal, fr. βαινειν to go, step, akin to E. *come*. Cf. BASIS; see COME.]

A Chicago Bascule Bridge.

1. The bottom of anything, considered as its support; that on which something rests for support; foundation; as, the *base* of a statue. "The *base* of mighty mountains." *Prescott.*
2. Fig.: The fundamental or essential part of a thing; essential principle; groundwork.
3. *Arch.* **a** The lower part of a wall, pier, or column, when treated as a separate feature, usually in projection, or especially ornamented. **b** The lower part of a complete architectural design, as of a monument; also, the lower part of any elaborate piece of furniture or decoration.

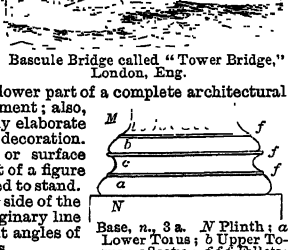
Bascule Bridge called "Tower Bridge," London, Eng.

4. *Geom.* The line or surface constituting that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand.
5. *Fort.* The exterior side of the polygon, or the imaginary line connecting the salient angles of two adjacent bastions.
6. *Cryst.* The basal plane of a crystal.

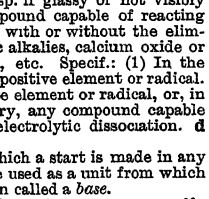
Base, *n.*, 3 a. *N* Plinth; *a* Lower Torus; *b* Upper Torus; *c* Scotia; *f f f* Fillets; *M* Shaft, fluted, with fillets between flutings

7. *Her.* The lower part of the field. See ESCUTCHEON, 1.
8. *Ordnance.* The rear surface of the breech of an old-time cannon; — more properly called *base of the breech*.
9. *Mil.* The lowest part of the hilt of a saber.
10. *Mach.* See BEARING, *n.*, 7 **b**.
11. The main or chief ingredient of anything, viewed as its fundamental element or constituent; specif: **a** *Pharm.* The chief ingredient in a compound. **b** *Petrog.* The groundmass of a porphyry, esp. if glassy or not visibly crystalline. **c** *Chem.* A compound capable of reacting with acids to form salts, either with or without the elimination of water, as the caustic alkalies, calcium oxide or lime, ammonia, the alkaloids, etc. Specif.: (1) In the older chemistry, the oxide of a positive element or radical. (2) The hydroxide of a positive element or radical, or, in terms of the dissociation theory, any compound capable of yielding hydroxyl ions by electrolytic dissociation. **d** *Gram.* Stem; theme.
12. The point or line from which a start is made in any action or operation; as, a price used as a unit from which to calculate other prices is often called a *base*.
13. A starting place or goal in various games; specif., *Baseball*, any one of the four stations, the bounds between which mark the circuit of the infield.
14. [Possibly for *bars*, pl. of *bar*.] An old game; — usually called *prisoner's base* (which see). *Shak.*
15. *Math.* The number from which a mathematical table is constructed; as, the *base* of a system of logarithms.
16. *Surv.* A line in a survey which, being accurately determined in length and position, serves as the origin for computing the distances and relative positions of remote points and objects by triangulation.
17. *Mil.* **a** A place or tract of country, protected by fortifications or by natural advantages, from which the operations of an army proceed, forward movements are made, supplies are furnished, etc. **b** In military evolutions, a man, troop, or squadron whose line of march remains the same while the order of the lines is being changed.
18. *Bot. & Zoöl.* That part of an organ by which it is attached to another more central organ.
19. [See BASE low.] A deep sound; a bass sound, part, voice, instrument, or singer. See BASS, the usual spelling.
20. *pl.* A kind of skirt (often of velvet or brocade, but sometimes of mailed armor) which hung from the middle to about the knees, or lower. *Obs.*
21. *pl.* The lower part of a robe or petticoat. *Obs.*
22. *pl.* An apron. *Obs.* *Marston.*
23. The housing of a horse. *Obs.*
24. [Cf. F. *berche*.] *Mil.* The smallest of cannon (of the 16th and 17th centuries). *Obs.*

Syn. — Bottom, ground, groundwork, support. — BASE, BASIS, FOUNDATION agree in denoting the bottom of anything considered as its support. BASE has usually literal, BASIS, chiefly figurative, senses; as, the *base* of a pyramid, the *basis* of exchange. FOUNDATION stresses more than either the idea of a solid underlying groundwork; as, "O fair *foundation* laid whereon to build their ruin" (*Milton*).
base of a range. *Math.* See RANGE, *n.* — **b. of the heart,** *Anat.*, the broad upper attached end of the heart. — **b. of the lungs,** *Anat.*, the lower concave surface of the lungs
base (bās), *a.*; BAS'ER (bās'ẽr); BAS'EST (-ĕst; -ĭst). [ME. *bas, bass*, F. *bas* low, fr. LL. *bassus* thick, fat, short, humble; cf. L. *Bassus*, a proper name. Cf. BASS a part in music.]
1. Of little, or less than the usual, height; specif., of plants, of low growth; as, *base* shrubs. *Archaic. Shak.*
2. Low in place; specif., low in price; cheap. *Obs. Shak.*
3. Deep or grave in sound. See BASS.
4. Deep in color; dark. *Obs.*
5. Of humble birth; of low degree; lowly; mean. *Archaic.*
"A peasant and *base* swain." *Bacon.*
6. Illegitimate by birth, bastard. *Archaic.*
Why bastard? wherefore *base*? *Shak.*
7. Inferior, poor, or debased in quality; shabby; mean.
8. Of little comparative value, as metals inferior to gold and silver, which are precious metals.
9. Alloyed with inferior metal; debased; as, *base* coin.
10. Morally low; hence, low-minded; unworthy, without dignity of sentiment; ignoble; mean; as, a *base* fellow; *base* motives. "*Base* ingratitude." *Milton.*
11. Suitable to, or characteristic of, an inferior person or position; menial; degrading; servile.
12. Not classical or correct. "*Base* Latin." *Fuller.*
13 *Eng. Law.* Servile; such as was characteristic of the villeins, who held their land at the will of the lord and not upon fixed services; hence, held by villenage; as, *base* services; *base* tenure; *base* tenant.

Syn. — Dishonorable, worthless, ignoble, infamous, sordid, degraded, low, foul, servile, despicable, contemptible, petty, small. — BASE, VILE, MEAN, as expressing moral qualities, are arranged in the order of diminishing strength. BASE (opposed to *high-minded*) expresses extreme moral turpitude; VILE (opposed to *pure, noble*), foulness or depravity; MEAN (opposed to *generous, magnanimous*), pettiness or small-mindedness; as, *base* ingratitude, treachery, *vile* insinuations, practices, to take a *mean* advantage; "Always subordinating . . . revenge, the manlier sin, to interest, the *meaner*" (*R. Browning*). What is *base* excites abhorrence or indignation; what is *vile* provokes disgust; what is *mean* awakes contempt. See CORRUPT, BAD, CONTEMPTIBLE, PETTY, FLAGRANT, MENIAL.

> When he was a gray-headed old man, the *base* son of a bad mother used it to betray him. *Froude.*
> Wisdom and goodness to the *vile* seem *vile*. *Shak.*
> The man of low cunning had . . . acquired a mastery over the man of high simplicity. The *mean* man had got the better of the generous man. *Dickens.*

base animals. *Law.* See ANIMAL, *n.*, 2. — **b. broom,** the woadwaxen. — **b. bullion,** crude lead, containing silver, antimony, etc. — **b. course,** *Arch.*, the first or lowest course of a wall, as of a foundation wall (called also *foundation course*), or of the wall of a building above the basement. — **b. fee,** formerly, an estate held at the will of the lord; now, a qualified fee. See BASE, *a.*, 13; FEE, *n.*, 3. — **b. horehound,** the white dead nettle. — **b. metal,** any metal, as iron, lead, etc., readily altered by exposure to air, etc., in contrast with the *noble metals* (see under NOBLE); generally, one of inferior value. — **b. right,** *Scots Law*, the right which a disponee acquires when he takes feudal property to hold it as subvassal. Cf. DOMINIUM UTILE. — **b. rocket,** a yellow-flowered mignonette (*Reseda lutea*). — **b. vervain,** the germander speedwell.
base (bās), *v. t.*; BASED (bāst); BAS'ING (bās'ĭng). [From BASE, *n.*] **1.** To form or make a base, or foundation, for.

> Great roots *based* the tree columns. *G. MacDonald.*

2. To put on a base or basis; to found; to establish, as an argument or conclusion; — used with *on* or *upon*. *Bacon.*
base'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* A game of ball, developed from the game of rounders, and so called from the bases (four in number) which designate the circuit which each player must endeavor to make after striking the ball; also, the ball used in this game. The game is played on ground on which there is marked off a square (called the *diamond* or *infield*) with sides 90 feet long the corners of which are called *home base, first base, second base*, and *third base*. There are nine players on each side, whose positions are indicated in the accompanying diagram. The ground outside the diamond and bounded by the extension of the lines between home and first

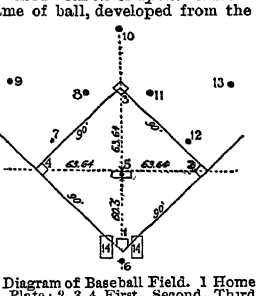

Diagram of Baseball Field. 1 Home Plate; 2, 3, 4 First, Second, Third Bases; 5 Pitcher's Plate; 14 Batter's Box. The dots show approximate fielding positions of 6 Catcher; 7, 11, 12 the 3d, 2d, 1st Basemen; 8 Shortstop; 9, 10, 13 Left, Center, Right Fielders. Italic figures show distances in feet.

DIFFRACTION GRATING); — named from John Barton, the inventor of the engraving process.
Bar'tram (bär'trăm). Var. of BERTRAM.
Bar-tra'mi-a (bär-trā'mĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; after William *Bartram*, American naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of mosses typifying the family **Bar-tra'mi-a'ce-æ** (-ā'sē-ē), having globular capsules which dry in ridges and folds.
Bar-tra'mi-an (-*ăn*), *a.* Lit., pertaining to the naturalist William Bartram (1739–1823). — **Bartramian sandpiper,** the upland plover.
Bartram's sandpiper, *or* **Bartram's tattler** (bär'trămz). The Bartramian sandpiper.
bar'try. † BARTERY.
barun. † BARON.
barunage. † BARONAGE.
barune † BARREN.
barunrie. † BARONRY.
bar'vel, -vell (bär'vĕl), *n.* [*barm* lap + *fell* skin.] A fisherman's large leather apron. *Local, U. S.*
barvot. † BAREFOOT.
barw. Obs. pret. of BERGH.
bar'way', *n.* A passage into a field or yard, closed by bars made to take out of the posts.
bar'ways', *adv.* = BARWISE.
barwe † BARROW.
bar'win (bar'wĭn), *n.* A sea bream (*Pagellus centrodontus*). *Local, Ireland.*
barya, *n.* *Chem.* Baryta. *Obs.*
ba-ryd' (bâ-rĕd'), *n.* [Ar. *barīd*.] See MEASURE.
bar'y-e-col'a (bär'ĭ-ē-kol'*ă*), *n.* [NL., fr Gr βαρυηκοΐα.] *Med.* Dullness of hearing.
bar'y-glos'si-a (-glŏs'ĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; *baryo-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Med.* = BARYPHONY.
bar'y-lite, *n.* [*baryo-* + *-lite*.] *Min.* A rare silicate of barium and aluminium, $Ba_4Al_4Si_7O_{24}$, occurring in colorless prismatic crystals. H., 7. Sp. gr., 4.03.
barynes. † BARRENNESS.
ba-ryph'o-ny (bă-rĭf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*baryo-* + Gr. φωνή voice.] *Med.* Difficulty of speech. — **bar'y-phon'ic** (bär'ĭ-fŏn'ĭk), *a.*
ba-ryp'ti-lite (bă-rĭp'tĭ-līt), *n.* [*baryo-* + *silicon*.] *Min.* A rare silicate of lead, $Pb_3Si_2O_7$, occurring in white cleavable masses. H., 3. Sp. gr., 6.11–6.55.
bar'yt. † BARYTA.
baryta green. A pigment, — essentially of barium manganate.
baryta white. See BARIUM SULPHATE.
barytes, yellow. See BARIUM
ba-ry'tes (bă-rī'tēz), *n.* [Gr. βαρύς heavy: cf. Gr. βαρύτης heaviness, F. *baryte, barytes*.] *Min.* = BARITE.
bar'y-thym'i-a (bär'ĭ-thĭm'ĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL., *baryo-* + Gr. θυμός mind.] *Med.* Melancholia.
bar'y-tine (bär'ĭ-tĭn), *n.* *Min.* Barite. *Rare.*
bas. † BASE, BASS.
Bas. *Abbr.* Basilius.
Ba-sa'la (bâ-sä'*ă*). *D. Bib.*
bas'al (bās'ăl), *n.* *Zoöl.* A basal part or structure; esp., a basal plate of an echinoderm.
Bas'a-loth (bās'*ă*-lŏth). *Bib.*
ba-sal'tes (bâ-sôl'tēz). [L.] = BASALT, 1. [BASALTIC.]
ba-salt'ine (bâ-sôl'tĭn), *a.* = **ba-salt'oid** (-toid), *a.* [*basalt* + *-oid*.] Basaltiform.
bas'an (băz'ăn), *n.* [F. *basane*.] = 2d BASIL
basar. † BAZAAR
‖ **bas' bleu'** (bä' blœ'), *n.* [F.; *bas* stocking + *bleu* blue.] A bluestocking; a literary woman. *Somewhat derisive.*
‖ **Bas' Bre-ton'** (bä' brĕ-tôN'). [F., Low Breton.] = ARMORICAN.
Bas'ca-ma (bās'kă-mă). *Bib.*
basch'lic. Var. of BASHLYK.
bascin. † BASIN.
bas'ci-net. Var. of BASINET.
Bas-col'o-gy (bās-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [See BASQUE, -LOGY.] The science of the language, customs, etc., of the Basques
Bas'cuence, *n.* [Sp. *vascuence*.] The Basque language *Obs.*
bas'cu-la'tion (bās'kŭ-lā'-shŭn), *n.* [F. *basculer* to swing.] *Obstetrics.* Correction of the position of a retroverted uterus.
‖ **bas'duk'** (bä-s'dŭk'), *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish paste or confection made of partly evaporated grape juice mixed with flour or starch and dried to a crisp.
base. Obs. or dial. var. of BASS.
base, *v. t.* [See BASE, *a.*; cf. ABASE.] *Obs* **1.** To abase; to let, or cast, down; to lower.
2. To reduce the value of; to debase (metals). *Bacon.*

and third base is called the *outfield*. The left-hand, center, and right-hand portions, looking from the home plate, are called *left*, *center*, and *right field* respectively, and the players stationed in those portions *left*, *center*, and *right fielder*, or collectively the *outfield* and individually *outfielders*. The first, second, and third basemen and shortstop are called collectively the *infield* and individually *infielders*.

base'board' (bās'bōrd'), *n.* A board situated at, or forming, the base of something; as, the *baseboard* of a camera, specif., *Arch.*, a protecting line of board, or other material, carried round the walls of a room and touching the floor.

base'born' (-bōrn'), *a.* **1.** Of low parentage; plebeian. *Gay.*
2. Born out of wedlock. *Gay.*
3. Vile; mean. "Thy *baseborn* heart." *Shak*

base'–burn'er, *n.* A furnace or stove in which the fuel is in a hopper or chamber, and feeds the fire as the lower stratum is consumed.

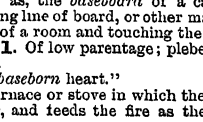

3, 4 Base Circle 5, 6 Pitch Circle. 1, 2 Pitch Line of Rack.

base circle (of an involute gear wheel). *Mech.* The circle from which the involute for shaping the teeth is generated.

base'–court', *n.* [F. *basse-cour*. See BASE, *a.*; COURT, *n.*] **1.** The lower, outer, or inferior court of a castle or mansion; the rear courtyard of a farmhouse.
2. *Law.* An inferior court of law, not of record.

based (bāst), *p. p. & a.* **1.** Having a base, or having as a base; supported; as, broad-*based*.
2. [See BASE, *n.*, 20] Wearing, or protected by, bases. *Obs.* "*Based* in lawny velvet." *Edw. Hall.*
based esquire. See 1st ESQUIRE.

Ba'se-dow's dis-ease' (bä'zĕ-dōz). [After *Basedow*, a German physician.] *Med.* A disease characterized by enlargement of the thyroid gland, prominence of the eyeballs, and inordinate action of the heart; — called also *exophthalmic goiter*.

base hit. *Baseball.* A hit by which the batsman makes first base without error by an opponent, except when a base runner is forced out by the play.

base'less, *a.* Without a base; having no foundation; groundless. — **base'less-ness**, *n.*
The *baseless* fabric of this vision. *Shak.*

base level. *Phys. Geog.* The level below which a land surface cannot be reduced by running water. Sea level is the plane to which all erosion by running water tends; but the level of a lake or stream determines the base level of streams flowing into it.
base-level plain, a plain produced by the degradation of a region to its base level. Cf. PENEPLAIN.

base'–lev'el, *v. t. Phys. Geog.* To reduce to, or toward, the condition of a plain at base level.

base line. A main line taken as or representing a base; specif.: **a** *Surv.* An accurately measured line to which all other measurements, usually of angles only, are referred, forming the reference line in a triangulation. **b** In a perspective drawing, the line formed by the intersection of the ground plane and the picture plane. See PERSPECTIVE, *Illust.* **c** In shipbuilding plans, a horizontal line in the sheer plan, parallel to the water lines and used as a base for vertical measurements. **d** In a lawn-tennis court, the line at either end of the court. **e** The line between bases in baseball.

Ba-sel'la (bə-sĕl'ə), *n.* [NL, prob. fr. a native name in Malabar.] *Bot.* A genus of climbing herbaceous plants, type of the family Basellaceæ, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. The only species, *B. alba*, is cultivated for ornament and also eaten like spinach.

Bas'el-la'ce-æ (băs'ĕ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of usually climbing herbs (order Chenopodiales), formerly included in the Chenopodiaceæ, but distinguished by having the calyx and corolla dissimilar. It includes 5 genera of wide distribution in the tropics, among which are *Basella* and *Boussingaultia*, both frequently cultivated. — **bas'el-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

base'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a base manner; specif., with despicable meanness; dishonorably; shamefully.
2. Illegitimately; in bastardy. *Archaic* *Knolles.*

base'man (bās'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn); *or* **base man.** A man stationed at a base, as in baseball (usually *baseman*).

base'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Origin uncert. Cf. F. *soubassement*, E. *base*, a.] **1.** The lowest or basal part of anything.
2. *Arch.* **a** The lower part of the wall or walls of a building, esp. when forming a distinct architectural feature, as when designed to support an arcade or a series of pilasters.
It frequently happens that there is a double *basement*, that is to say, the *basement* proper, serving as a foil and a support to the more elaborate story or stories above, has itself a still more massive *basement*, probably without openings *Sturgis.*
b The story in a building behind a wall or walls forming a basement as above.
3. Popularly, the floor in a house or other building next below the principal floor, esp. when it is wholly or partly below the ground level. Cf. BASEMENT HOUSE.
4. Act of basing, or state of being based.

basement house. A house in which the chief drawing-rooms are on the story above the main entrance. In the American **basement house** the basement floor is occupied by the reception room, kitchen, etc., in the French and English by the dining room and reception room, with the kitchen in the sub-basement. The French basement house has a high stoop. *U. S.*

basement membrane. *Anat.* A delicate membrane, commonly composed of a single layer of flat cells, forming a substratum to the epithelial cells of many organs.

base'ness (bās'nĕs), *n.* Quality or condition of being base; degradation; vileness.

base plate. The foundation plate of heavy machinery, as of a steam engine; the bedplate.

base points *or* **rays.** *Math.* The two points or rays which are taken as fixed in determining an anharmonic ratio.

base ring. *Ordnance.* **a** A projecting band of metal around the breech of old-fashioned muzzle-loading cannon. **b** The circular base of a heavy gun carriage. It supports the rollers on which the carriage turns.

base rocker, *or* **base rocking chair.** A rocking chair fastened upon a base, which is usually mounted on casters

bash (băsh), *v. t.*; BASHED (-băsht); BASH'ING. [Perh. of imitative origin; or cf. Dan. *baske* to strike, *bask* a blow, Sw. *basa* to beat, *bas* a beating.] To strike heavily, to beat, to bruise or dent by a blow; to smash. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
Bash her open with a rock. *Kipling.*

bash, *n.* A heavy blow. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

bash (băsh), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *baschen*, *baissen*. See ABASH.] To abash; to disconcert or be disconcerted. *Obs. Spenser.*

ba-shaw' (bə-shô'), *n.* [See PASHA.] **1.** A Turkish title of honor, now written *pasha*. See PASHA.
2. Fig. A magnate or grandee.
3. The mud cat.

bash'ful (băsh'fo͝ol), *a.* [See BASH.] **1.** Abashed, daunted; dismayed. *Obs.*
2. Very or excessively modest, constitutionally disposed to shrink from public notice; indicating extreme or excessive modesty; shy, as, a *bashful* person, action, expression.
Syn. — Diffident, retiring, coy, modest, shamefaced, sheepish. See SHY.
— **bash'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **bash'ful-ness**, *n.*

‖ bash'i-ba-zouk' (băsh'ĭ-bə-zo͞ok'), *n.* [Turk. *bashbozuq* one whose clothes are not uniform.] A soldier belonging to irregular Turkish troops, notorious for their turbulence and cruelty. — **bash'i-ba-zouk'er-y** (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.*

Bash-kir' (băsh-kēr'), *n.* One of a pastoral Mohammedan people of mixed Finnish and Turkish stock, living along the Urals in Orenburg; also, their language. See URAL-ALTAIC.

ba'si- (bā'sĭ-), **ba'si-o-.** **1.** A combining form used, esp. in anatomy and botany, to indicate *the base* or *position at or near a base; forming a base;* as in *basi*branchial
2. *Craniol.* A combining form signifying *relating to, situated at,* or *extending from, the basion;* as in *basi*cranial.

ba'si-al-ve'o-lar (-ăl-vē'ō-lär; -ăl'vē-ō-lär), *a. Craniom.* Extending from the basion to the alveolar point

ba'si-bran'chi-al (-brăng'kĭ-ăl), *a.* [*basi-* + *branchial.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating a median bone or cartilage at the ventral point of a branchial arch. In the sharks and rays there is a single **basibranchial plate**, with which several arches unite. — **ba'si-bran'chi-al**, *n.*

bas'ic (bās'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the base or essence; fundamental.
2. *Chem.* Relating to, having the character of, or containing, a base. Specif.: **a** Having the base-forming constituents present in excess of the proportion necessary for a normal compound; as, *basic* salts. **b** Showing an alkaline reaction, even though of normal structure.
3. *Petrog.* Having the metallic oxides present in larger amount than about 50 per cent.
4. *Metal.* Pertaining to, or made by, the basic process; as, *basic* steel; *basic* rails.
basic color *or* **dye**, a dye which owes its coloring properties to the base of which it is a salt, although the base itself is colorless. Basic colors are usually sold as the chlorides, but also as acetates, oxalates, etc. All of them dye cotton which is mordanted with tannin. — **b. process**, a steel-making process (now used chiefly in Germany) in which the converter or hearth has a lining that is basic, or not siliceous, and additions of basic material are made to the molten charge during treatment, — opposed to *acid process*. Its special advantage is the removal of phosphorus. Called also the *Thomas-Gilchrist process*. — **b slag**, a by-product from the manufacture of steel by the basic process, used as a fertilizer. It is rich in lime and phosphates.

ba-sic'i-ty (bā-sĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Chem.* **a** Quality or state of being a base. **b** The power of an acid to unite with one or more equivalents of a base, according to the number of replaceable hydrogen atoms contained in the acid.

ba'si-cra'ni-al (bā'sĭ-krā'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [*basi-* + *cranial.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the base of the skull.
basicranial axis. **a** A series of bones in the base of the skull, continuing the series represented by the vertebral centra, and consisting of the basioccipital, basisphenoid, and presphenoid. It is continued farther by the mesethmoid. **b** An imaginary median line through these bones.

ba-sid'i-al (bə-sĭd'ĭ-ăl), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, a basidium.

Ba-sid'i-o-li-che'nes (-ō-lī-kē'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See BASIDIUM; LICHEN.] *Bot.* A class of lichens embracing the few genera in which the fungal symbiont is a basidiomycete.

ba-sid'i-o-my-cete' (-mī-sēt'), *n.*; *pl.* -MYCETES (-mī-sē'tēz; see ASCOMYCETE). *Bot.* Any fungus of the Basidiomycetes

Ba-sid'i-o-my-ce'tes (-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL; *basidium* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* A large class of fungi coordinate with the Ascomycetes, characterized by having a septate mycelium, and bearing the spores on a basidium. It contains two divisions, the *lower* Basidiomycetes, including many fungi parasitic on plants, and the *higher* Basidiomycetes, containing the mushrooms, puffballs, and their allies. — **ba-sid'i-o-my-ce'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

ba-sid'i-o-phore' (bə-sĭd'ĭ-ō-fōr'), *n.* [*basidium* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* A sporophore bearing a basidium.

ba-sid'i-o-spore' (-spōr'), *n.* [*basidium* + *spore.*] One of the simple spores or conidia produced by a basidium. — **ba-sid'i-o-spor'ous** (*ba-sĭd'ĭ-ō-spōr'ŭs*), *a.*

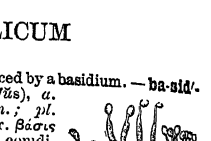

Basidia 1, 2 Proto basidia; 3 Autobasidium.

ba-sid'i-um (bə-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* BASIDIA (-*a*). [NL., dim. of Gr. βάσις base.] *Bot.* A special form of conidiophore or sporophore characteristic of all fungi of the class Basidiomycetes. It may be either undivided (*autobasidium*) or branched (*protobasidium*) and bears a fixed number (usually four) of basidiospores.

ba-sif'u-gal (*ba-sĭf'ū-găl*), *a.* [*basi-* + L. *fugere* to flee.] *Bot.* Tending away from the base; developing from the base upward. — **ba-sif'u-gal-ly**, *adv.*

ba'si-fy (bā'sĭ-fī), *v. t.*; BA'SI-FIED (-fīd); BA'SI-FY'ING. [L. *basis* base + *-fy.*] *Chem.* To convert into a base. — **ba'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **ba'si-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.*

ba-sig'a-mous (bə-sĭg'ə-mŭs), *a.* [*basi-* + *-gamous.*] *Bot.* Having the normal position of egg apparatus and antipodal cells reversed in the embryo sac, the oosphere being at the lower end. — **ba-sig'a-my** (-mĭ), *n.*

ba'si-hy'al (bā'sĭ-hī'ăl), *a.* [See BASI-; HYOID.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Pertaining to or designating a median element or bone at the ventral point of the hyoid arch. It forms the body of the hyoid bone in man. **b** = HYPOHYAL. — *n.* A basihyal bone. See HYOID, *a.*

bas'il (băz'ĭl), *n.* [OF *basile*, F. *basilic*, fr. L. *basilicus* royal, Gr. βασιλικός, fr. βασιλεύς king.] **a** Any of several menthaceous plants, esp. species of the genus *Ocimum*, as common, or sweet, basil (*O basilicum*) and bush, or lesser, basil (*O. minimum*), the leaves of which are used in cookery. **b** Any of several kinds of mountain mint (*Koellia*).

bas'il, *n.* [For earlier *basan*, F. *basane*, LL. *basanium*, *bazana*, fr. Ar. *biṭānah*, prop., lining. Cf. BASAN.] The skin of a sheep tanned with bark; — distinguished from *roan*.

bas'i-lar (bās'ĭ-lär) } *a.* [Cf. F. *basilaire*. See BASE, *n.*]
bas'i-la-ry (-lă-rĭ) } Relating to, or situated at, the base; as, the *basilar* bones of the skull; also, basal; fundamental "*Basilar* instincts." *H. W. Beecher.*
basilar artery, *Anat.*, an unpaired artery formed by the uniting of the two vertebrals, and running forward within the skull just under the pons Varolii. It divides into the two posterior cerebrals. — **b. groove**, the depression on the upper surface of the basilar process, on which the medulla rests. — **b index**, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the basialveolar distance to the total length of the skull, usually expressed in hundredths of the latter. — **b membrane of the ear**, the membrane forming the floor of the ductus cochlearis and supporting the organ of Corti. — **b. process**, an anterior median projection of the occipital bone in front of the foramen magnum, articulating in front with the body of the sphenoid by the **basilar suture.**

Ba-sil'i-an (bə-sĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or established by, Basilius (St. Basil the Great), a zealous orthodox bishop of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, 370–379 A. D. — *n.* A monk of a Basilian order.
Basilian art, art originated by or associated with the monks of St. Basil, in the East or in the West. — **B liturgies**, the liturgies of St. Basil. See LITURGY, 1, I. & II. — **B. rule**, a monastic rule originated in 358 by Basilius, which requires bodily labor. This rule was a model for the more highly systematized Benedictine rule. It is now almost universal in the monasteries of the Eastern Church, and is found in the United States and Canada.

ba-sil'ic (bə-sĭl'ĭk), *n.* [F. *basilique.*] Basilica.

ba-sil'ic (bə-sĭl'ĭk) } *a.* [See BASILICA.] Royal; kingly;
ba-sil'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } also, basilican.
basilic vein, *Anat.*, a vein of the upper arm lying along the inner border of the biceps muscle; — so called from its size and importance.

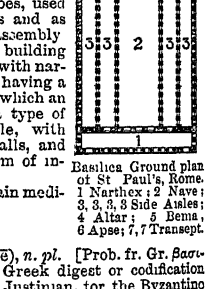

Basilica Ground plan of St Paul's, Rome. 1 Narthex; 2 Nave; 3, 3, 3, 3 Side Aisles; 4 Altar; 5 Bema, 6 Apse; 7, 7 Transept.

ba-sil'i-ca, *or* **Ba-sil'i-cæ** (-sē), *n. pl.* [Prob. fr. Gr. βασιλικὰ νόμιμα royal laws.] A Greek digest or codification in sixty books of the laws of Justinian, for the Byzantino empire, published about the beginning of the 10th century. This digest entirely superseded the law books (Digest, etc.) of Justinian in the 11th century. It shows the influence of Christianity, esp. in its treatment of family relations.

ba-sil'i-can (-kăn), *a.* Of, relating to, or resembling, a basilica; basilical.

base'ball'er, base'ball'ist, *n.* A baseball player.
baseball rounders. An English game which is a combination of baseball and rounders.
base'-bred', *a.* Of base origin, breeding, or nature
base clef, base viol, etc. See BASS CLEF, BASS VIOL, etc.
base'-dance', *n* [F. *danse basse.*] A slow and stately dance, such as the minuet. *Obs.*
base fuse. See FUSE, *n.*
bas'e-lard (bās'ē-lärd), *n.* [AF. *baselarde*; cf OF. *bodelaire*, *baselaire.*] A short sword or dagger, much worn from the 14th century to the 16th.
Ba'sel pro'gram *or* **pro'gramme** (bä'zĕl). The Zionist policy adopted at Basel, Switzerland, in 1897 [*Brb.*]
Bas'e-math (bās'ē-măth). *D.*
basement complex *Geol.* = FUNDAMENTAL COMPLEX.
base'-mind'ed, *a.* Having a base mind — **base'-mind'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **base'-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*
basen. † BASIN
basenette. † BASINET.
base oil Blown oil.
ba'se-ost (bā'sē-ŏst), *n.* [Gr. βάσις base + ὀστέον bone.] *Zoöl.* A cartilage supporting the bases of the fin rays in certain primitive fishes.
base relief † BAS-RELIEF.
base stone. = FOOTING STONE.
basha. Var of BASHAW.
ba-sha'lic, ba-sha'lick, ba-sha'-lique. *n.* = PASHALIC. *Obs.*
Ba'shan (bā'shăn). *Bib.*
Ba'shan-ha'voth-ja'ir (-hā'-vŏth-jā'ĭr). *Bib.* [-ISM.
ba-shaw'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See **ba-shaw'ship,** *n.* See -SHIP.
Bash'e-math (băsh'ē-măth). *Bib*
bashful Billy. The slow loris.
Ba'shi-lan'ge (bä'shē-lăn'gā), *n. pl.* A Bantu tribe of western Kongo Free State. They have the *Kiamba*, or *hemp, cult*, which enjoins friendship and hospitality on all smokers of hemp, and forbids the sale of girls.
bash'less, *a.* Shameless. *Obs.*
‖ bash'lyk, bash'lik (băsh'lĭk), *n* [Russ. *bashlyk.*] A kind of cloth hood covering the ears.
bash'ment † ABASHMENT.
Bash-mu'ric (băsh-mo͞o'rĭk), *n* See COPTIC.
bashrag, *n.* A low rascal. Cf. RAGABASH. *Obs.*
bashyle. † BASYLE.
ba'si-al (bā'zĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *basium* kiss.] Osculatory. *Rare.*
ba'si-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *basare* to kiss.] To kiss. *Obs. or R.*
— **ba'si-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*
ba'si-brac'te-o-late (bā'sĭ-), *a.* [*basi-* + *bracteolate.*] *Bot.* Having bracteoles at the base.
ba-sic'er-ite (bə-sĭs'ẽr-īt), *n.* [*basi-* + *cerite*] The second joint (following the coxocerite) of the antenna of crustaceans.
ba'si-chro'ma-tin, *n.* [*basi-* + *chromatin.*] *Biol.* Chromatin.
bas'id (bās'ĭd), *n. Bot.* A basidium. *Rare.*
ba'si-dig'i-ta'le (bā'sĭ-dĭj'ĭ-tā'lē), *n.*; *pl.* -TALIA (-tā'lĭ-ə). [NL.] *Zoöl* A cartilage or bone at the base of a digit; a metacarpal or a metatarsal. — **ba'si-dig'i-tal** (-ĭ-tăl), *a. & n.*
ba-sid'i-o-ge-net'ic (bə-sĭd'ĭ-ō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*basidium* + *-genetic.*] *Bot.* Produced by, or borne on, a basidium
ba'si-dor'sal, *a. & n.* [*basi-* + *dorsal*] *Zoöl.* See ARCUALIA.
ba'si-fixed' (bā'sĭ-fĭkst'), *a.* [*basi-* + *fixed.*] *Bot.* Attached or fixed by the base, as a stamen.
ba'si-gyn'i-um (-jĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -GYNIA (-*a*). [NL.; *basi-* + Gr. γυνή woman.] = GYNOPHORE.
ba'si-hy'oid, *a & n.* = BASIHYAL
bas'il (bāz'ĭl), *v. t.* Corrupt. of BEZEL.
Bas'il (bāz'ĭl; bā'zĭl), *n.* [L. *Basilius*, Gr. Βασιλειος, fr. βασιλεύς king: cf. F. *Basile.*] Lit, kingly; royal; — masc prop. name. L. *Basilius* (bə-sĭl'ĭ-ŭs); F *Basile* (bá'zēl'); It. & Pg. *Basilio* (ba-zē'lyō); Sp *Basilio* (bä-sē'lyō); G., D., Dan. & Sw *Basilius* (ba-zē'lē-o͝os).
bas'il, *n.* [OF. *basile* basilisk and basal the plant.] *Obs.* 1. = BASILISK, 4. [prisoner.
2. An ankle iron or fetter for a
ba'si-lat'er-al, *a.* [*basi-* + *lateral.*] *Anat.* Pert to, or in, the lower lateral part.
basil balm. See BASIL THYME.
Ba'sile' (bá'zēl'), *n* In Beaumarchais's "Le Barbier de Séville" and "Le Mariage de Figaro," a certain slanderous, avaricious hypocrite
ba-sil'ei-ol'a-try (bə-sĭl'ĭ-ŏl'ə-trĭ). *n.* [Gr βασίλειος of a king + *-latry*] King worship
basiliard † BASILARD
ba-sil'i-cate, *a.* = BASILICAN.
basilicock, *or* **-cok,** *n* [OF. *basilicoc.*] The basilisk. *Obs.*
‖ ba-sil'i-con (bə-sĭl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [L. *basilicon*, Gr. βασιλικόν, neut. of βασιλικός: cf. F. *basilicon.* See BASILICA.] *Med.* An ointment composed of wax, pitch, resin, and olive oil, lard, or other fatty substance.
Ba-sil'ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* = BASILICA. [SILICON.
ba-sil'i-cum (-ĭ-kŭm), *n.* = BA-

Bas'i-lid'i-an (bās'ĭ-lĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* *Eccl. Hist.* Of, pert. to, or taught by, Basilides, a Gnostic of Alexandria in the 2d century; as, *Basilidian* Gnosticism, a system comprising a complicated cosmology and scheme of redemption. —*n.* A follower of Basilides. — **Bas'i-lid'i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

bas'i-lis'cine (-lĭs'ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a basilisk.

bas'i-lis'co (-kō), *n.* [Cf. It. & Sp. *basilisco.*] **1.** A basilisk. *Obs.* "Thou *basilisco* of wit." *Marston.*
2. [*cap.*] A braggadocio in an old play called "Solyman and Perseda."

bas'i-lisk (băz'ĭ-lĭsk; bās'-; 277), *n.* [L. *basiliscus*, Gr. βασιλίσκος little king, kind of serpent, dim. of βασιλεύς king.] **1.** A fabulous serpent, lizard, or dragon whose hissing would drive away all other serpents, and whose breath, and even look, was fatal. See COCHATRICE

Make me not sighted like the *basilisk*. *Shak*

2. *Her.* A representation of this creature, used as a supporter or a charge.
3. Any of several tropical American lizards of the genus *Basiliscus*, of the iguana family. This genus is remarkable for a membranous bag rising above the occiput, which can be filled with air; also for an elevated crest along the back, that can be raised or depressed at will

Basilisk (*Basiliscus mitratus*).

4. *Mil.* A large piece of ordnance, generally of brass, and mentioned as throwing stone shot of 200 lbs. *Obs.*

Ba-sil'i-us (bā-sĭl'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* **1.** In an episode in Cervantes's "Don Quixote," Quiteria's lover, who, by the trick of pretending to be dying, gets himself married to her and thus cheats Camacho, the wealthy suitor favored by her father.
2. In Sidney's "Arcadia," the Prince of Arcadia and lover of Zelmane.

basil thyme. Either of the fragrant mints *Clinopodium acinos* (basil balm) and *C. nepeta* (field balm).

bas'il-weed' (băz'ĭl-wēd'), *n.* Wild basil (*Clinopodium vulgare*).

ba'sin (bā's'n), *n.* [OF. *bacin*, F. *bassin*, LL. *bacchinus*, fr. *bacca* a water vessel, of uncertain origin. Cf. BAC.]
1. A hollow vessel or dish, usually circular and with sloping sides, and wider than its depth, for holding water for washing, or for any of many other uses.
2. The quantity contained in a basin.
3. A hollow vessel, of various forms and materials, used in the arts or manufactures, as: **a** The scale pan of a balance. **b** The piece of metal used by glass grinders for forming concave glasses. **c** *Hat Making.* = BASON.
4 The hollow part of a dish or plate. *Obs.*
5. = BASINET. *Obs.*
6. A hollow or inclosed place containing water, as a pond, a dock for ships, a little bay. *Pope.*
7. *Phys. Geog.* **a** A large or small depression in the surface of the land, the lowest part of which may be occupied by a lake or pond, as, the *basin* of Lake Michigan; also, a similar depression in the ocean floor, as the Tuscarora deep. **b** An area largely inclosed by higher lands, even though it has an outlet and is drained; as, the Bighorn *basin.* **c** The entire tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries; — called specif. *river basin.* **d** A great depression in the surface of the lithosphere occupied by an ocean; — called specif. *ocean basin.*
8. *Geol.* An area or tract having certain common features throughout, particularly a tract where the strata dip from all sides toward a center; as, the coal *basins* or coal fields.
9. *Agric. & Forestry.* **a** An area inclosed so as to be flooded for subsequent cultivation, as in Egypt. **b** A hollow or inclosure made about the base of a tree to receive water for moistening the roots.
10. *Pomology.* The depression at the apex of an apple or similar fruit.

ba'sined (bā's'nd), *a.* Inclosed in, or having, a basin.

bas'i-net (bās'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [ME. *bacinet*, *basnet*, OF. *bassinet*, *bacinet*, F. *bassinet*, dim. of OF. *bacin*, F. *bassin*, basin. See BASIN.] A light steel helmet, often pointed, at first open and worn under the battle helmet, but later made with a visor.

A Basinet; *B* Camail.

ba'si-o- (bā'sĭ-ō-). A combining form for *base*, *basis*, or *basion*. Cf. BASI-.

ba'si-oc-cip'i-tal (-ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [*basi-* + *occipital*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating a bone in the base of the cranium immediately in front of the foramen magnum. In man it is represented by the basilar process of the occipital. See BASICRANIAL AXIS. —*n.* The basiocciptal bone.

ba'si-on (bā'sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. βασις a base.] *Craniol.* The middle of the anterior margin of the foramen magnum.

ba-sip'e-tal (bā-sĭp'ē-tăl), *a.* [*basi-* + L. *petere* to seek.] *Bot.* Developing from the apex toward the base; — applied to inflorescence and to lobed and compound leaves. Opposed to *acropetal.*

ba-sip'o-dite (-ō-dīt), *n.* [*basi-* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* **a** The proximal joint of the limbs of arthropods. **b** The second joint, next succeeding the coxopodite, of certain limbs of crustaceans (as the ambulatory limbs of a decapod. — **ba-sip'o-dit'ic** (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ba-sip'ter-yg'i-um (bā-sĭp'tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -YGIA (-ĭ-ă). [NL.; *basi-* + *pterygium.*] *Zoöl.* A basal bone or cartilage of a paired fin of a fish; a basale; as, the large cartilages supporting the radialia of the paired fins in selachians and ganoids (cf. PROPTERYGIUM, MESOPTERYGIUM, etc.) and the single large bone which supports the rays of the pelvic fin of teleosts. — **ba-sip'ter-yg'i-al** (*ba*-sĭp'tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

ba'sip-ter'y-goid (bā'sĭp-tĕr'ĭ-goid), *a.* [*basi-* + *pterygoid.*] Pert. to or designating two processes of the basisphenoid body or rostrum in some birds, which sometimes articulate with the pterygoids.—*n.* A basipterygoid process.

ba'sis (bā'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* BASES (-sēz). [L. *basis*, Gr. βάσις. See BASE, *n.*] **1.** The foundation of anything; that on which a thing rests; the base.
2. The pedestal of a column, pillar, or statue. *Obs.*

It ho *basis* bear my rising name. *Pope*

3. One of the board sides of a pair of bellows. *Obs.*
4. The principal component part of a thing.
5. The groundwork; the first or fundamental principle; that which supports or sustains.

The *basis* of public credit is good faith. *A Hamilton.*

Syn. — See BASE.

ba'si-sphe'noid (bā'sĭ-sfē'noid), *a.* [*basi-* + *sphenoid.*] *Zool.* Pertaining to or designating that part of the base of the cranium between the basioccipital and the presphenoid, which usually ossifies separately, and becomes a part of the sphenoid only in the adult — *n.* The basisphenoid bone.

ba'si-tem'po-ral (-tĕm'pō-răl), *a.* [*basi-* + *temporal.*] *Zool.* Pertaining to or designating a pair of membrane bones of the skull of birds, underlying, and uniting with, the part of the true cranium formed by the basisphenoid and basioccipital bones. —*n.* A basitemporal bone.

bask (bāsk), *v. i.*; BASKED (baskt); BASK'ING. [OScand. *baðask* to bathe one's self, *sk* being reflexive. See BATHE.]
1. To bathe, esp. in warm water; to be bathed. *Obs.*
2. To lie in warmth; to be exposed to genial heat.

Basks in the glare, and stems the tepid wave *Goldsmith.*

bask, *v. t.* To warm by continued exposure to heat; to warm or suffuse with genial heat. *Now Rare.*

Basks at the fire his hairy strength. *Milton.*

bas'ket (bās'kĕt; -kĭt), *n.* [Of unknown origin.] **1.** A vessel made of osiers or other twigs, cane, rushes, splints, or other flexible material, interwoven.

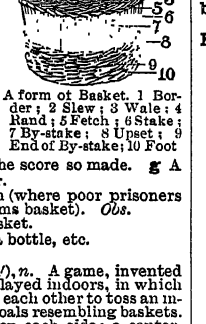

A form of Basket. 1 Border; 2 Slew; 3 Wale; 4 Rand; 5 Fetch; 6 Stake; 7 By-stake; 8 Upset; 9 End of By-stake; 10 Foot

2. The contents of a basket; as much as a basket contains; as, a *basket* of peaches.
3. In technical senses: **a** A wickerwork or basketlike headpiece. *Obs.* **b** The two back seats facing one another on the outside of a stagecoach. *Eng.* **c** *Mil.* A gabion. *Rare.* **d** *Arch.* The bell or vase of the Corinthian capital; — improperly so used. **e** An oval wicker or wire screen, used in hat making. **f** *Basket Ball.* The elevated basketlike goal; also, the play by which the ball is put in the basket, or the score so made. **g** A centrifugal device for drying sugar.

to go to the basket, to go to prison (where poor prisoners were formerly dependent on an alms basket). *Obs.*

bas'ket, *v. t.* **1.** To put into a basket.
2. To cover with basketwork, as a bottle, etc.

basket ash. The black ash.

basket ball, *or* **bas'ket-ball'** (bôl'), *n.* A game, invented by Mr. James Naismith, usually played indoors, in which two parties of players contest with each other to toss an inflated ball into opposite elevated goals resembling baskets. There are regularly five players on each side: a center, two guards, and two forwards. Also, the ball so used.

basket boat. A boat made of basketwork, esp. a circular skin-covered one used in India.

basket button. A metal button with a basketwork pattern.

basket cells. *Anat.* Cells in the molecular layer of the cerebellum, whose axis-cylinder processes pass inward and end in a basketlike network around the cells of Purkinje.

basket cloth. Cloth with a basket weave.

basket elm. The cedar elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*).

basket fish. An ophiuran of the genus *Astrophyton.*

bas'ket-flow'er, *n.* An asteraceous plant of the southwestern United States (*Centaurea americana*), often cultivated for its purple-rayed flower heads with basketlike involucres.

bas'ket-han'dle arch. A broadly elliptical, or a low-crowned three-centered, arch. See ARCH, *Illust.* (7).

basket hare. A hare released from a basket to be hunted.

basket hilt. A hilt with a covering wrought like basketwork to protect the hand. Hence, **bas'ket-hilt'ed,** *a.*

Basket Hilt.

basket hoop. An aromatic West Indian shrub (*Croton lucidus*).

basket osier. A European osier willow (*Salix purpurea*). See OSIER.

bas'ket-ry (-rĭ), *n.* The art of making baskets; also, basketware; basketwork.

basket stitch. A kind of stitch in which the threads running one way alternately pass above and below the cross threads; esp., in embroidery, a couching stitch worked over a cord so as to give the appearance of basketwork.

basket weave. A style of weave in which the pattern has the plaited appearance of a basket.

basket withe. A tropical boraginaceous vine (*Tournefortia volubilis*) having tough, pliant stems.

bas'ket-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* A West Indian sapindaceous climbing shrub (*Serjania polyphylla*), the pliant stems of which are used in basketwork.

bas'ket-work' (bas'kĕt-wûrk'; bās'kĭt-), *n.* Work consisting of plaited osiers or twigs; wickerwork.

basking shark. *Zool.* One of the largest species of sharks (*Cetorhinus maximus*), an inhabitant of the northern Atlantic, so called from its habit of lying at the surface and basking in the sun. It is distinguished by its minute teeth and long gill openings. Though sometimes forty feet long, it is harmless, feeding on minute animals which it strains from the water by means of its whalebonelike gill rakers. Its liver sometimes yields several barrels of oil, for which it is captured.

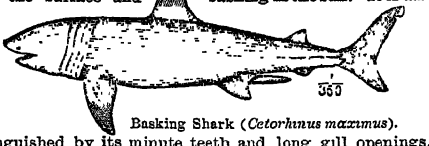

Basking Shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*).

‖ **Ba'soche'** *or* **Ba'zoche'** (bà'zŏsh'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *basilica* basilica.] In France, the corporation or guild of clerks of the Parliament of Paris and the provincial Parliaments. The members (called **Ba'so'chiens'** [bà'zō'shyăN'']) of the Basoche had great privileges and immunities, including the right to have a chief having the title of King (*roi*), a court, a coinage, etc; and they held annual fêtes, notorious for their license. The Basoche, including both the provincial and Parisian chapters, was abolished in 1790. — **Ba-soch'i-an** (*ba*-zōsh'ĭ-ăn), *n.*

Ba-som'ma-toph'o-ra (*ba*-sŏm'*a*-tŏf'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. βάσις base + ὄμμα eye + φέρειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Pulmonata having the eyes at the base of the tentacles, which are not retractile. It includes the common pond snails. — **ba-som'ma-toph'o-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

One of the Basommatophora (*Limnæa desidiosa*). Nat. size

ba'son (bā's'n), *n.* [Cf. BASIN.] *Hat Making.* A bench with a plate of iron or stone flag fitted in it, and a little fire underneath, on which (formerly) the first part of the felting process was performed. *Oxf. E. D.*

ba'son, *v. t.* To form and felt (a hat body) on a bason.

ba'so-phile } (bā'sō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [*base* + *-phile.*] *Physiol.* One of a group of leucocytes
ba'so-phil } whose granules stain only with basic dyes.

ba'so-phil'ic (bā'sō-fĭl'ĭk) } *a.* *Physiol.* Staining readily
ba-soph'i-lous (*bā*-sŏf'ĭ-lŭs) } with basic dyes, as certain cells and elements of tissue.

Basque (bāsk), *n.* [F.] **1.** One of a people inhabiting the region of the western Pyrenees on the Bay of Biscay in Spain and France. The Basques present a peculiar ethnical type characterized by a wedge-form face, with the greatest breadth at the temples. Ethnologists consider them to be either a distinct race or a people that has become distinctive through long isolation.
2. The language of the Basques, a unique agglutinative speech, conjectured to be the only surviving language of the ancient Iberians, perhaps related to the Berber languages of North Africa. It employs the Latin alphabet. There is no written Basque previous to the 15th century. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.
3. [*l. c.*] A baked dish of minced mutton, mixed with bread crumbs, eggs, anchovies, wine, etc.
4. [*l. c.*] A short skirtlike continuation of a body garment, formerly of a man's doublet, or doublet and waistcoat, now only of a woman's dress bodice, giving the resemblance of a jacket with a short skirt; — prob. this fashion of dress came from the Basques. Now often, a fitted waist.

Basque, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Basques, their country, or their language.

bas'-re-lief' (bā'rē-lēf'; bās'-; 277), *n.* [F. *bas-relief; bas* low + *relief* raised work, *relever* to raise: cf. It. *bassorilievo.*] Sculpture in low relief, but usually higher than the flat relief of a coin or a medallion. See RELIEF, *n.*

bass (bās), *n.* [Corrupt. of *barse.*] Orig., the European perch (*Perca fluviatilis*); now applied, either with or without some qualifying word, to any of numerous edible spiny-finned fresh-water and marine fishes, esp. of the families Serranidæ and Centrarchidæ. The common sea bass of southern Europe is *Dicentrarchus labrax*, syn. *Labrax lupus.* The black, white, striped, calico, and rock bass are well-known American game and food fishes (See these terms; also SEA BASS.)

bass, *n.* [Corrupt. of *bast.*] **1.** a Bast fiber. See BAST. **b** A coarse mat of bast; formerly, a thick straw cushion.
2. = BASSWOOD.

bass (bās), *n.* [F. *basse*, fr. *bas* low. See BASE, *a.*] **1.** A bass, or deep, sound or tone.
2. *Music.* **a** The lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition. **b** A male voice which sings this part, having the compass of about F to d'. See PITCH. **c** The singer or instrument having a bass voice, part, or compass.

bass, *a.* Deep or grave in tone; of low pitch.

bass, *v. t.* To sound in a deep tone. *Rare.* *Shak.*

Bas-sa'li-a (bă-sā'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; LL. *bassus* deep + Gr. ἁλία assembly.] *Zoögeog.* The realm consisting of the deep sea; the abyssal zone or region. Owing to the absence of plants, consequent upon the want of light, the animals of this realm are carnivorous. Some are blind, others are phosphorescent and supply their own light. The fishes of these regions, when brought to the surface, are often shattered by the expansion of the gases within their bodies. — **Bas-sa'li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

bas'i-lin'na (bās'ĭ-lĭn'ă), *n.* [Gr. βασιλίννα.] See ARCHON, 1.

Bas'i-lis (bās'ĭ-lĭs). *Bib.*

bas'i-lis'can (băz'ĭ-lĭs'kăn; bās'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a basilisk. *Rare.*

‖ **Bas'i-lis'cus** (-kŭs), *n.* [L.] *Zool.* See BASILISK, 3.

bas'i-lis'ki-an, *a.* Basilican

bas'i-lis'sa (bās'ĭ-lĭs'*a*), *n.* [Gr. βασιλισσα.] See ARCHON, 1.

ba'sil oil (bāz'ĭl). See OIL, *Table I.*

ba-sil'y-sis (bă-sĭl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [BASI- + -LYSIS.] Basiotripsy.

bas'i-lyst (bās'ĭ-lĭst), *n. Med* An instrument for basalysis.

bas'in, *n. t.* To treat by means of a basin or basins; as: a *Hat Making.* = BASON. b *Agric. & Forestry* To water or irrigate by a basin or the basin system.

ba'si-na'sal (bā'sĭ-nā'zăl), **ba'si-na'si-al** (-nā'zĭ-ăl), *a. Chaniol.* Extending from basion to nasion

ba'si-nerved' (-nûrvd'), *a. Bot.* = BASAL-NERVED.

basin wrench. A plumber's wrench for use in close spaces

ba'si-oph'thal'mite, *n.* [*basi-* + *ophthalmite.*] *Zool.* The lowest joint of the eyestalk of certain Crustacea.

ba'si-o-trībe' (bā'sĭ-ō-trīb'), *n.* [*basio-* + Gr. τρίβειν to rub, crush.] *Med* An instrument for performing basiotripsy.

ba'si-o-trip'sy (-trĭp'sĭ), *n.* [*basio-* + Gr. τρῖψις rubbing.] *Med* The crushing of the fetal skull to facilitate delivery.

ba'si-ra'di-al, *a. Zool.* Pertaining to the base of a ray.

ba'si-rhi'nal, *a.* [*basi-* + *rhinal.*] *Zool.* Situated at the base of the rhinencephalon.

ba'si-ros'tral, *a.* [*basi-* + *rostral*] *Zool.* Pertaining to, or at, the base of the bill of a bird.

ba'si-scop'ic, *n.* [*basi-* + *-scopic*] *Bot.* Looking toward the base; — opposed to *acroscopic.*

ba'sis'o-lute, *a.* [*basi-* + *solute*, a.] *Bot.* Prolonged at the base, as certain leaves. *Obsolete.*

ba'si-sphe-noi'dal (-sfē-noi'dăl), *a. Zool.* Basisphenoid

‖ **ba'sis vir-tu'tum con-stan'ti-a.** [L.] Constancy (is) the foundation of virtues.

ba'si-ven'tral, *a.* & *n.* [*basi-* + *ventral.*] See ARCUALIA.

ba'si-ver'te-bral, *a.* [*basi-* + *vertebral*] *Zool.* Pertaining to the centrum of a vertebra.

bask (bāsk), *n.* A suffusion of genial warmth. *Rare.*

bask, *a.* [LG. *bask*, *basch*, *barsch*; cf D *barsch.*] Bitter or acrid. *Obs. or Dial.*

bask'er, *n.* One that basks

basket beagle. *Hunting.* A beagle used to course a basket hare.

basket carriage. A carriage with a body of wickerwork.

basket couching. Couching made with the basket stitch.

basket fern. The male fern.

bas'ket-ful (-fo͝ol), *n.* See -FUL.

bas'ket-ing, *n.* Basketwork.

basket oak. The cow oak.

basket palm. The talipot palm.

basket willow. Osier willow.

basket worm. = BAGWORM.

baskt Basked. *Ref. Sp.*

baslarde. + BASELARD.

Basle blue (bäl). See DYE.

Bas'lith (bās'lĭth). *Bib.*

Bas'math (-măth). *Bib.*

basme. + BALM.

basnet. + BASINET. [*Eccl.*]

ba'son. Var. of BASIN. *Obs. or*

ba'sos (bā'sŏs), *n.* [See BASI-.] *Zool.* = BASIPODITE b

ba-so'te (bă-sō'tā), *n.* The Mexican tea (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*). *Sp. Amer.*

basque (bāsk), *n.* The velvet sector. *F. Amer.* [basque

basqued (bāskt), *a.* Having a

basquette. + BASKET.

‖ **bas-qui'ña** (bās-kē'nyä), *n.* [Sp.] = BASQUINE.

bas'quine' (bās'kēn'), *n.* [F., fr Sp. *basquiña*] A rich outer petticoat worn by Basque and Spanish women.

Bas'quish (bās'kĭsh), *a.* Basque. *Obs.* [BASE.

bass (bās). Obs. or dial var. of

bass, *n.* & *v.* [Prob imitative. Cf. BUSS.] Kiss. *Obs.*

bass (bās), *n. Mining* Carbonaceous shale; slaty coal; also, indurated clay. *Local, Eng*

Bas'sa (bās'ă). *Bib.*

bassa. + BASHAW

bassade. + AMBASSADE.

Bas-sa'ni-o (bă-sä'nĭ-ō), *n* The lover of Portia in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." See PORTIA and ANTONIO.

Bas'sa-rid (bās'*a*-rĭd). *n.* [Gr. βασσαρις, -ιδος.] A Thracian mænad. Cf. ORPHEUS.

Bas'sa-ris (băs'ā-rĭs), **Bas'sa-ris'cus** (-rĭs'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βασσαρις a Thracian word for fox.] *Zool.* A genus of American carnivorous animals related to the raccoon, of which the cacomixle is the best-known species.

bass'-bar' (bās'bär'), *n.* *Music.* An oblong piece of wood set lengthwise within the body of instruments of the violin class, to withstand the pressure at the bridge.

bass clarinet. *Music.* A large clarinet, lower in pitch by an octave than the ordinary clarinet.

bass clef. *Music.* The F clef, in modern music on the fourth line of the staff containing the bass part of a musical composition. See CLEF, *Illust.*

Bass Clarinet

bass drum *Music.* The largest kind of drum, having a cylindrical body with two heads, and emitting a deep, grave sound. See BASS, *a.*

bas'set (băs'ĕt; bă-sĕt'), *n.* [F. *bassette*, fr. It. *bassetta*. Cf. BASSO.] A game at cards, resembling the modern faro. It was widely popular in the 18th century.

> Some dress, some dance, some play, not to forget
> Your piquet parties, and your dear *basset*. *Rowe.*

bas'set (băs'ĕt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *basset* somewhat low, dim. of *bas* low.] *Geol. & Mining.* The edge of a geological stratum at the surface of the ground; the outcrop.

bas'set, *v. i.*; BAS'SET-ED; BAS'SET-ING. *Geol. & Mining.* To incline upward so as to appear at the surface; to crop out; as, a vein of coal *bassets*.

bas'set, *n.*, *or* **basset hound.** [F. *basset.*] A variety of small hound originating in France, with a long body and short legs.

‖ **basse'-ta'ille** (bās'tä'y'), *n.* [F., lit., low cutting.] = BAS-RELIEF. Also used adjectively to designate a kind of transparent enamel work with sculptured background.

basset griffon. A rough or wire-haired basset hound.

basset horn. [Cf. It. *bassetto*, n, counter tenor.] *Music.* An instrument answering to an alto or tenor clarinet, having a single reed and a twice-bent wooden tube, with a compass of from 2½ to nearly 4 octaves; — called in It. *corno di bassetto.*

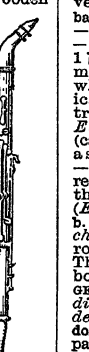

Basset Horn.

bass horn (bās). *Music.* A deep-toned modification of the bassoon, formerly common. It was of wood with a brass bell.

bas'si-net (băs'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [F. *bassinet*, dim. of *bassin.* See BASIN; cf. BASINET.] **1.** A wicker basket, with a covering or hood over one end, used as a cradle for young children; also, a child's perambulator of similar shape.

2. = BASINET. *Lord Lytton.*

bas'so (băs'ō; *It* bäs'sō), *n.*; *pl.* E. BASSOS (-ōz), It. BASSI (-sē). [It., fr. LL. *bassus.* See BASE, *a.*; cf. BASS, *n.*] *Music.* **a** = 3d BASS, 2. **b** The double bass, or contrabasso.

bas'so buf'fo (bŏŏf'fō). [It., comic bass.] *Music.* **a** A bass voice esp. adapted for comic song. **b** A person having such a voice. — **b. con-ti'nu-o** (kŏn-tē'nŏŏ-ō) [It., bass continued], thorough bass. — **b. pro-fun'do** (prō-fŭn'dō). [It. *profondo* deep.] **a** A deep bass voice with a compass extending to about D below the bass staff. **b** A person having such a voice. — **b. os'ti-na'to** (ŏs'-tē-na'tō) [It., lit., obstinate bass], a ground bass.

bas-soon' (bă-sōōn'), *n.* [F. *basson*, fr. *basse* bass, or perh. fr. *bas son* low sound. See BASS a part in music.] *Music.* **a** A wind instrument of the double reed kind, having a long curved mouthpiece, and doubled wooden tube furnished with holes, which are stopped some by the fingers and some by keys, as in flutes. It forms the natural bass to the oboe, clarinet, etc. Its compass comprehends three octaves, B♭, to b♭′. See PITCH. For convenience of carriage it is divided into two parts; whence it is also called a *fagot.* **b** A reed-pipe stop in an organ, of a similar quality of tone.

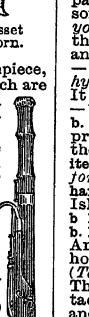

Bassoon.

Bas'so-ra gum (băs'ō-rä). [From *Bassora*, Turkey in Asia.] A kind of gum of uncertain origin, supposed by some to be the product of peach or almond trees and by others to come from the East Indian tree *Sterculia urens.* It is partially soluble, nearly transparent, and is used as an adulterant of tragacanth.

bas'so-re-lie'vo (băs'ō-rē-lē'vō), ‖ **bas'so-ri-lie'vo** (*It.* bäs'sō-rē-lyĕ'vō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VOS (vōz); It. BASSI RILIEVI (-sē, -vē). [It. *basso rilievo.*] Low relief. = BAS-RELIEF

bas'so-rin (băs'ō-rĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A polysaccharide which is the chief ingredient of Bassora gum, tragacanth, and cherry and plum gums. In water it swells up, forming a mucilaginous liquid.

bass viol (bās). *Music.* A stringed instrument of the viol family, used for playing bass. See 3d BASS, 2 a; also VIOLONCELLO.

bass'wood' (bās'wŏŏd'), *n.* **a** Any tree of the genus *Tilia* or its wood, esp. *T. americana.* Also called *bass.* **b** Incorrectly, the tulip tree or its wood.

bast (băst), *n.* [AS. *bæst*; akin to Icel., Sw., Dan., D., & G. *bast*, origin unknown. Cf. BASS, tree.] **1.** *Bot.* = PHLOËM.

2. The strong woody fiber obtained from the phloëm of various trees, and known generally as *bast fiber.* It is of excellent quality in the linden and other trees of the family Tiliaceæ, also in the related families Malvaceæ and Sterculiaceæ. Bast is used esp. in the manufacture of ropes, cordage, matting, etc. Called also *bass.*

Bast, *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* A lion- or cat-headed goddess, whose chief seat of worship was Bubastis, representing the life-producing power of the sun and termed in inscriptions "the lady of life." She is commonly represented as wearing either the solar disk or the uræus or both. Cf. SECHET.

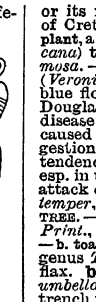

Bast.

bas'tard (băs'tärd, 277), *n.* [OF. *bastard, bastart*, n. & a., F. *bâtard*, prob fr. OF. *bast*, F. *bât*, a pack saddle used as a bed by the muleteers (fr. LL. *bastum*) + *-ard.* OF. fil de *bats* son of the pack saddle; as the muleteers were accustomed to use their saddles for beds in the inns.] **1.** A "natural" child; a child begotten and born out of wedlock, an illegitimate child; one born of an illicit union. By the civil and canon laws, and by the laws of many of the United States, a *bastard* is legitimated by the subsequent intermarriage of the parents. But by the common law a child, to be legitimate, must at least be *born* after the lawful marriage of its parents. See LEGITIMATION; cf. NULLIUS FILIUS.

2. An animal of low breed, a mongrel. *Obs.*

3. *Sugar Refining.* **a** An inferior quality of brown sugar, obtained from the sirups that have already had several boilings. **b** A mold of large size, in which sugar is drained.

4. A sweet Spanish wine like muscadel in flavor.

5. A kind of war galley. *Obs.*

6. *Bot.* A hybrid. *Rare.*

7. A writing paper of a particular size. See PAPER.

Bastard of Orleans [F. *Bâtard d'Orléans*], Jean, Count of Dunois (d. 1468), natural son of Louis, Duke of Orleans.

bas'tard, *a.* **1.** Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; illegitimate. See BASTARD, *n.*, 1.

2. Mongrel, low-bred, hybrid. *Obs.*

3 Lacking in genuineness, spurious, false; adulterate; — applied esp. to things resembling those that are genuine.

> That *bastard* self-love which is so vicious in itself, and productive of so many vices. *Barrow*

4. Of an unusual make or proportion; of abnormal shape, not of standard size; as, a *bastard* musket; a *bastard* culverin; *bastard* type or screw threads. *Obs. or Technical*

bastard acacia, the locust. — **b. agrimony,** hemp agrimony. — **b. alkanet,** the corn gromwell. — **b apple.** See BASTARD BOX. — **b. ash,** the red ash. — **b. ashlar,** *or* **ashler.** *Arch.* = ASHLAR, 1 b. — **b asphodel,** the bog asphodel. — **b balm,** a European menthaceous plant (*Melittis melissophyllum*), having showy white or pink flowers. It was formerly esteemed as a diuretic. — **b. bar** *Her.* = BATON, *n.*, 3. — **b box,** any of several Australian or New Caledonian myrtaceous trees of the genera *Eucalyptus* and *Tristania*, esp. *E. goniocalyx*, *E. cambagei* (called also *bastard apple*), and *T. neriifolia* They yield a strong hard wood, in many respects resembling boxwood — **b. bryony,** a West Indian vine (*Cissus sicyoides*) remotely resembling bryony. — **b bully tree.** = BALATA, 1. — **b cedar,** the incense cedar. — **b cherry,** a boraginaceous shrub (*Ehretia tinifolia*) bearing small black edible berries. — **b. chinaroot** (*S. china*). — **b. cinnamon,** pie cassia bark. — **b. cress. a** The field cress. **b** The penny cress. — **b. currant,** the Asiatic boraginaceous tree *Ehretia macrophylla*. — **b.-cut.** See TANGENT-CUT. — **b. dittany,** a European mint (*Ballota pseudodictamnus*). — **b dogwood,** the rhamnaceous tree *Pomaderris apetala*, also called *cooper's wood. Australia.* — **b. dory** See BOARFISH. — **b. eigne** *or* **elder,** a bastard son of parents who afterwards intermarry and have a legitimate son, the latter being technically called *mulier puisne* or *younger* — **b. elm,** the hackberry. — **b fallow,** grass land that is plowed up as soon as the hay crop is taken off, and then worked as a fallow for wheat. *Eng. Dial. Dict* — **b. feverfew,** a West Indian asteraceous plant (*Parthenium hysterophorus*) with small radiate heads of white flowers. It is naturalized as a weed in the southern United States. — **b. file.** See FILE, tool. — **b. gemsbok,** the roan antelope — **b. gentian,** a North American gentian (*Gentiana acuta*), probably so called on account of its close resemblance to the European *G. amarella.* — **b gidgee,** the myall. — **b. granite,** gneiss. — **b. halibut,** a large flounder (*Paralichthys californicus*) of the Pacific coast. Its flesh is inferior. — **b. hare's-ear,** an ornamental rubiaceous shrub of the Canary Islands (*Phyllis nobla*). — **b hartebeest.** See HARTEBEEST. — **b hellebore,** the orchid helleborine (*Epipactis viridiflora*). — **b. hemp,** the Asiatic herb *Datisca cannabina*, or the related American species *D. glomerata.* — **b horehound,** the black horehound. — **b. hyssop,** a South European germander (*Teucrium polium*). — **b indigo.** = FALSE INDIGO. — **b. ipecac. a** The bloodflower. **b** The fever root. — **b ironwood,** a small rutaceous tree (*Fagara fagara*) of the southern United States and tropical America. — **b. jarrah.** = BASTARD MAHOGANY **a**, below. — **b. jasmine,** the matrimony vine. — **b. jute.** = AMBARY. — **b. locust tree,** the tree *Clethra tinifolia. Jamaica.* — **b. lupine,** the lupinaster. — **b. mahogany. a** An Australian myrtaceous tree (*Eucalyptus botryoides*); also its timber, which is hard and durable, though inferior to the other so-called mahoganies of the continent. Also called *swamp mahogany, bangalay, bastard jarrah,* and *woolly butt. Australia.* **b** = JARRAH. *Australia.* **c** A sapindaceous tree (*Ratonia apetala*). *West Indies.* — **b. manchineel,** an East Indian poisonous apocynaceous tree (*Cameraria latifolia*). — **b. margaret,** the arrayando. — **b. myall** See MYALL. — **b. olive,** any plant of the genus *Notelæa*, esp. *N. ligustrina.* — **b. parsley,** any apiaceous plant of the genus *Caucalis.* — **b. pellitory,** the white tansy. — **b. pennyroyal,** blue-curls. — **b. pimpernel** = CHAFFWEED. — **b. pine. a** The loblolly pine *Pinus tæda.* **b** The slash pine *Pinus heterophylla.* **c** The white fir *Abies concolor.* — **b. plantain.** = WILD PLANTAIN. — **b. plover,** the European lapwing. — **b. rocket,** any of several species of *Brassica*, esp. the charlock. — **b. rosewood,** an Australian meliaceous tree (*Synoum glanduloeum*); also, its valuable hard timber, resembling rosewood; Australian rosewood. The tree often yields logs two feet in diameter. — **b. saffron,** the safflower. — **b sago palm,** the jaggery palm. — **b. sandalwood. a** The false sandalwood. **b** An Australian myoporaceous tree (*Myoporum tenuifolium*) or its red wood. **c** An ulmaceous tree (*Zelkova cretica*) of Crete — **bastard senna,** the bladder senna. — **b. sensitive plant,** a West Indian fabaceous plant (*Æschynomene americana*) the leaves of which are sensitive like those of *Mimosa.* — **b. speedwell,** a speedwell of southeastern Europe (*Veronica spuria*), occasionally cultivated for its small blue flowers, borne in panicled racemes. — **b. spruce,** the Douglas spruce. — **b. strangles,** *Veter.*, an infectious febrile disease of equine animals, usually affecting young animals, caused by *Streptococcus equi* and accompanied by congestion of the visible mucous membranes, coryza, and the tendency to abscess formation in various parts of the body, esp. in the intermaxillary space. Mortality is low and one attack confers subsequent immunity. Called also *colt distemper, strangles, Jebris pyogenica.* — **b. tamarind.** = SILK TREE. — **b. teak. a** The palas. **b** The kino tree. — **b. title,** *Print.*, an abbreviated title preceding the full title page. — **b. toadflax. a** In England, any plant of the santalaceous genus *Thesium*, the leaves of which resemble those of toadflax. **b** In the United States, a related plant (*Comandra umbellata*) of similar appearance. — **b trench,** *Hort.*, a trench made by breaking up the land two spits deep by the spade, the subsoil being not brought to the surface. — **b. trumpeter. a** An Australian trumpeter fish (*Latris ciliaris*). **b** In Melbourne, the morwong. — **b turbot,** the brill. *Scot.* — **b type,** *Print.*, type having the face larger or smaller than the size proper to the body, as a nonpareil face on a brevier body. — **b. weakfish,** a weakfish (*Cynoscion nothus*), found on the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. — **b. wing,** *Zool.*, a small jointed process of a bird's wing, bearing a few short quills; the alula. It corresponds to the thumb. — **b. wormwood,** the ragweed. — **b. yellowlegs,** the stilt sandpiper. *Mass. & Long Island.*

bas'tard-i-za'tion (bās'tar-dĭ-zā'shŭn; -dī-zā'-), *n.* Act or process of bastardizing.

bas'tard-ize (bās'tar-dīz), *v. t.*; BAS'TARD-IZED (-tar-dīzd); BAS'TARD-IZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). To make or prove to be a bastard; to stigmatize as a bastard; to declare or decide legally to be illegitimate; hence, to debase.

bas'tard-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To be born as a bastard. *Obs. Shak.*

2. To degenerate; to deteriorate. *Rare.*

bas'tard-ly, *a.* Bastardlike; baseborn; unauthorized or spurious; corrupt. *Obs.* — *adv.* In the manner of a bastard; spuriously. *Obs. Shak. Donne.* — **bas'tard-li-ness,** *n.*

bas'tar-dy (bās'tar-dĭ), *n.* [OF. *bastardie.*] **1.** State or quality of being a bastard; illegitimacy.

> In our English law *bastardy* cannot be called a status or condition The bastard cannot inherit from his parents or from any one else, but this seems to be the only temporal consequence of his illegitimate birth. *Pollock & Mait.*

2. The procreation of a bastard child. *Wharton.*

bast cell. *Bot.* One of the long and tough flexible cells of which bast is composed.

baste (bāst), *v. t.*; BAST'ED (bās'tĕd; -tĭd); BAST'ING (-tĭng). [Cf. Icel *beysta* to strike, powder; Sw. *basa* to beat with a rod.] **1.** To beat; cudgel; thrash. Also fig.

> One man was *basted* by the keeper for carrying some people over on his back through the waters *Pepys*

2. [Of uncertain origin.] *Cookery.* To moisten (roasting meat, etc.) with melted butter, fat, or other liquid to prevent burning and to add flavor.

3. *Candle Making.* To pour melted wax over (the wicks).

4. [Cf. Dial. E. *bunst*, in same sense.] To mark with tar, as sheep. *Dial. Eng.*

baste, *v. t.* [ME. *basten*, OF. *bastir*, F. *bâtir*, prob. fr. OHG. *bestan* to sew, MHG *besten* to bind, fr. *bast* bast. See BAST.] To sew loosely, or tack with long stitches, esp. to hold the work temporarily in position.

bas'tel house (bās'tĕl). [See BASTILE.] A fortified house, usually with its lowest floor vaulted, as on the English and Scottish borders.

bas-tile' } (bās-tēl'; bās'tĭl; 277), *n.* [F. *bastille* fortress,
bas-tille' } OF. *bastir* to build, F. *bâtir.*] **1.** *Feud. Fort.* A tower or elevated work, used for the defense of a fortified place; a small fortress.

2. In siege operations: **a** A movable tower or shelter for besiegers. **b** One of a series of intrenched huts.

3. [*cap*] A castle or fortress in Paris, built in the 14th century, and used as a prison, esp. for political offenders. Its bad repute as an instrument of despotism excited the hatred of the populace, who stormed it, July 14, 1789, and demolished it In this sense spelt **Bastille.**

4. A prison, esp. one despotically used.

bas-tile' } *v. t.* **1** To fortify with a bastile. *Obs.*
bas-tille' }

2. To confine in or as if in a bastile.

bas'ti-na'do (bās'tĭ-nā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [Sp. *bastonada* (cf. F. *bastonnade*), fr. *baston* (cf. F. *bâton*) a stick or staff. See BASTON.] **1.** A blow with a stick or cudgel.

2. A sound beating with a stick or cudgel; specif., a form of punishment among the Turks, Chinese, and others, consisting in beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

3. A stick; cudgel.

bas'ti-na'do, *v. t.*; BAS'TI-NA'DOED (-dōd); BAS'TI-NA'DO-ING. To beat with a stick or cudgel, esp. on the soles of the feet.

bast'ing (bās'tĭng), *n.* **1.** Action of one who bastes, or stitches loosely; also, the thread so used; tacking.

2. Something basted on. *Obs.*

bast'ing, *n.* Action of one who bastes meat or candles; also, the liquid used.

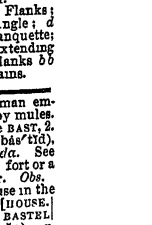

Bastion.

a Gorge; *b b* Flanks; *c* Salient Angle; *d* Ramps, *e* Banquette; *f* Face. Extending from the Flanks *b b* are the Curtains.

bas'tion (bās'chŭn), *n.* [F. *bastion*, fr. It. *bastione*, fr. LL. *bastire* to build (cf. F. *bâtir*, It. *bastire*), perh. from the idea of support for a weight, and akin to Gr. βαστάζειν to lift, carry, and to E. *baston, baton.*] *Fort.* A work projecting outward from the main inclosure of a fortification, con-

bas'sa-risk (bās'ā-rĭsk), *n* An animal of the genus *Bassariscus*; esp., the cacomixle.

Bas'sas (bu'sāz), *n. pl.* A Liberian Negro tribe.

bassat. † BASHAW.

bassatour. † AMBASSADOR.

bass deafness (bās). Inability to distinguish low musical notes.

basse. † BASE, BASS.

‖ **basse'-cour'** (bās'kōōr'), *n.*; *pl.* BASSES-COURS (bās'kōōr') [F.] = BASE-COURT, 1.

bassecourt † BASE-COURT.

bassel. † BASIL.

‖ **basse'-lice'** *or* **-lisse'** (bās'-lēs'), *a.* [F., lit, low warp.] Characterized by a horizontal position of the warp; — said of a manner of weaving tapestry or the loom or tapestry. Opposed to *haute-lice* or *-lisse*, which is applied to a manner of weaving in which the warp is vertical, or to the loom or tapestry.

bass'er, *n.* One who basses, or kisses *Obs.*

bass'es (bās'ĕz; -ĭz), *n.*, *pl.* of BASS, a cushion. [at basset.

bas'set, *v. t.* To play (a stake)

basset hound. = 4th BASSET

bas-set'to (bă-sĕt'tō; *It.* bäs-sĕt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* E. TOS (-tōz), It. -TI (-tē). [It., *adj.*, somewhat low; *n.*, counter tenor.] *Music.* A small bass viol, now obsolete.

‖ **bas'si,** *n.*, *pl.* of BASSO.

Bas'si-a (bās'ĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., after Ferdinando *Bassi*, Italian botanist.] *Bot* **a** A genus of European chenopodiaceous herbs. **b** Syn. of ILLIPE, 1.

Bassia oil. See OIL, *Table* 1.

bass'ie (bās'ĭ), *n.* A large wooden dish for meal. *Scot.*

bassie. † BASHAW.

bassin. † BASIN.

bas'si-net Var. of BASINET.

‖ **bas'si-ri-lie'vi** (bas'sē-rē-lyĕ'-vē), *n.*, *pl.* of BASSO-RILIEVO.

bass'ist (bās'ĭst), *n.* *Music.* One who sings bass or plays a bass instrument. *Rare.*

bass'ness (bās'nĕs), *n.* See -NESS; BASS, *a.*

basso. † BASHAW.

bass'ock, *n.* [See BASS a cushion.] A hassock.

basson † BASIN.

‖ **bas'son' quinte'** (bă'sôN' kĕNt'); *pl.* BASSONS QUINTES. [F.] A small bassoon, a fifth higher than the ordinary bassoon.

bas-soon'ist, *n* See -IST.

‖ **bas'so-ri-lie'vo.** = BASSO-RELIEVO. [DON a.]

bass pommer (bās) = BOMBARD.

bass'-re-lief' (bās'rē-lēf') Var. of BAS-RELIEF.

bast. † BASTE. [fish.]

bast. Incorrect var. of BASS, a

bast, *n.* [See BASTARD.] Bastardy. *Obs.* — *a.* Bastard. *Obs.*

‖ **bas'ta** (bas'ta), *interj.* [It.] Enough; stop.

bas'ta, (bās'tä), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *basto* ace of clubs] The queen of spades in solo.

Bas'taard (bās'tärd), *n.* [D. See BASTARD.] = GRIQUA.

Bas'ta-i (bas'tä-ī). *Bib.*

bastalyie. † BASTILE.

bastannado. † BASTINADO.

bas'tant, *a.* [F. *bastant*, p. pr. of *baster* to suffice, It. *bastare.*] Sufficient, able *Obs.* [*Obs.*

bas'tard, *v. t.* To bastardize.

bas'tard-ice, -ise, *n.* [F. *bâtardise*, formerly spelt *bastardise.*] Bastardy. *Obs.* [tardy.

bas'tard-ism (-tẽr'm), *n.* Bas-

bas'tard-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

baste (bāst), *n.* *Card Playing.* = BEAST, 6.

bas'tel. † BASTILE.

bast'en, *a.* [AS. *bæsten.*] Made of bast. [bastes.

bast'er (bās'tẽr), *n.* One that

bas-ter'na (bās-tûr'nä), *n.* [L.] A kind of litter for women, used in the time of the Roman emperors. It was borne by mules.

bast fiber *or* **fibre.** See BAST, 2.

bas-tide' (bās-tēd'; bās'tĭd), *n.* [OF., fr. Pr. *bastida.* See BASTION.] **1.** A small fort or a fortified house or tower. *Obs.*

2. A small country house in the south of France. [HOUSE.

bastille house. = BASTEL

bas-till'ion (bās-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *bastillon.*] Dim. of BASTILE, 1. *Obs. or Hist.*

bas'ti-ment (bās'tĭ-mĕnt), **bas'ti-men'to** (-mĕn'tō), *n.* [Sp. *bastimento* provisions, ship, building.] *Obs.* a Military supplies. **b** A building. **c** A ship.

bas'ti-nade' (bă's'tĭ-nād'). Var. of BASTINADO.

sisting of two *faces* meeting in a *salient angle*, usually acute, commanding the foreground and outworks, and two *flanks*, each able to defend by a flanking fire the face of the adjacent bastion and the adjacent curtain, or wall which joins the flank of one *bastion* with the adjacent flank of another. The distance between the flanks of a bastion is called the *gorge*. See RAVELIN.

bas'tioned (băs'chŭnd), *a.* Having a bastion or bastions.

bastioned front, *Fort.*, two half bastions and the connecting curtain.

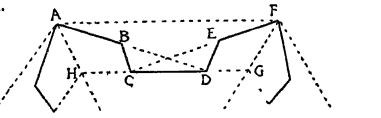

ABCDEF Bastioned Front; *AF* Exterior Side; *HG* Interior Side; *AB*, *EF* Faces, *BC*, *ED* Flanks, *CD* Curtain; *KLBC* Semibastion; *AD*, *CF* Lines of Defense; *A*, *F* Salient Angles; *B*, *E* Shoulder Angles; *C*, *D* Curtain Angles; *AFC*, *FAD* Diminished Angles; *ADE*, *FCB* Angles of Defense; *CH*, *DG* Demigorges; *IH*, *FG* Capitals.

bast'na-site (băst'nă-sīt), *n.* [From *Bastnäs*, Sweden, locality of the first described specimens.] *Min.* A fluocarbonate of the cerium metals, wax-yellow to reddish brown.

bas'to (băs'tō), *n.* [Sp.] The ace of clubs in quadrille and omber. *Pope.*

bas'ton (băs'tŭn), *n.* [OF. *baston*, F. *bâton*, LL. *basto*. See BASTION; cf. BATON, BATTEN, a stick.] **1.** A staff, cudgel, or bat. *Obs.* "To fight with blunt *bastons*." *Holland.*
2. A stanza or stave. *Obs.*
3. *Her.* = BATON, 3.
4. *Old Law.* An officer of the warden of the Fleet who formerly attended upon the king's court, bearing a red staff, to take into custody persons committed by the court, and who also attended prisoners allowed to go at large.
5. *Arch.* A convex round molding; a torus.

bast'ose (băs'tōs), *n.* [*bast* + *-ose.*] A combination of cellulose and lignin occurring in some vegetable fibers.

Ba-su'to (bă-sōō'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). One of a warlike South African people of the Bantu stock, divided into many tribes, subject to the English. Formerly cannibals, they are now partly Christianized. See BANTU.

bat (băt), *n.* [ME. *batte*, *bolte*, AS. *batt*; perh. fr. Celtic; cf. Ir. *bat*, *bata*, stick, staff; but cf. also F. *batte* a beater (thing), wooden sword, *battre* to beat.] **1.** A stout, solid stick; a club, specif., a piece of wood with one end thicker or broader than the other, used in baseball, cricket, etc.
2. In badminton and similar games, a racket.
3. In cricket, baseball, etc., a batsman; batter.
4 A lump, piece, mass, or wad, as of moist clay; — still used in ceramics. "A *bat* of earth." *Langland.* Specif.: **a** Part of a brick with one whole end. **b** A kind of sun-dried brick. **c** *Mining.* Shale or bituminous shale. **d** Cotton lap prepared for carding; cotton in this form, or a sheet of it, used for filling quilts or comfortables; batting. **e** *Hat Making.* A loosely matted mass of material, as fur, from which one half (from top to bottom) of the body is made. Also written *batt*.
5 A stroke, a sharp blow. *Colloq. or Slang.*
6. A stroke of work. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
7. Rate of motion; speed. *Colloq.* "A vast host of fowl . . . making at full *bat* for the North Sea." *Pall Mall Mag.*
8. A spree. *Slang, U. S.*
9. Manner; rate; condition. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
10. *Ceramics.* A plate of gelatin, used in printing on pottery or porcelain, over the glaze.

bat, *v. t.*; BAT'TED (băt'ĕd; -Id; 7); BAT'TING. To strike or hit with or as with a bat, to cudgel; beat. *Holland.*

bat, *v. i.* To use, or hit a ball with, a bat, as in baseball.

bat, *n.* [Corrupt. fr. ME. *back*, *backe*, *balke*; cf. Dan. aften-*bakke* (*aften* evening), Sw. natt-*backa* (*natt* night), Icel. *leđ-blaka* (*leđr* leather), Icel. *blaka* to flutter] Any one of the numerous flying mammals constituting the order Chiroptera. The bats are the only mammals capable of true flight. Their fore limbs are modified to form wings, having the metacarpals and finger bones (except those of the thumb) greatly elongated. These support, like the ribs of an umbrella, a cutaneous membrane, which also extends a little in front of the arm and embraces the hind limbs except the feet, and sometimes the whole length of the tail. The thumb and toes have claws by which the animal suspends itself (often head downward) when at rest. Bats are nocturnal in habit, and are among the most perfectly aërial of all animals, locomotion other than by flight being comparatively difficult for them. They are most abundant and attain the largest size in warm countries. In colder regions they hibernate. Some are frugivorous, as the flying foxes (which see); the majority are insectivorous; a few suck the blood of other mammals. The ancestry of the bats is unknown; the earliest remains are found in the Eocene. See CHIROPTERA, also VAMPIRE, *Illust.*

American Red Bat (*Lasiurus borealis*).

Skeleton of a Bat (*Vespertilio murinus*). *a* Scapula; *b* Clavicle; *c* Humerus, *d* Radius; *e* Carpal Bones: 1, Thumb; 2, 3, 4, 5, Second to fifth Metacarpals, *ss* Sternum; *p* Pelvis; *i* Calcar.

bat, **bât** (băt; bä, bat; bô), *n.* [F. *bât* a pack saddle. Cf. BASTARD.] A pack saddle; — used only in combination. See BATHORSE, 1st BATMAN, BAT-MULE.

‖ **ba'tar'deau'** (bă'tär'dō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A cofferdam.
2. *Fort.* A sharp-topped wall built across the ditch of a fortification, with a sluice gate to regulate the height of water.

ba-ta'tas (bă-tā'tăs), *n* [NL. See POTATO.] **a** The sweet potato. **b** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of convolvulaceous herbs, natives chiefly of tropical America, having flowers with a bell-shaped corolla and a 4-celled ovary with bilobed stigma. *B. batatas* is the sweet potato.

Ba-ta'vi-an (-vī-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Batavi or Batavia, or Holland. — **Batavian Republic**, the name given to Holland by the French after its conquest in 1795.

Ba-ta'vi-an, *n.* A native of Batavia; a Dutchman.

bat bolt. A bolt barbed or jagged at its butt or tang to make it hold the more firmly.

batch (băch), *n.* [ME. *bache*, *bacche*, fr. AS. *bacan* to bake; cf. G. *gebäck*. See BAKE, *v. t.*] **1.** The quantity of bread baked at one time; a baking.
2. A quantity of material destined for one operation, as of flour or dough for a baking or corn for a grinding.
3. A quantity of anything produced at one operation; a group or collection of persons or things of the same kind, or taken at a time; sort; lot; as, a *batch* of letters.
4. The mixture of raw materials which by fusion is converted into glass.

batch, *v. t.* To bring together into batches; to mass; specif.: **a** *Cloth Dyeing.* To wind (cloth) on a roller (called the **batch roll**) after dipping in the dye. **b** *Jute Manuf.* To soften, originally by laying in batches and impregnating with oil and water, now by passing through corrugated rollers with the application of oil and water.

bate, *v. i.* [Shortened fr. *debate* or fr. OF. *batre* to beat, F. *battre*] To contend, to make strife; — with *on*. *Obs.*

bate (bāt), *v. t.*; BAT'ED (bā'tĕd; -Id; 7); BAT'ING (bā'tĭng). [From ABATE] **1.** To beat down, back, or away; to put an end to or remove. *Obs.*, except in some fig. senses.

About autumn *bate* the earth from about the roots of olives, and lay them bare. *Holland.*

2. To lessen by retrenching, deducting, or reducing; to diminish; abate; hence, to lower, mitigate, moderate, etc

He must either *bate* the laborer's wages, or not employ or not pay him. *Locke.*

3. To allow by way of abatement or deduction.

To whom he *bates* nothing of what he stood upon with the parliament. *South.*

4. To deprive; — with *of*. *Obs. or R.*
5. To leave out; to except. *Obs.*

Bate me the king, and, be he flesh and blood,
He lies to say so.
Beau. & Fl.

to bate an ace, to make the least abatement. *Obs.*

bate, *v. i.* **1.** To remit or retrench a part; — with *of*.

Abate thy speed, and I will *bate* of mine. *Dryden.*

2. To waste away; fall off, as in quantity or yield; fail. *Obs. or Dial.* *Shak.*

Milking cows . . . soon "*bate*" — i. e., give less milk.
U. S. Dept. Agric. Bull.

bate, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *beta* maceration, soaking, G. *beize*, and E. *bait* to set dogs on.] A solution, usually consisting of the dung of certain animals dissolved in water, used by tanners after liming, to remove the lime and soften the hides.

bate, *v. t.* *Leather Manuf.* To steep in bate, as hides

bate, *v. i.* [F. *battre de l'aile* or *des ailes*. See BATTER, *v. t.*] *Falconry.* To beat the wings with impatience, or spring up in a flutter; to bait; — said of the falcon, hawk, etc.

ba-teau' (bă-tō'), *n.*; *pl.* BATEAUX (bă-tōz'). [F. *bateau*, LL. *batellus*, fr. *battus*, *batus*, boat, which agrees with AS. *bât* boat. See BOAT, *n.*] A boat; esp., a flat-bottomed boat, tapering toward the ends. *Chiefly Canada & Louisiana.*

bateau bridge. A floating bridge supported by bateaux.

bat'ed (bā'tĕd; -Id), *p. a.* [See BATE to abate.] Reduced; restrained; as, to speak with *bated* breath. *Macaulay.*

bate'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [For ABATEMENT.] Abatement; diminution. *Obs. or R.* *Mozon.*

batement light, *Arch.* A window or one division of a window having vertical sides, but with the sill curved or inclined, as where it follows the rake of a staircase, or fits the arched head of a light below.

Batfish (*Ogcocephalus vespertilio*). (⅛)

bat'fish' (băt'fĭsh'), *n.* [From BAT, the animal.] Any of several fishes: **a** The peculiar flattened pediculate fishes constituting the family Ogcocephalidæ, syn. Malthidæ, as *Ogcocephalus vespertilio*, common in the West Indies. **b** The flying gurnard of the Atlantic (*Cephalacanthus spinarella*). **c** A Californian sting ray (*Myliobatis californicus*). **d** In Australia, *Monodactylus argenteus*, a deep-bodied fish with large fins.

bat'fowl' (băt'foul'), *v. i.* [From BAT a stick.] To capture birds by night by holding a torch or other light and beating their roosts, when the dazed birds fly to the light and are easily caught. — **bat'fowl'er**, *n.* — **bat'fowl'ing**, *n.*

He taught them to throw flies and bait crawfish nets, to *batfowl*, and terret for rabbits. *T. Hughes.*

bath (băth), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew liquid measure equal to one tenth of the kor, and corresponding to the ephah of dry measure. See MEASURE.

bath (bȧth), *n.*; *pl.* BATHS (bȧthz). [AS. *bæđ*; akin to OS. & Icel. *bađ*, Sw., Dan., D, & G. *bad*, G. *bähen* to foment.] **1.** Act of subjecting the body, or part of the body, for purposes of cleanliness, comfort, health, etc., to water, vapor, hot air, mud, or the like; as, a cold or a hot *bath*; a medicated *bath*; a steam *bath*; a hip *bath*.
2. State of being covered with a fluid, as sweat. *Shak.*
3. Water or other liquid or medium for bathing.
4. A receptacle or place where persons may immerse or wash their bodies in water, etc.; an arrangement for bathing.
5. A building containing an apartment or a series of apartments arranged for bathing; esp., *pl.*, the elaborate public establishments of antiquity, comprising also, at their best, conveniences for athletic sports, halls, porticoes, and libraries for rhetorical and literary exercises, and serving most of the purposes of a modern club; as, the *Baths* of Titus, Caracalla, and Diocletian, at Rome.
6. *Chem.*, etc. A medium, as water, air, sand, or oil, for regulating the temperature of anything placed in or upon it, also, the vessel containing such medium. The air *bath* is commonly a small oven heated from below, and the water *bath* a copper or iron vessel having for a top a series of concentric rings, to adapt it to the various sizes of evaporating dishes.
7. Any liquid in which objects are immersed so that it may act upon them; also, the receptacle holding the liquid.

A Water Bath; *B* Evaporating Dish.

Air Bath with Thermometer.

bath, *v. t.* To put into a bath.

Bath (bȧth), *n.* **1.** A city in the west of England, resorted to for its hot springs.
2. *Her.* Short for Bath King-of-Arms. See KING-OF-ARMS.

Bath brick, a preparation of calcareous or siliceous earth, in the form of a brick, used for cleaning knives, polished metal, etc; — originally made near Bath. — **B. chair**, a kind of chair on wheels, as used by invalids at Bath. — **B. coating**, a light cloth with a long nap, used for petticoats, babies' blankets, etc. *Eng.* — **B. coup.** *Whist.* The refusal, by a player holding the ace, knave, and others of a suit, to win the king led by an adversary. — **B. Gude**, a piece of society verse, popular in the 18th century, and sometimes taken as typical of such verse. — **B. metal**, any one of several varieties of brass. — **B. note**, a folded writing paper, 8¼ by 14 inches. — **B. stone**, a species of limestone (oölite) found near Bath, used for building.

bathe (bāth), *v. t.*; BATHED (bā'thd); BATH'ING (bā'thĭng). [ME *bađien*, AS. *bađian* (akin to Icel. *bađa*), *bæđ* bath. See 2d BATH; cf. BASK.] **1.** To wash by immersion, as in a bath; to immerse (one's self) in water for hygienic purposes or for pleasure; to subject to a bath.

Chancing to *bathe* himself in the River Cydnus. *South.*

2. To lave; to wet. "The lake which *bathed* the foot of the Alban mountain." *T. Arnold.*
3. To moisten or suffuse with a liquid.

And let us *bathe* our hands in Cæsar's blood. *Shak.*

4. To apply water or some liquid medicament to; as, to *bathe* the eye with warm water, or the forehead with camphor.
5. To surround, or envelop, as water surrounds a person immersed. "The rosy shadows *bathe* me." *Tennyson.*

bathe (bāth), *v. i.* **1.** To bathe one's self; to take a bath or baths. "They *bathe* in summer" *Waller.*
2. To immerse or cover one's self as if in a bath. "To *bathe* in fiery floods." *Shak.*
3. To bask in the sun. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

bathe, *n.* The immersion of the body in water, etc.; as, to take one's usual *bathe*. *Edin. Rev.*

bath'er (bā'thẽr), *n.* **1.** One who bathes.
2. An attendant at a bath. *Obs.*

ba-thet'ic (bă-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Having, or characterized by, bathos.

bath'house' (bȧth'hous'), *n.* **1.** A house equipped and used for the purpose of bathing.
2. A small house, near a bathing place, where a bather undresses and dresses.

bath'ic (băth'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. βαθύς deep.] Of or pertaining to depth, esp. the depths of the sea.

bath'ing (bā'thĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BATHE, *v.*
bathing machine, a small bathhouse on wheels, to be driven into the water, for the convenience of bathers, who undress, bathe, and dress in it.

bath'o-lite (băth'ō-līt) } *n.* [Gr. βάθος depth + *-lite*,
bath'o-lith (băth'ō-lĭth) } *-lith.*] *Geol.* A great mass of intruded igneous rock, which stopped in its rise a considerable distance below the surface. — **bath'o-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), **-lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.*

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bastion. † BASTON.
bas'tion-al-ry (băs'chŭn-ă-rĭ), *a. Fort.* Pertaining to, or in the form of, a bastion or bastions.
bas'tion-et, *n.* [*bastion* + *-et*] A small bastion flanking a ditch.
bas'tite (băs'tīt), *n.* [From *Baste*, in the Harz Mts, its locality.] *Min.* = SCHILLER SPAR.
bas'tle house. Modern var. of BASTEL HOUSE
bas'to-na'do. † BASTINADO.
bastonet, *n.* [OF. *bastonet* a little stick.] A kind of bit for a horse. *Obs.*
bast palm. The piassaba.
bast parenchyma. *Bot.* = PHLOEM PARENCHYMA.
bast tree. = BASSWOOD a.
bas'tun. † BASTON.
bast vessel. *Bot.* A sieve tube.
basulard. † BASELARD.
ba'syle (bā'sĭl; bās'Yl), *n.* [Gr. βάσις base + ὕλη wood. See -YL.] *Chem.* A positive or non-acid constituent of a compound, either elementary, or, if compound, performing the functions of an element. *Obs.*
ba'syl-ous (-Yl-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, a basyle; electropositive; basic, — opposed to *chlorous*. *Obs.*
bat. † BATE, BATZ. [See COIN.]
bat (băt), *n.* [Siamese.] A tical.
bat (băt), *n.* **1.** A heavy laced boot with hobnails. *Dial. Eng.*
2 An old boot. *Slang, Eng.*
bat, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. BATE.] **1.** To bate or flutter, as a hawk. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*
2. To wink. *Local, U. S., &*
bat. *Abbr.* Battalion.
‖ **ba'ta** (bă'tȧ), *n* [Tag.] A child; a boy or girl; also, a servant. *Phil. I.*
bat'a-bie (bă'tȧ-bĭe; -b'l), *a.* Short for DEBATABLE; — chiefly in *batable* (for *debatable*) *ground*.
batable. † BATTLE, fertile.
‖ **ba'tad** (bă'tăd), *n.* [Visayan.] Sorghum. *Phil. I.*
bataile, bataille. † BATTLE.
batailled, *a.* Embattled. *Obs.*
batailous. † BATTAILOUS.
batalia. † BATTALIA.
Ba-tan' (bă-tan'), *n.* One of the inhabitants of Batanes Island; also, their dialect. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.
batand, *a.* [OF. *batant*, p. pr. of *batre* to beat, F. *battre*.] Hastening; eager. *Obs.*
ba-ta'ra (bă-tä'rȧ), *n.* Any of several bush shrikes. *South Am.*
ba-ta'ta (bă-tä'tȧ; bă-tă'tȧ), *n.* [See POTATO.] The sweet potato.
ba'ta-til'la (bă'tă-tĭl'yȧ), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *batata*] In the West Indies, any of numerous species of *Ipomœa*.
bataunt † BATAND.
Ba-ta'vi (bă-tä'vĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] See ISTVÆONES. [of BACHE.
batch (băch; bȧch). Dial. var.
batch (băch). Short for BACHELOR. *Slang or Colloq.*
batchelary. † BACHELERY.
batcheler. † BACHELOR. [*v. t.*
batch roll. *Dyeing.* See BATCH, 1.
bate. † BAIT, BOAT; obs. pret. of BITE.
bate, *n.* [Prob. abbr. fr. *debate*.] Strife; contention. *Obs. Shak.*
bate, *n.* The grain of wood or stone. *Obs. or Dial.*
‖ **ba-te'a** (ba-tā'ȧ), *n.* [Sp., Pg.] A shallow conical bowl of wood, as for washing out gold.
bate'ful, *a.* [See BATE contention.] Exciting contention; contentious. *Obs.*
bateil. † BATTLE.
Ba-te'kes (bă-tē'kĕz), *n. pl.* An important Bantu tribe of the French Kongo.
batele. † BATTLE. [*Obs.*
bate'less, *a.* Not to be abated.
bat'el-late, *v. t.* [OF. *batellier*, perh. through LL.] *Mil.* To fortify, as a house. *Obs.*
bateloise. † BATTAILOUS.
batelur. † BATTLER.
bateman. † BATMAN.
Ba'ten-kai'tos (bă't'n-kĭ'tŏs), *n.* [Ar *batn al qaitos* belly of the whale.] See STAR.
bat'er (bā'tẽr), *n.* A hawk that bates, or flutters.
bat'er, *n.* = BACKER, 2.
batere. † BATTLER.
bateseme. † BAPTISM.
bat'-fives', *n.* The game of fives played with a wooden bat.
bat'ful, *a.* [Icel. *bati* ameliorations; akin to AS. *bet* better.] Rich; fertile. *Obs.*
bath. † BATHE, BOTH.
Bath, Major. In Fielding's "Amelia," a poor and pompous but noble gentleman, who swears "by the honor and dignity of man," and is caught cooking gruel for his ailing sister.
bathe. † BOTH. [-ABLE.
bathe'a-ble (bā'thă-b'l), *a.* See
bath'er (bā'thẽr), *v. t.* [From BATHE, *v.*] To flutter and rub in the dust; — said of birds. *Dial. Eng.*
bath'flow'er, *n.* Either of two species of *Trillium* (*T. grandiflorum* and *T. erectum*).
bathie. † BATHE.
‖ **bath'kol'** (bȧth'kŏl'), *n.* [Heb., daughter of a voice.] *Rabbinical Theol.* A hidden oracular voice, frequently instanced in the history of Israel, and regarded as paramount after the extinction of prophecy.
bath'mic (-mĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to bathmism.
bath'mism (băth'mĭz'm), *n.*

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ba-thom'e-ter (bă-thŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος* depth + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring depths, esp. one for taking soundings by gauging the variation in gravity acting upon a tube of mercury.

bat'horse' (băt'hôrs'; ba'-; bat'-; bô'-; 277), *n.* [*bat* pack saddle (cf. F. cheval de *bât* pack horse) + *horse.* See BASTARD.] A horse which carries baggage, as of an officer or others, during a campaign.

ba'thos (bā'thŏs), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος* depth, fr. *βαθύς* deep.] *Rhet.* A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace, in writing or speech; anticlimax.

bath'room' (băth'rōōm'), *n.* A room to bathe in.

Bath-she'ba (băth-shē'bȧ; băth'shĕ-bȧ), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* Wife of Uriah the Hittite, with whom David committed adultery, to whom he was married after he had caused the death of her husband, and by whom he was the father of Solomon. **2.** In Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," the Duchess of Portsmouth, alluded to as a mistress of Charles II. (David).

bath sponge. Any of several varieties of large, coarse commercial sponges, as *Spongia equina* of the Mediterranean.

bath'tub' (băth'tŭb'), *n.* A tub to bathe in.

bath'y- (băth'ĭ-). A combining form from Greek *βαθύς, deep;* as, *bathy*bius, *bathy*limnetic, *bathy*pelagic, etc.

ba-thyb'i-al (bă-thĭb'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Bathybic.

Bathybial zone. *Zoögeog.* = BASSALIA.

ba-thyb'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [See BATHYBIUS.] *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or living in, the deepest parts of the sea.

ba-thyb'i-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *bathy-* + Gr. *βιος* life.] *Zoöl.* A gelatinous substance found in mud dredged from the Atlantic and preserved in alcohol. Huxley, who gave it this name, supposed that it was free-living protoplasm, covering a large part of the ocean bed. It is now known that it is not of organic origin. — **ba-thyb'i-an** (-ăn), *a.*

bath'y-col'pi-an (băth'ĭ-kŏl'pĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. *βαθύκολπος; βαθύς* deep + *κόλπος* bosom, fold.] Deep-bosomed; — an epithet used in the Homeric poems.

bath'y-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [*bathy-* + *graphic.*] Descriptive of the ocean depths; as, a *bathygraphic* chart.

ba-thym'e-ter (bă-thĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*bathy-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for sounding depths at sea; a bathometer.

bath'y-met'ric (băth'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
bath'y-met'ri-cal (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl) } bathymetry, relating to the measurement of depths, esp. of depths in the sea. — **bath'y-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ba-thym'e-try (bă-thĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* Art or science of sounding, or measuring depths in the sea.

bat'ing (bāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BATE, *v.*

bat'ing, *prep.* [Strictly *p.* pr. of BATE to abate.] With the exception of; excepting.

We have little reason to think that they bring many ideas with them, *bating* some faint ideas of hunger and thirst *Locke*

Ba'tis (bā'tĭs), *n.* [L., samphire, fr. Gr. *βατίς* a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A genus of plants constituting the family Batidaceæ. The only species, *B. maritima,* is a strong-scented maritime shrub, of the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and having much the habit of the samphire.

ba-tiste' (bă-tēst'), *n.* [F. *batiste,* after the alleged first maker, *Baptiste* of Cambrai. *Littré.*] Orig., linen cambric or lawn; now a fine cotton muslin of similar texture.

bat'man (băt'măn; bă'-; bă'-; bô'-; 277), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*bat* pack saddle + *man.* Cf. BATHORSE.] A man who has charge of a bathorse and its load. *Macaulay.*

bat'man (băt'măn), *n.* [Turk. *batman.*] Any of a number of weights in use in Turkey, Persia, etc., varying in value from a few pounds to some hundreds of pounds; a maund or man. The Tabriz batman = 6.49 lbs. or 2.94 kg.

bat'-mon'ey (*pron., see* BAT, *pack saddle*), *n.* [*bat* pack saddle + *money.*] *Mil.* An allowance, as to officers, for the transport of baggage in the field.

Ba-to'i-de-i (bă-tō'ĭ-dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *βάτος* a kind of ray + *-oid.*] The suborder or superfamily of elasmobranch fishes which includes the rays and skates; equiv. to Raiæ. See RAY. — **bat'oid** (băt'oid), *a. & n.*

ba'ton' (bă'tŏn'; băt'ŭn; 277), *n.* [F *bâton.* See BASTON.]

1. A staff or stick. = BASTON, 1. *Obs.*

2. A staff or truncheon borne as a symbol of office, as, the *baton* of a field marshal.

He held the *baton* of command. *Prescott.*

3. *Her.* An ordinary with its ends cut off, and of one fourth the breadth of the bend sinister, borne sinister as a mark of bastardy.

4. *Music.* The stick or wand with which a leader beats time, as for an orchestra.

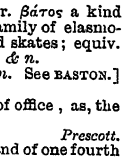
Baton (*Her.*).

bat'on (băt'ŭn), *v. t.* To beat or strike with a baton; to cudgel.

bat printing. *Ceramics.* A mode of printing on glazed ware by transferring the impression from the engraving to the ware on a thin slab of gelatin. See 1st BAT, *n.*, 10.

Ba-tra'chi-a (bă-trā'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βατράχειος* belonging to a frog, fr. *βάτραχος* frog.] *Zoöl.* **a** = AMPHIBIA. **b** In a narrower sense = ANURA.

ba-tra'chi-an (bă-trā'kĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Batrachia, esp. the frogs and toads. — *n.* One of the Batrachia.

Ba-trach'i-dæ (bă-trăk'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A family of jugular fishes consisting of the toadfishes (which see).

bat'ra-cho- (băt'rȧ-kō-). A combining form from Greek *βάτραχος, frog.*

Bat'ra-cho-my-om'a-chy (-mī-ŏm'ȧ-kĭ) } *n.* [Gr. *βατραχο-*
Bat'ra-cho-my-om'a-chi'a (-kī'ȧ) } *μυομαχια; βάτραχος* frog + *μῦς* mouse + *μαχη* battle.] The battle between the frogs and mice; — a Greek parody on the Iliad, attributed to Pigres of Caria.

bats'man (băts'măn), *n; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). The one who wields the bat in baseball, cricket, etc.

bats'wing' (băts'wĭng'), *n.* **1.** Lit, the wing of a bat; — always in this sense printed *bat's wing.*

2 A rough gray felt cloth, made in a tubular form, used for seamless petticoats. *Eng.*

3 A batswing burner.

batswing burner. A common form of gas burner having a narrow slit in its dome-shaped top, the gas issuing from which burns in a broad flat flame. Cf. FISHTAIL BURNER.

batswing coral. An Australian fabaceous tree (*Erythrina vespertilio*) having a spongy wood. See HIELAMAN.

bat'tail-ous (băt'tā-lŭs), *a.* [OF. *batailos,* fr. *bataille.* See BATTLE, *n.*] Arrayed for battle; fit or eager for battle; warlike. *Archaic.* "In *battailous* aspect." *Milton.*

A strange name for a *battailous* craft. *C. G. D Roberts.*

Bat'tak (băt'ăk), *n.* One of a semicivilized, agricultural Indonesian people of the highlands of Sumatra, formerly noted for their cannibalistic executions of offenders. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

bat-ta'lia (bă-tāl'yȧ, bă-tāl'yȧ), *n.* [LL. *battalia* battle, a body of troops, or It. *battaglia.* See BATTLE, *n.*] **1.** Order of battle; disposition or arrangement of troops (brigades, regiments, battalions, etc.), or of a naval force, for action. *Obs. or R.* "A drawing up the armies in *battalia*" *Jer. Taylor.*

2. An army in battle array; also, the main battalia or body. *Obs* *Shak.*

bat-tal'ion (bă-tăl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *bataillon,* fr. It. *battaglione.* See BATTALIA.] **1** A body of troops, or an army, in battle array; the main body of an army. *Obs. or Archaic. Milton.*

2. Any considerable division of an army organized to act together; in *pl.,* forces.

It is said that God is always on the side of the biggest *battalions.* *Voltaire* (tr.).

3. *Mil.* An infantry command of two or more companies, forming part of a regiment, which is the tactical unit of the infantry; also, a command of two or more companies of engineers or other special foot troops. In the United States army a battalion consists of four companies, and three battalions of infantry form a regiment. The term is also sometimes applied to several batteries of artillery combined into a single command. The English battalion comprises eight or ten companies, and corresponds approximately in strength to the United States regiment. European battalions usually number about 1000 men

bat'tel (băt'l), *n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] **1.** College accounts or charges for board and provisions ordered from the kitchen and buttery; also, loosely, the whole college accounts or charges; — only in the *pl.,* except when used adjectively. *Univ. of Oxford, Eng.*

2. At Eton College, England, a small portion of food, which, in addition to the college allowance, the collegers receive from their dames. *Tooke.*

bat'tel, *v. i.* To have a buttery account; to be supplied with provisions from the buttery. *Univ. of Oxford, Eng.*

bat'tel-er (băt'l-ĕr), **bat'tler** (-lĕr), *n.* One who battels in college (see BATTEL, *v.*); formerly, a student at Oxford ranking below a commoner, and paying only for what he ordered. *Eng.*

batte'ment (băt'mĕnt; *F.* bȧt'mȧn'), *n.* [F., fr. *battre* to beat] **1.** A stroke; an impulse

2. *Music.* An old-fashioned trill-like grace, beginning a half step below the given tone (sometimes a whole step, as to avoid two successive half steps) and running on the two.

bat'ten (băt'n), *v. i.;* BAT'TENED (-nd); BAT'TEN-ING. [Icel. *batna* to grow better, akin to AS. *bet,* adv., better. See BETTER.] To thrive; to grow fat in ease and luxury; to glut one's self; to grow fertile or with profusion.

At full length the pampered monarch lay *battening* in ease *Garth.*

Skeptics, with a taste for carrion, who *batten* on the hideous facts in history, — persecutions, inquisitions. *Emerson.*

bat'ten, *v. t.* **1.** To make fat by plenteous feeding; to fatten. "*Battening* our flocks." *Milton.*

2. To fertilize or enrich, as land. *Obs.*

bat'ten, *n.* [F. *bâton* stick, staff. See BATON.] **1.** A strip of sawed timber, usually 7 inches broad and less than 4 inches thick (some authorities say 2½ inches) and more than 6 feet long (shorter pieces being called *batten ends*) used for flooring, etc.; also, *Eng.,* a deal less than 7 inches wide.

2 A strip of wood used for nailing across two other pieces to hold them together, for covering a crack, to stiffen a spar, etc.

3. *Naut.* **a** A strip of light wood sewed into a sail at approximately right angles to the leech to make it set flat. **b** Either of four iron bars used for stretching and holding a tarpaulin over the hatch covers or gratings **c** A strip of wood nailed or clamped around the edges of the covering of a hatchway to hold it in place.

bat'ten (băt'n), *v. t.* To furnish or fasten with battens to batten down, to fasten down with battens, as the hatches with tarpaulins over them, during a storm, fire, etc.

bat'ten, *n.* [F. *battant.* See BATTER, *v. t.*] The movable bar of a loom, which strikes home the threads of a woof.

batten door. *Arch.* A door made of boards of the whole length of the door, secured by battens nailed crosswise.

bat'ten-ing, *n. Arch.* Woodwork or furring consisting of battens upon a wall or frame.

bat'ter (băt'ĕr), *v. t.* BAT'TERED (-ĕrd); BAT'TER-ING. [ME. *bateren,* OF. *batre,* F. *battre,* fr. LL. *battere,* for L. *batuere* to strike, beat; of unknown origin. The Eng. word is prob. in part freq. from *bat* to strike or *bate* to flutter. Cf. ABATE, BATE to abate.] **1** To beat with successive blows; to beat repeatedly and with violence, so as to bruise, shatter, or demolish; as, to *batter* a wall or rampart.

2. To wear or impair as if by beating or by hard usage.

3. *Metal.* To hammer (metal) so as to spread it.

bat'ter, *v. i.* **1.** To beat repeatedly, esp. with violence.

On the flank and rear they . . . *battered* at him. *T. Hughes.*

2. To become bruised or indented; to yield to blows.

bat'ter, *n.* [ME. *batere, batire;* cf. OF. *bateure, bature,* a beating, and E. BATTER, *v. t.*] **1** A semifluid mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, milk, etc., beaten together and used in cookery.

2. Paste of clay or loam, or, *Scot.,* of flour and water.

3. *Print.* A bruise on the face of a plate or of type in the form; also, the faces or type so injured.

bat'ter, *v. i. & t.* [Of uncertain origin] To slope gently backward, as a wall, siding, etc.

bat'ter, *n. Arch.* An inward slope of the exterior face of a wall, usually making a diminution in thickness as the wall ascends.

bat'ter, *n.* **1.** One who wields a bat, a batsman

2. *Ceramics.* A mallet for flattening wet clay on the batting block.

batter board. One of a pair of horizontal boards nailed to posts set near the corners of an excavation for a building, used by the builders to indicate a desired level and also as a fastening for stretched strings to mark outlines.

bat'tered (băt'ĕrd), *p. a.* Shattered, bruised, or impaired by beating or hard usage.

bat'ter-ing-ram', *n.* **1.** *Mil.* An engine used in ancient times to beat down the walls of besieged places. It was a great beam, with a head of iron, sometimes made to resemble the head of a ram. It was sometimes suspended so as to swing, and sometimes on wheels, and was impelled by men.

Battering-ram.

2. A blacksmith's hammer, suspended, and worked horizontally.

battering train. *Mil.* A train of artillery for siege operations — more often called *siege train.*

batter rule. An instrument consisting of a rule or frame and a plumb line, by which the batter or slope of a wall is regulated in building.

bat'ter-y (băt'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [F. *batterie,* fr. *battre.* See BATTER, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of battering or beating.

2. *Law.* The unlawful beating of another. It includes every willful, angry and violent, or negligent touching of another's person or clothes, or anything attached to his person or held by him.

3. Mark or bruise of battering. *Obs.*

4. A drum beating; specif., a particular drum signal. *Obs.*

5. Assault with artillery; bombardment. Also fig. *Obs.*

To keep the bulwark fronts from *battery* *Marlowe.*

6. *Mil.* **a** Any emplacement where artillery is mounted for attack or defense. **b** Two or more pieces of artillery arranged under a single command for united action. **c** A tactical division of artillery, including the gunners, guns, caissons, horses, and all equipments, organized as a unit of command. In the United States and England a field battery has usually consisted of from four to six guns. **d** *Gun.* The position of readiness for firing; as, "the piece returns to *battery.*"

7. *Nav.* **a** The guns of a warship. **b** Any group of a ship's guns; as, "the starboard *battery,*" "the rapid-fire *battery,*" "the six-inch *battery.*"

8. *Elec.* **a** An apparatus for generating voltaic electricity, consisting of one or more cells. See CELL, *n.*, 4. **b** Any

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[Gr. *βαθμός* a step, a going.] *Biol.* Growth force. "All the mechanisms necessary to the mature life of the individual are constructed by the activity of a special form of energy known as growth energy or *bathmism.*" *E. D. Cope.*

Bath-o'ni-an (băth-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Bath,* England.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the European (English) Jurassic. See GEOLOGY [*Bib.*

Bath'-rab'bim (băth'rȧb'ĭm). [*Bib.*

Bath'-shu'a (-shō'ȧ). *Bib.*

Ba-thu'el (bă-thū'ĕl) *D Bib.*

bath'u-kol'pi-an (băth'ŭ-kŏl'pĭ-ăn), **bath'u-kol'pic,** *a.* Bathycolpian. *Rare.*

Bath'urst bur *or* **burr** (băth'ûrst). The spiny cocklebur *Australia.*

bath'vill-ite (băth'vĭl-īt), *n.* [Fr. *Bathville,* Scotland.] An oxygenated hydrocarbon occurring as brown porous lumps in coal.

bath'y-æs-the'si-a, -es-the'si-a, *n.* [NL.; *bathy-* + *æsthesia.*] *Physiol.* Muscle sensation produced by muscular movement.

bath'y-lim-net'ic, *a.* [*bathy-* + *limnetic.*] *Biol.* Pertaining to, or inhabiting, the depths of fresh-water lakes.

bath'y-lite, bath'y-lith, *n.* [*bathy-* + *-lite, -lith.*] *Geol* = BATHOLITE, BATHOLITH — **bath'y-lit'ic, bath'y-lith'ic,** *a.*

bath'y-pe-lag'ic, *a.* [*bathy-* + *pelagic.*] *Biol* Pert. to, or inhabiting, both the depths and the surface of the sea

ba-thys'mal (bă-thĭz'măl), *a* [Gr. *βάθυσμα* a depth.] Of or pertaining to the bottom or the deeper parts of the sea.

Bath'-zach-a-ri'as (băth'zăk-ȧ-rī'ăs). *Bib.*

bat'i-a'tor root (băt'ĭ-ā'tŏr). The emetic and febrifuge root of an African asteraceous plant (*Vernonia nigritiana*).

ba-ti'cu-lin' (bȧ-tĭ'kū-lĭn'), **ba-ti'cu-ling'** (-lĭng'), *n.* [Tag.] a A bignoniaceous timber tree (*Stereospermum quadripinnatum*) of the Philippines; also, its light hard wood used for carving. **b** A lauraceous timber tree of the same region (*Litsea perrotetii*) or its wood.

Bat'i-da'ce-æ (băt'ĭ-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See BATIS. — **bat'i-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

batill † BATTLE.

ba-til'ti-nan (bă'tĭl-tē'năn), *n.* A lythraceous tree of the Philippines (*Lagerstrœmia batilinan*); also, its red or brown timber.

bat'l. Battle. *Ref. Sp.*

bat'ld. Battled. *Ref. Sp.*

batle. † BATTLE.

bat'ler, *n.* A word occurring in Shakespeare ("As You Like It," II.iv.49), probably meaning "a beetle for battling clothes" In modern editions printed **batlet**

bat'ling. † BATTLER.

bat'ling, *n.* [*bat* + 1st *-ling.*] A small stick; *pl.,* loppings of branches; jagots. *Dial. Eng.*

bat'-mule', *n.* [*bat* pack saddle + *mule.*] *Mil.* A pack mule. *British.*

ba-tol'o-gy (bă-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βάτος* a bramble + *-logy.*] Taxonomic botany treating of the genus *Rubus* **ba-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **bat'o-log'i-cal** (băt'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a*

bat'oned (băt'ŭnd), *a. Her.* Bearing the baton of bastardy.

‖ bat'tons' rom'pus' (bă'tŏn' rŏn'pŭ'). [F., broken sticks] The short straight billets or portions of molding, usually of rounded section, which form the zigzag molding in Romanesque architecture; — in English used chiefly collectively. *Dict. of Arch.*

ba-toon' (bă-tōōn'), *n. & v.* = BATON also BASTON. *Archaic.*

bat'o-pho'bi-a (băt'ō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Prob fr. Gr. *βατός* passable, confused with *bat* in *acrobat,* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* a Morbid fear of passing near high objects, as buildings, etc. **b** Dread of being at a great height

ba-toum' tree (bă-tōōm'). [From Ar. name] An anacardiaceous tree of North Africa (*Pistacia atlantica*) yielding a fruit used as food by the Arabs and also an aromatic gum resin.

ba-tra'chi-ate (bă-trā'kĭ-āt), *a. Zool.* Anuran.

bat'ra-choid (băt'rȧ-koid), *a.* [*batracho-* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* a Like a frog or toad **b** Of or pertaining to the Batrachidæ.

Bat'ra-choi'di-dæ (-koi'dĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = BATRACHIDÆ

ba-trach'o-lite (bă-trăk'ō-līt), *n.* [*batracho-* + *-lite.*] A fossil batrachian. *Obs.*

bat'ra-choph'a-gous (băt'rȧ-kŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [*batracho-* + *-phagous.*] Feeding on frogs.

Bat'ra-cho-phid'i-a (-kō-fĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; see BATRACHO-OPHIDIA.] = GYMNOPHIONA.

bat'ra-cho-pho'bi-a, *n.* [NL.; *batracho-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of toads and frogs.

batrye. † BATTERY.

bats, batts (bats; băts), *n. pl.* [See BOTS.] 1. A disease in animals caused by bots. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 2. The colic. *Scot.*

bat'ster (băt'stĕr), *n* = BATSMAN.

batsuein. † BOATSWAIN.

batt Var. of BAT. *Obs.,* except in certain special senses.

bat'ta (băt'ȧ), *n.* [Prob. through Pg. for Kanarese *bhatta* rice in the husk.] *Anglo-Indian.* 1 Subsistence money for witnesses, prisoners, etc.

2. Extra pay; esp., an extra allowance on special grounds to English officers, soldiers, and others serving in India.

Bat'ta (bat'ȧ). Var. of BATTAK.

bat'ta (băt'ȧ), *n.* [Hind. *batta*] Rate of exchange; agio; also, discount on uncurrent coins. *India.*

bat'ta-ble (-b'l), *a.* [See BATFUL.] Capable of cultivation; fertile; fattening. *Obs.*

bat'ta-ble, *a.* [OF. *batable* that can be beaten.] Malleable. *Obs.*

bat'tag'io. † BATTALIA

bat'tail-ant, *a.* [F. *bataillant,* p. pr.] Combatant; warlike. *Obs.* — *n.* A combatant. *Obs.*

bat'tal. † BATTLE.

bat-ta'lia pie. [F. *béatilles* tidbits.] *Cookery.* A pie of various tidbits, as cocks' combs, sweetbreads, gizzards, etc.

bat-tal'ion, *v. t.* To form into a battalion or battalions. *Rare.*

bat'tard, *n.* A small culverin. See BASTARD, *a.*, 4. *Obs. Scot.*

bat'ta-rism (băt'ȧ-rĭz'm), ‖ **bat'ta-ris'mus** (-rĭz'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βαττακισμός* a stuttering.] *Med.* = BALBUTIES.

batte. † BAT, BATE, BATZ.

bat-teau'. Var. of BATEAU.

bat'tel. † BATTLE.

bat'tel-ous. † BATTAILOUS.

bat'ten, *a.* = BATTLE. *Obs.*

bat'ten (băt'n; băt'-), *n.* A bundle of straw, usually of two or three sheaves. *Dial. Eng.*

bat'ten-er, *n.* One who battens.

Bat'ten-berg lace (băt'n-bûrg). [From *Battenberg,* Germany.] = RENAISSANCE LACE.

bat'ter, *v. t. Obs.* 1. To beat into batter or paste.

2. To paste; to cover as by pasting. *Scot.*

bat'ter-a-ble, *a* See -ABLE.

batter brace. An inclined brace at the end of a truss.

bat'terd. Battered. *Ref. Sp.*

bat'ter-dock', *n.* [For *butterdock.*] The butterbur. *Dial. Eng.*

bat'ter-er. *n.* One who batters.

bat'ter-fang (băt'ĕr-făng), *v. t.* [*batter* + *fang.*] To attack with fists and nails *Obs. or Dial.*

‖ bat'te-rie' de cui'sine' (bȧ't-rē' dē kwē'zēn'). [F] Set of metal kitchen utensils.

bat'ter-ing charge *Cannons.* The heaviest charge of powder.

battery box. *Mil.* A box to be

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combination of apparatus for producing a united electrical effect; as, a *battery* of Leyden jars; a *battery* of dynamos.

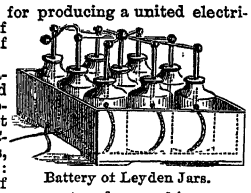
Battery of Leyden Jars.

9. A number of similar machines or devices arranged in a group or set; an apparatus consisting of a set of similar parts, as, a *battery* of boilers, of retorts, condensers, etc.; specif.: **a** *Metallurgy.* A series of stamps operated in one box or mortar, for crushing ores; also, the box itself. A battery has from two to five stamps, usually five. **b** *Pisciculture.* A number of hatching jars arranged in tiers, with a system of supply and waste troughs. **c** *Optics.* A combination of lenses or prisms, or a set of eyepieces. **d** *Pyrotechnics.* A group or combination of various sorts of Roman candles in a large wooden box or magazine.

10. *Baseball.* The pitcher and catcher together.

11. Metal, or metal articles, esp. of brass or copper, wrought by hammering; specif., metallic kitchen utensils.

12. *Hunting.* An oblong flatboat adjusted to float low in the water and to carry a number of hunters.

13. *Mining.* A bulkhead or structure of timber for keeping coal in place; also, sometimes, a wooden platform for miners to stand upon while at work.

14. [*cap.*] **The Battery**, a park at the southern extremity of the island of Manhattan, New York City, on or near the site of old Dutch fortifications.

battery d'enfilade (dăn'fē-lād') [F. *d'enfilade*], *or* **enfilading b.**, a battery that enfilades a work or a line of troops. — **b. en écharpe** (an'-nā'-shärp') [F. *en écharpe*], one that plays obliquely. — **in b.** **a** *Mil.* Projecting, as a gun, into an embrasure or over a parapet in position for firing. **b** *Mach.* In a set or battery; in battery arrangement. — **out of b.**, *or* **from b.**, withdrawn, as a gun, to a position for loading.

battery forge. *Mil.* A wagon with an equipment of a forge, anvil, spare parts, horseshoes, and the like, attached to a field or siege battery as a constituent part. In the United States army a combined forge and battery wagon is used.

battery wagon. A wagon to transport the tools and materials for repair of the carriages, etc., of the battery.

‖ **bat'teuse'** (bă'tûz'), *n.* [F., prop., beater (fem.)] *Silk Manuf.* A machine for brushing and cleaning cocoons preparatory to throwing.

bat tick. Any member of a family (Nycteribiidæ) of wingless, degraded Diptera, mostly parasitic on bats.

Bat Tick (*Nycteribia westwoodi*), enlarged.

bat'ting (băt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who bats; the use of a bat, as in playing baseball, beating raw cotton or flax to remove the woody parts, etc.

2. Cotton in sheets, prepared for use in making quilts, etc.; as, cotton *batting.*

batting block. *Ceramics.* A block of wet plaster upon which clay is flattened with the batter before shaping.

batting hammer. A mallet, usually a deeply grooved wooden block furnished with a long curved handle, used in batting flax, cotton, etc.

bat'tle, bat'tel (băt''l), *a.* [Cf. BATTEN, *v. t.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Nutritious; fattening.

2. Fertile; fruitful; productive. *Obs.*

bat'tle, bat'tel, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. BATTEN, *v. t.*] To make, or become, nourished, fat, fertile, or fruitful. *Obs.*

bat'tle, *n.* [ME. *bataille, bataile,* F. *bataille* battle, OF. battle, battalion, fr. L. *battalia, battualia,* the fighting and fencing exercises of soldiers and gladiators, fr. *batuere* to strike, beat. Cf. BATTALIA; see BATTER, *v. t.*] **1.** A general fight or encounter between armies or ships of war; an engagement; a combat; as, the *battle* of Marathon. Also fig.; as, the *battle* of life.

The whole intellectual *battle* that had at its center the best poem of the best poet of that day. *H. Morley.*

2. A combat between two individuals; specif., *Law,* the combat by which formerly disputes were legally decided. See TRIAL BY BATTLE.

3. Fighting between armed forces; warfare; war.

And drunk delight of *battle* with my peers. *Tennyson.*

4. A war. *Obs.* "Sylla made civil *battle* with Marius." *Udall.*

5. A division of an army; a battalion. *Obs.*

The king divided his army into three *battles.* *Bacon.*

6. The main body, as distinct from the van and rear; battalia; also, the most important body. *Obs.* *Hayward.*

The cavalry, by way of distinction, was called the *battle,* and on it alone depended the fate of every action. *Robertson.*

Syn. — Encounter, skirmish, brush; contest, combat, conflict, fight, fray, affray. — BATTLE, ENGAGEMENT, ACTION. BATTLE, the most forcible term, is commonly used of a general and prolonged combat; an ENGAGEMENT may be a general encounter, as between entire armies, or a minor encounter, as between subdivisions or outposts; ACTION suggests especially the idea of active, frequently sharp, offensive and defensive operations. See ENCOUNTER, CONTEST, DISPUTE.

Battle above the Clouds, that part of the battle of Chattanooga (Nov. 24, 1863) in the American Civil War in which Federal troops, under Gen. Hooker, captured Lookout Mountain, charging up the mountain through fog and clouds. — **Battle of the Books,** a prose satire by Swift, entitled the "Battle between the Ancient and Modern Books in St. James's Library," on the controversy regarding the respective merits of ancient and modern learning. — **B. of the Brothers,** the battle of Fontenay (841), where Lothaire, son of Louis le Débonnaire, was defeated by his brothers Louis and Charles. — **B. of the Frogs and Mice.** = BATRACHOMYOMACHY. — **B. of the Giants,** the stubborn battle of Marignano, or Melegnano, Italy, in Sept., 1515, in which Francis I. of France was victorious over the Duke of Milan and the Swiss. — **B. of the Kegs,** a mock-heroic ballad by Francis Hopkinson, famous in Revolutionary times. It was occasioned by the British firing at some kegs, supposed to be torpedoes floated down the Delaware by the Americans to damage the British shipping at Philadelphia. — **B. of the Nations,** the battle of Leipzig, Oct. 16 and 18, 1813, in which France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, etc., were represented. It was followed by the retreat of the French, under Napoleon. — **B. of the Spurs.** **a** The battle of Courtrai, a Flemish manufacturing town, 1302, the first great engagement between the nobles and the burghers, in which the knights and gentlemen of France were entirely overthrown. There were gathered among the spoils a large number of golden spurs. **b** An affair at Guinegate, near Calais, 1513, in which the English under Henry VIII. defeated the French. The allusion is said to be to the hasty flight of the French. — **B. of the Standard,** the battle in which the English forces levied by the Archbishop of York defeated the Scotch supporters of Matilda under King David, her uncle, at Northallerton, Yorkshire, Aug. 22, 1138. It was so called from a great standard of the English, mounted on a cart, and bearing at the top the banners of three churches and the consecrated Host, after the manner of the Italian carroccio. — **B. of the Thirty** [cf. F. *Combat des Trente*], a celebrated combat between thirty English and thirty French knights at a spot known as Midway Oak, halfway between the castles of Josselin and Ploermel, in France, March 27, 1351. — **B. of the Three Emperors,** the battle of Austerlitz, at which Napoleon of France, Alexander of Russia and Francis of Austria were present on the field.

bat'tle (băt''l), *v. i.;* BAT'TLED (-'ld); BAT'TLING (-lĭng). [ME. *batailen,* OF. *bataillier,* F. *batailler.* See BATTLE, *n.*] To contend in battle; to fight; as, to *battle* over theories.

bat'tle, *v. t.* **1.** To put in battle array. *Obs.*

2. To assail in battle; to fight.

bat'tle, *v. t.* To equip or fortify with battlements; — usually in p. p. **battled.** *Obs. or Poetic.*

Beneath the *battled* tower. *Tennyson.*

bat'tle-ax' } *n. Mil.* **1.** A kind of
bat'tle-axe' } broadax formerly used as an offensive weapon.

2. A halberd or bill formerly carried by guards.

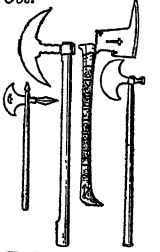
Various forms of Battle-axes.

bat'tle-dore (băt''l-dōr), *n.* [ME. *batyldoure* an instrument for beating, of uncertain origin; cf. Sp. *batalladór* a great combatant, he who has fought many battles, Pg. *batalhador,* Pr. *batalhador,* warrior, soldier (cf. BATTLE), or cf. Pr. *batedor* batlet, fr. *batre* to beat, L. *batuere* (cf. BATTER).] **1.** A beetle or bat used in washing or smoothing clothes.

2. An instrument of similar shape; as: **a** A canoe paddle. *Obs.* **b** A tool with a long, flat, square-ended blade, used in glass working to flatten the bottoms of vessels. **c** A long-handled paddle for placing loaves in an oven, etc.

3. An instrument, with a handle and a flat part covered with parchment or crossed with catgut, used to strike a shuttlecock in play; also, the play of battledore and shuttlecock.

4. [ME. *battleder.*] A child's hornbook, esp. one made simply of a wooden tablet or of varnished cardboard. *Obs.*

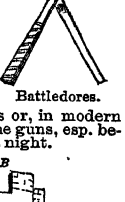
Battledores.

bat'tle-dore, *v. t. & i.* To toss back and forth.

battledore barley. An unimportant variety of two-rowed barley (*Hordeum vulgare zeocrilon*), having short broad ears; — also called *peacock,* or *fan, barley,* the names referring to fancied resemblances.

battle lantern. *Nav.* One of the lanterns or, in modern vessels, portable electric lights hung by the guns, esp. between decks, and lighted during battles at night.

bat'tle-ment (băt''l-mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *batelment;* cf. OF. *batellement* combat, also OF. *bastillier, bateillier,* to fortify. Cf. BATTLE, *n.*, BASTILE, BASTION.] *Arch.* **1.** Also *pl.* A parapet, consisting of alternate solids and open spaces, surmounting the walls of ancient fortified buildings. At first purely a military feature, afterwards copied on a smaller scale with decorative features, as for churches.

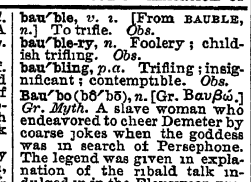

Battlements, from the walls of Avignon. *A A* Merlons; *B B* Crenels; *C* Machicolations.

2. Usually *pl.* An embattled roof or platform.

bat'tle-ment, *v. t.* To build with battlements. — **bat'tlement-ed** (-mĕn-tĕd), *p. a.*

battlemented stitch, an ornamental stitch in imitation of the indented line of battlements, used in ticking and other ornamental embroidery.

battle piece. A painting or a musical composition representing a battle.

battle range. *Mil.* The range which secures the maximum danger space for the trajectory of any firearm.

battle royal. A fight between several combatants, esp. gamecocks; hence, a mêlée; a general scrimmage.

bat'tle-ship' (băt''l-shĭp'), *n. Nav.* One of a class of the largest and most heavily armed and armored vessels, designed to meet the most powerful ships in line of battle. Battleships usually have at least 10-inch armor and carry in the main battery guns of 12-inch or larger caliber. See NAVY, 2.

If we sacrifice some protection and guns to obtain high speed and large coal capacity we have a cruiser; if we have less speed and pay most attention to protection and armament we have a *battleship.* *E. L. Attwood.*

bat-tol'o-gize (bă-tŏl'ō-jīz), *v. t. & i.* To repeat needlessly; to iterate. *Sir T. Herbert.* — **bat-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

bat-tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βαττολογία*; *Βάττος,* name of a stammerer + *λόγος* speech.] Needless repetition in speech or writing. *Milton.* — **bat'to-log'i-cal** (băt'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *n.*

‖ **bat'tue'** (bă'tu' ; bă-tū'), *n.* [F. *battue,* fr. *battre* to beat. See BATTER, *v. t.*; cf. BATTUTA.] *Hunting.* **a** Act of beating the woods, bushes, etc., for game. **b** The game itself. **c** Wanton slaughter, as of helpless crowds.

bat'ty (băt'ĭ), *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, a bat. "*Batty* wings." *Shak.*

ba-tule' (bă-tōōl' ; băt'ūl), *n., or* **batule board.** [See BACULE, BASCULE.] A springboard.

batz (bats), *n.; pl.* BATZEN (bät's'n). [G. *batz, batzen,* a coin bearing the image of a bear, G. *bätz, betz,* bear.] **a** A small copper coin, with a mixture of silver, formerly current in some parts of Germany and Switzerland. It was worth three or four cents. **b** A Swiss nickel coin of the value of 10 centimes (2 cents or 1 penny).

Bauble, 4.

bau'ble (bô'b'l), *n.* [ME. *babel;* cf. OF. *bable, baubel* a child's plaything.] **1.** A stick with a mass of lead fastened or suspended at one end, formerly used for various purposes. *Obs.*

2. A child's toy. *Obs.*

3. A trifling piece of finery; a gewgaw; that which is gay and showy without real value; a cheap, showy plaything.

The ineffective *bauble* of an Indian pagod. *Sheridan.*

4. The fool's scepter. *Obs. or Hist.*

bauch (bàx), *a.* [Cf. BAFF, *a.*, and Icel. *bágr* uneasy, *bag* clumsy.] Poor, weak, or defective, as in taste, strength, spirits, etc.; insipid; sorry; abashed; as, *bauch,* or soft, ice; a *bauch* man. Cf. BAFF, *a. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bauch'le (bax''l), *n.* [Cf. BAUCH.] **1.** A worn-out shoe, esp. one down at the heel and used as a slipper; a heel-less slipper. *Scot. & Ir.* *Prof. Wilson.*

2. A worthless or contemptible person or thing. *Scot.* "A *bauchle* of a business." *Stevenson.*

3. A clumsy or shambling person. *Scot. & Ir.*

bauch'le, *v. t.* To shamble or shuffle, as in old shoes. *Scot.*

bauch'le, *v. t. Scot.* **1.** To treat with contempt; to baffle.

2. To bungle; boggle.

"It was Shuan *bauchled* it," I heard one say. *Stevenson.*

Bau'cis and Phi-le'mon (bô'sĭs, fĭ-lē'mŏn). [L., fr. Gr. Βαῦκις, Φιλήμων.] *Class. Myth.* An aged Phrygian and her husband, who entertained Zeus and Hermes traveling in disguise. They were rewarded, when their inhospitable neighbors were destroyed by floods as punishment, by having their cottage changed into a stately temple, in which they held the priestly office for the rest of their lives. Praying that they might not be separated by death, they were converted at the same moment into trees. The story is told in Ovid's "Metamorphoses;" it is used in Gounod's opera "Philemon et Baucis."

bau'de-kin (bô'dĕ-kĭn), *n.* [ME. *bawdekin* rich silk stuff, OF. *baudequin.* See BALDACHIN.] The richest kind of stuff used in garments in the Middle Ages, the warp being gold thread and the woof silk, with embroidery; — made orig. at Bagdad. Later also applied to rich brocade and shot silk.

Bau'er-a (bou'ĕr-ă), *n.* [NL., after Gottfried *Bauer* (1695-1763), German jurist.] *Bot.* A small genus of East Australian escalloniaceous shrubs having attractive nodding pink or purple long-stalked flowers, resembling single roses, whence the name *native rose.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Bau-hin'i-a (bô-hĭn'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Jean and Gaspard *Bauhin,* Swiss botanists.] *Bot.* A large genus of cæsalpiniaceous trees and shrubs, often climbing lianes, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres, the leaves usually consisting of two twin leaflets or two nearly equal lobes. The bark furnishes a tough fiber used in making ropes. *B. vahlii* of India is called the *Maloo climber.* The wood of *B. variegata* of the East Indies is called *mountain ebony.*

Bau'mé' (bō'mā'), *a.* Designating or conforming to either of the scales used by the French chemist Antoine Baumé in the graduation of his hydrometers; of or relating to Baumé's scales or hydrometers. There are two Baumé hydrometers. One, which is used with liquids heavier than water, sinks to 0° in pure water, and to 15° in a 15 per cent salt solution; the other, for liquids lighter than water, sinks to 0° in a ten per cent salt solution and to 10° in pure water. In both cases the graduation, based on the distance between these fundamental points, is continued

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filled with earth for making emplacements or parapets in the absence of gabions, etc.

battery gun A gun capable of firing a number of shots without reloading; a machine gun. *Rare.*

bat'tish, *a.* Like a bat (the animal).

bat'tle, *v. t.* [Freq. of *bat,* v.] To beat (clothes) in process of washing *Obs. or Dial.*

Bat'tle, Sarah. A gentlewoman with a great fondness for whist, mentioned in Lamb's "Essays of Elia."

bat'tle-door. Var. of BATTLEDORE.

bat'tle-ful, *a.* Contentious.

battle gaff. *Nav.* A gaff sometimes hoisted on a military mast to carry a battle flag.

battle quoit. See CHAKRA.

bat'tler. † BATTELER.

bat'tler, *n.* One who battles or fights, as a soldier.

bat'tle-stead (-stĕd), *n.* A place of battle. *Archaic.* [*Eng*

battle twig. An earwig. *Dial.*

bat'tle-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In order of battle.

battle word. A war cry. *Milman.*

bat'tling (băt'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BATTLE, *v.*

bat'ton. † BATON, BATTEN.

battoone. † BATOON. [nonsense.

bat tree. The evergreen mag-

‖ **bat'tre la cam'pa'gne** (bă'tr' là kan'pan'y'). [F.] To beat or scour the country; fig., to give vague reasons so as to gain time or disguise thought; more often, to be lost in divagations.

battune. † BATOON.

‖ **bat'ture'** (bă'tūr' ; bă-tūr'), *n.* [F.] An elevated river bed or sea bed; land formed from a river or body of water.

‖ **bat-tu'ta** (băt-tōō'tă), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** The measuring of time by beating. **b** A measure. **c** A harmonic progression from the tenth on an up beat to an octave on the down beat, forbidden in old counterpoint.

bat'ty (băt'ĭ). Var. of PADDY, rice. *Anglo-Ind.*

bat'ty (băt'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-ĭz); *or* **batty cake.** A kind of small cake. *Dial. Eng.*

batune. † BATOON.

ba-tuz' work (ba-tōōz'). [Cf. OF. *batu,* nom. sing. masc. and acc. pl. masc. *batuz,* p. p. of *batre* to beat, F. *battre*] An obsolete embroidery (once much used) technically known as "silk beaten with gold and silver."

Bat'wa (băt'wă), *n.* A Pygmy of a people of the Kongo region, averaging about 4½ feet in height.

bat'wing', *n., or* **batwing burner.** = BATSWING BURNER.

Ba'u (ba'ōō), *n. Babylon. Myth.* A goddess of agriculture and fertility of the older pantheon, later identified with *Gula.*

bau-. For various obsolete forms beginning in *bau-* see the forms beginning in BAW-.

B. A. U. *Abbr.* British Association unit. See OHM.

bau-bee', bau-bie'. Var. of BAWBEE.

bau'bl. Bauble. *Ref. Sp.*

bau'ble, *v. i.* [From BAUBLE, *n.*] To trifle. *Obs.*

bau'ble-ry, *n.* Foolery; childish trifling. *Obs.*

bau'bles, *p. a.* Trifling; insignificant; contemptible. *Obs.*

Bau'bo (bô'bō), *n.* [Gr. Βαυβώ.] *Gr. Myth.* A slave woman who endeavored to cheer Demeter by coarse jokes when the goddess was in search of Persephone. The legend was given in explanation of the ribald talk indulged in in the Eleusinian procession. Also *Iambe.*

baubyn. † BABOON. [*Scot.*

bauch'el. Var. of BAUCHLE.

baucine. † BAUSON.

bauck'le (bŏ k'ĭ ; bă k'ĭ), **bauck'le-bird'.** Var. of BACKIE, the bat. *Scot.*

baud, *a.* [OF. *balt, baut.* See BAWD, *n.*] Joyous; merry. *Obs.*

baud. † BAWD.

baudelaire. † BADELAR.

bau'der-icke † BALDRIC.

baud'er-y. † BAWDRY.

baud'kin. Var. of BAUDEKIN.

Bau'dou-in's' test (bō'dōō-ĭnz'). *Chem* A test made with a solution of sugar in hydrochloric acid for sesame oil, which yields a cherry-red color with the reagent.

bau'dre. † BAWDRY.

bau'drike. † BALDRIC.

bau'drons (bô'drŭnz), *n.* The cat; puss; — a name used like "reynard" for the fox. *Scot.*

bau'dry. † BAWDRY.

bau'dy. † BAWDY.

‖ **bau'er** (bou'ĕr), *n.* ; *Ger. pl.* BAUERN (bou'ĕrn). [G., prop. peasant.] *Chess.* A pawn.

bau'frey, *n.* [Cf. F. *beffroi* belfry.] A beam. *Obs. & R.*

‖ **bauge** (bōzh), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of coarse drugget, made at Bauge in Burgundy.

2. Mortar for plastering, in which straw is used instead of hair.

baugh (bâx ; bäf), *a.* Var. of BAUCH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bauk (bôk). Obs. or dial. var. of BALK.

bauk'ie (bôk'ĭ ; bàk'ĭ), **bauk'ie-bird'.** Vars. of BACKIE, bat. *Scot.*

‖ **Bau'kunst'** — **ei'ne er-starr'te Mu-sik'** (bou'kōōnst', ī'nĕ ĕr-shtär'tĕ mōō-zēk'). [G.] Architecture — frozen music. *Goethe* (recorded in *Eckermann's Gespräche mit Goethe*).

baul. † BAWL.

bauld. Dial. var. of BOLD.

baulde. † BALD.

baul'dricke. † BALDRIC.

baule. † BALL.

bau'le-ah (bô'lē-ä ; bou'lē-ä), *n.* Also **bau'le-a.** [Bengali *bāuliā.*] A light river boat, provided with a cabin, used in Bengal.

baulk (bôk). Var. of BALK.

baulme. † BALM.

baul'ter. † BALTER.

Baumann-Schotten reaction. = SCHOTTEN-BAUMANN REACTION.

baume. † BALM.

‖ **bau'mier'** (bō'myĕ'), *n.* [F.] Balm-of-Gilead tree. *Fr. Amer.*

baundune. † BANDON.

along the stem as far as desired. Since all the degrees on a Baumé scale are thus equal in length, while those on a specific-gravity scale grow smaller as the density increases, there is no simple relation between degrees Bé. and Sp. gr. However, readings on Baume's scale may be approximately reduced to specific gravities by the following formulæ (x in each case being the reading on Baumé's scale): (*a*) for liquids heavier than water, sp. gr. $= 144 \div (144 - x)$; (*b*) for liquids lighter than water, sp. gr. $= 144 \div (134 + x)$.

bau'son (bô's'n), *n.* [ME. *bawson, baucyne*, badger (named from its color), OF. *baucent, bauçant*, spotted with white, pied. See BAUSOND.] *Archaic.* **1.** A badger. *B. Jonson.* **2.** A fat, unwieldy, or obstinate person; — contemptuous.

bau'sond (bô's'nd), *a.* [OF. *baucent, bauçant*, prob. for *balcenc*, and derived fr. L. *balteus* belt. Cf. BELT.] Having a white spot or streak on a dark ground, esp. a white patch on the forehead or face; — said of animals *Obs. or Scot.*

baux'ite (bō'zīt), *n.* [F., fr. *Baux* or *Beaux*, near Arles.] *Min.* A ferruginous hydrate of alumina, essentially $Al_2O_3{\cdot}2H_2O$, occurring in oolitic masses and in earthy form. Sp. gr., 2.55. It is largely used in the preparation of aluminium and alumina, and for the lining of furnaces which are exposed to intense heat.

Ba-va'ri-an (bȧ-vā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the kingdom of Bavaria, in southern Germany, or its inhabitants.

Bavarian blue. See DYE. — **B cream**, a dessert preparation of gelatin, cream, sugar, and eggs, whipped. — **B. sauce**, *Cookery*, a modified Dutch sauce of vinegar, eggs, and butter, flavored with crawfish.

Ba-va'ri-an, *n.* A native of Bavaria; also, the High German dialect of Bavaria. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

> The *Bavarians* and Swabians . . . are . . . a cross between the blond Teutonic race and a thickset, broad-headed Alpine one. *W. Z. Ripley.*

‖ **ba'va'roise'** (bȧ'vȧ'rwȧz'), *n.* [F., lit., Bavarian (fem.).] *Cookery.* A dish of Bavarian cream.

Ba-ve'no twin (bȧ-vā'nō). [From *Baveno*, Italy.] *Cryst.* A twin crystal of a kind shown by orthoclase, in which the twinning plane is the clinodome, resulting in a nearly square form. — **Baveno twinning.**

bav'in (bȧv'ĭn), *n.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *baban* tuft, tassel.] **1.** A bundle of brushwood, or other light combustible matter, for kindling, fencing, draining, etc.; refuse of brushwood. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **bav'in,** *a.*

> The skipping king, he ambled up and down
> With shallow jesters and rash *bavin* wits
> Soon kindled and soon burnt. *Shak.*

2. Impure limestone. *Dial. Eng.*

baw-bee' (bô-bē'), *n.* [Perh. fr. the name of a mintmaster, the laird of *Stillebawby.*] **a** A Scotch billon (afterward copper) coin first issued in 1542 and then worth 3d., and afterward 6d., Scotch. **b** A halfpenny. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

baw'cock (bô'kŏk), *n.* [From F. *beau* fine + *cog* cock the bird; or cf. OF. *baut* bold, gay.] A fine fellow; — a term of jocose familiarity. "How now, my *bawcock?*" *Shak.*

bawd (bôd), *n.* [ME. *baude;* cf. OF. *bait, baut*, bold, merry, fr. OHG. *bald* bold; or cf. W. *baw* dirt. Cf. BOLD, BAWDY.] A person who keeps a house of prostitution, or procures women for a lewd purpose; a procurer or procuress; a lewd person; — now usually applied only to a woman.

bawd'ry (bôd'rĭ), *n.* [ME. *baudery:* cf. OF. *bauderie, baldarie*, boldness, joy. See BAWD.] **1.** The practice of procuring women for the gratification of lust.

2. Illicit intercourse; fornication. *Obs. Shak*

3. Obscenity; filthy, unchaste language. "The pert style of the pit *bawdry.*" *Steele.*

bawd'y (bôd'ĭ), *a* [Cf. W. *baw* dirt, and E. BAWD.] **1.** Dirty; foul. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, a bawd; obscene; lewd; unchaste. "A *bawdy* story." *Burke.*

bawd'y-house' (-hous'), *n.* A house of ill fame.

bawl (bôl), *v. i.;* BAWLED (bôld); BAWL'ING. [Icel. *baula* to low, bellow, as a cow, or LL. *baulare* to bark.] **1.** To cry out with a loud, full sound; to cry with vehemence, as in calling or exultation; to shout; to vociferate.

2. To cry loudly, as from pain or vexation; to howl.

bawl, *v. t.* To proclaim with a loud voice, or by outcry, as a hawker or town-crier does. *Swift.*

bawl, *n.* A loud, prolonged cry; an outcry.

bawn (bôn), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *babhun* inclosure, bulwark.] *Obs. or Ir.* **1.** An inclosure of mud or stone walls about a house or castle, for protecting the cattle, etc., from marauders; fortified outwork of a castle.

2. Any cattlefold.

bax'ter (băk'stẽr), *n.* [ME. *bakstere, bakestre*, AS. *bæcestre*, fem. of *bæcere* baker. See BAKER.] A baker; orig., a female baker. *Old Eng. & Scot.*

Bax-te'ri-an (băk-stē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Richard Baxter (1615–91), an English Puritan divine, or his doctrines, which aimed to mediate between Arminianism and Calvinism. — *n.* An adherent of Baxter. — **Bax-te'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

bay (bā), *n.* [F. *baie;* cf. LL. *baia;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** *Geog.* An inlet of the sea, usually smaller than a gulf, but of the same general character. The name is loosely used, often for large tracts of water, around which the land forms a curve, or for any recess or inlet between capes or headlands; as, Hudson *Bay;* the *Bay* of Biscay.

2. A small body of water set off from the main body, as a compartment containing water for a wheel, the portion of a canal just outside of the gates of a lock, etc.

bay (bā), *n.* [F. *baie, bée*, OF. *baée*, an opening, fr. *baer, beer*, to open, be open, akin to It. *badare* to pay heed; prob. influenced by *bay* an inlet.] **1.** A principal compartment of the walls, roof, or other part of a building or structure, or of the whole building or structure, as marked off by the buttresses, pillars, main ribs of vaulting, mullions of a window, beams, girders, etc.; one of the main divisions of any structure, as the part of a bridge between two piers.

2. Specif.: **a** *Arch.* A window with its usual setting or framing, as jambs, window back, window seat, etc. **b** A compartment in a barn, for depositing hay, or grain in the stalk, a similar recess for some special purpose; as, a horse *bay.* **c** *Naut.* The forward part of a ship on each side between decks, often used as a ship's hospital. See SICK BAY.

3. [Cf. BAY, an inlet.] A recess or indentation, as that formed by part of a plain within a curve in a hill range, or, *U. S.*, by an opening of prairie in the edge of a forest.

4. A tract of land (usually of prairie more or less surrounded by woods) containing a deep accumulation of humus, muck, or peat. Called also *bayhead. U. S.*

bay, *n.* [F. *baie*, fr. L. *baca* (also spelt *bacca*).] **1.** A berry, esp. of the laurel. *Obs.*

2. **a** The laurel tree (*Laurus nobilis*). Hence, *pl.*, an honorary garland or crown bestowed as a prize for victory or excellence, anciently consisting of branches of the laurel.

> The patriot's honors and the poet's *bays.* *Trumbull*

b Any of several shrubs or trees more or less resembling the laurel, as species of *Magnolia, Myrica, Gordonia*, etc.

bay, *v. i.;* BAYED (bād); BAY'ING. [ME. *bayen, abayen*, OF. *baier, abaier*, F. *aboyer* to bark; origin uncert.] To bark, esp. with deep, prolonged tones, as a dog in the chase.

> The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely *bayed.* *Dryden.*

bay, *v. t.* **1.** To bark at; to beset with barking.

> I had rather be a dog, and *bay* the moon,
> Than such a Roman. *Shak.*

2. To utter, as a welcome, by barking. *Byron.*

3. To pursue with barking.

4. To bring or drive to bay; as, to *bay* the bear. *Shak.*

bay, *n.* [See BAY, *v. i.*] **1.** The barking of dogs; prop., the deep-toned, prolonged barking, esp. of hounds in the chase. "The *bay* of curs." *Cowper.*

2. [ME. *bay, abay*, OF. *abai*, F. *aboi* barking, pl. *abois*, prop. the extremity to which the stag is reduced when surrounded by the dogs, barking (*aboyant*); *aux abois* at bay.] State or position of one obliged to face an antagonist or a difficulty, when escape has become impossible.

> Embolden'd by despair, he stood at *bay.* *Dryden*

3. State or position of one checked in pursuit or aggression.

> The most terrible evils are just kept at *bay* by incessant efforts *J. Taylor*

bay, *a.* [F. *bai*, fr. L *badius.* Cf. BAIZE.] Reddish brown; chestnut-colored; — used chiefly of the color of horses, esp. those of a light reddish chestnut color.

bay-breasted warbler, a handsome American warbler (*Dendroica castanea*). The male has the breast and crown of the head of a chestnut, or bay, color. — **bay cat,** a wild cat (*Felis aurata*) of the East Indies, etc. — **b. lynx.** See LYNX. — **bay-winged bunting,** the grass finch.

bay, *n.* An animal of a bay color; esp., a bay horse.

ba'ya-cu'ra root (bä'ya-kōō'rä). [Tupi *guaycurú, baycurú*, name of the plant.] The powerfully astringent root of a South American plumbaginaceous plant (*Limonium brasiliense*); also, the plant itself.

ba'ya-dere' (bä'ya-dēr'), *n.* [F. *bayadère*, fr. Pg. *bailadeira* a female dancer, *bailar* a dance.] **1.** A female dancer and singer of India, esp. one attached as ministrant to a temple in southern India, as distinguished from the nautch girls of the north.

2. Material having designs which run across it in stripes, whether of ribbons, laces, dress goods, or silks.

ba-ya'mo (bä-yä'mō), *n.* *Meteor.* A violent thunder squall occurring on the south coast of Cuba, esp. near Bayamo. The gusts, called *bayamo winds*, are modified foehn winds.

bay'-ant'ler, *n.* [See BEZ-ANTLER.] The second tine (from the base) of a stag's antler. See ANTLER.

bay'ard (bā'ärd), *n.* **1.** [OF. *bayard, baiart*, bay horse; *bai* bay + *-ard.* See BAY, *a.*; -ARD.] A bay horse.

2. [*cap.*] (*Fr. pron.* bä'yär') In the old romances, Rinaldo's steed, a wonderful animal of a bright bay color, which had formerly belonged to Amadis de Gaul.

3. A mock heroic name for any horse; — commonly in the phrases *blind* or *bold bayard.*

4. A stupid, clownish, or blindly reckless, fellow. *Obs.*

Bay'ard (bā'ärd), *n.* A gentleman of high courage and honor; — so called in allusion to the Chevalier Bayard (1476–1524), the knight "sans peur et sans reproche" (without fear and without reproach).

bay'ard, *a.* [OF. *bayard, baiart.*] Bay-colored; — said esp. of a horse.

bay bean. A cosmopolitan tropical fabaceous vine (*Canavali obtusifolium*), growing on the seashore; also, one of its brown seeds, which retain their vitality after long immersion in sea water, and are hence widely distributed.

bay'ber-ry (bā'bẽr-ĭ), *n.* **a** The fruit of the bay tree. **b** A myrtaceous tree of the West Indies (*Pimenta acris*), nearly related to the allspice tree. It yields an essential oil known as *oil of myrcia.* Also called *wild clove, Jamaica bayberry,* and *wild cinnamon.* See BAY RUM. **c** The fruit of the wax myrtle (which see), or the shrub itself.

bayberry tallow. A fragrant green wax obtained from the bayberry, or wax myrtle; — called also *myrtle wax.*

bay bird. Any of numerous species of plover, snipe, curlews, godwits, and birds of related families, which frequent the shores of bays and inlets.

bay cod. A large New Zealand ophidioid fish (*Genyplerus blacodes*).

bayed (bād), *a* **1.** Inclosed; encompassed. *Obs.*

2. Having a bay or bays. "The large *bayed* barn." *Drayton.* Also, formed as a bay.

Ba'yeux' tap'es-try (bȧ'yŭ'). A piece of linen about 1 ft. 8 in. wide by 213 ft. long, covered with embroidery representing the incidents of William the Conqueror's expedition to England, preserved in the town museum of Bayeux in Normandy. It is probably of the 11th century, and is attributed by tradition to Matilda, the Conqueror's wife.

bay floe, *or* **bay ice.** New ice, such as forms first in the shelter of a bay, fiord, or the like.

bay'gall' (bā'gôl'), *n.* **1.** The red bay (*Persea borbonia*).

2. A tract of boggy land, esp. one overgrown with bay trees and gall-berry bushes. *Southern U. S.*

bay lavender. A West Indian boraginaceous shrub (*Tournefortia gnaphalodes*) having silky, gray leaves in clusters near the ends of the branches, and white spicate flowers.

bay leaf. The aromatic leaf of the bay, used in medicine, cookery, etc.

bay'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl* -MEN (-mĕn) *U S. Navy.* A sick-bay nurse; — now called *hospital apprentice.*

bay'man, *n.* One who lives or works on or about a bay; in British Honduras, a mahogany cutter on the coast.

bay oil. **a** A fragrant oil yielded by the West Indian bay-berry (*Pimenta acris*); oil of myrcia. **b** Laurel oil.

bay'o-net (bā'ō-nĕt), *n.* [F. *bayonnette, baionnette;* — because bayonets were first made at Bayonne.] **1.** *Mil.* A short flat dagger. *Obs.*

2. *Mil.* A weapon of the dagger kind made to be fitted on the muzzle end of a musket or rifle. Orig., the bayonet, when in use, was fitted into the bore of the musket. Modern bayonets are attached so as not to interfere with firing, and are usually carried in a scabbard at the side when not in use. They are of various shapes, and are often used as intrenching tools, as well as for assault.

3. *Mach.* A pin which plays in and out of holes made to receive it, serving to engage or disengage parts of the machinery.

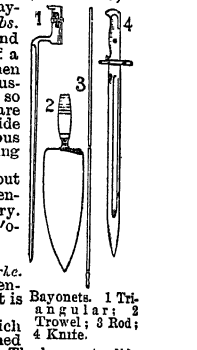

Bayonets. 1 Triangular; 2 Trowel; 3 Rod; 4 Knife.

bay'o-net, *v. t.;* BAY'O-NET'ED; BAY'O-NET'ING. **1** To stab with a bayonet.

2. To compel or drive by the bayonet.

> To *bayonet* us into submission. *Burke.*

bayonet clasp. *Mil.* A movable ring encircling the socket, by which a bayonet is locked to a gun.

bayonet clutch. *Mach.* A clutch in which connection is made by bayonets attached to arms sliding on a feathered shaft. The bayonets slide through holes in a crosshead fastened on the shaft.

bayonet joint. A form of coupling or socket joint similar to that by which a bayonet is fixed on the barrel of a gun.

bay'ou (bī'ōō), *n.; pl.* BAYOUS (-ōōz). [North Am. Indian *bayuk*, in F. spelling *bayouc, bayouque.*] An inlet from the Gulf of Mexico, from a lake, or from a large river, sometimes sluggish, sometimes without perceptible movement except from tide and wind. *Southern U. S.*

> A dark slender thread of a *bayou* moves loiteringly northeastward into a swamp of huge cypresses. *G. W. Cable.*

Bayou State. Mississippi; — from its numerous bayous.

bay rum. A fragrant liquid, used for cosmetic and medicinal purposes. The original bay rum, from the West Indies, is prepared by distillation from the leaves of the bayberry (*Pimenta acris*). The bay rum of the Pharmacopœia (spirit of myrcia) is prepared from oil of myrcia (see BAYBERRY), oil of orange peel, oil of pimenta, alcohol, and water.

bay salt. The large crystalline salt of commerce, esp. that obtained from sea water by evaporation in shallow pits or basins by the heat of the sun.

bay stall. *Arch.* A seat fixed in a window bay.

Bay State. Massachusetts, — which had been called the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

bay tree. **a** The laurel tree. See 3d BAY, 2. **b** The California laurel (*Umbellularia californica*).

bay willow. **a** A European willow (*Salix pentandra*) with shining coriaceous leaves. **b** The great willow-herb.

bay window. *Arch.* A windowed bay or recess in a room, projecting outward from the wall, either in a rectangular, polygonal, or semicircular form, — often called a *bow window*, properly when semicircular.

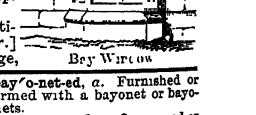
Bay Window

bay'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* Any of several kinds of mahogany, esp. that from Campeche Bay.

ba-zaar' } (bȧ-zär'), *n.* [Ulti-
ba-zar' } mately fr. Per. *bāzār.*]
1 In the East, an exchange,

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baunk. † BANK.

baun'scheidt-ism (boun'shīt-ĭz'm), *n. Med.* A form of acupuncture introduced by a German named Baunscheidt.

bau'son-faced' (bô's'n-fāst'), *a.* Having a white spot on the face. *Scot.*

bau'ta (bou'tȧ), *n.* [Dan. & Norw. *bautasten*, fr. Icel. *bautasteinn;* i. e. bauta stone.] *Scand. Archæol.* An upright stone sometimes 20 feet high, like a menhir, but often placed at the summit of a mound. [*Bib.*]

Bav'a-i (bȧv'ȧ-ĭ; bȧ-vä'ĭ)

‖ **ba/var'dage'** (bȧ/vär'dāzh'), *n.* [F.] Prattle; chatter. *Byron.*

bav'a-roy (bȧv'ȧ-roi), *n.* [F. *bavarois* Bavarian.] A kind of cloak or surtout. *Obs.*

‖ **bave** (bāv), *n.* [F., prop., drivel.] The double thread of silk of which the silkworm forms its cocoon. [*bib.*]

‖ **ba/vette'** (bȧ/vĕt'), *n.* [F.] A

ba'vi-an (bă'vĭ-ăn), *n.* [Cf. D. *baviaan.*] A baboon.

ba/vière' (bȧ/vyĕr'), *n.* [F.] = 2d BEAVER [ins. *Obs*

bav'in, *v. t.* To bind into bavowrte. † BEAVER. [BALL.

baw. Dial. Eng. & Scot. var. of

baw (bô), *interj.* Bah!

baw-. For obsolete forms in *baw-* see those in BAU-.

baw'ble. † BAUBLE.

bawd, *v. t.* [See BAWDY, *a.*] To defile or dirty. *Obs.*

bawd, *v. i.* To pander. *Rare.*

bawd, *n.* [See BAWTIE.] A hare. *Dial. Eng.*

baw'de-kin. † BAUDEKIN.

baw'der-icke. † BALDRIC.

bawd'i-ly, *adv.* of BAWDY.

bawd'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

baw'drick. Var. of BALDRIC.

baw'drik. † BALDRIC.

bawd'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

bawds'trot, *n.* [AF. *baudestrote*, OF. *baudetrot.*] A bawd; a pander. *Obs.*

bawdy basket. A vender of obscene literature. *Obs.*

bawed. † BAWD.

bawk'ie, bawk'ie-bird'. Vars. of BACKIE, bat. *Scot.*

bawl. † BALL.

baw'la (bô'lȧ), *n.* A palm-leaf matting, used in the Pacific islands for thatching.

bawld. Bawled. *Ref. Sp.*

bawlde. † BOLD.

bawl'er, *n.* One who bawls

baw'ley (bô'lĭ), *n., or* **baw'ley boat.** A broad-beamed, light-draft, jib and gaff-mainsail fishing boat of the Thames. *Eng.*

bawlme, bawme. † BALM. [*Obs.*]

baw'rel, *n.* A kind of hawk.

bawsand. † BAUSOND.

bawson, bawstone. † BAUSON.

bawt. † BATE.

baw'tie, baw'ty (bô'tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *baud* a kind of hound.] As a titular name: **a** A dog, esp. one of large size. **b** A hare. *Scot.*

bax'e-a (băk'sē-ȧ), *or* **bax'a** (băk'sȧ), *n.; pl.* -Æ (-sē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A sandal, woven of leaves, fiber, etc., worn by comic actors and by philosophers.

bax'tone (băk'stōn; băk'-). Dial. var. of BAKESTONE.

bay. † BOY.

bay-. † BAI-.

bay, *n.* [OF. *bare.* See BAIZE.] Baize, orig. finer than now; — usually *pl.* (whence *baize*). *Obs.*

bay, *v. t.* [Cf. BATHE.] To bathe. *Obs. Spenser.*

bay, *n.* [Origin uncert.] A bank or dam to keep back water.

bay, *v. t.* To dam, as water; — with *up* or *back.*

bay, *v. i.* To turn to bay; to stand at bay. — *v. t.* To stand at bay against. *Oxf. E. D.*

ba'ya (bä'yä), *n.* A grouper (*Mycteroperca jordani*), an important food fish on the Pacific coast of Mexico.

ba-ya' (bä-yä'), *n.* [Hind. *bayā.*] A weaver bird (*Ploceus baya*) of India, often kept in confinement. See WEAVER BIRD, *Illust.*

ba-yad' (bä-yäd'), **ba-yatte'** (-yät'), *n.* [Ar. *bayad.*] = BAGRE.

ba'ya-deer', Var. of BAYADERE.

‖ **ba'yan** (bä'yan), *n.* [Tag.] A town or township; also, a country. *Phil. I.*

bay'ard-ly (bā'ärd-lĭ), *a.* Blind; stupid. *Obs.* — **bay'ard-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n. Obs.*

bay'bolt', *n.* A bolt with a barbed shank.

bay'bush', *n.* = The sweet gale.

bay-cu'ru (bī-kōō'rōō), *n.* = BAYACURA ROOT. [BAY, *v.*]

bayed (bād), *pret. & p. p.* of

Bay'er's acid (bī'ẽrz). [After F. *Bayer*, a German.] See NAPHTHOLSULPHONIC.

Bayes (bāz), *n.* The principal character in "The Rehearsal," a farce (1671), by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, satirizing the heroic rhyming plays of his time. The name Bayes refers to the laurcateship, and the person is a caricature of Dryden.

bayes. † BAIZE.

‖ **ba-ye'ta** (bä-yē'tä), *n.* [Sp.] A thin woolen stuff or flannel.

bayganet. † BAYONET.

bay goose. = HUTCHINS' GOOSE.

bay grass. = LOVE GRASS.

bay'head', *n.* = 2d BAY, 4.

bay holly. The loblolly bay.

bay ice. = BAY FLOE.

bay'ing, *vb. n.* Act of coloring bay; also, the barking of dogs, etc.

bay'ish, *a.* See -ISH; BAY, *a.*

bay laurel. = BAY, the tree.

bay'-leaf' willow. = BAY WILLOW a.

bayne. † BONE.

bay'ness, *n.* See -NESS; BAY, *a.*

‖ **ba-yon'** (bä-yōn'), *n.* [Tag.] A coarse sugar sack. *Phil. I.*

bay'o-net-ed, *a.* Furnished or armed with a bayonet or bayonets.

bay'o-net-eer', *n.* One armed or fighting with a bayonet. *Rare.*

bayonet grass. See GRASS, *Table II.*

bayonet leg. Deformity of the leg due to a backward displacement of the tibia and fibula.

bayonet plant. Any yucca, esp. *Yucca filamentosa.*

bayou bass. The large-mouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS.

bay plum. The guava.

bay-rum tree. = BAYBERRY b.

Bays (bāz), *n.* [From the *Bays* Mountains, Tennessee.] *Geol.* An Ordovician sandstone in the Appalachian Mountains.

bay snipe = BAY BIRD.

bay stone. A stone laid on the ground as part of a surface foundation for a slight structure.

bay yarn. [*bay*, the cloth + *yarn.*] Woolen yarn. *Obs*

Ba'za (bä'zȧ), *n.* [Cf. Ar. *bāz* hawk.] See FALCOPERN.

baz'an. Var. of BASAN.

Baz'a-tha (bāz'ȧ-thȧ). *D. Bib.*

baze (bāz), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *bazen*

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market place, or assemblage of shops, or group of streets more or less covered and lined with shops or stalls where goods are exposed for sale. It is often divided into districts, each occupied by the artisans and venders of one class of merchandise.

2. A spacious hall or suite of rooms for the sale of goods, as at a fair; also, a fair for the sale of fancy wares, toys, etc., commonly for a charitable object.

bdel'li-um (dĕl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *βδέλλιον*; cf. Heb. *b'dōlakh* bdellium (in sense 1).] **1.** A substance mentioned in the Bible (*Gen.* ii. 12, and *Num.* xi. 7), variously taken to be a gum or resin, a precious stone, or a pearl.

2. A gum resin obtained from various balsameaceous trees of the genus *Balsamea*, similar to myrrh and used for the same purposes. African bdellium is the product of *B. africana;* Indian bdellium, of *B. mukul* and *B. agallocha*, this variety being a frequent adulterant of myrrh.

bdel'loid (dĕl'oid), *a.* [Gr. *βδέλλα* leech + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like or pertaining to a leech. — *n.* Any leech.

be (bē), *v. i.; pret.* WAS (wŏz); *p. p.* BEEN (see BEEN, *in vocabulary*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE'ING. [ME. *been, beon,* AS. *bēon* to be, *biom* I am, akin to OHG. *bim, pim,* G. *bin,* I am, Gael. & Ir. *bu* was, W. *bod* to be, Lith. *bu-ti,* O. Slav. *by-ti,* to be, L. *fu-i* I have been, *fu-turus* about to be, *fo-re* to be about to be (and perh. to *fieri* to become), Gr. *φῦναι* to be born, to be, Skr. *bhū* to be. Cf. FUTURE, PHYSIC.] This verb, which, with its conjugational forms, is often called the *substantive verb*, is defective, and the parts lacking are supplied by verbs from other roots, those of *is, was.* Its various forms in the two inflectional moods are thus as follows: Indicative present, sing., 1st person, **am**; 2d, **art**, [you] **are**; 3d, **is**. Pl., 1st, 2d, and 3d persons, **are**; formerly also **be**: "They that *be* with us are more than they that *be* with them." *2 Kings* vi. 16. In "the powers that *be*" and in archaic and dial. usage this pl. *be* still survives. Preterit, sing., 1st and 3d persons, **was**; 2d, **wast**, [you — originally, thou] **were**; in Shakespeare and later writers also **wert**: "Bird thou never *wert*" *Shelley.* Pl., 1st, 2d, and 3d persons, **were**. Subjunctive present, sing. and pl., 1st, 2d, and 3d persons, **be**. "But if it *be* a question of words and names" (*Acts* xviii. 15); 2d sing. also **beest**, esp. in 16th and 17th centuries: "If thou *beest* he." *Milton.* The indicative forms *is* and *are*, however, with *if*, are now more commonly used. Preterit, sing. and pl., 1st, 2d, and 3d persons, **were** (in the 17th and 18th centuries also **was** in sing., sometimes in pl.); 2d sing. also **wert**. Although subjunctive forms are now generally less used, *were* is obligatory in dependent clauses to predicate what is supposed to be contrary to fact, esp. in inverted clauses of condition; as, "I would n't, if I *were* you." "She wishes she *were* home." "*Were* he my brother, he should not escape."

☞ In the archaic phrase *I (he,* etc.) *were better* (or *best*), the pronoun takes the place of an earlier dative, *me,* etc., the sense being *it were better for me,* now usually expressed *I had better.* (See HAVE.)

☞ In certain phrases of time, as *Sunday week,* the earlier form was *Sunday was a week,* signifying a date a week before the Sunday designated. See COME, *v. i., Note.*

1. To hold or obtain as true with respect to some condition, thing, or quality; to have or enter into a real relation with a specified object or idea.

Blessed *are* the merciful . for they shall obtain mercy. *Matt* v 7.
The quality of mercy *is* not strained. *Shak*

In this broadest use, the verb *to be* serves as the simplest expression of the act of relating one term or idea to another. So taken it signifies: (1) that, within the range of thought assumed by any given discourse, the ideas related have real meaning, and (2) that they enter into a real relationship with one another. In a nonsensical proposition, as, "happiness *is* square," the verb is meaningless, because there is no thinkable relation which the verb can express. From this general necessity that the relationship affirmed be true (or thinkable as true) arises (3) the significance of *be* whereby it is equivalent to *exist.*

Be does not, however, mean *exist,* always in the same sense. The RELATION expressed may be either *real* or *ideal,* and of any of various types; as, for example: the relation of subject and attribute, as, gold *is* yellow; of name to what is named; as, this *is* John; of equivalence or identity; as, 2 and 2 *are* four; to be good *is* to be happy; etc. When the kind of existence affirmed is taken as real (cf. defs. 2, 3, and 4) its reality is usually implicitly defined by the context. The EXISTENCE referred to may be hypothetical, as in the phrases: *so be,* meaning *if it be so; be it that,* meaning *if it be the case,* or *fact, that;* or it may be relative, as in *being that,* meaning *since it is so that;* or it may be wholly indeterminate, as in *howsoever it be.* In every case the relationship expressed or referred to is tacitly recognized as possible. (Cf. COPULA, UNIVERSE OF DISCOURSE.)

In the cases where *to be* is used as an AUXILIARY with participles and infinitives, as limited or specified by the action of these verbal forms, it still carries its threefold significance (viz., real meaning of the terms, real relationship, and existence in the sense taken). With the infinitive, it has in certain uses idiomatically acquired added significances, such as: (1) necessity or obligation; as, I *am* to thank you for this; it *is* to seek; it *is* to be returned; we *are* to pay just debts (cf. HAVE, 4); (2) contingent futurity; as, they *were* to have come; *are* you to go? the battle *is* yet to fight, (3) propriety or fitness; as, they *are* to be depended upon. The verb *be* is regularly used in forming the PASSIVE VOICE of other verbs; as, John has *been* struck by James. With the present participle it enters into the formation of the DEFINITE TENSES, both active and passive; as, they *are* hastening; the house *is* building; the child *is* being trained. It is also USED WITH THE PAST PARTICIPLES of many intransitive verbs, as those of motion and position, to express a state of the subject; as, "Ye have come too late — but ye *are come.*" "The minstrel boy to the war *is gone.*" But *have* is now more commonly used as the auxiliary, though expressing a sense of completed action rather than of resulting state. *Have,* or *had, been,* followed by *to* or a noun denoting movement, is used with a like distinction for *have* or *had gone;* as, I *have been* to Paris; he *had been* the rounds; *have* you *been* to Franchard?

2. To exist; to partake of reality; to have place as a fact among facts; specif., to exist as a living being; to live.
To *be* contents his natural desire. *Pope*
To be, or not to *be*. that is the question. *Shak.*

3. To exist with reference to an event, or in respect to time; specif.: **a** To come to pass; to come into existence; to happen; as, the bride to *be.* **b** To continue in existence; to last, as, this state of affairs cannot *be* forever.

4. To exist with reference to a certain place or condition; to hold a relation determined by place or condition; as, to *be* here; to *be* at ease; *were* you at the station? "Where *are* the snows of yester-year?" *D. G. Rossetti (Villon).*

5. To signify; to mean; — either as representing or symbolizing, or as amounting or answering to, as implying or necessitating; as, it *was* almost the death of me, often, in an indefinite query, to signify; as, what *is* it to you?
The field *is* the world *Matt* XIII. 38.
The seven candlesticks which thou sawest *are* the seven churches. *Rev* I. 20
Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by? *Lam.* I 12.

6. To belong or pertain; to befall; — usually with *to* or *unto;* as, Woe *be* unto you! Woe *is* me! Cf. WORTH, *v. i.*
To thine and Albany's issue *be* this perpetual. *Shak*

7. To stand good for expense, in a treat or the like. *Obs. or Dial.*

Syn. — BE, EXIST, SUBSIST. BE (here compared in its absolute use only) applies to whatever has any place in the realm of fact; EXIST, to that which has substantive or actual *being;* SUBSIST, to that which continues to *exist;* as, "Whatever *is,* is right" (*Pope*); "Our relation . . . *exists* — it 's a reality" (*H. James*); "Firm we *subsist,* yet possibly to swerve" (*Milton*). *Be,* as here compared, carries no implication beyond the possession of reality; as, "To *be,* contents his natural desire" (*Pope*). With *exist* are often associated certain accompaniments or limitations of being, in time, place, or circumstances; as, the danger *exists* only in imagination, vast quantities of water *exist* as vapor. *Subsist* (see LIVING) frequently connotes dependence, either in mode or duration of existence; as, "The unexempt condition by which all mortal frailty must *subsist*" (*Milton*); "Those secret distributions without which the body cannot *subsist* in its vigor" (*Addison*). *Exist,* although sometimes seemingly a mere copula (as, there *exists* no reason for alarm), always retains some implication of substantive being or actuality.

☞ Various phrases which sometimes occur with *be* as the first word will be found under the main nouns, adjectives, or the like, of the phrases.

to be at, to be engaged in with design; to design; wish. — **to be for.** **a** To be a match for. *Obs.* **b** To be bound, or destined, for. **c** To be in favor of or to act for. — **to be off** *or* **away.** **a** To start and depart; go immediately or quickly; as, the racers *were off* at the shot. **b** To be abandoned, as an agreement or purpose; as, the bet *was off. Colloq.* — **be it so,** assume or let it be so; — implying a supposition or permission. *Shak.* — **if so be,** in case. — **to be up to.** **a** To be equal to, or prepared for; as, he *is up to* the business, or the emergency. *Colloq.* **b** To be engaged in; to purpose, with the idea of doing ill or mischief; as, I don't know what he *'s up to. Colloq.* **c** To devolve upon or fall to as a duty or burden, as, it *is up to* you. *Slang.*

be- (bē-). [AS. *be,* and in accented form *bī,* akin to OS. *be* and *bī,* OHG *bi, pi,* and *pī,* MHG. *be* and *bī,* G. *be* and *bei,* Goth. *bi,* and perh. Gr. *ἀμφί* about (cf. AS. *besēon* to look about). Cf. BY, AMBI-.] A prefix of verbs forming: **1.** Derivative verbs denoting *around, on all sides, to and fro, throughout;* as in *be*brush, to brush all over; *be*seam, to seam all over or around; *be*tinged, tinged throughout.

2. Intensive verbs denoting *thoroughness, completeness, utterness,* often with a derogatory implication of *excess* or *ridicule;* as in *be*dare, to dare completely, to defy; *be*scorn, to scorn thoroughly or utterly; *be*shiver, to shiver to pieces.

3. Formerly, derivative verbs denoting *off, away;* as in *be*reave, to take away; *be*deal, to deprive of; *be*nim, to take away (from).

4. Transitive verbs by the addition of a prepositional relation of *for, to, at, on, by, over, against,* etc.; as in *be*ride, to ride upon; *be*shout, to shout at; *be*sigh, to sigh for; *be*smile, to smile on; *be*cry, to cry at or against.

5. Causative verbs from adjectives and nouns with the force of *to make or cause to be,* sometimes weakened to *to name, to style, to dub;* as in *be*brave, to make brave; *be*grim, to make grim; *be*coward, to make or to call a coward; *be*brother, to call brother; *be*rascal, to call a rascal.

6. Transitive verbs from nouns in an *instrumental* relation with the force of *to affect with or by means of, to cover with, to provide with;* as in *be*chalk, to cover with chalk; *be*flannel, to provide or cover with flannel; *be*witch, to affect with witchcraft; *be*guile, to affect or overcome by guile.

7. Transitive verbs from nouns, with the sense of *privation;* as in *be*limb, to deprive of the limbs; *be*head, to take off the head of.

☞ Many words formed with *be-* may have, or admit of being understood in, two or more of the above senses, and this has in some cases been indicated by reference to more than one of the subdivisions.

☞ The reference See BE- is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *be-,* if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the prefix and root.

beach (bēch), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** Pebbles, collectively; shingle.

2. The shore of the sea or of a lake washed by the waves, esp. the sandy or pebbly part borne up by the waves and left between the lines of high and low water; the strand.

Syn. — See SHORE.

beach, *v. t. & i.;* BEACHED (bēcht); BEACH'ING. To run or drive (as a boat) upon a beach; to strand; as, to *beach* a ship.

beach bird. Any of various species of the plover, snipe, and allied families, which frequent beaches, as the knot, dunlin, and esp. the sanderling.

beach comber. **1.** A long, curling wave rolling in from the ocean. See 1st COMBER **c.** *Amer*

2. A loafer or vagrant along the seacoast; esp., an unclassed white man living as a loafer in any of the islands of the Pacific.

3. *New Zealand.* **a** A black-sander. **b** One who collects, by legal or, usually, illegal means, for his own use or benefit, the flotsam and jetsam cast up by the sea.

beached (bēcht), *p. p. & a.* **1.** Having a beach. *Shak.*

2. Driven or drawn up on a beach.

beach flea. Any of numerous species of amphipod Crustacea, of the family Orchestiidæ, living on sea beaches, and leaping like fleas.

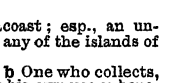

Beach Flea (*Orchestia agilis*) of New England. × 1½

beach goldenrod. A handsome goldenrod (*Solidago sempervirens*) growing near the seacoast in the eastern United States.

beach grass. A coarse grass (*Ammophila arenaria*), growing on the sandy shores of lakes and seas, and binding the sand by its interlacing rootstocks. It is often planted as a sand binder, esp. in Australia. Also called *marram grass.*

beach heather. A small cistaceous plant (*Hudsonia tomentosa*) growing on beaches in Canada and the northeastern United States.

beach'man (bēch'măn), *n.; pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A man who works for his living on the beach, as, on the African coast, by acting as a traders' interpreter.

beach'mas'ter (-mās'tẽr), *n. Nav.* An officer appointed to superintend the landing of troops and munitions of war.

beach pea. A wild pea (*Lathyrus maritimus*) with long tough roots, and purple flowers, found along seashores of the north temperate zone. It is valuable as a sand binder.

beach plum. A shrub (*Prunus maritima*) with shining leaves, found along the seacoast of the United States, also, its crimson globose drupe.

beach wagon. A light open wagon with two or more seats

beach'y (bēch'ĭ), *a.* Having a beach or beaches; formed by a beach or beaches; pebbly; shingly.
The *beachy* girdle of the ocean. *Shak*

bea'con (bē'k'n), *n.* [ME. *bekene,* AS. *bēacen, bēcen;* akin to OS. *bōkan,* Fries. *baken, beken,* sign, signal, D. *baak,* OHG. *bouhhan,* G. *bake;* of unknown origin. Cf. BECKON, BUOY.] **1.** An ensign. *Obs. Wycliffe.*

2. A signal, esp. a signal fire on a pole, building, or other eminence, to notify of the approach of an enemy, or to give any notice, commonly of warning.
No flaming *beacons* cast their blaze afar. *Gay.*
Modest doubt is called
The *beacon* of the wise. *Shak.*

3. *Her.* A fire basket or cresset, usually depicted inflamed, set up on a pole against which leans a ladder.

4. A watchtower or station for signaling; — in England, applied to certain hills near the shore; as, Dunkery *Beacon.*

5. A division of a wapentake; prob., a district within view of a beacon, or assigned the furnishing of one. *Obs.*

6. A signal or mark erected on an eminence near the shore, or in shoal water, as a guide to mariners, or for surveying purposes; also, an unattended light-bearing structure.

bea'con, *v. t.;* **BEA'CONED** (-k'nd); **BEA'CON-ING.** **1.** To raise or display as a beacon. *Obs.*

2. To give light to, as a beacon; to light up; to illumine.
That *beacons* the darkness of heaven. *Campbell.*

3. To furnish or mark with a beacon or beacons.

bea'con, *v. i.* To shine as a beacon.
Not in vain the distance *beacons. Tennyson.*
Something eminently human *beaconed* from his eye. *Stevenson.*
Then Adventure *beaconed* from far off, and his heart leapt to greet the light *Maurice Hewlett.*

bea'con-age (-āj), *n.* Charges levied for the maintenance of beacons; also, beacons, collectively.

beacon fire. A signal fire.

bead (bēd), *n.* [ME. *bede* prayer, prayer bead, AS. *bed, gebed,* prayer; akin to D *bede,* G. *bitte,* AS. *biddan* to ask, bid, G. *bitten* to ask, and perh. to Gr. *πείθειν* to persuade, L. *fidere* to trust. See BID, in *to bid beads;* BIDE.] **1.** Prayer; a prayer; later, esp. as told off on a rosary. *Obs.*

2. A little perforated ball to be strung on a thread, and used (1) in a rosary for counting prayers, as by Roman Catholics and Mohammedans; whence, *to tell beads, to be at one's beads, to bid beads,* etc., to be at prayer; (2) for ornament.

3. Any small globular body; as, **a** One of the bubbles formed by effervescence in beer, some wines, etc.; hence, collectively, the foam or head formed by such bubbles. **b** A drop of sweat or other liquid. "Cold *beads* of midnight dew." *Wordsworth.* **c** A small knob of metal on a firearm near the muzzle, used for a front sight in aiming (whence, *to draw a bead,* to take aim). **d** *Chem.* A glassy drop of flux, as borax or microcosmic salt, used as a solvent and color test for several mineral earths and oxides, as of iron, manganese, etc., before the blowpipe; as, the borax *bead,* the iron *bead,* etc. **e** *Assaying.* The globule of precious metal obtained by the cupellation process.

4. *Arch.* **a** A small salient molding of rounded surface, the section being usually an arc of a circle. It may be continuous, or broken into short beadlike embossments, whence the name; — often called an *astragal,* esp. when cut into rounded embossments and projecting above the level of the adjoining surface. **b** Any of various pieces or members, as a parting strip, usually having a section somewhat like such a molding. See MOLDING, *Illust.*

5. Hence, a similarly rounded or cordlike projecting band, as the roll at the headband of a book, a projecting band round a metal box, etc.

6. A beading plane, or the iron guide inserted in the sole of such a plane.

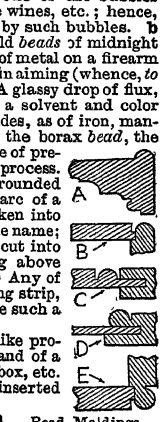

Bead Moldings
A Cock Bead; *B, D* Quirk Beads; *C* Bead and Butt; *E* Double-bead and quirk, a bead set off by one or two quirked Bead.

bead and butt, *Carp.,* framing in which the panels are flush, having beads stuck or run upon the two edges with the grain. — **b and flush,** bead-flush work. — **b. and quirk,** a bead set off by one or two quirked Bead.

to rave, *verbazen* to astonish.] To abash or stupefy with fright. *Obs or Dial.*

Baz'i-o'thi-a (băz'ĭ-ō'thĭ-ȧ). *D Bib.* [(-lĭth). *Bib.*]

Baz'lith (băz'lĭth), **Baz'luth**

Ba'zoche', **Ba-zoch'i-an.** Var. of BASOCHE, BASOCHIAN.

ba-zoo' (bȧ-zōō'), *n.* A kind of wind instrument; also, the mouth. *Dial. or Slang, U. S.*

BB. See SHOT.

B. B., *or* **b. b.** *Abbr* Burning Bush, *Freemasonry;* bill book, *Com.;* Blue Book.

BBB. See SHOT.

B B. C. *Abbr.* Baseball club.

bbl. *Abbr.* Barrel. **bbls.** Barrels.

B. C., *or* **b. c.** *Abbr.* Before Christ; Board of Control; British Columbia; bad character; bicycle club; boat club.

B/C *Abbr.* Bill for collection.

B. C. E. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Civil Engineering.

B. Ch. *Abbr.* Baccalaureus Chirurgiæ (L., Bachelor of Surgery).

Bch. *Abbr.* Burchard [Law.]

B. C. L. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Civil Law.

B. Comm. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Commerce.

B. C. S. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Chemical Science; Bachelor of Commercial Science; Bengal Civil Service. [ity.]

B D. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Divinity.

B/d. *Abbr. Bookkeeping.* Brought down. [bound.]

bd. *Abbr.* Band; board; bond; **bdel-loi'da** (dĕl-oi'dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See BDELLOID.] *Zool.* An order of Rotifera which both swim freely by means of the cilia of the disk and creep after the manner of a leech. The tail is telescopic and forked distally.

Bdel-loi'de-a (dĕl-oi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = HIRUDINEA. — **bdel-loi'de-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

bdel-lom'e-ter (dĕl-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *βδέλλα* leech + *-meter.*] *Med.* A cupping glass to which are attached a scarificator and an exhausting syringe

Bdel'lo-mor'pha (dĕl'ō-môr'fȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *βδέλλα* leech + *μορφή* form.] *Zool.* A group of Nemertinea having no stylets on the proboscis and a sucker at the posterior end of the body. They are parasitic in bivalves.

Bdel-los'to-ma (dĕl-ŏs'tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *βδέλλα* leech + *-stoma*] Syn. of EPTATRETUS.

Bdel'lo-sto-mat'i-dæ (dĕl'ō-stō-măt'ĭ-dē), **Bdel'lo-stom'i-dæ** (-stŏm'ĭ-dē; -stō'mĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syns. of EPTATRETIDÆ.

bdel-lot'o-my (dĕl-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βδέλλα* leech + *-tomy.*] *Med* The operation of cutting a sucking leech to increase its capacity of drawing blood.

bdl. *Abbr.* Bundle. **bdls.** Bundles.

bds. *Abbr.* (Bound in) boards.

B. D. S. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

be. † BEE, BUY.

Be. Obs. or dial. var. of BY.

Be. *Chem.* [Without period, Be] Beryllium.

Bé. *Abbr.* Baumé.

B E., *or* **b. e.** *Abbr.* Bachelor of Engineering; bill of exchange.

B/E. Bill of exchange.

bea. † BAA.

beach, *v. t.* [OF. *bechier, bequier* See BEAK.] *Falconry.* To give a beakful of food to, as a young bird; specif., to give a little food to, as an appetizer. *Obs.*

beach clam. The sea clam (*Spisula solidissima*).

beach crab. Any of various crabs living on sea beaches, esp. the sprite crab.

beach rest. A chair back to use in sitting on the beach.

beach robin. The robin snipe.

beack. † BEAK.

bead. Obs. pret. of BID.

quirks. — **bead and reel**, a round convex molding with disks alternating, singly or in pairs, with oblong beads or "olives." — **b. butt and square**, like *bead and butt*, but with the panels flush on the beaded face only.

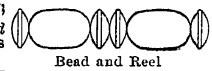
Bead and Reel

bead (bēd), *v. t.*; BEAD'ED, BEAD'ING. To ornament or provide with beads or beading; to make beadlike or into beads, to form beads upon.

With *beaded* bubbles winking at the brim. *Keats*
This *beaded* forehead, and this quailing flesh. *S. Phillips.*

bead, *v. i.* To form beads or beadlike bubbles.

bead'ed (bēd'ĕd; -ĭd; 7), *p. p. & p. a.*, fr. BEAD, *v. t.* **beaded hair.** *Med.* = MONILITHRIX.

bead'er (-ẽr), *n.* A tool or machine for making a bead, as about a tin box or on the end of a fire tube for a boiler.

bead'-flush', *a.* Designating a panel or paneling work in which the panel is surrounded by a bead, usually worked in the edges of the frame, so that the panel, bead, and frame are flush at their front faces.

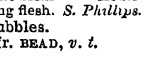
Bead-flush.

bead furnace. A furnace in which small cylinders of glass are rounded into beads. They are heated to softening and revolved in a drum.

bead'house', **bede'house'** (bēd'hous'), *n.* [ME. *bede* prayer + E. *house*. See BEAD, *n.*] An almshouse for poor people who are to pray daily for their benefactors.

bead'ing, *n.* **1.** Action of one that beads.

2. Material or a part or a piece consisting of a bead or beads; a bead; beads collectively; specif., **a** A kind of molding or rounded projecting band. See BEAD, 4 & 5. **b** The beads or bead-forming quality of certain liquors; as, the *beading* of a brand of whisky. **c** A kind of lace edging usually made of loops; also, a kind of openwork trimming through which ribbon is run. **d** Work done with beads of glass, etc., on fabrics, leather, etc. **e** *Med.* A formation of nodules on the ribs at the junction of the costal cartilages and the ribs, occurring in rickets; the rachitic rosary.

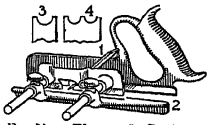
Beading Plane 1 Cutter; 2 Guide, or Fence, 3, 4 Single and Double Beading Tools.

beading plane. A plane for cutting a bead molding

bea'dle (bē'd'l), *n.* [ME. *bedel*, OF. *bedel*, F. *bedeau*, fr. OHG. *bitil, pitil*, G. *pedell*, fr. the v. seen in G. *bitten* to ask, AS. *biddan* (see BEAD); in ME. confused with AS. *bydel*, the same word as OHG. *butil*, G. *büttel*, fr. OHG. *biotan* to bid, G. *bieten* = AS. *bēodan* to offer (see BID).] **1.** A herald. *Obs.*

2. A messenger or crier, as a court crier or usher, summoner or servitor, under bailiff, warrant officer, etc. *Obs.*

3. An apparitor whose office it is to walk before dignitaries; a mace bearer; specif.: **a** An officer in a university, who precedes processions of officers and students. *Eng.* In this sense the archaic spellings *bedel* (Oxford) and *bedell* (Cambridge) are preserved. **b** The apparitor of a trade guild.

4. An inferior parish officer in England having a variety of duties, as the preservation of order in church service, the chastisement of petty offenders, etc.

bea'dle-dom (-dŭm), *n.* The characteristics of beadles as a class; hence, red-tapism; stupid officialism.

bead mold *or* **mould.** Any of various mold fungi, as *Penicillium*, etc., having acrospores in necklacelike chains.

bead proof. A degree of strength of alcoholic liquor as determined: **a** Formerly, by the floating or sinking of glass globules of different specific gravities thrown into it. **b** Supposedly, by bubbles remaining for some time on its surface after shaking.

bead'roll' (bēd'rōl'), *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A catalogue of persons for whose souls' rest a certain number of prayers are to be said or counted off on the beads of a chaplet.

2. Any catalogue; a series.

On Fame's eternal *beadroll* worthy to be filed. *Spenser.*

3. A rosary.

4. *Bookbinding.* A brass roll used in gilding, with dots or beads cut in its edge.

bead'-ru'by (bēd'-), *n.* A small two-leaved convallariaceous plant (*Unifolium canadense*) of the United States and British America, having spicate white flowers and ruby-red berries.

bead slick. A molder's tool for slicking a bead molding.

beads'man, **bedes'man** (bēdz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man who prays, esp. for another.

2. One paid or pensioned to pray for his benefactor.

3. A poor man supported in a beadhouse and required to pray for the soul of its founder; an almsman. *Eng.*

4. A public almsman; specif., a licensed beggar who received on the king's birthday certain alms including a blue gown to be worn as a badge. *Scot.*

One of that privileged class which are called in Scotland the King's *Bedesmen*, or, vulgarly, Bluegowns. *Scott*

5. A petitioner. *Archaic.*

bead snake. A small poisonous coral snake of North America (*Elaps fulvius*), banded with yellow, red, and black.

bead tool. A tool with a concave edge for cutting a bead.

bead'work' (bēd'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Ornamental work in beads. **2.** *Joinery.* Beading.

bead'y (bēd'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Resembling beads; small, round, and glistening. "*Beady* eyes." *Thackeray.*

2. Covered or ornamented with or as with beads.

3. Characterized by beads; as, *beady* liquor.

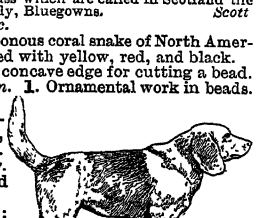
Beagle.

bea'gle (bē'g'l), *n.* [ME. *begle*, of uncertain origin.] **1.** A small, short-legged, smooth-coated hound, twelve to fifteen inches high, with pendulous ears. It is used in hunting hares and other small game.

2. Fig.: A spy or detective; a constable.

beak (bēk), *n.* [ME. *bek*, F. *bec*, fr Celtic; cf. Gael. & Ir. *bac, bacc*, hook, W. *bach*.] **1 a** The bill or nib of a bird, also, the bill of some other animals, as the turtles. See BILL, *Illust.* **b** The long projecting sucking mouth of some insects, and other invertebrates, as in the Hemiptera. **c** The umbo of a bivalve shell. **d** The prolongation of certain univalve shells containing the canal.

2. Anything projecting or ending in a point, like a beak; as, **a** A promontory of land. **b** The tapering tube of a retort. **c** The spout of a vessel. **d** The horn of an anvil. **e** *Carp.* The crooked end of the holdfast of a carpenter's bench. **f** One of the jaws of a forceps. **g** *Nav.* A beam, shod or armed at the end with a metal head or point, projecting from the prow of an ancient galley, to pierce the vessel of an enemy; a beakhead. **h** *Naut.* That part of a ship, before the forecastle, which is fastened to the stem, and supported by the main knee. **i** *Arch.* A continuous slight projection ending in an arris or narrow fillet; that part of a drip from which the water is thrown off. See DRIP, 2, *Illust.* **j** *Bot.* Any process somewhat like the beak of a bird, terminating the fruit or other parts of a plant. **k** *Far.* A toe clip. See CLIP, *n.*, *Far.*

3. A magistrate, esp. a stipendiary magistrate. *Slang, Eng.*

You 'll bail me, . . . if I have to make my bow to the *beak*, won't you? *G. Meredith*

4. A gas burner with a round hole, $\frac{1}{2\,3}$ in. in diameter

Syn. — BEAK, BILL. In ordinary (not ornithological) usage, BEAK is applied almost exclusively to birds of prey, and is associated with striking or tearing, or with prominence in size or shape; as, an eagle's, vulture's, hawk's *beak*; cf. the *beak* of a ship, "each *beaked* promontory" (*Milton*). BILL is the common term, applied to all other birds or fowls; as, a humming bird's, robin's, duck's *bill*; cf. "*billing* and cooing."

Although the kite soar with unbloodied *beak*: *Shak.*
In his *bill*
An olive leaf he [the dove] brings. *Milton.*

beak, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *bequier*. See BEAK, *n.*] To strike or seize with the beak; to peck; to reach with the beak.

beaked (bēkt), *a.* **1.** Having a beak or a beaklike point or process; beak-shaped; rostrate. "Each *beaked* promontory." *Milton.*

2. *Her.* Of birds other than those of prey, having the beak tinctured in a specified manner.

beaked hazel, an American hazel (*Corylus rostrata*) in which the involucral bracts inclosing the nut form a tubular beak. — **b pargley**, chervil. — **b whale.** any ziphioid whale, esp. *Hyp. rostratum*, a medium-sized whale of the Northern Hemisphere.

beak'er (bēk'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *biker*, akin to Icel. *bikarr*, Sw. *bägare*, Dan. *bæger*, G. *becher*; — all fr. LL. *bicarium*, prob. fr. Gr. βίκος wine jar. Cf. PITCHER a jug.] **1.** A large drinking cup, with a wide mouth, supported on a foot or standard.

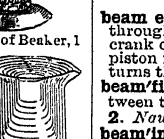
A form of Beaker, 1

2. A deep, open-mouthed, thin vessel, of glass, porcelain, copper, etc., often with a projecting lip for pouring, chiefly used by chemists, pharmacists, etc.

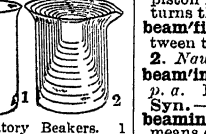
Laboratory Beakers. 1 Plain; 2 Nest of Lipped Beakers.

beak'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* An ornament used in rich Norman doorways, resembling a head with a beak.

2. *Naut.* **a** A small platform at the fore part of the upper deck of a vessel, which contains latrines for the crew; — called also *head*. **b** *Nav.* = BEAK, 2 **g**.

beak'horn' stake (bēk'hôrn'). *Mech.* A stake or small bench anvil with one side consisting of a slender beakiron.

beak'ing, *p. a.* Projecting like a beak; also, provided with a beak.

beaking joint, a joint formed by the meeting in a continuous line of several heading joints.

beak'i'ron (-ī'ûrn), *n.* [From BICKERN.] The horn of an anvil; also, a small anvil having a horn; a beakhorn stake, a bickern.

beak molding *or* **moulding.** *Arch.* A molding of beaklike profile. See MOLDING, *Illust.*

beak sedge. Any species of *Rynchospora*; — from the beaklike tubercle crowning the achene. See RYNCHOSPORA.

beak wattles. Carunculous fleshy formations at the base of both mandibles of carrier pigeons.

beal (bēl), *n.* [See BOIL a tumor.] A small inflammatory tumor; a pustule. *Obs. or Dial.*

beal, *v. i. & t.* To gather matter; to swell and come to a head, as a pimple; to suppurate. *Obs. or Dial.*

be'-all', *n.* The whole; all that is to be. "The *be-all* and the end-all here." *Shak.*

Beal'ti-ne (bēl'tĭ-nē; băl'-; -tĭn), *n.* [Ir. *bealtaine*.] The Celtic festival of the first of May, celebrating the return of vegetation. Cf. LUGNASSAD, SAMHAIN.

beam (bēm), *n.* [AS. *bēam* beam, post, tree, ray of light; akin to OFries. *bām* tree, OS. *bōm*, D. *boom*, OHG. *boum, poum*, G. *baum*, Icel. *baðmr*, Goth. *bagms*. Cf. BOOM a spar.] **1.** The rood tree. *Obs.*

2. Any large piece of timber or metal long in proportion to its thickness, and prepared for use, such as the squared timber of a whole tree; specif., *Mech.*, a horizontal member supported at its ends and loaded in any way.

3. One of the principal horizontal timbers or metal supports of a building or ship.

The *beams* of a vessel are strong pieces of timber stretching across from side to side to support the decks. *Totten.*

4. The extreme breadth of a vessel at the widest part; as, one vessel is said to have more *beam* than another.

5. A cylinder of wood, making part of a loom, on which weavers wind the warp before weaving; also, the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled as it is woven, — one being called the *fore beam*, the other the *back beam*.

6. The part of a plow to which the standard or sheath, colter, clevis, and other parts are attached and by which the implement is drawn.

7. The bar of a balance, from the ends of which the scales are suspended.

The doubtful *beam* long nods from side to side. *Pope.*

8. The pole of a carriage. *Obs. or Poetic.* *Dryden.*

9. A long quill feather, esp. in the wing of a hawk; — called also **beam feather.**

10. *Steam Engine.* A lever having an oscillating motion on a central axis, connected at one end with the piston rod from which it receives motion, and at the other with the crank or its equivalent.

11. The main stem of a deer's horn.

12. *Tanning.* A sloping board or frame upon which hides are worked.

13. A ray or collection of parallel rays emitted from the sun or other luminous body; as, a *beam* of light, or of heat.

How far that little candle throws his *beams!* *Shak.*

14. Fig.: A ray; a gleam; as, a *beam* of comfort.

Mercy with her genial *beam*. *Keble.*

Syn. — BEAM, RAY. In popular usage, a *ray* is a single line of light; a *beam* (see etym.) is a broader shaft of light, or a collection of parallel rays. See RADIANT, PILLAR.

Ye little stars! hide your diminished *rays*. *Pope.*
And the slope sun his upward *beam*
Shoots against the dusky pole. *Milton.*

beam and scales, a balance. — **on the b**, in a line with the beams, or at right angles with the keel — to be on her b. ends, to incline, as a vessel, so much on one side that her beams approach a vertical position

beam (bēm), *v. t.*; BEAMED (bēmd); BEAM'ING. **1.** To shed light on; to illumine. *Obs.*

2. To send forth; to emit, — followed ordinarily by *forth*; as, to *beam* forth light.

3. *Weaving & Tanning.* To use or work on the beam; as: **a** To stretch (cloth) over it. **b** To roll (yarn or warp) on it. **c** To dress or work (hides, etc.) on it.

4. To shore up with beams.

beam, *v. i.* To emit beams of light.

He *beamed*, the daystar of the rising age. *Trumbull.*

beam'age (bēm'ĭj), *n.* A deduction made in weighing the freshly dressed carcass of an animal to cover the loss of weight by evaporation while hung on the beam for the flesh to cool. It is usually two pounds per side for a pig.

beam anchor. The form of anchor used in building to tie the walls firmly to the floors.

beam arm. *Shipbuilding.* **a** A forked timber bolted to a beam next a deck opening; — also called *fork beam* and *crowfoot*. **b** A split end of a deck beam bent over so as to be bolted to the frame, where it forms a knee.

beam center *or* **centre.** *Mach.* The fulcrum or pin on which the beam of a beam engine vibrates.

beamed (bēmd), *a.* Furnished with or having beams.

Tost his *beamed* frontlet to the sky *Scott.*

beam engine. A steam engine having a vibrating beam through which the piston effort is transmitted to the crank or its equivalent, in distinction from one having its piston rod attached directly to the connecting rod which turns the crank.

beam'fill'ing (bēm'fĭl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Masonry built in between the ends of beams in a wall.

2. *Naut.* The part of cargo stowed between beams.

beam'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of (either) BEAM, *v.* — Hence: *p. a.* Emitting beams, radiant. — **beam'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See RADIANT.

beaming machine. **1.** A machine for working hides by means of a sliding or rolling carriage and a hanging slicking tool.

2. A machine for filling the beams of looms with yarn.

beam knife, *or* **beaming knife.** A currier's two-handled knife, used to shave hides stretched over the beam.

beam light. *Eccl.* A candle light kept burning before the rood, or cross.

beam roll. *Cloth Making.* The spool-shaped roll on which are wound the warp threads.

beam sea. A sea rolling on the beam.

beam'y (bēm'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Emitting beams of light; radiant; shining. "*Beamy* gold." *Tickell.*

2. Resembling a beam in size and weight; massive.

His double-biting ax, and *beamy* spear *Dryden.*

3. Having horns, or antlers.

Beamy stags in toils engage. *Dryden.*

4. *Naut.* Having considerable beam.

Syn. — See RADIANT.

bean (bēn), *n.* [ME. *ben, bene*, AS. *bēan*; akin to D *boon*, G. *bohne*, OHG. *pōna*, Icel. *baun*, Dan. *bønne*, Sw. *bona*, and perh. to Russ. *bob*, L. *faba*.] **1. a** The characteristic and highly nutritious seed of certain leguminous plants of the family Fabaceæ, hence called the bean family. The bean of history, or *broad bean*, is *Faba faba*. The cultivated forms of this are very popular in the Old World, but in America they are chiefly replaced by *Phaseolus*, which includes the kidney beans, Lima, or Sieva, beans, and string beans. Other genera yielding edible beans are *Dolichos* and *Vigna*. The origin of many cultivated varieties is uncertain. **b** Any plant which yields beans.

2. Any of various other plants, or their beanlike seeds or fruits; as, the coral *bean*, the castor *bean*, black *bean*, etc. (See CORAL BEAN, CASTOR BEAN, BLACK BEAN, etc.)

3. A protuberance on the upper mandible of waterfowl, esp. of certain geese.

4. *pl. Mining.* Small coals; specif., such as will not pass through half-inch meshes. *Eng. Dial.*

5. *pl.* A piece of money, esp. a gold piece. *Slang.*

bean cake. A material consisting of beans or some substitute, as taro root, deprived of oil and compressed into cakes. It is used in China as a food and fertilizer.

bean caper. Any plant of the genus *Zygophyllum*, esp. *Z. fabago*, a small tree of the Levant, having very ill-smelling foliage. Its flower buds are used as capers The

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bead edging. = BEADING, 2 c.
bea'del. Var. of BEADLE.
bead fern. Any of various species of *Ducranopteris. Australia.*
bead frame. An abacus.
bead grass. A common American grass (*Paspalum setaceum*), the spike of which resembles a chain of beads. [hook. *Obs.*]
bead'hook', *n.* A sort of boat
bead'i-ness (bēd'ĭ-). *n.* See -NESS; BEADY, *a.*
bea'dl. Beadle. *Ref. Sp.*
bea'dle-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
bea'dle-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
bea'dle-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a beadle.
bea'dle-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
bead'let, *n.* See -LET, dim.
bead'man. Var. of BEADSMAN.
bead'row', *n.* = BEADROLL, 2. *Obs.*
beads'wom'an (bēdz'wŏom'ăn), *n.*, *fem.* of BEADSMAN.
bead tree. **a** The China tree. **b** The necklace tree.
bead'us (bēd'ŭs). North. Eng. dial. form of BEADHOUSE.
beaft. † BAFT.
bea'gl. Beagle. *Ref. Sp.*
bea'gling (bē'glĭng), *n.* Hunting with beagles.
beak. Obs. or dial. var. of BEEK.
beake. † BECK.
beak'er, *n.* [Cf. BEAK] A piked shoe; a crakow. *Obs.*
beak'ful, *n.*; *pl.* -FULS. See -FUL.
beakhead beam. = CATBEAM.
beakt. Beaked. *Ref. Sp.*
beak'y (bēk'ĭ), *a.* Having a beak, esp. a noticeable one.
beal (bēl), *n.* = BULL, weak drink. *Australia.* [See BELAR.]
beal, *n.* [Native name.] *Bot.*
beal (bēl; bĭl), *n.* [Gael. *béul* mouth] A mouth or narrow pass, as of a river or valley *Scottish Highlands.*
bealche. † BELCH.
beald † BIELD.
Be'a-li'ah (bē'a-lī'ä). *Bib.*
bealme † BEAM. [lōth). *Bib.*
Be'a-loth (bē'ä-lŏth; bē-ā'-
Bealtuinn. Var. of BEALTINE.
bealye. † BELLY.
beam'bird', *n.* a The European spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*). **b** The garden warbler.
beam board. The platform of a steelyard or balance.
beam caliper *or* **calliper.** *Mech.* = CALIPER SQUARE.
beam compass. See COMPASS, *n.*
beamd. Beamed. *Ref. Sp.*
beame † BEME.
beam'er, *n.* 1. One who beams. 2. = BEAMING MACHINE.
beam'ful, *a.* Beamy; radiant.
beam'i-ly, *adv.* of BEAMY.
beam'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
beam'ish, *a.* Beaming. *Archaic.*
beam knee. *Shipbuilding.* A knee supporting a beam. Sometimes, = BEAM ARM **b**.
beam'less, *a.* See -LESS.
beam'let, *n.* See -LET.
beam'ling, *n.* See -LING. *Obs.*
beam net. = BEAM TRAWL.
beam'some, *a.* Beaming.
beam'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [*beam* + *-ster*.] One who beams hides
beam trawl. A trawl net with its mouth spread open by a beam.
beam'-trawl', *v. i.* To fish with a beam trawl.
beam tree. = WHITEBEAM.
bean. Dial. var. of BOON.
Be'an (bē'ăn). *Bib.*
bean aphis. = BEAN LOUSE.
bean crake. Corn crake. *Eng.*

large aromatic seeds of *Z. coccineum* are used by the Arabs in place of pepper.

bean'feast' (bēn'fēst'), *n.* A dinner given annually by employers to work people. *Eng.*—**bean'feast'er** (-fēs'tēr), *n.*

bean goose. One of the common European species of wild goose (*Anser fabulis*).

bean ladybird. A spotted ladybird (*Epilachna corrupta*) which feeds on the leaves of the bean plant.

bean leaf beetle. A reddish or yellowish beetle (*Ceratoma trifurcata*), usually with black markings, which in the adult state feeds on the leaves of beans and peas. It is troublesome in the southern United States.

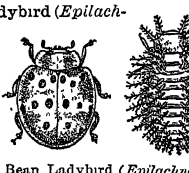

Bean Ladybird (*Epilachna corrupta*) and Larva. × 2.

bean louse. Any of several species of aphids injurious to beans, as *Aphis gossypii* and *Aphis rumicis*. See also DOLPHIN FLY.

bean mildew. A disease of beans and peas caused by parasitic fungi of two species (*Peronospora viciæ* and *P. trifoliorum*). It appears as a dense felty mass on the leaves and young pods. Called also *pea mildew*.

bean ore. A siliceous iron ore occurring in globular forms made up of concentric layers.

bean pod. The legume or fruit of any kind of bean.

bean tree. **a** A handsome fabaceous tree of Australia (*Castanospermum australe*) having bright yellow flowers and large pods containing three or four chestnutlike seeds, often roasted and eaten by the natives; — also called *Moreton Bay chestnut*. The timber is known in trade as *black bean*. **b** Any of several other trees of the same family, as the laburnum, the coral tree, etc. **c** Any of various trees of other families having fruit more or less resembling a bean pod, as the catalpa.

bean trefoil. A fabaceous shrub (*Anagyris fœtida*) of southern Europe, with trifoliolate leaves and yellow flowers. See ANAGYRIS.

bean weevil. Any of several small weevils which deposit their eggs in the pods of beans and peas. The larva burrows in and feeds on the seed. The common American species (*Bruchus obtectus*) is the worst enemy of the bean grower, as it continues to breed in dried stock as well as in growing pods. Other injurious species are *Bruchus rufimanus* of Europe, and *Spermophagus pectoralis* of Mexico, etc.

bear (bâr), *v. t.; pret.* BORE (bōr), formerly BARE (bâr); *p. p.* BORN (bōrn), BORNE (bōrn) (see *Note*, below); BEAR'ING. [ME. *beren*, AS. *beran;* akin to D. *baren* to bring forth, G. *gebären*, Goth. *baíran* to bear or carry, Icel. *bera*, Sw. *bära*, Dan. *bære*, OHG. *beran, peran*, L *ferre*, Gr. *φέρειν*, OSlav. *brati* to take, carry, OIr. *berim* I bear, Skr. *bhar* to bear. Cf. FERTILE.] **1.** To support and move; to carry; to convey.

I 'll *bear* your logs the while *Shak.*

2. To render or give; to bring forward; to give as if by bringing or carrying, as, to *bear* testimony.

His faithful dog shall *bear* him company. *Pope*
Bear welcome in your eye *Shak*

3. To conduct; to bring; — said of persons. *Obs.*

Bear them to my house. *Shak*

4 To manage, wield, or direct. "Thus must thou thy body *bear*." *Shak.* Hence: To behave; to conduct.

Hath he *borne* himself penitently in prison? *Shak*

5. To possess and use, as a function or power; to exercise.

Every man should *bear* rule in his own house. *Esther* i. 22.

6. To possess or carry, as a mark of authority or distinction; to wear; to show, esp. as a characteristic feature; as, to *bear* a sword, badge, name.

So get the start of the majestic world
And *bear* the palm alone *Shak.*

Falsehood . . . shall hereafter *bear* a blacker aspect. *Steele.*

7. To possess mentally; to carry or hold in the mind; to entertain; to harbor. *Dryden.*

The ancient grudge I *bear* him. *Shak.*

8. To carry on, or maintain; to have; as, *bearing* a part in the conversation; to have as a property or relation.

His mind *bears* a singular analogy to his body *Macaulay*

9. To gain or win. *Obs.*

Some think to *bear* it by speaking a great word. *Bacon.*

She was . . . found not guilty, through *bearing* of friends and bribing of the judge *Latimer.*

10. To support or sustain; to hold up.

The shafts do indeed *bear* as much as they are ever imagined to *bear* *Ruskin.*

11. To sustain, or be answerable for, as blame, expense, responsibility, etc.

He shall *bear* their iniquities. *Is* liii. 11.
Somewhat that will *bear* your charges. *Dryden*

12. To admit or be capable of; that is, to suffer or sustain without violence, injury, or change.

In all criminal cases the most favorable interpretation should be put on words that they can possibly *bear* *Swift.*

13. To endure; to tolerate; to undergo; to suffer.

I cannot *bear*
The murmur of this lake to hear *Shelley.*

My punishment is greater than I can *bear*. *Gen* iv. 13.

14. To exalt or plume (one's self); — with *on*. *Obs.*

15. To sustain, or have on (written or inscribed, or as a mark or impression); as, the tablet *bears* this inscription.

16. To attribute or charge; — with *upon*. *Obs.*

Christ was . . . scourged, and false *borne* upon. *Wycliffe.*

17. To press; to thrust; to drive.

Clan Alpine's best are backward *borne* *Scott.*

18. To bring forth or produce; to yield, as, to *bear* apples; to *bear* children; to *bear* interest.

Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore*. *Dryden.*

19. *Backgammon.* To remove (a piece) from the board.

☞ In the passive form of this verb, the best modern usage restricts the past participle *born* to the sense of *given birth to*, when not followed by *by* (the mother). In the active form, *borne* alone is used as the past participle

Syn.—Uphold, support, sustain, maintain; undergo, suffer, tolerate, abide, put up with, submit to.—BEAR, ENDURE, STAND, BROOK agree in the idea of sustaining something trying or painful. BEAR may refer to either small or great, temporary or permanent, discomforts or ills; as, water as hot as one can *bear* it; to *bear* the brunt of battle, "the *bearing* well of all calamities" (*Milton*). ENDURE refers chiefly to great or lasting hardships or evils, borne without yielding or giving in; as, "to *endure* exile, or ignominy, or bonds, or pain" (*Milton*); "If they could not bring us to enjoy life, they would at least teach us to *endure* it" (*Goldsmith*). STAND (frequently in negative constructions) is more colloquial, and implies bearing or putting up with something without flinching; as, he cannot *stand* teasing. "She did not mind death, but she could not *stand* pinching" (*Barham*). BROOK, now rather literary and in negative constructions only, implies a certain self-assertion against insult, opposition, limitation, or restraint; as, "He is fierce, and cannot *brook* hard language" (*Shak.*); "Restraint she will not *brook*" (*Milton*). *Bear, endure*, and *stand* (usually in negative clauses) have also the sense of *suffer, tolerate* (see ALLOW); as, I cannot *bear* him, *endure* him, *stand* him. In such negative uses, *bear* commonly implies personal dislike; *endure*, intolerance; *stand*, impatience or distaste. See PATIENCE.

☞ For many phrases in which *bear* occurs, interchangeably with other verbs, see the noun or other key word of the phrase; as, for *bear*, or *carry, away the bell*, see under BELL, etc. — **to bear a hand**, to help; to give assistance; to lend a hand. — **to b. a rein upon**, to drive or hold up or back with a bearing rein. — **to b. arms**, to serve as a soldier. — **to b. date**, to have its date named on the face of it; — said of a writing. — **to b. down.** **a** To force into a lower place; to carry down; to depress or sink. "His nose, . . . large as were the others, *bore* them *down* into insignificance." *Marryat.* **b** To overthrow or crush by force; as, to *bear down* an enemy. **c** To maintain forcibly. *Obs.* — **to b in**, *Mining*, to hole; to kurve. — **to b. in hand.** **a** To maintain; to affirm against. *Obs. or R.*

The continued irony with which Socrates *bears* them all *in hand* and soothes the great man after disconcerting him. *Encyc Brit.*

b To keep (one) up in expectation, usually by promises never to be realized; to delude by pretenses. *Obs.* "How you were *borne in hand*, how crossed." *Shak.* — **to b. in mind**, to keep in memory. — **to b. low sail**, to comport one's self humbly. *Obs.* — **to b. off.** **a** To restrain; to keep from approach; to drive apart. **b** *Naut.* To remove to a distance; to keep clear from rubbing against anything; as, to *bear off* a boat. **c** To gain; to carry off, as a prize. — **to b. one hard**, to owe one a grudge. *Obs.* "Cæsar doth *bear me hard*." *Shak.* — **to b. out.** **a** To maintain and support; to defend to the last. "Company only can *bear* a man *out* in an ill thing." *South.* **b** To corroborate; to confirm. "Nature will not *bear* you *out*." *Emerson.* **c** To render endurable. "Let summer *bear* it *out*." *Shak.* — **to b the bag**, to have control of the money. — **to b. up.** **a** To support; to keep from falling or sinking. "Religious hope *bears up* the mind under sufferings." *Addison.*

The schoolboy, with his satchel in his hand,
Whistling aloud to *bear* his courage *up*. *Robert Blair.*

b To check (a horse's head) up with the bearing rein.

bear (bâr), *v. i.* **1.** To carry burdens; to suffer, as in carrying a burden. "Man is born to *bear*." *Pope.*

2. To withstand a strain, esp. in a structure; as, the timber will not *bear*. Fig., to withstand a test; to hold good.

3. To endure with patience; to be patient.

I cannot, cannot *bear*. *Dryden.*

4. To presume; — with *on*. *Obs.*

5. To have a certain meaning, intent, or effect; to purport.

Her sentence *bore*, that she should stand a certain time upon the platform. *Hawthorne.*

Instruments of seizin are valid if they *bear* to have been subscribed by one notary. *Erskine's Principles*

6. To press; — with *on* or *upon*, or *against*.

These men *bear* hard on the suspected party *Addison*

7. To take effect; to have influence or force; as, to bring matters to *bear*.

8. To relate or refer; — with *on* or *upon;* as, how does this *bear* on the question?

9. To be situated, as to the point of compass, with respect to something else; as, the land *bears* N. by E.; to have (a certain or the proper) bearing or direction, as a ship or gun.

10. To produce, as fruit; to be fruitful.

This age to blossom, and the next to *bear*. *Dryden.*

to bear against, to approach for attack or seizure; as, a lion *bears against* his prey. *Obs.* — **to b. away**, *Naut.*, to change the course of a vessel, esp. to leeward. — **to b. back**, to retreat. "*Bearing back* from the blows of their sable antagonist." *Scott.* — **to b. down on** *or* **upon.** **a** To press grievously or adversely, as with injury or blame.

The moment they know I'm a backslider, they're going to *bear down* on me pretty heavy *Harper's Weekly.*

b *Naut.* To approach from the windward, or, in steam vessels, from either side: as, the fleet *bore down upon* the enemy. — **to b. in with**, *Naut.*, to run or tend toward; as, a ship *bears in with* the land. — **to b. off**, *Naut.*, to steer away, as from land. — **to b. up.** **a** To be supported; to have fortitude; to be firm; not to sink; as, to *bear up* under afflictions. **b** To keep pace (with). "Fain he would *bear up* with his neighbors in that." *Milton.* **c** *Naut.* To put the helm up (or to windward) and so change the vessel's course to leeward; to bear away. — **to b. up for**, *Naut.*, to sail for (a place), esp. to leeward. — **to b upon**, *Mil.*, to be pointed or situated so as to affect; to be pointed directly against, or so as to hit (the object); as, to bring or plant guns so as to *bear upon* a fort or a ship; the artillery *bore upon* the center. — **to b. up to**, to tend or move toward; as, to *bear up to* one another. — **to b. with**, to endure; to be indulgent to; to forbear to resent, oppose, or punish.

bear (bâr), *n.* [ME. *bere*, AS. *bera;* akin to D. *beer*, OHG. *bero, pero*, G. *bär*, Icel. & Sw. *björn*, and possibly to L. *fera* wild beast, *ferus* fierce. Cf. PIERCE.] **1.** Any species of the family Ursidæ, large, heavy Carnivora with plantigrade feet, long shaggy hair, and rudimentary tail. Bears feed largely on fruit and insects as well as on flesh, and though slow and clumsy in their ordinary movements can move very fast for a short distance, especially on rough or steep ground. All except the heaviest can climb trees. The European brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), the white polar bear (*U. or Thalarctos maritimus*), the grizzly bear (*U. horribilis*), the American black bear (*U. americanus*), and its variety the cinnamon bear, the Syrian bear (*Ursus syriacus*), and the sloth bear, are among the notable species. They are widely distributed in cold and temperate as well as warm climates. None are found in Africa, and but one species in South America. In Australia the koala is called *bear*.

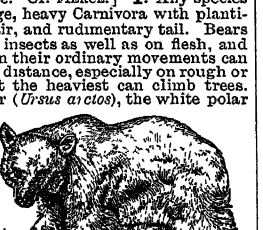

Bear of Palestine (*Ursus syriacus*).

2. An animal likened to a bear; as, the woolly *bear;* ant *bear;* water *bear*.

3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* See URSA MAJOR, URSA MINOR.

4. A brutal, coarse, uncouth, or morose person.

You are a great *bear* . . . to abuse my relations. *Sheridan.*

5. *Stock Exchange.* **a** Formerly, stock which, though not in possession, one has contracted to deliver at a future date, expecting to buy it in, meanwhile, at a lower price. **b** A person who sells stocks or securities for future delivery in expectation of a fall in the market. *Bear* in this sense, orig. *bearskin jobber*, was probably first used in allusion to the proverb, "To sell the bear's skin before one has caught the bear." The *bears* and *bulls* of the Stock Exchange, whose interest it is, the one to depress, and the other to raise, prices, are now said to be so called in allusion to the bear's habit of pulling down, and the bull's of tossing up.

6. In technical senses: **a** *Mach.* A portable punching machine. **b** *Naut.* A block covered with coarse matting; — used to rub the deck. Also, a kind of door matting. **c** *Metal.* = SALAMANDER.

bear (bâr), *v. t.* **1.** *Stock Exchange.* To endeavor to depress the price of, or prices in, as, to *bear* a railroad stock; to *bear* the market. See BEAR, *n.*, 5.

2. *Mech.* To punch (holes) with a bear. See BEAR, *n.*, 6 **a.**

bear'a-ble (bâr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being borne or endured; tolerable. — **bear'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **bear'a-bly**, *adv.*

bear animalcule One of the Tardigrada; a water bear.

bear'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* **a** A trailing ericaceous plant (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) having tonic, astringent foliage, and glossy red berries, of which bears are said to be fond. **b** The large cranberry (*Oxycoccus macrocarpus*). **c** A holly of the southern United States (*Ilex decidua*). **d** The cascara buckthorn.

bear'bine (bâr'bīn), *n.* [*bear* = *bere* barley + *bine.*] **a** Any of various European species of *Convolvulus*, as *C. arvensis* and *C. soldanella;* — so called from their occurrence in barley or other grain fields. *Eng.* **b** The black bindweed (*Polygonum convolvulus*).

bear brush. A cornaceous shrub of the western United States (*Garrya fremonti*), also known as *California fever bush*. It has oblong leaves, shining above and gray beneath, and bears a black berry.

bear caterpillar. A woolly bear.

beard (bērd), *n.* [ME. *beard, berd*, AS. *beard;* akin to Fries. *berd*, D. *baard*, G. *bart*, Lith. *barzdà*, OSlav. *brada*, Pol. *broda*, Russ. *borodá*, L. *barba*, W. *barf*. Cf. 1st BARE.]

1. The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the human face, chiefly of male adults; — often used as excluding the *mustache*. Cf. WHISKER.

2. Any of certain appendages likened to the beard of man, as: **a** The long hairs about the face in animals, as in the goat. **b** The cluster of fine hairlike feathers at the base of the bill in some birds. **c** The appendages to the jaw in some Cetacea, or the barbels about the mouth of some fishes. **d** The byssus of certain bivalves, as mussels. **e** The gills of some bivalves, as the oyster. **f** The hairs of the labial palpi of moths and butterflies. **g** *Bot.* Bristlelike, often barbed, hairs or awns; as, the *beard* of grain.

3. Any of various points or projections: **a** A barb or point projecting backward or outward, as on an arrow to prevent it from being easily drawn out, on a knitting needle to pull the thread through, etc. **b** That part of the under side of a horse's lower jaw which is above the chin, and bears the curb of a bridle. **c** *Carpentry.* The sharp edge of a board. **d** *Organ Building.* A crosspiece fastened just below the upper lip of a flue pipe. **e** A spring piece on the back of a lock bolt to prevent its rattling. **f** *Print.* That part of a type which is between the shoulder of the shank and the face. **g** *Mining.* A working or passage cut across the grain of the coal. *Dial. Eng.*

4. An imposition; a trick. *Obs. Chaucer.*

to one's beard, to one's face; in open defiance.

beard, *v. t;* BEARD'ED; BEARD'ING. **1.** To take by the beard; to seize, pluck, or pull the beard of (a man), in anger or contempt

2. To oppose to the face; to set at defiance.

And dar'st thou then
To *beard* the lion in his den,
The Douglas in his hall? *Scott.*

3. **a** To deprive (a shellfish) of the gills. **b** Formerly, to cut off the bad portions of (a fleece). **c** *Carpentry.* To bevel or round the edges of (timber) to a required angle or curve.

4. To furnish with a beard.

beard'ed (bēr'dĕd; -dĭd; 7), *a.* Having a beard.

bearded argali. = AOUDAD. — **b. darnel.** See DARNEL. — **b. eagle**, the lammergeier. — **b. fescue.** See GRASS, *Table II.* — **b. griffin**, the lammergeier. — **b. lizard**, the Jew lizard. — **b. pink**, the swamp pink. — **b. pinnock**, the reedling. — **b. seal**, a large seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) of the Arctic seas. — **b. titmouse**, the reedling. — **b. tortoise**, the matamata. — **b. vulture**, the lammergeier. — **b. wheat**, any variety of wheat in which the outer glumes are provided with prominent awns. — **b. wheat grass**, a kind of wheat grass (*Agropyron caninum*) having rough awns on the flowering glumes. It is sometimes used for early pasturage.

beard grass **a** Any grass of the genus *Polypogon*, esp. *P. monspeliensis;* — so called on account of the densely bearded aspect of the spike. **b** Any of several common species of *Andropogon*, as *A. scoparius*.

beard'ie (bēr'dĭ), *n.* [From BEARD, *n.*] **a** The common loach (*Nemachilus barbatulus*) of Europe. *Scot.* **b** An Australian gadoid fish (*Lotella callarias*).

beard'ing, *n.* **1.** A beardlike growth.

2. *Shipbuilding.* **a** The rounding or shaping of a timber, as one of the deadwoods, so as to fit the body of a vessel. **b** The forward edge of the rudder or the corresponding edge of the sternpost.

beard'less, *a.* Without a beard; hence, not having arrived at puberty or manhood; youthful — **beard'less-ness**, *n.*

beardless wheat, any variety of wheat in which the outer glumes are without prominent awns.

beard moss. A grayish pendulous lichen (*Usnea barbata*) growing on trees.

beard'tongue' (bērd'tŭng'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Pentstemon;* — from the bearded, tongue-shaped sterile stamen.

bean curd. A thick white jelly made of beans, common in north China and adjacent countries.

bean cutworm. The larva of a noctuid moth (*Ogdoconta cinereola*) which feeds on the growing pods and leaves of the bean. It is rarely injurious.

beand. Obs. p. pr. of BE.

bean dolphin. = DOLPHIN FLY.

beane. † BAIN, BEAN, BENE.

bean'er-y (bēn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A restaurant of the cheaper class, where beans are frequently served. *Slang, U. S.*

bean leaf roller. The larva of a skipper butterfly (*Eudamus proteus*) which sometimes injures the foliage of beans, peas, etc., in the Gulf States.

bean straw. The dried stems of the bean plant.

be'ant (bē'ănt; bēnt). Dial. contraction of *be not*.

bean'weed', *n.* Common butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*).

bear'y (bēn'ĭ), *a.* High-fed and full of life; as, a *beany* horse. *Slang.* [BERE, BIER.

bear. Obs. or dial. var. of BEER,

bear'a-bl. Bearable. *Ref. Sp.*

bear'ance, *n.* **1.** Endurance; patience in suffering. *Archaic.* **2.** *Mech.* A bearing. *Obs. or R.*

bear baiting. The sport of baiting bears with dogs.

bear'bane', *n.* Wolfsbane.

bear'bind' (bâr'bīnd'), *n.* = BEARBINE a. [The panda.

bear cat. a = BINTURONG. b

bear'coot' (bâr'kōōt'). Var. of BERGUT. [bore

bear corn. The American helle-

beard'ed-joint', *n.* A grass (*Pennicum barbulatum*) strongly bearded at the nodes or joints.

beard'er, *n.* One who bearded.

bearding line. *Shipbuilding.* The curved line to which a timber is cut to fit a vessel's body.

bearding piece *Shipbuilding.* = BEARDING, 2 b.

beard'ling, *n.* A bearded man, as opposed to a *shaveling* or priest; a layman. *Obs. & R.*

bear dog. A dog used in baiting or hunting bears.

Bear Driver. *Astron.* = BOÖTES.

beard tree. The hazel. *Eng.*

beard'y (bēr'dĭ), *a.* Bearded.

bear'er (bâr'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that bears, holds, sustains, or carries. "*Bearers* of burdens." 2 *Chron.* ii. 18. "The *bearer* of unhappy news." *Dryden.* Specif.:
2. One who assists in carrying a body to the grave; a pall-bearer. *Milton.*
3. A palanquin carrier; also, a house servant charged with the care of his master's clothes, furniture, etc. *India.*
4. A tree or plant yielding fruit; as, a good *bearer.*
5. *Com.* One who holds a check, note, draft, or other order for the payment of money; specif., the person in possession of a check payable to bearer, whether so drawn or having become so by being last indorsed in blank.
6. *Her.* A supporter. *Scot.*
7. One of various mechanical supporting pieces; specif.: **a** *Print.* A strip of reglet or other furniture to bear off the impression from a blank or exposed place in a form of type or on a press; also, a type, or type-high piece of metal, placed in a blank part or around a page or form to protect the type in making a plate, or to support the plate when it is shaved. **b** One of the supporting crossbars beneath the grate bars of a furnace, esp. in the furnace of a steam boiler. **c** *Arch. & Engin.* Any small member, esp. one of a series, used primarily to support another member or structure, as one of the short pieces of quartering supporting the winders of winding stairs, or one of several small beams carrying a gutter. **d** The metal support for the joint soldered to the middle of a watch case.

bearer company *or* **corps.** *Mil.* That division of the organized medical service of an army which establishes a dressing station in the field, and hunts up and carries the wounded to it.

bearer securities. Securities not registered, the full title to which is transferred by mere delivery.

bear garden. **a** A place where bears are kept for diversion or fighting. **b** Fig., any place where riotous conduct is common or permitted. *M Arnold.*

bear grass. Any of several species of *Yucca*, esp. *Yucca filamentosa* and *Y. glauca;* also, either of the two somewhat similar plants *Quamasia esculenta* and *Dasylirion texanum.* These plants all have grasslike foliage. *Southern & Western U. S.*

bear'herd' (bâr'hûrd'), *n.* A man who tends a bear.

bear'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A hound for hunting bears.

bear'ing (bâr'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that bears.
2. The manner in which one bears or conducts one's self; mien; behavior; carriage.
I know him by his *bearing.* *Shak*
3. *Her.* Any single emblem or charge in an escutcheon or coat of arms; — commonly in the *pl.*
A carriage covered with armorial *bearings. Thackeray.*
4. Patient endurance; suffering without complaint.
5. An object, surface, or point that supports; supporting power; point of support.

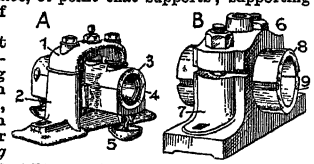

A Pivoted self-adjusting Bearing. *B* Common pedestal Bearing. 1, 6 Cap; 2, 7 Base; 3, 4 Brasses with Babbitt-metal Lining, 5 Drip Cup for oil; 8, 9 Brasses.

6. *Arch.* **a** That part of any member of a building which rests upon its supports; as, a lintel or beam may have four inches of *bearing* upon the wall. **b** Improperly, the unsupported span; as, the beam has twenty feet of *bearing* between its supports.
7. *Mach.* **a** A shaft journal. *Rare.* **b** A part in which a journal, gudgeon, pivot, pin, or the like turns or revolves. The bearing is often an adjustable cast-iron *block* (a bearing block) consisting of the *base*, which is secured to a machine frame, bracket, etc., by holding-down bolts, and the *cap*, which fits over and secures in position the brass or bronze steps or bushing in which the shaft journal, etc., runs. Cf. BALL BEARING, ROLLER BEARING.
8. Purport; meaning; intended significance; aspect.
9. **a** The situation of one point or object, with respect to another, or its direction from another, esp. with respect to the points of the compass; in *pl.*, relative positions or directions, as by reference to landmarks or to the compass. **b** Hence, fig., relation; connection.
10. *Naut.* **a** The direction of an object from a ship; — called *true, magnetic,* or *compass* bearing when its direction is referred to the geographical pole, the magnetic pole, or the compass needle respectively; and *relative bearing* when referred to the fore-and-aft line of the ship. Beginning ahead *relative* bearings are: dead ahead; in points of the compass (1, 2, or 3) on the (port or starboard) bow; broad off the bow; in points (3, 2, or 1) forward of the beam; abeam (or right abeam); in points (1, 2, or 3) abaft the beam; broad off the quarter; in points (3, 2, or 1) on the quarter; and astern. **b** *pl.* The widest part of a vessel below the plank sheer. **c** *pl.* The line of flotation of a vessel when properly trimmed with cargo or ballast.
11. *Music.* **a** = BEARING NOTE. **b** The variance from its true pitch of a note tuned to conform to temperament. *Obs.*
12. The power or time of producing or giving birth or of yielding fruit; as, a tree in full *bearing;* a tree past *bearing.* Also, that which is borne; a crop.
[His mother] in travail of his *bearing.* *R. of Gloucester.*
13. *Mining.* = STRIKE.

Syn. — Manner, demeanor, port; behavior, conduct; direction, relation, tendency, influence. See DEPORTMENT.

to bring one to his bearings, to bring one to his senses. — **to lose one's bearings,** to become bewildered.

bearing cloth. A cloth with which a child is covered when carried to be baptized. *Shak.*

bearing door. *Coal Mining.* A main door in a pit to regulate the ventilation. *Eng.*

bearing feeler. *Mach.* An automatic device, operated by the melting of a piece of fusible metal, for calling attention to the overheating of a journal bearing.

bearing metal. *Mach.* Metal for bearings, usually brass, bronze, or some antifriction metal.

bearing note. One of the notes first tuned and taken as the basis in tuning others; — used of a piano or other tempered instrument

bearing rein. A short rein looped over the check hook or the hames to keep the horse's head up; a checkrein. See HARNESS, *Illust.*

bearing ring. In a balloon, the braced wooden ring attached to the suspension ropes at the bottom, functionally analogous to the keel of a ship.

bear'ish (bâr'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Partaking of the qualities of a bear; hence, rough or harsh in temper or manners, gruff.
2. *Stock Exchange.* Inclined to bear the market; tending to fall in price.

bear leader. One who leads about a performing bear for money; hence, facetiously, one who takes charge of a young man on his travels.

bear oak. A shrubby oak of the northeastern United States (*Quercus pumila*), usually in dense thickets, rarely becoming a small tree It is related to the blackjack, which it resembles somewhat in foliage, but the bark is gray.

bear's'-breech' (bârz'brĕch'), *n.* **a** A species of *Acanthus* (*A. mollis*) having rough-pubescent leaves. **b** Incorrectly, the English cow parsnip (*Heracleum sphondylium*).

bear's'-ear', *n.* An alpine primrose (*Primula auricula*) having fragrant yellow flowers and basal woolly leaves, supposedly resembling a bear's ears. Also called *auricula.*

bear's'-foot', *n.* **a** A species of hellebore (*Helleborus fœtidus*), with digitate leaves. It has an offensive smell and acrid taste, and is a powerful emetic, cathartic, and anthelmintic. **b** The lady's-mantle (*Alchemilla vulgaris*).

bear's'-head', *n.* An edible mushroom fungus (*Hydnum caput-medusæ*) growing on trees in irregular masses; — so named in allusion to the shaggy appearance caused by groups of spines at the ends of the branches.

bear'skin' (bâr'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a bear.
2. A coarse, shaggy woolen cloth for overcoats.
3. A cap made of bearskin, esp. one worn by soldiers.
The towering *bearskins* which mark a battalion of the English Guards. *Kinglake*

bear's'-paw' (bârz'-), *n.* A large East Indian bivalve (*Hippopus maculatus*), often used as an ornament.

bear'-trap' dam. *Engin.* A kind of movable dam, in one form consisting of two leaves resting against each other at the top when raised and folding down one over the other when lowered, for deepening shallow parts in a river.

bear'ward' (bâr'wôrd'), *n.* [*bear* + *ward* a keeper.] A bear keeper.

beast (bēst), *n.* [ME. *best, beste,* OF. *beste,* F. *bête,* fr. (assumed) LL. *besta* for L. *bestia.*] **1.** Any living creature; an animal; — including man, insects, etc. *Obs. Chaucer.*
2. Any four-footed animal, as distinguished from birds, reptiles, fishes, and insects, esp., one of the larger animals that may be used for labor, food, or sport; as, a *beast* of burden. Hence, specif.: **a** Among farmers, cattle in general, or, esp. in England, fattening cattle. **b** A horse
A righteous man regardeth the life of his *beast. Prov.* xii 10
3. As opposed to *man:* Any irrational animal.
4. Fig.: A coarse, brutal, filthy, or degraded person.
5. [*cap.*] Specif., the blasphemous "Beast" with seven heads and ten horns of the Apocalypse (chap. xiii. & xvii.); Antichrist. Beyond its general symbolizing of Rome as the antichristian power, the historical signification of the Beast has been variously understood. Its number 666 is commonly interpreted as made up from the number values of Hebrew letters spelling *Nero Cæsar,* the omission of final ן of *Nero* giving the variant 616, which has also been ו taken as made up from the number values of Greek Γαιος καισαρ (Caligula). Other interpretations of 666 apply it to the Roman empire, to Chaos, or make it symbolical in falling short of the holy number seven. See NUMBER.
6. A game at cards similar to loo. *Obs.*
7. A penalty at beast, omber, quadrille, etc.

Syn. — See ANIMAL.

beast of burden, an animal employed in carrying burdens. — **b. of chase.** a wild creature that is hunted. — **b. of prey,** a carnivorous animal; one that feeds on the flesh of other animals. — **b. royal,** the lion; Leo. *Obs. Chaucer.*

beast, *v. t.* **1.** To make or treat as a beast. *Obs.*
2. *Card Playing.* To beat or penalize at beast, omber, etc.; — only in the passive.

beast fable. A short story in which the characters are animals (sometimes with men) represented as acting from motives, or with designs, similar to man's. Such stories may be meant merely to amuse, to explain an animal's habits or peculiarities, or to point a moral applicable to human conduct. Only the last kind is in strictest sense a *beast fable,* which is thus a type of the more general category, the **beast tale** Such stories are universal among primitive peoples, and form the basis of much of the fabulous literature of the civilized world (cf. BESTIARY, REYNARD).

beast'ly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or having the form, nature, or habits of, a beast; bestial. *Thos. Usk.*
Beastly divinities and droves of gods. *Prior.*
2. Characterizing the nature of a beast; contrary to the nature and dignity of man; brutal; filthy.
The *beastly* vice of drinking to excess. *Swift.*
3. Abominable; as, *beastly* weather. *Colloq.*

Syn. — Bestial, brutish, irrational, sensual, degrading.

beat (bēt; bāt), *n.* Also *beet, bait.* [Cf. *bait* food.] A small sheaf or bundle of flax or hemp. *Eng.*

beat, *n.* [Origin unknown.] Rough sod or matted growth of vegetation pared off from moorland or fallow land and burned for a fertilizer before plowing. *Eng.*

beat, *v. t.* To pare off the beat of. *Dial. Eng.*

beat (bēt), *v. t.; pret.* BEAT; *p. p.* BEAT, BEAT'EN (bēt''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEAT'ING. [ME. *beaten, beten,* AS. *bēatan;* akin to Icel. *bauta,* OHG. *bōzan.* Cf. BUTT to strike, BUTTON.] **1.** To strike repeatedly; to lay repeated blows upon, often with the effect of impelling, pulverizing, working, thrashing, mixing, etc., implied; as, to *beat* eggs and sugar; to *beat* a drum.
They did *beat* the gold into thin plates. *Ex.* xxxix. 3.
2. To tread, as a path.
Pass awful gulfs, and *beat* my painful way. *Blackmore.*
3. To punish by blows; to thrash.
4. **a** To dash against or strike, as water, sun, wind, or other physical agent.
A frozen continent . . . *beat* with perpetual storms. *Milton.*
b To strive or urge against (water or weather).
The tossed navies *beat* the heaving main. *Pope*
5. To overcome in a battle, contest, strife, race, game, etc.; to vanquish or conquer; to surpass.
He *beat* them in a bloody battle. *Prescott.*
For loveliness, it would be hard to *beat* that. *M. Arnold.*
6. To measure or mark off by strokes; as, to *beat* time; to *beat* half seconds.
7. To try to lower, or better the terms of, by haggling. *Obs.*
8. To overlay, inlay, emboss, or embroider with gold, silver, or the like; — usually in *p. p. Obs. or Archaic.*
9. *Print.* To ink with beaters.
10. To scour or range over in hunting, accompanied with the noise made by striking bushes, etc., to rouse the game.
To *beat* the woods, and rouse the bounding prey. *Prior.*
11. Fig: To exercise severely; to perplex; to trouble.
Why should any one . . . *beat* his head about the Latin grammar who does not intend to be a critic? *Locke*
12. *Mil.* To give the signal for by beat of drum or other instrument; to sound by beat of drum; as, to *beat* an alarm, a charge, a retreat; to *beat* the general, the reveille, the tattoo; the drums *beat* the tattoo.
13. To cheat; defraud; — often with *out. Colloq.*

Syn. — Strike, pound, bang, buffet, maul, drub, thump, baste, thwack, thrash, pommel, cudgel, belabor; conquer, defeat, vanquish, overcome.

to beat down. **a** To lower the spirits of, to deject.
Until his friend's arrival, Tom was thoroughly *beaten down* and wretched. *T Hughes*
b To haggle with (any one) to secure a lower price; also, to force down by haggling. *Colloq.* — **to b. into,** to teach or instill by repetition. — **to b. money,** to coin money. *Obs. Raleigh.* — **to b. off,** to repel or drive back. — **to b. out of a thing,** to cause to relinquish it, or give it up. "Nor can anything *beat* their posterity *out of it* to this day." *South.* — **to b. the air, wind,** *or* (*formerly*) **water,** to strike wide of the mark, to no purpose, or against no opponent. — **to b. the bounds,** to trace out by perambulation the bounds of a parish, striking with a rod certain points in passing, by way of calling to witness. This is still done, as formerly, by bands of persons as a means of preserving the traditional memory of parish boundaries. *Eng.* — **to b. the Dutch,** to be very surprising or astonishing. *Colloq., U. S.* — **to b. the wing,** to flutter; to move with fluttering agitation. — **to b. to a mummy,** to beat to a senseless mass; to beat soundly — **to b. up.** **a** To attack suddenly; to alarm or disturb, as, to *beat up* an enemy's quarters. **b** *Engraving.* To remove (a depression or mark) from the face of a plate by striking its back.

beat (bēt), *v. i.* **1.** To strike repeatedly; to inflict repeated blows; to knock vigorously or loudly.
The men of the city . . . *beat* at the door. *Judges* xix 22.
2. To come or act with violence; to dash or fall with force; to strike anything as rain, wind, and waves do.
Sees rolling tempests vainly *beat* below *Dryden.*
They [winds] *beat* at the crazy casement. *Longfellow.*
The sun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wished in himself to die *Jonah* iv. 8
Public envy seemeth to *beat* chiefly upon ministers. *Bacon.*
3. To move with pulsation or throbbing.
A thousand hearts *beat* happily *Byron.*
4. To be in agitation or doubt. *Poetic.*
To still my *beating* mind. *Shak.*
5. *Music & Acoustics.* To sound rhythmically, or with more or less rapid alternations of greater and less intensity, so as to produce a pulsating effect; — said of the ictus or accent of music or of instruments, tones, or vibrations, not perfectly in unison. See BEAT, *n.*, 4 *a* & 6.
The magic music in his heart
Beats quick and quicker *Tennyson.*
6. *Naut.* To make progress to windward by sailing in a zigzag line by tacking or wearing
7. *Hunting.* **a** To run or make headway, esp. up a stream; — said of the animal pursued; as, a stag is said to *beat* up and down, that is, to run first one way and then another. **b** To range or scour for game.
8 To make a sound when struck; as, the drums *beat.*
9. *Mil.* To make a succession of strokes on a drum; as, the drummers *beat* to call soldiers to their quarters.
10. To win the victory, as, which team *beat?* *Colloq.*
11. To undergo a process of beating, as eggs.

Syn. — See THROB.

to beat about, to try to find; to search by various means or ways. *Addison.* — **to b about the bush,** to approach a thing in a roundabout manner; — a metaphor taken from hunting. — **to b. up for recruits,** to go diligently about in order to get helpers or participators in an enterprise.

beat (bēt), *n.* **1.** A stroke; a blow.
He, with a careless *beat,*
Struck out the mute creation at a heat. *Dryden.*
2. A recurring stroke; a throb; a pulsation; as, a *beat* of the heart; the *beat* of the pulse.
3. *Fencing.* A smart tap delivered on the opponent's blade.
4. *Music.* **a** The rise or fall of the hand, baton, foot, etc., marking the time units, or divisions of time, and the ictus; a division of the measure so marked, or the ictus or accent. *Beat* may be used at the same time with regard both to duration and to degree of stress; as, "Prolong the first *beat* of the measure, and shorten the weaker *beat.*" In the rhythm of music the *beat* is the unit. See RHYTHM, TIME **b** A grace resembling a short trill, commonly understood as identical with the *mordent,* but sometimes identified with the *battement,* sometimes with the *acciaccatura.*
5. In a watch or clock, the stroke or sound made by the action of the escapement. A clock is *in beat* or *out of beat,* according as the stroke is at equal or unequal intervals.
6. *Acoustics & Music.* **a** A sudden swelling or reënforcement of a sound recurring at regular intervals and produced by the interference of sound waves of slightly different

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beare. † BEER, BERE. BIER, BIRR
bearer bar. = BEARER, 7 **b.**
bear'ess, *n.* A she-bear. *Rare.*
bearing gear. The gear, usually of twisted withe, by which the swingletree of a plow or the crossbar of a wagon pole was formerly fastened to the horses' collars for support. *Obs.*
bearing neck. A shaft journal.
bearing robe. A garment used as a bearing cloth; — once a common present to the child from its sponsors.
bear'ish-ness, *n* See -NESS.
bear'-lead' (bâr'lēd'), *v. t.* To act as bear leader to. *Kipling.*
bear'like', *a* Bearish. [moss
bear moss. Common haircap
bearn. † BAIRN, BERNE, BURN.
Bé'ar'nais', Le (lē bā'ăr'nā'). [F.] Henry IV. of France, who was a native of Béarn.
bé'ar'naise' sauce (bā'ĭr'nāz'). [F. *béarnaise,* fem. of *béarnais* of *Béarn.*] A thick sauce made of vinegar, chopped onion, oil or butter, egg yolks, and seasoning, served with meats or fish.
bearor. † BEARER.
bear pig A badgerlike mammal (*Arctonyx collaris*) of India and China. [are kept.
bear pit. A pit in which bears
bears. † BARSE.
bear'sark. Var. of BERSERK.
bear's'-bane', *n.* The wolfsbane of Europe.
bear's'-bed', *n.* One of the haircap mosses (*Polytrichum juniperinum*), so called on account of its soft, cushionlike growth.
bear's garlic. The ramson. *Dial. Eng.*
bear'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
bear's moss. Adam's-needle a.
bear's'-paw' root The male fern, or its thick, scaly rootstock.
Bear State. Arkansas; — popularly so called from the many bears once inhabiting its forests.
bear's'-thread', *n.* = ADAM'S-NEEDLE a. [SANTA.
bear's'-weed', *n.* See YERBA
bear'-tongue', *n.* See CLINTONIA. [buckthorn.
bear'wood', *n.* The cascara
bear'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The mew or spicknel.
beasom. † BISSON.
beasome. † BESOM.
beast'bane', *n.* = WOLFSBANE.
beast'dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
beas'tee Var. of BHEESTY.
beastelich. † BEASTLI.
beast fly A gadfly. [*Eng.*
beast gate A pasture. *North*
beast'hood, *n* See -HOOD.
beast'i-al, beast'i-a-ry, etc. Obs or rare vars of BESTIAL, etc.
beast'ie Var. of BHEESTY
beast'ie (bēs'tĭ), *n.* A little beast. *Scot or Dial. Eng.*
beast'i-ly, *adv.* Bestially.
beast'ings. Var. of BEESTINGS
beast'ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **beast'ish-ness,** *n.*
beast'li-head, beast'li-hood, *n.* Beastliness. *Obs*
beast'like', *a.* See -LIKE.
beast'li-ly, *adv.* of BEASTLY.
beast'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
beast'ling, *n* See 1st -LING.
beast'lings, *n.* Beestings.
beast'ly, *adv.* **a** Like a beast. *Obs.* **b** Abominably; offensively. *Slang or Colloq.*
beast'ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Rare.*
beast tale. See BEAST FABLE

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periods of vibration, as when two tones not quite in unison are sounded together; also, the pulsation or throbbing so produced. See BEAT, *v.* 2., 5. **b** Hence, the phenomenon analogous to this in other wave motions, as of light.

7. A round or course frequently gone over; an apportioned or habitual range or resort; as, a watchman's *beat*.

8. In Mississippi, a subdivision of the county.

9. *Naut.* **a** An act of beating to windward. **b** One of the reaches in the zigzag course so traversed; a tack. *Rare.*

10. One who habitually fails to make return for what he gets; an unprincipled sponger on others; — often emphasized by *dead*; as, a *dead beat*. *Slang.*

11. One that beats, or surpasses, another or others; as, the *beat* of him. *Colloq.*

I expect the world don't contain the *beat* of that. *Haliburton.*

12. Act of one that beats a person or thing; as: **a** *Newspaper Cant.* Act of obtaining and publishing a piece of news by a newspaper before its competitors; also, the news itself.

It's a *beat* on the whole country. *Scribner's Mag.*

b *Hunting.* Act of scouring a tract of land to rouse or drive out game; also, those so engaged, collectively.

Bears coming out of holes in the rocks at the last moment, when the *beat* is close to them. *Encyc. of Sport.*

13. *Paper Making.* The third operation in preparing the pulp, consisting of its reduction in the beating engine.

14. The facing or bearing part of a valve.

15. The natural grain on the surface of a board.

beat of drum, *Mil.*, a succession of strokes varied according to its particular purpose, as to regulate a march, to call soldiers to arms or to quarters, to direct an attack, etc.

beat (bēt), *p. a.* [Prop. p. p.] Weary; fatigued; exhausted; baffled. *Colloq.*

Quite *beat*, and very much vexed and disappointed. *Dickens.*

beat'en (bēt'n), *p. a.* **1.** Wrought, or worked upon, by beating; as: **a** Made smooth by beating or treading; worn by use. "A broad and *beaten* way." *Milton.* **b** Hammered thin or fine, or into a required shape; as, *beaten* gold; *beaten*, or repoussé, work. **c** Whipped into a mixture or to a certain consistency; as, *beaten* cream. **d** Overlaid, inlaid, or embossed, with metal applied or prepared by beating; as, *beaten* velvet.

2. Vanquished; conquered; baffled.

3. Exhausted; tired out.

4. Become common or trite; as, a *beaten* phrase. *Obs.*

5. Tried, practiced. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*

beaten biscuit. = MARYLAND BISCUIT.

beat'er (bēt'ẽr), *n.* One that beats. Specif.: **a** *Basket Making.* A heavy iron for beating the work into compactness. **b** A scutcher for cotton, flax, or hemp. **c** The jack of a knitting machine. **d** A hatter's mallet. **e** A tool for packing stemming on a charge of powder in a blast hole. **f** *Weaving.* The lathe or batten of a loom for driving the weft into the shed. **g** *Hunting.* One who beats up the game **h** *Paper Manuf.* A pulping machine.

beater press. A baling machine which beats the materials into bales, or a machine for packing the materials by beating, before applying the pressure.

be'a-tif'ic (bē'*a*-tĭf'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *béatifique*, L. *beatificus.*
be'a-tif'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } See BEATIFY.] Having the power to impart or complete blissful enjoyment, — making blessed; blissful. — **be'a-tif'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

beatific vision, the immediate sight of God in the glory of heaven, as enjoyed by the blessed dead.

be-at'i-fi-ca'tion (bē-ăt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *béatification.*] Act of beatifying, or state of being beatified, as in the Roman Catholic Church. See CANONIZATION.

be-at'i-fy (bē-ăt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; BE-AT'I-FIED (-fīd), BE-AT'I-FY'ING. [L. *beatificare*; *beatus* happy (fr. *beare* to bless) + *facere* to make: cf. F. *béatifier.*] **1.** To pronounce or regard as happy, or supremely blessed, or as conferring happiness.

The common conceits and phrases that *beatify* wealth. *Barrow.*

2. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment. "*Beatified* spirits." *Dryden.*

3 *R. C. Ch.* To ascertain and declare, by a public process and decree, that (a deceased person) is one of "the blessed," or has attained the second degree of sanctity, entitling him to public religious honor. Beatifying is usually a stage in the process of canonization. It is now a prerogative of the Pope, and is conducted through an elaborate process of inquiry in 13 or 14 stages covering many years.

beat'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BEAT. Specif.: **1.** *vb. n.* The action of one that beats; specif.. **a** *Acoustics & Music.* Pulsative sounds. See BEAT, *n.*, 6. **b** *Naut.* Sailing against the wind by zigzag tacks; working to windward. **c** A process of rendering flax and hemp pliable for dressing. **d** The process of hammering gold or silver into leaf. **e** *Bookbinding.* The process of flattening buckled or unevenly pressed book leaves by hammering.

2. *p. pr.* Breeding; as, "a woman *beating* with child." *Obs. or Dial.*

Or shall hear of a wedding fresh a *beating*. *Lyly.*

beating bracket, *Weaving*, a movable bar for closing up the wool threads; the loom lathe or batten. — **b engine,** *Paper Manuf.*, a pulping machine. — **b. machine,** a machine for opening and beating bale cotton to clean it and leave it loose. — **b. orders,** *Mil.*, in the British army, instructions or orders to recruiting parties before leaving regimental headquarters, obtained by commanding officers from the Secretary of State for War. — **b. up,** *Weaving*, act or process of driving the weft into its proper position in a fabric.

be-at'i-tude (bē-ăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *beatitudo*: cf. F. *béatitude.* See BEATIFY.] **1.** Felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss, blessedness.

2. Any of the eight or nine declarations (called *the Beatitudes*) made in the Sermon on the Mount (as recorded in Matt. v. 3-12), with regard to the blessedness of those who are distinguished by certain specified virtues, or, less usually, of those recorded in Luke vi. 20-22 in what is sometimes known as the Sermon on the Plain. Others of Christ's declarations of blessedness, as that in Matt. xi. 6, have also been called *beatitudes.*

3. *R. C. Ch.* Beatification. *Milman.*

Syn. — See HAPPINESS.

Be'a-trice (bē'*a*-trĭs), *n.* [L. *beatrix* she that makes happy, fr. L. *beare* to make happy: cf. It. *Beatrice*, F. *Béatrice*, *Béatrix.*] **1.** Lit., she that makes happy; — fem. prop. name. L. *Beatrix* (L. bē-ā'trĭks; E. bē'*a*-trĭks), F. *Béatrice* (bā'ä'trēs'), *Béatrix* (-trēs'); It. *Beatrice* (bā'ä-trē'chā); Sp. & Pg. *Beatriz* (Sp. bā'ä-trēth'; Pg. -trēsh'); G. & D. *Beatrix* (bā-*a*-trĕks).

2. (bē'*a*-trĭs; *It.* bā'ä-trē'chā). A Florentine lady of the noble family of Portinari, immortalized by Dante. The theme of his "Vita Nuova" (New Life) is his highly idealized love for her, begun at nine years of age. After her early death in 1290, as the wife of Simone de' Bardi, Dante's love for her assumed a spiritual and mystical form, and he makes her the central figure of his "Divine Comedy," in which she symbolizes divine knowledge, or theology. It is she who sends Vergil to guide Dante through Hell and Purgatory, and who herself conducts him through Paradise.

3. In Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," a witty young lady who rails at love, but by a trick is made to fall in love with Benedick. See BENEDICK.

be'a-trix an'te-lope (bē'*a*-trĭks). An Arabian antelope (*Oryx beatrix*), considerably smaller than the African species of oryx. See ORYX, *Illust.*

beat tone. *Acous.* A tone of the same frequency as the beats; a differential tone. See COMBINATIONAL TONE

beau (bō), *n.*; *pl.* F. BEAUX (*E. pron.* bōz), E. BEAUS (bōz). [F., a fop, fr. *beau* fine, beautiful, fr. L. *bellus* pretty, fine. See BELLE, BEAUTY.] **1.** A man who takes great care to conform in dress, etc., to the latest fashion; a dandy.

Dandy has been voted vulgar, and *beau* is now the word. *Beaconsfield*

2. A man who escorts, or pays attentions to, a lady, an escort; a lover.

beau (bō), *v. t.*; BEAUED (bōd); BEAU'ING. To act as a beau to; to escort (a lady). *Colloq.*

beau (bō; *in M.E. perh.* bū, *like beauty*), *a.* [ME. *beau, beu.* See BEAU, *n.*] Fair, good; — esp. in address. *Obs.*

Beau' Brum'mell (bō' brŭm''l). George Bryan Brummell (1778-1840), a famous society leader, and an intimate of the Prince Regent, afterward George IV., with whom he finally quarreled. He died an imbecile pauper.

beau'fort (bō'fẽrt; bū'-), *n.* The ordinary cutaway coat, usually buttoning only at the top. *Eng.*

Beau'fort's scale (bū'fẽrts). A scale devised by Sir F. Beaufort, R. N., in 1805, in which the strength of the wind is indicated by numbers from 0 to 12. The corresponding terms are: calm, light air, light breeze, gentle breeze, moderate breeze, fresh breeze, strong breeze, moderate gale, fresh gale, strong gale, whole gale, storm, hurricane. See WIND SCALE.

beau' i-de'al (bō' ī-dē'ăl). [F. *le beau* the beautiful, beauty + *idéal*, adj., ideal.] Lit., (the) ideally beautiful; a conception or image of consummate beauty, moral or physical, formed in the mind, free from all the deformities, defects, and blemishes seen in actual existence; an ideal or faultless standard or model.

beau'mon'ta-gue (bō'mŏn'tă-gū), *n* A cement used in making joints, filling cracks, etc. For iron, the principal constituents are iron borings and sal ammoniac; for wood, white lead or litharge, whiting, and linseed oil.

Beau-mon'ti-a (bō-mŏn'shĭ-*ă*; -tĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL., after Elie de *Beaumont*, a Frenchman.] *Bot.* A genus of apocynaceous climbing shrubs, containing several East Indian species. *B. grandiflora* yields a pure white fiber or "vegetable silk," consisting of the hairs clothing its seeds.

‖ **beau'sé'ant'** (bō'sā'ănt'), *n.* [F. *beaucéant, bauçant.*] The black-and-white standard of the Knights Templars. Also, their battle cry.

beau'te-ous (bū'tē-ŭs), *a.* Full of beauty; beautiful to see. — **beau'te-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **beau'te-ous-ness,** *n.*

beau'ti-ful (bū'tĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* Having the qualities which constitute beauty; full of beauty; exciting pleasure in the higher faculties of sense perception, or analogously in the mind.

I cannot but feel, with him, considerable doubt whether the word *beautiful* connotes the same property when we speak of a *beautiful* color, a *beautiful* face, a *beautiful* scene, a *beautiful* character, and a *beautiful* poem. *J. S. Mill.*

Syn. — Handsome, lovely, fair, pretty; elegant, charming, graceful. See COMELY.

Beautiful Parricide, Beatrice Cenci (1577-99), who in a conspiracy with her brothers and sisters and stepmother murdered her inhumanly brutal father, an Italian nobleman. For this she was hanged. — **The B. Ropemaker** [F. *La Belle Cordière*], Louise Labé (1526-66), the French poet; — a sobriquet given to her because she was the wife of a wealthy ropemaker, Ennemond Perrin.

— **beau'ti-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **beau'ti-ful-ness,** *n.*

beau'ti-ful, *n.* That which is beautiful; esp., with *the*, the abstract or ideal essence or principle of that which appeals to æsthetic tastes and instincts, the general nature which characterizes all beautiful things. See BEAUTY.

beau'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* & *i.*; BEAU'TI-FIED (-fīd); BEAU'TI-FY'ING. [*beauty* + *-fy.*] To make, or to become, beautiful; to add beauty to; to adorn; deck; grace; embellish.

The arts that *beautify* and polish life. *Burke.*

Syn. — Adorn, grace, ornament, decorate, deck.

beau'ty (bū'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *beaute, beute*, OF. *beauté, beuté, beité*, F. *beauté*, fr. an assumed LL. *bellitas*, fr. L. *bellus* pretty. Cf. BELLE.] **1.** An assemblage of graces or properties, or some one of them, satisfying the eye, the ear, the intellect, the æsthetic faculty, or the moral sense; also, the abstract quality characteristic of such properties, the beautiful. In æsthetics, *beauty* broadly comprises the sublime, tragic, comic, etc., as well as the sensuous qualities which characterize *beauty* in the narrower sense. Historically, beauty has been interpreted: by Socrates, as being essentially moral and useful; by Plato, as characterized by measure and symmetry and as constituted by the presence of the ideal beautiful; by Plotinus, as being the supremacy of the higher over the lower, of form over matter; by Cicero, as distinguished from the useful, and as comprising as distinct types dignity and charm or grace; by the Scholastics, as a relation to a mind perceiving proportion, and resting in its contemplation. In modern thought there have been three classes of interpretation; *beauty* has been conceived: (1) as due to some intrinsic characteristic of things themselves; for example, harmony in diversity; (2) as an objectification of the mind's idealizations; for example, as pleasure objectified; (3) as due to the character of bodily and mental reactions, as to the zest of the perceptive activity or to liveliness of associations aroused; and often as connected with some biological benefit, for example, sexual selection, play activities, etc. CF. SUBLIME.

Beauty consists of a certain composition of color and figure, causing delight in the beholder. *Locke.*

The old definition of *beauty*, in the Roman school, was, "multitude in unity," and there is no doubt that such is the principle of *beauty*. *Coleridge.*

Beauty results from adaptation to our faculties, and a perfect state of health, physical, moral, and intellectual. *C. E Norton*

2. A particular grace, feature, ornament, or excellence; anything beautiful; as, the *beauties* of nature.

3. A beautiful person or thing, esp. a beautiful woman.

All the admired *beauties* of Verona. *Shak.*

4. Prevailing style or taste; rage; fashion. *Obs.*

She stained her hair yellow, which was then the *beauty*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Beauty and the Beast, an ancient favorite tale told, among others, by Straparola (16th century) in his "Facetious Nights," and in the form of a nursery tale by Mme Le Prince de Beaumont, a French writer (1711-80). Beauty saved her father's life by going to live with an ugly but benevolent monster, who, upon her promising to marry him, became a handsome prince.

beauty sleep. Sleep before midnight; — reputed to be the most refreshing. *Colloq.*

beauty spot. A patch or spot put on the face to heighten the beauty, as of the complexion, by contrast; — formerly affected by women of fashion; hence, a nævus or mole, which makes a dark spot on the skin.

Beau'vais' car'pet (bō'vĕ'). A kind of fine hand-made carpet manufactured formerly at Beauvais, France, but now at the Gobelin establishment in Paris.

Beauvais tapestry. A French tapestry for panels and furniture made at Beauvais since 1664. The subjects are flowers, fruit, landscapes, and pastoral scenes.

bea'ver (bē'vẽr), *n.* [ME. *bever*, AS. *beofor*; akin to D. *bever*, OHG. *bibar*, G. *biber*, Icel. *bjōrr*, Lith. *bebrus*, Russ. *bobr*, L. *fiber*, and Skr. *babhrus* large ichneumon; also as an adj., *brown*, the animal being probably named from its color. See BROWN.] **1.** An amphibious rodent, of the genus *Castor*. It has palmated hind feet, and a broad, flat tail. It is remarkable for its ingenuity in constructing its lodges, or "houses," and dams across streams. It is valued for its fur, and for yielding the material called *castor*. (See CASTOR.) The European species is *Castor fiber*; the closely related American form is *C. canadensis.*

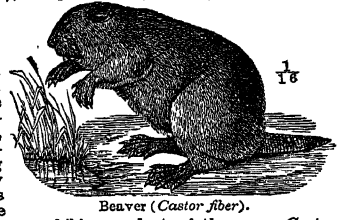

Beaver (*Castor fiber*).

2. The fur of the beaver.

3. A hat, formerly made of the fur of the beaver, but now usually of silk in imitation.

A brown *beaver* slouched over his eyes *Prescott.*

4. Beaver cloth, a heavy felted woolen cloth, with one face shorn smooth, used chiefly for making overcoats.

5. *Organ Building.* One of the thin wooden pieces on the upper side of a sound board to guide the register slides commanding the openings between wind chest and pipes.

bea'ver, *n.* [ME. *baviere*, fr. F. *bavière*, fr. *bave* slaver, drivel, foam, OF., also, prattle, drivel, perh. orig an imitative word. *Bavière*, according to Cotgrave, is the bib put before a (slavering) child.] That piece of armor which protected the lower part of the face, as distinguished from the *visor* above. It was movable, forming a part of the helmet, or was fixed to the breastplate. Later, as in Shakespeare's time, the visor.

Helmet with Beaver.

Ham. Then saw you not his face?
Hor O, yes, my lord; he wore his *beaver* up. *Shak.*

bea'vered (bē'vẽrd), *a.* Furnished with, or wearing, a beaver. "His *beavered* brow." *Pope.*

beaver finish. *Woolen Manuf.* Orig, a finish resembling beaver fur; hence, a finish in which the raised fibers are laid in one direction.

beaver kill fly. *Angling.* An artificial fly with lead-

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beat. Dial var. of BEET.

beat'a-ble (bēt'*a*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

‖ **be-a'tæ me-mo'ri-æ.** [L.] Of blessed memory.

beat' ax *or* **axe** (bēt'; bāt'). A kind of mattock or adz used for paring off beat or turf. *Eng.*

beatch. † BEACH.

beat'ee' (bēt'ē'), *n.* One who is beaten. *Facetious.*

beath. † BATH, BOTH

beath (bēth), *v. t* [AS *bedhan* to foment.] *Obs.* or *Dial.* 1. To foment; to bathe in warm liquid. 2. To dry or harden by exposing to heat, as unseasoned wood.

be'a-tif'i-cate, *v. t.* To beatify. *Obs. or R.*

beatilla, beatilla. Vars. of *battalia*, in BATTALIA PIE.

‖ **bé'a'tille'** (bā'ä'tē'y'), *n.* [F.] A tidbit, such as a cock's comb, a sweetbread, etc.; — chiefly in *pl.* See BATTALIA PIE.

‖ **be-a'ti pa-ci'fi-ci** (bē-ä'tĭ pa-sĭf'ĭ-sĭ). [L.] Blessed (are) the peacemakers.

beat'ing. Beaten. *Ref. Sp.*

beau' catch'er (bō' kăch'ẽr), *n.* A small flat curl worn on the temple by women. *Humorous.*

beau' clerk, beau'clerc (bō'-klark), *n.* [F *beau* fine + *clerc* clerk.] Scholar; man of learning; — esp. as a surname of Henry I. (1068-1135) of England.

Beau' de Ro-chas' cy'cle (bō'dē rō-shas'). = OTTO CYCLE.

Beau' Feild'ing (fēl'dĭng). Robert Feilding (c. 1651-1712), also called "Handsome Feilding," an English gallant and rake of the Restoration period. Under the name of Orlando the Fair he is described by Steele in two Tatler papers (50 and 51).

beau'fet (bō'fĕt), **beauf'fet,** *n.* Erron. (but formerly common) form of BUFFET, cupboard.

beau'fet-ier' (bō'fĕt-ēr'), *n.* [Cf. F. *buffetier.*] One in charge of a beaufet. *J. G. Lockhart.*

beau'ín (bō'fĭn; bŭf'ĭn). Var. of BIFFIN.

‖ **beau' gar'çon'** (bō' gär'sŏn'). [F.] Lit., a handsome fellow; a society exquisite; a beau.

beaugle. † BUGLE.

beau' greg'o-ry (bō' grĕg'ō-rĭ). The cockeye pilot, a.

beau'ish, *a.* Like a beau; characteristic of a beau; foppish.

Beau'jo-lais' (bō'zhō-lā'), *n* [From *Beaujolais*, an old French district.] A kind of Burgundy wine. See BURGUNDY.

beau'li-ah (bō'lĭ-*ä*). Var. of BAULEAH.

beauty. † BEAUTY. [BAUMÉ.]

Beaumé. Incorrect var. of

‖ **beau' monde'** (bō' mŏnd'). [F. *beau* fine + *monde* world.] The fashionable world.

beau-mon'tage (bō-mŏn'täj), *n.* = BEAUMONTAGUE.

beau'mont root (bō'mŏnt). The Culver's root.

Beau Nash (năsh). Richard Nash (1674-1761), an English society leader, also called "King of Bath," where he was master of ceremonies.

Beaune (bōn), *n.* Wine made at Beaune. See BURGUNDY.

beau'pere', *n.* [F. *beau père*; *beau* fair + *père* father.] *Obs.* 1. A father; — used esp. as a term of address to a priest. 2. A companion; a comrade.

beau'pers (*prob.* bū'-, *as in beauty*), **bew'pers,** *n.* [Perh. fr. *Beaupréau*, a town near Nantes, in France.] A fabric, prob. of linen, used for flags. *Obs*

beau'plead'er (bō'plēd'ẽr), *n.* [F. *beau* fair + *plaider* to plead] *Old Law.* Amendment of a bad plea; also, a writ founded upon the statute of 52 Henry III. c. 11, prohibiting the levying of fines for permission to amend.

beau' pot' (bō' pŏt'). Var. of BOUGHPOT.

Beau' Sa'breur', Le (lē bō' sā'-brūr'). [F.] Lit, the handsome swordsman; — applied to Joachim Murat (1771-1815), Napoleon's famous cavalry commander. [-SHIP.]

beau'ship (bō'shĭp), *n.* See BEAUSIRE, *n.* [F. *beau* fair + *sire* lord, sir.] Fair sir. *Obs.*

beaute. † BEAUTY.

Beau Tibbs (tĭbz). In Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World," a dandy, "unrivaled in his finery, his vanity, and his poverty"

beau'tied (bū'tĭd), *p. a.* Beautiful; embellished. *Poetic. Shak.*

beau'ti-fi-ca'tion (bū'tĭ-fĭ-kā'-shŭn), *n.* A beautifying, or beautified state. *Rare.*

beau'ti-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that beautifies. *Archaic.*

beau'ty, *v. t.* To beautify. *Archaic.* [-DOM.]

beau'ty-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See

beau'ty-of-the-night', *n.* The marvel-of-Peru, or four-o'clock.

beau'ty-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

beauty wash. A liquid cosmetic.

beauvrage. † BEVERAGE.

beaux (bōz), *n.*, *pl.* of BEAU, and BEL (in *bel esprit*).

beaux'ite (bō'zīt). Var. of BAUXITE.

‖ **beaux' yeux'** (bō'-zyŭ'). [F.] Beautiful or handsome eyes; attractive looks; fair face.

bea'ver. Dial. var. of BEVER.

beaver eater. The wolverene.

bea'ver-kin, *n.* A small beaver (hat).

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gray wings, white silk body wound with brown harl, gray tail, and brown legs.

beaver rat. An aquatic web-footed rodent of Australia and Tasmania (*Hydromys chrysogaster*, or allied species).

bea/ver-y (bē/vẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BEAVERIES (-ĭz). A place in which beavers live or are kept.

be-bee/rine (bĕ-bē/rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n. Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{21}O_3N$, obtained from the bark of the bebeeru and other plants. It is a tonic, antiperiodic, and febrifuge, and is used as a substitute for quinine.

be-bee/ru (-rōō), *n.* [Native name.] A tropical South American lauraceous tree (*Nectandra rodiæi*). Its bark yields bebeerine; its wood is known as *greenheart*.

‖ **be/bung** (bē/bŏŏng), *n.* [G., lit., a trembling.] *Music.* A tremolo effect, such as that produced on the piano by vibratory repetition of a note with sustained use of the pedal.

be-calm/ (bĕ-käm/), *v. t.*; BE-CALMED/ (-kämd/); BE-CALM/-ING. **1.** To render calm or quiet; to calm; to still; to appease; to tranquilize.

Soft whispering airs . . . *becalm* the mind. *Philips.*

2. *Naut.* To keep from motion, or stop the progress of, by lack of wind; as, the fleet was *becalmed*.

bec/ard (bĕk/ärd), *n.* [Cf. F. *bec* beak.] Any of several South American clamatorial birds with large bills, esp. those of the genus *Tityra*.

be-cause/ (bĕ-kôz/), *adv. & conj.* [ME. *bycause; by* + *cause*.] **1.** By or for the cause that; for the reason that; since; — formerly often with *that*, sometimes preceded by *for*.

For because that Saturn is ot so late stirring. *Sir J. Mandeville.*

2. In order that; to the end that. *Obs.*

And the multitude rebuked them *because* they should hold their peace. *Matt* xx 31

Syn. — BECAUSE, FOR, SINCE, AS, INASMUCH AS. BECAUSE assigns a cause or reason immediately and explicitly; as, I hid myself, *because* [i. e., for the express reason that, or, as caused to do so by the fact that] I was afraid; he must have passed this way, *because* [i. e., owing to the specific fact that] there is no other road; cf., he must have passed this way, *because* [i. e., as is directly proved by the fact that] his footprints are here. FOR, in modern usage, is a particle of less immediate reference than *because;* it regards the statement to which it is subjoined as relatively independent, and proceeds to adduce for it some ground, reason, evidence, proof, explanation, or justification; as, I hid myself, *for* [i. e., as I may add by way of explanation] I was afraid; he must have passed this way, *for* [i. e., as you may readily see] here are his footprints, I like him, *for* [i. e., I ask, in justification of the fact] why can help it? SINCE (originally denoting sequence in time) is less formal and more incidental than *because;* AS assigns a reason even more casually than *since;* each of them frequently begins its sentence; as, *Since* (or *as*) I was afraid, I hid myself; I will come, *since* you ask me; *as* I knew him to be out of town, I did not call. INASMUCH AS assigns a reason in a somewhat concessive or qualified fashion; as, *Inasmuch as* [i. e., in view of, or considering, the fact that] I was afraid, I hid myself; I am ready to accept your proposal, *inasmuch as* [i. e., seeing that] I believe it is the best you can offer. See THEREFORE.

because of. **a** By reason of; on account of. "*Because of* these things cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience." *Eph.* v. 6. **b** For the sake of. Also, negatively, for fear of. *Obs.* — **b.** to, in order to. *Obs.*

‖ **bec/ca-fi/co** (bĕk/ä-fē/kō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (-kōz). [It., fr. *beccare* to peck + *fico* fig.] Any of various song birds, esp. the garden warbler, esteemed by Italians as a delicacy, esp. in the fall when the birds have fed on figs, grapes, etc.

Bec/chi's test (bĕk/kēz). [After E. *Becchi*, Italian chemist.] *Chem.* A qualitative test for cottonseed oil, based on the fact that this oil imparts a maroon color to an alcoholic solution of silver nitrate.

‖ **bé/cha/mel/** (bā/shä/mĕl/), *n.* [F. *béchamel*, after Louis de *Béchamel*, steward of Louis XIV.] *Cookery.* A rich white sauce, of butter, flour, white stock, seasoning, and cream.

be-chance/ (bĕ-chăns/), *v. t. & i.* To befall; to chance.

God knows what hath *bechanced* them. *Shak.*

‖ **bêche/ de mer/** (bâsh/ dĕ mâr/). [F., lit., a sea spade; an alteration of Pg. *bicho do mar* sea slug.] A trepang.

Bech'u-a/nas (bĕch/ōō-ä/näz), *n. pl.* A division of the Bantus, dwelling between the Orange and Zambezi rivers, supposed to be the most ancient Bantu population of South Africa. They are divided into totemic clans; they are intelligent and progressive. See BANTU.

beck (bĕk), *n.* [ME. *bek*, AS. *becc* (on perh. Icel. *bekkr*); akin to Icel. *bekkr* brook, OHG. *pah*, G. *bach*.] A small brook, esp. one with a stony bed; also, the valley in which a brook flows. *Eng.*

The brooks, the *becks*, the rills. *Drayton.*

beck (bĕk), *v. i.*; BECKED (bĕkt); BECK/ING. [Contr. of *beckon*.] **1.** To nod; to signal with the head or hand. *Archaic.* **2.** To show recognition or respect by a slight bow or curtsy. *Chiefly Scot.*

beck, *v. t.* **1.** To notify or call by a nod, or a motion of the head or hand; to intimate a command to. *Archaic.*

When gold and silver *becks* me to come on. *Shak.*

2. To express by a beck. *Rare.*

beck, *n.* **1.** A significant nod, or motion of the head or hand, esp. as a call or command.

They have troops of soldiers at their *beck*. *Shak.*

2. A gesture of salutation or respect; a bow, curtsy, or nod. *Chiefly Scot.*

I was ashamed of . . . their *becks* and bows *Scott*

beck'et (bĕk'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Cf. D. *bek* beak, and E. *beak*.] *Naut.* A simple device for holding something in place, esp. a small grommet, or a loop of rope with a knot at one end to catch in an eye at the other; sometimes, a ring of rope or metal, a bracket, a pocket, a handle of rope, or a hook.

beck'et, *v. t.*; BECK'ET-ED, BECK'ET-ING. To secure by beckets; to provide with beckets

becket bend. *Naut.* A sheet bend. See KNOT, 1.

Beck'mann re/ar-range/ment (bĕk'män). [After Ernst O. *Beckmann*, German chemist.] *Org. Chem.* A rearrangement by which a ketoxime changes into an amide derivative, probably with the formation of intermediate compounds. Thus, the oxime of benzophenone, $(C_6H_5)_2C{:}NOH$, treated with phosphorus pentachloride and water, passes over into benzoic anilide, $C_6H_5CONHC_6H_5$.

beck'on (bĕk'n), *v. i.*; BECK'ONED (-nd); BECK'ON-ING. [ME. *beknen, bekenen*, AS. *bȳcnian, bēacnian*, fr. *bēacen* a sign. See BEACON; cf. BECK to nod.] To make a sign to another, by a motion of the hand or finger, or by nodding, or the like, as a summons or signal, or as a hint or intimation.

Stood and *beckoned* at the doorway. *Longfellow.*

beck'on, *v. t.* To make a significant sign to; hence, to summon, as by a motion of the hand.

His distant friends he *beckons* near. *Dryden.*

It *beckons* you to go away with it. *Shak.*

beck'on, *n.* A signaling gesture; a beck. "At the first *beckon*." *Bolingbroke.* "A *beckon* of farewell." *Bunyan.*

Beck's scale (bĕks). A hydrometer scale on which the zero point corresponds to sp. gr. 1.00, and the 30° point to sp. gr. 0.85. From these points the scale is extended both ways, all the degrees being of equal length.

be-cloud/ (bē-kloud/), *v. t.* To obscure; to dim; to cloud.

If thou *becloud* the sunshine of thine eye. *Quarles*

be-come/ (bē-kŭm/), *v. t.*; *pret.* BE-CAME/ (-kām/); *p. p.* BE-COME/; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-COM/ING (-kŭm/ĭng). [ME. *bicumen, becumen*, AS. *becuman* to come to, to happen; akin to D. *bekomen*, OHG. *biqueman*, Goth. *biqiman* to come upon, G. *bekommen* to get, suit. See BE-; COME.] **1.** To come; get (to a place); go. *Obs.*

But, madam, where is Warwick then *become*? *Shak.*

2. To come to pass; befall; come into being. *Obs. or R.*

3. To pass from one state to another; to enter into some state or condition by a change from another state, or by assuming or receiving new properties or qualities, additional matter, or a new character.

The Lord God . . . breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man *became* a living soul *Gen.* II. 7.

That error now which is *become* my crime. *Milton.*

4. To be fitting or proper. *Obs*

to become of, to be the state or place of; to be the fate of, to be the end of.

What is then *become of* so huge a multitude? *Raleigh.*

be-come/, *v. i.* To suit or be suitable to; to be congruous with; to befit; to accord with, as in character; specif., of an accessory, appendage, or the like (esp. an article of dress), to accord with so as to adorn, grace, or cause to appear well.

It *becomes* me so to speak of so excellent a poet. *Dryden.*

I have known persons so anxious to have their dress *become* them, to convert it, at length, into their proper self, and thus actually to *become* the dress *Coleridge.*

be-com/ing, *n.* **1.** A befitting; that which is becoming or appropriate. *Obs.*

2. Any form of beginning or ceasing, for example, change which leads to some distinct stage or condition in a series.

be-com/ing (bē-kŭm/ĭng), *p. a.* Appropriate or fit; congruous; suitable; graceful; befitting.

A low and *becoming* tone. *Thackeray.*

Formerly sometimes followed by *of*.

Such discourses as are *becoming* of them. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Seemly, comely, decorous, decent, proper.

— **be-com/ing-ly,** *adv.* — **be-com/ing-ness,** *n.*

Becque/rel/ rays/ (bĕk/rĕl/ rāz/). *Physics.* Radiations first observed by the French physicist Henri Becquerel, in working with uranium and its compounds. They consist of a mixture of α, β, and γ rays. See ALPHA RAYS, BETA RAYS, and GAMMA RAYS. See also RADIUM.

bed (bĕd), *n.* [AS. *bed, bedd;* akin to OS. *bed*, D. *bed*, Icel. *beðr*, Dan. *bed*, Sw. *bädd*, Goth. *badi*, OHG. *betti*, G. *bett, bette*, bed, *beet* a plat of ground; all of uncertain origin.]

1. An article of furniture to sleep or take rest in or on; a couch. Specif., A flat sack or mattress filled with some soft material, in distinction from the bedstead on which it is placed (as, a feather *bed*), or this with the bedclothes added. In a general sense, any thing or place used for sleeping or reclining on or in, as a quantity of hay or twigs.

And made for him [a horse] a leafy *bed*. *Byron.*

In *bed* he slept not for my urging it. *Shak*

2. Specif.: Marriage bed; hence, marriage.

George, the eldest son of his second *bed*. *Clarendon.*

3. A plat or level piece of ground in a garden, often a little raised above the adjoining ground.

4. A mass or heap of anything arranged like, or lying in the general form of, a bed; as, a *bed* of ashes or coals.

5. The bottom of a watercourse, or of any body of water; as, the *bed* of a river.

So sinks the daystar in the ocean *bed*. *Milton*

6. *Geol. & Mining.* A layer or seam; a stratum; as, a *bed* of coal, iron, etc.

7. *Ordnance.* = MORTAR BED.

8. *Masonry.* **a** A horizontal surface of a stone in position; as, the upper and lower *beds*. **b** A course of stone or brick in a wall. **c** The place or material in which a block or brick is laid. **d** The lower surface of a brick, slate, or tile.

9. *Mech.* **a** A foundation for a machine; as, the *bed* of an engine. **b** A rigid part in a machine on which something is supported and to which the working parts are usually secured. **c** The inclined face of a plane against which the plane iron bears. **d** The lower die of a punching machine.

10. The superficial earthwork, or ballast, of a railroad

11. *Print.* The part of the press on which the form is laid.

12. *Naut.* The cradle of a ship on the stocks.

13. *Bookbinding.* A water solution of gum tragacanth used as a couch in the process of marbling book edges.

14. *Masonry.* = BED JOINT.

bed of justice. *French Hist.* See LIT DE JUSTICE. — **b. of Procrustes** See PROCRUSTES. — **b. of Ware,** a famous bed capable of holding twelve persons, formerly preserved at the Saracen's Head Inn at Ware, England, and now at the Rye House. *Shak.* — **from bed and board.** = A MENSA ET THORO.

bed, *v. i.*; BED'DED; BED'DING. [AS. *beddian*.] **1.** To go to bed; to cohabit.

If he be married, and *bed* with his wife *Wiseman.*

2. *Mech.* To lie on or as on a bed, to lie flat against another part; as, countersunk rivets *bed* well against a flat plate.

3. To form a compact cluster or bedlike layer.

bed, *v. t.* **1.** To place in a bed; to put to bed; to lodge for the night.

2. To make partaker of one's bed; to cohabit with. *Obsolete.*

I 'll to the Tuscan wars, and never *bed* her *Shak.*

3 To furnish with a bed or bedding; — often with *up, down;* as, to *bed* down a horse.

4. To plant or arrange in beds; to set, or cover, as in a bed of soft earth; as, to *bed* the roots of a plant in mold.

5. To lay or put in any hollow place, or place of rest and security, surrounded or inclosed; to embed; to furnish with, or place upon, a bed or foundation; as, to *bed* a stone; it was *bedded* on a rock.

Among all chains or clusters of mountains where large bodies of still water are *bedded*. *Wordsworth.*

6. *Masonry.* To dress or prepare the bearing surfaces, or beds, of (a stone).

7. To lay flat, as one surface plate to or against another in testing either or both; to lay in order; to place in a layer or in a recumbent position. "*Bedded* hair." *Shak.*

be-dab/ble (bē-dăb/'l), *v. t.* To dabble; to sprinkle or wet.

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beaver lily (lĭl'ĭ). Beaverroot.
beaver poison. Water hemlock.
bea/ver-root/, *n.* The yellow pond lily, or spatterdock.
beaver sight. The eyehole of a helmet.
beaver stones. Two glandular pouches in a beaver's GROIN which secrete the castoreum.
bea/ver-teen/, *n.* [*beaver* + *-teen* in velveteen.] **1.** A twilled cotton cloth, having the warp drawn up into loops, forming a pile which is left uncut.
2. A fustian of coarse twilled cotton, shorn after dyeing.
beaver tree. The sweet bay (*Magnolia virginiana*). Beavers eat its bark. *Southern U. S.*
bea/ver-wood/, *n.* Hackberry.
beavie. † BEVY.
beawpere. † BEAUPERE.
beayell. † BESAIEL.
beazil. † BEZEL.
bea/zor nuts (bē/zōr). [See BEZOAR.] Nicker nuts.
beb, *v* Obs. or Scot. for BIB.
be-back/, *v. t.* See BE-, 6; BACK, *n.*
Beb'a-i (bĕb'ā-ĭ; bē/bā-ī). *Bib.*
be-bait/, *v. t.* See BE-, 2; BAIT, to worry.
be-balled/ (bē-bôld/). See BE-, 6.
bebally, *a. Her.* = Party per pale. See PARTY, *a. Obs. & R.*
be-bang/, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-bar/, *v. t.* See BE-, 1; BAR, *v.*
be-bark/. See BE-, 4.
be-bar'on, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-baste/, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-bat/, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-bathe/, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-bat'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-bay/, *v. t.* To bay about; hem in. [beastly.
be-beast/, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To make
2. To treat as a beast; to call (one) "beast."
be-bed/, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-bee/ric, be-bee/ric (bē-bē/rĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid from bebeeru bark.
be-belt/ed, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-be/rine. Var. of BEBEERINE.
be-bil/ya (bē-bĭl/*ya*), *n.* [Native name.] The Australian bustard (*Eupodotis australis*?).
be-bi/rine (bē-bē/rĭn; -rēn). Var. of BEBEERINE.
be-bish/op, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-bite/, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be'bl-za/tion (bē'bĭ-zā/shŭn), *n. Music.* A system of solmization using the syllables *la, be, ce, de, me, fe, ge*, proposed in 1628 by Daniel Hitzler.
be-blain/, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-blast/, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-blear/, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-bleed/, *v. t.* To make bloody. *Obs. or Archaic.*
be-bless/, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-blind/ (-blīnd/), *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-blis'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-blood/ (bē-blŭd/), *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-blood'y (-ĭ), *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-bloom/, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-blot/, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-blotch/ See BE-, 1, 2.
be-blub'ber, *v. t.* To affect or disfigure by blubbering.
be-blur/, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-bog/, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-boot'ed, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-boss/, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-botch/, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-both'ered (bē-bŏth'ĕrd), *p. a.* See BE-, 2.
be-brave/, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-breech/, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-brine/, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-broth'er, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-broyde/, *v. t.* [See BE-, 1; BROIDER.] To embroider. *Obs.*
be-brush/, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-bump/, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-bur'y (bē-bĕr'ĭ), *v. t.* [AS. *beburgan.*] To bury. *Obs.*
be-bus'y (-bĭz'ĭ), *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-but'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-but'toned, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
bec. † BACK, BEAK.
be-cack/, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
‖ **becafica.** ‖ **becafico.** Vars. of BECCAFICO.
be-call/, *v. t.* [See BE-, 4, 2; CALL.] **1.** To accuse; also, to call upon; to summon. *Obs.*
2 To call names; to miscall.
be-calmed/. Becalmed. *Ref. Sp.*
be-calm'ment, *n.* State of being becalmed.
be-came/, *pret* of BECOME.
be-cap/, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-car'pet, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-carve/, *v. t* [AS. *beceorfan.*] **1.** To cut off. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
2. To cut or open up (land).
be-bleed/, *v. t.* To make bloody. *Obs. or Archaic.*
be-cas'se (bē-kăs'), *n.* [F. *bécasse.*] A woodcock.
‖ **bé/cas/sine/** (bā'kă/sēn'), *n.* [F. *bécassine.*] A snipe.
be-cas/socked (bē-kăs'ŭkt), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-catch/, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-ca'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
Bec'be-ci/a (bĕk'bē-sĭ'*a*). *D. Bib.*
becc. † BECK
bec'ca-bun'ga (bĕk'*a*-bŭn'gȧ), *n.* [NL. (cf. It. *beccabunga*, G. *bachbunge*), fr. G. *bach* brook + *bunge*, OHG. *bungo*, bulb. See BECK brook.] The brooklime, a.
‖ **bec'co** (bĕk'kō), *n.*; *pl.* BECCHI (-kē). [It.] A cuckold. *Obs.*
‖ **bec'-de-cor'bin'** (bĕk'dē-kôr'-bĭn'); *pl.* **becs-de-corbin** (bĕk'/-). [F., lit., crow's beak.] **1.** *Mil.* A The pointed end, or beak, of the martel-de-fer. **b** A kind of halbert having such a beak.
2. In 18th-cent. usage, a beak-shaped head of a walking cane.
be-cense/, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-chained/, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-chalk/, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-chance/, *adv.* [*be-* for *by* + *chance.*] By chance. *Obs.*
be-charm/, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-chase/, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-chat'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
beche. † BEECH.
‖ **bêche** (bĕsh), *n.* [F., lit., spade.] *Artesian Well Boring.* A grab.
be-check/, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-cheke/, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
bechen. † BEECHEN.
Be'cher (bē'kẽr). *Bib.*
Be'cher-ites (-ĭts) *D. Bib.*
be'chic (bē'kĭk; bĕk'ĭk), *a.* [L. *bechicus*, adj., for a cough, Gr. βηχικός, fr. βήξ cough; cf. F. *béchique.*] *Med.* Pert. to, or relieving, a cough —*n* A medicine for relieving coughs. — **be'chi-cal** (bē'kĭ-kăl; bĕk'ĭ-), *a.*
be-chi'gnoned (bē-shĭn'yond), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-chirm/, *v. t* See BE-, 4.
be-chirp/, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
Be-cho'rath (bē-kō'răth). *Bib.*
be-civ'et, *v. t.* See BE-, 6
beck. † BEAK.
beck, *n.* A vat. See BACK.
beck, *n.* [AS. *becca.*] A kind of mattock. *Eng.*
Beck, *n.* Short for REBECCA.
becke. † BEAK.
beck'el-ite (bĕk'ĕl-ĭt), *n.* [After Fr. *Beckel* of Vienna + *-ite.*] *Min.* A silicate of calcium and the cerium metals occurring in light yellow grains, also in octahedrons and dodecahedrons. H., 5. Sp. gr., 4.15.
beck'er, *n.* The bruise, a.
beck'ern (bĕk'ẽrn). Var. of BEAKIRON.
beck'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BECK.
beck'iron. Obs. or dial. var. of BEAKIRON.
beck'ite. Var. of BEEKITE.
beck'oned. Beckoned. *Ref. Sp.*
beck'on-er, *n.* One who beckons.
be-clad/, *p. p.* of BECLOTHE.
be-clag/ Var. of BECLOG.
be-clam'or, -our, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-clang/, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-clap/, be-clapper/, *v. t.* To catch; grasp; insnare. *Obs.*
be-clart/, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-clasp/, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-clat'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-claw/, *v. t* See BE-, 4
be-clepe/, *v. t.* [AS *becleopian, beclypnan.*] *Obs.* **1.** To complain against; to indict
2. To address; to accost as.
3. To summon to a higher court; to advoke. Also, *v. i.*, to appeal.
be-clip/, *v.t.* [AS. *becly ppan; be-* + *clyppan* to embrace.] To embrace; clasp; surround. *Obs.*
be-cloak/, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-clog/, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-close/, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-clothe/, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-cloud/, *v. t.* To cover or dress up with a clout or cloth.
be-clown/, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-clumpse/, *v. t.* [*be-* + *clumse, clumpse*] To benumb. *Obs.*
be-cob'web/, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-coiffed/ (-kwĭft/), *p. a.* See BE-, 6
be-col'lier, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-colme/, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-col'or, -our, *v. t* See BE-, 6.
be-combed/, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-com'ed (bē-kŭm'ĕd). *a.* Proper; decorous. *Obs. & R.*
be-com'ma, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-com'pass, *n. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-com'pli-ment, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
becon. † BECKON.
becoom, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-cost/, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-cov'et, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-cow'ard, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
Be'craft, *n.* [From *Beecraft* Mt., New York.] *Geol.* An early Devonian formation in New York.
be-cram/, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-cramp/, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-cram'pon, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-crawl/, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-crime/, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-crim'son, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-crin'o-lined (-krĭn'ō-lĭnd), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-crip'ple, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-croak/, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-cross/, *v. t.* See BE-, 2; CROSS, *v. t.*; also BE-, 6, CROSS, *n.*
be-crowd/, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-crown/, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-crush/, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-crust/, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-cry/, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
Bec'ti-leth (bĕk'tĭ-lĕth). *Bib.*
be-cuffed/ (bē-kŭft/), *p. a.* See BE-, 6
be-cui'ba (bē-kwē'bȧ), *n.*, **be-cuiba nut.** [From native name.] The nut of the Brazilian tree *Myristica bicuhyba*, which yields a medicinal balsam.
becuiba fat, oil, *or* **tallow.** See OIL, *Table I.*
be-cum/. Become. *Ref. Sp.*
be-cum'ber, *v. t* See BE-, 2.
be-cum'ming Becoming. *Ref. Sp.*
be-cu'na (bē-kōō'na), *n* [Of Sp. *becuna*, F. *bécune*, and F. *bec*, E *beak*.] A barracuda
be-curl/, *v. t.* See BE-, 2
be-cur'ry, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-curse/, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-cur'tained (-kûr'tĭnd), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-cush'ioned (-kōōsh'ŭnd), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-cut/, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
bed. † BEAD; obs. pret. of BID, BIDE.
be-dab'l. Bedabble. *Ref. Sp.*
be-dab'ld Bedabbled. *Ref. Sp.*
be-dad/ (bē-dăd/), *interj.* For, "By God!" — an oath. *Irish.*
Be'dad (bē'dăd). *Bib.*
be-daff/, *v. t.* To make a daff or fool of. *Obs.*
be-dag/, = BEDAGGLE. *Obs.*
be-dag'gle, *v. t.* To daggle.
Bed'a-i'ah (bĕd'ā-ī'*a*). *Bib.*
bed ale. A feast given at a birth or a christening; sometimes, incorrectly, the liquor prepared for the feast. *Obs.*
be-damn/, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-damp/, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
Be'dan (bē'dăn). *Bib.*

be-dash' (bĕ-dăsh'), *v. t.* To wet by dashing or throwing water or other liquid upon; to bespatter; to dash against. "Trees *bedashed* with rain." *Shak.*

be-daub' (bĕ-dôb'), *v. t.* **1.** To daub over; to besmear or soil with anything thick, dirty, or sticky.
His sin *bedaubs* him, mars all his good impression. *Emerson.*
2. To bedizen; to ornament with vulgar excess.

be-daz'zle (bĕ-dăz'l), *v. t.* To dazzle; to make dim or confuse by a strong light.

bed bolt. *Naut.* A bolt passing horizontally through the two brackets of an old-time gun carriage on which rested the forward end of the stool bed.

bed'bug' (bĕd'bŭg'), *n.* A wingless bloodsucking hemipterous insect (*Cimex lectularius*), sometimes infesting houses and esp. beds. In England called simply *bug*. See CONE-NOSE.

bed'cham'ber (-chām'bĕr), *n.* A bedroom.

bed'clothes' (-klōthz'), *n. pl.* Blankets, sheets, coverlets, etc., for a bed.

bed'ded (-ĕd; -ĭd; 7), *a.* Provided with a bed; as, a double-*bedded* room; placed, grown, or arranged in a bed or beds.

bed'der (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who puts to bed; specif., one who litters cattle. *Oxf. E. D.*
2. A maker of beds; an upholsterer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. A bedstone; the lower stone of a mill.
4. *Hort.* A bedding plant.

bed'ding (-ĭng), *n.* [AS. *bedding, beding.* See BED.] **1.** A bed and its bedclothes; the materials of a bed, litter.
2. *Geol.* The arrangement of rock in layers; stratification. See STRATIFICATION.
3. A foundation of any kind, a bottom layer.

bed'ding, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BED, *v.* Specif.: *p. a. Hort.* Appropriate or adapted for culture in beds in the open air; as, a *bedding* geranium.
bedding block, *Founding,* a block of hard wood, having its under surface smooth and edges rounded, for forcing down the patterns with the hammer in the process of bedding in. — **b. in,** *Founding,* a process for obtaining an impression in the sand of the lower or under side of the pattern, by driving the pattern into the sand.

Bede, Adam (bēd). The hero of George Eliot's novel of the same name, a young carpenter having some knowledge of books and good common sense. He is in love with Hetty Sorrel, but in the end marries Dinah Morris.

be-deck' (bĕ-dĕk'), *v. t.* To deck out; to ornament profusely; to adorn; to grace.
Bedecked with boughs, flowers, and garlands. *Pennant*

bed'e-guar, bed'e-gar (bĕd'ē-gär), *n.* [F. *bédeguar, bédegar,* fr. Per. *bād-āward,* or *bād-āwardah,* prop., a kind of white thorn or thistle.] **1.** A kind of thistle. *Obs.*
2. A mosslike gall, once supposed to be medicinal, produced on rosebushes, esp. on the sweetbrier or eglantine, by a gallfly (*Rhodites rosæ,* or allied species).

be-dev'il (bĕ-dĕv'l), *v. t.;* **-ILED** or **-ILLED** (-'ld); **-IL-ING** or **-IL-LING.** **1.** To treat with devilish violence or abuse.
Bedeviled and used worse than St Bartholomew. *Sterne.*
2. To bring under diabolical influence.
3. To drive frantic; to throw into utter disorder and confusion, as if by the agency of evil spirits; to worry.
Never was a noble and sweet-spirited man *bedeviled* by a scrupulosity more trivial *E. Eggleston.*
4. To degrade to a devil's condition; spoil; corrupt.

be-dew' (bĕ-dū'), *v. t* To moisten with dew, or as with dew. — **be-dew'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

bed'fast (bĕd'făst), *a.* Confined to bed; bedridden.

bed'fel'low (bĕd'fĕl'ō), *n.* One who lies with another in the same bed; a person who shares one's bed.

Bed'ford (bĕd'fẽrd), *n.* [From the towns of *Bedford* in Ohio and Indiana.] *Geol.* **a** A Mississippian formation, in Ohio; — called also **Bedford shale.** **b** = BEDFORD LIMESTONE.

Bedford cord. A firm cloth with heavy ribs running lengthwise in the fabric, woven without floats.

Bedford limestone, Bedford stone. A light-colored oölitic Mississippian limestone from the vicinity of Bedford, Indiana. It occurs in two colors, blue and buff, cuts easily but hardens on exposure, and is one of the most important of American building stones.

Bedford willow. A hybrid (sometimes called *Salix russelliana*) between the white willow and the crack willow. Its bark is rich in tannin and salicin.

bed'gown' (bĕd'goun'), *n.* **1.** A nightgown.
2. A jacket resembling a dressing sack worn by peasant women in Great Britain.

be-dight' (bĕ-dīt'), *v. t.* To deck out; to array; to equip; to adorn. *Archaic.* *Milton.*

be-dim' (bĕ-dĭm'), *v. t.* To make dim; to becloud. *Shak.*

Bed'i-vere, Sir (bĕd'ĭ-vẽr). In Arthurian legend, a knight (Tennyson calls him the "first made and latest left of all the knights") of the Round Table. He was sent by the dying Arthur to throw the sword Excalibur into the lake, and witnessed the departure of Arthur for the vale of Avalon.

be-diz'en (bĕ-dīz'n; -dĭ'z'n; 277), *v. t.;* **-ENED** (-'nd); **-EN-ING.** To dress out; esp., to adorn tawdrily or with false taste; to deck out with vulgar finery.
Remnants of tapestried hangings, . . . and shreds of pictures, with which he had *bedizened* his tatters. *Scott.*

bed joint. **1.** *Masonry.* A horizontal joint.
2. A split or fissure in rock parallel to the ground surface.

bed'key' (bĕd'kē'), *n.* A kind of spanner for tightening or loosening the parts of a bedstead.

bed'lam (bĕd'lăm), *n.* [ME. *Bedlem, Bethlem,* Bethlehem. See BETHLEHEM.] **1.** [*cap.*] Bethlehem, the town. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] The hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, founded as a priory in 1247, but used as a hospital for lunatics as early as 1402. Its original site was in Bishopsgate; its present one is in Lambeth.
3. Hence: A lunatic asylum; a madhouse.
4. An insane person, lunatic; madman; also, madness. *Obs.*
Let 's get the *bedlam* to lead him. *Shak.*
5. Any place or scene where uproar and confusion prevail.

bed'lam, *a.* Belonging to, or fit for, a madhouse. "The *bedlam,* brainsick duchess." *Shak.*

bed'lam-ite (-īt), *n.* Inmate of a madhouse; a madman.

bed'-mold'ing } *n. Arch.* The molding of a cornice im-
bed'-mould'ing } mediately below the corona and above the frieze; also, any molding below a deep projection.

Bed'ou-in (bĕd'ōō-ĭn; bĕd'ōō-ĕn, 277), *n.* [F. *bédouin,* fr. Ar. *bedawī* rural, living in the desert, fr. *badw* desert.] A nomadic Arab of the Arabian, Syrian, or North African deserts. See ARAB. — **Bed'ou-in-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Bed'ou-in, *a.* Pertaining to the Bedouins; nomad.

bed'pan' (-păn'), *n.* **a** A pan for warming beds. **b** A shallow vessel so constructed that it can be used by a sick person in bed for urination or defecation.

bed piece. **1.** A bed plate.
2. *Bank Note Engraving.* A die consisting of a flat, hardened, hand-engraved steel plate from which the printing plates are made by transference.

bed place. The space, when permanent, esp. a recess, reserved for a bed and its fittings; a bedsite.

bed'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A plate or framing used as a bed or support for something; as: **a** *Mach.* The heavy foundation framing or plate affording support and stability to the lighter parts in a machine; as, an engine *bedplate.* **b** *Metal.* An iron plate forming a bottom for a furnace.

bed'post' (-pōst'), *n.* **1.** One of the four standards that support a bedstead or the canopy over a bedstead.
2. A bedstaff. *Obs.*

bed'quilt' (-kwĭlt'), *n.* A quilt for a bed; a coverlet.

be-drab'ble (bĕ-drăb''l), *v. t.* To befoul with rain and mud; to drabble.

be-drag'gle (bĕ-drăg''l), *v. t.* To draggle; to soil, as garments which are dragged in the dust, mud, etc. *Swift.*

bed'ral (bĕd'răl), **bed'er-al** (bĕd'ẽr-ăl), *n.* [Cf. BEADLE.] In Scotland, a church officer answering to the English beadle, and often serving as clerk, sexton, and bell ringer.

Bed'red-din' Has'san (bĕd'rĕd-dēn' hăs'săn). In the "Arabian Nights," the handsome son of the vizier Nuredin Ali. He was kidnaped by a genie, adopted by a pastry cook, and finally discovered by the excellence of his tarts, which his mother had taught him to make.

bed'rid' (bĕd'rĭd') } *a.* [ME. *bedrede,* AS. *bedreda, bedri-*
bed'rid'den (-'n) } *da;* from *bed, bedd,* a bed or couch + *ridda* a rider. See BED, *n.;* RIDE, *v. t.*] Confined to the bed by sickness or infirmity; hence, fig., worn out; impotent. "Her decrepit, sick, and *bedrid* father." *Shak.*
"The estate of a *bedridden* old gentleman." *Macaulay.*

bed rock. The solid rock underlying superficial formations.

bed'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* **1.** A room or apartment intended or used for a bed; a lodging room.
2. Room in a bed. In this sense preferably *bed room.*
Then by your side no *bed room* me deny. *Shak*

bed'screw' (-skrōō), *n.* **1.** A form of screw jack.
2. A long screw formerly used to fasten a bedpost to an adjacent side piece.

bed'side' (-sīd'), *n.* **1.** Side of a bed; place beside a bed.
2. A kind of rug for the bedside. *Australia.*

bed'sore' (-sōr'), *n. Med.* A sore due to pressure against the bed. It is particularly common in wasting diseases.

bed'spread' (-sprĕd'), *n.* A bedquilt; counterpane *U. S.*

bed'staff' (-stăf'), *n.; pl.* **-STAVES** (-stāvz'). A staff formerly used in one way or another about a bed, often serving as a weapon; as: **a** A bed slat. **b** A stick used to spread the bedclothes in making a bed. **c** "A wooden pin . . . to hold the clothes from slipping on either side." *Johnson.*
Hostess, accommodate us with a *bedstaff.* *B. Jonson.*
Say there is no virtue in cudgels and *bedstaves.* *Brome.*

bed'stead (-stĕd), *n.* [*bed* + *stead* a frame.] A framework for supporting a bed.

bed'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* The piece at either side of a bedstead supporting the bedstaves; a bedstead. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

bed stone. A stone which forms a bed for something; as: **a** A large foundation stone, as to support girders. **b** *Mach.* The stationary lower stone of a pair of millstones.

bed'straw' (-strô'), *n.* **a** Any rubiaceous herb of the genus *Galium;* — from being anciently used as straw for beds. See GALIUM. **b** The tick trefoil *Meibomia uncinata.*

bed'tick' (-tĭk'), *n.* A flat, oblong tick or bag of stout cloth, used for inclosing the materials of a bed.

bed'time' (bĕd'tīm'), *n.* The time to go to bed.

bed'ward (-wẽrd), **-wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* **1.** Towards bed.
2. Towards bedtime. *Obs.*

bee (bē), *n.* [AS. *béah* ring, akin to *būgan* to bend. See BOW, to bend.] **1.** A metal ring or torque, usually an ornament for the arm or neck. *Obs.*
2. *Naut.* A piece of hard wood bolted to the side of the bowsprit, having metal sheaves to reeve the fore-topmast stays through; — called also *bee block.*

bee (bē), *n.* [AS. *béo;* akin to D. *bij,* Icel. *býfluga,* Sw. & Dan. *bi,* OHG. *bini,* G. *biene,* and perh. Ir. *beach,* Lith. *bitis,* and perh. to G. *beben* to tremble, Skr. *bhī* to fear.] **1.** Any insect of the order Hymenoptera and superfamily Apoidea. They differ from the wasps in the habit of storing up the pollen of flowers for food, and often also honey, instead of provisioning their nests with spiders, or other insects. Many of them are of solitary habits; others, as the honeybee, form colonies having a high degree of organization. The bees have usually been divided into two families, the *Apidæ,* comprising the *honeybees, carpenter bees, bumblebees,* etc., and the *Andrenidæ* or solitary bees, which are mostly of burrowing habits. (See these terms.) Recent classifications divide them into a larger number of families. Aside from their usefulness as producers of honey and wax, bees are of the greatest service in securing the cross pollination of flowers, by means of the pollen which they carry from flower to flower clinging to the hairs on their bodies and legs. Without this means of transporting the pollen, many plants would not mature seed.
2. A neighborly gathering of people who engage in united labor for the benefit of an individual, or of some joint concern; as, a quilting, husking, or raising *bee. Orig. U. S.*
The cellar . . . was dug by a *bee* in a single day. *S G Goodrich*
3. A fly. *Dial. Eng.* *Tennyson.*
to have a bee in one's head *or* **bonnet.** **a** To be choleric. *Obs.* **b** To be uneasy. *B. Jonson.* **c** To be full of fancies; to be a little crazy. "She 's whiles crack-brained, and *has a bee in her head.*" *Scott.* **d** To entertain a foolish or uneasy hope or aspiration for something. *Collog.*

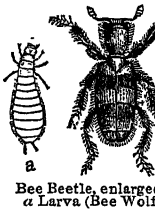
Bee Beetle, enlarged. *a* Larva (Bee Wolf).

bee balm. The garden balm. See BALM. Oswego tea is often called *American bee balm.*

bee beetle. A beetle (*Trichodes apiarus*) parasitic in beehives.

bee bird. Any of several birds reputed to eat bees, as the European flycatchers and the American kingbird.

bee'bread' (bē'brĕd'), *n.* A yellowish brown bitter substance consisting of pollen, stored up in honeycomb cells. It is used by bees as food, mixed with honey. It supplies nitrogenous material.

Beech Leaf, Ripe Bur, and Nut, entire and in section.

beech (bēch), *n.; pl.* **BEECHES** (-ĕz; -ĭz). [ME. *beche,* AS. *bēce;* akin to AS. *bōc* beech, D. *beuk,* OHG. *buohha,* G. *buche,* Icel. *bōk,* Russ *buk,* L. *fagus,* oak, *φαγεῖν* to eat, Skr. *bhaksh;* Gr. *φηγός* the tree being named originally from the esculent fruit. Cf. BOOK, BUCKWHEAT.]
1. A tree of the genus *Fagus,* characterized by its smooth gray bark and deep green foliage. The fruit is a small sweet-flavored edible triangular nut inclosed in a bur. The beech often attains a height of 100 feet, and generally occurs in groves. Its wood is hard and fine-grained, and is extensively used in tool manufacture. The common European beech, *F. sylvatica,* is very similar to the American, *F. americana.* See FAGUS.
2. In Australia, any of numerous trees resembling the true beech, esp. in their timber; as those of the genera *Callicoma, Cryptocarya, Elæocarpus, Flindersia, Gmelina, Monotoca, Schizomeria, Trochocarpa,* etc. See FLINDOSA.

beech agaric. An agaricaceous fungus (*Armillaria mucida*) parasitic on the beech. It has a white, glutinous thallus, considered edible.

beech'drops' (-drŏps'), *n.* **a** An orobanchaceous plant (*Leptamnium virginianum*), parasitic on the roots of beeches; cancerdrops. **b** Improperly, the squawroot.

beech'en (bēch'n), *a.* [AS. *bēcen.*] Consisting, or made, of the wood or bark of the beech; belonging to the beech.

beech fern. Any fern of the genus *Phegopteris.* They grow frequently in beech woods. See PHEGOPTERIS.

beech mast. Beechnuts, esp. as they lie under the trees.

beech'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* The nut of the beech tree.

beech'-seed'ling mil'dew. A parasitic phycomycetous mildew fungus (*Phytophthora omnivora*) commonly attacking seedlings of the European beech, but injurious also to many other seedling plants, as those of the locust, ash, maple, various conifers, cacti, etc.

beech'y (-ĭ), *a.* Of, relating to, or abounding in, beeches.

bee eater. **a** Any member of a family (Meropidæ) of brightly colored, slender-billed Old World picarian birds,

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be-dan'gled (bĕ-dăn'g'ld), *p. a.* Beset with dangling things.
be-dare', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-dark', *v. t.* See BE-, 5; DARK, *a.*
be-dark'en, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-daw', *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
Bed'a-wee, -wi, -wy; *pl.* **-WEEN, -WIN.** Vars. of BEDOUIN.
be-dawn', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-day', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-daze', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-daze'ment, *n.* Dazed state.
be-daz'zle-ment, *n* See -MENT.
be-daz'zling-ly, *adv.* of BEDAZZLING, *p. pr.*
bed'chair', *n.* An adjustable frame for the sick, to support them while sitting up in bed.
bed'cord', *n.* A cord or rope interwoven in a bedstead so as to support the bed.
bed'cov'er, *n.* A quilt or spread for covering a bed. [BID.]
bedde. + BE, BED; obs. pret. of **beddefere** + BEDFERE.
beddell. + BEADLE.
bede. + BED, BID.
bede Obs. or dial. var. of BEAD.
bede (bēd), *n. Mining.* A kind of pickax.
be-dead' (-dĕd'), *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-deaf' (-dēf'), *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-deaf'en (-'n), *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-debt' (-dĕt'), *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-deck'. Bedecked. *Ref. Sp.*
be-deen'. Obs. or dial. var. of BEDENE. [DOUSE.]
bede'house'. Var. of BEAD-
Be-de'ian (bē-dē'yă). *Bib*
bedein. + BEDENE.
be'del, be'dell (bē'd'l; bĕd-dĕl'). Vars. of BEADLE.
bedelem. + BEDLAM.
be-delve', *v. t.* [AS. *bedelfan.*] *Obs* **a** To dig about. **b** To bury.
bede'man. + BEADSMAN
bed'en (bĕd'ĕn; bē'dĕn), *n.* The pasal goat.
be-dene', *adv.* [ME. *bedene, bidene, bedeen,* E. dial. *bedene, bedeen.*] *Obs. or Dial.* 1. Together; in a body; also, one after another; throughout. [anon.] 2. Straightway; forthwith.
bed'er-al. Var. of BEDRAL.
bederepe, bederipe + BEDRIP
bed'er (bĕd'ẽr), *or* **bed'er-y** (-ĭ), **ware.** Vars. of BIDDERY WARE.
bede sedge. The bur reed. *Eng.*
bedes'man. Var. of BEADSMAN.
— bedes' wom'an, *n.*
be-dev'ild. Bedeviled *Ref Sp.*
be-dev'il-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-dewd'. Bedewed *Ref. Sp.*
be-dew'y (-dū'ĭ), *a.* Dewy *Obs & ft.*
bed'fel'low-ship, *n.* See -SHIP
bed'fere', *n. [bed* + *fere,* AS. *fera*] A bedfellow. *Obs.*
bed'flow'er, *n.* The yellow bedstraw *Galium verum.*
bed fuel. The bottom layer of fuel in a cupola furnace.
bedg'er-y (bĕj'ẽr-ĭ) Var. of PITURI [DIADEM.]
be-di'a-demed, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-di'a-mond-ed, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-di'a-per, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-did'lik, *n.* See COIN.
be-dight' (bē-dīt'), *p. p. & p. a.* Bedighted.
be-dim'd'. Bedimmed. *Ref. Sp.*
be-dim'ple, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-din', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-dip', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-dirt', *v. t.* See BE-, 6; DIRT. **— be-dirt'er,** *n.*
be-dirt'y, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-dis'mal, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-diz'en-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
bedlam cowslip Lungwort. *Dial. Eng* [*Obs.*]
bed'er (bĕd'ẽr), *or* **bed'er-y** (-ĭ), **ware.** Vars. of BIDDERY WARE.
bede sedge. The bur reed. *Eng.*
bedes' man. Var. of BEADSMAN.
— bedes' wom'an, *n.*
be-dev'ild. Bedeviled *Ref Sp.*
be-dev'il-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-dewd'. Bedewed *Ref. Sp.*
be-dew'y (-dū'ĭ), *a.* Dewy *Obs & ft.*
bed'fel'low-ship, *n.* See -SHIP
bed'fere', *n. [bed* + *fere,* AS. *fera*] A bedfellow. *Obs.*
bed'flow'er, *n.* The yellow bedstraw *Galium verum.*
bedgeborn' (bĕj'bôrn'). Var. of BEGOTTEN.
bedgown' (bĕj'goun'). Var. of BEDGOWN.
bedi' (bĕd'ĭ). Var. of BEDDY.
bedi' (bē'dĭ). Var. of BEADY

having a swallowlike flight and insectivorous habits. One species (*Merops apiaster*) is European and has occurred in England. **b** An African bird (genus *Rhinopomastus*) related to the hoopoe.

bee escape. *Apiculture.* A device adapted to permit the escape of bees from a place but prevent their return, as from a compartment of a hive or from a beehouse.

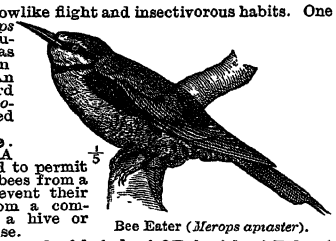

Bee Eater (*Merops apiaster*).

beef (bēf), *n.* [ME. *beef, befe, boef*, OF. *boef, buef*, F. *bœuf*, fr. L. *bos, bovis*, ox; akin to Gr. *βοῦς*, Skr. *gō* cow, and E. *cow.* See cow, the animal.] **1.** *pl.* BEEVES (bēvz), *or, esp. in U. S.,* BEEFS. An animal of the genus *Bos*, esp. the domestic species, *B. taurus*, including the bull, cow, and ox, in their full-grown state; esp., an ox or cow fattened for food.

Flesh of muttons, *beefs*, or goats. *Shak.*

2. The flesh of an ox or cow, or of any adult bovine animal, when slaughtered for food.

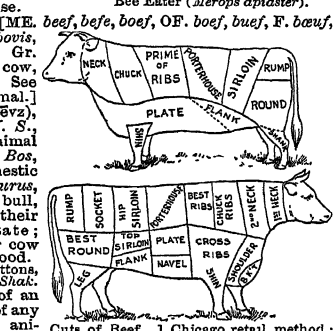

Cuts of Beef. 1 Chicago retail method; 2 Another common method. (B'k't in Illust. = Brisket.)

"Great meals of *beef* and iron and steel." *Shak.*

3. Applied colloq. to human flesh: brawn.

beef cattle. Cattle of those breeds adapted and raised for producing beef, which differ from dairy cattle in their heavy rectangular body, broad level back well covered with flesh, thick short neck, etc.

beef'eat'er (-ēt'ẽr), *n.* [*beef* + *eater*; prob. one who eats another's *beef*, as his servant. Cf. AS. *hlāfæta* servant, properly a loaf eater.] **1.** One who eats beef; hence, a large, fleshy person.

2. One of the yeomen of the royal guard, in England, who since the accession of Henry VII., in 1485, have formed part of the monarch's train on certain state occasions, dressed in medieval uniform. Also, one of the warders of the Tower of London, who wear a similar antique uniform.

3. Either of two small dull-colored starlinglike birds of the genus *Buphaga*, both confined to Africa. They alight on the backs of cattle and large wild animals, to feed on the bots and other insects infesting them. Cf. RHINOCEROS BIRD.

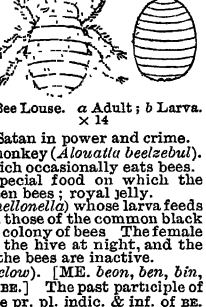

Beefeater, 2.

bee feeder. *Apiculture.* A small trough or similar arrangement for feeding sirup or honey to bees.

beef extract. An extract of the soluble constituents of beef, or beef blood. It contains creatine and other purine bases, lactic and butyric acids, salts, esp. potassium phosphate and magnesium phosphate, and substances which give it flavor. See BEEF TEA.

bee fly. Any of numerous flies constituting the family Bombyliidæ, many of which superficially resemble bees in their appearance and flight.

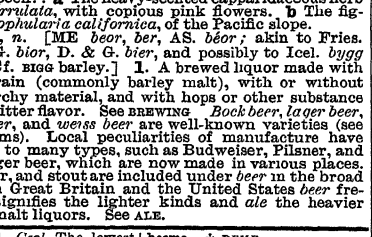

Bee Fly, nat. size.

beef'steak' (bēf'stāk'), *n.* **1.** A steak of beef; a slice of beef, esp. one cut from the hind quarter, suitable for broiling or frying.

2. The beefsteak fungus.

beefsteak fungus. A boletaceous fungus (*Fistulina hepatica*), growing on dead trees in bright red shelving masses, and esteemed as a table delicacy. Called also *beef tongue, oak tongue, chestnut tongue.*

beefsteak plant. Any of several plants having red or purple foliage; as: **a** The beefsteak saxifrage. **b** A menthaceous plant (*Perilla frutescens nankinensis*) cultivated for its handsome crisped foliage. **c** The wood betony. **d** Any species of *Begonia*; — called also *beefsteak geranium.*

beefsteak saxifrage. An eastern Asiatic saxifrage (*Saxifraga sarmentosa*) with numerous creeping stolons, round leaves, and racemes of small red and white flowers. It is an old garden favorite, and is known also as *strawberry geranium, mother-of-thousands*, etc.

beef tea. A beverage prepared by extracting finely cut lean beef with hot water, or by dissolving the commercial beef extract in boiling water. It is mildly stimulating, though but slightly nourishing. See BEEF EXTRACT.

beef'-wit'ted (bēf'wĭt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Stupid; dull. — **beef'-wit'ted-ness,** *n.*

beef'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* **a** Any of several Australian trees of the genus *Casuarina*, or their hard red wood, used for cabinet work. **b** Either of three proteaceous trees, *Stenocarpus salignus* and *Grevillea striata* of New South Wales and *Sirmuellera integrifolia* of Queensland. **c** In the West Indies, the nyctaginaceous tree *Pisonia obtusata.*

beef'y (-ĭ), *a.* Having much beef; of the nature of beef; resembling beef; fleshy, brawny; stolid.

bee gum. A hollow gum tree in which wild bees hive or from which beehives are made; hence, a beehive, orig. one made from such a tree. *Southern & Western U. S.*

bee'head' (bē'hĕd'), *n.* A crazy or light-headed person. — **bee'head'ed** (-ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.*

bee'hive' (bē'hīv'), *n.* A hive for bees. A common and typical form of *beehive* was a dome-shaped inverted basket, whence certain conical Irish and Scotch architectural remains of a period between the 7th and 12th centuries are called **beehive houses**, and certain Greek tombs of the Mycenæan period are called **beehive tombs.**

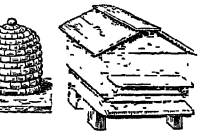

Beehives.

beehive coke. Coke made in a beehive oven. See COKE OVEN.

bee'keep'ing (bē'kēp'ĭng), *n.* The process or art of raising and caring for bees. — **bee'keep'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

bee killer. Any large robber fly of the family Asilidæ, some species of which occasionally kill bees, though useful as destroyers of many injurious insects.

bee larkspur. A kind of larkspur (*Delphinium elatum*) having a flower somewhat resembling a bee.

bee line. The shortest line from one place to another, like that of a bee to its hive when laden with honey; an air line. "A *bee line* for the brig." *Kane.*

bee louse. A minute wingless dipterous insect (*Braula cæca*), parasitic on hive bees, chiefly in southern Europe.

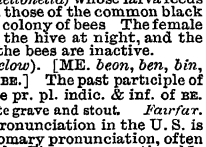

Bee Louse. *a* Adult; *b* Larva. × 14

Be-el'ze-bub (bē-ĕl'zē-bŭb), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Βεελζεβούβ, Βεελζεβουλ; cf. Heb. *ba'alzebūb* lord of flies.] **1.** In the Bible, the sovereign of the evil spirits or prince of the devils; hence, the Devil or a devil. Cf. BAAL.

2. In Milton's "Paradise Lost," the fallen angel next to Satan in power and crime.

3. A South American howling monkey (*Alouatta beelzebul*).

bee martin. The kingbird, which occasionally eats bees.

bee milk. *Apiculture.* The special food on which the bees feed larvæ to produce queen bees; royal jelly.

bee moth. A moth (*Galleria mellonella*) whose larva feeds on the wax of honeycombs, esp. those of the common black bees, sometimes destroying the colony of bees. The female creeps in and lays her eggs in the hive at night, and the larva also feeds at night when the bees are inactive.

been (bĭn; bēn; 277: *see note below*). [ME. *beon, ben, bin*, p. p. of *been, beon*, to be. See BE.] The past participle of BE. In old authors it is also the pr. pl. indic. & inf. of BE.

Assembled *been* a senate grave and stout. *Fairfax.*

☞ The accepted and usual pronunciation in the U. S. is *bĭn*; in England, *bēn* is the customary pronunciation, often becoming *bĭn* when unaccented. The pronunciation *bēn* is now heard to some extent in the U. S., esp. in the East, probably in imitation of the English.

bee'na mar'riage (bē'nȧ). [Ar. *bēnah* distinct, separate.] Marriage in which the husband enters the household, clan, or tribe of the wife, and has no recognized authority over her or their children. Such marriage appears primarily in matriarchal societies. See MARRIAGE; cf. BA'AL MARRIAGE.

bee orchis. A European orchid (*Ophrys apifera*) whose flowers bear a resemblance to bees, flies, or other insects.

bee plant. Any plant much frequented by bees for honey; specif.: **a** The heavy-scented capparidaceous herb *Cleome serrulata*, with copious pink flowers. **b** The figwort *Scrophularia californica*, of the Pacific slope.

beer (bēr), *n.* [ME *beor, ber*, AS. *bēor*; akin to Fries. *biar*, OHG. *bior*, D. & G. *bier*, and possibly to Icel. *bygg* barley. Cf. BIGG barley.] **1.** A brewed liquor made with malted grain (commonly barley malt), with or without other starchy material, and with hops or other substance to give a bitter flavor. See BREWING. *Bock beer, lager beer, schenk beer*, and *weiss beer* are well-known varieties (see these terms). Local peculiarities of manufacture have given rise to many types, such as Budweiser, Pilsner, and Würzburger beer, which are now made in various places. Ale, porter, and stout are included under *beer* in the broad sense. In Great Britain and the United States *beer* frequently signifies the lighter kinds and *ale* the heavier kinds of malt liquors. See ALE.

2. Any of various fermented but undistilled liquors, esp. a fermented extract of the roots or other parts of certain plants, as spruce, ginger, sassafras, sorghum, etc.

beer and skittles, fig., easy living, self-gratification. *Colloq.*

The life of a country parson in New Zealand is not all *beer and skittles*, if it be pardonable to use such a phrase in connection with the ministerial calling. *Weekly News (Auckland).*

— **in beer,** more or less intoxicated with beer. *Colloq.*

beer (bēr), *n.* [Cf. BIER.] *Weaving.* One of the groups, usually consisting of 40 threads, into which the threads of the warp are divided, or the corresponding group of dents, or splits, usually 20, on the reed; — called in Scotland a *porter.*

beer fall. *Brewing.* An apparatus consisting of a series of artificially cooled pipes down over or through which the wort is made to flow in order to cool it.

beer garden. A garden where beer and other liquors are sold and served at tables.

beer money. **a** An allowance of a penny per day to noncommissioned officers and soldiers in the British army, established in 1800 in place of an issue of beer or spirits. It continued till 1873. **b** A similar allowance to servants. *Eng.*

beer pump. A pump for drawing up beer from casks, esp. one for raising beer from the cellar to the bar.

beer'y (bēr'ĭ), *a.* Of or resembling beer; affected by, or due to, beer; maudlin.

His face had the *beery*, bruised appearance of a continual drinker's. *Stevenson.*

bee smoker. *Apiculture.* An arrangement for blowing smoke to subdue bees so that they may be handled.

bee space *Apiculture.* A space (a little less than one quarter of an inch) that will admit of the passage of a bee.

beest'ings, biest'ings (bēs'tĭngz), *n. pl.* [ME. *bestynge*, AS. *bȳsting*, fr. *bȳst, bēost*; akin to D. *biest*, OHG. *biost*, G. *biest*; of unknown origin.] The first milk given by a cow after calving.

bees'wax' (bēz'wăks'), *n.* The wax secreted by bees, and of which the honeycomb is constructed. See WAX, 1.

bees'wax', *v. t.* To treat with beeswax; to wax.

bees'wing' (-wĭng'), *a.* Similar or likened in shape to a bee's wing; as, a *beeswing* fan

bees'wing', *n.* A film of shining scales of tartar formed in port and some other wines after long keeping; also, wine in which this appears. — **bees'winged'** (-wĭngd'), *a.*

beet (bēt), *n.* [AS. *bēte*, fr. L. *beta.*] **1.** A biennial plant of the genus *Beta*, esp. of the garden species *B. vulgaris.* It produces large thick leaves the first year and stores up nourishment in the root for use the following season in developing flowers and seed. See BETA.

2. The large esculent root of this species, long cultivated as a garden vegetable, and also employed for feeding stock. Its chief commercial use is in the manufacture of beet sugar, for which purpose the beet root should contain over 12 per cent of sugar. See BEET ROOT, *Note.*

beet army worm. An army worm (*Laphygma exigua*) injurious to garden and sugar beets in the southwestern United States, eating the foliage and crown of the plant.

bee'tle (bē't'l), *n.* [ME. *betel*, AS. *bīetel, bītel, bȳtel*, mallet, hammer, fr. *bēatan* to beat. See BEAT, *v. t.*] **1.** A heavy hammering or ramming instrument, usually with a wooden head, used for driving wedges, ramming pavements, etc.

2. Specif.: A wooden pestle or bat for beating linen, mashing potatoes, or other domestic uses.

3. A machine in which fabrics are finished by being hammered over rollers, as in cotton mills.

between the beetle and the block, in a dangerous or inextricable plight.

bee'tle, *v. t.*; BEE'TLED (-t'ld); BEE'TLING (-tlĭng). **1.** To beat, drive, or ram with a beetle.

2. To finish by subjecting to a hammering process in a beetle or beetling machine; as, to *beetle* cotton goods.

bee'tle, *n.* [ME. *bityl, bittle*, AS. *bītula*, fr. *bītan* to bite. See BITE, *v. t.*] **1.** Any insect of the order Coleoptera, having four wings, the outer pair being stiff cases for covering the others when they are folded. See COLEOPTERA.

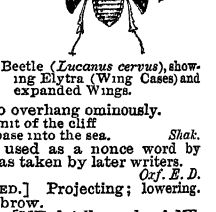

Beetle (*Lucanus cervus*), showing Elytra (Wing Cases) and expanded Wings.

2. In popular language, any of various insects more or less resembling Coleoptera, esp those of large size and dark color, as the cockroach.

bee'tle, *v. i.* [See BEETLE-BROWED.] To extend over and beyond the base or support; to overhang; to jut; hence, to overhang ominously.

To the dreadful summit of the cliff
That *beetles* o'er his base into the sea. *Shak.*

☞ *Beetle* was apparently used as a nonce word by Shakespeare, from whom it was taken by later writers. *Oxf. E. D.*

bee'tle, *a.* [Cf. BEETLE-BROWED.] Projecting; lowering.

beetle brow. An overhanging brow.

bee'tle-browed' (-broud'), *a.* [ME. *bitelbrowed*; cf. ME.

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beef, *v. t.* **1.** To fatten or kill (a beef animal) for food. *Cant.* **2.** *Med.* To apply raw beef to.

beef apple = BULL APPLE.

beef'-brained', *a.* = BEEF-WITTED. *Obs.*

beef dodger. A kind of biscuit of beef and maize. *Local, U. S.*

beef ham. Beef cured as a ham is, by salting, smoking, etc.

beef'head', *n.* A beef-witted fellow; a blockhead. [PIN.]

beef'in (bēf'ĭn). Var. of BIF-

beef'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

beef'ing, beef'in, *n.* A bullock for slaughter. *Dial. Eng.*

Beef'ing-ton, Mi-lor' (mĭ-lôr' bēf'ĭng-tŭn). A character in the "Rovers, or the Double Arrangement," in the poetry of the "Anti-Jacobin." He is an English nobleman exiled by John before he signed Magna Charta.

beef'ish, *a.* Beefy. *Rare.*

bee'flow'er, *n.* The bee orchis.

beef measles. a See MEASLES. **b** *Med.* A disease, occurring in the Philippines, believed to be caused by eating the flesh of cattle infected with the larvæ of tapeworms. [STEAK PLANT d.]

beefsteak geranium. = BEEF-

beef'-su'et tree'. The buffalo berry. [fungus.]

beef tongue. The beefsteak

bee'ger-ite (bē'jẽr-īt), *n.* [After one H. *Beeger.*] *Min.* A massive gray sulphide of lead and bismuth, $Pb_6Bi_2S_9$. Sp gr., 7. 27.

bee glue. *Apiculture.* Propolis.

bee'gum. Var. of BEGUM, *n.*

bee hawk. The honey buzzard.

bee'herd', *n.* A keeper of bees.

bee'hive', *v. t.* To swarm or cluster like bees in a hive. *Rare.*

beehive oven. See COKE OVEN.

bee'house', *n.* A house for bees; an apiary.

beek (bēk), *v. t.* [Of uncert. origin.] *Scot. or North. Eng.* **1.** To expose to genial heat, as of the sun or a fire; to warm; bask.

2. To season or harden, as wood, by exposure to heat; to heathe.

Beek (bēk), *n. r. Scot. or North. Eng.* **1.** To expose one's self to genial heat; to bask.

2. To shine brightly; to diffuse warmth, as the sun.

beek, *n.* Act of beeking; a basking. *Scot.*

beeke. † BEAK.

bee'ken. † BEACON.

bee kite. The honey buzzard.

beek'ite (bēk'ĭt), *n.* [After one Dr. *Beek.*] *Min.* A pseudomorph of chalcedony after coral or shell. See PSEUDOMORPH.

Beek'man-town (bĕk'mȧn-toun), *n.* [From *Beekmantown*, New York.] *Geol.* The lowest subdivision of the Ordovician in the State of New York and elsewhere. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

beel † BOIL.

bee'la. Var. of BELAR.

be-el'bow, *n. t.* See BE-, 2.

beeld. Scot. or dial. var. of BIELD. [BUILD.]

beeld. Obs. or dial. var. of BEELE (bēl), *n. Mining.* A pick used to detach ores. *Obs. or Dial.*

beele'man, *n.* Be-el'a-da (bē'ē-ĭl'ȧ-dȧ; bē-ĭl'-) *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Be-el'me-on (bē'ĕl-mē'ŏn). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Be-el'phe-gor (bē-ĕl'fē-gôr; bē'ĕl-fē'gôr). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Be-el'sa-rus (-sā-rŭs; -sā'rŭs).

Be-el'se-phon (-sē-fŏn; -sē'fŏn). *D. Bib.*

be'el-teth'mus (bē'ĕl-tē'thĕ-mŭs), *n.* [Gr. Βεελτεθμος, fr. Heb. *Be'ēl-te'ēm*, lord of judgment.] The title of a Persian official, translated in Ezra iv. 8 "chancellor" and in 1 Esdras ii. 25 "story writer."

Be-el'ze-bub'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Beelzebub.

Be-el'ze-bul (bē-ĕl'zē-bŭl; -bo͞ol), *n.* = BEELZEBUB. Cf. BAAL.

beem † BEAM.

bee'mas'ter, *n.* One who keeps bees, a beekeeper.

beeme † BEME.

bee'mol'. † BEMOL.

Bee'-mouthed', **the** (bē'-mouthd', -mouth'). Plato; — so called because, according to legend, bees once settled on his lips when a child, thus presaging his honeyed eloquence.

been (bēn), *n.* [Hind. *bēn.*] *Music.* The vina. *India.*

been † BE, BEAN, BEIN; obs. pl of BEE.

been. Dial. var. of BOON.

been Var. of BEHEN.

beend. † BEND.

bee nettle. The hemp nettle.

beenfete. † BENEFIT.

beenge. † BEING.

beenge (bēnj). Var. of BINGE.

be'ənt (bē'ənt), *a.* [*be* + *-ent.*] Having the form of being; — a word used to translate German *seyend*, in the Hegelian sense. *J. H Stirling.*

beer, *v. i.* To drink, or tipple in, beer. *Colloq.*

Be'er (bē'ẽr; bēr). *Bib.*

Be'er (bē'ẽr), *n.* [*be* + *-er.*] One who is; specif., the self-existent; God.

beer. † BIER, BIRR.

beer. Obs. or dial. var. of BEAR.

Be-e'ra (bē-ē'rȧ; bē'ẽr-ȧ). *Bib.*

Be-e'rah. *Bib.*

beer cellar. A cellar for storing beer; also, a place for drinking beer and other liquors, properly one partly underground.

beer chiller. A funnel-shaped tin pot used to take off the chill from beer over a fire. *Eng.*

beerde † BEARD. [BIRR.]

beere. † BEAR, BEER, BIER.

beer'e-gar, *n.* [*beer* + *eager.*] Sour beer, or vinegar from it. *Obs.*

Be'er-e'lim (bē'ẽr-ē'lĭm; bēr-ē'lĭm). *Bib.*

beer engine. = BEER PUMP.

beer faucet. A faucet with an air-pump attachment for injecting air into beer.

beer grains. Brewers' grains.

beer'house', *n.* A house licensed to sell only malt liquors. *Eng.*

Be-e'ri (bē-ē'rī; bēr'ī). *Bib.*

beer'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

beer'ish, *a.* Beery. — **beer'ish-ly,** *adv.*

Be'er-la-hai'-roi (bē'ẽr-lȧ-hī'-roi'; bēr'lȧ-) The word used to translate German *seyend*, in the Hegelian sense. *J. H Stirling.*

beern. † BARN.

beer-oc'ra-cy (bēr-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*beer* + *-cracy.*] The brewing and beer-selling interest or constituency. *Humorous.* [*Bib.*]

Be-e'roth (bē-ē'rŏth; bēr'ŏth). *Bib.*

Be-e'roth-ites (-īts), *n. pl. Bib.* A tribe of Canaanites.

beer'pull', *n.* The handle of a beer pump; also, a beer pump.

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Be-el'me-on (bē'ĕl-mē'ŏn). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Be-el'phe-gor (bē-ĕl'fē-gôr; bē'ĕl-fē'gôr). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Be-el'sa-rus (-sā-rŭs; -sā'rŭs).

Be-el'se-phon (-sē-fŏn; -sē'fŏn). *D. Bib.*

be'el-teth'mus (bē'ĕl-tē'thĕ-mŭs), *n.* [Gr. Βεελτεθμος, fr. Heb. *Be'ēl-te'ēm*, lord of judgment.] The title of a Persian official, translated in Ezra iv. 8 "chancellor" and in 1 Esdras ii. 25 "story writer."

Be-el'ze-bub'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Beelzebub.

Be-el'ze-bul (bē-ĕl'zē-bŭl; -bo͞ol), *n.* = BEELZEBUB. Cf. BAAL.

beem † BEAM.

bee'mas'ter, *n.* One who keeps bees, a beekeeper.

beeme † BEME.

bee'mol'. † BEMOL.

Bee'-mouthed', **the** (bē'-mouthd', -mouth'). Plato; — so called because, according to legend, bees once settled on his lips when a child, thus presaging his honeyed eloquence.

been (bēn), *n.* [Hind. *bīn.*] *Music.* The vina. *India.*

been † BE, BEAN, BEIN; obs. pl of BEE.

been. Dial. var. of BOON.

been Var. of BEHEN.

beend. † BEND.

bee nettle. The hemp nettle.

beenfete. † BENEFIT.

beenge. † BEING.

beenge (bēnj). Var. of BINGE.

be'ənt (bē'ənt), *a.* [*be* + *-ent.*] Having the form of being; — a word used to translate German *seyend*, in the Hegelian sense. *J. H Stirling.*

beer, *v. i.* To drink, or tipple in, beer. *Colloq.*

Be'er (bē'ẽr; bēr). *Bib.*

Be'er (bē'ẽr), *n.* [*be* + *-er.*] One who is; specif., the self-existent; God.

beer. † BIER, BIRR.

beer. Obs. or dial. var. of BEAR.

Be-e'ra (bē-ē'rȧ; bē'ẽr-ȧ). *Bib.*

Be-e'rah. *Bib.*

beer cellar. A cellar for storing beer; also, a place for drinking beer and other liquors, properly one partly underground.

beer chiller. A funnel-shaped tin pot used to take off the chill from beer over a fire. *Eng.*

beerde † BEARD. [BIRR.]

beere. † BEAR, BEER, BIER.

beer'e-gar, *n.* [*beer* + *eager.*] Sour beer, or vinegar from it. *Obs.*

Be'er-e'lim (bē'ẽr-ē'lĭm; bēr-ē'lĭm). *Bib.*

beer engine. = BEER PUMP.

beer faucet. A faucet with an air-pump attachment for injecting air into beer.

beer grains. Brewers' grains.

beer'house', *n.* A house licensed to sell only malt liquors. *Eng.*

Be-e'ri (bē-ē'rī; bēr'ī). *Bib.*

beer'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

beer'ish, *a.* Beery. — **beer'ish-ly,** *adv.*

Be'er-la-hai'-roi (bē'ẽr-lȧ-hī'-roi'; bēr'lȧ-) The word used to translate German *seyend*, in the Hegelian sense. *J. H Stirling.*

beern. † BARN.

beer-oc'ra-cy (bēr-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*beer* + *-cracy.*] The brewing and beer-selling interest or constituency. *Humorous.* [*Bib.*]

Be-e'roth (bē-ē'rŏth; bēr'ŏth). *Bib.*

Be-e'roth-ites (-īts), *n. pl. Bib.* A tribe of Canaanites.

beer'pull', *n.* The handle of a beer pump; also, a beer pump.

Be'er-she'ba' (bē'ẽr-shē'bȧ; bēr'shē-bȧ). *Bib.*

beer yeast. See YEAST.

bees'-ant'ler. Var. of BEZ-ANTLER.

bee scap, bee skep. A beehive, esp of straw. *Dial. Eng.*

Be-esh'te-rah (bē-ĕsh'tē-rȧ). *Bib* [carrot.

bee's'-nest' plant. The wild

bee'som. Obs. or dial. var. of BESOM

beesome. † BISSON.

beest (bēst), *n.* = BEESTINGS.

beest. † BEAST. BEET.

beest (bēst; bĭst). Obs. or dial. 2d sing. pres. of BE.

beestaile. † BESTIAL.

beet. Obs. pret. of BEAT.

beet. Dial. var. of BATE, BEAT.

beet, beete (bēt), *v. t.* [AS. *bētan*, fr. *bōt*, profit.] To make better; specif., to mend, amend, correct, relieve (hunger, etc.), aid, kindle or renew (a fire), etc. *Obs. or Dial.*

beetch. † BEECH.

be'eth. Archaic or dial. 3d person sing. pres. indic. of BE.

bee'tle. Beetle. *Ref. Sp.*

Be-e'tle-bung' (bē'ĕ-t'l-bŭng'), *n.* The sour gum. *Dial., Southern U. S.*

bee'tled (bē'ĕ-t'ld), *a.* Projecting

bitel, adj., sharp, projecting, n., a beetle (insect).] Having prominent, overhanging brows; hence, lowering or sullen.

bee'tle-head' (bē't'l-hĕd'), *n.* [*beetle* a mallet + *head.*] *Scott.*
1. A stupid fellow; a blockhead.
2. The black-bellied plover.

bee'tle-head'ed, *a.* Stupid, blockheaded.

bee'tle-stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* The handle of a beetle.

beet pulp. The pulp, or bagasse, remaining after the extraction of sugar from the sugar beet.

bee tree. 1. A hollow tree in which bees have a nest.
2. The basswood or American linden, the flowers of which are rich in honey.

beet'root' (bēt'rōōt'), *n., or* **beet root.** 1. The root of the beet.

☞ In British usage the root is always called *beetroot* (one word); in the United States *beet* is used for the whole plant or its root, in the same way as *turnip* and *carrot*.

2. The pigweed *Amaranthus retroflexus*. *Southwestern U. S.*

beet rot. A disease or rot of the beetroot, caused by the parasitic fungus *Sphærella labifica*.

beet rust. A disease of the leaves of beets due to a parasitic fungus (*Uromyces betæ*). It causes yellowish spots and renders the tops unfit for use. Also, the fungus itself.

beet tops. The foliage and leafstalks of the beet developed the first season from seed, and eaten like spinach.

beet webworm. A webworm (*Loxostege sticticalis*) injurious to the beet, introduced into the Pacific Coast States.

beeve (bēv), *n.* [Formed from *beeves*, pl. of *beef*.] A beef; a beef creature. *Irving.*

bee'way' (bē'wā'), *n. Apiculture.* A space or opening for the passage of bees, esp. between section boxes.

bee wolf. The larva of the bee beetle. See BEE BEETLE.

be-fall' (bē-fôl'), *v. i.; pret.* BE-FELL' (-fĕl'); *p. p.* BE-FALL'EN (-fôl'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-FALL'ING. [AS. *befeallan; be-* + *feallan* to fall.] 1. To fall, — esp. in a figurative sense. *Obs.*
2. To fall due; to pertain; — often with *to* or an indirect object. *Archaic.*
3. To come to pass; to happen; — now commonly with an indirect object, but sometimes, archaically, with *to*.
I have revealed . . . the discord which *befell*. *Milton.*
I beseech your grace that I may know
The worst that may *befall* me. *Shak.*
4. To become. *Obs.* "What hath *befall'n* of them." *Shak.*

Be-fa'na, La (lä bā-fä'nä), *or* **St. Befana.** [It., corrupt. fr. Gr. Ἐπιφάνια the Epiphany.] In Italy, a common personification of the Epiphany. She is a sort of Italian *Santa Claus*, believed by the children to fill their stockings on Twelfth Night with toys, sweetmeats, etc. *Befana* means also an Epiphany present. The tradition and custom refer to the gifts of the Magi to the child Jesus.

be-fit' (bē-fĭt'), *v. t.;* BE-FIT'TED; BE-FIT'TING. 1. To be suitable to; to suit; to become.
That name best *befits* thee. *Milton.*
2. To fit out (with). *Obs* *Sterne.*

be-fit'ting, *p. a.* Suitable; proper; becoming; fitting. — **be-fit'ting-ly,** *adv* — **be-fit'ting-ness,** *n.*

be-fog' (bē-fŏg'), *v. t.;* BE-FOGGED' (-fŏgd'); BE-FOG'GING (-ĭng). To involve in fog; hence, to confuse; mystify.

be-fool' (bē-fōōl'), *v. t.;* BE-FOOLED' (-fōōld'); BE-FOOL'ING. [ME. *befolen; be-* + *jol* fool.] 1. To fool; to delude or lead into error; to infatuate; to deceive.
This story . . contrived to *befool* credulous men. *Fuller.*
2. To treat as a fool, to call (one) fool.
3. To squander; to fool away. *Rare.*
4. To cause to behave like a fool; to make foolish. "Some *befooling* drug." *G. Eliot.*

be-fore' (bē-fōr'), *adv.* [ME. *before, beforen, biforen*, AS. *beforan; be-* + *foran* before. See BE-; FORE.] 1. On the fore part; in front, or in the forward direction.
The battle was *before* and behind. 2 *Chron.* XIII. 14.
2. In advance. "I come *before* to tell you." *Shak.*
3. In time past; previously; already.
You tell me, mother, what I knew *before*. *Dryden.*
4. Earlier; sooner; until then.
When the butt is out, we will drink water; not a drop *before* *Shak.*

be-fore', *prep.* 1. In front of; preceding in space; ahead of; as, to stand *before* the fire; *before* the house. Sometimes with causal action implied; as, "Down goes all *before* them." *Shak.*
His angel, who shall go
Before them in a cloud and pillar of fire. *Milton.*
2. Preceding in time; earlier than; previously to.
Brave men were living *before* Agamemnon *Byron.*
3. In advance of; farther onward, in place or time.
The golden age . . . is *before* us. *Carlyle*
4. Prior or preceding in dignity, order, rank, right, or worth; rather than.
He that cometh after me is preferred *before* me. *John* I. 15.
5. In presence or sight of; face to face with; facing.
Abraham bowed down himself *before* the people *Gen.* XXIII 12.
Wherewith shall I come *before* the Lord? *Micah* VI. 6
6. Under the cognizance or jurisdiction of.
It a suit be begun *before* an archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*
7. Open for; free of access to; in the power of.
The world was all *before* them where to choose *Milton.*

before the beam, *Naut.*, in an arc of the horizon included between a line that crosses the ship at right angles to the keel and that point of the compass toward which the ship heads. — **b. the mast,** *Naut.*, as a common sailor, — because the sailors live in the forecastle, forward of the foremast. — **before the wind,** *Naut.*, in the direction of the wind and aided by its impulse; having the wind aft.

be-fore' (bē-fōr'), *conj.* 1. Previous to the time when; — sometimes with the additional idea of purpose, in order that.
Before e Abraham was, I am. *John* VIII. 58.
Before this treatise can become of use. *Swift.*

☞ Formerly *before*, in this sense, was followed by *that*. "*Before that* Philip called thee . . . I saw thee." *John* i 48.

2. Sooner than; rather than; as, he will starve *before* he will steal.

be-fore'hand' (-hănd'), *adv.* [*before* + *hand.*] 1. In anticipation; in advance, as by way of forethought.
Take no thought *before*hand what ye shall speak *Mark* XIII 11
2. Previously; aforetime. *Obs.*
to be beforehand with, to anticipate or forestall.
Agricola . . resolves *to be before*hand *with* the danger. *Milton.*
The last cited author *has been before*hand *with* me. *Addison*

be-fore'hand', *a.* In comfortable circumstances as regards property; forehanded.
Rich and much *before*hand. *Bacon*

be-fore'time' (-tīm'), *adv.* Formerly; aforetime.

be-for'tune (bē-fôr'tūn), *v. t.* To befall. *Poetic.*
I wish all good *befortune* you. *Shak*

be-foul' (bē-foul'), *v. t.;* BE-FOULED' (-fould'); BE-FOUL'ING. [See FOUL, *a.*] 1. To make foul, to soil.
2 To entangle or run against so as to impede motion.
— **be-foul'er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **be-foul'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

be-friend' (bē-frĕnd'), *v. t.;* BE-FRIEND'ED; BE-FRIEND'ING. To act as a friend to; to favor; to aid, benefit, or countenance. "By the darkness *befriended*." *Longfellow.* — **be-friend'er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **be-friend'ment** (-mĕnt), *n Rare.*

be-fud'dle (bē-fŭd'l), *v. t.;* BE-FUD'DLED (-l'd), BE-FUD'DLING (-lĭng). To becloud and confuse, as with liquor.

beg (bĕg; *Turk.* bā), *n.* [Turk. Cf. BEY, BEGUM.] A title of honor in Turkey and in some other parts of the East. See BEY.

beg (bĕg), *v. t.;* BEGGED (bĕgd); BEG'GING. [ME. *beggen*, perh. fr. AS. *bedecian* (akin to Goth. *bidagwa* beggar), *biddan* to ask (cf. BID, *v. t.*); or cf. *beghard, beguin.*] 1. To ask for as a charity, esp. habitually or from house to house.
Yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed *begging* bread. *Ps* XXXVII. 25.
2. To ask earnestly for; to entreat or supplicate for; to beseech; — sometimes implying deferential and respectful, rather than earnest, asking; as, I *beg* your pardon; I *beg* leave to disagree with you.
I do *beg* your good will in this case *Shak.*
[Joseph] *begged* the body of Jesus. *Matt.* XXVII. 58.
3. To make petition to; to entreat, as, to *beg* a person to grant a favor.
4. To take for granted; to assume without proof.
5. *Old Law.* To ask to be appointed guardian for, or to ask to have a guardian appointed for. Hence: **to beg one for a fool,** to take him for a fool.
Else some will *beg* thee, in the court of wards *Harrington*

Syn. — Crave, solicit, petition, pray. — BEG, BESEECH, ENTREAT, IMPLORE, SUPPLICATE, IMPORTUNE agree in the idea of urgent asking. To BEG (see ASK) is to ask earnestly, as a favor; BESEECH implies still greater solicitude or eagerness; as, "On my knees I *beg* that you 'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and food" (*Shak.*), "I *beseech* you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice" (*Rom.* XII. 1). To ENTREAT is urgently to solicit or petition; as, "Praying us with much *entreaty* that we would receive the gift" (2 *Cor.* VIII. 4). IMPLORE implies either increased fervor of entreaty, or greater humility, or both; as, "Very frankly he confessed his treasons, *implored* your highness' pardon, and set forth a deep repentance" (*Shak.*). SUPPLICATE expresses extreme, sometimes even desperate, urgency of entreaty, and implies still greater humility; as, "I have attempted, one by one, the lords, either at home, or through the high street passing, with *supplication* prone and father's tears, to accept of ransom for my son" (*Milton*). To IMPORTUNE is to solicit persistently, often with the implication of wearisome pertinacity; as, "there with my cries *importune* Heaven" (*Milton*). See LONG, DESIRE, CONJURE, PRAYER.

to beg off, to obtain release for, through entreaty. — **I beg to,** is an elliptical expression for *I beg leave to*; as, *I beg to* inform you. — **to beg the question.** See PETITIO PRINCIPII. — **begging the question.** *Logic.* = PETITIO PRINCIPII.

beg, *v. i.* 1. To ask alms or charity, esp. to ask habitually by the wayside or from house to house; to live by asking alms.
I cannot dig; to *beg* I am ashamed *Luke* XVI. 3.
2. To make petition; to entreat; to supplicate; as, to *beg* off, or obtain release by entreaty.
3. *Seven-up.* To ask for a point, or three additional cards and a new trump; — said of the eldest hand.

be-gem' (bē-jĕm'), *v. t.;* BE-GEMMED' (-jĕmd'); BE-GEM'MING. To adorn with gems, or as with gems.
Begemmed with dewdrops. *Scott.*
Those lonely realms bright garden isles *begem.* *Shelley*

be-get' (bē-gĕt'), *v. t.; pret.* BE-GOT' (-gŏt'), *Archaic* BE-GAT' (-găt'), *p. p.* BE-GOT', BE-GOT'TEN (-gŏt'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-GET'TING. [ME. *bigiten, bigeten*, to get, beget, AS. *begitan* to get; *be-* + *gitan.* See GET, *v. t.*] 1. To get; acquire. *Obs.*
2. To procreate as a father or sire; to generate.
Yet they a beauteous offspring shall *beget.* *Milton.*
3. To get (with child). *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. To produce as an effect; to cause to exist.
Love is *begot* by fancy. *Granville.*

beg'gar (bĕg'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *beggere, beggare, begger.* See BEG.] 1. One who begs; one who makes it his business to ask alms.
Beggars should be no choosers *J. Heywood.*
Beggars, like ξένοι [strangers], were [in ancient Greece] peculiarly under divine protection *Liddell & Scott.*
2. One who asks or entreats earnestly, or with humility, a petitioner.
3. One dependent on others for support; an indigent person; — a contemptuous or sarcastic use.
4. A mendicant friar or a Beghard. *Obs.*
5. A rogue, wretch, or low fellow. Also playfully; as, "a good-hearted little *beggar*."

the Beggars. See GUEUX. — **Beggars of the Sea,** the fleet of roving Dutch cruisers that preyed upon Spanish commerce during the revolt of the Netherlands in the 16th century.

beg'gar, *v. t.;* BEG'GARED (-ẽrd); BEG'GAR-ING. 1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish. *Milton.*
2. To cause to seem very poor and inadequate.
It *beggared* all description. *Shak.*

beg'gar-lice', *or* **beg'gar's-lice',** *n.* The prickly or adhesive fruits of species of *Lappula, Meibomia*, and *Galium*, which cling readily to clothing; also, the plant itself.

beg'gar-ly (-lĭ), *a.* 1. Resembling a beggar; suitable for a beggar; extremely indigent; mean; contemptible. "A bankrupt, *beggarly* fellow." *South.* "A *beggarly* fellowship." *Swift.* "*Beggarly* elements." *Gal.* IV. 9.
2. Relating or belonging to beggars; as, "my *beggarly* sympathies." *Lowell. Rare.*
Beggarly sins, that is, those sins which idleness and beggary usually betray men to; such as lying, flattery, stealing, and dissimulation. *Jer Taylor.*

beg'gar-ly, *adv.* In an indigent, mean, or despicable manner; in the manner of a beggar.

beg'gar-my-neigh'bor *or* **-neigh'bour,** *n.* A game of cards, in which the object is to gain all the opponent's cards.

beggar's lace. A simple pillow-made lace resembling torchon, formerly made in France. Called also *queuse lace.*

beg'gar-ticks', *or* **beg'gar's-ticks',** *n.* **a** The achenes of species of *Bidens*, or bur marigold (which see); also, the plant itself. **b** = BEGGAR-LICE.

beg'gar-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **a** Any of various plants that grow in waste ground, as knotweed, and species of dodder, spurry, and tickseed. **b** The fabaceous plant *Meibomia tortuosa*, cultivated for forage in the southern United States.

beg'gar-y (bĕg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -GARIES (-ĭz). [ME. *beggerie.* See BEGGAR, *n.*] 1. Act of begging; state or quality of being a beggar; mendicancy; penury. Also, fig., meanness.
2. Beggars collectively; a dwelling or resort of beggars.
The fetid *beggaries* of Bethnal. *Lamb.*
3. Beggarly appearance; bareness. *Rare.*
The freedom and the *beggary* of the old studio. *Thackeray.*
4. The common fumitory.

Syn. — Mendicancy, indigence, want, penury.

Beg'gi-a-to'a (bĕj'ĭ-ā-tō'ä), *n.* [NL., after the Italian botanist *Beggiato.*] *Bot.* A genus of bacteria consisting of motile filaments without a distinct sheath. Some species, as *B. alba*, possess the power of reducing sulphur compounds, and are hence called *sulphur bacteria.* Cf. THIOTHRIX.

Beg'hard (bĕg'ẽrd; bĕg-gärd'), *n.* [F. *béguard, béguard*; cf. LL. *Beghardus, Begihardus, Begardus*; fr. *béguine* (or its source) + *-ard.* See BEGUINE.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of an association of religious laymen living under the same general regulations as the Beguines. Both associations are traced to Lambert le Bègue, a priest of Liège in the 12th century, and both names are nicknames. Both associations were persecuted as heretics, and undoubtedly there were heretics among them. The Beghards were suppressed, but the Beguines survive. See BEGUINE.

be-gin' (bē-gĭn'), *v. i.; pret.* BE-GAN' (-găn'); *p. p.* BE-GUN' (-gŭn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-GIN'NING. [AS. *beginnan* (akin to OS. *biginnan*, D. & G. *beginnen*, OHG. *biginnan*, Goth. *du-ginnan*, Sw. *begynna*, Dan. *begynde*); *be-* + an assumed *ginnan*, of uncertain origin. Cf. GIN to begin.] 1. To do the first act or the first part of an action; to enter upon or commence some course or operation; to set about some action; to take the first step; to start.
When I *begin*, I will also make an end. 1 *Sam* III. 12.
2. To come into existence; to take rise; to commence.
Vast chain of being! which from God *began.* *Pope.*

Syn. — BEGIN, COMMENCE are identical in meaning. *Begin* is preferred, except in more formal use. See INITIATE

Things never *began* with Mr Borthrop Trumbull; they always *commenced* *G Eliot.*

be-gin', *v. t.* 1. To enter on; to set about; to start; to commence.
Ye nymphs of Solyma! *begin* the song. *Pope.*
2. To trace or lay the foundation of; to make or place a beginning of.
The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.*
to begin the board, to sit at the head at table. *Obs. Chaucer.*

be-gin'ner (-ẽr), *n.* 1. One who begins anything; specif., a young or inexperienced practitioner or student; a tyro.
A sermon of a new *beginner.* *Swift.*
2. That which leads off. *Obs.*

be-gin'ning (-ĭng), *n.* 1. Act of doing that which begins anything; commencement of an action or state; entrance into being or upon a course; a first act, effort, or state.

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and overhanging; as, *beetled* brows [beetles (cloth).]

bee'tler (bē'tlẽr), *n.* One who

bee'tle-stone', *n.* A nodule of clay ironstone.

bee'tle-weed', *n.* The plant *Galax aphylla.* See GALAX

beetling machine = 1st BEETLE, 3.

beet'mas'ter, *n.* [*beet* to repair + *master.*] That which meets a want; a substitute. *Scot.*

beet'mis'ter, *n.* Corrupt var. of BEETMASTER. *Scot.*

beet radish. = BEETRAVE.

beet'rave', *n.* [F. *betterave; bette* beet + *rave* radish.] The common beet.

beet'root'y, *a.* Like, or of the nature of, a beetroot.

beeves (bēvz), *n., pl.* of BEEF, the animal.

beevs. Beeves. *Ref. Sp.*

bee'weed', *n.* A common woodland aster (*Aster cordifolius*), the heads of which are attractive to bees; also, any of several closely related species

bee wine The nectar of a flower. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

bee worm. The larva of the bee.

bee'wort' (-wŭrt'), *n.* The sweet flag.

beezel. ✝ BEZZLE.

be-fall'n Befallen. *Ref. Sp.*

be-fame', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-fan', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2

be-fan'cy, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-fanned' (bē-fănd'), *p. a.* See BE-, 6

be-fast', *v. t.* [AS. *befæstan.* See FAST.] To fasten. *Obs.*

be-fa'thered (bē-fä'thẽrd), *p. a.* See BE-, 6. [BE-, 2.]

be-fa'vor, be-fa'vour, *v. t.* See BEFE ✝ BIEF

be-feath'er, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-fel', Befell. *Ref. Sp.*

be-fell', *pret.* of BEFALL.

be-fet'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

beff ✝ BEEF.

beffroy. ✝ BELFRY.

be-fid'dle, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-filch', *v. t.* See BE-, 2

be-file', *v. t.* [AS *befȳlan.*] To soil, defile. *Obs.*

be-fil'let-ed, *p. a* See BE-, 6

be-filmed' (-fĭlmd'), *p. a.* See BE-, 6

be-filth', *v. t.* See BE-, 6

be-fin'ger, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.

be-fire', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-fist', *v. t.* See BE-, 6

be-flag', *v. t* See BE-, 6; FLAG, piece of cloth.

be-flan'nel, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-flap', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-flat'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-flay', *v. t.* [AS. *befleam.*] To flay. *Obs.*

be-flea', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-fleck', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.

be-flee', *v. t.* [AS. *befleon.*] To flee. *Obs.*

be-flounce', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-flour', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-flout', *v. t.* See BE-, 2

be-flow', *v. t.* [AS. *beflōwan.*] To flow by or around; to overflow. *Obs.* [BE-, 6.]

be-flow'er (bē-flou'ẽr), *v. t.* See BE-flum', *v. t.* See BE-, 6; FLUM, to deceive. *Scot.*

be-flus'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-foam', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

befoir. ✝ BEFORE.

be-fold', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.

be-fong', *v. t.* [AS. *befōn*, p. p. *befangen.*] To lay hold upon; to grasp; encompass. *Obs*

be-foold'. Befooled. *Ref. Sp.*

be-fool'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

be-fop', *v. t.* See BE-, 5.

be-fore'said' (-sĕd'), *p. a.* Aforesaid. *Archaic.*

be-fore'say', *v. t & i.* To prophesy. *Obs.* — **be-fore'say'er,** *n. Obs.*

beforne ✝ BEFORE.

beforrow. ✝ BEFORE.

be-fould'. Befouled *Ref. Sp.*

be-fraught', *p. a.* See BE-, 2

be-freck'le, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.

be-freeze', *v. t* See BE-, 1, 2.

be-freight', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-frend'. Befriend. *Ref. Sp.*

be-fret', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-frill', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-fringe', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-friz', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.

be-frog', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-frounce', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.

befroy. ✝ BELFRY.

be-frum'ple, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-fume', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-fur'be-lowed, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

be-furred', *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

be-ga (bē-gä') Var. of BIGHA.

be-ga'bied, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

be-gad', *interj* Corruption of "By God!" used as an oath.

be-gair', *v. t* [F. *bigarrer.*] To variegate, as with stripes. *Obs. Scot.*

be-gall', *v. t.* See BE-, 2, 6.

be-gan', *pret.* of BEGIN.

be-gar' (bē-gär'). Var. of BEGAD

be-gar'land-ed, *p a* See BE-, 6

be-gar'nish, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2

be-gar'tered, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

be-gash', *v. t* See BE-, 1, 2

be-gasse' Var. of BAGASSE.

be-gat'. Archaic pret. of BEGET.

be-gaud', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.

be-gaud'y, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.

be-gay', *v t.* See BE-, 5.

be-gaze', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.

begd. Begged. *Ref. Sp.*

be-geck', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

begele. ✝ BEAGLE.

begenild, *n.* [Cf. BEGUINE.] A beggar. *Obs.*

beger ✝ BUYER

be-get', *n. Obs.* 1 Act of getting or begetting
2. That which is got or begot.

be-get'tal (bē-gĕt'al), *n.* Act or process of begetting.

be-get'ter, *n.* One that begets

beg'ga-ble (bĕg'ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE; BEG.

beg'gar-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

beg'gar-er, *n.* One who beggars some one.

beg'gar-ess, *n.* See -ESS.

beg'gar-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

beg'gar-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

beg'gar-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

beggars' bolts. Stones. *Obs.*

beggar's brown. Scotch snuff. *Colloq., Scot.*

beg'gar's-but'tons, *n.* Burdock flower heads.

beggar's ranter = GLOVER'S STITCH. *Eng* [*Scot.*]

beg'gar-tie, *n.* Beggary. *Obs.*

beg'gar-y, *a.* Beggarly. *Obs.*

begged, *pret. & p. p.* of BEG.

beg'ger. ✝ BEGGAR, BUYER.

Beg'gi-a-to-a'ceæ (bĕj'ĭ-ā-tō-ā'-shē-ē), *n pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of bacteria consisting of the single genus *Beggiatoa.* — **beg'gi-a-to-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a*

beg'ging, *p pr. & vb. n.* of BEG. — **beg'ging-ly,** *adv.*

begging hermits = AUGUSTINIAN HERMITS.

beghe ✝ BEE.

be-gift', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-gild', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

begile. ✝ BEGUILE.

beginn' (bē-gĭn'), *n.* Beginning. *Obs. or R.*

begins ✝ BEGUINE.

be-gin'ner, *v t.* See BE-, 6.

2. An initial point of time or space; the first part or initial stage of anything.
In the *beginning* God created the heaven and the earth *Gen.* 1 1.
Mighty things from small *beginnings* grow; *Dryden.*
3. That which begins or originates something; the first cause; origin; source.
I am . . . the *beginning* and the ending. *Rev* 1 8.
Syn. — Inception, prelude, opening, threshold, origin, outset, foundation.

be-gird' (bē-gûrd'), *v. t.; pret.* BE-GIRT' (-gûrt'), BE-GIRD'ED; *p. p.* BE-GIRT'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-GIRD'ING. [AS. *begyrdan; be-* + *gyrdan* to gird. See GIRD] **1.** To bind with a band or girdle; to gird.
2. To surround as with a band, to encompass.

beg'ler-beg' (bĕg'lẽr-bĕg'), *n.* [Turk. *beglerbeg*, fr. *beg*, pl. *begler*. See BEG, *n.*] The governor of a province of the Ottoman empire, next in dignity to the grand vizier.

be-gnaw' (bē-nô'), *v. t.; p. p.* BE-GNAWED' (-nôd'), rarely BE-GNAWN' (-nôn'). [AS. *begnagan; be-* + *gnagan* to gnaw.] To gnaw; to eat away; to corrode.
The worm of conscience still *begnaw* thy soul *Shak.*

be-go' (bē-gō'), *v. t.* [ME. *begon*, AS. *bigān, begān; be-* + *gān* to go.] *Obs.*, except in p. p. in *woebegone.* **1.** To go about; to encompass; to get round.
2. To attire; to dress.
3. To beset, as a hostile influence; to environ.
Woe was this wretched woman tho [then] *begone. Chaucer*

beg'ohm' (bĕg'ōm'), *n. Elec.* A unit of resistance equal to one billion ohms, or one thousand megohms.

be-gone' (bē-gŏn'; 205), *interj.* [*be*, v. i. + *gone*, p. p.] Go away; depart; get you gone.

be-go'ni-a (bē-gō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Michel *Begon*, French promoter of botany.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A very large genus of succulent herbs or undershrubs, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres. They are distinguished by their peculiar inequilateral leaves, and by the monœcious flowers succeeded by 3-winged capsules.
2. *Hort.* A plant of this genus. Cultivated begonias, of which there are many species and horticultural varieties, may be divided into the following groups: **fibrous-rooted begonias**, including species with ornamental flowers, as *B. semperflorens*, and used mostly as house plants for winter blooming; **semituberous begonias**, as *B. socotrana*, having somewhat tuberous roots, and employed like the first class; **tuberous begonias**, as *B. veitchii*, having large tubers, and cultivated as summer bedding plants for the sake of their large flowers, often three inches broad; **rex**, or **ornamental-leaved, begonias**, including species with beautifully colored and marked foliage, as *B. rex*, and propagated by leaf cuttings.

Begonia (*B. rosæflora*). (⅓)

Be-go'ni-a'ce-æ (-ā'shĕ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Hypericales), distinguished by the asymmetrical leaves and monœcious flowers. It consists of 4 tropical genera, of which *Begonia* is much the largest and most important. — **be-go'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

be-grime' (bē-grīm), *v. t.;* BE-GRIMED' (-grīmd'); BE-GRIM'ING (-grīm'ĭng). To soil with grime or dirt deeply impressed or rubbed in. — **be-grim'er** (-grīm'ẽr), *n.*
Books falling to pieces and *begrimed* with dust. *Macaulay.*

be-grudge' (bē-grŭj'), *v. t.;* BE-GRUDGED' (-grŭjd'), BE-GRUDG'ING. To grumble at; to grudge; to envy the possession of; to give unwillingly.

be-guile' (bē-gīl'), *v. t.;* BE-GUILED' (-gīld'); BE-GUIL'ING (-gīl'ĭng). **1.** To delude or overreach by guile, artifice, or craft; to deceive or impose on, as by a false statement.
The serpent *beguiled* me, and I did eat. *Gen.* iii. 13.
2. To deprive by guile; to cheat; — with *of* or *out of.*
Which Labor of his frown *beguile.* *Cowper.*
3. To elude or evade by craft; to foil. *Obs.*
When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage. *Shak.*
4. To gain the interest or notice of by the use of wiles; to charm; amuse. *Shak.*
5. To cause the time of to pass without notice; to relieve the tedium or weariness of; to while away; to divert.
Ballads . . . to *beguile* his incessant wayfaring. *Irving.*
Syn. — Insnare, mislead; amuse, divert, entertain. See WHILE.

be-guile', *v. i.* To practice beguilement; use wiles; cheat.

Beg'uine (bĕg'ĭn; bā'gēn'), *n.* [F. *béguine;* fr. Lambert *le Bègue* (the Stammerer) the founder of the order. (*Du Cange.*)] A woman belonging to one of certain religious and charitable associations or communities in the Netherlands and elsewhere, whose members do not renounce the right of private property nor bind themselves by perpetual vows. The association dates from the 13th century and still survives in Belgium and Holland. See BEGHARD.

be-half' (bē-hăf'), *n.; obs. pl.* BEHALVES (-hăvz'). [ME. *on-behalve* in the name of, *bihalven* by the side of, fr. AS. *healf* half, also side, part: akin to G. *halb* half, *halber* on account of. See BE-; HALF, *n.*] Side; part; advantage; stead; benefit; interest; matter; affair; support; defense; — used only in prepositional phrases; as, **for the behalf of**, for the interest or advantage of. — **in b. of.** **a** In the name of. *Obs. Shak.* **b** In the interest, support, or defense of; for the benefit of.
In behalf of his mistress's beauty. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Against whom he had contracted some prejudice *in behalf of* his nation *Clarendon.*
— **in this**, *or* **that**, b., in, or with regard to, this or that matter or phase of a matter; in this or that respect. *Archaic.* — **on b. of.** **a** On the side of, literally. *Obs.* **b** On account of; on the part of (another); in the name of; for. **c** With regard or respect to; as concerns. *Obs.* — **on this**, *or* **that**, b. = *in this*, or *that, behalf* (above).

be-have' (bē-hāv'), *v. t.;* BE-HAVED' (-hāvd'); BE-HAV'ING (-hāv'ĭng). [Cf. AS *behabban* to surround, restrain, detain (akin to G. *gehaben* (obs.) to have, *sich gehaben* to behave or carry one's self), *be-* + *habban* to have. See HAVE, *v. t.*] **1.** To carry; conduct, comport; manage; bear; — used reflexively; often, to conduct (one's self) well or properly; as, he will *behave* himself without advice.
Those that *behaved* themselves manfully. 2 *Macc.* xi. 21.
2. To discipline; handle; restrain; regulate. *Obs.*
He did *behave* his anger ere 't was spent. *Shak.*

be-have', *v. i.* To act; to conduct one's self or itself; to bear or carry one's self; as, to *behave* well or ill; also (without a qualifying word), to act or conduct one's self well or properly; as, you must *behave;* — often used with *towards* or *to* governing the object affected by the behavior; as, he *behaved* kindly to him.

be-hav'ior, be-hav'iour (bē-hāv'yẽr), *n.* [From *behave;* cf. HAVIOR] Act or manner of behaving, either absolutely or in relation to others; mode of conducting one's self; conduct; deportment; manners; carriage; sometimes, specif., good behavior; correct deportment. *Shak.*
A gentleman that is very singular in his *behavior Steele.*
Syn. — Bearing, demeanor, manner, deportment. — BEHAVIOR, CONDUCT. BEHAVIOR applies to our mode of acting in the presence of others or towards them, and frequently refers to purely external relations or to particular instances; it is especially used with reference to children. CONDUCT applies rather to the general tenor of our actions (particularly in their ethical relations) in the more serious concerns of life; when used of specific actions, it implies their moral aspects more definitely than *behavior. Behavior* is also applied at times to praiseworthy conduct, especially under difficulties; as, "high *behavior* in man or maid" (*Emerson*). See DEPORTMENT.
When they are within observation, they fret at each other's carriage and *behavior;* when alone, they revile each other's person and *conduct. Spectator.*

be-head' (bē-hĕd'), *v. t.;* BE-HEAD'ED; BE-HEAD'ING. [ME. *biheden, bihefden*, AS. *behéafdian; be-* + *héafod* head. See HEAD] To sever the head from; to take off the head of.
beheaded river *or* **stream**, *Phys. Geog.*, a river or stream reduced in length and volume by the diversion of its headwaters to another drainage basin.

be'he-moth (bē'hē-mŏth, bē-hē'mŏth), *n.* [Heb. *behēmōth*, prop., pl. of *behēmah* beast.] An animal, probably the hippopotamus, described in Job xl. 15-24; hence, as a general expression, a very large and strong animal.

be'hen (bē'hĕn), **behn** (bēn; bē'h'n), *n.* [Per. & Ar. *bahman, behmen*, an herb, whose leaves resemble ears of corn, saffron.] **a** The saw-leaved centaury (*Centaurea behen*). **b** The bladder campion. **c** The sea lavender.

be-hen'ic (bē-hĕn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a crystalline fatty acid, $C_{22}H_{44}O_2$, occurring (as the glyceryl ester) in the oil of ben and elsewhere.

be-hest' (bē-hĕst'), *n.* [ME. *bihest, biheste*, promise, command, AS. *behēs* promise, fr. *behātan.* See BEHIGHT, HEST, HIGHT.] **1.** A vow; a promise. *Obs.*
2. That which is willed or ordered; a command; a mandate; an injunction.
To do his master's high *behest.* *Scott*
Syn. — See MANDATE.

be-hight' (bē-hīt'), *v. t.; pret.* BE-HET', BE-HIGHT', etc.; *p. p.* BE-HIGHT', BE-HIGHT'ED, BE-HITE', BE-HOTE', BE-HOT'EN, etc. [ME. *bihaten*, AS. *behātan* to vow, promise; *be-* + *hātan* to call, command. See HIGHT, *v.*] *Obs.* **1.** To vow; to promise; to give assurance of.
Behight by vow unto the chaste Minerve. *Surrey*
2. To certify the truth of anything to; warrant. *Chaucer.*
3. As erroneously used by Spenser and other archaists: **a** To commit; intrust; adjudge. **b** To command; ordain. **c** To call; name; address. **d** To declare to be; pronounce. **e** To mean, or intend. **f** To bespeak; invoke. *Oxf. E. D.*

be-hind' (bē-hīnd'), *adv.* [AS. *behindan; be-* + *hindan.* See HIND, *a.*] **1.** Back or to the rear in place; in the place, position, or state from which another or others referred to have gone or departed; as, to stay *behind.*
Leave not a rack *behind.* *Shak.*
2. Back in time; past; in the past.
Forgetting those things which are *behind. Phil.* iii. 13
3. Not yet brought forward, produced, or exhibited to view; out of sight; remaining; still to come.
We cannot be sure that there is no evidence *behind. Locke.*
4. Relatively in the back or rear; less advanced or completed than that which is referred to; specif.: **a** At the back part; in the rear. "I shall not lag *behind.*" *Milton.* **b** In a backward state; behindhand; in arrears; as, I shall not be *behind* in so doing; he is *behind* in his rent.
5. After the set or proper time; late; slow, as a watch.
6. Backing up, or in support of, a person or plan. *Rare.*
7. Toward the back; backward; as, to look *behind.*

be-hind' (bē-hīnd'), *prep.* **1.** In a place, state, or time, gone or departed from by (the one or ones referred to), whether by lapse of time or change of condition, or by death.
A small part of what he left *behind* him. *Pope.*
2. After the going of; in the absence of. *Obs.*
3. Left at a distance by, in progress of improvement. Hence: Inferior to in dignity, rank, knowledge, or excellence, or in any achievement.
I was not a whit *behind* the very chiefest apostles 2 *Cor* xi. 5.
4. Of time, after; later than (the time appointed); subsequent to; as, *behind* time.
If you . . . come one minute *behind* your hour. *Shak*
5. On or to the side opposite the front or nearest part of; on or at the back side of; in the rear of, specif.: **a** Following in motion, after.
[A fiend] doth close *behind* him tread. *Coleridge.*
b At the back of, by way of support; supporting; backing up. **c** In back of, so as to be concealed. **d** To or at the back of, so as to be out of the notice or consideration. **e** On or to the farther, remote, or less settled side of; beyond.
A vast migratory wave of population had been set in motion *behind* the Rhine and the Danube. *Fiske.*
6. In a backward direction from (one's self); towards what is back of; as, he dared not look *behind* him.
Syn. — See AFTER.
behind one's back, fig., when one is absent; without one's knowledge; as, to ridicule a person *behind his back* — **b. the curtain**, behind the scenes; in secret. — **b. the scenes**, behind the scenery of a theater; out of the view of the audience, but in the view of the actors, etc.: hence: **a** Out of public view; in secret. **b** In a position to see the hidden agencies or workings of things — **b. the times**, backward in adopting things proper or suitable to the present; not up to date. *Colloq.* — **b. time**, late

be-hind', *n.* **1.** The back side; specif., the posteriors; rump. *Colloq or Vulgar.*
2. *Sport.* In some games of football and in polo, a back player; a back; also, a kicking or driving of the ball over the opponents' goal line. *Eng. & Australia.*

be-hind'hand' (-hănd'), *adv. & a.* [*behind* + *hand.*] **1.** In arrears financially; in a state where expenditures have exceeded the receipt of funds; in debt.
2. In a state of relative backwardness, esp. in respect to what is seasonable or appropriate, or as to what should have been accomplished, behind the times; dilatory; backward; late, as, *behindhand* in studies or in work.

Be'his-tun' in-scrip'tion (bā'hĭs-tōōn'). An inscription on a limestone mountain, near the ruined town of Behistun, Persia, in cuneiform characters and in three languages, Persian, Median, and Assyrian. It recounts the genealogy and conquests of Darius I. (6th century B. C.). Its decipherment by Sir Henry Rawlinson furnished the key to our knowledge of Assyrian and Babylonian records.

be-hold' (bē-hōld'), *v. t.; pret* BE-HELD' (-hĕld'); *p. p.* BE-HELD', *Archaic* BE-HOLD'EN (-hōl'd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-HOLDING. [ME. *bihalden, biholden*, AS. *behealdan* to hold, have in sight; *be-* + *healdan* to hold, keep; akin to G. *behalten* to hold, keep. See HOLD] **1.** In obsolete uses: **a** To hold to; retain; maintain. **b** To pertain or belong to; concern. **c** To contain as meaning, signify; mean. **d** To observe; regard. **e** To look towards; face. **f** To look upon; consider.
2. To have or keep in sight; look at; watch. *Archaic.* Hence, now usually, to receive ocular impression of; see.
When he *beheld* the serpent of brass, he lived *Num.* xxi. 9.
A truth . . . so central that it shall commend itself to the eye at whatever angle *beholden. Emerson.*
Syn. — Scan, gaze upon, regard, descry, view, discern.

be-hold', *v i. Obs.* **1.** To hold; keep; — with *to.*
2. To hold on; belong; — with *by* or *to.*
3. To attend; have regard; — with *unto* or *to. Oxf. E. D.*
4. To look. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Then would she . . piteously into the sea *behold. Chaucer*
And I *beheld*, and, lo, in the midst of the throne, . . . a lamb as it had been slain. *Rev.* v. 6.
5. To face or look, as a structure toward some point.
6. To wait or stop; hold. *Scott.*

be-hold', *interj.* Lo! — used to call attention.
Behold, the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world! *John* i 29 (*Rev. Ver.*).

be-hold'en (bē-hōl'd'n), *p. p. & p. a.* of BEHOLD. *Archaic*, except as *p. a.:* Obliged; bound in gratitude, indebted.
But being so *beholden* to the Prince *Tennyson.*

be-hold'er (-dẽr), *n.* One who beholds; spectator.
Syn. — See LOOKER-ON.

be-hold'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that beholds.
2. That which is beheld: **a** An image or specter. *Obs.* **b** A vision. *Archaic.*

be-hold'ing, *a.* [Cf. BEHOLDEN.] Obliged; beholden; also, dependent. *Obs. or Dial.* — **be-hold'ing-ness**, *n. Obs.*

be-hoof' (bē-hōōf'), *n.; obs. & rare pl.* BEHOOVES. [ME. *to bihove* for the use of, AS. *behōf* advantage; akin to Sw. *behof*, Dan. *behov*, G. *behuf*, and E. *heave*, the root meaning *to seize*, hence the meanings "to hold, make use of." See HEAVE, *v. t.*] Advantage; profit; benefit; interest; use.
No mean recompense it brings
To your *behoof. Milton.*
Importers for their own *behoof* of provisions and corn. *Carlyle.*

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be-gir'dle, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-girt', *p. p* of BEGIRD.
be-glad', *v. t.* See BE-, 3.
be-glare', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be'gle. † BEAGLE.
beg'ler-beg'lic, -lik, -luc, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a beglerbeg.
beg'ler-beg'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
beg'ler-bey' (-bā'). Var. of BEGLERBEG.
be-glew', *v. t.* See BE-, 6. *Obs*
beg'lic (bĕg'lĭk; bā'-), **-lik, -luc.** Vars. of BEYLIC.
be-glide', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-glit'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-globed' (bē-glōbd'), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-gloom', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-gloze', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-glue', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-gnawn', *p. p.* of BEGNAW.
Be-go'a-i (bē-gō'ā-ĭ). *D. Bib.*
be-goh', *interj.* Corrupt. of "By God!" as an oath *Dial. Irish.*
be-god', *v. t.* To deify. *Obs.*
begon. † BEGO; obs. pret. & p. p. of BEGIN.
be-gon'. Begone. *Ref. Sp.*
be-gone' (bē-gŏn'), *p. p.* of BEGO.
be-gore', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-got'. Pret. and obs. p. p. & p. a. of BEGET.
be-got'n. Begotten. *Ref. Sp.*
be-got'ten, p. p. & *p. a.* of BEGET.
be-got'ten-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
be-goud' (bē-gōōd'), *pret.* of BEGIN. *Scot. & Dial*
be-gouth' (*dial.* bē-gōōth'). Obs. or dial. var. of BEGOUD.
be-gowk', *v. t.* To make a gowk of; befool. *Scot.*
be-gowned', *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-grace', *v. t.* To entitle or address as (your, his, or her) grace.
be-grain', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-grave', *v. t.* [AS. *begrafan* to bury. See BE-; GRAVE.] To bury; also, to engrave. *Obs.*
be-gray', *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-grease', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-gre'de, *v. t.* [*be-* + ME. *greden* to cry out, AS. *grǽdan.*] To exclaim against; reproach; also, to weep for. *Obs.*
be-green', *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-greet', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
‖ **Be-grim'** (bē-grīm'), *n.* [G.] Concept or notion. "Hegel means by *Begriff* or notion not some particular general notion — for example, animal, man, horse, or ship — but the one mental activity involved in all special acts of conception, i. e. self-activity." *W. T. Harris.*
be-grim', *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-gripe', *v. t.* To take hold of; to take in. *Obs.*
be-groan', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-grove'. Obs. pret. of BEGRAVE.
be-grown', *p. a.* See BE-, 1.
be-grudg'ing-ly, *adv.* of *begrudging*, p. pr.
be-grun'tle, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-grut'ten (bē-grŭt'n), *p. a.* [*be-*, 4 + *grutten*, dial. p. p. of *greet* to weep.] Disfigured with weeping. *Scot.*
beg'ster, *n.* A beggar; — properly fem. (see -STER). *Obs.*
beg'ti (bĕg'tē), *n.* [Bengali.] The cockup *India.*
Be-gu'a-i (bē-gū'ā-ĭ). *D. Bib.*
be-guess', *adv.* By guess; at random. *Scot.*
Be-gu'i (bē-gū'ĭ). *D. Bib.*
be-guild'. † BEGILD.
be-guile' (bē-gīl'), *n.* Deception; trick; disappointment. *Scot.*
be-guile'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
be-guile'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-guil'er (bē-gīl'ẽr), *n.* One who beguiles some one.
be-guil'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BEGUILE. — **be-guil'ing-ly**, *adv.*
Beg'uin (bĕg'ĭn; as mod. Fr., bā'găn'), *n.* [F. *béguin.*] A Beghard.
be-gui'nage' (bā'gē'nązh'; bĕg'ĭn-ĭj), *n.* [F. *béguinage.*] A community or establishment of Beguines.
beguld. Obs. pret pl. of BEGIN.
be-guif', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-gum', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
‖ **be'gum** (bē'gŭm), *n.* [Hind. *begam*, fr. a Turk. dial. fem. form of *beg.* See BEG, *n.*] In India, a queen, princess, or lady of high rank.
be-gun', *p. p. & p. a.* of BEGIN.
be-gunk', *v. t.* [Cf. BE-; GAWK, GOWK.] To cheat; trick; jilt. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
be-gunk' (bē-gŭnk'), *n.* A trick. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
beh. † BEE, BOW.
be-hack', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-hale', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-hal'low, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-ham'mer, *v. t* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-hang', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-hap', *v. t. & v. i.* [See BE-, 2; HAP.] To happen; befall. *Obs.*
be-hap'pen, *v. t.* To happen to; befall. *Obs.*
be-har', *n.* [See BAHAR.] See CANDY (the weight).
behate. † BEHIGHT.
be-hate'. See BE-, 2.
be-hat'ted, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
behave. † BEHALF.
be-hav'iored, be-hav'ioured (bē-hāv'yẽrd), *p. a.* See -ED; BEHAVIOR.
be-head'al, *n.* Beheading.
be-head'er, *n.* One that beheads
be-hearse', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-hecht'. † BEHIGHT.
be-hed'. Behead. *Ref. Sp.*
behede. † BEHEAD.
be-height'. † BEHIGHT.
be-held'. Obs. pret. of BEHOLD.
beheinde. † BEHIND.
be-held', *pret. & p. p.* of BEHOLD.
be-he'le, *v. t.* [AS. *behelian.*] To cover; conceal. *Obs*
be-help', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be'hen-ol'ic (bē'hĕn-ōl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a crystalline unsaturated acid, $C_{22}H_{40}O_2$, prepared indirectly from behenic acid.
beheold. Obs. pret. of BEHOLD.
be-hest', *v. t.* To vow; promise. *Obs.*
behete. † BEHIGHT.
beheveds † BEHEAD.
be-hew', *v. t.* [AS. *behēawan*] To hew about; carve. *Obs.*
be-hide', *v. t.* [AS. *behȳdan.*] To conceal. *Obs.*
be-hield'. Obs. pret. of BEHOLD.
be-hight', *n.* A promise. *Obs*
be-hind'sight', *n.* Hindsight. *Rare.*
be-hint' (*dial.* bē-ĭnt'). Dial. var. of BEHIND.
be-hith'er (bē-hĭth'ẽr), *prep.* On this side of. *Obs.*
Beh'men-ism. VAR. OF BOHMENISM.
behofe. † BEHOOF, BEHOOVE.
be-hold'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
be-hon'ey, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

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be-hoove′ (bē-hōōv′), **be-hove′** (bē-hōōv′; bē-hōv′), *v. t.*; BE-HOOVED′ (-hōōvd′), BE-HOVED′ (-hōōvd′; -hōvd′); BE-HOOV′ING, BE-HOV′ING. [ME. *bihoven, behoven*, AS. *behōftan*, to have need of, fr. *behōf*. See BEHOOF.] **1.** To have need of or use for; need; require. *Obs.*

2. To be necessary or requisite for (now only of moral necessity); to be fit, meet, or proper for, or incumbent upon, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience; — mostly used impersonally.

And thus it *behooved* Christ to suffer. *Luke* xxiv 46.

be-hoove′, be-hove′, *v. i.* **1.** To be necessary, fit, incumbent, proper, or suitable; to befit, belong; suit; — chiefly used with *it* as the subject.

2. By confusion, to be in duty bound; must needs; ought; — with a person as subject. *Obs., or chiefly Scot.*

be-howl′ (bē-houl′), *v. t.* To howl at; lament with howls.

The wolf *behowls* the moon. *Shak.*

‖ **beige** (bāzh), *a.* [F.] Having the natural color; — said of fabrics made of undyed or unbleached wool. — *n.* A soft woolen dress fabric.

be′ing (bē′ĭng), *p. pr. & p. a.* of BE. Existing.

☞ *Being* was formerly used where we now use *having*. "*Being* to go to a ball in a few days." *Miss Edgeworth.*

☞ In modern usage, *is, are, was*, or *were being*, with a past participle following (as *built, made*, etc.) indicates the process toward the completed result expressed by the participle. The earlier form *is*, or *was, building*, etc., is an idiom the original form of which was *is*, or *was, a-building* or *in building*, where *building* is the gerund or verbal noun. The idiom *is*, or *was, building*, etc., is still in elegant use, but on account of its frequent ambiguity the later idiom is now generally used in its stead.

A man who is *being* strangled. *Lamb.*

While the article on Burns *was being* written. *Froude*

Fresh experience is always *being* gained *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

be′ing, *n.* **1.** Existence, as opposed to nonexistence, specif., life; conscious existence, lifetime; mortal existence.

In Him we live, and move, and have our *being Acts* xvii 28

All the current of my *being* sets to thee. *Tennyson.*

Claudius, thou

Wast follower of his fortunes in his *being*. *Webster* (1654).

2. Existence in relation to a specified place or condition; as, my *being* there was a mere chance.

3. Station in life; standing; place. *Obs.*

4. That which exists; specif., **a** With various qualifying adjectives, as supreme, infinite, etc.: God. **b** A human being; a person.

The *being* he loved best in all the world. *Tennyson.*

5. *Philos.* **a** That which is more abstract and has less intention than existence, nonexistence, or any other predicate; — in this sense used especially by Hegelians.

Pure *being* is the empty absolute *W. T. Harris*

b That which exists whether actually or potentially, that which has or may have reality.

I am speaking all through of *being* as it is for knowledge; not of the ontological, and, to my mind, fruitless question, how *being* can be apart from a consciousness. *B. Bosanquet.*

c That which exists as an actuality or entity in time or space, in idea or matter.

Being originally the present participle of a verb which in one of its meanings is exactly equivalent to the verb exists; and therefore suitable, even by its grammatical formation, to be the concrete of the abstract existence. *J. S. Mill.*

6. Livelihood; living; also, abode; home. *Obs. or Dial.*

It was a relief to dismiss them [Sir Roger's servants] into little *beings* within my manor *Steele.*

be′ing, *conj.* [Prop., p. pr.] Since. *Obs. or Colloq.*

And *being* you have

Declined his means, you have increased his malice. *Beau. & Fl.*

be-jew′el (bē-jū′ĕl, bē-jōō′-), *v. t.*; -ELED or -ELLED (-ĕld); -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To ornament with jewels; to spangle.

‖ **be-ju′co** (bā-hōō′kō, 189), *n.* [Sp., a reed or woody vine.] Any climbing woody vine of the tropics with the habit of a liane; in the Philippines, esp. any of various species of *Calamus*, the cane or rattan palm.

be-know′ (bē-nō′), *v. t.* [*be-*, 2 + *know*.] *Obs.* **1.** To come to know; to recognize.

2. To make known; to confess; acknowledge.

‖ **bel** (bĕl), *a.* [F.] Beautiful; fair; — used as equiv. to *grand-*, in *belfather, belmoder, belsire*, etc. *Obs.*

bel (bĕl), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *bilva*.] A thorny rutaceous tree (*Ægle marmelos*) of India, and its aromatic, orange-like fruit; — called also *Bengal quince, golden apple, wood apple*. The fruit is used medicinally, and the rind yields a perfume and a yellow dye.

Bel (bĕl; bāl), *n.* [Babylonian.] *Babylon. Myth.* A deity belonging in the theological system of the Babylonian priests to the supreme triad which comprised Anu, god of the heavens, Bel, god of the earth, and Ea, god of the waters. Bel is styled *En-lil* in the oldest inscriptions, designating him as chief god (or demon), and was originally the chief deity of Nippur; later, his attributes were transferred to Marduk, the chief deity of Babylon. *Bel* is the Babylonian form of *Baal*, signifying "lord."

Bel and the Dragon. See under OLD TESTAMENT.

be-la′bor, be-la′bour (bē-lā′bẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To ply; to work carefully upon; to labor or work at. "If the earth is *belabored* with culture, it yieldeth corn." *Barrow.*

2. To beat soundly; to thrash; fig., to assail, as with ridicule. "Ajax *belabors* there a harmless ox." *Dryden.*

bel′a-mour′ (bĕl′*a*-mōōr′, bāl′*a*-mōōr), *n.* [F. *bel amour* fair love.] *Obs.* **1.** One beloved; specif., a fair lady.

2. A flower of unknown kind. *Spenser.*

be′lar (bē′lär), *n.* [Native name.] An Australian beefwood (*Casuarina glauca*). See BEEFWOOD **a**

Be-la′ri-us (bē-lā′rĭ-ŭs), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," a wrongfully banished nobleman, who stole away Cymbeline's sons for revenge, but long after rescued the king and restored them.

be-late′ (bē-lāt′), *v. t.*; BE-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd; -ĭd); BE-LAT′ING (-ĭng). To retard or make late; to delay. *Davenant.*

be-lat′ed (bē-lāt′ĕd; -ĭd), *p. a.* Overtaken by night; benighted; delayed beyond the usual time; too late.

"Some *belated* peasants." *Milton.* — **be-lat′ed-ness**, *n.*

be-lay′ (bē-lā′), *v. t.*; BE-LAYED′ (-lād′); BE-LAY′ING. [ME. *bileggen*, AS. *belecgan*: cf. D. *beleggen*. See BE-; LAY to place.] **1.** To lay on or cover; environ; invest; adorn. *Obs.*

Jacket . . . *belayed* with silver lace. *Spenser.*

2. Specif., in obsolete uses: To besiege; invest; beset; waylay; make ready for; to invest (words) with a sense or meaning to disguise; encircle. *Obs.*

3. *Naut.* To wind, or make a turn or turns with (a running rope, etc.), round a pin, cleat, etc., in order to hold secure; to make fast or stop by so doing; — often used in the imperative, as in belay that, *or* there, make fast; stop; hence, *Colloq.*, quit; that's enough.

belaying pin. *Naut.* A strong pin round which ropes are belayed to make them fast.

belch (bĕlch; 140), *v. i.*; BELCHED (bĕlcht); BELCH′ING [AS. *bealcian*.] **1.** To eject wind or gas spasmodically from the stomach through the mouth, to eructate. *Now Vulgar.*

2. To eject its contents, as a gun. *Carlyle.*

3. To issue spasmodically; to gush out. *Dryden.*

belch, *v. t.* **1.** To eject, esp. violently; to throw out or cast forth; to give vent to; to vent forcibly; to emit, ejaculate.

[The gates] stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame. *Milton*

2. To eject or throw up from the stomach, etc., with sudden violence; to eruct. *Now Vulgar.*

I *belched* a hurricane of wind. *Swift.*

belch, *n.* **1.** A belching, that which is belched; eructation.

2. Small or poor beer; — vulgarly so called.

Belch, Sir Toby. In Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," Olivia's uncle, an irresponsible, mischievous, jolly, tippling old idler and sponge.

belch′er (bĕl′chẽr), *n.* [After Jim *Belcher*, English pugilist.] A blue neckerchief having large white spots with dark blue spots at their centers; also, any party-colored handkerchief worn about the neck. *Dickens.*

bel′dam } (bĕl′dăm), *n.* [From *bel-* (F. *bel, belle*, fair,
bel′dame } beautiful) + *dame*: cf. F. *belle dame* fair lady. See BELLE, DAME; cf. BELLADONNA.] **1.** A grandmother, or, sometimes, a remoter female ancestor.

To show the *beldam* daughters of her daughter *Shak.*

2. An old woman in general, esp. one ugly or loathsome; a hag; also, a virago or fury, without regard to age.

Around the *beldam* all erect they hang. *Akenside.*

be-lea′guer (bē-lē′gẽr), *v. t.*; BE-LEA′GUERED (-gẽrd); BE-LEA′GUER-ING. [D *belegeren*; *be-* = E. *be-* + *leger* bed, camp, army, akin to E. *lair*. See LAIR.] To surround with an army so as to preclude escape; to besiege; blockade; hence, to beset; surround; invest; encompass.

The wail of famine in *beleaguered* towns. *Longfellow*

bel′em-nite (bĕl′ĕm-nīt; bē-lĕm′nīt; 277), *n.* [Gr. *βέλεμνον* dart.] *Paleon.* A conical calcareous fossil, tapering to a point at the lower extremity, with a conical cavity at the other end, where it is ordinarily

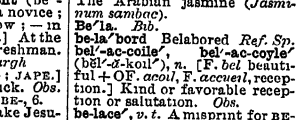

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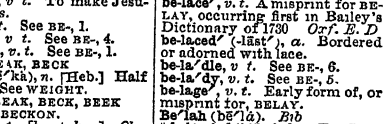

2

Belemnite. 1 Exterior view; 2 Partly in section.

broken; a thunderstone. When perfect it contains a small chambered cone, called the *phragmacone* (see PHRAGMACONE), prolonged, on one side, into a delicate concave blade, the *proostracum*. It is the internal shell of a cephalopod related to the sepia, and belonging to an extinct family, the **Bel′em-nit′i-dæ** (bĕl′ĕm-nĭt′ĭ-dē), consisting of a number of genera of which **Bel′em-ni′tes** (-nī′tēz) is the best known. The belemnites are found in Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks. — **bel′em-nit′ic** (bĕl′ĕm-nĭt′ĭk), *a.*

bel′em-noid (bĕl′ĕm-noid, bē-lĕm′noid), *a.* [Gr. *βέλεμνον* dart + *-oid*.] Dart-shaped; also, like a belemnite.

belemnoid process. *Anat.* = STYLOID PROCESS.

‖ **bel′-es-prit′** (bĕl′ĕs-prē′), *n.*; *pl.* BEAUX-ESPRITS (bō′zĕs-prē′). [F., fine wit.] **1.** A fine genius, or man of wit. "A man of letters and a *bel-esprit*." *Irving.*

2. Wit; cleverness in speaking or writing. *Rare in Eng.*

bel′fry (bĕl′frĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -FRIES (-frĭz). [ME. *berfray* movable tower used in sieges, OF. *berfrei, berfroi*, of G. origin; cf. MHG. *bervrit, bercvrit*, G. *bergfriede*, fr. MHG. *bergen* to protect (G. *bergen* to conceal) + *vride* peace, protection, G. *friede* peace; in compounds often taken in the sense of security, or place of security; orig. therefore a place affording security. G. *friede* is akin to E. *free*.] **1.** *Mil. Antiq.* A wooden tower, usually movable, used by besiegers. *Obs.*

2. A shed for shelter of cattle, carts, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. A bell tower, usually attached to a church or other building, but sometimes separate; a campanile.

4. A room in a tower in which a bell is or may be hung; or a cupola, turret, or framework for the same purpose.

5. The lower floor or room under the bells in a tower from which the bell or bells are rung. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

6. *Naut.* The framing on which a ship's bell is suspended.

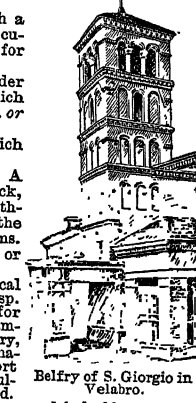

Belfry of S. Giorgio in Velabro.

Bel′gæ (bĕl′jē), *n. pl.* [L.] A people of Low German stock, in Cæsar's time occupying northern France and Belgium, prob. the ancestors of the modern Belgians.

Bel′gi-an (bĕl′jĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Belgium.

Belgian block, a nearly cubical block of some tough stone, esp. granite, used as a material for street pavements. Its usual diameter is 5 to 7 inches. — **B. canary,** one of a breed of domestic canaries with a small head, very short neck, and broad humped shoulders. Various colors are bred. — **B. furnace.** See ZINC. — **B. hammer,** a kind of hammer used in laying Belgian pavement. — **B hare,** a variety of domestic rabbit, of rufous red color, about 8 pounds in weight, bred by fanciers to imitate the wild English hare, by crossing and selecting stock originally from Belgium. Other larger varieties are known as the Ostend rabbit, red giant, and the slate-colored Flemish giant. — **B. pavement,** a pavement of Belgian blocks. — **B process.** *Metal.* See ZINC. — **B. rammer.** See RAMMER. — **B. system** (of tunneling), *Civil Engin.*, a system of working in which the main heading is driven through the upper part of the tunnel, the excavation proceeding from the arch down. — **B. tile,** a channeled roofing tile, having also hollows and lugs to fit corresponding lugs and hollows in a similar overlapping tile. — **B. truss.** See TRUSS, *n.*

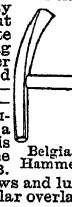

Belgian Hammer.

Bel′gi-an, *n.* **1** A native or inhabitant of Belgium. Cf. FLEMING, WALLOON.

2. Short for *Belgian canary, hare*, etc.

Bel′gic (-jĭk), *a.* [L. *Belgicus*.] Of or pertaining to the Belgæ or the Netherlands or Belgium.

Belgic Confession, *Eccl.*, a Calvinistic confession used in the Reformed Churches in Belgium and Holland and the Reformed Dutch Church in America, written in French by Guy de Brès of Brabant in 1561, translated into Dutch, and adopted in a revised form by the synod of Dort, 1619.

Bel-gra′vi-an (-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Belgravia, a fashionable residence district in the West End of London; fashionable; aristocratic. — **Bel-gra′vi-an,** *n.*

Be′li-al (bē′lĭ-ăl; bēl′yăl), *n.* [Heb. *belī ya'al*; *belī* without + *ya'al* profit.] **1.** A word of doubtful meaning in the Scriptures and in Rabbinical and apocryphal literature, commonly taken as meaning primarily "worthlessness,"

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be-hooped′ (bē-hōōpt′), *p. a.* See BE-, 6

be-hoot′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.

be-hoov′a-ble (bē-hōōv′*ă*-b'l), *a.* Supplying need; profitable; needful. *Obs.* — **be-hoov′a-bly,** *adv. Obs.*

be-hoove′. † BEHOOF.

be-hoove′ful, *a.* Advantageous; profitable; needful. *Archaic.* — **be-hoove′ful-ly,** *adv. Obs.* — **be-hoove′ful-ness,** *n. Obs.*

be-hoov′ing, *p. a.* of BEHOOVE. *Archaic.* — **be-hoov′ing-ly,** *adv.*

be-horn′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-hor′ror, *v. t.* See BE-, 6

be-hote′. † BEHIGHT.

be-hourd′ (bē-hōōrd′), *n.* [OF. *behort*; cf. *behorder* to just.] An ancient tourney or combat with lances.

be-hov′a-ble (bē-hōōv′*ă*-b'l; bē-hōv′-), **be-hove′ful,** etc. Vars. of BEHOOVABLE, etc.

be-hove′. † BEHOOF.

be-hove′. Var. of BEHOOVE.

be-hove′ly, *a.* [AS. *behōflic*] Useful; profitable; needful. *Obs.* — **be-hove′ly,** *adv. Obs.*

be-hov′en (bē-hōv′′n; bē-hōv′-), *p. a.* Beholden. *Rare.*

behowe. † BEHOOF, BEHOOVE.

be-hud′, *pret. & p. p.* of BEHIDE. *Obs*

be-huf′. † BEHOOF, BEHOOVE.

be-huif′. † BEHOOF, BEHOOVE.

be-huld′. Obs. pret. of BEHOLD.

be-hung′, *p. a.* of BEHANG.

be-hus′band, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-hymn′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-hyp′o-crite, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.

be-ice′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

beid. † BEAD.

Beid (bād), *n.* [Ar. al *bāīd* the egg.] *Astron.* A star. See STAR.

beid′man, beids′man. † BEADSMAN.

beie. † BEE.

beife. † BEEF.

beighe. † BEY.

beight. Obs. or dial var. of BIGHT.

‖ **bei′gnet′** (bān′yĕ′), *n.*; *pl.* -GNETS (-yĕ′) [F.] A fritter.

beih † BOW.

beik (bēk). Scot. for BEEK, BIKE.

beild. Var. of BIELD.

beim. † BEAM. [of BIEN, etc.

bein (bēn), **bein′ly,** etc. Vars.

bein. † BEAN; obs. pl. of BEE.

bein bouse. † BIEN BOWSE.

be′ing-less, *a.* See -LESS.

be′ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*

be-inked′ (bē-ĭnkt′), *p. a.* See BE-, 6. [var. of BIEN. *Scot.*

bein′ly (bēn′lĭ), *adv.* of *bein*, **bein′ness,** *n.* See -NESS. *Scot.*

beir. † BEAR, BEER, BERE, BIER, BIRR.

bei′ra (bī′rȧ), *n.* A small gazellelike antelope (*Dorcatragus megalotis*) of Somaliland.

Bei′ram. Var. of BAIRAM.

beird. † BEARD.

beire. † BIRR; genitive of BO, both. *Obs.* [BEAST.

beis. † BEETH, BES; obs. pl. of

bei′sa (bī′sȧ), *n.* [Cf Ar *beidah*, Somali *beid*, Tigri *b'eza*.] An antelope (*Oryx beisa*) found in Somaliland and northeast Africa. See ORYX.

beise. † BEAST.

beist † BEAST, BEST.

beite. † BEAT, BEET.

beit′en. † BAIT.

bei′zle. † BEZZLE.

Be′ja (bā′jȧ), *n.* A Hamite of a pastoral tribe in the region between the Nile and the Red Sea.

be-jade′, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To jade or tire out. *Milton.*

2. To make a jade of

be-jan (bē′jăn), **be-jant** (bē′jănt), *n.* [F. *béjaune* a novice; *bec* beak + *jaune* yellow; — in allusion to young birds.] At the Scotch universities, a freshman. *Obs. at Univ. of Edinburgh*

be-jape′, *v. t.* [See BE- ; JAPE.] To make sport of; to trick. *Obs.*

be-jaun′dice, *v. t* See BE-, 6.

be-jes′u-it, *v. t.* To make Jesuitical. *Obs.*

be-jig′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.

be-jug′gle, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.

be-jum′ble, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.

bek. † BEAK, BECK

be′kah (bē′kȧ), *n.* [Heb.] Half a shekel. See WEIGHT.

beke. † BEAK, BECK, BEEK

beken. † BECKON.

be-ken′, *v. t.* [*be-* + *ken*.] *Obs.* a To make known. b To deliver. c To commend; intrust.

bekene. † BEACON.

bekenne. † BEKEEN.

be-ker′chief, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-kick′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-kilt′ed, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

bekin. † BEACON

be-king′, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.

bekir. † BICKER.

be-kiss′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.

bekke. † BECK.

be-knave′, *v. t.* To call knave; to treat as a knave.

bekne. † BEACON.

be-knight′ (-nīt′), *v. t.* See BE-, 5.

be-knit′ (-nĭt′), *p. a.* See BE-, 1, 2.

be-knot′ted, *p. a.* See BE-, 2.

— **be-knot′ted-ness**, *n.*

bel. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of BELL.

Bel. Dim. of ARABELLA, and ISABEL or ISABELLA.

Bel. *Abbr.* Belgian; Belgic; Belgium, Belinda.

be′la (bē′*l*ȧ), *n.* [Hind. *belā*.] The Arabian jasmine (*Jasminum sambac*).

Be′la. *Bib.*

be-la′bord Belabored *Ref. Sp.*

bel′-ac-coile′, **bel′-ac-coyle′** (bĕl′-*ă*-koil′), *n.* [F. *bel* beautiful + OF. *acoil*, F. *accueil*, reception.] Kind or favorable reception or salutation. *Obs.*

be-lace′, *v. t.* A misprint for BELAY, occurring first in Bailey's Dictionary of 1730 *Oxf. E. D*

be-laced′ (-lāst′), *a.* Bordered or adorned with lace.

be-la′dle, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-la′dy, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.

be-lage′, *v. t.* Early form of, or misprint for, BELAY.

Be′lah (bē′lȧ). *Bib*

‖ **bel′ air′** (bĕl′-ār′). [F.] Fine air, appearance, or bearing; manners of high society.

Be′la-ites (bē′lȧ-īts), *n. pl. Bib.* The descendants of Bela, forming a division of the tribe of Benjamin. *Num.* xxvi. 38.

be-lam′, *v. t* To beat or thrash. *Obs. or Dial. Todd*

‖ **Bel′am-can′da** (bĕl′ăm-kăn′dȧ), *n. Bot.* Syn. of GEMMINGIA

bel′a-my (bĕl′*a*-mī), *n.* [F. *bel ami* fair friend.] Good friend; dear friend. *Obs.*

be-lanx′. † BALANCE.

be-lard′, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-lash′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-last′, *p. a.* [Ct. AS. *behlæstan* to load.] Laden; charged. *Obs.*

be-lat′ticed (-lăt′ĭst), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

be-laud′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2; LAUD, praise. — **be-laud′er**, *n.*

be-lave′, *v. t.* See BE-, 1; LAVE. *Obs. or R.*

be-lav′en-dered (-lăv′ĕn-dẽrd), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

be-lay′, *v. t.* 1. To strike blows; lay; — with *about*. *Obs & R.*

2 *Naut.* To be belayed or secured; — said of a rope.

be-layd′ Belayed. *Ref. Sp.*

belaye. Obs. pret. & p. p. of BELIE.

belch. Var. of BILCH. *Scot.*

belch′er, *n.* One that belches.

belcht. Belched. *Ref. Sp.*

bel-co′ny. † BALCONY.

beld † BOLD.

beld Scot. var. of BALD.

beld Belled. *Ref. Sp.*

bel′dam-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

belde. † BIELD, BUILD.

bel′der-root′, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *biolaire* water cresses, Ir. *biolar*, Corn. *beler*, W. *berwr*.] The water hemlock of Europe (*Œnanthe crocata*). *Dial. Eng.*

‖ **bel-du′que** (bĕl-dōō′kē), *n.* [Mex. Sp., fr. Sp. *verduguo* a kind of sword.] A kind of narrow sheath knife. *Southwestern U. S.*

bele. † BOIL.

be-lead′ (bē-lēd′), *v. t.* [AS. *belǣdan*.] To lead away; conduct; treat; use. *Obs.*

be-leaf′, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-lea′ger, **be-lea′gerd.** Beleaguer, beleaguered. *Ref. Sp.*

be-lea′guer-er, *n.* A besieger.

be-lea′guer-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

be-leap′, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.

be-leave′, **be-leve′**, *v. t.*; BELEFT′. [AS. *belǣfan*.] To leave or leave behind; hence, specif., to abandon; omit; forsake; leave off; let go *Obs.*

be-leave′, **be-leve′**, *v. i.* To be left; remain over or behind; survive; continue; abide *Obs.*

belection. Var. of BOLECTION.

be-lec′ture, *v. t.* See BE-, 2, 6.

be-lee′, *v. t.*; BE-LEED′. To place under the lee, or unfavorably to the wind. *Obs. & R. Shak.*

beleefe † BELIEF.

beleeve. † BELIEVE.

be-left′. Obs. pret. & p. p. of BELEAVE.

be-legge † BELAY.

be-leif′. † BELIEF.

Bel′em-noi′de-a (bĕl′ĕm-noi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon. & Zool* A suborder of dibranchiate cephalopods consisting of the belemnites and the existing genus *Spirula*.

Bel′e-mus (bĕl′ē-mŭs). *Bib*

be-lep′er, *v. t.* To cause to be a leper. *Obs*

be-ler′ic. Var. of BELLERIC

‖ **bel′ é′tage′** (bĕl′-ā′tăzh′). [F. *bel* fine + *étage* floor, story.] *Arch.* The chief story of a house.

be-let′ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

beleve. † BELIEF, BELIEVE.

Bel′fa-gor (bĕl′fȧ-gôr). Var. of BEL-PHEGOR.

bel′fried (bĕl′frĭd), *a.* [a belfry] Belg. *Abbr.* Belgian; Belgic; Belgium.

Bel′ga-i (bĕl′gā-ī). *D. Bib.*

bel-gard′ (bĕl-gärd′), *n.* [It. *bel guardo*.] A loving look. *Obs.*

bel′gare′ (bĕl′gâr′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Bel-ga′um wal′nut (bĕl-gā′ŏm). [From *Belgaum*, India.] = INDIAN WALNUT.

Bel′gic (bĕl′jĭk), *n.* A Low German. *Oxf. E. D.*

Bel′gies, *n. pl.* Belgians. *Obs.*

bell. † BELLOWS.

Bel′i (bĕl′ī), *n.* See BELINUS.

"wickedness," and secondarily "destruction." Usually in the Old Testament it is used with another word, as *daughter, thing, man, son*, etc., and rendered literally as "Belial;" as "sons of Belial," as if a proper name, in both the Authorized and Revised Versions, the margin in the latter giving variant renderings such as "base fellows," "wicked woman," "wicked men," etc. In the later Jewish literature and in the New Testament the name became identified with *Satan* as meaning the spirit of evil or lawlessness.

What concord hath Christ with *Belial*? *2 Cor* vi 15.

2. In Milton's "Paradise Lost," one of the fallen angels.

a son, *or* **man, of Belial,** a worthless, wicked, or thoroughly depraved person; a base fellow.

Now the sons of Eli were *sons of Belial* [R. V. margin, wicked men]; they knew not the Lord. *1 Sam.* ii 12

The *sons of Belial* had a glorious time *Dryden.*

be-lie' (bē-lī'), *v. t.* [AS. *beligcan.*] To lie about or with; encompass; surround; besiege. *Obs.*

'T is slander . . . whose breath
Rides on the posting winds and doth *belie*
All corners of the world *Shak.*

be-lie', *v. i.* To lie or be situated near (to); pertain; belong. *Obs.*

be-lie' (bē-lī'), *v. t.*; BE-LIED' (bē-līd'); BE-LY'ING (-lī'ing). [ME. *bilien, bilīzen*, AS. *beléogan; be-* + *léogan* to lie. See LIE, *v.*] **1.** To tell lies about; to calumniate; slander; defame; — often with *in*, formerly with *to* or *of*.

Thou dost *belie* him, Percy, thou dost *belie* him. *Shak.*

2. To allege or assert falsely. *Obs.*

3. To give a false representation or account of; to put a false appearance upon; to misrepresent.

Should I do so, I should *belie* my thoughts. *Shak.*
Dryden.

4. To counterfeit; to mimic. *Obs.*

5. To charge with falsehood; give the lie to. *Obs. Jer.* v. 12.

6. To give the lie to in conduct; to be false or unfaithful to.

Her life as a nation will not *belie* her great gifts as a country. *G. Duff.*

7. To show or prove to be false; to falsify.

Their trembling hearts *belie* their boastful tongues. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See MISREPRESENT.

be-lief' (bē-lēf'), *n.* [ME. *bileafe, bileve;* cf. AS. *geléafa.* See BELIEVE.] **1.** A state or habit of mind in which trust, confidence, or reliance is placed in some person or thing; trust; confidence; faith.

2. *Theol.* A persuasion of the truths of religion; faith; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, assent to a revealed truth on the authority of God, who revealed it.

3. Conviction or feeling of the truth of some proposition or the reality of some being or phenomenon, esp. such conviction when it comes after doubt as to the truth or reality of the thing believed in; reflective assurance.

Belief admits of all degrees, from the slightest suspicion to the fullest assurance. *Reid.*

The perception of truth or falsehood; which I apprehend to be exactly the meaning of an act of *belief*, as distinguished from simple conception. *J. S. Mill*

We ought first to notice that the use of the word *belief* in our language is changing: formerly it denoted something taken as definite and certain on the basis of some external authority; now it has grown rather to denote credit given to a statement on a more or less sufficient balancing of probabilities. *Karl Pearson.*

4. Immediate assurance or feeling of the reality of something; as, *belief* in sensation; *belief* in one's own activity.

In its inner nature, *belief*, or the sense of reality, is a sort of feeling more allied to the emotions than to anything else. *Wm. James.*

5. The thing believed; the object of belief; specif., a tenet, or the body of tenets, held by the advocates of any class of views; doctrine; creed.

Superstitious prophecies are not only the *belief* of fools, but the talk sometimes of wise men. *Bacon.*

6. *Eccl.* A statement of doctrines believed; a creed; specif. [*cap.*], the Apostles' Creed. *Archaic.*

Syn. — Assent, credence, assurance, confidence, trust, reliance. — BELIEF, FAITH, PERSUASION, CONVICTION agree in the idea of assent. BELIEF and FAITH, in modern usage, differ chiefly in that *belief*, as a rule, suggests little more than intellectual assent; *faith* implies in addition the element of trust or confidence (cf. "*belief* in God" with "*faith* in God"); as, "One in whom *persuasion* and *belief* had ripened into *faith*." (*Wordsworth*). A PERSUASION is an assured opinion, as, "It was the avowed opinion and *persuasion* of Callimachus . . . that Homer was very imperfectly understood even in his day" (*Cowper*). PERSUASION (see INDUCE) sometimes implies that this assurance is induced by one's feelings or wishes, rather than by argument or evidence; CONVICTION, on the other hand, stands for a fixed and settled belief; as, "His *belief* is likely to have been *persuasion* rather than *conviction*" (*Carlyle*). See TRUST, CREDENCE, OPINION, IDEA; cf. CONFIDENCE.

be-liev'a-ble (bē-lēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE; BELIEVE. — **be-liev'a-ble-ness, be-liev'a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

be-lieve' (bē-lēv'), *v. i.*; BE-LIEVED' (-lēvd'); BE-LIEV'ING. [ME. *bileven* (with *be-* for AS. *ge-*), fr. AS. *gelēfan, gelȳfan;* akin to D. *gelooven*, OHG. *gilouban*, G. *glauben*, OS. *gilōbian*, Goth. *galaubjan*, and Goth. *liubs* dear. See LIEF, *a.*, LEAVE, *n.*] **1.** To have faith or confidence; — with *in* and *on*, formerly with *into, unto*, and, rarely, *of*.

2. To have a firm persuasion, esp. of the truths of religion; to exercise belief or faith.

Lord, I *believe;* help thou mine unbelief *Mark* ix. 24
With the heart man *believeth* unto righteousness. *Rom.* x. 10

3. To think; judge.

I will not *believe* so meanly of you. *Fielding.*

4. To give belief or credence; trust; — with *to*. *Obs. Wycliffe.*

to believe in. a To have faith in; to rely upon; to trust to. "Let not your heart be troubled: ye *believe in* God, *believe* also *in* me." *John* xiv. 1. **b** To believe that a thing is beneficial, genuine, or good; as, to *believe in* total abstinence. **c** To believe that a thing has or will have real existence or occurrence; — as, to *believe in* the resurrection of the dead. — **to on,** to accept implicitly as an object of religious trust or obedience; to have faith in; to believe in.

be-liev' (bē-lēv'), *v. t.* **1.** To exercise belief in; to credit upon the authority or testimony of another, to be persuaded of the truth of, upon evidence furnished by reasons, arguments, and deductions of the mind, or by circumstances other than personal knowledge; to regard, accept, or hold as true; to place confidence in; to think; to consider; as, to *believe* a person, a statement, or a doctrine.

Our Conqueror (whom I now
Of force *believe* almighty). *Milton.*

King Agrippa, *believest* thou the prophets? *Acts* xxvi 27.

Often followed by a dependent clause

I *believe* that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. *Acts* viii. 37.

2. To have faith in the existence of; to believe in. *Obs.*

"Shall we *believe* a God?" *Berkeley.*

be-liev'er (bē-lēv'ẽr), *n.* One who believes; specif.: **a** One who believes in religious doctrines, esp., a Christian. **b** *Eccl. Hist.* Any lay full member of the early church, in distinction from a catechumen and a clergyman.

be-like' (bē-līk'), *adv.* [*be-* (for *by*) + *like.*] Probably; perhaps. *Obs. or Archaic. Kipling.* — **be-like'ly,** *adv.*

Belike, boy, then you are in love. *Shak.*

Be-lin'da (bē-lĭn'dȧ), *n.* **1.** A feminine Christian name.

2. The heroine of Pope's "Rape of the Lock," whose real name was Arabella Fermor Her anger at the cutting off of a lock of her hair by Lord Petre in a frolic was the occasion of the poem.

3. The heroine of Maria Edgeworth's novel "Belinda."

Be'lis (bē'lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βελος arrow, dart, — named from the shape.] *Bot.* A genus of pinaceous trees consisting of a single species, *B. lanceolata*, native of China, frequently cultivated under the name *Cunninghamia sinensis*. It grows to be a tall tree.

Be-lit' (bē-lĭt'), *or* **Bel'tis** (bĕl'tĭs), *n.* [Babylonian, fem. of *Bel.*] *Babylon.-Assyr. Myth.* The wife of Bel, one of the most ancient of Babylonian goddesses. In the Assyrian pantheon, as the divine "lady," she was by various kings identified with different goddesses, as Ishtar and the consort of Ashur

be-lit'tle (bē-lĭt'l), *v. t.*; BE-LIT'TLED (-l'ld); BE-LIT'TLING. To make little or less, or to appear so; to speak of in a depreciatory or contemptuous way; to dwarf. *Jefferson.*

bell (bĕl), *n. & v* [Cf. D. *bel* a bubble.] Bubble. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Scott.*

bell, *n.* [AS. *belle*, akin to D. *bel*, and perh. to AS. *bellan* to bellow. Cf. BELLOW.] **1.** A hollow metallic vessel, usually shaped somewhat like a cup with a flaring mouth, containing a clapper or tongue, and giving forth a ringing sound on being struck.

Bells are usually made of the alloy *bell metal.* The common heraldic bell is the hawk's (globular) bell; the ordinary bell is distinguished as a *church bell.*

Bells, which are to be regarded as curved plates, never vibrate as a whole, but, when they give their fundamental note, in four equal parts which are separated by nodal lines. . . . *Bells* are also capable of vibrating in 6, 8, 10, or 12 parts, producing thus a corresponding series of overtones. *Ganot's Physics.*

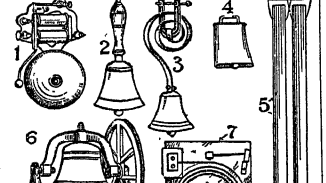

1 Electric Bell; 2 Hand Bell; 3 Jingle Bell; 4 Cow Bell; 5 Tubular Bells for clock chimes; 6 Factory Bell; 7 Coil Gong for clocks.

The note of a *bell* is higher in proportion as the surface is smaller and the substance thicker. *Ganot's Physics.*

2. Specif.: **a** A bell, as of a clock, rung to tell the hours; also (usually in *pl.*), the stroke of such a bell, esp. on shipboard. **b** The time so indicated, *Naut.*, a half hour. On shipboard, time is marked by a bell, which is struck eight times at 4, 8, and 12 o'clock. Half an hour after it has struck "eight bells" it is struck once, and at every succeeding half hour the number of strokes is increased by one, till at the end of the four hours, which constitute the ordinary watch, it is struck eight times.

3. A hollow perforated sphere of metal containing a loose ball which causes it to sound when moved.

4. Anything in the form of a bell; as: **a** The cup or corolla of a flower. "In a cowslip's *bell* I lie." *Shak.* **b** [Perh. a different word.] The strobile of the hop plant. See HOP, *n.* **c** *Arch.* That part of the capital of a column included between the abacus and neck molding, esp. the nearly bell-shaped naked core assumed to exist within the leafage of a capital. **d** The flaring mouth of a trumpet or other wind instrument. **e** The body of a helmet. **f** *Metal.* See *bell and hopper*, below. **g** A place, in early times often a bell-shaped hut, for storing the arms and accouterments of a native regiment in British India. **h** See MOOSE **a.**

bell and hopper, *Metal.*, the apparatus (consisting of a large hopper, or cup, closed by a bell, or cone, pulled up from below by the apex or point) at the top of a blast furnace, through which the charge may be introduced without the escape of the gases. *U. S.* — **b., book, and candle,** the accompaniments of a certain form of excommunication. (See *to curse by bell, book, and candle*, below.) Hence, the terrors of excommunication; the punitive or repressive powers or resources of the church; also, humorously, religious forms or ritual accessories. *Shak.* — **bell of arms.** *Mil.* = BELL, 4 **g.** — **to bear** *or* **carry away the b.,** to win the prize at a race in which the prize was a bell; hence, to be superior in something. *Fuller.* — **to bear the b.,** to be the first or leader. — in allusion to the bellwether of a flock, or the leading animal of a team or drove, when wearing a bell. — **to curse, excommunicate,** etc., **by** *or* **with b., book, and candle,** to curse, excommunicate, etc., according to a solemn form of excommunication used in the medieval church, which closed with the words "Do to the book, quench the candle, ring the bell." — **to deserve, give, lose** (or the like) **the b.,** to deserve, give, lose (or the like) the prize in a contest.

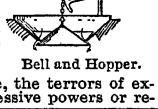

Bell and Hopper.

bell (bĕl), *v. t.*; BELLED (bĕld); BELL'ING. **1.** To put a bell upon; to provide with a bell.

2 To make bell-mouthed, or flaring; as, to *bell* a tube.

to bell the cat, to do a daring or risky deed; — an allusion to the fable of the mice who resolved in convention to protect themselves from the cat's stealthy approaches by hanging a bell upon her neck, but found none bold enough to do it. Hence, *Scot.*, to dare to contend (with); to grapple (with).

No difficulty in finding a man to *bell the cat* *T. Hughes*

bell, *v. i.* To take the form of a bell; specif., to develop bells or corollas; to blossom; as, hops *bell.*

bell, *v.i. & t.* [AS. *bellan.* See BELLOW.] To bellow, as the deer in rutting time; to make a bellowing sound; to roar.

As loud as *belleth* wind in hell. *Chaucer*
The wild buck *bells* from ferny brake. *Scott*

bell, *n.* The noise of one that bells; a bellow; a roar.

bel'la-don'na (bĕl'ȧ-dŏn'ȧ), *n.* [It., lit., fine lady; *bella*, fem. of *bello* beautiful (L. *bellus*) + *donna* lady (L. *domina*). Cf. BELDAM.] **1.** A European solanaceous plant (*Atropa belladonna*) with reddish bell-shaped flowers and shining black berries. The whole plant is very poisonous, and the root and leaves are used as a mild narcotic and anodyne, and a powerful mydriatic. Its properties are largely due to the alkaloid atropine which it contains. Called also *deadly nightshade.*

2. The belladonna lily.

belladonna lily. A bulbous plant (*Amaryllis belladonna*) having fragrant rose-colored lilylike flowers; also, its flower. See AMARYLLIS.

bel'la-don'nine (-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}O_3N$, obtained as a resinous, yellow mass from belladonna root. It is isomeric (probably stereoisomeric) with atropamine. Belladonna (*Atropa belladonna*). (3)

bell animalcule. Any of many bell-shaped, stalked, ciliated infusorians of *Vorticella* and allied genera common in fresh water. See VORTICELLA.

bell arch. An arch, of rare form, having on each side an ogee curve, therefore resembling the cross section of a bell.

bel'lar-mine (bĕl'ȧr-mĭn; -mēn), *n.* A stoneware jug of a pattern originated in the neighborhood of Cologne, Germany, in the 16th century. It has a bearded face or mask supposed to represent Cardinal Bellarmine, a leader in the Roman Catholic counter reformation; — called also *graybeard, long-beard.*

Bellarmine.

Bel-la'trix (bĕ-lā'trĭks), *n.* [L., a female warrior.] *Astron.* A bright star in Orion, the nearest to Aldebaran of the four forming the rectangle; Gamma (γ) Orionis. It is a typical helium star

bell bird. Any of several birds whose notes are likened to the sound of a bell, esp.: **a** The campanero (*Chasmorhynchus niveus*) of South America, which has snow-white plumage, and a fleshy caruncle on the head that was formerly supposed to be erected as the bird uttered its note. **b** *Manorhina melanophrys* of Australia, and *Anthornis melanura* of New Zealand, both of the honeysucker family. **c** *Oreoica cristata*, a West Australian shrike.

Bell Bird (*Anthornis melanura*)

bell canopy. An open structure intended to protect a large bell from rain, etc

bell cot *or* **cote.** A small or subsidiary construction, frequently corbeled out from the walls of a structure, and used to contain and support one or more bells

bell crank. A lever whose two arms form a right angle, or nearly a right angle, having its fulcrum at the apex of the angle. — **bell'-cranked'** (-krăngkt'), *a. Rare.*

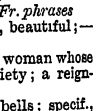

Bell Crank.

bell deck. The floor of a belfry made watertight to serve as a roof to the rooms below.

belle (bĕl), *a.* [F. *belle*, fem of *beau*, *beau.* See BEAU.] Handsome; beautiful. *Obs., exc. in Fr. phrases*

belle, *n.* [F. See BELLE, *a.*] **1.** [*cap.*] Lit., beautiful; — fem. prop name.

2. A beautiful girl or woman; esp., a girl or woman whose personal charms make her attractive in society; a reigning "beauty."

belled (bĕld), *a.* Furnished or hung with bells; specif., having bell-shaped flowers, as the hyacinth or the gentian.

Bel-leek' ware (bĕ-lēk'). A porcelain-like kind of decorative pottery made at Belleek, Ireland, and characterized by delicate tints and iridescence.

Be'li-al'ic (-ăl'ĭk), *a.* Of or like Belial.

Be'li-al-ist, *n.* See -IST.

Belianis, *n.* See DON BELIANIS.

be-li'bel, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

belice. † BELLOWS.

be-lick', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.

Bel'i-des, *n., pl.* of BELIS.

be-lief'ful, *a.* Prone to believe. *Rare.* — **be-lief'ful-ness,** *n. Rare.*

be-lief'less, *a.* See -LESS.

be-li'er (bē-lī'ẽr), *n.* One who belies.

be-liev'. Believe. *Ref. Sp.*

be-liev'a-bl. Believable. *Ref. Sp.*

be-lievd'. Believed. *Ref. Sp.*

be-liev'ing, *p. a.* That believes. — **be-liev'ing-ly,** *adv.*

be-lif' † BELIVE.

be-light', *v. t.* To illuminate.

Be-lī'il (bē-lē'lē), *n. Babylon. Myth.* A goddess of the lower world, sister of Tammuz.

be-lim', *v. t.* [*be-*, 3 + ME. *lim*, See LIMB.] To dismember; maim. *Obs.* [birdlime.]

be-lime' (bē-līm'), *v. t.* To

be-limp', *v. i.* [AS *belimpan*] To occur; to pertain. *Obs.*

Bel'i-nus (bĕl'ĭ-nŭs), *n.* [L. *Belenus*, a deity worshiped by the Gauls, and LL. *Bellinus*, a Latinized form of *Beli*, a fabulous British king] *Celt. Myth.* A sun god of the Gauls; also, a mythical king (called also *Beli*) of Britain who in company with his brother Brennus (which see) conquered Gaul and Italy.

be-li'on, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.

be-liq'uor, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-lirt', *v. t.* [AS. *belyrtan. Oxf. E. D.*] To deceive; cheat. *Obs*

Be'lis (bē'lĭs), *n.; pl.* BELIDES (bē-lī'ȳ-dēz). [L.] A female descendant of Belus.

Bel'i-sa'ma. (bĕl'ĭ-sā'mȧ), *n.* [Fr. Gaulish stem *belo* bright + *-sama* like.] A river goddess of the Gauls, identified by the Romans with Minerva.

belise. † BELLOWS.

Bé'lise' (bā'lēz'), *n.* In Molière's "Les Femmes Savantes," one of the learned ladies, who imagines that every man is in love with her.

be-lit'1. Belittle. *Ref. Sp.*

be-lit'ld. Belittled. *Ref. Sp.*

be-lit'tler, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-lit'tle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

be-lit'tler (bē-lĭt'lẽr), *n.* One who belittles.

be-live', *v. i.* [AS. *belīfan.*] To remain. *Obs.*

be-live' (bē-līv'), *adv.* [Cf. LIVE, *a.*] Forthwith; quickly. *Obs. or Scot.* — **as belive,** as soon as possible; at once; immediately. *Obs.*

belk. Obs. or dial. var. of BELCH.

bell, *v. i.* [Cf. BOWL.] To swell; to be puffed up. *Obs.*

Bell, Adam. A noted outlaw archer in old English ballads.

Bell, Peter. The subject of Wordsworth's poem of the same name, a tinker, whose hard heart is softened by an ass's fidelity to its dead master.

Bel'la (bĕl'ȧ), *n.* Dim. of ARABELLA, ISABELLA.

Bel'la-coo'la. (-kōō'lȧ), *n.* An Indian of a Salishan tribe dwelling in British Columbia.

‖ bel'la, hor'ri-da bel'la. [L.] Wars, horrid wars.

Vergil (Æneid, VI. 86).

bellamoure † BELAMOUR.

Bel'la Pen'nu (bĕl'ȧ pĕn'ōō). [Khond *bella* sun + *pennu* god.] The sun god, chief beneficent deity of the Khonds of India.

‖ bel-la'que ma'tri-bus de'tes-ta'ta (măt'rĭ-bŭs dē'tĕs-tā'tȧ). [L.] And wars detested by mothers. *Horace (Odes,* I. 1).

bel'la-som'bra (bĕl'ȧ-sŏm'brȧ), *n.* [Sp., beautiful shade.] = UMBRA TREE.

Bel'las-tee, Lady (bĕl'ȧs-t'n). In Fielding's "Tom Jones," a fashionable woman of haughty manner and profligate life.

bell'-bear'er, *n.* A Brazilian leaf hopper (*Bocydium tintinnabuliferum*), having four bell-shaped thoracic appendages.

bell'bind' (bĕl'bīnd'), **bell'-bind'er** (-bīn'dẽr), **bell'bine,** *n.* [*bell* (as in *bluebell*) + *bind, bind-er.*] The greater or lesser bindweed *Dial. Eng.*

bell'bot'tle, *n.* = BLUEBELL **b.**

bell boy. A boy who answers, or attends at the call of, a bell.

bell buoy. See BUOY.

bell cage. *Arch.* A timber frame constructed to support one or more large bells.

bell canopy. **a** A bell gable. **b** An open, roofed structure for a bell.

bell carriage. A bell cage, or its stock and wheel, or the stock alone; — loosely used

bell chuck. See CHUCK, *n.*, 4.

bell-co'ny. † BALCONY.

‖ belle' a'mie' (bĕl'-ȧ-mē'). [F.] Fair or fine woman friend; hence, a mistress

Belle' Cor'dière'. La (lȧ bĕl' kôr'dyâr'). [F.] See BEAUTIFUL ROPEMAKER, THE.

‖ belle' dame' (bĕl' dăm'). [F.] A belle, or fair lady.

belle'dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

‖ belle'fleur' (-flûr'), *n.* [F.] = BELLFLOWER, apple

belle'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

Belle' Isle' cress (bĕl' īl'). The Bermuda cress.

‖ belle'-mère' (bĕl'mâr'), *n.* [F.] Mother-in-law.

tive pottery with a high gloss, which is sometimes iridescent. A very fine kind is made at Belleek in Ireland.

bel-ler'ic (bĕ-lĕr'ĭk), *n.* [F. *bellérie*, fr. Ar. *balilaj*, Per. *balūlah.*] The fruit of *Terminalia bellerica*. See MYROBALAN.

Bellerophon and Pegasus.

Bel-ler'o-phon (bĕ-lĕr'ō-fŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Βελλεροφών.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A Corinthian hero, sent to the king of Lycia with a letter asking that he be put to death. The king commissioned him to slay the Chimera, which he did with the aid of Pegasus. According to Pindar, on his presuming to try to mount to heaven, he fell from Pegasus upon the Aleian field in Lycia, where he perished.

2. *Paleon.* A genus of extinct rhipidoglossate gastropods, having a thick massive shell coiled in a flat symmetrical spiral with the aperture cleft by a median notch or slit. It occurs from the Ordovician to the Permian, but is especially abundant in the Carboniferous. It is the type of a family, **Bel-ler'o-phon'ti-dæ** (-fŏn'tĭ-dē).

Bellerophon, 2 (*B. sublævis*) (⅔)

‖ **belles'-let'tres** (bĕl'lĕt'r', 277), *n. pl.* [F.] Polite or elegant literature, — formerly sometimes used as equiv. to the humanities, but now applied somewhat vaguely to literary works in which imagination and taste are predominant.

Syn. — See LITERATURE.

bel'le-tris'tic (bĕl'lē-trĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to belles-lettres. *M. Arnold.*

bell'-faced' (bĕl'fāst'), *a.* Having the striking surface convex; — said of hammers.

bell'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* **a** A plant of the genus *Campanula.* **b** The daffodil. *Dial. Eng.*

bell'flow'er, *n.* [F *belle fleur*, lit., beautiful flower.] A kind of apple. The yellow bellflower is a large winter apple.

bell gable. A piece of walling pierced with openings, which are usually arched, and arranged for the hanging of large bells; often, an upward prolongation above the roof of a gable wall, as of a church or chapel.

Bell Gable

bell'hang'er (bĕl'hăng'ĕr), *n.* One who hangs or puts up bells, esp. as a trade. — **bell'hang'ing,** *n.*

bell heather. Either of two European heaths or heathers, *Erica tetralix* and *E. cinerea*, the flowers of which are somewhat bell-shaped; heather bell.

bell horse. A horse wearing a bell, esp. one with a bell, flowers, ribbons, etc., to celebrate May Day, which is sometimes called **bell-horse day.**

bell'house' (bĕl'hous'), *n.* **1.** A structure for containing a bell or bells, as (properly) a detached building, or (by extension) any belfry. **2.** *Archæol.* A kind of ancient round tower, as in Ireland, probably connected with uses of defense.

bel'li-cose (bĕl'ĭ-kōs; bĕl'ĭ-kōs'; 277), *a.* [L. *bellicosus*, fr. *bellicus* of war, fr. *bellum* war. See DUEL.] Inclined to contention; warlike; pugnacious. — **bel'li-cose'ly,** *adv.*

Arnold was, in fact, in a *bellicose* vein. *Irving.*

Syn. — See BELLIGERENT.

bel'lied (bĕl'ĭd), *a.* Having a belly, or (such) a belly; specif., big-bellied, corpulent, fig., inflated; puffed out; bulging; — esp. in comb., as, pot-*bellied*, shad-*bellied*.

bel-lig'er-ence (bĕ-lĭj'ĕr-ĕns) } *n.* Quality of being bel-
bel-lig'er-en-cy (-lĭj'ĕr-ĕn-sĭ) } ligerent; status of a belligerent; act or state of waging war; warfare.

bel-lig'er-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *belligerans*, p. pr. of *belligerare* to wage war, fr. *belliger* waging war; *bellum* war + *gerere* to wage. See BELLICOSE, JEST.] **1.** Waging war; carrying on war. When a colony, a province, or a revolutionary party or section is engaged in waging war against its general government, it has no standing in international law until it is recognized as belligerent by neutral powers. Such recognition protects it by, and subjects it to, the laws of war. It cannot be so recognized until it is maintaining an independent *de facto* government.

2. Pertaining or tending to war; warlike; of or relating to belligerents; as, a *belligerent* tone; *belligerent* rights.

Syn. — Warlike, hostile; irascible, choleric; disputatious, wrangling. — BELLIGERENT, BELLICOSE, PUGNACIOUS, QUARRELSOME, CONTENTIOUS, LITIGIOUS agree in the idea of aptness to contend. That is BELLIGERENT which is of a warlike character or actually engaged in hostilities; that is BELLICOSE which is inclined to fight; as, a *belligerent* gesture, the *belligerent* powers; a *bellicose* mood, in a *bellicose* vein. PUGNACIOUS differs from *bellicose* (which is sometimes given a semihumorous or mock-heroic turn) in applying more commonly to disposition or character; it does not convey the impression of pettiness or ill-nature implied in QUARRELSOME; as, "The Scotch are certainly a most *pugnacious* people; their whole history proves it" (*G. Borrow*); "The snake, though high-spirited, is not *quarrelsome;* he considers his fangs to be given for defense, and not for annoyance" (*Sidney Smith*). CONTENTIOUS frequently suggests a certain perversity of temper and wearisome persistence in dispute; as, "A continual dropping in a very rainy day and a *contentious* woman are alike" (*Prov.* xxvii. 15). LITIGIOUS is now commonly confined to fondness for legal contention; as, a *litigious* client; "If the spirit be not tamed and broken by these happy methods, it is stubborn and *litigious*" (*Burke*). See MARTIAL, DISPUTE, CONTENTION; cf. ANGRY.

bel-lig'er-ent (bĕ-lĭj'ĕr-ĕnt), *n.* A belligerent nation, state, or person.

bel-lip'o-tent (bĕ-lĭp'ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *bellipotens; bellum* war + *potens* powerful.] Mighty in war. *Rare.*

That *bellipotent* and immeasurable wag, Falstaff. *Leigh Hunt.*

Bel'lis (bĕl'ĭs), *n.* [L., the English daisy.] *Bot.* A small genus of scapose asteraceous herbs, the true daisies. They have flattened achenes and the involucral bracts nearly equal. *B. perennis*, the English daisy, is cultivated in the United States. The only indigenous species in the United States, *B. integrifolia*, is the *western daisy.* See DAISY.

bel'lite (-ĭt), *n.* An explosive consisting of five parts of ammonium nitrate to one of metadinitrobenzene, usually with some potassium nitrate.

bell jar. A kind of glass vessel open at the bottom and closed at the top like a bell.

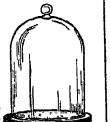
Bell Jar

bell'man (bĕl'măn), *n.* A man who rings a bell, as a town-crier, or a night watchman.

bell mare. A mare wearing a bell and used as a leader, as in mule herding.

bell metal. A hard alloy or bronze, consisting usually of three to four parts of copper to one of tin, used for making bells. — **bell-metal ore,** *Min.*, stannite.

bell'mouth' (bĕl'mouth'), *v. t.* To make or furnish with a belled, or flaring, mouth.

bell'-mouthed' (-mouthd'; -moutht'), *a.* Flaring at the mouth; as, a *bell-mouthed* gun. *Byron.*

Bel-lo'na (bĕ-lō'nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *bellum* war.] *Rom. Relig.* Goddess of war, closely associated with Mars. Before her temple, which stood near the Circus Maximus, was the **Columna Bellica**, from which, when war was declared, a bloody spear was cast into a neighboring plat, feignedly foreign territory. A second *Bellona*, with whom the first became identified, was the Cappadocian **Mâ** or **Mâ-Bellona**, whose priests, **Bel'lo-na'ri-i** (bĕl'ō-nā'rĭ-ī), danced frenziedly and gashed themselves in order to read the future. Bellona was also identified with the Greek *Enyo.*

bel'low (bĕl'ō), *v. i.*; BEL'LOWED (-ōd); BEL'LOW-ING. [ME. *belwen, belowen*, AS. *bylgean;* prob. akin to AS. *bellan*, G. *bellen*, Lith. *balsas* voice, Skr. *bhash* to bellow. Cf. BELL, *n. & v.*] **1.** To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull. **2.** To bawl; vociferate; clamor; roar. *Dryden.* **3.** To make a loud, hollow sound; to roar.

The *bellowing* voice of boiling seas. *Dryden.*

bel'low, *v. t.* To emit with a loud, deep voice or bellow; — with *out* or *forth.* "Would *bellow* out a laugh." *Dryden.*

bel'low, *n.* A loud, deep, resounding cry or noise, as of a bull; a roar. "Hear the *bellow* of fear." *C. A. Keeler.*

bel'lows (bĕl'ōz; -ŭz; 277: *see note below*), *n. sing. & pl.* [ME. *bely, below*, belly, bellows, AS. *belg, belig*, bag, bellows, belly. *Bellows* is prop. a pl. and the orig. sense is bag. See BELLY.] **1.** An instrument, utensil, or machine, which, by alternate expansion and contraction, or by rise and fall of the top, draws in air through a valve or orifice and expels it more or less forcibly through a tube for various purposes, as blowing fires, ventilating mines, or filling the pipes of an organ with wind. Also, by extension, any of various forms of rotary and other blowers. See BLOWER, *n.*, 2 **b.**

Old Roman Lamp, with figure of man using a pair of Bellows.

2. Fig., that which fans the flame of passion, evil, or the like. "My voice is not a *bellows* unto ire." *Keats.*

3. The lungs. *Donne.*

4. The expansible part of the ordinary photographic camera.

☞ Walker and the other orthoëpists of the early 19th century have bĕl'ŭs only, but within recent times this has largely been superseded by bĕl'ōz. Cf. GALLOWS.

a pair of bellows, an instrument for blowing fires consisting of two nearly heart-shaped boards with handles, connected by leather, and having a valve and tube.

bel'lows, *v. t.* To blow with or as with bellows.

The fire being *bellowsed* up . *R. D. Blackmore.*

bellows fish. **a** Any of several hemibranchiate fishes so called from their deep, compressed body and long tubular snout. *Macrorhamphosus*, syn. *Centriscus*, *scolopax* is the European species. Called also *trumpet fish, snipe fish*, etc. **b** The angler (*Lophius piscatorius*). *Local, U. S.*

Bellows Fish (*Macrorhamphosus scolopax*). (⅓)

bell pepper. *Capsicum annuum*, the red pepper of the gardens.

Bell process. *Metal.* The process of washing molten pig iron by adding iron oxide, proposed by I. Lowthian Bell of England about 1875.

bell pull. A cord, handle, or knob, connecting with a bell to ring it.

bell punch. A kind of hand punch provided with a bell

bell ringer. One who rings a bell or bells. — **bell ringing.**

bell roof. A roof having the general lines of a bell.

bell screw. A bell-shaped device with an internal thread, used in well boring to recover tools broken off in the well.

bell'-shaped' (bĕl'shāpt'), *a.* Having the general shape of a bell; campanulate, as some corollas.

Bell's law (bĕlz). [After Sir Charles *Bell*, English neurologist.] *Physiol.* The law that the roots of the spinal nerves coming from the anterior portion of the spinal cord are motor in function, those from the posterior sensory.

Bell's palsy. Paralysis of the facial nerve, producing distortion of one side of the face.

bell trap. A kind of bell-shaped stench trap.

Bell Trap. *A* Bell with edges sealed by water; *B* Strainer; *C* Waste Pipe

bell'weth'er (bĕl'wĕth'ĕr), *n* **1.** A wether, or sheep, which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck

2. Hence: **a** A leader. *Mostly contemptuous. Swift.* **b** A noisy, clamorous, or talkative person. *Shelton.*

bell'wort' (-wûrt'), *n. Bot.* **a** Any campanulaceous plant. **b** Any liliaceous plant of the genus *Uvularia*, having yellow, bell-shaped flowers *U. S.*

bel'ly (bĕl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [ME. *bali, bely*, AS. *belg, belig*, bag, bellows, belly; akin to Icel. *belgr* bag, bellows, Sw. *balg*, Dan. *bælg*, D. & G. *balg*, Goth. *balgs* wine skin; cf. W. *bol* the paunch or belly, dim. *boly*, Ir. *bolg*, L. *follis* bellows, bag. Cf. BELLOWS, FOLLICLE, FOOL, BILGE.] **1.** That part of the human body between the breast and the thighs, containing the bowels; the abdomen.

2. The part of a garment that covers a person's belly.

Such a sleeve, such a shirt, *belly* and all. *B Jonson.*

3. The under part of the body of animals, corresponding to the human belly. "The *belly* of their steeds." *Shak.*

4 The stomach and its adjuncts; hence, appetite or need for food. *Walton.*

5. *Obs.* **a** A glutton. **b** The bowels. **c** The womb. "Before I formed thee in the *belly* I knew thee." *Jer.* i. 5.

6. The internal cavity of the body; hence, any part likened to it in its interior or middle position or in being hollow; the inside; as, the *belly*, or inside, of a curved timber. "Over the *belly* of all Asia." *Ussher.*

7. The part of anything which resembles the human belly in protuberance; bulging part; as, the *belly* of a flask.

8. The front or anterior, or the lower, surface of anything, as opposed to the back, esp. when bulging, as, the *belly* of a printing type, that is, the front, or nicked side; the *belly* of a beam.

9. Specif.: **a** The part of a sail that swells out when filled with wind. **b** The wooden casing of the axletree of a coach. **c** The belly piece of a hide. **d** *Saddlery* A piece of leather fixed to the back of the cantle. **e** The upper plate of the sounding box of instruments of the violin class; also, an analogous part in certain other musical instruments. **f** The inner side of a bow, which is nearest the archer when he bends it. **g** That part of a blast furnace at the top of the boshes, where the diameter is greatest. **h** *Mining.* A bulging or suddenly widened portion of a vein. **i** The piece of wool from the sheep's belly, — usually in *pl.*

bel'ly, *v. t. & i.*; BEL'LIED (-ĭd); BEL'LY-ING. **1.** To swell out; to bulge or fill out; specif., *Obs.*, to become corpulent.

The *bellying* canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryden.*

2. *Wool Trade.* To remove the wool on the belly of (a sheep) before shearing. *Australia.*

bel'ly-band' (-bănd'), *n.* A band that passes around or across the belly; specif.: **a** A band that goes around or under the belly of a horse and holds the saddle, harness, or shafts in place; a girth. **b** *Naut.* A strengthening band of canvas sewed across a sail below the lower reef band.

belly brace. **a** A brace joining the frames of a locomotive and stayed to the under side of the boiler. **b** See TRUSS.

bel'ly-ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as satisfies the appetite; hence, a great abundance. *Lloyd.*

King James told his son that he would have his *bellyful* of parliamentary impeachments. *Johnson.*

bel'ly-god', *n.* One who serves his appetite as a god.

belly guy *or* **stay.** A guy or stay attached to the belly, or middle, of a piece, as of a spar, as to prevent buckling.

bel'ly-pinch' (-pĭnch'; 140), *n.* Hunger pains in the belly.

bel'ly-pinched' (-pĭncht'), *a.* Pinched with hunger; starved. "The *belly-pinched* wolf." *Shak.*

belly worm. An intestinal worm.

be-long' (bē-lŏng'; 205), *v. i.*; BE-LONGED' (-lŏngd'); BE-LONG'ING. [ME. *belongen* (akin to D. *belangen* to concern, G. *belangen* to attain to, to concern); *be-* + *longen* to belong. See 2d LONG.] [Usually construed with *to* or, arch., *unto*; formerly sometimes used with an *indirect object.*] **1.** To be connected (with) as an adjunct, attribute, function, duty, part, or the like; hence, in specific or secondary senses, to be appendant or related.

We know what *belongs* to a watch. *Shak*

‖ **belle' pas'sion'** (pa'syôn'). [F.] Love.

Bel-le'rus (bĕ-lē'rŭs), *n.* A giant, fabled guardian of Land's End (Roman *Bellerium*), Eng.

bel-let'rist, belle-let'trist (bĕl-lĕt'rĭst), *n.* A person devoted to belles-lettres.

bellewe † BELLOW

bell'-flow'ered (-flou'ĕrd), *a.* Having bell-shaped flowers

bell-flowered squill. The Spanish jacinth

bellflower family. *Bot.* The family Campanulaceæ.

bell gamba. = CONE GAMBA.

bell glass. = BELL JAR.

bell harp *Music.* A kind of harp instrument, commonly inclosed in a box so as to be swung like a bell while its strings were twanged. [like a bell.]

bell horn. A horn giving a tone

bel'li-bone (bĕl'ĭ-bōn), *n.* [F. *belle et bonne*, beautiful and good.] A fair maid; a bonny girl. *Obs*

bel'lic, bel'li-cal, *a.* [L. *bellicus.*] Of war; martial. *Obs.*

bel'li-cos'i-ty (bĕl'ĭ-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Bellicose inclination.

bel'li-cous (-kŭs), *a.* Bellicose.

bel'lies. † BELLOWS.

bel-lif'er-ous (bĕ-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *bellifer; bellum* war + *ferre* to bring.] Bringing war. *Bailey.*

Our God is not a *bellyferous* God. *H. W. Beecher*

bel-lig'er-ent-ly, *adv.* of BELLIGERENT.

bel-lig'er-ous (bĕ-lĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Belligerent. *Obs. & R.*

bell'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BELL, *v.*

bell'ing, *n.* The use of the diving bell in submarine work.

Bel-li'ni's tubes (bĕl-lē'nĭz). See under TUBE.

bellisand, *a* [Prob. fr. OF. *belissant*, p. pr. of *belir* to please.] Elegant. *Obs* [for BALD COOT.]

bell kite. Scot and dial. Eng. bell ling The Scotch, or black, heath of Europe (*Erica cinerea*).

bell magpie. = PIPING CROW.

bell'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

bell moth. Any of a group of tortricid moths which when at rest suggest the outline of a bell.

bell'mouth'ing (bĕl'mouth'-ing), *n. Iron & Steel Manuf.* = TAILORING *Eng.*

bel-lol'o-gy (bĕ-lŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *bellum* war + *-logy.*] The science of war.

bel'lon (bĕl'ŭn), *n.* Lead colic.

‖ **Bel'lo-na'ri-i** (bĕl'ō-nā'rĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L.] See BELLONA

Bel-lo'ni-an, *a.* Of or pert. to Bellona or war; warlike

bel-lo'ni-on, *n.* A machine-played musical instrument of 24 trumpets and 2 drums.

bel-loot' (bĕ-lo͞ot'), *n.* Also *belote* and *ballote* [Sp. *bellota* acorn] The edible acorn of the holm oak (*Quercus ilex*).

Bel-lov'a-ci (bĕ-lŏv'ȧ-sĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Belgian tribe, dwelling near the mouth of the Seine. Cæsar conquered them.

bel'low-er, *n.* One that bellows

bel'lows-ful, *n.* See -FUL. *Obs.*

bell polyp. A bell animalcule.

bell rose. The daffodil. *Rare.*

Bell's purchase, *or* **tackle.** See TACKLE.

bell team. A team of horses decorated with bells.

bell tent. A circular conical-topped tent.

Bell'-the-Cat', *n.* A sobriquet given to Archibald Douglas, fifth Earl of Angus. In 1482, when the Scottish nobles sought to remove Cochrane, Earl of Mar, and other court favorites of James III., Lord Grey asked, "Who will bell the cat?" "I will," answered Douglas.

bell'-tongue'. Corrupt. of BILTONG.

bell'top'per, *n.* A tall silk hat, or Paris hat. *Collog., Australia*

bell'top'per-dom (-dŭm) See -DOM

bell tree = SILVER-BELL TREE.

bell tubing. Tubing for the passage of a bell wire

Bel'lu-æ (bĕl'ŭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. fr. L. *bellua* beast.] *Zool.* In old classifications, a group of ungulate mammals. In the Linnean system it included those with incisors in both jaws. *Obs.*

bellue. † BELLOW

bel'lu-ine (bĕl'ŭ-ĭn; -ēn), *a.* [L. *belluinus*, fr. *bellua* beast.] Pert. to, or like, a beast; brutal. *Obs.*

‖ **bel'lum in'ter-ne-ci'num.** [L.] Internecine war.

‖ **bel'lum le-tha'le.** [L.] Deadly war.

bel'lust, *p. p.* Phonetic spelling of *bellowsed*, p. p. of BELLOWS.

bell'ware', *n.* Kelp. *Rare. Scot.*

bell'wa'ver, *v. i.* To waver or swing like a bell; hence, to fluctuate; to wander or ramble, as the wits. *Obsoles. Scot.*

bel'ly-ache' (-āk'), *n.* Pain in the bowels; colic *Vulgar.*

bel'ly-ache' bush, **bel'ly-ache' weed.** The euphorbiaceous plant *Jatropha gossypifolia.* Its seeds are purgative.

bel'ly-blind', *n.* [See BLIND, *a. Belly-* is of uncert. origin.] A blindfolded person, esp. in the game of blindman's buff; also, the game itself *Scot.*

bel'ly-bound', *a.* Constipated.

bel'ly-cheat', **bel'ly-chete',** *n. Obs Slang.* A thing for the belly; specif.: a Food **b** An apron.

bel'ly-cheer', *n.* Gratification of the belly; gluttony; hence, food. *Obs.* [feast. *Obs.*]

bel'ly-cheer', *v. i.* To revel; to feast. *Obs.*

belly doublet A doublet of the 16th century, hanging down so as to cover the belly. *Shak.*

bel'ly-flaught' (-flaxt'), *a.* Headlong; face downwards *Scot.*

bel'ly-ing (bĕl'ĭ-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BELLY, *v.*

belly metal. Belly timber *Obs.*

belly offal. See HIDE, *Illust.*

bel'ly-piece', *n.* The piece or part that forms or covers the belly. *Obs* of the human body.

belly rail A transverse rail forming part of the main body of a pianoforte frame.

belly roll. A roller bulging in the middle, as for rolling land.

belly stay See BELLY GUY.

belly timber. Food *Formerly serious; now dial or facetious.*

belly truss. See TRUSS.

belly wash. Poor liquor; inferior drink. *Vulgar.*

Bel'ma-im (bĕl'mā-ĭm) *Bib.*

Bel'-Mar'duk (bĕl'mär'dŏok), *n* See BEL, MARDUK.

Bel'men. *Bib*

be-loam', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-lock', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

Bel'o-don (bĕl'ō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. *βέλος* arrow + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, tooth.] *Paleon.* Syn. of PHYTOSAURUS. — **bel'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *n.*

beloe. † BELOW.

be'loid, *a.* **1.** Arrow-shaped. **2.** *Craniol.* Having a contour broad in the occipital and narrow in the frontal regions, when seen from the norma verticalis.

belok † BELOUKE.

bel'o-man'cy (bĕl'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βέλος* arrow + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of arrows.

Bel'o-ne (bĕl'ō-nē), *n.* [NL.,

2. To be the property (of); as, the book *belongs* to me.
3. To be the proper concern, business, or function (of); to appertain (to). "Do not interpretations *belong* to God?" *Gen.* xl. 8.
4. To be suitable or meet (for); to be due (to); — also, formerly with *indirect object*.
Strong meat *belongeth* to them that are of full age. *Heb.* v. 14.
More evils *belong* us than happen to us. *B. Jonson.*
5. To have relation or reference (to). *Archaic.*
Nor *belong* these my words only to you, but generally to all nations. *Coverdale.*
6. To be attached or bound (to) or connected (with) by some relation, as of birth, allegiance, residence, dependency; specif., to have a legal residence, settlement, or inhabitancy.
The mighty men which *belonged* to David. 1 *Kings* i. 6

be-long'ing (bĕ-lŏng'ĭng; 205), *n.* **1.** [Commonly in *pl.*] A thing or person that belongs to one; specif.: **a** That which pertains to one. **b** *pl.* Goods or effects. "Thyself and thy *belongings*." *Shak.* **c** That which is connected with a principal or greater thing; an appendage; an appurtenance. **d** *pl.* Family; relations; household. *Colloq.*
Few persons of her ladyship's *belongings* stopped, before they did her bidding, to ask her reasons. *Thackeray.*
2. The fact of belonging or appertaining. "Cases of doubtful *belonging*." *W. D. Whitney.*

bel'o-nite (bĕl'ō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. βελόνη a needle.] *Min.* A needle-shaped crystallite. See CRYSTALLITE.

be-lord' (bē-lôrd'), *v. t.* **1.** To address as "lord."
2. To act the lord over.

be-love' (bē-lŭv'), *v. t.* [ME. *bilufien.* See BE-; LOVE, *v. t.*] To love; — now only in *passive.* Used with *with* (*obs.*), *of* (*archaic* or *poetic*), and *by.* *Wodrœphe.*
Antony, so well *beloved* of Cæsar. *Shak.*

be-loved' (*as p. p.* bē-lŭvd'; *as adj.*, bē-lŭv'ĕd *or* bē-lŭvd'), *p.p. & a.* Loved; greatly loved; dear to the heart. "This is my *beloved* Son." *Matt.* iii. 17. — *n.* (bē-lŭv'ĕd; bē-lŭvd'). One greatly loved
My *beloved* is mine, and I am his. *S. of Sol.* ii. 16.

beloved disciple, John the evangelist and apostle. (See *John* xiii. 23; xix. 26, 27; xx. 2; xxi. 7, 20.) — **b.** physician, St Luke; — so called by the apostle Paul (*Col.* iv. 14).

be-low' (bē-lō'), *adv.* [*be-* by + *low*, a.] In a lower place, with respect to any object; in or to a lower position; beneath. Specif.: **1.** On the earth, as being below the heavens.
The fairest child of Jove
Below for ever sought, and blessed above. *Prior.*
2. Below the earth; specif., in hell, or the regions of the dead; in Hades.
3. Lower on a page; hence, in some part following.
4 On or to a lower floor or deck; below stairs; downstairs; below deck. "Lord Marmion waits *below*." *Scott.*
5. In or to a lower rank or station; specif., in or to a court or tribunal of inferior jurisdiction.

be-low', *prep.* **1.** Under, or lower than, in place; not so high as; directly under, beneath; as, *below* the moon; *below* the knee *Shak.*
2. Beneath on a page or sheet; hence, after, on any page.
3. Inferior to, or lower than, in rank, worth, dignity, value, amount, etc. "One degree *below* kings." *Addison.*
4. Unworthy of; unbefitting; beneath.
Who thinks no fact *below* his regard. *Hallam.*
5. So low as to be unaffected or uninfluenced by.
It is possible to be *below* flattery as well as above it. *Macaulay.*
6. Later than in time; after. *Rare.*

Syn. — BELOW, UNDER, BENEATH, in their literal senses, indicate lower position relatively to some other object or place. BELOW (opposed to *above*, which see) applies to that which is anywhere in a lower plane than the object of reference; UNDER (opposed to *over*; see ABOVE), to that which is below in a relatively vertical line, it sometimes implies actual covering; as, *below* sea level, the valley far *below* us; *under* a tree, *under* the bed; to hide one's light *under* a bushel; the Whirlpool Rapids are *below*, the Cave of the Winds is *under*, Niagara Falls; the whole visible landscape is *below*, but only a small portion of it *under*, an observer in a balloon. BENEATH is a somewhat literary equivalent of both *below* and (esp.) *under*; as, "heaven above, or . . . the earth *beneath*" (*Ex.* xx. 4); "*beneath* the spreading tree" (*Goldsmith*). In their figurative senses, BELOW and UNDER agree in expressing inferiority, but differ (like *above* and *over*) in the immediacy of the relation expressed; thus, one officer may be *below* another in rank, without being *under* him in immediate subordination. Similarly, with reference to deficiency, *below* is commonly used in general, *under* in more specific, relations; as, a gold dollar weighing *under* 25.8 grams is *below* the standard; *under* six years of age, *below* the average. BENEATH frequently suggests unworthiness or lack of desert; as, to marry *beneath* one, *beneath* one's notice, *beneath* contempt.

below decks, in or to a place under the main deck of a vessel, usually in or to the hold. — **b. stairs,** on or to a lower floor, esp. the ground floor; hence, in the kitchen or place where the servants work.
At such a table I . often think of the hurry and anxiety *below stairs*. *Scribner's Mag.*

— to strike, tackle (or the like) **below the belt,** to strike, tackle (or the like) lower down than the waist line (where the belt is worn), which is forbidden by the rules of some sports; hence, to take an unfair advantage of. *Cant or Colloq.*

Bel'phe-gor (bĕl'fē-gôr), *n.* **1.** Baalpeor.
2. A certain archdemon. According to an old story he was chosen by lot to live on earth for ten years with a wife to test the truth of the statement that wives brought their husbands to hell. He fled, dismayed, from the terrors of the married state.

Bel-shaz'zar (bĕl-shăz'ar), *n. Bib.* The last king of Babylon, son of Nebuchadrezzar. He was slain by the Medes and Persians. See MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.

bel'sire' (bĕl'sīr'), *n.* [F. *bel* fair, beautiful + *sire.* Cf BEAUSIRE; BELDAM.] A grandfather, or ancestor *Obs.*
"His great *belsire* Brute." *Drayton.*

belt (bĕlt), *n.* [AS. *belt;* akin to Icel. *belti*, Sw. *balte*, Dan. *bælte*, OHG. *balz*, all fr. L. *balteus.*] **1.** A broadish strip of leather, cloth, or the like, used to girdle the person, whether to hold the dress, to support weapons, ornaments, etc., to serve as a bandage for warmth or protection, or to be an ornament; as, a lady's *belt;* a sword *belt.*
The shining *belt* with gold inlaid. *Dryden.*
2. Specif.: Such a strip worn as a token or badge of distinction, as of the rank of an earl or knight.
3. Any encircling, girdling, or extended strip, stripe, or series of things resembling or suggesting a belt (in sense 1), specif.. **a** A band or stripe, as of color, around or across an organ or part, a circular ridge or series of ridges, etc. **b** *Geog.* A narrow passage or strait; as, the Great *Belt* and Little *Belt*, leading to the Baltic Sea. **c** *Biogeog.* An area distinctively characterized by its species or forms of life; as a pine *belt*, a forest *belt*, etc. **d** *Astron.* One of certain girdles or zones on the surface of a planet, as Jupiter and Saturn, supposed to be of the nature of clouds. **e** *Arch* = BAND, *n.*, 8 **a** A very broad band is more properly termed a *belt.* **f** *Shipbuilding.* A series of thick armor plates extending along the water line of an armored vessel. **g** A strip of wool that frequently becomes soiled on the buttocks and tail of a sheep. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. *Mach.* A flexible band, usually endless, broad, flat, and made of leather, passing round two or more pulleys, cylinders, cones, or the like for communicating motion, transmitting power, changing velocity ratios of shafts (by using pulleys of different diameters), etc.
5. A blow or whack, as with the fist. *Slang.*

belt of calms, the doldrums. See DOLDRUM, 3.

belt, *v. t.;* BELT'ED, *Obs.* BELT; BELT'ING. **1.** To encircle, girdle, mark, or stripe, or invest with or as with a belt; to encompass; surround.
A coarse black robe *belted* round the waist. *C. Reade.*
They *belt* him round with hearts undaunted. *Wordsworth.*
2. To gird or equip by means of a belt.
Belt he was with a sword of metal bright. *Douglas.*
3. To make fast with a belt; to gird on.
And sword was *belt* about his [loins] *J. Rolland.*
4. To beat with or as with a belt; to strap; hence, *Slang,* to inflict a blow upon, as with the fist; to strike. *Hogg.*

Bel'tane (bĕl'tān), *n.* [Gael. *bealltainn, bealltuinn.*] **a** The first day of May (Old Style). **b** = BEALTINE.

belt course. *Arch.* A horizontal band forming part of an architectural composition, as on the face of a building, or in an elaborate interior where it may break around pilasters, engaged columns, etc.

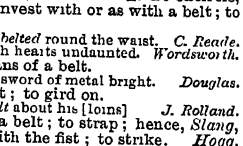
B Belt Course.

belt'ed (bĕl'tĕd; -tĭd), *a.* **1.** Encircled by, or secured with, a belt; as, a *belted* plaid; girt with a belt as an honorary distinction; as, a *belted* earl.
A prince can make a *belted* knight,
A marquis, duke, and a' that. *Burns.*
2. Marked or furnished with a band; as, a *belted* stalk.
3. Worn in, or suspended from, the belt.
Three men with *belted* brands *Scott*

belted cattle, cattle, orig. from Dutch stock, having a broad band of white round the middle, with the rest of the body black. — **b. kingfisher.** See KINGFISHER. — **B. Will,** Lord William Howard (1563–1640), warden of the Western Marches.

belt'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BELT. Specif.: *vb. n.* The material of which a belt or belts are made; also, belts collectively.

belt line. A railroad line, esp. a street-car line, which makes a complete circuit, as around a town.

belt perch. *Mach.* A rest over which an endless belt is placed when unshipped.

belt pipe. A steam pipe encircling a steam-engine cylinder.

belt punch. A punch for making holes in a belt.

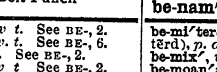
Belt Punch

belt speeder. A device consisting of two cone pulleys by means of which the speed of a belt may be varied.

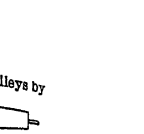
Belt Speeder.

be-lu'ga (bē-lōō'gà), *n.* **1.** [Russ. *beluga*, lr. *byely* white.] The huso, or great sturgeon of Europe. See HUSO.
2. [Russ. *byelukha* or *byeluga.*] A cetacean (*Delphinapterus leucas*) of the dolphin family, which becomes about ten feet long, and is white when adult; the white whale. It occurs chiefly in northern seas and esp. in the lower St. Lawrence River.

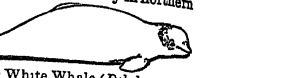
Beluga, or White Whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*). (1/30)

beluga caviar. Caviar prepared from the roe of the huso.

beluga isinglass. Isinglass prepared from the swimming bladder of the huso.

Be'lus (bē'lŭs), *n* [L., fr. Gr. Βῆλος.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* **a** A son of Libya, father of Ægyptus, Danaus, Cepheus, and Phineus. **b** A king of Tyre, father of Dido and Pygmalion.
2. A legendary king of Assyria, father of Ninus.

bel've-dere' (bĕl've-dēr', bĕl'vă-dā'rā), *n.* [It., fr. *bello*, *bel*, beautiful + *vedere* to see.] **1.** In Italian architecture, a building commanding a fine prospect. The most celebrated one is that formerly north of the Vatican palace, now replaced by the northernmost galleries of the palace, which retain the name (see APOLLO OF THE BELVEDERE).
2. *Hort.* Mock cypress.

‖ **be'ma** (bē'ma), *n.*; *pl.* BEMATA (-mà-ta) [Gr. βῆμα step, platform.] **1. a** In an early Christian church, or the modern Greek church, the part reserved for the higher clergy; the inner or eastern part of the chancel. See BASILICA, *Illust.* **b** Erroneously, a pulpit.
2. *Gr. Antiq.* See MEASURE.

be-maze' (bē-māz'), *v. t.* [ME. *bimasen; be-*, 2 + *masen* to maze.] To bewilder; stupefy.
Intellects *bemazed* in endless doubt. *Cowper.*

be-mean' (bē-mēn'), *v. t.* To make mean; to lower; — now usually with a reflexive pronoun. *C. Reade.*

be-mire' (bē-mīr'), *v. t.;* BE-MIRED' (-mīrd'); BE-MIR'ING (mīr'ĭng). To drag through, encumber with, or fix in, the mire, to befoul with mud or dirt. — **be-mire'ment,** *n.*
Bemired and benighted in the bog. *Burke.*
The purest innocence will be *bemired* by malice. *Spurgeon*

be-mist' (bē-mĭst'), *v. t.* To envelop, cover, involve, or obscure in or as if in a mist; fig., to bewilder, dim.
God *bemisted* the . minds of those proud sophists. *T. Gale.*

be-moan' (bē-mōn'), *v. t.;* BE-MOANED' (-mōnd'); BE-MOAN'ING. [ME. *bimenen*, AS. *bemǽnan; be-* + *mǽnan* to moan. See MOAN.] **1.** To express deep grief for by moaning; to express pity or sorrow for; to bewail; to pity or sympathize with; with *reflex.*, to bewail one's lot, to lament.
Implores their pity, and his pain *bemoans* *Dryden.*
People grieve and *bemoan* themselves, but it is not half so bad with them as they say. *Emerson.*
2. To express by moans. *Obs.* *Gower.*

Syn. — See DEPLORE.

be-moan', *v. i.* To lament; grieve.

be-mock' (bē-mŏk'; 205), *v. t.* To mock; to mock at. *Shak.*

be-muse' (bē-mūz'), *v. t.;* BE-MUSED' (-mūzd'); BE-MUS'ING (-mūz'ĭng). [*be-* + *muse*, v.] To muddle, daze, or stupefy.
A parson much *bemused* in beer *Pope.*
His blue-gray eyes looking bleared and *bemused* in unexpectedly facing the light. *W. Black.*

ben (bĕn), *adv.* [AS. *binnan; be-* by + *innan* within, *in* in.] Within; in; in or into the inner or the more interior part of a house; in or into the parlor or chamber; — opposed to *but. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
The words *but* and *ben* have special reference to the structure of dwelling houses formerly prevalent . . in which there was only one outer door, so that it was usual to enter through the kitchen into the parlor, and through the latter to an inner chamber, bedroom, or the like . . . These phrases are retained even in more modern houses, where the parlor has a separate entrance. "*go but*" "go into the kitchen;" "come *ben*" = "come into the parlor," or the like. Also apartments on opposite sides of a passage are said to be *but and ben* with each other *Oxf. E. D.*

ben, *prep.* In or into the interior part of (a house); within. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ben, *a. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Inner; interior; hence, of or pertaining to the parlor. — *n.* The ben, or inner, room; — opposed to *but.*

ben, *n.*, **ben nut.** [Ar. *bān* the ben tree.] The seed of any species of *Moringa.* The oil expressed from it, called *oil of ben*, is used for extracting perfumes and for lubricating delicate machinery. See MORINGA.

be-name' (bē-nām'), *v. t.; p. p.* BE-NAMED' (-nāmd'), BE-NEMPT', BE-NEMPT'ED. **1.** To declare or promise solemnly or on oath. *Obs.*
2. To name; to call; to style as. *Obs. or* (*in p.p.*) *Archaic.*

be-nam'i (bē-năm'ē), *adv.* Also **be-nam'ee.** [Hind.,

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fr. Gr. βελόνη needle.] *Zool* Typical genus of needlefishes

be-long'er, *n.* One that belongs. *Rare.*

Be-lon'i-dæ (bē-lŏn'ĭ-dē), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See NEEDLEFISH

bel'o-noid, *a.* [Gr. βελόνη needle + *-oid.*] Needlelike in shape; styloid.

Be-loo'chee, Be-loo'che (bē-lōō'chē). Vars. of BALUCHI.

be-look', *v. t. & i.* [*be-* + ME. *lokien, loken*, to look, AS. *lōcian*] To look at; to look about. *Obs.*

Be-los'to-ma (bē-lŏs'tō-mà), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βέλος arrow + *-stoma.*] *Zool.* A genus of very large aquatic bugs. See FISH KILLER.

Be-los'to-mat'i-dæ (bē-lŏs'tō-măt'ĭ-dē), **Bel'os-tom'i-dæ** (bĕl'ŏs-tŏm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* See FISH KILLER.

be-lote'. Var. of BELLOOT.

be-lou'ga. Var. of BELUGA, 1.

be-lou'ke, *v. t.* [AS. *belūcan.*] To shut in; to include. *Obs.*

be-lout', *v. t.* See BE-, 5.

below. † BELLOW, BELLOWS.

be-low', *v. t.* [*be-* + *low* to lower.] To lower; humble. *Obs.*

belowen. Obs. p. p. of BELIE.

be-loz'enged (bē-lōz'ĕnjd), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

Bel-phœ'be (bĕl-fē'bē), *n.* [*Bel.a.* + *Phœbe* Diana.] In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a huntress, intended as a likeness of Elizabeth the woman, as distinguished from Elizabeth the queen, imaged in Gloriana.

bel'swag'ger, *n.* [Perh for *bellyswagger.*] A lewd man; a pander; also, a bully. *Obs.*

belt. Obs. pret of BUILD.

Bel'tain-e (bĕl'tĭn-ē). Var. of BEALTINE.

belt conveyor A conveyor consisting of a belt.

Bel'te-ne-bros' (bĕl'tē-nē-brŏs'), *n.* [Sp.; cf. OF & Pr *bel* beautiful, and *tenebros* gloomy; the beautiful gloomy one.] Amadis de Gaul; — a name assumed by him on retiring to a hermitage.

belt'er, *n. Dial.* A heavy blow; also, anything very large of its kind; a whopper.

Bel'te-shaz'zar (bĕl'tē-shăz'ar), *n. Bib.* Daniel; — so called by Nebuchadrezzar. *Dan.* iv. 8.

Bel'tis, *n.* See BELIT.

bel'tong. Var. of BILTONG.

belt pulley. = BAND PULLEY.

bel tree. The bel

belt saw. = BAND SAW.

Belt series. *Geol.* The series of Proterozoic rocks of the Little Belt Mountain region, Montana.

belt shifter *or* **shipper.** A contrivance, usually a fork operated by a lever, for shifting a belt from one pulley to another.

belt'wise (bĕlt'wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.

belu. † BELLOWS.

belufien. † BELOVE.

be-lull', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-lute', *v. t.* [*be-*, 6 + L *lutum* mud, or E. *lute* cement] To cover with mud or lute.

beluve. † BELOVE.

be-luv'ed, be-luvd'. Beloved. *Ref. Sp.*

bel've-dered' (bĕl'vē-dērd'), *a.* Furnished with a belvedere.

Bel'vi-de're (bĕl'vĭ-dē'rē; -dā'rē), *n.* The unfortunate heroine of Otway's tragedy of "Venice Preserved."

bel'vi-dere'. Var. of BELVEDERE.

belw. † BELLOWS.

belwe. † BELLOW.

bely-. For obsolete forms in *bely-* see those in BELI-.

bely. † BELIE, BELLY, BELLOWS.

be-ly'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BELIE, *v.*

belzaar. † BEZOAR.

Bel'ze-bub. Var of BEELZEBUB.

bel'ze-buth (bĕl'zē-bŭth), *n.* [Cf. BEELZEBUB.] A Brazilian spider monkey (*Ateles belzebuth*)

bem. † BEAM

be-mad', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-mad'am, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.

be-mad'den-ing, *p. a.* See BE-, 2.

be-mail', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-maim', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-man', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

beman. Obs. pl. of BEME.

be-man'gle, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-man'tle, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-mar', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-mar'tyr, *v. t* See BE-, 2.

be-mask', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-mas'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-mat', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be'ma-tist. *n* [Gr βηματιστής.] *Gr Antiq.* Official road measurer.

be-maul', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

beme. † BEAM.

beme, *n.* [AS. *bēme, bȳme.*] A trumpet. *Obs.*

beme, *v. i. & t.* [AS. *bȳmian.*] To trumpet. *Obs.*

be-meal', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-mean', *v. i.* [Cf MEAN intermediate] To intercede *Obs.*

be-mean', *v. t.* To signify; to mean; also, to signify to. *Obs.*

be-med'aled, *or* **be-med'alled** (-mĕd'ăld), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

bemene. † BEMEAN, BEMOAN.

be'ment-ite, *n* [After C. S *Bement*] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of manganese occurring in grayish yellow radiated masses.

be-mer'cy, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-mete', *v. t.* To mete, or measure. *Obs.*

be-mew', *v. t.* See BE-, 4; MEW, to molt. *Obs.*

bemfelling. † BEAMFILLING.

be-min'gle, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.

be-min'strel, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.

be-mir'ror, *v. t.* See BE-, 2; MIRROR, *v. t.* — **be-mir'ror-ment,** *n.*

be-mis'tress, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.

be-mi'tered, *or* **be-mi'tred** (-mĭ'tẽrd), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

be-mix', *v. t* See BE-, 1, 2.

be-moan'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

be-moand', Bemoaned. *Rare. Sp.*

be-moan'er, *n.* One who bemoans.

be-moan'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BEMOAN — **be-moan'ing-ly,** *adv*

be-moat', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-mockt'. Bemocked *Ref Sp.*

be-moil', *v. t.* [*be-*, 1 + *moil*, v. t.] To soil or encumber with mire and dirt. *Obs. Shak.*

be-moist', **be-mois'ten** (bē-mois'n), *v. t. & i.* See BE-, 2.

be'mol' (*F. pron.* bā'mōl'), *n* [F. *bémol*, fr *bé* + *mol* soft] *Music.* a Orig., B flat (B♭); hence, a flat on any note. *Obs., except as French.* b A semitone. *Obs.*

be-mole', *v. t.* See BE-, 6; MOLE, a spot. [BE- 4.]

be-molt', *or* **be-moult',** *v. t* See BE-, 5.

be-mon'ster, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.

be-moon', *v. t.* [See BE-, 6; MOON.] To make moonstruck.

be-mot'to, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-mourn', *v. t. & i.* To mourn over; lament. *Obs.*

be-mouth', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-mow', *v. t* [*be-* + *mow* a grimace.] To grimace at. *Obs.*

be-muck', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-mud', *v. t.* a To cover or daub with mud; also, to muddle.

be-mud'dle, *v. t.* To muddle; to confuse. — **be-mud'dle-ment,** *n.*

be-mud'dy, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.

be-muf'fle, *v. t.* To cover as with a muffler; to wrap up.

be-mur'mur, *v. t* See BE-, 4.

be-musk', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-mus'lined (-mŭz'lĭnd), *p. a.* See BE-, 6 [to dung.]

be-mute', *v. t.* See BE-, 4; MUTE,

be-muz'zle, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

bemy † BEAMY

ben † BEAN, BEHEN.

ben. Var. of BENE.

ben. Obs. or dial. var of BEEN.

ben Obs pl pres. ind, pl. subj., and inf. of BE.

ben, *n.* [Gael. & Ir *beann*] A mountain, hill, or peak; — often used in the names of mountains, as *Ben Nevis. Scot. & Irish.*

Ben. *Bib.*

Ben. *Abbr.* Benjamin.

Ben'a-bin'a-dab (bĕn'ā-bĭn'ā-dăb). *D. Bib.*

Ben'a-cus, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of very large aquatic Heteroptera. See FISH KILLER.

Ben-a'dad (bĕn-ā'dăd). *D Bib.*

Be-na'iah (bē-nā'yà; bē-nī'a). *Bib.*

bename. Obs. pret. of BENIM.

be-nam'i-dar' (bē-năm'ĭ-dăr'), *n.* See BENAMI.

Ben'-am'mi (bĕn'ăm'ī). *Bib.*

Ben Bolt (bōlt). A sentimental song (1843) by Thomas Dunn English, referring to a character called "sweet Alice," set to an old German air. Du Maurier's

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fr. Per. *ba-nām-i* in the name of.] *Hindu Law.* In the name of (another). — *a.* Made, held, done, or the like, benami; — used to designate a transaction, contract, property, or the like, done, held, made, etc, under a name that is fictitious or is that of a third party (called a **benamidar**) who holds as ostensible owner for the principal or beneficial owner.

bench (bĕnch ; 140), *n.* [ME. *bench, benk,* AS. *benc ;* akin to Sw. *bänk,* Dan. *bænk,* Icel. *bekkr,* OS., D., & G. *bank.* Cf. BANK.] **1.** A long seat, differing from a *stool* in its length.
Mossy *benches* supplied the place of chairs. *Scott.*
2. A thwart or seat in a boat.
3. The seat where the judges sit in court; the seat of justice ; hence, the office or dignity of a judge
To pluck down justice from your awful *bench.* *Shak.*
4. The persons who sit as judges, collectively ; also, the place where justice is administered ; a court; as, the opinion of the full *bench ;* the common *bench ;* the King's (or Queen's) *Bench.* See KING'S BENCH.
5. A seat where a number of officials sit together in the exercise of their duties ; hence, the officials themselves, or the character or dignity pertaining to their office ; as, the bishops' *bench* in the House of Lords.
I do not allude to the whole of the Treasury *bench.* *J. Bright.*
6. Something like, or likened to, a bench (in sense 1) , as, a *bench* of keys on an organ. *Chaucer.*
7. A footstool. *Obs.*
8. A long work table ; as, a carpenter's *bench.*
9. *Mach.* Any of various machines, developments of the simple work bench with drawplates, for drawing wires, tubes, or the like.
10. A platform or series of raised boxes, etc., on which animals, as dogs, are exhibited ; hence, a public exhibition of animals, esp. dogs.
11. A nearly horizontal surface raised and narrow like the top of a settee, or a conformation having such a surface, as a ledge formed by a jutting portion of a building, a level layer worked separately in a mine, a natural terrace, etc.
12. *Gas Works.* A group of retorts in an oven or furnace , also, the complete oven or furnace containing a set or group of retorts for generating illuminating gas.
13. *Hort.* A raised platform in a greenhouse or conservatory, the top of which is boxed in to contain soil to a given depth, in which plants may be grown.

bench (bĕnch), *v. t. ;* BENCHED (bĕnchtˊ) ; BENCH'ING. **1.** To furnish with a bench or benches.
'T was *benched* with turf. *Dryden.*
2. To seat on a bench, esp a bench of justice or honor.
Whom I . have *bench'd* and reared to worship. *Shak.*
3. To exhibit (animals, esp. dogs) in a bench show ; to arrange the bench for (a dog or other animal show).

bench, *v. i.* **1.** To sit on a seat of justice. *Shak.*
2. To form benches or terraces. *Rare.*

bench'er (bĕn'chẽr ; 140), *n.* One who sits on a bench ; hence, specif. : **a** An oarsman. **b** One who frequents the benches of a tavern. **c** One who sits on an official bench, as a judge, magistrate, senator, alderman, etc. *Obs or Archaic.* **d** *Eng. Law.* One of the senior and governing members of an Inn of Court. See *Inns of Court,* under INN.

bench hardening. The hardening of wire by drawing after annealing. — **bench'-hard'ened** (-hardˊnd), *a.*

bench hook. *Carp.* Any of various stops to hold work on the bench.

bench'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BENCH, *v.* Specif. : *vb. n.* Benches collectively, as in a mine.

bench mark. A mark affixed to a permanent object in tidal observations, or along a line of survey, to furnish a datum level.

bench plane. Any plane, as a jack plane or a smoothing plane, used by a carpenter or joiner in bench work.

bench screw. A long screw used to close the vise jaw of an ordinary carpenter's bench vise.

bench show. An exhibition of animals, esp. dogs, in competition for prizes on the basis of physical formation and condition. Cf. FIELD TRIAL

bench stop. A stop to hold work on a bench.

bench table. *Arch.* A projecting course at the base of a building, or round a pillar, sufficient to form a seat.

bench warrant. *Law.* A warrant issued by a presiding judge or by a court against a person guilty of some contempt, or indicted for some crime ; — so called in distinction from a *justice's warrant.*

bench'y (bĕn'chĭ ; 140), *a. Mining.* Occurring in benches, or tending to split horizontally, as a bed of coal or stone.

bend (bĕnd), *v. t. ;* BEND'ED (bĕn'dĕd ; -dĭd) or BENT (bĕnt) ; BEND'ING. [AS. *bendan* to bend, fr. *bend* a band, bond, fr. *bindan* to bind. See BIND, *v. t.*, and cf. 3d & 4th BAND.]
1. To constrain or strain to tension by a band or string ; — formerly used of the bow, arbalest, catapult, etc., but now used only of the bow and understood in sense 5 (below), because of the resulting curve.
2. Hence : To cock (an arquebus, pistol, etc.). *Obs.*
3. Fig. : To strain, brace, or bring into a tense condition ; — usually with *up. Obs. or Archaic.*
I am settled, and *bend* up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. *Shak.*
4. *Naut.* To fasten, as one rope to another, a sail to its yard or stay, or a cable to the ring of an anchor.
5. To strain or move (something possessing some rigidity) out of a straight line ; to crook by straining ; to make crooked ; to curve ; to bow ; to make ready for use by drawing into a curve ; as, to *bend* a bow ; to *bend* the knee ; also, by extension, to change the curvature of in any direction by constraint; as, to *bend* a crooked bar straight.
6. To cause to bow, stoop, or yield ; to render submissive; to subdue. "Except she *bend* her humor." *Shak.*
7. To turn toward some certain point ; to deflect ; to turn; to direct by turning or deflecting, as one's steps ; hence, to incline ; to dispose ; also, formerly, to make liable, prone, or ready. "*Bend* thine ear to supplication." *Milton.*
Towards Coventry *bend* we our course. *Shak.*
Bending her eyes . . . upon her parent. *Scott.*
8. To apply closely or with interest ; to direct.
To *bend* his mind to any public business. *Sir W. Temple.*
But when to mischief mortals *bend* their will. *Pope.*
9. To drink ; guzzle. *Scot.*
to bend the brow, orig., to arch the eyebrows ; now, to knit the brow, as in deep thought or in anger; to scowl; frown. *Camden.* — **to b. the head** *or* **face,** to incline or lower the head or face by bending the neck ; to bow the head.

bend (bĕnd), *v. i.* **1.** To be moved or strained out of a straight line or away from a given line ; to crook or be curving ; to bow.
The green earth's end
Where the bowed welkin slow doth *bend* *Milton*
2. To curve over from an upright or vertical line or position.
There is a cliff, whose high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully in the confined deep *Shak*
3. Specif., of persons, to incline the body ; to stoop.
4. To bend the body in token of submission or of reverence, as in prayer ; to bow ; fig., to yield; submit ; give way.
While each to his great Father *bends.* *Coleridge.*
Yet fairest dames and bearded men . . .
Bended with joy to his behest. *Emerson.*
5. Of the head or face, to be inclined or lowered by a bending of the neck. *Thackeray.*
6. To have a direction or inclination away from the straight line or any given line ; to trend.
The island . . . *bending* from him full west. *Hakluyt.*
7. To incline or lean ; also, to be directed ; to tend. *Obs.*
To whom our vows and wishes *bend.* *Milton.*
8. To apply one's self closely or vigorously ; as, to *bend* to the oars, that is, to row hard.
9. To direct one's self ; take one's course ; turn. *Archaic.*
"My best train . . . who for Bohemia *bend.*" *Shak.*
10. a To spring ; bound. *Scot.* **b** To drink ; guzzle. *Scot.*

bend, *n.* [See BEND, *v. t. ;* cf. BENT, *n.*] **1.** Act of bending ; a turn or deflection from a straight line or from the proper direction or normal position ; state of being bent; as, a graceful *bend* of the body.
A wave just on the *bend,* and about to break over. *Hawthorne.*
2. Turn of mind; bent ; inclination. *Obs.*
Farewell, poor swain ; thou art not for my *bend.* *Fletcher*
3. A bent thing, or bent part of anything, as of a river or road ; a curve ; crook ; bow.
4. Specif. **a** *pl. Naut.* The thickest and strongest planks in the sides of a ship, more generally called *wales.* Also, the frames or ribs. **b** A piece of curved pipe, as a flat coil or an elbow. **c** In a carding machine of the roller and clearer type, the semicircular frame on which the rollers are borne in brackets ; also, loosely, in a carding machine of the revolving flat type, the curved surface or plate which sustains the endless chain of flats and on which it slides
5. a A leap. *Obs. Scot.* **b** A long draft of liquor. *Scot.*
6. *pl. Med.* Caisson disease. *Collog.*

bend, *n.* [AS. *bend.* See BAND ; cf. the preceding noun.]
1. A band, clamp, or fetter ; variously, moral restraint, confinement at childbirth, etc. *Obs.*
2. *Naut.* A knot by which one rope is fastened to another or to some object. See KNOT.
3. A band, or thin, flat strip, or stripe, as a ribbon, strap, ligament ; specif., a decorative scroll or ribbon. *Obs.*
4. [OF. *bende, bande,* F. *bande* See BAND.] *Her.* One of the honorable ordinaries consisting of a band one fifth of the field in breadth (one third if charged) extending diagonally across the field from dexter chief to sinister base.
5. *Leather Trade.* The half of a butt, or hide trimmed of the thinner parts, containing best quality of sole leather, called *bend leather.* See BUTT, HIDE, *Illust.*
6. *Mining.* Hard, indurated clay ; bind.
in bend, *Her.,* placed across the field bendwise.

bend'er (bĕn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that bends ; specif. : **a** An instrument used for bending, as a pair of pliers. **b** A flexor muscle. *Obs. Orf. E. D.* **c** A drinker ; guzzler. *Obs. Scot.* **d** A leg. *Slang, U. S.*
2. A sixpence. *Slang, Eng.*
3. A drunken spree ; a spree. *Slang, U. S.*
4. A fine or very large specimen of its kind ; a whopper. *Slang or Dial. Eng.* "It's a *bender* of a night." *Kipling.*

bend'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BEND, *v.* — **bend'ing-ly,** *adv.*
bending moment, *Mech.,* the moment tending to bend a beam, etc. At any particular section it is equal to the algebraic sum of the moments of all the forces on either side of the section. Cf. MOMENT OF RESISTANCE.

Ben'dis (bĕn'dĭs), *n.* [Gr. Βενδῖς.] *Class. Relig.* A Thracian goddess, probably a counterpart of Cybele. By the Greeks, who adopted her worship, she was generally identified with *Artemis.*

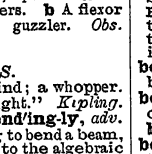
Bend Sinister

bend'let (bĕnd'lĕt), *n.* [*bend* + *-let ;* cf. *bandlet.*] *Her.* A diminutive of the bend, one half its width.
bend sinister. *Her.* An ordinary like a bend but drawn from the sinister chief to the dexter base ; — a mark of bastardy.
bend'wise' (-wīz'), *adv. Her.* In the direction of a bend ; diagonally.
bend'y (bĕn'dĭ), *a.* [OF. *bendé,* F. *bandé.*] *Her.* Divided into an even number (usually six) of bends ; — said of a shield or its charge.

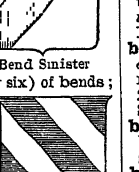
Bendy

bendy wavy, *Her.,* bendy with wavy lines.
bendy tree. [Of East Indian origin.] An ornamental tree (*Thespesia populnea*) native of tropical Asia and Polynesia, and introduced into the West Indies ; — called also *portia tree.* Its flowers yield a dye, and its seeds (portia seeds) an oil. The wood and bast fiber are also of value.
be-neath' (bē-nēthˊ ; bē-nēthˊ ; 277), *adv.* [ME. *benethe, bineoðen,* AS. *beneoðan, benyðan ; be-* + *neoðan, nyðan,* downward, beneath, akin to E. *nether.* See NETHER.] **1.** In a lower place than some other place; below.
Pure water in a font *beneath.* *Southey.*
2. Specif. : **a** On earth ; below. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Ye are from *beneath,* I am from above *Tyndale.*
b Beneath the earth ; in hell or Hades.
3. Directly below something ; under a covering ; underneath ; specif., underground.
His roots shall be dried up *beneath.* *Job* xviii. 16.
4. Lower in rank, dignity, quality, or the like. *Archaic.*
Thou shalt be above only and not *beneath.* *Coverdale.*

be-neath' (bē-nēthˊ ; -nēthˊ ; 277), *prep.* **1.** Lower than in place ; below ; specif., directly under ; overhung or covered by (something directly above) ; under ; underneath ; hence, at the foot of. "*Beneath* the mount." *Ex.* xxxii 19.
Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies. *Pope.*
2. Under, in relation to something that is superior, or that exerts pressure, burdens, influences, controls, etc.
Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke. *Shak.*
3. Lower than in rank, dignity, or excellence, or the like ; below ; as, brutes are *beneath* man ; man is *beneath* angels. Hence : Unworthy of ; unbecoming or lowering to.
He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station. *Atterbury.*
Syn. — See BELOW.

be-neath', *a.* Lower. *Nonce use.* "This *beneath* world." *Shak.*

ben'e-dic'i-te (bĕn'ē-dĭ'sĭ-tē ; -dī'sĭ-tĭ), *interj.* [L., (imperative pl.) bless ye.] An exclamation : **1.** Of desire : Bless you ! "Grace go with you, *Benedicite !*" *Shak.*
2. Of surprise, remonstrance, etc., or merely expletive.
The god of love, a ! *benedicite,*
How mighty and how great a lord is he ! *Chaucer.*

ben'e-dic'i-te, *n.* **1.** Invocation of a blessing, as at table.
2. A blessing ; deliverance or freedom from ill. *Obs.*
3. [*cap.*] The canticle, in the Book of Common Prayer, beginning "O all ye Works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord !" or, in Latin, "*Benedicite,* omnia opera Domini," taken from "The Song of The Three Holy Children" in the Apocrypha. It is an alternative in the morning service for the *Te Deum,* being used esp. during Lent.

Ben'e-dick (bĕn'ē-dĭk), *n.* [See BENEDICTUS.] **1.** In Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," a young lord of Padua, a confirmed bachelor, who marries Beatrice, after a courtship which is a contest of wit and raillery.
2. [*l. c.*] = BENEDICT.

ben'e-dict (-dĭkt), *n.* [See BENEDICK.] A married man, usually a man newly married, esp. one long a bachelor.

Ben'e-dic'tine (-dĭk'tĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Benedict or the monks of his order.

Ben'e-dic'tine, *n.* [Cf. F. *bénédictin.*] **1.** A member of the order of monks established by St. Benedict of Nursia (now Norcia) first at Subiaco, later, about 529, at Monte Cassino. The order was introduced into England about 600 and into the United States in 1846. From their black clothing they are sometimes called *Black Monks.* The order was originally open to both laymen and clergy, and in its rule the community idea is prominent, with labor and obedience as the chief principles of conduct.
2. A liqueur somewhat resembling Chartreuse, made at Fécamp, France, originally by Benedictines, as is said.

ben'e-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *benedictio* · cf. F. *bénédiction.* See BENISON.] **1.** Act of blessing ; a blessing ; an expression of blessing, prayer, or kind wishes ; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness.
So saying, he arose ; whom Adam thus
Followed with *benediction.* *Milton.*
Specif. : **a** The form of instituting an abbot or abbess. **b** The short prayer with which public worship is closed. **c** The blessing or grace before or after meals. **d** *R. C. Ch.* The rite of solemnly blessing and often (as in case of bells, vestments, etc.) formally dedicating to God ; specif. [*cap.*], the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.
2. Realized blessedness ; happiness ; state of grace.
Syn. — See BLESSING.
Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, *R. C. Ch.*, a blessing of the people by making in silence the sign of the cross over them with the monstrance, after the Host has been placed in it, with incensing, singing, and prayer.

ben'e-dic'tion-al (-ăl), *n.* [LL. *benedictionalis liber.*] A book of benedictions, formerly in use.

ben'e-dic'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to bless , — said specif. of a Sanskrit optative mood also called "precative." — **ben'e-dic'tive-ly,** *adv.*

ben'e-dic'to-ry (-dĭk'tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or expressing benediction ; as, a *benedictory* prayer. *Thackeray.*

Ben'e-dic'tus (-dĭk'tŭs), *n.* [L., blessed.] **1.** *a* The short canticle (*Ps.* cxviii. 26 ; *Matt.* xxi. 9) called distinctively "*Benedictus qui venit*" (*in nomine Domini*), usually following the *Sanctus* in the Roman Catholic Mass. **b** Its English version, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord," etc. **c** A musical setting of it, forming, in the Mass, a separate movement.
2. a The song of Zacharias at the birth of John the Baptist (*Luke* i 68), beginning, in the Latin version, *Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel,* and, in English, "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel." **b** A musical setting of this song.

ben'e-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *benefactio,* fr. *benefacere* to do good to one ; *bene* well + *facere* to do. See BENEFIT.] **1.** Act of benefiting ; lit., a doing good. *Johnson.*
2. A benefit conferred ; esp , a charitable donation.
Syn. — Gift, present, donation, gratuity, boon, alms.

ben'e-fac'tor (bĕn'ē-făk'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who confers a benefaction, benefit, or benefits. *Bacon.* — **ben'e-fac'tor-ship,** *n.* — **ben'e-fac'to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.*

ben'e-fac'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A woman benefactor.

be-nef'ic (bē-nĕf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *beneficus.* See BENEFICE.] Favorable ; beneficent ; benign, as, *Astrol.,* a star. *Milton.* "That terrific or *benefic* force." *Emerson.* — *n. Astrol.* A benefic star or planet, as Venus.

ben'e-fice (bĕn'ē-fĭs), *n.* [F. *bénéfice,* L. *beneficium* a kindness, in LL. a grant of an estate, fr. L. *beneficus* beneficent ; *bene* well + *facere* to do. See BENEFIT.] **1.** A good deed; kindness; benefit. *Obs.*

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novel "Trilby" (1894) gave it a revived temporary popularity.
bench clamp. A clamp on a bench for holding work.
bench'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
bench holdfast. = BENCH HOOK.
bench hole. A privy *Obs. Shak.*
bench key *or* **winder.** A watchmaker's adjustable key.
bench knife *Carp.* An adjustable stop with a projecting knife or hook which holds a piece of work on the bench
bench'let. *n.* See -LET.
bench'man, *n.* A man whose work is done at a bench.
bench reel. A reel on the pirn of which sailmakers wind their yarn. [stop.
bench strip. A kind of bench
ben-chu'cha (bĕn-chōˊchą), *n.* A large South American bloodsucking bug that attacks man.
bench winder. = BENCH KEY.
Ben-coo'len. Var of BENKULEN.
bend + BAND.
bend'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
Ben Da'vis. A yellow and red American winter apple. [*Bib.*]
Ben-de'car (bĕn-dē'kär). *D.*
bend'ed, *a.* Striped ; *Her.,* bendy. *Obs.*
ben'dee. Var. of BENDY, *n.*
Ben'-de'kar (bĕn'dē'kar). *Bib.*
bend'el, *n.* [OF. *bendel* (F. *bandeau*), *bendele.*] A little band ; ribbon ; fillet ; *Her* , bendlet. *Obs.*
bend'ing, *n.* The marking of the clothes with bands or horizontal stripes *Obs.*
bend pipe. Any curved pipe not having a distinct elbow.
bend'some (-sŭm), *a.* Flexible.
bend'ways', *adv.* Bendwise.
bend'with' (bĕnd'wĭthˊ), *n.* The English wayfaring tree (*Viburnum lantana*). Its shoots are used to tie up fagots. *Obs.*
ben'dy, ben'dee, *n.* [Hind. *bhindi.*] The okra.
bene Var. of BENNE.
bene Obs. or dial. var. of BEIN.
||be'ne (bĕ'nē ; bĕ'nĕ), *adv.* [L. & It.] Well.
be'ne (bē'nē), *n.* [AS. *bēn.*] A prayer ; boon. *Archaic.*
What is good for a bootless *bene ? Wordsworth.*
||ben'e (bĕn'ē), **ben** (bĕn), *n.* [Native name.] A wild hog of New Guinea (*Sus papuensis*).
be-neaped', *a. Naut.* = NEAPED. [*Bib.*]
Ben'e-be'rak (bĕn'ē-bē'răk).
bene bowse For BIEN BOWSE.
Bened. *Abbr.* Benedict.
ben'e-dict (bĕn'ē-dĭkt), *a.* [L. *benedictus,* p. p. See BENISON ; cf. BENNET.] Blessed ; benign ; specif., *Med.,* mild. *Obs*
Ben'e-dict, *n.* [L. *Benedictus.*] Lit., blessed ; — masc. prop. name. L. *Ben'e-dic'tus ;* F. *Benoît* (bē-nwäˊ) ; It. *Benedetto* (bĕ'nā-dĕtˊtō) ; Sp. *Benedicto* (bĕ'nā-dēkˊtō), *Benito* (bā-nēˊtō), *Bento* (bāNˊtō) ; G. *Benedikt* (bāˊnē-dĭkt).
Ben'e-dic'ta (bĕn'ē-dĭkˊtą), *n.* [L.] Fem. of BENEDICT ; — proper name L id ; F. *Benoîte* (bē-nwätˊ) ; It. *Benedetta* (bĕ'nā-dĕtˊtą) ; Sp. *Benita* (bē-nēˊtą) ; Pg. *Benedicta* (bā'nē-dēˊtą) ; G. *Benedikta* (-nē-dĭkˊtą). [-ISM.
Ben'e-dic'tin-ism (-tĭz'm), *n.* See
ben'e-dic'tion-al, *a.* Of or pert. to benediction. [dictional
ben'e-dic'tion-a-ry, *n.* A bene-
ben'e-dight (bĕn'ē-dītˊ), *a.* [L. *benedictus.*] Blessed. *Obs. or It.*
||be'ne es'se (bē'nē ĕs'ē). [LL.] Well-being.
ben'e-fac'tion, *v. t.* To endow with a benefaction. *Rare.*

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2. A feudal estate in lands; a fief. Such an estate was granted at first for life only, and held on the mere good pleasure of the donor; but afterward, becoming hereditary, it received the appellation of *fief*, and the term *benefice* became appropriated to church livings.
3. An ecclesiastical living or church preferment; specif., one with cure of souls, esp. a rectory, vicarage, or perpetual curacy. Cf. ADVOWSON. In England church preferments to which rank or public office is attached, which are described in the books as ecclesiastical dignities or offices, are technically *benefices*, though they are not usually popularly so called, and are distinguished in modern statute law, in which a *benefice* is a living with care of souls.

ben'e-fice (bĕn'ē-fĭs), *v. t.* To endow or invest with a benefice. — **ben'e-ficed** (-fĭst), *p. a.*

be-nef'i-cence (bē-nĕf'ĭ-sĕns), *n.* [L. *beneficentia*, fr. *beneficus*: cf. F. *bénéficence*. See BENEFICE.] 1. The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity; bounty springing from purity and goodness.

And whose *beneficence* no charge exhausts *Cowper.*

2. A beneficent act, gift, or work; a benefaction. *Carlyle.*

be-nef'i-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* Doing or producing good; specif., performing acts of kindness and charity, characterized by beneficence. — **be-nef'i-cent-ly**, *adv.*

The *beneficent* fruits of Christianity. *Prescott.*

ben'e-fi'cial (bĕn'ē-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *bénéficial*, LL. *beneficialis*.] 1. Beneficent. *Obs.*
2. Conferring benefits; useful; profitable; helpful; advantageous; contributing to a good end; — followed by *to*.

The war which would have been most *beneficial* to us. *Swift.*

3. *Law.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or having, a benefice. *Obs.* **b** Receiving, or entitled to have or receive, in one's own right and for one's own advantage, use, or benefit, which need not be of a monetary character; as, the *beneficial* owner of an estate; the interest of a cestui que trust is a *beneficial* interest, as distinguished from that of a trustee.

Syn. — Useful, serviceable, helpful; lucrative, remunerative. — BENEFICIAL, ADVANTAGEOUS, PROFITABLE. BENEFICIAL refers to that which is in general productive of good, ADVANTAGEOUS, to that which more directly conduces to personal advancement or to some special end; PROFITABLE, to that which yields useful or lucrative returns, as, a *beneficial* remedy, a climate *beneficial* to rheumatism, an *advantageous* offer, position; a *profitable* investment, study.

beneficial hidation, *Eng. Hist.*, the rating of a manor at a smaller number of hides than it really contained, to lighten the taxes upon it. — **b. society.** = BENEFIT SOCIETY.

— ben'e-fi'cial-ly, *adv.* — **ben'e-fi'cial-ness**, *n.*

ben'e-fi'ci-a-ry (-fĭsh'ĭ-ă-rĭ; -fĭsh'ă-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *bénéficiaire*, LL. *beneficiarius*.] 1. Holding, or held as, a benefice; of or pertaining to the holding of a benefice, holding by feudal tenure; feudatory.

A feudatory or *beneficiary* king of England. *Bacon.*

2. Bestowed as a gratuity; as, *beneficiary* gifts.

beneficiary heir, *Scots Law*, an heir who enters upon the estate of his predecessor with benefit of inventory.

ben'e-fi'ci-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). 1. One who holds a benefice; a feudatory or vassal.
2. One who holds an ecclesiastical benefice or living.
3. One who receives anything as a gift; one who receives a benefit or advantage; the recipient of another's bounty. Specif.: **a** The person designated to receive the income of a trust estate. **b** The person named in a policy of insurance, an annuity policy, etc., as the one who is to receive the proceeds or benefits accruing thereunder.

ben'e-fi'ci-ate (bĕn'ē-fĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [Sp. *beneficiar* to benefit, to work mines.] *Mining.* To reduce (ores). — **ben'e-fi'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ben'e-fit (bĕn'ē-fĭt), *n.* [ME. *benefet*, *benfeet*, *bienfet*, F. *bienfait*, fr. L. *benefactum*; *bene* well (adv. of *bonus* good) + *factum*, p. p. of *facere* to do. See BOUNTY, and FACT.]
1. A good deed. *Obs.* *Gower.*
2. Act of kindness, favor conferred, gift; benefaction.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *benefits*. *Ps.* ciii 2.

3. Whatever promotes prosperity and personal happiness; advantage; profit; good.

Men have no right to what is not for their *benefit*. *Burke.*

4. Specif.: **a** *pl.* Natural advantages; endowments. *Rare.* "The *benefits* of your own country." *Shak.* **b** Pecuniary advantage or profit. *Steele.* **c** Pecuniary help in time of sickness, old age, loss of employment, or the like. See BENEFIT SOCIETY.
5. A theatrical performance, a concert, etc., the proceeds of which are given to some particular person or purpose.
6. A lottery prize; a winning ticket. *Obs.* *Steele.*
7. An ecclesiastical living or benefice. *Obs.*

Syn. — Profit, service, use, avail.

benefit of clergy, *Law*, the privilege, claimed by the medieval church, of demanding a trial and punishment by an ecclesiastical court (which could not inflict the death penalty) when accused of crime before a temporal court. On the Continent this privilege was very generally allowed; and in England at the time of the Norman Conquest it was allowed to clerks in orders accused of a felony, except high treason. The privilege was extended by degrees to all who could read, and by 6 Anne, *c.* 9 (1706), to all, without reference to the ability to read. The trial (by compurgation) and punishment became a scandal because of their laxity, and the privilege was abridged, until its final abolishment in 1827 by the Criminal Law Act (7 & 8 Geo. IV. *c.* 28, s. 6). — **benefit of inventory**, *Law*, in the Civil law, and formerly in Scots law, the privilege secured by an heir who rendered a formal inventory of his ancestor's estate upon making entry within the *annus deliberandi*. This act limited his liability for his ancestor's debts to the amount of the assets of the estate. See HEIR. — **b** *or* **social dividend, theory of taxation**, *Economics*, the theory that taxes ought to be considered as payments for services rendered by the state to the taxpayers, and so proportioned.

ben'e-fit (bĕn'ē-fĭt), *v. t.*; BEN'E-FIT'ED; BEN'E-FIT'ING. To be beneficial to; to do good to; to advance, improve; profit.

ben'e-fit, *v. i.* To gain advantage; to receive benefit; to profit; as, he will *benefit* by the change.

benefit certificate. The form of life-insurance contract made by an assessment association.

benefit society *or* **association.** **a** = BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. *Chiefly Eng.* **b** A form of association by which life insurance, sick allowances, the payment of funeral expenses, provision for old age, or other similar benefits, are secured by means of regular dues or special assessments, to be paid by the members. Many labor organizations are of this character. Such societies are usually called *friendly societies* in Great Britain.

be'ne-pla'ci-to (bē'nē-plăs'ĭ-tō), *adv.* At or during pleasure; — short for L. *durante beneplacito* referring to tenure of office. — *n.* Holding of office beneplacito.

be-net' (bē-nĕt'), *v. t.*; BE-NET'TED; BE-NET'TING. To cover or catch with a net; to insnare. *Shak.*

be-nev'o-lence (bē-nĕv'ō-lĕns), *n.* [OF. *benevolence*, L. *benevolentia*. See BENEVOLENT.] 1. The disposition to do good, good will; charitableness, love of mankind, accompanied with a desire to promote men's happiness.

The wakeful *benevolence* of the gospel *Chalmers.*

Benevolence may be said to be a due regard for the needs of others, as justice is a due regard for their rights. *Duke of Argyll.*

2. An act of kindness, good done; charity given.

I suppose he comes to crave some *benevolence*, as an ancient follower o' the house. *Scott.*

3. A compulsory contribution or tax levied by certain English kings without other authority than the pretense of prerogative. Sometimes, any similar tax. The tax was first so called in 1473, when Edward IV. asked it "as a mark of good will towards his rule." It is now illegal by statute.

be-nev'o-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *benevolentia*.] Quality of being benevolent; also, a benevolence. *Obs. or R.*

be-nev'o-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *benevolens*, *-entis*; *bene* well (adv. of *bonus* good) + *volens*, p. pr. of *volo* I will, I wish: cf. OF. *benivolent*. See BOUNTY, VOLUNTARY.] Having a disposition to do good; possessing or manifesting love to mankind, and a desire to promote men's prosperity and happiness; disposed to give to good objects; kind; charitable. — **be-nev'o-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **be-nev'o-lent-ness**, *n. Rare.*

Syn. — Generous, liberal, munificent, benignant, benign, philanthropic.

Ben-gal' (bĕn-gôl'), *n.* 1. A division of India.
2. A cloth or stuff from Bengal; formerly, any of various cloths or stuffs (apparently of no certain kind) imported into England about the beginning of the 18th century.

Bengal cardamom, a kind of cardamom, also called *Nepal cardamom*, obtained from the seeds of *Amomum subulatum* in India. — **B. catechu.** See CATECHU. — **B** coffee, a kind of inferior coffee yielded by the plant *Coffea bengalensis*, of northern India. — **B. grass**, Italian millet. — **B. hemp.** = SUNN. — **B. isinglass.** = AGAR, 1 a. — **B. kino.** See KINO. — **B. light**, *Pyrotechnics*, a blue fire or blue light composed usually of a mixture of saltpeter (6 parts), sulphur (2 parts), and sulphide of antimony (1 part), and used in making signals, etc. — **B lily**, a South African species of *Crinum* (*C. longifolium*) cultivated for its handsome white lily-like flowers, which have the perianth rose-tinted on the outside. — **B. monkey**, the rhesus monkey. — **B. quince**, the bel. — **B. root** a = ZEDOARY. **b** Cassumunar. — **B. rose.** = CHINA ROSE. — **B. sage**, an Abyssinian mint (*Meriandra dianthera*) cultivated in India. — **B. silk.** See BENGAL, 2. — **B. stripes**, striped gingham, originally brought from Bengal. — **B. tiger.** The tiger. See TIGER.

Ben'ga-lese' (bĕn'gă-lēz'; -lēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bengal. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Bengal.

Ben-gal'i (bĕn-gôl'ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bengal.

Ben-gal'i, *n.* 1. A native of Bengal, which is peopled by mixed Aryans, Mongolians, and Dravidians.
2 The language spoken in Bengal, a modern Indian dialect of the analytic type. The literary language, which differs widely from the ordinary tongue, uses Sanskrit more freely than any other modern Indian language. It employs a form of the Nagari alphabet. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
3. A small African weaver bird (*Estrilda bengala*), often kept as a cage bird, — orig. supposed to come from Bengal.

ben'ga-line (bĕn'gă-lēn), *n.* A soft, fine, corded fabric of silk and wool, resembling poplin.

Ben-gue'la cur'rent (bĕn-gā'la). [From *Benguela* district, Angola.] A cold ocean current moving northward along the west coast of South Africa. It is a deflected portion of a west wind drift which approaches the Cape of Good Hope from the direction of Cape Horn.

be-night' (bē-nīt'), *v. t.*; BE-NIGHT'ED; BE-NIGHT'ING. Now archaic or rare except in p. a. *benighted*. 1. To overtake by night or darkness, esp. before the end of a day's journey or task.
2. To involve in darkness; to shroud with the shades of night; to obscure, darken.

The clouds look heavy and *benight* the sky. *Garth.*

3. To involve in moral darkness, or ignorance; to cloud, as with sorrow or disappointment.
4. To take away the vision of; to blind; dazzle.

be-night'ed, *p. a.* from BENIGHT. Specif.: **a** Overtaken by night or darkness.

Some virgin, sure, . . . *benighted* in these woods. *Milton*

b Involved in, or due to, moral darkness or ignorance; as, *benighted* heathen or prejudice. — **be-night'ed-ness**, *n.*

Shall we to men *benighted*
The lamp of life deny? *Heber.*

be-nign' (bē-nīn'), *a.* [ME. *benigne*, *benine*, OF. *benigne*, F. *bénin*, fem. *bénigne*, fr. L. *benignus*, contr. from *benigenus*; *bene* well + root of *genus* kind. See BENEFIT; GENUS.] 1. Of a kind or gentle disposition; gracious; generous, favorable; benignant.

Creator bounteous and *benign*. *Milton.*

2. Exhibiting or manifesting kindness, gentleness, favor, etc.; mild; kindly; salutary; wholesome.

Kind influences and *benign* aspects. *South.*

3. Of a mild type or character; as, a *benign* disease.

Syn. — See BENIGNANT.

benign tumor. = INNOCENT TUMOR.

be-nig'nan-cy (bē-nĭg'năn-sĭ), *n.* Benignant quality or state; kindliness.

be-nig'nant (-nănt), *a.* [LL. *benignans*, p. pr. of *benignare*, fr. L. *benignus*. See BENIGN.] Kindly (to inferiors or dependents); gracious; favorable; also (of things), beneficial; salutary — **be-nig'nant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Kind, propitious, bland, genial, salubrious, salutary, favorable, gracious, liberal. — BENIGNANT, BENIGN. BENIGNANT is now more commonly used of, or in connection with, persons (frequently with a suggestion of complaisance or condescension); BENIGN, chiefly of influences or aspects; as, a *benignant* sovereign, a *benignant* smile, a *benignant* interest in one's small affairs; a *benign* sun, climate, under *benign* stars. See BENEFICIAL, PROPITIOUS.

Stern Lawgiver! yet thou dost wear
The Godhead's most *benignant* grace. *Wordsworth.*
She pitied but her person only shed
Lustre [illegible] head *Pope.*

be-nig'ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [ME *benignite*, F. *bénignité*, OF. also *benignneté*, fr. L *benignitas*. See BENIGN.] 1. Quality or state of being benign. "*Benignity* of aspect." *Scott.*

The *benignity* or mclemency of the season *Spectator.*

2. A kind or generous deed; a kindness, a favor.

Syn. — Kindness, graciousness, mildness, salubrity.

ben'i-son (bĕn'ĭ-z'n; -s'n), *n.* [ME. *beneysun*, *benesoun*, OF. *beneiçun*, *beneison*, fr. L. *benedictio*, fr. *benedicere* to bless; *bene* (adv. of *bonus* good) + *dicere* to say. See BOUNTY, DICTION; cf. BENEDICTION.] Blessing; beatitude; benediction. *Shak.*

More precious than the *benison* of friends. *Talfourd.*

‖ **bé'ni'tier'** (bā'nē'tyā'), *n.* [F., fr. *bénir* to bless.] A holy-water stoup.

Ben'ja-min (bĕn'jă-mĭn), *n.* [Heb. *Binyāmīn*.] 1. Lit., son of the right hand; — masc. prop. name. F. *Benjamin* (bāN'zhà'măN'); It. *Beniamino* (bĕn'ya-mē'nō); Sp. *Benjamín* (bān'hä-mēn'; 189), Pg. *Benjamim* (bĕN'zhä-mēn'). — Dim. *Ben*, *Benny*.
2. *Bib.* Jacob's youngest son, called Benoni by Rachel, his mother, who died at his birth, but renamed by his father (*Gen.* xxxv. 18). The tribe of Benjamin occupied a small territory north of Judah, including Jerusalem, Jericho, and Bethel.
3. [*l. c.*] A kind of men's overcoat. *Obs. or Slang, Eng.*

ben'ja-min, *n.* [Corrupt. of *benjoin*, earlier form of *benzoin*.] Gum benzoin. See BENZOIN.

benjamin bush. The spicebush.

benjamin tree. **a** The benzoin tree (*Styrax benzoin*). **b** The East Indian tree *Ficus benjamina*. **c** = BENJAMIN BUSH.

Ben-ku'len (bĕn-kōō'lĕn), *n.* Also **Ben-coo'len.** Residency and seaport of Sumatra.

Benkulen clove, a superior variety of clove grown in Sumatra. — **B. tea**, an infusion of leaves of the Malaysian myrtaceous tree *Leptospermum pubescens*; also, the plant.

ben'ne (bĕn'ē), *n.* [Malay *bijen*.] The sesame (*Sesamum indicum*), from the seeds of which an oil is expressed, called *benne oil*, used mostly for making soap. In the southern United States the seeds (called also *benni* or *benny* seeds) are used in candy making.

ben'net (bĕn'ĕt; -ĭt), *n* [F. *benoîte* (OF. *beneeite*), fr. L. *benedicta*, fem. of *benedictus*, p. p., blessed. See BENEDICT, *a.*] **a** The herb bennet or yellow avens of Europe (*Geum urbanum*); also, the American species *G. virginianum* and

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ben'e-fice-less, *a.* See -LESS.

be-nef'i-cen-cy (bē-nĕf'ĭ-s*e*n-sĭ), *n.* Beneficence. *Obs. or R.*

be-nef'i-cen'tial (-sĕn'shăl), *a.* Of or relating to a beneficence.

‖ **be'ne-fi'ci-a** (bē'nē-fĭsh'ĭ-*a*), *n., pl.* of BENEFICIUM.

beneficence, *n.*, **-ency**, *n.*, **-ent**, *a.* Obs. misspellings of BENEFICENCE, -FICENCY, etc.

ben'e-fi'cious (bĕn'ē-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Beneficent.

‖ **be'ne-fi'ci-um** (bē'nē-fĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., kindness, favor.] A benefice; as, in *Civil Law*: **beneficium ab'sti-nen'di** (ăb'stĭ-nĕn' dī). See HERES. — **b. ce-den'da-rum ac'ti-o'num** (sē-dĕn'dă-rŭm ăk'shĭ-ō'-nŭm), a surety's right to have actions ceded, that is, of being subrogated, when he has paid the principal's debt. — **b. cle'ri-ca'le** (klē'rĭ-kā'lē). = BENEFIT OF CLERGY. — **b. com'pe-ten'ti-æ** (kŏm'pē-tĕn'-shĭ-ē), the right of a gratuitous grantor to reserve, if indigent, a competency to himself out of the subject of his grant. In Scots law this right is extended to fathers and grandfathers with respect to provisions granted to their children. — **b di-vi'si-o'nis** (dĭ-vĭzh'ĭ-ō'nĭs), the right of a cosurety to demand that the creditor shall prorate his claim among all the sureties. — **b. in'ven-ta'ri-i** (ĭn'vĕn-tā'rĭ-ī). = BENEFIT OF INVENTORY. — **b. or'di-nis** (ôr'dĭ-nĭs), *or* **ex-cus'si-o'nis** (ĕks-kŭs'ĭ-ō'nĭs), the surety's right to demand pursuit, or excussion, of his principal before he is compelled to pay the debt. — **b. se'pa-ra'ti-o'nis** (sē'pă-rā'shĭ-ō'nĭs). See HERES. ‖ **be'ne-fi'ci-um ac-ci'pe-re, li'ber-ta'tem est ven'de-re** (ăk-sĭp'ē-rē, lĭb'ĕr-tā'tĕm). [L.] To accept a favor is to sell (your) liberty. [*Eng.*]

benefit club. A benefit society.

ben'e-fit-ed, *p. a.* 1. Having received benefit or profit. 2. Carrying a benefit, or prize, as a lottery ticket. *Obs. Orf. E. D.*

ben'e-fit-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who benefits

benefit ticket. A lottery ticket that carries a benefit. *Obs.*

be-ne'gro, *v. t.* To make negro; hence, to blacken. *Obs.*

Be'ne-ja'a-can (bē'nē-jā'ă-kăn). *Bib.*

be-neme', *v. t.* [AS. *benēman*. Cf. BENIM.] To deprive (*of*), or take away (*from*) *Obs.*

be-nempt' (-nĕmpt'), **be-nempt'ed**, *pret. & p. p.* of BENAME, to declare, name. *Obs or Archaic*

Ben'en-ge'll, **Cid Ham'et** (sĭd hăm'ĕt bĕn'ĕn-gē'lĭ; bē'nĕn-hā'lē; 172). An imaginary Moorish chronicler from whom Cervantes professes to get his account of Don Quixote's adventures.

‖ **be'ne o-ras'se est be'ne stu'di-re'se.** [L.] To have prayed well is to have studied well.

be'ne-pla'cit, *a.* [L. *beneplacitus* pleasing, acceptable; *bene* well + *placitus* pleasing.] Well pleased. *Obs. & R.*

beneplacit, *n.* [L. *beneplacitum*.] Good pleasure. *Obs.* — **beneplaciture,** *n. Obs.*

benes Obs. pl. of BEAN.

benesoun. † BENISON.

ben'et (bĕn'ĕt), *n.* [OF. *beneeit*, *benoît*, blessed, F. *bénit*, L. *benedictus*. Cf BENNET, BENISON.] *R. C. Ch.* The third of the four minor orders; an exorcist.

be-neth'. † BENEATH.

Be-net'nasch (bē-nĕt'năsh), *n.* [Ar. *qā'id banāt al na'sh* the governor of the daughters of the bier; i. e., the chief of the mourners.] See STAR.

be-net'tle, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-neu'red, *a.* [OF. *beneüré*, *bieneuré*.] Happy. *Obs.* — **be-neu're-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

be-neu'rous, *a.* [OF. *bien eüros*, F. *bienheureux*.] Happy. *Obs.*

be-neur'te, *n* [OF. *beneürté*.] Happiness. *Obs.*

be-nev'o-list, *n.* A professor of benevolence.

be-nev'o-lous, *a.* [L. *benevolus*.] Kind, *Astrol.*, auspicious. *Obs.*

benevsun. † BENISON.

benfait. † BENEFIT.

benfes. Obs. pl. of BENEFIT.

benfet † BENEFIT.

benfice. † BENEFICE.

B Eng. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Engineering.

beng. Var. of BHANG. [*Bib*]

Beng-ga'ber (bĕng-gā'bẽr). *D*

Beng-ga'lan, Ben-gal'i-an, *a. & n.* = BENGALI. *Obs.*

Ben-gal'ee. Var. of BENGALI.

Ben-gal'ic (bĕn-gôl'ĭk), *a.* Bengali. *Rare.*

Ben-go'la (bĕn-gō'lă), *n., or* **Bengola light** A Bengal light.

Ben'ha'dad (bĕn'hā'dăd). *Bib.*

Ben'-ha'il (hā'ĭl; -hāl'). *Bib.*

Ben'-ha'nan (-hā'năn). *Bib.*

Ben'-he'sed (-hē'sĕd). *D. Bib.*

Ben'-hur' (bĕn'hûr'). *Bib.*

Ben Hur. The hero of a novel (1880) of the same name by Gen. Lew Wallace. He is a young Jew of the time of Christ, who is converted to Christianity.

Ben'-I-A'mer (bĕn'ē-ā'mẽr), *n.* A Hamitic tribe of Eritrea.

ben'ic (bĕn'ĭk), *a.* = BENEVOLENT.

Be'ni-car'lo (bā'nē-kär'lō), *n.* A red wine from Benicarlo, Spain, often sold as Bordeaux.

benifice. † BENEFICE.

benifit. † BENEFIT. [*Rare.*]

be-night'en, *v. t.* To benight.

be-night'er, *n.* One who benights people.

be-night'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

be-nign'ly (bē-nīn'lĭ), *adv.* of BENIGN.

‖ **be-ni'gno nu'mi-ne** (bē-nĭg'nō). [L.] By or with benignant divine sway.

Horace (*Odes*, IV. iv. 74)

Ben'i-Is'ra-el (bĕn'ē-ĭs'ra-ĕl), *n.* [From Ar., sons of Israel.] A people of Jewish descent living in the Bombay Presidency, India, known to history at least as early as the 12th century. They claim to have lived in India over sixteen hundred years.

be-nim', *v. t.* [AS. *benīman*. See BENUMB.] To take away; to rob; deprive. *Obs.*

Be-nin' (bē-nēn'), *n.* A Negro people and nation of Southern Nigeria. Human sacrifice was practiced on a vast scale before the British conquest in 1897.

beninge, beningne. † BENIGN.

Be-ni'nu (bē-nĭ'nū; bĕn'ĭ-nū). *Bib.*

beniome. † BENZOIN.

Benj. *Abbr.* Benjamin.

benj. Var. of BHANG.

Ben'ja-mite, *n.* One of the tribe of Benjamin. *Judg* in 15.

ben-jar'ry. † BRINJARRY.

benjoin † BENZOIN.

ben'jy (bĕn'jĭ), *n.* A straw hat, usually wide-brimmed. *Slang, Eng.*

benk. † BENCH.

benke. † BINK.

ben'most, *a.* Farthest ben; innermost in a house. *Scot.*

benn. Var. of BEN, a seed.

ben'nel (bĕn'ĕl), *n.* The giant reed (*Trichoon phragmites*). *Dial. Eng.*

benne oil. Sesame oil.

ben'net. Var. of BENT, a stalk of grass. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Ben'net, *n.* [OF. *Beneeit*, F. *Benoît*, L. *Benedictus*. See BENEDICT.] Masc. prop. name.

ben'net, *n.* A fish of the African seas. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Ben'net, Elizabeth. In Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," the vivacious and high-minded heroine, whose prejudice makes her for a time reject her proud suitor, Mr Darcy.

Ben'net-ti-ta'ce-æ (bĕn'ĕt-ĭ-tā'-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BENNETTITALES.] *Bot.* A family of gymnospermous fossil plants now regarded as distinct from Cycadaceæ, the corresponding family of living plants, esp. in their mode of reproduction. — **ben'net-ti-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

G. canadense. See HERB BENNET, AVENS. **b** In the writings of early herbalists, the hemlock and the wild valerian.

Ben'net-ti-ta'les (bĕn'ĕt-ĭ-tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., after John J. *Bennett*, English botanist.] *Bot.* An order of fossil plants coördinate with the living Cycadales. They differ from Cycadales in having the reproductive organs on the body of the trunk, embedded in a thick external covering, called the *armor*, consisting of the bases of the leafstalks surrounded by a dense mat of ramenta, or fine hairs.

bent (bĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of BEND, *v.* Used as *p. a.*: **1.** Changed by the act of bending; constrained so as to be no longer straight; crooked; as, a *bent* pin; a *bent* lever. **2.** Made ready for action by bending; hence, formerly, braced for action, as a weapon; leveled; set. **3.** Strongly inclined toward something, so as to be resolved, determined, bound, set, etc.; — said of the mind, character, disposition, desires, etc., and now used with *on*, *upon*, *that*, and formerly or archaically with *to*, *against*, etc., as, to be *bent* on going to college; he is *bent* on mischief.

He does not know the way into the heavens, and is merely *bent* that I should admire his skill to rise like a fowl or a flying fish
Emerson

Nobody *bent* on psychological precision would speak of ideas as either conscious or intelligent *James Ward.*

bent, *n.* [See BEND, *n. & v.*] **1.** The state of being curved, crooked, or inclined from a straight line; flexure; curvity; as, the *bent* of a bow. *Obs. or R. Wilkins.* **2.** A curved or bent part or piece; specif., a bow. *Obs.* **3.** Turn or inclination in a particular direction; tendency; flexion; course. "*Bents* and turns of the matter." *Locke.* **4.** A leaning or bias; proclivity; tendency of mind; inclination; disposition; purpose; aim. *Shak.*

With a native *bent* did good pursue. *Dryden.*

5. *Carp.* A transverse frame of a framed structure. **6.** Tension; force of acting; energy; impetus. *Archaic.*

The full *bent* and stress of the soul. *Norris.*

7. Specif., extent of tension or flexure that a bow is capable of; hence, power of endurance; capacity; — now used only in the phrase "to the top of one's *bent*," or the like

They tool me to the top of my *bent* *Shak.*

8. A carpenter's or wood carver's gouge or V tool which is abruptly curved in the length.

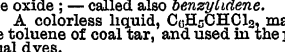

Bent, 8.

9. *Arch.* A framed section pieced together on the ground and afterwards raised to its final (vertical) position.

Syn. — Turn, inclination, leaning, tendency, disposition, predisposition, prepossession, penchant, prejudice. — BENT, BIAS, PROCLIVITY, PROPENSITY, PRONENESS agree in the idea of a strong, often innate, tendency or disposition. BENT, the widest term, denotes a fixed tendency of the mind or character in a given direction; BIAS applies particularly to the judgment, through which it is regarded as acting with permanent force upon the character; as, a *bent* toward mathematics, reflection, the *bias* of early education, of class prejudice. *Bent* is more frequently native, *bias* oftener acquired, as, "the proper *bent* of his genius" (*Spectator*); "the *bias* of thought . . . given by a training in the Roman law" (*Sir H. Maine*). PROCLIVITY denotes a tendency of more compelling force than *bent*; PROPENSITY usually adds to *proclivity* the implication of fondness or appetite; both *proclivity* and *propensity* are frequently used of a faulty or excessive tendency, as, a *proclivity* to steal; "such vehement *propensities* as drove Romeo, Antony, Coriolanus, to their doom" (*A. C. Bradley*). PRONENESS suggests evil as the end toward which inclination tends; as, *proneness* to self-indulgence. See PREDILECTION, TURN, TENDENCY, VEIN, GIFT.

The *bent* of his mind, which was at all times much to metaphysical theology, had here been fixed in thus direction. *Wordsworth.*

Though it be difficult to resist the mechanic impulse and *bias* of our own temper, it is yet possible. *T. Gray*

Proclivity to sin, through a being given up to hardness of heart. *J. Edwards*

There is a *propensity* belonging to common house cats that is very remarkable; I mean their violent fondness for fish.
Gilbert White.

And this declining *proneness* unto naught,
Is e'en that sin that we are born withal. *Sir J. Davies.*

bent, *n.* [AS. *beonet;* akin to OHG. *pinuz*, G. *binse*, rush, bent grass; of unknown origin.] **1.** A reedlike grass; a stalk of stiff, coarse grass; a grasslike reed; — also used collectively in *sing.*

His spear a *bent*, both stiff and strong. *Drayton.*

2. a Any of numerous stiff, wiry grasses, as beach grass (*Ammophila arenaria*), dogtail grass (*Cynosurus cristatus*), etc.; specif., in America, any species of *Agrostis.* Also called **bent grass.** **b** Any of various cyperaceous or juncaceous plants of similar habit, as *Carex arenaria*, *Juncus squarrosus*, etc. *Eng.* **c** A race of barley in which the ripe ears bend down nearly parallel with the stem. **d** The Scotch heather; — so called because it grows on bents. **e** The seeding stalk or head of the plantain (*Plantago major* and *P. lanceolata*). *Eng.*

3. Any field or broken ground; uninclosed pasture, as a common; a moor; a heath. *Obs. or Archaic. Wright.*

Bowmen bickered upon the *bent*. *Chevy Chase.*

4. [Cf. BENT, a curve.] A hillside; slope; declivity. *Chaucer.*

to flee, *or* **take, to the bent,** to flee to the open country or moors, as to escape from danger or creditors. *Scott.*

ben'thal (bĕn'thăl), *a.* [See BENTHOS.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the benthos, or bottom of the sea.

Ben'tham-ism (bĕn'thăm-ĭz'm), *n.* That phase of the doctrine of utilitarianism taught by Jeremy Bentham; the doctrine that the morality of actions is estimated and determined by their utility; also, the theory that the sensibility to pleasure and the recoil from pain are the only motives which influence human desires and actions, and that these are the sufficient explanation of ethical and jural conceptions. "The greatest happiness of the greatest number" was Bentham's criterion of moral goodness. — **Ben-tham'ic** (bĕn-thăm'ĭk), *a.* — **Ben'tham-ite** (bĕn'thăm-īt), *n.*

ben'thos (bĕn'thŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βένθος depth of the sea.] The bottom of the sea, esp. of the deep oceans, hence, *Biol.*, the fauna and flora of the sea bottom, — opposed to *plankton.* — **ben-thon'ic** (bĕn-thŏn'ĭk), *a.*

bent'ing (bĕn'tĭng), *n.* **1.** Seeking, or eating, bents, or plantain seeds. *Obs. or Rare*, except in the phrase **benting,** or **ben'net-ing, time,** the time when pigeons are forced to feed on bents.

Bare *benting times* . . may come. *Dryden*

2. A bent, or seeding stalk of a plantain. *Eng.*

bent'-wood', *a.* Made of parts bent and not framed into the required shape; — said specif. of a kind of furniture, often called *Austrian* or *Vienna furniture*, because largely imported from Vienna in Austria.

bent'y (bĕn'tĭ), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a bent, or coarse grass stalk; of or pertaining to bent or bent grass. *Holland.* **2.** Abounding in bents or bent grass.

be-numb' (bē-nŭm'), *v. t.* ; BE-NUMBED' (-nŭmd'), BE-NUMB'ING. [ME. *binomen*, p. p. of *binimen* to take away, AS. *beniman*, *be-* + *niman* to take. See NUMB, *a.*] To make torpid; to deprive of sensation or sensibility; to stupefy, deaden; as, a hand or foot *benumbed* by cold. "The creeping death *benumbed* her senses first." *Dryden.*

Some feelings time cannot *benumb* *Byron.*

be-numbed' (-nŭmd'), *p. a.* Made torpid; numbed; stupefied; deadened — **be-numbed'ness,** *n.*

ben-zac'e-tin (bĕn-zăs'ē-tĭn), *n.* [*benzo-* + *aceto-* + *-in.*] *Pharm.* A crystalline substance used as a sedative. Chemically, it is acetamido-ethylsalicylic acid.

ben'zal (bĕn'zăl), *n.* [*benzo-* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical $C_6H_5·CH$, of which benzoic aldehyde may be regarded as the oxide; — called also *benzylidene.*

benzal chloride. A colorless liquid, $C_6H_5CHCl_2$, manufactured from the toluene of coal tar, and used in the production of artificial dyes.

ben-zal'de-hyde (bĕn-zăl'dē-hīd), *n.* [*benzo-* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* Benzoic aldehyde.

ben'zal-dox'ime (bĕn'zăl-dŏk'sĭm ; -sēm), *n.* [*benzaldehyde* + *oxime.*] *Org. Chem.* Either of two isomeric crystalline compounds, $C_6H_5CH{:}N·OH$, oximes of benzaldehyde. The existence of two compounds of this formula is explained by assuming a difference in *spatial* arrangement (see ANTI- **d**, SYN-):

"Anti-" form: C_6H_5CH / HO-N "Syn-" form: C_6H_5CH / N-OH

ben'za-mide (bĕn'zā-mīd ; -mĭd ; 184), *n.* [*benzoic* + *amide.*] *Chem.* The amide of benzoic acid, $C_6H_5CONH_2$, a white crystalline substance obtained by the action of ammonia on benzoyl chloride and by other methods.

ben'ze-in (bĕn'zē-ĭn), *n. Chem.* Any of a class of carbinols derived from triphenyl methane, in which two benzene nuclei are hydroxylated. They are generally red-colored, with metallic luster.

ben'zene (bĕn'zēn; bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [From BENZOIN.] *Chem.* A volatile and inflammable hydrocarbon, C_6H_6, formed by distilling benzoic acid with lime, and by the action of heat on various organic substances. It is a colorless liquid of ethereal odor, boiling at 80.4° C., and burning with a luminous flame. It is obtained commercially from the destructive distillation of coal, and is used as an illummant in gas, as a solvent for fats and resins, as a material in the manufacture of dyes, etc. In chemistry it is important as the type of a large number of substances called the aromatic compounds. See BENZENE NUCLEUS.

☞ The early name was *benzine*, given by Mitscherlich; this was superseded by Liebig's name, *benzol*, which is still retained in common use in German, and occurs in English to a certain extent. According to the best usage, however, the form *benzene*, suggested by Hofmann, is applied to the compound, the name *benzol* being applied only to a commercial mixture of aromatic hydrocarbons.

benzene nucleus *or* **ring.** *Chem.* A ring of six carbon atoms believed to exist in all the so-called "aromatic" compounds. (See BENZENE.) The six atoms are united in some way, not well understood, which gives distinctive properties to compounds containing the ring. In the case of benzene, the simplest aromatic compound, six hydrogen atoms are attached to the ring (see *Illust.*); substitution of one or more of these by other atoms or groups gives the various benzene derivatives. The ring being symmetrical, there is but one variety of each mono-substitution product. Of every di-substitution product there are three possible varieties, in which the carbon atoms in union with the substituting atoms or groups are, respectively, adjacent, separated by another carbon atom, or opposite, in the ring. These three positions are known respectively as the ortho (*o*), meta (*m*), and para (*p*) positions. Tri-substitution products all of whose groups are alike are called *vicinal* or *consecutive* (*v*) when all three groups are adjacent, *asymmetrical* or *irregular* (*a*) when two are adjacent, and *symmetrical* (*s*) when all three are separated. For convenience in designating derivatives in general, the six carbon atoms of benzene are numbered from 1 to 6 in order around the ring. Thus, *m*-dinitrobenzene or 1,3-dinitrobenzene is understood to mean benzene in which two hydrogen atoms in the meta relation have been replaced by two nitro groups.

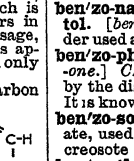

Benzene Nucleus (Kekulé's Formula).

benzene series. *Chem.* A series of liquid and solid hydrocarbons containing the benzene nucleus, of which benzene is the simplest member. Several occur in coal tar.

ben'zi-dine (bĕn'zĭ-dĭn ; -dēn; 184), *n.* [From BENZINE.] *Org. Chem.* A basic substance, $(C_6H_5NH_2)_2$, prepared by a series of reactions from nitrobenzene, and crystallizing in silvery scales. It is much used in preparing the **benzidine colors or dyes** (see CONGO GROUP).

ben'zil (bĕn'zĭl), *n.* [From BENZOIN.] *Chem.* A yellowish crystalline substance, $C_6H_5·CO·CO·C_6H_5$, formed from benzoin by the action of oxidizing agents, and consisting of a doubled benzoyl radical.

ben-zil'ic (bĕn-zĭl'ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white, crystalline acid, $(C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CO_2H$, obtained by warming benzyl with alcohol and caustic potash. It is a diphenyl derivative of glycolic acid.

ben'zine (bĕn'zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* **1.** See BENZENE, *Note. Rare.* **2. a** A volatile inflammable liquid derived from petroleum and used, on account of its solvent power, in cleaning, dyeing, painting, etc. See PETROLEUM, *Table.* **b** An inflammable liquid obtained in the distillation of coal tar, and used as a solvent for resins, as a cleaning agent, etc. It contains xylenes, cumene, and other hydrocarbons.

ben'zo-, benz-. *Org. Chem.* Combining forms denoting *relation to benzene*, or the *presence of the benzene nucleus.*

ben'zo-ate (bĕn'zō-āt), *n.* A salt or ester of benzoic acid.

ben'zo-at'ed (bĕn'zō-āt'ĕd), *p. a.* **a** Mixed or treated with benzoic acid. **b** = BENZOINATED.

ben'zo-gly-ox'a-line (-glĭ-ŏk'sa-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds containing the glyoxaline ring in union with the benzene ring, the simplest member having the formula $C_7H_6N_2$; — called also *benzimidazole.*

ben-zo'ic (bĕn-zō'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or obtained from, benzoin.

benzoic acid, $C_6H_5·CO_2H$, an acid crystallizing in the form of light, white, satiny flakes. It occurs in benzoin and other resins and in cranberries, and (combined) in the urine of herbivorous animals; but commercially it is prepared chiefly from toluene. It finds considerable use in medicine and in color manufacture. Called also *flowers of benzoin.* — **b. aldehyde,** the aldehyde, $C_6H_5·CHO$, intermediate in composition between benzyl alcohol and benzoic acid; oil of bitter almonds. It is a thin colorless liquid, used in making dyes and other organic substances.

ben'zo-in (bĕn'zō-ĭn ; -zoin), *n.* [Cf. F. *benjoin*, Sp. *benjuí*, Pg. *beijoin;* all fr. Ar. *lubân-jâwî* incense from Sumatra (named Java in Arabic), the first syllable being lost. Cf. BENJAMIN.] **1.** A balsamic resin obtained from *Styrax benzoin*, a tree of Malacca, Sumatra, and Java, and possibly from other species of *Styrax.* It has a fragrant odor and aromatic taste, and is used in making benzoic acid, as a stimulant and expectorant, and as a perfume and incense. Called also *gum benzoin*, *benjamin*, and *gum benjamin.*

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small genus of aromatic lauraceous shrubs or rarely trees, native of eastern North America and eastern Asia. *B. benzoin* and *B. melissæfolium* are the two North American species, the former being known as the *spicebush*, *spicewood*, or *benjamin bush.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

3. *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_2$, obtained from oil of bitter almonds and some other sources.

ben'zo-in-at'ed (bĕn'zō-ĭ-nāt'ĕd), *p. a. Pharm.* Containing or impregnated with benzoin; as, *benzoinated* lard.

ben'zol (bĕn'zōl; bĕn'zŏl), *n.* Also **ben'zole.** [*benzo-* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* **a** Benzene. See BENZENE, *Note.* **b** A mixture of hydrocarbons of the benzene series, obtained in the refinement of coal tar. It is used as a solvent and cleaning agent, in color manufacture, etc. The two principal varieties are known as (1) "ninety per cent benzol," which actually contains about 70 per cent benzene, 24 per cent toluene, and 6 per cent xylene, carbon disulphide, and other substances; (2) "fifty per cent benzol," containing relatively more toluene and xylene, and almost no carbon disulphide.

ben'zo-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *p. a. Pharm.* Mixed, treated, or combined with benzol or benzene, or some derivative thereof.

ben'zo-naph'thol (-năf'thōl ; -thŏl), *n.* Also **ben'zo-naph'tol.** [*benzo-* + *naphthol.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline powder used as an intestinal antiseptic; beta-naphthol benzoate.

ben'zo-phe'none (-fē'nōn), *n.* [*benzo-* + *phenol* + 1st *-one.*] *Chem.* A crystalline ketone, $C_6H_5COC_6H_5$, produced by the distillation of calcium benzoate and in other ways. It is known in two modifications, stable and unstable (labile).

ben'zo-sol (bĕn'zō-sōl ; -sŏl), *n. Pharm.* Guaiacol benzoate, used as an intestinal antiseptic and as a substitute for creosote in phthisis. It is a colorless crystalline powder.

ben'zo-thi'a-zole (-thī'ă-zōl), *n.* [*benzo-* + *thiazole.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of feeble bases containing the benzene ring in union with the thiazole ring, the simplest member having the formula C_7H_5NS.

ben'zo-thi'o-phene (-ō-fēn), *n.* [*benzo-* + *thiophene.*] *Org. Chem.* A compound, $C_6H_4{<}CH{:}CH{>}S$, containing a benzene ring and a thiophene ring in union; — called also *thionaphthene.* It is a solid melting at 31° C., with an odor like naphthalene, and has a large number of derivatives.

ben'zo-tri-chlo'ride (-trī-klō'rīd ; -rĭd ; 184), *n.* [*benzo-* + *trichloride.*] *Chem.* A highly refracting liquid, $C_6H_5·CCl_3$, obtained by the action of chlorine on toluene. It is used in the manufacture of dyes and other substances.

ben-zox'a-zole (bĕn-zŏk'sā-zōl), *n.* [*benzo-* + *oxazole.*] *Chem.* Any of a class of feeble bases containing the benzene ring in union with the oxazole ring, the simplest member having the formula C_7H_5ON. Some are used as dyes.

ben'zo-yl (bĕn'zō-ĭl), *n.* [*benzo-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, C_6H_5CO, known only in combination. It is called the radical of benzoic acid, that acid being the hydroxide, $C_6H_5CO·OH$, of the radical. Benzoyl chloride, $C_6H_5CO·Cl$, and benzaldehyde or benzoyl hydride, $C_6H_5CO·H$, are also well-known compounds. The series of *benzoyl* compounds was the first of its kind to be clearly un-

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Ben'net-ti'tes (bĕn'ĕ-tī'tēz), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of fossil gymnospermous plants typifying the family Bennettitaceæ, and differing from Cycadeoidea only in having the seeds and parts of the fruit preserved. See CYCADEOIDEA.

ben'net-weed', *n.* Slender foxtail grass (*Alopecurus agrestis*).

ben'nick, *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *benny*] A minnow. *Local, Eng.*

ben'ni seed. See BENNE.

ben'ni-son ✝ BENISON.

Ben-no'ĭ (bĕ-nō'ĭ). *D. Bib.*

Ben-nu'ĭ (bĕ-nū'ĭ). *Bib.*

bennure. ✝ BENURE

ben nut. See BEN, the seed.

ben'ny seed. See BENNE.

Be'no (bē'nō), *Bib.*

ben oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

benome. ✝ BENUMB; obs. p. p. of BENIM.

Ben'-o'ni (bĕn'ō'nī), *n.* [Heb. *Ben-Ōnî.*] Lit., son of my sorrow. See BENJAMIN.

be-north', *adv. & prep.* To the north; north of. *Obs. or Scot.*

be-note', *v. t.* See BE-, 6; NOTE, to annotate.

be-noth'ing, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.

be-now', *adv.* By now. *Dial. Eng.*

ben'sel (bĕn's'l), *n.* Also **ben-sell, bensall, bensail, bensil,** etc. [Icel. *benzl* tension, bending, ir. *benda* to bend; or cf. LG. *benseln* to beat.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Tension or force; impetus; also, a severe rebuke.

ben'sel, *v. t.* To drive; to beat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ben'shi, ben'shie (bĕn'shē). Vars. of BANSHEE.

ben'-teak', *n.* [Origin unknown.] The wood of an East Indian tree (*Lagerstræmia lanceolata*). It resembles teak.

Ben'ten, *n.* See *Seven Gods of Happiness*, under SEVEN.

bent grass. = 3d BENT, *n.*, 2 a.

Ben'tinck boom. [After John A. *Bentinck*, English sailor.] A boom used to stretch the foot of the foresail in some small square-rigged vessels. *Rare.*

Ben'tincks (bĕn'tĭnks), *n. pl. Naut.* Triangular courses, — superseded by storm staysails. *Obs.*

Bentinck shrouds. Extra shrouds to assist in supporting the lower masts. *Obs.* [BENTY-, **bent'i-ness,** *n.* See -NESS.]

bent land. = 3d BENT, *n.*, 3.

Ben'ton, *n.* [From Fort *Benton*, Montana.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Colorado series in the western United States

‖ **ben tro-va'to** (bĕn trō-vä'tō). [It.] Well found or invented.

bent'-star', *n.* Beach grass.

be-numb'. Benumb. *Ref. Sp.*

be-numb'ment (bē-nŭm'mĕnt), *n.* See -MENT

be-numd'. Benumbed. *Ref. Sp.*

be-nure', *a.* = BONAIR. *Obs.*

be-nure'ly, *adv. Obs.*

benurte, *n.* = BONAIRTY. *Obs.*

benvenue. ✝ BIENVENUE.

‖ **ben've-nu'to** *or* **ben've-nu'to** (bĕn'vā-nōō'tō). [It.] Welcome.

Ben-vo'lĭ-o (bĕn-vō'lĭ-ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," the moody and quarrelsome nephew of Montague and friend of Romeo.

ben'ward (bĕn'wĕrd), *adv.* Inward (in a house). See BEN.

ben'weed', *n.* The ragwort *Senecio jacobæa. Scot.*

benz-. See BENZO-.

benzal green. Malachite green. See DYE.

ben-zau'rin (bĕn-zō'rĭn), **ben-zau'rine** (-rĭn; -rēn), *n.* [*benzein* + *aurine.*] *Chem.* A brick-red crystalline compound, $C_6H_5{\cdot}C(OH){:}(C_6H_4OH)_2$, closely related to aurine; phenol benzeinbenz'ze-nold, *a.* [*benzene* + *-oid.*] *Chem.* Like benzene; of the benzene series

benzidine rearrangement. See DIPHENYL REARRANGEMENT.

ben'zi-mid'a-zole (bĕn'zĭ-mĭd'ă-zōl), *n.* [*benzo-* + *imidazole.*] *Chem.* = BENZOGLYOXALINE.

ben'zi-mide (bĕn'zĭ-mīd ; -mĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*benzo-* + *imide.*] A compound, $C_{28}H_{18}O_2N_2$, formed from benzoic aldehyde by action of hydrocyanic acid and alcoholic caustic potash.

ben-zin'du-line (bĕn-zĭn'dū-lĭn ; -lēn), *n.* [*benzo-* + *indu-line.*] *Chem* See INDULINE.

ben'zo-az'u-rine, *n.* [*benzo-* + *azurine.*] See DYE. [*Bib.*]

Ben'-zo'heth (bĕn'zō'hĕth).

ben'zo-in'di-go blue. See DYE.

ben'zo-line (-lĭn ; -lēn), *n. Chem.* a Amarine. *Obsoles.* **b** Commercial benzene. **c** = BENZOL **b.**

d Ligroine. [lated.]

ben'zo-lized (-lĭzd), *a.* Benzo-

ben'zo-ni'trile (bĕn'zō-nī'trĭl ; -trĭl), *n.* [*benzo-* + *nitrile.*] *Chem.* See NITRILE.

ben'zo-ni'trol, *n. Dyeing* Diazotized para-nitraniline, used as a developer for direct cotton dyes.

ben'zo-pur'pu-rin, *n.* [*benzoin* + *purpurin.*] See DYE.

ben'zo-pyr'rol (-pĭr'ōl ; -ŏl), **ben'zo-pyr'role,** *n.* [*benzo-* + *pyrrol.*] *Chem.* = INDOL.

ben'zo-qui'none, *n.* [*benzo-* + *quinone.*] *Chem.* See QUINONE.

ben'zo-yl-for'mic (bĕn'zō-ĭl-

derstood. The corresponding radicals of other acids are named similarly, as *acetyl*, *formyl*.

ben'zyl (bĕn'zĭl), *n.* [*benzo-* + *-yl.*] *Org Chem.* The radical, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH_2$, of which toluene is the hydride, from whose compounds benzoic acid is obtained by oxidation

benzyl alcohol. *Org. Chem.* A colorless liquid, $C_6H_5CH_2{\cdot}OH$, obtained by the action of caustic potash on benzoic aldehyde, and in other ways. It is isomeric with the cresols, but in behavior is like the primary alcohols of the paraffin series.

ben'zyl-am'ine (bĕn'zĭl-ăm'ĭn ; *-ā-mēn'* ; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*benzyl* + *amine.*] *Org. Chem.* A strongly basic liquid, $C_6H_5CH_2NH_2$, obtained by the action of ammonia on benzyl chloride, and in various other ways.

ben'zyl-ate (bĕn'zĭ-lāt), *v. t.* To introduce benzyl into ; to combine with benzyl. — **ben'zyl-a'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

benzyl chloride. *Chem.* An oil, C_7H_7Cl, usually made by treating boiling toluene with chlorine, and much used in the color industry.

Be'o-wulf (bā'ō-wo͝olf), *n.* A prince, and later king, of the Geatas, the hero of an Anglo-Saxon epic poem of the same name, preserved in a MS. of the 10th century. In the hall of Hrothgar, king of the Danes, he tears out an arm of the man-devouring monster Grendel, who dies in the fens ; and in a cavern under water he slays Grendel's revenging mother. When old he rids his country of a treasure-guarding dragon, receiving from it his death wound.

be-paint' (bē-pānt'), *v. t.* To smear or cover with paint ; to paint ; hence, to tinge ; color.

Else would a maiden blush *bepaint* my cheek. *Shak.*

be-queath' (bē-kwēth'), *v. t.*; BE-QUEATHED' (bē-kwēthd') ; BE-QUEATH'ING. [ME. *biquethen*, AS. *becweðan* to say, affirm, bequeath ; *be-* + *cweðan* to say. See QUOTH.]

1. To appoint, give, or transfer by formal declaration ; to transfer or deliver (property) so as to pass at once. *Obs.*

Wilt thou forsake thy fortune,
Bequeath thy land to him and follow me? *Shak.*

2. To give or leave by will ; to give by testament. It has often been decided in modern legal cases that in gifts by will *bequeath* and *bequest* are the more appropriate words for use in making a gift of personalty and *devise* the more appropriate word for a gift of realty. This distinction, however, is modern and not everywhere observed ; and in any case *bequeath* will operate to convey realty and *devise* to convey personalty where this is shown to be the intent with which the words were used. There is, moreover, no reason for such a distinction in the history of the words. Both were originally used without distinction to give either personalty or realty, *bequeath* and *bequest* being the earlier English words, in addition to which *devise*, *v.*, came into use from the French, towards the end of the 14th century, apparently, and *devise*, *n.*, in the 16th century, with the same meanings as *bequeath* and *bequest*. Subsequent attempts to discriminate between them have caused the modern efforts to restrict the one to personalty and the other to realty.

My heritage, which my dead father did *bequeath* to me. *Shak.*

3. To hand down ; to transmit.

To *bequeath* posterity somewhat to remember it. *Glanvill.*

4. To give ; offer ; commit ; commend. *Obs. or Archaic.*

To whom, with all submission, on my knee
I do *bequeath* my faithful services. *Shak.*

be-quest' (bē-kwĕst'), *n.* [ME. *biquest*, corrupted fr. *biquide* ; *be-* + AS. *cwiðe* a saying, fr. *cweðan* to say ; cf. also AS. *cwe* a saying. The ending *-est* is perh. due to confusion with *quest*. See BEQUEATH, QUEST.] Act of bequeathing, or leaving by will ; also, that which is left by will, esp. personal property ; a legacy.

Nature's *bequest* gives nothing, but doth lend. *Shak.*

be-rat' (bē-rat'), *n.* [Ar. *barāt.*] An Oriental sovereign's patent or instrument granting a dignity or privilege.

be-rate' (bē-rāt'), *v. t.* ; BE-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd) ; BE-RAT'ING (-ĭng). To rate or chide vehemently ; to scold. *Rare or Obs. in England.* *Holland. Motley.*

be-raun'ite (bē-rôn'ĭt), *n.* [From *Beraun*, Bohemia, its locality.] *Min.* A hydrated basic phosphate of iron, commonly in brown or dark-red druses or radiated globules.

Ber'ber (bûr'bẽr), *n.* [See BARBARY.] A Hamite of northern Africa west of Tripoli. The Berbers are closely related to the southern Europeans, the Egyptians, and the Ethiopians, varying in type from blue-eyed blonds, common among the Riffs and in the Atlas Mountains, to the black-skinned inhabitants of the oases. As a rule the Berbers are distinguished from the nomadic Arabs by their attachment to agriculture and town life. See HAMITIC, KABYLE, LIBYAN, TUAREG.

Ber'ber-i-da'ce-æ (bûr'bẽr-ĭ-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BARBERRY.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Ranunculales), the barberry family, distinguished by having the sepals and petals imbricated in several series, and the fruit either a berry or a capsule. There are about 20 genera and 105 species, widely distributed, of which *Berberis*, *Podophyllum*, and *Jeffersonia* are representative. — **ber'ber-i-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ber'ber-ine (bûr'bẽr-ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{17}O_4N$, obtained in the form of bitter yellow crystals from the root of the barberry, goldthread, and numerous other plants, and used in medicine as a tonic and antiperiodic. It is a derivative of benzene and of pyridine.

ber'ber-in tree. An African annonaceous tree (*Xylopia polycarpa*) yielding an indelible yellow dye containing berberine.

Ber'ber-is (-ĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs, type of the family Berberidaceæ, natives of Asia, Europe, North America, and the Andes to Tierra del Fuego. *B. vulgaris* is the common barberry of Europe, naturalized in America. Numerous exotic species are cultivated as landscape ornamentals. See BARBERRY.

ber'ber-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid obtained by the oxidation of berberine. See PYRIDINE.

‖ **ber'ceuse'** (bĕr'sūz'), *n.* ; *pl.* BERCEUSES (*F.* -sūz'). [F.] *Music.* A cradle song ; hence, a vocal or instrumental composition of a similar soothing character.

Ber-che'mi-a (bûr-kē'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of mostly woody rhamnaceous vines, of Africa, Asia, and the southern United States. *B. scandens* is the supple-jack.

bere, bear (bēr), *n.* [AS. *bere.* See BARLEY.] Originally, barley of any kind ; now specif., *Dial. Eng.*, the six-rowed or sometimes the four-rowed variety. See BIGG, *n.*

Be-re'a grit (bē-rē'ă). [From *Berea*, Ohio.] An Ohio sandstone used for grindstones and building purposes. Geologically, it belongs to the lower part of the Mississippian system.

Be-re'an (-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the ancient Berea or the Bereans. See BEREAN, *n.*, 1, 2.

Be-re'an, *n.* **1.** A native or resident of the ancient city Berea, either of Macedonia (modern Verria), Palestine (modern Bireh), or Syria (modern Aleppo).

2. *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a nearly extinct Scotch Calvinistic sect founded by Rev. John Barclay in Edinburgh in 1773, professedly to teach the doctrine of the Scriptures alone. (See *Acts* xvii. 10, 11.)

be-reave' (bē-rēv'), *v. t.* ; BE-REAVED' (-rēvd'), BE-REFT' (-rĕft') ; BE-REAV'ING. [ME. *bireven*, AS. *berēafian.* See BE- ; REAVE.] **1.** To deprive ; dispossess ; strip ; make destitute ; — with *of* before the person or thing taken away.

Madam, you have *bereft* me of all words. *Shak.*
Bereft of him who taught me how to sing. *Tickell.*

2. To take away (from). *Obs.*

All your interest in those territories
Is utterly *bereft* you ; all is lost. *Shak.*

3. To take away. *Obs.*

Shall move you to *bereave* my life. *Marlowe*

☞ The pret. and p.p. form *bereaved* is not used in reference to immaterial objects. We say *bereaved* or less usually *bereft* by death of a relative, *bereft* of hope and strength.

Syn. — Dispossess, divest, deprive.

be-reave'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* State or fact of being bereaved ; deprivation ; esp., the loss of a loved one by death.

Ber'en-ga'ri-an (bĕr'ĕn-gā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* Any follower of Bérenger de Tours in denying transubstantiation. — *a.* Of or pert. to Berengarians. — **Ber'en-ga'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Ber'e-ni'ce's Hair *or* **Locks** (bĕr'ē-nī'sēz). *Astron.* = COMA BERENICES ; — so called from a story that Berenice, queen of Ptolemy III., hung up her hair in the temple of the war god in obedience to a vow. The hair disappeared, and was fabled to have been carried to heaven and changed into a constellation.

‖ **bé'ret'** (bā'rĕ'), *n.* [F. Cf. BIRETTA.] **1.** A round, flat cap of soft material, esp. wool, such as is worn by the Basque peasants.

2. A biretta.

berg (bûrg), *n.* A great mass of ice. Short for ICEBERG.

Ber'ga-mask (bûr'gă-măsk), *n.* [It. *Bergamasco.*] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Bergamo, in Italy, a town formerly much ridiculed for the outlandishness of its people. *Byron.*

2. A kind of rustic dance ; — so called in ridicule of the people of Bergamo. *Shak.*

ber'ga-mot (-mŏt), *n.* [F. *bergamote*, fr. It. *bergamotta*, prob. fr. Turk. *beg-armūdi*, lit., prince's pear.] **1.** A fine juicy variety of pear.

2. *Bot.* **a** A variety of the orange (*Citrus aurantium bergamia*) having a roundish or pear-shaped fruit, whose rind yields an essential oil much used in perfumery ; also, the fruit. **b** Any of several menthaceous plants, esp. *Mentha aquatica*, *Monarda fistulosa*, and *M. didyma.*

3. The essence or perfume made from bergamot fruit.

4. A variety of snuff scented with this perfume.

5. A coarse tapestry manufactured from flock of cotton or hemp mixed with ox's or goat's hair. It is said to have been invented at Bergamo, Italy.

ber-gap'tene (bĕr-găp'tēn), *n.* [*bergamot* + *-optene* as in *elæoptene.*] *Chem.* A greasy, solid lactone, $C_{12}H_8O_4$, occurring in oil of bergamot. The corresponding acid is called **ber'gap-ten'ic** acid (bûr'găp-tĕn'ĭk).

‖ **ber'gère'** (bĕr'zhâr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A shepherdess.

2. A style of chair, fashionable in the 18th century ; also, a style of sofa in vogue under Louis XVI.

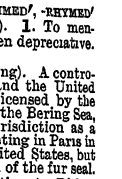
Bergère, 2.

‖ **berg'schrund'** (bĕrk'shrŏ͝ont'), *n.* [G., lit., mountain gap.] *Phys. Geog.* The crevasse or series of crevasses, usually deep and often broad, frequently occurring near the head of a mountain glacier, about where the névé field joins the valley portion of the glacier.

ber'i-ber'i (bĕr'ĭ-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* [Singhalese *beri* weakness] An acute disease occurring in certain tropical regions, chiefly in India and Ceylon, characterized by multiple inflammatory changes in the nerves, producing great muscular debility, a painful rigidity of the limbs, and cachexy. — **ber'i-ber'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

ber'i-gor'a (-gôr'ă), *n.* [Native name.] *Zoöl.* A small Australian falcon (*Hieracidea berigora*), related to the sparrow hawks.

be-rime', be-rhyme' (bē-rīm'), *v. t.* ; BE-RIMED', -REYMED' (-rīmd') ; BE-RIM'ING, -RHYM'ING (-rīm'ĭng). **1.** To mention in rime or verse ; to rime about ; — often depreciative.

2. To make a rime of ; to put into rime.

Be'ring Sea Controversy (bē'rĭng ; bā'rĭng). A controversy (1886-93) between Great Britain and the United States as to the right of Canadians not licensed by the United States to carry on seal fishing in the Bering Sea, over which the United States claimed jurisdiction as a mare clausum. A court of arbitration, meeting in Paris in 1893, decided against the claim of the United States, but established regulations for the preservation of the fur seal.

Berke-le'ian (bûrk-lē'ăn), *a.* Of or relating to Bishop Berkeley or his system of idealism. — *n.* One who believes in or advocates Berkeleianism.

Berke-le'ian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Philos.* The system of idealism first taught by George Berkeley (1685-1753), bishop of Cloyne. Berkeley taught that the essence of all save spiritual being is perceptibility, and hence that so-called material things exist only in being perceived ; that the physical universe is not independent reality, but exists as a perception of the divine mind, and also, partially, as perceived by finite minds.

Berk'shire (bûrk'shĭr ; *in England, also* bärk'shẽr. Cf.

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fŏr'mĭk), *a.* = PHENYLGLYOXYLIC. [green. See DYE.]

ben'zo-yl green. Malachite

ben-zyl'ic (bĕn-zĭl'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to benzyl. [BENZAL.

ben-zyl'i-dene (-ĭ-dēn), *n.* = |

benzyl violet. = METHYL VIOLET 6 B. See DYE.

beo. † BE, BETH, IBEN (form of BE) [a poem.]

be-ode', *v. t.* See BE-, 6 ; ODE, |

beodemon. † BEADSMAN.

beof. † BEEF.

beoh. † BOW.

beon. † BE, BEEN, BEN.

Be'on (bē'ŏn). *Bib.*

Be'or (bē'ôr). *Bib*

beord. † BEARD.

beore. † BEAR.

beorme. † BARM.

beorn † BERNE.

beornen. † BURN.

beot. Obs. pret. of BEAT.

beot, *n.* & *v.* [AS. *bēot*, n., *bēotian*, v.] Promise ; boast. *Obs.*

beoth. † BETH.

Be'o-thuk (bē'ō-thōōks), *n. pl.* The aborigines (extinct since 1827) of Newfoundland, constituting a distinct linguistic stock. — **Be'o-thuk-an** (-thōōk-ăn), *a.*

beoves. Obs pl. of BEEF.

be-pad'dle, *v. t.* & *i.* See BE-, 6.

be-paid', *p. p* See BE-, 2 ; PAY (p. p *paid*), to requite.

be-paint'ed, *p. a.* See BE-, 2, 6.

be-pale', *v. t.* See BE-, 5.

be-pa'per, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-parch', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-pat'-a-dy, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-pause', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.

be-part', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-paste', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.

be-pas'tured, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

be-pat', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-patched', *p. a.* See BE-, 2.

be-paw', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.

be-pearl', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-pelt', *v t* See BE-, 1, 2.

be-pen', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.

be-pep'per, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.

be-per'i-wigged (-wĭgd), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

be-pes'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-pewed', *p a.* See BE-, 6.

be-phil'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-phrase', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-pic'ture, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-piece', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-pierce', *v t.* See BE-, 2.

be-pile', *v. t.* See BE-, 2 ; PILE, to heap. [to pillage

be-pill', *v. t.* See BE-, 2 ; PILL,

be-pil'lared, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

be-pim'ple, *v t.* See BE-, 6.

be-pinch', *v t.* See BE-, 1.

be-pink', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.

be-pitch', *v t.* See BE-, 6 ; PITCH, bitumen.

be-pit'y, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-plague', *v t.* See BE-, 6.

be-plaid'ed, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

be-plas'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2

be-plumed' (-plōōmd'), *p. a.* See BE-, 6. [BE-, 1, 2 |

be-pom'mel (-pŭm'ĕl), *v. t.* See |

be-pow'der, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.

be-praise', *v. t.* See BE-, 2 ; PRAISE, *v. t.* — **be-praise'ment**, *n.* — **be-prais'er**, *n.*

be-prank', *v. t.* See BE-, 1 ; PRANK, to adorn.

be-pray', *v. t* See BE-, 2.

be-preach', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.

be-press', *v. t* [See BE-, 2 ; PRESS.] To oppress.

be-pres'sy, *v t* See BE-, 5.

be-pride', *v. t.* See BE-, 2

be-prose', *v t.* To reduce to prose ; also, to discuss in prose

be-pud'dle, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.

be-puff', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-pur'fu-rate, *p. a.* [Prob. for *bepurpurate.* See BE- ; PURPURA.] Purpled. *Obs. & R*

be-pur'ple, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-puz'zle-ment, *n.*

bepyr. † BEAUPEERE.

be-qual'i-fy, *v t.* To tell the qualities of. *Obs. & R.*

be-qualm', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

Bequard. Var. of BEGHARD.

bequarre, *n.* [OF. *bequarre*, F. *bécarre*, fr. It. *bequadro*, *biquadro* ; prop. square *b.*) *Music.* Bb. See B, *Obs.*

be-quar'rel, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.

be-quash', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.

be-queath', *n.* Bequest. *Obs.*

be-queath'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

be-queath'al, *n.* Act of bequeathing. [*Sp.*

be-queathd'. Bequeathed. *Ref.*

be-queath'er, *n.* One who bequeaths something.

be-queath'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

be-quest', *v. t.* To bequeath. *Obs.* [QUEATH.]

bequethe, beqweythe. † BE-

be-quir'tle, *v. t.* To besprinkle.

be-quit', *v.* [See BE-, 2 ; QUIT.] To acquit one's self.

be-quote', *v t.* See BE-, 2.

ber. † BEAR, BEER, BERE, BOAR.

ber. Obs or dial. var. of BIRE.

ber. Obs. pret. of BEAR.

Ber. *Abbr.* Berlin.

Be'ra (bē'rä). *Bib.*

Ber'a-cha, Ber'a-chah (bĕr'ă-kă ; bē-rē'kä). *Bib.*

Ber'a-chi'ah (bĕr'ă-kī'ä). *Bib.*

beræfde Obs. pret of BEREAVE.

be-raft'. † BEREFT, p. p

Be'rah (bē'rä). *Bib* [*Bib* |

Ber'a-i'ah (bĕr'ā-ī'ä, bē-rī'ä).

be-rain', *v t.* To rain upon ; to wet as with rain. *Obs.*

be-rai'rou (bē-rī'rou), *n.* The red kauri pine (*Dammara lanceolata*). See KAURI.

be-rake', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.

berall † BERYL.

be-rapt', *p. a.* See BE-, 1.

berar. † BEARER.

be-ras'cal, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.

be-rat'tle, *v. t.* To rattle ; also, to scold at ; to cry down. *Obs.*

be-ray', *v. t.* [*be-*, 2 + *ray* to defile.] To defile. *Obs.*

ber-bam'ine (bûr-băm'ĭn, bûr'bă-mēn'), *n.* Also **-in.** [*berberine* + *amine.*] An alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{19}O_3N$, found in barberry root.

‖ **berbe** (bûrb), *n.* [Cf. BERBER, BARB a Barbary horse.] An African genet (*Genetta pardina*).

ber'ber-al, *n. Chem.* An aldehyde, $C_{20}H_{17}O_4N$, obtained by oxidation of berberine.

Ber'ber-a'les (bûr'bẽr-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the barberry family, etc. — **ber'ber-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ber'ber-id (bûr'bẽr-ĭd), *n.* A plant of the Berberidaceæ.

ber'ber-ry (bûr'bẽr-ĭ), **ber'ber-y** (-bẽr-ĭ). Var. of BARBERRY.

berbikan. † BARBICAN.

‖ **ber'ceau'** (bĕr'sō'), *n.* [F.] Cradle ; arbor ; bower ; foliage-covered walk.

berd. † BEARD, BIRD, BURD

ber-dash'. Obs. or rare var. of BURDASH.

‖ **ber-du'que** (bĕr-dōō'kē). Var. of BELDUQUE.

bere. † BEER, BIER, BIRR, BOAR.

bere Obs or dial var. of BEAR.

bere, *n.* A pillow case. See PILLOW-BERE. *Obs*

bere, *n.* & *v.* [ME. *bere* clamor, cry, *there* cry, bearing, gesture, AS *gebǣru* bearing, demeanor.] Clamor ; roar, also, gesture. *Obs.*

Be're-a (bē'rē-ä ; bĕr'ē-ä). [Gr. Βερέα.] *Bib.* 1 *Macc.* ix. 4.

Be-re'a (bē-rē'ä) [Gr. Βεροῖα.] *Bib.* 2 *Macc.* xiii. 4 ; *Acts* xvii 10, 13, *and* xx. 4.

be'rea-ger. Var. of BEEREGAR.

be-reav'son, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.

be-reave'. Bereave. *Rel. Sp.*

be-reavd'. Bereaved. *Rel. Sp.*

be-reav'en, *p. a.* Bereaved. *Poetic.*

be-reav'er, *n.* One who bereaves.

Ber'e-chi'ah (bĕr'ē-kī'ä) *Bib.*

Ber'e-cyn'thi-an (bĕr'ē-sĭn'thĭ-ăn), *a* [Gr. Βερεκύνθιος.] Of or pert. to Cybele, styled *Ber'e-cyn'thi-a* (-ä) from Mt. Berecyntus in Phrygia.

Be'red (bē'rĕd). *Bib.*

be-rede', *v. t.* [See BE-, 2 ; REDE] To advise ; to plan. *Obs.*

berefreid. † BELFRY.

be-reft', *pret.* & *p. p.* of BEREAVE.

be-reft', *v. t.* To bereave. *Obs.*

berein. † BERAIN.

beren. † BARN.

be-rend', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

berenes. † BURINESS

be-ren'ge-lite (bē-rĕn'gē-līt), *n.* [From San Juan de *Berengela*, Peru.] *Min* A brown reinous substance used in calking ships

‖ **be'ren-ge'na** (bā'rĕn-h-ā'nä ; 172), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several species of *Solanum*, as *S. inclusum* ; esp., the eggplant. *Sp. Amer.*

berenjal. † BRINJAL.

berere. † BEARER.

be-ret'ta. Var. of BIRETTA.

ber'et-ti'na. Var. of BERRETTINA.

bereve. † BEREAVE

bereward. † BEARWARD.

ber'e-wick (bĕr'ĕ-wĭk ; bûr'wĭk), *n.* [AS. *berewic.*] *Eng. Hist.* Lit , a wick or village in which barley is grown ; often, apparently, a detached portion of land belonging to a manor, but, like the barton and the grange of later days, in part independent of the main body.

berfray, berfreit † BELFRY.

berg. Obs. or dial. form of BARROW, a mountain, hill.

berg (bĕrk), *n.* [D] A mountain. *South Africa.*

berg, *n.* [Icel.] A rock. *Dial., Scotland Orkneys*

ber'gall (bûr'gôl), *n.* [See BERGLE] **1.** = BERGLE.

2. The cunner.

bergamot camphor Bergaptene.

bergamot mint. = BERGAMOT, 2 b.

bergamot oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

bergan. † BARGAIN

ber'gan-der (bûr'găn-dẽr ; bûr'găn'dẽr), *n.* [*berg*, for *burrow* + *gander* a male goose ? Cf. G *bergente*, Dan. *gravgaas.*] = SHELDRAKE, 1.

bergantine. *n.* [Sp. *bergantin.*] A brigantine. *Obs.*

berg crystal. Rock crystal, or limpid quartz. See QUARTZ.

berge. † BARGE.

ber'gell. Var. of BERGLE.

ber'gen-ase' (bûr'gĕn-āz'), *n.*, **ber'gen'i-ase'** (bẽr-gĕn'ĭ-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

ber'ger (bûr'jẽr), *n.* [F. *bergère* shepherdess, also a style of dressing the hair.] A lock or curl of hair as worn by English ladies in the time of Charles II. *Rare.*

ber'ger-et, *n.* [OF. *bergerete*, F. *bergerette*] A pastoral song or dance. *Obs.*

berg'gylt. Var. of BERGYLT.

bergh † BARROW.

bergh, berge, *v. t.* [AS. *beorgan.*] To shelter ; preserve ; deliver. *Obs.* — *n.* [Cf. AS. *gebeorg.*] Shelter ; protection. *Obs.* — **bergh'er,** *n. Obs.*

berg'haan (bĕrk'hän'), *n.* [D., lit., mountain cock.] Any of several eagles found in South Africa, esp. *Helotarsus ecaudatus.*

ber'gis (bûr'gĭs), *n.* [Cf. BERGYLT.] The ballan. *Orkney.*

berg'let, *n.* See -LET.

berg'mas'ter. † BARMASTER.

‖ **berg'mehl'** (bĕrk'mĕl' ; *E.* bûrg'mēl'), *n.* Also, incorrectly, **berg'meal'.** [G., lit., mountain meal.] = ROCK MEAL. [MOTE.

berg'mote (bûrg'mōt), † BAR-

berg'ner-ite (bĕr'nẽr-īt ; bûrg'stōk'), *n.* [G., lit., mountain stick.] An alpenstock.

ber'gut (bûr'gŏ͝ot), *n* [Tatar *burgut.*] An eagle, prob. the golden eagle, trained by the Tatars to hunt animals, as antelopes

berg'y (bûr'gĭ), *a* Like an iceberg ; abounding in icebergs.

ber'gylt (bûr'gĭlt), *n.* [Norw. dial. *berggylta.*] a The rosefish. b The cunner

berhayn. † BARREN.

Be'ri (bē'rī) *Bib.*

Be-ri'a (bē-rī'ä) *D Bib.*

Be-ri'ah (bē-rī'ä), *n.* [Heb. *Bĕrī'āh.*] Lit., in calamity ; — masc. prop name.

berial. † BERYL.

beriall † BURIAL.

be-rib'and-ed, *p. a* See BE-, 6.

be-rib'boned, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

be-ride', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.

berie. † BERRY.

berieles † BURIELS.

berien. † BURY.

berieve † BEREAVE.

Be-ri'ites (bē-rī'ĭts). *Bib.*

berlie. † BERYL.

be-ringed', *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

be-ring'let-ed, *p. a* See BE-, 6.

be-rinse', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

Be'rites (bē'rĭts). *Bib.*

Be'rith (bē'rĭth) *Bib.*

berive. † BEREAVE.

berk. † BARK.

berk-. For various forms beginning *berk-*, see those in BARK-.

Berke'ley-ism (bûrk'lĭ-ĭz'm). Var. of BERKELEIANISM.

Berke'ley-ite (-lĭ-īt), *n.* = BERKELEIAN, *n.*

berkere. † BARKER

ber'ko-vets (bẽr'kō-vĕts), *n.* [Russ.] See WEIGHT.

berlady. † BYRLADY.

berlaw † BYRLAW.

berlepe, *n.* A basket for carrying. *Obs.*

ber'ley. † BARLEY.

ber'ley (bûr'lĭ), *n.* Ground fish bait ; chum. *Australia.*

ber'lik. † BARLEY.

-SHIRE), *n.* A domestic hog of a breed that originated in Berkshire, England, but is now the most popular breed in many parts of the world. Berkshires are large, fatten rapidly, and are generally black with white markings on the face and often on the body.

ber'lin' (bûr'lĭn'; bûr'lĭn; 277), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] (*pron.* bûr'lĭn'; *G.* bĕr-lēn'). The capital of Prussia.

2. A four-wheeled carriage with a separate sheltered seat behind the body, invented in the 17th century, in Berlin.

3. Short for BERLIN GLOVE, BERLIN WARE, BERLIN WOOL, etc

Berlin black, a black varnish, drying with almost a dead surface; — used for coating the better kinds of ironware. — **B. blue.** Prussian blue. — **B. canvas,** a kind of embroidery canvas with square meshes, used esp. in worsted work. — **B. Congress.** = CONGRESS OF BERLIN. — **B. decree.** See CONTINENTAL SYSTEM. — **B. glove,** a knitted glove made of Berlin wool. — **B green,** Prussian green. — **B. iron,** a very fusible variety of cast iron, from which figures and other delicate articles are manufactured. These are often stained or lacquered in imitation of bronze. — **B. pancake,** a kind of doughnut with jam in the center. *Colloq., Eng.* — **B. porcelain,** a hard resistant variety of porcelain. — **B. shop,** a shop for the sale of embroidery and embroidery materials, such as Berlin canvas, Berlin wool, etc. — **B. ware,** Berlin porcelain ware. — **B. warehouse.** = BERLIN SHOP. — **B. wool,** fine worsted for fancywork. — **B. work,** embroidery done on Berlin canvas, esp. in cross-stitch

berm } (bûrm), *n.* [F *berme,* of G. or D. origin; cf. D.
berme } *berm,* G. *brame, brame,* border, akin to E. *brim.*] A narrow, approximately level shelf, path, or edge, as at the bottom or top of a slope, or along a bank; a bench; specif., *Fort.*, such a ledge between the foot of a parapet and the top of the scarp. See FORTIFICATION, *Illust*

Ber-mu'da (bĕr-mū'dȧ; 277), *n.* **1.** One of a group of small islands, east of Cape Hatteras.

2. A kind of rolled tobacco or cigar. *Obs.*

3. *pl.* Certain obscure and intricate alleys in London used for cheap lodgings or concealment. They are supposed to have been the narrow passages north of the Strand, near Covent Garden. *Obs. Cant.*

Bermuda arrowroot. See ARROWROOT. — **B. catfish.** = COELHO. — **B. chub,** the chopa blanca (*Kyphosus sectatrix*). — **B. cedar,** a juniper (*Juniperus bermudiana*) native of Bermuda and the Bahamas. It has a tough, hard wood. — **B. cress,** a yellow-flowered cress (*Barbarea præcox*), cultivated to some extent as a salad vegetable. — **B. grass,** a kind of grass (*Capriola dactylon*) of trailing and stoloniferous habit, esteemed for pasture in the southern United States, in Hindustan (where it is called *doob*), etc. It is a native of southern Europe, but is now widespread in warm countries. Called also *scutch grass, Bahama grass,* and, in Bermuda, *devil grass.* — **B. lily,** the large white lily (*Lilium longiflorum eximium*) extensively cultivated in Bermuda, and sold under the name *L. harrisii.* See EASTER LILY **b.** — **B. mulberry.** = FRENCH MULBERRY.

Bermuda Grass (*Capriola dactylon*).

Ber'nar-dine (bûr'nȧr-dĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Bernard of Clairvaux, or the branch of the Cistercian monks instituted (1115) by him. — *n.* A Bernardine monk.

Bern-ese' (bûr-nēz'; -nēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Bern, Switzerland. — *a.* Pert. to Bern, Switzerland, or the Bernese.

ber'ni-cle (bûr'nĭ-k'l), *n., or* **bernicle goose.** [See BARNACLE.] A European goose (*Branta leucopsis*) breeding in the far north, related to, but larger than, the brant. It occasionally strays to America.

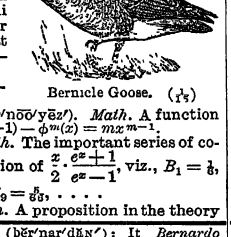
Bernicle Goose. (1/8)

Ber-noul'lian (bĕr-nōōl'yăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named from, members of the Bernoulli family, distinguished for their mathematical ability. The most illustrious were James (1654–1705) and John (1667–1748).

Bernoullian numbers. = BERNOULLI'S NUMBERS.

Ber'noul'li's' func'tion (bĕr'nōō'lē'yăz'). *Math.* A function defined by the relation $\phi^m(x+1) - \phi^m(x) = mx^{m-1}$.

Bernoulli's numbers. *Math.* The important series of coefficients of $\frac{2n}{|2n}$ in the expansion of $\frac{x}{2}\cdot\frac{e^x+1}{e^x-1}$, viz., $B_1 = \frac{1}{6}$, $B_3 = \frac{1}{30}$, $B_5 = \frac{1}{42}$, $B_7 = \frac{1}{30}$, $B_9 = \frac{5}{66}$, ...

Bernoulli's theorem. *Math.* A proposition in the theory of probability, which states that in a sufficiently large number of trials the ratio of the number of occurrences to the total number of trials may be made to differ from the probability of the event's happening in any one trial by less than any assignable quantity.

ber'ried (bĕr'ĭd), *a.* Furnished with berries; consisting of a berry; as, a *berried* shrub.

berried lobster, a female lobster bearing its eggs attached to the limbs, or swimmerets, under the abdomen.

ber'ry (bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* BERRIES (-ĭz). [ME. *berie,* AS. *berie, berige;* akin to D. *bes,* G. *beere,* OS. and OHG. *beri,* Icel. *ber,* Sw. *bär,* Goth. *basi.*] **1.** *Bot.* Any simple fruit having a pulpy or fleshy pericarp, as the currant, grape, cranberry, or banana.

2. In general, any pulpy fruit of small size, irrespective of its structure; as, the strawberry, raspberry, checkerberry, hagberry, haw of the rose, etc. Specif, *Scot. and North. Eng*, the gooseberry.

3. The dry seed or kernel of certain plants, as the coffee *berry,* the *berry* of grain, etc.

4. One of the eggs of a fish or lobster.

5. *Zool.* The black knob on the bill of the mute swan.

berry-bearing poplar, the necklace poplar. — **in berry,** containing ova or spawn.

ber'ry, *v. i.;* BER'RIED (-ĭd); BER'RY-ING. **1** To bear or produce berries.

2. To gather berries; to go berrying.

berry cone. *Bot.* The ripened cone or strobile of certain coniferous plants, as the juniper, in which the scales are fleshy and fused together.

ber-seem' (bûr-sēm'), *n.* [Ar. *bershīm* clover.] An Egyptian clover (*Trifolium alexandrinum*) extensively cultivated as a forage plant and soil-renewing crop in the alkaline soils of the Nile valley, and now introduced into the southwestern United States. It is more succulent than other clovers or than alfalfa. Called also *Egyptian clover.*

ber'serk (bûr'sûrk) } *n.* [Icel. *berserkr;* pl. *berserkir.* Cf.
ber'serk-er (-ẽr) } BEAR, the animal; SARK.] In Norse tradition and folklore, one of a class of wild warriors or champions of the heathen age. They were supposed to be capable of assuming animal shapes, esp. those of the bear and of the wolf (cf. WEREWOLF), and wore the skins of these animals. When in these shapes, a rage or frenzy came upon them, they howled like wolves or growled like bears, foamed at the mouth, and were believed to have enormous strength and to be invulnerable to fire and iron.

berth (bûrth), *n.* [From the root of *bear* to produce, like *birth* nativity. See BIRTH.] **1.** *Naut.* **a** Convenient sea room; sufficient room to maneuver under way or to swing at anchor; — esp. in phrases, and often fig.; as, to give a wide *berth* to. **b** A room in which a number of the officers or ship's company mess and reside. *Rare.* **c** The place where a ship lies when she is at anchor, or at a wharf.

2. An allotted place; an appointment; situation or billet; as, he has a good *berth.*

3. A place in a ship to sleep in; a long box or shelf on the side of a cabin, stateroom, or railway car, to sleep in.

berth, *v. t.;* BERTHED (bûrthĭt); BERTH'ING. **1.** To give an anchorage to, or a place to lie at; to place in a berth; as, she was *berthed* alongside the Adelaide.

2. To allot or furnish a berth or berths to, on shipboard; hence, to provide with a situation or place.

berth, *v. i.* To come to a berth; — said of a ship.

berth, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *byrði* side of a vessel. *Oxf. E. D.*] To cover with boards; to board over; — chiefly in shipbuilding.

Ber'tha (bûr'thȧ), *n.* [F. *Berthe* or G. *Bertha* (or a Latinized *Bertha*), OHG. *Peraht*a. Cf. PERCHTA.] **1.** Lit., bright; — fem. prop. name. F. *Berthe* (bĕrt); It. & Sp. *Berta* (bĕr'tȧ); G. & D. *Bertha* (bĕr'tȧ). — Dim. *Berty.*

2. *Teut. Myth.* = PERCHTA.

3. [*l. c.*] A kind of cape or collar, sometimes of lace. It is often used for dress trimming and attached to the edge of a low-necked waist.

Bertha, 3.

ber'thi-er-ite (bûr'thĭ-ẽr-īt), *n.* [After *Berthier,* a French naturalist.] *Min.* A sulphide of antimony and iron, of a dark steel-gray color. Sp. gr. 4.0.

berth'ing, *n.* [See BERTH to board.] *Naut.* The planking outside of a vessel above the sheer strake; less strictly, the upright planking of the sides and partitions.

Ber'thol-le'ti-a (bûr'thŏ-lē'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. L. *Berthollet,* French chemist.] *Bot.* A genus of tall South American lecythidaceous trees having flowers with 6 petals and a 2-parted deciduous calyx, succeeded by hard-shelled capsules. There are 2 species, *B. excelsa* and *B. nobilis.* See BRAZIL NUT.

Ber'til'lon' sys'tem (bĕr'tē'yŏN'). [After Alphonse *Bertillon,* French anthropologist.] A system for the identification of persons by a physical description based upon anthropometric measurements, notes of markings, deformities, color, impression of thumb lines, etc.

Ber'tram (bûr'trăm), *n.* [Cf. G. *Bertram,* F. *Bertrand,* OF. also *Bertran, Bertram;* fr. OHG. *Berahtram, Berahthraban,* fr. OHG. *beraht* bright and *hraban, hram,* raven. See BRIGHT, RAVEN.] **1.** Lit., bright raven; — masc. prop. name. F. *Bertrand* (bĕr'trăN'); It. *Bertrando* (bĕr-trän'dō); Sp. *Beltran* (bĕl-trän'); Pg. *Bertrão* (bĕr-troun'); G. *Bertram* (bĕr'tram), *Bertrand* (bĕr'trănt). — Dim. *Beri.*

2. In Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well," the haughty and dissolute young Count of Rousillon, forced by the king to marry Helena, who finally wins his devotion.

ber'trand-ite (bûr'trăn-dīt), *n.* [After E. *Bertrand,* who first described it.] *Min.* A beryllium silicate, $H_2Be_4Si_2O_9$, occurring in hard, colorless or pale yellow, prismatic crystals. H., 6–7. Sp. gr., 2.59–2.60.

Be-ryc'i-dæ (bē-rĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. BERYX.] *Zoöl.* A family of spiny-rayed fishes having a narrow compressed body and thoracic ventral fins. They are usually black or bright scarlet, and are found chiefly in rather deep water. It is the type of a group, **Ber'y-coi'de-i** (bĕr'ĭ-koi'dē-ī) or **Ber'y-coi'de-a** (-dē-ȧ), usually ranking as a superfamily or suborder, and characterized by the presence of an orbitosphenoid bone and other primitive features. — **ber'y-cine** (bĕr'ĭ-sĭn; -sīn), *a.* — **be-ryc'i-form** (bē-rĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **ber'y-coid** (bĕr'ĭ-koid), *a.* — **ber'y-coi'de-an** (-koi'dē-ăn), *a.*

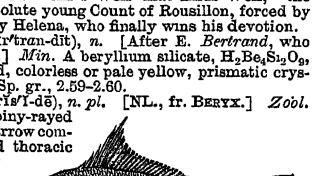
One of the Berycidæ (*Beryx delphinus*).

ber'yl (bĕr'ĭl), *n.* [F. *béryl,* OF. *beril,* L. *beryllus,* Gr βήρυλλος, prob. fr. Skr. *vaidûrya.* Cf. BRILLIANT.] *Min.* A silicate of beryllium and aluminium, $Be_3Al_2(SiO_3)_6$, of great hardness, and, when transparent, of much beauty. It occurs in hexagonal prisms, commonly green or bluish green, but also yellow, pink, or white. Aquamarine and emerald are varieties. H., 7.5-8. Sp. gr., 2.63–2.80.

be-ryl'li-a (bē-rĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [See BERYLLIUM.] *Chem.* Oxide of beryllium, BeO, prepared as a white, loose powder.

be-ryl'li-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *beryl.*] A chemical element occurring only in combination in a few comparatively rare minerals, as beryl, chrysoberyl, and phenacite. Atomic weight, 9.1. Symbol, *Be* [no period]. As prepared from its compounds by reduction with sodium or aluminium, it is a silver-white malleable metal having a sp. gr. of 1.8 and melting at about 1000° C. (1832° F.). It has a limited use in alloys. Chemically, beryllium is bivalent and belongs to the magnesium group. Its compounds do not color the testing flame and are in general colorless or white.

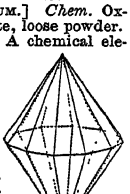
Beryllold.

ber'yl-loid (bĕr'ĭ-loid), *n.* [*beryl* + *-oid.*] *Cryst.* A form consisting of a double twelve-sided pyramid; — so called because exhibited by crystals of beryl.

be-ryl'lo-nite (bĕ-rĭl'ō-nīt), *n. Min.* Sodium beryllium phosphate, $NaBePO_4$, occurring in light-colored, topaz-like, orthorhombic crystals. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 2.85.

ber-ze'li-an-ite (bĕr-zē'lĭ-ăn-īt), *n.* [After the chemist *Berzelius.*] *Min.* Copper selenide, Cu_2Se, having a silver-white color when freshly broken. Sp. gr., 6.7.

Bes (bĕs), *n.* [Egyptian *besa,* name of an animal of the cat kind, the god wearing the skin of the animal.] *Egypt. Myth.* A god of varied attributes, but chiefly a deity averting the evils of omens and witchcraft, and god of pleasure. Though his worship is of extreme antiquity, it is only in the Saitic period that he becomes prominent, developing eventually into a polythe-

Bes.

berlin, berling. † BIRLINN.

Ber'line' (*F.* bĕr'lēn'). [F.] = BERLIN, 2, 3.

‖ **ber-le'ga** (bĕr-lē'gȧ), *n.; pl.* **-oi** (-gē). [Russ.] The den in which a bear hibernates. *Russia*

‖ **ber'loque'** (bĕr'lōk'), *n.* [F.] *Mil. Music.* A drumbeat in which one stick beats twice to the other's once, used as a signal for certain fatigues, as at breaking ranks; also, a corresponding trumpet call.

berm. Obs. or dial var. of BARM.

ber'man, *n.* [AS. *bĕrman.* See BIER, MAN.] Bearer; porter. *Obs.*

berme Var. of BERM, shelf.

Ber-moo'thes (bĕr-mōō'thēz). Obs. form of BERMUDAS; — a rendering of the Spanish pronunciation.

Ber-mu'di-an (-mū'dĭ-ăn), *n.* An inhabitant of the Bermudas. — *a.* Of or pert to the Bermudas or Bermudians [BURN.

bern. † BAIRN, BARN, BERNE,

Bern. *Abbr.* Bernard; Bernhard.

ber'na-cle † BARNACLE.

Ber'na-dou' pow'der (bĕr'nȧ-dōō'). [From the inventor's name.] A smokeless powder consisting of nitrates of cellulose made colloidal by treatment with certain solvents.

bernag, bernake. † BARNACLE.

Ber'nard(bûr'nȧrd), **Bar'nard** (bar'nard), *n.* [LL. *Bernardus* or F. *Bernard,* fr. G. *Bernhard;* cf. G. *bar* bear, OHG. *bero,* and *hart* hard.] **1.** Lit., bold as a bear; — masc. prop. name. L. *Bernardus* (bĕr-nar'dŭs); F. *Bernard* (bĕr'nar'), *Bernardin* (bĕr'nar'dĕN'); It *Bernardo* (bĕr-nar'dō), *Bernardino* (bĕr'nar-dē'nō); Sp. *Bernardo* (bĕr-nar'dō), *Bernal* (bĕr-nal'); G. *Bernhard* (bĕrn'hart), *Barend* (bä'rĕnt), *Berend* (bĕ'rĕnt). — Dim. *Barney* (bar'nĭ).

2. The sheep in the beast epic "Reynard the Fox."

bernard. † BARNARD.

Bern'cas'tler Doc'tor (bûrn'-kas'tlẽr). Eng. form for BERNKASTLER DOKTOR.

berne † BAIRN, BARN, BEAR.

berne, *n.* [AS. *beorn.*] A warrior or hero; a man. *Obs.*

bernekke. † BARNACLE.

ber'ner, *n.* [OF. *bernier, brenier.*] A keeper of hounds. *Obs.*

Ber'ners, **Ber'ners-pel** (bẽr'-pĕl bûr'nẽrz). In George Borrow's "Lavengro," a vagrant girl with many fine traits of character. The original was a girl born in Long Melford Workhouse, whom Borrow met while traveling as a hedgesmith.

Ber-nesque' (bẽr-nĕsk'), *a* [It. *bernesco.* See -ESQUE.] After the manner of Francesco Berni (d. 1536), an Italian writer of an elegant form of burlesque poetry.

Bernh. *Abbr.* Bernhard.

Ber-ni'ce (bẽr-nī'sē) *Bib.*

Ber'ni-cla (bûr'nĭ-klȧ), *n.* [NL. See BERNICLE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of geese. Syn. of BRANTA.

Ber'ni-esque' (bẽr'nĭ-ĕsk'), *n.* = BERNESQUE.

Bern'kas'tler Dok'tor (bẽrn'-kas'tlẽr dŏk'tẽr). [G., lit., Bernkastel (a town in Prussia) doctor.] A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.

bernous. Var. of BURNOOSE.

bernston. † BRIMSTONE.

be-rob', *v. t.* See BE-, 2. *Obs.*

be-robed', *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

Be-ro'dach-bal'a-dan (bẽ-rō'dăk-băl'ȧ-dăn). *Bib.*

Ber'o-e (bĕr'ō-ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Βερόη, name of a nymph.] *Zool.* The only genus of Beroida (which see). It constitutes a family, Beroidæ.

Be-ro'ë'a (bē-rē'ȧ). *Bib.*

be-rogue', *v. t.* See BE-, 5.

Be-ro'i-da (bē-rō'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Beroe.*] *Zool.* A group of Ctenophora having no tentacles. The mouth is very wide, and the gullet occupies the greater part of the interior of the body, which is thimble-shaped.

Be-ro'i-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* See BEROIDA.

be-roll', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.

Be-ro'mi (bē-rō'mĭ). *D. Bib.*

Be'roth (bē'rŏth . -rōth). *D. Bib.*

Be-ro'tha (bē-rō'thȧ). *D. Bib.*

Be-ro'thah (-thȧ), **Be-ro'thai** (-thī) *Bib.*

Be'roth-ite *Bib.*

be-rouged' (bē-rōōzhd'), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

be-round', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.

berour. † BEARER.

berral. † BERYL.

‖ **ber-ren'do** (bĕ-rĕn'dō), *n.; fem.* **-da** (-dȧ). [Amer. Sp.] The pronghorn. *Texas.*

berret. † BEARER.

berret. Var. of BERET. [*Bib.*]

Ber-re'tho (bĕ-rē'thō; bĕr'ē-).

ber-ret'ta. Var. of BIRETTA.

‖ **ber'ret-ti'no** (bĕr'rĕt-tē'nō), ‖ **ber'ret-ti'na** (-nȧ), *n.* [It. *berrettino,* dim of *berretta.*] A cardinal's scarlet skullcap.

ber'ri (bĕr'rē), *n.* [Turk.] See MEASURE.

ber'ri-gan (bĕr'ĭ-găn), *n.* [Native name in New South Wales.] The emu bush.

‖ **ber'ro** (bĕr'rō), *n.* [Sp.] The water cress. *Sp. Amer.*

ber'ru-gate (bĕr'ōō-gāt), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *verruga* wart.] A food fish (*Lobotes pacificus*) of the triplefail family, found at Panama.

ber'ry. Obs. or dial. for BURY.

ber'ry, *v. t.* [Icel. *berja.*] To beat; to thresh. *Obs. or Dial.*

ber'ry, *n.* [AS. *beorh.* See BARROW a hill.] A mound; a hillock. *Obs. or Dial.*

ber'ry, *n.* [See BURROW.] A burrow, esp. of a rabbit. *Obs.*

berry tree. The garden gooseberry. *Dial. Eng.*

Ber-sa'be-e (bĕr-sā'bē-ē). *D.*

‖ **Ber'sa-glie're** (bär'sȧl-yā'rā), *n.; pl.* RI (-rē). [It., fr. *bersaglio* a mark.] *Mil.* In the Italian army, a member of a certain corps of infantry organized (by Victor Emmanuel, about 1850) as sharpshooters or riflemen.

ber'sark. Var of BERSERK.

berserkar, berserkir. Vars. of BERSERKER.

bersim. Var. of BERSEEM.

berst. † BURST.

berstle. † BRISTLE.

Bert. *Abbr.* Bertram.

Bertane. † BRITAIN.

berth. † BIRTH.

berth'age (bûr'thĭj), *n.* Anchorage; moorage.

berth deck. *Naut.* The deck where the hammocks of the crew are swung; in old-time war vessels that next below the lower gun deck.

‖ **Berthe** (bẽrt), *n.* [F.] = BERTHA, *n.*, 3. [with a berth.]

berthed (bûrthĕd), *a.* Provided.

Ber'thier' ri'fle (bĕr'tyā'). A rifle with a box magazine holding four cartridges, used by the French cavalry, and to some extent by the French navy

berth'ing, *n.* = BERTH, sea room.

Ber'tin's' col'umns (bẽr'tĭnz'). *Anat.* = COLUMNS OF BERTIN.

ber'tram (bûr'trăm), *n.* [Corrupted fr. L. *pyrethrum.* See PELLITORY.] a Pellitory of Spain. b Feverfew.

be-ruffed', *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

be-ruf'fled, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

be-run', *v. t.* [AS. *berinnan* to wet, bedew. See RUN.] To run about; to flow over. *Obs.*

be-rust', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

berward. † BEARWARD.

berwe. † BERGH.

ber'wick. Var. of BEREWICK.

bery. † BURY

beryll † BARREL.

ber'yl-line (bĕr'ĭ-lĭn), *a.* Like a beryl, esp. in color.

berynes. † BURINESS.

Ber'yx (bĕr'ĭks), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The typical genus of the Berycidæ. See BERYCIDÆ, *Illust*

ber-ze'li-ite (bẽr-zē'lĭ-īt), *n.* [After the chemist *Berzelius.*] *Min.* A bright yellow arsenate of calcium, magnesium, and manganese. Sp. gr., 4.03

ber-ze'li-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., after J. J. *Berzelius,* Swedish chemist.] A supposed chemical element of atomic weight about 212, obtained (in combination) by fractionating thoria. [*Bib.*]

Ber-zeli'a-l (bẽr-zēl'ĭ-ȧ). *D.*

Ber-ze'lus (bẽr-zē'lŭs). *Bib.*

bes. Obs. pres. ind. and imperative of BE

bes, *n.* See WEIGHT.

bes-. For various forms in *bes-*, see those in BE- and BEZ-.

bes'a-bol. Var. of BISABOL.

be-saf'fron, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-sagne' (bē-sān'), *n.* In plate armor, a plate protecting a joint, usually being a roundel of steel.

bes'a-gue, bes'a-gew (bĕs'ȧ-gū), *n* [OF. *besague,* F. *besaigue.*] A double-edged ax. *Obs.*

Be'sai (bē'sĭ). *Bib.*

be-saiel', **be-saile'**, **be-sayle'** (bē-sāl'), *n.* [OF. *besaiel, besael,* F. *besaiel,* fr. L. *bis* twice + a dim. of *avus* grandfather] **1.** A great-grandfather. *Obs.*

2. *Old Law* The action or writ of aiel upon the seizin of a great-grandfather. See AIEL.

be-saint', *v. t.* See BE-, 5.

be-sanc'ti-fy, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

besande. † BEZANT.

besant. Var. of BEZANT.

bes-ant'ler. Var. of BEZ-ANTLER.

be-sauce', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-scab', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-scarf', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-scat'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 4.

be-scent', *v. t.* See BE-, 2, 6

be-scorch', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-scorn', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-scour'drel, *v. t.* See BE-, 5.

be-scour', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.

be-scourge', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-scram'ble, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-scrape', *v. t.* See BE-, 2

be-scratch', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.

istic or pantheistic god whose image was used as a charm by the Gnostics. In some myths he plays the important rôle in creation, separating heaven and earth from their primordial union.

be-screen' (bĕ-skrēn'), *v. t.* To cover with a screen, or as with a screen; to shelter; conceal. *Shak.*

be-seech' (bĕ-sēch'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* BE-SOUGHT' (-sôt'), *Obs. or R.* BE-SEECHED' (-sēcht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-SEECH'ING. [ME. *bisechen, biseken* (akin to G. *besuchen* to visit); *be-* + *sechen, seken*, to seek. See SEEK.] **1.** To seek for; to try to get. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. To ask or entreat with urgency; to supplicate; implore.

I *beseech* you, punish me not with your hard thoughts. *Shak.*
I do *beseech* you by the love you bear. *Tennyson.*

3. To ask earnestly for; to solicit; beg; crave.

I *beseech* your worship's name. *Shak.*

Syn. — Entreat, implore, supplicate, importune. See BEG.

be-seech', *v. t.* To make supplication or entreaty.

be-seem' (bĕ-sēm'), *v. t.;* BE-SEEMED' (-sēmd); BE-SEEM'ING. [*be-* + *seem.*] **1.** To seem; appear. *Obs.* "As *beseemed* best." *Spenser.*

2. To appear or seem (*well, ill, best*, etc.) for (one) to do or to have; hence, specif., to befit; be proper; become; — used with an object construed as a dative, rarely with an objective after *to*; also, absol., to be seemly or fitting.

A duty well *beseeming* the preachers. *Clarendon.*
What form of speech or behavior *beseemeth* us, in our prayers to God? *Hooker.*

be-seem'ing, *n.* **1.** Appearance: look; garb. *Obs.*

I . . . did company these three in poor *beseeming*. *Shak.*

2. Comeliness. *Baret.*

be-seem'ing, *p. a.* Becoming; suitable. *Archaic.* — **be-seem'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **be-seem'ing-ness**, *n.*

be-set' (bĕ-sĕt'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* BE-SET'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-SET'TING. [AS. *besettan* (akin to OHG. *bisazjan*, G. *besetzen*, D. *bezetten*) ; *be-* + *settan* to set. See SET.] **1.** To set or stud (anything) with ornaments or prominent objects.

A robe of azure *beset* with drops of gold. *Spectator.*
The garden is . . *beset* with all manner of sweet shrubs *Evelyn.*

2. To set upon on all sides; to assail; perplex; harass.

"Adam, sore *beset*, replied." *Milton.*
[I] drew to defend him, when he was *beset*. *Shak.*
Incommodities which *beset* old age. *Burke*

3. To hem in; surround; besiege; blockade.

We 'll follow him that 's fled;
The thicket is *beset*, he cannot scape. *Shak*
Let thy troops *beset* our gates. *Addison.*

4. To bestow; to set; employ; allot; arrange. *Obs.*

5. To befit; become; set off (well). *Obs.*

Syn. — Surround, inclose, environ, hem in, besiege, encircle, encompass; embarrass, urge, press.

besh'lik (bĕsh'lĭk), *n.* [Turk., fr. *besh* five.] A Turkish silver coin, .185 to .225 fine, orig. worth 5 piasters, but since 1880 of a nominal value of 2½ piasters (about 11 cents).

be-show' (bĕ-shō'), *n.* [Native name.] A food fish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*) related to the scorpænoids of the north Pacific.

be-shrew' (bĕ-shrōō'), *v. t.* **1.** To deprave; to make evil or wicked; to corrupt. *Obs.*

His heart is all *beshrewed*. *Gower.*

2. To treat evilly; to abuse. *Obs.*

3. To curse; to call down evil upon. *Archaic.*

Beshrew me, but I love her heartily. *Shak.*

☞ Used in imprecatory expressions, often of a mild form; sometimes so far from implying a curse as to be uttered coaxingly, or even with tenderness.

be-side' (bĕ-sīd'), *adv.* [ME. *biside, bisiden, bisides*, prep. and adv., beside, besides; *be-* by + *side*. Cf. BESIDES; see SIDE, *n.*] **1.** By the side; near by. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. In addition. = BESIDES, *adv.*, 2.

3. On one side; — aside; by. *Obs.*

be-side', *prep.* **1.** At or by the side of; on one side of; near by; hence, fig., compared with. "*Beside* him hung his bow." *Milton.*

He leadeth me *beside* the still waters. *Ps* XXIII. 2.
Beside Latin our language is imperfect. *Douglas.*

2. Over and above. = BESIDES, *prep.*, 2.

Wise and learned men *beside* those whose names are in the Christian records. *Addison.*

3. To one side of; by; aside from; out of. *Obs.*, except in certain figurative uses; as, *beside* the question.

[You] have done enough
To put him quite *beside* his patience. *Shak*

Syn. — BESIDE, BESIDES. In present usage, *beside* is employed, with rare exceptions, as a preposition only, the adverbial sense being taken by *besides*. *Besides* is also used as a preposition (in the senses "in addition to," "other than"), but chiefly as an adverb. See BESIDES, EXCEPT.

beside one's self, out of one's wits or senses; mad; crazy

Paul, thou art *beside thyself* *Acts* XXVI. 24

— b. the mark, *or* **point**, aside from the point aimed at; amiss; irrelevant or irrelevantly.

be-sides' (bĕ-sīdz'), *adv.* [ME. Same as *beside*, adv.; the ending *-s* is an adverbial one, prop. a genitive sign.] **1.** By the side. = BESIDE, *adv.*, 1. *Obs.*

2. Over and above; in addition; other than what has been mentioned; moreover; else.

The men said unto Lot, Hast thou here any *besides*? *Gen.* XIX. 12.
The air, *besides*, was fresh and stirring. *Stevenson.*

3. To one side; by. *Obs.*

Syn. — BESIDES, MOREOVER. Of the two words, *moreover* is the more formal and emphatic. See EXCEPT.

be-sides', *prep.* **1.** At or by the side of. = BESIDE, *prep.*, 1.

2. Over and above; in addition to; other than; else than. See Syn. under BESIDE.

Besides your cheer, you shall have sport. *Shak.*
Labienus reached it, but few *besides* him. *J. A. Froude.*

3. = BESIDE, 3. *Obs.*

be-siege' (bĕ-sējʹ), *v. t.;* BE-SIEGED' (-sējd'); BE-SIEG'ING (-sēj'ĭng). [ME. *bisegen; be-* + *segen* to siege. See SIEGE.] To beset or surround with armed forces, for the purpose of compelling to surrender; to lay siege to; beleaguer, beset.

Till Paris was *besieged*, famished, and lost. *Shak.*
When . . . our minds are *besieged* at night by a subject which has occupied us during the day. *G. F. Stout.*

Syn. — Environ, hem in, invest, encompass.

be-smear' (bĕ-smēr'), *v. t.;* BE-SMEARED' (-smērd'); BE-SMEAR'ING. [AS. *besmiernan.*] To smear with any viscous, glutinous matter; to bedaub; soil. — **be-smear'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Besmeared with precious balm *Spenser.*

be-smirch' (bĕ-smûrch'), *v. t.;* BE-SMIRCHED' (-smûrcht'); BE-SMIRCH'ING. To smirch or soil, to discolor; obscure. Hence: To dishonor; to sully. *Shak.*

be-smut' (bĕ-smŭt'), *v. t.;* BE-SMUT'TED; BE-SMUT'TING. To blacken or foul with smut or soot.

be-snow' (bĕ-snō'), *v. t.;* BE-SNOWED' (-snōd'); BE-SNOW'ING. [ME. *bisnewen*, AS. *besnīwan; be-* + *snīwan* to snow.] To cover or whiten with or as with snow.

be'som (bē'zŭm), *n.* [ME. *besme, besum*, AS. *besma;* akin to D. *bezem*, OHG. *pesamo*, G. *besen;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A brush of twigs for sweeping; a broom; anything which sweeps away or destroys. *Archaic or Fig.*

I will sweep it with the *besom* of destruction. *Isa.* XIV. 23.

2. *Bot.* **a** The broom. **b** The heath. *Dial. Eng.*

3. (*Scot. pron.* bĭz'ŭm) A sloven; drab; prostitute. *Contemptuous. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

be-sot' (bĕ-sŏt'), *v. t.;* BE-SOT'TED (-ĕd); BE-SOT'TING. To make sottish, dull, or stupid; to stupefy; infatuate.

Fools *besotted* with their crimes. *Huddibras.*

be-sot'ted, *p. a.* Made sottish, senseless, or infatuated; muddled with drunkenness or infatuation. "*Besotted* devotion." *Scott.* — **be-sot'ted-ly**, *adv.* — **be-sot'ted-ness**, *n.*

be-span'gle (bĕ-spăŋ'g'l), *v. t.;* BE-SPAN'GLED (-g'ld); BE-SPAN'GLING (-glĭng). To adorn with spangles, to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant or glittering.

The grass . . . is all *bespangled* with dewdrops. *Cowper.*

be-spat'ter (bĕ-spăt'ẽr), *v. t.;* BE-SPAT'TERED (-ẽrd); BE-SPAT'TER-ING. **1.** To soil by spattering; to sprinkle, esp. with dirty water, mud, or anything which will spot or stain.

2. To asperse with calumny or reproach.

Whom never faction could *bespatter* *Swift*

3. To scatter, or spatter about.

be-speak' (bĕ-spēk'), *v. t.; pret.* BE-SPOKE' (-spōk'), *Archaic* BE-SPAKE' (-spāk'); *p. p.* BE-SPOKE', BE-SPO'KEN (-spō'k'n), *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESPEAKING. [ME. *bispeken*, AS. *bespecan*, to speak to, accuse; *be-* + *sprecan* to speak. See SPEAK.] **1.** To speak against or about; to discuss. *Obs.*

2. To speak or arrange for beforehand; to order, engage, or stipulate for, against a future time; as, to *bespeak* goods

To gratify his avarice was to *bespeak* his favor. *Scott.*

3 To show beforehand; to foretell; to indicate. *Rare.*

[They] *bespoke* dangers . . . in order to scare the allies. *Swift.*

4. To betoken; to show; to indicate, as by appearances.

When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had so little the figure of a man that it *bespoke* him rather a monster. *Locke.*

5. To speak to; to address. *Archaic.*

He thus the queen *bespoke*. *Dryden.*

be-spit' (bĕ-spĭt'), *v. t.; pret.* BE-SPIT'; *p. p.* BE-SPIT', BE-SPIT'TEN (-'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-SPIT'TING. To daub or soil with spittle.

be-spot' (bĕ-spŏt'), *v. t.;* -SPOT'TED (-ĕd; -ĭd); -SPOT'TING. To mark with or as with spots. — **be-spot'ted-ness**, *n.*

be-spread' (bĕ-sprĕd'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* BE-SPREAD'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-SPREAD'ING. To spread or cover over.

be-sprent' (bĕ-sprĕnt'), *p. p.* [ME. *bespreynt*, p. p. of *bespreng*, *bisprengen*, to besprinkle, AS. *besprengan*, akin to D. & G. *besprengen; be-* + *sprengan* to sprinkle. See SPRINKLE.] Sprinkled over; strewed.

The floor with tassels of fir was *besprent*. *Longfellow.*

be-sprin'kle (-sprĭŋ'k'l), *v. t.* To sprinkle over. — **be-sprin'kler** (bĕ-sprĭŋ'klẽr), *n.*

Bes-sel'ian (bĕ-sĕl'yăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named after, F. W. Bessel (1784–1846), a distinguished German astronomer and mathematician.

Besselian day, *or* **star, numbers.** = BESSEL'S DAY NUMBERS. — **B. elements**, *Astron.*, mathematical-astronomical data employed by Bessel, and now given in the Nautical Almanac, for facilitating precise prediction of a solar eclipse at any place on the earth. — **B. function** (of *n*th order), *Math.*, the coefficient of z^n in the expansion of $e^{\frac{z}{2}\left(z+\frac{1}{z}\right)}$, being

$$J_n = \frac{z^n}{2^n \Pi(n)} \left\{ 1 - \frac{z^2}{2^2(n+1)} + \frac{z^4}{2 \cdot 2^4 (n+1)(n+2)} \cdots \right\}.$$

Bes'sel's day, *or* **star, numbers** (bĕs'ĕlz). *Astron. & Navig.* Four numbers, *A, B, C, D*, the same for all stars, at any given date, by which four other numbers, *a, b, c, d* (or *a', b', c', d'*), the same for all dates but varying from star to star, are multiplied to find apparent change in right ascension (and declination) for any date from any date (usually the beginning of the year). The logarithms of *A, B, C, D*, are given in the Nautical Almanac.

Bessel's equation. *Math.* The equation $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} = (n^2 - x^2)y$, the solution of which gives rise to Bessel's functions, of great importance in physics.

Bessel's functions. [See BESSELIAN, *a.*] *Math.* A class of transcendental functions occurring in physics and astronomical investigations. Also called *cylindrical harmonics.*

Bes'se-mer (bĕs'ĕ-mẽr), *n.* Bessemer steel.

Bessemer copper. Copper refined by the Bessemer process.

Bessemer iron *or* **pig.** A cast iron containing not more than 0.10 per cent phosphorus, suitable for the manufacture of Bessemer steel by the acid process.

Bes'se-mer-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To treat with a blast of air, as in the Bessemer process.

Bessemer process. A process of making steel from cast iron by burning out carbon and other impurities through the agency of a blast of air which is forced through the molten metal; — so called from Sir Henry Bessemer, an English engineer, who invented it. Also, the process of refining copper matte by burning out the sulphur in a similar way. In steel making the blowing is usually continued till all the carbon is removed, and the desired proportion is restored, together with manganese, by adding ferromanganese or spiegeleisen. The metal is then poured into a large ladle, from which the ingot molds are filled. The Bessemer process is either *acid* or *basic* according to the nature of the refractory lining of the *converter*, or vessel in which the blowing is conducted. See IRON, BASIC PROCESS.

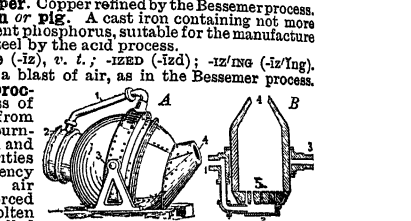

Converters used in Bessemer Process.
A Eccentric form in charging position. *B* Concentric form in blowing position.
1 Pipe; 2 Wind box; 3 Trunnion; 4 Mouth; 5 Tuyeres.

Bessemer steel. Steel made by the Bessemer process.

Bes'ser-a (bĕs'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after W. S. J. G. *Besser*, Russian botanist.] A genus of small bulbous liliaceous plants of Mexico, consisting of a single species, *B. elegans*, commonly cultivated under the name of *Mexican coral drops*. It has umbels of pendulous scarlet flowers with a white corona and long purple stamens.

best (bĕst), *a.; superl. of* GOOD. [AS. *best*, contr. fr. *betest, betst;* akin to Goth. *batists*, OHG. *pezzist*, G. *best*, D. *best*, Icel. *bezt*r, Dan. *best*, Sw. *bäst*. This word has no connection in origin with *good*. See BETTER.] **1.** Having good qualities in the highest degree; specif.: **a** Most good in qualities, physical, mental, or moral; most kind, desirable, etc.; most excellent; as, the *best* road; the *best* cloth; the *best* abilities; old friends are *best*.

When he is *best*, he is a little worse than a man, *Shak.*

b Most productive of good; most beneficent; most advantageous, serviceable, etc.; as, what were *best* to do?

It was thought not *best* to employ his people then. *Ld. Berners*

c Most; largest; as, the *best* part of a week.

2. *Iron Manuf.* Denoting a quality of wrought iron made from puddled bar and used for forgings, or of rolled iron plates. The qualities, taken in order from the poorest to

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be-scrawl', *v. t.* See BE-, 2, 6.
be-scrib'ble, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-scum'ber, be-scum'mer, *v. t.* See BE-, 4. *Obs*
be-scurf', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-scur'vy, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-scutch'eon, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
bese. + BES.
be-seam', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
Bes'e-cath (bĕs'ē-kăth). *D. Bib.*
besecche. + BESEECH.
be-see', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *besēon;* be- + *sēon* to see.] *Obs.* 1. To see; look; mind; consider. 2. To provide for; to treat (well or ill); also, to look to; arrange.
be-seech', *n.* Solicitation; supplication. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
be-seech'er, *n.* One who beseeches.
be-seech'ing, *p. pr. & v. n.* of BESEECH. — **be-seech'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **be-seech'ing-ness**, *n.*
be-seech'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
beseek, beseeke. + BESEECH.
be-seemd'. Beseemed. *Ref. Sp.*
be-seem'ing, *adv.* [Contract. of *by seeming*.] Seemingly.
be-seem'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
be-seem'ly, *a.* Fit; suitable; becoming. *Archaic.*
be-seen', *p. a. Archaic or Obs.* 1. Seen; appearing. 2. Decked or adorned; clad. 3. Accomplished; versed.
besege. + BESIEGE.
beseke. + BESEECH.
Bes'e-lam (bĕs'ē-lăm). *D. Bib.*
Bes'se-le-el (bĕ-sē'lē-ĕl). *D. Bib.*
besely. + BUSILY.
besem. + BESOM.
be-sen'na. Var. of MESENNA.
be-sen'ti-nel, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
besert. + BEZOAR.
be-serve', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-set'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-set'ter, *n* One that besets.
be-sew', *v. t.* [AS. *besīwian*] To sew up.
be-shack'le, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-shade', *v. t.* [AS. *besceadian*] To shade; overshadow.
be-shad'ow, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-shag', *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-shake', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-shame', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
besh'a-mel (bĕsh'ȧ-mĕl). Eng. form of BECHAMEL.
be-shawled', *p. a.* See BE-, 6
be-shear', *v. t.* [AS. *bescieran*] To shear all round; to shear off.
be-shed', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
besher. + BEAUSIRE. [SHUT.
beshet. Obs. pret. & p. p. of BE-
be-shield', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-shine', *v. t.* [AS. *bescīnan.*] To shine upon; to illuminate
be-shiv'er, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
besh'lik. Var. of BASHLYK.
be-shod', *p. p.* See BE-, 2.
be-shone', *pret. & p. p.* of BESHINE.
be-shout', *v. t* See BE-, 4.
be-show'er (bĕ-shou'ẽr), *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-shriek', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-shriv'el, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-shroud', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-shut', *v. t.* [See BE-, 1.] To shut up or out. *Obs.*
besie. + BESEE.
be-sieged' (bĕ-sējd'), *p. a. Astrol* Situated between two malevolent planets.
be-siege'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-sieg'er (bĕ-sēj'ẽr), *n.* One who besieges. [p. pr.
be-sieg'ing-ly, *adv.* of *besieging*,
be-sigh', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-sight', *n.* [See BESEE, SIGHT.] Provision; determination. *Obs.*
besike. + BESEECH.
be-sil'ver, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
besily. + BUSILY.
be-sin', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
besines. + BUSINESS.
be-sing', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-singe', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-sink', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-si'ren, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-sit', *v. t.* [*be-* + *sit* cf. AS. *besittan* to sit round, to possess.] *Obs.* To sit or weigh upon.
2. To suit; fit; become.
B. ès L. *Abbr.* Bachelier ès Lettres (F., Bachelor of Letters).
be-slab', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-slab'ber, beslaber, *v. t.* Vars. of BESLOBBER
be-slap', *v. t* See BE-, 2.
be-slash', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-slave', *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-slav'er (bĕ-slăv'ẽr), *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 6
be-sleeve', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-slime', *v. t.* See BE-, 6. — **be-slim'er** (-slīm'ẽr), *n*
bes'lings, *n.* Dial. Eng. equiv of BEESTINGS.
be-slip'per, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-slob'ber, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-slow', *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-slub'ber, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
‖ be-sluit' (bĕ-slōōt'), *n.* [D.] *Law.* A resolution or decree, as of a legislative body.
be-slur', *v. t* See BE-, 1.
be-slur'ry, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2; SLURRY. *Obs.*
besme. + BESOM. [*Sp.*
be-smeard'. Besmeared. *Ref.*
be-smell', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-smile', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-smoke', *v. t.* See BE-, 2, 6.
be-smooth', *v. t.* See BE-, 5.
be-smoth'er (bĕ-smŭth'ẽr), *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-smot'tered, *p. a.* Stained; dirtied; bespattered. *Obs. & lt.*
be-smudge', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-smutch', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-snare', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-sniv'el, *v. t.* See BE-, 4, 6.
be-snuff', *v. t.* See BE-, 6
be-sob', *v. t.* To soak. *Obs.*
Bes'o-de'iah (bĕ s'ō-dē'y ă; -dĭ'ȧ). *Bib*
Bes'o-di'a (-dĭ'ȧ). *D. Bib.*
be-sogne', besognie, *n.* Also **be-so'gnier, be-so'gnio, be-so'gno.** [OF. *besogne*, fr. It. *bisogno.* See BEZONIAN.] = BEZONIAN. *Obs*
be-soigne', *n.* [OF., F. *besogne.*] Business. *Obs.*
be-soil', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
‖ be-soin' (bĕ-zwăN'), *n.* [F.] Need; necessity, want
‖ be'so las ma'nos (bā'sō lȧs mā'nōs). [*Sp.*] I kiss the (your) hands; — a salutation.
be'som (bē'zŭm), *v. t.* To sweep, as with a besom. *Archaic or Poetic.* — **be'som-er** (-ẽr), *n.*
besom moss. The common haircap. *Dial. Eng.*
be-so'ni-an. + BEZONIAN.
be-son'net, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-soot', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-soothe', *v. t.* To soothe — **be-sooth'ment**, *n.*
Be'sor (bē'sôr). *Bib.*
be-sort', *v. t.* To sort with; fit; become. *Obs*
be-sort', *n.* Fit company. *Obs.*
be-sot'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-sot'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BESOT. — **be-sot'ting-ly**, *adv.*
be-sought' (bĕ-sôt'), *pret. & p. p.* of BESEECH.
be-soul', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-sour', *v. t* See BE-, 5.
be-span'gl. Bespangle. *Ref. Sp.*
be-span'gld. Bespangled. *Ref. Sp.* [GLE.
be-span'kle Var. of BESPAN-
be-spar'age, *v. t.* To disparage *Obs.* [*Obs.*
bespeangl. + BESPRINKLE.
be-spar'kle, *v. t* To besputter.
be-spat'. Obs. or rare pret. of BESPIT. [spit.
be-spate', *p. p.* of BESPETE to be-
be-spat'ter. Bespattered. *Ref. Sp* [spatters.
be-spat'ter-er, *n.* One who be-
be-spat'ter-ment, *n* See -MENT.
be-spawl', *v. t.* To cover with spawl, or spittle. *Obs.*
be-speak', *v. t.* To exclaim; to speak. *Obs.* *Milton.*
be-speak', *n.* A bespeaking. Among actors, a benefit (when a particular play is bespoken).
be-speak'er, *n.* One who bespeaks
be-specked', *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-speck'le, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-speck'le-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-spec'ta-cled (bĕ-spĕk'tȧ-k'ld), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
be-sped', *p. p.* of BESPEED.
be-speech', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-speed', *v. t* See BE-, 2.
be-spend', *v. t* See BL-, 2.
bespete, *v. t.* [ME. *despeten.*] To bespit. *Obs.*
be-spew', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-spice', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-spill', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-spin', *v. t.* See BE-, 1
be-spirt'. Var of BESPURT.
be-splash', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-split', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-spoke', *pret. & p. p.* of BE-SPEAK. [SPEAK.
be-spo'ken, *p. p. & p. a.* of BE-
be-spouse', *v. t* See BE-, 5.
be-spout', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-spray', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 6.
be-spred', Bespread. *Ref. Sp.*
be-spreng', *v. t.* [See BE-SPRENT.] To besprinkle. *Obs.* except in the p. p. *besprent.*
besprengil. + BESPRINKLE.
be-sprent', **besprenyt**, *pret.* of BE-SPRENG. *Obs.*
be-spring' + BESPRENG.
be-sprin'kl. Besprinkle. *Ref. Sp.* [*Sp.*]
be-sprin'kld Besprinkled. *Ref.*
be-sprong'. Obs. p. p. of BE-SPRING.
be-spurred', *p. a.* See BE-, 6, SPUR.
be-spurt', *v. t.* To spurt on or over; to asperse *Ob.* *Milton.*
be-spur'tle (bĕ-spûr't'l), *v. t.* To besprut often or much. *Obs.*
be-sput'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-spy', *v. t.* See BE-, 4, 6.
be-squeeze', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-squib', *v. t* See BE-, 6
be-squirt', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
bess'ra (bĕs'rȧ), *n.* [Hind. *besrā.*] A small East Indian falcon.
Bess, *n.* Short for ELIZABETH.
Bess, Good Queen. Queen Elizabeth of England; — a popular epithet.
besse. + BASE.
Bes'sel's el-lip'soid (bĕs'ĕlz). See ELLIPSOID.
bessem. + BESOM.
Bes'si (bĕs'ī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient tribe of rude Thracian mountaineers, guardians of a famous oracle of Dionysus.
Bes'sie, n. Dim. of ELIZABETH.
bess-ogne'. + BESOGNE.
Bes'sus, *n.* A cowardly, bragging captain in Beaumont and Fletcher's play "A King and No King"
best. + BEAST, BEEST.
best, *v. t.* To get the better of; overmatch. *Colloq.*

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the best, are known as *common best; best best*, or *double best;* and *best best* best, or *treble best.*

best best. See BEST, *a.*, 2.—**b. bower.** **a** = JOKER, a card. **b** *Naut.* See ANCHOR, 1.—**b. foot** (*or* leg) **foremost** (*or* forward), the better part to the fore; one's best appearance in evidence; as, to put one's *best foot foremost*, to make a good showing, or to do one's best.

East was evidently putting his *best foot foremost.* *T. Hughes.*

—**b. man,** the principal groomsman at a wedding.

best (bĕst), *adv.; superl.* of WELL. **1.** In the best way; to the most advantage; with the most success, ease, profit, benefit, or propriety.

Had we *best* retire? I see a storm *Milton.*
Had I not *best* go to her? *Thackeray*

The man who does *best* what multitudes do well *Macaulay.*

2. In the best or highest degree; to the fullest extent, most. "Thou serpent! That name *best* befits thee." *Milton.*

best, *n.* That which is best; the best part.

The *best* is, she hath no teeth to bite. *Shak.*

Specif.: **a** *pl.* (formerly also *sing.*) The best people.

Observe how seldom e'en the *best* succeed. *Pope*

b Best clothing, — usually with a possessive; as, their Sunday *best.* **c** Best state, or course of action; highest endeavor, utmost; — usually with a possessive; as, to do one's *best.*

I have . to my *best*, avoided that rashness *Sandys.*

at best, under the most favorable circumstances; at most; as, life is *at best* very short. — **for b.,** finally. *Obs.* "Constitutions . . . established *for best*, and not to be mended." *Milton.*

be-stead' (bē-stĕd'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* BE-STEAD' or BE-STED', also, *Obs.*, BE-STAD'. In sense 3 *pret.* also BE-STEAD'ED. [*be-* + *stead.*] **1.** To put in a certain situation or condition; to locate; arrange; place. Only in *p. p.*

They shall pass through it, hardly *bestead.* *Is.* VIII. 21.
Many far worse *bestead* than ourselves. *Barrow.*

2. To put in peril; to beset. Only in *p. p.* *Chaucer.*

3. To set, as with ornaments. *Obs.*

4. To serve; assist; profit; avail. *Milton.*

bes'tial (bĕs'chăl, 277), *a.* [F. *bestial*, L. *bestialis*, fr. *bestia* beast. See BEAST.] **1.** Belonging to a beast, or to beasts as a class; animal. *Gower.*

Among the *bestial* herds to range. *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities of a beast; specif.: **a** Brutish; below the dignity of reason or humanity; irrational; as, *bestial* ignorance. **b** Beastly; sensual, degradedly carnal. *Shak.*

Syn.—Brutish, beastly, brutal; carnal, vile, low, depraved, sensual, filthy.

bes'tial, *n.* [Cf. F. *bestiaux*, pl., and F. *bétail*, OF. *bestail, bestaille*, in collective sense.] A domestic animal, also, collectively, cattle; as, other kinds of *bestial. Obs. or Scot.*

bes-tial'i-ty (bĕs-chăl'ĭ-tĭ; bĕs'chĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *bestialité.*] **1.** State or quality of being bestial; beastly indulgence; brutality. *Chaucer.*

2. Unnatural connection with a beast.

3. = BESTIAL. *Obs.*

bes'tial-ize (bĕs'chăl-īz), *v. t.;* BES'TIAL-IZED (-īzd); BES'TIAL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make bestial; to degrade, brutalize.

The process of *bestializing* humanity. *Hare.*

‖ **bes'ti-a-ri'i** (bĕs'tĭ-ā'rĭ-ī), *n. pl.; sing.* BESTIARIUS (-ŭs). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Men who fought against beasts in the public games; — distinguished from *gladiators.* The *bestiarii* were usually either defenseless criminals and captives, or paid fighters bearing arms.

bes'ti-a-ry (bĕs'tĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *bestiarium*, fr. L. *bestiarius* pert. to beasts, fr. *bestia* beast: cf. F. *bestiaire.*] **1.** A treatise on beasts; esp., one of the moralizing or allegorical descriptions of beasts or their habits written in the Middle Ages. See PHYSIOLOGUS.

A *bestiary* . . . in itself one of the numerous medieval renderings of the fantastic mystical zoology. *Saintsbury.*

2. The zodiac. *Obs.*

be-stick' (bē-stĭk'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* BE-STUCK' (-stŭk'); *p. pr. & vb. n* BE-STICK'ING. To stick over, to mark by infixing points or spots here and there; to pierce.

be-stir' (bē-stûr'), *v. t. & i.;* BE-STIRRED' (-stûrd'), BE-STIR'RING. [*be-* + *stir*; cf. AS. *bestyrian* to heap up.] To stir up; to put, or rouse, into brisk or vigorous action; to move with life and vigor; — usually with the reciprocal pronoun.

You have so *besturred* your valor. *Shak.*
Rouse and *bestir* themselves ere well awake. *Milton.*

be-stow' (bē-stō'), *v. t.,* BE-STOWED' (-stōd'); BE-STOW'ING. [*be-* + *stow.*] **1.** To set in position; to place; put. *Archaic.* *Chaucer.*

2. To lay up in store; to deposit for safe keeping; to stow. *Gower.* "He *bestowed* it in a pouch." *Scott.*

3. To place or quarter; to lodge. *Holinshed.*

See that the women are *bestowed* in safety. *Byron.*

4. To confer or give in marriage. *Chaucer.*

5. To use; to apply; to devote, as time or strength in some occupation.

6. To give or confer; impart; — often with *on* or *upon.*

Though I *bestow* all my goods to feed the poor. 1 *Cor.* XIII. 3.
Empire is on us *bestowed.* *Cowper.*

7. To conduct; behave; — with a reflexive pronoun *Obs.*

How might we see Falstaff *bestow* himself to-night in his true colors, and not ourselves be seen? *Shak.*

Syn.—Grant, present, confer, accord. See GIVE.

be-stow'al (bē-stō'ăl), *n.* Act of bestowing; disposal.

be-stow'ing, *n. Brickmaking.* A casing of burnt brick on the upper part of a clamp.

be-stow'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of giving or bestowing; bestowal; also, that which is bestowed; gift.

If we consider this *bestowment* of gifts in this view. *Chauncy.*

be-straught' (bē-strôt'), *p. a.* [*be-* + *straught*, prob. here used for *distraught.*] Bereft (of one's senses), distracted; mad; — used also as the preterit of a verb. *Obs. Shak.*

be-strew' (bē-strōō'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* BE-STREWED' (-strōōd'), also, *p. p.*, BE-STREWN' (-strōōn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-STREW'ING. [AS. *bestréowian.*] To strew or scatter over; to besprinkle. *Milton.*

be-stride' (bē-strīd'), *v. t.; pret.* BE-STRODE' (-strōd'), also, *Obs. or R.*, BE-STRID' (-strĭd'); *p. p.* BE-STRID'DEN (-strĭd'n), also, *Obs. or R.*, BE-STRID', BE-STRODE'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-STRID'ING (-strĭd'ĭng). [AS. *bestrīdan; be-* + *strīdan* to stride.] **1.** To stand or sit astride of (something), or with the legs astride of; to stand over; to straddle.

That horse that thou so often hast *bestrid.* *Shak.*
Why, man, he doth *bestride* the narrow world
Like a Colossus. *Shak.*

2. Fig.: To stand over to defend; to support; protect.

When I *bestrid* thee in the wars and took
Deep scars to save thy life. *Shak.*

3. To stride over or across; as, to *bestride* a threshold.

bet (bĕt), *n.* [Prob. from ME. *abet* abetting, OF. *abet*, fr. *abeter* to excite, incite. See ABET.] That which is laid, staked, or pledged, as between two parties, upon the event of a contest or any contingent issue; the act of giving such a pledge; a wager. "Having made his *bets*." *Goldsmith.*

bet, *v. t. & i.;* BET, also BET'TED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 7, 151); BET'TING. To stake upon the event of a contingent issue; to wager.

John a Gaunt . . . *betted* much money on his head. *Shak.*
I'll *bet* you two to one I'll make him do it. *O. W. Holmes*

to bet on the field. See FIELD, *n.*

be'ta (bā'tă; bă'tă), *n.* [Gr. *βῆτα.*] The second letter of the Greek alphabet, B, β. See B, and cf. etymology of ALPHABET. *Beta* (B, β) is used variously for classifying, as: **a** *Astron.* To designate some bright star, usually the second brightest, of a constellation; as, β Aurigæ. **b** *Chem.* To distinguish one of two or more isomers; also, to indicate the position of substituting atoms or groups in certain compounds; as, β-naphthol. With acids, it commonly indicates that the substituent is in union with the carbon atom next to that to which the carboxyl group is attached.

Be'ta (bē'tă), *n.* [L., the beet.] *Bot.* A small genus of glabrous succulent chenopodiaceous herbs, natives of the European coasts, the Caucasus, and Asia Minor. *B. vulgaris* is the common beet, *B. cicla* is the chard, and *B. maritima* is the wild sea beet.

be'ta-cism (bē'tă-sĭz'm), **be'ta-cis'mus** (-sĭz'mŭs; -sĭs'mŭs), *n.* Excessive or extended use of the *b* sound in speech, due to conversion of other sounds into it, as through inability to distinguish them from *b*, or because of difficulty in pronouncing them.

be'ta-ine (bē'tă-In; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [From *Beta*, generic name of the beet.] *Org. Chem.* **a** A nonpoisonous crystalline base of sweetish taste, $(CH_3)_3N(OH)CH_2CO_2H$, occurring in beet juice and other plant substances and in putrefying flesh; also, the cyclic or "inner" salt, $(CH_3)_3{=}\overset{|}{N}{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}\overset{||}{C}O{\cdot}O$, easily formed by heating the base till it loses water. **b** By extension, any cyclic salt, formed by the union of an acid and a basic OH group in the same molecule with elimination of H_2O. Cf. LACTONE.

be-take' (bē-tāk'), *v. t.; pret.* BE-TOOK' (-tōōk'); *p. p.* BE-TAK'EN (-tāk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-TAK'ING. [*be-* + *take.*] **1** To take (to); to deliver over (to); to give (to) for disposal; to grant; to give up (to). *Obs. or R.*

And thence did all the spoils and treasures take . . .
Of which the best he did his love *betake.* *Spenser.*

The stoic Juarez . . . had to clap his hat on the government and *betake* it to Saltillo. *Harper's Mag.*

2. To commend or intrust (to); to commit (to). *Obs.*

Now to the devil I thee *betake.* *Skelton.*

3. To have recourse to; to apply; resort; go; — with a reflexive pronoun.

They *betook* themselves to treaty and submission. *Burke.*
Whither shall I *betake* me, where subsist? *Milton.*

4. To take or seize, to catch. *Obs. or Dial.*

5. To take to one's self; to take on; to assume.

It had *betaken* a dusky brown color. *C. E. Craddock.*

be-take' (bē-tāk'), *v. i.* To deliver one's self; to have recourse (to something); to go. *Obs.*

Then do no further go, no further stray,
But here lie down, and to thy rest *betake.* *Spenser.*

be'ta rays (bē'tă; bā'tă). *Physics.* Penetrating rays readily deflected by a magnetic or electric field, emitted by radioactive substances, as radium. They consist of negatively charged particles or electrons, apparently the same in kind as those of the cathode rays, but having much higher velocities (about 35,000 to 180,000 miles per second).

be-teach' (bē-tēch'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* BE-TEACHED' (-tēcht'), BE-TAUGHT' (-tôt'), *p. pr & vb. n.* BE-TEACH'ING. [ME *bitechen, bitæchen*, AS. *betǣcan; be-* + *tǣcan, tǣcean*, to teach. See TEACH.] *Obs.* **1.** To hand over; to deliver. *Sir J. Mandeville.*

2. To give in trust; to consign, commit, or commend; — often used in connection with leave-taking.

Now such a rime the devil I *biteche.* *Chaucer.*

3. To teach. *Rare.*

to beteach one good day, to bid or wish one good day.

be-teem' (bē-tēm'), *v. t.* [*be-* + an old verb *teem* to be fitting; cf. D. *betamen* to beseem, G. *ziemen*, Goth. *gatiman*, and E. *tame.* See TAME, *a.*] *Obs.* **1.** To vouchsafe; bestow; grant; accord; consent. *Spenser. Milton.*

2. To allow; permit; suffer.

So loving to my mother,
That he might not *beteem* the winds of heaven
Visit her face too roughly *Shak*

be'tel (bē'tl), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tamil *vettilei*, prop. meaning, a mere leaf.] A climbing species of pepper (*Piper betle*). Its ovate leaves are chewed, with the betel nut and a little shell lime, by the natives of the East Indies. This stains the teeth black.

Bet'el-geuse') (bĕt'ĕl-gûz'), *n.* Also **Bet'el-gueze'** and **Bet'el-geux'**) **Bet'el-guese'.** [F. *Bételgeuse*, prob. fr. Ar. *beit al-jauzā* constellation of the Twins, also Orion, confused with *yed al-jauzā*, lit., arm of Orion, name of this star.] *Astron.* A variable star of the first magnitude, near one shoulder of Orion; Alpha (α) Orionis. It shows a fluted spectrum, and is believed to be of extraordinary size.

betel nut. The nutlike seed of the betel palm.

betel palm. An Asiatic pinnate-leaved palm (*Areca catheeu*) having a slender ringed trunk and an orange-colored nutlike drupe with an outer fibrous husk. The nut is used as a masticatory; it is pungent and astringent, and stains the teeth black. See BETEL, ARECA.

‖ **bête' noire'** (bĕt' nwär'). [F.] Lit., a black beast; an object of deep dread or aversion; bugbear.

beth'el (bĕth'ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *bēth-el* house of God.] **1.** A house of worship; a hallowed spot or structure; — from Bethel in Palestine, the scene of Jacob's vision of a ladder with angels ascending and descending. *Gen.* xxviii. 12.

2. Specif.: **a** A chapel for nonconformists. *Eng.* **b** A place of worship for seamen.

Be-thes'da (bē-thĕz'dă), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A pool at Jerusalem, now usually identified with that between the Temple and the Via Dolorosa. *John* v. 2.

A more probable site for *Bethesda* is the Virgin's Pool . . . at the foot of the Ophel slope southeast of the Temple. . . . This . . . still presents the phenomenon of intermittent "troubling of the water," which overflows from a natural siphon under the cave, and . it is still the custom of the Jews to bathe in the waters of the cave, when this overflow occurs, for the cure of rheumatism and of other disorders. *C. R. Conder.*

2 A hallowed place; a chapel. Cf. BETHEL.

be-think' (bē-thĭnk'), *v. t; pret. & p. p.* BE-THOUGHT' (-thôt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-THINK'ING. [AS. *bepencan; be-* + *pencan* to think. See THINK.] To call to mind; to recall or bring to recollection, reflection, or consideration; to think; to consider; — generally followed by a reflexive pronoun, often with *of* or *that* before the subject of thought. *Obs.*, except with a clause, or with a reflexive.

This love may not written be with ink,
Thus passeth all that hearte may *bethink.* *Chaucer.*
I have *bethought* me of another fault. *Shak.*
We *bethink* a means to break it off. *Shak.*

Syn.—Recollect, remember, reflect.

be-think', *v. i.* To think; consider; reflect; deliberate. *Archaic.* "*Bethink* ere thou dismiss us." *Byron.*

Beth'le-hem (bĕth'lĕ-hĕm; -ĕm), *n.* [Heb. *bēth-lekhem* house of food, *bēth* house + *lekhem* food, *lākham* to eat. Cf. BEDLAM.] **1.** The town in Judea. (See *Gaz.*)

2. = BEDLAM, 2 & 3.

3. *Arch.* In the Ethiopic Church, a small building attached to a church, in which the eucharistic bread is made.

Beth'le-hem-ite (-īt)) *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Bethlehem
Beth'lem-ite (-lĕm-īt)) in Judea. 1 *Sam.* xvi. 1.

2. An inmate of a Bethlehem; a bedlamite.

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be-stab', *v. t.* See BE-, 2

be-stad', *p. a.* + BESTEAD. *Bestad* was used by Spenser both as a *pret.* and as a *p. p.*

be-stain', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.

be-stamp', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.

be-stand', *v. t* See BE-, 4.

be-star', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-stare', *v. t.* See BE-, 4

be-starve', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-stay', *v* t. See BE-, 2.

be-stayed', *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

beste. + BEAST, BEEST, BEST.

be-stead', *v. t.* To take (one's) place; go instead of. *Obs.*

be-steal', *v. t.* [AS. *bestelan.*] To steal or steal away. *Obs.*

be-steer', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

bestely. + BEASTLY.

be-stench', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-stent'ed, *p. a. Obs.* 2 + *stent*, v.] Distended. *Obs.* & *R.*

best'er, *n.* One who beats another; a sharper. *Slang, Eng.*

bes'tial. Obs. corrupt of BASTILE.

bes'tial-ism (-tĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

bes'tial-ist, *n.* See -IST.

bestiallich, *a.* [See -LY, LIKE.] Bestial. *Obs.*

bes'tial-ly, *adv.* of BESTIAL.

Bes'tian, *a.* [L. *bestia* beast.] Pert. to the Beast (of the Apocalypse). *Obs.*—**Bes'tian-ism,** *n. Obs.*—**Bes'tian-ize,** *v. t. Obs.*

bes'ti-a'ri-an (bĕs'tĭ-ā'rĭ-ăn). *n.* One who is concerned for the beasts, esp. an opponent of vivisection.—**bes'ti-a'ri-an-ism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

bes'ti-a-ry (bĕs'tĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* One of the bestiarii. [*Obs.*]

bes'ti-ate, *v. t.* To bestialize.

be-still', *v. t.* To make still.

be-stink', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

best'ird'. Bestirred. *Ref. Sp.*

best'ly. + BEASTLY.

best'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

be-stock', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-store', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-storm', *v. t. & i* To assail with storm; to storm.

bestoule. Obs. pret. of BESTEAL.

be-stow'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

be-stow'age, *n.* STOWAGE *Rare.*

be-stowd' Bestowed. *Ref. Sp.*

be-stow'er, *n.* One who bestows.

be-strad'dle, *v. t* To bestride.

be-strad'l. Bestraddle. *Ref. Sp.*

be-strad'ld. Bestraddled. *Ref. Sp.*

be-straw', *v t.* See BE-, 6.

be-streak', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.

be-stream', *v t.* See BE-, 4

be-strew'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

be-strid', *pret. & p. p.* of BESTRIDE. *Obs. or R.*

be-strip', *v. t* See BE-, 2.

be-stripe', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.

be-strode', *pret. & p. p* of BESTRIDE.

be-strow', *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* BESTROWED'; also *p. p.* BESTROWN'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESTROW'ING. Var. of BESTREW.

be-strut', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.

bestuall. + BESTIAL.

be-stuck', *pret. & p. p.* of BESTICK.

be-stud', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2, 6.

be-sug'ar, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

‖ **be-su'go** (bĕ-sōō'gō), *n.* [Sp.] The European red porgy (*Pagrus pagrus*).

be-suit', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-sul'ly, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

besum. + BESOM.

be-swad'dle, *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.

be-swarm', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.

be-sweat' (bē-swĕt'), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

be-sweet'en, *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-swel'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.

be-swike', *v t.* [AS. *beswīcan*, *be-* + *swīcan* to depart, desert.] To deceive; to cheat. *Obs.*—**be-swik'er,** *n. Obs.*

be-swim', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.

be-swing', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.

be-swinge', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-swink', *v. t.* [AS. *beswincan.*] To work for; earn. *Obs.*

be-switch', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.

besy, besyly, besynes. + BUSY, BUSILY, BUSINESS.

bet. Obs. or dial. var. of BEET.

bet, *pret. & p. p.* of BEAT. *Obs. or Scot.*

bet. *a., adv., & n.* [AS *bet*, adv.] Early form of BETTER. *Obs.*—**to go bet,** to go fast; to hurry. *Obs.*

be-tag', *v t.* See BE-, 6.

Be'tah (bē'tă). *Bib.*

be-tail', *v. t.* See BE-, 7.

be-taint', *v. t* [*be-*, 1 + *taint.*] To tinge. *Obs.*

betaken. + BETOKEN.

be-talk', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-tall', *v. t.* [D. *betalen.*] To pay. *Obs.*

be-tal'low, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

beta naphthol. See NAPHTHOL.

beta-naphthol orange. Orange II. See DYE.

be-tane'. Dial p. p. of BETAKE.

Bet'a-ne (bĕt'ă-nē). *Bib.*

be-tang'gle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

betany. + BETONY.

be'ta-or'cin, *n.* See ORCIN.

be-task', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-tas'sel, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-tat'tered, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

be-taught', *pret. & p. p.* of BETEACH. *Obs.*

be-taxed', *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

betch'er-i (bĕch'ĕr-ĭ). Var of BUDGEREE

betch'er-ry-gah' (-gä'). Var of BUDGEREEGAH. *Australia.*

bete. + BEAT; obs. or dial. var. of BEET; obs. pret. of BITE.

‖ **bête** (bāt), *a.* [F.] Foolish or silly; stupid.

‖ **bête,** *n.* [F.] A beast; a beastlike person; a stupid person; also, a bête noire.

be-tear' (bē-tĕr'), *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

beteche. + BETEACH.

beted. Obs. pret. of BETIDE.

be-tee', *v. t.* [AS. *betēon.*] To draw over; cover; bestow; also, to betray. *Obs.*

be-tee'la, *n.* [Fg. *beatilha.*] An East India muslin, formerly used for cravats, veils, etc. *Obs.*

be-teem', *v. t.* [*be-*, 2 + *teem.*] To give birth to; bring forth. *R.*

beteich. Obs. pret. of BETEACH.

be'tel. + BEETLE.

be-tell', *v. t.* To speak of, for, or against; to claim; to conquer. *Obs.*

betelle. + BEETLE.

betel pepper. = BETEL.

beten. + BEAT.

Be'ten (bē'tĕn). *Bib.*

betere. + BETTER.

be'ter-schap' (bā'tĕr-skăp'), *n.; pl.* -SCHAPPE (-ē). [D.] *Rom. Dutch Law.* Improvement or betterment.

beth (bĕth; bāth), *n.* [Heb. *bēth*, lit., house or tent.] The second letter (ב, ב) of the Hebrew alphabet, representing the sound of Eng. *b*, or the corresponding spirant, about like Eng. *v* (see DAGHESH) Its numerical value is 2. See B

beth. + BATH.

beth. Obs northern form of pres. pl. indic. and imperative of BE.

Beth, *n.* Short for ELIZABETH.

Beth'-ab'a-ra (bĕth'ăb'ă-ra; -ā-bē'rā). *Bib.*

Beth-ab'a-ra wood (bĕth-ăb'ă-rā) An (unidentified) highly elastic African wood

Beth'-ac'a-ram, *or* **Beth'-ach'a-ram** (bĕth'ăk'ă-răm). *D. Bib*

Beth'ac'a-rem (-rĕm). *D. Bib.*

Beth'-a'nath (bĕth'ā'năth). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Be-tha'ni-a (bē-thā'nĭ-ă) *D.*

Beth'a-nite (bĕth'ă-nīt). *D. Bib.*

be-thank', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-thank'it. (God) be thanked; — sometimes denoting a grace after meat. *Scot.*

Beth'-a'noth (bĕth'ā'nŏth; -nōth). *Bib.*

Beth'-a-ny (bĕth'ă-nĭ). *Bib.*

Beth'-ar'a-ba (bĕth'ār'ă-bă). *D. Bib.*

Beth'-ar'a-bah. *Bib.*

Beth'-a'ram (bĕth'ā'răm). *Bib.*

Beth'-a'ran (-răn). *D. Bib.*

Beth'-ar'bel (-ar'bĕl). *Bib.*

Beth'-a'ven (-ā'vĕn). *Bib.*

Beth'-az-ma'veth (-ăz-mā'vĕth). *Bib.* [ōn). *Bib.*

Beth'-ba'al-me'on (-bā'ăl-mē'-

Beth'-ba'rah (-bā'rā). *Bib.*

Beth'-ba'si (-bā'sī). *Bib.*

Beth'-be'ra (-bē'rā). *D. Bib.*

Beth' Ber'a-i (bĕr'ă-ī) *D. Bib.*

Beth'-bir'e-i (-bĭr'ē-ī), *or* **Beth'-bir'i** (-bĭr'ī). *Bib*

Beth'-car' (-kar'). *Bib.*

Beth'-da'gon (-dā'gŏn) *Bib.*

Beth'-dib'la-tha'im (-dĭb'lă-thā'ĭm). *Bib.* [BOTH.]

bethe. + BATH, BATHE, BEATH.

Beth'-e'den (bĕth'ē'dĕn) *Bib.*

Beth'-el-ite (-ĕl-īt). *Bib*

Beth'-e'mec (-ē'mĕk) *D. Bib.*

Beth'-e'mek. *Bib.*

Be'ther (bē'thĕr). *Bib*

beth'er-al (bĕth'ĕr-ăl). Var of BEDRAL. *Scot.*

Beth'-e'zel (bĕth'ē'zĕl). *Bib.*

beth'-flow'er (bĕth'flou'ĕr), *n.* [For *birth flower.*] Birthroot (*Trillium erectum*) *Dial. Eng*

Beth'-ga'der (-gā'dĕr) *Bib.*

Beth'-ga'mul (-gā'mŭl; -găm'ŭl). *Bib.*

Beth'-hac'ce-rem (-hăk'ē-rĕm), *or* **Beth'-hac-che'rem** (-hăk-kē'rĕm). *Bib.* [dn). *Bib.*

Beth'-ha'ran (-hā'răn; -hār'-

Beth'-hog'la, *or* **Beth'-hog'lah** (-hŏg'lă). *Bib.* [ōn). *Bib.*

Beth'-ho'ron (-hō'rŏn; -hōr'-

Be-thi'a (bē-thī'ă). *D. Bib.*

bethlen. + BATHE.

Beth'i-es'i-moth (bĕth'Y-ĕs'Y-mŏth). *D. Bib.*

Beth'-jesh'i-moth (-jĕs'h'Y-mŏth; -mōth) *or* **Beth'-jes'i-moth** (-jĕs'-). *Bib.*

Beth'-le-ba'oth (-lē-bā'ŏth; -ōth). *Bib.*

Beth'le-hem Eph'ra-tah (ĕf'ră-tă) *or* **Ju'dah.** *Bib.* The home of David; the birthplace of Jesus.

Beth'-le-hem-ju'dah. *Bib.*

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3. *Eccl.* **a** One of an obscure English order of monks introduced at Cambridge, 1257, distinguished from the Dominicans by wearing a red and blue star. **b** One of a South and Central American order of monks founded in Guatemala by Pedro de Bethencourt (1617–67), for the care of the sick, and placed in 1687 under the rule of St. Augustine.

Bethlehem sage. A European boraginaceous plant (*Pulmonaria saccharata*), occasionally cultivated for its purple bell-shaped flowers, produced in terminal cymes.

Beth-pha'ni-a (bĕth-fā'nĭ-*a*), *n.* Also **Beth'pha-nie, Beth'pha-ny** (bĕth'fa-nĭ). [LL. *Bethphania*, fr. Heb. *bēth* house + L. *epiphania* epiphany.] The divine manifestation (by the turning of water into wine) in the house at Cana of Galilee; — a Scholastic term. *Obs or Hist.*

be-tide' (bē-tīd'), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* BE-TID'ED (-tīd'ĕd), *Obs.* BE-TID' (-tĭd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-TID'ING (-tīd'ĭng). [ME. *bitiden; bi-, be-* + *tiden*, fr. AS *tīdan*, to happen, fr. *tīd* time. See TIDE.] **1.** To happen; to befall; to come to pass; to occur; as, woe *betide* the wanderer; — used with a dative or indirect object, or with *to* or *unto* and an objective.

A strange adventure that *betided*
Betwixt the fox and the ape. *Spenser*
What will *betide* the lew? *Milton*

2. To befit or become (one); — with indirect object. *Obs.*
to betide of *or* on, to become of. *Obs. Shak.*

be-tide', *v. t.* To betoken; presage. *Couper.*

be-times' (-tīmz'), *adv.* [*be-* (for *by*) + *time*; that is, by the proper time. The *-s* is an adverbial ending.] **1.** In good season or time, before it is late; seasonably; early.

To measure life learn thou *betimes* *Milton.*

2. In a short time; soon, speedily; forthwith.

He tires *betimes* that spurs too fast betimes [early] *Shak.*

3. At times; occasionally. *Dial. Eng. or Scot.*

Syn. — See EARLY.

be-to'ken (bē-tō'k'n), *v. t.;* BE-TO'KENED (-k'nd); BE-TO'KEN-ING. **1.** To express (verbally); denote. *Obs.*

2. To symbolize. *Obs. Cursor Mundi.*

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow . .
Betokening peace from God, and covenant new *Milton.*

3. To foreshow by present signs; to indicate (something future); as, a dark cloud often *betokens* a storm.

4. To signify (by some visible object); to show (by signs or tokens); to give evidence of. *Shak.*

Looks *betokening* rage *H F Cary (Dante).*

Syn. — Presage, portend, indicate, mark, note.

be'tol (bē'tŏl; -tōl), *n.* [*beta* + naphthol.] *Med.* A white crystalline compound, $C_{17}H_{12}O_3$, known to chemists as beta-naphthol salicylate. It is used as a remedy for rheumatism and other complaints.

‖ **bé'ton'** (bā'tôN'), *n.* [F. *béton* concrete, fr. L. *bitumen* bitumen.] *Masonry.* Concrete made after the French fashion by mixing gravel or other material with a mortar of cement and sand.

Be-ton'i-ca (bē-tŏn'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [L. See BETONY.] *Bot.* A genus of European menthaceous plants, united with *Stachys* by some authors, but distinguished by having the corolla tube greatly exceeding the calyx. A few species are cultivated for their showy spikes of purple flowers

bet'o-ny (bĕt'ō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *betony, betany*, F. *bétoine*, fr L. *betonica, vettonica.*] A plant of the genus *Betonica*. The purple or wood betony (*B. officinalis*) is common in Europe, being formerly used in medicine, and (according to Loudon) in dyeing wool a yellow color.

be-trap' (bē-trăp'), *v. t.* [AS *betræppan; be-* + *træppan, treppan*. See TRAP.] To entrap; insnare; circumvent; as, to *betrap* an army. *Rare.*

be-trap', *v. t.* To put trappings on; to clothe; deck. *Rare.*

be-tray' (bē-trā'), *v. t.;* BE-TRAYED' (-trād'); BE-TRAY'ING. [ME. *betraien, bitraien; be-* + OF. *trair* to betray, F. *trahir*, fr. L. *tradere*. See TRAITOR.] **1.** To deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery or fraud, in violation of trust; to give up treacherously or faithlessly; as, an officer *betrayed* the city.

Jesus said unto them, The Son of man shall be *betrayed* into the hands of men. *Matt.* XVII. 22.

2. To prove faithless or treacherous to, as to a trust or one who trusts; to be false or recreant to; to fail or desert in a moment of need; as, to *betray* a friend or a cause.

But when I rise, I shall find my legs *betraying* me. *Johnson.*

3. To mislead; to expose to inconvenience not foreseen; to lead into error, sin, or danger. *Chaucer.*

Genius often *betrays* itself into great errors *T Watts.*
How many lambs might the stern wolf *betray*,
If like a lamb he could his looks translate. *Shak.*

4. To lead astray, as a maiden; to seduce (as under promise of marriage) and then abandon.

5. To violate the confidence of, by disclosing a secret or that which one is bound in honor not to make known.

Willing to serve or *betray* any government for hire. *Macaulay.*

6. To disclose or discover, as something which prudence would conceal; to reveal unintentionally.

Be swift to hear, but cautious of your tongue, lest you *betray* your ignorance *T. Watts.*

7. To show or to indicate; — said of what is not obvious at first, or would otherwise be concealed.

Eternal smiles his emptiness *betray*. *Pope.*

All the names in the country *betray* great antiquity. *Bryant.*

be-tray' (bē-trā'), *v. i.* To perform the act of betraying (a person or thing). *Shak.*

Who tells whate'er you think, whate'er you say,
And if he lie not, must at least *betray*. *Pope.*
Manhood's dark and tossing waves,
And youth's smooth ocean, smiling to *betray*. *Shelley.*

be-tray'al (bē-trā'ăl), *n* Act of betraying.

be-troth' (bē-trōth'; -trōth'; 205, 277), *v. t.;* BE-TROTHED' (-trōthd'; -trōthd'); BE-TROTH'ING. [*be-* + *troth*, i e., *truth*; ME. *bitreuðien*. See TROTH, TRUTH.] **1.** To promise to take (as a future spouse); to plight one's troth to. *Deut.* xx. 7.

2. To contract (to any one) for a marriage; to engage or promise in marriage; to affiance, — used esp. of a woman.

He, in the first flower of my freshest age,
Betrothèd me unto the only heir. *Spenser.*

3. To give or pledge to in religious faith and affiliation, — said of the relation of the Church to God, or people to the Church or God.

be-troth'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of betrothing, or fact of being betrothed; a mutual promise or contract for a future marriage; affiance; espousal Cf. SPONSALIA.

The theory of the Teutonic races . . attached more importance to the *betrothal* than to the subsequent wedding *Betothal*, "Verlobung," seems to have been a sale of the woman by her guardian for a pretium puellæ. *T. E. Holland.*

bet'ter (bĕt'ẽr), *n.* One who bets, or lays a wager.

bet'ter, *a.; used as compar.* of GOOD. [ME. *betere, bettre*, and as adv. *bet*, AS. *betera*, adj., and *bet*, adv.; akin to Icel. *betri*, adj., *betr*, adv, Goth. *batiza*, adj., OHG. *bezziro*, adj., *baz*, adv., G. *besser*, adj. and adv., *bass*, adv., E. *boot*. See BOOT advantage; cf. BEST, BATTEN to grow fat.] **1.** Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; as, a *better* man; a *better* physician; a *better* house, a *better* air.

If ever you have looked on *better* days *Shak*

2. Preferable in regard to rank, value, use, fitness, acceptableness, safety, or in any other respect.

To obey is *better* than sacrifice. 1 *Sam.* xv. 22.

3. Greater in amount or extent; larger; more.

4. Improved in health; less affected with disease or ailments; as, the patient is *better*

better arm, foot, hand, etc., the right arm, foot, hand, etc. *Obs., R., or Dial* — **b. half**, the more than half (of one), — said of a very intimate companion, esp. a wife.

My dear, my *better half* (said he), I find I must now leave thee. *Sir P. Sidney*

— **b hand**, the superiority; the upper hand. *Ld. Berners.*

bet'ter, *adv.; used as compar.* of WELL. **1.** In a superior or more excellent manner; with more skill and wisdom, courage, virtue, advantage, or success, as, Henry writes *better* than John; veterans fight *better* than recruits.

I could not be *better* employed than in the service of my country. *Shak.*
The best way to understand the extent of our knowledge *Locke.*

2. In a higher or greater degree, more.

Never was monarch *better* feared, and loved *Shak*

3. More, in reference to value, distance, time, etc.

Forty fathom and *better* *Hall Caine.*

better off, in a better condition, or in better circumstances.

bet'ter, *n.* **1.** That which is better.

I never looked for *better* at his hands *Shak*

2. One who has a claim to precedence; a superior, as in merit, social standing, etc.; — usually in *pl.*

Their *betters* would hardly be found. *Hooker.*

3. Advantage, superiority, or victory; — usually with *of*; as, to get the *better* of an enemy.

for the better, in the way of improvement; so as to produce improvement.

If I have altered him anywhere *for the better* *Dryden.*

bet'ter, *v. t.;* BET'TERED (-ẽrd); BET'TER-ING. [AS *beterian, betrian*, fr. *betera* better. See BETTER, *a.*] **1.** To improve or ameliorate; to increase the good qualities of.

He thought to *better* his circumstances. *Thackeray.*

2. To improve the condition of, morally, physically, financially, socially, or otherwise.

The constant effort of every man to *better* himself. *Macaulay.*
Seeing me *bettered* and able to sit up a little. *S Weir Mitchell.*

3. To surpass in excellence; to exceed; excel.

The works of nature do always aim at that which cannot be *bettered*. *Hooker*

4. To give advantage to; to support; strengthen. *Obs.*

Syn. — Meliorate, ameliorate, mend, amend, correct, emend, reform, advance, promote. See IMPROVE.

bet'ter, *v. i.* To become better; to improve. *Carlyle.*

bet'ter-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A making better; amendment; improvement. *W. Montagu.*

2. *Law.* An improvement of an estate which renders it better than mere repairing would do. Betterment includes any addition to, or alteration of the condition of, the estate which is not a mere act of restoration involved in repair, whether new buildings, new appliances, improved draining, opening or widening of adjacent streets, etc.

bet'ter-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being better or superior; superiority.

2. The difference by which fine gold or silver exceeds the standard in fineness.

bet'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BET, to wager.

bet'tong (bĕt'ŏng), *n.* [Native name.] Any of several small leaping Australian marsupials constituting the genus *Bettongia*. They have a prehensile tail, though they live on, or burrow in, the ground. Also called *jerboa kangaroo.*

bet'ty (bĕt'ĭ), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] Elizabeth; — a nickname, often used to imply relation to household or rustic duties.

Her dingy dust clout *Betty* brings,
And singing brushes it away. *Gertrude Hall.*

2. A man who interferes with the household duties of women, or who busies himself with womanish affairs. *Contemptuous.*

3. A Florence flask for oil or the like.

4. [In the Cantmg Dict. (1725) also called *Bess*, and *Jenny.*] A short bar used by thieves; a jimmy. *Thieves' Cant.*

Bet'u-la (bĕt'ū-*la*), *n.* [L., birch tree.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of aromatic trees or shrubs, the birches, type of the family Betulaceæ, having the fruiting bracts 3-lobed or entire and deciduous. The fruit is a small samara. The species are natives of north temperate and arctic regions; several are valuable timber trees. See BIRCH.

Bet'u-la'ce-æ (-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Fagales), the birch family, distinguished by the simple leaves, monœcious, rarely dicœcious, flowers, and 1-seeded nutlike fruit. There are 6 genera and about 75 species, of wide distribution, including *Betula*, the birch, *Alnus*, the alder, and *Corylus*, the hazel. — **bet'u-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

bet'u-lin (bĕt'ū-lĭn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_{30}H_{50}O_3$, obtained from the outer bark of the common European birch (*Betula alba*), or from the tar prepared therefrom; — called also *betula*, or *birch, camphor.*

be-tween' (bē-twēn'), *prep.* [ME. *bytwene, bitweonen*, AS. *betwéonan, betwéonum; be-* by + a form fr. AS. *twā* two, akin to Goth. *tweihnai* two apiece. See TWAIN; cf. ATWEEN, BETWIXT.] **1.** In the space which separates; betwixt; as, New York is *between* Boston and Philadelphia.

2. From one to another of; — used in expressing motion from one body or place to another.

If things should go so *between* them. *Bacon.*
O, what a war of looks was then *between* them! *Shak.*

3. In common to; in the joint possession, action, agency, etc., of; by the united action of

Between you and the women the play may please. *Shak.*
Castor and Pollux with only one soul *between* them *Locke.*

4. In participation by, and involving the reciprocal action or affecting the mutual relation of; with reference to, or involved in, the interrelation or interaction of.

An intestine struggle, open or secret, *between* authority and liberty. *Hume.*

5. In point of comparison of; — used of two or more persons or things; as, to judge *between* or to choose *between* courses, to distinguish *between* you and me.

Between two gulfs, which hath the merriest eye. *Shak.*

6. In intermediate relation to, in respect of time, quantity, quality, or degree; as, *between* nine and ten o'clock.

Syn. — BETWEEN, AMONG. BETWEEN, in its literal sense (see etym.), applies to only two objects; as, *between* Scylla and Charybdis, *between* two fires. When used of more than two objects, it brings them severally and individually into the relation expressed, as, a treaty *between* three powers, the three survivors had but one pair of shoes *between* them; "I . . . hope that *between* public business, improving studies, and domestic pleasures, neither melancholy nor caprice will find any place for entrance" (*Johnson*) AMONG always implies more than two objects, which it brings less definitely into the relation expressed; as, *among* so many candidates one must find a good one; *among* the survivors were two children; "Five barley loaves, and two small fishes: but what are they *among* so many?" (*John* vi. 9). See AMONG.

between ourselves, b. you and me, b. themselves, in confidence: with the understanding that secrecy is to be maintained. — **b. wind and water**, *Naut.*, about at the water line, so as often to be alternately above and below water, esp. with reference to injuries.

be-tween', *adv.* In an intermediate position or relation in space or time; in the midst; in the interval; at intervals.

Broad vales *between*
Of frozen floods, unfathomable deeps *Shelley.*

be-tween', *n.* **1.** Intermediate time, space, state, way, etc.; interval. *Poetic & R.* *Shak.*

2 A size of needle. See NEEDLE.

between decks, be-tween'-decks', *adv.* Colloq., *'tween decks. Naut.* In the space between decks. — *n.* (Generally written *between-decks.*) The space itself.

be-twixt' (bē-twĭkst'), *prep., adv., & n.* [ME. *betwix, bitwix*, rarely *bituixt*, AS. *betweox, betweohs, betweoh, betwih; be-* by + a form fr. AS. *twā* two. See BETWEEN.] Between.

From *betwixt* two aged oaks *Milton.*
There was some speech of marriage
Betwixt myself and her. *Shak.*

betwixt and between, in a midway position; so-so; neither one thing nor the other. *Colloq*

beu'dant-ite (bū'dănt-īt), *n.* [After F. S. *Beudant*, a Frenchman.] *Min.* A ferric lead phosphate or arsenate, with sulphate, occurring in green to black rhombohedral crystals.

Beu'lah (bū'lȧ), *n.* [Heb. *bĕūlāh.*] **1.** Lit., married (said of a woman); — an allegorical name prophetically applied to Israel. *Isaiah* lxii. 4. Used as a fem. proper name.

2. Short for LAND OF BEULAH.

‖ **beur'ré'** (bûr'rā'), *n.* [F., fr. *beurre* butter.] *Bot.* A pear having soft and melting flesh; — used with a distinguishing word; as, *Beurré* d'Anjou; *Beurré* Clairgeau.

Beth'lem. † BEDLAM. [ITE.
Beth'lem-ite. See BETHLEHEM-.
Beth'-lo'mon (bĕth'lō'mŏn). *Bib.* [á-kȧ). *Bib.*
Beth'-ma'a-cah, -chah (-mā'-
Beth'-mar'ca-both (-mȧr'kȧ-bŏth; -bōth) *Bib.*
Beth-me'on (-mē'ŏn). *Bib.*
Beth'-nim'rah (-nĭm'rȧ). *Bib.*
be-thorn', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
Beth'-o'ron (bĕth'ō'rŏn). *Bib.*
be-thought', *pret. & p. p.* of BETHINK.
Beth'-pa'let (-pā'lĕt). *Bib.*
Beth'-paz'zez (-păz'ĕz). *Bib.*
Beth'-pe'let. *Bib.*
Beth'-pe'or (-pē'ôr). *Bib.*
Beth'-pha-ge (bĕth'fȧ-jē; bĕth'-
fā). *Bib.* [*D. Bib.*]
Beth'-pha'leth (bĕth'fā'lĕth). *Bib.*
Beth'-phe'let *Bib.* [*Bib.*
Beth'-phe'ses (bĕth'fē'sēz). *D.*
Beth'pho'gor (-fō'gôr). *D. Bib.*
beth'ral (bĕth'rȧl). Var of BEDRAL, a beadle. [BE-, 5.
be-thrall' (bē-thrôl'), *v. t.* See
Beth'-ra'pha (bĕth'rā'fȧ). *Bib.*
be-threat'en, *v. t* See BE-, 2.
Beth'-re'hob (-rē'hŏb). *Bib.*
beth'rel (bĕth'rĕl). Var. of BEDRAL, a beadle.
beth'root' (bĕth'rōōt'). Dial. var. of BIRTHROOT.

be-throw', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
Beth'-sa'be-e (bĕth'sā'bē-ē). *D. Bib.*
Beth'-sa'i-da (-sā'ĭ-dȧ). *Bib.*
Beth'-sa'mes (-sā'mēz) *D Bib.*
Beth'-sa'mite (-sā-mīt). *D. Bib.*
Beth'-sa'mos (-sā'mŏs). *Bib.*
Beth'-san' (-săn'), **Beth'-shan'** (-shăn'), **Beth'-she'an** (-shē'-
ăn). *Bib.*
Beth'-she'mesh (bĕth'shē'-
mĕsh; bĕth'shē-mĕsh). *Bib.*
Beth'-she'mite (-shē'mīt). *Bib.*
Beth'-shit'tah (-shĭt' ȧ). *Bib.*
Beth'si'moth (-sĭ'mŏth). *D.Bib.*
Beth'-su'ra (-sū'rȧ). *Bib.*
Beth'-tap'pu-ah (-tăp'pū-ȧ). *Bib.* [*Bib.*
Beth'-thaph'u-a (-thăf'ū-ȧ) *D*
Be-thu'el (bē-thū'ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Bethū'ēl.*] Lit, man of God; — masc. prop. name. [*Bib.*
Beth'ul (bĕth'ŭl; bē'thūl). *Bib.*
Beth'u-li'a (bĕth'ū-lī'ȧ; bē-
thū'lī-ȧ). *Bib.*
be-thumb', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-thump', *v t.* See BE-, 2.
be-thun'der, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-thwack', *v t.* See BE-, 2.
Beth'-zach'a-ram (bĕth'zăk'-
ȧ-răm). *D. Bib.*
Beth'-ze'cha (-zē'kȧ). *D. Bib.*
Beth'-zur' (-zûr'). *Bib.*

be-tide', *n.* Betiding.
be-tid'er (bē-tīd'ẽr), *n.* That which betides.
be-tie', *v t* See BE-, 1.
be-tight' (bē-tīt'). Corrupt p. p. of BETIDE. *Obs. Spenser.*
be-time', *adv.* Betimes. *Shak.*
be-tinge', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-tip'ple, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-tire', *v t.* See BE-, 2.
‖ **be'tis** (bā'tĭs *or, as hot. specific name*, bē'tĭs), *n* [Sp.] A sapotaceous hardwood tree (*Payena beti*) of the Philippines.
‖ **bê'tise'** (bā'tēz'), *n.* [F.] Silliness; folly; stupidity; an act or a piece of foolishness; a toy or trifle; a light, risqué word.
be-tit'tle, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be'tle. † BEETLE. [fruit.]
be'tle. Var. of BETEL, the
be-toc'sin, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
be-toil', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.
betok Obs. pret. of BETAKE.
be-to'ken-er *n.* One that betokens. [to 'll-us (-ŭs) *Bib.*
Be-to'll-on (bē-tŏ'll-ŏn), *or* **Be-**
Bet'o-mas'them (bĕt'ō-măs'-
thĕm), *or* **Bet'o-mes'tham** (-mĕs'thăm). *Bib.*
beton. † BEET.
be-tongue', *v. t.* To attack with the tongue; to rail at; to flout.

Bet'o-nim (bĕt'ō-nĭm). *Bib.*
be-took', *pret.* of BETAKE.
be-tor'cin (bē-tôr'sĭn), *n.* [*beta + orcin.*] *Chem* See ORCIN.
betore. † BITTERN.
be-torn', *p. a* See BE-, 1, 2.
be-toss' (bē-tŏs'), *v. t.* To toss violently or much; to agitate.
be-tow'el, *v t.* See BE-, 6.
be-tow'ered, *p. a* See BE-, 6.
Be-to'ya (bā-tō'yȧ), *n.* An Indian of a Colombian tribe constituting a distinct linguistic stock — **Be-to'yan** (-tō'yȧn), *a.*
be-trace', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.
be-trail', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
betraise, betraish, *v. t.* [See BE-
TRAY.] To betray; insnare *Obs.*
be-tram'ple, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-tray'all, *v. t.* To work at or for. *Obs*
be-trav'el, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-tray', *n.* = BETRAYAL. *Rare.*
be-tray'er, *n.* One that betrays.
be-tray'ment, *n.* Betrayal. *Rare.*
betre. † BETTER.
be-tread', *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be-trend', *v. t.* [*be-, 4 + trend.*] To bend about; encircle. *Obs.*
be-trim', *v. t.* See BE-, 1, 2
be-trod'den, *p. p.* of BETREAD.
be-troth'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
be-trotht'. Betrothed. *Ref. Sp.*

be-trump'et, *v. t* See BE-, 6.
be-trust', *v. t.* To trust *Obs.*
— **be-trust'ment,** *n Obs.*
Bet'sey (bĕt'sĭ), *n* Dim. of ELIZABETH
Bet'si-le'os (bĕt'sĭ-lī'ŏz), *n. pl.* A mixed race of central Madagascar
Bet'si-mi-sa'ra-ka (bĕt'sē-mē-
sa'rȧ-kȧ), *n. pl.* See MALAGASY.
bet'so (bĕt'sō). Anglicized var. of BEZZO. See COIF.
bett. Obs. pret. of BEAT.
bett- For various forms in *bett-*, see those in BET-. [BLET
bette. † BEAT; obs. pret. of
bet'ted, *pret & p p.* of BET.
bettele. † BETEL.
betten. † BEET.
bet'terd. Bettered. *Ref Sp.*
bet'ter-er, *n* One who betters.
bet'ter-gates', *adv.* [Cf. GATE a way.] In a better way. *Scot.*
bet'ter-ing, *p. pr & vb. n.* of BETTER. — **bettering house.** a reformatory. *Obs.* [*Dial.*
bet'ter-ly, *a.* Superior; better.
bet'ter-most (-mōst), *a & n.* Best. *Colloq. or Dial. Rare.*
Bet-ti'na (bĕ-tē'nȧ), *n.* The pet name of Elisabeth (Brentano) Von Arnim in her "Correspondence of Goethe with a Child."

bet'tle. † BEETLE.
Bet-ton'gi-a (bĕt-tŏn'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] See BETTONG.
bet'tor (bĕt'ẽr), *n.* A better.
Betty lamp A primitive kind of lamp usually hung by a chain.
be-tuck'ered, *p. a.* See BE-, 6.
betuix. † BETWIXT.
betula camphor. = BETULIN.
bet'u-lase (bĕt'ū-lās), *n. Chem.* Gaultherase; — from its occurrence in *Betula lenta*
be-tum'ble, *v. t* See BE-, 2.
be-tur'baned, *p a* See BE-, 6.
be-turn', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-tu'tor, *v. t* See BE-, 6
be-tween'brain', *n. Anat.* The thalamencephalon.
be-tween'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
be-tween'whiles' (-hwīlz'), *adv.* At or during intervals
be-twine', *v. t* See BE-, 1.
be-twit', *v. t* See BE-, 2.
betwixe, be-twix'en. *prep.* Betwixt. *Obs. or Archaic.*
be'tyl, be'ty-lus. Vars. of BETULUS.
beu. † BEAU
beu'chit (bū'kĭt). Scot. var. of BOWED.
beuk (bŭk). Scot. var. of BOOK.
beuk. Obs. pret. of BAKE.
‖ **beurre** (bûr), *n.* [F.] Butter.

bev'el (bĕv'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. F. *biveau*, earlier *buveau*, Sp. *baivel*, and OF. *bever* to slant.] **1.** The angle which one surface or line makes with another when they are not at right angles; the slant or inclination of such surface or line, a beveling; as, to give a *bevel* to the edge of a table or a stone slab A *bevel* when the angle is acute is called an *under bevel*, when obtuse, a *standing bevel*.

Bevel, 2.

2. An instrument consisting of two rules or arms jointed together and opening to any angle, for drawing angles or for adjusting the surfaces of work to a given inclination, — called also a *bevel square*.

3. a A bevel angle. **b** = BEVEL WHEEL.

bev'el, *v. t.;* BEV'ELED (-ĕld) or BEV'ELLED; BEV'EL-ING or BEV'EL-LING. To cut or shape to a bevel angle; to slope the edge or surface of.

bev'el, *v. i.* To deviate or incline so as not to be at right angles with a given line or surface; to slant

Their houses are very ill built, the walls *bevel*. *Swyt.*

bev'el, *a.* **1.** Having the slant of a bevel; slanting; oblique; as, a *bevel* angle; hence, morally distorted; not upright.

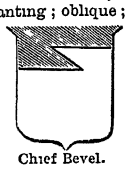
Chief Bevel.

I may be straight, though they themselves be *bevel*. *Shak.*

2. *Her.* Broken and continued in a parallel direction, — said of a bearing. *Rare.*

bev'eled, bev'elled (-ĕld), *p. a.* **1.** Madebevel, sloping; as, the *beveled* edge of a table.

2. *Min.* Replaced by two planes inclining equally upon the adjacent planes, as an edge; having its edges replaced by sloping planes, as a cube.

bevel gear. *Mach.* **a** A combination of two or more bevel wheels, or of a bevel wheel and disk wheel, working together; bevel gearing. **b** A bevel wheel.

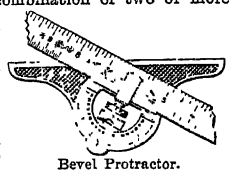
Bevel Protractor.

bevel gearing The apparatus constituting bevel gears, bevel gear

bev'el-ing, bev'el-ling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BEVEL, *v.*

bevel protractor. A protractor with a pivoted arm so as to serve also as a bevel.

bevel wheel. A cogwheel or friction wheel whose working surface is inclined to the axis. When the axes of two bevel wheels working together would meet at some point if produced, the rolling surfaces form the frusta of two cones with a common apex in this point. If, as commonly, each wheel has a bevel of 45°, it is called a **miter wheel** When the axes do not lie in the same plane, the wheels are **skew bevel wheels**, and form the frusta of two hyperboloids of revolution.

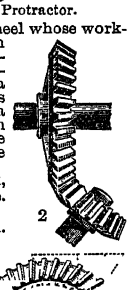
Bevel Wheels. 1 Miter; 2 Bevel Gear; 3 Skew Bevel.

be'ver (bē'vĕr), *n.* [ME. *bever* a drink, drinking time, OF. *beivre* to drink, fr. L. *bibere*.] **1.** Drink; a drinking. *Obs.*

2. A light repast between meals; a lunch. *Eng., now chiefly Dial.*

bev'er-age (bĕv'ĕr-ĕj), *n.* [OF. *bevrage*, F. *breuvage*, fr. *beivre* to drink, L. *bibere*. Cf. BIB.] **1.** Liquid for drinking; drink; usually, drink artificially prepared and of an agreeable flavor; as, an intoxicating *beverage*.

2. Specif., any of various drinks, esp. of a mild sort, that are essentially sweetened water flavored with fruit juice

3. A draft; drinking. *Obs* *Piers Plowman.*

4. A treat, or drink money, esp. when exacted of a person first wearing new clothes. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Be'vis of Hamp'ton, Sir (bē'vĭs). [OF. *Bueves, Bueve*, nom. of *Bouvon*.] A knight of medieval romance, who performed marvelous exploits. He had a wonderful sword, Morglay, and a wonderful steed, Arundel, both given to him by Josian, daughter of the King of Armenia and afterwards his wife. Among his great deeds were the slaying of a terrible dragon and the overthrow of Ascopart, a giant thirty feet high, whom he made his follower.

bev'y (bĕv'ĭ), *n.; pl.* BEVIES (-ĭz). [Perhaps orig. a drinking company, fr. OF. *bevée* (cf. It. *beva*) a drink, beverage, then, perh., a company in general, esp. of ladies; and last applied by sportsmen to larks, quails, etc. See BEVERAGE] A company; an assembly or collection, — properly of ladies, quails, larks, or roes.

What a *bevy* of beaten slaves have we here! *Beau. & Fl*

A *bevy* of fair women, richly gay. *Milton.*

Syn. — See FLOCK.

be-wail' (bē-wāl'), *v. t.;* BE-WAILED' (-wāld'); BE-WAIL'ING. To express deep sorrow for; to lament; to wail over.

Hath widowed and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour *bewail* the injury. *Shak.*

Syn. — Bemoan, grieve. See DEPLORE.

be-wail', *v. i.* To express grief, to lament. *Shak.*

be-ware' (bē-wâr'), *v. i.;* (as an inflected verb) BE-WARED' (-wârd'); BE-WAR'ING. [*be*, imperative of verb *to be* + *ware*, a. See WARE, WARY.] **1.** To be on one's guard; to be cautious; to take care; — commonly followed by *of* or *lest*.

Beware of all, but most *beware* of man! *Pope*

2. To have a special regard, to heed. *Obs.*

Behold, I send an Angel before thee. . . . *Beware* of him, and obey his voice *Ex.* XXIII. 20, 21.

☞ The use of *beware* as one word dates as early as the year 1300. It is still chiefly used in the imperative and infinitive modes, and with such auxiliaries (*shall, should, must*, etc.) as go with the infinitive, but it began to be used as an inflected word as early as 1600.

be-ware', *v. t.* To avoid; to take care of; to have a care for. "Priest, *beware* your beard." *Shak.*

To wish them *beware* the son. *Milton*

Since I am a dog, *beware* my fangs. *Shak*

be-weep' (bē-wēp'), *v. t. & i.; pret. & p. p.* BE-WEPT' (-wĕpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-WEEP'ING. [AS. *bewēpan*. See BE-; WEEP.] To weep over; to deplore; to bedew with tears. — **be-weep'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

His timeless death *beweeping*. *Drayton*

bew'et, bew'it (bū'ĭt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *buie* bond, chain, fr. L. *boja* neck collar, fetter.] *Falconry.* A slip of leather by which bells are fastened to a hawk's legs.

be-wil'der (bē-wĭl'dẽr), *v. t.;* BE-WIL'DERED (-dẽrd); BE-WIL'DER-ING. [*be-* + *wilder*.] **1.** To cause to lose one's bearings; to perplex or confuse through want of a plain path.

An unfrequented wood in which they might probably be *bewildered* all night. *Cook*

2. To perplex or confuse by a complexity, variety, or multitude of objects or considerations; to puzzle.

The Bible does not *bewilder* us with abstruse definitions. *Lubbock*

3. To bring to utter confusion; to amaze; daze; dumfound. "*Bewildering* income." *Dickens.*

A compliment so unexpected, so *bewildering* *Mrs Humphry Ward*

The blaze of liberty may at first dazzle and *bewilder* nations *Macaulay*

Syn. — To perplex, confuse, confound, mystify, embarrass, lead astray. See PUZZLE.

be-wil'dered (bē-wĭl'dẽrd), *p. a.* Lost and perplexed; hence, confused; puzzled; dazed; also, mazy; bewildering.

Wandering in vain about *bewildered* shores *Keats*

— be-wil'dered-ly, *adv.* **— be-wil'dered-ness,** *n.*

be-wil'der-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* State of being bewildered; also, a bewildering tangle or confusion.

He . . . soon lost all traces of it amid *bewilderment* of tree trunks and underbrush. *Hawthorne*

be-witch' (-wĭch'), *v. t.;* BE-WITCHED' (-wĭcht'); BE-WITCH'ING. **1.** To gain an ascendancy over by charms or incantations; to affect (esp. to injure) by witchcraft or sorcery.

Look how I am *bewitched;* behold, mine arm
Is like a blasted sapling withered up. *Shak.*

2. To charm; to fascinate; to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance; to enchant.

The charms of poetry our souls *bewitch*. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Enchant, charm, entice. See CAPTIVATE.

be-witch'er-y (bē-wĭch'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Power or action of bewitching or fascinating; bewitchment, charm; fascination.

There is a certain *bewitchery* or fascination in words. *South*

be-witch'ing, *p. a.* Having power to bewitch; fascinating; enchanting, captivating; charming. **— be-witch'ing-ly,** *adv.* **— be-witch'ing-ness,** *n.*

be-witch'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or power of bewitching; state of being bewitched. *Shak.*

be-wray' (bē-rā'), *v. t.;* BE-WRAYED' (-rād'); BE-WRAY'ING. [ME. *bewraien, bewreyen; be-* + AS. *wrēgan* to accuse, betray; akin to OS. *wrōgian*, Fries. *wrōgia*, OHG. *ruogēn*, G. *rügen*, Icel. *rægja*, Goth. *wrōhjan* to accuse.] **1.** To accuse; malign. *Obs.*

2. To expose; to divulge the character of; betray. *Obs. or Archaic.* "Thy speech *bewrayeth* thee." *Matt.* XXVI. 73.

3. To make known; reveal; disclose. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Write down thy mind; *bewray* thy meaning so *Shak.*

bey (bā), *n.* [See BEG, *n.*] **1.** A governor of a district or minor province in the Turkish dominions; also, a title of courtesy, as for military and naval officers.

2. Specif., the title of the rulers of Tunis since about 1705.

bey'lic } (-lĭk), *n.* [Turk.] The territory ruled by, or the
bey'lik } jurisdiction of, a bey. — **bey'li-cal** (-lĭ-kăl), *a.*

be-yond' (bē-yŏnd'), *adv.* [ME. *biyonde, bizeonde*, AS. *begeondan*, prep. and adv.; *be-* + *geond* yond, yonder. See YON, YONDER.] Farther away; at a distance; yonder.

Lo, where *beyond* he lyeth languishing. *Spenser.*

be-yond', *prep.* **1.** Of space or time: On or to the farther side of; in the same direction as, and farther on or away.

Beyond all date, even to eternity *Shak.*

A thing *beyond* us, even before our death. *Pope.*

2. Out of the reach or sphere of; further than; greater than; past, as, *beyond* medical aid; *beyond* one's strength.

3. In a degree or amount surpassing; proceeding to a greater degree than; above, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind. "*Beyond* expectation." *Barrow.*

Beyond any of the great men of my country. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Syn. — See ABOVE.

beyond compare, surpassing comparison; out of the reach of comparable rivals. — **b. expression,** beyond the power of description. "*Beyond expression* bright." *Milton.* — **b. measure,** exceedingly; excessively. — **b. one's self.** = BESIDE ONE'S SELF. — **b. sea.** *Law.* See under SEA.

be-yond' (bē-yŏnd'), *n.* That which is on the farther side or beyond; that which is beyond the present life.

They show that the objective continuum has no definite limits, and they constitute a field for future advance. Such a *beyond* we are never without *James Ward.*

Be-zal'e-el (bē-zăl'ē-ĕl; bēz'ă-lēl), *n.* [Heb. *Betsalēl*.] Lit., in the shadow (protection) of God. The artificer mentioned in Ex. XXXI. as the chief architect of the tabernacle; hence, a cunning workman. — **Be-zal'e-el'i-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *a.*

bez'ant (bĕz'ănt; bē-zănt'; 277), *n.* Also *besant.* [ME. *besant, besaunt*, F. *besant*, fr. LL. *Byzantius* Byzantine, fr. *Byzantium*.] **1.** A gold coin issued by the emperors at Byzantium, or Constantinople, and circulated in Europe from the 6th to the 15th or 16th century. It varied in weight and value, usually (in England) between a sovereign and a half sovereign. Also, a silver coin of the same period and place of issue, called specif. *white bezant*. See SOLIDUS.

2. In England, the king's offering of gold at receiving the sacrament, made also at festivals.

3. A flat disk used in architectural ornament, sometimes as one of many overlapping circular scales arranged in a single row, as in a molded jamb or archivolt.

4. *Her.* A small, flat circle, always assumed to be *or*, i. e., gold.

be-zan'tée' (bē-zăN'tā'; bē-zăn'tē), *a.* [F. *besanté*.] Set with bezants, — in *Her* usually in indefinite number.

bez'-ant'ler (bĕz'ănt'lẽr; bāz'-), *n.* [L. *bis* twice (through OF. *bes-*) + E. *antler*.] The second branch of a stag's horn, the bay-antler. See ANTLER.

bez'el (bĕz'ĕl), *n.* Also *bezil.* [From an old form of F. *biseau* sloping edge. Cf. BASIL sloping edge.] **1.** A sloping edge or face, esp. on a cutting tool; — often spelt *basil*.

2. *Jewelry.* **a** The oblique side or face of a cut gem, specif., the upper faceted portion of a brilliant between the table and the girdle; the crown. It projects from the setting. See BRILLIANT, *n., Illust.;* cf. PAVILION, *n.* **b** The top part of a ring, which is usually expanded and which receives the stone or stones, device, or other ornament; also, the top including the stone, etc.; the chaton. **c** The part of a setting that receives and holds a gem.

3. The grooved rim or flange in which a watch crystal is set.

be-zet'ta (bē-zĕt'a), *n.* Also **be-zette'** (-zĕt'). [F. *bezette* or It. *pezzetta;* apparently dim. of It. *pezza* piece.] A dyeing or coloring material consisting of linen rags saturated with certain coloring matters. **Red bezetta** is colored with cochineal; the blue variety is prepared from the euphorbiaceous plant *Chrozophora tinctoria*.

be-zique' (bē-zēk'), *n.* [F. *bésigue*.] **1.** A card game in which the points are made chiefly by winning tricks (esp. those containing brisques) and thereupon declaring any of certain combinations in the hand, as a marriage, a sequence, or four of a kind. *Bezique* is similar to pinochle, but is played with piquet packs in number equal to the players.

2. In the game of bezique, the combination of the queen of spades and the knave of diamonds, commonly scored as forty. **Double bezique,** the like combination of two queens of spades and two knaves of diamonds, counting 500.

be'zoar (bē'zōr), *n.* [F. *bézoard*, fr. Ar. *bāzahr, bādizahr*, fr. Per. *pād-zahr* bezoar; *pād* protecting + *zahr* poison; cf. Pg. & Sp. *bezoar*.] **1.** A counter poison; antidote. *Obs.*

2. Any of various concretions found chiefly in the alimentary organs of certain ruminants. They were formerly supposed to have remarkable medicinal properties, esp. as antidotes to poison. The kind most prized was the **Oriental bezoar,** composed principally of insinous organic matter arranged in concentric layers about some hard foreign nucleus. It is found in the bezoar goat, the gazelle, etc. The **Western,** *or* **Occidental, bezoar,** found in the Peruvian llama, etc., consists chiefly of calcium phosphate. **German bezoars,** from the gemsbok, etc., are composed of interlaced fibers or hairs with organic cementing material. Bezoars are still used in the East as medicines and pigments.

bezoar antelope. The common antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*) of India.

bez'o-ar'dic (bĕz'ō-är'dĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *bézoardique, bézoartique*.] Of, pertaining to, or having the properties of, bezoar. — *n.* A medicine containing bezoar; an antidote.

bezoardic acid, *Chem.,* ellagic acid.

bezoar goat. The wild goat (*Capra ægagrus*) of Persia and adjacent regions.

be-zo'ni-an (bē-zō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [It. *bisogno*, prop., need; cf. F. *besoin* need, *bisogne* a recruit.] A recruit or raw soldier; hence, a low fellow or scoundrel; a beggar. *Shak.*

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beurre' à l'an'glaise' (a lăN'-glāz'), plain butter sauce — **b. fon'du'** (fôN'dü'), melted butter. — **b. frais** (frĕ'), fresh (unsalted) butter. — **b. noir** (nwär'), butter melted and browned. — **b. sa'lé** (sā'lā'), salted butter.

beute. † BEAUTY.

beu'te-ous, beu'ti-ful, beu'ti-fy, beu'ty. Beauteous, beautiful, etc. *Ref. Sp.*

beuvrage. † BEVERAGE.

bevalle † BEFALL.

bevapid Obs. p. p. of BEWHAPE.

be'var, *n.* [Cf. *bever* to tremble.] A word found in the phrase *bevar hoar* (hoar), probably meaning an old man. *Obs.*

‖ **Be-var'ing** (bē-vär'ĭng), *n.* [Sw.] See VARNPLIGTIGE.

be-veil', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.

bev'el, *n.* A strong push or blow. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

bev'eled. Beveled. *Ref. Sp.*

bevel gauge. A bevel square.

bev'el-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

bevel square. = BEVEL, *n.*, 2.

bev'el-ways', *adv.* See -WAYS.

bev'el-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

be-ven'om, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be'ver. † BEAVER.

be'ver, *v. i.* To eat between meals. *Obs.*

be'ver, *v. i. & n.* [ME. *beveren*, freq. of AS. *beofian*.] Quiver. *Dial. Eng.*

bevere † BEAVER. [*Obs.*]

be'ver-en, *a.* Beaver-colored.

be-verse', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-ves'seled, *or* **be-ves'selled** (bē-vĕs'ĕld), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

be-ve'to, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

bev'il. Var of BEVEL.

be-vil'lain, *v. t* See BE-, 5

be-vined' (bē-vĭnd'), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

be'vis Obs pl of BEEF.

be-vom'it, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.

‖ **be-vue'** (bē-vu'), *n.* [F. *bévue*.] An inadvertent error or mistake.

bew † BOUGH.

be-wail'-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

be-waild' Bewailed. *Ref. Sp.*

be-wail'er, *n.* One who bewails.

be-wail'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BEWAIL — **be-wail'ing-ly,** *adv.*

be-wail'ment, *n* See -MENT.

be-wake', *v. t. & i.* To keep watch over; to keep awake. *Obs.*

be-wall', *v. t.* See BE-, 6

be-wal'low, *v. t.* See BE-, 1.

be-wash', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.

be-waste', *v. t* See BE-, 2.

be-wa'ter (-wô'tẽr), *v. t.* See BE-, 1 [waft away. *Obs.*

be-wave', *v. t.* To drive about; to

be-wea'ry, *v. t* See BE-, 2.

be-wel'come, *v. t.* See BE-, 2, 6.

be-wel'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.

be-wend', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *bewendan*.] To turn. *Obs.* [WEEP.]

be-wept', *pret. & p. p.* of BE-

be-west', *adv. & prep.* [See BE-, BY; WEST] West; westward of. *Scot.*

be-wet', *v. t.* To wet

bewete. † BEAUTY.

be-whape', *v. t.* [Cf WHAP to beat.] To confound. *Obs.*

be-whig', *v. t.* See BE-, 5.

be-whir'er, *v. t* See BE-, 6.

be-whis'per, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.

be-whis'tle, *v. t.* See BE-, 4.

be-white', *v. t.* See BE-, 5.

be-whit'en (bē-hwīt'ĕn), *v. t.* See BE-, 1.

be-whore' (-hōr'), *v. t.* 1. To call a whore. *Shak.*

2 To make a whore of.

be-wich' Bewitch. *Ref. Sp*

be-wicht' Bewitched. *Ref. Sp.*

be-wid'ow, *v. t* See BE-, 2.

be-wield', *v. t* See BE-, 2.

be-wig', *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-wigged' (bē-wĭgd'), *p. a.* 1. Furnished with a wig

2. Governed or influenced by official red tape. [*Sp.*]

be-wil'derd. Bewildered. *Ref.*

be-wil'der-ing, *p. pr & vb. n.* of BEWILDER. — **be-wil'der-ing-ly,** *adv.*

be-wim'ple, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-winged' (bē-wĭngd'), *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

be-win'ter, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-wired', *p. a.* See BE-, 6.

be-wist', *n.* [AS. *bīwist* food, nourishment; *bī* by + *wist* subsistence, food, fr *wesan* to be. Cf. WAS.] State or place of living. *Obs.*

be-witch'ed-ness, *n.* State of being bewitched.

be-witch'er, *n.* One who bewitches

be-witch'ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Obs*

be'with (bē'wĭth), *n.* [*be,* v + *with,* prep] A substitute; a makeshift. *Scot.*

be-wiz'ard, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-won'der, *v. t.* To fill with wonder; also, to wonder at *Obs*

be-work', *v. t.* [AS *bewyrcan*.] To work; embroider. *Obs*

be-worm', *v. t.* See BE-, 6

be-worn', *p. a.* See BE-, 2.

be-wor'ship, *v. t.* See BE-, 6.

be-wound', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

bewpeer. † BEAUPERS.

bew'pers. † BEAUPERS.

be-wrap', *v. t.* See BE-, 1

be-wrathed', *p. a.* See BE-, 6

be-wray' Corrupt of BERAY.

be-wrayd' Bewrayed. *Ref. Sp.*

be-wray'er, *n.* One that bewrays.

be-wray'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BEWRAY. — **be-wray'ing-ly,** *adv.*

be-wray'ment, *n.* Betrayal. *Rare.*

be-wreak', be-wreke', *v. t.* [BE-, 4 + *wreak*.] To wreak; to avenge. *Obs.*

be-wreath', *v. t.* See BE-, 1.

be-wreck', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-write', *v. t.* See BE-, 2.

be-wrought', *p. p* of BEWORK. *Obs.*

be-wry', *v. t.* [AS. *bewréon*] To cover over. *Obs*

be-wry', *v. t.* To make wry *Obs.*

bewshere. † BEAUSIRE.

bewte. † BEAUTY.

bewteous. † BEAUTEOUS.

bex Obs. pl. of BEAK.

bey † BEE, BOY, BUY.

bey, *v. t & i.* [AS. *bēgan, bīegan*, causative of *būgan*. See BOW to bend.] To bend; bow; incline. *Obs*

beyard. † BAYARD. [-DOM.]

bey'dom (bā'dŭm), *n.* See BEYE. † BUY.

beyer. † BO.

beyete. † BEGET.

beyl. † BAIL.

bey'ler-bey' (bā'lẽr-bā') Var of BEGLERBEG

bey'rich-ite (bī'rĭk-īt), *n* [After E. *Beyrich*, German geologist.] A sulphide of nickel, like millerite, but containing also cobalt and iron.

bey'ship (bā'shĭp), *n.* See -SHIP.

bezaar. † BEZOAR.

Be'za-i-el (bē'zā'ĭ-ĕl). *Bib*

be-zan'té'. *Her.* Var. of BEZANTÉE.

bez'an-tee' (bĕz'ăn-tē'), *n. Arch.* A bezant.

be-zan'ty, *a. Her.* Bezantée.

bezar. † BEZOAR.

bezeche. † BESEECH.

Be'zek (bē'zĕk). *Bib.*

bez'el (bĕz'ĕl), *v. t.* To form the edge of to an angle; to bevel.

Be-zel'e-el (bē-zē'lē-ĕl). *D Bib.*

bez'el-wise' (bĕz'ĕl-wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.

Be'zer (bē'zẽr). *Bib.*

bez'e-stan (bĕz'ē-stăn), **bez'e-stein** (-stēn), **bez'e-sten** (-stĕn). Vars. of BEZESTEEN.

‖ **bez'e-steen** (-stēn), *n* [Per. *bazistān*.] A bazaar. *Oriental.*

Be'zeth (bē'zĕth). *Bib.*

bez'il. Var of BEZEL.

bezoar mineral. *Old Chem.* Oxide of antimony, esp. that prepared from the chloride, or butter, of antimony.

bez'o-ar'tic (bĕz'ō-är'tĭk), **bez'-o-ar'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a* Bezoardic.

‖ **Bez'po-pov'tsy** (bĕs'pō-pŏf'-tsĭ), *n.* [Russ.; *bez* without + *popovtsy*, a derivative of *pop* priest.] A Russian sect. See RASKOLNIK.

bez'-tine', bez'-tyne' (bĕz'tĭn'; bāz'-), *n.* The bez-antler.

be-zu'go (bā-sōō'gō), *n.* [Sp. *besugo* a kind of fish.] A buffalo fish. *Southwestern U. S.*

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bez'zle (bĕz'l), *v. t.;* BEZ'ZLED (-'ld); BEZ'ZLING (-lĭng). [OF. *besillier* to maltreat, pillage; or shortened fr. *embezzle*. Cf. EMBEZZLE.] To plunder, to waste in riot, to consume. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Lydgate.*

bez'zle, *v. i.* To drink to excess; to gluttonize, to revel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Bha'ga-vad-Gī'ta (bŭg'ä-văd-gē'tä; 134), *n.* [Skr. *Bhagavadgītā* the song of the exalted one, Krishna or Vishnu.] A compend of philosophy inserted in the Mahabharata, supposed to date from the 2d or 3d century A. D. It is the best of all sources for a knowledge of the pantheistic philosophy of India. It teaches the Karma Yoga doctrine of action instead of the doctrine of refraining from action (Yoga of Patanjali). Both Yogas seek emancipation from the world, the latter by avoidance of action, the former by intellectual insight into the illusory character of things and actions which makes doing as harmless as refraining from doing.

bhai'ya-cha'ra (bī'yä-chä'rä), **bhai'a-cha'ra,** *or* **-cha'ri** (-chä'rē), *n.* [Hind. *bhāī-chārā*, lit., relationship.] *Hindu Law.* Village lands, property, or privileges held so that the proprietors hold in severalty and their rights are determined by what they have actually in possession, but the village remains liable in solido for arrears of chargeable revenues. Cf. PATTIDARI, ZAMINDARI.

bhang, bang (băng), *n.* [Per. *bang;* cf. Skr. *bhaṅgā* hemp.] **a** The hemp plant. *India.* **b** A narcotic and intoxicant made in India, etc., of its dried leaves and seed capsules. *Bhang* is dark brownish green in color, having little taste and a faint, heavy odor. It is used chiefly for chewing or smoking with or without tobacco, as a drink when infused in water, and as an ingredient in the sweetmeat called *majoon.* See HASHISH, GANJA.

bhar'al (bŭr'ăl), *n.* A wild sheep (*Ovis nahura*) of the Himalayas.

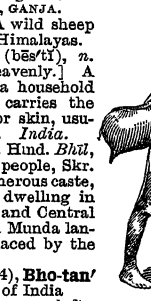

Bheesty.

bhees'ty, bhees'tie (bēs'tĭ), *n.* [Per. *bihishtī*, lit., heavenly.] A water carrier, as to a household or a regiment. He carries the water in a mussuk, or skin, usually slung on his back. *India.*

Bhīl (bēl; 134), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *Bhīl*, name of a mountain people, Skr. *Bhilla.*] One of a numerous caste, mainly agriculturists, dwelling in Rajputana, Bombay, and Central India. Their original Munda language has been replaced by the Sanskritic Bhili.

Bhu-tan' (bōō-tän'; 134), **Bho-tan'** (bō-tän'), *n.* A state of India Bhutan, *or* Bhotan, cypress, a lofty East Indian cypress (*Cupressus torulosa*), venerated by the natives. — **B. pine,** a Himalayan pine (*Pinus excelsa*), resembling the white pine of America, but very resinous.

bi- (bī-). [L., akin to *bis* twice, and E. *two.* See BIS-, TWO; cf. DI-, DIS-, BIN-.] **1.** A prefix denoting in general *two,* and specif.: **a** *Two, twice, doubly;* as, *bi*dentate, two-toothed; *bi*ternate, doubly ternate; *bi*serrate, doubly serrate; *bi*convex, doubly convex. **b** (*Lasting or occurring every) two;* as in *bi*ennial, appearing every two years, *bi*weekly, *bi*monthly. **c** (*Occurring or coming) twice;* as in *bi*-weekly, twice a week. In this sense equiv. to *semi-,* which is preferable to avoid ambiguity.

2. Specif.: *Chem.* Denoting the *presence of two atoms or equivalents* of the constituent to the name of which it is prefixed, or that this constituent is *present in double the proportion of the other component,* or in *double the ordinary proportion;* as, *bi*carbonate, *bi*sulphate, *bi*tartrate (acid salts formed with twice as much acid as is required for a neutral salt); *bi*chloride, *bi*borate, etc. *Bi-* and *di-* are sometimes interchangeable, but *di-* is now usually preferred.

3. *Anat.* Often specif. indicating *connection with,* or *relation to, each of two symmetrically paired parts* or *points* (indicated); as, *bi*auricular, *bi*-iliac, etc.

Bi-an'chi (bē-an'kē), *n. pl.* [It.] Lit., Whites; — specif.: **a** In Italian history, a political faction, the popular party in Tuscany about 1300, composed of adherents of the rich but recent Cerchi family, and opposed to the faction of the Neri, or Blacks, composed of adherents of the poor but old Donati family. The factions arose from a quarrel in Pistoia between two branches of the Cancellieri family, distinguished by the names of Bianchi and Neri. The Neri, who accused the Bianchi of being Ghibellines and enemies of the Pope and France, were, by the help of Prince Charles of Valois, in the end victorious, and hundreds of the Bianchi, among them Dante, were exiled. **b** In Rome, the anticlericals, who support the Italian monarchy.

bi-an'gu-lar (bī-ăn'gŭ-lär), *a.* Having two angles or corners. — **biangular coordinates.** See under COORDINATE, *n.*

bi-an'nu-al (bī-ăn'ŭ-ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *annual.*] Occurring twice a year; semiannual. — **bi-an'nu-al-ly,** *adv.*

bi'ar-tic'u-late (bī'är-tĭk'ŭ-lāt), **bi'ar-tic'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [*bi-* + *articulate.*] *Bot. & Zool.* Having, or consisting of, two joints.

bi'as (bī'ăs), *n.; pl.* BIASES (-ĕz; -Iz). [F. *biais,* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A diagonal slant, esp. of a seam, cut, or line across a fabric; hence, a cut or seam made in a piece of cloth so as to take out a gore or pointed piece and leave edges oblique to the texture; a dart.

2. *Bowls.* **a** The peculiarity in construction or shape of a bowl causing it to swerve when rolled on the green. **b** The tendency of the bowl to swerve, or the impulse causing this tendency; also, the swerve, or curved path, of the bowl.

3. A leaning of the mind; propensity or prepossession toward an object or view, not leaving the mind indifferent; bent; tendency; inclination; prejudice.

Strong love is a *bias* upon the thoughts. *South.*

Morality influences men's lives, and gives a *bias* to all their actions. *Locke.*

4. Established or habitual procedure; settled way or course. *Obs. or Dial.* *Dekker.*

Syn. — Prejudice, partiality, inclination. See BENT, on the bias, diagonally, obliquely to the texture (of cloth); on the cross.

bi'as (bī'ăs), *a.* **1.** Diagonal, slanting; diagonal to the texture or outline; — now used chiefly of fabrics.

2. Oblique; swelled or weighted on one side. *Obs. Shak.*

bi'as, *adv.* In a slanting manner; crosswise; obliquely; diagonally; as, to cut cloth *bias.*

The wide world runs *bias.* *Herbert.*

bi'as, *v. t;* BI'ASED or BI'ASSED (bī'ăst); BI'AS-ING or BI'AS-SING. To give a bias to, to incline to one side; to give a particular direction to; to influence; prejudice, prepossess; as, he was *biased* by his ignorance.

Me it had not *biased* in the one direction, nor should it have *biased* any just critic in the counter direction. *De Quincey.*

bi'au-ric'u-lar (bī'ô-rĭk'ŭ-lar), *a.* [*bi-* + *auricular.*] *Anat.* **a** Having two auricles. **b** Of or pertaining to the two auditory openings; joining the two auricular points, as, the *biauricular* diameter of the skull.

bi'au-ric'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [*bi-* + *auriculate*] **1.** *Anat.* Having two auricles; as, the heart of mammals, birds, and reptiles is *biauriculate.*

2. *Bot.* Having two earlike projections at the base, as a leaf.

bi-ax'al (bī-ăk'săl) } *a.* [*bi-* + *axal, axial.*] *Optics.* Having
bi-ax'i-al (-sĭ-ăl) } two axes; as, *biaxial* polarization.
— **bi-ax'i-al'i-ty** (-ăk'sĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **bi-ax'i-al-ly,** *adv.*

bib (bĭb), *n.* [From BIB, *v.,* because the *bib* receives the drink that the child slavers from the mouth.] **1.** A small piece of cloth worn over the breast, esp. by children, to protect the clothes; also, a similarly protecting piece forming the upper part of an apron.

2. An arctic fish (*Gadus luscus*), allied to the cod.

3. A bibcock.

4. *Naut.* = BIBB, 1. *Obs.*

bib, *v. t. & i.;* BIBBED (bĭbd); BIB'BING. [L. *bibere.* See BEVERAGE; cf. IMBIBE.] To drink; sip; tipple. *Obs. or Dial.*

This miller hath . . *bibbed* ale *Chaucer.*

bi-ba'cious (bĭ-bā'shŭs), *a.* [L *bibax, bibacis,* fr. *bibere.* See BIB.] Addicted to drinking.

bi-bac'i-ty (bĭ-băs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Addiction to drink; tippling

bibb (bĭb), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A side piece of timber bolted to the hounds of a mast to support the trestletrees.

2. A bibcock.

bib'ber (bĭb'ẽr), *n.* One addicted to drinking, a tippler; — chiefly used in composition; as, wine*bibber.*

bib'ble (bĭb'l), *v. t. & i.;* BIB'BLED (-'ld); BIB'BLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of BIB, *v.*] **1.** To drink often or much. *Obs.*

2. To drink with a dabbling or bubbling noise, as a duck, or to make such a noise in drinking.

bib'ble-bab'ble, *n.* [Redupl. of BABBLE.] Idle talk; babble. *Shak.* "Cease such *bibble-babble.*" *Paul L. Ford.*

bib'cock' (bĭb'kŏk'), *n.* A cock or faucet having a bent-down nozzle.

‖ **bi'be-lot'** (bē'blō', bĭb'lō), *n.* [F] A small decorative article of virtu.

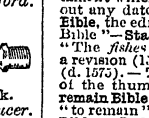

Bibcock.

bi'ble (bī'b'l), *n.* [F. *bible,* L. *biblia,* pl. fr. Gr. βιβλια, pl. of βιβλίον, dim. of βίβλος book, prop. Egyptian papyrus] **1.** A book. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. [*cap.*] The BOOK, by way of eminence; — i. e., the book made up of the writings accepted by Christians as inspired by God and of divine authority; the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments; sometimes in a restricted sense, the Old Testament. Also, the book made up of writings similarly accepted by the Jews; as, a rabbinical *Bible,* i. e., a Bible with the notes of the rabbins. NO MANUSCRIPT of the Old Testament in the original Hebrew antedates the 9th century, and none of the New in the Greek is earlier than the 4th; but critics are certain that we have the text of the 1st century substantially intact. The origin of the customary DIVISION INTO CHAPTERS (formerly attributed to Hugues de St. Cher and dated about 1262) is now dated about 1200 and assigned to Stephen Langton, later Archbishop of Canterbury, and the numbering of verses to Robert Stephen's Greek Testament, 1551 (an adaptation of the system of Rabbi Isaac Nathan, in his Hebrew Concordance, 1437–47; published, Venice, 1523).

The Bible as a whole was known to the Middle Ages in the Western Church through the *Vulgate.* Versions (translations) in vernacular, often constituted the earliest or most important literary monuments, as of Gothic, Basque, and Slavonic. Among partial versions, or more properly paraphrases, in Anglo-Saxon are the **Cædmonian poems** and several renderings of the Gospels. The first complete translation into English was made from the Vulgate by Wycliffe about 1382, and revised by John Purvey about 1388. During the Renaissance editions of the Bible in the original Hebrew and Greek afforded a broader textual basis, on which William **Tyndale** founded his version of the New Testament (Worms, 1525–26), the Pentateuch, and other parts of the Old Testament. Miles **Coverdale,** who may have been one of his assistants, published the first complete English Bible in 1535. **Luther's Bible** (which see) was completed about the same time. Subsequent important English versions and editions are: *Matthew's Bible,* 1537; *Great Bible,* 1539; *Cranmer's Bible,* 1540; *Geneva Bible,* 1560; *Bishops' Bible,* 1568; *Authorized Version,* or *King James Bible,* 1604–11; *Rheims N. T.,* 1582; *Douay Bible,* 1609–10; *Revised Version,* 1881, 1885; *American Revised Version,* 1901. These are treated in the general Vocabulary. Various ancient versions, as the *Targums, Septuagint,* and *Peshitta,* have been used as aids toward reëstablishing the original text. For ancient texts, see CODEX. For the contents, see OLD TESTAMENT, NEW TESTAMENT. See also TRADITION, APOCRYPHA, CANON, etc.

There are many other editions, or names for editions, the chief importance of which is due to some special circumstance, such as a mistake or peculiarity in printing or translation. Many of these, with the passage or fact from which the names arose, are here given: **Adulterous Bible.** = WICKED BIBLE, below. — **Berlsburg Bible,** a German translation (1720–42), with mystical tendencies, based partly on Luther's version, partly on the Zurich Bible. — **Bible of Fer-ra'ra** (fẽr-ra'ra), 1553, the first edition of the Old Testament in Spanish, by Duarte (Edward) Pinel, made directly from the Hebrew expressly for the Jews. Another edition was prepared for the Christians and issued there in the same year. — **Bible of 42 lines.** See MAZARIN BIBLE, below. — **Bible of 36 lines,** a folio edition of the Biblia Latina (the second Latin edition) with pages of two columns having 36 lines; and *Pfister's Bible,* because printed by Albert Pfister. — ‖ **Bi'blī-a del O'so** (bē-blē-ä dĕl ō'sō) [Sp., Bible of the Bear], the first published (1569) Spanish translation of the whole Bible, so called from the bear which appeared as the frontispiece, done by Cassiodoro de Reyna. It was published at Basel. — **Breeches Bible,** the Geneva Bible, 1560, reading in Gen. iii. 7, "They sewed fig leaves together and made themselves *breeches* [aprons]." — **Bug Bible** (1551), reading in Psalm xci. 5, "So that thou shalt not need to be afraid for any *bugges* [terrors] by night" The same expression is found in Coverdale and Taverner. — **Chained Bible,** the Great Bible, which was often chained in churches for public reading. — **Discharge Bible** (1833), reading 1 Timothy v. 21, "I *discharge* [charge] thee before God" — **Ears-to-ear Bible** (1810), reading in Matthew xi. 15, "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear." — **He Bible,** the translation (1611) in the King James Bible, having a certain phrase (Ruth iii. 15), "*he* went into the city" instead of "*she* went into the city," as in the subsequent editions. The Revised Version also gives "he." — **Kralitz, or Brothers' Bible,** the most important Bohemian version, published in six volumes at Kralitz in Moravia (1579–93), and so named in allusion to the work of the United Brethren upon it. — **Leopolita Bible,** a Polish translation (1561), made by John of Lemberg (*Leopolis* in the Latin form), published at Cracow. It is based on the Vulgate and was intended for Roman Catholic use, but was not sanctioned by the Pope. — **Mazarin Bible.** Also *Bible of 42 lines,* or *Gutenberg Bible.* An edition of the Vulgate printed at Mentz, about 1450–55, by Gutenberg and others, which was the first Bible, and probably the first complete book, printed with movable metal type. — so called from its being found about 1760 in the library of Mazarin. — **Murderer's Bible** (about 1801), reading in Jude 16, "These are *murderers* [murmurers]." — **Old Cracow Bible,** the Leopolita Bible. — **Ostrog Bible,** the first complete Bible printed in Slavonic, — so called from Ostrog, where it was printed in 1581. — **Placemaker's Bible** (about 1562), reading in Matt v. 9, "Blessed are the *placemakers* [peacemakers]" — **Printer's Bible** (about 1702), reading in Psalm cxix. 161, "Printers [princes] have persecuted me without a cause." — **Probe-bibel,** or **Proof Bible,** the first impression of Luther's German Bible, as revised by order of the Eisenach German Protestant Church Congress, of which the final revised edition appeared in 1892. — **Rebekah's-camels Bible** (1823), reading in Genesis xxiv. 61, "And Rebekah arose, and her *camels* [damsels]" — **Rosin Bible,** the Douay Bible of 1609, having in Jeremiah viii. 22, "Is there no rosin [balm] in Galaad [Gilead]?" — **Septemberbibel,** Luther's translation of the New Testament which appeared in September, 1522, at Wittenberg, without any date or name of the publisher on the title-page. — **She Bible,** the edition (1611) correcting the supposed error of the "He Bible." — **Standing Fishes' Bible** (1806), reading in Ezek. xlvii. 10, "The *fishers* [fishers] shall stand upon it." — **Taverner's Bible,** a revision (1539) of Matthew's Bible, made by Richard Taverner (d. 1575). — **Thumb Bible** (Aberdeen, about 1607), about the size of the thumb, one inch square and half an inch thick. — **To-remain Bible** (Bible Society at Cambridge, 1805), having the words "to remain" inserted in Gal. iv. 29 instead of a comma. — **Treacle Bible,** a Bishops' Bible (1568), reading in Jeremiah viii. 22, "Is there no treacle [treacle] in Gilead?" ["Is there no balm in Gilead?"] — **Vinegar Bible** (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1717), having the title "Parable of the Vinegar [Vineyard]," over Luke xx. — **Wenzel Bible,** or **St. Wenceslaus Bible,** a Roman Catholic edition in Bohemian edited by Jesuits (1677–1715) and published at Prague; — so called because published at the expense of the society named after this saint. — **Wertheim Bible,** a German rationalistic version of 1735, published at Wertheim. — **Wiesbater Bible** (1890), reading in Luke xiv. 26, "If any man come to me and hate not his father . . . yea, and *his own wife also.*" — **Wicked Bible,** or **Adulterous Bible** (1631), having in the seventh commandment (Ex. xx. 14) printed "Thou shalt commit adultery." — **Wuyeck's,** or **Wujek's, Bible,** the Authorized Polish Roman Catholic version of the Bible, made by the Jesuit Jacob Wujek (d. 1593) and published at Cracow, N. T. 1593, O. T. 1599. — **Zurich Bible,** a German version of 1530, chiefly Luther's translation with the addition of translation of the Prophets and Apocrypha.

3. [*cap.*] A copy or an edition of the Scriptures.

4. [*cap.*] A book containing the sacred writings of any religion; as, the Mohammedan *Bible,* that is, the Koran.

5. A book looked upon as authoritative. *Emerson.*

6. A library or collection of books. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*

7. *Mil.* In medieval times, a machine for hurling stones.

8 *Naut.* A small holystone. *Slang.*

Bible Christians. A Methodist body in England, founded by William O'Bryan in 1815, not differing materially from the great Wesleyan body and now united with it; — commonly called *Bryanites.*

Bible society. An association for securing the wide distribution of the Bible.

Bible text. *Print.* Great primer roman type; — sometimes so called, because formerly often used in Bibles.

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bez'zo (bĕt'sō), *n.; pl.* BEZ'ZI (bĕt'sē). [It.] See COIN.

b. f., b. fr. *Abbr.* Firkin of beer.

B/F. *Abbr. Com.* Brought forward.

B. G. *Abbr.* Bay gelding,

bg. adj *Abbr.* Brigade adjutant.

bg c. *Abbr.* Brigade commander.

bg. sf p. o. *Abbr.* Brigade staff petty officer.

B. H., *or* **b. h.** *Abbr.* Bachelor of Humanics; bay horse.

Bha'ga (bŭg'ä), *n. Vedic Myth.* One of the Adityas, bestower of wealth and patron of marriages.

Bhaĭ'ra-va (bī'ra-va; 134), *n.* [Skr.] Lit., the terrible; — an epithet of Siva.

‖ **bhak'ti** (bŭk'tē), *n.* [Skr.] Religious devotion.

bhar. Var. of BAHAR.

Bhar (bŭr), *n.* One of a minor Kolarian people of northern India, anciently dominant there.

Bha'ra-ta (bär'ä-tä), *n.* **1.** In the Ramayana, Rama's younger half brother, who acts as viceroy during Rama's exile.

2. In the Mahabharata, a prince from whom were descended the Pandavas, hence called also *Bharatas.* Also, the Mahabharata (which see).

Bhat (bat), *n.* [Hind. *bhāṭ.*] In India, a member of a low caste, formerly heralds and bards, but latterly chiefly carriers.

bheel (bēl), *n.* [Bengalee *bhīl.*] = JHEEL.

bhel (bēl). Var. of BEL.

bhik'ku (bĭk'ōō; 134), *n.* [Pali.] A Brahman mendicant ascetic or a Buddhist monk. [BHIKKU.]

bhik'shu (-shōō), *n.* [Skr.] = **bhik'ṣu** (bĭk'tŭ), *n.* [Bengalee *bhikṣu.*] The cockup. *India.*

Bhī'li (bē'lē), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

Bhī'ma (bē'ma), *n.* See MAHABHARATA.

bhis'tee, bhis'ti (bēs'tĭ). Var. of BHEESTY. *India.*

B. H. N. *Abbr.* Brotherhood of the Holy Name (of Jesus).

Bhoj'pu-ri (bōj'pōō-rē), *n.* Primarily, the language of Bhojpur, in the district of Shahabad, India. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

bhoo'sa (bōō'sä), *n* [Hind *bhus,* fr. Skr. *bhusa*] The broken straw and husks from the threshing floor, used as food for cattle. *India.*

Bho'tan-ese' (bō'tăn-ēz'; -ēs'). Var. of BHUTANESE.

Bho'ti-a (bō'tĭ-a), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

b. h. p. *Abbr.* Brake horse power

B. H. T. *Abbr* Brotherhood of the Holy Trinity (Oxford).

bhun'der (bŭn'dẽr; 134). Var. of BANDAR.

bhu'sa. Var. of BHOOSA.

bhut (bōōt), *n.* [Skr. *bhūta,* prop., produced, formed.] Among the animistic Dravidians of India, a ghost; also, a demon or goblin.

Bhū'tan-ese' (bōō'tăn-ēz'; -ēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Bhutan, northern India, belonging to the Tibetan Mongolians. — **Bhu'tan-ese',** *a.*

bi. † BE, BUY

bi. Obs. or dial. var. of BY.

Bi. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Bi*]. Bismuth.

bi- For various obsolete words beginning *bi-* see forms in *be-.*

B. I. *Abbr* British India.

biace. † BIAS.

bi-ac'id (bī-ăs'ĭd), *a.* [*bi-* + *acid.*] *Chem.* = DIACID.

bi'a-cro'mi-al, *a.* See BI-.

bi'a-cu'mi-nate, *a.* [See BI-] *Bot.* Doubly acuminate.

biaften. † BAFT.

bialacoil. † BELLACOILE.

bi-a'late, *a.* Having two wings.

Bi-an'ca (bĭ-ăn'kä; *It.* bē-äŋ'kä), *n.* [It.] = BLANCHE; — fem. prop. name. *Bianca* is the name of many characters, esp. in Elizabethan and Jacobean dramas; specif., of: **a** A mild and lovely daughter of Baptista in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," who, in Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Tamer Tamed," vivaciously rules and abets Petruchio's second wife Katharine. **b** In Shakespeare's "Othello," Cassio's mistress.

bi-an'gu-late, bi-an'gu-lat'ed, *a.* Biangular. [*Rare.*]

bi-an'gu-lous, *a.* Biangular.

bi-an'nu-late, *a.* See BI-.

bi'arch-y (bī'ärk-ĭ), *n.* [*bi-* + *-archy.*] Government by two persons.

bi-arc'u-ate, bi-arc'u-at'ed, *a.* Twice arcuate, or curved.

bi'as-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

bi'ast. Biased. *Rev. Sp.*

bi'as-ter'ic (bī'ăs-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [See BI ; ASTERION.] *Cranial.* Connecting the two asterions.

bi'as-wise' (-wīz'), *a d v.* Obliquely; skewingly.

Bi'a-tas (bī'ä-täs). *Bib.*

Bib. *Abbr.* Bible; Biblical.

bibarre. † BEBAR. [DIBASIC.]

bi-ba'sic, *a.* [*bi-* + *basic.*] =

bi-ba'tion (bĭ-bā'shŭn; bī-), *n.* Act of bibbing. *Rare.* *Cowper.*

bib'bel-er. Var. of BIBBLER.

bib'bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BIB.

bib'bler, *n.* One who bibbles.

bibb nozzle, bibb valve. Vars. of BIB NOZZLE, BIB VALVE.

bib'by, *n.* An intoxicating liquor made from palmetto sap.

Bibel, Bibil † BIBLE.

bib'ey, bib'ie. Vars. of BIBBY.

bi-bi'rine (bē-bē'rĭn), *n.* Var. of BEBEERINE. [BEERU.]

bi-bi'ru (-rōō). Var. of BEBIRU.

bib'i-to-ry (bĭb'ĭ-tō-rĭ). *a.* [From L. *bibitor* a toper.] Pert. to drinking or tippling. *Rare.*

Bibl, *or* **bibl.** *Abbr.* Biblical, bibliographical, bibliotheca, etc.

bible. † BIBBLE.

Bible clerk. A Bible student; specif., a student in certain colleges at Oxford University, Eng., required to read the lessons in chapel or say grace in Hall.

bib'ler. Var. of BIBBLER.

bib'less, *a.* See -LESS.

Bi'bli-a Pau'pe-rum (bĭb'lĭ-*a* pô'pĕ-rŭm). [L., lit., Bible of the poor.] A mediæval picture book representing the chief events of man's salvation through Christ, and used as a substitute for the Bible. It was one of the first books printed (after previous manuscripts) by block book printing.

Bib'li-cal (bĭb'lĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or in accord with, the Bible; as, *Biblical* learning, *Biblical* authority. — **Bib'li-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Biblical doctor. See BIBLICIST. — **B. Hebrew.** See HEBREW, *n.*, 2. — **B. psychology,** *Theol.*, the theory and doctrine of the condition and nature of man and the human soul. See ANTHROPOLOGY, *Theol.*; SOUL. — **B. theology,** theology based on the study of the Bible, independent of dogma or tradition.

Bib'li-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Adherence to the letter of the Bible. *Rare.*

2. Learning or literature relating to the Bible. *Rare.*

Bib'li-cist (-sĭst), *n.* One versed in, or who adheres to, the letter of the Bible; specif., one of the medieval doctors (sometimes called Biblical doctors) who based their teachings upon the literal teachings of the Bible. Cf. SCHOLASTIC.

Bib'li-co- (bĭb'lĭ-kō-). A combining form equiv. to *Biblical*; as in *Biblico*-legal.

bib'li-o- (-ō-). A combining form from Greek βιβλίον. *book.*

bib'li-o-clasm (bĭb'lĭ-ō-klăz'm), *n.* [*biblio-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] Destruction of books, esp. the Bible.

bib'li-o-clast (-klăst), *n.* [*biblio-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] A destroyer or mutilator of books.

bib'li-og-nost (-ŏg-nŏst, -nōst), *n.* [*biblio-* + Gr. γνώστης one who knows.] One versed in knowledge about books and in bibliography. — **bib'li-og-nos'tic** (-nŏs'tĭk), *a.*

bib'li-og'ra-pher (bĭb'lĭ-ŏg'ra-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. βιβλιογράφος, fr. βιβλιον book + γράφειν to write.] **1.** A scribe or copyist, a writer of books. *Obs.*

2. One who writes, or is versed in, bibliography.

bib'li-o-graph'ic (-ō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *bibliographique.*]
bib'li-o-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Of, pertaining to, or dealing with, bibliography. — **bib'li-o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bib'li-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'ra-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [Gr. βιβλιογραφία the writing of books: cf. F *bibliographie.*]
1. The writing or transcription of books. *Obs.*

2. The history or description of books and manuscripts, with notices of the editions, the dates of printing, etc.

3. A list of the books relating to a given subject or author.

bib'li-ol'a-ter (-ŏl'ă-tẽr) } *n.* A person characterized by
bib'li-ol'a-trist (-trĭst) } bibliolatry.

bib'li-ol'a-trous (-trŭs), *a.* Characterized by bibliolatry.

bib'li-ol'a-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*biblio-* + *-latry.*] Book worship, esp. of the Bible, — applied by Roman Catholic divines to the setting of the authority of the Bible over that of the Pope or the Church, and by Protestants to an excessive regard to the letter of the Bible.

bib'li-ol'o-gist (-ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in bibliology.

bib'li-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*biblio-* + *-logy.*] **1.** An account of books; book lore, bibliography.

2. The literature or doctrine of the Bible.

bib'li-o-man'cy (bĭb'lĭ-ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*biblio-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by books, esp. by passages of Scripture taken at random. See SORTES VIRGILIANÆ.

bib'li-o-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-*a*), *n.* [*biblio-* + *mania:* cf. F. *bibliomanie.*] A mania for acquiring books.

bib'li-o-ma'ni-ac (-ăk), *n.* One affected with bibliomania.

bib'li-o-ma'ni-ac (-mā'nĭ-ăk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to,
bib'li-o-ma-ni'a-cal (-*ma*-nĭ'*a*-kăl) } or characterizing, a bibliomaniac; also, given to bibliomania.

bib'li-o-peg'ic (-pĕj'ĭk), *a.* [*biblio-* + Gr. πηγνύναι to make fast.] Relating to the binding of books.

bib'li-op'e-gist (bĭb'lĭ-ŏp'ĕ-jĭst), *n.* A bookbinder. — **bib'li-op'e-gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), **-gis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

bib'li-op'e-gy (-ŏp'ĕ-jĭ), *n.* Art of binding books.

bib'li-o-phile (bĭb'lĭ-ō-fĭl; -fīl), *or* **-phil** (-fĭl), *n.* [*biblio-* + Gr. φίλος friend: cf. F. *bibliophile.*] A lover of books. — **bib'li-o-phil'ic** (-fĭl'ĭk), *a.*

bib'li-oph'i-lism (-ŏf'ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* Love of books — **bib'li-oph'i-list** (-lĭst), *n.* — **bib'li-oph'i-lis'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.*

bib'li-o-pole' (bĭb'lĭ-ō-pōl'), *n.* [L. *bibliopola*, Gr. βιβλιοπώλης; βιβλιον book + πώλης seller.] One who sells books, esp. rare or curious books.

bib'li-o-pol'ic (-pŏl'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to booksellers
bib'li-o-pol'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or the sale of books. "*Bibliopolic* difficulties" *Carlyle* — **bib'li-o-pol'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bib'li-op'o-lism (-ŏp'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* The trade or art of selling books.

bib'li-op'o-ly (-lĭ), *n.* The selling of books.

bib'li-o-taph (bĭb'lĭ-ō-tăf), *n.* [*biblio-* + Gr. τάφος a burial.] One who hides away books, as in a tomb. — **bib'li-o-taph'ic** (-tăf'ĭk), *a.*

bib'li-o-thec (bĭb'lĭ-ō-thĕk; -ōth'ĕk; 277), *n.* [See BIBLIOTHEKE.] A library or librarian.

bib'li-o-the'ca (bĭb'lĭ-ō-thē'kă), *n.* [L. See BIBLIOTHEKE.] **1.** A library.

2. The Bible. *Obs.*

bib'li-o-the'cal (-thē'kăl), *a.* [L. *bibliothecalis.*] Belonging to a library. *Byrom.*

bib'li-oth'e-ca-ry (-ŏth'ĕ-kă-rĭ), *n.* [L. *bibliothecarius:* cf. F. *bibliothécaire.*] A librarian, also, formerly, a library. — *a.* Of or pertaining to a bibliotheca.

bib'li-o-theke (bĭb'lĭ-ō-thēk; bĭb'lĭ-ŏth'ĕk; -ēk), *n.* [L. *bibliotheca*, Gr. βιβλιοθήκη; βιβλιον book + θήκη a case, box, fr. τιθέναι to place, cf. F. *bibliothèque.*] A library. *Obs.* *Bale.*

Bib'list (bĭb'lĭst; bī'blĭst, 277), *n.* **1.** One who makes the Bible the sole rule of faith.

2. A Biblical scholar; a Biblicist. *I. Taylor.*

bib nozzle. A bent-down nozzle of a cock or faucet.

bib'u-lous (bĭb'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *bibulus*, fr. *bibere* to drink. See BIB, *v. i.*] **1.** Readily imbibing fluids or moisture; spongy; as, *bibulous* blotting paper.

Porous to thought and *bibulous* of the sea of light. *Emerson*

2. Inclined to drink; addicted to tippling.

3. Of or pertaining to drink or drinking.

bib valve. A form of bibcock with a reciprocatory slide in place of the usual rotary spigot.

bi-cam'er-al (bī-kăm'ẽr-ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *camera.*] Consisting of, or including, two chambers, or legislative branches.

bi-cam'er-ist (-ĭst), *n.* A believer in the system of government by a bicameral legislature.

bi-car'bon-ate (bī-kar'bŭn-āt), *n.* [*bi-* + *carbonate.*] *Chem.* An acid carbonate See BI-, 2.

bi-car'bu-ret'ed *or* **-ret'ted** (bī-kär'bū-rĕt'ĕd), *a.* [*bi-* + *carbureted.*] *Chem.* Combined with two atoms or equivalents of carbon. *Obsoles.*

bicarbureted hydrogen, ethylene. *Obsoles.*

bi-car'i-nate (bī-kăr'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [*bi-* + *carinate.*] Having two keel-like projections, as the upper palea of grasses.

bi-car'pel-la-ry (bī-kär'pĕ-lă-rĭ), *a.* [*bi-* + *carpellary.*] *Bot.* Having two carpels, as, a *bicarpellary* ovary

bice (bīs), *n.* [F. *bis* dark gray, akin to It. *bigio* light gray, tawny.] **1.** An azurelike shade of blue. *Lydgate.*

2. *Paint.* A blue or a green pigment, prepared from native carbonate of copper (azurite or malachite) or from smalt. Cf. VERDITER. Green bice is sometimes prepared from the blue, by adding yellow orpiment. *Obsoles.*

bi-cen'te-na-ry (bī-sĕn'tē-nă-rĭ), *a.* [*bi-* + *centenary.*] Of or pertaining to two hundred, esp. two hundred years; as, a *bicentenary* celebration — *n.* = BICENTENNIAL, *n.*

bi'cen-ten'ni-al (bī'sĕn-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *centennial.*] **1.** Consisting of two hundred years.

2. Occurring every two hundred years.

bi'cen-ten'ni-al, *n.* The two hundredth year or anniversary, or its celebration.

bi'ceps (bī'sĕps), *n.* [L., two-headed; *bis* twice + *caput* head. See CAPITAL.] *Anat.* A muscle having two heads or origins; esp.: **a** The ‖**bi'ceps fe'mor cu'bi-ti** (flĕk'sŏr kū'bĭ-tī), called also ‖**bi'ceps bra'chi-i** (brăk'ĭ-ī) and ‖**bi'ceps hu'me-ri** (hū'mĕr-ī), the large flexor muscle of the front of the upper arm. It arises by its short head from the coracoid process, by its long head from the upper margin of the glenoid cavity, and is inserted into the tuberosity of the radius. **b** The ‖**bi'ceps fe'mor cru'ris** (flĕk'sŏr krōō'rĭs), *or* ‖**bi'ceps fe'mo-ris** (fĕm'ō-rĭs), a muscle that arises by its long head from the ischial tuberosity, and by its short head from the shaft of the femur. It is inserted into the head of the fibula, and its tendon forms the outer hamstring.

bich'ir (bĭch'ẽr; bē-shēr'), *n.* A crossopterygian fish (*Polypterus bichir*) of the Nile (esp. its upper part) and certain other neighboring waters, where it is esteemed as food. See POLYPTERUS.

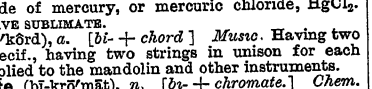

Bichir (*Polypterus bichir*).

bi-chlo'ride (bī-klō'rīd; -rĭd; 184), *n.* [*bi-* + *chloride.*] **1.** *Chem.* = DICHLORIDE.

2. Bichloride of mercury, or mercuric chloride, $HgCl_2$. See CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

bi'chord (bī'kôrd), *a.* [*bi-* + *chord*] *Music.* Having two strings; specif., having two strings in unison for each note; — applied to the mandolin and other instruments.

bi-chro'mate (bī-krō'māt), *n.* [*bi-* + *chromate.*] *Chem.* A dichromate, or salt of dichromic acid; specif., potassium dichromate (which see).

bichromate cell. *Elec.* A zinc-carbon cell having as the exciting fluid an acid bichromate solution and provided with means of raising the zinc, or both zinc and carbon, from the fluid when not in use. E. M. F., about two volts. It is valuable for temporarily producing a strong current.

bi-chro'ma-tize (-mă-tīz), *v. t.* To combine or treat with a bichromate, esp. with bichromate of potassium.

bi'chrome (bī'krōm), *n.* *Com.* Potassium dichromate.

bi-cip'i-tal (bī-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *biceps, bicipitis.* See BICEPS.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** Having two heads or origins, as certain muscles. **b** Pertaining to a biceps muscle.

2. *Bot.* Dividing into two parts at one extremity.

bicipital fascia, an aponeurosis given off from the tendon of the biceps of the arm, continuous with the deep fascia of the forearm. — **b. groove,** a furrow on the upper part of the humerus occupied by the long head of the biceps. — **b. ridges,** the lips of the bicipital groove. — **b. tuberosity,** the rough eminence on the anterior inner aspect of the neck of the radius, into which the tendon of the biceps is inserted.

bi-cir'cu-lar (bī-sûr'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* [*bi-* + *circular.*] **1.** Consisting of, or like, two circles.

2. *Math.* Designating a class of quartic curves which have as double points the circular points at infinity. Such a curve is the envelope of a circle whose center remains on a conic and which is constantly orthogonal to a fixed circle. Similarly, the envelope of a sphere whose center remains on a cone and which is constantly orthogonal to a fixed surface is a *bicircular surface of the fourth order.*

bicircular coordinates. See under COORDINATE, *n.* — **b. quartics.** *Math.* = ANALLAGMATIC CURVES.

bick'er (bĭk'ẽr), *n.* [See BEAKER.] A small vessel to hold a liquid, as a drinking cup or bowl, or a wooden vessel of staves and hoops for porridge, etc. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

bick'er, *v. i.*; BICK'ERED (-ẽrd); BICK'ER-ING. [ME. *bikeren*; perh. akin to E. *beak*.] **1.** To skirmish; fight. *Obs.*

Two eagles had a conflict, and *bickered* together *Holland*

2. To contend in petulant altercation; to wrangle.

Petty things about which men cark and *bicker. Barrow.*

3. To move quickly and unsteadily, or with a rapidly repeated noise, as of clattering, brawling, shattering, pattering, etc.; to quiver; to be tremulous, as flame.

Windmills *bickering* together in a fresh breeze over a woody country. *Stevenson*

The fiery Sirius alters hue,
And *bickers* into red and emerald. *Tennyson.*

4. To make a quick short run; to sprint. *Scot. Burns.*

bick'er, *n.* **1.** Skirmishing; an encounter. *Obs.*

2. A scrimmage, fight, or brawl. *Scot.*

3. Contention; altercation; a wrangle; also, a noise, as in contention. *Robert of Brunne.*

My *bicker* is not with ye, but with your girl. *Paul L. Ford.*

4. A short race. *Scot.* *Burns.*

Syn. — See DISPUTE.

bick'ern (-ẽrn), *n.* [F. *bigorne.* See BICORN; cf. BEAKIRON.] A kind of anvil. See BEAKIRON.

Bick'ford fuse *or* **fuze,** *or* **Bickford match** (bĭk'fẽrd). A fuse used in blasting, consisting of a long cylinder of explosive material inclosed in a varnished wrapping of rope or hose. It burns from 2 to 4 feet a minute.

Bi-col' (bē-kōl'), *n.* One of a numerous Christian Malayan people occupying southeastern Luzon and adjacent islands. They were advanced in civilization even before the Spanish occupation. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

bi'col-lat'er-al (bī'kŏ-lăt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *collateral*] *Bot.* Alike on both sides. — **bi'col-lat'er-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

bicollateral bundle, *Bot.*, a collateral bundle in which there are two phloëm strands, as in the Cucurbitaceæ.

bi'col'or, bi'col'our (bī'kŭl'ẽr) } *a.* [L. *bicolor*; *bi-* + *co-*
bi'col'ored, bi'col'oured (-ẽrd) } *lor* color.] Of two colors.

bi-con'cave (bī-kŏn'kāv), *a.* [*bi-* + *concave.*] Concave on both sides; as, *biconcave* vertebræ. — **bi'con-cav'i-ty** (bī'kŏn-kăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

bi-con'ic (bī-kŏn'ĭk) } *a.* [*bi-* + *conic.*] *Geom.* Similar in
bi-con'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } form to two cones placed base to base. — **bi-con'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bi-con'ju-gate (bī-kŏn'jō-gāt), *a.* [*bi-* + *conjugate*, a.] *Bot.* Twice paired, as when each branch of a forking petiole bears a pair of leaflets; — called also *bigeminate.*

bi-con'vex (bī-kŏn'vĕks), *a.* [*bi-* + *convex.*] Convex on both sides; as, a *biconvex* lens.

bi'corn (bī'kôrn), *a.* [L. *bicornis*, *bi-* + *cornu* horn: cf. F. *bicorne.* Cf. BICKERN.] Two-horned; crescentlike.

bi'corne (bī'kôrn), *n.* [F.] A two-horned animal. Specif. [*cap.*], in old French satirical poetry, a monster that has grown fat from eating patient husbands. Contrasted with *Chichevache.*

bi'cor-nute' (bī'kôr-nūt'; bī-kôr'nŭt) } *a.* [*bi-* + L. *cor-*
bi-cor'nu-ate (bī-kôr'nū-āt) } *nutus* horned, *cornuatus* like horn.] Having two horns or hornlike processes.

bi-cor'po-ral (bī-kôr'pŏ-răl), *a.* [*bi-* + *corporal.*] Having two bodies, as a lion.

bi-cor'po-rate (-rāt), *a.* [*bi-* + *corporate.*] *Her.* Double-bodied, as a lion.

Bicorporate.

bi-cos'tate (bī-kŏs'tāt), *a.* [*bi-* + *costate.*] *Bot.* Having two principal ribs running longitudinally, as a leaf.

bi-cre'nate (bī-krē'nāt), *a.* [*bi-* + *crenate.*] *Bot.* Twice crenated, as in the case of leaves with crenate crenatures.

bi'cro- (bī'krō-). A prefix (formed on the analogy of *micro-* one millionth) signifying *one billionth* (.000,000,001); as, **bi'cro-far'ad**, a unit equal to one billionth of a farad.

bi'cron (bī'krŏn; bī'krŏn), *n Physics.* A unit equal to one billionth (.000,000,001) of a meter. Symbol, $\mu\mu$.

bi-cur'sal (bī-kûr'săl), *a.* [*bi-* + L. *cursus* course.] *Math.* Having two paths, one for each of two moving points; — said of a curve. Opposed to *unicursal.*

bi-cus'pid (bī-kŭs'pĭd) } *a.* [See BI-; CUSPIDATE.] Having
bi-cus'pid-ate (-pĭ-dāt) } two points or prominences; ending in two points, as teeth, etc.

bicuspid valve, *Anat.*, the mitral valve of the heart.

bi-cus'pid, *n. Human Anat.* Either of the two double-pointed teeth which intervene between the canines (cuspids) and the molars, on each side of each jaw; a premolar tooth. See TOOTH, *n.*, *Illust.*

bi-cy'a-nide (bī-sī'ă-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n Chem.* A dicyanide.

bi'cy-cle (bī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [*bi-* + Gr. κύκλος circle, wheel: cf. F. *bicycle*] **1.** A light vehicle having two wheels one behind the other. It has a steering handle and a saddle seat or seats, and is propelled by the feet acting upon treadles connected with cranks or levers. In its early forms the driving wheel of the bicycle was very large, being either in front or in the rear, the small wheel serving

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‖**Bi'bli-a del O'so** (bē'blē-ä dĕl ō'sō). [Sp., Bible of the Bear.] See BIBLE.

‖**Bi'bli-a Re'gi-a** (bĭb'lĭ-*ä* rē'jĭ-*ä*). [L.] See POLYGLOT.

Bib'lic, *a.* Biblical.

Bib'lic-cize, *v. t.* To bring under the influence of the Bible. *Rare.*

bib'li-co-psy'cho-log'i-cal, *a.* Pert. to Biblical psychology.

bibliog. *Abbr.* Bibliography

bib'li-o-gen'e-sis, *n.* [*biblio-* + *genesis.*] Production of books.

bib'li-og'o-ny (bĭb'lĭ-ŏg'ō-nĭ), *n* [*biblio-* + *-gony.*] Production of books.

bib'li-og'ra-fer. Bibliographer. *Ref. Sp.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

bib'li-og'ra-fy. Bibliography.

bib'li-o-graph'er, *n.* [Cf. F. *bibliographe.*] = BIBLIOGRAPHER.

bib'li-og'ra-phize, *v. t.* To make a bibliography of.

bib'li-o-klept', *n.* [*biblio-* + Gr. κλεπτης thief.] One who steals books. — **bib'li-o-klep'to-ma'ni-ac,** *n.*

bib'li-o-log'i-cal (bĭb'lĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to bibliology.

bib'li-o-mane', *n* [F.] A bibliomaniac.

bib'li-o-ma'ni-an, *a. & n.* Bibliomaniac.

bib'li-o-ma'ni-an-ism (YZ'm), **bib'li-om'a-nism** (bĭb'lĭ-ŏm'*ă*-nĭz'm), *n.* Bibliomania. — **bib'li-om'a-nist,** *n.*

bib'li-o-phag'ic (bĭb'lĭ-ō-făj'ĭk), *a.* [*biblio-* + *-phagic.*] Devouring books — **bib'li-oph'a-gist** (-ŏf'*a*-jĭst), *n.*

bib'li-oph'i-ly (-ŏf'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* = BIBLIOPHILISM. — **bib'li-oph'i-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

bib'li-o-pho'bi-a, *n.* [*biblio-* + *-phobia.*] Dread or dislike of books. *Rare.*

bib'li-o-po'lar, *a.* Bibliopolic.

bib'li-o-pole'ry (bĭb'lĭ ŏ-pōl'rĭ), *n.* = BIBLIOPOLY.

bib'li-op'o-list, *n.* = BIBLIOPOLE. — **bib'li-op'o-lis'tic,** *a.*

bib'li-o-the-ca'ri-an, *a. & n* = BIBLIOTHECARY

Bib'lism (bĭb'lĭz'm; bī'blĭz'm), *n.* Adherence to Scripture as the sole rule of faith.

‖**Bi'bli-um Hi-sto'ri-a'le** (bĭb'lĭ-ŭm hĭs-tō'rĭ-ā'lē) A résumé of Bible history translated between 1291 and 1295, by Guyards des Moulins, from the "Historia Scholastica" of Peter Comestor, dating from 1170.

bib'lus, **bib'los,** *n.* [L. *biblus*, Gr. βίβλος] Papyrus

bi-bo'rate (bī-bō'rāt), *n. Chem.* See BI-. — **biborate of soda,** borax

bib pout. = BIB, 2.

bi-brac'te-ate (bī-brăk'tē-āt), *a.* See BI-.

bi-brac'te-o-late (-ō-lāt), *a.* See BI-.

Bibul. ✝ BIBLE.

bib'u-lous-ly, *adv.* of BIBULOUS

bi-cal'ca-rate, *a.* [*bi-* + *calcarate.*] Having two spurs, as the legs of certain birds.

bi-cal'lose, bi-cal'lous, *a* [*bi-* + *callose, callous.*] *Bot.* Having two callosities.

bi-cap'i-tate, *a.* [*bi-* + *capitate.*] Having two heads

bi-cap'su-lar, *a. Bot.* a Having two capsules. b Having a bilocular capsule. [pellary.]

bi-car'pel-late, *a. Bot.* Bicarbi-cau'dal, bi-cau'date, *a.* [*bi-* + *caudal, caudate.*] Having, or terminating in, two tails.

bi-cause'. ✝ BECAUSE.

bicche. ✝ BITCH.

bicched, *a.* An old word of unknown origin and meaning, used generally with the force of an execration. As used in the phrase *bicched bones* (as in Chaucer), that is, dice, it has been explained as being for the D. *bikked been*, lit., a picked, or nicked, bone. *Obs.* [*Sp.*]

bi-ce'a-lous. Bicephalous. *Ref.*

bi-ce'lu-lar, *a. Biol* Having, or composed of, two cells.

bi'ce-phal'ic, *a.* Bicephalous.

bi-ceph'a-lous, *a.* [*bi-* + *cephalous.*] Having two heads.

biche. ✝ BITCH.

bicheche. ✝ BESEECH.

‖ **bi'cho** (bē'chō), *n.* [Sp.] See JIGGER.

‖ **bi'cho de mar'** (dē mär') [Sp.] The trepang, or bêche de mer.

‖ **bi'cho do mar'** (bē'shō dō mär'). [Pg.] See BÊCHE DE MER.

Bich'ri (bĭk'rĭ). *Bib.*

bi-chro'mate, *v. t* = BICHROMATIZE.

bi'chro-mat'ic, *a* Dichromatic.

bi-chro'mic, *a* a Pert. to bichromate b *Chem.* Dichromic.

bich'y (bĭch'Y), *n.* [Named by De Candolle, Lunanea *Bichy*, said to be in the name of a slave dealer *Biche* or *Bassau.*] The cola nut *Sterculia acuminata.*

bi-cil'i-ate, bi-cil'i-at'ed (bī-sĭl'Y-āt'ĕd), *a* Having two cilia.

bi-cip'i-tous (bī-sĭp'Y-tŭs), *a.* Having two heads.

bi-cir'rhose, *a* See BI-.

bick, *n.* Scot. form of BITCH.

bick'er, *v. t* To attack or assail, as with missiles. *Obs.*

bick'erd. Bickered *Ref Sp.*

bick'er-er, *n* One who bickers.

bick'er-ing, *p. pr & vb n.* of BICKER.

bick'er-ment, *n.* See -MENT. *Spenser*

Bick'er-staff. Isaac, Esq, Astrologer (bĭk'ẽr-stăf). The ostensible editor of the "Tatler;" — an assumed name previously used by Swift in his "Predictions" (1709), a pamphlet proving the death of the living and protesting almanac maker, Partridge.

bicklagge. ✝ BECLOG.

bicklappe, *v t* [*bi-* (= *be-*) + *clap.*] To catch; grasp. *Obs.*

bi-cla'vate, *a.* See BI-.

bicokett. ✝ BYCOKET.

bi-col'li-gate, *a.* [*bi-* + *colligate.*] *Zool.* Having the three anterior toes connected by webs.

bi-colme' ✝ BECOOM.

bi-con'dy-lar, *a.* See BI-.

bi-con'so-nan't'al. *a* See BI-.

bi-con'vex, *a.* Convexo-convex.

bi'corned (bī'kôrnd) **bi-corn'ous** (bī-kôr'nŭs), *a* = BICORN.

bi-cor'nu-ous (-nū-ŭs), *a* [*bi-* + L. *cornu* horn] Bicorn. *Rare.*

bi'cor-po're-al, *a.* Bicorporal.

bicquest ✝ BEQUEST.

bi'cres-cen'tic, *a.* [*bi-* + *crescentic.*] Doubly crescentic.

bi-cru'ral, *a.* [*bi-* + *crural.*] Having two legs.

bicuhyba. Var. of BECUIBA.

bi-cui'ba. Var. of BECUIBA.

bi'cul'ord. Bicolored. *Ref Sp.*

to steer in the latter case; in the modern bicycle the wheels are usually equal in size, and the effect of a large wheel is obtained by a chain-and-sprocket gear or by a bevel gear.

2. *Logging.* A traveling block used on a cable in skidding logs by steam power.

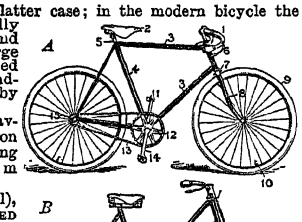

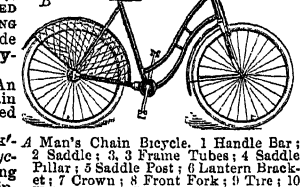

A Man's Chain Bicycle. 1 Handle Bar; 2 Saddle; 3, 3 Frame Tubes; 4 Saddle Pillar; 5 Saddle Post; 6 Lantern Bracket; 7 Crown; 8 Front Fork; 9 Tire; 10 Valve; 11, 14 Pedals; 12, 15 Front and Rear Sprocket Wheels; 13 Chain. *B* Woman's Chainless Bicycle.

bi'cy-cle (bī'sĭ-k'l), *v. i.*; BI'CY-CLED (-k'ld), BI'CY-CLING (-klĭng). To ride a bicycle. — **bi'cy-cler** (-klẽr), *n.*

bicycle chain. An endless block chain such as that used on bicycles.

bi-cyc'lic (bī-sĭk'-lĭk), *a.* [*bi-* + *cyclic.*] **1.** Consisting of, or arranged in, two cycles, circles, or, *Bot.*, whorls.

2. Relating to bicycles.

bi'cy-clism (bī'sĭ-klĭz'm), *n.* Habit or art of bicycling.

bi'cy-clist (-klĭst), *n.* One who rides a bicycle; a bicycler.

bid (bĭd), *v. t.*; *pret.* BADE (băd), BID, *Obs.* BAD; *p. p.* BIDDEN (bĭd'n), BID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BID'DING. [ME. *biden*, prop. to ask, beg, AS. *biddan*; akin to OS. *biddian*, Icel. *biðja*, OHG. *bittan*, G. *bitten*, to pray, ask, request, and E. *bead*, and perh. to Gr. πειθειν to persuade, L. *fidere* to trust, E. *faith*, and *bide*. But this word was early confused with ME. *beden*, *beoden*, AS. *béodan*, to offer, command; akin to Icel. *bjóða*, Goth. *biudan* (in comp.), OHG. *biotan* to command, bid, G. *bieten*, D. *bieden*, to offer, also to Gr. πυνθάνεσθαι to learn by inquiry, Skr. *budh* to be awake, to heed present, OSlav. *budĕli* to be awake, E. *bode*, v. The word now has the form of ME. *bidden* to ask, but the meaning of ME. *beden* to command, except in "to bid beads."]

1. To offer. *Obs.*, except in sense 2 (below) and in phrases, as to *bid* defiance to, to *bid* fair.

2. To offer to pay (a certain price, as for a thing put up at auction), or to take (a certain price, as for work to be done under a contract).

3. To make known; to declare; reveal. *Obs.* Also, to declare publicly; to proclaim. *Obs.*, except in archaic phrases, as to *bid* the banns.

4. To order; direct; enjoin; command.

> That Power who *bids* the ocean ebb and flow. *Pope.*
> Lord, if it be thou, *bid* me come unto thee *Matt.* XIV 28.
> I was *bid* to pick up shells. *D. Jerrold.*

5. To ask insistently, entreat; beg; pray. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> I *bidde* god I nevere mot have joye. *Chaucer.*

6. To invite; to call in; to request to come.

> As many as ye shall find, *bid* to the marriage. *Matt.* XXII. 9.

7. To express or utter, as a wish, a greeting, a farewell, etc.; as, to *bid* one welcome; to *bid* good morning, etc.

> Neither *bid* him God speed. 2 *John* 10
> To thee and thy company I *bid*
> A hearty *welcome*. *Shak.*

8. To bid not to do; to forbid. *Obs.*

Syn. — Offer, proffer, tender, propose; order, command, direct, charge, enjoin.

to bid base, in the game of base, to challenge (an opponent) to pursuit; hence, to challenge to an encounter. *Obs.* "I *bid the base* for Proteus." *Shak.* — **to b. beads**, to pray with beads; to distinguish each bead by a prayer. Cf. BEAD, *n.* — **to b. in**, in an auction, to overbid in the interest of the owner the highest offer for (the property placed on sale) made by a bona fide customer; — said only of the owner or his agent. *To bid in* is often erroneously used of the purchasing at auction by parties other than the owner. — **to b. the banns**, to publish or proclaim the banns; perhaps orig., to ask the banns. — **to b. up**, in an auction, to raise by bids the price of (the property auctioned).

bid, *v. i.* **1.** To entreat; to pray. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. To make a bid; specif., to state what one will pay or take; as, the candidate *bids* for the support of the radicals.

to bid fair, to offer a good prospect; to make fair promise; to seem likely. — **to b. to the board**, *Card Playing*, to bid where there is no seller, the highest bidder obtaining the privilege bid for.

bid, *n.* **1.** Act of one who bids something; an offer, as of a price at an auction; a statement of what one will give or do for something to be received, or will take for something to be done or furnished; also, that which is offered.

2. An invitation; as, a *bid* to a wedding. *Slang, U. S.*

bid'da-ble (bĭd'ă-b'l), *a.* Obedient; docile.

> What is the use of white servants? They are not *biddable*. *Charles Reade.*

— **bid'da-ble-ness**, *n.* — **bid'da-bly**, *adv. Scot.*

bid'dance (-ăns), *n.* Act of bidding, invitation; command.

bid'der (bĭd'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *biddere* a petitioner.] One who bids; specif., **a** A beggar. *Obs.* **b** One who commands, invites, offers a price, etc.

bid'der-y ware (bĭd'ẽr-ĭ). [From *Beder* or *Bidar*, a town in India.] Ware made in India by inlaying or damascening bidri with patterns in gold and silver.

bid'ding, *n.* **1.** Act of making bids; an offer of a price.

2. Command; order; a proclamation or notifying. *Shak.*

3. Entreaty; prayer. *Obs.*

4. An invitation or summons.

bidding prayer. **a** *R. C. Ch.* The prayer for the souls of benefactors, said before the sermon. **b** *Angl. Ch.* The prayer before the sermon with petitions for specified objects or classes of persons. The meaning of "*bidding prayer*" arises from the older meaning of *bidding of prayers*, meaning "praying of prayers"; later, *bidding* came to be understood in the sense of "enjoin" or "direct" (cf. BID, *v. t.*), the objects being specified and enjoined.

bid'dy (bĭd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). [Etymology uncertain.] A hen or chicken. *Shak.*

bid'dy, *n.* [A familiar form of *Bridget.*] An Irish serving woman or girl; a maidservant. *Colloq.*

bid'dy-bid' (-bĭd'), *n.* Also **bid'dy-bid'dy**. [Corrupt. of Maori *piripiri.*] The piripiri or its bur. *New Zealand.*

bide (bīd), *v. i.*; *pret.* BODE (bōd), *Obs.* BAD, BADE; *pret. & p. p.* BID'DEN (bĭd'n), BID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BID'ING (bīd'ĭng). [ME. *biden*, AS. *bīdan*; akin to OHG. *bītan*, Goth. *beidan*, Icel. *bīða*; perh. orig., to wait with trust, and akin to *bid* (AS. *biddan*). See BID, *v. t.*; cf. ABIDE.]

1. To dwell; inhabit; abide; stay.

> All knees to thee shall bow of them that *bide*
> In heaven or earth, or under earth, in hell. *Milton.*

2. To remain; to continue or be permanent in a place, state, or action; to continue to be. *Shak.*

to bide by, to maintain; stick to; as, to *bide by* a bargain.

bide, *v. t.* **1.** To wait for; as, I *bide* my time. See ABIDE.

2. To encounter, withstand; to remain firm under (a hardship); also, to endure; suffer; tolerate.

> For it seems that, powerful as the Gordons alway were, the Swintons could then *bide* a bang with them. *Lockhart.*
> Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
> That *bide* the pelting of this pitiless storm. *Shak.*
> Tho' I can drink wine I cannot *bide* water *Tennyson.*

to bide tryst, to wait, at the appointed time, for one with whom a tryst is made, to keep an appointment.

Bi'dens (bī'dĕnz), *n.* [NL. See BIDENT.] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous plants, natives of the warmer parts of both hemispheres. The usually flattened achenes are armed with barbed awns. *B. frondosa*, the beggar-ticks, and *B. bipinnata*, the Spanish needles, are troublesome weeds. Some species have showy yellow or white ray flowers, and are known as *bur marigold* or *tickseed sunflower*

Bidens (*B. frondosa*). 1 Leaf; 2 Head of Flowers; 3 Achene.

bi'dent (bī'dĕnt), *n.* [L. *bidens*, *-entis*, two-pronged; *bi-* + *dens* tooth.] **1.** A two-pronged instrument. *Miss Yonge.*

2. A two-year-old sheep.

bi-den'tal (bī-dĕn'tăl), *n.*; *L. pl.* BIDENTALIA (bī'dĕn-tā'lĭ-ă). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A place struck by lightning, which was consecrated to Jupiter Fulgur and inclosed by a structure; also, the structure itself.

bi-den'tal, *a.* Having two prongs or teeth. *Swift.*

bi-den'tate (-tāt), *a.* Having two teeth or two toothlike processes; two-toothed.

bi-det' (bĭ-dĕt', bē'dĕ'; 277), *n.* [F. *bidet.*] **1.** A small horse, esp. for pack or courier service in an army.

2. A form of sitz bath.

bi-dig'i-tate (bī-dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *a.* [*bi* + *digitate.*] Having two fingers or fingerlike projections.

bid'ing (bīd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A waiting; an awaiting; also, *Obs.*, the thing awaited.

2. A place of waiting; dwelling.

biding place, a place of abode.

Bid'pai, *or* **Pil'pai** (bĭd'pī; pĭl'pī), *n.* The reputed author of a body of animal fables, Sanskrit in origin but transmitted through many languages. The oldest extant Sanskrit recension of these fables is the *Panchatantra*, lit., the Five Books (about the 5th century A. D.), an abridgment of which was the *Hitopadesa*, lit., Good Counsel, compiled shortly afterward.

bid'ri, bid'ree (bĭd'rē), *n.* [Hind. *bidrī*, fr. *Bidar*, a town in India.] Also *bidry*, *bidery*, etc. A pewterlike alloy of zinc, lead, and copper, with occasionally tin, used for making ware inlaid with gold or silver; also, the ware so made; biddery ware. Also called *tutenaque.*

bid'u-ous (bĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *biduus*; *bis* + *dies* day.] Lasting, or remaining open, two days, as some flowers.

Bie'ber test (bē'bẽr). *Chem.* A test consisting in treating five volumes of a fixed oil with one volume of a mixture of concentrated sulphuric acid, fuming nitric acid, and water. The color produced varies with the nature of the oil.

Bie'la's com'et (bē'lĭz) [After W. von *Biela*, who observed it in 1826.] *Astron.* A comet having a period of revolution about the sun of 6.7 years. It was first observed in 1772. In 1846 it had separated into two comets, which have not been seen since 1852. The late November meteors (Andromedes, or Bielids) move in its orbit, and are probably fragments of this comet. See COMET.

bield (bēld), *n.* [Cf. ME. *belde* courage, confidence, protection, AS. *byldo* boldness, fr. *beald* bold.] **1.** Boldness; courage, confidence; comfort *Obs*

2. Resource; help, *Scot.*, means of sustenance, food. *Obs.*

3. A shelter; hence, a habitation, den. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

bield, *v. t.* **1.** To embolden, hearten. *Obs.*

2. To shelter; protect. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

> *Bielded* me as it I had been a sister. *Scott.*

3. To nourish; sustain. *Obs.*

bi'e-lec-trol'y-sis (bī'ē-lĕk-trŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*bi-* + *electrolysis.*] *Physics.* Simultaneous deposition of two metals by the electrolysis of a mixture of their salts.

bien, bein (bēn), *a.* **1.** Pleasant; genial. *Obs.*

2. Comfortable; thriving; cozy, bountifully supplied with material comforts. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

> His mittens and hose were cozie and *bein.* *J. Baillie.*

— **bien, bien'ly**, *adv.* — **bien'ness**, *n.*

bi-en'ni-al (bī-ĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *biennalis*, fr *biennium* a space of two years; *bis* twice + *annus* year. Cf. ANNUAL.] **1.** Happening, or taking place, once in two years, as, a *biennial* election.

2. Continuing or lasting for two years; — applied specifically, in *Bot.*, to plants that last but two years, producing only leaves the first year, and storing up food in the roots or other organs to be expended the following year in the development of fruit and seeds, as in the carrot, beet, cabbage, hollyhock, and mullein. In botanical works often indicated by the sign ②, ♂, or ☉.

bi-en'ni-al, *n.* **1.** Something which takes place or appears once in two years, as a biennial examination.

2. *Bot.* A biennial plant.

bier (bēr), *n.* [ME. *bære*, *beere*, AS. *bēr*, *bēre*; akin to D. *baar*, OHG. *bāru*, G. *bahre*, Icel. *bazar*, Dan. *baare*, L. *feretrum*, Gr. φέρετρον, from the same root as E. *bear* to produce. See BEAR, cf. BARROW.] **1** A handbarrow or portable frame; a litter. *Obs.*, except as the name of the frame or stand on which a corpse is placed, or borne to the grave. Also, rarely, fig., the corpse.

> The doletulest *bier* that euer man did see,
> Was Astrophel. *Spenser*

2. A place of sepulture; a grave. *Obs.*

bier right. A former ordeal to test the guilt of one accused of murder by requiring him to vindicate himself in the presence of the corpse. It was believed that the victim's wounds would bleed afresh if the body were touched by the murderer. Cf. *Shak., Richard III.*, I. II. 55, 56

bi-fa'cial (bī-fā'shăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *facial.*] **1.** Having the opposite surfaces alike.

2. Having two fronts or faces; specif., having two human faces turned opposite ways, as the Roman Janus.

3. *Bot.* = DORSIVENTRAL.

bi-fa'ri-ous (bī-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *bifarius*; *bi-* + *fari* to speak. Cf. Gr. διφάσιος twofold; δις twice + φάναι to say.] **1.** Twofold; arranged in two rows.

2. *Bot.* Pointing two ways, as leaves that grow only on opposite sides of a branch, in two vertical rows.

biff (bĭf), *n.* [Prob. of imitative origin. Cf. BAFF, *n.*, BUFF to strike.] A blow; a whack. *Slang, U. S*

biff (bĭf), *v. t.*; BIFFED (bĭft), BIFF'ING. To hit a blow; to whack. *Slang, U. S.*

biff'in (bĭf'ĭn), *n.* Also *beefin*, *beaufin*, etc. [For *beefing*, from its red color resembling raw beef.] **1.** An English variety of apple cultivated especially in Norfolkshire. It is often sold after being dried in the oven. Hence:

2. Any apple baked and flattened into a cake. *Eng.*

bi'fid (bī'fĭd), *a.* [L. *bifidus*; *bi-* + root of *findere* to cleave or split.] Split to the middle; divided into two equal lobes or parts by a median cleft. — **bi-fid'i-ty** (bī-fĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **bi'fid-ly**, *adv.*

bi-fi'lar (bī-fī'lar), *a.* [*bi-* + *filar.*] Two-threaded; involving the use of two threads, as, *bifilar* suspension; a *bifilar* balance. — *n.* A bifilar micrometer. — **bi-fi'lar-ly**, *adv.*

bifilar micrometer, an instrument for measuring minute distances or angles by means of two very minute filaments (usually spider threads), one of which, at least, is movable; — more commonly called a *filar micrometer.*

bi-fis'tu-lar (bī-fĭs'tŭ-lar), *a.* [*bi-* + *fistular.*] Having two tubes.

bi-flag'el-late (bī-flăj'ĕ-lāt), *a.* [*bi-* + *flagellate.*] Having two long, narrow, whiplike appendages.

bi-flec'node (bī-flĕk'nōd), *n.* [*bi-* + *flecnode.*] *Math.* On a curve, a point that is at the same time a node and a point of inflexion for each branch passing through it.

bi-fo'cal (bī-fō'kăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *focal.*] Having two foci. Specif.: = PANTOSCOPIC. — *n.* A bifocal glass.

bi'fold (bī'fōld), *a.* [*bi-* + *fold*] Twofold; double; of two kinds, degrees, etc. *Shak.*

bi-fo'li-um (bī-fō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-ă). [*bi-* + L. *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* A bifoliate leaf.

bi-fo'li-ate, *a.* [*bi-* + *foliate.*] *Bot.* Having two leaflets, as some compound leaves.

bi'fol-lic'u-lar, *a.* *Bot.* Having two follicles or twin pods.

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bi-cyc'li-cal, *a.* Bicyclic.

bi-cyc'u-lar, *a.* Pert. to bicycling.

bid. [For *behooved.*] Scot. pret. of BUS, must. *Oxf. E. D.*

bid. Obs. p. p. of BIDE.

bid, *pret. & p. p.* of BID; *obs. pret. & p. p.* of BIDE.

bid'-a-bid'. Var. of BIDDYBID

bi-dac'tyl, bi-dac'tyle, bi-dac'tyl-ous, *a.* = DIDACTYL

bi'dar (bī'dăr), *n.* [Russ. *baidara.*] A kind of large skin-covered canoe or boat used by the Aleutians, Kurilians, etc.

bi-dar'ka (bĭ-dar'kă), **bi-dar'kee** (-kē), *n.* [Russ. *baidarka*, dim.] A portable boat made of stretched skins. *Alaska.*

bid'cock', *n.* The water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*). *Local, Eng.*

bidd. + BED.

Bid-del'li-an, Bid-del'li-an, *n.* An adherent of the doctrines of John Biddle (d. 1662), one of the earliest English Unitarians. [BIDE.]

bid'den, *p. p.* of BID; *obs. p. p.* of BIDE.

bid'der-y. Var. of BIDRI.

bid'dicks, bid'dix (bĭd'ĭks). Vars of BEAT-AX. *Dial. Eng.*

bid'dry. Var. of BIDRI.

bide, *n.* Act of biding; stay; a dwelling. *Obs.*

bidel. + BEADLE. [LIAN.

Bi-del'li-an. Var. of BIDDELLI-AN.

bi-del'li-um. + BDELLIUM.

bi-dene' Obs. or dial. var. of BEDENE.

bi-den'ted, a. Bidentate. *Rare.*

bi-den'tial (bī-dĕn'shăl), *a.* Having two prongs or teeth.

bi'den-tic'u-late, *a. Biol.* Having two small teeth. [bides

bid'er (bĭd'ẽr), *n.* One who bid'er-y. Var. of BIDRI.

bid'hook'. Var. of BEADHOOK.

bi-dig'i-tal (bī-dĭj'ĭ-tăl), *a.* Bidigitate.

bid'i-ri. Var. of BIDRI.

bi'di-ur'nal, *a.* Happening once in two days.

Bid'kar (bĭd'kär). *Bib.*

bi-do'gyn (bī-dō'gĭn), *n.* [W. Cf BODKIN.] *Celt. Antiq.* A dagger.

bid'-prayer', *n.* = BIDDING PRAYER.

bid'ree, bid'ry. Var. of BIDRI.

bidwele, *v. t.* [See BE-; DWELL.] To seduce; mislead. *Obs.*

bie. + BEE, BUY, BY.

bie'ber-ite (bē'bẽr-īt), *n.* [From *Bieber*, town in Hesse, Germany.] *Min.* Native cobalt sulphate, $CoSO_4{\cdot}7H_2O$, occurring in pale red crusts, stalactites, etc.

Bie'brich scar'let (bē'brĭk). [Fr *Biebrich*, Prussia.] See DYE.

biefe. + BEEF.

bieh. + BOW.

biel. + BOIL.

biel (bēl). Scot. var. of BIELD.

biel'd (bēld), *v. i.* To be or become bold. *Obs.*

2. To find refuge; also, to dwell. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. or Scot.*

bield, *p. a.* Sheltered; cozy. *Scot*

bield'y, *a.* Giving shelter. *Scot.*

Bie'lid (bē'lĭd), *n.* [From *Biela's* comet.] *Astron.* = ANDROMEDE. [BUY.

bien. Dial. var. of BEIN, BEN.

‖ bien' aï'mé' (byĕn'-nĕ'mā'), *fem.* **bien' aï'mée'** (-nĕ'mā'). [F.] Well-beloved.

‖ Bien'-aï'mé', le (ē). [F.] Louis XV. of France (1715-74); — from his popularity as compared with Louis XIV.

bien' bowse' (bēn' bouz'; bōōz'). Good drink. *Cant. Obs.* — **bien'-bows'ie**, *a. Obs.*

biend. + BEND.

‖ bien' en'den'du' (byĕn'-nän'-tän'dü'). [F.] Well understood; of course.

‖ bie'nes (byā'nĕs), *n. pl.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* See BONUM.

‖ bien'-ê'tre (byĕn'-nā'tr'), *n.* [F.] Well-being; comfort.

bienfait. + BENEFIT.

bi-en'ni-al-ly, *adv.* of BIENNIAL.

bi-en'ni-um (bī-ĕn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-ă). [L.] A period of two years.

‖ biens (byĕn), *n. pl.* [F.] *French Law.* See BONUM.

bien'sé'ance' (byĕn'sā'äns'). [F.] Becomingness; propriety.

‖ bien' van'gas, mal, si vie'nes so'lo (byĕn' vän'gäs, mäl, sē vyā'nās sō'lō). [Sp.] Thou art welcome, misfortune, if thou comest alone.

‖ bien've-nue' (F. byĕn'və-nu'), *n.* [F., fr. *bienvenu* welcome, a., orig. *bien venu* well come.] **1.** Welcome. *Obs.*

2. a Admission into an association or fellowship. **b** A fee, or pourboire, demanded of a new workman by his fellows. *Obs.*

☞ *Bienvenue* was formerly commonly used in English (cf. ADIEU), but is now used only as a French word.

bienvoillance, *n.* [OF., F. *bienveillance.*] Good will. *Obs.*

bier. + BERE, BUYER.

bier. *Weaving.* Var. of BEER.

‖ Bier (bēr), *n.* [G.] Beer, the malt liquor.

bier'balk' (bēr'bôk'), *n.* [See BIER; BALK, *n.*] A church road or path for funerals. *Obs.*

bieren. + BERNE.

‖ Bier'stu'be (bēr'shtōō'bĕ), *n.* [G.] A room in a public house where beer and other liquors, and often lunches, are served.

biest, biest'ings. Var. of BEEST, BEESTINGS.

bieste. + BEAST.

biet. Obs. pret. of BEAT.

bieth. + BETH.

bie'tle (bē'tl), *n.* A beerskin jacket used by Apache women.

bieu. + BEAU.

bieves. Obs. pl. of BEEF

bi-fall'. + BEFALL. [fanged.

bi'fanged' (bī'făngd'), *a.* Two-

bif'a-rą (bĭf'ă-rą), *n. pl.* [Cf. It. dial. (Naples), *bifero* pipe, piper, and It. *pifara*, *pifero*, *pifero*, pipe.] *Music.* An organ stop of 8-ft. or 4-ft. pitch in which each pipe has two mouths of which one is cut a little higher than the other, causing a gentle vibrato effect. Also, a similar stop with two ranks of pipes, one of which is slightly sharpened. *Audsley.*

bi-fa'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* of BIFARIOUS. See -LY.

bifeng. + BEFONG.

bif'er-ous (bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *bifer* ; *bi-* + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing fruit twice a year. *Obs.*

‖ bif'fé' (bĭf'fā'), *a.* [F.] Crossed out; canceled.

bif'i-date, bif'i-dat'ed (bĭf'ĭ-dāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *bifidatus.*] Bifid.

bi'fla-bel'late, *a.* [*bi-* + *flabellate.*] *Zool* Designating a form of antenna in which the joints are short with long flattened processes on opposite sides.

bi-flect'ed, *a.* [*bi-* + L. *flectere* to bend.] Bent or curved twice; — said specif., in the Bertillon system of an ear the border of which turns squarely on the side next the cheek and then joins the posterior border at a right angle.

bi'flex, *a.* [See BI-; 1st FLEX.] Bent in two directions; having two bends.

bi-flo'rate, bi-flo'rous, *a.* [*bi-* + L. *flos, floris*, flower.] Bearing two flowers.

bi'foil, *n.* [*bi-* + *foil* leaf.] The two-leaved] The twayblade

bi-fo'li-ate, *a.* [*bi-* + *foliate.*]

bi-fo'li-o-late, *a.* [*bi-* + *foliolate.*] *Bot.* Having two leaflets, as some compound leaves.

leaf.] *Math.* A plane curve of two portions separated by a double point or by symmetrically placed depressions.

bi-fo'rate (bī-fō'rāt; bĭf'ō-rāt), *a.* [*bi-* + L. *foratus* pierced.] *Bot.* Having two perforations.

bif'o-rine (bĭf'ō-rĭn; -rīn), *n.* [L. *biforis, biforus*, having two doors, *bi-* + *foris* door.] *Bot.* An oval sac or cell containing raphides, found in the leaves of some Araceæ. It is filled with a mucilaginous sap, causing it to burst when wet, the crystals being discharged at each end.

bi'form (bī'fôrm), *a.* [L. *biformis*; *bi-* + *forma* shape.] Having two forms or bodies; combining characteristics of two forms, as a satyr. — **bi-for'mi-ty** (bī-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.*

bi'front (bī'frŭnt), *a.* [L. *bifrons.*] Having two faces or fronts. — *n.* Janus.

bi-front'ed (bī-frŭn'tĕd; -tĭd; 7, 151), *a.* Having two fronts. "*Bifronted* Janus." *Massinger.*

Bif'rost (bĭf'rōst), *n.* [Icel. *bifröst.*] *Norse Myth.* The rainbow bridge connecting Asgard and the lower world.

bi-fur'cate (bī-fûr'kāt) } *a.* [*bi-* + *furcate.*]
bi-fur'cat-ed (-kāt-ĕd; bī'fûr-kāt/ĕd) } Two-pronged.

bi-fur'cate (bī-fûr'kāt; bī'fûr-kāt), *v. i.* To divide into two branches.

bi'fur-ca'tion (bī'fŭr-kā'shŭn), *n.* A forking, or division into two branches.

big (bĭg), *a.*; BIG'GER (-ẽr); BIG'GEST. [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** Of great strength or power, of great force or vehemence; strong; valiant; forceful. *Obs.*

Sir Marhaus was then *bigger* and *bigger*. *Sir T. Malory.*

2. Large in size, bulk, or extent; of great bulk or magnitude. "The stature, bulk, and *big* assemblance of a man." "He 's too *big* to go in there." *Shak.*

3. Great with young; pregnant; swelling; ready to give birth or produce; — often figuratively.

[Day] *big* with the fate of Cato and of Rome. *Addison.*

4. Having greatness, fullness, inflation, distention, etc.; — either in a good sense, as indicating importance, impressiveness, or significance, or in a bad sense, as indicating haughtiness, pretentiousness, or pomposity; as, a *big* heart; a *big* voice; *big* looks; to look *big.*

God hath not in heaven a *bigger* argument *Jer. Taylor*

Syn. — Bulky, large, massive, grossy. See GREAT.

big bedbug, the cone-nose. — **B. Beggarman**, Daniel O'Connell, the Irish patriot (1775–1847); — so called by the landlords. — **B Ben**, the great hour bell attached to the "Westminster clock" in the Parliament clock tower, London. It is nine feet in diameter, and weighs 13 tons 11 hundredweight. — **b. bluestem**, a tall grass (*Andropogon furcatus*) with smooth bluish leaf sheaths and slender spikes borne in pairs or clusters. Called also *forked beard grass.* — **b. buckeye**, the yellow buckeye. — **b. bud, b.-bud hickory**, the mockernut. — **b. bug**, a person of wealth, eminence, or social importance. *Colloq.* — **b coat**, an overcoat; great coat. *Scot.* — **big-cone pine**, a tall pine (*Pinus coulteri*) of the southern portions of the Coast range, in California, having sharp-pointed cones, often over a foot long. — **big cottonwood**, the cottonwood, or necklace, poplar (*Populus deltoides*). — **b. daisy**, the oxeye daisy. *Eng.* — **b. dog**, a watch dog. — **b. end**, *Mach.*, the crank-pin end of an engine connecting rod. — **B. Four**, *Railroads*, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, & St. Louis Railroad. *Cant.* — **b. game**, the larger quadrupeds hunted as game, as distinguished from birds and small mammals. — **b. gun.** = BIG BUG, above. *Colloq.* — **b. hellebore**, the American hellebore. — **B. Injun sand.** See POCONO SANDSTONE. — **b. jaw.** = ACTINOMYCOSIS. — **b. laurel.** **a** The evergreen magnolia. **b** The rhododendron. — **B. Lime.** See MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE. — **b. pine.** **a** The bull pine *Pinus ponderosa.* **b** The sugar pine. — **b. sarsaparilla**, the Dutchman's-pipe vine. — **b. shellbark, b. shellbark hickory**, a hickory (*Hicoria laciniosa*) of the eastern United States, resembling the shagbark (*H. ovata*) but having a much larger nut, which is of good flavor; — called also *king nut.* — **B. Tom**, the bell in Christ Church College tower, Oxford, on which curfew is rung. Its weight is 7 tons 12 cwt.

big'a-mist (bĭg'ă-mĭst), *n.* One who practices bigamy. — **big'a-mis'tic** (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.*

big'a-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [L. *bigamus.*] Guilty of bigamy; involving bigamy. — **big'a-mous-ly**, *adv.*

big'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [ME. *bigamie*, fr. L. *bigamus* twice married; *bi-* + Gr. γάμος marriage; prob. akin to Skr. *jāmis* related, and L. *gemini* twins, the root meaning to *bind, join:* cf. F. *bigamie.* Cf. DIGAMY.] **1.** The act of ceremonially marrying one person when already legally married to another. In England bigamy was only an ecclesiastical offense until 1603, when, by act of 1 Jas. I. c. 11 (1604), it was made a felony; and now it is a crime in all Christian or civilized countries. In general, to constitute the act an offense, it must be done willfully and with knowledge of the existence of a prior ceremonial marriage (a nonceremonial or common-law marriage not being sufficient to support an indictment). Strictly, bigamy is a species of *polygamy;* but the term *bigamy* is generally used for the offense, however often repeated.

2. *Canon Law.* **a** Act of marrying two persons successively, whether the first spouse be alive or dead, or of marrying a widow, called *veal bigamy.* "Base declension and loathed *bigamy.*" *Shak.* **b** Act of marrying a person already known carnally by another, as a harlot, — called *interpretative bigamy.* **c** Act of one who being already in sacred orders or under a vow of continence (spiritually married) marries a person. Any of these three forms of ecclesiastical bigamy at canon law disqualified a man for orders, and for holding ecclesiastical offices.

big'a-rade (bĭg'a-rād), *n.* [F.] The bitter orange.

big'ar-reau' (bĭg'ă-rō') } *n.* [F. *bigarreau*, fr. *bigarré*
big'a-roon' (bĭg'a-rōon') } variegated.] A race of cherries descended from *Prunus avium*, having a sweet flavor and firm flesh.

bi-gem'i-nal (bī-jĕm'ĭ-năl), *a.* *Anat.* Double; paired; specif., of or pertaining to the corpora bigemina.

big'-end'i-an (bĭg'ĕn'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to the big end of an egg or to the Big-endians; setting store by matters of little consequence; foolish or fatuous, esp. in controversy.

Big'-end'i-ans, *n. pl.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," a religious party (satirizing the English Catholic party) in the imaginary empire of Lilliput. They made it a matter of duty to break their eggs at the big end, and were regarded as heretics by the Little-endians (the Protestant party) and by the law, which, under severe penalties, required all persons to break the little end of their eggs. See LILLIPUT.

big'-eyed' (bĭg'īd'), *a.* Having big eyes.

big-eyed herring. **a** The bony fish (*Elops saurus*). **b** The alewife (*Pomolobus pseudoharengus*). **c** The oxeye (*Megalops cyprinoides*). — **b. mackerel**, the chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*). — **b. scad**, the goggler.

bigg, or **big** (bĭg), *n.* [ME. *bug, bigge*, fr. Icel. *bygg;* akin to Dan. *byg*, Sw. *bygg.*] The four-rowed variety of barley. *Dial. Eng.* See BERE.

Barley is generic; bear includes the six-rowed and four-rowed kinds, *bigg* the four-rowed only. But bear interchanges in local use, now with barley, now with *bigg.* *Oxf E. D.*

big'gen (bĭg''n), *v. t.*; BIG'GENED (-'nd); BIG'GEN-ING. To make big; enlarge. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To become big; also, to gain strength after confinement. *Dial. Eng.*

big'ger (bĭg'ẽr), *a*, *compar.* of BIG, *a.* — *n.* One who is superior in size or station; as, one's *biggers* and betters.

big'gin (bĭg'ĭn), *n.* [F. *béguin*, prob. from the cap worn by the *Béguines.*] A child's cap; a cap or hood; a nightcap; specif., in England, the coif of a sergeant at law.

An old woman's *biggin* for a nightcap. *Massinger.*

big'gin, *n.* A kind of coffeepot in which the coffee is held in a percolator, invented about 1800 by one Mr. Biggin.

big'gon-net (bĭg'ŏ-nĕt), *n.* [OF. *beguinet*, dim. of *béguin.* See BIGGIN, a cap.] A woman's cap or hood with pieces covering the ears.

big'horn' (bĭg'hôrn'), *n.* The Rocky Mountain sheep. See MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

Bighorn (*Ovis canadensis*).

bight (bīt), *n.* [ME. *bȳt* a bending, fr. AS. *byht*, fr. *būgan* to bend. Cf. BOUT; see BOW, *v.*] **1.** A corner, bend, or angle; a hollow; as, the *bight* of a horse's knee; the *bight* of an elbow.

2. *Geog.* A bend or curve, as in a river or a mountain chain; specif., a bend in a coast forming an open bay; also, the bay itself; as, the *Bight* of Benin.

3. *Naut.* The double part of a rope when bent; that is, a round, bend, or coil not including the ends; a loop.

bight, *v. i.*; BIGHT'ED; BIGHT'ING. *Naut.* **a** To arrange, lay, or fasten in bights; — said of a rope. **b** To fasten with a bight or bights of rope; as, to *bight* the canvas of a sail.

Big'low, Mr. Hosea (bĭg'lō). The imaginary author of "The Biglow Papers," two series of humorous satirical poems, etc., in the Yankee dialect, written by James Russell Lowell, and directed mainly against the war with Mexico in 1846–48 and against slavery.

big'ly (bĭg'lĭ), *adv.* [From BIG, *a.*] **1.** Strongly; forcefully; violently. *Obs.*

2. In a swelling, blustering manner; haughtily; pompously.

He brawleth *bigly. Robinson (More's Utopia)*

big'-mouth', *n.* Any of several fishes having a very large mouth; esp., the squawfish *Ptychocheilus oregonensis.*

big'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being big. See -NESS.

Big-no'ni-a (bĭg-nō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; after the Abbé *Bignon*, librarian of Louis XV.] *Bot.* A large genus of American, mostly tropical, climbing shrubs, typifying the family Bignoniaceæ. They have compound leaves and showy somewhat tubular flowers. *B. crucigera* is the cross vine. Several species are cultivated.

Big-no'ni-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BIGNONIA.] *Bot.* A family of trees, shrubs, or rarely herbs (order Polemoniales), growing widely in the tropics, a few in temperate regions. They have opposite leaves and somewhat irregular flowers with 2 or 4 stamens. There are about 60 genera and 500 species, embracing many ornamental plants, as *Bignonia, Tecoma*, and *Catalpa.* — **big-no'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

big'ot (bĭg'ŭt), *n.* [F. *bigot* bigot, hypocrite, in OF. a name once given to the Normans in France. Of unknown origin; possibly akin to Sp. *bigote* a whisker; hombre de *bigote* a man of spirit and vigor; cf. It. *s-bigottire* to terrify, to appall.] **1.** A hypocrite, esp. a superstitious one. *Obs.*

2. A person who regards his own faith and views in matters of religion as unquestionably right and any belief or opinion differing from them as unreasonable or wicked. Hence, a person intolerant of opinions conflicting with his own, as in politics or morals; one obstinately and blindly devoted to his own church, party, belief, or opinion.

To doubt, where *bigots* had been content to wonder and believe *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See ENTHUSIAST.

big'ot, *a.* Bigoted. *Dryden.*

big'ot-ed (-ĕd; -ĭd; 7), *a.* Obstinately and blindly attached to some creed, opinion, practice, or ritual; unreasonably devoted to a system or party, and illiberal toward others' opinions. "*Bigoted* to strife." *Byron.* — **big'ot-ed-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — Prejudiced, intolerant, narrow-minded.

big'ot-ry (-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *bigoterie.*] State of mind of a bigot, obstinate and unreasoning attachment to one's own belief and opinions, with intolerance of beliefs opposed to them; also, acts or beliefs ensuing from such a condition.

big'root' (bĭg'rōōt'), *n.* A cucurbitaceous plant of California (*Micrampelis fabacea*), having an enormous tuberous root.

big tree. **a** The giant sequoia. See SEQUOIA. **b** Occasionally, the noble fir (*Abies nobilis*).

big'wig' (-wĭg'), *n.* [*big*, a. + *wig.*] A person of consequence; as, the *bigwigs* of society. *Jocose.*

In our youth we have heard him spoken of by the *bigwigs* with extreme condescension. *Dickens.*

big'wigged' (-wĭgd'), *a.* Characterized by pomposity of manner. — **big'wig'ged-ness** (-wĭg'ĕd-nĕs; -ĭd-nĕs), *n.*

‖ **bi'jou'** (bē'zhōō'; bē'zhōō), *n.*; *pl.* BIJOUX (-zhōō'; -zhōōz'; bē'-). [F., prob. fr. Arm. *bizou* ring.] A trinket; a jewel; — applied to anything small and of elegant workmanship.

‖ **bi'jou'te-rie'** (bē'zhōō'tĕ'-rē'; bē-zhōō'tĕ-rē), *n.* [F.] Bijoux, collectively; elegant trinkets or articles of virtu.

bi'ju-gate (bī'jōō-gāt; bī-jōō'gāt; 277), *a.* [L. *bi-* + *jugatus*, p. p. of *jugare* to join.] **1.** *Numis.* Bearing two heads in profile, one overlapping the other.

2. *Bot.* Having two pairs of leaflets; — said of a pinnate leaf.

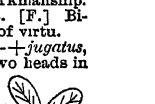

Bijugate Leaf.

bike (bīk), *n.* [Etymol. unknown.] **1.** A nest of wild bees, wasps, or ants; a swarm. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* *Scott.*

2. Hence: **a** A swarm or crowd of people. **b** Anything likened to a beehive, as a place or den swarming with people; a domelike stack; a storehouse.

bike, *v. i.* To swarm like bees in a bike. *Scot.*

Bi'ku-kul'la (bī'kŭ-kŭl'ă), *n.* Also *Bicuculla.* [NL., fr. L. *bi-* + *cuculla* hood.] *Bot.* A genus of papaveraceous herbs having dissected leaves and racemose irregular flowers. The species are natives of North America and Asia, and include the Dutchman's-breeches (*B. cucullaria*) and the bleeding-heart (*B. spectabilis*), the latter being commonly cultivated as *Dicentra.* See DICENTRA.

bi'labe (bī'lāb), *n.* [*bi-* + L. *labium* lip.] *Med.* A two-bladed instrument for removing foreign bodies from the bladder through the urethra.

bi-la'bi-al (bī-lā'bĭ-ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *labial.*] **1.** Bilabiate.

2. *Phon.* Of certain consonants, formed or articulated with the aid of both lips, as *p, b, m.* — *n.* A bilabial consonant.

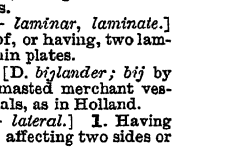

Bilabiate Corolla.

bi-la'bi-ate (bī-lā'bĭ-āt), *a.* [*bi-* + *labiate.*] *Bot.* Having two lips, as the corollas of certain flowers. Flowers with bilabiate corollas are of necessity zygomorphic: they are frequent among the Menthaceæ and Scrophulariaceæ.

bi'la-cin'i-ate (bī'lă-sĭn'ĭ-āt), *a.* [*bi-* + *laciniate.*] Doubly fringed, or laciniate.

bi'la-mel'lar (bī-lă-mĕl'ẽr) } *a.* [*bi-* + *lamellar, lamellate.*]
bi-lam'el-late (bī-lăm'ĕ-lāt) } Formed of two plates, as the stigma in *Mimulus;* also, having two elevated ridges, as in the lip of certain flowers.

bi-lam'i-nar (-lăm'ĭ-nar) } *a.* [*bi-* + *laminar, laminate.*]
bi-lam'i-nate (-nāt) } Formed of, or having, two laminæ, or thin plates.

bil'an-der (bĭl'ăn-dẽr; bĭl'ăn-), *n.* [D. *bijlander; bij* by + *land* land.] *Naut.* A small two-masted merchant vessel, used only for coasting, or on canals, as in Holland.

bi-lat'er-al (bī-lăt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *lateral.*] **1.** Having two sides; arranged upon two sides, affecting two sides or two parties.

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bifon. † BEFONG
bifore † BEFORE.
bi'forked (bī'fôrkt), *a.* Bifurcate. [form]
bi'formed (bī'fôrmd), *a.* Bifor'o-rous (bĭf'ō-rŭs; bī-fō'rŭs), *a.* [L. *biforis* having two doors; *bi-* + *foris* door.] = BIFORATE.
bi-fron'tal (bī-frŏn'tăl), *a.* Bifront.
‖ bif'teck' (bēf'tĕk'), *n.* [F., corrupt. of *beefsteak.*] Beefsteak.
bi-fur'cal, *a.* Bifurcate. *Rare.*
bi-fur'cate-ly, *adv.* of BIFURCATE. See -LY.
bi-fur'cous (bī-fûr'kŭs), *a.* [L. *bifurcus*, *bi-* + *furca* fork.] Bifurcate. *Rare.* [form]
bi-fu'si-form, *a.* Doubly fusiform. Var. of BIGG, *n.*
big, bigg, *v. t.*; BIGGED (bĭgd); BIG'GING. [ME. *biggen*, fr. Icel. *byggja* to inhabit, to build, akin to *búa* to dwell, to make ready. See BOOR; BOUND, on the way (to).] **1.** To dwell in; also, to place (one's self). *Obs.* **2.** To build; build up; erect. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
big, bigg, *v. i.* To dwell; reside
bi'ga (bī'ga), *n.*; *pl.* -gæ (bī'jē). [L.] *Antiq.* A two-horse chariot.
big'am, big'ame (bĭg'ăm), *a.* [L. *bigamus* twice married cf. F. *bigame.* See BIGAMY.] Bigamous. *Obs.* — *n.* A bigamist. *Obs.*
bi-gam'ic (bī-găm'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to bigamy.
big'a-mize, *v. i.* To practice bigamy.
bigan. † BEGO; obs. pret. of BEGIN. [GIN.]
bigane. Obs. pret. pl. of BEMEASURE.
‖ bi-gas' (bē-gäs'), *n.* [Tag.] Uncooked rice. *Phil. I.*
bigate. † BEGET.
big'bloom', *n.* The large-leaved cucumber tree.
big'-cone' spruce. A pinaceous tree of the western United States (*Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*) resembling the Douglas spruce.
bigest. † BEGET.
Big'e-lo'vi-a (bĭg'ē-lō'vĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Jacob *Bigelow*, American botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of CHRYSOTHAMNUS.
Big'e-low wil'low. = ARROYO WILLOW.
bi-gem'i-na (bī-jĕm'ĭ-nă), *n. pl.*; -INUM (-ĭ-nŭm). *Anat.* = CORPORA BIGEMINA.
bi-gem'i-nate (bī-jĕm'ĭ-nāt), bi-gem'i-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd), *a.* [See BI-; GEMINATE.] Twice geminate; having two pairs: a *Bot.* = BICONJUGATE. b *Min.* Having two pairs of crystal forms.
bi'ge-ner (bī'jē-nẽr), *n.* [L. See BI-, GENUS.] A hybrid between species of different genera — bi'ge-ner'ic (bī'jē-nĕr'ĭk), *a.*
bi'gent (bē'jĕnt). Var. of BEJAN.
bi-gen'tial (bī-jĕn'shăl), *a.* [*bi-* + L. *gens, gentis*, tribe.] Including two tribes or races.
bigeten. † BEGET.
big'-eye', *n.* A small widely distributed spiny-finned food fish (*Priacanthus cruentatus*).
bigg. Obs. or dial. var. of BIG.
big gah. Var of BIGHA. See MEASURE.
big'-gait'ed, *a.* Having a long, easy stride; — said of horses
big'gand, *n.* [See BIG, to build.] Building; a builder. *Obs.*
bigge. † BUY.
big'gen. † BIG. [builds.]
big'ger, *n.* One who bigs, or
big'ger. † BUYER.
bigget, *a.*, *superl.* of BIG.
big'gin, bigging (bĭg'ĭn), *n.* [ME. *bigging* See BIG, BIGG, *v. t.*] **1** A sojourn; a habitation; hence, a building. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Eng.*]
2. Actor style of building. *Dial.*
big'gish, *a.* See -ISH.
big'git (bĭg'ĭt), *p. a.* Built. *Scot.*
big'gi-ty. Var of BIGOTTY.
bi'gha (bē'ga), *n.* [Hind. *bīghā.*] See MEASURE.
big'head', *n. Veter.* A bone disease of horses and mules causing an enlargement of the head.
bi-gib'bous, *a.* See BI-.
bigille. † BEGUILE.
biginne. † BEGIN.
bigiten. † BEGET.
bi-glan'du-lar, *a.* See BI-.
big'-leaf' tan'rel. The rhododendron or rose bay. *Pennsylvania.* [maple.]
big'-leaf' ma'ple. The Oregon
bi'glot (bī'glŏt), *a.* [*bi-* + Gr γλῶττα tongue.] = BILINGUAL.
big'ly, *a* [From *big* to dwell.] Habitable; pleasant. *Obs.*
Big'no-na'les (bĭg'nō-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the modern family Bignoniaceæ and allies. — big-no'nal (bĭg-nō'năl), *a.*
bigon. Obs. pret. of BEGIN; obs. p. p of BEGO.
bi-go'ni-ac, *or* bi-go'ni-al (bī-gō'nĭ-ăk; -ăl), *a.* Joining the two gonions. [Mustache.
‖ bi-go'ta (bē-gō'tä), *n.* [Sp.]
bi'go-the'ro, *n.* [Sp. *bigotera.*] A feather cover for the whiskers or mustache *Obs*
bi-got'ic (bī-gŏt'ĭk), bi-got'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Bigoted. *Obs.* — bi-got'i-cal-ly, *adv Obs.* [-ISH.]
big'ot-ish (bĭg'ŭt-ĭsh), *a.* See BEHOOF.] Profitable. *Obs* — *n.* Profit *Obs.*
bi-hin'de. † BEHIND.
bi-hof'the. *n.* [See BEHOOVE, last -TH.] Behoof; use. *Obs.*
bi-hol'de. † BEHOLDEN.
bihote. † BEHIGHT.
bi-hour'ly (bī-our'lĭ), *a.* Once in two hours.
bi-hove'. † BEHOOF, BEHOOVE.
bihufe. † BEHOOF.
bi-il'i-ac *a.* [*bi-* + *iliac.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the two most prominent points of the crests of the ilnac bones; as, the *bi-iliac* line.
bi-gut'tate, *a.* Doubly guttate.
bi-gut'tu-late, *a.* Doubly guttulate.
Big'va-i (bĭg'vă-ĭ). *Bib.*
big'wig'-ger-y (-wĭg'-ẽr-ĭ), big'-wig'-gism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Assumption or show of self-importance
bihalde. † BEHOLD.
bi-half'. † BEHALF.
bi-ha'mate, *a.* See BI-.
Bi-ha'ri (bē-hä'rē), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN
bi-har' tree (bē-hür'). The lac tree.
biheaste. † BEHEST.
bihede. † BEHEAD
bi-hef'de, *v. t.* [AS. *behēdan.* See HEED.] To observe; guard against. *Obs.*
bi-hef'den. † BEHEAD.
bi-hen'de. † BEHIND.
biheste. † BEHEST.
bi-he've, *a.* [AS. *behēfe.* See BEHOOF.] Profitable. *Obs* — *n.*
bi-hin'de. † BEHIND.
bi-hof'the. *n.* [See BEHOOVE, last -TH.] Behoof; use. *Obs.*
bi-hol'de. † BEHOLDEN.
bihote. † BEHIGHT.
bi-hour'ly (bī-our'lĭ), *a.* Once in two hours.
bi-hove'. † BEHOOF, BEHOOVE.
bihufe. † BEHOOF.
bi-il'i-ac *a.* [*bi-* + *iliac.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the two most prominent points of the crests of the ilnac bones; as, the *bi-iliac* line.
bi'-is'chi-at'ic (bī'Is'kĭ-ăt'ĭk), *a* = BISISCHIADIC.
bi'ja (bē'jä), bi'ja-sal (-săl), *n.* [Cf. Skr. *bīja* seed, Canarese *muttaga-biya*, the seed of a tree from which kino is obtained.] The kino tree (*Lingoum marsupium*). *India.*
bi-jou'try (bē-zhōō'trĭ). Var. of BIJOUTERIE [BI-
bi-ju'gal (bī-jōō'găl), *a.* See
bi'ju-gous (bī'jōō-gŭs; bī-jōō'-), *a.* [L. *bijugus.*] *Bot.* Bijugate
bik Var. of BIKH. [*Bib.*]
Bik'ath-a-ven (bĭk'ăth-ā'vĕn).
bike. † BEAK.
bike, *n.* & *v.* Slang for BICYCLE.
biken † BECKON.
bikene † BEACON.
bikenne † BEKEN.
biker. † BEAKER, BICKER.
bikh (bĭk), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *visha* poison.] A virulent poison extracted from species of aconite, also, the plant itself. *India.*
bik'ker. † BICKER.
bik'khu. Var of BHIKSHU.
bil. Obs. or ref. sp var. of BILL.
bilsæf. Obs. pret of BELIVE.
bi-la'lo (bē-lä'lō), *n.* [From native name.] A two-masted passenger boat or small vessel, used in Manila Bay.
‖ bi'lan' (bē'lăn'), *n.* [F.] Lit. a balance sheet; in Louisiana, an account book containing a record of assets and liabilities.
bi'land. † BYLAND.
Bi-la'nes (bē-lä'nās), *n. pl.* A

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2. *Biol.* **a** Of or pertaining to the right and left sides of a central area or organ, or of a central plane. **b** Possessing bilateral symmetry.
3. *Bot.* = BISYMMETRICAL.
bilateral surface, *Math.*, a simple surface having two sides or faces (as one white, one black) on either of which a point is so confined that, to pass by continuous motion from any position on either face to the corresponding (opposite, coincident) position on the other face, it must either pierce through the surface or cross the boundary, as a (segment of a) sphere surface, a cylinder, etc. See UNILATERAL SURFACE, MÖBIUS'S SHEET. — **b. symmetry,** the condition of having the right and left sides of the body similar, and symmetrical with respect to a median dorsoventral anteroposterior plane (the *sagittal plane*). The majority of animals exhibit bilateral symmetry in their external form, but in their internal organs it is much less frequent. See also RADIAL SYMMETRY.

bil'ber-ry (bĭl'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Cf. Dan. *böllebær* bilberry.] **1.** The European whortleberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*); also, its edible bluish black fruit.

There pinch the maids as blue as *bilberry*. *Shak.*

2. Any similar plant or its fruit; esp., in America, *Vaccinium myrtilloides*, *V. cæspitosum*, or *V. uliginosum*.

bil'bo (bĭl'bō), *n.*; *pl.* -BOES (-bōz). **1.** A rapier; a sword; — so named from Bilbao, in Spain. *Shak.*
2. *pl.* A long bar or bolt of iron with sliding shackles, and a lock at the end, to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders, esp. on board of ships.

bil'bo-quet' (bĭl'bō-kĕt'), *n.* [F., earlier *billeboquet*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A line with attached pegs used by gardeners for making measurements *Obs.*
2. The implement or game called cup and ball (which see).
3. *Mil.* A small eight-inch mortar. *Obs.*

bile (bīl), *n.* [ME. *byle*, *bule*, *bele*, AS. *bȳle*, *bȳl*; akin to D. *buil*, G. *beule*, and Goth. *ufbauljan* to puff up. Cf. BOIL, a tumor.] A boil. *Obs. or Dial.*

bile (bīl), *n.* [L. *bilis*: cf. F. *bile*.] **1.** *Physiol.* A yellow, or greenish, viscid fluid, usually alkaline in reaction, secreted by the liver. It passes into the intestines, where it aids in the digestive process by emulsifying fats, promoting peristalsis and absorption, and preventing putrefactive changes. Its characteristic constituents are the bile salts and coloring matters (the bile pigments). As one of the four *humors* of early physiology the normal bile was commonly called *choler*, a morbid form, called black bile or *melancholy*, being distinguished as another humor. See these terms.
2. Fig.: Choler; ill humor; as, to stir one's *bile*.

bile'stone' (bīl'stōn'), *n.* [*bile* + *stone*.] A gallstone, or biliary calculus. See BILIARY.

bilge (bĭlj), *n.* [Variant of *bulge*.] **1.** The protuberant part of a cask, which is usually in the middle.
2. *Naut.* **a** That part of a ship's underwater body extending from the keel to the part having the sharpest curvature, generally about midway between the keel and the water line. **b** The space next the keelson in the bottom of a ship.
3. = BILGE WATER. *Rare.*

bilge, *v. i.*; BILGED (bĭljd); BILG'ING (bĭl'jĭng). **1.** *Naut.* To suffer a fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge; to rest on the bilge; — said of a vessel.
2. To bulge.

bilge, *v. t.* **1.** *Naut.* To fracture the bilge of, or stave in the bottom of (a ship or other vessel).
2. To cause to bulge.

bilge block. *Naut.* One of the blocks supporting the bilge of a vessel, at the turn of the bilge, while in a dry dock or under construction.

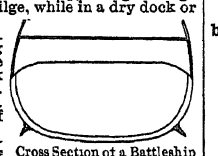
Cross Section of a Battleship showing Bilge Keels.

bilge keel. *Shipbuilding.* A keel secured for a distance along a ship about at the turn of the bilge on either side, to check rolling; — called also *bilge piece*.
bilge keelson. *Shipbuilding.* A keelson about at the turn of the bilge.
bilge pump. A pump to draw the bilge water from the hold of a ship.
bilge water. *Naut.* Water that collects in the bilge or bottom of a ship or other vessel. If it stands long it becomes very offensive in odor; it may be of commercial value because of containing leakage from the cargo.
bilge ways. **a** The timbers which support the cradle of a ship upon the ways, and slide upon the launching ways in launching the vessel. **b** In a dry dock, transverse timbers or supports on the bottom, on which the bilge blocks travel.

Bil-har'zi-a (bĭl-här'zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Theodor *Bilharz*, a helminthologist.] *Zoöl.* A genus of trematode worms parasitic in blood. *B. hæmatobia* is one of the most dangerous human parasites, esp. in Egypt and other parts of Africa. The worms infest chiefly the veins of the pelvic region and of the urinary organs, causing hæmaturia and other symptoms.

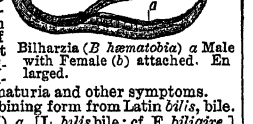
Bilharzia (*B hæmatobia*) *a* Male with Female (*b*) attached. Enlarged.

bil'i- (bĭl'ĭ-; bĭ'lĭ-). Combining form from Latin *bilis*, bile.
bil'i-a-ry (bĭl'ĭ-ȧ-rĭ; -yȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *bilis* bile: cf. F. *biliaire*.] *Physiol.* Pert. to or conveying bile; as, *biliary* acids or ducts.
biliary calculus, *Med.*, a gallstone, or a concretion formed in the gall bladder or its duct.

bil'i-a'tion (bĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn; bĭl'ĭ-), *n.* *Physiol.* The production and excretion of bile.

bil'ic (bĭl'ĭk; bī'lĭk; 277), *a.* Of, from, or pert. to, bile.
bilic acid, *Chem.*, bilianic acid.

bil'i-cy'a-nin (bĭl'ĭ-sī'ȧ-nĭn; bī'lĭ-), *n.* [*bili-* + Gr. κύανος dark blue.] *Physiol. Chem.* A blue pigment found in gallstones, an oxidation product of bilirubin; cholecyanin.

bi-lif'er-ous (bī-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*bili-* + *-ferous*.] Generating bile.

bil'i-fus'cin (bĭl'ĭ-fŭs'ĭn; bī'lĭ-), *n.* [*bili-* + L. *fuscus* dark.] *Physiol. Chem.* A brown pigment found in human gallstones and in old bile It is a derivative of bilirubin.

bil'i-lim'bi (bĭ-lĭm'bĭ) } *n.* [Malay *balimbing*.] **a** The fruit
bi-lim'bing (-bĭng) } of an East Indian oxalidaceous plant (*Averrhoa bilimbi*). It is very acid, and esteemed for a preserve or pickle. The juice is used as a remedy for skin diseases. Also, the plant itself. **b** The carambola.

bil'i-ment (bĭl'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [See HABILIMENT.] *Obs.* An ornament, or an ornamental part, of a woman's dress; esp.: **a** A headdress or a neck ornament such as was used in the 16th century. **b** More commonly **biliment lace.** A kind of lace popular in the same period.

bi-lin'e-ar (bī-lĭn'ē-ar), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or included by, two lines, as, *bilinear* coordinates; specif., *Math.*, designating a form or a transformation in which each of two sets of variables is involved only in the first degree.
bilinear coordinates See COÖRDINATE, *n.* — **b. transformation.** = LINEAR SUBSTITUTION **b**.

bi-lin'gual (bī-lĭn'gwȧl), *a.* [L. *bilinguis*; *bi-* + *lingua* tongue, language.] **1.** Containing, or consisting of, two languages, expressed in two languages; as, a *bilingual* inscription; a *bilingual* dictionary.
2 Having or using two languages, as, a *bilingual* population. — **bi-lin'gual-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **bi-lin'gual-ly,** *adv.*

bi-lin'guist (-gwĭst), *n* One versed in two languages.

bil'ious (bĭl'yŭs), *a.* [L. *biliosus*, fr. *bilis* bile: cf. F. *bilieux*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the bile.
2. Disordered in respect to the bile; troubled with an excess of bile; as, a *bilious* patient; dependent on, caused by, or characterized by, an excess of bile; as, *bilious* symptoms; *bilious* fever.
3. Choleric; passionate; ill-tempered. "A *bilious* old nabob." *Macaulay*

These two men, of hard *bilious* natures both, rarely came into contact but they chafed each other's moods. *C. Bronte.*
bilious temperament. See TEMPERAMENT.
— **bil'ious-ly,** *adv.* — **bil'ious-ness,** *n.*

bil'i-ru'bin (bĭl'ĭ-rōō'bĭn; bī'lĭ-), *n.* [*bili-* + L. *ruber* red.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline, reddish yellow pigment, $C_{32}H_{36}O_6N_4$, normally present in human bile, and in that from carnivorous and herbivorous animals. It closely resembles hæmatin, of which it is probably a derivative.

bi-lit'er-al (bī-lĭt'ẽr-ŭl), *a.* [*bi-* + *literal*.] Consisting of two letters. — *n.* A word, syllable, or root, consisting of two letters. — **bi-lit'er-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ). A noun termination corresponding to *-ble*. See -ABLE.

bil'i-ver'din (bĭl'ĭ-vûr'dĭn; bī'lĭ-), *n.* [*bili-* + F. *verd*, *vert*, green. Cf. VERDURE.] *Physiol. Chem.* A green pigment present in the bile, formed from bilirubin by oxidation.

bilk (bĭlk), *v. t.*; BILKED (bĭlkt), BILK'ING. [Origin unknown. Cf. BALK.] **1.** To balk the crib of, in cribbage.
2. To evade payment of, as a debt or score.

He cannot drink five bottles, *bilk* the score,
Then kill a constable, and drink five more. *Cowper*

3. To frustrate or disappoint; to deceive or defraud by nonfulfillment of engagement; to leave in the lurch; to give the slip to; as, to *bilk* a creditor.

bilk, *n.* **1.** A thwarting of an adversary's crib in cribbage; a balk.
2. A cheat; a trick; a hoax. *Hudibras.*
3. Nonsense; vain words. *Obs.*
4. An untrustworthy, tricky person; a cheat.

bill (bĭl), *n.* [ME. *bile*, *bille*, AS. *bile* beak of a bird, proboscis. Cf. BILL a weapon.] **1.** The beak or nib of a bird, consisting of a horny sheath covering the jaws. The form varies much according to the food and habits of the bird.

Bills of Birds. *a* Flamingo; *b* Spoonbill; *c* Finch; *d* Thrush; *e* Falcon; *f* Merganser; *g* Pelican; *h* Avocet; *i* Skimmer; *k* Pigeon; *l* Boatbill; *m* Openbill; *n* Toucan; *o* Saddle-billed Stork; *p* Curlew; *q* Swift.

2. A similar beak in other animals, as the turtles.
Syn. — See BEAK.

bill, *v. i.*; BILLED (bĭld); BILL'ING. **1.** To strike; peck. *Obs.*
2. To join bills, as doves; to caress in fondness. "As pigeons *bill*." *Shak.*
to bill and coo, to interchange caresses, as doves or demonstrative lovers.

bill (bĭl), *n.* The bell, or boom, of the bittern. "The bittern's hollow *bull* was heard." *Wordsworth.*

bill, *n.* [ME *bil*, AS. *bill*, *bil*; akin to OS. *bil* sword, OHG. *bill* pickax, G. *bille* Cf. BULL beak.] **1.** A kind of broadsword. *Obs.*
2. A military weapon used as late as the 17th century mainly by infantry, and far into the 18th by civic guards, consisting essentially of a long staff terminating in a hook-shaped blade, usually with pikes at the back and top. (Cf. HALBERD) *Black bills* and *brown bills* were probably so called from being colored with paint or varnish.

Many a time, but for a sallet, my brainpan had been cleft with a brown *bill*. *Shak.*

Head of a Bill, 2

3. One who wields a bill; a billman.
4. A pickax, or mattock. *Obs.*
5. A cutting instrument with a hook-shaped point, fitted with a handle, used in pruning, etc.; a billhook. When short, called a **hand bill**, when long, a **hedge bill** or **scimitar**.

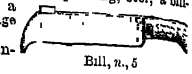
Bill, *n.*, 5

6. *Naut.* The point of an anchor, at the end of the arm.

bill, *v. t.* To work upon (as to dig, hoe, hack, or chop anything) with a bill.

bill, *n.* [ME. *bill*, *bille*, fr. LL. *billa* (or AF. *bille*), for L. *bulla* anything rounded, LL., seal, stamp, letter, edict, roll; the *i* perh. due to the influence of F. *bille* a ball, prob. fr. G.; cf. MHG. *bickel*, D. *bikkel*, dice. Or the AF. and LL. words may be fr. F. *bille* a cylindrical piece of wood; the *bill* being named from its shape when rolled up. Cf. BULL papal edict, BILLET a paper, BILLET a piece of wood.] **1.** A written document (orig. under seal); a memorandum; note. *Obs.* Specif., *Obs.*: **a** A bull of the Pope. **b** A leaflet containing a menace, slander, or lampoon. **c** A deed. **d** A medical prescription.
2. A document containing a petition or prayer; also, sometimes, an oral supplication or request.
3. **a** Orig., a petition to the sovereign praying the enactment of some act or statute usually set forth with the petition. **b** Hence, a form or draft of a law presented to a legislature for enactment, a proposed or projected law. The petitionary form is still used in private bills in Great Britain. See STATUTE.
4. *Law.* A declaration in writing stating some wrong the complainant has suffered from the defendant, or a breach of law by some person; — now chiefly in, or as short for, various phrases, as *bill of complaint*, *bill of indictment*, *true bill*, etc In equity the bill (called **bill in equity**) was the process by which an action or proceeding was instituted, and included a prayer for relief. It is characterized according to the nature of the relief demanded, as **bill of peace, bill of interpleader, bill of discovery,** etc.
5. A paper written or printed, and posted up or given away, to advertise something, as a lecture, a play, or the sale of goods; a placard; a poster; a handbill.

She put up the *bill* in her parlor window. *Dickens.*

6. **a** Short for BILL OF EXCHANGE. **b** A promissory note; — in this sense still used in the United States of bank notes, treasury notes, and silver certificates, as, a ten-dollar *bill*.
7. An account of goods sold, services rendered, or work done, with the price or charge; a statement of a creditor's claim, in gross or by items; as, a grocer's *bill*.
8. Any paper containing a statement of particulars; as, a *bill* of quantities, containing specifications of materials and labor required for the erection of a building; a weekly *bill* of mortality; a *bill* of fare; a *bill* for a font of type.
bill in aid of an execution. *Law.* See CREDITOR'S BILL. — **b. of adventure,** *Com.*, a writing setting forth that the goods shipped are at the owner's risk. — **b. of attainder,** *Law*, a bill, or statute, attainting a person. See ATTAINDER, 1. — **b. of costs.** *Law.* See COST, *n.*, 5. — **b of credit.** *Com.* **a** Aletter of credit. **b** *U. S. Constitutional Law.* A bill issued by a State, involving the faith and credit of the State, and designed to circulate as money on the credit of the State. "No State shall . . . emit *bills of credit*." *U. S. Const., Art I. sec.* 10. — **b. of debt,** *or* **b. obligatory,** a promissory note acknowledging and promising payment of a debt. — **b. of divorce,** in the Jewish law, a writing given by the husband to the wife, by which the marriage relation was dissolved. *Jer.* iii. 8. — **b of entry,** a written account of goods entered at the customhouse, whether imported or intended for exportation. — **b. of exceptions,** *Law*, a statement of exceptions to the rulings or decision of a judge in the trial of a cause, made for the purpose of a writ of error or an appeal to a superior court. — **b. of exchange,** *Com.*, an unconditional written order from one person to another to pay at some fixed or determinable time to some person designated a certain sum of money therein named. As defined by statute in Great Britain and her colonies and in the majority of the United States, an unconditional order in writing addressed by one person to another, signed by the person giving it, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to pay on demand, or at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in money to, or to the order of, a specified person or to bearer. A *bill of exchange* is the same as a *draft*; but the latter word is often specif. used of domestic bills. Cf. DRAWER, DRAWEE, ACCEPTOR, PAYEE, NEGOTIABLE. — **b. of fare,** a written or printed enumeration of the dishes in a restaurant, etc., to be served at a meal, or of the dishes (with prices annexed) which may be ordered; a menu; fig., a program. — **b. of health,** a duly authenticated certificate of the state of health as to infectious diseases of a ship's company and of a port, given to the ship's master at the time of leaving the port. The bill is said to be *clean* when entire absence of infection is certified, *foul* when the presence of infection is certified, and *suspected* or *touched* when stating that there were rumors of infection. — **b. of indictment.** See INDICTMENT, *n.*, 2. — **b. of lading,** a written account of goods shipped by any person, signed by the agent of the owner of the vessel, or by

peaceable Malay or Indonesian people of central Mindanao.
bi-lat'er-al-ism (-ĭz'm), **bi-lat'er-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), **bi-lat'er-al-ness,** *n.* Bilateral symmetry.
bi-lat'er-al-ly, *adv.* of BILATERAL. See -LY.
bilawe. † BY-LAW.
bi-laye. Obs. pret. of BELIE.
bil'ber-ry-ing, *n.* Picking or gathering bilberries.
bilch (bĭlsh), *n.* *Scot.* **1.** A plump, lusty person or animal. **2.** A little, insignificant person; a brat; also, a monster.
bil'cock, *n.* The European water rail.
bild. † BIELD, BUILD.
bild. Billed. *Ref. Sp.*
Bil'dad, *n.* *Bib.*
bil-dar' (bĭl-där'), *n.*; *pl.* BILDARS (-därz'). [Hind. & Per. *beldār* a spade wielder.] In India, a digger or excavator; also, a camp follower or servant.
bil'ders, *n.* [See BELDER-ROOT.] Any of several plants growing in the water or in wet places, as the water cress, the water dropwort, the cow parsnip, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
bild'stein' (bĭld'stīn'; *G.* bĭlt'shtīn'), *n.* [G.; *bild* image + *stein* stone.] *Min.* = AGALMATOLITE. [var. of BOIL.
bile, *v.* † BILL; obs. or dial.
bileafe. † BELIEF. [*Bib.*
Bil'e-am (bĭl'ē-ăm; bĭ'lē-), **bi-lee'tion.** Var. of BOLECTION.

bileggen. † BELAY.
bileid. Obs. p. p. of BELAY.
bilek. Obs. pret. of BELOUKE.
bileve. † BELEAVE, BELIEF, BELIEVE.
bileyn. Obs. p. p. of BELIE.
Bil'gah (bĭl'gȧ). *Bib.*
Bil'ga-i (bĭl'gȧ-ī). *Bib.*
bilge boards = LIMBER BOARDS.
bilge coad [See COAD a cushion.] = BILGE WAYS.
bilge log. *Naut.* See WAY, *n.*
bilge piece. = BILGE KEEL.
bilge strake. *Shipbuilding.* One of the strakes at the turn of the bilge of ships, sometimes heavier than the other strakes.
bilg'y (bĭl'jĭ), *a.* Having the smell of bilge water.

Bil'ha, *or* **Bil'hah** (bĭl'hȧ). *Bib.*
Bil'han (-hăn). *Bib.*
bil-har'zi-o'sis (bĭl-här'zĭ-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Bilharzia* + *-osis*.] *Veter.* A disease caused by species of the blood fluke, *Bilharzia* (which see).
bil'i-an'ic (bĭl'ĭ-ăn'ĭk; bĭ'lĭ-), *a.* [L. *bilis* bile] *Chem* Designating a crystalline, tribasic, ketonic acid obtained by the oxidation of cholic acid.
bilife † BELIVE.
bil'i-fi-ca'tion (bĭ'lĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; bĭl'ĭ-), *n.* = BILIATION.
bil'i-ful'vin, *n.* [*bili-* + L. *fulvus* reddish yellow.] *Chem.* Bilirubin (in an impure form).
biliggen. † BELIE.

bil'i-hu'min, *n.* [*bili-* + *humin*] *Physiol Chem.* A residue left after extracting gallstones with chloroform, alcohol, and ether.
bi'lin (bī'lĭn; bĭl'ĭn), *n.* [L. *bilis* bile.] *Physiol. Chem.* A mixture of the sodium salts of the bile acids.
bi-lin'e-ate, *a.* See BI-.
bil'i-neu'rine, *n.* [*bili-* + *neurine*.] *Chem.* Choline.
bil'ing (bĭl'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of *bile*, obs. or dial. var. of BOIL.
bi-lin'guar (bī-lĭn'gwär), *a.* = BILINGUAL.
bi-lin'guous (-gwŭs), *a.* [L. *bilinguis*.] Having two tongues or languages. *Obs.*
bil'i-phæ'in (bĭl'ĭ-fē'ĭn; bī'lĭ-), *n.* [*bili-* + Gr. φαιός dusky.] *Physiol. Chem.* Bilirubin.
bil'i-pra'sin (-prā'sĭn), *n.* [*bili-* + L. *prasinus* leek green, Gr. πράσον leek.] *Physiol. Chem* A green pigment from gall stones.
bil'i-pur'pu-rin, *n.* [*bili-* + *purpurin*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline purple pigment obtained from ox bile.
bi'lith (bī'lĭth), **bi-lith'on** (bĭ-lĭth'ŏn), *n.* [*bi-* + Gr. λίθος stone.] *Archæol.* A monument composed of two stones, usually a pillar capped by a slab.
billve. † BELIVE.
billet. Billed. *Ref. Sp.*
bill. † BELL.

its master, acknowledging the receipt of the goods, and promising to deliver them safe at the place directed, dangers of the sea excepted. It is usual for the master to sign two, three, or four copies of the bill; one of which he keeps in his possession, one is kept by the shipper, and one is sent to the consignee of the goods. Also, a similar instrument issued by a common carrier by land. In general, at common law, a bill of lading is negotiable subject to equities, except that of right of stoppage in transitu and that of rescission of sale for fraud. — **bill of mortality**, formerly, in London and vicinity, a periodical official statement of the number of deaths (later, also, births) in a district within a given time; hence, such a district was said to be *within*, or *in*, *the bills of mortality*. — **b. of pains and penalties**, a legislative act imposing upon those who have previously committed a certain designated act or acts punishment or disability by which the act was not punishable at the time of its commission. Strictly, the term includes a bill of attainder, but it is mostly used of bills imposing a penalty less than death. Cf. EX POST FACTO. — **b. of parcels**, an account given by the seller to the buyer of the several articles purchased, with the price of each. — **b. of particulars**, *Law*, a detailed statement of the items of a plaintiff's demand in an action, or of the defendant's set-off or counterclaim. — **b. of rights**, a summary of rights and privileges claimed by a people, as the declaration presented by the Lords and Commons of England to the Prince and Princess of Orange in 1688, and enacted in Parliament after they became king and queen. In America a *bill*, or *declaration of rights* is prefixed to most of the constitutions of the several States, and the term is also generally applied to the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States. — **b. of sale**, a formal instrument for the conveyance or transfer of goods and chattels. — **b. of sight**, in England, a form of entry at the customhouse, by which goods respecting which the importer is not possessed of full information may be provisionally landed for examination. — **b of store**, a license granted at the customhouse to merchants, to carry such stores and provisions as are necessary for a voyage, custom free; also, a license permitting the reimportation of exported dutiable goods.

bill (bĭl), *v. t.* **1.** To charge or enter in a bill, to make a bill, inventory, or list of; as, to *bill* goods; to *bill* passengers. **2** To indict, lampoon, or petition, in a bill. *Obs.* **3.** To advertise by bills or posters; also, to post or placard with bills; as, to *bill* a circus; to *bill* a town for a circus.

bil'la-bong' (bĭl'*a*-bŏng'), *n.* [Native name.] In Australia, a blind channel leading out from a river; — sometimes called an *anabranch*. This is the sense of the word as used in the Public Works Department; but the term has also been locally applied to mere backwaters forming stagnant pools and to certain water channels arising from a source.

bill'bee'tle (bĭl'bē'tl), *or* **bill'bug'** (-bŭg'), *n.* Any of numerous species of weevils and related families of beetles; — so called from the long snout

Bill-ber'gi-a (bĭl-bûr'jĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL, after J. G. *Billberg*, Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American bromeliaceous epiphytes having stiff spiny-edged leaves and spikes of showy flowers with 3 sepals, 3 long petals, and 6 exserted stamens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

bill'board' (bĭl'bōrd'), *n. Naut.* A projection or ledge fixed on the bow of a vessel for the anchor to rest on.

bill'board', *n.* A flat surface, as of a panel or of a fence, on which bills are posted; a bulletin board.

bill book. *Com.* A book in which a person keeps an account of his notes, bills, bills of exchange, etc., thus showing all that he issues and receives.

bill broker. One who negotiates the discount of bills of exchange, either as agent or usually by buying and selling them, or buying them and carrying them with money borrowed upon them as security. — **bill'bro'king**, *n.*

Bill Chamber. *Scots Law.* A department of the Court of Sessions in which urgency cases may be brought at any time of the year. It is presided over by the Lord Ordinary on the Bills.

billed (bĭld), *a.* Furnished with or having a bill, as a bird; — used in composition; as, broad-*billed*.

billed, *p. a.* Entered in a bill or list; specif., *Mil.*, of the English Foot Guards, placed in the list or bill of those who are to undergo drill and confinement to barracks.

bil'let (bĭl'ĕt; -ĭt, 7), *n.* [Dim. of *bill* a writing: cf. LL. *billetta*, OF. *billete*; also F. *billet*. See BILL a writing.] **1.** A small paper; a note; a short letter. "I got your melancholy *billet*." *Sterne.*

2. A written order or ticket; a pass; specif., *Mil.*, an official requisition upon a person for the lodging of a soldier; as, a *billet* of residence.

3. Quarters or place to which one is assigned, as by a billet or ticket; berth; position; appointment; also fig., as in the saw, "Every bullet has its *billet*."

The men who cling to easy *billets* ashore. *Harper's Mag.*

His shafts of satire fly straight to their *billet*, and there they rankle *Pall Mall Mag.*

4 A bill of fare. *Obs. & R.*

bil'let, *v. t.*; BIL'LET-ED; BIL'LET-ING. [From BILLET a ticket.] **1.** To enroll; enlist. *Obs.*

2. *Mil.* To direct by a ticket or note where to lodge; hence, to quarter, or place in lodgings, as soldiers in private houses.

Billeted in so antiquated a mansion. *Irving.*

3. To serve with a billet requiring lodgings, as for soldiers.

I am *billeted* full already. *Marryat.*

4. To assign a billet, or quarters, place, or destination, to.

Bullets which are *billeted*, so far as I know, do not sing on their way. *Scribner's Mag.*

5. To choose by ballot. *Obs.*

bil'let, *v. i.* To have quarters; to lodge. *Rare.*

bil'let, *n.* [F. *billette*, fr. *bille* log, round stick; of unknown origin; a different word from *bille* ball. Cf. BILLIARDS, BILLOT.] **1.** A small stick of wood, as for firewood; hence, *Obs*, firewood, collectively.

They shall beat out my brains with *billets*. *Shak.*

2. *Metal.* **a** A bar of metal, as of gold or iron. **b** A short slab of steel sheared from a larger rolled piece for subsequently rolling into a plate.

3. *Arch.* An ornament in Norman moldings, resembling a billet of wood of rounded, or sometimes polygonal, cross section.

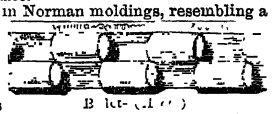

B billets.

4. *Saddlery.* **a** A strap which enters a buckle, as the ends of the rems or of the cheek pieces which buckle on the bit. **b** A loop which receives the end of a buckled strap.

5. *Her.* A bearing in the form of an oblong rectangle.

6. *pl.* Fox dung; billeting.

‖ **bil'let–doux'** (bĭl'ĕ-dōō', *F.* bē'yĕ'dōō'), *n.*; *pl.* BILLETS-DOUX (bĭl'ĕ-dōōz'; *F.* bē'yĕ'dōō') [F. *billet* note + *doux* sweet, L. *dulcis*] A love letter or note.

A lover chanting out a *billet-doux*. *Spectator.*

bil'let-head' (bĭl'ĕt-hĕd'; bĭl'ĭt-), *n. Naut.* **a** A round piece of timber at the bow or stern of a whaleboat, around which the harpoon line may be run out. **b** A scroll or ornamental carving used in place of a figurehead on a ship.

billet note. A size of paper. See PAPER

bill'fish' (bĭl'fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous fishes having long slender jaws like a bird's bill, as the saury or the marine or fresh-water garfishes.

2. A sailfish or spearfish.

bill'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A printed form of spaced paper, usually with a business address or card at the top, used for making out bills, or accounts of charges

bill holder. **1.** A person who holds a bill or acceptance.

2. A device by means of which bills, etc., are held.

bil'liard (bĭl'yärd), *n.* [See BILLIARDS.] In billiard and pool games, a carom. *Colloq., U. S.*

billiard cloth. Fine woolen cloth, usually green broadcloth, manufactured as a covering for billiard tables.

bil'liard-ist, *n.* One who plays billiards, esp professionally.

bil'liards (bĭl'yärdz), *n.* [F. *billard* billiards, OF. *billart* staff, cue for playing, fr. *bille* log. See BILLET a stick.] Any of several games played on an oblong table, surrounded by an elastic ledge or cushions, with balls which are impelled by a cue. In most games three balls are now used, a red, plain white, and spot white. In the English game the standard table is twelve by six feet and has six pockets, the balls are $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and points are scored by caroms and by winning and losing hazards. In the American or French game the standard table is ten by five feet and is without pockets, the balls are $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, and points are scored by caroms only. Smaller tables are often used. In the balk-line game chalk lines are drawn parallel to and at a certain distance, usually 14 or 18 inches, from each cushion. If the two object balls rest in one of the resulting rectangles (except the center one) at least one object ball must be driven out at the second shot (two shots in) or at each shot (one shot in). The *sing* form, **billiard**, is used attributively, as in **billiard ball, billiard cue, billiard table**, etc.

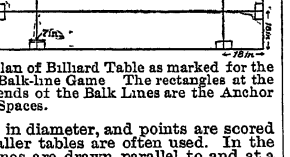

Plan of Billiard Table as marked for the Balk-line Game. The rectangles at the ends of the Balk Lines are the Anchor Spaces.

bil'lings-gate' (bĭl'ĭngz-gāt'), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A fish market near the Billings gate in London, which as early as the 17th century became celebrated for foul and abusive language.

2. Coarsely abusive, foul, or profane language; vituperation; ribaldry.

3. A foul-mouthed person. *Obs.*

bil'lion (bĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *billion*, arbitrarily formed fr. L. *bis* twice, in imitation of *million* a million. See MILLION.] According to the French and American method of numeration, a thousand millions, or 1,000,000,000; according to the English and German method, a million millions, or 1,000,000,000,000. See NUMERATION.

bil'lion-aire' (-ãr'), *n.* [Cf. MILLIONAIRE.] One whose wealth is a billion or more, as of francs or dollars.

bil'lionth (bĭl'yŭnth), *a.* The ordinal of a billion. — *n.* The billionth part of a unit.

bill'man (bĭl'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who uses, or is armed with, a bill. "A *billman* of the guard." *Savile.*

bil'lon (bĭl'ŭn), *n.* [F., earlier meaning lump, mass. Cf. BILLET a stick.] *Coinage.* An alloy of gold or silver with a considerable amount of some less valuable metal; specif. and usually, an alloy of silver with more than its weight of copper, tin, or the like.

bil'lot (bĭl'ŭt), *n.* [F., dim. of *bille*. See BILLET a stick.] **1.** Obs. var. of 4th BILLET.

2. Bullion in the bar or mass.

bil'low (bĭl'ō), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *bylgja* billow, Dan. *bölge*, Sw. *böilja*; akin to MHG. *bulge* billow, bag, and to E. *bulge*. See BULGE.] **1.** An undulation of waters; a wave; a swell; esp., a great wave or surge, caused usually by violent wind.

Whom the winds waft where'er the *billows* roll *Cowper.*

2. Any great wave or flood, as of clouds, fire, warriors.

Syn. — See WAVE.

bil'low, *v. i.*; BIL'LOWED (-ōd); BIL'LOW-ING. To surge; to rise and roll in waves or surges; to undulate. "The *billowing* snow." *Prior.*

bil'low-y (bĭl'ō-ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to billows; swelling or swollen into large waves, full of billows or surges, resembling billows. — **bil'low-i-ness**, *n.*

And whitening down the many-tinctured stream,
Descends the *billowy* foam. *Thomson.*

bill'post'er (bĭl'pōs'tẽr) } *n.* One whose occupation is to
bill'stick'er (bĭl'stĭk'ẽr) } post handbills or posters in public places. — **bill'post'ing, bill'stick'ing**, *n.*

bil'ly (bĭl'ĭ), *n*; BILLIES (-ĭz). **1.** [*cap.*] A familiar form for "Willie," pet form of WILLIAM.

2. *Wool Manuf.* A slubbing or roving machine.

3. A bludgeon; a club; esp., a policeman's club.

4. A bushman's kettle, a cylindrical tin vessel with separate lid and a wire bail; — called also *billy can*. *Australia.*

5. Short for BILLY GOAT.

6. *Mining.* A very hard homogeneous light gray quartzite. In some localities it is associated with sapphires. *Australia.*

bil'ly, *n.* [Cf. BULLY.] A comrade; mate; familiarly, fellow; chap; brother. — **bil'ly-hood** (-hŏŏd), *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bil'ly-boy' (-boi'), *n.* A flat-bottomed bluff-bowed river or coasting vessel, usually rigged as a ketch or sloop and carrying leeboards. *Eng.*

bil'ly-cock (-kŏk), *n*, *or* **billycock hat**. [Perh. from *bully* + *cock*; that is, cocked like the hats of the bullies.] A round, low-crowned soft felt hat; a wide-awake; sometimes, a stiff felt hat, or bowler. *British.*

billy goat. A male goat. *Colloq.*

billy tea. Tea made in a billy. *Australia.*

bi-lo'bate (bī-lō'bāt) } *a.* [*bi-* + LOBATE.] Divided into
bi-lo'bat-ed (-bāt-ĕd) } two lobes.

bi'lo-cel'late (bĭ'lō-sĕl'āt), *a.* [*bi-* + *locellate*.] *Bot.* **a** Having two locelli, or secondary cells, as an ovary, an anther, etc. **b** Also, improperly, bilocular.

bi-loc'u-lar (bī-lŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [*bi-* + *locular*.] Divided into two cells or compartments.

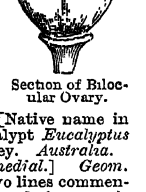

Section of Bilocular Ovary.

bil'tong (bĭl'tŏng), *n.* Sometimes **bil'-tongue** (-tŭng). [S. African D. *Orf. E. D.*] Jerked meat. *S. Africa.*

bim'a-nal (bĭm'*ā*-năl) } *a.* [*bi-* + L.
bim'a-nous (bĭm'*ā*-nŭs) } *manus* hand.] *Zoöl.* Having two hands; two-handed.

bi-man'u-al (bī-măn'ū-ăl), *a.* [*bi-*+*manual*.] Done with two hands; requiring the use of both hands; as, *bimanual* version, or turning; *bimanual* examination. — **bi-man'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

bim'bil (bĭm'bĭl), *n.*, *or* **bimbil box**. [Native name in New South Wales.] The Australian eucalypt *Eucalyptus populifolia*. Its flowers yield a good honey. *Australia.*

bi-me'di-al (bī-mē'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *medial*.] *Geom.* Designating a line which is the sum of two lines commensurable only in power (as the side and diagonal of a square)

bi'me-tal'lic (bī'mĕ-tăl'ĭk), *a.* [*bi-* + *metallic*: cf. F. *bimétallique*.] **1.** Composed of two different metals, formed of two parts, each of a different metal; as, *bimetallic* wire; *bimetallic* thermometer, etc.

2. Using a double metallic standard (as gold and silver) for coins or currency; of or pertaining to bimetallism.

bi-met'al-lism (bī-mĕt'ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *bimétallisme*.] The policy of employing, or the employment of, two metals (as gold and silver) to form at the same time, in combination with each other, the standard of value (*Dict. of Pol. Econ.*); esp., and usually, such employment under the conditions of free coinage to either metal with the right of debtors to discharge their debts at their option in either of the two metals at a ratio fixed by law.

A policy which by allowing free coinage of more than one metal gives the debtor the chance of using the cheaper metal, and which at the same time undertakes to protect the creditor by keeping both metals in concurrent or at any rate in alternating use, is known as *bimetallism* *A. T. Hadley.*

bi-met'al-list (-lĭst), *n.* An advocate of bimetallism

bi-mil'le-na-ry (bī-mĭl'ĕ-nă-rĭ), *n.* [*bi-* + *millenary*.] That which comprises two thousand; specif., two thousand years taken as a unit.

Bi'mi-ni' (bē'mē-nē'), *n.* A fabulous island said to belong to the Bahama group, where, according to Indian tradition, was the fountain possessing the power of restoring youth, which was the great object of quest of the Spanish navigator Juan Ponce de León

bi-mod'u-lus (bī-mŏd'ū-lŭs), *n.* [*bi-* + *modulus*.] *Math.* The double of the modulus in a system of logarithms. — **bi-mod'u-lar** (-lär), *a.*

bi'mo-lec'u-lar (bī'mŏ-lĕk'ū-lär), *a.* [*bi-* + *molecular*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to, or formed from, two molecules; as, a *bimolecular* reaction (a reaction between two molecules).

bi-month'ly (bī-mŭnth'lĭ), *a.* [*bi-* + *monthly*.] Occurring, done, or coming, once in two months; as, *bimonthly* visits; *bimonthly* publications. — *n.* A bimonthly publication. — *adv.* Once in two months.

bin (bĭn), *n.* [ME. *binne*, AS. *binn* manger, crib; perh. akin to D. *ben*, *benne*, basket; cf. L. *benna* a kind of carriage (a Gallic word), W. *benn*, *men*, wain, cart.] **1.** A box, frame, crib, or inclosed place, used as a receptacle for any commodity; as, a corn *bin*; a wine *bin*; a coal *bin*.

2. Specif.: A manger; a stall. *Obs.*

3. Sometimes confused with RING.

bin, *v. t.*; BINNED (bĭnd); BIN'NING. To put into a bin; as, to *bin* wine.

bin-. For BI-, confused with L. *bini* two by two.

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bill, *n.* Short for SPARABLE.
bil'la (bĭl'*a*), *n.* = BELAR. *Australia.* [indictable.
bill'a-ble, *a.* Subject to a bill;
bil'lage (bĭl'ĭj). + BILGE.
bil'lard, *n.* A young pollack or coalfish. *Local, Eng.*
bill'ber-ry. Var. of BILBERRY.
bil'let, *n.* = BILLARD.
bil'le-tée', **bil'le-té'** (bĭl'ē-tā'; bĭl'ē-tĭ), *a.* Vars. of BILLETY.
bil'let-er, *n. Mil.* One who billets, or one who is billeted.
bil'let-ing, *n.* The dung of the fox. *Fox Hunters' Cant.*
billeting rolls. = ROUGHING ROLLS. [DOUX.
billets-doux, *n.*, *pl.* of BILLET-
bil'let-y (bĭl'ĕt-ĭ), *a.* Also **bil'-let-té'**, **bil'let-ty**. [F. *billeté*.] *Her.* Charged or studded with billets; also, divided into billets.
bill'head'ing, *n.* A billhead.
bill'hook', *n.* [*bill* + *hook*.] = BILL, *n.*, 5.
bil'liard-ly, *a.* Pertaining to billiards.
bil'lie. Var. of BILLY, a comrade. *Scot.*
bil'ling, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BILL.
bil'lit, *n.* = BILLARD.
Billy Blind, Billy Blin. *Scot.* 1. In the old ballads, a friendly demon; a familiar spirit. 2. The game of blindman's buff.
bil'ly-bong'. Var of BILLABONG.
bil'ly-but'ton, *n.* Any of a number of plants, as burdock, field scabious, daisy, red campion, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
billy can. See 1st BILLY, 4.
billy gate. *Wool Manuf.* The moving carriage in a billy, or slubbing machine.
bil'ly-wix', *n.* The tawny owl. *Local, Eng.*
bi'lobe', *n. Mach.* A bilobate gear wheel.
bi'lobed' (bī'lōbd'), *a.* Bilobate.
bi-lob'u-lar (-lŏb'ū-lẽr), *a.* Having, or divided into, two lobules.
biloc. Obs. pret. of BELOUKE.
bi'lo-ca'tion, *n.* State or power of being in two locations at the same time. *Rare.*
bi-loc'u-late, *a. Zoöl.* Bilocular.
Bi-loc'u-li'na (bī-lŏk'ū-lī'nä), *n.* [NL., fr. *bi-* + *loculus*.] *Zoöl.* A genus of calcareous imperforate Foraminifera extraordinarily abundant in the North Sea, where their remains form much of the ooze covering the bottom.
bilooghe. + BELOVE.
bi-loph'o-dont, *a.* [*bi-* + *lophodont*.] *Zoöl.* Having two transverse ridges or crests, as the molar teeth of the tapirs.
bi-lo'qui-al (bī-lō'kwĭ-ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *-loquial*, as in *colloquial*.] Having, or characterized by, two different voices.
bi-love'. + BELOVE.
bilowen. Obs. p. p. of BELIE.
Bi-loz'i (bĭ-lŏk'sĭ), *n.* An Indian of a Siouan tribe dwelling mainly in Louisiana.
bilsh. Var. of BILCH. *Scot.*
Bil'shan (bĭl'shăn) *Bib.*
Bil'skir'nir (bĕl'skēr'nẽr), *n.* [Icel.] See ASGARD.
bil'sted (bĭl'stĕd), *n.* The sweet gum. *U. S.* [*Scot.*
bilt, *v. t.* To lump; to go lame.
bilt, *n. Scot.* **1.** A lump.
2. A blow.
biluve. + BELOVE.
Bilwis. Var. of PILWIZ.
bi-mac'u-late (bī-măk'ū-lāt), **bi-mac'u-lat'ed** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Marked with two maculæ.
bi-ma'lar, *a.* See BI-.
Bim'a-na (bĭm'*ā*-nä; bī-mā'-nä), *n. pl.* [NL. See BIMANAL.] *Zoöl.* See QUADRUMANA. — **bi'mane** (bī'mān), *a.* & *n.*
bi-mar'gin-ate (bī-mär'jĭ-nāt), *a.* See BI-.
bi'ma-rine' (bī'mä-rēn'), *a.* [L *bimaris*, *bi-* + *mare* sea.] Between two seas.
bimasen. + BEMAZE.
bi-mas'tic, *a.* [See BIMASTISM.] *Anat.* Having two mammæ.
bi-mas'tism (bī-măs'tĭz'm), *n.* [*bi-* + Gr. *μαστός* breast.] *Anat.* State of having two mammæ.
bi-mas'toid, *a. Craniol.* Relating to or joining the two mastoid processes. [mastism.
bi'mas'ty (bī'măs'tĭ), *n.* Bi-
‖ **bim-bash'i**. Var. of BINBASHI.
bim'bo (bĭm'bō), *n.* A kind of cognac punch.
bimene. + BEMEAN, BEMOAN.
bi-mes'tri-al (bī-mĕs'trĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *bimestris*; *bi-* + *mensis* month.] Continuing two months; bimonthly.
bi-met'al-lis'tic, *a* Pertaining or inclining to bimetallism.
Bim'hal (bĭm'hăl). *Bib.*
bi-mong'. Among. *Obs.*
bi-mu'cro-nate, *a.* See BI-.
bi-mus'cu-lar, *a.* [*bi-* + *muscular*.] *Zoöl* Having two adductor muscles, as most bivalves.
bin. Obs or dial. for BEEN, BEN.
bin, *adv.* & *prep.* [AS. *binnan*. See BE-, BY, IN.] Within. *Obs*
bi'na (bē'nä), *n.* [See BEEN.] Var. of VINA. [Diacid.
bin-ac'id, *a.* [*bin-* + *acid*.]
bi'nal (bī'năl), *a.* [See BINARY.] Twofold. *Rare.*
bi-nam'. Obs. pret. of BENIM.
bi-na'ri-um (bī-nā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* = BINARY, *n.*

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bi'na-ry (bī'nă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *binarius*, fr. *bini* two by two, two at a time, fr. root of *bis* twice; akin to E. *two*.] Compounded or consisting of two things or parts; characterized by two things.
binary arithmetic, that in which numbers are expressed according to the binary scale, or in which two figures only, 0 and 1, are used, in lieu of ten; the cipher multiplying everything by two, as in common arithmetic by ten. Thus, 1 is one; 10 is two; 11 is three; 100 is four, etc. — **b. color**, a color made by mixing two primary colors; a secondary color. — **b compound**, *Chem.*, a compound of two elements, of an element and a radical that acts as an element, or of two such radicals. — **b. coordinates**. See COORDINATE, *n.* — **b. form**. **a** *Math.* See FORM. **b** *Music*, a form consisting of two sections or divisions, as in a sonata. — **b. heat engine**, *Thermodyn.*, a heat engine working through two successive ranges of temperature with two fluids, the more volatile fluid working through the lower range. *Ewing.* — **b. logarithms**, a system of logarithms devised by Euler to facilitate musical calculations, in which 1 is the logarithm of 2, instead of 10, as in the common logarithms, and the modulus is 1.442695 instead of .43429448. — **b measure**, *Music*, measure divisible by two or four; common time — **b. nomenclature**. = BINOMIAL NOMENCLATURE. — **b. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition of second adjacent. — **b. salt**, *Old Chem.*, a salt of an oxyacid conveniently regarded as composed of two ingredients (analogously to a haloid salt), viz., a metal or metal-like group and a negative radical. — **b. scale**, *Arith.*, the scale used in binary arithmetic. — **b. star**, *Astron.*, a double star whose members revolve round their common center of gravity. — **b. theory**, *Chem.*, the theory that all chemical compounds consist of two constituents of opposite and unlike qualities; the dualistic theory; — opposed to *unitary theory*.

bi'na-ry, *n*; -RIES (-rĭz). That which is constituted of two figures, things, or parts; two; specif., *Astron.*, a binary star.

bi'nate (bī'nāt), *a.* [L. *bini* two by two.] *Bot.* Double; growing in pairs or couples. — **bi'nate-ly**, *adv.*

bin-au'ral (bĭn-ô'răl), *a.* [*bin-* + *aural*.] Having or relating to two ears; involving the use of both ears.

bind (bīnd), *v. t.*; *pret.* BOUND (bound); *obs. pret. sing.* BAND, BOND, BINDED, *obs. pret. pl. & p. p.* BUNDEN, BOUNDEN, BONDEN; *p. p.* BOUND; *obs. p. p.* IBUNDE, IBOUNDE OR YBOUNDE, -BOUNDEN, -BOUNDOUN, -BOWNDE, etc.; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BIND'ING. [AS. *bindan*, past tense *band*, *bundon*, p. p. *bunden*; akin to D. & G. *binden*, Dan. *binde*, Sw. & Icel. *binda*, Goth. *bindan*, Skr. *bandh* (for *bhandh*) to bind.] **1.** To tie, or confine with a cord, band, ligature, chain, etc.; to make fast with a band or bend; as, to *bind* grain in bundles; to *bind* a prisoner.
And thou shalt *bind* them for a sign upon thine hand. *Deut.* vi. 8
2. To confine, restrain, or hold by physical force or influence of any kind; as, attraction *binds* the planets to the sun; frost *binds* the earth, or the streams.
He *bindeth* the floods from overflowing. *Job* xxviii. 11.
Whom Satan hath *bound*, lo, these eighteen years. *Luke* xiii. 16
3. Specif., to cause to cohere, to give consistency to by means of an agent, as by an egg in a food mixture.
4. To cover as with a bandage; to bandage or dress; — sometimes with *up*, as, to *bind* up a wound.
5. To make fast (a thing) *about* or *upon* something, as by tying; to encircle *with* something; as, to *bind* a belt about one; to *bind* a compress upon a part.
Bound with triumphant garlands will I come. *Shak*
6. To prevent or restrain from customary or natural action; as, certain drugs *bind* the bowels.
7. To protect or strengthen by a band or binding, often ornamental; as, to *bind* the edge of a carpet or garment.
8. To sew or fasten together and inclose in a cover; as, to *bind* a pamphlet; to *bind* a book.
9. Fig.: To oblige, restrain, or hold, by authority, law, duty, promise, vow, affection, or other moral tie; as, to *bind* the conscience; to be *bound* by affection.
Who made our laws to *bind* us, not himself. *Milton.*
10. *Law.* **a** To bring (any one) under definite legal obligations, as the obligation of a bond or covenant. **b** To place under legal obligation to serve; to indenture; as, to *bind* an apprentice; — sometimes with *out*; as, *bound* out to service.
11. *Fencing.* To control (an adversary's blade) by continuous pressure. See BIND, *n.*, 5.
Syn. — Fetter, fasten; restrain, restrict. See TIE.
to bind over, to put under bonds to do something, as to appear at court, to keep the peace, etc. — **to b. to**, to contract; as, to *bind* one's self *to* a wife. — **to b. up in**, to cause to be wholly engrossed with; to absorb in.

bind, *v. i.* **1.** To tie; to confine by any ligature.
They that reap must sheaf and *bind* *Shak.*
2. To grow hard or stiff; to cohere or stick together in a mass; as, clay *binds* by heat. *Mortimer.*
3. To be restrained from motion, or from customary or natural action, as by friction.
4. To exert a binding or restraining influence; in an obs. specif. sense, to pledge one's self.
Those canons or imperial constitutions which have not been received here do not *bind*. *Sir M. Hale.*
He would voluntarily *bind* for it. *Hogg*
5. *Falconry.* To close with, or fasten upon, quarry while in the air; — said of a hawk.

bind, *n.* **1.** That which binds or ties; act or place of binding; state of being bound.
2. *Bot.* **a** = BINE. **b** = BINDWEED.
3. *Mining.* Indurated clay, esp. when mixed with iron oxide.
4. *Music.* A tie, slur, or brace; specif., the value stroke for grouped quavers and other tailed notes with pennants. In printer's cant these are distinguished as *quick*, *rapid*, or *steep* when having a rise or fall of one em in two; *slow* or *sloping* when having a rise or fall of ½ em in two.
5. *Fencing.* An attack in which the aggressor's blade by continuous pressure controls that of his adversary.
6. A unit of measurement for salmon or eels; as, a *bind* of eels contains ten sticks, or 250 eels. *Eng.*
The barrel *bind* of salmon should . . . contain the assize and measure of fourteen gallons. *Sc. Act Jas. III.*
7 Measure; capacity; — as in "I'm at my *bind*," I've got my full measure (of drink). *Scot.*
Our Lady's binds, confinement at childbirth. *Obs.*

bind'er (bīn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One who binds, as, a *binder* of sheaves; one whose trade is to bind; as, a *binder* of books.
2. Anything that binds, as a fillet, cord, rope, or band; specif.: **a** A beam, girder, or frame, intended to bind together the parts of any structure. **b** *Masonry.* A bondstone; a header. **c** *Agric.* A band, as of straw, for binding sheaves of grain. **d** A cover or other device for holding together loose papers, pamphlets, music sheets, etc. **e** The sheet of tobacco that binds the filler in a cigar, next to the wrapper. **f** *Obstetrics.* A broad bandage applied around the abdomen after delivery. **g** *Woolgrowing.* One of the fibers connecting the staples so as to form a piece or fleece of wool.
3. Anything which causes cohesion in loosely assembled substances, as cement in a wall, crushed stone in a macadam road, fire clay in a graphite crucible, etc.
4. Any mechanical device for applying a band or binding; also, one that restrains or controls by binding; specif.: **a** *Agric.* An attachment to a reaper for tying the grain in sheaves; also, a machine that both reaps and binds. **b** An attachment to a sewing machine for putting on bindings. **c** *Weaving.* A lever in a shuttle box which prevents the rebound of the shuttle. **d** *Logging.* A springy pole used for tightening a chain binding together a load of logs.
binder frame. *Mach.* A hanging frame with adjustable bearings for inclining the axis of the supported shafting.
bind'er's board (bīn'dẽrz). A smooth, hard, and tough pasteboard much used for sides by bookbinders.
binder's title. The title printed on the outside of the cover of a book, by the binder.

bind'er-y (bīn'dẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A place where books, etc., are bound; a bookbinder's establishment.

bind'heim-ite (bĭnd'hīm-īt), *n.* [After J. J. *Bindheim*, German chemist.] *Min.* An amorphous antimonate of lead, produced from the alteration of other ores, as jamesonite.

bind'ing (bīn'dĭng), *p. a.* That binds or serves to bind.
Syn. — Obligatory, restraining, restrictive; stringent, astringent, styptic.

bind'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that binds.
2. One that binds, as a piece of timber, metal, cloth, cement, or other substance; specif.: **a** The fastening of the sections of a book, esp. this fastening with the cover. **b** Tape, braid, ribbon, or other stuff, used to strengthen or decorate the edge of a garment, blanket, or other fabric. **c** A band of masonry so laid as to fasten together or strengthen adjoining parts. **d** *Naut.* The iron ring surrounding a deadeye; *pl.*, the transoms, knees, beams, keelson, and other chief timbers used for connecting and strengthening the parts of a vessel. **e** *Cookery.* An ingredient, as flour, eggs, starch, etc., added to give coherence or consistency; a thickening; liaison.
3. State of being bound.
4. That which is bound; bundle; bunch. *Obs. Wycliffe.*
binding course. *Masonry.* A row as of bricks set across an inner and an outer course to bind them together.
binding post. *Elec.* A metallic post attached to electrical apparatus for convenience in making connections.
binding rafter. A longitudinal timber, as a purlin, between the plate and ridge of a roof, to support rafters.
binding screw. A set screw used to bind parts together, esp. one for making a connection in an electrical circuit.
binding twine. A coarse slack-twisted twine or thin rope used in harvesting machines to bind the grain after cutting.
bind rail. *Engin.* A tie or beam for securing the heads of piles, and serving as a foundation for a superstructure.

bind'weed' (bīnd'wēd'), *n.* A plant of the genus *Convolvulus*; as, greater *bindweed* (*C. sepium*); lesser *bindweed* (*C. arvensis*), etc.;—so called from their twining habit. For *black bindweed*, *rough bindweed*, etc., see the adjectives.
The fragile *bindweed* bells and bryony rings. *Tennyson.*

bine (bīn), *n.* [Var. of BIND; cf. WOODBINE.] Any twining stem, or flexible shoot; specif.: **a** The stem of hop and its varieties. **b** The woodbine. **c** The bindweed.

bi-nerv'ate (bī-nûr'vāt), *a.* [*bi-* + *nervate*.] Two-nerved.

bing (bĭng), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *bingr*, Sw. *binge*.] **1.** A heap or pile, as of ore, stones, earth, grain, wood. *Obs. or Dial.* "Potato *bings*." *Burns.* "A *bing* of corn." *Surrey.*
2. **a** *Mining.* (1) Eight hundredweight of lead ore. (2) The best quality of lead ore. *Eng.* **b** The kiln of a smelter. *Obs.*
3. = BIN, a receptacle. *Obs. or Dial.*

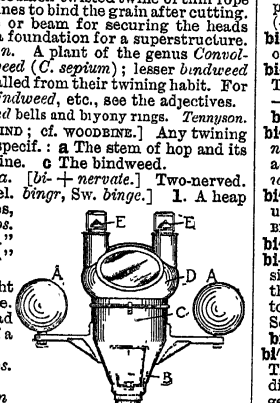

Binnacle. *A A* Quadrantal Spheres; *B* Magnet Chamber; *C* Compass Chamber; *D* Hood; *E E* Lamps.

bin'na-cle, **bin'o-cle** (bĭn'ă-k'l), *n.* [For earlier *bittacle*, corrupted (perh. by influence of *bin*) fr. Pg. *bitacola* binnacle, fr. L. *habitaculum* dwelling place, fr. *habitare* to dwell. See HABIT.] *Naut.* A case, box, or stand containing a ship's compass, and a lamp for use at night.

bin'na-cle, **bin'o-cle** (bĭn'ŏ-k'l), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *binnen* within, inner, and *kul* channel (see KILL).] A subdivision of the main stream of a river, as a mill pond, a mill race, or a secondary channel. *Local, U. S.*

bin'ny (bĭn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BINNIES (-ĭz). A large barbel (*Barbus bynni*), of the Nile. It is esteemed for food.

bi'no-cle (bī'nŏ-k'l), *n.* [F. *binocle*; L. *bini* two at a time + *oculus* eye.] *Optics.* A binocular telescope; a double-barreled field glass or an opera glass.

bin-oc'u-lar (bĭn-ŏk'ū-lẽr; bī-nŏk'-; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *binoculaire*. See BINOCLE.] **1.** Having two eyes. *Obs.*
2. Pertaining to both eyes; employing both eyes at once; as, *binocular* vision. Also, adapted to the use of both eyes; as, a *binocular* microscope or telescope.
binocular parallax, the apparent difference in position of an object as seen separately by one eye, and then by the other, the head remaining unmoved. It is the same as the angle (sometimes called the *optic angle*) between the optic axes of the two eyes when directed to the same point.
— **bin-oc'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **bin-oc'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

bin-oc'u-lar, *n.* A binocular glass, whether opera glass, telescope, or microscope.

bi-nod'al (bī-nōd'ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *nodal*.] Consisting of, or having, two nodes; as, a *binodal* stem of a plant; a *binodal* quartic, a curve of the fourth order with two double points.

bi'node' (bī'nōd'), *n.* [*bi-* + *node*.] *Math.* A point on a surface at which there are two tangent planes.

bi-no'mi-al (bī-nō'mĭ-ăl), *a.* Consisting of two terms; pertaining to binomials, as, a *binomial* root.
binomial coefficient, the coefficient of any term resulting from the expansion of the binomial $(x+y)^n$. — **b. equation**, *Math.*, an equation having two terms, as $ax^m = by^n$. — **b. nomenclature**, *Biol.*, the system of nomenclature in which each species receives two names, the first being that of the genus to which it belongs, the second that of the species itself. This system, which is now the accepted one for animals and plants, was first standardized by Linnæus, though binary names had been used occasionally by pre-Linnæan writers. Also called *binary nomenclature*. See NOMENCLATURE. — **b. theorem**, *Alg.*, the theorem propounded by Sir Isaac Newton by means of which a binomial may be raised to any power without performing the multiplications. According to it,

$$(x+y)^n = x^n + nx^{n-1}y + \frac{n(n-1)}{1.2}x^{n-2}y^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{1.2.3}x^{n-3}y^3 + \ldots$$

The development, when convergent, is valid for any value of *n*.

bi-no'mi-al, *n.* [L. *bi-* + *nomen* name: cf. F. *binôme*, LL. *binomius* (or fr. *bi-* + Gr. νομή distribution?). Cf. MONOMIAL.] **1.** *Alg.* An expression consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (−), as $a+b$ or $7-3$.
2. *Biol.* A name consisting of two terms, as *Ranunculus acris*. See BINOMIAL NOMENCLATURE.

bi-no'mi-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Biol.* The theory or use of the binomial system of nomenclature. See under BINOMIAL.

bi-nor'mal (bī-nôr'măl), *n. Math.* With relation to a twisted curve, the normal perpendicular to the osculating plane.

bin-ox'a-late (bĭn-ŏk'să-lāt; bī-nŏk'-), *n.* [*bin-* + *oxalate*.] *Chem.* An acid oxalate formed from oxalic acid by the replacement of half the acid hydrogen; as, potassium *binoxalate*, KHC_2O_4.

bi-nu'cle-ar (bī-nū'klē-ẽr) } *a.* [*bi-* + *nuclear*, *nucleate*.]
bi-nu'cle-ate (-nū'klē-āt) } Having two nuclei.
bi-nu'cle-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) }

bi'o- (bī'ŏ-). A combining form from Greek βίος, *life*, used to indicate *relation to*, or *connection with*, *life*, *vital phenomena*, or *living organisms*; as, *bio*blast, *bio*dynamics, etc.

bi'o-blast (bī'ŏ-blăst), *n.* [*bio-* + *-blast*.] *Biol.* **a** A bioplasm; a cell. *Obs.* — **bi'o-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a. Obs.*

bi-oc'el-late (bī-ŏs'ĕ-lāt), *a.* [*bi-* + *ocellate*.] Having two ocelli.

bi'o-chem'is-try (bī'ŏ-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*bio-* + *chemistry*.] The chemistry of living organisms; biological chemistry. — **bi'o-chem'ic** (kĕm'ĭk), **bi'o-chem'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **bi'o-chem'ist**, *n.*

bi'o-dy-nam'ics (bī'ŏ-dī-năm'ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* [*bio-* + *dynamics*.] The branch of physiology which treats of the active vital phenomena of organisms; — opposed to *biostatics*. — **bi'o-dy-nam'ic** (-ĭk), **bi'o-dy-nam'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

bi'o-gen (bī'ŏ-jĕn), *n.* [*bio-* + *-gen*.] *Biol.* **a** The supposed ultimate protoplasmic unit of which cells are built up. See BIOPHORE. **b** The substance of the supposed spiritual body.

bi'o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs) } *n.* [*bio-* + *genesis*.] *Biol.*
bi-og'e-ny (bī-ŏj'ĕ-nĭ) } **a** The doctrine that the genesis or production of living organisms can take place only through the agency of living germs or parents, — opposed to *abiogenesis*. **b** The history of the evolution of organisms. See ONTOGENY, PHYLOGENY. — **bi'o-ge-net'ic** (-jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), **bi'o-ge-net'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **bi'o-ge-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bi'o-ge-og'ra-phy (-jĕ-ŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [*bio-* + *geography*.] The branch of biology which deals with the geographical distribution of animals and plants. It includes both zoögeography and phytogeography. — **bi'o-ge'o-graph'ic** (-jē'ŏ-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **bi'o-ge'o-graph'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

bi'o-graph (bī'ŏ-grăf), *n.* [*bio-* + *-graph*.] **1.** An animated picture machine for screen projection; a cinematograph.
2. [Cf. BIOGRAPHY.] A biographical sketch. *Rare.*

bi-og'ra-pher (bī-ŏg'ră-fẽr), *n.* One who writes biography.

bi'o-graph'ic (bī'ŏ-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to biography; containing biography. — **bi'o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
bi'o-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }

bi-og'ra-phy (bī-ŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [Gr. βιο-γράφος, tone.] Consisting of two notes; as, a *binotonous* cry.

bi'nous (bī'nŭs), *a.* = BINATE.

bin-ox'ide (bĭn-ŏk'sĭd; bī-nŏk'-; -sĭd; 184), *n.* [*bin-* + *oxide*.] *Chem.* A dioxide.

bin'tu-rong (bĭn'tŭ-rŏng), *n* An Asiatic prehensile-tailed civet (*Arctictisbinturong*). [nucleoli
bi-nu'cle-o-late, *a.* Having two
binumen Obs p. p. of BENIM.
bin'wood' Var. of BINDWOOD.
bi'o-bib'li-o-graph'i-cal, *a.* Dealing with an author's biography and writings.
bi'o-cen'tric, *a.* [*bio-* + *centric*.] Centering in life; taking life as a central fact.
bi'o-chem'ics, *n.* Biochemistry.
bi'o-chem'y (bī'ŏ-kĕm'ĭ), *n.* Biochemistry.

bi'od (bī'ŏd; -ŏd), *n.* [*bio-* + *od*.] See OD.
biotte † BIIOTHE. [raphy
biog. *Abbr.* Biographical; biog-
bi'o-gen'e-sist (bī'ŏ-jĕn'ĕ-sĭst), *n. Biol.* A biogenist.
bi-og'e-nist (bī-ŏj'ĕ-nĭst), *n.* One who believes in biogenesis.
bi-og'e-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [*bio-* + *-genous*.] *Biol.* Growing in living organisms, as many bacteria.
bi'og-no'sis (bī'ŏg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [*bio-* + Gr. γνῶσις investigation.] *Biol* The investigation of life. [*Sp.*
bi-og'ra-fer. Biographer. *Ref.*
bi-og'ra-fy. Biography. *Ref. Sp.*
bi-og'ra-phist (bī-ŏg'ra-fĭst), *n.* A biographer.
bi-og'ra-phize, *v. t.* To write a biography of.

‖ **bin-bash'i** (bĭn-bĭsh'ĭ), *n.* [Turk., prop., chief of a thousand.] *Mil.* A major in the Turkish army.
binc. † BINK.
binde, binden. † BIND.
bind'ed. Obs. p. p. of BIND.
binding guide. *Sewing Machines.* A binder.
bind'ing-ly, *adv.* of BINDING.
bind'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bind'with' (bĭnd'wĭth'), *n.* The *Clematis vitalba*.
bind'wood', *n.* The English ivy. *Scot.*
Bin'e-a (bĭn'ē-ă; bī'nē-ă). *Bib.*
bineme. † BENEME.
bineothe, bineth. † BENEATH.
bine'weed'. Var. of BINDWEED.
bing, *v. i.* To go. *Obs. Slang.*
binge (bĭnj), *v. i.* [Perh. fr. *bend* influenced by *cringe*.] To bow low; to cringe. *Scot* — *n.* A low or servile obeisance *Scot.*
bin'gey, bin'gy (bĭn'jĭ), *n.* [Native name.] Stomach; belly. *Australia.*
Bing'ley ter'ri-er (bĭng'lĭ). [From *Bingley*, town in Yorkshire, England.] = AIREDALE TERRIER. *Obs.* [*Slang.*]
bin'go (bĭn'gō), *n.* Brandy.
bing'y (bĭng'ĭ), *a.* Beginning to sour, as milk. *Dial. Eng.*
bingy. Var. of BINGEY.
binime. † BENIM
bin-i'o-dide, *n.* [*bin-* + *iodide*.] = DIIODIDE.
bink, *n.* *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* A bench; also, a shelf; esp., a rack for holding dishes.
bin'key (bĭn'kĭ), *n.* [Native name.] The bottlebrush tree of Australia.
bin'na (bĭn'ă), *v.* Be not. *Scot.*
bin'na-cl. Binnacle. *Ref. Sp.*
binnacle list A sick list posted at or near the binnacle for the use of the officer of the deck. *U. S Navy.*
bin'na-guy this'tle (bĭn'ă-gĭ).
The prickly poppy. *Australia.*
binne. Obs. or dial. var. of BIN.
bin'nick. Var. of BENNICK.
bin'nite (bĭn'īt), *n.* [From the *Binnenthal*, Switzerland.] *Min.* A steel-gray to iron-black mineral compound of copper, arsenic, and sulphur Sp. gr., 4.48.
bin'nogue (bĭn'nōg), *n.* [Ir. *beannóg*.] A headdress formerly worn by Irish peasant women.
Bin'nu-i (bĭn'ū-ĭ; -ū'ĭ). *Bib.*
bin'o-chle, bin'o-cle (bĭn'ŏ-k'l). Var. of PINOCHLE.
bin'o-cl. Binocle *Ref. Sp.*
bin'o-cle Var. of BINNACLE, a stream *New York.*
bin-oc'u-late (bĭn-ŏk'ū-lāt; bī-nŏk'-), *a.* Having two eyes. *R.*
bi-nod'ose (bī-nōd'ōs), **bi-nod'-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* See BI-.
binom. Obs. pret. of BENIM.
binomen. † BENUMB.
bi-nom'i-nal, *a.* Binomial.
bi-nom'i-nat'ed (bī-nŏm'ĭ-nāt'-ĕd), *a.* Bearing two names. *R.*
bi-nom'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Binominated. *Rare.*
bin-ot'ic (bĭn-ŏt'ĭk; bī-nŏt'-), *a.* [*bin-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] = BINAURAL.
bi-not'o-nous (bī-nŏt'ō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *bini* two at a time + *tonus*, fr.

γραφία ; βίος life + γράφειν to write. See GRAPHIC.] **1.** The written history of a person's life
2. Biographical writings in general, esp. such writings considered as a species of composition.
3 The life history of any living being.

bī'o-log'i-cal (bī'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or relating to biology. — **bi'o-log'ic** (bī'ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* — **bi'o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bi-ol'o-gist (bī-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A student of biology; one versed in the science of biology.

bi-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*bio-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *biologie.*] The science of life; the branch of knowledge which treats of organisms. In its broadest sense it includes zoology, botany, physiology, anatomy, cytology, embryology (see these terms), and allied sciences, but in common usage it implies the study of the principles of widest application to the origin, development, structure, functions, and distribution of plants and animals, and the more generally occurring phenomena accompanying their life, growth, and reproduction. (Cf. SCIENCE.) Among the important and now accepted principles of biology are the cell theory, the doctrine of evolution, belief in the accompaniment of all vital processes by chemical change or metabolism, — the old theories of spontaneous generation, and of the separate creation of species, having been abandoned. See CELL, EVOLUTION, ABIOGENESIS, METABOLISM.

bi'o-mag'net-ism (bī'ō-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* [*bio-* + *magnetism.*] Animal magnetism. — **-mag-net'ic** (-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

bi-om'e-try (bī-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*bio-* + *-metry.*] **1.** Calculation of the probable duration of human life.
2. *Biol.* The statistical study of variation
— **bi'o-met'ric** (bī'ō-mĕt'rĭk), **-ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **bi-om'e-tri'cian** (bī-ŏm'ē-trĭsh'ăn), *n.*

bi'on (bī'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. βιών living, p. pr. of βιοῦν to live] *Biol.* The physiological individual, characterized by definiteness and independence of function, in distinction from the morphological individual, or *morphon.*

bi'o-nom'ic (bī'ō-nŏm'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to bionomics or
bi'o-nom'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } bionomy. — **-nom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
bionomic forces, external forces (that is, other than vital forces) which influence the development of life.

bi'o-nom'ics (-nŏm'ĭks), *n.* [*bio-* + *-nomics* as in *economics.*] The branch of biology which deals with the relations of organisms to their environment; ecology.

bi-on'o-mist (bī-ŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.* A student of bionomics.

bi-oph'a-gous (bī-ŏf'ā-gŭs), *a.* [*bio-* + *-phagous.*] *Biol.* **a** Deriving sustenance from living organisms; as, a *biophagous* plant. **b** Parasitic. *Rare.*—**bi-oph'a-gism** (-jĭz'm), *n.*

bi'o-phore, bi'o-phor (bī'ō-fōr), *n.* [*bio-* + *-phore.*] *Biol.* The smallest body of matter capable of life; the hypothetical ultimate supramolecular vital unit. *Weismann.* The *biophore* is more or less nearly equivalent to *bioblast* (Altmann), *pangen* (De Vries), *plasome* (Wiesner), and *biogen* (Verworn). Biophores are conceived of by Weismann to be successively aggregated into larger groups called: **a** *Determinants,* still beyond the limits of microscopical vision; **b** *Ids,* identified with the visible granules of chromatin; and **c** *Idants,* or chromosomes.

bi'o-pho'to-phone (-phō'tō-fōn), *n.* [*bio-* + *photo-* + *-phone.*] An instrument combining a cinematograph and a phonograph so that the moving figures on the screen are accompanied by the appropriate sounds.

bi'o-plasm (bī'ō-plăz'm), *n.* [*bio-* + *plasm.*] *Biol.* Protoplasm in a living, forming, or germinal state. *Beale.* — **bi'o-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

bi'o-plast (-plăst), *n.* [*bio-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* A tiny mass of bioplasm, in itself a living unit and having formative power. Nearly or exactly equivalent to CELL, 3. *Obs.*

bi'o-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Bioplasmic.

bi'o-psy'chic (bī'ō-sī'kĭk) } *a.* [*bio-* + *psychic, -cal*] Per-
bi'o-psy'chi-cal (-kĭ-kăl) } taining to psychical phenomena in their relation to the living organism or to the general phenomena of life.

bi'or'gan (bī'ôr'găn), *n.* [*bio-* + *organ.*] *Biol.* A physiological organ as distinguished from a morphological organ or *idorgan.*

bi'o-scope (bī'ō-skōp), *n.* [*bio-* + *-scope.*] **1.** A view of life; that which gives such a view. *Oxf. E. D.*
Bagnall's *Bioscope:* Various Views of Men and Manners. [*Book Title.*] *W. Bayley* (1824).
2. An animated picture machine for screen projection; a cinematograph (which see).

bi'o-stat'ics (-stăt'ĭks), *n.* [*bio-* + *statics.*] *Biol.* The study of the structure of organisms in relation to their functions; — opposed to *biodynamics.* — **bi'o-stat'ic, bi'o-stat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

bi-o'ta (bī-ō'tă), *n.* [NL. See BIOTIC.] *Biol.* The animal and plant life of a region.

bi-ot'ic (bī-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. βιωτικός pert. to life.] *Biol.* Relating to life; as, the *biotic* principle.

bi'o-tite (bī'ō-tīt), *n.* [After J. B. *Biot,* French naturalist.] *Min.* A species of mica, generally black or dark green, forming a common constituent of crystalline rocks. It is a silicate of iron, magnesium, potassium, and aluminium. H., 2.5-3. Sp. gr., 2.7-3.1. See MICA. — **bi'o-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

bi-pal'mate (bī-păl'māt), *a.* [*bi-* + *palmate.*] *Bot.* Palmate with the segments again palmate.

bip'a-rous (bĭp'ā-rŭs), *a* [*bi-* + *-parous.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Bringing forth two young at a birth.
2. *Bot.* Having two branches or axes; — said of a cyme.

bi-par'ti-ble (bī-pär'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [See BIPARTITE.] Capable of being divided into two parts.

bi-par'ti-ent (-tĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *bipartiens,* p. pr. of *bipartire.*] Dividing into two parts. — *n.* A number that divides another into two equal parts without a remainder.

bi-par'tile (bī-pär'tĭl; -tīl; 182), *a.* Divisible into two parts.

bi-par'tite (-tīt; 277), *a.* [L. *bipartitus,* p. p. of *bipartire; bi-* + *partire.* See PARTITE.] **1** Being in two parts; having two correspondent parts, as a legal contract or writing, one for each party; shared by two; as, a *bipartile* treaty.
2. Divided into two parts almost to the base, as a leaf; consisting of two parts or subdivisions.
3. *Math.* Having all its real points comprised in two distinct continuous series of points.
bipartite curve, *Math.,* a curve of two parts not continuous with each other. — **b. number.** See PARTITION OF NUMBERS.

bi'par-ti'tion (bī'pär-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of dividing, or state of being divided, into two parts, or two correspondent parts.

bi'ped (bī'pĕd), *n.* [L. *bipes; bi-* + *pes, pedis,* foot.]
1. A two-footed animal, as man.
2. *Vet.* Any two of the legs of a horse or other quadruped. The two fore legs constitute the anterior biped; the two legs of one side a lateral biped; a fore leg and the opposite hind leg a diagonal biped.

bi'ped, *a.* Two-footed.

> By which the man, when heavenly life was ceased,
> Became a helpless, naked, *biped* beast. *Byrom.*

bi'pe-dal (bī'pĕ-dăl; bĭ'p'ĕ-, 277), *a.* [L. *bipedalis.* See BIPED, *n.*] **1.** Having two feet; biped.
2. Of or pertaining to a biped.

bi-pet'al-ous (bī-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*bi-* + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Having two petals.

bi'pin-na'ri-a (bī'pĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *bi-* + L. *pinna* feather.] *Zoöl.* A bilaterally symmetrical, free-swimming larval stage of certain starfishes. It swims by the motion of cilia borne on cells arranged in rings or bands.

bi-pin'nate (bī-pĭn'āt) } *a.* [*bi-* + *pinnate.*] Doubly pin-
bi-pin'nat-ed (-nāt-ĕd) } nate. Cf. BIPINNATISECT.

bi'pin-nat'i-fid (bī'pĭ-năt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.* [*bi-* + *pinnatifid.*] *Bot.* Pinnatifid with the segments or divisions also pinnatifid.

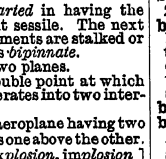
Bipinnate Leaf.

bi'pin-nat'i-part'ed (-pär'tĕd) } *a.* [*bi-*
bi'pin-nat'i-par'tite (-pär'tīt) } + *pinnatiparted, -partite.*] *Bot.* Twice pinnately parted; — differing from *bipinnatifid* in having the divisions extending nearly to the midrib.

bi'pin-nat'i-sect (-năt'ĭ-sĕkt) } *a.* [*bi-*
bi'pin-nat'i-sect'ed (-sĕk'tĕd) } + *pinnatisect.*] *Bot.* Twice pinnately cut or divided; — differing from *bipinnatiparted* in having the divisions extending to the midrib, but sessile. The next degree of differentiation, when the segments are stalked or otherwise wholly distinct, is known as *bipinnate.*

bi-pla'nar (bī-plā'năr), *a.* Lying in two planes.
biplanar point of a surface, *Math.,* a double point at which the proper cone of tangent lines degenerates into two intersecting planes. See CONICAL POINT.

bi'plane (bī'plān), *n.* [*bi-* + *plane.*] An aeroplane having two main supporting planes, in typical forms one above the other.

bi-plo'sion (bī-plō'zhŭn), *n.* [*bi-* + *explosion, implosion*] *Phon.* The combined effect produced by the implosion and subsequent explosive release of the breath in the formation of a stop. See *Guide to Pron.,* § 56. *Lloyd.* — **bi-plo'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* & *n.*

bi-po'lar (bī-pō'lar), *a.* Having two poles; as, a *bipolar* dynamo; — in anatomy said esp. of cells running out into a process at each end. — **bi'po-lar'i-ty** (bī'pō-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Bi'pont (bī'pŏnt), **Bi-pon'tine** (bī-pŏn'tĭn), *a.* *Bibliog.* Relating to Zweibrücken, or Deuxponts (Lat. *Bipontium*), in Bavaria; — said of certain editions of the classics, the first of which were printed at Zweibrücken, and the last at Strassburg, in the latter part of the 18th century.

bi'prism (bī'prĭz'm), *n.* [*bi-* + *prism.*] **a** A prism whose refracting angle is very nearly 180 degrees. **b** A combination of two short rectangular glass prisms cemented together at their diagonal faces so as to form a cube; — called also *optical cube.* It is used in one form of photometer.

bi-punc'tal (bī-pŭŋk'tăl), *a.* Having, or pert. to, two points.
bipunctal coördinates. See COÖRDINATE, *n.*

bi-pyr'a-mid (-pĭr'ā-mĭd), *n.* A bipyramidal form or crystal.

bi'py-ram'i-dal (bī'pĭ-răm'ĭ-dăl), *a.* Consisting of two pyramids placed base to base; having a pyramid at each of the extremities of a prism, as in quartz crystals.

bi'quad-ran'tal (bī'kwŏd-răn'tăl), *a.* *Math.* Of or pertaining to two quadrants.
biquadrantal versor, a versor that turns all points in space about a given axis through two right angles.

bi-quad'rate (bī-kwŏd'rāt), *n.* [*bi-* + *quadrate.*] *Math.* The fourth power, or the square of the square. Thus $4 \times 4 = 16$, and $16 \times 16 = 256$, the *biquadrate* of 4.

bi'quad-rat'ic (bī'kwŏd-răt'ĭk), *a.* [*bi-* + *quadratic.*] *Math.* Of or pertaining to the biquadrate, or fourth power.
biquadratic equation, *Alg.,* an equation of the fourth degree, or an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is the fourth. — **b. root,** the square root of the square root; fourth root; as, 3 is the *biquadrate* root of 81. — **b. transformation,** *Math.,* a transformation by aid of which the variables of one system are represented as biquadratic functions of the variables of a second system.

bi'quad-rat'ic, *n.* *Math.* **a** A biquadrate. **b** A biquadratic equation.

bi'quartz (bī'kwôrts), *n.* [*bi-* + *quartz.*] *Min.* A quartz plate of two sections which turn the plane of polarization in opposite directions. It is used with a polariscope.

bi'qua-ter'ni-on (bī'kwä-tûr'nĭ-ŭn), *n.* [*bi-* + *quaternion.*] *Math.* **a** A quantity of the form $p + q\sqrt{-1}$, in which p and q denote quaternions. **b** A quaternion, $w + xi + yj + zk$, in which w, x, y, and z are complex numbers.

bi-quin'tile (bī-kwĭn'tĭl; -tīl; 182), *n.* [*bi-* + *quintile.*] *Astrol.* An aspect of the planets when their positions are twice the fifth part of a great circle apart, that is, at an angle of 144 degrees.

bi-ra'di-ate (bī-rā'dĭ-āt) } *a.* [*bi-* + *radiate.*] Having two
bi-ra'di-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } rays.

bi-ra'mous (bī-rā'mŭs), *a.* [*bi-* + *ramous.*] Having, or consisting of, two branches.

bi-ra'tion-al (bī-răsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* *Math.* Pertaining to or designating a transformation in which each set of variables is expressed rationally through the other set.

birch (bûrch), *n.*; *pl.* BIRCHES (bûr'chĕz; -chĭz). [ME. *birche, birk,* AS. *birce, bierce, beorc;* akin to Icel. *björk,* Sw. *björk,* Dan. *birk,* D. *berk,* OHG. *piricha,* MHG. *birche, birke,* G. *birke,* Russ *bereza,* Pol. *brzoza,* Serv. *breza,* Skr. *bhūrja.*] **1.** **a** Any tree of the genus *Betula,* the species often being indicated by an adjective, as *white birch, river birch,* etc. Birches are valuable timber trees, most of them having a hard close-grained wood which takes a fine polish. The smooth outer bark of the sweet or cherry birch is spicy and aromatic. That of the white birch of Europe is used for tanning; that of the paper birch splits into thin plates having a good writing or drawing surface. Several varieties of the native species are cultivated for ornament. See BETULA; also PAPER BIRCH, WHITE BIRCH, RIVER BIRCH, YELLOW BIRCH, SWEET BIRCH. **b** In Australia, the piripiri. **c** In New Zealand, any of various trees considered to resemble true birches. The name *birch* (qualified by various adjectives, — *white, black, red, silver,* etc.) is given to the native beeches (*Fagus*) and to many small-leaved forest trees.
2. The wood or timber of the birch.
3. A birch twig or birch twigs, used for flogging. The tough twigs of the common European birch (*B alba*) were formerly much used for rods in schools. They were also made into brooms.

> The threatening twigs of *birch.* *Shak.*

4. A birch-bark canoe.
birch of Jamaica. See JAMAICA BIRCH.

birch, *a.* Of or pertaining to the birch; birchen.

birch, *v. t.;* BIRCHED (bûrcht); BIRCH'ING. To whip with a birch rod or twig; to flog.

birch'en (bûr'ch'n), *a.* Of or relating to birch. *Scott.*

birch'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** A whipping with a birch; a flogging.
2. The cutting and hauling of birch timber. *U. S.*

birch oil. **a** An oil obtained by dry distillation of the bark of the European white birch, used in the manufacture of Russia leather (to which it gives the characteristic odor), and sometimes in medicine. **b** An essential oil from the cherry birch. It consists almost entirely of methyl salicylate, and is used as a substitute for oil of wintergreen.

birch wine. Wine made of the spring sap of the birch.

bird (bûrd), *n.* [ME. *bird, bred, bird,* young bird, bird, AS. *bridd* young bird.] **1.** The young of any animal; as: **a** The young of a feathered vertebrate (a bird in sense 2), as a chick, eaglet, duckling; a nestling. *Obs. or Dial.* [In the oldest preserved instances of its use *bird* has this sense.]

> As that ungentle gull, the cuckoo's *bird,*
> Useth the sparrow. *Shak.*

b The young of mammals, reptiles, fishes, insects. "A serpent . . . brought forth his *birds* there." *Gesta Romanorum. Obs.* **c** The human young; a youngster. *Obs.,* except in the specific sense of girl or maiden (early confused with BURD, and perhaps with BRIDE), which has come to be understood as fig. or as a term of endearment.

> His bastard *birds* bear some witness. *John Knox.*

2. Any member of a class of warm-blooded vertebrates, distinguished from all other animals by the body being more or less completely covered with feathers. Birds are the most highly developed animals excepting the Mammalia. They are descended from the reptiles, which they resemble anatomically, and with which they form the group Sauropsida (see SAUROPSIDA). They have a four-chambered heart and fully separated pulmonary and systemic blood circulations, and one aortic arch (the right). They are oviparous, laying very large eggs with a hard chalky shell. The fore limbs are modified into wings (sometimes rudimentary), fitted for

Bird (Waxwing). 1 Forehead; 2 Crown; 3 Occipital Region; 4 Lore; 5 Auricular Region; 6 Breast; 7–8 Abdomen; 9 Crissum (Under Tail Coverts); 10 Tail (Rectrices); 11 Primaries; 12 Secondaries; 13 Upper Wing Coverts; 14 Alula or Bastard Wing; 15 Scapulars

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biol. *Abbr.* Biological; biology.
bi-ol'o-gize (bī-ŏl'ō-jīz), *v. t. & i.* 1. To hypnotize *Obs.* 2. To pursue biological investigations; to treat biologically.
biological geography See GEOGRAPHY.
bi-ol'y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*bio-* + *lysis*] *Biol.* The destruction of life. — **bi'o-lyt'ic** (bī'ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*
bi'o-met'rics (-mĕt'rĭks), *n.* Biometry. — **bi'o-met'ri-cist** (bī'ō-mĕt'rĭ-sĭst), *n.*
bi'on-er'gy (bī'ŏn-ûr'jĭ), *n.* [*bio-* + Gr. ἐνεργεια energy.] Vital force
bi-on'o-my (bī-ŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*bio-* + *-nomy.*] 1. Physiology. 2. = BIONOMICS
bi-oph'i-lism (bī-ŏf'ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* [*bio-* + *-phil* + *-ism.*] Belief in the rights of animals. — **bi-oph'i-list,** *n.*
bi'o-phys'ics, *n.* [See BIO-.] The physics of living organisms.
bi'o-phys'i-og'ra-phy, *n.* *Biol.* Descriptive zoölogy and botany.
bi'o-phyte, *n.* [*bio-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A biophagous plant.
bi-o'ral, *a* See BI-.
bi-or'bit-al, *a.* See BI-.
bi-or'di-nal, *a.* [*bi-* + *ordinal.*] *Math.* Of the second order. — **bi-or'di-nal,** *n.* *Rare.*
bi'os (bī'ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βίος life.] *Biol.* Animal and plant life; organic nature.
bi-os'co-py (bī-ŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*bio-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Examination of the body to determine whether life is present or not.
bi'ose (bī'ōs), *n.* [*bi-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* a = DISACCHARIDE **b** A carbohydrate corresponding to a dihydric alcohol.
bi-o'sis (bī-ō'sĭs), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. βιωσις way of life, fr. βίος life.] Vitality; life.
bi'o-sta-tis'tics, *n.* [*bio-* + *statistics.*] Vital statistics.
bi'o-tax'y (bī'ō-tăk'sĭ), *n.* [*bio-* + *-taxy.*] *Biol.* Taxonomy
bio'te (byō'tē), *n.* The acorn of *Quercus emoryi. West. U. S.*
bi-ot'i-cal, *a.* Biotic.
bi-ot'ics (bī-ŏt'ĭks), *n.* The science of vital activities.
bi'o-tome, *n* [*bio-* + *-tome.*] *Zool.* Any of the stages in the life of certain animals, esp. intestinal worms, that undergo metamorphosis.
bi-ot'o-my (bī-ŏt'ō-mĭ). *n.* [*bio-* + *-tomy.*] *Med.* = VIVISECTION.
bi-o'vu-late, *a* See BI-.
bi-pa'le-o-late, *a.* *Bot.* Having two pa-
bi-par'a-sit'ic, *a.* *Biol.* Parasitic upon or in a parasite.
bi'pa-ri'e-tal, *a.* *Craniol.* Joining the two parietal eminences.
bi-part'ed, *a.* = BIPARTITE.
bi-par'ti-san, *a.* [*bi-* + *partisan.*] Representing, or composed of members of, two parties.
bi-par'tite-ly, *adv* of BIPARTITE. See -LY.
bi-pas'chal, *a* [*bi-* + *paschal.*] *Theol* Including two passover feasts; — applied to a theory that limits Christ's public ministry to a little over a year.
bipath, + EYPATH.
bi-pec'ti-nate (bī-pĕk'tĭ-nāt), **bi-pec'ti-nat'ed** (-nāt'ĕd). *a.* [*bi-* + *pectinate.*] *Biol.* Having two margins toothed like a comb.
bi'pe-dal'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being two-footed
bi-pel'tate, *a.* Having a shell or covering like a double shield or two shields. [See BI-.]
bi-pen'nate, bi-pen'nat-ed, *a.*
bi-pen'ni-form, *a.* *Anat.* Resembling a feather barbed on both sides; — of certain muscles, from the arrangement of their fibers.
bi-pen'nis (bī-pĕn'ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PENNES (-ēz). [L.] *Antiq.* A double-bladed ax.
bi-pen'nu-la, *n.* [*bi-* + L. *pennula* a little wing.] The garden burnet
bi-per'fo-rate, *a.* See BI-.
bi'phase, *a.* *Elec.* Two-phase.
bi-phe'nyl, *n.* *Chem.* Diphenyl.
bi-pil'iate, *v. t.* To peel. *Obs*
bi-pin'nate-ly, *adv.* of BIPINNATE See -LY.
bip'il-cate (bĭp'ĭl-kāt; bī'pĭl-), *a.* Twice folded. — **bi-plic'i-ty** (bī-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*
bi-po'rose (bī-pō'rōs; -pō-rōs'), **bi-po'rous** (-pō'rŭs), *a.* [*bi-* + L. *porus* pore.] Having two pores or openings. [prongs.]
bi'prong', *n.* A fork with two
bi-punc'tate (bī-pŭŋk'tāt), *a.* See BI-. [punctate.]
bi-punc'tu-al (-tŭ-ăl), *a* Bi-
bi-pu'pil-late, *a* Designating an eyelike spot with two dots within it of a different color
bi-quad'rate, *v. t.* *Math.* To raise to the fourth power. *Rare.*
bi-quar'ter-ly, *a.* Appearing twice every three months.
biquest. + BEQUEST.
biquethen. + BEQUEATH.
bir, *v. t.* [AS. *byrnan, gebyrnan*] To pertain; behoove. *Obs.*
bir. Obs or dial. var of BIRR
bi-ra'di-al, *a.* *Biol.* Both bilateral and radial in arrangement.
birall. + BERYL.
bi-ra'mose (bī-rā'mōs; bĭ'rā-mōs'), *a.* Biramous.
bir'bine (bûr'bĭn), Bearbine.
birch camphor. = BETULIN
birch'leaf' ma-hog'a-ny. A subspecies (*Cercocarpus parvifolius betuloides*) of mountain mahogany, with birchlike leaves.
bird. Var. of BURD.

flight (in flying birds) by means of feathers, instead of folds of skin or membranes, as in all other flying animals. Existing birds have the jaws or bill covered with a horny or leathery sheath, but no teeth; and in most cases the breast bone has a deep ridge or keel for the attachment of the pectoral muscles which move the wings. There are often extensive air cavities under the skin and in certain bones, which communicate with the lungs. The class Aves, which includes all birds, is divided into the following primary subdivisions:

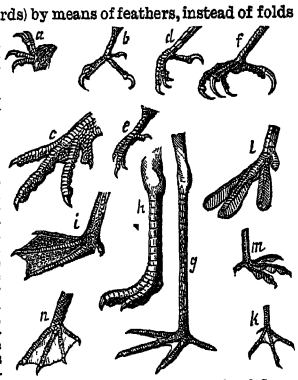

Feet of Birds *a* Adhamant (Swift); *b* Scansorial or Zygodactyl (Cuckoo); *c* Rascorial (Fowl); *d* Insessorial (Finch); *e* Syndactyl (Kingfisher); *f* Raptorial (Hawk); *g* Grallatorial (Stork); *h* Cursorial (Ostrich); *i* Palmate (Duck); *k* Semipalmate (Sandpiper); *l*, *m* Lobate (Grebe and Coot), *n* Totipalmate (Pelican).

Subclass I. Archæornithes. Includes only the extinct *Archæopteryx*

Subclass II. Neornithes.

Division A. Ratitæ. Birds with a keelless sternum, incapable of flight. Includes the ostriches, rheas, emu, cassowaries, the genus *Apteryx* and related extinct forms.

Division B. Odontolcæ. Extinct, toothed swimming birds, *Hesperornis* and related forms. Sternum keelless.

Division C. Carinatæ. Birds with a keeled sternum. Includes all living birds except the above-mentioned Ratitæ.

3. Specif., among sportsmen, a game bird.

4. A saucer of pottery or other material made to be thrown from a spring trap, and used as a substitute for a live bird in trap shooting; a clay pigeon.

5. A person or thing of peculiar character, whether in respect to excellence, oddity, incapacity, offensiveness, etc. (Cf. RARA AVIS.) *Collog. or Slang.*

There we fell in with a *bird* in mahogany tops, and, as usual, Drysdale began chumming with him. He knew all about the fishing of the next three counties. I daresay he did. *T. Hughes.*

☞ *Bird* is used in many combinations, phrases, proverbs, and figurative senses, based originally upon real or supposed habits or characteristics of birds, as: in sense 5 above, in *jail bird;* in **bird-witted**, flighty, lacking the faculty of attention; **the bird in one's bosom**, one's secret or secret thought, one's conscience; **a bird of one's own brain**, one's own idea; "**a little bird tells me**," etc.

a bird in the hand, a present or possessed advantage or good. — **b. of freedom**, the bald eagle, which is represented on the coat of arms and coins of the United States. — **b. of Jove**, the eagle. — **b of Juno**, the peacock. — **b. of Minerva**, the owl. — **b. of night**, the owl. *Shak.* — **b. of paradise. a** (1) Any of a number of very beautiful oscine birds of the family Paradiseidæ and subfamily Paradiseinæ, inhabiting New Guinea and the adjacent islands, notable for the brilliant colors, elegant plumes, and often remarkably developed tail feathers of the adult males. The females and young are without plumes and are plainly colored. Among the best-known and most beautiful species are: the **great emerald** (*Paradisea apoda*) and the **lesser emerald** (*P. minor*), which are killed in large numbers for their plumes for millinery purposes; the **red** (*P. sanguinea*); the **king** (*Cincinnurus regius*); the **superb** (*Lophorhina superba*); the **magnificent** (*Diphyllodes magnificus*); and the **six-shafted** (*Parotia sexpennis*). The subfamily Epimachinæ of the same family (Paradiseidæ) also includes beautiful species, as the **twelve-wired** (*Seleucides ignotus*), with six long recurved feathers on each side ending in slender filaments. (2) In New South Wales, the lyre bird; — so called by the early settlers. See LYRE BIRD. **b** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = APUS, 2. — **b.-of-paradise flower**, an ornamental musaceous plant (*Strelitzia reginæ*), often cultivated for its scapes of peculiarly shaped orange and purple flowers. See STRELITZIA. — **b. of passage**, a migratory bird. — **b. of prey**, any carnivorous bird of the groups Raptores and Striges, including the hawks, eagles, etc., and the owls. — **b. of Washington**, the American eagle. — **b. of wonder**, the phœnix. — **birds of a feather**, those of like character.

King Bird of Paradise (*Cincinnurus regius*). (⅓)

Birds of a feather flock together. *W. Thompson.*

— **my bird sings**, *Card Playing*, a variety of commerce.

bird (bûrd), *v. i.* To catch or shoot birds.

bird bolt. A short blunt bolt, or arrow, for killing birds without piercing them. Hence: Anything which smites without penetrating. *Shak.*

bird cactus. A succulent, cactuslike, euphorbiaceous shrub (*Pedilanthus tithymaloides*) of tropical America, cultivated for its bright red, oddly shaped inflorescences.

bird cage, *or* **bird'-cage'**, *n.* **1.** A cage for confining birds. **2.** *Sporting.* The paddock in which horses are generally saddled at a racecourse. *British.*

bird'call' (bûrd'kôl'), *n.* The note or cry of a bird, or a sound made in imitation of it; also, any instrument, as a whistle, used in imitating a birdcall.

bird'catch'ing (-kăch'ĭng), *n.* Art, act, or occupation of catching birds. — **bird'catch'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

bird cherry. a A European cherry tree (*Prunus padus*) or its small black fruit. **b** A similar shrub or tree of the United States (*Prunus pennsylvanica*) or its fruit.

bird'-egg' pea. A milk vetch (*Phaca longifolia*) of the western United States, having an ovoid inflated pod.

bird'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having eyes like those of a bird; hence, quick-sighted; catching a glance as one goes.

bird grape. A wild grape (*Vitis munsoniana*) of Florida and the Bahamas, closely related to the muscadine or bullace.

bird'ie (bûr'dĭ), *n.* A little bird; — a pet name. *Tennyson.*

bird'ing, *n.* Birdcatching or fowling. *Shak.*

birding piece, a fowling piece. *Shak.*

bird'lime' (-līm'), *n.* [*bird* + *lime* viscous substance.] An extremely adhesive viscid substance, usually made from the bark of the holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), but also from other plants, as the European mistletoe, breadfruit, etc.; — so called because a twig smeared with it will hold small birds that light upon it. Hence: Anything that insnares

O what a strong *birdlime* is a benefit! All generous birds are taken with it. *Caussin (tr.).*

bird'lime', *v. t.* To smear with or as with birdlime; to catch with birdlime; to insnare.

bird louse. Any of numerous wingless insects of the order Mallophaga, mostly parasitic on birds, a few on mammals. Their mouths are adapted to biting, not sucking, as in true lice, and they feed on the hair or feathers of the host.

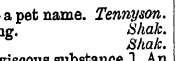
Bird Louse (*Lipeurus squalidus*). Much enlarged

bird mite. Any of numerous small mites parasitic upon birds, esp. *Dermanyssus avium*, infesting cage birds, and *D. gallinæ*, infesting poultry; — called also *bird tick.*

bird pepper. A kind of capsicum (*Capsicum baccatum*), whose small, conical, coral-red fruit is among the most pungent of all red peppers.

bird plant. A Mexican campanulaceous herb (*Heterotoma lobelioides*) having yellow flowers, which suggest the form of a bird, — called also *canary-bird flower.*

Bird Mite (*Dermanyssus avium*). Much enlarged.

bird's'-bill' (bûrdz'-), *n.* A European fabaceous herb (*Trigonella ornithorhynchus*) having trifoliolate leaves and beak-shaped pods.

bird'seed' (bûrd'sēd'), *n.* **1.** Canary seed, hemp, millet, or other small seed used for feeding cage birds. **2.** The common groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*).

bird's eggs 1. The eggs of a bird. **2.** (Better *bird's-eggs.*) Bladder campion. *Dial. Eng.*

bird's'-eye' (bûrdz'ī'), *a.* **1.** Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; embraced at a glance; hence, general; not minute, or entering into details; as, a *bird's-eye* view. **2.** Marked with spots resembling birds' eyes; as, *bird's-eye* diaper; *bird's-eye* maple.

bird's'-eye', *n.* **1. a** A primrose (*Primula farinosa*) having pale lilac flowers with a yellow eye. **b** Any of numerous other plants having small, bright-colored flowers, as in England the germander speedwell, the pheasant's-eye, the herb Robert, etc., and in the western United States various species of *Gilia* and *Nemophila.* **2.** A fine-cut smoking tobacco prepared from leaves from which the midribs have not been removed, thus leaving cuttings fancifully resembling the eyes of birds *Eng.*

bird's-eye maple. A variety of the wood of the rock maple in which the wavy grain causes eyelike markings. It is prized for cabinet work. Also called *curly maple.*

bird's-eye rot. A disease of the grape caused by the parasitic fungus *Sphaceloma ampelinum.* See ANTHRACNOSE.

bird's'-foot', bird'-foot', *n.* Any of numerous plants having leaves or flowers resembling the foot of a bird; — commonly used attributively (see below). Specif., any plant of the genus *Ornithopus*, having bent and jointed pods.

bird's-foot fern. The European fern *Cheilanthes radiata.*

bird's-foot trefoil. a Any European plant of the genus *Lotus*, esp. *L. corniculatus.* It has clawlike pods. Also called *babies'-slippers.* **b** The related plant *Trigonella ornithopodioides.*

bird's-foot violet. A common violet (*Viola pedata*) of the eastern United States, with pedate leaves and large, pansylike, pale blue or purple flowers. The so-called *pansy violet* is a form of this species.

bird's nest, *or* **bird's'-nest'**, *n.* **1.** The nest in which a bird lays eggs and hatches her young. **2.** *Cookery.* The edible bird's nest used in making soups. See *Illust.*, under EDIBLE. **3.** *Naut.* Same as CROW'S NEST. **4. a** The wild carrot; — from its concave fruiting umbels. **b** Any of several other plants in which there is a resemblance to a bird's nest; — commonly used attributively, as in *bird's-nest* cactus, *bird's-nest* fern, etc. (See below.) **5.** A bird's-nest pudding.

bird's nest of the cerebellum, *Anat.*, either of the two fossæ each side of the uvula, in which the amygdalæ lie.

bird's'-nest', *v. i.* To hunt for, or take, birds' nests or their contents. — **bird's'-nest'ing**, *n.*

bird's-nest cactus. Nipple cactus (*Cactus missouriensis*).

bird's-nest fern. The Australian fern *Asplenium nidus*, the fronds of which form a large nestlike tuft.

bird's-nest fungus. Any fungus of the order Nidulariales, in which the sporiferous cavities resemble small nests. See NIDULARIA, *Illust.*

bird's-nest moss. A Mexican species of *Selaginella* (*S. lepidophylla*) possessing strong hygroscopic properties. When dry it curls into a tight ball, but when moistened thoroughly the fronds expand and turn green.

bird's-nest orchis. A European orchid (*Neottia nidus-avis*) having closely matted roots.

bird's-nest plant a Indian pipe. **b** = BIRD'S NEST, 4 a.

bird's-nest pudding a A baked batter pudding containing apples or similar fruit. **b** A jelly containing egg-shaped molds of cornstarch, custard, or blancmange.

bird tick a Any of certain dipterous insects of the family Hippoboscidæ (which see) parasitic on birds. **b** = BIRD MITE.

Bird Tick (*Olfersia americana*). × 2.

bird'-wit'ted, *a.* Flighty; not having the faculty of sustained attention. *Bacon.*

bi're-frin'gent (bī'rē-frĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [*bi-* + *refringent.*] *Optics.* Having, or characterized by, the power of double refraction, which is said to be *high* or *low* according as the difference between the refractive indices is large or small. — **bi're-frin'gence** (-jĕns), *n.*

bi'reme (bī'rēm), *n.* [L. *biremis; bi-* + *remus* oar.] A galley with two banks of oars, a common form of war vessels in the early classical period. See GALLEY, 2. — **bi'reme,** *a.*

bi-ret'ta (bĭ-rĕt'a), *or* **ber-ret'ta** (bĕ-rĕt'a), *n.* [It. *berretta*, fr. LL. *birrettum, barretum*, a cap, dim. of L. *birrus, burrum*, a cloak to keep off rain, cf. Gr. πυρρός tawny, red; cf. Sp. *birreta*, Pg. *barrete*, and E. BARRET] **1.** Lit., a cap. **2.** A square cap with three or four projections above the crown, extending from the center outward, and usually with a tassel at the center. It is worn in the Roman Catholic Church by ecclesiastics in the choir and by priests approaching the altar at Mass. The Pope's *biretta* is white, a cardinal's scarlet, a bishop's purple. Those of other clerics are black. It is sometimes worn unofficially by clergymen of the Anglican Communion. **3.** A similar cap worn by doctors of divinity, and formerly by Spanish ecclesiastics generally.

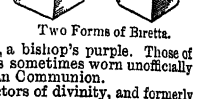
Two Forms of Biretta.

Bir-ke'ni-a (bûr-kē'nĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., fr. *Birkenhead* Burn, England, where found.] *Paleon.* A genus of ostracophores found in the Upper Silurian rocks. It has no cephalic armor and the body is covered with small, obliquely placed, vertically elongated scales It is the type of a family, **Bir'ke-ni'i-dæ** (bûr'kē-nī'ĭ-dē), containing also a scaleless genus (*Lasanius*), and of an order, **A-nas'pi-da.**

birk'ie (bûr'kĭ), *n. Scot.* **1.** A lively, assertive, or mettlesome fellow; also, an assuming, "uppish" fellow. *Jocular.* **2.** *Card Playing.* The children's game of cards also called *beggar-my-neighbor.*

birl (bûrl), *v. t. & i.* [Perh. imitative.] **1.** To revolve or cause to revolve; to spin, as a coin on a table. *Scot.* **2.** To revolve or spin so as to make a whirring noise; hence, to make such a noise in any way. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

True Thomas played upon his harp,
That *birled* and brattled to his hand. *Kipling*

birling the bawbee, clubbing for drink. *Scot.*

birl, birle, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *byrlian* to pour out.] To pour (beer or wine); to ply with drink; to drink; to carouse. *Obs. or Dial.* *Skelton.*

Men like Red Fox sitting *birling* the wine and oppressing the poor at home. *Stevenson.*

bir'linn (bẽr'lĭn), *or* **bir'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* [Gael *biorlinn*] A galley or large rowing vessel used about the Western Islands of Scotland.

Bir'ming-ham school (bûr'mĭng-hăm). A group of English economists (often called **Birmingham economists**) led by Thomas Attwood (1783-1856), who advocated the maintenance of high prices by inflation of the currency.

birn (bûrn), *n.* [G. *birne* pear.] The pear-shaped socket of an instrument of the clarinet class, into which the mouthpiece is fitted.

bi'ro-ta'tion (bī'rō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [*bi-* + *rotation.*] *Chem.* A comparatively large optical rotation shown by certain sugars when freshly dissolved in water, but decreasing slowly on standing or rapidly on heating to constant or normal value; multirotation. — **bi-ro'ta-to-ry** (bī-rō'*ta*-tō-rĭ), *a.*

birr (bûr), *n.* [Cf. ME. *bur, bir*, wind, storm wind, fr. Icel. *byrr* wind. Perh. imitative.] **1.** A strong wind. *Obs.* **2.** Force, as of the wind or of an onslaught in battle; onward rush; impetus.

Lo! in a great *birr* all the drove went headlong into the sea. *Wycliffe (Matt.* viii 32).

3. Bodily might or power when in exercise; a blow, thrust, or push.

Dashed my head with such a *burr* against the branch of a prostrate tree. *Galt.*

4. A whirring sound, as of a spinning wheel; a burr.

birr, *v. i.;* BIRRED (bûrd); BIRR'ING. To make, or move with, a whirring noise, as of wheels in motion.

bir'rus (bĭr'ŭs), *n.; pl.* BIRRI (-ī). [LL., fr. L. *birrus* a

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bird bell. One of the rattlesnake-roots (*Nabalus altissimus*).

bird'bolt' (bûrd'bōlt'), *n.* Corrupt. of BURBOT

bird brier. The dog-rose.

bird'clap'per. *n.* A kind of scarecrow. *Dial. Eng.*

bird duffer. One who artificially colors or otherwise disguises live birds or birds' skins to promote their sale.

birde. † BURD.

birden. † BURDEN.

bird'er, *n.* **1.** A birdcatcher; a fowler. *Obs.* **2.** A breeder of birds. **3.** A wild cat. *Local, Eng.*

bird fancier. See FANCIER.

bird fly. = BIRD TICK a

bird'-foot', *n.* = BIRD'S-FOOT.

bird'gaze', *n.* Auspice; augury from birds. — **bird'gaz'er** (-gāz'ẽr), *n.*

bird glue. Birdlime.

bird grass. Knotgrass.

bird'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

bird'-kin, *n.* A young bird.

bir'din. † BURDEN.

bird'let, *n.* See -LET.

bird'like', *a.* See -LIKE.

bird'ling, *n.* See -LING, *dim.suff.*

bird'-mouthed' (-mouthd'; -mouth'), *a.* Hampered in speech; overnice or backward in expression. *Obs.*

bird nest, *or* **bird'nest'.** = BIRD'S NEST.

bird'-on-the-wing', *n* The flowering wintergreen (*Polygala paucifolia*); — from the shape of the flower.

bird organ. A small organ for teaching birds to sing or whistle.

bird pest. Fowl plague.

bird's'-beak', *n. Arch.* A molding with a beaklike section.

bird's'-bread', *n.* The yellow stonecrop (*Sedum acre*)

bird's cherry. = BIRD CHERRY.

bird'-seed' grass. Canary grass.

bird's'-eye' per-spec'tive. See PERSPECTIVE.

bird's'-mouth', *n. Arch.* An interior angle or notch cut across the end of a piece of timber, for the reception of the edge of another piece.

bird's'-nie', **bird's'-nye',** *n.* [*bird's* + *nye* for *eye* (*n* being prob. due to an originally preceding *an, mine, or thine*).] Lit., bird's eye; — a term of endearment (cf. BIRD, *n.*, 1 c).

Bird's opening. [After H. E. *Bird*, English chess player.] See CHESS.

bird's'-pep'per. *n.* The wild pepper grass (*Lepidium virginicum*).

bird spider. See MYGALE.

bird's'-tongue' (-tŭng'), *n.* **a** The knotgrass. **b** The scarlet pimpernel.

bird's-tongue flower. = BIRD-OF-PARADISE FLOWER.

bird vetch. The cow vetch.

bird'weed', *n.* The knotgrass.

bire. † BYRE.

bi'rec-tan'gu-lar, *a.* See BI-.

birefe. † BEREAVE.

bi're-fract'ing, -frac'tive, *a.* = BIREFRINGENT. [GENCE.]

bi're-frac'tion, *n.* = BIREFRIN-

birein. † BERAIN.

birell. † BERYL.

bi-reu'sy, *v. t.* [AS. *behréowsian.*] To repent. *Obs.*

bireve. † BEREAVE.

bi-rew'e, *v. t.* [See BE-; RUE, *v.*] To repent; rue; pity. *Obs.*

birgander. † BERGANDER.

biribiri. Var. of BERIBERI.

biride. † BERIDE.

biriel. † BURIAL.

birieles. † BURIELS.

birien. † BURY.

bi-ri'mose, *a.* [*bi-* + *rimose.*] Having two slits, or rimæ, as an anther.

birin † BURY.

biringal. † BRINJAL.

birk (bĭrk; bûk), *v. t.* To speak curtly, sharply, or spiritedly. *Scot.*

birk (bĭrk; bû(r)k), **birk'en, birk'in.** Scot. and dial. Eng. vars. of BIRCH, BIRCHEN.

birladie. † BYRLADY.

birlaw. Var. of BYRLAW.

birlaw-man. Var. of BYRLAWMAN.

birley, byr'lie. Scot. vars of BYRLAW.

birlie-man. Var of BYRLAWMAN. *Scot.*

Bir'ming-ham (bûr'mĭng-hăm), *n.* [From *Birmingham*, England.] A supporter of the Exclusion Bill in 1680. *A nickname.* (Cf. BRUMMAGEM.) "In allusion to their spurious groats, the Tory party had fixed on demagogues who hypocritically affected zeal against popery, the nickname of *Birminghams.*" *Macaulay.*

Bir'ming-ham-ize, *v. t.* To make up artificially. *Rare. Emerson.*

Birmingham wire gauge, *or* **Birmingham gauge.** See WIRE GAUGE.

birn. † BERNE.

birn (*Scot* bĭrn). Obs. or Scot and dial. Eng. var. of BURN.

birn, *n Scot.* [Cf. BURN.] A dry withered stem of a plant; specif., *pl.*, charred stems of heather remaining on burnt moors. — **birn'y** (bĭr'nĭ), *a.*

birne. † BERNE, BURN.

birny. † BYRNIE.

Bir'on (bĭr'ŏn; bē'rôN'), *n.* A lord attending on the king of Navarre in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost."

bi-ros'trate (bī-rŏs'trāt), **bi-ros'trat-ed** (-trāt-ĕd), *a.* See BIRRAIL. † BERYL.

bir'rell-er (bûr'ĕl-ẽr), *n.* One, esp. an essayist or paragrapher, who writes in a light and ungrammatic style and is dogmatic in the expression of opinions; — so called after the English essayist Augustine Birrell. — **bur'rell-ing,** *n.*

bir-ret'ta. Var. of BIRETTA.

birse (bûrs; *Scot.* bĭrs), *n.* [AS. *byrst.* See BRISTLE.] **1.** Bristle or bristles. *Obs. except Scot.* **2.** Temper; irritation; — in allusion to the bristling up of animals. *Scot.*

Bir'sha (bĭr'shā). *Bib.*

birs'it. *a.* [See BIRSE bristle.] Bristled; bristly. *Scot.*

bir'sle (bûr's'l; bĭr's'l), *v. t. &*

ăle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menĭı;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

kind of cloak. See BIRETTA.] **1.** A heavy cloak with a hood, in use during the Roman Empire, and later a similar coarse garment worn by monks and nuns.
2. A coarse kind of thick woolen cloth, worn by the poor in the Middle Ages.

birth (bûrth), *n.* [ME. *burth, birth*, prob of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *burðr*, OSw. *byrþ*, akin to AS. *gebyrd, beorpor*, D. *geboorte*, OHG. *burt, giburt*, G. *geburt*, Skr. *bhṛta* bringing, care, support; all from the root seen in E. *bear* to carry, bring forth. See BEAR; cf. BERTH.] **1.** Act or fact of coming into life, or of being born; also, act of bringing forth.
2. That which is born; that which is produced. "The births of Intellect." *Young.*
Poets are far rarer *births* than kings. *B Jonson.*
Others hatch their eggs and tend the *birth* till it is able to shift for itself. *Addison*
3. That which is borne in the womb; the fetus. *Obs.*
4. Lineage; extraction; descent; sometimes, high or noble birth. "Elected without reference to *birth*." *Prescott.*
5. The condition to which a person is born; natural state or position; inherited disposition or tendency.
A foe by *birth* to Troy's unhappy name. *Dryden.*
6. Origin; beginning; as, the *birth* of an empire.
The *birth* of trembling winter. *Shak.*
7. *Astrol.* Nativity. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn.—Parentage, extraction, lineage, race, family.

birth'day' (bûrth'dā'), *n.* **1.** The day in which any person is born; day of origin or commencement.
Those barbarous ages past, succeeded next
The *birthday* of invention. *Cowper.*
2. The day of the month in which a person was born, in whatever year it may recur; the anniversary of one's birth.
This is my *birthday;* as this very day
Was Cassius born. *Shak.*

birth'land' (-lănd'), *n.* The land of one's birth.

birth'mark' (-märk'), *n.* Some peculiar mark or blemish on the body at birth; a nævus (which see).
Most part of this noble lineage carried upon their body for a natural *birthmark*, . . . a snake. *Sir T. North.*

birth'night' (-nīt'), *n.* The night in which a person is born; the anniversary of that night in any succeeding year; formerly, in England, specif., the celebration on the evening of a royal birthday.

birth'place' (-plās'), *n.* The town, city, or country where a person is born; place of origin or birth, in its more general sense. "The *birthplace* of valor." *Burns.*

birth rate. The relation or ratio of the number of births to the population.

birth'right' (-rīt'), *n.* Any right, privilege, or possession to which a person is entitled by birth, such as an estate descendible to an heir, or civil liberty under a free constitution; esp, the rights or inheritance of the first-born.
Lest there be any . profane person, as Esau, who for one morsel of meat sold his *birthright*. *Heb.* xii. 16.

birth'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* Any of various species of *Trillium*, esp. of *T. erectum*, which has an astringent rootstock.

birth stone. A precious stone considered as appropriate to, or symbolizing the influences due to, the month of one's birth. As now commonly chosen they are: for January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, bloodstone; April, diamond; May, emerald; June, pearl; July, ruby; August, sardonyx; September, sapphire; October, opal; November, topaz; December, turquoise.

birth'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any of several species of *Aristolochia*, esp. *A longa*, *A. pistolochia*, or *A. clematitis*, the aromatic roots of which are reputed to aid in parturition; also, sometimes, the American *A. serpentaria*, or allied species. **b** Either of two European papaveraceous herbs (*Capnoides fabaceum* and *C tuberosum*) whose roots are reputed to have similar properties. **c** = BIRTHROOT.

bis (bīs), *adv.* [L. *bis* twice, for *duis*, fr. root of *duo* two. See TWO; cf. BI-.] Twice; — used to direct or ask repetition, as of a passage of music, or an item in accounts.

bis-. [L. *bis* twice.] A prefix denoting *twice*, sometimes used, instead of *bi-*, before *s, c*, or a vowel.

bis'a-bol } (bīs'ă-bŏl), *n.* [Native name.] A gum resin
bis'sa-bol } resembling true myrrh obtained from the African tree *Balsamea kataf;* — also called *opopanax.*

Bis'cay-an (bĭs'kā-ăn; bĭs-kā'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Biscay in Spain. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Biscay.
Biscayan forge, *Metal.*, a Catalan forge.

bis'co-tin (bĭs'kŏ-tĭn), *n.* [F. *biscotin.* See BISCUIT.] A sweet biscuit of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs.

bis'cuit (bĭs'kĭt), *n.; pl.* BISCUIT or BISCUITS. [F. *biscuit* (cf. It. *biscotto*, Sp. *bizcocho*, Pg. *biscouto*), fr. L. *bis* twice + *coctus*, p. p. of *coquere* to cook, bake. See COOK; cf. BISQUE a kind of porcelain.] **1.** A kind of unraised bread, plain, sweet, or fancy, formed into flat cakes, and baked hard; — commonly called *cracker* in the United States.
According to military practice, the bread or *biscuit* of the Romans was twice prepared in the oven. *Gibbon.*
2. A small loaf or cake of bread, raised and shortened, or made light with soda or baking powder. *U. S.*
3. Earthenware or porcelain which has undergone the first baking, before it is subjected to the glazing; bisque.
4. *pl.* A pitcher plant (*Sarracenia flava*) of the southern United States; — prob. from the shape of the ovary.

biscuit beetle. The bread beetle (*Sitodrepa panicea*).

bis'cuit fa'ience' (bĭs'kĭt fa'yăns'). Faience pottery of fine paste, porous, and not enameled or glazed.

bis'cuit-ing (bĭs'kĭt-ĭng), *vb. n.* The first baking of earthen or similar ware, by which biscuit is formed.

biscuit ware. Porcelain or pottery in the biscuit state.

biscuit worm. The larva of the biscuit beetle.

bi-scu'tate (bī-skū'tāt), *a.* [*bi-* + *scutate.*] Resembling two shields placed side by side; as, a *biscutate* leaf.

‖ **bise** (bēz), *n.* [F.] A cold, dry north wind of southern Europe; — nearly the same as the *mistral.*

bi-sect' (bī-sĕkt'), *v. t.;* BI-SECT'ED; BI-SECT'ING. [L. *bi-* + *secare, sectum*, to cut.] To divide into two parts, specif., *Geom.*, into two equal parts.

bi-sect'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BISECT.

bisecting compass. See COMPASS, *n.* — **b. dividers,** proportional dividers so adjusted that the distance between the two pairs of points is maintained at a ratio of one half.

bi-sec'tion (bī-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* Division into two parts, esp. two equal parts; also, one of the parts.

bi-sec'tor (-tẽr; -tôr), *n.* One that bisects; esp., *Geom.*, a straight line that bisects an angle or a line segment.

bi-sec'trix (-trĭks), *n.; pl.* -TRICES (bī'sĕk-trī'sēz). A bisector; specif., a line bisecting the angle between the optic axes of a biaxial crystal. That which bisects the acute angle is called the *acute bisectrix* (or simply *bisectrix*) or *first mean line* (symbol, *Bxa*); that which bisects the obtuse angle is called the *obtuse bisectrix* or *second mean line* (symbol, *Bxo*).

bi-se'ri-al (bī-sē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *serial.*] In two rows or series; hence, specif., *Bot.*, applied to achlamydeous flowers, which have only two whorls or series. — **bi-se'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

bi-ser'rate (bī-sĕr'āt), *a.* [*bi-* + *serrate.*] **1.** Doubly serrate; having the serratures serrate, as in some leaves.
2. *Zoöl.* Serrate on both sides.

bi-se'tose (bī-sē'tōs) } *a.* [*bi-* + *setose, setous.*] Having
bi-se'tous (bī-sē'tŭs) } two bristles.

bi-sex'u-al (-sĕk'shū-ăl; 250), *a.* [*bi-* + *sexual.*] *Biol.* Of both sexes; hermaphrodite, as an animal having both ovaries and testes, or a monoclinous flower. — **bi-sex'u-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **bi-sex'u-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

bish'op (bĭsh'ŭp), *n.* [ME. *bischop, biscop, biseop*, AS. *biseop, biscop*, L. *episcopus* overseer, superintendent, bishop, fr. Gr. ἐπίσκοπος; ἐπι over + σκοπός inspector, fr. root of σκοπεῖν, σκέπτεσθαι, to look to. See SCOPE; cf. EPISCOPAL.] **1.** A spiritual overseer, superintendent, or director.
Ye were as sheep going astray; but are now returned unto the Shepherd and *Bishop* of your souls *1 Pet.* ii. 25.
In the language of the New Testament the same officer in the church is called indifferently "*bishop*" (ἐπισκοπος) and "elder" or "presbyter." *J. B. Lightfoot.*
2. *Eccl.* A clergyman of the highest order in Christian churches. According to the episcopalian theory, the office of bishop is held in direct succession from the apostles; according to the presbyterian theory, the bishop has become superior to the presbyter merely as an administrative officer. In the Eastern Church the bishop claims succession from the apostles, has jurisdiction over a specified diocese, and is usually chosen from a monastic order. In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches the apostolic succession is recognized, and jurisdiction is specified by see, or diocese, but in the one case appointment is by the Pope, while in the other the bishop is elected by virtue of a license from the English crown. In the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States the bishop lacks political recognition and is chosen by a convention of delegates. In the Reformed Episcopal Church, as in the Presbyterian Church, the view is that the bishop is a presbyter presiding over a presbytery and not a member of a different order of clergy, but the doctrine of apostolic succession is maintained. In the Methodist Episcopal and some other churches bishops are merely administrative superiors, or superintendents, and are elected by the General Conference. Lutheran bishops are overseers or superintendents of churches; in Scandinavian countries they have, like some of the Anglican bishops, seats in their national parliaments. Moravian bishops claim succession from the apostles, but exercise joint, not diocesan, jurisdiction. In the Mormon Church the bishop is an administrative and judicial officer belonging to the lesser order of priesthood.
3. A chief priest of a non-Christian religion.
4. An overseer; inspector. *Rare.*
5. [*cap.*] The Lord, or Abbot, of Misrule. *Eng.*
6. *Chess.* A piece moving diagonally any number of unoccupied squares; — formerly called *archer.* See CHESS.
7. A beverage of port wine, oranges or lemons, and sugar.
8. A woman's bustle. *Obs. U. S.*
9. A child's smock or apron. *Dial. Eng.*

bishop in partibus infidelium (pär'tĭ-bŭs ĭn'fĭ-dĕl'ĭ-ŭm). = TITULAR BISHOP.

bish'op (bĭsh'ŭp), *v. t.;* BISH'OPED (-ŭpt); BISH'OP-ING.
1. To admit into the church by confirmation; to confirm; hence, to receive formally to favor. *Herrick.*
2. To appoint as bishop; to make a bishop of. *Milton.*
3. To let burn while cooking. *Dial. Eng.* This sense alludes to the two sayings mentioned in the citation.
It the porridge be burned to, or the meat overroasted, we say the *bishop* hath put his foot in the pot, or the *bishop* hath played the cook, because the bishops burn who they lust and whosoever displeaseth them. *Tyndale.*

bish'op, *v. i.* To act as bishop; to perform a bishop's duties; — often with indefinite object *it.*
The archdeacon . . . really understood the business of *bishoping.* *Trollope.*

bish'op, *v. i.* [From the name of the scoundrel who first practiced it. *Vocabl.*] *Far.* To make (a horse) seem younger, by operating on the teeth.
Bishoping . . . is to cut off all the nippers with a saw to the proper length, and then with a cutting instrument the operator scoops out an oval cavity in the corner nippers, which is afterwards burnt with a hot iron until it is quite black. *J. H. Walsh.*

bish'op-ric (-rĭk), *n.* [AS. *biscepríce; biscecp* bishop + *rice* dominion. See -RIC.] **1.** A diocese.
2. The office of a bishop; office of a spiritual overseer, as of an apostle, bishop, or presbyter. *Acts* i. 20.
3. A bishop's seat or residence. *Obs.*

Bish'ops' Bi'ble (bĭsh'ŭps). The Great Bible revised with a new Psalter (1568); — so called because many of the revisers under Archbishop Parker were bishops.

bishop's lawn. A variety of fine lawn often used for the sleeves of a bishop's vestments; — called also *bishop cotton* and *Victoria lawn.*

bishop sleeve. A wide sleeve similar to the sleeve of an Anglican bishop's robe.

bish'op's length. A canvas, 58 by 94 inches, for a portrait. The half bishop measures 45 by 56.

bish'op's–mi'ter *or* **–mi'tre,** *n.* **a** A handsome species of miter shell (*Mitra episcopalis*). **b** Any of various fruit-eating Hemiptera.

bishop's pine. A California pine (*Pinus muricata*) having a spreading, flattened crown, and small prickly cones that remain attached to the tree for many years.

Bishop's ring. [After S. E. *Bishop* (1827–), who first published the true theory of explanation.] A dusky reddish ring, of about 20° radius, around the sun, esp. noticeable during the Krakatao glows of 1883.

bish'op's–weed', **bish'op-weed',** *n.* **a** An apiaceous plant of the genus *Ammi.* The species are coarse herbs with dissected leaves and rather large flowers. The rays of the umbel become tough and hard, and those of *A. visnaga* are used for toothpicks. **b** Goutweed.

bi-sil'i-cate (bī-sĭl'ĭ-kāt), *n. Min. Chem.* A metasilicate. See SILICATE. The bisilicates include two very important groups of minerals, the pyroxenes and the amphiboles.

bis'mar (bĭs'mar), *n.* [Icel. *bismari;* cf. Dan. *bismer*, Sw. *besman*, Lett. *besmens, besmers*, Lith. *bezmenas*, Russ. *bezmen*, Pol. *bezmian.*] **1.** A steelyard. *Scot., Orkney, & Shetland.*
2 The fifteen-spined stickleback.

Bis'marck brown (bĭz'märk). A brown disazo dye; — called also *vesuvine, phenylene brown*, etc.

Bis-marck'i-an (bĭz-märk'ĭ-ăn; bĭs-), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, Bismarck, who was noted for his aggressiveness, executive capacity, relentlessness, and far-sighted scheming in diplomacy.

bis'mite (bĭz'mīt; bĭs'-), *n. Min.* Bismuth trioxide, Bi_2O_3, occurring as a straw-yellow earth.

bis'muth (bĭz'mŭth; bĭs'mŭth; 277), *n.* [G. *bismuth, wismuth:* cf. F. *bismuth.*] One of the chemical elements, a brittle, reddish white metal crystallizing in rhombohedrons. Symbol, *Bi;* atomic weight, 208.0. Bismuth occurs native in veins, usually in arborescent, foliated, or granular forms, and also in combination in bismuthinite, aikinite, tetradymite, bismite, bismutite, etc., from which it is obtained by roasting and smelting. The metal melts at 269° C. (516° F.) and has the sp. gr. 9.8. Weight per cu. ft., about 612 lbs. It is used chiefly in the formation of alloys, which are characterized by low fusibility and by expanding on solidification. Salts of bismuth are used in medicine, in calico printing, and in the manufacture of cosmetics, glass, porcelain, etc. Chemically, bismuth is trivalent and pentavalent and resembles arsenic and antimony; its trioxide, however, is not acidic. It is the poorest conductor of heat among the metals.

bis'muth-al (-mŭth-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to bismuth.

bis'muth-ate (-āt), *n.* A salt of bismuthic acid.

bismuth glance. Bismuth sulphide; bismuthinite.

bis'muth-ic (-ĭk, -mū'thĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, or containing, bismuth, esp. in the pentavalent condition; as, *bismuthic* oxide, Bi_2O_5.—bismuthic acid, an acid of bismuth corresponding to the pentoxide, Bi_2O_5. The ortho acid, H_3BiO_4, analogous to orthophosphoric acid, is not known, but *metabismuthic acid*, $HBiO_3$, may be obtained by passing chlorine into a caustic potash solution containing bis-

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ı; BIR'SLED (-s'ld); BIR'SLING. To scorch, or toast, as before a fire; to broil. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
bir'sle, *n.* A scorching; also, a scorched or toasted surface. *Scot.*
birst. † BREAST.
birs'tle. Var. of BIRSLE.
birs'y, *a.* *Brisky. Scot.*
birt (bûrt), *n.* [Cf. F. *bertonneau*, and E. BRET.] The brill. *Dial. Eng.*
birt. † BIR.
birth, *n.* [Cf. BIRTH nativity.] Burden. *Obs.*
birth. † BERTH.
birth'dom (-dŭm), *n.* [*birth* + *-dom.*] Land of one's birth. *R.*
birth'en. † BURDEN.
birth'gaz'er (bûrth'gāz'ẽr), *n.* A caster of nativities. *Obs.*
birth'ing. Var. of BERTHING.
birth'less, *a.* Of mean extraction; also, abortive; fruitless. *R.*
birth sin. *Theol.* Original sin.
birthwort family. *Bot.* The family Aristolochiaceæ.
birth'y, *a.* Prolific. *Scot.*
biry. † BURY.
Bir-za'vith (bûr-zā'vĭth; bûr'zā-vĭth). *Bib.*
birze. Var. of BIRSE.
bis. † BYSS.
bis. Var. of BICE.
bis. *Abbr.* Bissextile.
bi'sa an'te-lope. = BEISA.
bi-sac'cate (bī-săk'kāt), *a.* See BI-.
bi-sa'gre (bē-sä'grā), *n.* A spiny cactus (*Echinocactus horizonthalonius*) of Mexico and southwestern United States. [*Obs.*]
bis-an'nu-al, *a. & n.* Biennial.
bis'ant'ler (bĭz'ănt'lẽr). Var. of BEZ-ANTLER.
Bi-sa'ya (bē-sä'yä; 133), **Bi-sa'yan** (-yăn). Vars. of VISAYAN.
Bisc. *Abbr.* Biscayan.
bis-ca'cha (bĭs-kä'chă; 133). Var. of VISCACHA.
bis-ca'ïar (bĭs-kä'ïär), *n.* [*bi-* + *scalar.*] *Math.* The sum of a real and an imaginary scalar
Bis'cay-an-ism. **Bis'can-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Biscayan language; Basque.
bis'cay-en, *n.* [Cf. F. *biscaïen*] *Mil.* A musket first used in Biscay; also, the ball used in it.
Bis'cay-ner, Bis'cay-neer', *n.* A Biscayan; also, a Biscayan ship. [BESHUT.]
bischet. Obs. pret. & p. p. of BISCH'OF-ITE (bĭsh'ŏf-ĭt). *n.* [After K. G *Bischoff*, German geologist] *Min.* Native crystallized magnesium chloride, $MgCl_2{\cdot}6H_2O$.
bis-coc'ti-form (bĭs-kŏk'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See BISCUIT; -FORM.] *Bot.* Biscuit-shaped; as, *biscoctiform* spores.
biscop. † BISHOP.
biscorne † BESCORN.
biscot. *v. t.* [OF. *biscoter.*] To caress amorously. *Obs.*
‖ **bis'cro'ma** (bĭs'krō'mă; *It.* bēs-krō'mä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A sixteenth note.
biscuit fire. See POTTERY.
bis'cuit-leaves', *n.* The common greenbrier.
bis'cuit-root', *n.* The camas plant.
biscuit weevil. The bread beetle (*Sitodrepa panicea*).
‖ **bis dat qui ci'to dat.** [L.] He gives twice who gives promptly.
bis'di-a-pa'son, *n.* [*bis-* + *diapason.*] *Music.* A fifteenth.
bise. † BUSY, BYSS.
bise (bīs). Var. of BICE.
biseche. † BESEECH, BESIEGE.
bi-sec'tion-al, *a.* Of the nature of bisection. — **bi-sec'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*
biseem. † BESEEM.
bisege. † BESIEGE.
bi-seg'ment, *n.* [*bi-* + *segment.*] One of two equal parts of a line or other magnitude.
biseid. † BESIDE.
biseien. † BESEE.
biseke. † BESEECH.
bi-sel'i-um (bī-sĕl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -LIA (-ă). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A seat of honor made large enough for two.
biseman. † BISMAR.
bisen. † BESEE, BISSON, BYSEN.
bisen, *v. t.* [AS *bȳsenian.*] To represent or use as an example. *Obs.*
bi-sen'na (bī-sĕn'ă), *n.* = MESENNA.
biseon. † BESEE.
bi-sep'tate (bī-sĕp'tāt), *a.* See **bi-se'ri-ate** (bī-sē'rĭ-āt), *a.* = BISERIAL. —**bi-se'ri-ate-ly,** *adv.*
biset. † BESET.
bi'sexed (bī'sĕkst), *a.* Bisexual. *Obs.*
bi-sex'ous, *a.* [*bi-* + L. *sexus* sex.] Bisexual. *Obs.*
bisext. *n.* [L. *bisextus* (*bissextus*) *dies.* See BISSEXTILE.] *Obs* 1 The bissextile day.
2 = BISSEXTILE.
bi-sex'u-ous, *a.* Bisexual.
biseye, *p. p.* of BESEE. *Obs.*
bish (bĭsh). Var. of BIKH.
Bi'sha'mon (bē'shä'mōn), *n.* See *Seven Gods of Happiness*, under SEVEN.
Bish'a-reen'. Var. of BISHARIN.
Bish'a-rin' (bĭsh'ă-rēn'), *n. pl.* Hamites of a Nubian tribe, speaking a Beja dialect
Bish'lam (bĭsh'lĭm). *Bib.*
bishop cotton. = BISHOP'S LAWN. [opric.
bish'op-dom (-dŭm), *n.* Bish-
bish'op-ess, *n.* The wife of a bishop; also, jocularly, a female bishop.
bish'op-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
Bishop Hatto. See HATTO.
bish'op-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
bish'op-ist, *n.* An advocate of episcopacy.
bish'op-less, *a.* See -LESS.
bish'op-let, *n.* See -LET
bish'op-like', *a. & adv.* See -LIKE.
bish'op-ling, *n.* See -LING, *dim. suff.* [like. *Obs.*]
bish'op-ly, *a. & adv.* Bishop-
bishop ray = OBISPO.
bish'op's-cap', *n.* The miterwort.
bishop's court. a *Eccl.* The court of a diocesan bishop; a consistorial. b *Scots Law.* The commissary court. [WEED.]
bishop's elder. = BISHOP'S-
bishop's gambit See CHESS
bish'op's-hat', *n.* The barrenwort.
bish'op-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
bish'op's-leaves', *n.* The water figwort.
bishop's ring A ring worn by bishops on the third finger of the right hand, signifying that the bishop is wedded to his diocese.
bishop's staff. A crosier. [see.]
bishop stool A bishop's seat or
bish'op's-wig', *n* The alpine rock cress (*Arabis alpina*).
bish'op's-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* a The wood betony. b Love-in-a-mist.
bishrewe. † BESHREW.
bisi. † BUSY
biside. † BESIDE.
bisides. † BESIDES. [BI-ILIAC.]
bis-il'i-ac, *a.* [*bis-* + *iliac.*] =
bisiliche. † BUSILY.
bi-sil'i-quous, *a. Bot.* See BI-.
bisily. † BUSILY.
bisin' (bĭz-ĭn'). † BESIN.
bisk. Var. of BISQUE.
Bis'ka-ra boil (bĭs'kä-rä). **Biskara button.** [From *Biskara*, or better *Biskra*, in Algeria] *Med.* = ALEPPO BOIL.
bis'ket. † BISCUIT. [BRISKET.]
bis'ket Obs. or Scot. var. of
bis'lings (bĭz'lĭng(g)z; bēz'-). Var. of BEESTINGS. *Local, U. S.*
bis'mal (bĭz'măl; bĭs'-), *n. Pharm.* The astringent bismuth salt of a tannic acid derivative.
bis'ma-rine', *a.* [*bis-* + *marine.*] Between two seas. [SON.]
bisme. † ABYSM, BESOM, BIS-
bismecruwie. † BESMEAR.
bis'mer. Var. of BISMAR.
bis'mer, *n.* [AS. *bismer, bismor.*] *Obs.* 1. Shame; also, scorn. 2. A shameful person.
bis'mer-pund (bĭs'mẽr-pōōn(d)), *n.* [Dan.] See WEIGHT.
‖ **bis-mil'lah** (bĭs-mĭl'ă), *interj.* Also *bizmillah.* [Ar., in the name of God!] A Mohammedan adjuration or exclamation.
bismotered † BESMOTTERED.
bismuth blende. = EULYTITE.

muth trioxide in suspension, and decomposing, with nitric acid, the potassium bismuthate so formed.

bis'muth-ide (bĭz'mŭth-īd; -ĭd; bĭs'-; 184), *n.* A binary compound of bismuth with another element or a radical.

bis-muth'in-ite (bĭz-mŭth'ĭ-nīt; bĭs-), *n.* Sometimes, **bis'muth-ine** (bĭz'mŭth-ĭn; -ēn; bĭs'-). Native bismuth sulphide, Bi_2S_3, usually in foliated or fibrous masses of lead-gray color and metallic luster. H., 2. Sp. gr., 6.4–6.5.

bis'muth-ous (bĭz'mŭth-ŭs; bĭs'-), *a. Chem.* Of or containing bismuth in the trivalent condition.

bismuth yellow. Bismuth chromate, used as a pigment. It is not permanent.

bis'muth-yl (-ĭl), *n.* [*bismuth* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A radical, BiO, regarded as existing in some basic salts of bismuth.

bis'mut-ite (-mŭt-īt), *n. Mm.* A basic bismuth carbonate, earthy and amorphous, usually dull white or yellowish.

bis'mut-o- (bĭz'mŭt-ō-; bĭs'-). A combining form of *bismuth*, as in: **bis'mut-o-smal'ite** (-smôl'tīt), *n. Mm.* Bismuthiferous skutterudite. — **bis'mut-o-sphæ'rite** (-stē'rīt), *n. Mm.* A basic bismuth carbonate occurring in spherical forms with radiated structure.

bis-na'ga (bĭs-nä'gȧ), *n.* [Sp. *biznaga*, Ar. *bīsnāj*, *bashnāqa*, *bastināj*, L. *pastinaca* parsnip.] Any of several thorny cactaceous plants of the southwestern desert regions of the United States, esp. *Cactus pusillus*, *C. sphæricus*, and *Echinocactus cornigerus*.

bi'son (bī'sŭn; 277), *n.* [L. *bison*, Gr. *βίσων*, a wild ox; fr. a native (Germanic) name; cf. OHG. *wisunt*, *wisant*, G. *wisent*, AS. *wesend*, Icel. *vīsundr*: cf. F. *bison*.] **a** The aurochs or European bison (*Bos bonasus*). **b** The American bison or buffalo (*Bos bison*), a large, gregarious bovine quadruped, with shaggy mane and short black horns, which formerly roamed in herds over most of the temperate portion of North America, but is now extinct except for small herds in Yellowstone Park and in captivity.

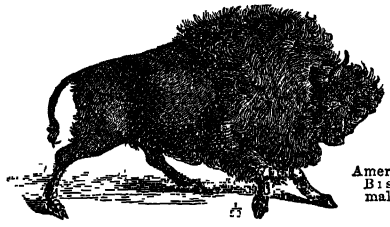

American Bison, male.

bisque (bĭsk), *n.* [F.] In tennis and like games, odds of a point to be taken when desired; in croquet, odds of an extra turn.

bisque, *n.* [F.] A thick, rich soup made of crawfish or other shellfish or flesh of birds or rabbits. Cf. MOCK BISQUE.

bisque, *n.* [Corrupt. of *biscuit.*] *Ceramics.* Biscuit; — often so called by retail dealers and connoisseurs.

Bis'sell truck (bĭs'ĕl). A truck for railroad rolling stock, consisting of two ordinary axle boxes sliding in guides attached to a triangular frame; — called also *pony truck*.

bis-sex'tile (bĭ-sĕks'tĭl), *a.* [L. *bissextilis annus*, fr. *bissextus* (*bis* twice + *sextus* sixth, fr. *sex* six) the sixth of the calends of March, or twenty-fourth day of February, which was reckoned twice every fourth year, by the intercalation of a day.] Containing or designating the *bissextus*, or day intercalated in leap years in the Julian calendar; as, *bissextile* year; the *bissextile* day, now generally Feb. 29th. See LEAP YEAR. — *n.* Leap year.

bis'ter } (bĭs'tẽr), *n.* [F. *bistre*, of unknown origin.] *Paint.*
bis'tre } A dark brown pigment prepared from the soot of wood and used in water color; also, the color of this.

bis'tered } (-tẽrd), *a.* Colored with or as if with bister;
bis'tred } swarthy.

Bistered or umbered beauties of mingled blood. *Holmes.*

bis'tort (bĭs'tôrt), *n.* [L. *bis* + *tortus*, p. p. of *torquere* to twist: cf. F. *bistorte.*] A European herbaceous plant (*Polygonum bistorta*); also, the related American species *P. bistortoides*. The twisted root is used as an astringent.

bis'tou-ry (bĭs'tōō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *bistouri.*]
1. A large dagger or knife. *Obs.*
2. *Med.* A surgical instrument consisting of a small slender knife, either straight or curved, sharp or probe-pointed.

bi-sul'cate (bī-sŭl'kāt) } *a.* [*bi-* + *sulcate.*] **1.** Having
bi-sul'cat-ed (-kāt-ĕd) } two grooves or furrows.
2. *Zoöl.* Cloven; — said of a foot or hoof.

bi-sul'phate (-fāt), *n. Chem.* An acid sulphate. See BI-, 2.

bi-sul'phite (-fīt), *n. Chem.* An acid sulphite. See BI-, 2.

bi'sym-met'ric (bī'sĭ-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* [*bi-* + *symmetrical.*]
bi'sym-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } Lit., doubly symmetrical; specif., *Bot.*, divisible into two similar halves by either of two longitudinal planes passing through the axis at right angles to each other, as shoots in which the leaves are alternate and two-ranked. Cf. RADIOSYMMETRICAL, MONOSYMMETRICAL. — **bi'sym-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **bi-sym'me-try** (bī-sĭm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.*

bit (bĭt), *n.* [ME. *bitt*, *bite*, AS. *bite* bite, fr. *bītan* to bite. See BITE, *n. & v.*; cf. BIT a morsel.] **1.** Act of biting; a bite; also, eating; grazing. *Obs.*
2. *Mech.* The biting or cutting edge or part of a tool; also, the tool itself or the cutting piece in a compound tool. Specif.: **a** The blade of an ax, hatchet, or like tool; also, *Obs.*, the edge of a hoe or of a spade. **b** The cutting iron of a plane; a plane iron. **c** One of the removable blades or cutters on a cutter head. **d** A tool for drilling or boring, of any of various forms and sizes, as used in a brace, drilling machine, etc. **e** A removable tooth of a circular saw.

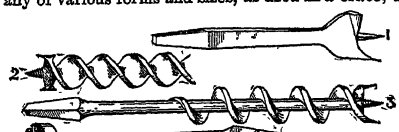

Various Bits for Boring. 1 Center Bit; 2, 3, 6 Spiral or Twist Bits; 4 Forstner Bit; 5 Expanding Bit.

3. *Mech.* **a** The copper head of a soldering iron. **b** The part of a key which enters the lock and acts upon the bolt and tumblers. **c** The joint connecting the rib and stretcher of an umbrella. **d** *Masonry.* A pointed hammer for dressing hard stone, as granite. **e** *Music.* A short supplementary piece of tube used in the cornet and similar instruments to alter the pitch. **f** *pl.* The jaws or nippers of tongs, pincers, or a like tool. **g** *pl.* The earlike projections above the bowl of a spoon. *Oxf. E. D.*

4. The part of a bridle, usually of steel, which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, together with its appendages, such as the rings to which the reins are fastened. See BAR, 6 **c**, BRIDOON, CURB SNAFFLE.

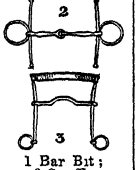

1 Bar Bit; 2 Snaffle; 3 Curb.

5 Anything that curbs or restrains.
to take, get, etc., **the bit in the teeth.** of a horse, to hold the bit between the teeth so that its pressure fails to control; hence, of a person, to refuse to be controlled or directed.

bit (bĭt), *v. t.*; BIT'TED; BIT'TING. To put a bridle upon; to put the bit in the mouth of; also, to accustom to, or pull by, the bit; to curb; check; bridle.

The noble animal . . . *bitted* sharply by the rider . . . reared again. *Ld. Lytton.*

bit, *n.* [ME. *bite*, AS. *bita*, fr. *bītan* to bite; akin to D. *beet* bit, morsel, G. *bissen*, Icel. *biti*. See BITE, *v.*; cf. BIT act of biting.] **1.** A part of anything, such as may be bitten off or taken into the mouth; a morsel; a bite.

He 'll eat but half a dozen *bits* and rise immediately *Fletcher.*
The fragments, scraps, the *bits*, and greasy reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith. *Shak.*

2. A small piece, portion, or quantity of anything; a little; a mite; hence, the smallest or an insignificant amount or degree; an iota; a jot; a tittle; a whit; as, a *bit* of wood, a *bit* of scenery, a *bit* of one's mind; not a *bit* sweet.

This *bit* of criticism shows genuine perspicacity. *Trevelyan.*

3. Somewhat; something, but not very great.

My young companion was a *bit* of a poet *T. Hook*

4. Specif., of time: **a** A short time; a little while; as, to rest a *bit*. *Colloq.* **b** Nick of time; exact moment; as, he came at the *bit*. *Scot.* **c** A term in prison. *Slang.*

5. Specif., of money. **a** Money. *Obs. Thieves' Slang.* **b** A small coin; as, a threepenny *bit*; also, *Slang*, fourpence. *Eng.* **c** A small silver coin (as the Mexican real, formerly current); now, usually, the sum of 12½ cents (generally in the phrases two *bits*, four *bits*, six *bits*). A *long bit* is fifteen cents; a *short bit*, ten cents. *Southern & Western U. S.* **d** A fourpenny piece, or groat. *British West Indies.*

6. *Scot.* **a** A small space; a spot; as, a blithe *bit*, a pleasant spot. **b** A small piece or size; — elliptical for *a bit of*, or *a bit of a*; as, a *bit* bread, a *bit* lassie.

bit by bit, piecemeal.

bi-tan'gent (bī-tăn'jĕnt), *a.* [*bi-* + *tangent.*] *Math.* Possessing the property of touching at two discrete points — *n.* The coincidence of two nonconsecutive tangents to a curve regarded as an envelope of lines. — **bi'tan-gen'tial** (bī'tăn-jĕn'shăl), *a.*

bitangential curve, "a curve passing through the points of contact of the double tangents of a given curve." *Salmon.*

bi-tar'trate (bī-tär'trāt), *n.* An acid tartrate. See BI-, 2.

bitch (bĭch), *n.* [ME. *biche*, *bicche*, AS. *bicce*; cf. Icel. *bikkja*, G. *betze*, *petze.*] **1.** The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox.
2. Opprobriously, a woman, esp. a lewd woman; also, formerly, less offensively, a man. "Landlord is a vast comical *bitch*." *Fielding. Now Low.*

bitch'wood' (bĭch'wo͝od'), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The hard wood of a tropical American fabaceous tree (*Lonchocarpus latifolius*), used for furniture; also, the tree itself.

bite (bīt), *v. t.*; *pret.* BIT; *obs. pret.* BOT, BOTE, etc., *pl.* BITEN; also, *simp.* BETT, BETE, BITED, etc.; *p. p.* BIT'TEN (bĭt'n), BIT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BIT'ING (bīt'ĭng). [ME. *biten*, AS. *bītan*; akin to D. *bijten*, OS. *bītan*, OHG. *bīzan*, G. *beissen*, Goth. *beitan*, Icel. *bīta*, Sw. *bita*, Dan. *bide*, L. *findere* to cleave, Skr. *bhid* to cleave. Cf. BAIT, *v. t.*, FISSURE.]
1. To seize with the teeth, so that they enter, nip, or grip the thing seized; to lacerate, crush, or wound with the teeth; as, to *bite* an apple; the dog *bit* a man.

Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft *bite* the holy cords atwain. *Shak.*

2. **a** To seize, pinch, or lacerate with the jaws, as of a snapping turtle, or with a jawlike organ, as the claw of a lobster. **b** To puncture or sting with any sharp-pointed organ pertaining to the mouth, as the fangs of a snake, or the proboscis of a mosquito.
3. To cut, gash, or pierce, as an edged weapon.

Who heaved his blade aloft . . . and *bit* the bone. *Tennyson.*

4. To eat; also, to partake of (drink), as ale or beer. *Obs.*
5. To cause sharp pain or smarting to; to hurt; as, pepper *bites* the mouth. "Frosts do *bite* the meads." *Shak.*
6. To take hold of; to hold fast; to adhere to; as, the jaws of vises are usually cut like a file to make them *bite* the work.
7. To act upon chemically; as, the acid *bites* the plate.
8. To seize; impress; affect profoundly.

That worship which *bites* not the spirit, is most specious to the eye. *Rogers.*

9. To slander; criticize spitefully. Cf. BACKBITE. *Obs.*
10. To cheat; to trick; to take in. *Colloq.* *Pope.*
to bite in. **a** To repress, restrain, or conceal (thoughts or feelings), as when one bites the lip. "How manly he could *bite in* his secret want." *Bp. Hall. Obs.* **b** *Etching.* To corrode or eat into metallic plates by means of an acid. — **to b. the dust**, to **b. the ground**, to fall in the agonies of death. — **to b. the thumb at** (any one), formerly a mark of contempt, designed to provoke a quarrel; to defy. "Do you *bite your thumb at* us?" *Shak.* — **to b. the tongue**, to keep silence. *Shak.*

bite (bīt), *v. i.* **1.** To seize something forcibly with the teeth or jaws; to wound with the teeth; to sting or pierce with fang, proboscis, or similar organ; to have the habit of so doing; as, does the dog *bite*?

At the last it [wine] *biteth* like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder. *Prov.* xxiii. 32

2. To cut, pierce, or take hold, as a weapon or tool; — said usually in reference to the power or quality of the weapon; as, the saw *bites* well.

I have a sword; and it shall *bite* upon my necessity. *Shak.*

3. To eat; to partake of food. *Obs.*

Fain to *bite* upon beans to keep himself from sleeping. *Bp. Hall*

4. To cause a smarting; to be pungent, as mustard.
5. To corrode, or eat, as a mordant.
6. To produce an impression; as, such thoughts *bite*.
7. To take a bait; to take a tempting offer.
8. To take or keep a firm hold; as, the anchor *bites*.
9. *Print.* To make a bite in an impression. See BITE, *n.*, 7.
to bite at, to snap at; hence, to snarl or carp at. "You *bite* so sharp *at* reasons." *Shak.*

bite, *n.* [ME. *bite*, *bit*, *bitt*, AS. *bite* bite, fr. *bītan* to bite, akin to Icel. *bit*, OS. *bīti*, G. *biss*. See BITE, *v.*; cf. BIT.]
1. Act or manner of seizing with the teeth or mouth, or of bringing the teeth together as in seizing; act of wounding or separating with the teeth or mouth; a seizure with the teeth or mouth, as of a bait

I have known a very good fisher angle diligently four or six hours for a river carp, and not have a *bite* *Walton*

2. Act of puncturing or abrading with an organ connected with the mouth, as is done by some insects.
3. A morsel; as much as is taken at once by biting.
4. Food; victuals; as in the phrase "*bite* and sup;" also, food for cattle; herbage.

He had stopped on the pretext of asking for a *bite*, saying that he had traveled far over the mountain. *C. E. Craddock.*

5. A wound made by biting; as, the pain of a dog's *bite*.
6. A cheat; trick; fraud; also, a sharper, cheater. *Obsoles. Colloq.*

The baser methods of getting money by fraud and *bite*, by deceiving and overreaching *Hunmorist*

7. *Print.* A blank on the edge or corner of a page, owing to a portion of the frisket, or something else, intervening between the type and paper.
8. *Etching.* The corrosion of the metal by the acid.
9. The hold or grip by which friction is created or purchase obtained, as the hold of the short end of a lever upon the thing to be lifted, or of one part of a machine upon another part.

With very cold ice . . it will be found difficult to obtain "*bite*" — a state of things skaters are familiar with. *J. Thomson.*

10. A surface which creates friction or is brought into contact with another for the purpose of obtaining a hold; specif., the holding surfaces of the jaws of a chuck.
11. A sharp impact, as of a stamping machine.
12. The keenness, smart, tang, or penetrating effect of a sharply impinging sensation; as, the *bite* of a strong liquor, or of a harsh wind.

bit'er (bīt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that bites; specif., one that bites often, or is inclined to bite, as a dog or fish. "Great barkers are no *biters*." *Camden.*
2. One who cheats; a sharper. *Colloq.*

bi-ter'nate (bī-tûr'nāt), *a.* [*bi-* + *ternate.*] *Bot.* Doubly ternate, as when each division of a ternate leaf is also ternate. — **bi-ter'nate-ly**, *adv.*

bit'ing (bīt'ĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** Action or process denoted by BITE, *v.*
2. A wound made by a bite. *Obs.*

bit'ing, *p. a.* That bites; sharp; cutting; sarcastic; caustic. "A *biting* affliction." "A *biting* jest." *Shak*

biting angle. *Gunnery*, the smallest angle of impact against armor at which a projectile will penetrate, this angle being equal to the angle between the axis of the projectile and a

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bis'muth-if'er-ous, *a.* See -FEROUS.

bis'muth-ite (bĭz'mŭth-īt; bĭs'-), *n.* Bismutite. [MITE.]

bismuth ocher *or* **ochre.** = BISMUTH WHITE.

bismuth white. Oxychloride of bismuth, BiOCl, a pigment.

bisne. † BISSON, BYSEN.

bisnewen. † BESNOW.

‖ **bi-so'gnio, bi-so'gno** (*It.* bē-zō'nyō), *n.* [It. *bisognio*, lit., need.] A bezonian. *Obs.*

bisognion. † BEZONIAN.

bisohte. Obs. pret. of BESEECH.

bison. Var. of BYSEN.

bi-so'nant (bī-sō'nănt; bĭs'ō-nănt), *a.* [*bi-* + *sonant.*] Having two sounds.

bisouhte. Obs. pret. of BESEECH.

bisp, *n. & v.* [ME., for *biscop.* See BISHOP.] Bishop. *Obs.*

bispac. Obs. pret. of BESPEAK.

bi-spar'ren, *v. t.* [*be-* + *sparto* bolt.] To shut in; inclose. *Obs.*

bispatte Obs. pret. of BESPETE.

‖ **bis pec-ca're in bel'lo non li'cet.** [L.] To blunder twice in war is not permissible.

bispeken. † BESPEAK.

bi-sphe'noid, *n.* See SPHENOID.

bi-spi'nous (bī-spī'nŭs), **bi-spi'nose** (-nōs), *a.* [*bi-* + *spinose.*] Having two spines.

bi'spore (bī'spōr), *n.* [*bi-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* An asexual spore produced in pairs by certain red algæ. Cf. TETRASPORE. — **bi-spo'rous** (bī-spō'rŭs), *a.*

bisprint. Obs. p. p. of BESPRENG.

‖ **bis pu'e-ri se'nes** (s ē'n ē z). [L.] Old men (are) twice boys.

bisquet, bisquite † BISCUIT.

bis'sa-bol (bĭs'ȧ-bŏl). Var. of BISABOL.

bissart. † BUZZARD.

bisse (bĭs), *n.* [F.] *Her.* A snake borne as a charge.

bis'set, *n.* [F. *bisette* (Cotgrave).] A lace or binding of gold, silver, silk, etc. *Obs. Scot. Oxf. E. D.*

bis-sex'til BISSEXTILE. *Ref. Sp.*

bissh-. For obsolete words beginning in *bissh-*, see the forms beginning BISH-.

bisshop. † BISHOP

bis'some. † BESOM.

bis'son (bĭs'ŭn), *a.* [ME. *bisen*, *bisne*, AS. *bisen*, prob. for *bīsēne*; *bi* by + *sēne* clear, akin to *seon* to see; clear when near, hence short-sighted. See SEE.] Blind or purblind; also, blinding. *Obs.* "*Bisson* rheum." *Shak.*

bis'sus. † BYSSUS.

bis'sy-bis'sy (bĭs'ĭ-bĭs'ĭ), *n.* [See BICHY.] The kola nut. *West Indies.*

bis-syl'la-ble, *n.* [*bis-* + *syllable.*] Dissyllable. *Obs.*

bist Dial. var. of BEEST.

bistad, bisted. † BESTEAD.

bi-stek'en, *v. t.* [ME. *bi-* + *steken* to close.] To shut. *Obs.*

bi-stel'late, *a.* [*bi-* + *stellate.*] Marked by, or in the form of, two stars.

bi'ste-phan'ic, *a.* [*bi-* + *stephanic.*] *Craniol.* Joining the two stephanions. [See COIN.]

bi'sti (bē'stē), *n.* [Per. *bīstī.*]

bi-stip'u-lar, *a.* [*bi-* + *stipular.*] *Bot* Having two stipules.

bi-stip'u-late, *a.* Bistipular.

bi-stip'uled (bī-stĭp'ūld), *a.* Bistipular.

bis'tour-nage (bĭs'tōōr-nĭj), *n.* [F., fr. *bistourner* to twist.] *Vet.* Castration by torsion of the spermatic cord, causing atrophy.

bistowe. † BESTOW.

bi-stra'tose, a. [*bi-* + *stratose.*] *Bot.* Having cells in two layers.

bis'tre Var. of BISTER.

bi-stri'ate, *a.* See BI-.

bi-sub'sti-tut'ed, *a.* Doubly substituted.

bi-sub'sti-tu'tion, *n. Chem.* Disubstitution.

bi'sulc, bi-sul'cous, *a.* [L. *bisulcus.*] Bisulcate. *Obs.*

bi-sul'phide, *n.* Also **bisulfid.** = DISULPHIDE.

bi-sul'phu-ret, *n.* A disulphide

‖ **bis vin'cit, qui se vin'cit in vic-to'ri-a** [L.] He conquers twice who conquers himself in victory.

biswike. † BESWIKE.

bisy. † BUSY.

bi'syl-lab'ic, a. Dissyllabic. — **bi-syl'la-bism** (-bĭz'm), *n.*

bit. † BITE. [*deth. Obs.*

bit, *3d sing. pr.* of BID, for *bidbit*, *pret. & p. p.* of BITE.

bit'a-ble (bīt'ȧ-b'l), **bite'a-ble**, *a.* See -ABLE.

bi-take', *v. t.* † BETAKE.

bitaken. † BETOKEN.

bitald. Obs. pret. & p. p. of BETELL.

bit'brace', *n.* = BITSTOCK.

bitch, *n.* = BÊCHE.

bitch'er-y, *n.* Harlotry. *Obs.*

bite. † BIT

bite. Var. of BIGHT.

bitecche. † BETEACH.

bitelle. † BETELL.

bi-tem'po-ral, *a. Craniol.* Pert. to the two temporal bones, or joining the opposite posterior roots of the zygomatic processes.

bi'ten-tac'u-late, *a.* See BI-

biter. † BITTER. [tiary.]

bi-ter'ti-a-ry, *a.* Doubly ter-

bite'sheep', *n.* A pun upon BISHOP. *Obs.* "Ye are become rather *bite-sheepe* than true bishops." *Foxe.*

bite'-tongue', *n* The water pepper.

bith. † BEETH.

bi'the-ism (bī'thē-Ye'ĭm; bĭthē'ĭz'm), *n.* [*bi-* + *theism*] Belief in the existence of two gods, as in a good and an evil god. [*Bib.*

Bi-thi'ah (bY-thī'ȧ; bYth'Y-ȧ). **Bith'ron** (bĭth'rŏn). *Bib.*

bithumen. † BITUMEN.

bi'ti (bē'tē), *n.* [Native name.] The blackwood a.

bitticle. † BINNACLE.

bitiden † BETIDE.

bitime. † BETIME.

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tangent to the projectile at the point. The soft cap on an armor-piercing projectile diminishes this angle. — **biting dragon**, the tarragon. — **b. louse.** See LOUSE.

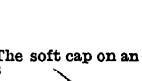

A B C Biting Angle; *B C* Surface of Plate; *AB* Axis of Projectile.

biting in. *Etching.* The process of eating into metallic plates by means of an acid. See ETCH.

Bi'tis (bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus of venomous snakes including the African puff adders. See PUFF ADDER.

bi'to (bē'tō), *n.*, *or* **bito tree.** [Etym. uncertain.] A small scrubby tree (*Agialid segyptiacum*) growing in dry regions of tropical Africa and Asia. It has a hard yellowish white wood; the bark yields a fish poison; the ripe fruit is edible, and when green it is an anthelmintic; the fermented juice is used as a beverage; the seeds yield a medicinal oil called *zachun*. See AGIALID.

bi'tri- (bī'trĭ-). A prefix consisting of *bi-* and *tri-*, and denoting that the characteristic denoted by the last element may occur either two or three times; as, **bi'tri-par'tite** (-pär'tīt), divided into two or three parts; **bi'tri-pin-nat'i-fid** (-pĭ-năt'ĭ-fĭd); **bi'tri-sep'tate** (-sĕp'tāt), etc.

bit'stock' (bĭt'stŏk'), *n.* A stock for rotating a bit; a brace. See BRACE, *Illust.*

bitt (bĭt), *n.* [Cf. F. *bitte*, Icel. *biti*, a beam.] **1.** *Naut.* A vertical piece of heavy timber or an iron casting firmly fastened to the deck of a vessel and used for securing hawsers or cables, ropes, etc. Bitts are usually placed in pairs.

2. [Prob. of different origin.] *Mech.* Either of a pair of chilled iron blocks used with a tilting hammer and placed one under, and one over, a piece of steel, to give it a good surface while being hammered.

bitt, *v. t. Naut.* To put round the bitts; as, to *butt* the cable, in order to fasten it or so as to slacken it gradually, which is called *veering*.

bitt'er (bĭt'ẽr), *n.* [See BITT.] *Naut.* A turn of the cable round the bitts.

bit'ter (bĭt'ẽr), *a.*; BIT'TER-ER; BIT'TER-EST. [AS. *biter*; akin to Goth. *baitrs*, Icel. *bitr*, Dan., Sw., D., & G. *bitter*, OS. *bittar*, fr. root of E. *bite*. See BITE, *v. t.*] **1.** Having or designating a peculiar, characteristically disagreeable taste, like that of wormwood or an infusion of hops; as, a *bitter* medicine; *bitter* as aloes.

2. Painful; distressful; grievous; sore; as, a *bitter* feeling; a *bitter* soul; a *bitter* lot.

> Nor can I utter all our *bitter* grief. *Shak.*
>
> The Egyptians . . made their lives *bitter* with hard bondage. *Ex.* i. 14.

3. Causing pain or smart; as, a *bitter* cold day, a *bitter* hurt; hence, calamitous; poignant; galling. "A *bitter* message of hopeless grief." *Bryant.*

> It is an evil thing and *bitter*, that thou hast forsaken the Lord thy God. *Jer.* ii. 19.
>
> How *bitter* a thing it is to look into happiness through another man's eyes! *Shak.*

4. Expressing grief or pain; as, *bitter* tears.

> And when Esau heard the words of his father, he cried with a great and exceeding *bitter* cry. *Gen.* xxvii. 34.

5. Characterized by sharpness, severity, or cruelty; harsh; stern; also, characterized by animosity; virulent; caustic; as, *bitter* reproach.

> Husbands, love your wives, and be not *bitter* against them. *Col.* iii 19.
>
> Faust is no longer the same *bitter* and contemptuous man. *Carlyle.*

Syn. — Acrid, sharp, harsh, pungent; stinging, cutting, severe, acrimonious. See SOUR.

bitter almond. See ALMOND. — **b.-almond oil.** See OIL, *Table I.* — **b. aloes,** *Pharm.*, a drug consisting of the dried juice of various species of *Aloe*, esp. *A. vera* and *A. succotrina*. It is intensely bitter, and is used as a tonic and purgative. — **b. apple.** See COLOCYNTH. — **b. ash.** **a** In the West Indies, the bitterwood (*Picrasma excelsa*). **b** In the United States, the wahoo (*Evonymus atropurpureus*). — **b. bugle,** an American mint (*Lycopus americanus*) with bitter-flavored foliage. — **b. buttons,** tansy. — **b. cassava.** See CASSAVA. — **b. cherry,** a variety of bird cherry of the western United States, having bitter astringent fruit. — **b. clover,** bitterbloom. — **b. cottonwood,** the narrow leaf cottonwood (*Populus angustifolia*). — **b. cress,** any plant of the genus *Cardamine*, esp. *C. amara*. — **b. cucumber.** See COLOCYNTH. — **b. damson,** mountain damson. — **b. dock,** a European dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), introduced as a weed into the United States. It has broad, obtuse leaves and bitter rootstocks. — **b. earth,** magnesia. — **b. fitch.** Var. of BITTER VETCH. — **b. ginger,** a variety of ginger (*Zinziber zerumbet*) having a rootstock with a very bitter flavor and larger than that of common ginger. It is used in the West Indies as a medicine. — **b. gourd,** colocynth. — **b. grass,** the colicroot. — **b. herb.** **a** The lesser centaury. **b** The turtlehead. — **b. hickory,** the bitternut. — **b. king,** a simaroubaceous shrub or small tree (*Soulamea amara*) of the Moluccas, Fiji Islands, and New Guinea, possessing intensely bitter properties and used as an antiperiodic. — **b. oak.** **a** The cerris **b** In the United States, the bear oak. — **b. pecan,** the water hickory. — **b. pepper,** any of several Asiatic rutaceous trees of the genus *Evodia*. — **b. pignut,** the bitternut. — **b. principles,** *Chem.*, a class of neutral substances extracted from vegetable products and having a strong bitter taste. Many of them are valuable medicinally. — **b. rot,** a very destructive disease of apples, grapes, and other fruit, induced by the parasitic fungus *Glomorella rufomacularis*, and resulting in speedy decay. Also, the fungus itself. — **bitter salt,** Epsom salts. — **b. spar,** dolomite. It contains magnesia, the soluble salts of which are bitter. — **b. thistle,** the blessed thistle. — **b. trefoil,** the buckbean. — **b. vetch,** any of several European vetches of the genus *Lathyrus*, as *L. sativus*, or of *Vicia*, as *V. orobus*. They are good forage plants, but the seeds contain a bitter poisonous alkaloid. — **b. waternut,** the nutmeg hickory. — **b. willow,** the purple willow. — **b. wintergreen,** the pipsissewa. — **to be b. end.** [Perh. from or confused with *bitter end* of a cable.] To the last extremity, however calamitous.

bit'ter (bĭt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** That which is bitter; bitter quality.

2. A sensation of taste, the quality of which is normally given by quinine or aloes. The sensation is characteristically disagreeable, when pure, except where the stimulus is of low intensity. See TASTE.

> *Bitter*, unfortunately, does not contrast with any other taste, and hence cannot be eliminated by compensation. *E. B. Titchener.*

3. = BITTERS, a drink. *Rare.*

4. Bitter beer. *Eng.*

bit'ter, *v. t. & i.*; BIT'TERED (-ẽrd); BIT'TER-ING. [AS. *biterian*.] To make, or become, bitter; as, to *bitter* ale.

bit'ter-bark' (-bärk'), *n.* **a** Any of several Australian trees having bitter bark, esp. *Alstonia constricta*, *Petalostigma quadriloculare*, and *Tabernæmontana orientalis*. **b** In the United States, the Georgia bark and the cascara buckthorn, having bark with similar properties.

bit'ter-blain' (-blān'), *n.* A scrophulariaceous herb (*Lindernia diffusa*) of tropical America, reputed a febrifuge.

bit'ter-bloom' (-blōōm'), *n.* The American centaury.

bitter end. [See BITT, *n.*] *Naut.* The inboard end of a cable.

bit'ter-ling (bĭt'ẽr-lĭng), *n.* [G.] A European cyprinoid fish (*Rhodima amarus*).

bit'tern (bĭt'ẽrn), *n.* [ME. *bitoure*, *betore*, *boture*, *botor*, fr. F. *butor*; of unknown origin.] Any member of a subfamily (Botaurinæ) of the heron family, including species of small and medium size, frequenting bogs and reedy swamps, usually nesting on the ground and more or less nocturnal in their habits. The typical bitterns are notable for their soft streaked and speckled plumage and for the peculiar sounds they utter. The common European species is *Botaurus stellaris*; that of America, *B. lentiginosus*, is often called *stake driver* from the sound of its notes. The least bittern (*Ardetta exilis*) of America and the little bittern (*A. minuta*) of Europe are among the smallest herons. See STAKE DRIVER, SUN BITTERN.

European Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*). 1/18

bit'tern, *n.* [From BITTER, *a.*] **1.** The bitter mother liquor that remains in salt works after the salt has crystallized out. From it are obtained magnesium chloride and sulphate, sodium sulphate, and bromides and iodides.

2. A very bitter compound of quassia, cocculus indicus, etc., used in adulterating beer.

bit'ter-ness (bĭt'ẽr-nĕs), *n.* [AS. *biternys*; *biter* bitter + *-nys* = *-ness.*] Quality or state of being bitter.

> The lip that curls with *bitterness*. *Percival.*
>
> Thou art in the gall of *bitterness*. *Acts* viii. 23.

bit'ter-nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* A species of hickory (*Hicoria minima*) of the eastern half of the United States. It is a slender tree, having rough bark, and leaves with seven or nine leaflets. The thin-shelled nut is very bitter. Also called *bitter hickory*, *swamp hickory*, *bitter pignut*, etc.

bit'ter-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* **a** A portulacaceous plant (*Lewisia rediviva*) with fleshy, farinaceous roots and handsome pink flowers, growing in the mountains of Idaho, Montana, etc. It gives the name to the Bitterroot mountains and river. **b** The bigroot (*Micrampelis fabacea*). **c** Dogbane.

bit'ters (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* **1.** A liquor, generally spirituous, in which a bitter herb, leaf, or root is steeped. Medicinally, bitters are mild tonic or aromatic stimulants, employed chiefly to increase the appetite and improve digestion.

2. = 2d BITTERN, 1.

bit'ter-sweet' (-swēt'; 87), *a.* Mingling bitter and sweet.

> *Bittersweet* hunger of desire. *Hamlin Garland.*

bit'ter-sweet', *n.* **1.** Anything which is bittersweet.

2. A kind of apple. *Obs.*

3. **a** A climbing solanaceous plant (*Solanum dulcamara*) with purple flowers and oval coral-red berries. The whole plant is poisonous, and has a taste at first sweetish and then bitter. The branches yield officinal *dulcamara*. **b** An American celastraceous climbing shrub (*Celastrus scandens*), whose yellow capsules open late in autumn, and disclose the red aril.

Bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*). Fruit and Leaves, ½. Flower, nat. size.

bit'ter-weed' (wēd'), *n.* Any of several American plants containing a bitter principle; as: **a** Ragweed. **b** Horseweed. **c** The sneezeweed *Helenium tenuifolium*.

bit'ter-wood' (bĭt'ẽr-wo͝od'), *n.* **a** A West Indian simaroubaceous tree (*Æschrion excelsum*), from the wood of which Jamaica quassia is obtained. **b** The paradise tree (*Simarouba glauca*).

bit'ter-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The yellow gentian (*Gentiana lutea*) of Europe.

bitt'head' (bĭt'hĕd'), *n. Naut.* The upper end of a bitt.

bit'u-lith'ic (bĭt'ū-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [*bitumen* + *lithic.*] Designating a kind of paving the main body of which consists of broken stone cemented together with bitumen or asphalt. — *n.* Bitulithic pavement.

bit'u-mas'tic (-măs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or designating a kind of bituminous paint or cement; — a trade-mark name.

bi-tu'men (bĭ-tū'mĕn; bĭt'ū-; 277), *n.* [L. *bitumen*: cf. F. *bitume*. Cf. BÉTON.] Orig., mineral pitch, or asphalt (see ASPHALT). By extension, any of a number of inflammable mineral substances consisting mainly of hydrocarbons, and including the hard, solid, brittle varieties called asphalt, the semisolid maltha and mineral tars, the oily petroleum, and even the light, volatile naphthas. **bitumen of Judea.** = JEW'S PITCH.

bitumen process. *Photog.* Any process in which advantage is taken of the fact that prepared bitumen is rendered insoluble by exposure to light, as in photolithography.

bi-tu'mi-nize (bĭ-tū'mĭ-nīz), *v. t.*; BI-TU'MI-NIZED (-nīzd); BI-TU'MI-NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To prepare or treat with bitumen. — **bi-tu'mi-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n*

bi-tu'mi-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L *bituminosus*: cf. F. *bitumineux.*] Having the qualities of bitumen; compounded with bitumen; containing bitumen.

bituminous coal, coal that yields, when heated, considerable volatile bituminous matter; soft coal. See COAL. — **b. limestone,** a mineral, brown or black, emitting an unpleasant smell when rubbed. That of Dalmatia is so charged with bitumen that it may be cut like soap. — **b. shale,** a shale impregnated with bitumen, often found with coal. — **b. macadam,** bitulithic pavement.

bi-typ'ic (bī-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* [*bi-* + *typic.*] *Biol.* Consisting of two species; — said of a genus.

bi-u'rate (bī-ū'rāt), *n.* [*bi-* + *urate.*] *Chem.* An acid salt of uric acid. See BI-, 2.

bi'u-ret (bī'ū-rĕt), *n.* [*bi-* + *urea.*] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_2H_5O_2N_3 \cdot H_2O$, formed by heating urea. It is intermediate between urea and cyanuric acid.

biuret reaction. *Organic Chem.* A reaction that occurs when biuret or certain other substances, as the albumins and peptones, are treated in solution with caustic alkali and copper sulphate, and gives a red or violet color.

bi'va'lence (bī'vā'lĕns; bĭv'ā-lĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of
bi'va'len-cy (bī'vā'lĕn-sĭ; bĭv'ā-) } being bivalent

bi'va'lent (bī'vā'lĕnt; bĭv'ā-lĕnt; 277), *a.* [*bi-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] **1.** *Chem.* Having a valence of two. See VALENCE.

2. *Biol.* Double; — said esp. of chromosomes which consist of two chromosomes united (usually end to end).

bi'valve (bī'vălv), *n.* [*bi-* + *valve*: cf. F. *bivalve.*] Any mollusk of the class Lamellibranchia (syn. Pelecypoda) distinguished by the shell consisting of a right valve and a left valve connected by a dorsal hinge. The oysters, clams, and mussels are examples.

bi'valve, *a.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Having a shell composed of two valves or parts which open and shut, as the oyster.

2 *Bot.* Having two valves, as a capsule or a diatom.

bi-va'ri-ant (bī-vā'rĭ-ănt), *a.* [*bi-* + *variant.*] *Phys. Chem.* Having two variable factors.

bi-vec'tor (bī-vĕk'tẽr; -tōr), *n.* [*bi-* + *vector.*] *Math.* A quantity of the form $p + \rho_1\sqrt{-1}$, ρ and ρ_1 being vectors.

biv'i-ous (bĭv'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *bivius*; *bi-* + *via* way.] Having, or leading, two ways.

bi-vit'tate (bī-vĭt'āt), *a.* [*bi-* + *vittate.*] **1.** *Bot.* Having two vittæ, or oil tubes, as the fruit in the family Apiaceæ.

2. *Zoöl.* Having two longitudinal stripes.

biv'ouac (bĭv'wăk; bĭv'ōō-ăk; 277), *n.* [F. *bivouac*, *bivac*, prob. fr. G. *bewache*, or *bewacht*; *bei* by, near + *wachen* to watch, *wache* watch, guard. See BY; WATCH.] **1.** *Mil.* **a** The watch of a whole army by night, when in danger of surprise or attack. *Obs.* **b** An encampment for a very short sojourn under improvised shelter or none.

2. A night's encampment without shelter; a camping out.

biv'ouac, *v. i.*; BIV'OUACKED (-wăkt; -ōō-ăkt); BIV'OUACK-ING. **1.** *Mil.* **a** To watch at night, as an army. *Obs.* **b** To encamp, as for the night, without tents or housing.

2. To encamp for the night in the open air.

bi'week'ly (bī'wēk'lĭ), *a.* [*bi-* + *weekly.*] Occurring or appearing every two weeks; fortnightly; also, semiweekly. — *n.* A biweekly publication. — **bi'week'ly,** *adv.*

Bix'a (bĭk'sä), *n.* [NL., fr. *bicha*, a native name.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American shrubs or small trees having cordate leaves and large yellow flowers. The only species, *B. orellana*, the achiote, has been transported to nearly all tropical countries. See BIXIN, ANNATTO, ORELLIN.

bix'in (bĭk'sĭn), *n.* [From BIXA.] *Chem.* A coloring principle, $C_{15}H_{18}O_4$, occurring together with orellin in annatto. It is amorphous, resinous, and of cinnabar-red color.

bi-zarre' (bĭ-zär'), *a.* [F., fr. Sp. *bizarro* gallant, brave, liberal, prob. of Basque origin; cf. Basque *bizarra* beard, whence the meaning *manly*, *brave.*] Characterized by unlikes. It arises from the transverse processes of two or more upper dorsal vertebræ, and is inserted in the superior curved line of the occipital.

bi-ven'tral, *a.* [*bi-* + *ventral.*] *Anat.* Digastric. — **biventral lobe.** = DIGASTRIC LOBE.

biverage. ✝ BEVERAGE.

bi'verb (bī'vûrb), *n.* [*bi-* + L. *verbum* word.] A name made up of two words.

bi-ver'bal, *a.* [*bi-* + *verbal.*] Pert to two words; punning.

biv'i-um (bĭv'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a place with two ways.] *Zoöl.* The two posterior rays or ambulacral areas of a five-rayed echinoderm; — opposed to the *trivium*. — **biv'i-al,** *a.*

bi-vo'cal, *n.* [*bi-* + *vocal.*] A diphthong. *Orf. E. D.*

bi-vo'cal-ized, *a.* Intervocalic.

bi-vol'tine (bī-vŏl'tĭn), *a.* [F. *bivoltin*, fr. *bi-* (see BI-) + It. *volta* time.] Producing twice a year; — said of certain silkworms.

bi-vo-lu'mi-nous, *a.* Of two volumes.

biw-. For obsolete forms in *biw-* see the forms in BEW-, BYW-.

bi'wa' (bē'wä'), *n* [Native name.] The loquat, a Japanese fruit.

biwaill, biwelle. ✝ BEWAIL.

biwelde. ✝ BEWIELD.

biwende. ✝ BEWEND.

biwepe. ✝ BEWEEP.

biwich. ✝ BEWITCH.

bi-win'ter, *a.* [*bi-* + *winter.*] Occurring twice in a winter.

biwreyen. ✝ BEWRAY.

biwrie. ✝ BEWRY.

Bix-a'ce-æ (bĭk-sā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees (order Hypericales) consisting of the single genus *Bixa*. — **bix-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

bix'by-ite (bĭk'sĭ-bĭ-īt), *n.* [After one Maynard *Bixby.*] *Min.* An oxide of iron and manganese, $FeO \cdot Mn_2O_3$, occurring in black isometric crystals. H., 6.–6.5. Sp. gr., 4.95.

bi-year'ly, *a.* Occurring twice a year.

biyete. ✝ REGET.

bi-yond'. ✝ BEYOND.

Bizantine. Var. of BYZANTINE.

bit'ing-ly, *adv.* of BITING. — **bit'ing-ness,** *n.* See -NESS [TIDE.]

bitit. Obs. 3d sing. pres. of BEbit **key** with alterable bits for perpetual locks.

bit'less, *a.* See -LESS.

bit'n Bitten. *Ref. Sp.*

bi'to (bē'tō), *n.* Contr. of *abito*, var. of ABOIDEAU. *Dial. U. S.*

bitoken. ✝ BETOKEN.

bitore. ✝ BITTERN.

bit pincers. *Locksmithing.* Pincers having curved jaws.

bitraie. ✝ BETRAY.

bitrappe. ✝ BETRAP.

bitre. ✝ BITTER.

bi-trea'dle (bī-trē'd'l), *a.* Having two treadles.

bitrish. ✝ BETRAISE.

bi-tro'chan-ter'ic, *a.* See BI-.

bitt. ✝ BITE. [NACLE.]

bitt'a-cle (bĭt'ä-k'l). ✝ BIN-

bittarde. ✝ BITTERN.

bit'ted, *a.* Furnished with a bit; as, a double-*bitted* ax.

bit'ten, *p. p.* of BITE.

bit'ter. ✝ BITTERN.

bit'ter, *adv.* = BITTERLY. *Archaic or Dial.* [BUMP.]

bit'ter-bump'. Var. of BITTER-

bit'ter-bush', *n.* The bear oak.

bit'ter-ful. *a.* See -FUL. *Rare.*

bit'ter-head', *n.* The calico bass.

bit'ter-ing, *n.* = 2d BITTERN, 2

bit'ter-ish, *a.* Somewhat bitter. — **bit'ter-ish-ness,** *n.*

bit'ter-ly, *adv.* of BITTER.

bit'ter-sweet'ing, *n.* = BITTERSWEET, an apple *Obs.*

bit'ter-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* The buckbean.

bit'tie (bĭt'ĭ), *n.* A little bit. *Scot.*

bittill. ✝ BEETLE.

bit'ting rig, *or* **bitting rigging.** A rig for breaking colts to the bit, consisting of bridle, saddle or surcingle, and crupper.

bit'tle (bĭt'l). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of BEETLE.

bit'tock (bĭt'ŭk), *n.* [*bit* + *-ock.*] A little bit. *Scot.*

bittonie. ✝ BETONY.

bit'tor (bĭt'ẽr), **bit'tour, bit'oure.** ✝ BITTERN.

bitt pin. *Naut.* A pin thrust through the bitthead to keep the cable from slipping off.

bit'ty, *a.* Composed of bits; scrappy; as, "*bitty* literature."

bi'tu-ber'cu-late, -lat'ed, *a.* See BI-.

bituex. ✝ BETWIXT.

bitwine. ✝ BETWEEN.

bi-tume' (bĭ-tūm'), *n.* [F.] Bitumen. *Obs. or Poetic.*

bi-tumed' (bĭ-tūmd'), *a.* Smeared with bitumen. *Rare.*

bi-tu'men-ize. Var. of BITUMINIZE

‖ **bi-tu'men Ju-da'i-cum** (jo͞o-dā'ĭ-kŭm; 243). [L.] Asphalt; Jew's pitch.

bi-tu'mi-nate, *v. t.* [L. *bituminare* to bituminate.] = BITUMINIZE.

bi-tu'mi-nif'er-ous (bĭ-tū'mĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS.

bi-tu'mi-noid (-noid), *a.* [*bitumen* + *-oid.*] Like bitumen.

bi-tu'mi-nose (-nōs), *a.* [L. *bituminosus.*] Bituminous.

bi-tun'. *v. t.* [AS. *betinnan.*] To hedge in; inclose. *Obs.*

bituxe. ✝ BETWIXE.

bitweene. ✝ BETWEEN.

bitwien. ✝ BETWEEN.

bit'wise', *adv.* [*bit* + *-wise*] Bit by bit.

bi-twix'. ✝ BETWIXT.

bityl. ✝ BEETLE.

bi u'ni-al (bĭ-ū'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + L. *unus* one.] Combining two in one. *Rare.*

bi-u'ni-ty, *n.* [*bi-* + *unity.*] A unity of two. *Rare.*

bivalle. ✝ BEFALL.

bi'valv. Bivalve. *Ref. Sp.*

bi'valved (bĭ'vălvd), *a.* Bivalve

Bi-val'vi-a (bĭ-văl'vĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See BIVALVE.] *Zoöl.* The Lamellibranchiata. In the Linnæan classification the Brachiopoda were also included.

bi-val'vi-an (-ăn), *n.* A bivalve.

bi-valv'ous (bĭ-văl'vŭs), *a.* Bivalve.

bi-val'vu-lar (-vū-lär), *a.* Bivalve.

bi-vas'cu-lar, *a.* Having two vascular vessels.

bi-vault'ed, *a.* See BI-.

bi-ven'ter, *n.*, *or* **bi-ven'ter cer-vi'cis** (bĭ-vĕn'tẽr sûr-vī'sĭs). [NL.; *bi-* + L. *venter* belly.] *Anat.* A small muscle of the back of the neck, beneath and often blended with the complexus, having a tendon intervening between two fleshy bel-

biw-. For obsolete forms in *biw-* see the forms in BEW-, BYW-.

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bi-year'ly, *a.* Occurring twice a year.

biyete. ✝ REGET.

bi-yond'. ✝ BEYOND.

Bizantine. Var. of BYZANTINE.

natural, extravagant, or sensational contrasts; fantastical; as, *bizarre* coloration, a *bizarre* costume.
Syn. — See FANCIFUL.

bi-zarre' (bĭ-zär'), *n.* **1.** That which is bizarre; — with *the*. **2.** *Hort.* A strain of carnation having flowers in which a pure white or yellow ground is flaked or striped with two or three colors; also, a plant or flower of this type.

Bi'zen' ware (bē'zĕn'). Fine, hard, unglazed pottery, usually grayish white, made in Bizen, Japan. Fantastic and grotesque figures in this ware are of especial excellence.

bi-zy'go-mat'ic (bī-zī'gō-măt'ĭk; bĭ-zĭg'ō-), *a.* [*bi-* + *zygomatic.*] *Craniol.* Joining the most widely separated points of the two zygomatic processes; designating the width of the face across the cheek bones.

biz'za-rri'a (bĭz'ä-rē'ä), *n.* [It. *bizzarria* oddity. See BIZARRE.] A peculiar form of orange, intermediate between the citron and bitter orange, and possibly a graft hybrid. It was originally produced in Italy.

blab (blăb), *v. t.;* BLABBED (blăbd); BLAB'BING. [Cf. ME. *blaberen*, or Dan. *blabbre*, G. *plappern;* prob. of imitative origin. Cf. also BLUBBER, *v.*] **1.** To chatter; babble; talk to no advantage.

A foolish mouth *blabbeth* out . . . foolishness.
Coverdale (Prov. xv. 2)

2. To utter or tell unnecessarily, or thoughtlessly; to publish (secrets or trifles) without reserve or discretion.

And yonder a vile physician *blabbing*
The case of his patient *Tennyson.*

blab, *v. i.* To talk thoughtlessly; tattle; tell tales.

Although I promised to keep his secret, I must *blab;* it was Sir George Dashwood was with me. *C. Lever.*

blab, *n.* [ME. *blabbe.*] **1.** One who blabs; babbler; tell-tale. "Avoided as a *blab.*" *Milton.*

For who will open himself to a *blab* or a babbler? *Bacon.*

2. Chatter; idle talk; babbling; taletelling.

blab'ber (blăb'ẽr), *n.* A tattler; a telltale.

black (blăk), *a.;* BLACK'ER; BLACK'EST. [ME. *blak*, AS. *blæc;* akin to Icel. *blakkr* dark, swarthy, Sw *black* ink, Dan. *blæk*, OHG. *blach*, LG. & D. *blaken* to burn with a black smoke.] **1.** Destitute of light, or incapable of reflecting it; of the color of soot or coal; of the darkest or a very dark color, the opposite of *white;* characterized by such a color; as, *black* cloth; *black* as ebony.

O night, with hue so *black!* *Shak.*

2. Enveloped or shrouded in darkness; very dark or gloomy; as, a *black* night; the heavens *black* with clouds.
3. In reference to pigmentation: Having dark skin, hair, and eyes; pertaining or belonging to a race characterized by dark pigmentation; — said: **a** Of Negroes, Negritos, and native Australians; as, the *black* races; *black* law (a law referring to colored people); *Black* Belt (see below).

The *black* blood that I now knew to circulate in my veins. *Stevenson.*

b Of dark-skinned or swarthy non-European peoples; as, a *black* Moor; "the *black* [Hindu] officers." **c** Of dark-complexioned Europeans; brunet. *Now Rare.*
4. Stained or soiled with dirt; unclean; foul.
5. Characterized by black uniform or garb.
6. Dismal, gloomy, or forbidding, like darkness; cruel; mournful; baneful; calamitous. "This day's *black* fate." "*Black* despair." *Shak.*
7. Expressing menace or discontent; threatening; sullen; foreboding; as, to regard one with *black* looks.
8. Destitute of moral light or goodness; atrociously wicked; less emphatically, disgraceful; dishonorable; indicating disgrace or dishonor, or culpability.

That hit the Strong Man hard, for the last appointment to the Foreign Office had been by *black* favor, and he knew it. *Kipling.*

9. Evil or baneful as a result of sorcery or magic; connected with dark or forbidden practices; as, *black* art, *black* magic, *black* mass. The obs. or obsoles. expressions, **to say black is his (her) eye (eyebrow, nail)** — that is, to accuse; to blame — probably originated in connection with belief in the "evil eye," and from the use of hair and nail parings in sorcery.
Syn. — Dark, murky, pitchy, inky, somber, dusky, gloomy, swart, Cimmerian, ebon, atrocious.

☞ The phrases beginning with *black,* a., are for facility of reference distributed in the main *Vocabulary.*

black, *n.* **1.** The darkest color, ideally that represented by total absence of light or resulting from total absorption of all light rays; in practice, the completest possible negation of white; or, freely, an extremely dark shade of gray, or of some other color.

Black is the badge of hell,
The hue of dungeons, and the suit of night. *Shak.*

2. A black pigment or dye.
3. a A black garment or dress; as, she wears *black.* **b** *pl.* Black mourning garments; funereal drapery. *Obs.*

That was the full time they used to wear *blacks* for the death of their fathers. *Sir T. North.*

4. The pupil of the eye. *Obs.*
5. A stain, a spot; a smooch.
6. A Negro, Negrito, or native Australian; loosely, a dark-skinned person or a member or descendant of a dark-skinned race.
7 *pl. Eng. Hist.* Disorderly persons, esp. poachers operating in bands, who, disguised by blackened faces, committed many outrages in the 18th century, and against whom the Black Act was specially directed.
8. *Print.* **a** An unintended mark upon a printed sheet due to the raising up of a space, lead, furniture, etc., in printing. **b** A kind of ink, prepared from grape residue, used in copperplate printing. **c** = BLACK LETTER.
9. *Games & Sports.* **a** The player of the dark pieces, as in chess or draughts; also, these pieces collectively. **b** A shot which hits the black part of a target, as in archery.
10. The black larva of the turnip sawfly.
11. [*cap.*] *pl. It. Hist.* The Neri. See BIANCHI.

black (blăk), *adv.* **1.** Sullenly; threateningly; maliciously; so as to produce blackness.
2. Exceedingly; wholly; completely. *Scot.*

black, *v. t.;* BLACKED (blăkt); BLACK'ING. [See BLACK, *a.;* cf. BLACKEN.] **1.** To make black; to soil; sully.

Sins which *black* thy soul. *J. Fletcher.*

2. To make black and shining, as boots or a stove, by applying blacking.
3. To poach. (See BLACK, *n.*, 7.) *Obs.*
to black down, *Naut.,* to treat (a ship's rigging) with a mixture of tar and tar oil.

black acre. *Law.* In legal documents, any particular piece of ground arbitrarily so called, as for purposes of reference.

Black Act. *Eng. Law.* The act of 9 George I. c. 22 (1722), making capital offenses of certain acts of poaching, marauding, etc., committed by the so-called "blacks" or others. It was repealed by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27 (1830), milder penalties being imposed by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 30. Other acts inflicting heavy penalties for malicious injuries to cattle and machinery have been called *black acts.*

Black Ag'nes (ăg'nĕs; -nēz). Agnes, Countess of Dunbar and March, born 1312, noted for her successful defense of Dunbar Castle in 1337 against an attack by the Earl of Salisbury; — so called because of her swarthy complexion.

black alder. **a** The alder buckthorn. **b** The winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*).

black'a-moor (blăk'ä-mōor; 201), *n.* [*black* + *Moor.*] A black, esp., an African black, an Ethiop; a negro or negress.

black and blue, *or, attributively used,* **black-and-blue,** *a.* Showing both black and blue coloration; specif., of the flesh, having the dark discoloration of a bruise due to rupture of blood vessels and effusion of blood in the tissues.

black and tan, *or, attributively used,* **black-and-tan,** *a.* Black mixed or spotted with tan color or reddish brown; — used specif. in describing certain breeds of dogs.
black-and-tan terrier, one of a breed of small smooth-haired terriers of delicate and graceful build, usually weighing from 7 to 22 pounds, chiefly black in color, with tan over the eyes and on the jaws and on parts of the legs.

black and white, *or, attributively used,* **black-and-white,** *a.* Showing both black and white coloration.
black-and-white coot, the American eider (*Somateria dresseri*). — **b. creeper.** See CREEPER. — **b. work,** *Housebuilding,* timber framework filled in between with rough masonry or coarse plastering.

black and white. **a** Writing or print; as, I must have that statement in *black and white.* **b** *Art.* Drawing or printing in black and white or in monochrome, sepia, or the like.

black angel fish. A large dark-colored angel fish (*Pomacanthus arcuatus*) of the West Indies.

black antimony. *Chem.* Black sulphide of antimony, Sb_2S_3, used in pyrotechnics, etc.

black apple. The fruit of the sapotaceous tree *Sideroxylon australe.* It resembles a very large plum, but has a coarse, insipid flavor. Called also *brush apple, native plum,* and *wild plum Australia.*

black art. **1.** The art practiced by conjurers and witches; necromancy; conjuration; black magic. This name is probably due to the Late Latin *nigromantia* for *necromantia,* as if the first part of the word came from L. *niger* black instead of from Greek νεκρός a dead person.
2. Burglary. *Obs. Thieves' Cant.*

black ash. **1. a** A North American ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) having dark brown heavy wood; — called also *hoop ash* and *basket ash.* **b** In Australia, a species of *Eucalyptus* (*E. stellulata*). **c** Incorrectly, the box elder.
2. See LEBLANC PROCESS.

black'a-vised' (blăk'ä-vīst', -vĭzd'), *a.* [F. *vis* face] Dark-visaged; swart. "A *blackavised* westland carle." *Scott.*

black'-backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Having the back black or marked with black. — **black-backed gull,** any of several gulls having when adult the back and upper surface of the wings of a very dark slate color, as the **great black-backed gull** (*Larus marinus*) and **lesser black-backed gull** (*L. fuscus*), both European, the former occurring also on the Atlantic coast of America.

black'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* **1.** A composition for blacking shoes; also, one for taking impressions of engraved work.
2. A ball of black color, esp. one used as a negative in voting; — in this sense usually two words.

black'ball', *v. t.;* BLACK'BALLED' (-bôld'); BLACK'BALL'ING. **1.** To vote against by putting a black ball into a ballot box; to reject or exclude, as by voting against with black balls; to ostracize.

He was *blackballed* at two clubs in succession. *Thackeray.*

2. To blacken (leather, shoes, etc.) with blacking.

black'band' (-bănd'), *n. Mining.* An earthy carbonate of iron containing considerable carbonaceous matter. It is valuable as an iron ore.

black bass. **1.** Either of two widely distributed and highly prized fresh-water game fishes of eastern North America, the **large-mouthed,** or **straw, bass** (*Micropterus*

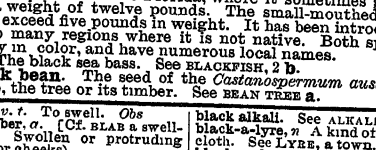

Black Bass (*Micropterus salmoides*). (⅛)

salmoides) and the **small-mouthed bass** (*M. dolomieu*). The large-mouthed species has the wider range, extending south to Texas and to Florida, where it sometimes grows to a weight of twelve pounds. The small-mouthed does not exceed five pounds in weight. It has been introduced into many regions where it is not native. Both species vary in color, and have numerous local names.
2. The black sea bass. See BLACKFISH, 2 **b.**

black bean. The seed of the *Castanospermum australe;* also, the tree or its timber. See BEAN TREE **a.**

black bear. The common American bear (*Ursus americanus*)

black beetle. The common large cockroach (*Stylopyga orientalis*) of temperate regions. See COCKROACH, *Illust.*

black'-bel'lied (blăk'bĕl'ĭd), *a.* Having the belly black or marked with black.

black-bellied plover, a large plover (*Squatarola squatarola*) breeding in the Arctic regions of both continents, but migrating to Africa and South America. Its throat and under parts are jet black in the breeding plumage. It is one of the finest game birds of its family, occurring in the United States as a migrant, and, though very wary, has been greatly diminished in numbers — **b sandpiper,** the American dunlin. See DUNLIN.

Black-bellied Plover (*Squatarola squatarola*) in summer plumage.

Black Belt A belt or region of the southern United States in which the percentage of colored population is greatest, stretching from South Carolina across Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi to Louisiana.

black'ber-ry (blăk'bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [ME. *blakberye*, AS. *blæc berie; blæc* black + *berie* berry.] **1.** The fruit of any of numerous species of *Rubus* belonging to the section *Eubatus.* It is berrylike in appearance, but is composed of a number of small drupes (the *fruit* proper) crowded upon a fleshy and juicy torus, or receptacle, the drupes being always black or very dark purple when ripe.

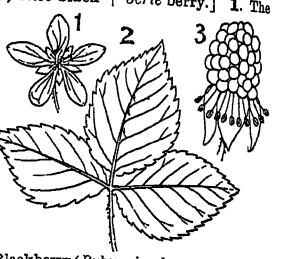

Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*) 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (⅔)

2. Any of the species of *Rubus* bearing this fruit. *R. fruticosus* is the common bramble of England; *R. nigrobaccus* is the high blackberry of the United States, and has given rise to the best of the cultivated varieties, as the Lawton, etc. *R. villosus* is the dewberry. See RUBUS.

blackberry lily. An iridaceous garden plant (*Gemmingia chinensis*) with pointed linear leaves and mottled orange-colored lilylike flowers borne in clusters. The capsule is fig-shaped, its thin walls falling away when ripe, disclosing a blackberrylike mass of seeds.

black bindweed. **a** The black bryony (*Tamus communis*). **b** A twining herb (*Polygonum convolvulus*) naturalized in America from Europe, and frequently a troublesome weed. Its leaves resemble those of the lesser bindweed.

black birch. **a** The cherry birch (*Betula lenta*); also, less commonly, the river birch (*B. nigra*) or any of several western birches (*B occidentalis*, etc.). **b** In New Zealand, the native beech *Fagus fusca.*

black'bird (blăk'bûrd), *n.* **1.** Any of a number of different birds so called because the males are largely or entirely black; as: **a** In England, a common and familiar thrush (*Merula merula*), a well-known singing bird; the merle. **b** In America, any of several birds of the family Icteridæ, as the crow blackbird, the redwing, the rusty grackle, etc. **c** In the West Indies, the ani.

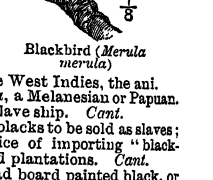

Blackbird (*Merula merula*)

2. *Cant.* A black; esp., *Australia,* a Melanesian or Papuan.

black'bird-er (-bûr-dẽr), *n.* A slave ship. *Cant.*

black'bird-ing, *n.* Kidnaping of blacks to be sold as slaves; also, *Australia,* the act or practice of importing "blackbirds" for service on Queensland plantations. *Cant.*

black'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A broad board painted black, or any dark smooth surface, as slate, on which writing, drawing, etc., can be done with chalk or crayons.

black book. Any of various books so called from the color of their binding, the style of their type, or the nature of their contents; esp.: **a** A book, probably compiled by Nigel, Bishop of Ely (d. 1169), containing a description of the Court of Exchequer of England, an official statement of the revenues of the crown, etc.; — called in full **Black Book of the Exchequer.** **b** A book of admiralty law, of the highest authority, based essentially upon the laws of Oleron and apparently published in the reign of Edward III.; — called in full **Black Book of the Admiralty.** **c** A book detailing the enormities practiced in the English monasteries and religious houses, compiled by order of their visitors under Henry VIII., presented to Parliament in 1536, and followed by their dissolution. The reports still existing are considered maliciously extravagant. **d** A book registering the names of persons liable to censure or punishment, as that of the English universities, or the English armies, or the list of habitual criminals published in England since 1877. **e** Any book which treats of necromancy.
to be in one's black books, to have incurred one's displeasure.

black'boy' (-boi'), *n.* The grass tree; — so called because its trunk when blackened by fire is fancied to resemble a native with a tuft of grass on his head. *Australia.*

black bread. Dark-colored bread; esp., rye bread such as is used by the poorer classes of northern Europe. It is heavy and sourish, but keeps moist and edible a long time.

‖ **bi'zarre'rie'** (bē'zär'rē'), *n.* [F.] Bizarre quality or thing.
biz-ca'cha (bĭs-kä'chä; 133, 208). Var. of VISCACHA.
bize. Var. of BISE, the wind.
bizel. Var. of BEZEL.
Biz-ioth'iah (bĭz-yōth'yä), *or* **Biz-joth'jah** (-jōth'ja). *Bib.*
bizle. † BEZZLE. [BISMILLAH.
biz-mel'lah (-mĕl'ä). Var. of
biz-na'ga. Var. of BISNAGA.
Biz'tha (bĭz'thä). *Bib.*
bizz. Var. of BUZZ. *Scot.*
bjel'kite (byĕl'kīt). *n. Min.* A variety of cosalite from the Bjelke mine in Sweden.
bk. *Abbr.* Backwardation; bank; book.
bkg. *Abbr.* Banking.

B kick. See under B in vocab.
bklr. *Abbr. Bibliog.* Black letter.
bkt. *Abbr.* Basket.
bl. *Abbr.* Bale; barrel; black.
B. L. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Laws; also [*l. c.*] bill of lading; breech loader; breech loading.
B/L. *Abbr.* Bill of lading
bla. Obs. or dial var. of BLAE.
blaad. † BLADE.
blaak. † BLACK.
‖ **blaauw' wil'de-beest'** (blou' vĭl'dē-bāst'). [D. *blauw* blue + *wildebeest.*] The brindled gnu. *South Africa.*
blaaw'bok' (blou'bŏk'). Var. of BLAUBOK. *South Africa.*
blab. *n.* [Cf. BLEB, BLOB.] A swelling *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

blab, *v. t.* To swell. *Obs*
blab'ber, *a.* [Cf. BLAB a swelling.] Swollen or protruding (lips or cheeks).
blab'ber, *v. t.* [Cf. BLAB.] To utter inarticulate sounds; also, to blab; babble. *Obs.* — **blab'ber-er.** *n. Obs.*
blab'bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLAB.
blabd. Blabbed. *Ref. Sp.*
blaber. † BLABBER.
blac. † BLAKE
bla'chong (bla'chŏng). Var. of BALACHONG.
Black'a'cre, Widow (blăk'ā'kẽr). A perverse, bustling, masculine, pettifogging, and litigious character in Wycherley's comedy of "The Plain Dealer."

black alkali. See ALKALI SOIL
black-a-lyre, *n.* A kind of black cloth. See LYRE, a town. *Obs.*
black amber. An old and popular name for *jet.*
black-and-yellow warbler. The magnolia warbler. [GEL.
black archangel. See ARCHAN-
Black Assize. *Eng. Hist.* The assize held at Oxford in July, 1577, which was followed by a virulent epidemic of jail fever.
black'-a-vis'aged (blăk'ä-vĭz'ĭjd), *a.* = BLACK-AVISED.
black'back', *n.* = BLACK-BACKED GULL. **b** The Menominee whitefish (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*). [*Sp.*
black'ball'er. *Ref. Sp.*

black'ball'er, *n.* One who blackballs.
black balsam. Balsam of Peru.
black'-bark' pine. The Jeffrey pine.
black bead = CAT'S-CLAW **a** (2).
black beast = BÊTE NOIRE.
black'bel'ly, *n.* The summer herring (*Pomolobus estivalis*).
black bent. black bent grass. **a** The slender foxtail. **b** The wire bent. **c** Switch grass.
black'-ber'ried heath. The crowberry.
black'ber-ry-ing, *n.* The gathering of blackberries.
Black Bess The swift mare ridden by Dick Turpin, the highwayman executed in 1739.

black bile. Atrabile See MELANCHOLY, HUMOR.
black bill See under BILL, 2, a weapon. [bindweed.
blackbird bindweed The black
black'-blood'ed, *a.* Melancholy moody; atrabilious.
black bonnet. The black-headed bunting (*Emberiza schœniclus*) of Europe. *Local, Scot.*
black bowl. A drinking bowl. *Obs.*
black box. Any of various eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus bicolor, E. bauerıana, E. boormani,* etc; — so called from the dark hue of their ioliage. *Australia.*
blackboy gum. Acaroid resin
black brant. See BRANT.

black bream. **a** An Australian sparoid food fish (*Chrysophrys australis*). **b** In Tasmania, a marine food fish (*Girella tricuspidata*). See BLACKFISH, 2 **h**.

black'-breast'ed (blăk'brĕs'tĕd ; -tĭd ; 7, 151), *a.* Having the breast black or marked with black.

black-breasted flycatcher, the thunder bird. *Australia.* — **b.** plover = BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.

black'-browed' (blăk'broud'), *a.* Having black eyebrows ; hence, scowling, gloomy, forbidding.

black buffalo. A buffalo fish (*Ictiobus urus*) of the Mississippi valley.

black'-bulb' ther-mom'e-ter. A thermometer, for determining the intensity of solar radiation, in which the bulb is blackened to prevent loss of heat by reflection and is inclosed in a vacuum tube to obviate cooling by convection.

black bunch grass. A coarse perennial grass (*Hilaria mutica*) of the southwestern United States, where it is used for forage and hay.

Black-bur'ni-an war'bler (blăk-bûr'nĭ-ăn). [After Mrs. *Blackburn*, an English lady.] A North American warbler (*Dendroica blackburniæ*). The male is strongly marked with orange, yellow, and black on the head and neck, and has an orange-yellow breast.

Blackburnian Warbler. 1/4

black'butt' (blăk'bŭt'), *n.* Any of several Australian timber trees of the genus *Eucalyptus*, esp *E. pilularis*, in which the bark of the lower part of the trunk resembles charred wood.

black cake. A cake containing so much molasses, fruit, spices, etc., as to be nearly black, such as that often called *wedding cake* or *bride's cake*.

black calabash. A bignoniaceous tree (*Crescentia ovata*) of South Florida and tropical America, having an ovoid thin-shelled fruit resembling a gourd. See CALABASH TREE.

black calla. An ornamental aroid (*Arum palæstinum*), cultivated in greenhouses for its dark purple or almost black spathe, somewhat resembling that of the calla.

black canker. **a** A disease in turnips and other crops, produced by a species of caterpillar. **b** *Med* = MELANOSIS.

black'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* **1.** Any of several different birds with black heads or crowns ; esp : **a** A small European warbler (*Sylvia atricapilla*), with a black crown. **b** The chickadee. **c** In England, locally, any of various titmice, the reed bunting, stonechat, or black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*). **d** The laughing gull. **e** Wilson's warbler.

Blackcap of Europe (*Sylvia atricapilla*). 1/5

2. *Cookery.* An apple roasted till black, to be served in a dish of boiled custard.

3. A species of raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*) having black fruit ; — often called *black raspberry*. It is native in the eastern United States, and has produced several varieties in cultivation, as the Ohio, the Gregg, etc.

black caraway. A ranunculaceous herb of the Mediterranean region (*Nigella sativa*), whose pungent seeds are used like those of caraway ; — also called *black cumin*.

black cattle. Beef cattle of any color. *Eng. & Scot.*

Black cattle: "oxen, bulls, and cows" (Johnson) ; prob. at first properly applied to the black breeds found in the highlands of Scotland, Wales, and other districts, to which it is still by some restricted. *Oxf. E. D.*

black Ca-yu'ga (kă-yōō'gă). [From *Cayuga* county, New York.] One of a breed of large domestic ducks having plumage of a lustrous black color and dark bill and legs. It is supposed to have originated in central New York.

black chalk. A kind of carbonaceous clay or shale, of a bluish black color. It soils the fingers when handled.

black cherry, black choke. **a** The sweet cherry of Europe (*Prunus avium*). **b** An American wild cherry (*Prunus serotina*) of the eastern United States and Canada. It is a large tree, with black bark, thick oval leaves, and white flowers succeeded by black astringent fruits. **c** Any black-fruited variety of the cultivated cherry.

black'cock' (blăk'kŏk'), *n.* The male of the black grouse.

black coral. Any antipatharian coral having a black hornlike axis. Sometimes, also, any of certain gorgonians.

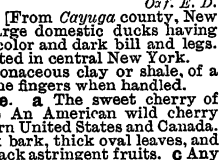

Blackcock. 1/10

black cottonwood. Any of several species of *Populus* or cottonwood, esp. *P. trichocarpa*, a tree of the Pacific coast of North America, with leaves dark green and shining above and rusty or silvery beneath.

black currant. **a** A European currant (*Ribes nigrum*) with loosely flowered drooping racemes of yellow flowers, and black, unpleasantly flavored fruit, which possesses medicinal properties. **b** The related American species *R. americanum*, often called *American black currant*.

black death. A very virulent form of plague (which see) which ravaged Asia and Europe in the 14th century, raging in England from August 1348–summer 1349, August 1361–May 1362, and July 1368–Michaelmas 1369. The mortality in some places was probably as high as two thirds of the entire population. In England, the sudden rise in wages, on account of scarcity of laborers, contributed largely to the emancipation of the laboring classes. Much property fell to the church, which helped to bring about the confiscation of church lands under Henry VIII.

black dog. **1.** A pewter or counterfeit coin. *Obs. Cant.*

2. The spirit of ill humor, melancholy, or dumps.

I was under the *black dog* — sulkin' like a child. *Kipling.*

Black Doug'las (dŭg'lăs). A Douglas of the elder branch of that Scottish family. James, in Scott's "Castle Dangerous," was the eighth Lord Douglas. William (killed 1452) was the eighth Earl of Douglas.

black draft *or* **draught.** *Med.* A cathartic, of senna and magnesia

black drop. *Med.* **1.** Vinegar of opium.

2. An optical phenomenon observed in transits of Mercury and Venus, near the instant of internal contact, when the planet seems for the moment attached to the sun's limb by a dark ligament, probably due to irradiation and the imperfections of the telescope

black duck. A common duck (*Anas obscura*) of the northeastern United States and Canada, related to the mallard, but having the plumage of both sexes chiefly dusky brown with lighter edging to the feathers ; the dusky duck. It is a favorite game bird.

black earth. Mold ; dark earth ; specif., chernozem.

black East Indian duck. One of a breed of small domestic ducks having the plumage black with greenish reflections, and the bill olive green.

black'en (blăk'n), *v. t.* ; BLACK'ENED (-nd) ; BLACK'EN-ING. [See BLACK, *a.* ; cf. BLACK, *v. t.*] **1.** To make black or dark ; to darken ; cloud. "*Blackened* the whole heavens." *South.*

While the long funerals *blacken* all the way *Pope.*

2. To defame ; to sully, as reputation, to make infamous ; as, vice *blackens* the character.

Lying about the living and *blackening* the dead. *Hall Caine.*

Syn. — Denigrate, defame, vilify, slander, calumniate, traduce, malign, asperse.

black'en, *v. i.* To grow black or dark.

black eye. **1.** An eye with a very dark iris ; also, *pl.*, a person having black eyes.

2 A darkening of the skin about the eye, as from a bruise.

black'-eyed' (blăk'īd' ; 87), *a.* Having a black eye or eyes.

black-eyed bean, the cow pea. — **b. pea,** the seed of a tropical fabaceous vine (*Dolichos sphærospermus*), used in the West Indies for food ; also, the plant. — **B Susan.** **a** The heroine of a popular nautical ballad by John Gay, and of one of Dibdin's sea songs. **b** The coneflower, or yellow daisy (*Rudbeckia hirta*). **c** The bladder ketmie. **d** The jequirity bean.

Black'feet' (blăk'fēt'), *n. pl.* A tribe of Algonquian Indians, formerly inhabiting the region between the upper Missouri River and the Saskatchewan, but now gathered on reservations. They include the Siksika, or Blackfeet proper, the Bloods, and the Piegans.

black'fel'low (-fĕl'ō), *n.* An Australian aboriginal. See AUSTRALIAN, *n.*

black'fel'lows' po-ta'toes (-fĕl'ōz). In Australia, the seeds or nuts of various cycadaceous plants of the genus *Macrozamia* ; also, the tubers of the araceous plant *Alocasia macrorhiza*. Both of these products are rich in starch and furnish food to the natives.

black'-fig'ured, *a. Class. Archæol.* Designating, or pertaining to, vases in which the decoration consists of black figures painted upon a red (the natural clay) or a white ground. The *black-figured* style of decoration was developed at Athens about the middle of the 6th century B C and continued until early in the 5th, when it gave way to the red-figured style. There are two types of black-figured vases : those in which the body of the vase is the natural red glaze of the clay, or the white of a slip put on over this ; and those in which the body of the vase is covered with a black varnish, panels of red clay being left, within which the designs are drawn. The latter approach in appearance the red-figured ware. Details in the designs are often indicated by white and purple pigments as well as by incised lines. The subjects in this ware are usually mythological, and the style is archaic and stiff as compared with the red-figured (which see). Cf. POLYCHROME

black'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **1. a** Any of several small toothed whales of the genus *Globicephala*, which are found in large schools. **b** Sometimes, any of certain other and larger whales.

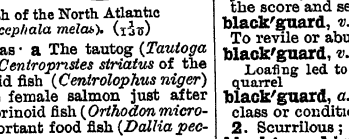

Blackfish of the North Atlantic (*Globicephala melas*). (1/30)

2. Any of a number of fishes so called from their dark color ; as · **a** The tautog (*Tautoga onitis*). **b** The black sea bass *Centropristes striatus* of the Atlantic coast. **c** A stromateoid fish (*Centrolophus niger*) of the Atlantic Ocean. **d** The female salmon just after spawning. **e** A Californian cyprinoid fish (*Orthodon microlepidotus*). **f** A small but important food fish (*Dallia pectoralis*) of Alaska and Siberia, remarkable for its ability to revive after having been frozen for a long time. **g** In Australia and Tasmania, a fresh-water blennylike fish (*Gadopsis marmoratus*). **h** Any of several marine Australian basslike food fishes of the genus *Girella*, esp. *G. simplex* and *G. tricuspidata*.

Blackfish of Alaska (*Dallia pectoralis*) (1/4)

black flag. The flag of a pirate, often bearing a skull and crossbones ; a signal of defiance to society.

Black Flags. An organization composed originally of Chinese rebels that had been driven into Tonkin by the suppression of the Taiping rebellion, but later increased by bands of pirates and adventurers. It took a prominent part in fighting the French during their hostilities with Anam, 1873–85.

black flea. A flea beetle (*Haltica nemorum*) injurious to turnips.

black flux. *Metal.* A flux obtained as a dark-colored mass (consisting essentially of potassium carbonate and finely divided carbon) by the deflagration of tartar with half its weight or less of saltpeter.

black fly. **a** In the United States, a small, venomous, two-winged fly of the genus *Simulium*, of several species, of which the Adirondack black fly (*S. molestum*) is exceedingly abundant and troublesome in the northern forests. The larvæ are aquatic. **b** The bean plant louse.

Black Fly (*Simulium*) enlarged.

Black'foot' (blăk'fŏŏt'), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Blackfeet ; as, a *Blackfoot* Indian.

Black'foot', *n.* **1.** A Blackfoot Indian.

2. [*l. c.*] A matchmaker ; matrimonial go-between. *Scot.*

Black Friar. A Dominican friar. See DOMINICAN. Also, sometimes, a Benedictine.

Black'fri'ars (-frī'ĕrz), *n.* The quarter of a town in which the black friars dwell or have dwelt, esp., a locality in the center of London a short distance southwest of St. Paul's, where a monastery of the black friars once stood.

Black Friday. **a** Good Friday ; — so called from the black vestments worn by the clergy on that day. **b** Any Friday on which a public disaster has occurred ; as : In England, December 6, 1745, when the news of the landing of the Pretender reached London, and May 11, 1866, when a financial panic commenced. In the United States, September 24, 1869, and September 19, 1873, on which financial panics began.

black frost. Frost or cold so intense as to blacken vegetation, usually unaccompanied by white or hoar frost.

black ginger. The scalded and dried but unscraped root of the ginger plant. It is the ordinary inferior commercial product, distinguished by its dark color from *white* or *Jamaica* ginger. See JAMAICA GINGER.

black gnat. *Angling.* An artificial fly with dark gray wings and black body and legs.

black grass. **a** A grasslike rush (*Juncus gerardi*), growing commonly on salt marshes, and making good hay. **b** The slender foxtail grass. **c** The black medic. **d** In Australia, a grass (*Spinifex hirsutus*) with long creeping stems, rooting freely at the joints, thus valuable as a sand binder ; — also called *spany rolling grass* and *matgrass*.

black grouper. **a** A very large grouper (*Garrupa nigrita*), sometimes weighing several hundred pounds, found from South Carolina to Brazil ; — called also *black jewfish*. **b** The bonaci (*Mycteroperca bonaci*).

black grouse. A large grouse (*Lyrurus tetrix*), widely distributed in Europe and western Asia and occurring in most of the heath districts of England and Scotland. The male is chiefly black with white wing patches and outwardly curved tail feathers, and is known as the *blackcock*. The female has barred and mottled plumage, and is called *gray hen*.

black'guard (blăg'ärd), *n.* Orig., and usually in senses 1–3, written **black guard.** [*black* + *guard.*] **1.** The scullions and lower menials of a great household ; also, the servants and hangers-on of an army. *Obs.*

A lousy slave, that . . rode with the *black guard* in the duke's carriage, 'mongst spits and dripping pans. *Webster* (1612).

2. A guard of soldiers or attendants in black dress ; a member of such a guard. Also fig. *Obs.*

The great Lord of Limbo did therefore command all his *Black Guard* that stood about him, to bestir them. *Dekker.*

3. The criminals and vagabonds of a community. *Obs.*

4. A person of low character, esp. one who uses scurrilous language, or treats others with foul abuse ; a scoundrel.

A man whose manners and sentiments are decidedly below those of his class deserves to be called a *blackguard*. *Macaulay.*

5. A vagrant ; a gamin. *Obs.*

6. A kind of snuff.

7. *Fives* As played at Eton, a return of a served ball, which strikes the front wall above the *line* but to the left of a vertical line (called the **blackguard line**) 3 ft. 8 in. from the right wall, without hitting the right wall. When the serving or "in" side has 14 points (i. e., within one of game) they must play a blackguard (called in this case *blackguard out*). Otherwise the in side may refuse a blackguard, the score and service remaining as before. See FIVES.

black'guard, *v. t.* ; BLACK'GUARD-ED ; BLACK'GUARD-ING. To revile or abuse in scurrilous language.

black'guard, *v. i.* To act as a blackguard or vagabond.

Loafing led to *blackguarding* ; *blackguarding* brought on a quarrel. *Gow.*

black'guard, *a.* **1.** Belonging or pertaining to a menial class or condition ; as, a *blackguard* boy. *Obs.*

2. Scurrilous ; abusive ; low ; as, *blackguard* language.

black'guard-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The conduct or language of a blackguard ; ruffianism.

black'guard-ly, *adv. & a.* In the manner of, or resembling, a blackguard ; abusive ; scurrilous ; ruffianly.

black gum. **a** A cornaceous tree (*Nyssa sylvatica*) of the eastern United States, having close-grained wood, entire leaves, and small blue-black drupaceous fruits ; — called also *tupelo*, *sour gum*, and *pepperidge*. **b** The white fir (*Abies concolor*). *Utah.* **c** In Australia, the black sally.

black Ham'burg (hăm'bûrg). A sweet and juicy variety of European grape, of a dark purplish black color, much grown under glass in northern latitudes.

black haw. **a** A caprifoliaceous shrub (*Viburnum prunifolium*) bearing cymes of white flowers and bluish black drupes. **b** The sheepberry (*V. lentago*), a shrub of somewhat similar appearance. **c** Either of two sapotaceous trees (*Bumelia lenax* and *B. lanuginosa*) of the southern United States. **d** A hawthorn (*Crataegus douglasii*) of the western United States.

black'head' (blăk'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A scaup duck.

2. *Med.* **a** Comedo. **b** *Veter.* Infectious enterohepatitis, a fatal infectious disease of turkeys, peacocks, etc. The principal lesions are in the liver and cæcum.

black'-head'ed, *a.* Having a black or black-marked head. **black-headed grosbeak,** a grosbeak (*Zamelodia melanocephala*) closely allied to and replacing the rose-breasted grosbeak in western North America. The adult male has the

black'breast', *n.* **a** The black-bellied plover. **b** The American dunlin.

Black Bruns'wick-ers (brŭnz'wĭk-ĕrz), *or* **Death's-head corps.** A body of 2,000 horse raised in 1809 to avenge the death of the Duke of Brunswick in the war against Napoleon. They had black uniforms and a badge of a skull and crossbones. Also called *Black Hussars*.

black buck. **a** The common antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*) of India. **b** The sable antelope

black bullhead. See BULLHEAD.

black bur *or* **burr.** The yellow avens (*Geum strictum*).

black cabbage tree. See MEL-ANODENDRON.

black canons. See AUGUSTINIAN CANONS.

black cat. = FISHER, 2.

black character. *Print.* = BLACK LETTER.

black cinnamon. The bayberry of the West Indies (*Pimenta acris*). See BAYBERRY **b**

black clergy. *East. Ch.* Monks, as distinguished from *white clergy*, or parish clergy.

black'coat', *n* **1** A clergyman ; — familiarly so called.

2. *pl.* German mercenaries of the 16th and 17th centuries ; — so called from their black garb

black cockatoo. See COCKATOO.

black coffee. = CAFÉ NOIR.

black cohosh. The bugbane *Cimicifuga racemosa*

black copper. **a** = MELACONITE. **b** = BLISTER COPPER.

black couch grass. **a** The slender foxtail. **b** Purple bent or redtop. [simpar.]

black'-crest'ed mon'key. The black crop. A crop of peas or beans, as opposed to one of corn. *Orf. E. D.*

black'-crowned' thrush The thunderbird. *Australia.*

black'-crown' tam'a-rind. = VELVET TAMARIND

black cumin. = BLACK CARAWAY.

black current. The Japanese currant.

black cypress = BALD CYPRESS.

black dammar. A resin probably obtained from the East Indian balsameaceous tree *Canarium strictum*. See CANARIUM.

black damp. = CHOKE DAMP.

black diamond. **1.** *pl.* Coal.

2. *Min.* = CARBONADO

black dogwood. **a.** The alder buckthorn. **b** The bird cherry.

black drink. A drink prepared from the leaves of *Ilex vomitoria*, used by the Indians of the southern United States as a medicine and ceremonial beverage. See YAUPON.

black drongo See KING CROW.

black drum. The common drumfish (*Pogonias cromis*).

Black Eagle. See ORDER.

black elderberry. The pale elder (*Sambucus glauca*).

black'end Blackened *Ref. Sp.*

black'en-er, *n.* One that blackens.

black'en-ing, *n.* = BLACKING.

black'er, *n* One that blacks.

black'ey. Var of BLACKY.

black'-eye' bean. = BLACK-EYED BEAN. [PEA.]

black'-eye' pea = BLACK-EYED

black'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a black or gloomy face.

black fast. *R.C.Ch.* The severe fast prescribed for Christmas Eve, Ash Wednesday, and Good Friday. — **black'-fast'ing,** *a*

black'fin', *n.* = BLUEFIN.

black'-fin' snap'per The sesi.

black'fish'er, *n.* One who catches blackfish (see BLACKFISH, 2 d) in the close season. *Eng. & Scot.* — **black'fish'ing,** *n.*

blackfish oil. See OIL, *Table II.*

black flower. The bunchflower (*Melanthium virginicum*).

black flycatcher. The phainopepla. [crescence.]

black galls. See GALL, an excrescence.

black game. a The blackgrouse. **b** One of a black variety of the exhibition game fowl. [*Sp.*]

black'gard Blackguard. *Ref.*

black grama. See GRAMA GRASS.

black guard-ize, *v t.* See -IZE.

black'guard-ry, *n.* Blackguards, collectively. *Rare*

black guava A rubiaceous tree of Jamaica and Guiana (*Guettarda argentea*) with black, edible fruit. [MOPU-]

black guillemot. See GUILLE-

Black Hand. [A trans. of Sp. *mano negra.*] **a** A Spanish anarchistic society, many of the members of which were imprisoned in 1883. **b** A lawless or blackmailing secret society, esp among Italians. *U. S.*

Black Harry. The black sea bass *Centropristes striatus*

Black Hawk War. A war (June, 1831, to Aug., 1832) between the United States and the Sac and Fox Indians under Black Hawk, resulting from a treaty requiring the Indians to move west of the Mississippi

black hazel. The hop hornbeam

black'-head' grass. The common woodrush.

head black, and the neck, rump, and under parts orange brown, becoming yellow on the belly and under the wings. — **black-headed gull**, any of certain gulls, mostly of rather small size, which have the head black and the under parts usually of a rosy tint in the breeding plumage. The common European species is *Larus ridibundus*. The laughing gull (*L. atricilla*) is a well-known American form.

black'heart' (blăk'härt'), *n.* **a** A heart cherry having a dark flesh and skin, as the Black Tartarian.
b Any of several species of *Polygonum* having black seeds.
c The European whortleberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*).

black'-heart'ed, *a.* Having a wicked, malignant disposition; morally bad. — **black'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

black heat. A heat, just below a dull red heat, at which iron or steel turns black.

black hemlock. A hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*) of western North America. It attains a large size; its valuable timber is harder than that of the eastern hemlock.

black hole. A dungeon or dark cell in a prison; a military lock-up or guardroom; — commonly with allusion to the Black Hole, a cell 14 ft. 10 in. by 18 ft. in a fort at Calcutta, into which 146 English prisoners were thrust by the nawab Siraj-ud-daula on the night of June 20, 1756. The heat and lack of air killed 123 of them before morning.

black horehound. An ill-smelling European herb of the mint family (*Ballota nigra*), with ovate, rugose leaves and whorls of dark purple flowers; — called also *fetid*, *stinking*, and *bastard*, *horehound*.

black horse. A fish of the Mississippi valley (*Cycleptus elongatus*), of the sucker family; the Missouri sucker.

black ice. Compact transparent ice on a pond or the like.

black'ing, *n.* **1.** Any preparation for making things black; esp.: **a** One for giving a black luster to boots and shoes, or to stoves. **b** *Founding.* A carbon facing for molds, as charred wood, coal, or graphite, ground to a powder.
2. The act or process of making black.

black ipecac. A tropical American rubiaceous shrub (*Psychotria emetica*); also, its powerfully emetic root.

black ironwood. **a** A rhamnaceous shrub or small tree (*Krugiodendron ferreum*) of South Florida and the West Indies, having hard, dark wood. **b** An oleaceous tree of South Africa (*Olea laurifolia*) yielding useful timber.

black'jack' (blăk'jăk'), *n.*, *or* **black jack.** **1.** A capacious vessel for beer, ale, etc., orig. of tar-coated leather, now usually of japanned metal.
2. A jerkin or jack of black leather.
3. Caramel or burnt sugar, used to color wines, spirits, etc.
4. A pirate flag; the black flag.
5. A small leather-covered club or billy weighted at the head and having an elastic shaft.
6 *Mining.* Sphalerite, or zinc blende; also, sometimes, dark hornblende.
7. *Bot.* **a** A common oak (*Quercus marilandica*) of the eastern United States, often forming dense thickets in poor soil. The bark is black, and the wood hard, but of little value. **b** = TURKEY OAK **b**.
8. *Zoöl.* **a** The mustard beetle. *Eng.* **b** The larva of the turnip sawfly. *Eng.* **c** A scaup duck.

black knot. **1.** A fast, or hard, knot.
2. A disease of plum and cherry trees, characterized by black excrescences on the branches due to the fungus *Plowrightia morbosa*; also, the fungus itself. It is the most serious of the diseases attacking these fruits, often killing the trees. A remedy is pruning and burning.
3. The plum curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*).

black latten. Brass in milled sheets used by braziers, and for drawing into wire.

black lead (lĕd). **1.** Graphite or plumbago; — so called from its leadlike appearance and streak.
2. A lead (graphite) pencil, or markings made with it.

black'lead' (-lĕd'), *v. t.* To apply black lead to, as the surface of a mold; also, to draw or write in black lead.

black'leg' (blăk'lĕg'), *n.* **1.** *Veter.* = BLACK QUARTER.
2. A swindler; esp., a dishonest gambler. *Colloq.*
3. A strike breaker; — so called in opprobrium.

black letter. **a** A style of letter or of type characterized by black face and angular outlines, which was imitated by the early printers from a current form of manuscript letter. It still prevails in Germany, and in English-speaking countries is in occasional use, as *Old English* and *Gothic*. See TYPE. **b** Any heavy-faced type.

black'-let'ter, *a.* **1.** Written or printed in black letter.
2. Devoted to old books; hence, out of date.
3. Of or pert. to, or marked by, black letters; — said esp. of days (black on the calendar) not saints' days. Hence, unlucky; inauspicious; unfortunate. Cf. RED-LETTER, *a.*

black lily. Either of two bulbous liliaceous plants (*Fritillaria biflora* and *F. camschatcensis*), natives of the Pacific coast of North America, having the perianth dark purple.

black list. A list of persons thought deserving of censure, punishment, or adverse discrimination; esp., a list of persons stigmatized as bad debtors (as insolvent persons) or untrustworthy (as discharged employees), made for the protection of tradesmen or employers.

black'list' (blăk'list'), *v. t.* To put in a black list; esp., to put in a tradesmen's or employers' black list.
If you *blacklist* us, we will boycott you. *John Swinton.*

black'ly (blăk'lĭ), *adv.* In a black manner; darkly, in color; gloomily, threateningly; atrociously. "Deeds so *blackly* grim and horrid." *Feltham.*

black'mail' (-māl'), *n.* [*black* + *mail* rent, tribute] **1.** A tribute of money, corn, cattle, or other thing, anciently exacted in the north of England and south of Scotland by freebooting chiefs for protection from pillage. Payment or receipt of it was made a felony by 43 Eliz. c. 13 (1601).
2. Payment of money exacted by means of intimidation; also, extortion of money from a person by threats of public accusation, exposure, or censure.
3. *Eng. Law.* Black rent, paid in corn, flesh, or the lowest coin, as opposed to *white rent*, paid in silver.

black'mail', *v. t.*; BLACK'MAILED' (-māld'); BLACK'MAIL'ING. To extort money from by intimidation, esp. by threats of exposure to public accusation, censure, or disgrace; to exact blackmail from; as, to *blackmail* a merchant by threatening to expose alleged or actual fraud.

black'mail'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who blackmails

black mangrove. **a** A verbenaceous tree (*Avicennia nitida*) of the South Florida coast and the West Indies, usually occurring in dense, mangrovelike thickets. It has numerous short apogeotropic roots. **b** A somewhat similar Australian verbenaceous plant (*Ægiceras majus*).

black maple. A sugar maple (*Acer saccharum nigrum*) distinguished by black bark and dark pubescent foliage.

black Maria. The close wagon in which prisoners are carried to or from jail. *Colloq., U. S.*

black mass. **1.** *Eccl.* A mass for the dead, in which the priest's vestments are black
2. [*cap.*] A travesty of the Christian Mass ascribed to the reputed worshipers of Satan. See SATANISM.

black measles. **1.** *Med.* A dangerous form of measles characterized by hemorrhages into the skin.
2. A disease of the grape in California caused by the parasitic fungus *Plasmodiophora californica*.

black'meat' (blăk'mēt'), *n.* The larvæ, or veligers, of various mollusks of the genus *Rissoa*, sometimes found at the surface of the sea in vast numbers.

black medic. A trailing fabaceous herb (*Medicago lupulina*), closely allied to the hop clover, which it resembles in the head of small yellow flowers, but from which it differs in having curved pods. It is a native of Europe and Asia, but is rapidly becoming a cosmopolitan weed.

Black Monday. **1.** Easter Monday; — so called from its severity in 1360, when many of Edward III 's soldiers died before Paris from the cold.
2. The first Monday after the holidays; — so called by English schoolboys.
Black Monday massacre, a massacre of English settlers in Ireland on March 30, 1209.

black mulberry. **a** A European mulberry (*Morus nigra*) with dark foliage and fruit. **b** The red mulberry (*M rubra*).

black oak. **1.** Any of several American oaks having dark bark or foliage; specif.: **a** The blackjack. **b** The red oak. **c** The scarlet oak. **d** The yellow oak **e** Either of the two western American oaks *Quercus emoryi* and *Q. californica*.
2 In Australia, the she oak.

black oat grass. An oat grass of the eastern United States (*Stipa avenacea*), having the third scale of the spikelet black.

black olive. A West Indian combretaceous tree (*Buceras bucerus*), with dark-colored, very durable wood. The fruit is an olivelike one-seeded drupe.

black ox, the. *Folklore.* Misfortune; ill luck; also, in *the black ox has trod on* (one's) *toes*, old age.

black oxide of iron. Magnetic oxide of iron, Fe_3O_4.

black oxide of manganese. Manganese dioxide.

black pea. A European bitter vetch (*Lathyrus niger*) the foliage of which turns black in drying.

black pepper. A pungent condiment consisting of the ground fruit of an East Indian plant (*Piper nigrum*). Its husk when dry is black. See PEPPER. Also, the plant.

black perch. **a** A common surf fish (*Embiotoca jacksoni*) of the Pacific coast. **b** The black sea bass (*Centropristes striatus*). **c** The small-mouthed black bass. *Local, U. S.* **d** The flasher (*Lobotes surinamensis*).

black pigment. A kind of lampblack obtained by burning common coal tar, chiefly used for printers' ink.

black pine. **1.** Any of several American pines having dark-colored bark; as: the lodgepole pine; the Jeffrey pine; the pitch pine; the loblolly pine; the jack pine.
2. The Corsican pine of Europe (*Pinus laricio*).
3. In Australia and New Zealand, any of various coniferous trees; as: **a** The red pine (*Callitris calcarata*). **b** The camphorwood (*Callitris robusta*). **c** Either of two species of *Podocarpus* (*P. ferruginea* and *P. spicata*).

black'poll' (-pōl'), *n.* A North American warbler (*Dendroica striata*), having the top of the head of the male bird black when in full plumage.

black poplar. **a** A European poplar (*Populus nigra*) of which the Lombardy poplar is a variety See LOMBARDY POPLAR. **b** The swamp cottonwood or its timber. *U. S.*

black'pot' (blăk'pŏt'), *n.* **1.** A beer or ale mug (cf. BLACKJACK, 1); fig., a toper. *Obs.*
2. Coarse crockery exposed while burning to dense smoke which permeates its pores and answers for glazing.
3. A sausage made of fat and blood.

black powder. Ordinary gunpowder, as distinguished from brown or cocoa powder and smokeless powders.

Black Prince. Edward, Prince of Wales, the son of Edward III. of England; — alluding either to the color of his armor, or, more probably, to the terror of his arms.

black pudding. A kind of sausage made of blood, suet, etc., thickened with meal; a blood pudding.

black quarter. *Veter.* An infectious disease of young cattle caused by the bacillus of blackleg and characterized by high fever and formation of more or less extensive crackling swelling under the skin. Death results in nearly all cases. Called also *blackleg*, *symptomatic anthrax*.

black race. The Ethiopian race; — loosely so called. See MAN.

black rat. A species of rat (*Mus ratlus*), infesting houses. It is now rare, having been driven out by the brown rat.

black rattlesnake. A rattlesnake (*Sistrurus catenatus*) formerly common in the prairie regions of the central United States. It frequents low ground.

Black Republican. A member of the Republican party considered as favoring the cause of the negroes; — first applied in Civil War times by proslavery men. *U. S.*

Black Rod, *abbr.* for *Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*: a The usher to the Chapter of the Garter, who carries a black rod. He is of the king's chamber, and also usher to the House of Lords. *Eng.* **b** An usher in the legislature of British colonies.

black'root' (blăk'rōōt'), *n.* **a** The Culver's root. **b** The colicroot. **c** A perennial asteraceous plant of the southern United States (*Chænolobus undulatus*) having large black tuberlike rootstocks, sometimes used medicinally.

black rot. **a** A disease of cultivated plants due to fungi or bacteria, and resulting in discoloration and decay. The black rot of the sweet potato is caused by *Ceratocystis fimbriata*; of the tomato, by a species of *Macrosporium*; of the grape, by *Guignardia bidwellii*; of the cabbage and allied plants, by one of the bacteria (*Pseudomonas campestris*). **b** Any organism producing this disease.

Black Rubric. The declaration in the Book of Common Prayer in 1661 respecting kneeling at the administration of the Lord's Supper. It was a revision of the declaration enjoining kneeling contained in the Second Prayer Book of Edward VI., issued in 1551.

black rust. **a** A form of a disease of wheat and other cereals and grasses caused by the parasitic fungus *Puccinia graminis*; also, the fungus itself. See WHEAT RUST. **b** Any similar fungal disease causing discoloration.

black sage. **a** A tropical American boraginaceous shrub (*Cordia cylindristachya*) with sagelike leaves. **b** A woolly-leaved menthaceous plant (*Trichostema lanatum*), native of southern California and Mexico.

black sally. [*black* + *sally* = *sallow*.] An Australian tree (*Eucalyptus stellulata*) with rough, dark-colored bark near the butt. It yields a red kino. See KINO.

black'-sand'er, *n.* One who washes the black sand of the sea beach for gold; a beach comber. *New Zealand.*

black sanicle. A European apiaceous herb (*Astrantia major*), whose aromatic root is used as an alterative.

black scale. A destructive scale (*Lecanium oleæ*) infesting olive, orange, and other trees. See LECANIUM, *Illust.*

black shafting. *Mach* Shafting made of bars of ordinary rolled iron made cylindrically true only where the couplings, journal bearings, etc, come.

black sheep. One in a family or company who is unlike the rest, and makes trouble.

black sloe. A wild plum (*Prunus umbellata*) of the southern United States. It bears a profusion of white flowers, succeeded by small sour fruits.

black'smith' (blăk'smĭth'), *n.* [*black* (in ref. to the color of the metal) + *smith*. Cf. WHITESMITH.] **1.** A smith who works in iron with a forge.
2. A blackish Pacific coast fish (*Chromis punctipinnis*).

black snake, *or* **black'snake'** (-snāk'), *n.* **1.** Any of several snakes of a black or very dark color; esp.: **a** In the United States, *Zamenis constrictor*, the black or blue racer, which reaches a length of six feet or more, and the somewhat larger pilot snake (which see). Both are widely distributed and common, and quite harmless. **b** In Jamaica, *Ocyophus ater*, also harmless. *Pseudechis porphyriacus*, *Hoplocephalus superbus*, and *Notechis scutatus*, venomous snakes widely distributed in Australia (the latter two also in Tasmania), are also called *black snake*.
2. A long braided whip consisting usually of rawhide or leather, very heavy near the butt (to which a short handle is sometimes joined) and tapering to a slender end which terminates in a leaf-shaped piece as a snapper. It is used esp. in driving long teams of oxen, mules, or horses.

black solder. An alloy of copper, zinc, and a little tin.

black Spanish. One of an old and well-known Mediterranean breed of domestic fowls with glossy black plumage, blue legs and feet, bright red comb and wattles, and white face. They are remarkable as egg layers.

black spleenwort. A European maidenhair spleenwort (*Asplenum adiantum-nigrum*) used as an astringent.

black spruce. A spruce (*Picea mariana*) of the northeastern United States and Canada, extending southward in the Alleghenies. It is a slender tree with spreading branches, deep green and very dense foliage, and oval persistent cones. The wood is soft and light. See SPRUCE.

black spurge. A trailing weed of North America (*Euphorbia maculata*), with dark green blotched leaves.

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black hellebore. The Christmas rose.

black hickory. **a** The mockernut. **b** The pignut.

Black Host. The Host in the Black Mass. [WICKERS]

Black Hussars. = BLACK BRUNSWICKERS (blăk'ĭz), *n., pl.* of BLACKY. [hemp]

black Indian hemp. Canadian

black'ing-in' paste. Paste made of glue or gelatin, molasses, and lampblack, used in the production of plates in a gelatin process of photo-engraving.

black iron liquor. = IRON LIQUOR.

black'ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **black'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **black'ish-ness**, *n.*

black'it, *a.* Blackened. *Scot.*

black ivory. Negro slaves. *Commercial Slang.*

Black Jack. John A. Logan, a Union major general in the American Civil War; — affectionately so called by his men, alluding to his swarthiness.

blackjack pine. = JACK PINE.

black jewfish. See BLACK GROUPER **a**.

Black Jura. *Geol.* The German Lias. See GEOLOGY.

Black Knight. See FAINEANT.

Le Noir. [poplar]

black lady. The Lombardy

black larch. The tamarack.

black laurel. The loblolly bay.

black-led. Black-lead. *Ref. Sp.*

black'legs', *n.* = BLACKLEG, *n.*, 1 & 2

blackleg vaccine. *Veter.* A powdered immunizing vaccine made from the affected muscles of animals dead of blackleg.

black leopard. A black or melanistic variety of the common leopard.

Black'ley blue (blăk'lĭ). [From *Blackley*, near Manchester, England.] An impure coloring matter prepared by the action of aniline on crude magenta, used in tinting paper pulp, etc.

black lime. The American linden or basswood.

Black Line. See BLACK WAR.

black ling. Common heather.

black linn. The cucumber tree.

black liquor. = IRON LIQUOR.

black lobster. A lobster whose dark-colored, dingy shell shows that it is about to molt. *Trade Cant, U. S.*

black locust. **a** The common locust **b** The honey locust.

black'-mack', *n.* The blackbird. *Obs. Eng.* [COALSACK.]

black Magellanic cloud. See

black magic. See MAGIC.

black maidenhair. The black spleenwort [*Ref. Sp.*]

black'mald'. Blackmailed.

black'mail'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLACKMAIL.

black mallard. The black duck. *Local, U. S.*

Black Man. The Devil.

black manganese. Pyrolusite.

black ma'pa-u (mä'pä-ōō; mä'pou). The evergreen tree *Pittosporum tenuifolium*. *New Zealand.*

black'-mark', *v. t.* To put a black mark against the name of, as a token of disfavor, condemnation, etc. Cf. BLACKLIST. — **black'-mark'er**, *n.*

black martin. The common European swift. See SWIFT.

black mercury. The poison ivy.

black millet. African millet.

black mint. The cultivated peppermint (*Mentha piperita vulgaris*).

black mitch'am (mĭch'ăm). = BLACK MINT. [monk.]

Black Monk. A Benedictine

black'moor (-mōōr), **black'more** (-mōr). Vars. of BLACKAMOOR.

black moss. = LONG MOSS.

black'mouth', *n.* A foul-speaking or slanderous person. — **black'-mouthed'** (-mouthd'; -mouthĭ'), *a*

black mustard. See MUSTARD.

black mustard oil. See MUSTARD OIL.

black'neb', *n.* [*black* + *neb* nose] **1.** The carrion crow, or other black-billed bird. *Scot.*
2. A sympathizer with the French Revolution. *Scot. Obs.*
3. A scab; blackleg. *Cant, Eng.*

black'-necked' stilt (blăk'-nĕkt'). See STILT. [SWAN.]

black'-necked' swan. See

black'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

black nightshade. See NIGHT SHADE. [pine]

black Norway pine. The pitch

black oak fern. = BLACK MAIDENHAIR.

black oat. = MEXICAN OAT.

black ocher *or* **ochre.** = WAD.

black oldwife. The galafate

black onyx. Chalcedony colored as a substitute for jet.

black oyster catcher. See OYSTER CATCHER.

black parsley. **a** The stone parsley (*Sison amomum*) **b** A Madeiran apiaceous shrub (*Thapsia decipiens*). [LIN.]

black partridge. See FRANCOLIN.

black paternoster. See PATERNOSTER, 2. [PERSIMMON.]

black persimmon. = MEXICAN

black pilot. The cockeye pilot.

black plantain. The nerbwort.

black plate. Sheet iron before it is tinned.

black plum. The Australian date plum *Diospyros macrocarpa*.

black pool. A variety of English pool in which a black ball is placed upon the center spot, and, with certain restrictions, may be played at by any player who has pocketed another ball

black pope. The head or general of the Jesuits, or Society of Jesus; — so called in the habit of the order and the great power its generals had during the papacy of Pius IX.

black poppy. A black-seeded variety of the opium poppy

Black Priest of St Paul's. See ALBERT OF GEIERSTEIN.

black purslane. Black spurge.

black rail. See RAIL.

black rain. Rain blackened by gathering, in its fall, particles of smoke, black fungus spores, or atmospheric dust.

black raspberry. = BLACKCAP, 3.

black rent. = BLACKMAIL, 3.

Black Republic. Hayti, whose citizens are mostly negroes.

black rhinoceros. The smaller species of African rhinoceros.

Black River limestone [From the *Black River*, New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Middle Ordovician series, esp. in New York.

black rockfish. The priest fish.

Black Rood of Scotland. A relic reputed to have been a part of the true cross. It was brought to Scotland in the 11th century by Margaret, wife of King Malcolm, and was taken by the English at the battle of Neville's Cross (1346). At the time of the Reformation it disappeared.

black rush. **a** The great bulrush **b** The piassaba

black salsify. The winter asparagus.

black salt. A crude form of sodium or potassium carbonate — **black'salt'er**, *n.* [WORT.]

black saltwort. = SEA MILKWORT.

black sampson. The purple coneflower. *Southern U. S.*

black sand. *Founding.* Sand which through repeated use has been burnt, eliminating clay, etc., and has become mixed with coal dust or charcoal.

Black Saturday. In Scottish history, August 4, 1621, notable for legislation favoring episcopacy.

black sea bass. **a** The common sea bass (*Centropristes striatus*) **b** The jewfish (*Stereolepis gigas*) of California.

black'-seed', *n.* **a** The black medic. **b** Smut grass.

black sickness See KALA AZAR.

black silver. *Min* Stephanite

black skimmer See SKIMMER, 2.

black'smith'ing, *n.* The craft or employment of a blacksmith.

black snakeroot. **a** The black cohosh. **b** The samicle.

black snaps. The huckleberry (*Gaultussacra resinosa*) *U S*

black soap. Knapweed

black spot. = APPLE CANKER

black squall. A squall attended with dark, heavy clouds.

black'strap' (blăk'străp'), *n.* **1.** A mixture of spirituous liquor (usually rum) and molasses.
2. Any common wine of the Mediterranean. *Sailors' Cant.*

black'-tailed', *a.* Having a black tail.
black-tailed deer. **a** A deer (*Odocoileus columbianus*) of British Columbia, Oregon, Washington, etc. It is in many characters intermediate between the mule deer and Virginia deer. **b** The mule deer. — **b. godwit.** See GODWIT.

black tern. Any of several very small, short-tailed terns with largely dark gray or black plumage, which breed in marshes. They constitute the genus *Hydrochelidon. H. nigra* is the common European species, represented in America by a variety (*H. nigra surinamensis*).

black'thorn' (blăk'thôrn'), *n.* **1.** A European amygdalaceous tree or shrub (*Prunus spinosa*), with stiff thorny branches, small white flowers, and small yellow or reddish astringent fruits. The hard wood is often used for canes, etc.; the fruit, called *sloe* or *sloe plum*, is used to flavor gin. **2** Either of the hawthorns *Crataegus douglasii* and *C. tomentosa. U. S.*

black tin. *Mining.* Tin ore (cassiterite) when ready for smelting. It is a black powder, like fine sand.

black'tongue' (-tŭng'), *n. Med.* **a** A dark discoloration of the tongue from accumulated impurities. **b** *Veter.* A form of anthrax affecting cattle and horses, characterized by dark ulcerations of the tongue.

black tracker. An aboriginal Australian employed by the government for tracking criminals.
A black tracker of the native police can pursue a trace at full gallop. *Lumholtz.*

black varnish tree. An anacardiaceous tree of Burma (*Melanorrhœa usitata*), which yields a black varnish.

black vomit. *Med.* A copious vomiting of dark-colored matter. It is one of the most fatal symptoms in yellow fever, the fever itself being often called the black vomit.

black vulture. An American vulture (*Catharista urubu*) found from the southern United States to Argentina. It is smaller than the turkey buzzard and heavier in flight.

black walnut. A tall North American timber tree (*Juglans nigra*) with chocolate-brown wood, which is hard, strong, and heavy, formerly much used for furniture and implements. The meat of its nuts is oily and bitterish.

black warrior. A large dark-colored hawk (*Buteo borealis harlani*) of the southern United States.

black wash, *or* **black'wash'** (-wŏsh'), *n.* **1.** *Med.* A lotion of calomel and lime water, used on syphilitic sores.
2. A wash that blackens, as opposed to *whitewash;* hence, figuratively, calumny.
To remove as far as he can the modern layers of *black wash*, and let the man himself, fair or foul, be seen. *C. Kingsley.*
3. *Founding.* A wash, consisting of blacking and other ingredients and water, used for coating the surfaces of molds to prevent their being burned by the molten metal.

black'wash', *v. t.* To color with a black liquid; also fig., to calumniate. (Cf. WHITEWASH.)

Black Watch. Formerly, a body of Scottish Highlanders formed early in the 18th century for maintaining order, and later (1739) made a line regiment (the 42d Foot); now, a territorial regiment (district 42) officially known as *The Royal Highlanders*, of which the old 42d Foot forms the first battalion; — from the color of their uniforms.

black wattle. In Australia, any of a number of species of *Acacia.* See WATTLE.

black willow. **a** An American willow tree (*Salix nigra*) with dark bark and linear leaves, growing along streams and on lake sides throughout the United States and southern Canada. **b** Any of several other willows with dark bark, as *S. lasiandra, S. lævigata,* and *S. nuttallii.*

black witch. **a** The ani (*Crotophaga ani*). **b** A large handsome noctuid moth (*Erebus odora*) of the West Indies, occasionally found in the United States.

black wolf. A black variety of the European wolf common in the Pyrenees, or of the American gray wolf.

black'wood' (blăk'wo͝od'), *n.* Any of several hardwood trees or their dark-colored wood: **a** In the East Indies, the fabaceous tree *Amerimnon latifolium* (also called *biti* and *East Indian rosewood*), having a useful dark purple wood. **b** In the West Indies, the black mangrove. **c** In Australia, the lightwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*).

black'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Blacksmith's work.
2. Forgings, rolled work, etc., which have not undergone a process that gives a bright finish, as filing or machining.

black'y (blăk'ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-IES** (-Iz). A black creature, as a black man, or negro, a blackbird, a rook, etc.
"I wonder if the old *blackies* [rooks] do talk," said Tom, looking up at them *T. Hughes.*

black'y, *a.* Somewhat black; blackish.

blad (blăd; blŏd), *n.* [Perh. imitative.] A slap; a blow; also, a squall with rain. *Scot.*

blad'der (blăd'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *bladder, bleddre,* AS. *blædre, blǣddre;* akin to Icel. *blaðra,* Sw. *blåddra,* Dan. *blære,* D. *blaar,* OHG. *blātara* the bladder in the body of animals, G. *blatter* blister, pustule; all fr. the same root as AS. *blāwan,* E. *blow,* to puff. See BLOW to puff.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A membranous sac in animals that serves as the receptacle of some fluid or contains gas; as, the urinary *bladder;* the gall *bladder;* often specif., the urinary bladder. See URINARY BLADDER, GALL BLADDER, AIR BLADDER.
2. Hence, fig., anything inflated, empty, or unsound.
"To swim with *bladders* of philosophy." *Rochester.*
3. A vesicle or blister, esp. if filled with air or watery fluid.
4. *Bot.* A distended membranaceous pericarp.

blad'der (blăd'ẽr), *v. t. & i.;* BLAD'DERED (-ẽrd); BLAD'DERING. **1.** To swell out like a bladder with air; to inflate. *Obs.*
2. To put up in bladders; as, *bladdered* lard.

bladder campion. A silenaceous plant (*Silene vulgaris*), having white flowers with a much inflated calyx; behen.

bladder fern. Any fern of the genus *Filix;* — so called from the bladderlike indusium. See FILIX.

bladder kelp. **a** The bladder wrack. **b** Any Pacific-coast seaweed of the genus *Nereocystis* (which see).

bladder ketmie *or* **ketmia.** A malvaceous garden plant (*Hibiscus trionum*) having ephemeral yellow flowers with a purple center.

bladder nut. **a** The bladderlike seed pod of any tree of the genus *Staphylea.* **b** The tree itself. See STAPHYLEA.

bladder plum. A plum in which the stone or seed is aborted, leaving an interior cavity with dried flesh, also, the disease itself. It is caused by a parasitic fungus (*Exoascus pruni*) which develops within the tissues of young branches. The remedy is pruning and spraying. Also called *plum bladder, pocket bladder, plum pocket,* and *fool.*

bladder pod. Any of certain plants having inflated pods, as the Australian fabaceous plants *Kennedya macrophylla* and *K. glabrata,* common in greenhouses; the American brassicaceous herbs of the genera *Physaria* and *Lesquerella;* the Indian tobacco (*Lobelia inflata*); the related European plants of the genus *Vesicaria;* and the capparidaceous shrub *Isomeris arborea,* of California.

bladder saltbush. An Australian saltbush (*Atriplex vesicaria*), cultivated to some extent as a forage plant.

bladder seed. Any plant of the European apiaceous genus *Physospermum,* the seeds of which are somewhat inflated and have large oil tubes.

bladder senna. Any fabaceous shrub of the genus *Colutea,* esp. *C. arborescens,* a European species occasionally cultivated for its yellow flowers and bladdery pod.

bladder worm. The bladderlike larval stage of a tapeworm; a cysticercus or cœnurus; a hydatid.

blad'der-wort' (blăd'ẽr-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Utricularia;* — orig., any aquatic species. See UTRICULARIA.

bladder wrack. **a** The common black rockweed of the seacoast (*Fucus vesiculosus*), used in preparing kelp and as a manure. **b** The related plant *Ascophyllum nodosum.*

blad'der-y (-Ĭ), *a.* Having bladders; resembling a bladder.

blade (blād), *n.* [ME. *blade, blad,* AS. *blæd* leaf, blade (of an oar); akin to Icel. *blað,* Dan. & Sw. *blad,* D. *blad* leaf, OHG. *blat,* G. *blatt,* and perh. to L. *folium,* Gr. *φύλλον.* Prob. fr. same root as AS. *blōwan,* E *blow,* to blossom. See BLOW to blossom.] **1.** A leaf of a plant, esp. of an herb; specif., *chiefly Dial.,* a broad, flat leaf, as of cabbage.
First the *blade*, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear *Mark* iv. 28
2. *Bot.* The flat or expanded portion of a leaf; the lamina, as distinct from the petiole; — applied esp. to grasses, in which the leaf consists of *blade* and *sheath.*
3. The cutting part of an instrument; as, the *blade* of a knife or a sword.
4. Fig., a sword; also, one who bears an edged weapon.
And by his side he bare a rusty *blade* *Chaucer.*
5. An object or part of an object having a resemblance to the blade of a leaf, sword, etc.; as, the *blade* of an oar; the *blades* of a forceps. Specif.: **a** A float of a paddle wheel. **b** One of the arms of a screw propeller. **c** A fluke of a whale's tail. **d** *Phon.* The flat part of the tongue immediately behind the tip, or point; — usually applied to the upper surface only, *lower blade* being used to indicate the lower surface. *H. Sweet.* **e** *Naut.* The part of an anchor's arm behind the palm. See ANCHOR. **f** A spindle, or the upper part of a spindle, on which yarn is wound. **g** The long arm of a T square. **h** A shaft or pole. *Obs.* **i** *Arch.* One of the principal rafters of a roof. **j** A piece of mace. **k** *pl.* The four large shell plates on the sides, and the five large ones of the middle, of the carapace of the sea turtle, which yield the best tortoise shell. **l** *Poultry.* The rear part of a single comb of a fowl, usually extending beyond the crown of the head.
6. A sharp-witted, dashing, wild, or reckless fellow.
He saw a turnkey in a trice
Fetter a troublesome *blade.* *Coleridge.*

blade, *v. t.;* BLAD'ED (blād'ĕd; -Id; 7, 151); BLAD'ING (-Ing). **1.** To furnish with a blade.
2. To remove blades from; as, to *blade* kail. *Dial.*

blade, *v. i.* **1.** To put forth or have a blade.
As sweet a plant, as fair a flower, is faded
As ever in the Muses' garden *bladed.* *P. Fletcher.*
2. To fight with swords; — with indefinite object *it. Obs.*

blade, *a. Phon.* Of certain speech sounds, formed or articulated with the aid of the blade of the tongue, as *s* and *z.* Cf. POINT, BLADE-POINT.

blade'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* The scapula; shoulder blade.

blad'ed (blād'ĕd; -Id), *a.* **1.** Having a blade or blades.
Decking with liquid pearl the *bladed* grass. *Shak.*
2. Divested of blades; as, *bladed* corn. *Dial.*
3. *Min.* Composed of plates shaped like knife blades.
4. *Her.* Having blades or leaves of a specified tincture.

blade'-point', *a. Phon.* Formed or articulated with the aid of the blade of the tongue, the tip being raised; as, *sh* in *she* is a *blade-point* consonant.

blae (blā; blē), *a.* [Icel. *blār,* akin to AS. *blāw.* Cf. BLUE.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Dark blue or bluish gray; lead-colored; of the color of the skin when bruised; livid; hence: **a** Of the weather, bleak; sunless.
The scald, in the *blae* mist wandering. *W. B. Scott.*
b Of linen or cotton cloth, unbleached. *Ireland.*

blae, *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Blae linen.
2. *Mining.* A soft shale or slate of a bluish color.

Blag'den's law (blăg'dĕnz). [After Sir Charles *Blagden* (1748–1820), English physician.] *Physics & Chem.* The law (of limited application) that the lowering of the freezing point is proportional to the amount of the dissolved substance.

blain (blān), *n.* [ME. *blein, bleyn,* AS. *blēgen;* akin to Dan. *blegn,* D. *blein.*] **1.** An inflammatory swelling or sore; a bulla, pustule, or blister.
Blotches and *blains* must all his flesh emboss *Milton.*
2. A bladder growing on the root of the tongue of a horse, against the windpipe, tending to cause suffocation.

blam'a-ble (blām'*a*-b'l), *a.* [F. *blâmable.*] Deserving of blame or censure; faulty; culpable; reprehensible. — **blam'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **blam'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

blame (blām), *v. t.;* BLAMED (blāmd); BLAM'ING (blām'-Ing). [ME. *blamen,* F. *blâmer,* OF. *blasmer,* fr. L. *blasphemare* to blaspheme, LL. also to blame, fr. Gr. *βλασφημεῖν* to speak ill, to slander, to blaspheme; fr. *βλάσφημος* evil speaking, perh. for *βλαψίφημος; βλάψις* injury (fr. *βλάπτειν* to injure) + *φήμη* a saying, fr. *φάναι* to say. Cf. BLASPHEME; see FAME.] **1.** To censure; to express disapprobation of; to find fault with; to reproach; to fix responsibility upon, also, *Obs.,* to rebuke; to chide.
We have none to *blame* but ourselves. *Tillotson.*
Go, girl, I cannot *blame* thee now to weep *Shak.*
2. To bring reproach upon; to blemish. *Obs.*
She . . . *blamed* her noble blood. *Spenser.*
to blame, to be blamed, or deserving blame; in fault; as, the conductor was *to blame* for the accident.
You were *to blame,* I must be plain with you. *Shak.*
Syn. — See CENSURE.

blame, *n.* [ME. *blame,* fr. F. *blâme,* OF. *blasme,* fr. *blâmer,* OF. *blasmer,* to blame. See BLAME, *v.*] **1.** Expression of disapprobation; imputation of fault; censure.
Let me bear the *blame* forever. *Gen.* xliii. 9
2. An accusation. *Obs.*
3. That which is deserving of censure or disapprobation; culpability; fault; crime; sin.
Holy and without *blame* before him in love. *Eph.* i 4.
4. Hurt; injury. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
Syn. — Reprehension, condemnation, reproach.

blame'ful (blām'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Faulty; meriting blame; culpable; blameworthy.
2. Attributing blame or fault; fault-finding; censorious. — **blame'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **blame'ful-ness,** *n.*

blame'less, *a.* Free from blame or fault.
We will be *blameless* of this thine oath. *Josh.* ii. 17.
— **blame'less-ly,** *adv.* — **blame'less-ness,** *n.*

blame'wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *a.* Deserving blame; culpable; reprehensible. — **blame'wor'thi-ness,** *n.*

blanch (blănch; 140), *v. t.;* BLANCHED (blancht); BLANCH'ING. [ME. *blanchen, blaunchen,* F. *blanchir,* fr. *blanc* white. See BLANK, *a.*] **1.** To take the color out of, and make white; to bleach; as, to *blanch* linen; age has *blanched* his hair. Specif.: **a** To bleach by excluding the light, as the stalks or leaves of plants by earthing them up or wrapping them up. **b** *Confectionery & Cookery.* To make white by removing the skin of, as by scalding; as, to *blanch* almonds; also, to whiten or scald, as meat, by plunging into boiling water and afterwards into cold. **c** To give a white luster to (silver, before stamping, in the process of coining), with acids, etc. **d** To cover (sheet iron) with a coating of tin.
2. To give a favorable appearance to; whitewash.
Blanch over the blackest and most absurd things *Tillotson.*
Syn. — See WHITEN.
blanching liquor, a solution of bleaching powder.

blanch, *v. i.* To grow or become white; as, his cheek *blanched* with fear; the rose *blanches* in the sun.
[Bones] *blanching* on the grass. *Tennyson.*

blanch, *a.* [F. *blanche,* fem. of *blanc* white. See BLANK, *a.*] **1.** White; pale. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. *a Eng. Law.* Designating a white rent, or one paid in silver. See BLACKMAIL, *n.,* 3. **b** *Scots Law.* Specif., designating a nominal or very small duty paid as a quitrent, or the holding or tenure held by payment of such rent.
3. *Her.* Argent.
Blanch Lion *or* **Lyon.** *Her.* See PURSUIVANT.

blanch, *n.* **1.** A white cosmetic. *Obs.*
2. A white spot, as of diseased skin. *Obs.*
3. *Mining.* Ore mixed with other minerals.
4. *Eng. & Scots Law.* **a** A blanch rent; — called also **blanch farm** *or* **ferme.** **b** *Scots Law.* Blanch holding or tenure.

blanch, *v. t. & i.* [See BLENCH.] **1.** To cheat; deceive. *Obs.*
Books will speak plain, when counselors *blanch.* *Bacon.*
2. To avoid, as from fear; to evade; to pass by. *Obs.*
Ifs and ands to qualify the words of treason, whereby every man might express his malice and *blanch* his danger. *Bacon.*
I suppose you will not *blanch* Paris in your way. *Relig. Wot.*
3. To cause to turn aside or back; as, to *blanch* a deer.

black squirrel. Any of various black or blackish varieties of the gray squirrel or fox squirrel.
Black Stone of Mecca. See CAABA [rent.
Black Stream. The Japan Current.
black sugar. Spanish licorice juice. [MAPLE.
black sugar maple. = BLACK
black sumac. The dwarf sumac.
black swan See SWAN.
blackt. Blacked. *Ref. Sp.*
black'tail', *n.* **a** The ruffe (fish). **b** A black-tailed deer.
black tamarind. = VELVET TAMARIND.
black tang. See TANG.
black Tartarian. A kind of sweet blackheart cherry.
black tea See TEA.
black tellurium Sylvanite.
black'-throat'ed bun'ting. The dickcissel.
Black Thursday. February 6, 1851, date of a devastating bush fire in Victoria, Australia.
black'tree', *n.* The black mangrove
black trefoil. The black medic.
black turnip. The lion's-leaf.
black turnstone See TURNSTONE.
black turpeth. The blackish brown oxide of mercury, Hg_2O; mercurous oxide. *Archaic.*
black udder. *Veter.* Contagious gangrenous mammitis. *N. Z*
black vitriol. *Com.* Impure dark-colored copperas.
Blackwall hitch. See KNOT, *Illust.*
Black War. An ineffectual attempt made in 1830 by the English in Tasmania to capture the natives, by driving them to a peninsula, a line of men (called the **Black Line**) being formed for this purpose. [fever.
black'wa'ter, *n. Veter.* Texas
black'-wa'ter fe'ver. *Med.* A malarial fever of the tropics marked by bloody urine.
black wax. A black soil which is sticky when moist. *Texas.*
black'weed', *n.* a Ragweed. **b** The bur reed *Sparganium simplex.*
black weevil. The rice weevil.
black whale. The sperm whale.
black wildebeest. See GNU.
black will. The black sea bass (*Centropristes striatus*).
black'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The comfrey. *Dial. Eng*

blad ✝ BLADE.
blad (blad), *n.* A fragment. *Scot.*
blad, *n.* [Cf. Dan. & Sw. *blad* leaf. See BLADE.] A portfolio; blotting pad. *Scot.*
blad, *v. t.* [Perh. imitative.] To slap heavily. *Scot.*
blad apple (blăd) The Barbados gooseberry.
bladder brand. = 2d BUNT, *n.*
bladder catchfly. The bladder campion
bladder cherry. The alkekengi.
blad'der-et. *n.* A little bladder.
blad'der-fish', *n.* = GLOBEFISH.
bladder herb. = BLADDER CHERRY. [seal.
blad'der-nose', *n.* The hooded
bladder snout. = BLADDERWORT. [WRACK.
bladder tangle. = BLADDER
bladder tree. = BLADDER NUT b.
blad'ding. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLAD. *Scot.*
blade fish = CUTLASS FISH.
blade'let, *n* A small blade.
blade ore. Any seaweed of the genus *Laminaria. Dial. Eng.*
blad'er (blăd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A maker of blades; also, a swordsman. *Obs.* [ten-*blader.*
2. A bladed implement; as, a **blader** ✝ BLADDER. [*Obs.*
blade'smith', *n.* A sword cutler.
blad'ish (blăd'ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH; BLADE.
Bla'dud (blă'dŭd), *n.* A legendary British king, a wonder worker, said to have built the city of Bath, and to have perished, like Icarus, in an accident to a flying machine invented by him. He was the father of the legendary King Lear. See LEAR.
blad'y (blăd'Ĭ), *a.* Consisting of blades. *Rare.*
blad'y-grass', *n.* Either of the Australian grasses *Imperata arundinacea* and *Poa caespitosa.*
blae'ber-ry (blā'bẽr-Ĭ; blē'-), *n.* [*blae* + *berry.* Cf. BLUEBERRY.] The bilberry. *North. Eng. & Scot.*
blae'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
blæ'si-tas (blē'sĭ-tăs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *blaesus* stammering.] *Med.* A defect of speech; stammering; lisping. *Rare.*
blae'wort', *n.* See BLAWORT.
blaf'fum (blăf'fŭm), *n.* A deception. *Scot.* [*Scot.*
blaf'fum, *v. t.* To impose upon.
blaf'fum-ry, blae-fium'mer-y, *n.* Imposition or deception. *Scot.*

blague (blag), *n.* [F.] Brag; humbug.
blague, *v. i.* [F. *blaguer.*] To lie pretentiously or jestingly. —
blag'uer (blăg'ẽr), *n.*
blăh'laut' (blă'lout'), *n.* [G; *blahen* to inflate + *laut* sound.] *Phon.* The sound of the voice continued during the pause, or stop, preceding the explosion of a voiced stop (*b, d, g*).
blaid. ✝ BLADE. [BLACKEN.
blaik'nit. Obs. Scot. p. p. of
blain (blān), *v t.* To blister; inflame. [BLAZE.
blaise. Obs. or Scot. var. of
blait. ✝ BLACK, BLAKE, BLEAT.
blait. Obs. or Scot. var. of BLATE.
blake. ✝ BLACK.
blake (blāk), *a.* [AS. *blāc*] **1.** Pale; wan; colorless. *Obs.*
2. Yellow, as butter. *Dial. Eng.*
blake, *v. i.* [AS. *blācian.*] To grow pale. *Obs.*
blakeberyed. A term found only in Chaucer, and explained by Skeat as meaning lit., "blackberrying," and hence, "wandering at will, astray." Others have explained it as alluding to the lower world. [CROPHONE.
Blake' trans-mit'ter. See MI-

blam'a-bl. Blamable. *Ref Sp.*
blame'a-ble. **blame'a-ble-ness, blame'a-bly.** Vars. of BLAMABLE, etc. [blames.
blam'er (blām'ẽr), *n.* One who
blame'wur'thy. Blameworthy. *Ref. Sp.*
blam'ing (-Ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLAME. — **blam'ing-ly,** *adv.*
blan Obs. or dial. pret. of BLIN.
‖ **blanc** (blăn), *n.* [F., white.]
1. A white cosmetic.
2. A white sauce of fat, broth, and vegetables. [BLANK, *n*
3. (blăngk; blan) A coin. See **blanc.** ✝ BLANK.
blan'card (blăn'kärd), *n.* [F.] A French linen cloth woven of partly bleached thread.
‖ **blanc' fixe'** (blăn' fēks'). [F.] See BARIUM SULPHATE
blanch, *v. i.* To blandish. *Obs.*
Blanch (blănch; 140), **Blanche,** *n* [F. *Blanche,* orig. fem. of *blanc* white, of G. origin Cf. BLANK, *a.*] Lit., white; — used as a fem. proper name F *Blanche* (blänsh); It. *Bianca* (byan'kä); Sp. *Blanca* (blän'kä); G. *Bianca* (blän'kä).
blanchard, *a.* [OF. *blanchart*] Whitish. *Obs.*

Blan'chard lathe (blăn'chärd). [After Thomas *Blanchard*, American inventor.] *Mach.* A kind of wood-turning lathe for making noncircular and irregular forms, as felloes, gunstocks, lasts, spokes, etc., after a given pattern. The pattern and work rotate on parallel spindles in the same direction with the same speed, and the work is shaped by a rapidly rotating cutter whose position is varied by the pattern acting as a cam upon a follower wheel traversing slowly along the pattern.

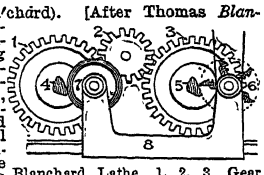

Blanchard Lathe 1, 2, 3 Gear Wheels giving motion to Pattern 4 and Work 5; 7 Wheel guided by Pattern and controlling, by connection 8, the revolving Cutter 6.

blanch'er (blăn'chĕr), *n.* One that blanches or whitens; esp., one that anneals and cleanses money.

blanch'er, *n.* One that blanches, or turns aside. *Obs.*

blanc-mange' (blŏ-mänzh'; -mänzh'; 277), *n.* [F. *blanc-manger*, lit., white food; *blanc* white + *manger* to eat.] A dessert made from gelatinous or starchy substances and milk, usually sweetened, flavored, and shaped in a mold. Sometimes chocolate, fruit juice, etc., are added.

bland (blănd), *a* [L. *blandus*, of unknown origin.] **1.** Smooth and soothing in manner; gentle; suave; as, a *bland* temper; *bland* persuasion. "The smile that was childlike and *bland*." *Bret Harte.*

Blest from his birth with all *bland* impulses,
Which gently in his noble bosom wake
All kindly passions and all pure desires. *Shelley.*

2. Having soft and soothing qualities; not drastic or irritating; not stimulating; as, a *bland* oil, a *bland* diet.

Like the bountiful season *bland*. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — See SUAVE.

Bland'-Al'lison Act. *U. S.* The act of Feb. 28, 1878 (20 Stat. 25) It made the silver dollar of 412½ grains troy to be legal tender, and required monthly purchase and coinage of not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 of silver. Congressman Richard P. Bland of Missouri and Senator Wm. B. Allison of Iowa were its authors. The part requiring the monthly purchase of silver was repealed by act of July 14, 1890 (26 Stat. 289).

Bland-for'di-a (blănd-fôr'dĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after George, Marquis of *Blandford*.] *Bot.* A small genus of Australian tuberous-rooted liliaceous plants, having linear leaves and large nodding orange or crimson flowers, borne in short racemes. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

blan'dish (blăn'dĭsh), *v. t. & i.*; BLAN'DISHED (-dĭsht); BLAN'DISH-ING. [ME. *blaundisen*, F. *blandir*, fr. L. *blandiri*, fr. *blandus* mild, flattering.] **1.** To flatter with kind words or affectionate actions; to caress; cajole.

2. To make agreeable and enticing.

Mustering all her wiles,
With *blandished* parleys *Milton.*

blan'dish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *blandissement*.] Act of blandishing; a word or act expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart; soft words and artful caresses; cajolery; allurement.

Cowering low with *blandishment*. *Milton*
Attacked by royal smiles, by female *blandishments* *Macaulay.*
In the midst of love's fair *blandishments*. *Kyd.*

blank (blăngk), *a.* [ME. *blank, blonc, blanc, blaunche*, fr. F. *blanc*, fem. *blanche*, fr. OHG *blanch* shining, bright, white, G. *blank*; akin to E. *blink*. See BLINK; cf. 1st BLANCH.] **1.** Of a white or pale color; without color.

To the *blank* moon
Her office they prescribed. *Milton.*

2. Free from writing, printing, or marks; having an empty space or spaces to be filled in with some special writing; — said of checks, official documents, etc.

3. Utterly confounded or discomfited.

Adam . . . astonied stood, and *blank*. *Milton.*

4. Empty; void; fruitless; as, a *blank* space, a *blank* day.

5. Lacking characteristics that give variety; as, a *blank* desert; a *blank* wall; destitute of interests, affections, hopes, etc.; as, to live a *blank* existence.

6. Lacking animation; expressionless; vacant. "*Blank* and horror-stricken faces." *C. Kingsley.*

The *blank* . . glance of a half returned consciousness. *G. Eliot.*

7. Absolute; downright; unmixed; as, *blank* terror.

The *blank* impossibilities of Lilliput. *De Quincey.*

8. Showing a solid, plain, or unbroken surface where an opening, interruption of continuity, or the like, is usual, esp. as a result of being unfinished; hence, not shaped to the final or finished form, as, a *blank* key, or one in which the slots have not been made; a *blank* bolt; a **blank arch, arcade, window,** etc., that is, a semblance of one without an opening, for ornament or for a constructional purpose.

9. = BLIND, *a.*, 18.

Syn. — See EMPTY.

blank assay, an assay of the nature of a blank determination. — **b. bar.** *Law.* = COMMON BAR. — **b. book,** a book, usually of ruled paper, for accounts, memoranda, etc.; also, a number of blanks bound in book form. — **b cartridge,** a cartridge without a projectile. — **b. charter,** a charter given to a crown agent in Richard II.'s time, with liberty to fill it out as he pleased; hence, liberty to do as one pleases; carte blanche.

Our substitutes at home shall have *blank charters* *Shak.*

— **b. credit,** *Banking*, credit given to a customer on his personal security only, as by accepting a draft on his account. — **b. determination** *or* **experiment,** *Anal. Chem.*, a determination made as nearly as possible under the same conditions as a true determination, but with the omission of the substance to be tested. Its purpose is to ascertain the effect due to impurities in the reagents, etc. — **b. file,** *Mil.*, any file that has no rear-rank man. — **b. indorsement,** *Law*, an indorsement (of commercial paper) which omits the name of the person in whose favor the indorsement is made, usually made by simply writing the name of the indorser on the back of the paper. Such an indorsement makes the paper payable to bearer. — **blank line,** *Print.*, a vacant space of the breadth of a line, on a printed page; a line of quadrats. — **b. tire,** *Mech.*, a tire without a flange. — **b. tooling.** See BLIND TOOLING. — **b. signature,** *Law*, a signature appended to a document which still has essential parts to be added, as to a blank stamped bill or note. In general such a signature operates as an authority to any person to whom the paper is delivered to fill it up as a bill for any amount the stamp will cover. — **b. verse,** unrimed verse; specif., the iambic pentameter characteristic of English dramatic and epic poetry.

blank (blăngk), *n.* **1.** Any void space; a void space on paper, or in any written or printed instrument; an interval void of consciousness, action, result, etc.; a void.

I cannot write a paper full, as I used to do; and yet I will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from you. *Swift.*
A long *blank* in the history of French legislation. *Hallam.*
I was ill. I can't tell how long — it was a *blank*. *G. Eliot.*

2. A nonplus. *Obs.*

3. A lot or a lottery ticket by which nothing is gained.

4. A paper not written or printed; specif., a blank ballot.

5. A paper with spaces left to be filled with names, date, descriptions, or such other matter as may be desired or appropriate; specif., a paper containing the substance of a document or legal instrument, as a deed, release, charter, etc., with blanks to be filled in before execution.

6. The bull's-eye of a target; hence, anything aimed at.

Let me still remain
The true *blank* of thine eye *Shak.*

7. Aim; shot; range. *Obs.*

I have stood . . within the *blank* of his displeasure
For my free speech. *Shak.*

8. A silver coin of low-grade metal and varying value, current in France in the 14th to 18th centuries. The blank coined by Henry V. of England for his French realms was valued at eight pence.

9. *Mech.* A piece of metal prepared to be made into something, as a coin, key, screw, etc., by a further operation.

10. *Dominoes.* A piece, or division of a piece, without spots; as, the "double *blank*;" the "six *blank*."

11. Blank verse; poetry without rime.

And rime and *blank* maintain an equal race *Byron.*

12. *Ordnance.* A smooth sector in the screw box or breech block of some breech-loading cannon.

13. *Chem.* A blank determination.

14. See WEIGHT.

in blank, with an essential portion left to be filled in; as, to make out a check *in blank*.

blank, *v. t.*; BLANKED (blăngkt); BLANK'ING. **1.** To whiten; to render pale or colorless. *Obs.*

The coral dye is *blank't* at lips so red. *Benlowes.*

2. To nonplus; foil; disconcert. *Archaic.*

Which fairly *blanked* the bold visage of Adam Woodcock. *Scott.*

3. To make void; annul; frustrate.

All former purposes were *blanked* *Spenser.*

4. To divert; turn. *Obs.*

5. To execrate; — a euphemism for "damn," and often indicated typographically by a dash, as, ——.

6. *Sport.* To keep from scoring. *Colloq*

blan'ket (blăng'kĕt; -kĭt; 7), *n.* [AF. *blankete*, fr. OF *blanquet, blanchet*, a white woolen stuff for garments, F. *blanchet* the blanket of a printing press, dim. of *blanc* white. See BLANK, *a.*] **1.** White or undyed woolen cloth. *Obs.*

2. A heavy, loosely woven fabric, usually of wool, and having a nap, used in bed clothing; also, a similar fabric used as a robe, or as a cover for a horse or dog.

Nor heaven peep through the *blanket* of the dark *Shak.*

3. Hence, any similar piece of cloth; as: **a** *Print.* A piece of rubber, felt, or woolen cloth, used in the tympan to make it soft and elastic. **b** A band of thick felt running beneath the cloth in a cloth-printing machine. **c** An endless band of felt upon which the pulp is laid in paper making. **d** *Mining.* The piece of cloth used in blanket sluices (which see).

4. A streak or layer of blubber in whales.

blan'ket, *v. t.*; BLAN'KET-ED; BLAN'KET-ING. **1** To cover with or as with a blanket.

The ocean bed, *blanketed* with modern deposits, usually gives but scant information. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*

2. To toss in a blanket, as by way of punishment.

We'll have our men *blanket* 'em i' the hall *B. Jonson.*

3. To take the wind out of the sails of (another vessel) by sailing to windward of her.

blanketed cattle. = BELTED CATTLE.

blanket ballot. A ballot containing the names of all the candidates to be voted upon.

blanket clause. *Law.* A clause, as in a blanket mortgage or policy, that includes a group or class of things, rather than a number mentioned individually and having the burden, loss, or the like, apportioned among them.

blanket flower. Any flower or plant of the genus *Gaillardia*.

blan'ket-ing, *n.* **1.** Cloth for blankets; supply of blankets.

2. Act or punishment of tossing in a blanket

That affair of the *blanketing* happened to thee for the fault thou wast guilty of. *Smollett.*

3. *pl. Mining.* The material caught upon the blankets used in concentrating gold bearing sands or slimes.

blanket mortgage *or* **policy.** One that covers a group or class of things or properties instead of one or more things mentioned individually, as where a mortgage secures various debts as a group, or subjects a group or class of different pieces of property to one general lien.

blan'ket piece (blăng'kĕt; -kĭt-). *Whaling.* One of the elongated pieces in which the blubber is stripped from a whale.

blanket roll. *Mil.* A blanket, tarpaulin, or the like rolled about the kit of a soldier to form a cylindrical bundle. It is worn passing over one shoulder and under the opposite arm, where the loose ends are brought together near the hip. It has largely superseded the knapsack and blanket bag for use in time of war.

blan'ket-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Blanket work; blankets collectively

blanket scum. *Sugar Manuf.* A thick scum of calcium salts, albuminoids, fiber, etc., that forms on the juice as a result of the defecation with lime.

blanket sheet. A newspaper of folio size.

blanket sluice. *Mining.* A sluice in which water containing suspended matter flows over coarse blankets that retain the heavier particles, as of gold, amalgam, etc.

blanket stitch. A buttonhole stitch worked wide apart on the edge of material, as blankets, too thick to hem.

blank'ly (blăngk'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a blank manner; without expression; vacuously; as, to stare *blankly*.

2. Directly; flatly; point blank.

3. Utterly, completely. "*Blankly* atheistic doctrines." *J. B. Brown.*

‖ **blan'quette'** (blăn'kĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *blanc* white.] **1** *Cookery.* A white fricassee; also, a mince of white meat, as of chicken, veal, or lamb, served with velouté sauce, etc.

2. A crude soda prepared at Aigues-Mortes, France, from certain plants, with only 3 to 8 per cent of sodium carbonate.

blan-quil'lo (blăn-kēl'yō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *blanco* white] **1.** *Caulolatilus chrysops* of the West Indies, Florida, etc., or *C. princeps* of southern California, — two large fishes related to the tilefish.

2. See COIN.

blare (blâr), *v. i.*; BLARED (blârd); BLAR'ING. [ME. *blaren, bloren*, to cry, weep; cf. G. *plärren* to bleat, D. *blaren*, to bleat, cry, weep. Prob. imitative.] **1.** To utter a prolonged cry or roar, as a cow bellowing. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To sound with the loud and somewhat harsh tone characteristic of a trumpet. "The trumpet *blared*." *Tennyson*

blare, *v. t.* To cause to sound like the blare of a trumpet; to proclaim loudly.

To *blare* its own interpretation. *Tennyson.*

blare, *n.* The noise made by one that blares; the harsh noise of a trumpet or a noise like the blast of a trumpet.

With *blare* of bugle, clamor of men. *Tennyson.*
His ears are stunned with the thunder's *blare*. *J. R Drake.*

blar'ney (blär'nĭ), *n.* [From *Blarney*, a village and castle near Cork.] Smooth, wheedling talk; flattery. *Colloq*

Blarney stone, a stone in Blarney Castle, Ireland, said to make those who kiss it proficient in the use of blarney.

blar'ney, *v. t.*; BLAR'NEYED (-nĭd); BLAR'NEY-ING. To influence by blarney; to wheedle with smooth talk.

Had *blarneyed* his way from Long Island. *S. G. Goodrich.*

‖ **bla'sé'** (blä'zā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *blaser*.] Having the sensibilities deadened by excess or frequency of enjoyment, sated or surfeited with pleasure; used up.

blas-pheme' (blăs-fēm'), *v. t.*; BLAS-PHEMED' (-fēmd'); BLAS-PHEM'ING (-fēm'ĭng). [ME. *blasfemen*, L. *blasphemare*, fr. Gr. βλασφημεῖν: cf. F. *blasphémer*. See BLAME, *v.*] **1** To speak of or address with impious irreverence, to revile impiously (a sacred thing); as, to *blaspheme* the Holy Spirit.

So Dagon shall be magnified, and God,
Besides whom is no god, compared with idols,
Disglorified, *blasphemed*, and had in scorn *Milton.*

2. Hence, to calumniate; revile; abuse.

You do *blaspheme* the good in mocking me. *Shak.*

blas-pheme', *v. i.* To utter blasphemy.

He that shall *blaspheme* against the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness. *Mark* iii 29.

blas'phe-mous (blăs'fē-mŭs; *formerly also accented* blasphe'mous, *after the Latin, as in Milton*), *a.* [L. *blasphemus*, Gr. βλάσφημος.] Speaking or writing blasphemy; uttering or exhibiting anything impiously irreverent; profane; as, a *blasphemous* person, a *blasphemous* book.

Nor from the Holy One of Heaven
Refrained his tongue *blasphemous* *Milton*

— **blas'phe-mous-ly,** *adv.* — **blas'phe-mous-ness,** *n.*

blas'phe-my (blăs'fē-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [L. *blasphemia*, Gr. βλασφημία: cf. OF. *blasphemie*.] **1.** In Jewish law, cursing or reviling God or the king, who was God's representative; in later usage, pronouncing the forbidden name of God (see TETRAGRAMMATON). In Biblical times the penalty for blasphemy was death by stoning.

2. Indignity offered to God in words, writing, or signs, as speaking evil of God; also, act of claiming the attributes or prerogatives of deity. Besides being an ecclesiastical offense, blasphemy is a crime at the common law, as well as generally by statute, as tending to a breach of the peace and being a public nuisance or destructive of the foundations of civil society; when written or printed it is a libel.

3. Abusive expression or action; calumny, vilification.

Punished for his *blasphemy* against learning. *Bacon.*
Error may be dull if it chooses; but there is no artistic *blasphemy* equal to so placing the harp of truth as to make it sound harsh and wooden when you strike it fairly. *Josiah Royce.*

Syn. — Sacrilege, impiety, irreverence; imprecation, execration, malediction, anathema. — BLASPHEMY, PROFANITY, CURSING, SWEARING agree in the idea of impious or irreverent speech. BLASPHEMY, the strongest term, is intentional indignity or defiance offered to God or sacred things; PROFANITY has wider range, and includes all irreverent reference to holy things, esp. the light or impious mention of the names, titles, attributes, or acts of God. SWEARING is properly a broader term than CURSING, which properly implies imprecation. *To swear at*, however, is the same as *to curse*, and the two words are in general somewhat freely interchanged. See CURSE, PROFANATION, IRRELIGIOUS.

Blanche'flor' (blänsh'flôr'), *n.* See FLORE AND BLANCHEFLOR.

blanch-im'e-ter (blänch-ĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [1st *blanch* + *-meter*] A chlorometer.

blanch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLANCH. — **blanch'ing-ly,** *adv.*

blanchit. Blanched. *Ref. Sp.*

blanc-man'ger (blŏ-män'zhĕ'; blŏ-mänzh'ĕ'), *n.* [F. See BLANCMANGE.] **1.** A sort of fricassee with white sauce. *Obs.*

2. Blancmange. *Obs.*, except as quasi French.

blan'co (blăng'kō), *n.* [Sp., white.] Silver gray cochineal. See COCHINEAL.

Blan'co, *n.* [From *Blanco*, Texas.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Pliocene in Texas.

bland, *n.* [Icel. *ā bland* among (in mixture).] **1.** Combination; mixture; — in *in bland*. *Obs.*

2. [Cf. Icel. *blanda* mixed hot whey and water.] A drink of buttermilk and water *Orkneys.*

bland, *v. t.* [AS. *blandan* or Icel. *blanda*. Cf. BLEND.] To mix. *Obs.*

bland, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* BLAN-DEN, BLANDIT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLANDING. [See BLANDISH.] To blandish; flatter. *Obs.*

blan-da'tion (blăn-dā'shŭn), *n* [Cf. L. *blanditia, blanditiæ, fr. blandus*. See BLAND.] Flattery; also, illusion. *Obs.*

blan-dil'o-quence (-dĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *blandiloquentia; blandus* mild + *loqui* to speak.] Blandiloquous speech. *Rare.*

blan-dil'o-quous (-kwŭs), **blan-dil-o'qui-ous** (-dĭ-lō'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* Fair-spoken; flattering. *Rare.*

blan'di-ment, *n.* [L. *blandimentum*; cf. OF. *blandiment*.] Blandishment. *Obs.* [dishes.

blan'dish-er, *n.* One who blan-

blan'disht. Blandished. *E. Sp.*

bland'ly, *adv.* of BLAND.

bland'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

blane. † BLAIN.

blane Obs. pret. of BLIN.

blank. † BLONK.

blan-keel' (blăn-kēl'), *n.* [Sp. *blanquilla*, dim. fr. *blanco* white.] See COIN.

blanket. † BLUNKET.

blanket boat. *Mil.* A rude boat made by covering a framework of sticks with a soldier's rubber blanket.

blanket deposit. A deposit of ore in a sheet, or thin bed. *Western U. S.*

blan'ket-eer', *n.* 1 One who aids in tossing in a blanket. *Obs.*

2. *pl.* A body of Lancashire operatives, many of them provided with blankets, who in 1817 began a march to London, to lay their grievances before the government. In March they held near Manchester the so-called "**Blanket Meeting,**" soon after which the band was broken up. — **blan'ket-eer'ing,** *vb. n.*

blanket Indian. An Indian who adheres to tribal custom; esp., such as receive blankets from the United States government. *U. S.*

blan'ket leaf. Common mullein.

blan'ket-y, *a.* Blanketlike.

blan-kil'lo. Var. of BLANQUILLO, the coin. [blanks.

blank'ing, *vb. n.* The making of

blank'ish, *a.* Somewhat blank.

blankmanger. † BLANCMANGE.

blank'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

blank'y (blăng'kĭ), *a.* Abounding in blanks. *Colloq.*

blann. Obs. pret. of BLIN.

blanne. Obs. pret. of BLIN.

blanquet. † BLANKET.

blare, *n. Naut.* A paste of hair and tar used for calking.

Blar'ney, Lady (blär'nĭ). In Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," one of two ladies of loose morals introduced by Squire Thornhill to the Primroses to aid him in ruining Olivia.

blar'ney-er, *n.* One who blarneys. [blast. *Obs.*

blas, *n.* 1. [Cf. BLAST.] A

2. [Prob. suggested by D. *blazen* to blow, G. *blasen*.] A material influence supposed to emanate from the stars and produce changes in the weather; — coined by Van Helmont. *Obs.*

blase. † BLAZE.

blasen. † BLAZON.

blas-feme'. Obs. var. or ref sp. of BLASPHEME. [*Ref. Sp.*

blas'fe-mous. Blasphemous.

blas'fe-my. Blasphemy. *Ref. Sp.*

blash (blăsh), *n.* [Imitative.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A splash; a plash. **b** Thin or weak liquid; wishy-washy stuff. **c** A sudden flash or blazing up

blash, *v.t.&i.* To splash heavily; to plash. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

blash boggart A boggart, or bogy, that appears and disappears in a flash; hence, a weird person *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

blash'y (blăsh'ĭ), *a.* Splashy; watery; also, thin or weak; wishy-washy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

blasin. † BLAZE.

blason. † BLAZON.

blasoun † BLAZON.

blas'phe-ma'tion, *n.* Calumniation; blasphemy. *Obs.*

blas-phe'ma-to-ry (blăs-fē'mă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Blasphemous. *Ob.*

blas-pheme', *a.* [L. *blasphemus*, a., and F. *blasphème*, n.] Blasphemous. *Obs.* — *n.* Blasphemer; also, blasphemy.

blas-phem'er (blăs-fēm'ĕr), *n.* One who blasphemes.

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blast (blăst; 277), *n.* [AS. *blǣst*, a puff of wind, a blowing, or the kindred Icel. *blastr*; akin to OHG. *blāst*, and fr. a verb akin to Icel. *blāsa* to blow, OHG. *blāsan*, G. *blasen*, Goth. *blēsan* (in comp.); all prob. fr. same root as E. *blow*. See BLOW to puff.] **1.** A violent gust of wind.

And see where surly Winter passes off,
Far to the north, and calls his ruffian *blasts*. *Thomson.*

2. A forcible stream of air or other gas from an orifice, as from a bellows, the mouth, etc.; hence, the continuous blowing to which one charge of ore or metal is subjected in a furnace; as, to melt so many tons of iron at a *blast*. In a hot blast the current is heated before entering the furnace; in a cold blast it is not. A blast furnace is said to be in blast while in operation, and out of blast when not in use.

3. The exhaust steam from an engine, driving a column of air out of a boiler chimney, and thus creating an intense draft through the fire; also, the draft created.

4. *Mil. & Nav.* The exterior rush of gases and air at the discharge of a cannon, causing a great and sudden air pressure at the sides and rear of the muzzle.

5. The sound made by blowing a wind instrument; strictly, the sound produced at one breath; also, the sound made by the blowing of a steam whistle or similar instrument.

One *blast* upon his bugle horn
Were worth a thousand men. *Scott*
The *blast* of triumph o'er thy grave. *Bryant.*

6. A sudden pernicious effect, as if by a noxious wind, esp. on animals and plants, a blight.

By the *blast* of God they perish. *Job* iv 9.
Virtue preserved from fell destruction's *blast*. *Shak.*

7. A blighted bud or blossom. *Obs.*

Thou shalt hang like a *blast* among the fair blossoms *Lyly.*

8. Act of rending, or attempting to rend, heavy masses of rock, earth, etc., by the explosion of dynamite, or the like, also, the charge used for this purpose.

9 A flatulent disease of sheep.

10. An explosion of gas in a mine.

11. A smoke (of tobacco); a whiff or puff at a pipe. *Scot.*

Syn. — See WIND.

blast, *v. i.*; BLAST'ED; BLAST'ING. **1.** To blow; to puff violently or noisily; also, to blow on a trumpet. *Obs.*

A great multitude of fiends *blasting* and roaring. *Caxton.*
[He] toke his blake trumpe faste
And gan to puffen and to *blaste*. *Chaucer.*

2. To become inflated. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. To smoke tobacco; to puff on a pipe. *Scot.*

4 To become withered or blighted.

5. To curse; to utter imprecations.

blast, *v. t.* **1.** To blow; to blow abroad; proclaim. *Obs.*

2. To injure as by a noxious wind; to stop or check from growth or fruit bearing; to wither; stunt; blight; shrivel.

Seven thin ears, and *blasted* with the east wind. *Gen.* xli. 6.

3 Hence, to affect with some sudden violence, plague, calamity, or blighting influence, which destroys or thwarts to curse; ruin; as, to *blast* pride, hopes, or character.

I'll cross it, though it *blast* me. *Shak.*

4. To confound by a loud blast or din.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din *blast* you the city's ear. *Shak.*

5. To rend open or shatter by any explosive agent, as dynamite; as, to *blast* rocks.

6. To smoke (tobacco). *Scot.*

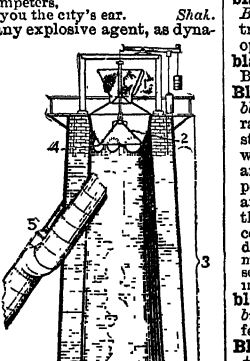

One form of Blast Furnace
1 Hopper 2 Bell 4 Gas Outlets to Downcomer 7 Stack, 8 Bosh, 9 Hearth, 8 & 9 Bleeder Pipe, 5 Tuyeres, 10 Iron Runner.

-blast (-blăst). [Gr. *βλαστός* sprout, shoot.] A suffix used in naming certain embryonic or formative structures, etc., esp. the germ layers of the embryo; as, epi*blast*, hypo*blast*.

blast draft *or* **draught.** The draft produced by a blower, as by blowing in air beneath a fire or drawing out the gases from above it; a forced draft.

blast'ed (blăs'tĕd; -tĭd; 7, 151), *p. a.* **1.** Blighted; withered.

Upon this *blasted* heath. *Shak.*

2. Confounded; accursed; detestable.

Some of her own *blasted* gypsies. *Scott.*

3. Rent by an explosive.

4. *Her.* Without leaves; — said of a tree.

blas-te'ma (blăs-tē'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TEMATA (-tē'mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *βλάστημα* bud, sprout.] **1.** a *Embryol.* The protoplasmic tissue of a germinating egg. *Obs.* b The primitive basis of an organ yet unformed, from which it grows.

2. *Bot.* The lichen thallus. *R.* —**blas-te'mal** (-tē'mȧl), **blas'-te-mat'ic** (-tē-măt'ĭk), **blas-tem'ic** (-tĕm'ĭk; -tē'mĭk), *a.*

blast'er (blăs'tẽr), *n.* One that blasts; specif., *pl.* [*cap.*], a former society of freethinkers formed in Ireland about 1738.

blast furnace. *Metal.* A furnace in which combustion is forced by a current of air under pressure, esp. in the smelting of ores. Specif., *Iron Manuf.*, such a furnace for obtaining iron by the reduction of the ore with suitable fuel and fluxes at a great heat. (See IRON.) Blast furnaces are designated as cold-blast or hot-blast according to the temperature of the air used for the blast. They are usually vertical, but vary greatly in shape and size; a typical form is that shown in the illustration.

blast hearth. *Metal.* A hearth in connection with which a blast is used, as in reducing lead ore.

blast hole. **1.** A hole in the bottom of a pump stock through which water enters.

2. The hole into which a blasting charge is inserted.

-blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk). [*-blast* + *-ic.*] A suffix denoting *germinal, formative*, etc.; as, epi*blastic*, meso*blastic*.

blas'tid (blăs'tĭd), *n.* *Paleon.* One of the Blastoidea.

blast'ing, *vb. n. & p. pr.* of BLAST.

I have smitten you with *blasting* and mildew. *Amos* iv. 9.

blasting cartridge. A cartridge containing an explosive to be used in blasting.

blasting fuse. A slow-burning fuse used for igniting blasting charges.

blasting gelatin *or* **gelatine.** An explosive of jellylike consistency composed of a solution of nitrates of cellulose in nitroglycerin, with sometimes a little camphor.

blasting needle. A needlelike instrument for making an opening for a fuse.

blasting powder. Gunpowder, usually slow burning, used for blasting.

blasting tube. India-rubber tubing used for holding nitroglycerin.

blast lamp. A lamp provided with some arrangement for intensifying combustion by means of a blast.

blast'ment, *n.* A blasting process or influence, a blighting.

In the morn and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious *blastments* are most imminent. *Shak.*

blast meter. An anemometer for measuring the force of a blast.

blast nozzle. A fixed or variable outlet of a blast pipe.

blas'to- (blăs'tō-). A combining form from Greek *βλαστός*, *sprout, shoot*, used in biology, botany, etc., to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *a bud, budding, a germ*, and esp. *the early stages of the embryo*; as, *blasto*colla, *blasto*derm, *blasto*genesis, etc.

blas'to-cœle (-sēl), *n.* [*blasto-* + *-cœle.*] *Embryol* The cavity of the blastula, or segmentation cavity. See BLASTULA.

blas'to-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [*blasto-* + *cyst.*] *Embryol.* a The germinal vesicle. b A blastodermic vesicle.

blas'to-derm (-dûrm), *n.* [*blasto-* + *-derm.*] *Embryol.* A membrane formed by the repeated segmentation of the blastomeres; specif., that formed by the actively segmenting part of the eggs of most vertebrates in their early stages. It soon becomes differentiated into the germ layers, and from it the embryo forms.

blas'to-der'mic (-dûr'mĭk), *a. Embryol.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, the blastoderm.

blastodermic vesicle, the hollow sphere or sac of cells formed by the segmentation of the egg of mammals.

blas'to-disc, *or* **blas'to-disk** (blăs'tō-dĭsk), *n.* [*blasto-* + *disc, disk.*] *Embryol.* The germinal disk.

blas'to-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*blasto-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* a Reproduction by budding. b The theory of the transmission of inherited characters by germ plasm; — opposed to *pangenesis*. *Weismann.*

blas'toid (blăs'toid), *a. Paleon.* Of or pertaining to the Blastoidea. — *n.* One of the Blastoidea.

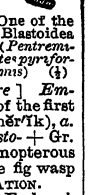

One of the Blastoidea (*Pentremites pyriformis*) (½)

Blas-toi'de-a (blăs-toi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *blasto-* + *-oid.*] *Paleon.* A group (now usually ranking as a class) of extinct, Paleozoic, short-stemmed or stemless, pelmatozoan echinoderms, which are shaped more or less like a flower bud, and have five ambulacral areas with slender appendages, called pinnules, along their margins and flattened tubes, called hydrospires, along their internal surface. The group was formerly considered a division of the Crinoidea. It is divided into two orders, *Regulares*, including symmetrical stalked forms, and *Irregulares*, including sessile forms having one ambulacral area differing in size and form from the others.

blas'to-mere (blăs'tō-mēr), *n.* [*blasto-* + *-mere*] *Embryol.* One of the large cells formed as a result of the first few cell divisions of the egg. — **blas'to-mer'ic** (-mĕr'ĭk), *a.*

Blas-toph'a-ga (blăs-tŏf'ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *blasto-* + Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] *Zool.* A genus of minute hymenopterous insects of the family Chalcididæ, containing the fig wasp (*B. grossorum*) and allied species. See CAPRIFICATION.

blas'to-pore (blăs'tō-pōr), *n.* [*blasto-* + *pore.*] *Embryol.* In embryos, the primitive opening into the archenteron or cavity formed by gastrulation. See GASTRULA. — **blas'to-po'ral** (-pō'rȧl), **blas'to-por'ic** (-pŏr'ĭk), *a.*

blas'to-sphere (-sfēr), *n.* [*blasto-* + *sphere.*] *Embryol.* a A blastula. b The blastodermic vesicle of the mammalian egg. — **blas'to-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), *a.*

blast pipe. The exhaust pipe of a steam engine, or any pipe delivering steam or air so as to cause a blast, as the exhaust pipe of a locomotive engine.

blast'plate' (blăst'plāt'), *n. Gun.* An iron plate on a deck or land work under the muzzle of a great gun to protect the surface from the blast when the gun is fired.

blas'tu-la (blăs'tū-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of Gr. *βλαστός* sprout.] *Embryol.* A form of embryo found in the early development of many animals. In typical cases the cells of which it is composed are arranged in the form of a sphere with walls of a single layer bounding a completely closed central cavity (the *blastocœle*). Cf. MORULA; GASTRULA. — **blas'tu-lar** (blăs'tū-lär), *a.*

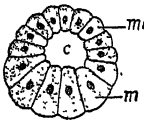

Section of Blastula. *c* Blastocœle, *m* Macromeres; *mi* Micromeres.

blat (blăt), *v. i.*; BLAT'TED; BLAT'TING. [Cf. BLEAT.] To cry, as a calf or sheep; to bleat; to make a senseless or raucous noise; to talk inconsiderately. *Colloq.*

The tireless musicians *blatted* inspiringly through it all. *Booth Tarkington.*

blat, *v. t.* To utter raucously or inconsiderately. *Colloq.*

It I have anything on my mind, I have to *blat* it right out. *W. D Howells.*

bla'tan-cy (blā'tăn-sĭ), *n.* Blatant quality.

blatant (blā'tănt; *the first "a" was prob. short formerly*), *a.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** Bellowing, as a calf; bawling; brawling; clamoring.

Glory, that *blatant* word, which haunts some military minds like the bray of the trumpet. *Irving.*

2. Offensively obtrusive; demanding undue or involuntary attention, as by vulgar ostentation or by tasteless or inconsiderate conduct; coarse; "loud."

Roses are sweet, but their perfume is more *blatant* than that of the violet, if you know what I mean. *Sarah Grand.*

Insulting the crystal clearness of the heavens with the intrusion of their own ludicrous, *blatant*, and imbecile personalities, incapable even of being silent and ashamed. *Quida.*

3. Conspicuous and unmistakable; "clear as daylight;" as, a *blatant* fraud.

Syn. — See VOCIFEROUS.

Blatant, *or* Blattant, Beast, the. A bellowing monster, pictured by Spenser in the "Faërie Queene," typical of slander or calumny; or, an impersonation of what we now call the "mob." See FELLEAS, SIR.

One of the most "*blatant beasts*" of the Reign of Terror. *Miss Muloch.*

blate (blāt; *dial. also* blēt), *a.* [Cf. AS. *blāt* livid, pale.]

1. Pale; ghastly. *Obs.*

2. Blunt or dull, as in feeling, courage, discernment. *Obs.*

3. Bashful; diffident, esp. by nature; sheepish; also, loath; slow. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

Do not be too *blate*. *Stevenson.*

— **blate'ly,** *adv.* — **blate'ness,** *n.*

blate (blāt), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. BLEAT, BLAT.] To bleat; bellow; roar; also, to blab; to talk inconsiderately.

He *blates* to me what has passed between other people and him. *Peyys.*

blath'er (blăth'ẽr; *dial.* blăth'ẽr, blĕth'-), *v. i. & t.*; BLATH'ERED (-ẽrd); BLATH'ER-ING. Also **bleth'er.** [Icel. *blaðra.*] To talk foolishly or nonsensically. *G. Elliot.*

A *blethering*, blustering, drunken blellum. *Burns.*

blath'er, *n.* Also **bleth'er.** [Icel. *blaðr* nonsense.] Voluble, foolish, or nonsensical talk; — often in *pl.*

Blat'ta (blăt'ȧ), *n.* [L., a cockroach.] *Zoöl.* A genus of cockroaches typical of the cockroach family, **Blat'ti-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). It formerly included the common domestic species of cockroaches, though these have now been transferred to other genera. See COCKROACH. — **blat'tid** (-ĭd), *n.* — **blat'ti-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **blat'toid** (-oid), *a.*

blat'ter (blăt'ẽr), *v. i. & t.*; BLAT'TERED (-ẽrd); BLAT'TERING. [L. *blaterare* to babble: cf. F. *blatérer* to bleat.] To prate; babble; rail; to make a senseless noise; to express volubly; to patter. "The rain *blattered*." *Jeffrey.*

They procured . . . preachers to *blatter* against me, . . . so that they had place and time to belie me shamefully. *Latimer.*

blau'bok' (blou'bŏk'), *n.* [D. *blauwbok*, lit., blue buck.] **a** A South African antelope (*Ozanna leucophæa*) now exterminated. It was closely related to the sable antelope. **b** Any of several small African antelopes of the genus *Cephalophus*, some of which are no larger than a hare.

blaze (blāz), *n.* [ME. *blase*, AS. *blæse, blase*; akin to OS. *blas* whitish, G. *blass* pale, MHG. *blas* torch.] **1.** A torch or firebrand. *Obs.*

2. A stream of gas or vapor emitting light and heat in the process of combustion; a bright flame; a fire. "To heaven the *blaze* upurolled." *Croly.*

Withered dry sticks with which they made a *blaze*. *De Foe.*

3. Intense, direct light accompanied with heat.

O dark, dark, dark, amid the *blaze* of noon! *Milton.*

4. A bursting out, or active display of any quality; an outburst. "Fierce *blaze* of riot." "His *blaze* of wrath." *Shak.*

5. Splendor; glory; effulgence; brilliant display, as of jewels; glare; white light. "The *blaze* of publicity." *Lecky.*

Beauty, where is thy *blaze*?
The rich geranium's scarlet *blaze*. *Southey*

6. In poker, a hand (not much used) of five court cards, ranking between two pairs and three of a kind.

in a blaze, on fire; burning with flame; filled with, giving, or reflecting light; excited or exasperated.

☞ As a euphemism or slang term *blazes* is often used for *hell, perdition*, and hence as an intensive; as in, "the *blazes*," "as hot as *blazes*." Hence "Old *Blazes*," Satan

blaze, *v. i.*; BLAZED (blāzd); BLAZ'ING (blāz'ĭng). **1.** To burn with bright flame; to glow with or as with flame.

Say all thy say,
But *blaze* not out before the Frenchmen here. *Tennyson.*

2. To send forth or reflect glowing or brilliant light; to show a blaze; to be resplendent; to be conspicuous.

And far and wide the icy summit *blazed*. *Wordsworth.*
Mighty names have *blazed* upon the world. *Bryant.*

Syn. — See FLAME.

to blaze away, to shoot, or continue shooting, with a firearm. Also fig. *Colloq.* — **to b. out.** **a** To burn out with a flare; to subside from blazing. **b** To come to a blaze, to blaze up or forth.

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blass † BLAZE.

blast, *n.* [Gr. *βλαστός* sprout, shoot.] *Biol.* = EXOTOSPORE.

blast-. Var. of BLASTO-.

blas-tæ'a (blăs-tē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. See BLASTO-.] *Zool* = PLANÆA.

blas'te-las'ma (blăs'tē-lăz'mȧ; -lăs'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *blasto-* + Gr. *ἔλασμα* metal plate.] *Biol.* Any secondary germ layer formed after the endoderm and ectoderm.

blast engine. An engine for producing a blast, as a draft.

blast'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

blast gate. An apparatus, as a cock or slide, to open and close blast pipes, exhaust pipes, etc.

blast'ie (blăs'tĭ), *n.* Something small, as if blasted; a dwarf. *Scot.*

blasting oil. Nitroglycerin.

blas'to-car'pous, *a.* [*blasto-* + *carpous.*] *Bot.* Germinating in the pericarp, as the mangrove.

blas'to-cheme (blăs'tō-kēm), *n.* [*blasto-* + Gr. *ὄχημα* vehicle.] *Zool.* One of the special reproductive buds of certain medusæ.

blas'to-chyle (-kĭl), *n.* [*blasto-* + *chyle.*] *Embryol* The fluid that fills the blastocœle.

blas'to-col'la (-kŏl'ȧ), *n.* [*blasto-* + Gr. *κόλλα* glue.] *Bot* The gummy or balsamic varnish on the buds of certain plants, as the horse-chestnut. [*dermic.*]

blas'to-der-mat'ic, *a.* Blasto-

blas'to-ge-net'ic, *a.* [*blasto-* + *genetic.*] *Biol.* Blastogenic.

blas'to-gen'ic, *a.* [*blasto-* + *-genic.*] *Biol.* Originating in the germ or germ cells.

blas-tog'e-ny (blăs-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*blasto-* + *-geny.*] *Biol.* The history of the ontogeny of the body as a whole. *Haeckel.*

blas-to'ma (blăs-tō'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TOMATA (-tō'mȧ-tȧ) [NL.; *blasto-* + *-oma.*] *Pathol.* Infective granuloma.

Blas'to-my-ce'tes, *n. pl.* [NL.; *blasto-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* Syn. of SACCHAROMYCETACEÆ. — **blas'-to-my-ce'tous,** *a.*

blas'to-neu'ro-pore, *n.* [*blasto-* + *neuropore.*] *Embryol.* A temporary opening formed by the union of the blastopore and neuropore in some embryos.

blas'to-phore, *n.* [*blasto-* + *-phore.*] **1.** *Zool.* **a** A portion of a spermospore not converted into spermoblasts. *Obs.* **b** In certain protozoans, as the malaria parasite, the cell that produces the zygotoblasts.

2. *Bot.* The part of the embryo that gives rise to the plumule. *Richards.* — **blas-toph'o-ral** (blăs-tŏf'ō-rȧl), **blas'to-phor'ic** (blăs'tō-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*

blast orifice. = BLAST NOZZLE.

blas'to-style *n.* [*blasto-* + Gr *στῦλος* pillar] *Zool.* In certain hydroids, a process that may be regarded as a zooid without mouth or tentacles, whose function is to produce medusoid buds. — **blas'to-sty'lar** (-stī'lär), *a.*

blas'to-zo'oid, *n.* [*blasto-* + *zooid.*] *Zool* A zooid or individual produced by gemmation; — distinguished from *oözooid*.

blas'tu-la'tion (blăs'tū-lā'shŭn), *n. Zool.* The process of formation of a blastula.

blas'tule (-tūl), *n.* A blastula.

Blas'tus (blăs'tŭs). *Bib*

blast'y (blăs'tĭ), *a.* **1.** Affected by blasts; gusty.

2. Causing blast or injury.

bla'tant-ly, *adv.* of BLATANT.

blatch, *n.* [Cf. AS. *blæc* ink. Cf. BLACK.] Blacking. *Obs* — *v. t.* To blacken. *Obs.*

blate Var. of BLEAT.

blat'er-ate, *v.* [L. *blaterare* to babble.] To babble. *Obs.* —

blat'er-a'tion, *n. Obs.*

blat'er-oon' (blăt'ẽr-ōn'), *n.* [L. *blatero, -onis.*] A babbler or boaster. *Obs.*

blather. † BLADDER.

blath'er-skite (blăth'ẽr-skīt; cf. BLATHER), *n.* [*blather* + *skite.*] A blustering or noisy talkative fellow; also, nonsense. *Dial. or Colloq., U. S.*

blath'er-y (blăth'ẽr-ĭ), *a* Trash, nonsense. *Scot.* —**blath'er-y** (-ĭ), *a. Scot.*

blat'ta (blăt'ȧ), *n.* [L., a blood clot, purple.] Purple; also, a purple silk. *Obs. or Hist.*

blat'tant. † BLATANT.

blat'ted, *pret. & p. p.* of BLAT.

blat'ter, *n.* A sound as of blattering. *Scot.* [ERATION.

blat'ter-a'tion. Var of BLAT-

blat'ter-er, *n.* One who blatters.

blat'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLAT.

blau. † BLOW.

blaud. Scot. var. of BLAD.

Blaud's pills (blôdz). *Pharm.* Pills consisting essentially of ferrous carbonate, used as a tonic and emmenagogue.

blaunche. † BLANCH.

blaunchmer † BLAUNNER.

blaundemere. † BLANDISH.

blaun'dish. † BLANDISH.

blaun'ner, *n.* [ME.; cf. ME. *blaundemere, blaunchmer.* The first part is prob. fr. F *blanc* white.] A kind of fur. *Obs.*

blaw (blô), *v. t & i.* Scot and north of Eng. var. of BLOW.— **To blaw in one's lug,** to cajole or flatter a person.

blawin. Obs. p. p. of BLOW.

blaw'-in-my-lug' (blô'ĭn-mĭ-lŭg'), *n* Flatterer; parasite. *Scot.*

bla'wort' (blā'wûrt'; blā'-wûrt'; -ẽrt), *n.* [See BLAE.] *Scot. Bot.* a The bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*). b The harebell.

blay. Var. of BLAE.

blay. Obs. or dial. var. of BLEA.

blay (blā), *n.* [AS *blǣge*, akin to G *bleihe.*] = BLEAK, the fish

blay'ber-ry (blā-). Dial. var. of BLAEBERRY.

blayke. † BLEIKE.

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blaze (blāz), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to blaze; to burn.
2. To shine with; to be resplendent with.
Fiery eyes *blaze* forth her wrong. *Shak.*
All conspired to *blaze* promiscuous light. *Congreve.*
to blaze off, to temper (previously hardened steel) by heating it, after first covering with a film of grease or oil, until the grease or oil ignites. Another method is to heat the oil to a blaze and dip and redip the hardened steel into it until the oil freely blazes all over the steel.
blaze, *v. t.* [ME. *blusen* to blow, prob. fr. Icel. *blāsa;* perh. confused with *blaze* a flame, and *blazon.* See BLAST.]
1. To blow as with a trumpet.
He gan to *blusen* out a soun
As lowde as beloweth wynde in helle. *Chaucer*
2. To make public far and wide; to render conspicuous.
On charitable lists he *blazed* his name. *Pollok.*
To *blaze* those virtues which the good would hide. *Pope.*
3. *Her.* To blazon. *Obs.*
blaze, *n.* [Cf. D. *bles*, Icel. *blesi;* akin to E. *blaze* light.]
1. A white mark on the face of a horse, cow, or other animal, esp. a white stripe running down the face to the lips.
2. A spot made on trees by chipping off a piece of the bark.
Three *blazes* in a perpendicular line on the same tree indicating a legislative road, the single *blaze* a settlement or neighborhood road. *Carlton.*
blaze, *v. t.* **1.** [From BLAZE a white spot.] To mark (a tree) by chipping off a piece of the bark.
I found my way by the *blazed* trees. *Hoffman.*
2. To designate by blazing; to mark out, as by blazed trees; as, to *blaze* a line or path.
Champollion died in 1832, having done little more than *blaze* out the road to be traveled by others *Nott.*
blaz'er (blāz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Anything that blazes or glows.
2. A light jacket, usually of wool or silk and of a bright color, for wear at tennis, cricket, or other sport.
3. The dish used when cooking directly over the flame of a chafing-dish lamp, or the coals of a brasier.
blaz'er, *n.* **1.** One who spreads reports or blazes matters abroad. "*Blazers* of crime." *Spenser*
2. A blazoner. *Obs.*
blaz'er, *n.* One who blazes a path.
blaz'ing (blāz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLAZE.
blazing star. **a** A comet. *Obs.* **b** A brilliant center of attraction; cynosure. **c** (1) Any of several American plants having conspicuous flower clusters, as *Chamælirium luteum*, of the Melanthaceæ; *Aletris farinosa*, of the Liliaceæ; and *Lacunaria sguarrosa*, of the Asteraceæ. (2) Any iridaceous plant of the genus *Tritonia.* (3) The yellow-flowered loasaceous plant *Mentzelia lævicaulis.*
bla'zon (blā'z'n), *n.* [ME. *blason, blasoun*, shield, fr. F. *blason* coat of arms, OF., shield, perh. fr. a G. word akin to AS. *blæse* blaze, applied to a light-colored shield. See 1st BLAZE.] **1.** A shield. *Obs.*
2. *Her.* **a** A heraldic shield; also, a coat of arms, or armorial bearings.
Their *blazon* o'er his towers displayed. *Scott.*
b The proper description or representation of heraldic or armorial bearings.
3. Description or representation of anything; esp., ostentatious display or description; publication; show.
Obtrude the *blazon* of their exploits upon the company. *Collier.*
Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, actions, and spirit,
Do give thee fivefold *blazon.* *Shak.*
bla'zon, *v. t.;* BLA'ZONED (-z'nd); BLA'ZON-ING (-z'n-ĭng). [From *blazon*, n.; confused with 4th *blaze:* cf. F. *blasonner.*] **1.** To depict or inscribe in colors; to display; to exhibit conspicuously; to publish far and wide.
There pride sits *blazoned* on th' unmeaning brow. *Trumbull.*
To *blazon* his own worthless name. *Cowper.*
2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.
She *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous form. *Garth.*
3. *Her.* To describe (heraldic or armorial bearings) in proper technical language; also, popularly, to delineate (armorial bearings); to emblazon.
The coat of arms, which I am not herald enough to *blazon* into English. *Addison.*
bla'zon, *v. i.* To shine; to be conspicuous. *Rare.*
bla'zon-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who blazons; esp., one who blazons coats of arms; a herald.
bla'zon-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** = BLAZON, *n.*, 3.
2. A coat of arms; an armorial bearing or bearings.
3. Artistic or brilliant representation or display. "What . . . *blazonry*, what pomp of colors!" *W. D. Gallagher.*
-ble (-b'l). [OF. *-ble*, L. *-bilem.*] An adj. suffix, usually appearing as *-able* or *-ible.* See -ABLE.
bleach (blēch), *v. t.;* BLEACHED (blēcht); BLEACH'ING. [ME. *blechen*, v. t. & v. i., AS. *blǣcan*, to grow pale; akin to Icel. *bleikja*, Sw. *bleka*, Dan. *blege*, D. *bleeken*, G. *bleichen*, AS. *blāc* pale. See BLEAK, *a.*] To make white, or whiter; to remove the color, or stains, from; blanch; whiten. The bleaching of natural fibers to remove coloring matter, resin, wax, etc., includes washing, or scouring, and bleaching proper, or chemical treatment. The chief methods of bleaching cotton cloth are the *market bleach*, *Turkey-red bleach*, and *madder bleach* (which see).
Immortal liberty, whose look sublime
Hath *bleached* the tyrant's cheek in every varying clime. *Smollett.*
Syn. — See WHITEN.
bleach, *v. i.* To grow white or lose color; to whiten.
bleach, *n.* [See BLEACH to whiten. For sense 1 cf. AS. *blǣc* paleness, leprosy.] **1.** Whiteness; also, a kind of skin disease. *Obs.*
2. Act or process of bleaching; also, a chemical for bleaching, as bleaching powder.
3. Color, or degree of whiteness, obtained by bleaching.
bleach'er (blēch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that bleaches, or whitens; specif., a vessel used in bleaching.
2. A roofless bench or seat in the open air for spectators at outdoor games; — usually in the *pl. U. S.*

blaz'ing-ly (blāz'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *blazing*, p. pr. See -LY.
bla'zon-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
blaz'y (blāz'ĭ), *a.* Blazing; characterized by blazes.
bldg. *Abbr.* Building.
ble. † BLEA, BLEE
blea. Var. of BLEE.
blea (blē), *n.* Alburnum; sapwood. *Obsoles.* [*Obs.*]
blea, *v. i.* [Imitative.] To bleat.
blea'ber-ry (*dial.* blā'-; blē'-). Var. of BLAEBERRY.
bleach, *a.* Bleak. *Obs.*
bleach, *n.* [Cf. BLACK.] Blacking. *Obs*
bleached (blēcht), *p. a.* Whitened; made white.
bleacht. Bleached. *Ref. Sp.*
blead. † BLEED.
bleak (blēk), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. BLEACH.] To bleach; to make or become white. *Obs.*
bleak, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *blekr* ink.] To blacken *Obs.*
bleak'y (-ĭ), *a.* Bleak. [BLARE, blear. Obs. or dial. var. of blear. *v. t. & i.* [ME. *bleren*, of uncertain origin.] To protrude (the tongue). *Obs.*
bleard. Bleared. *Ref. Sp.*
blear'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
blear'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
blear'-wit'ted, *a.* Dull of mind.
blear'y. Var. of BLEERY. *Scot.*
bleat Obs. or dial. var. of BLATE.
bleat'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLEAT.
bleaunt, *n.* [OF. *bliaut, blialt.*] A medieval tunic-like garment; also, a rich cloth. *Obs*

bleach'er-y (blēch'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A place or an establishment where bleaching is done.
bleach'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLEACH.
bleaching board. = BLEACHER, 2. — **b. powder**, a powder for bleaching; specif., chloride of lime. — **b. process**, a process of bread making in which the dough is supposed to be whitened while rising. *Southern U. S.*
bleach liquor. A liquid for bleaching, as eau de Javelle, or a solution of chloride of lime.
bleak (blēk), *a.* [Cf. ME. *bleyke* pale, AS. *blāc*, Icel. *bleikr;* which are akin to G. *bleich*, D. *bleek*, AS *blican* to shine, OHG. *blīchan.* Cf. BLEACH.] **1.** Without color; pale, pallid. *Obs.*
When she came out she looked as pale and as *blake* as one that were laid out dead *Foxe.*
2. Exposed and, usually, desolate; swept by cold winds.
At daybreak, on the *bleak* sea beach *Longfellow.*
3. Cold and cutting; bitter, as, a *bleak* blast.
— **bleak'ish**, *a.* — **bleak'ly**, *adv.* — **bleak'ness**, *n.*
bleak, *n.* [Cf. BLEAK, *a.*, BLAY.] A small European river fish (*Alburnus lucidus*), of the family Cyprinidæ; the blay. The silvery pigment lining its scales is used in making artificial pearls.
blear (blēr), *a.* [See BLEAR, *v.*] **1.** Dim or sore with water or rheum; — said of the eyes.
His *blear* eyes ran in gutters to his chin. *Dryden.*
2. Causing or caused by dimness of sight; dim.
Power to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion. *Milton.*
blear, *n.* A bleared state or appearance; the film or the like that causes the eyes to be bleared.
blear, *v. t.;* BLEARED (blērd); BLEAR'ING. [ME. *bleren;* cf. ME *blereyed* blear-eyed, G. *blerr* a disease of the eyes.] To have dimmed or watery eyes. *Obs.*
blear, *v. t.* To make somewhat sore or watery, as the eyes; to dim, or blur, as the sight; hence, to deceive; hoodwink.
bleared (blērd), *p. a.* Dimmed, as by a watery humor; affected with rheum. — **blear'ed-ness** (blēr'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*
blear'eye (blēr'ī), *n. Med.* A disease of the eyelids, consisting in chronic inflammation of the margins with a gummy secretion of sebaceous matter; lippitude.
blear'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having blear eyes; having the eyes dim with rheum; dim-sighted. — **blear'-eyed'ness**, *n.*
blear-eyed herring, the alewife (*Pomolobus pseudoharengus*).
blear'y (blēr'ĭ), *a.* Somewhat blear; blear-eyed.
bleat (blēt), *v. i.;* BLEAT'ED; BLEAT'ING. [ME. *bleten*, AS. *blētan;* akin to D. *blaten, bleeten*, OHG *blāzan, plāzan;* prob. imitative.] To make the noise of, or one like that of, a sheep; to cry like a sheep, goat, or calf.
The ewe that will not hear her lamb when it baas, will never answer a calf when he *bleats.* *Shak.*
bleat, *v. t.* To utter or give forth with a bleat.
They ate rice and dried fish with their fingers, and *bleated* psalms. *Annie Linden.*
bleat, *n.* The cry of a sheep, goat, or calf, or a sound imitating or resembling it; as, "the Arabic *bleat.*" *A. J. Ellis.*
bleat'er (blēt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that bleats; a sheep.
2. The common European snipe; — so called from its note.
bleb (blĕb), *n.* [Dial. E. *bleb, bleib, blob*, bubble, blister. *Bleb* belongs with *blub, blubber, blab*, suggesting a bubbling sound.] A vesicle or bulla, usually containing a serous fluid; a blister; a bubble, as in water, glass, etc. — **bleb'by** (-ĭ), *a.*
Arsenic abounds with air *blebs.* *Kirwan.*
Blech'num (blĕk'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βλῆχνον* a kind of fern.] A genus of chiefly tropical polypodiaceous ferns having rather stiff fronds, with the sori linear and parallel to the midrib. *B. serrulatum* occurs in Florida.
bled (blĕd), *pret. & p. a.* of BLEED.
bled ingot, *Steel Manuf.*, an ingot from the interior of which, while cooling, liquid steel has been permitted to escape.
blee (blē), *n.* [AS. *blēo.*] Complexion; color; hue; likeness; form. *Archaic.*
For him which is so bright of *blee.* *Lament. of Mary Magd.*
That boy has a strong *blee* of his father *Foxby.*
bleed (blēd), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* BLED (blĕd), *Obs.* BLEED'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLEED'ING. [ME. *bleden*, AS. *blēdan*, fr. *blōd* blood. See BLOOD.] **1.** To emit blood; to lose blood; to run with blood, by whatever means; as, the arm *bleeds;* the wound *bled* freely; to *bleed* at the nose.
2. To withdraw blood from the body; to let blood.
3. To lose or shed one's blood, as in case of wounds; to die by violence. "Cæsar must *bleed.*" *Shak.*
4. To issue forth, or drop, as blood from an incision; to pass away, as by bleeding.
Retaining but a quantity of life, which *bleeds* away. *Shak.*
5. Of crime, to reveal guilt; — from the medieval belief that the wounds of a murdered man would bleed on the approach of the murderer. *Obs.*
6. *Bot.* To exude water, or sap, from a wounded surface or opening, primarily because of root pressure, but also because of tension of the cells of the wood parenchyma.
7. To pay or lose money; to have money drawn or extorted; as, to *bleed* freely for a cause. *Colloq.*
8. *Dyeing.* To diffuse or run when wetted; — said of dyes in yarns, fabrics, etc.
9. To yield return; — said of grain. *Dial. Eng.*
bleed, *v. t.* **1.** To let blood from, to take or draw blood from, as by opening a vein.
2. To lose, as blood; to emit or let drop, as sap.
A decaying pine of stately size, *bleeding* amber. *H. Miller.*
3. To cover or smear with blood.
And left his headless body *bleeding* all the place. *Spenser.*
4. To draw money from (one); to induce to pay; as, they *bled* him freely for this fund. *Colloq.*
5. To draw the sap from (a tree).
6. To drain or empty of liquid, gas, or other contents that will run out; as: **a** To empty of accumulated water, as a steam cylinder, air reservoir, or a leaking buoy in which water has accumulated. **b** To let out the air from (an air brake), so as to lighten the pressure. **c** To let out grain from (a sack) by slitting it, as in stowing a cargo.
7. *Bookbinding.* To cut down the margins of (a book) so as to damage the printed text.
8. *Dyeing.* To cause to diffuse out, or run; — said of a dye.
bleed'er (blēd'ẽr), *n.* One that bleeds; specif.: *Med.* a One who draws blood. **b** One in whom slight wounds give rise to profuse or uncontrollable bleeding.
bleed'ing, *p. a.* Emitting, or appearing to emit, blood, sap, or the like, also, expressing anguish or compassion.
bleeding bread, bread containing reddish patches due to the action of a bacillus (*Bacillus prodigiosus*). — **b. heart.** **a** A graceful papaveraceous garden plant (*Bikukulla spectabilis*) with racemes of deep pink, drooping, heart-shaped flowers. See BIKUKULLA. **b** The wallflower *Cheiranthus cheiri. Eng.* **c** The coral pea (*Kennedya prostrata*). *Australia.* **d** The wahoo or burning bush (*Evonymus atropurpureus*). *Southern U. S.* **e** The taro. *West Indies.* — **b. tooth**, a marine univalve shell (*Nerita peloronta*) having reddish toothlike projections bordering its aperture.
bleed'ing, *n.* Act or process of that which bleeds; specif., a hemorrhage; operation of letting blood, as in surgery.
blem'ish (blĕm'ĭsh), *v. t.;* BLEM'ISHED (-ĭsht); BLEM'ISHING. [ME. *blemissen, blemishen*, OF. *blemir, blesmir*, to strike, injure, soil, F. *blêmir* to grow pale, fr. OF. *bleme, blesme*, pale, wan, F. *blême;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** To mark with deformity; to injure or impair, as anything well formed, or excellent; to mar; sully.
Sin . . . *blemisheth* the beauty of thy soul *Bruthwait*
An expedient, which, though *blemished* in the execution, was itself reasonable and prudent *Froude*
2. To discredit; to defame. *Obs. or R.*
blem'ish, *n.* **1.** Any mark of deformity or injury; anything that diminishes beauty, or renders imperfect what is otherwise well formed; a flaw; defect.
He shall take two he lambs without *blemish.* *Lev.* XIV. 10
Those little *blemishes* and imperfections that discover themselves in an illustrious character. *Spectator.*
2. *Hunting.* A sign that shows a deer's course. *Obs.*
Syn. — Spot, stain, taint, defacement, disfigurement, deformity; lack, want, deficiency, imperfection, failing, fault; breach, rift, fissure, crack. — BLEMISH, DEFECT, FLAW agree in the idea of an imperfection. BLEMISH applies to what is external or superficial, as marring the appearance of an object; as, "on their sustaining garments not a *blemish*" (*Shak.*); "a lamb without *blemish* and without spot" (1 *Pet.* i. 19). DEFECT (see DEFECTIVE) implies the lack or want (which may or may not appear superficially) of something which is essential to completeness or perfection; as, a *defect* in the mechanism, in the organs of vision; cf. *defective* hearing, pronunciation. A FLAW is a defect in continuity or cohesion; as, a *flaw* in a crystal; "Or some frail china jar receive a *flaw*" (*Pope*). So, fig., a *blemish* is that which mars or disfigures, a *defect* is a shortcoming or failing, a *flaw* is an impairment of soundness or continuity. See FAULT.
Some stain or *blemish* in a name of note. *Tennyson.*
To supply those *defects* and imperfections which are in us living single and solely by ourselves, we . . . seek communion and fellowship with others. *Hooker.*
My love to thee is sound, sans crack or *flaw.* *Shak.*
blench (blĕnch; 140), *v. i.;* BLENCHED (blĕncht); BLENCH'ING. [ME. *blenchen* to deceive, blench, AS. *blencan* to deceive; akin to Icel. *blekkja* to impose upon. Perh. a causative of *blink*, to make to wink, deceive. See BLINK.] **1.** To shrink; to start back; to draw back, from lack of courage or resolution; to flinch; quail.
Blench not at thy chosen lot *Bryant.*
2. To fly off; to turn aside; to heel over, as a ship. *Obs.*
Though sometimes you do *blench* from this to that *Shak.*
Syn. — See SHRINK.
blench, *v. t.* **1.** To deceive. *Obs.*
2. To baffle; disconcert; also, to obstruct; hinder. *Obs.*
3. To draw back from; to deny from fear. *Obs.*
blench, *n.* **1.** A trick; wile; stratagem. *Obs.*
2. A looking aside or askance. *Obs.*
These *blenches* gave my heart another youth. *Shak.*
blench, *v. i. & t.* [See 1st BLANCH.] To grow pale, to bleach; whiten.
blend (blĕnd), *v. t.;* BLEND'ED or BLENT (blĕnt); BLEND'ING. [ME. *blenden;* cf. ME. *blanden*, AS. *blandan* to blend, mix; akin to Goth. *blandan* to mix, Icel. *blanda*, Sw. *blanda*, Dan. *blande*, OHG. *blantan* to mix; of unknown origin.] **1.** To mix or mingle together; esp., to mingle, combine, or associate so that the separate things mixed, or the line of demarcation, cannot be distinguished; hence, to confuse; confound.
2. To pollute; spoil; corrupt; blot; stain. *Obs. Spenser.*
3. Of whisky, coffee, wine, etc., to prepare by mingling different varieties or grades. See under BLENDED.
Syn. — Merge, coalesce, fuse, amalgamate, commingle, harmonize. See MINGLE.
blend, *v. i.* To unite intimately; to pass or shade insensibly into each other, as colors; merge.
There is a tone of solemn and sacred feeling that *blends* with our conviviality. *Irving.*
blend, *n.* A thorough mixture of things; blending; as: **a** A blended whisky, wine, or the like. **b** A shading or merging of one color, tint, etc., into another.
blend, *v. t.; pret.* BLENDE, BLENTE, etc.; *p. p.* IBLENDE, IBLENT, BLENDED, etc. [AS *blendan*, fr. *blind* blind. See BLIND, *a.*] To blind; deceive; also, to conceal. *Obs.*
Ah foolish boy, that is with love *yblent.* *Spenser.*
blende (blĕnd), *n.* [G., fr. *blenden* to blind, fr. *blind* blind; — alluding to its dazzling luster; or (*Dana*) because, though often resembling galena, it yields no lead.] **a** = SPHALERITE. **b** Any of several minerals, chiefly metallic sulphides, with somewhat bright but nonmetallic luster.
blend'ed, *p. a.* of BLEND, *v.* — **blended whisky**, **wine**, etc., that

Ble-fus'cu (blē-fŭs'kŭ), *n.* In "Gulliver's Travels," an island near Lilliput, inhabited by pygmies. It satirizes France
blegh. Obs pret. of BLOW.
bleid. † BLEED.
bleike, *a.* [Icel. *bleikr* pale.] Pallid; also, yellow. *Obs.*
bleine † BLAIN.
bleinte. Obs pret. of BLENCH.
bleir. † BLARE. [*Scot.*
bleir'ie. Var. of BLEERY, gruel.
bleir'it † BLEARED.
bleise. † BLAZE. [*Dial. Eng.*
bleit. Var. of BLATE. *Scot.* &
blek. † BLECK.
bleke. † BLEAK.
blel'lum (blĕl'ŭm), *n.* A talkative idler. *Scot.* [ishes.
blem'ish-er, *n.* One that blem-

blem'ish-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
blem'isht. Blemished *Ref. Sp.*
blemissen. † BLEMISH
Blem'my-es (blĕm'ĭ-ēz), *n. pl* [L., fr. Gr. *Βλέμμυες.*] An ancient Ethiopian Hamitic people.
blench. † BLEMISH.
blench (blĕnch; 140), *a. & n. Law* Var. of BLANCH, *a & n.*
blench'er, *n.* [See BLENCH to flinch.] **1.** A blancher. *Obs.*
2. One who blenches
blench'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLENCH. — **blench'ing-ly**, *adv.*
blenchit. Blenched. *Ref. Sp.*
blen'corn', **blend'-corn'**, *n.* Wheat and rye grown together. *Dial. Eng.*
blend. Blende. *Ref. Sp.*
blende. † BLIND.

which is prepared by mingling different grades, varieties, or brands, whether for purposes of adulteration or to produce a certain flavor or bouquet.

blend'er (blĕn'dĕr), *n.* One that blends; specif., an instrument, as a blunt brush, used in blending.

blend'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one that blends. **2.** *Paint.* **a** The method of laying on different tints so that they may mingle while wet, and shade into each other insensibly. **b** A method of causing colors to blend or soften by light touches of a blender.

blend'ous (blĕn'dŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing, blende.

blend'wa'ter (blĕnd'wô'tĕr), *n.* A distemper incident to cattle, in which their livers are affected.

Blen'heim span'iel (blĕn'ĕm; -ĭm). [From *Blenheim* Palace, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough, in England.] A variety of small spaniel, having a short head and very long ears. It is usually smaller than the King Charles spaniel and differs in color, being white with red or yellow head, ears, and blotches on the body, and a white mark between the eyes.

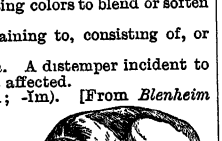

Blenheim Spaniel.

Blen-ni'i-dæ (blĕ-nĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BLENNY.] *Zool.* A family of jugular fishes. See BLENNY. — **blen'ni-id** (blĕn'ĭ-ĭd), *n.* — **blen-ni'i-form** (blĕ-nĭ'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **blen'ni-oid** (blĕn'ĭ-oid), *a. & n.*

blen'no-, blenn-. [Gr. *βλέννος* slime, *βλεννα* mucus.] A prefix denoting the presence of, or relation to, *mucus.*

blen'nor-rhe'a, blen'nor-rhœ'a (blĕn'ō-rē'*a*), *n.* [NL.; *blenno-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* **a** An inordinate secretion and discharge of mucus. **b** Gonorrhea. — **blen'nor-rhe'al, blen'nor-rhœ'al** (-rē'ăl), *a.*

blen-nos'ta-sine (blĕ-nŏs'tă-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* [*blenno-* + Gr. *στάσις* a standing still.] *Pharm.* Hydrobromide of cinchonine, a bitter yellowish substance used as a remedy for catarrhs of the respiratory tract.

blen'ny (blĕn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). [L. *blennius, blendius, blendea,* Gr. *βλέννος,* fr. *βλέννα* slime, mucus.] Any of numerous jugular fishes constituting the family Blenniidæ, and allied families, having the ventral fins jugular or wanting, the body elongated, tapering to the more or less rounded tail, and a long dorsal and anal fin. They are mostly of small or moderate size, and are found about rocky places on the shores of all regions. A few inhabit fresh water.

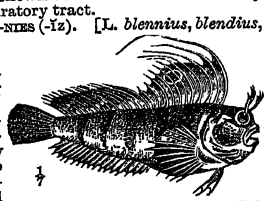

Ocellated Blenny or Butterfly Fish of Europe (*Blennius ocellaris*).

blent (blĕnt), *pret. & p. a.* of BLEND, to mix.

bleph'a-ral (blĕf'ă-răl), *a.* [Gr. *βλέφαρον* eyelid.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to the eyelids.

bleph'a-ri'tis (-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *blepharo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the eyelids. — **bleph'a-rit'ic** (-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

bleph'a-ro- (blĕf'ă-rō-), **blephar-.** A combining form from Greek *βλέφαρον, eyelid.*

bleph'a-ro-plast' (-plăst'), *n.* [*blepharo-* + *-plast.*] *Bot.* A specialized protoplasmic body found in pairs in the spermatogenous cells of certain cycadaceous plants and of some ferns. It gives rise to the cilia-bearing membrane of the spermatozoids, and is by some regarded as a form of centrosome. See CENTROSOME.

bles'bok' (blĕs'bŏk'), *n.* [D., fr. *bles* a white spot on the forehead, a blaze + *bok* buck.] A South African bubaline antelope (*Bubalis albifrons*), resembling the bontebok, having a large white spot on the face, divided by a dark crossbar between the eyes.

bless (blĕs), *v. t.;* BLESSED (blĕst; *in verse, or in liturgical reading, the p. p. is sometimes prond.* blĕs'ĕd), BLEST; BLESS'ING. [ME. *blessien, bletsen,* AS. *blētsian, blēdsian, bloedsian,* fr. *blōd* blood; prob. orig. to consecrate by sprinkling with blood. See BLOOD.] **1.** To consecrate or hallow by religious rite or word; to make or pronounce holy.

And God *blessed* the seventh day, and sanctified it *Gen* ii 3.

2. To make happy, blithesome, or joyous; to confer prosperity or happiness upon; to grant divine favor to.

The quality of mercy is . . twice *blest;*
It *blesseth* him that gives and him that takes. *Shak*

3 To confer a blessing upon; to pray for the happiness of, to invoke or confer beneficial attributes upon.

Bless them which persecute you. *Rom* xii. 14.

Then he took the five loaves and the two fishes, and looking up to heaven, he *blessed* them. *Luke* ix. 16.

4. To make the sign of the cross upon, as in defense against evil powers; to cross (one's self). *Archaic.*

5. To guard; keep; protect. *Obs.*, except as preserved in exclamations; as, "God *bless* me," "*I'll*ess me," etc.

6. To praise, or glorify; to extol for excellences.

Bless the Lord, O my soul: and all that is within me, *bless* his holy name. *Ps.* cxl 1.

7. To esteem or account happy; to felicitate.

The nations shall *bless* themselves in him. *Jer.* iv 2.

8. To damn; curse; — in modern instances used as a euphemism or ironically.

For he said: Lest perhaps my sons have sinned and have *blessed* God in their hearts. *Job* i. 5 (*Douay Version*).

9. [An old sense possibly connected with *bless* to wound.] To wave; brandish. *Obs.*

And burning blades about their heads do *bless. Spenser.*

bless the mark, an ejaculation used by way of deprecation, irony, scorn, etc. Cf. *save the mark,* under SAVE.

The Jew, my master, . . God *bless the mark,* is a kind of devil *Shak.*

— **to bless from,** to secure, defend, or preserve from. "*Bless* me *from* marrying a usurer." *Shak.* — **to b. one's self,** to ejaculate "God bless me," or a like expression. — **to b. with,** to be blessed with, to favor or endow with; to be favored or endowed with; as, God *blesses us with* health; we are *blessed with* happiness.

bless'ed (blĕs'ĕd; -ĭd; *sometimes, as in verse,* blĕst, *but usually only when spelled* blest), *p. a.* **1.** Hallowed; consecrated; worthy of blessing or adoration; heavenly; holy.

Our most *blessed* Lord and Saviour. *Bk of Common Prayer.*

2. Enjoying happiness or bliss; favored with blessings; happy, highly favored

All generations shall call me *blessed* *Luke* i. 48.

3. Imparting or fraught with happiness; blissful; joyful. "A *blessed* time." "So *blessed* a disposition." *Shak.*

4. Enjoying, or pertaining to, spiritual happiness.

Cast out from God and *blessed* vision. *Milton.*

5. *R. C. Ch.* Beatified.

6. Used euphemistically, ironically, or intensively.

Not a *blessed* man came to set her [a boat] free. *R. D. Blackmore.*

blessed bread. See EULOGIA. — **b herb,** the herb bennet (*Geum urbanum*). — **b. thistle,** an annual thistlelike herb (*Cnicus benedictus*) having large sessile heads of yellow tubular flowers; — from its supposed healing properties.

bless'ed-ness, *n.* Blessed state or quality.

Syn. — Beatitude, felicity, bliss. See HAPPINESS.

bless'ing, *n.* [AS. *blētsung.* See BLESS, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of one who blesses; a benediction.

This is the *blessing,* wherewith Moses the man of God blessed the children of Israel. *Deut.* xxxiii. 1.

2. A means of happiness or welfare; a beneficent gift.

Nature's full *blessings* would be well dispensed *Milton*

3. In analogous or derived senses: **a** *Bib.* A gift. *Hebraism. Gen.* xxxiii. 11. **b** Praise, worship. **c** *pl.* The Beatitudes. *Obs.* **d** A charm or spell. *Obs.* **e** A curse; — used euphemistically.

Syn. — BLESSING, BENEDICTION. *Blessing* is the general term, *benediction* being now practically confined to the official and authoritative invocation of divine favor by a priest or clergyman, esp. at the close of public worship.

blest, *p. a.* Blessed. "This patriarch *blest.*" *Milton.*

While these *blest* sounds my ravished ear assail. *Trumbull*

blet (blĕt), *n.* [F. *blet, blette,* soft from overripeness.] A kind of internal decay in fruit. — *v. i.;* BLET'TED (-ĕd; -ĭd); BLET'TING. To so decay.

Bligh'i-a (blī'ĭ-*ă*; blī'gĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL., after Admiral William *Bligh.*] *Bot.* A genus of sapindaceous trees native of Guinea, but now widely distributed in the tropics. *Bligh'ia sapida,* the only species, is the akee.

blight (blīt), *v. t.;* BLIGHT'ED; BLIGHT'ING. [Perh. fr. the same root as E. *bleak.* The meaning "to blight" comes in that case from to be, grow, or make white or pale, bleach. Cf. BLEACH, BLEAK.] To affect with blight; to blast; to prevent the growth and fertility of; hence, to ruin; frustrate; as, to *blight* one's prospects

[This vapor] blasts vegetables, *blights* corn and fruit, and is sometimes injurious even to man. *Woodward.*

Seared in heart and lone and *blighted.* *Byron.*

blight, *v. i.* To be affected by blight; to blast.

blight, *n.* **1.** Any disease or injury of plants resulting in withering, decay, or cessation of growth. It may be due to the attacks of insects or parasitic fungi or to unfavorable climatic conditions By botanists, *blight* is used only of fungous diseases.

Apple Blight (*Schizoneura lanigera*); *a* Mature insect, sexual form; *c* Wingless, asexual form, *d* The same with downy secretion removed; *e* Piece of twig with the insect in place, nat. size *a c d* are enlarged.

2. Any insect causing blight, as *Schizoneura lanigera,* an aphid very injurious to the apple, called *apple blight,* and, in Australia, *American blight.*

3. Act of blighting, or state or result of being blighted.

4. That which frustrates one's plans or withers one's hopes; that which impairs or destroys.

A *blight* seemed to have fallen over our fortunes. *Disraeli.*

5. *pl.* A rashlike eruption on the human skin. *U. S.*

6. *Med.* In Australia, a painful prurient ophthalmia in which the eyelids discharge a thick mucous substance that often seals them up for days. The minute pustules inside the lid make the eye feel as if filled with sand. Also called *sandy blight.*

blight'bird' (blīt'bûrd'), *n.* The white-eye (*Zosterops cœrulescens*), which clears trees of insect blight. *New Zealand.*

blight'ing, *p. a.* Causing blight. — **blight'ing-ly,** *adv.*

blind (blīnd), *a.;* BLIND'ER; BLIND'EST. [AS.; akin to D., G., OS., Sw., & Dan. *blind,* Icel. *blindr,* Goth. *blinds;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** Destitute of the sense of seeing, either by natural defect or by deprivation; without sight.

He that is strucken *blind* cannot forget
The precious treasure of his eyesight lost. *Shak.*

2. Not having the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual light; unable or unwilling to understand or judge; as, *blind* to one's own defects.

3. Existing apart from intelligent direction; deprived of customary or natural intelligent direction; as, *blind* will.

This plan is recommended neither to *blind* approbation nor to *blind* reprobation. *Jay*

4. Blinding; misleading; deceitful. *Obs.*

5. Without consciousness; as, *blind* mechanism.

6. Difficult or impossible to see; wrapped in darkness; dim; gloomy; not well marked or easily discernible; hidden; unseen; concealed; as, a *blind* path. "Into a dungeon deep and *blind.*" *Spenser.*

7. Specif.: Designating a ditch, drain, or the like, that consists of a cut in the soil filled with irregular or rounded stones allowing the passage of water between them.

8. Involved; intricate; not easily followed or traced.

The *blind* mazes of this tangled wood. *Milton.*

9. Having no opening for light or passage; blank; as, a *blind* wall; — often said specif. of a structural member when made without an opening in the semblance of a member that normally has an opening; as, a *blind* door, *blind* port, *blind* window, etc.

10. Having but one opening; closed at one end; as, a *blind* alley, *blind* gut, *blind* siding, *blind* socket.

11. Defective; incomplete, as not fulfilling a proper end or function; abortive; as, a *blind* candle, one unlighted.

12. Unintelligible, or not easily intelligible; as, a *blind* passage in a book; illegible; as, *blind* writing.

13. *Hort.* **a** Abortive. **b** Producing leaves rather than flowers or fruit; as, *blind* buds or shoots.

14. For blind persons; for the sightless; as, *blind* asylum; *blind* education.

15. *Mining.* Not appearing in an outcrop at the surface; — applied to mineral veins.

16. *Photog.* Not sensitive to light; — said of plates, etc.

17. *Railroads.* Noting a certain kind of target, or its position when turned edgewise. See TARGET, *n.*, 4.

18. Finished dull; not polished; as, *blind* enamel.

19. *Bookbinding,* etc. Designating an operation, as tooling (indenting with heated tools), blocking, stamping, etc., that produces an indented impression, as on a book back, without gilding or inking.

Syn. — See PURBLIND.

blind area, *Arch.,* an area outside of the wall of a building covered wholly or in great part, and intended to keep moisture from the wall. — **b axle,** an idle axle. — **b baggage,** *Railroading,* the front of the baggage car, where there is usually a platform but no door to the inside. *Cant.* — **b. beetle,** any of various beetles which fly against persons or objects as if they were blind. — **b. blocking.** = BLIND TOOLING (below). — **b. bridle,** a bridle provided with blinders. — **b. buckler.** *Naut.,* a solid buckler. — **b. catfish,** a species of catfish (*Gronias magrilabris*) nearly destitute of eyes, living in caverns in Pennsylvania. — **b. coal,** coal that burns without flame; anthracite coal. — **b. flange,** a plate for covering or closing the end of a pipe. — **b. gentian,** the closed gentian. — **b. gut.** = CÆCUM. — **B. Harry.** **a** Henry the Minstrel, a wandering Scottish poet of the 15th century. **b** A puffball. *Scot.* **c** Blindman's buff. *Scot.* — **b. hazard,** a game at cards. — **b. head,** *Chem.,* a cover without outlet, for a cucurbit or like vessel; also, the whole apparatus. *Obs.* — **b. hookey,** a gambling game at cards, in which all the players except the dealer bet on the denomination of the cards they will cut as compared with that cut by the dealer. — **b. ink,** writing ink that causes the paper to swell, forming raised characters which can be read by touch. — **b. level.** *Mining.* **a** A level not connected with other workings. **b** A level or drainage gallery which has a vertical shaft at each end, and acts as an inverted siphon. — **b. man.** **a** A person who is blind or blinded; — used as a single word in some phrases. **b** A blind reader. *Eng.* — **b. mouse.** The mole. *Local, Eng.* — **b. nettle.** = DEAD NETTLE. — **b. piles,** hemorrhoids which do not bleed. — **b. poker,** a form of poker in which the betting takes place before the cards are examined. — **b. rat.** = MOLE RAT. — **b. reader,** a post-office clerk whose duty is to decipher obscure addresses. — **b. roaster,** *Metal.,* a muffle furnace. — **b sag,** *Railroads,* a soft place under the track in such a short stretch that the track springs back to the surface when relieved of pressure, the yielding character of the roadbed not being apparent except while a train is passing. — **b. shaft,** *Mining,* a winze. — **b. shell,** *Ordnance,* a blind-loaded shell. — **b. side,** the side on which one is least able or disposed to see danger. — **b. snake,** any of various harmless burrowing snakes with small eyes, as those of the family Typhlopidæ; also applied to various limbless burrowing lizards. — **b. spot,** a point in the retina, not sensitive to light, where the optic nerve enters the eyeball. See EYE, *Illust.* — **b. stitch,** a stitch so made as to be

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blend'ling, *n.* *Bot.* A hybrid between two races. [ture. *R.*
blend'ure (blĕn'dŭr), *n.* Mixblene. † BLIN.
blenk, *v. t.* To blanch. *Obs.*
blenk, *v. i.* [Cf. BLENCH.] To deceive; to turn aside *Obs.*
blenk, *v. i.* [Cf. BLENCH, BLINK.] *Obs.* **a** To swerve; flinch. **b** To shine; also, to glance; look; awaken. [*Obs.*]
blenk, *n.* A gleam; a glance
blen'nad-e-ni'tis (blĕn'ăd-ē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βλέννα* mucus + *adenitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of mucous follicles.
blenne. † BLEND.
Blen'ni-us (blĕn'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See BLENNY.] *Zool.* The genus containing the typical blennies.
blen'no-gen'ic (blĕn'ō-jĕn'ĭk), **blen-nog'e-nous** (blĕ-nŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*blenno-* + *-genic, -genous.*] Generating or secreting mucus.
blen'noid, *a.* [*blenno-* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Mucous; mucoid.
blen'nor-rha'gi-a (blĕn'ō-rā'jĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; *blenno-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med* Blennorrhea. — **blen'nor-rhag'ic** (-răj'ĭk), *a.*
blen-nos'ta-sis (blĕ-nŏs'tă-sĭs), *n* [NL.; *blenno-* + Gr. *στάσις* a standing still.] Suppression of a mucous discharge. — **blen'no-stat'ic** (blĕn'ō-stăt'ĭk), *a.*
blen'no-tho'rax, *n.* [See BLENNO-; THORAX.] *Med.* Pulmonary catarrh.
blen-nu'ri-a (blĕ-nū'rĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; *blenno-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Presence of mucus in the urine
blensch † BLEMISH.
blenshe. † BLANCH.
blent Obs. pret. & p. p. of BLENCH, BLENK.
blent, *pret. & p. p.* of BLEND to blind. Also (*Chaucer*), *3d sing. pres.* Blindeth. *Obs.*
bleo † BLEE.
bleomon. † BLOWAN.
bleph'a-rad'e-ni'tis (blĕf'ă-răd'ē-nī'tĭs), **bleph'a-ro-ad'e-ni'tis,** *n.* [NL.; *blepharo-* + *adenitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.
bleph'a-rism (-rĭz'm), *n. Med.* Spasm of the eyelids.
bleph'a-ro-ad'e-no'ma, *n* [NL.; *blepharo-* + *adenoma.*] *Med.* Glandular tumor of the eyelid.
bleph'a-ro-ath'er-o'ma, *n.* [NL.; *blepharo-* + *atheroma.*] *Med.* A sebaceous cyst of the eyelid.
bleph'a-ro-chro'mi-dro'sis, *n.* [NL.; *blepharo-* + *chromidrosis.*] *Med.* The formation of a colored secretion on the eyelids.
bleph'a-ron'cus (blĕf'ă-rŏn'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *blepharo-* + *oncus.*] *Med.* Tumor of the eyelid.
bleph'a-ro-phi-mo'sis (-rō-fĭ-mō'sĭs), *n* [NL., fr. *blepharo-* + Gr. *φίμωσις* a stopping up.] *Med.* Agglutination of the eyelids at the outer angle of the eye.
bleph'a-ro-plas'toid, *n. Bot.* One of the two bodies appearing in the mother cell before development of blepharoplasts
bleph'a-ro-plas'ty, *n.* [*blepharo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* A plastic operation upon an eyelid.
bleph'a-ro-plas'tic, *a.*
bleph'a-ro-ple'gi-a, *n.* [NL.; *blepharo-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Paralysis of an eyelid.
bleph'a-ro-top'sis (blĕf'ă-rŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *blepharo-* + *ptosis.*] *Med.* = PTOSIS.
bleph'a-ror'rha-phy (-rōr'ă-fĭ), *n.* [*blepharo-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Stitching together of the eyelids.
bleph'a-ro-spasm' *n.* [*blepharo-* + *spasm.*] *Med.* Spasm of the orbicular muscle of the eyelids.
bleph'a-ro-sta't (-stăt'), *n.* [*blepharo-* + Gr. *ἱστάναι* to make to stand.] An instrument for holding the eyelids apart.
bleph'a-ro-ste-no'sis, *n* [NL.; *blepharo-* + *stenosis.*] *Med.* Abnormal narrowing of the space between the eyelids.
bleph'a-ro-syn'e-chi'a, *n* [NL.; *blepharo-* + *synechia.*] *Med.* Adhesion of the eyelids.
bleph'a-rot'o-my (blĕf'ă-rŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*blepharo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg* Incision of an eyelid.
bler. † BLEAR.
blered, blerid. † BLEARED.
bles. † BLAS
bles'buck, *n.* = BLESBOK.
bless. † BLAZE.
bless'ful † BLISSFUL.
bless. † BLISS.
bless, *v. t.* [OF. *blecier,* F. *blesser.*] To wound; also, to thrash. *Obs.* [of BLESBOK.]
bless'bok', bless'buck' Vars. of BLESBOK.
bless'ed-ly, *adv.* of BLESSED
bless'er, *n.* One who blesses.
bless'ful. † BLISSFUL. — **bless'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **bless'ful-ness,** *n.*
bless'ing-ly, *adv.* of BLESSING, *p. pr.*
blest. † BLAST.
bles'ter. † BLISTER.
blete † BLEAT.
bleth. † BLEED.
blethe, *a.* [AS. *blēað.*] Timid. *Obs.*
blethe'ly, *adv.* Kindly, blithely *Obs.*
bleth'er (blĕth'ĕr). Var. of BLATHER.
bleth'er (blĕth'ĕr). Scot. or dial. var. of BLADDER.
bleth'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Nonsense. *Scot.*
bleth'er-skate, bleth'er-skite. Vars of BLATHERSKITE.
Blet'on-ism (blĕt'ŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* Power of locating subterranean waters, as by sensation; — after one Bleton, a Frenchman, who (early 19th century) claimed this faculty. — **Blet'on-ist,** *n.*
blet'ting, *n* [See BLET, *n.*] A form of internal decay in fleshy, overripe fruit. *Rare* [BLOW.
bleu. † BLUE; obs pret. of
‖ bleu'-de-roi' (blū'dē-rwä'), *n.* [F., lit., king's blue.] *Ceramics.* Cobalt blue.
‖ bleu' lu'mière' (dū'myâr'). [F.; *bleu* blue + *lumière* light.] A variety of blue verditer.
bleume. † BLOOM.
bleve † BELEAVE, BELIVE.
blew (blōō), *pret* of BLOW.
blew. † BLUE.
blē'wart (blē'wŭrt; -ẽrt), *n.* [Cf. BLAWORT.] The germander speedwell. *Scot.*
blew'ish † BLUISH.
blew'its (blōō'ĭts), *n.* [Cf. BLUET.] An edible agaricaceous fungus (*Tricholoma personatum*), pale lilac when young
blewnesse † BLUENESS.
bley Var. of BLAE, BLAY, BLEE.
bleyme, *n.* [F. *bleime.*] Inflammation in a horse's foot. *Obs*
bleynt Obs. pret of BLENCH.
blicen. † BLESS.
blick, *n.* = BLEAK.
blick, *n.* [G., lit., a flash, glance.] *Assaying* = PULGURATION.
blick'ey. blick'ie (blĭk'ĭ), *n* [D. *blik* tin.] A tin dinner pail. *Local, U. S*
blif. † BELIVE
Bli'fil (blī'fĭl), *n.* A hypocrite and sneak in Fielding's "Tom Jones." [blights
blight'er (blīt'ẽr), *n.* One that
blihant. † BLEAUNT
blim'bi (blĭm'bĭ), **blim'bing** (-bĭng). Vars. of BILIMBI, etc.
blin (blĭn), *v. t. & i.; pret.* BLANN, BLANNE, BLINNED; *p. p.* BLUNNEN, BLUN. [ME. *blinnen,* AS. *blinnan; be* + *linnan* to cease.] To stop; cease; desist; also, to tarry. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
blinck. † BLINK.
blind (blīnd), *n.* = BLENDE.

invisible on one or both sides of the material. — **blind teat**, a teat (of a cow) from which no milk can be obtained. — **b. tiger**, a place where intoxicants are secretly sold without a license. *Slang, U. S.* — **b. tire**, *Railroads*, a tire without a flange. — **b. tooling**, *Bookbinding, etc.*, an impressed pattern made by heated tools, without gilding or coloring.

blind (blīnd), *v. t.;* BLIND'ED ; BLIND'ING. **1.** To make blind; to deprive of sight or discernment. "To *blind* the truth and me." *Tennyson.*

A blind guide is certainly a great mischief; but a guide that *blinds* those whom he should lead is . . a much greater *South.*

2. To deprive partially of vision; to make vision difficult for and painful to; to dazzle.

3. To obscure to the eye or understanding; to darken.

Such darkness *blinds* the sky *Dryden.*

The state of the controversy between us he endeavored, with all his art, to *blind* and confound *Stillingfleet.*

4. To dim by greater brilliancy; outshine; eclipse.

Her beauty all the rest did *blind* *P. Fletcher.*

5. *Mil.* To protect with blindages or with blinds.

6. To cover with a coating of sand and gravel, as a road newly paved, in order that joints may be filled.

7. *Bookbinding.* To impress with blind tooling.

blind, *v. i.* To be or become blind. *Archaic.*

blind, *n.* **1.** Something to hinder sight or keep out light, a screen; a cover; specif.: **a** A screen for a window, either, as commonly in the United States, a hinged shutter, or, as commonly in England, a flexible shade mounted on a roller. Cf. VENETIAN BLIND. **b** A blinker for a horse. **c** *Naut.* A shutter for a porthole.

2. A place or means of concealment; an ambush; covert; esp., a screen used by duck hunters.

3. Something to mislead the understanding, or to conceal some covert deed or design; a subterfuge.

4. [Cf. F. *blindes*, pl., fr. G. *blende*, fr. *blenden* to blind, fr. *blind* blind.] *Mil.* **a** A blindage. **b** A strong frame of uprights and crosspieces used to support a blindage.

5. *Poker Playing.* A compulsory stake put into the pool by the age in draw poker before the deal; — distinguished from an *ante*, which, except in jack pots, is voluntary and is put in after seeing the cards.

6. *Bookbinding.* Blind tooling.

blind'age (blīn'dāj), *n.* [Cf. F. *blindage.*] **1.** *Mil.* A protection, esp. any earth-covered screen supported by a blind, for an advanced trench or approach.

2. A hood that can be made to cover a horse's eyes if he starts to run.

blind'ed (blīn'dĕd; -dĭd; 7), *a.* **1.** Furnished with a blind or blinds; as, *blinded* batteries; a *blinded* house.

2. Having the window blinds closed. *Addison.*

blind'er (-dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that blinds.

2. A blinker for horses.

blind'fish' (blīnd'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several small fishes with rudimentary and functionless eyes, found in the waters of caves, as *Amblyopsis spelæus* of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

Blindfish (*Amblyopsis spelæus*).

blind'fold' (-fōld'), *v. t.;* BLIND'FOLD'ED ; BLIND'FOLD'ING. [ME. *blindfolden, blindfelden, blindfellen*, to blindfold, to blind; AS. *blind* blind + prob. *fellan, fyllan*, to fell, strike down.] **1.** To strike blind; to make blind. *Obs.*

2. To cover the eyes of, as with a bandage; to hinder from seeing, either physically or mentally.

And when they had *blindfolded* him, they struck him on the face. *Luke* xxii 64.

blind'fold', *a.* **1.** Having the eyes covered; blinded; having the mental eye darkened; hence, heedless; reckless, as, *blindfold* zeal; *blindfold* fury.

Fate's *blindfold* reign the atheist loudly owns. *Dryden.*

2. Dark; obscure; concealed; as, a *blindfold* alley. *Obs.*

blindfold chess, chess played without sight of the chessboard or chessmen.

blind'ing, *p. a.* Making blind or as if blind; depriving of sight or of understanding; obscuring; as, *blinding* tears.

blinding tree, the tree blind-your-eyes.

blind'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of making blind.

2. The sand and fine gravel used to blind a road.

3. Blindage.

blind'–load'ed, *a. Gun.* **a** Containing no bursting charge but loaded with sand to bring it to service weight; — said of a shell. **b** Sometimes, without a fuse, the bursting charge being exploded by the heat of impact.

blind'ly, *adv.* In a blind way; specif.: **a** Without reason or understanding; without purpose of one's own. **b** Without an opening; as, an oviduct ending *blindly.*

blind'man's buff (blīnd'mănz). [See BUFF a buffet.] A play in which one person is blindfolded, and tries to catch some one of the company and tell who it is.

Surely he fancies I play at *blindman's buff* with him, for he thinks I never have my eyes open. *Stillingfleet.*

blind'ness (blīnd'nĕs), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being blind, lit. or fig. *Blindness* may be congenital or a result of injury to the eyes, optic nerves, or optic centers of the brain. Psychic *blindness* does not involve loss of visual sensation, but failure to recognize objects seen.

2. Concealment. *Shak.*

blind'sto'ry (blīnd'stō'rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Arch.* A story without windows; specif., the triforium of a Gothic church without windows in the outer wall.

blind'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* **a** A small, burrowing, snake-like, limbless lizard with minute eyes, esp. the European *Anguis fragilis*, popularly believed to be blind; the slow-worm. "Newts and *blindworms* do no wrong." *Shak.* **b** Formerly, the adder.

blind'–your–eyes', *n.* An Australian euphorbiaceous tree (*Excœcaria agallocha*) which yields a volatile, acrid, milky juice, — called also *milky mangrove*, and *poison tree.*

blink (blĭŋk), *v. i.;* BLINKED (blĭŋkt); BLINK'ING. [Cf. ME. *blenken;* akin to Dan. *blinke*, Sw. *blinka*, G. *blinken* to shine, glance, wink, twinkle, D. *blinken* to shine; and prob. to D. *blikken* to glance, twinkle, G. *blicken* to look, glance, AS. *blīcan* to shine, E. *bleak.* See BLEAK; cf. 1st BLENCH.]

1. Var. or equiv. of BLENK, *v. i. Obs.*

2 To look or glance; get glimpses; also, to see with the eyes half shut, or indistinctly; to see with winking eyes.

Show me thy chink, to *blink* through with mine eyne. *Shak.*

3. To wink; to twinkle with or as with the eye.

One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame *Pope.*

4. To ignore while looking; to look evasively or with indifference; as, he *blinks* at their peccadillos.

5. To shine, esp. with intermittent light; to twinkle; to flicker; to glimmer, as a lamp.

The sun *blinked* fair on pool and stream. *Scott.*

6. To turn slightly sour, as beer, milk, etc.

Syn. — See WINK.

blink, *v. t.* **1.** To trick; cheat. *Obs. or Scot.*

2. To shut out of sight; to avoid, or purposely evade; to shirk; as, to *blink* the question.

These mere facts I could not *blink.* *Kipling.*

3. To catch (a glimpse of); also, to wink. *Rare.*

4. To cause to blink. "The sun . . . *blinking* my eyes." *Kane.*

5. To blindfold. *Landor.*

6. To cause to sour or make liable to sour.

blink, *n.* [ME. *blink.* See BLINK, *v. i.*] **1.** A trick; a stratagem.

2. A glimpse or glance.

This is the first *blink* that ever I had of him. *Bp. Hall.*

3. Gleam; glimmer; sparkle. "A *blink* of light." *Wordsworth.*

4. A very brief time "Bide a *blink.*" *Scott.*

5. *Naut.* The dazzling whiteness about the horizon caused by the reflection of light from fields of ice at sea; ice blink.

6. *pl.* [Cf. BLENCHER.] *Sporting* Boughs cast where deer might pass to turn or check them. *Dial. Eng.*

blink'ard (blĭŋk'ard), *n.* [*blink* + *-ard.*] **1.** One who blinks with or as with weak eyes.

Among the blind the one-eyed *blinkard* reigns. *Marvell.*

2. That which twinkles or glances, as a dim star, which appears and disappears. *Obs. or R. Hakewill.*

3. One who is stupid, slow-witted, or obtuse.

Walked out, calling himself a *blinkard* for having demeaned himself to such a company. *C. Kingsley*

4. One who ignores or evades something *Rare.*

blink'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that blinks; also, in a less than reputable sense, a girl; an ogling coquette. "The witching, cursed, delicious *blinkers.*" *Burns.*

2. A flap on a horse's bridle to prevent sight of objects at his side; hence, an obstruction to sight or discernment.

3. *pl.* A kind of goggles, used to shield the eyes.

4. An eye. *Slang.*

5. A young mackerel, smaller than a *tinker.* See MACKEREL.

blink'–eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Habitually winking. *Marlowe.*

blinks (blĭŋks), *n.* A small portulacaceous herb (*Montia fontana*) of northern regions; — so called from the minute white flowers peeping from the axils of the uppermost leaves. Called also *blinking chickweed* and *water chickweed.*

bliss (blĭs), *n.* [ME. *blis, blisse*, AS *blis, blīðs*, fr. *blīðe* blithe. See BLITHE.] **1.** Blithesomeness; gladness, enjoyment.

2. Exalted happiness; heavenly joy or the heavenly estate.

And then at last our *bliss*
Full and perfect is. *Milton.*

3. A cause of bliss or felicity.

A witherd violet is her *bliss.* *Tennyson.*

Syn. — Blessedness, beatitude, felicity, joy, enjoyment. See HAPPINESS.

bliss'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of, characterized by, or causing bliss; supremely happy. "*Blissful* solitude." *Milton.*

2. Blessed; beatified; glorified; holy. *Obs.*

— bliss'ful-ly, *adv.* **— bliss'ful-ness,** *n.*

blis'ter (blĭs'tẽr), *n.* [ME.; akin to OD. *bluyster*, fr. the same root as *blast, bladder, blow.* See BLOW to puff.]

1. A vesicle of the skin containing watery matter or serum, whether caused by a burn or other injury, by a vesicatory, or by a cutaneous affection; a collection of serous fluid causing a bladderlike elevation of the cuticle.

And painful *blisters* swelled my tender hands. *Grainger.*

2. Any inclosed cavity or bleb made by the separation of the skin or a film from the surface, as by a bruise on a plant, or by an air bubble in a casting.

3. A vesicatory; a blistering plaster, or other agent.

4. *Bot.* A disease of plants caused by parasitic fungi of the genus *Taphrina*, resulting in large swollen patches on the leaves. *T. bullata* causes the pear-leaf blister.

5. An oyster smaller than a quarter dollar. *Local, U. S.*

blis'ter, *v. i.;* BLIS'TERED (-tẽrd); BLIS'TER-ING. To be affected with a blister or blisters; to have a blister form.

Let my tongue *blister.* *Shak.*

blis'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To raise a blister or blisters upon.

2. To give pain to, or to injure, as if by a blister.

This tyrant, whose sole name *blisters* our tongue. *Shak.*

blis'ter, *a.* Designating blister steel (which see), or bars or the like of such steel.

blister beetle. **a** A beetle which, when dried and powdered, is used to raise blisters on the skin, esp. *Cantharis vesicatoria*, called *cantharis* or *Spanish fly* by druggists. See CANTHARIS. **b** Any beetle of the family Meloidæ, to which the cantharis belongs. They are soft-bodied beetles remarkable for their complex metamorphosis (see HYPERMETAMORPHOSIS). Several species are injurious to vegetables; in the East, esp. the ash-gray blister beetle (*Macrobasis unicolor*); and in the West, Nuttall's blister beetle (*Cantharis nuttalli*), a metallic green and copper-colored species. Both feed on bean and pea plants.

An American Blister Beetle (*Epicauta vittata*).

blister copper. *Metal.* Metallic copper of a black blistered surface. It is produced in the English process by calcining pimple metal, and should be 96-99 per cent pure.

blister mite. A mite producing a blister-like gall on leaves, as *Eriophyes pyri*, a pear-tree pest.

blister pearl. A pearly excrescence raised on the inside of the shell by the oyster in its effort to exclude a parasite.

blister steel. Crude steel formed from wrought iron by cementation; — so called from its blistered surface.

blis'ter-y (blĭs'tẽr-ĭ), *a.* Full of blisters. *Hooker.*

blite (blīt), *n.* [L. *blitum*, Gr. βλίτον.] Any of several chenopodiaceous herbs; specif.: **a** Any species of *Blitum.* **b** The sea blite. **c** Good-King-Henry.

blithe (blīth; 277), *a.* [AS. *blīðe* blithe, kind; akin to Goth. *bleips* kind, Icel. *blīðr* mild, gentle, Dan. & Sw. *blid* gentle, D. *blijd* blithe, OHG. *blīdi* kind, blithe.] **1.** Kind; gentle; friendly. *Obs.*

2. Of a jocund or well-pleased character or disposition; joyous, glad; cheerful.

A daughter fair,
So buxom, *blithe*, and debonair. *Milton.*

Syn. — See JOCULAR.

blithe'some (-sŭm), *a.* Cheery; gay; merry.

The *blithesome* sounds of wassail gay. *Scott*

— blithe'some-ly, *adv.* **— blithe'some-ness,** *n.*

Bli'tum (blī'tŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. βλίτον a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A genus of chenopodiaceous plants, the blites, consisting of two species, one of South Europe, the other (*B. capitatum*, the strawberry blite) widely distributed in the north temperate zone. The calyx becomes pulpy and bright red in fruit.

bliz'zard (blĭz'ard), *n.* [Cf. BLAZE to flash.] **1.** A violent blow. *Virginia Literary Museum*, 1829.

2 A volley of shots; also, a sudden or effective shot.

I saw two more bucks, very large fellows too. I took a *blizzard* at one of them, and up he tumbled *David Crockett.*

3. Fig.: An effective retort; a "squelcher."

4. A dry, intensely cold, violent storm, with high wind and fine driving snow, such as those which originate on the eastern slope of the Canadian Rocky Mountains.

bliz'zard-ly, bliz'zard-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a blizzard; as, *blizzardly* snow or weather.

bloat (blōt), *v. t.;* BLOAT'ED ; BLOAT'ING. [Cf. ME. *blot*, prob. meaning soft, *blout* soft, Icel. *blotna* to become soft, *blautr* soft, wet, Sw. *blot* soft, *blöta* to soak.] **1.** To make turgid, as with water or air; to cause a swelling of the surface of, from effusion of serum in the cellular tissue, producing a morbid and often soft enlargement.

2. To inflate; to puff up; to make vain. *Dryden.*

bloat, *v. i.* To grow turgid as by effusion of liquid in the cellular tissue; to puff out; to swell. *Arbuthnot.*

bloat, *a.* Bloated; puffy. *Shak.*

bloat, *n* **1.** One that is bloated; esp., a drunkard. *Slang.*

2. *Veter.* A condition, accompanied with distention of the abdomen with gas, seen principally in the ox and horse, arising from eating watery foods and eating too rapidly.

bloat, *v. t.* [Cf. BLOAT to swell, and Sw. *blötfisk* soaked fish.] To cure (herrings) in smoke. See BLOATER, a herring.

bloat'ed (blōt'ĕd; -ĭd; 7), *p. a.* Distended beyond the natural size, as by water, serum, etc.; swollen; as, a *bloated* face. Also, fig., puffed up with pride, pompous.

bloat'er, *n.* [See BLOAT to swell.] A prune which has swelled to an abnormal size in the process of evaporation.

bloat'er, *n.* [See BLOAT to cure.] **1.** The common herring, esp. when of large size and cured by being salted, smoked for a short time, and half dried.

2. A North American whitefish (*Argyrosomus prognathus*) of the Great Lakes; — called also **bloater whitefish.**

blob (blŏb), *n.* [See BLEB.] **1.** A bubble or blister; a bleb; also, a pimple or pustule. *Chiefly Dial.*

2. A small drop, globule, or lump of something viscid or thick; hence: **a** An oval or roundish mass of colors; a daub. "Barbaric *blobs* of color." *Birdwood.* **b** An oval mass of iron forming the base of one of the beams supporting a ship's deck.

3. A pouting lip; blobber lip. *Rare.*

4. A sound as of a bubble breaking, or of something, as a fish, breaking through the surface of the water.

The *blob* of a big salmon rising to a fly. *W. Black.*

5. An extremely loose place in a plate or saw blade.

6. A miller's-thumb (fish).

blob, *v. t.* To blot; mark; splotch.

blob, *v. i.* To boil or bubble; also, to make a sound, as of breaking the surface of water.

blob'ber (blŏb'ẽr), *n. & v.* [Obs. or dial. var. of BLUBBER.] Blubber.

blob'ber, *a.* Thick or swollen; blubber.

blobber lip, a thick, protruding lip.

blind'ball' (blīnd'bôl'), *n.* A puff ball.

blinde (blīnd), *n.* = BLENDE.

blind'eyes' (blīnd'īz'), *n* The corn poppy (*Papaver rhœas*); also, *P. dubium.* [fastener.

blind'fast', *n.* A window-blind

blindfellen. † BLINDFOLD.

blind'fold', *n.* A blinder. *Rare.*

blind'fold'ed, *p. a.* of BLINDFOLD. — **blind'fold'ed-ness**, *n.*

blind'fold'er, *n.* One who blindfolds. [FOLD. *Rare.*

blind'fold'ly, *adv.* of BLINDFOLD. **blind'ing-ly,** *adv.* of BLINDING.

blind'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

blind lift. A catch for raising or lowering a window blind.

blind'ling, *n.* [*blind* + 1st *-ling.*] A blind person. [BALL.

blind'man's-ball', *n.* = BLIND-

blind'man's hol'i-day. Twilight. *Humorous* [*Eng.*

blind officer. A blind reader.

blind pull. A blind lift.

blind'stitch', *v. t.* To sew with blind stitches.

blind'weed', *n.* The shepherd's-purse

blind'worm'. Blindworm. *R. Sp.*

bline † BLIN.

blink, *a.* 1. Habitually winking. 2. Sour. *Dial.*

blink beer. [Dial. E. *blink* to turn sour.] Beer kept unbroached until it is sharp.

blinked (blĭŋkt; blĭŋk'ĕd), *a.* Affected with blinking.

blink'er, *v. t.* To put blinkers on; to hoodwink. [BLINK

blink'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of

blinking chickweed. = BLINKS.

blink'ing-ly, *adv.* of BLINKING.

blinkt. Blinked. *Ref. Sp.*

blink'y (blĭŋk'ĭ), *a.* Blinking; blunk.

blinne. † BLIN

blirre. † BLEAR.

blirt (blûrt), *n.* Scot. var. of BLURT, *n.* — **blirt'y, blirt'ie,** *a.*

blis. † BLESS, BLISS.

blisce. † BLESS

bliscen. † BLISS.

blischo. † BLUSH.

blising. † BLESSING.

blisful. † BLISSFUL.

blising. † BLESSING.

bliss. † BLESS.

bliss, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *blīðsian, blīssian.*] To gladden. *Obs.*

blissen. † BLESS.

blissing. † BLESSING.

bliss'less, *a.* See -LESS.

bliss'som (blĭs'ŭm), *a.* [Icel. *blesma* (of a goat) in heat.] Lascivious; also, in heat; — said of ewes. — *v. t.* To copulate with (a ewe). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

blist. † BLAST, BLESS, BLISS, BLUSH.

blis'terd. Blistered. *Ref. Sp.*

blistered copper. = BLISTER COPPER. [STEEL.

blistered steel. = BLISTER

blister flower (flou'ẽr). = BLISTERWEED.

blister fly. A blister beetle

blister pine. The balsam fir. *Local, U. S.*

blister plant. A species of *Ranunculus*, esp. *R. acris* and *R. sceleratus*, from their acrid juice. [blistering

blister plaster. A plaster for

blis'ter-weed', *n.* The tall buttercup.

blis'ter-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The cursed crowfoot. [erature.

B. Lit. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Lit-

blite. † BLIGHT.

blithe, *adv.* Blithely; *Obs.*, kindly.

blithe, *n.* A blithe person; also, mercy; gladness. *Obs. & R*

blithe, *v. i. & t.* To rejoice; also, to gladden. *Obs.* [MEAT.

blithe'bread', *n.* See BLITHE-

blithe'ful, *a.* Gay; joyous. — **blithe'ful-ly,** *adv.*

blithe'ly, *adv* of BLITHE.

blithe'meat', blithe'bread', *n.* Meat or bread prepared for a feast at a childbirth; — a custom in Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Orkneys.

blith'en (blīth'n), *v. t.* To make blithe.

blithe'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

blith'er (blĭth'ẽr), *n.* One who makes blithe. [BLATHER

blith'er (blĭth'ẽr). Dial. for

blithe'sum. Blithesome. *Ref. Sp.*

B. Litt. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Literature or Letters

blit'ter (blĭt'ẽr), *n.* = BITTERN. *Local, Scot.*

blive. † BELIVE.

blix'en. † BLESS.

blk. *Abbr.* Black; block.

B. LL. *Abbr.* = LL. B., the usual form.

blo. † BLEE.

blo, *a.* [Icel. *blār* livid. Cf. BLUE.] Blue black; blae *Obs.*

bloa. † BLAE. [*Slang.*

bloak. Var. of BLOKE, a man.

bloat, *a.* [Cf. *bloat* to make swollen, *bloat* to cure in smoke.] Scot; moist; marshy. *Obs.*

bloat, *n* A herring bloater.

blobber. † BLUBBER.

blob cole. = BLOAT, *n.* 2.

bloat'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS

bloat herring. = 2d BLOATER, 1.

bloat'ing, *n. Veter.* = BLOAT, *n.* 2.

blobbe. † BLAB.

blobbed (blŏbd), *a.* Pimpled.

blob'ber-lipped' (-lĭpt'), *a.* Having thick lips.

blob'by, *a.* Covered or filled with blobs; like a blob.

blober. † BLUBBER. [*Eng.*

blob kite. The burbot. *Local,*

blobure. † BLUBBER.

bloc, *a.* Pale. *Obs.*

‖ bloc'cage' (blŏk'kázh'), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* Rough cheap masonry, usually with a facing, built up of irregular stones, esp., small ones, laid in mortar.

bloch. Blotch. *Ref. Sp.*

block (blŏk), *n.* [ME. *blok*, fr. F. *bloc;* of G. origin: cf. G. *block*, OHG. *bloh*, D. *blok*. Cf. BLOCK, *v. t.*, BLOCKADE.] **1.** A piece of wood, stone, or the like, more or less bulky, usually solid, and usually with one or more plane, or approximately plane, faces; as, a *block* on which a butcher chops his meat; a *block* by which to mount a horse; children's building *blocks*, etc.

All her labor was but as a *block*
Left in the quarry. *Tennyson.*

2. A blockhead; a man without intelligence or sympathy.

What a *block* art thou! *Shak.*

3. The solid piece of wood on which condemned persons lay their necks when they are beheaded.

Noble heads which have been brought to the *block*. *E. Everett*

4. A mold or form upon which articles are shaped or displayed; specif.: **a** The wooden mold upon which hats, bonnets, etc., are shaped; hence, the pattern or style of a hat.

He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat; it ever changes with the next *block*. *Shak.*

b A support for a wig. **c** A person's head. *Colloq.*

Too good an idea to have arisen spontaneously in my *block*. *Darwin.*

d *Saddlery.* A form upon which damp leather is molded.

5. An auction stand.

6. *Falconry.* The perch on which a bird of prey is kept.

7. A grooved pulley or sheave incased in a frame or shell which is provided with a hook, eye, or strap, by which it may be attached to an object. It is used to change the direction of motion, as in raising a heavy object that cannot be conveniently reached, and also, when two or more such sheaves are compounded, to change the rate of motion, or to exert increased force; — used especially in the rigging of ships, and in tackles. Blocks are classed as single, double, threefold, etc., according to the number of pulleys contained in them. They are measured by the length or diameter of the shell; as, a 10-inch *block*.

Block, 7. *A* Wooden Block with a rope passed through the Swallow and over the Sheave (1); 2 Strap; 3 Breech; *B* Double Block; *C* Iron-strapped Block; *D* Long-Tackle Block; *E* Snatch Block; *F* Clew-line Block; *G* 4-sheaved Block; *H* Square-cheeked Block; *I* Gin Block; *J* Fiddle Block.

8. A piece of wood or metal used to strengthen or sustain; specif.: **a** *Carpentry*, etc. A square or short length glued into an interior angle to strengthen a joint, a support placed behind a wainscot to hold it out from the wall, etc. **b** *Ordnance.* A rectangular prism of wood used in mechanical maneuvers for a support in raising or lowering heavy cannon; — according to thickness, a *whole*, *half*, or *quarter block*. **c** *Shipbuilding.* One of the supports upon which the keel of a ship is laid. **d** *Sawmills.* A frame for supporting a log. **e** A piece placed above or beneath the springs of a carriage. **f** *Print.* A piece of hard wood or metal on which a stereotype or electrotype plate is mounted to make it type-high.

9. In various technical senses: **a** *Arch. & Building.* (1) A small mass of stone left projecting from a larger stone which has been cut down, usually for attachment of ropes for lifting or transportation. Cf. BOSS. (2) A unit in terra-cotta or earthenware building, differing from a brick by being larger and usually hollow. **b** *Dentistry.* A mass of gold for filling teeth. **c** *Ordnance.* Short for BREECHBLOCK. *Now Rare.* **d** *Printing, Engraving*, etc. (1) A piece of box or other wood for engravers' work. (2) An engraved block or stamp from which impressions are made, as on cloth or paper. (3) A bookbinder's stamp too large for hand work. (4) The wooden core of a lithographer's roller.

10. A quantity, number, or section of something dealt with as a unit; as, a *block* of shares or bonds. Hence: **a** A collection of sheets of paper laid together and glued on the edge; a pad. **b** A section of a belt for splints in a match-making machine. **c** In tile making, a vertical series of drying shelves. **d** *Railroads.* Any of the arbitrary sections of a road using the block system (which see).

11. A large or long building divided into separate houses or shops, or a number of houses or shops built in contact with each other so as to form one building; a row of houses or shops.

12. A square, or portion of a city inclosed by streets, whether occupied by buildings or not; also, the distance of the length of one side of such a square.

The new city was laid out in rectangular *blocks*, each *block* containing thirty building lots. Such an average *block*, comprising 282 houses and covering nine acres of ground, exists in Oxford Street. *Lond. Quart. Rev.*

13. In Australia, one of the large lots into which public land, when opened to settlers, is divided by the government.

14. Any obstruction, or cause of obstruction; a stop; a stoppage or blocking; a hindrance; an obstacle.

15. *Cricket.* **a** The position of a batsman or his bat when the ball is about to be bowled before the bat is lifted for striking. **b** The popping crease. *Rare.* **c** The block hole.

16. *Sports.* An obstruction of an opponent's play.

17. Short for *block coal*.

18. *Baseball.* = BLOCK BALL.

block and block. *Naut.* = CHOCKABLOCK. — **b. and cross bond.** *Masonry.* See BOND, *n.*, 10 a. — **b. and tackle**, pulley blocks with rope, etc., for hoisting or hauling. — **b.-in-course bond**, *Masonry*, a bond for uniting the concentric courses of an arch by the insertion, at intervals, of transverse courses or of voussoirs. — **the Block**, the fashionable promenade in Melbourne and in Sydney. *Colloq., Australia.*

block, *v. t.;* BLOCKED (blŏkt); BLOCK'ING. [Cf. F. *bloquer*, fr. *bloc* block. See BLOCK, *n.*] **1.** To obstruct so as to prevent passage or progress; to prevent passage from, through, or into, by obstructing the way; to blockade; to invest; — used both of persons and things; — often followed by *up;* as, to *block* up a road or harbor.

A city . . . besieged and *blocked* about. *Milton.*

2. To sketch or plan without working up details; as, the image was roughly *blocked;* — sometimes used with *in*.

3. To shape on, or stamp with, a block; as, to *block* a hat.

4. To hammer smooth, or into shape, on a block; planish.

5. To obstruct the passage or way of, either lit. or fig.; as, the carriage was *blocked* by an excavation in the street; his plans were *blocked* by this action of the opposition.

6. To form into blocks; as, to *block* coal.

7. To emboss (book covers) with a frame or block containing the entire device.

8. To secure, support, or provide with, blocks; as, to *block* a wheel; to *block* a plate for printing; specif., to secure, as two boards at their angles of intersection, by pieces of wood glued to each.

9. In the British Parliament, to obstruct the passage of (a bill), esp. by giving such notice of opposition as will prevent the passing of the bill after midnight.

10. *Print.* To print with a solid shading at the side and bottom, as by a second impression in a lighter tint and in projecting position.

11. *Railroads.* To run (trains) by the block system.

to block down, to force sheet metal into a die by covering with a thick blanket of lead which is then hammered down. — **to b. in**, to put in roughly (the principal line of a drawing, or the like); — said esp. of curves. — **to b. out. a** To mark out the outline or leading lines of; to lay out; as, to *block out* a plan. **b** To shut from view; screen; specif., *Photog.*, in printing, to prevent (a part of the negative) from printing by painting it over, or the like. **c** *Mining.* (1) To excavate (ore, gravel, etc.) by making a drive (called the **blocking drive**) in the wall and taking out the ore, etc., in blocks or strips along the sides of the drive. (2) In lode mining, to subdivide (the lode) into blocks in advance of the working stopes by shafts, winzes, and intersecting drives or levels, so as to be ready for stoping and to keep a known amount of reserve ore in sight.

block (blŏk), *v. i.* **1.** To act in opposition or by interference, as in boxing, football, cricket, etc.

2. To bargain. *Obs. or R. Scot.*

3. *Mining.* To block out ore, gravel, etc., or, in lode mining, a lode.

block-ade' (blŏk-ād'), *n.* [Cf. It. *bloccata*. See BLOCK, *v. t.*] **1.** The shutting up of a place by troops or ships so as to prevent ingress or egress, or the reception of supplies, as by an investment with war vessels. According to the practice of England and the United States and generally of modern warfare: "Blockades in order to be binding must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy." (*Declaration of Paris, rule* 4.) Under this a blockade need not actually prevent all access, but it must render attempts to violate the blockade so dangerous as to come reasonably near so doing. A blockade, also, is binding only when instituted as a war measure, and only against neutrals to whom the intention to blockade has been communicated.

2. The force maintaining a blockade.

3. An obstruction to passage.

Syn. — BLOCKADE, SIEGE. A *blockade* differs from a *siege* in that the latter technically implies an attack upon the place invested, which the former does not; also, from the fact that most *blockades* are necessarily made by sea, the terms *siege* and *blockade* are commonly (though not of necessity technically) distinguished as referring, the one to land operations, the other to those by water.

block-ade', *v. t.;* BLOCK-AD'ED (-ād'ĕd); BLOCK-AD'ING (-ād'ĭng). **1.** To invest with troops or vessels of war so as to prevent ingress or egress, or the introduction of supplies; to subject to a blockade. See BLOCKADE, *n.* Also fig.

Till storm and driving ice *blockade* him there. *Wordsworth.*

2. To obstruct entrance to or egress from.

Huge bales of British cloth *blockade* the door. *Pope.*

block-ad'er (-ād'ẽr), *n.* One that blockades; specif., a vessel employed in blockading a port.

block ball. *Baseball.* A batted or thrown ball touched, stopped, or handled, when in play, by a person not a player. When the umpire declares *block ball*, base runners are entitled to run bases without being put out until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher in his position.

block book. A book printed from engraved wooden blocks instead of movable types.

block chain. *Mach.* A chain made up of parts fastened together by pivots so that transverse blocks or cylinders will engage with the teeth of a sprocket wheel, as in a bicycle.

Block Chain.

block coefficient. *Shipbuilding.* The coefficient of fineness of the immersed part of a hull.

block colors *or* **colours.** Colors laid on as in block printing.

block diamond. *Mach.* A tool with rough diamonds or equivalent substitutes embedded in its working face, used for truing up the rims of emery wheels.

blocked (blŏkt), *p. p. & p. a.* of BLOCK, *v.*

blocked ball. *Baseball.* = BLOCK BALL.

block'er (blŏk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that blocks, as one who shapes hats, or a tool used in blocking.

2. A bowler, or derby hat. *Colloq., North of Eng.*

block'head' (blŏk'hĕd'), *n.* [*block* + *head.*] **1.** A stupid fellow; a dolt; a person deficient in understanding.

The bookful *blockhead*, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head. *Pope.*

2. An image of a head; a bust. *Hawthorne.*

blockhead board. *Weaving.* A device, consisting of a pair of conspicuously numbered boards one of which rises while the other falls, used as a detector on a Jacquard loom to show if the cards are working correctly. *T. W. Fox.*

block'head'ed. *a.* Stupid; dull. — **block'head'ed-ness**, *n.*

block hole. **1.** *Cricket.* A mark or small hole made in the ground in front of the wicket, usually in or near the popping crease opposite the center stump, to indicate the block position for the bat. See BLOCK, *n.*, 15 a.

2. A blasting hole drilled in a detached block of rock or ore.

block'house' (-hous'), *n.* [*block* + *house:* cf. G. *blockhaus*, F. *blocus* (fr. G.).] **1.** Orig., a detached fort blocking or covering the access to a landing, bridge, pass, etc. *Oxf. E.D.*

2. *Mil.* An edifice or structure of heavy timbers or logs for military defense, having its sides loopholed and pierced for rifle and gun fire and often an upper story projecting over the lower or so placed upon it as to have its sides make an angle with the sides of the lower story, thus enabling the defenders to fire downward, and in all directions.

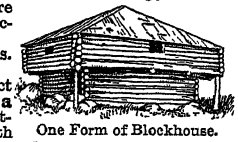
One Form of Blockhouse.

3. A house of squared logs. *West. & South. U. S.*

block'ing (blŏk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or of one that blocks; specif.: **a** Act of obstructing, supporting, shaping, or stamping with or as if with a block or blocks. **b** Act or process of signaling by the block system.

2. Blocks taken collectively; specif.: **a** Blocks used to support a building, etc., temporarily. **b** The blocking course.

blocking course. *Arch.* The finishing course of a wall showing above a cornice, usually serving as a solid parapet and forming a small architectural attic.

blocking hammer. A hammer so shaped as to be adapted for giving a draw blow, directing the force in a particular direction. It is used in straightening saws.

blocking press. *Bookbinding.* A press for stamping titles and designs on the covers of books.

block'ish, *a.* Like a block; deficient in understanding; stupid; dull. "*Blockish* Ajax." *Shak.* — **block'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **block'ish-ness**, *n.*

block letter. A large wooden type or letter for printing.

block'like', *a.* Like a block; stupid.

block mold *or* **mould.** A mold which may be parted in the middle, made from a model of a piece of pottery.

block plane. A small plane having the plane iron set at a more acute angle with the face than in ordinary planes and with the bevel upwards. It is used chiefly for planing across the ends of boards, etc.

block print. *Founding.* A large core print the impression of which receives a core which also replaces a part of the mold. The core is termed a **block core**.

block printing. The art or practice of printing from engraved blocks; specif.: **a** A mode of printing by laying paper, vellum, or the like on the inked surface of a carved wooden block and rubbing with a brush or other instrument; xylography. The art has been practiced in China and Japan for many centuries and was common in Europe during the period preceding the invention of typography. **b** A method of printing cotton cloth and paper hangings with colors, by pressing upon them an engraved block coated with coloring matter. — **block'-print'ed**, *a.*

block'ship' (blŏk'shĭp'), *n.* [*block* + *ship.*] *Nav.* A man-of-war not fitted for seagoing, but used as a storeship, as a rendezvous for small vessels, defense of a port, etc. *Eng.*

block signal. *Railroads.* One of the danger signals or safety signals that guide the movement of trains in a block system. The signal is often so coupled with a switch that the act of opening or closing the switch also operates the signal. — **block signaling.**

block sugar. Cube sugar.

block system. *Railroads.* A system by which the track is divided into short sections, as of three or four miles, and trains are so run by the guidance of electric, or combined electric and pneumatic, signals that no train enters a section or block until the preceding train has left it, as in **absolute blocking**, or that a train may be allowed to follow another into a block as long as it proceeds with excessive caution, as in **permissive blocking.** See CAUTION CARD.

block teeth. Two or more artificial teeth in one piece, formerly carved from ivory, now molded of porcelain.

block tin. *Metal.* Commercial tin, cast into blocks, and partially refined, but containing small quantities of various impurities, as copper, lead, iron, arsenic, etc.; solid tin as distinguished from tin plate; — called also *bar tin.*

block truck. A heavily built truck without handles or shafts.

block'y (blŏk'ĭ), *a.* Filled with, or characterized by, blocks or patches, as of contrasting light and shade; also, heavily or squarely built; chunky; as, a *blocky* steer.

blö'dite } (blū'dīt), *n.* [After the chemist *Blöde.*] *Min.*
bloe'dite }
A hydrous sulphate of magnesium and sodium, $Na_2Mg(SO_4)_2{\cdot}4H_2O$, colorless or white when pure, and occurring in monoclinic crystals or massive.

bloke (blōk), *n.* **1.** A man; a fellow; a chap; — often used in disrespect. *Cant or Vulgar Slang.*

2. An employer, a boss. *London Cant.*

blol'ly (blŏl'ĭ), *n.* **a** A nyctaginiaceous shrub or small tree of southern Florida and the West Indies (*Pisonia obtusata*) with smooth oval leaves and a hard, 10-ribbed fruit. **b** The rubiaceous shrub *Chiococca racemosa*, of the same region.

blond, blonde (blŏnd), *a.* [F., fair, light, of uncertain origin; cf. AS. *blonden-feax* gray-haired, old, prop. blended-haired, as a mixture of white and brown or black. See BLEND, *v. t.*] **1.** Of a fair color; light-colored.

It the *blond* girl were forsaken. *George Eliot*
Red loosestrife and *blond* meadowsweet. *M. Arnold.*

2. *Anthropol.* Of light or relatively light pigmentation; having blond characteristics; as, a *blond* race; — used with reference to the hair, when yellowish brown, flaxen, or light auburn; to the eyes, when blue or gray; to the skin, when pale or rosy white.

blond metal, a variety of clay ironstone, in Staffordshire, England, used for making tools.

blond, *fem.* **blonde,** *n.* [F.] **1.** A person of fair complexion, with light hair and eyes.

Negative or washed *blondes*, arrested by nature on the way to become albinesses. *Holmes.*

2. *Anthropol.* A person normally having blond hair, eyes, or complexion.

3. (In this sense usually *blonde.*) [F. *blonde*, from its color.] A kind of pillow-made silk lace orig. of the color of raw silk, now usually dyed; — called also **blond,** *or* **blonde, lace.**

Blon-del' (blōn-dĕl'; *F.* blōN'dĕl'), *n.* A French trouvère, companion and friend of Richard I. (Cœur de Lion) of England. According to tradition he sang a song composed by the king and himself under a tower of the Castle of Dürrenstein in Austria, where he suspected the king to be imprisoned. The king responded, and thus led to his deliverance.

blood (blŭd), *n.* [ME. *blod, blood*, AS. *blōd;* akin to D. *bloed*, OHG. *bluot*, G. *blut*, Goth. *blōp*, Icel. *blōð*, Sw. & Dan. *blod;* perh. fr. the same root as E. *blow* to bloom. Cf. BLEED, BLESS.] **1.** The fluid which circulates in the principal vascular system of animals, carrying nourishment and oxygen to all parts of the body, and bringing away waste products to be excreted. See CIRCULATION, RESPIRATION.

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block'age, *n.* Act of blocking up; state of being blocked up.
block bond. See BOND, *n.*, 10 a.
block coal. A superior bituminous coal that cleaves in blocks.
block core. See BLOCK PRINT.
block furnace. A bloomery.
block'head'ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **block'head'ish-ness,** *n.*
block'head'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
block'head'ly, *a.* Stupidly. *Rare.*
block'hed'. Blockhead. *Ref. Sp.*
block'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
blocking drive. *Mining.* See *to block out* c (1), under BLOCK, *v. t.*
block'head'ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **block'head'ish-ness,** *n.*
block'pate', *n.* A blockhead.
block plan. An outline sketch or plan. [BLOCK SYSTEM.]
block'-sig'nal sys'tem. = blocks. Blocked. *Ref. Sp.*
blod. blodde. † BLOOD.
blode. † BLOOD, BLOODY.
blody. † BLOODY.
bloe † BLO, *a.*; BLOW
blolde. † BLOODY.
blok. † BLOCK.
blom. † BLOOM.
blo'man, *n.* [*blo* + *man.*] A negro or blackamoor. *Obs.*
blomary. † BLOOMERY.
blome. † BLOOM.
blonck'et. † BLUNKET.
‖ **blond** (blōN), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* Concentrated meat juice or stock added to a sauce to strengthen or color it; as, **blond de veau** (dĕ-vō'), veal broth.
‖ **blonde' de fil'** (blōNd' dĕ fēl'). [F.] = MIGNONETTE LACE.
blon-dine' (blōn-dēn'). *a. & n.* [F., fem.] Blonde, or blond.
Blond'lot' rays (blōN'lō'). [After R. *Blondlot*, a French physicist.] = N RAYS.
blond'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
blon'dre. † BLUNDER.
blonk, *n.* [AS. *blanca, blanca*, prop. a white or gray horse. Cf. BLANK white.] A horse. *Obs.*
blonk'et. † BLUNKET.
blont. † BLUNT.
bloo. † BLO.

Blood consists of a fluid or *plasma*, in which colorless or colored cells called *corpuscles* are suspended. In invertebrates it is either colorless or variously colored, in *Amphioxus* it is colorless, but in the remaining vertebrates it is red, due to pigment (hæmoglobin) contained in the corpuscles. (See HÆMOGLOBIN.) In mammals these *colored* or *red corpuscles*, called also *blood disks*, are disk-shaped with thick edges, circular in outline (except in the camels and llamas, where they are slightly oval), and without a nucleus. Healthy human blood contains about 5,000,000 to the cubic millimeter, and they are from 0.007 to 0.008 millimeter in diameter. In the other classes of vertebrates the red corpuscles are more or less oval, and always have a nucleus. Even in mammals they are nucleated in the blood of the fetus. The red corpuscles carry the oxygen from the lungs to the various parts of the body. The blood of all vertebrates contains also a smaller number (in man about 10,000 to the cubic millimeter) of colorless, nucleated, amœbalike cells, called *white corpuscles* or *leucocytes* (see LEUCOCYTE). When removed from the body, the blood of man and many vertebrates rapidly solidifies or *clots*, due to the formation of threads of insoluble fibrin. See FIBRIN, BLOOD PLAQUES.

Blood Corpuscles of Man 1; of Snake 2; of Frog 3; of Proteus 4. Greatly enlarged.

2. Blood shed in the taking of life, as in sacrifice, specif., in the atonement offered by Christ.

Blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church. *Bartlett, Fam Quot.*

3. The shedding of blood; the taking of life; murder; manslaughter; hence, murderous habit or deed; also, bloodguiltiness.

He was a thing of *blood*, whose every motion
Was timed with dying cries. *Shak.*
His *blood* be on us, and on our children. *Matt.* xxvii. 25.

4. A living creature. *Obs.*

5. Relationship by descent from a common ancestor (called **half blood** when through one parent only, and **whole blood** when through both parents); kinship; consanguinity; as, of royal *blood*; consanguineous character; as, his *blood* is Indian; hence, persons related by blood or of the same race or family; kindred; kinsman; relation.

To share the *blood* of Saxon royalty. *Scott.*
I have so many cousins, and uncles, and aunts, and *bloods* that grow in Norfolk. *H. Walpole.*

6. Descent; lineage; esp., honorable birth; the highest royal lineage; as, "first prince of the *blood*." *Macaulay.*

I am a gentleman of *blood* and breeding *Shak.*

7. *Stock Breeding.* Descent from parents of recognized breed; excellence or purity of breed; also, elliptically, an animal of pure breed. In stock breeding **half blood** is descent showing one half only of pure breed. **Blue blood, full blood,** or **warm blood,** is the same as *blood*.

8. The vital principle; life; — as, in reference to animals, "in *blood*," vigorous; "out of *blood*," debilitated. *Obs.*

9. Temper; disposition; state of the passions; — as if the blood were the seat of emotions. See HUMOR, SANGUINE. Often, in this sense, qualified by some word, as *bad, cold, warm*, etc. (See those words.) Qualified by *up*, excited feeling or passion is signified; as, my *blood* was *up*.

When you perceive his *blood* inclined to mirth. *Shak.*
Her *blood* was up, and she could stand no orders. *F Stockton.*

10. A man of fire or spirit; a fiery spark; a gay, showy man; a rake.

Seest thou not . . how giddily 'a turns about all the hot *bloods* between fourteen and five and thirty? *Shak.*
It was the morning costume of a dandy or *blood*. *Thackeray.*

11. Animal appetite; the fleshly nature of man.

Beauty is a witch
Against whose charms faith melteth into *blood*. *Shak*

12. A disease of sheep and swine. *Obs.*

13. *Com.* Red coral.

14. The juice of anything, esp. if red.

He washed . . his clothes in the *blood* of grapes. *Gen.* xlix. 11.

15. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Ethnol.* A division of the Blackfeet.

blood'-on-bread'. = BLOOD RAIN, 2.

blood (blŭd), *v. t.*; BLOOD'ED; BLOOD'ING. **1.** To bleed; to let the blood of. *Obs. or Archaic.*

He was *blooded* by Dr. Rush several times *S. Weir Mitchell.*

2. To stain, smear, or wet, with blood. *Archaic.*

Reach out their spears afar,
And *blood* their points. *Dryden.*

3. To give (hounds or soldiers) a taste or sight of blood.

It was most important too that his troops should be *blooded*. *Macaulay*

4. To heat the blood of; to exasperate. *Obs.*

The auxiliary forces of the French and English were much *blooded* one against another. *Bacon.*

blood'ber-ry (blŭd'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* A tropical American phytolaccaceous herb (*Rivina humilis*) with racemes of red berries somewhat resembling those of pokeweed.

blood'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* An Australian honey eater (*Myzomela sanguinolenta*). The male is bright red.

blood blister. A blister or bleb containing blood or bloody serum, usually caused by an injury.

blood'-bol'tered (-bōl'tĕrd), *a.* [*blood* + Dial. Eng. *bolter, balter*, to mat in tufts.] Having the hair matted with clotted blood. *Rare.*

The *blood-boltered* Banquo smiles upon me. *Shak.*

blood clam. A bivalve mollusk of the genus *Arca* and allied genera, as *Argina pexata* of the American coast; — so named from the color of its flesh.

blood count. A counting of the number of corpuscles in a definite volume of the blood.

blood crystals. *Physiol.* Crystals of oxyhæmoglobin or hæmoglobin obtained from the red corpuscles of several varieties of blood, the crystal habit differing for different animals.

blood cup. A cup-shaped ascomycetous fungus of the genus *Peziza*, esp. *P. coccinea*, a scarlet European species.

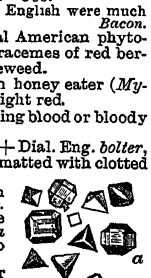

Blood Crystals, *a* from Guinea Pig; *b* from Horse.

blood'drop' (blŭd'drŏp'), *n.* Any bright red terebelloid annelid of the genus *Polycirrus* and allied genera, looking like a spattered drop of blood.

blood'ed (blŭd'ĕd; -ĭd), *a.* Having (such) blood; entirely or largely of pure blood; of approved breed; of the best stock.

blood feud. A feud of revenge or retaliation between the members of different clans or families arising out of a crime of violence, esp. slaughter, committed by a member of one upon a member of the other. Cf. WEREGILD, BLOOD MONEY.

blood'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* **a** The tropical *Asclepias curassavica*, with orange-red flowers. **b** = BLOOD LILY.

blood fluke. Any trematode worm of the genus *Bilharzia* or allied genus. See BILHARZIA.

blood'guilt'y (-gĭl'tĭ), *a.* Guilty of murder or bloodshed. — **blood'guilt'i-ness** (-gĭl'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **blood'guilt'less,** *a.*

blood'hound' (-hound'), *n.* One of a breed of large and powerful dogs, with long, smooth, and pendulous ears, long head, and wrinkled face, and remarkable for acuteness of smell. It is employed to recover game or prey which has escaped wounded from a hunter, and for tracking criminals. Formerly it was used for pursuing runaway slaves. The Cuban bloodhound is said to be a variety of the mastiff.

Head of Bloodhound.

blood islands. *Embryol.* Reddish areas in the extra-embryonic mesoblast of developing vertebrate eggs, where blood vessels and corpuscles are forming.

blood'less, *a.* [AS. *blōdlēas.*]

1. Destitute of blood, or apparently so; as, *bloodless* cheeks; lifeless; dead.

The *bloodless* carcass of my Hector sold. *Dryden*

2. Not attended with shedding of blood, or slaughter; as, a *bloodless* victory. *Froude.*

3. Without spirit or activity.

Thou *bloodless* remnant of that royal blood! *Shak*

4. Cold of heart; unfeeling; inhuman.

Joy pervades his *bloodless* heart when thousands groan *Shelley.*

— **blood'less-ly,** *adv.* — **blood'less-ness,** *n.*

blood'let' (-lĕt'), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *blōdlǣtan; blōd* blood + *lǣtan* to let.] To bleed; to let blood. — **blood'let'ter,** *n.*

blood'let'ting, *n. Med.* Act or process of letting blood or bleeding, as by opening a vein or artery, or by cupping or leeches; phlebotomy; — esp. applied to venesection.

blood lily. Any amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Hæmanthus*. Several species are cultivated for their brilliant red flowers. See HÆMANTHUS.

blood money. **1.** Money paid by a manslayer or members of his family, clan, or tribe to the next of kin of a person killed by him. See WEREGILD.

2. Money obtained as the price, or at the cost, of another's life; — said of a reward for supporting a capital charge, of money obtained for betraying a fugitive or for committing murder, or of money obtained from the sale of that which will destroy the purchaser.

blood orange. An orange with dark red pulp.

blood pheasant. Any of several species of pheasants of the genus *Ithagenes*, of the mountains of India, remarkable for the bright red colors of their throat and breast.

blood plaques (plăks), **blood plates,** *or* **blood platelets.** *Anat.* Colorless disks, smaller than either the red or white corpuscles and very readily disintegrated, that occur in varying numbers in the blood of mammals.

blood poisoning. *Med.* A morbid state of the blood caused by the introduction of poisonous or infective matters from without, or the absorption or retention of such as are produced in the body itself. When caused by the absorption of the toxins alone of pathogenic bacteria the condition is termed **toxæmia**; when bacteria as well as their toxins are absorbed and circulated in the blood it is called **septicæmia**; when associated with development of multiple abscesses in various organs or parts of the body, **pyæmia.**

blood rain. **1.** Rain colored red by dust from the air.

2. **a** A peculiar coloration resembling drops of blood, found sometimes on bread and other starchy substances. It is ascribed to the bacterium *Micrococcus prodigiosus* and to one of the yeast plants (*Saccharomyces glutinosus*). **b** Any organism producing this appearance. Cf. RED SNOW.

blood relation, blood relative, etc. One that is consanguineous.

blood'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* **1.** A scapose papaveraceous plant (*Sanguinaria canadensis*) having a red root and red sap and bearing a solitary lobed leaf and pretty white flower in early spring; — called also *puccoon, redroot, bloodwort, tetterwort, turmeric,* and *Indian paint.* It has acrid emetic properties, and the rootstock is used as a stimulant expectorant. See SANGUINARIA.

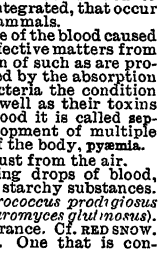
Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*). (½)

2. In England, the tormentil.

blood serum. *Physiol.* The pale yellowish fluid that exudes from the clot formed in the coagulation of the blood; the liquid portion, or plasma, of the blood after removal of the corpuscles and the fibrin. See ANTITOXIN.

blood'shed' (-shĕd'), *n.* [*blood* + *shed.*] **1.** The shedding or spilling of blood; act of shedding human blood, or taking life, as in war or murder; slaughter.

2. Bloodshot. *Obs.*

blood'shed'der (-ĕr), *n.* One who sheds or spills blood.

blood'shed'ding, *n.* Bloodshed. *Shak.*

blood'shot' (-shŏt'), *a.* [*blood* + *shot*, p. p. of *shoot* to variegate.] Red and inflamed; suffused with blood, or having the vessels turgid with blood, as when the conjunctiva is inflamed or irritated; — said of the eye.

His eyes were *bloodshot*, . . . and his hair disheveled. *Dickens.*

blood'shot', *n.* A bloodshot condition.

blood spavin. *Veter.* A distention of the veins of a horse in the vicinity of the hock, causing a soft swelling.

blood'stain' (-stān'), *n.* A discoloration caused by blood. — **blood'stain',** *v. t.* — **blood'stained'** (-stānd'), *a.* or a black pudding. *Obs.*

blood'stone' (blŭd'stōn'), *n. Min.* **a** A stone consisting of green chalcedony sprinkled with red jasper, as if with blood; — called also *heliotrope.* **b** Hematite.

blood'suck' (-sŭk'), *v. t. & i.*; BLOOD'SUCKED' (-sŭkt'); BLOOD'SUCK'ING. To suck blood from; hence, to extort money from. *Obs.* except in p. pr. & vb. n. **blood'suck'ing.** bloodsucking bats. See VAMPIRE.

blood'suck'er (-sŭk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Any animal that sucks blood; esp., a leech.

2. One who sheds blood; a cruel, bloodthirsty man; one guilty of bloodshed; a murderer. *Obs. Shak.*

3. A hard and exacting master, landlord, or money lender; an extortioner.

4. An agamoid lizard of India of the genus *Calotes*; — so called from the red color of the throat.

blood'thirst'y (-thûrs'tĭ), *a* Eager to shed blood; cruel; sanguinary; murderous. — **blood'thirst'i-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **blood'thirst'i-ness,** *n.*

blood tree. A small euphorbiaceous tree (*Croton gossypifolius*) of the West Indies, yielding a red kino.

blood'-vas'cu-lar, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to blood vessels; as, the *blood-vascular* system.

blood-vascular gland, *Anat.*, a ductless gland.

blood vessel. *Anat.* Any vessel or canal in an animal in which blood circulates, as an artery, vein, or capillary.

blood'wite' (blŭd'wit'), *n.* Also **blood'wit.** [AS *blōdwíte; blōd* blood + *wíte* wite, fine.] **1.** *Early Law.* **a** A fine or amercement for the shedding of blood, payable to the king, lord, or other superior in compensation for the breach of his peace. It was distinct from the *weregeld.* Hence, a penalty for murder. **b** The right to levy the fine, also, exemption from payment of it.

2. *Scots Law.* A broil or riot in which blood is spilt.

No trial, even for a *bloodwite*, i. e. a broil in which blood is spilt. *Erskine's Principles*

blood'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* Any of numerous trees having a red juice or red wood; as: **a** In Australia, any of several eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus corymbosa*; also, the euphorbiaceous tree *Baloghia lucida*, the sap of which is used as a paint. **b** In the West Indies, the logwood and the false logwood (*Hæmocharis hæmatoxylon*). **c** In the East Indies, the crape myrtle *Lagerstrœmia flos-reginæ.*

blood'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* **a** The red aquatic larva of certain dipterous flies of the genus *Chironomus* and allied genera. **b** A parasite inhabiting the blood.

blood'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the family Hæmodoraceæ, the members of which contain a deep red coloring matter in the roots. **b** A European dock (*Rumex sanguineus*) with red-veined leaves. **c** The European elder (*Sambucus ebulus*), from the red juice of its berries. **d** The centaury (*Erythræa centaurium*), from its red flowers. **e** The common or garden burnet, from its supposed property of stanching blood. **f** Yarrow. **g** Bloodroot.

blood'y (-ĭ), *a.*; BLOOD'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); BLOOD'I-EST. [AS. *blōdig.*] **1.** Containing or resembling blood; of the nature of blood; as, *bloody* sweat.

2. Smeared or stained with blood; as, *bloody* hands.

3 Given or tending to the shedding of blood; having a cruel, savage disposition; murderous; cruel.

Some *bloody* passion shakes your very frame. *Shak.*

4. Attended with, or involving, bloodshed, sanguinary; esp, marked by great slaughter or cruelty; as, a *bloody* battle; also, portending bloodshed; as, a *bloody* augury.

5. Springing from the appetitive nature; passionate.

Lust is but a *bloody* fire. *Shak.*

6. Having blood in the body; — said of animals. *Obs.*

7. Of the color of blood. "The *bloody* sun." *Coleridge.*

8. Infamous; contemptible; — variously used for mere emphasis or as a low epithet. *Vulgar. Thackeray.*

Syn. — Bloodstained, ensanguined, gory; bloodthirsty, murderous, cruel. — BLOODY, SANGUINARY. BLOODY alone applies to that which is covered with blood or is of the nature of blood; as, a *bloody* knife, *bloody* wounds, *bloody* sweat. SANGUINARY applies to that which is attended by, or bent upon, bloodshed; as, a *sanguinary* conflict, a *sanguinary* disposition, a *sanguinary* code. For both these senses of *sanguinary*, the more emphatic *bloody* may also be used; as, a *bloody* battle. See FEROCIOUS.

Bloody Assizes, the, *Eng. Hist.*, the judicial massacre of participants in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion against King James II., perpetrated in 1685 by George Jeffreys, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Over 300 were executed and nearly 1000 transported. — **b bread.** = BLOOD RAIN, 2. — **b. butcher,** the male orchis. *Dial. Eng.* — **b dock.** = BLOODWORT **b.** — **b. eagle,** a form of killing, practiced by the Norsemen, in which the ribs were cut away near the spine and the victim's lungs drawn out. It is supposed to have been a sacrificial rite. — **b. flux,** any form of diarrhea in which there is more or less blood mixed with the intestinal evacuation; — specif., dysentery. — **b hand. a** A hand stained with the blood of a deer, which, in the old forest laws of England, was sufficient evidence of a man's trespass in the forest against venison. **b** *Her.* A red hand, as in the arms of Ulster, which is now the distinguishing mark of a baronet of the United Kingdom. — **b.-man's-finger,** the cuckoopint. *Dial. Eng.* — **B. Mary,** Mary I., Queen of England (1516–58), sometimes so called by Protestants on account of the religious persecutions during her reign. — **b. murrain,** *Veter.*, any of the acute infectious diseases of animals, esp. cattle, such as Texas fever, anthrax, black quarter, hemorrhagic septicæmia, etc.; — loosely and popularly so used. — **B. Statute.** See STATUTE. — **b. sweat,** a sweat accompanied by a discharge of blood; hæmatidrosis. — **B. Tower,** the tower of the Tower of London in which the two young sons of Edward IV. are supposed to have been murdered by order of Richard III. — **b. twig,** the wild cornel (*Cornus sanguinea*) of England; — so called from the red bark of the smaller branches. — **b. urine,** hæmaturia. — **b. veined dock.** = BLOODWORT **b.** — **b. warrior. a** The wallflower (*Cheiranthus cheiri*), esp. one of the darker varieties. **b** The scarlet painted cup (*Castilleja coccinea*) of the United States.

blood'y, *adv.* **1.** With blood.

2. Very; exceedingly; abominably; — a low intensive formerly in general colloquial use in England.

blood'y, *v. t.*; BLOOD'IED (-ĭd); BLOOD'Y-ING. To make bloody; to stain with blood.

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blood albumin. = SERUM ALBUMIN.

blood'alp' (blŭd'ălp'; -ălp'), *n.* [*blood* + *alp, ulf,* bullfinch.] The bullfinch. *Dial. Eng.*

blood baptism. = BAPTISM OF BLOOD.

blood brother. Brother by birth.

blood carcake. See CARCAKE.

blood corpuscles. See BLOOD, 1.

Blood Council, *or* **Council of Blood.** The supreme tribunal (called the *Council of Troubles*) established in 1567 in the Netherlands by the Duke of Alva to punish the enemies of Spanish rule and of the Roman Church.

blood'cur'dling (blŭd'kûr-dlĭng), *p. a.* Horrifying.

blood disks. See BLOOD, 1.

blood drier. One who prepares blood for use in sugar refining.

blood'-drops', *n.* A California poppy (*Papaver crassifolium*).

blood' ea'gle. = BLOODY EAGLE.

blood'er, *n.* A bloodletter.

blood fine. A bloodwite or weregild. [GLAND.]

blood gland. = DUCTLESS

blood'guilt', *n.* Bloodguiltiness.

blood heat. See ANIMAL HEAT.

blood'ied (blŭd'ĭd), *pret & p. p.* of BLOODY, *v.* [BLOODY.]

blood'i-ly (blŭd'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **blood'i-ness,** *n.* See -NESS.

blood'ing, *n.* A blood pudding,

blood'olph (blŭd'ŏlf) Var. of BLOODALP. [BLOOD.]

blood plasma. *Physiol.* See **blood plum.** The edible crimson fruit of the West African anacardiaceous tree *Hæmatostaphis barteri*; also, the tree.

blood pudding. A pudding largely of blood; black pudding.

blood ripe', *a.* So ripe that the juice is red. — **blood'-ripe'ness,** *n.*

blood'-shot'ten (-shŏt''n), *a.* Bloodshot. — **-shot'ten-ness,** *n.*

blood snow. = RED SNOW.

blood'stanch' (-stănch'; 140), *n.* The horseweed.

blood'stick', *n. Far.* A stick loaded at one end with lead for striking the fleam into a vein.

blood'strange', *n.* [*blood* + a syllable of uncert. origin.] The mousetail (*Myosurus minimus*).

blood'stroke', *n.* [Cf. F. *coup de sang.*] = APOPLEXY

blood'thirst', *n.* Desire for bloodshed. — **-thirst'er,** *n.* — **-thirst'ing,** *a.* [BLOODALP.]

blood'ulf (blŭd'ŭlf) Var of family Hæmodoraceæ.

blood'-warm', *a.* As warm as blood in the living body. See ANIMAL HEAT

blood'weed', *n.* = BLOOD LILY.

bloodwort family. *Bot.* The

blood'y-back', *n.* A British

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bloom (blōōm), *n.* [ME. *blome*, fr. Icel. *blōm*, *blōmi*; akin to Sw. *blom*, Goth. *blōma*, OS. *blōmo*, D. *bloem*, OHG. *bluomo*, *bluoma*, G. *blume*; fr. the same root as AS. *blōwan* to blow, blossom. See BLOW to bloom; cf. BLOSSOM.] **1.** **a** A blossom; the flower of a seed plant; — chiefly used collectively. "Sight of vernal bloom." *Milton.* **b** The flowering state; as, the roses are in *bloom*. *Bloom* conveys the idea of the culmination or perfection of floral beauty, while *blossom* implies the promise of fruit. *Bloom* in the singular as a synonym of *blossom* or *flower* is now chiefly dialectic or poetical.

2. A state or time of beauty, freshness, and vigor; an opening to higher perfection, analogous to that of buds into blossoms; as, the *bloom* of youth.

Every successive mother has transmitted a fainter *bloom*, a more delicate and briefer beauty *Hawthorne.*

3. The rosy color of the cheek giving an appearance of attractive freshness; a flush, a glow.

4. A surface coating or appearance. Specif.: **a** The delicate, powdery coating upon certain growing or newly gathered fruits or leaves, as on grapes, plums, etc. Also fig.

A new, fresh, brilliant world, with all the *bloom* upon it *Thackeray*

b A surface appearance analogous to that of fruits; as, the *bloom* of newly struck coins. **c** The clouded appearance which varnish sometimes takes upon the surface of a picture. **d** A yellowish deposit or powdery coating which appears on well-tanned leather. **e** The fluorescence of petroleum. **f** An appearance of brightness on dyed material.

5. A mineral that is frequently found as an efflorescence; as, cobalt *bloom*; antimony *bloom*.

6. A variety of raisin.

bloom, *v. i.*; BLOOMED (blōōmd); BLOOM'ING. **1.** To produce or yield blossoms; to blossom, to flower or be in flower.

A flower which once
In Paradise, fast by the tree of life,
Began to *bloom*. *Milton.*

2. To be in a state of healthful, growing youth and vigor, to show beauty and freshness, as of flowers; to give promise, as by or with flowers.

A better country *blooms* to view
Beneath a brighter sky. *Logan*

3. To be rosy or warm-colored; to glow.

4 To impart a bloom or surface coating.

to bloom out, to form an efflorescence; as, salts with which alkali soils are impregnated *bloom out* upon the surface of the earth in dry weather following rain or irrigation.

bloom, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to blossom or flourish. *Archaic.*

Charitable affection *bloomed* them *Hooker.*

2. To bestow a bloom upon; to make blooming or radiant; to impart a bloom to; to cloud, as a varnished surface.

While barred clouds *bloom* the soft-dying day. *Keats.*

bloom, *n.* [AS. *blōma* a mass or lump, *isenes blōma* a lump or wedge of iron.] **1.** *Metal.* **a** A mass of wrought iron from the Catalan forge or from the puddling furnace, deprived of its dross and shaped, usually in the form of an oblong block, by shingling. **b** A large bar of steel formed directly from an ingot by hammering or rolling. **c** = 4th BILLET, 2 **b**. **d** A mass of iron or steel formed by consolidating scrap at a high temperature by hammering or rolling.

2. A lump or mass of molten glass.

bloom'er (-ēr), *n.* A plant which blooms.

bloom'er, *n.* [After Mrs. *Bloomer*, an American, who sought to introduce this costume.] **1.** A costume for women, consisting of a short dress, loose trousers gathered round the ankles, and (commonly) a broad-brimmed hat.

2. A woman who wears a bloomer costume.

3. *pl.* Loose trousers gathered near the knee, worn by women in gymnasium practice, etc.

bloom'er-y (blōōm'ēr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). *Iron Manuf.* A furnace and forge in which wrought iron blooms are made directly from the ore, or (more rarely) from cast iron.

bloom'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Opening in blossoms; flowering.

2. Thriving in health, beauty, and vigor; indicating the freshness and beauties of youth or health.

3 Having a bloom, as fresh fruit.

4. Causing or producing bloom. *Rare.*

5. Full-blown; utter; — used intensively and in almost any sense from disgust or irony to commendation. *Slang.*

blooming sally, blooming willow, the willow herb (*Chamænerion angustifolium*).

bloom'ing, *n. Metal* Process of making blooms.

bloom poison. Either of two poisonous Australian fabaceous shrubs (*Gastrolobium ovalifolium* and *Oxylobium retusum*). See POISON BUSH.

bloom side. *Tanning.* The hair side of a skin or hide.

bloom'y (blōōm'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of bloom; flowery; flourishing with the vigor of youth; as, a *bloomy* spray.

But all the *bloomy* flush of life is fled. *Goldsmith.*

2. Covered with bloom, as fruit.

blos'som (blŏs'ŭm), *n.* [ME. *blosme*, *blostme*, AS. *blōstm*, *blōsma*, *blōstma*, blossom; akin to D. *bloesem*, L. *flos*, and E. *flower*; fr. root of E. *blow* to blossom. Cf. BLOOM a blossom.] **1.** The flower of a seed plant; bloom; — applied esp. to flowers having a colored or conspicuous perianth, usually of delicate texture, rarely to apetalous flowers. Also, the mass of bloom on a single plant, or the state of bearing flowers; as, an apple tree in *blossom*. *Blossom* is more commonly used than *flower* or *bloom* when the reference is to plants producing edible fruits; as, a cherry *blossom*, a currant *blossom*, etc. Cf. BLOOM, FLOWER.

2. A blooming period or stage of development; something lovely that gives rich promise.

In the *blossom* of my youth. *Massinger*

Only when the world has reached its *blossom* will that be, and then come decay and dissolution. *Century Mag.*

3. The color of a horse that has white hairs mixed with sorrel or bay hairs; — also called *peach color*.

4. The weathered outcrop of a coal bed or a mineral vein.

in blossom, having the blossoms open; in bloom.

blos'som, *v. i.*; BLOS'SOMED (-ŭmd); BLOS'SOM-ING. [AS. *blōstmian*. See BLOSSOM, *n.*] **1.** To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to blow; to flower.

2 To flourish and prosper.

blos'som (blŏs'ŭm), *v. t.* To bear as its blossom. *Rare.*

If you sowed therein
The seed of Hate, it *blossom'd* Charity. *Tennyson.*

blossom bud. In fruit trees and shrubs, the bud that produces flowers the next season; — opposed to *leaf bud*.

blos'som-y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of blossoms, like a blossom; flowery.

blot (blŏt), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *blot* bare, naked, Sw. *blott*, D. *bloot*, G. *bloss*.] **1.** *Backgammon.* **a** An exposure of a single man to be taken up. **b** A single man left on a point, exposed to be taken up.

2. A weak point; a failing; an exposed point or mark.

He is too great a master of his art to make a *blot* which may be so easily hit *Dryden.*

blot, *n.* [Cf. OF. *blotte*, *blouttе*, a clod or clot of earth (Cotgrave), earlier *bloute*, *blostre*.] **1.** A spot or stain, as of ink; a blur. "Inky *blots* and rotten parchment bonds." *Shak.*

2. An obliteration of something written or printed; an erasure. *Dryden.*

3. A spot on reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach; a blemish; also, a person who is a stain or disgrace.

This deadly *blot* in thy digressing son. *Shak.*

a blot on the escutcheon *or* **scutcheon,** a disgrace in a family record; a stain in reputation.

blot, *v. t.*; BLOT'TED (-ĕd; -ĭd); BLOT'TING. [Cf. OF. *blotter* to blot, stain (Cotgrave), *blotte*, *blouttе*, a clod of earth. See BLOT, *n.*, stain.] **1.** To spot, stain, or bespatter, as with ink.

The brief was writ and *blotted* all with gore *Guscoigne*

2. To impair; to damage; to mar; to soil.

It *blots* thy beauty, as frosts do bite the meads. *Shak.*

3. To paint; esp., to paint coarsely; to daub.

4. To stain with infamy; to disgrace.

Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Rowe.*

5. To obliterate, as writing with ink; to cancel; to efface; — generally with *out*; as, to *blot* out a word or a sentence. Often fig.; as, to *blot* out offenses

One act like this *blots* out a thousand crimes. *Dryden.*

6. To obscure; to eclipse; to shadow.

He sung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane *Cowley.*

7. To dry, as writing, with blotting paper or sand.

Syn. — Obliterate, expunge, erase, efface, cancel; smear, smutch, tarnish, blur; sully, disgrace.

blot, *v. i.* **1.** To make a blot or blots; to make an erasure.

2. To take a blot; as, this paper *blots* easily.

blotch (blŏch), *n.* [Cf. OF. *bloche* a clod of earth, and E. *blot*.] **1.** A blot or spot, as of color or of ink; esp., a large or irregular spot Also fig.; as, a moral *blotch*.

Spots and *blotches* . . some red, others yellow. *Harvey*

2. *Med.* A large pustule, or a coarse eruption.

blotch, *v. t.* & *i.*; BLOTCHED (blŏcht); BLOTCH'ING. To cover with blotches; to make or cause a blotch.

To give their *blotched* and blistered bodies ease. *Drayton.*

blotch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Having blotches; like a blotch.

blot'ter (blŏt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that blots; esp., something used for absorbing superfluous ink.

2. A book in which entries of transactions or occurrences are made as they take place, as in keeping the record of accounts, services, arrests, etc.

blot'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLOT, *v.*

blotting book. **a** A book made of blotting paper. **b** = BLOTTER, 2. — **b. case,** a case for blotting paper. — **b. pad,** a pad of blotting paper. — **b. paper,** a kind of bibulous, unsized paper used to absorb ink from freshly written manuscript.

blouse (blouz; blous; *F.* blōōz; 277), *n.* [F. Of unknown origin.] **1.** A loose shirtlike overgarment sometimes reaching about to the knees, as the smock frock of the English workman, or just below the waist, as the blouse of the French peasant, artist, etc., or well below the knee and belted, as that of the Russian peasant.

1 Russian Blouse; 2 Child's Blouse.

2. Hence: **a** The undress uniform coat of the United States army. **b** A loose waist, usually belted, worn by women or children.

3. One wearing a blouse; esp., a French workman.

blouse (blouz), *v. i.*; BLOUSED (blouzd); BLOUS'ING. To assume a blouselike form.

A much patched heavy sail bellied into place, *bloused* for a moment fitfully — then fell limp. *The Outlook.*

bloused (blouzd), *a.* Wearing a blouse; also, made full like a blouse; as, a *bloused* front to a waist.

blous'ing (blouz'ĭng), *n.* Material for making into blouses.

blow (blō), *v. i.*; *pret.* BLEW (blōō; 243); *p. p.* BLOWN (blōn), *Obs.* BLOWE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLOW'ING. [ME. *blowen*, AS. *blōwan* to blossom; akin to OS. *blōjan*, D. *bloeijen*, OHG. *pluojan*, MHG. *bluejen*, G. *blühen*, L. *florere* to flourish, OIr. *blāth* blossom. Cf. BLOW to puff, FLOURISH.] To flower; to blossom; to bloom.

How *blows* the citron grove. *Milton*

blow, *v. t.* To cause to blossom; to put forth (blossoms or flowers). "Banks that *blow* flowers." *Milton.*

blow, *n.* **1.** A blossom; a flower; also, state of blossoming; mass of blossoms. "Such a *blow* of tulips." *Tatler.*

2. *Mining.* A large mass of quartz or other gangue, isolated or forming a sudden enlargement in a lode. *Australia.*

blow, *n.* [ME. *blaw*, *blowe*; cf. OHG. *bliuwan*, *pliuwan*, to beat, G. *blauen*, Goth. *bliggwan*.] **1.** A forcible stroke with the hand, fist, or some instrument, as a rod, ax, sword.

Well struck! there was *blow* for *blow*. *Shak.*

2. A sudden or forcible act or effort; an assault.

A vigorous *blow* might win [Hanno's camp]. *T. Arnold*

3. The infliction of evil; a sudden calamity; something which produces mental, physical, or financial suffering or loss (esp. when sudden); a buffet.

A most poor man, made tame to fortune's *blows*. *Shak*

at a blow, suddenly; at one effort; by a single vigorous act. "They lose a province *at a blow*." *Dryden.* — **to come to blows,** to engage in combat; to fight, — said of individuals, armies, and nations.

Syn. — Buffet, knock, rap; shock, calamity, disaster, reverse. — BLOW, STROKE. BLOW carries the implication of violence or force; STROKE, rather of suddenness, or of definiteness or precision of movement; as, a *blow* with the fist, with a club, with an ax; the loss of his fortune was a terrible *blow*, "a knockdown *blow*" (*Colloq.*); a *stroke* of lightning, of paralysis, a *stroke* of genius, the *stroke* of an oar, of a pen, of a piston. Cf. the *blows* of a hammer (connoting force) with the *strokes* of a hammer (connoting regularity); a *blow* with (the flat of) a sword, and a *stroke* with (the edge of) a sword. See SHOCK, STRIKE.

A violence calling up the hot blood as a *blow* across the mouth might have called it. *H James.*

The oars were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept *stroke*, and made
The wate. which they beat to follow faster,
As amorous of their *strokes*. *Shak.*

blow (blō), *v. i.*; *pret.* BLEW (blōō; 243); *p. p.* BLOWN (blōn), *Occasional or Dial.* BLOWED (blōd), *Obs.* BLOWEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLOW'ING. [ME. *blawen*, *blowen*, AS. *blāwan* to blow, as wind; akin to OHG. *plājan*, G. *blähen*, to blow up, swell, L. *flare* to blow, and to E. *bladder*, *blast*, *inflate*.] **1.** To move, as air, esp. to move rapidly or with power; as, the wind *blows*. "Hark how it rains and *blows!*" *Walton.*

2. To send forth a forcible current of air or gas, as from the mouth or from a pair of bellows.

3. To sound on being blown into, as a trumpet.

There let the pealing organ *blow*. *Milton.*

4. To produce a noise by blowing, as in hissing, whistling, trumpeting; as, the snake *blows*; whistles *blow*.

I will *blow* for them and gather them together. *Coverdale* (*Zech.* x. 8).

5. To breathe hard or quick; to pant; to puff.

Here is Mistress Page at the door, sweating and *blowing*. *Shak.*

6. Of cetaceans, to eject the moisture-laden air from the lungs through the blowholes or blowhole. See WHALE

7. To be carried or moved by the wind; as, the dust *blows*.

The grass *blows* from their graves to thy own. *M Arnold.*

8. To talk loudly; to boast; to storm. *Colloq.*

You *blow* behind my back, but dare not say anything to my face. *Bartlett.*

9 To expand; to inflate; to swell, as cement.

10. To deposit eggs; — said of flies. *Obs.* See FLYBLOW.

to blow great guns, to blow furiously and with roaring blasts; — said of the wind. — **to b. hot and cold** (a saying derived from a fable of Æsop's), to favor a thing at one time and treat it coldly at another; or to appear both to favor and to oppose. — **to b. off,** to let steam escape through a passage provided for the purpose; as, the engine or steamer is *blowing off*. — **to b. out** **a** To be driven out by the expansive force of a gas or vapor; as, a steam cock or valve sometimes *blows out*. **b** *Mining.* To explode without doing any useful work, as a shot in a bore. **c** To be extinguished by a current of air; as, the flame *blew out*. **d** *Elec.* To burn; — said of an electric fuse. — **to b. over,** to pass away without effect; to cease, or be dissipated; as, the storm and the clouds have *blown over*. — **to b. up.** **a** To be torn to pieces and thrown into the air, as by an explosion of powder or gas or the expansive force of steam; to burst; to explode; as, a powder mill or steam boiler *blows up*. "The enemy's magazines *blew up*." *Tatler.* **b** To increase in force or intensity. "The gale had *blown up* again." *Marryat.*

blow, *v. t.* **1.** To force a current of air upon with the mouth, or by other means; as, to *blow* the fire.

2. To cause air to pass through by the action of the mouth, or otherwise; to cause to sound, as a wind instrument; as, to *blow* a trumpet; to *blow* an organ.

Boy, *blow* the pipe until the bubble rise,
Then cast it off to float upon the skies. *Parnell.*

3. To spread by report; to publish; disclose.

Through the court his courtesy was *blown*. *Dryden.*
His language does his knowledge *blow*. *Whiting.*

4. To drive by a current of air; to impel; as, the tempest *blew* the ship ashore.

Off at sea northeast winds *blow*
Sabean odors from the spicy shore *Milton.*

5 To utter; — generally said of emotional expression; as, to *blow* psalms, threats, boastings, etc.; to "*blow* into some one's ear," to tell of privily. *Obs.*

6. To inflate, as with pride; to puff up.

Look how imagination *blows* him. *Shak.*

7. To form by inflation; to swell by injecting air; as, to *blow* bubbles; to *blow* glass; to *blow* meat.

8. To clear of contents by forcing air through; as, to *blow* an egg; to *blow* one's nose.

9. To deposit eggs or larvæ upon or in (meat, etc.).

To suffer the flesh fly *blow* my mouth. *Shak.*

10. To burst, shatter, or destroy by an explosion; — with *up*, *down*, *open*, or similar adverb, as, to *blow* up a building.

11. To put out of breath; to cause to blow from fatigue; as, to *blow* a horse.

12. *Slang.* **a** To betray; inform against or of; — formerly in respectable usage. **b** *Imprecation.* To curse; confound. **c** To spend (money), or spend money upon; esp., to spend freely; — often with a reflexive, or with *in*. "He *blew in* the cheek." *R. H. Davis.*

13. To sprinkle (tobacco) with water before packing in the process of curing.

to blow down. = TO BLOW OFF. See below. — **to b. in,** *Metal.*, to start (a blast furnace) in operation. — **to b. off,** to empty (a boiler) of water through the blow-off pipe, while under steam pressure; also, to eject (steam, water, sediment, etc.) from a boiler — **to b. one's brains out,** to shoot one through the head. — **to b. one's own trumpet,** to vaunt one's own exploits, or sound one's own praises. — **to b. out.** **a** To extinguish by a current of air, as a candle. **b** To put (a blast furnace) out of operation; — reverse of *blow in*. **c** To drive or force out by blowing. — **to b. the bellows, the coals, the fire,** to stir up passion, strife, or discord. *Obsoles.*

It is you
Hath *blown* this *coal* betwixt my lord and me *Shak.*

— **to b. the buck's horn,** to have one's trouble for one's pains; to go whistle. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **to b. the gaff,** *Naut. Slang*, to betray or let out a secret. — **to b. the grampus,** *Naut.*, to pour buckets of water on a person, esp. when shirking. *Colloq.* — **to b. through,** to eject the air from the boilers, tubes, cylinders, etc., of (a steam engine) by means of a jet of steam sent through them. — **to b. up.** **a** To fill with air; to swell; as, to *blow up* a bladder or a bubble. **b** To inflate, as with pride, self-conceit, etc; to puff up; as, to blots or heavy touches; coarsely depicted. *Contemptuous* — **blottesque'ly,** *adv.*

blot'ting-ly, *adv* of BLOTTING.

blot'ty, *a.* Covered with blots; dauby.

blood, ✝ BLOOD.

bloudie ✝ BLOODY.

bloume ✝ BLOOM.

bloun. Obs. p. p. of BLOW.

blounder. ✝ BLUNDER

bloure. ✝ BLORE.

blouse, blous'y. Vars. of BLOWZE, BLOWZY.

bloustreous. ✝ BLUSTEROUS.

blout (blout), *n.* A storm or burst of wind, rain, etc. *Scot.*

bloute. ✝ BLOAT.

blouth. ✝ BLOWTH.

blouwen ✝ BLOW.

Blouz'a-lin'da (blouz'ā-lĭn'-dă), *or* **Blouz'a-lind** (-lĭnd), *n.* An unromantic milkmaid in Gay's "The Shepherd's Week."

soldier; a redcoat *Obs. or Archaic. Slang. Paul L. Ford.*

blood'y-bones', *n.* Formerly also **blood'y-bone'.** A hobgoblin; specter; — used in connection with *rawhead* as a bugbear.

blood'y-mund'ed, *a.* Cruel; merciless; bent on murder.

bloom'age (blōōm'ĕj), *n.* Blooms or blossoms collectively.

bloom'a-ry. Var. of BLOOMERY.

bloomd. Bloomed. *Ref. Sp.*

bloom'er-ism (-ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM: 2d BLOOMER.

bloomer pit. A tan pit in which hides are treated with tanning liquor. [trefoil a

bloom'fell', *n* The bird's-foot

bloom hook. A tool for manipulating metal blooms.

bloom'ing-ly, *adv.* of BLOOMING.

bloom'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

bloom'kin, *n.* See -KIN.

bloom'y-down', *n.* The sweet William. [BLOWTH.

blooth (blōōth) Dial. var. of

blore, *n.* A bladder. *Obs.*

blore, *v. t.* Equiv. of BLARE. *Obs or Dial. Eng*

blore, *n.* [Perh. var of *blare*, *v. i.*; or cf Gael. & Ir. *blor* loud noise.] A blowing; a roaring wind; a blast; bluster. *Obs.*

blosche. ✝ BLUSH.

blose. ✝ BLAZE.

blosme, *or* **bloam,** *n.* Blossom. *Obs. or Poetic. Tennyson.*

blos'my, *a* Blossomy. *Obs. or Poetic Tennyson.*

blos'somd. Blossomed. *Ref. Sp.*

b'os'som-less, *a.* See -LESS.

blostmb. ✝ BLOSSOM.

blote ✝ BLOAT.

blot'less, *a.* See -LESS.

blot'ter. ✝ BLATTER

blot-tesque' (blŏt-ĕsk'), *a. Painting.* Characterized by

blow one *up* with flattery. "*Blown up* with high conceits engendering pride." *Milton.* **c** To excite; as, to *blow up* a contention. **d** To burst, to raise into the air, or to scatter, by an explosion; as, to *blow up* a fort. **e** To cause or bring by blowing; as, to *blow up* a rain. **f** To scold violently; as, to *blow up* a person for some offense. *Colloq.* — **to blow upon.** **a** To blast; to taint; to bring into discredit; to render stale, unsavory, or worthless.

A lady's maid whose character had been *blown upon*. *Macaulay.*

b To inform against. *Colloq.*

blow (blō), *n.* **1.** A blowing, esp. a violent blowing of the wind; a gale; as, a heavy *blow* drove the ship into port

2. Act of forcing air from the mouth, or through or from some instrument; as, to give a hard *blow* on a whistle or horn; to give the fire a *blow* with the bellows.

3. The spouting of a whale.

4. *Metal.* A single heat or operation of the Bessemer converter; also, the quantity of metal so operated upon.

5. An egg, or a larva, deposited by a fly on or in flesh, or the act of depositing it. *Chapman.*

6. A boast; also, boasting; brag.

blow'er (-ẽr), *n.* [AS. *blāwere.*] **1.** One that blows; as, a glass *blower*.

2. *Mech.* A device for producing a current of air; as: **a** A metal plate temporarily placed before the upper part of a grate or open fire. **b** A rotary fan or other machine for producing an artificial blast or current of air by pressure, as for increasing the draft of a furnace, ventilating a building or shaft, cleansing grain, etc.

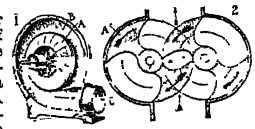

1 Centrifugal Blower. Vanes *A* revolve in direction of Arrow, draw air from the center and force it into space *B* and through opening *C*. 2 Portion of Rotary Blower. Arrows show direction of revolution of vanes and of air current.

3. A blowing out or excessive discharge of gas from a hole or fissure in a mine.

4. The whale; — so called by seamen, from the circumstance of its spouting up a column of water or spray.

5 A swellfish or puffer. See PUFFER.

6. A braggart, or loud talker. *Slang.* *Bartlett.*

blow'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **a** A puffer or any similar fish which can inflate its body. **b** The wall-eyed pike.

blow'fly' (-flī'), *n.* Any of various species of true flies that deposit their eggs or maggots on meat and other provisions, or in wounds on living animals or man; esp., *Calliphora erythrocephala*, a species larger than the house fly and having a dark steel-blue abdomen and hairy thorax. It is widely distributed in many parts of the world.

blow'gun' (-gŭn'), *n.* A tube, as of cane or reed, sometimes twelve feet long, through which an arrow or other projectile may be impelled by the force of the breath. It is a weapon much used by certain Indians of America and the West Indies. See SUMPITAN.

blow'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** A hole for the escape of air or gas.

2. A nostril or spiracle in the top of the head of a whale or other cetacean. There are two in the whalebone whales, but only one in the toothed whales.

3. A hole in the ice to which whales, seals, etc., come to breathe.

4. *Founding.* A spot in a casting weakened by a bubble of air; an air hole.

blow'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or action denoted by BLOW, *v. i. & t.*

2. A noise caused by the forcible ejection of air, steam, or gas, as in hard breathing, or in an irruption of repressed gas in founding.

3. An imperfection in china due to faulty glazing or firing.

4. *Veter.* A sound produced by the vibration of the nostrils in some horses (called *high blowers*) during breathing. It is not an unsoundness and has no connection with roaring.

blow'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLOW, to puff, etc.

blowing adder. = HOGNOSE SNAKE. — **b. charge,** *Gun.*, a small charge of powder, or a mixture of powder and coal dust, with just sufficient strength to blow out the fuse plug of a shell without rupturing the shell. — **b. cylinder,** *Mech.*, the air cylinder of a blast engine. — **b. engine,** a motor for driving a blower, or a motor in combination with a blower; a blast engine. — **b. fan,** a rotary fan used to produce a blast. — **b. furnace,** a furnace in which glassware is held to soften when it becomes stiff in working. — **b. iron.** *Glass Making.* = BLOWTUBE, 3. — **b. machine,** any machine for producing a blast. — **b. pipe.** *Glass Making.* = BLOWTUBE, 3. — **b. pot,** *Ceramics,* an apparatus for applying potter's slip, consisting of a pot with a tube for blowing into it and a quill-like spout for the emission of the slip. — **b. tube.** = BLOWTUBE.

blow'line' (blō'līn'), *n.* A fishing line so light that the wind will carry it out over the stream.

blown (blōn), *p. p. & p. a.* Opened; in bloom or having bloomed, as a flower *Shak.*

blown (blōn), *p. p. & p. a.* **1.** Moved or acted upon by air, etc., in any sense of BLOW, *v. i. & t.*

2. Swollen; inflated; distended; puffed up, as cattle when gorged with green food which develops gas.

3. Stale; worthless; tainted.

The marriage would prove the best cure for the girl's *blown* fame. *Atlantic Monthly.*

4. Out of breath; tired; exhausted. "Their horses much *blown*." *Scott.*

5. Covered with the eggs and larvæ of flies; flyblown.

blown joint, *Plumbing,* a joint formed in soft metal, as lead, by means of a blowpipe. — **b. oil,** an oil which has been oxidized by forcing through it a stream of air. Many vegetable oils are thickened in this way.

blow'–off', *n.* **1.** A blowing off of steam, water, etc.

2. An apparatus for blowing off steam, etc. Also, *adj.*; as, a *blow-off* cock or pipe.

blow'–out', *n.* **1.** Act of blowing out something, or place where something has been blown out; specif.: **a** A valley or depression blown out by the wind in areas of shifting sand, as among the sand hills of Nebraska. *U. S.* **b** The cleaning of the flues of a boiler from scale, etc., by a blast of steam; also, a sudden or violent escape of air or gas.

2. A reception, dinner, or other celebration, esp. when of the nature of a carousal. *Slang.*

3. *Elec.* A magnetic device for suppressing an arc, as the arc formed by the separation of two conductors forming part of a circuit.

blow'–out' grass. Any of several grasses growing on prairies in the western United States, esp *Redfieldia flexuosa* and *Muhlenbergia pungens.*

blow'pipe' (blō'pīp'), *n.* **1.** An instrument for directing a jet of air or other gas into a fire or flame so as to concentrate and increase the heat. The common mouth blowpipe is a tapering tube with a very small orifice from which the blast issues. It is much used in **blowpipe analysis,** in which the nature of substances is studied by means of their **blowpipe reactions,** that is, their characteristic behaviors when exposed to a blowpipe flame. These include fusibility, flame coloration, coloration of beads, formation of volatile coatings on charcoal or plaster, etc. See FLAME. There are also blowpipes worked by bellows, compressed gas, etc. Of the various kinds the oxyhydrogen blowpipe produces the most intense heat. See OXYHYDROGEN.

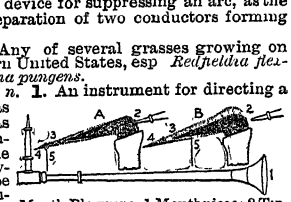

Mouth Blowpipe. 1 Mouthpiece; 2 Tip, *A* when oxidizing, *B* when reducing; 3 Tip of Reducing Flame; 4 Tip of Oxidizing Flame; 5 Borax Bead

2. A blowgun; a blowtube.

blow'torch' (-tôrch'), *n.* A small automatic blast lamp or torch, used in plumbing, etc

blow'tube' (-tūb'), *n.* **1.** A blowgun.

2. A similar instrument, commonly of tin, used by boys for discharging paper wads and other light missiles

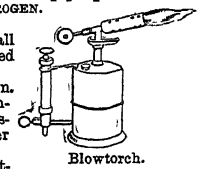

Blowtorch.

3 *Glass Making.* A long wrought-iron tube, on the end of which the workman gathers a quantity of "metal" (melted glass), and through which he blows to expand or shape it.

blow valve. *Steam Engine.* A snifting valve in a cylinder or condenser.

blow'y (blō'ĭ), *a.* Windy; as, *blowy* weather; a *blowy* place.

blowze (blouz), *n.* [Prob. fr. same root as *blush.*] A ruddy, fat-faced woman; a wench. *Obs.* *Shak.*

blowzed (blouzd), *a.* Having high color, as from exposure to the weather; ruddy-faced; blowzy; disordered.

Huge women *blowzed* with health and wind. *Tennyson.*

blowz'y (blouz'ĭ), *a.* Coarse and ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high-colored; frowzy.

Syn. — See SLOVENLY.

blub (blŭb), *v. i. & t.* BLUBBED (blŭbd); BLUB'BING. [See BLEB.] **1.** To swell; to puff out, as with weeping. *Obs.*

2. To blubber. — **blub'ber** (-ẽr), *n.*

You always set him on me and told me I was a coward when I *blubbed.* *Kipling.*

blub'ber (blŭb'ẽr), *n.* [See BLEB.] **1.** Foaming of waters; also, a bubble. *Obs. or Colloq.*

At his mouth a *blubber* stood of foam *Henryson*

2. The fat of whales and other large marine mammals from which oil is obtained It lies next to the skin and over the muscular flesh, and serves as a protection against cold.

3. A large sea nettle or medusa.

4. The action of blubbering.

blub'ber, *a.* Swollen; thick; blubbered; as, *blubber* lips.

blub'ber, *v. i.*; BLUB'BERED (-ẽrd); BLUB'BER-ING. **1.** To bubble; seethe; boil up. *Obs.*

2. To weep noisily, or so as to disfigure the face; to cry in a childish manner.

She wept, she *blubbered*, and she tore her hair. *Swift.*

blub'ber, *v. t.* **1.** To swell or disfigure (the face) with weeping; to wet with tears.

How *blubbered* is that pretty face! *Prior.*

2. To give vent to (tears) or utter (broken words or cries); — with *forth* or *out*.

blub'bered (-ẽrd), *p. p. & a.* Swollen; turgid; as, a *blubbered* lip. *Spenser.*

blub'ber-ing, *n.* A noisy weeping. — **blub'ber-ing-ly,** *adv.*

blub'ber-y (blŭb'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1** Swollen; protuberant.

2. Like blubber; gelatinous and quivering.

blu'cher (blōō'chẽr; -kẽr), *n.* **1.** A kind of half boot, named from the Prussian general Blücher, also, a shoe in which the tongue and toe are one piece of leather. *Thackeray.*

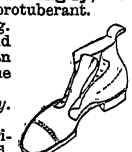

Blucher Shoe.

2. *Card Playing.* See NAPOLEON, 2.

bludg'eon (blŭj'ŭn), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A short stick, with one end loaded, or thick and heavier than the other, used as an offensive weapon.

bludg'eon, *v. t. & i.* To hit with or as if with a bludgeon. "*Bludgeoning* the protesting waves." *F. T. Bullen.*

blue (blōō; 243), *a.*; BLU'ER (-ẽr); BLU'EST. [ME. *bleu, blew*, fr. F. *bleu*, OF. also *blou, blau, blēf*, LL. *blavus*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *blāo*, G. *blau*, akin to D. *blaww*, AS. *blāw*, Icel. *blār.*] **1.** Having the color of the clear sky, or a hue resembling it, whether lighter or darker; as, the deep *blue* sea; as *blue* as a sapphire; *blue* violets. "The *blue* firmament." *Milton.*

2. In various specific uses: **a** Pale, without redness or glare, — said of a flame; hence, of the color of burning brimstone, betokening the presence of ghosts or devils; as, the candle burns *blue*; the air was *blue* with oaths. **b** Of the skin, livid, esp. with cold or from a blow. **c** Designating venous blood, which shows blue in the veins through the skin, as distinguished from the *red* or arterial blood. **d** *Magnetism.* Designating the south (south-seeking) pole of a magnet, which is usually left of its natural steel-blue color; also, the magnetism of this pole; — opposed to *red.* **e** *Worsted Manuf.* Designating the long wool from the neck of a sheep, etc., which is the best quality.

3. Low in spirits; melancholy; as, to feel *blue.*

4. Suited to produce low spirits; gloomy in prospect; as, things looked *blue.* *Colloq.*

5. Severe or over strict in morals; gloomy; as, *blue* and sour religionists; suiting one who is over strict in morals; inculcating an impracticable, severe, or gloomy morality; as, *blue* laws.

6 Literary; — applied to women; — an abbreviation of *bluestocking.* *Colloq.*

The ladies were very *blue* and well informed. *Thackeray*

☞ Phrases beginning with *blue* are for facility of reference distributed in the *Vocabulary.*

blue (blōō), *n.* **1.** A color of the spectrum; the color of the clear sky, or a color resembling that, whether lighter or darker. Blue occurs in the spectrum between wave lengths .505 and 415 micron, most characteristically from .487 to .400. Sometimes, rhetorically or poetically, the sky or the sea.

The stars, too, came out of the *blue* one after another *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

2. Blue clothing or cloth; specif., *Obs.*, a particular variety of cloth.

3. Any pigment or dye that colors blue; also, a powder or bluing for use in laundering

4. An object of blue color or belonging to a group whose characteristic color is blue, as a kind of Nanking china, a badge of ribbon, etc.

5. A person dressed in blue or belonging to a military, athletic, or other organization or party whose uniform or badge is blue; specif.: **a** A Union soldier in the Civil War. *U. S.* **b** An English university athlete, those of Cambridge being called the *light blues*, those of Oxford the *dark blues.*

6. A pedantic woman; a bluestocking. *Colloq.*

7. *pl.* [Short for *blue devils*] Low spirits; a fit of despondency; melancholy; — commonly used with *the*, and sometimes as a singular. *Colloq.*

8. Any of numerous small blue butterflies of the family Lycænidæ, esp. of the genus *Lycæna* (which see).

9. The gray winter coat of deer.

10. *Worsted Manuf.* Blue wool. See BLUE, *a.*, 2 **e.**

blue, *v. t.*; BLUED (blōōd; 243); BLU'ING or BLUE'ING. To make blue; specif.: **a** To dye of a blue color. **b** To apply blue or bluing to, in laundering. **c** To make blue by heating, as steel springs or screws. See BLUE HEAT.

blue, *v. i.* To turn blue.

The brown flesh *blued* where the bay'net kissed *Kipling.*

blue ash. **a** An ash (*Fraxinus quadrangulata*) of the central and southern United States, having bluish green foliage and hard brown wood. **b** The green ash (*F. lanceolata*).

blue baby. *Med.* An infant with congenital heart malformation producing cyanosis.

blue'back' (blōō'băk'), *n.* **1.** One of the legal-tender notes issued by the Confederacy during the Civil War; — so called in contrast to the Northern *greenback.* *U. S.*

2. Any of several fish so called from their color, as the *blueback* salmon, trout, etc.

blueback salmon. A salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) which in the spring ascends the rivers of Alaska and other streams south to the Columbia River and rarely beyond. Next to the chinook salmon it is the most important species commercially; it reaches a weight of seven pounds.

blueback trout. **a** The oquassa trout (*Salvelinus oquassa*) of Maine. **b** *Salmo beardsleei*, a trout known only from Crescent Lake, State of Washington.

Blue'beard' (-bērd'), *n.* The hero of a story of the same name. He marries a beautiful young woman, Fatima. Leaving with her the keys of his castle, he forbids her to open a certain chamber; but she, out of curiosity enters it, and discovers the remains of his six previous wives. A bloodstain on the key betrays her to Bluebeard, and she is saved from death at his hands only by the arrival of her brothers, who slay him. Although apparently in origin one of the folk tales of "punished curiosity," the story appears in French in literary form first as related by Charles Perrault, which was its English source. The story has been associated with the history of Giles de Laval, Lord of Retz, or Rais, made Marshal of France in 1429, and hanged and burned in 1440 for his debaucheries and murders.

blue beech. The American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), the bark and leaves of which resemble those of the beech. See HORNBEAM.

blue'bell' (blōō'bĕl'), *n.* **a** A plant of the genus *Campanula*, many species of which bear bell-shaped flowers; esp., *C. rotundifolia*, the *bluebell of Scotland* or *harebell.* **b** Either of two European liliaceous plants having racemes of drooping bell-shaped blue flowers, — the wood hyacinth, and the grape hyacinth. **c** Any of a number of American plants having blue flowers somewhat of this shape, as *Clematis crispa, Mertensia virginica, Polemonium reptans, Veronica americana.* — **blue'belled'** (-bĕld'), *a.*

Blue Bent (*Andropogon provincialis*).

blue'–bel'lied, *a.* Having a blue belly. **blue-bellied lorikeet,** the warrin. — **b. parrot,** the warrin.

blue bent, blue bent grass. The grass *Andropogon provincialis*, used in the western United States for hay.

blue'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). [Cf. BLAEBERRY.] **1.** The sweet, edible blue or blackish berry of any of several species of *Vaccinium*; also, the plant itself. The blueberry differs from the huckleberry in containing numerous minute seeds

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blow'age (blō'ĭj), *n.* *Com.* Of wines or liquors, loss through the blowing out of the corks.

blow'back', *n.* Act of blowing back, as of gunpowder.

blow'ball', *n.* A fluffy seed ball, as of the dandelion; also, the plant itself.

blow'cock', *n.* A blow-off cock.

blowe † BLO, BLOW.

blowed (blōd), *pret & p. p.* of BLOW, *v. Now chiefly Slang or Dial.* [pet. *Low.*]

blow'en, *n.* A wench; a strumpet. *Low.*

blow'er, *n.* A bloomer. *Rare.*

blow'ess. † BLOWZE.

blow'hard', *n.* A braggart. *Slang, U. S.*

blow'ing, *n.* [From BLOW to bloom.] A blooming; also, *Obs.*, a bloom or blossom. [*Eng.*

blow milk. Skimmed milk.

blow'point', *n.* A kind of child's game. *Obs.*

blow post. A pneumatic postal system. *Eng.*

blowse (blouz) Var. of BLOWZE.

blows'er (blouz'ẽr), *n.* One who aids in landing the fish in pilchard fishing. *Dial. Eng.*

blows'y. Var. of BLOWZY.

blowte. † BLOAT.

blowth (blōth), *n.* [*blow* to blossom + -*th*; cf. GROWTH.] A blossoming; a bloom. *Obs. or R.*

blow'-through', *a.* *Engin.* Pertaining to, or used in, the operation of blowing through the cylinders, valves, etc., of a steam engine, for purposes of cleansing; as, a *blow-through* valve.

blow'up', *n.* **1.** A blowing up *Sugar Refining.* A tank where the crude sugar is dissolved; also, one in which the solution is defecated.

blow well. An artesian well *Dial. Eng.* [ALINDA.

Blowz'a-lin'da. Var. of BLOUZALINDA.

blowz'ing, *a.* Becoming blowzy.

B. L. R. *Abbr. Ordnance.* Breech-loading rifle; breech-loading rifled (gun).

bls. *Abbr.* Bales; barrels.

blu. † BLUE; obs. pret. of BLOW.

blub, *a.* Swollen; puffed.

blub'berd. Blubbered. *Ref. Sp.*

blub'ber-er, *n.* One who blubbers.

blubber grass. A kind of chess (*Bromus horderaceus*).

blubber lip, blub'ber-lipped'. Var. of BLOBBER LIP, -LIPPED.

blub'ber-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Blubber.

blubber spade. A spadelike knife for stripping blubber from whales.

bluber. † BLUBBER.

blud. † BLOOD.

blude (blud). Scot var. of BLOOD.

bludg'eoned (blŭj'ŭnd), *a.* Beaten with a bludgeon; also, armed with a bludgeon.

bludg'eon-er, bludg'eon-eer', *n.* One who has or uses a bludgeon.

bludy. † BLOODY.

blue. Obs. pret. of BLOW.

blue Andalusian fowl. The Andalusian fowl. [FISH b.

blue angel fish. See ANGEL.

blue asbestos. Crocidolite.

blueback herring. **a** The lake herring (*Argyrosomus artedi*). **b** The glut herring.

blueback mullet. The white mullet (*Mugil curema*).

blue bass. The black sea bass (*Centropristes striatus*).

blue bear. = GLACIER BEAR

instead of ten nutlets. *Vaccinium pennsylvanicum* is the dwarf, *V. vacillans*, the low, and *V. corymbosum*, the tall, blueberry. See HUCKLEBERRY.
2. The blue cohosh.
3. **a** The edible berry of the Australian tree *Myoporum serratum*; — called locally *native currant* and *palberry*; also, the tree itself, known as *native myrtle*, *native juniper*, and *native cockatoo bush*. **b** The fruit of plants of the genus *Elæocarpus* (the *blueberry tree* or *blueberry ash*), and of species of *Dianella*. *Australia*.

blueberry ash. Any of several Australian elæocarpaceous trees of the genus *Elæocarpus*, as *E. obovatus*. They yield a valuable strong white wood. The fruit is an edible berrylike drupe.

blue'bird' (blōō'bûrd'), *n.* A small song bird (*Sialia sialis*), very common in the eastern United States, and, in the north, one of the earliest to arrive in spring. The male is bright blue above, with the breast reddish. Related species are found in the western States. In India the name is applied to a bird of the genus *Lenia* (see FAIRY BLUEBIRD), and in the Southern Ocean to the sooty albatross.

Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*). (¼)

blue'-black', *a.* Of, or having, a very dark blue color, almost black. — **blue'-black'ness**, *n.*

blue black. A pigment of a blue-black color, esp. one made by charring vine shoots.

blue blood. The blood of noble or aristocratic families; hence, a member of an old aristocratic family. The phrase originated in Spain, where light-complexioned persons, whose veins have a blue appearance, claimed pure descent from the old Spanish stock, without Moorish or Jewish admixture. See also BLOOD, *n.*, 7.

blue'bon'net (blōō'bŏn'ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *n.*, *or* **blue bonnet.** 1. A broad, flat Scottish cap of blue wool, or one wearing such a cap; a Scotchman.
2. The European blue titmouse (*Parus cœruleus*).
3. *Bot.* = BLUEBOTTLE, 1.

blue'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.*, *or* **blue book.** 1. A parliamentary publication, so called from its blue paper covers. *Eng.*
2. The United States official "Biennial Register."
3. A register or directory of persons of social prominence. *Colloq., U. S.*

blue'bot'tle (-bŏt'l), *n.* 1. A European asteraceous plant (*Centaurea cyanus*) having attractive flower heads with blue, pink, or white bottle-shaped rays. It is common in grain fields, and is often cultivated in the United States. Called also *bachelor's-button*, *cornflower*, *bluebonnet*, etc.
2. Any of several species of true flies, larger than the house flies, having the abdomen or the whole body steel-blue in color, and making a loud buzzing noise in their flight, esp., the blowfly (*Calliphora erythrocephala*), having the abdomen dark steel-blue and the thorax hairy, and the more irridescent *Lucilia cæsar*, both often found in houses.

blue'bush' (-bo͝osh'), *n.* **a** A Mexican rhamnaceous shrub (*Ceanothus azureus*) bearing a profusion of blue flowers. **b** In Australia, any of various plants: (1) A kind of saltbush (*Kochia pyramidata*). (2) A species of *Acacia* or wattle (*A. brachybotrya*). (3) Any one of several other shrubs.

blue'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* 1. **a** A salmon one year old. *Local, Eng.* **b** The blue titmouse.
2. A Scot; a bluebonnet.

blue cat, blue catfish. A catfish (*Ictalurus furcatus*) of the Mississippi valley, which reaches a weight of one hundred pounds or more. It is an important food fish.

blue'coat' (blōō'kōt'), *n.* One dressed in blue, as a soldier, a sailor, or a policeman. — **blue'-coat'ed**, *a.*

blue cod. **a** The buffalo cod. **b** A common marine acanthopterygian fish (*Percis colias*) of New Zealand.

blue cohosh. A berberidaceous herb of the eastern United States and Japan (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*), having triternate leaves and small greenish yellow or purplish flowers which are succeeded by large blue berrylike fruits. The thick knotty rootstock is used medicinally as a sedative, antispasmodic, and oxytocic. Called also *papoose root*, *squaw root*, *blueberry root*, etc.

blue crab. The common edible crab (*Callinectes sapidus*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States. The *soft-shelled* crabs of the markets are also of this species, being individuals which have recently shed their shells.

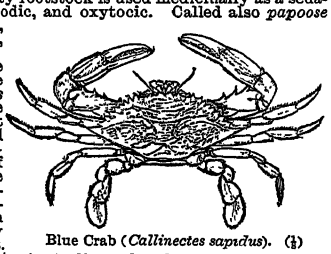

Blue Crab (*Callinectes sapidus*). (½)

blue creeper. An Australian polygalaceous plant (*Bredemeyera volubilis*) having handsome blue flowers.

blue'-curls', *n.*, *or*, *oftener*, **blue curls.** **a** Any plant of the genus *Trichostema*, of the mint family, esp. *T. dichotomum* of the eastern United States, and *T. lanceolatum* of California. They are herbs with very irregular blue flowers, and are called also *bastard pennyroyal*. **b** The self-heal.

blue daisy. **a** An Australian asteraceous plant (*Felicia amelloides*), cultivated in greenhouses for its blue-rayed flowers, resembling those of the marguerite. **b** The Michaelmas daisy. *Eng.* **c** The chicory.

blue dawn flower. The blue flower of the commonly cultivated *Ipomœa learii*; also, the plant. See IPOMŒA.

blue devil. 1. A baleful demon.
2. *pl.* Apparitions supposed to be seen by persons suffering with delirium tremens; hence, very low spirits. "Can Gumbo shut the hall door upon *blue devils*, or lay them all in a red sea of claret?" *Thackeray.* — **blue'-dev'il-age, blue'-dev'il-ism**, *n.*

blue dogwood. The *Cornus alternifolia*, of the eastern United States and Canada, a shrub or small tree with greenish bark and small white flowers which are succeeded by blue fruit.

blue duck. A species of duck (*Hymenolæmus malacorhynchus*), largely lead-blue in color, of the mountain streams of New Zealand.

blue'-eye' (blōō'ī'), *n.* 1. An Australian honey eater (*Entomyza cyanotis*).
2. The germander speedwell.

blue'-eyed', *a* Having blue eyes.
blue-eyed babies, bluets. — b. grass, any iridaceous plant of the genus *Sisyrinchium*, having grasslike foliage and delicate blue flowers. — b. Mary. **a** A European navelwort (*Omphalodes verna*), with small blue flowers. **b** The plant innocence (*Collinsia verna*). **c** Blue-eyed grass. **d** The common spiderwort (*Tradescantia virginica*)

blue fescue. A grass (*Festuca glauca*) closely related to the sheep's fescue (*F. ovina*) but with silvery blue foliage.

blue'fin' (blōō'fĭn'), *n.* **a** The whitefish (*Argyrosomus nigripinnis*) of Lake Michigan, sometimes, any of certain other whitefishes. **b** The bluegill.

blue fire. A composition that burns with a bright blue light, used in pyrotechny, marine signaling, etc. One formula is: chlorate of potash, 54.5 parts; charcoal, 18.1 parts; ammoniacal copper sulphate, 27.4 parts.

blue'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* 1. A very active and voracious fish (*Cheilodipterus saltatrix*), allied to the Carangidæ, but usually regarded as constituting a separate family, Cheilodipteridæ. It is distributed in many seas, and is an important food fish on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is commonly from three to five pounds in weight, though sometimes much larger, and is very destructive to other fishes, esp. the menhaden. The young are called *snappers*.

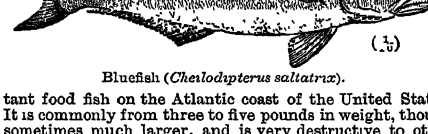

Bluefish (*Cheilodipterus saltatrix*). (⅛)

2. Any of various other fishes; as: **a** A Californian weakfish (*Cynoscion parvipinnis*). **b** The blue parrot fish (*Scarus cœruleus*). **c** In Australia, *Girella cyanea* of the family Kyphosidæ. **d** The greenfish (*Girella nigricans*). *California*. **e** The pudding wife (*Halichœres radiatus*). *Bermuda*. **f** The saury (*Scombresox saurus*). **g** Locally, any of various other fishes, as the cunner, sea bass, squeteague, etc.

blue flag. The common iris of the eastern United States (*Iris versicolor*). Occasionally, any blue-flowered species of *Iris*.

blue fox. The Arctic fox, esp. the variety of the Aleutian Islands, whose fur is more tinged with bluish gray than that of individuals from the mainland.

blue gentian. **a** Fringed gentian. **b** Soapwort gentian.

blue'gill' (blōō'gĭl'). A sunfish (*Lepomis pallidus*) of the Mississippi valley. It reaches nearly a pound in weight, and is an excellent food fish.

blue goose. A North American wild goose (*Chen cœrulescens*) having a grayish plumage resembling that of the young snow goose, found chiefly during its migrations in the Mississippi valley.

blue grape. A native grape (*Vitis bicolor*) of the eastern United States, with bluish glaucous stems, 3-lobed leaves, and bluish black sour berries.

blue grass. Any of several grasses of the genus *Poa*, having bluish green culms, esp. *P. compressa* and *P. pratensis*. See KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
Blue-grass State, the State of Kentucky; — so called from the famous blue-grass region, where fine horses are bred

blue'-green' al'gæ (ăl'jē). *Bot.* A group of unicellular algæ constituting the class Schizophyceæ, and so called on account of their color. See SCHIZOPHYCEÆ.

Blue Grotto. A beautiful cavern, about 175 feet long and 40 feet high, on the north side of Capri, Italy, celebrated for the dazzling blue light within. Objects seen in the water are silvery. It is entered from the sea by a narrow passage about three feet high.

blue gum. **a** Any of several Australian myrtaceous trees, of the genus *Eucalyptus*; specif., *E. globulus*, now cultivated in tropical and warm temperate regions for its timber. See EUCALYPTUS. — **b** *Med.* A discoloration of the gums, in the form of a blue line, indicative of lead poisoning; — called also **blue gums.**

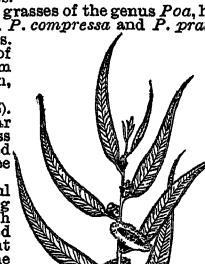

Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*). (⅛)

blue heat. A temperature (about 550°–600° Fahr.) at which iron or steel becomes bluish. See TEMPER, *v. t.*

blue'-hot' (blōō'hŏt'), *a.* Having the temperature of a blue heat.

Blue Hen State. The State of Delaware; — a popular sobriquet. It is said, though the story lacks proof, to have taken its origin from the insistence of a Delaware Revolutionary captain, named Caldwell, that no cock could be truly game unless the mother was a blue hen, whence **Blue Hen's Chickens** came to be a nickname for the people of Delaware.

Bluejacket.

blue indigo. A wild indigo (*Baptisia australis*) of the eastern United States, having racemes of showy blue flowers.

blue'jack' (blōō'jăk'), *n.*, *or* **blue jack.** 1. Blue vitriol; sulphate of copper.
2. An inferior oak (*Quercus brevifolia*) of the southern United States, having entire cuneate leaves and numerous small acorns.

blue'jack'et (jăk'ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *n.* An enlisted man in the navy; — often as disting. from a *marine*.

blue jay. The common jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) of the eastern United States. It has a handsome crest, and the plumage of the upper parts is chiefly bright blue. In the western United States other jays, largely blue in color, belonging to the same genus, and to *Aphelocoma*, in which there is no crest, are also called *blue jays*.

Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*). (⅜)

blue john. A beautiful fibrous or columnar variety of fluor spar found in Derbyshire, England, used for making vases and other ornamental articles.

blue'joint' (-joint'), *n.* Either of two tall American hay and fodder grasses (*Agropyron glaucum* and *Calamagrostis canadensis*) having bluish green or glaucous culms.

blue laws. Certain laws of extreme rigor alleged by Rev. Samuel A. Peters, in his "General History of Connecticut," to have been enacted in the early days of the New Haven colony; hence, any puritanical laws. Formerly these laws were supposed to have been mostly maliciously invented by Peters, but nearly all of them have now been found in the New Haven statutes or in the works of one Neal, an earlier writer than Peters. See W. F. Prince's "An Examination of Peters's Blue Laws."

blue lead (lēd). *Mining.* An ancient channel deposit of gold-bearing cemented gravel. *California.*

blue lettuce. Any species of *Lactuca* having blue-rayed flower heads, as *L. floridana*. See LACTUCA.

Blue Lights. A nickname given to the American Federalists by their political opponents during the war of 1812. The Federalists were accused of making signals traitorously with blue lights to the British vessels.

blue lodge. *Freemasonry.* A lodge in which the first three degrees are conferred; — so called because of the color of the decorations of these degrees.

blue mantle. The dress, and hence [*cap.*] the title, of one of the four pursuivants of the Herald's College, England. See PURSUIVANT, 1.

blue mass. *Pharm.* A preparation of mercury from which is formed the blue pill.

blue metal. 1. *Copper Metal.* See METAL, *n.*
2. Broken bluestone or basalt, for macadam. *Australia.*

blue mold *or* **mould.** A common mold fungus (*Penicillium glaucum*), producing blue patches on bread, cheese, etc.; also, any of several other mold fungi of this genus.

blue myrtle. **a** A handsome blue-flowered rhamnaceous shrub or small tree (*Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*) native of western California. Also called *blue blossom* and *California lilac*. **b** The common periwinkle (*Vinca minor*).

Blue'nose' (blōō'nōz'), *n.* A Nova Scotian; also, a Nova Scotian ship (called also **Blue'nos'er** [-nōz'ẽr]), a Nova Scotian potato, etc.

blue oak. **a** An oak (*Quercus oblongifolia*) of the southwestern United States, with dull-green, entire leaves. **b** The bur oak *Q. macrocarpa*. **c** The oak *Q. douglasii*, of the western United States.

blue oil. A mixture of heavy oils and paraffin, obtained in the distillation of ozocerite.

blue palm. **a** A dwarf fan palm of the southern United States (*Sabal adansonii*) with a subterranean stem and glaucous leaves, the petioles spineless. **b** A palm of Lower California (*Erythea armata*) with very glaucous fan-shaped leaves, the segments clothed with white filaments.

blue palmetto. A dwarf fan palm of the southern United States (*Rhapidophyllum hystrix*). It has a creeping stem clothed with the fibrous leaf sheaths and occasional spines; the leaves are long-stalked and somewhat glaucous.

blue paper. Paper made sensitive to light, for use in making blue prints. See CYANOTYPE.

blue pea. A fabaceous vine (*Clitoria ternatea*) widely distributed through the tropics. It has pinnate leaves and bright blue flowers with a yellow center.

blue'-pen'cil, *v. t.* To edit, or excise from, with a blue pencil; — said of printer's copy; as, the editor *blue-penciled* the manuscript. Hence, **blue'-pen'cil**, *a.*

blue perch. **a** The cunner. *Local, U. S.* **b** The striped surf fish (*Tæniotoca lateralis*) of the Pacific coast.

blue peter. *a Naut.* A blue flag with a white square in the center, used as a signal for sailing, to recall boats, etc. It is a corruption of *blue repeater*, one of the British signal flags. **b** *Whist.* The conventional trump signal.

blue pigeon. 1. An Australian cuckoo shrike (*Graucalus melanops*).
2. A sounding lead. *Sailor's Slang.*

blue pill. *Med.* **a** A pill of prepared mercury, used as an aperient, etc. **b** Blue mass.

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blueberry cornel. The silky cornel (*Cornus amomum*), bearing globose blueberrylike fruits.
blueberry root. Blue cohosh.
blueberry tree. Blueberry ash.
blue'bill', *n.* = SCAUP DUCK.
blue bully. The residue left on roasting copper pyrites.
blue bindweed. The bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*), which bears violet-blue flowers.
blue birch. The river birch (*Betula nigra*) [*Dial. Eng.*]
blue'blaw', *n.* The bluebottle.
blue blazer. A drink made of Scotch whisky, etc., which, after being set on fire, is mixed by pouring back and forth from one vessel to another.
blue blind. Color blind to blue.
blue blossom. = BLUE MYRTLE a.
blue boneset. The mistflower (*Eupatorium cœlestinum*).
blue brant. = BLUE GOOSE.
blue bream. = BLUEGILL.
blue'breast' (-brĕst'), *n.* The European bluethroat.
blue buck. = BLAUBOK.
blue bull. The nilgai.
blue butter. Mercurial ointment. *Colloq.* [bious.]
blue'but'tons, *n.* The field scabious.
blue camomile. The Michaelmas daisy. [WEED a.]
blue cat's clover. = BLUE-
Bluecoat boys, Bluecoat School. See CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.
blue copperas. Blue vitriol.
blue coral. See HELIOPORA.
blue cordon. = CORDON BLEU.
blue crane. Great blue heron.
blue'cup', *n.* = BLUEBLAW.
blue dahlia. Anything rare or anomalous; — so called from the fact that blue does not enter into the color combinations possible to the dahlia flower. *Colloq.*
blue dandelion. Chicory.
blue darter. Rainbow darter.
blue disease. = CYANOSIS.
blue earth. = KIMBERLITE.
blue eddoes. The tania *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*.
blue'-eyd'. Blue-eyed. *Ref. Sp.*
blue eye. = BLACK EYE, 2.
blue fig = BRISBANE QUANDONG.
blue flame. See FLAME.
blue funk. A state of great depression or fear. *Slang.*
blue galls. See GALL, an excrescence.
blue gas. Gas burning with a blue flame, as water gas before being carbureted.
blue ginseng. The blue cohosh.
blue glede The European harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).
blue'gown', *n.* See BEADSMAN, 4.
blue grama See GRAMA GRASS.
blue gray *or* **grey.** **a** A cross between shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle. **b** A cross between a shorthorn and a Galloway.
blue groper. See GROPER.
blue ground. = KIMBERLITE.
blue grouse The dusky grouse.
blue hawk. Any of several hawks; as the European harrier, the peregrine, or the American goshawk.
blue'hearts', *n.* An American blue-flowered scrophulariaceous herb (*Buchnera americana*).
blue heron. See HERON.
blue huckleberry. The tangleberry.
blue'ing. Var. of BLUING.
blue iron earth. Earthy vivianite. [of BLUISH, BLUISM, etc.]
blue'ish, blue'ism, etc. Vars.
blue jaundice. = CYANOPATHY.
blue jessamine *or* **jasmine.** The blue-flowered *Clematis crispa*, of the southern United States.
blue kite. The European harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).
blue lac. Litmus.
blue'leg', *n.* A bluestocking.
blue lice. The true lice of the group Anoplura, which infest cattle, in distinction from the biting lice, or Mallophaga.
blue light. = BLUE FIRE.
blue line. *Med* Blue gum.
blue locust. *Bot* The common locust.
blue'ly, *adv* of BLUE.
blue malachite. = AZURITE.
blue'man. † BLOMAN.
blue marguerite. = BLUE DAISY a. [fore Lent.]
Blue Monday The Monday be-
Blue Mountain tea. The sweet goldenrod (*Solidago odora*) of the eastern United States, from the dried leaves of which a medicinal tea is sometimes made.
blue'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
blue note. *Stock Exchange.* A note given for a call loan; — so called because often made out on blue paper. *Colloq.* [ment.]
blue ointment. Mercurial ointment.
blue parrot fish. A large parrot fish (*Scarus cœruleus*) common in the West Indies.
blue pearmain. A rather large, round variety of red winter apple with bluish streaks.
blue pike. The young of the wall-eyed pike. *Local, U. S.*

blue plum. An Australian oleaceous tree (*Notelæa quadristaminea*) having an edible plumlike fruit. See NOTELÆA.

blue point. An oyster from a bed near Blue Point, Long Island, much used for eating raw; hence, any similar oyster.

blue print. Often **blue'print'** (blōō'prĭnt'; 243), *n.* A blue photograph. See CYANOTYPE.

blue ribbon. **a** The ribbon worn by members of the order of the Garter. Hence, a member of that order. **b** Anything the attainment of which is an object of great ambition; a distinction; a prize. Usually where several prizes are given, as at a horse or dog show, the blue ribbon denotes the first class or highest honor. "These [scholarships] were the *blue ribbon* of the college." *Farrar.* **c** The distinctive badge of certain temperance or total abstinence organizations, as of the *Blue Ribbon* Army.

blue ruin. *Eng. Slang.* **a** Utter ruin. **b** Gin.

blue saltbush. An Australian chenopodiaceous plant (*Chenopodium auricomum*) with bluish gray foliage, valuable as a forage plant in arid regions.

blue shark. A voracious and very active pelagic shark (*Prionace glauca*) widely distributed in warm and temperate seas. It becomes twenty to twenty-five feet long, and is one of the commonest man-eating sharks.

blue spiræa *or* **spirea.** A verbenaceous shrub (*Caryopteris mastacanthus*) often cultivated in gardens for its spiræalike clusters of blue flowers, produced in autumn.

blue spruce. **a** The spruce *Picea parryana*, of the Rocky Mountain region. **b** = BLACK SPRUCE.

blue'stem' (blōō'stĕm'), *n.* **a** A tall coarse grass (*Andropogon furcatus*), of the eastern United States, having glaucous culms. It is useful for hay. **b** A similar grass (*Agropyron glaucum*) of the western United States; — called also *blue joint.* **c** Blueweed. *U. S.*

blue'stock'ing (-stŏk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A literary woman; a female pedant. *Colloq.*

☞ As explained in Boswell's "Life of Dr. Johnson," this term is derived from the name *bluestocking clubs* given in his time to the conversazioni held by ladies with literary lions, because Mr. Stillingfleet, a popular conversationalist, who attended them, always wore blue stockings.

2. The American avocet.

blue'stock'ing, *a.* **1.** Wearing the ordinary blue worsted stockings; — orig. used when knee breeches were commonly worn, and black silk stockings were a part of the customary full dress; hence, in ordinary instead of full dress.

That *Bluestocking* Parliament, Barebone Parliament, a company of fellows called together by Cromwell, the army and council thereof picked out for the purpose. *Sir J. Bramston*

2. Having or affecting learning or literary tastes; — said of women. See BLUESTOCKING, *n.*, 1.

blue'stock'ing-ism (-Iz'ĭm), *n.* The character or manner of a bluestocking; female pedantry.

blue'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** Blue vitriol.

2. A building or paving stone of bluish gray color; specif., a sandstone quarried in New York State, near the Hudson River.

blue succory. A South European cichoriaceous plant (*Catananche cærulea*) cultivated for its long-peduncled heads of flowers with flat blue rays.

blu'et (blōō'ĕt; -ĭt; 243), *n.* [F. *bluet, bleuet,* dim. of *bleu* blue. See BLUE, *a.*] **1.** A kind of bluish woolen cloth

2. **a** The bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*). *Eng.* **b** The tree huckleberry (*Batodendron arboreum*). *U. S.* **c** (More often in *pl.*) A delicate rubiaceous plant of the United States (*Houstonia cærulea*) with 4-parted bluish flowers and tufted stems See HOUSTONIA. Also called *innocence, quaker-ladies,* etc.

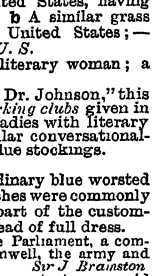

Bluets (*Houstonia cærulea*).

blue'throat' (-thrōt'), *n.* A singing bird of northern Europe and Asia (*Cyanecula suecica*), related to the European redstart; — called also **blue'-throat'ed rob'in** and **blue'-throat'ed war'bler.**

blue'tongue' (-tŭng'), *n. Veter.* A form of South African horse sickness in which the lesions are most marked about the head. It is infectious, characterized by dilatation of the blood vessels and excessive œdema, and usually fatal. Called also *thickhead.*

blue vervain. A tall verbenaceous weed (*Verbena hastata*) of the eastern United States, having hastate leaves and slender spikes of blue flowers.

blue vitriol. Sulphate of copper, $CuSO_4{\cdot}5H_2O$, a blue crystallized salt, used in electric batteries, calico printing, manufacture of copper pigments, etc.; — called also *bluestone.* It is prepared by roasting copper sulphide ores.

blue water lily. **a** The blue Egyptian lotus (*Castalia cærulea*). See EGYPTIAN LOTUS. **b** A blue-flowered variety of *Castalia zanzibariensis*, common in cultivation.

blue'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **a** A coarse, prickly boraginaceous weed (*Echium vulgare*) of Europe, naturalized in the United States. It has handsome blue flowers in scorpioid spikes. Called also *blue thistle,* and *viper's bugloss,* etc. **b** Chicory.

blue whale. A rorqual (*Balænoptera sibbaldii*) of the North Atlantic. It is one of the largest species of whales, sometimes exceeding 80 feet in length.

blue'wing' (blōō'wĭng'; 243), *n.* **a** The blue-winged teal. See TEAL. **b** The shoveler duck.

blue'-winged' (-wĭngd'), *a.* Having blue wings; as: **blue-winged goose.** = BLUE GOOSE. — **b. shoveler,** the shoveler duck. — **b. teal.** See TEAL.

blue'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* A rhamnaceous chaparral shrub (*Condalia obovata*) of western Texas and northern Mexico.

blue wren. An Australian singing bird (*Malurus cyaneus*). The male in summer is largely bright blue and black.

blue'y (blōō'ĭ; 243), *a.* Bluish. *Southey.*

blue'y, *n.*; *pl.* **BLUEYS** (-Iz). [From BLUE, *a.*] *Australasia.*

1. A bushman's blanket, shirt, or blouse; — from its color.

2. A bushman's bundle or luggage; a swag; swag; — so called because a blanket is sometimes used as the covering.

bluff (blŭf), *a.* [Cf. OD. *blaf* flat, broad, *blaffaert* one with a broad face, also, a boaster; or G. *verblüffen* to confuse, LG. *bluffen* to frighten; of unknown origin.]

1. Having a broad, flattened front; as, the *bluff* bows of a ship. "*Bluff* visages." *Irving.*

2. Rising steeply with a flat or rounded front. "A *bluff* or bold shore." *Falconer.*

Its banks, if not really steep, had a *bluff* and precipitous aspect *Judd*

3. Surly; churlish; gruff; blunt.

4. Abrupt; roughly frank; unceremonious; blunt; brusque; — generally with an element of heartiness or openminded good nature; as, a *bluff* answer; a *bluff* manner of talking; a *bluff* sea captain. "*Bluff* King Hal." *Scott.*

There is indeed a *bluff* pertinacity which is a proper defense in a moment of surprise *J. Taylor*

Syn. — Short, abrupt, unceremonious, uncivil, impolite, rude, surly. — BLUFF, BLUNT, BRUSQUE, CURT, CRUSTY agree in the idea of abruptness in speech or manner (see CONCISE). BLUFF, the only term of the group used in a good sense, connotes heartiness, good nature, unconventionality; as, a *bluff* countenance, *bluff* honesty, the *bluffness* of a soldier or sailor. BLUNT (see BLUNT) implies lack of consideration for others' feelings, and some disregard for the amenities of life, as, a *blunt* reply, *blunt* manners. *Bluntness* is often wrongly used as synonymous with *frankness* (see FRANK), as if one could not be frank without being discourteous. BRUSQUE suggests a certain (real or apparent) tartness of temper and ungraciousness of speech, as, a *brusque* refusal. CURT denotes excessive brevity or rude conciseness; as, a *curt* answer, nod. CRUSTY (see SULLEN) adds to *curt* the implication of greater crabbedness or harshness, sometimes, however, belying real kindness of heart; as, a *crusty* old bachelor.

The old gentleman was burly and *bluff*, very kind and generous, but passionate. *H. C. Robinson.*

I have authentic intelligence of his being a critical character in all its forms, acute, sour, and *blunt* *Cowper*

He did the external John Bull to perfection, even threw in a bit of *brusquerie*, a possibility of rudeness *T. E. Brown.*

"Why?" said Lydgate, who was very much given to use that inconvenient word in a *curt* tone *G. Eliot.*

He was a *crusty* old fellow, as close as a vise. *Hawthorne*

Bluff King Hal *or* **Harry,** a common sobriquet of Henry VIII. (1509–47) of England

bluff, *n.* A high, steep bank, as by a river or the sea, or beside a ravine or plain; a cliff with a broad face.

Beach, *bluff*, and wave, adieu *Whittier.*

bluff, *v. t.*; BLUFFED (blŭft); BLUFF'ING. [Of unknown origin.] **1.** To blindfold, hoodwink. *Bailey.*

2. [Possibly a different word; cf. D. *bluffen* to boast.] *Poker.* To deter (opponents) from taking the risk of betting on their hands of cards by a show of assurance in the strength of one's own hand, esp. when it is weak, manifested by a large bet or by one's manner.

3. To deceive by manner, speech, or expression, so as to accomplish some hidden purpose or ward off some danger, to frighten or deter from accomplishing a purpose by making a show of confidence in one's strength or resources; as, he *bluffed* me off.

bluff, *v. i.* To bluff one's opponents, by a fictitious show of strength, as in poker.

bluff, *n.* **1.** A blinker or blinder, as for a horse.

2. Act of bluffing or deception; esp., deception produced by manner, speech, or expression; often, a pretense of assurance covering real uncertainty or weakness; as, his talk was all *bluff.*

Under such circumstances the only available resource was a game of *bluff* *John Fiske.*

3. A game at cards resembling draw poker.

bluff'-bowed' (-boud'), *a. Naut.* Having broad and flat bows; — the opposite of *sharp* or *lean.*

blu'ing, *or* **blue'ing** (blōō'ĭng; 243), *n.* **1.** Act of rendering blue; as, the *bluing* of steel.

2. Something to give a bluish tint, as a preparation of indigo or various other substances used in laundering to counteract the yellowish tinge of white linen or cotton.

blu'ish, *a.* Somewhat blue. "*Bluish* mists." *Dryden.*

— blu'ish-ly, *adv.* **— blu'ish-ness,** *n.*

blun'der (blŭn'dẽr), *v. i.*; BLUN'DERED (-dẽrd); BLUN'DERING. [ME *blunderen, blondren,* to stir, confuse, blunder; perh. allied to *blend* to mix, to confound by mixture, or cf. Icel. *blunda* to doze, blink.] **1.** To move in an awkward, clumsy manner; to flounder and stumble.

I was never distinguished for address, and have often even *blundered* in making my bow. *Goldsmith.*

Yet knows not how to find the uncertain place,
And *blunders* on, and staggers every pace. *Dryden.*

2. To act blindly; to make a serious error or commit a fault through ignorance, stupidity, overconfidence, or mental confusion.

We *blondren* ever and pouren [pore] in the fyr. *Chaucer*
For want of experience we may *blunder*, but not sin *J. Martineau.*

to blunder on *or* **upon.** **a** To continue blundering. **b** To find or reach (something desirable) as if by an accident involving more or less stupidity.

blun'der, *v. t.* **1.** To mix; to mingle confusedly; to roil; muddle; also, to derange.

He *blunders* and confounds all these together. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To cause to blunder.

"One's the old cripple that brought us all here and *blundered* us down to this." *Stevenson.*

3. To utter awkwardly, stupidly, or blunderingly; — usually with *out;* as, he *blundered* out an apology.

4. To do or treat blunderingly; to mismanage; bungle.

They must have *blundered* that siege terribly *Wellington.*

blun'der, *n.* **1.** Confusion, disturbance. *Obs.*

2. A gross error or mistake, resulting from mental confusion or blindness, carelessness, stupidity, or ignorance.

Syn. — See ERROR.

blun'der-buss (blŭn'dẽr-bŭs), *n.* [Either fr. *blunder* + D. *bus* tube, box, akin to G. *büchse* box, gun, E. *box;* or corrupt. fr. D. *donderbus* (lit.) thunder box, gun, musket.]

1. An obsolete short gun or firearm, with a large bore and usually a bell muzzle, capable of holding a number of balls, and intended to do execution at close quarters, without exact aim.

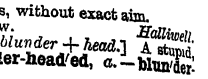

Blunderbuss.

2. A stupid, blundering fellow. *Halliwell.*

blun'der-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* [*blunder* + *head.*] A stupid, blundering fellow. — **blun'der-head'ed,** *a.* — **blun'der-head'ed-ness,** *n.*

blun'der-ing, *p. a.* Characterized by blunders; given to making blunders. — **blun'der-ing-ly,** *adv.*

blunge (blŭnj), *v. t.*; BLUNGED (blŭnjd); BLUNG'ING (blŭn'jĭng). [Cf. *plunge* and *blend.*] To amalgamate and blend; to beat up or mix in water, as clay.

blung'er (blŭn'jẽr), *n.* A wooden blade with a cross handle, used for mixing the clay in potteries; a plunger; also, a pug mill, or a vat with mechanical stirrers.

blunt (blŭnt), *a.* [ME. *blunt* not sharp, stupid; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Insensitive; obtuse in feeling or spiritual perception

Undevotion through which a man is so *blunt*, . . . and hath such a languor in soul *Chaucer.*

I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impressions *Pope.*

2. Dull in understanding; slow of discernment; stupid; — opposed to *acute.* "His wits are not so *blunt*." *Shak.*

3. Having a thick edge or point, as an instrument; dull; not sharp or keen.

The murderous knife was dull and *blunt*. *Shak.*

4. Barren or unfruitful, as soil. *Obs.*

5. Abrupt in address; wanting the forms of civility; rough in manners or speech; plain; unceremonious; bluff "Hiding his bitter jests in *blunt* behavior." "A plain, *blunt* man." *Shak.*

Syn. — BLUNT, DULL, OBTUSE, STUPID come into comparison primarily as associated with sensibility or perception. BLUNT so used (for its application to speech, see BLUFF) implies a certain (sometimes temporary) callousness or lack of nice perception; as, *blunt* sensibilities; "And Enid could not say one tender word, she felt so *blunt* and stupid at the heart" (*Tennyson*); "She [Emilia] . . . is *blunt* in perception and feeling, and quite destitute of imagination" (*A. C. Bradley*). DULL implies a heavy and sluggish habit of mind, or a lack of vividness and intensity; OBTUSE, lack of sensitiveness, and even a certain impenetrability to emotions or ideas; as, a *dull* pupil, a *dull* book, a *dull* color, a *dull* ache or pain; an *obtuse* audience, his understanding was *obtuse;* "*obtuseness* of moral sense" (*Lowell*); "the obstinate *obtuseness* of our country in regard to one . . . of the fine arts" (*De Quincey*). STUPID denotes excessive dullness, when the faculties are, as it were, benumbed; as, "*stupid* with age" (*Shak.*); *stupid* as an owl; a *stupid* blunder. *Blunt, dull,* and *obtuse* also come into comparison as applied to tools, instruments, etc. *Blunt* and *dull* (opposed to *sharp, keen,* with reference to either point or edge) are sometimes interchanged. In present usage, however, BLUNT appears to be more commonly used of instruments or tools so made that a cross section near the edge subtends a relatively large angle; DULL, of a tool or instrument whose edge or point has lost its keenness or sharpness by use; thus, an ax, even when sharp, is a *blunt* instrument as compared with a razor; a crowbar is *blunter* than a chisel, though neither may be *dull* (cf., to strike a blow with the *blunt* — not *dull* — side of an ax or sword, as opposed to its flat or edge); a *dull* pencil is made so by use, but one may purposely put a *blunt* (not a *dull*) point on a pencil in sharpening it; the *blunt* nose of the beaver. OBTUSE (opposed to *acute*) suggests esp. the angle of the edge or point; it applies more frequently to the parts of plants or (sometimes) animals than to instruments or tools; as, an *obtuse* leaf; cf. an *obtuse* weapon (but not, an *obtuse* ax, pencil, sword). See LIFELESS, INSIPID; cf. SHARP.

A man possessed of such warm imagination commands all nature, and arrogates possessions of which the owner has a *blunter* relish. *Goldsmith.*

Know, Eusden thirsts no more for sack or praise;
He sleeps among the *dull* of ancient days. *Pope.*

A certain something which an *obtuse* auditor might have mistaken for asperity. *Hawthorne*

Like all poetical natures, he loved ignorant people. . . But he could not stand *stupid* people, especially those who are made *stupid* by education. *O. Wilde.*

blunt file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.

blunt, *n.* **1.** A fencer's foil. *Obs.*

2. A short needle with a strong point. See NEEDLE.

3. Money. *Cant.* *Beaconsfield.*

blunt, *v. t.*; BLUNT'ED; BLUNT'ING. **1.** To dull the edge or point of, by making it thicker; to make blunt. *Shak.*

2. To repress or weaken, as any appetite, desire, or power of the mind; to impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility, of; as, to *blunt* the feelings.

3. *Fort.* To replace a salient angle of by a right line, or pan coupé; as, a *blunted* redan.

blunt, *v. i.* To become blunt.

blunt'ly, *adv.* In a blunt manner; coarsely; plainly; abruptly; without delicacy, or the usual forms of civility.

Sometimes after *bluntly* giving his opinions, he would quietly lay himself asleep until the end of their deliberations *Jeffrey.*

blunt'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being blunt.

blur (blûr), *v. t.*, BLURRED (blûrd) BLUR'RING. [Perh. of same origin as *blear.*] **1.** To render obscure by making the form or outline of confused and uncertain, as by souling; to smear; to make indistinct and confused; as, to *blur* manuscript by handling it while damp.

But time hath nothing *blurred* those lines of favor
Which then he wore. *Shak.*

Or would it be better to . . . *blur* into an indeterminate mess perception, reasoning, imagination, passion? *J. Martineau.*

blue pimpernel. a Common pimpernel. b Mad-dog skullcap.

blue'pipe', *n.* The lilac. *Obs.*

blue' point'er, *n.* = MAKO.

blue pole The south pole of a magnet

blue poplar. The tulip tree.

blue poppy. The bluebottle. *Dial. Eng.*

blu'er, *n.* One that blues.

blue racer. The black snake (*Zamenis constrictor*) [digo.]

blue rattlebush. The blue indigo.

blue'-rib'bon-er, *n.* A member of a blue-ribbon, or temperance, society; a taker of a blue-ribbon prize.

blue'-rib'bon-ism, *n.* The advocacy or doctrine of total abstinence. — **blue'-rib'bon-ist,** *n.*

blue rock. **a** The rock dove. **b** A target similar to a clay pigeon, but made of a composition of coal tar. [*Eng.*]

blue rocket. The monkshood.

blue rock pigeon. The rock dove.

blues (blōōz), *n*, *sing.* & *pl.* See BLUE, *n.*, *f.*

blue'-sail'ors, *n.* Chicory.

blue-shade alizarin. See ALIZARIN, 2 a [seal.]

blue'sides', *n.* A young harp

blue spar. = LAZULITE. [*n.*, 3.

blue squadron. See ADMIRAL, *n.*, 3.

blue' star'ry, *n.* The European columbine *Aquilegia vulgaris.*

blue'stock'ing-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

Bluestring, Robin. See ROBIN BLUESTRING.

blue stuff. = KIMBERLITE.

blue sunfish. The bluegill.

blue tangle, *or* **blue tangles.** = TANGLEBERRY

blue tarweed A Californian membraceous blue-flowered plant (*Trichostema lanceolatum*).

blue thistle. **a** = BLUEWEED. **b** In Australia, the prickly poppy.

blue timber A diseased condition of various woods, as pine, hemlock, and spruce, marked by a blue discoloration caused by the mycelium of a fungus.

blue'tops'. *n.* Knapweed.

blue turbot. A West Indian trigger fish (*Balistes vetula*).

blue verdigris. See VERDIGRIS.

blue verditer. See VERDITER.

blue water. The open sea.

blue'-wat'tled crow. A starlinglike passerine bird (*Callæas wilsoni*) of the North Island of New Zealand

blue wavey. = BLUE GOOSE.

blue wildebeest. See GNU.

bluf. Bluff. *Ref. Sp.*

bluff'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

bluff'er, *n.* One who bluffs.

bluff formation. *Geol.* = LOESS

bluff'-head'ed, *a.* Bluff-bowed.

bluff'ly, *adv.* of BLUFF.

bluff'ness, *n* See -NESS.

bluff'y (-Y), *a.* **1.** Having bluffs, or bold, steep banks.

2. Inclined to be bluff; brusque.

bluft (blŭft), *v. t.* Corruption of BLUFF, to blind. *Dial. Eng*

bluft, Bluffed. *Ref. Sp.*

bluft'er, *n.* A blinker or blinder; a bluff. *Dial. Eng.*

bluid (blud). Scot var. of BLOOD.

blu'ism (blōō'Iz'm), *n.* = BLUESTOCKINGISM. [BLOOM.]

blume. Obs. or Scot. var. of

Blu'me-a (blōō'mē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after the German botanist K. L. *Blume.*] Syn. of PLACUS.

Blun'der-bore. *n.* A giant in the tale of "Jack the Giant Killer."

blun'der-bush. Obs. or dial. var. of BLUNDERBUSS.

blun'derd. Blundered. *Ref. Sp.*

blun'der-er, *n.* One who blunders.

blun'der-ful, *a.* See -FUL.

blun'der-hed'. Blunderhead. *Ref. Sp.*

blun'der-some, *a.* See -SOME.

blunk (*Scot.* blŏŋk), *v. t.* To mismanage; to bungle. *Scot.* —

blunk'er, *n. Scot.* [*Scot.*]

blunk'er. *n.* A maker of blunks

blunk'et, *a.* & *n.* [Cf. OF. *blanquet* whitish Cf. BLANKET] Gray or grayish blue; hence, a fabric of this color. *Obs.*

blunks (blĭnks; *Scot* blŏŋks). *n. pl.* Certain uncolored fabrics of cotton or linen or both. *Scot.*

blunt'er, *n.* One that blunts.

blunt'head', *n.* See AMBLYCEPHALUS.

blunt'ie (*Scot.* blŏn'tĭ) Var. of BLUNTY. *Scot.*

blunt'ish, *a.* Somewhat blunt. — **blunt'ish-ness,** *n.*

blunt'-wit'ted, *a.* Dull; stupid.

blunt'y, blunt'ie (blŭn'tĭ), *a.* Blunt in kind or tendency. — *n.* A stupid person; a dolt.

2. To cause imperfection of vision in; to dim; darken.
Her eyes are *blurred* with the lightning's glare. *J. R. Drake.*
3. To sully; to stain; to blemish, as reputation.
Sarcasms may eclipse thine own,
But cannot *blur* my lost renown. *Hudibras.*

Syn.—Spot, blot, sully, stain, disfigure.

blur (blûr), *v. i.* To become blurred or obscure; to make blurs.
His pen goes blotting, *blurring.* *R. Browning.*

blur, *n.* **1.** That which obscures without effacing; a stain; a blot, as upon paper or other substance.
As for those who cleanse *blurs* with blotted fingers, they make it worse *Fuller.*
2. A dim, confused appearance; indistinctness of vision. "A *blur*, or indeterminate aspect." *Emerson.*
3. A moral stain or blot.
Lest she . . will with her railing set a great *blur* on mine honesty and good name *Udall.*

blurt (blûrt), *v. t.*; BLURT'ED; BLURT'ING. [Prob. imitative; cf. *blirt*, *blare*.] **1.** To treat contemptuously. *Obs.*
2. To utter suddenly and unadvisedly; to divulge inconsiderately; to ejaculate; — commonly with *out*.
Others . . . cannot hold, but *blurt* out, those words which afterward they are forced to eat *Hakewill.*

blurt, *v. i.* **1.** To breathe noisily or with an eruptive or puffing sound, esp. when asleep; also, to make a contemptuous puffing grimace with the lips. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. To ejaculate; speak or utter impulsively.
To *blurt* upon the ears of a judicious parliament with such a . . . proem *Milton.*
3. To burst into tears; blirt; bawl. *Rare.*
to blurt at, to speak contemptuously of. *Obs.* *Shak.*

blurt, *n.* **1.** Act of blurting out anything; an abrupt impulsive utterance; an ejaculation.
2. A sudden burst of tears; also, a gust of rain driven by the wind. *Dial. Eng.*

blush (blŭsh), *v. i.*; BLUSHED (blŭsht) or BLUSHT; BLUSH'ING. [ME. *bluschen* to shine, look, turn red; cf. AS. *blyscan* to glow, *blysa* a torch, *ā-blȳsian* to blush, D. *blozen*, Dan. *blusse* to blaze, blush.] **1.** To shine with broad brightness, as the sun; also, to glance. *Obs.*
2. To become red, esp. in the cheeks or face, from some mental shock, as a sense of shame, modesty, confusion, or the like; to flush; to color. The redness is due to a suspension of the action of the local vasomotor nerves allowing the arteries and capillaries to dilate so that there is an increased flow of blood to the parts that redden.
To the nuptial bower
I led her *blushing* like the morn *Milton*
3. To grow red; to have a red or rosy color.
The sun of heaven, methought, was loath to set,
But stayed, and made the western welkin *blush.* *Shak.*
4. To have a warm and delicate color, as a flower.
Full many a flower is born to *blush* unseen. *T. Gray.*
to blush to the earth, to fall face downwards. *Obs.*

blush, *v. t.* **1.** To suffuse with a blush; to redden. *Obs.*
To *blush* and beautify the cheek again. *Shak.*
2. To express or make known by blushing.
I'll *blush* you thanks. *Shak.*

blush, *n.* **1.** A gleam; a shining. *Obs.*
2. A glance; look; blink. *Obs.*, except in *at* or *in first blush*.
Tom, *in the first blush* of his hero worship, felt it a high privilege to receive orders from . . . old Brooke. *T. Hughes*
3. A look, appearance; likeness. *Obs. or Dial.*
4. A suffusion of the cheeks or face with red, as from a sense of shame, confusion, or modesty.
The rosy *blush* of love. *Trumbull*
5. A red or reddish color, a rosy tint.
Light's last *blushes* tinged the distant hills. *Lyttleton.*

blush, *a.* Ruddy; of the color of a blush.

blush'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of blushes; also, ruddy; rosy.
While from his ardent look the turning Spring
Averts her *blushful* face *Thomson.*

—blush'ful-ly, *adv.* **—blush'ful-ness**, *n.*

blush'ing, *p. a.* Showing blushes; flushing, ruddy; roseate.
The dappled pink and *blushing* rose. *Prior.*

blush'ing, *n.* The act of one that blushes; a certain appearance of a reddish color or flush upon the cheeks.

blush'wort' (blŭsh'wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the gesneraceous genus *Trichosporum*, often cultivated for its rich orange-yellow or scarlet flowers. **b** Any pink-flowered plant of the gentianaceous genus *Erythræa*.

blus'ter (blŭs'tẽr), *v. i.*; BLUS'TERED (-tẽrd); BLUS'TER-ING. [Prob. allied to *blast*.] **1.** To blow fitfully with violence and noise, as wind; to be windy and boisterous, as the weather.
And ever-threatening storms
Of Chaos *blustering* round *Milton.*
2. To talk with noisy violence; to swagger, as a turbulent or boasting person; to act in a noisy, tumultuous way; to play the bully; to storm; to rage.
Your ministerial directors *blustered* like tragic tyrants *Burke.*

blus'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To utter, or do, with noisy violence; to force by blustering; to bully.
He bloweth and *blustereth* out . . his abominable blasphemy. *Sir T. More*
As if therewith he meant to *bluster* all princes into a perfect obedience to his commands *Fuller*
2 To blow violently upon; also, to blow into disorder.
Blustering the curls that streamed . . from the silken band. *G. Meredith*

blus'ter, *n.* **1.** Fitful noise and violence, as of a storm; violent winds; boisterousness. *Milton.*
2. Noisy and violent or threatening talk; noisy and boastful language. *L'Estrange.*

Syn.—Noise, boisterousness, tumult, turbulence, confusion, boasting, swaggering, bullying.

blus'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that blusters; a noisy swaggerer.

blus'ter-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Exhibiting noisy violence, as the wind; stormy, tumultuous. "A *blustering* day." *Shak.*
2. Uttering noisy threats; noisy and swaggering; boisterous. "A *blustering* fellow." *L'Estrange.*

blus'ter-ous (blŭs'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* Inclined to bluster; blustering.

BN powder. Also, **B. N. powder.** A French smokeless powder consisting of guncotton, barium and potassium nitrates, and sodium carbonate.

bo (bō), *interj.* An exclamation used to startle or frighten.

bo'a (bō'a), *n.*; *pl.* BOAS (bō'ăz). [L., a kind of water serpent.] **1.** [*cap.*] **a** *Zool.* A genus of large and powerful nonvenomous snakes of tropical America, typical of the family Boidæ. See BOIDÆ. **b** Popularly, any large snake which crushes its prey.
2. A long, round scarf of fur, feathers, etc., for the neck.

boa constrictor. [See BOA; CONSTRICTOR.] **a** A large boa (*Boa constrictor*) of tropical America. Contrary to the common belief, it is not usually over ten or eleven feet long, and is exceeded in size by a number of other snakes. **b** Popularly, any large snake which crushes its prey, as the several kinds of python, or the anaconda.

Bo'a-ner'ges (bō'a-nûr'jēz), *n.* [Gr. *βοανεργές*, of Aramaic origin; cf. Heb. *benai hargem*, lit., sons of thunder.] *pl.* An appellation given by Christ to James and John. See Mark iii. 17. Hence, as a *sing.* (with pl. *-ges* or *-gesses*), any declamatory and vociferous preacher or orator.
O'Connell, a *Boanerges* of passionate declamation. *Goldwin Smith.*

—bo'a-ner'gism (-jĭz'm), *n.* **—bo'a-ner'gy** (-jĭ), *n.* *Obs.*

boar (bōr; 201), *n.* [ME. *bar*, *bor*, *bore*, AS. *bār*; akin to OHG. *pēr*, MHG. *bēr*, G. *bär*, boar (but not *bär* bear), and perh. Russ. *borov.*] **a** The uncastrated male of swine. **b** The wild hog (*Sus scrofa*). See WILD BOAR. **c** The male of the guinea pig.

Head of Wild Boar.

board (bōrd; 201), *n.* [ME. *bord* board, plank, and also shipboard, AS. *bord*, also in both senses; in the former akin to *bred* plank, Icel. *borð*, Goth. *fōtu-baúrd* footstool, D. *bord* board, G. *brett*, *bort*; for the sense shipboard see def. 8.] **1.** A piece of timber sawed thin, relatively broad, and of very considerable length compared with its thickness. The minimum dimensions for a board vary in different places, but usually what is technically called a board is upwards of 4 to 6 inches in width and less than 1¼ to 2½ inches in thickness, according to locality. See also BATTEN, *n.*, 1, DEAL, PLANK.
2. A table; esp., a table to put food upon.
Fruit of all kinds . . .
She gathers, tribute large, and on the *board*
Heaps with unsparing hand. *Milton.*
3. Hence: What is served on a table as food; stated meals; provision; entertainment; — usually as furnished for pay; as, to work for one's *board*; the price of *board*.
4. A table at which a council or court is held. Hence: A council, convened for business, or any authorized assembly or meeting, public or private; a number of persons appointed or elected to sit in council for the management or direction of some public or private business or trust; as, the *Board* of Admiralty; a *board* of trade; a *board* of directors, trustees, commissioners, etc.
Both better acquainted with affairs than any other who sat then at that *board.* *Clarendon.*
We may judge from their letters to the *board* *Porteus*
5. A square or oblong piece of thin wood or other material used for some special purpose; as, a molding *board*; a board or surface painted or arranged for a game; as, a chess*board*; a backgammon *board*; an apparatus devised for some special purpose made chiefly of boards or resembling a board; as, a black*board*; a bulletin *board*; a sounding *board*; a spring*board*.
6. A thick and stiff sheet composed of layers of paper pasted, or made of paper pulp of any kind; pasteboard; specif., *Bookbinding*, the stiff foundation piece for the side of a book cover, usually of pasteboard, but sometimes of wood. A book bound *in boards* has the outside covering of paper, instead of cloth or leather.
7. *pl.* The stage in a theater; as, to go upon the *boards*, to enter upon the theatrical profession.
8. [In this use orig. a different word meaning *border*, *margin*; cf. D. *boord*, G. *bord*, shipboard, and G. *borte* trimming, Icel. *borð*; also F. *bord* (fr. G.) the side of a ship, border. Cf. BORDER.] The border, side, or edge of anything; as in sea*board*; specif., *Naut.*: **a** The side of a ship. "Now *board* to *board* the rival vessels row." *Dryden.* See ON BOARD, below. **b** The stretch which a ship makes on one tack or course in beating to windward; a tack; — called **a good board** when the ship sails straight, or loses little to windward.
9. In Australia, the floor of a woolshed, hence, the whole number of shearers employed in a single woolshed.
10. A shield. *Obs.*

board and batten, *or* **board and brace, work,** partition work constructed with thick and thin boards alternately, the latter fitting in grooves in the former. **—b. and board,** *Naut.*, side by side. **—b. and pillar.** *Mining.* = POST AND STALL. **—B. of Control,** a board of six privy councilors created by 24 Geo. III. c. 25 (1784) to control the affairs of the British East Indies. It was remodeled in 1793, and abolished in 1853 (21 & 22 Vict. c. 108). **—b. of trade. a** [*cap.*] A committee of the privy council appointed to consider matters relating to trade and foreign plantations; — popularly so called. *Eng.* **b** In the United States, a body of men appointed for the advancement and protection of business interests. Cf CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. *U. S.* **—by the b.,** over the board, or side; as, the mast went *by the board*. Hence, fig, to go by the b., to suffer complete destruction or overthrow. **—on board. a** On shipboard; in a ship or a boat; on board of; as, I came *on board* early; to be *on board* ship. **b** In or into a railway car or tram. *U. S.* **—to enter on the boards,** to inscribe the name of on a board or tablet in a college as a student. *Cambridge, Eng.* "Having been *entered on the boards* of Trinity College." *Hallam.*

board (bōrd), *v. t.*; BOARD'ED; BOARD'ING. **1.** To cover with boards or boarding; as, to *board* a house.
2. To come up against or alongside of (a ship), as for the purpose of attacking. *Obs.*
3. To go on board of, or enter, as a ship, whether in a hostile or a friendly way.
4. To enter, as a railroad car, or similar vehicle. *U. S.*
5. To furnish with regular meals, or with meals and lodgings, for compensation; to supply with daily meals.
6. To place at board, for compensation; as, to *board* one's horse at a livery stable.
7. To work or rub with a board, as in the process of making leather supple and giving it a granular appearance by means of a graining board.
to board a tack, *Naut.*, to haul (the tack of a course) down to the deck or bumkin.

board, *v. i.* **1.** To obtain or have meals, or meals and lodgings, statedly for compensation; as, he *boards* at the hotel.
We are, several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who *board* in the same house. *Spectator.*
2. *Naut.* To tack.

board, *v. t.* [F. *aborder*. Cf. BOARD, *n.*, sense 8.] To approach; accost; address, or pay addresses to. *Obs.*
I will *board* her, though she chide as loud
As thunder when the clouds in autumn crack. *Shak.*

board'er (bōr'dẽr; 201), *n.* **1.** One who has food statedly at another's table, or meals and lodgings in his house, for pay, or compensation of any kind; one that boards.
2. *Naut.* One who boards a ship; one of a party selected to board an enemy's ship.
3. One who covers books with boards.

board foot. A volume equal to that of a board 1 ft. × 1 ft. × 1 in. or 144 cubic inches, used in measuring lumber. Thus, a board 2″ × 4″ × 12′ contains eight board feet.

board'ing, *p. a. & vb. n.* of BOARD, *v.* Hence: *n.* Boards, collectively; also, a covering made of boards.
boarding house, a house in which boarders are kept, as distinguished from an *inn* or *hotel*. See BOARDER. **—b. nettings,** *Naut.*, a strong network of cords or ropes formerly erected at the side of a ship to prevent an enemy from boarding it. **—b. pike,** *Naut.*, a pike used by sailors in boarding a vessel, or in repelling an attempt to board it *Obs. or Hist.* **—b. school,** a school in which pupils are boarded and lodged as well as taught.

board measure. Measurement in board feet.

board rule. A measuring stick, provided with various scales, for finding without calculation the number of board feet in a board, joist, or the like.

board school. 1. A boarding school. *Obs.*
2. A school under control of a school board. *Great Britain.*

board wages. a Food and lodging supplied as compensation for services; as, to work hard, and get only *board wages*. **b** Money wages which are barely sufficient to buy food and lodging. **c** A separate or special allowance of wages for the procurement of food, or food and lodging, as often, in England and on the Continent, when a domestic servant is not fed at the table of the employer.

board walk. A walk or promenade constructed of planking, esp one along the beach at a watering place. *U. S.*

boar'fish' (bōr'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several fishes which have a projecting hoglike snout; as: **a** *Capros aper*, a deep-bodied fish of the Mediterranean. **b** *Histiopterus recurvirostris*, or *H. labiosus*, Australian percoid fishes valued as food. **c** A New Zealand fish (*Cyttus australis*) related to the john dory.

Head of Australian Boarfish (*Histiopterus recurvirostris*). (⅓)

boar hound. A large dog used in hunting wild boars; specif., the Great Dane or any of certain allied breeds of continental Europe.

boar'ish, *a.* Swinish; brutal; cruel.
In his anointed flesh stick *boarish* fangs. *Shak.*

—boar'ish-ly, *adv.* **—boar'ish-ness**, *n.*

boast (bōst), *v. i.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Stonecutting & Sculpture.* To shape roughly with a broad chisel, in preparation for finer work to follow.

boast, *v. t. Court Tennis & Rackets.* To return (the ball) in play by striking it against either of the side walls, or against the end wall on that side on which the striker is; also, to make (a stroke) that so returns the ball. *Julian Marshall.*

boast, *n. Court Tennis & Rackets.* A return stroke of the ball by driving it against a wall. See BOAST, *v. t.*, above.

boast, *v. i.*; BOAST'ED; BOAST'ING. [ME. *bosten*, *boosten*, v., *bost*, *boost*, n.; of unknown origin: cf. AF. *bost.*] **1.** To utter threat or menace. *Obs.*
2. To vaunt one's self; to brag; to say or tell things which are intended to give others a high opinion of one's self or of things belonging to one's self; as, to *boast* of one's exploits, courage, descent, wealth.
By grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: . . not of works, lest any man should *boast*. *Eph.* ii. 8, 9.
3. To speak in exulting language of another; glory, exult.
In God we *boast* all the day long *Ps.* xliv. 8.

Syn.—Bluster, vapor, crow; swagger, flourish.—BOAST, VAUNT, BRAG agree in the idea of vainglorious and ostentatious speech. BOAST is the general term; VAUNT is more literary, and stresses the idea of vain display; BRAG is more colloquial, and suggests boastful exaggeration of what one is, has, has done, or can do. See PRIDE.
What folly then to *boast* what arms can do. *Milton.*
Charity *vaunteth* not itself, is not puffed up. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 4.
Cæsar's thrasonical *brag* of "I came, saw, and overcame." *Shak.*

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blurd. Blurred. *Ref. Sp.*

blure, *n.* [Perh akin to *blow* to puff.] A blister. *Obs.*

blurr Var of BLUR. [BLUR]

blurred, *pret. & p. p. & p. a.* of BLURR.

blurred'ness (blûrd'nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

blur'rer, *n.*, One that blurs.

blur'ring, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLURR, BLUR'RY (blûr'ĭ), *a* Full of blurs; blurred. [ner.

blurt, *adv.* In a blurting man-

bluschen. ✝ BLUSH.

blush'er, *n* One that blushes.

blush'et, *n.* A modest girl. *Obs.*

blush'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

blush'ing-ly, *adv.* of BLUSHING.

blush'less, *a.* See -LESS.

blush rose. A rose of a delicate pink color.

blusht. Blushed. *Ref. Sp.*

blush'y (-ĭ), *a.* Like a blush; rosy; also, accompanied by blushes *Rare.*

bluss. ✝ BLUSH.

blus'ter. ✝ BLISTER.

blus'ter, *v. i.* To wander blindly or uncertainly. *Obs.*

blus'ter-a'tion (blŭs'tẽr-ā'shŭn), *n* Bluster. *Colloq.*

blus'tered Blustered. *Ref. Sp.*

blus'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of BLUSTERING. See -LY.

blus'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Blusterous.

blustringe. *n.* Prob. error for *bluschinge*, obs. p. pr. of BLUSH, to glance *Obs.*

blus'trous (blŭs'trŭs), **blus'try** (-trĭ). Vars. of BLUSTEROUS, BLUSTERY.

‖ **Blut ist ein ganz be-son'drer Saft** (blo͝ot ĭst ĭn gants bĕ-zōn'drẽr zäft). [G.] Blood is a very peculiar fluid; — said by Mephistopheles to Faust when the compact is being made. *Goethe (Faust, I.).*

blut'ter, *a.* [Of uncertain origin.] Dirty. *Obs.*

‖ **Blut und Ei'sen** (blo͝ot ŏnt ī'zĕn). [G.] See EISEN UND BLUT.

blvd. *Abbr* Boulevard.

blw-. For obsolete forms in *blu-*, see those in BLU-, BLOO-.

blwe ✝ BLUE.

bly-. For various obsolete forms in *bly-*, see those in BLI-

blype (blīp), *n.* A piece or shred, as of skin. *Scot.*

B. M., *or* **b. m.** *Abbr* Baccalaureus Medicinæ (L., Bachelor of Medicine); Baccalaureus Musicæ (L., Bachelor of Music); Beata Maria (L., the blessed Mary); brigade major; British Museum; balneum marinum (L., sea-water bath); bay mare; beatæ memoriæ (L., of blessed memory); bene merenti (L., to the well deserving); board measure. [Association.]

B. M. A. *Abbr* British Medical Association.

B. M. E. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Mining Engineering

B mi (bē mē). *Music.* The third note of Guido Aretino's scale. See GAMUT b, *Illust. Obs.*

B. Mus. *Abbr* Bachelor of Music; British Museum

Bn. *Abbr.* Baron; battalion.

B. N A. *Abbr.* British North America.

B'nai B'rith (b'nī brĕth). [Heb. *benai berīth* the sons of the covenant.] A Jewish fraternity founded in New York City in 1843, and since extended over the United States, various European countries, Palestine, and Egypt. It admits members without regard to dogma and ceremonial custom

B N K. *Abbr* Bank; — used on the tape of stock tickers.

B. O, *or* **b. o.** *Abbr.* Board of Ordnance; branch office; buyer's option.

B/o. *Abbr. Bookkeeping.* Brought over. [BE, *v.*

bo. Obs. pres. imperative of

bo, *conj.* [AS. *bā*, fem. of *bēgen* masc., both.] Both. *Obs.*

boa. ✝ BO, BUOY.

boad Obs. or dial. var. of BODE.

bo-aire', *n.* See AIRE.

bo-al' (bō-ăl'), *n.* [Pg.] A kind of wine. See MADEIRA.

boal. ✝ BOWL.

boal. Obs. or dial. var. of BOLE.

boanefire. ✝ BONFIRE.

bo-an'thro-py (bō-ăn'thrō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr *βοῦς* ox + *ἄνθρωπος* man.] Mania in which a man believes himself to be an ox. Cf. *Dæmonomania* 33

boapeep. ✝ BOPEEP.

boar. ✝ BOOR, BORE.

board Var of BORD.

board'a-ble, *a* See -ABLE.

board'-land', *n.* Modernized equiv. of BORD-LAND.

board'ly, *a.* Eng. of BUIRDLY.

board scale Board measure.

boar grunt. The yellow grunt.

boar's'-foot' (bōrz'fo͝ot'), *n.* Any species of *Helleborus*, esp. *H. fœtidus* and *H. viridis.*

boar'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

boarspright. ✝ BOWSPRIT.

boar stag. A castrated boar. *Local, Eng.*

boart. Var. of BORT.

boast (bōst), *v. t.* **1.** To display in ostentatious language; to speak of with pride, vanity, or exultation, with a view to self-commendation; to extol.
Lest bad men should *boast*
Their specious deeds. *Milton.*
2. To try to intimidate; threaten; scold. *Obs.*
3. To display vainglorously or with pride; as, to *boast* one's wealth.
4. To show or exhibit as one's own; to possess or have; as, to *boast* a name.
to boast one's self, to speak with unbecoming confidence in, and approval of, one's self; — followed by *of* and the thing to which the boasting relates. *Archaic.*
Boast not *thyself of* to-morrow. *Prov* xxvii. 1.

boast, *n.* **1.** Clamor; outcry; also, pomp; display. *Obs.*
2. Boasting; vaunting or bragging.
Reason and morals? and where live they most,
In Christian comfort, or in Stoic *boast?* *Byrom.*
3. Menace; threatening speech or act. *Obs.*
He could not be broken by *boast* *J. Melvill.*
4. The cause of boasting; occasion of pride or exultation — sometimes of laudable pride or exultation.
The *boast* of historians. *Macaulay.*

boast'er (bōs'tẽr), *n.* A stonecutter's chisel, generally a drove chisel, used for rough preparatory work.

boast'er, *n.* One who boasts; a braggart.

boast'ful (bōst'fo͝ol), *a.* Given to, or full of, boasting; inclined to boast; vaunting, vainglorious; self-praising. — **boast'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **boast'ful-ness,** *n.*

boast'ing, *p. a. & vb. n.* of BOAST, *v.* Specif., vaunting; vainglory; ostentatious display. — **boast'ing-ly,** *adv.*
When *boasting* ends, then dignity begins. *Young.*

boat (bōt), *n.* [ME. *boot, bat,* AS. *bāt;* akin to Icel. *beit;* cf. Icel. *bātr,* Sw. *båt,* Dan. *baad,* D. & G. *boot.* Cf. BATEAU.] **1.** A small open vessel, or water craft, usually moved by oars or paddles, but often by a sail or power mechanism.
2. Hence, any vessel; — usually with some epithet descriptive of its use or mode of propulsion; as, pilot *boat,* packet *boat,* passage *boat,* advice *boat,* the American Line *boats,* etc.
3. A vehicle, utensil, or device somewhat resembling a boat in shape; as: **a** A stone boat. **b** A dish for holding gravy, melted butter, etc. **c** *R. C. Ch.* A vessel for incense. **d** *Mach.* The wooden device used to obtain a plain selvage in weaving. **e** A device to direct lubricating oil. **f** *Chem.* In analysis by combustion, a platinum or porcelain receptacle for holding the substance to be burned.

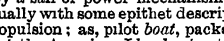
Boat, 3 f.

in the same boat, in the same situation or predicament. *Colloq.* *F. W. Newman.*

boat, *v. t.;* BOAT'ED, BOAT'ING.
1. To transport in a boat.
2. To place in a boat; as, to *boat* oars.
3. To supply with boats.

boat, *v. i.* To go or row in a boat.

boat'a-ble (-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* **1.** Such as can be carried in a boat.
2. Navigable for boats, or small river craft.

boat'age (bōt'ăj), *n.* Carriage by boat; also, a charge for such carriage.

boat'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* **1.** **a** A wading bird (*Cancroma cochlearia*) of South America, related to the night herons. Its bill is somewhat like an inverted boat. An allied species (*C. zeledoni*) is found in Central America **b** = BROADBILL, 3.

Boatbill (*Cancroma cochlearia*). 1/8

boat bug. Any of numerous aquatic hemipterous insects of the families Notonectidæ and Corixidæ; — so called because one pair of legs are modified into long oarlike paddles.

boat cloth. In the United States navy, a large, square, dark blue cloth placed in the stern sheets of boats used by officers on official occasions. It has stripes of black braid around it corresponding to the rank stripes on sleeves designating the rank of the officer using it.

boat'ful (bōt'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much or as many as a boat will hold.

boat hook. *Naut.* An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push into place a boat, raft, log, etc.

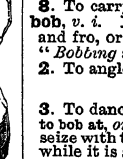
Boat Bug (*Notonecta undulata*). Nat. size.

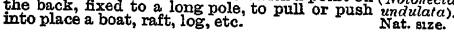
One form of Boat Hook.

boat'house' (bōt'hous'), *n.* A house for sheltering boats.

boat'ing, *n.* **1.** Boats, collectively.
2. Act or practice of rowing or sailing, esp. as an amusement; carriage in boats.
3. In ancient Persia, a punishment of capital offenders, by leaving them to perish face upwards in a boat.

boat'load' (-lōd'), *n.* The load of a boat; in the grain trade, the load of a canal boat, averaging about 8000 bushels.

boat shell. **a** Any of numerous marine gastropods of the genus *Crepidula;* — so named from its form and interior deck. **b** Any of several marine gastropods of the genus *Cymbium.*

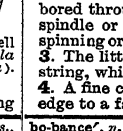
Boat Shell (*Crepidula convexa*). Nat. size.

boat'swain (bōt'swān; *naut.* bō's'n), *n.* [*boat* + *swain.*] **1.** On a war vessel, a warrant officer having charge of the rigging, anchors, cables, cordage, etc. He calls the crew for evolutions, superintends letting go and weighing the anchor, and, in general, all work in the forward part of the ship. Also, on some merchant ships, a superior seaman having similar duties.
2. **a** A jaeger gull. **b** A tropic bird.

boat'swain's chair (bōt'swānz, *naut.* bō's'nz). *Naut.* A strip of wood slung by a rope through a hole at each end, and used to sit on while at work aloft.

boatswain's mate. *Naut.* An assistant of the boatswain. In the United States navy he is a petty officer.

boat'-tailed' grack'le (bōt'tāld'). A large grackle or blackbird (*Megaquiscalus major*) of the southern United States; — so called from the shape of its tail, which presents a distinct keel when spread.

bob (bŏb), *n.* [ME. *bob* bunch, *bobben* to strike; perh. orig. imitative, expressing a quick, jerky motion.] **1.** A bunch, as of leaves or flowers; a cluster, as of grapes; in general, anything that hangs so as to play loosely, or with a short abrupt motion, as at the end of a string; a pendant.
In jewels dressed and at each ear a *bob.* *Dryden.*
2. Specif.: **a** A knob, ball, or weight, at the end of a rod or line; as: **a** The ball or weight of a pendulum. **b** The adjustable weight on the arm of a steelyard. **c** The weight at the end of a plumb line. **d** *Angling.* (1) A grub or worm suitable for bait. *Obs.*
Or yellow *bobs,* turned up betore the plow,
Are chiefest baits, with cork and lead enow. *Lauson.*
(2) A knot of worms or of rags used in angling, as for eels; also, a bunch of rags, bait, feathers, and hooks. (3) A float.
3. A lump or nodule of clay or earthenware.
4. A knot or short curl of hair; also, a bob wig.
A plain brown *bob* he wore *Shenstone.*
5. A horse's docked tail, a bobtail.
6. A short, jerking motion; act of bobbing; as, a *bob* of the head; in Scotland, a kind of dance.
7. A blow; a shake or jog; a rap, as with the fist.
8. [Cf. OF. *bobe* trickery. See BOB to cheat.] A jeer or flout; a sharp jest or taunt; a trick.
He that a fool doth very wisely hit,
Doth very foolishly, although he smart,
Not to seem senseless of the *bob.* *Shak.*
9 A modification of the coursing order in change ringing (which see).
10 *Steam Engine.* A working beam.
11. The refrain of a song; specif., a short and abrupt refrain, often of only two syllables; — hence, **bob and wheel,** or **bob wheel,** an appendage to a stanza or a terminating stanza to a poem, riming in a more or less complicated form on the basis of such a short refrain.
To bed, to bed, will be the *bob* of the song. *L'Estrange*
12. (*pl.* BOB.) A shilling. *Slang, Eng.*
13. A small polishing wheel of leather, with rounded edges.
14. A bobsled. *U. S.*

bob, *v. t.;* BOBBED (bŏbd); BOB'BING. [ME. *bobben.* See BOB, *n.*] **1.** To strike; to pommel; to buffet with the fist or a blunt or knobbed instrument. *Obs.*
2. To strike with a quick, light blow; to tap.
It any man happened by long sitting to sleep . . . he was suddenly *bobbed* on the face by the servants. *Elyot.*
3. [ME. *bobben* to mock, deceive, OF. *bober* to trick.] To cheat; to gain by fraud or cheating; to filch.
Gold and jewels that I *bobbed* from him *Shak.*
4. To mock or delude; to make sport of.
To play her pranks, and *bob* the fool,
The shrewish wife began. *Turbervile*
5. To cause to move in a short, jerking manner; to move (a thing) with a bob. "He *bobbed* his head." *Irving.*
6. To make with a bob, or short jerky up-and-down motion; as, to *bob* a curtsey.
7. To cut short; as, to *bob* the hair, or a horse's tail.
8. To carry or transport on a bob, as logs.

bob, *v. i.* **1.** To have a short, jerking motion; to play to and fro, or up and down; to play loosely against anything. "*Bobbing* and curtseying" *Thackeray.*
2. To angle with a bob. See BOB, *n.*, 2.
He ne'er had learned the art to *bob*
For anything but eels. *Saxe*
3. To dance a bob. *Scot.*
to bob at, *or* **for, an apple, cherry,** etc., to attempt to bite or seize with the mouth an apple, cherry, or other round fruit, while it is swinging on a string or floating in water.

Bob'a-dil, Captain (bŏb'ȧ-dĭl). In Ben Jonson's comedy "Every Man in his Humor," a beggarly and cowardly adventurer, who passes himself off with young and simple people for a Hector. — **Bob'a-dil'lan** (-dĭl'yăn), **Bob'a-dil'ish,** *a.* — **Bob'a-dil'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

bob'ber-y (bŏb'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* BOBBERIES (-ĭz). [Prob. an Anglo-Indian form of Hindi *bāp re* O thou father! an exclamation of surprise or grief.] A squabble; a tumult; a noisy disturbance; hubbub; as, to raise a *bobbery.*
You say, "We'd ha' scared 'em by growin' in peace
A plaguy sight more then by *bobberies* like these"? *Lowell.*

bob'bin (-ĭn), *n.* [F. *bobine;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A small pin or cylinder, as of bone, ivory, or wood, used in making pillow lace. Each thread is wound on a separate bobbin, which hangs down holding the thread at a slight tension.
2. A spool or reel, of various material and construction, with a head at one or both ends, and sometimes with a hole bored through its length by which it may be placed on a spindle or pivot. It is used to hold yarn or thread, as in spinning or warping machines, looms, sewing machines, etc.
3. The little rounded piece of wood at the end of a latch-string, which is pulled to raise the latch.
4. A fine cord or narrow braid; a cord for making a ribbed edge to a fabric by inclosing it in a bias strip.
5. *Elec.* A cylindrical or spool-shaped coil of insulated wire, commonly containing a core of soft iron that becomes magnetic when the wire is traversed by an electric current.
6. A hank of Russian flax.
7. *Plumbing.* A boxwood cylinder with an axial hole and rounded edges, forming part of a device for shaping a pipe dented or buckled after bending. A piece of sash cord is passed through the hole, and a weight, fastened on the cord, is jerked repeatedly against the bobbin to force it through the pipe.

Buckled Pipe with Bobbin and Weight for straightening.

bobbin and fly frame, *Cotton Spinning,* a kind of roving machine that draws and twists the sliver and winds the roving on a bobbin; also, a machine that converts the roving into coarse yarn. — **b. bit,** *Mech.,* a single flute wood drill

bob'bi-net' (bŏb'ĭ-nĕt'; bŏb'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* Sometimes *bobbin net.* [*bobbin* + *net.*] A kind of machine-made lace or netting of cotton, or sometimes of silk, having a nearly hexagonal mesh. It was made originally to imitate pillow lace.

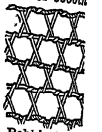
Bobbinet. En larged.

bob'bin lace. Lace made on a pillow with bobbins; pillow lace.

bob'bish (bŏb'ĭsh), *a.* Hearty; in good spirits. *Dial. or Slang.* — **bob'bish-ly,** *adv.*
I have much to say to you, and should you spare me a day about the end of next week, I trust you will find me pretty *bobbish.* *Scott.*

bob'ble (bŏb''l), *v. i.;* BOB'BLED (-'ld); BOB'BLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of BOB, *v.*] To bob continually. *Colloq.*

bob'ble, *n.* Act of bobbling; bobbing motion or agitation of the surface of water, as of the sea. *Colloq.*
When some sudden shift of wind would churn the long rollers into *bobbles* and then into frenzied seas. *F. H. Smith.*
He pulled out in a bit of a *bobble* of a sea. *Kipling.*

bob'by (bŏb'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). A policeman; — a nickname given after Sir Robert Peel, who reorganized the London police force. See PEELER. *Slang, Eng.*

bob'cat' (bŏb'kăt'), *n.* [*bob* + *cat.*] The bay lynx, or allied species. See LYNX.

bob'fly' (-flī'), *n. Angling.* The fly at the end of the leader; an end fly.

bob'o-link (bŏb'ō-lĭŋk), *n.* [Earlier *boblincoln;* named from its call.] A common American song bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) of the family Icteridæ. In breeding plumage the male is mostly black and white, and the female streaked with yellowish and brown. In the fall the male resembles the female. The bobolink makes extensive migrations, reaching from Canada to Paraguay, and in fall collects in large flocks which frequent the rice fields of the South, where it is known as *ricebird* or *reedbird.*

Male Bobolink. 1/6

bob'sled' (bŏb'slĕd'), **bob'sleigh'** (-slā'), *n.* A short sled, mostly used as one of a pair joined by a reach or coupling. also, the compound sled so formed; a double-ripper. *U. S.*

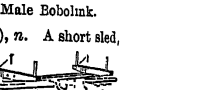
Bobsled.

bob'stay' (-stā'), *n.* [*bob* + *stay.*] *Naut.* A rope, chain, or bar, to hold the bowsprit down. The bobstays are secured to the stem or cutwater.

bob'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* [*bob* + *tail.*] **1.** A kind of big-headed arrow. *Obs.*
2. An animal (as a horse or dog) with a short tail.
3. A worthless fellow, cur. Cf. RAG, TAG, AND BOBTAIL. *Obs.*
4 Anything cut short or suggestively deficient.
There are those who cannot fly a kite without the *bobtail* of a sneer — which is good wit. *S. Weir Mitchell.*
5 *Poker.* A bobtail flush or straight.

bob'tail', *v. t.* To dock the tail of; to cut short; to curtail.

bob'tail', *a.* Having the tail cut short; as, a *bobtail* horse or dog; hence, deficient; abbreviated.
bobtail flush *or* **straight,** *Poker,* a hand lacking but one card to make it a flush or straight. — **b. car,** a short horse car without a conductor. — **b. wig,** a bob wig.

bob veal. Veal too immature to be suitable for food. The sale of such veal is generally prohibited by statutes limiting the age of veal that may be sold to not less than four weeks, one month, or the like.

bob'white' (bŏb'hwīt'), *n.* [So called from the note, which is accented upon the last part.] Any quail of the genus *Colinus,* of which the best-known species, *C. virginianus,* ranges over the eastern and central United States northward to the southern parts of New England and Minnesota, and is a favorite game bird. In Cuba, Texas, Mexico, etc., it is replaced by allied varieties and species. The bobwhite is about ten inches long, mottled above with gray, rufous, and whitish, the male having the head striped with black and white, and a white throat patch. It is commonly called *quail* in the North and *partridge* in the South

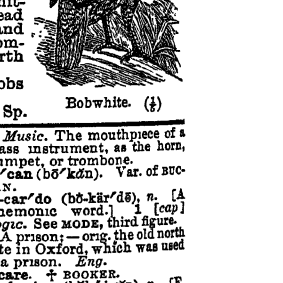
Bobwhite. (1/4)

bob wig. A short wig with bobs or short curls.

bo-cac'cio (bō-kä'chō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *bocacio* a kind of fish, *boca* mouth.] A California rockfish (*Sebastodes paucispinis*) valued as food.

boc'ca-ge (bŏk'ȧ-jē), *n.* [It., fr. *bocca* mouth.] A mouthful.

boc'ca-lite (bŏk'ȧ-līt), *n.* [It., fr. *bocca* mouth.] A mineral of a yellowish color, occurring in crystals.

boc'ca-ri (bŏk'ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [It., fr. *bocca* mouth.] A kind of coarse tobacco.

boc'ca-ro (bŏk'ȧ-rō), *n.* [It., fr. *bocca* mouth.] A kind of fine tobacco.

boc'ci (bŏch'ē), *n.* [It., pl. of *boccio* bud.] A game played with balls on a level court.

boc'ci-a (bŏch'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [It., fr. *bocca* mouth.] A kind of tobacco.

boc'ci-o (bŏch'ĭ-ō), *n.* [It., bud.] A kind of fine tobacco.

boc'ci-us (bŏch'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [It., fr. *bocca* mouth.] A kind of tobacco.

boc'cus (bŏk'ŭs), *n.* [It., fr. *bocca* mouth.] A kind of tobacco.

boc'e (bŏs'ē), *n.* [It., fr. *bocca* mouth.] A kind of tobacco.

boc'ie (bŏk'ĭ), *n.* [It., fr. *bocca* mouth.] A kind of tobacco.

boc'ke (bŏk'ē), *n.* [It., fr. *bocca* mouth.] A kind of tobacco.

boc'ki (bŏk'ĭ), *n.* [It., fr. *bocca* mouth.] A kind of tobacco.

boc'ko (bŏk'ō), *n.* [It., fr. *bocca* mouth.] A kind of tobacco.

boc'ku (bŏk'ū), *n.* [It., fr. *bocca* mouth.] A kind of tobacco.

boc'ky (bŏk'ĭ), *n.* [It., fr. *bocca* mouth.] A kind of tobacco.

boc'ta (bŏk'tȧ), *n.* [It., fr. *bocca* mouth.] A kind of tobacco.

boc'te (bŏk'tē), *n.* [It., fr. *bocca* mouth.] A kind of tobacco.

boc'ti (bŏk'tĭ), *n.* [It., fr. *bocca* mouth.] A kind of tobacco.

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boc'gy (bŏk'

bocacha, aug. of *boco* mouth.] A large and abundant rock-fish (*Sebastodes paucispinis*) of the California coast.

boce (bōs), *n.* [L *box, bocis*, Gr. *βόαξ, βώξ.*] A European sparoid fish (*Box vulgaris*), having a compressed body and bright colors.

bock (bŏk), *n.* [Hind. *bok* he-goat, goat leather.] A grade of leather made in India from sheepskin. It is sometimes used as a cheap substitute for morocco in bookbinding.

bock, *n.* Bock beer.

bock beer. [G. *bockbier*, a corruption of *einbecker bier*, from the town *Embeck* in Germany.] A kind of beer brewed, usually in spring, from concentrated wort. It contains some five per cent of alcohol and much extract.

Bo'co-a (bō'kō-*a*), *n.* [From a native name, *boco*, of a species in Guiana.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic and Polynesian fabaceous trees with unifoliolate leaves and axillary spikes of small yellow flowers, the stamens and petals united into a tube. *B. edulis* is the Polynesian chestnut.

bode (bōd), *v. t.*; BOD'ED (bōd'ĕd); BOD'ING (-ĭng). [ME. *bodien*, AS. *bodian* to announce, tell, from *bod* command, message, fr. the root of *bēodan* to command. See BID.]

1. To announce, proclaim; foretell. *Obs.*

2. To indicate by signs, as future events; to be the omen of, to portend, presage, foreshow; forebode.

A raven that *bodes* nothing but mischief. *Goldsmith.*

Good onset *bodes* good end. *Spenser.*

bode, *v. i.* To foreshow something; to augur.

Whatever now

The omen proved, it *boded* well to you. *Dryden.*

bode, *n.* [AS. *bod.* See BODE, *v. t.*] **1. a** A command; also, a message. *Obs.* **b** An omen; a foreshadowing. *Obs.*

The owl eke, that of death the *bode* bringeth. *Chaucer.*

2. A bid; an offer. *Obs. or Dial.*

bode, *n.* [AS. *boda*, akin to OFries. *boda*, OS. *bodo*, G. *bote.* See BODE, *v. t.*] A messenger; a herald. *Archaic.*

bode, *n.* [See ABIDE.] A stop; a halting; delay. *Obs.*

bode'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* An omen; prognostic; prophecy.

This foolish, dreaming, superstitious girl

Makes all these *bodements* *Shak.*

Bo'de's law (bō'dēz). [After J. E. *Bode*, Ger. astronomer (1747-1826).] *Astron.* An approximative empirical expression for the distances of planets from the sun as follows:—

Mer.	Ven.	Earth	Mars	Ceres	Jup	Sat	Uran.	Nep.
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
0	3	6	12	24	48	96	192	384
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	7	10	16	28	52	100	196	388
3.9	7 2	10	15.2	27.7	52	95.4	192	301

where each distance is the sum of 4 and a multiple of 3 by the series 0, 1, 2, 4, 8, etc. (as shown), the true distances being given in the lower line. Ceres, Uranus, and Neptune were undiscovered when the law was first announced by its real originator, J. D. Titius, a German mathematician (1729-96).

bo'dhi-sat (bō'dĭ-săt), **bo'dhi-satt'va, bo'dhi-satt'wa** (-săt'wa), *n.* [Skr. *bōdhisattva* (perh. through Pali *bōdhisattō*); fr. *bōdhi* knowledge, enlightenment + *sattva* being, essence.] *Buddhism.* One who has reached the highest degree of saintship, so that in his next incarnation he will be a Buddha, or savior of the world. —**bo'dhi-sat'ship**, *n.*

bod'ice (bŏd'ĭs), *n.* [Prop. pl. of BODY. Cf. CORSET.] **1.** An inner garment stiffened with whalebone, worn esp. by women; corset; stays. Also *pair of bodices*, and *a bodies. Obs.*

2. a A close-fitting outer waist of a woman's dress. **b** A woman's outer garment reaching from waist to bust, often used in some European national costumes; hence, loosely, a wide girdle or belt.

bod'iced (bŏd'ĭst), *a.* Wearing a bodice.

bod'ied (bŏd'ĭd), *a.* Having a body; — usually in composition, as, able-*bodied*.

bod'i-less (bŏd'ĭ-lĕs), *a.* Having no body; also, incorporeal, immaterial. —**bod'i-less-ness**, *n.*

bod'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Having a body, or material form; physical; corporeal; consisting of matter.

You are a mere spirit, and have no knowledge of the *bodily* part of us *Tatler*

2. Of or pertaining to the body, in distinction from the mind. "*Bodily* defects" *L'Estrange.*

3. Real; actual, put in execution. *Obs.*

Be brought to *bodily* act *Shak*

Syn. — BODILY, PHYSICAL, CORPOREAL, CORPORAL. BODILY has the sense of pertaining or belonging to the body; it is opposed to *mental*; as, *bodily* labor, *bodily* pain. PHYSICAL is often synonymous with *bodily*; as, *physical* discomfort, *physical* suffering. It also applies more broadly to that which the body has in common with all material objects, and is thus opposed to *psychical, spiritual, moral*; as, the *physical* universe, *physical* force, courage. CORPOREAL refers more specifically to substance or nature; it is opposed to *immaterial, spiritual*; as, the *corporeal* frame, "to exclude spiritual substance with *corporeal* bar" (*Milton*). CORPORAL, originally synonymous with *bodily* in all its senses (as "*corporal* soundness," *Shak.*; "*corporal* servitude," *Milton*), in present usage applies almost exclusively to bodily infliction of some sort; as, *corporal* (never *corporeal*) punishment; "He publicly professed his resolution of a violent and *corporal* revenge" (*Johnson*). See BODY.

bodily fear, apprehension of physical injury. — **b. oath.** *Law.* = CORPORAL OATH.

bod'i-ly (bŏd'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Corporeally; in bodily form; in union with a body or matter; in the body.

For in him dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead *bodily* *Col.* II. 9.

2. In respect to, or so as to affect, the whole body; entirely; all at once; completely. "Leapt *bodily* below." *Lowell.*

bod'ing (bōd'ĭng), *n.* A prognostic; an omen, foreboding.

A *boding* of unknown foreshadowed things. *C. G. D. Roberts.*

bod'ing, *p. a.* Foreboding; ominous, as, *boding* tears. "*Boding* screech owls." *Shak.* — **bod'ing-ly**, *adv.*

bod'kin (bŏd'kĭn), *n.* [ME. *boydekyn* dagger, of uncertain origin; cf. W. *bidog* hanger, short sword, Ir. *bideog*, Gael. *biodag.*] **1.** A dagger, a short pointed weapon, as a poniard, a stiletto, etc. "A bare *bodkin*." *Shak. Obs.*

2 *Needlework.* A sharp-pointed implement of steel, bone, ivory, etc., for making holes, stiletto; eyeleteer.

3. A kind of pin used by women to fasten the hair.

4. A kind of blunt needle with a large eye for drawing tape, ribbon, etc., through a loop or a hem; a tape needle.

Wedged whole ages in a *bodkin's* eye. *Pope.*

5. *Print.* A sharp tool, like an awl, used for picking out letters from a body of set type in making corrections.

Bodkins, 5.

to sit, ride, *or* **travel bodkin,** to sit closely wedged between two persons. *Colloq. Thackeray.*

bod'y (bŏd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BODIES (-ĭz). [ME. *bodi*, AS. *bodig*; akin to OHG. *botah.* Cf. BODICE.] **1.** The total organized substance of an animal or plant, whether living or dead, the aggregate of tissues, viewed as an entity; the physical organism; — in the case of human beings *body* is commonly contrasted with *soul*; in the case of animals or plants it is distinguished from the animal or plant considered as a bionomic organism.

Absent in *body*, but present in spirit. 1 *Cor.* v. 3

2. The trunk, or main part (esp. of a person, animal, or plant), as distinguished from the limbs and the head; the main, central, or principal part, as of a tree, army, country, structure, etc.

Who set the *body* and the limbs

Of this great sport together? *Shak.*

The van of the king's army was led by the general; . . . in the *body* was the king and the prince. *Clarendon.*

Rivers that run up into the *body* of Italy. *Addison.*

3. Specif.: **a** The nave or central portion of a church. **b** The bed or box of a vehicle, on or in which the load is placed. **c** The hull or a section of the hull of a ship; as, the after *body*; the fore *body*. **d** The main part of a document or journal, as distinguished from titles, preambles, appendices, etc. **e** The resonance box or pipe of a musical instrument. **f** *Print.* The part of a type between the shoulder and feet, by the depth of which the size is indicated, as, a nonpareil face on an agate *body*. See TYPE, *Illust.* **g** The main, or larger, part of a tool or weapon; as, the *body* of a square is its larger arm. **h** The working part of an agricultural implement, as distinguished from the stock. **i** The dominant part of a fortification; enceinte. **j** *Ordnance.* In a built-up cannon, that portion forming the bore, in modern steel construction known as the *tube.* **k** That part of a pier or pillar other than a column corresponding to the shaft of a column; the upright part between base and capital or impost block.

4. A person; a human being; — frequently in composition, as, any*body*; no*body*.

A dry, shrewd kind of a *body.* *Irving.*

5. *Theol.* **a** The bread in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, held by some to be, by some to represent, Christ's body. **b** The Church of which Christ is the head (and which is, hence, his body) conceived as a mystical living being.

Now ye are the *body* of Christ, and members in particular 1 *Cor* XII. 27

c The real, as opposed to the symbolical, the substance, as opposed to the shadow.

Which are a shadow of things to come; but the *body* is of Christ. *Col.* II 17.

6. A kind or form of matter; a material substance; as, the seven *bodies* of the alchemists (see below); simple *bodies*, or chemical elements; compound *bodies*, formed from combinations of these. In modern usage careful writers prefer *substance* in this sense.

7. A number of individuals spoken of collectively, usually as united by some common tie, or as organized for some purpose; a collective whole or totality; a corporation; as, a legislative *body*; a clerical *body.*

A numerous *body* led unresistingly to the slaughter. *Prescott.*

8. A number of things or particulars embodied in a system; a general collection; as, a great *body* of facts; a *body* of laws or of divinity.

9. A vessel for distilling; the cucurbit.

10 That part of a garment covering the body, as distinguished from the parts covering the limbs.

11. A mass or portion of matter distinct from other masses; as, a moving *body*. "A *body* of cold air." *Huxley.*

By collision of two *bodies*, grind

The air attrite to fire. *Milton.*

12. *Geom.* A figure that has length, breadth, and thickness; any solid figure. *Body* in the mathematical sense is conceived merely as occupying space; in the physical sense, a body not only occupies space, but also, as a necessary character, exerts force.

13. Amount; quantity; extent.

14. *Metaphysics.* **a** An entity or subject. "Whatsoever is, is a *body* and a subject." *Stanley. Obs.* **b** That which has sensible qualities or is a cause of sensation.

Body . . the unknown external cause to which we refer our sensations *J. S. Mill.*

c Anything possessing metaphysical materiality.

The material world, Spinoza calls . . . *body* or bodily substance *Josiah Royce*

15. Consistency; thickness; substance; strength; as, this color has *body*; wine of a good *body.* Colors bear a body when they are capable of being ground so fine, and of being mixed so entirely with oil, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same color.

Body [of pigments] is often taken to mean opacity, but is more correctly defined as tinging power. *Thorpe's Dict. Chem.*

16. A nonmaterial entity; a form of the spirit.

There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual *body.* 1 *Cor* XV. 44.

17. See POTTERY.

18. *Law.* See DECLARATION.

Syn. — BODY, CORPSE, CARCASS. BODY refers to the animal organism, living or dead. CORPSE and CARCASS (of man and beast respectively) refer to the dead body; as, "Make a ring about the *corpse* of Cæsar" (*Shak.*); "There was a swarm of bees and honey in the *carcass* of the lion" (*Judges* xiv. 8). *Carcass* is also used as a term of contempt for the human body, dead or alive; as, "On the bleak shore now lies th' abandoned king, a headless *carcass*, and a nameless thing" (*Dryden*); "to pamper his own *carcass*" (*South*). See BODILY.

bodies of Arantius (*a*-răn'shĭ-*ŭs*). = CORPORA ARANTII. — **bodies of Langerhans** (läng'ĕr-hänz), *Anat*, round masses of modified acini in the pancreas, richly supplied with blood vessels but without efferent ducts. — **body corporate,** *Law*, a corporation. — **b. of a law,** *Law*, the main and operative part. Cf. TITLE. — **b. politic,** a corporation, or body corporate; now usually specif.. **a** The state as a politically organized body of persons, or as exercising political functions. **b** An organized society, as in a church. — **the bodies seven,** *Alchemy*, the metals corresponding to the planets. *Obs.* "Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe (= call), Mars yren (= iron), Mercurie quicksilver we clepe, Saturnus lead, and Jupiter is tin, and Venus coper." *Chaucer.* — **the body of heaven,** heaven itself. *Hebraism. Ex.* xxiv. 10.

bod'y (bŏd'ĭ), *v. t.*; BOD'IED (-ĭd); BOD'Y-ING. To furnish with or as with a body; to produce in definite shape; to embody. — **to body forth,** to give form or shape to mentally.

Imagination *bodies forth*

The forms of things unknown. *Shak.*

— **to body out,** to fill out with body or substance.

body blight. A disease of the pear tree formerly believed to be caused by a bacillus, but now to be produced by the fungus of apple canker (*Sphæropsis malorum*).

body cavity. *Zoöl.* The space which in most animals intervenes between the body walls and those of the alimentary viscera. See CŒLOM.

body cloth; *pl.* BODY CLOTHS. A cloth or blanket for covering horses

body clothes, *pl.* Clothing for the body; esp., underclothing.

body coat. **1.** A close-fitting coat.

2. A coat of opaque paint laid on before translucent coats, as in carriage painting.

body color *or* **colour.** **a** *Paint.* Pigment that is opaque as laid on paper or canvas, often made so in the case of a transparent color by an admixture of white. **b** *Gems.* The basic or ground color of a gem, as an opal, which shows sparkling or iridescent colors.

bod'y-guard' (-gärd'), *n.* **1** A guard to protect or defend the person; a lifeguard.

2. Retinue; attendance; following *Bp. Porteus.*

body plan. *Shipbuilding.* An end elevation, showing the contour of the sides, or the transverse vertical cross sections, of a ship at certain points of her length.

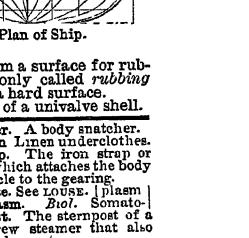

Body Plan of Ship.

body snatcher. One who without right or authority removes a dead body from a grave, vault, etc., usually for the purpose of dissection; a resurrectionist.

body snatching. *Law.* The unauthorized removal of a dead body from the grave.

body varnish. Varnish used to form a surface for rubbing; usually, heavy varnish (commonly called *rubbing varnish*) that dries quickly, forming a hard surface.

body whorl. *Zool.* The outer whorl of a univalve shell.

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bocchen. † BOTCH.

Boc'ci-a'u (bŏk'sĭ-ā'ŭ). *D Bib*

boce. † BOSS.

boce, *n.* [OF. *bos* wood. See BUSH.] Bush. *Obs.*

bocelar. † BUCKLER

boch. Obs var. or ref. sp. of BOTCH.

bocher. † BUTCHER. [*Bib.*]

Bo'che-ru (bō'kē-rōō; bŏk'ē-).

bochery. † BUTCHERY.

bochier † BUTCHER.

Bo'chim (bō'kĭm). *Bib*

boch'ka (bŏch'kä), *n.* [Russ.] See NEASURE.

bochour. † BUTCHER.

bocht Botched. *Ref. Sp.*

bochte † BOUGHT.

bock. Obs. or dial. var. of BOLK, to vomit; BOOK.

bockelet. † BOCKERET.

bock'er-el, bock'er-et, *n* A kind of falcon; — said to have been applied to the male and female respectively. *Obs.*

bock'ey (bŏk'ĭ), *n.* [D. *bokaal.*] A bowl or vessel made from a gourd. *Local, U. S.*

bock'ing (bŏk'ĭng), *n.* [D *bokking.*] A smoked herring.

bock'ing, *n.* [From *Bocking*, England.] A coarse woolen fabric, used for floor cloths, etc.

bock'land. † BOOKLAND.

bock'man. † BOCMAN.

bock'pot'. Var. of BUCKPOT.

‖ bock'wurst' (bŏk'vûrst'), *n.* [G.] Sausage of goat meat or, often, of veal. [of BOOKLAND.]

boc'land, *n.* Obs. or hist. var.

bocle † BUCKLE.

bocler † BUCKLER.

boc'man, *n.* A holder of bookland. *Obs. or Hist.*

boc'sum † BUXOM.

bocule † BUCKLE.

bod. Obs. pret. of BID, BIDE.

bod. Obs. or dial. var of BODE.

bod'ach (bŏd'ak). [Gael.] **1.** An old man; a bugaboo. *Scot.*

2. A churl. *Ir.*

bo-da'cious-ly (bō-dā'shŭs-lĭ), *adv.* Bodily; altogether; completely; — often with an idea of violent, reckless, or sudden action. *Dial. U. S.* Cf. BOLDACIOUSLY.

bod'agh. Var of BODACH.

bo'dark. Var. of BODOCK.

Bodb (bōv), *n Celt. Myth.* In Irish legend, a son of Dagda, whom he succeeded as king of the Tuatha De Danann. He maintained a long war against his brother, Mider.

bodd-. For various obsolete forms in *bodd-* see those in BOD-.

bodde. † BUD. [BOTHER.

bod'der. Obs. or dial. var. of

bod'dice. Var. of BODICE.

bod'din. † BODKIN.

bod'dle. Var. of BODLE.

bod'dum. Dial. var. of BOTTOM.

bode. Var. of BOOD, *v. Obs.*

bode. *v. t* To bid; offer for. *Scot.* [of BID.]

bode. † BODY; obs. pret & p p.

bode, *pret. & p. p.* of BIDE. Abode. "There that night they *bode*." *Tennyson.*

bode, *p p.* of BID. Bid or bidden. *Obs.* [nous.

bode'ful. *a.* Portentous; omi-

bo-de'ga (bō-dē'ga; *Sp.* bō-thā'gä; 140), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish wine cellar; a shop where wine is sold; also, a storeroom.

bodel. † BODLE.

‖ bo'dem-e-rij (bō'dĕm-ē-rī), *n.* [D.] *Dutch Law* Bottomry.

bo'den, *v. t.* = BODE. *Obs.*

boden. Obs. p. p. of BID.

bod'en (bŏd'ĕn), *a.* [Icel. *boðinn* ready, p. p. of *bjóða* to bid, offer.] Furnished; fitted out; also, provided with arms; accoutered. *Scot*

Bo'den-heim'er (bō'dĕn-hīm'ĕr), *n.* [From *Bodenheim*, near Mainz, Germany.] A kind of wine See RHINE WINE.

bode'wash', *n.* [F *boisdevache*, lit., cow's wood.] Buffalo chips.

bodeword. Var. of BODWORD.

bodge † BUDGE.

bodge (bŏj), *n.* [See BOTCH.] A botch; a patch. *Obs. or Dial.*

bodge (bŏj), *v. t.* To botch; to patch. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

bodg'er, *n.* — **bodg'er-y,** *n.*

bodge, *n.* See MEASURE.

bodg'er (bŏj'ĕr), *n.* = BADGER, a huckster. [tree.

bo'dhi tree (bō'dĭ).

bodi. † BODY.

bo'di-e'ron (bō'dĭ-ē'rŭn), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A greening (*Hexagrammos decagrammus*), a food fish of the Pacific coast; also, sometimes, any of various other species of the genus.

bod'i-kin, bod'i-kie, *n.* [*body* + *-kin.*] A tiny body; an atom; — also used as an oath; as "*Od's bodikins!* = God's body. *Obs.*

bod'i-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

bod'i-ment, *n.* Embodiment. *R.*

bod'in. Var. of BODEN, furnished *Scot.*

bod'i-ness, *n.* State of having or being a body; corporeality. *Rare.*

bo'di-sat Var. of BODHISAT — **bo'di-sat'ship,** *n.*

bod'ken, bod'kin. † BAUDEKIN.

bod'kin. † BODIKIN.

bod'le (bŏd''l), *n.* A small copper coin formerly current in Scotland, first issued in the reign of Charles II., and worth two Scotch pence or about one sixth of an English penny. *Scott.*

Bod-lei'an (bŏd-lē'ăn; bŏd'lē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley, or to the celebrated library at Oxford, projected by him in 1597 and opened in 1602. It contains many valuable manuscripts, including Biblical codices, much rabbinical literature, and English historical matter, and also, a large art and coin collection.

Bo'do (bō'dō), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

bo'dock (bō'dŏk), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *bois d'arc*] The Osage orange. *Southwestern U. S.*

bodomery. † BOTTOMRY.

Bo-do'ni (bō-dō'nē), *n.* [It.] A book printed by the Italian printer Giambattista Bodoni (1740-1813).

bod'rage, *n.* [Prob. of Celtic origin. cf BORDRAG.] A raid *Obs* [BOTTSTICK.

bod'stick' (bŏd'stĭk'). Var. of

bodwart † BODYWORD.

bod'word, *n.* [1st *bode*, *n.* + *word.*] Commandment; message; also, prediction or premonition. *Obs. or Dial*

body bag. A bag for sleeping in.

body Brussels See BRUSSELS **a.**

body cell. *Biol* A somatic cell; — opposed to *germ cell.*

body centrode. See CENTRODE.

bod'y-gard'. Bodyguard. *R. Sp.*

bod'y-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

body lifter. A body snatcher.

body linen Linen underclothes.

body loop. The iron strap or bracket which attaches the body of a vehicle to the gearing.

body louse. See LOUSE. | plasm | **body plasm.** *Biol.* Somato-

body post. The sternpost of a single-screw steamer that also has a rudder post.

body servant. A valet.

body stealing. Body snatching.

body tube. The main tube of an organ pipe.

body white = FLAKE WHITE, 1.

boe. † BO, BOUGH, BOW.

boe'del-hou'ding (bōō'dĕl-hou'dĭng), *n.* [D ; *boedel* possession + *houding* holding.] *Roman Dutch Law.* The holding by an administrator or trustee (called **boe'del-hou'der** [-dĕr]) of the community property of husband and wife as still subject to the community rights after the decease of either of them.

‖ boe'del-schei'ding (bōō'dĕl-skī'dĭng), *n* [D.] *Dutch Law.* Partition or division of an estate.

Bo'ē-dro'mi-a (bō'ē-drō'mĭ-*a*), *n.* [Gr. Βοηδρόμια.] A festival in honor of Apollo, as helper in battles, celebrated by the ancient Athenians in Boëdromion.

Bo'ē-dro'mi-on (-ŏn), *n.* [Gr.

Boeh'men-ism (bû'mĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* The teaching of Jakob Böhme (1575–1624), known in England as Behmen, the greatest Lutheran mystic. He undertook to explain how the creative power of God makes all things, and how each thing manifests the divine cause; that material and moral powers are substantially one; and that evil is a proof of the divine anger with man, but in the end love conquers and evil is destroyed. — **Boeh'men-ist**, *a. & n.*

Bœh-me'ri-a (bû-mē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after G. R. *Böhmer* (1723–1803), German botanist.] *Bot.* A widely distributed genus of urticaceous shrubs and herbs with stingless 3-nerved leaves and glomerate flowers in spikes. Several species yield valuable fibers. See RAMIE.

bœo-tarch (bē'ō-tärk; bē-ŏ'-). *n.* [Gr. *βοιωτάρχης*. See BŒOTIAN; -ARCH.] *Class. Hist.* One of the chief magistrates of the Bœotian confederacy, two being named by Thebes and one each by the other cities of the league.

Bœ-o'tian (bē-ō'shăn), *a.* [L. *Boeotia*, Gr. *Βοιωτία*, noted for its moist, thick atmosphere, and the dullness and stupidity of its inhabitants.] Of or pertaining to Bœotia; hence, stupid; dull; obtuse. See INDO-EUROPEAN. — *n.* One of the people of Bœotia, the inhabitants of which, in classic times, were of Thessalian origin.

Bœotian Confederacy *or* **League**, a very early league of the cities of Bœotia, headed by Thebes. It attained its greatest power after the battle of Leuctra, 371 B. C.; it had only a nominal existence after the destruction of Corinth (146 B. C.).

Boer (bōor), *n.* [D., a farmer. See BOOR.] A colonist or farmer in South Africa of Dutch or Huguenot descent.

Boer-ha'vi-a (bōor-hä'vĭ-ȧ; -ha'vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Hermann *Boerhaave*, Dutch physician.] A genus of widely distributed nyctaginiaceous pubescent or glandular tropical herbs with opposite leaves and forking stems, small apetalous flowers, and club-shaped ribbed fruit. The roots of some species are used as laxatives and vermifuges.

bog (bŏg), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *bog* soft, tender, moist: cf. Ir. *bogach* bog, moor, marsh, Gael. *bogan* quagmire.] **1.** A quagmire filled with decayed moss and other vegetable matter; wet spongy ground, where a heavy body is apt to sink; a marsh; a morass.

2. A little elevated spot or clump of earth, roots, and grass, in a marsh or swamp. *Local, U. S., or Dial. Eng.*

bog, *v. t. & i.*; BOGGED (bŏgd); BOG'GING (bŏg'ĭng). To sink, as into a bog, to submerge in a bog; to mire.

bog asphodel. Either of two melanthaceous bog plants, *Abama ossifraga* of Europe and *A. americana* of the United States, resembling the true asphodel. See ABAMA.

bog'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). The small cranberry (*Oxycoccus oxycoccus*), which grows in bogs.

bog bilberry. The evergreen shrub *Vaccinium uliginosum*.

bog butter. A fatty substance similar to adipocere found in the peat bogs of Ireland.

bog earth. *Min.* A soil composed for the most part of fine siliceous matter and partially decomposed vegetable fiber.

bo'gey (bō'gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BOGEYS (-gĭz). Also *bogie.* **1.** A goblin; a bugbear. See BOGY

I have become a sort of *bogey* — a kill-joy. *Wm. Black.*

2. *Golf.* A given score or number of strokes, for each hole, against which players compete; — said to be so called because assumed to be the score of an imaginary first-rate player called Colonel Bogey.

bo'gey, *n.* A truck. See 2d BOGIE.

bog garden. *Hort.* A garden consisting of a natural or artificial bog, in which may be grown various ornamental plants not adapted to any other environment.

bog'gart (bŏg'ȧrt), **bog'gard** (-ȧrd), *n.* [Cf. BOGY, BOGLE.] A bogy; specter; spook; bugbear.

bog'gle (bŏg''l), *v. i.*; BOG'GLED (-'ld); BOG'GLING (-lĭng). [See BOGLE, *n.*] **1.** To stop or hesitate as if suddenly frightened, or in doubt, or impeded by unforeseen difficulties; to take alarm; to exhibit hesitancy and indecision.

We start and *boggle* at every unusual appearance *Glanvill.*
Boggling at nothing which serveth their purpose. *Barrow.*

2. To do anything awkwardly or unskillfully.

3. To play fast and loose; to dissemble.

Syn. — Double, hesitate, shrink, stickle, demur.

bog'gle, *v. t.* **1.** To frighten. *Rare.*

2. To embarrass with difficulties; to bungle; botch. *Local, U. S.*

bog grass. Any sedge of the genus *Carex.*

bog'gy (bŏg'ĭ), *a.*; BOG'GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); BOG'GI-EST. Consisting of, or containing, a bog or bogs; of the nature of a bog; swampy; as, *boggy* land.

Boghead coal, *or* **Bog'head'** (-hĕd'), *n.* [From *Boghead*, Scotland.] A dark brown variety of cannel coal valuable as a source of paraffin oils and gas.

bo'gie (bō'gĭ), *n.* **1.** A goblin. See 1st BOGY.

2. *Golf.* = BOGEY, *n.*, 2.

bo'gie, *n.* Also **bo'gey**, **bo'gy**. [A dialect word. *North. Eng. & Scot.*] **1.** A low, strongly built truck or cart.

2. *Railroads.* = TRUCK, *n. British.*

bogie engine. Also *bogey engine. Railroads.* A switching engine the running gear and driving gear of which are on a bogie, or truck.

bog iron ore, *or* **bog iron.** A porous variety of limonite.

bo'gle (bō'g'l; bŏg'''l), *n.* Also *boggle.* [Scot. and North. Eng. *bogle, bogill, bugill*, specter; as a verb, to terrify; fr. W. *bwgwl* threatening, fear, *bwg, bwgan*, specter, hobgoblin. Cf. BUG.] A goblin; specter; frightful phantom; bogy; bugbear; also, a scarecrow.

bog manganese. A mineral substance mainly hydrous oxide of manganese, but often containing iron, alumina, etc.

bog moss. Any moss growing in bogs; specif., any species of *Sphagnum*, which usually grows in such situations.

Bog'o-mile (bŏg'ō-mĭl), *n.* [Cf. Russ. *Bog* God, and *milost'* grace; or perh. named from a Bulgarian priest *Bogomil.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a Bulgarian sect of the 11th and 12th centuries, which held that the Creator had two sons, Satanaël, or Satan, and Christ, or Logos. Satan was the elder and the creator of the world, which the second son was sent to redeem from his power. — **Bog'o-mil'i-an** (-mĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a*

bo'gong' (bō'gŏng'), *n.* [Native name.] A large Australian noctuid moth (*Agrotis spina*), eaten by the aborigines.

bog onion. **a** The jack-in-the-pulpit; — so named from its onion-shaped corm. **b** The royal fern. **c** A meliaceous tree of Australia (*Owenia venosa*). See OWENIA.

bog orchis. A small European orchid (*Malaxis paludosa*) with inconspicuous green flowers.

bog rush. **a** Any species of *Juncus*, or true rush, growing in bogs. **b** Any of several cyperaceous plants, esp. *Schœnus nigricans* of Europe.

bog spavin. *Veter.* A soft swelling usually appearing on the inner surface of the hock of horses and due to a distention of the synovial bursæ with accumulation of joint oil.

bog'suck'er (bŏg'sŭk'ẽr), *n.* The American woodcock.

bog'trot' (-trŏt'), *v. i.* To traverse or rove over bogs; to live on bogland. — **bog'trot'ting**, *pr. & vb. n.*

bog'trot'ter (-trŏt'ẽr), *n* One who lives in a boggy country; one who roves over bogs or uses them as a refuge; — applied in derision to the lowest class of Irish.

bo'gus (bō'gŭs), *a.* [Etymol. uncertain; cf. E. dial. *tankerabogus, tantarabobus*, devil, goblin.] Spurious; fictitious; sham; — orig. a cant term applied to counterfeit coin, or to a counterfeiting outfit or machine *Collog., U. S.*

bog'wood' (bŏg'wŏŏd'), *n.* The wood of trees preserved in peat bogs. It is of a shining black or ebony color, and is largely used for making ornaments. Bog oak is the most common variety, but bog pine is also found.

bo'gy (bō'gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BOGIES (-gĭz). Also *bogey, bogie.* [See BOGLE.] A specter; a hobgoblin; a bugbear.

There are plenty of such foolish attempts at playing *bogy* in the history of savages *C. Kingsley.*

bo'gy, *n.* A truck. See 2d BOGIE.

Bo-hai'ric (bō-hī'rĭk), *a.* Designating a dialect of Coptic; as, the *Bohairic* version of the Bible. See VERSION. — *n.* The Bohairic dialect. See COPTIC.

bo-hea' (bō-hē', *formerly also accented* bo'hea), *n.* [From *Wu-i*, pronounced by some Chinese *bu-i*, the name of the hills where this kind of tea is grown.] An inferior kind of black tea. The name was formerly applied to black tea in general, or to the better grades.

Bo-he'mi-a (bō-hē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* **1.** A country of Europe.

2. Fig.: The region or community of social Bohemians. See BOHEMIAN, *n.*, 4.

Bo-he'mi-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Bohemia or its ancient inhabitants, or designating or belonging to their language. See BOHEMIAN, *n.*, 2; cf. CZECH.

2. Of or pertaining to a Bohemian or Bohemians (in sense 4); vagabond; unconventional; free and easy.

Artists have abandoned their *Bohemian* manners and customs nowadays. *W. Black.*

Bohemian Brethren. *Eccl. Hist.* A sect founded in Bohemia in 1457 out of remnants of the Hussites who would not join the Roman Church. Its members called themselves "The Unity of the Brethren." The name "Brethren of the Law of Christ" was used in the 16th century, but did not become general. In 1670 the sect became extinct. Their spiritual descendants are the Moravians. — **B. chatterer.** See WAXWING. — **B. glass.** **a** Ornamental glass from Bohemia, noted for its rich colors and incised or engraved patterns. **b** A hard, resistant, potash-lime glass first made in Bohemia, and much used as a material for chemical ware. — **B. olive**, the oleaster. — **B. ruby**, a red variety of rock crystal (quartz). — **B. waxwing.** See WAXWING.

Bo-he'mi-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Bohemia.

2. The language of the Czechs, one of the richest dialects of the Slavic family. It employs a Latin alphabet of forty letters, the supplementary symbols being distinguished by various diacritics. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

3. An idle stroller or gypsy (common in France), thought to be from Bohemia. *Rare.*

4. In highly civilized communities, one who makes a livelihood by, or is much interested in, art, literature, or other intellectual pursuits, and who takes an attitude of protest against, or of indifference to, the common conventions of society, in favor of freedom from care, naturalness, and originality, esp. renouncing the conventional formalities and distinctions in social relations.

The *Bohemian* is the man who with small means desires and contrives to obtain the intellectual advantages of wealth, which he considers to be leisure to think and read, travel, and intelligent conversation. *P. G. Hamerton*

Bo-he'mi-an-ism (bō-hē'mĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* The characteristic conduct or methods of Bohemians (in sense 4).

Bo'ĭ-dæ (bō'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. *boa.*] *Zoöl.* A family of nonvenomous snakes, sometimes very large, that feed chiefly on warm-blooded animals, which they kill by crushing. They have rudiments of hind limbs in the form of two hooks or spurs. The most important species are the boas and anacondas of tropical America. The pythons, found chiefly in the Old World, are sometimes included.

boil (boil), *v. t.*; BOILED (boild); BOIL'ING. [ME. *boilen*, OF. *boillir, buillir*, F. *bouillir*, fr. L. *bullire* to be in a bubbling motion; cf. *bulla* bubble. Cf. BUDGE, *v.*; EBULLITION.] **1.** To be agitated, or tumultuously moved, by the generation and rising of bubbles of vapor; to be in a state of, or vaporize by, ebullition; — said of a liquid.

2. To be agitated like boiling water, by any cause; to seethe, as, the *boiling* waves.

He maketh the deep to *boil* like a pot *Job* xli. 31.

3. To be moved or excited with passion; to be hot or fervid, as, his blood *boils* with anger.

Then *boiled* my breast with flame and burning wrath. *Surrey.*

4. To be in boiling water, as food in cooking.

to boil over, to run over the top of a vessel, as a boiling liquid; to be excited with ardor or passion so as to lose self-control. — **to b. up.** **a** To move or come up with violent agitation; to bubble or gush up; as, water and sand *boiled up.* **b** To increase in volume while boiling.

boil, *v. t.* **1.** To heat to the boiling point, or so as to cause ebullition; as, to *boil* water.

2. To form or separate by boiling or evaporation involving ebullition; as, to *boil* sugar or salt.

3. To subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid, so as to produce some specific effect, as cooking or cleansing; — distinguished from *stew*; as, to *boil* meat; to *boil* clothes.

4. To steep or soak in warm water. *Obs.*

5. To betray. *Obs. Slang, Eng.*

to boil down, to reduce in bulk by boiling; as, *to boil down* sap or sirup; fig., to condense, as, *to boil down* a narrative. — **to b. off**, to remove by boiling; also, to subject to the process of removing something from by boiling.

boil, *n.* **1** Act or state of boiling.

2. That which is boiling, or has been, or is to be, boiled.

boil, *n.* [Influenced by *boil*, v. See BILE a boil.] **1.** A hard, painful, inflamed tumor, which on suppurating discharges pus mixed with blood, and discloses a small fibrous mass of dead tissue, called the *core*; furuncle. Single boils are usually caused by local irritation.

2. A swelling likened to a boil; a blister, as of paint.

boiled (boild), *p. a.* Subjected to boiling; dressed, cooked, etc., by boiling; as, *boiled* clothes; *boiled* meat.

boiled oil, *Paint.*, an oil (esp. linseed oil) whose drying properties have been increased by high heating in the presence of a current of air, often with the addition of some drier. The changes so produced are not well understood, but oxidized and easily oxidizable substances appear to be formed. See DRYING OIL. — **b. shirt** (*humorous or illit.* bild), a white shirt with a starched bosom. *Slang or Illit.* — **b. silk, boiled-off silk.** See SILK.

boil'er (boil'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who boils something.

2. A vessel in which anything is boiled, as kettles, saucepans, clothes boilers, evaporators, coppers, retorts, etc.

3. *Mech.* A strong metallic vessel in which steam is generated for driving engines. Early boilers were usually approximately spheroidal, were fired from underneath, and usually made of thick cast metal. Later types had side flues added, as in the wagon, or caravan, boiler, so called from its shape, which resembled that of a covered wagon. Most modern steam-engine boilers are made of thin wrought iron, mild steel, or copper plates, riveted together, and (when used for high-pressure steam) strengthened against explosion or collapse by internal stays and stay tubes. High efficiencies are obtained by increasing the heating surface, as by internal and corrugated flues, fire tubes, water tubes of various kinds, etc. Modern boilers can be broadly separated into three classes: (1) using internal flues but no fire or water tubes; (2) using fire tubes; (3) using water tubes. In the first two classes the fire and the combustion products are more or less surrounded by water space. In the third the flames more or less surround the water, which passes through the tubes.

Class (1) includes: **a** The Cornish boiler, which has one internal flue. **b** The Lancashire boiler, with two internal

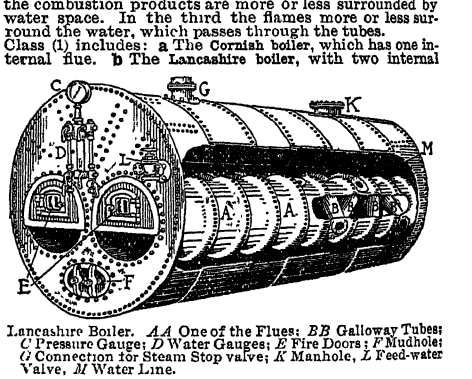

Lancashire Boiler. *AA* One of the Flues; *BB* Galloway Tubes; *C* Pressure Gauge; *D* Water Gauges; *E* Fire Doors; *F* Mudhole; *G* Connection for Steam Stop valve; *K* Manhole, *L* Feed-water Valve, *M* Water Line.

flues. **c** The Galloway boiler, with two internal flues converging into a single flue. These three boilers are all long and cylindrical, and have external flues as well.

Βοηδρομιών] The third Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.

boef. † BEEF. [IST.

Boeh'men-ite, *n.* = BOEHMEN-

Boehm flute (bûm). See FLUTE, *n.*, 1.

boel. † BOWEL.

boen. † BONE.

Bœ-ot'ic (bē-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Bœotian.

‖ **Bœ-o'tum in cras'so ju-ra'-res a-ē're na'tum.** [L.] You would swear that he was born in the heavy atmosphere of the Bœotians, — referring to the proverbial dull-wittedness of the Bœotians.

Horace (*Epistles*, II. i. 244).

boepeepe. † BOPEEP. [-DOM.

Boer'dom (bōōr'dŭm), *n.* See

boes. † BUS.

bo'es, *3d sing. pr.* of BEHOVE. Behoves or behooves. *Obs.*

boeth. † BOTH.

Bo-ē'thi-an (bō-ē'thĭ-ăn), *a.* Relating to the Roman philosopher and author Boëthius (475?–525), famous for translations of Aristotle, a treatise on music, and the book "De Consolatione Philosophiæ," written while in prison under false accusation.

bœuf (bûf), *n.* [F.] Beef.

‖ **bœuf de chasse'** (dẽ shäs'). [F.] The sportsman's round of beef, that is, the biggest joint.

boezar. † BEZOAR.

bofet, boffet. † BUFFET [FLE.

bof'fe (bŏf'ĕ) Dial. for BAF-

B. of H *Abbr.* Band of Hope.

bog, *a* [Cf. AS. *bogan* to boast.] *Dial. Eng.* Bold; forward; saucy; bug. — *n.* Boastfulness. — *v. i.* To boast.

bog, *n.* [Cf. BOGY, BUG.] A bugbear; a bogy. *Obs.*

bo'ga (bō'gȧ), *n.* [Amer. Sp.; cf. Sp. & Pg. *boga* the bogue.] A West Indian basslike fish (*Emmelichthys vittatus*). [GART.

bogard, bogart. Vars. of BOG-

bog bean. = BUCK BEAN.

bog birch. The yellow buckthorn (*Rhamnus caroliniana*).

bog blitter. The European bittern. *Dial. Eng.*

bog blueberry. = BOG BILBERRY.

bog' blut'er (blŭt'ẽr). The bittern. *Scot.*

bog bull, bog bumper. The European bittern. [*Eng.*

bog'-down', *n.* Cotton grass.

boge. † BOW.

bogen. † BOW.

boget. † BOUGET, BUDGET.

bo'gey-ism. Var. of BOGYISM.

bog fern Common chain fern.

bog fir. = BOG PINE.

bog'gard, *n.* A latrine. *Obs.*

bog'gart-y (-ĭ), *a.* Frequented by boggarts. *Dial. Eng.*

bogge. Var. of BOG; also of BODGE, a measure.

bog'ger (bŏg'ẽr), *n.* A shoemaker who works at the house of his employer. *Dial. Eng.*

bog'gi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

bog'ging, *n.* The practice of working as a bogger. *Dial. Eng.*

bog'ging, *n.* [Cf. 4th BADGER.] Peddling; hawking. *Obs.*

bog'gish, *a.* [*bog*, *n.* + 1st *-ish.*] Given to brag or bluster. — **bog'gish-ly**, *adv.*

bog'gish, *a.* Boggy.

bog'gle, *n.* **1.** Act of boggling. **2.** A scruple; difficulty; demur; also, blunder; botch.

bog'gle, *n.* **1.** Dial. var. of BOGLE, a goblin.

2. A jug or pitcher shaped in the form of a man. [*Scot.*

bog glede. The marsh harrier

bog'gle-de-botch', *or* **bog'gle-dy-botch'**, *n.* An utter bungle or botch. *Colloq.* [boggles.

bog'gler (bŏg'lẽr), *n.* One who

bog'gling-ly, *adv* of BOGGLING. [tish *Obs.*

bog'gish, *a.* Doubtful; skit-

bog'gy-bo (-ĭ-bō). Dial. var. of BUGABOO. *Eng.*

bogh. † BOUGH, BOW.

boghe. † BOG, BOUGH, BOW.

bog hop. Buck bean. [BITE.

boght. † BOUGHT; obs. pret. of

bog jumper. The European bittern. *Dial. Eng.*

bog'l. Boggle. *Ref. Sp.*

bog'land', *n., or* **bog land** Boggy land or country; humorously, Ireland. — **bog'land'er**, *n.*

bog'ld. Boggled. *Ref. Sp.*

bog'le (bŏg''l; bō'g'l). Scot. & dial. var. of BOGGLE.

bo'gle-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

bog'let, *n.* A little bog. [ore.

bog mine, bog'-mine' ore. Bog

bog'mire', *n.* A quagmire.

bog myrtle. **a** The sweet gale. **b** The buck bean.

bog nut. The buck bean.

bog oak. See BOGWOOD.

Bo-go'do La'ma (bō-gō'dō). See LAMAISM.

bog ore *Min.* **a** Bog iron ore. **b** Bog manganese.

‖ **bo'go-ta'na.** (bō'gō-tä'nä), *n* [Sp., prop., of Bogotá.] A variety of plain undyed cotton cloth. *Sp. Amer.*

bog peat. See PEAT.

bog pine. See BOGWOOD.

bog pink. The cuckooflower (*Cardamine pratensis*).

bog rhubarb. The butterbur.

bog spruce The white spruce.

bog strawberry. See COMARUM.

bog timber. = BOGWOOD.

bog trefoil. The buck bean.

bogue (bōg), *n.* [F.] The boce; — called also **bogue bream.**

bogue (bōg), *v. t.* *Naut.* To fall off from the wind; to fall away to leeward. *Rare.* — **to bogue in**, to "sail in;" to "take a hand." *Dial., New England.*

bo'gus, *n.* A liquor made of rum and molasses. *Local, U. S.*

bog violet. The butterwort.

bog willow. The pussy willow.

bog'wort' (bŏg'wŭrt), *n.* The small cranberry.

bogy. † BUDGE, fur.

bo'gy-dom (bō'gĭ-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM; BOGY, bugbear.

bo'gy-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

bogyll † BUCKLE.

boh (bō) Var. of BO, *interj.*

boh (bō), *n.* A leader of faients. *East Indian.* [mian.

Boh. *Abbr.* Bohemia or Bohe-

Bo'han (bō'hăn). *Bib.*

Bohem. *Abbr.* Bohemian.

bo-he'mare (bō-hē'mâr), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

‖ **bo-hi'o** (bō-ē'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -os (-ōs). [Sp.] A thatched hut. *West Indies.* [HOO.

bo-ho', **bo-hoo'.** Vars. of BOO-

bo'hor (bō'hôr), *n* [Amharic *bohor.*] An East African reedbuck (*Cervicapra bohor*).

Bo'horst. **Sir** (bō'hôrst). See BORS, SIR.

bohte. † BOUGHT. [UPAS.

bo'hun u'pas (bō'hŭn). See

bohut. † BOUGHT.

boi'ar. Var. of BOYAR.

boiche. † BOTCH.

boidekyn. † BODKIN.

boidin. † BODEN.

boidkene. † BODKIN.

boier. † BEYER, BOWYER.

boil'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

boil'a-ry. Var. of BOILERY.

boild. Boiled. *Ref. Sp.*

Boilers included under class (2) are called **fire-tube, multitubular,** or **tubular boilers,** and occur in various typical forms, as: **a** The **locomotive boiler,** used principally on locomotives, which has a nearly rectangular fire box and a series of longitudinal fire tubes passing from the fire box through a

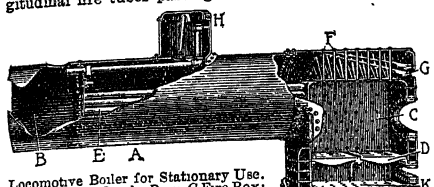

Locomotive Boiler for Stationary Use.
A Barrel, *B* Smoke Box; *C* Fire Box; *D* Fire Bars; *E* Fire Tubes, *F* Crown Stays, *G* Gusset Stays; *H* Steam Dome; *K* Ash Pit.

cylindrical barrel to the smoke box. **b** The **marine,** or **Scotch, boiler,** which is usually a short cylindrical boiler with one or more internal flues leading to a combustion chamber at the end and return fire tubes to the uptake in the front. This boiler is sometimes made *double-ended,* thus comprising two *single-ended* boilers back to back. **c** The **vertical boiler,** a cylindrical boiler set on end and often resembling the Scotch boiler in general design. The boilers in class (3) are called **water-tube,** or **tubulous, boilers,** and are broadly subdivided into **drowned-tube boilers,** in which the steam-generating tubes emerge below the water line in the steam drum, and **priming boilers,** in which the tubes discharge at or above the water line. In the prevailing designs there are one or more steam drums at the top connected by straight or curved water tubes with one or more water drums at the bottom, and the flames from the fire are constrained to pass around and among these nests or coils of tubes so as to insure a free and rapid circulation of their contents. There are many special varieties. Water-tube boilers designed to get up steam with very great rapidity are known as **express boilers,** and are largely used on torpedo boats and destroyers. A

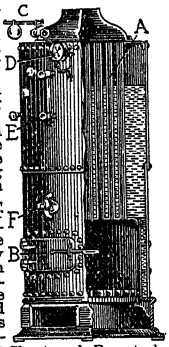

Vertical Fire-tube Boiler. *A* Fire Tubes; *B* Fire Door; *C* Safety Valve; *D* Pressure Gauge, *E* Water Gauge; *F* Hand-hole

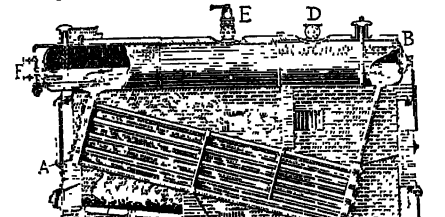

Water-tube Boiler. *A* Stack of Water Tubes; *B* Water and Steam Drum; *C* Mud Drum; *D* Steam-pipe Connection; *E* Safety Valve; *F* Water Gauges.

particular variety of water-tube boiler used principally in steam automobiles is called the **flash boiler.** It consists of a nest of strong tubes with very little water space, kept nearly red hot so that the water as it trickles drop by drop into the tubes is immediately flashed into steam and superheated. The usual fittings for boilers include safety valves, pressure and water gauges, gauge cocks, fusible plugs, blow-out cocks, injectors or feed pumps, steam traps, etc. **4.** A tank or reservoir in which hot water is stored. **5.** A sunken reef; esp., a coral reef where the sea breaks. **6** An article of food, as a vegetable, suitable to be cooked by boiling. *Colloq.*

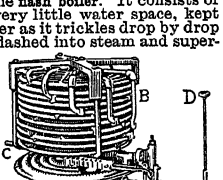

Flash Boiler for Automobile.
A Burner; *B* Coil of Tubes; *C* Steam Pipe; *D* Gas Valve.

boiler plate. Plate or rolled iron of about a quarter to a half inch in thickness, used for making boilers and tanks, for covering ships, etc.

boil'er-y (boil'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *bouillerie.*] A place and apparatus for boiling something.

boil'ing, *p. a.* Heated to the point of bubbling; heaving with bubbles; in tumultuous agitation, as boiling liquid; surging; seething; swelling with heat, ardor, or passion. **boiling spring,** a spring that gives out very hot water, or water and steam, often with much force; a geyser.

boil'ing, *n.* **1.** Action denoted by the verb BOIL. **2.** Exposure to the action of a hot liquid. **3.** That which is boiled, is being boiled, or is to be boiled; fig. and colloq., a quantity, batch, party.

The handsomest woman of her day, and the cleverest, the nicest, the best of the whole *boiling.* *George Meredith.*

4. *Metal.* See PUDDLING, 2. **boiling heat,** the heat of anything at the boiling point. — **b. point,** the temperature at which a liquid is converted into vapor, with the phenomena of ebullition. This is different for different liquids, and for the same liquid under different pressures. For water, at the level of the sea, barometer 30 in., it is 212° Fahrenheit; for alcohol, 172.96°; for ether, 94.8°; for mercury, about 675°. The boiling point of water is lowered one degree Fahrenheit for about 550 feet of ascent above the level of the sea. — **to be at the b. point,** to be very angry.

boil'-o'ver, *n.* An event with an unexpected or unforeseeable issue; as, the race was a *boil-over. Colloq., Australia.*

bo-lo'bi (bō-yō'bē), *n.* [Prob. fr. native name: cf. Pg. *bojobi.*] A South American snake (*Xiphosoma caninum*) of the boa family, largely green above and yellow beneath.

bois'ter-ous (bois'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *boistous;* of uncertain origin; cf. W. *bwystus* ferocious.] **1.** Rough or rude; unyielding; strong; powerful. *Obs.* "*Boisterous* hand." *Shak.* **2.** Massive; cumbrous; also, coarse in quality. *Obs. Caxton.* **3.** Exhibiting tumultuous violence and fury; acting with noisy turbulence; violent; rough; stormy.

The waters swell before a *boisterous* storm. *Shak.*
The brute and *boisterous* force of violent men. *Milton*

4. Noisy; rough; turbulent; as, *boisterous* mirth.

I like not that loud, *boisterous* man. *Addison.*

5. Vehement; excessive. *Rare.*

The heat becomes too powerful and *boisterous.* *Woodward*

Syn. — Loud, roaring, violent, stormy, turbulent, furious, tumultuous, noisy, impetuous, vehement.

bo'lar (bō'lär), *a.* Of or pertaining to bole or clay; clayey.

bo'las (bō'lăs), *n. sing. & pl.* [Sp.] A kind of missile weapon consisting of two or three balls of stone, iron, or other material, attached to the ends of a thong or cord (when three balls are used, the third is attached to a cord nearly half as long as the main cord and at a point bisecting it); — used by the Gauchos of South America, and others, for hurling at and entangling an animal.

bold (bōld), *a.;* BOLD'ER; BOLD'EST. [ME. *bald, bold,* AS. *bald, beald;* akin to Icel *ballr,* OHG. *bald,* MHG. *balt,* D. *boud,* Goth. *balpei* boldness. In G. there remains only *bald,* adv., soon.] **1.** Forward to meet danger; venturesome; daring; not shrinking from risk; brave; courageous.

A *bold* bad man, that dar'd to call by name
Great Gorgon, prince of darkness and dead night. *Spenser*

2. Exhibiting or requiring spirit and contempt of danger; planned with courage; daring; vigorous. "The *bold* design pleased highly." *Milton.*

3. In a bad sense, too forward; taking undue liberties; over assuming or confident; lacking proper modesty or restraint; rude; impudent.

Thou art too wild, too rude and *bold* of voice. *Shak.*

4. Strong or powerful; big or fierce, as a wind or fire; big, in the sense of full or great development; as, *bold* grain; a *bold* mother-of-pearl shell, that is, a very thick one. *Obs.,* except dial. or in special uses. **5.** Confident; wholly assured. *Obs.*

I am *bold* her honor will remain hers. *Shak.*

6. Somewhat overstepping usual bounds or conventional rules; as, *bold* views; *bold* tales; also, having free, daring, or striking qualities; as, a *bold* imagination; *bold* art.

The cathedral church is a very *bold* work. *Addison.*

7. Standing prominently out to view; markedly conspicuous; striking the eye; in high relief.

Shadows in painting . . . make the figure *bolder* *Dryden*

8. Steep; abrupt; prominent; as, a vessel with a *bold,* or bluff, bow; also, deep; — said of water near a steep shore.

Where the *bold* cape its warning forehead rears. *Trumbull*

Syn. — Courageous, daring, brave, intrepid, fearless, dauntless, valiant, manful, audacious, stout-hearted, high-spirited, adventurous, confident, forward, impudent. **bold eagle,** an Australian eagle (*Uroaëtus audax*), which destroys lambs and even the kangaroo.

bold'en (bōl'd'n), *v. t.;* BOLD'ENED (-d'nd); BOLD'EN-ING. To make bold; to encourage; to embolden.

Ready speakers, being *boldened* with their present abilities to say more, . . . use less help of diligence and study. *Ascham.*

bold'face' (bōld'fās'), *n.* **1.** A bold-faced person. **2.** *Print.* Bold-faced type or printing

bold'-faced' (bōld'fāst'), *a.* **1.** Bold in manner or expression; indecorously forward; as, a *bold-faced* woman.

I have seen enough to confute all the *bold-faced* atheists of this age. *Bramhall.*

2. *Print.* Having a conspicuous or heavy face.

☞ **This line is *bold-faced* nonpareil.**

bold'ly, *adv.* In a bold manner or state.

bold'ness, *n.* State or quality of being bold.

Syn. — Bravery, intrepidity, dauntlessness, hardihood, brazenness, assurance. See CONFIDENCE, COURAGE.

Bol'du (bōl'dū), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. (in Chile) *boldo.*] *Bot.* A genus of Chilean monimiaceous plants consisting of a single species, *B. boldus,* the **bol'do** (-dō). It is an evergreen shrub with sweet, edible fruit. The leaves are used as a tonic and antispasmodic.

bole (bōl), *n.* [ME. *bole,* fr. Icel. *bolr;* akin to Sw. *bål,* Dan. *bul,* trunk, stem of a tree, G. *bohle* a thick plank or board; cf. LG. *boll* round.] The trunk or stem of a tree, or that which is like it. "Elm-tree *boles.*" *Tennyson.*

bole, *n.* [LL. *bolus,* Gr. βῶλος a clod or lump of earth; cf. F. *bol,* and also L. *bolus* morsel. Cf. BOLUS.] **1.** Any of several varieties of friable earthy clay, usually colored more or less strongly red by oxide of iron. It is used to color and adulterate various substances; it was formerly used in medicine. It consists essentially of hydrous silicates of aluminium, or less often of magnesium. See CLAY. **2.** A bolus; a dose. *Coleridge.*

bole armoniac *or* **armoniak,** Armenian bole. *Obs. Chaucer.*

bole, *n.* [Etym. doubtful.] An aperture, with a shutter, in the wall of a house, for giving, occasionally, air or light; also, a closet, crypt, or locker in the wall of a building. *Scot.*

bole, *n.* **1.** Var. of BOWL, the vessel. **2.** A place, usually a round cavity on a hill, where lead was formerly smelted. *Dial. Eng.*

bo-lec'tion (bō-lĕk'shŭn), **bi-lec'tion** (bī-), *n. Arch.* That portion of a group of moldings which projects beyond the general surface of a panel. — **bo-lec'tioned** (-shŭnd), **bi-lec'tioned,** *a. Rare.*

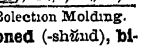

Bolection Molding.

bo-le'ro (bō-lā'rō), *n.;* *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp.] **1.** *Music.* A Spanish dance in ¾ time, commonly with castanets, or the lively music for it. **2.** A kind of short outer waist garment, with or without sleeves, worn by women.

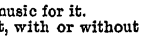

Bolero Rhythm

Bo'le-ta'ce-æ (bō'lē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Boletus.*] *Bot.* A family of basidiomycetous fleshy fungi of the pore-bearing group, having the pores easily separating from the pileus and from each other. The principal genera are *Boletus, Fistulina,* and *Strobilomyces.* By some the family is included in the Polyporaceæ. — **bo'le-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Bo-le'tus (bō-lē'tŭs), *n.* [L. *boletus,* Gr. βωλίτης.] *Bot.* A genus of basidiomycetous fungi, type and principal representative of the family Boletaceæ. They are soft, early decaying fungi, having the sporiferous tubes easily separating from the pileus. There are over 100 species, some, as *B. edulis,* edible, others very poisonous. They vary widely in color, and some species are very beautiful.

bo'lide (bō'līd; bŏl'īd; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *bolis,* fr. Gr βολίς missile, βάλλειν to throw.] A brilliant meteor, followed by a train of light or sparks; esp., one which explodes. See METEOR.

Bo-liv'i-an (bō-lĭv'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bolivia. — *n.* A native of Bolivia.

boll (bōl), *n.* [ME. *bolle* boll, bowl, AS. *bolla.* See BOWL a vessel.] **1.** Obs. equiv. of BOWL, a vessel. **2.** A bubble; also, a knoblike protuberance. *Obs.* **3.** The pod or capsule of a plant, esp. of flax or cotton; a pericarp of a globular form. **4.** Also *bole.* An old Scotch measure: for wheat and beans it contained about 4, for oats, barley, and potatoes, about 6, Winchester bushels. In some north English localities the use of an old boll of 6, and a new boll of 2, imp. bushels has continued to recent times.

boll (bōl), *v. i.;* BOLLED (bōld). **1.** To swell up; grow. *Obs.* **2.** To form a boll or seed vessel; to go to seed.

Bol'land-ist (bōl'ăn-dĭst), *n.* Any of the editors (Jesuits) of the "Acta Sanctorum," or Lives of the Saints; — named from John Bolland, who began the work.

Cotton Boll Weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*). 1 Imago; 2 Larva. × 2

bol'lard (bŏl'ärd), *n.* [Cf. BOLE the stem of a tree; POLLARD.] An upright wooden or iron post, as in a boat or on a dock, around which to fasten, or take a turn with, a rope.

bollard timber. *Naut.* A timber, also called a *knighthead,* rising, just within the stem in a ship, on either side of the bowsprit to secure its end.

boll weevil. A grayish weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*). Also **-din.** A poisonous alkaloid found in the leaves of the boldo. **bol'do-glu'cin,** *n.* [*boldo* + *glucin,* for *glucina.*] *Chem.* A glucoside, $C_{30}H_{52}O_8$, found in the leaves or the boldo.

boldspreet. ✝ BOWSPRIT.

bole. ✝ BULL.

bole. Obs. or dial. var. of BOLL.

bo'le, *n.* [Gr. βολή a throw.] *Physics* A proposed unit of momentum, — the momentum of one gram moving with a velocity of one centimeter per second

bo-leau' (bō-lō'), *n.* [F. *boulleau* birch.] The paper birch. *Quebec.*

boled (bōld), *a.* Characterized by or having a bole.

bo-le'ite (bō-lē'īt; bō-lē'-), *n.* [From *Boleo,* Lower California.] An argentiferous percylite.

bolesprit. ✝ BOWSPRIT.

bo-let'ic (bō-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* [From *Boletus.*] *Chem.* Fumaric. *Obs.*

bo'ley (bō'lĭ). Var. of BOOLY

bol'i-a, bol'i-ah (bŏl'ĭ-ȧ; bō'lĭ-ȧ). Vars. of BAULEAH.

bo'line ✝ BOWLINE.

bo'lis (bō'lĭs; bŏl'ĭs), *n.* [L. See BOLIDE.] A bolide. *Rare.*

‖ **bo-lí'ta** (bō-lē'tȧ), *n.* [Sp. dim. of *bola* ball.] = MATACO.

bol'i-var (bŏl'ĭ-vär; *Sp.* bō-lē'vär), *n.* [Amer. Sp., after Simon *Bolivar,* the liberator of Bolivia, Venezuela, etc.] See COIN.

bo'li-via'no (bō'lē-vyä'nō), *n.;* *pl.* -NOS (-nōz; *Sp.* -nōs). [Amer. Sp.] See COIN.

bolk, boke (bōk), *v. & n.* [ME. *bolken* to belch.] Vomit; belch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

bolke ✝ BULK.

boll. ✝ BOIL, BOLE, BOW.

boll, *v. t.* [Cf. BOWL.] To drink; booze. *Obs*

boll (bŏl), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A specter; bogy. *Dial. Eng.*

bolle. ✝ BOWL, BULL.

bolled, *pret. & p. p.* of BOLL, *v.*

bolled, *p. a.* Swollen or inflated; also, embossed; adorned. *Obs.*

bollen. ✝ BOLN.

boll'en (bŏl'n), *a.* [ME. *bollyn, bollen, bollen,* p. p of *bellen* to swell] Swollen; puffed out. *B. Jonson.*

Bolle, *or* **Bolle's, poplar** (bŏl; bōlz). A cultivated variety (*Populus alba bolleana*) of white poplar, having deeply lobed leaves

boll'er, *n. A.* tippler. *Obs.*

boll'ing (bŏl'ĭng), *n.* [Cf. BOLE stem of a tree; POLL, *v. t.*] A tree from which the branches have been cut; a pollard. *Rare or Obsoles.*

Boll'man truss (bŏl'măn). See TRUSS, *n.*

bol'lock (bŏl'ŭk), *n.* [Cf. BALL] *Naut.* Either of two blocks fastened to the middle of the topsail yards of large ships, through which the topsail tyes pass.

bollun. ✝ BOLLEN.

boiler alarm An automatic whistling device for indicating low water in a steam boiler.

boiler compound A compound used to prevent formation of scales in boilers; an antincrustator

boiler deck. In a steamer, the deck on which the boilers are.

boiler float A float operating a feed valve to a steam boiler

boil'er-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

boiler iron = BOILER PLATE.

boiler shell The outer inclosing plates of a steam boiler.

boil'er-smith, *n.* A blacksmith who works at making boilers

boiler tube. One of the tubes of a boiler. See BOILER.

Boi'ley's blue (boi'lĭz). A purplish crystalline dyestuff prepared by fusing indigo with an excess of acid sodium sulphate.

boil'ing-ly, *adv.* of BOILING.

boil'y (boil'ĭ), *a.* Infested with, or characterized by, boils.

boil'y, *n.* [F. *bouillie.*] Flour or bread boiled with milk, used as food for infants. *Dial. Eng.*

boin. ✝ BOON. [*Scot.*]

boin. Var. of BOYNE, a tub.

bol'nard, *n.* [OF. *buisnart, buinart*] Fool; rogue. *Obs.*

boir. Obs. or dial. var. of BORE.

boire. ✝ BOWER.

‖ **bois** (bwȧ), *n* Wood; — a French word used in various phrases; as: **bois' blanc'** (blăN') [F., white wood], the American linden. *Fr. Amer.* — **b. cô'te-let'** (kō't'lĕ') [F., fiddlewood], the ddd lewood. *West Indies.* — **b. d'arc'** (dark') [F., bow wood, from its use by the Western Indians], the osage orange. *Fr. Amer.* — **b. de fer'** (dẽ fâr') [F., lit., wood of iron], the hop hornbeam. *Fr. Amer.* — **b dur'ci'** (dur'sē') [F., hardened wood], a hard, highly polishable composition of fine hard-wood sawdust mixed with blood, and pressed — **b. im'mor'tel'** (ĭ'-môr'tĕl') [F., lit, immortal wood], a fabaceous shrub or tree (*Erythrina umbrosa*) used to shade young cacao plantations. *West Indies.* — **b. in'con'nu'** (ĭN'kō'nü') [F, lit., unknown wood], the sugarberry. *Louisiana.* — **b. puant'** (pwĂN') [F., lit., stinking wood.] a. The hardy catalpa. *Fr Amer.* b The sycamore *Louisiana.*

‖ **Bois'brû'lé'** (bwȧ'brü'lā'), *n.* [Canadian F., lit, burnt wood.] A Canadian half-breed, esp. of French and Indian blood; — from their dark complexion.

Bois Guil'bert', Bri-an' de (brē-ăN' dẽ bwa gēl'bĕr') A brave but cruel and sensual commander of the Knights Templars in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe"

‖ **bois'seau'** (bwȧ'sō'), *n.* [F. See BUSHEL.] a An old French dry measure varying with the locality, that of Paris being equal to 13 01 liters. From 1812 to 1840 its legal value was 12.5 liters (1.4 pecks). b Among Parisian tradesmen, the decaliter c In Belgium, a measure of 15 liters.

boist. ✝ BOAST.

boist, *n.* [OF. *boiste,* F. *boîte.*] **1.** A box. *Obs. Chaucer* **2.** (boist; bīst). A laborer's shanty; a hut. *Dial. Eng.*

boisteous ✝ BOISTOUS. [OUS

bois'ter-ous-ly, *adv* of BOISTER-**bois'ter-ous-ness,** *n.* See -NESS

bois'tous, *a.* Boisterous. *Obs* — **bois'tous-ly,** *adv. Obs.* — **bois'-tous-ness.** *n. Obs.*

boitt. ✝ BOAT.

Bo-ja'nus or'gan (bō-jā'nŭs; bō-yä'nōōs). See ORGAN OF BOJANUS.

bo'jar. ✝ BOYAR.

bo-jo'bi. Var. of BOJOBI.

bok. ✝ BOLK, BOOK.

bok. Obs var. or Dutch equiv. of BUCK, the animal.

bo'ka-dam (bō'kȧ-dăm), *n.* An aquatic East Indian poisonous snake of the genus *Cerberus.*

bo'kark (bō'kark), *n.* A basket of birch bark used by Indians about Lake Superior.

boke. Obs. pret. of BAKE; obs. var. of BOOK.

boke. Obs. or dial. var. of BOLK.

boke, *v. t & i.* To poke; to thrust. *Obs. or Dial.* [BUCKLER.

bokel, bokeler. ✝ BUCKLE,

bokeram ✝ BUCKRAM.

boket. ✝ BUCKET.

Bo-kha'ra clo'ver (bō-kä'rȧ). [Named from *Bokhara,* Russian Asia.] The white or sweet melilot (*Melilotus alba*).

bol. ✝ BOLE, BOLL, BULL.

Bol. *Abbr.* Bolivia.

bolace. ✝ BULLACE.

bo'lar-y (bō'lar-ĭ), *a.* = BOLAR.

bolas. ✝ BULLACE.

bolbanac, bolbonac. The plant honesty *Obs.*

bolck. ✝ BOLK.

bold, *n.* [AS.] A house; a building. *Obs.*

bold, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *bældan* to encourage, *bealdian* to be brave.] To make, or to be or become, bold. *Obs. Shak.*

bold, *n.* A bold person. *Obs.*

bold, *adv.* Boldly. (See FLAT ADVERB.)

bol-da'cious-ly (bōl-dā'shŭs-lĭ), *adv.* [*bold* + *audacious.*] Boldly, audaciously; impudently. *Dial. Eng* Cf. BODACIOUSLY.

bolden. ✝ BOLN.

bol'der (bōl'dẽr; bō'-), *n.* The bulrush. *Dial. Eng*

bold'-faced'ness (bōld'fāst'nĕs); *n.* See -NESS.

bold'hede, *n.* [*bold* + *-hede* (= *-head*).] Boldness. *Obs.*

bol'dine (bōl'dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.*

(*Anthonomus grandis*) about a quarter of an inch long, which infests the cotton plant, puncturing, and laying its eggs in, the squares and bolls. The larvæ live in, and feed on, the interior substance of the buds and bolls. This insect is a native of southern Mexico and Central America, but crossed the Rio Grande in 1893, and has since spread northward till it seriously threatens the cotton-growing industry.

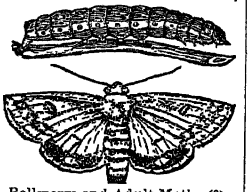

Bollworm and Adult Moth. (⅓)

boll'worm' (bōl'wûrm'), *n.* The larva of a noctuid moth (*Heliothis armigera*) which devours the bolls or unripe pods of the cotton plant, often doing great damage. It also feeds on the ears of corn and on tomatoes, beans, etc. Called also *corn-ear worm.*

bo'lo (bō'lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [Sp.] A kind of large single-edged knife, resembling a machete. *Phil. I.*

A Bolo (the form used in fighting)

Bo-lo'gna (bō-lō'nyä), *n.* **1.** A city of northern Italy.

2. A Bologna sausage.

Bologna flask, vial, *or* **phial,** a bottle of unannealed glass which will fly into pieces when its surface is scratched as by a fragment of flint dropped. Cf. RUPERT'S DROP. — **B. phosphorus,** a phosphorescent sulphide of barium made by reducing Bologna stone or some other form of barium sulphate; — applied also to other compounds having similar properties, as the sulphides of calcium and strontium. It is used in the preparation of luminous paint. — **B. sausage** [It. *salsiccia di Bologna*], a large sausage made of beef, veal, and pork, chopped fine, seasoned, and inclosed in a skin. — **B. stone,** *Min.*, barite, when found in roundish masses composed of radiating fibers, first discovered near Bologna It is phosphorescent when calcined.

Bo'lo-gnese' (bō'lō-nyēz'; -nyēs'), *a.* [Cf. It. *bolognese.*] Of or pertaining to Bologna. — *n.* A native of Bologna.

Bolognese vial *or* **phial,** a Bologna flask. — **B. phosphorus,** Bologna phosphorus.

bo'lo-graph (bō'lō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. βολή stroke + *-graph.*] An automatic record or tracing made with the bolometer. — **bo'lo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **bo'lo-graph'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **bo-log'ra-phy** (bō-lŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

bo-lom'e-ter (bō-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. βολή stroke + *-meter*] *Physics.* An electrical instrument for measuring minute quantities of radiant heat, esp. in different parts of the spectrum, by measuring the changes in resistance of a blackened platinum strip exposed to the radiations.

bo'lo-met'ric (bō'lō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a bolometer. **bolometric method,** *Elec.*, the method of detecting electric waves by the change in resistance due to the heat produced by them in a fine wire. Cf. BARRETTER.

bol'son (bōl'sŭn; *Sp.* bōl-sōn'), *n.* [Sp., a large purse.] A broad desert valley without external drainage. *Southwestern U. S.*

bol'ster (bōl'stẽr), *n.* [AS. *bolster;* akin to Icel. *bōlstr,* Sw. & Dan. *bolster,* OHG. *bolstar, polstar,* G. *polster;* perh. fr. the same root as E. *bowl* a hollow vessel.] **1.** A long pillow or cushion used to support the head of a person lying on a bed, generally used under the pillows and often laid under the sheets.

> And here I 'll fling the pillow, there the *bolster,*
> This way the coverlet, another way the sheets. *Shak.*

2. A soft pad, cushion, or support like a bolster used to relieve pressure on any part of the body or to fill it out. Specif.: **a** A cushion to lean or sit upon; also, a pad used by porters. *Obs.* **b** A pad or compress applied to any part of the body, as in surgery. **c** Padding put into a garment to give an appearance of roundness to the figure. *Obs.*

3. Any of various solid objects made in a form suggestive of, or suggested by, a bolster, or cushion; specif.: **a** *Arch.* (1) A rounded projection, as a pulvination, or the baluster in the Ionic capital. (2) One of the small pieces of scantling nailed across the outer curve of the centering for an arch, and taking the weight of the arch masonry. **b** The raised ridge on the wrest plank of a piano, holding the tuning pins. **c** *Bot.* The slight excrescence at the junction of branch and stem or of the leafstalk and its axis, resulting in a scar upon removal. **d** A plate of iron or a mass of wood under the end of a bridge girder, to keep the girder from resting directly on the abutment. **e** A transverse bar above the axle of a wagon, on which the bed or body rests **f** The crossbeam forming the bearing piece of the body of a railroad car; the central and principal crossbeam of a car truck. **g** The perforated plate in a punching machine on which anything rests when being punched. **h** *Cutlery.* (1) That part of a knife blade which abuts upon the end of the handle. (2) The metallic end of a pocket-knife handle. **i** A short timber or block set horizontally upon a post so as to give greater bearing surface for girders, or to shorten their span, or to allow the erection of an upper post between their ends. **j** A crosspiece connecting the ribs of the centering which supports the voussoirs of an arch. **k** The spindle bearing in the rail of a spinning frame. **l** = BUNK, *n.*, 2 **a.**

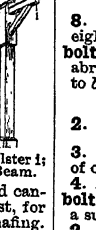

1 Bolster i; 2 Beam.

4. A padded or soft part of a mechanism, used to relieve pressure, prevent chafing, deaden noise, etc.; also, a mechanical device or mechanism or a structural part intended to afford support or a bearing for something; specif.: **a** A padded part of a saddle. *Obs.* **b** *Naut.* (1) A cushion or a piece of soft wood covered with tarred canvas, placed on the trestletrees and against the mast, for the collars of the shrouds to rest on, to prevent chafing. (2) Any similar contrivance used to prevent chafing. **c** *Ordnance.* A block of wood on the carriage of an old-time siege gun, upon which the breech of the gun rested when arranged for transportation. *Obs.*

bol'ster (bōl'stẽr), *v. t.*; BOL'STERED (-stẽrd); BOL'STER-ING. **1.** To support with a bolster or pillow.

2. To support, hold up, or maintain; esp., to support with difficulty or unusual effort; — often with *up.*

> To *bolster* baseness. *Drayton.*
> Shoddy inventions designed to *bolster* up a factitious pride *Compton Reade*

3. To pad or fill out the form of.

4. To belabor with bolsters. *T. Hughes.*

bol'ster, *v. i.* To lie together on the same bolster. *Rare.*

> Mortal eyes do see them *bolster* *Shak.*

bolster work. *Arch.* Courses of masonry, or other members, which are bellied or curved outward like cushions.

bolt (bōlt), *n.* [AS. *bolt;* akin to Icel. *bolti,* Dan. *bolt,* D. *bout,* OHG. *bolz,* G *bolz, bolzen;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A shaft or missile intended to be shot from a crossbow or catapult, esp. a short, stout, blunt-headed arrow; a quarrel; an arrow, or that which resembles an arrow; a dart; also (modern), rarely, an elongated artillery projectile.

> Look that the crossbowmen lack not *bolts* *Scott*
> A fool's *bolt* is soon shot. *Shak.*

2. Lightning, a thunderbolt.

3. A sliding catch, or fastening, as for a door or gate; the portion of a lock which is shot or withdrawn by the key.

4. A shackle; a fetter. *Obs or Archaic.*

> Away with him to prison! lay *bolts* enough upon him *Shak.*

5. A strong pin, of iron or other material, used to fasten or hold something in place, often having a head at one end and a screw thread cut upon the other end. Bolts are of many kinds and are given various names, according to: (1) The general shape of the head, as *cheese head, countersunk head, round head, square head,* etc. (see HEAD). (2) Some peculiarity in the shape of the head, as *eye, ring,* etc. (3) The mode of securing, as *screw, fox, key, jag, bay, clinch,* etc. (4) The use or application, as *bell, bridge, carriage, coupling, elevator, fish, king, roof, stud, stove, tire,* etc. Definitions of such as are distinctive enough to call for special treatment will be found in their vocabulary places. Cf. TAP BOLT, SCREW BOLT, STUD BOLT.

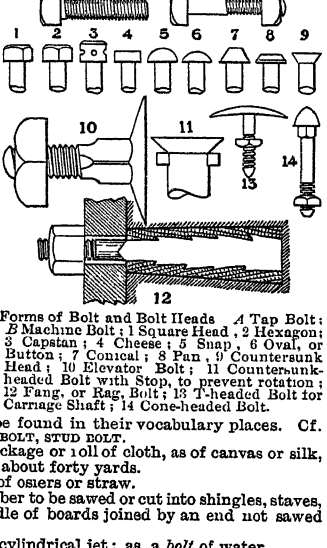

Forms of Bolt and Bolt Heads *A* Tap Bolt; *B* Machine Bolt; 1 Square Head, 2 Hexagon; 3 Capstan; 4 Cheese; 5 Snap, 6 Oval, or Button; 7 Conical; 8 Pan, 9 Countersunk Head; 10 Elevator Bolt; 11 Countersunk-headed Bolt with Stop, to prevent rotation; 12 Fang, or Rag, Bolt; 13 T-headed Bolt for Carriage Shaft; 14 Cone-headed Bolt.

6. A compact package or roll of cloth, as of canvas or silk, often containing about forty yards.

7. A bundle, as of osiers or straw.

8. A block of timber to be sawed or cut into shingles, staves, etc.; also, a bundle of boards joined by an end not sawed through.

9. A boltlike or cylindrical jet; as, a *bolt* of water.

10. The uncut ends or edges of the leaves of a book.

11. *Firearms.* In breech-loading rifles (small arms), a breech closure which resembles in appearance and general action the ordinary door bolt, being moved back and forth in prolongation of the axis of the piece to open and close the bore and usually rotated to lock it in position against the action of the charge. Most magazine rifles have the bolt system, though in some cases ("straight pull") the bolt has only the sliding motion, the locking being effected by other means. To the bolt are usually attached various important parts of the breech mechanism, extractor, firing pin, mainspring, safety lock, etc. Called also *breech bolt.*

bolt and tun, *Her.*, a birdbolt in pale piercing through a tun.

bolt, *v. t.*; BOLT'ED; BOLT'ING. **1.** To shoot; to discharge or drive forth. "All your devils we will *bolt.*" *Fletcher.*

2. To utter precipitately; to blurt or throw out.

> I hate when Vice can *bolt* her arguments. *Milton.*

3. To swallow without chewing; as, to *bolt* food.

4. *U. S. Politics.* To refuse to support, as a policy determined upon or a nomination made by a party with which one is identified or by a caucus in which one has taken part.

5. *Sporting.* To cause to start or spring forth; to dislodge, as conies, rabbits, etc.

6. To absent one's self from, as a recitation or lecture, without leave or notice. *College Slang, U. S.*

7. To fasten or secure with or as with a bolt or bolts, as a door, a timber, fetters; to shackle; restrain.

> Let tenfold iron *bolt* my door. *Langhorn*
> Which shackles accidents and *bolts* up change. *Shak.*

8. To make into bolts or blocks; as, logs are *bolted* up into eighteen-inch blocks; to make up in bolts, as cloth.

bolt, *v. i.* **1.** To start forth like a bolt or arrow; to spring abruptly; to come or go suddenly; to dart; to dart off; as, to *bolt* out of the room.

> This Puck seems but a dreaming dolt, . .
> And oft out of a bush doth *bolt.* *Drayton.*

2. To strike or fall suddenly like a bolt.

> His cloudless thunder *bolted* on their heads. *Milton.*

3. *U. S. Politics.* To bolt the nominee, policy, or the like, of one's party. See BOLT, *v. t.*, 4.

4. *Hort.* To produce seed prematurely.

bolt, *n.* [From BOLT, *v. i.*] **1.** A sudden spring or start; a sudden spring aside; as, the horse made a *bolt.*

2. A sudden flight, as to escape creditors.

> This gentleman was so hopelessly involved that he contemplated a *bolt* to America — or anywhere. *Compton Reade.*

3. *U. S. Politics.* A refusal to support a nomination, policy, or the like, of one's party. See BOLT, *v. t.*, 4.

4. Act of bolting or swallowing up; also, that which is bolted or gulped down.

bolt (bōlt), *v. t.*; BOLT'ED; BOLT'ING. [ME. *bulten, boulten,* OF. *buleter,* F. *bluter,* fr. LL. *buletare, buratare,* cf. F. *bure* coarse woolen stuff. See BUREAU; cf. BOULTEL.] **1.** To sift or separate the coarser from the finer particles of, as bran from flour, by means of a bolter; to separate, assort, refine, or purify by other means.

> Ill schooled in *bolted* language. *Shak.*

2 To separate, as if by sifting or bolting; — with *out.*

> Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth of things *L'Estrange.*

3. *Law.* To discuss or argue; esp., to argue for practice in a moot court, as formerly in the Inns of Court. *Obs. Eng.*

Syn. — See SIFT.

to bolt to the bran, to examine thoroughly, so as to separate or discover everything important.

> *Chaucer.*

bolt, *n.* A flour or meal sieve; a bolter. *B. Jonson.*

bolt, *adv.* In the manner of a bolt, suddenly; straight, unbendingly.

> [He] came *bolt* up against the heavy dragoon *Thackeray.*

bolt upright. **a** Perfectly upright, perpendicular; straight up. *Addison.* **b** Lying with face upright; on the back at full length. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **bolt'-up'right'ness,** *n.*

bol'tel (bōl'tĕl), *n. Arch.* **1.** **a** A convex rounded molding, esp. one the convexity of which is one fourth of a circle, being a member just below the abacus in the Tuscan and Roman Doric capital; a torus; an ovolo. **b** One of the shafts of a clustered column.

2. A rounded border stiffening a cover, dish, etc.

bolt end. *Hardware.* A short iron or steel rod, with a screw thread on one end and a nut for use in welding to another rod so that the whole can be used as a bolt.

bolt'er (bōl'tẽr), *n.* One that bolts; esp.: **a** A horse given to suddenly breaking away from control. **b** A voter who refuses to support his party.

bolt'er, *n.* One that bolts or sifts; specif., an instrument or machine for bolting flour, meal, or the like, as a piece of bolting cloth, a sieve, or a bolting machine.

bolt'head' (bōlt'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** The head of a bolt.

2. *Chem.* A long straight-necked glass vessel for chemical distillations, — called also *matrass* or *receiver.*

bol'ti (bōl'tĭ), *n.* [Ar. *bulti.*] A cichlid food fish (*Tilapia nilotica*) of the Nile.

bolt'ing, *n.* Act or process of bolting or sifting; also, *pl.*, the refuse or bran separated, siftings.

bolting cloth. **a** Wire, hair, silk, or other sieve cloth of different degrees of fineness, used by millers for sifting flour. **b** A kind of fine fabric used in fancy work. — **b house,** a house for sifting meal. — **b hutch,** a bin or tub for the bolted flour or meal; fig., a receptacle. — **b. tub,** a bolting hutch.

bolt'rope' (bōlt'rōp'), *n. Naut.* A rope stitched to the edges of a sail, awning, etc., or the fine quality of hemp rope used.

bolt'strake' (-strāk'), *n. Shipbuilding.* A strake through which the beam bolts or fastenings pass.

bo'lus (bō'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* BOLUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [LL.; cf Gr. βῶλος lump of earth, and L. *bolus* a nice morsel. Cf BOLE, *n.*, clay.] **1.** A rounded mass of anything, esp. a large pill, such as those used in veterinary practice.

2. = 2d BOLE. 1.

bo'mah nut (bō'mȧ). [Prob. fr. native name.] The seed of an African euphorbiaceous shrub (*Pyenocoma macrophylla*), used in tanning, and yielding a fixed oil.

Bo-ma're-a (bō-mā'rē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. C. Valmont de *Bomare* (1731–1807), French naturalist.] *Bot.* A large genus of twining amaryllidaceous plants, of tropical America. They have showy, often spotted flowers, usually in umbels. See SALSILLA.

bomb (bŏm, bŭm; 277: bŭm, *given by the older orthoëpists, as Walker and Smart, is still preferred by some, esp. in England*), *n.* [F. *bombe* bombshell, fr. L. *bombus* a humming or buzzing noise, Gr. βόμβος.] **1.** *Mil.* A shell, esp., a spherical shell, like those fired from mortars. See SHELL.

2. Any similar missile or device; as, a dynamite *bomb,* or a pyrotechnic *bomb.*

3. A small war vessel carrying bomb-throwing mortars.

4 An explosive head to a whaler's harpoon or lance.

5 A more or less rounded mass of lava, of variable size, projected from a volcano by an explosion of steam.

6. The combustion chamber of a calorimeter fitted for use in making explosive combustions.

bomb, *v. t.* To bombard. *Obs. or R.*

Bom'ba-ca'ce-æ (bŏm'bȧ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BOMBAX.] *Bot.* A family of trees (order Malvales), the silk-cotton trees, allied to the Malvaceæ, but having palmate leaves and large capsular fruit containing seeds invested with copious silky hairs. There are 20 genera and about 120 species, widely distributed in the tropics, including *Bombax, Adansonia,* and *Ceiba.* — **bom'ba-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

bom'bard (bŏm'bärd; bŭm'-), *n.* [F. *bombarde,* LL. *bombarda,* fr. L. *bombus* + *-ard.* See BOMB.] **1.** *Gun.* A piece of heavy ordnance formerly used for throwing stones and other ponderous missiles, the earliest kind of cannon; also, a portable firearm; bombardelle.

2. Hence, the missile fired by a bombard; also, a shot from a bombard or a volley from several. *Obs.*

3. A large drinking vessel or can, or a leather bottle, for carrying liquor or beer; fig., a toper. *Obs.*

> Yond same black cloud, yond huge one, looks like a foul *bombard* that would shed his liquor *Shak.*

4. *pl.* Padded breeches. *Obs.*

5 A bomb vessel. = BOMB, *n.*, 3.

bom-bard' (bŏm-bärd'; bŭm-), *v. t.*; BOM-BARD'ED; BOM-BARD'ING. [Cf. F. *bombarder.* See BOMBARD, *n.*] **1.** To attack (formerly) with bombards or (now) with artillery; esp., to throw shells, shot, etc., at or into.

> Next, she means to *bombard* Naples. *Burke.*

2. To assail vigorously or persistently; as, to *bombard* one with questions.

3. To stuff (a fillet of veal). *Oxf. E. D.*

bom-bard'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who has charge of a bombard; a bombardier. *Obs.*

2. One that bombards; specif., a bombarding vessel.

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boln, bolne (bōln), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *bolnen, bollen;* cf. Dan. *bulne.*] To swell; to puff; also, to cause to swell. *Obs.*

bo'lo, *v. t.*; BO'LOED (-lōd); BO'LO-ING. To cut, hack, or kill with a bolo.

Bo-lo'gnan (bō-lō'nyȧn), **Bo-lo'gnian** (bō-lō'nyȧn), *a. & n.* = Bolognese. — **Bolognian phosphorus,** Bologna phosphorus. — **B. stone.** Bologna stone.

bo'lo-man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man armed with a bolo.

bo'lon-ga'ro (bō'lŏn-gä'rō; -gȧ'rō), *n.* A kind of snuff.

bolroyscbe. † BULRUSH.

‖ **bol'sa** (bōl'sȧ), *n.* [Sp., lit., purse.] A business exchange.

bol'ster-er, *n.* A supporter.

bolster plate A metal plate serving as a bearing surface for the bolster of a vehicle.

bolt auger. A large auger such as is used to make holes for the bolts used by shipwrights.

bolt chisel. A cold chisel for cutting bolts [fishing line.

bolt'er. Var. of BOULTER, a

bolt'hed'. Bolthead. *Ref. Sp.*

bolt hook. *Harness.* A hook made with a screw and nut at one end, so that it can be fastened or used like a bolt, as on a saddletree for a check rein.

bolt'ing, *p. pr. & vb n.* of BOLT, to start forth. Specif.: *p. a. Her.* Courant; — of a hare or a rabbit

bolt'ing, *n.* Also **boltin, bolton.** A bundle of straw weighing from 12 to 24 pounds. *Dial. Eng.*

bolting cord. A stiffened cord or rope, having one end unraveled, used for removing obstructions from an animal's throat.

bolt knife. A bookbinder's knife used for cutting the bolt.

bolt'less, *a.* See -LESS.

bol'ton-ite (bōl'tŭn-īt), *n. Min.* A greenish granular variety of forsterite found in Bolton, Mass.

bolt's'-head' (bōlts'-), *n.* = BOLTHEAD.

bolt'sprect. † BOWSPRIT.

bol'ty. Var. of BOLTI.

bolwerk. † BULWARK.

bolye. † BOOLY.

bom. Bomb. *Ref. Sp.*

bom (bŏm), **bo'ma** (bō'mȧ). Forms for ABOMA.

bomah-nut oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

bomb. † BOOM, BUM.

Bom'ba (bŏm'bȧ), a Ferdinand II. (1810–59), King of the Two Sicilies; — a sobriquet given prob. from the Italian *bomba,* "puff cheek," "wind bag."

bom'bace, *n.* [OF.] Cotton; padding. *Obs*

bom'bar-delle' (bŏm'bär-dĕl'; bŭm-), *n.* [F., dim. of *bombarde.*] A crude early form of

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bom'bar-dier' (bŏm'bär-dēr'; bŭm'-), *n.* [F. *bombardier.*] **1.** *Mil.* **a** One who uses or manages a bombard; an artilleryman; a gunner. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A noncommissioned officer in the British artillery.

2. A bomb vessel. *Obs.*

Bombardier Beetle (*Brachinus fumans*) (½)

bombardier beetle. Any of numerous carabid beetles of the genus *Brachinus*, or allied genus, so called because, when disturbed, they make an explosive discharge of a pungent and acrid vapor from the anal glands. *B. displosor* can produce ten or twelve explosions successively. The common American species is *B. fumans.*

bom-bard'ment (bŏm-bärd'mĕnt; bŭm-), *n.* [Cf. F. *bombardement.*] Act of bombarding; a sustained attack upon a fortified place with shot, shell, etc.

bom'bar-don (bŏm'bär-dŏn; bŏm-bär'-), *n.* [It. *bombardone*, aug. of *bombardo.*] *Music.* **a** A deep-toned instrument of the oboe or bassoon family; hence, a bass reed stop on the organ. Hence. **b** A valved brass instrument, the bass tuba, resembling the ophicleide in tone, and having a compass as low as F in the contra octave (see PITCH). **c** The lowest of the saxhorns.

bom'bast (bŏm'băst; bŭm'băst; *see note below*), *n.* [OF. *bombace* cotton, LL. *bombax* cotton; cf. LL. *bombasium* a doublet of cotton; hence, padding, wadding, fustian. See BOMBAZINE.] **1.** Orig., cotton, or cotton wool. *Obs.*

2. Cotton, or any soft, fibrous material, used as stuffing for garments; stuffing; padding. *Obs. or Hist.*

> How now, my sweet creature of *bombast!* *Shak.*

3. Fig.: High-sounding words, an inflated style; language above the dignity of the occasion; fustian.

> Yet noisy *bombast* carefully avoid. *Dryden.*

☞ The older pronunciation was bŭm-băst' or bŭm'băst. The more recent pron. *bŏm'-* is superseding *bŭm'-* (cf. BOMB). In the verb the accent remains on the final syllable.

bom'bast, *a.* **1.** Padded; stuffed. *Obs.*

2. High-sounding; inflated, big without meaning; magniloquent; bombastic.

> [He] evades them with a *bombast* circumstance,
> Horribly stuffed with epithets of war. *Shak.*
> Nor a tall metaphor in *bombast* way. *Cowley*

bom-bast' (bŏm-băst'; bŭm-; *see note under the noun*), *v. t.* To pad or stuff; to swell out; to inflate. *Obs.*, except fig.

> Not *bombasted* with words vain ticklish ears to feed *Drayton*

bom-bas'tic (bŏm-băs'tĭk; bŭm-), *a.* Characterized by bombast; high-sounding; inflated.

> A theatrical, *bombastic*, windy phraseology. *Burke.*

Syn. — Tumid, pompous, grandiloquent. See TURGID.

bom-bas'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Padded; swelled out. *Obs.*

2. Bombastic.

bom'bast-ry (bŏm'băst-rĭ; bŭm'-), *n.* Swelling words with little meaning; bombastic language; bombast.

> *Bombastry* and buffoonery, by nature lofty and light, soar highest of all. *Swift*

Bom'bax (bŏm'băks), *n.* [LL., cotton. See BOMBAST, *n.*] *Bot.* A large genus of trees, type of the Bombacaceæ, chiefly of South America, a few of India and one of Africa. They have flowers with gamosepalous calyx, the numerous long, slender stamens being arranged in five bundles.

Bom-bay' (bŏm-bā'), *n.* A place in India.

Bombay catechu. See CATECHU. — **B. ceiba.** See CEIBA. — **B duck,** a fish, the bummalo. — **B furniture,** a hybrid style combining European forms and Indian ornamentation. — **B. hemp.** **a** = AMBARY. **b** = SUNN. — **B. mastic,** a mastic derived from *Pistacia mutica* and *P. khinjuk*, of East India; also, the trees themselves. See MASTIC, PISTACIA.

bom'ba-zine', bom'ba-sine' (bŏm'bă-zēn'; bŭm'-), *n.* [F. *bombasin*, L. *bombycinus* silken, *bombycinum* a silk or cotton texture, fr. *bombyx* silk, silkworm, Gr. *βόμβυξ.* Cf. BOMBAST.] **1.** Raw cotton. *Obs.*

2. A twilled dress fabric having a silk warp and a worsted weft; also, such a fabric of cotton and worsted. Black bombazine has been much used for mourning garments.

bomb chest. *Mil.* **a** A chest filled with bombs, or only with gunpowder, used as an underground mine. **b** A chest in which bombs, etc., are kept.

bom'bi-late (bŏm'bĭ-lāt), *v. i.* [LL. *bombilare*, for L. *bombitare.* See BOMB, *n.*] To hum; to buzz. *Rare.*

bom'bi-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A humming or buzzing sound; a booming. "*Bombilation* of guns." *Sir T. Browne.*

bom'bi-nate (bŏm'bĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [Cf. BOMBILATE.] To hum; to boom. — **bom'bi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

bomb ketch. *Naut.* A small ketch or vessel, very strongly built, on which mortars are mounted to be used in naval bombardments; — called also *mortar vessel.* *Obs. or Hist.*

bom'bo-lo (bŏm'bō-lō), *n*; *pl.* **-LOES** (-lōz). [It. *bombola* a pitcher.] A thin spheroidal glass retort or flask, used in the sublimation of crude camphor.

bomb'proof' (bŏm'prōōf'; bŭm'-), *a.* Secure against the explosive force of bombs. — *n.* A structure that shell will not penetrate. Such structures are usually partly below ground level. They are used especially in fortified places as retreats during bombardment.

bomb'shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* A bomb. See BOMB, *n.*

Bom'bus (bŏm'bŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *bombus*, Gr. *βόμβος* a buzzing.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical bumblebees. See BUMBLEBEE.

Bom-byc'i-dæ (bŏm-bĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Bombyx.*] *Zoöl.* A family of Lepidoptera consisting, as now restricted, of the silkworms of the genus *Bombyx* and their near allies; — in older classifications often including all the silkworms, and allied forms which are now divided among several families. — **bom'by-cid** (bŏm'bĭ-sĭd), *a. & n.* — **bom-byc'i-form** (bŏm-bĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

Bom'by-ci'na (bŏm'bĭ-sī'nə), *n. pl.* [NL. See BOMBYX.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of moths containing the silkworms and a greater or less number of allied families.

bom'by-cine (bŏm'bĭ-sĭn), *a.* [L. *bombycinus.*] **1.** Of silk.

2. Cotton; hence, of paper made of cotton.

3. (*pron.* -sin; -sīn; 183) *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the silkworms or Bombycina.

Bom'by-li'i-dæ (bŏm'bĭ-lĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *bombylius* a bumblebee.] *Zoöl.* A family of Diptera, consisting of the bee flies. They are hairy flies superficially like bees in appearance, and in their habit of frequenting flowers.

Bom'byx (bŏm'bĭks), *n.* [L., silkworm. See BOMBAZINE.] A genus of moths of which the common silkworm moth (*Bombyx mori*) is the type. See SILKWORM.

Bon (bŏn), *n.* [Jap.] A great Buddhist festival of Japan, held July 13 to 16, when the spirits of ancestors are supposed to revisit the household altars; — sometimes called by foreigners *Feast of Lanterns.* Cf. PARENTALIA.

Bon (bŏn), *n.* One of the two chief religious of Tibet, the other being Lamaism. Probably a survival of the original Shamanism of the country, it has borrowed much from Buddhism, and has convents, rituals, priests, etc.

‖ **bo'na** (bō'nä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *bonus* good.] *Law.* Property, of any kind, real or personal. In Roman and Civil law *bona* included both real and personal property of all kinds (corresponding in the Civil law to the F. *biens* and Sp. *bienes*), being chiefly used in Roman law, however, of real property. In common-law writers *bona* is generally used only of movables.

bona activa (ăk-tĭ'və) [L.], *Roman Law*, the claims of a person against others. — **b. confiscata** (kŏn'fĭs-kā'tə) [L.], lit., property appropriated to the fiscus; — applied by the Civilians to property forfeited for felony. — **b. fiscalia** (fĭs-kā'lĭ-ə) [L.], *Roman & Civil Law*, fiscal, or public, property. — **b. forisfacta** (fŏr'ĭs-făk'tə) [LL.], = BONA CONFISCATA. — **b. notabilia** (nō'tə-bĭl'ĭ-ə) [L.], *Eng. Law*, lit., notable goods; — used to designate the amount of effects (fixed at £5 by the 93d canon of 1603) which if left by a decedent and at the time of his death situate in some other diocese than that in which he lived and died required probate of his will, or grant of letters of administration, before the metropolitan of the province. Cf. PREROGATIVE COURT. — **b. passiva** (pă-sī'və) [L.], *Roman Law*, liabilities. — **b. peritura** (pĕr'ĭ-tū'rə) [L.], *Law*, perishable property, such as grain, etc.; specif., such goods from a wreck as will not last for a year and a day. — **b. vacantia** (vā-kăn'shĭ-ə) [L.], *Civil & Eng. Law*, goods without an apparent owner, such as shipwrecks, treasure trove, etc.; any property of which at the time no owner appears, and which is, therefore, held to belong to the finder, or, in some cases, to the sovereign. — **b. waviata** (wā'vĭ-ā'tə) [LL.], *Law*, waifs.

bon'ace tree (bŏn'ās). [Etym. uncertain.] A small West Indian thymelæaceous tree (*Daphnopsis tinifolia*) the bast of which is known as *burn-nose bark*, and *noseburn.*

bo'na-ci' (bō'nä-sē'), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *bonasi*, prob. fr native name.] Any of several groupers of Florida, the West Indies, etc., valuable as food fishes; esp., the **bonaci a'ra-rá'** (ä'rä-rä'), (*Mycteroperca bonaci*), the **b. car'de-nal'** (kär'dĕ-năl') (*M. apua*), the **b. ga'to** (gä'to) (*M. tigris*), and the **b. de pie'dra** (dā pyĕ'drä) (*M. venenosa*).

Bo'na De'a (bō'nə dē'ə). [L., the good goddess.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient goddess of the fertility of fields and of the fruitfulness and chastity of women. She was the sister of Faunus, and was hence called **Fauna.** In later times she was identified with **Damia,** a Greek goddess of health, whose worship, like her own, was confined to women.

‖ **bo'na fi'de** (fī'dē). [L.] In or with good faith; without fraud or deceit; real or really; actual or actually; genuine or genuinely; as, he acted *bona fide*; a *bona fide* transaction.

bona fide holder, *Negotiable Paper*, a holder who before maturity acquired title in the ordinary course of business and without notice (actual or constructive) of any defect in title or lack of consideration. — **bona fide purchaser,** *Law*, a purchaser in good faith, that is, without notice of any defect and for a valuable consideration.

‖ **bo'na fi'des** (fī'dēz). [L.] Good faith; honesty; freedom from fraud or deception; quality of being, intending, doing, etc., what is purported to be, intended, done, etc.

bo-nan'za (bō-năn'zə), *n.* [Sp., prop., calm, fair weather, prosperity, fr. L. *bonus* good.] In mining, a rich ore body or pocket, esp. of silver or gold; hence, anything that is a mine of wealth or yields a large income. A mine working exposing such a body is said to be in **bonanza.** *Colloq., U.S.*

Bo'na-part-ism' (bō'nə-pär-tĭz'm), *n.* The policy of Bonaparte or of the Bonapartes.

Bo'na-part'ist (-pär'tĭst), *n.* One attached to the policy or family of Bonaparte or of the Bonapartes.

bon'bon' (bŏn'bŏn'; bŏn'bŏn'; 277), *n.* [F. *bonbon*, fr. *bon bon* very good, a superlative by reduplication, fr. *bon* good.] Sugar confectionery; a sugarplum; hence, any dainty.

‖ **bon'bon'nière'** (bŏn'bŏ'nyâr'), *n.* [F.] A small fancy box or dish for bonbons.

bonce (bŏns), *n.* [Etymol. unknown: cf. BOUNCER.] A boy's game played with marbles; also, a marble. *Eng.*

bond (bŏnd), *n.* [ME. *bond, bonde*, peasant, serf, AS. *bonda, bunda*, husband, householder, from Icel. *bōndi* husbandman, for *būandi*, fr. *būa* to dwell. See BOOR, HUSBAND.] **1.** A householder; a husband; also, a peasant; a husbandman. *Obs.*

2. A vassal or serf; a slave. *Obs. or Archaic.*

bond (bŏnd), *a.* **1.** In a state of servitude or slavery; captive.

> By one Spirit are we all baptized . . . whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free. 1 *Cor.* XII. 13.

2. Servile; slavish. *Obs.*

bond, *v. t.* To inflict bondage upon. *Rare.*

bond, *n.* [The same word as *band* a fastening.] **1.** That which binds, ties, fastens, or confines, or by which anything is fastened or bound, as a cord, chain, etc.; a band; a ligament; a shackle or a manacle.

> Gnawing with my teeth my *bonds* in sunder. *Shak.*

2. *pl.* State of being bound; imprisonment; restraint.

3. A binding force or influence; a cause of union; a uniting tie; as, the *bonds* of fellowship.

> A people with whom I have no tie but the common *bond* of mankind *Burke.*

4. Moral or political duty or obligation.

> I love your majesty
> According to my *bond*, nor more nor less. *Shak.*

5. A binding agreement; a covenant.

> I will bring you into the *bond* of the covenant. *Ezek.* XX. 37.

6. *Law.* A writing under seal by which a person binds himself to pay a certain sum on or before a future day appointed. This is a **single,** or **simple, bond.** Usually a condition is added, that if the obligor shall do (or abstain from doing) a certain act on or before a time specified the obligation shall be void, but otherwise shall remain in full force. The principal sum mentioned in the obligatory part of a conditional bond is a *penal sum*, which is forfeited if the condition is not performed; but courts of equity will often restrict the forfeiture to compensatory damages.

7. Specif.: *Finance.* Such an instrument made by a government or corporation as an evidence of debt, usually for the purpose of borrowing money; hence, loosely, any interest-bearing certificate issued by a government or corporation, esp. when a date is set for the payment of the principal. These evidences of debt when issued by governments are sometimes called *stock*, esp. in England. (Cf. COUPON.) The bonds issued by corporations, private or municipal, are usually secured by a lien or mortgage upon property; those by governments are not, as a citizen could not enforce his lien. There are many forms of bonds, many of which are sufficiently described by their names, as **coupon bonds, mortgage bonds, first-mortgage bonds, sinking-fund bonds,** etc. Various other species of bonds are defined in their alphabetical places, as *consolidated bonds, equipment bonds,* etc.

8. One who acts as bail or surety.

> The King of England shall be *bond* for him. *Pepys.*

9. State of goods placed in a bonded warehouse till the duties are paid; as, merchandise in *bond.*

10. A connection or system of connections in which adjacent parts of structure are made to overlap and are so tied or bound together; also, a timber, brick, stone, or the like, used in bonding; specif.: **a** *Masonry* The union or tie of the several stones or bricks which together form a wall. The bricks may be arranged for this purpose in several different ways, as in **English bond,** where the courses consist alternately of *headers* (bricks with their ends toward the face of the wall) and *stretchers* (bricks with their lengths parallel to the face of the wall); **Flemish bond,** where each course consists of headers and stretchers alternately, so laid as always to break joints; **cross bond,** in which courses of Flemish bond alternate with courses of stretchers. **English cross bond,** called also **cross bond,** is a modification of English bond in which the stretcher courses break joints with each other. The term **block bond** has been applied to both Flemish and English bond. **American bond,** called also in the United States **common bond,** differs from English bond in that headers recur every fifth or sixth course, instead of every other course. The stretcher courses that come together are laid so as to break joints. **Raking bond** is characterized by diagonal headers. It may be either diagonal, in which these headers are all parallel, or **herring-bone,** forming, in the plan, a herringbone pattern. **Clip bond** is a bond formed by clipping off the inner corners

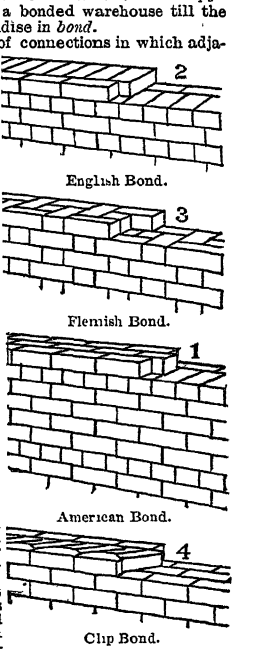

portable firearm, consisting of a tube on a long stuff

‖ **bom-bar'di** (bŏm-bar'dē), *n* lt. pl. of BOMBARDO.

Bom'bar-din'i-an (bŏm'bär-dĭn'ĭ-ăn; bŭm'-), *n.* In Carey's "Chrononhotonthologos," the king's bombastic general.

bom'bard-man, *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN.** One who carried liquor or beer in a can or bombard *Obs.*

bom-bar'do (bŏm-bär'dō), *n.*; *pl.* **-DI** (-dē), **-DOS** (-dōz). [It.] = BOMBARDON a.

bom'bar-do'ne (bŏm'bär-dō'nā). Var. of BOMBARDON.

bombard phrase. Inflated language; bombast. *Obs. B. Jonson*

bombase. ✝ BOMBACE.

bom'ba-sine', *or* **bom'ba-sin'.** Vars of BOMBAZINE.

bombast ✝ BUMBASTE

bom-bast'er, *n.* One who pads (garments, and the like). *Obs.*

Bom-bas'tes Fu'ri-o'so (bŏm-băs'tēz fōō'rĭ-ō'sō) Hero and title of a burlesque tragic opera by William Barnes Rhodes.

bom-bas'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of BOMBASTIC, -ICAL. [BUMBAZE.

bombaze Obs. or dial. var. of

bombazeen. ✝ BOMBAZINE.

bom'ba-zet', **bom'ba-zette'** (bŏm'bə-zet'; bŭm'-), *n.* [Cf. BOMBAZINE.] A sort of thin woolen cloth, of various colors, plain or twilled.

‖ **bomb'é** (bŏn'bā'), *a.* [F.] Puffed, rounded, or bulged, as embroidery, upholstery, etc.

bombed (bŏmbd; bŏm'bĕd), *a.* Rounded; convex. *Browning.*

‖ **bombe'** gla'cée' (bŏnb' glä'-sā'). [F.] A confection consisting of a cone of ice inclosing a flavored cream

bom'ber-nick'el. Var of PUMPERNICKEL.

‖ **bom-bil'la** (bŏm-bĭl'yä; 194), *n.* [Sp.] A small tube having at one end a strainer. It is used esp. in drinking maté. *South Amer*

bomb'ing (bŏm'ĭng; bŭm'-), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BOMB.

bomb lance. A lance with an explosive head.

bom'ble ✝ BUMBLE.

bom'bo. Var. of BUMBO. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*

bombo. ✝ BOMB.

bombon ✝ BOOM.

bom'bonne (bŏm'bŏn), *n.* [F.] A large globular bottle, usually of glass or earthenware.

bom'bous (bŏm'bŭs, bŭm'-), *a.* 1 Humming; buzzing. *Obs.* 2 Of a convex rounded surface, like a segment of a bomb

bomb thrower One who throws a bomb; hence, an anarchist.

bomb vessel = BOMB KETCH

bom-byc'i-nous (bŏm-bĭs'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L *bombycinus.* See BOMBAZINE.] 1. Silken. *Obs* 2. Of the color of the silkworm; transparent and yellowish.

bom-byl'i-ous (bŏm-bĭl'ĭ-ŭs; -yŭs), *a.* [L *bombylius* a bumblebee, Gr. *βομβυλιός.*] Buzzing, like a bumblebee. *Obs.*

bome ✝ BOMB.

bomerang. Var. of BOOMERANG.

bominable, bomination. ✝ ABOMINABLE, -NATION.

bomme. ✝ BOOM.

‖ **bo'mos** (bō'mŏs), *n.* [Gr *βωμός.*] See ALTAR.

bom'shell'. Bombshell. *Ref. Sp.*

bon. ✝ BANE, BONE, BOON.

‖ **bon** (bŏn), *a* [F., fr. L. *bonus.*] Good.

bon'-ac-cord' (bŏn'-ă-kôrd'), *n.* [F.] Good will; good fellowship; agreement. *Scot.*

‖ **bo'næ fi'de-i** (bō'nē fī'dē-ī). [L.] Genitive of BONA FIDES.

bon'age. ✝ BOONAGE.

bonagh, *n.* [Ir. *buanna* bondman, mercenary soldier.] A permanent soldier or military attendant. *Obs Ireland.*

bon'aght (bŏn'ăxt), *n.* Also **bonaght** [Ir. *buannacht*] A tax or tribute formerly levied by Irish chiefs for the maintenance of soldiers. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

bonail, bonaillie ✝ BONALLY.

bo-nair',bo-naire', *a.* [ME., also *bonere*, OF. *bonnaire*, Cotgr., also of *debonnaire.* See DEBONAIR.] Gentle; courteous; complaisant; yielding. *Obs.* — **bo-nair'ly,** *adv. Obs.* — **bo-nair'ness,** *n. Obs.*

bo-nair'ty, *n.* [OF. *bonaireté.* See DEBONAIR.] Bonairness. *Obs.*

bo-nal'ly (bō-năl'ĭ), *n.* [F. *bon, bonne*, good + *allée* a going: cf. OF. *bienalée.*] Good speed; farewell; esp., a festive drinking at departure. *Obs. Scot.*

‖ **bo'na-ma'no,** *n.*, *or* **bo'na ma'no** (bō'nä mä'nō). [It.] Drunk money; gratuity.

‖ **bon' s'mi'** (bŏn'-sä'mē'), *masc.*, ‖ **bonne' s'mie'** (bŏn' (bŭn') ä'mē'), *fem.* [F.] Good friend; also, lover; sweetheart.

bo-nang' (bō-năng'), *n.* A Javanese musical instrument consisting of a series of gongs

Bo'na-par'te-an (bō'nä-pär'tē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Napoleon Bonaparte or his family.

Bo'na-parte's-crown' (bō'nä-pärts-), *n.* The cypress spurge.

Bo'na-parte's gull. [After C. L. J L. *Bonaparte*, American ornithologist] A small North American black-headed gull (*Larus philadelphia*) about the size of a pigeon

Bo'na-parte's sandpiper. See SANDPIPER

‖ **bo'na ro'ba** (bō'nä rō'bä). [It., prop., "good stuff."] A showy wanton; courtesan. *Shak*

Bo-na'sa (bō-nā'sä), *n.* [Said to be fr. L. *bonum assum* (neut. of *assus* roasted) good roast.] *Zool.* The genus of grouse containing the ruffed grouse and allied Old World species.

‖ **bo'na si su'a no'rint.** [L.] If they knew their own good fortune or blessings. *Vergil* (*Georgics*, II. 458, said of husbandmen).

bo-na'sus (bō-nā'sŭs), **bo-nas'sus** (-năs'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr *βόνασσος.*] The aurochs.

bonast. ✝ BONNET.

bonaught Var. of BONAGHT.

bo'na-ven'ture, *n.* [F. *bonne aventure* or It. *buona ventura*, good luck.] *Obs. Naut.* a A kind of vessel. b A mizzenmast.

‖ **bon' a'vo'cat', mau'vais' voi'sin'** (bŏN'-nä'vō'kä', mō'vĕ' vwä'zĕN') [F.] Good lawyer, bad neighbor.

Bon'bo' (bŏn'bō'), *n.* An adherent or the Bon religion.

bonc. ✝ BANK

‖ **bon' ca'ma'rade'** (bŏN' kä'-mä'räd'). [F.] Good comrade.

bonch. ✝ BUNCH.

‖ **Bon Che-va'lier', sans peur' et sans re-proche',** Le (lē bŏN shĕ-vä'lyā', sän pûr'-ā sän rē-prōsh'). [F.] See GOOD KNIGHT, etc.

bon'chief, *n.* [OF. *bon chief* good end. Cf. CHIEF.] Good fortune; happiness. *Obs.*

bon'chré'tien' (bŏN'krā'tyăN'), *n.* [F., good Christian] See BARTLETT.

bon'ci-late. Var. of BONSILATE.

bond, *n.* [D.] League; association; confederacy. Cf. BUND, league. *South Africa.*

of face bricks, and is used where it is desired to unite diagonal bond with a face composed entirely of stretchers. The resulting face arrangement, and also the entire method, is known as **plumb bond**. **Split bond**, which accomplishes the same result, is formed by using face stretchers which are split lengthwise. **Running bond** is a term applied to overlapping stretchers (see face of Fig. 4), and also to English and American bond. Combinations, as **block and cross bond**, **cross and English bond**, are formed by laying the inner part of a wall in one way and the outer part in another. Other forms of bonds described in their proper places are: *block in course bond*, *chain bond*, *dog's-tooth bond*, *flying bond*, *in-and-out bond*, *quarrystone bond*, *ranging bond*.

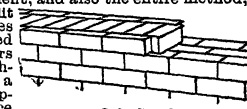
Split Bond

b *Carp.* The jointing together of timbers or beams to insure solidity; also, *pl.*, the whole system of timbers used in a wall, as bond timbers, lintels, etc. **c** *Slating.* The distance between the top of one slate and the bottom or drip of the second slate above, i. e., the space which is covered with three thicknesses; also, the distance between the nail of the under slate and the lower edge of the upper slate.

11. *Elec.* An electrical connection between any two consecutive rails of an electric railway using the rails as part of the return circuit. Flexible copper rods or bundles of wire, joined to the rails, by riveting, soldering, etc., are largely used as bonds. In many cases, the rails themselves are welded together, and plastic bonds applied to chemically cleaned rails have proved successful.

12. *Chem.* A unit of chemical attraction; as, oxygen has two *bonds* of affinity. It is often represented in graphic formulæ by a short line or dash. See BENZENE NUCLEUS, *Diagram;* VALENCE; DOUBLE BOND; TRIPLE BOND.

Syn. — Chains, fetters, captivity, imprisonment.

bond and disposition in security. See HERITABLE SECURITY.

bond (bŏnd), *v. t.;* BOND'ED; BOND'ING. **1.** To dispose in building, as the materials of a wall, so as to secure solidity.

2. To place under the conditions of a bond; specif.: **a** To secure the payment of the duties on (goods or merchandise) by giving a bond. **b** To mortgage, or issue bonds secured by mortgage upon (property). **c** To convert into a debt secured by bonds; as, to *bond* a debt in order to postpone the time of payment. **d** To give or secure an option upon, as a mine or other property, by a bond tying up the property till the option has expired.

3. To bind together or connect, as by bonds; as, to *bond* rails for a track circuit.

bond, *v. i.* To hold together or solidify by, or as if by, means of a bond or of a binder.

The track is free from dust and vegetation, but the ballast does not seem to *bond* well. *W. M. Camp.*

bond'age (bŏn'dăj), *n.* [LL. *bondagium.* See BOND, *a. & n.*, serf.] **1.** Formerly, in Great Britain, the service, tenure, or condition of the bond or cultivator; villein service or tenure. *Obs. or Hist., except: Scot.* Services due from a cultivator or cottager to his superior, esp. from a bondager.

2. State or quality of being bound; restraint of personal liberty by compulsion; involuntary servitude; serfdom; slavery; captivity.

The King, when he designed you for my guard,
Resolved he would not make my *bondage* hard. *Dryden.*

3. Obligation; tie of duty; subjection to some binding power, motive, appetite, or the like. "The *bondage* of sin and vice." *Coverdale.*

He must resolve by no means to be . . brought under the *bondage* of observing oaths. *South.*

Syn. — Thraldom, bond service. See SERVITUDE.

bond'age, *v. t.* To enslave. *Archaic.*

bond'ag-er (bŏn'dă-jẽr), *n.* A field worker, esp. a woman who works in the field. *Scot.*

bond course. *Masonry.* A course of bondstones or headers.

bond'ed (bŏn'dĕd; -dĭd; 7), *p. a.* **1.** Held by a bond; provided with bonds.

2. Placed under, or covered by, a bond, as for the payment of customs duties, or for conformity to certain regulations.

bonded goods, goods placed in a bonded warehouse; goods for the duties on which bonds are given at the customhouse. — **b. store.** = BONDED WAREHOUSE. *Chiefly British.* — **b. warehouse,** a warehouse in which goods on which the duties are unpaid are stored under bond in the joint custody of the importer, or his agent, and the customs officers.

bond'er (-dẽr), *n.* **1.** One who places goods under bond or in a bonded warehouse.

2. *Masonry.* A bonding stone or brick; a bondstone.

bon'der (bŏn'dẽr), *n.* [Norw. *bonde;* pl. *bönder.*] *Early Scand. Hist.* A landed freeman; a petty or peasant freeholder. — **bon'der-man,** *n.*

bond'hold'er (bŏnd'hōl'dẽr), *n.* A person who holds a bond, esp. a holder of a money bond or bonds of a government or of a public or private corporation. — **bond'hold'ing,** *a. & n.*

bond'maid' (-mād'), *n.* [*bond,* a. or n. + *maid.*] A female slave, or one bound to service without wages.

bond'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*bond,* a. or n. + *man.*] **1.** A bond, or peasant; a churl. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. A serf or villein; a man slave, or one bound to service without wages. "To enfranchise *bondmen.*" *Macaulay.*

bond paper. A kind of firm uncalendered paper made of superior stock, used for printing bonds, etc.

bond servant. A slave, one bound to service without wages — **bond service.**

bond'slave' (bŏnd'slāv'), *n.* A person in a state of slavery.

bonds'man (bŏndz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*bond,* a. or n. + *man.*] **1.** A slave; villein; serf; a bondman.

2. *Law.* A surety on a bond; one who is bound for another.

bond'stone' (bŏnd'stōn), *n.* [*bond,* n. + *stone.*] *Masonry.* A stone running through a wall from one face to another, to bind it together; a binding stone.

bond timber. A timber used as a bond, as in a chain bond.

bond'wom'an (bŏnd'wo͝om'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn, -ĭn). [*bond,* a. or n. + *woman.*] A woman slave.

bone (bōn), *n.* [ME. *bon, ban,* AS. *bān;* akin to Icel *bein,* Sw. *ben,* Dan. & D. *been,* G. *bein* bone, leg; cf. Icel. *beinn* straight.] **1.** One of the pieces or parts of a vertebrate's skeleton; as, a rib or thigh *bone;* a *bone* of the arm or leg.

2. The tissue of which the bones are composed. It is a dense form of connective tissue, impregnated with inorganic matter (chiefly calcium phosphate) to which its hardness and rigidity are due. Bones are composed externally of compact tissue covered (except on the articular surfaces) with a fibrous coat of vascular connective tissue, the *periosteum.* Internally they are porous, containing cavities of various sizes, and sometimes a large cavity more or less filled by the marrow. (See MARROW.) Even compact bone contains canals, the *Haversian canals,* transmitting blood vessels, about which the bone substance is arranged in concentric lamellæ. Between the lamellæ are small spaces, the *lacunæ,* occupied during life by the flat nucleated *bone cells.* Minute channels, *canaliculi,* connect the lacunæ with the Haversian canals and with each other. See OSSIFICATION, SKELETON.

Cross Section of Bone. *a* Haversian Canal; *b* Lacunæ

3. Any of various other hard animal substances or structures; as the whalebone or baleen of whales (see BALEEN, 2), the internal calcareous shell of the cuttlefish, ivory, etc.

4. *pl.* The skeleton; by extension, the body, either the living body or the more enduring parts of the dead body.

Night hangs upon mine eyes, my *bones* would rest *Shak.*
And Moses took the *bones* of Joseph with him. *Ex.* xiii. 19.

5. The stone of a drupe. *Obs.*

6. A bone with meat adhering to it; an article of food; as, a knuckle *bone;* soup *bone.*

7. Something originally or usually made of bone, ivory, or the like; specif.: **a** *pl.* Dice.

I 'll make his *bones* rattle. *Swift.*

b *pl.* Short strips of bone, ivory, or wood, held in pairs between the fingers and used to mark time or produce musical rhythms; clappers.

Let us have the tongs and the *bones.* *Shak.*

c A strip of whalebone or of steel for a corset. **d** *pl.* Bobbins for weaving lace. **e** A domino.

8. *pl.* One who performs with bones; specif., one of the end men in a negro minstrel performance.

9. *Mining.* A seam of calcareous or slaty material in a bed of coal; also, such material.

10. A dollar. *Slang.*

11. Half the stake in the game of bone-ace.

a bone of contention, a subject of contention or dispute. — **a bone to pick,** something to investigate, or to busy one's self about; a dispute to be settled (with some one). — **ten bones,** the ten fingers; — formerly used in petty oaths. "By these *ten bones.*" *Shak.* — **to carry, have,** *etc.,* **a bone in the mouth or teeth,** *Naut.,* to cause the water to foam white under the bows; — said of a vessel. — **a bone in the throat,** *etc.),* an impediment (of speech, etc.), incapacity. — **without more bones,** without further hesitation or scruple.

bone, *v. t.;* BONED (bōnd); BON'ING (bōn'ĭng). **1.** To withdraw bones from the flesh of, as in cookery. "To *bone* a turkey." *Soyer.*

2. To put whalebone into; as, to *bone* stays.

3. To fertilize with bone.

4. *Slang.* **a** To steal; to take. **b** To beg; to demand importunately.

bone, *v. t.* [Also *bourne* in dial. use; fr. F. *borner* to set bounds. See BOUND a limit.] To sight along an object or set of objects, to see if it or they be level or in line.

Joiners, etc., *bone* their work with two straight edges. *W. M. Buchanan.*

bone, *v. i.* [Perh. from the idea of working one's fingers to the bone.] To work hard, esp. in study. *Slang.*

bone ash. The white, porous residue from calcined bones, composed chiefly of calcium phosphate, used for making cupels and for cleaning jewelry.

bone black, *or* **bone'black'** (bōn'blăk'), *n. Chem.* The black, carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by calcination in close vessels; — called also *animal black* or *charcoal.* It is used as a decolorizing material in filtering sirups, extracts, etc., and as a black pigment.

bone breaker. Any of several large birds, as the giant fulmar, the lammergeier, and the osprey.

bone breccia. *Geol.* A deposit of bones, earth, sand, etc

bone brown. A pigment made by gently calcining bones.

boned (bōnd), *a.* **1.** Having (such) bones, — chiefly in comp.

No big-*boned* men framed of the Cyclops' size. *Shak.*

2. *p. a.* of BONE, *v.* Specif.: **a** Deprived of bones. **b** Manured with bone. **c** Stiffened with whalebone.

bone'dog' (bōn'dŏg'), *n.* The dogfish *Squalus acanthias.*

bone'-dry', *a.* Dry as a weathered bone.

bone dust. Bone ground for use as a fertilizer, usually after extraction of the larger part of the fat and gelatin; bone meal. See FERTILIZER.

bone glass. A kind of glass of a milky white color due to presence of bone ash or other form of calcium phosphate.

bone lace. Lace made on a cushion with bobbins, orig. of bone. — **bone'-laced'** (bōn'lāst), *a.*

bone'less, *a.* [AS. *bānlēas.*] Without bones. "*Boneless* gums." *Shak.* — **bone'less-ness,** *n.*

bone oil. An ill-smelling oil obtained by heating bones, and containing, among its numerous constituents, pyrrol, pyridine, picoline, lutidine, collidine, and quinoline; — called also *Dippel's oil.* It is used in denaturing alcohol and in preparing certain antiseptics.

bone phosphate. Calcium phosphate, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, the chief mineral constituent of bone, guano, and phosphate rock.

bone porcelain. A kind of soft porcelain made with an admixture of bone dust or phosphate of lime.

bone'set' (bōn'sĕt'), *n.* An asteraceous herb of the eastern United States (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*), distinguished by its opposite perfoliate leaves and white-rayed flower heads. It possesses diaphoretic and tonic properties. Also called *thoroughwort, agueweed,* etc.

bone'set', *v. i.* To set, or practice the setting of, broken bones. Chiefly used in *p. pr. & vb. n.,* **bone'set'ting.**

bone'set'ter (-sĕt'ẽr), *n., or* **bone setter.** One who sets broken or dislocated bones; esp., one, not a regular surgeon, who makes an occupation of setting bones.

bone spavin. *Vetet.* An exostosis or new growth of bone appearing on any part of the hock joint of the horse. It is the result of inflammation, causes more or less severe lameness, and is very resistant to treatment.

bone spirit. An ammoniacal liquid obtained along with oil in making bone black.

bone waste. Refuse of bones after extraction of the gelatin.

bon'fire' (bŏn'fīr'), *n.* [ME. *bonefire, banefire,* orig. a fire of bones; *bone* + *fire.*] **1.** A fire for consuming bones; hence: **a** A fire for burning corpses. *Obs.* **b** A fire for burning heretics, the symbols of heresy, or other articles under proscription.

2. A large fire built in the open air (orig on certain anniversaries, esp. the eves of St. Peter and St. John), as an expression of public joy, for sport, etc.

Full soon by *bonfire* and by bell,
We learnt our liege was passing well. *Gay.*

bon'ho-mie', bon'hom-mie' (bŏn'ŏ-mē'; *F.* bô'nô'mē'), *n.* [F.] Good nature; pleasant and easy manner.

bon'i-fi-ca'tion (bŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *bonification.*] **1.** A making good or better; amelioration. *Obs.*

2. The paying or giving of something by way of bettering or ameliorating, as: **a** The payment of a bonus. **b** [G. *bonifikation.*] *German Customs.* Remittance of part of the customs duty on bonded goods when they are exported.

bon'ing (bōn'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BONE, to remove bones, to insert bones or stays, etc.

bon'ing, *n.* [From BONE to sight.] A method of leveling a line or surface by sighting along the tops of rods (**boning rods**) or straight edges or along a range of poles.

bon'i-ta'ri-an (bŏn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn) } *a.* [L. *bonitas* goodness,
bon'i-ta-ry (bŏn'ĭ-tă-rĭ) } fr. *bonus* good.] *Roman Law.* Beneficial or equitable, as opposed to statutory, civil, or quiritarian; specif., designating or pertaining to ownership or possession not protected by the jus civile, but protected by prætorian edict. Cf. PRÆTORIAN.

bo-ni'to (bō-nē'tō), *n.; pl* -TOS (-tōz). [Sp. & Pg. *bonito,* LL. *bonitus,* of uncertain origin.] Any of several different marine fishes, esp. certain robust and active species of the mackerel family; as: **a** The skipjack (*Sarda sarda*), an abundant though rather poor food fish of the Atlantic coasts, and *S. chilensis* of the Pacific, which grow to a length of two or three feet, and are bluish with black oblique stripes.

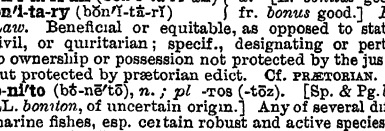
Bonito (*Sarda sarda*). (1/8)

b The frigate mackerel (*Auxis thazard*). **c** Any of certain fishes of other families, as the medregal and sergeant fish, locally so called.

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bond. † BOUND; obs. pret. of BIND.

bon'dar (bŏn'dăr), *n.* [Native name.] A palm civet (*Paradoxurus bondar*) of India.

bond debt. A debt secured by a bond.

‖ **bon'de** (bŏn'dā), *n.* [Norw. = BONDER, a peasant.

bondel. † BUNDLE.

bondfire. † BONFIRE.

bond'folk', *n. pl.* Persons in bondage.

bondgrace. † BONGRACE.

‖ **bon' di-a'ble** (bŏn' dyā'bl'). [F.] Lit., good devil; good fellow.

bond'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BOND, *v.* — **bonding course.** = BOND COURSE.

bond'-land', *n.* Land held by bondage tenure, — an early form of copyhold land. *Oxf. E. D. Obs. or Hist.*

bond'less, *a.* See -LESS.

bondman blind. Blindman's buff. *Obs.*

bond'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

bon'don' (bŏ'ŋ'dôŋ'), *n., or* **bondon cheese.** [F. *bondon,* prop., bung.] Neufchâtel cheese resembling a bung in form. [*or R.*]

bond'ship, *n.* Bondage. *Obs.*

Bonds'man (bŏndz'măn), *n.* [See BOND a league.] A member of the Airikander Bond.

bonds'wom'an (bŏndz'wo͝om'ăn), *n* = BONDWOMAN.

bon'duc (bŏn'dŭk), *n., or* **bonduc tree.** [F. *bonduc,* ir Ar. *bunduq* hazelnut, filbert.] Any cæsalpiniaceous tree of the genus *Guilandina,* esp. *G. crista.*

bone. † BANE, BEAN, BEEN (n. & form of BE), BIN, BOON, BOUND; obs. pl. of BEE.

bone, *a.* [Cf. F. *bon* good.] Good. *Obs. Thieves' Cant.*

bone'-ace', *n.* An old game at cards in which the highest third card took the bone (half the stake); also, the ace of diamonds, which was the highest card.

bone'ache' (bōn'āk'), *n.* Pain in the bones. *Shak.*

bone'bind'er = OSTEOCOLLA.

bone cartilage = OSSEIN.

bone cells. See BONE, *n.*, 1.

bone char, bone charcoal. = BONE BLACK. [LAIN.]

bone china. = BONE PORCELAIN.

bone corpuscle. = BONE CELL.

bone'dish', *n.* A small platter for receiving waste food at table.

bone earth. = BONE ASH.

bone'fire', † BONFIRE.

bone'fish', *n.* The ladyfish (*Albula vulpes*).

bone'flow'er (bōn'flou'ẽr), *n.* The English daisy. *North. Eng.*

bonegrace. † BONGRACE.

bone house. An ossuary; also, a coffin; fig., the human body.

bone'let, *n* A small bone; an ossicle

bone meal. = BONE DUST.

‖ **bon' en'fant'** (bôn'-nän'-fäN'), [F.] Lit., good child; good boy, fellow, girl, or creature.

bone pot 1. A pot in which bones are carbonized.

2. A tuneral urn; esp., a prehistoric mortuary vessel.

bonere † BONAIR.

bone shark. The basking shark.

bone'shaw', bone'shave', *n. Med.* Sciatica. *Archaic.*

bonet. † BONNET.

bo-ne'ta (bō-nē'tə), **bo-net'ta** (-nĕt'ə). Vars. of BONITO.

bone tallow. Inferior grease obtained from fresh bones.

bone turquoise. = ODONTOLITE.

bone whale A whalebone whale, esp a right whale.

bone'wood', *n.* = CHEESEWOOD.

bone'work', *n.* = BONE LACE.

bone'wort' (bōn'wûrt'), *n.* [AS. *bānwyrt*] A plant so named from supposed healing properties, as the common daisy, goldenrod, centaury, etc. *Obs. Eng.*

Bo'ney (bō'nĭ), *n.* Napoleon Bonaparte; — contemptuous

bone yard. 1. *Dommoes.* The bank of bones, or dommoes

2. A cemetery. *Vulgar. U. S.*

3 A storage place for bones.

boneyre. † BONAIR.

bonfice. † BENEFICE.

‖ **bong'a** (bŏng'ä), *n.* [Tag.] The betel palm or nut. *Phil. I*

‖ **bon'gar** (bŭn'gär), *n.* A poisonous snake of the genus *Bungarus. India.* [WEIGHT.]

bong-kal'. Var. of BUNCAL. See

Bon'go (bŏŋ'gō), *n.* A Negro of a tribe of eastern Sudan, remarkable for reddish skin. They are agriculturists and efficient metal workers.

bon'grace' (bŏn'grās'), *n.* [F. *bon,* fem. *bonne,* good + *grâce* grace.] A projecting bonnet or wide-brimmed hat *Obs.*

bongre, *adv.* [F. *bon gré* willingly.] Agreeably. *Obs.* — *prep.* Agreeably to. *Obs*

‖ **bon' gré', mal' gré'** (bôN' grā', mäl' grā'). [F.] (With) good grace, (or) bad grace.

bon'ham (bŏn'ăm), *n.* [Ir. *bambh.*] A young pig *Dial Eng*

Bon'homme', Jacques (zhäk bôN'nôm'). [F., lit., Jack, or James, Goodman.] A peasant; — derisively so called by the French barons of the 14th century. See JACQUERIE.

Bon Homme' Ri'chard' (bôN'nôm' rē'shar'). [So named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, who wrote "Poor Richard's Almanac" (*F. Almanach du bonhomme Richard.*).] The vessel commanded by John Paul Jones when he captured the British frigate Serapis in the English Channel in September, 1779.

boni † BONNY

Boni. *Abbr.* Boniface.

bo-nia'ta (bō-nyä'tä), *n.* [Corrupt. of Sp. *bonato, buniato.*] The root of the yam; in Cuba, any cultivated yam.

Bon'i-face (bŏn'ĭ-fās), *n.* [L. *Bonifacius, Bonifatus;* cf. L. *bonifatus* lucky, fortunate, fr. *bonus* good + *fatum* fate; cf. F. *Boniface.*] 1. Masc. prop. name. L. *Bonifacius* (bŏn'ĭ-fā'shĭ-ŭs); It *Bonifacio* (b ô'n ē-f ä'c h ō), *Bonifazio* (-fät'sē-ō); Sp. *Bonifacio* (bō'nē-fä'thē-ō; 188); Pg. *Bonifacio* (-fä'sē-ō); G. & D. *Bonifacius* (*G.* bō'nē-fät'sē-ōs; *D* -fä'sē-ōs).

2. The sleek, jolly landlord in Farquhar's "The Beaux' Stratagem;" hence, an innkeeper.

bon'i-form (bŏn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *bonus* good + *-form.*] Sensitive to moral excellence

bon'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *bonus* good + *-fy:* cf. F. *bonifier.*] To convert into, or make, good.

‖ **bon'ni Ho'mi-nes** (bŏ'nī hŏm'ĭ-nēz). [L., good men] *Eccl.* The members of any of several monastic brotherhoods of the Latin Church. [-NESS]

bon'i-ness (bŏn'ĭ-nĕs), *n* See

‖ **bo'nis a'vi-bus** (bō'nĭs ā'vĭ-bŭs). [L.] Lit., with good or fortunate birds; with or under good auspices. Cf. MALIS AVIBUS

‖ **bo'nis no'cet, si quis ma'lis pe-per'ce-rit.** [L.] If any one shall have spared the bad, he does harm to the good.

‖ **bo-ni'to** (bō-nē'tō), *masc. a.,* ‖ **bo-ni'ta** (-tä), *fem. a.* [Sp., dim. of *bueno* good] Pretty; nice; — sometimes a term of endearment *Southwestern U. S. & Sp. Amer.*

bon'i-ty, *n* [L. *bonitas.* Cf. BOUNTY.] Goodness. *Obs.*

‖ **bon' jour'** (bôN' zhōōr'). [F.] Good day; good morning.

‖ **bon' jour', bonne œu'vre** (bôN' vr'). [F.] Lit., good day, good work; the better the day, the better the deed.

‖ **bon' mot'** (bŏn' mō'); *pl.* BONS MOTS (bŏn' mōz'; *F.* mō'). [F., *bon* good + *mot* word.] A witty repartee, a piquant, adroit, or happy expression.

bon'net (bŏn'ĕt, -ĭt; 7), *n.* [ME. *bonet*, OF. *bonet*, *bonete*, F. *bonnet*, fr. LL. *bonneta*, *bonetum*; orig. the name of a stuff, and of unknown origin.] **1.** A headdress for men and boys; a cap. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. A soft, elastic, very durable cap, made of thick, seamless woolen stuff, and worn by men in Scotland.

And plaids and *bonnets* waving high. *Scott.*

3. A covering for the head, worn by women and children out of doors, usually tied on with strings and protecting more or less the back and sides of the head, and sometimes projecting in front. Some fashionable forms differ from hats chiefly in having strings.

1 Poke Bonnet; 2 Child's Bonnet; 3 Indian War Bonnet.

4. A headdress analogous to one of the foregoing; as: **a** *Her.* The cap, usually of velvet, within a coronet **b** The bonnet rouge of the French Revolutionists **c** The ornamental headdress of a North American Indian.

5. Something resembling a bonnet in shape or use, as: **a** *Fort.* (1) A small two-faced outwork at a salient angle. (2) A part of a parapet elevated to screen the other part from oblique fire. **b** A covering, canopy, or projection, for protection, inclosure, etc.; as: (1) A cover for an open fireplace, or a cowl or hood to increase the draft of a chimney, etc. (2) A spark arrester for a locomotive funnel. (3) *Mach.* A metal covering for valve chambers, jackets, cylinders, etc. (4) A projecting hood, as over the platform of a railroad car. (5) *Automobiles.* The metal cover or shield over the motor. (6) *Mining.* The cover or roof of a cage.

6. [Cf. F. *bonnette.*] *Naut.* An additional piece of canvas laced to the foot of a jib or foresail in moderate winds.

7. The reticulum, or second stomach, of a ruminant.

8. An accomplice of a gambler, auctioneer, etc., who entices others to bet or to bid; a decoy.

9. *pl.* The common spatterdock.

bon'net, *v. t.*; BON'NET-ED; BON'NET-ING. **1.** To provide or dress with a bonnet.

2. To crush a bonnet or hat down over the eyes of (one).

bon'net, *v. i.* To doff the bonnet. *Obs.*

bon'net-head'ed, *a. Arch.* Having a reveal at the top splayed more than at the sides; — said of a door or window.

bonnet monkey. A monkey (*Macaca sinica*), of India and Ceylon, having a bonnetlike tuft of hair on its head; the munga.

bonnet piece. A gold coin of the time of James V. of Scotland, of an intrinsic value of about 14 shillings, or $3.50. It has a bonneted head of the king.

‖ **bon'net' rouge'** (bō'nĕ' rōōzh'). [F.] The red cap adopted by extremists in the French Revolution, which became a sign of loyalty to the republic at that epoch; hence, a revolutionist; a Red Republican.

bon'ny (bŏn'ĭ; *Scot. often* bŏn'ĭ, *sometimes* bōō'nĭ), *a.*; BON'NI-ER (-ẽr); BON'NI-EST. Also *bonnie.* [ME. *boni*, prob. fr. F. *bon*, fem. *bonne*, good, fr. L. *bonus* good. See BOUNTY; cf. BONUS, BOON.] **1.** Handsome; beautiful; pretty; attractively lively and graceful.

Till *bonny* Susan sped across the plain. *Gay.*
Far from the *bonny* banks of Ayr. *Burns.*

2. Gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blithe.

Be you blithe and *bonny* *Shak*

3. Fine; strong; in modern dialect, plump; healthy. *Obs. or Dial.* "The *bonny* beast he loved so well." *Shak.*

☞ *Bonny* is used in various vague senses of approbation or irony; as, by way of endearment, in "*bonny* bairn;" by way of vague or general commendation, in "a *bonny* word;" ironically, in "a *bonny* mess" (cf. FINE, PRETTY, etc), expressing considerable quantity, in "a *bonny* deal," etc.

bon'ny-clab'ber (-klăb'ẽr), *n.* [Ir. *bainne* milk + *clabar* mire, clabber.] Coagulated sour milk; clabber. *B. Jonson.*

Bon' Si'lène' (bŏn' sē'lĕn'). [F., lit., good Silenus.] A hardy, very fragrant tea rose of a deep salmon-rose color.

Bon'sor's black (bŏn'sŏrz). A paste of iron and copper lakes of logwood, used in dyeing black.

bon'te-bok (bŏn'tē-bŏk), *n.* [D., lit., spotted buck.] A South African bubaline antelope (*Bubalis pygargus*) of a peculiar purplish red color with a white face and rump. Formerly found in large herds, it is now quite rare.

‖ **bon' ton'** (bŏn' tŏn'). [F., good tone, manner.] Fashionable manner or style; good breeding, high society.

bont tick (bŏnt). A tick (*Amblyomma hebræum*) found on cattle, ostriches, and man, in South Africa, which transmits the heartwater disease of sheep.

bo'nus (bō'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* BONUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [L. *bonus* good. Cf. BONNY.] Something given in addition to what is ordinarily received by, or strictly due to, the recipient; specif.: **a** A premium given for a loan, or for a charter or other privilege granted to a company. **b** An extra dividend to the shareholders of a company, out of accumulated profits. **c** Money, or other valuable, given in addition to an agreed compensation. **d** *Life Insurance.* An addition or credit allotted to policy holders out of accumulated profits, as in mutual companies, usually, by reduction of the premium; — in America usually called *dividend.*

bo'nus, (bō'nŭs), *v. t.* To give a bonus to.

‖ **bon' vi'vant'** (bŏn' vē'vaN'); *pl.* BONS VIVANTS (bŏN'-vē'vāNz'; *F.* -vāN'); *fem.* **bonne' vi'vante'** (bŏn' vē'-vānt'); *pl.* BONNES VIVANTES (vē'vānts'; F. -vānt'). [F., *bon* good + *vivant*, p. pr. of *vivre* to live.] A lover of good living, esp. of the table; a gourmet.

A *bon vivant's* relish for a dinner. *H. W Beecher.*

bon'y (bōn'ĭ), *a.*; BON'I-ER (-ẽr); BON'I-EST. **1.** Consisting of bone, or of bones, full of bones; pertaining to bones.

2. Having large or prominent bones.

3. Resembling bone; hard, inflexible, and close in texture.

bony pike, a gar pike (genus *Lepisosteus*).

bony fish, *or* (in senses **a**, **b**, & **c**) **bon'y-fish'**, *n.* **a** The menhaden. **b** The chiro (*Eloops saurus*). **c** The ladyfish (*Albula vulpes*). **d** *pl.* The fishes of the group Teleostei, including most living fishes; — opposed to *cartilaginous fishes.* They usually have a well-ossified skeleton.

bonze (bŏnz; bŏn'zē), *n.* [Pg. *bonzo*, fr. Jap. *bonzō*, of Chin. origin: cf. F. *bonze.*] A Buddhist or Fohist priest, monk, or nun; — orig. applied to the bonzes of Japan, later extended to those of China, Cochin China, etc.

boo, booh (bōō), *interj.* [Cf. BO, interj.] An exclamation used to imitate the low of a cow, to express contempt, aversion, etc., or to startle or frighten.

boo, *v. i.*; BOOED (bōōd); BOO'ING. **1.** To low, as a cow.

2. To say or utter boo; to hoot.

boo'book' (bōō'bōōk'), *n.* [Native name, of imitative origin.] A small Australian owl (*Ninox boobook*); — called also *morepork.*

Boobook (*Ninox boobook*).

boo'by (bōō'bĭ), *n*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [Sp. *bobo* dunce, idiot; cf. L *balbus* stammering.] **1.** A dunce; a stupid fellow; also, an awkward lubberly fellow.

2. **a** Any of several gannets of warm or tropical countries, smaller than the common gannet, so called on account of their apparent stupidity The common booby (*Sula sula*) and the red-footed booby (*S. piscator*) are found on the coasts of Central America and southern North America. **b** A species of penguin of the antarctic seas. **c** The ruddy duck.

3. In card playing, etc., the player whose score is lowest.

4. A sleigh with a coupélike body. *U. S.*

boo'by, *a.* Having the traits of a booby, stupid.

boo'by-al'la (bōō'bĭ-ăl'a), *n.* [Native name.] **a** An Australian wattle (*Acacia longifolia*) used for ornamental hedges, etc.; — called also *native willow.* **b** An Australian myoporaceous tree (*Myoporum acuminatum*).

booby hatch. *Naut.* A raised framework with a sliding cover over a hatch, esp. an after hatch leading to the cabin.

boo'dle (bōō'd'l), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** The whole collection or lot; caboodle. *Contemptuous, U. S.*

2. Money paid or taken for votes or political influence; bribe money; graft. *Polit. Cant.*

boo'dle, *v. t.*; BOO'DLED (bōō'd'ld); BOO'DLING (-dlĭng). To obtain money through the practice of political corruption. *Polit. Cant.* — **boo'dler** (bōō'dlẽr), *n.*

boo'hoo' (bōō'hōō'; bōō'hōō'), *interj. & n.* [Imitative.] The sound of loud weeping or laughter; act of making such a sound.

boo'hoo' (bōō'hōō'; bōō'hōō'), *v. i.*; BOO'HOOED' (-hōōd'); BOO'HOO'ING. To bawl; cry loudly; also, to hoot; shout.

book (bŏŏk), *n.* [ME. *book*, *bok*, AS. *bōc*; akin to Goth. *bōka* a letter, in pl. book, writing, Icel. *bōk*, Sw. *bok*, Dan *bog*, OS. *bōk*, D. *boek*, OHG. *puoh*, G. *buch*; and fr. AS. *bōc*, *bēce*, beech; because the ancient Saxons and Germans in general wrote runes on pieces of beechen board. Cf. BEECH.] **1.** In general, a written or printed narrative, record, representation, or series of these, designed to perpetuate information or literary art. Specif.: **a** A formal written document; esp., a deed of conveyance of land; a charter. See BOOKLAND. *Obs. or Hist.*

Our Anglo-Saxon charters or *books* are mostly grants of considerable portions of land made by kings to bishops and religious houses, or to lay nobles. *Pollock & Mait.*

b A collection of tablets of wood or ivory, of sheets of paper, parchment, or similar material, blank, written, or printed, strung or bound together; commonly, many folded and bound sheets containing continuous printing or writing. When blank, it is called a *blank book.* When printed, the term often distinguishes a bound volume, or a volume of some size, from a pamphlet. See COPYRIGHT. **c** A literary composition; esp., a systematic treatise of considerable length.

A good *book* is the precious life blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life. *Milton.*

By the term "*book*" in the copyright law [of the United States] is understood a literary composition. All copyright legislation is based on the provision of the Constitution (Art. I sec. 8) granting to Congress the power to legislate to protect the writings of authors. For this reason, the mere fact that an article is printed, such as a mere list of words, or a sheet of disjointed phrases or sentences, or a blank form or a blank book, does not enable it to obtain protection Nor does the fact that an article is made up to resemble a book in form justify its registration for copyright protection It must be a *book* in literary substance. *U. S. Information Circular on Copyrights*

d A part or subdivision of a treatise or literary work; as, the tenth *book* of "Paradise Lost." **e** A volume in which accounts are kept; a register of debits and credits, receipts and expenditures, etc.

2. [*cap.*] By way of eminence, the Bible; as, to swear on the *Book.*

3. A libretto; hence, the text of a play.

4. A record of bets; esp., a record of bets on horse races, the bookmaker usually betting against all the horses (that is, taking bets in favor of any horse), so that he wins wagers on all unsuccessful horses and loses only on such as gain the position at the finish specified in the bet. Hence the phrase **to suit one's book,** to meet one's desires, mental attitude, or circumstances. "Prosper suited his conversation to her *book.*" *Maurice Hewlett.*

5. Six tricks taken by one side, in whist; in certain other games, corresponding cards, forming a set.

6. A commercial packet of certain commodities; as · **a** A package of objects, as of postage stamps, railroad tickets, gold leaf, samples of paper, cloth, etc., bound together, or held between sheets of paper, or the like, bound up like a book. **b** A bundle of skeins of raw silk.

Book of Books, the Bible. — **B. of Changes.** See FIVE CLASSICS. — **B. of Common Order,** the service book of the Church of Scotland introduced in 1565. — **B. of Common Prayer,** the service book of the Anglican Communion, the full title being "The Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church." It was a revision and translation of the service books earlier used in England, made mainly by Cranmer, and was first published in 1549, as the First Prayer Book of Edward VI. The Second Prayer Book of Edward VI., which appeared in 1552, was more Protestant in character. Subsequent changes under Elizabeth (1559) were rather Roman Catholic in tendency. It was revised again in 1604, under James I., and in 1662, under Charles II., since when it has been changed but little. The American Book of Common Prayer is a modified form of the English book, adopted by the General Convention in 1789. It was fully revised in 1892. — **B. of Concord,** a collection of confessions of faith generally accepted by Lutheran churches. It was published in 1580, and contains besides the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian creeds, six others peculiar to the Lutheran Church, viz., the Augsburg Confession, the Apology, or defense, of this by Melanchthon, the Schmalkadd Articles, the Larger and Smaller Catechisms of Luther, and the Formula of Concord. — **B. of Fiefs** (-fēfs; -fēz). See FEUDORUM. — **B. of Good Counsel** [translation of the Skr. title *Hitōpadēça* salutary instruction], a collection of fables which originated in India and passed into almost all the literatures of Europe and Asia. — **B. of History.** See FIVE CLASSICS. — **B. of Homilies,** two series or collections of homilies designed for use in the Church of England, the first appearing in 1547 and the second in 1563. — **B. of Hours,** a book containing prayers or offices appointed to be said at the canonical hours. — **b. of life,** the record of those who inherit eternal life; — a phrase of the Bible (*Rev.* iii. 5). — **B. of Martyrs,** an account of religious persecutions, esp. in England, from the year 64 to 1558 inclusive, the closing year of the reign of Queen Mary. It was written by John Foxe and first printed, in Latin, 1559; in English, 1563. — **B. of Mencius.** See FOUR BOOKS. — **B. of Mormon,** the sacred book of the Mormons, claimed by Joseph Smith to be a divine revelation. It purports to give a history of America from its settlement after the dispersion from the Tower of Babel until the final destruction, 420 A. D., of a New World nation of Christians who had received a revelation from Christ after his resurrection. — **B. of Odes.** See FIVE CLASSICS. — **B. of Rites.** See FIVE CLASSICS. — **B. of the Covenant,** *Scripl.*, in the analysis of the Pentateuch, the Jehovistic section, Exodus xx. 23-xxiii. 33, regarded by some Biblical critics as the book referred to in Exodus xxiv. 7. — **B. of the Dead,** *Egypt. Relig.*, a collection of formulæ, prayers, and hymns, knowledge of which was supposed to enable the soul in its journey into Amenti (which see) to pass successfully the foes set to impede its progress, to call upon the helpful gods, and to answer properly the forty-two assessors, or judges, in the hall of Osiris. Its authorship was ascribed to the god Thoth, but its actual

bonk † BANK.

bon'ka (bŏn'kä), *n.* Roasted beet root used as an adulterant for coffee

Bon' Mar'ché' (bŏN' mär'shā'), *or, in full,* **Au Bon Marché** (ō). [F., lit., bargain.] A noted department store in Paris, built up by Jacques Aristide Boucicaut, who finally became its sole owner.

bon'nack. Var. of BANNOCK.

bon'nag (bŏn'ăg) Var. of BANNOCK. *Isle of Man.*

bonnage † BONAGE.

bonnaille, bonnally. † BONALLY *Scot*

bonne † BONE.

‖ **bonne** (bŏn, *almost* bŭn), *n.* [F., prop., good woman.] A maidservant

‖ **bonne' bouche'** (bŏŏsh'); *pl.* BONNES BOUCHES (bŏn' bŏŏsh'). [F. *bon*, fem. *bonne*, good + *bouche* mouth.] A pleasant taste or savor; hence, a delicious morsel; a tidbit.

‖ **bonne' et belle'** (bŏn'-nā bĕl'). [F.] Good and fine.

‖ **bonne' foi'** (fwä'). [F.] Good faith; bona fides.

‖ **bonne' for'tune'** (fôr'tūn'). [F.] Good fortune; success.

‖ **bonne' grâce'** (grās'); *pl.* BONNES GRÂCES (bŏn' grās'). [F.] Good grace; gracefulness; in *pl.*, good graces; favor.

‖ **bonne' mine'** (mēn'). [F.] Good appearance or show.

‖ **bonne' re-nom'mée' vaut' mieux' que cein'ture' do'rée'** (rē-nō'mā' vō' myŭ' kē sān'-tūr' dō'rā'). [F.] Good report is worth more than gilded girdle; a good name is better than riches.

Bon'ner-ing, *n* Burning for heresy; — so called after Bonner, Bishop of London under Henry VIII (1539-47) and Queen Mary (1553-59), and famous for persecution of Protestants under the latter sovereign.

bon'net-ed, *a.* Furnished with or wearing a bonnet.

bon'net-er. *n* = BONNET, 8.

bonnet fluke The brill. *Scot.*

bonnet gourd. The loofah.

bonnet grass Redtop. [shark.]

bonnet head The shovelhead

bonnet laird. A petty landowner, wearing the yeomen's dress. *Scot.*

bon'net-less, *a.* See -LESS.

bonnet limpet See CALYPTRÆA.

bonnet macaque. = BONNET MONKEY.

bon'net-man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A Highlander; — from the characteristic Scottish bonnet.

bonnet shark. = BONNET HEAD.

bonnet shell = BONNET LIMPET.

bonnet wire Slender wire, covered with silk or cotton.

bon'ni-bel' (bŏn'ĭ-bĕl'), *n.* [F *bonne et belle*, good and beautiful. Cf. BELLIBONE.] A handsome girl. *Archaic.*

bon'nie. Var. of BONNY, *a.*

bonnien † BAN.

bon'ni-lass', *n.* [*bonny* + *lass.*] A "bonny lass." *Obs.*

bon'ni-ly, *adv.* of BONNY.

bon'ni-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

bon'nock (bŏn'ŭk). Scot. var. of BANNOCK.

bon'ny. † BUNNY.

bon'ny, *n. Mining.* A compact bed of ore. *Obs.*

Bon'ny, *or* Bon'nie, Dun-dee' (dŭn-dē'). John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, a famous royalist and Jacobite who fell at Killiecrankie, 1689; — so called in Scott's "The Bonnets of Bonny Dundee."

bon'ny-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

Bo'no, Johnny (bō'nō). An Englishman; — an epithet used in the East.

‖bo-no' rum pos-ses'si-o (bō-nō'-rŭm pŏ-sĕsh'ĭ-ō). [L.] *Roman Law.* The right of possession of the property of a deceased person given by the prætor to the person equitably entitled to it. It constituted one of the forms of universal succession.

Bon'po. Var. of BONBO.

Bons'dorff's el-lip'soid (bŏns'-dôrfs). See ELLIPSOID.

bon'si-late (bŏn'sĭ-lāt), *n.* [Trade name.] A composition used esp. for making billiard balls.

bon'so. † BONZE

‖ **bon' soir'** (bŏN' swär'). [F.] Good evening; — a salutation.

bon'spiel (bŏn'spēl; -spĭl), *n.* [Scot.; of uncertain origin.] A formal match, as at archery or some game. *Obs.*, except as applied to a match, as at curling or golf, between clubs. *Scot.*

bonte † BOUNTY.

‖ **bon'té'** (bŏN'tā'), *n.* [F.] Goodness; — as an abstract moral quality usually connoting sweetness, benignity, kindliness; the goodness that wins the heart rather than that which is austere.

bontee. † BOUNTY.

Bon'temps', Ro'ger (rō'zhā' bŏn'tan'). [F., lit., Roger Goodtime.] A popular personification, in France, of a state of leisure and freedom from care.

bontevous. † BOUNTEOUS.

‖ **bo'num** (bō'nŭm), *n.* [L.] Good; goodness.

‖ **bon' vo'yage'** (bŏN' vwä'-yäzh'). [F.] A good journey or voyage; — chiefly used as an expression of farewell.

bonx'ie (bŏngk'ĭ), *n.* The great skua (*Megalestris skua*). *Scot.*

bony. † BONNY.

bony. Var. of BONEY.

bon'y-tail' (bŏn'ĭ-tāl'), *n* = GILA TROUT.

bonz'er-y (bŏn'zẽr-ĭ), *n* [Cf. F. *bonzerie.*] A Buddhist monastery or religious house. *Rare.*

bonz'i-an (-zĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to bonzes.

bon'zo-ism' (bŏn'zō ĭzm), *n.* [From the trade mark Bonzoline.] A composition used esp. for making billiard balls. *Eng.*

boo. Obs. or dial. var. of NO.

boo. Var. of BU. See ITZEBU, MEASURE.

boo'bi-ly, *a.* Like a booby. [*Rare*]

boo'by, *v. t.* To act the booby.

Boo'by, Lady. A coarse, immoral woman in Fielding's "Joseph Andrews," who is unable to seduce her footman Andrews. [ET, *n.*, 4. *Local, U.S.*]

booby hack, booby hut = BOOBY HUTCH. A clumsy covered carriage or seat, used in the eastern part of England.

boo'by-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

boo'by-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

booby prize. A prize for the booby See BOOBY, *n.*, 3.

booche. † BOTCH.

bood (bōōd), *v.* **1.** Contr. of *behooved*, pret. of BEHOOVE; — chiefly used impersonally, in sense: (it) behooved; was obligatory upon. Cf. BUS, *v.*, behooves *Obs.*

2 Must; ought; — used both as a pret. and a present 1st, 2d, or 3d person. *Scot. & Ir.*

Boodh (bōōd), **Boo'd'dha, Boodh'ism,** etc. Vars. of BUDDHA, BUDDHISM, etc.

boo'die (bōō'dĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *bodach.*] A hobgoblin. *Scot.*

boo'die. Var. of BUDDLE.

boo'die, *n.* A stupid person; a boodle. *Slang* [-DOM.]

boo'die-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See BOO'DLE-ISM.

boo'die-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

boo'die-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

boo'dy (bōō'dĭ), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *bouler.*] To pout; sulk; mope. *Rare.* [scare.]

boof (bōōf), *n. Local, U.S.* **1.** A **2.** Peach brandy.

booget. † BUDGET.

booh. = BOO, *interj.*

boo'hoo' (bōō'hōō'), *n.* The sailfish *Istiophorus nigricans.*

book. Obs. pret. of BAKE, BIDE; † BUD.

book. Obs. or dial. var. of BOUK.

composition was spread through many centuries. Copies of it, or of some of its chapters, were buried with the mummy or inscribed in the sarcophagus or tomb. — **Book of the Law of Moses.** = PENTATEUCH. — **B. of Wisdom.** See *Wisdom of Solomon*, under OLD TESTAMENT. — **Books of Chilan Balam** (chē-län′ bä-läm′) [Maya *chilan* mouthpiece, interpreter + *balam* priest], books in the Maya language, but in Latin characters, compiled by natives of Yucatan, and containing accounts of the customs and rites of the Maya peoples previous to the Spanish conquest. — **by the book,** according to the rules or course laid down in a book regarded as authoritative; in the prescribed way; formally; correctly; accurately; as, to speak or play *by the book*.

We quarrel in print, *by the book*. *Shak*

—**in one's bad books,** in disfavor with one. —**in one's books,** *or* **in one's good books,** in one's favor. "I was so much *in his books*, that at his decease he left me his lamp." *Addison.* —**without book.** **a** By memory. **b** Without authority.

book (bo͝ok), *v. t.* ; BOOKED (bo͝okt); BOOK′ING. [AS. *bōcian* to give by charter.] **1.** To convey by book, or deed. *Obs* **2.** To enter, write, or register in a book or list; esp., to register (one's name), as in order to engage service or accommodation; hence, to engage conveyance for; as, to *book* freight to New York; to be *booked* for Southampton.

Let it be *booked* with the rest of this day's deeds. *Shak.*

3. To mark out for; to destine or assign for. *Colloq.*

Here I am *booked* for three days more in Paris. *Charles Reade.*

4. To make or put into a book, as gold leaf.

5. To register (a couple or either of them) in the Sessions record, previous to the banns. *Scot.*

book, *v. i.* To register one's name or buy a ticket so as to engage something in advance.

book′bind′er (-bīn′dẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to bind books. —**book′bind′er-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

book′bind′ing, *n.* Bookbinders' art or trade.

book′case′ (bo͝ok′kās′), *n.* A case with shelves for books.

booked (bo͝okt), *a.* **1.** Having studied books. *Rare.*

2. *p. p.* of BOOK, *v.* Specif.: **a** Entered or placed in a book, registered. **b** Engaged; destined; bound. *Colloq.*

book′er (bo͝ok′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *bōcere.*] **1.** A scribe. *Obs.*

2. A recorder; a bookkeeper. *Rare.*

book′hold′er (-hōl′dẽr), *n.* **1.** A prompter at a theater. *Obs.*

2. A support for holding a book open.

book′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making into a book.

2. Act of entering in a book; specif., a registering for the purpose of engaging accommodations, or the like.

3. *Mil.* Act of memorizing from a book, as by a drill master. *U. S.*

booking clerk. One who registers passengers, baggage, etc., for conveyance, or sells tickets at a booking office.

booking office. **1.** An office where passengers, baggage, etc., are registered for conveyance.

2. An office where passage tickets are sold. *Eng.*

book′ish, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a book or books. *Now Rare.*

2. Fond of, or learned in, books; acquainted with books rather than with men. "A *bookish* man." *Addison.*

3. Characterized by, or affecting, literary form or precision; literary; hence, formal; pedantic; as, *bookish* speech.

—**book′ish-ly,** *adv.* —**book′ish-ness,** *n.*

book′keep′er (bo͝ok′kēp′ẽr), *n* One who keeps accounts; one whose business or profession is bookkeeping.

book′keep′ing, *n.* Art or practice of keeping a systematic record of business transactions, so as to show their relation to each other, and the state of the business in which they occur; art of keeping accounts. The books or special accounts commonly used are a *daybook*, *cashbook*, and *ledger*, often with an *invoice book*, *sales book*, *purchase book*, or special form of *journal*.

book′land (bo͝ok′länd), **bock′land** (bŏk′-), *n.* [AS. *bōcland*; *bōc* book + *land* land.] *O. Eng. Law.* Orig., land granted by a book or charter; hence, later, any land not folkland. See BOOK, *n.*, 1 **a**.

There is great reason to believe that a grant of *bookland* usually made no difference at all to the actual occupation of the soil. It was a grant of lordship and revenues and in some cases of jurisdiction and its profits. *Pollock & Mait.*

book′-learned′ (-lûrn′ĕd), *a.* Versed in books; bookish. "*Book-learned* blockheads." *Dryden.*

book learning. Learning acquired from books, as distinguished from practical knowledge.

book louse. Any of several species of minute wingless insects of the order Corrodentia, esp. *Troctes divinatoria*, of the family Psocidæ, injurious to old books and papers.

book lung. *Zoöl.* A lunglike saccular breathing organ containing numerous thin folds of membrane arranged like the leaves of a book, as the lungs of many arachnids.

book′mak′er (bo͝ok′māk′ẽr), *n.* One who makes books, esp. by compilation from other books; a compiler; also, one who makes a book of bets. See BOOK, *n.*, 4.

book′mak′ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** The making of books.

2. Specif.: The making of a betting book.

book′man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who has to do with books; as: **a** A studious man; a scholar. **b** One who has to do with the sale of books. *Colloq.*

book′mark′ (-märk′), *n.* Something placed in a book to guide in finding a particular passage; also, a bookplate.

book muslin. Bookbinders' muslin; also, a thin white muslin for women's dresses.

book name. A name of an animal or plant, other than the scientific name, used only in books on zoölogy or botany.

book palm. An East Indian palm (*Corypha taliera*) closely related to the talipot palm. The leaves furnish a valuable substitute for paper. Also called *taliera*.

book′plate′ (bo͝ok′plāt′), *n.* A label placed upon or in a book, showing its ownership or its position in a library.

book′rack′ (bo͝ok′răk′), *n.* A rack for supporting an open book; also, a rack for holding a number of books.

book scorpion. Any minute arachnid of the order Pseudoscorpiones, as *Chelifer cancroides*, found among papers. It can run sidewise and backward, and feeds on insects.

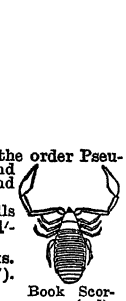

Book Scorpion (×5)

book′sell′er (bo͝ok′sĕl′ẽr), *n.* One who sells books. —**book′sell′er-ish,** *a.* —**book′sell′er-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

book′sell′ing, *n.* Business of selling books.

book′shelf′ (-shĕlf′), *n.*; *pl.* -SHELVES (-shĕlvz′). A shelf for books.

book′stack′ (-stăk′), *n.* A fixed rack provided with bookshelves; esp., one of a system in a library stack room.

book′stall′ (-stôl′), *n.* A stall where books are sold.

book′stand′ (-stănd′), *n.* A bookstall; also, a bookrack.

book′store′ (-stōr′), *n.* **1.** A store where books are the main commodity sold. *U. S and, locally, Canada.*

2. A room in a library in which books are kept. *Eng.*

book tile. *Building.* A hollow tile shaped like a book with one long edge concave and the other convex. It is used for roofing, ceilings, and as a light fireproof filling.

book value. *Finance.* The value of anything as shown in the books of account of the corporation or firm owning it; specif., of stock, the value as determined by the net profits or deficit of a corporation as shown by its books.

book′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* **1.** *Printing.* Work done for or as for books, in distinction from newspaper work (which is less particular) and job work, or display work.

2. Study, application to books; esp., the use of books in giving instruction, — considered as a pedagogic method.

book′worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* **1.** Any of various insects (moths or beetles) whose larvæ injure books, feeding on the binding and paste, and often piercing the leaves. Among the species commonly met with are the bread beetle (*Sitodrepa panicea*) and a small spider beetle (*Ptinus brunneus*).

2. One unusually devoted to reading or studying books.

book′y (-ĭ), *a.* Bookish; devoted to books.

boo′ly (bo͞o′lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BOOLIES (-lĭz). [Prob. fr. Ir. *buaile* fold, place for milking cows.] *Irish Hist.* A company of herdsmen wandering with their cattle; also, a temporary inclosure for the shelter of cattle or their keepers.

boom (bo͞om), *n.* [D. *boom* tree, pole, beam, bar. See BEAM.]

1. *Naut.* **a** A long pole or spar used esp. to extend the foot or bottom of a particular sail, as, the jib *boom*, the main *boom*, the spinnaker *boom*, etc. **b** In Scotland, any outrigged spar either fore or aft, including the bowsprit. **c** *pl.* That part of a ship's deck where the spars are stored.

2. *Mech.* **a** A long spar or beam projecting from the mast of a derrick, to support or guide the body to be lifted or swung. **b** The upper or lower member of a jib or girder.

3. A pole set up to mark the channel in a river or harbor.

4. *Mil.* A chain cable or line of spars extended across a river or the mouth of a harbor, to obstruct passage.

5. *Lumbering.* **a** A line of connected floating timbers stretched across a river, or inclosing an area of water, to keep saw logs, etc., from floating away; also, the inclosed area. **b** By extension, an obstruction formed of floating logs, or the like, retarding the flow of the stream.

boom, *v. t.*; BOOMED (bo͞omd); BOOM′ING. **1.** *Naut.* To extend, or push, with a boom or pole; as, to *boom* out a sail.

2. *Lumbering.* To confine, as logs, by means of a boom; also, to supply (a body of water) with a boom or booms.

boom, *v. i.* [Of imitative origin; cf. ME. *bommen* to hum, D. *bommen* to drum, sound as an empty barrel, also W. *bwmp* a hollow sound; *aderyn y bwmp*, the bird of the hollow sound, i.e., the bittern. Cf. BUM to hum, BUMP to boom.]

1. To make a hollow sound, as waves or cannon; to cry with a hollow note, as a bittern; to hum sonorously, as an insect.

At eve the beetle *boometh*. *Tennyson*

Alarm guns *booming* through the night air. *Irving.*

2. To move with a booming noise, as a ship under full sail.

She comes *booming* down before it. *Totten.*

3. To have a rapid growth in market value or in popular favor; to develop rapidly in resource and population, as a town or district.

☞ The first use of *boom* in this sense was probably in the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," July 18, 1878: "The Grant movement is *booming*." J. B. McCullogh, the author of the phrase, in a letter to the editors of the Century Dictionary, says: "I cannot explain how I came to use it, except that, while on the gunboats on the Mississippi river during the war, I used to hear the pilots say of the river, when rising rapidly and overflowing its banks, that it (the river) was 'booming.' The idea I wished to convey was that the Grant movement was rising — swelling, etc. The word seemed to be a good one to the ear and I kept it up. It was generally adopted about a year afterward. I used it as a noun after a while, and spoke of 'the Grant boom.' It is doubtful whether *booming*, as used by the pilots, derives from the sound made by the river or from the sudden rise following the breaking up of a boom."

boom, *v. t.* **1.** To give forth with a resonant or booming sound; — usually with *out*.

2. To cause a rapid growth or increase of in favor, price, sales, commercial development, political influence, etc.; to work or contrive for such a growth or increase of; to push; as, to *boom* a stock; to *boom* a town, or a candidate.

boom, *n.* Formerly also *bomb*. **1.** A hollow roar, as of waves or cannon; also, the hollow cry of the bittern; a booming.

A pillar of iron . . which if you had struck, would make . . a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath. *Bacon.*

2. A strong, rapid, and expanding movement, as: **a** Advocacy and growth into favor of an aspirant for political office. **b** Rapid (often forced) settlement and development of a town or district; as, the Klondike *boom*. **c** Marked and sustained advance in the market price of a commodity.

boom′age (bo͞om′ăj), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A duty levied for the purpose of satisfying harbor dues, anchorage, etc.

2. A tax or toll for the use of a log boom, as in storing logs.

boom′boat′ (bo͞om′bo͞t′), *n.* *Naut.* A boat carried amidships and stowed in the booms of a vessel.

boom′das′ (bo͞om′dăs′), *n.* [D. *boom* tree + *das* badger.] Any of several small tropical African conies of the genus *Dendrohyrax*, of arboreal habits.

boom′er (bo͞om′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that booms, specif., *Western U. S.*, one who joins in a rush of settlers, as to a newly opened district.

2. **a** The sewellel. **b** A large male kangaroo.

boom′er-ang (bo͞om′ẽr-ăng), *n.* [From the native name in Australia.] **1.** A curved or angular club used, mainly by the natives of Australia, as a missile weapon. A typical style is twenty to thirty inches long, two to three wide, and half or three quarters of an inch thick. When thrown, it may be made to describe very remarkable curves, the most notable being that in which it moves first nearly horizontally, then curves upward, and finally, taking a retrograde direction, falls near the place from which it was thrown. Weapons similar to the Australian boomerang were used by the ancient inhabitants of Egypt and Ethiopia, and are still employed by some of the wild tribes of India, and by Indians of the southwestern United States.

Boomerangs.

2. Any story, scheme, or project, esp. a scandalous or disreputable one, which reacts to the damage of its originator.

boom′ing, *p. a.* **1.** Making the sound of one that booms; also, rising or swelling with a hollow sound.

O'er the sea-beat ships the *booming* waters roar. *Falconer.*

2. Increasing rapidly; as, *booming* prices.

boom′ing, *vb n.* **1.** Act of one that booms; a rising or onward movement accompanied by a heavy roar; a deep, hollow sound; as, the *booming* of the sea; the *booming* of bitterns.

2. *Gold Mining.* The process of forming a dam and causing the sudden discharge of the accumulated water down a hillside or gorge, thus washing out deposits of gold which are collected by leading the water through sluices.

booming out (*or* in), *Mil. Engin.*, forming (or dismantling) a bridge by adding (or withdrawing) pontoons. *Eng.*

boom iron. *Naut.* One of the iron rings on the yards through which the studding-sail booms traverse; also, a similar ring on a stationary spar or part through which a movable spar traverses.

boom jigger. *Naut.* A tackle for rigging in or out studding-sail booms; — called *in-and-out jigger* in U. S. navy.

boo′mo-rah (bo͞o′mō-rä), *n.* [Native name.] A small West African chevrotain (*Dorcatherium aquaticus*).

boom′slang′e (bo͞om′slăng′ē), *n.* [D. *boom* tree + *slang* snake.] A large South African tree snake (*Bucephalus capensis*).

boom tackle. A tackle used on or with a boom; specif., *Naut.*, a double purchase used to rig out booms.

boon (bo͞on), *n.* [ME. *bone*, *boun*, a petition, fr. Icel *bōn*; akin to Sw. & Dan. *bön*, AS. *bēn*; but influenced by F. *bon* good, fr. L. *bonus* (cf. BOON, *a.*).] **1.** A prayer or petition; hence, a command or order in the form of a request. *Obs.*

For which to God he made so many an idle *boon*. *Spenser.*

2. That which is asked or granted, or is enjoyed, as a benefit or favor; a gift; benefaction; grant; present.

Every perfect *boon* is from above. *James* i 17 (*Rev. Ver.*).

3. *Feudal Law.* Unpaid services in labor or kind not fixed in time or amount due from a tenant (of the lower grades) to his lord. Whence: **boon day,** erroneously **bind day,** a day on which boon was to be rendered; **boon earth,** plowing by way of boon service; **boon loaf,** a loaf allowed for boon service; **boon work,** work done as boon service, etc. (cf. WEEK WORK).

Syn. — See PRESENT.

boon, *a.* [F. *bon*, L. *bonus*. See BOUNTY.] **1.** Good; prosperous; as, *boon* voyage. *Obs.*

2. Kind; bountiful; benign.

Which . . . Nature *boon*

Poured forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain. *Milton.*

3 Gay; merry; jovial; convivial.

A *boon* companion, loving his bottle. *Arbuthnot.*

boon, *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *bun* in the same sense, AS. *bune* reed, stalk.] The woody portion of flax, separated from the fiber by retting, braking, and scutching.

boon′ga-ry (bo͞on′gä-rĭ), *n.* [Native name.] A small tree kangaroo (*Dendrolagus lumholtzi*) native of Queensland.

boor (bo͝or), *n.* [D. *boer* farmer, boor, earlier *geboer*, prob. fr. LG. *gebur*, akin to AS. *gebūr* countryman, which is fr. *būr* a dwelling, and orig. meant one dwelling in the same place with others. See BOWER; cf. NEIGHBOR, BOER.] **1.** A husbandman; a peasant; a rustic; esp., a clownish or unrefined countryman.

The [Anglo-Saxon] *boor* is put before us as a tenant with a house and a yardland or virgate, and two plow oxen. . . But he is a very dependent person; his beasts, even the poor furniture of his house, his pots and crocks, are provided for him by his lord. Probably it is this that marks him off from the ordinary villanus or "townsman," and brings him near the serf. In a sense he may be a free man *F. W. Maitland.*

2. A Dutch, German, or Russian peasant; esp. [*cap.*], a Dutch colonist in South Africa, Guiana, etc.; a Boer.

3. A rude, ill-bred person; one clownish in manners.

boor′ish (bo͝or′ĭsh), *a.* Like a boor; clownish; uncultured; unmannerly.

Which is in truth a gross and *boorish* opinion. *Milton.*

Syn. — Rustic, rude, awkward, clumsy, ungainly, lubberly; surly, sullen, crabbed. — BOORISH, CHURLISH, CLOWNISH, LOUTISH. BOORISH refers to gross lack of breeding or to rudeness of manner; CHURLISH, to surliness or incivility, frequently of speech. CLOWNISH suggests ungainly rusticity, LOUTISH, stupid clumsiness, of bearing or demeanor. See AWKWARD, RURAL.

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book bearer. = BOOKHOLDER, 1 *Obs.*

book clamp. A bookbinder's vise; also, a device for carrying books.

book′craft′, *n.* Book learning; also, authorship; literary skill.

book credit. An amount to one's credit in an account book.

book debt A debt which is charged to one in a book of accounts.

book English. Literary English.

book′er-y, *n* 1. Acquaintance with books. *Obs.*

2. A collection of books.

book fell. [*book* + *fell* skin.] A sheet of vellum or parchment prepared for writing. *Obs.or Hist.*

book′fold′, *n.* A piece of muslin 24 yards long.

book′ful, *n.*; *pl.* -FULS. As much as will fill a book. — *a.* Filled with book learning. *Rare.*

book gill. A form of gill (found in the king crabs) consisting of membranous folds arranged like the leaves of a book.

book′hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

book′ie (bo͝ok′ĭ), *n. Horse Racing.* A bookmaker. *Slang.*

book′i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

book′ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM. *R.*

book′lare′, book′lear′ (bo͝ok′-lâr′). Scot. vars. of BOOKLORE.

book′-leaf tra′che-a = BOOK LUNG. [LEARNED. *Obs*

book′-lered′, *a.* = BOOK-

book′less, *a.* Without books; also, unlearned.

book′let, *n.* A little book.

book′ling, *n.* See -LING, *dim.*

book′lore′, *n.* Book learning.

book madness. Bibliomania.

book′mark′er, *n.* A bookmark.

book′mate′, *n.* A schoolfellow; an associate in study.

book′mon′ger (-mŭn′gẽr), *n.* A dealer in books. [the Bible.

Book oath. An oath made on

book packet A packet to be sent by book post. *Eng.*

book post. The postal system or rate for carrying books, etc. *Eng.* — **book postage.** *Eng.*

book′press′, *n.* A bookcase.

book′shop′, *n.* A bookstore.

bookt Booked. *Ref. Sp.*

book tray A rack consisting of a board with upright end pieces for holding books.

book′wards, *adv.* See -WARDS.

book′ways′, book′wise′, *adv.* See -WAYS; -WISE.

book′wise′, *a.* Book-learned.

book′wright′ (-rīt′), *n.* A maker of books; an author. [*Sp.*

book′wurm′. Bookworm. *Ref.*

bool (bo͞ol). Var. of BEAL, drink.

bool. Dial. var of BOWL.

boold. + BOLD.

boole. + BOLE, BOWL, BULL.

Bool′i-an (bo͞ol′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the theories of George Boole (1815-64), an English mathematician and logician who elaborated mathematical or symbolic logic.

bool′ie (bo͞ol′ĭ). Var. of BOWLY, crooked. *Scot.*

boolt. + BOLT.

bool′work′ (bo͞ol-), *n.* Var. of BULLWORK.

boom. + BOMB. [NUT.

boo′mah nut. Var. of BOMAH

boombas. + BOMBASE.

boom′brace′. *Naut.* A rope or brace leading from the end of a topmast studding-sail boom to the main rigging.

boomd. Boomed. *Ref. Sp.*

boom′-end′ed, *a.* *Naut.* Having a studding sail or its yard hauled well up and out to the boom end. [a boom.

boom foresail. A foresail set to

boom′ing-ly, *adv.* of BOOMING.

boom′kin. Var. of BUMKIN.

boom′let, *n.* See -LET.

boom mainsail. *Naut.* A mainsail set to a boom.

boom rat. *Logging.* A worker on a boom. *Cant.*

boom sail. *Naut.* A sail set to a boom.

boom′ster (bo͞om′stẽr), *n* A boomer, as of prices. *Slang.*

boon. + BONE.

boon. Dial. var. of BOUN.

boon′age (bo͞on′ăj), *n.* [*boon* a gift + *-age.*] Boon work.

boone. + BOND.

Boone (bo͞on), *n.* [From *Boone* County, Arkansas.] *Geol* A chert formation of the Mississippian system in Arkansas.

boonegrace + BONGRACE.

boonfire + BONFIRE.

boonk (bo͞ongk), *n.* The European little bittern. *Dial. Eng.*

boon′less, *a.* See -LESS.

boopeep. + BOPEEP.

bo-o′pis (bō-ō′pĭs), *a.* [Gr. *βοῶπις.*] Ox-eyed (which see).

boor, boore. + BOAR. [BOWER.

boor. Obs. or dial var of

boord, boorde. + BOARD, BOURD. [ALEXANDER.

boorde Alisaundre. + BORD

boorder. + BORDER, BOURDER.

boord′ly. Var. of BURDLY.

boore. Obs. pret. of BEAR.

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boost (bōōst), *v. t. & i.* ; BOOST'ED , BOOST'ING. [Of uncertain origin ; cf. E. dial. (Scot) *boose* force, energy, *pouse*, *poose*, to push.] To lift or push from behind (one who is endeavoring to climb); to push or raise up ; to raise , hence, to assist over obstacles, or to advance ; as, to *boost* a candidate ; to *boost* prices. *Colloq., U. S.*

boost, *n.* A push from behind, as to one who is endeavoring to climb ; a push or shove that aids one in rising or advancing ; help. *Colloq., U. S.*

boost'er (bōōs'tẽr), *n.* One that boosts ; specif : *Elec.* An instrument or machine for regulating or modifying the electromotive force in an electric circuit ; — so called because used to "boost," or raise, the pressure in the circuit A dynamo is sometimes inserted in a distribution system for this purpose.

boot (bōōt), *n.* [ME. *bot*, *bote*, advantage, amends, cure, AS. *bōt ;* akin to Icel. *bōt*, Sw. *bot*, Dan. *bod*, Goth. *bōta*, D. *boete*, G. *busse ;* prop., a making good or better, from the root of E. *better*, adj.] **1** Remedy ; relief ; help, esp. in time of peril ; hence, one who brings relief. *Obs. or Archaic.*

"Saint George to *boot !*" *Shak.*

He gat the sake man his *boote.* *Chaucer*

Next her Son, our soul's best *boot.* *Wordsworth*

2. Something given to equalize an exchange, or to make up for deficiency of value in one of the things exchanged.

I'll give you *boot*, I 'll give you three for one *Shak.*

3. Profit ; gain , advantage , avail ; use. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Then talk no more of flight, it is no *boot* *Shak.*

4. Less usual form for BOTE, BOT, repair, compensation.

to boot, in addition ; over and above ; as a compensation for the difference of value between things bartered ; as, he traded and gave ten dollars *to boot.*

Helen, to change, would give an eye *to boot.* *Shak.*

boot, *v. t. ;* BOOT'ED , BOOT'ING. **1.** To remedy , cure ; give relief to. *Obs.*

2. To profit ; advantage ; avail , — often followed by *it ;* as, what *boots* it ?

What *booteth* it to others that we wish them well, and do nothing for them ? *Hooker*

What *boots* to us your victories ? *Southey*

3. To enrich ; to benefit ; to give in addition, or as boot (in sense 2). *Obs*

And I will *boot* thee with what gift beside
Thy modesty can beg *Shak*

boot, *v. i.* To be of avail , — used impersonally.

boot, *n.* [Cf. BOOT profit, or BOOTY.] Booty ; spoil ; as, to make *boot Obs. or R.*

boot, *n.* [ME. *bote*, OF. *bote*, F. *botte*, LL. *botta ;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A covering, usually of leather, for the leg, sometimes reaching only just above the ankles, sometimes reaching to the hip. In the United States *boot* is often distinctively applied, esp. of men's wear, to the form that reaches at least well up the calf of the leg and is not laced, buttoned, or made with elastic sides, other forms being called *shoe ;* otherwise, both in England and the United States, the word *boot* is used as a general term for all forms extending above the ankle.

2. An instrument of torture for the leg, formerly used to extort confessions, particularly in Scotland.

So he was put to the torture, which in Scotland they call the *boots*, tor they put a pair of iron *boots* close on the leg, and drive wedges between them and the leg *Bp Burnett*

3. A partial covering for the hoof and leg of a horse, intended to prevent injury from interference.

4. Of a coach · **a** A seat at the side for attendants. *Obs.* **b** A low outside compartment before or behind the body. *Obs.* **c** A place for baggage at either end of a stagecoach.

5. An apron or cover (of leather or rubber cloth) for the driving seat of a vehicle, to protect from rain and mud.

6. Something constructed on the analogy of a boot ; as : **a** A leathern drinking vessel. *Obs.* **b** A leather case for a violin. *Obs.* **c** The metal casing and flange fitted about a pipe where it passes through a roof. **d** In a grain elevator, the box in which the lower pulley runs. **e** A leather case attached to a cavalry saddle to contain a carbine ; a bucket. **f** In a reed pipe of an organ, the box or compartment containing the reed. See REED PIPE, *Illust.*

7. The lowest leaf-bearing internode of a wheat stalk. *U. S.*

boots and saddles, *Cavalry Tactics*, the trumpet call which is the signal for mounted formations.

boot, *v. t.;* BOOT'ED ; BOOT'ING. **1.** To put boots on, esp. for riding.

2. To torture with the boot.

3. To kick with a booted foot. *U. S.*

4 To beat with a leather strap or belt, formerly with a long jackboot. *Mil. Slang, Eng. Oxf. E. D.*

boot, *v. i.* To boot one's self ; to put on one's boots.

boot'black' (bōōt'blăk'), *n.* One who blacks or polishes boots.

boot crimp. A frame or device used by bootmakers for drawing and shaping the body of a boot.

boot'ed (bōōt'ĕd ; -ĭd ; 7, 151), *a.* **1.** Wearing boots , esp., equipped for riding ; as, a *booted* squire.

2. *Zoöl.* Having a continuous horny, bootlike covering : — said of the tarsus of some birds in distinction from those covered with plates or scales, or soft skin. It is considered a mark of high specialization.

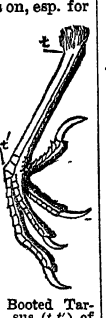

Booted Tarsus (*t-t'*) of Robin.

Bo-ö'tes (bō-ō'tēz), *n.; gen.* BOÖTIS (-tĭs). [L. *Bootes*, Gr. *βοώτης* herdsman, fr. *βοῦς*, gen. *βοός*, ox, cow.] *Astron.* A northern constellation, containing the bright star Arcturus. In pictorial maps Boötes is represented as a man with a crook, accompanied by the Canes Venatici (Hunting Dogs), driving the Great Bear.

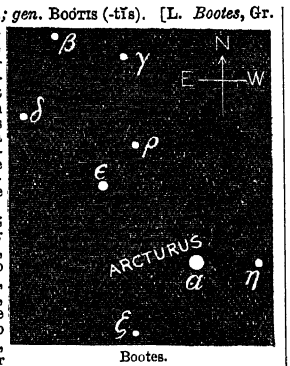

Bootes.

booth (bōōth; bōōth; 277), *n.* [ME. *bothe ;* pro. fr. ODan. *bōð*, Dan. *bod ;* akin to Icel. *būð*, Sw. *bod*, MHG. *buode*, G. *bude*, *baude ;* from the same root as AS. *būan* to dwell, E. *boor*, *bower*, *be.*] **1.** A house or shed built of boards, boughs, or other slight materials, for temporary occupation.

2. A covered stall or temporary structure in a fair, at a polling place, in a railroad station, for a telephone, etc.

boot'hose' (bōōt'hōz'), *n.* **1.** Stocking hose, or spatterdashes, in lieu of boots. *Shak.*

2. Hose made to be worn with boots.

Bo-ö'tid (bō-ō'tĭd), *n.* [*Boötes* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of the meteors the radiant of which is in the constellation Boötes. Cf. LEONID.

boot'i-kin (bōōt'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [*boot* + *-kin*] **1.** A little boot, legging, or gaiter ; also, a covering for the foot or hand, worn as a cure for the gout.

2. An instrument of torture ; a boot

boot'ing, *n.* **1.** Torture by the boot. See 5th BOOT, 2.

2 Kicking, as with a booted foot.

boot'jack' (bōōt'jăk'), *n.* A device for pulling off boots.

boot'leg' (-lĕg'), *n.* **1.** The part of a boot made to cover the leg.

2. *Mech.* **a** A large locking lever in a spinning mule. **b** A box to protect parts of the gearing of a railroad gate.

boot'leg', *v. i.* To carry liquor about on the person and sell it in places where the sale of liquor is prohibited. *Slang, U. S.* —**boot'leg'ger** (-lĕg'ẽr), *n.* —**boot'leg'ging**, *vb. n*

boot'less, *a.* [From BOOT profit.] **1.** *O. Eng. Law.* Not expiable or compoundable by a boot, or bote. (See BOTE, BOT, repair, compensation.)

2. Incurable ; remediless. *Obs.*

3. Unavailing ; unprofitable , useless ; to no advantage.

I 'll follow him no more with *bootless* prayers *Shak.*

Syn. — See USELESS.

—**boot'less-ly**, *adv.* — **boot'less-ness**, *n.*

boot powder. Powder, as of soapstone, used to dust the inside of a boot to aid or ease the entrance of the foot.

boots (bōōts), *n.* [*pl.* in form, but construed as a *sing.*] **1.** A servant at a hotel or elsewhere who cleans and blacks the boots and shoes.

2. The youngest officer in a regiment ; also, the junior member of a club. *Slang, Eng.*

3. The black haw (*Viburnum prunifolium*)

boot top. 1. The upper part or top of a boot ; esp., an ornamental one, as a flaring top, a lace ruffle formerly worn so as to conceal the top of the boot, etc.

2. = BOOT-TOPPING.

boot'-top'ping, *n. Naut.* **a** The process of cleaning a vessel's hull about the water line and coating it with some antifouling material. **b** That portion of a vessel's hull between the light and the load water lines (that portion being usually painted red, as boot tops were in the early part of the 19th century). **c** In the United States navy, the anticorrosive paint used on this part of a vessel's hull.

boot'-tree', *n.* [*boot* + *tree* wood, timber.] An instrument to stretch and widen the leg of a boot or to preserve the form of a shoe, usually consisting of adjustable pieces moved by a wedge or screw.

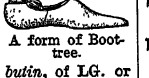

A form of Boot-tree.

The pretty boots trimly stretched on *boot-trees* *Thackeray.*

boo'ty (bōō'tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *butin*, of LG. or Scand. origin ; cf. Icel. *býti* exchange, barter, Sw. *byte* barter, booty, Dan. *bytte*, D. *buit* booty, G. *beute*, also Icel *byta*, Sw. *byta*, Dan. *bytte*, to distribute, exchange. The word was influenced in English by *boot* profit.] **1.** That which is seized by violence or obtained by robbery, esp. collective spoil taken in war ; plunder ; pillage. *Milton.*

2. Specif. : *Internat. Law.* Spoil taken on land, as distinguished from *prize*, or that captured on the high seas. The property in *booty* passes to the captor by the act of seizure.

3. Any rich gain, without especial reference to the manner of its taking.

I have spread the nets o' the law to catch rich *booties*,
And they came fluttering in. *Fletcher.*

Syn. — BOOTY, PLUNDER, LOOT, PILLAGE, SPOIL, PREY agree in denoting that which is seized by violence. BOOTY and PLUNDER are alike used of seizures in war ; the words also apply to that which is gotten by robbery or theft. *Booty* frequently suggests the richness, *plunder* the considerable amount or varied character, of the spoil. LOOT is strictly the booty from a sacked city ; it sometimes implies the illicit or dishonorable acquisition of such spoils. SPOIL (commonly *pl.*) and PILLAGE usually suggest the violence of the act of seizing. In recent usage *spoil* is frequently applied to the emoluments of office, regarded as the rightful booty of a victorious political party ; as, "To the victors belong the *spoils*." PREY, in modern usage, is confined, in its literal sense, to that which is seized by carnivorous birds or animals ; fig., it is applied to the victims of any overwhelming force or power ; as, "For who, to dumb forgetfulness a *prey*" (*Gray*). See RAVAGE.

booze (bōōz), *v. i.;* BOOZED (bōōzd) ; BOOZ'ING. [Cf. D. *buizen ;* akin to G. *bausen*] To drink greedily or immoderately, esp. liquor ; to tipple.

booze, *n.* A carouse ; a drinking ; also, what is drunk ; liquor ; drink. *Colloq*

booz'er (bōōz'ẽr), *n.* One who boozes ; toper ; bouser.

booz'y (-ĭ), *a.* Somewhat intoxicated ; fuddled ; stupid with liquor ; bousy. *Colloq. C. Kingsley.*

bo-peep' (bō-pēp'), *n.* [*bo* + *peep.*] The play or act of suddenly looking out, as from behind a screen, and withdrawing, so as to startle some one (as by children in play).

bo'ra (bō'rȧ), *n.* [It., dial var. of *borea* north wind, L. *boreas.* Cf. BOREAS.] A violent, cold, dry northeast wind that prevails over the Adriatic from about October to April.

bo-rach'io (bō-răch'yō), *n.* [Sp. *borracha* a leather bottle for wine, *borracho* drunk.] A large leather bottle for liquors, etc., made of skin. Hence : A drunkard. *Obs.*

bo'ra-cite (bō'rȧ-sīt), *n. Min.* A borate and chloride of magnesium, $Mg_7Cl_2B_{16}O_{30}$, occurring in hard, glassy crystals and in softer, white masses H., 7 (crystals). Sp. gr., 2.9–3. It is strongly pyroelectric.

bor'age (bŭr'ăj), *n.* [ME *borage*, fr OF. *bourage*, *bourace*, F. *bourrache*, LL. *borago*, *borrago*, prob. fr. LL *borra*, F. *bourre*, hair of beasts, flock ; — from its hairy leaves.] A rough-hairy blue-flowered European herb (*Borago officinalis*), used, esp. in France, as a demulcent and diaphoretic, also as in salad. It is a widely naturalized weed.

Bo-rag'i-na'ce-æ (bō-răj'ĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BORAGE.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or trees (order Polemoniales), the borage family, distinguished mainly by the circinate inflorescence and nutlike fruit. There are 86 genera and about 1500 species, which are of wide distribution. Representative genera are *Borago*, *Alkanna*, *Lithospermum*, *Cordia*, *Heliotropium*, and *Myosotis*. — **bo-rag'i-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Bo-ra'go (bō-rā'gō), *n.* [NL. See BORAGE.] *Bot.* A small genus of perennial herbs typifying the family Boraginaceæ, distinguished by a rotate corolla and large scar at the base of the nutlet They are natives of the Mediterranean region.

bo'ral (bō'răl), *n.* [*borate* + *aluminium*] *Pharm.* A fine white astringent powder used by dermatologists. It is a borate and tartrate of aluminium.

bo-ras'ca (bō-ras'kȧ) } *n.* [F. *bourrasque* or Sp., Pg., or
bo-ras'co (bō-răs'kō) } It. *burrasca.* Cf. BORRASCA.] A
bo-rasque' (bō-răsk') } squall, often attended with a thunderstorm, occurring esp. in the Mediterranean.

Bo-ras'sus (bō-răs'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βόρασσος* the palm fruit.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of palms of tropical Asia, Africa, and the Sunda Islands. See PALMYRA.

bo'rate (bō'rāt), *n.* [From BORIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of boric acid ; specif., an orthoborate.

bo'rat-ed (bō'rāt-ĕd), *a.* Mixed or impregnated with borax or boric acid.

bo'rax (bō'răks), *n.* [ME. *boras*, fr. F. *borax*, earlier spelt *borras ;* cf. LL. *boraz*, Sp. *borraj ;* all fr. Ar. *būraq*, fr. Pers. *būrah.*] A crystalline salt, sodium tetraborate, $Na_2B_4O_7$, colorless or white when pure, with a slight alkaline taste. Ordinary borax crystallizes in large monoclinic prisms containing ten molecules of water, but an octahedral form containing only five molecules of water is obtainable. Both of these forms, when heated, lose water and finally fuse to a transparent glass. Borax occurs native in Tibet (see TINCAL), California, and Nevada. It is also made from soda and the boric acid of hot springs. It is used as a flux, cleansing agent, and antiseptic, and in soldering metals, making enamels, fixing colors on porcelain, etc.

borax carmine. *Micros.* An alkaline staining fluid composed of borax, carmine, and water. It is used with dilute hydrochloric acid to produce a permanent red nuclear stain.

bord (bōrd), *n.* **1.** *Mining.* = FACE, 14 **b**. *Eng.*

2. *Coal Mining.* An opening driven in the coal parallel to the main rise heading ; — called also *bord gate.*

bord-and-pillar system, a method of mining coal in which the field is divided into strips by bords cut across so as to leave a series of pillars arranged checkerwise.

bor'dage (bôr'dăj), *n.* [LL. *bordagium.*] *Feudal System.* The tenure or services of a bordar.

bor'dar (bôr'dȧr), *or*, *Lat. form*, **bor-da'ri-us** (bôr-dā'rĭ-ŭs), *n. ; L. pl.* -II (-ī). [LL. *bordarius*, fr. *borda* a cottage.] *Feudal System.* A tenant who holds a cottage, and usually a few acres of land, at the will of his lord, and is bound to menial service ; — often included, with the term *cottier*, under the term *villein.*

Bor'da's' mouth'piece' (bôr'dăz'). [After J. C. *Borda*, French mathematician and engineer.] *Hydraul.* A horizontal reëntrant mouthpiece for a vessel discharging fluid, of a length such that the jet is clear of the orifice at the outer wall of the vessel. Its coefficient of discharge is theoretically ½.

boor'ish-ly, *adv* of BOORISH.
boor'ish-ness, *n* See -NESS.
‖ **boor'ka.** Var. of BURKA.
boorn. + BOURN.
boor nouse'. Var. of BURNOOSE.
boor's mustard a The pennycress b A kind of peppercress (*Lepidium ruderale*). *Eng.*
boort (bōrt), *n.* [D] = BORT.
boor'-tree'. Var. of BOUR-TREE
boos. + BOSS. [a drink.]
boo'sa (bōō'zȧ). Var. of BOZA,
boose (bōōz) Var. of BOOZE.
boose (bōōs, *Eng. Dial Dict.*), *n* [AS. (assumed) *bōs* ; cf. AS *bōsig* cow stall] A stall or crib, as for an ox. *Dial Eng.* [ER.
boos'er (bōōz'ẽr). Var. of BOOZER.
boos'ey (-ĭ). Var. of BOOSY.
boosome + BESOM, BOSOM
boost. + BOAST, BOIST.
boost (bōōst), *v.* Must. See HOOD, 2. *Scot. & Ir.*
boostar. + BOASTER.
boos'y (bōōz'ĭ). Var. of BOOZY.
boos'y (bōōz'ĭ), *n* [AS. *bōsig*] = BOOSE, stall, crib. *Dial. Eng.*
boot. + BOAT ; obs. pret. of BITE.
boot Dial. var of BOUT.
boot (bōōt). Var. of BOOD. *Scot. & Ir.*
boot'a-kin. Var. of BOOTIKIN.
Boo'tan pine Var of BHUTAN PINE.
boot catch, boot catcher. = BOOTS, n., 1. *Obs.*
boot closer. One that sews together the uppers of boots
boote + BOOT
boot-ee', *n* A kind of boot or shoe for a woman or child ; — a trade name.
boot'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
booth. + BOTH.
Booth (bōōth), *n.* The husband of Amelia in Fielding's novel "Amelia." His frailties exhibit, it is said, some of the author's.
booth'age, *n.* A fee for the privilege of erecting a booth. *Obs.*
boot'hale' (bōōt'hāl'), *v. t. & i.* [*boot*, equiv. to *booty* + *hale.*] To forage for booty ; to plunder. *Obs.* — **boot'hal'er**, *n Obs.*
booth'er (bōōth'ẽr). Obs. or Dial. var. of BOULDER.
booth'ite (bōōth'īt), *n* [After one Edward *Booth*] A hydrous sulphate of copper occurring in indistinct monoclinic blue crystals Sp. gr., 1 94. [on boots.]
boot hook. A hook for pulling-
booth'y. Var of BOTHY.
boo'tied (bōō'tĭd), *a.* Laden with spoil
boot'ing, *n.* Plunder ; booty ; also, the act of plundering. *Obs.*
boot'last', *n.* = BOOT-TREE. —
boot'last'er, *n*
boo'tle-blade', *n.* A word of uncertain meaning used by J R. Drake in the "Culprit Fay," the part *bootle* apparently being coined by him.
boot'less, *a.* Without boots
boot'lick', *n.* A toady. *Vulgar or Colloq., U. S.*
boot'lick', *v. t. & i.* To flatter ; toady. *Vulgar or Colloq., U. S.* — **boot'lick'er**, *n.*
boot'mak'er (-māk'ẽr). *n.* A maker of boots — **-mak'ing**, *n*
boot stocking. A heavy stocking worn over the boot as an extra protection against cold.
boot stretcher A boot-tree.
boo'ty, *a.* Sharing. *Obs.*
boo'ty, *n* [Cf. BOOT profit.] A boot or remedy. *Obs*
boo'ty-less, *a.* See -LESS.
boowe. + BOUGH, BOW
booze Booze, booze. *Ref. Sp.*
Bo'oz (bō'ŏz) *Bib.*
boo'za (bōō'zȧ). Var. of BOZA.
booz'i-ly, *adv.* of BOOZY
booz'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
boo'zy Var of BOUZY, bulky.
Bo-peep', Little A little shepherdess (in a well-known nursery rime) who lost her sheep.
bo-peep'er, *n.* A mask. *Obs.*
bor. + BEER, BOAR, BOWER ; obs p. p. of BEAR.
bor (bôr), *n.* [Cf. NEIGHBOR] Neighbor ; friend ; — a word of address. *Dial. Eng*
bor. *Abbr.* Boron ; borough.
bo'ra (bō'rȧ), *n.* [Native name.] *Anthropol* A rite of Australian aborigines by which boys, on reaching puberty, are initiated into men's estate
bor'a-ble, bore'a-ble (bôr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE , BORE.
boracha, borracha. Incorrect spellings of BURUCHA.
bo-rac'ic (bō-răs'ĭk), *a* Boric.
bo'ra-cif'er-ous (bō'rȧ-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See BORAX , FEROUS.] Containing or yielding borax
bo'ra-cous (bō'rȧ-kŭs), *a.* Of or relating to, or from, borax
bor'ak (bôr'ăk), *n* [Native name] Banter ; chaff ; fun *Colloq., Australia.*
Bo-rak', *n* Short for ALBORAK.
bo'ral (bō'răl). Var. of BORREL, auger [of BAROMETZ
bor'a-mez (bôr'ȧ-mĕz) Var
boras + BORAX. [BURATO.
borato, boratta, boratto +
borax bead. See BEAD, *n.*, 3 d.
borbecu. + BARBECUE
Bor'bo-rite (bôr'bō-rīt), *n* [L. *Borboritae*, n pl., fr. Gr. *βόρβορος* filth] Opprobriously : a An Ophite b Esp , one of a branch of Mennonites. *Obs*
bor'bo-rygm (-rĭm), *n.* = BORBORYGMUS
bor'bo-ryg'mus (-rĭg'mŭs), *n.* [NL ; Gr *βορβορυγμός*, fr *βορβορύζειν* to rumble in the bowels.] *Med* A rumbling or gurgling noise produced by wind in the bowels
Bor'chardt-Lu'ger pis'tol (bôr'kärt-lōō'gẽr) A German semi-automatic pistol, utilizing the recoil for extracting the shell and for reloading It is the standard of the Swiss army
bord + BOURD. [BOARD.]
bord Obs or dial. var. of **bord.** *n.* A shilling. *Obs. Cant.*
bor'dage (bôr'dăj), *n.* [F.] That which forms a border.
bord Al'ex-an'der Also **borde Alisaundre.** A kind of striped silk *Obs.*
borde + BORD, BOURD.

Bor'deaux' (bôr'dō'), *n.* **1.** A city and seaport in the south of France.

2. Wine from the region about Bordeaux, France, esp. that from the department of Gironde; also, wine, of any locality, resembling Bordeaux in its properties. Bordeaux wines are in general dry (except sauterne), still, full, and of pleasant bouquet, and contain 8–11 per cent of alcohol by volume. They receive their names from the districts, towns, or estates (*châteaux*) where they are produced, from the name of the grape, as *Cabernet*, etc. Distinction is also made as to wines produced on light gravelly lands (*graves*), on the hills (*côtes*), and on alluvial soils (*palus*). Of the red wines, to which the name *claret* is usually applied, those of *Médoc* include the best. These are carefully classified. To the "first growths" belong four: **Château Lafite** (often spelt **Lafitte**), **Ch. Margaux**, **Ch. Latour**, **Ch. Haut-Brion**. To the second belong **Ch. Larose**, **Ch. Léoville**, and **Ch. Ducru**, from *St. Julien*; **Cos d'Estournel** and **Ch. Montrose**, from *St. Estèphe*, etc. *St. Emilion* also produces good red wine. The best white wines are those of the *Sauternes* district, south of Bordeaux. Of these **Château Yquem** (**Haut Sauterne**) takes first rank, while several others, as **Ch. La Tour-Blanche**, are very fine. *Barsac* produces sauternes of both qualities.

3. Any of several red azo dyes derived from beta naphthol; as, *Bordeaux B* (fast red B), *Bordeaux G*, *Bordeaux R* (used as a stain in microscopy).

Bordeaux mixture, *Hort.*, a fungicidal mixture composed of blue vitriol, lime, and water. The formula in common use is: blue vitriol, 6 lbs.; lime, 4 lbs.; water, 35–50 gallons.

bor'del (bôr'dĕl), *n.* [F. *bordel*, orig. a little hut, OF. *borde* hut, cabin, of German origin, and akin to E. *board*, *n.* See BOARD, *n.*] A brothel. *Obs.*

‖ **Bor'de-lais'** (bôr'dᵊ-lā'), *masc.*, **Bor'de-laise'** (-lāz'), *fem.*, *a.* [F.] Of or pertaining to Bordeaux or its environs.

Bordelaise sauce, sauce à la bordelaise.

bor'der (bôr'dẽr), *n.* [ME. *bordure*, F. *bordure*, OF. *bordeüre*, fr. *border* to border, fr. *bord* a border; of German origin. See BOARD, *n.*; of. BORDURE.] **1.** The outer part or edge of anything; margin, verge; brink.

Upon the *borders* of these solitudes *Bentham*

2. A boundary; also, a frontier of a state or of the settled part of a country; a frontier district.

3. A strip or stripe along or near the edge, as of a garment, as an ornament or finish; hence, a narrow flower bed.

4 A plait or braid of hair about the forehead. *Obs.*

5. *pl.* Scenery in a theater forming side wings, etc.

Syn. — Bound, boundary, limit, confine, frontier. — BORDER, MARGIN, VERGE, EDGE, RIM, BRIM, BRINK agree in the idea of a bounding or dividing line or surface. A BORDER is that part of a surface which is just within its boundary line, it is sometimes the boundary line itself, as, the *border* of a rug, of a flower bed, the Scotch *border*, over the *border*. A MARGIN is a *border* of definite width, or distinguished in some way from the remaining surface; it also applies to the space immediately contiguous to a body of water; as, the *margin* of a page, the *margin* of a lake or river. VERGE (frequently fig) denotes an extreme or remote border; as, "to the furthest *verge* that ever was surveyed by English eye" (*Shak.*); on the *verge* of ruin. An EDGE is a sharply defined terminating line; as, the *edge* of a table, of a cliff, of a knife; the water's *edge*. RIM usually applies to the edge of something circular or curving: BRIM, to the upper rim of a hollow vessel, or to the line of junction between land and water; as, the *rim* of the moon, the *rim* of a kettle, of a wheel; the *brim* of a teacup, full to the *brim*, the river's *brim*. A *rim* is regarded as an inclosing boundary; a *brim* as a terminating limit. BRINK denotes the edge of something steep; as, the *brink* of a precipice, on the *brink* of the grave, the river's *brink* (which differs from the river's *brim* in stressing the abruptness of the bank or shore rather than the close approach of the water to the edge). See SHORE, BOUND.

the border, the borders, the contiguous districts of Scotland and England.

bor'der, *a.* Pert. to a boundary district or frontier; hence, rude; unconventional; as, *border* thieves; *border* manners.

bor'der, *v. t.*; BOR'DERED (-dẽrd), BOR'DER-ING. **1.** To make a border for; to furnish with a border, as for ornament, as, to *border* a garment or a garden.

2. To be, or to have, contiguous to; to touch, or be touched, as by a border; to be, or to have, near the limits or boundary; as, the region *borders* a forest.

Shebah and Raamah *border* the sea. *Raleigh*

3. To confine within bounds; to limit. *Obs.*

That nature, which contemns its origin,
Cannot be *bordered* certain in itself. *Shak*

bor'der, *v. i.* **1.** To touch at the edge or boundary; to be contiguous or adjacent; — with *on* or *upon*; as, Connecticut *borders* on Massachusetts.

2. To approach; to come near to; to verge.

Wit which *borders* upon profaneness deserves to be branded as folly. *Abp Tillotson.*

bor'dered (-dẽrd), *a.* **1.** Having a margin differentiated by its structure, marking, or the like, as a leaflike organ.

2. *Her.* Having a border or edge of a specified tincture

Gules, a bend vert *bordered* or. *Woodward.*

bordered determinant, *Math.*, one formed from another by affixing the same number of new rows and new columns, the square form being completed generally with zeros. — **b. pit**, *Bot.*, a pit or thin spot in the cell wall of certain wood cells, surrounded by a thickened border. Bordered pits act as valves regulating the passage of water, and are developed only in cells that are soon to lose their living contents. They are esp. characteristic of conifers.

bor'der-er (-dẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who dwells in a border or frontier region. "*Borderers* of the Caspian." *Dyer.*

bor'der-land' (-lănd'), *n.* Land on the frontiers of two adjoining countries; — often used fig.; as, the *borderland* of science; the *borderland* of dreams, the state of consciousness between dreaming and waking, etc. — **bor'der-land'er** (-lăn'dẽr), *n.*

border rider. A freebooter on the English border.

border ruffian. *U. S. Hist.* One of those proslavery men of Missouri who, during the Border War, used to cross the border into Kansas and Nebraska to vote illegally or to intimidate the antislavery settlers.

Border States. In the U. S., before the Civil War, the States bordering on the free States, viz., Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. Besides these, Delaware, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas were frequently included within this designation.

Border War. *U. S. Hist.* The conflict in Kansas between proslavery and antislavery men, in the years 1854–58.

bor'dure (bôr'dūr), *n.* [F. *bordure*. See BORDER, *n.*]

1. *Her.* A border surrounding the shield one fifth of the width of the shield when plain, larger when charged. It is often used as a difference between the chief and a cadet of the same family.

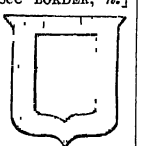

Bordure

2 A border. *Archaic.* *R. Browning.*

bordure of England, *Her.*, a bordure *gules* charged with eight lions passant guardant *or*. — **b. of France**, *Her.*, a bordure *azure* charged with eight fleurs-de-lis *or*.

bore (bōr), *v. t.*; BORED (bōrd); BOR'ING (bōr'ĭng). [ME. *borien*, AS. *borian*; akin to Icel. *bora*, Dan *bore*, D. *boren*, OHG. *porōn*, G. *bohren*, L. *jorare*, Gr. *φαράν* to plow.] **1.** To perforate or penetrate (a body), as by turning an auger, gimlet, drill, or other instrument against it; to pierce; as, to *bore* a plank. Technically, wood is said to be *bored* and metal *drilled* when a hole is made in it by a rotating tool. Metal is said to be *bored* when a hole is made in it by rotating it against a stationary tool, or when a hole previously made in it is enlarged and trued by revolving either the metal or the tool.

2. To form or make by penetrating with or as with an auger, as, to *bore* a hole; to *bore* a well or a tunnel; specif., *Metal Working*, to form (a hole) by rotating the work against a stationary tool; also, to enlarge and true up (a hole) by successive cuts.

3. To make (a passage) by laborious effort; to force a difficult passage through; as, to *bore* one's way through a crowd.

"What bustling crowds I *bored*." *Gay.*

4. To push or thrust aside; as, in racing one horse may *bore* another out of his course.

5. To befool; trick. *Obs.*

6. [Perh. a different word.] To weary by tedious iteration or by dullness, to afflict with ennui by forcing one's conversation or presence upon.

Used to come and *bore* me at rare intervals *Carlyle*

bore, *v. i.* **1.** To make a hole or perforation with or as with a boring instrument; to cut a circular hole by the rotary motion of a tool; as, to *bore* for water or oil (i. e., to sink a well); to *bore* into a tree (as insects).

2. To be pierced or penetrated by an instrument that cuts as it turns; as, this timber does not *bore* well.

3. To push forward with laborious effort.

They take their flight . . *boring* to the west. *Dryden*

4. *Man.* To shoot out the nose or toss it in the air.

bore, *n.* [Cf. BORE, *v.*, and Icel. *bora* hole made by boring.]

1. A hole made by boring; a perforation; also, a hole or opening bearing, or fancied to bear, some resemblance to one so made, as the tubular outlet of a geyser.

2. An internal cylindrical cavity, as of a pipe or tube.

The *bores* of wind instruments. *Bacon.*

Love's counselor should fill the *bores* of hearing *Shak.*

Specif., *Ordnance:* **a** In old muzzle-loading ordnance, the entire interior tube, including cylinder, chamber, if one, and the part connecting these. **b** In modern breech-loading ordnance, that portion of the interior tube in front of the breechblock, including powder chamber, shot chamber, slopes, and the rifled portion of the tube.

3. The size of a hole; the interior diameter of a tube or gun barrel, the caliber. The size of the bore of a firearm was early designated by the number of spherical bullets fitting it which it took to weigh a pound, the larger the bore the smaller being the number. Shotguns still preserve this peculiarity, although the size of the bore no longer bears any relation to the number of the shot actually used which it takes to weigh a pound. In all other modern firearms the bore is designated by the *caliber* (which see).

4. [AS. *bor.*] A tool for boring, as an auger.

5. Caliber; importance. *Obs.*

Yet are they much too light for the *bore* of the matter. *Shak.*

6. A crevice; chink; opening.

It was the first blue *bore* . . in our cloudy sky *Baillie*

7. A perforated piece of iron to receive the shanks of nails while the heads are being hammered to shape.

8 [Perh. a different word.] Ennui or dullness as a state or malady (orig. referred to as a French disposition); also, one who suffers from this affliction. *Obs.*

9. A person or thing that wearies by prolixity or dullness; a tiresome person or affair, one that causes ennui.

It is as great a *bore* as to hear a poet read his own verses *Hawthorne*

bore, *n.* [Icel. *bāra* wave.] *Phys. Geog.* **a** A tidal flood which regularly or occasionally rushes with a roaring noise into certain rivers of peculiar configuration or location, in one or more waves which present a very abrupt front of considerable height, dangerous to shipping, as at the mouth of the Amazon, in South America, the Hugli and Indus, in India, and the Tsientang, in China. **b** Less properly, a very high and rapid tidal flow, when not so abrupt, such as occurs at the Bay of Fundy and in the British Channel.

bo're-al (bō'rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *borealis*; cf. F. *boréal*. See BOREAS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Boreas, hence, northern.

So from their own clear north in radiant streams,
Bright over Europe bursts the *boreal* morn. *Thomson*

2. [*cap.*] *Biogeog.* Designating or pertaining to a terrestrial division consisting of the northern and mountainous parts of both the Old and the New World; — equivalent to the *Holarctic region* exclusive of the Transition, Sonoran, and corresponding areas. The term is used by American authors and applied by them chiefly to the Nearctic subregion. The *Boreal* region includes approximately all of North and Central America in which the mean temperature of the hottest season does not exceed 18° C (= 64.4° F.). Its subdivisions are the Arctic zone and the boreal zone, the latter including the area between the Arctic and Transition zones and having as subdivisions the Hudsonian and Canadian zones.

boreal signs, the signs of the zodiac from Aries to Libra, which lie wholly or in part north of the celestial equator.

bo're-as (bō'rē-ăs), *n.* [L. *boreas*, Gr. Βορέας.] The north wind; — usually [*cap.*] a personification.

bore bit. A rock-boring chisel.

bore'dom (bōr'dŭm), *n.* **1.** = BOREISM. *Geo. Eliot.*

2. State of being bored, or pestered; a state of ennui.

3. The realm of bores, bores, collectively.

Syn. — See TEDIUM.

bor'ee' (bōr'ē'), *n.* [Native name] Any one of several Australian wattle trees, esp. *Acacia pendula*, the silver-leaf boree, and *A. glaucescens*. See MYALL.

bo-reen' (bō-rēn'), *n.* [Ir. *botharin*, dim. of *bothar* a street, lane.] A lane, a narrow byroad. *Irish.*

bor'e-gat (bōr'ē-găt), *n.* A greenling or rock trout (*Hexagrammos decagrammus*) of California.

bor'e-le (bōr'ē-lē), *n.* [Prob. native name.] The black rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros bicornis*) of Africa. See RHINOCEROS.

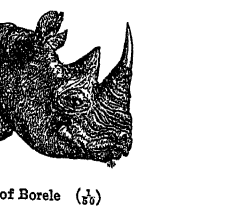

Head of Borele ($\frac{1}{50}$)

bor'er (bōr'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that bores; an instrument for boring; specif., *Man.*, a horse that bores.

2. Any of various animals that burrow in wood or other substances, as: **a** The shipworm. **b** Any of various bivalve mollusks (as those of the genera *Saxicava*, *Aspergillum*, and *Lithodomus*) which bore in limestone rock. Cf. PIDDOCK. **c** The oyster drill (*Urosalpinx cinerea*). **d** Any of numerous insects of different orders which in the larval or adult condition bore in the woody parts or bark of plants. Among beetles are the locust, apple, and hickory borers (which see), the fruit-tree bark beetle (*Scolytus rugulosus*), etc.; among moths, the peach-tree borer (*Sanninoidea exitiosa*), the peach-twig borer (*Anarsia lineatella*), etc.

3. A hagfish.

4. The ovipositor of an insect, when fitted for boring.

bor-eth'yl (bōr-ĕth'ĭl; bōr-), *n* [*boron* + *ethyl*] *Chem.* Ethyl boride, $B(C_2H_5)_3$, obtained as a liquid of penetrating odor, which ignites spontaneously in the air.

Bor-ghe'se (bōr-gā'sā), *a.* Of or pertaining to a noble Sienese family, the Borghese, one of whom became Pope Paul V. in 1605. The Palazzo *Borghese* and the Villa *Borghese* are among the most famous buildings in Rome.

Borghese Gladiator, a statue in the Louvre taken as representing a man defending himself with the shield and about to strike with the sword or spear, or, less commonly, a man with shield and spear in a pyrrhic dance. The base is inscribed with the name of Agasias, son of Dositheus of Ephesus, whose date is conjectured to have been about 350 B. C.

Borghese Gladiator.

bo'ric (bō'rĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, boron.

boric acid, any acid derived from boric oxide · specif., a white crystalline substance, $B(OH)_3$, easily obtained from its salts, and occurring in solution in the hot lagoons of Tuscany; — called also *orthoboric acid*, *boracic acid*. It is used as a preservative, and in coloring gold, making flint glass, etc. — **b. nitride**, a light white powder, BN formed by direct union of the elements boron and nitrogen, or by heating borax with sal ammoniac. Heated in the blowpipe flame it exhibits a brilliant phosphorescence, hence the name *æthogen*, formerly applied to it.

bo'ride (bō'rīd, -rĭd; 184), *n. Chem.* A binary compound of boron with a more positive (basic) element or radical; — formerly called *boruret*.

bo'rine (bō'rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n. Chem* A compound derived from boron hydride, BH_3, by the replacement of hydrogen by a hydrocarbon radical; as, triethyl *borine* (borethyl). Cf. AMINE

bor'ing (bōr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BORE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act or process of one that bores, as, the *boring* of cannon; the *boring* of piles and ship timbers by teredos.

One of the most important applications of *boring* is in the formation of artesian wells *Tomlinson.*

2. A borehole; a bore.

3. A chip or cutting made by boring; — usually in *pl.*

boring bar, a revolving or stationary bar carrying one or more cutters for boring holes. — **b. block.** *Mech.* **a** A slotted block for holding work to be bored. **b** The cutter holder on a boring bar. — **b collar**, *Mech.*, a circular, piv-

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bor'del-er, *n.* [F *bordelier*.] Also **bor'del-ier**, **bor'del-lar**. **bor'dil-ler.** A keeper or frequenter of brothels. *Obs.*

bor-del'lo, *n.* [It.] = BORDEL.

border ✝ BORDAR

bor'derd. Bordered. *Ref Sp.*

bordere ✝ BOURDER

‖ **bor'de-reau'** (bōr'dē-rō'), *n.*, *pl.* -REAUX (-rō'). [F.] A note or memorandum, esp. one containing an enumeration of documents.

bor'der-ism (bōr'dẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* Habits, speech, or character of dwellers in a border district.

Bor'der Leices'ter (lĕs'tẽr). One of a race of Leicester sheep originating near the borders of England and Scotland.

bor'der less, *a* See -LESS.

Bor'der Min'strel Sir Walter Scott (1771–1832). [RIDER.]

border pricker = BORDER

border stone. A boundary stone, a curbstone.

border warrant *Eng Law* A writ of arrest issued on one side of the Scottish border for execution on the other side.

bord gate. = BORD, *n.*, 2.

bordier, *n.* [F.] *Feudal System* = BORDAR *Hist.*

bordis. ✝ BOURDIS.

bord'land', *n* [*bordar* (or perh. *bord* a board) + *land*.] *Eng Feudal System.* Land held by a bordar; or, less prob., the land kept by a lord for the maintenance of his board, or table. *Hist.*

bord'lode', *n.* [*bordar*, prob. + *lode* way] *Eng. Feud Law.* The service, formerly required of certain tenants, of carrying timber from the woods to the lord's house. *Obs.*

bord'man, *n.* [*bordar* + *man*.] A bordar *Obs.*

bordore ✝ BORDER.

bordrag. bordraging, *n.* [Prob. for *bodrage*, influenced by *border*.] A border raid. *Obs.*

bord service Service due from a bordar; bordage. *Obs.*

bor'dured (bôr'dūrd), *a. Her.* Having a bordure.

bore. ✝ BOAR, BOOR

bore, *pret. & obs. p. p.* of BEAR.

bore. Var of BOR.

bo're-ad (bō'rē-ăd; bō-rē'ăd), *n.* = BOREAL

bo're-a'lis (bō'rē-ā'lĭs), *n.* Short for AURORA BOREALIS.

bo're-an, *a* Boreal

boreau ✝ BOURREAU

bore'cole' (bōr'kōl'), *n.* [Cf D. *boerenkool* lit., husbandman's cabbage.] = KALE

bo'ree (bō'rē) ✝ BOURRÉE.

bore'hole', *n* A hole made by boring; a bore.

Bo're-iad (bō'rē-ăd; bō-rē'ăd), *n.* [Gr. Βορηιάδης, patronymic of Βορέας Boreas.] *Myth.* A descendant, esp. a son, of Boreas.

bore'ism (bōr'ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM; BORE, *n*, 9.

borel. ✝ BORREL, BURREL.

borelich, bore'ly ✝ BURLY.

bore meal. The crushed débris brought up by boring.

boreson ✝ BAUSON

boresprit ✝ BOWSPRIT.

bore'-tree' Var. of BOUR-TREE.

Bo-re'us (bō-rē'ŭs; bō'rē-ŭs), *n* [NL., fr Gr. βόρειος of the north wind, northern] *Zool.* A genus of wingless mecopteroid insects often found on snow in the northern United States

borg (bôrg). *n.* [See BOROUGH.] A Danish borough (in England); — so used by Charles Kingsley

borgage ✝ BURGAGE.

borgels ✝ BURGESS.

borgh, *n* See BORROW, pledge, tithing. *Hist* [ALPENNY.

borghalpenny. Var. of BORROH-

borghe. ✝ BOROUGH, BORROW.

borghen. Obs. p. p. of BERGH.

borgoune ✝ BURGEON

borh. ✝ BOROUGH, BORROW.

bor'ick-ite (bôr'ĭk-īt), *n.* [After *Borický*, Czechic mineralogist] *Min.* A reddish brown, compact, hydrated basic phosphate of iron and calcium

borin. Obs. p. p. of BEAR.

bor'ing, *n.* [See BORER.] A certain dancing step *Obs.*

boring clam. A piddock.

bor'ing-ly, *adv.* of BORING.

Bo'rin-que'ño (bō'rĭn-kā'nyō), *n.* [Sp., fr native name.] One of the extinct aboriginal Indians of Porto Rico

bor'ish (bōr'ĭsh), *a.* Tedious; tiresome [BOREISM.

bor'ism (bōr'ĭz'm). Var of

bo'rism (bō'rĭz'm), *n. Med.* Poisoning caused by the continued use of borax.

Bo'rith (bō'rĭth). *Bib.*

bo'rith. *n* [L., fr. Heb *bōrîth*] A plant, possibly the soapwort, used formerly for cleaning. *Obs.*

oted back plate in a lathe, having a number of tapering holes, any of which may be brought in line to steady the piece to be bored. — **boring gauge**, a clamp attached to a boring tool to regulate the depth of its penetration. — **b. head**, the cutting end of a boring tool; specif., the cutter head of a diamond drill. — **b. mill**, *Mach.*, an adaptation of the face lathe having a revolving horizontal table in place of a vertical face-plate, used esp. for heavy work. The tool is held stationary in a kind of slide rest, as in a planing machine, or in a turret head. — **b. rod**, a rod made up of segments, carrying at its lower end a tool for earth boring or rock drilling. — **b. sponge**, a sponge of the genus *Chiona* or allied genera, which penetrates the substance of shells, etc. *C. sulphurea* of the Atlantic coast is very injurious to oysters.

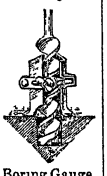
Boring Gauge

bo'rize (bō'rīz), *v. t.* To treat with, or subject to the action of, boric acid, as food for preservation.

born (bôrn), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of BEAR, *v. t.* (For distinction between *born* and *borne* see note under BEAR, *v. t.*) Hence: *p. a.* Having from birth a certain character; by birth or nature; inborn, as, a *born* liar; a *born* matchmaker.

born again, *Theol.*, regenerated; renewed; having received spiritual life. "Except a man be *born again*, he cannot see the kingdom of God." *John* iii. 3. — **b. days**, days since one was born; lifetime. *Colloq.* — **b. on the wrong side of the blanket**, illegitimate. — **b. in the purple**, of princely birth; highborn. See PORPHYROGENITE. — **b. with a silver spoon in one's mouth**, born to wealth or good fortune.

borne (bôrn), *p. p.* of BEAR. Supported; carried; conveyed; brought forth (by the mother); defrayed, etc. See BEAR, *v. t.*, and note at end.

bor'ne-ēne (bôr'nē-ēn), *n.* [*borneol* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* A volatile oil found in *Dryobalanops camphora*, containing borneol in solution. It is a mixture of terpenes.

bor'ne-ol (-ōl; -ōl), *n.* [*Borneo* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* A kind of camphor, $C_{10}H_{17}OH$, existing in three optically different varieties, corresponding to those of true camphor, which it closely resembles and into which it is converted on oxidation; — called also *camphol.* **d-borneol**, called variously **Borneo camphor, Malay camphor, Sumatra camphor**, etc., occurs in masses in the tree *Dryobalanops aromatica.* The supply is almost wholly consumed in the East, being highly prized as an embalming material. **l-borneol** is the **ngai camphor** of the Asiatic asteraceous tree *Blumea balsamifer.* It is found also in certain oils, as that of valerian.

born'ite (bôr'nīt), *n.* [After I. von *Born*, Austrian mineralogist.] *Min.* A brittle, metallic-looking sulphide of copper and iron, Cu_3FeS_3, copper-red or brownish on fresh fracture. H., 3. Sp. gr., 4.9–5.4. It is a valuable ore of copper. Called also *horseflesh ore*, and *purple copper ore* (or *erubescite*), in allusion to the colors shown upon the tarnished surface. — **bor-nit'ic** (bôr-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

bor'nyl (bôr'nĭl), *n.* [*borneol* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent alcohol radical, $C_{10}H_{17}$, of which borneol is the hydroxide.

bo'ro- (bō'rō-). *Chem.* Combining form of *boron*, *borate*, etc.

bo'ro-glyc'er-ide (-glĭs'ēr-īd; -ĭd) } *n.* Also **bo'ro-glyc'-**
bo'ro-glyc'er-in (-glĭs'ēr-ĭn; 184) } **er-ine**. *Pharm.* A compound of boric acid and glycerin, used as an antiseptic.

bo'ro-lan'ite (-lăn'īt), *n.* [*boro-* + *melanite.*] *Petrog.* A rare, granular, igneous rock related to nephelite syenite and containing melanite.

bo'ron (bō'rŏn), *n.* [NL. See BORAX.] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element occurring only in combination, as in borax, ulexite, colemanite, boracite, and sassolite, also in datolite, tourmaline, etc. Symbol, *B*; at. wt. 11. With some difficulty it may be reduced from its compounds and obtained either in brown or reddish amorphous form or as octahedral crystals resembling the diamond in hardness and other properties. It is trivalent, forming the compounds BH_3, BCl_3, BN, etc. Sp. gr. of crystals, 2.63.

boron carbide. *Chem.* The compound B_6C, the hardest substance known except the diamond. It is made by heating boron and carbon in the electric furnace.

Bo-ro'ni-a (bō-rō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Francesco *Borone*, companion of Dr. Sibthorp, botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of Australian rutaceous shrubs having highly scented brown, yellow, or pink tetramerous flowers with a persistent calyx and corolla. *B. serrulata* is the Australian rose.

bo'ro-sil'i-cate (bō'rō-sĭl'ĭ-kāt), *n.* [*boro-* + *silicate.*] *Chem.* A double salt of boric and silicic acids, as in the natural minerals tourmaline, datolite, etc.

bo'ro-tung'state (-tŭng'stāt), *n.* [*boro-* + *tungstate.*] *Chem.* A double salt of boric and tungstic acids.

bor'ough (bŭr'ō), *n.* [ME. *burgh, buru, boru*, port, town, burrow, AS. *burh, burg*; akin to Icel., Sw., & Dan. *borg*, OS. & D. *burg*, OHG. *puruc, purc*, MHG. *burc*, G. *burg*, Goth. *baurgs*; and prob akin to AS. *beorg* hill, mountain, or perh. to AS. *beorgan* to hide, save, defend. See BURY, *v. t.*; cf. BURROW, BURG, BURY, *n.*, BURGESS, ICEBERG, HARBOR, HAUBERK.] **1.** Among the Anglo-Saxons, the inclosure or close protecting a house; hence: **a** A fortified house, as of a manor; a manor house; a castle; a citadel or fortress. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A fortified group of houses; specif., *A.-S. & Early Eng. Hist.*, such a group of houses forming a town with certain special duties and privileges. This early borough, maintained by a district for military purposes, passed insensibly into the modern borough (sense 2 below), becoming a market place with a peace of its own enforced by its own courts, and with the right of citizenship or burgherhood inheritable. By the time of the Norman Conquest it came under the king's peace, receiving a charter from the king, standing out as the scene of burgage tenure, sending representatives to the national council or parliament, etc. — **2.** *Eng. Law.* **a** A town, or urban constituency, that sends a member or members to Parliament. **b** A town incorporated for purposes of self-government; — so defined in the *Interpretation Act*, 1889, s. 15. **3.** In Scotland, a burgh, or incorporated town; specif., one returning or contributing to return a member to Parliament. See BURGH. **4.** In some States of the United States (as in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Minnesota) a form of municipal corporation proper corresponding in general to the incorporated town or village of other States. In Connecticut the borough is governed by a warden and a unicameral legislative body called the court of burgesses; in Pennsylvania the legislative body is a unicameral common council, and the official head of the borough is the chief burgess. **5.** In New Zealand, a village, township, or town having a special governing body called a borough council. **6.** In New South Wales, a municipal corporation of not less than 1000 inhabitants and not more than 9 square miles in area. In Victoria, such a municipality of not less than 300 inhabitants.

bor'ough-Eng'lish, *n. Eng. Law.* A custom or right, still existing in some cities and ancient boroughs, by which lands and tenements descend to the youngest son, or sometimes to the youngest daughter or collateral heir.

A famous case of 1327 drew the attention of lawyers to the fact that while the burgages of the "burgh Francoys" descended to the eldest son, those of the "burgh Engloys" descended to the youngest. It was natural for the lawyers . . . to call it the custom of the *borough-English*, or the custom of *borough-English*, for such a custom came before them but rarely. *Pollock & Mait.*

bor'ough-mas'ter (bŭr'ō-mās'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. BURGOMASTER.] **1.** The mayor, governor, or bailiff of a borough. **2.** Sometimes, incorrectly, a burgomaster.

bor'ough-mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* One who buys or sells the parliamentary seats of boroughs. — **bor'ough-mon'ger-ing, bor'ough-mon'ger-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

bor'rel (bŏr'ĕl), *a.* [Prob. from BUREL, *n.*] **1.** Belonging to the laity. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Chaucer.* **2.** Unlearned; rude; rough. *Archaic.*

borrel loons, low rustic rogues. *Scot.*

bor'row (bŏr'ō), *v. t.*; BOR'ROWED (-ōd), BOR'ROW-ING. [ME. *borwen*, AS. *borgian*, fr. *borg, borh*, pledge; akin to D. *borg*, G. *borg*; perh. fr. root of AS *beorgan* to protect. See BOROUGH.] **1.** To receive from another on a pledge or security given for its return or the return of an equivalent; to receive with the implied or expressed intention of returning the identical article or its equivalent in kind; — the opposite of *lend.*

2. *Arith.* To take (one or more) from the next higher denomination in order to add it to the next lower; — a term of subtraction when the figure of the subtrahend is larger than the corresponding one of the minuend. **3.** To make one's self indebted for; to appropriate; to take, receive, or derive.

Any drop thou *borrowedst* from thy mother. *Shak.*

4. To copy or imitate; to adopt; as, to *borrow* the style, manner, or opinions of another; to feign or counterfeit.

The *borrowed* majesty of England. *Shak.*

It is not hard for any man, who hath a Bible in his hands, to *borrow* good words and lofty sayings in abundance; but to make them his own is a work of grace only from above. *Milton.*

5. To be surety for; to redeem. *Obs.*

borrowed light. **a** Light in an inner room or passage received from an outer one that is directly lighted. **b** A window in the interior wall admitting it. — **borrowing days**, the last three days of March, Old Style, coming about the middle of our April, and often cold and stormy. Scottish folklore says:

"March borrowed frae Aprile
Three days, and they were ill;
The first o' them was wind and weet,
The second o' them was snaw an' sleet,
The third o' them was nae a freeze,
That the birds' legs stack to the trees"

— **to borrow trouble**, to be needlessly troubled; to be overapprehensive.

bor'row, *v. i.* **1.** To borrow something; to take, get, or receive something from another, as by way of a loan, by way of imitation, etc.

Who goeth a *borrowing*
Goeth a sorrowing *Tusser.*

2. *Golf.* To play a ball up a hill or slope, instead of straight across it, so that the slope will cause the ball to return towards the hole. *Encyc. of Sport.*

bor'row, *n.* [AS. *borg, borh.*] **1.** Something deposited as security; a pledge; a surety; a hostage. *Obs.*

Ye may retain as *borrows* my two priests. *Scott.*

2. Act of borrowing; thing borrowed. *Rare.*

Of your royal presence I 'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shak.*

This symbol of "the tree of life" had no doubt been a *borrow* by Zoroaster from Holy Writ. *Daniel Rock.*

3. *Early Eng. Law.* A tithing; a frankpledge. [In this sense now usually spelt, as in A.-S., *borgh* or *borh.*]

4. *Civil Eng.* A bank or a pit from which earth is taken for use in filling or embanking; — called, in full, **borrow pit.**

bors'hold'er (bŏrs'hōl'dẽr), *n.* [ME. *borsolder*; prob. fr. AS. *borg*, gen. *borges*, pledge + *ealdor* chief. See BORROW, ALDERMAN.] *Eng. Law.* The head or chief of a borrow, or tithing; a headborough. Later, a parish officer corresponding to the petty constable. See TITHINGMAN.

bort (bôrt) } *n.* Also **boort** [Cf. F. *bort*, D. *boort*, a de-
bortz (bôrts) } fective diamond.] Material consisting of imperfectly crystallized or coarse diamonds, or fragments made in cutting good diamonds. Bort is used as an abrasive. — **bort'y** (bôr'tĭ), *a.*

bo'ryl (bō'rĭl), *n.* [*boron* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical BO, present in certain boron compounds.

Bos (bŏs), *n.* [L., ox, cow.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ruminant quadrupeds, including the wild and domestic cattle, distinguished by a stout body and hollow curved horns, standing out laterally from the skull.

bos'cage (bŏs'kāj), *n.* [OF. *boscage* grove, F. *bocage*, fr. LL. *boscus, buscus*, thicket, wood. Cf. 1st BUSH.] **1.** A growth of trees or shrubs; underwood; a thicket; thick foliage; a wooded landscape. **2.** *O. Eng. Law.* Food or sustenance for cattle, obtained from bushes and trees; also, a tax on wood.

bosch (bŏsh; *D.* bŏs), *n.* [D. Cf. BUSH.] Woods or forest; the bush. *S. Africa.*

bosch, bosh (bŏsh), *n.* [From 's Hertogen*bosch*, Holland, where it is made.] Butterine. *Eng*

bosch'bok (bŏsh'bŏk; *D.* bŏs'-), *n.* [D., *bosch* wood + *bok* buck.] A small South African harnessed antelope (*Tragelaphus sylvaticus*) frequenting forests. Also applied to related species.

bosch'vark' (-värk'; *D.* bŏs'-), *n* [D., *bosch* wood + *varken* pig.] A South African wild hog (*Potamochærus africanus*).

bosh (bŏsh), *n.* [Turk.] Empty talk; trash; humbug. *Colloq.*

bosh, *v. t. Slang, Eng.* **1.** To render ineffectual; to spoil. **2.** To humbug, also, to call humbug.

bosh, *n*; *pl.* BOSHES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [Cf. G. *böschung* a slope.] **1.** *pl.* The lower part of a blast furnace, which slopes inward, or the widest space at the top of this part. **2.** In forging and smelting, a trough in which tools and ingots are cooled.

bosk (bŏsk), *n.* [See BOSKET.] **1.** A bush. *Obs.* **2** A thicket; small wood. "Through *bosk* and dell." *Scott.*

bos'ket, bos'quet (bŏs'kĕt), *n.* [F. *bosquet* a little wood, fr. It. *boschetto*. Cf. BOSCAGE, BOUQUET.] A grove; a thicket; shrubbery; a plantation of shrubs or trees in a park or garden.

bosk'y (bŏs'kĭ), *a.* [From BOSK bush; cf. BUSHY.] **1.** Woody or bushy; covered with boscage or thickets. *Milton.* **2.** Caused by boscage.

Darkened over by long *bosky* shadows *H. James.*

3. Intoxicated; tipsy. *Slang or Dial., Eng*

Bos'ni-an (bŏz'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bosnia. See *Gaz.* — *n.* A native of Bosnia, esp. a member of the tall Slavic-speaking race which predominates there and is allied to the Montenegrins. Cf. ADRIATIC RACE.

bos'om (bŏo'zŭm; 277), *n.* [AS. *bōsm*; akin to D. *boezem*, Fries. *bōsm*, OHG. *puosum*, G. *busen*, and prob. AS. *bōg, bōh*, bough, shoulder. See BOUGH.] **1.** The breast of a human being; the part, between the arms, to which anything is pressed when embraced by them. **2.** The breast, considered as the seat of the passions, affections, and operations of the mind; secret thoughts. "Hiding my iniquity in my *bosom*." *Job* xxxi. 33.

Tut, I am in their *bosoms*, and I know
Wherefore they do it. *Shak.*

3. Embrace; loving or affectionate inclosure; fold.

Within the *bosom* of that church. *Hooker*

4. Any thing or place resembling the breast; a supporting surface; an inner recess; the interior; as, the *bosom* of the earth "The *bosom* of the ocean." *Addison.* **5.** A hollowed or incurving part; a cavity; sinus; as: **a** A cavity or hollow in the body, as of the stomach, the heart, etc. *Obs.* **b** An indentation in a coast line; a bay. *Obs.* **c** A depression round the eye of a millstone. **6.** The part of the dress worn upon the breast; an article, or a portion of an article, of dress to be worn upon the breast; as, the *bosom* of a shirt; a linen *bosom.*

He put his hand into his *bosom*: and when he took it out, behold, his hand was leprous as snow. *Ex.* iv 6.

7. Inclination; desire. *Obs.* *Shak.*

bos'om, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the bosom. **2.** Intimate; confidential; familiar; trusted; cherished; beloved; as, a *bosom* friend.

bos'om, *v. t.*; BOS'OMED (-ŭmd); BOS'OM-ING. **1.** To inclose or carry in the bosom; to keep with care; to cherish.

Bosom up my counsel. *Shak.*

2 To conceal; to hide from view; to embosom.

To happy convents *bosomed* deep in vines. *Pope.*

bos'om, *v. i.* To form a bosom; also, to have intimacy. *Obs.*

bos'omed (bŏo'zŭmd), *a.* Having, or resembling, a bosom; kept in the bosom; hidden.

bos'om-y (-ĭ), *a.* Characterized by recesses or sheltered hollows; bosomlike.

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borke. Obs. pret. pl. of BARK.

bor'lase (bŏr'lās), *n.* The blackfish *Centrolophus niger.*

borler. † BURLER.

borlich. † BURLY.

Bor'li-net' to pow'der (bŏr'lĭ-nĕt'). An explosive composed of picric acid, sodium nitrate, and potassium chromate in the proportions 10 : 10 : 85

borling (bôr'lĭng), *n* The river lamprey. *Local, Eng.*

born. Var of BONE, to take a level.

born. Obs. pret. of BURN.

born-. For obsolete forms in *born-*, see the forms in BURN-

borne † BERNE, BORN, BOURN, BURY, to burnish.

‖ **bor'né** (bôr'nā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *borner* to limit.] Limited; narrow; narrow-minded.

Bor'ne-an (bôr'nē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Borneo.

Bor'ne-o (bôr'nē-ō), *n.* An island of the East Indies. — **B. camphor** See BORNEOL. — **B. tallow.** See OIL, *Table I.*

born'ing rods'. = BONING RODS. See 2d BONING.

bor-nous'. Var. of BURNOOSE.

boro. † BOROW.

bo'ro-cal'cite (bō'rō-kăl'sīt), *n. Min.* Hydrous calcium borate, $CaB_4O_7{\cdot}6H_2O$.

bo'ro-flu-or'ic (-flōō-ôr'ĭk; 243), *a. Chem.* = FLUOBORIC

bo'ro-flu'or-ide (-flōō'ôr-īd, -ĭd), *n.* Also -id. See FLUOBORATE.

bo'ro-na'tro-cal'cite (-nā'trō-kăl'sīt), *n.* [*boro-* + *natrium* + *calcium* + *-ite.*] = ULEXITE.

bo'ro-phe'nol, *n.* [*boro-* + *phenol.*] A disinfectant made of borax and carbolic acid.

Bo-ro'ros (bō-rō'rŏs), *n pl.* An Indian people of Matto Grosso, Brazil, now somewhat civilized.

borough. † BROUGH, BURROW.

bor'ough, *n.* Erroneous for BORROW, pledge, tithing.

boroughs. † BURROW.

bor'ough-head'. Incorrect for BORROWHEAD. *Obs.*

bor'ough-hold'er, *n. Eng Law.* **a** A borsholder; — the sense commonly, but perh. mistakenly, given **b** A tenant by burgage tenure in certain Yorkshire boroughs. *Oxf. E. D.*

bor'ough-kind', *n.* Borough-English *Obs.* [-LET.]

bor'ough-let (bŭr'ō-lĕt), *n.* See

bor'ough-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

bor'ough-ten'ure, *n. Eng. Law.* Borough-English. *Obs.*

borow. † BORROW, BURROW.

borowe. † BOROUGH, BORROW.

borrachio, borracho-. † BORACHIO. [AGE.]

bor'rage (bŏr'ăj). Var. of BORAGE.

‖ **bor-ras'ca** (bôr-rȧs'kȧ), *n* [Sp., prop., storm.] *Mining.* Barren ground.

borre † BUR. [auger. *Scot.*]

bor'rel, *n.* [See BORE, *v.*] An **bor'row** (bŏr'ō), *v. t. Naut.* To sail nearer to wind or shore. *R.*

bor'row-a-ble (*-a-b'l*), *a.* See -ABLE. [rowing.]

bor'row-age (-ĭj), *n.* Act of borbor'rowd. Borrowed. *Ref. Sp.*

bor'row-er, *n.* One who borrows. "Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be" *Shak.*

bor'row-gang', *n.* [*borrow*, n. + *gang* going.] Suretyship. *Obs.*

bor'row-head', **bor'row-hood'**, *n.* [*borrow*, n. + *-head, -hood.*] Suretyship. *Obs.*

borrow pit. = BORROW, *n.*, 4.

borrowstown. † BURROWS-TOWN.

Bors (bŏrs), *n.* In Arthurian legend, a king of Gaul and uncle of Sir Lancelot. He gave aid to Arthur when he took the throne

Bors, Bo'hort (bō'hôrt), *or* **Bort** (bôrt), **Sir** In Arthurian legend, a knight of the Round Table, the nephew of Lancelot and one of the few privileged to see the vision of the Grail.

borsch (bŏrsh). [Little Russian *borshch.*] A Little Russian ragout of several ingredients, colored with red beet juice, fermented and fresh.

borsolder. † BORSHOLDER

bor'stall, *or* **bor'stal** (bŭr'st'l; bôr'-), *n.* [AS. *beorh* hill + *steall* a standing, a place.] A path up a steep hill. *Dial. Eng.*

borsten. Obs. p. p. of BURST.

Bort, Sir. See BORS, SIR.

boru. † BORROW.

borun. Obs. p p. of BEAR.

bo'ru-ret, *n.* A boride. *Obs.*

Bo-rus'sian (bō-rŭsh'ăn), *n.* See PRUSSIAN.

borw, borwe. † BORROW, BOROUGH, BURROW.

‖ **bor'zoi** (bôr'zoi), *n.* [Russ. *borzoy*, fr. *borzoy* swift.] The Russian wolf hound.

bos. † BOSS, BUS

bo'sa (bō'zȧ). Var. of BOZA.

bosard. † BUZZARD.

Bos'cath (bŏs'kăth). *Bib.*

bosce. † BOSS.

bosche. † BUSH.

bosch'veld' (bŏsh'fĕlt'; *D* bŏs'-), **bush'felt'** (bŏosh'fĕlt'), *n.* [*D bosch* wood + *veld* field.] An open plain covered with bush. *S. Africa*

bosse. Obs. or dial. var. of BOSS.

Bos-el'a-phus (bŏs-ĕl'ȧ-fŭs), *n.* [NL.; *Bos* + Gr ἔλαφος deer.] *Zoöl.* A genus of antelopes consisting only of the nilgai.

bosh. Var. of BOSCH, butterine.

bosh, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] Figure; outline; show. *Obs.*

bosh, *v. t.* To cut a figure; to flaunt. *Obs.*

bosh'bok'. Var. of BOSCHBOK.

bosholder. † BORSHOLDER.

bosh'vark' (bŏsh'värk'), *n.* Var. of BOSCHVARK.

‖ **bos in lin'gua.** [L., transl of Gr. βοὸς ἐπὶ γλώσσῃ, *Æschylus, Agamemnon*, 36.] Lit., an ox on the tongue; hence, a weighty reason for silence.

‖ **bos'jes-man** (bŏs'yĕs-măn), *n., pl.* -MANS (-măns). [D. *boschjesman.*] = BUSHMAN.

bosk. † BUSK

bos'kage Var. of BOSCAGE.

bos'ki-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

bosm. † BOSOM.

Bos'ni-ac (bŏz'nĭ-ăk), *a* = BOSNIAN.

Bo-so'la (bō-sō'lȧ), *n.* In Webster's "The Duchess of Malfi," the Duchess's gentleman of the horse, — cynical, villainous, bloodthirsty, but humorous.

bos'om-er (bŏo'zŭm-ẽr), *n.* One that embosoms *Rare*

bosom staff An instrument for testing the symmetry of millstone bosoms, or the straightness of their faces

bo'son (bō'sn). † BOATSWAIN.

Bo'sor (bō'sôr). *Bib.*

Bos'-po-rus (bŏs'pō-rŭs). Var. of BOSPORUS.

Bos-po'ri-an (bŏs-pō'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Thracian or the Cimmerian Bosporus.

Bos'po-rus (bŏs'pō-rŭs), *n.* [L. *Bosporus*, Gr. Βοσπόρος, lit., ox ford, fr. βοῦς ox, heifer + πόρος ford; — said to be so called in ref. to Io's passage as a heifer.] A strait or narrow sea between two seas, or between a lake and a sea; as, the *Bosporus* between the Black Sea and Sea of Marmora, the Cimmerian *Bosporus*, between the Black Sea and Sea of Azof.

boss (bŏs; 205), *n.*; *pl.* BOSSES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [ME. *boce*, *bose*, OF. *boce*, F. *bosse*, of uncertain origin. Cf. BOTCH a swelling.] **1.** Any protuberant part; a round, swelling part or body; a knoblike process; as, a *boss* of wood.

2. Specif.: *Obs.* **a** A bulky animal. **b** A fat woman.

3. A protuberant ornament on any work, esp. beaten or carved work, either of different material from that of the work or of the same, as upon a buckler or bridle; a stud; a knob; the central projection of a shield. See UMBILICUS.

4. *Arch.* A projecting block or mass, as an ornamental block used as a stop for a projecting group of moldings, as a window sill, or at the intersection of ribs in Gothic vaulting, or a block left in the rough to be carved in position.

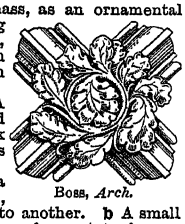

Boss, *Arch.*

5. [Cf. D. *bus* box, Dan. *bösse*.] A wooden vessel for the mortar used in tiling or masonry, hung by a hook from the laths, or from the rounds of a ladder.

6. *Mech.* **a** The enlarged part of a shaft, on which a wheel is keyed, or at the end, where it is coupled to another. **b** A small projection above the general surface of a part to form a seating for another part; often, a raised rim around a hole, as about the axle hole in a wheel. **c** A swage or die used for shaping metals. **d** A cast-iron plate secured to the back of a traveling-forge hearth. **e** A projecting part of a screw-steamer sternpost, pierced for the passage of the propeller shaft. **f** That part of a ship's propeller from which the blades stand out.

7. A head or reservoir of water. *Obs.*

8. A cask, esp. a small one; a leather wine bottle. *Obs. Scot.*

9. A cushion or pad, as of soft leather or of silk, used for smoothing or making uniform the colors applied with oil in porcelain and glass making, for cleansing gilded surfaces, etc.

10. *Geol.* A protuberant, esp. a domelike, mass of igneous rock congealed beneath the surface and laid bare by erosion; also, any body of rock of similar shape and relations.

11. [Perh. a different word.] A water conduit having the form of a gor-bellied figure. *Obs.* *Bailey.*

12. [Perh. a different word; cf. 2d BASS, 1 **b**.] A low seat made of straw, or the like, a hassock. *Obs. or Dial.*

boss, *v. t.*; BOSSED (bŏst); BOSS'ING. [ME. *bocen*, fr. OF. *bocier*. See the preceding word.] **1.** To stuff out; to emboss.

2. To ornament with bosses, or to stud.

3. *Ceramics & Glass Making.* To smooth and make uniform by tapping with a boss, or pad. See BOSS, *n.*, 9.

4. *Mech.* To provide or furnish with a boss or bosses.

boss, *v. t.* [Cf. BOTCH, BOSS a hump.] To bungle or botch (a piece of work). *Dial. Eng.*

boss, *n.* [D. *baas* master.] A master workman or superintendent; a director or manager; a political dictator. **—boss,** *a. Slang, U. S.*

boss, *v. t.* To hold mastery over; to direct or superintend; as, to *boss* the house. *Collog., chiefly U. S.*

A club of thegns or knights, or at a later day of merchants, may aspire (the phrase may be pardoned, for it seems apt) to *boss* the town. *Pollock & Maitl.*

boss, *v. i.* To be master; to act the boss. *Colloq, U. S.*

boss (bŏs), *n.* A cow or other bovine animal; — used chiefly in calling. See BOSSY. *U. S.*

boss, *n.* A person who has the proper use of only one eye; also, a squint-eyed person. *Dial. Eng.*

bos'se-lat'ed (bŏs'ē-lāt'ĕd), *a* [Cf. F. *bosseler* to ornament with bosses.] Set or covered with bosses or small protuberances, as a shell.

bos'set (-ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Cf. Boss a stud.] The rudimental antler of a young male red deer.

boss'-eyed' (bŏs'īd'), *a.* **1.** Having only one good eye; also, squint-eyed. *Dial. Eng.*

2. Of a piece of work: Unbalanced or otherwise out of true, as if made by a person of defective vision. *Cant, Eng.*

boss'ing, *n.* A boss, or a swelling resembling a boss.

boss'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BOSS.

boss'ing, *n.* A film of boiled oil spread over earthenware to hold the coloring matter.

boss'ism (bŏs'ĭz'm; 205), *n.* The rule, practices, or system of bosses, esp. political bosses. *Slang, U. S.*

boss'y (-ĭ), *a.* Ornamented with bosses; studded; swollen in or like a boss.

bos'sy (bŏs'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *busscalf* a young calf.] A cow or calf; — chiefly a pet name. *U. S.*

bos-tan'gi (bŏs-tăn'jĭ), *n. pl.* Also **bos-tan'ji.** [Turk. *bostanji*, fr. *bostan* garden, fr. Per. *bustān*.] The royal gardeners of Turkey; now also, the military guards, oarsmen, and attendants of the royal household, about 600 in number.

Bos'ton (bŏs'tŭn; 205), *n.* **1.** A city of Massachusetts.

2. [*l. c.*] [F.] A game at cards, played by four persons, with two packs of fifty-two cards each; — said to be so called from Boston, Mass., and to have been invented by officers of the French army in America during the Revolutionary War.

Boston baked beans, beans flavored with molasses and baked slowly so as to leave the beans whole. — **B. brown bread.** See BROWN BREAD b. — **B. fern,** a cultivated luxuriant form of the sword fern (*Nephrolepis exaltata*) especially adapted to indoor cultivation. Although not botanically distinct from the type, it is often designated as *N. exaltata bostoniensis*. — **Boston ivy.** = JAPANESE IVY. — **B. Massacre,** a disturbance which occurred in Boston, Mass., on the evening of March 5, 1770, when a sergeant's guard of the British garrison fired upon a crowd who were pelting them with snowballs, and killed three men besides wounding several others. — **B. pink,** the soapwort, or bouncing Bet. — **B. Port Bill** or **Act,** *Eng.*, an act (14 Geo. III., 1774) closing the port of Boston, Mass. It was in retaliation for the Tea Party. — **B. Tea Party,** the assemblage of citizens in Boston, Dec. 16, 1773, that met to carry out the nonimportation resolves of the colony. Disguised as Indians, they went on board three ships which had just arrived and emptied several hundred chests of tea overboard. — **B. terrier,** one of a recently established breed of smooth-coated dogs, more correctly described as a small bulldog than a terrier. They are usually brindle in color, with a smooth face, and straighter legs than a bulldog, and weigh from 15 to 30 pounds.

bos'ton-ite (bŏs'tŭn-īt), *n.* [So named because found at Marblehead Neck, near *Boston*, Mass.] *Petrog.* A trachytic igneous rock consisting almost wholly of feldspar (usually soda-orthoclase) and occurring in dikes and sheets.

bos'try-choid (bŏs'trĭ-koid) } *a.* [Gr. *βόστρυχος* a curl +
bos'try-choi'dal (-koi'dăl) } *-oid.*] *Bot.* Having the form of a bostryx. Cf. SCORPIOID.

bos'tryx (bŏs'trĭks), *n.* [NL.; irreg. fr. Gr. *βόστρυχος* a curl.] *Bot.* A form of cymose inflorescence with all the flowers on one side of the rachis, usually causing it to curl; — called also a *uniparous helicoid cyme*. See MONOCHASIUM.

Bos-wel'li-a (bŏz-wĕl'ĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., after Dr. John *Boswell* of Edinburgh.] *Bot.* An important genus of incense-bearing balsameaceous trees of northern Africa and India distinguished by the triangular 3-celled fruit with winged seeds. *B. carteri* yields olibanum, or Oriental frankincense; *B. frereana* produces a gum elemi called *matti*; *B. serrata*, the salai tree, yields gugal resin.

Bos-well'i-an (-ăn), *a.* Relating to, or characteristic of, Dr. Johnson's biographer, James Boswell, whose hero worship made his narrative a faithful but often uncritical record of details. — **Bos'well-ize** (bŏz'wĕl-īz), *v. t. & i.* — **Bos'well-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

bo-tan'ic (bō-tăn'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *botanique*. See BOTANY.]
bo-tan'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Of or pertaining to botany; relating to the study of plants; as, a *botanical* arrangement, textbook, expedition. — **bo-tan'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

botanic garden, a garden for culture of plants collected chiefly to illustrate taxonomic or systematic botany. — **b. geography.** = PHYTOGEOGRAPHY. — **b. physician,** a physician whose medicines consist chiefly of herbs and roots.

bot'a-nist (bŏt'*a*-nĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *botaniste*.] A specialist in botany or in any branch of it; a student of the structure, habits, relationship, etc., of plants.

bot'a-nize (-nīz), *v. i.*; BOT'A-NIZED (-nīzd); BOT'A-NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *botaniser*.] To collect plants for botanical investigation; to study plants in the field.

bot'a-nize, *v. t.* To explore for botanical purposes.

bot'a-niz'er (-nīz'ẽr), *n.* One who botanizes.

bot'a-no- (bŏt'*a*-nŏ-). A combining form from Greek *βοτάνη, plant*; as in *botanology*, *botanomancy*, etc.

bot'a-ny (bŏt'*a*-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* (in sense 2) BOTANIES (-nĭz). [F. *botanique*, a. & n., fr. Gr. *βοτανικός* botanic, fr *βοτάνη* herb, plant, fr. *βόσκειν* to feed, graze.] **1.** The science of plants; the branch of biology dealing with plant life. Botany, in its broadest sense, comprises many subordinate sciences, each with a distinctive terminology. The most important of these are: *cytology*, treating of the cell; *morphology*, of external form; *anatomy* or *histology*, of internal structure; *physiology*, of life processes; *paleobotany*, of fossil plants; *ecology*, of the mutual relationship between plants and their environment; *taxonomy* or *systematic botany*, of plant classification; *phytogeography*, of plant distribution; *pathology*, of plant diseases. (See these terms.) **Applied,** or **economic, botany** deals with the uses of plants to mankind, and includes many branches, such as agriculture, horticulture, forestry, pharmacognosy, etc. The scientific study of botany began probably with Aristotle (384–322 B. C.), who recognized three divisions, trees, shrubs, and herbs. (See PLANT.) The herbalists, as Fuchs (1501-66) and Brunfels (1500-34), revived the science, their works dealt chiefly with plants of real or reputed medicinal value. Tournefort (1656-1708) and Linnæus (1707-78) were the fathers of modern systematic botany. Since 1890 researches have added much to the knowledge of plant physiology, morphology, and cytology, which had been subordinated to taxonomic study.

2. A book which treats of the science of botany.

Botany Bay. A harbor on the east coast of Australia, proposed site of an English convict settlement;—so called from the number of new plants found on its shore at its discovery by Cook in 1770. See *Gaz.* Hence, any distant penal colony or place to which desperadoes resort.

Botany Bay gum. See ACAROID GUM. — **B. B. kino.** See KINO. — **B. B. oak,** the wood or timber of the she-oak (*Casuarina*) of Australia; — so called in English markets. — **B. B. tea.** = AUSTRALIAN TEA.

Bo-tau'rus (bō-tô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; cf. F. *butor* bittern.] *Zoöl.* A genus of the heron family consisting of the typical bitterns, the type of a subfamily, **Bo'tau-ri'næ** (bō'tô-rī'nē).

botch (bŏch), *n.*; *pl.* BOTCHES (-ĕz, -ĭz). [ME. *boche*, OF. *boche*, a dial. form of OF. *boce*. See BOSS a stud.] **1.** A swelling on the skin. *Obs. or Dial.*

Botches and blains must all his flesh emboss. *Milton.*

2. [See BOTCH to mend.] A patch clumsily put on.

3. Bungling or clumsy work; a piece of work, or a place in work, marred in the doing; a bungle.

To leave no rubs nor *botches* in the work. *Shak.*

4. A botcher; a bungling workman.

botch, *v. t.*; BOTCHED (bŏcht); BOTCH'ING. [See BOTCH, a swelling.] **1.** To mark with or as with botches.

Young Hylas, *botched* with stains *Garth.*

2. [ME. *bocchen*, of uncertain origin.] To repair; mend; esp., to patch clumsily.

Sick bodies . . . to be kept and *botched* up for a time. *Robinson (More's Utopia)*

3. To insert as a patch. *Obs. or E.*

4. To put together unsuitably or unskillfully; to express or perform in a bungling manner; to spoil; mar.

For treason *botched* in rime will be thy bane. *Dryden.*

botch (bŏch), *v. i.* To do mending; esp., to repair clumsily; bungle.

botch'er (bŏch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who mends or patches, esp. a tailor or cobbler. *Shak.*

2. A clumsy or careless workman; a bungler.

3. A young salmon; a grilse.

botch'er-ly, *a.* Bungling; awkward. Also as *adv.* *Rare.*

botch'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* A botching, or that which is done by botching; clumsy or careless workmanship.

botch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Marked with, or full of, botches; botched; poorly done. "This *botchy* business." *Ep. Watson.*

bote (bōt), **bot,** *n.* [Old form of *boot*; — used in composition. See 1st BOOT.] **1.** Remedy; help; advantage. = BOOT, now the more usual form in these senses.

2. *Law.* (Now usually spelt *bote.*) **a** Repair of buildings, fences, bridges, etc., or an assessment levied for this purpose; — formerly only in combination, and still chiefly so, as in burh*bot*, brig*bote*, burgh*bote*, etc. **b** A right of a tenant to take timber or other things to make repairs or for other necessaries; common of estovers, — chiefly in combination, as in cart*bote*, plow*bote*, for repair of carts or plows, fire*bote*, for firewood, etc.

3. *Old Law.* (Usually in the form *bot*.) A compensation paid by way of composition for a wrong or injury; amends; satisfaction. The *bot* originated as a payment made by or for the offender to buy off the injured person, or his family or clan, from the infliction of punishment or vengeance by self-help. In its widest sense it included any payment made by way of such composition, as the *wer*, and the *wite*.

Boterol.

bot'er-ol } (bŏt'ẽr-ōl), *n.* [F. *bouterolle*.]
bot'er-oll } *Her.* A representation of the metal end of a sheath or scabbard of a sword, used as a charge. *Woodward.*

bot'fly' (bŏt'flī'), *n.* [See BOTS.] *Zool.* Any of numerous dipterous insects of the family Œstridæ, whose larvæ are parasitic on mammals. A common species infesting the horse is *Gastrophilus equi*. Its eggs are usually laid on the fore legs or shoulders of the horse and, when mature, hatch if licked by the animal. The larvæ, called *bots*, are thus taken into the stomach and intestines, where they live until ready to change into pupas. The sheep botfly (*Œstrus ovis*) lays its eggs in the nostrils of sheep, and the larvæ develop in the frontal sinuses, sometimes causing the death of the sheep. In tropical America one species sometimes lives under the human skin, and another in the stomach. See WARBLE FLY.

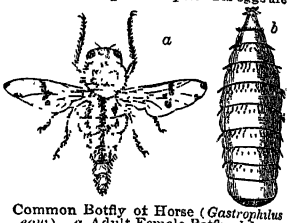

Common Botfly of Horse (*Gastrophilus equi*) *a* Adult Female Botfly; *b* Larva or Bot Somewhat enlarged

both (bōth), *a.* or *pron.* [ME. *bothe*, *bothe*, fr. Icel. *báðir*; akin to Dan. *baade*, Sw. *båda*, OHG. *beidê*, *bêdê*, G. & D. *beide*, also AS. *begen*, *bā*, *bū*, Goth. *bai*, and Gr. *ἀμφω*, L. *ambo*, Lith. *abù*, OSlav. *oba*, Skr. *ubha*. The last part of the word is due to the definite article added to the old form seen in AS. *bā*, Goth. *bai*. See THE.] The one and the other; the two, without exception of either. **1.** It is used substantively: **a** As a simple pronoun. In early use the possessive, *both's*, occurs.

He will bear *both*, because he is prepared for *both*. *Bolingbroke.*

b With *of* followed by the objective: (1) Regularly before pronouns; as, *both of* us, them, whom, etc. "She alone is heir to *both of* us." *Shak.* (2) Colloquially, before nouns (as, "*both of* the brothers"), where *both* without *of* (as, "*both* the brothers") is to be preferred. **c** In apposition with nouns or pronouns. When the verb *be* or other auxiliary is used, *both* follows it.

This said, they *both* betook them several ways. *Milton.*

Thy weal and woe are *both* of them extremes. *Shak.*

2. It is used adjectively: **a** Generally with nouns; as, *both* horses ran away. It now precedes any other attributive word, as a demonstrative or possessive, but formerly sometimes followed it; as, *both* these armies; *both* his eyes. "The *both* horns." *Chapman.* **b** With pronouns, now usually following; as, I changed them *both*. But in Middle English *both* might precede, and *both which* still regularly occurs. The pleonastic *both two*, *both twain*, and even *all both* were formerly used. **c** Formerly, with a pl. possessive and a noun, and sometimes inflected, as *bother*, *botheres*; as, "It was *both* our misfortune" (that is, the misfortune of both of us). The noun was later often made pl. "Were you *both* our mothers" (that is, the mother of both of us). *Shak.*

both, *conj. & adv.* [i. e., both (things). See BOTH, *a.*] **1.** As well; not only; equally. *Both* precedes the first of two coördinate words or phrases and is followed by *and* before the other, *both . . . and . . . .* It is also sometimes followed by more than two coordinate words connected by *and* expressed or understood. In this construction *both* is now not preceded by a possessive or adjective.

To judge *both* quick *and* dead. *Milton.*

A masterpiece *both* for argument *and* style. *Goldsmith.*

To whom *both* heven *and* erthe *and* see is sene. *Chaucer.*

Both mongrel, puppy, whelp, *and* hound. *Goldsmith.*

2. As well; also; too, — following two words or phrases connected by *and*.

Malice mars logic and charity *both*. *W. Barlow.*

both'er (bŏth'ẽr), *v. t.*; BOTH'ERED (-ẽrd); BOTH'ER-ING. [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** To bewilder, as with noise, to confuse. *Obs.*

2. To annoy; trouble; worry; perplex. See POTHER. The imperative is sometimes used as a mild imprecation.

"Oh, *bother* that thing!" she answered. *F. R. Stockton.*

‖ **bos'que** (bŏs'kē). *n.* [Sp.] Lit., woods; hence, a thinly inhabited district. Cf BUNDOC. *Colloq., Phil. I.*

bos'quet. Var. of BOSKET.

Bos'rah (bŏz'rä). *Bib.*

boss (bŏs). Dial. form of BUSS.

boss, *a.* Hollow; empty. *Scot.*

— **boss window,** bay window.

boss'age (bŏs'ĕj), *n.* [F *bossage*, fr. *bosse*. See BOSS a stud.] *Arch.* Bosses collectively, as those left in the rough to be carved in position, those in bolster work, etc.

Bos'sard-ville, *n.* [From *Bossardville*, Pennsylvania.] *Geol* A Silurian limestone formation in the northern Appalachians.

bossed (bŏst), *a.* Embossed; also, bossy; covered with bosses.

boss'er, *n.* One who bosses.

boss fern. The shield fern.

boss'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS; BOSSY.

boss plate. *Shipbuilding.* In single-screw ships, one of the after plates on each side, covering the boss for the stern tube.

boss'-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

boss'y (bŏs'ĭ), *a.* Inclined to play the boss. *Colloq., U. S.*

bost. † BOAST, BOIST.

bost. Bossed. *Ref. Sp.*

bosteous † BOISTOUS.

boster. † BOASTER.

Bos-to'ni-an (bŏs-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert to, or like, Boston — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Boston.

bostour † BOASTER.

bot. Obs. pret. of BITE; † BOOT, BOUT, BUT.

bot (bŏt), *n.* See BOTS.

bot. Var. of BOTE.

bot. *Abbr.* Botanical; botanist; botany; bottle; bought

B. O. T. *Abbr.* Board of Trade.

bo-tan'ic, *n.* A botanist. *Obs.*

bo-tan'ics, *n.* Botany. *Obs.*

bot'a-nism (bŏt'*a*-nĭz'm), *n.* Botany. *Obs.*

bot'a-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n* [*botano-* + *-logy.*] Botany. *Obs.* — **bot'a-no-log'i-cal** (-nŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a. Obs.* — **bot'a-nol'o-ger** (-nŏl'ō-jẽr), *n. Obs.*

bot'a-no-man'cy (-nō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*botano-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of plants.

Botany card. [From *Botany* Bay.] A carding machine for carding merino wools.

bo-tar'cha (bō-tär'kä). Var of BOTARGO.

bo-tar'go (-gō), *n.* [It *bottarga*, *bottarica*, or Sp *botarga*.] A relish of salted mullet roes.

botch'ed-ly (bŏch'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *botched*, p. p. of BOTCH.

botch'y-ly, *adv.* of BOTCHY.

bote. † BOAT, BOOT, BUT; obs. pret. of BAT, BITE.

Bo-tein' (bō-tān'), *n.* [Ar. *butain* the second moon station, marked by three small stars in the belly of Aries, dim. of *baṭn* belly.] *Astron.* See STAR.

botel. † BOTTLE.

botelees. † BOOTLESS.

boteler † BUTLER

bo-tel'la (bō-tĕl'yä). *n.* [Sp., lit., bottle.] See MEASURE.

boten. † BUT, BUTTON.

boterace † BUTTRESS.

botere. † BUTTER.

boterflye. † BUTTERFLY.

botery. † BUTTERY.

boteswaine. † BOATSWAIN.

both. † BOOT, BOOTH.

botham, bothem. † BOTTOM.

bothe. † BOOTH.

both'er (bŏth'ĕr), *v. i.* To feel care or anxiety; to make or take trouble. "Without *bothering* about it." *H. James.*

both'er, *n.* One that bothers; state of perplexity or annoyance; embarrassment; worry; petty disturbance.

both'er-a'tion (-ē'shŭn), *n.* Act of botherıng, or state of being bothered; also, a thing that bothers. *Colloq.*

John Burnet is dinning into the ears of the Court a *botheration* about the politics of the magnificent city of Culross. *Scott.*

Both'ni-an (bŏth'nĭ-ăn) } *a.* Of or pert. to Bothnia. See
Both'nic (bŏth'nĭk) } *Gaz.* — **Both'ni-an,** *n.*

Both'ri-o-ceph'a-lus (bŏth'rĭ-ō-sĕf'*a*-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *bothrium* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zool.* A genus of tapeworms having two bothria, or suckers, on the head. The broad tapeworm (*Dibothrocephalus latus*) which infests man, attaining a length of twenty or thirty feet, was formerly placed in this genus. Its larvæ live in fishes, especially the pike.

Both'ri-ol'e-pis (-ŏl'ē-pĭs), *n.* [NL.; *bothrium* + Gr. λεπίς scale.] *Paleon.* A genus of Silurian ostracophores of the order Antiarcha, related to *Pterichthyodes.*

both'ri-um (bŏth'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-*ă*). [NL., fr. Gr. βοθρίον, dim. of βόθρος trench.] *Zoöl.* A sucker, as on the head of a tapeworm. See TAPEWORM, *Illust.*

both'y (bŏth'ĭ), **booth'y** (bōōth'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [Scottish. Cf. BOOTH.] A hut or humble cot; a booth; specif.: **a** A shepherd's or hunter's hut. **b** A rude hut or barrack for unmarried farm servants, or for masons, quarrymen, or other laborers, in the same employ. *Scot.*

Bo'to-cu'dos (bō'tō-kōō'dōz), *n. pl.; sing.* -DO (-dō). [Pg., pl., fr. *botogue, baloque,* stopple. So called because they wear a wooden plug in the pierced lower lip.] Brazilian Indians of short stature and small cranial capacity who wander about the forests in small unorganized groups. They are naked and filthy cannibals, have an almost formless language, and form one of the lowest of human races.

bot'o-nee (bŏt'ō-nē), **bot'o-né** (-nā), *or* **bot'o-ny** (bŏt'ō-nĭ), *a.* Also **bot'on-né, bot'on-nee,** etc. [F. *boutonné,* fr. *boutonner* to bud, button.] *Her.* Having a bud or button, or a kind of trefoil, at the end; furnished with knobs or buttons; — said of a cross (see CROSS, *Illust.*), etc.

bo tree (bō). [Singhalese *bo,* Skr. *bōdhi,* prop. enlightenment, akin to *buddha.* Cf. BUDDHA.] The pipal tree; specif. *[cap.],* the sacred tree at Buddh Gaya in Behar district, Bengal, under which Gautama is said to have received the heavenly light. Buddhists say that this tree still exists, but this is very doubtful. The bo tree now in the ruins of the temple at Buddh Gaya is, however, much reverenced for its associations, though the very ancient specimen at Anuradhapura in Ceylon, grown from a slip of the original sacred tree, is perhaps to-day the most famous. See PIPAL TREE.

bot'ri-o-my-co'sis (bŏt'rĭ-ō-mī-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βότρυς cluster of grapes + *mycosis.*] *Veter.* A disease of the severed end of the spermatic cord in castrated horses and rarely in other parts of the body. It is due to infection with *Micrococcus ascoformans,* and is characterized by the presence of a hard tumorous growth in the scrotal region.

Bo-trych'i-um (bō-trĭk'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βότρυς cluster of grapes, in allusion to the cluster of sporangia; cf. Gr. βότρυχος grapestalk.] *Bot.* A small widely distributed genus of low fleshy fern allies, the grape ferns or moonworts, of the family Ophioglossaceæ, having a lobed or compound sterile leaf, and a sporophyll bearing distinct sporangia in spikes or panicles.

bot'ry-o-gen (bŏt'rĭ-ō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. βότρυς cluster of grapes + *-gen.*] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of iron and magnesium, deep red or yellow, and usually botryoidal.

bot'ry-oid (bŏt'rĭ-oid) } *a.* [Gr. βότρυς a cluster of grapes
bot'ry-oi'dal (-oi'dăl) } + *-oid.*] Having the form of a bunch of grapes. — **bot'ry-oi'dal-ly,** *adv.*

bot'ry-ose (-ōs), *a.* [Gr. βότρυς cluster of grapes.] *Bot.* **a** In the form of a cluster of grapes. **b** Belonging to or designating the racemose or acropetal type of inflorescence.

Bot'ry-o-spo'ri-um (-ō-spō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βότρυς a cluster of grapes + *spore.*] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly saprophytic fungi, belonging to the Fungi Imperfecti, found on decaying vegetable tissues. *B. pulchrum* is parasitic on various grasses or grains, as wheat, attacking those plants which have been weakened through other causes, and producing the so-called **botryosporium disease.**

bots, botts (bŏts), *n. pl.; sing* BOT, BOTT. [Of uncertain origin; cf. Gael. *botus* belly worm, *bonteag* maggot.] The larvæ of the botfly, esp. the species infesting the horse.

bott (bŏt), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **1.** *Founding.* A plug of clay for closing the tap hole of a cupola.

2. *Lace Making.* A round cushion to weave lace on.

Bött'ger ware (bĕt'gĕr). *Ceramics.* A fine reddish brown stoneware made by the chemist Bottger about 1708.

bot-tine' (bŏ-tēn'), *n.* [F. See BOOT (for the foot).] **1.** A kind of buskin or legging. *Obs.*

2. A small boot; a lady's boot, a half boot.

3. A bootlike brace for correcting distortion in the legs.

Chemical Bottles. 1, 2 Washing Bottles, 1 for precipitates, 2 for gases; 3 Pressure Bottle; 4 Weighing Bottle; 5 Screw-capped Bottle; 6 Woulff Bottle; 7 Salt-mouth Bottle; 8 Reagent Bottle for Liquids; 9 Dropping Bottle

bot'tle (bŏt'l), *n.* [ME. *botel,* OF. *botelle,* F. *bouteille,* fr. LL. *buticula,* dim. of *butis, buttis, butta,* flask. Cf. BUTT a cask.] **1.** A hollow vessel, usually of glass or earthenware, with a comparatively narrow neck or mouth and without handles. Bottles of skins of animals, as of goats, sewn up in the form of a bag and tied at the neck, were used by the Hebrews, and are still more or less in use, esp. among the ruder peoples. *Bottle* is now so loosely used that its limit of application is not well defined; it is generally distinguished from such vessels as the *jug* and *demijohn.*

No man putteth new wine into old *bottles;* else the new wine doth burst the *bottles,* and the wine is spilled *Matt.* ix. 22.

2. The contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains; as, to drink a *bottle* of wine; hence, fig., intoxicating liquor; as, to drown one's reason in the *bottle.*

3. Something resembling or likened to a bottle as above; specif., the stand of a bottle jack.

bot'tle (bŏt'l), *v. t.;* BOT'TLED (-ld); BOT'TLING (-lĭng). To put into bottles; to inclose in or as in a bottle; to keep or restrain as in a bottle, as, to *bottle* wine; to *bottle* up one's wrath.

to bottle off, to draw from the cask into bottles.

bot'tle, *n.* [ME. *botel,* OF. *botel,* dim. of F. *botte,* of uncertain origin.] A bundle, esp. of hay. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

bottle boot. A leather case to hold a bottle being corked.

bottle brush. **1.** A brush for cleansing bottles.

2. Any of several plants, as: **a** The common mare's-tail. **b** The field horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*). **c** The large handsome flower of any Australian myrtaceous tree of the genus *Callistemon;* also, the tree itself. **d** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Syzygium* (*Eugenia*); also, its flower.

bottle-brush grass, a tall erect grass (*Hystrix hystrix*) of the eastern United States; — so called in allusion to the shape of its flowering spikes.

bottle chart. A marine chart of surface currents as determined by means of sealed bottles set adrift at certain dates and points and subsequently picked up.

bot'tled (bŏt'ld), *a.* **1.** Shaped like a bottle; protuberant.

2. Put into bottles; pent up in or as in a bottle.

bottled type, *Print.,* type wider at the bottom than at the top.

bottle fish. A fish of the genus *Saccopharynx* (which see).

bottle glass. Common glass used in the manufacture of bottles, often dark green or brown.

bottle gourd. The common gourd of cultivation (*Lagenaria lagenaria*), whose shell is used for bottles, etc. See LAGENARIA.

bottle green. A dark shade of green, like that of bottle glass. — **bot'tle-green',** *a.*

bot'tle-head' (bŏt'l-hĕd'), *n.* Any of several small whales, as the beaked whale and blackfish.

bot'tle-hold'er (-hōl'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One that holds a bottle or bottles; specif., an attendant upon a pugilist in a prize fight (who uses a bottle of water).

2. One who assists or supports another in a contest; an abettor; a backer. *Colloq.*

Lord Palmerston considered himself the *bottle-holder* of oppressed states. *The London Times.*

bottle jack. **1.** A bottle-shaped jack for roasting meat.

2. A kind of jack for lifting.

bot'tle-nose', *n.* **a** Any of several cetaceans of the dolphin family, esp. *Tursiops tursio,* common in the North Atlantic. See DOLPHIN. **b** = BOTTLEHEAD.

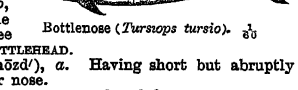
Bottlenose (*Tursiops tursio*). ⅛

bot'tle-nosed' (-nōzd'), *a.* Having short but abruptly projecting jaws or nose.

b. dolphin. = BOTTLENOSE **a.** — b. whale. = BOTTLEHEAD.

bottle ore. *Bot.* Either of the common rockweeds of the Atlantic (*Fucus vesiculosus* and *Ascophyllum nodosum*).

bottle pool. A game of pool played with two object balls, one cue ball, and the pool bottle, which is stood on its neck. Scoring is done for making a carom, pocketing an object ball, or overturning the bottle after hitting an object ball.

bottle tit. The European long-tailed titmouse; — so called from the shape of its nest.

bottle tree. **a** Any Australian tree of the genus *Sterculia,* esp. *S. rupestris,* so called from the swollen trunk. See KURRAJONG. **b** The sour gourd.

bot'tom (bŏt'ŭm), *n.* [ME. *botme,* perh. of different origin from *bottom* the lowest part.] A clue or nucleus to wind thread on; also, a ball or skein of thread; a cocoon. *Obs.*

Silkworms finish their *bottoms* in . . fifteen days. *Mortimer.*

bot'tom, *v. t.* To wind; coil. *Obs.*

As you unwind her love from him,
Lest it should ravel and be good to none,
You must provide to *bottom* it on me. *Shak.*

bot'tom, *n.* [ME. *botum, botme,* AS. *botm;* akin to OS. *bodom,* D *bodem,* OHG. *podam,* G. *boden,* Icel. *botn,* Sw. *botten,* Dan. *bund* (for *budn*), L. *fundus* (for *fudnus*), Gr. πυθμήν (for *φυθμήν*), Skr. *budhna* (for *bhudhna*). Cf. FOUND to establish, FUND, *n.*] **1.** The part of anything which is beneath and supports the contents or bulk, as the part of a chair on which a person sits, the circular base or lower head of a cask or tub, or the plank floor of a ship's hold; the under surface; the base.

Barrels with the *bottoms* knocked out. *Macaulay*

No two chairs were alike; such high backs and low backs and leather *bottoms* and worsted *bottoms.* *Irving.*

2. That which underlies a thing; that upon which anything rests, is put, or is founded, lit. or fig.; foundation; groundwork; footing.

3. The bed of a body of water, as of a river, lake, or sea.

4. Liquor poured into a glass to be diluted before it is drunk. *Colloq.*

He added a small portion of water to a *bottom* of brandy *Irving*

5. The fundament; the buttocks.

6. An abyss. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

7. Low land formed by alluvial deposits along a river; low-lying ground; a dale; a valley; an intervale. "The *bottoms* and the high grounds." *Stoddard.*

8. The lowest part or point of anything; the foot; as, the *bottom* of a tree or well; the *bottom* of a hill, or a page; the remotest or inmost part of a recess; as, the *bottom* of a lane; a bay. "The *bottom* of the deep." *Shak.*

9. *Naut.* The part of a ship which is ordinarily under water; hence, the vessel itself; a ship.

My ventures are not in one *bottom* trusted. *Shak*

10. Power of endurance; as, a horse of good *bottom.*

He was just beginnin' to warm on the subject, and I knew if he did, what wonderful *bottom* he had; how he would hang on forever a'most. *Haliburton.*

11. Often *pl.* Dregs or grounds; lees; sediment; also, a heavy residuum of impure metal, as in copper smelting.

12. *Mil* **a** A round disk with holes in it for inserting the rods to form a gabion. **b** In ordnance, a plate used in building up grape or canister into a cylinder for loading.

13. The ballasting about railroad ties.

14. *Dyeing.* A color applied as a fundamental hue before the fabric is subjected to a given dye.

15. *Mining.* = GUTTER, *n.*, 8 *Australia.*

at bottom, at the bottom, at the foundation or basis; in reality. "He was *at the bottom* a good man." *J. F. Cooper.* — to be at the bottom of, to be the cause or originator of; to be the source of; — usually in an opprobrious sense.

He *was at the bottom of* many excellent counsels. *Addison.*

bot'tom (bŏt'ŭm), *a.* Of or pertaining to the bottom; fundamental; lowest, under; as, *bottom* rock; *bottom* prices. Also, *Colloq.,* last; as, his *bottom* dollar.

bottom stope. See STOPE.

bot'tom (bŏt'ŭm), *v. t.;* BOT'TOMED (-ŭmd); BOT'TOM-ING.

1. To furnish with a bottom; as, to *bottom* a chair.

2. To serve as basis for; to establish. *Obs. or R.*

A sound and efficient technique must *bottom* American literature *Richard Burton.*

3. To found or build upon; to fix upon as a support; to base; — followed by *on* or *upon.*

Action is supposed to be *bottomed* upon principle. *Atterbury.*

Those false and deceiving grounds upon which many *bottom* their eternal state. *South.*

4. To reach or get to the bottom of, to empty; to understand fully; to fathom.

All this is likely enough, though for the life of me I cannot *bottom* it. *M. Hewlett.*

5. *Mining.* To underrun with a level for drainage, etc., as a gold deposit which is to be worked by the hydraulic method.

6. To cleanse thoroughly, or treat with a bottom or a mordant, preparatory to dyeing.

bot'tom, *v. i.* **1.** To rest, as upon an ultimate support; to be based or grounded; — usually with *on* or *upon.*

Find on what foundation any proposition *bottoms.* *Locke.*

2. To reach or impinge against the bottom; specif., *Mach.,* to do this so as to impede free action, as when the point of a cog strikes the bottom of a space between two other cogs, or a piston the end of a cylinder.

3. To develop a turf; — said of a grass.

Bottom, Nick. In Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," an Athenian weaver who is given an ass's head by Puck, and upon whom the fairy queen, Titania, is made by magic spells to dote. He is also principal actor in the burlesque interlude of "Pyramus and Thisbe."

bottom boards. *Boating.* Boards at the bottom of a boat to protect the outer planking, as from the feet.

bottom disease. *Veter.* A disease of horses and cattle appearing in low-lying swampy lands, the cause of which is unknown. It is accompanied by icterus, ascites, and esp. cirrhosis of the liver. It is reported from New Zealand, Nova Scotia (*Pictou disease*), South Dakota, and Europe.

bot'tomed (bŏt'ŭmd), *a.* Having a bottom; having at the bottom, or as a bottom; resting upon a bottom; — mostly in composition; as, sharp-*bottomed;* well-*bottomed.*

bottom fermentation. A slow alcoholic fermentation during which the yeast cells collect at the bottom of the fermenting liquid. It takes place at a temperature of 4°–10° C. (39°–50° F.). It is used in the production of lager beer and for wines of low alcohol content but fine bouquet. Cf. TOP FERMENTATION.

bottom glade. A low glade or open place; valley, dale.

bottom grass. **a** Grass growing on bottom lands. **b** Any grass of low stature, grown in mixtures for turf or sod.

bottom heat. *Hort.* A soil temperature higher than that of the surrounding atmosphere, required by many tender plants, and esp. in propagation by cuttings.

bot'tom-less, *a.* Without a bottom; hence, baseless; unfathomable; as, a *bottomless* abyss. — **bot'tom-less-ly,** *adv.* — **bot'tom-less-ness,** *n.*

bottom lift. *Mining.* The deepest lift of a pump; the deepest pump or tier of pumps.

bottom plate. A plate at the bottom; specif.: **a** *Print.* An iron plate in the mold of a press, to which the carriage is fixed. **b** The bed of knives below the cylinder of a pulping engine. **c** *Ordnance.* = BOTTOM, 12 **b.** **d** *Founding.* A plate supporting a mold.

bot'tom-ry (bŏt'ŭm-rĭ), *n.* [From 3d BOTTOM in sense 9: cf. D. *bodemerij.* Cf. BUMMERY.] *Mar. Law.* A contract in the nature of a mortgage, by which the owner of a ship, or the master as his agent, hypothecates and binds the ship (and sometimes the accruing freight) as security for the repayment of money advanced or lent for the use of the ship if she terminates her voyage successfully. If the ship be lost by perils of the sea, the lender loses the money; but if the ship arrive safe, he receives, with his loan, the interest or premium stipulated, usually exceeding the legal rate of interest. With bottomry bonds priority is in the inverse order of their dates; they are subject to the lien of seamen's wages. See HYPOTHECATION; cf. RESPONDENTIA.

bot'tom-ry, *v. t.;* BOT'TOM-RIED (-rĭd), BOT'TOM-RY-ING. To pledge by a bottomry bond.

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both'erd Bothered *Ref. Sp.*
both'er-er, *n.* One who bothers.
both'er-head'ed, *p. a.* Muddle-headed.
both'er-ment, *n.* Bother; botheration. *Colloq.* [-SOME.]
both'er-some (-sŭm), *a.* See
both'-hand'ed, *a.* Ambidextrous. — **both'-hand'ed-ness,** *n.*
both'-hands' (bŏth'hăndz'), *n* A factotum. *Rare. B Jonson.*
both'ie (bŏth'ĭ). Var. of BOTHY. *Scot.*
bothome. † BOTTOM.
Both'ri-o-don (bŏth'rĭ-ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βοθρίον a small trench + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth] *Paleon.* A genus of Miocene and lower Pliocene ungulates closely related to *Anthracotherium.*
bothum. † BUTTON.
both'um (*dial.* bŏth'ŭm). Obs. or dial. var of BOTTOM.
botiler. † BUTLER.
botill. † BOTTLE.
botken. † BODKIN.
bot'l. Bottle. *Ref. Sp.*
bot'ld Bottled. *Ref. Sp.*
botle. † BOTTLE.
botler. † BUTLER.
bot'ling, *n* [Cf. D. *bot* blunt.] The European chub. *Obs.*
botoler. † BUTLER.
botome. † BOTTOM.
boton. † BUTTON.
‖ **bo-ton'** (bō-tŏn'), *n.; pl.* BOTONES (-tō'nēs). [Sp.] A button; knot at the end of a rope or lariat. *Mexico & Southwestern U. S.*
botore. † BITTERN.
botoun. † BUTTON.
botre. † BUTTERY.
botry. † BUTTERY.
bot'ry-o-lite (bŏt'rĭ-ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. βότρυς cluster of grapes + *-lite.*] *Min.* A variety of datolite, usually botryoidal.
bot'ry-o-ther'a-py (-thĕr'*ă*-pĭ), *n.* [Gr βότρυς cluster of grapes + *therapy.*] = GRAPE CURE.
bott. † BUTT.
bott. *Zoöl.* See BOTS.
botte. † BAT, BOAT.
bot'te-kin (bŏt'ē-kĭn), *n.* [Cf. BOOTIKIN.] A small fancy boot.
bottelar. † BUTLER.
bot'ter-oll. Var. of BOTEROL
bott'-ham'mer, *n.* [Cf. BAT a club.] A heavy hammer with a fluted face, used in breaking flax.
bot'tle, *v.* To put up (hay) into bottles or bundles. *Dial. Eng.*
bot'tle Corrupt. for BOLTEL
bot'tle, *n.* [AS. *botl.*] A house; a building. *Obs.*
bottle bird. Any of various weaver birds which build bottle-shaped nests. *Local, Eng.*
bottle bump. The bittern. *Local.*
bottle coaster. An old kind of tray on which to pass decanters.
bottle cod. The cod, or pod, of the caper *Capparis cynophallophora;* also, the plant. *Jamaica.*
bottle fern. The brittle fern.
bottle flower. The bluebottle, L. bot'tle-ful, *n* See -FUL [tian
bottle gentian. The closed gen-
bottle grass. **a** The foxtail grass. **b** The rabbit-foot clover.
bottle heath. The bell heather.
bottle imp. = CARTESIAN DEVIL.
bot'tle-nest', *n.* = BOTTLE TIT.
bottlenose oil. Doegling oil. See OIL, *Table II.* [bottles.]
bot'tler (bŏt'lẽr), *n.* One that
bottle screw. A corkscrew.
bottle slider. A bottle coaster.
bottle swallow. The fairy martin. *Australia.*
bottle track. The path in the ocean of a drifting bottle. See BOTTLE CHART.
bot'tling (bŏt'lĭng), *p. pr & vb. n.* of BOTTLE, *v.*
bot'tom-er, *n.* One that bottoms.
bottom ice = GROUND ICE
bot'tom-ing hole. *Glass Making.* The furnace opening at which a globe of crown glass is exposed to soften it.
bottoming tap. See TAP, *n.*
bottom land. See 3d BOTTOM, 7.
bot'tom-most, *a.* See -MOST.
bottom rake = CLEARANCE, 5*e.*
bot'tom-road' bridge. A bridge

bottom tool. *Mech.* Any tool held under a piece of work used in conjunction with another tool working on top, as the lowermost of a pair of dies or fullers.

bott'-stick' (bŏt'stĭk'), *n.* A rod for inserting the bott in a cupola tap hole.

bot'u-li-form' (bŏt'ū-lĭ-fôrm', bŏ-tū'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *botulus* sausage + *-form.*] Sausage-shaped.

‖ **bouche** (bōōsh), *n.* [F. *bouche* mouth, victuals.] **1.** An allowance of meat and drink for inferior officers or servants in a nobleman's palace, on a military expedition, etc. *Obs.* **2.** A mouth, esp. of a firearm; as, bullet in *bouche.* *Obs.* **3.** *Medieval Armor.* A slit in the edge of a shield for the sword blade, or a rounded opening for the shaft of the lance.

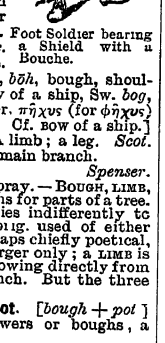
Foot Soldier bearing a Shield with a Bouche.

bou'doir' (bōō'dwär'), *n.* [F., fr. *bouder* to pout, be sulky.] A small elegantly furnished room to which a lady may retire to be alone, or to receive intimate friends; a lady's (or sometimes a gentleman's) private room.

‖ **bouf'fant'** (bōō'fäN') } *a.* [F., p.
‖ **bouf'fante'** (bōō'fäNt') } pr. of *bouffer* to swell.] Puffed out; full; bulging, as a dress skirt. — **bouf'fan-cy** (bōō'fănsĭ), *n.*

bouge (bōōj), *n.* [OF. *bouge* a leathern sack or bag. Cf. BUDGET.] **1.** A wallet or bag, esp. one of leather. = BULGE, 1. *Obs.* **2.** A swelling or hump. = BULGE, 2. *Obs.* **3.** The bulging part of a cask; the bilge.

bough (bou), *n.* [ME. *bogh*, AS. *bōg*, *bōh*, bough, shoulder; akin to Icel. *bōgr* shoulder, bow of a ship, Sw. *bog*, Dan. *bov*, OHG. *buog*, G. *bug*, and to Gr. πῆχυς (for φῆχυς) forearm, Skr. *bāhu* (for *bhāghu*) arm. Cf. BOW of a ship.] **1.** **a** An animal's shoulder. *Obs.* **b** A limb; a leg. *Scot.* **2.** An arm or branch of a tree, esp. a main branch. **3.** A gallows. *Archaic.* *Spenser.*

Syn. — Shoot, offshoot, twig, sprig, spray. — BOUGH, LIMB, BRANCH are here compared only as terms for parts of a tree. BRANCH, now the general term, applies indifferently to large or small subdivisions; BOUGH, orig. used of either large or small branches, but now perhaps chiefly poetical, is in ordinary usage applied to the larger ones; a LIMB is commonly a large branch, whether growing directly from the main trunk or from another branch. But the three words are frequently interchanged.

bough'pot' (bou'pŏt'), *n.* Also **bowpot.** [*bough* + *pot*] **1.** (*dial.* bōō'pŏt) A vase for cut flowers or boughs, a flower pot; a bouquet.

"We have made her a *bowpot*" "Say a bouquet, sister Jemima, 't is more genteel" *Thackeray.*

2. *Art.* A conventionalized vase of flowers; a kind of anthemion.

bought (bout), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *bugt* bend, turning, Icel. *bugða.* Cf. BIGHT, BOUT; see BOW to bend.] *Obs.* **a** A flexure; a bend; twist, turn; coil, as of rope. "The *boughts* of the fore legs." *Sir T. Browne.* **b** The fold of a cloth. **c** The part of a sling that contains the stone.

bought (bŏt), *pret. & p. a.* of BUY.

bought note. See CONTRACT NOTE.

bought'en (bŏt'n), *p. a.* Purchased; — now chiefly *Poetic* in use; or (*Dial. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*) applied to things not obtained or produced at home.

bou'gie' (bōō'zhē'; bōō'jĭ; 277), *n.* [F. *bougie* wax candle, bougie, fr. *Bougie, Bugia*, a town of North Africa, from which these candles were first imported into Europe.] **1.** A wax candle. **2.** *Med.* A long, flexible instrument, as of waxed linen, rubber, etc., for introduction into the urethra, esophagus, etc., as to remove obstructions, or for medication. When intended for medication it is often made of gelatin or other substance that melts at the temperature of the body.

‖ **bou'gie' dé'ci'male'** (bōō'zhē' dā'sē'mäl') [F., lit., decimal candle], a French photometric standard having the value of one twentieth of the Violle platinum standard, or slightly less than a British standard candle; — called also *decimal candle.*

‖ **bou'illon'** (bōō'yôN'; bōōl'yôN'), *n.* [F., fr. *bouillir* to boil.] **1.** A liquid food made by a slow boiling of beef, or other meat, in water; a clear soup or broth. Cf. BEEF TEA. **2.** *Far.* An excrescence on a horse's frog.

bou-lan'ger-ite (bōō-län'jĕr-ĭt), *n.* [After *Boulanger*, a French mineralogist.] *Min.* A bluish gray, metallic-looking sulphide of antimony and lead, $Pb_3Sb_4S_{11}$, occurring usually in plumose masses. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 5.75–6.0.

Bou-lan'gism (-jĭz'm), *n.* [F. *boulangisme.*] The spirit or principles of a French political movement identified with Gen. Georges Boulanger (d. 1891), whose militarism and advocacy of revenge on Germany attracted to him a miscellaneous party of monarchists and Republican malcontents. — **Bou-lan'gist** (bōō-län'jĭst), *n.*

bou'le (bōō'lē), *n.* [Gr. βουλή.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A legislative council of elders or chiefs; a senate. The *boule* of Homeric times was an aristocratic body of princes and leaders, merely advisory to the king. The Athenian *boule* of Solon's time was an elective senate of 400, acting as a check on the popular *ecclesia*, for which it examined and prepared bills for discussion. It later increased to 500, chosen by lot, and extended its functions to embrace certain matters of administration and oversight. Cf. STRATEGOS, HIPPARCH, DEMIURGE.

2. The legislature of modern Greece. See LEGISLATURE.

bou'le-vard (bōō'lē-värd; *F.* bōō'l'-vär'; 277), *n.* [F. *boulevard, boulevart*, fr. G. *bollwerk.* See BULWARK.] **1.** *Fort.* Orig, the flat top of a bulwark or rampart. **2.** A public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications; hence, a broad avenue in or around a city, esp. one decoratively laid out with trees, belts of turf, etc.

boul'ter (bōl'tĕr), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A long, stout fishing line to which many hooks are attached.

boun (boun), *a.* [See BOUND ready.] Ready; prepared; destined; tending. = BOUND, *a. Obs.* *Chaucer.*

boun, *v. t. & i.* To make ready, to dress; to start. *Archaic*

We will all *boune* ourselves for the banquet. *Scott*

bounce (bouns), *v. t.*; BOUNCED (bounst); BOUNC'ING (boun'sĭng). [ME. *bunsen*; cf. D. *bonzen* to strike, bounce, *bons* blow, LG. *bunsen* to knock; all prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** To bump, thump, or bang. *Obs.* **2.** To cause to bound or rebound; sometimes, to toss. **3.** To proclaim or address with big talk; to bully; to scold. *Collog.* *J Fletcher.* **4.** To eject violently, as from a room; to discharge unceremoniously, as from employment. *Slang, U. S.*

bounce, *v. i.* **1.** To strike or thump, so as to rebound, or to make a sudden noise; to bang; to knock loudly.

Against his bosom *bounced* his heaving heart. *Dryden.*

2. To boast, to talk big; to bluster. *Obs.* **3.** To leap or spring suddenly or unceremoniously; bound.

Out *bounced* the mastiff. *Swift.*

bounce, *n.* **1.** A heavy, sudden, often noisy, blow or thump.

The *bounce* burst open the door *Dryden.*

2. An explosion, or the noise of one. *Obs.* **3.** A sudden leap or bound; a rebound, as of a ball. **4** Bluster; brag; untruthful boasting; audacious exaggeration, an impudent lie, a bouncer. **5.** A spotted dogfish of Europe. See DOGFISH. *Eng.* **6.** A peremptory discharge or expulsion. *Slang, U. S.*

bounce, *adv* With a sudden leap; suddenly.

This impudent puppy comes *bounce* in upon me. *Bickerstaff.*

boun'cer (boun'sĕr), *n.* **1.** One who bounces; a large, heavy person who makes much noise in moving. **2.** A boaster; a bully; a liar; also, a bold lie. *Colloq.* **3.** Something big; a good stout example of the kind.

The stone must be a *bouncer.* *De Quincey.*

4. A man employed at a theater, hotel, or other place of resort, to eject disorderly persons. *Slang, U S.*

bounc'ing (boun'sĭng), *a.* **1.** Stout; lusty; buxom.

Many tall and *bouncing* young ladies. *Thackeray.*

2. Excessive; big. "A *bouncing* reckoning." *B. & Fl.*

bouncing Bet, the common soapwort.

bound (bound), *n.* [ME. *bounde, bunne*, OF. *bonne, bonde, bodne*, F. *borne*, fr. LL. *butina, bodina, bodena, bonna*; prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Arm. *bonn* boundary, limit, and *boden, bod*, a tuft or cluster of trees, by which a boundary or limit could be marked. Cf. BOURNE.] **1.** A landmark. *Obs.* **2.** The external or limiting line of any object or space, hence, that which limits or restrains, or within which something is limited or restrained; limit, confine; boundary.

He hath compassed the waters with *bounds* *Job* xxvi 10.

On earth's remotest *bounds* *Campbell.*

And mete the *bounds* of hate and love. *Tennyson.*

3. Borderland; also, the tract within bounds; domain.

Syn. — Limit, term, termination, barrier, bourne, verge; border, march, precinct. — BOUND, BOUNDARY, CONFINE, FRONTIER agree in denoting that which limits or confines. BOUND applies to the limit itself, and is often used of that to which no concrete or definite term can be set; as, "I overleaped the *bounds* of modesty and use" (*Gibbon*); "He pass'd the flaming *bounds* of place and time" (*Gray*); his ambition knew no *bounds*, to break *bounds.* A BOUNDARY marks or indicates a *bound*; it usually implies for the object bounded a definite extent; as, the St. Lawrence forms part of the southern *boundary* of Canada; his knowledge has certain sharply defined *boundaries* (cf. realms beyond the *bounds* of knowledge); "a map of the *boundaries* which propriety sets to fancy" (*Cowper*). But *bound* and *boundary* are sometimes interchanged. CONFINE (chiefly *pl.*) often denotes a common *boundary*, or the borderland (lit. or fig.) between two countries or regions; as, the eastern *confines* of Russia; "The *confines* met of empyrean Heaven and of this world" (*Milton*). FRONTIER denotes that part of one country which fronts another, or (esp. in U. S.) the border of the settled and cultivated part of a country; it often connotes remoteness, difficulty, or danger; as, a *frontier* garrison, *frontier* life. See BORDER.

bound (bound), *v. t.*; BOUND'ED; BOUND'ING. **1.** To set limits to; to establish the bounds of; to confine. *Obs.*

He shall *bound* his reign with earth's wide bounds. *Milton.*

2. To limit; to terminate; to fix the furthest point of extension of; to lie along, or form, a boundary of; to inclose; circumscribe; restram; confine.

Where full measure only *bounds* excess. *Milton.*

Phlegethon . . .

Whose fiery flood the burning empire *bounds* *Dryden.*

3. To name the boundaries of; as, to *bound* France.

bound, *v. i.* To have its boundary (on); to abut (on) or be contiguous (with); to adjoin.

bound, *v. i.* [F. *bondir* to leap, OF. *bondir, bundir*, to leap, resound; cf. L. *bombitare* to buzz, hum, fr. *bombus* a humming, buzzing, and E. *bomb.*] **1.** To move with a sudden spring or leap, or with a succession of springs or leaps.

And the waves *bound* beneath me as a steed

That knows his rider *Byron.*

2. To rebound, as an elastic ball.

Syn. — See SKIP.

bound, *v. t.* **1.** To make to bound or leap *Rare.* **2.** To cause to rebound; to bounce, as a ball.

bound, *n.* **1.** A leap; an elastic spring, a jump. **2.** A rebound; a bounce, as of a ball. *Johnson.* **3.** *Dancing.* A spring from one foot to the other **4.** *Ordnance.* The path described by a shot between two points of grazing. *Obs.*

bound, *a.* [Past p. of ME *bounen* to prepare, fr *boun* ready, prepared, fr. Icel. *būinn*, p. p. of *būa* to dwell, prepare; akin to E. *boor* and *bower.* See BOND, *a & n.*, serf; cf. BUSK, *v.*] Prepared; ready or intending to go; on the way toward; going; — with *to* or *for*, or with an adverb of motion; as, a ship is *bound* to Cadiz, or *for* Cadiz. "The mariner *bound* homeward." *Cowper.*

bound, *v. i.* [ME. *bounen.* See BOUND, *a.*] To lead; to go — *v. t.* to direct (one's selt). *Rare.*

bound, *p. a.* [See BIND.] **1.** Restrained or fastened by a band, bond, chain, fetters, or the like; tied; confined. **2.** Pregnant; — of a woman. *Obs.* **3.** Cohering, glutinous in consistency. *Obs.* **4.** Inclosed in a binding or cover; as, a *bound* volume. **5.** Under legal or moral restraint or obligation; obliged.

I will be highly *bound* to you would you comply with this Eastern custom *Scott.*

6. Constrained or compelled; destined; certain; — followed by the infinitive; as, he is *bound* to succeed. **7.** Resolved, as, I am *bound* to do it. *Colloq., U. S.* **8.** Constipated, costive.

bound bailiff, *Eng. Law*, a sheriff's officer who serves writs, makes arrests, etc. He is usually under *bond.* The term appears to have been coined by Blackstone as an explanation of the vulgar term *bumbailiff.* — **b. charge,** *Elec.*, a charge so influenced inductively by a neighboring charge that it will neither affect an electroscope nor escape to the earth. A charge not so held is called a **free charge.** — **b. up** in, entirely devoted to; inseparable from.

bound'a-ry (boun'da-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [From BOUND a limit; cf. LL. *bonnarium* piece of land with fixed limits] **1.** That which indicates or fixes a limit or extent, or marks a bound, as of a territory, a bounding or separating line. In a deed of land where the boundary is stated in general words to be *along, on*, or *by*, a bank, ditch, highway, road, street, stream, pond, harbor, seashore, or other object of some width, the grantee is generally prima facie presumed to grant all his interest to the center of the object so named, or to the low-water mark, as the case may be, unless by some specific limitation the object is excluded. Cf FILUM AQUÆ, RIPARIAN RIGHTS, SEASHORE, etc.

Sensation and reflection are the *boundaries* of our thoughts *Locke.*

2. *Cricket.* **a** An arbitrary limiting line to a cricket field. A ball hit to the boundary counts a definite number of runs. **b** A hit to the boundary.

Syn. — See BOUND.

boundary problems. *Math.* A class of problems in the theory of functions, which involve the determination of a function within a given region from its assigned values

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having its roadway carried upon the lower chord in a truss bridge, or at the bottom in a tubular bridge.

bottom sawyer. See SAWYER.

bottom yeast. Yeast producing bottom fermentation.

botton. + BUTTON

bot'to-né, bot'to-nee, bot'to-ny Vars of BOTONE, etc.

bottre. + BUTTER.

botts. Var. of BOTS

‖ **bot'tu** (bŏt'tōō), *n.* [Canarese *bottu.*] A caste mark, as a dot on the forehead. *India.*

bot'u-line (bŏt'ū-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [L. *botulus* sausage] *Med.* A poisonous ptomaine found in spoiled sausages and canned, or tinned, meats.

bot'u-lism (-lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *botulus* sausage + *-ism*] *Med.* Sausage poisoning; allantiasis.

boture + BUTTER.

boty. + BOOTY.

bou. + BOUGH, BOW.

B. O U. *Abbr* British Ornithologists' Union. [*Scot.*]

bou'at (bōō'ăt). Var. of BOWET.

bou'can (bōō'kăn). Var. of BUCCAN.

bou'ca-nelle' (bōō'kä-nĕl'), *n.* The seed (*Lutianus buccanella*).

bouch + BOTCH.

‖ **bouche** (bōōsh), *n. & v. t.* [Cf. F. *bouche* mouth, opening.] = BUSH, lining of a hole.

‖ **bou'ché'** (bōō'shā'), *a.* [F.] *Mus.* **a** Muted; — of horns, etc. **b** Stopped; — of organ pipes.

‖ **bou'ché'**, *n*; *pl.* -CHÉES (F. -shā') [F., morsel, mouthful, fr. *bouche* mouth.] *Cookery.* A small patty or cake; often, a pie of puff paste and forcemeat.

boucher. + BUTCHER.

boucher. *n.* [Cf OF. *bouge* a leathern sack, and E *budget.*] A bursar; a treasurer. *Obs.*

bou'cher-ize (bōō'shĕr-īz), *v. t.* [After Dr. Auguste *Boucherie*, a French chemist.] To impregnate with a preservative solution of copper sulphate, as timber.

boucherry. + BUTCHERY.

bou-chette' (bōō-shĕt'), *n.* [Cf. F. *bouchette*, dim. of *bouche* mouth, or OF *bocete, bochete*, dim of *boce, boche*, a boss.] A large buckle fastening the lower part of the breastplate, in medieval armor.

bouchier. + BUTCHER.

bouchie Var. of BUCHU.

‖ **bou'chon'** (bōō'shôN'). *n.*; *pl.* -CHONS (*F.*-shôN') [F.] 1. A cork. 2. A hard bush for a pivot hole in a watch or clock plate. 3. A French game at billiards, played with three balls and three corks.

bought (bŏt). Var. of BOUGHT, a sheepfold. *Scot.*

bouchte + BOUGHT.

‖ **bou'clé'** (bōō'klā'), *n.* [F., buckled.] *Fabrics.* Woven so as to have a knotted and curled appearance, by using a two-ply yarn one thread of which is partly drawn out into a loop.

boud (bōōd). Var. of BOOD. *North. Eng. Dial.*

boud (boud; bōōd), *n.* A weevil infesting malt or provisions. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

bou'der-ie (bōō'dĕr-ĭ; *F.* bōō'd'-rē').*n.* [F.] Pouting; sulks.

‖ **bou'din'** (bōō'dĭN') ; *pl.* BOUDINS (-dĭN') [F.] A kind of entrée prepared with delicate forcemeat.

‖ **bou'din noir' or'di'naire'** (ôr'dē'-nâr') *or* **bou'din' noir'** (nwar'). [F. *ordinaire* ordinary, *noir* black.] Black pudding.

boudoir photograph. See PHOTOGRAPH, *n.*

boue. + BOW.

bouear + BOOR, BOWER.

bouel + BOWEL. [*Scot.*

bou'et (bōō'ĕt). Var of BOWET.

bouf + BEEF [puff. *Obs*

bouffe. *n.* [Cf. F. *bouffée.*] A

‖ **bouffe** (bōōf), *n.* [F., buffoon.] Short for OPERA BOUFFE

Bou'gain-vil-læ'a (bōō'gĭn-vĭ-lē'ä; *commonly* -vĭl'ē-ä), *n.* Syn. of BUGINVILLÆA.

bou'gar (bōō'gar), *n* One of a set of cross spars used to form part of a cottage roof. *Scot.*

bouge. + BULGE.

bouge (bōōj). *v. t.* [Var. of *bulge.*] 1. To swell out. *Obs.* 2. To bilge, as a ship. *Obs.*

bouge, *v. t.* To stave in; to bilge. *Obs* *Holland.*

bouge, *n.* [F. *bouche* mouth, victuals.] Bouche (see BOUCHE, 1); food and drink; provisions *Obs*

bougeren. + BUCKRAM

bougeron, *n.* [OF.] A sodomite. *Obs* Cf. BUGGER.

bou'get (bōō'jĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *bougette* sack, bag. Cf. BUDGET.] *Her.* = WATER BOUGET.

bough. + BO, *interj.*, BOW.

boughed (boud), *a.* Having boughs; covered with boughs; also, stripped of boughs.

bought, bught (bout; bŭt; bŏt), *n. Scot.* 1. A sheep pen or fold; specif., a pen for ewes at milking time. 2 A square pew in a church; a table seat. [close *Scot.*

bought, bught, *v.t.* To pen; in-

bought, *v. t. & i.* [See BOUGHT a bend.] To bend; wind *Obs.*

bough'y (bou'ĭ), *a* Full of boughs. [BOGGONG.

bou'gong' (bōō'gŏng'). Var. of

bouhte + BOUGHT.

Bouides. Var. of BUYIDES.

‖ **bou'illa'baisse'** (bōō'yä'bĕs'; -bās'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A kind of stew of fish and various vegetables, seasoned with onion, orange peel, saffron, oil, etc.

‖ **bou'illi'** (bōō'yē'), *n.* [F., fr. *bouillir* to boil] *Cookery.* Boiled or stewed meat

bouillie Var. of BOOLY

‖ **bou'illon-né'** (bōō'yō'nā'), *n.* [F.] *Dressmaking.* A puff

‖ **bou'illotte'** (bōō'yŏt'), *n.* [F.] A French gambling game at cards, similar to poker.

bouk, bouke. Obs. Scot. vars. of BUCK, lye.

bouk (bouk). Dial. Eng. & Scot. var of BULK, *v.*; BOWK, a pail.

bouk (bōōk), *n.* [AS *būc* belly; akin to G. *bauch*, Icel. *būkr* body.] 1. The belly or abdomen. *Obs.* 2. The trunk of the body; the body. *Obs., Dial. Eng., or Scot.* 3. Bulk; volume. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bouken. + BUCK. [BULKY.

bouk'y (bōōk'ĭ). Scot. form of

boul (bōōl), *n.* [Cf. D. *beugel*, G. *bügel*, hoop, ring, E. *bow* to bend.] *Obs. or Scot. & Eng. Dial.* 1. A bend or curvature. 2 A curved handle; *pl.*, a jointed pot handle of two parts *Scot*

boul. + BOWL.

bould + BOLD.

boul'der (bōl'dĕr), **boul'der-y** (-ĭ), etc. Vars. of BOWLDER, etc

boule. + BOLL, BOWL.

boules (bōōl). Var of BUHL.

boulene. + BOWLINE.

‖ **bou'lette'** (bōō'lĕt'), *n.*; *pl.* -LETTES (*F.* -lĕt) [F; dim. of *boule* ball.] *Cookery* A little ball, as of dough or meat.—

‖ **boulettes de hachis** (dē hă'shē'), forcemeat balls

‖ **bou'leu-te'ri-on** (bōō'lū-tē'rĭ-ŏn), *n., pl* -RIA (*-ä*) [Gr. βουλευτήριον] A Greek chamber or place of assembly

‖ **bou'le-var'dier'** (bōōl'vär'-dyā'), *n.* [F.] A frequenter of a city boulevard, esp. in Paris.

bou'le-vard-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE

‖ **bou'le-ver'se-ment'** (bōōl'-vĕr'sē-mäN'; *E* bōōl-vûrs'-mĕnt), *n.* [F.] Complete overthrow, convulsion; disorder.

boule'work' (bōōl'wûrk'). Var. of BUHLWORK

boulge + BOUGE, BULGE

bou-lim'i-a (bōō-lĭm'I-ä; bou-). Var. of BULIMIA.

bou'li-my. + BULIMY.

boulin. + BOWLINE.

boulle (bōōl). Var of BUHL.

boul'spret. + BOWSPRIT.

boul'ster. + BOLSTER.

boult. Obs. or dial. var. of BOLT.

boultar. + BOLTER.

boul'tel, boul'tell (bōl'tĕl). Var of BOLTEL.

boul'tel (bōl'tĕl), *n.* [ME. *bultelle*, OF. *buitel, buletel*, F. *bluteau.* See BOLT to sift.] *Obs.* 1. A cloth for sifting; a bolter, also, the degree of fineness determined by its mesh. 2 Bran of meal after dressing.

boulten. + BOLT.

boult'er Var. of BOLTER, sieve.

boul'tin, boul'tine. + BOLTEL.

boult'spret. + BOWSPRIT

Boul'vin's' re-cip'ro-cal di's-gram (bōōl'vĕNz') [After J. *Boulvin*, Belgian scientist.] *Engin.* A four-part plane diagram having four axes at right angles representing temperature, entropy, specific volume, and absolute pressure respectively, used in converting an indicator diagram into a temperature-entropy diagram.

boum + BALM. [tenant-

bou'man. Var of BOWMAN,

boun. + BOON

bounce'a-ble (boun'sä-b'l), *a. Colloq* 1 Given to bounce or bluster *Eng.* 2. Capable of being bounced. — **bounce'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

bounch. + BUNCH.

bounc'ing-ly, *adv.* of *bouncing*, p. pr. of BOUNCE.

bound + BOON.

bound'a-ble, *a* See -ABLE.

bound'age. + BONDAGE

bound'age, *n.* [*bound* to limit + *-age.*] *Obs.* 1. A bounding. 2. Bounds; compass.

boundance. + ABUNDANCE

boundary rider. One who rides round the boundaries of a station and keeps the fences in order *Australasia*

bound'ed, *p. p. & p. a.* of BOUND, *v. t. & i* — **bound'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **bound'ed-ness,** *n.*

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bound'en (boun'd'n), *p. p. & a.* [Old p. p. of *bind.*] 1. Bound; fastened by bonds. *Obs.*
2. Under obligation, as for a favor, obliged; beholden.
I am much *bounden* to your majesty. *Shak.*
3. Made obligatory; imposed as a duty, binding.
This holy word, that teacheth us truly our *bounden* duty toward our Lord God in every point. *Ridley.*

bound'er (-dẽr), *n.* 1. One that limits; a boundary.
2. A borderer. *Obs.*
3. An apparently prosperous and inherently vulgar person of obtrusive manners. *Colloq., Eng.* Possibly connected with *brass bounder.*

bound'ing, *p.a.* Moving with a bound or bounds; exuberant.
The *bounding* pulse, the languid limb. *Montgomery.*

bound'less, *a.* Without bounds or confines; illimitable; vast. — **bound'less-ly,** *adv.* — **bound'less-ness,** *n.*
Syn. — Unlimited, unconfined, immeasurable, illimitable, infinite. For distinction in mathematics, see INFINITE, *a.*, 4.

boun'te-ous (boun'tẽ-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *bountevous*, OF. *bontif*, fr. *bonté*. See BOUNTY.] 1. Characterized by bounty; giving, or disposed to give, freely; liberal; munificent.
But O, thou *bounteous* Giver of all good. *Couper.*
2. Valiant. *Obs.*
3. Liberally bestowed; plentiful; ample.
— **boun'te-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **boun'te-ous-ness,** *n.*

boun'teth (bŏun'tẽth), **boun'tith,** *n.* [OF. *buntét, bonté.* See BOUNTY.] Bounty, reward; esp., a stipulated gift supplementing money wages. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

boun'ti-ful (boun'tĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* 1. Free in giving; liberal in bestowing gifts and favors.
God, the *bountiful* Author of our being *Locke.*
2. Plentiful; abundant; as, a *bountiful* supply of food.
Syn. — Generous, munificent, bounteous. See LIBERAL.
— **boun'ti-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **boun'ti-ful-ness,** *n.*

Boun'ti-ful, Lady. In Farquhar's comedy "The Beaux' Stratagem," a country gentlewoman whose benevolence to the poor and sick has become proverbial.

boun'ty (boun'tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *bounte* goodness, kindness, F. *bonté*, fr. L. *bonitas*, fr. *bonus* good, for older *duonus.*] 1 Goodness; kindness; virtue; worth. *Obs.*
2. Valor; prowess; rarely, a valorous deed. *Obs.*
3. Liberality in bestowing gifts or favors; gracious or liberal giving; generosity; munificence.
My *bounty* is as boundless as the sea. *Shak.*
4. That which is given generously or liberally. "Thy morning *bounties.*" *Cowper.*
5. A reward; esp., a premium offered to induce men to enter public service or to encourage an industry.
A *bounty* is, in principle, something received by producers in addition to the price received from consumers through the ordinary operation of the market. In political economy the term is usually confined to such additions as are given by governments. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
A *bounty* brings the burden of supporting the favored industry upon the shoulders of the whole body of taxpayers. *A. T. Hadley.*
Syn. — Munificence, generosity, beneficence. See SUBSIDY.

bounty jumper. One who, during the latter part of the Civil War, enlisted in the United States service to get the bounty, and then deserted. *Colloq.*

Bou-pho'ni-a (bo͞o-fō'nĭ-*ȧ*; bou-), *n.* [Gr. *τὰ βουφόνια* (sc. *ἱερά*); deriv. fr. *βοῦς* ox + *φόνος* slaughter.] *Gr. Relig.* The chief rite of the Dipolia. It comprised: the sacrifice of an ox; the trial and condemnation of the ax with which the ox was slain, and the casting of it into the sea as punishment; and the stuffing of the ox's skin with grass and yoking the effigy to a plow. The ox has been explained as a vegetation spirit, as a totemistic animal, etc

bou-quet' (bo͞o-kā'; 277), *n.* [F. *bouquet* bunch, bunch of flowers, trees, feathers, for *bousquet, bosquet*, thicket, a little wood, dim. of LL. *boscus.* See BUSH thicket; cf. BOSKET.] 1. A nosegay; a bunch of flowers.
2. A perfume; an aroma; as, the *bouquet* of wine.
3. Any of various clusterlike things like, or fancied to be like, a nosegay; as: **a** A bunch of herbs for flavoring. **b** A large flight of rockets, etc., in fireworks. **c** The flight of a flock of pheasants from the central meeting point of the beaters; also, the meeting spot itself.
4. A medium-sized cigar tapered at both ends.

Bour'bon (bo͞or'bŏn), *n.* [From the castle and seigniory of *Bourbon* in central France.] 1. A member of the noble French family of Bourbon, derived from Baron Aimar of the 9th century, whose descendants founded dynasties in France (Henry IV., 1589), Spain (Philip V., 1700), and Naples (Charles III., 1735).
2. A ruler or politician who clings obstinately to ideas adapted to an order of things gone by; — sometimes applied to Democrats of the southern United States.
3. *Hort.* **a** A rose (*Rosa borbonica*) of compact upright growth, with shining leaves, prickly branches, and clustered flowers. It is generally considered an accidental hybrid between the Bengal and Damask roses. **b** A race of roses descended from this type, embracing many garden varieties, of which **Souvenir de la Malmaison and Hermosa** are examples. Also, any rose of this race.
4. [*l. c.*] Bourbon whisky.
Bourbon lily, the common white lily (*Lilium candidum*). — **B. style.** *Arch.* See ARCHITECTURE, *Table.* — **B. tea.** *Bot.* = FAHAM. — **b. whisky,** whisky produced from corn in Bourbon (*local pron.* bûr'bŭn) County, Kentucky; by extension, a similar whisky made from a mash of corn only, or principally of corn with some rye or malt added.

Bour'bon-ism (bo͞or'bŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Adherence to the Bourbons, legitimism; obstinate conservatism. — **Bour'bon-ist,** *n.*

bourd (bo͞ord), *n.* [F. *bourde* fib, OF. *borde, bourde*, jest.] A jest, merry tale, fun; also, mockery. *Obs. or Archaic.*

bourd, *v. i. & t.* To jest; to mock. *Obs. or Archaic.*

bourd'er (bo͞or'dẽr), *n.* A jester; a mocker. *Obs. or Archaic.*

bour'don (bo͞or'dŏn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *burdo* mule, esp. one used for carrying litters. Cf. Sp. *muleta* a young she mule; also, crutch, prop.] 1. A pilgrim's staff.
2. A baton or wand, as the official staff of a prior.
3. A cudgel; sometimes, a tilting spear.

bour'don (bo͞or'dŏn), *n.* [F. See BURDEN a refrain.] *Music.* **a** A drone bass, as in a bagpipe, or a hurdy-gurdy; a monotonous undersong or accompaniment. See BURDEN (of a song). **b** An organ stop, usually of 16 feet tone.

Bour'don' gauge (bo͞or'dŏn'). [After Louis *Bourdon*, inventor.] *Mech.* A manometer consisting essentially of a blind curved tube, oval in section, open at one end to the gas, steam, etc., whose pressure is to be registered. A variation of pressure in the fluid causes anticlastic bending of the tube, the free (blind) end of which carries or actuates the registering pointer. Cf. DIAPHRAGM GAUGE.

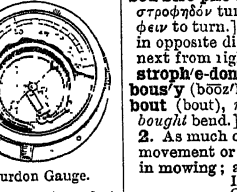
Bourdon Gauge.

bourg (bo͞or; bo͞org), *n.* [F See BURGESS; BOROUGH, a town.] A town or village; specif.: **a** One neighboring a castle. **b** One on the Continent, as distinguished from an English town. **c** A market town (the modern French sense).

bour-geois' (bo͝ur-joiz'), *n.* [After *Bourgeois*, a French type founder; or fr. F. *bourgeois* of the middle class, as being between brevier and long primer: cf. G. *bourgeois, borgis.* Cf. BURGESS.] *Print.* A size of type between long primer and brevier. See TYPE.

This line is printed in *bourgeois* type.

‖ **bour'geois'** (bo͞or'zhwȧ'), *n. masc.* } [F., fr. *bourg* town;
‖ **bour'geoise'** (-zhwȧz'), *n. fem.* } of German origin. See BURGESS.] 1. A man of middle rank in society; a citizen, as between a gentleman on one hand, and a peasant on the other; one of the shopkeeping class. *France.*
2. See COIN.

‖ **bour'geois',** *a. masc.* } [F.] Characteristic of the middle
‖ **bour'geoise',** *a. fem.* } class, hence, common, lacking distinction or refinement.

‖ **bour'geoi'sie'** (bo͞or'zhwȧ'zē'), *n.* [F.] The French bourgeois collectively; hence, sometimes, the same class in other countries.

Bou-rign'ian (bo͞o-rĭn'yăn), *a. Eccl. Hist.* Pertaining to, or derived from, Antoinette Bourignon (1616–80), a religious mystic, who taught in Holland, Flanders, etc., and had some following in Scotland. — **Bou-rign'ian-ism** (-ĭz'm), **-ion-ism,** *n.* — **Bou-rign'ian-ist** (-yăn-ĭst), **-ion-ist,** *n.*

bourn } (bo͞rn), *n.* [ME. *burne, borne*, AS. *burna;* akin
bourne } to OS. *brunno* spring, G. *born, brunnen*, OHG. *prunno*, Goth. *brunna*, Icel. *brunnr.* The root is perh. that of *burn*, v., because the source of a stream seems to issue forth boiling from the earth.] A stream or rivulet; a burn; — applied esp. in southern England to the winter streams of the chalk downs. In the north the form *burn* is used.
My little boat can safely pass this perilous *bourn.* *Spenser.*

bourn } (bo͞rn; bo͞orn; 277), *n.* [F. *borne.* See BOUND a
bourne } limit.] 1. A bound; a boundary, a limit; hence, point aimed at, goal.
The undiscovered country, from whose *bourn*
No traveler returns *Shak.*
Sole *bourn*, sole wish, sole object of my song. *Wordsworth.*
To make the doctrine . . their intellectual *bourne* *Tyndall.*
2. Domain; realm. *Obs. or Poetic.*
In water, fiery realm, and airy *bourne.* *Keats.*

bour'non-ite (bo͞or'nŭn-īt), *n.* [After Count *Bournon*, a mineralogist.] *Min.* A steel-gray or black, metallic-looking sulphide of antimony, lead, and copper, $PbCuSbS_3$, occurring crystallized, often in twin crystals shaped like cogwheels (wheel ore), also massive. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 5.7–5.9.

bou'rock (bo͞o'rŭk), *n. Scot.* 1. A hut.
2. A stone heap; mound; confused heap; cluster; crowd.

‖ **bour'rée'** (bo͞o-rā'), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A lively old French dance tune in duple time; a composition with the rhythm of such a dance.

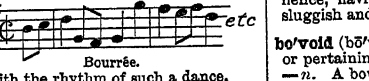

Bourrée.

‖ **bour're-let'** (bo͞or'lĕ'), *n.* [F.] 1. A burlet.
2. A cloth wreath or turban, worn on a helmet.
3. A ridgelike protrusion; a rounded edge.

bourse (bo͞ors), *n.* [F. *bourse* purse, exchange, LL. *bursa*, fr. Gr. *βύρσα* skin, hide, of which a purse was usually made. Cf. PURSE, BURSE.] An exchange, or place where merchants, bankers, etc., meet for business at certain hours; esp. [*cap.*], the Stock Exchange of Paris, or various other cities of continental Europe. Merchants, merchandise brokers, bankers, etc., transact business on the Bourse of Paris and that of Berlin. The official members of the French Bourse are called *agents de change.*

bouse, bowse (bous), *v. t. & i.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Naut.* To pull or haul by means of a tackle; also, to haul well taut and belay, as a purchase; — now usually with *taut.*

bouse (bo͞oz; bouz), *n.* Drink, esp. alcoholic drink; also, a carouse. See BOOZE. "A good *bouse* of liquor." *Carlyle.*

bouse, *v. i. & t.* To drink; to carouse. See BOOZE.

Bous'sin-gaul'ti-a (bo͞o-săn-gô'tĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after J. B J. D *Boussingault*, French chemist.] *Bot.* A small genus of graceful climbing perennial basellaceous herbs of tropical America. *B. baselloides* is the Madeira vine.

bous'sin-gaul'tite (-tīt), *n.* [After J. B. J. D. *Boussingault*, French chemist.] A crystallized double sulphate of magnesium and ammonium, $(NH_4)_2Mg(SO_4)_2{\cdot}6H_2O$, from the boric-acid lagoons of Tuscany. (See BORIC ACID.)

bou'stro-phe'don (-strō-fē'dŏn; bou'-; 277), *n.* [Gr. *βουστροφηδόν* turning like oxen in plowing; *βοῦς* ox + *στρεφειν* to turn.] An ancient mode of writing alternate lines in opposite directions, one line from left to right, and the next from right to left. — **bou'stro-phe'don,** *adv.* — **bou-stroph'e-don'ic** (bo͞o-strŏf'ē-dŏn'ĭk; bou-), *a.*

bous'y (bo͞oz'ĭ, bouz'ĭ), *a.* Drunken; sotted; boozy.

bout (bout), *n.* [A different spelling and application of *bought* bend.] 1. A circuit; a roundabout way. *Obs.*
2. As much of an action as is performed in a consecutive movement or time; a going and returning, as of workmen in mowing; a turn; a round.
In notes with many a winding *bout*
Of linked sweetness long drawn out *Milton.*
3. A conflict; contest; attempt; trial; a set-to at anything; as, a fencing *bout;* a drinking *bout.*
The gentleman will, for his honor's sake, have one *bout* with you; he cannot by the duello avoid it. *Shak.*
4. *Music.* An inward curve of a rib, forming the waist of an instrument of the violin class.

bou-tade' (bo͞o-tȧd'), *n.* [F., fr. *bouter* to thrust. See BUTT.] *Obs.* 1. An outbreak; a caprice; a whim.
2. *Music.* **a** An old-fashioned instrumental piece of an impromptu, whimsical character. **b** An old French dance; a short, impromptu, and spectacular dance.

Bou'te-lou'a (bo͞o'tẽ-lo͞o'*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Claudio *Boutelou*, Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of North American forage grasses, distinguished by the one-sided spikes of the inflorescence. They are most abundant in Mexico and the southwestern United States. *B. oligostachya* is the grama grass; *B. hirsuta*, the hairy mesquite grass.

‖ **bou'ton-nière'** (bo͞o'tŏ'nyâr'), *n.* [F., buttonhole.] A bouquet worn in a buttonhole.

Bou-var'di-a (bo͞o-vär'dĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Charles *Bouvard*, French physician.] *Bot.* A genus of rubiaceous herbs and shrubs with corymbs of showy tubular red, scarlet, yellow, and white flowers. They are natives of Mexico, Central America, and northern South America, and are often cultivated in greenhouses. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Bo'va'ry', Ma'dame' (mȧ'dȧm' bô'vȧ'rē'). In Gustave Flaubert's novel of the same name, a young Frenchwoman of ardent, romantic temperament who is induced to marry a humdrum provincial physician. Growing distaste for her life leads her into unfaithfulness to her husband, and at last, in dread of exposure, she poisons herself.

bo'vate (bō'vāt), *n.* [LL. *bovata*, fr. *bos, bovis*, ox.] An obsolete English unit of land measure, being the eighth part of a carucate; an oxgang. The area of the bovate varied widely, from as little as 7 to as much as 32 acres in extreme cases. See HIDE, PLOWGANG.

Bov'ey coal (bŭv'ĭ). *Min.* A kind of brown coal, or lignite (of the Miocene period), burning with a weak flame, and generally a disagreeable odor; — found at Bovey, England, and elsewhere.

Bo'vi-dæ (bō'vĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *bos, bovis*, ox.] *Zool.* A large family of ruminants containing the true antelopes, oxen, sheep, and goats, distinguished from the deer family by the polycotyledonary placenta, the hollow nondeciduous unbranched horns, usually present in both sexes, and by the nearly universal presence of a gall bladder.

bo'vine (bō'vīn; -vĭn; 277), *a.* [LL. *bovinus*, fr. L. *bos, bovis*, ox, cow: cf. F. *bovine.* See cow.] Of or pert. to the genus *Bos;* relating to, or resembling, the ox or cow; oxlike; hence, having qualities characteristic of oxen or cows; sluggish and patient; dull; as, a *bovine* temperament.
The *bovine* gaze of gaping rustics *W. Black.*

bo'void (bō'void), *a.* [L. *bos, bovis*, ox, cow + *-oid.*] Like or pertaining to the genus *Bos* or family Bovidæ; bovine.
— *n.* A bovoid animal.

bow (bou), *v. i.;* BOWED (boud); BOW'ING. [ME *bowen, bogen, bugen*, AS. *būgan* (generally v. i.); akin to D. *buigen*, OHG. *biogan*, G. *biegen, beugen*, Icel. *bogna* bent, *beygja* to bend, Sw. *böja*, Dan. *bøie, bugne*, Goth. *biugan;* also to L. *fugere* to flee, Gr. *φεύγειν*, and Skr. *bhuj* to bend. Cf. FUGITIVE.] 1. To bend; bend down; stoop. *Is.* xlvi. 2.

bound'en-ly, *adv.* of BOUNDEN, *p. p. & a.* [ING
bound'ing-ly, *adv.* of BOUND-
bound'ly, *a.* Finite; bounden; — used prob. in this sense by Keats
bound'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
boundoun. Obs. p. p. of BIND.
bound'fire. + BONFIRE.
boung. + BUNG.
boun-grace. + BONGRACE.
boun'tied (boun'tĭd), *a.* Having the benefit of a bounty.
boun'ti-head, boun'ty-hood, *n.* Goodness; generosity. *Obs.*
boun'tith (bŏun'tĭth) Var of BOUNTETH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
boun'tree (bŏun'trē), *n.* [Cf. BOUR-TREE.] The elder. *Scot.*
boun'ty-fed, *a.* Supported by a bounty; as, *bounty-fed* sugar. *Slang or Cant.* — **boun'ty-feed'ing,** *n.*
‖ **bou'quet' gar'ni'** (bō͞o'kĕ' gar'nē'). [F.] A tied bunch of parsley, onions, bay leaf, and thyme, used in soups.
‖ **bou'que-tin'** (bo͞ok't Ă N'; bō͞o'kĕ-tăn'), *n.* [F.] See IBEX.
bour. + BOOR, BOWER.
bou'rach (bō͞o'răk). Var. of BOUROCK. *Scot.*
bou-rasque' (bō͞o-răsk'), *n.* [F. *bourrasque.* Cf. BORASCO.] A storm; a tempest.
Bour-bo'ni-an (bo͞or-bō'nĭ-*ȧn*), **Bour-bon'ic** (-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, or like, the Bourbon family, or their political tenets.
Bourchier's knot. *Her.* See HERALDIC KNOT.
bourd. + BOARD.
bourder. + BORDER.
bourdis, *n.* A tilting with lances; a just. *Obs.*
bourdon. + BURDEN.
bourdonasse, *n.* [OF. *bourdonnasse.*] A light, hollow-shafted lance. *Obs*
bourdoun. + BOURDER
bourdurer. + BORDERER.
bou-rette' (bō͞o-rĕt'), *n.* [Cf. F. *bourrette* coarse silk on the outside of a cocoon.] A method of weaving fabric in which loops or knots of yarn are woven in at intervals, forming patterns or creating an evenly arranged rough surface.
‖ **bour'gade'** (bō͞or'gȧd'), *n.* [F.] A village, or straggling unfortified town; — now used only of French or other Continental villages.
bourgamot. + BERGAMOT.
bourgeis. + BURGESS.
Bour'geois' Gen'til'homme', Le (lẽ bō͞or'zhwȧ' zhăN'tē'yŏm'). [F.] See JOURDAIN, M.
bour'geoi-sie' (bō͞or'zhwȧ-zĭt'-yō'). Bourgeois.
bour'geon Var. of BURGEON.
bourginot, bourgoinette. Vars. of BURGONET.
‖ **Bour'gui'gnon'** (bō͞or'gē'-nyôN'), *n., masc.; pl* -GNONS (-nyôz'). [F.] A Burgundian.
‖ **Bour'gui'gnonne'** (bō͞or'gē'-nyŏn'), *n.; pl.* -NONNES (-nyŏn'). [F.] 1. Fem. of BOURGUIGNON. 2. *pl.* Snails baked with a dressing of shallots, garlic, lemon juice, and butter.
bou'ri (bō͞o'rē), *n.* [Native name.] A gray mullet (*Liza capito*) of the Mediterranean.
Bou-rign'on-ist (bō͞o-rĭn'yŭn-ĭst). *n.* A Bourignian.
bour'law' (bō͞or'lô'). Local Scot. var. of BYRLAW. — **bour'-law'man,** *n.*
bour'ly + BURLY.
bourn. *p. t* To limit or bound. *R.*
bourne (bōrn). Var. of BONE, to take a level.
bourne. + BURN. [-LESS.]
bourne'less, bourn'less. *a.* See
bour-nous' (bō͞or-nō͞os'). Var. of BURNOOSE.
bourran. Var. of BURAN.
‖ **bour'ré'** (bō͞o'rē'), *a.* [F.] Stuffed or wadded; — often used of quilted articles, also of embroidery.
‖ **bour'reau'** (bō͞o'rō'), *n.* [F.] An executioner; a torturer. *Obs. or French.*
bour'ser. + BURSAR.
bour'-tree (bō͞or'trē), *or* **bu'-tree** (bō͞o'trē). The shrub elder (*Sambucus nigra*). *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*
bousarde. + BUZZARD.
bouse (bous; bō͞os), *n. Mining.* Lead ore in the rough or mixed with vein stone. *Local, Eng.*
bou'ser (bō͞oz'ẽr; bouz'ẽr), *n.* A toper; a boozer.
bouste. + BOIST.
bous'tous. + BOISTOUS.
Bou'stra'pa' (bō͞o'strȧ'pȧ'), *n* Napoleon III.; — a nickname formed from the first syllables of Boulogne, Strassburg, and Paris, at which places he made attempts to obtain the throne.
bou-stroph'ic (bō͞o-strŏf'ĭk; bou-). *a.* [Gr *βουστρόφος* ox-guiding.] Boustrophedonic.
bous'y. Var. of BOUZY.
bout (bout; bō͞ot), *adv. & prep.* [AS. *būtan.*] *Obs. or Dial.* a Outside; without. **b** Apart from; devoid of. **c** Except; over; but.
bout. + BOOT, BOUGHT.
bout. Obs. or dial. var of BOLT
boutant. *a.* See ARC BOUTANT.
bou'ta-ra'ga Var of BOTARGO.
‖ **bou'targue'** (bō͞o'tärg'), *n.* [F.] Botargo.
boute. + BOUT.
boutefeu. *n.* [F.; *bouter* to thrust, put + *feu* fire.] An incendiary. *Obs.*
bou'tel (bō͞o'tĕl) Var. of BOLTEL.
bouteler. + BUTLER.
boutifieu. + BOUTEFEU.
bou'to (bō͞o'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). The inia, a dolphin.
‖ **bou'tre** (bō͞o'tr'), *n.* [F.] A kind of small Arabian coasting vessel.
bou'try (bō͞o'trĭ). Corrupt of BOUR-TREE.
‖ **bouts'-ri'més'** (bō͞o'rē'mā'), *n. pl.* [F. *bout* end + *rimé* rimed.] Rhyming words proposed to fill out verses.
boutte. + BEAUTY.
bouty + BOOTY
bou-tyl'ka (bō͞o-tĭl'kȧ), *n.* [Russ. *buttilka*, prop, bottle.] See MEASURE.
bouwe. + BOUGH.
bouwery. + BOWERY.
bouxom. + BUXOM.
bou'za (bō͞o'zȧ). Var of BOOZA.
bouze (bō͞oz). Var. of BOUSE, BOOZE.
bouz'y (bō͞oz'ĭ). *a* [Cf. BUSHY.] Wooded; bushy. *Scot.*
boven + ABOVE
bo'vi-cide (bō'vĭ-sīd; bŏv'ĭ-). *n.* [L. *bos, bovis*, ox + *-cide*] A slayer of oxen; — an affected or humorous term for a butcher.
bo'vi-cul'ture. *n* [L. *bos, bovis*, ox + E. *culture.*] Breeding and rearing of cattle. *Rare*
bo'vid, *a.* [L. *bos, bovis*, ox, cow.] *Zool.* Bovine. — *n* A bovine animal.
bo'vi-form, *a.* [L. *bos, bovis*, ox + *-form.*] Resembling an ox.
Bo'vill's Act (bō'vĭlz). *Eng.* Either of two acts that originated with Sir William Bovill (1814–73), English judge: 23 & 24 Vict. c. 34, 1860, simplifying proceedings in petitions of right; and 28 & 29 Vict. c. 86, 1865, amending the partnership law.
Bo-vis'ta (bō-vĭs'tȧ). *n.* [NL., fr. G. *bofist* puffball.] *Bot.* A genus of basidiomycetous fungi of the family Lycoperdaceæ, including various puffballs having a thin peridium at maturity.
bow. + BOUGH.

2. To turn or swerve; to wend. *Obs.*
3. To bend the head, knee, or body, in token of reverence or submission; — often with *down*.
O come, let us worship and *bow* down. *Ps.* xcv. 6.
4. To incline the head or body in token of salutation, civility, or assent; to make a bow
5. (*pron.* bō) To bend into a bow shape; to curve; as, the wall "*bows*" inwards.

bow (bou), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to incline; to bend, as, the wind *bows* the tree tops.
2. To exercise powerful or controlling influence over; to bend; turn; incline.
Adversities do more *bow* men's minds to religion. *Bacon.*
3. To bend or incline, as the head or body, in token of respect, gratitude, assent, submission, or condescension.
The whole nation *bowed* their necks to .. tyranny. *Prescott.*
4. To prostrate; depress; crush.
Whose heavy hand hath *bowed* you to the grave. *Shak.*
5. a To express by bowing; as, to *bow* one's thanks. **b** To usher (*in* or *out*) with bowing.
6. (*pron.* bō) To cause to become curved or bow-shaped; to inflect; as, to *bow* out a wall.
We *bow* things the contrary way, to make them come to their natural straightness. *Milton.*

bow (bou), *n.* An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in token of reverence, respect, civility, or submission; an obeisance; as, a *bow* of deep humility.

bow (bou), *n.* [Prob. of LG. or Scand. origin; cf. D. *boeg* shoulder, bow of a ship, Dan. *boug*, *bov*, Sw. *bog*, Icel. *bōgr*; the same word orig. as E. *bough*. See BOUGH.]
1. The forward part of a vessel; the part where the sides trend inward terminating in the stem or prow; hence, the forward end of an airship or dirigible balloon.
2. One who rows in the forward part of a boat; the bow oar.

bow, *or* **bows, on,** with the bow foremost, or fronting; as, to keep a boat *bows on* to a heavy sea. — **on the bow,** *Naut.*, on that part of the horizon bearing within 4 points of 45° on either side of the line ahead. See BEARING, 10.

bow, *v. t. Naut.* To cut (the water) with the bow or stem.

bow (bō), *n.* [ME. *bowe*, *boge*, AS. *boga*, fr. AS. *būgan* to bend; akin to D. *boog*, G. *bogen*, Icel. *bogi*. See BOW, to bend.] **1.** Anything bent, or in the form of a simple curve, as the rainbow; a bend.
I do set my *bow* in the cloud *Gen.* ix. 13.
The *bows* her eyes above. *T. Cooke.*
2. A weapon made of a strip of wood, or other elastic material, with a cord to connect the two ends when bent, by means of which an arrow is propelled. The string side of the bow is called the **belly,** the other side the **back.** The distance to which the bow will throw an arrow is its **cast.** Bows made of a single piece of wood are called **self bows;** those of two or more pieces and having the belly of one piece and the back of another are called **backed bows** or **union bows,** and these are often specifically designated as **two-woods,** or **two-piece, bows, three-woods,** or **three-piece, bows,** etc., according to their construction. A bow made so as to be taken apart for convenience in transportation is called a **carriage bow.** Compare CROSSBOW, ARROW, ARROW RELEASE

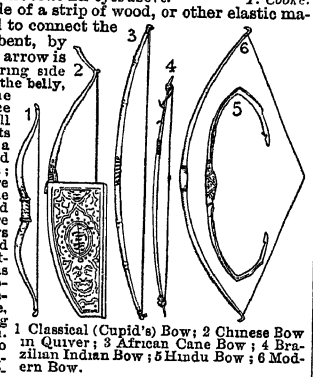

1 Classical (Cupid's) Bow; 2 Chinese Bow in Quiver; 3 African Cane Bow; 4 Brazilian Indian Bow; 5 Hindu Bow; 6 Modern Bow.

3. A structure of bowed or curved form, as: **a** An arch, as of a bridge or gateway. *Obs. or Dial.* **b** *Arch.* A part of a building projecting from a straight wall, either curved or polygonal in plan.
4. A bow-shaped contrivance or implement, as: **a** The U-shaped piece which embraces the neck of an ox and fastens it to the yoke; the yoke itself. **b** *Saddlery. Sing. or pl.* Two pieces of wood which form the arched forward part of a saddletree. **c** *Music.* An appliance consisting of an elastic wooden rod (originally curved), with a number of horsehairs stretched from end to end of it, used in playing on an instrument of the violin class. **d** An early type of nautical instrument (a rude sort of quadrant) for measuring arcs, chiefly the sun's altitude. **e** An arcograph. **f** A metal ring or loop forming a handle, as in a key or pair of scissors. **g** The guard of a sword hilt or trigger. **h** A bent slat supporting a carriage or wagon hood, cover, etc. **i** *pl.* A bow compass. **j** *Mech. & Manuf.* An instrument consisting of an elastic rod with ends connected by a string, employed for various purposes, as for giving reciprocating motion, as to a drill, for wood turning, for preparing and arranging the hair, fur, etc., used by hatters. **k** A knot, esp. an ornamental slipknot, formed by doubling a ribbon or string into one or two loops, which usually can be readily drawn through the knot in untying. See KNOT, 1. **l** *Basketwork.* A bent rod; esp., a rod bent twice at right angles so as to form three sides of a rectangle. **m** A frame for a lens of spectacles or eyeglasses; also, a curved side-piece passing over the ear to support spectacles.
5. A stroke of the bow in playing a viol instrument; as, the up *bow;* the down *bow.*

bow (bō), *v. t. & i.;* BOWED (bōd); BOW'ING. [From BOW, *n.*, 4 c & j. Cf. 1st BOW, *v. i. & t.*, above.] **1.** *Music.* To play with a bow; to perform with or manage the bow.
2. To separate and distribute by a bow. See BOWING, *n.*, 2.

bow (bō), *a.* Bent into the shape of a bow; bowed.

bow (bōō), *n.* [Icel. *bū;* akin to AS. *bū* habitation.] A herd of cattle; the cattle on a farm. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bow'back' (bō'băk'), *n.* The common whitefish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*) of the Great Lakes.

Bow-bell' (bō'bĕl'), *n.* One born within hearing distance of Bow-bells, a cockney.

Bow'-bells' (bō'bĕlz'), *n. pl.* The bells of Bow Church, or St. Mary-le-Bow (so called from the bows or arches of its steeple), nearly in the center of London; cockneydom.

bow chaser (bou). *Naut.* A gun so placed as to be able to fire ahead, as at a vessel chased. — **bow chasing.**

bow compass (bō). **1.** An arcograph.
2. A small pair of compasses, one leg of which carries a pencil, pen, or point. Its legs are often connected by a bow-shaped spring, instead of by a joint, this kind being usually called *spring bows.*

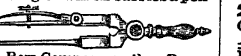
Bow Compass, or Bow Pen.

3. A pair of compasses, with a bow or arched plate riveted to one of the legs, and passing through the other.

Bow-dich'i-a (bou-dĭch'ĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., after T. E. *Bowdich,* English traveler.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical South American fabaceous trees, often of large size, having odd-pinnate leaves, blue or white flowers, and very hard wood. Only two species are known. See ALCORNOQUE.

bowd'ler-ize (boud'lẽr-īz), *v. t.;* BOWD'LER-IZED (-īzd); BOWD'LER-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [After Dr. Thomas *Bowdler,* an English physician, who published an expurgated edition of Shakespeare in 1818.] To expurgate, as a book, by omitting or modifying parts considered indelicate or offensive. — **bowd'ler-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* — **bowd'ler-ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

bow drill (bō). A drill worked by a bow and string.

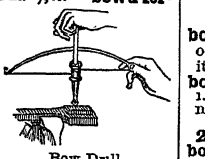
Bow Drill.

bowed (bōd), *a.* **1.** Having a bow; played or operated with a bow.
2. Embowed; bulging; convex.

bow'el (bou'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *bouel, bouele,* OF. *boel,* F. *boyau,* fr. L. *botellus* a small sausage, in LL. also intestine, dim. of L. *botulus* sausage.]
1. One of the intestines of an animal; an entrail, esp. of man; a gut; — generally in *pl.*
2. *pl.* The interior part of anything, as of the earth.
[His soldiers] rushed into the *bowels* of the battle. *Shak.*
3. *pl.* The seat of pity or kindness; hence, tenderness; compassion. "Thou thing of no *bowels*" *Shak.*
That corpulent tyrant, full (as one said) of guts, and empty of *bowels.* *Fuller.*
4. *pl.* Offspring. *Obs.* *Shak.*

bow'el, *v. t.;* BOW'ELED OR BOW'ELLED (-ĕld); BOW'EL-ING OR BOW'EL-LING. To eviscerate, disembowel.

bow'eled, bowelled (-ĕld), *a.* Having bowels; hollow.
"The *boweled* cavern." *Thomson.*

bow'en-ite (bō'ĕn-īt), *n.* [After G. T. *Bowen,* who analyzed it.] *Min.* A hard, compact, light green variety of serpentine resembling nephrite. H., 5.5–6.

bow'er (bou'ẽr), *n.* [From BOW, *v. & n.*] **1** One that bows, or bends, as (*Obs.*) a muscle that bends a limb.
His rawbone arms, whose mighty brawned *bowers*
Were wont to rive steel plates and helmets hew. *Spenser*
2. *Naut.* An anchor carried at the bow. See ANCHOR, 1.

bow'er (bou'ẽr), *n.* [G. *bauer* a peasant, fr. OHG. *gibūro,* akin to E. *neighbor.* So called from the figure sometimes used for the knave in cards. Cf. BOOR, BOER, NEIGHBOR, BOWER, a dwelling.] *Card Playing.* In euchre, one of the two highest cards commonly used. The higher is the **right bower,** the knave of the trump suit; the other being the **left bower,** the knave of the same-colored suit as the trump. The joker is often called the **best bower.**

bow'er (bō'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes bows; a bowyer. *Obs.*
2. A performer with a bow on the violin, etc.

bow'er (bōō'ẽr), *n.* [See BOW a herd.] One who rents the dairy stock of a farm, with pasture and fodder, paying the rent out of its produce; or one who puts in his time and labor for a share of the profits of managing the stock. *Scot.*

bow'er (bou'ẽr), *n.* [ME *bour, bur,* room, dwelling, AS. *būr,* fr. the root of AS. *būan* to dwell; akin to Icel. *būr* chamber, storehouse, Sw. *būr* cage, Dan. *buur,* G. *bauer* cage, OHG. *būr* dwelling, G. *bauer* a peasant, OHG. *gibūro.* Cf. BOOR, BYRE, BOWER, name of a card.] **1** A rustic cottage; an attractive abode or retreat *B. Jonson.*
2. A chamber, esp., a lady's private apartment.
Give me my lute in bed now as I lie,
And lock the doors of mine unlucky *bower. Gascoigne.*
3. A shelter or covered place in a garden, made with boughs of trees or vines, etc., twined together; an arbor.
Bower of Bliss, a lovely place devoted to the pleasures of sense and situated on an enchanted island, in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered" (see ARMIDA) and in Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (see ACRASIA, 2).

bow'er, *v. t.* To embower; inclose. — *v. i.* To lodge. *Obs.*

bower bird. Any of a group of oscine birds of the Australian region, usually included in the bird-of-paradise family, though without the plumes and elongated feathers of some of that family. They build *bowers,* or *runs,* consisting of chambers or passages arched over with twigs and grasses, and often adorned with bright-colored objects, as shells, feathers, etc., which are used as playhouses and to attract the females, not as nests. Among the best-known species are the satin bower bird (*Ptilorhynchus violaceus*), the spotted bower bird (*Chlamydodera maculata*), and the regent bird (*Sericulus melinus*)

Satin Bower Bird (*Ptilorhynchus violaceus*).

bower cable. *Naut.* The cable belonging to the bower.
bower plant. An Australian bignoniaceous climbing shrub (*Tecoma jasminoides*) with large pink-and-white flowers.

bow'er-y (bou'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Like a bower; full of bowers.

bow'er-y, *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [D. *bouwerij.*] *Trumbull*
A *bowery* maze that shades the purple streams.
1. A farm or plantation with its buildings (among the Dutch settlers of New York).
2. [*cap.*] A wide street in New York City running from Chatham Square north to the junction of Third and Fourth Avenues at Cooper Union. It was formerly preeminent in America as the street of cheap theaters, dance halls, drinking gardens, low saloons, "fake" auction rooms, pawnshops, and the like.

Bow'er-y, *a.* Characteristic of the Bowery; meretricious; flashy; tawdrily improper; vulgar.

bow'fin' (bō'fĭn'), *n.* A voracious ganoid fish (*Amia calva*) of the order Holostei, found in the fresh waters of the Great Lakes, Mississippi Valley, etc; the mudfish. It is of little value as food, but is remarkable as the only living representative of the suborder Cycloganoidei.

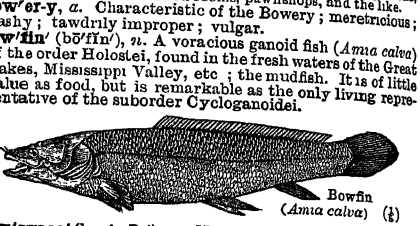
Bowfin (*Amia calva*) (⅛)

bow'grace' (bou'grās'), *n. Naut.* A frame or fender of rope or junk laid out at the sides or bows of a vessel to secure it from injury by floating ice.

bow hand (bō). **1.** *Archery.* The hand that holds the bow, i. e., the left hand; hence, **on the bow hand,** away from the mark or correct place or opinion.
That were still somewhat *on the bow hand* of fair justice. *Scott.*
2. *Music* The hand (the right) that draws the bow.

bow'head' (bō'hĕd'), *n.* The Arctic right whale.

bow'ie (bou'ĭ), *n.* A cask with the head taken out; a tub; a wooden milk pail or bowl. *Scot.* — **bow'ie-ful,** *a.*

bow'ie knife (bō'ĭ; bōō'ĭ; 277 *the personal name was pronounced* bōō'ĭ). [After its inventor, Colonel James *Bowie* (d. 1836).] A knife with a strong blade from ten to fifteen inches long, a single edge, and with its back straight throughout most of its length and then curved concavely to the point, to which the edge curves convexly.

bow'ing (bō'ĭng), *n.* **1.** *Music.* Act or art of managing the bow in playing on stringed instruments. The down strokes and up strokes in a passage are marked by signs, commonly ⌐ for a down stroke and ∧ for an up stroke.
2. Act or process of separating and distributing fiber by means of the vibrating string of a bow, as fur or hair for felting, or the fiber of cotton in cleaning it.

bow'knot' (bō'nŏt'), *n.* A kind of knot with loops. See 6th BOW, *n.*, 4 **k.**

bowl (bōl), *n.* [ME. *bolle,* AS. *bolla;* akin to Icel. *bolli,* Dan. *bolle,* G. *bolle;* cf. OHG. *bolōn* to roll. Cf. BOLL.]
1. A concave vessel of various forms, usually hemispherical or approximately so, to hold liquids, etc.
2. Specif., a drinking vessel for wine or other spirituous liquors; hence, convivial drinking.
3. The contents of a full bowl; what a bowl will hold.
4. The hollowed or bowl-shaped part of anything; as: **a** The hollow of a spoon, flagon, candlestick, tobacco pipe, etc. **b** The scale pan of a balance. **c** A floor surface sloping towards a center, as in a theater. **d** The basin of a fountain.

bowl (bōl), *n.* [F. *boule,* fr. L. *bulla* bubble, stud. It has been influenced by *bowl* a hollow vessel. Cf. BULL an edict.]
1. A ball or globe. *Obs.* Hence: A ball for rolling on a level surface in play; a ball of hard wood having one side heavier than the other, so as to give it a bias when rolled.
2. *pl.* **a** An ancient game, popular in Great Britain, played with biased balls on a level plat of greensward, the aim being to roll them near a stationary ball called a jack. **b** The game of ninepins, skittles, or tenpins. **c** The game of marbles. *Scot.*
3. *Mach.* A cylindrical roller or drum variously used, as for an antifriction wheel or bearing, in pairs as a means of drawing or pressing fabrics in manufacture, etc.
5. A cast or delivery of the ball in bowling; a turn in the game of bowling.

bowl, *v. i.;* BOWLED (bōld); BOWL'ING. **1.** To play with bowls.
2. To roll a ball on a plane, as in the game of bowls; specif.: *Cricket,* to pitch the ball from behind the bowling crease to the batsman with a smooth movement of the arm; — distinguished from *throw* or *jerk.*
3. To move rapidly, smoothly, and like a ball.
Dan . . . *bowled* off in hot haste to tell the Bishop. *Hall Cane.*

bowl, *v. t.* **1.** To roll or deliver, as a bowl or cricket ball.
Break all the spokes and fellies from her wheel,
And *bowl* the round nave down the hill of heaven. *Shak.*
2. To roll or carry smoothly on or as on wheels; as, we were *bowled* rapidly along the road.
3. To pelt or strike with anything rolled.
Alas, I had rather be set quick i' the earth,
And *bowled* to death with turnips! *Shak.*
4. *Cricket.* To put out (a batsman) by bowling; — often with *out.* Also, to hit (a wicket) so as to remove a bail.
to bowl over *or* **down,** to knock over or down, by the ball in bowling; hence, *Colloq. or Slang,* to knock or strike down; to cause to fall, lit. or fig., as by shooting; to overcome.
Then there was a wife, and a ship of a girl who *bowled* over Blake there, and half a dozen ragged brats. *T. Hughes.*

bowl'der, boul'der (bōl'dẽr), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *bullra* to roar, rattle, Dan. *buldre,* dial. Sw. *bullersteen,* larger kind of pebbles; perh. akin to E. *bellow.*] Any detached and

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bow. Scot. var. of BOLL, a measure.
bow'a-ble (bou'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. *Obs.*
bowalle † BOWEL.
boward. † BOURD.
bow arm (bō). The arm that holds the bow, as in archery.
bow'at (bō'ăt). Var. of BOWET. *Scot.*
bow'-backed' (bō'băkt'), *a.* Bent in the back like a bow.
bow bearer (bō). *O. Eng. Law.* An under officer of the forest who looked after trespasses affecting vert and venison.
bow'bells' (bō'bĕlz'), *n.* The European wood anemone.
bow'bent' (bō'bĕnt'), *a.* Bent like a bow
bow brace. = BRACER, 2.
bow'cher. † BUTCHIER.
bowd. Bowed. *Ref. Sp.*
bow'dark. Var of BODOCK.
bowde. Dial. form of BOLD, *a.*; var. of BOUD, *n. Obs.*
bow'den (bō'dĕn). Obs. or dial. var. of BOLDEN.
bow'der (bō'dẽr). Dial. form of BOWLDER.
bow dye (bō) A scarlet dye; — so called from *Bow* near Stratford in Essex. *Oxf. E. D.*
bow'-dye', *v. t* To dye scarlet.
bowed'ness (boud'-), *n.* See -NESS.
bow'el (bō'ĕl). Rare var. of BOLE, a recess.
bowel hive *or* **hives.** *Med.* Inflammation or like affection of the bowels *Dial. Eng.*
bow'el-hive' grass. The parsley piert.
bow'el-less, *a.* See -LESS.
bowen. † BOUN.
Bow'en's knot (bō'ĕnz). *Her.* See HERALDIC KNOT. [Bowers.]
bow'er (bou'ẽr), *v. i.* To form
bow'er (bou'ẽr), *n.* [From BOUGH; cf. BRANCHER.] *Falconry.* A young hawk when it begins to leave the nest. *Obs.*
bowe'er, *n.* [D. *bouwer* or G. *bauer*] A peasant; farmer. *Obs.*
bower anchor. *Naut.* = BOWER.
bowerdur. † BORDER. [-LET.]
bow'er-let (bou'ẽr-lĕt), *n.* See
bow'er-ly (*dial.* bō'ẽr-lĭ), *a.* [See BURLY.] Large; stout; buxom. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
bow'er-maid' (bou'ẽr-), **-maid'en,** *n.* Chambermaid. *Archaic.*
bow'er-may', *n.* A bowermaid. *Archaic*
bow'er-wom'an, *n.* A chamber woman, a bowermaid. *Archaic*
Bow'er-y-ish (bou'ẽr-ĭ-ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
bow'es, bows (*Scot.* bō'ĕs, bōz), *n. pl.* [Cf. BULL (of the Pope).] The conditions of tenure of a papal benefice. *Obs. Scot.*
bow'ess (bou'ĕs), *n. Falconry.* = BOWER. *Obs.*
bow'et (bō'ĕt), *n.* [ME. *bowett,* F. *boîte* box.] A small lantern. *Scot.*
bow fast (bou). See FAST, *n.*
bow file (bō). A file with a curved edge; a riffler.
bowge. Var. of BOUGE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
bowgle. † BUGLE.
bow'head' bird (bō'-). The red phalarope
bowiare. † BOWYER.
Bowides. Var. of BUYIDES.
bowie. † BUOY.
bow'ie, *n.* A bowie knife.
bow'ing (bō'ĭng), *n.* Also **bow'in** [From BOW a herd] A lease of a dairy farm with its live stock; a small dairy-farm holding. *Scot.*
bow'ing-ly (bou'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *bowing,* p. pr. of BOW.
bow'ing stone (bou'ĭng). A cromlech
bowk. † BULK. *North of Eng*
bowk. Var. of BUCK, to boil, steep, or soak. *Dial. Eng.*
bowk, *n.* A kind of wooden or iron bucket or pail. *Dial. Eng.*
bow'kail' (*Scot.* bōō'kāl'), *n.* [Cf. BORECOLE, KALE.] Cabbage. *Scot.*
bowl, *v. t* To shape like a bowl.
bow'la (bō'lă), *n.* A round

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rounded or much worn mass of rock, distinctly larger than a cobblestone. Many bowlders have been transported from their original sources, as by rivers or glaciers; others have been worn, as by waves, without much transportation; others have weathered into somewhat roundish forms without transportation, and are bowlders of weathering.

bowl'der, boul'der (bōl'dĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To make into bowlders. *Rare*, except in *p. p.*

2. *Mach.* To smooth (a revolving polishing wheel) by the pressure of a smooth quartz stone or bowlder held against it.

bowl'der-ing, *or* **boul'der-ing, stone.** Pebbles of smooth flint used in abrading the faces of emery wheels and glazers.

bow'leg' (bō'lĕg'), *n.* A crooked leg, esp. one bowed outward. — **bow'-leg'ged** (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *a.*

bowl'er (bōl'ẽr), *n.* [From 2d BOWL.] A derby hat. *Eng.*

bowl'er, *n.* One who plays at bowls, or who bowls the ball in cricket or any other game.

bowl'er, *n.* The workman who makes or shapes bowls, as of spoons.

bow'line (bō'lĭn; -lĭn; 277), *n.* [Cf. D. *boelijn*, Icel. *bógline*, Dan. *bovline*; prop , the line attached to the shoulder or side of the sail. See BOW (of a ship); LINE] **1.** *Naut.* A rope fastened near the middle of the leech or perpendicular edge of a square sail, by a subordinate rope, called *bridle*, and used to keep the weather edge of the sail taut forward, when the ship is close-hauled.

2. A bowline knot. See KNOT, 1.

on a bowline, *Naut.*, close-hauled.

bowl'ing (bōl'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BOWL, *v. t. & i.* Hence: *n.* The sport of playing bowls, or tenpins, or the game itself. See TENPINS.

bowling alley. An alley for playing bowls; now, a covered place, usually with a smooth board floor 42 inches broad and 60 feet long, for playing at bowls, or tenpins.

bowling green. A level piece of greensward or ground for bowling, as [*cap.*], the small park in lower Broadway, New York, where the Dutch of New Amsterdam played.

bow'man (bō'măn), *n., pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An archer.

bow'man (bou'măn), *n , pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Naut.* The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat; the bow oar.

Bow'man's glands (bō'mănz). *Anat.* Branching tubular glands in the olfactory mucous membrane.

bowman's root. **a** The Indian physic. **b** The Culver's root. **c** The flowering spurge.

bow net (bō). **1.** A trap for lobsters, being a wickerwork cylinder with a funnel-shaped entrance at one end.

2. A net attached to a wooden bow, for catching birds.

bow oar (bou). **1.** The oar used by the bowman.

2. One who rows at the bow of a boat.

3. In a whaleboat, sometimes the foremost oar but one.

bow pen (bō). Bow compasses, one leg of which carries a drawing pen. See BOW COMPASS.

bow'pin' (bō'pĭn'), *n.* **1.** A cotter or pin for securing in place the bows of an ox yoke.

2. *Hat Making.* A wooden pin with a head, used to set the string vibrating in the process of bowing.

bow saw (bō). A saw with a thin narrow blade set in a strong frame. It is used for making curved cuts.

bow'shot' (bō'shŏt'), *n.* The distance traversed by an arrow shot from a bow. The ordinary range of the English long bow used in war was from 300 to 400 yards.

Bow's no-ta'tion (bōz). [After R. H. *Bow*, English engineer.] *Engin.* A method of lettering the cells and outside spaces formed by the directions of the stresses and forces in and on a framed structure so that these stresses and forces can be traced by similar letters in the reciprocal diagram. Called also *Henrici's notation*.

bow'sprit (bō'sprĭt; bou'-, 277), *n.* [*bow* + *sprit*; akin to D. *boegspriet*; *boeg* bow of a ship + *spriet*, E. *sprit*, also Sw. *bogspjut*, G. *bugspriet*.] *Naut.* A large boom or spar projecting forward from the stem of a ship or other vessel to carry sail forward and to support the masts in a fore-and-aft line by means of stays.

bowsprit cap *Naut.* The cap or iron band fitted to the outer end of the bowsprit, with a ring on top for the jib boom to run through.

bowsprit shrouds. *Naut.* Ropes or chains extending from the head of the bowsprit to the sides of the vessel.

Bow Street (bō). A once fashionable street near Covent Garden in London, now noted as containing the principal police court of the metropolis.

Bow Street officer *or* **runner.** A (London) policeman; esp., *pl., Hist.*, eight famous officers appointed about 1805, attached to the Bow Street Court, and also known as *Robin Redbreasts*, from their red waistcoats. *Eng.*

bow'string' (bō'strĭng'), *n.* The string of a bow.

bow'string', *v. t.*; BOW'STRINGED' (-strĭngd') *or* -STRUNG' (-strŭng'); -STRING'ING (-strĭng'ĭng). To strangle with a bowstring.

bowstring beam *or* **girder.** One consisting of an arched beam strengthened by a tie connecting its two ends.

bowstring bridge. A bridge supported by bowstring girders.

bow'stringed' (-strĭngd'), *a.* Furnished with bowstrings.

bowstring hemp. The soft, tenacious fiber of various Asiatic and African liliaceous plants of the genus *Cordyline*. It is used for rope making, packing, and for cloth. Varieties are: *African bowstring hemp* (*C. guineënsis*); *moorva* (*C. roxburghiana*); *neyanda* (*C. hyacinthoides*).

bow window (bō). *Arch.* A bay window, esp. one with a curved ground plan.

bow'wow' (bou'wou'), *n.* An imitation of a dog's bark; the bark of a dog; also, a dog.

bowwow theory of language, the theory that language originated in imitations of natural sounds, as those of birds and dogs, of thunder, etc. Cf. POOHPOOH THEORY.

Two theories have been started to solve this problem, which, for shortness' sake, I shall call the *bowwow theory* and the *poohpooh theory*. *Max Müller.*

bow'wow' (bou'wou'), *v. i.* To bark; also, fig., to snarl.

bow'yer (bō'yĕr), *n.* [*bow* + *-yer.*] One who makes or sells bows; also, *Rare*, an archer.

box (bŏks), *n.* [L. See BOCE.] A European food fish, the boce.

box, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *baske* to slap, *bask* slap, blow. Cf. PASH.] A blow; now, specif., a buffet on the head or ear with the hand.

A good-humored *box* on the ear. *Irving.*

box, *v. i.* To fight with the fist; to combat with or as with the hand or fist; specif., to spar with gloves.

box, *v. t.* To strike with the hand or fist, esp. to strike on the ear, or on the side of the head.

box, *n.* [AS. *box*, L. *buxus*, fr. Gr. πύξος. Cf. BOX a case.]

1. An evergreen shrub or small tree of the genus *Buxus*, esp. *B. sempervirens*, extensively used for hedges and borders in gardens, being capable of maintaining almost any shape to which it is pruned. See BUXUS, BOXWOOD.

2. In Australia: **a** Any of several trees of the genera *Eucalyptus*, *Trastania*, and *Murraya*, which have timber resembling boxwood. **b** A pittosporaceous forage plant (*Bursaria spinosa*); — called also *boxthorn* and *native olive*.

box, *n.*; *pl.* BOXES (bŏk'sĕz; -sĭz). [AS. *box* a small case or vessel with a cover; akin to OHG *buhsa* box, G. *büchse*; fr. L. *buxus* boxwood, anything made of boxwood. See BOX a tree; cf. PYX, BUSHEL.] **1.** A receptacle of any firm material characteristically having, or adapted for having, a lid or cover. *Box* is the general term for closed receptacles, esp. such as are readily portable, and includes *case*, *casket*, *chest*, *coffer*, *pyx*, etc., and in Great Britain *trunk*. In early use *box* was commonly restricted to small receptacles.

Yet, since his neighbors give, the churl unlocks,
Damning the poor, his triple-bolted *box*. *J. Warton.*

2. Specif., with a qualifying word or with a limiting context: **a** The pyx. *Obs.* **b** A surgeon's box for cupping. *Obs.* **c** A receptacle for foundlings at the gate of a hospital. *Oxf. E. D.*

3. A present in a box; a gift; esp., a Christmas gift.

4. The driver's seat on a carriage or coach; — so named from the receptacle under it.

5. The quantity that a box contains.

6. A space with a few seats or a limited compartment partitioned off in a public place; also, the occupants of such seats; as: **a** In a theater, or other place of amusement.

Laughed at by the pit, *box*, galleries, nay, stage. *Dorset.*

b In the common room of an eating house or tavern. **c** In a court room, for the jury or for witnesses. **d** In a stable or railroad car, for a horse. **e** In the hinder part of a boat, for the coxswain.

7. A boxlike shed for shelter; as, a sentry *box*.

8. A small country house. "A shooting *box*." *Wilson.*

9. *Mach.* **a** An axle box, journal box, journal bearing, or bushing. **b** (1) A chamber or section of tube in which a valve works; the bucket of a lifting pump. (2) A hollow plunger with a lifting valve. **c** The pulley case in a draw loom on which rest the rollers that conduct the tail cords. **d** The receptacle for a shuttle at the end of a loom lathe. **e** In a screw vise, the socket for the screw. **f** A die for cutting the thread on a wooden screw. **g** The opening for the end of a ridge saw. **h** A tool or cutter holder. Cf. BOX TOOL. **i** A recessed block into which a blank is fastened to be shaped into a wooden gear tooth.

10. *Carp.* A trough for cutting miters; a miter box.

11 *Founding.* A flask or frame for sand molding.

12. A compartment in a printer's case.

13. A sinkbox for shooting wild fowl; a battery.

14. A hole cut into the trunk of a tree for collecting its sap.

15. *Baseball.* The space where the pitcher stands; also, that for the batter. See BASEBALL, *Illust.*

16. *Arch.* **a** That part of a window frame (called a **box frame**) for sash windows in which the weight to counterpoise the sash moves up and down. **b** An inclosure, commonly of brick, for protecting a drain trap below a cellar floor. **c** A recess in a window trim into which the shutters may fold when not in use. **d** A socket on a door jamb for the bolt of a lock.

17. *Naut.* A centerboard trunk.

18. A confused intermixture of flocks of sheep, etc. *Australasia.*

in a box, in a perplexity or an embarrassing position; in difficulty. *Colloq.*

box, *v. t.*; BOXED (bŏkst); BOX'ING. **1.** To furnish with boxes, as a wheel.

2. To inclose in or as in a box; to confine; to stow; — often with *up*, *in*.

3. *Arch.* To inclose with boarding, lathing, etc., so as to bring to a required form; — usually with *out* or *up*.

4. To overturn (a watchman, etc.) in his box. *Slang*, *Eng.*

The . . . sinner was abroad *boxing* the watch. *Thackeray*

5. To cut a hole into (a tree) for sap, or to ascertain the quality of timber.

6. To mix (flocks or herds) in confusion. *Australasia.*

7. To make in the shape of a box; as, to *box* a cushion.

8. *Eng. & Scots Law.* To file or lodge with a court of law.

9. *Naut.* To boxhaul.

to box off. **a** To divide into tight compartments. **b** *Naut.* To turn the head of (a vessel) either way by bracing the headyards aback. — **to box the compass,** *Naut.*, to name the thirty-two points of the compass in their order; hence, fig., to make a complete turn.

box, *v. i.* To fit with compactness, as in a box; specif., to fit with a scarf joint.

box barrow. A large wheelbarrow with upright sides.

box bed. **a** A bed boxed over with wooden sides, ends, and roof, opening in front with shutters or sliding panels. **b** A bed which folds up into the form of a box.

box brier *or* **briar.** A tropical American spiny rubiaceous shrub (*Randia aculeata*) with black fruits and leaves like those of the box; — also called *inkberry*, *indrgoberry*, and *wild box*.

box calf. A kind of calfskin tanned with chrome salts; — so called from the square markings on the grain due to rolling it lengthwise and then crosswise.

Box Coat, 2.

box cañon *or* **canyon.** A cañon with vertical walls.

box car. *Railroads.* A roofed freight car, usually with sliding doors in the sides and sometimes with a small door in one end for loading and unloading long articles. Called usually *box wagon* by the British.

box chronometer. A ship's chronometer mounted in gimbals, to preserve its proper position and to protect it from sudden changes of temperature.

box cloth. Thick coarse melton cloth, usually dyed buff, for riding garments, etc.

box coat. 1. A thick overcoat for driving, sometimes with a heavy cape.

2. A plain loose-fitting outer coat fitted only at the shoulders.

box coil. A box-shaped series of straight steam-heating pipes, connected at the ends.

box coupling. A metal collar uniting the ends of shafts or other parts in machinery; — called a **lap box coupling** when the ends of the shafts overlap, and **butt box coupling** when they abut against each other.

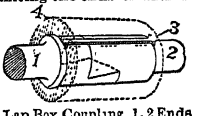

Lap Box Coupling. 1, 2 Ends of Shafts; 3 Key; 4 Collar.

box crab. A crab of the genus *Calappa*, or allied genus. See CALAPPA.

box day. **a** = BOXING DAY. *Eng.* **b** *Scots Law.* One of the days in vacation appointed for boxing, or depositing papers with the Court of Sessions.

box drain. A drain with upright sides, flat top and bottom.

boxed plane (bŏkst). *Carp.* A plane having part of its working surface of boxwood.

box elder. Any tree of the genus *Rulac*, esp. *R. negundo*, of the eastern United States. It is distinguished from the related maples by the 3-5-foliolate leaves. It is valuable as a shade tree on account of its rapid growth, though much attacked by insects. Also called *ash-leaved maple*.

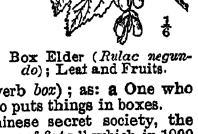

Box Elder (*Rulac negundo*); Leaf and Fruits.

box end. *Mach.* A connecting-rod big end having a strap forming an integral part of the rod.

box'er (bŏk'sẽr), *n.* One who boxes (in the sense of either verb *box*); as: **a** One who fights with his fists. **b** One who puts things in boxes.

Box'er, *n.* A member of a Chinese secret society, the *I⁴ 'hē² ch'üan²*, "righteous league of fists," which in 1900 spread through the northern provinces of China, committing outrages on Europeans and Christian converts in an uprising which culminated in a siege of the legations in Pekin.

box front. *Tailoring.* A plain unfitted front of a garment, as in a box coat.

box gauge. *Naut.* The ordinary form of tide gauge, consisting essentially of a long vertical box with graduated rod and float inside.

box girder. *Arch.* A girder of plates bolted together like a long box, so as to have the strength of a solid beam without its weight.

box groove. *Metal Working.* A closed groove between two rolls, formed by a collar on one roll fitting between collars on another.

box hardening. *Metal.* A process of casehardening by cementation in an iron box.

box'haul' (bŏks'hôl'), *v. t.*; BOX'HAULED' (-hôld'); BOX'HAUL'ING. *Naut.* To put (a square-rigged vessel) on the other tack within a narrow compass by luffing into the wind and then veering short round on her heel; — so called from the bracing of the head yards abox (i. e., sharp aback).

box'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of inclosing (anything) in a box, as for storage or transportation.

2. Material used in making boxes or casings.

3. Any boxlike inclosure or recess; a casing.

4. *Arch.* The external case of thin material used to bring any member to a required form.

5. The scarf joint uniting a ship's stem with the keel.

6. *pl. Milling.* Coarse flour separated in bolting.

Boxing Day, the first week day after Christmas, a legal holiday on which Christmas boxes are given to postmen, errand boys, employees, etc. The night of this day is **Boxing Night.** *Eng.* — **b. shutters,** shutters made to fold back into a box.

box'ing, *n.* Act of fighting with the fists; sparring.

boxing glove, a large mitten or glove, padded on the back, for use in sparring.

box iron. A smoothing iron containing a heater.

box'keep'er (bŏks'kēp'ẽr), *n.* An attendant at a theater who has charge of the boxes.

box kite. Also called *Hargrave*, or *cellular kite*. A kite, invented by Lawrence Hargrave, of Sydney, Australia, which consists of two light rectangular boxes, or cells open on two sides, and fastened together horizontally, as shown in *Illust.* It is much used in meteorological experiments.

Box Kite.

box level. A spirit level in which a glass-covered box is used instead of a tube.

box metal. *Mach.* Any alloy used in making or lining journal bearings; bearing metal.

box nut. *Mech.* A nut with a blind hole.

tart made of sugar, apple, and bread *Local, Eng.*

bowlder, *or* **boulder, clay.** See TILL, *n* , a clay deposit.

bowlder, *or* **boulder, flat.** A level tract strewn with bowlders

bowl'der-head', *or* **boul'der-head',** *n.* A row of piles before a dike forming a kind of sea wall.

bowl'der-ing, boul'der-ing, *n.* Pavement of, or paving with, bowlder stones.

Bowlder, *or* **Boulder, period.** The Glacial period. See DRIFT.

bowl'der-y (-ĭ), *a.* Characterized by bowlders. [BOLL.]

bowle Obs. or dial. var. of **bow'less,** *a.* See -LESS.

bowl'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

bow'line. Bowline. *Ref. Sp.*

bowline bridle. *Naut.* A rope by which the bowline is connected to the leech of the sail. See BOWLINE CRINGLE.

bowline cringle. *Naut.* A loop or eye in the leech of a sail for attaching the bowline or a bowline bridle

Bow'ling, Tom. (bō'lĭng). A typical sailor in Smollett's "Roderick Random," and in Charles Dibdin's sea song of this name.

bowling crease. See CRICKET, *n.*

Bowling ring. *Steam Boilers* A collapse ring, usually rolled without a weld, of ⌐⌐ section. Its natural springiness makes it also an expansion joint.

bowling stump. See CRICKET, *n.*

bowln. + BOLLEN

bowls (bōlz), *n. pl.* See BOWL, a ball, a game. [spirit.]

bowl spirit. *Dyeing.* Scarlet

bowl'ster. + BOLSTER.

bowlt. + BOLT, *v.*

bow'ly (bō'lĭ; bōō'lĭ), *a* Bent or rounded. *Scot.*

bow'man (bōō'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [Icel. *bú* farm, stock on a farm + E. *man.*] A tenant of a bowing; a bower. *Scot.*

Bow'man's cap'sules (bō'măn). [After William *Bowman*, English surgeon] *Anat.* The Malpighian capsules

bown, bowne. Vars of BOUN.

bownd + BOUND.

bow place (bou). A gun carried at the bow of a ship.

bow'pot. Var. of BOUGHPOT.

Bow River series (bō). [From *Bow River*, Alberta, Canada.] *Geol.* A thick series of Cambrian rocks in western Canada.

bowrne. + BOURN.

bow'rock (*Scot.* bōō'rŭk; bōōr'ŭk). Var. of BOUROCK. *Scot.*

bows. + BOWES.

bowse (bouz; bōōz). Var. of BOUSE, BOOZE.

bow'ser. *n* [Cf. BURSAR.] A bursar or treasurer. *Obs.*

bow'ser-y, *n.* A bursary. *Obs.*

bows'ie (bouz'ĭ; bōōz'ĭ). Var. of BOOZY, BOUSY.

bow'som. + BUXOM.

bowsprit bed. *Naut.* The part of the stem on which the bowsprit rests.

bows'sen (bou's'n), *v. t.* [Cf. Corn. *benzi* to immerse, drown.] To immerse, esp. in a holy well as a cure for madness. *Obs.*

bow'staff' (bō'stăf'), *n.*; *pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz). A stick for making into a bow.

bow'ster (bō'stẽr), *n.* Scot for BOLSTER

bowstring creeper. = JETTEE.

bowstring girder. = BOWSTRING BEAM.

bows'y (bouz'ĭ; bōōz'ĭ). Var. of BOUSY, BOOZY.

bowt. + BOUT.

bowt. Obs. or dial. var. of BOLT.

bow't (bout; bōōt). Var. of *bowl*, Scot. for BOWED, bent.

bowte. + BOUGHT, BOUT.

bow'tel. bow'tell (bō'tĕl). Vars of BOLTEL.

bow'ter. + BOLTER.

bow'wood' (bō'wōōd'), *n.* The Osage orange.

bow'za. Var. of BOZA.

bowze (bouz; bōōz), **bowz'y** (-ĭ) Vars. of BOOZE, BOOZY.

Bow'zy-be'us (bou'zĭ-bē'ŭs), *n.* In Gay's "Shepherd's Week" (1714), a drunkard who sings many of the songs.

box beam. *Arch.* A box girder.

box'ber-ry, *n.* a Wintergreen. b Partridgeberry. *Local, U. S.*

box'bush', *n.* = BURBUSH.

box chisel. A chisel with a broad bitturcated edge, used for opening wooden boxes.

box chuck. See CHUCK, *n.*, 4.

box'en (bŏk's'n), *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, boxwood or the box. *Rare.* [*traha.*

box'er, *n.* A derby hat. *Australia.*

box'fish', *n.* A trunkfish.

box frame. See BOX, *n.*, 16 a.

box'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

box'hauld'. Boxhauled. *Ref. Sp.*

box'head', *n.* A squawfish.

box holly. The butcher's broom.

box key. = BOX WRENCH.

box oak. The post oak.

box office. In a theater, the office where tickets of admission are sold.
box plait *or* **pleat.** A plait that doubles both to the right and the left. — **box'-plait'ed** *or* **-pleat'ed,** *a.* — **box plaiting** *or* **pleating**
box sextant. A small sextant inclosed in a cylindrical case to make it more portable.
box stall. An inclosure in a barn or stable in which a horse or other animal may be kept without tying; a loose box.
box staple. The box, or keeper, for the bolt of a lock.
box tenon. *Carp.* An angle tenon, as in a corner post.

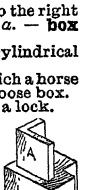
A Box Tenon

box'thorn' (bŏks'thôrn'), *n.* **a** A solanaceous plant of the genus *Lycium*, esp. *L. barbarum.* **b** In Australia, the native box (*Bursaria spinosa*). See 5th BOX, *n.*, 2 **b.**
box toe. *Shoe Manuf.* In boots and shoes, a toe made with a stiff, shaped lining.
box tool. *Mach.* A lathe tool for use esp. in a turret head or a screw machine, containing a cutter or cutters, and usually adapted also for guiding the work while it is being shaped.
box tortoise. Either of two North American species of land tortoises or turtles of the genus *Cistudo;* — so named because they can withdraw entirely within their shell, which can be closed by hinged joints in the lower shell.

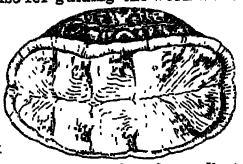
Box Tortoise (*Cistudo carolina*) with shell closed, (⅓)

box tree. The common box grown to standard form.
box'wood' (bŏks'wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** The very close-grained, tough, hard wood of the box (*Buxus*). It is white or light yellow in color, and takes a fine polish, rendering it especially valuable in wood engraving. It is also much used in the manufacture of musical instruments, rules, handles of tools, carvings, etc. Boxwood is among the heaviest of known woods, its specific gravity in the dry state being 0.96, and its average weight 60 pounds per cubic foot. **2.** Any of several hardwood trees of the United States, as *Cornus florida* and *Schæfferia frutescens;* also, in the West Indies, *Tecoma pentaphylla.*
box wrench. *Mach.* A wrench or spanner with a socket head to fit over a nut or a bolt head.

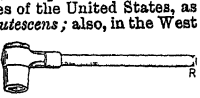
Box Wrench with Ratchet (*R*) attachment.

boy (boi), *n.* [Cf. D. *boef*, Fries. *boi, boy;* akin to G. *bube*, Icel. *bofi* rogue.] **1.** A male child from birth to puberty; by extension, a lad in the school or preparatory years of life; a youth; — also used as a term of familiarity, as by parents of their sons at any age. **2.** Contemptuously, knave; rascal; rogue; varlet. *Obs.* **3.** A male servant; — sometimes applied to waiters in imitation of the French *garçon.* **4.** A male servant, laborer, or slave of a native or inferior race; also, any man of such a race.

He reverted again and again to the labor difficulty, and spoke of importing *boys* from Cape Town. *Frances Macnab.*

boy, *v. i. & t.* To act as a boy; — alluding, with reference to the stage, to the former acting of women's parts by boys.

I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness. *Shak.*

bo-yar' (bō-yär'; boi'ăr), **bo-yard'** (bō-yärd'; boi'ärd), *n.* [Russ. *boyarin.*] A member of a Russian aristocratic order next to the *knäzes*, or ruling princes, and possessed of many exclusive privileges. It was abolished by Peter the Great. Also, one of a privileged class in Roumania. — **bo-yard'ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

☞ English writers sometimes erroneously call Russian landed proprietors *boyars.*

bo'yar palm (bō'yär). [Cf. *baveu*, the native name in Queensland.] An Australian cycadaceous plant (*Macrozamia fraseri*), the nuts of which are eaten by the natives.
boy bishop. 1. [*cap.*] St. Nicholas (4th century); — so called on account of his early piety. He was patron of schoolboys. **2.** Hence, a boy (usually a chorister) anciently elected mock bishop by his fellows on St. Nicholas's day (Dec. 6).
boy'cott (boi'kŏt), *v. t.;* BOY'COTT-ED; BOY'COTT-ING. [From Captain *Boycott*, a land agent in Mayo, Ireland, so treated in 1880.] **1.** To combine against (a landlord, tradesman, employer, or other person), to withhold social or business intercourse from him, and to deter others from holding such intercourse; to subject to a boycott. **2.** To refrain from the use of; to keep aloof from.

The word *boycotting* is now frequently used in a wider sense, meaning simply avoiding, holding aloof from, and in that sense it has also been introduced into foreign languages (German, *boykottiren;* French *boycottier*). *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

boy'cott, *n.* The process, fact, or pressure of boycotting; a combining to withhold or prevent dealings or social intercourse with a tradesman, employer, etc.; social and business interdiction for the purpose of coercion or punishment.
boy'hood (boi'ho͝od), *n.* [See -HOOD.] State or condition of being a boy; the years or experience of boy life.
boy'ish, *a.* Like, pertaining to, or in the manner of, a boy; immature. — **boy'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **boy'ish-ness,** *n.*
Syn. — See YOUTHFUL.

box'om. + BUXOM.
box oyster. A choice large oyster; — perh. because formerly shipped in boxes.
box poison. A poisonous Australian fabaceous shrub (*Oxylobium parviflorum*).
box shutter. A boxing shutter.
box sleigh. A sleigh with a box-like body.
box stew. A stew of superior oysters, orig of box oysters.
box string. = CLOSE STRING.
box'sum. + BUXOM.
boxt. Boxed. *Ref. Sp.*
box turtle. = BOX TORTOISE.
box wagon *or* **waggon.** = BOX CAR. *Brit.*
box'wal'lah (bŏks'wŏl'ä), *n.* [Hind. *bakswālā*, fr. E. *box* + Hind *wālā* man.] A native peddler. *Anglo-Indian.*
box white oak, *n.* The post oak.
boy. + BUOY.
boy'ang (bŏi'ăng), *n.* A band worn about the trousers below the knee by laborers. *Australia.*
‖ **boy'au'** (bwä'yō' ; boi'ō), *n.; pl.* BOYAUX or BOYAUS (bwä-yōz' ; boi'ōz). [F. *boyau*, lit., a gut.] *Fort.* A winding or zigzag trench forming a communication; also, one of the zigzags.
boy'cott-ism (Iz'm), *n* See -ISM.
boy'de-kin, boy'de-kynne. + HODEKIN.
boy'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
boye. + BUOY.
boy'er (boi'ẽr), *n.* [D. *boeijer;* — because these vessels were employed for laying the *boeijen*, or buoys.] *Naut.* A small Flemish war vessel with a castle at each end. *Hist.*
boy'er-y, *n.* Boyhood. *Obs.*
boy'ism (-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** Boy nature; childishness. **2.** Boyhood. *Obs.*
boy'kin, *n.* See -KIN, *dim. suff.*
boyne (boin), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *bune, buna.*] A wide-bottomed tub or bowl. *Scot.*
Boy Pope. a John XII., Pope from 955 to 964, elected at the age of eighteen. b Benedict IX., Pope from 1032 to 1044, elected at ten years of age.
boys'-and-girls', *n.* The Dutchman's-breeches.
boy'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
boy's'-love', *n.* Southernwood *Dial. Eng.*
boy's mercury. The pistillate plant of the dog's mercury.

Boyle's law (boilz). [After Robert *Boyle*, Irish physicist.] *Physics.* The law that when a gas is subjected to compression, and kept at a constant temperature, the product of the pressure and volume is a constant quantity, i. e., the volume is inversely proportioned to the pressure; — known also as *Mariotte's law*, and the *law of Boyle and Mariotte.* It is not exact, except for small variations of pressure.
Boz (bŏz), *n.* A pseudonym under which Dickens contributed a series of "Sketches of Life and Character" to the "London Morning Chronicle." Dickens relates: —

"*Boz*, my signature in the 'Morning Chronicle,' was the nickname of a pet child, younger brother, whom I had dubbed Moses, in honor of the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' which, being facetiously pronounced through the nose, became *Boses*, and being shortened, *Boz*."

bo'za (bō'zä), *n.* Also *bosa, bozah*, etc. [Ar. *būza;* cf. Per. *būzah.*] An acidulated fermented drink of the Arabs and Egyptians, made from millet seed and various astringent substances; also, an intoxicating beverage made from hemp seed, darnel meal, and water.
brab'ble (brăb''l), *v. i.;* BRAB'BLED (-'ld); BRAB'BLING (-lĭng). [Cf. D *brabbelen* to talk confusedly. Cf. BLAB, BABBLE.] To dispute, or contest, noisily; brawl. *Archaic or Dial.*

A miniature glen between the semblance of two hills, down which, in mockery of a torrent, *brabbled* a slim brown stream
Mary Johnston

brab'ble, *n.* Noisy or contentious chatter; broil; wrangle.

This petty *brabble* will undo us all *Shak.*

I'm not to be mollified by any woman's *brabble. Paul L. Ford.*

brab'ble-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A brabble; brabbling.
brab'bler (-lẽr), *n.* One who brabbles. *Shak.*
Bra-be'lum (bra-bē'yŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βραβεῖον* a prize.] A genus of South African proteaceous trees with coriaceous toothed leaves in whorls and axillary spikelike racemes of small flowers. The only species, *B. stellatifolium*, is the African almond.
brac'cate (brăk'āt), *a.* [L. *bracatus* wearing breeches, fr. *bracae* breeches.] *Zoöl.* Feathered on the tarsus and feet, as the legs of certain birds.
brace (brās), *n.* [OF. *brace* the two arms, embrace, fathom, F. *brasse* fathom, fr. L. *bracchia* the arms (stretched out), pl. of *bracchium* arm; cf. Gr. *βραχίων.*] **1.** Armor for the arm; vambrace; hence, harness; warlike preparation. *Obs.*

For that it stands not in such warlike *brace. Shak.*

2. *Print.* A curved line, usually upright, connecting two or more words or lines, which are to be taken together; thus, *boil* } ; or, in music, used to connect staves.
bowl }
3. The reach of the extended arms; a fathom. *Obs.*
4. *Mech.* A curved instrument or handle of iron or wood, for holding and turning bits, etc.; a bitstock.

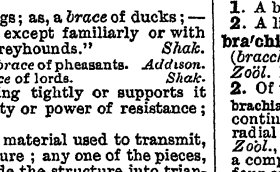
1 Brace; 2 Jaws; 3 Angle Brace for use in corners.

5. That which connects or fastens, as a clamp or buckle.

Fasten'd it with bolt and *brace* secure. *Cowper.*

6. *pl.* Straps or bands to sustain trousers; suspenders; gallowses.

A beautiful pair of *braces. Thackeray.*

7 A cord, ligament, or rod, for producing or maintaining tension, as a cord on the side of a drum.

The little bones of the eardrum do in straining and relaxing it as the *braces* of the war drum do in that *Derham.*

8. Short for THOROUGH-BRACE.
9. *Naut.* **a** A rope rove through a block at the end of a yard, by which the yard is swung and trimmed horizontally. **b** A rudder gudgeon.
10. A pair; a couple, orig. of dogs; as, a *brace* of ducks; — now rarely applied to persons, except familiarly or with some contempt. "A *brace* of greyhounds." *Shak.*

He is said to have shot . . fifty *brace* of pheasants. *Addison.*
But you, my *brace* of lords. *Shak.*

11. That which holds anything tightly or supports it firmly; that which gives rigidity or power of resistance; a bandage or prop.
12. *Arch. & Engin.* A piece of material used to transmit, divert, or resist, weight or pressure; any one of the pieces, in a frame or truss, which divide the structure into triangular parts. It may act as a tie, or as a strut, and serves to prevent distortion of the structure, and transverse strains in its members. See TRUSS, *Illust.* A boiler *brace* is a diagonal stay, connecting the head with the shell.
13. State of being braced, tight, or resistant; tension.

The laxness of the tympanum, when it has lost its *brace* or tension. *Holder.*

14. *Mining.* The mouth of a shaft. *Cornwall.*
15. An arm of the sea. *Obs. Caxton.*
16. A mantelpiece. *Scot.*
17. One of the leather or metal and leather slides on the cords of a drum, governing the tension of its head; — also called an *ear.*
18. A support for curved shoulders, a weak back, or the like.
Syn. — See COUPLE.

Boy'thorn. Lawrence (boi'thôrn). A character in Dickens's "Bleak House." He hides a tender and chivalrous nature under a superficial ferocity. The original was Walter Savage Landor.
boy'tie + BEETLE.
boze. + BONZE.
Boze'man (bōz'măn), *n.* [From *Bozeman* creek and city, Montana.] *Geol.* A late Tertiary formation in Montana.
Bo'zez (bō'zĕz). *Bib.*
Boz'kath (bŏz'kăth). *Bib.*
Boz'rah (bŏz'rä). *Bib.*
Boz'zy (bŏz'ĭ), *n.* Nickname of James Boswell (see *Biog. Dict.*).
bp *Abbr.* Birthplace; bishop.
B. P., *or* **b. p.** *Abbr.* Bachelor of Philosophy; Beatus Paulus, or Petrus, below proof; bill of parcels; bills payable; boiling point; bonum publicum (L., public good); British Pharmacopœia; British public; brown powder
B / P. *Abbr.* Bills payable
b. p. b. *Abbr* Bank post bills.
B Pd. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Pedagogy.
B. P. E. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Physical Education.

bpl. *Abbr.* Birthplace. [gan.
Bp. Suff *Abbr.* Bishop Suffra-
b. q. Bene quiescat (L., May he (she) rest well).
bque. *Abbr.* Barque.
Br., *or* **br.** *Abbr.* Brig; British; bromine (no period, *Br*); brother; (*Turf*) brown.
B. R., *or* **b. r** *Abbr.* Banco Regis, or Reginæ (LL., the King's, or Queen's, Bench); bills receivable.
B/R. *Abbr.* Bills receivable.
bra. + BRAE.
braach. + BRACH.
braas. + BRACE.
brab (brăb), *n.* *or* **brab tree.** [Prob fr. Pg. *brava* wild (in *palmeira brava* wild palm).] The palmyra palm.
‖ **Bra'ban'çon'** (brä'bäN'sôN'), *n* [F.] *Mil.* = BRABANTER.
Bra'ban'çonne', **La** (lä brä'-bäN'sôn'). [F.] The national song of Belgium, words by Louis Alexandre Déchet, music by François van Campenhout, composed during the revolution of 1830; — so called from the province of Brabant.
Bra-bant' (brä-băNt'), *n.* A kind of linen cloth manufactured at Brussels, Antwerp, and Utrecht, formerly in Brabant.
Bra-bant'er, *n. Mil.* One of a class of mercenary soldiers from Brabant and Germany, widely employed in the Middle Ages
Bra-bant'ine (brä-băN'tĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Brabant.
Bra-ban'tio (brä-băn'shō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Othello," the father of Desdemona.
Brabant rose. *Jewelry* See ROSE.
brab'bling-ly, *adv.* of *brabbling*, p pr. of BRABBLE.
brabeler. + BRABBLER.
brabil. brable. + BRABBLE.
bra'ça (bra'sa), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE.
‖ **bra'cæ** (brā'sē), *n. pl.* [L.] Breeches. Erron. vars. **braccæ, braccha.**
brac'ci-a'le (brăk'sĭ-ā'lē · *It.* brat'chē-ä'lē), *n.* [It, armlet.] A bracket or standard to hold a torch, flagpole, etc.
brac'cio (brat'chō), *n.* ; *pl.* BRACCIA (-chä) [It, lit., arm.] See MEASURE.
brace game A game in which one or more participants are swindled or cheated, esp. by preconcerted action. *Cant.*
brace pendant *Naut.* A pendant by which a brace block is attached to a yard. [*Scot.*]
brace piece, *n.* A mantelpiece.
bracha. + BRACE, BREACH.
Bra-chel'y-tra (bra-kĕl'ĭ-trä), *n. pl.* [NL.] A superfamily of brachelytrous beetles It consists principally of the rove beetles.
bra-chel'y-trous (-trŭs), *a* [Gr *βραχύς* short + *ἔλυτρον* a covering.] *Zoöl.* Having short elytra.
brachen. + BRACKEN.
bracher. + BRACER.
bra'chi-a, *n., pl.* of BRACHIUM.
brach i-al'gi-a (brăk'ĭ-ăl'jĭ-a), *n.* [NL. See BRACHIUM; -ALGIA.] *Med.* Pain, esp neuralgia, in the arm.
‖ **bra'chi-a'lis an-ti'cus** (-ā'lĭs ăn-tī'kŭs). [NL., ioremost brachial.] *Anat.* A flexor muscle in front of the lower part of the humerus, whence it arises. It is inserted into the ulna.
bra-chig'er-ous (brā-kĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *brachium* arm + *-gerous*] *Zoöl.* = BRACHIFEROUS.
Bra-chi'nus (-kĭ'nŭs). *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βραχύς* short.] *Zool.* The genus of carabids consisting of the bombardier beetles.

brach'i-o- (brăk'ĭ-ō-). [See BRACHIUM.] *Anat.* A combining form denoting *connection with the arm*, or *brachium*.

Brach'i-o-ga-noi'de-i (brăk'ĭ-ō-gā-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl* [NL.; *brachio* + *Ganoidei.*] = CROSSOPTERYGII. — **brach'i-og'a-noid** (-ŏg'ā-noid), *a.* & *n.*

brach'i-o-la'ri-a (-ō-lā'rĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *brachiolum* (*bracch-*), dim. of *brachium* (*bracch-*) arm.] *Zool.* An early larval stage of certain starfishes, which is a modification of the bipinnaria. — **brach'i-o-la'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

brach'i-o-pod' (brăk'ĭ-ō-pŏd'), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Brachiopoda. —*n.* One of the Brachiopoda.

Brach'i-op'o-da (-ŏp'ĭ-dā), *n. pl.* [NL.; *brachio-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* A class of Molluscoidea having bivalve shells, each valve of which is bilaterally symmetrical. The valves occupy positions usually regarded as dorsal and ventral, not lateral as in bivalve mollusks. The animal is often attached by a stalk. Living species are few; the fossil forms very numerous and varied. Within the shell is a pair of "arms," often long and spirally coiled, bearing rows of ciliated tentacles by which a current of water is made to flow into the mantle cavity, bringing the microscopic food to the mouth between the bases of the arms. The shell is both opened and closed by special muscles. Formerly the Brachiopoda were regarded as mollusks. They are generally divided into two orders, *Lyopomata* and *Arthropomata* (which see). — **brach'i-op'o-dous** (-ŭs), *a.*

bra-chis'to-chrone (brā-kĭs'tō-krōn), *n.* Also, incorrectly, *brachystochrone*. [Gr. *βράχιστος* shortest (superl. of *βραχύς* short) + *χρόνος* time.] *Math.* A curve in which a body starting from a given point and acted on by a single force will reach another given point in a shorter time than it could by any other path. This *curve of quickest descent*, as it is sometimes called, is a *cycloid*, in case the force is that of gravity. — **bra-chis'to-chron'ic** (-krŏn'ĭk), *a.* — **brach'is-toch'ro-nous** (brăk'ĭs-tŏk'rō-nŭs), *a.*

bra'chi-um (brā'kĭ-ŭm; brăk'ĭ-ŭm; 277), *n.*; *L. pl.* BRACHIA (-*a*). [L. *brachium*, or *bracchium*, arm; cf. Gr. *βραχίων.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **1.** The upper segment of the arm or fore limb from the shoulder to the elbow.

2. Any of certain processes likened to an arm, as: **a** The rays of a crinoid. **b** The tentacles of a cephalopod. **c** The tentaculiferous processes of certain jellyfishes. **d** Certain bands of white matter passing outward and forward from the nates and testes of the optic lobes of the brain.

brach'y- (brăk'ĭ-). A combining form from Greek *βραχύς*, *short*; as, *brachy*cephalic, *brachy*podous, etc.

brach'y-ax'is (-ăk'sĭs), *n. Cryst.* The brachydiagonal axis.

brach'y-cat'a-lec'tic (-kăt'ă-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *βραχυκατάληκτος*; *βραχύς* short + *καταλήγειν* to leave off; cf. *καταληκτικός* incomplete.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Wanting two syllables or the final foot of the last dipody; — applied properly to verse measured by dipodies, as iambic or trochaic verse. — *n.* A verse so wanting at the end.

brach'y-ce-phal'ic (-sĕ-făl'ĭk) } *a.* [*brachy-* + Gr. *κε-*
brach'y-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ă-lŭs) } *φαλή* head.] *Anthropom.* Short-headed or broad-headed; having a cephalic index of 80 or above. See CEPHALIC INDEX.

brach'y-ceph'a-ly (-sĕf'ă-lĭ) } *n.* The condition of being
brach'y-ceph'a-lism (-lĭz'm) } brachycephalic.

Bra-chyc'er-a (brā-kĭs'ĕr-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *brachy-* + Gr. *κέρας* horn] *Zoöl.* A division of orthorrhaphous Diptera with one- or two-jointed palpi and usually short, three-jointed antennæ. The horseflies and robber flies are examples. In older classifications the cyclorrhaphous Diptera, as the house fly, were included.

bra-chyc'er-al (-ăl) } *a. Zoöl.* Having short antennæ;
bra-chyc'er-ous (-ŭs) } specif., of or pert. to Brachycera.

brach'y-di-ag'o-nal (brăk'ĭ-dī-ăg'ō-năl), *n.* [*brachy-* + *diagonal.*] *Cryst.* The shorter diagonal; the shorter lateral axis in the orthorhombic and triclinic systems. — *a.* Pertaining to, designating, or developed along, the brachydiagonal, as, the *brachydiagonal* axis.

brach'y-dont (brăk'ĭ-dŏnt), *a.* [*brachy-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having or designating teeth with short crowns and well-developed roots, as in man; — opposed to *hypsodont*. Such teeth have only narrow canals in the roots connecting with the pulp cavity and cannot grow after the roots are formed. — **brach'y-dont-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

brach'y-gna'thi-a (-ĭg-nā'thĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *brachy-* + Gr. *γνάθος* jaw.] *Med.* Abnormal shortness of the lower jaw. — **bra-chyg'na-thous** (brā-kĭg'nā-thŭs), *a.*

bra-chyg'ra-pher (brā-kĭg'rā-fĕr), *n.* A stenographer.

bra-chyg'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*brachy-* + *-graphy.*] Stenography; — now chiefly used of disused systems. — **brach'y-graph'ic** (brăk'ĭ-grăf'ĭk), **brach'y-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

bra-chyl'o-gy (brā-kĭl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βραχυλογία*; *βραχύς* short + *λόγος* discourse.] Conciseness of expression; brevity; a condensed expression; specif., *Gram.*, an expression omitting a word or words essential to the construction.

Brach'y-u'ra (brăk'ĭ-ū'rā), *n. pl.* [NL.; *brachy-* + Gr. *οὐρά* tail.] A suborder of decapod Crustacea consisting of the common crabs, characterized by a small and short abdomen, which is closely folded beneath the large cephalothorax. See BLUE CRAB.

brach'ĭ-o-ce-phal'ic, *a* [*brachio-* + *cephalic.*] *a* Pert. to the arm and head; — sometimes applied to the innominate artery.

brach'ĭ-o-cu'bit-al, *a.* [*brachio-* + *cubital.*] *Anat* Pertaining to the upper arm and forearm.

brach'ĭ-o-cyl-lo'sis (-sĭ-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *brachio-* + Gr. *κύλλωσις* a crooking.] Curvature of the arm. [BRACHIOPOD.

brach'ĭ-o-pode'. Rare var. of

brach'ĭ-o-ra-chid'i-an, *a.* [*brachio-* + *rachidian.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the arm and spine.

brach'ĭ-o-ra'di-a'lis (-rā'dĭ-ā'lĭs), *a.* [NL.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the brachium and radius; — applied to the supinator longus.

brach'ĭ-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*brachio-* + *-tomy.*] Amputation or dissection of the arm

bra-chis'to-ceph'a-li (brā-kĭs'tō-sĕf'ă-lī), *n. pl* [NL.] Brachistocephalic persons.

bra-chis'to-ce-phal'ic (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), **bra-chis'to-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *βράχιστος*, superl. of *βραχύς* short + *cephalic, cephalous.*] *Craniol.* Having a very broad head; specif., brachycephalic with a cephalic index of 85 or more — **bra-chis'to-ceph'a-ly** (-lĭ), *n.*

‖ **bra'chi-um sæ'cu-la're aut ci-vi'le** (brā'kĭ-ŭm sē'kŭ-lā'rē ôt sĭ-vī'lē). [L.] The secular or civil arm.

Brach'man, *n.* [L. *Brachmanes*, pl., Gr. *Βραχμᾶνες.*] = BRAHMAN. *Obs.*

brach'y-car'di-a, *n.* [NL See BRACHY-; CARDIA.] *Med.* Bradycardia.

brach'y-ceph'al (brăk'ĭ-sĕf'ăl), *n.*; *pl.* -CEPHALI (-sĕf'ă-lī) or -CEPHALES (-lēz). [NL.] A brachycephalic person

brach'y-dac-tyl'i-a (-dăk-tĭl'ĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.; *brachy-* + Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger.] Abnormal shortness of the fingers or toes.

bra-chyd'o-drome (brā-kĭd'ō-drōm), **brach'y-dod'ro-mous** (brăk'ĭ-dŏd'rō-mŭs), *a. Bot.* = BROCHIDODROME.

brach'y-dome (brăk'ĭ-dōm), *n.* [*brachy-* + *dome.*] *Cryst* See DOME. — **bra-chyd'o-mal** (brā-kĭd'ō-măl), **brach'y-do-mat'ic** (brăk'ĭ-dō-măt'ĭk), *a.*

brach'y-al'y-trous (brăk'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-trŭs). Var. of BRACHELYTROUS.

brach'y-fa'cial (brăk'ĭ-fā'shăl), *a.* [*brachy-* + *facial.*] *Anthropom.* Having a short, broad face. [*Ref. Sp.*]

bra-chyg'ra-fy. Brachygraphy

brach'y-me-tro'pi-a (brăk'ĭ-mē-trō'pĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL; *brachy-* + Gr. *μετρον* measure + *-opia*] *Med.* Shortsightedness; myopia. **brach'y-me-trop'ic** (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

brach'y-o-dont' (brăk'ĭ-ō-dŏnt'). Var. of BRACHYDONT.

Brach'y-ou'ra (-ōō'rā; -ou'rā), **brach'y-ou'ral**, etc. Vars. of BRACHYURA, BRACHYURAL, etc.

brach'y-pin'a-coid, *n.* [*brachy-* + *pinacoid.*] *Cryst.* See PINACOID. — **brach'y-pin'a-coi'dal**, *a.*

brach'y-plen'ral (-plĕn'răl), *a.* [See BRACHY-; PLEURON.] *Paleon.* Having short pleura; — said esp of certain trilobites.

bra-chyp'o-dous (brā-kĭp'ō-dŭs), *a.* [*brachy-* + *-podous.*] 1. *Zoöl.* Short-legged. 2. *Bot.* Having a short **stalk.**

brach'y-prism (brăk'ĭ-prĭz'm), *n.* [*brachy-* + *prism.*] *Cryst.* See under PRISM.

Bra-chyp'ter-a (brā-kĭp'tĕr-ē). [See BRACHY-; PTERON.] Having short wings. including the auks, divers, and penguins. *Obs.*

bra-chyp'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *βραχύπτερος*] Short-winged.

brach'y-pyr'a-mid, *n.* [*brachy-* + *pyramid.*] See PYRAMID.

bra-chys'to-chrone. Var. of BRACHISTOCHRONE

brach'y-stom'a-tous (-stŏm'ă-tŭs; stō'ma-), **bra-chys'to-mous** (brā-kĭs'tō-mŭs), *a.* [*brachy-* + *-stomatous, -stomous.*] Having a short proboscis; — said of certain Diptera, as the Syrphidæ and allies, formerly placed in the group **Brachy-sto'ma-ta** (-stŏ'mā-tă; -stōm'ă-tă)

brach'y-ty'pous (brăk'ĭ-tĭ'pŭs; bra-kĭt'ĭ-pŭs), *a.* [*brachy-* + *type* + *-ous*] *Min.* Of a short form

brach'y-ure (-ūr), *n.* [See BRACHYURA.] *Zoöl.* Any of several short-tailed animals; as: a A bird of the genus *Pitta*. b A monkey of the genus *Brachyurus*. c A brachyuran crustacean.

Brach'y-u'rus (brăk'ĭ-ū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CACAJAO.

brack, *n.* [Cf. BREAK, *v.*] A rock or crag *Obs.*

brack, bracke (brăk), *pret.* of BREAK. *Scot.*

brack'et-ing (brăk'ĕt-ĭng), *n.* **1.** The action denoted by the verb *bracket*.

2. *Arch.* A series or group of brackets; brackets, collectively; specif., a framework of wooden ribs to support a cornice, cove, or the like.

bracket trail. *Mil.* The trail of a steel gun carriage formed by prolonging the brackets or cheeks, and uniting them with transoms

brack'ish (brăk'ĭsh), *a.* [See BRACK salt water.] Saltish, or salt in a moderate degree, as water in saline soil; hence, distasteful; nauseous — **brack'ish-ness**, *n.*

Springs in deserts found seem sweet, all *brackish* though they be. *Byron.*

The *brackish* woe of futile weeping. *C. E. Craddock.*

Bra-con'i-dæ (brā-kŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A very large family of small ichneumon flies, some of which are parasitic on living caterpillars, others on aphids. See ICHNEUMONIDES. — **brac'o-nid** (brăk'ō-nĭd), *a.* & *n.*

‖ **bra'con'nière'** (brā'kō'nyâr'), *n.* [F.] In 16th century armor, a protection for the thigh composed of narrow hoop-shaped plates of steel lapping over one another and moving freely. It replaced the earlier tasset.

bract (brăkt), *n.* [See BRACTEA.]

Flower of *Campanula medium*, showing 1, 1 Bractlets, 2 Bract.

1. *Bot.* **a** A leaf from the axil of which a flower or floral axis arises. **b** A leaf borne on the floral axis itself, esp. one subtending the flower or flower cluster; — in this sense more properly called *bractlet* or *bracteole*. See INVOLUCRE; also, cf. SCALE. Bracts are ordinarily smaller than foliage leaves, but are occasionally large and showy, simulating petals, as in the fever bark (*Pinckneya*). The spathes of aroids and the glumes of grasses are examples of specialized bracts.

2. *Zool.* **a** = HYDROPHYLLIUM. **b** A flattened leaflike part of certain crustacean appendages; specif., the distal exite of the limb of a phyllopod.

brac'te-a (brăk'tē-*a*), *n.* [L., a thin plate of metal or wood, gold foil.] *Bot.* A bract.

brac'te-al (-ăl), *a. Bot.* Resembling a bract.

brac'te-ate (brăk'tē-āt), *n.* [L. *bracteatus* covered with gold plate.] **1.** *Archæol.* A thin plate of metal, usually gold or silver, chased on one side and often inscribed with runes. Bracteates are usually found in graves of Teutonic peoples, and date from the 6th century onward.

2. A coin struck on a broad and very thin flan, common on the Continent in the 12th and 13th centuries.

brac'te-ate, *a. Bot.* Having a bract or bracts.

bract'ed (brăk'tĕd), *a. Bot.* Furnished with bracts.

bracted plantain, a troublesome weed of the western United States (*Plantago bracteata*), having a prominently bracted spike of flowers.

brac-te'i-form (brăk-tē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*bractea* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Having the form or nature of a bract.

brac'te-ose (brăk'tē-ōs; brăk'tē-ōz'), *a.* [*bractea* + *-ose.*] *Bot.* Having numerous or conspicuous bracts.

bract'let (brăkt'lĕt), *n.* [*bract* + *-let.*] *Bot.* A bract situated on the floral axis, and usually smaller than the main bract from which the latter springs. Also called *bracteole*. See BRACT, 1 **b**, and *Illust.*

bract scale. *Bot.* In coniferous plants, the scale immediately below the seed-bearing scale.

brad (brăd), *n.* [Cf. ME. *brod*, Dan. *braad* prick, sting, *brodde* ice spur, frost nail, Sw. *brodd* frost nail, Icel. *broddr* any pointed piece of iron or steel; akin to AS. *brord* point, spire of grass.] **a** A thin, usually small, nail, of the same thickness throughout, but tapering in width, and with a slight projection at the top on one side instead of a head; sometimes, a small, tapering, square-bodied finishing nail, with a countersunk head. Square brads are now little used. **b** A slender wire nail, with a small, deep round head.

brad, *v. t.*; BRAD'DED; BRAD'DING. To fasten with brads.

Bra'da-man'te (brā'dă-măn'tā), *n.* Anglicized **Brad'a-mant** (brăd'ă-mănt). In Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato," and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," the so-called Virgin Knight, sister to Rinaldo. She wears white armor and bears an irresistible spear. See RUGGIERO.

brad'awl' (brăd'ôl'), *n.* A straight awl with chisel edge, used to make holes for brads, screws, and the like.

Brad-bu'ry-a (brăd-bū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after John *Bradbury*, Amer. traveler and collector.] *Bot.* A genus of American chiefly tropical fabaceous vines having pinnately trifoliolate leaves and handsome lilac or white flowers with a straight keel and standard spurred at the base. *B. virginiana*, of the United States, is called *butterfly pea*. The synonym *Centrosema* is used in horticulture.

brad'y- (brăd'ĭ-). Combining form from Greek *βραδύς*, *slow*.

brad'y-car'di-a (-kär'dĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *brady-* + Gr. *καρδία* heart] *Med.* Slow action of the heart.

brad'y-crot'ic (-krŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*brady-* + Gr. *κροτεῖν* to knock, strike.] *Med.* Marked by slowness of the pulse.

brad'y-pep'si-a (-pĕp'sĭ-*a*; -shă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *βραδυπεψία*; *βραδύς* slow + *πέψις* digestion.] *Med.* Slow or delayed digestion. — **brad'y-pep'tic**, *a.*

bracke. + BRACH.

brack'e-busch-ite (brăk'ĕ-bōōsh-īt), *n.* [After D. L. *Brackebusch.*] *Min* A vanadium mineral near descloizite in composition

brack'en, *n* [Gael & Ir. *breacan*, fr. *breac* speckled, spotted.] A tartan. [*Amer.*]

brack'et, *n.* The merganser.

brack'et. *v i Gunnery* To shoot so as to establish a bracket

brack'et Var. of BRAGGET.

bracket crab. A hoisting crab placed like a bracket against a wall, post, or the like.

bracket plate. *Shipbuilding* One of the plates in the framing of a ship connecting the main and reverse frame angles and the longitudinals.

brack'et-wise', *adv* See -WISE

Brack'man. + BRAHMAN.

brack'mard, *n.* [F. *braquemart.*] An old kind of straight broadsword.

brack'y (brăk'ĭ), *a.* Brackish

brack'y, *a.* Covered with, or of the nature of, brake, or fern.

bracon. + BRACKEN.

brac'te-o-late (brăk'tē-ō-lāt), *a. Bot.* Furnished with bracteoles.

brac'te-ole (brăk'tē-ōl), *n.* [L. *bracteola.*] *Bot.* = BRACTLET.

bract'less, *a.* See -LESS.

brad Dial var of BREAD.

brade. Obs. or dial. var. of BRAID, BREAD, BREDE, BROAD.

bra-doon' Var of BRIDOON

Brad'war-dine, Baron (brăd'wär-dĭn) In Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley," a gallant and pedantic old soldier. He is the father of Rose Bradwardine, the Rose of Tully Veolan, who saves Waverley's life and becomes his wife.

brad'y-ar'thri-a (brăd'ĭ-är'thrĭ-ă), *n* [NL.; *brady-* + Gr. *ἀρθροῦν* to articulate.] *Med.* Abnormal slowness of speech.

brad'y-crote (brăd'ĭ-krōt), *n.* [See BRADYCROTIC.] *Med.* An agent that diminishes the number of pulsations of the heart.

brad'y-di-as'to-le, *n.* [*brady-* + *diastole.*] *Med.* Abnormal prolongation of the diastole.

brad'y-la'li-a (-lā'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *brady-* + Gr. *λαλεῖν* to talk.] *Med* = BRADYARTHRIA.

brad'y-pha'si-a (-fā'zhĭ-ă; -zĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.; *brady-* + *-phasia.*] = BRADYPHRASIA.

brad'y-phra'si-a (-frā'zhĭ-ă; -zĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *brady-* + Gr.

Brad'y-pod'i-dæ (brăd'ĭ-pŏd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BRADYPUS.] *Zool.* A family of edentates, consisting of the true sloths. — **brad'y-pod** (brăd'ĭ-pŏd), **brad'y-pode** (-pōd), *n.* — **bra-dyp'o-doid** (brā-dĭp'ŏ-doid), *a.*

Brad'y-pus (brăd'ĭ-pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βραδυπους slow of foot; βραδύς slow + πούς foot.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the three-toed sloth. See SLOTH.

brad'y-seis'mal (-sīz'măl) } *a.* [See BRADY-; SEISMIC.]
brad'y-seis'mic (-mĭk) } Pert. to or designating the
brad'y-seis'mi-cal (-mĭ-kăl) } slow, secular movements of the earth's crust. — **brad'y-seis'mism** (-mĭz'm), *n.*

brae (brā; brē), *n.* [Icel. *brā* eyelid, akin to AS. *brǽw* and G. *braue* eyebrow.] **1.** A hillside; a slope; a bank, as of a river valley; a hill. *Scot. & Dial. Eng. Burns.*

2 Wood imperfectly burned in a charcoal pit. *Local, U. S.*

brag (brăg), *v. i.*; BRAGGED (brăgd); BRAG'GING. [ME. *braggen* to resound, blow, boast (cf. F. *braguer* to lead a merry life, flaunt, boast, OF. *brague* ostentation), perh. fr. Icel. *braka* to creak, *brak* noise; cf. E. *break.*] **1.** To sound loudly; to make a loud sound; to bray.

2. To talk about one's self, or things pertaining to one's self, in a manner intended to excite admiration, envy, or wonder, to talk boastfully; to boast; as, to *brag* of one's exploits, courage, or money.

Conceit, more rich in matter than in words,
Brags of his substance, not of ornament. *Shak.*

3. Swagger, strut. *Obs.*

Syn. — Swagger, vapor, bluster, talk big. See BOAST.

brag, *v. t.* **1.** To blow (a trumpet).

2. To challenge; defy; threaten. *Obs. or Dial*

3. To boast of, to vaunt; — now usually with a clause for its object; as, he *bragged* that he won the race. "He *brags* his service." *Shak.*

4. To bluff in the game of brag.

brag, *n.* **1.** A boast or boasting; bragging; ostentatious pretense or self-glorification.

Cæsar made not here his *brag*
Of "came," and "saw," and "overcame." *Shak.*

2. The thing which is boasted of.

Beauty is Nature's *brag* *Milton.*

3. A boaster; braggart.

4. A game at cards similar to bluff. *Chesterfield.*

brag, *a.* [See BRAG, *v. i.*] *Archaic.* **1.** Brisk; full of spirits; valiant.

2. Boasting; pretentious; conceited.

A *brag* young fellow. *B Jonson.*

brag, *adv.* Proudly; boastfully *Obs.* *Fuller.*

Brag'ga-doc'chi-o (brăg'ă-dŏ'shĭ-ō; -kĭ-ō), *n.* In Spenser's "Faërie Queene," a character who personifies vain boasting.

brag'ga-do'ci-an (-dŏ'shĭ-ăn), *a.* Given to, or of the nature of, braggadocio. — *n.* A braggadocio. — **brag'ga-do'ci-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

brag'ga-do'ci-o (-ō), *n.* [From BRAGGADOCCHIO.] **1.** A braggart, a boaster; a swaggerer. *Dryden.*

2. Empty boasting; mere brag, pretension.

brag'gart (brăg'ărt), *n.* [OF. *bragard* flaunting, vain, bragging. See BRAG, *v. i.*] A boaster.

O, I could play the woman with mine eyes,
And *braggart* with my tongue. *Shak.*

brag'gart, *a.* Boastful. — **brag'gart-ly,** *adv.*

brag'gart-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Boastfulness; act of bragging.

brag'ger-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *braguerie.*] Bragging.

brag'get (brăg'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [ME. *braket, bragot,* fr. W. *bragawd, bragod,* fr. *brag* malt.] A liquor made of ale and honey or sugar fermented and flavored with spices, etc.

bra-guette' (brā-gĕt'), *n.* Also **bra-guet'to** (-gĕt'ō). [F. *braguette.*] In armor of the 15th century and later, a piece answering to the codpiece of ordinary costume.

brah'ma (brä'mă), *n.* [Cf. BRAHMAN.] *Hindu Myth.* The first member of the Trimurti, or Hindu trinity; the Creator. In the Rig-Veda *brahmā* (neuter, accented on the first syllable) signifies power, especially of prayer or devotion; later, it denotes the supreme soul or essence of the universe, immaterial, uncreated, illimitable, eternal. *Brahma* (or *Brahm* as it is also written) is the designation of God in the teachings of the Brahmo Samaj, and is conceived as comprising the trinity, Brahmā, Vishnu, and Siva. *Brahmā* (masculine, accented on the ultima) is the personification of the supreme *Brahm,* and is conceived as the creator of the world, which endures for 2,160,000,000 years and then is destroyed, only to be recreated by him after a like duration. Each period of this sort constitutes a day and night of Brahma, and after a hundred years of such days he himself, together with the whole universe, is resolved back to primordial elements. Cf. YUGA. *Brahmā* is represented as red with four heads. Originally he had five, but one was destroyed by Siva. His consort is Sarasvati, the goddess of eloquence.

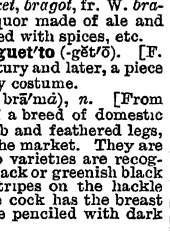

Brahma.

Brah'ma-hood (-hōōd), *n.* State of Brahma; absorption into the divine essence.

Brah'man (brä'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-măn). [Skr. *Brāhmaṇa* (cf. *Brahman* worship, holiness; the god Brahma; also, a Brahman): cf. F. *Brahmane, Brachmane, Bramine,* L. *Brachmanae, -manes, -mani,* pl., Gr. Βραχμᾶνες, pl.]

1. A person of the highest or sacerdotal caste among the Hindus, whose chief duty is the study and teaching of the Vedas and the performance of religious ceremonies, though now only a minor percentage of the Brahmans are so engaged. The ideal life of the devoted Brahman consists of four periods, those of student, householder, anchoret, and religious mendicant, the proper living of them assuring eventual welfare

2. = BRAHMA.

Brah'ma-na (brä'mă-nä), *n.* [Skr. *brāhmaṇa.*] One of a class of prose Vedic writings devoted chiefly to matters of ritual and dogma, but also containing legends and sometimes mystical and metaphysical speculations.

Brahman bead. The seed of the East Indian tree *Elæocarpus ganitrus,* used for rosaries, necklaces, etc.

Brahman bull. A white male zebu, considered sacred by the Hindus.

Brah'ma-ni (brä'mă-nē), *n.* Also **Brah'ma-nee.** [Skr. *Brāhmaṇī*] Any Brahman woman.

Brah-man'ic (brä-măn'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Brahmans or their doctrines and worship.

Brah'man-ism (brä'măn-ĭz'm), *n.* The religion or system of doctrines and institutions of the Brahmans and orthodox Hindus. Brahmanism is a later development of the early Vedic religion of the Aryan invaders of India, being marked by the development of pantheistic conceptions and the anticipation of blessedness in the extinction of desire. Socially, the great institution of Brahmanism is the caste system, which has gradually become dominant throughout India. See CASTE. — **Brah'man ist,** *n.*

Brah'man-y (-ĭ), **Brah'min-y** (brä'mĭn-ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Brahmans; Brahmanic.

Brahmany, *or* **Brahminy, bull.** = BRAHMAN BULL. — **B. duck,** the ruddy sheldrake See SHELDRAKE. — **B. kite,** a kitelike bird of prey (*Haliastur indus*) found from India to Australia, and regarded as sacred by the Hindus.

Brah'mo Sa-maj' (brä'mō sä-maj'). [Bengalese, a worshiping assembly.] A sect or church of reformed theistic Hinduism, founded in Bengal by Raja Ram Mohun Roy, a Brahman, in 1830, and reorganized in 1858 by Babu Keshub Chunder Sen. It opposes child marriage and caste restrictions. See under BRAHMA.

Bra-hu'i (bra-hōō'ĭ), *n.* A member of a pastoral race, dominant in central Baluchistan, having short stature, olive complexion, and thin beard Their race affinities are undetermined; their language is Dravidian. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

braid (brād), *v. t.*; BRAID'ED; BRAID'ING. [ME. *braiden, breden,* to pull, reach, braid, AS. *bregdan* to move to and fro, to weave; akin to Icel. *bregða,* D. *breiden* to knit, OS. *bregdan* to weave, OHG. *brettan* to brandish. Cf. BROID.] **1.** To move suddenly or violently; to jerk; brandish; snatch; hand over; cast (forth). *Obs.*

2. To weave, interlace, or entwine together, as three or more strands or threads; to form into a braid; to plait.

3. To bind (the hair) as with a braid.

Braid your locks with rosy twine. *Milton.*

4. To trim, ornament, or outline with braid.

5. To mingle, or to bring to a uniformly soft consistence, by beating, rubbing, or straining.

braided wares, goods faded in color or tarnished. *Obs.* — to braid St. Catherine's tresses, to lead a virgin's life.

braid, *v. i.* **1.** To move suddenly or violently; to start; to awake; to break into speech. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. To change suddenly, to alter in appearance; hence, to braid of (or, formerly, after, on), to resemble; to take after. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. To become nauseated, to vomit. *Dial. Eng.*

braid, *n.* **1.** A quick motion; a start; an onset; a hostile gesture; an outburst of passion. *Obs.*

2. A fancy; freak; caprice; a trick; an adroit turn *Obs.*

3. A moment; a jiffy; as, at, or in, a *braid.* *Obs.*

4. [Cf. AS. *gebregd* a moving to and fro. See BRAID, *v. t.*] A plait, band, or narrow fabric formed by intertwining or weaving together different strands.

A *braid* of hair composed of two different colors twined together. *Scott.*

5. A string or band for confining the hair.

6. A narrow fabric, as of wool, silk, linen, or strands of other material, variously used, as for binding, trimming, or other ornamentation, designs, outlines, etc, in lacework or crocheting, etc. There are many varieties of more or less intricate designs, named often from their use or appearance, as, in lacework, *hole braid, ladder braid, Honiton braid,* etc.

braid, *a.* [AS. *brǽd, brēd,* deceit, for *brægd, bregd;* fr. AS. *bregdan* to move to and fro, to turn into; cf. Icel. *bragð* a quick movement, trick. See BRAID, *v. t.*] Deceitful. *Obs.*

Since Frenchmen are so *braid,*
Marry that will, I live and die a maid. *Shak.*

braid'er (brād'ẽr), *n.* One that braids; specif.: *Sewing Machines.* An attachment for sewing braid in place.

braid'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making or using braids.

2 Braids, collectively; trimming.

Braid'ism (brād'ĭz'm), *n.* **a** The theories advanced by Dr. James Braid of Manchester, England (d. 1860), to explain mesmerism, hypnotism, etc. **b** A method of hypnotizing similar to that suggested by Braid. — **Braid'ist,** *n.*

brail (brāl), *n.* [ME. *brayle* furling rope, OF. *braiol, braioel, brāiel,* a band placed around the breeches, fr. F. *braies,* pl., breeches, fr. L. *braca, bracae,* breeches, a Gallic word; cf. Armor. *bragez.* Cf. BREECHES.] **1.** *Naut.* A rope fastened to the leech or corner of a sail, and leading through a block, by which the sail can be hauled up or in, preparatory to, or in place of, furling.

2. *Falconry.* **a** A thong of soft leather to bind up a hawk's wing. **b** *pl.* The feathers at a hawk's rump.

3. A stick at each end of a seine to keep it stretched.

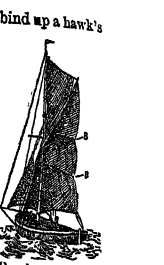

A Bawley with Mainsail partly Brailed up *BB* Brails.

brail, *v. t.* **1.** *Naut.* To haul up by the brails; — used with *up.*

2. To confine by a brail, as a hawk's wings.

brail, *n.* [F. *brelle.*] A boom filled with logs which is towed down stream; a section of a log raft; also, the chain or rope holding it together.

brail, *v. t.* To fasten (logs) into a brail.

‖ Braille (brāy'; *E. brail: the pron. as if written* Braillé *is uncorrect*), *n.* A system of printing or writing for the blind in which the characters are represented by tangible points or dots. It was invented by Louis Braille, a French teacher of the blind. See INTERPOINT BRAILLE TYPE.

Alphabet in Braille.

brain (brān), *n.* [ME. *brain, brein,* AS. *bragen, brægen,* akin to LG. *brägen, bregen,* D *brein,* and perh. to Gr. βρεχμός, the upper part of the head.] **1.** In vertebrate animals, the large mass of nerve tissue inclosed in the skull or cranium, in which the anterior end of the spinal cord terminates.

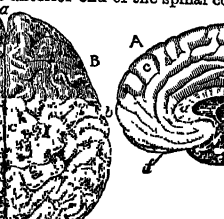

Fig 1.

Fig 2.

BRAIN OF MAN.

Fig 1. Upper surface, showing Right and Left Cerebral Hemispheres *A E,* separated by the Longitudinal Fissure *aa; b* Fissure of Rolando; *c c c* Convolutions, or Gyri, separated by Sulci

Fig 2. Right half, shown by vertical section through the Longitudinal Fissure; *AA* Cerebrum. *BB* Cerebellum; *aa* Corpus Callosum; *b* Pineal Gland; *c c c* Convolutions; *d* Third Ventricle; *e* Pituitary Body; *f* Olfactory Lobe; *g* Optic Nerve; *i* Pons Varolii; *k* Medulla Oblongata, which connects the brain with the spinal cord

The brain consists of *gray matter* made up largely of nerve cells, and *white matter* made up chiefly of nerve fibers arising from the nerve cells of the brain, or reaching it from other parts of the body (see NERVE). In man the largest of the parts of the brain is the *cerebrum,* consisting principally of two *hemispheres,* separated by a longitudinal fissure and having an external layer or *cortex* of gray matter. The hemispheres are connected by a transverse commissure of nerve fibers, the *corpus callosum.* The surface of the hemispheres is raised into irregular ridges called *gyri* or convolutions, separated by *fissures* and *sulci.* Each hemisphere contains a cavity or *ventricle* (the *lateral ventricles,* or the first and second ventricles of the brain). The cerebrum and certain adjacent parts constitute the prosencephalon, or first division of the brain. On account of the great development of the human brain, they overlap and conceal the upper or dorsal surface of the next two divisions, and partly also the fourth. The second division, or thalamencephalon, has a *median* cavity, the *third ventricle,* which communicates with each lateral ventricle by an opening, the *foramen of Munro.* Each side of the third ventricle are oblong masses of gray matter, the *optic thalami.* The pineal gland is attached to this part of the brain. See PINEAL GLAND. The third ventricle opens posteriorly into a short canal, the *aqueduct of Sylvius.* The structures surrounding the aqueduct constitute the third division of the brain, or **mesencephalon,** whose ventral portion is formed largely of two large bundles of nerve fibers, the *crura cerebri,* which connect the cerebral hemispheres directly with the medulla oblongata (see below) and spinal cord. Its dorsal surface has four eminences, the *corpora quadrigemina.* (In many vertebrates these are only two in number and are often called the *optic lobes.*) The fourth division, the epencephalon, includes the *cerebellum,* a large mass of gray and white matter lying beneath the posterior part of the cerebral hemispheres, and the *pons Varolii,* another great commissure or mass of transverse fibers, which lies on the lower or ventral surface of the brain. The fifth division, or **metencephalon,** consists of the medulla oblongata, directly continuous with, and resembling an enlarged part of, the spinal cord. Its cavity, continuous with the aqueduct of Sylvius and with the central canal of the spinal cord, is called the *fourth ventricle.*

In the higher mammals the cerebrum, though much smaller than in man, is relatively larger than in the lower forms. The complexity of the convolutions depends as well on the size of the animal as on the grade of its intelligence. In the lowest mammals the corpus callosum is rudimentary or wanting. It is not found in other classes. Birds have smooth cerebral hemispheres and very large optic lobes. In the lowest vertebrate, Amphioxus, there is no distinct brain, but in many invertebrates, as in the arthropods, there are

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φράσις speech.] Slowness of speech.

brad'y-sper'ma-tism (-spûr'mă-tĭz'm), *n.* [*brady-* + *spermatism.*] *Med.* Abnormally slow emission of the semen.

brad'y-u'ri-a (-ū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *brady-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Abnormally slow micturition.

brae'man, *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN.** One who lives on the braes, esp on those on the south of the Grampian Hills.

Brag, Jack (brăg). The hero of Theodore Hook's novel of the same name, spuritedly representing a vulgar pretender attempting to creep into aristocratic society, but finally discomfited.

Brag, Sir Jack. General John Burgoyne, who figures in the old ballad "Sir Jack Brag;" — a sobriquet.

Bra-gan'za di'a-mond, or **Bragan'za** (brā-gän'zə), *n.* [After *Braganza,* the reigning house of Portugal.] A famous precious stone, found in Brazil, weighing 1680 carats, and now among the Portuguese crown jewels. It is said by some to be a white topaz.

‖ bra'gas (brä'gäs), *n. pl.* [Sp.] A kind of breeches; specif., a pair of wide breeches or drawers; gaskins.

bragd. Bragged. *Ref. Sp.*

brager. ✝ BROGGER.

braget. ✝ BRACKET, BRAGGET.

brag'gard-ism, *n.* Braggartism.

brag'gart-ry, *n.* Braggartism.

brag'gat. Var. of BRAGGET, mead.

brag'gen. ✝BRAG. [boaster.

brag'ger, *n.* One who brags; a

brag'get. ✝ BRACKET.

Bragget Sunday. *Eccl.* The fourth Sunday in Lent; — so called in England because it was the custom to drink bragget on that day.

brag'ging-ly, *adv.* Boastingly.

brag'gle(brăg''l). Var. of BROGGLE.

Bra'gi (brä'gē), **Bra'ge,** *n.* [Icel. *Bragi.*] *Norse Myth.* One of the Æsir, god of poetry, and husband of Ithunn.

brag'ite (brăg'ĭt), *n* [From *Bragi,* a Norse god.] *Min.* A variety of fergusonite.

brag'less, *a.* See -LESS. [*Obs.*

brag'ly, *adv* Finely; proudly.

Brag'man. ✝ BRAHMAN.

Brag'mar'do', **Ja'no'tus' de** (zhä'nō'tüs' dē brăg'mär'dō'). In Rabelais's "Gargantua," a sophister, who harangues Gargantua to recover from him the great bells of the cathedral of Nôtre Dame.

brag'ot. Obs or dial. of BRAGGET.

bra-gue'ro (brä-gā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* **-ROS** (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōs). [Sp.] A horse girth sometimes used behind the cinch. *Western U. S.*

brag'wort, brag'wud. Scot. var. of BRAGGET

Brah-ma'ic (brä-mā'ĭk), *a.* Brahmanic

Brah'ma-na-spa'ti (brä'mä-nä-spŭt'ĭ), *n.* [Skr. *Brahmaṇaspati.*] See BRIHASPATI.

Brah'man-ess, *n.* A Brahmani.

Brah'man-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

Brah'man's beads. = BRAHMAN BEADS.

brah'ma-poo'tra (brä'mä-pōō'trä), *n.* = 1st BRAHMA.

Brah'ma Sa-maj'. = BRAHMO SAMAJ

Brah'mi al'pha-bet (brä'mē). An alphabet of Semitic descent, perhaps the oldest in India. In writing, the characters, which are distinguished by stiff, straight lines, are hung from a line instead of standing upon it

Brah'mic (brä'mĭk), *a.* 1. Brahmanic. 2 Pert. to the Brahmo Samaj.

Brah'min, Brah-min'ic, Brah'min-ism, etc. Vars. of BRAHMAN, BRAHMANIC, etc.

Brah'min-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

Brah'min-y, etc. Var. of BRAHMANY.

Brah'mo-ism (brä'mō-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines and practices of the Brahmo Samaj.

braid. ✝ BRAE.

braid. Obs. or dial. var. of BREAD; ✝ BREDE.

braid (*Scot.* brād) Obs. or Scot. var of BROAD

braid, *v. t.* To upbraid; to reproach. *Obs.*

braid bonnet. See COIN.

braid'le (brād'l), *a.* [See BRAID, *a.*] Deceitful. *Obs. Scot.* — **braid'le-ness,** *n. Obs.*

braie. ✝ BRAY.

braik. Obs. or dial. var. of BRAKE.

brail (brāl), *n.* The plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*). *Obs.*

brain, *a.* Mad; furious. *Obs.*

large ganglia (see CEREBRAL GANGLION) corresponding to it in part, both in position and function, and often called the brain. The brain of man is actually larger than that of any other animal, however large, except the elephants and large whales. Vertebrates of past geological periods had as a rule very small brains, compared to their living representatives. In some of the gigantic dinosaurs the brain was much smaller than the lumbar enlargement of the spinal cord. For the development of the brain, see NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The cerebrum, or, more narrowly, the gray matter of the cerebrum, is usually regarded as the seat of CONSCIOUSNESS. Permanent alterations or injuries in this region are accompanied by alterations in conscious life, and while it is unlikely that every physiological brain change in this region is accompanied by a change in consciousness, it is believed that all such changes eventually affect conscious states. Reflex and other involuntary actions may continue after the destruction of the brain, but the organ is essential to all voluntary activity. That the brain is the bodily organ most directly associated with consciousness has been recognized more or less clearly since the time of Hippocrates and Plato, but it is only in modern times that advance has been made toward a definite analysis of the functions of its different parts. This was attempted early in the 19th century by the phrenologists (see PHRENOLOGY), though on an erroneous basis and with erroneous results. Phrenology, however, served as an incentive to the scientific investigations which have led to the doctrine of **cerebral localization**, viz., that different areas of the cerebral cortex are ultimately connected with different functions of consciousness. Only a few of these cortical centers have been positively determined, though many are approximately certain. It is probable, however, that localization varies somewhat in individuals, and in cases of injury there is evidence of *substitution*, that is, the taking over of the function of the injured area by another area. For the chief areas whose functions have been determined or inferred, see *Illust.*

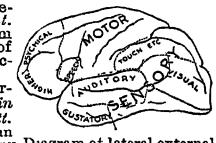

Diagram of lateral external surface of the Cerebrum, showing localization of functions.

The function of the cerebellum is supposed to be regulation of various reflex and instinctive actions.

2. (Often in the *pl.*) Understanding; intellect. "My *brain* is too dull." *Scott.*

O God, that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their *brains!* *Shak.*

3 Fancy; imagination. *Rare.* *Shak.*

on the brain, constantly in one's thoughts, as a sort of monomania; as, he has politics *on the brain*. *Colloq.*

brain (brān), *v. t.;* BRAINED (brānd); BRAIN'ING. **1.** To dash out the brains of; to kill by beating out the brains, hence, to destroy; to put an end to; to defeat.

There thou mayst *brain* him *Shak.*
It was the swift celerity of his death . . .
That *brained* my purpose *Shak*

2 To conceive; understand. *Obs.*

'Tis still a dream, or else such stuff as madmen
Tongue, and *brain* not. *Shak*

3. To furnish with a brain.

If th' other two be *brained* like us. *Shak.*

brain box *or* **case.** The bony or cartilaginous case inclosing the brain; the cranium proper, as distinguished from the facial part of the skull.

brain cap. The upper part of the skull.

brain coral. A massive reef-building coral having the surface covered by ridges separated by furrows so as to resemble the surface of the brain, as in the genus *Meandra*.

brain fever. *Med* Fever in which the brain is specially affected; any acute cerebral affection attended by fever.

brain'less, *a.* Without understanding; silly; thoughtless; witless. — **brain'less-ly,** *adv.* — **brain'less-ness,** *n.*

brain'pan' (brān'păn'), *n* The brain case or brain cap.

brain sand *Anat.* Small grains of calcareous matter in the pineal gland and Pacchionian bodies of the brain.

brain'sick' (-sĭk'), *a.* Disordered, or resulting from disorder, in the understanding. — **brain'sick'ly,** *adv.* — **brain'sick'ness,** *n.*

You do unbend your noble strength, to think
So *brainsickly* of things *Shak.*

brain stem. The bundles of nerve fibers connecting the front and upper parts of the brain with the spinal cord.

brain'y (brān'ĭ), *a.* Acute or vigorous in mind. *Colloq.*

braird (brārd), *n.* [Scot., akin to Icel. *broddr* a spike on a plant.] **1.** The first shoots or sprouts of grass, grain, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. *pl.* = BREARDS. *Scot.*

braird, *v. i ;* BRAIRD'ED, BRAIRD'ING. To sprout or spring up from the ground; to germinate, as grain. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

braise (brāz), *n.* [So called from its iridescent colors.] **a** A European sea bream (*Pagrus pagrus*) allied to the American scup. The name is sometimes applied to other related species. **b** The European roach. *Local, Scot.*

braise, *n.* [F.] **1.** Charcoal powder; breeze.

2. *Cookery.* Braised meat.

braise, *v. t.,* BRAISED (brāzd); BRAIS'ING. [F. *braiser,* fr. *braise* coals.] *Cookery.* To stew or broil in a covered kettle or pan.

A *braising* kettle has a deep cover which holds coals; . . . the cooking is done from above, as well as below. *Mrs. Henderson*

brais'er (brāz'ẽr), *n.* A kettle or pan for braising.

Braj' Bha'sha (brăj' ba'sha; 134). [Hind. *braj-bhāṣhā* the dialect spoken in the district of Braj.] A dialect of Western Hindi noted for its poetic literature. It is spoken by over eight million people, mainly in the vicinity of Agra and Muttra. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

brake (brāk), *n.* **1.** [ME. *brake* fern; cf. Dan. *bregne* fern. Cf. BRACKEN.] A fern of the genus *Pteris*, esp. *P. aquilina* and related species, some of which are common in almost all countries. It has ternately compound fronds. Less properly, any fern.

2. [Cf. LG. *brake* willow bush, G. *brach* fallow, prob. orig the growth on rough broken ground, fr. the root of E. *break*, v. t.] A thicket; a dense growth of shrubs; a brushwood.

He stayed not for *brake*, and he stopped not for stone. *Scott.*

brake (brāk), *n.* [ME *brake;* cf. LG. *brake* an instrument for breaking flax, G. *breche*, fr. the root of E. *break*. In some of the senses below the word is perh. of different origin. See BREAK, *v. t.;* cf. BREACH.] **1.** An instrument or machine to break or bruise the woody part of flax or hemp so that it may be separated from the fiber.

2. Any of various instruments; as: **a** A baker's kneading machine. **b** An instrument to crush and extract the juices from fruits, vegetables, etc. **c** An ancient instrument of torture; a rack. **d** *Agric.* A large, heavy harrow; a drag. **e** *Basket Making.* A scissorslike tool used to peel the bark from willows. **f** A bridle and powerful bit. *Obs.* **g** The lever or winch of a crossbow; hence, a weapon worked by such a lever, as a crossbow. *Obs. exc. Hist.* **h** The handle of a pump, esp an extended handle by means of which a number of men can unite in working a pump. **i** *Mining.* A lever with a crook for suspending the rods in boring for coal. **j** A turner's lathe. *Obs.*

3. A cage with bars; a trap; a snare; dilemma *Obs.*

4. A frame for confining a horse while being shod; also, an inclosure to restrain cattle, horses, etc.

A horse . . which Philip had bought . . and because of his fierceness kept him within a *brake* of iron bars *J Brende*

5. Any device for retarding or stopping by friction; esp., a device including a block, lever, or band applied to the rim, hub, or drum on the axle, of a wheel, as of a vehicle, or a shoe or ratchet applied to the track or roadway to check a vehicle. See FRICTION BRAKE. Fig., anything that retards or checks.

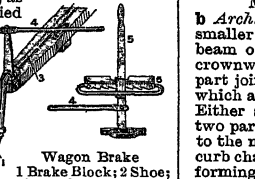

Wagon Brake
1 Brake Block; 2 Shoe; 3 Brake Beam; 4 Brake Bar; 5 Lever; 6 Ratchet Bar with Ratchet.

6. Short for BRAKE VAN. *Brit.*

7. That part of a carriage, as of a battery or engine, which enables it to turn.

8. = BREAK, a carriage.

brake, *v. t.;* BRAKED (brākt); BRAK'ING (brāk'ĭng). **1.** To crush or break (flax or hemp) in a brake.

2. To break up (lumpy ground) with a harrow.

3. To knead (bread), as with a baker's kneading machine.

4. To apply a brake to; to retard or stop by a brake.

5. To furnish or equip with a brake or brakes.

brake, *v. i.* To manage a brake; hence, to manage a winding or hoisting engine, as at a coal mine.

brake'age (brāk'ĕj), *n.* The action of a brake, or the act or process of applying a brake.

brake beam. The beam that connects the brake blocks of opposite wheels.

brake block. The part of a brake holding the brake shoe, or the shoe itself.

brake'man (brāk'măn), *or* **brakes'man** (brāks'-), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man in charge of a brake or brakes, as on a railroad car or train.

☞ *Brakeman* is generally used in the United States; *brakesman*, in British usage.

2. *Mining.* The man in charge of the winding (or hoisting) engine for a mine.

brake shoe. The part of a brake which rubs against a relatively moving part, as a wheel or the ground.

brake wheel **a** A hand wheel for operating a brake, as on a vehicle. **b** A wheel or pulley on which a friction brake acts. **c** A heavy wheel provided with cams for controlling the movement of a trip hammer.

brak'y (brāk'ĭ), *a.* Full of brakes; abounding with brambles, shrubs, or ferns; rough; thorny.

In the woods and *braky* glens. *W. Browne.*

Bram'ah (*properly* brăm'ȧ; *often* brā'mȧ *or* brä'mȧ), *n.* **1.** Joseph Bramah;—used attributively to designate certain devices invented by him, as a kind of desk, pen, etc.

2. Short for BRAMAH KEY.

Bramah lock, a lock in which the tumblers are thin flat notched bars receiving endwise movement from the key (called **Bramah key**) instead of the swinging movement of the tumblers of an ordinary lock. — **B. press,** a form of hydrostatic press. See under HYDROSTATIC.

bram'ble (brăm'b'l), *n.* [ME. *brembil*, AS. *brēmel, brembel, bræmbel* (akin to OHG. *brāmal*), fr. the same root as E. *broom*, AS. *brōm*. See BROOM.] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Rubus*, including the raspberry and blackberry; esp, the common English blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus;* hence, any rough, prickly shrub.

The thorny *brambles*, and embracing bushes *Shak.*

2. The brambling.

bramble bush. The bramble, or a thicket of brambles.

bram'bled (brăm'b'ld), *a.* Covered or infested with brambles; as, a *brambled* field; *brambled* wool.

bramble shark. Any shark of the genus *Echinorhinus* or allied genus, having scattered spiny tubercles on the skin.

bram'bling (brăm'blĭng), *n.* [Formerly *bramline.* See BRAMBLE, *n.*] A handsomely colored finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*) which breeds in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, migrating southward in winter.

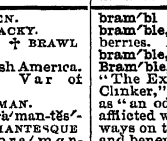
Brambling. (⅓)

bram'bly (brăm'blĭ), *a.* Like or full of brambles. "*Brambly* wildernesses" *Tennyson.*

Bran (brăn), *n.* [Cf. W. & Ir. *bran* raven.] *Celt. Myth.* An ancient British god of the underworld, said to have been a British king (cf. BRENNIUS). According to the Welsh legend, he gave in marriage his sister, *Branwen*, to the king of Ireland. Abuse of her caused Bran to attack and destroy the Irish, but he was poisoned by a dart in the fight and commanded his seven surviving followers to behead him. For eighty-seven years his head conversed uncorrupted, but upon the opening of a forbidden door its conversation ceased, and the seven hastened to bury it on Tower Hill, London, as Bran had bidden. There it remained until dug up by King Arthur, whereupon ensued the disastrous invasions of the Saxon barbarians.

bran (brăn), *n.* [ME. *bren, bran*, OF. *bren*, F. *bran*, of uncertain origin; cf. Armor. *brenn*, W. *bran.*] **1.** The broken coat of the seed of wheat, rye, or other cereal grain, separated from the flour or meal by sifting or bolting; the coarse, chaffy part of ground grain.

2. [Perh. a different word.] Quality; cass; brand *Obs.*

bran, *v. t.;* BRANNED (brănd); BRAN'NING. *Dyeing & Tanning.* To boil in bran drench.

branch (brănch; 140), *n ; pl.* BRANCHES (brăn'chĕz; -chĭz). [ME. *braunche*, F. *branche*, fr. LL. *branca* claw of a bird or beast of prey.] **1.** *Bot.* A shoot or secondary stem growing from the main stem, or from one of the primary divisions of the latter; — applied to any ramification of an axis.

2. Any division extending like a branch; any arm or part connected with the main body of a thing; a ramification; as, the *branch* of an antler; the *branch* of a chandelier; a *branch* of a river; a *branch* of a railroad.

3. Specif.: **a** A small stream; a creek. *Local, U. S.*

Most of the *branches*, or streams, were dried up *Irving*

b *Arch.* A rib in Gothic vaulting, generally one of the smaller ribs in a complicated vault. **c** *Mech.* An axle or beam of a pump or the like. **d** *Fort.* Either wing of a crownwork or hornwork; a boyau; also, any straight part joined to another at an angle. **e** The metal piece to which a nozzle is screwed on the hose of a fire engine **f** Either side of a horseshoe. **g** In a bridle, either of the two parallel pieces of metal which are attached at the sides to the mouthpiece of a curb bit, and act as levers upon the curb chain; — usually in *pl.* **h** Either side of a sword hilt, forming one of the guards. **i** *Plumbing.* A forked piece of pipe; called a *double branch* when there are two offshoots from the main pipe.

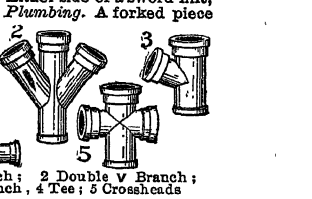

1 Y Branch; 2 Double Y Branch; 3 V Branch, 4 Tee; 5 Crossheads

4. *Geom.* One of the portions of a curve, as of a hyperbola, that extends outward indefinitely.

5. **a** *Genealogy* A division of a family descended from a particular ancestor, as distinguished from divisions descended from this ancestor's relatives; also, any descendant in such a line; as, the English *branch* of a family.

His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient stock *Carew.*

b *Zoöl.* A primary division of the animal kingdom. See PHYLUM. **c** *Ethnol.* A classificatory division, used esp. in the subdivision of linguistic families and stocks. It is more inclusive than the *group* and less so than the *stock*.

6. A member or part of any complex body or work; a distinct article, section, subdivision, or department. "*Branches* of knowledge." *Prescott.*

It is a *branch* and parcel of mine oath *Shak*

7. A subordinate local office.

8. *Naut.* A warrant or commission given to a pilot, authorizing him to pilot vessels in certain waters. *Eng.*

Syn. — Limb, shoot, offshoot, twig, sprig. See BOUGH.

branch, *a.* **1.** Diverging from, or tributary to, a main stock, line, way, theme, etc.; as, a *branch* line or store.

2. Of or pertaining to a branch; as, a "*branch* train."

branch, *v. i.;* BRANCHED (brăncht); BRANCH'ING. **1.** To shoot or spread in branches; to separate into branches, to put forth branches; to ramify.

Friths that *branch* and spread
Their sleeping silver thro' the hills. *Tennyson*

2. To spring off or out from the main branch, stem, or root, as a shoot of a plant; to diverge; to deviate; — usually with *out* or *off;* as, here a bypath *branches.*

To *branch* out into a long disputation *Spectator.*

3. To spring, as a branch from a root; to be derived; — with *from;* as, his family *branches* from the Puritans. *Obs.* **to branch out,** to extend one's activities; to enlarge one's business; to do anything on a larger scale.

branch, *v. t* **1.** To divide into or as into branches.

2. To embroider with figures of branches, flowers, or foliage.

The train whereof loose far behind her strayed,
Branchèd with gold and pearl, most richly wrought *Spenser.*

3. To furnish with branches or horns. *Obs.*

branched (brăncht; 140), *p. a.* of BRANCH. Specif.: *Her.* Having branches of a specified tincture.

Bran-chel'li-on (brăn-kĕl'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., shortened fr. *Branchiobdellion;* Gr. βράγχια gills + βδέλλα leech.] *Zoöl.* A genus of leeches having external gills along the sides of the body. They are parasitic on fishes, etc.

branch'er (brăn'chẽr), *n.* That which shoots forth branches; also, fig., one who shows growth in various directions.

branch'er, *n.* [F. *oiseau branchier.* See BRANCH, *n.*] *Fal-*

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braind. Brained. *Ref. Sp.*

brain'-fag', *n Med* Brain weariness. See CEREBROPATHY.

brainge (brānj), *v. i.* [Cf. Scot. *braingell* in same sense.] *Scot.* To move in an impetuous, clumsy, or noisy manner. =**brainge,** *n.*

brain'ish, *a.* Hot-headed; furious *Obs. or Archaic. Shak.*

brain'stone', *n , or* **brainstone coral** = BRAIN CORAL.

brain storm. *Pathol.* A period of abnormally rapid breaking down of brain cells resulting in violent mental derangement.

brain'-tire', *n.* Brain-fag.

Brain'tree, *n* [From *Braintree*, Mass.] *Geol.* A Middle Cambrian formation in Massachusetts.

brain'ward, *adv. & a.* See -WARD

brain wave A hypothetical psychical vibration producing the phenomena of telepathy.

brain'wood', *n.* [*brain* + *wood* mad.] Mad; frenzied. *Scot.*

Brain'worm' (brān'wûrm'), *n.* In Jonson's comedy "Every Man in his Humor," a tricky servant of the elder Knowell, appearing in various disguises.

brais. † BRACE.

‖ **brai'sière'** (brā'zyâr'), *n.* [F.] = BRAISER. [mond.

brait (brāt), *n.* A rough diamond.

brait. Obs. p. p. of BRAID.

braith. † BRATH

braith'ly. † BRATHLY

braize, braiz'er, etc. Vars. of BRAISE, BRAISER, etc.

brak. † BRACK, BRAKE.

brak (brăk), *pret. & p. p.* of BREAK. *Obs. or Dial. Eng & Scot.*

brakan. † BRACKEN.

brake, *pret.* of BREAK. *Archaic.*

brake, *v. t. & i.* [Cf D. *braken*, and E. *break.*] To vomit *Obs.*

brake bar = BRAKE BEAM

brake compartment. See BRAKE VAN. *Brit.*

brake hanger. A bar or link suspending brake beams

brake head. A fastening on a brake beam serving as a brake block and brake shoe. [POWER.]

brake horse power. See HORSE

brake'less, *a.* See -LESS.

brak'en. Obs. or dial var. of BRACKEN, a fern.

brake rubber = BRAKE SHOE.

brakes'man, *n.* = BRAKEMAN.

brak'et. Obs. or dial. form of BRAGGET.

brake van *or* **compartment.** *Railroads.* A car or compartment containing means for operating the brakes; in a passenger train, usually the luggage van. *Brit.*

braking. † BRACKEN.

brak'y. Var. of BRACKY.

brall, braller, etc † BRAWL BRAWLER, etc.

Br. Am. *Abbr.* British America.

Bra'ma (brā'ma). Var of BRAHMA.

Bra'man. † BRAHMAN.

‖ **bra'man-tes'co** (brȧ'man-tĕs'kō), *a.* [It.] = BRAMANTESQUE

Bra'man-tesque' (brȧ'mȧn-tĕsk'), *a.* [It. *bramantesco*] In the style of, or relating to, the art of Bramante d' Urbino (1444–1514), the original designer of St. Peter's; specif., designating a Renaissance style of architecture in Lombardy marked by classical forms and lightness and grace of treatment, as in Santo Maurizio in Milan.

Bran'-an-tip (brăn'ăn-tĭp; brā-măn'-), *n. Logic.* See MODE.

bram'bl Bramble. *Ref. Sp.*

bram'ble, *v. i.* To pick black berries. *Dial. Eng.*

bram'ble, *n* = BRAMBLING.

Bram'ble, Matthew. In Smollett's "The Expedition of Humphry Clinker," a character, described as "an odd kind of humorist," afflicted with the gout, and "always on the fret," but generous and benevolent His sister, Miss **Tabitha Bramble,** is a very homely maiden of forty-five soured by her unsuccessful endeavors to get married. She finally marries Captain Lismahago, who is content to take her on account of her fortune of £4,000.

bram'ble-ber'ry, *n.* The fruit of the bramble; also, the plant itself *Eng.*

bramble finch. The brambling.

bramble net. A net to catch birds.

bramble rose. The dog-rose

bramble worm. = BRANDLING

brame (brām), *n* [Cf It *bramire* longing.] Passion; desire *Obs.*

Bra'min (brā'mĭn), **Bra-min'ic** (brȧ-mĭn'ĭk), etc. Vars of BRAHMAN, BRAHMANIC, etc.

Braminy † BRAHMANY.

bran, *n.* The carrion crow. *Local, Eng.*

bran boil. *Dyeing,* etc A boiling in water containing bran, to remove or lighten the coloring; also the bath itself.

bran bread. Bread made of unbolted flour, or bran.

bran'card (brăn'kärd), *n.* [F.] A horse litter.

branch'age (brăn'chĕj), *n.* Branches, collectively.

branch chuck. See CHUCK.

branch cut. *Math.* See RIEMANN'S SURFACE.

conry. A young hawk which has left the nest and takes to the branches of the tree.

branch'er-y (brăn'chĕr-ĭ), *n.* A system of branches.

bran'chi- (brăŋ'kĭ-). *Zoöl.* A combining form denoting *connection with* or *relation to branchiæ*, or *gills*.

bran'chi-a (brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. *βράγχια*, pl. of *βράγχιον.*] *Zoöl.* A gill. See GILL, *n.*, 1.

-bran'chi-a (-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ). [NL.] A neuter plural or feminine singular suffix, from Greek *βράγχια*, *gills*, used in zoölogical terms.

bran'chi-al (brăŋ'kĭ-ăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to branchiæ, or gills.

branchial arches, bony or cartilaginous arches or curved bars extending dorsoventrally, and placed one behind the other posterior to the hyoid arch on each side of the pharynx. They support the gills of fishes and amphibians. In all the higher vertebrates, including man, corresponding bars or ridges are present in the embryo, and are also called branchial arches, although they never bear gills and disappear or become modified in the adult. — **b. basket**, the basketlike cartilaginous structure supporting the gills of cyclostomes. — **b. clefts**, in vertebrates which breathe by gills, the openings or clefts between the branchial arches, situated in the walls of the pharynx, and placing that part of the alimentary canal in more or less direct communication with the exterior. The water taken in at the mouth passes out through these clefts, bathing the gills borne by the branchial arches. Rudimentary branchial clefts represented by grooves or furrows in the neck region are also present in the embryos of all the air-breathing vertebrates, including man. — **b. hearts**, *Zool.*, in cephalopods, muscular enlargements of the veins just before they enter the gills. Their contraction drives the blood into the gills. — **b. pouches**, the pouchlike respiratory cavities in the branchial clefts of cyclostomes. Often extended to the branchial clefts of other vertebrates, esp. selachians. — **b sac**, in tunicates, the dilated pharyngeal part of the alimentary canal (which is enormously developed in the simple ascidians) having vascular walls pierced with clefts or stigmata and functioning as a gill.

Bran'chi-a'ta (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *branchia.*] *Zoöl.* Any of several groups of animals provided with gills; as, **a** The Crustacea, as distinguished from the tracheate arthropods **b** The amphibians and fishes, as distinguished from the higher vertebrates. **c** The Branchiogastropoda, etc. *Not in common use.*

bran'chi-ate (-kĭ-āt), *a. Zool.* Furnished with branchiæ.

bran'chi-hy'al (-hī'ăl), *a.* [*branchi-* + *hyoid* + *-al.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating the elements or segments composing the branchial arches. — *n.* An element or segment of a branchial arch.

branch'ing, *p. a.* Furnished with branches; shooting out branches; extending in a branch or branches.

Shaded with *branching* palm *Milton.*

branch'ing, *n.* Act or state of one that branches; also, a division or branch; a collection of branches.

bran'chi-o- (brăŋ'kĭ-ō-). [Gr. *βράγχιον* fin, *pl. βράγχια* gills.] A combining form indicating *connection with* or *relation to branchiæ*, or *gills*; as, *Branchiopoda.*

bran'chi-o-pal'li-al (-păl'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [*branchio-* + *pallial.*] Pertaining to the gill and mantle of mollusks.

Bran'chi-op'o-da (-ŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *branchio-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A suborder of Phyllopoda, including the more typical forms, as *Artemia*, *Apus*, *Estheria*, etc; — opposed to *Cladocera.* **b** = PHYLLOPODA **a.** — **bran'chi-o-pod'** (-ō-pŏd'), *a.* & *n.* — **bran'chi-op'o-dan** (-op'ō-dăn), *a.* & *n.* — **bran'chi-op'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

Bran'chi-o-sau'rus (brăŋ'kĭ-ō-sô'rŭs), *n* [NL.; *branchio-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of small extinct salamanderlike stegocephalous amphibians, sometimes made the type of a suborder, **Bran'chi-o-sau'ri-a** (-rĭ-ȧ). Their remains are found beautifully preserved in the Permian of Germany, and the larval stages, having gills, have also been discovered.

bran'chi-os'te-gal (-ŏs'tē-găl), *a.* [*branchio* + Gr. *στέγειν* to cover.] Covering the gills; pertaining to or designating the fold of skin or membrane which in most fishes covers the lower part of the gills and is supported by bony raylike processes of the hyoid arch, called **bran'chi-os'te-gals** (-gălz), or **bran'chiostegal rays.**

bran'chi-o-stege' (brăŋ'kĭ-ō-stēj'), *n.* [F. *branchiostège*, a.] *Zoöl.* The branchiostegal membrane.

bran'chi-os'te-gous (-ŏs'tē-gŭs), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Branchiostegal. **b** Having the gills covered.

Bran'chi-os'to-ma (-tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *branchio-* + *-stoma.*] The typical genus of lancelets. See AMPHIOXUS.

Bran'chi-pus (brăŋ'kĭ-pŭs), *n.* [NL; *branchi-* + Gr. *πούς* foot.] *Zoöl.* A genus of European fresh-water phyllopod crustaceans resembling the brine shrimp. Related forms inhabit America.

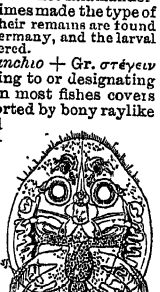

One of the Branchiura (*Argulus foliaceus*), ventral surface of male. *sf* Swimming feet; *T* Tail, with testes. Much enlarged.

Bran'chi-u'ra (-ū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *branchio-* + Gr. *οὐρά* tail.] A suborder of Entomostraca, with suctorial mouths, including species parasitic on fishes, as the carp lice (*Argulus*). — **bran'chi-u'rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

branch pilot. A pilot who has a branch, as from Trinity House, England, for special navigation.

branch point. *Math.* A fixed point in the plane at which two or more branches of an algebraic function of a complex variable coincide in value, these branches permuting regularly among themselves when the variable travels round the point. Called also *point of ramification.* See RIEMANN'S SURFACE.

branch'y (brăn'chĭ), *a.* Full of or bearing branches; ramifying; covered with branches; as, *branchy* bowers.

Here we sit in a *branchy* row. *Kipling*

brand (brănd), *n.* [ME. *brand*, *brond*, AS. *brand*, *brond*, brand, sword, from *biernan*, *beornan*, to burn; akin to D., Dan., Sw., & G. *brand* brand, Icel. *brandr* a brand, blade of a sword. See BURN, *v. t.*; cf. BRANDISH.] **1.** A burning; conflagration; fire; also, a burning ray, as lightning.

2. A burning piece of wood; or a stick or piece of wood partly burnt, whether burning or after the fire is extinct.

A *brand* plucked out of the fire *Zech.* iii 2.

3. A sword. *Archaic.*

Paradise, so late their happy seat,
Waved over by that flaming *brand* *Milton.*

4. A mark put upon criminals with a hot iron; hence, any mark of infamy or vice; a stigma.

The *brand* of private vice. *Channing*

5. A mark made by burning with a hot iron, as upon a cask, to designate the quality, manufacturer, etc., of the contents, or upon an animal, to designate ownership; — also, a mark for a similar purpose made in any other way, as with a stencil, hence, quality; kind; grade; sort; class; make; as, a good *brand* of flour.

6. *Bot.* Any rust fungus producing a burnt appearance in plants. See RUST, *n.*; UREDINALES.

7. An instrument to brand with; a branding iron.

Syn. — See STIGMA.

brand, *v. t.*; BRAND'ED; BRAND'ING. To burn or mark with or as with a hot iron; to place a brand upon, esp as a mark of quality, ownership, or manufacture, or as a stigma of criminality; hence, to mark as infamous; stigmatize; as, a *branded* criminal; to impress indelibly; to sear.

The Inquisition *branded* its victims with infamy *Prescott*
It is as if it were *branded* on my mind. *Geo Eliot*

brand'ed (brăn'dĕd; -dĭd, 7, 151), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of BRAND. **branded drum**, the red drumfish (*Sciænops ocellatus*); — so called from the dark spots at the base of the tail.

Bran'den-burg (brăn'dĕn-bûrg), *n.* [From *Brandenburg*, in Prussia.] A kind of decoration for the breast of a coat, sometimes only a frog with a loop, but in some military uniforms enlarged into a broad horizontal stripe.

He wore a coat trimmed with *Brandenburgs* *Smollett*

brand'er (brăn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that brands; a branding iron.

2. [Cf. BRAND IRON.] **a** A gridiron. *Scot. Scott.* **b** A trivet. *Dial. Eng.*

3. *pl* The supports of a grain stack. *Dial. Eng.*

4. [G.] A student in his second term. *Ger. Univ. Slang.*

brand'er (brăn'dẽr), *v. t.* & *i.*; BRAND'ERED (-dẽrd); BRAND'ER-ING. **1** To broil on a brander *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. *Plastering.* To nail battens or furring strips to (girders or joists), to take the plastering laths

brand'er-ing, *n.* [Cf. BRANDER a gridiron.] Battens, fillets, or small knobs of wood, used to brander girders or joists.

brand goose. [Prob. fr. 1st *brand* + *goose*: cf. Sw. *brandgås.* Cf. BRANT.] The European brant.

bran'died (brăn'dĭd), *p. a.* Mingled or blended with brandy; flavored or treated with brandy; as, *brandied* peaches.

brand'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BRAND.

branding chute, a corral narrowing inward through which cattle are driven to be branded.

brand iron. A brander or a branding iron.

bran'dish (brăn'dĭsh), *v. t.*; BRAN'DISHED (-dĭsht); BRAN'DISH-ING. [ME. *braundisen*, F. *brandir*, fr. *brand* a sword, fr. OHG. *brant* brand. See BRAND, *n.*] To move or wave, as a weapon; to raise and move in various directions; to shake or flourish.

My horsemen *brandish* their unruly blades. *Marlowe*

Syn. — Wave, shake, flutter. — BRANDISH, FLOURISH, FLAUNT agree in denoting a waving motion. BRANDISH implies menace or threat; FLOURISH, parade, bravado, or triumph; FLAUNT (frequently fig.), impudent or brazen ostentation or display. See SHAKE.

His bloody sword he *brandished* over me *Shak*
With an oratorical *flourish* of his pipe. *Dickens.*
Smirking damsels . . . *flaunting* and bridling in all the tawdry dresses and fashionable airs of the time *Dyne.*

bran'dish, *v. i.* **1.** To make a flourish; to swagger. *Obs.*

2. To glitter; coruscate.

3. To move or wave; as, his sword *brandishes.*

bran'dish, *n.* A flourish, as with a weapon, whip, etc.

"*Brandishes* of the fan." *Tatler.*

brand'ling (brănd'lĭng), *n.* [See BRAND, *n.*; -LING.] **a** A small earthworm (*Allolobophora fœtida*) found in dunghills and used as bait by anglers. It is yellowish with brownish purple rings. **b** A young salmon, or parr.

brand'–new', *a.* [See BRAND; cf. BRAN-NEW.] Quite new; bright as if fresh from the forge; fire-new. — **brand'–new'ness,** *n.*

bran'don (brăn'dŭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** A torch. *Obs.*

2. A kind of rustic dance round bonfires, formerly celebrated in France the first Sunday of Lent.

bran drench. *Leather Manuf.* A fermented infusion of bran in water in which the skins are placed to complete the removal of the lime used in liming.

bran'dreth (brăn'drĕth; -drĭth), *n.* [Icel. *brandreið* grate; *brandr* brand, firebrand + *reið* carriage, vehicle, akin to E. *ride.*] **1.** An iron trivet or tripod, a gridiron. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. A wooden framework for support, as piling for a house, a stand for a hayrick or cask, or a fence round a well.

bran duster. A machine for shaking and sifting flour from bran after it has been bolted.

bran'-dust'er flour, flour sifted out by the bran duster.

Bran-duster flour is black in color, and lumpy. It has little grain and a small portion of bran. *U. S Dept Agric., Bulletin.*

bran'dy (brăn'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [From older *brandywine*, *brandywine*, fr. D. *brandewijn*, fr. *branden* to burn, distill + *wijn* wine, akin to G *branntwein.* See BRAND.] Prop., a spirituous liquor distilled from wine; hence, any similar liquor, as that distilled from the fermented juice of peaches, cherries, apples, or other fruit. Genuine cognac, which best deserves the name *brandy*, is distilled from the white wines of Charente, France. It contains 45-55 per cent alcohol by weight, and small amounts of esters and volatile oils, to which its flavor is due. Brandy, when first distilled, is colorless, or "white," but by storing in oak casks acquires a yellowish color, when it is known as *pale brandy.* A deep color is obtained by the use of caramel. Commercial brandy is often factitious, being made from silent spirit with flavoring and coloring matters.

bran'dy (brăn'dĭ), *v. t.*; BRAN'DIED (-dĭd); BRAN'DY-ING. **1.** To flavor, blend, or treat with brandy.

2. To provide or refresh with brandy. *Dickens.*

bran'dy-wine' (-wīn'), *n.* **1.** Brandy.

2. a A russet-yellow, juicy variety of pear. **b** A large, late, fine-flavored strawberry.

bran'gle (brăn'g'l), *n.* [Cf. Scot *brangle* to shake, menace; or perh. a variant of *wrangle*, confused with *brawl.*] A wrangle; a squabble; a noisy dispute. *Now Rare.*

A *brangle* between him and his neighbor *Swift*

bran'gle (brăn'g'l), *v. i.*; BRAN'GLED (-g'ld); BRAN'GLING (-glĭng). To wrangle; dispute contentiously; squabble, to brawl.

Thus wrangled, *brangled*, jangled they a month. *R Browning*

bran'gle-ment (-ment), *n.* Wrangle; brangle. *Obs. or R*

Brang'tons, the (brăng'tŭnz). In Miss Burney's novel "Evelina," a lower middle-class family whose name in literature stands for vulgarity, malice, and jealousy.

brank (brăŋk), *n.*, *or, more commonly*, **branks,** *n. pl* (sometimes used as a *sing.*) [Cf. Gael. *branas*, *brangas*, a sort of pillory, Ir. *brancas* halter, or D. *pranger* fetter, G. *pranger* pillory, Goth. *anapraggan* to afflict]. **1.** A sort of bridle with wooden side pieces. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. An instrument formerly used for correcting scolding women. It was an iron frame surrounding the head and having a triangular piece entering the mouth.

3. (In form *branks*, as *sing.*) The mumps. *Scot*

brank, *v. i.* **1.** To hold up and toss the head, — applied to horses as spurning the bit. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To prance; to caper. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

When Donald came *branking* down the brae. *Scott.*

brank'ur-sine (brăŋk'ûr-sĭn), *n.* [F. *branc-ursine*, *branche-ursine*, fr. LL. *branca* claw + L. *ursinus* belonging to a bear (fr. *ursus* bear), i. e., bear's claw, because its leaves resemble the claws of a bear. Cf. BRANCH.] The bear's-breech (*Acanthus mollis.*

bran'ny (brăn'ĭ), *a.* Of, like, or containing, bran.

bran pie. A large pan or tub filled with bran or the like, in which are buried various small presents. Cf GRAB BAG.

bran'sle (brăn'z'l), *n.* [OF. *bransle*, F. *branle.*] **1.** A brawl, or dance, very popular in the 16th and 17th centuries.

2. A song for dance music.

brant (brănt), *n* [Cf. BRAND GOOSE, BRENT.] Any of several species of geese of the genus *Branta*, of dark colors and small size, breeding in the Arctic regions and migrating southward, chiefly along the coasts of both continents. The common European species is *B. bernicla.* That of eastern North America is considered a variety (*glaucogastra*) of it. A darker-colored species, the black brant (*B. nigricans*), is found on the Pacific coast. They are favorite game birds. The snow goose and the blue goose, of the genus *Chen*, are also called *white brant* and *blue brant*, respectively.

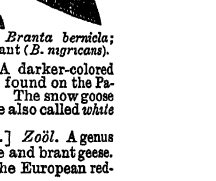

Brant *a Branta bernicla*; *b* Black Brant (*B. nigricans*).

Bran'ta (brăn'tȧ), *n.* [NL. See BRANT, *n.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of wild geese, including the Canada goose and brant geese.

bran'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* [For *brandtail.*] The European redstart; — so called from its red tail.

brant'–fox', *n.* [For *brand-fox*; cf. G. *brandfuchs*; — from its partly black color. See BRAND.] A variety of the common fox having black on the feet, ears, and tip of the tail.

Bran'wen (brăn'wĕn), *n.* [Cf. W *bron-wen* white-breast; *bron* breast + *gwen* white.] *Celt. Myth.* An ancient British goddess of love, called "of the Fair Bosom." She was Bran's sister, and died of grief after his beheading.

Bra-se'ni-a (brȧ-sē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; of unknown origin.]

branch herring. The alewife *Pomolobus pseudoharengus.*

bran'chi-at'ed (brăŋ'kĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* Branchiate.

bran-chic'o-lous (brăŋ-kĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [*branchi-* + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Parasitic on gills.

‖ **bran'chier'** (brăn'shyā'), *n.* [Cf. BRANCHER a young hawk.] The wood duck. *Local, U. S.*

bran-chif'er-ous (brăŋ-kĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*branchi-* + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Branchiate

bran'chi-form (brăŋ'kĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*branchi-* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a gill. [See -NESS.]

branch'i-ness (brăn'chĭ-nĕs), *n.*

bran'chi-o-car'di-ac, *a.* [*branchio-* + *cardiac.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the gills and heart.

Bran'chi-o-gas'ter-op'o-da (-găs'tẽr-ŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl* [NL.] = BRANCHIOGASTROPODA.

Bran'chi-o-gas-trop'o-da, *n. pl.* [NL.; *branchio-* + *gastropoda.*] *Zoöl.* Those Gastropoda that breathe by branchiæ, including the Prosobranchiata, Opisthobranchiata, and Heteropoda.

bran'chi-o-mere' (brăŋ'kĭ-ō-mēr'), *n.* [*branchio-* + *-mere.*] *Anat.* A branchial segment or metamere, esp. one of the segments indicated by the visceral arches and clefts of the embryo. — **bran'chi-o-mer'ic** (-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* — **bran'chi-om'er-ism** (-ŏm'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.*

Bran'chi-o-pul'mo-na'ta (-pŭl'mō-nā'tȧ), *n.pl.* [NL.; *branchio-* + L. *pulmo*, *pulmonis*, lung] A subclass of Arachnida comprising the king crab and fossil eurypteroids and trilobites. — **bran'chi-o-pul'mo-nate,** *a.* & *n.*

bran'chi-os'te-gite (-ŏs'tē-gīt), *n.* [*branchiostege* + *-ite*] *Zoöl.* In Crustacea, the extended pleural part of the carapace forming one wall of the gill chamber.

bran'chi-reme (brăŋ'kĭ-rēm), *n.* [*branchi-* + L. *remus* oar] *Zoöl.* Any limb of the Branchiopoda serving both for respiration and locomotion.

branch'less, *a.* See -LESS.

branch'let, *n.* See -LET.

bran'cho- (brăŋ'kō-). Equiv. to BRANCHIO-.

branch'stand', *v. t. Falconry.* To cause (a hawk) to follow from branch to branch until the quarry is sprung.

brancht. Branched. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **bran'dade'** (brăn'dād'), *n.*, *or, in full*, **bran'dade' de mo'rue'** (dẽ mō'rü'). [F.] *Cookery.* A ragout of salt or fresh codfish.

brand'ed, *p. a.* [Cf. BRINDED.] Brindled. *Obs or Dial.*

brandeis. † BRANDISH.

brandewine. † BRANDYWINE, 1.

bran'di-fy (brăn'dĭ-fī), *v. t.* See -FY.

bran'dise (brăn'dĭz), *n.* [AS. *brandisen.*] A trivet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [dishes.

bran'dish-er, *n.* One who brandishes.

bran'dis-ite (brăn'dĭs-īt), *n.* [After Clement, Count of *Brandis.*] A variety of seybertite.

bran'dle, *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *brandiller.*] To shake; totter. *Obs.*

brand'less, *a.* See -LESS.

brand'ling. Var. of BRANDLING.

Bran'don, St. St. Brendan; — former spelling.

bran'drith. Var. of BRANDRETH.

brand'schatz (brant'shats), *v. t.*; **brand'schatzed** (-shatst). [G. *brandschatzen*; *brand* burning + *schatzen* to tax.] To enforce contribution from in lieu of burning, as an expedient of war. *Rare* *Motley.*

brand spore. A teliospore

brand'stick'le (brănd'stĭk'l), *n.* [Cf. *banstickle.*] A stickleback. *Local, Orkney*

brand'tail' Var. of BRANTAIL.

brand'wine † BRANDYWINE.

brand'y, *a.* Branded, brindled *Dial. Eng.*

bran'dy-ball', *n.* A little ball of toffy filled with brandy *Eng.*

bran'dy-bot'tle, *n.* The yellow water lily of Europe (*Nymphæa lutea*). *Dial Eng.*

brandy fruit. Fruit, usually sweetened, preserved in brandy.

Brandy Nan. Queen Anne of England; — popularly so called from her fondness for brandy.

bran'dy-paw'nee (-pô'nē), *n.* (*brandy* + Hind. *pānī* water.] Brandy and water. *India.*

brandy smash. Brandy and broken ice, often with mint. *U. S*

brandy snap A kind of gingersnap flavored with brandy

brane. † BRAIN.

brang (brăng), *pret.* of BRING. [*Scot.*]

bran'gl. Brangle. *Ref. Sp.*

bran'gle. Brangled. *Ref. Sp.*

bran'gle (brăn'g'l), *v. t.* & *i.* [F *branler* to shake.] To shake; totter; waver; also, to brandish. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng*

bran'gle, *n.* **1.** An impulse or shake. *Obs.*

2. = BRANSLE. *Scot.*

bran'gler (brăn'glẽr), *n.* A quarrelsome person. [*Rare*

bran'gling (-glĭng), *n.* Quarrel.

Brang'waine (brăng'wĕn). *n.* In the story of Tristan and Isolde, the maid of Isolde

bra'nil-al (brā'nĭ-ăl), *a.* Relating to the brain; cerebral.

brank (brăŋk), *n.* [Cf. L. *brance*, *brace*, the Gallic name of a particularly white kind of corn] Buckwheat. *Local, Eng*

branke, *n.* [OF. *branc.*] A sword. *Obs.*

bran'kie (brăŋ'kĭ), *a.* [*brank*, *v.* i + *-ie.*] Gaudy; showy; pranked up *Scot.*

brank'–new' For BRAND-NEW.

‖ **bran'le** (brăn'l'). *n.* [F.] A kind of dance. See BRANSLE.

bran'lin, bran'ling. Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of BRANDLING.

branned (brănd), *pret.* & *p. p. a.* of BRAN, *v.*

bran'ner, *n.* One that brans.

bran'–new'. For BRAND-NEW

bran'ning, *p pr.* & *vb. n.* of BRAN

bran steep = BRAN DRENCH

brant. Var. of BRAND, blight

brant, *a.* [See BRENT.] *Obs. or Dial* Steep; sheer; also, unwrinkled — *adv* Steeply, straight. [*cal, U. S.*]

brant bird The turnstone *Local*

brant goose. = BRANT.

bran'tle, *n* = BRANSLE.

brant'ness, *n.* Steepness.

brant snipe. The American dunlin. *Local, U. S.*

bran'y (brăn'ĭ). Scot. dial. var of BRANDY

braquemard, braquemart. Var of BRACKMARD.

bras. † BRASS.

brasar. † BRACER.

brasche. † BRACH.

brascelet. † BRACELET.

brase. † BRACE, BRASS, BRAZE

Brasell. † BRAZIL.

bra'sen. † BRAZEN.

braser. † BRACER.

‖ **bra-se'ro** (brȧ-sā'rō), *n.*; *pl* -ROS (*Sp.* -rōs). [Sp. See BRAZIER a pan.] A brazier.

Bot. A monotypic genus of nymphæaceous plants. *B. purpurea* is the *water shield* (which see).

brash (brăsh), *a.* [Cf. Gael. *bras* or G. *barsch* harsh, sharp, tart, impetuous, D. *barsch*, or E. *brash*, n.] Hasty in temper; impetuous; hence, saucy; bold; impudent. *Colloq.*

brash, *a.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** Brittle; breaking short without splinters, as vegetables or, esp., some timber.

2. Sickly. *Dial*

brash oak, the post oak.

brash, *n.* **1.** A mass of fragments or débris; rubbish, as clippings of hedges, fragments of ice, etc.

2. Wood that is brash, or brittle.

brash, *n.* [Cf. BRASH brittle.] **1.** An attack; a bout; also, a burst of activity, as in work; a spell or turn, as at churning. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A fit of sickness; rash or eruption.

3. A burst of rain.

brash'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Resembling, or of the nature of, brash, or broken fragments; broken, crumbly.

Our progress was not at all impeded by the few soft, *brashy* floes that we encountered *F T Bullen.*

2. Showery; characterized by brashes, or showers.

3. Subject to ailments, as brash; delicate. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bras'i-lin (brăz'ĭ-lĭn), *n* [Cf. F. *brésiline*. See 2d BRAZIL.] *Chem.* A substance, $C_{16}H_{14}O_5$, extracted from brazilwood as a yellow crystalline powder which is white when pure. It is colored intensely red by alkalies on exposure to the air, being oxidized to bra-sil'e-in (brā-zĭl'ē-ĭn), $C_{16}H_{12}O_5$, to which brazilwood owes its dyeing properties.

‖ **brasque** (brăsk), *n.* [F.] *Metal.* A paste made by mixing powdered charcoal, coal, or coke with clay, molasses, tar, or other suitable substance. It is used for lining hearths, crucibles, etc. Called also *steep.*

brass (brăs), *n.* [ME. *bras, bres*, AS. *bræs.* Cf. BRAZE to cover with brass, BRAZEN, *a.*] **1.** Formerly, any alloy of copper with a base metal, usually tin, or later zinc; now, an alloy consisting essentially of copper and zinc in variable proportions (often two parts of copper to one of zinc), with sometimes tin and rarely other metals. Cf BRONZE. Brass has usually a yellow color, is harder than copper, and is very malleable and ductile; but its properties vary widely with the composition.

2. a Copper, brass, or bronze coin. *Obs.*

Provide neither gold, nor silver, nor *brass* in your purses, nor scrip for your journey *Matt.* x. 9

b Money in general; cash. *Dial. or Colloq.*

Keen o' making *brass*, and getting forrards. *C. Bronte*

3. Impudence; a brazen face. *Colloq.*

4 A brass plate engraved with a figure or device; esp., one used as a memorial to the dead. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

5. *pl.* Brass utensils, ornaments, musical instruments, etc.

The very scullion who cleans the *brasses*. *Hopkinson*

6. *Mach.* Any of the brass, bronze, or gun-metal linings or steps in a bearing. Brasses are often babbited and are usually two in number.

7. *pl. Mining.* Lumps of iron pyrites.

brass, *v. t.* **1.** *Metal.* To coat with brass.

2. To brazen; to bear or carry with impudence.

bras'sage (brăs'ăj), *n.* [F., from *brasser* to stir, as fused metal, OF. *bracier.*] The sum levied to pay the expense of coinage; — sometimes, less properly, called *seigniorage.*

bras'sard (brăs'ard; brā-särd'), *n.* [F. See BRASSART.] A brassart; also, a badge worn on the arm.

bras'sart (brăs'art), *n.* [F. *brassard*, fr. *bras* arm. See BRACE, *n.*] Armor for the arm: (1) for the upper arm from shoulder to elbow; (2) for the whole arm and consisting, in the 15th and 16th centuries, of many parts. See ARMOR, *Illust.*, and cf. REREBRACE, VAMBRACE.

brass band. *Music.* A band of musicians who play upon wind instruments made of brass, as trumpets, cornets, etc.

brass bounder. On ships of the English companies, a boy bound as a cadet or apprentice on shipboard for four years, and, in consideration of a premium paid by his parents, given certain privileges not allowed to the common sailors; — so called in allusion to the brass on their uniforms. *Slang, Eng.*

brass color *or* **colour.** A block powder made by oxidizing brass, used in glass to produce green and bluish tints.

brass'found'er's a'gue (brăs'foun'dẽrz). *Med.* An intermittent fever common among workers in brass foundries, caused by inhaling the fumes of deflagrating zinc.

bras'sic (brăs'ĭk), *a.* [From BRASSICA.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, $C_{22}H_{42}O_2$, formed from, and stereoisomeric with, erucic acid by treatment with nitrous acid. Cf. ERUCIC.

Bras'si-ca (brăs'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [L., cabbage.] *Bot.* A large genus of plants, type of the family Brassicaceæ, natives of Europe, Asia, and Africa. They are distinguished by the cylindrical pod, tipped with a conical beak, and containing one row of seeds. The genus includes the cabbage (*B. oleracea*), rape (*B. napus*), turnip (*B. rapa*), rutabaga (*B. campestris*), and black mustard (*B. nigra*).

Bras'si-ca'ce-æ (-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Papaverales), the cabbage, mustard, or cress family, also known as Cruciferæ. They are easily recognized by the cruciate 4-merous flowers with tetradynamous stamens, and by the fruit, which is a silique or silicle. There are about 185 genera and 1500 species, of wide distribution. Among these are *Brassica*, including the cabbage, turnip, etc.; *Sinapis*, the white mustard; *Iberis*, the candytuft; *Raphanus*, the radish; *Arabis*, the tower mustard. All the members of the family possess an acrid or pungent watery juice. — **bras'si-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

brass powder. A powder of copper or one of its alloys, used in varnishing.

brass rule *Print.* A strip of rolled brass, type-high, with face finished to print a continuous line or lines.

brass'y (brăs'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to brass; having the nature, appearance, or hardness, of brass.

The stopped tone is soft and veiled . . . , but by the special blowing needed to produce a blaring, *brassy* quality it may be made into one of the ugliest sounds of the orchestra. *A Elson*

2. Impudent; impudently bold, brazen. *Colloq.*

3. Degenerate; base. "In such a *brassy* age I could not move a thistle." *Tennyson.*

brass'y (brăs'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). Also *brassie, brussey. Golf.* A wooden club soled with brass.

brat (brăt), *n.* [ME. *bratt* coarse garment, AS. *bratt* cloak, fr. the Celtic; cf. Gael. *brat* cloak, apron, rag, Ir *brat* cloak; prob. coming to mean a child through the sense of a child's bib or clout.] **1.** A coarse garment or cloak; also, coarse clothing, in general. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. A coarse kind of apron, a bib. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

3. A child; an offspring; — now usually contemptuous.

"This *brat* is none of mine." *Shak.*

O Israel! O household of the Lord!
O Abraham's *brats!* O brood of blessed seed! *Gascoigne*

4. The young of an animal. *Obs.* *L'Estrange.*

5. A film or scum, as on porridge. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

6. *Mining.* A thin bed of coal mixed with pyrites or carbonate of lime.

brat'tice (brăt'ĭs), *n.* [ME. *bretasce, bretage*, parapet, OF. *bretesche* wooden tower, F. *bretèche*, LL. *breteschia, bertesca*, prob. fr. OHG. *bret*, G. *brett*, board; akin to E. *board.* See BOARD, *n.*; cf. BARTIZAN.] **1.** *Fort* A temporary breastwork, gallery, or other construction of woodwork erected as or on an advanced work, esp. on a battlement. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. A partition; esp., *Mining:* **a** A wall of separation in a shaft or gallery used for ventilation. **b** Planking to support a roof or wall.

brat'tice (brăt'ĭs), *v. t.;* BRAT'TICED (-ĭst); BRAT'TIC-ING (-ĭs-ĭng). *Mining.* To provide with a brattice for separation or support; — often with *up.*

brattice cloth. Heavy cloth or canvas, often with waterproofing covering.

brat'tic-ing (brăt'ĭs-ĭng) } *n.* Anciently, in medieval for-
brat'tish-ing (brăt'ĭsh-) } tifications, woodwork forming a temporary brattice; later, an inclosure like hoarding; still later, decorative work, as lattice or carving.

brat'tle (brăt''l), *v. i.;* BRAT'TLED (-'ld); BRAT'TLING (-l'ĭng). [Of imitative origin.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To produce a smart rattling or clattering noise.

2. To rush with a patter or clatter; to scamper.

brat'tle, *n.* [See BRATTLE, *v. i.*] A smart clattering noise; hence, a noisy rush or scamper; a noisy onset or conflict. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Brau-ne'ri-a (brou-nē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. *Brauner*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of American asteraceous perennial herbs having large flower heads with drooping pink or purple rays and conical disk. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus: — in cultivation often called *purple coneflower.*

braun'ite (broun'ĭt), *n.* [After M. *Braun*, of Gotha.] *Min.* A brittle, brownish black or steel-gray basic silicate of manganese, $3Mn_2O_3{\cdot}MnSiO_3$, occurring in octahedrons or massive. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., 4.75–4.82.

Brauns's so-lu'tion (broun'sĭz). *Petrog.* Methylene iodide, a heavy liquid used for separating minerals of different specific gravities. Its sp gr. is 3.32, at 16° *C.*

Braun tube (broun). [After F. K. *Braun* (b. 1850), German physicist.] *Physics.* A cathode-ray tube with a diaphragm through which a beam of these rays can pass and a fluorescent screen on which the beam is received. It is used in studying various magnetic and electric phenomena.

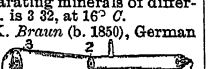

Braun Tube. 1 Cathode; 2 Diaphragm; 3 Screen.

Brau-ro'ni-a (brô-rō'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. Βραυρωνια, fr. Βραυρων a town in Attica.] *Gr. Relig.* A festival held every fourth year in Attica, in honor of Artemis Brauronia, at which young Attic girls performed a ceremony in which they imitated bears. See ARTEMIS.

Brau-ro'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Attic deme of Brauron, its inhabitants, the local Artemis, or the Brauronia.

bra-va'do (brȧ-vä'dō; -vȧ'dō; 277), *n.; pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). [Sp. *bravada, bravata*, boast, brag: cf. F. *bravade* (fr. It. *bravata*). See BRAVE.] **1.** Boastful behavior; a boastful menace; ostentatious show of bravery.

In spite of our host's *bravado.* *Irving*

2. A bravo; a swaggerer. *Obs.*

Syn. — See BRAVERY.

bra-va'do, *v. i.;* BRA-VA'DOED (-dōd); BRA-VA'DO-ING. To show bravado; to hector, storm.

brave (brāv), *a.; compar.* BRAV'ER (brā'vẽr); *superl.* BRAV'EST (-ĕst; -ĭst; 7). [F. *brave*, It. *bravo*, (orig.) fierce, wild, savage, prob. from L. *barbarus.* See BARBAROUS, cf. BRAVO.] **1.** Characterized by courage; ready to meet or incur danger without flight or flinching; encountering peril or enduring pain without surrendering to one's fears or weaknesses; as, a *brave* man; a *brave* act; — opposed to *cowardly.*

None but the *brave* deserves the fair *Dryden*

2. Superior; excellent; fine.

Iron is a *brave* commodity where wood aboundeth. *Bacon*
It being a *brave* day, I walked to Whitehall. *Pepys*

3. Making a fine show or display.

Wear my dagger with the *braver* grace. *Shak*
Frog and lizard in holiday coats
And turtle *brave* in his golden spots. *Emerson*

Syn. — Courageous, gallant, daring, valiant, valorous, bold, heroic, intrepid, fearless, dauntless, stout-hearted.

brave calandine, the marsh marigold. *Obs.*

brave (brāv), *n.* **1.** A brave person; one who is daring.

2. A man daring beyond discretion; a bully; a bravo.

Hot *braves* like thee may fight. *Dryden*

3. A North American Indian warrior. Cf. BUCK.

4. A challenge; a defiance; bravado. *Obs.*

Demetrius, thou dost overween in all;
And so in this, to bear me down with *braves.* *Shak.*

brave, *v. t.;* BRAVED (brāvd); BRAV'ING (brāv'ĭng). [Cf. F. *braver.*] **1.** To encounter with courage and fortitude; to set at defiance; defy; dare.

These I can *brave*, but those I cannot bear. *Dryden.*

2. To adorn; to make fine or showy. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. To boast.

4. To make brave; to embolden. "All the pride of the Castros rose up and *braved* her for it." *Mary Austin.*

brave, *v. i.* To vaunt or boast; to swagger, also, to make a brave show; — often with *it. Obs. or R.*

brave'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a brave manner; courageously; gallantly; valiantly; splendidly; nobly.

2. Finely; gaudily; gayly; showily

And [she] decked herself *bravely* to allure the eyes of all men that should see her *Judith* x. 4.

3 Well; thrivingly; prosperously. *Colloq.*

brav'er-y (brāv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F *braverie.*]

1. Quality of being brave; courage.

2. Act of braving; defiance; bravado. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

3. Brave show; fine dress or appearance.

With scarfs and fans and double change of *bravery* *Shak.*

4. A fine thing; an adornment; a thing to exhibit; specif., a showy person; a fine gentleman; a beau. *Obs.*

A man that is the *bravery* of his age. *Beau & Fl.*

Syn. — BRAVERY, BRAVADO, BRAVURA. BRAVERY, earlier equivalent to *bravado*, stands in modern usage for the quality (see COURAGE) of which *bravado* is the affectation or pretense. BRAVADO may be ostentatious and defiant; it may also serve merely as a shift to cover conscious lack of courage; as, "I . . . maintained as good a countenance in the midst of my perplexities as a man need desire. It is not *bravado*; I literally feel myself strong and resolute" (*Scott*). BRAVURA connotes spirit, brilliancy, or dash of execution; as, "This burning of Habelschwert by way of mere *bravura*" (*Carlyle*); but it is commonly confined to its technical musical sense (see def.), which is sometimes applied, by transfer, to other than musical composition; as, "That careless fling of the voice, that happy rapture, that *bravura*, which makes the listener's heart go near to burst with . . . joy" (*M. Hewlett*); "Occasionally he writes in simplicity as well as sincerity, without labored linguistic *bravuras*" (*The Nation*).

brav'ing (brā'vĭng), *n.* A bravado; a boast.

bra'vo (brä'vō; brā'vō; 277), *n.; pl.* -VOES or -VOS (-vōz). [It. See BRAVE, *a.*] **1.** A daring villain; a bandit; one who sets law at defiance; a professional assassin or murderer.

2. Bravado; daring. *Obs.*

bra'vo (brä'vō), *interj.* [It. See BRAVE.] Well done! excellent! — an exclamation expressive of applause. — *n.; pl.* BRAVOS (-vōz). An exclamation of "bravo;" a shout of applause.

bra'vo, *v. i.;* BRA'VOED (-vōd); BRA'VO-ING. **1.** = BRAVE.

2. To greet with the interjection "bravo."

bra-vu'ra (brȧ-vōō'rȧ), *n.* [It., prop., bravery, spirit. See BRAVE.] **1.** A show of daring or brilliancy; dash.

2. *Music.* A florid, brilliant style of music, written to display the range and flexibility of a voice, or the technical force and skill of a performer; virtuoso music.

Syn. — See BRAVERY.

braw (brô), *a.* [See BRAVE, *a.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Well-dressed; handsome; smart; brave; as, a *braw* lad. *Burns.*

2. Good; fine. "A *braw* night." *Scott.*

brawl (brôl), *n.* [F. *branle* a sort of dance, shake.] *Obs.*

a A kind of movement or pace in dancing. **b** A kind of sprightly dance; also, the music or air of the dance. *Shak.*

brawl, *v. i.;* BRAWLED (brôld); BRAWL'ING. [ME. *braulen* to quarrel, boast, *brallen* to cry, make a noise; cf. LG. *brallen* to brag, MHG. *prällen*, G. *prahlen*, D. *brallen*, W. *bragal* to vociferate, brag, Armor. *bragal* to romp, to strut.]

1. To quarrel noisily and outrageously.

Let a man that is a man consider that he is a fool that *brawleth* openly with his wife. *Golden Boke*

2. To complain loudly; to scold.

3. To make a loud confused noise, as the water of a rapid stream running over stones.

Where the brook *brawls* along the painful road. *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — Wrangle, squabble, contend.

brawl, *v. t.* **1.** To scold; revile. *Obs.*

2. To dispute about; to utter clamorously

3. To drive or force by brawling; — used with *down, out*, etc.

brawl, *n.* Noisy quarrel; loud, angry contention; a broil; wrangle; tumult; as, a drunken *brawl.* Hence, a noise like, or likened to, wrangling; as, the *brawl* of a brook.

His sports were hindered by thy *brawls.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Quarrel, uproar, row, tumult. See DISPUTE.

brawn (brôn), *n.* [OF. *braon* fleshy part, muscle, fr. OHG. *brāto* flesh, G. *braten* roast meat; akin to Icel. *brāðr* flesh, food of beasts, AS. *brǣde* roast meat, *brǣdan* to roast, G. *braten*, and possibly to E. *breed.*] **1.** A muscle; flesh. *Obs.*

Formed well of *brawns* and of bones. *Chaucer.*

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brash, *v. t. & i.* To attack. *Obs*
brash'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bra'sier (brā'zhẽr). Var. of BRAZIER.
brasil. † 1st BRAZIL.
‖ **bra'si-le'te** (brȧ'sē-lē'tē), *n.* [Sp.] Brazilwood.
bra'si-let'to (brȧ'sē-lĕt'ō), *n* [Cf. Sp & Pg *brasilete*, It. *brasiletto.*] Any of various species of *Cæsalpinia. West Indies.*
brasin. † BRAZEN. [BRASQUE.]
brask. Anglicized spelling of
brason. † BRAZEN.
brasque (brăsk), *v. t.;* BRASQUED (brăskt); BRAS'QUING (brăs'kĭng). [Cf. F. *brasquer.*] To line with brasque.
Brass, Sampson. In Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," a knavish attorney, servile, dishonest, and affectedly sentimental. He is surpassed in villainy by his sister, **Sally Brass.**
brass bass. The yellow bass (*Morone interrupta*).
brasse † BRACE.
brass edge *Horol.* A brass rim round the pillar plate
brasselat † BRACELET.
brassen † BRAZEN.
brasser. † BRACER.
‖ **bras'se-rie'** (brăs'rē'), *n.* [F.] In France, a brewery; also, in France and elsewhere, a beer shop or saloon, esp. one also serving food
bras'set (brăs'ĕt; Yt), *n Armor.* = BRASSART.
‖ **bras'seur'** (brȧ'sûr'), *n.* [Canadian F.] The harp seal. *Fr. Amer.* [BRASSY.
brass'ey, *n. Golf* Var. of
bras-sid'ic (brȧ-sĭd'ĭk), *a. Chem.* = BRASSIC. [BRASSY.
brass'ie, *n. Golf* Var. of
brass'i-ly, *adv.* of BRASSY.
brassin † BRAZEN.
brass'i-ness. *n* See -NESS.
brass'ish. *a.* See -ISH.
brass meridian See MERIDIAN, *n.*, 7 c.
brass'-smith', *n.* An artificer who works in brass.
brassure † BRACER.
brass'-vis'aged (-vĭz'ĭjd), *a* Impudent; bold
brass wind See WIND INSTRUMENT.
bras-syl'ic (brȧ-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* [See BRASSIC; -YL.] *Chem* Designating a whitecrystalline acid, $C_{21}H_{42}O_2$, formed by oxidation of behenolic acid or erucic acid
brast (brăst), *v. t. & i.* [See BURST.] To burst *Obs. or Dial.*
braste. † BURST.
bras'tle (brăs''l), *v i.* [AS. *brastlian* to crackle, to crash.] To clatter or crack. *Obs.*
2 To brag; boast. *Dial. Eng.*
brassun † BRAZEN
bratch. Obs or dial. var. of BRACH.
bratch'et (brăch'ĕt; -ĭt). Var of BRACHET.
brath. † BROTHE
brath. *n.* [Icel. *brāð* haste, suddenness. See BROTHE.] *Obs.* Wrath; anger; ire; impetuosity; violence — **brath,** *a* — **brath'ly,** *adv.*
‖ **brat'sche** (brät'shē), *n* [G., fr. It viola da *braccio* viola held on the arm.] The tenor violin, or viola.
brat'tach (brăt'ăk), *n.* [Gael. *brataich.* See BRAT.] A standard or flag *Scot.*
brat'tish, *a.* Like a brat; childish.
brat'ty, *n.* Also **brat'tie** A brat or apron *Scot.*
‖ **brat'wurst'** (brät'vōōrst'); G *pl* -WÜRSTE (-vür'stĕ), *n.* [G.] Sausage
brauch (brôch), *n. Dial. Eng.* 1. A twig, as of hazel, used in pegging down straw. 2. Rakings of straw, used in kindling fire.
brauden † BROWDEN.
brauder † BROIDER.
braule. † BRAWL.
brau'na (brô'nȧ), *n* A Brazilian tree (*Melanoxylon brauna*) with dark fine-grained wood
braunch. † BRANCH.
braunchelet † BRANCHLET.
braune † BRAWN
‖ **braun'ne** (broi'nĕ), *n.* [G.] = BRUNISURE.
braunk. † BRANKE
bra-vade', *n* [F.] Bravado. *Obs. or Archaic. Fanshawe*
bra-vade', *v. t & i.* To show bravado; to dare; defy *Archaic*
bra-va'do-ism (brȧ-vä'dō-ĭz'm; brȧ-vȧ'dō-), *n* See ISM.
Bra'va's Knight (brä'vȧz). Orlando Furioso; — so called as being the Marquis of Brava.
brave'ness, *n.* See -NESS
brav'er (brāv'ẽr), *n.* One who braves danger, etc; also, formerly, a bonster. [BRAVO.
‖ **bra'vi** (brä'vē) It. pl. of
brav'ing-ly, *adv* of *braving*, p. pr. of BRAVE.
brav'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
‖ **bra-vis'si-mo** (brä-vĭs'sĭ-mō), *superl* of BRAVO, interj [It.]
brav'i-ty, *n.* [Cf. OF. *braveté* elegance.] Bravery. *Obs.*
bra-vu'ra-ish, *a* See -ISH.
bra'vy, *n.* [LL. *bravium*, Gr. βραβειον.] A prize given in sports. *Obs Lydgate.*
brawde, *v. t.* [See BRAID, *v.*] To embroider; braid. *Obs*
brawden Obs p. p. of BRAID.
brawdrye. † BROIDERY.
brawl, *v. i.* [Cf. F. *branler.*] To vibrate; waver. *Obs.*
brawl, *n* A brawler *Obs.*
brawld. Brawled. *Ref. Sp.*
brawl'er, *n* One that brawls.
braw'lie (brô'lĭ). Var. of BRAWLY. *Scot.*
brawl'ing, *p. pr.* of BRAWL. "An irksome *brawling* scold." *Shak.* — **brawl'ing-ly,** *adv*
brawl'some, *a.* See -SOME.
brawl'y, *adv.* of BRAW. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [BRAWLY. *Scot.*
braw'lys (brô'lĭs), *adv.* =

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2. Full, strong muscles, esp. of the arm or leg; muscular strength; a protuberant muscular part of the body; sometimes, the arm.

Brawn without brain is thune *Dryden.*

It was ordained that murtherers should be brent on the *brawn* of the left hand. *E Hall*

And in my vantbrace put this withered *brawn* *Shak.*

In the Great Bible and in Coverdale's Bible *brawn* is used to translate the Hebrew חֵלֶב which in the King James, Geneva, and Revised Versions (*Ps.* cxix 70), is translated "grease" The Douay Bible, after the Vulgate, follows a different pointing, and has instead "is curdled like milk"

3. The flesh of a boar, specif., pickled or potted flesh of a boar, as headcheese; hence, *Obs. or Dial.*, a boar.

4. Thickened or calloused skin.

brawn (brôn), *v. t. & i.* 1. To render, or grow, hard or callous.

2. To fatten, as a pig

brawned (brônd), *a.* Brawny. — **brawn'ed-ness** (brôn'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

brawn'y (brôn'ĭ), *a.* 1. Having large, strong muscles; muscular; fleshy; strong. "*Brawny* limbs." *Irving.*

2. Callous; hardened. *Obs.*

Syn. — Sinewy, athletic, stalwart, powerful, robust.

braws (brôz), *n.* Fine clothes; bravery. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

brax'y (brăk'sĭ; brâk'-), *n.* [Cf. AS. *breac* rheum, *broc* sickness, Ir. *bracha* corruption.. *Jamieson.*] 1. A fatal infectious disease of sheep, most common in cold weather, closely resembling anthrax, caused by the microorganism *Bacillus gastromycosis* of the stomach and intestines. It is common in Iceland, Scotland, and Norway.

2. A diseased sheep, or its mutton.

bray (brā), *v. t.*; BRAYED (brād); BRAY'ING. [ME. *brayen*, OF. *breier*, F. *broyer*, to pound, grind, fr. OHG. *brehhan* to break. See BREAK.] To pound, beat, rub, or grind small or fine; as, to *bray* ink in printing.

Though thou shouldest *bray* a fool in a mortar. . . yet will not his foolishness depart from him. *Prov* xxvii 22.

bray, *v. i.* [ME. *brayen*, F. *braire* to bray, OF. *braire* to cry; cf. LL. *bragire* to whinny; perh. fr. the Celtic and akin to E. *break*; or perh. of imitative origin.] 1. To utter a loud harsh cry; — now chiefly used of the ass or donkey.

Laugh, and they
Return it louder than an ass can *bray.* *Dryden.*

2. To make a loud harsh, grating, or discordant noise.

And Christes people proudly curse
With broad books, and *braying* bell. *Plowman's Tale.*

bray, *v. t.* To make or utter (a loud harsh or discordant sound); — often used with *out.*

And varying notes the war pipes *brayed.* *Scott.*

bray, *n.* A harsh cry, esp. of an ass; also, any harsh, grating, or discordant sound.

The *bray* and roar of multitudinous London *Jerrold.*

bray'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that brays or grinds; specif. . **a** An implement for braying and spreading ink in hand printing. **b** A beam supporting the bridge tree of a compound lever used in a corn mill to raise or lower the upper grindstone.

bray'er, *n.* One that brays like an ass. *Pope.*

bray'ing, *p. a.* Making a harsh noise; blaring. "*Braying* trumpets." *Shak.*

bray'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **a** A porous sandstone used for scrubbing. *Local, Scot.* **b** A very porous sandstone of the Lower Cretaceous. *Australia.*

Bray'ton's al-loy' (brā'tŭnz). An alloy composed of equal parts of zinc and tin, used for eyelets.

bra'za (brä'thä; bra'sa; 268), *n.* [Sp.] **a** A Spanish measure of length corresponding to the fathom. In Spain it is equal to 5.48 feet (1.672 m.), in the Argentine Republic to 5.69 feet (1.733 m.). **b** A measure of area. See MEASURE.

braze (brāz), *v. t.*; BRAZED (brāzd); BRAZ'ING (brāz'ĭng). [F. *braser*, of G. or Scand. origin. Cf. BRAZIER a pan.] 1. To solder with hard solder, esp. with an alloy of copper and zinc.

2. To harden. "Now I am *brazed* to it." *Shak.*

braze, *v. t.* [AS. *bræsian*, fr. *bræs* brass. See BRASS.] To make, cover, or ornament with or as if with brass.

brazed (brāzd), *p. a.* United or formed by brazing.

braze'-joint'ed, *a.* United by a brazed joint or joints.

bra'zen (brā'z'n), *a.* [ME. *brasen*, AS. *bræsen*. See BRASS.] 1. Pertaining to, made of, or resembling, brass.

2. Sounding harsh and loud, like resounding brass.

3. Impudent; immodest; shameless.

brazen age, *Myth.*, the bronze age. — **b.,** *or* **molten, sea,** *Jewish Antiq.*, a large laver or basin of copper or bronze, resting on twelve brazen oxen, placed in Solomon's temple for the use of the priests. 1 *Kings* vii. 23-26; 2 *Chron.* iv. 2-5.

bra'zen (brā'z'n), *v. t.*; BRA'ZENED (-z'nd); BRA'ZEN-ING. 1. To face brazenly; to carry impudently or shamelessly; usually with *out* or *through*; as, to *brazen* it through.

Sabina *brazened* it out before Mrs. Wygram, but inwardly she was resolved to be a good deal more circumspect. *W. Black.*

2. To make bold or brazen; harden.

bra'zen-browed' (-broud'), *a.* Shamelessly impudent.

bra'zen-face' (-fās'), *n.* An impudent or shameless person. "Well said, *brazenface*; hold it out." *Shak.*

bra'zen-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Impudent; shameless. — **bra'zen-faced'ly** (-fās'tlĭ), *adv.*

bra'zier (brā'zhẽr), *n.* [ME. *brasiere.* See BRASS.] An artificer who works in brass.

bra'zier, *n.* [F. *brasier*, *braisier*, fr. *braise* live coals, OF. *brése*, of G. or Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *brasa* live coal, Sw. *brasa* to flame, Dan. *brase* to roast. Cf. BRAZE to solder.] A pan for holding burning coals.

braz'il (brăz'ĭl), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] *Mining.* Iron pyrites; also, coal containing much pyrites; any hard impure coal. *Dial. Eng.*

bra-zil' (brä-zĭl'; *formerly, and still in Eng. dial.*, brăz'ĭl), *n.* [ME. *brasil*, LL. *brasile* (cf. Pg. & Sp. *brasil*, Pr. *bresil*); perh. from Sp. or Pg. *brasa* a live coal (cf. BRAZE, BRAZIER a pan); or Ar. *vars* plant for dyeing red or yellow. This name was given to the wood from its color; and it is said that King Emanuel, of Portugal, gave the name *Brazil* to the country in South America on account of its producing this wood.] 1. The hard red wood usually called *brazilwood.* This wood was taken as a type of hardness, whence the common dial. Eng. expression *as hard as brazil*, sometimes referred to *brazil*, iron pyrites.

Are my bones *brazil*, or my flesh of oak? *Quarles.*

2. The red dyestuff and dye obtained from brazilwood; also, stuff dyed with it. *Obs.*

Bra-zil' (brä-zĭl'), *n.* 1. A country of South America.

2. A Brazil nut.

Brazil Current, a warm current flowing southward along the coast of Brazil. — **B. nut,** an oily 3-angled nut, the seed of the lecythidaceous Brazilian tree *Bertholletia excelsa.* See OIL, *Table I* The large, globular fruit contains 18 to 24 closely packed nuts. — **B. wax.** = CARNAUBA WAX.

Brazil Nut. 1 Fruit showing arrangement of nuts, 2 Nut

Bra-zil'ian (-yăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Brazil. — *n.* Native or inhabitant of Brazil.

Brazilian arrowroot, a nutritious starch obtained from the bitter cassava. See CASSAVA. — **B. clover,** lucern. — **B. cocoa,** guarana. — **B. elemi.** See ELEMI. — **B. emerald,** a green, transparent variety of tourmaline. — **B. gum.** a Courbaril copal b Angico gum. — **B. morning-glory,** an ornamental Brazilian pink-flowered ipomœa (*Ipomœa setosa*) with setose stems densely covered with bristly hairs. — **B. nutmeg,** the aromatic fruit of the lauraceous tree *Cryptocarya moschata.* — **B. pebble.** See PEBBLE, *n.*, 2. — **B. sapphire,** a blue transparent variety of tourmaline. — **B. sassafras,** the South American lauraceous tree *Nectandra puchury*, whose seed is the pichurim bean. — **B. snakeroot,** the tropical South American rubiaceous shrub *Chiococca anguifuga.* — **B. spiderflower,** any of certain Brazilian melastomaceous plants of the genus *Tibouchina*, having hairy stamens. — **B. subregion,** *Zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Neotropical region including tropical South America. — **B. tea.** **a** The dried leaves of *Lantana pseudothea*, used in Brazil as a substitute for tea. **b** The dried leaves of *Valeriana modes mutabilis*, used as a substitute for tea. **c** = MATÉ. — **B. wax palm,** the carnauba.

bra-zil'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* [See 2d BRAZIL.] 1. The heavy dyewood of *Biancæa sappan.* See SAPAN WOOD.

2. The similar wood of various tropical American species of *Cæsalpinia* or related genera. It is used in cabinet work, but more especially in the preparation of red and purple dyes, being one of the soluble redwoods. The best is the heartwood of *C. echinata*, but it is also obtained from *C. brasiliensis*, *C. crista*, and other species, known as *brasiletto.* See REDWOOD.

‖ **bre'a** (brā'ä), *n.* [Sp., in senses 1 b, 2.] **1. a** Any species of *Canarium*, esp. *C. indicum* (**brea blanca**) and *C. pimela* (**brea negra**). **b** The elemi from these trees. See CANARIUM.

2. Maltha, or mineral tar.

breach (brēch), *n.* [ME. *breche*, AS. *brece* (in comp.) a (broken) piece, fr. *brecan* to break: cf. also F. *brèche* breach, of G. origin, akin to E. *break.* See BREAK; cf. BRAKE (the instrument), BRACK a break.] 1. Act of breaking, or state of being broken, breached, or broken through, rupture; fracture; — now only fig. or in secondary senses.

Ordnance that . . may . . . save the walls from *breach* *Marlowe.*

2. A breaking of waters, as over a vessel; the waters themselves; surge; surf.

The Lord hath broken forth upon mine enemies before me, as the *breach* of waters. 2 *Sam.* v. 20.

3. A breaking or infraction of a law, or of any obligation or tie; violation; nonfulfillment; as, a *breach* of contract.

4. A breaking out upon; an inroad; an assault.

The Lord had made a *breach* upon Uzza. 1 *Chron* xiii. 11.

5. A breaking up of amicable relations; rupture.

There 's fallen between him and my lord
An unkind *breach.* *Shak.*

6 The leap of a whale out of water.

7. A bruise; a wound; also, a rupture or hernia.

Breach for *breach*, eye for eye *Lev* xxiv 20

8. A gap or opening made by breaking or battering, as in a wall or fortification; the space between the parts of a solid body rent by violence; a break; a rupture.

Once more unto the *breach*, dear friends, once more;
Or close the wall up with our English dead *Shak.*

9. A break in a coast line; a harbor *Archaic.* *Judges* v. 17.

10. A pause; interruption; interval. *Obs.*

11. Land broken up preparatory to sowing. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Rent, cleft, chasm, rift, gap, aperture; break, disruption, fracture, rupture; infraction, infringement, violation; quarrel, dispute, difference, misunderstanding.

breach of arrest, *Mil.*, the offense, committed by an officer in arrest, of leaving without authority the limits within which he is ordered to remain. — **b. of faith,** a failure to keep a promise; a betrayal of confidence or trust. — **b. of prison.** = PRISON BREACH. — **b. of privilege,** a violation of the rights of a privileged assembly, as those of the English Parliament, of Congress, or of a State legislature. — **b. of promise,** violation of one's plighted word, esp. of a promise to marry.

Actions for *breach of promise* of marriage seem to have first gained a footing in England in the reign of Charles I., when it was held that the promise is a good and not merely a spiritual consideration. Modern Continental law admits very sparingly of such an action. *T. E. Holland.*

— **b. of the peace,** disorderly conduct, disturbing the public peace. See PEACE. — **b. of trust,** violation of one's duty or faith in a matter intrusted to one.

breach (brēch), *v. t.*; BREACHED (brēcht); BREACH'ING. To make a breach or opening in; as, to *breach* the walls of a city.

breach, *v. i.* 1. To make or cause a break, or quarrel. *Obs.*

2. To break the water, as by leaping out; — said of a whale.

breach'y (-ĭ), *a.* 1. Having a breach or breaches.

2. Brackish. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. Apt to break fences; as, *breachy* cattle.

bread (brĕd), *n* [AS. *brēad* fragment, morsel, bread; akin to OFries. *brād*, OS. *brōd*, D. *brood*, G. *brod*, *brot*, Icel. *brauð*, Sw. & Dan. *bröd.*] 1. An article of food made from flour or meal by moistening, kneading, and baking. Previous to baking the dough is usually treated in some way to render it light and porous, as by mixing it with yeast or leaven or baking powder, by moistening with carbonated water (giving **aërated bread**), or even by beating it so as to inclose bubbles of air. The yeast or leaven sets up fermentation, giving off the gas carbon dioxide, which inflates, or "raises," the dough; the same gas is generated by the interaction of the acid and the carbonate in baking powder or of sour milk and soda, or escapes from the carbonated water. In **salt-rising bread** fermentation is set up by germs from the air, the salt preventing undesirable processes.

2 A piece or portion of bread; a roll; a loaf; as, an altar *bread. Now chiefly Eccl.*

Smaller *breads* or wafers for the communicants *Rev. F. G Lee.*

3. Food, sustenance, support of life, in general.

Give us this day our daily *bread.* *Mott.* vi. 11

4. A preparation resembling bread, as (formerly) pie crust.

5. Bee bread.

bread-and-cheese, sorrel. — **Bread-and-cheese War,** a revolt of the famine-stricken peasants, or **Bread-and-cheese Folk,** in Holland in 1491-92, due to extortion of the rulers.

bread (brĕd), *v. t.*; BREAD'ED; BREAD'ING. 1. To provide with bread, or sustenance

2. *Cookery.* To treat with bread, as in covering with bread crumbs preparatory to cooking, as, *breaded* cutlets.

bread and butter, *or* (esp when used adjectively or in sense 2) **bread-and-butter,** *n.* 1. Bread spread with butter; hence, *Colloq.*, livelihood. As an attributive adjective phrase: **a** Suggestive of those who eat bread and butter, that is, children; juvenile; boyish or girlish. **b** Associated or connected with getting a livelihood; mercenary; workaday; prosaic.

2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Toadflax. **b** Greenbrier.

bread beetle. A small beetle (*Sitodrepa panicea*) of cylindrical shape, about one tenth of an inch long, and light brown in color, belonging to the family Ptinidæ. It is found both in America and Europe in provisions and stored vegetable products, including tobacco and many kinds of drugs, as well as bread, biscuit, seeds, etc., and in old books. Called also *drug-store beetle* and *biscuit beetle.*

bread corn. Corn or grain of which bread is made.

bread crumb. 1. A crumb of bread; crumbled bread.

2. The soft or crumbly part of bread.

bread'en (brĕd'n), *a.* Made of bread. *Rare.*

bread'fruit' (-frōōt'), *n.* 1. **a** The large round fruit of a Polynesian moraceous tree (*Artocarpus communis*). It is from four to seven inches in diameter, and when baked somewhat resembles bread. It is a staple food throughout the South Pacific islands. **b** The tall tree (**breadfruit tree**) which bears this fruit. Cloth is made from the bark; the timber is useful; and a birdlime is obtained from the sticky juice. The tree is cultivated throughout the tropics.

Breadfruit. 1 Fruit; 2, 3 Staminate and Pistillate Flower clusters.

2. The screw pine *Pandanus pedunculatus. Australia.*

bread'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* **a** The nut of a moraceous tree (*Brosimum alicastrum*) of Jamaica and Mexico. It is roasted and ground into a flour from which bread is made. **b** The seeded or fertile variety of the breadfruit.

bread'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* The root of a fabaceous plant (*Psoralea esculenta*) of the western United States. It abounds in starch, and affords a nutritious food. It was the *pomme blanche* of Canadian voyageurs.

bread sauce. A rich seasoned sauce containing bread crumbs, usually served with game.

bread'stuff' (-stŭf'), *n.* That of which bread is made; also, bread; biscuit; — used chiefly in the *pl.*

breadth (brĕdth), *n.* [ME. *brede*, *breede*, whence later *bredethe*, AS. *brǽdu*, fr. *brād* broad. See BROAD, *a.*] 1. Distance from side to side of any surface or thing; measure across, or at right angles to the length; width.

2. Anything considered with reference to, or measured by, its width or breadth; as, a *breadth* of cloth.

Transplanted large *breadths* of . . . firs. *J Simpson.*

3. Spaciousness or extent; distance.

If there be *breadth* enough in the world. *Shak*

4. Largeness; liberality; catholicity.

5. Freedom from restraint; undue license; grossness.

6. Quality of having the details so massed as to produce an impression of largeness and unity.

Breadth of coloring is a prominent character in the painting of all great masters. *Weale.*

7. *Logic.* Extension or denotation.

breadth'ways' (-wāz') } *adv.* In the direction of the
breadth'wise' (-wīz') } breadth

bread tree. **a** The breadfruit. **b** In Africa, a simaroubaceous tree (*Irvingia barteri*) with edible nuts.

bread'win'ner (brĕd'wĭn'ẽr), *n.* The member of a family whose labor supplies its food; one who works for his living; also, a means of gaining a livelihood.

bread'win'ning, *n.* The gaining of a livelihood.

break, *or* **brake** (brāk), *n.* [Cf. BRAKE an instrument.] A kind of large wagonette, sometimes covered and usually designed to carry about twenty people.

break (brāk), *v. i.*; *pret.* BROKE (brōk), *Archaic* BRAKE; *p. p.* BRO'KEN (brō'k'n), *Obs. or Archaic* BROKE, *p. pr. & vb. n.* BREAK'ING. [ME. *breken*, AS. *brecan*; akin to OS. *brekan*, D. *breken*, OHG. *brehhan*, G. *brechen*, Icel. *braka* to creak, Sw. *braka*, *bräkka*, to crack, Dan. *brække* to break, Goth. *brikan* to break, L. *frangere.* Cf. BRAY to pound, BREACH, FRAGILE.] 1. In general, to separate into parts or fragments as a result of concussion or of stress; to strain apart or cause to fall apart by any force, whether a thrust, pull, or shear. The separation is characteristically sudden and violent, as distinguished from the gradual process of *tearing*, and the effect of the force is distributed over a relatively wide area, while in *cutting* there is gradual separation along a line of contact of the cutting instrument.

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brawn'er, *n.* A boar killed for the table.

brawn'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

brax'ied (brăk'sĭd; brâk'-), *a.* Braxy. *Scot.* [BRAID, BREY.]

bray. Obs. or dial. var. of BRAE.

brayd. Brayed. *Ref. Sp*

brayd, brayde. † BRAID.

braye, *n.* [F. *braie.*] *Fort.* A breastwork or outwork. *Obs.*

bra'yette' (brĕ'yĕt'). Var. of BRAGUETTE.

braygirdle. † BREECHGIRDLE.

brayl, brayle. † BRAIL.

brayn, brayne. † BRAIN.

brays. Var. of BREEZE, cinders.

Braz. *Abbr.* Brazilian.

braze. † BRAISE.

brazed (brāzd). Var. of BRACED.

bra'zen-ly, *adv.* of BRAZEN.

bra'zen-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

bra'zier-y (brā'zhẽr-ĭ), *n.* Work of braziers

bra-zil'e-in, *n.* = BRASILEIN

bra-zil'e-to (brä-zĭ-lĕ'tō). = BRASILETTO.

braz'i-lin, *n. Chem.* = BRASILIN.

bra-zil'ite (brä-zĭ'līt), *n.* [From *Brazil*, its locality.] *Min.* A variety of baddeleyite.

braz'ing (brāz'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of BRAZE.

bre. Obs. or dial. var. of BREE.

breac. Obs. pret. of BREAK.

breace. † BRACE.

breache. † BREECH.

breach'er, *n.* One that makes or commits a breach.

breach'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

breach'i-ly, *adv.* of BREACHY.

breacht. Breached. *Ref. Sp.*

bread. Var. of BREDE. *Archaic.*

bread. Obs. pret. & p. p. of BREED, *v.*

bread berry Bread softened with hot water and sweetened.

breade. Obs. or dial. var. of BRAID, BREAD, BREDE.

bread flake. A hanging rack to hold oatcakes *Dial. Eng.*

bread'less, *a.* See -LESS. —

bread'less-ness, *n.*

bread meal. 1. Flour of barley and peas; unrefined flour for brown bread. *Dial. Eng.* 2. Rock meal.

bread-stitch. Var. of BRED-STITCH. *Archaic.*

bread study. A study fitting the student to earn a livelihood.

breadth'en (brĕd'th'n), *v. t.* = BROADEN. [index.]

breadth index. The cephalic

breadth'less, *a.* See -LESS.

breadth molded *or* **moulded.** *Shipbuilding.* The greatest beam measured to the inside of the shell plating

breadth'rid'ers (-rĭd'ẽrz), *n. pl.* Strengthening timbers near the broadest part of a ship.

bread weight. Troy weight.

bread'y (brĕd'ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of bread; breaden.

bre'aghe, *n.* [Ir. *breith* judgment, sentence.] *Irish Tribal Law.* Blood money. *Spenser.*

break. Dial. var. of BRAKE.

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2. Hence, to sever or separate violently, roughly, inexactly, or accidentally (sometimes with the idea of roughly *cutting* or *tearing*); specif.: **a** To tear; rend; as, to *break* a gown. *Dial. Eng. or Obs.* **b** To cut or tear up (game or fowl); to carve. **c** *Carding.* To comb roughly. *Obs. or R.* **d** To rupture the surface of; specif., to plow (land) preparatory to sowing; — sometimes used with *in* and *up*.

Verse *breaks* the ground, and penetrates the brake. *Dryden.*

e To crack (the skin), or the skin of (the head, etc.), as in cudgeling; bruise; wound.

3. To destroy, impair, disable, or overcome by or as if by breaking; specif.: **a** To shatter; to reduce to fragments; also, to crush.

The victim *broke* in pieces the musical instruments. *Prescott*

b To crumble; to make to dissolve. *Obs.* **c** To destroy the completeness of; to remove a part from; as, to *break* a set, to *break* a bottle of wine; to *break* a five-dollar bill by exchanging it for small currency. **d** To destroy the arrangement of; to throw into disorder; pierce; as, to *break* ranks; to *break* the balls at pool. **e** To destroy the strength, firmness, or consistency of; as, to *break* flax.

4. Hence, of immaterial things or states: To destroy the tone, firmness, or resiliency of; specif.. **a** To exhaust; to crush the strength or spirit of.

An old man, *broken* with storms of state. *Shak.*

b To reduce to subjection; to make tractable; discipline; tame; as, to *break* a colt; to *break* a horse to the saddle.

Why, then thou canst not *break* her to the lute? *Shak.*

c To destroy the financial credit of, bankrupt, ruin.

With arts like these rich Matho, when he speaks,
Attracts all fees, and little lawyers *breaks*. *Dryden.*

d To destroy the official character and standing of, to cashier; degrade; dismiss; deprive (a person *of* rank, commission, or the like).

I see a great officer *broken*. *Swift.*
The lieutenant of the guard . . was *broken* of his rank. *Stevenson.*

e To go beyond or exceed (a record); as, he *broke* the record for the high jump.

5. To lay open by or as if by breaking; to part (barriers or bonds) so as to obtain ingress or egress; hence, to lay or force open and to pass in or out; to burst in, through, or out; to penetrate. Specif.: **a** To force a way into, or a passage through. **b** To escape by forcing a way from.

The faithless slave that *broke* her bower. *Byron.*

c To lay open as by breaking; as, to *break* a package. **d** To tear away, separate, or free, by breaking.

Break his yoke from off thy neck. *Gen* xxvii. 40

e To make or open by or as if by breaking; as, to *break* a path; to *break* a hole in a wall.

6. Hence, of immaterial things: **a** To transgress or violate; to do violence to by disregarding; as, to *break* a law, an obligation, or a promise.

Out, out, hyena! these are thy wonted arts . .
To *break* all faith, all vows, deceive, betray *Milton.*

b To lay open, as a purpose; to disclose; divulge.

Katharine, *break* thy mind to me. *Shak.*

c To impart, as news or information; to broach; — with *to*, and often with a word implying some reserve; as, to *break* news gently, to *break* a purpose cautiously. **d** To utter or give expression to; as, to *break* a joke.

7. To penetrate; cleave.

What beam shall *break* my night? *Byron.*

8. To sever the continuity of or alter the character of the connection of, as by an irruption; to cause an alteration, cessation, or termination of the continuity of; to interrupt. Specif.: **a** To destroy the continuity of; to cause to be discontinuous; as, to *break* joints (as in Flemish bond; see BOND, *Illust.*); fig., to dissolve or terminate; to interrupt; as, to *break* silence; to *break* one's sleep; to *break* one's journey.

Go, release them, Ariel,
My charms I'll *break*, their senses I'll restore! *Shak*

b To open or interrupt (an electric circuit or current); — opposed to *make*. **c** To diminish or turn aside the force of; to lessen or avert the shock of, as of a fall or the wind.

I'll rather leap down first, and *break* your fall *Dryden.*

d To change the direction of, as a line. **e** *Cricket.* To impart break to (a ball) in bowling. **f** *Music.* To divide (a chord) by rendering its component tones separately, as in an arpeggio; to divide (a note) into an equivalent series of shorter notes.

Frangere voces means to *break* the long notes into ornamental flourishes; hence musica fracta, broken music. *C. F. A. Williams.*

g *Teleg.* To stop (the sending operator) to verify a message.

9. To cause in (one) the discontinuance (of a habit or practice); as, to *break* any one of a bad habit; also, with *off*, to discontinue. "*Break* off thy sins." *Dan.* iv. 27.

10 To alter the character of; specif.: **a** Of hard water, to soften (lye). **b** Of colors, to alter the tone of by an admixture of another color or shade.

Syn.—Dispart, rend, tear; shatter, batter; violate, infringe; demolish, destroy; burst, dislocate.

to break a gun, *Firearms*, to open a breech-loading gun or pistol. — **to b. a house,** *Law*, to remove or set aside with violence and a felonious intent any part of a house or of the fastenings provided to secure it. The breaking is actual; or it may be constructive, as where an entrance is gained by fraud, conspiracy, or threats. — **to b. a lance,** to engage in a tilt or contest. — **to b. a straw,** to fall out; quarrel. *Humorous.* — **to b. bread,** to partake of or dispense bread or food, as in the Communion. — **to b. bulk,** to destroy the entirety of a load, package, etc., as in beginning to unload, or in transferring in detail, as from boats to cars, or otherwise removing or taking away a part of it; specif., of a bailee, to treat that which is held by bailment in such a manner as to destroy its entirety in the eyes of the law, as by opening a package and removing part of the contents. Such an act if done in breach of trust terminates the bailment, so that in the commission of any subsequent wrongful act the bailee no longer has that character. — **to b. camp,** to take the camp to pieces; pack up and abandon the camping ground. — **to b. cover** *or* **covert,** to start from a covert or lair; — said of game. — **to b. down.** **a** To break (anything) so as to force or cause (it) to fall downward; to demolish; destroy. **b** To crush; overwhelm; as, to *break down* one's strength; to *break down* opposition. **c** To shape or crush by rolling, stamping, or the like, as in the preliminary processes of metal working, in granulating the mill cake of gunpowder, etc. **d** To qualify; tone down; as, to *break down* a color. — **to b. ground.** **a** To open the earth as for planting; to commence excavation, as for building, siege operations, and the like; as, to *break ground* for a foundation, a canal, or a railroad: hence, to begin to execute any project. **b** *Naut.* To raise the anchor from the bottom. — **to b. in.** **a** To force in; as, to *break in* a door. **b** To train; discipline; as, to *break in* a horse. — **to b. jail,** to make an unlawful escape from jail. See PRISON BREACH. — **to break no squares,** to create no disturbance; make no difference. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **to b. one's neck,** to hasten or strive in a breakneck manner. *Colloq.* — **to b. out.** **a** To take or force out by or as if by breaking; as, to *break out* a pane of glass. **b** *Naut.* To take out, open up, or loosen, preparatory to using; as, to *break out* stores or a sail. A sail is often hoisted in stops and broken out by breaking the stops. — **to b. out a cargo,** to unstow a cargo so as to unload it easily. — **to b. parle,** to begin a parley. *Obs.* — **to b. Priscian's head,** to mitinge or violate the rules of grammar. See PRISCIAN, *Biog. Dict.* — **to b. prison** *or* **jail,** *Law*, to commit prison breach. — **to b. sheer,** *Naut.*, to ride out of sheer. See SHEER. — **to b. soil,** *Hunting*, to cross a stretch of water; — said of a stag. *Obs. or R.* — **to b. squares,** to depart or vary from an accustomed order. *Obs.* — **to b. step,** *Mil.*, to cease keeping step; march out of time. — **to b. the back.** **a** To dislocate the backbone; hence, to disable totally. **b** To get through the hardest part; as, to *break the back* of an undertaking. **c** *Naut.* To break the keel and keelson; — said of a ship. — **to b. the bank,** *Gaming*, to win the whole bank, or the money staked by the banker at one sitting. — **to b. the heart of.** **a** To bring to despair or hopeless grief; to cause to be utterly cast down by sorrow. **b** To bring almost to completion; to finish very nearly; as, he has *broken the heart* of the task. — **to b. the ice,** to get through first difficulties; to overcome obstacles and make a beginning; to introduce a subject. — **to b. the neck.** **a** To dislocate the joints of the neck. **b** To destroy the main force; to get the hardest part done; to break the back.

What they presume to borrow from her sage and virtuous rules
. . . *breaks the neck* of their own cause. *Milton*

A capital spinner of a yarn when he had *broken the neck* of his day's work and got plenty of ale under his belt. *T. Hughes.*

— **to b. up.** **a** To separate into parts by or as by breaking; to interrupt the continuity of. "*Break up* this capon." *Shak.* **b** To open up, as a mine, by digging new or fallow ground, by plowing, etc. **c** To burst open; to open forcibly, as a letter, a house, etc. **d** To dissolve; to put an end to. "*Break up* the court." *Shak.* **e** To unsettle or disconcert completely; to upset; confuse; — often with *all*; as, the news *broke* me *all up*. *Colloq.* — **to b. upon a wheel,** to execute or torture by stretching upon a wheel or wooden frame, as a Saint Andrew's cross, and breaking the limbs with an iron bar.

Breaking on the wheel was abolished in France at the Revolution, but was used in Germany as late as 1827. *Johnson's Univ Cyc.*

break (brāk), *v. i.* **1.** To come apart or divide into two or more pieces, usually with suddenness and violence; to part; to burst asunder; to dash in pieces; specif., of waves or a sea, lake, etc., to curl over and fall in foam or so as to form surf.

Break, break, break on thy cold gray stones, O sea! *Tennyson.*

2. To open spontaneously, or by pressure from within, as a bubble, a tumor, a seed vessel, a bag.

Else the bottles *break*, and the wine runneth out. *Matt.* ix. 17.

3. To come apart gradually, or part by part; to disintegrate or dissolve; as, the cream *breaks* in the churn, the frost *breaks* under the influence of the rising sun.

4. To fail, weaken, or succumb as if by breaking. Specif.: **a** To dissolve; relax.

She *broke* into wild weeping *Kingsley.*

b To open up; to be scattered or dissipated; to give way; as, the enemy *broke* before them.

At length the darkness begins to *break*. *Macaulay*

c To be crushed, or overwhelmed with sorrow or grief; as, my heart is *breaking*. **d** To become weakened in constitution or faculties; to lose health or strength.

See how the dean begins to *break*;
Poor gentleman! he droops apace. *Swift.*

e To fail in business; to become bankrupt

He that puts all upon adventures doth oftentimes *break*, and come to poverty. *Bacon.*

5. To emerge or depart by breaking bonds or restraints; to burst forth violently; as, a cry *broke* from his lips.

And from the turf a fountain *broke*,
And gurgled at our feet. *Wordsworth*

6. To enter forcibly; to force a way or passage.

The Lacedæmonians afterwards *broke* into Attica *Hobbes.*

7. To come suddenly (into sight or notice); specif., to dawn; as, the scene *broke* on his sight.

The day begins to *break* and night is fled. *Shak*

8. To make a beginning by or as if by breaking; specif., to enter into communication; to communicate. *Obs.*

With him to *break* of some intended act *Drayton.*

9 To make an abrupt or sudden change. Specif.: **a** To change the gait; as, to *break* into a run. **b** *Cricket.* To change direction on touching the ground; — said of a ball.

10. To cease to have relations; to fall out; as, he has *broken* with the past; hence, to terminate friendship.

To *break* upon the score of danger or expense is to be mean and narrow-spirited. *Colher.*

11. Of fish, to leap wholly or partly out of the water, as after the bait.

12. *Hort.* **a** To sport; to exhibit variation, as the flowers from hybrid seedlings. **b** To flower before the proper time, as when a carnation bursts the calyx before maturity.

13. *Music.* **a** To fail in musical quality; as, a singer's voice *breaks* when it is strained beyond its compass. Also, to change in tone, as a boy's voice at puberty. **b** To change from one register to another, as certain wind instruments. **c** To change from one combination of pipes to another, as when there are several pipes to one note; — said of an organ stop.

14. *Teleg.* To break the sending operator.

to break across, *Tilting*, to break a lance crosswise instead of shattering it by a blow with the point. — **to b. away.** **a** To disengage one's self abruptly; to leave suddenly; to come or go away against resistance.

Fear me not, man; I will not *break away*. *Shak.*

b To dissolve; to disappear, as clouds or mist. **c** *Sports.* To start before the proper signal has been given.

A horse that gets control of his driver, and jumps and runs at the score or when getting the word, is said to "*break away*." *S. L. Boardman*

— **to b. back.** **a** To revert, as after an interval or interruption; specif.: (1) *Arch.* To return inward from a projection. (2) *Biol.* To revert to an ancestral type. **b** *Cricket.* To break toward the wicket from the off; — said of a ball. — **to b. down.** **a** To come down by breaking; collapse; as, the coach *broke down*. **b** To fail in health or strength. **c** To fail; to fail in the performance of an undertaking or obligation, to give way, as to grief, despair.

He had *broken down* almost at the outset. *Thackeray.*

— **to b. forth.** **a** To issue; to burst out; to come out suddenly, as sound, light, etc. "Then shall thy light *break forth* as the morning." *Is.* lviii. 8; — often with *into* in expressing or giving vent to one's feelings. "*Break forth* into singing, ye mountains." *Is.* xliv. 23. **b** To cast off or escape from restraint; as, to *break forth* in riot. *Obs. or R. Shak.* **c** To burst into speech; to exclaim suddenly. — **to b. in.** **a** To enter forcibly; to interrupt. **b** *Cricket.* To break toward the wicket from the on; — said of a ball. — **to break in upon,** to intrude upon; to approach or interrupt violently or unexpectedly. "This, this is he, softly awhile; let us not *break in upon* him." *Milton.* — **to b. off.** **a** To part or become separated by rupture, or with suddenness and violence. **b** To desist or cease suddenly. "Nay, forward, old man, do not *break off* so." *Shak.* **c** To deviate. **d** *Naut.* When sailing by the wind, to veer from the course because of the wind drawing ahead. — **to b. out.** **a** To burst forth; to break forth; to appear suddenly, as a fire or an epidemic. "For in the wilderness shall waters *break out*, and streams in the desert." *Is.* xxxv. 6. **b** To show itself in cutaneous eruptions; — said of a disease. **c** To have a rash or eruption on the skin; — said of a patient. **d** *Arch.* To project, as a chimney breast from a wall. **e** To escape from or cast off restraint; to break forth. **f** To begin speaking abruptly. — **to b. up.** **a** To become separated into parts or fragments; as, the ice *breaks up* in the rivers. **b** To disperse. "The company *breaks up*." *I. Watts* — **to b. with.** **a** To fall out; to terminate friendship. "It cannot be the Volsces dare *break with* us." *Shak.* **b** To come to an explanation; to confer. *Obs.* "I will *break with* her and *with* her father." *Shak.*

break (brāk), *n.* [See BREAK, *v. t.*; cf. BRAKE (the instrument), BREACH, BRACK a crack.] **1.** An act or the action of breaking or fracturing; rupture; fracture; also, the action of breaking in or breaking forth; irruption; inburst or outburst. Hence, specif.: **a** A departure or escape by or as if by breaking; as, a *break* for freedom. **b** A grinding of grain or meal. **c** A breaking of flax or hemp. **d** The first appearing, as of light in the morning; the dawn; as, the *break* of day; the *break* of dawn.

2. An effect of breaking; the condition produced by breaking; a gap, rent, or breach; hence, a lapse in a continuity of any sort; an interruption, specif.: **a** A cessation; a pause; as, a *break* in friendship; a *break* in the conversation. **b** An interruption in the rhythm of verse; cæsura. **c** An interruption in continuity in writing or printing, as where there is an omission, an unfilled line, a gap between two paragraphs, or the like; also, marks [. . .] indicative of such interruptions. **d** A change of direction, esp. more or less abrupt; as, a *break* in a wall. **e** That part of a tree trunk where a limb diverges.

3. That which breaks or is used in breaking; esp., that which serves to interrupt; something interposed so as to cause a rupture of continuity.

4. That which is broken out or broken off; a fragment; a part produced by or as by breaking; hence, a part resulting from a division; a modicum; a quantity; specif.: **a** A lot or consignment, as of tea. **b** *Dial.* A large quantity; a great number.

5. In various technical senses: **a** *Fort.* A change of direction in the line of the parapet of a curtain. **b** The angle where the brim and body of a hat meet. **c** *Geol. & Mining.* A fault. **d** *Naut.* A part in a ship or deck where a partial deck ends and there is a drop to a deck on a lower level. **e** *Elec.* An opening or lack of continuity in a circuit, interrupting the electric current. **f** *Teleg.* A commutator. **g** *Type Founding.* A rough jet of metal on the shank as cast, removed in finishing. **h** *Mach.* The gap in a break or gap lathe. **i** *Stock Exchange.* A sudden and abrupt decline of prices. *Amer.* **j** *Print.* The last line of a paragraph; a break line. **k** A bench or machine used in kneading dough. **l** A public sale of tobacco; also, the previous opening of the hogsheads. *Amer.*

6 Of lands: **a** A portion of land distinct or divided off from that adjacent; also, one plowed preparatory to sowing or the like; a breach. **b** An irregular rough piece of ground; *pl.*, a line of cliffs, and associated spurs and small valleys, at a mesa's edge or a river's head. *West. U. S.*

7. *Music.* **a** An abrupt change in the quality or pitch of a tone. **b** The point where one register changes to another, as of a voice, or of instruments in which increased blowing raises the tone an octave. **c** In compound organ stops, a point where the relative pitch of the pipes changes.

8. *Sports and Games.* **a** *Tennis.* A failure to get a strike or a spare on a frame. **b** *Pool.* The shot that scatters the balls, as at the opening of a game. **c** A sequence of successful shots in billiard or pool games or in croquet; a run; as, a *break* of eight balls, at pool; the score counted in such a sequence; as, a sixty *break*. **d** *Cricket.* Deviation of a bowled ball after striking the ground; also, amount of such deviation when the ball reaches the plane of the wicket. **e** *Pugilism.* Act of separating after a clinch.

9. **a** An amusing incident; a jest or joke. *Dial. or Vulgar.* **b** A blunder; esp., the saying or doing of something which should not have been said or done. *Colloq., Amer.*

10. A counting of driven sheep or cattle by driving or guiding them through an improvised gate or passageway, as a break in a fence, or the like. *Australia.*

break and catch, a way of driving so as to make the horse catch quickly after breaking. — **b. of forecastle,** *Naut.*, the extreme end of the forecastle toward the waist. — **b. of poop,** *Naut.*, the extreme end of the poop toward the waist.

break'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Susceptible or capable of being broken. — **break'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

break'age (brāk'ĕj), *n.* **1.** Act or result of breaking; a break; a breaking; articles broken.

2. An allowance or compensation for things broken.

3. *Naut.* Space left unfilled in stowing the hold.

break'age, *n.* Action of applying a break. = BRAKEAGE.

break'a-way' (-ā-wā'), *n.* [*break* + *away*.] **1.** A wild rush of sheep, cattle, horses, or camels (esp. at the smell or the sight of water); a stampede; also, an animal that breaks away from a herd. *Australasia.*

2. *Sports.* The start of competitors or antagonists in a contest, esp. when premature; also, in pugilism, a break.

break'ax' } (-āks'), *n.* Any of various hard woods difficult
break'axe' } to chop; specif., the wood of a tiliaceous tree (*Sloanea jamaicensis*) of Jamaica; also, the tree itself.

break'back' (-bāk'), *a.* Back-breaking; crushing.

break'back', *n.* *Cricket.* A break which comes into the wicket from the off.

break'bone' fe'ver (-bōn'). Dengue.

break'bones' (-bōnz'), *n.* **1.** = OSSIFRAGE.

2. The stichwort. *Dial. Eng.*

break'-cir'cuit, *n.* *Elec.* A device for breaking a circuit.

break'down' (-doun'), *n.* **1.** Act or result of breaking down (see *to break down*, under BREAK, *v. t.*); esp., a breaking that causes a collapse; downfall; failure.

2. A noisy, rapid, shuffling dance, esp. one engaged in competitively by groups or pairs in succession.

Don't clear out when the quadrilles are over, for we are going to have a *breakdown* to wind up with. *New Eng. Tales.*

break'er (brāk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that breaks; specif.: **a** A machine or plant for breaking rocks, or for breaking coal. **b** *Paper Making.* A tub in which rags are washed and cut. See HOLLANDER. **c** *Leather Manufacture.* One of a series of perforated projections used in a revolving tumbler or drum for treating skins. **d** *Spinning.* A machine to break wool or cotton. **e** *Rope Making.* One of a pair of frames for breaking hemp. **f** *Fur Dressing.* A knife for scraping the skin to break the membrane.
2. [Cf. Sp. *barrica.*] *Naut.* A small water cask.
3. A wave breaking into foam against the shore, or against a sand bank, or a rock or reef near the surface.
4. A transverse ridge in a road to facilitate drainage.
Syn.—See WAVE.

break'fast (brĕk'fȧst), *n.* [*break* + *fast.*] **1.** The first meal in the day, or that which is eaten at the first meal.
A sorry *breakfast* for my lord protector. *Shak.*
2. A meal after fasting; also, food.
The wolves will get a *breakfast* by my death. *Dryden.*

break'fast, *v. i.*; BREAK'FAST-ED; BREAK'FAST-ING. To break one's fast in the morning; to eat breakfast.
First, sir, I read, and then I *breakfast* *Prior.*

break'fast, *v. t.* To furnish or entertain with breakfast.

break flour (brāk). Flour obtained from a break in the process of milling, also, a grade of flour made by mingling the flour obtained from the different breaks.

break'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BREAK. Specif.: *vb. n. Phon.* **a** A sound change consisting in the conversion of a simple vowel sound into a diphthong through the influence of a contiguous sound. The process was common in Anglo-Saxon or Old English, where it took place in combinations of vowels, as *a* or *e*, and a following consonant group beginning with *r*, *l*, or *h* (or *x* = *hs*), *a* becoming "broken" to *ea*, and *e* to *eo*; as, OS., etc., *half*, AS. *healf*; AS. *werc*, *weorc* (work). This breaking is still partly preserved in some pronunciations, and is clearly visible in the spelling of such words as Eng. *beard*, *earth*, *lean*, etc. **b** A diphthong formed by the process called breaking.
breaking load, *Engin.*, the steady and gradually applied load under which a material of construction will break asunder or collapse —**b of the monsoon.** = BURSTING OF THE MONSOON.—**b. pieces,** *Mach.*, short shafts made weaker, as a safety device, than the rolls of a rolling mill, to which they transmit power.

break iron. The iron, in front of the cutting iron in a carpenter's plane, that breaks the shaving as it is cut.

break'neck' (-nĕk'), *a.* Involving danger of a broken neck.
The *breakneck* pace and skill of some . . . horsemen *The Century*

break'–off', *n.* In a breechloader, esp. a shotgun, the metal work of the stock immediately behind the breech.

break'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **a** The saxifrage. **b** Any plant growing in stony places, as the parsley piert, the burnet saxifrage, or the pearlwort

break'–up', *n.* **1.** Disruption; dispersion.
2. *Engin.* In tunneling from bottom headings, an excavation upwards to the arch level to provide a new face.

break'wa'ter (-wō'tẽr), *n.* A structure for breaking the force of waves, as a mole or a sea wall.
The distinction between piers and *breakwaters* is rather shadowy. A pier carried into deep water becomes a *breakwater*. A *breakwater* joined to the shore, and formed with a roadway or a promenade on the top, becomes a pier. *D. K. Clark.*

break'wind' (-wĭnd'), *n.* **1.** A screen; a windbreak.
Having no fire, they made a little *breakwind*. *M. A. H. Clarke.*
2. A disease of sheep. *Dial. Eng.*

bream (brēm), *n.* [ME. *breme*, *brem*, F. *brême*, OF. *bresme*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *brahsema*, *brahsina*, OLG. *bressemo*, G. *brassen.* Cf. BRASSE.] **1** A European fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Abramis brama*) of little value as food, having a rather narrow deep body; also, any of certain allied fishes.

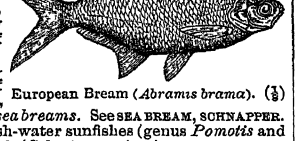
European Bream (*Abramis brama*). (⅛)

2. Also: **a** Any of various marine fishes of the family Sparidæ, more exactly termed *sea breams.* See SEA BREAM, SCHNAPPER. **b** Any of various fresh-water sunfishes (genus *Pomotis* and allies). **c** The rosefish (*Sebastes marinus*).

bream, *v. t.*; BREAMED (brēmd); BREAM'ING. [Cf. BROOM, and G. ein schiff *bremmen.*] *Naut.* To clean, as a ship's bottom, by means of fire and scraping.

breast (brĕst), *n.* [ME. *brest*, *breost*, AS. *brēost*; akin to Icel. *brjōst*, Sw. *bröst*, Dan. *bryst*, Goth. *brusts* (pl.), OS. *briost*, D. *borst*, G. *brust.*] **1.** The fore or ventral part of the body, between the neck and the belly; the front of the chest; as, the *breast* of a man or of a horse.
2. Either one of the protuberant glands (situated on the front of the chest or thorax in man and some other mammalia) in which milk is secreted by the female, a mammary gland when thoracic in position; a teat.
My brother, that sucked the *breasts* of my mother *Cant.* viii. 1.
3. Anything resembling or likened to the human breast, or bosom; the front or forward part, or a swelling or bulging part, of anything; as, the *breast* of a hill.
Mountains on whose barren *breast*
The laboring clouds do often rest. *Milton.*
4. Specif.: **a** *Mining.* The face of a working or the excavation of which this forms an end; also, a wooden partition in a coal-mine shaft. **b** *Arch.* (1) The under side of a member, as a hand rail, beam, or rafter; — opposed to *back.* (2) The portion of wall between the floor and a window sill (3) = CHIMNEY BREAST. **c** In a shaft furnace, that side of the hearth containing the metal notch. **d** In a plow, the front part of the moldboard, which turns the furrow.
5. The seat of consciousness, esp. of the emotions; hence, secret thought; the affections; courage; spirit.
He has a loyal *breast.* *Shak.*
6. Power of singing; a musical voice; — prob. from the connection of the voice with the lungs. *Obs.*
By my troth, the fool has an excellent *breast.* *Shak.*
7. *Naut.* A breastfast (which see, below).
8. *Hydraul.* = BREASTING C.

breast (brĕst), *v. t.*; BREAST'ED; BREAST'ING. **1.** To meet with the breast, to apply the breast to, to struggle with or oppose manfully; as, to *breast* the storm or waves.
The court *breasted* the popular current by sustaining the demurrer. *Wirt.*
2. To give the breast to; nourish.
3. To bring or haul broadside on; — commonly used with *in;* as, the ship was *breasted* in to the wharf. *Naut. or Colloq.*
to breast up a hedge, to cut the face of it on one side so as to lay bare the principal upright stems of the plants.

breast, *v. i.* To force one's way with the breast.

breast'band' (-bănd'), *n.* **1.** A band for the breast, esp., in harness, a band extending across the breast to take the pull of the tugs.
2. *Naut.* A band or rope fastened at both ends to the rigging to support the man who heaves the lead in sounding.

breast'beam' (-bēm'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A beam where the quarter-deck or forecastle breaks.
2. *Weaving.* = BREASTROLL.
3. *Mach.* The front transverse beam of a locomotive.

breast board. A board placed at the breast; specif.: **a** = MOLDBOARD, 1. **b** *Rope Making.* A weighted carriage to hold the yarns tense while being twisted.

breast'bone' (brĕst'bōn'), *n.* The sternum.

breast cylinder. *Carding.* The first large roller, serving as a miniature swift.

breast drill. A portable driller with a plate which is pressed by the breast in forcing the drill against the work.

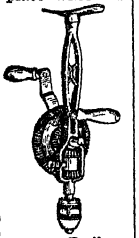
Breast Drill.

breast'ed, *a.* Having a breast; as, a single-*breasted* coat.

breast'fast' (brĕst'fȧst'), *n. Naut.* A large rope to fasten the midship part of a ship to a wharf, or to another vessel.

breast harness. Harness with a breast-band instead of a collar.

breast'height' (-hīt'), *n.* The interior slope of a parapet or trench, against which the garrison lean in firing.

breast'–high', *a.* High as the breast.

breast'hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n. Shipbuilding.* A V-shaped timber or plate connecting the timbers or stringers of opposite sides where they run into the stem; also, a similar connecting piece at the stem, more properly called *crutch.*

breast'ing, *n.* The action of the verb BREAST; also, a covering for the breast; specif.: **a** A breast shield **b** *Fort.* A breastwork. **c** *Hydraul.* The curved retaining channel in which a breast wheel turns. See BREAST WHEEL. **d** *Paper Making.* A bed armed with knives against which the wheel of the rag engine works. **e** *Hunting.* In high grass, a method of hunting deer by riding abreast and shooting from the saddle.

breasting knife. *Shoemaking.* A knife for cutting a clean face on the side of the heel next to the waist.

breast line. **a** *Naut.* A breastfast. **b** *Mil.* A rope or cable connecting two or more pontoons.

breast molding *or* **moulding.** A molding on the breast of a wall; also, one on the window sill.

breast'pin' (brĕst'pĭn'), *n.* A pin worn on the breast or at the throat.

breast'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* **1.** A plate of metal covering the breast as defensive armor. See ARMOR, *Illust.*
2. A piece against which the workman presses his breast in operating a breast drill, or similar tool.
3. A strap that runs across a horse's breast.
4. *Jewish Antiq.* A vestment of the high priest. It was a double piece of embroidered stuff, set with twelve gems bearing the names of the tribes of Israel. See EPHOD.
5. The plate for inscriptions on a coffin.
6. *Arch.* = BREASTSUMMER.
7. *Zoöl.* A hard or bony covering of the breast of an animal, as the plastron of a turtle, the plate between the bases of the legs of a spider, etc.

breast'plow' ‖ (-plou'), *n.* A kind of plow, for cutting turf,

breast'plough' ‖ driven by the breast of the workman.

breast'rail' (-rāl'), *n.* The upper rail of a parapet or a balcony; the railing of a quarter-deck of a ship.

breast strap. *Harness.* A strap attached to the collar and supporting the neck yoke.

breast'sum'mer (-sŭm'ẽr), *n.* [*breast* + *summer* a beam.] *Arch.* A beam, girder, or lintel placed horizontally over an opening, as a window, to support the superstructure.

breast wheel. A type of water wheel on to which the water is led at about half the height of the wheel. It acts partly by impulse and partly by the weight of the descending water in the buckets. Cf. OVERSHOT WHEEL, UNDERSHOT WHEEL.

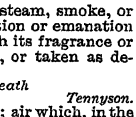
Section of Breast Wheel

breast'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n. Hort.* Shoots coming from the front of the branches of fruit trees growing on espaliers or against walls.

breast'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A defensive work of moderate height, hastily thrown up.
2. *Naut.* A railing on the quarter-deck and forecastle.

breath (brĕth), *n.* [ME. *breth*, *breeth*, AS. *brǣð* odor, scent, breath; cf. OHG. *brādam* steam, vapor, breath, G. *brodem*, and possibly E. BRAWN, and BREED.] **1.** Odor; smell. *Obs.*
2. A vapor given off; an exhalation, as steam, smoke, or reek; esp., a fragrant or odorous exhalation or emanation from something, or the air charged with its fragrance or odor. [This sense is now influenced by, or taken as derived from, sense 3, below.]
Hast thou look'd upon the *breath*
Of the lilies at sunrise? *Tennyson.*
3. Air inhaled and exhaled in respiration; air which, in the act of respiration, has parted with some of its oxygen and has received carbon dioxide, aqueous vapor, warmth, etc.
4. A very slight breeze; air in gentle motion.
Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,
When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface. *Addison.*
5. Power of respiration; hence, life; strength.
Thou fakest away their *breath*, they die. *Ps.* civ 29.
The earthquake voice of victory,
To thee the *breath* of life *Byron*
☞ In early and Scriptural uses, the derivative sense, "life," "strength," is generally influenced by the primitive conception of the soul as the "*breath.*" See SOUL.
6. A single respiration; hence, a single act; an instant.
He smiles and he frowns in a *breath.* *Dryden*
7. Act or power of breathing naturally or freely; as, out of *breath;* also, time to breathe; respite; pause.
Give me some *breath*, some little pause. *Shak.*
8. Gentle exercise, causing a quicker respiration.
An after dinner's *breath* *Shak.*
9. That which is produced by the breath, as a film of moisture condensed from the breath upon a cold object; specif., utterance or speech, esp. a single utterance; hence, the slightest effort; a word; a trifle.
A *breath* can make them, as a *breath* has made. *Goldsmith.*
Princes and lords are but the *breath* of kings.
"An honest man's the noblest work of God." *Burns.*
No *breath* is heard adverse to the law. *Jowett.*
10. *Phon.* Voiceless expiration of air, as in uttering those speech sounds which are unaccompanied by vibration of the vocal cords (as *f*, *h*, *p*, *s*, *t*, etc) and which are hence called *breath*, or *voiceless*, sounds. Cf. VOICELESS, and see *Guide to Pron.*, § 29.
breath'–of-heav'en, a small South African rutaceous shrub (*Hamilea fragrans*), with small coriaceous leaves and white or pink flowers It is commonly cultivated in California.
—under one's breath, in low tones.

breathe (brēth), *v. i.*; BREATHED (brēthd); BREATH'ING. [From BREATH.] **1.** To give forth vapor; evaporate. *Obs.*
2 To emit an odor; to exhale a perfume or fragrance.
He *breathed* of Heaven. *Dryden.*
3. To inhale and exhale air; respire (see RESPIRATION); hence, to take breath; to rest; pause; also, to draw the breath of life; to live. "I am in health, I *breathe.*" *Shak.*
Breathes there a man with soul so dead? *Scott*
Well! I *breathe* awhile, and then to it again! *Shak.*
4. To pass like breath, exhale; emanate; blow gently.
The air *breathes* upon us here most sweetly *Shak.*
There *breathes* a living fragrance from the shore. *Byron.*
5. To feel desire or aspiration, long; pant.
Breathing after our destruction. *Knolles.*
6. To speak, sing, or the like, by means of breath.
to breathe again, to feel a sense of relief, as from danger, responsibility, or press of business. **—to b. freely,** to be at ease. **—to b. upon,** to exhale breath upon; hence, to contaminate with one's breath; soil; tarnish; also, to calumniate.

breathe, *v. t.* **1.** To exhale; as, the flowers *breathe* fragrance.
2. To inject by breathing; to infuse; — with *into.*
Able to *breathe* life into a stone. *Shak.*
And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and *breathed* into his nostrils the breath of life. *Gen.* ii 7
3. To inhale and exhale in the act of respiration; respire.
To view the light of heaven, and *breathe* the vital air *Dryden.*
4. To utter, esp. softly; whisper; as, to *breathe* a vow.
He softly *breathed* thy name *Dryden*
Or let the church, our mother, *breathe* her curse,
A mother's curse, on her revolting son. *Shak.*
5. To express; manifest; give forth.
Other articles *breathe* the same severe spirit. *Milner.*
6. To suffer to take breath, or recover the natural breathing; to rest; as, to *breathe* a horse.
His old brace of hates
Were *breathed* and vigilant and venomous now. *R. Browning*
7 To promote free respiration in; to exercise.
And every man should beat thee I think thou wast created for men to *breathe* themselves upon thee. *Shak.*
8. To put out of breath; to exhaust.
The geographer of this Lilliput may visit all its corners without sitting down, and not yet begin to be *breathed.* *Stevenson.*
9 To act upon by the breath; to cause to sound by breathing. "They *breathe* the flute." *Prior.*
10 *Phon.* To utter without vocality, as the nonvocal consonants.
to breathe a vein, to open a vein; to let blood. *Dryden.*—**to b. one's last,** to die, to expire.

breathed (brēthd), *p. p. & p. a.* of BREATHE. Hence, specif.: *p. a. Phon.* Uttered without voice. See BREATH, *n.*, 10.

breath'er (brēth'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who breathes; hence, one who lives or speaks; one who animates or inspires.
2. That which puts one out of breath or stimulates breathing, as violent exercise. *Colloq.*
3. A pause to take breath.

breath group. *Phon.* All the words or sounds spoken with a single inspiration of air, that is, without pausing to take breath.

breath'ing (brēth'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BREATHE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act of inhaling and exhaling air; respiration; hence: **a** Stop or pause for respiration; a pause; delay.
You shake the head at so long a *breathing* *Shak.*
b Promotion of respiration; exercising. **c** Utterance; communication or publicity by words
I am sorry to give *breathing* to my purpose. *Shak*
2. Fig.: Inspiration, also, aspiration.
Earnest desires and *breathings* after that blessed state. *Tillotson*
3. Air in gentle motion; also, a vent or breathing place.
4 The sound caused by the friction of the outgoing breath in the throat, mouth, etc., when the glottis is wide open; aspiration; the sound expressed by the letter *h.*
5. *Gr. Gram.* A mark to indicate aspiration or its absence. See SPIRITUS ASPER, SPIRITUS LENIS.
breathing capacity, *Physiol.*, vital capacity. — **b. mark,** *Music*, a comma, less often an asterisk or other small mark (ʼ), placed over a vocal score to show the singer where to take breath.—**b. place.** **a** A pause. "That cæsura, or *breathing place*, in the midst of the verse." *Sir P. Sidney.* **b** A vent.—**b. pore.** *Bot.* **a** A stoma. See STOMA. **b** In liverworts and lichens, an intercellular space or opening leading from the exterior to the interior of the thallus.

breath'less (brēth'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Without breath; hence, dead; as, a *breathless* body.

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break'fast-er, *n.* One who breakfasts. [cereal) for breakfast.
breakfast food A food (esp.
break'fast-less, *a* See -LESS.
break'–in', *n.* **1** That which interrupts or varies.
2. A hole in brickwork to receive the end of a timber a plug, etc.
break'ing-in', *vb. n.* Act of breaking in.
break lathe. *Mach.* A gap lathe whose bed can be disconnected so as to widen the gap.
break'man. Var. of BRAKEMAN.
break'neck', *n.* **a** A fall that breaks the neck; fig., ruin; destruction. **b** A steep place endangering the neck.
break'–prom'ise, *n.* One who habitually breaks promises.
break'sha (brĕk'shȧ), **break'–shugh,** *n.* = BRAXY. *Scot.*
breaks'man Var. of BRAKESMAN.
break van. Var. of BRAKE VAN.
bream. Dial. var. of BRÈME.
bream (brēm), *v. t. & i.* Dial. Eng. var. of BRIM, to rut.
bream, *n.* [Cf. D. *brem* broom.] The heather. *Dial. Eng.*
brean (brēn), *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *braana* to melt, Icel *brāðna.*] To sweat. *Dial. Eng.*
brear † BRIER.
breards (brērdz), *n. pl.* [See BRAIRD.] Flax taken from tow at a second hackling. *Scot.*
breare † BRIER. [of BRISKET.
breas'kit (brĕs'kĭt). Scot. var.
breast backstay. *Naut.* A forward backstay set up to sustain an upper mast when the wind is before the beam.
breast cut. The brisket cut.
breast'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
breast hoe. A hoe which is pushed by the breast.
breast hole. *Founding.* In a cupola, a hole at the bottom for raking out the cinders. [*Scot*
breast'ie, *n.* Dim. of BREAST.
breast'it. Scot. pret. & p. p. of BREAST, *v.*
breast knee. = BREASTHOOK.
breast laws. The body of traditional laws formerly administered by the Manx deemsters.
breast'less, *a* See -LESS.
breast'mark', *n. Surv.* A mark placed abreast of some prominent landmark. [TORIS.
breast pang. = ANGINA PECbreast pump. An apparatus for drawing milk from the breast.
breast'roll', *n.* The cloth beam of a loom; also, a roll of newly woven cloth from it.
breast'rope', *n.* A rope used as a breastband. [WALL.
breast wall. See RETAINING
breast'weed', *n.* The lizard's-tail.
breast'wise' (-wīz'), *a d v.* Abreast.
breastwork log. = FENDERSKID.
breath'a-bl. Breathable. *R. Sp.*
breath'a-ble (brēth'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.—**breath'a-ble-ness,** *n*
breathd. Breathed. *Ref. Sp.*
breath'ful (brĕth'fo͝ol), *a.* See -FUL. [-NESS.
breath'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See
breath'ing-ly, *adv.* of *breathing,* p. pr. of BREATHE.

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2. Spent with labor or violent action; out of breath.
3. Not breathing; holding the breath, on account of fear, expectation, or intense interest; attended with a holding of the breath; as, *breathless* attention.
— **breath'less-ly**, *adv.* — **breath'less-ness**, *a.*

breath'y (brĕth'ĭ), *a.* *Phon.* Accompanied with, or characterized by, audible emission of breath, esp. when the sound of breathing is of a marked or unusual degree, — said of the voice, as in singing, and of sounds.

brec'cia (brĕch'*a*), *n.* [It., breach, pebble, fragments of stone, fr. F. *brèche*; of German origin. See BREACH.] *Geol.* A rock composed of angular fragments larger than sand grains, cemented together, and often presenting a variety of colors. — **brec'cial** (-ăl), *a.*

breccia marble. A breccia used as an ornamental stone.

brec'ci-at'ed (brĕch'ĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* Converted into, or resembling, a breccia. — **brec'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

Bre-chi'tes (brē-kī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βρέχειν to wet.] *Zoöl.* The genus of acephalous mollusks consisting of the watering-pot shells.

bred (brĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of BREED.

bred out, degenerated. "The strain of man's *bred out* into baboon and monkey." *Shak.* — **b. to arms**, educated in the profession of a soldier.

brede (brēd), *n.* [See BRAID woven cord.] Braid; embroidery. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Half lapped in glowing gauze and golden *brede* *Tennyson.*

bree (brē), *n.* [AS. *brēw*, *brēaw*, eyelid, akin to Icel. *brā*, G. *braue* eyebrow, OHG. *brāwa*. Not akin to E. *brow*.]
1. The eyelid. *Obs.*
2. The eyebrow; brow. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bree, *n.* [ME. *bre*, of uncertain origin; cf AS. *brīw*, G. *brei*.] Broth; liquor, the juice in which anything has been boiled or steeped. *Obs. or Scot.*

breech (brēch; 277), *n.* [See BREECHES.] **1.** Breeches. *Obs.*
2. The lower part of the body behind, the buttocks.
3. The hinder or lower part of anything; esp.: **a** The rear part of a cannon, or other firearm, at the rear of the bore. **b** The end of a cylindrical chamber, as in a gasoline engine.
4. *Naut.* The external angle of a knee timber, the inside of which is called the *throat*.
5. In a block, or pulley, the bottom of a block, or the end opposite the swallow.
6. The short, coarse wool on the breech and hind legs of a sheep or goat.

breech (brēch; brĭch; 277), *v. t.*; BREECHED (brēcht, brĭcht); BREECH'ING. **1.** To put into, or clothe with or as with, breeches.

A great man . . anxious to know whether the blacksmith's youngest boy was *breeched* *Macaulay.*

Their daggers unmannerly *breeched* with gore *Shak.*

2. To fit or furnish with a breech; as, to *breech* a gun.
3. To whip on the breech. *Obs.*
4. To fasten with breeching.

breech action. The breech mechanism in breech-loading small arms and certain special guns, as automatic and machine guns; — used frequently in referring to the method by which the movable barrels of breech-loading shotguns are locked, unlocked, or rotated to loading position.

breech'block' (brēch'blŏk'), *n.* *Ordnance.* In the mechanism of breech-loading fire-arms, the steel block which closes the rear of the bore against the force of the charge. In cannon the block usually enters either transversely to the axis of the bore, as in the Krupp system, or in prolongation of the axis, as in the system with interrupted screw. The variations in the different systems and calibers occur in the arrangements for opening, closing, and locking the block, in the obturation and firing mechanism. In portable fire-arms the block may be either sliding or rotating, or it may combine both motions. In many modern breech-loaders it takes the form of a bolt. Obturation in all portable firearms is secured by the use of metallic cartridges, also in machine guns, machine cannon, and rapid-fire guns.

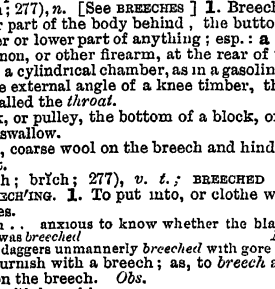

Breechblock and surrounding parts of a Modern Twelve-inch Gun
1 Gas check Pad; 2 Spindle; 3 Vent; 4 Obturator, or Mushroom, Head; 5 Rotating Crank, to revolve the Breechblock; 6 Tray for Breechblock; 7 Translating Crank

breech'cloth' (-klŏth'; 205), *n* A cloth worn around the breech.

breech'es (brĭch'ĕz; -ĭz), *n. pl.* [ME. *brech*, AS. *brēc*, pl. of *brōc* breech, breeches; akin to Icel. *brōk* breeches, ODan. *brog*, D. *broek*, G. *bruch*; cf. L. *bracae*, *braccae*, which is of Celtic origin. Cf. BRAIL.] **1.** A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs; smallclothes.

His jacket was red, and his *breeches* were blue. *Coleridge.*

2. Trousers; pantaloons. *Colloq.*

breeches boiler. *Steam Engin.* A modified form of Galloway boiler in which the two furnace tubes unite beyond the bridge into a single flat tube stayed by Galloway tubes.

breeches buoy. In the life-saving service, a pair of canvas short-legged breeches depending from an annular or beltlike life buoy usually of cork. This contrivance, inclosing the person to be rescued, is hung by short ropes from a block which runs upon the hawser stretched from the ship to the shore, and is drawn to land by hauling lines.

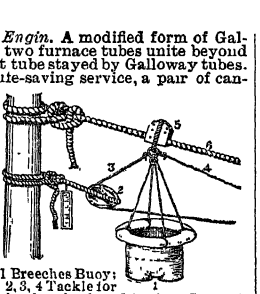

Breeches Buoy; 2, 3, 4 Tackle for hauling back and forth; 5 Supporting Block running on the Hawser, 6

breech'ing (brĭch'ĭng; brēch'ĭng; 277), *n.* **1.** Act of clothing with breeches.
2. A whipping on the breech. *Marlowe.*
3. That part of a harness which passes round the breech of a horse, enabling him to hold back a vehicle.
4. = BREECH, 6.
5. *Naut.* A strong rope formerly rove through the cascabel or breeching loop of a cannon and secured to bolts in the ship's side to limit the recoil of the gun when it is discharged.
6. The breech or breech action of a gun.
7. The sheet-iron casing at the end of boilers to convey the smoke from the flues to the smokestack.

breeching loop. *Ordnance.* In some muzzle-loading cannon, a loop of metal in, or in place of, the knob of a cascabel through which the breeching was rove.

breech'load'er (brēch'lōd'ẽr), *n.* A firearm which receives its load at the breech.

breech'-load'ing, *a.* Receiving the charge at the breech. — *n.* The action or method of loading at the breech.

breech mechanism. *Mil.* The mechanism for opening and closing the breech of any breech-loading firearm.

breech piece. *Ordnance.* The jacket of a heavy gun; — so called in some modern built-up guns. In the later Krupp guns it receives the breechblock and relieves the central tube of the longitudinal strain.

breech plug. *Ordnance.* **a** A plug for closing the breech of a gun, as of a field gun; a breechblock. **b** In old-fashioned built-up muzzle-loading guns, a solid cascabel plug screwed through the breech to support the inner tube.

breech reinforce. The part of the body of a cannon of greatest strength surrounding the rear of the charge, between the breech and the trunnion band.

breech screw **a** *Firearms.* In muzzle-loading muskets and rifles, a solid screw plug closing the bottom of the bore. **b** *Ordnance* A breechblock having an interrupted screw.

breech sight. The rear sight of a firearm.

breed (brēd), *v. t.*; BRED (brĕd); BREED'ING. [ME. *breden*, AS. *brēdan* to nourish, cherish, keep warm, from *brōd* brood; akin to D. *broeden* to brood, OHG. *bruoten*, G. *brüten*. See BROOD.] **1.** To produce as offspring; to bring forth; to bear; procreate; generate; beget; hatch.

Yet every mother *breeds* not sons alike. *Shak*

2. To take care of in infancy and through the age of youth; to bring up, to nurse and foster.

To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed*. *Dryden.*
Born and *bred* on the verge of the wilderness *Everett*

3. To give birth to; to be the native place of; as, a pond *breeds* fish; a northern country *breeds* stout men.
4. To engender; cause; occasion; originate; make; produce; as, to *breed* a storm; to *breed* disease.

My quaint habits *breed* astonishment *Milton*

5. To produce by any natural process. *Obs.*

Children would *breed* their teeth with less danger *Locke*

6. To propagate, as any kind of stock; specif., to propagate by artificial pollination, as fruits, vegetables, flowers, etc.
7. To educate; instruct; form by education, train.

But no care was taken to *breed* him a Protestant. *Bp. Burnet.*

Syn. — Engender, generate, beget, produce, hatch, originate; bring up, nourish, rear, train, instruct.

breed. *v. i.* **1.** To bear and nourish young; to reproduce or multiply itself; to be with young.

That they may *breed* abundantly in the earth. *Gen.* viii. 17
Ant Is your gold and silver ewes and rams?
Shy I cannot tell. I make it *breed* as fast. *Shak*

2. To be formed in the parent or dam; to be generated, or to grow, as young before birth.
3. To have birth; to be produced or multiplied; originate.

Heavens rain grace
On that which *breeds* between them. *Shak.*

4. To raise a breed; to get progeny.

The kind of animal which you wish to *breed* from. *Gardner.*

to breed in and in. = INBREED, *v.*, 2. — **to b. true**, to produce offspring with general characteristics like the parents.

breed, *n.* **1.** A race or variety of animals, or sometimes a group of plants, related by descent and similar in most characters; race; stock; strain; — in popular language, often loosely applied to the groups technically designated as species and varieties. In more exact usage, a race of domestic animals (or group of plants) developed through the influence of man, either intentionally or unintentionally, and requiring control by man to prevent mixtures with other races, and consequent loss of the distinctive characters. Generally these characters involve differences of shape, and the breed may comprise several color varieties. *Breed*, in this sense, designates a more extensive group than *strain*, and does not imply directly traceable descent from a particular individual. With respect to plants *breed* corresponds closely to *variety* in the horticultural sense.

Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's *breed*. *Shak.*
Greyhounds of the best *breed*. *Carpenter.*

2. Class; sort; kind; — of men, things, or qualities.

Are these the *breed* of wits so wondered at? *Shak.*
This courtesy is not of the right *breed*. *Shak.*

3. A number produced at once; a brood; an offspring. *Obs.*
4. Act of breeding; generation.

bread'er (brĕd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that breeds.

The *breeder* of my sorrow. *Shak.*

2. Specif.: **a** An animal or plant used for propagation. **b** *Hort.* A seedling tulip in which the flowers are self-colored and have not yet broken into variegations.

breed'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of generating or bearing.
2. Descent; extraction. *Obs.*

Honest gentlemen, I know not your *breeding*. *Shak.*

3. Nurture; education; formation of manners.

She had her *breeding* at my father's charge *Shak*

4. Deportment or behavior in the external offices and decorums of social life; manners; knowledge of, or training in, the ceremonies and polite observances of society.

Delicacy of *breeding*, or that polite deference and respect which civility obliges us either to express or counterfeit towards the persons with whom we converse. *Hume.*

5. The propagation of plants or animals, particularly for the purpose of improving them.

Syn. — Instruction, nurture, training; manners, deportment. See EDUCATION.

in-and-in breeding, the continued interbreeding of related individuals through successive generations.

breeze (brēz), *n.*, **breeze fly.** [ME *brese*, AS. *brīosa*; cf. G. *brausen* to roar, rush, Sw. *brusa*, Dan. *bruse*.] Any of various species of horseflies and botflies that buzz about animals and torment them. See HORSEFLY, GADFLY.

breeze, *n.* [F. *braise* cinders, live coals. See BRAZIER a pan.] Refuse left in making coke or charcoal; also, refuse coal, coal ashes, and cinders, used in the burning of bricks.

breeze, *n.* [From F. or Sp.; cf. F. *brise*, akin to It. *brezza* breeze, Sp. *briza*, *brisa*, a breeze from northeast, Pg. *briza* northeast wind; of uncertain origin; cf. F. *bise*, Pr *bisa*, OHG. *bisa*, north wind, Armor. *biz* northeast wind.] **1.** A light, gentle wind; a fresh, soft-blowing wind.

Into a gradual calm the *breezes* sink *Wordsworth.*

2. An excited or ruffled state of feeling; a flurry of excitement; a disturbance; a quarrel. *Colloq.*
3. A whisper; a vague report; rumor. *Colloq.*

Syn. — See WIND.

breeze, *v. i.*; BREEZED (brēzd); BREEZ'ING To blow gently. **to breeze up,** *Naut.*, to freshen; — said of the wind.

breeze, *v. t.* *Horse Training.* To drive or ride at a brisk, or breeze-making, gait, as in exercising. *Cant.*

breez'y (brēz'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Characterized by, or having, breezes; airy. "A *breezy* day in May." *Coleridge.*

'Mid lawns and shades by *breezy* rivulets fanned. *Wordsworth.*

2. Fresh; brisk; airy; vivacious; full of life. *Colloq.*

breg'ma (brĕg'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. βρέγμα front of the head.] *Cranial.* The point of junction of the coronal and sagittal sutures of the skull. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.* — **breg-mat'ic** (brĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.*

Bré'guet' key (brā'gā') [After *Bréguet*, French horologist.] *Horol.* The winding device of a "keyless" watch, turned by a knurled knob on the outside of the watch, and provided with a ratchet wheel and click.

Bréguet spring. A balance spring in the form of a flat spiral, but with the outer coil raised above, and carried towards the center of, the rest of the spring.

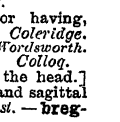
Bréguet Spring.

bre'hon (brē'hŏn), *n.* [Ir. *breitheamh* judge.] An ancient Irish lawyer or judge. The brehons constituted a class of professional lawyers and judges, whose occupation in later days became hereditary to their pupils or literary foster sons. They administered a body of legal rules (called the **brehon law**) developed by them from the ancient pagan laws, Scriptural laws, and the canon law. The chief records of these laws are the "Book of Aicill" and the Senchus Mor., they were finally abolished in the reign of James I.

breis'lak-ite (brīs'lak-īt), *n.* [After S. *Breislak*, Italian geologist.] *Min.* A dark, wool-like variety of amphibole.

breit'haupt-ite (brīt'houpt-īt), *n.* [After J. A. F. *Breithaupt*, German mineralogist.] *Min.* Nickel antimonide, NiSb, a copper-colored mineral usually arborescent.

‖ **bre-lan'** (brĕ-lăn'), *n.* [F.] *Card Playing.* **a** A French gambling game somewhat like poker. **b** In French games, a pair royal, or triplet.

‖ **bre-lan' car'ré'** (kȧ'rā') [F *carré* square], a double pair royal. — **b. fa'vo'ri'** (fa'vō'rē') [F. *favori* favorite], a pair royal composed of 2 cards in the hand and the card turned.

bre-loque' (brĕ-lōk'), *n.* [F.] A seal or charm for a watch chain. "His chains and *breloques*." *Thackeray.*

breme (brēm; *dial. also* brĭm), *a.* [ME. *breme*, *brime*, AS. *brēme*, *brȳme*, famous.] **1.** Famous; well known. *Obs.*
2. Brilliant; clear, distinct. *Obs.*
3. Fierce; sharp; severe; cruel. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

From the septentrion cold, in the *breme* freezing air. *Drayton.*

— **breme'ly,** *adv.* *Obs.* — **breme'ness,** *n.* *Obs.*

Bren'dan, Saint (sānt brĕn'dăn). In Irish legend, a sainted priest and traveler of the 6th century who is related to have been guided by heavenly powers on a voyage to unknown and marvelous islands. His day in the calendar is May 16. See ISLAND OF ST. BRENDAN.

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brewis. Dial. var. of BREWIS.
‖ **bra'ba** (brȧ'bȧ; 133), *n.* [Sp. *breva*.] *Hort.* A fig of the first crop, ripening on the old wood.
brec. ✝ BREAK.
b rec. *Abbr.* Bills receivable.
brecate. ✝ BRACKET.
brech. ✝ BREECH.
brech'am (brĕk'ăm) *n.* [Cf. AS. *heorgan* to protect and E. *hame*.] The collar of a work horse. *Scot.*
brechе. ✝ BREACH, BREECH.
brèche violette' (brĕsh vyō'lĕt'). [F.] A kind of reddish violet or bluish breccia marble.
brack (brăk), *n.* [Cf. BREAK.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 1. A breach; a flaw; a blemish.
2. A field; a piece of land.
brack'an, brack'en (brăk'ĕn). Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of BRACKEN.
bracke ✝ BRECK.
bred. ✝ BIRD, BREED, BREDE; obs. pret. of BRAID.
bred. Bread. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
bred, n. [AS. *bred*. See BOARD.] A tablet; a bakeboard; a lid. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
bredale. ✝ BRIDAL.
bred'berg-ite (brĕd'bûrg-īt), *n.* [After B. G. *Bredberg*.] *Min.* A variety of andradite (see GARNET, 1), containing magnesium.
brede. ✝ BIRD, BRED, BREED.
brede. Obs or dial var. of BREAD
brede (brēd), *v. t & i* [AS *brēdan*.] To broaden; overspread; extend *Obs or Dial Eng.*
brede, n. [AS *brēdu*.] Breadth. *Obs.* *Chaucer*
brede, *v. t.* [AS. *brēdan* to roast.] To roast; toast; boil. *Obs.* — *n* Roast meat. *Obs.*
bredgome. ✝ BRIDEGROOM.
bre'di (brā'dē), *n.* A dish of raw meat and vegetables, as cabbage or carrots, cooked together. *South Africa.*
bred'-stitch', *n.* Also *brede-stitch* (the better spelling) and, incorrectly, *bread-stitch*. [Cf. BRAID, *n.*] *Needlework.* A kind of old embroidery stitch still in use, giving the same pattern on both sides of the cloth.
bredth. Breadth. *Ref Sp.*
bree. ✝ BREEZE.
bree, *v. t* [AS. *brēgan* to terrify, fr. *brōga* fear] To terrify; scare. *Obs. or Dial Eng. & Scot*
bree, *n.* Commotion; disturbance. *Dial. Eng & Scot.*
breead. Dial var. of BRAID, BROAD.
breech band. = BREECHING, 3.
breech bolt. = BOLT, *n*, 11.
breech'clout', *n.* = BREECH-CLOTH.
Breeches Bible. See BIBLE.
breeches-flower, *n.* The Dutchman's-breeches.
breech'es-less, *a.* See -LESS.
breeches pipe A forked pipe.
breech'gir'dle, *n.* A girdle worn at the waist. *Obs.*
breech'less, *a.* See -LESS.
breech pin. = BREECH PLUG.
breecht. Breeched. *Ref. Sp.*
breed. Var. of BRAID; obs or dial. var of BREAD; ✝ BREDE.
breed'bate', *n.* One who stirs up quarrels. *Obs*
breed'er, *n.*, **breeding sore.** A boil or whitlow. *Dial.*
breed'ling, *n.* See -LING, *dim suff.* *Obs.*
breed'y, *a* Prolific — **breed'i-ness,** *n.* *Obs.*
breef. Obs. or dial. var of BRIEF.
breek. Obs. or dial. form of BREAK.
breek (brēk, brĭk), *n* Var. of BREECH. *Chiefly Dial or Scot.*, and now only in *pl.*
breek'less. See -LESS.
breek'ums (brēk'ŭmz), *n. pl.* Knee breeches. *Scot.*
breem. ✝ BREAM, BREME.
breer. Obs. or dial. for BRIER.
breer (brēr), *n.* & *v.* = BRAIRD. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng*
breese (brēz). Var of BREEZE.
breest. ✝ BREAST.
breeth. ✝ BREATH, BREATHE.
breez Breeze (wind). *Ref. Sp.*
breeze'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
breeze'less, *a.* See -LESS.
breez'i-ly, *adv.* of BREEZY.
breez'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bref. ✝ BRIEF.
breg-. For obsolete forms in *breg-*, see those in BRIG-.
bregantine. ✝ BRIGANTINE.
bregge ✝ BRIDGE
breht. ✝ BRIGHT
breid. Obs or Scot var. of BREAD, BRED, BREDE.
breid Obs. or dial. var. of BRAID.
Brei'da-blik (brā'dȧ-blĭk), **Brei'dha-blik** (brā'thȧ-blēk), *n.* [Icel *Breiðablik*.] *Norse Myth.* The home of Balder, according to the sagas "the land of fewest crimes." See ASGARD.
breif ✝ BREVE. [BRIEF
breif Obs. or Scot var. of
breik. ✝ BREAK.
breine. ✝ BRAIN.
breir ✝ BRIER.
breird (brērd; brērd). Obs. or Scot. var of BRAIRD.
breist. ✝ BREAST.
breithe, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *bregða*.] To rush. *Obs.*
brek. ✝ BRACK, BREAK, BRICK; obs or dial. var. of BRECK.
breker. ✝ BREAKER.
brek'fast. Breakfast. *Ref. Sp.*
brekil. ✝ BRICKLE.
brekke. ✝ BRECK.
brek'kle Dial var. of BRACKLE.
brem. ✝ BREAM, BREME.
brem'bol. ✝ BRAMBLE.
breme. ✝ BREAM.
breme Obs. or dial. var. of BRIM.
brem'en blue, Brem'en green (brĕm'ĕn). [From *Bremen*, Germany.] Pigments, now little used, consisting essentially of copper hydroxide. Both are blue, but the latter when mixed with oil soon changes to green
brem'ston ✝ BRIMSTONE
bren. ✝ BRAN; obs. pl. of BREE.
bren (brĕn), **bren'ne,** *v. t. & i.* Obs. or dial. forms of BURN
brende. ✝ BRINDED; obs. pret. of BURN.
breng. ✝ BRING
brenk. ✝ BRINK.
bren'nage (brĕn'ĭj), *n.* [OF. *brenage*; cf. LL. *brennagium*, *brenagium*. See BRAN.] *O. Eng. Law.* A tribute paid in, or in lieu of, bran by feudal tenants to furnish food for their lord's hounds.
brenne. ✝ BURN. [*Obs.*
bren'ning-ly, *adv.* Burningly.

Bren'ni-us (brĕn'Ĭ-ŭs), *n.* *Celt. Myth.* An ancient British king, possibly a mythic form of *Bran* (which see), who after making war upon his brother Belinus became reconciled to him and joined in his conquests.

brent (brĕnt), **brant** (brănt), *a.* [AS. *brant;* akin to Dan. *brat*, Icel. *brattr.*] **1.** Steep; high. *Obs.*

2. Of the forehead: High; bold; also, smooth; unwrinkled; clear. *Scot*

Your bonnie brow was *brent.* *Burns.*

Bren'this (brĕn'thĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βρένθος* arrogance.] *Zoöl.* A genus of butterflies related to and resembling in color those of the genus *Argynnis*, but usually smaller.

breph'ic (brĕf'Ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *βρεφικος* childish.] Designating, or pertaining to, an early or primitive stage of growth.

Bress (brĕs), *n.* *Celt. Myth.* A Fomor, son of Elathan, known for his great beauty. He married Brigit and became king of the Tuatha De Danann, who deposed him because of his exactions. In his attempt to recover his kingship, he roused the Fomors to the war in which they were overthrown by the gods.

bre'tes-sé' (brĕt'ĕ-sā', brĕt'ĕ-sā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Embattled on each side with the projections opposite each other.

breth'ren (brĕth'rĕn), *n.*, *pl* of BROTHER. This form of the plural is used, for the most part, in solemn address, and in speaking of religious sects or fraternities, or their members. The members of some sects are often styled simply *Brethren*, as those of the Dunkers, the Plymouth Brethren, and the River Brethren.

Brethren in Christ. See RIVER BRETHREN. — **b. of the coast,** marauders, chiefly French, English, and Dutch, in the West Indies toward the end of the 16th century. — **B. of the Free Spirit,** members of a heretical pantheistic and mystical sect of the 13th and 14th centuries, holding that man attains to a state in which he cannot sin on becoming conscious of his identity with God.

Bret'on (brĕt'ŭn; brĭt'ŭn; *F.* brĕ-tôN'), *a.* [F. *breton*, L. *Britto* a Briton or Breton. Cf. BRITON, BRITISH.] Of or relating to Bretagne or the Bretons.

Bret'on, *n.* One of the natives of Bretagne, or Brittany; also, their language. The Bretons are of shorter stature, broader head, and more conservative disposition than their neighbors. Their Armorican speech is closely related to the extinct Cornish and the Welsh of Great Britain, and in the 5th century they are known to have received immigrants from the British coasts. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Bret-wal'da (brĕt-wôl'dä), *n.* [AS., ruler of the British. See BRITON, WIELD.] In the Old English Chronicle, a title given to King Egbert and seven earlier Anglo-Saxon kings, and assumed by some later kings, in token of supremacy over kingdoms outside their own. — **Bret-wal'da-ship,** *n.*

bre'va (brā'vä), *n.* [Sp.] A large cylindrical cigar, often somewhat roughly finished.

breve (brēv), *n.* [It. *breve* or F. *brève*, and (in sense 2) LL. *breve;* all fr. L. *brevis* short. See BRIEF.] **1.** *Music.* The third kind of note used in the Middle Ages, equivalent to one half of the long (one third in "perfect" time). See MENSURABLE MUSIC. It is the longest modern note, now rarely used and only as equivalent to two semibreves or four minims.

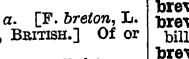

Breve. *a* Obsolete forms; *b* Modern form

2. *Law.* An original writ; any writ or precept under seal, issued out of any court.

3. a *Gram. & Pros.* A short syllable. *Obs.* **b** A curved mark [˘] used commonly to indicate a short vowel, as in *ăm*, or a short syllable.

4. Any of numerous short-tailed birds of the family Pittidæ.

breve, *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *breviare*, or Icel. *brēfa* to give a brief account of. See BREVE, BRIEF, *n.*] *Obs.* **a** To write down; compose. **b** To tell. **c** To enter or make up (accounts).

bre-vet' (brē-vĕt'; brĕv'ĕt; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *brevis* short. See BRIEF.] **1.** A written official or authoritative message, as a papal indulgence. *Obs.*

2. A warrant from the government, granting a privilege, title, or dignity. *French usage.*

3. *Mil.* A commission giving an officer higher nominal rank than that for which he receives pay; an honorary promotion of an officer. In the United States army and marine corps rank by *brevet* is conferred, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for "gallant actions or meritorious services." A *brevet* rank gives no right of command in the particular corps to which the officer brevetted belongs, and can be exercised only by special assignment of the President. In the British army *brevet* rank does not extend higher than regimental officers, and carries the right of command of that rank when detachments of different regiments are acting together in the field.

bre-vet', *v. t.;* BRE-VET'TED; BRE-VET'TING; *or* BREV'ET-ED; BREV'ET-ING. *Mil.* To confer rank upon by brevet.

bre-vet', *a.* *Mil.* Taking or conferring rank by brevet.

bre-vet'cy (-vĕt'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). *Mil.* Rank or condition of a brevet officer

brev'i-. A combining form from Latin *brevis*, short.

bre'vi-a-ry (brē'vĭ-ä-rĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *breviarium* summary, abridgment, neut. noun fr. *brevi arius* abridged, fr. *brevis* short. See BRIEF; cf. BREVIER.] **1.** An abridgment, a compend; an epitome; a brief account or summary. *Obs. or R.*

A book entitled the abridgment or *breviary* of those roots that are to be cut up or gathered *Holland.*

2. A book containing the daily public or canonical prayers of the Roman Catholic or of the Eastern Church for the canonical hours, — distinguished from the *missal*, which contains the altar service. The daily recital of the breviary is obligatory on all those in major orders and on all choir members. The *breviary* has separate parts for winter, spring, summer, and autumn, each containing the psalter, the proper of the season, the proper of the saints, the common of the saints, etc. Its present form is due mainly to the revision under Pius V. and the slighter changes under Clement VIII. and Urban VIII.

Breviary of Alaric, an important collection of Roman laws, compiled by order of Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, and promulgated in 506 A. D. It is also known as *Lex Romana Visigothorum*, *Liber Anani*, *Lex Theodosiana*, *Corpus Theodosianum*, and *Liber Legum.*

bre'vi-ate (brē'vĭ-āt), *n.* [L. *breviatus*, p. p. of *breviare* to shorten, *brevis* short.] **1.** A short compend; a summary.

The same little *breviates* of infidelity have been published and dispersed with great activity *Bp. Porteus*

2 A brief note or dispatch; also, a lawyer's brief. *Obs.*

bre-vier' (brē-vēr'), *n.* [Prob. fr. (assumed) OF. *brevier*, and named from being originally used in printing a *breviary* See BREVIARY.] *Print.* A size of type between bourgeois and minion. See TYPE.

☞ This line is printed in *brevier* type.

brev'i-ros'tral (brĕv'Ĭ-rŏs'trăl) } *a.* [*brevi-* + *rostral*, *ros-*
brev'i-ros'trate (brĕv'Ĭ-rŏs'trāt) } *trate.*] *Zoöl.* Short-billed: as, *brevirostrate* birds.

brev'i-ty (brĕv'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *brevitas*, fr. *brevis* short: cf. F. *brièveté.* See BRIEF.] **1.** Shortness of duration; briefness of time, as, the *brevity* of human life.

2. Contraction into few words, conciseness.

Brevity is the soul of wit *Shak.*

Syn. — Shortness, conciseness, succinctness, terseness.

brew (brōō), *v. t.;* BREWED (brōōd); BREW'ING. [ME. *brewen*, AS. *bréowan;* akin to D. *brouwen*, OHG. *priuwan*, MHG. *briuwen*, *brūwen*, G. *brauen*, Icel. *brugga*, Sw. *brygga*, Dan. *brygge*, and perh. L. *defrutum* must boiled down, Gr. *βρῦτον* (or *φρῦτον* ?) kind of beer. The original meaning seems to have been *to prepare by heat.* Cf. BROTH.]

1. To prepare, as beer or other liquor, from malt and hops, or from other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation, or infusion and fermentation. See BREWING.

2. To prepare by steeping and mingling, to concoct

Go, *brew* me a pottle of sack finely. *Shak.*

3. To foment or prepare as if by brewing; to contrive; to plot; concoct; hatch; as, to *brew* mischief.

Hence with thy *brewed* enchantments, foul deceiver! *Milton*

brew, *v. i.* **1.** To attend to the business, or go through the processes, of brewing or making beer.

I wash, wring, *brew*, bake, scour. *Shak.*

2. To be in a state of preparation; to be mixing, forming, or gathering; as, a storm *brews* in the west.

There is some ill a-*brewing* towards my rest. *Shak.*

brew, *n.* That which is brewed or formed by brewing.

brew'age (-ăj), *n.* Malt liquor; drink brewed; also, a brewing. "Some well-spiced *brewage.*" *Milton*

brew'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who brews; specif., one whose business or occupation is to prepare malt liquors.

brew'ers' grains (brōō'ẽrz). The insoluble residue left from the grain in making beer, much used for fodder.

brew'er's pitch. A resinous preparation used for coating the inside of casks, etc., in which malt liquors are kept.

brew'er-y (-ẽr-Ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-Ĭz). **1.** A brewhouse; the building and apparatus where brewing is carried on.

2. Brewing process or trade; also, brewers collectively.

brew'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of preparing liquors which are brewed, as beer and ale. The customary operations of brewing comprise: (1) Malting, often performed in separate establishments. (2) Mashing (see MASH, *v. t.*). (3) Boiling the wort, with the addition of hops. (4) Cooling the wort. (5) Fermentation, conducted in large oak butts, and started by the addition of yeast. In *bottom fermentation* the temperature is kept low (5°–8° C.), the action continues for a week or ten days, and the yeast finally settles to the bottom. The liquor is then drawn off and stored for several months, during which it undergoes a slow after fermentation. This is the method used for lager beers. In *top fermentation* the liquid is kept at 15°–18° C., the action proceeds rapidly to completion (in 3–5 days), and most of the yeast rises to the top and is removed by skimming or otherwise. The liquor is soon ready for the market. This is the common method in Great Britain, and is practiced in the United States for ales, etc. (6) Clarification, as with isinglass. (7) Bottling and barreling. See BEER, YEAST.

2. The quantity brewed at once.

A *brewing* of new beer, set by old beer. *Bacon.*

3. A mixing together; concoction.

I am not able to avouch anything for certainty, such a *brewing* and sophistication of them they make *Holland*

4. *Naut.* A gathering or forming of a storm or squall, indicated by thick, dark clouds.

brew'is (brōō'ĭs), *n.* [ME. *brewes*, *brouwys*, *browesse*, *brewet*, *browet*, OF. & F. *brouet*, *-s* being the OF. ending of the nom. sing. and acc. pl.; dim. of OF. *breu*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *brod.* See BROTH; cf. BROSE.] **1.** Broth or pottage, properly that in which beef has been boiled.

2. Bread soaked in broth, drippings of roast meat, milk, or water and butter.

brew'ster-ite (brōō'stẽr-īt), *n.* [After Sir David *Brewster.*] *Min.* A zeolite resembling heulandite, but containing barium and strontium and occurring in prismatic crystals. H., 5. Sp. gr., 2.45.

Brew'ster's law (brōō'stẽrz). [After Sir David *Brewster*, Scottish physicist.] *Physics.* An expression of the fact that when light reflected from the plane surface of a transparent substance is plane-polarized, the tangent of the angle of incidence is equal to the index of refraction of the substance.

Bri'an'chon's' the'o-rem (brē'ăN'shôNz'). *Math.* A theorem discovered by Charles Julien Brianchon, a French mathematician (1785–1865), to the effect that the three lines which join the opposite vertices of a hexagon circumscribed about a conic meet at the same point.

Bri-a're-an (brĭ-ā'rē-ăn), *a.* [L. *Briareus*, fr. *Briareus* a mythological hundred-handed giant, Gr. Βριάρεως, fr. *βριαρός* strong.] Pert to or like **Bri-a're-us** (-ŭs), one of the Hecatoncheires; hence, hundred-handed or many-handed

bribe (brīb), *n.* [F. *bribe* a lump of bread, scraps, leavings of meals (that are generally given to a beggar), LL. *briba* scrap of bread; cf. OF. *briber*, *brimber*, to beg.] **1.** A gift begged; a present. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. A price, reward, gift, or favor bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct of a person in a position of trust, as an official or a voter.

Undue reward for anything against justice is a *bribe.* *Hobart.*

3. That which seduces; seduction; allurement.

bribe, *v. t.;* BRIBED (brībd); BRIB'ING (brīb'ĭng). **1.** To rob; steal. *Obs.*

2. To give or promise a bribe to; to induce or influence by a bribe; to influence corruptly by some consideration

3. To gain by a bribe; to induce as by a bribe.

bribe, *v. i.* **1.** To commit robbery or theft *Obs.*

2. To give a bribe to a person; to practice bribery.

An attempt to *bribe*, though unsuccessful, has been holden to be criminal, and the offender may be indicted. *Bouvier*

brib'er (brīb'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *bribour*, OF. *bribeur* beggar, vagabond.] **1.** A vagabond; also, a rascal or scoundrel. *Obs.*

2. A robber, blackmailer, or extortioner. *Obs.*

3. One who gives or one who takes a bribe.

4. That which bribes; a bribe. *Obs.* *Shak.*

brib'er-y (-Ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-Ĭz). [ME. *brybery* rascality, cf. OF. *bribberie* beggary. See BRIBE, *n.*] **1.** Robbery or theft; extortion. *Obs.*

2. Act or practice of giving or taking bribes; act of influencing the action of another by corrupt inducements

bric'-a-brac' (brĭk'ä-brăk'), *n.* [F. *bric-à-brac.*] Curious or antique articles of virtu; miscellaneous objects of an artistic kind, as antiquated furniture or metal work; odd knickknacks. — **bric'-a-brack'er-y,** *n.* *Humorous.*

brick (brĭk), *n.* [ME. *brik*, F. *brique;* cf. F. dial. *brique* piece, AS. *brice* breaking, fragment; prob of G. or D. origin, and akin to E. *break.*] **1.** A building and paving material made from clay (either pure or mixed, as with sand, lime, etc) by molding into blocks while moist and hardening it in the sun or by fire. Sun-dried brick, used extensively in ancient times, and still made in warm countries, is much less durable than baked or burned brick. (See CLAY.) Brick is burned either in a kiln or in stacks or "clamps." The ordinary red color is due to the presence of iron compounds which are converted into the red oxide. This color may be altered to a greenish blue by a heat high enough to vitrify the surface, or into brown or yellow by mixing lime or magnesia with the clay.

2. An individual molded block of the above material, usually rectangular. The average dimensions of an English brick may be taken as $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ inches; of an American brick, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 8$ inches.

3. Any oblong rectangular mass; as, a *brick* of maple sugar; a penny *brick* (of bread); specif., *Hort.*, a compressed block of dried manure containing mushroom mycelium, or spawn, used for planting in mushroom beds.

4. A good fellow; a merry person; as, you're a *brick. Slang or Colloq.* "He's a dear little *brick.*" *Thackeray.*

to have a brick in one's hat, to be drunk. *Slang.*

bren'ston. † BRIMSTONE.

brent. Obs. pret. & p. p. of BURN.

brent. Var. of BRANT, the goose.

brent'-fox' Var. of BRANT-FOX

brent goose Var of BRANT GOOSE.

breny. † BRINIE.

breo-. For obsolete forms in *breo-*, see those in BRE-, BREA-.

breost. † BREAST.

bre'o-then, *v. i.* [AS. *brēoðan* (in comp.).] To perish. *Obs.*

bre-quet' chain (brē-kĕt'). [Orig. uncert.] A watch guard.

brer. † BRIER.

brerd. † BRAIRD.

brerd'ful, *a.* [ME., fr. *brerd* top, brim, AS. *brerd.*] Brimful. *Obs.* [of BRIER.]

brere. Archaic or dial. Eng. var.

brere. Braird. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Brer'cian (brĕsh'yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Brescia (see *Gaz.*), Italy, or its 16th-century school of painters, represented by Moretto, Moroni, and Romanino.

brese. † BREEZE, BRUISE.

bresil. † BRAZIL, BRISEL.

Breslau table (brĕs'lou). See MORTALITY TABLE

bresse. † BRACE.

bres'sum-er, bres'sum-mer (brĕs'-sŭm-ẽr). Archaic vars. of BREASTSUMMER.

brest. † BURST. [BREAST

brest. Obs. var. or ref. sp of

brest, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *brestr* crash, fissure, want, loss, or AS. *berst* loss.] Injury; defect. *Obs.*

bresté † BURST.

bres'tel † BRISTLE.

brest'sum'mer. Var. of BREASTSUMMER.

bret. † BREDE.

bret, *n.* [Cf. BIRT.] *Local, Eng.* a The brill b The turbot.

Bret. *Abbr* Breton.

bretage. † BRATTICE.

bretasce † BRATTICE.

Bretayne. † BRITAIN.

bretch. † BREACH.

bre-telie' (brē-tĕl'), *n.* [F.] *Dressmaking* An ornamental suspenderlike shoulder strap.

bre-tesse' (brē-tĕs'), *n.* [See BRATTICE.] = BRATTICE, *n.*, 1.

bre-tessed' (-tĕst'), *a.* Bretessé.

Breteyne. † BRITAIN

bret'ful. † BREREDFUL.

breth. Breath. *Ref. Sp.*

breth, *n.* [Icel *bræð*, for *brāðr* sudden, hasty, hot-tempered.] Rage; fury *Obs*

brethe. † BREATH, BREATHE.

breth'el, *n.* [See BROTHEL.] A wretch; a good-for-nothing *Obs.*

breth'er (brĕth'ẽr) Obs. or dial Eng. & Scot. pl of BROTHER.

bretherhed. † BROTHERHOOD.

brethil. † BRITTLE.

brethre. Obs. pl. of BROTHER.

bretise. † BRATTICE.

Bretone † BRITON.

brett, *n.* Short for BRITZSA.

brettessé. Var. of BRETJESSE.

bret'tice (brĕt'ĭs). Earlier form of BRATTICE.

bret'tis. Var of BRATTICE.

Bret-wal'da-dom, *n.* See -DOM.

breu. † BREW.

breu-. For obsolete forms in *breu-*, see forms in BREV-, BREW-.

breull † BROIL.

breun'ner-ite (broi'nẽr-īt), *n.* [After Count *Breunner*] *Min.* = BROWN SPAR.

breuster. † BREWSTER.

brev. *Abbr.* Brevet, brevetted.

brevada. † BRAVADO.

breve. † BRIEF

‖ **bre'ves bre've-tes** (brē'vēz brĕv'Ĭ-tēz) [L., shorts shortening] *Phon.* The permanent shortening of the ultima in words originally iambic in form; as, Lat. *tibī*, from *tībī.*

‖ **bre-vet' d'in'ven'tion'** (brē-vĕ' dĭN'vĕN'syôN'). [F] A patent.

‖ **Bre'vi-a-ri-um A-la'rĭ-ca'num** *or* **A-la'rĭ-ci** (brē'vĭ-ā'rĭ-ŭm ä-lär'ĭ-kā'nŭm *or* ä-lär'ĭ-sī). [LL.] = BREVIARY OF ALARIC.

bre'vi-ate, *v. t.* To abbreviate. *Obs* — **bre'vi-a'tor,** *n.* *Obs*

bre'vi-ate, *a.* Abbreviated. *Obs.*

bre'vi-ate-ly, *a.* Briefly. *Obs.*

bre'vi-a-ture (brē'vĭ-ä-tŭr), *n.* An abbreviature. *Obs.*

brev'i-cau'date (brĕv'Ĭ-kô'dāt), *a.* [*brevi-* + *caudate.*] *Zoöl.* Short-tailed.

brev'i-con'ic (brĕv'Ĭ-kŏn'Ĭk), *a.* In the form of a short cone.

brev'i-fo'li-ate, *a.* [*brevi-* + *foliate.*] *Bot* Short-leaved. *Rare*

‖ **brev'i-ger** (brĕv'Ĭ-jẽr), *n.* [LL., fr *brevi* (see BREVE) + L. *gerere* to carry.] One who carries briefs; a mendicant friar. *Obs. or Hist.*

brev'i-lin'gual (-lĭn'gwăl), *a.* [*brevi-* + *lingual*] *Zoöl.* Short-tongued.

bre-vil'o-quence (brē-vĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [L *breviloquentia*] A brief and pertinent mode of speaking. *Rare.* — **bre-vil'o-quent** (-kwĕnt), *a.*

‖ **bre'vi ma'nu** (brē'vī mā'nū). [L.] With a short hand; immediately; without delay; — in *Civil Law* said of a species of fictitious transfer (L. *traditio*), or delivery, of a person's property to another already in possession of it by feigning it to have been again transferred for a new cause, where the one in possession is to acquire title by purchase or otherwise

brev'i-ped (brĕv'Ĭ-pĕd), *a.* [*brevi-* + *-ped.*] Having short legs. — *n* A breviped bird.

brev'i-pen (brĕv'Ĭ-pĕn), *n.* [*brevi-* + L *penna* wing.] A brevipennate bird.

brev'i-pen'nate (-pĕn'āt), *a.* [*brevi-* + *pennate.*] *Zoöl.* Short-winged; — said of birds that cannot fly, owing to their short wings, as the ostrich.

‖ **bre'vis es'se la-bo'ro, ob-scu'rus fi'o** [L.] I strive to be concise, I become obscure.

Horace (Ars Poetica, 25).

brew, *n.* [Cf. BROW.] A steep incline. *North of Eng.*

brew'ard (brōō'ẽrd). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of BRAIRD, BRERD.

brewd. Brewed. *Ref Sp.*

brewe. † BROW.

brewe. *n.* A kind of fowl. *Obs*

Brew'er's black'bird *or* **grack'le.** [After T. M. *Brewer*, Am ornithologist.] See GRACKLE

brew'er-ship. *n.* See -SHIP.

Brew'er's spruce. The weeping spruce (*Picea breweriana*).

brew'house', *n.* A brewery.

brew'ster, *n.* [*brew* + *-ster*] 1. A brewer; orig., a female brewer. *Now Dial. Eng. & Scot* 2. The sweet bay. *Local, U. S.*

brey (brā), *n.* [OF. (assumed) *breie*, F. *broie.*] *Her* A barnacle; — often in collective *pl* See 1st BARNACLE, 1 b. *Woodward.*

brey. † BRAYE.

breye. † BREE.

brey'er. † BRIER

brez'i-lin. Var. of BRAZILIN

br. g. *Abbr.* Brown gelding.

br. h. *Abbr.* Brown horse.

Bri'an (brī'ăn), *n.* [Ir.] Masc. prop. name. It. *Briano* (brē-ä'nō).

bri'an (brī'ăn), *v. t* To keep a fire at the mouth of (an oven), either to give light or to preserve the heat. *Dial. Dict.*

Brian Boroihme *or* **Boru.** The hero king of the Irish. See *Biog. Dict.*

Bri'an'chon's' hex'a-gram (brē'ăN'shôNz' hĕks'ä-grăm). See HEXAGRAM.

Bri'an'con' man'na (brē'ăN'sôN'). [From *Briançon*, town in France.] A kind of manna obtained from the European larch.

bri'ar (brī'ẽr) Var. of BRIER.

bri'ar, *n.* A crosscut saw.

bri'ared (-ẽrd). Var. of BRIERED

bri'ar-wood'. Var. of BRIER-WOOD

bri'ar-y Var. of BRIERY.

brib'a-ble (brīb'ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **brib'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

brib'age (brīb'ĭj), *n.* [*brībe* + *-age*] Bribery *Obs & R.*

bribe'a-ble, **bribe's-bil'i-ty.** Var. of BRIBABLE, BRIBABILITY

brib'ee' (brīb'ē'), *n.* One who receives a bribe.

bribe'less, *a.* That cannot be bribed; incorruptible.

brib'er-ous, *a.* Like a briber, thievish; corrupt. *Obs.*

bribery oath An oath by a voter that he has not been bribed. *Eng.*

briboure. † BRIBER. [BREECH.

brich. Obs. or dial. var. of

bri-chette' (brĭ-shĕt'), *n.* In mediæval armor, the covering for the hips and thighs

bricht. † BRIGHT. [BRECK.

brick. Dial. var. of BREAK,

brick, *v. t.* To work at or with bricks.

Brick, Mr. Jefferson (brĭk). In

brick (brĭk), *v. t.;* BRICKED (brĭkt); BRICK'ING. **1.** To lay or pave with bricks; to surround, line, or construct with bricks.
2. To counterfeit brick construction on (a wall or the like).
3. To make into bricks or briquettes.
to brick up, to fill up, inclose, or line, with brick.
brick ax *or* **axe.** A two-edged ax used to cut off bricks.
brick'bat' (-băt'), *n.* A fragment of a brick. See BAT, 4.
brick beam. A lintel of bricks laid in courses with iron straps built in to hold the bricks together.
brick clamp. A stack of bricks arranged for burning, as with alternating layers of breeze.
brick clay. Any clay suitable for making bricks.
brick dust. Powdered brick, esp. red brick.
brick-dust deposit, *Med.,* a sediment of urates in urine resembling brick dust It occurs in febrile conditions.
brick earth. Clay or earth for making bricks.
brick'field' (-fēld'), *n.* A field in which bricks are made.
brick'field'er (brĭk'fēl'dĕr), *n. Australia.* **1.** Orig., at Sydney, a cold and violent south or southwest wind, rising suddenly, and regularly preceded by a hot wind from the north, — now usually called *southerly buster.* It blew across the *Brickfields,* formerly so called, a district of Sydney, and carried clouds of dust into the city.
2. By confusion, a midsummer hot wind from the north.
brick'kiln' (-kĭln'; -kĭln'), *n.* A kiln, or furnace, in which bricks are baked or burnt; or a pile of green bricks, arched to receive underneath the fuel for burning them.
brick'lay'er (-lā'ĕr), *n.* One who works at bricklaying.
The Bricklayer, Ben Jonson; — a nickname given by his contemporaries, in allusion to the trade of his stepfather, which he is said to have followed.
brick'lay'er's itch (-ĕrz). An itching eczema of the hands occurring among bricklayers, caused by contact with lime.
brick'lay'ing, *n.* Act, occupation, or art of laying bricks, or building with bricks.
brick'le (brĭk'l), *a.* [ME. *brekil, brokel, bruchel,* fr. AS. *brecan,* E. *break.*] Brittle; easily broken. *Obs. or Dial. Spenser.* — **brick'le-ness,** *n. Obs. or Dial.*
brick'mak'er (-māk'ĕr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make bricks. — **brick'mak'ing,** *n.*
brick nog *or* **nogging.** *Arch* Brickwork filled in between the timbers of a wood-framed wall or partition. — **brick'-nogged'** (-nŏgd'), *a.*
brick red. A dark orange-red like that of common bricks.
brick stitch. *Needlework.* A kind of flat couching, creating the appearance of regular courses of bricks
brick tea. Tea leaves and young shoots, or refuse tea, steamed or mixed with fat, etc., and pressed into small bricks. It is used in Mongolia as a medium of exchange.
brick trimmer. *Arch.* A brick arch between the trimmer beams, that is, sprung from the chimney wall to the header, and serving to support the hearth.
brick'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1** Anything made of bricks.
2. Act of building with or laying bricks.
3. A place where bricks are made, — chiefly *pl.*
brick'y (brĭk'ĭ), *a.* Full of bricks; formed of bricks; resembling bricks or brick dust. — *n.* A bricklayer. *Colloq.*
brick'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A place where bricks are made.
bri-cole' (brĭ-kōl', brĭk'ōl), *n.* [F.] **1.** A catapult.
2. In court tennis, the rebound of a ball from a wall; also, the side stroke or play by which the ball is driven against the wall; hence, fig., indirect action or stroke.
3. *Billiards.* A shot in which the cue ball is driven first against the cushion.
4. *Mil.* A kind of traces with hooks and rings, with which men drag guns where horses cannot be used.
The simplest harness for men is, in military phrase, the *bricole,* which is a loop to go over the head and a piece of loose rope or line extending therefrom constituting the single trace. The reindeer in Lapland now wear it, and so do men innumerable on the canals and at the fishing shores. *Smithson Rep*
brid'al (brīd'ăl), *n.* [ME. *brudale, brudale,* AS. *brȳdealo* bride-ale, bridal feast. See BRIDE; ALE, 2.] A nuptial festival or ceremony; a marriage.
Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The *bridal* of the earth and sky. *Herbert*
brid'al, *a.* [See BRIDAL, *n.*] Of or pert. to a bride or a wedding; nuptial; as, *bridal* ornaments; a *bridal* chamber.
bridal duck, the wood duck. — **b. lace.** = CARNIVAL LACE. — **b. myrtle,** the common myrtle. — **b. wreath. a** A rosaceous shrub (*Spiræa hypericifolia*) frequently cultivated for its copious umbels of small white flowers, appearing in spring. Also called *St.-Peter's-wreath.* **b** A somewhat similar saxifragaceous shrub of Chile (*Francoa ramosa*).
bride (brīd), *n.* [F.] **1.** A bridle. *Obs.*
2. A loop, bar, or tie, in needlework, etc. See BAR, *n.*, 18 **a.**
3. A bonnet string.
bride, *n.* [ME. *bride, brid, brude,* AS. *brȳd;* akin to OFries. *breid,* OSax. *brūd,* D. *bruid,* OHG. *prūt, brūt,* G. *braut,* Icel. *brūðr,* Sw. & Dan. *brud,* Goth. *brūþs;* cf. L. *Frutis,* a name of Venus.] **1. A** woman newly married, or about to be married.
Has by his own experience tried
How much the wife is dearer than the *bride.* *Lyttelton.*
2. A spouse, of either sex. *Obs.*
3. a A popular white-flowered variety of tea rose. **b** The white Japanese anemone (*Anemone japonica alba*).
bride, *v. i.* To appear or act as a bride.
bride, *v. t.* To make a bride of. *Obs.*
bride'-ale', *or* **brid'ale'** (brīd'āl'), *n.* [See BRIDAL.] A rustic wedding feast; a bridal. See ALE, 2.
bride'cake' (brīd'kāk'), *n.* Rich or highly ornamented cake for a wedding feast.
bride'cham'ber (-chām'bĕr), *n.* The nuptial apartment.
bride'cup' (-kŭp'), *n.* A cup or bowl used by those at a bridal; specif., a spiced cup prepared for the bridal couple at night.
bride'groom' (brīd'grōōm'), *n.* [ME. *bridegome, bridgume,* AS. *brȳdguma* (akin to OS. *brūdgumo,* D. *bruidegom, bruigom,* OHG. *prūtigomo,* MHG. *brutegome,* G. *bräutigam*); AS. *brȳd* bride + *guma* man, akin to Goth. *guma,* Icel. *gumi,* OHG. *gomo,* L *homo;* the insertion of *r* being perh. caused by confusion with *groom.* See BRIDE; cf. GROOM, HOMAGE.] A man newly married, or about to be married. — **bride'groom'ship,** *n.*
bride'knot' (-nŏt'), *n.* A knot of ribbons worn by a guest at a wedding; a wedding favor.
bride'lace' (-lās'), *n.* A ribbon of lace or the like formerly given as a favor at weddings and used to bind sprigs of rosemary or worn as a decoration.
brides'maid' (brīdz'mād'), *n.* A maid or woman who attends on a bride at her wedding.
brides'man (-măn), *n ; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A groomsman.
bride'stake' (brīd'stāk'), *n.* A stake or post formerly set in the ground for guests at a wedding to dance round.
bride'wain' (-wān'), *n.* A wain, or wagon, bearing the wedding presents of the bride; hence, a carved chest for the bride's clothing and other presents; the wedding presents; also, a wedding with invited guests. *Dial. Eng.*
bride'well (-wĕl), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A house of correction standing till 1864 in London near Blackfriars Bridge. It was formerly a palace built by Henry VIII. on the site of a Norman tower, and given to the city by Edward VI. So called from St. Bride's (or Bridget's) well near by.
2. A house of correction; loosely, a jail or prison. *Eng., chiefly London.*
bridge (brĭj), *n.* [ME. *brug, brigge, brug, brugge,* AS. *brycg, bricg;* akin to Fries. *bregge,* D. *brug,* OHG. *brucca,* G. *brücke,* Icel. *bryggja* pier, bridge, Sw. *brygga,* Dan. *brygge,* and prob. Icel. *brū* bridge, Sw. & Dan. *bro* bridge, pavement.] **1.** A structure erected over a depression or an obstacle, as over a river, chasm, roadway, railroad, etc., carrying a roadway for passengers, vehicles, etc. Cf. AQUEDUCT. Bridges may be divided into three principal classes: **a** Those built of masonry, usually on the principle of the arch. **b** Those built of wood, iron, or steel, and supported on piers. **c** Suspension bridges. The second class (**b**) may be still further subdivided into (1) fixed bridges, including bowstring, cantilever, tubular, and other bridges, and (2) movable bridges, including bascule, pontoon, swing, traversing, and vertical-lift bridges, etc. See also DRAWBRIDGE, PONTOON BRIDGE.

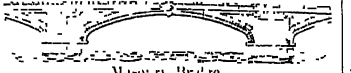
Masonry Bridge.

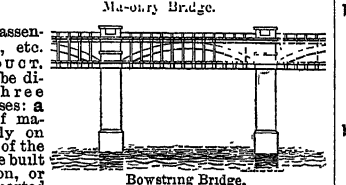
Bowstring Bridge.

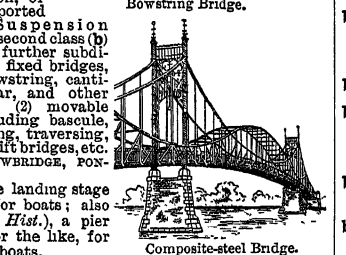
Composite-steel Bridge.

Bottom-road Bridge.

2. A movable landing stage or gangway for boats; also (now *Obs.* or *Hist.*), a pier float, jetty, or the like, for landing from boats.
3. A ridge rising from the bed of a body of water or waterway. *British.*
4. *Naut.* A platform elevated above the rail and extending across or over the deck of a vessel. Sometimes there are two, called respectively the **forward bridge** and **after bridge** according to their situation, and the gangway sometimes connecting them is called the **fore-and-aft bridge.** When a bridge has two platforms one above the other they are respectively known as the **upper bridge** and **lower bridge.**
5. Anything supported above a place or object after the manner of a bridge and serving as a support for something or as a way over which something may be passed or conveyed; in general, anything resembling or likened to a bridge in form or position; specif.: **a** (1) The upper bony part of the nose; also, the curved part of a pair of spectacles which rests upon this part. (2) The pons Varolii. **b** *Music.* The small arch or bar at right angles to the strings of a violin, guitar, etc., serving to raise them and transmit their vibrations to the body of the instrument. **c** The part of the shell of a turtle which unites the carapace and plastron on each side of the body. **d** A low separating wall, usually of fire brick, in a furnace, esp. in a reverberatory furnace the one between the hearth and the grate (**fire bridge**), or, sometimes, that between the hearth and the flue (**flue bridge**); — often called **bridge wall.** **e** *Iron Works.* A plank way or platform to convey fuel or ore to the mouth of the furnace. **f** *Arch.* = BRIDGING JOIST. **g** = BRIDGE BRACKET. **h** *Dentistry.* A device for securing artificial crowns in spaces where teeth are missing, by anchorage to natural teeth as abutments. **i** *Mech.* The metal in a valve seat separating the ports **j** A hanging scaffold, as that suspended before a canvas in scene painting. **k** *Railroads.* A framework spanning railroad tracks to support signals. **l** *Astron.* A band across a sun spot. **m** *Billiards and Pool.* (1) The hand in a position as a rest for the cue in striking the ball. (2) A contrivance consisting of a notched or crossed piece at the end of a thin wooden rod used as a cue rest when the ball is in an inaccessible position. **n** *Wrestling.* The position of a wrestler who, already on his back, keeps his shoulders from touching by arching his body so that he is supported by his head and feet, and sometimes elbows. **o** *Elec.* (1) A device to measure the resistance of a wire or other conductor forming part of an electric circuit. See WHEATSTONE'S BRIDGE. (2) A group of heavy conducting rods connecting an electric generator with the main conductors of a lighting system.
6. [Perh. a different word.] A card game resembling whist. The trump, if any, is determined by the dealer or his partner, the value of each trick taken over six being: for "no trumps" 12, hearts 8, diamonds 6, clubs 4, spades 2. The opponents of the dealer can, after the trump is declared, double the value of the tricks, in which case the dealer or his partner can redouble, and so on. The dealer plays his partner's hand as a dummy. The side which first reaches or exceeds 30 points scored for tricks wins a *game;* the side which first wins two games wins a *rubber.* The total score for any side is the sum of the points scored for tricks, for rubbers (each of which counts 100), for honors (which follow a special schedule of value), and for *slam, little slam,* and *chicane* (see these terms).
bridge by conversion. See CONVERSION, 5 **c.** — **b. of boats,** a passageway across a stretch of water resting on boats moored abreast. — **B. of Sighs** [It. *Ponte dei Sospiri*], the covered passageway which connects the Doges' Palace in Venice with the state prisons. It was constructed about 1595–1605 by Antonio Contino. Prisoners were taken over this bridge to and from the hall of judgment. The term was colloquially used of the covered way formerly over Franklin Street between the criminal court and the Tombs prison in the city of New York. — **in b.,** *Elec.,* in multiple or in parallel (with a circuit); — opposed to *in series.*
bridge (brĭj), *v. t.;* BRIDGED (brĭjd); BRIDG'ING. **1.** To build or make a bridge or bridges on or over; as, to *bridge* a river.
2. To open or make (a passage, way, etc.) by a bridge.
Xerxes . . . over Hellespont
Bridging his way, Europe with Asia joined. *Milton.*
3. *Elec.* To connect together (two parts of a circuit); to connect in multiple or in parallel.
bridge'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A notched board to support the treads and risers of wooden stairs.

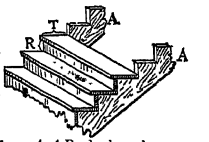
A A Bridgeboards; *T* Tread; *R* Riser.

2. A board used as a bridge.
bridge bracket. *Cotton Spinning.* A small slotted bracket bridging a gap in the end frame of a reeling machine, to facilitate doffing the hanks.
bridge crane. *Mach.* A traveling crane.
bridge grafting. A form of grafting used in the case of exposed wounds or girdles in valuable trees. The scions are placed closely together over the wound and ultimately unite into a continuous covering.
bridge guard. *Railroads.* A guard, placed at bridges, gantlet tracks, etc., consisting of two rails gradually drawn in to meet in the center of the track.
bridge'head' (-hĕd'), *n. Fort.* A defensive work covering or commanding the extremity of a bridge nearest the enemy; a tête-de-pont.
bridge house. 1. A house connected with a bridge, as for protection, care, or control.
2. *Naut.* A structure amidships above the main deck (often formed by carrying the ship's sides up and over), the top of which forms a **bridge deck.**
bridge islet. *Phys. Geog.* An island which becomes a peninsula at low water.
bridge joint. *Railroads.* A fished rail joint coming between ties, but supported beneath by a plate resting on the two adjoining ties. Cf. SUSPENDED JOINT.

Bridge Joint

bridge piece. *Shipbuilding.* A plate over the propeller opening.
bridge'pot' (brĭj'pŏt'), *n. Milling.* The adjustable socket, or step, of a millstone spindle.
bridge rail. *Railroads.* A rail in the form of an inverted trough.
bridge tower. A tower on a bridge, as for the support of cables, or for defense; also, a tower serving as a bridgehead

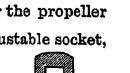
Cross Section of a Bridge Rail

bridge'tree' (-trē'), *n.* [*bridge* + *tree* a beam.] *Milling.* The beam by which the spindle socket of the runner is supported.
bridg'ing (brĭj'ĭng), *p. pr., p. a., & vb. n.* of BRIDGE. Specif.: *n. Arch.* The braces, or system of bracing, used between floor or other timbers to stiffen them and to distribute the weight. — **bridging joist,** a joist or beam resting on the binding joists and supporting the flooring. — **b. piece,** a piece between opposite beams acting as a strut.
bri'dle (brī'd'l), *n.* [ME. *bridel,* AS. *brīdel;* akin to OHG. *britil, brittil,* D. *breidel,* and possibly to E. *braid.* Cf. BRIDOON.] **1.** The headgear with which a horse is governed

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Dickens's novel "Martin Chuzzlewit," a fiery young American politician and journalist.
brick'bat', *v. t.;* BRICK'BAT'TED; BRICK'BAT'TING. To assail with brickbats. *Colloq*
brick'en (brĭk'n), *v. t.* To hold up, or bridle (the head). *Dial Eng.*
brick'em, *a* Of brick
brick-ette'. Var. of BRIQUETTE.
brick'hood. *n.* See -HOOD.
brick'ing, *vb., n.* Brickwork, or imitation of brickwork, as in making the brick stitch. [LOW.]
brick'low (-lō). Var. of BRIGA-
brickmaker's anæmia *or* **anemia.** Ankylostomiasis.
brickoll. † BRICOLE.
brick'set'ter, *n.* A bricklayer
brick'stone, *n.* A brick. *Obs.*
brickt. Bricked. *Ref Sp.*
brick tile. A brick. *Dial. Eng.*
brick'-tim'ber, *n* Mountain holly (*Ilicioides mucronata*).
brick'wise' (-wīz'), *a.* Having, or resembling, the arrangement of bricks in a wall. — *adv.*
brict. † BRIGHT.
brid. † BRIDE. [BRED.]
brid. Obs. or dial var of BIRD,
brid'ale' (brīd'āl'). Var. of BRIDE-ALE.
brid'al-er (brīd'āl-ĕr), *n.* A participant in a bridal. *Rare.*
brid'al-ly, *adv* of BRIDAL.
brid'al-ty (brīd'ăl-tĭ), *n.* Celebration of the nuptial feast. *Obs or R.*
brid'dle † BRIDLE.
bride'bed', *n.* Marriage bed.
bride'bowl', *n.* = BRIDECUP.
bride'god', *n.* The god of marriage; Hymen.
bride'groom', *v.t.* To wed. *Rare.*
bride'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
bride'house', *n.* A house where a wedding is being celebrated. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
bridel. † BRIDAL, BRIDLE.
bride'less, *a* See -LESS.
bride'ly, *a.* [Cf. AS. *brȳdlic.*] Bridal; nuptial. *Obs. & R.*
bride'maid'. † BRIDESMAID.—
bride'maid'ship, *n. Obs.*
bride'maid'en, *n.* A bridesmaid. *Archaic.*
bride'man Var. of BRIDESMAN.
bride'ship, *n.* See -SHIP
bride's'-lac'es, *n.* a The dodder. b Ribbon grass. *Eng.*
brides'maid'ing, *vb. n.* Serving as bridesmaid
bride'wel. Bridewell. *Ref. Sp*
bride'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Meadowsweet.
bridge. Shortfor ABRIDGE. *Obs.*
bridge bar. 1. The load-bearing bar in a car coupling.
2. A straight lever or crowbar with a point in the form of a right pyramid.
bridge'-bot' *or* **-bote'** See BOTE.
bridge deck. *Naut* A bridge large enough to serve as a partial deck. See BRIDGE HOUSE, 2.
bridge'less, *a.* See -LESS.
bridge'man, *n* A bridge keeper; also, a bridge builder.
bridge'mas'ter, *n.* An officer in control of a bridge. *Eng.*
bridge note. *Music.* In the tonic sol-fa system, a note marking the transition into a new key.
bridge perch The crappie. *Local, U. S.*
Bridg'er (brĭj'ĕr), *n.* [From the Fort *Bridger* basin, Wyoming.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Eocene in the western United States. See GEOLOGY
bridge stay. = GIRDER STAY.
bridge stone a A stone spanning a gutter or sunken area. b Stone used in building bridges.
Bridg'et (brĭj'ĕt; -ĭt), *n* [F. *Brigitte* or LL. *Brigitta,* of Ir origin; cf. Ir. *Brighid* and also Ir *brigh* virtue, strength.] Lit., strength; — fem. prop. name. F. *Brigitte* (brē'zhēt'); It. *Brigida* (brē'jē-da); Sp. *Brígida* (brē'hē-thä; 146); G. *Brigitte* (brē-gĭt'ĕ) — Dim. *Biddy.*
Bridgeton formation. [From *Bridgeton,* New Jersey.] *Geol.* An early nonglacial Pleistocene formation of the Atlantic coast of North America.
bridge train. *Mil.* The wagons, animals, personnel, and equipments of an army train carrying bridge and pontoon materials.
Bridg'et-tine. Var. of BRIGITTINE.
bridge wall. = BRIDGE, 5 d.
bridge'-ward' (-wōrd'), *n.* **1.** A warden for a bridge; also, wardship of a bridge. *Obs.*
2. The principal ward of a key.
bridge'ward, *adv.* See -WARD.
bridge'wa'ter, *n.* A woolen cloth made originally at Bridgewater, England.
Bridge'wa'ter Trea'tis-es (brĭj'wŏ'tĕr). Eight treatises on "*The Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as Manifested in the Creation,*" written by eminent authors, as Thomas Chalmers, Charles Bell, and William Whewell, for publication (1833-40) under a bequest of the last Earl of Bridgewater.
bridge whist. = BRIDGE, *n.*, 6.
bridgome. † BRIDEGROOM.
bridg'y (brĭj'ĭ), *a.* Full of bridges. *Rare.*

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and restrained, consisting of a headstall, a bit, and reins, often with other appendages.

2. A restraint; a curb; a check.

3. A scolding bridle. See BRANK.

4. The action of a person who bridles, or assumes a dignified or offended air.

5. Any of various parts or things like, or suggestive of, a bridle in form or use; as: **a** *Med.* An irregular band or membranous fold stretching from one part to another and causing abnormal adhesions. **b** *Anat.* = FRÆNUM. **c** *Anthropom.* The lid of a bridled eye. See BRIDLED. **d** *Mach.* A strip of metal joining two parts in a machine, also, a similar piece, as a band or flanges, for limiting or restraining motion. **e** A clevis on a plow. **f** A cord or the like tightening or strengthening the sides of a net. **g** *Arch.* = TRIMMER. *Eng.* **h** *Firearms.* The piece in the interior of a gun lock which holds in place upon the lock plate the tumbler, sear, etc. **i** A span consisting of one or more ropes, lines, or chains having the ends made fast to an object or objects so that another rope, line, or chain may be attached between the ends; as the two chains passing from the mooring swivel; the cord or system of cords by which a kite is attached to its line; also, sometimes, the line forming one leg of such a span. **j** *Logging.* A short rope having a pair of hooks at one end to fix into the first log of a turn on a skid road and having a clamp at the other end which runs over the controlling cable. *Western U. S.*

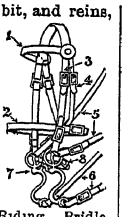

Riding Bridle. 1 Front; 2 Nose Band; 3 Cheek Piece; 4 Throatlatch; 5 Snaffle Rein; 6 Curb Rein; 7 Bit; 8 Curb Strap

Syn. — Check, curb, restraint.

bri'dle (brī'd'l), *v. t.*; BRI'DLED (-d'ld); BRI'DLING (-dlĭng). [AS. *brīdlian.*] **1.** To put a bridle upon; to equip with a bridle; as, to *bridle* a horse.

2. To restrain, guide, or govern with or as with a bridle; to check, curb, or control; as, to *bridle* the passions.

Savoy and Nice, the keys of Italy, and the citadel in her hands to *bridle* Switzerland, are in that consolidation. *Burke*

3. To carry or move as one who bridles, or assumes a stiff or dignified air; as, to *bridle* the head. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — Check, curb, control, repress, master, subdue.

bri'dle, *v. i.* **1.** To hold up the head, and draw in the chin, as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment; to assume a lofty manner. "His *bridling* neck." *Wordsworth.*

By her *bridling* up I perceived she expected to be treated hereafter not as Jenny Distaff, but Mrs. Tranquillus *Tatler.*

2. To bend in response to the action of a bridle; — said of a horse's neck.

Syn. — See SIMPER.

bridle cable. *Naut.* A cable bent to a bridle. See BRIDLE, 5 i.

bri'dled (brī'd'ld), *p. a.* of BRIDLE. Specif: *Anthropom.* Having the upper eyelid drawn down and attached at one extremity so as to form a double fold, as with the Mongolian eye.

bridle hand. The hand which usually holds the bridle in riding; hence, the left hand.

bridle iron. *Arch.* A strong flat iron bar so bent as to support, as in a stirrup, one end of a floor timber, etc., where no sufficient bearing can be had.

bridle joint. *Carp.* A joint uniting the deeply grooved end of a timber with the slightly recessed sides of another timber.

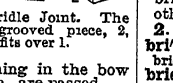

Bridle Joint. The grooved piece, 2, fits over 1.

bridle path. A path or way allowing, or open only to, the passage of saddle horses and pack horses, as distinguished from a road for vehicles.

bridle port. *Naut.* A porthole or opening in the bow through which hawsers, bridle cables, etc., are passed.

bridle rein. A rein attached to the bit.

bridle rod. *Railroads.* An iron tie bar used to join the ends of two switch rails to hold them to gauge.

bridle stricture. *Med.* A stricture caused by a narrow band stretched across a canal, as in the urethra.

bri'dle-wise', *a.* Responsive to the action of the reins upon the bridle.

bridle wrist. The wrist of the bridle hand.

bri-doon' (brĭ-dōōn'), *n.* [F. *bridon,* from *bride;* of G. or D. origin. See BRIDLE, *n.*] *Mil.* The snaffle and rein of a military, or double, bridle (one having both snaffle and curb bits), which may be used independently at the pleasure of the rider.

The curb is buckled to the front straps, and the *bridoon* to the rear straps, and a trifle higher than the curb bit *Col W H Carter.*

Brie (brē), *n.*, **Brie cheese.** A kind of soft cream cheese made in the district of Brie, in France; also, cheese of the same type made elsewhere.

brief (brēf), *a.* [ME. *bref,* F. *brief, bref,* fr. L. *brevis;* akin to Gr. βραχύς short, and perh. to Skr. *barh* to tear. Cf. BREVE.] **1.** Short in duration or space; curtailed.

How *brief* the life of man! *Shak.*

2. Concise; terse; succinct; also, curt; abrupt.

The *brief* style is that which expresseth much in little *B Jonson.*

3. Rife; common; prevalent. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Transitory, short-lived, ephemeral, fleeting; concise, succinct, summary, compendious, condensed, terse, curt. — BRIEF, SHORT. BRIEF refers to duration only; SHORT, to both duration and linear extent; as, a *brief* interview, discourse, a *short* sermon, a *short* time, distance, *short* legs, grass. As applied to duration, *brief* and *short* are sometimes complete synonyms. But *short* frequently (not always) suggests incompleteness, curtailment, or sudden stoppage; *brief* sometimes (but not always) implies condensation; as, he cut his speech *short,* he made a *brief* speech. See TRANSIENT, CONCISE.

brief, *adv. Obs. or Poetic.* Briefly; specif.: **a** In a few words; concisely. **b** In short; in brief. *Shak.*

brief, *n.* [OF. *brief,* F. *bref.* See BRIEF, *a.*; cf. BREVE.] **1.** An official letter or mandate, such as a notice, summons, a letter of credentials, as to a friar, etc. *Obs.*

2. Hence: **a** An apostolical brief. **b** A circumstantial statement of the causes of a person's poverty used as a begging petition; a begging letter. *Dial. Eng.* **c** Any formal letter or dispatch.

3. A short concise writing or letter; a statement in few words; hence, a summary or epitome.

Bear this sealed *brief,*
With winged haste, to the lord marshal. *Shak.*
Each woman is a *brief* of womankind. *Overbury.*

4. A catalogue or list, a memorandum or invoice. *Obs. or R.*

5. *Law.* **a** A writ or precept, esp. an original writ; a breve. **b** *Scots Law.* = BREVE. **c** *Eng. Law.* A letter patent issued (formerly) by the sovereign, as the head of the Established Church, authorizing a collection to be made in the churches for some specified purpose. **d** An abridgment or concise statement of a client's case, made out for the instruction of counsel in a trial at law; — specif. called *trial brief.* In England, where a cause is conducted by a solicitor and argued or tried by a barrister or counselor, the brief is prepared by the solicitor. A similar practice is sometimes observed in the United States. (Cf. BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR.) **e** A statement, with more or less detail, of the heads or points of a legal argument; specif., one used on error or appeal. **f** A brief of title (see below).

6. A spell; a charm. *Scot.* *Dial. Dict.*

Ye surely hae some warlock-*breef*
Owre human hearts *Burns.*

7. *Music.* A kind of note. See BREVE, 1. *Obs.*

Syn. — See COMPENDIUM.

brief of title, an abstract or abridgment of all the deeds and other papers constituting the chain of title to any real estate. — **in brief,** in a few words; in short, briefly. "Open the matter *in brief.*" *Shak.*

brief (brēf), *v. t.*; BRIEFED (brēft); BRIEF'ING **1.** To make a brief of (pleadings); to make an abstract or abridgment of. "The charge for *briefing* the Dutch document." *C. H. Van Zyl.*

2. To provide with a brief; to instruct by a brief; hence, to retain as counsel. *Eng.*

And for unwritten history — thou nor I
Can *brief* it in our cause; 't will speak the truth. *W. G. Wills*

3. To make brief, or short.

brief'less, *a.* Having no brief; without clients. — **brief'less-ly,** *adv.* — **brief'less-ness,** *n.*

bri'er (brī'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *brere, brer,* AS. *brēr, brǣr;* cf. Ir. *briar* prickle, thorn, brier, pin, Gael. *preas* bush, brier, W. *prys, prysg.*] **1.** Any plant with a woody stem bearing thorns or prickles; esp., any species of *Rosa, Rubus,* or *Smilax* (which see); in England, specif., the wild rose.

2. A group or mass of brier bushes.

Through bush, through brake, through *brier* *Shak.*

3. A thorn or twig of a brier; a branch of brier.

The thorns and *briers* of reproof *Cowper*

bri'er, *n.* [F. *bruyère* heath, LL. *brucaria,* prob. of Celt. origin.] **1.** The white or tree heath of southern Europe (*Erica arborea*), the root of which is used in the manufacture of pipes, and is known in the trade as *French brier.*

2. A pipe made of brierwood.

brier root. **1.** The root of the brier.

2. The root of various plants, used in the manufacture of smoking pipes known as *briery wood* pipes; specif.: **a** In Europe, that of *Erica arborea.* See 2d BRIER, 1. **b** In the United States, the root of the mountain laurel, also of *Smilax laurifolia* and *S. walteri.*

bri'er-wood' (brī'ẽr-wōōd'), *n.* **1.** **a** The root wood of the brier (*Erica arborea*). See 2d BRIER, 1. **b** Any of various other woods used in the manufacture of tobacco pipes.

2. A pipe made of this wood.

bri'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of briers. — *n.* A briery place.

briery thistle, the eryngo.

brieve (brēv), *n.* [See BRIEF, *n.*; BREVE.] *Scots Law.* A chancery writ directing trial, usually by jury, to be made of certain matters specified therein. Anciently actions proceeded upon brieves issued to the justiciar or judge ordinary, but the use of a brieve is now virtually obsolete, except in the proceeding for the appointment of a curator to an insane person, when it is directed to a special judge.

brig (brĭg), *n.* [Short for BRIGANTINE.] *Naut.* A two-masted, square-rigged vessel.

See HERMAPHRODITE BRIG.

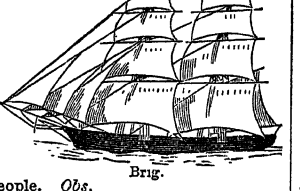
Brig.

brig, *n.* [Origin unknown.] On a United States man-of-war, the place of confinement for offenders.

bri-gade' (brĭ-gād'), *n.* [F. *brigade,* fr. It. *brigata* troop, crew, brigade, originally, a contending troop, fr. *briga* trouble, quarrel. See BRIGAND.] **1.** A company or band of people. *Obs.*

2. *Mil.* A body of troops, whether cavalry, artillery, infantry, or mixed, consisting of two or more regiments, or similar units, under the command of a brigadier general. In the United States army three brigades constitute a division, commanded by a major general.

3. Any body of persons organized for acting or marching together under authority; as, a fire *brigade.*

bri-gade' (brĭ-gād'), *v. t.*; BRI-GAD'ED (-gād'ĕd); BRI-GAD'ING (-ĭng). **1.** *Mil.* To form into a brigade, or into brigades.

2. To arrange in a group or collection; classify.

The two classes (Reptilia and Aves) have been *brigaded* together by Prof. Huxley under the name of Sauropsida. *A. Newton.*

brigade major. *Mil.* In the British and, formerly, the United States service, an officer temporarily assigned to a brigade to assist the brigadier as a sort of adjutant.

brig'a-dier' (brĭg'ā-dēr'), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* One in command of a brigade; specif.: **a** In the United States army, a brigadier general. **b** In the British service, an officer of any rank temporarily in command of a brigade. He returns to his former rank on the disbandment of the brigade.

brigadier general. *Mil.* An officer in command of a brigade, ranking next above a colonel, and below a major general; — sometimes called *brigadier* (which see). In the United States army his insignia on shoulder straps is a single silver embroidered star. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.*

brig'a-low' (brĭg'ā-lō'), *n.* [Native name.] In Australia, any of several species of *Acacia,* esp. *A. harpophylla* and *A. doratoxylon.* The wood is hard, heavy, and elastic.

brig'and (brĭg'ănd), *n.* [F. *brigand,* OF. *brigant* light-armed soldier, fr. LL. *brigans* light-armed soldier (cf. It. *brigante* brigand, *brigare* to strive, contend, fr. *briga* quarrel); prob. of G. origin, and perh. akin to E. *break;* cf. Goth. *brikan* to break, *brakja* strife. Cf. BRIGUE.] **1.** A light-armed, irregular foot soldier. *Obs. or Hist.*

2 A lawless fellow who lives by plunder; one of a band of robbers; esp., one of a gang living in mountain retreats; a highwayman; a freebooter.

Giving them not a little the air of *brigands* or banditti *Jeffrey.*

brig'and, *v. t.* To set upon as a brigand.

brig'and-age (-ănd-ĕj), *n.* [F. *brigandage.*] Life and practices of brigands; also, brigands collectively.

brig'an-dine (-ăn-dēn; -dĭn), *n.* [F. *brigandine* (cf. It. *brigantina*), fr. OF. *brigant* See BRIGAND.] A medieval coat of body armor consisting of scales or plates, sometimes overlapping each other, generally of metal, and sewed to linen, leather, or other material. *Jer.* xlvi. 4.

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet,
And *brigandine* of brass. *Milton.*

brig'and-ish, *a.* Like or pertaining to a brigand or brigands. — **brig'and-ish-ly,** *adv.*

A truculent, *brigandish,* bearded old fellow. *H. van Dyke*

brig'and-ism (-ănd-ĭz'm), *n.* Brigandage.

brig'an-tine (-ăn-tēn; -tĭn), *n.* [F. *brigantin,* fr. It *brigantino,* orig., a piratical vessel. See BRIGAND; cf. BRIG.] **1.** **a** A piratical vessel. *Obs.* **b** Any of various light, swift vessels used in the Mediterranean and the Levant. *Rare.*

2. **a** A two-masted, square-rigged vessel, differing from a brig in that she does not carry a square mainsail. **b** In Great Britain, and sometimes elsewhere, a hermaphrodite brig (which see).

Briggs'i-an (brĭg'zĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the English mathematician Henry Briggs (1556-1630) or his mathematical discoveries.

Briggsian logarithms. See LOGARITHM.

bright (brīt), *a.*; BRIGHT'ER; BRIGHT'EST [ME. *brīht,* AS. *beorht, bryht;* akin to OS *berht,* OHG *beraht,* Icel. *bjartr,* Goth. *bairhts.* Cf. ALBERT.] **1.** Radiating or reflecting light; shedding or having much light; shining; luminous; not dark.

The earth was dark, but the heavens were *bright.* *Drake.*

2. Transmitting light; clear; transparent.

From the *brightest* wines
He 'd turn abhorrent *Thomson.*

3. Having qualities that render conspicuous or attractive, or that affect the mind as light does the eye; resplendent with charms; as, *bright* beauty.

Bright as an angel new-dropped from the sky. *Parnell.*

4. Having or displaying a clear, quick intellect; intelligent; clever; alert, animated; vivacious; also, cheerful; cheery.

Be *bright* and jovial among your guests. *Shak.*

5. Illustrious; glorious.

In the *brightest* annals of a female reign *Cotton.*

6. Manifest to the mind, as light is to the eyes; clear.

That he may with more ease, with *brighter* evidence, and with surer success, draw the learner on. *I Watts.*

7. Conspicuous in shade or tone: **a** Of brilliant color; of light or lively hue or appearance; as, *bright* Virginia tobacco.

Here the *bright* crocus and blue violet grew. *Pope.*

b Ringing; clear; — said of sounds.

8 *Naut.* Of woodwork, scraped and cleaned, usually with sand and canvas, but not painted.

Syn. — Luminous, lustrous, splendid, resplendent, effulgent, refulgent, radiant, sparkling, gleaming, flashing, glittering, glistening, lucid, beamy, clear, transparent; illustrious, witty, clever, vivacious, sunny. — BRIGHT, SHINING, BRILLIANT. BRIGHT (opposed to *dull*) is the most general term, and applies to any object which emits or reflects light; as, a *bright* fire, a *bright* sword. SHINING applies to objects which emit or reflect light strongly or steadily; BRILLIANT, to those which shine brightly by gleams or flashes; as, "a burning and a *shining* light" (*John* v. 35); "the *shining* levels of the lake" (*Tennyson*); *brilliant* as an electric light, a *brilliant* gem; cf. *bright* eyes, *shining* eyes, *brilliant* eyes. Fig., *bright* is still opposed to *dull; shining* suggests illustrious or distinguished, *brilliant,* striking or splendid, qualities; as, a *bright* idea, a *bright* pupil; a *shining* example, *shining* talents, a *brilliant* writer, a *brilliant* exploit. See RADIANT, TRANSPARENT; cf. FLASH, SCINTILLATE.

bright rope, wire rope whose wires have not been galvanized, tinned, or otherwise coated. — **b. shafting,** *Mach.,* shafting made cylindrically true by special rolling processes or by being turned up in the lathe; — distinguished from *black shafting.* — **b. work,** polished metal work, as on the deck of a ship; also, woodwork scraped bright.

bright, *n.* [AS *beorht.*] **1.** Splendor; brightness. *Poetic.*

Dark with excessive *bright* thy skirts appear. *Milton.*

2. One that is bright; specif.: **a** A beautiful woman. *Obs.* **b** A piece of American timber that has been kept dry in transit, so that it retains its bright color. *Eng.* **c** Tobacco of a certain light shade.

bright, *adv.* [AS. *beohte.*] Brightly *Chaucer.*

I say it is the moon that shines so *bright* *Shak.*

bright, *v. t.* To illumine; to make bright. *Rare.*

The sun that *brights* the fairest morn. *Paul L. Ford.*

bright'en (brīt'n), *v. t.*; BRIGHT'ENED (brīt'nd); BRIGHT'EN-ING. [From BRIGHT, *a.*] **1.** To make bright or brighter; to make to shine; to increase the luster of; to give a brighter hue to.

2. To make illustrious; to add luster or splendor to.

The present queen would *brighten* her character, if she would exert her authority to instill virtues into her people *Swift.*

3. To improve or relieve by dispelling gloom; to make cheerful; as, to *brighten* one's prospects.

An ecstasy, which mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart and *brightens* all my sorrow. *Philips.*

4. To make acute or witty; to enliven. *Johnson.*

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bridle bar. = BRIDLE ROD

bridle bridge. A bridge for horses but not vehicles.

bridle chain. *Mining* One of the safety chains attaching a cage to the hoisting rope.

bridle gate. A gate at the entrance of a bridle path.

Bri'dle-goose', Judge (brī'd'l-gōōs'). [F. *Juge Bridoie* or *Bridoye.*] See BRIDOIE.

bri'dle-less, *a.* See -LESS.

bri'dler (brī'dlẽr), *n.* One who bridles.

bridle road, bridle track, bridle way. = BRIDLE PATH.

bri'dling (brī'dlĭng), *n.* *Arch.* The member forming a trimmer. *Eng.*

bridling cast. A stirrup cup. *Obs.*

Bri'doie', *or* **Bri'doye'** (brē'dwa'), *n.* In Rabelais's "Pantagruel," a naive judge who decides cases by throwing dice.

Bri'd'oi'son' (brē'dwa'zôN'), *n.* In Beaumarchais's "Le Mariage de Figaro," a ridiculous judge, a copy of Rabelais's Bridoie.

brid'well. † BRIDEWELL.

brie (brē). Obs or Scot. var. of BREE, broth.

briebor. † BRIBER.

briech. † BREECH.

brief'ly, *adv.* of BRIEF.

brief'man, *n.* **1** One who makes a brief.

2 A copier of a manuscript.

brief'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

brieft. Briefed. *Ref. Sp.*

Bri'e-ites (brī'ē-īts), *n. pl. D. Bib.*

brier bamboo. The common greenbrier. *Southern U. S.*

briard. † BRAIRD

bri'ered (brī'ẽrd), *a.* Set with briers; caught in briers.

brier rose. The dog-rose.

briese. † BREEZE.

brieve † BREVE.

brife † BRIEF.

brig (brĭg). Obs. or dial. var. of BRIDGE.

Brig. *Abbr.* Brigade; Brigadier.

brig'a-dier'ship, *n* See -SHIP.

bri-gan'der † BERGANDER.

brigander, *n.* **1.** = BRIGANDINE. *Obs*

2. A soldier equipped with a brigandine; also, a brigand. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [TINE.]

brig'an-dine. Var of BRIGAND.

brig'ant † BRIGAND.

bri'gan-taille', *n.* [Cf BRIGAND.] Prob., irregular troops *Obs.*

brig'an-tine (brĭg'ăn-tēn; -tĭn). Var. of BRIGANDINE, armor.

brig'a-try. Var. of BRIGOTRY.

brig'bote', *n.* [AS. *bryegbōt.*] *Old Law.* Bote for the repair of a bridge. *Obs. or Hist.*

brige. † BRIDGE, BRIGUE.

brig'et-ty (brĭg'ĕt-ĭ), *a.* [Prob. corrupt. of *brigotty.*] Saucily bold or independent; smart; bigotty. *Dial. U. S.*

briggad. † BRIGADE

brigge † BRIDGE. [General.

Brig. Gen. *Abbr.* Brigadier.

Briggs's logarithms (brĭg'zĭz). See LOGARITHM, *n.*

Bri-ghel'la (brē-gĕl'ä), *n.* [It., fr. *briga* trouble, restlessness.] See MASKED COMEDY.

bright. Corrupt. of BRITE, *r.* t

5. *Fabrics.* To subject to some process that increases the luster; as, in calico printing the colors are *brightened* by boiling in a solution of soda and other materials.

Silk is usually *brightened*, or given the scroop feel, after dyeing, by working it in a dilute solution of acetic, sulphuric, or tartaric acid for a short time. *G. S. Phips.*

bright'en (brīt'n), *v. i.* To grow bright, or more bright, to clear up; to become bright or cheerful.

And night shall *brighten* into day. *N. Cotton.*

And, all his prospects *brightening* to the last,
His heaven commences ere the world be past. *Goldsmith*

bright'ly, *adv.* [AS. *beorhtlice.*] **1.** Brilliantly; splendidly; with luster; as, *brightly* shining armor.

2. With lively intelligence; intelligently.

Looking *brightly* into her mother's face. *Hawthorne.*

bright'ness (brīt'nĕs), *n.* [AS. *beorhtnes.* See BRIGHT.] **1.** The quality or state of being bright; splendor; luster, brilliancy; clearness.

2. Acuteness (of the faculties); sharpness of wit.

The *brightness* of his parts . . . distinguished him. *Prior.*

Syn.—Radiance, resplendence, effulgence, glory.

Bright's' dis-ease' (brīts' dĭ-zēz'). [After Dr. Richard *Bright* of London, who first described kidney diseases in 1827.] *Med.* Any of several forms of disease of the kidney attended with albumin in the urine, including esp. acute and chronic nonsuppurative nephritis. See NEPHRITIS.

Brig'it (brĭj'ĭt), *n.* [Cf. BRIDGET.] *Celt. Myth.* The Gaelic goddess of the fire and hearth and also of poetic inspiration, daughter of Dagda and spouse of Bress.

Brig'it-tine (-ĭ-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* [See BRIDGET.] A member of the Augustinian order (also called the Order of the Savior) founded, for men as well as women, by St. Bridget (or Brigit) of Sweden about 1344. It spread from Sweden throughout northern Europe, and still exists in scattered monasteries, as in Portugal, Holland, and Bavaria. It has been recently revived in Belgium, Spain, and England.

brigue (brēg), *n.* [F. *brigue*, fr. LL. *briga* quarrel. See BRIGAND.] Cabal, intrigue, faction, or quarrel. *Obs. or R.*

brigue, *v. t.*; BRIGUED (brēgd'); BRI'GUING (brē'gĭng). [F. *briguer* to intrigue for.] To beguile or insnare, also, to gain by intrigue. *Obs.*

brigue, *v. i.* To contend or solicit by intrigue. *Obs.*

brill (brĭl), *n.* [Cf. Corn *brilli* mackerel, fr. *brith* streaked, speckled.] A European flatfish (*Bothus rhombus*) allied to the turbot, esteemed as food.

bril'liance (brĭl'yăns), *n.* Brilliancy. *Tennyson.*

bril'lian-cy (brĭl'yăn-sĭ), *n.* [See BRILLIANT.] Quality or state of being brilliant; splendor; glitter; great brightness.

bril'liant (-yănt), *a.* [F. *brillant*, p. pr. of *briller* to shine, sparkle (cf. Pr. & Sp. *brillar*, It. *brillare*), fr. L. *beryllus* a sea-green precious stone. See BERYL.] **1.** Sparkling with luster, glittering; very bright; as, a *brilliant* star.

2. Distinguished by qualities which excite admiration; splendid; shining; as, *brilliant* talents.

Washington was more solicitous to avoid fatal mistakes than to perform *brilliant* exploits. *Fisher Ames.*

3. Brilliant-cut; —said of gems, as diamonds.

Syn.—See BRIGHT.

brilliant crocein, a vivid red disazo dyestuff, used for dyeing wool, silk, cotton, and paper, and as a lake.—**b. green.** See DYE.—**B. Madman.** Same as MADMAN OF THE NORTH.—**b. ponceau.** See DYE.—**b. scarlet.** a Mercuric iodide, HgI_2. Its color, though brilliant, is very fugitive. **b** Cochineal red A. See DYE.—**b. yellow.** See DYE.

—bril'liant-ly, *adv.*—**bril'liant-ness,** *n.*

bril'liant, *n.* [F. *brillant.* See BRILLIANT, *a.*] **1.** *Jewelry.* A diamond or other gem cut in a particular form with numerous facets so as to have especial brilliancy, also, the form itself. The ordinary modern form resembles two cones placed base to base, the upper being truncated comparatively near its base and the lower having the apex only cut off. It has at the top a principal face, called the **table,** which is surrounded by a number of sloping facets forming the **bezel,** or **crown**; at the bottom, it has a small flat facet called the **culet,** parallel to the table and connected with the **girdle** by a **pavilion** of elongated facets. This ordinary modern brilliant has, besides the table and the culet, 56 facets, 32 above the girdle and 24 below. Sometimes 8 extra facets are added around the culet. Similarly, the **double, split,** or **trap brilliant** has 72 facets, 40 above and 32 below, and the **single** or **half brilliant,** 28 or 32 facets, 16 above and 12 or 16 below. The **twentieth-century cut** or **brilliant** is a new form of cutting, with more numerous and differently shaped and arranged facets than the ordinary brilliant. It has been cut with 88 and with 80 facets, the table being replaced by a low pyramidal range of facets carried to a central point.

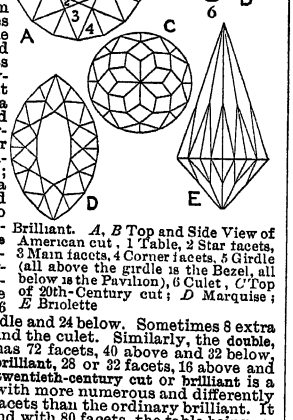

Brilliant. *A, B* Top and Side View of American cut. 1 Table, 2 Star facets, 3 Main facets, 4 Corner facets, 5 Girdle (all above the girdle is the Bezel, all below is the Pavilion), 6 Culet, *C* Top of 20th-Century cut; *D* Marquise; *E* Briolette

2. *Print.* A minute size of type, smaller than diamond, and seldom used. See TYPE.

☞ This line is printed in *brilliant* type

3. A kind of cotton goods, figured in the weaving, and sometimes having a colored design.

bril'liant-cut' (brĭl'yănt-kŭt'), *a. Jewelry.* Cut in the form of a brilliant. See BRILLIANT, *n.*

bril'lian-tine (brĭl'yăn-tēn), *n.* [F. *brillantine.* See BRILLIANT, *a.*] **1.** An oily composition used to make the hair glossy.

2 A dress fabric, as of mohair or goat's wool, glossy on both sides, and resembling alpaca but of superior quality.

brim (brĭm), *n.* [ME. *brim, brimme,* AS. *brymme* edge, border; akin to Icel. *barmr,* Sw. *bräm,* Dan. *bræmme,* G. *brame, bräme.* Possibly same word as AS. *brim* surf, sea, and properly meaning, lime of surf at the border of the sea, and akin to L. *fremere* to roar, murmur.] **1.** The edge or margin, as of a fountain, or of the water contained in it; the brink; border; —formerly used with defining words in the sense of "shore" or "bank."

The feet of the priests that bare the ark were dipped in the *brim* of the water. *Josh.* iii. 15.

2. The rim, border, or upper edge of a cup, dish, or any hollow vessel.

Saw I that insect on this goblet's *brim,*
I would remove it with an anxious pity. *Coleridge.*

3. The rim of a hat.

Syn.—See BORDER.

brim of the pelvis, *Anat.,* the upper boundary of the true pelvis formed by the iliopectineal line, the crests of the pubic bones, and the front margin of the base of the sacrum.

brim, *v. t.*; BRIMMED (brĭmd); BRIM'MING. To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top.

Arrange the board and *brim* the glass. *Tennyson.*

brim, *v. i.* To be full to the brim. "The *brimming* stream." *Milton.*

to brim over, to be so full as to overflow.

He asked nothing, sought nothing, save to be near the beloved object, and *brimmed over* with ecstasy. *Hawthorne.*

brim'ful' (brĭm'fo͝ol'; *often* —*in poetry usually* — brĭm'fo͝ol), *a.* Full to the brim: completely full; ready to overflow. "Her *brimful* eyes." *Dryden.*—**brim'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**brim'ful-ness,** *n.*

brimmed (brĭmd), *a.* **1.** Having a brim.

2. Full to, or level with, the brim.

brim'mer (brĭm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that brims, or fills to overflowing, as a swelling wave.

2 A brimful bowl; a bumper.

brim'mer, *v. t. & i.*; BRIM'MERED (-ẽrd); BRIM'MER-ING. To fill (a glass) to the brim; to drink brimmers.

brim'stone (brĭm'stōn; *in Eng. usage often* -stŭn), *n.* [ME. *brimston, bremston, bernston, brenston;* cf. Icel. *brennisteinn.* See BURN, *v. t.*; STONE.] **1.** Sulphur. See SULPHUR.

2. A spitfire; virago.

brim'stone-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Either of two European apiaceous plants (*Peucedanum palustre* and *P. officinale*) the dried roots of which, when burned, emit the odor of brimstone; —called also *sulphurweed* and *sulphurwort.*

brim'ston'y (-stōn'ĭ), *a.* Containing or resembling brimstone; sulphurous.

brin (brĭn), *n.* [F.] One of the radiating sticks of a fan.

brin'ded (brĭn'dĕd), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *brondóttr* brindled, fr. *brandr* brand; and ME. *bernen, brinnen,* to burn. See BRAND, BURN.] Brindled. "*Branded* cows." *Dryden.*

The *brinded* catamount, that lies
High in the boughs to watch his prey. *Bryant.*

brin'dle (brĭn'd'l), *n.* [See BRINDLED.] Brindled state or color; also, a brindled animal.—**brin'dle,** *a.*

brin'dled (brĭn'd'ld), *a.* [A dim. form of *brinded.*] Having dark streaks or spots on a gray or tawny ground; streaked; brinded. "A *brindled* lion." *Churchill.*

brindled gnu. See GNU.

brine (brīn), *n.* [AS. *brȳne,* akin to OD. *brine,* D *brijn.*] **1.** Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt; pickle; hence, any strong saline solution.

2. The ocean; the water of an ocean, sea, or salt lake.

Not long beneath the whelming *brine* . . . he lay *Cowper.*

3. Tears. "What a deal of *brine* hath washed thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline!" *Shak.*

brine, *v. t.*; BRINED (brīnd); BRIN'ING (brīn'ĭng). **1.** To steep or saturate in brine.

2. To sprinkle with salt or brine; as, to *brine* hay.

brine fly. Any of various acalyptrate dipterous flies of the genus *Ephydra* and allied genera whose larvæ live in artificial brines and in salt lakes.

brine pump. *Marine Engin.* A pump for withdrawing the brine from a ship's boiler when it becomes too strong.

brine shrimp, brine worm. A phyllopod crustacean of the genus *Artemia.* See ARTEMIA, *Illust.*

bring (brĭng), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* BROUGHT (brôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRING'ING. [ME. *bringen,* AS. *bringan;* akin to OS. *brengian,* D. *brengen,* Fries. *brenga,* OHG. *bringan,* G. *bringen,* Goth. *briggan.*] **1.** To convey to the place where the speaker is or is to be; to bear from a more distant to a nearer place.

To France shall we convey you safe,
And *bring* you back. *Shak.*

2. To make to come; procure: produce; draw to.

There is nothing will *bring* you more honor . . . than to do what right in justice you may. *Bacon.*

3. To convey; carry or conduct; move.

In distillation, the water . . . *brings* over with it some part of the oil of vitriol. *Sir I. Newton.*

4. To persuade; induce; draw; lead; guide.

It seems so preposterous a thing . . . that they do not easily *bring* themselves to it. *Locke.*

5. To procure in exchange; to sell for; fetch; as, what does coal *bring* per ton?

6. To advance; adduce; specif., *Law,* to prefer, as a charge; institute, as an action.

7. To derive; deduce; as, to *bring* a pedigree. *Obs. Shak.*

8. To cause to come or to become.

Thou *bring'st* me out of tune. *Shak.*

Syn.—Bear, carry, transport.—BRING, FETCH, CARRY. To BRING is to come with, to FETCH is to go to, get, and *bring* something; as, *bring* me the book you are reading, *fetch* me a chair from the next room. *Bring* implies that the bearer is already near or in possession of the object asked for; *fetch,* that he is at some distance from it. To CARRY is to convey from one place to another, neither of which may be that of the person from whose point of view the action is contemplated; as, *carry* yonder basket from the garden to the house. See CONVEY.

He called to her and said, *Fetch* me, I pray thee, a little water in a vessel, that I may drink. And as she was going to *fetch* it, he called to her, and said, *Bring* me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread in thine hand. 1 *Kings* xvii. 10, 11.

to be brought to bed, to be delivered of a child; as, *to be brought to bed* of a son.—**to bring about.** **a** To cause to take place, effect; accomplish. **b** To complete

We have enough to live and *bring* the year *about,* but not an ounce to impart or to invest *R. W. Emerson.*

—**to b. by the lee,** *Naut.,* to turn so rapidly to leeward, when a ship sails large, as to bring the lee side suddenly to windward, and, by laying the sails aback, expose her to danger of capsizing; — opposite to *broach to.*—**to b. down.** **a** To cause to come down; reduce; lower; humble; abase. **b** To carry on or continue; as, to *bring* information *down* to date.—**to b. down the house,** to cause tremendous applause. *Colloq.*—**to b forth.** **a** To bear, as fruit. **b** To bring to light; make manifest.—**to b. grist to the mill,** to bring profit to one. *Colloq.*—**to b. forward** **a** To introduce; produce to view; adduce; as, *to bring forward* arguments. **b** *Bookkeeping.* To carry; as, to *bring forward* a sum. **c** *Arch.* To prime or paint (old and new work in juxtaposition) so as to make the whole uniform in finish and color.—**to b. home.** **a** To prove conclusively; to cause one to feel or appreciate by personal experience; as, *to bring home* a charge of treason. **b** *Naut.* To lift to its place, as an anchor.—**to b. in.** **a** To fetch from without; to import. **b** To introduce, as a bill in a legislature. **c** To return or report to, or lay before, a court or other body; to render; as, *to bring in* a verdict. **d** To produce, as income. **e** To induce to join. **f** To reduce to submission. *Obs.* **g** *Baseball.* To enable (a base runner) to reach the home base, as by a hit.—**to b. off.** **a** To bear or convey away; hence, to clear from condemnation; cause to escape. **b** To carry to a successful issue; to put through.—**to b. on.** **a** To cause to come forward, into action, existence, or the like; as, *to bring on* a disease. **b** To fasten; weld; join.—**to b. one on one's way,** to accompany, guide, or attend one.—**to b. one round.** **a** To cause one to change his opinions or conduct. **b** To restore one to health *Colloq.*—**to b. one's eggs, etc., to a bad,** *or, ironically,* **fair, fine, market,** to have one's schemes or projects come to naught.—**to b. out,** to cause to come out, as from concealment; specif.: **a** To detect; expose; make manifest. **b** To establish clearly; demonstrate. **c** To set forth; introduce (a young lady to society); publish (a book); produce (a play); offer (a loan for public subscription). **d** To draw (one) out.—**to b. over,** to cause to change sides or an opinion; convert.—**to b. to.** **a** To resuscitate, as a fainting person; also, *Obs.,* to bring to "reason" or acquiescence. **b** *Naut.* (1) To check the course of; to cause to lie to or come to a standstill; as, to *bring* a ship *to* by dropping the anchor, or by counterbracing the sails. (2) To cause (a vessel) to lie to, as by firing across her bows. (3) To bend (a sail). (4) To take (a cable) around a capstan.—**to b. to bear,** to bring into range; cause to operate or have influence.—**to b. to book.** **a** To compel to give an account. **b** To compare with an admitted authority. "*To bring* it manifestly *to book* is impossible." *M. Arnold.*—**to b. to light,** to disclose; discover; make clear; reveal.—**to b. to pass,** to accomplish; effect. "Trust also in Him; and He shall *bring* it *to pass.*" *Ps.* xxxvii. 5.—**to b. to terms,** to compel to agree, assent, or submit; to force to come to terms.—**to b. to the hammer.** See under HAMMER.—**to b. under,** to subdue; restrain.—**to b. up.** **a** To nurse; rear; educate. **b** To cause to stop suddenly. **c** [*v. i.* by dropping the reflexive pronoun.] To stop suddenly; to come to a standstill. *Colloq.* **d** To cause to advance or come nearer; as, to *bring up* the reserves. **e** *Print.* To make high enough to print properly, as type, etc., that is low, by underlaying or overlaying —**to b. up the rear,** to come last or behind.—**to b. up with a round turn,** to stop abruptly. *Colloq.*

‖ **brin-jar'ry** (brĭn-jar'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). *Also* **brinjar'ee.** [Hind. *banjārā,* perh. influenced by Per. *birinj* rice.] **1.** A traveling dealer in grain, salt, etc. *India.*

2. A rough-haired East Indian variety of the greyhound.

brink (brĭnk), *n.* [Dan. *brink* edge, verge; akin to Sw. *brink* declivity, hill, Icel. *brekka;* cf. LG. *brink* a grassy hill.] The edge, margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice; hence, a bank or edge, as of a river or pit; a verge; a border; as, the *brink* of a chasm.

Seek'st thou the plashy *brink*
Of weedy lake. *Bryant.*

Syn.—See BORDER.

Brin's process (brĭnz). A process for manufacturing oxygen, in which barium monoxide is converted into the dioxide by heating in air, and the dioxide by further heating is decomposed into the monoxide and oxygen.

brin'y (brīn'ĭ), *a.* [From BRINE.] Of, like, or pertaining to, brine or the sea; salt; as, a *briny* taste; the *briny* flood.

‖ **bri'oche'** (brē'ŏsh'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A light cake made with flour, butter, yeast, and eggs.

2. A knitted foot cushion.

bri'o-lette' (brē'ō-lĕt'), *n.* [F.] An oval or pear-shaped diamond having its entire surface cut in triangular facets. See BRILLIANT, *Illust.*

bri-quette' (brĭ-kĕt'), *n.* Also *briquet.* [F. *briquette,* dim. of *brique* brick.] A brick-shaped mass, usually of fine stuff mixed with cementing material. Briquettes are made of coal dust mixed with pitch for fuel, of ore dust mixed with lime for smelting, etc.—*v. t.* To form into briquettes.

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bright'end Brightened. *Ref. Sp.*
bright'en-er, *n.* One that brightens.
bright'en-ing, *vb. n.* of BRIGHTEN. Specif.: = FULGURATION.
bright'-eyes', *n.* Bluets.
bright'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
bright-line spectrum. See SPECTRUM.
bright'n. Brighten. *Ref. Sp.*
Bright'on (brīt'ŭn), *n.* A grape resembling the Catawba.
bright'smith', *n.* A whitesmith.
bright'some, *a.* Bright.—**bright'some-ness,** *n.*
bri'gnole' (brē'nyōl'), *n.* [F., fr. *Brignoles,* a city of France.] A European variety of plum.
bri-gose' (brĭ-gōs'), **brig'ous** (brĭg'ŭs), *a.* [LL. *brigosus.* See BRIGUE, *n.*] Contentious; disputable. *Obs.*
Brih'a-spa'ti (brē'ŭ-spŭt'ĭ), *n.* [Skr. *Brhaspati.*] *Vedic Myth.* An abstract deity termed "lord of strength," signifying the power of prayer or devotion, and represented as red or golden.
brint. ✝ BRIGHT.
brik. ✝ BRICK.
brike. ✝ BRICK.
brike, *n.* [Cf. OF. *bricque, briche,* trap, snare.] A trap; snare; dilemma. *Obs.*
bril'lant, *n.* [F.] Brilliancy. *Obs.*
‖ **bril lan'te** (brēl-lan'tĕ), *a. & adv.* [It. See BRILLIANT, *a.*] *Music.* Of or in a gay, showy, and sparkling style.
bril'liant-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
bril'lo-lette'. Var. of BRILLOLETTE.
bril'lo-lette' (brĭl'yō-lĕt'; -ō-lĕt'), *n.* = BRIOLETTE.
brills (brĭlz), *n. pl.* The hair on a horse's eyelids *Obs.*
brim. Var. of BREAM. *Dial. Eng.*
brim. Var. of BREME.—**brim'ly,** *adv.*
brim, *n.* [AS., surf, sea.] The sea; water. *Obs.*
brim, *v. t. & f.* [ME. *brimmen;* cf. ME. *breme, brem,* wild, fierce, OD. *bremen* to burn with lust.] To rut; to copulate with; —said of swine.—**brim,** *n*
brim, *n.* [Prob. short for *brimstone.*] A strumpet. *Slang.*
brimbil. ✝ BRAMBLE.
brim-bo'ri-on, brim-bo'ri-um, *n.* [F. *brimborion.*] A charm,—used derisively.
brime ✝ BREME, BRIM.
brim'ing (brīm'ĭng; *dial.* brēm'ĭn; brĭm'ĭn), *n.* Also *brimming.* [Cf. AS. *bryne* burning, E. *burn,* v.] Phosphorescence of the sea. *Dial. Eng.*
brim'less, *a.* See -LESS.
brimme. ✝ BRIM.
brim'ming, *a.* Full to the brim.—**brim'ming-ly,** *adv.*
brims (brĭmz), *n.* [Cf. D. *brems,* G. *bremse.*] A gadfly. *Obs. or Dial.* [*Dial. Eng.*]
brim sand. Sea sand. *Obs. or* **brimstone acid.** Sulphuric acid made from brimstone; —distinguished from *purites acid.*
brimstone butterfly. A sulphur butterfly.
brin. ✝ BRINE, BURN.
brin (brĭn; *F.* brĭN), *n.* [F.] A kind of stout cloth of linen, sometimes partly cotton.
brince, *v. t.* [It. *brindisi,* also (Florio) *brinsi, brins,* a health, a toast.] To pledge in drinking; to give or make to drink. *Obs.*
brinch. ✝ BRINCE.
brinck. ✝ BRINK.
‖ **brin'di-si** (brĕn'dē-zē), *n.* [It., prop. a toast.] A drinking song.
brin'dl. Brindle. *Ref. Sp.*
brin'dld. Brindled. *Ref. Sp.*
brine cock. A cock in a steam boiler for drawing off brine.
brine gauge. A salimeter.
brine'less, *a.* See -LESS.
brine pan. A pan in which salt is formed from brine.
brine pit. A salt spring or well.
brine valve. A valve in a boiler to let off the brine.
brine worm. A brine shrimp.
brin'gall (brĭn'gôl), **brin-gel'a** (brĭn-jĕl'ä). Vars. of BRINJAL.
bring'er, *n.* One who brings.
brin'ie (brĭn'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. BYRNIE.] A coat of mail; body armor. *Obs or Hist.*
brin'i-ness (brīn'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS; BRINY.
brin'ish (brīn'ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH; BRINE.—**brin'ish-ness,** *n.*
brin'jal, brin'jaul (brĭn'jôl), *n.* [Pg. *beringella, beringela,* fr. Ar. *badinjān;* cf. Per. *bādinjan,* Skr. *bhantāki.*] Eggplant. *India.*
brink'less, *a.* See -LESS.
brinne. Obs. inf. of BURN.
brint. Obs. pret. & p. p. of BURN.
brint'son root' (brĭn'tŭn-). Culver's root.
brint'stane, brint'ston, brint'stone. ✝ BRIMSTONE.
‖ **bri'o** (brē'ō), *n.* [It.] Vivacity; dash; spirit; fire.
bri'o-let' (brē'ō-lĕt'). Var. of BRIOLETTE.
bri'o-nine. Var. of BRYONIN.
bri'o-ny. Var. of BRYONY

Bri-sac', Charles (brĭ-săk'; -zăk'). A bookworm in the comedy "The Elder Brother" of Fletcher and Massinger. His father plans to disinherit him, in favor of his foppish younger brother Eustace, for refusing to marry Angelina. Charles falls in love with Angelina, however, and marries her.

Bris'bane (brĭz'bān; *colloq.* -bən), *n.* A seaport and county in Queensland, Australia.

Brisbane box, an Australian myrtaceous tree (*Tristania conferta*) with evergreen foliage, cultivated for shade in New South Wales and in California. — **B. daisy.** = SWAN RIVER DAISY. — **B. lily**, an amaryllidaceous bulbous plant (*Eurycles sylvestris*), native of Australia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. It bears umbels of numerous white, lilylike flowers. — **B. quandong**, an Australian elæocarpaceous tree (*Elæocarpus grandis*) having hard white timber and edible fruit.

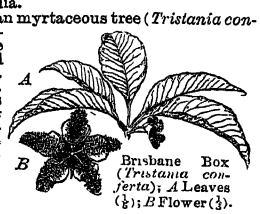

Brisbane Box (*Tristania conferta*); *A* Leaves (½); *B* Flower (½).

Bri-se'is (brĭ-sē'ĭs), *n.* [Gr. Βρισηΐς.] In the Iliad, Achilles's captive, whose taking away by Agamemnon, after the latter had been forced to give up Chryseis, caused the feud between the two heroes. Her proper name was Hippodamia. Cf. CHRYSEIS.

‖ **brise'ment'** (brēz'măN'), *n.* [F., a breaking, fr *briser* to break.] *Med.* A breaking apart; specif., **brise'ment' for'cé'** (fôr'sā'), rupture of adhesions of an ankylosed part.

Bri'sin-ga'men (brē'sĕn-gä'mĕn), *n.* [Icel. *Brísingamen; brísingr* flame + *men* necklace.] The necklace of Freya.

Bri-sin'gi-dæ (brĭ-sĭn'jĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Brisingamen.*] *Zool.* A family of starfishes with numerous slender rays distinct from the disk, and the ambulacral grooves not extended to the mouth. — **bri-sin'gid** (-sĭn'jĭd), *a. & n.* — **bri-sin'goid** (-sĭn'goid), *a. & n.*

brisk (brĭsk), *a.* [Cf. W. *brysg*, fr. *brys* haste, Gael. & Ir. *briosg* quick, lively, crisp: and cf. Norw. dial. *brisk* lively.] **1.** Full of liveliness and activity; characterized by quickness of motion or action; lively; spirited; quick.

Cheerly, boys: be *brisk* awhile. *Shak.*
Brisk toil alternating with ready ease. *Wordsworth.*

2. Effervescing, as liquors; sparkling; as, *brisk* cider.
3. Smartly dressed; spruce. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. Vivid; distinct. *Obs.*

Syn. — Lively, agile, alert, nimble, quick; sprightly, vivacious, gay, spirited, animated. See ACTIVE.

brisk, *v. i. & t.*; BRISKED (brĭskt); BRISK'ING. To make or become brisk; to enliven; animate; to take, or cause to take, an erect or bold attitude; — usually with *up.*

brisk'en (brĭs'k'n), *v. i. & t.*; BRISK'ENED (-k'nd); BRISK'ENING. To make or become brisk or lively; to brisk; enliven; — often with *up.* "It will *brisken* you up." *Stevenson.*

Meanwhile our artillery fire *briskened.* *Scribner's Mag.*

bris'ket (brĭs'kĕt; -kĭt; 7), *n.* [ME. *bruskette;* cf. OF. *bruschet,* F. *brêchet, brichet;* perh. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *brysced* the breast of a slain animal, brisket, Corn. *vrys* breast, Armor. *brusk, bruched,* the front of the chest, Gael. *brisgein* the cartilaginous part of a bone.] In domestic animals and quadrupeds used as food, the breast or lower part of the chest in front of and between the fore legs, sometimes including the part extending back some distance behind the fore legs. See BEEF, *Illust.* (marked "B'K'T").

bris'tle (brĭs''l), *n.* [ME. *bristel, brustel,* fr. AS. *byrst;* akin to D. *borstel,* OHG. *burst,* G. *borste,* Icel. *burst,* Sw. *borst,* and to Skr. *bhṛshṭi* edge, point, and prob. L *fastigium* extremity, and perh. to E. *brush.*] **1. a** A short, stiff, coarse hair, as on the back of swine. **b** *Zoöl.* Any of various stiff hairlike structures, as a hairlike feather.
2. A stiff, short hair of a plant.

Bristle of heather and bracken. *A. Conan Doyle.*

bris'tle, *v. t.* **1.** To erect the bristles of; to cause to stand up, as the bristles of an angry hog; — sometimes with *up.*

Boy, *bristle* thy courage up. *Shak.*

2. To furnish with bristles; to fix a bristle to.
3. To make bristly; to ruffle.

bris'tle, *v. i.*; BRIS'TLED (-'ld); BRIS'TLING (-lĭng). **1.** To rise or stand stiff or erect, like bristles.

His hair did *bristle* upon his head. *Scott.*

2. To appear as if covered with bristles.

Ports *bristling* with thousands of masts. *Macaulay.*

3. To show, or rise in, defiance or indignation.

His . . . fury seemed to *bristle* among his hair. *Hawthorne.*

to bristle up, to show anger or defiance.

bristle bird Any one of three Australian wrenlike birds of the genus *Sphenura,* having two or three pairs of strong, recurved bristles at the angles of the mouth.

bristle fern. Any fern of the genus *Trichomanes,* esp. *T. boschianum,* of the southern United States.

bristle grass. Any grass of the genus *Chætochloa.*

bristle moss. Any moss of the genus *Orthotrichum.*

bris'tle-point'ed, *a. Bot.* Terminating in a very fine, sharp point, as some leaves; apiculate.

bris'tle-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* Any wingless insect of the order Thysanura, bearing slender bristlelike appendages at the end of the body. *Lepisma* (which see) is the best-known genus.

bris'tle-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the family Centrolepidaceæ.

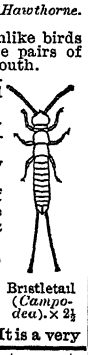
Bristletail (*Campodea*). × 2½

bris'tly (brĭs'lĭ), *a.* Bristlelike; thick set with bristles; rough.

bristly carrot, a kind of wild carrot (*Daucus pusillus*) having fruit covered with barbed prickles. It is a very troublesome weed in the southwestern United States. — **bristly crowfoot,** an American crowfoot or buttercup (*Ranunculus pennsylvanicus*) with hispid stems and sharp-beaked achenes. — **b. locust,** the rose acacia. — **b. sarsaparilla,** an American araliaceous herb (*Aralia hispida*), having bristly stems and black fruit. The bark has medicinal properties like those of sarsaparilla.

Bris'tol (brĭs'tŭl), *n.* [AS. *brycgstōw, Bricgstōw,* lit., bridge place.] **1.** A seaport city in the west of England.
2. Short for BRISTOL STONE, etc.
3. See CHECKER, *n.*, 2.

Bristol board, a kind of fine pasteboard, made with a smooth but usually unglazed surface. — **B. brick,** a brick of siliceous matter used for cleaning and polishing cutlery. — **B. diamond.** See BRISTOL STONE. — **B fashion,** *Naut.,* in good order; shipshape. — **B. gem.** See BRISTOL STONE. — **B. metal,** a bright yellow brass composed, approximately, of 16 parts of copper to 6 of zinc. — **B. milk,** a rich mixed beverage containing wine, usually sherry. — **B. paper.** = BRISTOL BOARD. — **B. stone,** rock crystal, or brilliant crystals of quartz, found in the mountain limestone near Bristol, and used in making ornaments, vases, etc. When polished, it is called *Bristol diamond* or *Bristol gem.* — **B. water,** a medicinal water found near Bristol. — **B. weed,** dog's mercury.

bri-sure' (brē-zur'; brĭzh'ûr), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Her.* A mark of cadency; a difference.
2. *Fort.* A deviation in a rampart or parapet from its general direction, esp. in a curtain near a bastion with orillons.

brit, britt (brĭt), *n.* **a** The young of the common herring; also, certain small species of herring, as the sprat. **b** The minute marine animals (largely Entomostraca) upon which the right whales feed.

Bri-tan'ni-a (brĭ-tăn'ĭ-ä), *n.* [L.] **1.** Orig., the island of Great Britain, esp. its southern part; — the Roman name. Now, *Poet.,* the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the female figure symbolizing it, as on coins.

Rule, *Britannia!* *Britannia* rules the waves. *Thomson.*

2. [*l. c.*] Short for **britannia metal,** a silver-white alloy of tin, antimony, and copper, and often also zinc and bismuth. It is largely used for tableware.

britannia ware. Ware made of britannia.

Bri-tan'nic (brĭ-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Britannicus,* fr. *Britannia.*] Of or pert. to Great Britain; British; as, his *Britannic* Majesty. — **Bri-tan'ni-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

Brit'i-cism (brĭt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A linguistic usage, word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to Great Britain or characteristic of the British.

Brit'ish (brĭt'ĭsh), *a.* [AS. *Brittisc, Bryttisc,* fr. *Bryttas, Brittas, Brettas,* Britons, the early Celtic inhabitants of Britain; of Celtic origin. Cf. BRITON, BRYTHON.] Of or pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants, sometimes, esp., the original Britons. See BRITON, 1.

British Association unit *or* **ohm.** *Elec.* See OHM. — **B barilla.** a Kelp. **b** Crude soda ash made from common salt; black ash. — **B. brandy,** an artificial brandy imitating genuine cognac. — **B. gum,** a commercial dextrin. — **B. lion,** the lion figuring as the national emblem of Great Britain; fig., the British as a nation or state. — **B North America Act, 1867,** *Law,* the act of 30-31 Vict. c. 3 (1867) by which the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were confederated to form the Dominion of Canada. — **B. oak,** the common oak of England (*Quercus robur*). — **B. oil,** a rubefacient liniment containing oil of turpentine and other vegetable oils, and petroleum. — **B. seas,** the four seas which surround Great Britain. — **B. thermal unit,** *Physics,* the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at or near its point of maximum density (39.1° F.). Abbr., *B. T. U.* 1 B. T. U. = 0.252 Cal. — **B. tobacco,** coltsfoot.

Brit'ish, *n.* The language of the ancient Britons; Cymric (which see). Also, collectively, people of Great Britain.

Brit'ish-er (-ẽr), *n.* A subject of Great Britain of British descent.

Brit'o- (brĭt'ō-). A combining form for *British;* as in **Brit'o-Ice-lan'dic.**

Brit'o-mar'tis (brĭt'ō-mär'tĭs), *or* **Brit'o-mart** (brĭt'ō-märt), *n.* [L. *Britomartis,* fr. Gr. Βριτόμαρτις.] **1.** A Cretan goddess, identified with Artemis as patron of fishers and sailors; — called also *Dictynna.* Cf. GREAT MOTHER.
2. In Spenser's "Faërie Queene," a lady knight, representing Chastity. She marries Artegal, or Justice.

Brit'on (brĭt'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *Breton* Briton, Breton, L. *Britto, Brito.* Cf. BRETON, BRITISH.] **1.** A member of one of the tribes inhabiting Britain previous to the Anglo-Saxon invasions. Tacitus distinguished the Caledonians, or Scotch, and the small and dark Silures of western Wales from Britons of the same race as the Gauls. The Picts, also, are generally considered as distinct, but the majority of the Britons were doubtless Cymric Celts, intermixed with earlier non-Aryan peoples. Cf. BRYTHON.
2. A native or British-born subject of Great Britain, esp. an Englishman. Cf. ANGLO-SAXON.

Brit'ta-ny cloth (brĭt'ä-nĭ), *or* **Brittany,** *n.* A kind of cotton or linen and cotton fabric made in Brittany.

brit'tle (brĭt'l), *a.* [ME. *britel, brutel,* fr. AS. *brēotan* to break; akin to Icel. *brytja, brjōta,* Sw. *bryta,* Dan. *bryde.*] **1.** Easily broken; apt to break; fragile; not tough or tenacious.

Farewell, thou pretty, *brittle* piece
Of fine-cut crystal. *Cotton.*

2. Hence, frail; unstable; inconstant; as, *brittle* honor.

Syn. — Frangible, breakable; weak, feeble, infirm, slight. — BRITTLE, FRAGILE, FRAIL. BRITTLE has special reference to substances, which it characterizes as easily fractured or snapped; as, *brittle* as an eggshell or a glass rod. FRAGILE has wider range than *brittle* (thus, spun glass is both *brittle* and *fragile;* a spider's web is a *fragile,* but not a *brittle,* structure), and applies esp. to objects which are easily broken or destroyed, or are of delicate constitution; as, a *fragile* vase, *fragile* as a flower. FRAIL and *fragile* are frequently convertible, but *frail* usually carries a stronger implication of weakness or inadequacy for a given purpose, and applies esp. to moral infirmity; as, to shoot the rapids in a *frail* canoe; "any taint of vice whose strong corruption inhabits our *frail* blood" (*Shak.*); "a child of the *frail* Abbess of Leominster" (*E. A. Freeman*).

brittle fern, a delicate polypodiaceous fern (*Filix fragilis*) of wide distribution in Europe, Asia, and America. It has thin 2- or 3-pinnatifid fronds, the sori with a fugacious indusium. — **b. mica.** *Min.* See CLINTONITE GROUP. — **b. silver ore,** stephanite. — **b. star,** an ophiuran. — **b. thatch,** the silver thatch. — **b. willow,** the crack willow.

— brit'tle-ly (brĭt'l-lĭ), *adv.* — **brit'tle-ness,** *n.*

brit'tle-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A plant of the family Characeæ, — so called from their fragile stems. **b** A diatom; — so called from the brittle siliceous valves.

britz'ka, brits'ka (brĭts'kä), *n.* Also **britzs'ka.** [Pol. *bryczka,* dim. of *bryka* freight wagon.] A long carriage, with a calash top and space for reclining.

Bri'za (brī'zə), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βρίζειν to nod, prob. influenced by βρίζα a grain like rye.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses, natives of the Old World and South America, distinguished by the large cordate spikelets. See QUAKING GRASS.

broach (brōch), *n.* [ME. *broche,* F. *broche;* perh. of Celtic origin, but cf. L. *broccus, brocchus,* projecting (of teeth). Cf. BROOCH.] **1.** A pointed rod of wood, iron, etc., as an awl, a bodkin, a lance, or spear. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
2. Any of various pointed or spikelike tools, implements, or parts; as: **a** A spit for roasting meat. **b** The stick from which candle wicks are suspended for dipping. **c** A spindle or spool; also, the yarn wound upon it. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **d** A wooden rod or pin, sharpened at each end, used by thatchers. *Dial. Eng.* **e** *Carding.* The steel tooth of a comb. **f** *Mech.* A tool of steel, generally tapering and with two or more cutting edges for smoothing or enlarging holes, esp. in metal; a reamer. The broach for gun barrels is commonly square and without taper. **g** A more or less tapering steel tool with file teeth or a succession of cutting edges, used to enlarge or even up irregular holes that cannot be dressed by revolving tools; a drift. **h** A tapering tool used in tapping or broaching casks. **i** *Lock Making.* The pin in a lock which enters the barrel of the key; also, in a key, the part of the stem beyond the web or bit, made to enter a socket. **j** *Masonry.* A sharp-pointed chisel, used esp. for rough-dressing stone.

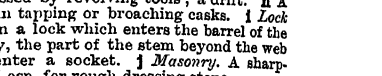
Broach, 2 *f.*

3. Any of various things resembling a broach. Specif.: **a** A spitlike start, on the head of a young stag. **b** *Arch.* A spire rising directly from a tower without a parapet at its base. *Local, Eng.* Also, formerly, any spire.
4. An incision; boring; perforation.
5. A clasp pin, as for fastening a garment. See BROOCH.

broach, *v. t.*; BROACHED (brōcht), BROACH'ING. [F. *brocher.* See BROACH, *n.*; cf BROKER.] **1.** To stab; pierce; also, to prick with the spur; spur.
2. To spit; to pierce, as with a spit; to fix on a spit.

I'll *broach* the tadpole on my rapier's point. *Shak.*

3. To tap; to pierce, as a cask, in order to draw the liquor; hence, to let out; to shed, as blood.

Whereat with blade, with bloody blameful blade,
He bravely *broached* his boiling bloody breast. *Shak.*

4. To open for the first time, as stores, a mine, etc.; hence, *Slang,* to steal.

I will open the old armories, I will *broach* my store, and will bring forth my stores. *Knolles.*

5 To make public; utter; publish first; put forth, to introduce as a topic of conversation.

Those very opinions themselves had *broached.* *Swift.*

6. To cause to begin or break out. *Obs.*

What hath *broached* this tumult but thy pride? *Shak.*

7. *Masonry.* To shape roughly, as a block of stone, by chiseling with a coarse tool. *Scot. & North of Eng.*
8. To enlarge, dress, or cut (a hole), by using a broach.
9. To violate; deflower. *Obs.* *Count of Love.*

broach, *v. i. & t.* [Perh. a different word.] *Naut.* Used only in the phrase, **to broach to,** to veer suddenly into the wind, so as to lay the sails aback, and expose the vessel to the danger of capsizing; — said usually of a vessel running with the wind quartering.

broach'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that broaches; specif.: **a** A first publisher, promoter, or suggester. **b** *Mech.* A broach. **c** A spit. *Obs.*

broad (brôd), *a.*; BROAD'ER (-ẽr); BROAD'EST. [ME. *brod, brad,* AS. *brād;* akin to OS. *brēd,* D. *breed,* G. *breit,* Icel. *breiðr,* Sw. & Dan. *bred,* Goth. *braids.* Cf. BREADTH.]
1. Wide; extended in breadth, or from side to side; — opposed to *narrow;* as, a *broad* street; an inch *broad.*
2. Specif.: Designating, or pertaining to, certain fabrics, esp. textiles, now or formerly distinguished by their breadth, or their manufacture or sale; as, *broad* glass, or window glass; *broad* silk (that is, silk cloth as disting. from silk ribbons, etc.); *broad* trade, etc. Cf. BROADCLOTH.
3. Extending far and wide; spacious; vast; as, the *broad* expanse of ocean.
4. Extended, in the sense of diffused or expanded; open; clear; full. "*Broad* and open day." *Bp. Porteus.*

As *broad* and general as the casing air. *Shak.*

5. Plain; evident; obvious; as, a *broad* hint; also, pronounced; strongly marked; as, a *broad* Scotch accent.

That word . . . proves thee far and wide a *broad* goose. *Shak.*

6. Unrestrained in language; outspoken; without reserve, esp. without the reserve of refinement or propriety; coarse; indelicate; as, a *broad* compliment; a *broad* joke.

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briscat. † BRISKET.
brise. † BREEZE, BRUISE.
brise, *n.* [F. (Cotgrave); cf. F. *briser* to break.] Fallow. *Obs.*
bris'el, *a.* [AS. *brīsan* to break.] Fragile; brittle. *Obs.*
brise'wort'. † BRUISEWORT.
Brisk, Fastidious. In Ben Jonson's "Every Man out of his Humor," a lively, pert, and vain coxcomb and fop.
brisk'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
bris'kit. Scot. var. of BRISKET.
brisk'ly, *adv.* of BRISK.
brisk'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bris'lie. † BRISTLY.
bris'mac, *or* **bris'mak** (brĭs'-măk), *n.* [Cf. Norw. *brosme,* Icel. *brosma.*] The cusk. *Scot.*
brisque. † BRISK.
brisque (brĕsk; brĭsk), *n.* [F.] *Card Games.* a In bezique, an ace or ten, counting ten points each toward game, and being scored on the winning of the trick in which it is played. b In cinq-cents, any of the cards counted for game at the end of the hand, having the respective values: ace 11, king 4, queen 3, jack 2, ten 10.
briss (brĭs), *n.* Dust. *Dial. Eng.*
brisse. † BRUISE.
bris'sel, bris'sle. † BIRSLE.
brissly. † BRISTLY.
Bris'so-tin (brĭs'ō-tĭn; *F.* brē'sō'tăN'), *n.* Also **Bris'so-tine.** [F. *brissotin.*] A Girondist; — after Jean Pierre Brissot (1754–93), one of their leaders.
brist. † BREAST, BREST, BURST.
briste. † BURST.
bris'tel. † BRISTLE.
bris'tled. Bristled. *Ref. Sp.*
bris'tle (brĭs''l), *v. t. & i.* To parch; toast. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
bris'tled (brĭs''ld), *a.* Having bristles; bristly.
bris'tler (brĭs'lẽr), *n.* One that bristles; a boar.
bristle rat. = HEDGEHOG RAT.
bris'tle-thighed' cur'lew. A curlew (*Numenius tahitiensis*) widely distributed in the Pacific islands. Its thigh feathers terminate in bristlelike points.
bris'tli-ness (brĭs'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
bris'tlings (brĭs'lĭngz), *n pl.* Small European fish resembling sardines, which are packed in oil for food.
brit. † BRET.
brit. Var. of BRITE. *Dial. Eng.*
brit, britt, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *bryttian* to divide into fragments.] To break; bruise. *Dial. Eng.*
Brit. *Abbr.* Britain; Britannia; Britannicus or -nica; British.
Brit'ain's burse. Exeter 'Change; — formerly so called.
brit'an-nare' (brĭt'ă-nâr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
Britannia joint. *Mech.* A joint for wire, as for telegraph wire, formed by binding together and soldering the overlapping ends.
Bri-tan'ni-an, *a.* British.
Brit'an-ny. Var. of BRITTANY.
britch. Obs. or dial. form of BREECH.
britch'el (brĭch'l), *a.* [ME. *brychel.*] Brittle. *Obs. or Dial.*
brite, bright (brīt), *v. t.* [Cf. E. dial. *brit* to fall out of the husk, of overripe grain, AS. *bryttian* to divide into fragments, Icel. *brjōta* to break.] To be or become overripe, as wheat, barley, or hops. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
briten. † BRITTEN.
brith. † BRIGHT.
brith'er (brĭth'ẽr). Scot. form of BROTHER.
britherhede. † BROTHERHOOD.
Brit'ish-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
Brit'ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
brit'l. Brittle. *Ref. Sp.*
britle. † BRITTLE. [seum.
Brit Mus. *Abbr.* British Mu-
Brit'on-er, *n.* A man of Brittany. *Obs.* [an. *Rare.*
Brit'on-ess, *n* A British woman.
brits'ka. Var. of BRITZKA.
britt. Var. of BRIT, to break.
brit'tan, *v. t.* [AS. *bryttian* to distribute.] To cut to pieces; butcher. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
brit'tle, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *bryttian* to divide into fragments, to dispense.] To cut up. *Obs.*
brit'tle-stem', *n.* The bristly sarsaparilla.
brit'tle-wood', *n.* Yellow buckthorn (*Rhamnus caroliniana*).
brit'tling (brĭt'lĭng), *n.* [From BRITTLE.] The slowworm.
brit'ton. † BRITTEN.
britz'el, *n. & v.* [Icel. *brizala* to upbraid.] Reproach. *Obs.*
brize. † BREEZE.
brizure. Var of BRISURE.
brl., *pl.* **brls.** *Abbr.* Barrel, barrels.
br. m. *Abbr.* Brown mare.
bro. *Abbr.* Brother.
bro. † BRAE.
broach'-post', *n. Carp.* A king-post. [post.
broacht. Broached. *Ref. Sp.*
broad, *v. t.* To broaden. *Obs.*

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7. Free; unfettered; unrestrained; as, *broad* farce.
8. Extended in amount or range, extensive; general; comprehensive; as, education in the *broadest* sense.
The words in the Constitution are *broad* enough to include the case. *D. Daggett.*
9. Hence: Liberal; catholic; as, the severest test of a *broad* man is his tolerance of a narrow man.
In a *broad*, statesmanlike, and masterly way. *E. Everett.*
10. Main and essential; general, as opposed to detailed or minute; as, the *broad* aspects of the case.
Interested as I here am in the *broad* outlines and not in the details. *Josiah Royce*
11. *Fine Arts.* Characterized by breadth. See BREADTH, 6.
12. *Phon.* **a** Of a vowel, pronounced with a wide opening of the articulating organs, as the *a* in *father*, or the *a* in *man*. Cf. WIDE, with which *broad* is often confused.
Very open vowels are called *broad*. "a" in man is a *broad* front vowel. *H. Sweet.*
b Of a consonant, formed by a broad current of breath.
The "*broad*" sibilant (sh) in German is formed by the breath escaping in a broad current between the upper and lower teeth rows *W. Victor.*
13. Of strong quality; straight-fibered; — said of wool. *Australia.*

Syn. — Large, ample, spacious, roomy, extensive, expanded, comprehensive, vast; liberal, tolerant. — BROAD, WIDE, THICK. BROAD (opposed to *narrow*) and WIDE (opposed to *narrow*, *close*) apply to surfaces or areas, as measured from side to side; THICK (opposed to *thin*), to solids, as measured from surface to surface; as, a *broad* plank, three feet *wide* and two inches *thick*. *Broad* and *wide* are frequently convertible; as, a *broad* or *wide* street, ribbon, margin. But *broad* commonly applies only to surfaces or areas as such, as "two *broad* suns" (*Milton*), a *broad* leaf, a *broad*-headed tack, *broad*-shouldered, *broad*-chested. *Wide* applies also to apertures, or to that which (lit. or fig.) opens or spreads; as, *wide* wounds, a *wide*-open door, *wide*-eyed wonder, *wide*spread, *wide*-stretched, far and *wide*; cf. the *broad* world, the *wide* world; the *broad* sea, the *wide* sea. See GREAT.

as broad as long, having the length equal to the breadth; hence, the same one way as another.
It is as *broad as long*, whether they rise to others, or bring others down to them. *L'Estrange*
— **b. arrow.** **a** An arrow with a broad head. **b** *Her.* A pheon engrailed on the outer edge. See PHEON. **c** A similar mark placed upon British ordnance and government stores. — **b. bean.** See BEAN, 1 a. — **b -bean rust**, a disease of the broad bean caused by the parasitic rust fungus *Uromyces fabæ*. — **B. Church**, *Eccl.*, in the Church of England and churches in communion with her, a party or rather school of theological thought consisting of persons holding liberal views as to doctrine and fellowship; — a popular designation dating from about the middle of the 19th century and chiefly used adjectively. They occupy a position aside from both the High Church and Low Church parties, but maintain no party organization. Thomas Arnold, F. D. Maurice, Chas. Kingsley, Dean Stanley, and F. W. Robertson are regarded as the chief 19th-century leaders of this school. The term is sometimes applied to similar schools or groups in other Christian bodies. — **B. Churchman.** — **b. gauge.** See GAUGE. — **b. glass**, cylinder glass. — **b. jump**, *Athletics*, the long jump, as distinguished from the *high jump*. — **b. ligaments**, the two lateral ligaments of the uterus passing from the sides of the uterus to the side walls of the pelvis. Between the two layers of each ligament the Fallopian tubes and ovary are contained. — **b. pennant.** See under PENNANT. — **b. tool.** *Masonry.* = DROVE. — **b. twelves**, a size of paper See PAPER.

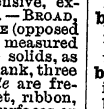
Broad Arrow, c

broad (brôd), *adv.* Broadly; — now used chiefly in phrases.
broad awake, fully awake; wide awake.
Broad awake after this internal cold aspersion *Stevenson*
— **b. on** *or* **off**, *Naut.*, considerably away from the bearing taken as a basis. See BEARING, *n.*, 10.

broad, *n.* **1.** The broad part of anything, as of the hand.
2. An expansion of a river; a flooded fen. *Eng.*
3. = BROADPIECE.
4. A lathe tool for turning down the insides of cylinders.
5. *pl.* Playing cards. *Cant.*
6. *Print.* Furniture four picas, or 48 points, wide.

broad'ax' } (brôd'ăks'), *n.* An ax with a broad blade, as
broad'axe' } any of various battle-axes, or a kind of ax used for hewing timber. See AX, *Illust.*

broad'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* **a** = SCAUP DUCK. **b** The shoveler. **c** Any of certain nonoscine perching birds constituting the family Eurylæmidæ, found in the warm parts of the Old World. They have a wide, short bill, often bright plumage, and are of quiet, inactive habits.

broad'-bot'tomed (-bŏt'ŭmd), *a.* Having a broad bottom.
Broad-bottomed Administration, *Eng. Hist.*, the ministry of Henry Pelham as reconstructed in 1744; — so called because it included men of almost all parties.

broad'brim' (-brĭm'), *n.* **1.** A hat with a very broad brim, such as those worn by men of the Society of Friends.
2. [*cap.*] Hence, a Friend; a Quaker. *Sportive.*

broad'-brimmed' (-brĭmd'), *a.* Having a broad brim.

broad'cast' (-kăst'), *n. Agric.* A casting or throwing seed in all directions, as from the hand in sowing.

broad'cast', *a.* **1.** Cast or dispersed in all directions, as seed from the hand in sowing; widely diffused.
2. Scattering in all directions (as a method of sowing); — opposed to planting in hills, drills, or rows.

broad'cast' (brôd'kăst'), *adv.* So as to scatter or be scattered in all directions; so as to spread widely.

broad'cast', *v. t.*; BROAD'CAST'; BROAD'CAST'ING. To scatter or sow broadcast; to disseminate widely.

broad'cloth (brôd'klŏth; 205), *n.* **a** A fine smooth-faced woolen cloth for men's garments, usually of double width (i. e., a yard and a half or a yard and three quarters), as disting. from woolens three quarters of a yard wide.
All *broadcloths* are fulled or felted, which entangles the wool hairs of the weft and the warp so that these cloths never unravel when cut. *Dry Goods Economist*
b A fabric for women's wear with a slightly napped surface.

broad'en (-'n), *v. i. & t.*; BROAD'ENED (-'nd); BROAD'EN-ING (-'n-Ing). [From BROAD, *a.*] To grow, or to make, broad, to become, or to render, broader or wider.
The *broadening* sun appears. *Wordsworth.*

broad'-gauge' (-gāj'), *a.* Large or generous; liberal.

broad'-horned' (-hôrnd'), *a.* Having spreading horns.

broad'leaf' (-lēf'), *n.* **a** A combretaceous tree (*Terminalia latifolia*) of Jamaica, the wood of which is used for boards, scantling, shingles, etc. **b** A cornaceous tree of New Zealand (*Griselina littoralis*). See FUKA.

broadleaf tree. **a** The broadleaf. **b** Any angiospermous hardwood tree, such as the maple or oak, distinguished by the relatively broad, flat leaves from coniferous trees, as the pine or spruce.

broad'-leaved' (-lēvd'), **broad'-leafed'** (-lēft'), *a.* Having broad, or relatively broad, leaves.
broad-leaved apple, either of two Australian trees: **a** The myrtaceous tree *Angophora subvelutina*, the large leaves of which are used as food for stock. **b** The lecythidaceous tree *Careya australis*, which has edible fruits and seeds. — **b. laurel**, the mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*). — **b. maple**, a maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) forming large forests on the Pacific coast of the United States, characterized by its very large leaves. — **b. tree.** = BROADLEAF TREE **b.**

broad'-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd; -dĭd; 7, 87), *a.* Having a broad or liberal mind. — **broad'mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

broad'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* An English gold coin, a twenty-shilling piece of James I., Charles I., or the Commonwealth; — so called after the introduction in 1663 of the guinea, which was narrower and thicker. Called also *broad.*

broad seal. The public seal of a country or state.

broad'share' (-shâr'), *n.* A form of plowshare used for surface cultivation, cutting weeds, etc. — *v. t.* To plow with a broadshare.

broad'side' (-sīd'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The side of a ship above the water line, from the bow to the quarter.
2. A broad surface of any object, as a nearly unbroken side or front of a house, the side of an animal, etc.
3. All the guns, collectively, that can be trained to fire to one side of a ship, or their simultaneous discharge.
4. A similar attack with any kind of weapon; a volley of abuse or denunciation. *Collog.*
5. *Print.* A sheet of paper containing one large page, or printed on one side only; — called also *broadsheet.*

broad'sword' (brôd'sôrd'), *n.* A sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge; esp., a claymore.
The word *broadsword* may be taken to include all kinds of cut-and-thrust swords. It is the generic term for ship's cutlass, infantry sword, and heavy cavalry saber. *Allanson-Winn.*

Broad'well ring (-wĕl). [After L. W. *Broadwell*, its inventor.] *Ordnance.* A gas check used with the Krupp wedge fermeture. It is made of steel with a groove and lip and is supported by a hardened steel plate in the face of the breechblock.

brob (brŏb), *n.* [Cf. BROG, *n.*] **1.** *Carp.* A brad-shaped spike to be driven alongside the end of an abutting timber to prevent its slipping.
2. *Mining.* A prop for underpinning coal. *Local, Eng.*

Brob'ding-nag (brŏb'dĭng-năg), *n.* Often incorrectly **Brob'dig-nag.** In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," an imaginary country where everything is on an enormous scale. The inhabitants are represented as giants about "as tall as an ordinary spire steeple."

Brob'ding-nag'i-an (-năg'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Incorrectly **Brob'dig-nag'i-an.** Colossal; of extraordinary height; gigantic. "A *Brobdingnagian* pie." *Harper's Mag.* — *n.* A giant.

bro-cade' (brō-kād'), *n.* [Sp. *brocado* (cf. It. *broccato*, F. *brocart*), fr. LL. *brocare* to prick, to figure (textile fabrics), to emboss (linen), to stitch. See BROACH.] **1.** Silk stuff, woven with gold and silver threads, or ornamented with raised flowers, foliage, etc.; — also applied to other stuffs thus wrought and enriched. *Prior.*
2. A kind of powder used for bronzing.

bro-cade', *v. t.*; BRO-CAD'ED (-kād'ĕd), BRO-CAD'ING (-Ing). To work or weave into, or as if into, brocade; to adorn; embellish.

bro-cad'ed (-kād'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Woven or worked, as brocade, with gold and silver, or with raised flowers, etc.
Brocaded flowers o'er the gay mantua shine. *Gay.*
2. Dressed in brocade.

broc'ard (brŏk'ärd; brō'kärd), *n.* [F., fr. *Burkhard*, Bishop of Worms, author of a collection of ecclesiastical canons.] **1.** An elementary principle or maxim; a short, proverbial rule, as in law, ethics, or metaphysics.
2. (*pron.* brō'kär') A sharp speech; a gibe or sarcasm. *A Gallicism.* *Carlyle.*

Brocard circle (brō'kär'). [After H. *Brocard*, French mathematician.] *Math.* A circle passing through the circumcenter, the symmedian, and five other notable points of a triangle; — called also *seven-point circle.*

Brocard points. *Math.* Two points in the plane of a triangle at which the angles subtended by the sides of the triangle are all equal. The common value of the six angles is called the Brocard angle.

bro'ca-tel (brō'ka-tĕl'; brŏk'a-), *n.* Also **broc'a-telle'** (brŏk'a-tĕl'). [F. *brocatelle*, fr. It. *broccatello*: cf. Sp. *brocatel*. See BROCADE.] **1** A kind of fabric originally of coarse texture, figured like brocade, usually made of wool and silk, and used chiefly for tapestry, carriage linings, etc.
2. A dull yellow or drab marble, clouded and veined with dark red. It is now brought from Catalonia.

broc'co-li (brŏk'ō-lĭ), *n.* [It. *broccoli*, pl. of *broccolo* sprout, cabbage sprout, dim. of *brocco* splinter. See BROACH, *n.*] A hardy variety of cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea botrytis*). See CAULIFLOWER.

broch (brŏk; brŭk), *n.* [Icel. *borg* castle. See 1st BOROUGH; cf. BROUGH.] One of the prehistoric circular stone towers found on the Orkney and Shetland Islands and the neighboring mainland. They usually consist of double walls inclosing small apartments about a central court.

bro'chant (brō'shănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *brocher* to spit, pierce.] *Her.* Overlying, surmounting (something debruised). See DEBRUISED.

broch'an-tite (brŏk'ăn-tīt; brō-shănt'ĭt), *n.* [After *Brochant* de Villiers, French mineralogist.] *Min.* A basic sulphate of copper, $CuSO_4 \cdot 3Cu(OH)_2$, in emerald-green orthorhombic crystals, or massive. H., 3.5-4. Sp. gr., 3.91.

bro'chette' (brō'shĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *broche*. See BROACH, *n.*] *Cookery.* A small spit or skewer. — **en bro'chette'** (ăn) [F.], on a brochette; skewered.

bro-chid'o-drome (brō-kĭd'ō-drōm) } *a.* [Gr. βροχίς a loop) + δρόμος a running.] *Bot.* Forming loops; — said of nervation in leaves in which the nerves form loops within the blade of the leaf, as in *Aristolochia*, *Olea*, *Sapindus*, etc. Called also *brachydodrome.*
broch'i-dod'ro-mous (brŏk'ĭ-dŏd'r-mŭs) } (dim. of βρόχος

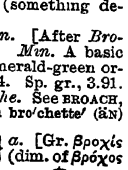
Brochidodrome Nervation.

bro-chure' (brō-shūr'), *n.* [F., fr. *brocher* to stitch. See BROACH, *v. t.*] A printed and stitched book containing only a few leaves; a pamphlet; a treatise or article published in such form.

brock (brŏk), *n.* [AS. *broc*, fr. W. *broch*; akin to Ir. & Gael. *broc*, Corn. & Armor. *broch*; cf. Ir. & Gael. *breac* speckled.] The European badger; — sometimes used as an opprobrious epithet. "This self-conceited *brock*." *Peele.*

brock'age (brŏk'ăj), *n.* [From BREAK, *v.*, BROKEN.] **1.** Coin imperfectly minted.
2. Broken or damaged stuff, as crockery. *Scot Oxf. E D*

Brock'en spec'ter *or* **spec'tre** (brŏk'n). [Trans. of G. *Brockengespenst*.] A mountain specter (which see), esp. that observed on the Brocken, in the Harz Mountains

brock'et (brŏk'ĕt; -ĭt, 7), *n.* [ME. *broket*, F. *brocard* fallow deer a year old, fr. the same root as E. *broach*, meaning point (hence tine of a horn).] **1.** A male red deer two years old; — sometimes called *brock.*
2. Any of several small South American deer having unbranched horns. They are generally regarded as constituting the genus *Mazama*, syn. *Coassus.*

brod'er-er (brŏd'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* Archaic form of BROIDERER; specif. [*cap.*], *pl.*, the London City company representing the guild of embroiderers.

bro'gan (brō'găn), *n.* A stout, coarse shoe; a brogue.

brög'ger-ite (brŭg'ẽr-īt), *n.* [After W. C. *Brögger*, Norwegian mineralogist, who discovered it.] *Min.* A radioactive mineral provisionally classed as a variety of uraninite. It occurs in octahedral crystals Sp. gr., 9.03.

brogue (brōg), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *brog* shoe.] **1.** A kind of stout, coarse shoe, usually of half-dressed or untanned leather fastened in shape with thongs, worn, esp. formerly, in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands; hence, loosely, a coarse heavy shoe, esp. one with a hobnailed sole; a brogan.
2. *pl.* Trousers; hose. *Obs.*
3. A dialect pronunciation; esp., a strongly marked dialectal accent such as characterizes the Irish pronunciation of English. In the 18th century citations it is frequently said of an Irishman that he "has a *brogue* on his tongue."
Aum. Altering your language won't do, sir, this fellow knows your person, and will swear to your face.
Fog. Faash! Fey, is dere *brogue* upon my faash too? *Farquhar.*
Though the phrase "to speak with the *brogue* on the tongue" does not occur until 1729, yet this phrase is implied in the 1707 extract from Farquhar. It will be observed, too, that an Irishman seems to an Englishman to speak "thick." Is it unreasonable to conclude that "speaking with the *brogue* on the tongue" is equivalent to "speaking with an Irish shoe on the tongue," that is, "speaking thick, as Irishmen do"? *Albert Matthews.*

broid'er (broid'ẽr), *v. t.*; BROID'ERED (-ẽrd); BROID'ER-ING. *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** A sprout; a thorn; also, a goad.
2. A prick; stimulus; incentive.
3. Something resembling a brod, as a short nail or a weeding hoe.

brod, *v. t.* To goad; urge by prodding. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Brodaïl. + BRODHULL.

brod'dle (brŏd'd'l), *v. t.* To probe; pierce; goad. *Dial. Eng.*

brode. + BROOD.

‖ **brod'dé'**, *or* **bro'dée'** (brō'dā'), *a.* [F.] *Fabrics.* Embroidered.

brode'kin (brōd'kĭn), *n.* [F. *brodequin*; cf. OF. *brossequin*, OD. *broseken*, *broselin*, It. *borzacchino*, Sp. *borceguí*. Cf. BUSKIN.] A buskin. *Obs.*

brodel, brodelle. + BRODTUEL.

brode'quin. Var. of BRODEKIN.

broder. + BROIDER, BROTHER.

brodered + BROTHERHOOD.

broderhede. + BROTHERHOOD.

Broderield, *n.* = BRODHULL *Obs.*

brodery. + BROIDERY.

Brodhull, *n. Cinque Ports.* The Brotherhood. See GUESTLING. *Obs*

Bro'di-æ'a (brō'dĭ-ē'a), *n.* [NL., after J. J. *Brodie*, Scotchman.] 1. Syn. of HOOKERA.
2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any plant of the genus *Hookera.*

brod'kin. + BRODEKIN.

broe (brō). Scot. var. of BROG.

brog. + BROGUE.

brog (brŏg; brög), *n.* [Cf. BROB] *Dial. Eng & Scot.* **1.** A pointed instrument, as an awl. [goad.]
2. A branch or stick, as a pole or

brog, *v. t. & i.* To prod; prick; also, to broggle. *Dial.*

brog (brŏg), *n.* A swampy or bushy spot. *Dial. Eng.*

brogat. + BRAGGET.

broge. + BROGUE.

brog'ger. [Cf BROKER.] A jobber; a broker. *Obs.*

brog'gle (brŏg'g'l), *v. i.* [Freq of *brog* to broggle.] To snuggle, or fish with a brog. *Dial. Eng.*

brogh. Var. of BROCH, a tower.

broght. Obs. pret. of BRING.

brogue (brōg), *n.* A trick; a fraud. *Obs. or Scot. Burns*

brogue (brōg), *v. t.*; BROGUED (brōgd); BRO'GUING (brō'gĭng). To utter with a brogue.

brogue'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

bro'gue-neer', **bro'gui-neer'** (brō'gĭ-nēr'), *n.* One speaking with a brogue. *Humorous.*

broid. + BRAID.

broiden. Obs. p.p. & p.a. of BRAID.

broid'er-ess, *n., fem.* of BROIDERER.

broadbill dipper. The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*
broad'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a broad or open face; undisguised
broad'-head'ed, *a.* = BRACHYCEPHALIC. — **broad'-head'edness**, *n.* ‖ *Western U. S.*
broad'horn', *n* See ARK, 4
broad'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
broad'ling, *adv* [*broad* + 2d *-ling*] Breadthwise, broadly. *Obs.*
broad'ly, *adv.* of BROAD.
broad'man, *n.* On the Norfolk Broads, a wherryman. *Dial. Eng*
broad'mouth', *n.* = BROADBILL a.
broad'nd. Broadened. *Ref Sp*
broad'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
broad'seal', *v. t.* To stamp with the broad seal; to authorize, guarantee, or warrant. *Obs.*
broad'sheet', *n. Print.* = BROADSIDE [broadsides
broad'side', *v. i.* To discharge
broad'side', *adv.* 1. Broadside on or to.
2. In one volley; all together
broads'man. + BROADMAN.
broad'-spo'ken, *a.* Using broad or plain language; plain-spoken.
broad'spread', *a.* Widespread.
broad'-spread'ing, *a.* Spreading widely; wide-spreading.
broad stone. 1. *Arch.* = ASHLAR.
2. Paving stone cut in broad, thin pieces *Eng.*
broad'-tailed' humming bird. See HUMMING BIRD.
broad'throat', *n.* = BROADBILL c
broad'way', *n.* A wide road or way; — now usually two words except as the name of a street; as, *Broadway*, New York City.
broad'way', broad'ways', *adv.* Broadwise. [ZARD
broad'-winged' hawk. See BUZ-
broad'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Breadthwise. *Archaic.*
broath (brōth). Obs. or Scot. var. of BROTH.
brob, *v. t.* To pierce with or as with a bodkin. *Dial. Eng*
broc + BROKE, BROOK.
broc Obs. or dial. var. of BROCK.
bro'cage. Var. of BROKAGE
bro-car'dic (brō-kär'dĭk), *n.* A brocard, or maxim.
Bro'ca's' con'vo-lu'tion (brō'käz'). [After Paul *Broca*, French surgeon.] *Anat.* = CONVOLUTION OF BROCA.
broc'a-tel'lo (brŏk'a-tĕl'ō), *n.* Brocatel marble.
broch. + BROACH, BROOCH.
brochad. + BROCADE.

broch'an (brŏk'ăn), *n.* [Gael. *brochan.*] Porridge, esp. oatmeal porridge. *Scot & Ir.*
broche (brōch), *n.* [F. See BROACH, *n.*] **1.** A broach. *Obs or Dial. Eng. & Scot*
2. (F. brōsh) *Cookery.* A spit; —used chiefly as a French word.
‖ **bro'ché'** (brō'shā'). *a.* [F.] 1. Woven with a raised figure
2 Stitched; — said of a book with no cover or only a paper one
bro-ché' (brō-shā'), *v. i. & t.*; BRO-CHED' (-shād'); BRO-CHE'ING. To weave with a raised figure.
bro-ché', *n* Brocké fabric.
broched (brōcht), *a* Worked with stitches. *Obs or R.*
broch'et. + BROCKET
broch'it (brŏk'ĭt), **brocht** (brŏkt). Scot. var. of BROCHED.
brock. Dial. var. of BROKE.
brock, *n. t* [Cf. BREAK, BROKE a fragment.] To crumble; break to bits *Scot.* [brocket.
brock, *n.* [See BROCKET.] A
brock, *n.* [AS. *broc*] A horse, esp. a farm horse; also, a cow *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
brocked (brŏkt), *a.* [Cf. Dan. *broget*, Sw. *brokig*.] Mottled with black and white, as on the face. *Dial. Eng. & Scot*
brock'ett + BRACKET
brock'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Marked with a white streak on the face like a badger
brock'ish. *a.* Badgerlike; beastly; brutal. *Obs.*
brock'it cow (brŏk'ĭt kou). A brock-faced cow. *Scot.*
brock'le (brŏk'l), *a.* [Cf BRICKLE, BREAK.] Likely to break; specif., of weather, variable; of cattle, apt to break fence. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
brock'le, *n.* Refuse; rubbish; fragments; specif., excavated waste from a mine. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*]
brock'ly (brŏk'lĭ), *a.* Brockle
brock'ram (brŏk'răm), *n.* [Cf. BREAK, BROKEN.] A breccia; esp., a calcareous breccia of the English Permian. *Dial. Eng.*
brock'y (brŏk'ĭ), *a* [Cf. BROCKED.] Dirty; spotted; hence, pockmarked. *Dial.*
brocle. + BROCKLE
broc'o-li. Var. of BROCCOLI.
brocor. + BROKER.
brod. Obs. or dial. var. of BROOD.
brod (brŏd; brōd). Obs. or Scot. form of BOARD.
brod (brŏd), *n.* [See BRAD.]

[ME. *broiden*, *brouden*, F. *broder*, confused with E. *braid*; F. *broder* is fr. OF. *brosder*, perh. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *brathu* to sting, stab, Ir. & Gael. *brod* goad, prickle; but also Icel. *broddr* a spike, a sting, AS. *brord* a point, E. *brad*.] To embroider. *Archaic.* — **broid'er-er** (broid'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* *Archaic.*

They shall make a *broidered* coat. *Ex* xxviii. 4.

broid'er-y (broid'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ies (-ĭz). [F. *broderie*.] Embroidery. *Archaic.*

broigne (broin), *n.* [OF., of G. origin. Cf. byrnie.] A medieval defensive garment consisting of leather or woven fabric on which were sewn metal rings, plates, etc.

broil (broil), *n.* [F. *brouiller* to disorder; origin uncert.] A confused or noisy disturbance; a tumult; esp., a quarrel; brawl.

Syn. — Contention, fray, affray, tumult, altercation, dissension, discord, contest, conflict, brawl. See dispute.

broil, *v. t.* **1.** To mix confusedly; to involve in confusion; agitate. *Obs.* "*Broiled* with melancholy." *More.*

2. To embroil. *Rare.*

broil, *v. i.* To quarrel; to engage in a broil.

broil, *v. t.*; broiled (broild); broil'ing. [ME. *broilen*, AF. *broiller* to burn, OF. *bruillir* to be hot; of uncertain origin; cf. G. *brodeln* to boil, bubble, and F. *brûler* to burn, OF. *brusler*.] **1.** To burn; to char. *Obs.*

2. To cook by direct exposure to heat over a fire, esp. upon a gridiron or on live coals; — distinguished from *fry*.

3. To subject to great (commonly direct) heat.

broil, *v. i.* To be subjected to the action of heat, as meat over the fire; to be greatly heated, or to be made uncomfortable with heat. "He *broiled* with impatience." *Sterne.*

broil, *n.* **1.** Act of broiling; also, an excessively hot condition. "The *broil* o' the brazier." *Browning.*

2. Something broiled, as a broiled steak; a grill.

broil'er (broil'ẽr), *n.* One who excites broils; one who engages in or promotes noisy quarrels.

What doth he but turn *broiler*, . . . make new libels against the church? *Hammond.*

broil'er, *n.* One that broils; specif.: **a** One who cooks by broiling. **b** A utensil, as a gridiron, used in broiling. **c** A chicken or other bird fit for broiling. *Colloq.* **d** A very hot day. *Colloq.*

bro'kage (brō'kāj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *brocage*.] The trade, business, or recompense of a broker; brokerage. *Brokage* was formerly much used with an implication of immoral or illegal jobbery, as in buying or selling offices, acting as a procurer, etc.; it is now little used, except in *marriage brokage*, which is more common than *marriage brokerage*.

broke (brōk), *pret. & obsoles p. p.* of break.

broke, *v. t.*; broked (brōkt); brok'ing (brōk'ĭng). [See broker.] **1.** To transact business as or through a broker, to traffic, to deal. *Rare.*

2. To act as procurer or go-between in love matters. *Obs.*

We do want a certain necessary woman to *broke* between them, Cupid said. *Fanshawe.*

broke, *n.* [Cf. AS. *gebroc* a breaking, fragment, and E. *break*.] **1.** A fragment, as of kitchen leavings. *Obs. or Scot.*

2. A wound; a break. *Obs.*

3. *pl.* Locks of short wool found on the edge of the fleece, esp. about the neck and belly; skirtings or shorts, often classed as *super*, *middle*, and *common*, according to differences in quality.

bro'ken (brō'kn), *p. p. & p. a.* of break, *v. t.* Specif.: **1. a** Violently separated into parts or pieces; in fragments. **b** Fractured; sundered; strained apart; rent; as, *broken* friendship. **c** Made infirm or weak, as by disease, age, or hardships. "The *broken* soldier" *Goldsmith.*

The one being who remembered him as he had been before his mind was *broken*. *G. Eliot.*

d Subdued; crushed, as, a *broken* spirit. **e** Made submissive; trained to use; as, a *broken* horse. **f** Violated; as, a *broken* vow. **g** Ruined financially, bankrupt

2. Disconnected; not continuous; bent; also, rough; uneven; as, a *broken* surface; *broken* antennæ of an insect.

3. Imperfectly spoken, as by a foreigner, as, *broken* English; also, imperfectly spoken on account of emotion.

Amidst the *broken* words and loud weeping of those grave senators. *Macaulay.*

4. *Philol.* **a** Designating a vowel which has undergone breaking. **b** Pertaining to or designating certain plurals in Arabic which vary considerably from the singular forms.

5. Of uneven quality, as paper, soiled or spotted more than retree. Such paper is sold in Great Britain in packages marked with three crosses.

6. Dulled or saddened, — said of colors, as russet or slate, which contain an admixture of gray.

broken ashlar, ashlar in which the stones are rectangular, but of different sizes and shapes. — **b. beer**, remnants or leavings of beer. — **b. breast**, abscess of the mammary gland. — **b. coal**, a size of anthracite coal. See coal. — **b. function**, *Math.*, one expressed for successive finite intervals by different formulæ or developments, all, however, comprehensible under the same Fourier's series, one represented graphically by contiguous portions of different elementary curves, as a line segment followed by a circular arc followed by a cycloidal arc, etc. Fourier first showed that a single function may have a graph made up of such arbitrary portions. — **b. line**, *Geom.*, a line made up of straight lines which join a number of given points taken in some specified order. — **b. lot**, *Stock Exchange*, a lot of bonds or shares aggregating less than $10,000 in value. *Cant.* — **b. man**, an outlaw. *Scot.* — **b. meat**, fragments of meat or other food. — **b. music. a** Music with its chords broken into arpeggios. **b** Music for different instruments playing together or alternately; concerted music. — **b. number**, a fraction. — **b. pediment**, a pediment, frequent in the rococo style, having a gap at the apex, as for a statue, vase, etc. See No. 5 of "Renaissance" in architecture, *Illust.* — **b. stowage**, *Naut.*, stowage of cargo in which vacant spaces are left. — **b. tea**, tea siftings, which are considered inferior to *umbroken tea*. — **broken transit**, *Astron.*, a transit whose axis forms part of the right-angled telescope tube, the eyepiece remaining stationary in one of the pivots. — **b. weather**, unsettled weather. — **b. wind.** *Veter.* = heaves.

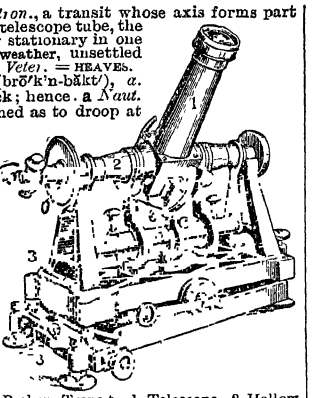

Broken Transit. 1 Telescope, 2 Hollow Axis forming part of Telescope Tube, 3, 3 Levels

bro'ken-backed' (brō'k'n-bākt'), *a.* Having a broken back; hence, **a** *Naut.* Hogged; so weakened as to droop at each end; — said of a ship. **b** Having bones of the back or loins ankylosed, or united by a bony growth rather than a ligament; — said of horses, chinked in the chine.

bro'ken-down', *a.* Broken or infirm in strength, force, power, health, morals, or the like.

bro'ken-heart'ed (-har't'ĕd, -tĭd, 87), *a.* Having the spirits depressed or crushed by grief or despair. — **bro'-**

ken-heart'ed-ly, *adv.* — **bro'ken-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

She left her husband almost *broken-hearted*. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Heartbroken, disconsolate, inconsolable, comfortless, woe-begone, forlorn.

bro'ken-mouthed' (-mouthd', -moutht'), *a.* Having lost some of the teeth, as aged sheep and cattle.

bro'ker (brō'kẽr), *n.* [ME. *brocour*, prob. fr. (assumed) OF. *broqueor*, fr. *broquier* or *brokier*, dial. form of *brocher*. The *broker* was accordingly in the first place a retail vender of wine, hence in general a middleman, an agent. *Orf. E. D.* See broach (to tap).] **1.** A retailer or petty dealer; a peddler. *Obs.*

2. A dealer in secondhand goods; a pawnbroker. *Eng.*

3. A dealer in money, notes, bills of exchange, etc.; — often with a qualifier; as, *bill broker*, *exchange broker*. Unlike the *factor*, the *broker* does not, as broker, take possession of, nor have a lien upon, the subject matter of the negotiation; nor does he contract in his own name except where this rule is varied by local custom, or the like. He is primarily the agent of the party by whom he is originally employed, but for some purposes, as the execution of the broker's note, he is the agent of both parties.

Brokers are mere mediums of communication between buyer and seller. *T. E. Holland.*

4. A go-between in affairs of love or marriage. *Obs. Shak.*

bro'ker-age (-ĕj), *n.* The business or employment of a broker; also, the fee, reward, or commission for transacting business as a broker, as that given to a life-insurance agent for insurance effected by him; brokage.

broker's note. *Law.* The memorandum given by a broker to the parties for whom he is acting, stating the terms of the contract entered into.

bro'ker-y (brō'kẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** The business of a broker. *Obs.*

2. The wares of a broker.

bro'king (-kĭng), *a.* Pert. to a broker or brokerage. *Obs.*

bro'ma (brō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βρῶμα* food, *βιβρώσκειν* to eat.] **1.** *Med.* Aliment; food.

2. An easily digested form of cocoa from which the oil has been thoroughly extracted.

bro'ma-ce'tic (-sē'tĭc; -sĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*bromo-* + *acetic*.] *Chem* Pertaining to or designating any of three crystalline acids corresponding to the three chloracetic acids, and called respectively: **monobromacetic acid**, CH_2BrCO_2H; **dibromacetic acid**, $CHBr_2CO_2H$; and **tribromacetic acid**, CBr_3CO_2H. Specif., pert. to or designating the mono acid.

bro'mal (brō'mȧl), *n* [*bromine* + *aldehyde*.] *Chem.* An oily, colorless fluid, $CBr_3{\cdot}COH$, related to bromoform as chloral is to chloroform, and obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol.

bro'ma-lide (-mȧ-līd; -lĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-lid**. *Chem.* A compound exactly analogous to chloralide, but containing bromine instead of chlorine. See chloralide.

bro'ma-lin (-lĭn), *n.* [From bromine.] *Pharm.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, $(CH_2)_6N_4C_2H_5Br$, used as a sedative in epilepsy.

brom'an'il (brōm'ăn'ĭl), *n.* [*bromo-* + *anil*ine.] *Chem.* A substance analogous to chloranil but containing bromine in place of chlorine.

bro'mate (brō'māt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of bromic acid.

bro'mate, *v. t.* To combine or impregnate with bromine; as, *bromated* camphor.

brome grass (brōm). [See Bromus.] Any grass of the genus *Bromus*. Most of the species are coarse, troublesome weeds, but the *awnless brome grass* (*B. inermis*) is cultivated for forage.

Bro-me'li-a (brō-mē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Olaf *Bromel* (1639–1705), Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American plants, type of the Bromeliaceæ, and closely allied to *Ananas*, from which it differs in the deeply cut calyx. *B. pinguin* is the pinguin, or wild pineapple. This and other species yield a valuable fiber. See pinguin.

Bro-me'li-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large family of monocotyledonous plants, natives chiefly of tropical America, containing about 40 genera and 900 species, among which are *Bromelia*, *Ananas*, *Tillandsia*, and *Pitcairnea*. They are epiphytic or terrestrial herbs, with regular and perfect bracteate flowers, and basal, often spiny, leaves. Many are ornamental greenhouse plants. — **bro-me'li-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

bro'me-lin (brō'mē-lĭn), *n.* [From *Bromelia*, former generic name of the pineapple.] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteolytic enzyme present in the juice of the pineapple.

brom'eth'yl-ene (brōm'ĕth'ĭ-lēn), *n.* *Chem.* A bromine derivative of ethylene; specif., vinyl bromide, $CH_2{:}CHBr$.

brom'hy'drin (-hī'drĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds similar to the chlorhydrins, but containing bromine in place of chlorine.

Bro'mi-an (brō'mĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Bromius*, fr. Gr. Βρόμιος.] Of or pertaining to Bromios, or Dionysus (which see). — *n.* Bromian drink, wine.

bro'mic (brō'mĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, bromine; — said esp. of those compounds in which this element has a valence of five, as, *bromic* acid, $HBrO_3$, an acid similar to chloric acid.

bro'mide (brō'mīd, -mĭd; 184, 277), *n.* Also **-mid**. *Chem.* A binary compound of bromine with another element or a radical; a salt or ester of hydrobromic acid; as, potassium *bromide*; ethyl *bromide*. The bromides constitute an important class, several being used in medicine or the arts. See potassium bromide, silver bromide, etc.

bromide, *or* **bromid, paper**. *Photog.* A sensitized paper coated with gelatin impregnated with bromide of silver, used in contact printing and in making enlargements.

bro'mid-i'on (brō'mĭd-ī'ŏn), *n.* *Chem.* Ionic bromine, Br^-, present in aqueous solutions of bromides. See ion.

bro'mi-nate (brō'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* *Chem.* To subject to the action of bromine, esp. so as to cause substitution of bromine for hydrogen; to bromate. — **bro'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

bro'mine (brō'mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **bro'min** [Gr. *βρῶμος* bad smell, stink.] *Chem.* One of the elements, which is, at ordinary temperatures, a deep reddish brown caustic liquid of a very disagreeable odor, and emits a brownish vapor. Symbol, *Br*; at. wt., 79.916. It occurs in nature only in combination, being found in minute quantities in sea water, in many saline springs, in salt deposits, and also in the mineral bromyrite. Free bromine is commonly prepared by the action of chlorine on bromides. Its sp. gr. is 3.188 at 0°, it boils at 63° C. (145.4° F.) and solidifies at −7° C. (19° F.). It closely resembles chlorine chemically. Bromine is used in the manufacture of dyes, in medicine, in chemical operations, and as a disinfectant.

bro'mism (brō'mĭz'm), *n.* *Med* A diseased condition produced by the excessive use of bromine or its compounds. It is characterized by mental dullness, muscular weakness, and an eruption upon the skin.

bro'mize (brō'mīz), *v. t.* To treat with bromine or a bromide, as a photographic plate. — **bro'miz-er** (-mīz-ẽr), *n.*

brom'lite (brŏm'līt), *n.* [From *Bromley* Hill, near Alston, Cumberland, Eng.] A mineral, $(Ba,Ca)CO_3$, intermediate between witherite and strontianite; — called also *alstonite*.

bro'mo- (brō'mō-), **brom-**. *Chem.* Combining form indicating *bromine* as an ingredient, as, *bromoform*. See chloro-.

bro'mo-ben'zene (-bĕn'zēn; -bĕn-zēn'), *n.* *Org. Chem.* Any bromine derivative of benzene, produced by direct bromination or by some other method; specif., the mono derivative, C_6H_5Br, a colorless oily liquid.

bro'mo-form (brō'mō-fôrm), *n.* [*bromo-* + *formyl*.] *Chem.* A colorless liquid, $CHBr_3$, having an agreeable odor and sweetish taste, and resembling chloroform in its effects. In composition it is the same as chloroform with the substitution of bromine for chlorine.

bro'mo-gel'a-tin (-jĕl'ȧ-tĭn), *a.* [*bromo-* + *gelatin*.] *Photog.* Designating, or pertaining to, a process of preparing dry plates with an emulsion of bromides and silver nitrate in gelatin.

bro'mo-i'o-dism (-ī'ō-dĭz'm), *n.* [*bromo-* + *iodine* + *-ism*.] *Med.* Poisoning induced by large doses of bromine and iodine or of their compounds.

bro'mo-i'o-dized (-dīzd), *a.* *Photog.* Treated with bromides and iodides.

bro'mol (brō'mōl; -mŏl), *n.* [Abbr. fr. tri*bromophenol*.] *Pharm.* A crystalline substance (chemically, tribromophenol, $C_6H_3Br_3OH$), used as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

bro'mo-pi'crin (brō'mō-pī'krĭn; -pĭk'rĭn), *n.* Also **brom'-pi'crin**, and **-pi'krin** (brŏm'-). [G. *brompikrin*; *brom* bromine + *pikrinsäure* picric acid.] *Chem.* A pungent colorless explosive liquid, CNO_2Br_3, analogous to and resembling chloropicrin.

Bromp'ton stock (brŏmp't'n). [From *Brompton*, England.] A tall garden biennial or perennial of the mustard family (*Matthiola incana*) having white or purple single or double flowers in a terminal raceme. It is distinguished from the *ten-weeks stock* by its autumn-blooming habit.

Bro'mus (brō'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *bromos*, Gr. *βρόμος*, a kind of oats.] *Bot.* A large genus of grasses, the brome grasses, natives of temperate regions. They are distinguished by the large, mostly drooping spikelets, the scales of which are usually awned. See brome grass.

brom'vo'gel (brŏm'fō'gĕl), *n.* [D. *brommen* to buzz, drone + *vogel* bird.] A South African hornbill (*Bucorvus cafer*) of large size and more or less terrestrial habits.

bro'my-rite (brō'mĭ-rīt), *n.* [*bromine* + Gr. *ἄργυρος* silver.] *Min.* Native silver bromide, AgBr, yellow in color; — called also *bromargyrite*.

bron'chi-a (brŏng'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βρόγχια*, pl. Cf. bronchus.] *Anat.* The bronchial tubes, esp. the subdivisions of the bronchi.

bron'chi-al (-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the bronchi and their ramifications in the lungs. — **bron'chi-al-ly**, *adv.*

bronchial arteries, branches of the descending aorta or first intercostal, accompanying the bronchi in all their ramifications. — **b. glands**, lymphatic glands situated at the bifurcation of the trachea and along the bronchi. — **b. respiration**, *Med.*, respiration characterized by bronchophony (which see). — **b. tubes**, the bronchi, or their branches. — **b. veins**, the veins accompanying the bronchi and their branches, and emptying into the azygos and superior intercostal veins.

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broil, *n.* *Mining.* Fragmentary ore on the surface, indicating a vein below. *Cornwall.*

broild. Broiled. *Ref Sp.*

broil'er-y, *n.* [F. *brouillerie*.] Disturbance; dissension. *Obs.*

broil'ing, *p.pr. & vb.n.* of broil.

broil'ing-ly, *adv.* of broiling.

broitherhede. † brotherhood.

brok † brock, broke, brook.

broked (brōkt). Dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of break, *v.* Broke; broken.

brokel. † brickle.

brokelet, *n.* [Dim. of *brockle*, n.] A fragment. *Obs. & R.*

bro'ken-bel'lied, *a.* Ruptured.

bro'ken-ly, *adv.* of broken.

bro'ken-ness, *n.* See -ness.

bro'ken-wind'ed, *a.* *Veter.* Affected with broken wind.

bro'ker-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of broker.

bro'ker-ship, *n.* See -ship.

broket. † brocket.

brokke. † brock.

brokke, *v. i.*; brok'king. To give utterance quaveringly or querulously. *Obs. & R.*

brokle. † brockle.

‖ **bro-let'to** (brō-lĕt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -ti (-tē). [It.] In Italy, esp. in Lombardy, a municipal building.

broll (brōl), *n.* [ME. *brol*, of uncertain origin.] Child; brat. *Obs.*

brol'ly (brŏl'ĭ), *n.* Umbrella. *Slang, Eng. & Australia.*

brom. † broom.

brom-. See bromo-.

bro-mar'gy-rite (brō-mär'jĭ-rīt), *n.* [*bromo-* + *argyro-* + *-ite*.] = bromyrite.

bro'ma-tog'ra-phy (brō'mȧ-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* = bromography.

bro'ma-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βρῶμα*, *βρώματος*, food + *-logy*.] The science of aliments. — **bro'ma-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

bro'ma-tox'ism (-tŏk'sĭz'm), *n.* [Irreg. fr. Gr. *βρῶμα* food + *toxic*.] *Med.* Poisoning by food.

brom'ben'zene (brōm'bĕn'zēn; -bĕn-zēn'), *n.* Bromobenzene.

brome. † broom.

‖ **brome** (brōm), *n.* [F.] *Chem.* Bromine. *Archaic.*

brome, *n.* = brome grass.

bro-me'li-ad (brō-mē'lĭ-ăd), *n.* Any plant of the family Bromeliaceæ.

brom'hy'drate (brōm'hī'drāt), *n.* A hydrobromide.

brom'hy'dric, *a.* Hydrobromic.

bro'mi-dro'sis (brō'mĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *βρῶμος* stench + *ἱδροῦν* to sweat.] *Med.* = osmidrosis.

bro'min. Var. of bromine.

bro'min-ism (brō'mĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med* Bromism

Bro'mi-os (brō'mĭ-ŏs). **Bro'mi-us** (-ŭs). *n.* [Gr Βρόμιος, fr. *βρέμειν* to roar.] See Dionysus.

bro'mo-bo'rate, *n.* *Chem.* A double salt of hydrobromic and boric acids.

bro'mo-cy-an'o-gen (brō'mō-sī-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* *Chem.* = cyanogen bromide.

bro-mog'ra-phy (brō-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βρῶμα*, *βρώματος*, food + *-graphy*.] A treatise on food.

bro'mo-ma'ni-a, *n.* [NL.; *bromo-* + *mania*.] *Med.* Mania caused by use of bromine.

bromstone. † brimstone.

brom'u-ret (brŏm'ū-rĕt; brōm'-), *n.* = bromide. *Obs.*

bronch. † branch.

bron-chad'e-ni'tis (brŏn-kăd'ĕ-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *broncho-* + *adeno-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the bronchial glands

bron'chi (brŏng'kī), *n.*, *pl.* of bronchus.

bron'chi-arc'ti-a (brŏng'kĭ-ärk'-shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *bronchus* + L. *arctus*, *artus*, narrow.] *Med.* Abnormal narrowing of the bronchial tubes. [Bronchial.]

bron'chic (brŏng'kĭk), *a.* *Anat.*

ãle, senãte, câre, ăm, ĕccount, ärm, åsk, sofà; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

bron'chi-ec'ta-sis (brŏŋ'kĭ-ĕk'tă-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *bronchus* + *ectasis.*] *Med.* Dilatation of one or more of the larger bronchial tubes. — **bron'chi-ec-tat'ic** (-ĕk-tăt'ĭk), *a.*

bron'chi-ole (brŏŋ'kĭ-ōl), *n. Anat.* [Dim. fr. *bronchus.*] A minute bronchial tube.

bron-chi'tis (brŏŋ-kī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *bronchus* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation, acute or chronic, of the bronchial tubes or any part of them. — **bron-chit'ic** (-kĭt'ĭk), *a.*

bron'cho, bron'co (brŏŋ'kō), *n.* [Sp. *bronco* rough, wild.] A small horse or pony, of the plains of western North America, of a type used chiefly as saddle horses and pack animals. They are of unusually hardy constitution, and often of vicious habits, and in former times were either entirely wild, having probably descended from stock escaped from early settlers in Mexico, or were allowed such freedom and extent of range as to be in a practically wild condition. Cf. CAYUSE, MUSTANG.

bron'cho- (brŏŋ'kŏ-). [Gr. *βρόγχος* windpipe.] A prefix denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the bronchi.*

bron'cho-cav'ern-ous (-kăv'ẽr-nŭs), *a. Med.* Both bronchial and cavernous; as, *bronchocavernous* respiration.

bron-choph'o-ny (brŏŋ-kŏf'ŏ-nĭ), *n.* [*broncho-* + *-phony.*] *Med.* The resonant sound of the voice normally heard in auscultation over a healthy bronchus, and observed over other portions of the chest in cases of consolidation of the lung tissue. — **bron'cho-phon'ic** (brŏŋ'kŏ-fŏn'ĭk), *a.*

bron'cho-pneu-mo'ni-a (brŏŋ'kŏ-nū-mō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL: *broncho-* + *pneumonia.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the bronchi and lungs; catarrhal or lobular pneumonia.

bron'cho-pul'mo-na-ry (-pŭl'mŏ-nă-rĭ), *a.* [*broncho-* + *pulmonary.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the bronchi and lungs.

bron'cho-rhe'a, bron'chor-rhœ'a (brŏŋ'kŏ-rē'ă), *n.* [NL.; *broncho-* + *rhea, -rhœa.*] *Med.* Profuse discharge of mucus from the bronchia.

bron'cho-tome (brŏŋ'kŏ-tōm), *n.* [*broncho-* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument for cutting into the bronchial tubes.

bron-chot'o-my (brŏŋ-kŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n Surg.* An incision into the windpipe or larynx, including the operations of *tracheotomy* and *laryngotomy.* — **bron-chot'o-mist**, *n.*

bron'cho-ve-sic'u-lar (brŏŋ'kŏ-vĕ-sĭk'ū-lar), *a.* [*broncho-* + *vesicular.*] *Med.* Both bronchial and vesicular; as, *bronchovesicular* respiration.

bron'chus (brŏŋ'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CHI (-kī). [NL., fr Gr. *βρόγχος* windpipe. Cf. BRONCHIA.] *Anat.* One of the subdivisions of the trachea or windpipe; esp., either of the two primary divisions formed by bifurcation of the trachea, each leading to a lung. The larger bronchi resemble the trachea in structure; in the smaller branches the cartilages become reduced to irregular plates and finally disappear.

bron-gniar'dite (brŏn-yar'dīt), *n.* [After A. *Brongniart*, French mineralogist.] *Min.* A grayish black sulphide of lead, silver, and antimony, $PbAg_2Sb_2S_5$, occurring in octahedrons and massive. Sp. gr., 5.95.

bron'to- (brŏn'tŏ-). Combining form fr. Gr. *βροντή, thunder.*

bron'to-graph (-gráf), *n.* [*bronto-* + *-graph.*] *Meteor.* **a** A tracing or chart showing the phenomena attendant on thunderstorms. **b** An instrument for making such tracings, as a recording brontometer.

bron-tom'e-ter (brŏn-tŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*bronto-* + *-meter.*] *Meteor.* An instrument for noting or recording the phenomena attendant upon thunderstorms.

Bron'tops (brŏn'tŏps), *n.* [NL.; *bronto-* + Gr. *ὤψ* face.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct perissodactyl Oligocene mammals, related to, if not identical with, *Titanotherium.*

Bron'to-sau'rus (brŏn'tŏ-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *bronto-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of American Jurassic dinosaurs of the order Sauropoda. They grew to a length of over fifty feet and a height of ten feet. They were doubtless herbivorous.

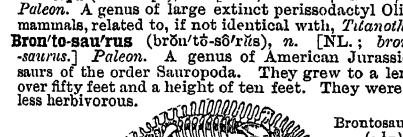

Brontosaurus. (¹⁄₂₅₀)

Bron'to-zo'um (-zō'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *bronto-* + Gr. *ζῷον* animal.] *Paleon.* A genus of gigantic extinct reptiles, known from its three-toed footprints in the Mesozoic sandstone of the Connecticut valley. The tracks, sometimes eighteen inches long, were formerly referred to gigantic birds.

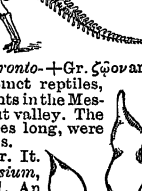

Footprint of Brontozoum. (¹⁄₈)

bronze (brŏnz), *n.* [F. *bronze*, fr. It. *bronzo*, prob. fr. the town *Brundisium*, the modern Brindisi, in Italy.] **1.** An alloy of copper and tin, with sometimes small proportions of other elements, as zinc and phosphorus. See ALUMINIUM BRONZE. It is hard and sonorous, and is used for statues, bells, etc., the proportion of the ingredients being varied to suit the purpose. The varieties containing the higher proportions of tin are brittle, as in bell metal and speculum metal.

2. A statue, bust, etc., cast or wrought in bronze.

A print, a *bronze*, a flower, a root. *Prior.*

3. A yellowish or reddish brown, the color of bronze; also, a pigment, powder, or wash for imparting a bronze or other brilliant metallic surface; as, in printing, gold *bronze* or silver *bronze.*

4. Boldness; impudence; "brass."

Imbrowned with native *bronze*, lo! Henley stands. *Pope.*

bronze (brŏnz), *v. t.*; BRONZED (brŏnzd); BRONZ'ING. [Cf. F. *bronzer.*] **1.** To give the appearance of bronze to, by coating with bronze powder, by exposure to the sun, or by other means; to make of bronze color; as, to *bronze* plaster casts; to *bronze* coins, medals, or print.

The tall *bronzed* black-eyed stranger *W Black.*

2. To make hard or unfeeling; to brazen.

The lawyer who *bronzes* his bosom *Scott.*

bronze, *v. i.* To become bronzelike, as in color.

bronze, *a.* Made of bronze, resembling bronze, as in color. **bronze liquor,** any liquor used in bronzing. — **b. powder,** any powder which, when suitably applied to a surface, gives the appearance of bronze. Mosaic gold and various alloys are used for this purpose. See MOSAIC GOLD. — **b. steel,** a hard tough alloy of tin, copper, and iron, which can be used for guns. — **b. turkey,** a large variety of domestic turkey having dark plumage with a brilliant metallic luster.

bronzed (brŏnzd), *a.* Made of a bronze appearance or color; hence, browned; sunburnt. **bronzed grackle.** See CROW BLACKBIRD. — **bronzed'-skin' disease'.** *Med.* = ADDISON'S DISEASE.

bronze'wing' (brŏnz'wĭng'), *n.* Any of numerous species of pigeons of the Australian region, conspicuous for the metallic spots or areas on the wings. The **common bronzewing** is *Phaps chalcoptera*; the **bush bronzewing,** *P. elegans*; the **crested bronzewing,** *Ocyphaps lophotes*; the **partridge bronzewing,** or **squatter** (so called because it crouches down to escape notice), is *Geophaps scripta.*

bronz'ing, *n.* **1** Act or art of imparting a bronze appearance, as by powders, painting, or chemical process.

2. A material for bronzing.

3 A bronzelike color or iridescence.

bronz'ite (brŏn'zīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *bronzite.*] *Min.* A ferriferous variety of enstatite, often having a bronzelike luster.

bronz'y (brŏn'zĭ), *a.* Like bronze.

brooch (brōch; brōōch; 277: *usually and properly pronounced like* broach, *the same word historically, but the second pronunciation is becoming common through the influence of the spelling*), *n.* [See BROACH, *n.*] An ornamental clasp, in various forms, as a boss, shield, etc., with a tongue, pin, or loop for attaching it to a garment. Brooches are worn now mostly by women, but formerly also by men on the hat.

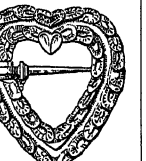

Brooch of 14th Century.

Honor's a good *brooch* to wear in a man's hat. *B. Jonson.*

brooch, *v. t.*; BROOCHED (brōcht; brōōcht); BROOCH'ING. To adorn as with a brooch *Rare.*

brood (brōōd), *n.* [ME. *brod*, AS. *brōd*; akin to D. *broed*, OHG. *bruot*, G. *brut*, also G. *brühe* broth. Cf. BREED, *v. t.*] **1.** The young of animals, esp. of such as breed from eggs. Specif.: **a** The young of birds, etc., hatched or cared for at one time; a hatch, as, a *brood* of chickens.

As a hen doth gather her *brood* under her wings *Luke* XIII. 34

b The young from the same dam, whether produced at the same time or not, offspring of the same mother, esp. if nearly of the same age; progeny.

The lion roars and gluts his tawny *brood.* *Wordsworth*

c The eggs and young of the bee.

2. A brooding, hatching, or breeding. *Archaic.*

3. A particular kind bred or produced; breed; species.

Flocks of the airy *brood*
(Cranes, geese, or long-necked swans) *Chapman.*

4. *Mining.* Heavy waste in tin and copper ores.

brood, *v. t.*; BROOD'ED; BROOD'ING. **1** To sit on or incubate (eggs); to hatch; to sit over, cover, and cherish; as, a hen *broods* her chickens.

2. To cherish with care. *Rare.*

3. To think anxiously or moodily upon; to ponder.

You 'll sit and *brood* your sorrows on a throne. *Dryden.*

brood, *v. i.* **1.** To sit on and cover eggs, as a fowl, for hatching them; to sit over and cover young, as a hen her chickens, in order to warm and protect them; hence, to sit quietly, as if brooding.

Birds of calm sit *brooding* on the charmèd wave. *Milton.*

2. To have the mind dwell continuously or moodily on a subject; to be in a state of gloomy, serious thought; — usually followed by *over* or *on.*

Brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*

Brooding over all these matters, the mother felt like one who has evoked a spirit. *Hawthorne.*

When with downcast eyes we muse and *brood.* *Tennyson.*

brood, *a.* **1.** Sitting or inclined to sit on eggs.

2. Kept for breeding from; as, a *brood* mare; *brood* stock; also, having or producing young, or new individuals; as, a *brood* sow. **brood bud.** *Bot.* **a** A bulbil. **b** A soredium. — **b. cell,** *Bot.*, a gonidium. — **b. gemma.** *Bot.* See GEMMA.

brood'er (brōōd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that broods.

2. Specif., a building or inclosed place capable of artificial heating and used for raising young fowl. **brood pouch.** *Zool.* A sac or cavity of the body of an animal into which the eggs or embryos are received and where they undergo a part of their development.

One form of Brooder. 1 Hover; 2 Sun Room.

brood'y (-ĭ), *a.* Inclined to brood.

brook (brŏŏk), *n.* [ME. *brok*, *broke*, *brook*, AS. *brōc*; akin to D. *broek* marshy ground, LG. *brōk*, OHG. *pruoh*, G. *bruch*; prob. fr. the root of E. *break*, so that it signifies water breaking through the earth, a spring or brook, as well as a marsh. See BREAK, *v. t.*] A natural stream of water smaller than a river or creek.

brook, *v. t.*; BROOKED (brŏŏkt); BROOK'ING. [ME. *bruken*, *brouken*, *broken*, to use, enjoy, digest, AS. *brūcan*; akin to D. *gebruiken* to use, OHG. *prūhhan*, G. *brauchen*, *gebrauchen*, Icel *brūka*, Goth. *brūkjan*, and L. *frui* to enjoy. Cf. FRUIT.] **1.** To use, to enjoy. *Obs.*

2. To bear; to endure; to put up with; to tolerate; — now chiefly in negative constructions; as, young men cannot *brook* restraint. *Spenser.*

Shall we, who could not *brook* one lord,
Crouch to the wicked ten? *Macaulay.*

3. To make (good) use of; — used in the phrase "to brook a name well." *Obs.* *R. Hawkins.*

Syn. — See BEAR.

Brooke, Dorothea (brŏŏk). The heroine of Geo. Eliot's "Middlemarch," whose intellectual ideals lead her to marry Rev. Edward Casaubon, a timid, selfish old pedant. Disappointed in the realization of her ideals, she afterwards marries Will Ladislaw, a mediocre young artist, with whom she is happy in ordinary wifehood.

Brooke gun. [After John M. *Brooke*, American physicist.] *Ordnance.* A cast-iron, muzzle-loading, rifled gun, having about the seat of the charge one or more reënforcing bands made up of wrought-iron rings not welded, — much used by the Confederates in the American Civil War.

Brook Farm. A farm at West Roxbury, Massachusetts, on which a communistic experiment was tried, 1841 to 1847, by a group of famous Americans, including George Ripley (the leader), Hawthorne, George W. Curtis, Charles A. Dana, and Margaret Fuller. It figures in Hawthorne's "The Blithedale Romance" (1852).

brook'ite (brŏŏk'īt), *n.* [After H. J. *Brooke*, English mineralogist.] *Min.* Titanium dioxide, TiO_2, identical in composition with rutile and octahedrite, but occurring in orthorhombic crystals commonly brown and translucent, or brown to black and opaque. H., 5 5-6. Sp. gr., 3.87–4.08.

brook'lime' (-līm'), *n.* [Earlier *broklempe*, *-lympe*, fr. ME. *brok* brook + *lemeke*, *leomeke*, a kind of plant, AS. *hleomoc.*] **a** A scrophulariaceous plant (*Veronica beccabunga*) having small blue racemose flowers. The American brooklime is the closely related species *V. americana.* **b** The water cress. **c** Any species of *Gratiola. Australia.*

brook'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Either *Samolus valerandi* of Europe or *S. floribundus* of the United States, small white-flowered primulaceous herbs growing in wet places; — called also *water pimpernel.*

broom (brōōm), *n.* [ME. *brom*, *brome*, AS. *brōm*; akin to LG. *bram*, D. *brem*, OHG. *brāmo* broom, thornbush, G. *brombeere* blackberry. Cf. BRAMBLE, *n.*] **1.** Any of several European fabaceous shrubs; specif.: **a** The plant *Cytisus scoparius*, which has long, slender branches, small leaves, and showy yellow flowers; also, any other species of *Cytisus.* **b** Any of several species of *Genista.*

2. An implement for sweeping floors, walks, etc. Common brooms are made of the panicles or tops of broom corn bound together, and were also formerly made of the twigs of the plant broom. The coarse brooms used in street sweeping are manufactured chiefly from the twigs of the cohune palm. Brooms are also made of piassaba fiber and other materials

3. Fiber partly disintegrated from a piece of wood by crushing, as on the head of a pile.

broom, *v. t.* **1.** To sweep with or as with a broom.

2. To fray; to splinter, as by crushing.

The fibers of the tie are often *broomed.* *W M Camp.*

3. *Naut.* = BREAM.

broom brush. **1.** A shrubby American St. John's-wort (*Hypericum prolificum*) with showy yellow flowers.

2. A brush broom.

broom corn. A variety of sorghum having a jointed stem bearing a stiff-branched panicle, of which brooms are made.

broom'-corn' mil'let. A European grass (*Panicum miliaceum*), naturalized in the United States. See MILLET.

broom crowberry. A small empetraceous shrub (*Corema conradii*) of northeastern North America, resembling the common crowberry but with flowers in terminal heads.

broom cypress. A European chenopodiaceous plant (*Kochia scoparia*) with cypresslike foliage.

broom moss. A common moss (*Dicranum scoparium*) the tufts of which resemble miniature brushes.

broom rape. Any of various root-parasitic plants of the family Orobanchaceæ, esp. of the genus *Orobanche.* See OROBANCHE, THALESIA.

broom'root' (brōōm'rōōt'), *n.* A Mexican grass (*Epicampes macroura*) used in making brushes and whisk brooms.

broom sedge. **a** Any of several species of *Andropogon*, or beard grass, esp. *A. scoparius*, *A. virginicus*, and *A. argyræus*; — called also *broom grass.* **b** The grass *Aristida purpurascens.*

broom'staff' (-stăf'), *n.* A broomstick. *Obs.* *Shak.*

broom'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* A handle of a broom.

broom'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **a** A scrophulariaceous herb (*Scoparia dulcis*) with small whitish flowers, growing in waste places in tropical and subtropical regions; — called also *sweet broomweed.* **b** The tropical American *Corchorus siliquosus*, used for making brooms. **c** Any of several tropical species of *Sida* and *Triumfetta*, similarly used.

broom'y (-ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to broom; overgrown with broom; resembling broom or a broom.

If land grow mossy or *broomy.* *Mortimer.*

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bron'chi-o-lec'ta-sis (brŏŋ'kĭ-ō-lĕk'tă-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *bronchiole* + *ectasis.*] *Med.* Dilatation of the bronchioles.

bron'chi-o-li'tis (-lĭ-tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the bronchioles.

bron'chi-os'te-no'sis (-ŏs'tē-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Bronchostenosis

bron'cho-bust'er, bron'co-bust'er, *n.* One who breaks bronchos; hence, a cowboy. *Slang, Western U. S.*

bron'cho-cele (brŏŋ'kŏ-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *βρογχοκήλη*; *βρόγχος* windpipe + *κήλη* tumor] *Med.* See GOITER.

bron'cho-lith (-lĭth), *n.* [*broncho-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A concretion in a bronchus.

bron'cho-my-co'sis, *n.* [NL.; *broncho-* + *mycosis.*] *Med.* Any bronchial disease caused by microorganisms.

bron-chop'a-thy (brŏŋ-kŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [*broncho-* + *-pathy.*] Any disease of the bronchial tubes

bron-choph'o-nism (-kŏf'ŏ-nĭz'm), *n.* = BRONCHOPHONY.

bron'cho-plas'ty, *n.* [*broncho-* + *plasty.*] The operation for closing a fistula of the bronchus.

bron'cho-ple'gi-a, *n.* [NL.; *broncho-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the bronchial tubes

bron'chor-rha'gi-a (brŏŋ'kŏ-rā'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *broncho-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the bronchial tubes.

bron'cho-ste-no'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med* Abnormal narrowness of the bronchial tubes.

bron'cho-tra'che-al, *a. Anat* Pert. to, or situated in, both the bronchi and trachea; as, the *bronchotracheal* syrinx of birds.

bron'co, bron'co-bus'ter Vars of BRONCHO, BRONCHOBUSTER.

brond. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of BRAND.

bronze. + BRAND.

bron'ston. + BRIMSTONE.

bron'strops, *n* [Cf BAWDSTROT.] A bawd or procuress. *Obs.*

bront + BRUNT.

bron-te'um (brŏn-tē'ŭm), **-te'on** (-ŏn), *n.* [Gr *βροντεῖον.*] In the ancient theater, a device for making stage thunder, by means of echea.

bron'to-lite, bron'to-lith, *n.* [*bronto-* + *-lite, -lith.*] An aerolite. *Rare.*

bron-tol'o-gy (brŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*bronto-* + *-logy.*] A treatise upon thunder

Bron'to-the'ri-um, *n.* [NL; *bronto-* + *-therium*] *Paleon.* A genus of ungulates prob. not distinct from *Titanotherium.*

bronz. Bronze. *Ref. Sp.*

bronze age. See AGE, *n.*, 7, and *ages of mythology*, a (*under* AGE, *n.*).

bronz'en (brŏn'zĕn), *a.* Bronze. [*Rare.*]

bronz'i-fy (-zĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make or represent in bronze; to turn into bronze. *Rare.*

bronz'ine (brŏn'zĭn), *a.* Made of or like bronze. *Rare.*

bronz'ist, *n.* One who makes, imitates, collects, or deals in, bronzes. *Rare.*

Bron'zo-mar'ble (brŏn'zō-mär'bl), *n* In Smollett's "Sir Launcelot Greaves," Sir Launcelot's steed.

broo. Dial var of BROW.

broo (brōō; *Scot.* brŭ, brŭ), *n* [Cf. OF. *breu* broth, and E. *brewis.*] *Dial Eng. or Scot* 1. Broth; juice; water. *Burns* 2. [Of uncertain origin] Good opinion; inclination.

brood. + BROAD.

brood'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

brood'ing-ly, *adv* of *brooding*, p. pr. of BROOD.

brood'let, *n.* See -LET

brood'ling, *n.* See -LING, *dim.*

brook'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

brook bean The buck bean.

brook betony. The water betony (*Scrophularia aquatica*).

brook calendine. The jewelweed *U. S.*

brook'ed (brŏŏk'ĕd), *a.* [Of uncertain origin.] Streaked, as with dirt; spotted; dirty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

brooker + BROKER. [*U S.*]

brook-flower, *n.* The waterleaf.

brook'ie (brŏŏk'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. BROOKED.] Dirty; sooty. *Scot.* — *n.* A dirty-faced person. *Scot.*

brook'let, *n.* See -LET

brook mint. The water mint.

brook runner. *Zoöl.* The European water rail. [brook.]

brook'side', *n.* The bank of a

Brooks's (brŏŏk'sĭz), *n.* See ALMACK'S, 2

Brooks's comet See COMET.

brook sunflower. The bur marigold.

brook trout. See TROUT

brook'y, *a* Full of brooks.

brool (brōōl), *n.* [Cf. G. *brüllen* to roar.] A low roar; a deep murmur or humming. *Carlyle.*

broom bush. The wild wormwood.

broom clover. = INDIGO BROOM.

broom'dash'er, *n.* One who makes and sells brooms, faggots, etc. *Dial. Eng.* [cypress.

broom goosefoot. The broom

broom grass. a Broom sedge, a. b Bromie grass.

broom heath. A small European heath (*Erica tetralix*).

broom hickory. The pignut.

broomstick marriage. A marriage over the broomstick. See under MARRY. *Eng.*

broom tea tree. = MANUKA.

broom toadflax. The broom cypress.

broom tree. The shrub *Baccharis scoparia* of Jamaica.

broose (brōōz ; *Scot.* brŭz, brŭz), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A race at country weddings, to see who shall first reach the bridegroom's house on returning from the ceremony. *Scot.*

brose (brōz), *n.* [ME. *brouwys, browesse.* See BREWIS, cf. BROTH.] Pottage made by pouring some boiling liquid on meal (esp. oatmeal), and stirring it ; — called beef *brose*, water *brose*, etc., according to the nature of the liquid. *Scot.*

Bro-si'mum (brō-sī'mŭm ; brō'sĭ-mŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βρώσιμος edible, fr βιβρώσκειν to eat.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American moraceous trees, among the species of which are *B. alicastrum*, the breadnut tree, *B. galactodendron*, the cow tree, and *B. aubletii*, the letterwood.

broth (brŏth; 205), *n.* [AS. *broð ;* akin to OHG. *brod.* Cf. BREWIS, BREW.] Liquid in which flesh (and sometimes other substances, as barley or rice) has been boiled ; thin or simple soup. Cf. STOCK.

a broth of a boy, a fine boy or fellow. *Colloq., Irish.*

broth'el (brŏth'ĕl ; brŏth'ĕl, 277), *n.* [ME. *brothel, brodel, bi ethel*, a prostitute, a worthless fellow, fr. AS. *bréoðan* to ruin, destroy, p. p. *broðen.* The term *brothel house* was confused with *bordel* brothel. Cf. BORDEL.] **1.** A worthless fellow ; a lewd man or woman ; a prostitute. *Obs.*

2. A house of lewdness or ill fame ; a house frequented by prostitutes; a bawdyhouse. At common law, and generally by statute, the keeping of such a house is a misdemeanor.

broth'er (brŭth'ĕr), *n. ; pl.* -ERS (-ĕrz) or BRETHREN (brĕth'rĕn). See BRETHREN. [ME. *brother*, AS. *brōðor ;* akin to OS. *brothar*, D. *broeder*, OHG. *pruodar*, G. *bruder*, Icel. *brōðir*, Sw. & Dan. *broder*, Goth. *brōþar*, Ir. *brathair*, W. *brawd*, pl. *brodyr*, Lith. *brolis*, Lett. *brahlis*, Russ., Pol., & Serv. *brat*, OSlav. *bratrŭ*, L. *frater*, Skr. *bhrāt*, Zend *bratar* brother, Gr. φράτηρ, φράτωρ, a clansman. The common plural is BROTHERS ; in the solemn style, BRETHREN, ME. pl. *brether, bretheren*, AS. dat. sing. *briĕðer*, nom. pl. *brōðor, brōðru.* Cf. FRIAR, FRATERNAL.] **1.** A male person, or, by extension, a male animal, considered in his relation to another person, or animal, having the same parents (*whole brother*), or one parent only in common (*half brother*). Also see DESCENT; BROTHER GERMAN ; UTERINE; BLOOD, *n.*, 5 ; and CONSANGUINITY.

2. A kinsman by blood more remote than a son of the same parents, as in Scripture ; one of a common family or race ; in a more general sense, a fellow-man.

For of whom such massacre
Make they but of their *brethren*, men of men? *Milton.*

3. One related or closely united to another by some common tie or interest, as of rank, profession, membership in a society, toil, suffering, etc. "A *brother* of your order." *Shak.*

We few, we happy few, we band of *brothers*,
For he to-day that sheds his blood with me
Shall be my *brother*. *Shak.*

4. One that resembles another in qualities or traits.

He also that is slothful in his work is *brother* to him that is a great waster. *Prov.* xviii. 9.

Brothers and Sisters of the Free Spirit, a sect that arose in the Rhine country in the 13th century, asserting that the doctrine, "Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty," gave release not only from church discipline, but even from certain social restraints, as the marriage tie. Abuses led to their persecution and dispersion. — **Brothers of the Christian Schools**, *R. C. Ch.*, a widespread organization devoted to teaching, founded by Saint John B. de la Salle in Rheims in 1684, and elevated into a religious congregation by the Pope in 1725. — **Brothers, *or* Clerks and Brothers, of the Common Life *or* Lot**, a clerical and lay fraternity, founded about 1376 in the Netherlands, and maintaining community of goods, industry, and care for educating the young, without formal vows. Thomas a Kempis was a member. — **Brothers of the Third Order of St. Francis**, the Franciscan Brothers.

broth'er, *v. t. ;* BROTH'ERED (-ĕrd) ; BROTHERING. To make a brother of ; to call or treat as a brother ; to admit to a brotherhood.

brother german. *Law.* A brother through both father and mother. Early writers also used *brother german* for "uterine brother ;" it has been proposed in modern times to restrict it to "brother on the father's side." *Oxf. E. D.*

broth'er-hood (brŭth'ĕr-hōōd), *n.* [*brother* + *-hood.*] **1.** State or quality of being brothers or a brother.

2. a An association for any purpose, as a society of monks ; a fraternity, guild, etc. **b** Specif. [*cap.*], a certain assembly of delegates of the Cinque Ports. See GUESTLING.

3. The whole body of persons engaged in the same business or profession ; as, the legal *brotherhood.*

4. Persons, and, poetically, things, of a like kind.

A *brotherhood* of venerable trees. *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — Fraternity, sodality, fellowship, association.

broth'er-in-law', *n. ; pl.* -ERS-IN-LAW (brŭth'ĕrz-). The brother of one's husband or wife ; also, the husband of one's sister ; sometimes, inaccurately, the husband of one's wife's (or husband's) sister. The relation existing between brothers-in-law is called *affinity.* See FORBIDDEN DEGREES.

When two men marry two sisters they do not thereby become *brothers-in-law* ; and yet many people regard them as such (I Van Leeuwen, I, 8. 9). *C. H. Van Zyl.*

Brother Jonathan. The United States, personified ; — a humorous designation said to have originated from Washington's referring to Jonathan Trumbull, governor of Connecticut, as "Brother Jonathan."

broth'er-ly (brŭth'ĕr-lĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to brothers ; natural for brothers ; becoming to brothers ; kind ; affectionate ; as, *brotherly* love. — **broth'er-li-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Kind, affectionate, tender. — BROTHERLY, FRATERNAL. *Brotherly* often connotes more warmth of feeling or intimacy of relation than *paternal.* See MOTHERLY.

broth'er-ly (brŭth'ĕr-lĭ), *adv.* Like a brother ; affectionately ; kindly. "I speak but *brotherly* of him." *Shak.*

Bro-tu'li-dæ (brō-tū'lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [From NL. *brotula*, a fish name given by Cuvier ; perh. fr. Sp. *brótula*, the name of the fish in Cuba.] *Zool.* A family of fishes mostly inhabiting the deep sea. Though superficially resembling the cods, they are more nearly related to the blennies. **Brot'u-la** (brŏt'ū-lȧ) is the typical genus. — **brot'u-lid** (-lĭd), *n.*

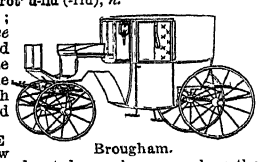

Brougham.

brough'am (brōō'ăm ; brōōm ; brō'ŭm ; 277 : *see note below*), *n.* [After Lord *Brougham.*] A light, close carriage, with seats inside for two or four, and with the fore wheels so arranged as to turn short.

☞ According to the Oxf. E D., the pron. brō'ŭm is now the most general in British educated speech, superseding the other older pronunciations, while "brōōm" is vulgar.

brought (brôt), *pret. & p. p.* of BRING.

Brous'so-ne'ti-a (brōō'sō-nē'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Pierre M. A. *Broussonet*, French naturalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic moraceous trees differing from the mulberry (*Morus*) in having the staminate flowers racemose, the pistillate capitate. *B. papyrifera* is the paper mulberry.

brow (brou), *n.* [ME. *browe, bruwe*, AS. *brū ;* akin to Icel. *brūn*, OSlav. *brŭvi*, Russ. *brov'*, Gr. ὀφρύς, Skr. *bhrū.*]

1. The eyelid. *Obs.*

2. The hair on the ridge over the eye ; the eyebrow.

'T is not your inky *brows*, your black silk hair. *Shak.*

3. The prominent ridge forming an arch above the eye.

And his arched *brow*, pulled o'er his eyes,
With solemn proof proclaims him wise. *Churchill.*

4. The forehead ; as, a feverish *brow.*

Beads of sweat have stood upon thy *brow.* *Shak.*

5. The general air of the countenance ; formerly also, specif., unabashed mien ; "face."

To whom thus Satan with contemptuous *brow*. *Milton.*
Men of more *brow* than brain *Fuller.*

6. The edge or projecting upper part of a steep place ; as, the *brow* of a precipice ; the *brow* of a hill.

7. A steep slope or acclivity ; a brae. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

brow, *v. t.* **1.** To be at, or form, the edge of ; bound. *Rare.*

Tending my flocks hard by i' the hilly crofts
That *brow* this bottom glade. *Milton.*

2. To confront ; to browbeat. *Scot.*

Bro-wal'li-a (brō-wăl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. *Browall*, Swedish botanist and theologian.] *Bot.* A small genus of South American solanaceous annual plants, having numerous blue, violet, or white flowers, the corolla with a slender tube and an expanded limb. They are common in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

brow antler. The first branch of a stag's antler (next to the head). See ANTLER, *Illust.*

brow'beat' (brou'bēt'), *v. t. ; pret.* BROW'BEAT' ; *p. p.* BROW'BEAT'EN (-bēt'n) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BROW'BEAT'ING. To depress or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech ; to abash or disconcert by impudence or abuse, to bully ; as, to *browbeat* witnesses.

My grandfather was not a man to be *browbeaten*. *Irving*

The imperious *browbeating* and scorn of great men. *L'Estrange.*

browed (broud), *a.* Having (such) a brow ; — used in composition ; as, dark-*browed*, stern-*browed.*

brown (broun), *a. ;* BROWN'ER (-ĕr) ; BROWN'EST. [ME. *brun, broun*, AS. *brūn ;* akin to D. *bruin*, OHG. *brūn*, Icel. *brūnn*, Sw. *brun*, Dan. *bruun*, G. *braun*, Lith. *brumas*, Skr. *babhru.* Cf. BRUIN, BEAVER, BURNISH, BRUNETTE.] Of a dusky color, of various shades between black and red or yellow.

Cheeks *brown* as the oak leaves. *Longfellow.*

☞ The phrases beginning with *brown*, a., are for facility of reference distributed in the main *Vocabulary.*

brown, *n.* **1.** A dark color inclining to red or yellow, resulting from the mixture of red, yellow, and black, or, perhaps less correctly, from a mixture of red and black.

2. A copper coin ; a penny or a halfpenny. *Slang, Eng.*

3. Any pigment or dye which colors brown.

brown, *v. t. ;* BROWNED (bround) ; BROWN'ING. **1.** To make brown or dusky.

2. To make brown by scorching slightly, as meat or flour.

3. To give a bright brown color to, as gun barrels, by forming a thin coat of oxide on the surface.

brown, *v. i.* To become brown.

Brown, Tom. The hero of Thomas Hughes's "Tom Brown's School Days," and its sequel "Tom Brown at Oxford." He is represented as a hearty young fellow, the typical British schoolboy and undergraduate.

brown algæ. Algæ of the class Phæophyceæ (which see).

brown'back' (broun'băk'), *n.* The red-breasted snipe in the brown-backed or summer plumage.

brown bent grass. A common meadow grass of Europe and America (*Agrostis canina*) with dark-colored panicles. It is of little agricultural value.

brown Bess. The old regulation flintlock smoothbore musket, with bronzed barrel, formerly used in the British army. The name was applied before the browning process was introduced (1808), perhaps from the brown walnut stock, or in imitation of *brown bill.*

brown Betty. **1.** The coneflower. *U. S.*

2. A baked pudding of apples and bread crumbs in layers.

brown bill. [*brown* + *bill* cutting tool] A bill or halberd formerly used by foot soldiers. See 4th BILL, 2. *Shak.*

brown bread. **a** Dark-colored bread made formerly in England of rye, or of rye and wheat ; now, a kind made of unbolted wheat flour, sometimes called in the United States *Graham bread.* "He would mouth with a beggar though she smelt *brown bread* and garlic." *Shak.* **b** Dark-colored steamed bread made usually of rye and Indian meal, Graham or wheat flour, molasses, and milk or water. Often called *Boston brown bread. U. S.*

brown creeper. **a** A small North American creeper (*Certhia familiaris americana*) which climbs up the trunks of trees, supporting itself by the stiff, pointed tail feathers as well as by its feet. It is a variety of the common tree creeper (*C. familiaris*) of Europe. (See CREEPER, *Illust.*) **b** A small New Zealand bird (*Finschia novæ-zealandiæ*) confined to the South Island.

brown hen. The female of the black grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*).

brown holland. Linen cloth unbleached or half bleached.

Brown'i-an (broun'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Dr. Robert Brown, who first demonstrated (about 1827) the commonness of the **Brownian movement** *or* **motion**, the peculiar rapid vibratory movement exhibited by the microscopic particles of both organic and morganic substances when suspended in water or other fluids.

brown'ie (-ĭ), *n.* [From its supposed tawny or swarthy color.] **1.** *Folklore.* A good-natured goblin supposed often to perform important services around the house by night, such as threshing, churning, sweeping.

2. A rough sweetened cake made with currants. *Australia.*

brown'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BROWN. Hence : *n* **a** *Masonry.* A smooth coat of brown mortar, usually a second coat preparatory to the finishing coat. **b** *Cookery* A preparation, as of caramel, port wine, spices, etc., for coloring and flavoring gravy and made dishes. **c** See THREE-COAT.

Brown'ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Eccl. Hist.* The views or teachings of Robert Browne (about 1550–1631), an English Puritan who taught that every church community is complete and independent in itself when organized and composed of members meeting in one place, with full power to elect and depose its officers. — **Brown'ist**, *a. & n.* — **Brown-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **Brown-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

Brown'ism, *n. Med.* The doctrines of the Brunonian system of medicine. See BRUNONIAN, *a.*, 1. — **Brown'ist**, *n.*

brown paper. Dark-colored paper, esp. coarse wrapping paper, made of unbleached materials.

brown pink. *Paint.* A fugitive yellow lake prepared from buckthorn berries or bark, or from quercitron bark.

brown powder. A kind of gunpowder having a brown color due to incomplete baking of the charcoal, and also differing from the ordinary black powder in the proportions of its ingredients.

brown race. The Malay or Polynesian race ; — loosely so called. See MAN.

brown rat. The common domestic or Norway rat (*Mus norvegicus*). See RAT.

brown rot. A destructive disease of orchard fruits and their wild allies, caused by fungi of the order Moniliales, esp. by *Monilia fructigena* ; also, any fungus producing it.

brown rust. A disease of wheat in Europe produced by a fungus of the order Uredinales (*Puccinia rubigo-vera*) ; also, the fungus itself. Its æciospores are developed on bugloss and various other boraginaceous plants.

Brown segmental wire gun. A breech-loading rifled steel cannon, consisting essentially of a steel tube enveloped by a segmental jacket wrapped with steel wire.

brown snake. In Australia, any of several venomous snakes of the genus *Demenia.*

brown spar. A ferruginous dolomite or magnesite.

brown'stone' (broun'stōn'), *n.* A reddish brown sandstone used for building purposes.

brownstone front. A house the front of which is brownstone. *U. S.*

brown stout. A strong kind of porter or malt liquor.

brown Swiss. One of a breed of hardy active dairy cattle, of medium size and compact build, originating in Switzerland. The color is brown, of various shades, the head, neck, legs, and quarters being usually darkest.

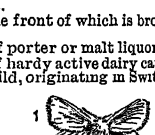

Brown-tailed Moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhœa*). 1 Adult Female, 2 Larva. (⅔)

brown'-tailed' moth (-tāld'). A lymantriid moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhœa*) of Europe, introduced into America, injurious to many trees. The larvæ, which are covered with long hairs that are more or less irritating or poisonous to the human skin, form nests or tents of silk and leaves. The moth has white wings, the female having a brown-tipped abdomen.

brown thrasher, *or* **brown thrush**. The common thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) of the eastern United States. It is red-brown above and streaked below. Like the mocking bird, to which it is allied, it is a fine singer.

Brown Thrush. (⅓)

brown trout. The small-mouthed black bass. *Local, U. S.*

brown'wort' (broun'wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any of several species of *Scrophularia*, or figwort ; — so called on account of the brown stems and greenish brown flowers. **b** The self-heal, **a.**

brow piece. **1.** *Arch.* A breastsummer. *Obs.*

2. *Mining.* A heavy upright timber used for underpinning in opening a station for a new level in a mine.

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broose. † BRUISE.
Bror'sen's com'et (brôr'sĕnz). See COMET.
bros. *Abbr.* Brothers.
brose. † BROWSE, BRUISE.
brost Obs. p. p. of BURST.
brow'y (brou'ĭ), *a.* Fed or smeared with brose ; hence, fat ; sluggish. *Dial. Eng & Scot.*
brot'an (brŏt'ăn), **brot'a-ny** (-ȧ-nĭ), *n.* Short for ABROTANUM.
brot'e-kin. † BRODEKIN.
brot'el. *a.* Brittle ; frail ; unstable. *Obs.* — **brot'el-ness**, *n. Obs.*
brothe, *a.* [Icel. *brāðr.*] Violent ; impetuous. *Obs.*
broth'el-er, *n.* One who frequents brothels. *Obs. or R.*
broth'el-ry, *n.* **1.** Lewdness ; harlotry. *Obs. or R.*
2. A place of lewdness ; a brothel. *Obs. or R.*
brother. † BROIDER.
broth'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
broth'er-red, *n.* Brotherhood. *Obs.*
Brothers' Bible. See BIBLE.
broth'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
broth'er-wort' (brŭth'ĕr-wûrt'), *n.* The wild thyme.
Brotheryeeld. † BRODERIELD.
broth'y, *a.* Of or like broth.
brotille. † BROTEL.
brott (brŏt), *n.* [Cf. AS *bréotan* to break, *gebrot* fragment.] *Dial. Eng.* **1.** Shaken or refuse corn. **2.** Fragments ; odds and ends.
brouch. † BROOCH.
brouchant. Var. of BROCHANT.
broud. † BROWDEN.
broud, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *bregdan* to weave, and E. *broider.*] To braid ; to embroider. *Obs.*
brouder, broudre. † BROIDER.
brouge. † BROGUE.
brough (brŭk ; brŭf), *n.* [Cf. BROCH.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A luminous ring ; a halo. **2.** *Curling.* One of several concentric circles about the tee.
‖ brou'ille-rie' (brōō'y'-rē'). [F.] Disunion ; variance ; discord.
brouke. † BROOK.
broun. † BROWN.
brounte. † BRUNT.
brouse. † BRUISE, BRUSH.
brouse Obs. or dial. var. of BROWSE.
brouwys. † BROSE.
brouze. † BROWSE.
brow (brou ; brōō), *n.* [Icel. *brú* bridge.] An inclined plane or gangway of planks. *Obs. or Local.*
brow ague (brou). *Med.* Supraorbital neuralgia. [beats.]
brow'beat'er, *n.* One who brow-
brow'bound', *a.* Crowned.
browch † BURGH. *Scot.*
browd. † BROUD.
brow'den, *p. p.* [AS. *broqden*, p. p. of *bregdan.* See BRAID.] Plaited ; woven ; embroidered ; fig., fond. *Obs.*
brow'din. † BROWDEN.
brow'dre. † BROIDER.
brow'dyng, *n.* Embroidery. *Obs.*
browes. † BROSE, BROWIS.
brow'et, *n.* [F. *brouet.* Cf. BREWIS.] Broth or pottage. *Obs.*
brow'is (brō'ĭs), *n.* [See BREWIS.] Brewis ; also, brose. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* [*Obs. or R.*]
brow'less (brou-), *a.* Shameless.
brown ash. a The red ash. b The black ash.
brown atrophy. See ATROPHY, 1.
brown bass. The small-mouthed black bass. *Local, U. S.*
brown bear. The common bear (*Ursus arctos*) of North Europe.
brown cedar. a Any of several West American cedars, as *Juniperus monosperma.* b An Australian boraginaceous tree (*Ehretia acuminata*).
brown clover. European pasture clover, *Trifolium badium.*
brown coal Lignite.
brown coati. See COATI.
brown cress. The water cress.
brown cypress. The mock cypress.
brownd. Browned. *Ref. Sp.*
brown daisy. The coneflower
brown dragon. The jack-in-the-pulpit.
brown drawing *Worsted Trade.* Wool from the haunches.
browne. † BRAWN, BROWN ; obs. p. p. of BREW.
brown George. a A loaf of coarse brown bread. *Obs. or Dial.* b A hard coarse biscuit. c A kind of brown wig. *Obs.* d A brown earthenware vessel.
brown hematite, *or* **brown iron ore.** = LIMONITE.
brown hen fly. *Angling.* An artificial fly with brown mottled wings, body of peacock harl with red silk tag, and brown legs.
brown Indian hemp. = AMBARY.
brown'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Brown'ing pis'tol. = COLT PISTOL.
brown'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
brown'ly, Corrupt. of BRINJAL. *West Indies.*
Brown Jura. *Geol.* = DOGGER.
brown kurrajong The Australasian sterculiaceous shrub or tree *Commersonia platyphylla.*
brown'ly, *adv.* of BROWN.
brown mustard. Black mustard. See MUSTARD.
brown'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
brown pelican See PELICAN
brown pine. The Georgia, or longleaf, pine.
brown sauce. = ESPAGNOLE SAUCE.
brown study Reverie
brown sugar. See SUGAR.
brown tick. A tick (*Rhipicephalus shipleyi*) that transmits the cattle disease prevalent in Rhodesia.
brown'ware', *n.* A kind of brown pottery.
brown'y. Var. of BROWNIE.
brown'y (broun'ĭ), *a.* Brown, or somewhat brown. *Shak.*
brow point. = BROW ANTLER.
brow'post' (brou'pōst'), *n* A beam going across a building.

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browse (brouz), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] *Metal.* An imperfectly smelted mass of ore, slag, etc.

browse (brouz), *n.* [OF. *brost, broust*, sprout, shoot, F. *brout* browse, browsewood, prob. of G. origin; cf. OHG. *burst*, G. *borste*, bristle. Cf. BRISTLE, *n.*] **1.** The tender shoots or twigs of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle and other animals; green food.

Sheep, goats, and oxen, and the nobler steed,
On *browse*, and corn, and flowery meadows feed. *Dryden.*

2. Browsing; as, flocks at *browse*.

browse, *v. t.*; BROWSED (brouzd); BROWS'ING. [For *broust*, OF. *brouster, bruster*, F. *brouter*. See BROWSE, *n.*] **1.** To eat or nibble off, as the tender branches of trees, shrubs, etc.

Yea, like the stag, when snow the pasture sheets,
The barks of trees thou *browsedst*. *Shak.*

2. To feed on, as pasture; to pasture on; to graze.

Fields . . . *browsed* by deep-uddered kine. *Tennyson.*

browse, *v. i.* To feed on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs or trees, as do cattle, sheep, and deer.

brows'ing, *n.* Browse; also, a place abounding with shrubs where animals may browse.

Bru'chi-dæ (brōō'kĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *bruchus* a kind of wingless locust, Gr. *βρουχος, βρούκος.*] *Zool.* A family of small beetles, related to the leaf beetles. The larvæ live mostly in the seeds of leguminous plants, grain, etc. **Bru'chus** (-kŭs), containing the bean and pea weevils, is the typical genus.

bruc'ine (brōōs'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **bruc'in.** [After James *Bruce*, Scottish traveler.] *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}O_4N_2$, found, with strychnine, in the seeds of species of *Strychnos*, esp. in nux vomica, and prepared as a white powder or colorless crystals. It is less powerful than strychnine.

bruc'ite (-īt), *n.* [After Dr. A. *Bruce*, of New York.] *Min.* **a** Native magnesium hydroxide, $Mg(OH)_2$, occurring in thin, pearly folia, and also in fibrous form. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 2.38–2.40. **b** Chondrodite. *Rare.*

bru'in (brōō'ĭn), *n.* [D. *bruin* brown. In the beast epic "Reynard the Fox" the bear is so called from his color. See BROWN, *a.*] A bear; — so called in popular tales.

bruise (brōōz), *v. t.*; BRUISED (brōōzd); BRUIS'ING. [ME. *brusen, brisen, brosen, bresen*, AS. *brȳsan*; or fr. OF *bruiser, bruser*, to break, shiver; of uncertain origin; cf. F. *briser.*] **1.** To injure, as by a blow or collision, without laceration; to contuse; as, to *bruise* one's finger with a hammer; to *bruise* the bark of a tree with a stone; to *bruise* an apple by letting it fall.

2. To batter or indent, as with the fists or a blunt tool.

3. To break, as in a mortar; to bray; crush.

Nor *bruise* her flowerets with the armed hoofs. *Shak.*

Syn. — Pulverize, bray, triturate, pound; contuse.

bruise, *v. i.* To fight with the fists; to box.

Bruising was considered a fine, manly . . . custom. *Thackeray*

to bruise along, to ride recklessly in hunting, without regard to fences, crops, or the horse. *Slang, Eng.*

bruise, *n.* An injury to the flesh of animals, or to plants, fruit, etc., with a blunt or heavy instrument, or by collision with some other body; a contusion.

From the sole of the foot even unto the head there is no soundness in it; but wounds, and *bruises*. *Is* 1 6.

bruis'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that bruises.

2. A boxer, a pugilist. *R. Browning.*

3. A tool used in grinding lenses or speculums.

brult (brōōt), *n.* [ME. *brut, brut*, noise, bruit, F. *bruit*, fr. LL. *brugitus*, fr. (assumed) LL. *brugere* to roar; of uncertain origin; cf. L. *rugire* to roar, and F. *braire*, E. *bray.*] **1.** Noise; clamor; din. *Archaic.*

2. Report; rumor; fame.

The *brut* thereof will bring you many friends. *Shak.*

3 (*Fr. pron.* brwē) *Med.* Any of several kinds of sounds, generally abnormal, heard on auscultation.

bruit, *v. t.*; BRUIT'ED; BRUIT'ING. To report; noise abroad.

I find thou art no less than fame hath *bruited*. *Shak.*

bru'mal (brōō'măl), *a.* [L. *brumalis*, fr. *bruma* winter: cf. F. *brumal.*] Of or pertaining to winter; winterlike.

"The *brumal* solstice." *Sir T. Browne.*

brum'bo pul'ley (brŭm'bō). *Mach.* A pendulum reducing motion for an indicator drum, consisting of a sector (from which the cord is carried to rotate the drum) pivoted at its center and secured to a swinging link actuated by a shorter link connected with the engine crosshead.

brum'by (brŭm'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). Also **brum'bie, brum'bee.** [Origin uncertain.] A wild horse. *Australia.*

brume (brōōm), *n.* [F. *brume* winter, mist, L. *bruma* winter.] Mist; fog, vapors. "The drifting *brume*." *Longfellow.*

brum'ma-gem (brŭm'ă-jĕm), *a.* [From a vulgar form of *Birmingham*, Eng., "the great mart and manufactory of gilt toys, cheap jewelry," etc.] **1.** Counterfeit, gaudy but worthless; sham. *Slang.*

2 [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the Brummagems of 1680.

brum'ma-gem (brŭm'ă-jĕm), *n.* **1.** An article of Birmingham manufacture, as a counterfeit coin or a spur.

2. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* A "Birmingham (counterfeit) Protestant;" — a nickname applied to supporters of the Exclusion Bill in 1680.

bru'mous (brōō'mŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *brumeux.* See BRUMAL.] Foggy; misty.

bru-net' (brōō-nĕt'), *a.* [F. *brunet, brunette*, brownish, dim. of *brun*, fem. *brune*, brown, fr. OHG. *brūn.* See BROWN, *a.*] *Anthropol.* Of dark pigmentation or pertaining to a dark type; having brown or olive skin and brown or black hair and eyes; — applied esp. to the darker divisions of the Caucasic race. Cf. MELANOCHROI. — *n.* A person displaying predominant brunet traits.

bru-nette' (brōō-nĕt'), *n.* [F. See BRUNET.] A girl or woman with decided brunet traits. — **bru-nette',** *a.*

Brun'hild (brōōn'hĭlt), *n.* [G. *Brunhilde*, MHG. *Prünhilt*, OHG. *Brunihilt*, a Valkyrie; prob. fr. *brunia, brunna*, coat of mail + *hilti, hiltia*, battle.] In the Nibelungenlied, a young and stalwart queen whom Siegfried, by magic, wins and later tames for Gunther, his prospective brother-in-law. When she learns the deceit from Siegfried's wife, Kriemhild, she induces Hagen to avenge her by the crafty murder of Siegfried. Cf. BRUNNEHILDE, BRYNHILD.

Bru'ni-a'ce-æ (brōō'nĭ-ā'shē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., after K. de *Bruyn*, a Dutchman.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Rosales) comprising 12 genera and about 30 species. They are mostly branching, heathlike shrubs of South Africa and Madagascar, bearing the flowers in terminal heads. Several genera, as *Brunia*, are cultivated. — **bru'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

bru'nis/sure' (brū'nē/sur'), *n.* [F., prop., a browning.] *Hort.* A disease of the grapevine produced by the development of an excessive amount of oxidase, due to defective nutrition. It causes discoloration and loss of the foliage.

Brün'ne-hil'de (brun'ē-hĭl'dē), *n.* [See BRUNHILD.] In Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelungs," a Valkyrie who aids Siegmund against the will of Wotan (Woden), by whom she is placed in a fire-guarded stronghold to sleep until awakened by Siegfried (which see), upon whose pyre she eventually immolates herself Cf. BRUNHILD, BRYNHILD.

Brün'ner's glands (brŏn'ẽrz). [After J. C. *Brunner*, Swiss anatomist.] *Anat.* Compound racemose glands in the submucous layer of the duodenum.

Bru-no'ni-an (brōō-nō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [LL. *Bruno* Brown.] **1.** Of or pert. to the system of medicine of Dr. John Brown (1735–88), based on the doctrine that disease consists in excess or deficiency of excitation of external agents upon the body.

2. Of or pert. to Brown University, at Providence, R. I.

Bru-no'ni-an, *n.* **1.** Alumnus or student of Brown University.

2. = BROWNIST.

Bruns'wick (brŭnz'wĭk), *n.* **1.** Duchy and city in Germany.

2. [*l. c.*] A close-fitting outdoor coat for women, worn in the 18th century.

Brunswick black, Japan black. — **B. blue,** a mixture of Prussian blue and barite, used as a pigment. — **B green.** [G. *Braunschweiger grün.*] **a** An oxychloride of copper, used as a green pigment; also, a carbonate of copper. **b** A green pigment essentially a mixture of chrome yellow and Prussian blue, with the addition of barite or gypsum. It has good body and coloring power and is fairly permanent.

brunt (brŭnt), *n.* [ME. *brunt, bront*; of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *bruna* to rush, and Icel. *brenna* to burn. Cf. BURN, *v. t.*] **1.** A blow. *Obs.*

2 An onset; attack; a sudden or strenuous effort. *Obs.*

Myself will bide the danger of the *brunt*. *Marlowe*

3. The force of a blow; the shock of an onset or utmost heat of any contention; collision; as, the *brunt* of a battle.

"And heavy *brunt* of cannon ball." *Hudibras.*

It is instantly and irrecoverably scattered by our first *brunt* with some real affair or common life. *I. Taylor.*

brunt, *v. t.* To bear the brunt of; to face. *Rare.* "We must *brunt* it." *G. Meredith.*

brush (brŭsh), *n.* [ME. *brusshe, brusche*, OF. *brosse, broisse*, F. *brosse*, LL. *brustia*; perh. fr. OHG. *brusta, burst*, bristle, G. *borste* bristle, *bürste* brush. See BRISTLE, *n.*; cf. BROWSE, BRUSH underbrush.] **1.** An instrument composed of bristles, or the like, set in a suitable back or handle, and used for various purposes. *Brushes* have different shapes and names according to their use; as, clothes *brush*, paint *brush*, etc.

2. The bushy tail of a fox.

3. *Elec.* **a** One of two or more plates, rods, or bundles of strips, wire, gauze, etc., of some conducting material, esp. copper or carbon, bearing against a commutator, collector ring, or slip ring, and providing a passage for the electric current from a dynamo through an outside circuit, or for an external current through a motor; also, a similar device on some electric trains for picking up the current from the live rail. **b** A form of electric discharge characterized by a brushlike appearance of luminous rays diverging from an electrified body.

4. *Optics.* A striated bundle of light rays, usually of feeble intensity.

5. [From the verb.] Act of brushing; as, to give one's clothes a *brush*; a rubbing or grazing with a quick motion; a light touch; as, we got a *brush* from the wheel as it passed.

[As leaves] have with one winter's *brush*
Fell from their boughs. *Shak.*

6. A graze, esp. on a horse's leg. *Oxf. E. D.*

7. *Bot.* **a** An asteraceous plant (*Ratibida columnaris*) of the western United States, resembling the coneflower, but having a greatly elongated brushlike disk. **b** The young strobile or gynœcium of the hop.

8. A farm implement made of small trees or of boughs and used as a harrow.

brush (brŭsh), *v. t.*; BRUSHED (brŭsht); BRUSH'ING. [ME. *bruschen*; cf. F. *brosser.* See BRUSH an instrument.] **1.** To apply a brush to, according to its particular use; to rub, smooth, clean, paint, etc., with a brush. "A *brushes* his hat o' mornings." *Shak.*

2. To touch or rub in passing, or to pass lightly over, as with a brush.

Brushed with the kiss of rustling wings *Milton.*

3. To remove or gather by brushing, or by an act like that of brushing; — commonly with *off*.

As wicked dew as e'er my mother *brushed*
With raven's feather from unwholesome fen. *Shak.*

to brush up, to paint, or make clean or bright with a brush.

You have commissioned me to paint your shop, and I have done my best to *brush* you *up* like your neighbors *Pope.*

brush, *v. i. Veter.* To interfere slightly so as to produce abrasion or injury; — said of horses.

brush, *n.* [ME. *brusche*, OF. *broche, broce, brouce*, F. *brosse* (cf. LL. *bruscia, brucia, brocia*); of uncertain origin; prob. confused with *brush* an instrument.] **1.** Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood.

2. A thicket of shrubs or small trees; the shrubs and small trees in a wood; underbrush.

3. In Australia, a dense growth of vegetation in good soil, including shrubs and trees, mostly small. Cf SCRUB.

brush, *v. t.* To set, plant, or cover with brushwood; as, to *brush* a hillside or road.

brush, *v. i.* [Cf. ME. *bruschen* to rush, drive, F. *brosser* to pass through underbrush.] **1.** To rush forcibly. *Obs.*

2. To move nimbly in haste; specif., to rush abruptly away; make (off).

Snatching his hat, he *brushed* off like the wind *Goldsmith.*

3. To move so lightly as scarcely to be perceived; to move so as to graze, skim over, or sweep anything; as, to *brush* by or against something.

brush, *n.* [Cf. BRUSH to rush.] **1.** A skirmish; a short, brisk encounter; a shock or collision; as, to have a *brush* with the enemy.

Let grow thy sinews till their knots be strong,
And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war. *Shak.*

2. A short contest, trial, or spurt of speed.

Let us enjoy a *brush* across the country *Cornhill Mag.*

Syn. — See ENCOUNTER.

brush burn. *Med.* An injury of the skin due to intense friction, and appearing like a burn.

brush cherry. a The native myrtle, an Australian myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia myrtifolia*); also, its edible fruit, known as *rose apple.* **b** An epacridaceous Australian shrub (*Trochocarpa laurina*); — called also *beech cherry.*

brush hook. A short heavy hook for cutting brush.

brush'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Made or used to brush with.

2. Brisk; light; as, a *brushing* gallop.

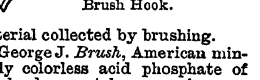
Brush Hook.

brush'ing, *vb. n.* of BRUSH.

Specif.: *pl.* Things or material collected by brushing.

brush'ite (-īt), *n.* [After George J. *Brush*, American mineralogist.] *Min.* A nearly colorless acid phosphate of calcium, $HCaPO_4.2H_2O$, in slender crystals or massive.

brush'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who uses a brush; in painting, one skilled in brushwork.

brush ore. An iron ore in brushlike stalactitic forms.

brush turkey. A large gallinaceous bird (*Talegalla lathami*) of the family Megapodiidæ, of the wooded regions of eastern Australia; also, any of several allied species of New Guinea, the Aru Islands, etc. The brush turkeys construct a large mound of decaying vegetable matter which generates heat enough to hatch their eggs, which they lay in it. Several females often lay their eggs in the same mound. The young are active as soon as hatched, and soon fly.

Brush Turkey (*Talegalla lathami*). (⅛)

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brows'er (brouz'ẽr), *n.* One that browses.

browse'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n* Shrubs and bushes upon which animals browse.

browst (broust; brōōst), *n* [Cf. BREW.] A brewing, as of malt; the amount brewed at one time; hence, the consequences of one's conduct. *Scot.* [STER

brow'ster. Dial. var of BREW-

browte. Obs. pret. of BRING.

browz. Browse. *Ref. Sp.*

broyn. + BRINE.

brt. *Abbr.* Brought.

Brth *Abbr.* Berthold.

bru. + BREW.

Bru. *Abbr.* Bruno.

‖ **bru-ang'** (brōō-ăng'), *n.* [Native name.] The sun bear.

bruche. + BROOCH, BROOK.

bruchal. + BRICKLE, BRITCHEL.

bru'ci-a (brōō'shĭ-ă). *n.* Brucine

bru-ci'na (brōō-sī'nă), *n.* Brucine.

bruck'le (brŭk'l), *a.* [See BRICKLE.] Breakable; brittle; frail; changeable; inconstant. *Dial., Scot., or Rare.* — **bruck'le-ness,** *n. Dial., Scot., or Rare.* **bruck'le,** *v. t.* [Akin to E. dial. *brook* grumy.] To dirty; begrime *Obs. or Dial.* — **bruck'led** (-ld), *p. a. Obs. or Dial.*

Bruck'ner's curve (brōōk'nẽrz). *Civil Engin.* A curve whose abscissæ are the distances of the various cross sections of a line to be leveled or graded and whose ordinates are the algebraic sums of the cuts and fills, cuts being considered positive and fills negative, the points thus obtained being joined by straight lines or parabolic curves. It is useful in economic calculations.

brudale. + BRIDAL.

brude. + BRIDE, BROOD.

bruder. + BROTHER.

brudgume. + BRIDEGROOM.

brudlac, *n.* [AS. *brȳdlāc.*] Marriage *Obs,*

brue + BREW, BROW.

brue Var. of BROO, broth. *Scot.*

Brue'der-hoef Men'non-ite Church (brū'dẽr-hūf) See MENNONITE, *n.*

bruet. + BROWET.

brug + BRIDGE.

Bru'gère' pow'der (brū'zhār'). A smokeless powder consisting of ammonium picrate and potassium nitrate.

Bru'ges lace (brōō'jĕz; brūzh) A pillow lace of two varieties, made at Bruges, one resembling Valenciennes, the other, a kind of Honiton, or duchesse.

brugge. + BRIDGE.

brugh (brŭk), *n.* A borough. *Obs. or Scot.*

brugh. Var of BROUGH, halo.

brugh (brŭk) Var. of BROCH.

‖ **bruh** (brū; brōō), *n.* [Native name.] The pig-tailed macaque (*Macaca nemestrina*) of the East Indies; also, any of various other macaques.

bruik (*Scot.* brūk). Obs. or Scot. form of BROOK.

bruill. + BROIL

brul'zie (brul'yĭ; -Y; brōōl'Y; see CAPERCAILZIE). Var of BRULYIE. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

bruise'wort' (brōōz'wūrt'), *n.* Any plant supposed to heal bruises, as the English daisy, the soapwort, and the comfrey.

bruis'ing (brōōz'ĭng), *p. pr & vb. n.* of BRUISE, *v.*

bruit. + BRUTE.

bruit'er, *n* One who bruits.

bruke. Obs or Scot. var. of BROOK.

bruke, *n.* [L. *bruchus*, Gr *βρουχος* or *βρούκος.*] An unknown injurious insect or larva. *Obs.*

bruk'kil. + BRUCKLE.

Brû'lé (brōō'lā), *n.* [F., burnt.] One of a powerful Sioux tribe now on reservations mainly in the State of South Dakota. See SIOUX.

Bru'le (brōō'lĭ), *n.* [From *Brule*, Nebraska.] *Geol.* An early Tertiary formation of Nebraska and adjacent States.

brule. + BROIL

brû'lée (brōō'lā'), *n* [F., fem. p. p. of *brûler* to burn] A piece of burned-over woodland *Canada.*

brullynge. + BROILING.

brul'y (brōōl'Y). Var. of BRULYIE. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

brul'yie, brul'zie (brōōl'Y; brul'yĭ), *n.* [See BROIL.] A disturbance; a broil. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* — **brul'yie-ment,** *n.*

‖ **Bru'maire'** (brū'mâr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *bruma* winter.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

brume. + BROOM.

‖ **brum'mer** (brŏm'ẽr), *n.* [G.] = BOMBARDON a.

brum'stone, brum'stane (brŏm'stōn). Dial. Eng. or Scot vars. of BRIMSTONE.

brun (brŏn). Obs. or dial. Eng. form of BROWN, BURN.

brune + BROWN.

bru-nel', bru-nelle', *n.* [From BRUNELLA.] The self-heal. *Obs.*

Bru-nel'la (brōō-nĕl'ă), *n. Bot.* Syn of PRUNELLA.

Bru-nel'li-a-ce-æ (-ĭ-ā'shē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., after G. *Brunelli*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of West Indian and South American trees constituting the family Brunelliaceæ (order Rosales). They have unisexual, panicled, apetalous flowers, with a 4–5-parted calyx, and a fruit consisting of several 2-seeded carpels.

Bru-nel'li-a'ce-æ (-ĭ-ā'shē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See BRUNELLIA. — **bru-nel'li-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Bru-nel'lo (brōō-nĕl'ō), *n.* In Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," a base-born dwarf in the service of King Agramante, finally hanged for his thieving and other knavish practices.

bru-nette'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Brun-hil'da (brōōn-hĭl'dă), *n.* = BRUNNEHILDE.

Brun-hil'de (-dē). Var. of BRUNHILD.

brunie. + BRINIE.

brun'ion (brŭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *brugnon* fr. L. *prunum.* See PRUNE, *n.*] A nectarine.

Bru-nis'tic (brōō-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, like, or pert. to, the theories of Giordano Bruno (1548–1600), an Italian philosopher who taught that God and the universe are one and that individual organisms are composed of living monads each of which reflects the whole of reality.

brun'ne-ous (brŭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [See BROWN] *Zool.* Dark brown

Brunn-hil'de (brōōn-hĭl'dē) Var. of BRUNHILD.

Brun'nich's gull'e-mot' (brun'ĭks). [After Dan. zoölogist *Brünnich.*] See GUILLEMOT.

Bru'no (brōō'nō), *n.* [OHG, fr. *brûn* brown, G *braun*; cf. It. *Bruno.*] Lit, brown; — masc. prop. name.

brun'stone, brun'stane (brŏn'stān). Obs., dial. Eng., or Scot. forms of BRIMSTONE.

Bruns'wick (brŭnz'wĭk), *n.* [From *Brunswick* (brŭnz'wĭk), Germany.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Newark (Trias) in New Jersey. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Bruns'wick-er, *n.* See BLACK BRUNSWICKERS.

brunt. Obs. or dial. pret. & p. p. of BURN.

brunt, *v. t.* To make a sudden start or onset. *Obs.*

brus. + BREWIS.

brusche. + BRUSH.

brus'cus (brŭs'kŭs), *n.* [NL.] The butcher's broom.

bruse + BRUISE.

brush'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.*

brush apple. = BLACK APPLE.

brush ax *or* **axe** = BRUSH HOOK.

brush bird. = SCRUB BIRD.

brush bloodwood. = BLOODWOOD a. *Australia.*

brush box Any species of *Tristania.* See 5th BOX, 2 a. *Australia.*

brush bush. An Australian shrub (*Eucryphia pinnata*) with handsome white flowers. [3 b.]

brush discharge. = 1st BRUSH, ‖

brush'er, *n.* One that brushes

brush'es (brŭsh'ĕz; -ĭz), *n. Bot.* The bluebottle. *Dial Eng.*

brush'et, *n.* [OF. *broscet, broisschete*, bush, bramble.] Thicket; underwood.

brush'-foot'ed but'ter-flies'. See NYMPHALIDÆ.

brush'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

brush'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

brush kangaroo = WALLABY

brush'less, *a.* See -LESS.

brush'less-ness, *n.*

brush'let, *n.* See -LET. [ET a.

brush myrtle. = BRUSH CHERbrusht Brushed. *Ref. Sp.*

brush'-tailed' (-tāl'd'), *or* **brush'-tail', por'cu-pine.** Any of certain Old World porcupines constituting the genus *Atherurus*, having a tuft of large spines on the tail.

brush'-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* Having the tongue papillæ long

brush wheel. **1.** A wheel without teeth, used to turn a similar one by the friction of bristles or something brushlike attached to the circumference. **2.** A circular revolving brush used by turners, lapidaries, silversmiths, etc., for polishing.

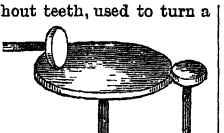

Brush Wheel, 1.

brush'wood (brŭsh'wo͝od), *n.* A thicket composed of shrubs and small trees; also, small branches of trees cut off.

brush'y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling a brush; shaggy, rough.

brush'y, *a.;* BRUSH'I-ER (-ẽr), BRUSH'I-EST. Covered with, or abounding in, brush or brushwood.

brusque (bro͝osk; brŭsk; *F.* brusk), *a.* [F., fr. It. *brusco* brusque, tart, sour.] **1.** Tart. *Obs.* **2.** Rough and short in manner; blunt; abrupt; bluff; as, a *brusque* man; a *brusque* style.

Syn. — See BLUFF.

— brusque'ly, *adv.* **— brusque'ness,** *n.*

brusque, *v. t.* To treat brusquely.

to brusque it, to take on a brusque manner, to "carry it off" brusquely.

Brus'sels (brŭs'ĕlz), *n.* **1.** A city of Belgium. **2.** Brussels lace, net, carpet, or the like.

Brussels biscuits. — ZWIEBACK. — **B. carpet.** **a** More fully *body Brussels.* A kind of carpet made of variously colored worsted yarns fixed in a foundation web of strong linen thread. The worsted, which alone shows on the upper surface, is drawn up in loops to form the pattern. In ordinary Brussels carpet the loops of both pattern and ground are left uncut; in the *imperial Brussels,* those of the pattern are raised above the ground and cut so as to form a pile. So called from being originally made at Brussels. **b** More fully *tapestry Brussels.* A cheap substitute for body Brussels, either made of a single colored yarn, a variety of color being produced by dyeing the yarn at intervals, or made of yarn undyed or of one color, the pattern being afterwards printed upon it. — **B Conference.** **a** A conference of the European powers at Brussels in 1874 to consider the usages of war. No changes of any importance were agreed to. **b** A conference of the European powers at Brussels in 1876, at which an international association for the purpose of exploring and civilizing Central Africa was formed. **c** A conference of the powers at Brussels in 1889-90 concerning the slave trade. An act for suppressing it was ratified by all in 1892. — **B. lace,** an expensive kind of lace of several varieties, both point and pillow, originally made in Brussels, — as Brussels point, needle-point, English point, flat point, point gaze. — **B net,** a machine-made imitation of Brussels-lace ground, used for dresses. — **B. sprouts,** a variety of cabbage producing in the lower axils of the upright stem numerous small green heads, or "sprouts," each resembling a diminutive cabbage, but flavored like a cauliflower. The tuft of large leaves at the apex of the stem is not eaten. — **B. wire ground,** a silk ground for lace, with meshes partly straight and partly arched.

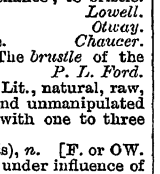

Brussels Sprouts.

brus'tle (brŭs''l), *v. i.;* BRUS'TLED (-ld); BRUS'TLING (-lĭng). [ME. *brustlen;* cf. ME. *brastlen,* AS. *brastlian,* fr. *berstan* to burst, akin to G. *prasseln* to crackle. See BURST, *v. i.*] **1.** To crackle; to rustle, as a silk garment. *Obs. Gower.*

2. To make a show of fierceness or defiance; to bristle. *Obs. or Dial. Lowell.*

to brustle up, to bristle up. *Obs. Otway.*

brus'tle, *n. Obs. or Dial.* **1.** A bristle. *Chaucer.*

2. A crackling or rustling noise. "The *brustle* of the worthless paper money." *P. L. Ford.*

‖ **brut** (brŭt), *a.* [F. See BRUTE, *a.*] Lit., natural, raw, or crude; — applied originally to new and unmanipulated sparkling wine, but now to champagne with one to three per cent of liqueur added.

Brut (bro͝ot, brŭt), *or* **Bru'tus** (bro͞o'tŭs), *n.* [F. or OW. *Brut,* fr. LL. *Brutus,* a Latinized form, under influence of L. *Brutus,* for the Old Celtic name from which came L. *Bruto, Britto.* See BRITON.] In British legend, a great-grandson or descendant of Æneas, who led a Trojan colony to Britain and founded New Troy (Trinovantum, London). The story is found: in Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Regum Britanniæ" (soon after 1135); in the French "Brut" of Wace (1155), mainly a translation from Geoffrey; in Middle English in Layamon's "Brut" (c.1200), based on Wace; and before the time of Geoffrey in Nennius, "Historia Britonum." Still earlier is found a similar story of a Trojan origin of the Franks (in the 7th century), and from the Franks it seems to have spread to other peoples. Cf. ÆNEAS.

bru'tal (bro͞o'tăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *brutal.* See BRUTE, *a.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a brute; brutish; as, *brutal* nature. "Above the rest of *brutal* kind." *Milton.*

2. Like a brute, savage; cruel; inhuman; gross; coarse; as, *brutal* manners. "*Brutal* intemperance." *Macaulay.*

bru-tal'i-ty (bro͞o-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *brutalité*] **1.** State or quality of being brutal; savageness; grossness; coarseness; brutishness.

2. A brutal act.

> The . . . *brutalities* exercised in war. *Brougham.*

bru'tal-i-za'tion (bro͞o'tăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of brutalizing, or state of being brutalized.

bru'tal-ize (bro͞o'tăl-īz), *v. t.;* BRU'TAL-IZED (-īzd); BRU'TAL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *brutaliser.*] **1.** To make brutal, beastly, unfeeling, or inhuman.

2. To treat brutally. *Rare.*

bru'tal-ize (bro͞o'tăl-īz), *v. i.* To become brutal, inhuman, barbarous, or coarse and beastly, to live like a brute. *Rare.*

> He mixed . . with his countrymen, *brutalized* with them in their habits and manners *Addison*

brute (bro͞ot), *a.* [F. *brut,* masc., *brute,* fem., raw, rough, rude, brutish, L. *brutus* stupid, irrational.] **1.** Not possessing reason; irrational, unthinking; as, a *brute* beast; the *brute* creation.

> [Not] *brute* as other creatures, but endued
> With sanctity of reason. *Milton.*

2. Without life or sensibility; inanimate, unconscious; soulless; as, the *brute* earth; the *brute* powers of nature.

> There remains, then, an element of *brute* fact, a residuum, if you choose, of spiritual caprice, in their world. *Josiah Royce.*

3. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a brute beast; hence, brutal; cruel; savage; as, *brute* violence. *Macaulay.*

> The influence of capital and mere *brute* labor. *Playfair.*

4. Having the physical powers predominating over the mental; coarse; dull; sensual.

> A great *brute* farmer from Liddesdale. *Scott.*

5 Rough; unpolished; uncivilized; harsh. *Rare.*

Syn. — Brutal, brutish, animal, bestial, beastly.

brute, *n.* **1.** Any animal other than man, a beast.

2. A brutal person; an unfeeling or coarse person.

> An ill-natured *brute* of a husband. *Franklin.*

Syn. — See ANIMAL.

bru'ti-fy (bro͞o'tĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.;* BRU'TI-FIED (-fīd); BRU'TI-FY'ING. [*brute* + *-fy.*] To make, or to become, like a brute; to make, or to become, senseless, stupid, or unfeeling; to brutalize. **— bru'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

> Any man not quite *brutified* and void of sense *Barrow.*

brut'ish (bro͞o'tĭsh), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a brute or brutes; irrational; stupid; gross; coarse; rude.

> O, let all provocation
> Take every *brutish* shape it can devise. *Leigh Hunt.*
>
> Man may . . render himself *brutish,* but it is in vain that he would seek to take the rank and destiny of the brute *J. Taylor.*

Syn. — Insensible, stupid; unfeeling, savage, cruel, brutal, barbarous, inhuman, gross, carnal, sensual, bestial.

— brut'ish-ly, *adv.* **— brut'ish-ness,** *n.*

Bru'tus (bro͞o'tŭs), *n., or* **Brutus wig.** A wig with roughly cropped or tumbled hair; also, the hair dressed in the fashion of this wig; — said to have been so called in allusion to busts of the Roman Brutus. The style probably originated in Paris in the Revolution (1793).

Bry-a'ce-æ (brī-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. L. *bryon* moss, lichen, Gr. *βρύον.*] *Bot.* A family of acrocarpous mosses, typical of the Bryales, and having symmetric, often pendent capsules with a double peristome, the inner ciliate. It includes *Bryum* and other genera. — **bry-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Bry-a'les (-lēz), *n. pl* [NL. See BRYACEÆ.] *Bot* One of the three orders of the Musci, or mosses, embracing 27 families, of which Bryaceæ may be considered typical. See MUSCI; cf. ANDREÆ, SPHAGNALES

Bry'an-ite (brī'ăn-īt), *n.* **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* A member of the sect of Bible Christians (which see).

2. *Politics, U. S.* A political follower of Wm. J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1896, 1900, and 1908.

Bryn'hild (brun'hĭlt), *n.* [Icel. *Brynhildr.* See BRUNHILD.] In the Volsunga Saga, a Valkyrie who, disobeying Odin, was condemned to become a mortal, though placed by him in an enchanted fortress whence only a hero could claim her. Sigurd wakes her from her enchanted sleep to a mutual falling in love, but afterwards, as a result of a magic drink, forgets her and marries Gudrun. He later wins Brynhild for his brother-in-law Gunnar. Brynhild, in grief at the betrayal of her love, procures the murder of Sigurd, but slays herself with the same sword and is burned on the same pyre. Cf. BRUNHILD, BRÚNNEHILDE.

bry-ol'o-gy (brī-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βρύον* moss + *-logy.*] The science of mosses; the branch of botany which relates to the study of mosses. **— bry'o-log'i-cal** (brī'ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **— bry-ol'o-gist** (brī-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

Bry-o'ni-a (brī-ō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *βρυωνία,* fr. *βρύειν* to swell.] *Bot.* A small genus of perennial Old World cucurbitaceous vines having dicecious flowers, the staminate borne in racemes. See BRYONY.

bry'o-nin (brī'ŏ-nĭn), *n. Chem.* A white substance, $C_{34}H_{48}O_9$, the bitter principle of the root of *Bryonia alba* and *B. dioica.* It is styptic and vesicatory.

bry'o-ny (brī'ŏ-nĭ), *n.* [See BRYONIA.] Any plant of the genus *Bryonia,* esp. *B. alba* and *B. dioica.* They are annual or perennial vines with small white or yellowish flowers, red or black fruit, and powerfully cathartic roots.

Bry'o-phyl'lum (brī'ŏ-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *βρύειν* to be full of + *φύλλον* leaf.] *Bot.* A genus of crassulaceous plants consisting of 1 species of South Africa, 2 of Madagascar, and 1, *B. pinnatum,* of the tropics of both hemispheres. See LIFE PLANT. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Bry-oph'y-ta (brī-ŏf'ĭ-tă), *n. pl.* [NL; Gr. *βρύον* moss + *φυτόν* plant.] *Bot.* A phylum of plants comprising the mosses and liverworts. They are characterized by the presence of archegonia of complex structure, and by a certain degree of differentiation into stem and leaf. The alternation of generations in the mosses is very pronounced, the sporophyte being without chlorophyll and remaining attached to the gametophyte, by which it is nourished. The group shows many features of structure linking it with the Pteridophyta on the one hand and with the Thallophyta on the other. Fossil bryophytes occur in the Tertiary. The ancestral type is supposed to have been similar to the modern algæ. The phylum contains two classes, Musci, the mosses, and Hepaticæ, the liverworts.

bry'o-phyte (brī'ŏ-fīt), *n.* Any plant of the Bryophyta.

Bryth'on (brĭth'ŭn), *n.* [W., fr. the old Celtic name from which came L. *Brito, Britto,* and AS. *Brittisc, Bryttisc.* Cf. BRITISH.] **1.** In medieval Welsh tradition, one of the three so-called social tribes forming the Cymric-speaking immigrants into England and Wales. They were reputed to have come from Armorica Cf. BRITON, 1.

2. Broadly, a Cymric-speaking Celt. See CELT.

Bry-thon'ic (brĭ-thŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert to the Cymric Celts or designating their speech. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Bry'um (brī'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βρυον* moss.] *Bot.* A genus of mosses, typifying the Bryaceæ, and containing nearly 500 species of wide distribution. The species have chiefly green foliage and symmetrical short-necked capsules.

bub (bŭb), *n.* **1.** Strong malt liquor. *Cant. Prior.*

2. A mixture of meal or flour and yeast with warm wort and water, used to produce fermentation.

bu'ba-lis (bū'bă-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βούβαλις* an African antelope.] **1.** A large antelope (*Bubalis buselaphus*) of Egypt, the Sahara, Arabia, and Syria. It is closely related to the hartebeest.

2 [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of antelopes including the bubalis, hartebeest, and allies. — **bu'ba-line** (-lĭn; -līn), *a.*

bub'ble (bŭb'l), *n.* [Cf. ME. *bubbe, burbulle,* D. *bobbel,* Dan. *boble,* Sw. *bubbla.* See BUBBLE, *v. i.;* cf BLOB, *n.*] **1.** A thin film of liquid inflated with air or gas; as, to blow soap *bubbles.*

> Beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow,
> Like *bubbles* in a late disturbed stream. *Shak.*

2. A small body of air or gas within a liquid; as, *bubbles* rising in champagne or aerated waters.

3. A globule of air, or a globular vacuum, in a transparent solid; as, *bubbles* in window glass, or in a lens.

4 A hollow globule of blown glass, esp. a small floating bead, formerly used for testing the strength of spirits.

5. *Rom. Hist.* A bulla. *Obs.*

6. The globule of air in the spirit tube of a level.

7. Anything that wants firmness, solidity, or reality; a false show; a delusive scheme; a dishonest speculation; as, the South Sea *bubble.*

> Then a soldier . . .
> Seeking the *bubble* reputation
> Even in the cannon's mouth. *Shak.*

8. A bubbling, as of boiling water.

9. A person deceived by an empty project; a dupe. *Obs.*

bubble and squeak, beef and cabbage fried together. *Byron.*

bub'ble, *a.* Bubblelike; delusive; empty.

> Many so-late upon the *bubble* world,
> When [illegible] *Tennyson.*

bub'ble, *v. i.* BUB'BLED (-ld), BUB'BLING (-lĭng) [Cf. ME. *burblen, bubelen,* D. *bobbelen,* Dan. *boble,* prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** To rise in bubbles, as gas through liquid, to form bubbles, as liquids when boiling or agitated; to foam; to contain bubbles.

> The milk that *bubbled* in the pail. *Tennyson.*

2. To run or pour out with a gurgling noise, as if forming bubbles; as, a *bubbling* stream.

3. To sound like bubbling water; hence, to make gurgling or warbling sounds.

> At mine ear
> *Bubbled* the nightingale and heeded not. *Tennyson.*

4. To blubber. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

to bubble up *or* **over,** to overflow spontaneously (with mirth, joy, etc.).

> He frisked around her *bubbling* over with joy *Hawthorne.*

bub'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To make bubble; to send out like bubbles.

> "*Bubble* your story to us, lad." *P. L. Ford.*

2. To cheat; deceive; delude.

> She has *bubbled* him out of his youth. *Addison.*

Bubble Act. *Eng Hist.* An act passed in 1719 (6 Geo. I. c. 18) restraining the actual or pretended formation of joint stock companies, and making acts connected therewith unlawful after June 24, 1720 — supposedly in the interest of the South Sea Company. It was ineffectual, but was not repealed till 1825.

bub'bler (bŭb'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes bubble schemes; a swindler. "All the Jews, jobbers, *bubblers,* subscribers, projectors, etc." *Pope.*

2. The fresh-water drumfish. See DRUMFISH.

bubble shell. A marine univalve shell of the genus *Bulla* or allied genera, of the suborder Tectibranchiata. They are of oval form, the outer whorl enveloping the others.

Bubble Shell (*Hamnea solitaria*) Nat. size.

bubble tube. *Surv.* A glass tube bent or ground so that its inside upper surface is circular on a longitudinal section. The tube is nearly filled with ether, ether vapor forming the bubble, the position of which is noted with reference to graduations on the tube. See SPIRIT LEVEL.

bub'bly (bŭb'lĭ), *a.* Abounding in bubbles, bubbling. *Nash.*

bub'by (bŭb'ĭ), *n; pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). [Cf. G. dial. *bübbi,* or It. *poppa,* Pr. *popa,* OF. *poupe,* a woman's breast.] A woman's breast. *Now Vulgar.*

bub'by, *n.* [Perh. corrupt. of *brother.*] A term of familiar or affectionate address to a small boy.

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and slender, forming a brushlike organ, as the lorikeets.

brush turpentine. The myrtaceous tree *Rhodamnia trinervia. Australia.*

brush'work', *n.* Work done with a brush, as in painting.

bru'sit, *p. a.* Ornamented; embroidered. *Obs. Scot.*

brusk † BRUSQUE. — **brusk'ly,** *adv.,* **brusk'ness,** *n. Obs.*

brus'ket. Obs. or dial. var. of BRISKET.

‖ **brus'que-rie'** (brŭs'kẽ-rē'), *n.* [F.] Brusqueness.

brus'sel. † BRUSTLE.

brust. † BREAST, BIRSE, BURST.

brust, *n.* [AS. *byrst.* See BRISTLE] A bristle. *Obs.* — **a.** Bristled; bristling. *Obs.*

brus'tel. † BRISTLE

brus'tle (brŭs''l); *dial. also* brŏz''l; brŏs''l), *v. i.* To dry; to crackle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

bru'sure, *n.* [OF *bruiseure;* cf. F. *brisure.* See BRUISE.] A bruise; a breach. *Obs.*

brut. † BRET, BRUIT.

brut (brŭt), *n. t. & i.* [F *brouter,* OF. *brouster.* See BROWSE, *v.*] To browse *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Bru'ta (bro͞o'tă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *brutus* heavy.] *Zoöl.* In the Linnæan and other old classifications, an order of mammals including the Edentata, elephants, and walrus; — in recent usage equiv. to *Edentata.*

bru'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

bru'tal-ly, *adv.* of BRUTAL.

Brutayne. † BRITAIN.

brute. † BRUIT.

Brute, Sir John (bro͞ot). In Vanbrugh's "The Provoked Wife," a character who is intolerably insolent to his wife.

brutel. † BROTEL.

brute'ly, *adv.* of BRUTE.

brute'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Brutiner. † BRITONER.

bru'ting (bro͞o'tĭng), *vb. n.* [AS. *bryttian* to divide in fragments.] **1.** Cutting to pieces. *Obs. & R. Langland.*

2. Process of cutting diamonds by rubbing one against another.

Brutish. † BRITISH.

brut'ism (bro͞ot'ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM; BRUTE.

brut'ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who looks upon or treats men as brutes. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

brut'ize (-īz), *v. i. & t.* To be, or to render, brutelike. *Obs.*

Brutone. † BRITON.

brut'ted (brŭt'ĕd; -ĭd), *pret. & p. p.,* **brut'ting,** *p. pr & vb n.,* of BRUT. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

brut'ten. † BRITTEN.

Bruttische. † BRITISH.

‖ **bru'tum ful'men** [L., prop. insensible thunderbolt.] A thunderbolt striking blindly; an ineffectual display of force.

bruwe. † BROW

bruxle. † BRIXEL.

‖ **bru'yère'** (brū'yâr'), *n.* [F.] The European tree heath (*Erica arborea*).

bruytale. † BRIDAL.

bruze. † BRUISE

bruzz (brŭz; brŏz), *n., or* **bruzz iron.** A wheelwright's corner chisel.

bry-. For obsolete forms beginning *bry-,* see those in BRI-.

Bry-an'thus (brī-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., Gr. *βρύον* moss + *-anthus.*] Syn of PHYLLODOCE

bryd. † BRIDE.

bryn, *n.* = BRINIE. *Obs.*

bryn, *n* [Icel. *brynn,* pl. of *brún.* Cf. BROW.] Eyebrow. *Obs.*

Bry'o-zo'a (brī'ŏ-zō'ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *βρύον* moss + *-zoa.*] *Zool.* = POLYZOA. — **bry'o-zo'an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

bry'o-zo'um (-ŭm), **bry'o-zo'on** (-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* a An individual zooid of a bryozoan colony. **b** One of the Bryozoa.

B. S., *or* **b. s.** *Abbr.* Bachelor of Surgery; Bachelor of Science (= B. Sc.); balance sheet; bill of sale; British Standard.

B/S. *Abbr.* Bill of Sale.

B/s. *Abbr.* Bags; bales.

B. S. A. *Abbr.* Botanical Society of America.

B. Sc. *Abbr.* Baccalaureus Scientiæ (L., Bachelor of Science).

B.S.C. *Abbr.* Bengal Staff Corps.

bsh. *Abbr.* Bushel.

B. S. L. *Abbr.* Botanical Society, London.

B stock *Finance.* See under B.

Bt, *or* **bt.** *Abbr.* Baronet; bought. [mander.

Bt. C. *Abbr.* Battalion Com-

B. Th. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Theology.

bt. sf. *Abbr.* Battalion staff.

B. T. U. *Abbr.* British thermal unit; Board of Trade unit, *Elec.*

bu. † BOW.

bu. *Abbr.* Bushel.

bu.(bo͞). *n.* [Jap.] a Short for ITZEBU. **b** See MEASURE.

bu'an-su' (bo͞o'ăn-so͞o'), **bu'an-su'ah** (-ä), *n.* [Native name.] A wild dog of northern India.

bu'aze (bū'ăz), *n.* [Native name.] An African polygalaceous climbing shrub (*Securidaca longepedunculata*), yielding a valuable flaxlike fiber, **buaze fiber** *or* **fibre.**

bub (bŭb), *n.* [Perh. corrupt. of *bubble.*] A blast or gust. *Obs. Scot.*

bub. Short for BUBBY, a child.

bub, *v. t.* [Cf. BUBBLE.] To bubble. *Obs & R.*

Bu'bach (bū'băch), *n.* A large, round-conical, well-flavored, American variety of strawberry.

bu'bale (bū'bāl), *n.* [F. *bubale* or L *bubalus.*] The bubalis.

Bu-bas'tid (bū-băs'tĭd), **Bubas'tite** (-tīt), *a* [L. *Bubastites,* Gr. Βουβαστίτης] Of or belonging to Bubastis, an ancient Egyptian city.

bub'ber. *n.* A tippler. *Obs.*

bub'ble-bow', -boy', *n.* [Cf. *bubble* to deceive, and *beau.*] A lady's tweezer case. *Obs.*

bub'bling (bŭb'lĭng; bo͞b'-), *n.* [Dial. *bub* + 1st *-ling.*] An unfledged bird. *Dial Eng.*

bubbling fish. = BUBBLER, 2.

bub'bling jock. The male turkey, the gobbler; — so called in allusion to its notes *Colloq.*

bub'bling-ly, *adv.* of BUBBLING.

bub'bly-jock' (*dial.* bo͞b'lĭ-jŏk'), *n.* = BUBBLING JOCK. *Colloq.*

Bu'bo (bū'bō), *n.* [L., owl, horned owl.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large horned owls, including in most classifications the eagle owl of Europe and the great horned owls of America.

bu'bo (bū'bō), *n.*; *pl.* -BOES (-bōz). [LL. *bubo* the groin, a swelling in the groin, Gr. βουβών.] *Med* An inflammatory swelling of a lymphatic gland, esp. in the groin, due to the absorption of infective material, as in gonorrhea, syphilis, or the plague. — **bu'boed** (-bōd), *a.*

bu-bon'ic (bū-bŏn'ĭk), *a* Of or pertaining to a bubo or buboes; characterized by, or attended with, buboes.

bubonic plague. *Med.* See PLAGUE.

Bu-bon'i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BUBO.] *Zool.* A family including the horned owls and allied forms (all owls except the barn owls). It is sometimes ranked only as a subfamily, called **Bu'bo-ni'næ** (bū'bō-nī'nē). Cf. STRIGID Æ.

bu-bon'o-cele (bū-bŏn'ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. βουβών groin + *-cele.*] *Med.* An inguinal hernia, esp. that incomplete variety in which the hernial pouch descends only as far as the groin, forming a swelling there like a bubo.

buc'cal (bŭk'ăl), *a.* [L. *bucca* cheek: cf. F. *buccal.*] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the cheeks or the cavity of the mouth.

buccal cavity, *Anat.*, the mouth cavity. — **b. glands.** *Anat.* A small racemose mucous glands in the mucous membrane lining the cheeks. **b** Lymphatic glands situated near the buccinator muscle. — **b. mass.** *Zoöl.*, in mollusks, except bivalves, the mouth parts and the muscles by which they are operated, generally forming a more or less compact mass.

buc'can (bŭk'ăn; bŭ-kăn'), *n.* [F. *boucan.* See BUCCANEER.] **a** A wooden frame or grid for roasting, smoking, or drying meat over fire. **b** A place where meat is smoked. **c** = BARBECUE, 4. **d** Buccaned meat.

buc'can, *v. t.* [F. *boucaner.* See BUCCANEER.] To expose (meat) in strips to fire and smoke upon a buccan.

buc'ca-neer' (bŭk'*a*-nēr'), *n.* [F. *boucanier*, fr. *boucaner* to smoke or broil meat and fish, to hunt wild beasts for their skins, *boucan* a buccan: a word of American origin.] **1.** One who dries and smokes flesh or fish after the manner of the Indians; — first applied to the French settlers in Haiti, or Hispaniola, who hunted wild cattle and swine. **2.** A robber upon the sea; a pirate; a filibuster; — applied esp. to the piratical adventurers who made depredations on the Spaniards in America in the 17th and 18th centuries.

buc'ca-neer', *v. i.* To act the part of a buccaneer; to live as a piratical adventurer or sea robber.

buc'che-ro (bōōk'kā-rō), *a.* [It. Cf. BUCARO.] *Class. Archæol.* Designating, or pert. to, a type of pottery, characteristic of ancient Etruria, dating from about the 7th century B. C. It is black throughout and is ornamented with incised lines, and with stamped or raised figures, imitating Greek, Egyptian, and Asiatic decorations. A similar ware has been found in Cyprus.

buc'ci-nal (bŭk'sĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *bucina, buccina*, a crooked horn.] Shaped or sounding like a trumpet; trumpetlike.

buc'ci-na'tor (bŭk'sĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a trumpeter, fr. *bucinare* to sound the trumpet.] *Anat.* A thin broad muscle of the cheek, occupying the interval between the jaws at the sides of the face. — **buc'ci-na-to-ry** (-nā-tō-rĭ), *a.*

Buc'ci-num (-năm), *n.* [L. *bucinum, buccinum*, a shellfish used in dyeing purple.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine rachiglossate gastropods consisting of the typical whelks, type of a family, **Buc-cin'i-dæ** (bŭk-sĭn'ĭ-dē). See WHELK. — **buc-cin'i-form** (-fôrm), *a.* — **buc'ci-noid** (bŭk'sĭ-noid), *a. & n.*

Buc'co (bŭk'ō), *n.* [L. *bucco* a babbler, fr. *bucca* a cheek distended, as in speaking or eating.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the typical puff birds. It is the type of a family, **Buc-con'i-dæ** (bŭ-kŏn'ĭ-dē), or of a subfamily, **Buc'co-ni'næ** (bŭk'ō-nī'nē), of the family Galbulidæ.

buc'co- (bŭk'ō-). [L. *bucca* cheek.] A combining form indicating *connection with*, or *relation to, the cheeks.*

bu-cen'taur (bū-sĕn'tôr), *n.* [Gr. βοῦς ox + κένταυρος centaur.] **1.** A fabulous monster, half ox, half man; a centaur with a bull's body.

2. [It. *bucentoro.*] The state barge of Venice, used annually by the doge in the ceremony of the marriage of the Adriatic (see under MARRIAGE).

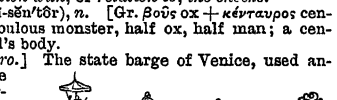

Bucentaur. (⅛₀₀)

Bu-ceph'a-lus (bū-sĕf'*a*-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. βουκέφαλος, lit., ox-headed, βοῦς ox + κεφαλή head.] **1.** The celebrated war horse of Alexander the Great.

2. Hence, any riding horse. *Jocose.* *Scott.*

Bu'ce-ros (bū'sĕ-rŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βούκερως horned like an ox; βοῦς ox + κέρας horn.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the hornbills, type of the family **Bu'ce-rot'i-dæ** (-rŏt'ĭ-dē). See HORNBILL.

bu'chu (bū'kŭ; bōō'kōō; 277), *n.* Also *bucco.* [Zulu *bucu*, the name of a mixture of aromatic leaves, fr. *buca* to mix, to compound.] The aromatic leaves of several South African rutaceous shrubs of the genus *Barosma*, used in medicine as a stimulant, diuretic, and stomachic.

buck (bŭk), *n.* [Akin to LG. *büke*, Dan. *byg*, Sw. *byk*, G. *bauche.*] **1.** Lye or suds in which cloth or yarn is soaked or boiled in bleaching, or in which clothes are washed.

2. The cloth, clothes, etc., so soaked or washed. *Obs.*

buck, *v. t.*; BUCKED (bŭkt); BUCK'ING. [ME. *bouken*; akin to LG. *büken*, Dan. *byge*, Sw. *byka*, G. *bauchen, beuchen.* Cf. BUCK lye.] **1.** To soak, steep, or boil, in lye or suds; — a process in bleaching.

2. To wash (clothes) in lye or suds, or, in later usage, by beating them on stones in running water.

buck (bŭk), *n.* [Cf. BULK mass.] **1.** The body of a wagon, esp. the front part. *Dial. Eng.*, or, in U. S., in combination, as *buck*board.

2. The front crosspiece of a plow beam to which the horses are attached. *Dial. Eng.*

buck, *n.* [ME. *buk, bucke*, AS. *bucca, buc*, he-goat; akin to D. *bok*, OHG. *pocch*, G. *bock*, Ir. *boc*, W. *bwch*, Corn. *byk*; cf. Zend *būza*, Skr. *bukka.* Cf. BUTCHER, *n.*] **1.** The male of deer or antelopes, or of goats, hares, and rabbits. In England, sometimes applied specifically (and perhaps originally) to the male fallow deer. It is not properly applied to the males of the elk or moose, which are called *bulls*, or of the red deer, which are called *stags.* The word *buck* is much used in composition for the names of antelopes; as, bush *buck*, spring*buck.*

2. Any antelope. *South Africa.*

3. A dashing young fellow; a fop; a dandy. *Archaic.*

> The leading *bucks* of the day. *Thackeray*

4. A male Indian or negro. *Colloq., U. S.*

5. The mark of a cuckold. *Obs.* *Shak.*

6. In various card games, a counter or other object placed on the table before the dealer and passed by him to the next dealer, to prevent mistakes as to the position of the deal; also, in poker, a marker sometimes put into a jack pot, another jack pot being in order when the deal passes to him who holds the *buck.* *Cant.*

buck and ball, an old-time cartridge for smoothbore guns, containing a spherical bullet and three buckshot. — **b. of the first head,** a male fallow deer in its fifth year.

buck, *v. i.* **1.** To copulate, as bucks and does.

2. To spring with a quick plunging leap, arching the back, and descending with the fore legs rigid and the head held as low down as possible; — said of a horse or mule.

buck, *v. t.* **1.** *Mil.* To subject to a bygone mode of punishment which consisted in tying the wrists together, passing the arms over the bent knees, and putting a stick across the arms and in the angle formed by the knees.

2. To throw by bucking. See 5th BUCK, *v. i.*, 2.

> The brute that he was riding had nearly *bucked* him out of the saddle. *W. L. Norris.*

buck, *n.* The act of bucking, as of a horse.

> He gave easily to the first excited *bucks* of his pony. *Kipling.*

buck, *v. t.* **1** To butt. *Colloq. or Dial.*

2. *Football.* To charge against the "line"); — said of the player carrying the ball. *U. S.*

3. To carry; as, to *buck* water. *Colloq., U. S*

4. To buck against (something). *Slang, U. S.*

to buck the tiger, to play against the bank in a gambling game, esp. at faro. *Slang.*

buck, *v. i.* To charge against something as if butting, — usually with *against;* as, to *buck* against fate. *Slang, U. S.*

to buck up, to make one's self smart or courageous; to dress up; to brace up. *Colloq. or Dial.*

buck, *v. t.* To narrow down (staves for kegs) to the correct width by shaving with knives or cutters.

buck, *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *boken* to beat, D. *beuken.*] *Mining.* To break up or pulverize, as ores.

buck, *n.* [Cf. D. *zaagbok* sawbuck. See BUCK the animal.] **1. a** A sawhorse; a sawbuck. *U. S.* **b** A frame or table on which leather is glazed.

2. *Gymnastics.* A thick leather-covered vaulting block.

buck, *v. t.* To saw (a felled tree) into logs or lengths. *U. S.*

buck, *n.* [Cf. BOWK.] A basket for catching eels. *Eng.*

buck basket. [See 1st BUCK.] A clothes basket.

buck bean. A plant (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) growing in bogs in Europe and America, having racemes of white or reddish flowers and trifoliolate, intensely bitter leaves, sometimes used in medicine; — called also *bog bean, bog myrtle, marsh trefoil*, etc. See MENYANTHES.

buck'ber-ry (bŭk'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* A huckleberry of the southern United States (*Gaylussacia ursina*) having black insipid fruit, eaten by deer.

buck'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A four-wheeled vehicle having a long elastic board or frame bearing the seat or seats, and resting on the bolsters, or in back directly on the axle.

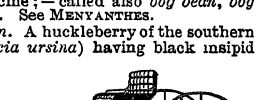

Buckboard.

buck'bush' (-bōōsh'), *n.* Either of two species of *Symphoricarpos* (*S. occidentalis* and *S. symphoricarpos*) of the western United States. See WOLFBERRY, CORALBERRY.

buck-een' (bŭk-ēn'), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *buicín* a young buck.] In Ireland, a young man of the lesser gentry or a younger son of the poorer aristocracy aping the style of living of the rich; a shabby-genteel idler. *Anglo-Irish.*

buck'er (bŭk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who bucks staves for kegs, or a machine containing knives or cutters for performing this operation.

2. One who carries water, wood, etc. *Colloq., U. S.*

buck'er, *n. Mining.* One who bucks ore, or a broad-headed hammer used in bucking ore.

buck'er, *n.* One who cuts up felled trees. *U. S.*

buck'et (bŭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *n.* [ME. *boket*; cf. E. dial. *bowk, bouk*, bucket, AS. *būc* pitcher, or Corn. *buket* tub] **1.** A vessel for drawing up water from a well, or for catching, holding, or carrying water, sap, or other liquids, or salt, coal, ashes, etc.

> The moss-covered *bucket*, which hung in the well. *Woodworth.*

2. Hence: **a** A vessel (as a tub or scoop) for hoisting and conveying coal, ore, grain, etc. **b** *Mach.* One of the receptacles on the rim of a water wheel into which the water rushes, causing the wheel to revolve; also, a float of a paddle wheel. **c** The valved piston of a lifting pump. **d** A leather socket in which to rest a whip, carbine, or lance. **e** *Naut.* A frame covered with canvas, sometimes used as a signal for boats

3. The quantity a bucket contains; specif., a half bushel.

4. *Rowing.* A plunge forward with the body when the stroke is concluded before the arms have straightened and the hands have passed the knees. *Eng. Encyc. of Sport.*

1 Ordinary Wooden Bucket; 2 Well Bucket; 3 Grease Bucket; 4 Fire Bucket, 5 Self-dumping Bucket for hoisting coal, etc.; 6 Collapsible Bucket, *a* Open, *b* Closed; 7, 8 Orange-peel and Clamshell Automatic Buckets for excavating, *a* Closed, *b* Open.

buck'et (bŭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *v. i.*; BUCK'ET-ED (-ĕd; -ĭd); BUCK'ET-ING. **1.** To draw or lift in or as if in buckets; as, to *bucket* water.

2. To pour over from a bucket; to drench.

3. To ride (a horse) hard or mercilessly; hence, *Colloq.*, to drive or push forward hurriedly.

> We 've cut their base, and now we 'll *bucket* 'em to pieces. *Kipling.*

4. *Rowing.* To make, or cause to make (the recovery), with a bucket. See BUCKET, *n.*, 4. *Eng.*

buck'et, *v. i.* **1.** To dip with or use a bucket.

2. To drive or push forward rapidly, to hurry. *Colloq., Eng.*

3. To row the stroke with a bucket. *Eng.*

buck'et, *v. t. Stock Gambling.* **1.** To deal with (an order) in or as in a bucket shop.

2 To cheat; to swindle. *Slang.*

buck'et, *v. i.* To do a bucket-shop business. *U. S.*

bucket engine. A water-power machine consisting of an endless chain carrying buckets and running over sprocket wheels, for use with a somewhat high fall of small volume.

bucket shop. An office or a place where facilities are given for making bets in the form of orders or options based on current exchange prices of stocks, grain, petroleum, etc., but without any actual buying or selling of the property, stocks, grain, etc. Bucket-shop transactions are legally wagers, and the maintaining of a bucket shop is generally made an offense by statute.

bucket wheel. A wheel having buckets attached to its rim, or to a rope or chain passing over it, as for raising water.

buck'eye' (bŭk'ī'), *n.* **1.** Any of several American trees of the genus *Æsculus*, esp. *Æ. glabra.* See ÆSCULUS.

2 [*cap.*] A native of Ohio. *Colloq., U. S.*

3. *Naut.* A two-masted, triangular-sailed, flat-bottomed, centerboard vessel peculiar to Chesapeake Bay; — called also *bugeye.*

Buckeye (*Æsculus glabra*). Leaf and Fruit. (1/12)

4. An American butterfly (*Junonia cœnia*). * See JUNONIA.

buck'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having bad or speckled eyes.

buck fever. Excitement at the sight of game, such as often unnerves a novice in hunting. *Colloq.*

buck'horn' (bŭk'hôrn'), *n.* **1.** The horn of a buck.

2. = DEERHORN, 2.

buckhorn plantain. Any of several plantains whose leaves suggest a buck's horns, esp., *Plantago coronopus* and *P. lanceolata* of Europe, and *P. aristata* of the United States.

buck'hound' (bŭk'hound'), *n.* A hound for hunting deer.

buck'ie (-ĭ), *n.* A large spiral marine shell, esp. the common whelk. See WHELK. *Scot.*

buck'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUCK, to soak in lye, to wash. Hence, a quantity bucked at one time; also, the liquid used. **bucking kier,** *Manuf.*, a large circular boiler, or kier, used in bleaching. — **b. stool,** a washing block.

buck'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUCK, to break up. **bucking iron,** *Mining*, a broad-faced hammer for bucking ores; a bucker. — **b. plate.** = BUCKPLATE.

buck'le (bŭk'l), *n.* [ME. *bocle* buckle, boss of a shield, OF. *bocle*, F. *boucle*, boss of a shield, ring, fr. L. *buccula* a little cheek or mouth, dim. of *bucca* cheek; this boss or knob resembling a cheek.] **1.** A device for uniting two loose ends, as of a belt or strap, consisting of a frame fixed to one end and holding the other end, which is passed through the frame by a catch of some kind, commonly by a tongue which goes through a hole in the end.

2. An ornamental device resembling a buckle as above, used chiefly by women to adorn the hair, waistband, shoes, etc.

3. [Cf. BUCKLE to bend.] A distortion, as a bulge, bend, kink, or twist in a beam web, a tube, a sheet of metal, a saw blade, etc.

4. A curl of hair, esp. a kind of crisp curl formerly worn; also, the state of being curled. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> Earlocks in tight *buckles* on each side of a lantern face. *Irving*
>
> Lets his wig lie in *buckle* for a whole half year. *Addison.*

5. A contorted expression, as of the face. *Rare.*

6. An iron loop for fastening a mill saw to its frame.

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bub'by, *n.*, bubby **bush.** The strawberry shrub.

bub'ble. Bubble. *Ref. Sp.*

bub'bled Bubbled. *Ref. Sp.*

bu'bon-al'gi-a (bū'bŏn-ăl'jĭ-*a*), *n* [NL.; Gr. βουβών groin + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the groin.

bubukle, *n.* A term (evidently a combination of *bubo* and *carbuncle*) put into the mouth of Fluellen in Shakespeare's "Henry V." (III. vi. 108). *Obs.*

bu'bu-lin, bu'bu-line (bū'bū-lĭn), *n.* [L. *bubulus* of cattle, fr. *bos* ox.] *Chem.* A supposed substance in the dung of cattle and other beasts, to which the virtues of the dung, as used in calico printing, have been ascribed. See DUNG, *v. t.*, 2.

buc. † BUCK.

bucan. Var. of BUCCAN.

buc'a-nier' (bŭk'*a*-nēr'). Var. of BUCCANEER.

‖ bu'ca-ro (bōō'kā-rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōs). [Sp. Cf. BUCCHERO.] A jug of rough earthenware, esp. one of dark clay, such as is used in parts of South America and in Spain.

buc'ca. (bŭk'*a*), *n.* [Corn.] *Cornish* A hobgoblin or bogle. **b** A stupid person.

buc'ca-neer'ish. *a.* See -ISH.

buc'cate (bŭk'ĕt), *a.* [L. *bucca* cheek.] Having protuberant cheeks.

‖ buc'che-ro (bōōk'kā-rō), *n.*; *pl.*-KI (-rē). [It.] *Archæol.* A bucchero vessel or bucchero ware See BUCCHERO, *a.* Also called **buc'che-ro ne'ro** (nā'rō) [*It. nero* black]. [BUCCINA.]

buc'cin (bŭk'sĭn), *n.* [F.] = **buc'ci-na** (bŭk'sĭ-nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L. *bucina, buccina*, a crooked horn or trumpet.] *Music.* An ancient trumpet; originally, an ox or cow horn.

Buc'co, *n.* [See BUCHU.] a *Bot.* Syn. of HARTOGIA a. b *Pharm.* [*l. c.*] Var. of BUCHU.

buc'co-la'bi-al, *a.* [*bucco-* + *labial.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the cheeks and lips.

buc'co-lin'gual, *a.* [*bucco-* + *lingual.*] Pertaining to the mouth and tongue.

buc'co-phar-yn'ge-al, *a.* Of or pert. to mouth and pharynx.

buc'cra. Var. of BUCKRA.

buc'cu-la (bŭk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *bucca* cheek.] Double chin.

Buc'cu-la'trix (-lā'trĭks), *n.* [NL.] A genus of tineid moths. See APPLE BUCCULATRIX.

buce † BUSS.

Bu-cel'las (bū-sĕl'ăs), *n.* [From *Bucellas*, a village near Lisbon.] A Portuguese white wine.

Bu'cer-o-ti'næ (bū'sẽr-ō-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily comprising all the hornbills except the ground hornbills.

buch † BOW.

Bu-chan'an (bū-kăn'ăn; bū-), *a. & n.* [Fr. *Buchanan* County, Iowa.] See GLACIAL PERIOD.

Buchan Bullers. = BULLERS OF BUCHAN.

Buch'an-ite (bŭk'ăn-īt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A member of an extinct sect, followers of Elspeth Simpson (1738-91), wife of Robert Buchan, a Scotch enthusiast who believed herself to be the woman of Rev. xii. The Buchanites were Adventists, did not marry, lived in common, and worked little, refusing all wages.

buchement. † AMBUSHMENT.

bucher. † BUTCHER.

Bu-chlo'ë (bū-klō'ē), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βοῦς ox + χλόη green herb.] *Bot.* Syn. of BULBILIS

buch'olz-ite (bŭk'ōlz-īt), *n.* [After C. F. *Bucholz*, German chemist.] *Min.* = FIBROLITE.

bucht (bōōkt). Scot. form of BOUGHT, a fold.

buck, *n* [See BEECH, *n.*] The beech tree or mast. *Scot.*

buck ague. = BUCK FEVER.

buck beer. Book beer. [bucks.]

buck'er, *n.* A horse or mule that

buck'er-els, *n. pl.* An old English game. *Obs. or Hist.*

bucket fever. *Med.* Dengue.

buck'et-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

buck'et-y (-ĭ), *n* [Corrupt. of *buckwheat.*] Paste used to dress weavers' webs.

Buckeye State. Ohio; — from the buckeye trees there.

buck finch. The chaffinch.

buck grass. A common club moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*).

buckhorn brake *or* **fern.** The royal fern.

buckhorn sight. A rear sight with a deep notch; formerly used on the Springfield rifle.

buck'ish, *a.* Dandified; foppish. — **buck'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **buck'ish-ness,** *n.*

buck'jump', *n.* = 7th BUCK.

buck'jump', *v. i.* = 5th BUCK, 2. — **buck'jump'er,** *n.*

buck knees. Knees inclining inwards. *Horseman's Cant.*

buck'l. Buckle. *Ref. Sp.*

buck'land-ite (bŭk'lănd-īt), *n.* [After Dr. W. *Buckland*, English geologist.] *Min.* A variety of epidote; also, a variety of the related mineral allanite.

buck'led. Buckled. *Ref. Sp.*

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7. In the manufacture of white lead, one of the thin open-work plates of lead, sometimes buckle-shaped, which are exposed to the action of carbonic acid.

buck'le (bŭk''l), *v. t.;* BUCK'LED (-'ld), BUCK'LING. [ME. *boclen*, F. *boucler*. See BUCKLE, *n.*] **1.** To fasten or confine with a buckle or buckles; as, to *buckle* a harness.

2. To prepare for action; to apply with vigor and earnestness; — generally used reflexively.

Cartwright *buckled* himself to the employment. *Fuller*

3. To join closely; specif.: **a** To grapple with. *Obs.* **b** To marry. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

4. [See BUCKLE, *v. i.*, 3.] To bend; to cause to kink, or to become distorted.

buck'le, *v. i.* [Cf. BUCKLE to fasten with a buckle.] **1.** To equip or prepare for a contest or undertaking, as, orig., by buckling on the armor; hence, to apply one's self with vigor; — often used with *to* or *down to*. "As we *buckled* down to work like men." *Hamlin Garland.*

To make our sturdy humor *buckle* thereto. *Barrow.*

2. To join in close fight, to struggle; grapple; contend; — now usually with *with*.

In single combat thou shalt *buckle* with me. *Shak.*

3. [Perh. a different word; cf. D. *bukken* to bow, stoop, Dan. *bukke*, which are akin to E. *bow* to bend; but cf. also F. *boucler* to bulge (of a wall).] To bend permanently; to become distorted; to bow; curl; kink.

Buckled with the heat of the fire like parchment. *Pepys*

4. To bend or twist out of its own plane, as a wall, or the web of a girder.

5. To yield; to give way; to be subservient. *Obs.*

6. To marry. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

buck'led (bŭk''ld), *p. a.* Bent, crinkled, or wavy.

buckled plate, *Building*, a form of iron plate, generally square or oblong, slightly convex in the middle with a flat rim, used for flooring, etc.

buck'ler (bŭk'lẽr), *n.* One that buckles, as a device in a printing press that turns back the edges of sheets of paper.

buck'ler (bŭk'lẽr), *n.* [ME *bocler*, OF. *boceler*, F. *bouclier*, a shield with a boss, from OF. *bocle*, *boucle*, boss. See BUCKLE, *n.*] **1.** A kind of shield, of various shapes and sizes, worn on one of the arms (usually the left) to protect the front of the body. In the sword and *buckler* play of the Middle Ages in England, the *buckler* was a small shield, generally round and held by a handle at arm's length, and used, not to cover the body, but to stop or parry blows.

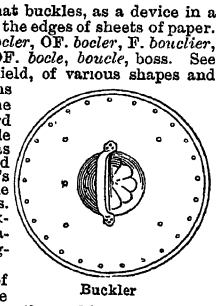

Buckler

2. **a** One of the large bony external plates found on many ganoid fishes. **b** The anterior segment of the shell of trilobites.

3. *Naut.* A block or shutter of wood or iron made to fit a hawse hole or other opening, to confine the packing and prevent water from entering when the vessel pitches.

4 A crab whose shell is sufficiently firm to give only slightly under the fingers; — also *buckrum*. *Local, U. S.*

buck'ler, *v. t.* **1.** To shield; to defend.

Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right,
Now *buckler* falsehood with a pedigree? *Shak.*

2. To ward (blows). *Obs.* *Shak.*

buckler fern. Any fern of the genus *Dryopteris*; — so called from the shape of the indusium. Also *shield fern*.

buckler mustard. A plant of the genus *Biscutella*, with yellow flowers like those of mustard. The open valves of the pod resemble twin shields or bucklers.

Buck'ley-a (bŭk'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after S. B. *Buckley*, American botanist.] A genus of santalaceous shrubs of a single species, *B distichophylla*, native of the southern United States, where it is very rare. It has opposite leaves and branches, small greenish flowers, and an oily nutlike drupe.

buck'ling (bŭk'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. BUCKLE to bend.] *Founding.* Scabs on a casting due to too much slicking and lack of venting. *Bolland.*

buck'o (bŭk'ō), *n.; pl.* BUCKOES (-ōz). [Cf. BUCK a gay young fellow.] A blustering, bullying fellow; a bully; — chiefly of men who domineer over employees or subordinates.

buck'plate' (-plāt'), *n., or* **bucking plate.** *Mining.* A flat plate of chilled cast iron upon which ores are bucked.

buck'ra (bŭk'rȧ), *n.* [In the language of the Calabar coast, *buckra* means "demon, a powerful and superior being." *J. L. Wilson.*] A white man; — used by negroes of the African coast, West Indies, etc. *Southern U. S. & West Indies.*

buck'ra, *a.* White; white man's; strong; good; as, *buckra* yam, a white yam.

buck'ram (bŭk'rȧm), *n.* [ME. *bokeram*, *bougeren*, OF *boqueran*, F. *bougran;* cf. MHG. *buckeram*, LL. *buchuranus*, *boquerannus*, It. *bucherame;* of uncertain origin; perh. orig. fr. the same source as *barracan*, influenced by E. *buck*, G. *bock*.] **1.** Formerly, a fabric of fine linen or cotton for wearing apparel, etc.

2. A coarse cloth of linen or hemp, stiffened with size or glue, used in garments to keep them in shape, for wrappers to cover merchandise, for binding books, etc.

3. A buckram bag used by lawyers. *Obs.*

4. Stiffness; precise formality; starchiness of manner.

5. [Cf. RAMSON.] *Bot.* = RAMSON.

buck'ram, *a.* **1.** Made of buckram; as, a *buckram* suit.

2. Stiff; precise. "*Buckram* dames." *Brooke.*

buck'ram, *v. t.;* BUCK'RAMED (-rȧmd); BUCK'RAM-ING To strengthen with buckram; to stiffen. "His *buckramed* habit of clerical decorum." *Hawthorne.*

buck'saw' (bŭk'sô'), *n.* A saw set in a frame and used for sawing wood on a sawbuck, or sawhorse.

buck'shot' (bŭk'shŏt'), *n.* A coarse leaden shot, larger than swan shot, used in hunting large game. See SHOT, *n., Table.*

buck'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a buck.

2. A strong leather, usually yellowish or grayish in color, made soft and pliable by dressing with oil or brains.

3. Hence: **a** A person clothed in buckskin, esp. [*cap.*], an American soldier of the Revolutionary War. **b** *pl.* Breeches made of buckskin. **c** A buckskin horse. *Western U. S.* **d** A buckskin-colored horse. *Western U. S.*

4. Buckskin cloth.

buck'skin', *a.* Made of buckskin, or having the color of buckskin; as, a *buckskin* pony.

buckskin cloth. A species of cream-white, closely woven woolen cloth.

buck'stay' (bŭk'stā'), *n.* Either of two connected girders used one on each side of the masonry structure of a furnace or flue to take the thrust of an arch; also, any girder similarly used as a stay.

Buck'tail' (-tāl'), *n. U. S. Hist.* An adherent of a political faction which sprang up in New York about 1815, and opposed the administration of Governor De Witt Clinton; — so called in allusion to the tail of a buck worn in the hat by some members of the Tammany Society of the same political faith as Governor Clinton's opponents.

buck'thorn' (-thôrn'), *n.* **a** Any shrub or tree of the genus *Rhamnus*, some species of which have thorny branches. **b** A sapotaceous tree of the southern United States (*Bumelia lycioides*).

buck'tooth' (-tooth'), *n.* Any tooth that juts out.

When he laughed, two white *buck-teeth* protruded. *Thackeray*

buck'wash' (-wŏsh'), *v. t. & i.* To wash in buck, or lye.

buck'wash'er (-ẽr), *n.*

buck'wheat' (-hwēt'), *n.* [*buck* a beech tree (see BEECH) + *wheat;* akin to D. *boekweit*, G. *buchweizen*.] **1.** A polygonaceous herb of the genus *Fagopyrum*, esp. the Asiatic *F. fagopyrum*, widely cultivated as a food plant, thriving even on poor soils. It has alternate, cordate leaves and clusters of small white flowers yielding a good quality of honey

2. The triangular seed of this plant ground into flour and used extensively in the United States for pancakes. Though less nutritious than wheat, it is superior to rice.

3 Sorghum. *Eng.*

buckwheat coal. A size of anthracite coal. See COAL.

bu-col'ic (bū-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *bucolicus*, Gr. *βουκολικός*, fr. *βουκόλος* cowherd, herdsman, the first part of which is akin to E. *cow*.] Of or pertaining to the life and occupation of a shepherd; pastoral; rustic.

Syn. — See RURAL.

bucolic diæresis *or* **diæresis,** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.*, in the dactylic hexameter, a diæresis occurring after the fourth foot; — so called from its common use in pastoral poetry.

bu-col'ic, *n.* [L. *bucolicôn* poëma.] **1.** A pastoral poem; an eclogue or idyl; as, the *Bucolics* of Theocritus.

2. A writer of pastoral poetry.

3 A rustic, a farmer. *Humorous*

bu-cra'ni-um (bū-krā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NIA (-nĭ-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *βουκράνιον* ox head.] A sculptured ornament representing an ox skull adorned with wreaths, etc., used esp. on Roman altars and on the frieze in the Roman Ionic and Corinthian orders.

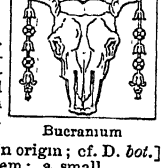

Bucranium

bud (bŭd), *n.* [ME. *budde*, of uncertain origin; cf. D. *bot.*] **1.** *Bot.* An undeveloped shoot or stem; a small axillary or terminal protuberance on the principal axis of a plant, consisting of rudimentary foliage or floral leaves in successive layers overarching the apex of the vegetative cone. Buds are often protected by specialized outer leaves (bud scales), or by a coating of resin or of hairs.

Terminal and Axillary Buds of Horse-chestnut.

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* A protuberance of a part of the body of an organism, which develops into a new organism, subsequently separating off or remaining attached; a gemma. See GEMMATION; HYDRA, *Illust.*

3. *Anat.* Any structure or organ likened to a bud, as a tactile corpuscle.

bud, *v. i.;* BUD'DED; BUD'DING. **1.** To put forth or produce buds; to develop, as a bud, into a flower or shoot, hence, to be like a bud in youth and freshness, or growth and promise.

2. To begin to grow, or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn.

Syn. — Sprout, germinate, blossom.

bud, *v. t.* **1.** To put forth as buds; to cause to bud.

Where prickly turze *buds* lavish gold. *Keats*

2. *Hort.* To graft by inserting a bud from one plant into an opening in the bark of another. Budding is the usual form of graftage with nursery stock.

bud brush. A half-shrubby asteraceous perennial of the western United States (*Artemisia spinescens*) valuable as a forage plant in sheep ranges.

bud'dage (bŭd'ăj), *n. Hort.* The art or process of budding. See BUD, *v. t.*, 2. *L. H. Bailey.*

Bud'dha (bōōd'ȧ), *n.* [Skr. *buddha* wise, sage, fr. *budh* to know.] The title of an incarnation of self-abnegation, virtue, and wisdom, or a deified religious teacher of the Buddhists, esp. Gautama Siddartha or Sakya Sinha (or Muni), the founder of Buddhism. Cf. ADI BUDDHA, DHYANI BUDDHA.

An Image of Buddha.

In reading the Pali Scriptures one is impressed with the strong personal influence exercised by the *Buddha* over the hearts of his followers. He was regarded, not as a mere formulator of dry metaphysical propositions, but as a very wise and compassionate friend of his fellow men. He was full of tact, and all his ways were ways of peace. *Henry Clarke Warren.*

Bud'dhism (bōōd'ĭz'm; 277), *n.* The religion based upon the doctrine originally taught by the Hindu sage Gautama Siddartha, surnamed Buddha, "the awakened or enlightened," in the 6th century B. C., and adopted by a large part of the inhabitants of central and eastern Asia and the Indian islands. Buddha's teaching is believed to have been atheistic. It presents release from existence (a beatific enfranchisement, *Nirvana*) as the greatest good. Nirvana is only to be attained by escape from the causal nexus, or *Karma*, whereby the unenlightened are doomed to endless rebirths (see TRANSMIGRATION). Buddha's "Four Truths" are: (1) that life is sorrow; (2) that the cham of reincarnation results from desire; (3) that the only escape is through annihilation of desire; (4) that the way of escape is the "Eightfold Path" of right belief, right resolve, right word, right act, right life, right effort, right thinking, right meditation. Buddha denied the special virtue of caste, ritualism, and asceticism, and insisted upon the necessity of pity, kindliness, and patience, for salvation.

Bud'dhist (bōōd'ĭst), *n.* An adherent of Buddhism

Bud'dhist, *a.* Of or pertaining to Buddha or Buddhism.

bud'ding, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUD. Specif.: *vb. n., Bot. & Zoöl.*, gemmation.

bud'dle (bŭd''l; *dial* bōōd''l), *n.* [E. dial., to cleanse ore, also a vessel for this purpose; cf. G. *butteln* to shake.] *Mining.* An apparatus, esp. an inclined trough or plane, where stamped ore is concentrated by running water which washes out the lighter and less valuable portions.

bud'dle, *v. t. Mining* To wash (ore) in a buddle.

Bud'dle-ia (bŭd'lĕ-ȧ; bŭd-lē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Adam *Buddle* (d. 1715), English botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of loganiaceous shrubs or trees with opposite leaves and terminal clusters of yellow or violet tetramerous flowers. The species are natives of tropical America, Asia, and Africa.

Bude' burn'er (būd'). [From *Bude*, in Cornwall, the residence of Sir G Gurney, the inventor.] A burner consisting of two or more concentric Argand burners (the inner rising above the outer) and a central tube by which oxygen gas or common air is supplied.

budge (bŭj), *v. i.;* BUDGED (bŭjd); BUDG'ING. [F. *bouger* to stir, move (akin to Pr. *bojar*, *bolegar*, to stir, move, It. *bulicare* to boil, bubble), fr. L. *bullire*. See BOIL, *v. i.*] To move off; to stir; to walk away; specif., usually with a negative, to give way resistingly.

I 'll not *budge* an inch, boy *Shak.*

These playthings can do our race great harm, and when these come we must *budge*. *J. Fiske*

budge, *v. t.* To move or stir (something heavy, resistant, or inert) "An ancient bureau which I have no power in me to *budge* an inch." *Scribner's Mag.*

budge, *a.* [Cf. BUDGE, *v.*] Brisk; jocund. *Obs. or Dial.*

budge, *n.* [Cf. ME. *bouge* bag, OF. *boge*, *bouge*, and E. *budget*.] A kind of fur prepared from lambskin dressed with the wool outward.

budge, *a.* **1.** Lined or trimmed with budge, as a scholar's gown; hence, scholastic. "*Budge* gowns." *Milton.*

2. Austere or stiff, like scholastics; pompous.

Those *budge* doctors of the stoic fur. *Milton*

budge bachelor. One of a company clothed in long gowns trimmed with budge, who formerly accompanied the lord mayor of London in his inaugural procession.

budg'er-ee-gah' } (bŭj'ẽr-ē-gä'; -gär'), *n.* [Native name.]
budg'er-i-gar' }

The zebra parrakeet.

budg'et (bŭj'ĕt; -ĭt; 7, 151), *n.* [ME. *bogett*, *bouget*, F. *bougette* bag, wallet, dim. of OF. *boge*, *bouge*, leather bag, fr. L. *bulga*, a Gallic word; cf. OIr. *bolc*, Gael *bolg*. Cf. BULGE, BOUGET.] **1.** A pouch or wallet, esp. of leather *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. Specif.: **a** A skin or leather bottle. *Obs.* **b** A luggage boot in a carriage. **c** A leather socket for a carbine butt, used by some cavalry on the march. **d** A tiler's pocket for holding nails. **e** *Her.* = WATER BOUGET.

3. A bag or sack with its contents; hence, a stock or store; an accumulation; as, a *budget* of inventions.

4. The annual financial statement which the British Chancellor of the Exchequer submits in behalf of the ministers to the House of Commons for approval. It comprehends a general view of the finances of the country, with the proposed financial measures for the ensuing year. Also, the financial condition shown by such a statement, or the measures proposed in it. Sometimes, a similar statement in other countries or of a quasi-public body.

budg'et, *interj.* [Origin uncertain.] An exclamation enjoining secrecy; — used with *mum*. *Shak.*

In his head at once again are word and wink,
Mum here and *budget* there. *R Browning.*

budg'et-a-ry (bŭj'ĕ-tă-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to a financial budget.

bud moth. Any of several species of moths that destroy the buds of fruit trees; esp., *Tmetocera ocellana* and *Ecdcopsis malana* of the apple tree.

bud rudiment. *Bot.* The primordium of a shoot or branch.

bud scale. *Bot.* One of the scalelike leaves which form the external covering of a bud in winter. They often have dense coatings of hair, gum, or resin.

bud variation. *Hort.* A marked deviation from the normal

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buckle beggar. A hedge priest.

buckle chain. A swivel chain.

buck'ling, *n.* See 1st -LING.

buck'ling (bŭk'lĭng), *n.* [G. *bückling.*] *Com.* A large fat herring salted and smoked.

buck'lum, *n.* = 2d BUCKLER, 4.

buck mast. Beech mast. *Obs.*

buckone, *also* **buccoon,** *n.* [It. *boccone* mouthful, fr. *bocca* mouth.] A morsel. *Obs.*

buck'pot', *n.* A kind of clay cooking pot made in British Guiana. *Cent. Dict.* [shire]

Bucks *Abbr.* Buckingham-

bucks'beard', *n.* Goatsbeard.

buck'sheesh, buck'shish. Vars. of BAKSHEESH.

buck's'-horn', *n.* **a** The buckhorn plantain. **b** The buck grass. **c** The swine's-cress.

buck'skinned' (bŭk'skĭnd'), *a* Clad or dressed in buckskin.

buck'some. † BUXOM.

buck'stall' (bŭk'stôl'), *n.* A tool or net to take deer

buckt. Bucked. *Ref. Sp.*

buckthorn barbed wire fencing, *or* **buckthorn strip fencing** Fencing of a steel band or ribbon with saw-tooth barbs

buck'u. Var. of BUCHU.

buck'wag'on, *n.* A buckboard.

buck'wheat'er, *n.* A greenhorn at lumbering. *Slang, U. S.*

buckwheat tree = TUTI.

buck'y. Var. of BUCKIE.

buclere. † BUCKLER.

bu-col'i-cal, *a.* Bucolic

bu-col'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of BUCOLIC

Bu-cor'vus (bū-kôr'vŭs), *n.* [NL.; *Buceros* + *Corvus.*] *Zoöl* An exclusively African genus consisting of the ground hornbills, differing from the other hornbills in their longer legs and terrestrial habits It constitutes a subfamily Bucorvinæ (bū'kôr-vī'nē).

bu-crane' (bū-krān'; bū'krān), *n.* [Cf. F. *bucrane.* See BUCRANIUM.] A bucranium.

bud (bŏōd). Var. of BOOD. *Scot*

bud, *n.* [Cf. BODE a bid.] *Obs. Scot.* A gift, esp. a bribe — *v. t* To bribe.

bu'da (bōō'dȧ), *n.* The Italian millet. *Afghanistan.*

bud'da, bud'dah (bŭd'ȧ), *n.* [Native name.] An Australian myoporaceous forage plant (*Pholidia mitchelli*), having seeds which are eaten by emus.

bud'ded, *pret. & p. p.* of BUD.

Buddh (bŏōd) Var. of BUDDHA.

Bud'dha-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

Bud'dha-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

bud'dhi (bŏōd'ē), *n* [Skr.] *Theosophy.* The soul, or discernment, constituting with *atman* and *manas* the trinity of elements comprised in the immortal being of man

Bud'dhic (-ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Buddha.

Bud-dhis'tic (bŏōd-ĭs'tĭk), **Buddhis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to Buddhism; Buddhist.

Bud'dir al Bud'door (bŏōd'ẽr ăl bŏōd'ōōr) Var. of BADRUL-BUDUR.

bud'dle. † BOODLE. [buddles

bud'dler (bŭd'lẽr), *n* One that

budel. † BEADLE.

buden. Obs. pret. pl. of BID.

budge, *n. Obs. Slang.* A thief. Also, *a*, thieving.

budge barrel. *Mil.* A small barrel with only one head, the other end being closed by a piece of leather, drawn together with strings like a purse, — formerly used for carrying powder or small cartridges from the magazine to the battery, in siege or seacoast service.

budge'ness, *n.* Sternness; severity. *Obs.* [budges.]

budg'er (bŭj'ẽr), *n.* One who

budg'er-ee (bŭj'ẽr-ē), *or* **betch'er-i** (bĕch'ẽr-ē), *a.* [Aboriginal Australian, Port Jackson dialect] Good; fine, handsome, or pretty, — a bush word. *New South Wales.*

budg'er-ow (bŭj'ẽr-ō), *n.* Also **budg'er-o.** [Hindi *bajrā*] A large, cumbrous, keelless barge, used on the Ganges.

budg'et-eer' (bŭj'ĕt-ēr'), *n.* One who makes up a budget.

budg'et-er, *n.* One who carries a wallet; a strolling player.

bud grafting. *Hort* Budding.

budg'y (bŭj'ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, budge, a kind of fur *Obs & R.*

Budh (bŏōd), *n.* = BUDDHA.

budj'er-i-gar' Var. of BUDGEREIGAH.

bud'let, *n.* See -LET.

bud-mash' (bŭd-mäsh'; bŭd'-mäsh), *n.* [Hind. *badma'āsh*; Per. *bad* evil + Ar. *ma'āsh* sustenance.] A bad character; a worthless fellow. *India.*

Bu-dor'cas (bū-dôr'kăs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *βοῦς* ox + *δορκάς* gazelle.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the yakin.

bud sport. = BUD VARIATION

bud'tha. Var. of BUDDA.

in the development of a shoot from the bud; a sport, as a red-flowered branch developed from a bud on a white-flowered plant. Numerous garden varieties have originated in this manner. The causes of bud variation are not clearly understood. See MUTATION, VARIATION.

bud worm. **a** The larva of a small noctuid moth (*Heliothis rhexiæ*) which eats into the buds and stalks of the tobacco plant. **b** The cotton-boll worm (*Heliothis armigera*), which does similar damage to tobacco plants.

buff (bŭf), *n.* [Formerly *buffe* buff, buffalo, F. *buffle* buffalo. See BUFFALO.] **1.** A buffalo; a wild ox. *Obs.*

2. A sort of superior leather prepared with a velvety or fuzzy finish from the skin of the buffalo, or of the ox, elk, etc., and dressed with oil, like chamois, — formerly much used for military coats, etc. See BUFFING.

3. A military coat made of buff leather.

4. The bare skin; as, to strip to the *buff*. *Colloq.*

5. *Mech.* A wheel covered with buff leather, muslin, etc., and used in polishing cutlery, spoons, etc.

6. A buff stick, also, a stick faced with cloth, velvet, or the like, to which polishing material is applied.

7. The color of buff; a saddened yellowish orange.

8. [*cap.*] *pl.* The old 3d regiment of the line in the British army, now the East Kent Regiment; — popularly so called from the former color of their facings.

9. *Med.* The grayish viscid substance constituting the buffy coat. See BUFFY COAT.

buff, *a.* Made of or like buff; of the color of buff.

buff, *v. t.;* BUFFED (bŭft); BUFF'ING. **1.** To polish with a buff. See 1st BUFF, 5.

2. To give a buff or velvety surface to (leather). See BUFFING, *n.*, 1.

3. To color or stain buff, as willow rods by boiling them before stripping.

buff, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *bufer* to cuff, buffet. See BUFFET a blow.] **1.** To strike. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To take, or deaden, the shock of, as a buffer.

buff, *n.* [Cf. OF. *bufe*. See BUFFET.] A buffet; a blow. *Obs.*, except in the phrase "blindman's *buff*."

Nathless so sore a *buff* to him it lent
That made him reel. *Spenser.*

buff, *a.* [Of uncertain etymol.] Firm; sturdy.

And for the good old cause stood *buff*. *Hudibras.*

buff, *v. i.* [Imitative. Cf. PUFF.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** To burst out, as into laughter; to stammer; stutter.

2. To whack or thump.

Head of Cape Buffalo. (1/15)

buf'fa-lo (bŭf'*a*-lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOES or -LOS (-lōz). [Sp. *búfalo* (cf. Pg. *bufalo*, It. *bufalo*, F. *buffle*), fr. L. *bubalus*, *bufalus*, a kind of African stag or gazelle; also, the buffalo or wild ox, fr. Gr. *βούβαλος* buffalo, prob. fr. *βοῦς* ox. See COW the animal; cf. BUFF the color, BUBALE.] **1.** Any of several species of wild ox, esp.: **a** The water buffalo (*Bos bubalus*), originally from India, but now domesticated and used as a draft animal in most of the warmer countries of the eastern continent. It is larger and less docile than the common ox, and is fond of marshy places and rivers. **b** The Cape buffalo (*B. caffer*), a large and very savage species of South Africa, said to be the most dangerous animal of Africa. **c** The American bison.

2. a Short for BUFFALO ROBE. **b** Buffalo horn. *Commercial Cant.* **c** Short for BUFFALO FISH.

3. *Cotton Manuf.* A leather hamper for carrying bobbins.

4. [*cap.*] A nickname of North Carolina coast dwellers.

buf'fa-lo-back' (-băk'), *n.* The common whitefish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*) of the Great Lakes.

buffalo berry. **a** The edible scarlet berry of either of two elæagnaceous shrubs of the western United States (*Lepargyrea argentea* and *L. canadensis*) having silvery foliage; — called also *rabbit berry*, *bullberry*. **b** Either of these shrubs; — called also *beef-suet tree*.

buffalo bird. Any of several small birds of the starling family, which perch upon buffaloes and cattle in search of parasites, and often warn them of danger, as those of the genera *Buphaga* and *Sturnopastor*.

buffalo bug. The carpet beetle (*Anthrenus scrophulariæ*).

buffalo chips. Dry dung of the buffalo, or bison, formerly much used for fuel on the plains of North America.

buffalo cholera. *Vet.* An epizoötic disease of the domestic buffalo, communicable to most domestic animals, except dogs. Also called *barbone*.

buffalo clover. Either of two species of clover (*Trifolium reflexum* and *T. stoloniferum*) found in the western United States throughout the former range of the bison.

buffalo cod. A large, coarse, marine food fish (*Ophiodon elongatus*) of the greenling family, of the Pacific coast.

buffalo currant. An ornamental hardy currant of the western United States (*Ribes aureum*) having fragrant yellow flowers and brown or black fruit.

buffalo dance. A dance of the plains Indians of North America imitative of the actions of the buffalo. It probably originated as a magic rite to insure plenty of buffalo.

buffalo fish. Any of several large fishes of the sucker family mostly found in the Mississippi valley. Some are important food fishes; esp., the common buffalo fish (*Ictiobus cyprinella*); the black buffalo (*I. urus*); the small-mouthed or white buffalo (*I. bubalus*); about Lake Champlain, the lake carp sucker (*Carpiodes thompsoni*).

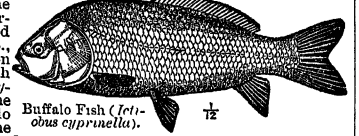

Buffalo Fish (*Ictiobus cyprinella*). 1/2

buffalo gnat. **a** Any of several small dipterous insects of the genus *Simulium*, allied to the black fly of the North. They are often so abundant as to do great damage, in the lower Mississippi valley, killing domestic animals by their innumerable bites. **b** The horn fly. See HORN FLY. *Local, U. S.*

buffalo grass. **1.** In the United States: **a** A low-growing dœcious grass (*Bulbilis dactyloides*) very common on the western plains or former feeding grounds of the bison. **b** Any species of *Bouteloua*, or grama grass.

Buffalo Grass. *a Bulbilis dactyloides*, *b Bouteloua oligostachya.*

2. In Australia, the grass *Stenotaphrum americanum*, introduced from the United States, and first noticed near Buffalo Creek in New South Wales.

buffalo moth. The larva of a carpet beetle.

buffalo nut. The oily drupaceous fruit of the rabbitwood (*Pyrularia pubera*); also, the shrub itself. Also called *elk nut* and *oil nut*.

buffalo pea. **a** The ground plum. **b** The American vetch *Vicia americana*.

buffalo robe. The skin of the American bison, prepared with the hair on; — formerly much used as a lap robe.

buff coat, *or* **buff'coat'** (bŭf'kōt'), *n.* **1.** A coat of buff leather; specif., a close short-sleeved military coat, worn for defense in the 17th century. Hence, a soldier.

2. = BUFFY COAT.

buffed (bŭft), *a.* Having a buffy coat or surface; buffy.

buffed leather, leather finished with a velvety or ooze surface by buffing.

buff'er (bŭf'ẽr), *n.* [Prop., a *striker*. See BUFFET a blow.]

1. *Mech.* **a** An elastic apparatus or fender, for deadening the jar caused by the collision of bodies; as, a *buffer* at the end of a railroad car or at the end of a piece of track. **b** A pad or cushion on the end of a fender, which receives the blow; a buffing apparatus.

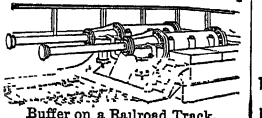

Buffer on a Railroad Track.

2. Anything serving to deaden a shock or to bear the brunt of opposing forces; as, a *buffer* state between two rival nations.

buff'er, *n.* [ME. *buffere* a stammerer, *boffen* to stammer.]

1. A stammerer. *Obs. Wycliffe.*

2. A fellow; — esp. used of an elderly man, and generally humorously or disparagingly.

"See those old *buffers*, bent and gray." *O. W. Holmes.*

buff'er, *n.* **1.** One who polishes with a buff.

2. A wheel for buffing; a buff.

3. A farrier's tool provided with a chisel blade to remove the clinch heads of nails and a point or prod to drive out nails embedded in the hoof.

buffer bar. The heavy iron bar in a railroad car which receives the impact of other cars.

buffer beam. A cross timber at the end of a railroad car.

buffer block. A block serving as a buffer.

buff'er-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* The head of a buffer, which receives the concussion, in railroad cars.

buf-fet' (bōō-fā'; bŭf'ĕt; *F.* bü'fĕ'; 277), *n.* [F. *buffet*; cf. LL. *bufetum*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A cupboard or set of shelves, either movable or fixed at one side of a room, for the display of plate, china, etc.; a sideboard

Not when a gilt *buffet*'s reflected pride
Turns you from sound philosophy aside. *Pope*

2. (*pron.* bōō-fā'; bü'fĕ') A counter for refreshments; a restaurant at a railroad station, or place of public gathering.

3. A small stool; a footstool or hassock.

To fetch us a light *buffet*. *Towneley Myst.*

4. The cabinetwork of an organ inclosing the pipes.

buf'fet (bŭf'ĕt; -ĭt), *n* [ME. *buffet, boffet*, OF. *buffet* a slap in the face, a pair of bellows, fr. *buffe* blow, cf. F. *bouffer* to blow, puff; prob. akin to E. *puff*. For the meaning *slap, blow*, cf. F. *soufflet* a slap, *souffler* to blow. See PUFF, *v. i.*; cf. BUFFOON.] **1.** A blow with the hand; a slap; a cuff.

When on his cheek a *buffet* fell *Scott.*

2. A blow from any source, or that which affects like a blow, as the violence of winds or waves; a stroke; an adverse action; an affliction; a trial; adversity.

Fortune's *buffets* and rewards. *Shak*

buf'fet, *v. t.;* BUF'FET-ED; BUF'FET-ING. [ME *buffeten*, OF. *buffeter*. See the preceding noun.] **1** To strike with the hand or fist; to box; beat; cuff; slap.

They spit in his face and *buffeted* him. *Matt* xxvi. 67

2. To affect as with blows; to strike repeatedly; to strive with or contend against; as, to *buffet* the billows.

You are lucky fellows who can live in a dreamland of your own, instead of being *buffeted* about the world. *W. Black*

3. [Cf. BUFFER.] To muffle the clapper (of a bell).

buf'fet, *v. i.* **1.** To exercise or play at boxing; to strike; smite; strive; contend. "If I might *buffet* for my love." *Shak.*

2. To make one's way by blows or struggling.

Strove to *buffet* to land in vain. *Tennyson*

buf-fet' car (bōō-fā'; bü'fĕ'). A railroad car provided with a buffet, or luncheon compartment.

buff'ing (bŭf'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUFF, *v.* Hence: *n.*

1. The action of one that buffs; specif., act or process of removing the grain surface of leather to produce a soft, velvety, or ooze finish, this being formerly accomplished by working the grain side with a blunt knife on a beam, later by grinding off the surface with an emery wheel, and now usually by splitting it off with a machine (called a **buffing machine**) in a thin sheet.

2. The thin sheet of leather so split off; also, such sheets collectively. Buffing is a cheap grade of leather, it is largely used for bookbinding, ornamental purposes, etc.

buff jerkin. Orig., a buff-leather jacket, worn by soldiers under the corselet; afterward, a jacket or waistcoat, whether of leather or of a buff-colored cloth. *Obs.*

buf'fle (bŭf'l), *n.* [F. *buffle*. See BUFFALO.] **1. a** A buffalo. *Obs.* **b** The buffalehead duck.

2. A fool; a buffalehead. *Obs.*

buf'fle-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* [*buffle* + *head*.] **1.** A heavy, stupid fellow; a clown; fool. *Obs.*

2. A small North American duck (*Charitonetta albeola*), allied to the golden-eye; — so named from dense soft plumage which increases the apparent size of the head of the male bird. Also called *butterball*.

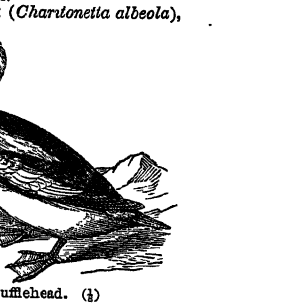

Buffalehead. (1/2)

buf'fle-horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* [*buffle* + *horn*.] A small rubiaceous tree (*Burchellia capensis*) of South Africa, having very hard, tough wood.

buf'foon, *or* **buf'font,** *n.* Also **buf'foon.** [F. *bouffante*.] A projecting covering of gauze or linen for a lady's breast, worn in the 18th century.

buf-foon' (bŭ-fōōn'; *accented* buf'foon *in 17th c.*), *n.* [F. *bouffon*, fr. It. *buffone*; akin to It. *buffo* puff of wind, as *a.*, comical, ridiculous, *buffa* vanity, nonsense, trick, *buffare* to puff, blow, F. *bouffer* to puff out, prob. of imitative origin. Cf. BUFFET a blow.] A man who makes a practice of amusing others by tricks, antic gestures, etc.; a droll; harlequin; clown; merry-andrew.

buf-foon', *a.* Belonging to, characteristic of, or like, a buffoon. "*Buffoon* stories." *Macaulay*

buf-foon', *v. i.* To act the part of a buffoon.

buf-foon', *v. t.* To treat with buffoonery; to ridicule.

buf-foon'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *bouffonnerie*.] The arts and practices of a buffoon, as low jests, ridiculous pranks, vulgar tricks and postures.

buff stick. *Mech.* A strip of wood covered with buff leather, used in polishing.

buff'-tipped' moth (bŭf'tĭpt'). A moth (*Pygæra bucephala*) whose caterpillars feed on the leaves of elm, beech, birch, oak, and fruit trees.

buff wheel. An emery wheel. Cf. 1st BUFF, *n.*, 5.

buff'y (bŭf'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of a buff, or somewhat buff, color.

2. *Physiol.* Pertaining to a buffy coat or its color.

buffy coat, the coagulated plasma of blood when the red corpuscles have so settled out that the coagulum appears nearly colorless.

Bu'fo (bū'fō), *n.* [L. *bufo, bufonis*, a toad.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A large genus of toads containing the common toads of America and Europe and the agua toad, etc. See TOAD, AGUA.

2. [*l. c.*] A black tincture used by alchemists. *Obs.*

Bu-fon'i-dæ (bū-fŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BUFO.] *Zoöl.* A large family of toads of the suborder Phaneroglossa. They have procœlous vertebræ without ribs, and no teeth.

bug (bŭg), *n.* [ME. *bugge*, fr. W. *bwg, bwgan*, hobgoblin, scarecrow, bugbear. Cf. BOGY.] **1.** A bugbear; bogy. *Obs.*

Sir, spare your threats:
The *bug* which you would fright me with I seek. *Shak*

2. a In popular language, an insect of almost any kind, esp. a beetle or an insect which creeps or crawls like a beetle; as, the lady*bug*, potato *bug*, etc.; but often, an animal of some other class which resembles an insect, such as a spider or a small crustacean; as, bait *bug*, pill *bug*, etc. Now mostly *Dial.* in Eng., but common in U. S.

This *bug* with gilded wings. *Pope*

b Specif.: The bedbug.

3. *Zool.* Any insect of the suborder Heteroptera; in a broader sense, any insect of the order Hemiptera.

bug, *v. i.;* BUGGED (bŭgd); BUG'GING. To search for or collect bugs, as for study or to destroy them. *Colloq.*

bug'a-boo' (bŭg'*a*-bōō'), *n.* [*bug* goblin + *boo*, interj.] An imaginary object of fright; a bugbear; a bogy.

The *bugaboo* of the liberals is the church party. *S. B. Griffin*

Syn. — Hobgoblin, goblin, specter, ogre, scarecrow.

bug'bane' (-bān'), *n.* A perennial ranunculaceous herb (*Cimicifuga racemosa*) with a large decompound basal leaf, and a wandlike raceme of white flowers supposed to be distasteful to insects. Also, any other species of this genus.

bug'bear' (-bâr'), *n.* [*bug* goblin + *bear* the animal.] Lit., a bear goblin; hence, something frightful, as a specter; anything imaginary that causes, or the name of which is used to excite, needless fear, as in children.

But, to the world no *bugbear* is so great
As want of figure and a small estate. *Pope.*

bug'bear', *v. t.* To alarm with idle fears.

bug'ger (bŭg'ẽr), *n.* [F. *bougre*, fr. LL. *Bulgarus*, a Bulgarian, also a heretic; — buggery was attributed to Bulgarian heretics.] **1.** A heretic; esp., an Albigensian. *Obs.*

2. One guilty of buggery or unnatural vice; a sodomite.

3. A wretch; — sometimes used playfully. *Low.*

bug'ger-y (-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *bougrerie, bogrerie*, heresy. See BUGGER.] Unnatural sexual intercourse; sodomy.

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bue. † BE, BOW.

Buech'ner's fun'nel (bük'nẽrz). *Chem.* A kind of porcelain funnel with a perforated false bottom, used in filtering.

buefs. Obs. pl. of BEEF.

buegle † BUGLE.

buel. † BOWEL.

buen. † BEEN, BEN.

bueth. † BETH.

buf Buff. *Ref. Sp.* [*Obs. Cant.*]

bufe, *n.* [Imitative.] A dog.

bufen † ABOVE.

bufet. † BUFFET.

buff (bŭf; bōōf), *n.* [Cf. BUFFER a slow-witted fellow.] A dull fellow; a buffer. *Colloq. & Obs. or Dial. Smollett.*

buff, *n.* [Cf It. *buffa*.] The chinpiece of the burgonet, pierced with breathing holes.

buff (bŭf; bōōf), *v. i. Dial. Eng. & Scot.* [Of imitative origin; cf. PUFF.] **1.** To stutter; stammer. **2.** To burst into laughter.

buff (bŭf), *interj.* An imitative exclamation, often contemptuous. — *n.* Nonsense; idle talk. *Scot.* — **buff nor baff,** *Obs.*, **buff nor stye,** (neither) one thing nor another. *Scot.*

‖ **buf'fa** (bōōf'*a*), *n. fem.; pl.* BUFFE (-fē). *Music.* [It See BUFFOON.] The comic actress in an opera. — *a.* Comic; farcical.

buffalo apple, buffalo bean. The ground plum.

buffalo bur *or* **burr.** = SAND BUR.

buffalo bush. = BUFFALO BERRY.

buffalo disease. = BUFFALO CHOLERA.

buffalo fly. = BUFFALO GNAT.

buffalo jack. The jurel *Caranx crysos*.

buffalo mange. Texas itch.

buffalo perch. **a** The fresh-water drumfish. **b** A buffalo fish.

buffalo tree hopper. See TREE HOPPER.

buffalo weed. The great ragweed.

buf'fel duck, buf'fel-head', etc. Vars. of BUFFLE DUCK, etc.

buffell. † BUFFLE.

buff'er (bŭf'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. dial. *buff* to bark gently.] *Obs. Cant or Slang.* **a** A dog. **b** A pistol.

buff'et-er, *n.* One who buffets; a boxer. *Johnson.*

buf'fet-ier' (bŭf'ĕt-ẽr'), *n.* Erroneous for BEEFEATER (in sense 2); — due to supposed etymological connection with 1st *buffet*.

buff'et-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUFFET.

buffian, *n.* A buffoon. *Obs.*

buff'in, *n.* [From resembling *buff* leather.] A sort of coarse stuff; as, *buffin* gowns. *Obs.*

buff'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUFF.

buffing apparatus, buffing block, etc = BUFFER, *n.*, 1, BUFFER BLOCK, etc.

Buff'ing-ton car'riage (bŭf'ĭng-tŭn). A mobile steel carriage for artillery, used in the United States army.

Buff'ing-ton - Cro'zier disappearing gun carriage (krō'zhẽr). See DISAPPEARING CARRIAGE.

buffle duck. The buffalehead.

buf'fle-head'ed, *a.* Dull; stupid. *Obs*

buf'fo (bōōf'fō), *n. masc.; pl.* BUFFI (-fē). [It. See BUFFOON.] A comic actor or singer in an opera. — **buf'fo,** *a.*

buf-foon'esque' (bŭ-fōōn'ĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE.

buf-foon'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

buf-foon'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Buffoonery.

buf-foon'ize, *v. i.* To play the buffoon.

buf-foon'ly, *a.* Low; vulgar. *R.*

bufolo † BUFFALO.

bu'fon-ite (bū'fŏn-īt), *n.* [L. *bufo* toad.] *Paleon.* A fossil consisting of the petrified teeth and palatal bones of pycnodont fishes; toadstone; — formerly supposed to have been formed in the head of a toad.

bug, *v. i.* To grow big; bulge; — generally used with *out*; as, its eyes *bugged out*. *Colloq.*, *U.S.*

bug'ga-low (bŭg'*a*-lō). Var of BAGGALA. [*Dial. Eng.*]

bug'gan, -gane. Vars. of BUGAN.

bug'gard, bug'gart. Var. of BOGGARD, BOGGART.

bugge. † BUG

buggell. † BOGGLE.

buggen. † BUY.

bugger. † BUYER.

bug'gi-ness, *n* See -NESS.

bug agaric. = FLY AGARIC.

bug'an (bŭg'*a*n; bōōg'-), *n.* [W. *bugan* a boggy.] A hobgoblin; evil spirit; ghost. *Dial. Eng.*

bug'bear'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

Bug Bible. See BIBLE.

buge. † BUDGE.

‖ **Bu'gel-kan'ne** (bü'gĕl-kän'ĕ), *n.* [G.] = PSEUDAMPHORA

bugen. † BOW.

bug'eye'. † BUCKEYE, 3.

bug'fish', *n.* The menhaden. *Local, U. S.*

bug'ga-low (bŭg'*a*-lō). Var of BAGGALA. [*Dial. Eng.*]

bug'gan, -gane. Vars. of BUGAN.

bug'gard, bug'gart. Var. of BOGGARD, BOGGART.

bugge. † BUG

buggell. † BOGGLE.

buggen. † BUY.

bugger. † BUYER.

bug'gi-ness, *n* See -NESS.

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bug'gy (bŭg'ĭ), *a.* [From BUG.] **1.** Infested or abounding with bugs; also, like or pertaining to a bug or bugs. **2.** Foolish or demented; scatter-brained. *Low Slang.*

bug'gy, *n.; pl.* -GIES (-ĭz). **1.** A light vehicle or carriage. The English buggy is a two-wheeled, usually one-horse, vehicle. That of India is distinguished by a hood. The American buggy has four wheels and may be drawn by either one or two horses. **2.** A small wagon or truck used for short transportations of heavy materials, as of coal in a mine, lumber, steel ingots, etc. **3.** The caboose of a freight train. *Local, U. S.*

American Box Buggy.

bug'gy-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who has charge of a truck or buggy, as in a rolling mill.

Bu'gin-vil-læ'a (bōō'gĭn-vĭ-lē'ȧ; *often* -vĭl'ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. *Buginvillæa* (so spelt by Commerson, the author of the genus), after L. A. de *Bougainville.*] *Bot.* A small genus of very ornamental tropical American nyctaginiaceous shrubs, commonly cultivated in greenhouses for the brilliant red or purple floral bracts; also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

bu'gle (bū'g'l), *n.* [F. *bugle;* cf. It. *bugola,* L. *bugillo.*] **a** Any menthaceous plant of the genus *Ajuga,* esp. *A. reptans,* a low European annual with spikes of blue flowers, adventive in the United States. **b** = BUGLEWEED.

bu'gle, *n.* [Cf. LL. *bugulus* a woman's ornament, G. *bügel* a bent piece of metal or wood, G. *bregen* to bend, which is akin to E. *bow* to bend.] An elongated glass bead, commonly black.

bu'gle, *a.* [From *bugle* a bead.] Like a bugle; adorned with bugles; also, jet black. "*Bugle* eyeballs." *Shak.*

bu'gle, *n.* [ME. *bugle* buffalo, buffalo's horn, OF. *bugle,* fr. L. *buculus* a young bullock, steer, dim. of *bos* ox. See cow the animal.] **1. a** A wild ox, esp. a buffalo. *Obs.* **b** A young bull. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** A horn used by hunters. **3.** *Music.* A brass or copper wind instrument, shorter and more conical than the trumpet, curved and sometimes keyed; — formerly much used in military bands, very rarely in the orchestra, but now superseded.

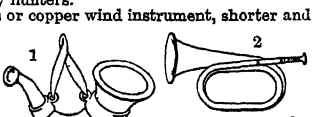
1 Huntsman's Bugle; 2 Military Bugle.

bu'gle, *v. t. & i.;* BU'GLED (-g'ld); BU'GLING (-glĭng). To give forth or sound by means of or like a bugle, also, to summon by a bugle call. "To *bugle* forth the rights of men." *Richard Hovey.*

bu'gled (bū'g'ld), *a.* Ornamented with bugles.

bugle horn. 1. A bugle.

One blast upon his *bugle horn*
Were worth a thousand men. *Scott.*

2. A drinking vessel made of a horn. *Obs.*

And drinketh of his *bugle horn* the wine. *Chaucer.*

bu'gler (bū'glẽr), *n.* **1.** One who plays on a bugle. **2.** A bellows fish. *Tasmania.*

bu'gle-weed' (bū'g'l-wēd'), *n.* Any mint of the genus *Lycopus,* esp. *L. virginicus,* which has mild narcotic and astringent properties, and is sometimes used as a remedy for hemorrhage.

bu'gloss (bū'glŏs), *n.; pl.* -ES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [F. *buglosse,* L. *buglossa, buglossus,* fr. Gr. *βούγλωσσος* oxtongue; *βοῦς* ox + *γλῶσσα* tongue.] **a** Any boraginaceous plant of the genus *Anchusa,* esp. *A. officinalis,* also called *oxtongue* and *alkanet.* **b** The German madwort (*Asperugo procumbens*).

bug'seed' (bŭg'sēd'), *n.* A chenopodiaceous annual herb (*Corispermum hyssopifolium*) of north temperate regions; — so called from its flat, oval seeds.

buhl (bōōl), **buhl'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* [From A. Ch. *Boulle,* a French carver in wood.] *Furniture.* Inlaid decoration, developed under Louis XIV. by André Charles Boulle the elder, in which tortoise shell, yellow metal, white metal, etc., are inlaid in cabinetwork, forming scrolls, cartouches, etc. Also, an article so decorated.

buhl and counter, decorative work in which a material is divided into two parts by sawing out a pattern, and each part is made complete again by inlay.

buhr (bûr), *n.* Siliceous rock; also, a whetstone. See BURR, BUHRSTONE.

buhr'stone', **burr'stone'** (bûr'stōn'), *n.* [Cf. BUR a rough seed vessel.] Any siliceous rock used as a material for millstones, esp. a rock of a cellular structure found in the Eocene system. Also, a millstone cut from such rock.

☞ Etymologically *burrstone* or *burstone* is preferable; but in usage this word is generally spelt *buhrstone.*

build (bĭld), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* BUILT (bĭlt), or, *Archaic,* BUILD'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUILD'ING. [ME. *builden, bilden,* AS. *byldan* to build, fr. *bold* house, also *botl;* cf. Icel. *bōl* farm, abode, Dan. *bol* small farm, OSw. *bol, bōle,* house, dwelling, fr. root of Icel. *būa* to dwell; akin to E. *be, bower, boor.*] **1.** To erect or construct, as an edifice or fabric of any kind; to form by uniting materials into a regular structure; to fabricate; make; raise; rear.

Nor aught availed him now
To have *built* in heaven high towers. *Milton.*

2. To shape or fashion; as, to *build* materials into an edifice.

The Lord God *builded* the rib . . . in to a woman
Wyclife (*Gen.* ii. 22).

3. To construct after the manner of a builder of an edifice or for an end analogous to his; to fashion or frame according to a systematic plan or by a definite process, to create; as, to *build* up a mold; to *build* a reputation; to *build* up an organic body from inorganic matter. "*Build* the lofty rime." *Milton.*

4. To raise or place on a foundation; to establish.

Who *builds* his hopes in air of your good looks. *Shak.*

5. To increase and strengthen; to increase the power and stability of; to settle, or establish, and preserve; — frequently with *up;* as, to *build* up one's constitution.

I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to *build* you up. *Acts* xx 32

6. *Games.* To form (as a numerical combination) or to raise (a denomination); as, in cassino, to *build* a five by combining a two with a three, or, in logomachy, to *build* a word by assembling letters.

Syn. — Erect, construct, raise, found, frame.

to build a chapel, *Naut.,* to chapel a ship. See CHAPEL, *v. t.*

— **to b. up. a** To build or erect; hence, to rebuild; also, to develop; as, to *build up* an impoverished community; to *build up* a new country. **b** To obstruct or close in by building; as, to *build up* a doorway or window

build (bĭld), *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act, exercise the art, or practice the business, of building something; as, the birds are *building.*

He *builded* better than he knew;
The conscious stone to beauty grew. *Emerson.*

2. To rest or depend, as on a foundation; to ground one's self or one's hopes or opinions upon something deemed reliable; to rely; as, to *build* on the aid of others.

3. To develop; to arise; to work efficiently.

A blister *build* upon that traitor's tongue *Robert Greene.*

build, *n.* **1.** Form or mode of construction; general figure; make; as, the *build* of a ship, or of a horse.

The circle has a certain nature, a structure, a make, a *build,* whereby, for instance, you distinguish it from an oval or a square. *Josiah Royce.*

2. *Games.* A combination, as of cards, formed by building.

3. *Masonry.* A vertical joint.

build'er (bĭl'dẽr), *n.* One who builds or oversees building operations; one whose occupation is to build, as a carpenter, a shipwright, or a mason, specif., one who undertakes the supervision of all the arts and trades involved in building operations.

In the practice of civil architecture, the *builder* comes between the architect who designs the work and the artisans who execute it. *Eng Cyc.*

builder's jack. a A bracket which rests on a window sill and projects outside to stand or sit upon in repairing a window; also, a bracket fastened to a wall to support a scaffold. **b** A jack, as a jackscrew, used by builders.

builder's knot. A clove hitch. See KNOT, 1.

build'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making, erecting, or establishing.

Hence it is that the *building* of our Sion rises no faster. *Bp Hall.*

2. That which is built; specif.: **a** As now generally used, a fabric or edifice, framed or constructed, designed to stand more or less permanently, and covering a space of land, for use as a dwelling, storehouse, factory, shelter for beasts, or some other useful purpose. *Building* in this sense does not include a mere wall, fence, monument, hoarding, or similar structure, though designed for permanent use where it stands; nor a steamboat, ship, or other vessel of navigation. **b** As interpreted under some statutes, a portion of a house occupied as a separate tenement; an apartment or tenement.

3. The art of constructing edifices, or the practice of civil architecture.

The execution of works of architecture necessarily includes *building;* but *building* is frequently employed when the result is not architectural. *Hosking.*

4. A rookery, or a flock of rooks. *Obs.*

Syn. — BUILDING, EDIFICE, STRUCTURE agree in meaning, but differ slightly in application. BUILDING is the common, and in most cases the adequate, term; as, "the *buildings* of the temple" (*Matt.* xxiv. 1). EDIFICE usually applies to large and elegant buildings only; as, "Should I go to church, and see the holy *edifice* of stone" (*Shak.*). STRUCTURE retains more frequently than the others the sense of something constructed, often in a particular way; as, a tumble-down *structure,* a modern steel *structure.* Like *edifice, structure* is often used of buildings of some size or magnificence; as, "many a towered *structure* high" (*Milton*).

building and loan association, *Law,* a society, generally incorporated, organized to afford a safe investment for savings, and to aid its members in building houses or other edifices, or buying land, esp. for improvement. It does business by the collection of dues or assessments, usually paid in small sums, from its members, and lending the fund so collected on mortgage to its members, usually to the one willing to pay the largest premium, making the interest and principal payable in small payments. Under this general name are usually included variously designated organizations having similar purposes and methods, such as *mutual loan associations, homestead and benefit associations, cooperative banks, building societies, benefit societies,* etc. In the United States the so-called *national* and *local* associations differ chiefly in the fact that the former do an interstate business which is within the jurisdiction of the Federal courts. — **b. block. a** A support for a ship's keel during construction. **b** A child's toy block. — **b. iron,** a tool for melting and adding wax in the preparation of an electrotype mold. — **b. lease,** *Law,* a lease of land made wholly or in part in consideration of the erection, repair, or execution by the lessee, of some building or improvement in connection with building purposes on the land leased, other rent being often merely nominal. — **b. paper,** heavy paper used in walls and roofs either to give warmth or to deaden sound. — **building slip,** the inclined structure on which a vessel is built. See SLIP, *n.*

built (bĭlt), *p. a.* **1.** Formed; shaped; constructed; made; — often used in composition and preceded by the word denoting the form; as, frigate-*built,* clipper-*built,* etc.

Like the generality of Genoese country women, strongly *built.* *Landor.*

2. Composed of pieces or parts joined systematically; built-up; as, a *built* arch or beam.

built'-up', *a.* Made of several pieces rigidly fastened together; built; as, a *built-up* gun.

built-up gun, *Ordnance,* a gun in the construction of which the parts are formed separately and then so united, by any of various methods, as to utilize to the best advantage the elastic qualities of the metals. Modern guns of this construction are of two classes. The first is composed entirely of steel forgings, an inner tube extending the length of the bore, with superposed concentric forgings of varying lengths and thicknesses. The second is constructed of an inner steel tube around which is superposed rectangular, circular, or ribbon-shaped wire, the wire being supplemented by exterior steel hoops.

bulb (bŭlb), *n.* [L. *bulbus,* Gr. *βολβός*: cf. F. *bulbe.*] **1.** A variously shaped large bud, usually subterranean, consisting of a short, thick stem emitting roots from below, and bearing a number of membranous or fleshy, overlapping scalelike leaves. It was formerly called a *coated,* or *tunicated, bulb,* to distinguish it from the so-called *solid bulb,* which is a corm. See CORM. The bulb is the resting stage of the plant, and contains food for use when growth is resumed. Bulbs are formed by many monocotyledonous plants, as the lily, onion, hyacinth, tulip.

Bulb of Meadow Lily.

2. A fleshy tuber or corm resembling a bulb in appearance; as, a dahlia *bulb;* a crocus *bulb.*

3 Any bulbous plant or flower; as, a spring-blooming *bulb.*

4. An expansion, protuberance, or part resembling a bulb; specif.: **a** A rounding dilatation or expansion of something cylindrical, esp. on the stem or tube of a thermometer, which may be of any form, as spherical, cylindrical, curved, etc. **b** *Anat.* Any of various parts; esp., a rounded enlargement of one end of a part; as, the *bulb* of the corpus spongiosum; an end *bulb* of a nerve, etc. **c** The upper portions of the heels of a horse's hoof. **d** The thickened edge or rib of a bulb angle, bar, beam, etc.

bulb of a hair, the "root," or part whence the hair originates. — **b. of a tooth,** the vascular and nervous papilla contained in the cavity of the tooth. — **b. of the aorta.** See BULBUS ARTERIOSUS. — **b. of the eye,** the eyeball — **b. of the spinal cord,** the medulla oblongata — **b. of the urethra,** the posterior part of the spongy portion of the urethra contained in the bulb of the corpus spongiosum.

bulb, *v. i.* **1.** To take the shape of a bulb; to swell.

2. *Hort* To develop a head, as the cabbage.

bulb'-an'gle, *a. Mech.* Designating an angle iron with one edge thickened out into a bulbous rib.

bulb'ar (bŭl'bar), *a.* Of or pertaining to a bulb; esp., in medicine, pertaining to the bulb of the spinal cord, or medulla oblongata; as, *bulbar* paralysis.

bulb bar, beam, iron, *or* **plate.** A rolled bar, beam, etc., of iron or steel, thickened along one edge so as to have a cross section bulbous at that edge

bulbed (bŭlbd), *p. a.* Bulb-shaped; bulbous, having a bulb or bulbs.

bulb-if'er-ous (bŭl-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*bulb* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Producing bulbs.

bulb'il (bŭl'bĭl), *n.* [Dim. fr. *bulb.*] **1.** *Bot.* A small or secondary bulb, hence, now almost exclusively: An aërial bulb or deciduous bud, produced in the leaf axils, as in the tiger lily, or replacing the flowers, as in some onions, and capable, when separated, of propagating the plant; — called also *bulblet* and *brood bud.*

2. *Anat.* A small hollow bulb, such as an enlargement in a small vessel or tube.

Bul'bo-co'di-um (bŭl'bō-kō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *βολβός* bulb + *κώδιον* a little fleece.] *Bot.* A genus of bulbous melanthaceous plants consisting of a single species, *B. vernum,* native of the Mediterranean region, and commonly cultivated for its purple, crocuslike flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

Bul'bo-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *βολβός* bulb + *φύλλον* leaf.] *Bot.* A large genus of orchids, natives chiefly of the tropics of the Old World. A few are in cultivation; they have small pseudobulbs, stiff leaves, and racemose flowers with a jointed lip. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

bulb'ous (bŭl'bŭs), *a.* [L. *bulbosus* · cf. F. *bulbeux.* See BULB, *n.*] Having or containing bulbs, or a bulb; growing from bulbs; bulblike in shape or structure; bulbar.

bulbous crowfoot, a common European crowfoot (*Ranunculus bulbosus*) having a bulblike base. It is naturalized in the United States. — **b. iris,** any of various species of *Iris* having a bulblike rootstock, as the Spanish iris (*I. xiphium*).

bulb scale. *Bot.* One of the leaves of a bulb. The scales can be plainly distinguished in a bulb like that of the lily, but coated bulbs like the onion appear solid.

bulb'-tee', *a. Mech.* Designating a T bar or beam with the web thickened into a bulbous rib at its edge.

bul'bul (bōōl'bōōl), *n.* [Per.] **a** A Persian song bird frequently mentioned in poetry. It is probably *Luscinia hafizi,* a kind of nightingale. **b** Any of a group of Asiatic and East African oscine birds, often included in the Timaliidæ, or regarded as a separate family (Pycnonotidæ). They

bugging machine. A device for removing insects from plants.

buggy cultivator. A cultivator with a driver's seat. [plow.]

buggy plow *or* **plough.** A sulky plow. ✝ BOUGH, BOW.

bug'head', *n.* The menhaden. *Local, U. S.*

bughsom. ✝ BUXOM.

bught. Obs. or Scot. var. of BOUGHT.

Bu'gi (bōō'gĭ), *n.* A member of a semicivilized Malayan tribe of Celebes and adjacent islands, speaking a distinctive tongue. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

bugiard, *n.* [It. *bugiardo.*] A liar. *Obs. & R.*

bug juice. Whisky, or other strong liquor. *Slang.*

bug'la, bug'lah (bŭg'lȧ). Var. of BUGALA.

bugle. ✝ BOGLE.

bu'gling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUGLE.

bugloss cowslip. Lungwort.

bu'gong (bōō'gŏng). Var. of BOGONG.

bugull. ✝ BUGLE.

bug word, *or* **bug's word.** Swaggering or threatening language; — usually *pl. Obs.*

bug'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Bugbane.

bu'hach (bŭ'hăch), *n.* [Servian *bukhacha* fleawort.] See PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.

buhl'buhl. Var. of BULBUL.

buhsum. ✝ BUXOM.

buick. ✝ BOOK, BOUK.

Bu'ids. Var. of BUYIDES.

buif. ✝ BEEF.

buik. ✝ BAKE. [of BOOK

buik (bōōk; bŭk). Scot. var.

build'ed. Archaic pret. and p. p. of BUILD. [*Rare.*

build'ress, *n.* A female builder.

built (bĭlt), *n.* Shape; build; also, act of building. *Obs.*

buir. Obs. pret. of BEAR.

buird (burd). Obs. or Scot. var. of BOARD.

buird'ly (-lĭ). [Cf. BURLY] Strong; athletic. *Scot.*

‖ **buire** (bwēr), *n.* [F.] A jug or pitcher with handle and spout, resembling the aiguière but usually less slender

buirn. ✝ BERNE.

‖ **buis'son'** (bwē'sŏN'), *n* [F., bush.] **1.** *Hort.* A fruit tree trained to grow with a low stem, and pruned closely. *Rare.* **2** *Cookery.* A dish disposed in a prickly-looking pyramid.

buist (būst), *n.* [See BOIST.] *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** A box, chest, or similar receptacle. **2** An ownership brand on cattle.

buist, *v. t. Obs. or Scot.* **1.** To inclose in or as in a box. **2** To mark or brand (cattle, sheep, etc.).

buistous. ✝ BOISTOUS.

buisy. ✝ BUSY.

buiting. ✝ BUTIN.

buk, buke ✝ BOOK, BOUK, BUCK.

buket ✝ BUCKET.

bukke ✝ BUCK.

Buk'ki (bŭk'ĭ). *Bib.*

Buk-ki'ah (bŭ-kī'ȧ). *Bib.*

buk'ram. ✝ BUCKRAM.

buk'sheesh, buk'shish (bŭk'-shēsh). Vars of BAKSHEESH.

‖ **buk'shi,** ‖ **buk'shee** (bŭk'shē), *n.* [Per. *bakhshi,* lit., giver.] *Mil.* A paymaster. *India.*

bul. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of BULL.

Bul (bŭl), *n.* [Heb., lit., rain.] Old Hebrew name for HESHVAN. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

bul. *Abbr.* Bulletin.

Bu-la'ma boil (bōō-lä'mȧ). *Med.* A boil observed in the island of Bulama and elsewhere on the west coast of Africa, caused by the larva of an insect.

Bu'lam fe'ver (bōō'lȧm). [From *Bulama,* an island near Senegambia.] Yellow fever.

bulas. ✝ BULLACE.

bul-ba'ceous (bŭl-bā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *bulbaceus.*] Bulbous.

bulb'el. Var. of BULBIL.

bulb'i-form, *a.* [*bulb,* n. + *-form.*] Bulb-shaped.

Bul'bi-lis (bŭl'bĭ-lĭs), *n.* [NL. See BULB.] The genus of grasses including the buffalo grass.

bul-bil'is (bŭl-bĭl'ĭs), *n.; L. pl.* -*lēs* (-lēz). [NL. dim.] *Zool.* A hydroid bud capable of living separately.

bulb iron. See BULB BAR.

bulb'less, *a.* See -LESS.

bulb'let, *n. Bot.* A small bulb. See BULBIL.

bulb mite. A mite of the genus *Rhizoglyphus* that burrows in the bulbs of lilies, orchids, etc.

bul'bo-cap'nine (bŭl'bō-kăp'nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* See CAPNOIDES.

bul-bo'di-um (bŭl-bō'dĭ-ŭm), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. *βολβώδης* bulblike.] *Bot.* A corm. *Obs.*

bul'bo-nu'cle-ar, *n.* [*bulb,* n. + *nuclear.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the medulla oblongata and the nuclei of the cranial nerves

bulb'ose (bŭl'bōs; bŭl-bōs'), *a.* Bulbous.

bul'bo-ta'ber, *n.* [*bulb,* n. + *tuber*] *Bot.* A corm.

bulb plate. See BULB BAR.

bulb syringe. A syringe operated by means of a rubber bulb.

bulb'ule (bŭl'būl), *n.* [L. *bulbulus,* dim. of *bulbus.* See BULB, *n.*] A small bulb; a bulblet. *R.*

are gregarious arboreal birds, feeding on fruits, berries and insects.

‖ **bul'bus** (bŭl'bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* BULBI (-bī). [L.] *Anat.* A bulb.

bul'bus a-or'tæ (ā-ôr'tē), *or* **bul'bus ar-te'ri-o'sus** (är-tē'rĭ-ō'sŭs) [NL.], *Anat.*, in vertebrate embryos and in the adult of many lower vertebrates, the dilated part of the aorta just in front of the heart, from which the aortic arches arise. — **b. ol'fac-to'ri-us** (ŏl'făk-tō'rĭ-ŭs). [NL.] *Anat.* = OLFACTORY BULB. See OLFACTORY LOBE.

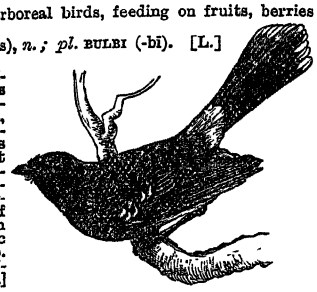

Bulbul of Madras (*Pycnonotus hæmorrhous*). (⅓)

Bul'gar (bo͝ol'gär; bo͝ol'-), *n.* [Orig. name of Tatars settled in what is now Bulgaria; supposed to be akin to *Volga*, river name.] **1.** A person of Bulgarian nationality or race. **2.** A Russian leather originally from Bolgar, a former city on the Volga.

Bul-ga'ri-an (bo͝ol-gā'rĭ-ăn; bo͝ol-), *n.* One of a people of Finnic origin who in the 7th century migrated from the region between the Volga and the Ural Mountains to the banks of the lower Danube, where they eventually formed the kingdom of Bulgaria. They exchanged their original Finnic speech for a Slavonic dialect, and are largely intermixed with Slavonic Caucasians. They use the Russian alphabet. (See INDO-EUROPEAN.)

Bul-ga'ri-an, *a.* Of or pert. to Bulgaria or the Bulgarians. **Bulgarian Church,** a Christian church, established by a firman of the Sultan of Turkey in March, 1872, in Bulgaria and adjacent regions. It occupies an anomalous position among the Eastern churches, having been pronounced schismatical by some of the patriarchates of the Orthodox Eastern Church, because its head is independent of the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople. See EASTERN CHURCH.

bulge (bŭlj), *n.* [ME. *bulge* a swelling, prob. fr. L. *bulga* leathern bag, through OF. *bouge*. See BUDGET; cf. BILGE, BELLY, BILLOW, BOUGE.] **1.** A wallet, pouch, or flask of hide. *Obs.*

2. A swelling, protuberant part; a hump; a bending outward, esp. when caused by pressure; as, a *bulge* in a wall.

3. The bilge of a vessel, or of a cask.

4. The swirl that a rising salmon makes.

5. Advantage; esp., a slight but telling advantage; — used chiefly in "to get, or have, the *bulge* on." *Slang.*

6. An upward movement in price, as of stocks. *Colloq.*

Syn. — See PROJECTION.

bulge, *v. i.*; BULGED (bŭljd); BULG'ING (bŭl'jĭng). **1.** To bilge, as a ship; to founder. *Obs. or Archaic.*

And scattered navies *bulge* on distant shores. *Broome.*

2. To swell or jut out; to bend outward, as a wall when it yields to pressure; to be protuberant.

bulge, *v. t.* **1.** To stave in, as a ship's bottom. *Obs. or R.*

2. To cause to bulge.

bulg'er (bŭl'jẽr), *n.* [From BULGE.] *Golf.* A driver or a brassy with a convex face.

bulg'y (bŭl'jĭ), *a.* Bulged; bulging; protuberant. — **bulg'i-ness** (-jĭ-nĕs), *n.*

bu-lim'i-a (bū-lĭm'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βουλιμία*, lit., ox hunger; *βοῦς* ox + *λιμός* hunger.] *Med.* A disease in which there is a perpetual and insatiable appetite for food; a diseased and voracious appetite.

bu-lim'ic (-ĭk), **bu-lim'i-ac** (-ĭ-ăk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. *βουλιμιακός*.] *Med.* Affected with bulimia; voracious.

bu'li-moid (bū'lĭ-moid), *a.* [*Bulimus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Shaped like a shell of the genus *Bulimus.*

Bu-li'mus (bū-lī'mŭs; bū'lĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L. *bulimus* hunger, Gr. *βούλιμος*. See BULIMIA.] *Zoöl.* A genus of pulmonate land snails of the family Helicidæ, with ovate somewhat elongated shells having an ovate aperture. As now restricted it consists of South American species (some of large size). Formerly it included nearly all land snails with shells of this shape. — **bu-lim'i-form** (bū-lĭm'ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

bulk (bŭlk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *bālkr* a beam, partition. Cf. BALK, *n.* & *v.*] A small structure projecting from a shop, booth, or like building, or from a printer's frame.

Here, stand behind this *bulk*. *Shak.*

bulk, *n.* [ME. *bulke, bolke*, heap; cf. Dan. *bulk* lump, clod, OSw. *bolk* crowd, mass, Icel. *búlkast* to be bulky.] **1.** A heap; specif.: **a** A pile in which salted fish are laid for curing. *Obs.* **b** A pile of tobacco arranged for curing.

2. Magnitude or volume; spatial dimension; esp., considerable volume; great extent; imposing dimension.

Extension being adopted as the essence of body, the curious result follows, that the quantity of matter is in all cases to be measured by *bulk* and not by mass. *J. Martineau.*

The Romans ought in prudence to have interfered before Mithridates had grown to so large a *bulk*. *Froude.*

3. *Naut.* The hull or hold of a ship; also, the cargo.

4. The body of a man or an animal, whether living or dead; esp., the trunk or main body; as, an ox of great *bulk*; also, specif., the body of a church or of a vehicle.

My liver leaped within my *bulk*. *Turbervile.*

5. Body; a mass or aggregate; esp., a considerable mass or quantity.

The moonlight dappled the square with still pools of splendor. The *bulk* of the houses rose black against them. *Century Mag.*

6. The main mass or body; the largest or major portion; as, the *bulk* of a debt.

The *bulk* of the people must labor, Burke told them, "to obtain what by labor can be obtained." *J. Morley.*

Syn. — Size, magnitude, dimension, bigness, largeness, massiveness. — BULK, VOLUME, MASS are here compared in their nontechnical senses. BULK commonly implies an object of more or less definite shape; VOLUME frequently applies to that which cannot be considered as having outline; MASS stresses the idea of (real or apparent) solidity and coherence; as, "the *bulk* of ancient minster" (*Wordsworth*), "the largeness or *bulk* of your letter" (*A. Behn*); a great *volume* of water, of sound; the towering *mass* of the Jungfrau, a *mass* of putty. Fig., *bulk* and *mass* (with the article) are equivalent to the greater part; *volume*, to the aggregate or amount; as, "the *bulk* of the nation" (*Hallam*), "the *mass* of religious Englishmen" (*J. H. Newman*), the *volume* of travel, of trade. See SIZE, BULKY.

He is swelled into jolly dimensions by frequent potations of malt liquors, and his *bulk* is still farther increased by a multiplicity of coats. *Irving.*

It [the voice] rose through progressive gradations of sweetness and power, until its *volume* seemed to envelop her. *Hawthorne*

And a huge *mass*, to bury or to hide,
Approached this glory of the firmament. *Wordsworth.*

in bulk, in a mass; not inclosed in separate packages or divided into parts; in such shape that any desired quantity may be taken or sold.

bulk (bŭlk), *v. i.*; BULKED (bŭlkt); BULK'ING. **1.** To swell or expand; — with *up*.

2. To be of bulk; to present a bulky appearance; to loom large; to be weighty, significant, or impressive.

The fame of Warburton possibly *bulked* larger for the moment. *Sir Leslie Stephen.*

3. To form into a cohesive bulk or mass; as, esparto paper pulp *bulks* well.

bulk, *v. t.* **1.** To swell or bulge; — with *out*. *Obs.*

2. To pile in a heap, as fish for salting or tobacco for curing.

3. To ascertain the bulk of, as a cargo.

4. To hold in its bulk or mass, as a huge body.

Like an old-world mammoth *bulked* in ice. *Tennyson.*

bulk'er (bŭl'kẽr), *n.* **1.** A low-lived person. *Obs. Slang.*

2. *Naut.* A person employed to ascertain the bulk of goods, so as to fix the amount of freight or dues payable on them.

bulk'head' (bŭlk'hĕd'), *n.* [See BULK part of a building.] **1.** *Naut.* Any of the upright partitions separating the various compartments of a vessel.

2. A structure of wood or stone to resist the pressure of earth or water; a partition wall or structure, as in a mine; the limiting wall along a water front.

3. A boxlike structure rising above a floor, roof, etc., as for a cover for an elevator or stairway. *U. S.*

bulk'head, *v. t.* To inclose with bulkheads; — with *in*.

bulkhead line. A line beyond which a wharf must not project; — usually the harbor line.

bulk'y (bŭl'kĭ), *a.* Of great bulk or dimensions; of great size; large; massive; as, *bulky* volumes; hence, clumsy; unwieldy; occupying a large space in proportion to weight.

A *bulky* digest of the revenue laws. *Hawthorne*

Syn. — BULKY, MASSIVE, PONDEROUS. BULKY refers to voluminous size, sometimes with the implication of a discrepancy between volume and contents or effectiveness (see BULK); MASSIVE refers to solidity; PONDEROUS to weight and size together, frequently with the implication of unwieldiness; as, *bulky* volumes, a *bulky* report, *massive* folios, a *ponderous* locomotive, his humor was somewhat *ponderous*. See HEAVY, GREAT, SIZE.

bull (bo͝ol), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A grotesque blunder in language; — now usually applied to expressions containing apparent congruity, but real incongruity, of ideas.

bull, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] Weak drink such as that made by pouring water into an emptied spirit cask, or, as among some Australian aborigines, rinsing out a sugar bag, or steeping honey-laden flowers.

bull, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *bouler* to cheat, and E. *bull* a blunder.] To make a fool of; to cheat. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To make a bull, or blunder; — with indefinite object *it*.

bull, *n.* [ME. *bulle*, fr. L. *bulla* bubble, stud, knob, LL., a seal or stamp: cf. F. *bulle*. Cf. BILL a writing, BOWL a ball, BOIL, *v. i.*] **1.** A seal. See BULLA, 2.

2. A papal letter sealed with a bulla, or with a red-ink imprint of the device on the bulla. Bulls since 1878 have been written in Roman letters on ordinary parchment, and since 1910 have been dated by the civil calendar. Prior to this they were written on rough parchment and dated "a die Incarnationis," i. e., "from the Incarnation." Cf. APOSTOLIC BRIEF.

3. Sometimes, an imperial edict, as of an emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

Bull of Demarcation, the bull of Alexander VI., issued in 1493, awarding all discoveries east of a meridian 100 leagues west of the Azores to Portugal, and all west of that meridian to Spain. On the strength of this Spain laid claim to all the American continent.

bull, *n.* [ME. *bule, bul, bole;* akin to D. *bul*, G. *bulle*, Icel. *boli*, Lith. *bullus*, Lett. *bollis*, Russ. *vol;* prob. fr. the root of AS. *bellan*, E. *bellow*.] **1.** The male of any species of wild or domestic cattle of the genus *Bos;* hence, the male of any very large quadruped, as the elephant; also, the male elk or moose, or the male of certain other animals, as the whale, fur seal, sea lion, sea elephant, walrus, or terrapin.

☞ The *wild bull* of the Old Testament is thought to be the oryx, a large species of antelope.

2. One that resembles a bull in character or action, as in size, violence, or loud roaring.

3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = TAURUS.

4. *Stock Exchange.* One who operates in expectation of a rise in the price of stocks, or in order to effect such a rise; — contrasted with *bear*.

5. A crown piece. *Slang, Eng.*

6. *Mining.* **a** = CLAY IRON. **b** = COW, 3.

bull in a china shop, fig., one whose position or action is suggestive of that of a bull in a china shop. — **b. of, *Stock Exchange,*** long of (a particular stock or the market). *Eng.* — **b. of Bashan,** *or* **kine of Bashan,** a bull, or kine, raised in the fertile country east of the upper Jordan.

Bashan was celebrated for its breed of cattle . . . which are also the types throughout [the] Old Testament of cruel and loud-mouthed oppressors; similarly, Amos calls the censorious and tyrannical matrons of Samaria "*kine of Bashan*." *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*

— **bull of brass,** a brazen bull used as an engine of torture by roasting the victim alive inside. See PHALARIS. — **b. of the bog,** the European bittern.

bull (bo͝ol), *v. i.* To be in heat; to take the bull; — said of a cow. — *v. t.* To serve (the cow); — said of a bull.

bull, *v. t.* *Stock Exchange.* To endeavor to raise the market price of; as, to *bull* bonds or stocks; to endeavor to raise prices in; as, to *bull* the market.

bull, *a.* [From 5th BULL.] Large or big of its kind; as, a *bull* ladle; a *bull* lathe, etc. (See phrases in Vocab.)

The larger types of lathes, which are designated in the machine shop as *bull* lathes, usually have what is termed a "double-slide compound tool rest." *J. T Usher.*

bul'la (bo͝ol'ä; bŭl'ä; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., bubble. See BULL an edict.] **1.** *Antiq.* A locketlike ornament, of Etruscan origin, worn by Roman boys and girls as a talisman or protective charm, and at maturity dedicated to a household or other deity.

When now my golden *bulla* (hung on high
To household gods) declar'd me past a boy. *Dryden.*

2. A seal affixed to a document; esp., the round leaden seal attached to the papal bulls, which has on one side a representation of St. Peter and St. Paul, and on the other the name of the Pope who uses it.

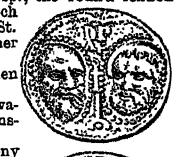

3. A rounded ornament, esp. when used as a pendant.

4. *Med.* A bleb; a vesicle, or an elevation of the cuticle, containing a transparent watery fluid.

5. *Anat.* A hollow, thin-walled, bony prominence of rounded form, as the **bul'la tym'pa-ni** (tĭm'pä-nī) [NL.], situated just beneath the opening of the ear of many mammals, usually formed of the tympanic bone.

Bulla, 2, of Pope Sixtus IV. (½)

6. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine shells. See BUBBLE SHELL.

bul'lace (bo͝ol'ās), *n.* [ME. *bolas, bolace*, F. *beloce;* of uncertain origin; cf. Arm. *bolos, polos*.] **a** A small wild or half-domesticated European plum (*Prunus spinosa institia*) related to the damson, but of inferior quality. See PLUM. **b** The bully tree.

bull apple. **a** The sweet, yellowish brown fruit of *Sideroxylon rugosum*, of Jamaica and northern South America. It is about the size of a cherry. **b** The tree itself.

bul'la-ry (bo͝ol'ä-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *bullarium:* cf. F. *bullaire*.] A collection of papal bulls.

bul'late (bo͝ol'āt; bŭl'-), *a.* [L. *bullatus*, fr. *bulla* bubble.] **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Appearing as if blistered; puckered; as, a *bullate* leaf. **b** *Anat.* Resembling, or provided with, a bulla.

bull baiting. The practice of baiting bulls with dogs.

bull boat. A rude, ill-formed canoe made of hides stretched over a wooden frame; — originally the canoe of the Mandan Indians. *U. S.*

bull brier *or* **briar.** A species of *Smilax* of the eastern United States (*S. pseudo-china*), having very large tuberous and farinaceous rootstocks, formerly used by the Indians for a sort of bread, and by the negroes in beer; — called also *bamboo brier* and *China brier*.

bull chain. *Logging.* A heavy chain to which are attached a number of short chains having each a hook on one end and dogs on the other, used for drawing logs; also, a jack chain (which see).

bull'dog' (bo͝ol'dôg'; 205), *n.* **1.** A variety of short-haired dog, of very compact muscular build, and of remarkable courage and tenacity of grip; — so named, probably, from being formerly employed in baiting bulls.

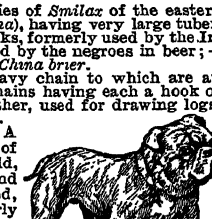

Bulldog.

2. **a** A cannon, esp. on shipboard. *Obs.* **b** A pistol or a revolver; — now confined to one of large caliber and short barrel.

3. **a** A sheriff's officer. *Obs.* **b** In the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, a proctor's attendant.

4. *Metal.* A refractory material used as a furnace lining, obtained by calcining mill cinder.

bull'dog', *a.* Characteristic of, or like, a bulldog; stubborn; as, *bulldog* courage; having a grip like a bulldog; as, a *bulldog* wrench.

bulldog ant, a large, pugnacious, and venomous Australian ant. — **b. bat,** any of numerous bats of *Molossus, Nyctinomus,* or allied genera; — so called from the shape of the face. — **b. forceps,** *Surg.*, spring forceps for grasping an artery, etc., to arrest hemorrhage. — **b. wrench,** an alligator wrench.

bull donkey. *Logging.* A large donkey engine, fitted with drum and cable for hauling logs.

bull'doze' (bo͝ol'dōz'), *v. t.*; BULL'DOZED (-dōzd'); BULL'DOZ'ING (-dōz'ĭng). To restrain or coerce by intimidation or violence; — used originally of the intimidation of negro voters, in Louisiana. *Colloq., U. S.*

bull'doz'er (-dōz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who bulldozes; also, that which is used as a means of intimidating, as a pistol. *Colloq.*

2. *Mach.* An upsetting machine, as a forging or bending press, esp. one operated by a hydraulic ram.

bull earing. *Naut.* An earing fixed to the yard instead of to the sail. See SAIL, *Illust.*

bul'len-nail' (bo͝ol'ĕn-nāl'), *n.* [*bull* large, having a large head + *nail*.] A nail with a round head and short shank, tinned and lacquered.

bul'let (bo͝ol'ĕt; -ĭt; 7, 151), *n.* [F. *boulet* cannon ball, dim. of *boule* ball; cf. also F. *bouletie* a small ball. See BULL an edict.] **1.** A small ball.

2. A missile, usually of lead, and round or elongated, to be discharged from a rifle, musket, pistol, or the like.

3. A cannon ball; also, a missile for a sling. *Obs. or R.*

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bulb'y (-bĭ), *a.* Like a bulb.
bulch. † BULGE.
bulch, *n.* = BULCHIN.
bul'chin, *n.* [Dim. of *bull.*] A bull calf; — also used as a term of endearment. *Obs. or Dial.*
bulde. † BUILD.
bul'der (bo͝ol'dẽr; bo͝ol'ẽr). Var. of BULLER. *Scot.*
bule. † BOIL, BULL.
bule (būl). Dial. Eng. var. of BOUL, BULLE.
bu'le. Var. of BOULE.
bu'len-te'ri-um (bo͝o'lĕn-tē'rĭ-ŭm; bŭ'-). Var. of BOULEUTERION.
Bulg. *Abbr.* Bulgaria; Bulgarian.
Bul-gar'ic (bo͝ol-gär'ĭk; bŭl-), *a.* = BULGARIAN.
bulge hoop. The hoop nearest the middle of a cask.
bulge water. = BILGE WATER.
bulge ways. = BILGE WAYS.
bullies. † BELLOWS.
bullimong. Var. of BULLIMONG.
bu'lli-my (bū'lĭ-mĭ), *n. Med.* = BULIMIA.
bulk. Obs. or dial. equiv. of BOLK.
bulked (bŭlkt), *a.* Having bulk; — usually in composition.
bulk'i-ly, *adv.* of BULKY.
bul'kin, *n.* Bulchin. *Obs.*
bulk'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
bulk'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
bulk modulus. = MODULUS OF CUBIC COMPRESSIBILITY.
bulk'some, *a.* See -SOME.
bulk'some-ness, *n.* [*Eng.*]
bulk'y, *n.* A policeman. *Slang.*
bull. † BOIL.
bull (bo͝ol), *n.* [Cf. Dan. dial. *bul* beam of a harrow.] A main bar of a harrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
bull, *n.* [F. *bulle*, fr. L. *bulla.*] A bubble. *Obs. & R.*
Bull, John. See JOHN BULL.
bullace grape. The muscadine.
bullace tree. = BULLACE.
bul'la-hoo' (bŭl'ä-hōō'). Var. of BALLAHOO.
bull ant. The bulldog ant.
bul'lar. † BULLER.
bul'la-ry. † BOILARY.
bul'lat-ed (bo͝ol'āt-ĕd; bŭl'-). *a.* Having a bulla; bullate.
bul-la'tion (bo͝o-lā'shŭn), *n.* A bullate growth or form.
bull bait. = BULL BAITING.
bull bat. The night hawk.
bull bay. The evergreen magnolia of the southern United States (*Magnolia fœtida*).
bull'bear', *n.* A bugbear. *Obs.*
bull'beg'gar (bo͝ol'bĕg'ẽr), *n.* A bogy; bugbear; specter.
bull'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*bull* + *berry.*] The buffalo berry.
bull'comb'er (-kōm'ẽr), *n.* A scaraboid beetle, esp. *Typhæus vulgaris* of Europe.
bull daisy. The oxeye daisy.
bull'dog'gy (-dŏg'ĭ), *a.* Like a bulldog.
bull'dog'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
bulldog pipe. A kind of short briarwood pipe.
bulle. † BOUL.
bulled, *a.* [Cf. BOLN, *v.* 2.] Swollen. *Obs.*
bul'len, *n.* The awn or chaff from flax or hemp.
bul'len-bul'len (bo͝ol'ĕn-bo͝ol'ĕn), *n.* [Native Australian name, from its cry.] The lyre bird.
bul'ler (bo͝ol'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. *bullra* to make a noise, Dan. *buldre*, and E. *boil.*] *Scot.* a To roar; bellow. **b** To boil; foam; seethe. *Obs*
bul'ler, *n. Scot.* **1.** A roaring or seething turmoil of waters. **2.** A caldronlike place on the seacoast in which the water is in turmoil; — used esp. of the **Bullers of Buchan** (bŭk'ăn), such a recess on the coast of Buchan, Scotland.
bul-les'cence (bo͝o-lĕs'ĕns; bŭ-), *n.* [L. *bullescens*, p. pr. of *bullescere*, incho. fr. *bullare* to bubble.] State of being bullate. *R.*

4. The fetlock of a horse.
5. *Angling.* A sinker.

bul'le-tin (bo͝ol'ĕ-tĭn ; 277), *n.* [F. *bulletin*, fr. It. *bullettino*, dim. of *bulletta*, dim. of *bulla*, *bolla*, an edict of the Pope, from L. *bulla* bubble. See BULL an edict.] **1.** A brief or condensed statement of news to the public, esp. as issued by an acknowledged authority; a public notice or announcement of some important current event; as, the War Department's *bulletins;* newspaper *bulletins.*
2. A periodical publication, esp. one containing the proceedings of a society.

bul'le-tin, *v. t.;* BUL'LE-TINED (-tĭnd) ; BUL'LE-TIN-ING. To make public by a bulletin ; to give out bulletins of.

bulletin board. A board on which bulletins are posted.

bull'fight' (bo͝ol'fīt'), **bull'fight'ing,** *n.* A spectacle in which men torment, and fight with, a bull or bulls in an arena, for public amusement. It is of great antiquity, but has been abandoned among civilized peoples, except in Spanish- or Portuguese-speaking countries.

Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula europæa*). (1/7)

—**bull'fight'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

bull'finch' (-fĭnch' ; 140), *n.* Any of several birds of the genus *Pyrrhula* and other related genera, esp. *P. europæa*, a bird of Europe allied to the grosbeaks, having the breast, cheeks, and throat red. As a cage bird it is highly valued for its remarkable power of learning to whistle correctly various musical airs.

Bullfrog (*Rana catesbiana*). (1/8)

bull'frog' (-frŏg'), *n.* A very large North American frog (*Rana catesbiana*), sometimes becoming eight inches long;—so named from its loud bellowing notes and heavy build. Also, sometimes, the allied species *R. aurora*, of the Pacific States.

bull'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** Any of various fishes so called from their large head : esp. : **a** Any of several catfishes of the genus *Ameiurus*, abundant in the fresh waters of the United States. The commonest species in the East, *A. nebulosus*, does not usually exceed a foot in length; the black bullhead (*A. melas*) is still smaller. **b** = MILLER'S-THUMB. **c** = SCULPIN. **d** In New Zealand, a fresh-water gobioid fish (*Eleotris gobioides*). **e** A marine sciænoid food fish (*Larimus fasciatus*) of the southern United States.

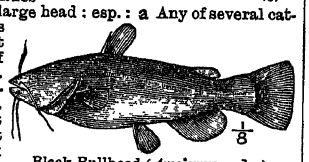

Black Bullhead (*Ameiurus melas*). (1/8)

2. a The black-bellied plover ; —called also *beetlehead.* **b** The golden plover. **c** The golden-eye duck. *Local, U. S.*
3. The tadpole. *Local.*
4. A stupid fellow ; a lubber. *Colloq. Johnson.*
5. *Bot.* An abnormal flower in which the corolla is partly or wholly replaced by foliage leaves ; — applied especially to violets, among which it is of common occurrence.
6. *Mech.* A head of approximately bulbous section, as of a rivet or a rail ; also, a bullheaded rail.

bull'head'ed (bo͝ol'hĕd'ĕd ; -ĭd ; 87, 151), *a.* **1.** Headstrong ; obstinate ; stupidly stubborn.
2. *Mech.* Having a bullhead ; specif., *Railroads*, designating a kind of double-ended rail with one bulbous end larger than the other, the small end being designed to fit in a chair
—**bull-head'ed-ness,** *n.*

bullhead shark. The Port Jackson shark, or other related cestracionf shark.

bull'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BULL. Specif. : *vb. n.* The dislodging of rock by exploding blasting charges in fissures.
bulling bar, a bar to ram clay into cracks before blasting.

bul'lion (bo͝ol'yŭn), *n.* [Cf. the earlier spelling *bullyon* a hook used for fastening the dress, a button, stud, an embossed ornament of various kinds, e. g., on the cover of a book, on bridles or poitrels, for purses, for breeches and doublets, LL. *bullio* the swelling of boiling water, a mass of gold or silver, F. *bouillon* bubble, boiling, *boulon* a small round mass, a bolt, pin, L. *bulla* boss, stud, bubble (see BULL an edict). But sense 2 is prob. fr. F. *billon* base coin, LL. *billio* billon, influenced by some derivative fr. L. *bulla* bubble. Cf. BILLON, BILLET a stick.] **1.** A place where precious metals are tested, minted, or exchanged. *Obs.*
2. *Coinage.* **a** Gold or silver, considered merely as so much metal, without regard to any value imparted to it by its form ; as, the *bullion* contained in a silver dollar ; specif., uncoined gold or silver, in the shape of bars, ingots, or the like, or even in plate or other form ; as, coin and *bullion.* Hence, uncurrent coin. **b** Formerly, any metal in the mass ; as, brass *bullion.* **c** Billon. *Obs.* **d** Unrefined precious metal. *Obs. Milton.*
3. A rounded metallic ornament, or boss, as of gold, silver, or copper, on bridles, saddles, rings, books, etc. *Obs.*
The clasps and *bullions* were worth a thousand pound *Skelton.*
4. Puffed-out trunk hose of Elizabethan style. *Obs.*
5. Heavy twisted fringe, esp. that made of fine gold or silver wire and used for epaulets.
6. *Glass Manuf.* In making crown glass, the point or lump of glass which eventually becomes the bull's-eye. See BULL'S-EYE, 8.

bullion balance. A sensitive beam balance of heavy construction, used for weighing bullion and specie.

bullion bar. *Glass Blowing.* A bar upon which the molten glass at the end of a blowing tube is rested to assist in bringing it to spherical shape.

bullion point. **1.** *Glass Blowing.* = BULLION, *n.*, 6.
2. *Finance.* In foreign exchange, the rate at which bullion can be shipped without loss in payment of accounts. See GOLD POINT.

bull'ish (bo͝ol'ĭsh), *a.* Partaking of the nature of a bull, or a blunder.

bull'ish, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, a bull ; headstrong, as, a *bullish* nature.
2. *Stock Exchange.* Inclined to bull the market ; tending to rise in price ; as, a *bullish* feeling ; a *bullish* market.

bull mallee. Any large, deeply rooted mallee. *Australia.*

bull'-necked' (-nĕkt'), *a.* Having a short and thick neck.

bull nettle. A coarse and prickly solanaceous weed (*Solanum carolinense*) with purplish flowers and yellow fruit. It abounds in waste land throughout the eastern and southern United States.

bull'nose' (bo͝ol'nōz'), *n.* **1.** An overgrown hard clam. *Local.*
2. A small plane, having the iron set near the fore end of the stock; —called also **bull-nosed plane.**
3. *Arch. & Carpentry.* = BULL'S-NOSE.

Bullnose, 2.

bull'ock (-ŭk), *n.* [AS. *bulluc* a young bull. See BULL.] **1.** A young bull, or any male of the ox kind. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. A castrated bull ; an ox or steer.

bull'ock, *v. t.* To bully. *Obs.*
She shan't think to *bullock* and domineer over me. *Foote.*

bul'lous (bo͝ol'ŭs ; bŭl'-), *a. Med.* Resembling, or characterized by, bullæ ; vesicular.

bull pen. **1.** A pen for a bull or bulls.
2. The barracks in a lumbering camp. *Lumberers' Cant.*
3. An inclosure, like a cattle pen or corral, in which prisoners are kept in time of riot. *Colloq., Western U. S.*

bull pine. **a** A common and widely distributed pine of the western United States (*Pinus ponderosa*). It attains a height of 100 feet, and is an important timber tree. The leaves are long, the bark yellowish (whence the name *yellow pine*), and the wood strong and reddish in color. **b** Any of several other pines, as the shortleaf pine, the pond pine, the loblolly, the Jeffrey pine, and the limber pine.

bull pump. *Mining.* A direct single-acting pumping engine, with the steam cylinder placed above the pump.

bull riveter. *Mach.* A large stationary riveter operated by a kind of ram.

bull'-roar'er, *n.* A slat of wood tied to the end of a thong, so called because whirling the slat causes an intermittent roaring. It is used, notably by the Australian aborigines, in religious rites, and is supposed to be of extreme antiquity. It survives as a toy among civilized peoples.

bull rope. **1.** In well boring, the rope from which the boring tools are suspended and by which they are worked.
2. *Naut.* A rope working through a bull's-eye, esp. one used in securing a light yard or mast.

bull set. A kind of small hammer for breaking stone, often used with a striking hammer.

Bull's Eye (bo͝olz). *Astron.* Aldebaran (which see), a star in Taurus, or the Bull.

bull's'-eye', *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A small circular or oval wooden block without sheaves, having a groove around it and a hole through it.
2. A small round cloud, with a ruddy center, supposed by sailors to portend a storm. *Rare.* **b** The eye of a storm (see EYE, *n.*) ; —also used adjectively.
3. A small thick disk of glass inserted in a deck, roof, floor, ship's side, etc., to let in light.
4. A circular or oval opening for air or light.
5. A lens of short focal distance used for concentrating rays of light ; —called also **bull's-eye condenser.** Also, a lantern with such a lens.
6. The center of a target ; also, a shot which hits it.
7. A thick knob or protuberance left on glass by the end of the pipe through which it was blown.
8. A thick old-fashioned watch. *Colloq.*
9. A kind of very hard globular candy or sweet.
Huge *bull's-eyes* and unctuous toffy. *T. Hughes.*
10. An ornament of gold lace, for a uniform.
11. a The golden plover. **b** The black-bellied plover. *Local, Ireland.*
12. The oxeye daisy.

bull's-foot, *n.* **a** A claw bar in shape resembling a bull's foot. **b** A circular file, with handle bent at a right angle, used for filing depressed surfaces.

bull snake. The pine snake of the United States.

bull's'-nose' (bo͝olz'nōz'), *n. Arch.* An external angle when obtuse or rounded.

bull terrier. One of a breed of dogs produced by crossing the bulldog and terrier, possessing much of the strength and courage of the former with the activity of the latter. They are symmetrical and graceful, with compact muscles and smooth coat, and should be entirely white.

Bull Terrier.

bull thistle. A European thistle (*Carduus lanceolatus*) extensively naturalized as a weed in the United States. It has rather large heads and very prickly leaves.

bull trout. **a** In England, any of several kinds of sea trout, as *Salmo trutta* and *S. cambricus.* **b** The Dolly Varden trout.

bull'whack' (bo͝ol'hwăk'), *n. West. U. S.* A long heavy whip with short handle. —*v. t.* To strike with a bullwhack.

bull wheel. A wheel, or drum, on which a rope is wound for hauling or lifting logs, well-boring tools, etc.

bul'ly (bo͝ol'ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [Cf. dial. *bully* a tumult, riot.] **1. a** *Eton Football.* A scrimmage. **b** *Association Football.* A sort of scrimmage or mixed-up and exciting play ; as, a *bully* in front of goal.
2. *Field Hockey.* The putting of the ball in play, two players, one from each side, being stationed opposite one another, with the ball between, to be played at a signal.
3. *Rackets & Fives.* = RALLY.

bul'ly, *v. t. Field Hockey.* To put (the ball) in play by means of a bully.

bul'ly, *n.* [Cf. LG. *bullerjaan, bullerbäk, bullerbrook,* a blusterer, D. *builderaar* a blusterer, *bulderen* to bluster; prob. of imitative origin ; or cf. MHG. *buole* lover, G. *buhle.*] **1. a** Sweetheart ; darling; — applied to either sex. *Obs.* **b** Good fellow ; fine chap. *Obs.* **c** Companion; "mate ;" "pardner." *Dial. Eng.*
2. A blustering fellow, more insolent than courageous; one given to browbeating, threatening, and quarreling. *Bullies* seldom execute the threats they deal in *Palmerston.*
3. Specif. : **a** The protector of a prostitute. **b** A hired ruffian or bravo. *Obsoles.*
4. A kind of two-masted sailboat. *Newfoundland.*
5. Any of several blennioid fishes, as the shanny.

bul'ly, *a.* **1.** Jovial ; dashing ; good or gallant ; —esp. in *bully boy,* a term of familiarity or good-natured address.
2. Fine ; excellent ; first rate ; as, a *bully* horse. *Slang, U. S., & Colonial Eng.*
3. Like or characteristic of a bully.

bul'ly, *interj.* Good; well done; bravo. *Slang, U. S. & Colonial Eng.*

bul'ly, *v. t. ;* BUL'LIED (-Id) ; BUL'LY-ING. To intimidate by an overbearing, swaggering demeanor or by threats; to act the part of a bully toward , to domineer.

bul'ly, *v. i.* To act as a bully.
Syn. —Bluster, swagger, hector, domineer.

bul'ly (bo͝ol'ĭ), *n.*, **bully beef.** [F. *bouilli* boiled meat, fr. *bouillir* to boil. See BOIL, *v.* The word *bouilli* was formerly commonly used on the labels of canned beef.] Pickled or canned beef.

bul'ly-rag (bo͝ol'ĭ-răg), *v. t.* [Cf. BULLY, n. & v., and RAG to scold, rail] To intimidate by bullying ; to scold abusively ; to rally contemptuously ; to badger.

bully tree. Any of several West Indian sapotaceous trees, esp. *Mimusops globosa*, species of *Dipholis*, and *Achras zapota.* The first yields balata gum.

bul'rush' (bo͝ol'rŭsh'), *n.* [ME. *bulrysche, bolroysche ;* of uncertain origin, perh. fr. *bole* stem + *rush.*] A kind of large rush, growing in wet land or in water ; esp. : **a** In England : (1) The cat-tail or reed mace (*Typha latifolia* and *T angustifolia*). (2) The lake club-rush (*Scirpus lacustris*). **b** In America : (1) The common rush *Juncus effusus.* (2) Any of various species of *Scirpus*, or club-rush. See RUSH. —**bul'rush'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

bul'tow (bo͝ol'tō), *n.* A trawl ; a boulter ; the mode of fishing with a boulter or spiller.

bul'wark (bo͝ol'wărk ; 277), *n.* [Cf. D. *bolwerk*, G. *bollwerk*, Sw. *bolverk*, Dan. *bolværk, bulværk*, rampart ; prob. akin to G. *bohle* plank, and *werk* work, defense. See BOLE stem, WORK, *n. ;* cf. BOULEVARD.] **1.** A solid, wall-like structure raised for defense, usually not too high for the defenders to fire over ; a rampart ; a parapet ; also, a breakwater or sea wall.
2. That which secures against an enemy, or defends from attack ; any means of defense or protection.
3. The side of a ship above the upper deck ; — usually *pl.*
Syn. — See RAMPART.

bul'wark, *v. t. ;* BUL'WARKED (-wărkt) ; BUL'WARK-ING. To fortify or secure with or as with a bulwark; to secure by a fortification ; to protect.
Of some proud city, *bulwarked* round and armed
With rising towers. *Glover.*

bulwark plating. The light plating which projects above the hull plating of a vessel to serve as a bulwark.

bum (bŭm ; *dial.* bo͝om), *v. i. ;* BUMMED (bŭmd; bo͝omd); BUM'MING. [See BOOM, *v. i.*, to roar.] To make a murmuring or humming sound. *Obs. or Dial.*

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bullet † BILLET.
bul'let-ed, *a* Provided with bullets ; also, bullet-shaped.
bul'let-head', *n.* **1.** A round or bullet-shaped head.
2. A pig-headed person. *Colloq., U. S.* — **bul'let-head'ed-ness,** *n.*
bul'let-proof', *a.* Proof against bullets.
bullet screw. A screw at the end of a ramrod for drawing a bullet from a gun barrel.
bullet shell An explosive bullet.
bullet tree. = BULLY TREE.
bullet wood. The wood of the bully tree.
bull'faced' (bo͝ol'fāst'), *a.* Large-faced.
bull'feast', *n.* A bullfight or bull baiting.
bull'finch', *n.* [Perh. for *bull fence.*] Hedge too high for a mounted hunter to leap. *Eng.*
bull'finch', *v. i.* To force one's way through a bullfinch. *Eng.*
bull'finch'er, *n* = BULLFINCH, a hedge.
bull'fist (-fĭst), **bull'fice** (-fīs), *n.* [Cf. G. *bofist*, AS. *wulfes fist* puffball, E. *fist* a foul odor.] The giant puffball [gold
bull flower The marsh mari-
bull'foot', bull's'-, *n* Coltsfoot
bull grape. The muscadine.
bull grass. The soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*).
bullhead kelp. The bladder kelp (*Nereocystis luetkeana*)
bullhead lily. The spatterdock.
bull hoof, *n* A West Indian passion flower (*Passiflora mucronata*) with leaves suggestive of a cloven hoof *Jamaica.*
Bul'li-dæ (bo͝ol'ĭ-dē: bŭl'-), *n. pl.* [NL. See BULLA.] *Zoöl.* The family of tectibranchiate mollusks containing the bubble shells and allied forms. See BUBBLE SHELL and ACERA a.
bul'li-form (-fôrm), *a. Bot.* [L. *bulla* bubble + *-form.*] Bullate.
bul'li-mong (bo͝ol'ĭ-mŭng), *n.* A mixture of various grains and forage plants sowed together. *Eng.* [Ion. *Obs.*
bul'lion-er, *n.* A dealer in bullion.
bul'lion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Advocacy of a metallic medium of exchange —**bul'lion-ist,** *n.*
bullion lace. Lace made of gold and silver thread. Cf. BULLION, 5.
bul'lion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
bul'li-rag Var. of BULLYRAG.
bull'ish-ly, *adv.* of BULLISH.
bull'ism (bo͝ol'ĭz'm), *n.* The making of verbal blunders, or bulls. [See -ISM.]
bull'ist, *n* [See BULL an edict.]
bul'lit grape (bo͝ol'ĭt). = BULLACE GRAPE.
bul-li'tion (bo͝ol-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *bullire, bullitum,* to boil. See BOIL, *v.* 1.] A boiling *Obs.*
bull mackerel. The chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*)
bull'neck', *n.* **a** The canvas-back duck. **b** The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*
bull net. A hoop-shaped fish net of considerable size.
bull'nut', *n.* The mocker nut
bull oak. Either of two Australian beefwood trees (*Casuarina equisetifolia* and *C. glauca*)
bul'lock's-eye', *n.* **1.** Houseleek. **2.** = BULL'S-EYE, 4. [apple.
bul'lock's-heart', *n.* Custard
bullock's lungwort. *Dial. Eng.* a Common lungwort. **b** Mullein.
bul'lock-y (bo͝ol'ŭk-ĭ), *n.* Driver of a bullock wagon *Australia.*
bulloes. † BULLACE.
bul'lose (bo͝ol'ōs ; bŭl'-), *a.* Bullous.
bullet. † BULLET.
bull'pates', *n., or* **bull'pates' grass** (bo͝ol'pāts'). Tufted hair grass (*Deschampsia cæspitosa*).
bull plum. The sloe. [PATES
bull'-poll' (-pōl'), *n.* = BULL-
bull'pout' (-pout'), *n.* The common bullhead (*Ameiurus nebulosus*) or related catfish.
bull pup. A young bulldog
bull rattle. a The white campion **b** The bladder campion.
bull redfish. The red drumfish.
bull ring a An arena for bullfights or bull baiting. **b** A ring for fastening a bull.
bull'-rout' (bo͝ol'rout'), *n.* An Australian scorpænoid fish (*Notesthes robusta*) of both fresh and salt water, noted for the poisonous spines on its head.
bull'-run', *or* **bull'-run'ning,** *n.* A bull baiting
bull'rush'. Var. of BULRUSH.
bull'seg' *or* **-segg',** *n.* [Cf. BULRUSH, SEDGE.] The cat-tail *Dial. Eng.*
bull seg *or* **segg.** [Cf. dial. *segg* a bull or pig castrated when full-grown.] A bull stag. *Dial. Eng.*
bull's'-eyed' (bo͝olz'īd'), *a.* Containing or formed into a bull's-eye.
bull's feather. A mark of cuckoldry *Obs.* [HEART
bull's-heart, *n.* = BULLOCK'S-
bull's noon. Midnight. *Dial. Eng.*
bull stag. A castrated bull
bull's'wool' (bo͝olz'wo͝ol'), *n* See STRINGYBARK. *Colloq., Australia.* [plow.
bull tongue A single-shovel
bull'weed', *n.* [*bole* a stem + *weed.*] Knapweed
bull'whack'er (bo͝ol'hwăk'ẽr), *n.* A driver of oxen *Colloq., Western U. S*
bull'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** Bishop's-weed. **b** Water betony
bul'ly (bo͝ol'ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -LIES(-ĭz). Kind of miner's hammer. *Eng.*
bul'ly-dom, *n.* See -DOM.
bul'ly-huff', *n.* A bragging bully.
bul'ly-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
bul'ly-rook', *n.* Also **bul'ly-rock'** *Obs* **a.** A boon companion **b** A bully or bravo
bulu'-bulu' (*native* bo͝ol'no-bo͝ol'n) Var. of BULLEN-BULLEN.
bulue. † BOLN
bul-ree'dy (bo͝ol-rē'dĭ), *n* Corrupt of PURIRI
bulse (bŭls), *n* [Pg. *bolsa.* Cf. BOURSE.] A purse or bag in which to carry or measure diamonds, gold dust, etc. ; hence, a parcel or quantity of jewels.
bult. † BOLT
bultell † BOULTEL.
bulten † BOLT.
bulter. † BOLTER.
bul'ter (bŭl'tẽr), *or* **bul'tey** (bŭl'tĭ), *n.* [Etym uncertain.] A boulter [BILTONG.
bul'tong (bo͝ol'tŏng) Var. of **bulture.** † BOLTER.
bul'wand' (bo͝ol'wŏnd'), *n.* The common mugwort.
bum (bŭm), *n.* [Origin uncert.] The buttocks. *Obs. or Low.*
bum, *n.* Short for BUMBAILIFF. *Great Britain.*
bum, *v. t.* To manage or handle a bumboat. *Eng. Rare.*
bum (bŭm ; *dial.* bo͝om), *v. t.*

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bum (bŭm; *dial.* bo͝om), *v. t.* To sound with a humming noise; to din. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

Be it remembered that this favor would be *bummed* into his ears by every stupid wretch whom he met with. *Basil Hall.*

bum, *n.* A humming noise; din. *Obs. or Dial.*

The *bum* and bustle of the High Street. *D. M. Moir.*

bum (bŭm), *v. i.* **1.** To drink. *Obs.*

2. To guzzle or drink to excess; to sponge upon others, as for drink; to lead the life of a vagabond; to indulge in a "bum." *Slang, U. S.*

bum, *n.* **1.** Drink. *Obs.*

2. *Slang, U. S.* **a** A spree; facetiously, a frolic or boisterous outing. **b** A guzzler or idle drunkard or vagabond; a sponger of drinks, or the like.

bum'bail'iff (-bāl'ĭf), *n.* [Prob. *bum* buttocks + *bailiff*; i. e., a bailiff who is close behind.] A bailiff; — contemptuously so called. Cf. BOUND BAILIFF. *Eng.*

bum'ble (bŭm'b'l), *n.* [See BUMP to boom.] A bumblebee; also, *local Eng.* (*pron.* bo͝om'b'l; bo͝om''l), the bittern.

bum'ble, *v. i.* To make a hollow or humming noise, like that of a bumblebee; to cry as a bittern.

As a bittern *bumbleth* in the mire. *Chaucer*

bum'ble, *n.* Also *bomble, bummil,* etc. [Cf. 1st BUNGLE.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A bungle; botch; jumble.

2. A bungler; a blunderer; an awkward person.

bum'ble-bee' (bŭm'b'l-bē'), *n.* [ME. *bumblen* to make a humming noise (freq. of *bum* to hum) + *bee.* Cf. HUMBLEBEE.] Any of numerous species of true bees of the genus *Bombus.* They are mostly of large size and are named from the loud humming sound made in their flight. Like the honeybees, they store up honey in their nests, which are frequently underground burrows, often using the cells which the young have left to contain the honey. Their colonies are usually rather small. Most of the individuals are killed by cold in winter, only a few fertile females surviving to start new colonies in the spring.

Bumblebee. Nat. size.

bum'ble-foot' (bŭm'b'l-fo͝ot'; *dial.* bo͝om'b'l-, bo͝om''l-), *n.* **1.** A misshapen foot; clubfoot. *Dial. Eng.*

2. A disease of poultry characterized by a warty growth on the ball of the foot.

bum'ble-pup'py (bŭm'b'l-pŭp'ĭ), *n.* [Origin unknown; cf. BUMBLE a bungle.] **1.** The old game of nineholes

2. *Card Playing.* Whist played in an unscientific way.

Bumblepuppy is persisting to play whist, either in utter ignorance of all its known principles, or in defiance of them, or both. *Pembrudge.*

bum'bo (-bō), *n.* Also *bombo.* [Cf. It. *bombo,* a child's word for drink.] A drink made of rum or gin, sugar, water, and nutmeg. *Smollett.*

bum'boat' (bŭm'bōt'), *n.* [From *bum* the buttocks, on account of its clumsy form; or fr. D. *bun* a box for holding fish in a boat.] *Naut.* **a** A scavenger's boat for removing refuse from ships. *Obs.* **b** A boat for conveying provisions, fruit, etc., for sale, to vessels in port or off shore.

Bu-me'li-a (bū-mē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βουμελια* a large kind of ash.] *Bot.* A genus of American sapotaceous trees and shrubs, ranging from Virginia to Colombia. They are tough and more or less spiny and bear fleshy edible berries. *B. lycioides* is the southern buckthorn, *B. angustifolia* is the saffron plum, and *B. retusa* is the bastard bully tree of the West Indies.

bum'kin (bŭm'kĭn), **bump'kin** (bŭmp'kĭn), *n.* Also **boom'kin.** [*boom* a beam + *-kin.* See BUMPKIN.] *Naut.* A projecting beam or boom, as: **a** One projecting from each bow of a vessel, to haul the fore tack to, called *tack bumkin.* **b** One from each quarter, for the main-brace blocks, called *brace bumkin.* **c** A small outrigger over the stern of a vessel, to extend the mizzen, etc.

☞ *Bumpkin* is the more usual modern spelling.

bum'ma-lo (bŭm'ȧ-lō), *n.* [Native name.] A small marine Asiatic fish (*Harpodon nehereus*) used in India as a relish; — called also *Bombay duck.*

bum'mer (bŭm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** An idle, worthless fellow, without visible means of support; a bum. *Slang, U. S.*

2. *Logging.* A low two-wheeled truck for skidding logs.

bump (bŭmp), *v i.;* BUMPED (bŭmpt); BUMP'ING. [See BOOM to roar.] To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise, as the bittern; to boom. — **bump,** *n.*

bump, *v. t.* [Prob. imitative of the sound of bumping or thumping.] **1.** To strike, as with or against anything large or solid; to thump; as, to *bump* the head against a wall.

2. *Boat Racing.* To hit or touch (the boat in advance). See BUMPING RACE.

bump, *v. i.* **1.** To come in violent contact with something; to move, or come against something, with a jolt.

2. To make a thumping sound; — said of a liquid which does not boil steadily, but, being heated above its boiling point, suddenly gives off a quantity of vapor, often with great violence.

3. To bulge; swell; — usually with *up* or *out. Obs.*

bump (bŭmp), *n.* [From BUMP to strike, to thump.] **1.** A thump; a heavy blow.

2. A swelling or prominence resulting from a bump or blow; a protuberance.

It had upon its brow
A *bump* as big as a young cockerel's stone. *Shak.*

3. *Phren.* One of the protuberances on the cranium associated with the various faculties. *Colloq.*

4. The act of striking the boat in advance with the prow of the boat following. See BUMPING RACE. *Eng.*

bump'er (bŭm'pẽr), *n.* [Perh. fr. *bombard* a large drinking vessel; influenced by *bump.*] **1.** A cup or glass filled to the brim, or till the liquor runs over, particularly in drinking a health or toast.

He frothed his *bumpers* to the brim. *Tennyson.*

2. Anything unusually large or great in aggregate. *Colloq.* "A *bumper* crop." *Census of India,* 1901.

3. *Whist.* A rubber of eight points. *Eng.*

bump'er, *v. t.;* BUMP'ERED (-pẽrd), BUMP'ER-ING. To fill brimful, as a cup, wineglass, etc.; also, to toast with a bumper. — *v. i.* To drink bumpers

bump'er (bŭm'pẽr), *n.* **1.** That which bumps or causes a bump; also, anything deadening a bump or shock, as in a piano action (see ACTION, *Illust.*).

2. A carangoid fish (*Chloroscombrus chrysurus*) of the southern United States and West Indies.

bump'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUMP.

bumping post, a post placed as a buffer at the end of a spur of railroad track. — **b. race,** a rowing race in which the boats start at a fixed distance behind one another and each boat endeavors to overtake and bump the boat in advance of it, taking its place in the next race if successful. — **b. table,** *Ore Dressing,* a vibrating table upon which heavy minerals are separated by the vibration (in a stream of water) from the lighter particles.

bump'kin (bŭmp'kĭn), *n.* [The same word as *bumkin,* which Cotgrave defines thus: "*Bumkin,* Fr. chicambault, the luffe-block, a long and thick piece of wood, whereunto the fore-sayle and sprit-sayle are fastened, when a ship goes by the winde" Hence, a clumsy man may easily have been compared to such a block of wood; cf. OD. *boomken* a little tree. See BOOM a pole.] **1.** See BUMKIN.

2. An awkward, heavy country fellow; a clown; a country lout. "Bashful country *bumpkins.*" *Irving.*

bump'tious (bŭmp'shŭs), *a.* Self-conceited; self-assertive; forward. — **bump'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **bump'tious-ness,** *n.*

He put two or three plates of food on the table, and drew up a chair, sneering *bumptiously.* *W. A. White.*

bump'y (bŭm'pĭ), *a.* Covered with bumps.

bun, bunn (bŭn), *n.* [ME. *bunne, bonne;* cf. Ir. *bunna,* Gael *bonnach,* or OF. *buigne* a swelling from a blow, F. dial. *bugne* a kind of pancake.] A kind of cake or bread; sometimes, as in the north of Ireland, a round loaf of ordinary bread; more commonly, a slightly sweetened, often spiced, raised cake or biscuit with a glazing of sugar and milk on the top crust.

bun, *n.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *bun* stump, stock, root. Cf. 1st BUNT.] **a** The tail of a hare or rabbit; a bunt. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** A squirrel or a rabbit. *Dial. or pet name.*

bunch (bŭnch; 140), *n.* [Cf. OSw. & Dan. *bunke* heap, Icel. *bunki* heap, pile, *bunga* tumor, protuberance. Cf. BUNK.] **1.** A protuberance; hunch; knob; lump; hump; swelling. "The *bunches* of camels." *Is.* xxx. 6.

2. A cluster or tuft, properly of things of one kind, growing or fastened together; as, a *bunch* of grapes or of keys.

3. *Mining.* A small isolated mass of ore; a pocket.

4. An aggregate of things of the same kind, whether existing as a natural group or considered together; esp., a group of animals; a flock or herd; as, a *bunch* of cattle.

5. A given quantity of various commodities; as, a *bunch* of linen yarn (sixty hanks).

Syn. — See BUNDLE.

bunch of fives, the hand or fist. *Slang.*

bunch, *v. i.;* BUNCHED (bŭncht; 140); BUNCH'ING. **1.** To swell out into a bunch or protuberance; to be protuberant.

Bunching out into a large round knob at one end. *Woodward.*

2. To gather in a bunch or bunches.

Her heart was out on the sloping hills, where the cattle were *bunching* and crowding with tossing heads. *Ralph Connor.*

bunch, *v. t.* To form into a bunch, or aggregate; to group together; to assemble; as, to *bunch* cattle; to *bunch* hits (in baseball) or shots (in target practice).

bunch'-backed', *a.* Having a bunch on the back; crooked. "*Bunch-backed* toad." *Shak.*

bunch'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* **a** The dwarf cornel (*Cornus canadensis*), which bears a cluster of red, edible berries. **b** The fruit of the European stone bramble (*Rubus saxatilis*).

bunch'er (bŭn'chẽr; 140), *n.* One that bunches; specif., a machine for forming bunches for market; as, an asparagus *buncher.*

bunch'flow'er (bŭnch'flou'ẽr), *n.* A melanthaceous plant (*Melanthium virginicum*) of the eastern and southern United States, bearing a panicle of small greenish flowers; also, any other species of *Melanthium.*

Bunch Grass (*Oryzopsis cuspidata*).

bunch grass. Any of several grasses of cespitose habit found chiefly in the western United States, as *Oryzopsis cuspidata, Sporobolus heterolepis, Elymus condensatus, Poa tenuifolia,* and various species of *Stipa.*

bunch'y (bŭn'chĭ; 140), *a.* **1.** Swelling out in bunches.

2. Growing in bunches, or resembling a bunch; having tufts; as, the bird's *bunchy* tail.

3. *Mining.* Yielding irregularly; sometimes rich, sometimes poor; as, a *bunchy* mine.

bun'combe, bun'kum (bŭn'kŭm), *n.* [From *Buncombe,* a county of North Carolina.] Speechmaking for the gratification of constituents, or to gain public applause; anything said, written, or done for mere show; insincere public action or speech. *Cant or Slang, U. S.*

☞ The phrase **to speak for Buncombe,** that is, for mere show or popularity, "originated near the close of the debate on the famous 'Missouri Question,' in the 16th Congress. It was then used by Felix Walker — a naïve old mountaineer, who resided at Waynesville in Haywood, [a] . . . county of North Carolina, near the border of the adjacent county of *Buncombe,* which formed part of his district. The old man rose to speak, while the house was impatiently calling for the 'Question,' and several members gathered round him, begging him to desist. He persevered, however, for a while, declaring that the people of his district expected it, and that he was bound to 'make a speech for *Buncombe.*'" *W. Darlington.*

bund (bŭnd), *n.* [Hind. *band.*] **1.** An artificial embankment, as a dam or dike. *India.*

2. Specif.: An embanked quay; an embankment along a river or the sea, used for business or as an esplanade. *China, Japan, etc.*

bun'der (bŭn'dẽr), *n.* [Pers. *bandar* a landing place.] In the East, a landing place; quay; pier; harbor.

‖ **Bun'des-rath'** (bo͝on'dĕs-rät'), *n.* [G.; *bund* confederacy + *rath* council.] Lit., a federal council, esp. of the German Empire. See LEGISLATURE.

bun'dle (bŭn'd'l), *n.* [ME. *bundel;* cf. D. *bondel, bundel,* G. *bündel,* dim. of G. *bund* bundle, and AS. *byndele* a binding, fr. the root of E. *bind.* See BIND.] **1.** A number of things bound together, esp. into a mass or package convenient for handling or conveyance, as by a cord or envelope; a loose package; a roll; as, a *bundle* of straw or of paper; a *bundle* of old clothes.

2. A given quantity of some article bound together so as to form a specified unit of the commodity; as, a *bundle* of paper (two reams); a *bundle* of linen yarn (twenty hanks).

3. A number or group considered together; a lot; a collection; as, a *bundle* of follies.

4. *Bot.* A fascicle composed of strands of conducting tissue traversing the body of a plant. They consist usually of a xylem portion, made up of tracheal tissue, and a phloëm or sieve-tube portion. The united strands form what is known as a *vascular* or *fibrovascular bundle,* which is protected by a layer of cells constituting the *bundle sheath.*

Syn. — BUNDLE, BUNCH, PARCEL, PACKAGE, PACK, PACKET apply to things done up for storage or transportation. A BUNDLE is a collection of articles bound or rolled together, often loosely; as, a *bundle* of papers, linen, hay; a *bundle* tied up in a handkerchief. A BUNCH is a collection of things, usually of the same sort, fastened closely together; as, a *bunch* of keys, of flowers, of radishes. A PARCEL is a bundle of moderate or small size; as, "his brown-paper *parcel*" (*Dickens*), *parcel* post. A PACKAGE is specifically something packed (as in a box or receptacle of moderate size, or in a compact bundle), esp. for transportation; as, an express *package,* a *package* of envelopes, "original *package.*" A PACK is a bundle made up to be carried on the back, esp. by a peddler; as, "A peddler's *pack,* that bows the bearer down" (*Cowper*). A PACKET is a small package or parcel; as, (esp.) a *packet* of letters. *Bundle, bunch, parcel,* and *pack* (cf. FLOCK, COMPANY) are all used contemptuously, in the sense of a "lot;" as, a *bundle* of heresies, (colloq.) the biggest rascal in the *bunch,* a *parcel* of lies, a *pack* of fools.

bundle of rays. *Geom.* See PENCIL OF RAYS.

bun'dle, *v. i.;* BUN'DLED (-d'ld); BUN'DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To tie or bind in a bundle or roll; to bring together in a collection, mass, or bundle.

2. To hustle or hurry unceremoniously.

They unmercifully *bundled* me and my gallant second into our own hackney coach. *T. Hook.*

to bundle off, to send off in a hurry, or without ceremony. — **to b. up,** to wrap up warmly or cumbrously.

bun'dle, *v. i.* **1.** To prepare for departure; to set off or come in a hurry or without ceremony; to hurry.

A group of servants came *bundling* from the kitchen. *C. Brontë.*

To beat; to hurl; to drive hurriedly *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bum'a-ree' Var. of BUMMAREE

bum'bail'iff-ship, *n.* See -SHIP

bum'ba-lo. Var. of BUMMALO.

bum'bard. † BOMBARD.

bum'bard (bŭm'bärd), *n* [Cf. BOOM to roar.] A drone *Obs.*

bum'bard, *a.* Indolent. *Obs.*

bum'ba-ree'. Var. of BUMMAREE.

bum'barge' (-bärj'), *n.* = BUM-BOAT. **bum'ba-sine.** † BOMBASINE.

bumbast. † BOMBASE, BOMBAST.

bum-baste', *v. t.* To beat on the buttocks; to beat; thrash. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

bum-baze' (bŭm-bāz'), *v. t.* [Cf. BAMBOOZLE and E. dial. *baze* to puzzle, bewilder.] To bamboozle; mystify; confuse. *Chiefly Scot.*

bumbecarde. † BUMCARD.

bum'bee' (bŭm'bē'; bo͝om'-), A bumblebee. *Scot & Dial.Eng.*

bum'be-lo (bŭm'bē-lō), *n.* ; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz) Var of BOMBOLO

bum'be-loe. Var of BUMMALO.

bum'bl. Bumble. *Ref Sp.*

bum'ble (*d i a l.* bo͝om'b'l; bo͝om''l), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. BUNGLE, *v. t.*] To bungle; blunder. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

bum'ble, *v. t* [Cf. ME. *bumblen* to boom, to buzz.] To blame. *Obs.*

bum'ble (*dial.* bo͝om''l), *n* The great bulrush. *Dial. Eng*

bum'ble, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] The bramble. *Dial. Eng.*

Bum'ble, Mr. (bŭm'b'l) A pompous beadle in Dickens's "Oliver Twist."

bumblebee coot. The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.*

bumblebee hawk moth. A clearwing hawk moth (*Hemaris diffinis* or related species) of the United States, having the body largely yellow and resembling a bumblebee when in flight

bumblebee root. The birthroot (*Trillium erectum*)

bum'ble ber'ry, *n.* [*bumble* bramble + *berry*] *Dial. Eng.* **a** The fruit of the bramble **b** The fruit of the dog-rose

Bum'ble-dom (bŭm'b'l-dŭm), *n.* [From Mr. *Bumble,* in Dickens's "Oliver Twist."] The dullness and pomposity of petty officials.

bum'ble-kite' (bo͝om''l-kīt'), *n* [Perh. fr. *bumble* to rumble + *kite* belly, from a notion that eating them caused flatulency.] = BUMBLEBERRY. *Dial. Eng.*

bum'bo (bŭm'bō), *n.* [Prob. native name] A West African cesalpiniaceous tree (*Daniella thurriferа*) or its wood; also, the fragrant gum which it yields.

bum'bo-lo. Var. of BOMBOLO

bum'card', *n* A card marked for use in cheating *Obs.*

bum'clock' (bŭm'klŏk'; bo͝om'-), *n.* [*bum* to hum + *clock* a beetle.] A dorbeetle. *Scot*

bum-feage', bum-feg', *v. t.* To beat; thrash. *Obs.*

bum'kin. † BUMPKIN

bum'ma-ree' (bŭm'ȧ-rē'), *n.* [Cf. BOTTOMRY.] *London Cant.* a A speculator or middleman in the fish trade at Billingsgate. b A usurer.

Bum'ma-yon' (bo͝om'ä-yōn'), *n.* See IGORROTE.

bummacarde. † BUMCARD.

bummed, *pret. & p. p.* of BUM.

bum'mer, *n.* That which bums, or hums, as a bull-roarer.

bum'mer-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

bum'mer-y, *n.* See BOTTOMRY. *Obs.*

bum'ming, *p pr. & vb. n.* of BUM.

bum'mle (bo͝om''l). Scot & dial. Eng var of BUMBLE.

bumm'ler (bo͝om'lẽr), *n.* A blunderer. *Scot or Dial. Eng.*

bum'mock, bum'mack, *n. Scot.* a A brewing of ale for a convivial meeting **b** A Christmas entertainment given to landlords by their tenants. *Obs*

bump, *n.* 1 A kind of matting. 2 Loosely twisted threads or fibers for coarse fabrics, etc

bump'er, *v. t.* To cause jolting, as an ill-gaited saddle horse

bump'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

bump'ing, *a.* Big; huge. — **bump'ing-ly,** *adv.*

bump'kin-et, *n.* Dim. of BUMPKIN.

bump'kin-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

bump'kin-ly, *a.* See LY

bump-ol'o-gy (bŭmp-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Phrenology. *Facetious*

Bump'po, *or* **Bum'po, Natty** (năt'y bŭm'pō). See LEATHER-STOCKING

bump'sy (bŭmp'sĭ), *a.* Tipsy. *Obs. or Dial.*

bumpt. Bumped. *Ref. Sp.*

bum'wood', *n.* The poisonwood *Rhus metopium.*

bun. † BEN, BOON.

bun (*dial.* bŏn). Obs. or dial. var of BOUN, BOUND

bun, *n.* [AS *bune.*] Stem; stalk; stubble *Obs. or Dial*

bun, *n.* a flat-bottomed, punt-like boat. *Canadian.*

Bu'nah (bo͞o'nȧ). *Bib.*

bun-cal' (bŭn-kal'), *n.* [Of Malay origin.] See WEIGHT.

bunce (bŭns), *n.* [Cf. BONUS.] Money; bonus; advantage. *Slang.*

bunch (*dial* bo͝onsh), *v. t.* To thump; kick; also, to hobble; to hurry away *Obs. or Dial.*

bunch svergreen. A club moss (*Lycopodium obscurum*) of erect, bushy habit.

bunchflower family. *Bot.* The family Melanthaceæ. [grape.

bunch grape. The summer

bunch'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

bunch pink. The sweet William.

bunch plum. = BUNCHBERRY a.

bunchat. Bunched. *Ref. Sp.*

Bun'cle, John (bŭng'k'l) The hero of Thomas Amory's (1691?-1788) once famous book "The Life of John Buncle, Esq." He wedded seven wives.

bun'co. Var. of BUNKO.

‖ **Bund** (bo͝ont), *n.* [G.] League; confederacy; esp., the confederation of German states.

bund. † BOND.

Bun'da (bo͝on'dä), *n. pl.* An extensive group of Bantus of Angola, West Africa.

Bun-de'li (bo͝on-dā'lĭ), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

bun'den Obs. p. p. of BIND.

bun'der. Var. of BANDAR.

‖ **bun'der** (bo͝on'dẽr), *n.* [D.; cf. LL. *bonnarum,* OF. *bonnier.*] See MEASURE.

Bun'des Con'fer-ence (bo͝on'dĕs). See MENNONITE, *n.*

‖ **Bun'des-Ver-sam'm'lung** (bo͝on'dĕs-fĕr-zäm'lo͝ong), *n.* [G.; *bund* confederacy + *versammlung* assembly.] *Switzerland.* See LEGISLATURE.

bun'ding (bŭn'dĭng), *n. Mining.* A staging or platform.

bun'dl. Bundle. *Ref. Sp.*

bun'dld. Bundled. *Ref. Sp.*

bundle pillar. *Arch.* A clustered column or pillar.

bun'dler (bŭn'dlẽr), *n.* One that bundles.

bundle sheath. See BUNDLE, *n.*, 4.

bun'dlet (bŭn'dlĕt), *n.* A small bundle.

bun'dling (-dlĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUNDLE.

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2. To sleep or lie on the same bed without undressing; — said of a man and woman, esp. lovers. According to G. E. Howard ("History of Matrimonial Institutions"), the custom of *bundling*, and the similar Dutch custom of *queesting*, prevailed in the less sophisticated portions of New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and also in Wales, Ireland, and Scotland. As a custom it was found in remote localities in New York in 1804 and in Pennsylvania in 1845.

Van Corlear stopped occasionally in the villages to eat pumpkin pies, . and *bundle* with the Yankee lasses. *Irving.*

bun'do-bust (bŭn'dō-bŭst), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *band-o-bast* tying and binding.] Arrangement, settlement. *India.*

‖ **bun-doc'** (bŏŏn-dŏk'), *n.* Also *bondoc.* [Tag.] A mountain. Also, in colloq. English (usually *pl.*, pronounced bŭn'dŏŏks), the hills and woods in general; the wilds; any place at a distance from a center of population. *Phil. I.*

bung (bŭng), *n.* [Cf. D. *bom*, OD. *bonne*, *bonde*, *bonge*, G. dial. *punt*, *bunde*, prob. fr. L. *punctum* point, puncture, *puncta* prick, puncture (cf. POINT), also W. *bwng* orifice, bunghole, Ir. *bunne* tap, spout, OGael. *buine.*] **1.** The stopper of the orifice in the bilge of a cask; also, the orifice itself; the bunghole.

2. A purse; also, a pickpocket. *Obs. Thieves' Cant. Shak.*

3. One who serves grog. *Slang.*

4. A bundle of hemp stalks. *Eng.*

5. *Ceramics.* A pile of seggars.

bung, *v. t.;* BUNGED (bŭngd); BUNG'ING (bŭng'ĭng). To stop, as the orifice in the bilge of a cask, with a bung; to close, as a cask, or to inclose, as in a cask; — usually with *up.* Hence, *Slang,* to bruise so as to unfit for action.

He had *bunged* up his mouth that he should not have spoken these three years. *Shelton (Trans. Don Quixote).*

bun'ga-low (bŭn'gȧ-lō), *n.* [Bengali *bānglā.*] A lightly built, usually thatched or tiled, house or cottage, of a single story, usually surrounded by a veranda.

Bungalow

bun'ga-rum (bŭn'gȧ-rŭm), *n.* [*bungar,* the native name.] Any of several venomous snakes of the genus *Bungarus;* esp., the krait, of India.

bun'gle (bŭng'g'l), *v. a.;* BUN'GLED (-g'ld); BUN'GLING (-glĭng). [Perh. akin to *bang;* cf. G. dial. *bungen* to beat, bang, OSw. *bunga.*] To act or work in a clumsy, awkward manner.

bun'gle, *v. t.* To make or perform clumsily, to manage awkwardly; to botch; — sometimes with *up.*

I always had an idea that it would be *bungled.* *Byron*

bun'gle, *n.* A clumsy or awkward performance; a botch; a gross blunder.

Those errors and *bungles* which are committed. *Cudworth.*

bun'gler (bŭn'glẽr), *n.* A clumsy, awkward workman; one who bungles.

bun'gling (bŭn'glĭng), *p. a.* Unskillful; awkward; clumsy; as, a *bungling* workman. — **bun'gling-ly,** *adv.*

bung start, *or* **bung starter.** A mallet or a broad-headed stave used for starting the bung of a cask.

bun'ion, bun'yon (bŭn'yŭn), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *bunny* a small swelling, OF. *buigne* a swelling from a blow. Cf. BUN.] *Med.* An enlargement and inflammation of a small membranous sac (one of the *bursæ mucosæ*), usually occurring on the first joint of the great toe.

bunk (bŭnk), *n.* [Cf. OSw. *bunke* heap, also boarding, flooring. Cf. BUNCH.] **1.** A case or frame, attached to a wall or partition, which serves as a bed or sleeping place, as in a ship's forecastle or a lumber camp, often forming one of a series in tiers.

2. *Logging.* **a** A heavy timber serving as a head rest for logs on a logging sled. **b** A crossbeam on a car or truck, on which the logs rest. **c** A logging car or truck. *U. S.*

bunk, *v. i.;* BUNKED (bŭnkt); BUNK'ING. To go to bed in a bunk; — sometimes with *in;* hence, loosely, to occupy or share a bed. *Colloq., chiefly U. S.*

bunk, *v. t. Logging.* To place (logs) on bunks. *U. S.*

bunk'er (bŭnk'ẽr), *n.* [Scot. *bunker, bunkart,* a bench, or low chest, serving for a seat Cf. BUNK, BANK, BENCH.] **1.** (*Scot. pron.* bŏŏnk'ẽr) A sort of chest or box, as in a window, the lid of which serves for a seat. *Scot.*

2. A large bin or similar receptacle; esp., one of several large compartments for coal for the boilers on shipboard.

3. A small sand hole or pit, as on a golf course. *Scot.*

4. *Golf.* Hence, any rough hazardous ground on the links; also, an artificial hazard with built-up faces.

bunk'er, *v. t. Golf.* To drive (the ball) into a bunker.

bun'ko (bŭn'kō), *n.* Also **bun'co.** [Cf. Sp. *banco* bank, *banca* a sort of game at cards. Cf. BANK (in the commercial sense).] A swindling game or scheme, as by means of cards or by a sham lottery; a confidence game.

bun'ko, *v. t.;* BUN'KOED (-kōd); BUN'KO-ING. Also **bun'co.** To swindle by a bunko game or scheme; to cheat or victimize in any similar way, as by passing a bad check.

bun'ny (bŭn'ĭ), *n.* A rabbit or a squirrel; — pet name.

bu'no-dont (bū'nō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. βουνός hill, mound + -*odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having tubercles on the crown of the molar teeth; — opposed to *lophodont.* — *n.* One of the Bunodonta.

Bu'no-don'ta (bū'nō-dŏn'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] A division of the Artiodactyla, including the hogs and hippopotami; — so called because the molar teeth are tuberculated.

Bun'sen bat'ter-y (bŏŏn'sĕn). A battery of one or more Bunsen cells.

Bun'sen, *or* Bun'sen's burn'er (-sĕnz). A kind of burner, invented by Professor R. W. Bunsen of Heidelberg, consisting typically of a straight tube, four or five inches long, with small holes for the entrance of air at the bottom. Illuminating gas being also admitted at the bottom, a mixture of gas and air is formed which burns at the top with a feebly luminous but intensely hot flame.

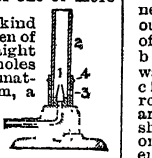

Bunsen Burner. 1 Gas Orifice, 2 Tube for mixture of gas and air; 3 Holes for admission of air, 4 Collar to regulate air supply.

Bunsen cell. *Elec.* A zinc-carbon cell in which the zinc (amalgamated) is surrounded by dilute sulphuric acid, and the carbon by nitric acid or a chromic acid mixture, the two plates being separated by a porous cup.

bunt (bŭnt; *dial.* bŏŏnt), *n.* [Cf. BUN.] The tail of a hare or rabbit. *Eng.*

bunt (bŭnt), *n.* **a** A disease of wheat caused by either of two smut fungi (*Tilletia tritici* and *T. fœtens*) which convert the kernels into a mass of dark brown, ill-smelling, powdery spores. It is especially common in European wheat fields. **b** The fungus causing this disease, more often called *stinking smut* in the United States. See SMUT.

bunt, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *bunt* bundle, Dan. *bundt,* G. *bund,* E. *bundle.*] **1.** The central or bagging portion of a fishing net, or the like.

2. *Naut.* The middle part of a square sail; the part of a furled sail which is gathered up in a bunchy roll at the center of the yard; hence, rarely, the middle part of a yard.

bunt, *v. t. Naut.* To swell out; as, the sail *bunts. Obs.*

bunt, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. BUTT.] **1.** To strike or push with the horns or head; to butt, as, the ram *bunted* the boy.

2. *Baseball.* To bat or tap (the ball) slowly within the infield by meeting it with the bat without swinging at it.

3. To strike or push (a car) without coupling to the striking car or locomotive.

bunt, *n.* A push or shove, esp. a push with the head; a butt; specif., *Baseball,* act of bunting the ball; also, the bunted ball; a hit made by bunting.

bunt'ed (bŭn'tĕd; -tĭd), *a.* Affected with bunt, as wheat.

bunt'er (bŭn'tẽr; *dial. also* bŏŏn'tẽr), *n.* A woman rag-picker; hence, a low, vulgar woman. *Cant or Dial.*

bunt'er dog (bŭn'tẽr). *Mech.* A gripping device for a planing machine, consisting of a piece having a hook end to engage in the T-slot of the table, and a set screw. *J. Rose.*

bunt'ing, *p. a.* [Cf. 3d BUNT, and for sense 3, cf. BUTT, *v.*] **1.** *Naut.* Bellying; filling out, — said of a sail. *Obs.*

2. Plump; stocky or rounded; dumpy.

3. Given to butting; as, a *bunting* lamb.

4. Slovenly; untidy. *Dial. Eng.*

5. A term of endearment, surviving in the nursery rime "Bye, baby *bunting.*"

bun'ting (bŭn'tĭng), *n.* [Scot. *buntlin, corn bunlin,* ME. *bunting, buntyle;* of unknown origin.] Any of various conirostral oscine birds of the genus *Emberiza* and allied genera, usually included in the finch family, distinguished from typical finches by their more angular gape and often by a bony knob on the palate Among the European species are the common or corn bunting (*E. miliaria*), the yellow-hammer (*E. citrinella*), the reed bunting (*E. schœniclus*), and the ortolan (*E. hortulanus*). Among American buntings are the bay-winged bunting, the snow bunting, the lark bunting, the chewink, etc. The cowbird and bobolink, of a different family, are sometimes called buntings.

Corn Bunting (*Emberiza miliaria*). 1/6

bun'ting (bŭn'tĭng), **bun'tine** (-tĭn), *n.* [ME. *bonten* to sift, hence prob. material used for that purpose.] A thin woolen stuff, used chiefly for flags, colors, and ships' signals.

bunt'line (bŭnt'lĭn; -lĭn), *n.* [*bunt* part of a sail + *line.*] *Naut.* One of the ropes attached to the foot of a sail, used to haul the sail up to the yard for furling. See SAIL, *Illust.*

buntline cloth. *Naut.* A strengthening piece of canvas on the forward part of the sail from foot to bellyband, where the strain and chafe of the buntlines is greatest.

bun'ya (bŭn'yȧ) *or* **bun'ya-bun'ya,** *n.* [Native name.] **a** An Australian coniferous tree (*Araucaria bidwillii*) bearing seeds about two inches long, which have the flavor of roasted chestnuts when ripe. They are a staple food of the blacks, among whom the tree is hereditary property and is protected by law, each tribe having a certain number. **b** The alligator apple of the West Indies (*Annona palustris*).

bun'yip (bŭn'yĭp), *n.* [Aboriginal.] A fabulous animal, usually represented as amphibious and of enormous size; hence, impostor; sham. *Australia.*

buoy (boi; bōō'ĭ; bwoi; 277: *the first is the universal nautical pronunciation and has now generally prevailed over the others*), *n.* [D. *boei* buoy, fetter, fr. F. *bouée* a buoy; of G. origin; cf. OHG. *bouhhan* a sign, signal, MHG. *bouchen,* akin to E. *beacon.*] **1.** *Naut.* A float; esp., a floating object moored to the bottom, to mark a channel or to point out the position of something beneath the water, as an anchor, shoal, rock, etc. Buoys are of different shapes and colors with reference to their position or the nature of the object marked. A **nun,** *or* **nut,** buoy is conical in shape; a **can buoy** is truncated or flat; both are usually constructed of sheet iron or steel. A **spar buoy** is a spar anchored at one end. Where form is a distinctive character, buoys on the starboard side of a channel (from the sea) are *can* or *spar.* In the United States buoys are painted *red* when situated on the starboard side of a vessel coming in from sea, *black* when on the port side. *Red and black* horizontally striped buoys mark obstructions in a channel. *Black and white* vertically striped buoys mark the middle of a channel. *Green* buoys mark sunken wrecks; *yellow* ones mark quarantine grounds, buoys marking the limits of anchorage are usually *white.* Buoys marking turns in a channel bear squares or perches. Buoys are numbered beginning from the sea, the *red* buoys bearing the even and the *black* the odd numbers. The general features of this system are adhered to by governments having a uniform system of buoyage. In addition to the above, **bell buoys** bear a bell which is rung by the action of the waves; **whistling buoys** are similarly operated. There are other special forms, the significance of which is usually indicated on charts.

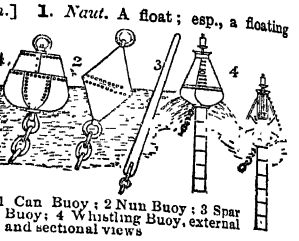

1 Can Buoy; 2 Nun Buoy; 3 Spar Buoy; 4 Whistling Buoy, external and sectional views

2. A buoyant float to be thrown to a person fallen overboard. It often bears a flare light for use at night. Usually called *life buoy.*

buoy (boi; bōō'ĭ; bwoi; 277), *v. t.;* BUOYED (boid; bōō'ĭd; bwoid); BUOY'ING. **1.** To keep from sinking in a fluid, as in water or air; to keep afloat; hence, to support or sustain; to preserve from sinking into ruin or despondency; — with *up.*

Those old prejudices, which *buoy* up the ponderous mass of his nobility, wealth, and title. *Burke.*

2. To fix buoys to; to mark by or as by a buoy or buoys; as, to *buoy* an anchor; to *buoy* or *buoy off* a channel.

Not one rock near the surface was discovered which was not *buoyed* by this floating weed. *Darwin.*

buoy, *v. i.* To float; to rise like a buoy. "Rising merit will *buoy* up at last." *Pope.*

buoy'age (boi'ăj; bōō'ĭ-; bwoi'-), *n.* Buoys, collectively; a system of buoys; the providing of buoys.

buoy'ance (-ăns), *n.* Buoyancy.

buoy'an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** The property of floating on the surface of a liquid, or in a fluid, as in the atmosphere; specific lightness, which is inversely as the weight compared with that of an equal volume of some standard, as water.

2. Power of supporting a floating body; the upward pressure exerted upon an immersed or floating body by a fluid. It is equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.

3. Cheerfulness; vivacity; liveliness; sprightliness.

4. *Commerce.* Tendency, as of stocks, to rise in price.

buoy'ant (-ănt; 277), *a.* [From BUOY, *v. t. & i.*] **1.** Having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid; tending to rise or float; as, iron is *buoyant* in mercury.

2. Bearing up, as a fluid; sustaining another body by being heavier. "The water under me was *buoyant.*" *Dryden.*

3 Light-hearted; vivacious; cheerful; as, *buoyant* spirits or disposition.

Syn. — See ELASTIC.

— **buoy'ant-ly,** *adv.* — **buoy'ant-ness,** *n.*

buph-thal'mi-a (bŭf-thăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. βοῦς ox + ὀφθαλμός eye.] *Med.* Marked enlargement of the eye, usually congenital.

Buph-thal'mum (-mŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. βούφθαλμον the oxeye; βοῦς ox + ὀφθαλμός eye.] *Bot.* A small genus of asteraceous perennial herbs known as oxeyes, natives of Europe and Asia. They are sometimes cultivated in gardens for their bright yellow-rayed heads of flowers.

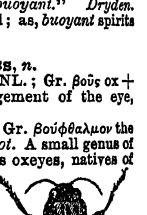

One of the Buprestidæ (*Chalcophora virginica*). Nat. size.

Bu-pres'ti-dæ (bū-prĕs'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BUPRESTIS.] *Zoöl.* A large family of beetles having rather short serrate antennæ and an elongate form, usually sharply tapering behind. Their integument is exceedingly thick and hard and often of brilliant metallic colors. The larvæ usually bore in wood and are often destructive to trees. — **bu-pres'tid** (-tĭd). *a. & n.* — **bu-pres'ti-dan** (-tĭ-dăn), *a. & n.*

Bu-pres'tis (bū-prĕs'tĭs), *n.* [L. *buprestis,* Gr. βούπρηστις, a poisonous beetle, which, being eaten by cattle in the grass, caused

Bund'schuh' In'sur-rec'tions (bŏŏnt'shō'ō). A series of insurrections of peasants in Germany from 1493 to 1514; — from the Bundschuh, or peasant's clog, borne as an emblem.

bund'weed' (bŏŏn'd'wēd'; bŏŏn'-), *n.* [Also *benweed, bunweed;* of uncertain origin] Any of various plants, as the knapweed, ragwort, scabious, and cow parsnip *Dial. Eng.*

bune. † BOON, BOUN

Bu-ne'ne (bōō-nĕ'nē). *n.* [Assyrian *Bunênê.*] *Babylon. Myth.* A deity who becomes an attendant of Shamash.

bung'a (bŭng'ă). Var. of BONGA.

bun'gall', *n.* [Ir. *bonn* a coin + *gall* a foreigner.] See COIN.

‖ **Bun'ga-rus** (bŭn'gă-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *bungar,* the native name.] *Zoöl.* A genus of exceedingly venomous Asiatic snakes related to the cobra, but without a dilatable hood. It includes the krait. [BUM BO.

bung'bo (bŭng'bō). Var. of

bun'ger-ly, *a.* Bungling. *Obs* — *adv.* Bunglingly. *Obs.*

bung'fu' (bŏŏng'fōō'), *a.* [i e., *bungfull;* fr. E dial. *bung* intoxicated] Tipsy *Scot*

bung'hole', *n.* The orifice in the bilge of a cask.

bun'gi. Bungle *Ref. Sp.*

bun'gid Bungled. *Ref Sp.*

bun'gle-some, *a.* See -SOME.

bun'go (bŭn'gō), *n.* A kind of large canoe.

bun'grace. † BONGRACE.

bun-ja'ra, bun-jar'rah, bun-jar'ree (bŭn-jȧ'rȧ; -rē). Vars. of BRINJARRY.

bunk, *v. i* To leave; be off; skedaddle *Slang or Colloq., Eng* [hemlock.]

bunk. *n.* a Chicory. b Poison

bunk chain. = TOGGLE CHAIN.

bunke. † BANK.

bunk'er, *n.* [From MOSS-BUNKER, understood as a compound.] The mossbunker. See MENHADEN.

bunk'er, *v. t. Naut.* To fill the bunkers (with coal); to coal.

bunker coal. *Naut.* The coal on a collier for its own use; — distinguished from *cargo coal.*

bunk'ie (bŭnk'ĭ). *n.* Mate; berth mate. *Colloq., U. S.*

bunko steerer. A person employed as a decoy in bunko. *Slang, U. S.*

bun'kum Var. of BUNCOMBE.

bunk'y (bŭnk'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). Var. of BUNKIE. [a tail.

bunn. Var. of BUN, a cake; BUN, **bunne.** † BOUND.

bun'ne-ah (bŭn'ē-ȧ). Var. of BANIYA

bun'nell (bŭn'ĕl), *n.* A beverage, properly that made from the crushed apples after cider making. *Obs. or Dial.*

bun'net. † BONNET.

Bun'ni (bŭn'ĭ). *Bib.*

bun'ni-a. Var. of BANIYA.

bun'ni-an. † BUNION.

bun'ny (bŭn'ĭ), *n.* A drain. *Dial. Eng.*

bun'ny (*dial.* bŏŏn'ĭ; bŭn'ĭ), *n Mining.* = BONNY, *n.*

bun'ny (*dial.* bŏŏn'ĭ; bŭn'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. BUNION.] A lump or swelling, as on the joints of animals. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

bun'ny-a Var. of BANIYA.

bun'ny-mouth' (bŭn'ĭ-mouth'), *n* The snapdragon.

bu'no-loph'o-dont (bū'nō-lŏf'ō-dŏnt), *a. Paleon.* Having molar teeth intermediate in character between the bunodont and lophodont types.

bu'no-se-le'no-dont (-sē-lē'nō-dŏnt), *a Paleon* Having molar teeth intermediate in character between the bunodont and selenodont types, as certain extinct artiodactyls.

Buns'by, Jack (bŭnz'bĭ). An oracular sea captain in Dickens's "Dombey and Son," friend of Captain Cuttle, and finally married, against his will, by the latter's former landlady

bunsen. † BOUNCE.

bun'sen-ite (bŏŏn'sĕn-īt; bŭn'-), *n.* [After Prof. R. W *Bunsen.* German chemist.] *Min.* Nickelous oxide, NiO, occurring in green octahedrons

bunt. *v. t. Naut.* To haul up (a sail) to the yard so that the middle forms a bunchy roll. *Obs.*

bunt (*dial.* bŏŏnt; bŭnt), *v. t.* [Cf BUNTING a stuff.] To sift (meal). *Dial. Eng.*

bunt. *n.* [Cf. BUNT to sift.] A device for sifting meal. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

bunt (bŭnt), *n.* A fagot shorter than a bavin. *Dial Eng.*

bunte. † BOUNTY

bunt ear = BURNT EAR

Bun'ter (bŏŏn'tẽr), *n.* [G *bunter sandstein* mottled sandstone.] *Geol.* The lowest subdivision of the German Triassic; — so called from a mottled sandstone of that period. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Bun'ter,** *a.*

bunt glut. *Naut.* A glut in the sail near the yard

bun'ting (*dial* bŏŏn'tĭn), *n.* [Orig uncert.] *Mining, Tunnelling,* etc. One of transverse battens, scantlings, or cleats to which the longitudinal sheathing (especially of a partition in a shaft) is nailed; — usually in *pl. Eng.*

bunting crow. [Cf. D *bonte kraai,* lit., party-colored crow] The hooded crow of Europe

bunting iron. A pontee.

buntjigger. *Naut.* = BUNT WHIP.

bun'ton, *n.* = BUNTING, a batten

bun'tong. Var. of BUNTING.

bunts. Var. of BUNCE. *Slang, Eng.*

bunt'whip', *n. Naut.* One of the whips by which the bunt of a sail is hauled up in furling.

bunt'y (bŭn'tĭ), *a.* Short and stout; stumpy *Colloq. or Dial.*

bun'yon Var of BUNION.

buon. † BONE.

buon'no fres'co (*It* bwŏ'nō). See FRESCO, *n.*, 2

buoth. † BETH.

Bu'pha-ga (bū'fȧ-gȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr βουφάγος ox-eating.] *Zool* A genus of African oscine birds See BEEFEATER, 3.

Bu-pho'ni-a (bū-fō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Var of BOUPHONIA

Bu'quid-non' (bōō'kĭd-nŏn'), *n.; pl* BUQUIDNONS (-nŏnz). An Indonesian of a valorous, intelligent, and partially Christianized people of the interior of eastern Mindanao

Bu-quil' (bōō-kĭl'), *n.; pl* BUQUILES (-kĕ'lĕs). A member of a Manguian tribe of Mindoro; — loosely used of various peoples.

Bu'quit-non' (bōō'kĭt-nŏn'), *n.* One of a heathen tribe of the mountains of Negros.

bur. † BOWER; obs. pret. of BEAR.

bur. Obs. or dial. var. of BIRR.

bur, *n. A.-S. Hist.* One of a rank

them to swell up and die; βοῦς ox, cow + πρήθειν to blow up.] *Zool.* The typical genus of the family Buprestidæ. See BUPRESTIDÆ.

bur, burr (bûr), *n.* [ME. *burre* burdock; cf. Dan. *borre*, OSw. *borra*, burdock, thistle; perh. akin to E. *bristle* (*burr-* for *burz-*), or perh. to F. *bourre* hair, wool, stuff; also, according to Cotgrave, "the downe, or hairie coat, wherewith divers herbes, fruits, and flowers, are covered," fr. L. *burrae* trifles, LL. *reburrus* rough. Cf. BURR.]
1. Any rough or prickly envelope of a fruit, whether a pericarp, a persistent calyx, or an involucre, as of the chestnut and burdock; also, any weed which bears burs.
2. Something that clings or sticks like a bur; of persons, a hanger-on; a parasite.
3. A brake for the wheel of a vehicle. *Dial. Eng.*
☞ For the other senses of *bur* (an iron ring, a tool, a sound of *r*, etc.) see the more usual spelling BURR.

bur in the throat, something that seems to stick in the throat, as a tickling or choking sensation.

bur, burr, *v. t.*; BURRED (bûrd); BUR'RING. **1.** To remove burs from; as, to *bur* wool in the process of cleaning.
2. To block or stop (a wagon wheel) as by a bur. *Dial. Eng.*

bu-ra' (bōō-rä') } *n.* [Cf. Turk. *bora*, Russ. *burya*, *buran.*]
bu-ran' (-ran') } A snowstorm resembling the blizzard, on the steppes of Central Asia.

Bu-ra'no lace (bōō-rä'nō). A needle-made lace, resembling Alençon and Brussels, having a net ground, made on the island of Burano, near Venice.

bur'bark' (bûr'bärk'), *n.* The bark of certain tropical tiliaceous shrubs of the genus *Triumfetta*, esp. of *T. rhomboidea* of India and Ceylon and of *T. semitriloba* of the West Indies, which yield a jutelike fiber; also, any of the plants themselves, usually called *burbush* on account of the prickly fruit. See TRIUMFETTA.

bur'ble (bûr'b'l), *v. i.* [Prob. of imitative origin. Cf. BUBBLE.] To bubble or make a bubbling noise. *Dial. or Colloq.*

bur'ble (bûr'b'l), *n.* [See BURBLE, *v. i.*] A bubble or bubbling; also, a pimple or boil. *Obs. or Scot.*

bur'bot (bûr'bŏt), *n.* [F. *barbote*, fr. *barbe* beard. See BARB beard.] Either of two fresh-water fishes of the genus *Lota*, of the cod family, having on the nose two very small barbels, and a larger one on the chin. The American species (*L. maculosa*), called *ling*, or *eelpout*, is found in northern New England, the Great Lakes, and northward.

Burbot of Europe (*Lota lota*). (1/6)

bur clover. Either of two cloverlike fabaceous plants (*Medicago arabica* and *M. denticulata*), so called on account of their prickly pods. See MEDICAGO.

bur cucumber. **a** A wild cucurbitaceous plant (*Sicyos angulatus*) of the United States, naturalized in Europe. **b** The West Indian gherkin (*Cucumis anguria*).

burd (bûrd), *n.* [ME. *burd*, *burde*; perh. orig. the same word as E. *bride.*] A woman; a lady; esp., a young woman; a maiden. Cf. BERNE, warrior; man. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Bur'de-kin plum (bûr'dē-kĭn). [From the *Burdekin* River, Queensland.] An Australian anacardiaceous tree (*Pleiogynium solandri*); also, its edible red plum-shaped fruit.

Burdekin vine. An Australian vine (*Vitis opaca*) bearing large edible tubers.

bur'den (bûr'd'n), *n.* [ME. *burdoun* the bass in music, F. *bourdon*; cf. LL. *burdo* drone. Perh. of imitative origin. Cf. BOURDON (in music).] **1.** The verse repeated in a song, or the return of the theme at the end of each stanza; the chorus; refrain. Hence · That which is often repeated or which is dwelt upon; the main topic; the central idea; gist; as, the *burden* of a prayer, or of a discourse.

I would sing my song without a *burden*. *Shak.*

2. The drone of a bagpipe. *Ruddiman.*

bur'den, *n.* Also *burthen.* [ME. *burden*, *burthen*, *birthen*, *birden*, AS. *byrðen*; akin to Icel. *byrði*, Dan. *byrde*, Sw. *börda*, G. *bürde*, OHG. *burdi*, Goth. *baúrpei*, fr. the root of E. *bear*, AS. *beran*, Goth. *baíran.* See 1st BEAR.] **1.** That which is borne or carried; a load; hence, that which is borne by the mind; duty; care; charge; responsibility.

Plants with goodly *burden* bowing. *Shak.*

For my yoke is easy, and my *burden* is light. *Matt* xi. 30.

2. That which is borne with labor or difficulty; that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive; hence, a burdensome lot; grievous fate.

Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone,
To all my friends a *burden* grown. *Swift.*

3. The bearing of loads; as, a ship or beast of *burden.*
4. A birth; also, a child in the womb. *Obs.*
5. A fixed quantity of certain commodities; as, a *burden* of gad steel (120 pounds)
6. The capacity of a vessel, for carrying cargo; — also the weight of the cargo; as, a ship of a hundred tons *burden.*
7. That which the soil bears; a crop; as, a good *burden* of grass. *Obs. or Local.*
8. *Mining.* Valueless material overlying ore, esp. such as is removed by stripping; — sometimes called *over burden.*
9. *Metal.* The proportion of ore and flux to fuel in the charge of a blast furnace.
10. *pl. Naut.* = BOTTOM BOARDS.
Syn. — See LOAD.

burden of proof [L. *onus probandi*], *Law*, the duty of proving a particular position in a court of law, a failure in the performance of which duty calls for judgment against the party on whom the duty is imposed. In civil cases this ordinarily rests upon the plaintiff, unless the defendant rests his defense upon affirmative statements; in criminal cases it always rests upon the prosecution.

bur'den (bûr'd'n), *v. t.*; BUR'DENED (-d'nd); BUR'DEN-ING.
1. To encumber with weight; to lay a heavy load upon; to load.
2. To oppress with anything grievous or trying; to overload, as, to *burden* a nation with taxes.
3. To impose as a load or burden; to lay or place as a burden (something heavy or objectionable). *Rare.*

It is absurd to *burden* this act on Cromwell *Coleridge.*

Syn. — Load, encumber, overload, oppress.

bur'den-some (-sŭm), *a.* Grievous to be borne; causing uneasiness or fatigue; oppressive.
Syn. — Weighty, cumbersome, onerous; grievous, oppressive, troublesome. See HEAVY.
— **bur'den-some-ly**, *adv.* — **bur'den-some-ness**, *n.*

bur'dock (bûr'dŏk), *n.* [*bur* + *dock* the plant.] Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Arctium*, the species of which are coarse biennials with burlike heads, which adhere tenaciously to clothing or to the fur of animals. *A. lappa* is the common burdock.

bu'reau (bū'rō, *in British English usually* bū-rō'; 277), *n.*; *pl.* E. BUREAUS (-rōz), F. BUREAUX (E. *pron.* -rōz). [F. *bureau* a writing table, desk, office, OF. *burel* drugget, with which a table was often covered, a dim. of F. *bure* coarse woolen cloth; cf. OF. *buire*, *bure*, dark brown, L. *burra* a shaggy garment, *burrus* red, Gr. πυρρός flame-colored, prob. fr. πῦρ fire. Cf. FIRE, *n.*] **1.** Orig., a desk or writing table with drawers for papers.
2. The place where such a bureau is used; an office where business requiring writing is transacted.
3. Hence: A department or office of government for the transaction of public business, or a subdivision of such a department or office. In some Continental European countries *bureau* is applied to the principal divisions of the administration; in the United States the term is confined to certain subdivisions of some of the executive departments, the heads of which are usually called *commissioners*, or *chiefs*, or *directors*; as, the Pension *Bureau*, a subdepartment of the Department of the Interior; in England *bureau* is applied to certain minor government offices; as, the Emigration *Bureau.*
4. A chest of drawers for clothes, often made as an ornamental piece of furniture with a mirror. *U. S.*
Bureau of Engraving and Printing, an office, under a director as head, in the Treasury Department at Washington, charged with making the paper money, notes, bonds, stamps, certificates, etc., of the United States government. It is distinct from the Government Printing Office. — **B. of Intelligence**, *Mil.*, a bureau of the War or Navy Department, which has charge of the collection and classification of information concerning the home and foreign armies and navies. *U. S.*

bu-reau'cra-cy (bū-rō'krä-sĭ; 277), *n.* [*bureau* + *-cracy*: cf. F. *bureaucratie.*] **1.** A system of carrying on the business of government by means of departments or bureaus, each under the control of a chief, in contradistinction to a system in which the officers of government have an associated authority and responsibility; hence, loosely, officialism; also, government conducted on this system.
2. Government officials, collectively.

bu'reau-crat (bū'rō-krăt), *n.* [Cf. F. *bureaucrate.*] An official of a bureau; esp., an official confirmed in a narrow and arbitrary routine; a member of a bureaucracy.

bu'reau-crat'ic (bū'rō-krăt'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *bureaucra-*
bu'reau-crat'i-cal (-krăt'ĭ-kăl) } *tique.*] Of, pert. to, or like, a bureaucracy. — **bu'reau-crat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bur'el (bŭr'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *borel*, *burel*, OF. *burel* a kind of coarse woolen cloth. See BUREAU.] Coarse woolen cloth; coarse clothing; hence, a garment of it. *Obs. or Hist.*

bu-rette' (bū-rĕt'), *n.* [F., can, cruet, dim. of *buire* flagon.] *Chem.* An apparatus for delivering measured quantities of liquid or for measuring the liquid or gas received or discharged. It consists essentially of a graduated glass tube, usually with a small aperture and stopcock.

bur fish. Any spiny globefish; a porcupine fish.

burg (bûrg), *n.* [AS. *burh*, *burg*, cf. LL. *burgus* (of G. origin). See BOROUGH a town] **1.** A fortified town. *Obs.*
2. A borough. *Eng.* See BOROUGH.
3. A town or city. *Colloq., U. S.*

burg'age (bûr'gĕj), *n.* [From BURG: cf. F. *bourgage*, LL. *burgagium.*] *Eng. & Scots Law.* **1.** **a** In England, a form of privileged tenure of real property, obtaining chiefly in ancient boroughs, by which lands are held of the king or other lord at a certain yearly rent, generally in money, though there may be a little plowing or the like to be done. Cf. BOROUGH-ENGLISH.

Regarded merely as a tenure, the chief characteristic of *burgage* is its subjection to local custom Other free tenures, socage for example, may be affected by local custom, but what is exceptional in their case is normal in the case of *burgage* *Pollock & Mait.*

b In Scotland, a kind of military holding by which royal burghs hold property of the sovereign or overlord for the service (now nominal) of watching and warding.
2. A freehold property in a borough; also, a house or other property held by burgage tenure. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

bur'gee (bûr'jē), *n.* **1.** A kind of small coal.
2. *Naut.* A swallow-tailed or triangular flag used as a distinguishing pennant by yachts and merchant vessels. On merchant vessels it often bears the name of the vessel. On yachts it usually bears the insignia of the owner's yacht club.

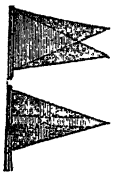

Two forms of Burgee.

bur-gen'sic (bûr-jĕn'sĭk), *a* [LL. *burgensis* burgess. See BURGESS.] Consisting of, or belonging to, burgesses. *Rare.*

bur'geon (bûr'jŭn), *v.i.*; BUR'GEONED (-jŭnd); BUR'GEON-ING. [ME. *burjounen* to bud, F. *bourgeon* a bud, *bourgeonner* to bud; cf. OHG. *burjan* to raise.] **1.** To sprout; to put forth buds, to shoot forth, as a branch.

Gayly to *burgeon* and broadly to grow. *Scott.*

2. To grow forth or come out, as a limb on an animal, a plume upon a bird, or, formerly, diseases on the body, etc.

bur'geon, *v. t.* To put forth; — chiefly with *out* or *forth.*

bur'geon, *n.* [ME. *burjoun.* See BURGEON, *v. i.*] A bud; a sprout; a shoot.

bur'gess (bûr'jĕs), *n.* [ME. *burgeis*, OF. *burgeis*, fr. *burc* fortified town, town, F. *bourg* village, fr. LL. *burgus* fort, city; from the German; cf. MHG *burc*, G. *burg.* See BOROUGH a town; cf. BOURGEOIS a shopkeeper.] **1.** An inhabitant of a borough; strictly, *Eng. Hist.*, a freeman who has been received into, and admitted to the privileges of, a borough; hence, a person having full municipal rights. See BOROUGH.
2. **a** The person elected to represent a borough, corporate town, or university in Parliament. *Eng.* **b** Before the Revolution, a representative in the popular branch of the legislature of Virginia; — now called *delegate.*
3. A magistrate of a borough; — used variously in England before the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835.

burgh (bûrg; *Scot.* bŭr'ŏ, -ŭ), *n.* [See BOROUGH.] Orig., a borough; usually (except in archaic, poetic, or historical use), a Scotch town incorporated and having a local, and now chiefly petty, jurisdiction. See BOROUGH, 3. The Scotch burghs are of four kinds: royal burghs, or those holden directly of the king; burghs of regality and burghs of barony, or those holden of a lord of regality or of a baron respectively; and free burghs, under which practically belong all present burghs, as well as those which originally asserted their own freedom. Originally, only royal burghs sent representatives to Parliament.

burgh'al (bûr'găl), *a.* Of the nature of, or belonging to, a burgh.

burgh'er (bûr'gĕr), *n.* [From *burgh*; akin to D. *burger*, G. *bürger*, Dan. *borger*, Sw. *borgare.* See BURGH.] **1.** A freeman of a burgh or borough, entitled to enjoy the privileges of the place; loosely, any inhabitant of a borough.
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of that party among the Scotch Seceders which asserted the lawfulness of the burgess oath (in which burgesses profess "the true religion professed within the realm"). The opposing *Antiburghers* refused to take the oath, believing that it referred to the Established Church of Scotland. These parties arose among the Presbyterians in 1747, and in 1820 reunited under the name of the "United Associate Synod of the Secession Church."
3. An enfranchised male citizen; — so called in the former Dutch republics of South Africa.

bur'glar (bŭr'glẽr), *n.* [LL. *burglator*, *burgulator*, also *burgator*, fr. LL. *burgus* a fortified place, of G. origin; perh. influenced by L *latro* thief, OF. *lere.* See BURGESS, LARCENY.] *Law.* One guilty of burglary.

burglar alarm. A device for automatically giving an alarm in case of burglary, as on the opening of a window.

bur-gla'ri-ous (bûr-glā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to burglary; constituting the crime of burglary.

To come down a chimney is held a *burglarious* entry. *Blackstone.*

bur-gla'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* With an intent to commit burglary; in the manner of a burglar.

bur'glar-ize (bûr'glẽr-īz), *v. t.*; BUR'GLAR-IZED (-īzd); BUR'GLAR-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To enter burglariously. *Colloq.*

bur'gla-ry (bûr'glā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [From BURGLAR; cf. LL. *burglaria.*] *Law.* Breaking and entering the dwelling house of another, in the nighttime, with intent to commit a felony therein, whether the felonious purpose be accomplished or not. At common law it was not night as respects burglary so long as there was light enough to discern a man's face; but in England night for this purpose is fixed by statute as from 9 o'clock P.M. to 6 o'clock A.M. In many States of the United States the definition of the crime has been variously modified, or a statutory burglary has been created in addition to that of the common law, to cover such offenses committed by day, or the like entering of shops, factories, warehouses, etc.; and various degrees of the crime have been created.

bur'go-mas'ter (bûr'gō-mäs'tẽr), *n.* [D. *burgemeester*; *burg* borough + *meester* master; akin to G. *burgemeister*, *bürgermeister.* See BOROUGH a town; MASTER.] **1.** A chief magistrate of a municipal town of Holland, Flanders, or Germany, corresponding to *mayor* in England and the United States; a burghmaster.
2. A large, almost white, gull (*Larus glaucus*) of the Arctic regions.

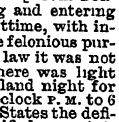

Burgonet (2).

bur'go-net (-nĕt), *n.* [F. *bourguignotte*, because the Burgundians, F. *Bourguignons*, first used it.] In 16th-century armor, (1) a kind of light helmet similar to a morion but provided with cheek pieces and sometimes with a nose guard; (2) a helmet having a visor and similar to the armet.

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of peasants above the slave and below the villein, bordar, or cottier. [BURCHA.]
bu-rach'a (bōō-räch'ä). Var. of **bur artichoke.** = ARTICHOKE, 1b
‖ **bu'rat'** (*F* bu'rä'), *n* = BURATO. *Obs.*, except as *French.*
‖ **bu-ra'to** (bōō-rä'tō), *n* [Sp. *burato*, or It. *buratto.*] A kind of thin fabric of silk or silk and wool. *Obs. as Eng.*
bur'ble, *v. t.* [Cf. BURBLE to bubble, also F. *barbouiller* to daub, muddle] To confuse; muddle. *Scot.* — *n.* Disorder; trouble. *Scot.*
bur'bolt. ✝ BIRDBOLT.
Bur'bon, Sir (bûr'bŏn). In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a knight who represents Henry IV., the first Bourbon king of France.
bur'bush', *n.* See BURBARK.
Bur'chell's ze'bra (bûr'chĕlz). [After W. J. *Burchell* (1782?–1863), English naturalist] See ZEBRA. [vil.
bur chervil The hemlock chervil.
burchin. ✝ BIRCHEN
burcon. Obs. pret. pl. of BARK
burd. Obs or Scot. var. of BIRD, BOARD.
Bur'dach's col'umn, *or* **Bur'dach's tract** (bōōr'dăks). [After K. F. *Burdach* (1776–1847), a German.] *Anat* See COLUMN.
burd Alisander. ✝ BORD ALEXANDER.
burd'-a-lone'. *a.* [Of uncertain origin.] All alone; solitary; — said of a person *Obs. Scot.*
bur-dash', *n.* An article of dress worn about 1700, probably a kind of neckcloth or sash. *Obs.*
burde. ✝ BEARD, BOURD, BURD.
burdell. ✝ BORDEL.
bur-del'lo. ✝ BORDELLO.
bur'den ✝ BOURDON.
bur'den-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
bur'den-er, *n.* One who burdens.
bur'den-less, *a.* See -LESS.
bur'den-ous, *a.* Burdensome; also, burdened *Obs. Slat.*
Bur'den's grass (bûr'dĕnz). Redtop or florin [*n.*, l.
Burden squeezer See SQUEEZER, **burden stitch.** A flat couching.
bur'den-sum. Burdensome *Ref. Sp.*
burd'ie (bûr'dĭ), *n.* Dim. of BURD, a maiden *Scot.*
bur'dnd. Burdened. *Ref Sp.*
burdock grass Prickle grass.
burdon. ✝ BOURDON.
burdon, *n.* [L. *burdo*, *-onis*, a mule.] A hinny. *Obs.*
burdoun. ✝ BOURDON.
burdour. ✝ BOURDER.
bure. Obs. or Scot. pret. of BEAR.
bureall. ✝ BERYL.
bu-reau'cra-tism (bū-rō'krä-tĭz'm), *n.* Bureaucracy.
bu-reau'cra-tist, *n.* See -IST.
bureau system. The system of bureaucracy.
Bu'reau Ver'i-tas (bū'rō vĕr'ĭ-tăs; *F.* bu'rō' vā'rē'täs'). See VERITAS.
burelich, burely. ✝ BURLY.
‖ **bu-re'o** (bōō-rē'ō), *n.* [Sp., fr. F. *bureau.*] *Sp. Law* A criminal court for the trial of persons of the royal household.
burg. Burgh. *Ref. Sp.*
bur'ga (bûr'gä). Var. of BURKA.
bur-gade'. ✝ BOURGADE.
burg-al'i-ty (bûr-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n* *Eng. Hist.* Quality or state of being a burg (burh or borough).
bur'gall (bûr'gôl), *n.* The cunner (*Tautogolabrus adspersus*).
bur'ga-mot. Var. of BERGAMOT.
bur'ga-net. Var. of BURGONET.
burg-bryce. ✝ BURHBRYCE.
burge, bur'gen. ✝ BURGEON.
burgeis. ✝ BURGESS.
burgeois ✝ BURGESS.
bur-geois'. Var. of BOURGEOIS. *Obs., except in Printing.*
burgeoisie. ✝ BURGESSY.
burg'er. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of BURGHER. — **burg'er-ship.**
burgess oath. See BURGHER, 2.
bur'gess-ship, *n.* See -SHIP
bur'gess-y, *n.* [OF. *bourgesie*, F. *bourgeoisie.*] Burgess-ship *Obs.*
bur'geyse, *n.* [OF. *bourgeise.*] A female citizen. *Obs.*
burg'grave, *n.* = BURGRAVE.
burgh. ✝ BARROW, BOROUGH, BURR.
burgh. Var. of BROCH
burgh'al-pen'ny, *n., or* **burghal penny** [Cf. BOROUGH.] *Early Eng. Law.* A municipal tax of some kind; in ancient charters certain monasteries are exempt from paying it. *Oxf. E. D.*
burgh'bote', *n. Old Law.* Bote for the repair of castles, walls, or other defenses of a burgh.
burgh-breche. ✝ BURH-BRYCE.
burghe. ✝ BOROUGH.
burgh'er-age, burgh'er-dom (bûr'gẽr-ĭj; -dŭm), *n.* See -AGE; -DOM.
burgh'er-hood. *n.* See -HOOD.
burgh'er-mas'ter, *n.* = BURGOMASTER.
burgh'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
burgh'ge-mot', *n.* [AS *burhgemōt.*] = BURGHMOOT
burgh'mas'ter (bûrg'mäs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A burgomaster.
2. *Mining.* = BARMASTER. *Eng.*
burgh'moot', burgh'mote', *n.* [*burgh* + *mote* meeting.] *A.-S. Law.* The court or moot of a burgh or borough, held several times yearly
burghwere. ✝ BURHWARE.
bur'glar-er, *n.* A burglar *Obs.*
bur'gle (bûr'g'l), *v. t. & i.*; BUR'GLED (-g'ld); BUR'GLING (-glĭng). To commit burglary, or to enter burglariously. *Colloq. & Facetious.*
bur'go-masks. ✝ BERGAMASK.
burgone. ✝ BURGEON.

bur'goo (bûr'gōō ; bûr-gōō'), *n.* Also *burgout.* A kind of oatmeal pudding, or thick gruel, used by seamen.

bur grass. Any grass of the genus *Cenchrus*, the spikelets of which are invested with a spiny involucre.

bur'grave (bûr'grāv), *n.* [G. *burggraf ; burg* fortress + *graf* count : cf. D. *burggraaf*, F. *burgrave*. See MARGRAVE.] *German Hist.* Orig., one appointed to the command of a burg (town or castle), — but the title afterward became hereditary, with a domain attached.

Bur-gun'di-an (bûr-gŭn'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Burgundy or the Burgundians. — **Burgundian sauce,** Espagnole sauce flavored with shallots and red Burgundy wine.

Bur-gun'di-an, *n.* [L. *Burgundii, Burgundiones*, the Burgundians.] A member of a Germanic tribe which when first known was settled between the Vistula and the Oder, but which entered Gaul early in the 5th century, and established the kingdom of Burgundy on the Rhone. This was absorbed in the Frankish empire in 534 ; after the breaking up of the Carolingian empire Upper and Lower Burgundy were formed as independent kingdoms, soon to be joined to Germany, while the duchy of Burgundy remained attached to France, reaching its acme under Charles the Bold (d. 1477), and finally becoming a province of the French kingdom.

Bur'gun-dy (bûr'gŭn-dĭ), *n.* [LL. *Burgundia.*] **1.** An old province of France (in the eastern central part). See BURGUNDIAN, *n.*

2. Wine made in Burgundy; also, any wine resembling true Burgundy. The best wines of Burgundy are made in the department of Côte-d'Or, especially about *Nuits* and *Beaune.* They are dry, full, and of fine aroma, and contain 8-13 per cent of alcohol by volume. They are classed as follows : a Red. Class I. *Romanée-Conti, Chambertin, Clos-Vougeot, Richebourg, La Tâche.* — Class II. *Musigny, Corton, Romanée-St. Vivant*, etc. — Class III. Lower grades. b White Class I. *Montrachet.* — Class II. *Genevrières*, etc. Other Burgundy wines, as those of *Mâcon, Beaujolais, Auxerre, Tonnerre*, etc , are of similar character, but lighter and of inferior bouquet. *Chablis* produces fine white wine. **Burgundy clover** *or* **hay,** lucern. — **B. pitch,** a yellow wish brown, hard, viscous resin, prepared by melting and straining the exudation from the Norway spruce (*Picea abies*). It is supposed to have been first prepared in Burgundy. The resin from various species of pine is also sold under this name. It is used in medicinal plasters.

bur'i-al (bĕr'Ĭ-ăl), *n.* [ME. *burvel, buriels*, grave, tomb, AS. *byrgels*, fr. *byrgan* to bury, and akin to OS. *burgisli* sepulcher.] **1.** A place of sepulture ; grave ; tomb. *Obs.*

The erthe schook, and stoones weren cloven, and *birels* weren opened. *Wyclife* (*Matt.* xxvii. 51, 52).

2. Act of burying ; esp., the depositing of a dead body in the earth, in a tomb or vault, or in the water, usually with attendant ceremonies ; sepulture ; interment.

Now to glorious *burial* slowly borne. *Tennyson.*

burial case. A form of coffin, usually of iron, made to close air-tight, for the preservation of a dead body.

burial ground. A cemetery.

burial service. A funeral service ; specif., that portion of a liturgy which is read at an interment.

Bu'ri-at (bōō'rĭ-ăt), *n.* A Mongol of an agricultural and pastoral tribe or race, mostly Lamaists, forming the main population of Transbaikalia and the Irkutsk government, Siberia. See URAL-ALTAIC. — **Bu'ri-at'ic** (-ăt'Ĭk), *a.*

Bur'i-dan's ass (bûr'Ĭ-dănz). A famous problem discussed by the Schoolmen, the authorship of which has been attributed (probably erroneously) to Jean Buridan (d. after 1358). It supposes a hungry ass placed equidistant from two bundles of hay, or, in another form, an ass equally hungry and thirsty placed equidistant from a measure of oats and a bucket of water. Some argued that he would die from inability of the will to act between two equally powerful motives ; others that rather than die he would make a choice, thus exercising free will.

bur'ied (bĕr'Ĭd), *pret., p. p., & p. a.* of BURY.

buried suture, *Surg.*, a series of stitches uniting some deeper structure and not appearing above the skin.

bur'i-er (bĕr'Ĭ-ĕr), *n.* One that buries.

And darkness be the *burier* of the dead. *Shak.*

bu'rin (bū'rĭn), *n.* [F. *burin*, cf. It. *burino, bulino ;* prob. from OHG. *bora* borer, *borōn* to bore, G. *bohren.* See 1st BORE.] **1.** The cutting tool of an engraver on metal, used in line engraving. It is made of tempered steel, one end being ground off obliquely so as to produce a sharp point, and the other end inserted in a handle ; a graver ; also, the similarly shaped tool used by workers in marble.

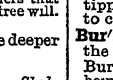

Burin.

2. The manner or style of execution of an engraver ; as, a soft *burin ;* a brilliant *burin.*

bu'ri-on (-rĭ-ŏn), *n.* The house finch.

burke (bûrk), *v. t ;* BURKED (bûrkt) ; BURK'ING. [After William *Burke* of Edinburgh, executed for the crime in 1829.] **1.** To murder by suffocation, or so as to produce few marks of violence, for the purpose of obtaining a body to be sold for dissection.

2. To dispose of quietly or indirectly ; to suppress ; to smother ; to shelve ; as, to *burke* a parliamentary question.

burl (bûrl), *n.* [ME. *burle* stuffing, or a knot in cloth ; cf. F. *bourlet, bourrelet*, OF. *bourel*, a wreath or roll of cloth, linen, or leather, stuffed with flock, etc., dim. of *bourre.* See BUR.] **1.** A knot or lump in thread or cloth.

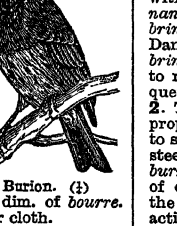

Burion. (½)

2. An overgrown knot, or an excrescence, on a tree ; also, veneer made from such excrescences.

3. A pimple or pustule. *Obs.*

burl (bûrl), *v. t. ;* BURLED (bûrld) ; BURL'ING. [See BURL, *n.*] To dress or finish up (cloth) ; to pick knots, burs, loose threads, etc., from, as in finishing cloth.

bur'lap (bûr'lăp), *n.* Also **bur'laps** (-lăps) A coarse fabric, made of jute or hemp, used for bagging ; also, a finer variety of similar material, used for curtains, etc.

bur-lesque' (bûr-lĕsk'), *a.* [F *burlesque*, fr It. *burlesco*, fr. *burla* jest, mockery, perh. for *burrula*, dim. of L. *burrae* trifles. See BUR.] **1.** Droll ; jocular. *Obs. Blount.*

2. Tending to excite laughter or contempt by extravagant images, or by an incongruous contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, as when a trifling subject is treated with mock gravity.

bur-lesque', *n.* **1.** Burlesque representation ; also, an instance of it.

Burlesque is therefore of two kinds : the first represents mean persons in the accouterments of heroes, the other describes great persons acting and speaking like the basest. *Addison.*

2. A composition in burlesque style, as a parody, travesty, caricature, or extravaganza.

Syn. — Mockery, travesty, mimicry. See CARICATURE.

bur-lesque' (bûr-lĕsk'), *v. t. ;* BUR-LESQUED' (-lĕskt') ; BUR-LES'QUING (-lĕs'kĭng). To mock or make ludicrous by burlesque representation.

They *burlesqued* the prophet Jeremiah's words, and turned the expression he used into ridicule *Stillingfleet.*

bur-lesque', *v. i.* To employ burlesque.

bur-let'ta (-lĕt'tä), *n.* [It., dim. of *burla* mockery. See BURLESQUE, *a.*] *Music.* A facetious or farcical play set to music, as Gay's "Beggar's Opera."

bur'ly (bûr'lĭ), *a.* [ME. *burlich, borlich, burelich, borelich*, strong, excellent ; perh. orig. fit for a lady's bower, hence handsome, manly, stout. Cf. BOWER] **1.** Imposing ; stately ; noble ; excellent. *Obs. Cursor Mundi.*

2. Large or stout of body ; corpulent ; bulky, — now used chiefly of human beings. " *Burly* sacks." *Drayton.*

Burly and big, and studious of his ease *Cowper.*

3. Coarse and rough ; boisterous ; bluff. *Archaic.*

It was the orator's own *burly* way of nonsense. *Cowley*

4. [Cf. BURL.] Heavy ; thick ; — said of wool or of a garment. *Obs.*

Syn. — See STOUT.

Bur'man (bûr'măn), *n. ; pl.* -MANS (-măn̆z). [" The softened modern *M'yan-ma, M'ya-ma* [native name], is the source of the European corruption *Burma* " *Balfour.*] A member of the race or nationality predominant in Burma before the British acquired it. They are Mongolian in race, probably of Tibetan origin, and have been much affected by Hindu civilization. Their religion is Buddhism.

Bur'man, *a.* Of or pertaining to Burma or the Burmans.

Bur-man'ni-a (bûr-măn'Ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after Johannes *Burman*, Dutch botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of plants, type of the family Burmanniaceæ, natives of warm regions. They are slender herbs having scalelike leaves and flowers with a 3-angled or 3-winged perianth. *B. biflora* occurs in the southern United States.

Bur-man'ni-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous tropical herbs with basal or bractlike leaves and small regular perfect flowers. There are 10 genera and about 60 species, widely distributed. *Burmannia* and *Apteria* occur in the southern United States.

bur-man'ni-a'ceous (-shŭs), *a.*

bur marigold. Any plant of the genus *Bidens.* They are coarse asteraceous herbs, some species with rayless flower heads, others with showy yellow rays ; the achenes are tipped with a pappus of barbed awns so that they adhere to clothing, etc. Also called *beggar-ticks.*

Bur'mese' (bûr'mēz' ; -mēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* A native or the natives of Burma. Also (*sing.*), the language of the Burmans, of which the alphabet is Pali, the standard form being that used in sacred books. The modern characters are round, suitable for writing on palm leaves. The ancient "stone writing " is known only from inscriptions. See INDO-CHINESE.

Bur'mese', *a.* Of or pertaining to Burma ; Burman.

Burmese lacquer, a thick grayish liquid from the black varnish tree (*Melanorrhœa usitata*). It is used as a varnish.

Bur'mo-Chi-nese' (bûr'mō-), *a.* Of or pertaining to Burma and China. — **Burmo-Chinese subregion,** *Zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Oriental region including southeastern Asia east of the Indian subregion, except the Malay Peninsula.

burn (bûrn), *n.* [See BOURN a stream.] *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** A brook ; a rivulet.

2. Water, esp. that used in brewing.

burn (bûrn), *v. i. ;* BURNED (bûrnd) or BURNT (bûrnt) ; BURN'ING. [ME. *bernen, brennen*, v. t., early confused with *beornen, birnen*, v. i., AS. *bærnan, bernan*, v. t., *beornan*, v. i. ; akin to OS *brinnan*, OFries. *barna, berna*, OHG. *brinnan, brennan*, G. *brennen*, OD. *bernen*, D. *branden*, Dan. *brænde*, Sw. *bränna, brinna*, Icel. *brenna*, Goth. *brinnan, brannjan* (in comp.).] **1.** To consume by fire ; to reduce to ashes by the action of heat or fire ; — frequently intensified by *up :* as, to *burn* up wood.

2. To injure by fire or heat ; to change destructively some property or properties of, by undue exposure to fire or heat ; to scorch ; scald ; blister ; singe ; char ; sear ; as, to *burn* steel in forging ; to *burn* one's face in the sun ; the sun *burns* the grass ; — applied also by extension to the action of other agents in producing similar effects ; as, to *burn* the skin by exposure to the radiations of the sun or by the action of an acid.

3. To perfect or improve by fire or heat ; to submit to the action of fire or heat for some economic purpose ; to destroy or change some property or properties of, by exposure to fire or heat in due degree for obtaining a desired residuum, product, or effect ; to bake ; as, to *burn* clay in making bricks or pottery ; to *burn* wood so as to produce charcoal ; to *burn* limestone for the lime.

4 To make or produce, as an effect or result, by the application of fire or heat ; as, to *burn* a hole ; to *burn* charcoal ; to *burn* letters into a block. *Layamon.*

5 To affect in a way that is like or suggests the action of fire or heat ; as, to *burn* the mouth with pepper. *Cursor Mundi.*

This tyrant fever *burns* me up. *Shak.*

This dry sorrow *burns* up all my tears. *Dryden.*

The cold north wind . . . *burneth* the wilderness, and consumeth the grass as fire. *Ecclus.* xlm. 20, 21.

6. *Chem.* To cause to undergo combustion ; to oxidize ; as, to *burn* iron in oxygen.

7. *Surg.* To apply a cautery to ; to cauterize.

8. = TO BURN TOGETHER.

9. In some games, to touch or move (a piece) when the rules of the game forbid it.

to burn away, to gradually dissipate or consume by heat or burning ; as, the sun *burns away* a mist. — **to b. daylight,** to light candles before it is dark ; to waste time or energy. *Shak.* — **to b. on,** *Mech.*, to join (one piece of metal) to another, as a broken-off lug to a casting, by fusing with the aid of molten metal run around the proposed joint. — **to b. one's boats** *or* **bridges,** to cut off all means of retreat. — **to b. one's fingers,** to get one's self into unexpected trouble, as by interfering in the concerns of others. — **to b. out. a** To destroy or obliterate by burning. " Must you with hot irons *burn out* both mine eyes ? " *Shak.* **b** To drive forth, or to destroy the property of, by burning (one's place of abode, business, etc.). — **to b. the candle at both ends,** to consume in two ways at once ; esp., to be improvidently prodigal of one's energies or resources. — **to b. the water,** to spear salmon by torchlight. *Eng.* — **to b. together,** as two surfaces of metal, *Engm.*, to fuse and unite them by pouring over them a quantity of the same metal in a liquid state.

burn (bûrn), *v. i.* **1.** To be on fire ; to be in or undergo combustion with evolution of light and heat.

2. To undergo some change by the action of fire or heat ; esp., to be injured by excessive heat ; as, the meat *burns.* Also, to be affected similarly by some other agency, as to become tanned or inflamed by exposure to the sun's rays, to become scorched or withered (as foliage), to exhibit a burned appearance due to decomposition, etc.

3. To be affected or to feel, or to seem or appear, as if on fire or excessively heated.

Did not our heart *burn* within us, while he talked with us by the way ? *Luke* xxiv. 32.

The barge she sat in, like a burnished throne,
Burned on the water. *Shak.*

The groan still deepens, and the combat *burns.* *Pope.*

4 *Chem.* To undergo combustion of any kind.

5 In certain games, to approach very near to the answer or the object sought. *Colloq.*

6. *Elec.* To form an arc at the brushes ; — of a dynamo.

burn, *n.* **1.** A hurt, injury, or effect caused by burning, as by fire ; a burnt spot or place, as an area of woodland.

2. The process, operation, or result of burning ; as, the *burn* of tobacco ; bricks properly baked have a good *burn.*

3. A disease in vegetables. See BRAND, *n.*, 6.

4. A brand (in sense 5) ; also, a branding iron.

burn'beat' (bûrn'bēt' ; -bāt'), *v. t.* [*burn*, v. + *beat* sod.] To pare off and burn the sod or turf from (land) in order to improve it for cultivation. *Eng.*

burn'er (bûr'nĕr), *n.* **1.** One that burns anything.

2. a The part of a lamp, gas fixture, etc., where the flame is produced, often of special design or producing a light with distinctive features ; as, an Argand *burner ;* a fishtail *burner ;* also, the whole fixture ; as, a Bunsen *burner.* **b** In sulphuric acid manufacture, one of the furnaces where the sulphur or other material is burned, producing a mixture (called **burner gas**) of sulphur dioxide and other gases used in making the sulphuric acid.

bur'net (bûr'nĕt), *n.* [ME. *burnet* burnet ; also, brownish (the plant perh. being named from its color), fr. F. *brunel*, dim. of *brun* brown ; cf. OF. *brunete* a sort of flower. See BRUNET.] **a** The pimpernel. *Obs.* **b** Any plant of the genus *Sanguisorba*, esp. *S. sanguisorba*, the common burnet, a species often occurring as a weed in fields of sainfoin, which it much resembles ; — hence sometimes called *burnet clover.* See SANGUISORBA.

burnet moth. Any of numerous moths of the family Zygænidæ, esp. a handsome European species (*Zygæna filipendula*) with crimson spots on the wings.

burnet saxifrage. A European apiaceous plant (*Pimpinella saxifraga*) with pinnate leaves and white flowers. The aromatic root is used medicinally.

bur'nett-ize (bûr'nĕt-īz), *v. t. ;* BUR'NETT-IZED (-īzd) ; BUR'NETT-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To subject (wood, fabrics, etc.) to a process of saturation in a solution of chloride of zinc (**Bur'nett's flu'id** [bûr'nĕts]) to prevent decay ; — a process invented by Sir William Burnett.

burn'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BURN. Specif. : *vb. n.* **a** A consuming, or being consumed, by fire or heat ; state of being on fire or excessively heated. **b** A subjecting, or being subjected, to the action of heat or some agent that burns ; as : (1) Vulcanization by the use of heat. (2) *Metal.* A heating (of ores) without access of air, preparatory to smelting ; also, calcination, as of limestone or ore. (3) *Ceramics.* Baking or firing for glazing, fixing the colors, etc. **c** An inflammatory disease, as erysipelas, venereal disease, etc. *Obs.*

Syn. — Combustion, fire, conflagration, flame, blaze.

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burgoyse. + BURGEYSE.

bur-gra've-ate (bûr-grā'vĭ-āt), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a burgrave.

‖ **bur'gus** (bûr'gŭs), *n. ; pl.* BUR'GI (-jī). [LL.] *A.-S. Hist.* A burg or borough.

burgyon. + BURGEON.

burh, *n.* [AS. See BOROUGH] *A.-S. Law.* The protecting inclosure or palisade about a house ; hence, a house, place, or town with such a protection ; a borough (which see).

burhbot. + BURGHBOTE.

burh'-bryce', *n.* [AS. See BOROUGH ; BREACH.] *A.-S. Law.* Orig., the breach of the burh ; later, any unlawful violence within the peace of a burh, esp. the king's burh ; hence, any breach of peace. See PEACE.

burhel. Var. of BHARAL.

burhgeat, *n.* [AS.] *A.-S. Law.* A term of uncertain meaning, probably signifying the street of the burh, or borough.

burhmoot. Var. of BURGHMOOT.

burhware, *n. pl.* Also **burhwere.** [AS. *burhware.*] *A.-S Hist.* The burgesses of a burg, or fortified town, or, perhaps, those, only, who dwelt there for its protection.

‖ **bu-ri'** (bōō-rē'), *n.* [Tag.] The talipot palm. *Phil. J.*

bu'ri (bōō'rē), *n.* A Fijian rosaceous tree (*Parinarium laurinum*) which yields a plumlike fruit, called buri nut, the seeds of which are pounded to a paste and used like putty.

buri. + BOROUGH. [HUMLA.]

Bu'ri (bōō'rē), *n.* See AUD-

Burial Acts parish. See PARISH, *n.*, 2. [burials are made.]

burial place. Any place where

burial society. A form of benefit society for insuring expenses for proper burial.

bur'i-els, *n.* [AS. *byrgels.*] A tomb ; also, a funeral. *Obs.*

Bu-riks' (bōō-rēks'), *n. pl.* Malay-Negritos of the Philippines known for their tattooing, often made to resemble coats of mail. — **Bu-rik'** (bōō-rēk'), *a.*

bur'i-ness, *n.* [AS. *byrignes.* See BURY] Burial ; burying place. *Obs.*

bu'rin-ist, *n.* See -IST.

buri nut. See BURI.

burion. + BURGEON.

burjounen. + BURGEON.

‖ **bur'ka** (bŭr'kä), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *burqa'.*] A veil or curtain ; esp., the long veil worn by many native women. *India.*

burke. Obs. pret. pl. of BARK.

burk'er, *n.* One who burkes.

burk'ite, *n.* A burker.

Burk'ite, *n.* A follower of Edmund Burke, British statesman.

bur'kun-daz', **bur'kun-dauze'** (bûr'kŭn-dōz'), *n.* [Hind. *barqandāz*, fr. Per. & Ar., prop., lightning thrower.] Primarily, a man armed with a matchlock ; hence, an armed retainer ; an armed policeman or other unmounted employee of a civil department. *India. [Dial. Eng.]*

burl. Var. of BIRL. *Obs. or*

burl, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *borrelen* to bubble up.] To welter. *Obs.*

burl *Abbr.* Burlesque.

burl'law. + BYRLAW.

burled. Burled. *Ref. Sp.*

burle, *n.* [Cf. HURLY-BURLY.] Noise ; uproar ; turmoil. *Obs.*

burl'er, *n.* One who burls cloth.

bur-lesque'ly, *adv.* of BURLESQUE.

bur-les'quer (bûr-lĕs'kĕr), *n.* One who burlesques ; an actor in a burlesque.

bur'let, *n.* [Cf. BOURRELET.] A kind of coif, hood, or roll of cloth formerly worn by women.

Bur'ley, John (bûr'lĭ). In Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality," a cunning and ferocious fanatic, drawn after John Balfour of Kinlock, a leader of the Scotch Covenanters ; — so called by confusion with John, Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

bur'ley, *n.* [Cf. F. *bourrelet* pad.] Butt end of a lance. *Obs.*

bur'lich. + BURLY.

bur'li-ly, *adv.* of BURLY.

bur'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

burl'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BURL. **bur'ling** (bûr'lĭng ; *dial.* bûr'lĭn), *n.* A yearling heifer. *Dial. Eng.*

Bur'ling-ton, *n.* [From *Burlington*, Iowa.] A limestone formation in the Mississippi basin, of the Mississippian age.

burl'y, *a.* Having burls.

Bur'ma ru'by (bûr'ma). See RUBY

bur millstone. = BUHRSTONE.

burn. + BERNE, BURDEN.

burn, *v. t* [See BURNISH.] To burnish ; to make bright or gay. *Obs.* [tible.]

burn'a-ble, *a. & n.* Combus-

bur'na-cle. + BARNACLE.

burn'bake' Dial. for BURNBEAT.

burne. + BERNE, BOURN.

burned (bûrnd), *pret & p. a.* of BURN. See BURNT.

bur'net, *a.* [See BURNET, *n.*] Dark brown. *Obs*

burnet bloodwort. The great or common burnet

burnet clover. See BURNET.

burnet rose. The Scotch rose.

Bur'nett salm (bûr'nĕt). [From the *Burnett* River, Queensland.] See CERATODUS.

bur'ne-win (bûr'nē-wĭn), *n.* [Fr. *burn-the-wind*] A blacksmith. *Scot.*

burn'fire'. + BONFIRE.

burn'ie (bûr'nĭ), *n.* Dim. of BURN, a brook. *Scot.*

bur'nie-bee' (-bē'), *n.* [From

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burning bush. **a** The bush that burned with fire, and was not consumed (*Ex.* iii 2). An emblem of this was adopted by the Presbyterian Church of Scotland to commemorate its persecution in the 17th century. **b** Any one of several plants: (1) Either of the American celastraceous shrubs *Evonymus americanus* and *E. atropurpureus*, bearing bright red capsules. (2) The fraxinella, or gas plant (*Dictamnus albus*), which gives off an easily ignited volatile oil. (3) The artillery plant. — **b. fluid,** any volatile illuminating oil, as the lighter petroleums (naphtha, benzine), or oil of turpentine (camphine), but esp. a mixture of the latter with alcohol. — **b. ghat,** the level space, sometimes inclosed, at the head of a ghat, where the Hindus cremate their dead. See GHAT, 3. — **b. glass,** a convex lens for producing an intense heat by converging the sun's rays. — **b. mirror,** a concave mirror, or a combination of plane mirrors, used for the same purpose as a burning glass. — **b. mountain,** a volcano. — **b. oil,** oil for burning; specif., kerosene. — **b. point.** **a** The focus of a burning glass. **b** See FLASHING POINT.

burn'ing (bûr'nĭng), *p. a.* **1.** That burns; being on fire; excessively hot; fiery.

2. Consuming; intense; inflaming; exciting; vehement; powerful; as, *burning* zeal; a *burning* question.

bur'nish (bûr'nĭsh), *v. t.;* BUR'NISHED (-nĭsht), BUR'NISHING. [ME. *burnischen, burnissen, burnen,* OF. *burnir, brunir,* to make brown, polish, F. *brunir,* fr. F. *brun* brown, fr. OHG. *brûn;* cf. MHG. *briunen* to make brown, polish. See BROWN, *a.*] **1.** To cause to shine; to make smooth and bright; polish; specif., to polish by rubbing with something hard and smooth; as, to *burnish* brass or paper.

Now the village windows blaze,
Burnished by the setting sun. *Cunningham*

2. To rub so as to remove the dead velvet from the antlers of (the head); — said of a deer.

3. To spread, turn, etc., with a burnisher; also, to fix with a burnisher; as, to *burnish* a glass into a metal rim.

Syn. — See POLISH.

bur'nish, *v. i.* To grow stout or lusty; to fill out or develop, as a person reaching maturity. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

My thoughts began to *burnish,* sprout, and swell. *Herbert.*

bur'nish, *n.* Effect of burnishing; gloss; brightness.

bur'nish-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who burnishes.

2. A tool, variously shaped, with a hard, smooth, rounded end or surface, as of steel, ivory, or agate, used in smoothing, polishing, turning over an edge, etc., by rubbing.

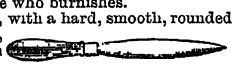
Burnisher.

bur-noose', **bur-nous'** (bûr-nōōs'; bûr'nōōs; 277), *n.* [Ar. *burnus* a kind of high-crowned cap: cf. F. *bournous, burnous,* Sp *al-bornoz,* a sort of upper garment, with a hood attached.] **1.** A cloaklike garment and hood woven in one piece, worn by Arabs and Moors.

2. A similar cloak worn by women.

Arab wearing the Burnoose.

burn'o'ver (bûrn'ō'vẽr), *n. Brickmaking.* A brick that requires to be reburned

burnt (bûrnt), *p. a.* of BURN. Usually, consumed with or as with fire; scorched or dried, as with fire or heat; baked or hardened in the fire or the sun. Specif.: **a** Rendered crumbly and unweldable by excessive heat; — said of steel. **b** *Veter.* = BAKED, 2. **burnt alum,** a white porous substance obtained by heating ordinary alum to dull redness, thus expelling its water of crystallization and some sulphuric acid. — **b. brass,** blue vitriol. *Obs.* — **b. copper,** copper oxide. *Obs.* — **b. ear,** a disease of wheat and other cereals in the United States, produced by various species of *Ustilago,* a parasitic fungus of the order Ustilaginales. It transforms the ears into a black powdery mass of spores. Cf. 2d BUNT. — **b. lead,** lead sulphide. *Obs.* — **b. offering,** something offered to a deity and burnt, as on an altar. See SACRIFICE. — **b. sacrifice.** *Jew. Antiq.* = BURNT OFFERING. — **b. sienna.** See SIENNA. — **b. umber.** See UMBER.

bur oak (bûr). A useful and ornamental oak of the central United States (*Quercus macrocarpa*) having ovoid acorns inclosed in very large cups with shaggy scales. Its wood is tough, close-grained, and durable.

burr (bûr), *n.* Also **buhr.** **a** Siliceous rock adapted for millstones. = BUHRSTONE. **b** Knob or boss of siliceous rock in softer formations. **c** A whetstone. **d** = 4th CLINKER, 2.

burr, *n.* The prickly envelope of a fruit; something that clings. See BUR, the more usual spelling.

burr, bur, *n.* [Cf. BUR.] **1.** A circle. *Obs.*

2. A broad iron ring on a tilting lance just below the gripe, to prevent the hand from slipping; also, a ring or grip attached to the handle of a mace or battle-ax.

3. *Mech.* **a** A thin flat piece of metal, formed from a sheet by punching. **b** A small washer put on the end of a rivet before it is swaged down.

4. [Cf. Gael. *bor, borra,* a knob, bunch.] The circular boss at the base of an antler.

5. A halo; esp., a disk of light about the moon.

6. Any rounded knot or excrescence on a tree. See KNOT.

7. A farcy bud.

8. The sweetbread.

9. The external opening of the ear; the external meatus.

10. The thin ridge or roughness left by a tool in cutting or shaping metal, as in drilling, turning, engraving, etc.; also, the fin on a casting left at the mold junctions.

11. *Mech.* **a** A small circular saw. **b** A triangular chisel. **c** A fluted reamer. **d** A wheel with projections in a knitting machine; — called a *sinker* when for depressing the thread, and a *knocker-off* when for raising it over the needle.

12. Refuse threads removed in preparing raw silk.

13. [Prob. of imitative origin.] *Phon.* A trilled pronunciation of the letter *r,* esp. the guttural pronunciation produced by trilling the extremity of the soft palate (uvula); hence, broadly, any rough pronunciation; as, to speak with a *burr.* Such a guttural *r* is common in Northumberland county, England, and is often called the *Northumbrian,* or *Northumberland, burr,* or otherwise *Newcastle burr* or *Tweedside burr.* It is produced in the same way as French "r" *grasseyé.* The Scotch *r,* often confused by writers with the uvular sound, is produced by trilling the tip of the tongue against the back of the front teeth.

He spoke with a distinct Scotch *burr,* especially rolling the letter *r*. *F. Harrison*

14. A whirr; a rough humming sound.

There was no *burr* of grasshopper. *Milnes*
The word was a *burr* in her thoughts. *Harper's Mag.*

The short, quick panting of the men, the *burr* of the cogs, and the clickety-click, clickety-click of the wheels. *Century Mag.*

burr (bûr), *v. i.;* BURRED (bûrd); BURR'ING. **1.** To form a circle, disk, or halo. *Rare.*

2. To speak with a burr. See BUR, *n.*, 13.

burr, *v. t.* **1.** To form into a burr, or projecting edge; as, to *burr* over the end of a brass tube.

2. To pronounce with a burr; as, to *burr* one's *r*'s.

bur'ra-wang' (bûr'ä-wäng'), *n.* [Native name.] Any Australian cycadaceous plant of the genus *Macrozamia,* esp. *M. spiralis.* The aborigines eat the nuts.

bur reed. A plant of the genus *Sparganium,* having elongated linear leaves and globose, burlike fruit.

bur'rel (bŭr'ĕl), *n* [Cf. OF. *burel* reddish (cf. BUREAU), or F. *beurré* butter pear, fr. *beurre* butter, L. *butyrum.* Cf. BUTTER.] A sort of pear. = BEURRÉ.

burrel fly. [Perh. from its reddish color. See BURREL.] *Zoöl.* The botfly or gadfly (*Hypoderma bovis*) infesting cattle. See GADFLY.

bur'ring, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUR, BURR.

burring machine, a machine for cleansing wool of burs, seeds, and other substances.

bur'ro (bŏŏr'ō; bŭr'ō), *n.;* *pl.* BUR'ROS (-ōz). [Sp., an ass.] **1.** A donkey. *Southwestern U. S.*

2. Any of several tropical species of grunts, esp. those of the genus *Pomadasis. Sp. Amer.*

3. Any shrub or tree of the genus *Capparis. Sp. Amer.*

bur'row (bŭr'ō), *n.* [See BOROUGH a town.] **1.** A hole in the ground made by certain animals, as rabbits, for shelter and habitation; a similar passage, excavation, or place of retreat; a shelter. *Wycliffe.*

2. A mound. See BARROW, mound, attle.

3. A heap or heaps of rubbish or refuse.

bur'row, *v. i.;* BUR'ROWED (-ōd), BUR'ROW-ING. **1.** To excavate a hole, as in the earth, esp. one to lodge in; to penetrate or work one's way under the surface.

2. To lodge in a burrow, as conies or rabbits; hence, to lodge, or take refuge, in a deep or concealed place; to hide.

Sir, this vermin of court reporters, when they are forced into day upon one point, are sure to *burrow* in another *Burke*

bur'row, *v. t.* To make burrows in; to excavate with a burrow or burrows; to construct by burrowing.

bur'row-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that burrows, as an animal that makes a hole under ground and lives in it.

bur'row-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BURROW.

burrowing owl, a small owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*) of western North America, Florida, and South America, which lives in burrows, often in those of prairie dogs.

Burrowing Owl (⅓)

bur'ry (bûr'ĭ), *a.* Abounding in, containing, or resembling, a bur or burs; prickly.

bur'y, *a.* Characterized by a burr or burrs.

bur'sa (bûr'sä), *n.; L. pl.* -SÆ (-sē). [LL. See BURSE.]

1. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A sac or saclike cavity; esp.: **a** One of the small sacs inclosing a viscid fluid interposed between tendons and bony prominences, and in certain other places where there is much friction, in order to facilitate motion. The term is not now applied to the synovial cavities of joints and the synovial sheaths of tendons. See SYNOVIA. **b** One of the pouches at the bases of the arms of ophiurians into which the genital ducts open. The bursæ open externally by clefts called *bursal fissures.*

2. A residence hall for students; — so called in medieval times, as in Germany. Cf. BURSE.

bur'sal (bûr'săl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a bursa.

2. Pertaining to public revenue; fiscal.

bur'sar (bûr'sẽr), *n.* [LL. *bursarius,* fr. *bursa* purse. See BURSE; cf. PURSER.] **1.** A treasurer, or cash keeper; a purser; as, the *bursar* of a college, or of a monastery.

2. A student to whom a stipend or bursary is paid for his complete or partial support. *Scot. or Obs.*

3. A student living in a bursa.

bur'sa-ry (bûr'sä-rĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *bursaria.* See BURSAR.] **1.** The treasury of a college or monastery.

2. In Scotland, a scholarship or charitable foundation in a university or school; a sum given to enable a student to pursue his studies.

bur-sat'tee, bur-sau'tee (bŭr-sô'tē), *n.* [Hind. *barsātī* relating to rain.] **1.** A disease of horses marked by pustular eruptions on the head and fore parts of the body, prevailing chiefly during wet seasons. *East Indies.*

2. A waterproof cloak or coat. *India.*

‖ **Bur'schen-schaft'** (bŏŏr'shĕn-shäft'), *n.; pl.* -SCHAFTEN (-shäf'tĕn). [G.] In Germany, any of various associations of university students formed (the original one at Jena in 1815) to support liberal ideas, or the organization formed by the affiliation of the local bodies. The organization was suppressed by the government in 1819, but was secretly revived, and is now openly maintained as a social organization, the restrictive laws having been repealed prior to 1849. Cf. CORPS. — **Bur'schen-schaft'ler** (-shäft'lẽr), **-schaf'ter** (-shäf'tẽr), *n.*

burse (bûrs), *n.* [LL. *bursa,* or F. *bourse.* See BOURSE; cf. PURSE.] **1.** A purse; also, a purselike covering, as a vesicle, pod, or hull. *Obs.*

2. = BURSARY, 2.

3. *Eccl.* An ornamental flat case or pocket of silk or brocade, regularly made nine inches square.

The *burse* is used to carry the fine white chalice veil, corporal, and pall to the altar at the time of celebration *Maud R. Hall.*

4. An exchange, or bourse. See BOURSE. *Obs*

5. A kind of shop or bazaar, as in early exchanges. *Obs.*

6. A students' hall, or college. Cf. BURSA, 2.

bur'si-form (bûr'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [LL. *bursa* purse + *-form.*] Shaped like a purse.

bur-si'tis (bûr-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *bursa* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a bursa.

burst (bûrst), *v. i.;* BURST, *also, inelegant or dial.,* BURST'ED; BURST'ING. [ME. *bersten, bresten,* AS. *berstan* (pres. sing. *berste,* imp. sing. *bærst,* imp. pl. *burston,* p. p. *borsten*); akin to D. *bersten,* G. *bersten,* OHG. *brestan,* OS. *brestan,* Icel. *bresta,* Sw. *brista,* Dan. *briste.* Cf. BRAST, BREAK.] **1.** To fly apart or in pieces; to break open; to yield to force or pressure, esp. to a sudden and violent exertion of force, or to pressure from within; to explode; to break suddenly; — often fig., as of the heart, in reference to a surcharge of emotion.

No, no, my heart will *burst,* an if I speak:
And I will speak, that so my heart may *burst.* *Shak.*

2. To exert force or pressure by which something is made suddenly to give way; to break through obstacles or limitations; hence, to appear suddenly and unexpectedly or unaccountably, or to depart in such manner; — usually with *forth, out, away, into, upon, through,* etc.

Tears, such as angels weep, *burst* forth. *Milton.*
To *burst* upon him like an earthquake. *Goldsmith.*

3. To break into sudden activity; to give way with forcible expression; specif., to exclaim; — usually with *forth, out.*

At length *burst* out in this prophetic mood. *Dryden.*
One of the ladies *burst* out a-laughing. *Addison.*

4. In various fancy pool games, to make a play which would score more than the required number of points. A player who bursts must, in general, drop out or begin again.

burst, *v. t.* **1.** To break, rend, or shatter by violence, as by an overcharge or by strain or pressure, esp. from within; to force open suddenly; to cause to burst; as, to *burst* a blood vessel; to *burst* open the doors.

My breast I'll *burst* with straining of my courage. *Shak.*

2. To break. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*

You will not pay for the glasses you have *burst?* *Shak.*

3. To produce as an effect of bursting; as, to *burst* a hole through the wall.

burst, *n.* **1.** Injury; damage; loss. *Obs.* *Layamon.*

2. Act of bursting; a sudden breaking forth; a violent rending; an explosion; a vehement outbreak; as, a *burst* of thunder; a *burst* of applause; a *burst* of passion.

Beech buds were near the *burst.* *G. Meredith.*
Bursts of fox-hunting melody. *Irving.*

3. Any brief violent exertion or effort, as a stretch of hard running; a spurt.

4. A sudden opening, as of landscape; a stretch; an expanse. "A fine *burst* of country." *Jane Austen.*

5. Result of bursting; a broken place; breach; as, a *burst* in a bar of iron; specif., a rupture or hernia.

6. *Pool.* A play which would score more than the required number of points. See BURST, *v. i.*, 4.

burst, *or* **bursting, of the monsoon,** the sudden change from fine weather to heavy rains at the beginning of a monsoon on Asiatic coasts.

burst'er (bûr'stẽr), *n.* One that bursts; specif.: **a** *Mil.* A bursting charge of a shell. **b** An exhausting piece of exertion, as in a race. *Colloq.* **c** A buster. *Australia.*

burst'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BURST. Hence, fig., ready to burst; unable to contain one's self; as, *bursting* with rage.

bursting charge. **a** *Mil.* The charge which bursts a shell, etc. **b** *Mining.* A quantity of fine powder used to secure the ignition of a charge in blasting.

bur'ton (bûr't'n), *n.* Any of several kinds of tackle, usually one with a single and a double block. See TACKLE, *n.*

The top *burton* is the same purchase as a luff, but instead of the common double block like a luff, it has a fiddle block. *Luce.*

Bur'ton's al-loy' (bûr't'nz). An alloy of much zinc with tin, copper, and a little antimony and lead, used for plowshares.

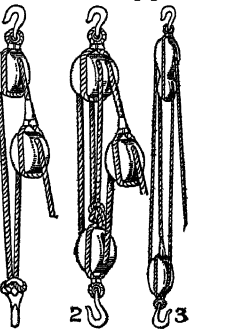
1 Spanish Burton, single; 2 Spanish Burton, double; 3 Top Burton

bu-ruch'a (bōō-rūch'ä), *n.* Also *burrucha, buracha, boracha,* and *borracha.* [Cf. Pg. *borracha*

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the name *Barnaby.*] A ladybird. *Dial. Eng.*

burn'ing-ly, *adv.* of BURNING.

burn'ing-wood', *n.* Burnwood

bur'nish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

bur'nish-ment, *n* See -MENT.

bur'nisht. Burnished *Ref. Sp.*

burn'-nose' bark. See BONACE TREE. [nōōst), *a.* See -ED.

bur-noosed' (bûr-nōōst'; bûr'-

burn'sides (bûrn'stdz), *n. pl.* Side whiskers such as were worn by Gen. A. E. Burnside. *Colloq., U. S.*

burn'stick'le (bûrn'stĭk'l). Var. of BANSTICKLE.

burn'-the-wind', *n.* = BURNEWIN. *Dial Eng. & Scot.*

burn'wood', *n.* The ironwood *Cyrilla racemiflora.*

buroustoun. ✝ BURROWSTOWN

bur parsley. = HEDGEHOG PARSLEY.

burr, *n.* [Bengali.] The banyan. *India*

‖ **bur'ra** (bŭr'ä), *a.* [Hind. *barā.*] Great; — applied, chiefly in phrases, to one that is distinguished or worthy of respect; specif., as a title of respect to designate a father or elder brother or a chief officer. *India.*

bur-ra'cho. ✝ BORACHIO.

bur'rage. ✝ BORAGE.

‖ **bur'ra kha'na** (kä'nä). A banquet or feast *India.*

bur'ra-mun'di (bŭr'ä-mŭn'dĭ). Var. of BARRAMUNDI.

burr'bark'. Var. of BURBARK.

burr clover. Var. of BUR CLOVER.

burre. ✝ BIRR, BUR.

burreau. ✝ BOURREAU. [BURR

burred (bûrd), *pret. & p. p.* of

bur'rel. Var. of BOREEL, BURREL.

bur'rel shot. [Either from annoying the enemy like a *burrel fly,* or, less prob., fr. F. *bourreler* to sting.] *Gun.* A case shot loaded with odds and ends. *Obs. or Hist.* [BHARAL.

bur'rhel (bûr'ĕl), *n.* Var. of

bur'ridge. ✝ BORAGE.

burrion. Var. of BURION.

burr'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

Burr'ite, *n. U. S. Politics.* One of the independent faction of the Republican party led by Aaron Burr (about 1797–1807).

bur-ri'to (bōōr-rē'tō), *n.;* *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [Sp., dim. of *burro* an ass.] Any of several small species of grunt of tropical America, as *Pomadasis branicki,* and species of *Brachidenterus.*

burr knot', *n.* A rounded excrescence on a tree.

burr millstone. = BUHRSTONE.

bur'rough. ✝ BOROUGH; BORROW, surety; BURROW.

bur'row. Obs. var. of BOROUGH Hence, *pl.,* borough men; burgesses. *Obs.*

bur'rowd. Burrowed. *Ref. Sp.*

burrow duck. The European sheldrake.

bur'rows-town' (*Scot.* bŭr'ŭstoun'), *n.* A borough town. *Scot or Obs.* [STONE.

bur'rstone'. Var. of BUHR-

burrucha. Var. of BURUCHA.

burry. ✝ BURY.

bur'sa Fa-bri'ci-i (bûr'sä fä-brĭsh'ĭ-ī). [NL., after J. C. *Fabricius,* Danish entomologist] *Zool.* In birds, a glandular sac of unknown function, opening into the cloaca.

bur-sa'ri-al (bûr-sā'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Pert. to a bursar or bursary

bur'sar-ship. *n.* See -SHIP

‖ **bursch** (bŏŏrsh), *n.;* *pl.* BURSCHEN (bŏŏr'shĕn) [G., ultimately fr LL. *bursa.* See BURSE.] Lit., a lad, youth, or comrade; specif., in a German university, a student, esp. a senior student or one who has fought his third duel.

burse. ✝ BUSS. [ER. *Obs.*

burse'hold'er, *n.* = BORSHOLDER.

burser. ✝ BURSAR.

Bur'se-ra (bûr'sē-rä), *n.* [NL., after Joachim *Burser* (1593–1689), German botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of TEREBINTHUS.

Bur'se-ra'ce-æ (-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of BALSAMEACEÆ. — **bur'se-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

bur-sic'u-late (bûr-sĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [See BURSE.] Like a small purse.

burst'ed (bûr'stĕd; bŭs'tĕd). Dial. or inelegant pret. & p. a. of BURST.

burst'en. Obs. p. p. of BURST. — **burst'en-ness,** *n. Obs.*

burst'ing-heart', *n.* The shrub *Evonymus atropurpureus,* one of the burning bushes; — from the dehiscent capsules

burs'tle (*dial.* bûs'l). Obs or dial. var. of BRISTLE.

burst'ness, *n.* State of being burst; specif., hernia. *Obs. or R.*

burst'wort', *n.* The European plant *Herniaria glabra,* once supposed to cure ruptures. *Obs*

burstyll. ✝ BRISTLE.

burt (bûrt) Var. of BIRT, the brill. *Dial. Eng.*

burthe. ✝ BIRTH.

bur'then (bûr'th'n), **bur'thensome,** etc. Vars. of BURDEN, etc.

bur'thend. Burthened *Ref. Sp.*

bur thistle. The cocklebur.

Burton skate. = FRIAR SKATE.

bur'-tree'. Var. of BUR-TREE.

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leather bottle, bottle of rubber for wine, rubber.] **a** Crude rubber gathered from cuts in the trees after it has hardened, as disting. from that obtained by coagulating the milky sap. *Central Amer.* **b** Para rubber. *Brazil.*

bur'weed' (bûr'wēd'), *n.* Any plant having burlike fruit, as the cocklebur, burdock, species of *Galium* or of *Triumfetta*, etc.

bur'y (*dial.* bûr'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. BURROW, *n.*] **1.** A rabbit hole, or burrow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, except as a hunter's term.

2. A hole in the ground in which potatoes, etc., are stored; also, a camp, or heap of potatoes, etc., covered with earth for protection against frost. *Dial. Eng.*

bur'y (bĕr'ĭ), *n.* [See BOROUGH a town.] **1.** A borough; a manor; as, *Bury* St. Edmunds; — also used as a termination of names of places; as, Canter*bury*, Shrews*bury*.

2. A manor house; a castle. *Dial. Eng.*

To this very day, the chief house of a manor, or the lord's seat, is called *bury*, in some parts of England. *Miege.*

bur'y, *v. t.*; BUR'IED (bĕr'ĭd), BUR'Y-ING. [ME. *burien, birien, berien*, AS. *byrgan, byrigan*; cf. AS. *beorh* a sepulchral mound; or perh. akin to AS. *beorgan* to protect, G. *bergen*, Icel. *bjarga*, Goth. *bairgan*. Cf. BURROW, BARROW a mound.] **1.** To cover out of sight, as a corpse, in a grave, a tomb, or the ocean; to deposit (a corpse) in its resting place, with funeral ceremonies; to inter; inhume.

Lord, suffer me first to go and *bury* my father *Matt.* VIII. 21.
I come to *bury* Cæsar, not to praise him. *Shak.*

2. Fig., to lose by death; as, she *buried* her husband two years ago. *Steele.*

3. To cover out of sight by heaping something over or by placing within something; to conceal by covering; to hide; as, to *bury* coals in ashes; to *bury* the face in the hands.

And all their confidence
Under the weight of mountains *buried* deep. *Milton.*
Bury your steel in the bosoms of Gath. *Byron.*

4. To put away or out of sight as if in the grave; as: **a** To hide in oblivion or obscurity; to remove from the world of action or affairs, as by remoteness, etc. "*Buried* in the country." *Johnson.* **b** To put away finally; to have done with; to abandon, or give up forever; as, to *bury* strife.

Give me a bowl of wine.
In this I *bury* all unkindness, Cassius. *Shak.*

c To submerge or engross; — with *in*; as, *buried* in grief.

Syn. — Intomb, inurn; cover, conceal; overwhelm, repress. **to bury the hatchet** *or* **tomahawk**, to lay aside the instruments of war, and make peace; — used in allusion to the custom, observed by the North American Indians, of burying a tomahawk when they concluded a peace.

bur'y, *v. i.* To be or become buried; specif.: **a** To burrow; — said of animals. **b** To lie inclosed or embedded, as the end of a timber in a wall.

bur'y-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BURY.

Burying Beetle (*Necrophagus sepultor*). Nat size.

burying beetle, any of various carrion beetles of the genus *Necrophorus* and allies; — so called from their habit of burying small dead animals by digging away the earth beneath them, in order that their larvæ may feed on the decaying flesh. They are useful as scavengers. — **b. ground, b. place**, the ground or place for burying the dead; burial place. — **b. sylph.** = BURYING BEETLE.

bus (bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* BUSSES (bŭs'ĕz; -ĭz). [Abbrev. from omni*bus*.] **1.** An omnibus. *Colloq.*

2. *Elec.* Short for BUS BAR.

bus bar, bus conductor, bus rod, etc. Often written **bus'bar', bus'con-duc'tor, bus'rod'**, etc. *Elec.* One of the main or principal bars, conductors, rods, etc., carrying an electric current. Called also *omnibus bar, rod*, etc.

bus'by (bŭz'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). **1.** A kind of large bushy wig. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

2. A headdress or cap worn in the British army by hussars, artillerymen, and engineers, and by hussars generally. It is of fur, with a bag of the same color as the facings of the regiment hanging from the top on the right. The bag of the Hungarian headdress from which that of the busby is said to be adapted was attached to the right shoulder to ward off sword cuts.

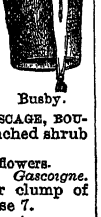

Busby.

bush (bo͝osh), *n.* [ME. *bosch, busch, busch, buysch, bosk, busk*; akin to D. *bosch*, OHG. *busc*, G. *busch*, Icel. *būskr, bŭska*, Dan. *busk*, Sw. *buske*, and also to LL. *boscus, buscus*, Pr. *bosc*, It. *bosco*, Sp. & Pg. *bosque*, F. *bois*. The Germanic words are prob. fr. L. or LL., but the ultimate origin is unknown. Cf. AMBUSH, BOSCAGE, BOUQUET.] **1.** A shrub; esp., a thick densely branched shrub or a cluster of shrubs.

To bind a *bush* of thorns among sweet-smelling flowers. *Gascoigne.*

2. Bushes collectively; a thicket, grove, or clump of bushes; bushy ground. *Obs.*, except as in sense 7.

3. A shrub cut off, or a shrublike branch of a tree; as, *bushes* to support pea vines.

4. A shrub or branch, prop., a branch of ivy (perhaps as sacred to Bacchus), hung out at vintners' doors, or as a tavern sign; hence, a tavern sign or, *Obs.*, the tavern itself.

If it be true that good wine needs no *bush*, 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue. *Shak.*

5. A bushlike mass, as of foliage or feathers. *Barclay.*

Hawk nose and yellowness and *bush* and all. *R. Browning.*

6. Specif.: *Hunting.* The tail, or brush, of a fox.

7. A stretch of uncleared or uncultivated country, esp. of woodland or land covered with shrubby vegetation. This sense of the word, as in the Dutch *bosch*, a wood, is extensively used in the United States and the British colonies, as at the Cape of Good Hope and in Canada; as, to live or settle in the *bush*. In New Zealand, in the North Island, *bush* commonly means forest; in the South Island, thick undergrowth, or tangled thicket; in Australia, the *bush* is the country, as opposed to the *town*.

bush (bo͝osh), *v. t.*; BUSHED (bo͝osht); BUSH'ING. **1.** To place in a bush or thicket for concealment, or in ambush. *Obs. Caxton.*

2. To set bushes for; to support with bushes; as, to *bush* peas; to mark the route of, as a logging road, with bushes.

3. To use a bush harrow on (land), or cover (seeds) by using a bush harrow; to harrow with a bush.

4. To protect (land or game) by obstructions of bushes or thorns to foil net poachers.

5. To cover with bushes

The dead are *bushed* an' stoned to keep 'em safe below. *Kipling.*

bush, *v. i.* **1.** To hide in a bush, or in ambush. *Obs.*

2. To branch thickly in the manner of a bush. "The *bushing* alders." *Pope.*

3. To place bushes, branches, etc., as an obstruction to net poachers.

bush, *n.* [D. *bus* a box, akin to E. *box*; or F. *boucher* to plug.] **a** *Mech.* A detachable lining used esp. as a bearing for a shaft, axle, or spindle journal, gudgeon, pivot, or the like, usually to reduce friction. **b** Specif.: A perforated cylindrical ventpiece of pure copper capable of being replaced when the vent is enlarged by erosion; — commonly called *bushing* in the United States army.

bush, *v. t.* To furnish with a bush, or lining; as, to *bush* a pivot hole.

bush, *v. t. Stonecutting.* To dress with a bushhammer.

bush bean. A dwarf variety of *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

bush canary. A small titmouselike New Zealand bird (*Mohua ochrocephala*) having a yellow head, breast, and abdomen.

bush cattle. Cattle that have strayed from the herds and run wild. *Australia.*

bush clover. Any plant of the genus *Lespedeza*, allied to clover, but mostly of upright habit. See LESPEDEZA.

bush disease. *Veter.* A disease of sheep and cattle in certain districts of New Zealand characterized by progressive anæmia. It is thought to be due to a lack of certain essential constituents in the food. Called also *tauranga*.

bush dog. A small wild dog (*Icticyon venaticus*) of northern South America which hunts in large packs. It has a reduced number of molar teeth. **b** The potto.

bushed (bo͝osht), *p. a.* of BUSH. Hence, specif.: **a** Covered with a bushy growth, as of hair; bushy. **b** Lost in the bush; astray in the wilderness; also, fig., out of one's bearings, astray. **c** *Stonecutting.* Dressed with a bushhammer. **d** Exhausted; worn out; overcome. *Slang or Dial., Amer.*

bush'el (bo͝osh'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *buschel, boischel*, OF. *boissel*, F. *boisseau*; cf. LL. *bustellus*; dim. of LL. *bustia*, fr. *buxida* (OF. *boiste*, F. *boîte*), fr. *pyxida*, acc. of L. *pyxis* box, Gr. πυξίς. Cf. BOX.] **1.** A dry measure, containing four pecks or thirty-two quarts. Abbrev., *bu.* The Winchester bushel, formerly used in England, contained 2150 42 cubic inches, being the volume of a cylinder 18½ inches in internal diameter and 8 inches in depth. The old Scotch bushel equaled 1.491 Winchester bushels. The standard bushel measures, prepared by the United States Government and distributed to the States, hold each 77.6274 pounds of distilled water at 39.8° Fahr., being the equivalent of the Winchester bushel (35.2361 liters). The imperial bushel now in use in Great Britain is larger than the Winchester bushel, containing 2218.192 cubic inches, or 80 pounds of water at 62° Fahr. (36 3460 liters). For some articles, as apples, potatoes, etc., heaped measure is used.

2 A vessel of the capacity of a bushel, used in measuring; a bushel measure.

Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a *bushel*, but on a candlestick. *Matt.* v 15

3. A weight assumed as the equivalent of the bushel measure. The following are legal values of the bushel, in pounds, established by the United States Government and by various State governments:

Commodity	*U.S.*	*States*
Apples	44–50	
Barley	48	45–50
Beans		55–62
Beets		50–60
Bran		20
Buck. wheat	42	40–56
Charcoal		15–22
Clover seed		60*
Coal (bitum.)	80	76–80
Corn	.56	52–70
Corn meal	48	48–50
Cotton seed		30–46
Flaxseed	.56	55–56
Lime		70–80
Malt	.34	32–38
Millet		48–50
Oats	.32	26–32
Onions		48–57
Parsnips		42–55
Peaches, dried		28–40
Peas	.60	60
Potatoes	.60	60†
Rye	.56	56‡
Salt		50–60
Turnips		42–60
Wheat	.60	60

* N. J 64 † Md & Pa 56.
‡ Cal. 54; Me 50.

English values are: English wheat, 63 lbs.; foreign wheat, 62 lbs.; English barley, 52 and 56 lbs., French barley, 52; lbs.; Mediterranean barley, 50 lbs.; English oats, 40 and 42 lbs.; foreign oats, 38 and 40 lbs.; rye and maize, 60 lbs.; buckwheat, 52 lbs.

4. A large indefinite quantity. *Chaucer.*

bush'el, *v. t.*; BUSH'ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; BUSH'EL-ING or -EL-LING. **1.** To hide, as a light, under a bushel (alluding to Matt. v. 15, Mark iv. 21, or Luke xi. 33).

2. To put into, or measure in, a bushel. Also used absolutely.

bush'el, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. G. *bosseln*.] *Tailoring.* To repair or put in order, as men's garments; to repair garments. *U. S.* — **bush'el-er, bush'el-ler** (-ẽr), *n. U. S.*

bush'el-ing, bush'el-ling, *n.* Process of heating scrap iron and forming it, in a *bushelling furnace*, into a ball about the size of a bushel basket, to be hammered into a billet.

bush'fight'ing (-fīt'ĭng), *n.* Fighting in the bush, or from behind bushes, trees, or thickets. — **bush'fight'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

bush fruit. **a** Any small fruit growing on a woody bush, as the currant, raspberry, etc., distinguished from *orchard fruit*, as apples and pears. **b** The plant producing such fruit. Also called *cane fruit*. Cf. CANE, 2.

bush'ham'mer (bo͝osh'hăm'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. G. *bosshammer*.] A hammer having a serrated face, as of rows of pyramidal points or of parallel V-shaped edges, either machine-cut or formed of a bundle of bars or plates, for dressing stone.

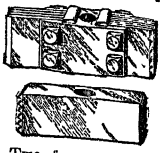

Two forms of Bushhammer.

bush'ham'mer, *v. t.* To dress with a bushhammer; to bush.

bush harrow. A harrow consisting of bushes or branches fastened to a frame, used to harrow grass lands, cover seeds, etc.

bush'-har'row, *v. t. & i.* To till with a bush harrow.

bush honeysuckle. Any species of *Diervilla*, esp. *D. diervilla*, a shrub of the northeastern United States, commonly cultivated as a garden ornamental. It has opposite leaves and fragrant yellow flowers. See DIERVILLA.

bush hook. A stout long-handled bill, or billhook.

‖ Bu'shi'do' (bo͞o'shē'dō'), *n.* [Jap. *bu* military + *shi* knight + *dō* way, doctrine, principle.] The unwritten code of moral principles regulating the actions of the Japanese knighthood, or Samurai; the chivalry of Japan.

Unformulated, *Bushido* was and still is the animating spirit, the motor force of our country. *Inazo Nitobé.*

bush'ing (bo͝osh'ĭng), *n. Mech.* A detachable lining for a journal box, etc., or for a vent hole. = 4th BUSH, **a** & **b**.

bush lark. An Australian lark (*Mirafra horsfieldi*) frequenting bushy and wooded places.

Bush'man (bo͝osh'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [Cf. D. *boschman, boschjesman*. See 1st BUSH.] **1.** One of a race of nomadic hunters of South Africa, now chiefly confined to the Kalahari desert. They are of short stature (five feet or less), have a leathery yellow skin, a flat triangular face, protuberant abdomen, steatopygy, and low cranial capacity. Their chief weapon is the bow, with poisoned arrows, and they possess only the rudest huts and utensils. They live in family groups or small hordes. The artistic instinct is unusually developed, as shown in their rock drawings and in a wealth of folklore. Their language, related to the Hottentot, is characterized by clicks (see CLICK). Ethnologists regard the Bushmen as the aborigines of central and southern Africa, related to the Pygmies. Cf. HOTTENTOT.

2. [*l. c.*] A woodsman; specif., *Australia*, one who lives or travels in the bush; one skilled in the woodcraft of the bush.

bush master. A large venomous snake (*Lachesis mutus*) of the Amazonian region, closely related to the fer-de-lance.

bush metal. A bronze of about the same composition as gun metal, used for the bushes in machine bearings.

bush pumpkin. A variety of pumpkin (*Cucurbita pepo condensa*) in which the plant remains compact and does not become a vine.

bush'rang'er (bo͝osh'rān'jẽr), *n.* One who ranges, or hides in, the bush; esp., in Australia, an escaped convict or a highwayman living in the bush. — **bush'rang'ing** (-rān'jĭng), *n.*

The hardy Canadian race of *bushrangers*. *Parkman.*

bush shrike. Any of numerous ant birds of tropical America of the genus *Thamnophilus* and allied genera.

bush tea. The leaves of a South African fabaceous shrub (*Cyclopia subternata*) used as tea; also, the plant itself.

bush telegraph. A system or organization for circulating among thieves and bushrangers news of police movements; also, one of its confederates. *Australia.*

bush tit. Any small bird of the genus *Psaltriparus*, allied to the titmouse. Several varieties occur in the western United States.

bush vetch. A European purple-flowered vetch (*Vicia sepium*), with slender stems, occurring as a weed in hedgerows.

bush warbler. Any of several small singing birds of *Gerygone* and allied genera of the Australian region, New Zealand, etc.

bush'whack'er (bo͝osh'hwăk'ẽr), *n.* [See WHACK.] *U. S.*

1. One accustomed to beat about or travel through bushes; one who lives in or frequents the woods; — applied specif. by the Federal troops in the Civil War to irregular troops of the Confederate States engaged in guerrilla warfare. Hence, a guerrilla or bushfighter.

They were gallant *bushwhackers*, and hunters of raccoons by moonlight. *Irving.*

2. An implement, as a scythe or bush hook, to cut away brush or bushes. *Emerson.*

bush'whack'ing, *n.* Act or practice of a bushwhacker; hence, specif., act of pulling a boat along by bushes on the margin of a stream.

bush'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* Brushwood; undergrowth; specif., *Phytogeog.*, a woodland in which shrubs predominate.

bush wren. A clamatorial passerine bird (*Xenicus longipes*) of New Zealand, frequenting dense forests.

bush'y (bo͝osh'ĭ), *a.* [From 1st BUSH.] **1.** Full of, or overgrown with, bushes. *Wycliffe.*

Dingle, or *bushy* dell, of this wild wood. *Milton*

2. Thick and spreading, like a bush. "*Bushy* eyebrows." *Irving.*

busi'ness (bĭz'nĕs), *n.*; *pl.* -NESSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 7, 151), formerly also BUSINESS. [*busy* + *-ness*.] **1.** Quality or state of being busy. *Obs.* Specif., in *obs.* senses (see note below): **a** Solicitude or attentiveness; care; also, importunity. **b** Diligence; industry. **c** Disturbance; trouble; ado; fuss; — still used in *Dial. Eng.* **d** Activity, esp. when officious or mischievous.

The little squirrel full of *business*. *James I.*

☞ *Businyess*, formed as a nonce word from *busy*, a., and pronounced in three syllables, is sometimes used in some of the above senses.

2. That which busies, or engages time, attention, or labor, as a principal serious concern or interest. Specif.: **a** Constant employment; regular occupation; work; as, the *business* of life; *business* before pleasure. **b** Any particular occupation or employment habitually engaged in, esp.

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buruh. ✣ BOROUGH.

Bu'ru-sha'ki (bo͞o'ro͞o-shä'kĭ), *n.* A language spoken in northwestern Kashmir, India, not known to be related to any other tongue.

burwaremote, *n. A.-S. Laws.* See RUSTING.

burwe. ✣ BOROUGH.

bury. ✣ BUREOW

bu'ry (bū'rĭ), *n. Hort.* Corrupt. of BEURRÉ.

buryel. ✣ BURIAL.

bus. *Abbr.* Bushel.

bus, *v.* A contr. of *behooves*, 3d person sing. of BEHOOVE; — used chiefly impersonally in the sense: (it) behooves; is necessary for or obligatory upon; must. Cf. BOOD. *Scot.*

bus. Scot. var. of BUSH.

bus, *v. i.* To go by bus; — with *it*. *Colloq.*

bus (bŭs), *adv.* [Hind. *bas*, fr. Per. *bas*.] Enough; — used commonly as an interjection *India.* *Kipling.*

Bu-sa'os (bo͞o-sä'o͞s), *n. pl.* A Malay-Negrito people of northern Luzon, industrious and peaceable agriculturists.

busard. ✣ BUZZARD.

buscage ✣ BOSCAGE.

bus'car (bo͞os'kär), *v. t & i.* [Sp.] To seek; to search for; to look about. *Colloq., Phil. I.*

bus'carl (bŭs'kärl), **bus'carle**, *n.* [AS. *butsecarl*, Icel. *buzukarl*.] A sailor; a mariner. *Archaic*

busch. ✣ BUSH.

busch, *v. t.* To rush; gush; also, to strike *Obs.*

busche. ✣ AMBUSH, BUSH, BUSS.

buschment. ✣ BUSHMENT.

buschope. ✣ BISHOP.

bus'con (bŭs'kŏn; *Sp.* bo͞os-kōn'), *n.*; *pl.* -CONES (bŭs-kōnz; *Sp* bo͞os-kō'nĕs). [Sp *buscón*, fr. *buscar* to search.] *Western U. S.* **1.** A searcher for ores; a prospector.

2. A miner who receives as pay a part of the ore; a tributer.

bus conductor. See BUS BAR.

buse. ✣ ABUSE.

busemare. ✣ BISMAR.

buserde. ✣ BUZZARD.

bush. ✣ AMBUSH, BUSS.

bush. *Abbr.* Bushel.

‖ bush'a (bo͞osh'ä), *n.* A manager of an estate. *Jamaica.*

bush'beat'er, *n.* A bushwhacker.

bush buck. = BOSCHBOK.

bush cat. The serval.

bush cow. = ZAMOUSE. [tree.]

bush cranberry. The cranberry

bush dove. = STOCKDOVE.

bushe. ✣ BUSS.

bush'el. *n* [See BUSH a lining.] The bush of a wheel. *Eng.*

bush'el-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

bush'el-man, -wom'an, *n.* One who bushels garments *U. S.*

bush'et, *n.* [See BOSKET.] A small bush, thicket, or wood. *Obs. or R.*

bush'fell'ing, *n.* Cutting of timber in the bush. *Australia*

bush goat. A boschbok.

bush grape. The sand grape.

bush hawk. The quail hawk; also, a closely allied species or variety (*Hieracidea brunnea*) of New Zealand.

bush hog. A South African wild hog. See RIVER HOG.

bush'house', *n.* A sort of rustic plant house, thatched with bushes or foliage. *Australia.*

bush'i-ly, *adv* of BUSHY.

bush'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

bush'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUSH.

bush lawyer. *Bot* See LAWYER. *Australasia*

bush'less, *a.* See -LESS.

bush'let, bush'ling, *n.* See -LET, -LING.

bush'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

bush'ment, *n.* [ME. *busshement* ambush, fr. *bush.*] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1** An ambuscade. **2.** A bushy mass, as a thicket or a tuft of feathers. [root.]

bush morning-glory. The manbushop. ✣ BISHOP.

bush quail. **a** = BUTTON QUAIL. **b** Any of various quails of the genera *Microperdix* and *Perdicula*, found in India.

bush rat = WOOD RAT.

bush scrubber. = CREUBERE, *n.*, underbred PERSON. *Slang, Australasia*

bushst. Bushed. *Ref. Sp.*

bush'-tailed', *a.* Having a bushy tail.

bush'whack', *v. i.* To act, esp. to attack or fight, as a bushwhacker. *U. S.*

bush'y (bo͝osh'ĭ), *n.* **1.** One who wears long thick hair. *Obs.* **2.** A countryman; a rustic. *Colloq., Australia.*

busi. ✣ BUSY. [BUSY.]

busi'led (bĭz'ĭld), *pret. & p. p.* of BUSY.

busi'i-ly (bĭz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of BUSY.

for livelihood or gain. "The *business* of instruction." *Prescott.* **c** A particular subject of labor or attention; a temporary or special occupation or concern.

Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's *business*? *Luke* II. 49.

On these *businesses* . . . he was often running up to London. *Carlyle.*

3. That which one has to do or should do; special imposed service, duty, or mission;—often used with a negative in the sense of right, justification; as, you had no *business* to do so.

A wise friend of mine did usually say, That which is everybody's *business* is nobody's *business*. *Izaak Walton.*

What *business* has the tortoise among the clouds? *L'Estrange.*

Madame, your *business* is with the children. *Carlyle.*

4. Affair; matter;—used indefinitely, often with derogatory implication. Sometimes applied to material objects.

It was a gentle *business*, and becoming
The action of good women. *Shak.*

I do not mean any Marie Antoinette *business*, with milk pails decked with ribbons *F. R. Stockton.*

What a very one-sided *business* this conscious automatism is. *Ward.*

5. *Drama.* A detail of position, action, or movement, or such details collectively

6. Mercantile transactions; buying and selling; traffic in general; also, formerly, official or other dealings; intercourse.

It seldom happens that men of a studious turn acquire any degree of reputation for their knowledge of *business*. *Bp. Portens.*

7. A commercial or industrial establishment or enterprise; as, he sold out his *business*.

Syn.—See TRADE.

busi'ness-like' (bĭz'nĕs-līk'), *a.* Characterized by or exhibiting business qualities, esp. the methods, efficiency, etc., of well-conducted business; hence, practical; thorough. —**busi'ness-like'ness**, *n.*

Bu-si'ris (bū-sī'rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Βουσιρις.] **a** A mythical Egyptian king, who, to end a famine, sacrificed strangers. He was killed by Hercules. **b** In Milton and others, the Pharaoh drowned in the Red Sea at the Exodus.

busk (bŭsk), *n.* [F. *busc*; of uncertain origin; cf. It. *busco* a small object, a mote, F. *bûche*, OF. *busche*, a piece or log of wood.] A thin, elastic strip of metal, or other material, formerly of whalebone or wood, worn in the front of a corset. Also, *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*, the corset.

busk, *v. t. & i.*; BUSKED (bŭskt); BUSK'ING. [ME. *busken*, fr. Icel. *búask* to make one's self ready, reflexive of *búa* to prepare, dwell. Cf. BOUND, *a.*, going to.] **1.** To prepare; make ready; array; dress; fix in order,—sometimes with *up*. *Archaic, Dial., or Scot.*

Busk you, *busk* you, my bonny, bonny bride. *Hamilton*

2. To go, esp. hastily; to hie; hasten. *Obs.*

Ye might have *busked* you to Huntly banks. *Skelton*

busk, *v. i.* [Cf. Sp. *buscar* to seek, It. *buscare*.] **1.** *Naut.* To beat about; tack; fig., to cast about; seek. *Obs. Wycherley.*

2. To go about offering goods or entertainment in public houses. *Cant, Eng.*

3. To stir or shift about; — said of fowls.

Busk (bŭsk), *n.* Among the Creek Indians, a feast of first fruits celebrated when the corn is ripe enough to be eaten. The feast usually continues four days On the first day the new fire is lighted, by friction of wood, and distributed to the various households, an offering of green corn, including an ear brought from each of the four quarters or directions, is consumed, and medicine is brewed from snakeroot. On the second and third days the men physic with the medicine, the women bathe, the two sexes are taboo to one another, and all fast On the fourth day there are feasting, dancing, and games

bus'kin (bŭs'kĭn), *n.* [Prob. from OF. *brossequin*, or D. *broosken*. See BRODEKIN.] **1.** A strong, protecting covering for the foot, coming some distance up the leg; a half-boot. Specif., *Eccl.* the caliga; sometimes, also, a bishop's sandal.

2. = COTHURNUS. Hence, a symbol of tragedy, or the tragic drama, often in contrast with the *sock* of comedy.

Great Fletcher never treads in *buskins* here,
Nor greater Jonson dares in socks appear *Dryden.*

bus'kined (bŭs'kĭnd), *a.* **1.** Wearing buskins.

Her *buskined* virgins traced the dewy lawn. *Pope.*

2. Of or pertaining to tragedy; cothurned.

buss (bŭs), *n.* [Prob. imitative; cf. G. *bus* (*Luther*), G. dial. *busserl*, dim. of *bus* kiss, *bussen* to kiss, Sw. *puss* kiss, *pussa* to kiss, W. & Gael. *bus* lip, mouth.] A kiss; a rude or playful kiss; a smack. *Shak.*

buss, *v. t. & i.*; BUSSED (bŭst); BUSS'ING. To kiss; esp., to kiss with a smack, or rudely. *Tennyson.*

Kissing and *bussing* differ both in this,
We *buss* our wantons, but our wives we kiss *Herrick.*

buss, *n.* [Of. OF *busse*, Pr. *bus*, LL. *bussa*, *busa*, G. *buse*, D. *buis*.] **1.** A transport or vessel of burden. *Obs.*

2. A small strong vessel with two masts and two cabins, used chiefly in Dutch and English herring fishery.

bus'su (bo͝os'so͝o), *n.*, **bussu palm.** [Prob. native name.] A low pinnate-leaved palm (*Manicaria saccifera*) growing in the swamps of the Amazon, having exceedingly large leaves used for thatching and sacklike spathes which serve as cloth.

bust (bŭst), *n.* [F. *buste*, fr. It. *busto*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A piece of sculpture representing the upper part of the human figure, including the head and neck, and more or less of the shoulders and breast.

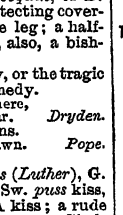

Bust of Julius Cæsar.

Ambition sighed: she found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the crumbling *bust*. *Pope.*

2. The portion of the human figure included between the head and waist; the chest.

bust, *v. t. & i.*; BUST'ED; BUST'ING. **1.** To burst. *Dial. or Vulgar.*

2. To become bankrupt; to be ruined financially. *Slang, U. S.*

3. To tame; to break. *Colloq., Western U. S.*

Is it to sketch a waterfall, . . to build an engine, or to "*bust* a bronco," there is some one at hand who can do it, and do it artistically *D. S. Jordan.*

bus'ta-men'te fur'nace (bo͝os'tä-mĕn'tā). A shaft furnace for roasting quicksilver ores, with aludels for condensing the vapors;—called also *aludel furnace.*

bus'tard (bŭs'tard), *n.* [OF. *bistarde*, *oustarde*, F. *outarde*, fr. L *avis tarda*, lit., slow bird. *Plin.* 10, 22: "proximæ iis sunt, quas Hispania *aves tardas* apellat, Græcia ὠτίδας."] **1.** Any of a family (Otididæ) of game birds of the Old World and Australia, related both to the cranes and plovers. The best known is the great bustard (*Otis tarda*), until about 1838 a native of England, and still found in Spain, parts of France and Saxony, as well as in eastern Europe and Asia. It is the largest European land bird, the males reaching as much as 32 pounds in weight, and measuring eight feet in extent of the wings. It frequents open plains, and is very wary and difficult to approach. The little bustard (*Otis tetrax*) of the countries on the Mediterranean, and the Australian bustard (*Eupodotis australis*), which is called *turkey*, are also well-known game birds.

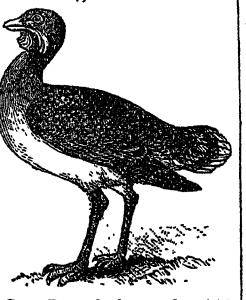

Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*). ($\frac{1}{24}$)

2. The Canada goose. *Local, Canada.*

3. The stone curlew of Europe.

bust'er (bŭs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** Dial. or vulgar form of BURSTER.

2. Something huge, extraordinary, or stupendous. *Slang.*

3. A roistering blade; also, a spree. *Slang.*

4. A fierce wind; specif., a cold, violent southwesterly wind (frequently called *southerly buster*) which blows in New Zealand and Australia.

bus'tic (bŭs'tĭk), *n.* A sapotaceous tree (*Dipholis salicifolia*), of southern Florida and the West Indies. It has hard, strong wood and shining lanceolate leaves, and bears small white flowers.

bus'tle (bŭs''l), *v. i.*; BUS'TLED (-ld); BUS'TLING (-lĭng). [Perh. fr. earlier *buskle*; cf. *busk* to make ready; or Icel. *bustla* to splash, bustle.] **1.** To move noisily or with commotion; to be rudely active; to move in a way to cause agitation or disturbance; as, to *bustle* through a crowd.

And leave the world for me to *bustle* in. *Shak.*

2. To struggle; to contend tumultuously. *Obs.*

Life was not meant to be *bustled* through and done with, by the men who developed the gondola. *Horatio F. Brown.*

bus'tle, *v. t.* To cause to bustle; also, to cause or effect by bustling.

Before that limit is reached, we may collect him or *bustle* him along as we may deem needful. *M. H Hayes*

bus'tle, *n.* **1.** Act of one who bustles; great stir; agitation; tumult from stirring or excitement.

A strange *bustle* and disturbance in the world. *South.*

2. A struggle; scuffle; fray. *Obs.*

Syn.—See STIR.

bus'tle, *n.* A kind of pad or framework worn on the back below the waist, by women, to give fullness to the skirts;—called also formerly *bishop*, and sometimes *tournure.*

bustle pipe. In a blast furnace, the large outside wind pipe, encircling the boshes, that supplies the blast to the tuyères. See BLAST FURNACE, *Illust.*

bus'tling (bŭs'lĭng), *p. a.* Agitated; tumultuous; characterized by confused activity; as, a *bustling* crowd. "A *bustling* wharf." *Hawthorne* —**bus'tling-ly**, *adv.*

bus'y (bĭz'Y), *a.*; BUS'I-ER (-ẽr); BUS'I-EST. [ME. *busi*, *bisi*, AS. *bysig*; akin to D. *bezig*, LG. *besig*.] **1.** Engaged in some business; hard at work (either habitually or only for the time being); occupied with serious affairs; not idle nor at leisure; as, a *busy* merchant.

Nowhere so *busy* a man as he there was,
And yet he seemèd *busier* than he was. *Chaucer.*

Sir, my mistress sends you word
That she is *busy*, and she cannot come *Shak.*

2. Constantly or actively at work; diligent; active.

Busy hammers closing rivets up *Shak.*

Religious motives . . . are so *busy* in the heart. *Addison.*

3. Crowded with business or activities; as, a *busy* street.

To-morrow is a *busy* day *Shak.*

4. Officious; meddling; foolishly or intrudingly active.

On meddling monkey, or on *busy* ape *Shak.*

5. Solicitous; careful; anxious. *Obs. Chaucer.*

6. Characteristic of, pertaining to, or indicating, energetic activity or diligence. "The *busy* hum of men." *Milton.*

7. Devoted to business. *Obs.*

8. Involving active or elaborate work. *Obs.*

9. *Telephone.* In use;—said of a line.

Syn.—Occupied, employed, engaged, active, attentive; laborious, hard-working, painstaking, persevering, indefatigable, tireless, untiring, unwearied, unremitting.—BUSY, INDUSTRIOUS, DILIGENT, ASSIDUOUS, SEDULOUS agree in the idea of application. One is BUSY who is actively *engaged*, either habitually or for the time being; as, *busy* as a bee, he is too *busy* just now to see you. INDUSTRIOUS applies to one who is characterized by attention to business, and implies habitual devotion to labor; as, an *industrious* workman. DILIGENT (of narrower range than *industrious*) implies earnest application to some specific object or pursuit; one may be *diligent* in seeking some favorite end without being in general *industrious*; as, a *diligent* student of the classics, *diligent* in his service of the state; "Be *diligent* that ye may be found of him in peace" (2 *Pet.* iii. 14). ASSIDUOUS implies studied and unremitting, SEDULOUS, painstaking and persevering, application to a business or enterprise; as, *assiduous* in his attendance; "attentive to watch opportunities of obliging, and *assiduous* to make use of them" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); cf. "the unceasing *assiduity* with which I have pursued those studies" (*Sir J. Reynolds*); "I read with *sedulous* accuracy . . . the metrical romances" (*Coleridge*); "She would never fail in *sedulous* attention to his wants" (*Mary Wilkins*). See ACTIVE, OFFICIOUS, EFFORT; cf. IDLE.

bus'y (bĭz'Y), *v. t. & i.*; BUS'IED (bĭz'Ĭd); BUS'Y-ING. [AS. *bysgian*.] To make, keep, or be, busy; to engage or keep engaged, to employ; occupy; as, to *busy* one's self with books.

Be it thy course to *busy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels. *Shak.*

bus'y-bod'y (-bŏd'Y), *n.*; *pl.* -BODIES (-Yz). One officious in the affairs of others; a meddling person.

And not only idle, but tattlers also and *busybodies*, speaking things which they ought not. 1 *Tim.* v. 13.

Why should we be *busybodies* and superserviceable? *Emerson.*

bus'y-ness (bĭz'Y-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being busy. (See BUSINESS, 1, *Note.*)

Books of vivid human import, forcing upon their minds the issues, pleasures, *busyness*, importance, and immediacy of that life in which they stand *Stevenson.*

but (bŭt), *prep. & conj.* [ME. *bute*, *buten*, *butan*, outside, without, except, unless, but, AS. *būtan* without, on the outside, except, besides, *be-* + *ūtan* outward, without, fr. *ūt* out. Primarily, *būtan*, as well as *ūt*, is an adverb. See BY, OUT; cf. ABOUT.] The prepositional uses of *but* have blended so closely with its conjunctional uses, that in some cases (as when connecting two objectives, or introducing an object clause) it may be construed either as preposition or as conjunction; as in, Whom have I in Heaven *but* thee? I 'd not believe, *but* that she spoke it dying. Both uses are therefore here treated under one entry, with senses as follows: **1.** Outside of; without; except; save;—used before a word, phrase, or clause: **a** In a distinctly prepositional construction with the sense or force of: (1) Without. *Obs. or Scot.* "Gang *but* the house." *Orf. E. D.*

Touch not the cat *but* a glove. *Motto of the Mackintoshes.*

To live *but* her I canna. *Burns.*

(2) Except; — used before a pronoun in the objective (older dative) case; as in, All have coats *but* me. Now, except in colloquial use, *but* is here treated as a conjunction; as in, "All *but* he had fled." **b** In constructions chiefly negative, and not necessarily prepositional, with the sense of: Excluding. "None *but* the brave." *Dryden.* "I can bear anything *but* contempt." *Miss Edgeworth.* "There was nothing to be seen *but* fires." *Lamb.* The total or idea excluded may be expressed indirectly or only intimated, as: (1) In various negative and interrogative expressions in which the word or words after *but* generally take the emphasis; as in, "It never rains *but* it pours;" "It cannot be *but* Nature hath some direction." *Hooker.* Specif.: In rhetorical questions having the force of a sweeping negative. "Who can it be, ye gods, *but* perjured Lycon?" *E. Smith.* Also in constructions in which *but* is elliptically equivalent to *any*, or *anything*, *but*; *other*, or *otherwise*, *than*; — sometimes, after *cannot*, *dare not*, etc., with further ellipsis of a verb; as, he cannot *but* hear. Cf. def. 2 (below). (2) Before a subordinate or object clause, with various negative constructions (where *that* is now generally used), as with the conditional mood (1st cit. below); or in an expression of degree with *not so*, or formerly with *no sooner*, *scarcely*, *not long*, etc. Cf. defs. 3 & 4 (below).

And, *but* my noble Moor is true of mind . . . it were enough to put him to ill thinking. *Shak.*

Not so vagrant a person *but* that he had married. *E. Gosse* (*Oxf. E. D.*).

(3) After *no*, *not*, *never*, etc.; or in a question implying a negation, where the negation is doubled by a word of negative implication, as *doubt*, *question*, *fear*, or formerly *deny*, *hinder*, *fail*;—often where *that* alone is now felt to be more logical or natural.

There is no question *but* the king of Spain will reform most of the abuses *Addison.*

I do not doubt *but* that you are surprised *Ruskin.*

What hinders then *but* that thou find her out? *Addison.*

2. a Only; no more than;—in expressions where, by ellipsis of a negative, *but* takes on the force of a negative adverb; as, he is *but* young; I can *but* hear. Cf. def. 1 **b** (2). **b** No more or less than; just; as in, "*but* now," and in such constructions (now chiefly dialectic or archaic) as, "they are *but* lost;" "how they do *but* totter!"

If they kill us, we shall *but* die 2 *Kings* vii 4.

But now I was the lord
Of this fair mansion *Shak.*

3. If not (formerly often with *if* expressed with the *but*); — used in archaic expressions to introduce a condition (as, no man may come, *but* he have warrant) or in emphatically introduced assertions.

A man may not be an orator, heaped with praise, *but* if he have gotten the knowledge of all things. *Sir T Elyot.*

It shall go hard *but* I will better the instruction. *Shak.*

Beshrew me *but* I love her *Shak.*

Ten to one *but* the police have got them. *Miss Yonge.*

4. Than;—after a comparative. *Obs.*, except where *no more* is felt as equivalent to *nothing*; as, "There remains no more *but* to thank you." *Orf. E. D.* "No more *but* so." *Shak.*

5. That not;—in expressions where, by ellipsis of a pronoun, *but* has the force of a negative relative.

There is no man ot worth, *but* has a piece of singularity. *Bp. Earle.*

6. On the contrary; yet; however;—introducing a coordinate but adversative word, phrase, or clause; as, "Not Angles *but* angels!" The clause so introduced is often contracted; as, he never boasted of his courage, *but* [he boasted] of his skill. Sometimes *but* is weakened into a mere particle or vocable marking a transition of thought, as in a syllogism, or giving an adversative turn after an exclamation; thus, "All men are mortal; *but* Socrates is a man;" "Heavens! *but* it rains!"

Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; *but* the greatest of these is charity 1 *Cor.* xiii. 13.

When pride cometh, then cometh shame; *but* with the lowly is wisdom *Prov* xi. 2.

Syn.—BUT, HOWEVER, STILL, NEVERTHELESS, YET, as here compared, have an adversative sense with reference to what precedes. BUT marks the opposition without emphasizing it; as, This is not winter, *but* it is almost as cold. HOWEVER is weaker, and throws the opposition into the background; as, This is not winter; it is, *however*, almost as cold. *However* also introduces a final decision or conclusion; as, The truth, *however*, has not yet fully come

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business paper. Commercial paper.

Bu'si-rane (bū'sĭ-rān), *n.* In Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (Bk. III.), a magician who kept Amoret seven months in torment because she would not satisfy his desire. She was rescued by Britomart.

busk. † BUSH.

busk. [See BUSK, *v.*] Dress; decorative attire. *Obs. Scot.*

busked (bŭskt), *a.* Wearing a busk.

buskell. † BUSKLE.

busk'er, *n.* One that busks.

bus'ket, *n.* [See BOSKET, BOUQUET.] **1.** A small bush; also, a sprig or bouquet. *Obs.*

2. = BOSKET. *Rare.*

busk'ie (bo͝os'kĭ), *a* Scot. var. of BUSKY.

bus'kind. Buskined. *Ref Sp*

bus'kit (bo͝os'kĭt), *p. a.* Busked; dressed. *Scot.*

bus'kle, *v. t. & i.* [Freq. of *busk*.] *Obs.* 1. = BUSK, prepare, go, etc. 2. To agitate or be in agitation; to bustle about.

busk point. The point, or lacing, securing the end of a busk. *Obs.*

busk'y, *a.* = BOSKY, BUSHY.

bus'le (bŭs''l; bo͝os''l). Var. of BUSTLE. *Scot.*

busmar. † BISMAR.

bus rod. See BUS BAR.

buss. Var. of BUS, omnibus.

buss. † BUSH.

buss (bo͝os), *v. t.* [See BUSK, *v.*] To dress; deck. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

bussard. † BUZZARD. [BUZZ.

busse. † AMBUSH, BUSH, BUSS,

bussel. † BUSTLE

buss'er (bŭs'ẽr), *n.* A horse suited to draw an omnibus.

busshement. † AMBUSHMENT.

busshop. † BISHOP.

buss'ing, *n. Obs Scot* 1. Arraying; busking. [or hood.] 2. An old woman's linen cap

buss'ing, *p. pr & vb. n.* of BUSS.

bus'sle (*Scot.* bo͝os''l). Obs. or Scot. form of BUSTLE.

buss'ock (bo͝os'ŭk), *n. Dial. Eng.* 1. A corpulent woman. 2. A sheaf of grain; also, a large tuft of grass. Hence **buss'ock-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

buss'ock (bo͝os'ŭk), *n. Dial. Eng.* A donkey.

bust. † BOIST. [of BURST.

bust, *n.* 1. Vulgar or dial. form 2. A spree. *Slang. Kipling.*

bust. Bussed. *Ref. Sp.*

bust (bo͝ost), *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *buus*, a cudgel.] To beat. *Obs. or Scot.*

bustard quail. = BUTTON QUAIL.

bust'ed, *a.* Having a bust.

bus'tee (bŭs'tē), *n.* [Hind. *basti*.] A village or hamlet; esp., a block of the poorer native huts. *India.*

bus'tel. † BUSTLE.

busteous. † BOISTOUS.

bus'tian (bŭs'chăn), *n.* A kind of cotton fabric formerly used for vestments, waistcoats, etc.

bus'tle. Bustle. *Ref. Sp.*

bus'tled. Bustled. *Ref. Sp.*

bus'tled (bŭs''ld), *a.* Wearing a bustle. [bustles.]

bus'tler (bŭs''lẽr), *n.* One who

bus'to (bŭs'tō; *It.* bo͝os'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS, -TOES (-tōz). [It.] = BUST, a statue.

bus'tous. † BOISTOUS.

bus'y-bod'ied, *a.* Being a busybody. *R.*—**bus'y-bod'y-ing**, *n*

bus'y-bod'y-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

bus'y-bod'y-ism, *n.* See -ISM.

bus'y-bod'y-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

bus'y-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUSY.

bus'y-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

but. Butt. *Ref. Sp.* [ABUT.

but. Var. of BUTT; short for

out—i. e., such is the speaker's conclusion in view of the whole case. STILL, like *nevertheless* and *yet*, states more strongly an adversative conclusion, implying a concession in what precedes; as, It is true that winter is over; *still* it is almost as cold. NEVERTHELESS implies that even if the concession be fully made, it has no real bearing on the question; as, To be sure it is no longer winter; *nevertheless* it is quite as cold; Say what you will, we must *nevertheless* go forward. YET implies that, however extreme the concession may be, the consequence naturally to be expected does not follow; as, It is well on in May, *yet* it is almost as cold as midwinter; "Though he slay me, *yet* will I trust in him" (*Job* XIII. 15). See EXCEPT.

but and, also however; and also: used to introduce an addition necessary to make complete or fuller the truth which precedes. *Obs. or Scot.*

Meek, *but* and debonaire *Henryson.*

but (bŭt), *adv.* **1.** Outside, without; specif., *Scot.*, outside the house. *Obs. or Scot.*

He who seems the furthest *but*, aft wins the furthest ben. *Ballantine*

Ye canna bring *but* what 's no ben. *Hunter.*

2. In or into the but, or outer apartment. See BUT, *n. Scot.*

but and ben, lit., out and in; hence: **a** Back and forth. **b** In both parts of the house. **c** On opposite sides of a passage; as, to live *but* and *ben*. *Scot.*

but, *n.* The conjunction *but;* also, an objection such as is often introduced by *but*.

but, *v. t. & i.* To employ the adversative conjunction *but*.

"*But* me no buts." *Mrs. Centlivre.*

but, *n.* [Cf. BUT, *prep. & conj.*] The outer apartment or kitchen of a house, esp. of one consisting of only two apartments. See BEN, *adv. Scot.*

bu-tal'a-nine (bū-tăl'ȧ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* [*butane* + *alanine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline amino acid, $C_4H_8(NH_2)$-CO_2H, found in the pancreas, in certain seeds, and as a cleavage product of various proteids.

bu'tane (bū'tān), *n.* [*L. butyrum* butter. See BUTTER.] *Chem.* Either of two isomeric, inflammable, gaseous hydrocarbons, C_4H_{10}, of the methane series; specif., the normal compound, $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_3$ (boiling at 1° C.), as distinguished from *isobutane*, $(CH_3)_2CHCH_3$ (boiling at −11.5° C.).

bu'ta-none' (bū'tȧ-nōn'), *n. Chem.* Methyl ethyl ketone, $CH_3COC_2H_5$, a colorless liquid boiling at 81° C.

butch'er (bo͝och'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *bochere, bocher, bochier, bouchier*, OF. *bochier*, F. *boucher*, orig., slaughterer of buck goats, fr. OF. *boc*, F. *bouc*, a buck goat; of German or Celtic origin. See BUCK the animal.] **1.** One who slaughters animals, or dresses their flesh, for market; also, a dealer in meat.

2. An executioner. *Obs.*

3. A slaughterer; one who kills in large numbers, or with unusual cruelty; one who causes needless loss of life, as in battle. "*Butcher* of an innocent child." *Shak.*

4. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly for salmon.

butch'er (bo͝och'ẽr), *v. t.;* BUTCH'ERED (-ẽrd); BUTCH'ER-ING. **1.** To slaughter or kill as a butcher does, or in an unusually bloody, barbarous, or cruel manner.

2. Fig.: To treat in such a way as to garble or ruin; to botch; mangle; murder. *Macaulay.*

[Ithocles] was murdered, rather *butchered*. *Ford.*

butcher bird. **a** Any of certain species of shrikes of the genus *Lanius;*—so called from their habit of impaling their prey on thorns. *L. excubitor* is a common European species, in America the great northern shrike (*L. borealis*) is commonly so called. **b** Any of several shrikes of the genus *Cracticus*, as *C. torquatus* of Australia, and *C. cinereus*, the gray butcher bird of Tasmania, which is also called *Derwent jackass*. **c** Sometimes, under the name *lesser butcher bird*, the reedling. *Eng.*

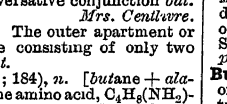

Head of Butcher Bird (*Lanius borealis*). (½)

butch'er-ing, *n.* Act or business of one who butchers.

Their slumbers were beset with nightmare visions of Iroquois forays, scalpings, *butcherings*, and burnings. *Parkman.*

butch'er-ly, *a.* Like a butcher; without compunction; savage; bloody; inhuman; fell. "The victim of a *butcherly* murder." *D. Webster.* — *adv.* In a butcherly manner. *Obs.* — **butch'er-li-ness**, *n.*

What stratagems, how fell, how *butcherly*,
This deadly quarrel daily doth beget! *Shak.*

butch'er's blue (bo͝och'ẽrz). A dull shade of blue, such as that of the cloth often used in butchers' aprons, etc.

butcher's-broom, *n.* A common European convallariaceous plant (*Ruscus aculeatus*) bearing stiff-pointed cladophylls and solitary greenish flowers succeeded by red berries. The twigs are used as whisk brooms.

butcher's meat. Flesh sold by butchers (as beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork) as distinguished from poultry, game, fish, etc.

butch'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [ME. *bocherie* shambles, fr. F. *boucherie.*] **1.** Slaughterhouse; shambles; a butcher's stall.

Like as an ox is hanged in the *butchery*. *Fabyan.*

2. The business of a butcher.

3. Murder or manslaughter, esp. when committed with unusual barbarity; great or cruel slaughter. *Shak.*

The perpetration of human *butchery*. *Prescott.*

Syn. — Murder, slaughter, carnage. See MASSACRE.

Bu'te-a (bū'tē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John Stuart, Earl of *Bute.*] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian fabaceous trees or shrubs having 3-flowered racemes, the flowers with a bracted, downy calyx, and diadelphous stamens. They yield the valuable gum resin known as Bengal kino. *B. monosperma*, the dhak or palas, is the most important species. See DHAK, KINO.

bu'te-nyl (bū'tē-nĭl), *n.* [*butene* butylene + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent unsaturated radical C_4H_7, of which butylene is the hydride; — called also *crotyl*, or *crotonyl*.

Bu'te-o (bū'tē-ō), *n.* [L., a kind of falcon or hawk.] *Zoöl.* A genus of hawks, containing the typical buzzards. See BUZZARD. — **bu'te-o-nine** (bū'tē-ō-nĭn; bū-tē'-; -nĭn), *a.*

but'ler (bŭt'lẽr), *n.* [ME. *botler, boteler, buteler*, F. *bouteillier* a bottle bearer, a cupbearer. See BOTTLE a hollow vessel.] **1.** A manservant whose principal duty is to take charge of the wines and liquors, usually the head servant, also in charge of the plate, etc.

The *butler* and the baker of the king of Egypt. *Gen.* xl. 5.

2. A royal officer orig. actually, later only nominally, connected with the supplying of wine for the royal household.

but'ler-age (-ĕj), *n.* **1.** A former duty (two shillings a tun) on wine imported into England by foreign merchants, payable to the king's butler for the king. Cf. PRISAGE.

2. That which is presided over by the butler; also, formerly, of the king's butler, the butlership.

but'ment (bŭt'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** = ABUTMENT. *Rare.*

2. A small piece of land abutting on a larger piece. *O.f. E. D.*

But-ne'ri-a (bŭt-nē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after D. S. August *Büttner* (1724–68), German botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus (commonly known as *Calycanthus*) of shrubs of the southeastern United States, type of the family Calycanthaceæ, having solitary purple or red fragrant flowers, the stamens inserted in several rows. There are two species (*B. florida* and *B. fertilis*), familiar in cultivation under the name *strawberry shrub*.

Bu'to-ma'ce-æ (bū'tō-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BUTOMUS.] *Bot.* A small family of monocotyledonous herbs, distinguished from Alismaceæ chiefly by the numerous ovules and the dehiscent carpels of the fruit. It includes 2 South American and 2 Old World genera. *Hydrocleys nymphoides* is the water poppy. — **bu'to-ma'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Bu'to-mus (bū'tō-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βούτομος* a kind of water plant.] *Bot.* A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the family Butomaceæ, consisting of a single species, *B. umbellatus* of Europe, a scapose bog herb with linear triquetrous leaves and pink flowers.

butt, but (bŭt), *n.* [Akin to D. *bot*, G. *butte*. Cf. HALIBUT.] A flounder or flatfish, esp. the halibut.

butt, *n.* [F. *botte, boute*, LL. *butta*. Cf. BOTTLE a hollow vessel.] **1.** A large cask or vessel, esp. one for wine or beer, or formerly one for salmon, shrimps, prunes, currants, etc.

2. As a measure of capacity, two hogsheads. Various measures of this name have been used, but the only one now commonly recognized is the *butt* of 108 imperial gallons (129 6 gals. U. S., or 490.7 liters), for malt liquors. Cf. PIPE.

butt, *n.* [F. *but* butt, aim, at least for senses 7 & 10 (cf. also the fem. *butte* mound, hillock, place where a target is put), but confused with F. *bout*, OF. *bot*, end, extremity, fr. OF. *boter, buter*, to push, butt, strike, F. *bouter*, which is of G. origin (cf. OHG. *bōzan*, akin to E. *beat*), and perh. with one or more other words of different origin; cf. Icel. *būtr* a log of wood, D. *bot* blunt, clumsy, F. *pied bot* clubfoot, clubfooted. See BEAT, *v. t.*; cf. ABUT, BUTT to strike with the head, BUTTE.] **1.** The thicker end (of anything) or the part at the bottom, source, or the like; specif.: **a** A buttock. Now chiefly *Dial.*, except as used among butchers. **b** The thicker or handle end of a tool or weapon; as, the *butt* of a spear, a whip, a rifle. **c** The end of a plant from which the roots spring, as the base of a tree trunk; also, the end of a stalk or twig opposite to the flowering end; as, the *butt* of a cornstalk. **d** The stub or stump of a cigar, cigarette, etc.

2. *Shipbuilding.* The end of a plank, plate, or bar, as of a plank in a strake; also, the joint made by the meeting of two such ends. See def. 3.

3. *Mech.* **a** A joint where two ends come squarely together without scarfing or chamfering; — called also *butt joint.*

The term "*butt*" is often used in a general way to signify any end joint, the somewhat contradictory expression "lapped *butt*" meaning an overlapped end joint. *Holms*

b The end of a connecting rod or other like piece, to which the boxing is attached by the strap, cotter, and gib. **c** The portion of a half coupling fastened to the end of a hose.

4. *Carp.* A kind of hinge secured to an edge of the door or flap and to the face of the jamb or casing which butts against this edge when the door is shut.

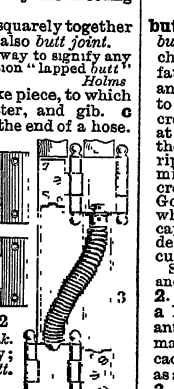

Butt, 4.
1 Fast-pin Butt; 2 Loose-pin Butt: 3 Double-acting Spring Butt.

5. **a** *Quarrying.* A place where the stratum of the rock to be quarried is cut off by other rock. **b** *Coal Mining.* The surface of coal at a right angle to the face. *Eng.*

6. A terminal part or limit; bound; goal.

Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt*
And very sea mark of my utmost sail. *Shak.*

7. **a** The mark to be shot at in archery; any target. *Scott.*

The groom his fellow groom at *butts* defies,
And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes. *Dryden.*

b A little mound or hillock on which a target is set in archery. **c** Ground set apart as an archery range; hence, any range for target practice: — called also *the butts*. **d** The length of the archery range, used as a rough measure of distance. *Obs.*

8. **a** A mound of earth, usually in the rear of a target, to catch projectiles from artillery, rifles, etc., which pass through or miss the target, or which are fired in proving. **b** The hut or shelter of the person who attends to the targets in rifle practice. **c** A target of several separated thicknesses to measure the penetration of a projectile.

9. The object of one's efforts; end; aim. *Archaic.*

10. A person at whom ridicule, jest, abuse, or contempt is directed; as, the *butt* of the company.

I played a sentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very smart. *Addison.*

11. Any little mound or hillock. *Obs. or Dial.*

12. **a** *Eng. Hist.* In the open-field system, one of the strips or sections (called in Latin *buttæ*) of plowed land, inclosed between balks, when shortened by abutting against some object, as a river, a highway, or a neighboring furlong; also, such a division of full length; a selion or ridge. **b** Any small piece of ground separated or set out in any way from the surrounding land. *U. S. or Dial. Eng.*

The hay was growing upon headlands and *butts* in cornfields *Burrill*

13. [From the verb.] A push, thrust, or sudden blow, given by the head of an animal; as, the *butt* of a ram.

14. *Fencing.* A thrust.

15. *Leather Trade.* The part of a hide or skin corresponding to the animal's back and sides. The butt contains the thickest and stoutest leather, and is used for harness, trunks, soles of boots, etc. The right and left halves when severed are called the *bends*. See HIDE, *Illust.*

16. A shoemaker's knife. *Dial. Eng.*

17. An irregular package of wool weighing 196 lbs. greasy or 112 lbs. scoured, and with a tare of not less than 11 lbs. *Australia.*

butt and butt, joining end to end without overlapping, as planks. — **butts and bounds**, *Conveyancing*, abuttals and boundaries. In lands of the ordinary rectangular shape, *butts* are the lines at the *ends* (F. *bouts*), and *bounds* are those on the *sides*, or *sidings*, as they were formerly termed.

butt (bŭt), *v. i.;* BUTT'ED; BUTT'ING. [See BUTT an end; cf. ABUT, BOUTADE. Sense 1 is ME. *butten*, OF *boter* to push, F. *bouter.*] **1.** To strike or thrust, now esp. by pushing with the head or horns; hence, to go or drive headfirst. *Havelok.*

Butting with sharp spears.
A snow-white steer before thine altar led,
Butts with his threatening brows. *Dryden.*

2. To jut, run, or project; — with *out*, *into*, etc.

A . . . gallery *butting* out from the tower. *Coryate.*

3. To aim. *Obs or R.*

4. To join at the butt end, or outward extremity; to have the butt next or contiguous; to abut; — with *on*, *against*, etc.

And Barnsdale there doth *butt* on Don's well-watered ground. *Drayton.*

butt, *v. t.* **1.** To strike, esp. by thrusting the head or horns against; to drive or push by such butting.

Two harmless lambs are *butting* one the other. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. To cause to jut out or project.

3. To aim, as a missile. *Obs. or R.*

4. To lay out the butts, or limits, of (land); to bound. *Obs.*

5. To touch or meet with the butt, or end; to abut on; also, to cause to abut; — with *on*, *upon*, *against.*

6. *Angling.* To strike with the butt of the rod. *Rare.*

7. To cut, as logs, through the butt. *U. S.*

8. *Mech.* To make (a joint) by joining end to end without overlapping; to join (two pieces) or connect two parts of (a piece) in this manner.

to butt off, to cut off or square the end of, as a log or shoulder of meat. *U. S.*

butt, *adv.* In career as if to butt; — chiefly in *full butt.*

butt cut. **1.** *Logging.* The log next above the stump.

2. *Tanning.* Tanbark taken from the lower part of a tree before felling it for subsequent further peeling.

butte (būt), *n.* [F. See BUTT a bound.] A conspicuous isolated hill or small mountain, esp. one with very steep or precipitous sides, or a turretlike formation such as those found in the "bad lands." *Western U. S.*

butt end. The end that forms the butt. See 3d BUTT.

Amen; and make me die a good old man!
That 's the *butt end* of a mother's blessing. *Shak.*

but'ter (bŭt'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *botere, butere*, AS. *butere*, fr. L. *butyrum*, Gr. *βούτυρον*; either fr. *βοῦς* ox, cow + *τυρός* cheese, or perhaps from some unknown language.] **1.** The fat of milk, obtained from cream or milk, by agitation, as an unctuous substance varying in color from nearly white to deep yellow. In making butter from cow's milk the cream is usually separated, and is then either churned at once or is first allowed to "ripen," or sour, to develop the flavor and improve the texture of the butter. The ripening process is one of lactic fermentation effected by microorganisms introduced from the air, or in milk or cream from a previous churning, or in a prepared culture. Good commercial butter contains about 85–95 per cent fats, which are glycerides of oleic, stearic, palmitic, butyric, caproic, caprylic, capric, and myristic acids. The remainder is principally water, with small amounts of sugar and curd. See also OLEOMARGARINE.

Standard *butter* is *butter* containing not less than eighty-two and five tenths (82.5) per cent of butter fat. *U S Dept. of Agric.*

2. Any substance resembling butter, as in consistency; as: **a** In old chemistry, an anhydrous chloride, as *butter* of antimony or zinc. **b** Any of certain concrete fatty oils remaining nearly solid at ordinary temperatures, as *butter* of cacao, vegetable *butter*, shea *butter*. **c** A preserve of fruit, as apple, peach, or plum, stewed to a butterlike consistency.

3. A small dish or saucer for butter.

4. Flattery; blarney; cajolery. *Colloq.*

butter and eggs, any of several plants having flowers of two shades of yellow, as *Narcissus incomparabilis*, and in the United States the toadflax (*Linaria linaria*), the owl's clover of California (*Orthocarpus erianthus*), etc. — **b. and tallow tree**, a clusiaceous tree of Sierra Leone (*Pentadesma butyracea*), having an abundant yellow oily juice, used by the natives to mix with their food. — **b. of almonds.** See ALMOND BUTTER. — **b. of antimony.** *Old Chem.* See ANTIMONY TRICHLORIDE. — **b. of tin.** *Old Chem.* See STANNIC CHLORIDE. — **b. of wax**, an oily substance obtained from wax by distillation. — **b. of zinc**, *Old Chem.*, zinc chloride, $ZnCl_2$.

but'ter (bŭt'ẽr), *v. t.;* BUTTERED (-ẽrd); BUTTER-ING. **1.** To cover or spread with butter. Hence, *Colloq.*, to beguile or cover with lavish or fulsome flattery.

2. To increase, as stakes, at every hazard. *Obs. Cant.*

but'ter-bur' (-bûr'), *n.* A broad-leaved asteraceous plant (*Petasites petasites*), said to have been used in England for wrapping up pats of butter.

but (bo͝ot). Var. of BOOD. *Scot. & Ir*

but. † BOOT; obs. pret. of BEAT.

but, *n.* Act of casting or "putting" a stone. *Obs.*

bu'ta-nal' (bū'tȧ-năl'), *n.* [*butane* + *-al*, 3.] *Chem.* Butyric aldehyde. *Off. Nom.*

bu'ta-nol (bū'tȧ-nōl; -nŏl), *n* [*butane* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* Normal butyl alcohol. *Off. Nom.*

bu-tan'o-lid (bū-tăn'ō-lĭd), *n. Chem* Butyrolactone. *Off. Nom.*

butch (bo͝och), *v. t. & i.* To hack; to be a butcher. *Obs. or Dial.*

butch (bo͝och), *n.* [Manx *buitsh*, fr E. *witch.*] A witch. *Manx.*

butch'a (bo͝och'ȧ), *n.* [Hind *bachā.*] The little one; — said chiefly of children. *India.*

butch'er-er, *n.* One who butchers — **butch'er-ess**, *n.*

butch'er-ous, *a* Butcherly.

butcher's prick tree *Dial. Eng.* a The spindle tree. **b** The alder buckthorn. [hill.]

bute (būt). Var of BUTTE, a

bute. † BOOT, BOUT, BUT, BUTT; obs. pret. of BEAT.

Bute. *n. Her.* See PURSUIVANT.

butea gum, butea kino. See KINO.

buteler. † BUTLER

buten. † BOUT, BUT.

but'end' Butt end. *Ref. Sp.*

bu'tene (bū'tēn), *n.* Butylene.

bu'te-nol (bū'tē-nōl; -nŏl), *n* Butenyl alcohol *Off. Nom.*

butere † BUTTER.

buth. † BOOTH.

butin, *n.* [F. See BOOTY.] Booty; plunder. *Obs.*

but'ler-dom, *n* See -DOM

but'ler-ess, *n., fem.* of BUTLER.

but'ler-ship, *n.* See -SHIP

but'ler-y, *n.* [ME. *botelerie* storeroom for wine, F *bouteillerie.* See BUTLER.] A butler's pantry or buttery

Bu'to (bū'tō), *n.* [From Gr. Βουτώ, for Egyptian *Uazit.*] *Egyptian Myth.* The goddess of the north and nurse of Horus and Bast, identified by the Greeks with Leto.

butor. † BITTERN.

but piece. = BED PIECE, 2.

butrasse † BUTTRESS.

butre † BUTTER.

butt, *n.* [Cf. Corn. *butt* beehive.] A beehive or swarm of bees *Dial. Eng*

butt, *n.* [Cf. Corn. *butt* a dung cart, W. *but*.] A kind of heavy cart, usually a two-wheeled tip cart. *Dial. Eng* [*Eng.*]

but'tal, *n.* The bittern. *Dial.*

but'tal, *n.* Abuttal (of land). *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.* To abut or terminate on. *Obs.*

but-tar'go. † BOTARGO

butt bolt. A butt shaft. *Obs.*

butt box coupling See BOX COUPLING.

butt chain. A chain to attach the end of a tug to a singletree

butt'ed, *pret. & p. p* of BUTT

but'ten. † BUTTON.

butt'er, *n.* One that butts; specif., a sawing machine to even the ends of timber.

but'ter, *n.* The bittern. *Obs.*

but'ter-a'ceous (bŭt'ẽr-ā'shŭs), *a.* Butyraceous.

butter ale. = BUTTERED ALE.

but'ter-ball', *n.* The bufflehead.

butter basket. The globeflower.

butter bean. = WAX BEAN.

but'ter-bill', *n.* The American black scoter (*Oidemia americana*). [*Jamaica.*]

but'ter-bird', *n.* The bobolink.

butter boat A dish for melted butter.

but'ter-box', *n.* **1.** The buffle-head duck. *Local, U. S.* **2.** A Dutchman; — used contemptuously. *Slang.*

but'ter-bump', *n.* [ME. *boture* bittern + 1st *bump.*] The European bittern. *Dial. Eng.*

butter bush. = POISON-BERRY TREE. *Australia.*

but'ter-cup′ (bŭt′ẽr-kŭp′), *n.* A plant of the genus *Ranunculus*, esp. *R. acris*, the tall buttercup, and *R. bulbosus*, the meadow crowfoot, both having bright yellow flowers; — called also *butterflower*, *golden cup*, and *kingcup*. Sometimes used as a type of riches.

Buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*). (½)

but'tered (bŭt′ẽrd), *p. a.* Spread, flavored, etc., with butter; also, cooked or served with butter.

buttered ale, beer flavored with butter. It is brewed without bitter ingredients, containing instead sugar and spice.

but'ter-fin'gered (bŭt′ẽr-fĭn′gẽrd), *a.* Apt to let things fall or slip through the fingers; careless. *Slang or Colloq.*

but'ter-fin'gers (-fĭn′gẽrz), *n.* A butter-fingered person; esp., in baseball, cricket, etc., one who muffs a ball. *Colloq.*

but'ter-fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* Any of several fishes, mostly so called from their slippery coating of mucus, as the dollarfish (*Poronotus triacanthus*), a common food fish of the eastern United States, the gunnel, the niggerfish (*Cephalopholis fulvus*), and, in New Zealand, the kelpfish.

but'ter-fly′ (-flī′), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES (-flīz′). [AS. *buter-flēge*, *buttor-flēoge*; cf. G. *butterfliege*, D. *botervlieg*. Perh. named from the color of a yellow species. See BUTTER; FLY.]

1. Any diurnal lepidopterous insect of the suborder Rhopalocera. They have a slender body and very large, broad wings usually held vertically over the back or expanded, never folded, when at rest, and slender, somewhat club-shaped antennæ, sometimes hooked near the ends. The group includes many of the most conspicuous and brightly colored insects. The distinction between the butterflies and some of the Heterocera, or moths, is not well marked.

2. Something resembling a butterfly in appearance, substance, or motion. Specif. . **a** One vainly or gaudily attired, as a courtier; also, one who is light-headed, giddy, or a trifler. *Shak.* **b** Something unsubstantial or flimsy. **c** A piece of paper, as a note, thrown from the rear of a train. *Railroad Cant.*

Hastily written notes ("*butterflies*," the trackmen call them) flung from the rear of trains *W. M. Camp.*

d A bracket on the top of a hansom cab serving as a guide for the reins. **e** A medieval style of women's headdress having a large veil raised on a frame.

3. *Mach.* Short for BUTTERFLY VALVE.

butterfly fish. Any of various fishes, so called from their variegated colors, or broad winglike fins, or both; as: **a** The ocellated blenny (see BLENNY). **b** The flying gurnard. **c** A flying fish (*Exocoetes exsiliens*) of the Atlantic. **d** Esp., any of the numerous fishes of the family Chætodontidæ, small brilliantly colored carnivorous acanthopterygian fishes of tropical seas, having a narrow deep body and dorsal and anal fins partly covered with scales.

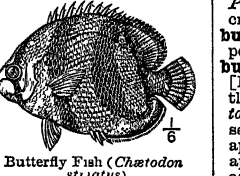

Butterfly Fish (*Chætodon striatus*). 1/6

butterfly lily. **a** Any plant of the genus *Hedychium*, often cultivated for the white, yellow, or red lilylike irregular flowers. See HEDYCHIUM. **b** = MARIPOSA LILY.

butterfly nut *or* **screw.** A wing nut or thumbscrew.

butterfly orchid. Also, incorrectly, **butterfly orchis.** **a** Either of two European species of *Platanthera* (*P. bifolia* and *P. chlorantha*). **b** A Mexican epiphytic orchid (*Epidendrum venosum*) often cultivated. **c** = BUTTERFLY PLANT.

butterfly pea. **a** Any wild pea of the genus *Clitoria*, esp. *C. mariana* of the eastern United States, which has large violet-purple flowers fancifully likened to a butterfly. See CLITORIA. **b** A similar and closely related species of *Bradburya* (*B. virginiana*).

butterfly plant. **a** A beautiful epiphytic orchid (*Oncidium papilio*) with purple and yellow flowers simulating a butterfly. **b** An East Indian orchid (*Phalænopsis amabilis*) having spikes of white and yellow flowers.

butterfly ray. A short-tailed sting ray of the genus *Pteroplatea* having very broad pectoral fins, as *P. maclura* of the American Atlantic coast.

Butterfly Plant (*Oncidium papilio*). Reduced.

butterfly valve. *Mech.* **a** A kind of double clack valve, consisting of two semicircular clappers or wings hinged to a cross rib in the pump bucket. **b** A damper or throttle valve in a pipe, consisting of a disk turning on a diametral axis.

butterfly weed. Either of two showy orange-flowered milkweeds (*Asclepias tuberosa* and *A. decumbens*) of the eastern and southern United States. The root is diaphoretic and expectorant, and the plants are hence also called *pleurisy root*.

Butterfly Valve, b

but'ter-ine (bŭt′ẽr-ēn; -ĭn; 183), *n.* Artificial butter, or oleomargarine, esp. when made with neutral lard and with addition of genuine butter. See OLEOMARGARINE.

but'ter-is (-ĭs), *n.* [The same word as *buttress*, noun, in a different application.] *Far.* A steel instrument used in paring the hoofs of horses. It is pushed by shoulder pressure.

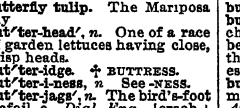

Butteris.

but'ter-milk′ (-mĭlk′), *n.* The liquid remaining from cream or milk churned into butter. It is usually acidulous from lactic acid. See MILK.

but'ter-nut′ (bŭt′ẽr-nŭt′), *n.* **1. a** The edible sweet-flavored nut of an American tree (*Juglans cinerea*) of the walnut family; — so called from the oil in it. **b** The tree itself.

2. The souari nut.

3. Something resembling the butternut in color. Specif.: **a** Chiefly *pl.* A kind of brown overalls. *Western & Southern U.S.* **b** A soldier or partisan of the Southern States in the American Civil War; — so called from the brown homespun clothes of Confederate soldiers. *Slang.*

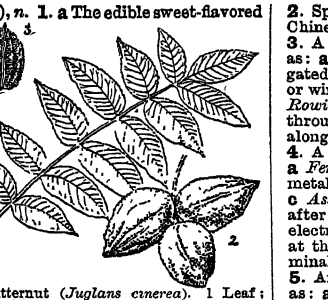

Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*). 1 Leaf; 2, 3 Nuts with, and without, Husk. (½)

butter print. **1.** A piece of carved wood used to mark pats of butter; also, the impress made by it, or a piece of butter stamped by it; — called also *butter stamp*.

2. A child. *Obs. Slang.*

3. The Indian mallow.

butter sauce. A kind of blond sauce made of butter and sifted flour, salt, pepper, nutmeg, etc., kneaded together, melted, and mixed with water or broth, and usually flavored with vinegar or lemon before serving. The butter sauces are essentially emulsions of butter containing a watery solution of dextrin.

but'ter-scotch′ (bŭt′ẽr-skŏch′), *n.* A kind of candy, mainly composed of sugar and butter. *Colloq.*

butter tooth. Either of the two middle incisors of the upper jaw. — **but'ter-toothed**′ (-tōotht′), *a.*

butter tree. Any of various trees the seeds of which yield a butterlike substance, as the shea tree (see SHEA BUTTER) and *Illipe butyracea* of India.

but'ter-weed′ (bŭt′ẽr-wēd′), *n.* Any of a number of plants so called either from their yellow flowers or their smooth, soft foliage; as: **a** The horseweed. **b** The Indian mallow **c** An American wild lettuce (*Lactuca canadensis*). **d** A ragwort of the southern United States (*Senecio lobatus*).

butter weight. The weight used in selling butter, formerly 18 or more ounces to the pound; hence, over weight.

but'ter-wort′ (bŭt′ẽr-wûrt′), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Pinguicula*; — so called on account of the mucilage secreted by the leaves to capture insects. See PINGUICULA.

but'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Having the qualities, consistence, or appearance, of butter; containing, or spread with, butter.

but'ter-y (bŭt′ẽr-ĭ; *collog.* bŭt′rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [ME. *botery*, *botry*, fr. OF. *boterie* place for keeping bottles, prop. a place for keeping casks or butts; cf. LL. *botaria* wine vessel, *buttarius* having charge of the wine vessels. Not derived from *butter*. See BUTT a cask.] **1.** An apartment where liquors or other provisions are kept; an apartment in a house where household provisions are kept, as a pantry.

2. Specif., in some English colleges, a room where liquors, refreshments, fruit, tobacco, etc., are kept for sale to students.

buttery bar. A ledge on the buttery hatch where tankards, etc., are placed.

butter yellow. A yellow azo dye much used for coloring butter, oils, etc.

buttery hatch. In old mansions, a half door between the buttery and the hall.

but'ting (bŭt′ĭng), *n.* An abuttal; a boundary.

Without *buttings* or boundings on any side. *Bp. Beveridge*

butt joint. *Mech.* Any joint made by fastening the parts together butt to butt, usually one strengthened with a strap or straps riveted or otherwise secured to the pieces; hence, a joint strengthened with such an overlapping strap, as a combined lap and butt joint.

1 Butt Joint with double straps; 2 Lap and Butt Joint

butt'-joint', *v. t.* To join with a butt joint.

but'tock (bŭt′ŭk), *n.* [Fr. BUTT end.] **1.** The part at the back of the hip, which in man forms one of the protuberances on which he sits; the rump.

2. *Naut. Now often pl.* The convex aftermost part of a ship above the water line; the extreme part of the after body above the water line.

3. *Mining.* That part of a face of coal which is ready to be worked next. *Eng.*

4. *Wrestling.* A maneuver, or chip, in which the wrestler gets his opponent across his back and throws him over his head.

but'tock, *v. t. Wrestling.* To attack with the buttock.

but'ton (bŭt′n), *n.* [ME. *boton*, *botown*, button, bud, F. *bouton* button, bud, perh. orig. something pushing out, and akin to *bouter* to push. See BUTT an end.] **1.** A catch. of various forms and materials (originally a knob or stud), usually designed to fasten together the different parts of dress by being attached to one part and passing through a slit or loop, called a *buttonhole*, in the other, but sometimes merely ornamental or worn as a badge. Often used to typify a thing insignificant in value.

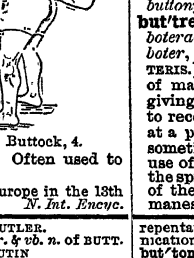

Buttock, 4.

Buttons were first employed in southern Europe in the 13th or 14th century. *N. Int. Encyc.*

2. Specif.: A knob on the top of the hat, as that worn by Chinese mandarins. See MANDARIN.

3. A small fastening more or less suggestive of a button; as: **a** A piece of wood, metal, etc., usually flat and elongated, turning on a nail, pin, or screw, as to fasten a door or window. **b** A leather washer for a nail or screw. **c** *Rowing.* A leather boss on an oar to keep it from slipping through the rowlock. **d** *Harness.* A leather ring running along the reins of a bridle for tightening or loosening it.

4. A small knob or piece resembling a button in shape; as: **a** *Fencing.* A guard on the tip of a foil. **b** *Ordnance.* A metal knob on the end of the breech of old-time cannon. **c** *Assaying.* A small mass or globule of metal remaining after fusion, as at the bottom of a crucible or cupel. **d** In electrical apparatus, a push button. **e** The knob formed at the beginning of growth of a stag's horn. **f** The terminal segment of a rattlesnake's rattle.

5. Any of various buttonlike parts or growths of plants; as: **a** A bud. **b** The rounded receptacle of a rose, the flower head of some of the Compositæ, a little round seed vessel, etc. **c** A small rounded fruit, esp. one that is immature or stunted, as an immature mushroom, a small kind of fig, etc. **d** An onion set.

6. One who serves as a decoy. *Slang.*

but'ton (bŭt′n), *v. t.*; BUT'TONED (-nd); BUT'TON-ING (-n-ĭng). [ME. *botonen*, OF. *botoner*, F. *boutonner*. See BUTTON, *n.*] **1.** To furnish with, or cause to have, buttons.

2. To fasten, confine, or secure, with a button or buttons; — often followed by *up*.

He was a tall, fat, long-bodied man, *buttoned* up to the throat in a tight green coat. *Dickens*

3. *Fencing.* To fit (a foil) or to touch (one's antagonist) with a button.

but'ton, *v. i.* **1.** To admit of being fastened by a button or buttons; as, the coat will not *button*.

2. Of plants: To head prematurely, as cauliflower; also, formerly, to bud or (of fruits) to become globular.

but'ton-bush′ (-bo͝osh′), *n.* An American rubiaceous shrub (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*); — so called from its globular head of flowers.

button disease. *Veter.* A tropical disease of young chickens, produced by a parasitic fungus and characterized by buttonlike tubercles at the angles of the mouth.

button ear. In dogs, an ear which falls forward and completely hides the inside.

but'ton-er (bŭt′n-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that buttons; specif., a buttonhook; as, a glove *buttoner*.

2. One who sews on buttons.

3. = BUTTON, *n.*, 6. *Slang, Eng.*

but'ton-hole′ (-hōl′), *n.* **1.** The hole or loop for a button.

2. A buttonhole bouquet; a boutonnière. *Colloq., Eng.*

but'ton-hole′, *v. t.* **1.** To hold by the button or buttonhole: hence, to detain in conversation, esp. to weariness; to bore; as, he *buttonholed* me a quarter of an hour.

2. To furnish with buttonholes, or to work with buttonhole stitch. Also *v. i.*

buttonhole stitch. A kind of closely worked loop stitch used to make a firm finish on the edge of material, as in buttonholes. In lace making it is worked over a thread or threads, and is called also *close stitch*, *feston*.

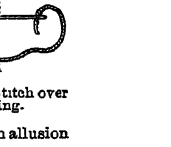

Buttonhole Stitch over Couching.

but'ton-hook′ (bŭt′n-ho͝ok′), *n.* A hook for catching a button and drawing it through a buttonhole.

button metal. A variety of brass composed of one part of copper to four of zinc.

but'ton-mold', **-mould'** (-mōld′), *n.* A disk, as of wood, to be made into a button by covering with cloth.

but'tons (bŭt′nz), *n.* A boy servant or page; — in allusion to the buttons on his livery. *Colloq.*

button snakeroot. Any plant of the genus *Laciniaria*, the species of which bear long spikes with rounded buttonlike heads of flowers; also, a coarse apiaceous plant (*Erymgium aquaticum*) of the southern United States with compacted umbels. The roots of these plants are aromatic.

button tree. **a** A shrub or tree of the combretaceous genus *Conocarpus*, having hard, tough wood and buttonlike fruits. See CONOCARPUS. **b** The buttonwood.

but'ton-weed′ (bŭt′n-wēd′), *n.* **a** A small troublesome rubiaceous weed (*Diodia teres*) with linear leaves and small buttonlike flowers and fruits; alligator-head. **b** Any of several species of *Spermacoce*, of similar appearance. **c** The Indian mallow; — from the shape of its capsules. **d** Knapweed.

but'ton-wood′ (-wo͝od′), *n.* **a** The plane tree; any tree of the genus *Platanus*; — so called from the globose, pendent fruits. See PLANE TREE. **b** = BUTTON TREE **a**. **c** The combretaceous tree *Laguncularia racemosa*.

but'ton-y (bŭt′n-ĭ), *a.* Ornamented with buttons; also, buttonlike. "The *buttony* boy." *Thackeray.* "My coat so blue and *buttony*." *W. S. Gilbert.*

but'tress (bŭt′rĕs), *n.* [ME. *butrasse*, *boterace*, fr. OF. *bouterez*, fr. *bouter*, *boter*, to push. See BUTT an end; cf. BUTTERIS.] **1** *Arch.* A projecting structure of masonry or wood for supporting, or giving stability to, a wall or building, esp. to receive lateral pressure or strain acting at a particular point in one direction, — sometimes used chiefly for ornament. The use of exterior buttresses resulted from the spreading of roofs in which the thrust of the vault was concentrated, as in Romanesque churches. In the 14th century and later but-

Buttress.

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butter cress The buttercup.
buttercup yellow. Zinc chromate, used as a pigment.
but'terd. Buttered. *Ref Sp.*
butter daisy The buttercup.
butter dock. The butterbur.
butter eel. = GUNNEL, a fish.
butterels. ✝ BUTTRESS.
but'ter-flip', *n.* The European avocet. *Local, Eng.* [cup.]
but'ter-flow'er, *n.* The buttercup.
butterfly clack *or* **cock.** *Mech.* A butterfly valve.
butterfly damper. = BUTTERFLY VALVE b. [NUT.]
butterfly screw. = BUTTERFLY
butterfly shell Any of numerous shells of the genus *Voluta* and allies.
butterfly tulip. The Mariposa lily
but'ter-head', *n.* One of a race of garden lettuces having close, crisp heads.
but'ter-idge. ✝ BUTTRESS.
but'ter-i-ness, *n* See -NESS.
but'ter-jags', *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil, a. *Dial. Eng.* [orach.]
but'ter-leaves', *n.* The garden
but'ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.
but'ter-man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN A man who makes or sells butter.
butter paper. A kind of waxed paper used to wrap butter in.
butter pear = BEURRÉ. b The avocado.
but'ter-root', *n.* = BUTTERWORT.
butter stamp. = BUTTER PRINT, 1.
butter tower. Any of various church towers reputed to have been built from the proceeds of the sale of Lenten privileges, esp. that of using butter.
but'ter-wife', *n.* A woman who makes or sells butter. *Obs. or Archaic.*
but'ter-work'er, *n.* An apparatus for working butter.
but'ter-y-fin'gered, *a.* Butter-fingered.
butt'-head' *n.* = BUTT END. See 3d BUTT, 1, 2, etc.
butt hinge. = 3d BUTT, *n.*, 4.
butt'-thorn', *n.* The common European starfish (*Asterias rubens*)
buttiler. ✝ BUTLER.
butt'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUTT.
butting. ✝ BUTIN
but'tle (bŭt′l). Obs. or Scot. var. of BOTTLE.
but'tle (bŭt′l), *v. t.* [See BUTLER.] To furnish or serve (drink) as butler *Dial. Eng.*
butt log. = BUTT CUT, 1.
but'tock-er, *n.* **a** *Wrestling.* One who uses the chip called buttock. **b** *Mining.* One who works at the buttock. *Eng.*
buttock line. *Shipbuilding.* A line formed by the intersection of a vertical plane lengthwise through the buttocks.
buttock mail. A fine exacted in lieu of sitting on the stool of repentance, as a penalty for fornication. *Obs. Ludicrous. Scot.*
but'ton-ball', *n.* **a** = BUTTONWOOD. **b** = BUTTON BUSH.
but'ton-bur', *n.* The cocklebur.
but'tond. Buttoned. *Ref. Sp.*
button grass. = OAT GRASS
but'ton-hold', *v. t.* To hold by the button, as for conversation. — **but'ton-hold'er**, *n.*
but'ton-hol'er, *n.* One that buttonholes.
but'ton-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUTTON. Specif.: *vb. n. Obs.* A button or fastening.
but'ton-less, *a.* See -LESS. — **but'ton-less-ness**, *n.*
button mangrove. = BUTTON TREE.
button pearl. A pearl having a flat under side
button quail. Any of numerous birds of the family Turnicidæ. See TURNIX.
button regal. *Music* In the organ, an obsolete stopped reed register.
But'ton's Cof'fee-house', *or, short*, **Button's.** A London coffeehouse, Russell Street, Covent Garden, much resorted to by the wits of Queen Anne's time.
button scurvy. *Med* An epidemic cachectic affection peculiar to Ireland, marked by button-like excrescences on the skin.
button sedge. Any cyperaceous plant of the genus *Kyllinga*.

tresses were often richly ornamented with niches, statues, galleys, pinnacles, etc. The *flying buttress*, a device for carrying the thrust of a vault horizontally across a space, as the width of an aisle or a chapel, consists of a straight bar (sometimes specifically called *flying buttress*), usually sloping, carried on an arch, and a solid pier (sometimes called *pier buttress* or *buttress pier*) sufficient to receive the thrust. The so-called *hanging buttress* is a projection like the upper part of a buttress supported upon a corbel or similarly. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*, under "Gothic."

2. Anything which supports, props, or strengthens.

The ground pillar and *buttress* of the good old cause of nonconformity *South.*

3. Any of various things buttresslike in appearance. Specif.: **a** A projecting part of a mountain or hill. **b** A horny protuberance on a horse's hoof at the heel where the wall bends inward and forward. **c** *Fort.* A counterfort.

4. In the Rugby game of fives, as played at Oxford and Winchester, a projection built out 9½ to 10 inches from the left-hand wall, at an angle of 135°, and 9 feet 9 inches from the front wall.

5. *Logging.* An abutment from a river bank to prevent logs in a drive from injuring the bank or jamming. *U. S.*

but'tress (bŭt'rĕs), *v. t.*; BUT'TRESSED (-rĕst); BUT'TRESSING. To furnish or support with a buttress; to prop; to brace firmly.

To . . . prop and *buttress* it up for duration *Burke.*

buttress pier. A pier serving wholly or in part as a buttress; also, the part of a buttress above the point of thrust; also, the pier receiving the thrust of a flying buttress.

buttress root. *Bot.* An aërial root serving as an added prop or support to the plant, as in the banyan. Cf. KNEE.

buttress tower A tower at either side of an archway of entrance, as those for defense in a medieval gate wall.

☞ This term was introduced by writers in the early 19th century, who mistook the purpose of the towers and thought they served to resist the thrust of the arched gate.

butt'stock' (bŭt'stŏk'), *n. Firearms.* That part of the stock in rear of the breech mechanism; — so called esp. when the stock is in two sections.

butt strap. *Mech. & Engin.* In a butt joint, a strap or plate covering the joint and secured to both pieces.

butt'-strap', *v. t. Mech.* To fasten together by butt straps.

butt tool. *Mech.* A tool with a roughened or serrated end for calking butt joints.

butt weld. *Mech.* A butt joint made by welding. See WELD.

butt'-weld' (bŭt'wĕld'), *v. t.* To unite by a butt weld.

bu'tyl (bū'tĭl), *n.* [L. *butyrum* butter + *-yl.* See BUTTER.] *Chem.* Any one of four isomeric univalent organic radicals, C_4H_9. With hydroxyl they form the butyl alcohols, C_4H_9OH, with amidogen the butylamines, $C_4H_9NH_2$, etc.

bu'tyl-am'ine (bū'tĭl-ăm'ĭn; *-ā-mēn'*; 184), *n.* [*butyric + -yl + amine.*] *Org. Chem.* A colorless liquid base, $C_4H_9NH_2$, of which there are four isomeric varieties. See BUTYL.

butyl chloral hydrate. *Chem.* A crystalline solid, $C_4H_7Cl_3O{\cdot}H_2O$, obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of chloral hydrate, and used as an anæsthetic; — called also, incorrectly, *croton chloral hydrate.*

bu'ty-lene (bū'tĭ-lēn), *n.* [From *butyl.*] *Chem.* Any one of three isomeric hydrocarbons, C_4H_8, of the ethylene series. They are gaseous, but easily liquefiable.

bu-tyl'ic (bū-tĭl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to butyl.

bu'ty-ra'ceous (bū'tĭ-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *butyrum* butter. See BUTTER.] Having the qualities of butter; resembling butter; also, yielding or containing butter, as some trees.

bu'ty-rate (bū'tĭ-rāt), *n.* A salt or ester of butyric acid.

bu-tyr'ic (bū-tĭr'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, butter. — **bu-tyr'i-cal-ly**, *a.*

butyric acid, either of two isomeric acids, $C_3H_7CO_2H$, of the acetic acid series; specif., the normal acid, as distinguished from *isobutyric acid. Normal butyric acid*, $CH_3CH_2CH_2CO_2H$, is found as an ester in butter and various oils, and free in rancid butter, the juice of flesh, in perspiration, etc. It is an oily liquid of unpleasant odor. *Isobutyric acid*, $(CH_3)_2CHCO_2H$, is found free in carobs, putrefaction products, etc., and as esters in certain oils. It resembles the normal acid. — **b. ether**, any ester of butyric acid, esp. ethyl butyrate. — **b. fermentation**, a fermentation in which butyric acid is formed, produced by certain bacteria, chiefly anaerobic, acting upon various organic substances, as lactic acid or butter. It is one of the processes in putrefaction and, apparently, in the digestion of herbivorous mammals.

bu'ty-rin (bū'tĭ-rĭn), *n. Chem.* Any of the three glyceryl butyrates, liquid substances derived from glycerin and butyric acid, and called respectively *monobutyrin*, $C_7H_{14}O_4$, *dibutyrin*, $C_{11}H_{20}O_5$, and *tributyrin*, $C_{15}H_{26}O_6$; specif., tributyrin, which is a fat contained in small quantity in milk and contributes to the peculiar flavor of butter.

bu'ty-rin-ase' (-ās'), *n. Physiol. Chem.* An enzyme occurring in blood serum, capable of hydrolyzing butyrin.

bu'ty-ro- (bū'tĭ-rō-), **butyr-.** Combining forms for *butyric.*

bu'ty-ro-lac'tone (-lăk'tōn), *n.* [*butyro- + lactone.*] *Chem.* A lactone, $C_4H_6O_2$, obtained as a mobile liquid by heating a chlorine derivative of butyric acid and by other methods.

bu'ty-rom'e-ter (-rŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*butyro- + -meter.*] An instrument for determining the amount of fatty matter or butter contained in milk. Cf. BABCOCK TEST.

bu'ty-rone (bū'tĭ-rōn), *n.* [*butyro- + -one.*] *Chem.* A liquid ketone, $(C_3H_7)_2CO$, obtained by heating calcium butyrate; dipropyl ketone.

bu'ty-ryl (-rĭl), *n.* [*butyro- + -yl.*] *Chem.* The radical (C_4H_7O) of butyric acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

Bux-a'ce-æ (bŭk-sā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See BUXUS.] *Bot.* A small family of shrubs, trees, or rarely herbs (order Hypericales), the box family, distinguished by the ovules from the Euphorbiaceæ. *Buxus* is the most important of the 6 genera; *Pachysandra* is the only native North American genus. — **bux-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Bux-bau'mi-a (bŭks-bô'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. C. *Buxbaum* (1694–1730), German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of very peculiar mosses in which the leaves disappear before the ripening of the capsule, which is placed obliquely on the seta or stalk, and resembles a small bug.

bux'om (bŭk'sŭm), *a.* [ME. *buxum, boxom, buhsum*, pliable, obedient, AS. (assumed) *bŭhsum* (akin to D. *buigzaam* flexible, G. *biegsam*); *būgan* to bend + *-sum*, E. *-some.* See 1st BOW; -SOME.] **1.** Yielding or pliant (lit. or fig.); compliant; obedient; tractable; docile; meek. *Archaic.*

So wild a beast, so tame ytaught to be,
And *buxom* to his bands, is joy to see *Spenser.*
Then gan he toss aloft his stretched train,
And therewith scourge the *buxom* air. *Spenser*

2. Hence: *Obs.* **a** Complaisant or obliging; also, of speech, mild; courteous. **b** Readily incited; prone.

3. Having the characteristics of health, vigor, and comeliness, combined with a gay, lively manner; plump and rosy; jolly; full of cheer. "*Buxom* valor." *Shak.*

A parcel of *buxom* bonny dames, that were laughing, singing, dancing, and as merry as the day was long *Tatler*

— **bux'om-ly**, *adv.* — **bux'om-ness**, *n.*

Bux'us (bŭk'sŭs), *n.* [L., the box tree.] *Bot.* A genus of glabrous shrubs and small trees, type of the family Buxaceæ, the species widely distributed, esp. in the Old World. *B. sempervirens* is the common box. See BOX, BOXWOOD.

buy (bī), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* BOUGHT (bôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUY'ING (bī'ĭng). [ME. *buggen, bryggen, bien*, AS. *bycgan*, akin to OS. *buggean*, Goth. *bugjan.*] **1.** To acquire (property) by giving an accepted price or consideration therefor, or by agreeing to do so; to purchase; — opposed to *sell.*

2. To get at a price, cost, or sacrifice; as, to *buy* pleasure with pain.

Buy the truth and sell it not. *Prov.* xxiii. 23.

3. To pay the price of setting free; to redeem, as by a ransom; — now only in a fig. theological sense; as, He that *bought* us with His blood. Formerly often with *out.*

4. To pay the price or penalty of; expiate; — often followed by *bitter, dear, sore*, and prob. influenced by *aby.*

A certain truth which many *buy* too dear. *Pope*

5. To constitute the purchasing equivalent of; as, that which no gold can *buy.* *Shak.*

6. To secure or gain over by an inducement; esp., to hire or bribe; as, to *buy* a public official. Sometimes with *over.*

☞ Besides the phrases below, other phrases in which *buy* is a variable element will be found under the noun or other word invariably included.

Syn. — BUY, PURCHASE are in meaning convertible terms. BUY is the homelier and (often) the more emphatic word; PURCHASE frequently implies a transaction of some dignity or importance; as, to *buy* eggs, to *purchase* a steam yacht; "Peace, how oft, how dearly *bought*" (*Pope*); "Thou hast thought that the gift of God may be *purchased* with money" (*Acts* viii. 20). But *buy* may almost always be substituted for *purchase* without disadvantage; as, Thou hast thought that the gift of God may be *bought* with money. The use of *purchase* instead of *buy* often weakens the effect or strikes a jarring note; thus, *purchase* for *buy* would be incongruous in the following: "Come ye, *buy* and eat; yea, come, *buy* wine and milk without money and without price" (*Is.* lv. 1). See SELL, COMMERCE.

to buy again. = AGAINBUY. *Obs.* — **to b. and sell**, to traffic or barter with or in. *Archaic.* — **to b. in. a** To purchase, as stock in any fund or partnership. **b** *Stock Exchange.* To buy in the market (stock, etc., not delivered on time), claiming against the original seller the difference in price and expense of broker's commissions. **c** To buy for one's self (what one offers for sale at auction, or that which is sold at auction and in which one has an interest). — **to b. off. a** To induce to abstain, by some consideration, as from the prosecution of a claim; to get rid of by some inducement, as, *to buy off* conscience. **b** To secure the release of, as from military service, by payment; to purchase the discharge of. *Colloq.* — **to b. out. a** To purchase the share or shares of in a stock, fund, or partnership, so that the seller is separated from the company, and the purchaser takes his place; as, A *buys out* B; also, to purchase the entire stock in trade and the good will of (a business). **b** To buy off. — **to b. up**, to buy freely or to the fullest possible extent; as, *to buy up* a crop of wheat.

buy, *v. i.* To perform the act of buying something.

I will *buy* with you, sell with you. *Shak.*

to buy in *or* **into**, to obtain a place, footing, or interest by purchase, as in a stock company or a regiment.

buy, *n.* Act of buying; thing bought or to be bought. *Colloq.*

buy'er (bī'ẽr), *n.* One that buys, as a purchasing agent.

buyer's option. *Finance.* An option allowed to one who contracts to buy stocks at a certain future date and at a certain price, to demand instead the delivery of the stock (giving one day's notice) at any previous time at the market price. The option is called **buyer four, ten, twenty, thirty, sixty**, etc., according as the option is good for four, ten, twenty, thirty, sixty, etc., days.

buy'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BUY.

buying a horse, *Card Playing*, in pool commerce, the obtaining of a counter from the pool by entering an additional stake, a privilege of the player first out of counters. — **b.** ‖ **bu'yo** (bōō'yō), *n.* [Tag.] The leaf of the betel pepper plant; also, the masticatory consisting of betel leaf, the betel nut, and lime. See BETEL, PAN. *Phil. I.*

bu'zy-lene (bū'zĭ-lēn), *n.* [Indicating its analogy to *butylene*, it containing azote (nitrogen) instead of carbon.] *Org. Chem.* A theoretical compound of nitrogen and hydrogen, $NH{:}N{\cdot}NH{\cdot}NH_2$. Certain derivatives of it are known.

buzz (bŭz), *v. i.*; BUZZED (bŭzd); BUZZ'ING. [Of imitative origin.] **1.** To make a low, continuous, humming or sibilant sound, like that made by bees with their wing.

Like a wasp it *buzzed*, and stung him *Longfellow.*

2. To utter a murmuring sound; to speak with a low, humming voice.

However these disturbers of our peace
Buzz in the people's ears. *Shak.*

buzz (bŭz), *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a buzzing sound or to give forth in the manner of buzzing insects; — generally used contemptuously or derogatorily of something uttered in or as if in privacy, of busy and incessant talk, etc.

I will *buzz* abroad such prophecies. *Shak.*

2. To talk to incessantly or confidentially. *Colloq.*

3. To incite or stir up, esp. to pestiferous action. *Rare.*

4. To cause to buzz; as, a fly *buzzing* its wings.

5. *Phon.* To sound with a "buzz." *H. Sweet.*

buzz, *interj.* An exclamation, variously interpreted as intended to enjoin silence, or to express impatience or contempt; — sometimes attributed to conjurors. *Obs.*

buzz, *n.* **1.** A continuous humming sound, as of bees; a confused murmur or hum, as of many people busily at work, or of general conversation in low tones, or of a general expression of surprise or approbation; hence, a state of busy activity; ferment. "The constant *buzz* of a fly." *Macaulay.*

I found the whole room in a *buzz* of politics. *Addison.*

There is a *buzz* all around regarding the sermon. *Thackeray.*

2. A whisper or rumor, as a report spread secretly or cautiously.

There 's a certain *buzz*
Of a stolen marriage *Massinger.*

3 *Phon.* **a** The audible friction of a voiced, or sonant, fricative. **b** A voiced, or sonant, fricative. *H. Sweet.*

4. = BULL-ROARER.

buzz, *v. t.* Also **buz'za** (bŭz'ȧ). To empty to the last drop in drinking; as, to *buzz* a bottle. *Eng. Thackeray.*

buz'zard (bŭz'ȧrd), *n.* [*buzz*, v. + *-ard.*] **1.** Any buzzing insect, as a cockchafer or dor.

A few small *buzzards* in the ear. *Hood.*

2. = BUZZER **c.**

buz'zard (bŭz'ȧrd), *n.* [ME. *busard, bosard*, F. *busard*, fr. *buse* buzzard; cf. L. *buteo*, a kind of falcon or hawk.] **1.** Any of numerous hawks of rather heavy build, having short broad wings, and comparatively slow and heavy in flight, belonging to the genus *Buteo* and allied genera. The common buzzard of Europe is *Buteo vulgaris.* In the United States the red-tailed hawk (*B. borealis*), the red-shouldered hawk (*B. lineatus*), and the broad-winged hawk (*B. platypterus*) are well-known species, commonly called *hen hawks.* The term is also applied to various other birds of prey, as the bald *buzzard*, the moor *buzzard*, the honey *buzzard*, and esp. to the turkey *buzzard.*

Buzzard (*Buteo vulgaris*).

2. A blockhead; a dunce. *Obs.*

3. A coward, as one timid in the dark. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

buz'zard, *a.* Buzzardlike; senseless; stupid. *Milton.*

buzz'er (bŭz'ẽr), *n.* One that buzzes; specif.: **a** A whisperer; a talebearer. *Obs.*

And wants not *buzzers* to infect his ear
With pestilent speeches of his father's death. *Shak.*

b *Elec.* The trembler of an induction coil. **c** A kind of steam factory whistle that makes a buzzing sirenlike noise. *Eng.* **d** A kind of electric call.

buzz planer. *Mach.* A simple planing machine for wood, consisting of a flat table with a revolving horizontal cutter projecting slightly above its surface. The stuff to be planed is applied by hand. Called also *hand planer* and *jointer.*

buzz saw. A circular saw; — so called from its buzzing.

buzz'wig' (bŭz'wĭg'), *n., or* **buzz wig.** [Of uncertain origin.] A large bushy wig (in this sense usually written *buzz wig*), or a person wearing it; hence, jocosely, a person of consequence; a bigwig. *Scott*

by (bī), *prep.* [ME. *bi*, AS. *bī, big*, near to, by, of, from, after, according to; akin to OS. & OFries. *bi, be*, D. *bij*, OHG. *bī*, G. *bei*, Goth. *bi* around, about, by, and perh. Gr. ἀμφί about, around. E. prefix *be-* is orig. same word. See BE-; cf. AMBI-, AMPHI-.] **1.** In proximity to, as regards place or position; specif.: **a** Beside; near. (See BOUNDARY, 1)

Soft airs, and song, and light, and bloom
Should keep them lingering *by* my tomb. *Bryant.*

b Close to (one, esp. one's person); near enough to be within reach, control, etc.; as, to keep a letter *by* one; also, *Obs.*, in the presence of; at the house of.

Stay and lodge *by* me this night. *Shak.*

c Towards; — used of a general direction, as in, north *by* east, east *by* north, etc. (See COMPASS.)

2. Along, over, or through (as a way, path, or the like).

I will bring the doctor about *by* the fields. *Shak.*

3. In, on, or at (a place as the general scene of action, etc.).

Of moving accidents *by* flood and field *Shak.*

4. Past; near to and then on beyond; — often with an implication of disregard or avoidance; as, he passed *by* him.

This music crept *by* me upon the waters *Shak.*

5. Near or through as regards time; specif.: **a** In or in the course of; on or at; — now only in certain phrases, as *by day, by night.*

That Time comes stealing on *by* night and day. *Shak.*

b For (a given or specified period of time); — used esp. in the phrase *by the space of. Acts* xix. 10. **c** At or before (a specified limit); not later than; as, he will be here *by* two o'clock; *by* then.

Meet me all *by* break of day. *Shak.*

d After; past; as, five minutes *by* two o'clock; it was ten minutes *by* the hour when he came. Now *Dial. or Archaic.*

6. In expressions involving comparison: **a** To the amount of; — indicating an amount or degree of excess, inferiority, etc., in space, time, weight, etc.; as, to win *by* a boat's length; too late *by* an hour; better *by* far.

He would outgo
His father *by* as much as a performance
Does an irresolute purpose *Shak*

b Beside, in the way of comparison. *Obs. or Scot.*

This was but as a fly *by* an eagle *Shak.*

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but'trest. Buttressed. *Ref. Sp.*

butt riveting. Riveting of the members of a butt-strap joint.

but'try. ✝ BUTTERY.

butt shaft. A barbless or a blunt arrow.

butt'wom'an (bŭt'wo͝om'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN. A fishwife, as one who sells butts, or flatfish.

but'ty (bŭt'ĭ), *n. Dial. Eng.* 1. A fellow workman, a partner, or a churn. 2. *Mining.* A middleman who works by contract, at so much per ton of coal or ore.

butty gang. *Mining.* A gang of men who do contract work jointly, dividing the profits.

butty lark The meadow pipit. *Dial. Eng.* See PIPIT.

butty work. *Mining* Contract work done by a butty gang

buty. ✝ BOOTY.

butyr, *n.* = BUTTER, 2 a.

butyr-. See BUTYRO-.

bu'ty-rous (bū'tĭ-rŭs), *a.* Butyraceous. — **bu'ty-rous-ness**, *n.*

‖ **bu'vette'** (bū'vĕt'), *n.* [F.] A taproom or tavern.

Buweyhids. Var. of BUYIDES.

bux'ee. bux'ey. Var. of BUKSHI.

bux'er-ry (bŭk'sẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Cf. Hind. *baksārī* a native of Buxar.] A matchlock man. *Indian. Obs.*

bux'ine (bŭk'sĭn; *-sēn*), *n. Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{21}O_2N$, from the bark of the *Buxus sempervirens*, formerly supposed to be identical with bebeerine.

bux'um. Obs or ref. sp. var. of BUXOM.

buxy. ✝ BUKSHI.

buy. ✝ BUOY.

buy'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

buyen. ✝ BEY.

Bu'yides (bū'yĭdz; -yĭdz), *n. pl.* [From the name *Buyeh* or *Buway* of the fisherman who established the dynasty.] A dynasty of Shiite Mohammedans ruling in Persia and influential at Bagdad from about 932 to about 1056. They were succeeded by the Seljûkian Turks.

buysch. ✝ BUSH.

buz. Buzz. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

Buz (bŭz). *Bib.*

buzd Buzzed. *Ref. Sp.*

Buz'fuz, Serjeant (sär'jĕnt bŭz'fŭz). In Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," Mrs. Bardell's pompous, hectoring lawyer, who bullies Mr. Pickwick's witnesses in the breach-of-promise suit of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick.

Bu'zi (bū'zī). *Bib.*

Buz'ite (bŭz'īt). *Bib.*

buz'wig' Var of BUZZWIG.

buzz, *n.* [Perh. for *burs*, pl. of *burr.*] **1.** The bur of a plant. *Dial. Eng.*

2. A downy beetle used as bait, or a fly in imitation of it.

buz'za. Var. of BUZZ, to drain to the last drop

Buz'za-cott ov'en (bŭz'ȧ-kŭt ŭv'n). A modification of the Dutch oven

buzzard clock = DORBEETLE.

buzzard curlew. The long-billed curlew. *Local, U. S.*

buzzard dollar The current United States silver dollar; — so called by the opponents of the Bland Bill in derisive allusion to the eagle on the coin.

buz'zard-ly, *a* Buzzardlike; stupid. Also *adv.*

buz'zert. Var. of BUZZARD

buzz'gloak', *n.* A pickpocket. *Thieves' Cant.*

buzz'les (bŭz'lz), *n* [From BUZZ a bur.] The burdock. *Dial. Eng.*

buzz'ing, *p. pr & vb. n* of BUZZ — **buzz'ing-ly,** *adv* [sound

buz'zle (bŭz'l), *n.* A buzzing

buzz'nack'ing, *p pr. & vb. n* Gossiping. *Dial. Eng.*

buz'zom (bŭz'ŭm) Dial. var. of BESOM.

buzz'y, *a.* Full of buzzes; buzzing; like a buzz fly.

B. V. *Abbr.* Beata Virgo (L., Blessed Virgin); Bene Vale (L., farewell).

B V M. *Abbr.* Beata Virgo Maria (L., Blessed Virgin Mary).

B. W. G. *Abbr.* Birmingham wire gauge. See WIRE GAUGE.

B. W. T. A. *Abbr.* British Women's Temperance Association.

bx. *Abbr.* Box. — *pl.* BXS

c In addition to ; over and above ; as, to get something *by* the bargain. *Scot. & Dial.* **d** Outside the sphere or range of ; beyond ; as, a thing *by* belief ; hence, out of accordance with ; contrary to *Obs. or Scot.*

7. In various phrases implying mental association, according to ; specif.: **a** After ; — referring to calling and naming.
O, call it *by* some better name. *Moore.*

b In conformity to ; as, *by* your leave ; take example *by* (the case of) Judas.
The property [vileness] *by* what it is should go,
Not *by* the title. *Shak*

c According to (a standard of measurement or a unit in terms of which anything is considered) ; as, *by* wholesale ; *by* the basketful ; — often distributively in the sense of *for each ; for every ;* and often indicating succession of groups or units ; as, archaically, *by* two and two ; now, *by* twos, or two *by* two ; piece *by* piece, each piece singly. *By* is often thus used, with an associated sense of agency, to connect terms in the relation of multiplicand and multiplier, or specifying adjacent dimensions ; as, a cabin twenty feet *by* forty.
A thousand pounds *by* the year : thus runs the bill. *Shak*

8. With respect to ; specif.: **a** Concerning ; toward ; as, he did well *by* her. **b** With ; — after *be, fall,* and other impersonal verbs. *Obs. or Dial.* **c** As regards (birth, nature, training, occupation, or other basis of distinction or classification) ; as, a doctor *by* education.

9. Through ; specif. : **a** Either, through the medium of ; as, to hang *by* a thread ; to lead *by* the hand ; or, through the means of ; in consequence of ; — indicating that which is instrumental ; as, to take *by* force ; to win regard *by* kindness ; to teach *by* example ; he had a son *by* his first wife. See **b**, following.
Man shall not live *by* bread alone. *Matt* iv 4.
In hope her to attain *by* hook or crook. *Spenser*

b Through the direct agency of ; — used with the term designating *principal* agent ; as, ordered *by* his captain ; a story *by* Dumas. See *Syn.*, below.

10. With (something that forms a setting or condition, or constitutes a manner, often with added sense of means) ; as, he went home *by* daylight ; he began *by* scolding us.
Pronounced with strange and ill-shapen accents, or written *by* wrong orthography *Puttenham*

11. With the witness or sanction of ; — used in oaths or adjurations ; as, no, *by* our Lady ! *by* this light, you shall !
He that shall swear *by* heaven, sweareth *by* the throne of God, and *by* him that sitteth thereon. *Matt* xxiii. 22.

Syn. — By, through, with are here compared as expressing means, instrumentality, agency. By stresses the idea of agency ; through, that of means or cause ; with, that of instrument ; as, a wall built *by* the Romans, a novel *by* Scott, destroyed *by* fire, devoured *by* wolves ; an office acquired *through* influence, an opportunity lost *through* indecision ; to strike a blow *with* an ax, to eat *with* a fork, to write *with* a pen ; the order was signed *by* the manager, *through* inadvertence, *with* a pencil. But there are many words which may be regarded as signifying means or processes, or, fig., instruments, and whether *with* or *by* shall be used with them is a matter of arbitrary and (often) of unsettled usage ; to reduce a town *by* famine, to consume stubble *with* fire, he gained his purpose *by* flattery, he entertained the company *with* a story, he distressed us *with* (or *by*) a recital of his sufferings.

☞ Other phrases, as *by book, by heart, to set by,* are entered under their respective nouns, verbs, etc.

by all means, most assuredly ; without fail ; certainly. — **by and** a·tour (bī *and a-*tōr′), over and above ; besides. *Obs.* — **by and by.** **a** Close together (in position or succession) ; also, continuously. *Obs.* **b** In consequence ; therefore. *Obs.* **c** Proximately in time : (1) Immediately ; at once. *Obs.* "When . . . persecution ariseth because of the word, *by and by* he is offended." *Matt* xiii. 21. (2) Presently ; pretty soon ; before long ; — often used substantively to denote future time ; as, in the sweet *by and by.*
"Your father is ill — come home immediately." "*By and by,*" he had said, and gone on with the game. *Hall Caine.*
— **by no means,** in no possible way ; decidedly not. — **by no ways,** by no means. *Obs.* — **by one's self.** **a** In company with, or through the agency of, one's self only ; apart ; unaided. **b** Out of one's wits. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **by so,** if only ; provided. *Obs. Langland.* — **by the bye** *or* **by.** See under BYE, *n.* — **by the ears,** in a wrangle. — **by the head,** *or* **stern,** *Naut.,* drawing the greater depth of water forward, or aft. — **by the lee,** *Naut.,* with the sails brought aback by falling off when running free. — **by the run,** *Naut.,* so as to run freely ; said of letting go, in contrast to slacking away gradually, as in lowering sail. — **by the stern.** See BY THE HEAD. — **by the way,** by way of incident or digression ; in passing ; apropos ; aside. — **by the wind,** *Naut.,* pointing as closely as possible toward the wind ; — said of a vessel when close-hauled.

by (bī), *adv.* **1.** Near ; specif. : **a** Near at hand ; in the neighborhood ; present ; as, there was no person *by* at the time. **b** Near in passing ; going past ; past ; beyond ; as, the procession has gone *by ;* a bird flew *by ;* in days gone *by.*

2. Aside ; as, to lay *by ;* to put *by.*
She took them to and fro, and threw them *by* *Landor.*

3. Besides ; over and above. *Obs.*

by and large. **a** *Naut.* On the wind and off the wind ; as, the vessel sails well *by and large.* **b** In all respects ; in every way ; as, to consider the matter *by and large.*
A man that, take him *by and large,* is equal to one of our free and enlightened citizens. *Haliburton*

by (bī), *a.* Out of the way ; apart from the common or main ; aside. See BYE, now the more usual form.

by (bī), *n.* Also **bye.** [AS. *bȳ ;* cf. Icel. *bȳr, bœr, bœr,* village, farm, Dan. & Sw. *by* town, village, Icel. *búa* to dwell.]
1. A dwelling place, town, or village ; — now used only as a suffix, **-by** (-bĭ), in place names, as Derby, Rugby, etc.
2. In certain games, a station, home, or goal, as in hide and seek and lacrosse. *Emerson.*

by-. The preposition, adverb, or adjective *by,* used in composition. In present use the more important senses are : Aside or apart from the main or common ; out of the way ; side ; as, *by*-street ; *by*-place. Hence : **a** Secondary ; incidental ; extra ; as, *by*play ; *by*-issue. **b** Indirect ; private ; clandestine ; as, *by*-design ; *by*-interest.

by′-bid′der, *n.* One who bids at an auction in behalf of the auctioneer or owner, to run up the price ; a Peter Funk ; a "capper." — **by′-bid′ding,** *n.*

by′-blow′, *n.* **1** A side, incidental, or accidental blow.
With their *by-blows* they did split the very stones *Bunyan*
2. An illegitimate child ; a bastard. *Evelyn.*

bye (bī), *n.* [See BY, *prep.*] **1.** Something aside or secondary ; — often in contrast with *main. Obs.,* exc. in *by the bye.*
The Synod of Dort condemneth upon the *bye* even the discipline of the Church of England *Fuller*

2. *Sports.* **a** *Cricket & Rounders.* A run made upon a missed ball. **b** In various sports, after pairs are drawn from an odd number, the position or turn of one left without an opponent, who advances to the next round without playing. **c** *Golf.* The hole or holes of a stipulated course remaining unplayed at the end of a match.

by the bye, in proximity (logically) to that which is secondary ; apropos ; parenthetically, in passing ; by the way ; it may be said. Also *by the by.*

bye, *interj.* A soothing word used esp., as in nursery rimes, in lulling children.

bye, *a.* Aside as regards position, direction, purpose, importance, etc. ; apart from the common or regular ; out of the way ; incidental ; secondary ; clandestine ; as, a *bye* consideration ; a *bye* race.
A *bye* motive may secure the observance of this *Pollock & Mait*

by′-e-lec′tion, *n.* An election held by itself, not at the time of a general election.

bye′-low′, *or* **bye′-lo′,** *interj.* Hush ; lullaby ; — a word used in soothing or lulling a child to sleep ; hence, sleep. Cf. BALOW. "Punch-baba going to *bye-lo.*" *Kipling.*

by′-end′, *n.* Also **bye′-end′.** A subordinate end ; a private end or interest ; secret purpose ; selfish advantage.
"Profit or some other *by-end.*" *L'Estrange.*

by′er-lite (bī′ẽr-līt), *n.* A kind of artificial asphalt made from petroleum by driving off the volatile products.

by′gone′ (bī′gŏn′ ; 205), *a.* Past ; gone by ; belonging to the past. "*Bygone* fooleries." *Shak.*

by′gone′, *n.* **a** Something gone by or past ; specif., an overdue payment, or a past grievance ; — esp. in the *pl.* "Let old *bygones* be." *Tennyson.* **b** Time past. *Rare.*
let bygones be bygones, let the past be forgotten.

by′-law′, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *bylag,* Sw. & Dan. *by* town, Icel. *bœr, bȳr* (fr. *búa* to dwell), and the word for *law,* Sw. *lag,* Dan. *lov,* Icel. *lög ;* hence, a law for one town, a special law. Cf. BYELAW ; see LAW.] **1.** The local law of a vill, manor, township, or the like ; or, specif., an ordinance made by a court-leet or court-baron ; — apparently the same as *by-law* (which see). *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A law, ordinance, or regulation made by a public or private corporation or an association or unincorporated society for the regulation of its own local or internal affairs, and its dealings with others, or the government of its members. The by-laws of a municipal corporation (oftener called *ordinances* in the United States) are true laws ; those of other corporations are rather agreements of the members.
3. A secondary or subordinate law ; — in this sense influenced by *by,* meaning *secondary* or *aside.*
The law or institution ; to which are added two *by-laws* as a comment upon the general law. *Addison*

by′-name′ (bī′nām′), *n.* **1.** A secondary name; esp., a cognomen, surname, or sobriquet. *Chaucer.*
2. A nickname. *Holland (Plutarch).*
At Simla her *by-name* was the "Stormy Petrel." *Kipling.*

by′name′, *v. t.* To give a nickname to. *Obs. or R.*

byn′e-des′tin (bĭn′ē-dĕs′tĭn), *n.* [Gr. *βύνη* malt + *edestin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A typical globulin present in barley malt. It differs in composition from the edestin of barley.

by′-pass′, *n.* **a** *Mech.* A by-passage, for a pipe, or other channel, to divert circulation or flow, or to form a secondary outlet. **b** *Elec.* A shunt.

by′-pass′, *v. t. ;* BY′-PASSED′ (bī′pȧst′) ; BY′-PASS′ING. To provide with, or lead or carry off by, a by-pass.

by′-pass′ burn′er. A gas burner having a by-pass jet always ignited so as to light the main burner as required.

by′past′ (bī′pȧst′), *a.* Past ; gone by. Cf. BYGONE. "*By-past* perils." *Shak.* "*Bypast* times." *Hawthorne.*

by′path′ (bī′pȧth′), *n. ; pl.* BYPATHS (-pȧthz′). A side, private, indirect, or retired path or way

by′play′ (-plā′), *n.* Action aside or apart, as during general conversation, in the course of argument, etc. ; specif., on the stage, business, etc., apart from the main action.

by′-prod′uct (bī′prŏd′ŭkt), *n.* A secondary or additional product ; something produced, as in the course of a manufacture, in addition to the principal product.
By-products may be defined as those materials which in the cultivation or manufacture of any given commodity remain over, and which possess or can be brought to possess a market value of their own *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

byre (bīr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *búr* pantry, Sw. *bur* cage, Dan. *buur,* E. *bower.*] **a** A cow house. **b** The group of buildings of a farmstead ; — used to translate Icel. *bœr.*

byr′law (bĭr′lô), *n.* Also *birlaw, burlaw,* etc. [See BY-LAW.] *Eng & Scot. Law.* The local custom or law of a vill, township, or rural district, governing disputes as to boundaries, trespasses, dates of plowing, use of common land, etc. ; also, a particular custom or law established by common consent of the landholders, or a district having its own byrlaw court. This law, administered by local tribunals or arbitrators, was widespread as late as the 13th century, and still survives in the north of England and in Scotland.

byr′law-man (-măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN. *Eng. & Scot. Law.* A local officer appointed (now only in northern England and in Scotland) at a court-leet to perform various duties in framing byrlaws, administering petty justice, etc.

byr′nie (bûr′nĭ), *n.* [ME. *brinie, brunie,* Icel. *brynja,* akin to AS. *byrne.*] A coat of linked mail ; the chain-mail body armor worn by the early Scandinavians and others.

by′road′ (bī′rōd′), *n.* A side road ; a road apart from the highroad. "Through slippery *byroads.*" *Swift.*

By-ro′ni-an (bī-rō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, Byron or his writings ; Byronic. — **By-ro′ni-an,** *n.*

By-ron′ic (bī-rŏn′ĭk), *a.* Having the characteristics, or in the style, of Byron or his writings.
With despair and *Byronic* misanthropy *Thackeray.*
He would stand upon the beach at Newport, and, in a high *Byronic* mood, long to rush to the embrace of the waters *G. P. Fisher*

By′ron-ism (bī′rŭn-īz′m), *n.* That which is characteristic of Byron, esp. of his poetry.
Such preference belongs, I imagine, to our general *Byronism* of taste, and is like to be a transient feeling *T. Carlyle*
The result is what the advent of nineteenth century thought first produced in England : to wit, *Byronism.* By his brooding on the perpetual failure, not only of others, but of himself, to live up to his imaginative ideals, his consequent cynical scorn for humanity, . his wincings and mockeries under the sting of petty disillusions . . . he has acquired the half tragic, half ironic air, the mysterious moodiness, the suggestion of a strange and terrible history that has left him nothing but undying remorse, by which Childe Harold fascinated the grandmothers of his English contemporaries. *S. Shau.*

Byr-son′i-ma (bûr-sŏn′ĭ-mȧ ; bûr′sŏ-nī′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βυρσνέειν* to tan.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American malpighiaceous trees or shrubs, having entire glandless leaves and yellow flowers with three styles, and a calyx with ten glandular swellings at the base. The bark of many species is used in tanning ; the fleshy drupaceous fruits are edible. See ALCORNOQUE.

bys′ma-lith (bĭz′mȧ-lĭth), *n.* [Gr. *βύσμα* plug + *-lith.*] *Geol.* A large body of igneous rock, somewhat massive in form, which when forced upward lifted up (by faulting) the overlying rock. See LACCOLITH, STOCK, PLUG, NECK.

bys′sal (bĭs′ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a byssus ; as, **the byssal gland,** which secretes the byssus of mollusks.

bys′sine (bĭs′ĭn), *a.* [L. *byssinus* made of byssus, Gr. *βύσσινος.* See BYSSUS.] Made of byssus ; of silky or flax-like appearance. — *n.* Byssus, the fabric.

bys′so-lite (-ŏ-līt), *n.* [Gr. *βύσσος* flax + *-lite.*] *Min.* An olive-green fibrous variety of amphibole.

‖ **bys′sus** (bĭs′ŭs), *n. ; pl.* E. BYSSUSES (-ŭz ; -Iz), L. BYSSI (-ī). [L. *byssus* fine flax, fine linen or cotton, Gr. *βύσσος.*]
1. A valuable and fine fabric made by the ancients from an exceedingly fine textile fiber of the same name. In classical antiquity, the name *byssus* was variously applied to linen, cotton, and silk ; but it is thought to have denoted properly a yellowish flax and the linen made from it, as that used for Egyptian mummy cloths.
2. *Zoöl.* A tuft of long, tough filaments which are secreted by a gland in a groove of the foot, and issue from between the valves, of certain bivalve mollusks, as those of the genera *Pinna* and *Mytilus,* by which they attach themselves to rocks, etc. The threads are viscous at first, but are hardened by contact with the water. Those of the Mediterranean species of *Pinna* become two feet long and have been woven into a fine silky cloth.

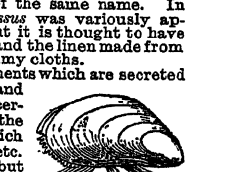

Common Mussel, showing Byssus *B.*

3. *Bot.* A filamentous cryptogamic plant ; — formerly applied to a number of thallophytic plants whose relationships were not understood. *Obs.*
4. Asbestos. *Obs.*

by′-stake′, *n. Basketwork.* A rod, shorter than a stake, serving as an upright framing rod. See BASKET, *Illust.*

by′-stake′, *v. t. Basketwork.* To furnish with by-stakes.

by′stand′er (-stăn′dẽr), *n.* [*by* + *stander,* equiv. to *stander-by ;* cf. AS. *big-standan* to stand by or near.]
1. One who stands near ; one present but not taking part.
2. *pl. Eccl. Hist.* The consistentes.
Syn. — Looker-on, spectator, beholder, observer.

by. † BE, BEE, BEEN, BUY.
by. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of BYE.
by′-al′tar, *n.* A side, or secondary, altar.
Byb′lis (bĭb′lĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Βυβλις.] *Class. Myth* A nymph who loved her brother Caunus, and vainly pursued him through many lands. Ovid relates that she hanged herself and was changed into a fountain.
byb′lus. Var. of BIBLUS, papyrus.
by′-bȳ′ Var. of BYE-BYE.
by. c. *Abbr* Battery commander.
bycaught. Obs. p. p. of BE-CATCH.
by′-chan′nel, *n.* A side stream.
by′-cock′, *n.* A by-pass cock.
bycoket, *n.* [OF. *bicoquet.*] Also **bycocket ;** erron. *abococket, abacoc,* etc. A headdress, of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, said to have had the form of a cap of maintenance, with the brim turned up at one end and coming to a peak at the opposite end
by′-com′mon, *a.* Unusual ; extraordinary [way corner.]
by′-cor′ner, *n.* An out-of-the-**by′-day′,** *n.* A day free from routine duties.
by′-de-pend′ence, *n.* An accessory detail. *Obs or R. Shak.*
by′-do′ing, *n.* A secondary or casual action. *Rare.*
by′-drink′ing, *n.* A drinking between meals. *Obs.* [*Obs or R.*]
by′-dwell′er, *n.* A neighbor.
bye. † ABY, BEE, BEY, BUY
bye. Obs. or dial. form of BOY
bye. Var of BY, *n.*
bye-, *pref.* Var. of BY-.
bye′-bye′, *interj.* Good-by ; — a child's expression.
bye′-bye′, *n.* A lullaby sound or word ; hence, in children's language, bed ; sleep
byeboket. † BYCOKET. [BYRE.]
byer. † BIER, BUYER ; var of
by′er-ite (bĭ′ẽr-īt), *n.* [After W N. *Byers.*] *Min* A bituminous coal resembling albertite
bye′-stake′ Var. of BY-STAKE
bye′-wa′ter Var of BY-WATER.
by′-fel′low, *n.* A fellow in certain English colleges, as at Cambridge, who holds a secondary kind of fellowship, often nominal. *Hist.* — **by′-fel′low-ship,** *n.*
by′-foun-da′tion, *n.* A second endowment or benefaction. *Oxf E. D.* — **by′-found′er,** *n.*
by′-fruit′, *n.* A fruitlike excrescence *Obs.*
by′-gang′ing (bī′găng′ĭng). Scot equiv of BYGOING.
by′-gir′dle, *n.* [AS *bigyrdel.*] A girdle ; also, a purse worn at the girdle *Obs*
by′go′ing, *n.* Passing by — in the bygoing, by the way.
by′-gold′, *n.* Imitation gold.
by′gon Bygone *Ref Sp*
bygone. Obs. p. p. of BEGO.
by′hand′, *adv.* Aside ; incidentally *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
by′-hour′, *n.* Leisure hour.
by′-in′ter-est, *n.* Self-interest ; private advantage.
byjape. † BEJAPE.
by′-job′, *n.* See BY-, esp **a.**
byke. Var of BIKE, nest of bees.
by′land. *n.* A peninsula. *Obs*
by′-lane′, *n.* A side lane.
by′law′man. = BYRLAWMAN.
by′-lead′ (bī′lĕd′), *n.* By-wash
bylow † BELOW.
by′-mat′ter, *n.* A secondary or side matter.
by′-mo′tive, *n* See BY-, esp. **b.**
by′nin (bĭ′nĭn), *n.* [Gr. *βύνη* malt] A proteid, soluble in alcohol, contained in barley malt.
by′-of′fice, *n* A secondary office ; specif., a religious office for other than regular occasions.
by′-or′di-nar (bī′ôr′dĭ-nȧr), **by′or′di-na-ry** (-ôr′dĭ-nȧ-rĭ), *a* Extraordinary ; unusual *Scot.*
by′ous (bī′ŭs), *a. & adv.* [*by* + *-ous.*] Extraordinary *Scot.* — **by′ous-ly,** *adv. Scot.*
by′-pas′sage, *n.* A side or incidental passage.
by′-pass′er, *n.* A passer-by.
by′-pass′ valve. A valve for diverting flow into a by-pass.
by′-place′, *n.* See BY-.
by′-plot′, *n.* 1. An outlying plot of land. *Obs.* [play.]
2. A subordinate plot, as in a
by′post′, *n.* A side post ; a subsidiary postal service. *Obs.*
by′-prod′uct ov′en. See under COKE OVEN. [RAGI.]
by′ra-gee, by′ra-gi Var. of BAI-
by′-re-spect′, *n.* Regard for a side or private aim or interest. *Obs. or R. Hall Caine*
byr-la′dy, *interj* Contract. of *by our Lady* (the Virgin Mary) ; — a petty oath *Obs. or Dial.*
byr-la′kin, byr-la′kins, *interj.* Contract. of *by our Ladykin* (the Virgin Mary) ; — a petty oath. *Obs. or Dial.*
By-ron′ics (bĭ-rŏn′ĭks), *n. pl.* Byronic utterances.
By′ron-ish (bī′rŭn-ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat Byronic.
By′ron-ist, By′ron-ite, *n.* = BYRONIAN
By′ron-ize, *v. t. & i.* To invest with, or to affect, the Byronic
by′-room′, *n.* A side or private room
byr′thyn-sak′, *n.* [Cf. AS. *byrðen* burthen, and *sacu* lawsuit.] *O Eng. Law.* Apparently, "The theft of a calf or ram or as much as a man can carry on his back." *Oxf. E. D.*
bys. † BYSE, BYSS.
bys′-bol, *or* **bys′a-bole.** Vars. of BISABOL. [ing. *Obs.*]
by′saw′e. *n.* A proverb or saying
byse. † BICE, BYSS.
byse, *n.* [Cf. F. *bis* brown.] A kind of fur. *Obs.*
by′sen (bĭ′zĕn ; bĭz′ĕn), *n.* [AS. *bȳsen* example ; cf. Icel. *bȳsn* a wonder, portent.] An example ; pattern ; esp., a sorry example or spectacle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
byside † BESIDE.
bysom. † BISSON.
by-son′dre, *adv.* Asunder *Obs.*
by′-speech′, *n* See BY-. *Rare.*
by′-spell′, *n.* [AS *bigspell.*] 1. A parable or proverb. *Obs.*
2. One who has become a by-word ; a sorry example. *Dial. Eng.*
byss, *n* Obs equiv. of BYSSUS.
Byss (bĭs), *n.* [Gr *βυσσός* depth, bottom.] *Boehmenism.* The manifestation of the Deity as fullness or substance of being, considered as the ground of attributes, arising from the *Abyss* (which see).
bys-sa′ceous (bĭ-sā′shŭs), *a. Bot & Zoöl* Like a byssus ; consisting of fine filaments.
bys-sif′er-ous (bĭ-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*byssus* + *-ferous*] Bearing a byssus or tuft.
bys′sin (bĭs′ĭn), *n.* Byssus, a kind of cloth
bys-sog′e-nous (bĭ-sŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*byssus* + *-genous*] Producing a byssus. [Byssaceous
bys′soid, *a.* [*byssus* + *-oid.*]
by′-street′, *n* A side street.
by′-stroke′, *n.* A side stroke.

by'-talk' (bī'tôk'), *n.* **1.** Talk that is aside as regards time or subject, small talk.
2. A butt for gossip; a byword. *Obs.*

by'time' (bī'tīm'), *n.* Time apart from one's main occupation; an interval of leisure.
In any *bytime* Alan must teach me to use my sword *Stevenson.*

by'-view', *n.* **a** A side view. **b** A private or self-interested aim or purpose.
No *by-views* of his own shall mislead him. *Atterbury.*

by'-wash', *n.* **a** A channel, weir, or the like, made to permit the escape of surplus water from a dam, reservoir, etc.; also, a cut to divert the flow of water.

by'-wa'ter, *n.* **a** A diamond of decidedly yellowish tint.

by'way' (bī'wā'), *n.* A secluded, private, or obscure way; a side path or road. "Take no *byways.*" *Herbert.*

by'word' (-wûrd'), *n.* [AS. *bīword; bī*, E. *by* + *word.*]
1. A proverb or proverbial saying; also, formerly, a parable.
I knew a wise man that had it for a *byword* *Bacon*
2. One that is taken proverbially as a type; —usually in a bad sense; hence, an object of scorn or derision.
Thou makest us a *byword* among the heathen. *Ps.* xliv. 14.
3. A by-name; a nickname.
4. A word or phrase often used, as by way of emphasis, affectation, etc.; a pet expression.
When folk talk of a country covered with troops, it's but a kind of a *byword* at the best. *Stevenson.*
5. A word aside from the subject; a glancing hint. *Obs.*

by'work' (bī'wûrk'), *n.* Work aside from regular work, also, formerly, accessory or secondary work.

By-zan'tine (bĭ-zăn'tĭn; bĭz'ăn-tīn; -tĭn; 277), *a.* [L. *Byzantinus.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Byzantium or the Byzantine empire. —*n.* **a** A native or inhabitant of Byzantium (now Constantinople), or sometimes of the modern city (Constantinople). **b** [*l. c.*] = BEZANT, the coin. Also, formerly, equiv. to BEZANT, an offering.
Byzantine architecture, architecture of the style developed in the Byzantine empire chiefly in the 5th and 6th centuries. Its central structural feature is the dome carried on pendentives over a square; but smaller squares are vaulted by groined vaults crowned up in the center. Its chief decorative feature, as at St. Mark's, Venice, is the incrustation of walls, vault faces, spandrels, etc., with richly colored mosaic on grounds of gold or other hue, and with marble veneering. Capitals show an endless variety of design and flat incised carving. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.* — **Byzantine Church**, the Eastern Church. — **B. empire.** See ROMAN EMPIRE. — **B. era**, an era dating from the assumed beginning of the world, 5508 years and four months before the beginning of the Christian era. It is still used in the Eastern Church. The civil year commences September 1, the ecclesiastical year March 21 or April 1. — **B. historians**, a series of historians, chroniclers, and chronologists, as Procopius, Anna Comnena, etc., who lived in the Byzantine empire. They furnish the only considerable record of its affairs. — **B. school**, *Painting*, the school prevalent at Constantinople and till the 14th century widely influential throughout western Europe, esp. in Italy. It is characterized by formality of design, by absence of shadow and of the appearance of relief, and by the free use of gilding, esp. in the background. It has much dignity of design, as is best seen in church mosaics. In other respects it resembles other early medieval art, both in subject and style of treatment. — **B. text.** See TEXT.

By-zan'tin-ism(bĭ-zăn'tĭn-ĭz'm),*n.* Manner, thought, style, etc., characteristic of Byzantine life, literature, art, etc.
Moral and material *Byzantinism.* *W. C. Brownell.*

C

C (sē); *pl.* **C's, Cs** (sēz). **1.** The third letter of the English and of most cognate alphabets. It was originally equivalent to Greek *Gamma* and Semitic *Gimel*, from which, through various adaptations, its form has been derived (see ALPHABET, *Illust.*). Originally in Latin, as in Greek and Phœnician, it represented the sound of *g* in *go*, *k* being used with the same value as in modern English. But *k* was little used by the Romans, and C served in earlier Latin for both the *g* and the *k* sound. The *k* sound being the more common, C was later used to represent this sound only, a new sign (G) replacing it in the 3d century B. C. for the *g* sound. C had originally only the sound of *k* in Anglo-Saxon or Old English, but in the latter part of the AS. period it gradually became palatalized into the sound of *ch* (church) before *e* and *i*, and was with this value replaced from the 12th century on by the symbol *ch* from the French. But, on the other hand, C came into English in many French words with the value *ts* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, which became simple *s* by the end of the 13th century. C, therefore, has the value *k* in modern English before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant other than *h*, and the value *s* before *e*, *i*, or *y*.
2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The third in a series; third in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 3; as, Company *C*; A, B, and *C*. **b** *Math.* (1) [*cap.*] A constant quantity, as distinguished from a variable. (2) *Alg., etc.* A known quantity (which see). **c** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Carbon. **d** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A prominent Fraunhofer line characteristic of hydrogen. **e** *Elec.* Current density. **f** [*cap.*] Modulus of rigidity. **g** *Music.* (1) The keynote of the normal or "natural" major scale, which has neither flats nor sharps in its signature; also, the third note of its relative minor scale (that of **A** minor). (2) In notation, any symbol representing this tone, as a note on a certain line or space of a staff. See CLEF, *Illust.* (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See KEYBOARD, *Illust.* (4) C after the clef is the mark of common time, in which each measure is a semibreve (four 𝅝 fourths or crotchets); for *alla breve* time it is written 𝅜.
3. As a *numeral*, C stands for 100. The original form was ⊙, for the Gr. *θ*, which was first reduced to C and then regarded as the initial of the Lat. *centum.* CC stands for 200, CCC for 300, and so on. C̄ stands for 100,000
4. As an *abbreviation:* **a** In the form **C.**: Various proper names, as Caius, Charles, Charlotte, Cyrus, etc.; Calends; Cape; Cardinal (*Obs.*); Catholic; Celtic; Centigrade (thermometer); Chancellor; Chancery; (in the log book) chopping, short, or cross sea (*Naut.*); Companion; Congress; Conservative; Consul; Court; Cutter (in *Wigwagging*). **b** In the form **c.** or **C.**: Can; canine teeth (in dental formulæ) (*Zöol.*); capacity (*Elec.*); caput; carton; catcher (*Baseball*); cathode; caught (*Cricket*); cent or cents (U. S. & Canada), centime (France) (*Money*); formerly, hundredweight; center; centimeter; century; child; (usually *cap.*, C.) church; before figures, circa, circiter, circum (L., about); cirrus (*Meteor.*); (in the log book) cloudy (*Naut.*); colt; conductor; congius; copyright; cost; cubic (*Volumetry*); current; current density (*Elec.*). **C major**, the major scale or key above described (def. 2 g). — **C minor**, **C sharp minor**, the minor scales or keys relative to E♭ major and E major and having the same signatures respectively of three flats and four sharps. — **C sharp** (C♯), the tone a half step above C.

C, *a.* Having the general form of the letter C.
C, *or* **cee, spring**, a spring in the form of the letter **C**.

Ca'a-ba (kä'ä-bä; kä'bä; 277), *n.* Also *Kaaba, Kaabeh.* [Ar. *ka'bah*, lit., a square building, fr. *ka'b* cube.] The small and nearly cubical stone building at Mecca which contains the famous black stone fabled to have come down from Paradise whiter than milk, but to have become changed to black by the sins of the children of Adam who have touched it. The Caaba represents the direction (**kiblah**) to which Moslems turn in praying. Before the time of Mohammed the Caaba was an idolatrous temple; it has since been the chief object of pilgrimage of the Islamic world.

caa'ing whale (kä'ĭng, kō'-). Also *ca'ing whale.* [Scot. *caaing* the driving of whales (fr. *ca*, *caa*, to call, to drive) + E. *whale.* See CALL, *v. t.*] The blackfish *Globicephala melas*, of the North Atlantic.

‖ **caa-tin'ga** (kä-tēn'gä), *n.* [Tupi *caa-tinga* white forest.] *Phytogeog.* A forest composed of stunted trees and thorny bushes, found in areas of small rainfall in Brazil.

cab (kăb), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *cabriolet.*] **1.** A kind of close one-horse carriage with two or four wheels, usually a public vehicle; a cabriolet.
2. A cabman. *Thackeray.*
3. The covered part of a locomotive, serving as a shelter to the engineer and fireman or stoker.

cab, *v. i.* [Cf. CABBAGE to purloin.] To take for one's self; purloin; crib. *Eng.* "*Cabbing* a pension." *Scott.*

cab, *n.* A student's pony, or translation; a crib. *School Slang, Eng.*

cab (kăb), *n.* Also *kab.* [Heb. *qab*, fr. *qābaḥ* to hollow.] A Hebrew dry measure approximately equal to two quarts. See MEASURE. 2 *Kings* vi. 25.

ca-bal' (kä-bäl'), *n.* [F. *cabale* cabal, cabala, LL. *cabbala* cabala, fr. Heb. *qabbālēh* reception, tradition, mysterious doctrine, fr. *qābal* to take, receive, in Piël *gibbel* to adopt.]
1. Tradition; occult doctrine. See CABALA. *Obs.*
2. A secret. *Obs.*
3. The secret artifices or machinations of a few persons united in a close design; intrigue
By cursed *cabals* of women. *Dryden.*
4. A secret meeting, esp. of intriguers or a junto. *Archaic.*
5. A number of persons united in some close design, usually to promote their private views or interests by intrigue; a secret association of a few designing persons; a junto.
6. *Eng. Hist.* In the reign of Charles II., the small committee, the "Committee for Foreign Affairs," of the Privy Council, which had the chief conduct of affairs and out of which the modern cabinet developed. Specif. [*cap.*], by way of witticism, the five ministers who signed the treaty with France against Holland in 1672.
In 1671 the cabinet consisted of five persons, the initial letters of whose names made up the word *cabal*, Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale. *Macaulay*
Syn. — Faction, party; plot, conspiracy. See COMBINATION.

ca-bal', *v. i.*; CA-BALLED' (-bäld'); CA-BAL'LING. [Cf. F. *cabaler.*] To unite in or form a cabal; to intrigue

cab'a-la, cab'ba-la (kăb'ä-lä), *n.* Also *kabbala, kabbalah.* [LL. See CABAL, *n.*] **1.** A kind or system of occult theosophy or mystical interpretation of the Scriptures among Jewish rabbis and certain medieval Christians, at first handed down orally through chosen individuals, but later committed to writing. It treats of the nature of God and the universe, and teaches that God is the original principle of all being; that creation is the process of emanation; that the powers of evil can be brought to an end by the triumph of morality and goodness among men, through the supremacy of man's spirit over his desires, the belief being that when man's mind is in full control Messiah will come and restore the world to a perfect state; that man is a microcosm; and that writing was revealed as a means of penetrating into the divine mysteries. The cabalists therefore assume that every letter, word, number, and accent of Scripture contains a hidden sense; claim to know the methods of interpretation for ascertaining these occult meanings; and vie with each other in giving them, even pretending to foretell events by this means.
2. Unwritten or oral tradition. *Obs.*
3. Secret or esoteric doctrine or science, in general; occultism; mystic art; mystery.

— cab'a-lism, cab'ba-lism(kăb'ä-lĭz'm), *n.*'— **cab'a-list, cab'ba-list**, *n.*

cab'a-let'ta (kăb'ä-lĕt'ä), *n.* [It.] A melody often with a marked triplet rhythm, and serving as a short, quick movement ending an air.

cab'a-lis'tic (kăb'ä-lĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Also **cab'ba-.** Of or pert.
cab'a-lis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } to the cabala or the cabalists; mystic. — **cab'a-lis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **ca'bal-le-ri'a** (kä'bal-yä-rē'ä; 133, 194), *n.*; *pl.* **-RĪAS** (-rēäs). [Sp.] **1.** Lit., chivalry; knighthood; specif., *pl.*, romances of chivalry or knightly deeds, as "Amadis de Gaula" and "Palmerin d'Oliva," very numerous in Spanish and Portuguese literature in the 15th and 16th centuries. They were ridiculed by Cervantes in "Don Quixote."
2. An ancient Spanish land tenure similar to the English knights' fee; hence, in Spain and countries settled by the Spanish, a land measure of varying size. In Cuba it is about 33 acres; in Porto Rico, about 194 acres; in the southwestern United States, about 108 acres.

‖ **ca'bal-le'ro** (kä'bäl-yä'rō; 133), *n.*; *pl.* **-ROS** (*Sp.* -rōs). [Sp. Cf. CAVALIER.] **1.** A knight or cavalier; gentleman.
2. An ancient Spanish dance of stately character.

cab'al-line (kăb'ä-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [L. *caballinus*, fr. *caballus* a nag. Cf. CAVALIER.] Of or pert. to horses; equine.
caballine aloes, impure aloes formerly used in veterinary practice. — **c. fountain** *or* **spring**, the fountain of Hippocrene. See HIPPOCRENE. Hence, source of inspiration.

cab'a-ret (kăb'ä-rĕt'; kä'bä-rĕ'; 277), *n.* [F.] **1.** A tavern, a house where liquors are retailed. Now *Obs. or F.*, except of a French drinking house.
2. A small table or tray with suitable vessels for use as a set or service for tea, coffee, etc.

cab'bage (kăb'ăj), *n.* [ME. *cabage*, fr. F. *caboche* head; cf. *cabus* headed (of cabbages), chou *cabus* headed cabbage, cabbage head; also It. *capuccio* a little head, *cappuccio* cowl, hood, cabbage; all fr. a derivative of L. *caput* head. See CHIEF.] *Bot.* **1.** A vegetable of many varieties, derived from the European plant *Brassica oleracea.* The common cabbage has a short stem, upon which are crowded a mass of leaves, forming a dense head. The cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, etc., are distinct races of the same species.
2. The terminal bud of certain palm trees, used like cabbage; — called also *palm cabbage.* See CABBAGE TREE.
3. The cabbage palmetto. See below.

cab'bage (kăb'ăj), *v. i.*; CAB'BAGED (-ăjd); CAB'BAG-ING (-ă-jĭng). **1.** To grow to a head, as a deer's antlers. *Obs.*
2. To form a head like that of the cabbage; as, to make lettuce *cabbage.* *Johnson.*

cab'bage, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *cabasser* to steal, *cabas* basket, also OF. *cabuser* to cheat.] **1.** To purloin; pilfer; appropriate.
Your tailor . . . *cabbages* whole yards of cloth. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To crib; to cab. *School Slang, Eng.*

cab'bage, *n.* **1.** Pieces of cloth cut off in cutting out garments and kept, or cabbaged, by tailors as perquisites.
2. A tailor. *Obs. Slang.*
3. A translation; a cab or crib. *School Slang, Eng.*

cabbage aphis. A plant louse (*Aphis brassicæ*) which lives upon the leaves of the cabbage and turnip.

cabbage beetle. Any beetle feeding on the cabbage, esp. a small striped flea beetle (*Phyllotreta vittata*) that lives when a larva on the roots, and when adult on the leaves.

cabbage butterfly. Any of several butterflies, largely white, whose larvæ (called *cabbage worms*) feed on cabbage and turnip leaves. The most destructive is *Pieris rapæ* from Europe. Several others are natives of America.

cabbage curculio. A small weevil (*Ceutorhynchus rapæ*) which feeds on the cabbage plant.

cabbage flea. Any of numerous flea beetles which attack the cabbage plant. See CABBAGE BEETLE.

cabbage fly. A small two-winged fly (*Pegomyia brassicæ*), which feeds, in the larval or maggot state, on cabbage roots.

cabbage gum. Any gum tree with very soft wood, as *Eucalyptus coriacea* and *E. hæmastoma micrantha. Australia.*

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by'-term', *n.* **1.** A by-name. *Obs.* **2.** In Cambridge University, England, a term other than that in which the annual examination for honors takes place.

by'-thing', *n.* Something aside from the main thing.

by'-tone', *n.* *Music.* A harmonic or overtone.

by'town-ite, *n.* [From *Bytown* (now Ottawa), Can.] A feldspar intermediate between labradorite proper and anorthite.

by'-turn'ing, *n.* A turning aside.

by'-walk', *n.* A bypath; a secluded or private walk.

by'-walk'er, *n.* A frequenter of by-walks. — **by'-walk'ing**, *n.*

bywent. Obs. pret. of BEGO.

by'-west', *prep.* & *adv.* Var. of BEWEST. *Obs. or Scot.*

by'-wipe', *n.* A secret or side stroke, as of raillery or sarcasm.

byz'ant (bĭz'ănt; bĭ-zănt'). Var. of BEZANT.

By-zan'tian (bĭ-zăn'shăn), *a.* & *n.* [L. *Byzantius.*] Byzantine.

By-zan'tin-esque' (-tĭ-nĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE.

By-zan'tin-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

Bz. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Bz*]. Benzoyl.

C

ca. † KA, KAE.

ca, *or* **ca'** (kä; kă). Scot. vars. of CALL, CALF, CALVE. — **to ca' can'ny** See CALL, *v. i.*, 4.

Ca., *or* **ca.** *Abbr.* Calcium [no period, *Ca*] (*Chem.*); case or cases (*Law*); cathode; centare; circa, (L., about).

C A. *Abbr.* Chartered Accountant; Chief Accountant; Church Association; Commercial Agent; Confederate Army; Controller of Accounts; County Alderman; Court of Appeal.

c. a. *Abbr. Music.* Coll' arco (It., with the bow).

caal. Obs. or dial. var. of CALL.

caald. † COLD

caam (käm), *n.* The heddles of a loom. — **caam'ing**, *vb. n.*

caa'ma (kä'mä), *n.* [Native name.] **a** A South African fox (*Vulpes caama*). **b** A hartbeest.

caan † KHAN.

caar. † CAR.

caa'ri-wan (kä'rĭ-wan), *n.* The spearwood. *Australia.*

caas. Obs or dial. var. of CASE

cab, *v. i.*; CABBED (kăbd); CAB'BING. To go or travel in a cab. *Colloq* [*U. S.*]

cab'a (kăb'ä), *n.* See CABAS.

ca-baan', **ca-ban'** (kä-bän'), *n.* [Ar. *qabā'un.*] A white cloth worn on the shoulders by Arabs.

ca-back' (kä-băk'), *n* [Russ. *kabak.*] A Russian tavern.

cab'a-la (kăb'ä-lä), *n.* Cabal. *Rare.*

cab'a-las'sou (-lăs'ōō), *n.* [Cf. CABASSOU.] The giant armadillo (*Priodontes gigas*).

ca-bald' Caballed. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **ca'bal-ga'da** (kä'bäl-gä'thä; 133, 146), *n.* [Sp.] A cavalcade

cab'a-lize (kăb'ä-līz), *v. i.* To use cabalistic language. *Obs.* —

cab'a-liz'er (-līz'ẽr), *n.*

cab'all, *n* [L. *caballus.*] A horse. *Obs*

‖ **ca'bal-la'da** (kä'väl-yä'dä; 133, 146), *n.* Also **ca'bal-lad'** (kä'va-yäd'; 146). [Sp., fr. *caballo* horse.] A drove of horses. *Southwestern U. S.*

ca-bal'ler, *n.* One who cabals.

ca'bal-le'ro, *v. t.* To call caballero. *Rare.*

‖ **ca-bal'lo** (kä-bäl'yō; 133), *n.*; *pl.*-LOS (*Sp.* -yōs). [Sp., fr. L *caballus* nag.] A horse. *Sp. Am.*

ca-ban' (kä-bän'; 133), *n.* [Sp.] See MEASURE. [*Obs as Eng.*

caban, cabane. Vars. of CABIN.

cabanet. † CABINET [*Obs.*

cabaret, *n.* [F.] The asarabacca.

‖ **ca'ba're-tier'** (kä'bä'r'-tyā'), *n.* [F.] One who keeps a cabaret.

cab'as (kăb'ăs; kä-bä'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A flat basket for figs, etc.
2. Hence, a lady's flat workbasket, reticule, or hand bag; — also, in U. S., written **cabas.**

cab'as-set (kăb'ă-sĕt), *n.* [F] A kind of small mortar.

ca-ba'ssou (kä-bä'sōō'), *n.* [Native name in Guiana.] The tatouay.

cabaya. Var. of KABAYA.

cab'back (kăb'ăk). Var. of KEBBUCK, cheese. *Scot.*

cabbage, *v. t.* To cut off the head of (a deer) *Obs or Scot.*

cabbage bark. The bark of the cabbage tree.

cabbage tree. Cabbage (in sense [1].)

cabbage cole. Cabbage (in sense [1].)

cabbage daisy. The globeflower.

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cabbage head. The compact head formed by the leaves of a cabbage; fig., *Colloq.*, a stupid person; a numskull.
cabbage looper. A measuring worm, the larva of a geometrid moth (*Plusia brassicæ*), which feeds on the leaves of cabbage, peas, asparagus, etc.
cabbage moth. A noctuid moth (*Mamestra brassicæ*) whose larva eats into cabbages and cauliflowers.
cabbage palm. **a** Any palm whose terminal bud is eaten as a vegetable, as the cabbage palmetto of the United States (*Inodes palmetto*) and *Oreodoxa oleracea* of the West Indies. Also called *cabbage tree.* **b** = CABBAGE TREE **a.** *Australia.*
cabbage palmetto. A fan-leaved palm (*Inodes palmetto*) native of the southern United States near the coast. It attains a height of 50 feet, and is often planted in cities.

Cabbage Palmetto (*Inodes palmetto*).

cabbage rose. A garden rose (*Rosa gallica centifolia*) of upright habit, with large, full, white or pink flowers. It is the parent of several varieties.
cabbage tree. Any of several trees the heart of which is eaten like a cabbage by the natives of Australasia; as: **a** In Australia, either of the fan palms *Livistona australis* and *L. inermis*; also, the loranthaceous tree *Nuytsia floribunda.* **b** In New Zealand, the ti tree. See CORDYLINE. **c** = ANGELIN. **d** = CABBAGE PALM **a.**
cab'bage-tree' hat, *or, colloq.,* **cab'-bage-tree'.** In Australia, a broad-brimmed hat plaited from the fibrous leaves of the cabbage tree.
cabbage webworm. A widely distributed webworm (*Hellula undalis*), imported from southern Europe or Asia. It injures cabbages and other vegetables in the Gulf States.

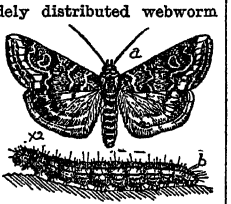

Cabbage Webworm (*Hellula undalis*) *a* Imago; *b* Larva.

cabbage wood. **a** The wood of a cabbage tree. **b** The silk-cotton tree of the West Indies (*Ceiba pentandra*).
cabbage worm. Any of numerous insect larvæ that attack cabbages, esp. larvæ of the cabbage butterflies and moth, and certain cutworms.
cab'ble (kăb''l), *v. t.;* CAB'BLED (-ld); CAB'BLING (-lĭng). [Origin uncertain. Cf. SCABBLE, SCAPPLE.] *Mech.* To break up, as iron bars or slabs, into pieces suitable for forming fagots. See FAGOT, *n.*, 2. — **cab'bler** (-lẽr), *n.*
ca'ber (kā'bẽr), *n.* [Gael. *cabar.*] A pole or beam, esp. one used in Gaelic games for tossing as a trial of strength.
‖ **ca-be'za de ba'ran-gay'** (ka-vā'sä dā ba'rän-gī'; 133, 263). [Sp.] A chief or head of a barangay, formerly an important official, later little more than an agent for the Spanish government. See BARANGAY. *Phil. I.*
cab'e-zon (kăb'ē-zŏn; kä'bā-sōn'; 133, 268), *n.* [Sp., aug. of *cabeza* head.] Any of several fishes; as: *Hemilepidotus spinosus,* of the sculpin family, and *Porichthys notatus,* a kind of toadfish (both of California); and *Larimus breviceps,* a West Indian scianoid fish having a short, thick head and a nearly vertical mouth.
cab'in (kăb'ĭn), *n.* [ME. *caban, cabane,* fr. F. *cabane,* fr. Pr. *cabana,* LL. *capanna,* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A temporary shelter of slight materials, as a soldier's tent or shelter; a booth or temporary hut. *Obs. Shak.*
2. A small house, esp. one rudely constructed; as, a log *cabin;* a hut; a hovel; a poor cottage. *Swift.*
A hunting *cabin* in the West. *E Everett.*
3. A cell or small room; specif.: **a** Bedroom or boudoir; cave; den. *Obs.* "In secret *cabin* there he held her captive." *Spenser.* **b** A room in a ship for officers or passengers; specif., in the U S. navy, the quarters of the captain or admiral.
4. A berth in a ship; also, a cot; a litter. *Obs.*
5. A political cabinet. *Obs. Milton.*
6. *Railroads.* A building from which switches (points) and signals are worked; a switch and signal tower. *Eng*
cab'in, *v. i.;* CAB'INED (-ĭnd); CAB'IN-ING. To live in or as in a cabin; to lodge.
I'll make you . . *cabin* in a cave. *Shak*
cab'in, *v. t.* **1.** To lodge or confine in or as in a cabin, or in narrow space or limits.
I am *cabined,* cribbed, confined, bound in
To saucy doubts and fears. *Shak.*
2. To partition into cabins or compartments; — with *off;* also, to construct like a cabin.
cabin boy. A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and cabin passengers of a ship.
cab'i-net (kăb'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *gabinetto,* which is a dim. fr. LL. *capanna;* or perh. formed in English as a dim. of ME. *caban.* See CABIN.] **1.** A little cabin or hut; a close habitation, as the hole of a beast, a bird's nest, a soldier's tent, etc. *Obs.*
The gentle lark . . .
From his moist *cabinet* mounts up. *Shak.*
2. A bower or summer house in a garden. *Obs.*
3. A small room or retired apartment; a closet or boudoir.
Philip passed some hours . . in his father's *cabinet. Prescott.*
4. A room for the safe keeping and exhibition of works of art, etc., as a museum. *Obs. or Archaic.*
5. A case, set of drawers, or cupboard intended to contain jewels or other articles. Hence: **a** A case, often a decorative piece of furniture, whether closed with doors or not, fitted with drawers, shelves, etc., for the keeping and display of a collection of specimens; also, the collection itself. **b** An inclosed frame for printers' cases or material.
6. Orig., a private room for consultations, esp. of a sovereign's confidential advisers or the chief ministers of a country; — a specific use of sense 3. Hence, now, what goes on or is done in such a place; political advisement and business.
7. The body of persons meeting in such a room or cabinet: a body of advisers, esp. to a political or church official; esp., the advisory council of the sovereign or the chief executive officer of a nation, usually constituting with him the executive of the nation and often also having the leadership in legislation (the sole function of the cabinet in France). In the *United States* the cabinet is a creation of statute law and not of the Constitution. It is composed of the heads of the executive departments, namely, the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, War, the Navy, the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce and Labor, the Postmaster-general, and the Attorney-general. They are appointed by the President and removable at his will. Similar cabinets exist in those republics whose forms of government are modeled upon those of the United States. In *England* the cabinet, which has no legal status, but is a creation of custom, developed out of the Privy Council and first became important in the reign of Charles II. (1660–85). It consists of those privy councilors who actually carry on the government's administration and who also take the leadership of all legislation, being responsible for it by custom to Parliament. They are appointed nominally by the sovereign, but actually by the leading man of the dominant party, who becomes prime minister. With the crown the cabinet constitutes the executive, but real authority is with the cabinet alone. The cabinet does not consist invariably of the same number, but eleven officials always have seats in it, namely, the First Lord of the Treasury, which position the Prime Minister usually holds, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the five Secretaries of State, and the First Lord of the Admiralty. To these are generally added from three to six others according to circumstances, as, often, the President of the Board of Trade, usually, lately, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and frequently the President of the Local Government Board. The English self-governing colonies have similar cabinets. In *France* the cabinet is not an executive body, but a purely political body, shaping legislation in the Chambers and being responsible by law to them. The same men are also heads of the different administrative departments, but they act in an entirely different capacity and have a different name (the Council). Like the English cabinet, the French cabinet is not a body recognized by law.
8. A meeting of the Eng. cabinet; a cabinet council. *Obs.*
9. Short for *cabinet photograph.* See PHOTOGRAPH.
cab'i-net (kăb'ĭ-nĕt), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a cabinet or private place; private; secret; as, *cabinet* counsel.
2. Suitable, as to size, beauty, value, etc., for a cabinet or small room; as, a *cabinet* picture; a *cabinet* organ.
3. Suitable for cabinetmaking.
4. Of or pert. to a political cabinet; as, a *cabinet* office.
cab'i-net, *v. t.;* CAB'I-NET'ED, -NET'TED; CAB'I-NET'ING, -NET'TING. To inclose in or as in a cabinet. *Hewyt.*
cabinet council. **1.** Secret counsel. *Obs.*
2. The former full title of the English cabinet; now, a meeting of it. See CABINET, 7.
cabinet finish. *Building.* Interior finish in hard woods, framed, paneled, molded, and varnished or polished like cabinetwork, as distinguished from that in soft woods, nailed together and usually painted. *U. S.*
cab'i-net-mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make fine woodwork, as cabinets, furniture, interior finish of houses, etc. — **cab'i-net-mak'ing** (-māk'ĭng), *n.*
Syn. — See CARPENTER.
cabinet organ. *Music.* An organ of small size, as for a chapel or for domestic use, esp., a reed organ.
cabinet piano. *Music.* An upright piano, esp. one suited to a private chamber.
cabinet pudding. A pudding of bread or cake, candied fruit, milk, and eggs, usually served hot with a sauce.
cabinet trim. *Arch.* Interior hardwood trimming treated like cabinetwork.
cabinet window. *Arch.* A kind of bay window formerly much used in shops for the display of goods; also, an imitation of it sometimes used in mansions and villas.
cab'i-net-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* The work of a cabinetmaker.
Ca-bi'ri (kə-bī'rī), *n. pl.; sing.* CABIR (kā'bẽr). [L., fr. Gr. Κάβειροι.] *Gr. Relig.* A group of deities (two, three, or four) whose primary worship was in Samothrace, Lemnos, and Imbros, and who were probably agricultural or earth gods of Pelasgian origin. They were associated esp. with Hephæstus as being master metal workers, and with Demeter, Persephone, Rhea, and Hecate, as nature deities (see CORYBANT). The Cabiric mysteries of Samothrace were second in repute only to the Eleusinian mysteries, initiation thereto carrying with it right of asylum in the city, and, as was supposed, special protection against mishap by sea. — **Cab'i-re'an** (kăb'ĭ-rē'ăn), *n.* — **Ca-bir'i-an** (kə-bĭr'ĭ-ăn), **Ca-bir'ic** (kə-bĭr'ĭk), **Cab'i-rit'ic** (kăb'ĭ-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*
ca'ble (kā'b'l), *n.* [F. *câble,* LL. *capulum, caplum,* a rope (perh. through Pr. *cable*), perh. fr. L. *capere* to take; cf. D., Dan., & G. *kabel,* from the French. See CAPABLE.] **1.** A strong rope, orig only of hemp or other fiber and of any thickness; now, a rope of 10 or more inches in circumference (smaller ones being called *cablets, hawsers,* etc.); by extension, a wire rope or a chain of great strength, used for hauling, for securing a ship to an anchor, for supporting the rods and roadway of a suspension bridge, etc.
2. = CABLE'S LENGTH.
3. *Elec.* A bundle of wires twisted around a core and insulated by outside wrappings, the whole forming a waterproof and insulated conductor of considerable strength, used esp. as the "wire" in submarine telegraphy.
4. A telegraphic message by cable; a cablegram. *Colloq.*
5. **a** *Arch., Goldsmith's Work,* etc. A cable molding. **b** *Arch.* A molding having a convex section, formed in a flute of a column or pilaster, generally used only on the lower half or less of the shaft.
ca'ble (kā'b'l), *v. t.;* CA'BLED (-b'ld); CA'BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To provide with cables; to fasten with or as with a cable.
2. To form (yarn) into sewing thread by twisting two ends together and then twisting three of these into one.
3. *Arch.* To ornament with cables.
4. To transmit or telegraph by a submarine cable.
ca'ble, *v. i.* To communicate by a submarine cable.
cable bend. *Naut.* **a** A small rope used for lashing the end of a cable into a loop for securing the anchor. **b** The knot or clinch by which the anchor is secured to the cable.
cable buoy. An empty cask employed to buoy up a submarine cable, as over a rocky bottom.
cable car. A car used on a cable road.
cable carrier. A carrier, as a car or basket, used on a cableway, or rope railway.
ca'bled (kā'b'ld), *a.* **1.** Provided or fastened with a cable.
2. *Arch.* Adorned with cables.
ca'ble-gram' (kā'b'l-grăm'), *n.* [*cable* + *-gram.*] A message sent by a submarine telegraphic cable.
ca'ble-laid' (-lād'), *a.* **1.** *Naut.* Composed of three ropes laid together left-handed, each containing three strands twisted together; as, *cable-laid* rope. See CORDAGE, *Illust.*
2. Twisted like a cable; as, a *cable-laid* gold chain.
cable molding *or* **moulding.** A form of twisted molding resembling a cable or rope; a cable; sometimes, a member having this form, as a twisted shaft.
cable railroad *or* **railway.** One on which cars are moved by an endless cable operated by a stationary motor.
cable screw. A twisted wire used in fastening boot soles.
ca'ble's, *or* **ca'ble, length** (kā'b'lz). The length of a ship's cable; specif., a maritime measure, usually considered to be about 100 fathoms, that is, 600 feet, an approximation to one tenth of a nautical mile.
cable stopper. *Naut.* A contrivance to hold an anchor cable so as to prevent the anchor from running out or to relieve the strain at the inboard end.
ca'blet (kā'blĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *cable:* cf. F. *câblot.*] A small cable; specif., a cable-laid rope less than ten inches in circumference.
cable tank. A large cylindrical water-tight iron tank used for storing, or in testing, telegraphic cable.
cable wheel. *Naut.* A drum or wheel on a windlass or capstan having in its circumference a deep groove with projections which engage the links of a chain cable as it passes, thus regulating the speed of the cable.
ca'bling (kā'blĭng), *n.* **a** Ornamentation with cables. **b** Cable moldings collectively. **c** = CABLE, 5 **b.**
cab'man (kăb'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A cab driver.
ca-bob' (*ka*-bŏb'), *n.* [Hind. *kabāb.*] **1.** (Now always *pl.*) Meat roasted in small pieces on a skewer and seasoned with garlic, oil, etc.; — so called in the Orient. Also, in India, roast meat in general.
2. A leg of mutton roasted, stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs.
ca-bob', *v. t.* To roast, as a cabob. *Sir T. Herbert.*
‖ **ca'bo'chon'** (kă'bŏ'shŏn'), *n.* [F.] *Jewelry.* A stone of convex form, highly polished, but not faceted; also, the style itself. Such stones are said to be cut *en cabochon.*
Ca-bom'ba (kä-bŏm'bä), *n.* [NL., fr. native name.] *Bot.* A small genus of nymphæaceous aquatic plants closely related to *Brasenia,* but having, besides peltate floating leaves, submerged dissected ones. They are natives of the warmer parts of America. *C. carolviniana* is the Carolina water shield.
ca-boose' (kä-bōōs'), *n.* [Cf. D. *kabuis, kombuis,* Dan. *kabys,* Sw. *kabysa,* G. *kabuse* a little room or hut. The first part of the word seems to be allied to E. *cabin.*] **1.** *Naut.* A house on deck where the cooking is done; galley.
2. *Railroad.* A car used on freight or construction trains for workmen or the train crew. *U. S.*
3. An open-air cooking oven. *Century Mag.*
ca-boshed', ca-boched' (kä-bŏsht') *a.* [F. *caboche* head. Cf. 1st CABBAGE.] *Her.* Designating an animal's head borne affronté without showing any part of the neck.

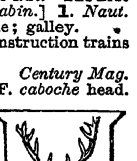
Caboshed.

cab'o-tage (kăb'ō-tāj), *n.* [F., fr. *caboter* to sail along the coast.] Navigation along the coast; coast pilotage; coasting trade.
ca-brer'ite (kä-brẽr'ĭt; ka-brē'rĭt), *n.* [From the Sierra *Cabrera,* Spain.] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of nickel, cobalt, and magnesium, found in green crystals and masses.
ca-bril'la (kä-brēl'yä; kä-brĭl'ä; 194), *n.* [Sp., prawn.] Any of various edible fishes of the genus *Serranus,* and related genera, inhabiting the Mediterranean, the coast of California, etc. In the West Indies and Spanish America, the red hind (*Epinephelus guttatus*) or other grouper.

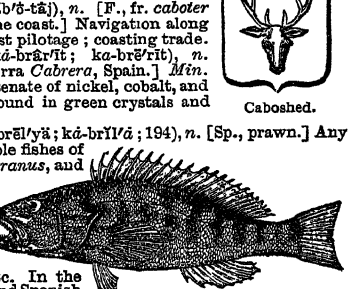
Cabrilla of California (*Paralabrax clathratus*). (⅛)

cab'ri-ole (kăb'rĭ-ōl), *n.* [F. See CAPRIOLE.] **1.** A capriole.
2. *Furniture.* A form of curved leg, frequent in Queen Anne furniture, often carved with representations of a scroll, a shell, an animal's paw grasping a ball, etc.
3. A cabriolet. *Obs.*

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cab'bage-leaf' min'er (mĭn'ẽr). A small fly (*Scaptomyza graminum*), native of Europe, whose maggot is injurious to cabbages and allied vegetables
cabbage lettuce. A variety of lettuce with a solid head.
cabbage net. A small net for boiling cabbage in.
cabbage plusia. See PLUSIA.
cabbage plutella. See PLUTELLA.
cab'bage-root' *mag'got.* The larva of the cabbage fly.
cabbage white. = CABBAGE BUTTERFLY.
cab'bag-y (kăb'ĭj-ĭ), *a.* [bagelike.]
cab'ba-la, cab'ba-lis'tic, etc. Vars. of CABALA, etc.
cabbaleer. † CAVALIER.
cab-bal'ic (kă-băl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cabala.
cabbay. † KABAYA.
cab'ber, *n.* A cab horse; a horse suitable for use on cabs
Cab'bon (kăb'ŏn). *Bib.*
cab'by (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). A cabman. *Colloq.* [CAVEACH.]
ca-beach' (*ka*-bēch'). Var. of **ca-be'ça** (*ká*-bē'sä), **ca-besse'** (*ka*-bĕs'), *n.* [Pg. *cabeça,* or F. *cabesse.*] The finest kind of silk received from India.
‖ **ca'be-ce'ra** (ka'bā-sā'rä; 138), *n.* [Sp.] The capital of a province. *Phil. I.*
ca-bei'ri, ca-bei'ric, etc. Vars. of CABIRI, CABIRIC, etc.
ca'be-lian. Var of CABILLIAU.
ca-bel'le-ro'te (kä-bĕl'yā-rō'tā; 194), *n.* The gray snapper (*Lutianus griseus*). *West Indies.*
ca'ber'net' (kă'bẽr'nĕ'), *n.* [F., a variety of grape.] A kind of Bordeaux wine. See BORDEAUX, *n.*, 2.
cabese, *n.* = CABEÇA.
ca-bes'tro (kä-bĕs'trō; 133; *often metathetically,* kä-brĕs'-tō), *n* [Sp., halter.] A rope of hair, esp. one used as a lasso or lariat. *Southwestern U S.*
cab'i-al (kăb'ĭ-ăl), *n.* [Native S. Amer name.] The capybara.
cabidge. † CABBAGE.
cabie. † KABAYA.
cabil. † CABLE.
ca'bil-liau, ca'bel-lau (kă'bĭl-yō; kă'bĕl-you), *n.* [F. *cabillaud, cabliau, cabilliau;* prob. of LG. origin.] A codfish; specif., a salted and partly dried cod; also, a dish of mashed cod.
cabin bed. *Naut.* A berth. *Obs.*
cabin car. A caboose car.
cab'ind. Cabined. *Ref. Sp.*
cabinet counselor *or* **councilor.** A private counselor; also, a member of the English cabinet.
cabinet file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.
cabinet photograph. See PHOTOGRAPH, *n.*
cable. † CABALL.
cable drilling. Rope drilling.
cable grip. A cable-car grip.
cable hatband. A hatband of twisted cord.
cable holder = CABLE WHEEL.
ca'ble-less, *a.* See -LESS.
cable lifter. = CABLE WHEEL.
ca'bler (kā'blẽr), *n.* One who cables, or telegraphs by cable.
cable range. Range of cable. See under RANGE.
cable road. = CABLE RAILROAD.
cable rope A cable; also, a cable-laid rope
cable tier. That part of a vessel where cables and spare rigging are stowed, now called *chain locker* in U S. navy.
cable tool. Any tool of the set used in cable or rope drilling.
ca'ble-way', *n.* A rope railway.
cab'lish, *n.* [Cf. F. *chablis.*] Trees blown down, or branches blown off; — explained by 16th century antiquaries as meaning brushwood. *Obs. Cyc. E. D.*
cab'o-ceer' (kăb'ō-sēr'), *n.* [Pg. *cabeceira.*] In West Africa, a native headman or chief.
ca-boched'. Var. of CABOSHED.
ca-bock'. † KEBBUCK.
ca-bon. † CABIN.
‖ **ca'bo ne'gro** (kä'bō nē'grō). [Sp., lit., black end.] The gomuti palm. *Phil. I.*
ca-boo'dle (kä-bōō'd'l), *n.* A collection; crowd; pack; kit; — with *whole. Slang, U S*
ca-book' (kä-bōōk'), *n.* [Prob fr. Pg. *pedras de cavouco* quarry stones.] Laterite. *Ceylon.*
ca-bossed' (*ka*-bŏst'). Var. of CABOSHED.
ca'bot' (kă'bŏt; kăb'ŭt), *n.* [OF., F. *chabot.*] **a** A miller's-thumb (fish). **b** See MEASURE.
ca-bou'ja, ca-bou'ya (kä-bōō'-yä). Vars. of CABUYA.
‖ **ca'bra mo'ra** (kä'brä mō'rä). [Sp., prop., Moorish goat.] The rock hind. *Sp. Amer.*
ca'bré' (kă'brĕ'), *a.* [F., lit, reared.] *Her.* = SALIENT, 5.
ca'bree' (kă'brē'), *n.* Also

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cab'ri-o-let' (kăb'rĭ-ō-lā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cabriole* a leap, caper (cf. Pr. *cabriolo*), fr. It. *capriola*, fr. dim. of L. *caper* he-goat, *capra* she-goat. So called from its skipping lightness. Cf. CAB, CAPER a leap.] **1.** Originally, a kind of light one-horse carriage with two wheels and a single seat; now, a kind of light one-horse carriage with two seats and often with a calash, canopy, or extension top; a cab.
2. A kind of small armchair, in vogue in the 18th century.
In general design the *cabriolet* was like the large armchair, but it was even more curved. *E. Singleton.*

cac'æs-the'sis (kăk'ĕs-thē'sĭs), *n.* [NL ; Gr. κακός bad + αἴσθησις sensation.] *Med.* Any morbid sensation.

Ca-ca'li-a (kȧ-kȧ'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κακαλία a plant, perhaps dog's mercury.] **a** *Bot.* See MESADENIA. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any plant of the genus *Emilia.*

ca-ca'o (kȧ-kā'ō ; kȧ-kä'ō ; 277), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *kakauatl.* Cf. COCOA.] **1.** A South American sterculiaceous tree (*Theobroma cacao*), now extensively cultivated in the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. It bears small yellowish flowers on the old branches, succeeded by fleshy yellow pods containing numerous seeds.
2 The dried and partially fermented seeds of this tree as a commercial product. Cacao is used chiefly in the preparation of cocoa and chocolate. It contains a yellowish white fixed oil, solid at ordinary temperatures, known as **cacao butter**, or cocoa butter; this is employed in the manufacture of soap, cosmetics, etc., and, in medicine, for suppositories. See CHOCOLATE, COCOA, 2.

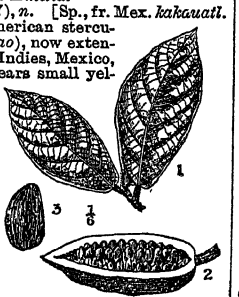
Cacao. 1 Leaves; 2 Pod; 3 Single Seed

Ca-ca'ra (kȧ-kȧ'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay *kachangkara*, or *kachangkara-kara*, name of a plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical fabaceous vines. They have trifoliolate leaves with angled leaflets, a large tuberous root, and violet-purple bracted flowers with a 4-lobed calyx succeeded by straight flat pods. *C. erosa* is the yam bean.

ca-chæ'mi-a, ca-che'mi-a (kȧ-kē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *caco-* + *-hæmia.*] *Med.* A degenerated or poisoned condition of the blood. — **ca-chæ'mic, -che'mic** (kȧ-kē'mĭk ; -kĕm'ĭk), *a.*

cach'a-lot (kăsh'ȧ-lŏt ; 277), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *cachalote.*] The sperm whale. See SPERM WHALE.

cache (kăsh), *n.* [F., a hiding place, fr. *cacher* to conceal, to hide.] **1.** A hole in the ground, or a hiding place, esp. for concealing and preserving provisions or implements, as of explorers, which it is inconvenient to carry. *Kane.*
2. That which is hidden in a cache.

cache, *v. t. & i.* To put, hide, or store, in a cache.

ca-chec'tic (kȧ-kĕk'tĭk), *a.* [L. *cachecticus*, Gr. καχεκτικός.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, cachexia.

‖ **cache'pot'** (kăsh'pŏ' ; kăsh'pŏt), *n.* [F. ; *cacher* to hide + *pot* a pot.] An ornamental casing for a flowerpot.

‖ **ca'chet'** (kȧ'shĕ') *n.* [F., fr. *cacher* to hide.] **1.** A seal, as of a letter.
2. Peculiar stamp or character; distinctive mark.
The ways of the people, their ideas, their peculiar *cachet.* The very expression of their faces amuses me *H. James*
3. *Med.* A wafer made of unleavened bread for inclosing a dose of ill-tasting medicine.

ca-chex'i-a (kȧ-kĕk'sĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [L. *cachexia*, Gr. καχεξία ;
ca-chex'y (kȧ-kĕk'sĭ) } κακός bad + ἕξις condition, ἔχειν to have, to hold one's self, to be.] **1.** *Med.* A condition of general ill health and malnutrition, due to some chronic constitutional affection, as tuberculosis.
2. Fig. : A depraved or debased condition, as of mind.

cach'in-nate (kăk'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *cachinnare* ; cf. Gr. καχάζειν.] To laugh loudly or immoderately. — **cach'in-na'tor** (-nā'tẽr), *n.* — **ca-chin'na-to-ry** (kȧ-kĭn'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

cach'in-na'tion (kăk'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cachinnatio.*] Loud or immoderate laughter, as of a hysterical person.
Hideous grimaces . . . attended this unusual *cachinnation. Scott.*

cach'o-long (kăsh'ō-lŏng), *n.* [F. *cacholong*, said to be from *Cach*, the name of a river in Bokhara + *cholon*, a Calmuck word for *stone* ; or fr. a Calmuck word meaning "beautiful stone."] *Min.* An opaque bluish white or pale yellow variety of opal, containing a little alumina.

ca'chou' (kȧ'shōō'), *n.* [F. See CATECHU.] **1.** Catechu. *Obs.*
2. A silvered aromatic pill or pastil made of licorice, cashew nut, gum, etc., and used to sweeten the breath.
3. Short for CACHOU DE LAVAL.

ca'chou' de La'val' (dẽ lȧ'vȧl'). [From *Laval*, France.] A dyestuff obtained by fusing sawdust, bran, etc., with sodium sulphide. In cotton it produces a brown very fast to soaps; it is commonly used as a bottoming for other dyes.

cach'rys (kăk'rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κάχρυς catkin.] **1.** An ament or catkin. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of Old World apiaceous herbs having flowers without an involucre, and a thick, spongy, 5-ribbed fruit. The seeds are pungent and carminative.

ca-chu'cha (kȧ-chōō'chȧ), *n.* Incorrectly **ca-chu'ca.** [Sp.] An Andalusian dance in triple time, resembling the bolero.

ca-chun'de (kȧ-chōōn'dā), *n.* [Sp.] *Med.* A pastil or troche of aromatic and other ingredients, used in India as an antidote, and as a stomachic and antispasmodic.

ca-cique' (kȧ-sēk'), *n.* [Sp., fr. the language of Haiti : cf. F. *cacique.*] **1.** A chief or petty king among the natives of the West Indies, Peru, Mexico, and other parts of America.
2. *Amer. Hist.* In the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, a county noble next below the landgrave in rank. See FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTIONS.
3. Any of numerous tropical American orioles of the genus *Cacicus* (syn. *Cassicus*) or allied genera, having the base of the bill expanded into a frontal shield. Some are entirely black in plumage, others are conspicuously colored.

cack (kăk), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *calken*, fr. L. *cacare* ; akin to Gr. κακκᾶν, and to OIr. *cacc* dung.] To go to stool, to void, or discharge as, excrement. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cack, *n.* **1** Act of cacking ; stool. *Obs.*
2. Human excrement. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

cack'er-el (kăk'ẽr-ĕl), *n.* [OF. *caquerel, cagarel* (Cotgr.), from the root of E. *cack.*] A small Mediterranean fish (*Smaris gagarella* or allied species).

cack'le (kăk'l), *v. i. ;* CACK'LED (-ld) ; CACK'LING (-lĭng). [ME. *cakelen* ; cf. LG. *kakeln*, D. *kakelen*, G. *gackeln, gackern* ; all of imitative origin.] **1.** To make the sharp, broken noise or cry of a hen or goose. (Cf. GAGGLE.)
When every goose is *cackling. Shak*
2. To laugh with a noise like a hen's cackle ; to giggle
3. To talk in a silly, noisy manner ; to prattle. *Johnson.*

cack'le, *v. t.* To utter or express with cackles.

cack'le, *n.* Act or noise of cackling, as of a hen or goose ; fig., idle talk ; silly prattle ; empty loquacity.
A buzz and *cackle* all around regarding the sermon. *Thackeray.*

cack'ling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CACKLE.
cackling goose, a small variety of the Canada goose found in western North America.

cac'o- (kăk'ō-). A combining form from Greek κακός, *bad* ; in medicine used specif. to denote a *vitiated* or *diseased state.*

cac'o-chym'i-a (kăk'ō-kĭm'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. κακοχυμία ; κακος bad + χυμός juice.] *Med.* A vitiated state of the humors, or fluids, of the body, esp. of the blood. — **cac'o-chym'ic** (-ĭk), **cac'o-chym'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

cac'o-de'mon, cac'o-dæ'mon (-dē'mŏn), *n.* [Gr. κακοδαίμων ; κακός bad + δαίμων demon.] **1.** An evil spirit ; a devil or demon. *Shak.*
2. *Med.* The nightmare. *Obs.*
3. *Astrol.* The twelfth house ; — fr. its baleful significance. — **cac'o-de-mo'ni-ac, cac'o-dæ mo'ni-ac** (-dē-mō'nĭ-ăk), *n.* — **cac'o-de-mon'ic, cac'o-dæ-mon'ic** (-mŏn'ĭk), *a.*

cac'o-de-mo'ni-a (-dē-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *or* **cac'o-de-mon'o-ma'ni-a** (-mŏn'ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Insanity in which the patient has the delusion of being possessed by an evil spirit.

cac'o-dox'y (kăk'ō-dŏk'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. κακοδοξία perverted opinion ; κακος bad + δόξα opinion.] Erroneous opinion or doctrine ; heresy ; heterodoxy. *Rare.* — **cac'o-dox'i-an** (-dŏk'sĭ-ăn), **cac'o-dox'i-cal** (-kăl), *a.*
Heterodoxy, or what Luther calls *cacodoxy. R Turnbull.*

cac'o-dyl (-dĭl), *n.* [Gr. κακώδης ill-smelling (κακός bad + ὀζειν to smell) + *-yl.*] *Chem.* **a** An arsenical radical, $As(CH_3)_2$, whose compounds are noted for their vile smell and poisonous properties. **b** A polymer of the radical, or $As_2(CH_3)_4$, a colorless, poisonous liquid of offensive odor.

cac'o-dyl'ic (-dĭl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, cacodyl. — **cacodylic acid**, a crystalline, deliquescent substance, $(CH_3)_2AsO'OH$, obtained by the oxidation of cacodyl, and having the properties of a very stable acid.

cacodyl oxide. *Chem.* A heavy, oily liquid, $(AsC_2H_6)_2O$, of stupefying and repulsive odor, the chief constituent of Cadet's liquid.

cacodyl sulphide. *Chem.* A colorless, oily, very inflammable and vile-smelling liquid, $(AsC_2H_5)_2S$.

cac'o-ë-py (kăk'ō-ē-pĭ ; kȧ-kŏ'ē-pĭ ; 277 : *cf.* ORTHOËPY), *n.* [Gr. κακοέπεια faulty language ; κακός bad + ἔπος a word.] Bad or incorrect pronunciation ; — opposed to *orthoëpy.* — **cac'o-ë-pis'tic** (-pĭs'tĭk), *a.*

cac'o-ë'thes (kăk'ō-ē'thēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κακοήθης of ill habits, τὸ κακόηθες an ill habit ; κακός bad + ἦθος habit.] **1.** A bad custom or habit ; an insatiable desire ; mania ; itch ; as, ‖ **ca'co-ë'thes car-pen'di** (kar-pĕn'dī), a mania for finding fault ; ‖ **ca'eo-e'thes lo-quen'di** (lō-kwĕn'dī), mania for talking ; ‖ **ca'co-e'thes scri-ben'di** (skrĭ-bĕn'dī), itch for writing
2. *Med.* A bad quality or disposition in a disease ; also, a malignant ulcer. — **cac'o-ëth'ic** (-ĕth'ĭk), *a.*

ca-cog'ra-phy (kȧ-kŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*caco-* + *-graphy.*] Incorrect or bad writing (opposed to *calligraphy*) or spelling (opposed to *orthography*). — **ca-cog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **cac'o-graph'ic** (kăk'ō-grăf'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

‖ **ca'co'let'** (kȧ'kō'lĕt'), *n.* [F.] A chair, litter, or other contrivance fitted to the back or pack saddle of an animal for carrying travelers in mountainous districts, or for the transportation of the sick and wounded of an army.

ca-col'o-gy (kȧ-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*caco-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *cacologie.*] Bad speaking or pronunciation ; bad diction.

cac'o-mix'le (kăk'ō-mĭks'l), *n.* [Mex. *cacomixtl.*] A carnivore (*Bassariscus astutus*) of California, Mexico, etc., related to and resembling the raccoon.

Cacomixle. (⅓)

cac'o-nym (-nĭm), *n.* [*caco-* + Gr. ὄνυμα name.] A bad or objectionable name. — **cac'o-nym'ic** (-nĭm'ĭk), *a.*

ca-coon' (kȧ-kōōn'), *n.* **a** The snuffbox bean. *West Indies.*
b A tropical American cucurbitaceous plant (*Fevillea cordifolia*) having cathartic seeds.

ca-coph'o-nous (kȧ-kŏf'ō-nŭs), **cac'o-pho'ni-ous** (kăk'ō-fō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. κακόφωνος.] Ill-sounding, harsh-sounding. — **ca-coph'o-nous-ly,** *adv.*

ca-coph'o-ny (kȧ-kŏf'ō-nĭ), *n. ;* *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Gr. κακοφωνία ; κακός bad + φωνή sound.] Harsh or discordant sound ; discord ; specif., *Rhet.*, an uncouth or disagreeable sound of words, owing to the concurrence of harsh letters or syllables ; use of ill-sounding words or expressions.

cac'o-plas'tic (kăk'ō-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*caco-* + *-plastic.*] *Med.* Showing a low grade of organization ; defective in formation ; as, *cacoplastic* tissue.

cac'o-sto'mi-a (-stō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL ; *caco-* + *-stoma.*] *Med.* Diseased or gangrenous condition of the mouth.

ca-cox'ene (kȧ-kŏk'sēn) } *n.* [*caco-* + Gr. ξένος guest.]
ca-cox'e-nite (-sē-nīt) } *Min.* A hydrous phosphate of iron occurring in yellow or brownish radiated tufts.

cac'o-zyme (kăk'ō-zīm), *n.* [*caco-* + Gr. ζυμη leaven.] *Med.* Any disease-producing microorganism.

Cac-ta'ce-æ (kăk-tā'sĕ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CACTUS.] *Bot.* A family of plants, the cactus family (order Opuntiales), commonly recognized by their fleshy stems and branches, on which the foliage leaves are replaced by scales or sharp spines. There are about 1,000 species, comprised in 20 genera, all American, of which the principal are *Cereus, Cactus,* and *Opuntia.* The family is sometimes known as *Opuntiaceæ.* — **cac-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cac'ti-form (kăk'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a cactus ; having fleshy joints like those of a cactus.

Cac'tus (-tŭs), *n. ; pl.* E. CACTUSES (-ĕz ; -ĭz), L. CACTI (-tī). [L., a kind of prickly plant, Gr. κάκτος.] *Bot.* A genus of plants, type of the family Cactaceæ, consisting of about 300 species. See MAMMILLARIA.
2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of the family Cactaceæ, as the prickly pear or the night-blooming cereus. See *Illust.* of OPUNTIA, CEREUS, ECHINOCACTUS, MESCAL, etc.

cactus dahlia. A type of dahlia having the rays flat or with recurved margins. The flower head of the original cactus dahlia was single, and resembled the crimson flower of the cactus *Cereus speciosissimus.* By hybridization, the large double heads now exhibit a wide range of color and many forms.

cactus wren. Either of two large wrens of the genus *Heleodytes* of southwestern North America.

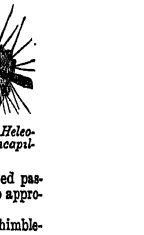
Cactus Wren (*Heleodytes brunneicapillus*) (¼)

ca-cu'mi-nal (kȧ-kū'mĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *cacumen, -minis*, top, point.] *Phon.* Of certain consonant sounds, formed or articulated with the tip of the tongue turned up and back ; cerebral ; inverted. Cf. CEREBRAL, LINGUAL.
Cacuminal articulations are found in various Dravidian and Sanskrit sounds, in some pronunciations of the English *r*, in several French and Swedish dialects, etc. *E. W. Scripture.*

cad (kăd), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *cadet.*] **1.** An unbooked passenger picked up on the road by a coach driver who appropriated what he paid. *Obs.*
2. An inferior assistant or confederate, as of a thimblerigger (*Dial. Eng.*) ; a familiar friend ; chum. *Eng.*
3. A conductor of an omnibus. *Obs. Eng. Dickens.*
4. A man or boy who hangs about an English college to assist the students in sports ; hence, at Oxford, a town lad who does the same, and, contemptuously, any townsman.
5. A lowbred, presuming person ; a mean, vulgar fellow. *Colloq. Thackeray.*

cad, *v. i ;* CAD'DED ; CAD'DING. To act as a cad.

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cab'rit, cab'ret. [Cf. F *cabri*, Sp. *cabrito*, kid, dim. of *cabra* goat.] The pronghorn antelope.

Cab'se-el (kăb'sĕ-ĕl) *D. Bib.*

ca-bu'ja (kȧ-bōō'yȧ). Var of CABUYA.

Ca'bul (kā'bŭl ; -bōōl). *Bib.*

cabul. † CABLE [CLOVER.]

Cabul clover. Var. of KABUL

cab'urn (kăb'ẽrn), *n. Naut.* A small line made of spun yarn, as to bind cables etc. *Obs.*

ca-bu'ya (kȧ-bōō'yȧ), *n.* [Sp. *cabuya, cabuja*, prop., agave.] The giant lily or its fiber.

cabyr † CABER.

Ca'ca (kā'kȧ), *n.* See CACUS.

ca-cæ'mi-a (kȧ-sē'mĭ-ȧ ; kȧ-kē'mĭ-ȧ). Var of CACHÆMIA.

ca'ca-fue'go (*Sp.* kä'kä-fwā'gō), *n.* Also **ca'ca-fu'go.** [Sp *cagar* to cack, or L. *cacare*, + Sp. *fuego* fire.] A spitfire ; boaster. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **ca'ca-hua'te** (kä'kä-wä'tā), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] = CANA DULCE b.

ca-ca'ine (kȧ-kā'ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* Also -in. [From CACAO.] Theobromine.

Cac'a-ja'o (k ä k'ä-ĥä'ō), *n.* [NL., fr. Pg *cacajão*, a monkey of this genus.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the ouakaris.

cacam, *n.* [Heb. *khakam.*] A wise or skillful man ; — a Jewish title. *Obs.*

cacao butter. See CACAO, 2.

cacarootch. † COCKROACH.

ca-ca'tion (kȧ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See CACK.] Defecation.

cacato. † COCKATOO

cac'a-to-ry (kăk'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [See CACK.] *Med.* Diarrheal ; as, *cacatory* fever

‖ **Cac'a-tu'a** (kăk'ȧ-tū'ȧ), *n.* [NL. See COCKATOO.] *Zoöl.* A genus of parrots containing the typical cockatoos, the type of a subfamily, Cacatuinæ (-tū-ĭ'nē). See COCKATOO

Cac'ca-bis (kăk'ȧ-bĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κακκαβίς partridge.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Old World partridges. See PARTRIDGE.

caccben. † CATCH.

caccbepolle † CATCHPOLE.

‖ **cac'cia** (kät'chä), *n* [It.] Lit., the chase ; specif., a poem celebrating the chase

cace † CASE.

ca-cem'pha-ton, *n.* [Gr κακέμφατος (neut. -ον) ill-sounding.] A cacophonous expression. *Obs.*

cach. Obs. or ref sp. var of CATCH.

‖ **ca-cha'ça** (kä-shä'sä), *n.* [Pg.] Rum, esp. white rum.

cache † CATCH.

ca-chec'ti-cal, *a.* = CACHECTIC.

ca-che'mi-a, ca-che'mic. Vars. of CACHÆMIA, CACHÆMIC.

‖ **cache'-peigne'** (kăsh'pĕn'y'), *n.* [F., lit., comb hider.] *Millinery.* Trimming placed at the back of a hat on the under side.

cachepol. † CATCHPOLE

ca'che-re, *n.* [OF. *cachière, chaciére*, nom. of *cacheor, chaceor*, fr *cachier, chacier* to chase.] A hunter *Obs.*

ca'che-rel, *n* [Cf CACHERE.] A catchpole. *Obs*

ca'chi'bou' (kȧ'shĕ'bōō' ; *E* kăsh'ĭ-bōō), *n* [F., fr a native name.] An aromatic resin obtained from the gumbo limbo.

‖ **ca'chi-ca'ta** (kȧ'chĕ-kȧ'tȧ), *n.* The common grunt (*Hæmulon plumieri*). *West Indies.*

‖ **ca-chi'la** (kä-chē'lä), *n.* [Visayan.] A white man. *Phil I.*

ca-chi'na (-nä) Var. of KACHINA

‖ **ca-chi'ri** (kä-shē'rē), *n.* [F. or Sp.] A fermented liquor made in Cayenne from manioc root

ca-chlot' (kȧ'shlō'), *n.* [F.] A dungeon.

‖ **ca-chu'cho** (kä-chōō'chō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A red West Indian snapper (*Etelis oculatus*)

‖ **ca-ci'ca** (kä-thē'kä ; 138), *n.* [Sp.] The wife of a cacique.

Cac'i-cus (kăs'ĭ-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *cacique.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of tropical American birds of the family Icteridæ, consisting of the typical caciques or cassicans.

ca-ci'quism (kȧ-sē'kĭz'm), *n.* Domination by petty chiefs who form a privileged class.

cack'ld. Cackled. *Ref Sp.*

cack'ler, *n.* One that cackles

ca-co' (kȧ-kō'), *n. Mining.* A sugarlike variety of quartz found with gold *Bacon.*

cac'o-chy'my (kăk'ō-kĭ'mĭ), *n. Med.* Cacochymia.

cac'o-de-mo'ni-al, *a.* Of or pert to a cacodemon. *Obs.* [*Rare*

cac'o-de'mon-ize, *v. t* See -IZE.

cac-o'dor-ous (kăk-ō'dẽr-ŭs), *a* [*caco-* + *odorous.*] Malodorous.

cac'o-dyl'ate (kăk'ō-dĭl'āt), *n Chem.* A salt of cacodylic acid

cac'o-en-co'my (kăk'ō-ĕn'kō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. κακοικονόμος bad steward.] Bad economy *Rare*

cacofogo. † CACAFUEGO. *Sp.*

ca-cof'o-ny Cacophony *Ref.*

cac'o-ga-lac'ti-a (kăk'ō-gȧ-lăk'shĭ-ȧ) *n* [NL ; *caco-* + Gr γάλα, γάλακτος, milk] *Med* Bad condition of the milk.

cac'o-gas'tric, *a.* [*caco-* + *gastric.*] Having bad digestion. *R.*

cac'o-gen'e-sis, *n.* [*caco-* + *genesis*] *Med.* Any abnormal formation ; monstrosity. [*Sp.*]

ca-cog'ra-fy. Cacography. *Ref.*

cac'o-ma-gi'cian (-mȧ-jĭsh'ȧn), *n* An evil magician.

ca'co-mis'tle, ca'co-mix'l, ca'co-mix'tle (*in Mexican words* "x" *often has the sound of* "s"). Vars. of CACOMIXLE.

cac'o-phon'ic (kăk'ō-fŏn'ĭk), **cac'o-phon'i-cal** (-fŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Cacophonous — **-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ca-coph'o-nize (kȧ-kŏf'ō-nīz), *v t* To make cacophonous. *R.*

cac'o-rhyth'mic, cac'or-rhyth'mic (kăk ō-rĭth'mĭk), *a.* [Gr κακόρρυθμος in bad time.] Characterized by bad rhythm. *R*

ca-cos'mi-a (kȧ-kŏz'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr Gr κακοσμία.] An offensive odor ; stench

cac'o-so'mi-um (kăk'ō-sō'mĭ-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* -MIA (-ȧ). [NL. ; *caco-* + Gr σῶμα body.] A hospital for incurables, as lepers

cac'o-tech'ny (kăk'ō-tĕk'nĭ), *n* [Gr κακοτεχνία.] A corruption or corrupt state of art *Rare*

ca-coth'e-sis (kȧ-kŏth'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL ; *caco-* + Gr θέσις a placing.] *Med.* Faulty position of any part of the body

ca-cot'ro-phy (kȧ-kŏt'rō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. κακοτροφία.] *Med.* Malnutrition.

cac'o-type, *n* [*caco-* + *type.*] Poor or imperfect representation in print. *Chas. Reade.*

cac'o-zeal', *n.* [Gr. κακόζηλον, κακοζηλία.] *Obs.* **1** Bad affectation ; bad or unhappy imitation, as in composition
2. Bad or misdirected zeal.
— **cac'o-zeal'ous,** *a*

cacquet, *n.* [F *caquet.*] Cackle ; talk. *Obs.*

Cac-ta'les (kăk-tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* a In Lindley's classification, an alliance including the cacti b Syn of OPUNTIALES. — **cac'tal,** *a. Obs*

cactus fig. The Indian fig

ca-cu'mi-nate (kȧ-kū'mĭ-nāt), *v. t* [L *cacuminatus*, p p. of *cacuminare* to point, fr *cacumen* point] To make sharp or pointed *Obs. or R* — **ca-cu'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n. Obs. or R.*

ca-cu'mi-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Pointed ; having a pyramidal top ; — said of trees *Rare.*

ca'cur (kā'kŭr ; kăk'ŭr), *n.* A South African cucurbitaceous vine (*Cucumis myriocarpus*) ; also, its emetic fruit

Ca'cus (kā'kŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth* A thieving, crafty giant, son of Vulcan, slain by Hercules in his cave in the Aventine, where he had hidden the cattle of Geryon. In Rome an obscure goddess, Ca'ca, had an altar, and the two probably represent a pair of ancient Italian divinities.

cad. † CADE

cad, *n.* A cicada *Australia.*

cad, *n.* A caddis worm. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

‖ **ca'da ca-bel'lo ha'ce su som'bra en el sue'lo** (kä'thä kä-bĕl'yō ä'thä sō sōm'brä ĕn ĕl swā'lō ; 138, 146, 194). [Sp.] Every hair makes its shadow on the ground.

cadace † CADDIS.

ca-das'tral (kā-dăs'trăl), *a.* [F.] Of, pertaining to, or for the purpose of making, a cadastre; of or pertaining to landed property, esp. as to its extent, value, and ownership. **cadastral survey, map,** *or* **plan,** strictly, a survey, map, or plan for the purpose of making a cadastre; hence, commonly, one made on a large scale (usually of $\frac{25}{64}$ in., that is, about twenty-five inches to the mile or a square inch to the acre) so as to represent exactly the relative positions and dimensions of objects and estates.

cad'as-tra'tion (kăd'ăs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of making a cadastre or cadastral survey.

ca-das'tre } (kā-dăs'tĕr), *n.* [F. *cadastre.*] An official
ca-das'ter } statement or register of the quantity, value, and ownership of real estate for the apportionment of taxes.

ca-da'ver (kā-dā'vĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *cadere* to fall.] A dead body, esp. a human one, as for dissection; a corpse.

ca-dav'er-ic (kā-dăv'ĕr-ĭk; 277), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a cadaver, or the changes produced by death; cadaverous; as, *cadaveric* rigidity.

2. Due to contact with cadavers; as, *cadaveric* poisoning. **cadaveric alkaloid.** *Chem.* = PTOMAINE

ca-dav'er-ine (kā-dăv'ĕr-ĭn; -ēn, 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [From CADAVER.] *Chem.* A sirupy, nontoxic ptomaine, $C_5H_{14}N_2$ (chemically pentamethylene diamine), formed in putrefaction of flesh, etc.

ca-dav'er-ous (*-ŭs*), *a.* [L. *cadaverosus.*] Of or pertaining to, or having the qualities of, a dead body; specif., of the color of a dead human body; pale; ghastly; as, a *cadaverous* look. "The scent *cadaverous.*" *Young.* — **ca-dav'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ca-dav'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

cad'die, cad'dy (kăd'ĭ), *n.* Also *cadie, cady cawdie,* etc. [See CADET.] **1.** *Mil.* A cadet. *Obs. Scot.*

2. One who waits about for chances to do errands or other odd jobs; specif., one of the Edinburgh commissionaires of the 18th century. *Scot.*

3. A lad; young fellow. *Scot.*

4. An attendant who carries a golf player's clubs, etc.

5. A slouch hat. *Australia.*

cad'dis, cad'dice (kăd'ĭs), *n.* [ME. *caddas,* Scot. *caddis* lint, *cadres* a kind of woolen cloth. Cf. Gael. *cada, cadadh,* a kind of cloth, cotton, fustian, W. *cadas,* F. & Pr. *cadis* serge.] **1.** Shreds, as floss silk, cotton wool, or lint. *Obs., Dial. Eng., or Scot.*

2. Worsted yarn; crewel; specif., a kind of worsted ribbon or binding, used for gaiters, etc. *Shak.*

3. [F. *cadis.*] A kind of fabric; now, a kind of coarse woolen stuff or serge.

caddis, cad'dice, *n.* [E.dial. *caddy, cadew.*] A caddis worm.

cad'dis fly. Any of certain insects having (except in one genus) aquatic larvæ called *caddis worms* (see CADDIS WORM). They are included in the Neuroptera, or constitute the order Trichoptera. They have four membranous wings more or less clothed with hairs, rudimentary mouth parts, and slender, many-jointed antennæ. The pupas resemble the adults and become active before the last molt. In some classifications the caddis flies constitute one family (Phryganeidæ), in others, several families.

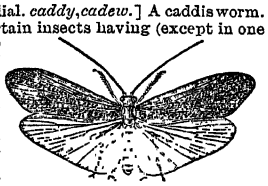

European Caddis Fly (*Phryganea striata*) (⅔)

cad'dish (kăd'ĭsh), *a.* Like a cad; lowbred and presuming. — **cad'dish-ly,** *adv.* — **cad'dish-ness,** *n.*

caddis worm. The wormlike aquatic larva of a caddis fly. They generally live in (and drag around as they move) cylindrical, sometimes curved or spiral, cases or tubes of silk covered externally with pieces of shells, fine gravel, bits of wood, straw, etc. The larger forms are used as bait by anglers. Most of them feed on vegetable substances, but a few are carnivorous and spin a sort of net before the opening of their tube to catch their prey.

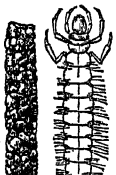

a Caddis Worm, somewhat enlarged. *a* Its case, nat. size.

Cad'do (kăd'dō), *n.*; *pl.* **-DOES** (-dōz). An Indian of the principal tribe of the southern division of the Caddoan stock. Their original habitat was in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, esp along or near the Red River, but they later removed to Indian Territory. The Caddoes were noted for their fine bows.

Cad'do-an (kăd'ō-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a linguistic stock of North American Indians including the Caddo and Wichita tribes in the south, the Pawnees formerly in Nebraska, and the Arikaras in North Dakota. They are brave and sturdy plainsmen, but more sedentary and agricultural than neighboring stocks, preferring lodges of logs and earth or grass-thatched houses to the tepee of the prairies.

cad'dow (*dial.* kăd'ō), *n.* [ME. *cadawe,* prob. fr. *ca* chough + *daw* jackdaw; cf. Gael. *cadhag, cathag.* Cf. CHOUGH, DAW, *n.*] A jackdaw. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cad'dy (kăd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-DIES** (-ĭz). [Earlier spelt *catty,* fr. Malay *kati* a weight of 1⅓ pounds. Cf. CATTY.] A small box, can, or chest, orig. one in which to keep tea.

cade (kād), *n.* [F., fr. Pr.; cf. LL. *cada.*] A European juniper (*Juniperus oxycedrus*). Its wood yields by destructive distillation a thick, black, tarry liquid known as *oil of cade,* used locally in skin diseases.

cade, *a.* [Cf. ME. *cad, kod,* lamb, also COSSET, CODDLE.] Left by the mother and bred by hand; pet.

He brought his *cade* lamb with him. *Sheldon.*

cade (kād), *v. t.* To bring up by hand, or with tenderness; to coddle; to pet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Johnson.*

cade, *n.* **a** A cade animal, as a lamb or foal; a pet. **b** A spoiled or indulged child. *Dial. Eng.*

cade, *n.* [L. *cadus* jar, Gr. κάδος.] A barrel, cask, or keg; esp., a small barrel for herrings; hence, a measure of herrings, being the number contained in a cade. It was originally 720, later 500, and of sprats 1,000. *Obs.* *Shak.*

ca-delle' (ka-dĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *cadello;* cf. L. *catella,* fem. of *catellus* little dog, whelp.] The larva or adult of a beetle (*Tenebroides mauritanicus*), very destructive to provisions, esp. in granaries. See GRAIN BEETLE, *Illust.*

ca'dence (kā'dĕns), *n.* [ME. *cadence, cadens,* LL. *cadentia* a falling, fr. L. *cadere* to fall; cf. F. *cadence,* It *cadenza.* See CHANCE.] **1. a** Rhythmical flow of language; rhythm, meter. "Golden *cadence* of poesy." *Shak. Chaucer.* **b** The measure or beat of any rhythmical motion, as music, dancing, or marching.

2. a A fall of the voice in reading or speaking, esp. at the end of a sentence. **b** The general or a rhythmical modulation of the voice, or the modulation of any sound; as, music of bells in *cadence* sweet; also, national or characteristic accent in speech.

The accents . . . were in passion's tenderest *cadence.* *Scott.*

3. *Music.* The close or fall of a strain, specif., a subsiding of melody or chord sequence, with or without fall in pitch, to a harmonic close or point of rest;
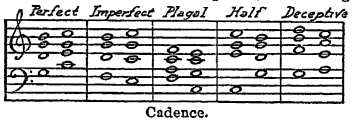
Cadence.

a sequence of chords, ending a phrase or period with an effect of partial or total harmonic completion. A cadence is *major* or *minor* according as it ends on a major or minor chord, and *extended* when the two chords determining it are led up to by a formula of preliminary chords. An **authentic cadence** is formed by the resolution of the dominant, or dominant seventh, chord to the tonic; a **plagal cadence,** by that of the subdominant chord to the tonic; a **mixed cadence,** by the chord sequence, subdominant, dominant, tonic. A **perfect cadence,** authentic or plagal, has both chords in fundamental position, with the soprano ending on the tonic. Any other arrangement of the parts gives an **imperfect cadence,** which sometimes also designates a **half cadence,** one formed by a sequence of the tonic chord to the dominant. A **deceptive, false, interrupted,** or **suspended cadence** is a cadence (so called) on an unexpected or foreign chord, evading the final close.

4. *Music.* **a** A concluding strain. **b** A trill or other closing embellishment.

5. *Man.* Harmony and proportion in motions.

6 Harmony, as of colors. *Swinburne.*

7. In the Latin literal sense, act, state, or manner of falling or sinking. *Obs.*

Now was the sun in western *cadence* low *Milton*

Syn. — See RHYTHM.

ca'dence, *v. i.*; CA'DENCED (-dĕnst), CA'DENC-ING (-dĕn-sĭng). To put into cadence or rhythm. *Rare.*

These parting numbers, *cadenced* by my grief. *Philips*

ca'denced (kā'dĕnst), *p. a.* Performed in, or characterized by, cadence; rhythmical. *Lowell.*

ca'den-cy (kā'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Cadence, or rhythmical flow.

2. *Her.* Descent of a younger branch of a family from the main line; status of a cadet, or member of a younger branch. A figure on a shield indicating the position of a cadet with respect to a chief is called a *mark of cadency.* The English marks of cadency are the *label, crescent, mullet, marlet, annulet, fleur-de-lis, rose, cross moline,* and *double quarterfoil,* indicating the first, second, and so on to the ninth, sons. Thus a mullet on a label would indicate the third son of the eldest son of the chief of the family. See DIFFERENCE, *Her.*

ca'dent (kā'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *cadens, -entis,* p. pr. of *cadere* to fall.] **1.** Falling. *Obs. or Archaic.* "*Cadent* tears." *Shak.*

2. *Astrol.* Descending; specif., designating the four houses (the third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth) in which a planet is weak in its influence on the native.

3. Having cadence, or rhythmical fall. *Emerson.*

ca'dent, *n.* In old English music, one of the graces.

ca-den'za (kā-dĕnt'sä; kā-dĕn'zä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A parenthetic flourish or flight of ornament in the course of an aria, concerto, or other solo piece, commonly just before the final cadence or a final section.

a Written. *b* Performed

Cadent.

ca'der, ca'dar (kā'dĕr), *n.* [W. *cadair, cader,* chair, *cadair fagu* cradle, or Corn. *cader* (for sense 3).] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

1. A child's cradle.

2. A grain cradle.

3. A small wooden frame on which a fishing line is wound.

ca-det' (ka-dĕt'), *n.* [F. *cadet* a younger or the youngest son or brother, Pr. *capdet,* dim. fr. L. *caput* head; i. e., a smaller head of the family, after the first or eldest. See CHIEF; cf. CAD, CADDIE.] **1.** A younger brother or son; the youngest son; a younger branch of a family, or a member of such a branch.

The *cadet* of an ancient and noble family. *Wood*

2. a A gentleman who enlisted in a regiment, as a volunteer private, to acquire military skill and obtain a commission. *Obs. except Hist.* **b** A youth appointed to the English colonial civil service after a competitive examination, esp. in the colonies of Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and Hongkong (collectively known as the "*Eastern cadets*"), and in New Zealand; also, formerly, a junior in the civil service of the English East India Company. **c** A young man in training for military or naval service; esp., a pupil in a military or naval school, as at West Point, Annapolis, or Woolwich.

☞ Students at Annapolis are, since a change in the law in 1902, officially called *midshipmen.*

3. In New Zealand: **a** A young man who lives and works on a sheep station, to learn sheep farming, his instruction being paid for. **b** Occasionally, a junior member of the staff of a large business concern.

4. A young man who makes a business of ruining girls to put them in brothels. *Slang, New York City.*

Ca-det's' flu'id *or* **liq'uid** (kā'dĕz'). Also **Cadet's fuming liquid.** *Chem.* A poisonous, stinking liquid first obtained in 1760 by the French chemist L. D. Cadet de Gassicourt by distilling arsenious acid with potassium acetate. It consists chiefly of cacodyl oxide, and is spontaneously inflammable owing to the presence of cacodyl.

ca-det'ship (kā-dĕt'shĭp), *n.* The position, rank, or commission of a cadet; as, to get a *cadetship.*

‖ **ca'dette'** (kā'dĕt'), *n.* [F., fem. of *cadet.*] **1.** A younger daughter or sister.

2. A woman appointed to the civil service after a competitive examination. *New Zealand.*

cadge (kăj; *dial. also* kāj), *v. t. & i.*; CADGED (kăjd); CADG'ING. [Cf. Scot. *cache, caich, cadge,* to toss, drive, ME. *cachen* to drive, catch, *caggen* to bind. Cf. CADGER.]

1. To carry, as a burden. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

2. To hawk or peddle, as fish, poultry, etc. *Dial.*

3. To intrude or live on another meanly; to sponge; to beg, or get by begging. *Dial. or Slang, Eng.* *Kipling.*

cadge, *n.* [Cf. 2d CADGER.] *Hawking.* A circular frame on which cadgers carry hawks for sale.

cadg'er (kăj'ĕr), *n.* [From CADGE, *v.*; cf. CODGER.] **1.** A carrier. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

2. A packman or itinerant huckster; hawker.

3. One who gets his living by trickery or begging. "The gentleman *cadger.*" *Dickens.*

cadg'er, *n.* [OF. *cagier* one who sells caged hawks. Cf. CAGE.] *Hawking.* One who carries hawks on a cadge.

cadg'y (-ĭ), *a.* [Cf. E. dial. *kedge,* ME. *lygge.*] Cheerful; mirthful, also, wanton; lustful. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ca'di (kä'dĭ; kā'dĭ), *n.* [Ar. *qāḍī.* Cf. ALCALDE.] An inferior magistrate or judge among the Mohammedans, usually the judge of a town or village.

ca'di-les'ker (ka-dĭ-lĕs'kĕr), *n.* [Ar. *qāḍī* judge + *al'asker* the army, Per. *leshker.*] A chief judge in the Turkish empire. His jurisdiction orig. extended to the cases of soldiers.

cad'i-nene (kăd'ĭ-nēn), *n.* [NL. *cadinum* in *oleum cadinum* oil from the juniper. Cf. CADE juniper.] *Chem.* An oily hydrocarbon of the sesquiterpene class, $C_{15}H_{24}$, found in the oils of cubebs and patchouli.

cadj'an (kăj'ăn), *n.* Also *cajan.* [Malay *kajang* a kind of waterproof matting.] **1.** Interwoven coco-palm leaves, used for thatching.

2. A strip of fan-palm leaf, as of the talipot, used to write upon; also, the writing itself, as a letter.

Cad-me'an (kăd-mē'ăn), *a.* Also **Cad-mæ'an** (-mē'ăn), **Cad'mi-an** (kăd'mĭ-ăn). [L. *Cadmeus,* Gr. Καδμεῖος, from Κάδμος (L. *Cadmus*), which perh. means lit., a man from the East; cf. Heb. *qedem* east.] Of or pert. to Cadmus; as, the *Cadmean* letters, forming the earliest Greek alphabet. **Cadmean victory,** a victory that ruins the victors as well as the vanquished; — prob. referring to the mutual slaying of the soldiers sprung from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, in the fratricidal war of Polynices and Eteocles.

cad'mi-a (kăd'mĭ-ä), *n.* [L. *cadmia* calamine, Gr. καδμεία. Cf. CALAMINE.] *Min.* **a** Calamine. *Obs.* **b** An oxide of zinc which collects on the sides of zinc-subliming furnaces.

cad'mic (kăd'mĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, cadmium.

cad'mi-um (kăd'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See CADMIA.] *Chem.* A tin-white, malleable, ductile metal, capable of a high polish, and emitting a crackling sound when bent. Sp. gr., 8.6; melting point, about 320° C. (608° F.); boiling point, about 778° C. (1432° F.). Symbol, *Cd;* atomic weight, 112.4. Cadmium occurs in the rather rare mineral greenockite (CdS) and also in small amounts in ores of zinc, from which metal it is separated by fractional distillation. It was discovered by Stromeyer in 1817. It is used in making fusible alloys and an amalgam for filling teeth, and in electroplating. Chemically, cadmium is bivalent, forming but one oxide, CdO (of characteristic brown color), a basic hydroxide, $Cd(OH)_2$, the salts $CdCl_2$ and $CdSO_4$, etc. It is soluble in dilute acids, and when heated in air it burns, yielding the oxide. All its soluble compounds are poisonous.

cadmium yellow. A pigment composed of cadmium sulphide, CdS, and varying in hue from lemon yellow to orange (in the latter case often called **cadmium orange**).

Cad'mus (kăd'mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κάδμος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, and brother of Europa. He became the founder of Thebes in Bœotia, where he killed a dragon, the teeth of which, when he had sown them, produced armed men, who fought each other until only five were left. These became the ancestors of the Theban families. Cadmus was regarded as the inventor of many useful arts and the introducer of the alphabet from Phœnicia into Greece. He married **Harmonia,** daughter of Ares and Aphrodite, and was father of Agave, Autonoë, Ino, and Semele. Cf. ACADEMUS.

cad'rans (kăd'rănz), *n.* [Cf. F. *cadran* quadrant. Cf. QUADRANT.] An instrument with a graduated disk by means of which gems are cut to measured angles.

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ca-dam'ba (kā-dăm'bä), *n.* [Tamil & Canarese *kadamba,* fr Skr. *kadamba.*] An East Indian rubiaceous tree (*Anthocephalus morindæfolius*), or its hard wood, used for furniture.

‖ **ca'da u'no tie'ne su al'guacil'** (kä'thä ōō'nō tyä'nā sōō äl'gwä-thēl'; 138, 146) [Sp.] Each one has his constable.

ca-dav'er-ize (kā-dăv'ĕr-īz), *v. t.* See -IZE.

cadawe. † CADDOW.

cad'bait' (kăd'bāt'; kăd'-), **cad'bit, cad'bote,** *n.* A caddis worm. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

cad'das. Obs. or dial. var. of CADDIS.

cad'daw. Var. of CADDOW.

cad'dee. Var. of CADI.

Cad'de Les'kar. † CADILESKER.

caddesse. [Cf. CADDOW.] A jackdaw. *Obs. or R.*

cad'di. † CADI

cad'dice. Var of CADDIS.

caddice fly, caddice worm, etc. = CADDIS FLY, etc.

Cad'dis (kăd'ĭs). *Bib.*

caddis bait. A caddis worm.

cad'disèd (kăd'ĭst), *a.* Provided or baited with a caddis worm.

cad'dle (kăd'l; *dial. also* kăd'-), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *cadall* battle, confused fight.] Confusion; disarray; embarrassment; also, worry, trouble; fuss. *Dial. Eng.*

cad'dle, *v. t.* To confuse; trouble; annoy; worry. *Dial. Eng.*

cad'dow (*dial.* kăd'ō), *n* [Cf. E. *caddis,* and Ir. *cado* blanket, also Ir. *ceadach* coarse cloth.] A coarse woolen quilt, coverlet, or the like. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cad'dy. Var. of CADDIE.

‖ **ca'deau'** (kä'dō'), *n.*; *pl.* CADEAUX (*F.* -dō'). [F.] A gift.

cadee. † CADET, CADI.

ca'dee (kā'dē). Obs. or dial. var. of CADDIE.

ca'de-lesh'er (kā'dē-lĕsh'ĕr) Var. of CADILESKER.

Cad'e-moth (kăd'ē-mŏth; -mōth) *D Bib.*

ca-dene' (ka-dēn'), *n.* [F. *cadène.*] A kind of inferior carpet imported from the Levant

‖ **ca'de-nette'** (kā'd'-nĕt'), *n.* [F.] A lovelock; — said to be so called after Marshal Cadenet of the 17th century. *Cent. Dict.*

ca-den'tial (ka-dĕn'shăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cadence.

Ca-de'nus (ka-dē'nŭs), *n* [Anagram of Latin *decanus* dean.] A name which Swift gives to himself in his poem "Cadenus and Vanessa." See VANESSA.

ca'der (kā'dĕr). Var. of CADRE.

Ca'des (kā'dēz). *Bib*

Ca'des-Bar'ne (-bar'nē). *Bib.*

Ca'desh (kā'dĕsh). *Bib.*

cadesse. R. var. of CADDESSE.

ca-det'cy (kā-dĕt'sĭ), *n.* A military or naval cadetship.

cadet midshipman Formerly a title distinguishing a cadet line officer from a cadet engineer at the U. S. Naval Academy The name and also this division of students have been abolished, all being called *midshipmen.*

cad'ew (kăd'ū), **cade'worm',** *n.* A caddis worm.

cadge (kăj), *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To tie or bind. [ment.

2. To bind the edge of, as a garcadge, *n* Act or cadging, or begging. *Dial. or Slang, Eng.*

cadg'er (kăj'ĕr). Var. of COZIER.

cadg'i-ly (kăj'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of CADGY. *Scot.*

cadg'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Scot.*

cadg'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CADGE.

cadhi. † CADI.

cad'ice. † CADDIS.

cadie † CADI.

cad'ie. Var. of CADDIE.

ca-di-lesch'er, -lesh'er (kā'dĭ-lĕsh'ĕr), **-lisk'er.** Vars. of CADILESKER.

cad'il-lac' (kăd'ĭ-lăk'), *n.* [Prob. from *Cadillac,* a French town.] A kind of large pear.

cad'is. Var. of CADDIS.

cad'ish (kăd'ĭsh), *a* [See CADE, *a.*] Tame, gentle. *Dial.*

cad'ism (kăd'ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

‖ **ca'dit quæ'sti-o** (kwĕs'chY-ō). [L.] The question falls; the argument or case collapses

cad'lock. Var. of CHARLOCK.

cad'lock † KEDLOCK.

Cad-mæ'an. Var. of CADMEAN.

Cad'mi-an (kăd'mY-ă n). = CADMEAN.

Cad'mi-el (-ĕl). *Bib.*

cad-mif'er-ous (kăd-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*cadmium* + *-fer-ous.*] Containing cadmium

cadmium blende. Greenockite.

ca-dog'an (kə-dŏg'ăn), *n.* Also *catogan.* [After William, Earl *Cadogan.*] A kind of knot or loop with ribbon in which the hair is tied back of the head.

cad'o-phore (kăd'ō-fōr), *n.* [Prob. Gr. κάδος urn + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* A dorsal process of certain free-swimming tunicates upon which the buds are carried.

cadowe. † CADDOW.

‖ **ca'dre** (kä'dr'), *n.* Also *cader*. [F. *cadre*, It. *quadro* square, from L. *quadrum*, fr. *quatuor* four.] **1.** A frame or framework; scheme. *Scott.*
2. *Mil.* The framework or skeleton of a regiment or other military unit, usually consisting of at least the commissioned and noncommissioned officers, around whom the newly enlisted men may be formed when the unit is raised to full strength; also, the officers of a regiment forming the staff, or a list of such officers.

ca-du'ca-ry (kȧ-dū'kȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *caducarius*. See CADUCOUS.] *Law.* Relating to, or transferred by, escheat, lapse, or forfeiture.

ca-du'ce-an (-sē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a caduceus.

ca-du'ce-us (-sē-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CEI (-sē-ī). [L. *caduceum, caduceus*; akin to Gr. *κηρύκειον* a herald's wand, fr. *κῆρυξ* herald.] *Class. Antiq.* The staff of office of a herald; specif., the staff or wand of Hermes, or Mercury, the messenger of the gods, originally said to be of olive wood, adorned with gold, but afterwards fabled to have two serpents coiled about it, and two wings at the top.

Caduceus.

ca-du'ci-bran'chi-ate (kȧ-dū'sĭ-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *caducus* falling (fr. *cadere* to fall) + E. *branchiate*.] *Zoöl.* With temporary gills; — applied to those Urodela in which the gills do not remain in adult life. They have been grouped in a suborder **Ca-du'ci-bran'chi-a'ta** (-ā'tȧ). — **ca-du'ci-branch** (kȧ-dū'sĭ-brăŋk), *a. & n.*

ca-du'ci-corn (kȧ-dū'sĭ-kôrn), *a.* [L. *caducus* falling + *cornu* horn.] Having deciduous antlers or horns, as deer.

ca-du'ci-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *caducitas*; cf. F. *caducité*. See CADUCOUS.] **1.** Caducous quality or state; tendency to fall; perishableness; transitoriness.
2. Esp., the feebleness of old age; senility. *Rare.*
[A] jumble of youth and *caducity*. *Chesterfield.*
3. *Law.* Lapse, as of a legacy.

ca-du'cous (-kŭs), *a.* [L. *caducus* falling, inclined to fall, fr. *cadere* to fall. See CADENCE.] **1.** Falling off; dropping away; specif., *Bot.*, falling off very early, as the calyx of a poppy. Cf. FUGACIOUS, DECIDUOUS.
2. Transitory; fleetiug.
3. *Law.* Subject to caducity; lapsed.

ca'dus (kā'dŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CADI (-dī). [L., fr. Gr. *κάδος*.] *Class. Antiq.* A large vessel or jar, the shape of which is not certain, though in its uses it resembled the amphora. The Greek **ka'dos** (kā'dŏs) prob. resembled the Latin *situla* (which see), and it may be that the cadus was of this style.

cæ'cal (sē'kăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to, or having the form of, a cæcum, or blind gut.

cæ'ci-as (sē'shĭ-ăs), *n.* [L. *caecias*, Gr *καικίας*.] The northeast wind; — usually a personification [*cap.*]. *Milton.*

Cæ-cil'i-a (sē-sĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., a kind of lizard, fr. *caecus* blind.] *Zoöl.* A genus of wormlike burrowing amphibians, type of a family **Cæ'ci-lĭ'i-dæ** (sē'sĭ-lĭ'ĭ-dē), which constitutes an order **Cæ-cil'i-æ** (sē-sĭl'ĭ-ē), equivalent to *Gymnophiona* (which see).

cæ-cil'i-an (sē-sĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Cæciliæ, or Gymnophiona. — *n.* One of the Gymnophiona.

cæ-ci'tis (sē-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cæcum* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the cæcum.

cæ'cum (sē'kŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* CÆCA (-kȧ). [L. *caecus* blind, invisible.] *Anat. & Zool.* A cavity open at one end, as the blind end of a canal or duct; esp., the blind pouch or sac in which the large intestine begins, and into which the ileum opens from one side; — called also the *blind gut*. The cæcum is comparatively small in man, and bears the *vermiform appendix* (see DIGESTIVE. *Illust.*), which is really a continuation of it; but in herbivorous mammals it is often as large as the rest of the large intestine. In birds there are commonly two cæca, marking the commencement of the colon. In fishes there are often numerous intestinal cæca near the pylorus.

cæ'la-tu'ra (sē'lȧ-tū'rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *caelare* to engrave in relief.] Art of producing metal decorative work other than statuary, as reliefs, intaglios, engraving, chasing, etc.

Cæ'li-an (sē'lĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Caelius*.] Designating, or pertaining to, one of the seven hills of Rome. — *n.* The Cælian hill. See SEVEN HILLS.

cæ-lom'e-ter (sē-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *caelum* heaven + *-meter*.] *Astron.* An instrument for illustrating the positions, etc., of the heavenly bodies.

Cæ'lum (sē'lŭm), *n.*; *gen.* CÆLI (-lĭ). [L., burin or graving tool.] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Columba and Eridanus; the Graving Tool; — called also *Cælia Sculptoris*.

Cæ'no-gæ'a (sē'nō-jē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *καινός* recent + *γαῖα, γῆ*, land.] *Zoöl.* A zoögeographical division which includes the Nearctic, Palearctic, and Oriental (or Indian) regions; — opposed to *Eogæa*. — **Cæ'no-gæ'an** (-ăn), *a.*

Cæ'no-les'tes (-lĕs'tēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *καινός* new + *λῃστής* robber.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small diprotodont marsupials of which two species are known from Ecuador and Colombia. It is the only existing genus of diprotodonts found outside the Australian region, and has carnivorous habits unusual in this group.

Ca'en stone (kā'ĕn; *F.* kaN'), A cream-colored oölitic limestone from Caen, France, used for building.

cæ-o'ma (sē-ō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *καίειν* to burn, from its burning red color.] *Bot.* Any spore structure in the rust fungi that is destitute of a peridium, whether appearing in the æciostage or the teliostage.
☞ The name was proposed by Link as a generic name for certain pulverulent forms of rust fungi, and later restricted by Tulasne to forms without a peridium and with the spores in chains.

Cæs'al-pin'i-a (sĕz'ăl-pĭn'ĭ-ȧ; sēs'-), *n.* [NL., after Andrea *Cesalpino*, an Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical trees, of both hemispheres, type of the family Cæsalpiniaceæ, having showy flowers, bipinnate leaves, and often spiny branches. The most important species grow in India and in Brazil. See BRAZILWOOD, DIVI-DIVI.

Cæs'al-pin'i-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees, formerly united with the Mimosaceæ and Fabaceæ in a single family under the name *Leguminosæ*. They have a regular, or slightly irregular, corolla, the petals imbricated in the bud. The fruit is a legume. The most important genera are *Cæsalpinia, Cassia, Bauhinia, Tamarindus*, and *Copaiba*, the species of which are important economically. — **cæs'al-pin'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cæ'sar (sē'zẽr), *n.* [L., of uncertain origin: cf. F. *César*.]
1. Masc. prop. name. F. *César* (sā'zar'); It. *Cesare* (chā'zā-rā), G. *Cäsar* (tsä'zar), Sp. *César* (thä'sar; 138); Pg. *Cesar* (sä'zăr).
2. [Cf. KAISER, CZAR.] Orig., the cognomen of Caius Julius Cæsar; hence: **a** The title given to the Roman emperor, as being the successor of Augustus Cæsar, and later to the heir presumptive of the emperor. **b** An emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; a kaiser. See KAISER.
3. **a** Any emperor or powerful ruler; an autocrat. *Shak.* **b** In allusion to Matthew xxii. 21, one's temporal ruler, often in contrast with God; the civil power.
4. The tomtate (*Buthystoma rimator*).

Cæ-sa're-an, Cæ-sa'ri-an (sē-zā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Caesareus, Caesarianus*.] Of or pert. to Cæsar or the Cæsars; imperial. **Cæsarean operation** *or* **section**, *Surg.*, the operation of taking a child from the womb by cutting through the walls of the abdomen and uterus; — so called because Julius Cæsar is reported to have been so brought into the world.

Cæ-sa'ri-an, *n.* An adherent of the Roman Cæsar, the Holy Roman Emperor, or of imperialism. *Rare or Hist.*

Cæ'sar-ism (sē'zar-Iz'm), *n.* Absolute government such as that of a Roman Cæsar; imperialism. — **Cæ'sar-ist**, *n.*
Under Cæsar, Augustus, and Tiberius, the Roman people became habituated to a new form of government, which is best described by the name of *Cæsarism*. The outward forms of republican government remained, but one man united in his own person all the leading offices, and used them to give a seemingly legal title to what was essentially military despotism. *Encyc. Brit.*

cæ'si-ous (sē'zĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *caesius*.] Bluish gray.

cæ'si-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *caesius* bluish gray, from two blue lines in its spectrum.] *Chem.* A soft, silvery metal closely resembling rubidium and potassium (see RUBIDIUM). Sp. gr., 1.84. Melting point, 26.4° C. (79.5° F.). Symbol, *Cs*; atomic weight, 132.81. It is the most electropositive of all the metals.

cæ-su'ra (sē-zū'rȧ; -sū'rȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RAS (-răz), L. -RÆ (-rē). [L., a cutting off, a division, stop, fr. *caedere, caesum*, to cut off. See CONCISE.] **1.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A break in a verse caused by the ending of a word within a foot; — distinguished from a *diæresis* (the break caused by the coinciding of the end of a word with the end of a foot), but often loosely used to include the latter. It is applied especially to the more important breaks, those occurring at any of certain recognized places near the middle of the verse. A *masculine cæsura* is one which immediately follows the thesis or stressed syllable of a foot; a *feminine cæsura* is one that falls in the arsis or unaccented part of a foot, as after the first short of a dactyl. Cæsuras are named by their position in the verse as *trithemimeral*, occurring after the third half-foot (that is, in the second foot); *penthemimeral*, occurring after the fifth half-foot (in the third foot); *hephthemimeral*, in the fourth foot, etc. A cæsura is commonly marked ‖. Thus:
Arma vi|rumque ca|no Tro|jæ qui | primus ab | oris.
2. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A lengthening of the last syllable of a word by the verse ictus, which sometimes occurs at the cæsura (sense 1), as in "fūl tūs ‖ hȳ ă cīnthō." *Obs.*
3. In modern prosody, a rhythmic break, usually coincident with a sense pause, about the middle of a verse. Thus:
Of mān's | first dis|obē|dience ‖ ănd | the frūt.
4. *Music.* A pause marking a rhythmic point of division in a melody; also, loosely, the preceding accented note.
5. A break or interruption, esp. a formal one. *Rare.*

cæ-su'ral (-răl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cæsura.

‖ **ca'fé'** (kȧ'fā'), *n.* [F. See COFFEE.] **1.** A coffeehouse; restaurant; now, a certain class of restaurant, or often, in the United States, erroneously, a barroom.
2. Coffee.
ca'fé' au lait' (ō lĕ') [F.], coffee with milk, esp. with hot milk or with milk added during infusion. — **ca'fé' au lait' complet'** (kôN'plĕ') [F.], café au lait with which bread and butter is served. — **ca'fé' chan'tant'** (shaN'taN') [F.], lit., singing café; a café where singers or musicians entertain the patrons. — **ca'fé' noir'** (nwar') [F.], black coffee; coffee without milk. — **ca'fé' par'fait'** (pär'fĕ') [F., perfect coffee], whipped cream flavored with sweetened coffee and frozen.

caf'e-net (kăf'ē-nĕt) } *n.* [Turk. *qahveh khāneh* coffee-
ca'fe-neh (kä'fē-nĕ) } house.] In Turkey, a humble inn or house of rest for travelers, where coffee is sold.

caf'fa (kăf'ȧ), *n.* [Cf. F. *cafas* a coarse taffeta (Cotgrave).]
1 A rich silk cloth used during the 16th century.
2. A painted cotton cloth formerly made in India.

caf-fe'ic (kă-fē'ĭk), *a.* [See COFFEE.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CH{:}CHCO_2H$, obtained as a yellow crystalline substance by boiling caffetannic acid with alkali. It is a derivative of acrylic acid.

caf'fe-ine (kăf'ē-ĭn; -ēn, 184, 277), *n.* Also **-in**. [Cf. F. *caféine*. See COFFEE.] *Chem.* A feebly basic alkaloid, $C_8H_{10}O_2N_4$, crystallizing (with one molecule of water) in colorless needles, and occurring in coffee, in tea (*theine*), in guarana (*guaranine*) in cola, etc. It is used in medicine as a cerebral and cardiac stimulant and as a diuretic. Chemically, it belongs to the uric acid group, being 1, 3, 7-trimethyl xanthine.

caf'fe-ol (kăf'ē-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [Cf. CAFFEINE, 2d -OL.] *Chem.* The aromatic oil of coffee, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, developed by roasting.

caf'fe-tan'nic (-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [*caffeic* + *tannic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_{14}H_{18}O_9$, obtained from coffee berries, and capable of being decomposed into caffeic acid and a sugar.

caf'foy, caf'oy (kăf'oi), *n.* [Perh. fr. Ar. *kaffiyeh* kerchief of cotton and silk mixed.] A kind of fabric imported into England in the 18th century. *Obs.*

caffoy paper, a flock wall paper used in the 18th century.

‖ **ca'ĭ-la** (kȧ'ĭ'lȧ), *n.* [Ar. *qāfilah*.] In the Orient, a company of travelers, as on camels; a caravan.

ca-fiz' (kȧ-fēz'), *n.* A measure of capacity of North Africa, Spain (*cahiz*), Sicily (*caffiso*), etc., varying greatly.

caf'tan (kăf'tăn; kȧf-tan'), *n.* [Turk. *qaftān*: cf. F. *cafetan*.] A garment worn throughout the Levant, consisting of a long gown fastened by a girdle and having sleeves reaching below the hands. — **caf'taned** (kăf'tănd), *a.*

cage (kāj), *n.* [F. *cage*, fr. L. *cavea* cavity, cage, fr. *cavus* hollow. Cf. CAVE, *n.*, DECOY, GABION, JAIL.] **1.** A box or inclosure, wholly or partly of openwork, in wood or metal, used for confining birds or other animals.
2. A place of confinement for malefactors. *Obs. Shak.*
3. Fig., that which confines; place or state of imprisonment.
4. Anything like a cage in form or purpose; as: **a** A scaffold; elevated stage or seat. *Obs.* **b** *Carp.* An inclosing or confining framework of timber, or of iron and steel, etc.; as, the *cage* of a staircase. **c** A framework containing a peal of bells. *Dial. Eng.* **d** The box, bucket, or inclosed platform of an elevator or lift; a cagelike structure moving in a shaft. **e** The drum on which the rope is wound in a hoisting whim. **f** *Mach.* A skeleton frame to limit the motion of a loose piece, as of a ball valve. **g** A wirework strainer, used in connection with pumps and pipes. **h** *Arch.* A chapel or chantry made separate by a screen of open tracery. **i** The steel and iron skeleton of a modern high building. **j** An ironwork open vessel for containing burning combustibles. **k** *Ordnance.* An openwork steel support for rapid-firing or other guns. **l** *Cotton Spinning.* A cylinder or part of a cylinder of netting or perforated sheet metal used to catch the cotton and allow the passage of dirt or dust. **m** *Baseball.* The catcher's wire mask; also, a place inclosed for practice. **n** In polo on skates, the structure used as the goal. **o** *Mach.* The frame for holding roller bearings in place around a shaft journal. **p** A solid part containing a race for ball bearings.
5. *Micros.* A cup with glass bottom and top for containing a drop of water to be examined for organisms.
6. *Hawking.* A frame on which to carry hawks; cadge.

cage, *v. t.*; CAGED (kājd); CAG'ING (kāj'ĭng). To confine in or as in a cage; to shut up or confine.

caged (kājd), *a.* **1.** Confined in or as in a cage.
2. Like a cage or prison. *Obs.* "The *caged* cloister." *Shak.*

cage iron. *Foundry.* A core iron resembling a cage.

cage mount. *Ordnance.* A mount having a cage.

‖ **Ca'got'** (kȧ'gō'), *n.* [F.] One of a people or caste of unknown origin formerly inhabiting the valleys of the Pyrenees. They were until the French Revolution political and social outcasts. Hence, sometimes, an outcast or pariah.

Ca-hens'ly-ism (kȧ-hĕns'lĭ-Iz'm), *n. R. C. Ch.* A plan proposed to the Pope in 1891 by P. P. Cahensly, a member of the German parliament, to divide the foreign-born population of the United States, for ecclesiastical purposes, according to European nationalities, and to appoint bishops and priests of like race and speaking the same language as the majority of the members of a diocese or congregation. This plan was successfully opposed by the American party in the Church.

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cad'u-a, *n.* An elderly dame susceptible to the flattery of courtship. *Obs.*

caduc. † CADUKE.

ca-du'ca (k ă-d ū' k ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; neut. pl. of L. *caducus* falling.] *Anat.* The decidua.

ca-duce', *a.* [L. *caducus*.] Caducous. *Obs.*

ca'duce, *n.* *Caduceus. Obs.*

ca-du'ci-a-ry (ka-dū'shĭ-ă-rĭ; -sha-rĭ), *a. Law.* = CADUCARY. — *n.* A caducary estate or subject of property.

ca-duke' (kȧ-dūk'), *a.* [Cf. F. *caduc*. See CADUCOUS.] *Obs.* **1.** Ready to fall, as fruit; hence, perishable; fleeting.
2. Weak; feeble; — of persons.

Cad'wal (kăd'wŏl), *n.* See ARVIRAGUS, 1.

Cadwal. *Abbr.* Cadwallader.

Cad-wal'la-der (kăd-wŏl'ȧ-dẽr), *n.* [Of W. origin; cf. W. *cad* battle, and *gwaladr* disposer, arranger.] Lit., battle arranger; — masc. prop. name.

cady. Var. of CADDIE, CADI.

cæ-. For some words sometimes beginning cæ-, see those in CE-.

cæ'ca (sē'kȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of CÆCUM.

‖ **cæ'ca in-vi'di-a est** (ĭn-vĭd'ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Envy is blind.
Livy (XXXVIII. 49).

cæ'cal-ly, *adv.* of CÆCAL.

‖ **cæ'ca re'gens fi'lo ve-sti'gi-a** (vĕs-tĭj'ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Directing his uncertain steps by a thread.
Vergil (*Æneid*, VI. 30).

cæ'ci-form (sē'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*cæcum* + *-form*.] *Anat.* Cæcal.

cæ'ci-ty (-tĭ). Var. of CECITY.

Cæ'cu-lus (sē'kŭ-lŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* A son of Vulcan and founder of Præneste.

‖ **cæ'cus i'ter mon-stra're ve'lit.** [L.] [As if] a blind man should wish to show the road.
Horace (*Epistles*, I. XVII. 4).

Cæd-mo'ni-an (kăd-mō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Anglo-Saxon poet Cædmon (fl. 670).

cæl- For some words beginning *cæl-*, see those in CEL-.

Cæ'la Sculp-to'ris. See CÆLUM.

cæ-la'tor (sē-lā'tẽr), *n.*; *pl.* CÆLATORES (sĕl'ȧ-tō'rēz). [L.] An artist in cælatura.

‖ **cæ'lebs quid a'gam?** [L.] What I, unmarried, am doing?
Horace (*Odes*, III. VIII. 1)

Cæ-les'tis (sē-lĕs'tĭs), *n.* [L., lit., heavenly (sc. goddess).] *Rom. Relig.* The state goddess of Carthage, Tanith, whose cult was introduced by the emperor Septimius Severus into Rome, where she was worshiped as Dea Cæ-les'tis. See TANITH.

Cæ'li-a (sē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* In Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (Book I., Canto x.), the mother of Fidelia (Faith), Speranza (Hope), and Charissa (Charity).

‖ **cæ'li-tus mi'hi vi'res** (sē'lĭ-tŭs mĭ'hĭ vĭ'rēz). [L.] My strength is from Heaven.

‖ **cæ'lum, non a'ni-mum, mu'-tant, qui trans ma're cur'runt** (ăn'ĭ-mŭm). [L.] They change (their) climate, not (their) disposition, who run across the sea.
Horace (*Epistles*, I. XI. 27).

cæ-nac'u-lum. Var. of CENACULUM. [CŒNO-.]

cæ'no- (sē'nō-). Var. of CENO-.

cæ-no'bi-um Var. of CŒNOBIUM.

cæ'no-gen'e-sis, cæ'no-ge-net'ic, etc. Vars. of CENOGENESIS, etc.

Cæ'no-zo'ic, etc. Vars. of CENOZOIC, etc.

cæs'e-mo'ni-al' Var. of CŒRIMONIAL.

cæs'u-la Var. of CENTESIMA.

Cæ'sia Var. of CET. PAR.

caf. Obs., dial., or Scot. var. of CHAFF.

C. A. F. *Abbr.* Cost and freight.

cafar † CAFFRE.

cafard, n. [F.] A hypocrite; a bigot; a humbug. *Obs.*

‖ **ca'far'dise'** (kä'fär'dēz'), *n.* [F.] Hypocrisy; humbuggery. [LL.] *R. C. Ch.* A master of ceremonies.

cafelow. † CAFILA.

‖ **ca'fe-tal'** (kȧ'ĭē-tăl'), *n.*; *pl.* -TALES (-tă'lēz). [Sp.] A coffee plantation. *Sp. Amer.*

‖ **ca'fe-tière'** (kȧ'f'-tyĕr'), *n.* [F.] A coffeepot; a contrivance for making coffee at the table.

caff, caffe (*dial.* kăf; kăf). Obs., dial., or Scot. vars. of CHAFF.

caf'far. † CAFFRE.

‖ **caf'fe'** (kă'fĭē'), *n.* [It.] Café.

caffe. † CHAFE.

caf-fe'a-rine (kă-fē'ȧ-rĭn; -rēn), *n.* Also -rin. *Chem.* A narcotic deliquescent crystalline alkaloid, $C_{14}H_{16}O_4N_2$, obtained from coffee.

caf-fe'ate, caf-fe'ic, caf-fe'i-dine (kă-fē'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din**. *Chem.* A liquid, $C_7H_{12}ON_4$, obtained by treating caffeine with alkalies.

caf-fe'in-ism (-ĭn-Iz'm), *n. Med.* A morbid condition caused by excessive use of coffee.

caf'fe-ism (kăf'ē-Iz'm), *n.* = CAFFEINISM.

caf'fe-one (kăf'ē-ōn), *n.* [Cf. F. *caféone*.] = CAFFEOL.

Caf'fer. Var. of KAFIR.

caf'fe-tan'. † CAFTAN.

‖ **caf'fi-la.** Var. of CAFILA.

caffile. † CAFILA.

caf-fi'so (kaf-fē'sō), *n.* See MEASURE.

Caf-fra'ri-an. Var. of KAFFRARIAN.

Caf'fre Var. of KAFIR.

ca-fi'lah (kȧ-fĭ'lȧ), **ca-fi'leh** (-lē). Vars. of CAFILA.

cafoy. Var. of CAFFOY.

caft (kăft). Var. of COFT, *pret.* of COFF, *v. t.*, to buy. *Scot.*

caf'ta. Var. of KAFTA.

cag (kăg; *dial.* kăg, kĕg), *v. t.* To offend; insult. *Dial. Eng.*

ca'gy (kā'jĭ), *a.* [Cf. dial. *cadgy, cagey*, gay, *kedge* brisk, active.] Shrewd; sharp; sly or cunning. *Slang.*

cahaia. † KEHAYA.

Ibanag dialect. They number toward 200,000.

cage'like, *a.* See -LIKE.

cage'ling, *n.* [*cage* + -*ling*.] A bird confined in a cage.

‖ **ca'geot'** (kȧ'zhō'), *n.* [F.] A cagelike structure used in extracting cod-liver oil.

cage stand *Ordnance.* A cage.

caget. Obs. p. p. of CADGE.

cage'work', *n.* 1. Openwork such as that of a barred cage. Also used fig.
2. *Naut.* A ship's upper works. *Obs.*

cagge. † CADGE.

cag'gy, *a.* Tainted. *Dial. Eng.*

caghte. † CAUGHT.

ca'git (kā'jĭt), *n.* A green parrot, of the Philippines.

cag'mag (kăg'măg; *dial.* kag'-măg, kĕg'-mĕg), *n.* A tough old goose; unwholesome meat or bad food; refuse. *Dial. Eng.*

ca-gon' de lo al'to (kä-gōn' dā lō al'tō). [Cf. Sp. *cagón* coward, and *alto* deep, high.] A food fish (*Rhomboplites aurorubens*) of tropical America and the West Indies, of the snapper family.

ca'gy (kā'jĭ), *a.* [Cf. dial. *cadgy, cagey*, gay, *kedge* brisk, active.] Shrewd; sharp; sly or cunning. *Slang.*

cahaia. † KEHAYA.

‖ **ca/hier′** (ká/yā′; 277), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *cayer*, fr. LL. *quaternum*. See QUIRE of paper. The sheets of manuscript were folded into four parts.] **1.** A number of sheets of paper or leaves of a book put loosely together, as for binding. **2.** A memorial of a body, a report of legislative proceedings, etc.

ca-hin′ca root (ká-hĭn′ká). Also *cainca root*. [Native name of a Brazilian species of *Chiococca*.] **a** The root of a tropical American rubiaceous shrub (*Chiococca racemosa*), found as far north as the Florida Keys. It yields cahmcic acid, and is used medicinally as a purgative and diuretic. **b** The root of the allied South American species *C. anguifuga*, a celebrated antidote for snake poison.

ca-hin′cic (ká-hĭn′sĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, cahmca root; as, *cahmcic* acid.

ca-hoot′ (ká-hōōt′), *n.* Partnership; — used in the *sing.*, or sometimes in the *pl.* with sing. meaning, after *in*, or in the *pl.* in phrase *to go cahoots*, to go shares. *Slang.*

ca/hot′ (ká/hŏ′; ká/ō′), *n.* [F.] *Canada.* **1.** A jump or leap taken by a vehicle in going over an inequality.

2. Any inequality causing such a jump; — called also locally, in Canada and northern U. S., *pitch hole.*

ca-how′ (ká-hou′), *n.* [Named from its cry.] A brown and white nocturnal edible sea bird, which formerly bred in vast numbers in Bermuda in the month of January, in earth burrows, but was exterminated by man. It has been, probably erroneously, identified with a shearwater.

Cain (kān), *n.* The brother of Abel. See ABEL, 2. Hence, a murderer.

Cain′–col′ored, *or* **Cain′–col′oured** (-kŭl′ērd), *a.* Yellow or reddish yellow; — Cain's hair and beard being reputed to be of this color. Cf. JUDAS-COLORED. *Shak.*

Cain′guas (kīn′gwăz), *or* **Cai′guaes** (kī′-), *n. pl.* A native people of Paraguay, of Guaranian stock. Although still uncivilized, they are intelligent, practice agriculture, make their own pottery and fabrics, and possess rudimentary arts.

Cain′ite (kān′īt), *n.* **1.** A descendant of Cain.

2. *Eccl. Hist.* One of an obscure sect of Gnostics, said to have been of the 2d century and to have deliberately done what the Creator forbade, holding that he was evil, and professing to admire Cain and other characters condemned in the Bible. They were a branch of the Ophites.

Cain-it′ic (kān-ĭt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Cain or the Cainites.

‖ **ca/ique′** (ká/ēk′), *n.* [F., fr. Turk. *qāïq* boat.] *Naut.* A light skiff or rowboat used on the Bosporus; also, a Levantine sailing vessel of larger size.

‖ **Ça/ Ira/** (sà/ ē/rà/). [F.] A French popular song composed early in the Revolution by Becourt, the words being variously attributed to Ladré or Poirier, all obscure persons. The refrain, *Ah, ça ira, ça ira, ça ira*, "it will go on," with the addition of *Les aristocrates à la lanterne!* "(hung) the aristocrats to the (street) lamp," became a rallying cry during the Reign of Terror.

caird (kārd), *n.* [Ir. *ceard* a tinker.] A traveling tinker; also, a tramp, vagrant, or gypsy. *Scot.*

cairn (kārn), *n.* [Gael. *carn*, gen. *cairn*, a heap, cf. Ir. & W. *carn.*] A rounded or conical heap of stones erected as a memorial or mark of some kind; specif.: **a** *Archæol.* One raised as a monument to the dead or as the memorial of some event, such as those made by early inhabitants of the British Isles. Cf. BARROW. **b** One heaped up as a landmark, or to arrest attention, as by surveyors or explorers. — **cairned** (kārnd), *a.* *Tennyson.*

cairn′gorm′ (kārn′gôrm′), *n.*, *or* **Cairngorm stone.** [Gael. *carn* a cairn + *gorm* azure.] *Min.* A yellow or smoky brown variety of quartz crystal, found esp. at Cairngorm, in Scotland; smoky quartz.

cais′son (kā′sŏn, 277), *n.* [F., fr. *caisse* case, chest. See CASE a box.]

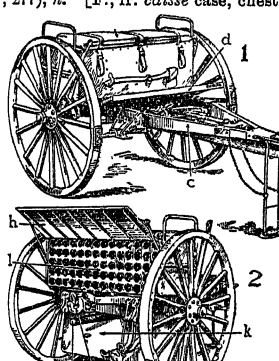

Caisson, 1 c. 1 Front View; 2 Rear View, open. *a* Lunette; *b* Prop; *c* Side Rail; *d* Foot Rest; *e* Spare Pole; *f* Pintle; *g* Chest Door; *j* Fuse Setter; *k* Apron; *l* Ammunition Chest.

1. *Mil.* **a** A chest filled with explosive materials, to be laid in the way of an enemy and exploded on his approach. *Obs. or R.* **b** A chest to hold ammunition. **c** An ammunition wagon for mobile artillery; specif., a body on two wheels combined with a limber, two ammunition chests being commonly carried on the body and one on the limber. In light field batteries there is usually one caisson to a piece. In heavier batteries there may be as many as three.

2. a *Civil Engin.* A water-tight box or chamber within which submarine construction is carried on under great air pressure to keep out the water. **b** A reservoir formerly made and used to float forward materials of construction during the work of extending a canal over lower ground. **c** A hollow floating box or boat used as a flood gate for a dock or basin. **d** A camel for floating a sunken vessel. See CAMEL, *n.*, 2.

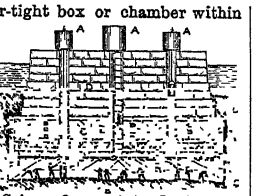

A Air Lock, communicating with interior; *B* Bottom; *C* Cutting Edge, *D* Masonry

3. *Arch.* A sunken panel in a ceiling or soffit, usually one of many, forming a continuous pattern.

caisson disease. *Med.* A disease frequently induced by remaining for some time in an atmosphere of high pressure, as in caissons, diving bells, etc. It is characterized by neuralgic pains and paralytic symptoms. It is variously explained, most probably as due to congestion of internal organs with subsequent stasis of the blood.

Cai-tan′yas (chī-tŭn′yaz), *n. pl.* [Skr. *Caitanya*, the name of the prophet.] A Krishnaite sect of India, followers of Caitanya, a native of Bengal born in 1485 and now regarded as a deity. The sect combine an erotic worship of the child god Krishna with a religious, but not practical, assertion of caste equality. They usually belong to the lowest social classes.

cai′tiff (kā′tĭf), *a.* [ME. *caitif, cheitif*, captive, miserable, OF. *caitif, chaitif, chetif*, captive, mean, wretched, F. *chétif*, fr. L *captivus* captive, fr. *capere* to take, akin to E. *heave*. See HEAVE; cf. CAPTIVE.] **1.** Captive; wretched; unfortunate. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. Base; wicked and mean; cowardly; despicable.

Arnold had sped his *caitiff* flight. *Irving.*

cai′tiff, *n.* **1.** A captive; a prisoner. *Obs.*

Avarice doth tyrannize over her *caitiff* and slave. *Holland.*

2. A wretched or unfortunate man. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

3. A mean, despicable person; one in whose character meanness and wickedness meet.

Ca′ius, Dr. (kā′yŭs) A French physician in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," who speaks broken English and is an unsuccessful suitor for Anne Page.

Ca′jan (kā′jăn), *n.* [NL., fr. Sundanese *kajang.*] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous shrubs consisting of a single species, *C. cajan*, the pigeon pea, cultivated throughout the tropics for its edible seeds. See PIGEON PEA.

caj′e-put (kăj′ē-pŭt), *n.* **a** Var. of CAJUPUT. **b** The California laurel.

‖ **ca-ji′** (kā-hē′; 189), *n.* Also *caxi.* [Sp. *caji*, prob. fr. native name.] *Zoöl* The schoolmaster (*Lutianus apodus*).

ca-jole′ (ká-jōl′), *v. t.*; CA-JOLED′ (-jōld′); CA-JOL′ING (-jōl′ĭng). [F. *cajoler*, of uncertain origin.] To deceive with, or persuade by, delusive flattery, fair words, or other false persuasives; to wheedle; to coax.

I am not about to try the power of priestcraft, nor to *cajole* or flatter you into the reception of my views. *F. W. Robertson.*

Syn. — Flatter, wheedle, delude. See COAX.

ca-jole′, *v. i.* To use cajolery.

to cajole with, to cajole. *Obs.* *Pepys.*

ca-jole′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of cajoling; cajolery.

ca-jol′er-y (ká-jōl′ēr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *cajolerie.*] Act or practice of cajoling; use of false persuasives; cajolement. "Infamous *cajoleries.*" *Evelyn.*

ca-jol′ing (-ĭng), *p. a.* That cajoles. — **ca-jol′ing-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **ca-jon′** (ká-hōn′; 189), *n.* [Sp., box.] **1.** A narrow gorge with vertical sides; a box cañon.

2. *Arch.* A kind of pisé used in Spain, Spanish America, and elsewhere.

Ca′jun (kā′jŭn), *n.* [Corrupt. of ACADIAN.] In Louisiana, a person reputed to be of Acadian French descent.

caj′u-put (kăj′ū-pŭt), *n.* [Of Malayan origin; *kāyu* tree + *pŭtih* white.] An East Indian myrtaceous tree (*Melaleuca leucadendron*); — called also *paperbark* and *white tree.* It yields a pungent greenish oil known as *oil of cajuput*, used as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and anodyne.

cake (kāk), *n.* [ME. *cake, kaak*; akin to Dan. *kage*, Sw. & Icel. *kaka*, D. *koek*, G. *kuchen*, OHG. *chuocho.*] **1.** A small mass of dough baked; esp., a loaf from unleavened dough baked on both sides by turning. In Scotland, specif., a kind of thin hard-baked bread of oatmeal; an oatcake.

2. A sweetened composition of flour and other ingredients, leavened or unleavened, baked in a loaf or mass of any size or shape; as, walnut *cake*; wedding *cake.*

3. A thin wafer-shaped mass of fried batter; a griddlecake or pancake; as, buckwheat *cakes.*

4. A mass of matter concreted, congealed, or molded into a solid mass of any form, esp. into a form rather flat than high; as, a *cake* of soap; an ague *cake.*

Cakes of rusting ice come rolling down the flood. *Dryden.*

5. A silly person; simpleton; fool. *Dial. & Slang, Eng.*

cakes and ale, the so-called good things of life; — with allusion to Shakespeare, "Twelfth Night," II. iii. 123:

Dost thou think because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more *cakes and ale?*

— one's cake is dough, *or* **to have one's cake dough,** one's project has failed or miscarried; to fail or be disappointed in one's plans or expectations. "My *cake is dough.*" *Shak.*

cake (kāk), *v. t.*; CAKED (kākt); CAK′ING (kāk′ĭng). To form or harden into a cake or mass.

cake, *v. i.* To concrete or consolidate into a cake or hard mass, as dough in an oven; to coagulate.

Clotted blood that *caked* within. *Addison.*

cake urchin. Any of numerous flat sea urchins belonging to the order Clypeastridea.

cake′walk′ (-wôk′), *n.* A form of entertainment, of American negro origin, in which a prize of cake is given for what are regarded as the most accomplished steps and figures in walking, usually to a musical accompaniment.

cake′walk′, *v. i.* To do, or walk as in, a cakewalk. — **cake′walk′er** (-wôk′ēr), *n.*

cak′ing (kāk′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CAKE.

caking coal, any bituminous coal that softens and becomes pasty or semiviscid when heated. On increasing the heat, the volatile products are driven off, and a coherent, grayish black, cellular mass of coke is left.

cal′a-ba (kăl′ă-bä), *n.* [From a native South Amer. name: cf. Sp. *calaba.*] A guttiferous tree (*Calophyllum calaba*) of the West Indies and Guiana, which yields a fluid balsam like copaiba; — called also *galba* and *Santa Maria tree.*

Cal′a-bar′ (kăl′ă-bär′; kăl′ă-bär), *n.* A district on the west coast of Africa.

Calabar bean, the highly poisonous seed of a climbing fabaceous plant (*Physostigma venenosum*) of tropical Africa. It is used to produce contraction of the pupil of the eye, and in tetanus, neuralgia, and rheumatic diseases. It is also the common ordeal bean employed by the natives in trials for witchcraft.

cal′a-bash (kăl′ă-băsh), *n.* [Sp. *calabaza*, or Pg. *calabaça*, *cabaça* (cf. F. *calebasse*), lit., a dry gourd, fr. Ar. *qar'*, fem., a kind of gourd + *aibas* dry.] **1.** A gourd; esp., a form of the bottle gourd. See LAGENARIA.

2. The fruit of the calabash tree; also, the tree itself.

3. A water dipper, bottle, basket, or other utensil, made from the dry shell of a calabash, or gourd, or sometimes of some other material.

calabash nutmeg. The fruit of a tropical annonaceous shrub (*Monodora myristica*). It is about the size of an orange, and contains many aromatic seeds which are used like nutmegs. Also, the plant itself.

calabash tree. **a** A bignoniaceous tree of tropical America (*Crescentia cujete*), the hard-shelled globose fruit of which is used for drinking and other utensils. **b** The baobab.

cal′a-ba-zil′la (kăl′ă-bă-sĭl′yà; 194, 268), *n.* [Mex. Sp., dim. of Sp. *calabaza* gourd. See CALABASH.] A wild squash (*Cucurbita fœtidissima*) of California and Mexico, having a very large root. The pulp of the green fruit is used as a substitute for soap, and the macerated root as an application in hemorrhoids.

cal′a-ber, cal′a-bar (kăl′ă-bēr), *n.* [F. *Calabre* Calabria.] Orig., a kind of deep-brown squirrel fur, from Calabria; now, in commerce, the gray fur of a Siberian squirrel.

cal′a-boose′ (kăl′ă-bōōs′), *n.* [Sp. *calabozo* dungeon.] A prison; a jail. *Local, U. S.*

‖ **ca/la-bo′zo** (kä/lä-bō′sō; 133, 268), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A jail.

2. A pruning hook or knife.

cal′a-bra-sel′la (kăl′ă-brā-sĕl′ä), *n.* [It. *calabresella*, supposed to come from *Calabria.*] A game of cards for three players, one against two, played with a Spanish pack and without trumps.

Ca-la′bri-an (ká-lā′brĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Calabria. — *n.* A person native or resident in Calabria.

cal′a-bur tree (kăl′ă-bûr). [Prob. fr. native name.] An elæocarpaceous shrub or small tree (*Muntingia calabura*) of Mexico and South America, the bark of which yields a silky fiber used in making cordage. The wood is also valuable, esp. for staves. Also called *silkwood.*

ca-lade′ (ká-lād′; 277), *n.* [F.] A declivity in a manège ground down which a horse is galloped, to supple his haunches.

Ca-la′di-um (ká-lā′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay *kalādi*, name of a plant.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A small genus of Asiatic and Polynesian aroids having very large tuberous roots, basal cordate-peltate leaves, and a spadix terminating in a naked club-shaped appendage. *C. colocasia* is the taro. **b** Syn. of CYRTOSPADIX.

2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* **a** Any cultivated plant of the genus *Cyrtospadix.* **b** The taro, or elephant's-ear.

Cal′a-ma-gros′tis (kăl′ă-mă-grŏs′tĭs), *n.* [NL; Gr. κάλαμος a reed + ἄγρωστις a kind of grass.] *Bot.* A large genus of tall, mostly perennial grasses having the flowering scale entire, with the rachilla not extended beyond the palet. The species are widely distributed, none being of great value. They are known by the names *reed grass, reed bent grass*, and *small reed. C. canadensis* is the bluejoint.

cal′a-man′co (kăl′ă-măn′kō), *n.* [Cf. LL. *calamancus, calamacus, camelaucum*, a head covering made of camel's hair, NGr. καμελαύκιον, and F. *calmande* a woolen stuff.] **1.** A glossy satin-twilled woolen stuff, checkered in the warp so that the checks appear only on the right side.

2. A garment of this stuff.

3. Fig.: Something suggestive of calamanco, as a wood and plaster building.

cal′a-man′der wood (kăl′ă-măn′dēr). The wood of an East Indian ebenaceous tree (*Diospyros hirsuta*). It is hazel-brown with black stripes, and is much used for furniture.

‖ **ca/hi′bou′** (ká/ē′bōō′). Var. of CACHIBOU.

ca-hiz′a (ka-yō′tĭ). Var. of CHAYOTE.

ca-hiz′ (ku-ēth′; 268), *n.* Sp. form of CAFIZ. See MEASURE.

ca-houn′ palm (ka-hōōn′). The cohune.

‖ **ca-hoy′** (kä-hoi′), *n.* [Tag.] Wood; timber. *Phil. I.*

cahve. † CAUGHT.

cai′ak. Var. of KAYAK.

Ca′ia-phas (kā′yà-făs; kĭ′à-făs), *n.* [Gr. Καϊάφας.] A high priest of the Jews from 18–36 A. D., who presided at the trial of Jesus. See *Matt.* XXVI., *John* XI. and XVIII., and *Acts* IV.

caice. Obs. or dial. var. of CASE

caich. † CATCH.

caick. † CAIQUE.

caick′le (kāk′l). Scot. var. of CACKLE.

ca id′ (ká-ēd′), *n.* = ALCAYDE

caiff. † CHAFF.

caik. † CAIQUE.

caik′jee. Var. of CAIQUEJEE.

cail. Obs. or dial. var. of KALE.

cailes. † KAYLES.

cailewei. † CALEWEY.

‖ **ca′ille** (ka′y'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* Quail, the bird.

caille, *v. i.* Obs. equiv. of QUAIL, to curdle.

cail′leach, cail′liach (kăl′yăkh), *n.* [Gael. *cailleach.*] An old woman of the Scottish Highlands. *Scott.*

cai′ma-cam′, cai′ma-ka-am′. Vars. of KAIMAKAM.

cai′man (kā′măn), *n.* **1.** Var. of CAYMAN.

2. [NL.] [*cap.*] *Zool.* The genus of alligators consisting of the caymans. [CAINITO | ‖ **cai-mi′to** (kī-mē′tō). [Sp.] = cain. Var. of KAIN. *Bib.*

Ca-i′nan (kā-ī′năn; kĭ′năn). **cainard.** † CAYNARD.

ca-in′ca root (ka-ĭŋ′kà). Var. of CAHINCA ROOT. [WHALE.

ca′′ing whale. Var. of CAAING

Cain′i-an (kān′ĭ-ăn), *n.* = CAINITE.

Cain′ish, *a.* Like Cain. [ets.

Cain′ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Cainite tenet-

cai-ni′to (kī-nē′tō), *n.* [Sp. *caimito*, prob. fr. a native name.] The star apple. *West Indies.*

Cai′no-zo′ic (kī′nō-zō′ĭk; kā′-), *etc.* Vars. of CENOZOIC, etc.

Ca′i-phas (kā′ĭ-făs). *D. Bib.*

ca-ique′jee (ka-ēk′jē), *n.* [Turk. *qāvūjī.*] The rower of a caïque.

cair, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *keyra* to whip.] To go; proceed. *Obs.*

cair. † CARE, COIR.

cair′ba. Rare var. of CAABA.

Cai-rene′ (kī-rēn′), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cairo, Egypt. — *n.* A native or resident of Cairo.

cair′full. † CAREFUL.

cairle. † CARL.

cairn′gor′um (kārn′gôr′ŭm), *n.* Cairngorm stone. [*Scot.*

cairn tangle. Sea tangle. *Dial.*

cairn′y, *a.* Abounding in cairns.

cairt. † CARD.

cairt. Obs. or dial. var. of CART.

cais. † CASE.

caisar. † KAISER.

‖ **caisse** (kās), *n.* [F.] A chest, case, or box; specif.: **a** A cash box; also, a cashier's desk or office. **b** Cash, or cash account. **c** An establishment for receiving and administering funds.

cais′sond (kā′sŏnd), *a.* Made or provided with a caisson.

caisson gate. = CAISSON, 2 c.

cai′tif. Caitiff. *Ref. Sp.*

cai′tif-ly, cai′tive-ly, *adv.* of CAITIFF *Obs.*

cai′tif-ness, cai′tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*

cai′tif-ry, cai′tive-tie, *n.* [OF. *caitivete, chaitivete.* See CAITIFF.] Captivity; wretchedness; also, vileness; despicableness. *Obs.*

Ca′jus (kā′yŭs). *D. Bib.*

caixa. † CASH.

‖ **ca′ja** (ka′hä; 189), *n.* [Sp., lit., box.] Funds; moneys.

ca′jan. Var. of CADJAN.

Ca-já′nus (ká-jā′nŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of CAJAN.

caj′a-put. Var of CAJUPUT.

ca-já′va. Var. of KAJAWAH.

caj′e-put-ene′. Var. of CAJUPUTENE.

caj′e-put-ol′. Var. of CAJUPUTOL.

ca-jole′, *n.* A blandishment.

ca-jol′er (ká-jōl′ēr), *n.* One who cajoles.

‖ **ca-joo′, ca-jou′, ca-ju′** (ká-jōō′; -zhōō′). Vars. of ACAJOU.

caju. † CASHEW.

cajua. † KAJAWAH.

ca-jun′ (ka-hōōn′; 189), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name.] The West Indian plant *Furcræa cubensis*, or its fiber. See FURCRÆA.

caj′u-put-ene′ (kăj′ū-pŭt-ēn′), *n.* Inactive limonene, from oil of cajuput. See LIMONENE.

cajuput oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

caj′u-put-ol′ (kăj′ū-pŭt-ōl′; -ōl′), *n.* [*cajuput* (a source of cineol) + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* = CINEOL.

Cak′chi-quel′ (kak′chē-kĕl′), *n.* A Mayan people of Guatemala speaking a Quichê dialect. Their ancient capital was Solola. See MAYAN. [ALUM.

cake alum. = CONCENTRATED

cake bread. Bread made in cakes or of a quality like the finer kinds of cake. *B. Jonson.*

cake′house′, *n.* **1** A house where cakes are sold. *Obs. Scott.* **2.** A building for the storing of cakes, as of indigo.

cakelen. † CACKLE.

cakken. † CACK.

cak′y (kāk′ĭ), *a.* **1.** Like cake. **2.** Silly; idiotic. *Dial. Eng.*

cal. † CALL, CAUL, COLE, KALE.

cal (kăl), *n.* Wolframite. *Corn.*

Cal., *or* **cal.** *Abbr.* Calando (*Music*); calendar; calends (calendæ); California; calorie (*Physics*).

calaat † KHILAT.

cal′a-ba-cil′la (kăl′ă-bä-sēl′yà; 188, 194). Var. of CALABAZILLA.

cal′a-bar Var. of CALABER; obs. var. of CALIBER.

Ca′la-ba′ri (ka′la-bä′rē), *n.* A native of California, West Africa.

cal′a-bar′ine (kăl′ă-bär′ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [*calabar* + *-ine*] = ESERIDINE.

ca′la-ba′za (kä′lä-bä′thä; -sä; 268), *n.* [Sp., gourd.] A small variety of squash.

calabre. † CALIBRE.

Cal′a-bre′se (kăl′ă-brē′zē′; -brēs′) [It. *calabrese.*] = CALABRIAN.

Calaburne. † CALIBURN.

caladrie, *n.* [Cf. CALANDER.] An unknown bird, perhaps a lark. *Obs.* [GALAFATE.

ca′la-fa′te (kä′lä-fä′tā). Var. of

Ca′lah (kä′lä). *Bib.* [CALEAN.

cal′a-han (kăl′ă-hăn) Var. of

cal′a-ite (kăl′ă-īt), *n.* [L. *callais*, Gr. κάλλαις; cf. F. *calaïte.*] *Min.* Turquoise. *Obs.*

Cal'a-ma'ri-a'ce-æ (kăl'ă-mā'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CALAMITES.] *Paleobot.* A family of Paleozoic pteridophytic plants of the order Calamariales, related closely to the living Equisetaceæ, which are perhaps their direct descendants. *Calamites* is the principal genus. —**cal'a-ma'ri-an** (-ăn), **cal'a-ma'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cal'a-ma'ri-a'les (-ā'lēz). *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleobot.* An order of plants coextensive with the family Calamariaceæ.

cal'a-ma'ri-oid (-mā'rĭ oid), *a. Paleobot.* Pertaining to or resembling a plant of the family Calamariaceæ.

cal'a-ma-ry (kăl'ă-mā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *calamarium* inkstand, fr. L. *calamus* a reed pen: cf. F. *calmar*, *calemar*, pen case, calamary.] A squid. See SQUID.

cal'a-mif'er-ous (-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calamus* reed + *-ferous.*] Producing reeds; reedy.

cal'a-mine (kăl'ă-mĭn ; -mīn), *n.* [F. *calamine*, LL. *calamina*, fr. L. *cadmia.* See CADMIA.] **1.** *Min.* **a** Hydrous silicate of zinc, $(ZnOH)_2SiO_3$, occurring in white translucent orthorhombic crystals, or in masses of various texture and form. H., 4.5-5. Sp. gr., 3.40-3.50. **b** Native zinc carbonate ; smithsonite. See SMITHSONITE.

☞ The name was originally applied to both minerals, the difference between which was established in 1802. American writers and the majority of those in France now follow the nomenclature of Brongniart and Beudant, calling the silicate *calamine* and the carbonate *smithsonite ;* but in Great Britain the carbonate is commonly called *calamine*, the silicate being distinguished as *siliceous* or *electric calamine* or *hemimorphite.*

2. An alloy of zinc, lead, and tin, formerly used for coating iron to prevent oxidation.

cal'a-mine, *v. t. ;* CAL'A-MINED (-mĭnd ; -mĭnd) ; CAL'A-MIN'ING (-mĭn'ĭng). To coat with calamine.

cal'a-mint (-mĭnt), *n.* [ME. *calamint, calemente* (cf F. *calament*), fr. L *calamintha*, Gr. καλαμίνθη, καλάμινθος. Cf. MINT the plant.] Any mint of the genus *Calamintha*, now considered a synonym of *Clinopodium ;* esp., *Clinopodium calaminthe*, often called **calamint balm.**

cal'a-mis'trate (-mĭs'trāt), *v. t* [L. *calamistratus* curled with the curling iron, fr. *calamistrum* curling iron, fr. *calamus* a reed.] To curl or friz, as the hair. *Obs.* —**cal'a-mis-tra'tion** (-mĭs-trā'shŭn), *n. Obs*

cal'a-mis'trum (-mĭs'trŭm), *n. ; L. pl.* -TRA (-tră). [L., a curling iron.] *Zoöl.* A comblike structure on the metatarsus of the hind legs of certain spiders (Dictynidæ and Uloboridæ), used to curl certain fibers in the construction of their webs. —**cal'a-mis'tral** (-trăl), *a.*

cal'a-mite (kăl'ă-mīt), *n. Paleobot.* Any fossil belonging to the genus *Calamites* or its allies. —**cal'a-mi'te-an** (-mĭ'tē-ăn), *a.*

Calamites (restored) (1/100)

Cal'a-mi'tes (-mĭ'tēz), *n.* [NL , fr. Gr. καλαμίτης reedlike, Gr. κάλαμος (L. *calamus*) reed.] *Paleobot.* A genus of Paleozoic fossil plants represented by large grooved and jointed stems bearing verticillate branches at the nodes. Many so-called genera of the same family (Calamariaceæ) are now known to represent leaves, branches, strobiles, or root portions of *Calamites.*

ca-lam'i-tous (kă-lăm'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L *calamitosus :* cf. F. *calamiteux.*] **1.** Producing, or attended with, calamity ; making wretched ; wretched ; unhappy. "This sad and *calamitous* condition." *South.* "A *calamitous* prison." *Milton.* **2.** Suffering calamity ; miserable. *Obs.* Thousands of *calamitous* persons. *South*

Syn. — Deplorable, distressful, afflictive, wretched, grievous, baleful, disastrous, adverse, unhappy, sad, unfortunate.

— ca-lam'i-tous-ly, *adv.* **— ca-lam'i-tous-ness,** *n.*

ca-lam'i-ty (-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *calamitas*, akin to *in-columis* unharmed : cf. F. *calamité.*] **1.** A state of deep distress or misfortune, produced by some adverse circumstance or event ; misery.

The deliberations of *calamity* are rarely wise. *Burke.*
Where'er I came I brought *calamity.* *Tennyson.*

2. Any great misfortune or cause of loss or misery ; —usually an event or disaster that produces extensive evil.

The word *calamity* was first derived from *calamus* when the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Bacon.*
Strokes of *calamity* that scathe and scorch the soul. *Irving.*

Syn. — Catastrophe, cataclysm ; misfortune, mishap, mischance ; extremity, exigency, downfall ; distress, affliction, adversity, unhappiness, misery, evil. See DISASTER.

Cal'a-mus (kăl'ă-mŭs), *n. ; pl.* -MI (-mī). [L., a reed. See HAULM.] **1.** *Bot.* A very large genus of pinnate-leaved palms, natives of tropical Asia. They are slender and tufted, erect, or climbing over bushes by means of the hooks on the petioles. The light and tough stems are used in India for many purposes ; they furnish the *rattan canes* of commerce. *Malacca canes* are obtained from the larger stems of *C. rotang.* Dragon's blood is yielded by *C. draco.* **2.** [*l. c.*] The sweet flag (*Acorus calamus*) or its aromatic root. It is a carminative and tonic in dyspepsia and colic. **3.** [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* The barrel or quill of a feather.

ca-lan'dri-dæ (kă-lăn'drĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prob fr. LL. *calandrus* weevil.] *Zoöl.* A family of weevils containing many species injurious to grain. The typical genus is **Ca-lan'dra** (-drə), which includes the corn and rice weevils (*C. granaria* and *C. oryzæ*).

Cal'an-drin'i-a (kăl'ăn-drĭn'ĭ-ə), *n.* [NL., after Jean Louis *Calandrini* (1703-58), Swiss botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of portulacaceous herbs, chiefly of South America and Australia, a few of the Pacific coast of the United States. They are succulent plants, with basal or alternate leaves and purplish ephemeral flowers in bracted racemes or panicles.

ca-lan'gay (kə-lăn'gā), *n.* [Prob. native name.] A white cockatoo (*Cacatua hæmaturopygia*) of the Philippines.

Ca-lan'the (kə-lăn'thē), *n.* [NL ; Gr καλός beautiful + ἄνθη blossom.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of terrestrial orchids, having white or rose-colored, rarely yellow, flowers, and broad plaited leaves. Many species are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Ca-lap'pa (kə-lăp'ə), *n.* [NL., a name invented by Fabricius.] *Zoöl.* A genus of brachyuran crustaceans of tropical seas, the type of a family, **Ca-lap'pi-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). They are called *box crabs* from the compact manner in which the rather short but stout legs fold against the carapace.

ca-lash' (kə-lăsh'), *n.* [F. *calèche ;* of Slavonic origin ; cf. Bohem. *kolesa*, Russ. *kolyaska* calash, *koleso*, *kolo*, wheel.] **1.** A light carriage with low wheels, having a top or hood that can be raised or lowered, seats for four inside, a separate seat for the driver, and often a movable front, so that it can be used as either an open or a close carriage.

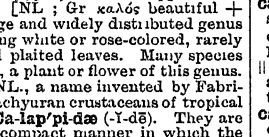

One form of Calash.

2. = CALÈCHE, 2.

3. A carriage hood or top that can be thrown back.

4. A hood, formerly worn by ladies, which could be drawn forward or thrown back like the top of a carriage.

Cal'a-the'a (kăl'ə-thē'ə), *n.* [NL., fr. L *calathus*, from the shape of the flower See CALATHUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American marantaceous plants having immense basal leaves beautifully marked with green, red, yellow, and white. The small flowers are produced in clusters on very short stems. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

cal'a-thus (kăl'ə-thŭs), *n. ; pl.* -THI (-thī). [L , fr Gr κάλαθος.] *Class. Antiq.* A vase-shaped basket ; esp., a woman's workbasket. In art it often typifies maidenhood.

Ca'la-ve'ras skull (kə'lə-vā'rəs) A human skull reported, by Prof. J. D. Whitney, as found in 1886 in a Tertiary auriferous gravel deposit, lying below a bed of black lava, in Calaveras County, California. It is regarded as very doubtful whether the skull really belonged to the deposit in which it was found. If it did, it indicates an unprecedented antiquity for human beings of an advanced type

ca'la-ve'rite (kə'lə-vē'rīt ; kăl'ə-vē'rĭt), *n. Min.* Telluride of gold and silver, $(Au,Ag)Te_2$, of yellowish color and metallic luster. It was first found in Calaveras County, California. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 8.35.

cal-ca'ne-al (kăl-kā'nē-ăl) } *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the
cal-ca'ne-an (kăl-kā'nē-ăn) } heel or the calcaneum

cal-ca'ne-o- (kăl-kā'nē-ō-). *Anat.* A combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the calcaneum* (and some other indicated part) ; as: the astragalus in **cal-ca'ne-o-as-trag'a-lar**, *or* **cal-ca'ne-o-as-trag'a-loid**, the cuboid bone in **cal-ca'ne-o-cu'boid**, the sole of the foot in **cal-ca'ne-o-plan'tar** ; the scaphoid bone in **cal-ca'ne-o-na-vic'u-lar**, *or* **cal-ca'ne-o-scaph'oid**

cal-ca'ne-um (kăl-kā'nē-ŭm), *n. ; L. pl.* -NEA (-nē-ə). [L , the heel, fr. *calx*, *calcis*, the heel.] *Anat.* **a** One of the bones of the tarsus which in man forms the great bone of the heel, representing the fibulare of certain lower vertebrates. **b** A process of the back upper part of the tarsometatarsal bone of birds (prob. not representing the calcaneum of mammals).

cal-caph'a-nite (kăl-kăf'ə-nīt), *n.* [*calcium* + *aphanite.*] *Petrog.* A variety of diabase showing small kernels of calcium carbonate embedded in the green ground mass.

cal'car (kăl'kar), *n. ; L. pl.* -CARIA (kăl-kā'rĭ-ə). [L., a spur for the heel, also spur of a cock, fr. *calx*, *calcis*, heel.] **1.** *Bot.* A hollow tube or spur at the base of a petal or sepal. **2.** *Zoöl.* A spur or spurlike prominence, esp. : **a** In birds, a clawlike process on the leg or wing, which is not the termination of a digit. **b** In bats, a process of the calcaneum helping to support the web between the leg and tail **c** In insects, a spine at the end of the tibia. **d** A prehallux. **3.** *Anat.* Short for CALCAR AVIS. See also CALCAR FEMORALE.

cal'car, *n* [L. *calcaria* lime kiln, fr. *calx*, *calcis*, lime. See CALX.] **1.** *Glass Manuf.* A kind of oven, or reverberatory furnace, used for calcination of the batch into frit. **2.** *Metal.* An annealing arch or oven. *Oxf. E. D.*

cal'ca-rate (-kə-rāt) } *a.* [LL. *calcaratus.* See 1st CALCAR.]
cal'ca-rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd) } Having a calcar, or spur ; spurred.

Cal-ca're-a (kăl-kā'rē-ə), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subclass or primary division of sponges composed of those having calcareous spicules.

cal-ca're-o- (kăl-kā'rē-ō-). A combining form for *calcareous ;* — used in various compounds the meanings of which are evident from their component parts ; as in, **cal-ca're-o-gil-la'ceous**, **cal-ca're-o-bi-tu'mi-nous**. **cal-ca're-o-ar-gil-la'ceous**, **cal-ca're-o-si-li'ceous**, **cal-ca're-o-sul'phur-ous**

cal-ca're-ous (kăl-kā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calcarius* pertaining to lime. See CALX] **1.** Of the nature of calcite or calcium carbonate ; consisting of, or containing, calcium carbonate or carbonate of lime , also, containing the element calcium. **2.** Growing upon limestone or in a soil impregnated with lime ; as, a *calcareous* plant.

calcareous sinter, travertine. — **c. spar,** calcite.

cal-car'i-form (kăl-kăr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [1st *calcar* + *-form.*] Spur-shaped ; as, a *calcariform* petal.

cal'ca-rine (kăl'kə-rĭn ; -rīn), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to, or situated near, the calcar avis, or hippocampus minor.

calcarine fissure, *Anat.*, a fissure of the mesial surface of the posterior part of the cerebrum. Cf. HIPPOCAMPUS MINOR.

‖ **cal'ca-ro'ne** (kal'ka-rō'nā), *n. ; pl.* -RONI (-nē). [It., aug. of *calcara* a kiln.] A simple kiln used in Sicily for extracting sulphur from rock containing it in native form.

cal'ce-ate (kăl'sē-āt), *a.* [See CALCEATED.] Wearing shoes ; calced. — *n.* A calced Carmelite. *Obs.*

cal'ce-at'ed (kăl'sē-āt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *calceatus*, p. p. of *calceare* to shoe, fr. *calceus* shoe, fr. *calx*, *calcis*, heel.] Fitted with, or wearing, shoes. *Johnson*

calced (kălst), *a.* [See CALCEATED.] Wearing shoes ; calceated ; as, the *calced* Carmelites. *Rare.*

cal'ce-i-form' (kăl'sē-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *calceus* shoe + *-form.*] *Bot.* Shaped like a slipper, as the lip in the flowers of certain orchids , calceolate.

Cal'ce-o-la'ri-a (kăl'sē-ō-lā'rĭ-ə), *n* [NL., fr. L. *calceolarius* shoemaker, fr. *calceolus*, a dim. of *calceus* shoe.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A large genus of violaceous herbs or shrubs having inconspicuous flowers with unequal petals, the sepals without auricles. **b** Syn. of FAGELIA.

2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Fagelia.* The species are cultivated for their pouch-shaped flowers, which are mottled with yellow or purple.

Cal'cha-quis' (kal'chä-kēz'), *n. pl.* A people of Quichuan stock in northwest Argentina at the time of the advent of the Spaniards, possessing a civilization prob. partly Incan.

cal'ci- (kăl'sĭ-). Combining form from L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime.

cal'cic (kăl'sĭk), *a.* [L *calx*, *calcis*, lime · cf. F. *calcique.*] *Chem.* Derived from, or containing, calcium or lime.

cal-cic'o-lous (kăl-sĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [*calci-* + *-colous.*] *Biol.* Inhabiting calcareous soils or rocks.

cal-cif'er-ous (kăl-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*calci-* + *-ferous.*] **1.** Bearing, producing, or containing, calcite, or carbonate of lime. **2.** [*cap*] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the Ordovician in New York and elsewhere ; — so called from a calciferous sandstone of that system. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — *n.* [*cap.*] The Calciferous epoch or formation. **3.** *Zoöl.* Containing, or producing, calcareous spicules or particles, as certain glands in the esophagus of earthworms.

cal-cif'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Calciferous ; specif., *Zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the portion of the oviduct which forms the eggshell in birds and reptiles. *Huxley.*

cal'ci-fi-ca'tion (kăl'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. CALCIFY.] **1.** Impregnation with calcareous matter ; the deposition of insoluble lime salts in a tissue or other material, converting it into a more or less rigid stony substance, as in certain kinds of petrifaction ; esp. : **a** *Physiol.* The deposition of lime salts in the matrix of cartilage, which is often the preliminary step in the formation of true bone (see OSSIFICATION, CALCIFIED CARTILAGE). **b** *Med.* A retrogressive petrifactive change marked in degenerating, dying, or dead tissue. **2** A calcified structure or part, as in a cartilage.

cal'ci-fied (kăl'sĭ-fīd), *p. p. & p. a.* of CALCIFY, *v.* — **calcified cartilage,** *Anat* , cartilage in which the matrix contains a deposit of calcareous matter. It composes parts of the skeleton of many low vertebrates, as the elasmobranchs, but in most vertebrates is for the most part replaced by true bone. See OSSIFICATION, BONE.

cal'ci-fy (kăl'sĭ-fī), *v. t. & i. ;* CAL'CI-FIED (-fīd) ; CAL'CI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*calci-* + *-fy*] To make or become stony or calcareous by the deposit or secretion of salts of lime.

cal'ci-mine (kăl'sĭ-mĭn ; -mīn ; 277), *n.* Also *kalsomine.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime] A white or colored wash for the ceiling or other plastering of a room, consisting of a mixture of clear glue, Paris white or zinc white, and water.

cal'ci-mine, *v. t. ;* CAL'CI-MINED (-mĭnd ; -mīnd) ; CAL'CI-MIN'ING (-mĭn'ĭng). To wash or cover with calcimine ; as, to *calcimine* walls. — **cal'ci-min'er** (-mĭn'ẽr), *n.*

cal'ci-nate (kăl'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To calcine. *Rare.*

cal'ci-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *calcination.*] **1.** Act or process of calcining ; state of being calcined. **2** A product of calcination ; something calcined. **3.** The final stage of calcino.

cal-cin'a-to-ry (kăl-sĭn'ə-tō-rĭ ; kăl'sĭn- ; 277), *a.* Serving for calcination. — *n.* A vessel used in calcination.

cal-cine' (kăl-sīn' ; kăl'sĭn ; 277 : *until recently*, kăl-sīn' *has been the only pron. recognized by orthoëpists*), *v. t. ;* CAL-CINED' (-sīnd' ; -sĭnd) ; CAL-CIN'ING. [F. *calciner*, fr. L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime. See CALX.] **1.** To reduce to a powder by heat ; to expel moisture, gases, or volatile matter from, by heat ; as, to *calcine* ores.

2. To heat to a high temperature without fusion ; to bring to incandescence.

3. To change by heat into a friable substance ; to oxidize.

4. To consume by heat ; to destroy.

5. To heat to a high temperature, as in a calciner.

6. To heat to redness, as in a furnace.

cal'ci-na'to (kăl'sĭ-nā'tō), *n.* [It.] *Mus.* Gradually diminishing in rapidity and loudness ; — used as a direction.

calangall. Var of GALINGALE.

calange. † CHALLENGE

Cal'a-no (kăl'ə-nō). *D. Bib.*

ca'lan-tas' (k a'l a n-t a s'). *n.* [Tag] The Philippine cedar.

cal'a-pite, **cal'a-pitte** (kăl'ə-pīt), *n.* [Malay *kelapa* the cocoo tree.] A concretion sometimes found in coconuts, used by the Malays as an amulet.

Ca'las' (kə'lăs' ; kă'lă'), *n.* One who is wrongfully condemned ; — so called from Jean Calas (1698–1762), a Calvinist of Toulouse barbarously executed on the charge of having murdered his son Louis, who had committed suicide

ca'la-scio'ne (kə'lä-shō'nā), *n.* [It.] A form of guitar with two gut strings, used in Southern Italy [a calash.

ca-lash', *v. t.* To provide with

calate. † CALLET.

ca-la'thi-an vi'o-let (kə-lā'thĭ-ən). [L. *calathna viola.*] The soapwort gentian.

cal'a-thid'i-um (-thĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n. ; L. pl.* -THIDIA (-thĭd'ĭ-ə). *Also* **cal'a-thide** (-thīd ; -thĭd ; [NL , dim. fr Gr. κάλαθος. See CALATHUS.] *Bot.* An anthodium.

cal'a-thi-form (kăl'ə-thĭ-fôrm ; kə-lăth'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*calathus* + *-form.*] Cup-shaped.

cal'a-this (kăl'ə-thĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A calathidium.

ca-la'thi-um (kə-lā'thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See CALATHUS.] = CALATHIDIUM [VANCE.

cal'a-vance. Var. of GARA-

calaw Var of CALLOW, old squaw. [*Obs.*]

calcane. *n* Calcium chloride

cal-ca'ne-us (kăl-kā'nē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr L. *calcaneum* heel.] *Med.* Clubfoot in which only the heel touches the ground.

‖ **cal'car a'vis** (kăl'kar ā'vĭs). [L., lit., bird's spur.] *Anat.* = HIPPOCAMPUS MINOR.

cal-ca're-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **cal'car fe'mo-ra'le** (kăl'kär fĕm'ō-rā'lē) [NL.] *Anat* A vertical plate of compact bone in the cancellous tissue of the neck of the femur.

‖ **cal-ca'ri-a** (kăl-kā'rĭ-ə), *n., L. pl.* of 1st CALCAR.

cal'ca-rif'er-ous (kăl'kə-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calcar, calcaris*, spur + *-ferous.*] Bearing spurs.

cal'ca-rif'or-ous, *a.* [A bad form apparently made by analyzing *calcareous* into *calcar* + *-eous.*] Calciferous.

cal'cate, *v. t.* [L. *calcatus*, p. p. of *calcare*] To stamp or trample under the heels *R.* — **cal-ca'tion** (kăl-kā'shŭn), *n. R.*

cal'ca-to-ry, *n* [L *calcatorium.*] A wine press. *Obs. & R.*

Cal'ca-vel'la, -los. Vars. of CARCAVELHOS

calce † CALX

cal'ce-don, cal-ced'o-ny, etc. Vars of CHALCEDONY, etc

calcene. † CALCINE.

cal'ce-o-late (kăl'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [See CALCEOLARIA.] = CALCEIFORM. — **cal'ce-o-late-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **cal'ces** (kăl'sēz), *n., L. pl.* of CALX.

cal-ces'cence, *n* [*calcium* + *-escence ;* — because exhibited by the calcium light.] *Physics.* Calorescence. *Obs.*

calch. † CHALICE.

Cal'chas (kăl'kăs), *n.* [L. ; Gr. Κάλχας.] The prophet of the Greek army before Troy, who received from Apollo the knowledge of future events

cal'ci-a (kăl'sĭ-ə), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime.] Calcium oxide. *Obs.*

cal'ci-cole (-kōl), *a. Bot.* Calcicolous.

cal'ci-co'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL ; *calci-* + (prob.) *mycosis* or *sarcosis.*] *Med* Pneumonia caused by the inhalation of stone dust.

calcidoine. † CHALCEDONY.

cal'ci-form, *a.* [*calci-* + *-form.*] 1. In the form of calx ; — said of metals. *Obs.*

2. Shaped like a pebble.

cal'ci-fuge (kăl'sĭ-fūj), *n.* [*calci-* + L. *fugere* to flee.] Not thriving on calcareous soils.

cal-cig'e-nous (kăl-sĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*calci-* + *-genous.*] *Chem.* Tending to form, or to become, a calx or earthlike substance on being oxidized or burnt. *Obs.*

cal-cig'er-ous (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*calci-* + *-gerous.*] *Biol* Containing or secreting lime salts.

cal'ci-mir'ic (kăl'sĭ-mĭr'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

cal-cin'a-ble (kăl'sĭn-ə-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

cal'ci-na'tor (kăl'sĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* One who calcines

der, or to a friable state, by the action of heat; to heat so as to expel volatile matter from, as carbonic acid from limestone, and thus (usually) disintegrate; as, to *calcine* bones. Cf. ROAST, *v. t.* Often used fig., sometimes with the implication of purification.

2. To oxidize, as by the action of heat; to convert to a calx.

calcined cocoon, *Silk Raising,* a cocoon in which the worm has become reduced to a powdery substance.

cal-cine′ (kăl-sīn′; kăl′sĭn), *v. i.* To undergo calcination.

cal′cine (kăl′sĭn; -sīn), *n.* A product of calcination.

‖ **cal-ci′ne** (kăl-chē′nē), *n.* [It., fr. L. *calx, calcis,* lime.] A disease of silkworms caused by the parasitic fungi *Botrytis bassiana* and *B. tenella,* and characterized by a red coloration and paralysis of the body and death in from 20 to 30 hours. After death the body dries up and is covered with a white efflorescence, giving it a chalky appearance.

cal′cite (kăl′sīt), *n.* [L. *calx, calcis,* lime.] *Min.* Calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$, crystallized in hexagonal form, and thus distinguished from aragonite; — called also *calc-spar* and *calcareous spar.* It cleaves readily into rhombohedrons. H., 3. Sp. gr., of crystals, 2.71. Besides common limestone, chalk, and marble, calcite includes, among other varieties, *agaric mineral, aphrite, argentine, calc-sinter* or *calc-tufa, dogtooth spar, Iceland spar, stalactites, stalagmites.* — **cal-cit′ic** (kăl-sĭt′ĭk), *a.*

cal′ci-trant (kăl′sĭ-trănt), *a.* [L. *calcitrans,* p. pr. of *calcitrare* to kick, fr. *calx, calcis,* heel] Kicking; hence, stubborn; refractory. *Rare.*

cal′ci-trate (-trāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *calcitratus,* p. p. of *calcitrare.*] To kick. — **cal′ci-tra′tion** (-trā′shŭn), *n.*

cal′ci-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *calx, calcis,* lime. See CALX.] *Chem.* A silver-white, rather soft metal of the alkaline earth group, quickly tarnishing in air and, when heated, burning with a brilliant light. Symbol, *Ca;* atomic weight, 40.1. It never occurs native, but in combination is very common, its chief minerals being: *carbonates* (including limestone, chalk, etc.), calcite, aragonite, dolomite, ankerite; *sulphates,* gypsum, anhydrite; *phosphate,* apatite; *fluoride,* fluorite, *tungstate,* scheelite; *titanate,* perovskite; it occurs also in many *silicates.* Calcium salts are present in practically all natural waters and are essential constituents of the bodies of most plants and animals. Metallic calcium was first prepared by Davy in 1808. It is made by electrolyzing the chloride or iodide or by heating the iodide with sodium. It melts at 760° C. (1400° F.). Sp. gr., 1.56. Calcium is bivalent, forming the highly basic oxide, CaO (quicklime), and hydroxide, $Ca(OH)_2$ (slaked lime), the salts $CaCl_2$ and $CaSO_4$, etc. Calcium salts color the test flame yellowish red.

calcium carbide. A crystalline solid, CaC_2, colorless when pure, but often resembling gray limestone. It is made by heating lime and carbon together in the electric furnace, and is used for the generation of acetylene.

calcium carbonate. A solid, $CaCO_3$, occurring in nature as calcite (limestone, marble, etc.) and aragonite, and obtained as a white precipitate by passing carbon dioxide into lime water. It is also found in plant ashes, in bones, to a large extent in many shells, etc.

calcium chloride. *Chem.* A compound, $CaCl_2$, crystallizing commonly with six molecules of water. In its anhydrous state it is a white porous solid having a strong attraction for water, hence it is used as a drying agent. The calcium chloride obtained as a by-product of certain technical processes is used in making chlorine.

calcium fluoride. The compound CaF_2, occurring in nature as the mineral fluorite, and also in bones, the enamel of the teeth, etc. It is used as a flux in metallurgy.

calcium hydroxide. Slaked lime, $Ca(OH)_2$. See LIME, *n.*

calcium phosphate. Any of the phosphates of calcium, esp. the neutral or tertiary phosphate, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, occurring in nature as the mineral apatite, and also as the chief mineral constituent of bones.

calcium sulphate. The compound $CaSO_4$, occurring in nature as anhydrite and (with water) as gypsum.

cal-cog′ra-phy (kăl-kŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [L. *calx, calcis,* lime, chalk + *-graphy.*] The art of drawing with chalks or pastels. — **cal-cog′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **cal′co-graph′ic** (kăl′kō-grăf′ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

cal′co-mal′a-chite (kăl′kō-măl′ȧ-kīt), *n.* [L. *calx, calcis,* lime + *malachite.*] A form of malachite containing calcite and gypsum, used as an ornamental stone, as for table tops. It takes a high polish.

calc′-sin′ter, *n.* [G. *kalksinter; kalk* (L. *calx, calcis*) lime + *sinter* sinter.] Calcareous sinter, or travertine.

calc′-tu′fa, calc′-tuff′, *n.* [G. *kalk* (L. *calx*) lime + E. *tufa.*] *Min.* Calcareous tufa. See TUFA, TRAVERTINE

cal′cu-la-ble (kăl′kŭ-lȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F *calculable.*] **1.** That may be calculated or ascertained by calculation.

2. That may be reckoned or depended on; — said of persons. *G. Eliot.*

— **cal′cu-la-bil′i-ty** (kăl′kŭ-lȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

cal′cu-la-ry (-lȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *calculus* a calculus: cf. *calcularius* pert. to calculation.] *Med.* Of or pert. to calculi.

cal′cu-late (kăl′kŭ-lāt), *v. t.; cal′cu-lat′ed* (-lāt′ĕd); **cal′cu-lat′ing** (-lāt′ĭng). [L. *calculatus,* p. p. of *calculare* to calculate, fr. *calculus* a pebble, a stone used in reckoning; hence, a reckoning, fr. *calx, calcis,* a stone used in gaming, limestone. See CALX.] **1.** To ascertain or determine by mathematical processes, usually by the ordinary rules of arithmetic; to reckon, to estimate; to compute.

A calendar more exactly *calculated* than any other *North.*

2. *Astrol. & Astron.* To find out and fix, by mathematical computation, the time and circumstances of (a horoscope, an eclipse, or the like), either beforehand or in after time.

3. To plan with forethought; to frame. *Archaic.*

4. To adjust for a purpose, to adapt by forethought or calculation; to fit or prepare by the adaptation of means to an end; as, to *calculate* a system of laws for the government and protection of a free people.

[Religion] is . . *calculated* for our benefit *Abp Tillotson.*

5. To plan; expect, think; "reckon." *Local, U. S.*

Syn. — Estimate, determine; tell, number, enumerate, cast up. — CALCULATE, COMPUTE, RECKON, COUNT agree in the idea of numerical or arithmetical estimation or determination. CALCULATE (cf. *calculation,* under PRUDENCE), implies a process, frequently elaborate, directed to ascertaining or determining a particular result, which is looked on as problematical; as, to *calculate* the velocity of light, to *calculate* an eclipse, a nativity; "To *calculate* . . . the chances of a northwest passage to the Indies" (*J. R. Green*). COMPUTE suggests rather an estimate (whose processes may or may not be elaborate) of something which is commonly regarded as given; as, to *compute* interest, the area of a field. RECKON frequently implies simpler or less technical processes than *calculate* or *compute* (as, to *reckon* by counters, to *reckon* on one's fingers); in present usage it is distinguished from COUNT (see etym.), which denotes mere enumeration or telling of objects one by one; as, to *count* the eggs in a basket, the people in a room. The use of *calculate* in the sense of "consider, suppose" (as, I *calculate* you are right), for *reckon* (itself now colloquial in this sense), is a violation of good usage.

cal′cu-late (kăl′kŭ-lāt), *v. i.* **1.** To make a calculation; to forecast consequences, to form an estimate.

The strong passions, whether good or bad, never *calculate.* *F. W. Robertson.*

2. To count or rely, — with *upon* or *on.*

All this time my uncle was *calculating* on the thing as concluded *C. Lever*

cal′cu-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *p. p. & p. a.* **1.** Worked out, or fixed upon, by calculation, as, *calculated* tables; *calculated* velocity.

2. Adapted by calculation, contrivance, or forethought to accomplish a purpose, as, to use arts *calculated* to deceive.

3. Likely to produce a certain effect, whether intended or not; fitted; adapted; suited.

Some of them may be *calculated* to injure rather than benefit society *Goldsmith*

[He] had never gone through an experience *calculated* to lead him beyond the scope of generally received laws *Hawthorne*

cal′cu-lat′ing (-lāt′ĭng), *p. a.* **1** That calculates; performing or able to perform mathematical calculations.

2. Given to contrivance or forethought; forecasting, or shrewd in foreseeing, what will be promotive of self-interest; scheming; as, a cool *calculating* disposition.

calculating machine, any machine for the mechanical performance of mathematical operations, such as the comptometer, etc.

Calculating machines . . may be classified as follows: addition machines, the first invented by Pascal (1642); addition machines modified to facilitate multiplication, the first by Leibnitz (1671); true multiplication machines, Leon Bolles (1888), Steiger (1894); difference machines, Muller (1780), Babbage (1822); analytical machines, Babbage (1834) *Encyc. Brit*

cal′cu-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [ME. *calculacioun,* fr. L. *calculatio;* cf. OF. *calculation.*] **1.** Act or process, or result, of calculating; computation; reckoning, estimate.

"The *calculation* of eclipses." *Nichol.*

The mountain is not so high as his *calculation* makes it. *Boyle.*

In treating of inference it will be incumbent upon us to discuss the differentia which separates *calculation* from ordinary reasoning: and we shall find the outward and visible sign of this differentia to consist in the enormous abbreviation of reasoning processes, by their condensation into the import of recognized symbols. *B. Bosanquet*

2. An expectation based on circumstances; forecast.

The lazy gossips of the port,
Abhorrent of a *calculation* crost,
Began to chafe as at a personal wrong. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — See PRUDENCE.

cal′cu-la-tive (kăl′kŭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to calculation; involving, or given to, calculation.

Long habits of *calculative* dealings *Burke.*

cal′cu-la′tor (-lā′tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *calculateur.*] **1.** One who calculates.

2. a A set or book of tables for facilitating computations; a ready reckoner. **b** A calculating machine.

cal′cu-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *calculatorius.*] Of or pertaining to calculation.

cal′cu-li-form′ (-lĭ-fôrm′), *a.* [L. *calculus* pebble + *-form.*] Pebble-shaped.

cal′cu-lous (kăl′kŭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *calculosus.*] **1.** Hard like a stone; stony; gritty; as, a *calculous* concretion.

2. *Med.* Caused or characterized by the presence of a calculus or calculi; as, a *calculous* disorder; also, affected with gravel or stone; as, a *calculous* person.

cal′cu-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* **-LI** (-lī). [L. *calculus.* See CALCULATE.] **1.** A solid concretion formed in any part of the body, esp. in the organs that act as reservoirs, and in the passages connected with them; as: **biliary calculi,** gallstones, found mainly in the biliary passages and gall bladder; **urinary calculi,** found in the bladder or any part of the urinary passages; **renal calculi,** formed in the kidney, etc.

2. *Math.* A method of computation; any process of reasoning by the use of symbols; any branch of mathematics involving calculation; specif., the *infinitesimal,* or *differential and integral, calculus* devised by Leibnitz, equivalent to Newton's *method of fluxions.*

3. *Symbolic Logic.* Deduction from hypotheses or premises algebraically expressed and manipulated.

4. Calculation; computation. *Obs. or R.* *Coleridge.*

calculus of enlargement, *Math.,* in the calculus of finite differences, a method of finding algebraic expansions, etc., by means of E and other operators. — **c. of finite differences,** *Math.,* a method employing chiefly the symbols E, △, and Σ to denote respectively enlarging a variable's value by 1, the corresponding change in the value of another variable (the function), and summing all values of the function that correspond to positive integral values of the variable. This calculus, unlike the differential, deals with finite changes and does not assume continuity. — **c. of forms,** *Math.,* invariantive analysis as treated by the symbolic methods of Gordan. — **c. of functions,** *Math.,* the calculus of finite differences applied to find functions that fulfill given conditions. — **c. of imaginaries,** *Math.,* two-dimensional algebra, employing the so-called imaginary unit i or $\sqrt{-1}$. — **c. of limits,** *Math.,* a method of demonstration that consists in finding a series that satisfies formally a certain differential equation and assumes a certain value for a certain argument value, and then testing its convergence by comparing it term by term with another series known to be convergent and formed similarly from another differential equation. — **calculus of operations,** *Math.,* that branch or mathematics which subjects symbols of operation as well as of magnitude to algebraic operations. — **c. of probabilities,** *Math.,* the mathematical doctrine and computation of the probabilities of events, or the application of numbers to chance. — **c. of variations,** *Math.,* a calculus (an offshoot of the infinitesimal calculus) whose fundamental notion is the variation of a curve, and whose problem is to find the form of a function that shall maximize or minimize a definite integral of an expression involving that function.

cal-da′ri-um (kăl-dā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* **-RIA** (-ȧ). [L., fr. *culdus, caldus,* hot.] The hot room of the Roman thermæ.

cal-de′ra (kăl-dā′rȧ), *n* [Sp., lit., a caldron.] *Phys. Geog.* **a** A very large crater produced by a gigantic explosion It is usually open at one side. **b** A crater produced by fusion of the core of a volcano and the falling in of its summit.

Cal′de-ra′ro (kal′dā-rä′rō), *n.; pl.* **-RARI** (-rē). [It. *calderaro, calderaio,* coppersmith, brazier, one who attends to the caldron. Cf. CALDRON.] A member of a secret political association organized in Italy early in the 19th century to oppose the Carbonari in their revolutionary designs.

cal′dron, caul′dron (kôl′drŭn), *n.* [ME. *caldron, caudron, caudroun,* OF. *caudron, canderon,* dial form of *chauderon,* F. *chaudron,* fr F. *chaudière* kettle, LL. *caldaria,* fr. L. *caldarius* suitable for warming, fr. *caldus, calidus,* warm, fr. *calere* to be warm; cf. Skr. *çīta* to boil. Cf. CHALDRON, CALORIC, CAUDLE, CHOWDER.] **1.** A large kettle or boiler, as of copper, brass, or iron. "*Caldrons* of boiling oil." *Prescott.*

2. Something suggesting a caldron in shape, or likened to a caldron of boiling liquid.

cal′dron, caul′dron, *v. t.* To put or inclose in or as in a caldron. *Rare.*

Ca′leb (kā′lĕb), *n.* [Heb. *Kālēb.*] **1.** Lit., probably, dog; — masc. proper name.

2. *Bib.* One of the men sent by Moses to spy out the land of Canaan. He dissented from the general opinion that the Canaanites were too strong to be conquered, and to him therefore was it promised that he should enter the land and that his seed should possess it. See *Num.* XIII and XIV, *Deut* I., and *Joshua* XIV.

‖ **ca′lèche′** (kȧ′lĕsh′), *n.; pl.* CALÈCHES (-ĕz; *F.* -lĕsh′). [F.] **1.** = CALASH; — usually with reference to continental European countries.

2. In Quebec, Canada, a two-wheeled vehicle with a folding hood or top.

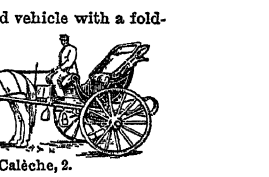

Calèche, 2.

Cal′e-do′ni-a (kăl′ĕ-dō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Scotland; — the ancient Latin name, still used poetically or rhetorically.

Cal′e-do′ni-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Caledonia or modern Scotland; Scottish; Scotch.

Caledonian brown, a permanent natural pigment consisting chiefly of hydrated oxides of manganese and iron. When raw it is ruddy brown, becoming nearly black when burnt. — **C. folding,** *Geol.,* a mountain-forming deformation which occurred in northwestern Europe in early Paleozoic times.

Cal′e-do′ni-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Caledonia; a Scotchman.

2. *pl.* A square dance resembling the quadrille.

cal′e-do-nite′ (kăl′ĕ-dō-nīt′; *kȧ-lĕd′ō-nīt*; 277), *n.* [From CALEDONIA.] *Min.* A basic sulphate of copper and lead, occurring in minute green crystals.

cal′e-fa′cient (kăl′ĕ-fā′shĕnt), *a.* [L. *calefaciens,* p. pr. of *calefacere* to make warm, *calere* to be warm + *facere* to make.] Making warm; heating. — *n.* A calefacient remedy.

cal′e-fac′tion (-făk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *calefactio.*] A warming; state of being warmed; — lit. or fig. — **cal′e-fac′tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

cal′e-fac′to-ry (-făk′tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *calefactorius.*] Making hot; producing or communicating heat.

cal′e-fac′to-ry, *n.* [LL. *calefactorium.*] **1.** *Eccl.* An apartment in a monastery warmed and used as a sitting room.

2. A hollow sphere of metal, filled with hot water, or a chafing dish, placed on the altar in cold weather for the priest to warm his hands with.

cal′e-fy (kăl′ĕ-fī), *v. t. & i.;* CAL′E-FIED (-fīd); **-FY′ING.** [L. *calere* to be warm + *-fy.*] To make or grow warm or hot.

cal′en-dar (kăl′ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [ME. *kalender, calender,* fr L. *kalendarium* an interest or account book (cf. F. *calendrier,* OF. *calendier*), fr. L. *calendae, kalendae,* calends. See CALENDS.] **1.** A system of reckoning time, esp. of fixing the beginning, length, and divisions of the civil year; an orderly arrangement of the divisions of time, as years, months, weeks, and days, adapted to the purposes of civil life; as, the Chinese, Jewish, or Roman *calendar.* The **Julian calendar** is that introduced by Julius Cæsar in B. C. 46, and slightly modified under Augustus, in which the year was made to consist of 365 days, each fourth or bissextile year (leap year) having 366 days, and the months having the same names, order, and length as now. The **Gregorian calendar** (the one now in general use) is that introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. in A. D. 1582 and adopted in Great Britain and the English colonies in America in 1752, consisting in a reformation of the Julian calendar. Since the Julian year is about eleven minutes longer than the astronomical year, the date of the vernal equinox had, since 325 A. D., become displaced by ten days. In order to restore it, Gregory suppressed ten days by ordaining that Oct. 5, 1582, should be called Oct. 15, and to prevent future displacement he provided that of the centesimal years (1600, 1700, etc.) only those exactly divisible by 400 should be leap years. In other respects the calendar is the same as the Julian. The difference between the two calendars is thus 10 days from 1582 to 1700, 11 days from 1700 to 1800, 12 days from 1800 to 1900, and 13 days since 1900. The two modes of reckoning are also called *Old Style* (abbr. *O. S.*) and *New Style* (abbr. *N. S.*); as, March 5, Old Style, is the same as March 18, New Style (since 1900).

2. A tabular statement or register of the divisions of a given year, referring the days of each month to the days of the week, often also giving important astronomical data, as the dates of the four chief phases of the moon, and some-

cal-cin′er (kăl-sĭn′ẽr; kăl′sĭ-nẽr), *n* One that calcines; specif., a furnace for calcining.

cal′cin-ize, *v. t* To calcine *Obs.*

cal′ci′on (kăl′sĭ′ŏn), *n.* [*calcium* + *ion*] *Chem.* Ionic calcium, Ca^{++}.

cal-ciph′i-lous (kăl-sĭf′ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*calci-* + *-philous.*] Chalk-loving.

cal-ciph′o-bous (-ō-bŭs), *a.* [See CALCI-; -PHOBE.] Calcifugal.

‖ **cal′cis co-quen′dæ** (kăl′sĭs kō-kwĕn′dē). [L.] See SERVITUDE.

Cal′ci-spon′gi-æ (kăl′sĭ-spŏn′jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CALCI-; SPONGE.] *Zool.* = CALCAREA.

—cal′ci-sponge (kăl′sĭ-spŭnj), *n.*

calcium light. = LIME LIGHT

calcium oxide. Lime, CaO.

calcium oxychloride. See CHLORIDE OF LIME.

cal-civ′o-rous (kăl-sĭv′ō-rŭs), *a* [*calci-* + *-vorous.*] Living upon limestone, as certain lichens.

Cal′col (kăl′kŏl). *Bib.*

cal-coph′o-rous (kăl-kŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *calx, calcis,* lime + *-phorous.*] Calciferous.

calc′-spar′, calc′spar′, *n.* [G. *kalk* (L. *calx*) lime + E. *spar.*] Calcite

cal′cu-la-bl Calculable. *Ref Sp.*

cal′cu-lar (kăl′kŭ-lẽr), *a. Math.* Having the form of, or pertaining to, a calculus.

cal′cu-la-ry, *n.* A congeries of little stony knots found in the pulp of the pear *Obs. or R.*

cal′cu-late, *n* Calculation. *Obs.*

cal′cu-lat′ing-ly, *adv* of CALCULATING.

cal′cule, *n.* [F *calcul* See CALCULATE.] Calculation; computation. *Obs.*

cal′cule, *v. t* [Cf. F. *calculer.*] To calculate. *Obs.*

cal′cu-ler, *n* Calculator. *Obs.*

cal′cu-li, *n., pl.* of CALCULUS

cal′cu-list, *n.* One versed in calculus; a mathematician

cal′cu-lose′, *a.* [L. *calculosus*] Stony; specif., *Med.,* calculous. *Rare.* — **cal′cu-los′i-ty,** *n. Rare.*

cald (kăld) Obs or Scot. var. of COLD.

Cal-de′a (kăl-dē′ȧ). *Bib.*

Cal-de′an. Var. of CHALDEAN.

Cal-dese′ ✝ CHALDESE.

caldmawe. ✝ CALMEWE.

cale. ✝ CALL.

cale. Var. of COLE, KALE.

cal′e-an′ (kăl′ē-ăn′), *n* [Per. *qalyan.*] The Persian form of the hubble-bubble. [*Bib*]

Ca′leb-eph′ra-tah (-ĕf′rȧ-tȧ). **cale-can′non** (kā‖l-kă‖n′ŏn; kăl′kăn-ŭn). Var of COLCANNON. [CALASH

ca-lecha′. Var of CALECHE,

calecut ✝ CALICO.

cal′e-fac′tor, *n.* A small kind of stove or heater

cal′e-lec-tric′i-ty (kă‖l′ē-l‖ĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *calere* to be warm + E. *electricity.*] Electricity produced by temperature changes in the iron core of a transformer. — **cal′e-lec′tric, cal′e-lec′tri-cal,** *a.*

‖ **cal′em-bour′** (kăl′ĕm-bōōr′; *Fr.* kȧ′lȧ̃n′bōōrz′; *F.* -bōōr′). [F.] A pun.

Cal′e-mes (kăl′ē-mēz), *n.* Logic. See MODE. [calends.]

ca-len′dal, *a.* Of or pert. to the

cal′en-dar. ✝ CALENDER, a machine

cal′en-dar, *a.* [L. *Kalendarium*

times indicating the dates of ecclesiastical or other festivals and other events connected with particular days, sometimes, a table giving only dates and facts belonging to a particular profession, pursuit, or institution; as, a racing, gardener's, academic, church, or ritualistic, *calendar*. Also, a set of tables giving these data or facts more fully; an almanac. See PERPETUAL CALENDAR. Also used fig.

Shepherds of people had need know the *calendars* of tempests of state. *Bacon*

3. A guide or direction; pattern; example. *Obs.*

He is the card or *calendar* of gentry. *Shak.*

4. An orderly list of persons, things, or events; schedule; as, a *calendar* of bills presented in a legislative assembly. Esp.: **a** A list of canonized saints, martyrs, or the like; — connected with sense 2, the saints' days being noted in the calendar or almanac. **b** *Law.* A list of causes to be tried in court, or, in criminal courts, of the prisoners to be tried, with the time and cause of their commitment, etc. **c** A chronological register of documents with a brief summary of the contents of each, made to serve as an index to the documents of a period.

Chinese, Jewish, Mohammedan, and other calendars. See under the adjectives.

cal'en-dar (kăl'ĕn-dar), *v. t.*; CAL'EN-DARED (-dărd); CAL'EN-DAR-ING. To enter or write in a calendar, as of saints; to make a calendar or chronological register of, as documents; to register. *Waterhouse.* — **cal'en-dar-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

cal'en-der (-dẽr), *n.* [F. *calandre*, in sense 2, LL *celendra*, corrupted fr. L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder, Gr. κύλινδρος. See CYLINDER.] **1.** [See the verb.] One who pursues the business of calendering. *Obs.*

2. A machine for calendering cloth, paper, etc. In the plate calender the paper to be glazed is squeezed between polished copper or zinc plates.

cal'en-der, *v. t.*; CAL'EN-DERED (-dẽrd); CAL'EN-DER-ING. [Cf. F. *calandrer*. See CALENDER, *n.*] To press, as cloth, paper, etc., between rollers for the purpose of making it smooth and glossy, or glazed, or of watering it or giving it a wavy appearance. See WATER, *v. t.*, 3.

cal'en-der, *n.* [Per. *qalender.*] One of a sect or order of wandering mendicant dervishes.

ca-len'dric (kă-lĕn'drĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the
ca-len'dri-cal (-drĭ-kăl) } nature of, a calendar.

cal'ends, kal'ends (kăl'ẽndz), *n. pl.* [ME. *kalendes* month, calends, AS. *calend* month, fr. L. *kalendae, calendae* calends; akin to *calare* to call, proclaim, Gr. καλεῖν.] **1.** The first day of the ancient Roman month. See ROMAN CALENDAR

2. The Jewish festival of the New Moon. *Obs.*

3. Fig.: First days; beginning; first experience. *Obs.*

4. A calendar; register; record. *Rare.*

5. Forewarnings. *Obs.*

Ca-len'du-la (kă-lĕn'dū-lă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *calendae* the calends, when the plant was supposed to blossom.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous plants, the pot marigolds, natives of temperate regions. They have alternate leaves and large heads of yellow-rayed flowers with a naked receptacle and incurved achenes. *C. officinalis* is common in cultivation. The flowers are aperient and diaphoretic; they are employed chiefly externally as a vulnerary. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

ca-len'du-lin (-lĭn), *n. Chem.* A gummy or mucilaginous tasteless substance obtained from the pot marigold (*Calendula*), and analogous to bassorin.

cal'en-ture (kăl'ĕn-tūr), *n.* [F. *calenture*, fr. Sp. *calentura* heat, fever, fr. *calentar* to heat, fr. p. pr. of L. *calere* to be warm.] **1.** *Med.* A name given to: **a** Any of various fevers, formerly so called, occurring in the tropics, due to exposure to excessive heat. **b** Thermic fever, sunstroke.

2. Fig.: Fever; passion; ardor; glow. *Jer. Taylor.*

— **cal'en-tu'ral** (-tū'răl) *a.* — **cal'en-tu'rist** (-rĭst), *n.*

cal'en-ture, *v. t.*; CAL'EN-TURED (-tūrd); CAL'EN-TUR-ING.

1. To fever; to fire. *Obs. or R.*

2. To see or figure as in the delirium of calenture. *Poetic.*

Hath fed on pageants floating through the air
Or *calentured* in depths of limpid flood. *Wordsworth.*

ca-les'cent (kă-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *calescens*, p. pr. of *calescere*, incho. of *calere* to be warm.] Growing warm; increasing in heat. — **ca-les'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

calf (kăf), *n.*; *pl.* CALVES (kăvz). [ME. *calf, kelf*, AS. *cealf*; akin to D. *kalf*, G. *kalb*, Icel. *kālfr*, Sw. *kalf*, Dan. *kalv*, Goth. *kalbō*; cf. Skr *garbha* fetus, young, Skr. *grabh* to seize, conceive.] **1.** The young of the cow, or of the bovine family of quadrupeds. Also, the young of some other large mammals, as of the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, moose, and whale.

2. Leather made of the skin of the calf; esp., a fine, light-colored bookbinder's leather; as, to bind books in *calf*.

3. An awkward or silly boy or youth; a dolt. *Colloq.*

Some silly, doting, brainless *calf*. *Drayton.*

4. A small island near a larger; as, the *Calf* of Man.

5. A small mass of ice set free from a coast glacier or from an iceberg or floe. *Kane.*

calf, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kālfi.*] The fleshy hinder part of the leg below the knee.

calf love. Transitory affection felt by a boy or a girl for one of the opposite sex. *Colloq.*

calf's'-foot' jel'ly (kăfs-). Jelly made from calves' feet; gelatin jelly

calf'skin' (kăf'skĭn'), *n.* The hide or skin of a calf, or the superior kind of leather made of the skin.

calf's'-tongue' mold'ing *or* **mould'ing.** *Arch.* A molding bearing in relief a series of tonguelike members.

cal'i-a-tour' wood (kăl'ĭ-*a*-tōōr'). A red dyewood of East India closely resembling sandalwood, but not positively identified. It is one of the important insoluble redwoods.

Cal'i-ban (kăl'ĭ-băn), *n.* A savage and deformed slave of Prospero in Shakespeare's "Tempest." He is represented as being the "freckled whelp" of Sycorax, a foul hag, who was banished from Algier (or Algiers) to the desert island afterward inhabited by Prospero. In Browning's "Caliban upon Setebos," he is represented as giving his views upon deity. By extension, a man of degraded and savage character like Caliban. — **Cal'i-ban-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

cal'i-ber } (kăl'ĭ-bẽr), *n.* [F. *calibre*, of uncertain origin,
cal'i-bre } cf. It. *calibro*, Sp. *calibre.* Cf. CALIPER.]

1. *Gunnery.* **a** The diameter of a bullet or other projectile. **b** The diameter of the bore, as of a cannon or other firearm, measured or expressed in inches, or, in small arms, in hundredths of an inch, or, in the metric system, in centimeters, or millimeters; as, a forty-four revolver, i. e., a revolver of .44 *caliber.* In a typical modern rifle it is equivalent to the diameter of a cylinder which will just touch the highest points of all the lands. The length of bore is often expressed in calibers; as, a 40 *caliber* 10 in. gun.

2. The diameter of a round or cylindrical body; esp., the internal diameter of a tube or hollow cylinder.

The *caliber* of these empty tubes. *Reid.*

3. Degree of importance or station in society; rank. *Obs.*

4. Fig.: Capacity or compass of mind. Hence, size, degree of excellence or importance; quality. *Burke.*

5. *pl.* Var. of CALIPERS.

cal'i-brate (-brāt), *v. t.* To ascertain the caliber of, as of a thermometer tube; also, more generally, to determine or rectify the graduation of, as of the various standards or graduated instruments. — **cal'i-bra'tion** (-brā'shŭn), *n.*

‖ **ca-li'che** (ka-lē'chā), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. Sp. *caliche* a pebble in a brick, a flake of lime.] *Min.* Any of various mineral deposits; specif.: **a** Native Chile saltpeter, containing from 50 to 75 per cent sodium nitrate. **b** A calcareous deposit, sometimes gold-bearing, occurring in Arizona.

cal'i-cle (kăl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *caliculus*, dim. of *calix, calicis*, cup.] *Zoöl.* Any of various cuplike cavities or structures, as one of the cavities of a coral containing the polyps, the theca of a campanularian hydroid, etc.

cal'i-co (kăl'ĭ-kō), *n.*; *pl.* COES or -COS (-kōz). [So called because first imported from *Calicut*, in the East Indies: cf. F. *calicot.*] **1.** Orig., cotton cloth of any kind imported, first in 1631, from India and the East; also, later, any of various cotton stuffs of European make.

2. Plain white cotton cloth, which receives distinctive names according to quality and use; as, super *calicoes*, shirting *calicoes*, unbleached *calicoes*, etc. *Eng.*

3. Cheap cotton cloth printed with a figured pattern *U. S.*

4. *Bot.* See MOSAIC DISEASE.

5. A woman; a girl; womankind. *Dial. U. S.*

cal'i-co, *a.* Looking like calico; — often applied to an animal, as a horse or cat, marked with conspicuous patches of color. *Colloq., U. S.*

calico aster. An American aster (*Aster lateriflorus*) having small crowded flower heads with purple or yellow disks.

cal'i-co-back' (-băk'), *n.* **a** The calico bass. **b** A hemipterous insect (*Murgantia histrionica*) which injures the cabbage and other garden plants; — called also *calico bug* and *harlequin cabbage bug.* **c** The turnstone. *Local, U. S.*

calico bass. An edible fresh-water fish (*Pomoxis sparoides*) of the rivers and lakes of the Mississippi valley and parts of the eastern United States. It is allied to the sunfishes, and so called from its variegated colors. Called also *strawberry bass.*

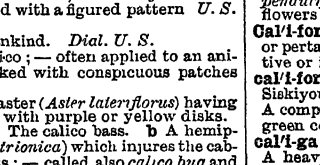

Calico Bass. (⅛)

calico bush. The mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), — called also calico flower and calico tree. *U. S.*

calico marble. A brecciated limestone conglomerate found in Maryland, used as a decorative stone.

calico printing. The art or process of impressing the figured patterns on calico. — **calico printer.**

ca-lic'u-lar (kă-lĭk'ū-lar), **ca-lic'u-late** (-lāt), *a.* [L. *caliculus* a little cup.] **1.** Relating to, or resembling, a cup.

2. Improperly used for CALYCULAR, CALYCULATE.

cal'i-duct (kăl'ĭ-dŭkt), *n* [See CALORIDUCT.] A pipe or duct to convey hot air, hot water, or steam, for heating.

Subterranean *caliducts* have been introduced. *Evelyn.*

Cal'i-for'ni-a (kăl'ĭ-fôr'nĭ-*ă*), *n.* One of the United States.

California bay laurel *or* **bay tree.** = *California laurel*, below. —**C. bluebell,** a handsome Californian hydrophyllaceous plant (*Nemophila insignis*), bearing blue flowers sometimes an inch in diameter. — **C. cedar,** the redwood. — **C. clover,** the bur clover. — **C. coffee,** the cascara buckthorn. — **C. condor,** a very large North American bird of prey (*Gymnogyps californianus*) of the family Cathartidæ, related to the condor of South America and sometimes larger than it, though of lighter build. It formerly inhabited the Pacific States and parts of Lower California, but is now nearly extinct, probably because of feeding on carcasses poisoned to destroy wolves. It is chiefly dull black, with some white, has a bare head and neck, and is vulturelike in habits. — **California fan palm,** a fan-leaved palm (*Neowashingtonia filamentosa*) of southern and Lower California, often cultivated for its graceful leaves, which bear slender filaments on their margins. — **C. fever bush.** = BEAR BRUSH. — **C. fuchsia,** any onagraceous plant of the genus *Zauschneria*, which has red, fuchsia-like flowers. — **C. greasewood,** a chenopodiaceous branching shrub (*Allenrolfea occidentalis*) growing in alkaline soils in California, where it is useful in winter as a grazing plant. — **C. herring.** See HERRING. — **C. holly,** the toyon. — **C. hyacinth,** any species of *Hookera*. — **C. Jack,** *Cavil Playing,* a variety of seven-up for two players. The hands are replenished after each trick by drawing (the winner of the trick first) from the top of the pack, turned face upward. Cf. SHASTA SAM. — **C. laurel,** a lauraceous tree of California (*Umbellularia californica*) having very aromatic evergreen foliage and small umbellate flowers succeeded by fleshy drupes resembling olives. The wood is hard and tough. Also called *mountain laurel, sassafras laurel, spice tree, California bay tree,* etc. — **C. lilac,** the blue myrtle **a.** — **C. live oak. a** The encina. **b** The maul oak. — **C. maybush,** the toyon. — **C. mountain holly,** an evergreen species of *Rhamnus* (*R. crocea*). — **C. nutmeg,** a Californian taxaceous tree (*Tumion californicum*) having a fleshy fruit appearing like a nutmeg, but with a strong turpentine flavor. See TUMION. — **C. olive.** = *California laurel*, above. — **C onyx,** an amber and brown variety of aragonite. — **C. peppergrass,** an East Asian cress (*Brassica japonica*) cultivated in the United States as a pot herb. — **C. pepper tree,** the Peruvian mastic. — **C. pitcher plant,** *Chrysamphora californica* See CHRYSAMPHORA. — **C. poppy,** any yellow-flowered plant of the genus *Eschscholtzia.* See ESCHSCHOLTZIA. — **C. post cedar,** the incense cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*). — **C. privet,** a handsome Japanese privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), used for hedges, and differing from the common privet in its evergreen foliage. — **C. quail.** See QUAIL. — **C. red fir.** See RED FIR. — **C. redwood.** = REDWOOD. — **C. rose bay,** a species of *Rhododendron* (*R. californicum*) of northern California, having rose-purple flowers. — **C. sassafras.** = *California laurel*, above. — **C. slippery elm.** = SLIPPERY ELM **b.** — **C. soaproot,** the plant *Chlorogalum pomeridianum.* See AMOLE, 2 **a.** — **C. swamp pine.** = BISHOP'S PINE. — **C. thrasher.** See THRASHER — **C. vulture.** = *California condor*, above. — **C. white fir.** = WHITE FIR. — **C. woodpecker,** a common woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi*) of the Pacific States, noted for its habit of sticking acorns in little holes that it digs in the bark of trees. — **C. yellow bells,** a Californian annual hydrophyllaceous plant (*Emmenanthe penduliflora*) with pendulous yellow flowers, — also called *whispering bells.*

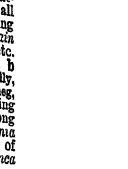

California Woodpecker. (⅛)

Cal'i-for'ni-an (kăl'ĭ-fôr'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to California. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of California.

cal'i-for'nite (-nīt), *n.* [It is found in Siskiyou County, *California.*] *Min.* A compact variety of vesuvianite of an olive-green or grass-green color closely resembling jade

cal'i-ga (kăl'ĭ-gă), *n.*; *pl.* -GÆ (-jē). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A heavy-soled military shoe or sandal, worn by all ranks up to and including centurions.

2. A buskin or stocking worn by bishops and mitered abbots.

cal'i-gate (-gāt), *a.* Wearing caligæ. — **cal'i-gate,** *n.*

cal'i-gat'ed (-gāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *caligatus* booted, fr. *caliga* a boot.] *Zoöl.* Laminiplantar.

cal'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *caligatio*, fr. *caligare* to be dim.] Dimness or cloudiness of sight. *Obs.*

ca-lig'i-nos'i-ty (kă-lĭj'ĭ-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *caliginosus* dark. See CALIGINOUS.] Dimness of sight. *Archaic. G Eliot.*

ca-lig'i-nous (kă-lĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *caliginosus:* cf. F. *caligineux.*] Affected with dimness; dark; obscure. *Archaic.*

The *caliginous* regions of the air *Hallywell.*

— **ca-lig'i-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **ca-lig'i-nous-ness,** *n. Obs.*

ca-lĭ'go (kă-lĭ'gō), *n.* [L., darkness.] *Med.* Dimness or obscurity of sight.

cal'i-pash (kăl'ĭ-păsh; kăl'ĭ-păsh'; 277), *n.* [Cf. CARAPACE, CALIPEE, CALABASH.] A part of a turtle which is next to the upper shell. It contains a fatty and gelatinous substance of a dull greenish tinge, esteemed as a delicacy.

cal'i-pee (kăl'ĭ-pē; kăl'ĭ-pē'; 277), *n* [See CALIPASH.] A part of a turtle which is attached to the lower shell. It contains a fatty and gelatinous substance of a light yellowish color, much esteemed as a delicacy.

cal'i-per, cal'li-per (kăl'ĭ-pẽr), *n.* [Corrupted from *caliber.*] **1. a** Usually in *pl.* An instrument with two legs, usually bent, fastened together with a hinge or spring, used for determining the thickness or diameter of objects or the distance between surfaces, the caliber of a cylindrical hole, etc. Called also *pair of calipers.* **b** A graduated rod or rule with one fixed and one sliding jaw; a caliper rule. See also MICROMETER CALIPER, VERNIER CALIPER

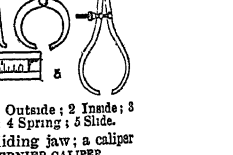

Calipers. 1 Outside; 2 Inside; 3 Double; 4 Spring; 5 Slide.

2. The clip for holding the load in a crane. *Oxf. E. D.*

3. *Horology.* The arrangement of the train or parts of a watch or clock.

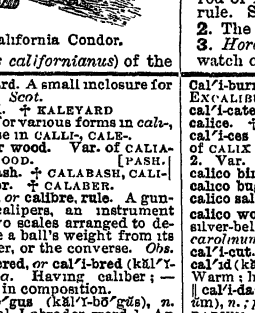

California Condor. (1/20)

rius.] Of or pertaining to the calends; — applied to the Curia Calabra at Rome, where the priests proclaimed the calends.

calendar clock. A clock that shows the days of the week and month, etc.

cal'en-da'ri-al (kăl'ĕn-dā'rĭ-ăl), *a* Of or pertaining to the calendar or a calendar.

cal'en-da'ri-an, *a.* = CALENDARIAL. — *n.* A calendar maker.

cal'en-dar'ic (-dăr'ĭk), *a* Calendarial.

calendar month See MONTH

cal'en-da-ry, *a.* Calendarial. *Obs.*

calendar year See YEAR.

cal'en-der. Var. of CALENDAR.

cal'en-derd. Calendered. *Ref. Sp.*

cal'en-der-er, *n.* One who calenders; a calender.

cal'en-dog'ra-pher (kăl'ĕn-dŏg'rą-fẽr), *n.* [*calendar* + *-graph.*] A calendar maker. *R.*

cal'en-drer (kăl'ĕn-drẽr), *n.* One who calenders; a calender

cal'en-dry (-drĭ), *n.* A place for calendering.

calenge. † CHALLENGE.

‖ **ca'len-tu'ra** (*Sp* kă'lĕn-tōō'-rä), *n.* [Sp.] *Med.* = CALENTURE. *Obs., except as Sp.*

cal'e-pin (kăl'ĕ-pĭn; *F.* kă'lē-pĕN'), *n.* [F.] A dictionary; sometimes, a polyglot lexicon, so called from Ambrogio Calepino, author of an early dictionary of Latin (about 1502); hence, a memorandum book.

‖ **ca-le'sa** (ka-lā'sä), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of calash.

‖ **ca'le-sin'** (kă'lĕ-sĕn'), *n.* [Sp.] A small one-horse hooded chaise or gig, with a seat behind for the driver. *Phil. J*

calever. † CALIVER.

calewe. † CALLOW.

cal'e-wey, *n.* [OF *caillouet.*] A kind of soft sweet pear. *Obs.* & *R.*

calf clover. Rabbit-foot clover.

calf'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

calf'ish, *a.* See -ISH

calf'kill', *n. U. S.* a Mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*). **b** Sheepkill (*K. angustifolia*).

calf knee. = KNOCK-KNEE.

calf'less, *a.* See -LESS.

calf'ling, *n.* [*calf* + 1st *-ling.*] A little calf.

cal'fret, *n. t.* [OF *calfreter*, F. *calfeutrer*; cf. It. *calafatare*, Sp. *calafatear*; perh. fr. Ar. *qalafa.*] To calk. *Obs.*

calf's'-foot' (kăfs'-fo͝ot'), *n.* The cuckoopint.

calf's'-head', *n.* The California pitcher plant (*Chrysamphora californica*).

calf's'-snout', calves'-snout', *n.* The snapdragon; — from the shape of the flower. *Rare.*

calf time. The time of youth.

calf ward. A small inclosure for calves. *Scot.*

calgard. † KALEYARD

cali-. For various forms in *cali-*, see those in CALLI-, CALE-.

caliatur wood. Var. of CALIATOUR WOOD. [PASH.]

cal'i-bash. † CALABASH, CALI-

ca'li-bar. † CALABER.

caliber, or calibre, rule. A gunner's calipers, an instrument with two scales arranged to determine a ball's weight from its diameter, or the converse. *Obs.*

cal'i-bered, *or* **cal'i-bred** (kăl'ĭ-bẽrd), *a.* Having caliber; — chiefly in composition.

cal'i-bo'gus (kăl'ĭ-bō'gŭs), *n.* [A local Labrador word.] An old-fashioned beverage made of rum and spruce beer. *U. S*

cal'i-bra'tor (kăl'ĭ-brā'tẽr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the caliber of any passage

Cal'i-burn. **Cal'i-bur'no,** *n.* = EXCALIBUR. [CATE.]

cal'i-cate. Erron. var. of CALY-

calice. † CHALICE.

cal'i-ces (kăl'ĭ-sēz), *n.* **1.** *pl.* of CALIX [CALYX.]

2. Var. of CALYCES, *pl.* of

calico bird. The turnstone.

calico bug. See CALICOBACK **b.**

calico salmon. The dog salmon.

calico wood. The wood of the silver-bell tree (*Mohrodendron carolinum*); also, the tree itself.

cal'i-cut. † CALICO.

cal'id (kăl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *calidus.*] Warm; hot; burning. *Archaic.*

‖ **cal'i-da'ri-um** (kăl'ĭ-dā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DARIA (-*ă*). = CALDARIUM. [LEGE.]

cal'idge (kăl'ĭj). Var. of KALE-

ca-lid'i-ty (ka-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Warmth; heat. *Obs.*

Cal'i-dore (kăl'ĭ-dōr), *n.* The hero of the sixth book of Spenser's "Faerie Queene." He is modeled after Sir Philip Sidney, and represents Courtesy

ca'lif, *n.*, **cal'i-fate,** *n.*, etc. Vars. of CALIPH, etc.

ca-lig'ra-fy. Calligraphy. *Ref. Sp.*

cal'i-graph, ca-lig'ra-pher, etc. Incorrect vars. of CALLIGRAPH, -GRAPHER, etc.

cal'i-man'co. Var. of CALA-

‖ **ca/lin'** (ka/lĭn'), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *calam*; cf Ar. *qala'a* Indian tin, and Malay *kālaing* tin] An alloy, apparently of lead and tin, of which the Chinese make tea canisters, etc.

Ca-lin'ga (ka-lĭn'gä). *n.* A member of a wild or heathen tribe of northern Luzon.

cal'i-o'-ey (kăl'ĭ-ō'-ĭ), *n.* The study of birds' nests — **cal'i-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

‖ [Gr. καλιά hut, nest + *-logy.*]

caliper. † CALIBER.

cal'i-per, cal'li-per (kăl'ĭ-pẽr), *v. t. & i.* To measure by or as by calipers; to use calipers. — **cal'i-per-er, cal'li-per-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

caliper, *or* **calliper, gauge.** A gauge of fixed size for calipering.

caliper, *or* **calliper, rule.** A rule-like scale with an adjustable jaw.

caliper, *or* **calliper, square.** A draftsman's or mechanic's square having a graduated beam and an adjustable jaw or jaws.

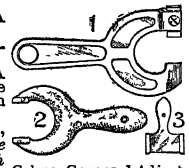

Caliper Gauges 1 Adjustable; 2 Outside; 3 Inside.

ca'liph, ca'lif (kā'lĭf; kăl'ĭf; 277), *n.* [ME. *caliphe, califfe*, F. *calife* (cf. Sp. *califa*), fr. Ar. *khalīfah* successor, fr. *khalafa* to succeed.] Successor; — a title of the successors of Mohammed both as temporal and spiritual rulers, now claimed by the sultans of Turkey. The first four caliphs (Abu Bekr, Omar, Othman, and Ali) were succeeded by the Ommiads, who were succeeded by the Abbassides, and then founded the emirate, later becoming the so-called **Western Caliphate**, of Cordova (756–1031). The last Abbasside caliph (assassinated in 1258) had nominal successors in Egypt until the sultan of Turkey reunited the temporal and spiritual headship in himself in the 16th century. A Shinto caliphate, still represented by the Sophi, was instituted in Persia in 1502. The dissenting Fatimites (c. 909–1171) at Cairo, and other dynasties founded by emirs, as the Idrisites in Africa, also claimed the title. — **cal'iph-al** (kăl'ĭf-ăl), *a.*

cal'i-phate (kăl'ĭ-fāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *califat.*] The office, dignity, term of office, or dominion, of a caliph.

cal'i-sa'ya bark (kăl'ĭ-sā'yȧ). *Pharm.* A yellow variety of Peruvian bark obtained from *Cinchona calisaya*, containing at least two per cent of quinine. See **Peruvian bark.**

Ca-lis'ta (kȧ-lĭs'tȧ), *n.* The haughty heroine of Rowe's "Fair Penitent," who stabs herself in penitence after her yielding to Lothario's seduction becomes known.

cal'is-then'ic, *or* **cal'lis-then'ic** (kăl'ĭs-thĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κάλλος beauty + σθένος strength.] Of or pertaining to calisthenics.

cal'is-then'ics, cal'lis-then'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science, art, or practice of bodily exercise to promote strength and gracefulness; light gymnastics. See **gymnastics.**

☞ *Callisthenics* is etymologically the preferable spelling; but in usage *calisthenics* is preferred.

cal'i-ver (kăl'ĭ-vẽr; kȧ-lī'vẽr), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *caliber.*] *Obs. exc. Hist.* **1.** An early form of hand gun, a variety of the harquebus; orig., a gun having a certain size of bore. *Shak.*

2. One armed with a caliver.

ca'lix (kā'lĭks; kăl'ĭks; 277), *n.; pl.* **calices** (kăl'ĭ-sēz). [L.] **1.** A cup, esp., *Eccl.*, a chalice.

2. *Bot., Anat., Zoöl.* = **calyx.** *Rare.*

Ca-lix'tin, Ca-lix'tine (kȧ-lĭks'tĭn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of George Calixtus (1586–1656); a Syncretist.

Ca-lix'tin, Ca-lix'tine, *n.* [LL *Calixtinus*, fr. L. *calix* cup: cf. F. *Calixtin.*] *Eccl.* A member of a Hussite body which maintained that the laity should receive the cup as well as the bread in the Eucharist, a Utraquist.

calk, caulk (kȯk), *v. t.;* **calked, caulked** (kȯkt); **calk'ing, caulk'ing.** [ME. *cauken* to tread, OF. *cauquier*, dial. form of *chaucher* to trample, tread, press, F. *cô̂cher*, fr. L. *calcare*, fr. *calx* heel. Cf. **calk** to copy, **inculcate.**] **1.** To drive tarred oakum into the seams between the planks of (a ship, boat, etc.), to prevent leaking. The calking is completed by paying the seams with melted pitch.

2. *Mech.* To tighten (a joint formed by overlapping metal plates, as in a boiler or a ship's hull) by driving the edge of one plate hard down on or into the surface of the other with a calking iron; hence, to make water-tight or steam-tight, as a boiler, by such means; also, to hammer, as a plate, the edge of a rivet, etc., in so doing.

3. To stop up the crevices of, as windows.

calk (kȧlk), *v. t.* Also *calque.* [F. *calquer* to trace, It *calcare* to trace, to trample, fr. L. *calcare* to trample. See **calk** to prevent leaking.] To copy, as a drawing, by rubbing the back of it with coloring matter, as red or black chalk, and then passing a blunt style or needle over the lines, so as to leave a tracing on a surface placed beneath.

calk (kȯk), *n.* [Cf. AS. *calc* shoe, hoof, L. *calx, calcis*, heel, *calcar* spur.] **1.** A sharp-pointed piece of iron or steel projecting downward on the shoe of a horse or an ox, to prevent the animal from slipping; — called also *calker, calkin.*

2. An instrument with sharp points, worn on the sole of a shoe or boot, to prevent slipping. *U. S.*

calk, *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with calks, to prevent slipping on ice; as, to *calk* the shoes of a horse or an ox.

2. To wound with a calk, as a horse's leg.

calk'er (kȯk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A calk on a shoe. See 3d **calk,** *n.*, 1.

2. An iron rim or plate put on a clog or shoe heel to make it wear longer. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

calk'er, caulk'er, *n.* **1.** One who calks ships, etc.

2. *Mach.* A tool for calking; specif., a calking iron operated by compressed air; as, a pneumatic *calker.*

3. Of liquor, a dram; a drink. *Slang or Dial.*

4. Something very large or effective; a corker. *Slang.*

calk'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **calk.**

calking, *or* **caulking, hammer,** *Mech.*, a small hammer with a slightly beveled face for finishing off rivet heads by hand. — **c. iron.** **a** A broad flat chisel or punch for driving oakum between planks on a ship. **b** Any of various chisels or punches for calking riveted joints in metal structures, as boilers.

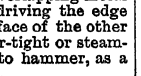
Fig. 1.

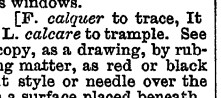

Fig. 2.

Fig 1. Calking Iron, *a.* Fig. 2. Calking Iron. *a* Joint

call (kôl), *v. t.;* **called** (kôld); **call'ing.** [ME. *callen*, AS. *ceallian;* akin to Icel. & Sw. *kalla*, Dan. *kalde*, D. *kallen* to talk, prate, OHG. *kallōn* to call; cf. Gr. γηρυειν to speak, sing, Skr. *gar* to praise. Cf. **garrulous.**] **1.** To call the plates; *b* Calking Iron, *b.*

To utter in a loud or distinct voice; to shout or cry out; hence, to read over (a list of names) loudly; to proclaim or announce, esp. with authority; — often with *out* or *off;* as, to *call* the roll of a military company.

No parish clerk who *calls* the psalms so clear. *Gay.*

2. To summon with a call; to command or request to come or be present; to summon; also, *Archaic*, to invite or bid.

Call hither Clifford; bid him come amain. *Shak.*

And both Jesus was *called*, and his disciples. *John* ii. 2.

3. To rouse from sleep or summon to get up by a call.

If thou canst awake by four o' the clock,
I prithee *call* me. Sleep hath seized me wholly. *Shak*

4. To invoke, to appeal to.

I *call* God for a witness 2 *Cor.* i. 23 (*R. V.*).

5. To pay a brief visit to; to call on. *Obs.*

We 'll *call* thee at the cubiculo. *Shak.*

6. To call for; to bring into action or discussion; to call up; as, to *call* a case in court.

A summons must be *called* within a year and a day of its day. . . The calling consists in printing in parthus . . in the rolls which are exhibited on the wall. *Erskine's Principles.*

7. To attract (animals) by an imitative call.

8. To call upon or at; to go through; visit. *Scot.*

9. To invite or command to meet; to convoke; to summon; as, the President *called* Congress together

Now *call* we our high court of Parliament. *Shak.*

10. To summon to a particular duty, office, or employment, specif. by divine authority; as, to *call* men to arms; to be *called* to the ministry; also, to invite formally to a pastorate; as, a church *calls* a minister.

The Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have *called* them *Acts* xiii. 2.

11. To call to the bar. *Eng.* *Dickens.*

12. To challenge; to accuse; to impeach. *Obs.*

13. To give a name to; to name; to address, or speak of, by a specified name. "*Call* me Rosalind." *Shak.*

14. To regard or characterize as of a certain kind; to denominate; to consider.

What God hath cleansed, that *call* not thou common. *Acts* x. 15.

15. To apply contemptuous or opprobrious names to; to abuse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

16. To estimate, reckon, or consider as being, approximately or loosely; to suppose to be; as, they *call* the distance ten miles; he *called* it a full day's work.

[The] army is *called* seven hundred thousand men. *Brougham.*

17. To show or disclose to be. *Obs.*

This speech *calls* him Spaniard. *Beau. & F.*

18. To drive, as an animal, vehicle, nail, etc. *Scot.*

19. *Poker.* To summon to a show of hands, by seeing the bet.

20. *Billiards, Pool,* etc. To name or designate the particulars (as to the balls, the pocket, etc.) of (a shot about to be played). *U. S.*

21. To demand payment of, esp. by formal notice; as, to *call* a bond; the directors *called* an assessment of 10%.

22. *Change Ringing.* To conduct; as, to *call* "touch."

Syn. — Assemble, collect, muster, convene; invite, bid. — **Call, convoke, summon, cite** agree in the idea of a request or mandate for attendance. **Call** is the general term; as, to *call* a public meeting. To **convoke** is to require the assembling of an organized body by an act of authority; as, the King *convoked* Parliament. To **summon** is to require attendance by a more or less formal or stringent exercise of authority; as, "I *summon* your grace to his majesty's parliament" (*Shak.*). To **cite** is to summon officially to appear, usually before a court; as, to *cite* as a witness.

to be called to the bar, to be admitted as a barrister or lawyer. The phrase originated in the former practice of the English Inns of Court in calling to the bar (which see) of the house those students whose standing entitled them to take part in the debates or moots of the house. Later, the phrase was understood to allude to the *bar* of the court, outside of which such newly admitted barristers then pleaded. — **to be called within the bar,** *Eng. Law,* to be appointed king's (or queen's) counsel, alluding to the fact that king's counsel plead within the bar of the court. — **to call a spade a spade,** to give anything its right name, even if coarse; to speak plainly or without euphemism. — **to c. attention to,** to direct attention to. — **to c. away,** to summon away; to call off; to divert. *Lamb.* — **to c. back.** **a** To summon back; to recall. **b** To revoke or retract. — **to c cousin, sister,** etc., to address a person as "Cousin," etc.; to claim cousinship or relationship; — commonly used with *with.* — **to c. down.** **a** To invoke from above or pray for; to cause to descend. **b** To rebuke or censure. *Slang.* — **to c. forth,** to bring or summon out or into action; to elicit; as, *to call forth* latent energies. — **to c. in.** **a** To withdraw from circulation, publicity, an advanced position, etc.; as, to *call in* demonetized coin; to *call in* an army's outposts. **b** To summon to one's aid or for consultation; as, to *call in* a physician. **c** To demand presentation for payment, as of bonds. — **to c. in doubt,** to question; to cast doubt upon. *Milton.* — **to c. in question,** to summon for trial or examination; hence, specif., to challenge; to impeach; to cast doubt upon; also, formerly, to examine; to inquire into. — **to c. into being, existence,** play, etc., to cause to be in being, existence, play, etc. — **to c. names,** to apply contemptuous or opprobrious names to. — **to c. off,** to summon away; to call away; to divert; as, *to call off* the attention; *to call off* workmen. — **to c.** (something) **one's own,** to claim or consider as one's own; as, a few minutes I can *call my own.* — **to c. out.** **a** To summon forth; to evoke. **b** To challenge to fight a duel. — **to c. the plaintiff,** *Law,* to cry aloud his name in open court, on his failure to answer to which the trial is at an end and he becomes nonsuited. This is a formal method of causing a nonsuit to be entered. — **to c. to account,** to demand explanation of; hence, to rebuke; reprove; reprimand. — **to c. to mind, memory,** *or* **remembrance,** to recollect. — **to c. to order,** to request to come to order; as: **a** A public meeting to open it for business. **b** A person transgressing the rules of debate. — **to c. to the bar,** to admit as a barrister or lawyer. See *to be called to the bar* (above). — **to c. up.** **a** To summon from some lower place; to bring into mental view or recollection; to recall; as, *to call up* the image of a deceased friend. **b** To summon before some authority, tribunal, or the like. **c** To incite or cause to rise and speak. **d** To bring into action or discussion; to demand consideration of; as, *to call up* a bill before a legislative body.

call (kôl), *v. i.* **1.** To speak in a loud distinct voice so as to be heard at a distance; to cry; to shout; hence, to give utterance in order to rouse, summon, or attract the attention of another; — often with *out.*

You must *call* to the nurse. *Shak.*

2. To make a call or brief visit; to make a brief stop at a place in passing, as to receive orders or deliver goods.

He ordered her to *call* at his house once a week *Temple.*

3. *Card Playing.* To make a demand of some kind, as for a card, or, in poker, for one's opponents to show their hands.

4. To drive or be driven; — often abbr. to *ca'* or *ca;* as, to *ca' canny*, to drive or go cautiously or gently. *Scot.*

to be, *or* **feel, called on,** to be or feel under the call of duty or under necessity or compulsion (to do something). — **to call for.** **a** To demand, to require; as, a crime *calls for* punishment; a survey, a grant, or deed *calls for* the metes and bounds, or the quantity of land, etc., which it describes. **b** To give an order for; to request. **c** To summon to receive applause; as, the audience *called for* the actor. **d** To make a call at or go to a place and ask for (something), as, he will *call for* the mail on his way back. — **to c. for trumps,** *Card Playing,* to signal to one's partner to play trumps. — **to c. on** *or* **upon.** To make a call to, or on (some one), as by way of apostrophe, invocation, appeal, request, visiting, challenge, etc.

call (kôl), *n.* **1.** Act of calling with the voice; esp., a loud vocal utterance, as of address or supplication; a shout; cry; as, a *call* for help; a summons, invitation, or bidding.

Tapsters answering every *call.* *Shak.*

2. The call of a roll; a roll call; as, the *call* of the House, to discover absentees, to take the ayes and noes, etc.

The House of Commons claims . . the right to compel the attendance of all its members by a "*call* of the House" *W. E. Hearn.*

3. A name or thing called or indicated by calling; as, his *call* was heads; my *call* was tails.

4. A summons or invitation; a bidding; as: **a** A summons or signal on a drum, bugle, or pipe, etc., as to call soldiers or sailors to duty; as, the bugle's *call.* Also, a whistle, or other instrument, for sounding such a call. **b** A divine vocation or prompting to a special service or duty; also, an invitation to become the pastor or minister of a church.

St. Paul himself believed he did well, and that he had a *call* to it when he persecuted the Christians. *Locke*

c *Law.* Admission to the bar as a barrister; — usually in *call to bar. Eng.* **d** A summons to an actor, speaker, etc., to appear before the audience, given by applauding.

5. A requirement or appeal, as one arising from the circumstances of a case; also, the occasion of the requirement; demand; claim; requisition; specif., a moral requirement or appeal; a duty, need, or occasion.

Dependence is a perpetual *call* upon humanity *Addison*

6. Calling; vocation; employment; occupation. *Obs.*

7. Act of calling, or of making a short stop in passing; a short, usually formal, visit; as, to make a *call* on a neighbor. "The baker's punctual *call*." *Cowper.*

8. *Hunting.* A note or strain blown on the horn to encourage the hounds.

9. The cry of a bird or other animal; also, a noise or cry, or a pipe, whistle, or other instrument to call birds, etc., by imitating their note or cry.

10. A decoy bird. Also fig. *Obs.*

11. *Amer. Land Law.* A reference to, or statement of, an object, course, distance, or other matter of description in a survey or grant requiring or calling for a corresponding object, etc., on the land.

12. A demand for the payment of money; esp., a notice to a stockholder, a member of a mutual insurance company, etc., to pay in an installment of subscription to capital, a promised contribution to pay losses, etc.; an assessment.

13. The right to demand a certain amount of stock, grain, or other commodity, at a fixed price, at or within a certain time agreed on. In stock gambling the transaction is closed by payment of the difference in value, if any, in favor of the holder of the call. Cf. **put.** *Brokers' Cant.*

14. *Card Playing.* Act of calling. See **call,** *v. i.*, 3. Specif.: **a** *Whist.* A demand at a certain point of the game, upon one's partner, to produce an honor, if he has one, which will win the game; also, a signal to a partner to lead trumps. **b** *Poker.* A demand for the hands to be shown.

at call, *or* **on call,** ready to respond to a call or summons; at command; subject to demand for payment or return without previous notice. — **to have the c.,** to be in the leading position or in greatest demand; specif., *Whist,* to have the right to call honors. — **within c.,** within hearing or reach of a summons; also, subject to call or summons.

Cal'la (kăl'ȧ), *n.* [NL; Linnæus derived *Calla* fr. Gr. κάλλαια a cock's wattles: but cf. L. *calla, calsa*, name of an unknown plant, and Gr. καλός beautiful.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of araceous plants containing a single species, *C. palustris*, the water arum, native of the north temperate zone. It is a bog herb with ovate cordate leaves, and a spreading white spathe subtending a short cylindrical spadix.

2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A familiar house plant (*Aroides æthiopicum*) of the same family with large pure white spathes and yellow spadices, the whole inflorescence resembling a single flower; also, any other plant of this genus. See **Aroides.** Also called *calla lily.*

cal'lant (kăl'ănt), *n.* [Cf. D. *kalant* customer, *klant* customer, fellow, chap, fr. a dial. form of F. *chaland* customer, OF. *chalant* (cf. **nonchalant**).] Boy; lad, — also used affectionately of older persons. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

call bell. A bell used to call or summon an attendant, give an alarm, etc.; as, an electric *call bell.*

call bird. A bird used to allure others; a decoy bird.

call boy. **a** A boy who answers a call, or comes at the ringing of a bell, as on board ship or in a hotel. **b** In a theater, a boy who calls the actors to go on the stage.

call button. A push button to ring a call bell, buzzer, etc.

call change. In bell ringing, a change rung according to oral or written instructions.

call duck. One of a breed of very small domestic ducks, often used by gunners to call, or decoy, wild birds. Two varieties are bred, the gray, which resembles the mallard in color, and the white, which is pure white.

call'er (kôl'ẽr), *n.* One that calls.

cal'let (kăl'ĕt; kăl'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *caile* a country woman.] A trull or prostitute; a scold or virago. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* *Hoccleve.*

cal'let, *v. i.* To rail or scold. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

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caliper, *or* **calliper, compass.** = **calipers.**

cal'i-phat. Var. of **caliphate.**

ca'liph-ship, *n.* Caliphate. *Rare.*

caliph willow. The Egyptian willow.

Ca-lip'o-la (kȧ-lĭp'ō-lȧ), *n.* The wife of Muly Mahamet in "The Battle of Alcazar" (1594), an inflated drama by Peele. A line, "Feed, then, and faint not, fair Calipolis," and a part of another line, "Feed and be fat," are burlesqued by Shakespeare in 2 Henry IV., II vi. 193.

Ca-lip'pic Var. of **Callippic.**

cal'is-the'ne-um, *or* **cal'lis-the'ni-um** (kăl'ĭs-thē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] A gymnasium for the practice of calisthenics.

cal'is-then'i-cal, cal'lis-then'i-cal, *a.* Disposed to calisthenics.

Ca-lis'to, *n.* See **Celestina.**

Cal'i-ta (kăl'ĭ-tȧ). *D. Bib.*

Cal'i-tas (-tăs). *Bib.*

cal'i-thump', -**thum'pi-an,** etc Vars of **callithump,** etc.

cal'i-ver. † **caliber.**

calk, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. **calculate.**] To calculate, esp. in astrology. *Obs.*

— calk'er, *n. Obs.*

calk. † **cauk.**

calk (*dial.* kȯk; kăk). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. for **chalk.**

calk'age (kȯk'ĕj), *n.* Calking material. *Rare.* [† **caltrop**

calketrap, -trappe, -treppe.

calk'in (kȯk'ĭn; kăl'kĭn), *n.* [Cf. OF *calcain, chaucheir,* fr. *calx* heel, L *calcaneum,* fr. *calx* heel] = 3d **calk,** 1.

calkt. Calked. *Ref. Sp.*

call. † **caul, kale.**

call'a-ble, *a.* See **-able.**

cal-lai'nite (kă-lā'nīt), *n.* [L *callaina* a pale green gem.] *Min.* A pale green waxlike phosphate of aluminum.

calla lily. = **calla,** 2.

cal'lam-bac, callash, etc. Vars. of **calambac,** etc [**lant.**

cal'lan (kăl'ăn). Var. of **cal-lat.** † **callet.**

calld. Called. *Ref. Sp.*

call'a-ble, *a.* See **-able.**

cal-lai'nite (kă-lā'nīt), *n.* [L *callaina* a pale green gem.] *Min.* A pale green waxlike phosphate of aluminum.

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cal'lam-bac, callash, etc. Vars. of **calambac,** etc [**lant.**

cal'lan (kăl'ăn). Var. of **cal-lat.** † **callet.**

calld. Called. *Ref. Sp.*

call day. In the Inns of Court, the day appointed in each term for calling students to the bar. *Eng. Orf E. D.*

calle. † **call, caul.**

‖ **cal'le** (kăl'yē; kăl'lē), *n.* [Sp. or It.] A street [**calean.**

cal'le-an, calleon. Vars. of **cal-leche'.** † **calash.**

cal'len-ture. † **calenture.**

cal'ler (kăl'ẽr; kăl'ẽr), *a.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Scot. & Dial.*

call game. *Pool, etc.* A game in which each shot is called. See CALL, *v. i.*, 20. *U. S.*

cal'li- (kăl'ĭ-). [Gr. καλλι-, fr. κάλλος beauty.] A combining form denoting *beautiful.*

Cal'li-an'dra (-ăn'drȧ), *n.* [NL.; *calli-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man; — so named from the brilliant stamens.] *Bot.* A large genus of exclusively American, chiefly tropical, mimosaceous trees and shrubs. They are distinguished by the bipinnate leaves, very long stamen filaments, and reflexed valves of the legume. They have conspicuous white or crimson stamens.

Cal'li-car'pa (-kär'pȧ), *n.* [NL.; *calli-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A large genus of verbenaceous shrubs and trees of the warmer parts of North and South America, Asia, and Australia. They have flowers with a 4-parted corolla and 4 stamens. Several species are cultivated for their handsome red or violet berrylike fruit, produced in autumn. *C. americana*, the only species native in the United States, is called *French mulberry.*

Cal'li-ce'bus (-sē'bŭs), *n.* [NL.; *calli-* + Gr. κῆβος a long-tailed monkey.] *Zoöl.* A genus of monkeys containing certain of the titis. Equiv. to *Callithrix* of many authors

cal-lig'ra-pher (kă-lĭg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who writes beautifully; a good penman; a (good, indifferent, etc.) penman; specif., a professional copyist or engrosser.

cal'li-graph'ic (kăl'ĭ-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. καλλιγράφος; καλλι- (fr. κάλλος beauty) + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *calligraphique.*] Of or pertaining to calligraphy or calligraphers.

cal'li-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Calligraphic; also, *Obs.*, having a beautiful literary style. — **cal'li-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cal-lig'ra-phist (kă-lĭg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* A calligrapher.

cal-lig'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. καλλιγραφία: cf. F. *calligraphie.*] **1.** Fair or elegant writing or penmanship. **2.** Handwriting or penmanship in general; hand.

call'ing (kôl'ĭng), *p. pr., p. a., & vb. n.* of CALL.

calling crab, a fiddler crab. — *c.* hare, the pika.

call'ing, *n.* **1.** The action of the verb *call* (in any sense); a call; specif.: **a** A crying aloud; a shouting. **b** Utterance or act intended to summon or attract attention. **c** A summoning or convocation, as of Parliament. **d** A reading of a roll call; a call of names. **e** An invitation; a summons. **f** A divine summons, or prompting to a particular act or duty; also, a call to act as the pastor of a church.

Who hath . . . called us with an holy *calling.* *2 Tim* i. 9.
Give diligence to make your *calling* . . sure. *2 Pet.* i. 10.

g Naming; appellation; name. *Obs.*

I am more proud to be Sir Rowland's son,
His youngest son, and would not change that *calling.* *Shak.*

2. Station or position in life; estate; rank; — a sense arising from the use of the word in 1 Cor. vii. 20, where it refers to the state of a person called to salvation. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

3. One's usual occupation; vocation; business; trade.

The humble *calling* of her female parent. *Thackeray*

4. The persons, collectively, engaged in any particular profession or employment.

To impose celibacy on whole *callings.* *Hammond.*

5. A moral requirement; occasion; call.

Syn. — Employment, profession, engagement. See OCCUPATION.

Cal-li'o-pe (kă-lī'ŏ-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Καλλιόπη, lit., the beautiful-voiced; καλλι- (from κάλλος beauty) + ὄψ, ὀπός, voice.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The Muse that presides over eloquence and heroic poetry; mother of Orpheus, and chief of the nine Muses.

2. *Astron.* One (No. 22) of the asteroids.

3. [*l. c.*] A musical instrument consisting of a series of steam whistles, played by keys arranged as in an organ.

4. [*l. c.*] A beautiful hummingbird (*Stellula calliope*) of California and adjacent regions.

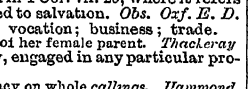

Calliope. (½)

Cal'li-op'sis (kăl'ĭ-ŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *calli-* + Gr. ὄψις appearance.] **a** Syn. of COREOPSIS. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any of several cultivated species of *Coreopsis*, esp. *C. tinctoria.*

Cal-lip'pic, Ca-lip'pic (kă-lĭp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Callippus, a Greek astronomer of about 350 B. C.

Callippic cycle *or* **period,** a period of 76 years, or of four Metonic cycles minus a day (= 27,759 days), introduced by Callippus. Its error amounts to one day in about 500 years.

cal'li-pyg'i-an (kăl'ĭ-pĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. καλλίπυγος; καλλι- beautiful + πυγή buttocks.] Pertaining to or having shapely buttocks. — **Callipygian Venus,** a marble statue of a woman found in the Golden House of Nero at Rome and now in the Museo Nazionale at Naples.

Cal-lir'rho-ë (kă-lĭr'ō-ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Καλλιρρόη; καλλίρροος, καλλίροος, beautiful-flowing, fr. καλλι- beautiful + ῥεῖν to flow.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* **a** The wife of Alcmæon and the cause, through covetousness, of his death. **b** An ocean nymph, wife of Chrysaor.

2. *Bot.* A small genus of malvaceous herbs of the southwestern United States, distinguished by the beaked carpels. They have showy red or purple flowers with truncate petals, and are sometimes cultivated in gardens, being called *poppy mallows.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

cal'li-sec'tion (kăl'ĭ-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *callere* to be insensible + E *section*] Vivisection of animals rendered unconscious by an anæsthetic.

Cal'li-ste'mon (-stē'mŏn), *n.* [NL.; *calli-* + Gr. στήμων a thread: see STAMEN.] *Bot.* A small genus of Australian myrtaceous shrubs known as *bottle brushes,* from the brushlike appearance of their handsome spikes of flowers. They are very ornamental in cultivation.

Cal-lis'te-phus (kă-lĭs'tē-fŭs), *n.* [NL.; *calli-* + Gr. στέφος, στέφανος, crown.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous plants consisting of a single species (*C. chinensis*) native of China, having flower heads with an involucre of many bracts, and an alveolate, naked receptacle. It is the original of the cultivated china, or garden, asters. See CHINA ASTER.

Cal-lis'to (kă-lĭs'tō), *n.* [L.; Gr. Καλλιστώ] *Gr. Myth.* A nymph attendant upon Artemis, and mother, by Zeus, of Arcas. Because of her amour Artemis changed her into a bear, in which form she was on the point of being slain by Arcas, grown to be a huntsman, when Zeus snatched her up and placed her as a constellation in the sky. She was doubtless an early form of Artemis, who bore the poetical epithet Cal-lis'te (-tē).

Cal'li-thrix (kăl'ĭ-thrĭks), *n.* [NL.; L. *callithrix* a plant; in pl., *callithriches* a kind of ape; Gr. καλλίθριξ beautiful-haired.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the true marmosets. It has been used by many writers as the generic name of certain of the titis. *Hapale* is a synonym.

cal'li-thump' (kăl'ĭ-thŭmp'), *n.* [Cf. CALLI-; THUMP.] A boisterous parade, with blowing of tin horns and other discordant noises, also, a burlesque serenade, a charivari. *U.S.*

cal'li-thump'i-an (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a callithump. *U. S.* — *n.* = CALLITHUMP *U. S.*

Cal-lit'ri-che (kă-lĭt'rĭ-kē), *n.* [NL; Gr. καλλίτριχος beautiful-haired.] *Bot.* A genus of very widely distributed small aquatic weeds, known as *water starworts* or *star grasses.* They have opposite leaves and minute perfect or monœcious flowers.

Cal'li-trich'i-dæ (kăl'ĭ-trĭk'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CALLITRICHE.] *Zool.* A family of monkeys consisting of the genera *Callithrix* (marmosets) and *Leontocebus* (tamarins).

Cal-li'tris (kă-lĭ'trĭs), *n.* [NL., formed on Gr. καλλι-, combining form fr. κάλλος beauty.] *Bot.* A genus of African and Australasian pinaceous trees, the cypress pines, having small scalelike persistent leaves, and cones with 4–6 woody scales. They are valuable timber and resin producing trees. *C. quadrivalvis* is the sandarac tree.

cal'li-type (kăl'ĭ-tīp), *v. t.;* CAL'LI-TYPED (-tīpt); CAL'LI-TYP'ING (-tīp'ĭng). [*calli-* as in *calligraphy* + *type.*] To produce on plates for printing by typewriting and photoengraving. — *n.* A plate or printing so made.

call loan. A loan repayable on demand; money so loaned.

call money. Money loaned or ready to be loaned on call.

call note. The note used by a bird or other animal to call its mate or young.

Cal'lo-rhyn'chus (kăl'ō-rĭŋ'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *calli-* + Gr. ῥύγχος snout.] *Zool.* A genus of chimæroid fishes found in the South Temperate seas, having the snout produced and provided with a pendent tactile organ.

cal-lo'sal (kă-lō'săl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the corpus callosum; as, the **callosal convolution,** or gyrus fornicatus, a convolution of the mesial surface of the cerebrum which curves around the corpus callosum, from which it is separated by the **callosal fissure.**

cal'lose (kăl'ōs), *n.* [L. *callum* thick skin + *-ose* as in *cellulose.*] *Bot. & Chem.* A constituent of cell walls differing from cellulose in its insolubility in Schweitzer's reagent and solubility in soda solution. It is readily colored by aniline blue, rosolic acid, etc. It is found in the borders of sieve pits, the end walls of sieve cells, and other specialized regions.

cal'lose (kăl'ōs; kă-lōs'), *a.* [See CALLOUS.] *Bot.* Furnished with protuberant or hardened spots.

cal-los'i-ty (kă-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *callositas:* cf. F. *callosité.*] **1.** State or quality of being callous; callousness; fig., lack of sensibility or feeling.

2. A hard or thickened area or protuberance on the skin, or on the bark of a plant. It may be either normal or due to friction or injury, and is formed by the hardening and increase in thickness of the outer or horny layer of the epidermis.

cal-lo'so- (kă-lō'sō-). Combining form for *callosal;* as in: **cal-lo'so-mar'gin-al fissure,** a fissure of the mesial surface of the cerebrum, separating the marginal and callosal convolutions.

cal-lo'sum (-sŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *callosus* callous.] *Anat.* The corpus callosum.

cal'lous (kăl'ŭs), *a.* [L. *callosus* callous, hard, fr. *callum, callus,* callous skin: cf. F. *calleux.*] **1.** Hardened; indurated; having a callosity or callosities. "A *callous* hand." *Goldsmith.* "A *callous* ulcer." *Dunglison.*

2. Hardened in sensibility, feeling, etc.; unfeeling.

It is an immense blessing to be perfectly *callous* to ridicule *T. Arnold.*

Syn. — Hard, hardened, indurated, insensible, unfeeling, insusceptible. See OBDURATE.

— **cal'lous-ly,** *adv.* — **cal'lous-ness,** *n.*

cal'loused (-ŭst), *a.* Rendered callous; hardened.

cal'low (kăl'ō), *a.* [ME. *calewe, calu,* bald, AS. *calu;* akin to D. *kaal,* OHG. *chalo,* G. *kahl;* fr. L. *calvus.*] **1.** Destitute of hair; bald. *Obs.*

2. Destitute of feathers; unfledged, as a bird.

3. Pertaining to an unfledged bird or a youth; — said of down, as on a youth's face. *Dryden.*

4. Immature; green; as, a *callow* youth.

5. Of land: **a** Bare. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Low-lying or marshy; — said of meadows, etc. *Ireland.*

Syn. — See CRUDE.

cal'low, *n.* **1.** A callow person or bird. *Obs.*

2. The stratum of soil over the subsoil; the top or rubble bed of a quarry. *Dial. Eng.*

3. A low-lying or marshy meadow. *Ireland.*

Cal-lu'na (kă-lū'nȧ), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. καλλύνειν to beautify, to sweep clean.] *Bot.* A genus of ericaceous plants closely related to *Erica,* consisting of a single species, *C. vulgaris,* the common heather, or ling. See HEATHER.

cal'lus (kăl'ŭs), *n.; pl.* CALLI (-ī). [L. See CALLOUS.] **1.** a A callosity. **b** A substance exuded around the fragments of a broken bone and aiding the process of repair. It is at first soft or cartilaginous in consistence, but is ultimately converted into true bone and unites the fragments.

2. *Zoöl.* A growth of shelly material within the umbilicus of a gastropod shell.

3. *Bot.* The soft parenchymatous tissue which forms over any wounded or cut surface of a stem. Cuttings develop new roots from the callus. When the wound occurs on stems exposed to the air, the callus soon forms a cork cambium on its outer surface.

cal'lus (kăl'ŭs), *v. i.* To form a callus.

calm (käm), *n.* [ME. *calme,* F. *calme,* fr. It. or Sp. *calma* (cf. Pg. *calma* heat), prob. fr. LL. *cauma* heat, fr. Gr. καῦμα burning heat, fr. καίειν to burn; either because during a great heat there is generally also a calm, or because the hot time of the day obliges us to seek for shade and quiet; cf. CAUSTIC.] Freedom from motion, agitation, or disturbance; a cessation or absence of that which causes motion or disturbance, as of winds or waves; tranquillity; stillness; quiet; serenity; calmness.

The wind ceased, and there was a great *calm.* *Mark* v. 39.
The majesty of artistic contemplation, looking in sacred *calm* upon all this world, seeing all things, but itself unmoved. *Josiah Royce.*

calm, *v. t.;* CALMED (kämd); CALM'ING. [Cf. F. *calmer.* See CALM, *n.*] **1.** To make calm; to render still or quiet, as the elements; as, to *calm* the winds.

To *calm* the tempest raised by Æolus. *Dryden.*

2. To deliver from agitation or excitement; to still or quiet, as the mind or passions; to tranquilize; to pacify.

Passions which seem somewhat *calmed.* *Atterbury*

3. To becalm. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Still, quiet, appease, allay, pacify, tranquilize, soothe, compose, check, restrain

calm, *v. i.* To become calm. *Rare,* exc. with *down.* *Shak.*

calm, *a.;* CALM'ER (-ẽr), CALM'EST. [Cf. F. *calme.*] **1.** Not stormy; without motion, as of winds or waves; still; quiet; serene; undisturbed. "*Calm* was the day." *Spenser.*

Now all is *calm,* and fresh, and still. *Bryant.*

2. Undisturbed by passion or emotion; not agitated or excited; tranquil; quiet in act or speech. "*Calm* and sinless peace." *Milton.* "With *calm* attention." *Pope.*

Syn. — Cool, composed, collected, unruffled; still, quiet, sedate. — CALM, TRANQUIL, SERENE, PLACID, PEACEFUL. CALM, primarily applied to sea or weather, usually conveys an implicit contrast with its opposite, *stormy,* and suggests freedom, real or assumed, from agitation of whatever sort; as, "a season of *calm* weather" (*Wordsworth*); "Too fast we live, too much are tried, too harassed, to attain Wordsworth's sweet *calm*" (*M. Arnold*) TRANQUIL implies a more settled composure, a more inherent quiet, than *calm,* with less suggestion of previous agitation overcome; as, "the *tranquil* beauty of Greek sculpture" (*E. Fitz Gerald*). SERENE suggests a lofty and unclouded tranquillity; as, "regions mild of calm and *serene* air, above the smoke and stir of this dim spot which men call Earth" (*Milton*); "the *serene* satisfaction of certitude" (*J. H. Newman*). PLACID connotes contentment, and suggests an unruffled and equable aspect or temper; as, "to confirm by *placid* silences the fact that the wine had been good" (*H. James*); "the *placid* common sense of Franklin" (*Lowell*). PEACEFUL, as here compared (see PACIFIC), implies repose, or the attainment of undisturbed tranquillity; as, "I am grown *peaceful* as old age to-night" (*Browning*). See COOL, STILL, DECOROUS, EQUANIMITY.

calm'a-tive (kăl'mȧ-tĭv; käm'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Producing a calming effect; sedative. — *n.* A calmative medicine; also, fig., anything calmative.

calm'ly (kam'lĭ), *adv.* In a calm manner; without perturbation.

calm'ness, *n.* State or quality of being calm; quietness, tranquillity; composure.

His *calmness* was the repose of conscious power. *E. Everett.*

Syn. — Quietness, quietude, stillness, tranquillity, serenity, repose, composure, sedateness, placidity.

calm'y (kăm'ĭ), *a.* [From CALM, *n.*] Marked by calm or calms; calm. *Poetic.* "A still and *calmy* bay." *Spenser.*

cal'o- (kăl'ō-). A combining form from Greek καλός, *beautiful;* — in some words interchangeable with CALLI-.

Cal'o-chor'tus (kăl'ō-kôr'tŭs), *n.* [NL.; *calo-* + Gr. χόρτος fodder, grass.] *Bot.* A large genus of liliaceous plants of western North America. They are more or less leafy-stemmed, cormous herbs, having showy flowers with 3 sepals and 3 petals, the latter glandular and hairy at the base. Nearly all the species are in cultivation. See GLOBE TULIP, MARIPOSA LILY.

cal'o-mel (kăl'ō-mĕl), *n.* [*calo-* + Gr. μέλας black. So called from its being white, though made from a dark mixture of mercury and corrosive sublimate. Cf. F. *calomel, calomélas.*] *Chem.* Mercurous chloride, HgCl, obtained as a fibrous crystalline mass or a white or yellowish white powder by subliming a mixture of metallic mercury and corrosive sublimate, and in other ways. It is heavy, insoluble, and tasteless, and is much used in medicine as a mercurial, purgative, and anthelmintic. Calomel occurs native as a sectile tetragonal mineral, called also *horn quicksilver.* H., 1–2. Sp. gr., 6.48.

Cal'o-nyc'ti-on (-nĭk'tĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL; *calo-* + Gr. νύκτιος nightly.] *Bot* A small genus of tropical American convolvulaceous plants allied to *Ipomœa,* but differing in the long cylindrical tube of the corolla and in the pointed capsule. *C. bona-nox* is the moonflower.

Cal'o-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *calo-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical clusiaceous trees with thick, shining, handsomely veined leaves, clustered flowers, aromatic resinous juice, and oily seeds. *C. inophyllum* of the East Indies yields the medicinal tacamahac; *C. tacamahaca* of the Mascarene Islands, Bourbon tacamahac; and *C. tomentosum,* keena nuts and keena oil.

cal'or (kăl'ôr; kā'lôr), *n.* [L. *calor* heat, fr. *calere* to be warm.] Heat. *Obs.,* except as *Med.* "The humidum and *calor.*" *Marlowe.*

cal'o-res'cence (kăl'ō-rĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *calor* heat.] *Physics.* The transmutation of obscure heat rays into rays of higher refrangibility (light rays). *Tyndall.*

ca-lor'ic (kȧ-lŏr'ĭk), *n.* [L. *calor* heat: cf. F. *calorique.*]

1. *Physics.* The principle of heat, a supposed form of matter to which the phenomena of heat and combustion were formerly ascribed; — now in disuse.

Caloric expands all bodies. *Henry.*

2. Heat. *Emerson.*

I see every one of you with his rug or plaid, and other dodges for preserving the *caloric.* *T. Hughes.*

Eng. **1.** Fresh; in good condition; as, *caller* herrings. **2.** Cool; refreshing; fresh.

calletrappe. ✝ CALTHOP.

callevance. ✝ GARAVANCE.

cal'li-a-tu'ra wood (kăl'ĭ-ȧ-tōō'rȧ). Var. of CALIATOUR WOOD [BOGUS.]

cal'li-bo'gus. Var. of CALLICALLICOT. ✝ CALICO.

cal'lid, *a.* [L. *callidus.*] Cunning; crafty. *Rare.* — **cal-lid'i-ty,** *n. Rare.*

cal'lid-ness, *n.* Callidity.

cal'li-graph (kăl'ĭ-grăf), *n.* [Cf. F. *calligraphe* (in sense 1), Gr. καλλιγράφος.] **1.** A calligrapher *Archaic.* **2.** A fine specimen of writing.

cal'li-graph, *v. i.* To write beautifully.

Cal'li-o-nym'i-dæ (kăl'ĭ-ō-nĭm'ĭ-dē). *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. καλλιώνυμος a kind of fish.] See DRAGONET.

cal'li-pash. Var. of CALIPASH.

cal'li-pee. Var. of CALIPEE.

cal'li-per. Var. of CALIPER.

cal'lis sand (*dial.* kăl'ĭs; kăl'ĭs). [From *Calais.*] Fine white sand, originally such sand from Calais. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cal'lis-tei'a (kăl'ĭs-tī'ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. καλλιστεῖα.] *Gr. Antiq* Contests of beauty held in some festivals. [*Bib*

Cal-lis'the-nes (kă-lĭs'thē-nēz). **cal'lis-then'ic, -then'ics,** etc. Vars. of CALISTHENIC, etc.

Cal-lit'ri-cha'ce-æ (kă-lĭt'rĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Hypericales), consisting of the genus *Callitriche.* — **cal-lit'ri-cha'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cal'li-ver. ✝ CALIVER.

call night. The night of a call day. *Eng.* [LOW, a duck.]

cal-loo' (kă-lōō'). Var. of CALLO-per. ✝ CALABER.

cal'lot. ✝ CALLET, CALOTTE.

cal-low' (kă-lō'; kă-lōō'), *n.* [From its note.] = OLD SQUAW.

cal'low-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cal'lused (kăl'ŭst), *a.* Calloused. [LYNTERIA.]

Cal'lyn-te'ri-a, *n. pl.* See KALcalm, *n.* A blunder for QUALM; — used humorously. *Shak.*

calm (kăm), *n.* [Cf. CAME of lead.] A mold or frame, esp. for casting metal. *Scot. & Ire.*

cal'mant (kăl'mănt; kăm'ănt), *n.* [F.] A calmative.

calm'er (kam'ẽr), *n.* One that calms.

cal'mewe', *n.* [See MEW gull. The first part of the word is not clear.] A kind of sea fowl, prob. a gull. *Obs.*

calm'stone'. Var. of CAMSTONE.

Cal'muck. Var. of KALMUCK.

Cal'neh (kăl'nē), *or* **Cal'no** (-nō). *Bib.*

cal'o-de-mo'ni-al, *a.* [*calo-* + *demonial*] Of or pertaining to beautiful or good spirits. *Obs.*

ca-log'ra-phy (kȧ-lŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Equiv. of CALLIGRAPHY.

ca-lom'bo. Var. of CALUMBA.

ca-lool' (kȧ-lōōl'), *n.* [Native name in New South Wales.] One of the Australian kurrajong trees (*Sterculia quadrifida*).

Ca-loo'sa-hatch'ie (kȧ-lōō'sȧ-hăch'ĭ), *n.* Also -hatch'ee. [Fr. *Caloosahatchie* River, Florida.] A subdivision of the Pliocene in Florida. See GEOLOGY.

cal'o-phan'tic (kăl'ō-făn'tĭk), *a.* [*calo-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] Pretending excellence.

Cal'o-po'gon (-pō'gŏn), *n.* [NL; *calo-* + Gr. πώγων beard.] *Bot.* Syn. of LIMODORUM.

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ca-lor'ic (kȧ-lŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to caloric or heat. **caloric engine**, a kind of engine operated by heated air. — **c. paradox.** *Physics.* See THERMAL PARADOX.

cal'o-ric'i-ty (kăl'ō-rĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Physiol.* The faculty in animals of developing and maintaining animal heat.

cal'o-rie (kăl'ō-rĭ), *n.* Also *calory.* [F., fr. L. *calor* heat.] *Physics.* Any of several thermal units: **a** The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water one degree centigrade; — called specif. *small calorie.* Symbol, *cal.* Since the specific heat of water varies slightly with the temperature, the rise of one degree is sometimes specified to be from 0° to 1°, or at or near 4° (the temperature of greatest density), or from 15° to 16°. In this last case the value of the unit is almost exactly that of the *mean calorie* (see below). **b** The amount of heat required to raise one kilogram of water one degree C.; 1,000 small calories; — called specif. *large*, or *great, calorie.* Symbol, *Cal.* 1 Cal. = 3.968 B. T. U. **c** The amount of heat required to raise one gram of water from 0° to 100° C.; — called *centuple*, or *rational, calorie.* Symbol, *K.* **d** One one-hundredth of the centuple calorie, — called *mean calorie.*

ca-lor'i-fa'cient (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *calor* heat + *faciens*, p. pr. of *facere* to make.] *Physiol.* Heat-producing, as foods.

cal'o-rif'ic (kăl'ō-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *calorificus; calor* heat + *facere* to make: cf. F. *calorifique.*] **1.** Producing heat; heating; as, *calorific* rays.

2. Loosely, of or pertaining to heat; thermal. **calorific capacity.** *Physics.* = SPECIFIC HEAT.

ca-lor'i-fi-ca'tion (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *calorification.*] Production of heat, esp. animal heat.

cal'o-rif'ics (kăl'ō-rĭf'ĭks), *n.* [See CALORIFIC.] **1.** *Physics.* The science of heat; esp., the old doctrine according to which the phenomena of heat and cold were ascribed to an imponderable fluid called *caloric.*

2. The technics of artificial heating.

cal'o-rim'e-ter (-rĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *calor* heat + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An apparatus for measuring quantities of heat, as those developed by friction, combustion, etc. In the ice calorimeter heat is measured by the amount of ice which it melts. In other forms the amount of heat is calculated from the increase in temperature or volume of some liquid, as water or mercury, from the amount of vapor condensed to liquid by a cooler body, etc. See RESPIRATION CALORIMETER.

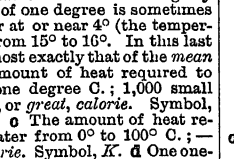

A Water, *B* Ice, Calorimeter Substance; 2 Water; 3 Ice; 4 Containing Vessel; 5 Thermometer; 6 Metal Jacket; 7 Mercury, registering contraction from melting ice.

ca-lor'i-met'ric (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), **ca-lor'i-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl) *a.* Of or pert. to calorimetry. — **ca-lor'i-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cal'o-rim'e-try (kăl'ō-rĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* *Physics.* Measurement of quantities of heat.

ca-lor'i-mo'tor (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-mō'tẽr), *n.* [L. *calor* heat + E. *motor.*] *Physics.* A voltaic battery having a large surface of plate and producing powerful heating effects.

ca-lor'i-sa'tor (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-sā'tẽr), *n.* [NL., heater, fr. L. *calor* heat.] An apparatus used in beet-sugar factories to heat the juice in order to aid the diffusion.

Ca-lot'ro-pis (kȧ-lŏt'rō-pĭs), *n.* [NL.; *calo-* + Gr. *τρόπις* a ship's keel; — alluding to the showy keel-shaped hoods of the crown.] *Bot.* A small genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs or trees, of tropical Asia and Africa, distinguished by the five saccate enlargements of the corolla tube. They are important fiber plants, *C. gigantea* yielding mudar.

ca-lotte' (kȧ-lŏt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cale* a sort of flat cap. Cf. CAUL.] **1.** A close cap without visor or brim; a plain skull cap; esp.: **a** Formerly, the coif of English sergeants at law. **b** The cap of Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, etc.

2. Anything shaped like a small cap, as a fulminating cap.

3. *Arch.* **a** A member having the general form of a cap; as, a cupola, a part of a cupola, an inner cupola of light material, or a half cupola. **b** The metal capping or covering of a spire or pinnacle.

4. *Zoöl.* A cap or hood, or a part likened to a cap.

cal'o-type (kăl'ō-tīp), *n.* [*calo-* + *-type.*] An old photographic process invented by W. H. F. Talbot (1800–1877) and hence called also *talbotype.* It employed paper sensitized with silver iodide, which required to be developed after exposure. The translucency of the paper, esp. when waxed, made possible the multiplying of positives and led to the use of the glass plate. — **cal'o-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* — **cal'o-typ'ist** (-tĭp'ĭst), *n.*

cal'o-yer (kăl'ō-yẽr; kȧ-loĭ'ẽr; 277), *n.* [F., fr. NGr. *καλόγερος* a monk; *καλός* beautiful, good + *γέρος*, equiv. to Gr. *γέρων* an old man.] A monk of the Eastern Church. The caloyers mostly follow the rule of St. Basil, but some that of St. Anthony.

> The convent's white walls glisten fair on high:
> Here dwells the *caloyer*, nor rude is he,
> Nor niggard of his cheer. *Byron.*

cal'pac } (kăl'păk), *n.* [Turk. *qalpāq.*] A large cap of
cal'pack } sheepskin, felt, or the like, worn by the Turks, Armenians, and other Orientals. — **cal'packed** (-păkt), *a.*

Cal'tha (kăl'thȧ), *n.* [L., a strong-scented yellow flower.] *Bot.* A genus of ranunculaceous marsh or aquatic plants, the marsh marigolds, natives of arctic and temperate regions. They have simple, mostly basal leaves, and yellow, white, or pink apetalous flowers, with petaloid sepals. *C. palustris* is often called *cowslip* in the United States.

cal'trop (kăl'trŏp) } *n.* [ME. *calketrappe, calletrappe,* cal-
cal'trap (kăl'trŭp) } trop (in both senses), fr. AS. *coltræppe, calcetreppe,* sort of thistle; cf. F. *chaussetrape* star thistle, trap, OF. also *kauketrape,* the name of a plant, It. *calcatreppo, calcatreppolo,* star thistle. Perh. from L. *calx* heel + the same word as E. *trap.* See TRAP to adorn.] **1.** *Mil.* An instrument with four iron points so disposed that, any three of them being on the ground, the other projects upward, used to impede the progress of an enemy's cavalry, etc.

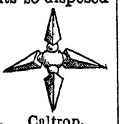
Caltrop.

2 *Zoöl.* A sponge spicule so shaped.

3. *Bot.* Any of several plants possessing stout spines on the fruit or flower heads. **a** The star thistle. **b** Any species of either of the zygophyllaceous genera *Tribulus* and *Kallstræmia.* See TRIBULUS. **c** Water caltrop (*Trapa natans*).

ca-lum'ba (kȧ-lŭm'bȧ), *n.* Also *colombo, columbo,* and *calombo.* [Said to be fr. *kalumb,* its native name in Mozambique.] *Pharm.* The root of an African menispermaceous plant (*Jateorhiza columba*). It has a bitter taste, and is used as a tonic and antiseptic in dyspepsia and diarrhea.

ca-lum'bin (-bĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A bitter substance to which the remedial effects of calumba are partly due.

cal'u-met (kăl'ū-mĕt), *n.* [F. *calumet,* fr. L. *calamus* reed. See HAULM; cf. SHAWM.] The ceremonial pipe of the North American Indians, used in the ratification of all solemn engagements, assent being expressed by smoking the pipe. Owing to its use in ratification of treaties, it is often called the **peace pipe.** The pipes are of various sizes, the stems being long and highly ornamented. The most famous are the pipes of red catlinite from the pipestone quarry in Minnesota.

Calumet.

ca-lum'ni-ate (kȧ-lŭm'nĭ-āt), *v. t.*; CA-LUM'NI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); CA-LUM'NI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *calumniatus,* p. p. of *calumniari* to calumniate. See CALUMNY; cf. CHALLENGE, *v. t.*] To accuse falsely and maliciously of a crime or offense, or of something disreputable; to slander; to libel; to asperse.

> Hatred unto the truth did always falsely report and *calumniate* all godly men's doings. *Strype.*

Syn. — Defame, traduce, vilify, malign, slander, libel, blacken, belie. See ASPERSE.

ca-lum'ni-ate, *v. i.* To utter calumnies or slanders.

ca-lum'ni-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of calumniating; slandering; aspersion; also, a calumniating report; a calumny.

ca-lum'ni-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who calumniates.

Syn. — Slanderer, defamer, libeler, traducer.

ca-lum'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calumniosus.*] Containing or implying calumny; false, malicious, and injurious to reputation; slanderous; as, *calumnious* reports.

> Virtue itself 'scapes not *calumnious* strokes. *Shak.*

Syn. — Defamatory, opprobrious, libelous, abusive.

— **ca-lum'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ca-lum'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

cal'um-ny (kăl'ŭm-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *calumnia,* fr. *calvi* to devise tricks, deceive: cf. F. *calomnie.* Cf. CHALLENGE, *n.*] False accusation of a crime or offense, maliciously made or reported, to the injury of another; malicious misrepresentation; slander; detraction.

> Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape *calumny.* *Shak.*

cal-va'ri-a (kăl-vā'rĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [L. *calvaria.* See CALVARY.]
cal-va'ri-um (-vā'rĭ-ŭm) } *Anat.* The domelike upper portion of the cranium. — **cal-va'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Cal'va-ry (kăl'vȧ-rĭ), *n.* [L. *calvaria* a bare skull, fr. *calva* the scalp without hair, fr. *calvus* bald: cf. F. *calvaire.*]

1. The place, outside of the ancient city of Jerusalem, where Christ was crucified. *Luke* xxiii. 33. The traditional site is within the walls of modern Jerusalem and is occupied by the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. Another site which fulfills the requirements of the gospel narratives and has of late found favor with many is a skull-shaped rock or hillock above Jeremiah's grotto outside the Damascus gate. In a garden near by a tomb has been discovered which is said to be the only one which satisfies the requirements in all respects. The Latin *calvaria* is a translation of the Greek *κρανίον* of the Evangelists, which is an interpretation of the Hebrew *Golgotha.*

2. [*l. c.*] *R. C. Ch.* A representation in the open air, as on a hill near a city, of the crucifixion, consisting of three crosses with the figures of Christ and the thieves, often life-size, and sometimes surrounded by figures of other personages who were present at the crucifixion; also, a series of representations, as in a chapel, of the various scenes of Christ's Passion; sometimes, the church or chapel provided with such representations.

> So I dream until I come upon the *calvary* set on a solitary hillock. *J. A. Symonds.*

Calvary cross, *or* **cross Calvary.** *Her.* A cross set upon three steps. See CROSS, *Illust.*

calve (kăv), *v. i.* [Cf. CAVE, in *cave in.*] Of earth, rock, etc., to fall, as from undermining; to cave; — with *in. Dial. Eng.*

calve, *v. t.*; CALVED (kăvd); CALV'ING. [AS. *cealfian.* See CALF.] **1.** To bring forth a calf. *Job* xxi. 10.

2. To bring forth young; to produce offspring.

> Canst thou mark when the hinds do *calve*? *Job* xxxix. 1.

3. To separate or break so that a calf or calves become detached; — said of an iceberg or glacier.

calve (kăv), *v. t.* **1.** To bring forth, as a calf. *Shak.*

2. To let become detached; to let fall off; — said of a glacier or iceberg; as, the glacier *calved* a large berg.

cal'ver (kăl'vẽr), *v. t.*; CAL'VERED (-vẽrd); CAL'VER-ING. *Cookery.* To prepare (fish) in a certain way, probably by treating them in some way while alive, as by crimping them, or slicing and then pickling them. *Obs. or R. & Hist.*

cal'ver, *v. i.* To become calvered or bear being calvered; as, grayling's flesh will *calver.* *Cotton.*

Cal'vin-ism (kăl'vĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *Calvinisme.*] The theological tenets or doctrines of the French theologian and reformer John Calvin (1509–64) and his followers, or of the so-called Calvinistic churches. The distinguishing doctrines of this system, usually termed the five points of Calvinism, are election or predestination, limited atonement, total depravity, effectual calling, and the perseverance of the saints. Calvinism especially emphasizes the sovereignty of God in the bestowal of grace. It has been subject to many variations and modifications in different churches and at various times. It is set forth in all the Confessions of the Reformed churches, as the Gallican (1559), Belgic (1561), Second Helvetic (1566), Dort (1619), Westminster (1647), and its teaching as to predestination is in the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. The chief changes are those of Moses Amyraut (1664), Cocceius (1669), Witsius (1708), Edwards (1758), and Andrew Fuller (1815). Cf. ARMINIANISM.

Cal'vin-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *Calviniste.*] A follower of Calvin; an adherent of Calvinism.

Cal'vin-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to Calvin
Cal'vin-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } or Calvinism; following Calvin; accepting or teaching Calvinism.

Calvinistic Baptists. See BAPTIST, *n.* — **C. Methodists,** a religious body in Great Britain, who follow the Calvinistic opinion of Whitefield instead of the Arminian opinions of Wesley, so that here the word "Methodist" applies not to doctrine, but to methods of work. This antedates the other form of Methodism. They are in three divisions: the Whitefield Connexion, dating from 1741; the Lady Huntingdon Connexion, 1748; the Welsh Methodists, who are classed with the Presbyterians, 1750.

cal-vi'ti-es (kăl-vĭsh'ĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., baldness, fr. *calvus* bald. See CALLOW, *a.*] *Med.* Baldness, esp. of the top and back of the head.

calx (kălks), *n.*; *pl.* E. CALXES (kălk'sĕz; -sĭz), L. CALCES (kăl'sēz). [L. *calx, calcis,* limestone. Cf. CHALK.] **1.** *Chem.* **a** Lime. *Obs.* **b** The friable residue left when a metal or mineral has been subjected to calcination or combustion by heat. Metallic calxes are now called *oxides.*

2. Broken and refuse glass, returned to the pots.

Cal'y-can-tha'ce-æ (kăl'ĭ-kăn-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CALYCANTHUS.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs (order Ranunculales), of the eastern United States and eastern Asia, having opposite leaves and large solitary flowers. It embraces the genera *Butneria* and *Chimonanthus* (which see). — **cal'y-can-tha'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cal'y-can'thus (-kăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL. See CALYX; -ANTHOUS.] **a** *Bot.* Syn. of BUTNERIA. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any plant of the genus *Butneria;* the strawberry shrub.

cal'y-cate (kăl'ĭ-kāt), *a.* *Bot.* Having a calyx.

Cal'y-ce-ra'ce-æ (sĕ-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *κάλυξ, -υκος,* calyx + *κέρας* horn.] *Bot.* A family of South American herbs or undershrubs (order Campanulales), consisting of 3 genera and about 25 species. They have flowers in heads like the composites, but differ in seed characters. — **cal'y-ce-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cal'y-cif'er-ous (-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *calyx, calycis,* calyx + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing a calyx.

ca-lyc'i-form (kȧ-lĭs'ĭ-fôrm; kăl'ĭ-sĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *calyx, calycis,* calyx + *-form.*] *Bot.* Like a calyx in form.

ca-lyc'i-nal (kȧ-lĭs'ĭ-năl) } *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Pertaining
cal'y-cine (kăl'ĭ-sĭn; -sīn) } to or resembling a calyx.

cal'y-cle (kăl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *calyculus* small flower bud, calyx, dim. of *calyx.* See CALYX.] **1.** *Bot.* An epicalyx.

2. *Zoöl.* A calicle.

cal'y-coid (kăl'ĭ-koĭd) } *a.* [Gr. *κάλυξ, -υκος,* calyx
cal'y-coi'de-ous (-koĭ'dē-ŭs) } + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Like a calyx in form, color, or appearance.

Cal'y-coph'o-ra (-kŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *κάλυξ, -υκος,* calyx + *φέρειν* to bear.] *Zoöl.* A division of Siphonophora containing forms with a long stem along which the zooids are arranged. It has one or more swimming bells near its upper end, but no air sac. — **cal'y-coph'o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.*

ca-lyc'u-lar (kȧ-lĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* *Bot.* Of the nature of, or belonging to, a calycle.

ca-lyc'u-late (-lāt) } *a.* *Bot.* Having a calycle.
ca-lyc'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) }

Cal'y-do'ni-an (kăl'ĭ-dō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Calydon, an ancient city of Ætolia, Greece.

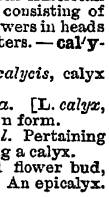
Calydonian Boar (*C. blumenbachii*).

Calydonian boar hunt, *Gr. Myth.,* the pursuit by a band of heroes of the boar sent by Artemis to ravage Calydon, whose king, Œneus, had neglected her in sacrificing. The boar was finally slain by Meleager (which see).

Ca-lym'me-ne (kȧ-lĭm'ē-nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κεκαλυμμένη* concealed.] *Paleon.* A genus of trilobites of the Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian eras.

Ca-lyp'so (kȧ-lĭp'sō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Καλυψώ.]

1. In the Odyssey, a sea nymph who kept Odysseus seven years on her island, Ogygia.

2. *Bot.* Syn. of CYTHEREA.

3. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant or flower of the genus *Cytherea.*

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ca-lor'i-cal-ly, *adv.* As heat.

ca-lor'i-duct (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *calor* heat + E. *duct.*] A calriduct [lorifacient.

ca-lor'i-fi'ant (-fĭ'ănt), *a* Ca-

cal'o-rif'i-cal, *a.* Calorific. *R.*

cal'o-rif'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CALORIFIC.

ca-lor'i-fi'cient (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-fĭsh'ĕnt) Erron. for CALORIFACIENT.

ca-lor'i-fy (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *calor* heat + *-fy.*] To render hot. — **ca-lor'i-fi'er,** *n.*

cal'o-rist, *n.* One who held the caloric theory of heat. *Tyndall.*

cal'o-riz'er (kăl'ō-rĭz'ẽr), *n.* A calorisator.

cal'o-ry. Var. of CALORIE.

cal'o-type (kăl'ō-tīp), *v. t.* To produce or represent by the calotype process; to photograph.

calour. † CALOR.

calouwe † CALLOW.

calp (kălp), *n.* A dark shaly limestone found in Ireland.

Cal'phi (kăl'fĭ). *Bib.*

cal'pis Var. of KALPIS.

calque (kălk). Var. of CALK, to copy.

calsay. † CAUSEWAY, CAUSEY.

calsouns. † CALZOONS.

calstocke. † CASTOCK.

cal'te-tep'on (kăl'tē-tĕp'ŏn), *n.* [Mex. *acaltetepon.*] See GILA MONSTER.

cal'throp. Var. of CALTROP.

calu † CALLOW

Ca-lu'bi (kȧ-lū'bĭ). *D Bib.*

calugh. † CALLOW.

ca-lum'bic. Var. of 1st COLUMBIC. [*Obs.*]

ca-lum'ner, *n.* A calumniator.

ca-lum'ni-a-to-ry (kȧ-lŭm'nĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Calumnious.

cal'um-nize, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *calompnier,* LL. *calumpnizare.*] To calumniate. *Obs.*

ca-lum'pang (kȧ-lŭm'păng), *n.* [Tag.] A tropical Asiatic tree of great size (*Sterculia fœtida*); also, its light but not very durable wood. *Phil. I.*

ca'lum-pit' (kȧ'lŏm-pĕt'), *n.* [Tag.] A combretaceous tree (*Terminalia edulis*), of the Philippines, or its soft wood.

calv Calvc. *Ref. Sp.*

Calv. *Abbr.* Calvin.

‖cal'vaire' (kăl'vâr'), *n.* [F.] *R. C. Ch.* A calvary.

Calvary clover. A prickly-fruited medic (*Medicago echinus*) of the Mediterranean region.

calvd. Calved. *Ref. Sp.*

calved (kăvd), *a.* Having calves; as, big-*calved* legs.

calv'er (kăv'ẽr), *n.* A cow that calves.

calves (kăvz), *n.*, *pl.* of CALF.

cal'ville, *n.* [F.] A sort of apple. *Obs.*

Cal'vin (kăl'vĭn), *n.* [NL. *Calvinus,* fr. F. *Cauvin* or *Chauvin;* cf. L. *calvus* bald.] Masc. proper name. F. orig. *Chaumn* (shō'vĂN') or *Cauvin* (kō'vĂN'), Latinized into *Calvinus* (kal'vē'nus'), whence modern *Calvin* (kăl'vĭN'); Sp. & It. *Calvino* (kal-vē'nō). **Cal-vin'i-an** (kăl-vĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* CALVINISTIC. — *n.* A Calvinist. *Obs.* [CALVINISTIC.

Cal'vin-is'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of Cal'vin-ize, *v. t. & i.* To convert to, or follow, Calvinism; to imbue with Calvinism.

calv'ish (kăv'ĭsh), *a.* Like a calf; stupid.

cal'vi-ty (kăl'vĭ-tĭ), *n.* Calvities; baldness. *Rare.*

cal'vous (kăl'vŭs), *a.* [L. *calvus* bald.] Bald or naked.

‖ calx (kălks), *n.*; *pl.* CALCES (kăl'sēz). [L.] Heel.

cal'y-bite (kăl'ĭ-bīt), *n.* [Gr. *καλυβίτης* living in a hut.] One of a class of early Christian saints who lived in huts.

cal'y-can'the-my (-kăn'thē-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κάλυξ, -υκος,* calyx + *ἄνθεμον* flower.] *Bot.* Abnormal petaloidy of the calyx.

— cal'y-can'the-mous (-mŭs), *a.*

cal'y-can'thine (kăl'ĭ-kăn'thĭn; -thēn), *n.* [From *Calycanthus.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{14}N_2$, bitter and poisonous, from seeds of *Butneria fertilis.*

cal'y-ces, *n.*, *L. pl.* of CALYX.

ca-lyc'i-flo'ral (kȧ-lĭs'ĭ-flō'rȧl; kăl'ĭ-sĭ-). **ca-lyc'i-flo'rate** (-rāt), **ca-lyc'i-flo'rous** (-rŭs), *a.* [L. *calyx, -ycis,* calyx + *flos, floris,* flower.] *Bot.* a Having stamens and petals adnate to the calyx. **b** Pert. to the *Calycifloræ,* an old subclass consisting of the calyciforal plants.

cal'y-cled (kăl'ĭ-k'ld), *a.* Having a calycle or calycles.

Cal'y-coph'o-ræ (-kŏf'ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = CALYCOPHORA.

Cal'y-co-zo'a (-kō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *κάλυξ, -υκος,* calyx + *ζῷον* animal.] *Zoöl.* An order of medusoid cœlenterates of which *Lucernaria* is the type. See LUCERNARIA. — **cal'y-co-zo'an,** *a. & n.* — **cal'y-co-zo'ic,** *a.* — **cal'y-co-zo'on** (-ŏn), *n.*

cal'y-cule (kăl'ĭ-kūl), *n.* A calicle. *Rare.*

ca-lyc'u-lus (kȧ-lĭk'ū-lŭs), *n.* [L.] A calycle

Cal'y-don (kăl'ĭ-dŏn), *n.* A great iorest, in Arthurian legend, supposed to have once existed in northern England. [MENE.]

Ca-lym'e-ne. Syn. of CALYMENA.

ca-lym'na (kȧ-lĭm'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *καλύπτειν* to conceal. See CALYMMENE.] *Zoöl.* The gelatinous, commonly vacuolated, envelope of radiolarians, which surrounds the central capsule and often includes the exterior skeleton.

cal'y-phy'o-my (kăl'ĭ-fĭ'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κάλυξ* calyx + *φύειν* to grow.] *Bot.* Adhesion of the sepals and petals.

ca-lyp'ter (kȧ-lĭp'tẽr), *n.*; *pl.* -TERES (-tẽr-ēz). [NL., fr. Gr. καλυπτήρ a sheath.] **a** *Zool.* In dipterous insects, the alula (see ALULA **b**). **b** *Bot.* A calyptra.

ca-lyp'to-blas'tic (kȧ-lĭp'tō-blăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. καλυπτός covered + *-blastic.*] *Zool.* Having the gonophores inclosed in a capsule or gonotheca; — said of the hydroids of the suborder Leptomedusæ, which is sometimes called **Ca-lyp'to-blas'te-a** (-tē-ȧ).

ca-lyp'tra (kȧ-lĭp'trȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καλύπτρα a covering for the head.] *Bot.* **a** In mosses, a thin hood or cap covering the mouth of the capsule and consisting of the remains of the archegonium within which the capsule has developed. **b** Any caplike covering of a flower or fruit, as the calyx of *Eschscholtzia.* **c** A rootcap.

Ca-lyp-træ'a (kȧ-lĭp-trē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. See CALYPTRA.] *Zool.* A genus of limpetlike taenioglossate gastropods having a curved internal lamina in the shell. The species of this and allied genera are sometimes called *bonnet limpets.*

Ca-lyp-tra'tæ (-trā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CALYPTER.] *Zool.* A group of dipterous insects, including in recent classifications the Muscidæ and closely allied families, distinguished by the large alulæ.

ca-lyp'trate (kȧ-lĭp'trāt), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having a calyptra. **2.** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Calyptratæ.

ca-lyp'tri-form (-trĭ-fôrm), *a.* Of the form of a calyptra

ca-lyp'tro-gen (-trō-jĕn), *n.* [*calyptra* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* The layer of cells at the apex of a growing root, in which the rootcap originates.

ca'lyx (kā'lĭks; kăl'ĭks; 277), *n.*; *pl.* E. CALYXES (-ĕz; -ĭz), L. CALYCES (kăl'ĭ-sēz). [L. *calyx, -ycis,* fr. Gr. κάλυξ husk, shell, calyx, fr. root of καλύπτειν to cover. Cf. HELMET.] **1.** *Bot.* The outer series of floral leaves; the external, usually green or foliaceous, part of a flower, contrasted with the inner showy portion, or corolla. The calyx and corolla may be colored alike, or the former may even be more conspicuous. When the perianth consists of one series, it is commonly called a calyx, and the corolla is then said to be wanting, as in the anemone and four-o'-clock. The calyx may have distinct segments (*sepals*), or these may be united into a cup. See PERIANTH, COROLLA.

cc Calyx.

2. *Anat.* A cuplike division of the pelvis of the kidney, surrounding one or more of the renal papillæ.

3. *Zoöl.* Any of various structures likened to a calyx or cup, as the body of a crinoid, from which the arms arise.

calyx teeth. *Bot.* The tips of the calyx lobes or divisions.

calyx tube. *Bot.* The lower tubular or cup-shaped portion of a gamosepalous calyx.

cam (kăm), *n.* [Cf. D. *kam* comb, G. *kamm,* Dan. *kam* comb, ridge, Icel. *kambr* comb, ridge. See COMB, an instrument.] *Mach.* **a** A rotating or sliding piece of any precise shape, or a projection of definite shape, as on a wheel, either for imparting desired peculiar movement to a roller moving against its edge, to a pin free to move in a groove on its face, etc., or for receiving motion from such a roller, pin, etc. Cams are extensively used to give complicated and exactly timed movements, as in the sewing machine, the valve gear of a gas engine, an automatic lathe, etc. **b** A curved wedge, movable about an axis, used for forcing or clamping two pieces together.

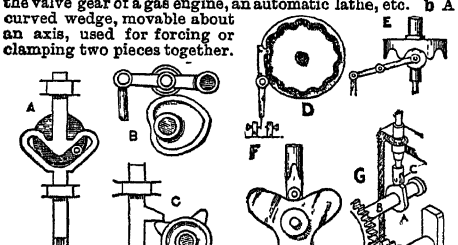

A Needle-bar Cam; *B* Heart Cam; *C* Cam Wheel; *D* Cam in telegraph commutator, *E* Cylindrical Cam; *F* Clover-leaf Cam; *G* Cam for spindle valve in gas engine, A Cam, B Cam Shaft, C Cam Follower.

cam, *v. t.*; CAMMED (kămd); CAM'MING. *Mech.* **a** To move, or control the movement of, with a cam. **b** To shape, as by grooving, into a cam; — often with *out.*

‖ **ca'ma'ieu'** (kȧ'mȧ'yū'), *n.* [F.; origin unknown. Cf. CAMEO.] **1.** A cameo. *Obs.*

2. *Fine Arts.* Painting, or a painting, in monochrome.

ca-mail' (kȧ-māl'), *n.* [F. *camail,* Pr. *capmalh,* fr. L. *caput* head + source of E. *mail.*] **1.** A hood or neck guard of chain mail, esp. one hanging from the basnet or other headpiece. See BASINET. — **ca-mailed'** (kȧ-māld'), *a.*

2. A hooded mantle; esp., *Eccl.,* a small mantle worn over the rochet by Roman Catholic clergy.

Ca-mal'do-lite (kȧ-măl'dō-līt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A member of an austere order of the Roman Church founded by St. Romuald in 1012 at Camaldoli, near Florence, Italy.

cam'a-ra (kăm'ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [From a native name in Guiana.] *Bot.* The hard and durable wood of the tonka-bean tree and other species of *Coumarouna,* family Melastomaceæ, esp. of the genus *Tamonea. Sp. Amer.*

Ca-ma'cho (kȧ-mȧ'chō), *n.* See BASILIUS, 1.

‖ **ca'ma-gon'** (kȧ'mä-gōn'), *n.* [Tag.] a An ebenaceous tree (*Diospyros pilosanthera*) of the Philippine Islands; also, its dark-colored wood. **b** = MABOLO.

camaille, camaille. + CAMEL.

camal, camall. Vars. of CUMBLY.

Ca-mal'do-len'si-an, Ca-mal'do-lese' (kȧ-măl'dō-lēz'; -lēs'), **Ca-mal'do-le'sian** (kȧ-măl'dō-lē'shăn), *n.* = CAMALDOLITE.

Cam'al-dule' (kăm'ȧl-dūl'), *n.* [F.] = CAMALDOLITE.

Cam'al-du'li-an (-dū'lĭ-ăn), *n.* = CAMALDOLITE.

‖ **ca-ma'lig** (kȧ-mä'lēg), *n.* [Tag.] A storehouse; also, a hut. *Phil. I.*

ca-man'si (kȧ-măn'sē), *n.* [Tag. *camangsi.*] A breadfruit of the Philippine Islands (*Artocarpus camansi*). Its resin is used medicinally and in varnish.

‖ **ca'ma-ra** (kä'mä-rȧ), *n.* [Pg.] Chamber, house; — used in **Ca'ma-ra dos Pa'res** (dōsh pa'-rĕsh), and **Ca'ma-ra dos De'pu-ta'dos** (dä'pōō-tä'dōsh). See LEGISLATURE.

camarade + COMRADE.

Cam'a-ral'ga-man (kăm'ȧ-răl'-gȧ-măn). See BADOURA.

camarike + CAMBRIC.

‖ **ca'ma-rin'** (kȧ'mȧ-rēn'), *n.* [Sp., lit., a closet.] A storehouse; shed.

cam'ar-len'go, cam'ar-lin'go. Vars. of CAMERLENGO.

‖ **ca'ma-rón'** (kä'mȧ-rōn'), *n.*; *pl.* -RONES (-rō'nās). [Sp., shrimp.] A crawfish, or a shrimp. *West Indies.* [CAMAS, 1.]

cam'ash, cam'ass. Vars. of **Ca-mas'si-a** (kȧ-măs'ĭ-ȧ; -măsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of QUAMASIA.

‖ **ca-mas'** (kä-mäs'), *n.* [Tag.] The hand. *Phil. I.*

ca'ma'yeu'. Var. of CAMAIEU.

Camb. *Abbr.* Cambridge.

camb Obs. or dial. var. of COMB.

Cam'ball (kăm'bȧl), or **Cam'ba-lo** (kăm'bȧ-lō), *n.* See CAMBINSKAN.

Cam'ba-luc (kăm'bȧ-lŏk), **Cam'ba-lu** (kăm'bȧ-lōō), *n.* In the "Voyages" of Marco Polo, the chief city of Cathay. It is now identified with Peking.

Cam'ba-rus (kăm'bȧ-rŭs), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *cammarus* sea crab, lobster, Gr. κάμμαρος.] *Zool.* A genus of crawfishes.

cam-baye' (kăm-bā'), *n.* A kind of cotton cloth manufactured in India; — so called from being exported from Cambay.

cambe. + COMB.

Cam'ber-well beau'ty (kăm'-bẽr-wĕl). [From *Camberwell,* a parish in London where it has been found.] The Antiopa butterfly. *Eng.* [1 *Obs.*]

cam'bi-o. *n.* [It.] = CAMBIUM.

cam'blet. Var. of CAMLET.

Cam-bo'di-an (kăm-bō'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cambodia. — *n.* A native of Cambodia. See KHMER.

cam-boge'. + GAMBOGE.

cam-bo'gi-a (kăm-bō'jĭ-ȧ), *n. Pharm.* = GAMBOGE.

cambok. + CAMMOCK. [fabric.

cam'bo-line. + CAMELINE, a

cam-boose'. Var of CABOOSE.

cam'bra-sine'. + CAMBRESINE.

cam'brel. Var. of GAMBREL, *n.*, 1 & 2. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

cam'bre-sine' (kăm'brē-zēn'), *n.* [F. *cambrésine.*] A fine linen batiste made at Cambrai, France; also, a similar Oriental fabric.

cambric grass. The ramie plant.

cam'bric-leaf' (kăm'brĭk-), *n.* The yellow pond lily of Europe.

Cambridge sauce (-brĭj). = REMOULADE.

cam'bril. Var of CAMBREL.

Cam'bro-Brit'on (kăm'brō-brĭt'ŭn), *n.* A Welshman.

Cambs. *Abbr* Cambridgeshire.

Cam-bus'can (kăm-bŭs'kăn). See CAMBINSKAN. [BYSES.

Cambyses, King. = KING CAM-

Camd. Soc. *Abbr.* Camden Society

came (kām), *pret.* of COME

came (kām). Scot var. of COME

cam'el, *v. i.* To ride or journey on a camel. *Rare.* [ostrich.

camel bird. The African

camel cricket. = CAMEL INSECT.

ca-me'le-on. + CHAMELEON.

camel grass Any sweet-scented Asiatic grass of the genus *Andropogon,* esp. *A. schœnanthus.*

camel hair. = CAMEL'S HAIR.

camel hay. Camel grass.

cam'el-eer'. Var. of CAMELEER.

cam'e-line (kăm'ĕ-lĭn; -līn), *n.*

Ca-lyp'to-rhyn'chus (kȧ-lĭp'tō-rĭŋ'kŭs), *n.* [NL; Gr καλυπτός covered + ῥύγχος beak.] *Zool.* A genus of cockatoos.

ca-lyp'tri-mor'phous (kȧ-lĭp'-trĭ-môr'fŭs), *a.* [*calyptra* + *-morphous.*] Calyptriform.

‖ **cal-za'da** (kal-sä'thä; 268, 146), *n.* [Sp. See CAUSEY.] A paved road; highway. *Sp. Amer*

cal-zoons', *n. pl.* [F. *caleçons* (cf. It. *calzoni* breeches), fr. L. *calceus* shoe.] Drawers. *Obs.*

cam. Obs. or dial pret of COME.

Cam. *Abbr.* Cambridge; Camillus.

cam (kăm; kăm), *a.* [From Celtic; cf. W., Gael. & Ir. *cam.* Cf. JAMB, *n.*] Crooked; twisted; perverse. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

cam, *adv.* Crookedly; awry; askew *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

‖ **ca'ma-cey'** (kȧ'mȧ-sā'; 188), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] Any plant of the

ca-mag' (kȧ-mĭ'), *n.* [Tag.]

cam'a-ra nut'meg (kăm'ȧ-rȧ). The fruit of a lauraceous tree of Guiana (*Acrodichidum camara*) somewhat resembling the nutmeg.

Cam'a-ra-sau'rus (-rȧ-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καμάρα a vaulted chamber + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of gigantic American Jurassic dinosaurs of the order Sauropoda.

ca'ma-ril'la (kăm'ȧ-rĭl'ȧ, *Sp.* kȧ'mȧ-rēl'yä), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A small chamber, as a king's private audience chamber. **2.** A company of secret and irresponsible advisers of one in authority, as a king; a cabal or clique; a coterie or set.

cam'as (kăm'ăs), *n.* Also *camass, cammas, quamash.* [American Indian name.] **1.** Any American plant of the genus *Quamasia,* esp. *Q. quamash,* of the western United States, the bulbs of which are eaten by the Indians.

2. [Perh. a different word.] A small prairie in a forest; a small grassy plain among hills. *Western U. S.*

camas rat. A pocket rat (*Thomomys talpoides*) of the northwestern United States, which feeds mainly on the camas.

ca-ma'ta (kȧ-mä'tȧ; -mā'tȧ), *n.* The immature acorns of the valonia oak (*Quercus ægilops*), used when dried for tanning. In a still younger condition they are called **cam'a-ti'na** (kăm'ȧ-tē'nȧ)

cam'ber (kăm'bẽr), *n.* [OF. *cambre* bent, curved; akin to F. *cambrer* to vault, to bend, fr. L. *camerare* to arch over, fr. *camera* vault, arch. See CHAMBER; cf. CAMERATE.] **1.** Slight convexity of a member or part, as of a deck, a beam, girder, etc.

2. A piece of timber having a camber; a camber beam.

3. A part of a deck or a small dock for timber or boats. *Eng.*

cam'ber, *v. t.*; CAM'BERED (-bẽrd); CAM'BER-ING. [Cf. F. *cambrer* to arch.] To give camber to; to cut or bend to a slight convex curve.

cam'ber, *v. i.* To have camber.

camber arch. *Arch.* An arch whose intrados cambers, though apparently straight.

camber beam. *Arch.* A beam which cambers.

cam'ber-keeled' (-kēld'), *a. Naut.* Having the keel cambered, but not actually hogged; — said of a ship.

camber piece *or* **slip.** *Arch.* A piece or frame of wood cambered for use as a center in building camber arches.

cam'bi-al (kăm'bĭ-ăl), *a.* [LL. *cambialis,* fr. *cambiare.* See CHANGE.] Of or pertaining to exchanges in commerce.

In old Dutch law there was a special form of procedure on bills of exchange called paarat wisselrecht, or the *cambial* process In accordance with this procedure, if a merchant did not pay a bill of exchange when due, his person and property could be arrested by order of a judge. *Geo. T. Morice.*

cam'bi-al, *a. Bot.* Consisting of, or relating to, cambium.

cam'bi-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*cambium* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Of the form or character of the cambium or cambium cells.

Cam'bins-kan' (kăm'bĭns-kăn'), *n.* A Tatar king in Chaucer's unfinished "Squire's Tale," to whom the king of Arabia and India sends a magic sword and steed of brass. He had two sons, Algarsyf and Cambalo; also, a daughter, Canacee, to whom were presented a magic ring and mirror. ☞ Milton, in referring to the story in "Il Penseroso," writes the names *Canace, Camball, Algarsife,* and *Cambuscan,* differing from Chaucer in accenting the last on the second syllable.

cam'bi-o-ge-net'ic (kăm'bĭ-ō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*cambium* + *-genetic.*] *Bot.* Generating or forming cambium.

cam'bism (kăm'bĭz'm), *n.* The theory and practice of exchange in commerce.

cam'bist (kăm'bĭst), *n.* [F. *cambiste,* It. *cambista,* fr. *cambio* exchange. See CHANGE.] One who deals in bills of exchange, or who is skilled in the science and practice of exchange; also, a book giving the exchange values of moneys, weights, and measures of various countries.

cam'bist-ry (-rĭ), *n.* The science of exchange, weight, measures, etc.

cam'bi-um (kăm'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL. *cambium* exchange, fr. L. *cambire* to exchange.] **1.** Exchange or barter; also, a place of exchange. *Obs.*

2. *Med.* A fancied nutritive juice, formerly supposed to originate in the blood, to repair losses of the system, and to promote its increase.

3. *Bot.* The soft formative tissue from which new wood and bark originate in the stems and roots of dicotyledonous and gymnospermous shrubs and trees. The first formed cambium (fascicular cambium) occurs as a primary meristematic tissue between the xylem and phloem (wood and bark) elements of a vascular bundle. Later a secondary meristem (interfascicular cambium) develops between the bundles, and as the stem grows in thickness these unite to form a complete cambium ring separating the wood from the bark tissue. From its somewhat viscid consistency, the cambium was formerly supposed to be sap which changed into wood. See ANNUAL RING, SECONDARY GROWTH, WOOD.

Cam'bri-a (kăm'brĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL. Cf. CYMRIC.] The Latin name of Wales. It is used by modern poets.

Cam'bri-an (-ăn), *n.* **1.** A native of Cambria, or Wales.

2. *Geol.* The Cambrian period or system. See the *adj.*

Cam'bri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Cambria (Wales); Welsh.

2. *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the earliest division of the Paleozoic era and the lowest systems of Paleozoic rocks; — so called by Sedgwick from *Cambria,* or Wales, where the system was first differentiated. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The Cambrian formations (conglomerates, sandstones, shales, limestones, etc.) indicate, in general, conditions of shallow sea water, and a period of great duration Plant fossils are scarcely recognizable, but the record of animal life (the first fairly good one) indicates that the larger part of animal evolution was probably accomplished in Pre-Cambrian times. Every great animal type except the vertebrate is represented in the fossils of the Cambrian. Trilobites were one of the most characteristic groups. Glacial formations have been recognized recently at the base of the Cambrian in China (lat. 36°), showing that the climate of the period was probably less uniform and less warm than has been supposed

cam'bric (kām'brĭk), *n.* [Formerly *camerike,* fr. *Cambrai* (Flemish *Kamerik*), a city of France (formerly of Flanders), where it was first made.] **1.** A fine, thin, white fabric made of flax or linen.

He hath ribbons of all the colors i' the rainbow; . . . inkles, caddises, *cambrics,* lawns. *Shak.*

2. A fabric made, in imitation of linen cambric, of fine, hardspun cotton, often with figures of various colors; — called also *cotton cambric,* and *cambric muslin.*

cambric tea. A beverage of hot water, esp. with milk, and sugar, and little or no tea.

Cam'bridge Plat'form (kām'brĭj). *Eccl. Hist.* A platform of church government, based on the teachings of Henry Barrowe (d. 1593) and setting forth the exclusive claim of Congregationalism to divine origin, adopted by a Massachusetts synod at Cambridge in 1648, and published in 1649.

Cam'bridge Pla'to-nists. A 17th-century school of Christian apologists (chiefly of Emmanuel College in Cambridge University) who derived their inspiration from Plato, the Neo-Platonists, and Descartes, and directed their attack against Hobbes and the growing materialism of the time. Ralph Cudworth and Henry More were the most conspicuous of them. Called also the **Cambridge Latitudinarians.**

Cam'bro- (kăm'brō-). *Geol.* Combining form of *Cambrian.*

cam-bu'ca (kăm-bū'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ. [LL. See CAMMOCK.]

1. *Eccl.* A bishop's staff or crook.

2. A club with a crook at one end, used in some ball games.

came (kām), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *calm, caum,* a mold or frame.] A slender grooved rod of cast lead, used, in casements and stained-glass windows, to hold together the panes or pieces of glass; a lead.

cam'el (kăm'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *camel, chamel,* OF. *camel, chamel,* F. *chameau,* L. *camelus,* fr. Gr. κάμηλος; of Semitic origin; cf. Heb *gāmāl,* Ar. *jamal.* Cf. AS. *camel,* fr L. *camelus.*] **1.** Either of two species of large ruminant mammals used in the desert regions of Asia and Africa for carrying burdens and for riding. They are peculiarly adapted for life in the desert, being able to live on the tough thorny plants of such regions, and having thick callous soles to the feet, the hoofs being small and situated at the ends of the two toes. They can go many days without drinking, having cavities, or diverticula of the stomach closed by sphincter muscles, in which a supply of water may be stored up. The existing species are the Arabian (*Camelus dromedarius*), often called the dromedary, having one large hump on the back, and the Bactrian (*C. bactrianus*), an Asiatic species having two humps. The Arabian camel is no longer found in a wild state, except where it has escaped from domestication. See DROMEDARY, CAMELIDÆ.

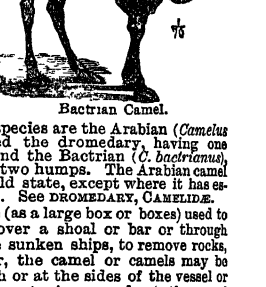
Bactrian Camel.

2. A water-tight structure (as a large box or boxes) used to assist a vessel in passing over a shoal or bar or through shallow water, or to raise sunken ships, to remove rocks, etc. By admitting water, the camel or camels may be sunk and attached beneath or at the sides of the vessel or object to be lifted. As the water is pumped out, the camel rises, thus tending to lift anything to which it is attached.

3. Fig.: A person carrying, or of such size and strength as to be able to carry, a heavy burden. *Shak.*

4. Fig.: Something hard to "swallow," believe, or accept because of its size; — in allusion to Matt. xxiii. 24.

5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CAMELOPARD, 2.

cam'el-eer' (kăm'ĕl-ēr'), *n.* A camel driver; also, a soldier mounted on a camel. *De Quincey.*

camel gun. A gun, as a machine gun, made light and short so as to be transportable by camels.

Ca-mel'i-dæ (kȧ-mĕl'ĭ-dē), *n pl.* [NL. See CAMEL.] *Zoöl.* A small family of selenodont ruminants consisting of the camels, llamas, and extinct forms. They have long limbs with two toes. The metapodials are fused, but diverge at the distal end. The stomach has three chambers; the rumen has diverticula for the storage of water. Their red blood cells are oval, a unique character among mammals. The family constitutes a superfamily, **Cam'e-loi'de-a** (kăm'ĕ-loi'dē-ȧ) or **Tylopoda.** — **cam'el-oid** (kăm'ĕl-oid), *a.*

Cam'e-li'na (kăm'ĕ-lī'nȧ; kȧ-mĕl'ĭ-nȧ), *n.* [NL., said to be irregularly formed from Gr. χαμαί on the ground (in plant names, dwarf) + λίνον (L. *linum*) flax.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World brassicaceous plants, two species of which have been introduced as weeds into the United States. *C. sativa* is the gold-of-pleasure. The seeds yield an oil, and the dried stems are sometimes used for brooms.

cam'e-line (kăm'ē-lĭn), *n.* [OF. *camelin.*] An old fabric made, or reputed to be made, of camel's hair; also, a garment made of the fabric.

Ca-mel'li-a (kȧ-mĕl'ĭ-ȧ; 277), *n.* [NL., after Georg Joseph *Kamel*, or *Camelli*, a Jesuit who is said to have brought it from the East.] **a** *Bot.* Syn. of THEA. **b** [*l. c.*] (*pron.* kȧ-mēl'ĭ-ȧ; -mĕl'yȧ) *Hort.* An ornamental greenhouse shrub (*Thea japonica*) with glossy evergreen leaves and handsome red or white double flowers resembling a rose.

ca-mel'o-pard (kȧ-mĕl'ō-pärd; kăm'ĕl-ō-pard'; 277), *n.* [LL. *camelopardus*, L. *camelopardalus*, *camelopardalis*, fr. Gr. καμηλοπάρδαλις; κάμηλος a camel + πάρδαλις pard, leopard: cf. F. *camélopard*. The camelopard has a neck and head like a camel, and is spotted like a pard. See CAMEL, PARD.] **1.** The giraffe. See GIRAFFE.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A northern constellation between Cassiopeia and Ursa Major; the Giraffe.

Cam'e-lot (kăm'ē-lŏt), *n.* In the Arthurian legends, the place where King Arthur had his palace and court and where the Round Table was. It has been variously located in Somersetshire, at or near Winchester, and in Wales.

cam'el-ry (kăm'ĕl-rĭ), *n.* Troops mounted on camels. The British and Egyptian camel corps became famous in the Sudan campaigns.

cam'el's hair (kăm'ĕlz). **1.** The hair of the camel, or a substitute for it, such as the hair from the tail of a squirrel, used in making painters' pencils.

2. Cloth made of the camel's hair; also, a fabric in imitation of such cloth; specif., a kind of fine light-weight dress goods with long hairs on the right side; — called also *camel's-hair cloth.*

camel's-hair pencil *or* **brush**, a small brush used by painters, made usually of hair from the tails of squirrels. — **camel's-hair shawl**, a cashmere shawl. *U. S.*

camel's thorn. **a** A low, spiny, fabaceous shrub (*Alhagi maurorum*) of the Arabian desert, which yields a kind of manna. See ALHAGI. **b** An East Indian spiny rhamnaceous shrub (*Zizyphus nummularius*) used as fodder for sheep and goats. **c** Any of several South African acacias, esp. *Acacia giraffæ*, whose herbage is browsed upon.

Ca-me'lus (kȧ-mē'lŭs), *n.* [L., camel.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the camels. See CAMEL.

Ca'mem'bert' (kȧ'mam'bâr'), *n.*, *or* **Camembert cheese.** A kind of soft, unpressed cream cheese made in the vicinity of Camembert, near Argentan, France; also, any cheese of the same type, wherever made.

Ca-me'næ (kȧ-mē'nē), *n. pl.*; *sing.* CAMENA (-nȧ). [L.; akin to L. *carmen* song.] *Rom. Myth.* Orig., nymphs of fountains or springs, esp. of the springs in the grove near the Porta Capena of ancient Rome from which the Vestals drew water. These nymphs were later identified with the Greek Muses.

cam'e-o (kăm'ē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* CAMEOS (-ōz). [It. *cammeo*; akin to F. *camée*, *camaieu*, Sp. *camafeo*, LL. *camaeus*, *camahutus*; of unknown origin.] **1** A gem carved in relief, esp. sculpture on a stone, as onyx or sardonyx, a shell, or other material, usually having layers of different colors, the figure being cut in relief in one layer, another serving as background.

Cameo. Head of Augustus.

2. Carving or sculpture of such a kind; — opposed to *intaglio.*

cameo conch. Any of various large marine univalve shells, esp. *Cassis cameo*, *C. rufa*, and allied species, used for cameos. See QUEEN CONCH, CASSIS.

cameo glass. Glass consisting of layers of different colors and cut after the manner of a cameo. Beautiful specimens have been found at Pompeii. The Portland vase is of this glass.

cameo ware. *Pottery.* A kind of fine ware decorated with relief figures on a different-colored ground, such as Wedgwood ware, also, a kind of highly glazed shell-tinted ware, generally pink shading into white.

cam'er-a (kăm'ĕr-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -ERAS (-ȧz), L. -ERÆ (-rē). [L., vault, arch, LL., chamber. See CHAMBER.] **1.** A chamber; specif.: **a** *Arch.* A vaulted or arched roof or chamber. **b** *Law.* A judge's chamber, as, in *camera.* **c** The Italian, Spanish, or Portuguese legislative or council chamber. **d** The treasury department of the papal curia.

2. A camera obscura; specif.: *Photog.* An apparatus so arranged that the image can be thrown upon a surface sensitive to light. The pinhole camera has a minute aperture and no lens. All others are provided with lenses of some type, and many cameras are made extensible in order to adjust the focus. For introducing and removing the sensitive surface, plate holders are used, except in the case of a magazine camera (in which several plates can be exposed in turn without reloading) or one carrying a flexible film on rollers. For making the exposure there are in use, in addition to the removable cap, various kinds of shutters, some of which permit an exposure as short as $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a second, though $\frac{1}{100}$ of a second is short enough for most purposes. There are many special forms of cameras, panoramic, binocular, enlarging, etc.

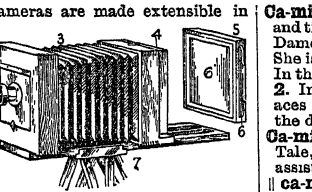

View Camera: 1 Lens, 2 Cap; 3 Bellows; 4 Focusing Screen, 5 Plate Holder; 6 Slide.

Magazine Plate Camera.

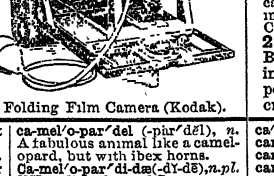

Folding Film Camera (Kodak).

cam'er-al (kăm'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [G. *kameral-* (in comp.): cf. F. *caméral.*] Of or pertaining to a camera, or chamber; specif.: **a** Of or pertaining to the council, or chamber, having the management of state property, expenditures, and other public business, as in Germany; hence, of or pertaining to cameralistics.

The *cameral* sciences . . had a wider scope than the political, or "national," economy of the present day. In the narrow sense, as *cameral* science proper, the study comprised merely the financial administration . . ; in its wider sense it embraced not only the doctrines relating to the administrative measures for the public welfare, but also the technical side of production, e. g., agriculture, mining, technology, commerce, etc *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

b Designating a chamber rent (which see). *Rare.*

cam'er-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory of the cameralists.

cam'er-al-ist, *n.* An economist who pays undue or exclusive attention to public revenue as a measure of national prosperity; — chiefly applied to certain Continental writers of the 17th and 18th centuries.

cam'er-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a* Of or pertaining to public finance, esp. with reference to sources of revenue and the effect of expenditures upon them.

cam'er-al-is'tics (-tĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *caméralistique*, G. *kameralistik*, fr. L. *camera* vault, LL., chamber, treasury.] The science of finance.

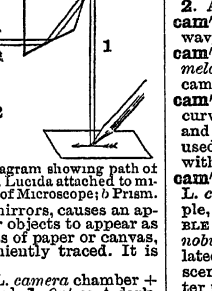

Camera Lucida. 1 Diagram showing path of light rays 2 Camera Lucida attached to microscope, *a* Eyepiece of Microscope; *b* Prism.

cam'e-ra lu'ci-da (kăm'ē-ra lū'sĭ-da). [LL. *camera* chamber + L. *lucidus*, *lucida*, lucid, light.] *Optics.* An instrument which, by means of a prism of a peculiar form, or an arrangement of mirrors, causes an apparent image of an external object or objects to appear as if projected upon a plane surface, as of paper or canvas, so that the outlines may be conveniently traced. It is generally used with the microscope.

cam'e-ra ob-scu'ra (ŏb-skū'rȧ). [LL. *camera* chamber + L. *obscurus*, *obscura*, dark.] **1.** *Optics.* A darkened chamber or box having an aperture (usually provided with a lens) through which light from external objects enters to form an image on the surface opposite. It sometimes takes the form of a large room whose occupants may view the image as thrown upon a white screen. In smaller form it is used for making drawings or for taking photographs.

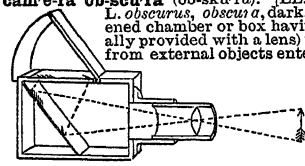

Hooke's Camera Obscura for sketching. The inverted image is reflected by an inclined mirror up to the ground glass.

See CAMERA, 2. The human eye is a camera obscura.

2. A dark chamber or room. *Pope.*

cam'er-ate (kăm'ĕr-ăt), *a. Zoöl.* Divided into chambers.

cam'er-at'ed (-ā-tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Arched or vaulted. *Rare.*

2. *Zoöl.* Divided into chambers, as certain shells.

cam'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n* [L. *cameratio.*] **1.** *Arch.* A vaulting or arching. *Rare.*

2. *Zool.* Division into chambers.

cam'er-len'go (kăm'ĕr-lĕn'gō), **cam'er-lin'go** (-lĭn'gō), *n.* [It. *camerlingo.* Cf. CHAMBERLIN.] The papal chamberlain; the cardinal who presides over the camera, or papal treasury.

Cam'er-o'ni-an (kăm'ĕr-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Richard Cameron, a Scotch Covenanter and field preacher of the time of Charles II., his doctrines, or followers.

Cam'er-o'ni-an, *n.* **1.** A follower of Richard Cameron. Cameron and others refused to accept the "indulgence" offered the Presbyterian clergy, insisted on the Solemn League and Covenant, and in 1680 declared Charles II. deposed for tyranny, breach of faith, etc. Cameron was killed at the battle of Aird's Moss, but his followers became a denomination (afterwards called Reformed Presbyterians) who refused to recognize laws or institutions which they believed contrary to the kingdom of Christ, but who now avail themselves of political rights.

2. *pl.* The old 26th Regiment of Scotch Infantry in the British Army; — so called from having been composed originally of Cameronians and other Presbyterians who supported the cause of William III. and fought at Killiecrankie. It is now the 1st Battalion of the Scottish Rifles.

Ca-mille' (kȧ-mēl'; *F.* kȧ/mē'y'), *n.* [F.] **1.** The heroine and title of the English version of the play and novel of "La Dame aux Camélias," by Alexandre Dumas the younger. She is a courtesan reclaimed by her love for Armand Duval. In the original the heroine's name is Marguerite Gautier.

2. In Corneille's "Horace," the sister of the three Horaces (Horatii), slain by her surviving brother for lamenting the death of her lover, one of the Curiaces (Curiatii).

Ca-mil'lo (kȧ-mĭl'ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale," a Sicilian lord who saves Polixenes and is of great assistance to Florizel and Perdita.

‖ **ca-mi'sa** (kȧ-mē'sȧ), *n.* [Sp. See CHEMISE.] A shirt or chemise; also, a kind of waist worn by women.

cam'i-sade' (kăm'ĭ-sād') } *n. Obs. or Archaic.* [F. *cami-*
cam'i-sa'do (-ĭ-sā'dō) } *sade* a night attack; cf. It. *camiciata.* Cf. CHEMISE.] *Mil.* **a** A night attack, orig. one in which the soldiers wore shirts over their armor or uniforms as a means of recognizing one another. Also fig.

Give them a *camisado* in the night season. *Holinshed.*

b Erroneously, the shirt so worn.

Cam'i-sard (kăm'ĭ-zärd), *n.* [F., Pr. *camisa* shirt. Cf. CHEMISE.] One of the French Protestant insurgents of the Cévennes who, in 1702, rebelled against Louis XIV. on account of the persecutions which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; — so called from the peasant's smock (*camise*) which they wore.

ca-mise' (kȧ-mēz'), *n.* [Ar. *qamīç*, prob. of L. origin. Cf. CHEMISE, CAMISA.] A light, loose shirt, smock, or tunic.

‖ **cam'i-sole** (kăm'ĭ-sōl), *n.* [F.; cf. Sp. *camisola* ruffled shirt. See CHEMISE.] **1.** A kind of jacket or jersey with sleeves, formerly worn by men. *R. Browning*

2. A short negligee jacket for women.

3. A kind of strait-jacket.

cam'let (kăm'lĕt), *n.* [F. *camelot* (cf. Sp. *camelote*, *chamelote*, It. *cambellotto*, *ciambellotto*, LL. *camelotum*, *camelinum*), prob. fr. Ar. *khamlat* camlet, fr. *khaml* pile, plush.] **1.** Orig. a kind of beautiful and costly Oriental fabric, made esp., though perhaps not at first, of the hair of goats and kids, such as the Angora goat; afterwards, any of various imitations or substitutes woven in various ways.

2. A garment of this material. Also fig. *Shak.*

cam'let, *v. t*; CAM'LET-ED; CAM'LET-ING. To mark with wavy lines like those of watered camlet; to water. *Rare.*

cam'let-een', **cam'let-ine'** (kăm'lĕt-ēn'), *n.* [Cf. F. *camelotine*] A kind of worsted camlet, or an imitation of camlet made of hair and wool.

cam'mock (kăm'ŭk), *n.* [ME. *cambok*, LL. *cambuca* curved stick; of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *camog* a curve, and E. *cam* crooked.] A crooked or curved stick, esp. one used in hockey and similar games; hence, the game played with such a stick; also, a butcher's gambrel. *Obs. or Scot.*

cam'o-mile, cham'o-mile (kăm'ō-mīl), *n.* [F. *camomille*, L. *chamomilla*, corrupted fr. Gr. χαμαίμηλον, lit. earth apple, being so called from the smell of its flower. See HUMBLE; MELON.] **a** Any plant of the genus *Anthemis*, esp. *A. nobilis*, of Europe. This and related species have very strong-scented foliage and contain a bitter principle, useful in coughs, in spasmodic conditions in infants, and as a diaphoretic. **b** Any plant of the allied genus *Matricaria.*

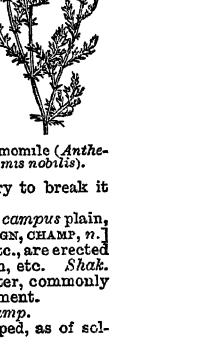

Camomile (*Anthemis nobilis*).

camomile oil. **a** An essential oil obtained from the flowers of *Anthemis nobilis*, often distinguished as **Roman camomile oil.** It consists chiefly of esters of angelic and tiglic acids, and is used in medicine like camomile. Sp. gr., .905 to .915. **b** A thick blue or greenish blue essential oil obtained from *Matricaria chamomilla*, often distinguished as **German camomile oil.** It contains esters of caproic acid and one or more hydrocarbons. It is used medicinally. Sp. gr., 0.930 to 0.940.

Ca-mor'ra (kȧ-mŏr'ȧ; *It.* kä-mōr'rä), *n.* [It.] A secret organization formed at Naples, Italy, early in the 19th century, and used partly for political ends and partly for practicing extortion, violence, etc. — **Ca-mor'rism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Ca-mor'rist** (-ĭst), *n.*

‖ **ca'mou'flet'** (kȧ'mōō'flĕt'), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A mine next the wall of an enemy's gallery to break it down and so entrap his miners. *Rare.*

camp (kămp), *n.* [F. *camp*, It. *campo*, fr. L. *campus* plain, field; akin to Gr. κῆπος garden. Cf. CAMPAIGN, CHAMP, *n.*] **1.** The ground or spot on which tents, huts, etc., are erected for shelter, as for an army or for lumbermen, etc. *Shak.*

2. A collection of tents, huts, etc., for shelter, commonly arranged in an orderly manner; an encampment.

3. A single hut or shelter; as, a hunter's *camp.*

4. The company or body of persons encamped, as of soldiers, of surveyors, of lumbermen, etc.

The *camp* broke up with the confusion of a flight. *Macaulay.*

5. Fig.: The scene of military service; hence, military service or the military life. *Lamb.*

6. A camping out or encamping; esp., in Australia, an excursion for fishing, hunting, etc., in which the party camps out.

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a Wormseed *Obs.* **b** Any plant of the genus *Camelina.*

cam'e-line (-lĭn; 183), *a.* [L. *camelinus.*] *Zool.* Pert. to or like the camels.

cameline oil See OIL, *Table I.*

camel insect, camel locust, camel horse. A mantis; — so called from the resemblance of the long thorax to the neck of a camel.

cam'el-ish, *a.* Obstinate like a camel. — **cam'el-ish-ness,** *n.*

cam'el-kneed', *a.* Having knees hard from much kneeling, like those of a camel.

ca'mel-ler, *n.* Cameleer. *Obs.*

ca-mel'lin (kȧ-mĕl'ĭn), *n* A glucoside in the seeds of *Thea* (syn. *Camellia*) *japonica.*

camel load. The load ordinarily borne by a camel, for short distances about 600-900 pounds, for long journeys 200-450 pounds.

Ca-mel'o-par'da-lis (kȧ-mĕl'ō-pär'dȧ-lĭs; kăm'ĕl-ō-), *n.* [L.] 1. *Zool.* Syn. of GIRAFFA. 2. *Astron.* = CAMELOPARD, 2.

ca-mel'o-par'del (-pär'dĕl), *n.* A fabulous animal like a camelopard, but with ibex horns.

Ca-mel'o-par'di-dæ (-dĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool* Syn. of GIRAFFIDÆ.

Ca-mel'o-par'dus, *n.* [LL.] *Astron.* = CAMELOPARD, 2.

camelot. †CAMLET. [flower.

cam'el's-foot', *n* The moccasin

camel's hay. Camel grass.

camel's straw Either of two common rushes (*Juncus conglomeratus* and *J. effusus*). *Eng.*

camel's wool. 1. Camel's hair. 2 Mohair

camel tree. = CAMEL'S THORN c.

camel wasp. Any hymenopter of the genus *Xiphydria*, as *X. camelus* and *X. dromedarius*, with long neck and large head.

Ca-me'nes (kȧ-mē'nēz), *n. pl.* = CAMENÆ.

Ca'me-nes (kă'mē-nēz), *n. Logic.* See MODE, fourth figure.

cameo shell. = CAMEO CONCH.

camerade. Rare var. of COMRADE.

ca'me-ra'do. †COMRADE.

cam'er-al. Var. of CAMBREL.

camerard. †COMRADE.

cam'er-ate, *v. t.* [L. *cameratus* p. p. of *camerare*] To arch or vault. *Obs.*

camericke, camerik. †CAMBRIC.

cam'er-y, *n.* = FROUNCE, a disease of horses. *Obs. or R.*

ca-mese'. Var of CAMISE.

Ca-mes'tres (kȧ-mĕs'trēz), *n. Logic.* See MODE, second figure.

cam'fene. Camphene. *Ref. Sp.*

camfere. †CAMPHOR.

cam'for. Camphor. *Ref. Sp.*

Ca-mil'la (kȧ-mĭl'ȧ), *n.* [L.] 1. Lit., attendant at a sacrifice; — a fem. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Camille* (kȧ-mēl'; kȧ'mē'y'); It. *Camilla* (kä-mēl'lä), *Camilla* (kăm-mēl'lȧ); Sp. *Camila* (kä-mē'lä).

2. In Vergil's "Æneid," a swift-footed virgin warrior, queen of the Volsci, slain while fighting against the Trojans. [A road.

‖ **ca-mi'no** (kȧ-mē'nō), *n.* [Sp.]

cam'is, cam'us, *n* [See CHEMISE.] A light, loose robe. *Obs.*

Camisar. †CAMISARD

cam'i-sat'ed (kăm'ĭ-sāt'ĕd), *a.* Dressed with a shirt or smock over the other garments.

‖ **ca-mi'scia** (kȧ-mē'shȧ), *n* [It.] A camise. *Scott*

ca-mis'i-a (kȧ-mĭs'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL. Cf. CHEMISE.] **1** A shirt or tunic, as an alb

2. *Eccl.* An embroidered case or shrine for the gospels

cam'is-ter (kăm'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. *camis*, with ending of *minister.*] A minister; clergyman; master *Vagabond's Cant.*

Cam'lan (kăm'lăn), *n.* In Arthurian legend, the battle in which Arthur was mortally wounded.

cam'lee. **ca-m'ly** (kă-m'lĭ). Vars. of CUMBLY.

cam'mas. Var. of CAMAS.

cammed (kămd), *a.* [Cf. Gael., Ir & W. *cam* crooked, bent.] 1. Camused. *Obs.*

2. Crooked; awry; fig., ill-tempered; cross. *Dial. Eng.*

cam'mock (kăm'ŭk), *n.* [AS. *cammoc.*] Any of a number of plants, as rest-harrow, tansy ragwort, St. John's-wort, yarrow, fleawort. *Dial Eng. & U. S.*

cammock whin. The rest-harrow *Dial. Eng.*

cam'mock-y (-ĭ), *a* Abounding or overrun with cammock.

ca-mo'cho, *n.* = CAMOOCH. *Obs.*

cam'oised. †CAMUSED.

Ca'mon (kă'mŏn). *Bib.*

ca-mooch', *n.* [Cf. CAMUS.] Knave; wretch; rascal; — an old term of abuse. *Obs.*

camooyne. Var. of CAMOWYNE.

‖ **Ca-mo'ra.** Var. of CAMORRA.

camoroche, *n.* Silverweed. *Obs.*

‖ **ca-mo'te** (kȧ-mō'tē), *n* [Sp., prob. of Mex. origin.] *Bot.* Any of several tuber-bearing plants, esp. the sweet potato and yam.

camouccio, *n.* = CAMOOCH. *Obs.*

camoused. †CAMUSED.

camously, *adv* Like a camus nose; concavely *Obs.*

cam'o-vyne, cam'o-vine (*Scot.* kăm'ō-vĭn), **cam'o-wyne,** *n.* Camomile. *Obs or Scot.*

camoys. †CAMUS

camp, *n* [Icel. *kampr*] Hair; whisker *Obs Scot.*

camp, *n.* [ME & AS. *camp*, perh. fr. L. *campus* field.] **1** Contest; battle; fight; war *Obs.*

2 An ancient kind of football game with many players on each side; — in full, **camp ball.**

camp, *v.* ? [AS. *campian*, fr. *camp* battle, perh. fr. L *campus* field. Cf CHAMPION] **1.** To fight; contend *Obs. or R.*

2. To contend in athletic contests; esp., to play the game of camp. *Dial. Eng.*

3. To wrangle; to scold; to gossip. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

camp, *n.* A heap of potatoes or other vegetables covered with a mound of earth, as for winter storage; also, the mound itself. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

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7. A great number; a host, as of facts.
8. A body of partisans defending or actively seeking to promote any theory, doctrine, etc.; also, a fortified and strongly defended position, as of old ideas.
9. A lodge or local division of certain patriotic societies connected with past wars; as, a *camp* of the Sons of Veterans. *U. S.*
10. A place for assembling cattle or other animals.
11. A town which has sprung up around mines of gold, silver, or copper, and whose chief support is from their working; — chiefly applied to new and hastily formed communities. *Western U. S.*
12. = CAMPO, 1.

camp (kămp), *v. t.;* CAMPED (kămpt); CAMP'ING. [Cf. F. *camper.*] To put into camp or a camp; also, to afford rest or lodging for. *Rare.*

Iliad our great palace the capacity
To *camp* this host, we all would sup together. *Shak.*

camp, *v. i.* **1.** To pitch or prepare a camp; to encamp, to lodge in a camp; — often with *out.*

They *camped* out at night, under the stars. *Irving.*

2. To stay or live temporarily in a tent.

cam-pa'gna, cam-pa'gnia (kăm-pan'ya), *n.* [It. *campagna.* See CAMPAIGN.] *Obs. as Eng.* **1.** An open, level tract of country; a champaign; esp., "*Campagna* di Roma," the extensive undulating plain surrounding Rome.
2. A military campaign. *Rare. Pepys.*

cam'pa-gnol (kăm'păn-yŏl; kăm'păn-yŏl'), *n.* [F., fr. *campagne* field.] The European field vole (*Microtus agrestis*). See VOLE.

cam-paign' (kăm-pān'), *n.* [F. *campagne,* It. *campagna,* fr. L. *Campania* the level country about Naples, fr. *campus* field. See CAMP; cf. CHAMPAIGN, CHAMPAGNE.] **1.** An open level country; a plain; a champaign. *Obs.*
2. *Mil.* A connected series of military operations forming a distinct stage in a war; originally, the time during which an army kept the field.
3. A trip into the country, as in summer; a summer's stay.
4. In metallurgy, a period of continuous furnace operation; also, hence, a period during which work is continuously carried on in a factory.
5. A connected series of operations to bring about some desired result, as is done in a military campaign; as, a *campaign* against vice; esp., *Politics,* an organized series of operations or a systematic effort to influence voters, etc., carried on before an election; a canvass.

cam-paign', *v. i.;* CAM-PAIGNED' (-pānd'); CAM-PAIGN'ING. To serve in, or go on, a campaign. Also fig.

cam-paign'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who serves in campaigns; esp., one who has served in several campaigns; a veteran.

‖ **Cam'pan'** (kăn'păn'), *n.* [From *Campan,* in France.] A marble of the French Pyrenees, of several varieties.

cam-pa'na (kăm-pā'nä), *n.* [LL. *campana* bell. Cf. CAMPANILE.] **1.** A bell. *Obs., except as R. or Sp.*
2. A bell-shaped flower, perh. the pasque flower. *Obs.*
3. *Arch.* A bell-shaped member, as the body of a Corinthian capital, or, in Doric architecture, a gutta.

cam'pa-ne'ro (kăm'pä-nā'rō), *n.* [Sp., a bellman.] The bell bird of South America. See BELL BIRD.

Cam-pa'ni-an (kăm-pā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Campania, now Campagna di Roma, Italy. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Campania.

cam-pan'i-form (-păn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [LL. *campana* bell + *-form.*] Bell-shaped.

cam'pa-ni'le (kăm'pä-nē'lā; *by some as French* kăm'pä-nēl', *or, as Eng.,* kăm'pä-nīl; -nĭl), *n.;* *pl.* It. -NILI (-nē'lē), E. -NILES (-nīlz; -nĭlz). [It. *campanile* bell tower, steeple, fr. It. & LL. *campana* bell.] *Arch.* A bell tower, esp. one built separate from a church.

cam'pa-nol'o-gy (kăm'pä-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [LL. *campana* bell + *-logy.*] The science or subject of bells; esp., the art of ringing bells. See CHANGE RINGING. — **cam'pa-nol'o-ger** (-jẽr), *n.* — **cam'pa-no-log'i-cal** (-nŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **cam'pa-no-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **cam'pa-nol'o-gist** (-nŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

Cam-pan'u-la (kăm-păn'ū-lä), *n.* [LL. *campanula,* dim. of *campana* bell.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs, type of the family Campanulaceæ, disting. by the regular, bell-shaped corolla, separate anthers, and laterally dehiscent capsule. The species are widely distributed in the north temperate zone. Many have flowers of great beauty and are familiar in cultivation, being called *bellflower* and *Canterbury bell. C. rotundifolia* is the harebell.

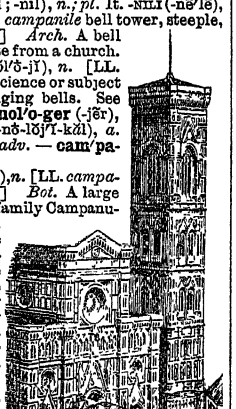
Giotto's Campanile, Florence.

Cam-pan'u-la'ce-æ (-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CAMPANULA.] *Bot.* A large family of herbs, shrubs, and trees, the bellflower family, typifying the order Campanulales. They have an acrid juice, alternate leaves, and rather showy regular or irregular flowers. There are about 1,500 species, in 60 genera, including *Campanula, Lobelia,* and other important genera. — **cam-pan'u-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cam-pan'u-la'les (kăm-păn'ū-lā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See CAMPANULA.] *Bot.* An order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants having a tubular 5-lobed corolla and 5 stamens, the anthers connivent and often partially or wholly united, including the Campanulaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Goodeniaceæ, Candolleaceæ, and Calycereaceæ.

Cam-pan'u-la'ri-æ (-rĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CAMPANULA.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of hydroids having each polyp protected by a bell-shaped hydrotheca into which it can be retracted; — exactly or nearly equiv. to *Calyptoblastea* and *Leptomedusæ.* The typical family is Cam-pan'u-la-ri'i-dæ (*-la-rĭ'ĭ-dē*), having the zooids terminal on the branches. Cam-pan'u-la'ri-a (*-lā'rĭ-a*) is the typical genus. See HYDROMEDUSA, *Illust.*

cam-pan'u-la'ri-an (-ăn), *a. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Campanulariæ, or, in a narrower sense, the Campanulariidæ. — **cam-pan'u-la'ri-an,** *n.*

cam-pan'u-late (kăm-păn'ū-lāt), *a.* Bell-shaped.

Cam-pas'pe (kăm-păs'pē), *n.* [Gr. Καμπάσπη.] A mistress of Alexander the Great. She is said to have been the model for the Aphrodite Anadyomene of Apelles. She is the heroine of the play "Alexander and Campaspe," by John Lyly, the Euphuist, which contains the well known lyric "Cupid and my Campaspe played at cards for kisses; Cupid paid," etc.

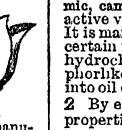
Campanostead

camp bed *or* **bedstead.** A light bed or bedstead that can be folded up into a small space. late Corolla.

Camp'bell-ite (kăm'bĕl-īt; kăm'bĕl-), *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* **a** A member of the denomination called Disciples of Christ (which see); — so called from Alexander Campbell (1788–1866), of Virginia, the founder of the sect, which, however, repudiates the nickname. **b** A follower of John McLeod Campbell (1800–72), a Scotch theologian, who was ejected from the Church of Scotland because of his views of the atonement, which he held to be unlimited. — **Camp'bell-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
2. [*l. c.*] The crappie. *Local, U. S.*

camp ceiling. *Arch.* A kind of ceiling often used in attics or garrets, in which the side walls slope in at the top with the rafters, to meet the plane surface of the upper ceiling.

camp chair. A light chair that can be folded compactly.

camp color *or* **colour.** A small color, or flag, used to indicate the location of some particular corps, post, regiment, etc.

Cam'pe-phag'i-dæ (kăm'pē-făj'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *κάμπη* a caterpillar + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] *Zoöl.* The family of birds consisting of the cuckoo shrikes. — **cam-peph'a-gine** (kăm-pĕf'a-jĭn; -jĭn; 183), *a.*

Cam-peph'i-lus (kăm-pĕf'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κάμπη* caterpillar + *φίλος* loving.] *Zool.* A genus including some of the largest woodpeckers, as the ivory-bill, the imperial woodpecker, and related tropical American species.

camp'er (kăm'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One belonging to or with a camp. *Obs. or R.*
2. One who camps or encamps; one who lodges temporarily in a camp, tent, or hut; — often with *out.*
3. The wou-wou. See GIBBON.

cam-pes'tral (kăm-pĕs'trăl), *a.* [L. *campester,* fr. *campus* field.] Relating to a level field; specif., growing in or inhabiting a field or an open flat country; campestrine.

camp fever. Any continued fever prevailing in camps; esp., typhus or typhoid fever.

camp fire. A fire lighted in an encampment or camp, as of soldiers; hence, a military social gathering around, or as if around, a camp fire; specif., *U. S.,* of the members of one or more lodges or local divisions of different patriotic societies, esp. the Grand Army of the Republic, connected with past wars; as, Wilcox Post held a *camp fire* last night.

camp follower. A civilian accompanying an army, as a sutler, servant, etc.

camp furniture. Light, compact, easily folded or portable furniture, suitable for camp use.

cam'phane (kăm'fān), *n.* [From *camphor.*] *Org. Chem.* A saturated, crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$, which may be regarded as the parent substance of camphor and various allied compounds constituting together the **camphane group.** Some authorities include in this group all terpenes and related compounds having a bicyclic, or double-ring, structure; others include only those which contain a double five-membered ring. The former include pinene and carone, the latter do not. Cf. TERPENE.

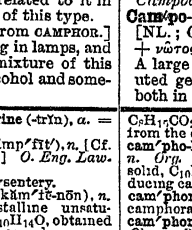
Graphic formula of Camphane.

cam-phan'ic (kăm-făn'ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{14}O_4$, obtained as the first oxidation product of camphoric acid.

cam'phene (kăm'fēn; kăm-fēn'; 277), *n.* [From CAMPHOR.] *Chem.* A solid terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, resembling camphor in appearance and odor and closely related to it in structure; also, any of a group of terpenes of this type.

cam'phine (kăm'fēn; kăm-fēn'; 184), *n.* [From CAMPHOR.] **a** Rectified oil of turpentine, used for burning in lamps, and as a common solvent in varnishes. **b** A mixture of this substance with three times its volume of alcohol and sometimes a little ether, used as an illuminant.

cam-phol'ic (kăm-fŏl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_9H_{17}CO_2H$, obtained from camphor by various methods.

cam'pho-lyt'ic (kăm'fŏ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*camphor* + *electrolytic,* because first obtained by electrolysis.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating either of two unsaturated acids, $C_9H_{15}CO_2H$, related to camphor, and distinguished as *α* and *β.*

cam'phor (kăm'fẽr), *n.* [ME. *camfere,* F. *camphre* (cf. It. *canfora,* Sp. *canfora, alcanfor,* LL. *canfora, camphora,* NGr. *καφουρά*), ir. Ar. *kāfūr,* prob. fr. Skr. *karpūra.*] **1.** A tough, gumlike, crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, existing in three optically different varieties, all of which have the same qualities of volatility, fragrance, etc. It is a saturated ketone related to the terpenes. Ordinary camphor, or Japan camphor, is **dextro camphor.** It is obtained from the wood and bark of *Cinnamomum camphora,* chiefly from Japan and Formosa, and is used in medicine as a diaphoretic, stimulant, and sedative, in celluloid manufacture, etc. **Levo camphor,** or **Matricaria camphor,** is found in the oils of feverfew and tansy. **Inactive,** or **racemic, camphor** is obtained by mixing equal parts of the two active varieties, by the oxidation of inactive borneol, etc. It is manufactured artificially on a commercial scale from certain terpenes. The so-called **artificial camphor** is pinene hydrochloride, $C_{10}H_{16}$·HCl, a crystalline body with camphorlike odor, made by passing hydrochloric acid gas into oil of turpentine. See BORNEOL, MENTHOL.
2 By extension, any of a number of compounds of similar properties, all alcoholic or ketonic derivatives of various terpenes; as, Borneo *camphor* (see BORNEOL).

cam'pho-ra'ceous (kăm'fŏ-rā'shŭs), *a.* Of the nature of camphor; like camphor.

cam'phor-ate (kăm'fẽr-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To impregnate or treat with camphor.

cam'phor-ate (-āt), *n.* A salt or ester of camphoric acid.

cam'phor-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Combined or impregnated with camphor; as, *camphorated* oil.

cam-phor'ic (kăm-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, camphor. — **camphoric acid,** *Chem.,* any of six white crystallizable acids of the formula $C_8H_{14}(CO_2H)_2$, distinguished as *dextro-, or ordinary, camphoric acid, levocamphoric acid, racemic camphoric acid,* and *dextro-, levo-,* and *racemic isocamphoric acids.* The first is obtained by the oxidation of common camphor.

camphor ice. A cerate made chiefly of camphor, white wax, spermaceti, and castor oil.

cam'phor-on'ic (kăm'fẽr-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a crystalline, tribasic acid, $C_8H_{11}(CO_2H)_3$, obtained from the oxidation of camphor.

camphor tree. A large evergreen lauraceous tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*) with lax, smooth branches and shining triple-nerved lanceolate leaves, probably native in China, but now cultivated in most warm countries. Camphor is collected from it by steaming the chips and subliming the product so obtained.

cam'phor-wood' (kăm'fẽr-wo͝od'), *n.* **a** The wood of the camphor tree. **b** An Australian pinaceous tree (*Callitris robusta*) having fine-grained aromatic wood.

cam'phyl (-fĭl), *n.* [*camphor* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The radical $C_{10}H_{17}$, assumed to be contained in a number of derivatives of camphor. — **cam-phyl'ic** (kăm-fĭl'ĭk), *a.*

Cam-pine' (kăm-pēn'), *n.* [From *Campine,* a district of Belgium.] One of a breed of domestic fowl resembling the Hamburgs, but having a single comb. The Campines originated in Europe, and are remarkable as egg producers. The **golden Campines** have the neck plumage golden bay, and the body color a darker yellow. The **silver Campines** are silvery white and black.

cam'pi-on (kăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *campus* field.] Any plant of the genus *Lychnis;* also, any of several species of *Silene;* as, alpine *campion,* bladder *campion,* etc.

camp meeting. A religious gathering held, usually by Methodists, for conducting a series of religious services in the open air or in a tent in some retired spot, as a grove or wood. It usually lasts for several days, during which those present lodge in tents, temporary houses, etc. This form of gathering originated in Kentucky in 1799.

cam'po (kăm'pō; kam'pō), *n. ; pl.* -pos (-pōz). [Pg., Sp., & It. See CAMPUS, CAMP.] **1.** A field; also, a plain; a tract of level open country, as those of South America corresponding to the prairies of North America.
2. In Italy, an open place in a town, sometimes smaller and less important architecturally than a piazza.

Cam-po'de-a (kăm-pō'dē-ä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κάμπη* caterpillar + *εἶδος* form.] *Zoöl.* A genus of wingless, elongated insects of the order Thysanura, with six legs and no eyes and the abdomen ending in two long filaments. See BRISTLETAIL, *Illust.* It is the type of a family, **Cam'po-de'i-dæ** (kăm'pō-dē'ĭ-dē), and is regarded as illustrating a generalized form from which many insects are descended — **cam-po'de-id** (kăm-pō'dē-ĭd), *a. & n.* — **cam-po'de-oid** (-dē-oid), *a.*

cam'po-de'i-form (kăm'pō-dē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Campodea* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Designating insect larvæ which resemble adult insects of the genus *Campodea.*

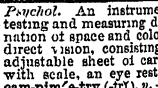
Campodeiform Larva of Beetle.

Cam'po-no'tus (-nō'tŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *καμπή* a bending + *νῶτος* the back.] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed genus of ants of the family Formicidæ, represented both in Europe and America. Cf. CARPENTER ANT.

cam'pa-gus (kăm'pä-gŭs), *n.; pl.* CAMPAGI (-jĭ). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A kind of boot worn by the emperors, and later also by military officers, popes, etc.

cam-paign', *a.* 1. Level and open; champaign; as, *campaign* country; also, of or pert. to open country; as, the *campaign* rose.
2. Of, pertaining to, or used on, a campaign; as, a *campaign* coat; *campaign* banners, etc.

cam-paine'. † CAMPANE.

Cam'pa-na'les (kăm'pä-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See CAMPANULA.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, a name nearly coextensive with the modern order Campanulales. — **cam'pa-nal** (kăm'pa-năl), *a.* [TROGRAPHY.]

cam'pa-nare' (-nâr'), *n.* See CAM'PA-NA'RI-AN, *n.* [LL. *campanarius* a bell founder.] Of or pert. to bells or bell founding.

cam-pane', *n.* [F.] **1.** A bell. *Obs. or Her.*
2. A fine white linen lace, used for edging on other laces.

cam-paned' (kăm-pănd'), *a. Her.* Furnished with, or bearing, campanes, or bells.

‖ **cam-pa'ni-a** (kăm-pā'nĭ-ä), *n.* [See CAMPAIGN.] *Obs.* **1.** An open level region; a champaign; also, chiefly in phrase *in campania,* the open level country where regular military operations are carried on; the field.
2. A campaign.

cam'pa-nil'i-form (kăm'pä-nĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See CAMPANIFORM.] Shaped like a campanile. *Rare.*

cam'pa-ni'ni (kăm'pä-nē'nē), *n.* [After Italo *Campanini,* the tenor.] A canary bird of exceptional singing ability, used to teach other birds

Cam-pa'ni's eye piece' (kăm-pa'nēz). [After M. *Campani,* Italian opticial.] See NEGATIVE EYEPIECE.

cam'pa-nist (kăm'pä-nĭst), *n.* [Cf. LL. *campanista* bell ringer.] A specialist in bells. — **cam'pa-nis'tic,** *a.*

cam-pan'u-lar (kăm-păn'ū-lär), *a.* Bell-shaped.

Cam-pan'u-la'ta (-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of CAMPANULALES.

cam-pan'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* = CAMPANULATE.

cam-pan'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Campanulate. [test, 2.

camp ball. See CAMP, the con-

camp disease. = CAMP FEVER.

cam-pea'chy, *or* **cam-pe'che, wood** (kăm-pē'chē). [From *Campeche,* Mexico.] Logwood.

‖ **Cam'pe-a-dor'** (kam'pā-ä-thôr'; 146), *n.* [Sp.] Lit., champion; — a surname of Ruy Diaz, the Cid (1040–99).

camp'er, *n.* A player at the game of camp; also, a talker or wrangler; gossip. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Cam'per-down elm. [From *Camperdown,* Scotland.] A cultivated variety (*Ulmus scabra pendula*) of the Scotch elm or wych-elm, having long drooping branches. [*Obs.*]

cam-pes'tri-al, *a.* Campestral.

cam-pes'tri-an (kăm-pĕs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* = CAMPESTRAL.

cam-pes'trine (-trĭn), *a.* = CAMPESTRAL.

camp'fight' (kămp'fīt'), *n.* [Cf. CAMP a contest.] *O. Eng. Law.* Trial by battle.

camp flux. Dysentery.

cam'phe-none (kăm'fē-nōn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline unsaturated ketone, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, obtained indirectly from camphor.

cam'phi-lene (-lēn), *n. Chem.* One of the camphenes.

cam'phire (kăm'fĭr). Obs. or dial. var. of CAMPHOR.

cam'pho-gen (-fō-jĕn), *n.* [*camphor* + *-gen.*] = CYMENE.

cam'phoid (kăm'foid), *n.* [*camphor* + *-oid.*] *Pharm.* A solution of pyroxylin in an alcoholic solution of camphor, used as a substitute for collodion.

cam'phol (kăm'fŏl; -fōl), *n. Chem.* = BORNEOL.

cam'pho-len'ic (kăm'fŏ-lĕn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating either of two (distinguished as *α* and *β*) isomeric, unsaturated acids, $C_9H_{17}CO_2H$, obtained indirectly from the oxime of camphor.

cam'pho-lide (kăm'fŏ-līd, -lĭd), *n. Org. Chem.* A crystalline solid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$, obtained by reducing camphoric anhydride

cam'phor (kăm'fẽr), *v. t.* To camphorate. *Rare.*

cam'phor-ase, ‡ Camphorated. *Obs. or R.*

camphor laurel. The camphor tree.

camphor oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

cam'phor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Camphoraceous.

cam'phor-phor'one, *n. Chem.* See PHORONE. [*Table I*

camphorwood oil. See OIL,

cam'phor-y (kăm'fẽr-ĭ), *a.* Camphoraceous.

cam'phy-lene (kăm'fĭ-lēn), *n. Com.* Naphthalene.

‖ **cam-pi'lan** (kä-m-p ē'l ä n; *Anglˈ.* cam'pē-lan), *n.* [Tag.] A two-handed, straight-edged sword used by the Moros. It has a blade wide at the tip.

cam-pim'e-ter (kăm-pĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *campus* field + *-meter.*] *Psychol.* An instrument for testing and measuring discrimination of space and color in indirect vision, consisting of an adjustable sheet of cardboard, with scale, an eye rest, etc.

cam-pim'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* — **cam'pi-met'ri-cal** (kăm'pĭ-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.*

cam'pine (kăm'pĭn; -pīn), *a.* Campestral.

cam'pi-on † CHAMPION.

‖ **cam-pit'** (kam-pēt'), *n.* [Tag.] A knife. *Phil. I.*

cam'ple (kăm'p'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *camp* to fight.] To scold; answer angrily or pertly; wrangle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

camp'mas'ter, *n.* An ancient military officer corresponding to a colonel.

campmaster general. A field marshal *Obs. exc. Hist.*

cam'po (*Pg.* kam'pōō). Var. of CAMPOO.

cam'pong. Var. of KAMPONG.

cam-poo' (kăm-pōō'), *n.* [Hind. *kampū,* fr. Pg. *campo.*] A camp

‖ **cam'po san'to** (kăm'pō san'tō). [It.] Lit., holy field; — applied esp. [*cap.*] to the cemetery near the cathedral in Pisa, to which earth was brought in the Middle Ages from Aceldama. Hence, a cemetery, as, the *campo santo* of Genoa.

camp stool. A light stool or chair, without a back, that can be folded up compactly.

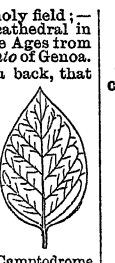

Camptodrome Venation.

camp'to-drome (kămp'tō-drōm), *a.* [Gr. καμπτός flexible + *-drome.*] *Bot.* Having a bent course; — said of a form of leaf venation in which the secondary veins curve forward before reaching the margin of the leaf, anastomosing in arches, as in *Magnolia.*

Camp'to-læ'mus (-lē'mŭs), *n.* [NL., Gr. καμπτός flexible + λαιμός throat.] *Zool.* The genus of ducks consisting of the recently exterminated Labrador duck (which see).

camp'ton-ite (kămp'tŭn-īt), *n.* [From *Campton*, N. H.] *Petrog.* A dark porphyritic dike rock occurring in dikes. It somewhat resembles basalt.

Camp'to-so'rus (-tō-sō'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; καμπτός flexible + σωρός a heap. See SORUS.] *Bot.* A genus of polypodiaceous ferns known as *walking leaves* or *walking ferns*, from their forming new plants by rooting at the elongated apex of the lanceolate frond. There are only two species, one (*C. rhizophyllus*) of the eastern United States, one of eastern Asia.

Camptosorus (*C. rhizophyllus*).

cam'pus (kăm'pŭs), *n.* [L., a field.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An open space or field, as for martial exercises, public shows, etc.

2. The principal grounds of a college or school between the buildings or within the main inclosure. *U. S.*

‖ **Cam'pus Mar'ti-us** (mär'shĭ-ŭs). [L.] The field of Mars; — a grassy plain along the east bank of the Tiber in ancient Rome, used for elections, military drill, games, etc.; hence, a place for action or contest.

cam'py-lite (kăm'pĭ-līt), *n.* [Gr. καμπύλος bent.] *Min.* A variety of mimetite occurring in curved forms of a yellow or brownish color.

cam'py-lot'ro-pous (-lŏt'rō-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. καμπύλος curved + *-tropous.*] *Bot.* Having the nucellus and its integuments so curved that the apex is brought near the base; — said of an ovule or seed like that of the Chenopodiales.

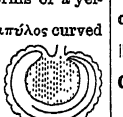

Campylotropous Seed of Chickweed in section. Enlarged

cam shaft, *or* **camshaft,** *n. Mach.* A shaft on which a cam is secured or of which a cam forms an integral part.

cam'us, cam'use (kăm'ŭs), *a.* [F. *camus* flat-nosed, fr. Celtic *cam* crooked; cf. L. *camur, camurus*, crooked.] *Obs.* Short and flat or concave; — said of the nose. Also, having such a nose; pug-nosed; — said of persons. — *n.* A person or animal with such a nose.

cam wheel. A wheel set or shaped so that it acts as a cam.

cam'wood' (kăm'wo͝od'), *n.* [Perh. fr. a native name, or short for *Campeachy wood.*] The hard wood of an African fabaceous tree (*Baphia nitida*) used as a dyewood. It is one of the more important insoluble redwoods. See BARWOOD.

can (kăn). An early northern var. of GAN, *pret.* of GIN; — chiefly used, like *gan*, to form compound preterits, and much affected by Spenser and other archaists. In ignorance of the fact that *can* is a preterit, it has been associated with *can*, to be able, so that erroneous preterits, *couth, coud, could*, equiv. to *did*, came to be formed.

With gentle words he *can* her fairly greet. *Spenser.*

can, *v. t. & i.; pres. sing., 1st & 3d pers.* CAN, *2d* CANST (kănst), *pl.* CAN; *pret.* COULD (ko͝od). *Can*, inf., is obs. except Scot. or dial., and the participles are now lacking in standard English. [ME. *cunnen, connen* (1st sing. pres. *I can*), to know, know how, be able, AS. *cunnan*, 1st sing. pres. *ic cann* or *can*, pl. *cunnon*, 1st sing. imp. *cūðe* (for *cunðe*), p.p. *cūð* (for *cunð*); akin to OS. *kunnan*, D. *kunnen*, OHG. *chunnan*, G. *können*, Icel. *kunna*, Goth. *kunnan*, and to E. *ken* to know. The present *I can* (AS. *ic cann*) was orig. a pret., meaning *I have known* or *learned*, and hence *I know, know how.* See KEN, KNOW; cf. CON, CUNNING, UNCOUTH.]

1. To know; understand. *Obs. or, as v. i., Archaic.*

I *can* rimes of Robin Hood. *Piers Plowman.*

2. As an auxiliary verb followed by an infinitive without *to:* **a** To know how; to be mentally able; hence, in present use, to be able, either physically or mentally; as, I *can* go, but do not wish to. **b** Expressing a contingency that may be possible: May perhaps; as, do you think he *can* yet be living? **c** Expressing possibility: To be allowed or made able by circumstances; may; may be able.

Here I *can* sit alone, unseen of any. *Shak.*

d In the *pret. subjunctive*, expressing a wish or inclination in a conditional form.

O, *could* I flow like thee [the Thames]. *Denham.*

3. As an independent verb, or elliptically, with *do, make*, etc., understood, or with verb to be supplied from the context: To be able to do, make, accomplish, etc.

The will of Him who all things *can*. *Milton.*
Until all is said that words *can*. *Emerson.*

Syn. — CAN BUT, CANNOT BUT are frequently confused. CAN BUT is equivalent to *can only;* as, I *can but* speak; there is nothing I can do. CANNOT BUT is equivalent to *cannot help*, and often expresses moral necessity or constraint; as, "We *cannot but* speak" (*Acts* iv. 20). See MAY. **To can skill of** *or* **in,** to be skilled in. *Obs.*

can (kăn), *n.* [ME. & AS *canne*; akin to D. *kan*, G. *kanne*, OHG. *channa*, Sw. *kanna*, Dan. *kande.*] **1.** A drinking cup; a vessel for holding liquids. *Shak.*

2. A vessel or case of tinned iron or of sheet metal, of various forms; as, a *can* of tomatoes; an oil *can;* a milk *can.* Also, *U. S.*, a glass or earthenware jar used in preserving food. A *can* may be a cylinder open at the top, as for receiving the sliver from a carding machine, or with a removable cover or stopper, as for holding tea, spices, milk, oysters, etc., or with handle and spout, as for holding oil, or hermetically sealed, as for preserving meats, fruits, etc. The use of *can* for the tin vessels (generally called *tins* in British usage) used in preserving food is chiefly *U. S.*

3. *Mach.* A cylinder, as one of hollow iron heated with steam, over which cloth is passed to be dried.

can, *v. t.;* CANNED (kănd); CAN'NING. To put in a can or cans; to preserve by putting in sealed cans, to tin. *Chiefly U. S.*

Ca'naan (kā'năn), *n.* [L. *Chanaan*, Gr. Χαναάν, Heb. *Kna'an.*] **1.** *Ans. Geog.* A country or region corresponding vaguely to modern Palestine. It, esp. the part west of the Jordan River, was the Land of Promise of the Israelites.

2. Fig.: Land of promise; heaven, — as being reached after crossing the Jordan of death.

Ca'naan-ite (-īt), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A descendant of Canaan, the son of Ham, and grandson of Noah. *Gen.* x.

2. A member of one of the pre-Hebrew races or peoples occupying Palestine. In the Old Testament the term at times is apparently restricted to the race which the Hebrews found predominant in Palestine, but sometimes is extended to various Palestinian peoples, and even to the Phœnicians. The Canaanites proper were an Aramæan people closely related to both Hebrew and Phœnician. They were more civilized than the Hebrews and dwelt in small independent cities, each with its separate Baal cult. They were preceded in Palestine by the Amorites, and possibly by other non-Semitic peoples. See SEMITIC; cf. AMORITE, HITTITE, PHILISTINE.

Ca'naan-it'ish (-ĭt'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Canaan or the Canaanites, or like a Canaanite.

ca-na'da (ka-na'da), *n.* [Pg.] A Portuguese liquid measure varying somewhat with the locality. See MEASURE.

‖ **ca-ña'da** (kä-nyä'dä; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A small cañon; a glen; also, an open valley. *Local, Western U. S.*

Can'a-da (kăn'*a*-dä), *n.* A region of North America.

Canada balsam, the turpentine yielded by the balsam fir, and obtained by breaking the vesicles upon the trunk and branches. It is a yellowish, viscid liquid, solidifying in time to a transparent mass, and is much used as a transparent cement, esp. in microscopy. — **C. blue grass,** wire grass. — **C. crookneck,** a winter crookneck squash, one of the varieties of *Cucurbita moschata* closely resembling the cushaw. See CUCURBITA, CUSHAW. — **C. fleabane,** the horseweed. — **C. fly,** *Angling*, an artificial fly with the wings light brown mottled, the body red worsted wound with gold tinsel, the tail red worsted, and the legs brown hackle. — **C. goose,** the common wild goose (*Branta canadensis*) of North America. See GOOSE. — **C. grouse,** a grouse (*Canachites canadensis*) of the forests of northern North America, chiefly north of the United States. The plumage is extensively barred with black, the adult male being nearly black below. — **C. hemp.** = CANADIAN HEMP. — **C. jay,** a jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*) having gray and sooty plumage and no crest, widely distributed in northern North America, and ranging southward in the Rocky Mountains. It is represented by several subspecies in different parts of its range. This species is noted for its boldness in stealing provisions from hunters' camps, and for consorting with the moose, and is called also *moose bird* and *whisky jack.* — **C. lily,** the meadow lily of the eastern United States (*Lilium canadense*). — **C. lynx.** See LYNX. — **C. mint,** a common wild American mint (*Mentha canadensis*) with whorled flowers in the upper axils. — **C. nettle,** the wood nettle (*Urticastrum divaricatum*). — **C. pea,** the blue vetch. — **C. pitch,** the resinous exudation of the hemlock spruce; hemlock pitch. — **C. plum,** a native plum of the northeastern United States and Canada (*Prunus nigra*), with oblong orange-red fruit. It has given rise to several cultivated varieties, as the Cheney. — **C. porcupine.** See PORCUPINE. — **C. potato,** the Jerusalem artichoke. — **C. rice.** = WILD RICE. — **C. robin,** the cedar bird. — **C. root,** butterfly weed. — **C. snakeroot,** the wild ginger. — **C. sweet gale,** the sweet fern. — **C. tea,** the checkerberry. — **C. thistle,** a European thistle (*Carduus arvensis*) naturalized in the United States and Canada, where it is a pernicious weed. The heads of purple flowers are smaller than those of the native thistles. — **C. turpentine,** Canada balsam.

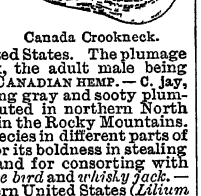

Canada Crookneck.

Ca-na'di-an (ka-nā'dĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Canada or its people.

2. *Biogeog.* Pertaining to or designating a zone extending across North America, including parts of the northern tier of States and of Canada and certain mountain slopes and summits farther south. It comprises the southern part of the coniferous forest region between the Hudsonian and Transition zones. Cf. BOREAL.

3. *Geol.* Pert. to or denoting the earliest major subdivision of the Ordovician (Lower Silurian) in America. See GEOLOGY.

Canadian bur, the Jerusalem artichoke. — **C. hemlock.** See HEMLOCK. — **C. hemp,** a common North American apocynaceous plant (*Apocynum cannabinum*). It has clusters of greenish white flowers and long linear pods. The stems yield a fine soft bast fiber. Root and plant are both called also *amyroot.* — **C. holly,** the mountain holly. — **C. red pine.** = RED PINE. — **C tea,** the wintergreen, or checkerberry. *U. S.*

Ca-na'di-an (ka-nā'dĭ-ăn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Canada.

can'a-dol (kăn'*a*-dōl; -dŏl), *n.* [Term applied by Vohl to that part of the hydrocarbon of *Canadian* petroleum that boils at 60°.] A petroleum product identical with, or somewhat more volatile than, gasoline. It is used for extracting oils, etc., and in medicine as a local anæsthetic.

ca-nai'gre (ka-nā'gĕr), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A large native dock (*Rumex hymenosepalus*) of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico, with a root rich in tannic acid.

ca-naille' (ka-nāl'; *Fr.* ká-na'y'; 277), *n.* [F. *canaille* (cf. It. *canaglia*), prop. and orig. a pack of dogs, fr. L. *canis* dog.] **1.** The lowest class of people, the rabble.

There stand the whole gypsy *canaille* squinting at me with their filmy eyes. *Borrow.*

2. (*pron.* ka-nāl'; kăn'ăl) Shorts or inferior flour. *Canada.*

ca-nal' (ka-năl'), *n.* [F. *canal*, from L *canalis* canal, channel: cf. D. *kanaal*, fr. the French. Cf. CHANNEL, KENNEL gutter.] **1.** A pipe or tube, as for conveying liquids. *Obs.*

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A duct; a tubular passage or channel, either in bone, as the Haversian *canals*, or formed by soft tissues, as the alimentary *canal*, inguinal *canal*, etc. In *Zoöl.*, esp., a groove in the mouth of the shell of many marine gastropods, esp. carnivorous forms, often prolonged into a prominent beak, serving to receive the siphon.

3. A watercourse; a channel. *Obs.*, except, *Physical Geog.*, a long and relatively narrow arm of the sea, approximately uniform in width; — used chiefly in proper names; as, Portland *Canal;* Lynn *Canal.*

4. An artificial channel filled with water, designed for navigation, for irrigating land, etc.; as, the Erie *Canal.*

5. Any of various faint, narrow, seasonal markings on the planet Mars. They are thought by many astronomers to be due to vegetation. A few similar markings on the moon are sometimes called canals.

6. A means of communication; a channel. *Obs. Smollett.*

7. *Arch.* A groove or channel, as of a corona.

canal of Hunter. *Anat.* = HUNTER'S CANAL. — **c. of Wirsung** (vēr'zo͝ong) [after J. G. *Wirsung*, German anatomist], *Anat.*, the pancreatic duct.

ca-nal', *v. t.;* CA-NALLED' or CA-NALED' (ka-năld'); CA-NAL'LING or CA-NAL'ING. To construct a canal through or across; to provide with canals. *Emerson.*

canal boat. A boat for use on a canal, esp. one with bluff nearly vertical bow and stern, giving it large freight capacity, and drawn by horses walking on the towpath, by overhead electric trolleys, or by other motive power.

can'a-lic'u-lar (kăn'*a*-lĭk'ū-lär), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to, like, or provided with, a canaliculus or canaliculi.

can'a-lic'u-late (-lāt) ‖ **can'a-lic'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd) } *a.* [L. *canaliculatus* channeled.] Having one or more channels or grooves, as the leafstalks of most palms.

can'a-lic'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., dim. of *canalis* channel. See CANAL.] Lit., a small groove or channel; *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a minute canal, esp. in bone. See BONE.

ca-nal'i-form (ka-năl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a canal.

ca-nal'i-za'tion (ka-năl'ĭ-zā'shŭn; kăn'*a*-lĭ-zē'-; 277), *n.* **1.** Act of canalizing; construction or formation of canals.

2. *Med.* A method of draining wounds by the formation of canals, without insertion of tubes.

3. A system of canals or conduits; specif., a system of conductors for conveying or distributing gas, electricity, water, steam, etc.; also, the conveyance or distribution itself.

ca-nal'ize (ka-năl'īz; kăn'*a*-līz; 277), *v.t.;* CA-NAL'IZED (-īzd); CA-NAL'IZ-ING (-īz-ĭng) To provide with canals; to construct a canal through or across; to make into or like a canal; specif., to render navigable, or improve the navigation of, by constructing canals or canal works; as, a *canalized* river.

ca-nal'ler (ka-năl'ẽr), *n.* Also **ca-nal'er.** One who works on a canal boat; also, a canal boat.

ca-nal'ling, *vb. n.* Also **ca-nal'ing.** Canal construction or work; also, traveling or commerce by canal; canal traffic.

canal rays. *Physics & Chem.* Rays produced when a discharge is passed through a vacuum tube having a perforated cathode. They consist of positive ions, analogous to the alpha rays, and are observed to pass through the holes of the cathode, away from the anode.

Ca-nan'gi-um (kā-năn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay *kenanga.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Malayan annonaceous trees having simple alternate leaves, fragrant flowers with linear sepals and petals, and fruit consisting of about 12 carpels. *C. odoratum* is the ylang-ylang tree.

‖ **ca'na'pé'** (ká'ná'pā'), *n.* [F., orig. a couch with mosquito curtains. See CANOPY.] **1.** A sofa or divan.

2. *Cookery.* A slice or piece of bread fried in butter or oil, on which anchovies, mushrooms, etc., are served.

‖ **ca'na'pé' con'fi'dent'** (kōn'fē'dän'). a sofa having a seat at each end at right angles to the main seats.

of soldiers; specif., formerly, one of the partly disciplined brigades under European commanders in the Mahratta service. *Anglo-Ind. Yule.*

Cam'po-phag'i-dæ (kăm'pō-făj'ĭ-dē), etc. Vars. of CAMPEPHAGIDÆ, etc.

camp seat A camp stool.

camp sheathing. Var. of CAMPSHEDDING.

camp'shed', *v. t.* To provide with campshedding. *Local, Eng.*

camp'shed'ding, camp'sheet'ing, *n.* Campshot collectively. *Local, Eng.*

camp'sho. + CAMSHOCH. *Scot.*

campshooting, campshuting, campshutting Vars. of CAMPSHEDDING.

camp'shot' (kămp'shŏt'), *n.* [Cf. D. *kamp* a piece of ground + *schot* partition, boarding.] A facing of piles and planking used to protect or keep up the side of a bank. *Local, Eng.*

camp'sis, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κάμψις a bending.] *Med.* **a** Any abnormal curvature, as of a limb. **b** Forcible bending of a bone or cartilage without breaking.

campt. Camped. *Ref. Sp.*

camp'to-nase' (kămp'tō-nāz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

camp-tot'ro-pal (kămp-tŏt'rō-păl), *a.* [Gr. καμπτός flexible + *-tropal.*] Campylotropous

cam'pu-lit'ro-pal (kăm'pū-lĭt'rō-păl), *a.* Campylotropous.

cam'pu-lit'ro-pous (-pŭs). Var. of CAMPYLOTROPOUS.

camp'ward (kămp'wẽrd), **camp'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward camp.

cam'py-lo-drome' (kăm'pĭ-lō-drōm'), *a.* [Gr. καμπύλος curved + *-drome.*] Acrodrome.

cam'py-lom'e-ter (-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. καμπύλος curved + *-meter.*] An instrument for taking direct actual measurements of straight or curved lines from scale drawings.

cam'py-lo-sper'mous (-lō-spûr'mŭs), *a.* [Gr. καμπύλος curved + *-spermous.*] *Bot.* Having seeds grooved lengthwise on the inner face, as sweet cicely.

cam'py-lot'ro-pal (-lŏt'rō-păl), *a. Bot.* Campylotropous.

cam'rel. Dial. var. of CAMBREL.

camric. + CAMBRIC.

cam-sha'chle (kăm-shā'k'l), *v. t.* [*cam* crooked + E. dial. *shachle, shack*, to distort.] To crook; distort. *Scot.*

cam'shall'. Cuttle bone. *Orkney & Shetland Isls.*

cam'shoch (kăm'shŏx; kăm'-shō). *a.* [Cf. CAMSHACHLE.] *Scot.* 1. Crooked; distorted. 2. Ill-tempered; perverse; cross

cam squeezer. See SQUEEZER.

cam-stair'le, cam-stair'y. Vars. of CAMSTEARY. *Scot.*

cam'stane'. Var. of CAMSTONE.

cam-steer'y, cam-steer'y (kăm-stēr'ĭ), *a.* Perverse; stubborn; refractory; willful. *Scot.*

cam'stone (kăm'stōn), *n. Scot.* 1. A kind of limestone containing much clay. [hearths, etc.

2. Pipe clay, used to whiten

cam-strar'y. Var of CAMSTEARY. *Scot.*

Ca-mu'el (ka-mū'ĕl). *D. Bib.*

ca'mu-ning' (kä'mo͞o-nēng'), *n.* [Tag.] A tropical Asiatic rutaceous tree (*Murraya exotica*), or its very hard wood. *Phil. I.*

cam'us. + CAMIS.

camused, *a.* Made camus; also, having a camus nose. *Obs.*

can + KHAN.

can, *n.* Knowledge; skill; ability; cleverness. *Scot.*

Can., *or* **can.** *Abbr.* Canada; Canadian; canon; canto; cantoris. [ÆAN.

Ca'naan-æ'an. Var. of CANANÆAN.

Ca'naan-ite (kā'nān-īt), *n.* = CANANÆAN. *Matt.* x. 4 (*A. V.*)

Ca'naan-it'ess (kā'nān-ĭt'ĕs), *n.* A woman of Canaan.

Ca'naan-it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Canaanitish.

can'a-bo'ta. The cow shark.

can'a-by. + CANOPY.

Can'a-ce (kăn'*a*-sē), *n.* [L.; Gr. Κανάκη.] *Class. Myth.* Daughter of Æolus, who was beloved by Poseidon and who committed incest with her brother Macareus.

Can'a-ces, Can'a-ce (kăn'*a*-sēz), *n.* See CAMBINSKAN.

can'a-dare' (kăn'*a*-dâr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY. [TROGRAPHY.]

can'a-dase' (-dāz'), *n.* See PE-

can'a-dine (kăn'*a*-dĭn; -dēn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{21}O_4N$, found in the root of *Hydrastis canadensis* and closely related to berberine.

‖ **ca'na dul'ce** (kä'nä dōōl'sā; 158). [Sp. *caña dulce* sugar cane.] a Sugar cane. *Sp.* **b** A Mexican rosaceous plant (*Licania arborea*); also, its seeds, which yield an oil used in soap making.

‖ **ca'ña-fís'tu-la** (kän'yä-fēs'-tōō-la; kăn'*a*-fĭs'tŭ-la). *n.* Also **can'a-fis'tu-lo, can'a-fis'to-lo.** [Sp. *caña* cane, reed + *fistula* tube, pipe.] The drumstick tree (*Cassia fistula*); also, its pods, used as a purgative.

can'a-jong' (kăn'*a*-jŏng'), *n.* [Native name.] The ice plant (*Mesembryanthemum æquilaterale;* also, its fruit, known as *pigface. Australasia.*

can'a-kin (kăn'*a*-kĭn). Var. of CANNIKIN.

ca-nal'age (ka-năl'ĭj), *n.* See -AGE. *Rare.* [CELL.]

canal cell. = NECK CANAL

can'al coal (kăn'ăl). Var. of CANNEL COAL.

ca-nald'. Canalled. *Ref. Sp.*

ca-na'le (ka-nä'lā), *n.; pl.* CANALI (-lē). [It.] A water channel; canal; — applied esp. to the principal water streets of Venice. Cf. RIO.

ca-nal'er. Var. of CANALLER.

can'a-lif'er-ous (kăn'*a*-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *canalis* canal + *-ferous.*] Having a canal; having small grooves or furrows.

‖ **ca-na'lis** (ka-nā'lĭs), *n.* [L.] *Anat. & Zool.* Canal; as: **ca-na'lis re-u'ni-ens** (rē-ū'nĭ-ĕnz) [NL.], the passage connecting the cochlea with the sacculus.

canal lock. See LOCK.

cá'ña-mo (kä'nyä-mō), *n.* [Sp.] A coarse cloth woven from the hemp or abacá fiber. *Phil. I.*

Ca'na-næ'an (kā'nā-nē'ăn), *n.* [From an Aramaic word signifying *zeal.*] A member of a Jewish sect which bitterly opposed the Roman domination of Palestine; a Zealot. *Matt.* x. 4 (*R. V.*).

Can'a-ne'us (kăn'*a*-nē'ŭs). *D. Bib.*

Ca-nan'ga (kä-năn'gä), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of CANANGIUM.

cananga oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

canape, -pie, -py. + CANOPY.

ca-nard', *v. i.* To circulate like a canard.

ca-nard' (kȧ-närd'; *F.* kȧ'när'; 277), *n.* [F., properly, a duck, fr *cane* female duck. In F. *vendre un canard à moitié* formerly meant to make one believe something impossible or false.] **1.** An extravagant or absurd report or story set afloat to delude the public; a fabricated sensational report or statement, as by a newspaper; a hoax.
2. (*pron.* kȧ'närd') *Cookery.* A duck. *Used as French.*

can'a-rin (kăn'ȧ-rĭn), *n.* [*canary* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A yellow substance prepared by treating potassium sulphocyanate with bromine or chlorine. It is probably identical with persulphocyanogen, $C_3HN_3S_3$, and is used as a pigment in calico printing, and as a mordant.

Ca-na'ri-um (kȧ-nā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See KANARI.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical balsameaceous trees, having compound leaves, panicled trimerous flowers, and triangular, drupaceous, often edible fruits. Most species yield balsamic resins. *C. indicum* is the Java almond; *C. strictum* is the black dammar tree of India. See ELEMI.

ca-na'ry (-rĭ), *a.* [F. *Canarie*, L. *Canaria insula*, one of the Canary Islands, said to be so called from its large dogs, fr. *canis* dog.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Canary Islands; as, *canary* wine; *canary* birds.
2. Of the pale yellowish color of a canary bird.
3. Of or pertaining to the canary bird.

ca-na'ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** An antiquated dance similar to the jig but somewhat slower.

> Make you dance *canary*
> With sprightly fire and motion. *Shak.*

2. Wine made on the Canary Islands, similar in general character to Madeira; esp., a sweet wine once much used in England. *Vidonia*, or *Teneriffe*, made on the island of Teneriffe, is a variety of canary.
3. A canary bird. Also used fig.
4. A light yellow color, like that of a canary bird.
5. Short for CANARY GRASS, etc.
6. A diamond of a pale yellow color.

ca-na'ry, *v. i.* To perform the canary dance; to dance nimbly. *Obs.* *Shak.*

canary bird. **1.** A small finch (*Serinus canaria*) native of the Canary Islands, the Azores, Madeira, etc., now the commonest and best-known cage bird in all parts of the world. It was brought to Europe early in the 16th century. In its wild state it is greenish above with brown streaks, and yellowish below, but many artificial breeds differ much from the wild birds in size, form, and color, a bright yellow color predominating in them. The canaries raised in the Harz Mountains are most famous for their song.
2. Any of various small birds of different countries, most of which are so called because they are largely yellow in color, as certain American warblers of the genus *Dendroica*, some of the African weaver birds, the bush canary (*Mohua ochrocephala*) of New Zealand, etc.
3. A jailbird; a convict. *Old Thieves' or Australian Slang.*

canary-bird flower. **a** A climbing plant (*Tropæolum peregrinum*) with canary-colored flowers of peculiar form. **b** The bird plant (*Heterotoma lobelioides*).

canary grass. **a** The Canary Island grass *Phalaris canariensis*, producing the seed used as food for canary birds. **b** Any species of *Lepidium*, or peppergrass, the pods of which are sometimes fed to tame birds.

Canary Island date palm. A date palm (*Phœnix canariensis*) indigenous in the Canary Islands. It is larger and more graceful than the common date palm.

canary laurel. The native laurel of the Canary Islands (*Laurus canariensis*).

canary moss. Either of the parmeliaceous lichens *Parmelia perlata* and *Roccella tinctoria*. See ARCHIL.

canary nut. The fruit of any tree of the genus *Canarium*.

canary parrot. The zebra parakeet. *Australia.*

canary seed. The seed of the canary grass, used as food for cage birds.

canary stone. A yellow species of carnelian.

canary vine. = CANARY-BIRD FLOWER.

canary weed. = CANARY MOSS.

canary wood. **a** The beautiful wood of the lauraceous trees *Persea indica* and *P. canariensis*, of Madeira and the Canary Islands. **b** The Indian mulberry. **c** The yellow wood of the Australian *Eucalyptus hemiphloia*.

ca-nas'ter (kȧ-năs'tẽr), *n* [Sp. *canasta, canastro*, basket, fr. L. *canistrum*. See CANISTER.] A tobacco for smoking made of the dried leaves, coarsely broken. It was formerly imported from South America in rush baskets.

Can'a-va'li (kăn'ȧ-vā'lĭ), *n* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous twining herbs containing several species, known as **jack beans**, of wide tropical distribution. They have long tough pods with large seeds or beans, which are sometimes used for food when young, but more often to adulterate coffee.

can'can (kăn'kăn; *F.* kăn'kaN'), *n.* [F.] A rollicking French dance, accompanied by indecorous or extravagant postures and gestures. — **can'can-ing**, *p. a.*

can'cel (kăn'sĕl), *v. t.*; CAN'CELED (-sĕld) or CAN'CELLED; CAN'CEL-ING or CAN'CEL-LING. [F. *canceller*, OF. *canceler*, L. *cancellare* to make like a lattice, to strike or cross out, fr. *cancelli* lattice, crossbars, dim. of *cancer* lattice; cf. Gr. κιγκλίς latticed gate. Cf. CHANCEL.] **1.** To cross and deface, as the lines of a writing, or as a word or a factor common to both terms of a fraction; to mark out by a cross line or lines; to strike out; to blot out or obliterate; specif., of legal documents, to annul, or make void or invalid, by such marking, or (by extension) in any way.
2. To annul or destroy; to revoke or recall.

> He was unwilling to *cancel* the interest created through former secret services, by being refractory on this occasion. *Scott.*

3. To neutralize or counterbalance; to compensate for; as, an injustice may *cancel* a previous kindness.
4. *Print.* To suppress or omit; to dele, as matter in type.
5. To inclose or shut off with a railing or lattice. *Obs.*

Syn. — Blot out, obliterate, efface, expunge, strike out; annul, abolish, revoke, abrogate, repeal, make void, do away, set aside. See ERASE, ABOLISH.

canceled figures, *Print.*, figures cast with a line across the face, as for use in arithmetics.

can'cel (kăn'sĕl), *n.* [See CANCEL, *v. t.*; cf. CHANCEL.] **1.** *pl.* Lattice; gratings; limits; confines. *Obs.* *Jer. Taylor.*
2. Act of canceling.
3. *Print.* **a** The suppression or striking out of matter in type or in print. **b** The part thus suppressed, or the page or passage after new matter has been substituted.
4. Something used to cancel writing or printing, as an instrument for canceling postage stamps.

can'ce-leer', can'ce-lier' (kăn'sĕ-lēr'), *n.* [OF. *canceler* to waver, totter, F. *chanceler*, orig. to cross the legs so as not to fall; the same word as OF. *canceler* to cancel. See CANCEL.] *Falconry.* The turn of a hawk upon the wing made before seizing or after missing the prey. Also fig.

can'ce-leer', can'ce-lier', *v. i* [See CANCELEER, *n.*] *Falconry.* To turn in flight before seizing or after missing the prey; — said of a hawk. Also fig.

can'cel-er, can'cel-ler (kăn'sĕl-ẽr), *n.* One that cancels; specif., a hand stamp or instrument for canceling.

can'cel-late (kăn'sĕ-lāt) } *a.* [L. *cancellatus*, p. p. of *can-*
can'cel-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } *cellare.* See CANCEL, *v. t.*]
1. Marked with numerous crossing lines or ridges; lattice-like; reticulated, specif., *Bot.*, coarsely reticulated.
2. Divided into small spaces by laminæ; cancellous.

can'cel-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *cancellation*, and L. *cancellatio* the fixing of boundaries.] **1.** Act, process, or result of canceling, esp. so as to deprive of force, effect, or validity; as, the *cancellation* of words in a contract or of the contract itself; the *cancellation* of stamps; the *cancellation* of figures or symbols in mathematical expressions, etc.
2. Act of marking with cross lines, or state of being so marked; reticulation.

can-cel'li (kăn-sĕl'ĭ), *n. pl.* [L., a lattice. See CANCEL, *v. t.*] **1.** Latticework, rails, or crossbars, as around the bar of a court of justice; a latticed wall or screen, as between the chancel and the nave of a church.
2. *Anat.* The intersecting osseous plates and bars of which cancellous bone is composed.

can'cel-lous (kăn'sĕ-lŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *cancellosus* covered with bars.] *Anat.* Having a spongy or porous structure; made up of intersecting plates and bars which form small cavities or cells; — applied to the bony tissue so constituted, found near the ends of the long bones and elsewhere where both rigidity and lightness are essential.

can'cer (kăn'sẽr), *n.* [L. *cancer, cancri*, crab, ulcer, a sign of the zodiac, akin to Gr. *καρκίνος*, Skr. *karkaṭa*, crab, and prob. Skr. *karkara* hard, the crab being named from its hard shell. Cf. CANKER, CHANCRE.] **1.** *Zoöl.* [*cap.*] A genus of brachyuran Crustacea, including some of the commonest shore crabs of Europe and North America, as the rock crab, Jonah crab, etc. See CRAB.

Cancer (*C pagurus*) of Europe ($\frac{1}{3}$)

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.*; *gen.* CANCRI (kăn'krĭ). **a** A northern zodiacal constellation between Gemini and Leo, pictorially represented as a crab. **b** The fourth sign of the zodiac, whose first point is the summer solstice, or the northern limit of the sun's course in its declination. See SIGN, TROPIC.
3. *Med.* Formerly, any malignant growth, esp one attended with great pain and ulceration, with cachexia and progressive emaciation. It was so called, perhaps, from the great veins which surround it, compared by the ancients to the claws of a crab. Now, a malignant tumor having its origin in the epithelial tissue and invading any of the surrounding structures. Four kinds of cancers are recognized: **a epithelial cancer**, *or* **epithelioma**, in which there is no trabecular framework. See EPITHELIOMA. **b scirrhous cancer**, *or* **hard cancer**, in which the framework predominates, and the tumor is of hard consistence and slow growth. **c encephaloid, medullary**, *or* **soft, cancer**, in which the cellular element predominates, and the tumor is soft, grows rapidly, and often ulcerates. **d colloid cancer**, in which the cancerous structure becomes gelatinous. The last three varieties are also called *carcinoma*.
4. Fig.: An evil corroding like a cancer. *Bp. Ken.*
5. Some herb reputed to counteract poison. *Obs.*

can'cer, *v. t.*; CAN'CERED (-sẽrd); CAN'CER-ING. To eat into or eat like a cancer. *De Quincey.*

can'cer-ate (-āt), *v. i. & t.*; CAN'CER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); CAN'CER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [LL. *canceratus* eaten by a cancer. See CANCER.] To grow into a cancer; to become or make cancerous. — **can'cer-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

can'cer-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *cancéreux.*] Like a cancer; having the qualities or virulence of a cancer; affected with cancer. "*Cancerous* vices." *G. Eliot.* — **can'cer-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **can'cer-ous-ness**, *n.*

can'cer-root', *n.* Any of several orobanchaceous root parasites, as the squawroot, beechdrops, naked broom rape, etc.

can'cer-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **a** The white lettuce (*Nabalus albus*), the root of which has bitter, tonic properties. **b** A sage (*Salvia lyrata*) of the eastern United States.

can'cer-wort' (kăn'sẽr-wûrt'), *n.* Either of the European scrophulariaceous plants *Kuckzia spuria* and *K. elatine.*

canch (kansh), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** A descent or a rise like a step, esp. in a coal working **b** A sloping trench. **c** A slice or cut, as from a hayrick, or of bread, cheese, etc. **d** A small rick; a small stack or pile.

can'cha-la'gua (kan'chȧ-la'gwa), *n.* [Sp., prob. fr. native Chilean name.] Any bitter, tonic herb of the gentianaceous genus *Erythræa*, esp. *E. chilensis* of Chile and *E venusta* of California.

Can'cri'd (kăn'krĭd), *n.* [*Cancer* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Cancer; — usually in *pl.*

can'cri-nite (kăn'krĭ-nīt), *n.* [After Count *Cancrin*, a minister of finance in Russia.] *Min.* A silicate and carbonate of sodium, calcium, and aluminium, occurring usually as transparent to translucent masses of various colors, in igneous rocks. H., 5–6. Sp. gr., 2.42–2.5.

can'cri-zans (-zănz), *a.* [LL., p. pr. of *cancrizare*, fr. L. *cancer* crab.] Lit., moving backwards, like a crab; specif., *Music*, having the theme or subject repeated backwards; — said of a canon.

can'croid (kăn'kroid), *a.* [*cancer* + *-oid.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Resembling a crab; pert. to the genus *Cancer* or allied genera.
2. *Med.* Like a cancer; as, a *cancroid* tumor.

can'croid, *n. Med.* A form of cutaneous cancer.

can'crum (-krŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Canker.
can'crum o'ris (ō'rĭs) [NL., lit., canker of the mouth], *Med.*, a disease of childhood marked by a gangrenous process affecting the gums, cheeks, and lips, often following an exhausting disease, such as measles.

can'da-reen' (kăn'dȧ-rēn'), *n.* [Malay *kundūrī.*] A Chinese and Malaysian weight and money of account; a hundredth of a tael. See TAEL.

can'de-la'brum (kăn'dẽ-lā'brŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LABRA (-brȧ), E. -LABRUMS (-brŭmz). [L., fr. *candela* candle. See CANDLE.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* **a** Orig., a candlestick, usually ornamental. **b** A lamp stand of any sort, often large and highly ornamental.
2. A large ornamental candlestick, having several branches.

Candelabrum.

☞ In this sense *candelabra* is often used as a singular, with pl. *candelabras.*
3. *Arch.* A small decorated modified column or columnlike rib, or a design of which it forms the center.

candelabrum tree. An African pandaneous shrub or tree (*Pandanus candelabrum*) with a spreading head of foliage, — also called *chandelier tree.*

can'dent (kăn'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *candens*, p. pr. of *candēre* to glitter. See CANDID.] Heated to whiteness; glowing. Also fig. "A *candent* vessel." *Boyle.*

can-des'cence (kăn-dĕs'ĕns), *n.* Candescent state; incandescence.

can-des'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L *candescens, -entis*, p. pr of *candescere*, v. incho. fr. *candere* to shine.] Glowing; dazzling; incandescent. — **can-des'cent-ly**, *adv.*

can'did (kăn'dĭd), *a.* [F. *candide* (cf. It. *candido*), L. *candidus* white, fr. *candēre* to be of a glowing white; akin to *accendere*, *incendere*, to set on fire; cf. Skr. *chand* to shine. Cf. CANDLE, INCENSE.] **1.** White. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence *Dryden.*

2. Fig.: **a** Splendid; illustrious. *Obs. Herrick.* **b** Clear, pure; immaculate. *Archaic.* *R. Browning.*
3. Free from undue bias; disposed to think and judge according to truth and justice, or without partiality or prejudice; fair; just, impartial; as, a *candid* opinion.

> *Candid* and dispassionate men. *Irving*

4. Not malicious or captious; favorable. *Obs.*
5. Open; frank; ingenuous; outspoken.

Syn. — Fair, impartial, unbiased, equitable. See FRANK.

can'di-da-cy (kăn'dĭ-dȧ-sĭ), *n.* Position of a candidate; state of being a candidate; candidateship.

can'di-date (-dāt), *n.* [L. *candidatus*, n. (because candidates for office in Rome were clothed in a white toga), fr. *candidatus* clothed in white, fr. *candidus* glittering, white: cf. F. *candidat.*] **1.** One who offers himself, or is put forward by others, as a suitable person or an aspirant or contestant for an office, privilege, or honor; as, a *candidate* for the office of governor; a *candidate* for holy orders.
2. A person considered worthy or likely to attain some dignity or to come to some place or end, etc.; as, he is a *candidate* for the penitentiary.

can'di-date, *v. i.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). To take the position of a candidate; specif. (of a clergyman), to preach in competition with a view to settlement. *Colloq.*

can'di-da-ture (-dȧ-tūr), *n.* Candidacy.

can'died (kăn'dĭd), *p. a.* [From CANDY, *v.*] **1.** Preserved in or with sugar; incrusted or coated with sugar or with a sugarlike or candylike substance; as, *candied* fruits.

> Will the cold brook,
> *Candied* with ice, candle thy morning taste? *Shak.*

2. Converted wholly or partially into sugar or candy; crystallized; congealed; as, *candied* sirup.
3. Honeyed; sweet; flattering.

> Let the *candied* tongue lick absurd pomp. *Shak.*

Can'di-ot (kăn'dĭ-ŏt), **Can'di-ote** (-ōt), *a.* [Cf. F. *candiote.*] Of or pertaining to Candia; Cretan. — *n.* A Cretan.

can'dle (kăn'dl), *n.* [ME. *candel, condel*, AS. *candel*, fr.

‖ **ca/nard' bran'chu'** (kȧ'nar' bran'shu'). [F., *canard* duck + *branchu* branched, branching.] The wood duck. *Fr. Amer.*
Can'a-rese'. Var. of KANARESE.
ca-na'ry, *n.* Also **ca-na'ries.** A blunder for *quandary*; — used humorously. *Shak.*
canary wine = CANARY, *n.*, 2.
‖ **ca-naut'** (kȧ-nôt'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *qanāt*, fr. Ar. *qanāh* cane, backbone.] Side wall of a tent; canvas inclosure. *Anglo-Ind.*
Can'a-va'li-a (kăn'ȧ-vā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of CANAVALI.
can buoy. See BUOY, *n.*
can cart. A two-wheeled cart supporting a large can, as for milk, on its axle
can'cel-a-ble, can'cel-la-ble (kăn'sĕl-a-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
can'ce-la'tion. Cancellation. *Ref. Sp.*
can'celed. Canceled. *Ref. Sp.*
can'cel-la'ri-an (kăn'sĕ-lā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **can'cel-la're-an.** Of or pert. to a chancellor. *R.*
can'cel-late (kăn'sĕ-lāt), *v. t Rare.* **1.** To cancel; strike out **2.** To confine as by cancelli.
can'cel-lier', can'cel-leer'. Vars. of CANCELEER.
can'cel-ment, *n.* See -MENT
can'cer-drop'ping, *n.* Beechdrops, a.
can'cered (kăn'sẽrd), *p. a.* Affected with cancer. *Goldsmith.*
can'cer-in (-ĭn), *n* Also **-ine.** [L. *cancer* a crab.] An artificial guano made from crabs.
can'cer-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Med.* Tendency to develop cancer.
can'cer-ite (-ĭt), *n.* [L. *cancer* a crab.] A petrified crab.
cancer jalap. The pokeberry.
can'cel-leer', can'cel-leer', -lier'. Vars. of CANCELEER.
‖ **can'cio-ne'ro** (kan'thyō-nā'-rō; 138), *n.* [Sp.] *Span. Lit.* A collection of songs and poems, usually by several authors.
can'cre. † CANCER, CANKER.
Can'cri, *n.* [L.] Gen. of CANCER (the constellation).
can'cri-form (kăn'krĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*cancer* + *-form.*] **1.** Crablike; shaped.
2. Like a cancer; cancerous
can'crine (kăn'krĭn; -krĭn), *a.* [From CANCER.] Crablike; esp., designating a palindrome.
can'cri-so'cial (kă'krĭ'sĭ-ō'shăl), *a.* [See CANCER, SOCIAL.] *Zool.* Living as a commensal with, or on the shell of, a crab
can'crite (kăn'krĭt), *n. Paleon.* A cancerite.
can-criv'o-rous (kăn-krĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*cancer* + *-vorous.*] Eating crabs or crustaceans.
Can-cro'ma (kăn-krō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. the earlier name *cancrophagus*, lit., crab eater.] *Zoöl.* The genus of herons consisting of the boatbills.
can-croph'a-gous (-krŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [*cancer* + *-phagous.*] = CANCRIVOROUS.
cand (kănd), *n.* Fluor spar *Eng.*
Can'da-ce (kăn'dȧ-sē; kăn-dā'sē), *n.* [L. *Candace*, Gr. Κανδάκη.] A title given to the queens of ancient Ethiopia in Upper Nubia; specif., *Bib.*, a queen whose treasurer was converted and baptized by the apostle Philip. (*Acts* viii 27–38.)
Can-dan'les (kăn-dăn'lēz), *n.* [Gr. Κανδαύλης.] A Lydian king, at the instigation of his wife murdered by Gyges, to whom he had exposed her.
can'da-vaig (kăn'dȧ-vāg), *n.* [Gael. *ceann* head + *dubhach* dark.] A salmon that stays in fresh water all summer. *Scot.*
c. and b. *Abbr.* Caught and bowled. See CAUGHT, *p. p.*
can'dee. † CANDY.
can'de-la'bra (kăn'dẽ-lā'brȧ), *n.*; *pl* -BRAS (-brăs) See CANDELABRUM, 2.
‖ **can'de-li'a** (kăn'dĕ-lē'ȧ), *n.* Bad weather, esp. if cold, with rain and sleet, such as to kill sheep and cattle. *Sp. Amer.*
can'den-cy, *n.* [L. *candentia* whiteness.] Fervency. *Obs. & R.*
can'de-ros (kăn'dē-rŏs), **can'der-ros,** *n.* A white East Indian resin, sometimes used for making toys, etc. *Obs.*
c. and f. *Abbr.* Cost and freight.
can'di-cant (kăn'dĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *candicans*, p. pr. of *candicare* to be whitish.] Growing white; whitish. *Obs.* — **can'di-can-cy** (-kăn-sĭ), *n. Obs.*
‖ **can'di-da Pax'** (kăn'dĭ-dȧ păks'). [L.] White-robed Peace. *Ovid* (*Ars Amatoria*, III. 502).
can'di-date, *a.* [L. *candidatus.*] Clad in white. *Obs. & R.*
can'di-date, *v. t.* [L. *candidare* to make white.] To render white; to whitewash *Obs. & R.*
can'di-date-cy, *n.* Candidacy *R.*
can'di-date-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Can'dide' (kan'dēd'), *n.* The cynical hero of Voltaire's celebrated philosophical tale (*1759*) of the same name ridiculing optimism. He bears every ill with philosophical indifference.
‖ **can'di-de es con-stan'ter.** [L.] Candidly and constantly
can'did-ly, *adv.* of CANDID
can'did-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
candiel, candill. † CANDY.
can'di-fy (kăn'dĭ-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *candyficare.*] To make or become white, or candied. *Rare.*
‖ **can-dil'** (kăn-dēl'), *n.* [Sp., prop., lamp.] A bright-colored West Indian holocentroid fish (*Myripristis jacobus*).
can'dite (kăn'dīt), *n.* [Fr. *Candy*, Ceylon.] Ceylonite. *Obs.*
can'dl. Candle. *Ref. Sp.*

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, ĕvent, ẽnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

L. *candela* a (white) light made of wax or tallow, fr. *candēre* to be white. See CANDID; cf. CHANDLER, CANNEL.] **1.** A slender cylindrical body of tallow, wax, spermaceti, paraffin, or some similar substance, containing a wick of loosely twisted linen or cotton threads, used to furnish light. Also, without *pl.*, the material of a candle or candle; as, a piece of *candle*. Candles are made by repeatedly dipping the wicks in the melted tallow, etc. (as "tallow dips"), by pouring the melted material over the wicks (as wax candles), or, commonly, by casting in a mold. Also used fig., as for life. "Out, out, brief *candle!*" *Shak.*

How far that little *candle* throws his beams! So shines a good deed in a naughty world. *Shak.*

2. That which gives light; a luminary.

By these blessed *candles* of the night. *Shak.*

3. *Pharm.* **a** A pastil. **b** A bougie or suppository. *Obs.* **4.** Something resembling a candle in shape or use; as, a Roman *candle;* a sulphur *candle* for fumigating.

5. In soda-ball making, one of the long pointed flames of carbon monoxide which issue from the burning material and indicate the completion of the process; — called also a *pipe.*

6. *Photom.* A kind of candle used as a standard or unit of illumination. It is usually of spermaceti and so made as to burn at the rate of 120 grains, or 7.8 grams, per hour.

can'dle (kăn'd'l), *v. t.;* -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To cover so as to make into a candle; — with *over. Obs. & R.*

2. To test or examine by holding between the eye and a candlelight, or (hence) any light. Eggs of unknown age are so tested, those unclouded and almost translucent being classed as candled eggs, next in grade to fresh-laid eggs.

can'dle-beam' (-bēm'), *n. Obs. exc. Hist.* **1.** A hanging beam to set candles on.

2. In old churches, a horizontal beam or rail upon which liturgical or votive candles were placed.

can'dle-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* **a** The fruit of the candlenut. **b** The wax myrtle or its berry.

can'dle-bomb' (-bŏm'; -bŭm'), *n.* **1.** A glass bubble, filled with water, which bursts if placed in the flame of a candle.

2. A pasteboard shell used in signaling. It contains a composition which makes a brilliant light when it explodes.

candle end. The end of a burned-down candle. In drinking the health of a lady, gallants sometimes formerly drank down or ate a candle end as proof of their devotion. *Shak.*

can'dle-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **a** A marine fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*), allied to the smelt, found on the north Pacific coast; — called also *eulachon.* It is an excellent food fish; it is so oily that, when dried, it may be used as a candle, by drawing a wick through it. **b** The beshow.

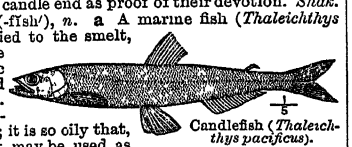

Candlefish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*).

candle foot. *Photom.* The illumination produced by a British standard candle at a distance of one foot; — used as a unit of illumination. Cf. CANDLE METER.

can'dle-light' (kăn'd'l-līt'), *n.* **1.** The light of a candle or candles; artificial illumination in general.

2. Light of life. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

3. Nightfall, when candles are lighted; twilight.

can'dle-light'er (-līt'ẽr), *n.* One that lights a candle; specif.: **a** An acolyte. **b** A spill. — **can'dle-light'ing,** *vb. n.*

candle lumen. A unit of flux of light; the $\frac{1}{4\pi}$ part of the total flux of light emitted by a source having a mean spherical intensity of one candle power.

Can'dle-mas (-măs), *n.* [AS. *candelmæsse; candel* candle + *mæsse* mass.] **1.** The feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary or Presentation of Christ in the Temple, celebrated on February 2d; — so called because the candles for the altar or other sacred uses are blessed on that day.

2. More fully **Candlemas Day.** The day or date of this feast; February 2d. In Scotland it is one of the quarter days. In some parts of the United States Candlemas Day is often popularly called *ground-hog,* or *woodchuck, day,* in allusion to the tradition that on that day the animal comes out of his hole, and if he casts a shadow runs back, in which case a return of wintry weather is to be expected.

candle meter. *Photom.* The illumination given by a standard candle at a distance of one meter; — used as a unit of illumination, except in Great Britain. Cf. CANDLE FOOT.

can'dle-nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* **a** The fruit of a euphorbiaceous tree or shrub (*Aleurites moluccana*), native of some of the Pacific islands. It is used by the natives as a candle. The oil from the nut (candlenut, or kekune, oil) has many uses. See OIL, *Table I.* **b** The tree itself.

can'dle-pin' (-pĭn'), *n. Tenpins.* **a** A form of pin slender and nearly straight like a candle. **b** *pl.* The game played with such pins.

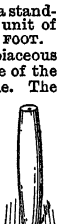

Candlepin.

candle plant. An asteraceous succulent plant from Cape Colony (*Kleinia articulata*), often grown for its clustered heads of white flowers.

candle power. *Photom.* Illuminating power, as of a lamp, or gas flame, reckoned in terms of the light of a standard candle. Cf. CANDLE FOOT, CANDLE METER.

candle rush. The common rush (*Juncus effusus*), the pith of which is used in Europe for rushlights. *Eng.*

can'dle-stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* [AS. *candel-sticca; candel* candle + *sticca* stick.] A utensil for supporting a candle, whether elaborately made or in the common form of a saucer with a socket at the center. Used fig., with reference to the candlestick, more properly lamp stand, of the Jewish Tabernacle (cf. *Rev.* i. 20), as a symbol for a church or some spiritual enlightener. — **can'dle-sticked'** (-stĭkt'), *a.*

candle tree. **a** The wax myrtle. **b** A bignoniaceous tree (*Parmentiera cerifera*) of Panama, having a long yellow candlelike pod. **c** The catalpa, having a long slender pod.

can'dle-wick' (kăn'd'l-wĭk'), *n.* **1.** The wick of a candle.

2. The cat-tail.

can'dle-wood (-wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** Pine or other resinous wood, split fine for burning, as on a hearth, in place of candles.

2. Any of several trees or shrubs, chiefly of resinous character; as: **a** Any tree of the genus *Fouquiera,* esp. *F. splendens.* **b** The rhodeswood (*Amyris balsamifera*). **c** The South American ochnaceous tree *Deporidium guianense.* **d** An araliaceous shrub (*Panax capitatum*) of South America.

can'dock (kăn'dŏk), *n.* Also as two words, **can dock.** [Prob. fr. *can* + *dock* (the plant). Cf. G. *kannenkraut* horsetail, lit. "canweed."] **a** Any British species of *Equisetum* used for scouring cans or other vessels. **b** The spatterdock of Europe (*Nymphæa lutea*); — so called from its docklike leaves and flagon-shaped capsules. *Dial. Eng.*

Can-dol'le-a (kăn-dŏl'ē-*a*), *n.* [NL., after Augustin Pyramus de *Candolle,* Swiss botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs, the styleworts, type of the family Candolleaceæ. They have handsome flowers, with a very irregular corolla, its fifth lobe forming a curved lip. The column of stamens is long and elastic, whence the name *trigger plant* or *hair-trigger flower.* The 85 species are nearly all Australian, many being cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Can-dol'le-a'ce-æ (-dŏl'ē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Campanulales), distinguished from Campanulaceæ by having the two stamens united into a column with the style. There are 3 genera and about 100 species, low herbs or undershrubs, chiefly of Australia and New Zealand. — **can-dol'le-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

can'dor, can'dour (kăn'dẽr), *n.* [L. *candor,* fr. *candēre:* cf. F. *candeur.* See CANDID.] **1.** Whiteness; brightness; (as applied to moral conditions) purity; innocence. *Obs.*

2. A disposition to treat subjects with fairness; freedom from prejudice or mental bias; candidness; impartiality.

Attribute superior sagacity and *candor* to those who held that side of the question. *Whewell.*

3. Freedom from malice; kindliness; kindness. *Obs.*

4. Unreserve, as in speaking; outspokenness; frankness.

Eva sat by his side, weeping in her terrible *candor* of grief and joy. *Mary Wilkins.*

Can'dour, Mrs. A woman in Sheridan's "The School for Scandal," who slanders under the guise of frankness.

can'dy (kăn'dĭ), *n.* [Marathi *khaṇḍī,* Tamil *kaṇḍi.*] An East Indian weight varying greatly with the locality, commodity, etc. It frequently contains twenty maunds. At Bombay its customary value is 560 lbs. (254.0 kg.). Called also, locally, *behar* or *bahar.* At Mocha it equals 439.5 lbs.

can'dy (kăn'dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [F. *candi, sucre candi;* cf. It. *candi, zucchero di candia, zucchero candato,* Sp. *azúcar cande* (or *candi*), G. *zuckerkand,* i. e., sugar candy; all fr. Ar. & Per. *qand* cane sugar, fr. Skr *khaṇḍa* piece, sugar in pieces or lumps, *khaṇḍ, khaḍ,* to break.] **1.** A more or less solid preparation made by boiling sugar or molasses to the desired consistency, and then crystallizing, molding, or working it into the required shape. It is usually flavored or colored, and often contains fruit, nuts, etc. Also, any sweetmeat made of, or coated with, a preparation of sugar or molasses; a piece of confectionery.

☞ In England the term *candy* is generally used only for crystallized confections made from sugar; those made from molasses are called *toffy. Confection* or *sweet,* and in Australia *lolly,* are the terms used by the British in the wider sense of any sugar confection.

2. *Apiculture.* A doughlike mixture of sugar and honey, used as a bee food, esp. for queen bees; also, a preparation of boiled sugar sometimes so used.

can'dy (kăn'dĭ), *v. t.;* CAN'DIED (-dĭd); CAN'DY-ING. [Cf. F. *candir.* See CANDY, *n.*] **1.** To conserve or preserve by boiling with sugar; to incrust or coat with sugar; as, to *candy* fruits; to *candy* ginger.

2. Fig.: To make appear pleasant or agreeable, as if covered with candy; to sweeten; to honey; to sugar. *Fuller.*

3. To crystallize or congeal into sugar crystals, candy, or a candylike substance; as, to *candy* sirup.

4. To incrust or cover with a substance resembling crystallized sugar or candy, as frost.

Those frosts that winter brings
Which *candy* every green *Drayton.*

can'dy, *v. i.* To become coated or incrusted with sugar crystals; also, to crystallize or congeal, as fruits preserved.

can'dy-tuft' (-tŭft'), *n.* Any cultivated brassicaceous plant of the genus *Iberis.* The first introduced species, *I. umbellata,* was brought from Candia. This and *I. amara* include the common annual candytufts, with white, pink, or purple flowers. Other species are half-shrubby perennials.

cane (kān), *n.* [ME. *cane, canne,* OF. *cane,* F. *canne,* L. *canna,* fr. Gr. *κάννα, κάνη*; prob. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *qāneh* reed. Cf. CANISTER, CANNON a gun.] **1.** *Bot.* Any hollow or pithy jointed stem, usually slender and more or less flexible; specif.: **a** The stem of any palm of the genus *Calamus,* commonly known as *rattan.* **b** The stem of any one of various bambusaceous grasses, esp of the genus *Arundinaria;* also, one of the plants themselves. **c** The sugar cane. See SUGAR CANE.

2. *Hort.* One of the stems of certain bush fruits, esp. a shoot springing directly from the base of the plant, as in the raspberry.

3. A lance or dart made of cane. *Obs.*

4. A walking stick, a staff, — so called because originally made of one of the species of cane.

Stir the fire with your master's *cane.* *Swift.*

5. A tube or pipe, as of glass. *Obs.*

6. A slender cylindrical rod or stick, as of sulphur, solid glass, or, *Obs.,* tobacco.

7. A local European measure of length. See CANNA.

8. *Silk Manuf.* Warp.

cane (kān), *v. t.;* CANED (kānd); CAN'ING (kān'ĭng). **1.** To beat with a cane. *Macaulay.*

2. To make or furnish with cane or rattan, as chairs.

3. To present a cane to. *Humorous.*

cane blight. A disease affecting the canes or stems of various bush fruits, as the raspberry, blackberry, and currant. It is caused by several parasitic fungi of the genera *Nectria, Phoma,* etc.

cane borer. Any of various beetles, as *Oberea bimaculata,* which, in the larval state, bore into the pith and destroy the canes or stalks of the raspberry, blackberry, etc.

cane'brake' (-brāk'), *n.* A thicket of canes, esp., in the southern United States, a dense growth of the giant cane (*Arundinaria macrosperma*).

cane killer. A scrophulariaceous root-parasitic plant (*Melasma brasiliense*), native of Brazil, but adventive in Jamaica, where it is injurious to the sugar cane.

ca-nel'la (*kā-nĕl'a*), *n.* [LL. (ME. *canel, canelle,* cinnamon, fr. F. *cannelle*), dim. of L. *canna* a reed. *Canella* is so called from the shape of the rolls of prepared bark. See CANE.] **1.** Cinnamon. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of trees, type of the family Canellaceæ. The only species is the cinnamon bark, whitewood, or wild cinnamon (*C. winterana*) of South Florida and the West Indies. It has coriaceous leaves and small flowers in terminal cymes. The orange-colored inner bark, known as canella bark, *or, short,* canella, is highly aromatic, and is used as a condiment and in medicine as a tonic.

Can'el-la'ce-æ (kăn'ĕ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CANELLA.] *Bot.* A small family of trees (order Hypericales), containing 4 genera, chiefly tropical American, having flowers with a calyx of 3 sepals, the stamens united into a tube. The fruit is a berry. *Canella* is the type and most important genus. — **can'el-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ca-neph'o-ros (kā-nĕf'ō-rŏs), *n fem., pl.* -RŒ (-rē); *or* **ca-neph'o-rus** (-rŭs), *pl.* -RI (-rī); *or* **ca-neph'o-ra** (-rȧ), *pl.* -RÆ (-rē) [L., fr. Gr. *κανηφόρος* ; *κάνεον* a basket of reed (cf. *κάννα* cane; see CANE) + *φορός* bearing. See -PHOROUS.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A basket bearer; specif. and esp., one of the maidens selected to bear upon their heads wicker baskets containing the sacred utensils and offerings in religious festivals.

Canephoros From a Greek vase

2. *Arch.* A representation of the foregoing, as on a frieze; also, a caryatid represented as carrying a basketlike cushion upon the head.

cane press. A press for expressing the juice of sugar cane.

cane sugar. Saccharose, esp. from sugar cane. See SUGAR, *n.*, 1.

‖Ca'nes Ve-na'ti-ci (kā'nēz vē-nă'tĭ-sĭ); *gen.* CANUM VENATICORUM (kā'nŭm vē-nă'tĭ-kō'rŭm; 201) [L., hunting dogs.] *Astron.* A northern constellation, between Ursa Major and Boötes; the Hunting Dogs.

Ca'nes Ve-nat'i-cid (kā'nēz vē-năt'ĭ-sĭd). *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Canes Venatici.

cane trash. Refuse of sugar cane; bagasse.

can'field-ite (kăn'fēld-īt), *n.* [After F. A. *Canfield,* Amer. mining engineer.] *Min.* Silver sulphostannate, Ag_8SnS_6, containing some germanium. It occurs in black, metallic-looking octahedrons. Sp. gr., 6.28.

can frame. *Cotton Spinning.* A roving frame which delivers the roves into cans.

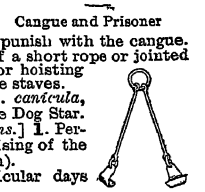

Cangue and Prisoner

cangue (kăng), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *canga* yoke.] A square wooden collar, three or four feet across, in which the neck and (usually) the hands are confined, — used in China in punishing certain minor crimes.

cangue (kăng), *v. t.;* CANGUED (kăngd); CANGU'ING (kăng'ĭng). To make to wear a cangue; to punish with the cangue.

can hook. A device consisting of a short rope or jointed bar with flat hooks at each end, for hoisting casks or barrels by the ends of the staves.

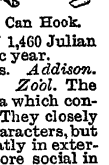

Can Hook.

Ca-nic'u-la (kā-nĭk'ū-la), *n.* [L. *canicula,* dim. of *canis* dog.] *Astron.* The Dog Star.

ca-nic'u-lar (-lar), *a.* [L. *canicularis.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or measured by, the rising of the Dog Star (either Sirius or Procyon).

2. Of or pertaining to the canicular days (about mid-August).

3. Of or pertaining to a dog. *Humorous.* **canicular cycle** *or* **period,** the Sothic period of 1,460 Julian years. — **c. days,** dog days. — **c. year,** the Sothic year.

can'i-cule (kăn'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [F.] The dog days. *Addison.*

Can'i-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *canis* dog.] *Zoöl.* The dog family; the family of digitigrade Carnivora which consists of the dogs, wolves, jackals, and foxes. They closely resemble the cat family in most anatomical characters, but typical members of the two groups differ greatly in external characters and habits. The dogs are more social in habits than the cats, many species habitually hunting their prey in packs, and running it down by their speed and endurance, rather than approaching it by stealth, though this

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can'dle-ball', *n.* = CANDLEBOMB, 1

candleberry myrtle. The wax myrtle

candleberry tree **a** = CANDLENUT **b** = WAX MYRTLE.

candle cactus. = CANDLEWOOD, 2 a. [COAL.]

candle coal Var. of CANNEL

can'dle fly. A lantern fly.

can'dle-hold'er, *n.* One that holds a candle; one who assists another by holding a candle.

candle paper. A paper for lighting candles; a spill.

can'dle-rent', *n.* Rent or revenue from houses, — formerly an insecure source of income when there were only rude fire engines and little or no insurance.

candle shears. Snuffers. *Obs.*

can'dle-shrift', *n.* Shrift at which candles are carried.

candle snuffer. An instrument for snuffing candles; also, a person who snuffs candles

can'dle-wast'er (-wās'tẽr), *n.* One who consumes candles by late study — **can'dle-wast'ing,** *n.*

candlewood pine The ocote pine. [*Obs. or Hist.*]

can'dred Var. of CANTRED

can'droy (kăn'droi), *n.* A machine for spreading out cotton cloths for printing

Can'dy, *n.* Obs. var. of *Candia* (Crete); — used in names of plants and products.

candy pull. A social gathering at which candy is "pulled." *Colloq., U. S.*

‖ can'dys (kăn'dĭs), *n.* [Gr. *κάνδυς.*] A long, loose, wide-sleeved woolen outer gown worn by the Medes and Persians.

cane. † KHAN. [*Eng.*]

cane, *n.* A small weasel *Local,*

cane Var of KAIN.

cane apple. The strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*).

cane ash The white ash.

cane brimstone. Roll sulphur.

cane fruit. = BUSH FRUIT b.

cane gun. A gun made in the shape of a cane. [KENNEL]

canel † CANNEL, CHANNEL,

can'el, can'ell, *or* **ca-nelle',** *n.* [OF. *canele,* F. *cannelle,* prop., a little tube, dim. of L. *canna* cane.] Cinnamon. *Obs.*

‖ ca-ne'la (kā-nā'lā), *n* [Sp.] Orig., the cinnamon; hence, any of several other lauraceous trees, esp. the lancewood (*Ocotea caudata*). *Sp. W. Indies.*

canel boon. † CANNEL BONE.

ca-nel'la-bark' **oil.** See OIL, *Table I.*

cane mill A mill for grinding sugar cane.

cane-ol'o-gy (kān-ōl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*cane* + *-logy*] Science of the use of the cane as a punitive instrument *Facetious Orf E. D.*

‖ ca'ne pe'jus et an'gui. [L.] Worse than a (mad) dog and a snake.

Horace (Epistles, 1. xvii. 30).

can'e-phore, can'e-phor. Vars of CANEPHOROS.

‖ ca'ne-pin' (kā'n'-pĂN'), *n.* [F.] A kind of fine leather made from the skins of kids, lambs, and chamois.

can'er (kān'ẽr), *n.* One who cases something, as chairs.

cane rush. See RUSH, *n. Amer. College Cant.*

ca-nes'cent (kā-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *canescens,* p pr. of *canescere,* v. inchoative of *canere* to be white.] Growing white or whitish. — **ca-nes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

canet, *n.* [OF. *quenet, kennet, chenet,* dim fr L *canis.*] A dog. *Obs.*

‖ ca'ne-ton' (ka'n'-tôN'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* Young duck

ca-nette' (*kā-nĕt'*), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *cane, chane,* pitcher.] A small pitcher or drinking mug, cylindrical or nearly so, with a handle, and usually a cover.

canevas. † CANVAS.

cane with'y (wĭth'ĭ). The golden willow.

‖ ca'ne-zou' (kā'n'-zo͞o'), *n.* [F.] A kind of woman's outer corsage or jacket.

canfora. † CAMPHOR.

can'ful. See -FUL.

cang. Var. of CANGUE.

cang, *a.* Foolish. *Obs.* — *n.* A fool. *Obs*

can'gan (kăn'găn), *n.* A coarse cotton cloth made in China.

can'gia (kăn'jȧ), *n.* [*Ar kanjah.*] A kind of long light sailboat, used on the Nile.

can'gle (kăn'g'l), *v. i.* To quarrel; to wrangle; dispute. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **can'gler** (-glẽr), *n.*

can'-hoop', *n.* The smooth winterberry (*Ilex lævigata*).

can'i-cide (kăn'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *canis* dog + *-cide.*] A dog killer.

Ca-nid'i-a (kā-nĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* A Neapolitan courtesan, whose real name was perhaps Gratidia, beloved by Horace. In Epode V. and Satire VIII., Book I., he holds her up to contempt as an old sorceress, in revenge for her desertion of him.

can'i-kin. Var. of CANNIKIN.

‖ ca'nin (kā'nĭn), *n.* [Tag.] Boiled rice, without salt. *Phil I.*

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does not apply to all of the group. Their limbs are adapted for running, not for seizing their prey, which they do with their mouth. They cannot climb well, if at all, and their claws are not retractile.

ca-nine' (*kā-nīn'*; kā'nīn ; 277 : *see note below*), *a.* [L. *canninus*, fr. *canis* dog : cf. F. *canin*. See HOUND.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the family Canidæ ; having the nature or qualities of a dog ; like that or those of a dog.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the pointed tooth next to the incisors, or one of like shape.

☞ The second pron. is now very general and harmonizes with that of *equine*, *bovine*, etc., from analogous Latin words, but the first is still preferred by most orthoepists.

canine appetite *or* **hunger**, a morbidly voracious appetite ; bulimia. — **c. eminence**, *Anat.*, a prominence on the surface of the superior maxillary bone caused by the socket of the canine tooth. External to and somewhat above it is a depression, the **canine fossa**. — **c. laugh**, the distorted face made in sneering, likened to that of a snarling dog ; sardonic laugh. — **c. letter**, dog's letter. — **c. madness**, hydrophobia. — **c. tooth**, in mammals, a tooth situated between the incisor and bicuspid teeth ; an eyetooth, or the corresponding tooth in the lower jaw. In man it is the third tooth from the front on each side of each jaw.

ca-nine' (*kā-nīn'*; kā'nīn : *see note under adj.*), *n.* **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* A canine tooth.

2. A dog. *Colloq. or Humorous.*

can'ion (kăn'yŭn), *n.* Also *cannion*, *canon*, etc. [Sp. *cañon* or F. *canon*, orig., tube, pipe. See 1st CANNON.] *pl.* Ornamental rolls formerly worn around the lower ends of the legs of breeches. — **can'ioned** (-yŭnd), *a.*

Ca'nis (kā'nĭs), *n.* [L., a dog.] *Zoöl.* The principal genus of the dog family, or Canidæ, including the domestic dogs, and most of the existing wild dogs, wolves, and jackals. Sometimes, esp. in older classifications, the foxes are also included. See DOG, WOLF, JACKAL, CANIDÆ.

‖ **Ca'nis Ma'jor** ; *gen.* CANIS MAJORIS (*ma-jō'rĭs*). [L., larger dog.] *Astron.* A constellation to the southeast of Orion, containing Sirius, the Dog Star.

‖ **Ca'nis Mi'nor** ; *gen.* CANIS MINORIS (*mi-nō'rĭs*). [L., lesser dog.] *Astron.* A constellation to the east of Orion, containing Procyon.

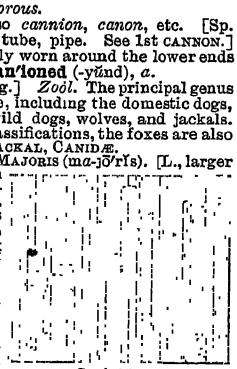
Canis Major.

can'is-ter (kăn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [L. *canistrum* a basket woven from reeds, Gr. *κάναστρον*, fr. *κάννα*, *κάνη*, reed : cf. F. *canistre*. See CANE ; cf. CANASTER.] **1.** A small box or case for holding tea, coffee, etc.

2. *R. C. Ch.* A metal box or case for holding the wafers to be used in the Mass.

3. A small basket of rushes, reeds, or willow twigs, etc.

4. *Mil.* A kind of case shot for close-range artillery fire, consisting of a large number of bullets in a light case fitting the gun's bore, and bursting by the force of the firing charge and the rotation imparted by the rifling ; — in full, *canister shot*. It is but little used with modern guns.

Old form of Canister with part of case broken away.

ca-ni'ti-es (*kā-nĭsh'ĭ-ēz*), *n.* [L., a grayish white, gray hair, fr. *canus* white, hoary, gray-haired.] Grayness or whiteness of the hair.

can'ker (kăn'kẽr), *n.* [ME. *canker*, *cancre*, AS. *cancer* (akin to D. *kanker*, OHG. *chanchar*), fr. L. *cancer* a cancer ; or if in sense 4 a native word, cf. Gr. *γάγγρος* excrescence on trees, *γαγγραινα* gangrene. Cf also OF. *cancre*, F. *chancre*, fr. L. *cancer*. See CANCER ; cf. CHANCRE.] **1.** A corroding or sloughing ulcer ; esp., a spreading gangrenous ulcer or collection of ulcers in or about the mouth ; — called also *water canker*, *canker of the mouth*, and *noma*.

2. *Veter.* **a** An obstinate chronic catarrh of the ear in dogs. **b** A chronic and frequently incurable disease of the sole and frog of the hoofs of horses, due to a vegetable parasite and resulting in the destruction of the sole and frog and a chronic inflammation of the deep horn-producing tissues.

3. Rust ; verdigris, or copper rust. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

4. *Hort.* **a** Any disease of trees causing slow decay of the bark and wood. **b** = CLUBROOT.

5. The field poppy ; also, the dog-rose. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this *canker*, Bolingbroke *Shak.*

6. A cankerworm or other injurious caterpillar.

7. That which corrodes, corrupts, or destroys.

The *cankers* of envy and faction *Temple.*

In the actual world — the painful kingdom of time and place — dwell care and *canker* and tear. *Emerson.*

can'ker, *v. t.* ; CAN'KERED (kăŋ'kẽrd) ; CAN'KER-ING. **1.** To affect or consume with canker or as a canker ; to infect ; corrupt ; eat away ; to consume slowly and secretly.

No lapse of moons can *canker* Love. *Tennyson*

2. To rust ; to corrode ; to tarnish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

A tithe purloined *cankers* the whole estate. *Herbert.*

can'ker, *v. i.* **1.** To waste away, grow rusty, or be oxidized, as a metal. *Obs.*

Silvering will sully and *canker* more than gilding. *Bacon.*

2. To be or become diseased, or as if diseased, with canker ; to grow corrupt ; to become malignant.

Deceit and *cankered* malice. *Dryden.*
As with age his body uglier grows,
So his mind *cankers*. *Shak.*

can'ker-ber'ry (-bẽr'ĭ), *n.* **a** The fruit of the dog-rose. **b** In Jamaica, the berry of *Solanum bahamense*, or the plant.

can'kered (kăŋ'kẽrd), *p. a.* **1.** Affected with canker ; ulcerated ; gangrened ; as, a *cankered* mouth.

2. Rusted, covered with verdigris ; corroded. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. Affected with canker, or eaten by a cankerworm ; — said of plants.

4. Infected or tainted with canker ; envenomed ; malignant ; poison. *Obs.* Specif. : **a** Morally evil or corrupt ; depraved. **b** Envious ; malignant ; fretful ; ill-tempered ; crabbed. "A *cankered* grandam's will." *Shak.*

The *cankered* wrath of an old witch. *Hawthorne.*

can'ker-fret' (kăŋ'kẽr-frẽt), *v. t. & i.* ; -FRET'TED ; -FRET'TING. To fret or eat away like canker ; to become cankered. — **can'ker-fret'**, *a.* Cankerfretted. *Obs.*

can'ker-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Like, or of the nature of, canker or a canker, gangrenous.

2. Affecting like a canker ; corroding.

Misdeem it not a *cankerous* change *Wordsworth.*

can'ker-root', *n.* Any of several plants with astringent roots ; as : **a** The marsh rosemary. **b** The cancerwort. **c** The goldthread.

canker sore. *Med.* A small painful ulceration chiefly affecting the mouth and lips. It is frequent among children, and is caused by digestive derangements.

can'ker-worm' (kăŋ'kẽr-wûrm'), *n.* Any of various insect larvæ injurious to plants, esp., in the United States, two species of measuring worms (the larvæ of geometrid moths) which injure fruit and shade trees, esp. the elm, by eating, and often entirely destroying the foliage. The fall cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*) becomes adult late in autumn (after frosts) and in winter. The spring species (*Paleacrita vernata*) stays in the ground through the winter, and matures in early spring. The larvæ of both species hatch in the spring. The female moth of each species is wingless, and as she must climb a tree in order to lay her eggs there, the trees may be protected by a band of tarred cloth about the trunk. The male moths have thin gray wings.

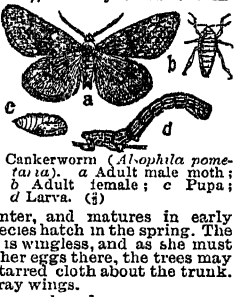
Cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*). *a* Adult male moth ; *b* Adult female ; *c* Pupa ; *d* Larva. (½)

can'ker-y (-ĭ), *a.* Cankerous ; cankered.

Can'na (kăn'*a*), *n.* [L., a reed. See CANE.] **1** *Bot.* A genus of tropical American plants, type of the family Cannaceæ, with simple stems, large leaves, and a terminal raceme of very irregular flowers, the four staminodia forming the enlarged and colored portion. The genus contains probably not more than 25 species, but these have become greatly confused by long hybridization. *C. indica*, the common Indian shot, was formerly common in cultivation, chiefly for its purple foliage. This is now replaced by the hybrid French and Italian forms, having large flowers of many colors. One species, *C. flaccida*, is found in the southern United States The rootstock of *C. edulis* yields a kind of arrowroot. See TOUS-LES-MOIS.

2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant, root, or flower of this genus.

can-nab'ic (kă-năb'ĭk ; kăn'*a*-bĭk), *a.* [L. *cannabis* hemp.] Of or relating to hemp ; derived from hemp.

can'na-bin (kăn'*a*-bĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous resin extracted from hemp. The narcotic effects of hashish are said to be due to this resin.

Can'na-bis (-bĭs), *n.* [L., hemp. See CANVAS.] *Bot.* A genus of moraceous herbs consisting of a single species, *C. sativa*, the hemp. The plant is a native of Asia, but has been introduced as a weed into other countries. It is dioecious, the male flowers in panicles, the female in spikes. The leaves are palmate. See HEMP. — **Can'na-bis in'di-ca** (ĭn'dĭ-*ka*) [NL.], the Indian hemp. See HEMP.

Can-na'ce-æ (*kă-nā'sē-ē*), *n. pl* *Bot.* [NL.] A family of monocotyledonous herbs consisting of the single genus *Canna*. — **can-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

canned (kănd), *p. a.* Preserved in cans ; as, *canned* goods.

can'ne-late, can'nel-late (kăn'*ē*-lāt), *a.* [Cf. It. *cannellato*, F. *cannelé*, p. p., and E. *channel*.] *Arch.* Fluted ; channeled. *Rare.*

can'ne-late, can'nel-late, *v. t.* ; -LAT'ED ; (-lāt'ĕd) ; -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). To make channels or flutings in.

A pretty marble table, with *cannelated* feet. *Sci. Amer*

cannel bone. [Cf. F. *canneau du col* nape of the neck (Cotgrave), and E. *channel*.] The clavicle ; — perhaps originally applied to other bones of the neck region. *Obs.*

can'nel coal, *or* **can'nel** (kăn'ĕl), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *candle coal*.] A coal of fine texture and little luster, containing much volatile matter and burning with a bright flame.

‖ **can'ne-lé'** (kă'n'-lā'), *n.* [F., prop., fluted.] *Textiles.* A style of interweaving giving to fabrics a channeled or fluted effect ; also, a fabric woven so as to have this effect ; a rep.

can'ne-lure (kăn'*ē*-lūr), *n.* [F., fr. *canneler* to groove.] *Mil.* A groove in any cylinder ; specif., a groove around the cylinder of an elongated bullet for small arms to contain a lubricant, or around the rotating band of a gun projectile to lessen the resistance offered to the rifling. Also, a groove around the base of a cartridge, where the extractor takes hold. — **can'ne-lured** (-lūrd), *a.*

can'ner (kăn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who cans fruit, meat, etc.

2. A beef regarded as fit only for use in making canned meat. *Com. Cant.*

can'ner-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.*-NERIES (-ĭz). A place where the business of canning fruit, meat, etc., is carried on.

can'net (kăn'ĕt), *n.* Also *canette*. [F. *canette*, dim. of *cane* duck.] *Her.* A representation of a duck without feet or bill, used as a bearing. Cf. MERLETTE.

Some writers, however, make the distinction that *canettes* have beaks and feet while merlettes have not *Woodward & Burnett*

‖ **can'ne-tille'** (kă'n'-tē'y'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *canutiglia*, *canutiglio*, Sp. *cañutillo*.] A very fine gold or silver thread twisted spirally, used in embroidery, etc.

can'ni-bal (kăn'ĭ-băl), *n.* [Sp. *canibal*, *caribal*, fr. varying native forms of the name of the Caribbees or Caribs, cf. F. *cannibale*. Columbus has the forms *Canibales* and *Caribes*, for the inhabitants of Haiti.] A human being, esp. a savage, that eats human flesh ; an anthropophagite ; hence, any animal that devours its own kind.

can'ni-bal, *a.* Pertaining or relating to cannibals or cannibalism.

"*Cannibal* terror." *Burke.*

can'ni-bal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of eating human flesh by mankind, or of any animal by its own kind. The use of human flesh as an ordinary article of food is very rare and is confined to the lowest savages. Among most cannibals the practice is a religious or sacramental rite, the persons eaten being enemies captured in war. Often only warriors or chiefs share the cannibal repast.

2. Hence, murderous cruelty ; bloodthirsty barbarity.

— **can'ni bal-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **can'ni-bal-is'ti-cal-ly** (-ĭs'tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

can'ni-kin (kăn'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [*can* + *-kin*.] **1.** A small can or drinking vessel. *R. Browning.*

2. A wooden bucket for holding sugar, rice, etc. *Cent. Dict.*

can'non (kăn'ŭn), *n.* ; *pl.* CANNONS (-ŭnz), collectively CANNON. [F. *canon*, fr It. *cannone*, prop., large tube, fr. L. *canna* reed, pipe, tube See CANE ; cf. CAÑON.] **1.** A tube or cylindrical bore. *Obs* *Oxf. E. D.*

2. A piece of ordnance or artillery ; a firearm discharged from a carriage or mount ; a gun See GUN, 1. Cannons are divided according to length of bore in comparison with caliber and to their general uses into GUNS, HOWITZERS, and MORTARS (see these words). They are further classified into those using fixed ammunition and those using an explosive charge separate from the projectile. The former class comprises in general the cannons of lighter caliber and greater rapidity of fire (see MACHINE CANNON, MACHINE GUN, QUICK-FIRE, RAPID-FIRE). All modern cannons are breech-loading and of steel. The larger cannons are generally built up, having an inner rifled tube with a jacket and one or more hoops shrunk around it. They are also sometimes wire-wound. Cannons are further classified according to their uses as *mountain*, *field*, *siege*, and *coast artillery*, or, on war vessels, as *main battery*, *intermediate-battery*, and *secondary-battery* guns.

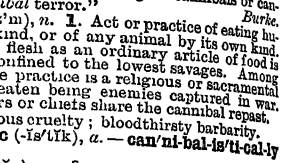
Old-style Muzzle-loading Cannon. *A* Formerly called Cascabel ; *B* First Reënforce ; *C* Second Reënforce ; *D* Chase ; *E* Swell of Muzzle ; *F* Trunnion ; *G* Rimbase ; *a* Base ring, *b* Base of Breech ; *c* Cascabel ; *d* Muzzle, *e* Chamber ; *ed* Bore. For other *Illusts* see words referred to in definition.

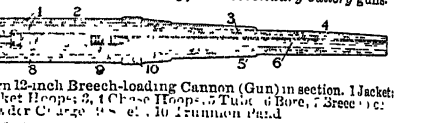
Modern 12-inch Breech-loading Cannon (Gun) in section. 1 Jacket; 2 Jacket Hoops; 3, 4 Chase Hoops; 5 Tube; 6 Bore; 7 Breech; 8 Powder Charge; 9 Shot; 10 Trunnion Band

3. *Mech.* A hollow spindle or shaft containing another spindle having an independent motion.

4. [F. *canon*, prop., a hollow bit.] A smooth round horse bit ; — called also *cannon*, or *canon*, *bit*.

5. The canon or ear of a bell.

6. [Cf. CAROM.] **a** *Billiards.* A carom. *Chiefly Eng. Thackeray.* **b** See BAGATELLE, 2.

7. *Anat.* **a** The cannon bone. **b** The shank or part of the leg where the cannon bone is situated.

8. *Hairdressing.* A cylindrical curl, prop. a horizontal one.

cannon of battery, *Mil.*, a medieval cannon a little shorter than a culverin. *Obs.* — **c. of eight**, a cannon of 8-inch bore. *Obs.* — **c. of seven**, a cannon of 7-inch bore. *Obs.*

can'non (kăn'ŭn), *v. i.* ; CAN'NONED (-ŭnd) ; CAN'NON-ING. **1** To discharge cannon.

2. *Billiards.* To carom. *Chiefly Eng.*

3. To collide or strike violently, esp. so as to glance off or rebound ; to strike and rebound.

He heard the right-hand goal post crack as a pony *cannoned* into it — crack, splinter, and fall like a mast. *Kipling.*

can'non, *v. t.* **1.** To cannonade.

2. To strike or drive so hard as to make rebound ; to cause to rebound by violent collision. *Kipling.*

can'non-ade' (kăn'ŭn-ād'), *n.* [F. *canonnade* ; cf. It. *cannonata*.] **1.** Act of discharging cannon for the purpose of destroying an army, or battering a town, ship, or fort ; — usually, an attack of some continuance.

A furious *cannonade* was kept up from the whole circle of batteries on the devoted town *Prescott.*

2. Fig. : A loud noise like a cannonade ; a booming.

Blue Walden rolls its *cannonade*. *Emerson.*

3. *Billiards.* Act of making cannons, or caroms. *Humorous.*

can'non-ade', *v. t.* ; CAN'NON-AD'ED (-ād'ĕd) ; CAN'NON-AD'ING (-ād'ĭng). To attack with heavy artillery ; to batter with cannon shot.

can'non-ade', *v. i.* To discharge cannon.

cannon ball. 1. Strictly, a round solid missile to be fired from a cannon, but often in popular and literary use a missile of any shape, whether solid or hollow, made for cannon. As modern cannons never use round projectiles, the term is no longer in military use.

2. *Eng. Pol. Hist.* A protectionist member of Parliament who persistently opposed and voted against the adoption of free trade ; — a nickname.

can'non-ball' fruit. The fruit of the cannon-ball tree.

can'non-ball' tree. **a** A South American lecythidaceous tree (*Couroupita guianensis*). It bears a large globose fruit with a hard woody rind. **b** An East Indian meliaceous tree (*Xylocarpus granatum*), having similar fruit. It yields a hard, useful wood, also a resin and an illuminating oil.

ca-nin'al (*kā-nīn'ăl*), *a.* Canine. *Rare.*

ca-nin'i-form (*kā-nĭn'ĭ-fôrm* ; *kā-nĭn'-*), *a.* [See CANINE ; -FORM.] *Anat.* Having the form of a typical canine tooth ; as, a *caniniform* premolar.

ca-nin'i-ty (-nĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Canine quality ; the canine race. **2.** Kindness to dogs.

can'is-ter, *v. t.* To place or inclose in a canister [(a dog.)

2. To tie a canister to the tail of

‖ **ca'nis ti'mi-dus ve'he-men'ti-us la'trat quam mor'det** (tĭm'ĭ-dŭs) [L.] A timid dog barks more violently than he bites. Adapted from *Curtius* (VII. iv. 14).

can'jar (kăn'jär), **canjiar.** Vars. of HANDJAR.

cank (kăŋk), *v. i.* To cackle ; gabble. *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Cackling ; gabble. *Dial. Eng.*

cankedort. † KANKEDORT.

canker bird. The cedar bird.

can'ker-bit', *a.* Bitten or eaten away as by cankerworms. *Obs.*

canker bloom. The bloom of the canker, or dog-rose. *Shak.*

canker blossom A cankerworm ; a canker *Now Rare.*

can'kerd. Cankered. *Ref. Sp*

can'ker-eat', *v. t* To eat away like a canker ; to canker

can'kered-ly, *adv* of CANKERED.

can'kered-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

canker fly. Some kind of fly that preys on fruit. *Obs.*

canker lettuce. The false wintergreen (*Pyrola rotundifolia*).

canker rash *Med.* Scarlet fever.

canker rose. The corn poppy.

canker violet. A violet of the eastern United States (*Viola rostrata*) having flowers with a spur as long as the petals.

can'ker-weed', *n.* a European ragwort (*Senecio jacobæa*) b = RATTLESNAKE-ROOT [*Obs.*

can'ker-wort', *n* Dandelion.

cann, *v. t.* *Naut.* Var. of CON.

cann. † CAN.

can'na. Var. of CANNACH.

can'na (*k ă n'n ă*), *v.* Cannot. *Scot*

can'na (*It.* kăn'nä), *n.* [It.] See MEASURE.

canna arrowroot. = TOUS-LES-MOIS.

can'na-bene (kăn'*ă*-bēn), *n.* [From CANNABIS.] *Chem.* A colorless oil distilled from hemp, and said to possess its intoxicating properties.

can'na-bine (-bĭn ; -bīn), *a.* [L. *cannabinus*.] Pertaining to hemp ; hempen. *Rare.*

can'nach (kăn'ăĸ), *n* [Gael. *canach*.] The cotton grass (*Eriophorum*). *Scot.*

can'na-down', *n.* A cyperaceous plant of temperate regions (*Eriophorum vaginatum*), — so called from the copious soft bristles of the perianth.

canna-fistula. Incorrect for CAÑAFISTULA.

cannat † CANAUT.

canne. † CAN, a vessel ; KHAN

‖ **canne'-de-roche'** (kă'n' dē-rōsh'), *n.* [F. *canne* female duck ; prop., rock duck.] The harlequin duck. *Fr. Amer.*

Can'neh (kăn'ē). *Bib.*

can'nel. † CANEL.

can'nel, can'el, *n.* [OF. *canel*, dial. form of *chanel*. See CHANNEL.] *Obs.* **1** A watercourse ; channel

2. A gutter in a road ; kennel.

3. A tube or pipe ; a cask tap.

can'nel, can'el. *n.* [See CANNEL BONE.] The neck. *Obs*

can'nel. *n.* Cannel coal.

‖ **can'ne-lon'** (kă'n'-lôn'), *n.* ; *pl.* -LONS (*F.* lôn'). [F.] *Cookery.* **a** A hollow stick or roll of baked puff paste. **b** A roll of highly seasoned minced meat baked or fried.

can'ne-quin (kăn'ē-kĭn). *n.* [F.] A kind of white cotton cloth from the East Indies, used from the 16th to the 18th century.

can-nete', *n.* [L *canneturn.*] A thicket of reeds. *Obs.*

can'ni-bal-e'an, *a.* Cannibalic.

can'ni-bal'ic (kăn'ĭ-băl'ĭk), *a.* Like, or pert. to, a cannibal

can'ni-bal-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

can'ni-bal'i-ty (kăn'ĭ-băl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Cannibalism. *Rare.* [BAL-

can'ni-bal-ly, *adv.* of CANNIBAL.

can'nie. Var. of CANNY.

can'ni-ly, *adv.* of CANNY

can'ni-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

can'nion. † CANION.

can'ni-pers Obs. corrupt. of CALIPERS.

cannoe. † CANOE.

can'non. Var. of CANON.

cannon basket A gabion. *Obs.*

cannon bit. = CANNON, *n.*, 4.

cannon bone. [F. *canon*, prop., a tube. See CANNON.] In hoofed quadrupeds, the bone supporting the leg from the knee or hock joint to the fetlock. In the horse it is the enlarged metacarpal or metatarsal of the third digit. In cloven-hoofed ungulates it is composed of the metacarpals or metatarsals of the third and fourth digits more or less completely fused together. The large pastern bone is sometimes called *small cannon bone*.

cannon cracker. A firecracker of large size.

can'non-eer' (kăn'ŭn-ēr'), *n.* [F. *canonnier*.] An artillery-man who serves the guns; a gunner. — **can'non-eer'ing**, *n.*

cannon pinion. The pinion on the minute-hand arbor of a watch or clock, which drives the hand but permits it to be moved in setting.

can'non-proof', *a.* Impenetrable by cannon projectiles.

can'non-ry (kăn'ŭn-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Cannonading. *R. Browning.*
2. Cannon, collectively; artillery.
The ringing of bells and roaring of *cannonry* proclaimed his course through the country. *Irving.*

can'not (kăn'nŏt). [*can* to be able + *not*.] Am, is, or are, not able; — the more usual form of *can not*.

cannot but. See BUT, 1 **b** (1), 2d CAN, *Syn.*

can'nu-la (kăn'ū-lă), *n.* [L., a small reed, dim. of *canna* a reed, tube.] *Surg.* A small tube, as of metal or India rubber, for insertion into the body, as for drainage. It usually incloses a cutting or puncturing instrument.

can'nu-lar (-lăr), *a.* Of the form of a cannula; tubular.

can'nu-late (kăn'ū-lāt) } *a.* Hollow; affording a passage
can'nu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } through its interior length for wire, thread, etc.; as, a *cannulated* (suture) needle.

can'ny, can'nie (kăn'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *kænn* skilled, learned, or E. *conny*. Cf. KEEN.] **1.** Knowing; sagacious; prudent; also, wary; cautious. *Archaic, Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. Esp., cautious or shrewd in worldly affairs; sagacious or watchful for self-interest; — a somewhat contemptuous use of the Scotch word by English writers.
3. Skillful; clever; cunning; dexterous; as, *canny wife*, a wise woman or midwife, and hence, **canny moment**, the moment of childbirth. *Archaic, Scot.*
4. Wise in supernatural affairs; having magic or occult powers. *Obs. Scot.* "*Canny* Elshie." *Scott.*
5. Fortunate; lucky. *Obs. or Scot.*
6. In a superstitious sense, safe to deal with; trustworthy; — used esp. with a negative. *Scot.* *Scott.*
7. Careful; thrifty; frugal. *Archaic, Scot. & Dial. Eng.*, but adopted into literary English as describing a quality characteristic of the Scotch.
8. Exercising care or caution in moving or acting; hence, free from disturbance, noise, or the like; quiet, gentle; of speech, soft. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Gie me a *canny* hour at e'en. *Burns.*
9. Of humor, quiet; sly; pawky. *Scot.*, used by Eng. writers as characteristic of Scotch humor. *Oxf. E. D.*
10. Quiet; comfortable; snug; cozy. *Scot.* *Burns.*
11. Agreeable to the eyes or perception; pleasant; comely; — a general term of approbation. *Chiefly North of Eng.*

can'ny, can'nie, *adv.* In a canny manner; cautiously; carefully; gently; quietly; — esp. in phrase *to ca' canny*. See CALL, *v. i.*, 4.

ca-noe' (*ka*-nōō'), *n.*; *pl.* CANOES (-nōōz'). [Sp. *canoa*, orig. due to a misreading of L. [*s*]*capha* boat.] **1.** Any light boat of a primitive people; usually, a frail craft, rudderless and sailless, propelled only by paddling. The most primitive forms of the canoe are found in Africa, where the log hollowed out by burning or hewing is still employed on inland waters. The most elaborate forms are found in Oceania, where seagoing craft with outrigger and sails are characteristic. Canoes capable of long sea voyages and of carrying fifty or sixty persons are constructed by the Indians of the northwest coast of America, while for inland waters and portage no primitive craft has ever exceeded in beauty and utility the birch bark canoe of the Algonquian tribes. Cf. KAYAK, UMIAK, CORACLE, PROA.

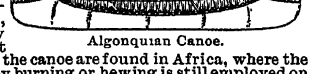
Algonquian Canoe.

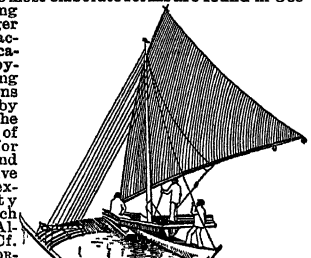
Canoe of Marshall Islands.

2. A light boat, propelled by a paddle, or by a small temporary sail or sails.

ca-noe' (*ka*-nōō'), *v. i.*; CA-NOED' (-nōōd'); CA-NOE'ING. To paddle, sail in, or voyage in, a canoe; to manage a canoe; — sometimes with *it*.

canoe cedar. An arborvitæ (*Thuja plicata*) of the northwestern United States. It is a large and valuable forest tree. Called also *red cedar*.

canoe gum. A substance obtained, in the West Indies, by boiling the juice of the breadfruit tree with coconut oil. It is used as birdlime, and, when hardened, for calking the seams of canoes, etc.

ca-noe'ing, *n.* Act or art of using or managing a canoe.

ca-noe'ist, *n.* One engaged or expert in canoeing.

ca-noe'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who uses a canoe; one who travels in a canoe.

can'on (kăn'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *canon*, *canoun*, AS. *canon* rule (cf. F. *canon*), L. *canon*, fr. Gr. *canon* a measuring line, rule, model, fr. Gr. κανών rule, rod. Cf. CANONICAL.] **1.** *Eccl.* A law, or rule of doctrine or discipline, enacted by a council and confirmed by the Pope or the sovereign; a decree, decision, regulation, code, or constitution made by ecclesiastical authority. **The canon**, collectively, = CANON LAW.
Various *canons* which were made in councils held in the second century. *Hook.*
2. In general: **a** A law, rule, or decree not ecclesiastical.
Or that the Everlasting had not fixed
His *canon* 'gainst self-slaughter. *Shak.*
b A general rule, law, or truth, or an axiom or principle by which the scientific or systematic treatment or application of anything is governed; as, a *canon* of art, criticism, or taste; a *canon* of taxation. **c** A critical standard, a criterion; a means of discrimination; a test.
3. a *Math.* A general rule, formula, or table. *Obs.* **b** *Astron.* A set of mathematical tables; as, the *Canon* der Finsternisse (eclipses) of Oppolzer (Vienna, 1887).
4. *Bib.* The collection or list of books which are received as genuine and inspired Holy Scriptures, called the sacred canon, that is, the general rule of moral and religious duty, the canonical books. Hence, any similar collection of sacred books. The **Jewish** or **Hebrew canon** seems originally to have included only the Law (the Pentateuch), but later included the Prophets, and finally the Hagiographa. All these books are included in the Protestant Old Testament canon and printed in the ordinary Protestant Bible. This is frequently called the **Palestinian canon** as distinguished from the larger collection of books, including what Protestants designate as the Old Testament Apocrypha, grouped together in the sacred literature of the Hellenistic Jews, in the Greek Version called the Septuagint, which is often called the **Alexandrian canon**. This latter collection contained all the books included in the Roman Catholic canon (which is based upon it, and hence embraces the Apocrypha nearly as now printed in English). The present canon of the New Testament was recognized in the 3d Council of Carthage (A. D. 397), and was left unchanged by the Reformation controversies; the **Roman Catholic canon** of the Old and New Testaments was finally fixed by the Council of Trent (1546). For the list of canonical books see OLD TESTAMENT and NEW TESTAMENT. Also see MURATORIAN CANON, BIBLE, APOCRYPHA, DEUTEROCANONICAL, VULGATE, etc.
5. *Liturgics.* Of the Mass, that part which begins after the Sanctus with the prayer "Te igitur" and ends, according to some, just before the Paternoster, according to others, with the consumption of the sacred species; — so called because it contains the fixed rule according to which the "sacrifice" of the Mass is to be offered.
6. *Music.* **a** A composition in two or more voice parts, employing *imitation* (which see) in its strictest form. The melody of the leading voice, at a few beats from its beginning, is taken up by another voice and imitated precisely throughout its extent. The canon either winds up with a *coda* (tailpiece), or, as each voice finishes, commences anew, in this latter case forming a perpetual fugue or round. **b** In the hymnology of the Eastern Church, a long hymn consisting of nine odes, based on Scripture canticles, the second being generally suppressed because unsuitable to any other season than Lent.
7. *Law.* A fixed annual or customary payment or tribute, as a contribution payable to the church, a quitrent, or, specif., the annual rent payable under a Roman emphyteusis.
8. A chronological list or calendar, as of rulers or officers after whom years were named, with mention of important events, records of astronomical observations, etc., serving as a basis by which early chronology may be determined; as, the Assyrian *canon;* the *canon* of Ptolemy.
9. *Eccl.* **a** In monasteries, a book containing the rules of a religious order. **b** A catalogue of saints acknowledged and canonized by the Roman Catholic Church.
10. *Print.* The largest size of type (48 points) having a specific name; — so called prob. from having been used for printing the canon of the Mass.
11. A surgeon's suturing instrument. *Obs.*
12. [Cf. CANNON, 5.] The part of a bell by which it is suspended; — called also *ear* and *shank*.
13. *Kantianism.* A science of method or system of principles for determining the correct use of the understanding, reason, etc.

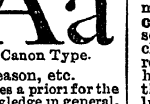
Canon Type.

I understand by a *canon* a system of principles a priori for the proper employment of certain faculties of knowledge in general. *Max Müller* (*Kant, Crit. Pure Reason*, II. 638).

Book of Canons. a A collection of canons issued by James I. in 1609. Episcopacy was enjoined thereby upon all English clergymen. **b** A code of canons for the Church of Scotland, prepared by the Scotch bishops at the command of Charles I., revised by Laud, ratified by letters patent under the great seal in 1635, and published in 1636. It asserted most distinctly the royal supremacy and forced upon the Scotch a new service book and a complete episcopal organization. — **Canons of Hippolytus** (hĭ-pŏl'ĭ-tŭs), *Eccl. Antiq.*, a collection of canons in Arabic containing instructions, ritual rules, etc., purporting to be by Hippolytus of Rome (d. about A. D. 230), but the authorship is uncertain. — **Canon of Ptolemy** (tŏl'ĕ-mĭ), a list, drawn up by the Egyptian mathematician and geographer Ptolemy, giving the Babylonian and Persian kings, with the lengths of their reigns, from Nabonassar, 8th century B. C., to Alexander the Great. — **The Canons,** *Ch. of Eng.*, the constitutions and canons ecclesiastical drawn up by the Convocation and ratified by King James I. in 1603. They are still in force except when they conflict with later canons.

can'on (kăn'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *canone*, *canonne*, F. *chanoine*, L. *canonicus*, fr. *canon* rule, canon.] *Eccl.* Orig., an ecclesiastic residing with others in a clergy house, or in later times in a chapter house of a cathedral or collegiate church, and following the canonical life; in modern times, one of a number of dignitaries who form a sort of council to a bishop and perform certain duties in a cathedral church, or one of a similar body connected with a collegiate church. The term *canon* was first applied to all the clergy of a large church, from their being entered on a canon, or list, and later to the clergy of a large church or of a cathedral who lived together under a canon or rule of life. Their support came from the property of the church which they served, esp. by choir duties. This communal life was abandoned in the 10th century and the income from the property so divided that each of the canons got a prebend. These canons constituted the body called the chapter, which met for certain purposes. The canons thus became secular, that is, they did not live in a monastery or under a monastic rule. Those who received no prebend were called **minor canons**; those who did, **major**, or **full, canons**. In the Church of England there are, besides the resident canons, nonresident canons and honorary canons in the recently constituted cathedrals who have no vote in the chapter and no emolument. There are also minor canons who have certain duties, but no vote, and who receive pay. Members of certain Roman Catholic orders are called **canons regular**; e. g., the Augustinians, who date from 1256, and claim to follow the rule drawn up by Saint Augustine of Hippo in the 5th century. Because of the color of their habit, they were known in England as the **Black Canons**. A branch of them were the Premonstratensians, called the **White Canons**, because they were clad in white.

ca'ñon (kăn'yŭn; *Sp.* ka-nyōn'; 277), *or* **can'yon** (kăn'yŭn), *n.* [Sp. *cañón* tube, hollow, fr. *caño* tube, *caña* reed, fr. L. *canna*. See CANE.] A deep valley with high, steep slopes. *Western U. S. & Mex.* Cañons are characteristic of regions where, owing to aridity or to great slope, the downward cutting of the streams greatly exceeds weathering. The cañon of the Colorado River is the most remarkable. In part of it, the Grand Cañon, in northern Arizona, the walls are in places about 6,000 feet high, the width of the cañon at the top being generally several (8 to 10) miles, and at the bottom about that of the stream.
Syn. — Chasm, gorge, ravine.

ca'ñon, *or* **can'yon** (kăn'yŭn), *v. t.*; CA'ÑONED (-yŭnd), CAN'YONED; CA'ÑON-ING, CAN'YON-ING. To make a cañon in; to pierce with cañons.

ca'ñon, *or* **can'yon,** *v. i.* To enter or flow into a cañon; — said of a stream.

ca'ñon-ci'to (kăn'yŭn-sē'tō), *n.* [Amer. Sp. dim. See CAÑON.] *Southwestern U. S.* **1.** A small cañon.
2. A narrow way or lane through chaparral or forest.

can'on-ess (kăn'ŭn-ĕs), *n.* [Cf. LL. *canonissa*.] **1.** A woman living with others in a community or college under a rule but not under a perpetual vow; hence, one who holds a canonry in a conventual chapter. Like canons, they became differentiated into **regular** and **secular canonesses**, the former bound by a vow of poverty and observing a strict rule of life, the latter allowed to hold private property and bound only by vows of celibacy and obedience. The **Augustinian canonesses** are now practically nuns. **Secular canonesses**, esp. in Germany, where several Protestant communities still exist, came to differ little from women living in the world.
2. The wife of a canon. *Jocular, Eng.*

cañon, *or* canyon, grape. A wild grape (*Vitis arizonica*) of the southwestern United States with small black fruit of pleasant flavor.

ca-non'ic (*kă*-nŏn'ĭk), *n.* **1.** A person in canonical orders; a canon.
2. A system of dialectics, or rules of logic; esp., the Epicurean logic.

ca-non'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *canonicus*, LL. *canonicalis*, fr. L. *canon:* cf. F. *canonique*. See CANON.] **1.** *Eccl., Music, etc.* Of or pertaining to a canon; established by, or conforming to, a canon or canons. "The oath of *canonical* obedience." *Hallam.*
2. Of the nature of, or conforming to, a canon, or general rule; authoritative; received; orthodox; standard. Specif.: *Math.* Standard; — said of various simplest and most significant forms to which general equations and expressions may be brought without loss of generality.
3. *Law.* Of or pertaining to the canon law.
canonical book, a book forming part of a canon, esp. the canon of Scripture. See CANON, *n.*, 4. — **c. dissection,** *Math.*, a standard mode of cutting up a Riemann's surface. — **c. epistles,** the seven epistles called also *general* or *catholic*. See CATHOLIC EPISTLES. — **c. hour.** **a** *Eccles.* Any of certain stated times of the day (now seven, viz., matins with lauds, prime, tierce, sext, nones, vespers, and compline) appointed for the offices of prayer and devotion. **b** In England, any of the hours of the period from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. (formerly 8 A. M. to 12 M.), before and after which marriage cannot be legally performed in any parish church. **c** Fig.: An appropriate hour or time. — **c. letters,** letters of several kinds, formerly given by a bishop to traveling clergymen or laymen, to show that they were entitled to receive the Communion, and to distinguish them from heretics. — **c. life,** the method or rule of living prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community; a course of living prescribed for the clergy, less rigid than the monastic, and more restrained than the secular. — **c. obedience,** submission to the canons of a church, esp. the submission of the inferior clergy to their bishops, and of other religious orders to their superiors. — **c. punishments,** such punishments as the church may inflict, as excommunication, degradation, penance, etc. Cf. BENEFIT OF CLERGY. — **c. purgation.** See PURGATION. — **c. Scriptures,** *Bib.*, the canonical books. — **c. series of points,** *Math.*, the series cut out on every curve of a system by its adjoints. — **c. sins,** *Anc. Church*, those sins for which capital punishment or public penance decreed by the canon was inflicted, as idolatry, murder, adultery, heresy.

ca-non'i-cals (-ĭ-kălz), *n. pl.* The dress prescribed by canon to be worn by a clergyman when officiating. Sometimes, any distinctive professional dress.

can'on-ic'i-ty (kăn'ŭn-ĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *canonicité*.] State or quality of being canonical; canonicalness.

ca-non'ics (*kă*-nŏn'ĭks), *n. Theol.* Theology which treats of the canon of Scripture, its origin, history, authority, etc.

can'on-ist (kăn'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *canoniste*.] **1.** A professor of, or one skilled in, the canon law; a canon lawyer.
2. A maker or upholder of canons in criticism, science, philology, etc.; a stickler for canons or rules.

can'on-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to a canon-
can'on-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } ist.

ca-non'i-zant (*kă*-nŏn'ĭ-zănt), *n. Math.* A covariant used to reduce a quantic to canonical form. — **ca-non'i-zant,** *a.*

can'on-i-za'tion (kăn'ŭn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *canonisation*.] Act of canonizing, or state of being canonized; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, the final process or decree (following beatification) by which the name of a deceased person is placed in the catalogue (canon) of saints and commended to perpetual veneration and invocation. See BEATIFY, 3.
Canonization of saints was not known to the Christian church till toward the middle of the tenth century. *Hook.*

can'on-ize (kăn'ŭn-īz), *v. t.*; CAN'ON-IZED (-īzd); CAN'ON-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [F. *canoniser* or LL. *canonizare*, fr. L. *canon*. See 1st CANON.] **1.** *Eccl.* To declare (a deceased person) a saint; to put in the catalogue of saints; to saint.
2. To install in a church office; to consecrate. *Obs.*
3. To glorify; to exalt to the highest honor.
Fame in time to come *canonize* us. *Shak.*
4. To include in a canon, esp. the canon of Scripture.
5. To sanction or ratify by or as by ecclesiastical authority.
Placability . . . cannot mean the unconditional ignoring of all injuries, and treating them . . . as though they were not; for this would be to *canonize* a lie. *J. Martineau.*

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cannon curls. Cannons.
can'noned (kăn'ŭnd), *a.* Furnished with cannon. [EER.
can'non-ier'. Var. of CANNONEER.
cannon metal. Gun metal.
cannon proof. Impenetrability to cannon shot; cannon-proof armor.
can'non-roy'al, *n. Mil.* A medieval cannon of 8 or 8½ inch bore firing a shot variously said to weigh from 48 to 250 pounds. *Obs. or Hist.*
cannon shot. a A cannon ball. **b** The range of a cannon.
cannon stove. A form of cast-iron stove, somewhat like a cannon set up on its breech.
Cann'stadt (kăn'stät), *a.* Designating a human skull, said to have been found at Cannstatt, or Cannstadt, Germany, in 1700, or the race of man having skulls of this character. The type resembles that of the Neanderthal Man.
canoe birch. The paper birch.
ca-noe'wood' (*kă*-nōō'wŏŏd'), *n.* The wood of the tulip tree; also, the tree itself.
canon. † CANION, CANNON.
canon bit. See CANNON, 4.
‖ **Ca'no-nes Hip-pol'y-ti** (kăn'ō-nēz hĭ-pŏl'ĭ-tī). [L.] = CANONS OF HIPPOLYTUS.
ca-non'i-al, *a.* Canonical. *Obs.* — **ca-non'i-al-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
ca-non'ic, *a.* = CANONICAL, 3.
ca-non'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CANONICAL.
ca-non'i-cal-ness, *n.* Canonicity.
ca-non'i-cate, *n.* The office of a canon; a canonry.
can'on-ism (kăn'ŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of canon law. *R.*
canonistre. † CANONIST.
can'on-iz'er (-ĭz'ẽr), *n.* One who canonizes.

canon law. The body of ecclesiastical law adopted in the early Christian Church, chiefly set forth in the Corpus Juris Canonici (which see), and still, with later additions, constituting the law which regulates the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church. Usually, specif., the body of law contained in the Corpus Juris Canonici; sometimes, in a general sense, the body of law adopted by any division of the Christian Church. In the Middle Ages the canon law was legally binding in all countries subject to the spiritual jurisdiction of Rome, and it is still largely legally authoritative in countries where the state religion is Roman Catholic. In England and the United States portions of it (for example, the law of marriage as existing before the Council of Trent) are included in the common law.

cañon, *or* canyon, live oak. A Californian evergreen oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*), with oblong, often spiny-margined leaves, the under surface covered with a yellow tomentum.

can'on-ry (kăn'ŭn-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Eccl.* The benefice, dignity, or office of a canon.

Ca-no'pic (*ka*-nŏ'pĭk), *a.* [L. *Canopicus.*] Of or pertaining to Canopus, a city of ancient Egypt.

Canopic jars. *Egypt. Archæol.*, the four jars containing the principal intestines of a deceased person, and buried with the mummy;—so called by early Egyptologists in the belief that they confirmed the classical tradition that Canopus, pilot of Menelaus, was buried in Canopus, Egypt, and there worshiped under the form of a jar. See AMENTI. — C. vase. *Archæol.* **a** A Canopic jar. **b** A kind of Etruscan cinerary urn of similar shape, made of terra cotta or bronze and having a cover in the form of a human head and often handles in the form of human arms.

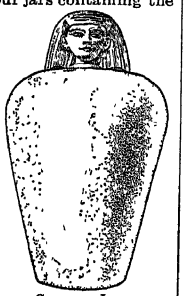

Canopic Jar.

Ca-no'pus (-pŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κάνωπος a town of Egypt.] **1.** *Astron.* Alpha (α) Argus, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Argo, not visible north of 37° north latitude. Although at least 12 times as far from the earth as Sirius, yet next to the latter it is the brightest fixed star. See STAR. **2.** (*pl.* CANOPI [-pī]). A Canopic jar or vase.

Canopus stone. A stele set up at Canopus, by Ptolemy III., recording a decree regarding festivals in honor of himself and Berenice. The writing is, as on the Rosetta stone, in Greek, demotic, and hieroglyphic characters.

can'o-py (kăn'ŭ-pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-pĭz). [ME. *canapie*, F. *canapé* sofa, OF. *conopée, conopeu, conopieu*, canopy, vail, pavilion (cf. It. *canopè* canopy, sofa), LL. *conopeum* a bed with mosquito curtains, fr. Gr. κωνωπεῖον, fr. κώνωψ gnat; perh. fr. κῶνος cone + ὤψ face. See CONE, OPTIC.] **1.** A covering fixed over a bed, dais, or the like, or carried on poles over an exalted personage or a sacred object, etc., chiefly as a mark of honor. "Golden *canopies* and beds of state." *Dryden.* **2.** In general, an overhanging shelter or shade; a covering; as, a *canopy* of clouds; a *canopy* of tree branches. Specif., the firmament or sky, regarded as overhanging. *Shak.* **3.** *Arch.* An ornamental rooflike structure projecting from a wall or supported on pillars, as over a door, window, niche, statue, fountain, etc.

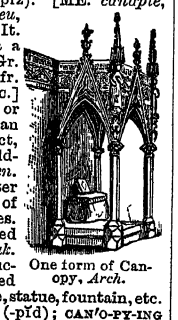

One form of Canopy, *Arch.*

can'o-py (kăn'ŭ-pĭ), *v. t.*; CAN'O-PIED (-pĭd); CAN'O-PY-ING (-pĭ-ĭng). To cover with or as with a canopy.

ca-no'rous (*kă*-nō'rŭs), *a.* [L. *canorus*, from *canor* melody, fr. *canere* to sing.] Melodious; musical; ringing; resonant. "Birds that are most *canorous*." *Sir T. Browne.* A long, loud, and *canorous* peal of laughter. *De Quincey.*

—ca-no'rous-ly, *adv.* **—ca-no'rous-ness**, *n.*

cant (kănt), *n.* [OF., edge, angle; perh. fr. a derivative of the Celtic word seen in E. *cam* crooked; or cf. L. *canthus* the iron ring round a carriage wheel, a wheel, Gr. κανθός the corner of the eye, the felly of a wheel. Cf. CANTON, CANTLE.] **1.** A corner; nook; niche. *Obs.* **2.** An outer or external angle, as of a building. **3.** A segment forming a side piece in the head of a cask. **4.** *Mach.* A segment of the rim of a wooden cogwheel. **5.** An inclined line or surface canting or beveling off the corner of a square or cube; an oblique or slanting face or surface, as of a polygon, a buttress, a bank, etc. **6.** A squared log or timber. *U. S.* **7.** *Naut.* A piece of wood fixed on a deck of a vessel to support bulkheads, etc. **8.** A sudden thrust or push producing a bias, or change of direction or position; also, the bias or turn so given; as, to give a ball a *cant*. **9.** An inclination from a horizontal, vertical, or other given line; a slope or bevel; a tilt. **10.** *Whaling.* A transverse slip of blubber cut at the neck of the whale, to which the cant purchase is fastened.

cant, *v. t.*; CANT'ED; CANT'ING. **1.** To give a cant, or oblique edge, to; to cut off an angle from, as the head of a bolt; to bevel;—often with *off*; as, to *cant* off a corner. **2.** To incline; to set at an angle; to tip or tilt up or over; to slope or slant; as, to *cant* a cask; to *cant* a ship. **3.** To turn completely; to turn upside down;—often with *over*; as, to *cant* over a net. **4.** To turn or throw off or out by tilting. *Hood.* **5.** To give a sudden turn or new direction to; to pitch, as by an unexpected lurch; to throw with sudden jerk; to toss; as, to *cant* round a piece of timber; to *cant* a football. *Scott.* **Syn.**—See TIP.

cant (kănt), *v. i.* **1.** To take a leaning position; to pitch to one side; tilt; turn;—often with *over*; as, the ship *canted* over. **2.** To have a sloping position; to slant or slope. **3.** *Naut.* To move into or assume a position oblique to a defined direction or course; to change direction, or swing from a position;—sometimes with *round* or *across*.

cant, *a.* Having canted corners or sides; also, inclined from a perpendicular or other given straight line; sloping; slanting, canting; canted; as, a *cant* board; a *cant* molding.

cant, *n.* [Prob. from OF. *cant*, F. *chant*, singing, in allusion to the singing or whining tone of voice used by beggars, or fr. its source, L. *cantus*. See CHANT.] **1.** Singing, song; musical sound. *Obs.* *Swift.* **2.** An affected, singsong mode of speaking; a whine. **3.** The idioms and peculiarities of speech in any sect, class, or occupation; specif.: **a** The secret jargon or language of thieves, gypsies, tramps, etc., or, hence, any jargon adopted for secrecy. **b** The special phraseology of some profession or trade, or peculiar to some particular subject; professional or technical jargon;—often depreciatory or contemptuous. "The *cant* of any profession." *Dryden.* **c** The phraseology peculiar to a religious class or sect. *Obs. Dryden.* **4.** A form of words; a phrase; specif. (with a *pl.*), a set or stock phrase; a pet expression. *Obs. or Archaic.* **5.** A mode of talking or phraseology used merely out of convention; esp., the affected or insincere use of religious or pious phraseology; empty, solemn speech or outwardly good or pious conduct implying what is not felt or done; hypocrisy.

They shall hear no *cant* from me. *F. W. Robertson.*

The whole spiritual atmosphere was saturated with *cant* . . . an affectation of high principle which had ceased to touch the conduct, and flowed on in an increasing volume of insincere and unreal speech. *Froude.*

6. A user of religious cant; a hypocrite. *Rare.*

Syn.—CANT, JARGON, ARGOT, LINGO, SLANG, VULGARISM, COLLOQUIALISM. *Cant, jargon, argot,* and *lingo* apply primarily to the phraseology of a class; *slang, vulgarism,* and *colloquialism* do not. CANT usually connotes depreciation or contempt (as, the *cant* of the schools), and is most frequently applied to stock or conventional, often insincere, religious phraseology; as "If there be not something very like *cant* in Mr. Carlyle's later writings, then *cant* is not the repetition of a creed after it has become a phrase" (*Lowell*). JARGON adds the implication of unintelligibility except to the initiated; as, "Whitman . . . has a somewhat vulgar inclination for technical talk and the *jargon* of philosophy" (*Stevenson*); "cockets, and dockets, and drawbacks, and other *jargon* words of the customhouse" (*Swift*). ARGOT denotes specifically the secret *jargon* of thieves. LINGO is contemptuous for any foreign language or peculiar dialect (esp. one not understood), and also for technical cant regarded as a dialect; as, "I should be half inclined to name the Yankee a *lingo* rather than a dialect" (*Lowell*); "I have often warned you not to talk the court gibberish to me. I tell you, I don't understand the *lingo*" (*Fielding*). SLANG, while often synonymous with *cant* or *jargon* (as, the *slang* of the race track, college *slang*), usually refers to the popular but unauthorized (and usually ephemeral) vogue of odd, grotesque, or strained words or turns of speech; as, "The *slang* of cities in no wise he knew; 'tipping the wink' to him was heathen Greek" (*Keats*). VULGARISM is a term of wider scope than *slang* (which it may include) and applies to any vulgar word or phrase substituted for one in good use; as, to "suicide," to "burglarize." COLLOQUIALISMS are expressions permissible in familiar, but not in formal or set, discourse; the term carries no derogatory implication. See CHAT

cant, *v. i.* **1.** To speak or utter in a cant manner or as cant, esp. religious cant or that of a particular subject, school, etc. **2.** To deceive by pious or false pretenses; to coax or wheedle; to humor or pet. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** To sing; to chant; to intone. *Obs.* *Oxf E. D.*

cant, *v. i.* **1.** To speak in a whining voice, or an affected, singsong tone, as a beggar; hence, to beg. **2.** To use, or speak in, some kind of cant, as that of thieves or gypsies, a secret jargon, technical terminology, religious or pietistic phraseology, etc.

That uncouth, affected garb of speech, or *canting* language, if I may so call it. *Bp. Sanderson*

3. To speak; to talk; to gossip; to tell tales; to slander; to scold. *Slang, or Dial Eng. & Scot.* **4.** To talk with an affectation of religion, piety, philanthropy, or the like; to use religious or pious language insincerely or to gain a false reputation for goodness or piety; to practice hypocrisy; as, a *canting* fanatic.

It a man *cants* in politics, he 'll sell you if he gets a chance, you may depend. *Haliburton.*

5. To sing or chant. *Scot. Obs. or R.*

cant, *n.* [OF. *encant, enquant, incant,* auction, F. *encan,* prob. fr. L. *in quantum,* i. e., "for how much?" If so, OF. *enchant* auction is due to influence of F. *chant* song, *chanter* to sing.] An auction. *Chiefly Irish.*

‖ **can-ta'bi-le** (kän-ta'bē-lā), *a.* [It., fr. *cantare* to sing.] *Music.* Suitable for singing; melodious and flowing in style; —opposed to *recitativo* or *parlando.* —*n.* Cantabile style, or a piece or passage of this style. Cf. BRAVURA, 2.

Can-ta'bri-an (kăn-tā'brĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the **Can'ta-bri** (kăn'tă-brī), an ancient warlike people of northern Spain, or the region inhabited by them. **Cantabrian heath.** = IRISH HEATH.

Can'ta-brig'i-an (kăn'tă-brĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Cambridge, England, or its university. —*n.* A native or resident of Cambridge [in L. form *Cantabrigia*]; esp., a student or graduate of the university of Cambridge, England.

can'ta-loupe, can'ta-loup (kăn'tă-lōōp; -lōp; 277), *n.* [F. *cantaloup,* It. *cantalupo*; —from the castle of *Cantalupo,* in Marca d'Ancona, Italy, where they were first grown in Europe, from seed said to have come from Armenia.] A variety of muskmelon having when mature a hard, furrowed rind, and flesh of a reddish orange color; often, loosely, in the southern United States, any muskmelon.

can-tan'ker-ous (kăn-tăn'kĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. ME. *contek, contak,* strife, contention.] Exhibiting ill nature; perverse; contentious; crossgrained; malicious. *Colloq.*—**can-tan'ker-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**can-tan'ker-ous-ness**, *n.*

can'tar (kăn'tar) } *n.* [It. *cantaro* (in sense 1), Sp. **can-ta'ro** (kan-tä'rō) } *cántaro* (in sense 2).] **1.** A weight of Mediterranean countries. = KANTAR. **2.** = CANTARA. See MEASURE.

can-ta'ta (kăn-tä'*ta*; 277), *n.* [It., fr. *cantare* to sing, fr L. *cantare,* intens. of *canere* to sing.] *Music.* Orig., a narrative poem set to recitative, or alternate recitative and melody, for a single voice accompanied by one or more instruments; now, a choral composition comprising choruses, solos, recitatives, interludes, etc., arranged in a somewhat dramatic manner. It may be either sacred, resembling a short oratorio, or secular, as a lyric drama or story set to music but not intended to be acted.

Can-ta'te (kăn-tä'tē), *n., or* ‖ **Can-ta'te Do'mi-no** (dŏm'ĭ-nō). [L., sing ye, fr. *cantare* to sing. See CHANT.] *Eccl* The ninety-eighth psalm (in the Vulgate the ninety-seventh), which is a canticle in the public worship of many churches;—so called from its first word or words in the Vulgate. In the Book of Common Prayer it is an alternative canticle to the Magnificat after the first lesson in Evening Prayer. **Cantate Sunday.** *Eccl.* The fourth Sunday after Easter;—so called from the introit for the day, which is taken from the beginning of the Cantate.

‖ **can'ta-tri'ce** (kăn'ta-trē'chā; *F.* kan'tä'trēs'; 277), *n.*; *pl.* It. -TRICI (-trē'chē), F. -TRICES (*F.* -trēs'). [It. & F. (fr. It.).] A female professional singer.

cant board. A board that cants or slopes; *Carriage Building,* one showing the cant of the side of a carriage.

cant body. *Shipbuilding.* In the plans, that part of the body of a ship which forms the shape fore and aft and is made up of the cant frames, in reality divided into two parts by the intervention of the square body.

cant chisel A long strong chisel having the bezel and a rib on one side

cant'ed, *p. p. & p. a.* of CANT, *v.* canted file. See FILE, *n.*, the tool.

can-teen' (kăn-tēn'), *n.* [F. *cantine* bottle case, canteen, fr. It. *cantina* cellar, bottle case; perh. connected with OF. *cant* corner, It. *canto.* See 1st CANT.] **1.** *Mil.* A sort of sutler's shop, now usually under regimental or company management, connected with a post, etc., for supplying extra provisions, delicacies, liquors, etc., to the enlisted men. By act of Feb. 2, 1901, the sale of beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors within the limits of any premises used for military purposes by the United States was forbidden. **2** *Mil.* A chest or box containing culinary and other vessels and utensils, used by officers, etc. **3.** A metal, wooden, or leather vessel or flask of small capacity, used for carrying water or other liquid by soldiers on the march, travelers, workmen, etc.

can'ter (kăn'tẽr), *n.* [Abbr. of *Canterbury.*] **1.** A Canterbury gallop; a gait resembling the gallop, but moderate and easy. See GAIT, *n.*, 3.

The *canter* is a thoroughly artificial pace, at first extremely tiring to the horse, and generally only to be produced in him by the restraint of a powerful bit, which compels him to throw a great part of his weight on his haunches. *J. H. Walsh.*

2. Popularly, an easy gallop or gait. Also fig.

A rapid *canter* in the Times over all the topics. *Sir J Stephen.*

can'ter, *v. i.*; CAN'TERED (-tẽrd); CAN'TER-ING. **1.** To move in or as in a canter;—said, lit., of a horse. *Sterne.* **2.** To ride or go on a cantering horse;—said of a rider.

can'ter, *v. t.* To cause, as a horse, to go at a canter; to make to canter; to ride (a horse) at a canter.

cant'er, *n.* One who cants; one who uses cant; as: **a** A beggar, rogue, or vagabond. *Archaic.* **b** One who uses professional or religious cant;—in the 17th century, applied esp. as a nickname to the Puritans.

The days when he was a *canter* and a rebel. *Macaulay*

Can'ter-bu'ri-an (kăn'tẽr-bū'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Canterbury, esp. its archbishopric, in the 17th century taken as typical of High Church Anglicanism. —**-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Can'ter-bur-y (-bẽr-ĭ; -bẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A city in England, giving its name to various articles. It is the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury (primate of all England), and contained the shrine of Thomas à Becket, to which pilgrimages were formerly made. **2.** A canter, or moderate and easy gallop like gait. *Obs.* **3.** A stand with divisions for music, loose papers, etc. **Canterbury bell,** any of several species of *Campanula,* esp. *C. medium, C. trachelium,* and *C. glomerata,* cultivated for their handsome bell-shaped flowers. — **C gallop, pace, rack, rate,** trot, etc., a gentle gallop, etc., such as was supposed to have been used by pilgrims riding to Canterbury; a canter. — **C. tale** *or* **story,** any of the tales which Chaucer puts into the mouths of certain imaginary pilgrims to Canterbury. Hence, any tale likened to these tales; a fable, cock-and-bull story, yarn, or the like.

Can'tha-rel'lus (kăn'thă-rĕl'ŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *cantharus* a drinking vessel, Gr. κάνθαρος. Cf. CHANTERELLE.] *Bot.* A genus of agaricaceous fungi, distinguished from other white-spored agarics by the forked gills of the pileus. The chanterelle (*C. cantharellus*) is one of its edible species.

can-thar'i-dal (kăn-thăr'ĭ-dăl), *a.* Pertaining to or containing cantharides; as, *cantharidal* plaster.

can-thar'i-date (-dāt), *v. t.* To treat or impregnate with cantharides.

can-thar'i-des (-dēz), *n. pl.* **a** Pl. of CANTHARIS. **b** *Med.* A preparation of dried blister beetles. It is a common vesicatory; in internal doses it acts as a stimulant and diuretic. It was formerly considered an aphrodisiac.

can-thar'i-din (-dĭn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline solid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, the active vesicating principle of the cantharis.

can-thar'i-dism (-dĭz'm), *n. Med.* A morbid condition due to excessive use of cantharides.

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cañon oak. = CAÑON LIVE OAK.
can'on-ship, *n.* Canonry.
ca-noo' † CANOE.
‖ **ca'nope'** (ka'nōp'), *n.* [F.] A Canopic jar.
ca-noph'i-list (*kă*-nŏf'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [L. *canis* dog + Gr. φιλεῖν to love.] A dog lover.
‖ **ca'no'tier'** (kă'nō'tyā'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A canoeist. **2.** A straw sailor hat.
canoun † CANON.
ca'nous, *a.* [L. *canus.*] Gray; hoary *Obs. & R.*
canow. † CANOE.
can'ser. † CANCER.
can'stick', *n.* Candlestick. *Obs.*
canstow. Contr. of *canst thou. Obs.* [ticles.
Cant *Abbr.* Canterbury; Can-
can't (kănt; känt) A colloquial contraction for CANNOT.
cant (kănt), *a.* [Cf. D. *kant* ready, pretty.] Lively; vigorous; lusty; also, merry; cheerful. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
cant (kănt), *n.* [Cf. CANTLE.] A division; portion; slice, as of meat, of a haystack, or of a field. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
cant (kănt), *v. t.* To sell by auction. *Chiefly Irish.*
Can'tab (kăn'tăb), *n.* Short for CANTABRIGIAN. *Colloq.*
Cantab., *or* **cantab.** *Abbr.* Cantabrigiensis (L., of Cambridge).
can'ta-bank (kăn'tă-băngk), *n.* [It. *cantambanco, cantimbanco.*] A singer on a bench or platform, as at a tavern; hence, contemptuously, a common ballad singer.
‖ **can-ta'bit va'cu-us co'ram la-tro'ne vi-a'tor** (vä'k'ŭ-ŭs). [L.] The traveler with empty purse will sing in the presence of the robber. *Juvenal* (X. 22).
Can'ta-brize (kăn'tă-brīz), *v. i.* To affect the speech or mannerisms of Cantabrigians. [LOUPE.
can'ta-leup. Var. of CANTA-LOUPE.
can'ta-le'ver, can't a-li'ver. Vars. of CANTILEVER.
can-tan'ker-ate (kăn-tăn'kĕr-āt), *v. t.* To make cantankerous; to exasperate. *Colloq., Amer.* [kerous. *Colloq., Amer.*
can-tan'ker-some, *a.* Cantan-
can'ta-ra (kăn'tă-rä), *n.* [Sp.] See MEASURE.
can-tar'i-des. † CANTHARIDES.
can-ta'tion (kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cantatio.*] **1.** Singing. *Obs.* **2.** Incantation; enchantment. *R.*
Can'ta-to'res (kăn'tă-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; pl. of L. *cantator* singer.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a group of birds equivalent in part to *Passeres.*
can'ta-to-ry (kăn'tă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to a singer or singing.
cant block. *Whaling.* Either block of a cant purchase.
cant dog. = CANT HOOK.
cant'ed, *p. p. & p. a.* from CANT, to slope or bevel.
cant'el. Var. of CANTLE.
can'ter-ed, Cantered. *Ref. Sp.*
can'ter-er, *n.* A cantering steed or rider.
cant file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.
cant frame See FRAME, *n.*, 4 g.
can'thal (kăn'thăl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to a canthus, or angle of the eyelids
can'tha-rene (kăn'thă-rēn), *n. Chem.* A liquid, $C_6H_8(CH_3)_2$, with a terpenelike odor, obtained by heating cantharic acid with caustic potash. It is a dihydride of *o*-xylene.
can-thar'ic (kăn-thăr'ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_5$, obtained by heating cantharidin with hydriodic acid.
Can-thar'i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = MELOIDÆ a.
can-thar'i-date, *n.* A salt of cantharidic acid.
can'tha-rid'i-an (kăn'thă-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), **-ri-de'an** (-rĭ-dē'ăn). Composed of, or of the nature of, cantharides.
can'tha-rid'ic (kăn'thă-rĭd'ĭk). *a.* Designating an acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_5$, derived from cantharidin.

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can'tha-ris (kăn'thȧ-rĭs), *n.; pl.* CANTHARIDES (kăn-thăr'ĭ-dēz). [L., a kind of beetle, esp. the Spanish fly, Gr. κανθαρίς.] **1.** The Spanish fly. See BLISTER BEETLE. **2.** [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of blister beetles of the family Meloidæ, containing the Spanish fly.

can'tha-rus (-rŭs), **kan'tha-ros** (-rŏs), *n.; pl.* CANTHARI (-rī), KANTHAROI (-roi). [L. *cantharus*, fr. Gr. κάνθαρος.] **1.** *Class. Archæol.* A deep cup with a high stem and loop-shaped handles continuing the curve of the bottom of the body and rising above the brim. Dionysus is often represented with the cantharus **2.** *Eccl.* A fountain or reservoir in the courtyard of an ancient church, at which worshipers washed before entering the church.

cant hook. A wooden lever with a movable iron hook near the end; — used for canting or turning over logs, etc. *U. S. or Dial. Eng.*

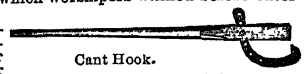

Cant Hook.

can'tho-plas'ty (kăn'thō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*canthus* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* The operation of forming a new canthus.

can-thot'o-my (kăn-thŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*canthus* + *-tomy.*] Surgical division of a canthus, usually at the outer angle.

can'thus (kăn'thŭs), *n.; pl.* -THI (-thī). [NL., fr. Gr. κανθός.] *Anat.* The corner on each side of the eye where the upper and under eyelids meet.

cant'ic (kăn'tĭk), *a. Naut.* Having cants, or oblique surfaces; — said of three-edged quoins used to steady casks.

can'ti-cle (kăn'tĭ-k'l), *n.; pl.* -CLES (-k'lz). [L. *canticulum* a little song, dim. of *canticum* song, fr. *canere*, *cantum*, to sing. See CHANT.] **1.** A song; properly, a little song or hymn; specif., one of those hymns or chants, consisting of a psalm or of one of those nonmetrical occasional songs occurring in the Scriptures, appointed to be used in public church services. In the Book of Common Prayer the term is applied only to the Benedicite, but it is often used also of the Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, Deus Miseratur, etc.

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] The Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon. See OLD TESTAMENT.

3. A canto or division of a poem. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

4. A small canto. *Humorous.* *Byron.*

‖ **can'ti-cum** (-kŭm), *n.; pl.* -CA (-kȧ). [L.] **1.** In the Roman plays, a song accompanied by music and dancing or pantomime.

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] = CANTICUM CANTICORUM. *Obs.*

Can'ti-cum Can'ti-co'rum (kăn'tĭ-kō'rŭm), *Vulgate*, the Canticles; the Song of Songs. See OLD TESTAMENT.

can'ti-le'na (kăn'tĭ-lē'nȧ; kän'tē-lā'na), *n.* [It. & L. (in L., a song).] *Music.* **a** An upper or solo part in old music. **b** Any short solo piece for the voice. **c** In instrumental music, a phrase or passage of flowing or vocal style; — sometimes equivalent to *cantabile.*

can'ti-le'ver (kăn'tĭ-lē'vẽr; -lĕv'ẽr; 277), *n.* Also *cantalever*, *-lever*, *cantilver.* [Perh. fr. *cant* an external angle + *lever* a supporter of the roof timber of a house.] A projecting beam or member supported only at one end, as by being built into a wall, pier, etc. Specif.: **a** *Arch.* A bracketlike member supporting a balcony, cornice, etc. **b** *Engin.* Either of the two beams or trusses, projecting from piers towards each other, which when joined directly or by a bridging piece form a span of a cantilever bridge.

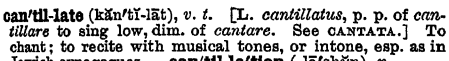

Part of Cantilever Bridge over the Firth of Forth.

can'til-late (kăn'tĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *cantillatus*, p. p. of *cantillare* to sing low, dim. of *cantare*. See CANTATA.] To chant; to recite with musical tones, or intone, esp. as in Jewish synagogues. — **can'til-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

cant'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Speaking whiningly; using cant of any kind, as jargon, thieves' cant, or affected religious terms; affectedly pious; as, a *canting* rogue; a *canting* tone.

2. *Her.* Allusive; dealing with canting arms; as, *canting* heraldry; a *canting* herald.

canting arms *or* **coat**, *Her.*, bearings or a coat of arms in the nature of a rebus alluding to the name of the bearer; allusive arms; armes parlantes. Thus, the *Castletons* bear three castles, and Pope Adrian IV. (Nicholas Breakspeare) bore a broken spear.

— **cant'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **cant'-ing-ness**, *n.*

cant'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CANT, to incline.

canting quoin *or* **coin**, *Naut.*, a cantic quoin.

can'tle (kăn'tĭ'l), *n.* [OF. *cantel*, *chantel*, corner, side, piece, F. *chanteau* a cut from a larger piece, dim. of OF. *cant* edge, corner. See 1st CANT.] **1.** A corner or nook; a corner piece or part, as of a shield; a segment or slice cut off or cut from something, as from a piece of land. *Obs. or R. or Dial. Eng.*, except of land.

Cuts me from the best of all my land
A huge half moon, a monstrous *cantle* out. *Shak.*

Cutting off . . . a solid *cantle* of high land from the rest of Yorkshire. *R. D. Blackmore.*

2. The upwardly projecting rear part of a saddle, opposite to the pommel. See SADDLE, *Illust.*

3. The crown of the head; the head. *Scot.*

can'tle, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To divide into cantles or portions; to portion; — sometimes with *out.*

2. To piece or join (cantles of cloth).

cant'let (kănt'lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *cantle.*] A small cantle; a piece; a fragment. *Dryden.*

cant molding *or* **moulding.** A beveled molding.

can'to (kăn'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [It., fr. L. *cantus* singing, song. See CHANT.] **1.** A song. *Obs.*

2. One of the chief divisions of a long poem; a book; as, the "Divine Comedy" contains one hundred *cantos.*

3. *Music.* The highest vocal part; the air or melody in choral music; anciently the tenor, now the soprano.

can'ton (kăn'tŏn; kăn-tŏn'), *n.* [F. *canton*, fr. OF. *cant* edge, corner. See 1st CANT.] **1.** A corner; angle. *Obs.*

2. *Her.* A rectangular division of the shield, occupying either of the corner spaces in chief (usually that on the dexter side) that would be defined by a charged cross of the proper proportions. It is a diminutive of the quarter and an honorable subordinary, and, being theoretically considered as an addition to the shield proper, is exempt from the usual heraldic rule which prohibits color on color or metal on metal. Also, one of the angular spaces between the branches of a cross or saltier.

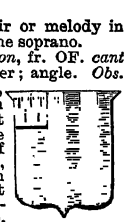

Shield with Canton in dexter chief.

3. A division, part, or section of something.

Another piece . . . in which, in six several *cantons*, the several parts of our Savior's passion are represented. *Bp. Burnet.*

In another *canton* was the following similar legend. *Scott.*

4. A small territorial division of a country; a district.

That little *canton* of land called the English pale. *Sir J. Davies.*

Specif.: **a** One of the states of the Swiss confederation. **b** In France, a division of an arrondissement.

The *canton* is the electoral district from which members are chosen to the general council and the council of the arrondissement *Woodrow Wilson*

5. *Hist.* A cluster of village communities each with its own citadel and center of worship.

6. A subordinate body of a branch of Odd Fellows called Patriarchs Militant.

can'ton (kăn'tŏn; kăn-tŏn'), *v. t.*; CAN'TONED (kăn'tŏnd; kăn-tŏnd'); CAN'TON-ING. [Cf. F. *cantonner.*] **1.** To divide into parts; to quarter; portion; specif., to divide into cantons or districts; — often with *out.*

2. To separate off or out by dividing or cutting; — with *out* or *from.* *Archaic or Obs.*

They *canton* out to themselves a little Goshen in the intellectual world. *Locke.*

3. To allot quarters to, as to a body of troops; to quarter.

4. *Her.* To furnish with a canton or cantons; to have in a canton or cantons, as a cross. See CANTONED, 4.

can'ton-al (kăn'tŏn-ăl), *a* Of or pert. to a canton or cantons; of the nature of a canton. — **can'ton-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Can-ton' crape (kăn-tŏn'; kăn'tŏn). [From *Canton*, China.] A soft white or colored silk fabric, of a close texture and wavy appearance, used for dresses, shawls, etc.; — called also *Chinese* or *Oriental crape.*

can'toned (kăn'tŏnd, kăn-tŏnd'), *p. a.* **1.** Divided or formed into cantons.

2. Lodged in cantonments; quartered, as troops.

3. *Arch.* Having the angles or exterior corners provided or decorated with projecting members, as moldings or small columns; as, a *cantoned* pier, pilaster, or building.

4. *Her.* Having a charge in each of the four cantons, or angular spaces between the branches; — said of a cross.

Can'ton-ese' (kăn'tŏn-ēz'; -ēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Canton, China, its inhabitants, or their dialect.

Can'ton-ese', *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Canton, China; also, the dialect of Chinese spoken in Canton.

The province of Kwangtung is a peculiar one, and the Chinese of the north hardly look upon the *Cantonese* as fellow nationals. I have heard a Shanghai native remark — "There were seven Chinamen and two *Cantonese*." Those in the north call themselves the descendants of Han, those in the south call themselves the descendants of T'ang, Han and T'ang being the names of Chinese dynasties. *C. R. Allen.*

Can'ton flan'nel (kăn'tŏn). A stout cotton fabric having a long fleecy nap, usually only on one side, used for underwear, draperies, etc.; — called also *cotton flannel*, and *swan-skin*, or *swan's-down*, *calico.*

can'ton-ment (kăn'tŏn-mĕnt; kăn-tōōn'-; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *cantonnement.*] **1.** The cantoning of troops. *Burke.*

2. *Mil.* The place, as in a town or village, assigned to a body of troops for quarters; a more or less permanent shelter or place of rest for an army; quarters; esp., in India, a permanent military station or military town, often connected with a native town or city. When troops are sheltered in huts or quartered in the houses of the people during any suspension of hostilities, they are said to be in *cantonment*, or to be cantoned

3. Quartering place; place of residence. *Irving.*

can'tor (kăn'tôr), *n.* [L., a singer, fr. *canere* to sing.] A singer; esp, the leader of a church choir; a precentor.

The *cantor* of the church intones the Te Deum. *Milman.*

‖ **can'to-ri'a** (kan'tō-rē'a), *n.* [It.] *It. Arch.* A balcony or gallery for the singers in a church.

can-to'ris (kăn-tō'rĭs), *a.* [L., gen. of *cantor.*] Lit., of the cantor; as, the *cantoris* side of a choir, i. e., the north side; a *cantoris* stall; — correlative to *decani.*

cant purchase. *Whaling.* A powerful purchase or tackle used to cant, or turn over, a whale in the operation of flensing, one block being fastened to a masthead and the other to the cant in the whale.

cant rib-band. *Shipbuilding.* A rib-band which cants or lies obliquely to the middle line or keel.

can'trip (kăn'trĭp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *gandr*, ODan. & OSw. *gan*, witchcraft, and E. *trap* a snare.] A charm; spell; trick, as of a witch; a piece of adroit mischief; a playful, whimsical, extravagant, or eccentric act. *Chiefly Scot.*

They would have no devilish *cantrips* going on in the parish, if they could help it. *Wm Black.*

cant spar, *n. Naut.* A small pole suitable for a small mast, yard, boom, etc.

cant timber. *Shipbuilding.* One of the timbers rising obliquely from the keel at the extremities of a ship.

can'tus (kăn'tŭs), *n., sing. & pl.* [L., fr. *canere* to sing.] *Music.* A song; the plain chant of ancient type; the given melody or theme; also, the principal voice.

‖ **can'tus fir'mus** (fûr'mŭs). [NL.] **a** Lit., fixed song, the plain chant or simple Gregorian melody, prescribed as to form and use by ecclesiastical tradition. It was originally sung in unison or in octave. With the beginning of counterpoint it was sung without change by the tenor voice, in distinction from the ‖ **can'tus fi'gu-ra'tus** (kăn'tŭs fĭg'ū-rā'tŭs), the "figured or florid song" of the other parts moving above and below it with relative freedom. **b** Hence, any melodic theme or subject for contrapuntal treatment. — ‖ **c. pla'nus** (plā'nŭs) [NL.], plain song, generally known as Gregorian chant.

cant'y (kăn'tĭ), *a.* [Cf. ME. *cant*, and D. *kant* ready, pretty.] Cheerful; sprightly; lively; merry. "The *canty* dame." *Wordsworth. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Contented with little, and *canty* with mair. *Burns.*

Ca-nuck' (kȧ-nŭk'), *n.* **1.** A Canadian; — in *U. S.* often any Canadian; in *Can.*, only a French Canadian. *Slang.*

2. A small or medium-sized hardy horse, common in Canada. *Colloq.*

can'vas (kăn'vȧs), *n.* [ME. *canvas*, *canevas*, F. *canevas*; LL. *canabacius* hempen cloth, canvas, L. *cannabis* hemp, fr. Gr. κάνναβις. See HEMP; cf. CANVASS.] **1.** A strong cloth of hemp, flax, or cotton, used for tents, sails, etc.

By glimmering lanes and walls of *canvas* led. *Tennyson.*

2. A piece of canvas used for some particular purpose; something made of canvas; as: **a** A sheet, covering, bolting cloth, carriage-window blind, etc. *Obs.* **b** A covering over the end of a racing boat to keep out water. **c** Sailcloth; a sail or a collection of sails. **d** A tent or a collection of tents. **e** A surface prepared to receive painting, commonly painting in oil; hence, an oil painting, or, also, paintings collectively. Also fig.

History . . . does not bring out clearly upon the *canvas* the details which were familiar *J. H. Newman.*

3. A coarse cloth so woven as to form regular meshes for working with the needle, as in tapestry, or worsted work.

4. *Hawking.* A net or snare for catching hawks. *Obs.*

under canvas. **a** *Naut.* = UNDER SAIL. **b** *Mil.* Provided with, or living in, tents.

can'vas, *v. t.*; CAN'VASED or CAN'VASSED (-vȧst); CAN'VAS-ING or CAN'VAS-SING. **1.** To catch or entangle in or as in a canvas or net; to catch. *Obs.* *Lyly.*

2. To furnish, cover, or line with canvas.

can'vas-back' (-băk'), *n.* A North American wild duck (*Aythya vallisneria*), somewhat resembling the redhead in plumage, but differing in the longer, deeper bill, and in the duller reddish brown head of the male, which has the back finely vermiculated with gray and white, whence the name. It was formerly abundant in Chesapeake Bay, where it fed on the wild celery which gave its flesh a superior flavor. Under other circumstances its flesh is no better than that of related species.

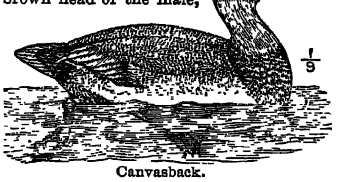

Canvasback.

can'vass (kăn'vȧs), *v. t.*; CAN'VASSED (-vȧst); CAN'VASS-ING. [From *canvas*, n.; cf. OF. *canabasser* to examine curiously, to search or sift out; properly, to sift through canvas. See CANVAS, *n.*] **1.** To toss in or as in a canvas sheet, etc., by way of sport or punishment. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. To knock about; to beat; to trounce; fig., to castigate; to lash with criticism, invective, or the like. *Obs.* *Nash.*

3. To examine in detail mentally, or, rarely, physically; to scrutinize, as votes at an election; to sift; discuss; debate.

The lady continued to *canvass* me most deliberately through her eyeglasses *C. Lever*

I have made careful search on all hands, and *canvassed* the matter with all possible diligence. *Woodward.*

An opinion that we are likely soon to *canvass*. *Sir W. Hamilton*

4. To solicit or seek, as favor or a title. *Obs.* *Goldsmith.*

5. To go through (a district) or go to (persons) to solicit orders, subscriptions, votes, etc., to try to secure political support, or to ascertain the probable number of one's adherents, etc.; as, to *canvass* a city for subscriptions; to *canvass* a county for votes.

can'vass, *v. i.* **1.** To debate; to discuss. *Marryat.*

2. To solicit or seek orders, contributions, support, subscriptions, votes, or political support before an election, etc.; to solicit; — commonly followed by *for*; as, to *canvass* for a seat in Parliament; to *canvass* for a book, a publisher, or in behalf of a charity.

can'vass, *n.* **1.** A tossing or shaking up. *Obs.*

2. A shock, esp. that of a sudden attack or surprise; also, *Fencing*, a canvasado. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

3. Repulse; rejection, as in a suit. *Obs.*

4. Examination, as in the way of discussion or debate; full discussion; a scrutiny, as of votes.

5. Act of canvassing for votes, subscriptions, political support, etc.; solicitation, esp. of votes before an election, with the idea also of estimating the amount of support a candidate is likely to have; a systematic effort to obtain votes, subscribers, etc.

No previous *canvass* was made for me. *Burke.*

can'y (kān'ĭ), *a.* [From CANE.] Made or consisting of cane or canes; abounding with canes; canelike. *Milton.*

‖ **can-zo'ne** (kăn-tsō'nā), *n.; pl.* -NI (-nē). [It., a song, fr. L. *cantio*, fr. *canere* to sing. Cf. CHANSON, CHANT.] **1.** A song or ballad; specif., a kind of Italian or Provençal lyric poem, usually in praise of love or in homage to beauty. Till after the time of Dante and Petrarch the canzone had several stanzas, all uniform except the last, which was shorter; but later it was less restricted as to the number of stanzas and their forms.

2. *Music.* A setting of such a poem, or a similar instrumental piece, having two or three parts with passages in imitation like a simpler form of madrigal.

can'zo-net' (kăn'zō-nĕt'), *n.* [It. *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone*, and *camisado.*] A camisado; a surprise. *Obs.* [*Shak.*]

canvas climber. A sailor. *Obs.*

canvase. † CANVAS, CANVASS.

can'vass-er, *n.* One who canvasses.

canvaze. † CANVASS.

canves. † CANVAS. [VASADO.

can'vi-sa'do. † CAMISADO, CANVASADO.

can'was. † CANVAS.

can'yon (kăn'yŭn), *n.* & *v.* Var. of CAÑON. [song. *Obs.*

can'zon, *n.* [It. *canzone.*] A

‖ **can-zo'na** (kän-tsō'nä). [It.] **1.** = CANZONE.

2. *Music.* A setting of a canzone, for one or more voices, or

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can-thar'i-dize (kăn-thăr'ĭ-dīz), *v. t.* To treat with cantharides, esp. as an aphrodisiac.

can'tha-ro. † CANTARO.

can-thec'to-my (kăn-thĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*canthus* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a canthus.

can-thor'rha-phy (kăn-thôr'ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*canthus* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* The operation of sewing together the palpebral fissure at either canthus.

can'tic, *n.* [*L. canticum.*] A song; a canticle. *Obs.*

Can'ti-ca (kăn'tĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] Canticles, or Song of Songs. *Obs.*

can'ti-cle. Canticle. *Ref. Sp.*

can'ti-coy. Var. of KANTIKOY.

cant'ie. Var. of CANTY.

can't'i-le'vered, *a.* See -ED.

cant'i-lie. Var. of CANTILY.

cant'i-ly, *adv.* of CANTY. *Scot.*

‖ **can-ti'na** (kăn-tē'nä), *n.* [Sp.] A barroom or saloon; a canteen. *Southwestern U. S.*

can-tine'. † CANTEEN.

cant'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **can'ti'nier'** (kăn'tē'nyĕ'), *n. masc.*, ‖ **can'ti'nière'** (-nyâr'), *n. fem.* [F., fr. *cantine* a canteen.] *Mil.* In the French army, one who keeps a canteen.

can'tion (kăn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cantio.*] *Obs.* **1.** A song.

2. An incantation; a charm.

cant'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

cantle bar. In a camel saddle, a bar in place of a cantle.

cantle piece. A side piece in a cask head; a cant.

‖ **can'to ca'r-n a's'ci-a-les'co** (kăn'tō kär-n a's h a-lĕs'kō) [It.] A kind of choral lyric sung in the masquerades of the carnival.

‖ **can'to fer'mo** (kăn'tō fĕr'mō; kăn'tō fûr'mō). [It.] *Music.* = CANTUS FIRMUS.

can'ton, *n.* A song or canto. *Obs.* *Shak.* [canton.

can'ton-er, *n.* One living in a

can'ton-ize, *v. t.* To canton.

Canton matting. [From *Canton*, China.] = CHINA MATTING.

can-toon' (kăn-tōōn'), *n.* A cotton stuff finely corded on one side and satiny on the other.

can-toon', can-toon'ment. Vars. of CANTON, CANTONMENT.

can'tor-al, can-to'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to a cantor; as, a *cantoral* staff; the *cantorial* side, i. e., the north side, of the choir of a cathedral or church.

2. *Zool.* Capable of singing; — said of birds.

can'tor-ous, *a.* Cantoral.

can'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

can't'raip, can't'rap. Vars. of CANTRIP.

can'tred (kăn'trĕd), *n.* Also **can'tref, can'trev.** [W. *cantref*; *cant* hundred + *tref* dwelling place, village.] *Eng. Hist.* A hundred.

Cantuar. (kăn'tŭ-dr). *Abbr.* Cantuaria (LL., Canterbury); Cantuariensis (LL., of Canterbury).

cant'wise'. See -WISE.

can'-u-la (kăn'ū-lȧ), *n.*, **can'u-lar** (-lär), *a.*, etc. Vars. of CANNULA, CANNULAR, etc.

canun. † CANON.

can'va-sa'do, *n.* [Prob. due to confusion of *canvas*, *canvass*,

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zone.] *Music.* **A** short or little song, commonly light and graceful, and distinguished from the more elaborate aria; a little vocal piece in one or more parts.

caout'chouc (kōō'chōōk; kou'-, 277: *the pron.* kou- *is preferred for this and cognate words in British usage*), *n.* [F. *caoutchouc*, fr. S. Amer. name, near the source of the Amazon.] **A** tenacious, elastic substance obtained from the milky juice of a large number of tropical plants, belonging chiefly to the families Euphorbiaceæ, Moraceæ, and Apocynaceæ. Perfectly pure caoutchouc is white in color, with the chemical formula $(C_5H_8)_x$. It is soluble in chloroform and many oils, but not in water or alcohol. Being impermeable to liquids and gases, and not readily affected by exposure to air, acids, and alkalies, caoutchouc is used, especially when vulcanized, for many purposes in the arts and in manufactures. Also called *India rubber* and *gum elastic*. Central American caoutchouc is chiefly derived from the moraceous tree *Castilla elastica;* South American, from the euphorbiaceous trees *Manihot glaziowii* and species of *Hevea;* Asiatic, from *Ficus elastica;* African, from the apocynaceous genera *Vahea* and *Landolphia*. See RUBBER, VULCANIZATION.

cap (kăp), *n.* [ME. *cappe*, AS. *cæppe*, cap, cape, hood, fr. LL. *cappa;* of unknown origin. See 1st CAPE; cf. 1st COPE.] **1.** A covering for the head; esp.: **a** One of lace, muslin, etc., for women or infants. **b** One usually with a visor and without a brim, for men and boys; also, a helmet or headpiece. **c** One used as the mark or ensign of some rank, office, or dignity, as that of a cardinal.

2. The top, or uppermost part; the chief or acme.
Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive. *Shak.*

3. A respectful uncovering of the head.
He that will give a *cap* and make a leg in thanks. *Fuller.*

4. *Zoöl.* The whole top of the head of a bird from the base of the bill to the nape of the neck.

5. Anything resembling a cap in form, position, or use; as: **a** *Arch.* The uppermost of any assemblage of parts; as, the *cap* of a column, door, etc.; a capital, coping, cornice, lintel, or plate. **b** Something covering the top or end of a thing for protection or ornament. **c** *Naut.* A collar, as of iron, used in joining spars, as the lower mast and the topmast, the bowsprit and the jib boom; also, a covering of tarred canvas at the end of a rope. **d** A percussion cap. **e** *Mach.* See BEARING, *n.*, 7 **b**. **f** *Mining.* See SAFETY LAMP. **g** *Gun.* An apron. **h** *pl.* Curved-back points of file teeth. **i** *Ordnance.* A blunt nose of soft steel fitted on the point of an armor-piercing projectile, to facilitate penetration (cf. BITING ANGLE). **j** *Logging.* A cone of sheet iron or steel placed over the end of a log to enable it to ride over obstacles, used when skidding by steam power. *Southern U. S.* **k** *Astron.* A whitish region or zone of varying size encircling either pole of Mars, and probably due to snow and ice. **l** *Geom.* (1) A portion of a convex surface. (2) A section, plane or curved.

6. Any part of an animal or plant suggestive of a cap; as: **a** *Bot.* = PILEUS. **b** = CALYPTRA. Cf. KNEECAP.

7. A size of writing paper; as, flat *cap;* foolscap; legal *cap*. See PAPER.

cap and bells. **a** The headdress sometimes worn by court fools and professional jesters in the Middle Ages and later times consisting of a cap with bells attached. "A *cap and bells* for fools." *Cowper.* **b** A fool's bauble, or marotte; — so called when having on it a representation of a fool's head with a cap and bells. — **c.** in hand, obsequiously; submissively. — **c.** of liberty. = LIBERTY CAP. — **c.** of maintenance. Also **c.** of dignity, estate, etc. **a** A kind of cap formerly worn as a symbol of office or of high rank. **b** A cap of state carried before the sovereigns of England at their coronation. It is also carried before the mayors of some cities. **c** *Her.* A kind of cap borne as a charge, or sometimes under a crest instead of a wreath. —

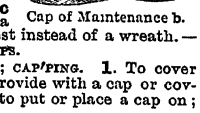
Cap of Maintenance b.

Caps and Hats. See HATS AND CAPS.

cap (kăp), *v. t.;* CAPPED (kăpt); CAP'PING. **1.** To cover with a cap or as with a cap; to provide with a cap or cover; to cover the top or end of; to put or place a cap on; as, to *cap* a post; to *cap* a gun.
The bones next the joint are *capped* with a smooth cartilaginous substance *Derham.*

2. To deprive (a person) of a cap. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

3. To form a cap to; to serve as a cap, covering, or top to; to crown; to overlie. *B. Taylor.*

4. To surprise; to puzzle; to perplex. *Dial. Eng.*
It *capped* her beyond expression. *C. Brontë.*

5. To salute by removing the cap. *Thackeray.*

6. To match; to mate in contest; to furnish an equal, a better, or an offset to; as, to *cap* a text; to *cap* a proverb.
Now I have him under girdle I 'll *cap* verses with him to the end of the chapter. *Dryden.*
☞ In *capping* verses, when one quotes a verse another must *cap* it by quoting one beginning with the last letter of the first, or with its first letter, or with the first letter of the last word, or ending with a riming word, or by applying any other arbitrary rule that may be agreed upon.

7. To put on as, or like, a cap.

8. *Veter.* To injure and cause to swell; as, to *cap* a hock; a *capped* hock; a *capped* elbow.

9. To remove the cap from, as a bale of wool.

to cap the climax, to top or exceed the climax; to reach the utmost limit in action or words, as of absurdity.

cap, *v. i.* To uncover the head respectfully.

‖ **ca'pa** (kä'pä), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A mantle or cloak.
2 A fine grade of Cuban tobacco, used largely for wrappers.

ca'pa-bil'i-ty (kā'pä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being able to receive or contain. *Obs.*
2. Quality of being capable; capacity; capableness; esp., intellectual power or ability.
A *capability* to take a thousand views of a subject. *H. Taylor.*
3. Legal or moral capacity. *Bunyan.*
4 Susceptibility of treatment in some particular way; capacity of being used, improved, or developed.
5. Usually *pl.* A feature, condition, faculty, or the like, capable of development or improvement.
Syn. — See CAPACITY.

ca'pa-ble (kā'pa-b'l), *a.* [F. *capable*, LL. *capabilis* capacious, capable, fr. L. *capere* to take, contain. See HEAVE.]
1. Able to receive; having ability (whether physical or mental) for the reception *of*, for giving reception *to*, or for providing reception *for;* furnished with capacity; hence, having ability for the reception and retention, or for the taking in and holding *of* (anything); provided with physical capacity or mental comprehension. Formerly, *capable* was used (with *of*, *to*, or *for*) directly with the thing held or the thing measuring capacity; as, a theater *capable* of two thousand people; an ear *capable* of distant sounds; its general sense was thus "receptive ability" or "containing ability" (cf. etymology, above). Now, however, the verbal idea of "receiving" or "containing" is nearly lost, the stress being upon the notion of "ability" or "adaptation" (cf. CAPACIOUS); consequently, *capable* is now used almost entirely with present participles; as, a theater *capable* of seating two thousand; an ear *capable* of hearing distant sounds; or, with nouns conveying a verbal idea; as, a mind *capable* of discipline; an animal *capable* of thought, a body *capable* of nourishment.
Conscious of joy and *capable* of pain. *Prior.*
More *capable* to discourse of battles than to give them. *Motley.*
2. Roomy or capacious; also, wide; comprehensive; adequate. *Obs.* "A *capable* and wide revenge." *Shak.*
3. Endowed with susceptibility; able to appreciate and perform the action understood. *Rare.*
On him, on him! Look you, how pale he glares!
His form and cause conjoined, preaching to stones,
Would make them *capable.* *Shak.*
4. Having general ability or efficiency; competent; as, a *capable* instructor; a *capable* judge.
5. Having legal power, qualification, or right; formerly, qualified to receive or possess (cf. def. 1).
And of my land,
Loyal and natural boy, I 'll work the means
To make thee *capable.* *Shak.*
Syn. — Competent, qualified, fitted, efficient, effective, skillful. See ABLE.

ca-pa'cious (kā-pā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *capax*, *-acis*, fr. *capere* to take. See HEAVE.] **1.** Able to take in or contain; — with *of* or *to* (and *inf.*). *Obs.*
2. Able to contain much; large; roomy; spacious; ample; as, a *capacious* vessel, room, bay, or harbor.
In the *capacious* recesses of his mind *Bancroft*
3. Qualified, disposed, or fitted for receiving; — with *of*. *Archaic.*
Syn. — Full, extensive, wide, broad, roomy, large, considerable; plentiful, plenteous, copious, abundant. — CAPACIOUS, SPACIOUS, AMPLE, GOODLY agree in the idea of largeness. CAPACIOUS stresses ability to hold much; as, *capacious* pockets, a *capacious* cupboard. It has frequently a more or less humorous connotation, as, "Gradually had the *capacious* chin encroached upon the borders of the white cravat" (*Dickens*). SPACIOUS implies roominess, wide extent, breadth of sweep, or (fig.) the absence of trammels or limitations; as, "the whole interior . . . a dim, *spacious*, fragrant place, afloat with golden lights" (*W. Pater*); "Fielding lived when days were longer . . . when summer afternoons were *spacious*" (*G. Eliot*). AMPLE implies sufficiency to meet all demands; it frequently connotes fullness or completeness; as, "the fortune . . . *ample* enough to have supported the expense" (*Clarendon*); "More pellucid streams, an *ampler* ether, a diviner air" (*Wordsworth*). GOODLY adds to the idea of considerable size the implication (sometimes humorous) of comeliness or excellence; as, "Ancient sirloin . . . a joint of *goodly* presence" (*Irving*). See PLENTIFUL, RICH, GREAT.
— **ca-pa'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **ca-pa'cious-ness,** *n.*

ca-pac'i-tate (kă-păs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.;* CA-PAC'I-TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); CA-PAC'I-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [See CAPACITY.] To render capable; enable; qualify. — **ca-pac'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*
By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe those errors. *Dryden.*

ca-pac'i-ty (kă-păs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *capacitas*, fr. *capax*, *capacis:* cf. F. *capacité*. See CAPACIOUS.]
1. Power of receiving, containing, or absorbing; hence, extent of room or space; content; specif., cubic content; volume; as, *capacity* for moisture; thermal *capacity;* electric *capacity;* the *capacity* of a vessel is five quarts.
Had our great palace the *capacity*
To camp this host, we all would sup together. *Shak.*
2. The power of receiving and holding ideas, knowledge, etc.; the comprehensiveness of the mind; the receptive faculty; capability of understanding or feeling; active mental power; mental ability.
Capacity is now properly limited to these [the mere passive operations of the mind]; its primary signification, which is literally room for, as well as its employment, favors this; although it cannot be denied that there are examples of its usage in an active sense. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
3. Ability; capability; possibility of being or of doing.
The *capacity* of blessing the people. *Alex. Hamilton.*
A cause with such *capacities* endued. *Blackmore.*
4. A position which capacitates or qualifies; fit condition; — in phrases with *in*, *out of*, etc. *Obs.*
5. Outward condition or circumstances; relation; character; position; as, in the *capacity* of a mason or carpenter.
6. *Law.* Legal qualification, competency, power, or fitness.
7. *Phys. Geog.* The ability of a stream to transport detritus, as measured by the quantity it can carry past a given point in a unit of time. Cf. COMPETENCE, 4.
Syn. — Faculty, talent, skill, efficiency, cleverness. — CAPACITY, CAPABILITY. CAPACITY (see ABILITY) refers primarily to the receptive powers; CAPABILITY more frequently implies competence or qualification for some active exercise of power, or (usually in the *pl.*) suggests undeveloped possibilities; as, a student of good natural *capacity;* as an officer he showed great *capability;* "Fielding remained ignorant of certain *capabilities* which the novel possesses over the drama" (*Stevenson*). See ABLE.

capacity cage. *Wireless Teleg.* A cage of wire, usually cylindrical, sometimes forming the top of an antenna to increase its capacity.

capacity reactance. *Elec.* The reactance of a condenser, negative reactance, as compared with positive inductive reactance.

cap'-a-pie' (kăp'ä-pē'), *adv.* Often *cap-à-pie*, although not a modern F. word. [OF. (*de*) *cap a pié* from head to foot, now *de pied en cap* from foot to head; L. *pes* foot + *caput* head (prob. through Pr. *cap*).] From head to foot; at all points. "He was armed *cap-a-pie.*" *Prescott.*

ca-par'i-son (kă-păr'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* [F. *caparaçon*, fr. Sp. *cuparazón* a cover for a saddle, coach, etc.; *capa* cloak, cover (fr. LL. *cappa* cape, cf. LL. *caparo* hood) + the Sp. suff. *-azon.* See CAP.] **1.** An ornamental covering, or housing, for a horse; harness or trappings of a horse, collectively, esp when decorative.
2. The clothing or dress and ornaments of men and women; outfit; equipment. Also fig.
My heart groans beneath the gay *caparison.* *Smollett.*

Caparison of 13th century.

I am *caparisoned* like a man. *Shak.*

ca-par'i-son, *v. t.;* CA-PAR'I-SONED (-sŭnd); CA-PAR'I-SON-ING. [Cf. F. *caparaçonner*.] To cover with caparisons, or housings, as a horse; to harness or fit out with decorative trappings, as a horse; to trap; hence, to adorn with rich dress; to dress.

cap'case' (kăp'kās'), *n.* A small traveling case or bag; hence, a receptacle; a chest; case. *Obs.*

cap cell. *Bot.* In angiospermous plants, one of the upper sister cells of the embryo sac. These cells are compressed as the latter develops, and remain as a cap upon its apex during the early stages of the ovule.

cape (kāp), *n.* [ME. *cape*, fr. F. *cape*, fr. LL. *cappa*, through It. *cappa* or Sp. *capa*. See CAP; cf. 1st COPE, CHAPE.] **1.** A sleeveless garment, or an additional outer part of a garment, hanging from the neck over the back, arms, and shoulders, but not reaching below the hips.
2 *Poultry.* The short feathers of the back of a fowl underneath the hackle.

cape, *n.* [F. *cap*, fr. It. *capo* head, cape, fr. L. *caput* head, end, point. See CHIEF.] **1.** A point or extension of land jutting out into the sea or a lake. The term is applied both to configurations of a peninsular character, as Cape Cod, and to such as merely form the angles or broad juts of a continuous seaboard, as Cape Hatteras or Cape Guardafui.
2. [*cap.*] (*the Cape.*) **a** Some particular cape (referred to or understood), as Cape Horn, Cape Cod, Cape Hatteras, etc. Esp., the Cape of Good Hope; hence, familiarly, Cape Colony, or, more loosely, South Africa. **b** Short for Cape diamond, funds, wine, wool, or other product or article of commerce of Cape Colony or South Africa.
Various things named from Cape Colony are: — **Cape aloes,** *Pharm.*, a kind of aloes obtained from the Cape, derived chiefly from *Aloe spicata*, and distinguished from Sokotrine aloes chiefly by its conchoidal fracture and peculiar odor. It is less used than formerly. — **C. anteater,** the aard-vark. — **C. ash,** a meliaceous tree (*Ekebergia capensis*) of South Africa; also, its tough wood. Called *essen hout* by the Boers. — **C. beech,** a South African myrsinaceous hard-wood tree (*Myrsine melanophlœos*); also, its wood. — **C. bulb,** *Hort.*, any of numerous amaryllidaceous or iridaceous bulbs or bulbous plants from South Africa, such as *Ixia*, *Sparaxis*, etc., as opposed to *Dutch bulbs*, from Holland, including the hyacinth, tulip, etc. *A trade name.* — **C. cart.** A kind of two-seated or three-seated two-wheeled carriage, usually with a top. *South Africa.* — **C. cedar,** a pinaceous tree of South Africa (*Callitris juniperoides*). — **C. chestnut,** an ornamental rutaceous tree of South Africa (*Pallasia capensis*), cultivated in warm climates for its evergreen foliage and large panicles of white or flesh-colored flowers. The fruit is an angular capsule. — **C. cotton,** an asclepiadaceous shrub (*Gomphocarpus fruticosus*), native originally of Middle and Southern Africa, but now introduced into many other countries, where it is often a bad weed. — **C. cowslip,** any South African liliaceous bulb or plant of the genus *Lachenalia*, many species of which are in cultivation. They have broad basal leaves and scapes bearing numerous bell-shaped flowers of various colors. — **C. diamond,** specif., a diamond of yellowish tinge. — **C. elk,** the eland. — **C. fuchsia,** a South African scrophulariaceous shrub (*Phygelius capensis*) with tubular scarlet flowers suggesting those of a fuchsia. It is cultivated as a greenhouse plant. — **C. gooseberry,** any of several tropical African species of *Physalis*, esp. *P. peruviana*, bearing edible acid berries. — **C. gum.** **a** A variety of gum arabic obtained from various South African acacias, esp. *A. horrida* and *A. giraffæ*. **b** The tree yielding this gum. See KAROO THORN. — **C. holly,** a South African celastraceous shrub (*Elæodendron croceum*). — **C. honeysuckle,** a bignoniaceous climbing shrub of the Cape region (*Tecomaria capensis*), cultivated for its racemes of orange-red flowers. — **C. hood,** a folding and extensible vehicle top, as used on wagons in Cape Colony. — **C. hunting dog,** an African doglike animal (*Lycaon pictus*), having a slight superficial resemblance to a hyena and often called *hyena dog*. It is somewhat nocturnal, and hunts its prey in packs. Its color is yellowish brown with black markings. — **C. ivy.** = GERMAN IVY. — **C. jasmine,** a rubiaceous shrub of China and Japan (*Gardenia florida*) long cultivated for its fragrant white flowers. The original specimen brought to England was from Cape Colony, where it was supposed to be indigenous. Sometimes spelt *Cape jessamine.* — **C. jumping hare.** See JUMPING HARE. — **C. lily,** a species of *Crinum* (*Crinum longifolium*) from Cape Colony. See CRINUM. — **C. marigold,** an instrumental piece in the style of such a vocal piece.
‖ **ca'o-ba** (kä'ō-ba; 135), *n.* [Sp.] The mahogany. *Sp. Amer.*
Caorsin, *n.* [OF.] A banker or money lender from Cahors, France, noted in medieval times as a seat of Italian bankers notorious for their usury; hence, a usurer. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
caout'chene (kōō'c h ē n; kou'-). **caout'chin** (-c h ĭn), *n. Chem.* An oily hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, in oil of caoutchouc.
‖ **caou'tchouc' gut'teux'** (*F.* kou'chōō' gu'tō'). [F.] A variety of caoutchouc resembling gutta percha.
caout'chou-cin (kōō'chōō-sĭn; kou'-), *n.* Oil of caoutchouc.
cap (kăp; kāp), *n.* Also *cupp.* [AS. *copp* cup, vessel.] A kind of wooden dish or shallow bowl, often with two handles. *Scot.*
— **to drink cap out.** To drain the cap. *Scott.*
cap, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *caper* to seize, or L. *capere* to take.] To arrest; to seize. *Obs. or Scot.*
cap, *n. t. & t.* [D. *kapen* to rob, commit piracy.] To privateer; seize as a privateer. *Obs. or Scot.*
cap. *Abbr.* Capiat (L., let him or her take); capital; capitalize; captain; caput or capitulum (L., chapter).
Ca'pa-bil'i-ty Brown. Lancelot Brown (1715-83), a famous English landscape gardener; — so called from his habit of saying that grounds he was asked to lay out had capabilities.
ca'pa-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ca'pa-bly, *adv.* of CAPABLE.
‖ **ca'pa-ces** (kā'pā'sēz), *a. & n., pl.* of CAPAX.
ca-pac'i-fy (kă-păs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *capax*, *-acis*, capacious + *-fy.*] To capacitate; to qualify. *Obs. & R.* [PACITY REACTANCE
ca-pac'i-tance (-tăns), *n.* = CAPACITANCE
ca-pade' (kā-pād'), *n.* [F.] *Hat Making.* A bat.
Cap'a-neus (kăp'ā-nūs; kā-pā'nē-ŭs), *n.* [L.; Gr. Καπανεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the "Seven against Thebes" (see under SEVEN). While scaling the walls he was struck with lightning by Zeus, whom he had defied.
cap'-a-pe', *adv.* = CAP-A-PIE.
ca-par'ro (kā-păr'rō), *n.* [Native Indian name.] A large South American monkey (*Lagothrix humboldtii*), with prehensile tail and woolly fur.
‖ **ca'pa-taz'** (kä'pä-täs'; 268), *n.; pl.* -TACES (-tä'sās). [Sp.] Boss, or foreman. *Phil. I.*
ca'pax (kā'păks), *a.* [L. See CAPACIOUS.] Capable. *Obs., except in Law Lat.* Legally capable; competent. — *n.* A person legally capable or competent.
capcioun. † CAPTION.
capcious. † CAPTIOUS.
cape (kāp). Obs. or dial. var. of CAP. [*Eng. & Scot.*]
cape. Var. of KEP. *North of Scot.*
cape, *n.* [Northern form of *cope.*] A cloak with a hood; a cloak or mantle; an ecclesiastical cloak or cope.
cape, *n. t. Naut.* To head; to keep a course. *Obs.*
cape, *v. i.* [Cf. LG. *kapen* to look, OD. *capen* to look, stare.] To gape. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
ca'pe (kā'pē), *n.* [L., take, imperative of *capere.*] *Old Law.* A judicial writ now abolished, relative to a plea of lands or tenements, there being two kinds, **ca'pe mag'num** [LL.], or *grand cape* (see cit.), and **ca'pe par'vum** [LL.], or *petit cape*, used after appearance.
If we reduce the process in the real action [in the 13th century] to its lowest terms, it consists of summons and *cape* and judgment by default. If the tenant does not appear when summoned, then a *cape* (*magnum cape*) goes out bidding the sheriff seize the debatable land into the king's hand and summon the tenant to explain his default. *Pollock & Mait.*
‖ **ca-pe'a-dor'** (kä-pē'ä-thōr'; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A bullfighter who uses a capa to distract or excite the bull.

any asteraceous plant of the genus *Dimorphotheca*, the species of which are frequently cultivated for their daisylike flowers. — **Cape periwinkle.** See PERIWINKLE. — **C. pigeon,** a black-and-white petrel (*Daption capense*) about the size of a pigeon, common off the Cape of Good Hope. — **C. pole-cat,** the zorilla (*Zorilla zorilla*). — **C. pondweed,** an aquatic plant from the Cape of Good Hope (*Aponogeton distachyus*) with long-petioled floating leaves and emersed flower spikes. Also called *water hawthorn*, from the fragrance of the flowers. — **C. primrose,** any gesneriaceous plant of the genus *Streptocarpus*, many species of which are cultivated in greenhouses, for their attractive primroselike flowers. — **C. rifle,** a double-barreled gun having one barrel for shot and one rifled for bullet. — **C. ruby,** a ruby-colored garnet (var. pyrope) from South Africa. — **C. sheep,** an albatross. *Sailors' Slang.* — **C. tulip,** the blood lily. — **C. wine,** wine made in South Africa. *Eng.*

Cape Chisel.

cape chisel. A cold chisel having the cutting end tapering on all sides.

cap'e-lin (kăp'ĕ-lĭn, kăp'lĭn), *n.* [F. *capelan, caplan, capelin*, lit, needy priest, Pr. *capelan*. Cf. CHAPLAIN.] A small marine fish (*Mallotus villosus*) of the smelt family, very abundant on the coasts of Greenland, Iceland, Newfoundland, and Alaska. It is used as food and as a bait for the cod.

Capelin (*Mallotus villosus*). ¼

cap'e-line (kăp'ĕ-lĭn), *n.* [F., prop., armor for the head, dim. of OF. *capel*, dial. form of *chapel*, F. *chapeau* hat. See CHAPLET.] **1.** *Armor.* A small skullcap of steel or iron worn by foot soldiers in the Middle Ages. *Obs. exc. Hist.* **2.** *Med.* A hood-shaped bandage for the head, the shoulder, or the stump of an amputated limb.

Ca-pel'la (kă-pĕl'a), *n.* [L., dim. of *caper* a goat.] *Astron.* A star of the first magnitude in Auriga, Alpha (α) Aurigæ. It is a spectroscopic binary, one member of which shows a spectrum almost exactly like that of our sun. The distance of Capella is estimated to be forty light years.

cap'el-let (kăp'ĕ-lĕt), *n.* [F. *capelet*. Cf. CAPELINE.] *Vet.* A swelling, like a wen, on the point of the elbow (or the heel of the hock) of a horse, caused probably in lying down.

ca'per (kā'pẽr), *v. i.*; CA'PERED (-pẽrd); CA'PER-ING. [From older *capreoll* to caper. See CAPRIOLE.] To leap or jump about in a sprightly manner; to cut capers, to skip; to spring; to prance; to dance.

> And make whole cities *caper* in the air. *Marlowe.*
> He *capers*, he dances, he has eyes of youth. *Shak.*

ca'per, *n.* [See CAPRIOLE.] A frolicsome leap or spring; a skip; a jump, as in mirth or dancing; a prank

ca'per, *n.* [F. *câpre*, fr. L. *capparis*, Gr. *κάπαρις*.] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Capparis;* esp., *C. spinosa*, a low prickly shrub of the Mediterranean region, often cultivated in Europe for its buds. See CAPPARIS.

2. *pl.* The greenish flower buds of the caper plant, used pickled as an ingredient of sauces, salad dressings, etc.

3. Caper tea.

4. The marsh marigold. *Local, U. S.*

caper berry. The small berrylike fruit of the caper, or of the African caper, sometimes used like the buds.

ca'per-cail'lie } (kăp'ẽr-kāl'yĭ; -zĭ; -ĭ: *see note below*),
ca'per-cail'zie } *n.* [Gael. *capullcoille.*] The largest European grouse (*Tetrao urogallus*), found in many of the wooded districts of Europe and Asia, and in parts of England, where it was totally exterminated but again introduced; — called also *cock of the woods.* It feeds on berries, worms, etc., but also, esp. in winter, on pine shoots, which give the flesh a strong flavor. The male bird reaches twelve pounds or more in weight, and is largely dark gray and black in color. The female is much smaller, with mottled plumage.

☞ The *lz* in this and some other Scottish words, as *assoilzie*, etc., represents older *ȝ*, used to symbolize Fr. *ll mouillé*, and pronounced like *lli* in *William*, but the *l* and *z* are now often pronounced with their customary sounds.

Capercaillie. (1/30)

ca'per-er (kā'pẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who capers, or skips about.

ca'per-ing, *p. a.* That capers, dancing.—**ca'per-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Ca-per'na-ite (kă-pûr'nă-īt), *n* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Capernaum, a city of Palestine.

2. *Eccl. Hist.* One who interpreted literally Christ's discourse at Capernaum on the "bread of life" (*John* vi. 26–58); hence, a believer in transubstantiation; — used in reproach in the controversies of the 16th and 17th centuries. — **Ca-per'na-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **Ca-per'na-it'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Ca-per'na-it'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

caper sauce. Sauce containing capers.

caper spurge. *Bot.* A poisonous European spurge (*Euphorbia lathyris*), adventive in America. The capsules are sometimes pickled; the seeds are purgative.

Ca-pe'tian (kă-pē'shăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the French dynasty founded (A. D. 987) by Hugh Capet.

cape'weed' (kāp'wēd'), *n.* **a** The archil lichen (*Roccella tinctoria*), abundant in the Cape Verde Islands. **b** In Australia, a yellow-flowered asteraceous weed (*Cryptostemma calendulacea*) of Cape Colony. It was introduced into Australia as a forage plant, but has become a pest. **c** The cat's-ear (*Hypochæris radicata*), naturalized at the Cape.

ca'pi-as (kā'pĭ-ăs; kăp'ĭ-ăs; 277), *n.* [L., thou mayest take.] *Law.* A writ or process commanding the officer to take the body of the person named in it, that is, to arrest him. Various writs are called by the name *capias*, including: ‖ **ca'pi-as ad re'spon-den'dum** (ăd rē'spŏn-dĕn'dŭm) [lit, thou mayest take for answering] (which is the one usually meant by *capias* used alone), directing the arrest of the defendant and his production in court at a day certain, by which process (when arrest of the defendant was generally allowed) formerly common-law actions were regularly begun. — ‖ **ca'pi-as ad sa'tis-fa'ci-en'dum** (săt'ĭs-fī'shĭ-ĕn'dŭm) [lit., for satisfying], issued for seizing a party against whom judgment has been rendered to satisfy the damages recovered. This proceeding formerly regularly terminated actions at law. — ‖ **ca'pi-as ut'la-ga'tum** (ŭt'la-gā'tŭm) [LL.], to arrest an outlaw. — ‖ **ca'pi-as in wi'ther-nam** (wĭth'ẽr-năm) [LL.], for seizing the cattle or goods of an unlawful distrainor who has claimed the goods taken by him.

cap'il-la'ceous (kăp'ĭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *capillaceus* hairy, fr. *capillus* hair.] Having long filaments; capillary.

cap'il-laire' (kăp'ĭ-lâr'), *n.* [F. *capillaire* maidenhair; sirop de *capillaire* capillaire; fr. L. herba *capillaris* the maidenhair.] **1.** The maidenhair fern.

2. A sirup prepared from the maidenhair.

3. Any simple sirup flavored with orange flowers.

cap'il-la-rim'e-ter (-lă-rĭm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [See CAPILLARY, *a.*; -METER.] An instrument for testing spirits, oils, etc., by means of the height to which the liquid rises in a capillary tube, or of the rate of its passage through such a tube.

cap'il-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *capillarité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being capillary.

2. *Physics* The peculiar action by which the surface of a liquid, where it is in contact with a solid (as in a capillary tube), is elevated or depressed; capillary attraction. *Capillarity* depends upon the relative attraction of the molecules of the liquid for each other and for those of the solid, and is especially observable in capillary tubes, where it determines the ascent or descent of the liquid above or below the level of the liquid in which the tube is dipped. See SURFACE TENSION.

cap'il-la-ry (kăp'ĭ-lă-rĭ; kă-pĭl'ă-rĭ; 277), *a.* [L. *capillaris*, fr. *capillus* hair. Cf. CAPILLAIRE.] **1.** Resembling a hair; fine; minute; very slender; having minute tubes or interspaces; having a very small bore, as a tube in which capillarity takes place; as, the *capillary* vessels of animals and plants; *capillary* tubes (cf. CAPILLARITY).

2. Pert. to capillary tubes or vessels, or to the phenomena of surface tension; as *capillary* action. See CAPILLARITY. **capillary attraction, c. repulsion,** the apparent attraction or repulsion between a solid and a liquid caused by capillarity. See CAPILLARITY. — **c. electrometer,** *Physics*, an electrometer in which the capillary effect produced is used as a measure of very small quantities of electricity or rapid changes of potential. It is of great value in physiological work. — **c. pyrites,** millerite.

cap'il-la-ry, *n*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A capillary tube or vessel.

2. *Anat.* A minute, thin-walled vessel, as the smallest lymphatic and biliary vessels; esp., one of the minute blood vessels (the smallest barely permitting the passage of the blood corpuscles) which form networks in nearly all parts of the body. They are continuous with the minute branches of the arteries, and with those of the veins, and are in most parts of the body the only communication between the arteries and veins. The walls of the capillaries consist of a single layer of endothelial cells. Through these walls the tissues absorb the nutriment and oxygen from the blood and discharge their waste into it.

ca-pil'li-form (kă-pĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *capillus* hair + *-form.*] Having the form of a hair; hairlike.

cap'il-li'ti-um (kăp'ĭ-lĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TIA (-ă). [L., the hair collectively, fr. *capillus* hair.] *Bot.* An assemblage of simple threads, or a network of fine, branched strands, found mixed with the spores in the sporangia of many myxomycetes and within the fruit body of certain gasteromycetous fungi.

cap'i-tal (kăp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [F. *capital*, L. *capitalis* capital (in senses 1 & 2), fr. *caput* head. See CHIEF; cf. CAPITAL, *n.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the head or top. *Obs.*

2. Having reference to, or involving the forfeiture of, the head or life; affecting life; punishable with death; as, *capital* trials; *capital* punishment; specif., in *Roman* or *Civil Law*, involving, or punishable by, loss of civil rights.

> Many crimes that are *capital* among us. *Swift.*
> To put to death a *capital* offender *Milton.*

3. Mortal; deadly, as enmity or an enemy. *Obs. or Archaic.*

4. Standing at the head or beginning of a page, line, or paragraph; initial; — *obs.*, except in phrase *capital letter.*

> To have the *capital* words wrote in red ink. *Pepys.*

5. Of primary importance; vital; chief; principal; serious; leading; main; weighty; as, a *capital* error or mistake. *Obs. or Archaic* as used of persons; *Obs.* as applied to ships in sense of "first-rate" or "of the line."

> A *capital* article in religion. *Atterbury.*
> Whatever is *capital* and essential in Christianity. *I. Taylor.*

6. Chief, in a political sense, as being the seat of the general government of a state or commonwealth; as, Washington and Paris are *capital* cities.

7. Of first-rate quality; excellent; as, a *capital* speech.

8. Of or pertaining to capital; as, *capital* stock; *capital* sum; *capital* fund; *capital* goods, etc.

Syn. — Chief, cardinal, leading, prominent. See RADICAL.

capital cross, a Greek cross having at the end of each arm a projecting ornament like a Tuscan capital — **c. goods.** See under GOOD, *n.*, also 2d CAPITAL, *n.*, 3. — **c justiciar.** See JUSTICIAR. — **c. letter** [F. *lettre capitale*], *Print.*, a leading or heading letter, used at the beginning of a sentence and as the first letter of certain words, distinguished, for the most part, both by different form and larger size from the small (*lower-case*) letters, which form the greater part of common print or writing. *Small capital letters* have the form of capital letters and the height of the body of the lower-case letters. — **c. manor,** a manor held in capite, or immediately of the king. — **c. manse,** the manor house, or lord's court. — **c. message,** the message which the owner of a property containing several messuages occupies. — **c. stock** *or* **fund.** =2d CAPITAL, *n.*, 3.

cap'i-tal (kăp'ĭ-tăl), *n.* [See CAPITAL, *a.*] **1.** A capital letter.

2. [Cf. F. *capitale*, fem., sc. *ville.*] The capital city of a state or country; seat of government; chief city or town; a metropolis. "A busy and splendid *capital.*" *Macaulay.*

3. [Cf. F. *capital.*] *Economics.* A stock of accumulated wealth; specif.: **a** The amount of property owned by an individual or corporation *at* a specified time, as distinct from the income received *during* a given period. **b** The amount of such property which is used for business purposes. **c** An aggregation of (economic) goods used to promote the production of other goods, instead of being valuable solely for purposes of immediate enjoyment. **d** The total amount of such goods in continuous existence. Sense **a** is the one in which the word is ordinarily used by accountants; for example, in contrasting a *capital* account with an *income* account. Sense **b** corresponds to the usage of Adam Smith, who specifically defines capital as "that part of a man's stock which he expects to afford him revenue." Sense **c** is the sense employed by the majority of later economists. Sense **d** is the meaning preferred by J. B. Clark when he contrasts *pure*, or *permanent*, *capital* with the perishable "*capital goods*" of which it is composed. Capital is divided into *fixed capital*, which has been permanently invested for recurrent use in a particular manner, and *circulating capital*, which is consumed in the current act of production, being constantly advanced, consumed, and recovered.

4. Anything that can be used to increase one's power or influence. "He tried to make *capital* out of his rival's discomfiture." *London Times.*

5. *Fort.* An imaginary line bisecting a salient angle.

cap'i-tal, *n.* [L. *capitellum* (cf. *capitulum*) a small head, the head, top, or capital of a column, dim. of *caput* head; cf. F. *chapiteau*, OF. *capitel.* See CHIEF; cf. CATTLE, CHATTEL, CHAPTER.] **1.** *Arch.* The head or uppermost member of a column, pilaster, etc., crowning the shaft, and taking the weight of the entablature, etc. See ORDER, *Illust.*

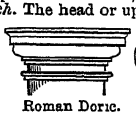

Roman Doric.

Roman Ionic.

2. The head or cap of a chimney, a still, etc.

3. [See CHAPTER.] A chapter of a book; a capitle. *Rare.*

cap'i-tal, *v. t.*; CAP'I-TALED (-tăld). *Arch.* To provide with a capital.

Roman Corinthian.

Composite.

cap'i-tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The state of having capital; the position of a capitalist.

2. An economic system in which capital or capitalists play the principal part; the concentration of capital; the power or influence of capital, as when in the hands of a few.

Romanesque.

Gothic.

cap'i-tal-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *capitaliste.*] One who has capital; one who has capital for investment, or capital invested; esp., a person of large property which is or may be employed in business.

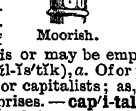

Moorish.

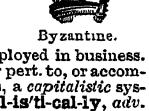

Byzantine.

cap'i-tal-is'tic (kăp'ĭ-tăl-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, or accomplished by, capitalism or capitalists; as, a *capitalistic* system; *capitalistic* enterprises. — **cap'i-tal-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cap'i-tal-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of capitalizing; also, the sum or figure resulting from the application of such a process.

2. Act of converting into a capital city.

cap'i-tal-ize (kăp'ĭ-tăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-Ing). **1.** To convert into capital, or to use as capital.

2. To compute, appraise, or estimate the present value of (a periodical payment); to convert (an income, annuity, etc.) into a single payment or an equivalent capital sum.

3. To write with an initial capital, or in capital letters.

cap'i-tal-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To accumulate a capital; to be or become a capitalist.

If she had had all the money which she was said to have begged, borrowed, or stolen, she might have *capitalized* and been honest for life. *Thackeray.*

Cape cat. *Naut.* A kind of catboat known for good lines, first popular on Cape Cod.

Cape Cod turkey. A codfish. *Slang, Massachusetts.*

caped (kāpt), *a.* Having a cape; wearing a cape.

Cape Flyaway. A cloud bank mistaken for land. *Naut. Slang.*

ca'pel. + CAPLE.

ca'pel (kā'pĕl), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] *Mining.* A stone composed of quartz, schorl, and hornblende, occurring in the walls of tin and copper lodes. *Dial. Eng.* [CAPELIN.]

cap'e-lan (kăp'ĕ-lăn). Var. of **Ca'pel Court** (kā'pĕl). The financial and speculative market, or center of financial interests, of London; — so called because the entrance to the old stock-exchange building (erected 1801) was from the place called Capel Court.

cap'e-let. Var of CAPELLET.

‖ **ca-pel'la** (kă-pĕl'ă), *n.* [LL.] A chapel.

ca-pel'lane. *n.* [See CHAPLAIN.] The curate of a chapel. *Obs.*

‖ **Ca-pel'le.** Var. of KAPELLE.

cap'el-line. Var. of CAPELINE.

‖ **Ca-pell'meis'ter.** Var. of KAPELLMEISTER.

Cape May formation. [From *Cape May*, New Jersey.] *Geol.* A late nonglacial Pleistocene formation along the Atlantic coast of North America.

cape merchant. A supercargo; also, the head merchant in a trading factory. *Obs*

ca'per (kā'pẽr), *n.* [D *kaper.*] A privateer, as of the Dutch; also, the captain of a privateer; a corsair. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

ca'per, *n.* [Gael. *ceapaire* piece of bread and butter.] A piece of oatcake having butter and usually cheese on it. *Scot. & Ir.*

ca'per-ate, *v. t. & i.* [L. *caperatus*, p. p. of *caperare.*] To wrinkle; to frown. *Obs.*

caper bush. = CAPER, a plant. 1.

capercally, capercailly Vars of CAPERCAILLIE.

ca'per-claw'. + CLAPPERCLAW.

ca'perd Capered. *Ref. Sp.*

ca'per-dew'sie, ca'per-do'chy. Probably corrupts. of CAPPADOCHIO *Obs.*

Ca-per'na-it'ish (kă-pûr'nĭ-ĭt'-ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.

Ca-per'na-um (-ŭm). *Bib.*

cap'er-noi'ted (kăp'ẽr-noi'tĕd; -tĭd), *a.* Irritable; peevish; crabbed; also, partially intoxicated; muddle-headed. *Scot.*

Scott. — **cap'er-noi'ted-ness,** *n.*

cap'er-noi'tie (-tĭ), *n.* Head; noddle. *Scot.* [*Scot.*]

cap'er-noi'ty, *a.* Capernoited.

ca'per-some (kā'pẽr-sŭm), *a.* Given or disposed to capering.

caper tea. A kind of black tea made from young leaves.

caper tree. = CAPER a plant, 1.

capes (kā'pēz), *n. pl* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a Ears of grain broken off in threshing; also, grain from which threshing has not removed the husk. **b** Flakes of meal which result from grinding damp grain.

cap'ful. *n.* See -FUL. — **a capful of wind,** *Naut.*, a light puff.

cap fungus. Any basidiomycetous fungus with a cap or pileus.

caph, *or* **kaph** (kăf), *n.* [Lit. "Bent hand."] The eleventh letter (כ, ך) of the Hebrew alphabet, representing the sound of Eng. *k*, or, immediately after a vowel and with the dot omitted, that of Scotch *ch* in *loch.* Its numerical value is 20.

Caph (kăf), *n.* [Ar *kaff* hand.] See STAR.

caphala, + CAFILA.

ca-phar' (k*a*-fär'), *n.* [Ar. *khafr* safe conduct; cf. F. *caphar.*] A tribute levied in the Orient by Arabs, Turks, etc., upon travelers, etc., for maintaining their security; also, a station where such toll is collected.

Ca-phar'ra (ka-fär'rȧ) *D. Bib.*

Ca-phar'na-um (ka-fär'nă-ŭm). *D. Bib.*

Caph'ar-sal'a-ma (kăf'ar-săl'ă-mȧ) *Bib.*

Ca-phen'a-tha (kȧ-fēn'ȧ-thȧ). *Bib.* [*D. Bib.*]

Ca-phet'e-tha (kȧ-fĕt'ē-thȧ). *Bib.*

Ca-phi'ra (ka-fī'rȧ). *Bib.*

Caph'tho-rim (kăf'thō-rĭm), *n. pl. Bib.*

Caph'tor (kăf'tôr). *Bib.*

Caph'to-rim (kăf'tō-rĭm), *or, incorrectly,* **Caph'to-rims,** *n. pl.* [Heb. *Kaphthōrim.*] *Bib.* A people of unknown identity, perh Cretans.

ca'pi-at (kā'pĭ-ăt; kăp'-), *n.* [L., lit., let it take.] *Med.* An instrument for removing foreign bodies from the uterus.

cap'i-ba'ra. Var. of CAPYBARA.

capill + CAPLE.

‖ **ca-pil'la** (ka-pĭl'yȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A chapel.

ca-pil'la-ment, *n.* [L. *capillamentum.*] A fine filament, as the stamen of a plant. *Obs. or R.*

cap'il-la-ri-ness (kăp'ĭ-lă-rĭ-nĕs; kă-pĭl'ă-), *n.* Capillarity.

cap'il-la'tion (kăp'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L *capillatio* hair.] *Obs.* State of being hairy or hairlike. Hence: **a** A capillary blood vessel. **b** A capillary fracture of the skull.

ca-pil'la-ture (kă-pĭl'ă-tûr), *n.* [L. *capillatura.*] A bush of hair; frizzing of the hair. *Obs*

ca-pil'li-cul'ture (-ĭ-kŭl'tûr), *n.* [L. *capillus* hair + *cultu* a culture.] *Med.* Systematic treatment for making the hair grow.

cap'il-lose (kăp'ĭ-lōs), *a.* [L. *capillosus.*] Hairy. *Rare.*

cap'i-lo-tade' (kăp'ĭ-lō-tād'; *F.* ka'pē'lō'tad'), *n.* [F.] *Obs. or R.* **1.** A sort of stew or ragout of several kinds of meat. **2.** A medley; jumble; hash.

ca-pis'trate (kȧ-pĭs'trāt), *a.* [L *capistratus*, p. p. of *capistrare* to halter.] *Zoöl.* Hooded; cowled.

cap'i-taine (kăp'ĭ-tān), *n.* [F., captain.] = CAPITAN, hogfish.

cap'i-taled (kăp'ĭ-tăld), *p. a.* Provided with capital or a capital; — chiefly in combination

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2. To have equal value if computed as a capital sum bearing interest at a given per cent; — used with *at*; as, an annuity of $16,000 *capitalizes* at 4 per cent at $400,000.
3. To use capitals, or capital letters.

cap'i-tal-ly (kăp'ĭ-tăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a capital manner; as: **a** With forfeiture of life; as, to punish *capitally*. **b** Fatally; destructively. *Richardson.* **c** Primarily; mainly; vitally; eminently; as, *capitally* important. **d** Excellently; admirably; as, it was *capitally* done.
2. In capital letters. *Young.*

ca'pi-tan' (kä'pē-tän'), *n.* [It. *capitano* or Sp. *capitán*. See CAPTAIN.] **1.** Captain; — chiefly attrib.; as, *Capitan Pasha*, the former title of the chief Turkish admiral.
2. [Sp.] The hogfish (*Lachnolaimus maximus*).

cap'i-tate (kăp'ĭ-tāt), *a.* [L. *capitatus*, fr. *caput* head.] Headlike in form; having a headlike apex; specif., *Bot.*: **a** Gathered into a head, as, *capitate* inflorescence or flowers. **b** Enlarged and globose; as, a *capitate* stigma.

cap'i-ta'tim (-tā'tĭm), *a.* [NL.] Of or at so much per head; as, a *capitatim* tax; a *capitatim* grant.

cap'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *capitatio* a poll tax, fr. *caput* head: cf. F. *capitation*.] **1.** A numbering of heads or individuals. *Obs. or R.* *Sir T. Browne.*
2. **a** A levying of a tax or charge upon each person. **b** A direct uniform tax imposed upon each head or person; a poll tax; sometimes, a direct tax shifting according to a fixed scale, as the French taille of the 17th century. **c** Any uniform payment or fee payable by each person, as pupils.

capitation grant. A grant of so much for each person.

cap'i-tel'late (kăp'ĭ-tĕl'āt; ká-pĭt'ĕ-lāt), *a.* [L. *capitellum*, dim. of *caput* head.] *Bot.* **a** Having a very small knoblike termination. **b** Collected into small heads, or capitula.

cap'i-tel'lum (kăp'ĭ-tĕl'ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-TELLA** (*-a*). [L., dim. of *caput* head.] A little head; as: **a** *Anat.* A knoblike protuberance, esp. at the end of a bone; a capitulum; as, the *capitellum* of the humerus, with which the radius articulates at the elbow. **b** *Zool.* The part of a polyp which bears the tentacles. — **cap'i-tel'lar** (*-ar*), *a.* — **cap'i-tel'li-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

Cap'i-ti-bran'chi-a (kăp'ĭ-tĭ-brăŋ'kĭ-*ä*), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *caput*, *capitis*, head + *branchiae* gills.] *Zoöl.* An order of annelids equiv. to SEDENTARIA; — called also **Cap'i-ti-bran'chi-a'ta** (-ā'tä). — **cap'i-ti-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*

Cap'i-tol (kăp'ĭ-tŏl), *n.* [L. *capitolium*, fr. *caput* head: cf. F. *capitole*. See CHIEF.] **1.** The temple of Jupiter at Rome on the Capitoline hill, also, the whole hill, including the temple and citadel.

Comes Cæsar to the *Capitol* to-morrow? *Shak.*

2. A similar building in many provincial cities of the Roman empire, used as a city hall in later times; as, the *Capitol* of Toulouse.
3. The edifice at Washington in which the Congress of the United States holds its sessions; also, the building in which a State legislature meets; a statehouse. *U. S.*

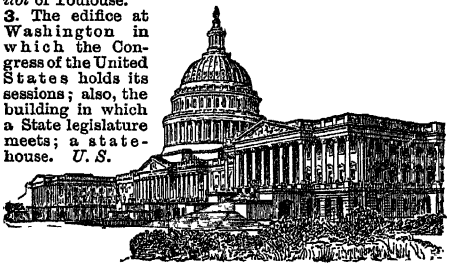

The Capitol at Washington.

Cap'i-to-line (kăp'ĭ-tō-lĭn; ká-pĭt'ō-lĭn; 277), *a.* [L. *capitolinus*: cf. F. *capitolin*.] Designating, or pertaining to, one of the seven hills of Rome (see SEVEN HILLS), the Capitol which anciently crowned it, or the gods whose cult was there centered, esp. Jupiter Optimus Maximus. "*Capitoline* Jove." *Macaulay.*
Capitoline games, games instituted at Rome by Camillus, in honor of Jupiter Capitolinus, on account of the preservation of the Capitol from the Gauls, and reinstituted by Domitian, A. D. 86, as a quinquennial festival. — **C. Venus**, the Venus of the Capitol. See VENUS.

Cap'i-to-line, *n.* One of the seven hills of Rome. The depression between its two summits (see SEVEN HILLS) is now occupied by the Piazza di Campidoglio.

Cap'i-ton'i-dæ (kăp'ĭ-tŏn'ĭ-dē), *n pl.* [NL., fr. L. *capito* a sort of large-headed fish.] *Zool.* A family of nonpasserine zygodactyl birds chiefly confined to the warm parts of the Old World, but represented also in America. It comprises the subfamilies **Cap'i-to-ni'næ** (kăp'ĭ-tō-nī'nē), whose members are called *barbets* (see BARBET), and **Indicatorinæ** (see HONEY GUIDE). The typical forms are of quiet, inactive habits, feeding on fruits, insects, etc., and nesting in holes in trees and banks. Their plumage is variegated, often partly bright green.

ca-pit'u-lar (ká-pĭt'ū-lär), *n.* [L. *capitulum* a small head, a chapter, dim. of *caput* head, chapter. Cf. CAPITULAR, *a.*, CAPITULARY, *a.*; see CHAPTER.] **a** A member of a chapter. **b** = CAPITULARY, 2. **c** A heading or title. *Eare*

ca-pit'u-lar (ká-pĭt'ū-lär), *a.* [LL. *capitularis*.] **1.** *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to a chapter; capitulary; as, *capitular* estates.
2. *Bot.* Growing in, or pertaining to, a capitulum.
3. *Anat.* Pertaining to a capitulum.

ca-pit'u-la-ry (ká-pĭt'ū-lā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (*-rĭz*). [See CAPITULARY, *a.*] **1.** A member of a chapter, esp. of an ecclesiastical or masonic chapter; a capitular.
2. An ordinance civil or ecclesiastical, esp. of the Frankish kings; — chiefly in *pl.*, for a collection of ordinances, and so called because divided into chapters or sections.
3. A heading or title. *Landor.*

ca-pit'u-la-ry, *a.* [LL. *capitularius*.] Of or pert. to a chapter, esp. an ecclesiastical or masonic chapter; capitular.

ca-pit'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [Cf. L. *capitulatus* having a small head.] Having, or consisting of, a capitulum or capitula.

ca-pit'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.*; **CA-PIT'U-LAT'ED** (-lāt'ĕd); **CA-PIT'U-LAT'ING** (-lāt'ĭng). [LL. *capitulatus*, p. p. of *capitulare* to distinguish by heads or chapters: cf. F. *capituler*. See CAPITULAR, *n.*] **1.** To settle or draw up the heads or terms of an agreement, as in chapters or articles; to agree. *Obs.*
2. To surrender on conditions agreed upon (usually drawn up under several heads); to make terms of surrender.

The Irish, after holding out a week, *capitulated*. *Macaulay.*

ca-pit'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *capitulation*, LL. *capitulatio*.] **1.** A reducing to heads or articles. *Obs.*
2. A statement of the heads of a subject; a summary; an enumeration. *Stevenson.*
3. The making of terms or conditions; a stipulation, or agreement, as a treaty, stating terms or conditions. *Obs.*
4. *Hist.* Specif.: **a** The agreement or articles which the emperors of the Holy Roman Empire, before their coronation, had to swear to observe. **b** The agreement or terms which regulated the relations of the Swiss mercenaries with the governments which they served. **c** Any of various agreements or conventions, made originally by the Greek emperors at Constantinople and afterwards by the Porte, granting special privileges and rights of exterritoriality to foreign governments, hence, any such treaty or convention.
5. The act or agreement of one who capitulates, or surrenders to an enemy upon stipulated terms.
6. The instrument setting forth the terms of any of these agreements.

ca-pit'u-li-form (ká-pĭt'ū-lĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a capitulum.

ca-pit'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LA** (*-la*). [L., a small head.] **1.** *Eccl.* **a** A chapter, as of a cathedral. *Eng.* **b** A chapter from the Bible.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A capitellum; a knoblike protuberance of any part; as: **a** At the end of a bone or cartilage. **b** The enlarged tip of the proboscis of a fly. **c** The enlarged end of a halter of a fly. **d** The end of a capitate antenna. **e** The body of a barnacle, as distinguished from the peduncle.
3. *Bot.* **a** In Characeæ, a head cell. **b** In seed plants, a simple racemose inflorescence in which the primary axis is contracted, forming a rounded or flattened cluster of sessile flowers, as in the buttonbush (see *Illust.*) or in all composite plants. Cf. ANTHODIUM.

Capitulum of Cephalanthus.

ca-pi'vi (ká-pē'vĭ), *n.* [Cf. COPAIBA.] A balsam of the Spanish West Indies. See COPAIBA.

cap'lin (kăp'lĭn) } *n.* The cap of a flail,
cap'ling (-lĭng) } through which the thongs pass which connect the handle and swingel.

Cap-noi'des (kăp-noi'dēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *καπνός* smoke + *εἶδος* form; — so named from its resemblance to the genus *Fumaria* (fr. L. *fumus* smoke).] *Bot.* A large genus of papaveraceous herbs with decompound leaves and racemose, very irregular, flowers. They are natives of north temperate regions and of South Africa. The American species are mostly yellow-flowered; some of the European species have pink or purple flowers. From the tuberous root of *C. tuberosum* the following crystalline alkaloids have been obtained: *bulbocapnine*, $C_{19}H_{19}O_4N$; *corybulbine* and *isocorybulbine*, $C_{21}H_{25}O_4N$; *corycavamine*, $C_{21}H_{21}O_5N$; *corycavine*, $C_{23}H_{23}O_5N$; *corydaline*, $C_{22}H_{27}O_4N$; *corydine*, $C_{21}H_{23}O_4N$ (probably); *corytuberine*, $C_{19}H_{25}O_4N$. See CORYDALINE, DUTCHMAN'S-BREECHES, *Illust.*

cap'no-mor (kăp'nō-môr), *n.* [Gr. *καπνός* smoke + *μόρα*, equiv. to *μοῖρα* part.] A highly refracting, colorless oil with a peculiar odor, obtained from wood tar.

cap nut. *Mach.* A nut with a blind hole.

ca'pon (kā'pŏn), *n.* [ME. *capon*, *chapoun*, AS. *capūn* (cf. F. *chapon*, OF. also *capon*), L. *capo*, fr. Gr. *κάπων*; akin to *κόπτειν* to cut, OSlav. *skopiti* to castrate. Cf. COMMA.] **1.** A castrated cock, esp. when fattened; a male chicken gelded to improve his flesh for the table. *Shak.*
2. A eunuch. *Obs.*
3. Humorously, a red herring or some other fish; as, a Yarmouth *capon*. Cf. CAPE COD TURKEY. *Local.*
4. A billet-doux. *Obs.*

ca'pon, *v. t.* To castrate; to make a capon of.

cap'o-nier', **cap'o-niere'** (kăp'ō-nēr'), *n.* Also **cap'on-niere'.** [F. *caponnière*, fr. Sp. *caponera*, orig., a cage for fattening capons, hence, a place of refuge; cf. It. *capponiera*. See CAPON.] *Fort.* A work made crosswise in the ditch to sweep it with flank fire or to cover a passageway.

ca'pon-ize (kā'pŏn-īz), *v. t.* To castrate, as a fowl. — **ca'pon-iz'er** (-ĭz'ẽr), *n.*

‖ **ca'po-ral'** (kä'pō-ral'), *n.* [Sp. See CORPORAL, *n.*] One who directs work; an overseer. *Sp. Amer.*

cap'o-ral' (kăp'ō-răl'), *n.* [F.] A kind of cut tobacco. "Cigarettes of '*caporal*.'" *Du Maurier.*

ca-pot' (*ka-pŏt'*; *formerly* kăp'ŭt), *n.* [F.] A winning of all the tricks at the games of piquet and imperial. It counts forty points in piquet, twelve in imperial.

ca-pot', *v. t.*; **CA-POT'TED**; **CA-POT'TING.** *Piquet or Imperial.* To win all the tricks from; to score a capot against.

‖ **ca'po tas'to** (kä'pō tas'tō). [It. *capotasto*.] *Music.* A sort of bar or movable nut, attached to the finger board of a guitar or other fretted instrument for the purpose of raising uniformly the pitch of all the strings.

ca-pote' (*ka-pōt'*), *n.* [Sp. *capote* (cf. F. *capote*), fr. LL. *capa* cape, cloak. See CAP.] **1.** A long cloak or overcoat, prop. with a hood; specif.: **a** A long and full overcoat worn esp. by soldiers. **b** A very long mantle worn by women. **c** In the Levant, a long outer garment for either sex made of rough cloth or of skins with the hair on.

In his snowy camese and his shaggy *capote*. *Byron*

2. A kind of bonnet with strings, for women and children.
3. A leather top or hood for a cabriolet or other vehicle.

cap'pa-dine (kăp'ä-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Silk floss or waste obtained from the cocoon after the silk has been reeled off.

Cap'pa-do'ci-an (-dō'shĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Cappadocia, in Asiatic Turkey. — *n.* Native or inhabitant of Cappadocia

Cap'pagh brown (kăp'*a*). Also **Cap'pah brown.** [From *Cappagh*, in Ireland, its locality.] A natural pigment consisting chiefly of hydrated oxides of manganese and iron. Its hue is reddish brown, which heating makes richer.

cap paper. **a** A kind of paper used for wrapping up commodities, etc. **b** A kind or size of writing paper including flat cap, foolscap, and legal cap.

Cap'pa-ri-da'ce-æ (kăp'*a*-rĭ-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CAPPARIS.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or trees (order Papaverales), the caper family, distinguished from the related Brassicaceæ by the 1-celled capsule. It contains about 35 genera and 400 species of wide distribution, the principal genera being *Capparis*, *Cleome*, and *Polanisia*. — **cap'pa-ri-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cap'pa-ris (kăp'*a*-rĭs), *n.* [L, caper. See CAPER, the plant.] *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs, the capers, typifying the family Capparidaceæ, and widely distributed in warm regions. They have simple leaves and showy flowers with 4 sepals, 4 petals, and numerous stamens. Many species climb by the aid of the stipular thorns. See 3d CAPER.

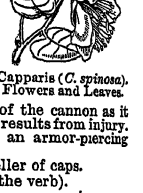

Capparis (*C. spinosa*). Flowers and Leaves.

capped (kăpt), *p. p. & p. a.* of CAP, *v.*
capped elbow, *Veter.*, a bursal swelling (becoming in old cases a hard fibrous mass) on the point of the elbow, due to pressure or repeated injury, as from lying with the fore feet flexed under the body. — **c. hock,** *Veter.*, a similar swelling on the point of the hock. — **c. knee,** *Veter.*, a rare condition due to distention of the synovial bursæ of the anterior extensor of the cannon as it passes over the knee joint. It usually results from injury. — **c. macaque,** the zati. — **c. projectile,** an armor-piercing projectile. See ARMOR-PIERCING.

cap'per (kăp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A maker or seller of caps.
2. One that caps (in various senses of the verb).
3. Specif.: An instrument for applying a percussion cap.
4. A by-bidder; a decoy, as for gamblers. *Slang, U. S.*

cap'ping, *vb. n.* **1.** Action of the verb CAP (in any sense).
2. Cap making; the trade of making caps. *Fuller.*
3. That with which anything is capped; as the rock or other material overlying the mineral body of a mine, or the rectangular frame over a sulphuric-acid chamber supporting the roof rafters.
capping plane, *Join.*, a plane for working the upper surface of staircase rails.

Ca'pra (kā'pra), *n.* [L., a she-goat.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ruminants of the family Bovidæ, consisting of the goats.

cap'rate (kăp'rāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of capric acid

cap're-ol (kăp'rē-ŏl), **-ole** (ōl), *n.* [L. *capreolus* wild goat, tendril, fr. *caper* goat.] *Obs.* **1.** A kind of roe deer.
2. *Bot.* A tendril.

cap're-o-late (kăp'rē-ō-lāt; *ká-pre'-*), *a. Bot.* Having a tendril or tendrils.

Ca-pre'o-lus (*ká-prē'ō-lŭs*), *n.* [L., wild goat, roebuck.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the roe deer. — **ca-pre'o-line** (*ká-prē'ō-lĭn*; -lĭn, kăp'rē-).

Ca'pri (kä'prē), *n.* Wine produced on the island of Capri, commonly a light, dry, white wine.

cap'ric (kăp'rĭk), *a.* [L. *caper* a goat.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a goat.
2. *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid, $C_9H_{19}CO_2H$, occurring in small quantities in the form of its glyceryl ester in butter, coconut oil, etc. The free acid is a crystalline solid.

‖ **ca-pric'cio** (kä-prē'chō), *n.*; *pl.* E. **CAPRICCIOS** (-chōz), It. **CAPRICCI** (-chē). [It. See CAPRICE.] **1.** A caper; trick; prank; also, a caprice; freak; fancy. *Shak.*
2. *Music.* A piece in a more or less free form, often of a very irregular or whimsical style; a caprice.

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cap'i-tal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **ca'pi-ta'na** (kä'pē-ta'nä), *n.* [It. & Sp.] In some navies, the chief's, or admiral's, ship.

capitane. + CAPTAIN.

‖ **ca'pi-ta'no** (kä'pē-ta'nō), *n.*; *pl.* **-NI** (-nē). [It.] A captain, chief, or headman. [Capitano.]

cap'i-tat'ed (kăp'ĭ-tāt'ĕd), *p. a.*

cap'i-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* Reckoned by the head; per capita.

‖ **ca'pi-te** (kăp'ĭ-tē), *n.* [L., abl. of *caput*, head, chief.] Used in the phrase *in capite*, or in chief (see *in chief*, under CHIEF). Also used adjectively to designate lands held *in capite*.

‖ **ca'pi-tis de'mi-nu'ti-o** (kăp'ĭ-tĭs dĕm'ĭ-nū'shĭ-ō). [L.] *Roman Law.* Change of status due to loss of freedom by being reduced to slavery, loss of citizenship without loss of liberty, reduction of one sui juris to the potestas or manus of another, a change from potestas to manus, etc. Whether the term includes only a change of status for the worse or not is a disputed point.

cap'i-tle, *n.* [OF., dial. form of *chapitle*.] = CHAPITLE. *Obs.*

Cap'i-to (kăp'ĭ-tō), *n.* [L., a sort of large-headed fish.] *Zool.* A genus including most of the South and Central American barbets of the family Capitonidæ (which see).

Cap'i-to'li-an (kăp'ĭ-tō'lĭ-ăn), *a.* = CAPITOLINE.

cap'i-to'li-um (*-ŭm*), *n.* [L.] See SEVEN HILLS.

Cap'i-to-sau'rus (kăp'ĭ-tō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *caput* head + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of labyrinthodonts from the Trias of Germany, with small orbits, and tusks on the palatines and vomer, and at the front of the lower jaw, those on the latter closing into an aperture between the vomer and premaxillæ.

cap'i-toul' (kăp'ĭ-tōōl'), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *capitol*.] During the Middle Ages and as late as to the French Revolution, a municipal magistrate of Toulouse. — **cap'i-toul'ate,** *n*

capitte. + CHAPITRE. [LUM.

ca-pit'u-la, *n.*, *L. pl.* of CAPITULUM.

‖ **ca-pi'tu-la i-tĭn'ẽr-is** (ka-pĭt'ū-la ĭ-tĭn'ẽr-ĭs). [LL.] *O. Eng. Law.* = *articles of the eyre*, under ARTICLE.

ca-pit'u-lant (ká-pĭt'ū-lănt), *n* [F., or LL. *capitulans*, p. pr.] One who capitulates. [LAR.

ca-pit'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of CAPITULAR. **Capitulation Day.** The 13th day of August, a legal holiday in the Philippines, commemorating the capitulation of Manila to the American troops in 1898.

ca-pit'u-la'tor, *n.* [LL.] One who capitulates. *Rare.*

ca-pit'u-la-to-ry (-lā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to capitulation.

ca'pi-va'ra. Var. of CAPYBARA.

cap'kin, *n.* See -KIN.

ca'ple. Var. of CAPEL, a stone.

ca'ple, ca'pul, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kapall*, Ir *capall* horse, mare, Gael. *capull* mare, and L. *caballus* nag.] A horse. *Obs.* [CAPELIN

cap'lin, cap'ling. Vars. of

cap'no-man'cy (kăp'nō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *καπνός* smoke + *-mancy*.] Divination by means of smoke, used by the ancients in their sacrifices.

‖ **ca'poc.** Var. of KAPOK.

ca-poc'chia (*ka-pŏk'ya*), *n.* [It., fem. of *capocchio* foolish, silly.] Fool; simpleton; — Theobald's emendation of *chapochia* in "Troilus and Cressida," IV. ii. 31. *Shak.*

‖ **ca'po d'o'pe-ra** (kä'pō dō'pā-rä). [It.] Chef-d'œuvre.

ca'pon-et, *n.* Obs. dim. of CAPON.

ca'pon's-feath'er (kā'pŏnz-fĕth'ẽr), *n.* The common columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*).

capon's grass. The rat's-tail fescue grass (*Festuca myuros*).

ca'pon's-tail', *n.* **a** = CAPON'S-FEATHER. **b** The European plant *Valeriana pyrenaica*. [grass.

capon's-tail grass. Capon's

ca-poor' cutch'ẽr-y (*ka-pōōr'* kŭch'ẽr-y). [Hind. *kapūr* camphor + *kacharī*, name of the plant.] The dried root of an East Indian zinziberaceous plant (*Hedychium spicatum*).

‖ **Ca'po'ral' la Vio'lette'** (*ká-pō'ral' là vyō'lĕt'*). [F.] See CORPORAL, VIOLET.

‖ **ca'pot'** (*F. ká'pō'*). [F.] Var. of CAPOTE, a cloak.

ca-pouch', + CAPUCHE.

‖ **ca'pou'lié'** (*ka'pōō'lyā'*), *n.* [Pr.] The president of the consistory of the Félibrige.

‖ **cap'pa** (*kăp'ä*), *n*; *pl.* **-PÆ** (*-ē*). [LL.] A cope or cape.

cap'pa-do'chi-o, *n.* A cant term for prison or the stocks. *Obs.*

capped (kăpt), **cap'pit** (kap'ĭt). Scot. vars of COPPED, crabbed.

cap-pel'en-ite (*kă-pĕl'ĕn-īt*), *n.* [After D. *Cappelen*.] A borosilicate of yttrium and barium, in greenish brown hexagonal crystals.

cap'pe-line. Var. of CAPELINE.

cap-pel'la, *n.* See A CAPPELLA.

cap'per. Obs. or dial. var. of CAPER. [of COPPER.

cap'per (kăp'ẽr). Scot. var.

cap'per-. For various forms in *capper-*, see those in CAPER-.

cap'pie (kăp'ĭ; kăp'ē), *n.* [From *cap* a bowl.] A small wooden drinking vessel. *Scot.*

cap'pit. Obs. Scot. var. of COPPED. [like a cap.

cap'py, *a.* Characterized by or

cap'rel. Corrupt of CAPRIOLE

Ca-prel'la (*ka-prĕl'a*), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *capra* she-goat.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small amphipod Crustacea, found upon seaweeds, etc., remarkable for their grotesque form, which suggests that of the praying mantis. — **ca-prel'line** (-lĭn; -lēn), *a.*

ca-pre'o-lar (*ka-pre'ō-lär*; *kăp're-ō-*), *n.* [Cf. It. *capretto*, *capretta*, dim. deriv. of L. *caper*, *capra*, goat.] A roe. *Obs.*

Ca'pri blue (kä'prē). [Fr the Blue Grotto, *Capri*.] See DYE.

‖ **ca/pric-cio/so** (ka/prē̆t-chō̆/sō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* In a free, fantastic style; — used as a direction.

ca-price′ (ka-prēs′ ; *Pope rimed it with* nice *and* vice, *but the rime is questioned by A. J. Ellis*), *n.* [F. *caprice*, It. *capriccio*, caprice (perh. orig. a fantastical goat leap), fr. L. *caper, capra*, goat. Cf. CAPRIOLE, CAB, CAPER, *v. i.*]

1. An abrupt change in feeling, opinion, or action, proceeding from some whim or fancy; a freak; whim; fantastic notion. "*Caprices* of appetite." *Irving.*

2. The mental disposition or state which produces or is subject to such changes; capriciousness; freakishness. Also used of things; as, the *caprice* of the winds.

The fitful *caprice* that so often thwarted her in the child's manifestations. *Hawthorne.*

Thus critics, of less judgment than *caprice*,
Curious not knowing, not exact but nice. *Pope.*

3. *Music* A capriccio.

Syn. — Humor, fancy, whimsey, quirk. — CAPRICE, FREAK, WHIM, VAGARY, CROTCHET agree in the idea of a sudden or arbitrary fancy, desire, or change of mind. CAPRICE emphasizes the lack of apparent motivation, and implies a certain willfulness or wantonness; this implication is even stronger in the adj., *capricious;* as, "They made me, without my search, a species of popular idol; they, without reason or judgment, beyond the *caprice* of their good pleasure, threw down the image from its pedestal" (*Byron*); "Fancy . . . is as *capricious* as the accidents of things" (*Wordsworth*); "The fantastic and *capricious* behavior of the passions" (*Fielding*). FREAK denotes an impulsive, seemingly causeless, change of mind, like those of a child or a lunatic; as, "a light word flung in the air, a mere *freak* of perverse child's temper" (*Thackeray*); "Follow this way or that, as the *freak* takes you" (*Stevenson*); "a thousand Puckish *freaks*" (*J. R. Green*). A WHIM is a mental eccentricity; it suggests not so much a sudden as a quaint, fantastic, or humorous turn or inclination (cf. *whimsical, whimsey*); as, "A young lady of some birth and fortune . . . who had strange *whims* of fasting" (*G. Eliot*). VAGARY (see VAGRANT) suggests still more strongly the erratic, extravagant, or irresponsible character of the notion or fancy; as, "Straight they changed their minds, flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell" (*Milton*); "A great force of critical opinion controlling a learned man's *vagaries*, and keeping him straight" (*M. Arnold*). A CROTCHET is a perversely heretical or whimsical opinion on some (frequently) unimportant or trivial point; as, "It is a note of the provincial spirit not to hold ideas of this kind a little more easily, to be devoured by them, to suffer them to become *crotchets*" (*M. Arnold*). See WAYWARD; cf. FASHION.

ca-pri′cious (ka-prish′ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *capricieux*, It. *capriccioso*.] **1.** Characterized by lively exercise of fancy, wit, or invention; fanciful; fantastic; humorous. *Obs.*

The most *capricious* poet honest Ovid. *Shak.*

2. Governed or characterized by caprice; apt to change suddenly; freakish; whimsical; humorsome; changeable. "*Capricious* humor." *Hugh Miller.*

3. Of things, changeable; irregular; changing apparently without regard to any laws; as, a *capricious* climate.

Syn. — Freakish, whimsical, fickle, crotchety, fitful, wayward, changeable, unsteady, inconstant, arbitrary.

— **ca-pri′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **ca-pri′cious-ness**, *n.*

Cap′ri-corn (kăp′rĭ-kôrn) ‖ *n.; L. gen.* -NI (kăp′rĭ-kôr′nī). **Cap′ri-cor′nus** (-kôr′nŭs) ‖ nī). [L. *capricornus ; caper* goat + *cornu* horn : cf. F. *capricorne.*] *Astron.* **a** A southern zodiacal constellation between Sagittarius and Aquarius, represented on ancient monuments by the figure of a goat, or a figure with its fore part like a goat, and hind part like a fish. **b** The tenth sign of the zodiac, into which the sun enters at the winter solstice, about December 21. See SIGN, TROPIC.

Cap′ri-cor′nid (-kôr′nĭd), *n.* [*Capricorn* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Capricorn; — usually in *pl.*

cap′ri-fi-cate (kăp′rĭ-fĭ-kāt ; kă-prĭf′ĭ-), *v. t.* [L. *caprificare.*] To subject to, or cause to ripen by, caprification.

cap′ri-fi-ca′tion (kăp′rĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *caprificatio*, fr. *caprificare* to ripen figs by caprification, fr. *caprificus* the wild fig ; *caper* goat + *ficus* fig.] An artificial method of pollinating the cultivated fig, thus insuring its ripening. It is accomplished by suspending fruits of the wild caprifig containing the fig wasp (*Blastophaga grossorum*) on the branches of the cultivated tree. The insects emerge from the former and enter the edible figs, thus effecting cross pollination. The consequent ripening of the seeds prevents the fruit from dropping prematurely and improves its flavor. Some varieties of figs mature without caprification. Smyrna figs are raised in California through caprification by imported fig wasps. Caprification is practiced in Smyrna, Spain, and Portugal. See FIG, FIG WASP.

cap′ri-fi-ca′tor (kăp′rĭ-fĭ-kā′tĕr ; kă-prĭf′ĭ-), *n.* One who performs the process of caprification.

cap′ri-fig′ (kăp′rĭ-fĭg′), *n.* [L. *caprificus :* cf. F. *caprifiguier.*] **a** The wild fig of South Europe and Asia Minor (*Ficus carica sylvestris*). **b** The fruit of this tree, commonly used for the purpose of caprificating the edible fig.

Cap′ri-fo′li-a′ce-æ (-fō′lĭ-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. LL. *caprifolium ;* L. *caper* goat + *folium* leaf. See FOIL a leaf.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Rubiales), the honeysuckle family, consisting of woody vines, shrubs, small trees, or perennial herbs having opposite estipulate leaves and often showy flowers with 5 stamens borne on the 5-lobed corolla. The fruit is a berry, drupe, or capsule. There are about 10 genera and 260 species, natives chiefly of temperate regions. The principal genera are *Lonicera, Symphoricarpos, Viburnum,* and *Sambucus.* — **cap′ri-fo′li-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cap′ri-form (kăp′rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *caper* goat + *-form.*] Having the form of a goat.

Cap′ri-mul′gi-dæ (-mŭl′jĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *caprimulgus* a milker of goats, also a sort of bird.] *Zoöl.* A family of fissirostral nonpasserine birds consisting of the goatsuckers. The typical genus, **Cap′ri-mul′gus** (-gŭs), is confined to the Old World, but differs but little from the American genus *Antrostomus*, including the whip-poor-will. — **cap′ri-mul′gine** (kăp′rĭ-mŭl′jĭn ; -jīn), *a.*

cap′rin (kăp′rĭn), *n. Org. Chem.* Any of the esters of glycerin and capric acid ; specif., glyceryl tri-caprate, $C_3H_5(C_{10}H_{19}O_2)_3$, a fat occurring in butter.

Ca-pri′na (ka-prī′nă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *caprinus* pertaining to a goat ; — so called from the cornuform shell.] *Paleon.* A genus of Cretaceous bivalve mollusks, the type of a family, **Ca-prin′i-dæ** (ka-prĭn′ĭ-dē). They were attached by the apex of the conical right valve. The substance of the spirally twisted left valve was perforated by canals.

cap′rine (kăp′rĭn ; -rīn), *a.* [L. *caprinus.*] Of or pertaining to a goat ; as, *caprine* gambols.

Cap′ri-o′la (kăp′rĭ-ō′la), *n.* [It., the wild goat, which feeds upon this grass. See CAPRIOLE.] *Bot.* A genus of perennial grasses having short flat leaves and digitate spikes, the second spikelets each 1-flowered. Three species are Australian ; the other, *C. dactylon*, is Bermuda grass.

cap′ri-ole (kăp′rĭ-ōl), *n.* [F. *capriole, cabriole*, It. *capriola*, fr. L. *caper* goat. Cf. CAPER, *v. i.*, CABRIOLE, CAPRICE.]

1. A leap or caper, as in dancing. *Now Rare.*

2. *Man* A leap that a horse makes with all fours, upwards only, without advancing, but with a kick or jerk of the hind legs when at the height of the leap.

3. A kind of headdress worn by ladies. *Obs.*

cap′ri-ole, *v. i.* To perform a capriole or ride a horse performing caprioles. *Carlyle.*

cap′ri-zant (-zănt), *a.* [LL. *caprizans, -antis*, p. pr. of *caprizare* to leap. *Physiol.* Leaping ; — said of the pulse when irregular from excessive variation in the dilatation of the artery.

cap′ro-ate (-rō̆-āt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of caproic acid.

cap rock. *Mining.* The layer of rock next overlying ore, generally of barren vein material.

ca-pro′ic (ka-prō̆′ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid, $C_5H_{11}{\cdot}CO_2H$, found in company with capric acid. It is a colorless oil with a faint rancid odor.

cap′rone (kăp′rōn), *n.* [*capric* + *-one.*] *Chem.* A ketone, $(C_5H_{11})_2CO$, prepared by distilling calcium caproate. It is a solid melting at 15° C. (59° F.).

cap′ro-yl (kăp′rō-ĭl), *n.* [*caproic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The radical, $C_5H_{11}CO$, of caproic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

cap′ryl-ate (-rĭ-lāt), *n.* A salt or ester of caprylic acid.

ca-pryl′ic (ka-prĭl′ĭk), *a.* [*capric* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid, $C_7H_{15}{\cdot}CO_2H$, accompanying and resembling caproic acid. **b** Of, pert. to, or containing, caryl ; as, *caprylic* alcohol (octyl alcohol).

cap-sa′i-cin (kăp-sā′ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [From *capsicum.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline substance, $C_9H_{14}O_2$, a powerful irritant, extracted from Cayenne pepper (*Capsicum annuum*).

cap screw. A headed bolt used without a nut ; a tap bolt.

cap scuttle. *Naut.* A scuttle having a cap or top setting closely over the coamings into a rabbet.

cap′sheaf′ (kăp′shēf′), *n.* The top sheaf of a stack of grain ; fig., the crowning or finishing part of a thing.

cap′shore′ (-shōr′), *n. Naut.* A support under the fore part of the cap of a lower mast.

Cap′si-cum (kăp′sĭ-kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *capsa* box, chest.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of tropical solanaceous herbs and shrubs, having small flowers with rotate corollas, succeeded by dry, many-seeded, and very pungent berries known as chilies or peppers. The berries are used in cooking in sauces and as a condiment. *C. annuum*, the Guinea pepper, includes many garden varieties. This species and *C. frutescens*, the spur pepper, are the chief sources of Cayenne pepper.

2. [*l. c.*] The dried and pulverized fruit of these plants. It is a stimulant and rubefacient, and is used as a counter-irritant in neuralgia and rheumatism, as an ingredient of a gargle in diphtheria and tonsillitis, and internally in dyspepsia and delirium tremens, etc. See CAYENNE PEPPER.

Cap′si-dæ (-sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Capsus*, generic name invented by Fabricius, fr. Gr. *κάπτειν* to gulp down.] *Zool.* A family of small, often brightly colored, heteropterous insects with long antennæ, which live chiefly on the juices of plants ; the leaf bugs. There are many species, but few are common enough to do much injury. — **cap′sid** (-sĭd), *a. & n.*

cap-siz′al (kăp-sīz′ăl), *n.* Act of capsizing ; upset.

cap-size′ (-sīz′), *v. t. & i.* ; CAP-SIZED′ (-sīzd′) ; CAP-SIZ′ING (-sīz′ĭng). [Cf. Sp. *cabecear* to nod, pitch, *capuzar, chapuzar*, to sink (a vessel) by the head ; both fr. L. *caput* head.] To upset or overturn, as a vessel or other body.

But what if carrying sail *capsize* the boat? *Byron.*

cap-size′, *n.* Capsizal ; upset.

cap square. *Ordnance.* One of the metal plates passing over the trunnions of a cannon to keep it on its carriage.

cap′stan (kăp′stăn), *n.* [F. *cabestan* or Pr. *cabestan, cabestran*, fr. Sp. *cabestrante, cabrestante*, fr. *cabestrar* to bind with a halter, *cabestro* halter, L. *capistrum*, fr. *capere* to hold (see CAPACIOUS).] A vertical cleated drum or cylinder (called the *barrel*) revolving on an upright spindle, with pawls at the foot of the drum, and surmounted by a drumhead with sockets for bars or levers ; — strictly distinguished from a *windlass*, which turns on a horizontal axis. It is much used, esp. on shipboard, for moving or raising heavy weights or exerting great power by traction upon a rope or cable passing around the drum. It is operated either by steam or electric power or by means of capstan bars pushed by hand.

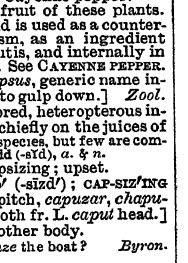

Capstan.
a Drumhead ; *b* Sockets or Bar Holes ; *c* One of the Pawls ; *d* Pawl Ring or Rim.

capstan bar. One of the levers by which the capstan is worked.

cap′stan-head′ed, *a.* Having a head like a capstan, as a bolt or screw with a round head having transverse holes to turn it by. See BOLT, *Illust.*

cap′stone′ (kăp′stōn′), *n.* A stone that caps or crowns ; a topstone. Specif. : **a** The horizontal topmost stone of a cromlech or dolmen. **b** A coping stone ; coping. **c** The topmost bed of a stone quarry.

cap′su-lar (kăp′sŭ-lar), *a.* Of or pertaining to a capsule ; of the nature of a capsule ; hollow and fibrous.

capsular ligament, *Anat.*, a ligamentous sac surrounding the articular cavity of freely movable joints, and attached to the bones, usually near the borders of the articular surfaces, thus completely inclosing the joint. The inner surface is lined with synovial membrane. See SYNOVIA.

cap′su-late (-lāt) ‖ *a.* Inclosed in a capsule ; also, **cap′su-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd) ‖ formed into a capsule.

cap′su-la′tion (kăp′sŭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* Inclosure in a capsule.

cap′sule (kăp′sūl), *n.* [L. *capsula* a little box, fr. *capsa* chest, case, fr. *capere* to take, contain ; cf. F. *capsule.*]

1. A small case or repository.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A membrane or saclike structure inclosing a part or organ, such as a capsular ligament, the smooth fibrous membrane investing the kidney, the elastic transparent membrane inclosing the lens of the eye, the membranous case of the eggs of certain mollusks, insects, etc.

3. *Bot.* In general, any closed vessel containing spores or seeds ; specif. · **a** In seed plants, a dry, dehiscent, usually many-seeded, fruit composed of two or more carpels. Capsules are among the most common fruit structures ; they vary widely in shape and in the mode of dehiscence. See PYXIS, SILIQUE. **b** In mosses, the spore sac of the sporogonium.

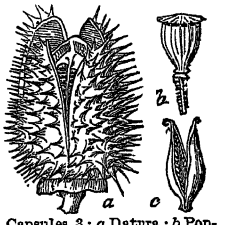

Capsules, 3 : *a* Datura ; *b* Poppy ; *c* Gentian.

4. a *Old Chem.* An earthenware saucer for roasting or melting samples of ores, etc. ; a scorifier. **b** *Chem.* A small shallow cup of porcelain, platinum, glass, or other material.

5. *Med.* A small cylindrical or spherical envelope of digestible material, in which nauseous or acrid doses are inclosed to be swallowed.

6 A metallic seal or cover for closing a bottle.

7. [F.] A percussion cap. *Rare.*

capsule of Bowman (bō′măn). [After Sir W. *Bowman*, English surgeon.] See MALPIGHIAN BODIES. — **c. of Glisson.** = GLISSON'S CAPSULE. — **c. of Tenon** (*F.* tĕ-nôn′). [After J. R. *Tenon*, French surgeon.] *Anat.* = TENONIAN CAPSULE. — **capsules of the brain,** *Anat.*, layers or laminæ of white matter in the cerebrum, the *internal* consisting largely of fibers passing up from the crura cerebri, and lying internal to the lenticular nucleus ; the *external* lying between the lenticular nucleus and the claustrum.

cap′sule (kăp′sūl), *v. t.* ; CAP′SULED (-sŭld) ; CAP′SUL-ING. To furnish or close, as a bottle, with a capsule.

cap′su-lif′er-ous (kăp′sŭ-lĭf′ĕr-ŭs) ‖ *a.* [*capsule* + *-fer-*
cap′su-lig′er-ous (kăp′sŭ-lĭj′ĕr-ŭs) ‖ *ous, -gerous.*] Having or producing a capsule.

cap′su-li′tis (-lī′tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *capsule* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a capsule, as that of the crystalline lens.

cap′su-lo-tome′ (kăp′sŭ-lō-tōm′), *n. Surg.* The instrument used in capsulotomy.

cap′su-lot′o-my (-lŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*capsule* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The incision of a capsule, esp. of that of the crystalline lens, as in a cataract operation.

cap′tain (kăp′tĭn), *n.* [ME. *capitain, captain*, OF. *capitain*, F. *capitaine* (cf. Sp. *capitán*, It. *capitano*), LL. *capitaneus, capitanus*, fr. L. *caput* the head. See CHIEF ; cf. CHIEFTAIN.] **1.** A chief or headman ; one who leads or has authority over others ; a leader. "The *captain* of their salvation." *Heb.* ii. 10.

Foremost *captain* of his time. *Tennyson*

Specif. : **a** A military leader or commander, as of a body of troops, a fortress, etc. *Milton.* **b** *Mil.* An officer of the army or marine corps ranking below a major and above a lieutenant. He usually commands a company, troop, or battery. In the United States army his insignia on shoulder straps are two silver embroidered bars at each end. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.* **c** *Nav.* A naval officer who commands or is entitled to command a man-of-war. He ranks next above a commander and below a rear admiral and equal to a colonel in the army. In the United States navy the insignia of his rank on epaulets and shoulder straps are a silver spread eagle in the center with a silver foul anchor at each end. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.* **d** *Nav.* By courtesy, an officer actually commanding a vessel, although not having the rank of captain. **e** In general, an officer holding a subordinate command under a general, sovereign, or the like.

Captains over thousands, and *captains* over hundreds, and *captains* over fifties, and *captains* over tens *Deut.* i. 15.

f The commanding officer, or master, of a merchant vessel or of any kind of vessel. **g** A petty officer in charge of a portion of a ship's company ; as, a *captain* of a top, of a gun, etc. **h** The foreman of a body of workmen ; esp., the superintendent or manager of a mine ; a man in charge of mining work. **i** A person having authority over others acting in concert ; as, in sports, the leader of a side or team, or, in England, the head boy of a school or of a form in it ; as, the *captain* of a crew, or of a football team.

2. Any of several European gurnards.

captain general. **a** The commander in chief of an army or armies, or of the militia. *Obs. or Local.* **b** *Sp. Hist.* The governor or commander of a military division ; also, the military governor of a Spanish colony. — **c. lieutenant,** formerly, in the British army, a lieutenant having the rank and duties of captain but receiving lieutenant's pay. — **c. of industry,** an entrepreneur ; the manager of an industrial enterprise, esp. of a great one.

cap′tain, *a.* Chief ; principal ; head. *Obs.*

Captain jewels in the carcanet. *Shak.*

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ca-prich′, *n.* = CAPRICCIO, CAPRICE. *Obs.*

capricorn beetle. Any of various beetles of the family Cerambycidæ ; — so called from their long antennæ, likened to horns.

caprifig wasp. = FIG WASP.

cap′ri-foil (kăp′rĭ-foil), **cap′ri-fole** (-fōl), *n.* [LL. *caprifolium.*] A honeysuckle ; also, any plant of the honeysuckle family. *Rare or Obs. Eng.*

Cap′ri-fo′li-um (-fō′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL. See CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of caprifoliaceous plants, the ancient type of the family, but now generally merged as a subgenus in *Lonicera.* **b** [*l. c.*] = CAPRIFOIL.

cap′ri-fy (kăp′rĭ-fī), *v. t.* = CAPRIFICATE.

ca-prig′e-nous (ka-prĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *caprigenus.*] Of the goat kind.

Cap′rik, Cap′rike, *n.* [Prob. fr. *Capri*, the island.] A kind of wine. *Obs.* [ric.]

ca-prin′ic (ka-prĭn′ĭk), *a.* Caprylic.

cap′ri-ped (kăp′rĭ-pĕd), *a.* [L. *capripes ; caper* goat + *pes, pedis*, foot.] Goat-footed.

capritio. ✝ CAPRICCIO.

cap′ro-yl (-rō-ĭl), *n.* [*caprylic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The radical $C_7H_{15}CO$, the radical of caprylic acid ; — called also *caprylyl.*

caps. *Abbr.* Capitals, i. e., capital letters.

cap′sa (kăp′sȧ), *n.* [L.] *Eccl.* A pyx ; — an old name.

cap′si-cine (kăp′sĭ-sĭn ; -sēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-cin.** [From CAPSICUM.] *Chem* A volatile alkaloid which is extracted from *Capsicum annuum.*

cap′stal. ✝ CAPSTAN.

capstan head, capstan lathe. See 2d LATHE, *n.*, 1.

cap′ryl-yl (-rĭl), *n.* [*caprylic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The radical $C_7H_{15}CO$, the radical of caprylic acid ; — called also *caprylyl.*

cap′ryl-in, *n. Chem.* Glyceryl caprylate.

cap′ryl-one (-ōn), *n.* [*caprylic* + *-one.*] *Chem.* A ketone, $(C_7H_{15})_2CO$, which is obtained as a waxy solid by distilling barium caprylate.

cap′rou-sy, *n.* [Cf. CAPE, and F. (Cotgrave) *rosin* red.] A hood or hooded cloak. *Obs. Scot.*

cap′ryl (kăp′rĭl), *n.* [*capric* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* a The radical, $C_9H_{19}CO$, of capric acid. b Caprylyl. c Octyl.

cap′ryl-ene, *n.* [*caprylic* + ethylene.] *Chem.* = OCTYLENE

cap′sa-cine (kăp′sȧ-sĭn ; -sēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-cin.** [From CAPSICUM.] *Chem* A volatile alkaloid which is extracted from *Capsicum annuum.*

cap′sic-ol-en-tic′u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the lens of the eye and its capsule.

Capt. *Abbr.* Captain.

cap′storm. ✝ CAPSTAN.

cap′string. Corrupt. of CAPSTAN. *Obs.*

cap′su-la (kăp′sŭ-lȧ), *n. ; pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [L.] A capsule.

cap′su-la-ry (-lĭ-rĭ), *a.* Capsular.

cap′su-li-form′ (-lĭ-fôrm′), *a.* Having the form of a capsule.

cap′su-log′e-nous (kăp′sŭ-lŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* Capsuligerous

cap′su-lo-len-tic′u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the lens of the eye and its capsule.

Capt. *Abbr.* Captain.

cap'tain (kăp'tĭn), *v. t.* To act as captain of; to lead.
Men who *captained* or accompanied the exodus from existing forms. *Lowell.*
cap'tain, *v. i.* To play the captain. *Dryden.*
cap'tain-cy (kăp'tĭn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Action, rank, post, or commission, etc., of a captain.
captaincy general, the office, power, territory, or jurisdiction of a captain general; as, the former *captaincy general* of Cuba.
cap'tain-ship, *n.* **1.** Condition, rank, post, or authority of a captain or chief commander.
2. One bearing the dignity of a captain. *Humorous.*
3. [Sp. *capitanía*, Pg. *capitania.*] A captaincy.
4. Skill as a leader, esp. in war; as, good *captainship.*
cap-ta'tion (kăp-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *captatio*, fr. *captare* to catch, intens. of *capere* to take: cf. F. *captation.*] A reaching after something, as favor or applause, esp. by flattery or address; the making of ad captandum appeals.
Without any of those dresses, or popular *captations*, which some men use in their speeches. *Eikon Basilike*
cap'tion (kăp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *captio*, fr. *capere* to take. In senses 3 and 4, perhaps confounded in meaning with L. *caput* a head. See CAPACIOUS.] **1.** Act of taking or seizing; seizure; esp.: **a** *Chiefly Scots Law.* Arrest, by legal process. **b** In early times, the taking, by way of tax, by the sovereign of a percentage of goods exported.
2. A caviling; quibble; sophism. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* That part of a legal instrument, as a commission, indictment, etc., which shows where, when, and by what authority, it was taken, found, or executed. The caption does not constitute a part of an indictment proper, but is a ministerial addition to it.
4. The heading of a chapter, section, page, or article. *Chiefly U. S.*
cap'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [F. *captieux*, L. *captiosus.* See CAPTION.] **1.** Apt to catch one; calculated to entrap or entangle subtly; insidious; also, due to a caviling spirit; carping.
Captious restraints on navigation. *Bancroft*
2. Apt to catch at faults; disposed to find fault or to cavil; eager to object; difficult to please; caviling; carping.
A *captious* and suspicious age. *Stillingfleet.*
3. Able to take in or hold; capacious. *Obs.*
This *captious* and intenible sieve. *Shak.*
4. Taking; alluring. *Obs.* *Sir P. Francis.*
Syn. — Faultfinding, hypercritical, severe. — CAPTIOUS, CAVILING, CARPING, CENSORIOUS agree in the idea of faultfinding. One is CAPTIOUS who is apt to catch at faults (often on trivial considerations) and habitually hard to please; as, "Old friends are *captious*, exacting" (*G. Meredith*); "Is it *captious* to say that, when Manoah's locks are called 'white as down,' whiteness is no characteristic of down?" (*Lander*). CAVILING implies a disposition to raise objections on frivolous grounds; as, "The coxcomb criticizes the dress of the clown, as the pedant *cavils* at the bad grammar of the illiterate" (*Hazlitt*); "envious sneers and petty *cavils*" (*id.*). CARPING (cf. CRITICAL) implies illnatured, querulous, often perverse picking of flaws; as, "When I spoke, my honest homely words were *carped* and censured for want of courtly style" (*Dryden*); "Pedants . . . will ever be *carping*, if a gentleman or man of honor puts a pen to paper" (*Tatler*). CENSORIOUS implies a more deliberate and settled spirit of faultfinding: as, "Another vice of age. . . is severity and *censoriousness*, that gives no allowance to the failings of early life, that expects artfulness from childhood and constancy from youth, that is peremptory in every command, and inexorable to every failure" (*Rambler*). See PEEVISH, REPROVE.
— **cap'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **cap'tious-ness,** *n.*
cap'ti-vate (kăp'tĭ-vāt), *v. t.;* CAP'TI-VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); CAP'TI-VAT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *captivatus*, p. p. of *captivare* to capture, fr. *captivus* captive. See CAPTIVE.] **1.** To take prisoner; to capture; to hold captive; to subdue. *Now Rare.*
Their woes whom fortune *captivates.* *Shak.*
The sledges and what they hold is our prize, *captivated* from the British in a fair fight. *P. L. Ford.*
2. To acquire ascendancy over by reason of some art or attraction; to fascinate; to charm; as, Cleopatra *captivated* Antony; the orator *captivated* all hearts.
Small landscapes of *captivating* loveliness. *Irving.*
Syn. — Transport, ravish, enrapture. — CAPTIVATE, CHARM, FASCINATE, ENCHANT, BEWITCH agree in the idea of a strong attraction. TO CAPTIVATE is to enthrall or capture the fancy by some special excellence, with no particular implication of magic influences; as, "just the hero to *captivate* a romantic girl" (*Irving*); *captivating* frankness. CHARM has lost its original connotation of magic, and implies simply the attractive power of that which gives delight; as, "there was a *charm* in his voice, a *fascination* in his eye" (*H. C. Robinson*); a *charming* woman. FASCINATE still suggests the exercise as it were of an irresistible spell, sometimes with implication of an effort to resist, as, "In the mighty calms that brood . . . over tropic latitudes, she *fascinates* the eye with a Fata Morgana" (*De Quincey*); a *fascinating* subject. In ENCHANT (see etym.) and BEWITCH the original connotation is frequently latent; *enchanting* commonly suggesting such compelling qualities as hold and bind, *bewitching*, such engaging graces as draw and allure; as, *enchanting* music, a *bewitching* smile. See ALLURE, COAX, TALISMAN.
cap'ti-vate, *a.* [L. *captivatus.*] Taken prisoner; made captive; enslaved; charmed. — **cap'ti-vate-ly,** *adv.*
Women have been *captivate* ere now. *Shak.*
cap'ti-vat'ing (-vāt'ĭng), *p. a.* That captivates; charming; winning; as, *captivating* smiles. — **cap'ti-vat'ing-ly,** *adv.*
cap'ti-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *captivatio.*] **1.** Act of captivating. *Now chiefly Fig.*
The *captivation* of our understanding. *Bp Hall.*
2. Something that captivates or charms; a charm.
cap'tive (kăp'tĭv), *n.* [L. *captivus*, ir. *capere* to take: cf. F. *captif.* See CAITIFF.] **1.** A prisoner taken by force or stratagem, esp. by an enemy in war; one kept in bondage or in the power of another; one held captive.
2. One charmed or subdued by beauty, excellence, or affection; one who is captivated.
Syn. — See PRISONER.
cap'tive (kăp'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Made prisoner, esp. in war; held in bondage or in confinement.
A poor, miserable, *captive* thrall *Milton*
2. Subdued by love; charmed; captivated.
Even in so short a space, my woman's heart
Grossly grew *captive* to his honey words. *Shak.*
3. Of or pertaining to bondage or confinement or to a captive; serving to confine, as, *captive* chains; *captive* hours
cap'tive, *v. t.;* CAP'TIVED (-tĭvd); CAP'TIV-ING. [Cf. F. *captiver.*] To capture; to captivate.
This admirable duke, Valerius,
With his disdain of fortune and of death,
Captived himself, has captivated me *Beau & Fl.*
Their inhabitants slaughtered and *captived.* *Burke.*
cap-tiv'i-ty (kăp-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *captivitas*: cf. F. *captivité.*] **1.** State of being a captive or a prisoner.
2. [*cap.*] Short for BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY (in either sense).
3. A state of being under control, subjection of the will or affections; bondage.
Sink in the soft *captivity* together. *Addison.*
4. A body of captives; captives collectively; — a Hebraism. *Obs.*
They delivered up the whole *captivity* to Edom *Amos* i. 9
Syn. — Imprisonment, confinement, bondage, subjection, servitude, slavery, thraldom, serfdom.
cap'tor (kăp'tôr), *n.* [L., a catcher (of animals), fr. *capere* to take.] One who captures any person or thing.
cap'ture (kăp'tūr), *n.* [L. *captura*, fr. *capere* to take: cf. F. *capture.* See CAITIFF; cf. CAPTIVE.] **1.** Act of seizing by force, or getting possession of by power or by stratagem; as, the *capture* of an enemy or a criminal.
Even with regard to *captures* made at sea. *Blackstone.*
2. The thing taken by force, surprise, or stratagem; a prize; prey.
Syn. — Seizure, apprehension, arrest, detention.
cap'ture, *v. t.;* CAP'TURED (-tūrd); CAP'TUR-ING. To take captive; to seize or take possession of by force, surprise, or stratagem; to overcome and hold; to secure by the exercise of effort, skill, or ingenuity against competition or opposition; as, to *capture* a city in war; to *capture* a prize in debating.
Her heart is like some fortress that has been *captured.* *Irving*
ca-puche' (kȧ-pōōsh'; -pōōch'), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *capucho*, It. *cappuccio*, F. *capuce, capuchon*, LL. *caputium*, fr *cappa* cloak. See CAP.] A hood; a cowl, esp. of a Capuchin. *G. P. R. James.* — **ca-puched'** (-pōōsht'; -pōōcht'), *a.*
Cap'u-chin (kăp'ū-chĭn; kăp'ū-shēn'; 277), *n.* [F. *capucin*, formerly also *capuchin*, fr. It. *cappuccio* hood. See CAPUCHE.] **1.** *Eccl.* A Franciscan monk of the austere branch established in 1526 by Matteo di Bassi, an Observantine of Montefalco, Italy, and sanctioned as a separate congregation by a bull of Clement VII. in 1528; — so called from the long pointed cowl, or capuche, adopted as being the original form worn by St. Francis.
A barefooted and long-bearded *Capuchin.* *Scott*
2. [*l. c.*] A garment for women, consisting of a cloak and hood, having some resemblance to that of Capuchin monks.
3. [*l. c.*] A capuche.
4. [*l. c.*] **a** A long-tailed South American monkey (*Cebus capucinus*), having the forehead naked and wrinkled, with the hair on the crown reflexed and resembling a monk's cowl. **b** Any monkey of the genus *Cebus.* **c** A variety of the domestic pigeon having a hoodlike tuft of feathers on the head and sides of the neck.

Capuchin (*Cebus capucinus*).

capuchin capers. **a** The seed pods of the garden nasturtium (*Tropæolum majus*), used for pickles. **b** The pods of the caper spurge, similarly used. Also called *English capers.* *Eng.*
Capuchin cross. A form of cross having a ball or disk at the end of each arm.
Capuchin nun. One of an austere order of Franciscan nuns which came under Capuchin rule in 1538. The order had recently been founded by Maria Longa.
‖ **ca'pu'cine'** (kȧ'pu'sēn'), *n.* [F. *capucine* nasturtium.]
1. The nasturtium (*Tropæolum majus*). *Obs. or R.*
2. A deep orange color like the nasturtium flower's. *Obs.*
Cap'u-let (kăp'ū-lĕt), *n.* In Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet," the head of a noble Veronese house hostile to the house of Montague. He is a jovial, testy old man, self-willed, violent, and tyrannical.
Cap'u-let, Lady. The proud and stately wife of Capulet, and mother of Juliet. See above.
‖ **ca'put** (kā'pŭt; kăp'ŭt), *n.; L. pl.* CAPITA (kăp'ĭ-tȧ). [L., the head.] **1.** *Anat.* A head or knoblike protuberance.
2. The top or superior part of a thing.
3. A division; section; paragraph; chapter.
4. The council or ruling body of the University of Cambridge prior to the constitution of 1856. *Eng.*
5. *Bot.* The peridium of some fungi. *B. D. Jackson.*
cap'y-ba'ra (kăp'ĭ-ba'rȧ), *n.* [Sp. *capibara*, fr. the native name.] A large South American rodent (*Hydrochœrus hydrochœrus*) living on the margins of lakes and rivers and largely aquatic in habit. It is the largest existing rodent, being over four feet long and half that in height. In form it somewhat resembles the Guinea pig, to which it is related. The tail is entirely absent and the feet are partially webbed; the fur is coarse and rough. Its flesh is edible.

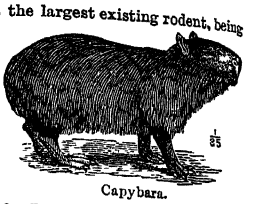
Capybara.

car (kär), *n.* [ME. *carre*, OF. *car, char*, F. *char* (cf. OF. *charre* a cartload, *carre*, pl. carts), fr. L. *carrus* wagon, in LL. also *carra*; a Celtic word; cf. W. *car*, Armor. *karr*, Ir & Gael. *carr.* Cf. CHARIOT.] **1.** A vehicle moved on wheels **a** In general, a carriage, cart, wagon, truck, etc. *Rare in this use.* **b** A chariot of war or of triumph; a vehicle of splendor, dignity, or solemnity. *Poetic.*
The gilded *car* of day *Milton.*
c Specif., some particular vehicle so called, as an automobile, or, locally in England, a four-wheeled hackney carriage.
2. A vehicle adapted to the rails of a railroad. The vehicles used on street railroads or tramways are called *cars* in both Great Britain and the United States. In the United States *car* is the general term for the vehicles, whether for passengers or freight, used on other railroads, a qualifier being added to indicate the particular use or style; as, freight *car*, box *car*, platform *car*, dining *car*, parlor *car*, smoking *car*, etc. The ordinary passenger car is often, esp. officially, called distinctively a *coach*, or, as distinguished from a sleeping car, a *day coach.* In Great Britain the vehicles for transporting freight are called *goods wagons* or *trucks*, a baggage car is called a *luggage van*, and the ordinary vehicles for transporting passengers are called *carriages.* Those styles of passenger vehicles, however, that have been introduced from America, or modifications of them, are also often called *cars.*
3. [*cap.*] The seven stars of the Great Bear, also called Charles's Wain or Wagon, also often the Dipper.
4. The cage of an elevator or lift.
5. The basket, box, or cage suspended from a balloon to contain passengers, ballast, etc.
6. A floating perforated box for keeping fish, lobsters, etc., alive. *U. S.*
car, *v. t.;* CARRED (kärd), CAR'RING. To carry or put in a car.
‖ **ca'ra-ba'o** (kä'rä-ba'ō), *n.* [Native name.] A water buffalo. See BUFFALO, 1 *a. Phil. I.*

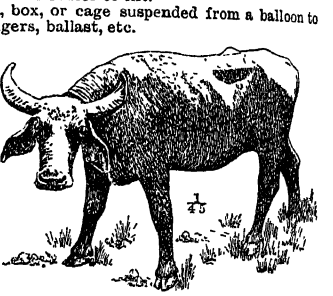
Carabao.

Ca-rab'i-dæ (kȧ-răb'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κάραβος a horned beetle.] *Zoöl.* A large family of beetles, mostly of active, predaceous, and largely terrestrial habits; the ground beetles. They have long antennæ, all the tarsi five-jointed, and are usually shining black or metallic in color. They destroy many injurious insects. Some of them may often be found hiding under stones, fallen logs, etc. See also BOMBARDIER BEETLE. — **car'a-bid** (kăr'ȧ-bĭd), *a. & n.* — **ca-rab'i-dan** (kȧ-răb'ĭ-dăn), *a. & n.* — **car'a-bid'e-ous** (kăr'ȧ-bĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.*

One of the Carabidæ (*Carabus serratus*). Nat size.

ca-rab'i-doid (kȧ-răb'ĭ-doid), *a.* [*Carabidæ* + *-oid.*] Pert. to or designating the second larval stage of blister beetles. See HYPERMETAMORPHOSIS.
car'a-bin (kăr'ȧ-bĭn), *n.* [F.] A mounted arquebusier; a soldier belonging to a kind of light cavalry, employed esp. in the 16th and 17th centuries. *Obs. or Hist.*
car'a-bi-neer', -nier' (-bĭ-nēr'), *n.* [F. *carabinier.*] A soldier, usually a cavalry soldier, armed with a carbine, specif., *pl.*, the British 6th Dragoon Guards.
car'a-boid (kăr'ȧ-boid), *a.* [Gr. κάραβος a horned beetle + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Of or pertaining to the Carabidæ. **b** Carabidoid. — *n.* One of the Carabidæ.
car'a-cal (kăr'ȧ-kăl), *n.* [F. *caracal*, fr. Turk *qarahqulaq; qarah* black + *qulaq* ear.] A lynx (*Lynx caracal*), native of parts of Africa and Asia, reddish brown in color, with the ears black externally and tipped with long black hairs.

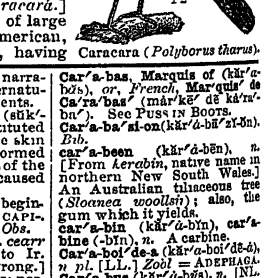
Caracara (*Polyborus tharus*).

ca'ra-ca'ra (kä'rȧ-kä'rȧ; kȧ-rä'kȧ-rȧ'), *n.* [Tupi *caracará.*] Any of certain species of large hawks mostly South American, of vulturelike habits, having

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cap'tain-ess, *n.* A female captain. [ing to a captain.]
cap'tain-ly, *a.* Pert. or becom-
captain pasha *or* **pacha.** Vars. of CAPITAN PASHA. *Obs.*
cap'tain-ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Captaincy
captain's biscuit. A fine grade of sea biscuit.
Cap'tal, *n.* [Pr.] An old title of rank formerly used in southwestern France, equiv. to *Seigneur. Obs.*
cap'tance (kăp'tăns), *n. Elec.* = CAPACITY REACTANCE; — an abbreviation proposed by Prof. J. A. Fleming.
‖ **cap-ta'ti-o be-ne'vo-len'ti-æ** (kăp-tā'shĭ-ō bē-nĕv'ō-lĕn'shĭ-ē). [L.] A reaching after, or currying of, favor.
cap'tif. † CAPTIVE.
cap'tiv. Captive. *Ref. Sp.*
cap-ti'vance, *n.* Captivation; captivity. *Obs. & R.*
cap'ti-va-tive (kăp'tĭ-vă-tĭv), *a.* Tending or fitted to captivate or fascinate. [captivates.]
cap'ti-va'tor, *n.* [L.] One who
cap'ti-va'trix (k ă p'tĭ-v ē-tr ĭks). *n.* A female captivator.
cap'tur-a-ble (kăp'tūr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [tures.]
cap'tur-er, *n.* One who cap-
‖ **cap'tus ni-do're cu-li'næ.** [L.] Captivated by the odor of the kitchen. Adapted from *Juvenal* (V. 162).
Cap'u-an (kăp'ū-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Capua, an ancient city of Italy.
ca-pu'cio (kȧ-pōō'chō), *n.* [It. *cappuccio.*] A capuche. *Obs.*
cap'u-cine (kăp'ū-sĭn; *F.* kȧ-pü'sēn'), *n.* = CAPUCHIN, 4 a.
capul, capull. † CAPLE.
cap'u-let, *n.* = CAPELLET.
cap'u-lin, *n.* [Sp. *capulí.*] A The Mexican cherry (*Prunus salicifolia*). **b** The ground cherry *Physalis pubescens.*
ca'pun. † CAPON.
‖ **ca'put ge'rat lu-pi'num** (kā'pŭt jē'rāt lū-pī'nŭm; kăp'-ŭt). [L.] *Eng. Law.* Lit., let him bear a wolf's head, that is, be treated like a wild beast that may be hunted down and killed; — the words formerly used in England in decreeing outlawry.
‖ **ca'put in'ter nu'bi-la** (con'-do). [L.] (I hide my) head among the clouds. Adapted from Vergil (*Æ.* IV. 177), where it is said of Fame.
ca-pu'tal-um (kȧ-pū'shĭ-ăm), *n.; pl.* -TIA (-shĭ-ȧ) [LL.] A hood; specif., a hood worn by an ecclesiastic or a scholar; also, a cloak having a hood.
‖ **ca'put lu-pi'num.** [L.] Lit., wolf's head; hence, an outlaw. See CAPUT GERAT LUPINUM.
‖ **ca'put Me-du'sæ** (kā'pŭt mē-dū'sē; kăp'ŭt). [L., head of Medusa.] *Med.* A circle of dilated veins surrounding the umbilicus and indicating obstruction to the portal circulation, as in cirrhosis of the liver.
ca'put mor'tu-um (k ă'p ŭ t môr'tū-ŭm; k ă p'ŭ t). [L., dead head.] **1.** A death's head; a skull. *Obs.*
2. In old chemistry, the residuum after distillation or sublimation; hence, worthless residue.
3. In historical research, the residuum of a traditional narrative after discarding supernatural or extraordinary incidents.
‖ **ca'put suc'ce-da'ne-um** (sŭk'sē-dā'nē-ŭm). [L., substituted head.] A swelling of the skin and subcutaneous tissue formed upon the presenting parts of the fœtus during labor, and caused by uneven pressure.
capy-. For some words beginning in *capy-*, see those in CAPI-.
cap'y-ous, *a.* Capable. *Obs.*
car (kär; kăr), *a.* [Gael. *cearr* wrong, awkward, akin to Ir. *cearr* left-handed, wrong.] Left; sinister; fig., sinister; perverse; fatal. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
car. † CARE.
car Var. of CARR.
Car., *or* **car.** *Abbr.* Carat; Carolus (L., Charles).
Car'a-bas, Marquis of (kăr'ȧ-bȧs), *or, French,* **Mar'quis' de Ca'ra'bas'** (mär'kē' dē kȧ'rȧ'bȧ'). See PUSS IN BOOTS.
Car'a-ba'si-on (kăr'ȧ-bā'zĭ-ŏn). *Bib.*
car'a-been (kăr'ȧ-bēn), *n.* [From *Icrabin*, native name in northern New South Wales.] An Australian tiliaceous tree (*Sloanea woollsii*); also, the gum which it yields.
car'a-bin (kăr'ȧ-bĭn), **car'a-bine** (-bĭn), *n.* A carbine.
Car'a-boi'de-a (kăr'ȧ-boi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [LL.] *Zoöl.* = ADEPHAGA.
Car'a-bus (kăr'ȧ-bŭs), *n.* [NL. See CARABIDÆ.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large ground beetles typical of the family Carabidæ. The species are mostly European.
car'ac. Var. of CARACK.

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rather long legs and able to run well on the ground. The common caracara (*Polyborus thurus*), the black caracara (*Ibycter ater*), and the chimango (*Milvago chimango*) are well-known South American forms. One species (*Polyborus cheriway*) extends northward to the southern United States.

car'ack, car'rack (kăr'ăk), *n.* [F. *caraque* (cf. Sp. & Pg. *caraca*, It. *caracca*), LL. *carraca*, perh. fr. Ar. *qorqūr* (pl. *qarāqir*) a merchant vessel.] A kind of large ship of burden, also fitted for fighting, as those formerly used by the Spaniards and Portuguese in the East India trade, a galleon. *Obs. or Hist.*

car'a-cole (kăr'ă-kōl), **car'a-col** (-kŏl), *n.* [F. *caracole*, *caracol*, fr. Sp. *caracol* snail, winding staircase, a wheeling about.] **1.** A spiral shell. *Obs.*

2. *Man.* A half turn either to the right or the left; loosely, any turn in a zigzag course, as in capering about.

3 *Arch.* A staircase in a spiral form. *Rare.*

car'a-cole, car'a-col, *v. i.*; CAR'A-COLED (-kōld); CAR'A-COL-ING. [Cf. F. *caracoler*.] *Man.* To perform a caracole, or move in caracoles; also, to ride a caracoling horse.

Prince John *caracoled* within the lists. *Scott.*

car'a-cole, car'a-col, *v. t.* To cause to caracole.

Ca-rad'oc (kă-răd'ŏk), *n. Geol.* The uppermost subdivision of the European Ordovician (Lower Silurian); — from the yellowish and gray sandstones of Caer Caradoc in Shropshire. Called also *Bala*. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.

ca-rafe' (kă-răf'), *n.* [F.] A glass water bottle for the table, toilet, etc.; — also corrupted to *croft*.

Car'a-ga'na (kăr'ă-gā'nă), *n.* [NL., fr. a native name among the Mogul Tatars.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental Asiatic fabaceous trees with delicate pale foliage and yellow vernal flowers, commonly known as pea trees, and extensively cultivated. *C. arborescens* is the Siberian, and *C. chamalgu* the Chinese pea tree.

car'am-bo'la (kăr'ăm-bō'lă), *n.* [Pg., fr. some native name.] An East Indian oxalidaceous tree (*Averrhoa carambola*), and its acid fruit, which is eaten as a preserve; — called also *caramba* and *Coromandel gooseberry*.

car'am-bole (kăr'ăm-bōl), *n.* [F.; see CAROM.] *Billiards.* **a** A carom, or cannon. **b** A game played with three balls, two white and one red, in which only caroms count. *Obs.*

car'am-bole, *v. i.*; -BOLED (-bōld); -BOL'ING (bōl'ĭng). [F. *caramboler*.] *Billiards.* To carom, or cannon.

car'a-mel (kăr'ă-mĕl), *n.* [F. *caramel*; cf. Sp. *caramelo*, also LL. *canna mellis*, *cannamella*, *canamella*, *calamellus mallitus*, sugar cane; prob. fr. L. *canna* reed + *mel*, *mellis*, honey, influenced by L. *calamus* reed. See CANE.] **1.** Burnt sugar; a brown or black porous substance obtained by heating sugar to about 200° C. or 400° F. It may also be made from starch by first converting the starch into glucose. It is soluble in water and is used for coloring and flavoring sprits, gravies, etc.

2. A kind of confection, usually a small cube or square of tenacious paste, or candy, of varying composition and flavor.

car'a-mel, *v. i. & t.* To turn into caramel; caramelize.

car'a-mel-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To turn into caramel. — **car'a-mel-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Ca-ran'das (kă-răn'dăs), *n.* [NL. Cf. CARAUNDA.] *Bot.* A genus of apocynaceous shrubs, of West Africa and Australia, having axillary flowers sometimes replaced by spines, and edible, baccate fruits. *C. carandas* is used as a hedge plant in India. Some species possess medicinal properties.

car'ane (kăr'ān), *n.* [*carone* + *-ane*.] *Org. Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{19}H_{18}$, from which carone theoretically is derived.

Ca-ran'gi-dæ (kă-răn'jĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. F. *carangue*, Sp. *caranga*.] *Zoöl.* A large family of marine acanthopterygian fishes containing the pompanos, amber fishes, cavallas, etc. They have a more or less compressed, narrow body, tapering and very slender near the base of the widely forking tail. They swim very swiftly, often near the surface, and inhabit chiefly warm seas, some species moving northward in summer. — **ca-ran'gid** (-jĭd), *a. & n.*

ca-ran'goid (kă-răn'goid), *a.* [*Carangidæ* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Carangidæ. — *n.* One of the Carangidæ.

Ca-ran'gus (-gŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of the Carangidæ in which many species, as the typical cavallas, formerly included in the genus *Caranx*, are now placed. It is distinguished from *Caranx* by the better-developed teeth.

ca-ran'na (kă-răn'ă), *n.* [From a native name: cf. Sp. *caraña*.] A dark resinous substance obtained from the South American balsameaceous tree *Protium carana*, and probably also from *P. altissimum* and *Pachylobus hexandrus*. It was formerly used in plasters.

Car'anx (kăr'ăŋks; kă-răŋks), *n.* [NL. See CARANGIDÆ.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of Carangidæ, now restricted to species having the teeth very small or wanting, as *C. speciosus*, found on the Pacific coast.

Car'a-pa (kăr'ă-pă), *n.* [NL. & Sp., fr. native name in Guiana.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical meliaceous trees having abruptly pinnate leaves and flowers with 4–5 petals and monadelphous stamens. The wood is of great value; the seeds, called **car'ap nuts** (kăr'ăp), of all the species yield a bitter oil, which is used as a protective against insects and vermin and sometimes as an illuminating oil. The principal species are *C. procera* and *C. guianensis*.

☞ The names *carapa wood*, *carapa oil*, *carapa nut*, are shortened to *carap wood*, *carap oil*, *carap nut*, and these sometimes to *crab wood*, *crab oil*, *crab nut*.

car'a-pace (kăr'ă-pās), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *carapacho*.] *Zoöl.* A bony or chitinous case or shield covering the back or part of the back of an animal, as the upper shell of a turtle, the shield covering the cephalothorax of crustaceans, the shell of an armadillo, etc. Sometimes, the entire shell of a turtle, or of certain lower animals, as pteropods and infusorians.

ca'ra-pa'to (ka'ra-pa'tō), *n.* [Pg. *carrapato*.] A South American tick of the genus *Amblyomma*. There are several species, very troublesome to man and beast.

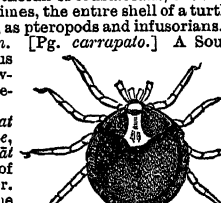

Carapato (*Amblyomma rotundatum*). × 3

car'at (kăr'ăt), *n.* [F. *carat* (cf. It. *carato*, OPg. *quirate*, Pg. & Sp. *quilate*), Ar. *qīrāt* bean or pea shell, a weight of four grains, a carat, fr. Gr. κεράτιον a little horn, the carob bean, a weight, a carat. See HORN.] **1.** The seed or bean of the carob. *Obs.*

2. A unit of weight for precious stones, esp. diamonds and pearls, varying somewhat in different countries. The "international carat" is 205 milligrams (about $3\frac{1}{6}$ grains troy), which is very nearly the value of the old English carat. The carat is divided into four grains, sometimes called *carat grains*. Diamonds and other precious stones are estimated by carats and fractions of carats, pearls usually by carat grains. The "international metric carat" (abbr. C. M.) of 200 milligrams has (1913) been made standard in Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, and the United States.

3. A twenty-fourth part; — used in estimating the proportionate fineness of gold; as, 14 *carats* fine, that is, containing 14 parts of gold and 10 of alloy. Also fig.

☞ The carat has been erroneously taken as $\frac{1}{24}$ of an ounce, $\frac{1}{3}$ of an ounce, and $\frac{1}{24}$ of a pound troy.

4. Fig.: Worth; value; estimate. *Obs.*

ca-raun'da (kă-rôn'dă), *n.* [Hind. *karaundā*.] An apocynaceous evergreen shrub or small tree (*Carandas carandas*) of East India, cultivated for its pleasant subacid fruit, which is pickled green or eaten ripe.

car'a-van (kăr'ă-văn; kăr'a-văn'; 277), *n.* [F. *caravane* (cf. Sp. *caravana*), fr. Per. *karwān* a caravan (in sense 1). Cf. VAN wagon.] **1.** A company of travelers, pilgrims, or merchants, organized and equipped for a long journey, or traveling together, esp. through deserts and countries infested by robbers or hostile tribes, as in Asia or Africa.

2. A Russian or Turkish fleet, esp. of merchant ships with convoy. *Obs. or R.*

3. An obligatory expedition or voyage of the Knights of Malta against the Moslems. *Obs.*

4. A number of people traveling together; a moving company.

The innumerable *caravan*, which moves
To that mysterious realm. *Bryant.*

5. A covered vehicle of various sorts; as: **a** In the 17th and 18th centuries, a vehicle for carrying a number of people; — now called a *van*. **b** In the early part of the 19th century, a third-class covered carriage on a railway. *Eng. Oxf. E. D.* **c** Now, a large covered wagon variously used, as for conveying wild beasts for exhibition, for moving furniture, etc., as a traveling house, etc.; a van.

car'a-van'sa-ry (kăr'a-văn'sa-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Also **car'a-van'se-rai** (-sē-rī). [F. *caravansérai*, fr. Per. *karwānsarāī*; *karwān* caravan + *sarāī* palace, large house, inn.] **1.** A kind of inn, in the East, where caravans rest at night, being a large rude unfurnished building surrounding a court.

2. A large hotel or inn.

car'a-vel (kăr'ă-vĕl), *n.* Also *carvel*, *caravelle*. [F. *caravelle*, OF. also *carvele* (cf. It. *caravella*, Sp. *carabela*), fr. Sp. *caraba* a kind of vessel, fr. L. *carabus* a kind of light boat, fr. Gr. κάραβος a kind of light ship.] *Naut.* Any of several kinds of vessels; as: **a** In the 15th and 16th centuries, a small vessel with broad bows, high, narrow poop, three or four masts, and usually lateen sails on the two or three after masts. Columbus had two *caravels* with him on his great voyage. **b** A Portuguese vessel of 100 or 150 tons burden. **c** A small fishing boat used on the French coast. **d** A Turkish man-of-war

car'a-way (kăr'ă-wā), *n.* [F. *carvi* (cf. Sp. *carvi*, and *alcaravea*, *al-carahueya*, Pg. *al-caravia*), fr. Ar. *karawīā*, *karwīā*, fr. Gr. κάρον; cf. L. *careum*.] **1.** A biennial apiaceous plant (*Carum carui*). The fruits, known popularly as **caraway seeds**, have an aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent taste. They are used in cookery and confectionery, also as a carminative.

2. A cake or sweetmeat containing caraway seeds.

Caraways, or biscuits, or some other [comfits] *Cogan.*

car'ba-mate (kăr'bă-māt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of carbamic acid.

car-bam'ic (kăr-băm'ĭk), *a.* [*carbo-* + *amido*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $NH_2 \cdot CO_2H$, occurring as a salt of ammonium in commercial ammonium carbonate. It may be regarded as an amino derivative of formic acid.

car'ba-mine (kăr'bă-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* An isocyanide of a hydrocarbon radical; — called also *isonitrile*. The carbamines are in general volatile, poisonous liquids, usually colorless, and of unendurable odor. Their general formula is RNC.

car'ba-nil (-nĭl), *n.* [*carbonyl* + *aniline*.] *Chem.* A mobile liquid, $CO \cdot N \cdot C_6H_5$, of pungent odor. It is the phenyl ester of isocyanic acid.

car-ban'i-lide (kăr-băn'ĭ-līd; -lĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-lid.** *Org. Chem.* A silky, crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5NH)_2CO$, obtained by heating aniline with urea, and in other ways; — called also *symmetrical diphenyl urea*.

car'ba-zide (kar'ba-zīd; -zĭd), *n.* Also **-zid.** [*carbo-* + *azo-* + *-ide*.] *Org. Chem.* A derivative of urea in which both the amide groups of urea have been replaced by hydrazine residues; as, diphenyl *carbazide*, $CO(NH \cdot NH_2C_6H_5)_2$. A derivative in which but one amide group has been so replaced is called a **semicarbazide**; as, phenyl *semicarbazide*, $C_6H_5NH \cdot NH \cdot CO \cdot NH_2$.

car'ba-zol } (kăr'ba-zōl), *n.* [*carbo-* + *azo-* + *-ol.*] *Chem.*
car'ba-zole } A white crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_9 \cdot NH$, occurring in crude anthracene; — called also *diphenylenimide*.

car'bide (kăr'bīd; -bĭd; 184), *n.* Formerly called *carburet*. [*carbo-* + *-ide*.] *Chem.* A binary compound of carbon with some other more positive element; specif., calcium carbide (which see).

car'bine (kar'bĭn), *n.* [F. *carabine*, fr. *carabin* carbineer; cf. OF. *calabrin* carabineer (also It. *calabrino* a policeman), perh. fr. OF. & Pr. *calabre* an engine of war, of uncertain origin.] A short, light rifle or, formerly, musket used chiefly by cavalry or less often mounted infantry.

car'bi-nol (kăr'bĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*carbin* (Kolbe's name for the methyl radical) + 1st *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* Methyl alcohol, $CH_3 \cdot OH$; also, by extension, any of the various alcohols derived from the same by substitution.

car bit. A kind of bit having a long twist; — so called because used originally in car building.

car'bo- (kăr'bō-). A combining form for *carbon*.

car'bo-dy'na-mite (-dī'nă-mīt; -dĭn'ă-mīt), *n.* A form of dynamite in which fine charcoal is used as the absorbent.

car'bo-hy'drate (-hī'drāt), *n.* [*carbo-* + *hydrate*.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a group of neutral compounds, including the sugars, starches, celluloses, etc., composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and characterized by containing six or a multiple of six carbon atoms, combined with hydrogen and oxygen in the proper proportion to form water; — now extended to include allied compounds not having the above characteristic. The carbohydrates are in general aldehyde or ketone alcohols, or condensation products of the same. The simple members are called *monosaccharides*, and their condensation products *disaccharides*, *trisaccharides*, or *polysaccharides*, according as they are formed from two, three, or more simple molecules. The monosaccharides are classed as *tetroses*, *pentoses*, *hexoses*, *heptoses*, etc., according to their number of oxygen atoms. See SUGAR. For the formation of carbohydrates in plants, see PHOTOSYNTHESIS.

car'bo-late (kăr'bŏ-lāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of carbolic acid.

car'bo-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Impregnated with carbolic acid.

car-bol'ic (kăr-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *carbo* coal + *oleum* oil.] Pertaining to or designating a weak monobasic acid derived from coal tar and other sources and called also *phenol*. See PHENOL, 1.

carbolic oil. = MIDDLE OIL.

car'bo-lize (kăr'bŏ-līz), *v. t.*; CAR'BO-LIZED (-līzd); CAR'BO-LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng) *Med.* To wash or treat with carbolic acid.

car'bon (kăr'bŏn), *n.* [F *carbone*, fr. L. *carbo* coal.] **1.** *Chem.* An elementary substance occurring native as the diamond and also as graphite or black lead, and forming a constituent of coal, petroleum, asphalt, limestone and other carbonates, and all organic compounds. Symbol, *C*; at. wt., 12.00. Carbon is also obtained artificially as lampblack, as charcoal, and as coke, in varying degrees of purity. It volatilizes at about 3500° C. (6332° F.). Chemically, carbon is chiefly quadrivalent. It has a remarkable property of forming complex compounds, owing (as explained by the atomic theory) to the ability of its atoms to unite with one another into chains or rings. See CHEMISTRY. The molecules of the free element as we know it in the diamond, in charcoal, etc., are no doubt very complex aggregations of atoms. Carbon reduces many metals from their oxides when heated with the latter. The properties of iron are greatly affected by small amounts of it. See IRON.

2. *Elec.* A carbon rod or pencil used in an arc lamp; also, a plate or piece of carbon used as one of the elements of a voltaic battery.

3. *Min.* = 1st CARBONADO.

car'bo-na'ceous (kăr'bŏ-nā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or composed of, carbon.

car'bo-na'do (-nā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [Pg., carbonated.] An opaque, dark-colored variety of diamond, found in Brazil, and used for drills; — called also *black diamond*.

car'bo-na'do, *n.*; *pl.* -DOES or -DOS. [Sp. *carbonada*, fr. L. *carbo* coal: cf. F. *carbonnade*.] *Cookery.* A piece of flesh, fowl, or fish cut across, seasoned, and broiled or grilled on coals.

car'bo-na'do, *v. t.*; CAR'BO-NA'DOED (-dōd); CAR'BO-NA'DO-

Ca-ra'cas ki'no (kă-ra'kăs). See KINO.

car'a-col (kăr'ă-kŏl). [F. *caracolle*.] The snailflower (*Phaseolus caracolla*). [caracoles.]

car'a-col'er (-kŏl'ẽr), *n.* Onewho]

car'a-col'i, car'a-col'y (-kŏl'ĭ-Y), *n.* [Cf. L. *caracolli*, prob. of Carib origin.] An alloy of gold, silver, and copper, used in making inferior jewelry.

car'a-core (kăr'ă-kōr). **car'a-co'ra** (-kō'ră), *n.* [Malay *kurakŭa*.] A kind of light Malay vessel or proa.

caract. ✝ CARACK.

caract. Var. of CARAT.

car'act, *n.* [OF. *caracte*, *caracte*, *caract*, fr. L. *character* mark, sign, or ult. fr. the same source.] *Obs.* **1.** A mark; a sign; a character *Shak.* **2.** A magic symbol; a charm.

caracter. ✝ CHARACTER.

Car'a-doc (kăr'ă-dŏk; kă-răd'-ŏk), or **Crad'ock** (krăd'ŏk), *n.* In Arthurian legend, a valiant knight of the Round Table, who was proved by various magic tests to possess the most virtuous wife in the court.

caraffe. Incorrect for CARAFE.

caragasoune. ✝ CARGASON.

carage. ✝ CARRIAGE.

car'a-geen, car'a-gheen. Vars. of CARRAGEEN.

Car'a-gua'ta (kăr'ă-gwă'tă), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of GUZMANNIA.

ca'ra-gu'ra (kă'ra-gō'rō). Var. of CARAJARA.

caraine. ✝ CARRION.

ca-rai'pi (kă-rī'pē), *n.* [Brazilian *caraipé*, *caripé*.] The pottery tree.

Ca'ra-ite. Var. of KARAITE.

ca'ra-ja'ra (kă'ra-hă'ra), **ca'ra-ju'ra** (-hō-rā), *n.* [Native name in South America.] The plant (*Bignonia chica*) which yields chica; also, chica itself. See CHICA.

caral. ✝ CAROL.

caralle. ✝ CAROL.

‖ **ca-ram'ba** (kă-răm'bă). [Sp.] An exclamation expressing chiefly vexation or admiration.

ca-ram'ba (kă-răm'bă), *n.* = CARAMBOLA. [of CARMELE.]

car'a-melle (kăr'ă-mĕl). Var.

ca-ra'mou-sal', *n.* [Turk. *qarāmusāl*.] A high-pooped Turkish or Moorish ship of the type used in the 17th century. *Obs.*

ca-ran'cha (kă-răn'cha), **ca-ran'cho** (-chō), *n.* [Native name in southern Brazil.] A South American caracara. ‖ *Polyborus tharus* or allied species).

Ca'ran-dā' palm (kă'răn-dä'). [Pg. *carandá*.] = CARNAUBA PALM.

ca-rant' (kă-rănt'). Var. of COURANTE. *Dial. Eng.*

ca-ran'to. ✝ CORANTO.

car'a-paced (kăr'ă-pāst), *a.* See -ED. [= CARAPACE.]

car'a-pax (-păks), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* ‖

carap nut, oil, wood. See the note under CARAPA.

‖ **ca-ra'po** (ka-ra'pō). *n.*; *pl.* -POS (-pōs). [Sp., prop., a species of *Gymnotus*.] A South American eel (*Giton fasciatus*).

‖ **ca'ra spo'sa** (kă'ră spō'zä). [It.] Dear wife.

car'at, *n.* See COIN.

ca-ratch' (kă-rĭch'), *n.* [Ar. *khirāj* tribute.] The tribute imposed by the Turks upon their Christian subjects.

ca-rau'na (ka-rō'nä). Var. of CARANNA

caravan boiler. = WAGON BOILER. See BOILER. [VANCE.

car'a-vance. Var. of GARA-

car'a-van-eer' (kăr'a-văn-ēr'), *n* The leader or driver of the camels in a caravan.

car'a-van'ning, car'a-van'ing, *vb. n.* Traveling in a caravan — **car'a-van'nist, car'a-van'ist,** *n.* **car'a-van'se-ra** (kăr'a-văn'sē-rä). Var. of CARAVANSARY.

car'a-van-se'ri-al (-sē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a caravansary.

caraway oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

car-bac'i-dom'e-ter (kăr-băs'ĭ-dŏm'ē-tẽr). *n.* [*carbonic* + *acid* + *-meter*.] An instrument for determining the percentage of carbon dioxide in the air.

car'bage ✝ GARBAGE.

car'ba-mide (kăr'bă-mīd; -mĭd; 184), *n.* [*carbonyl* + *amide*.] *Chem.* Urea.

car'ba-sus (kăr'bă-sŭs), *n.* [L. *carbasus*, Gr. κάρπασος, a fine flax.] Lint; surgical gauze.

carbazole yellow. See DYE.

car-baz'o-tate (kăr-băz'ō-tāt), *n. Chem.* A picrate. *Obsoles.*

car'ba-zot'ic (kăr'bă-zŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*carbo-* + *azote*.] Picric. *Obsoles.*

car'been (kăr'bēn), *n.* [Native name.] An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus tessellaris*) yielding a white crystalline kino.

car'ber-ry (kăr'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* The garden gooseberry.

car'bi-mide (kăr'bĭ-mīd; -mĭd; 184), *n.* [*carbo-* + *imide*.] *Chem.* Isocyanic acid.

car'bi-na'do. ✝ CARBONADO.

car'bine. ✝ CARABIN. [NEER.

car'bi-neer'. Var. of CARABI-

car'bo-az'o-tine (kăr'bō-ăz'ō-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* [*carbo-* + *azote*.] An explosive resembling gunpowder in composition, but containing ferrous sulphate.

car'bo-cin'cho-me-ron'ic (-sĭn'-kō-mē-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*carbo-* + *cinchonine* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Chem.* See PYRIDINE.

carbocle. ✝ CARBUNCLE. [4.]

car'bo-cyc'lic, *a.* See CYCLIC, *n.*, 4.

car'bo-di-nic'o-tin'ic (kăr'bō-dĭ-nĭk'ō-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* [*carbo-* + *di-* + *nicotinic*.] See PYRIDINE.

car'bo-gel'a-tine, **car'bo-gel'a-tine,** *n.* [*carbo-* + *gelatin*.] An explosive consisting of guncotton, nitroglycerin, saltpeter, wood meal, and charcoal.

car'bo-h æ'mo-g lo'bin, *n. Chem.* A compound of hæmoglobin with carbon dioxide.

car'bo-hy'dra-tu'ri-a (-hī'drā-tū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *carbohydrate* + *-uria*.] = GLYCOSURIA.

car'bo-hy'drids (-hī'drĭd; -drĭd; 184), *n* A hydrocarbon.

car-bo'le-um (kăr-bō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [See CARBOLIC.] Liquid carbon dioxide.

car'bo-lin'e-ate (kăr'bō-lĭn'ē-āt), *v. t.* To treat or impregnate with carbolineum.

car'bo-lin'e-um (-ē-ŭm), *n.* A dark brown oily substance consisting of anthracene oil (from coal tar) and zinc chloride, used to preserve wood. *Trade Name.*

car'bo-lu'ri-a (kăr'bō-lū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *carbolic* + *-uria*.] Presence of carbolic acid in the urine, causing a dark discoloration.

car-bo'na (kar-bō'nä), *n. Mining.* An irregular or lenticular mineral mass impregnated with cassiterite, found in connection with a tin lode. *Cornu all.*

car'bo-nade' (kăr'bō-nād'), *n.* [Cf. F. *carbonnade*.] = CARBONADO, grilled flesh.

car'bo-nade', *v.t.* = CARBONADO.

ING. **1.** To make a carbonado of; to cut or slash across and broil or grill; hence, fig., to broil.

A short-legged hen daintly *carbonadoed*. *Beau. & Fl*
It 's the same with most men that have been *carbonadoed*, as they call it, in the tropic seas *Stevenson.*

2. To cut, hack, or slash, as in fighting. *Obs.*

I'll so *carbonado* your shanks. *Shak.*

‖ **Car'bo-na'ro** (kär'bō-nä'rō), *n.; pl.* -NARI (-rē). [It., a coal man.] A member of a secret political association in Italy, organized in the early part of the 19th century for the purpose of changing the government into a republic; — usually in the *pl.* The origin of the *Carbonari* is uncertain, but the society is said to have first met, in 1808, among the charcoal burners of the mountains, whose phraseology they adopted. The society later spread to other European countries, esp. France. — **Car'bo-na'rism** (-rĭz'm), *n.*

car'bon-ate (kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *carbonate.*] **1.** *Chem.* A salt or ester of carbonic acid.

2. *Mining.* Any ore containing a large proportion of lead carbonate. *Western U. S.*

carbonate of potash. = POTASSIUM CARBONATE.

car'bon-ate, *v. t.;* CAR'BON-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); CAR'BON-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To burn to carbon; to carbonize. *Rare.*

2. *Chem.* To convert into a carbonate; to impregnate with carbonic acid.

car'bon-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of carbonating; specif., *Sugar Manuf.*, the saturation of defecated saccharine juice with carbon dioxide to precipitate the lime.

carbon dioxide. *Chem.* A heavy colorless irrespirable gas, CO_2, extinguishing flame; — popularly called *carbonic-acid gas.* (See CARBONIC ACID.) It is produced by the action of acids on carbonates, by the fermentation of liquors, by the combustion and decomposition of organic substances, etc. It is formed in the explosion of fire damp in mines, and hence constitutes part of the *afterdamp;* it is also known as *choke damp* and *mephitic air.* Water will absorb its own volume of it, and more than this under pressure, and in this state becomes the common soda water of the shops and the carbonated water of natural springs. Combined with lime, it constitutes limestone, or common marble and chalk. Plants make use of it in the process of photosynthesis, retaining the carbon for the construction of food material, and giving out the oxygen. Gaseous carbon dioxide can be condensed to a colorless liquid boiling at —78° C., and this, by sufficient cooling, solidifies to a snow-like substance vaporizing at —65° C.

carbon disulphide. A clear liquid, CS_2, of high refractive power and, unless perfectly pure, of very disagreeable odor. It dissolves caoutchouc and several other substances not soluble in water.

carbon flame. *Steel Making.* The characteristic white flame caused by burning carbon. It issues from the converter only when all the silicon has been removed.

car-bon'ic (kär-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *carbonique.*] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or obtained from, carbon; as, *carbonic* oxide.

carbonic acid, *Chem.*, an acid, H_2CO_3, existing only in solution and reacting with bases to form carbonates. It breaks up readily into water and *carbon dioxide,* CO_2, which is hence commonly called *carbonic acid,* or *carbonic-acid gas.* See CARBON DIOXIDE. — **c. oxide.** *Chem.* = CARBON MONOXIDE.

car'bon-if'er-ous (kär'bŏn-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*carbon* + *-ferous.*]

1. Producing or containing carbon or coal.

2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a Paleozoic period following the Devonian, and also the system of rocks formed during this period; — so called because of the great coal beds in the system; specif.: **a** The entire period between the Devonian and the Triassic, thus including the Permian. **b** The period between the Devonian and the Permian. **c** The period of the coal measures, called also *Pennsylvanian.* See GEOLOGY, *Chart;* and also MISSISSIPPIAN, PENNSYLVANIAN, and PERMIAN.

Carboniferous limestone. *Geol.* **a** A limestone of the Lower Carboniferous or Mississippian period; — called also *mountain limestone.* **b** Limestone of the Upper Carboniferous (Pennsylvanian) period.

Car'bon-if'er-ous, *n. Geol.* The Carboniferous period or formations.

car'bon-im'ide (kär'bŏn-ĭm'ĭd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*carbon* + *imide.*] *Org. Chem.* An ester of isocyanic acid; as, methyl *carbonimide,* CH_3NCO. *Off. Nom.*

car'bon-ite (-ĭt), *n.* [*carbon* + *-ite.*] **a** An explosive consisting essentially of nitroglycerin, wood meal, and some nitrate, as that of sodium. **b** An explosive composed of nitrobenzene, saltpeter, sulphur, and kieselguhr.

car-bo'ni-um (kär-bō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*carbon* + *-ium.*] *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical CH_3 in the capacity (by some attributed to it in the form of certain derivatives) of a base former analogous to ammonium.

car'bon-i-za'tion (kär'bŏn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of carbonizing.

carbonization process. *Textile Manuf.* A method of removing cotton from wool by treating with a chemical, as sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, which changes the cotton into hydrocellulose, a black powder resembling carbon.

car'bon-ize (kär'bŏn-īz), *v. t.;* CAR'BON-IZED (-īzd); CAR'BON-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To convert into a residue of carbon by the action of fire or some corrosive agent; to char.

2. To impregnate or combine with carbon, as in cementation.

car'bon-ize, *v. i.* To become carbonized; to char.

carbon light. *Elec.* The ordinary form of arc light, in which carbon points are used. See ARC, *n.*, 5.

carbon monoxide. *Chem.* A colorless, odorless gas, CO, almost the only definitely known compound in which carbon seems to be bivalent. It is a product of the incomplete combustion of carbon, is an abundant constituent of water gas, and burns with a pale blue flame, forming carbon dioxide. It is very poisonous to animals, since it combines with the hæmoglobin of the blood, expelling oxygen. Carbon monoxide can be condensed to a liquid, which boils at —190° C. and solidifies at — 211° C.

car'bon-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*carbon* + *-meter.*] An instrument for detecting and measuring the carbon present, or more esp. the carbon dioxide, by the use of lime-water or by other means. — **car'bon-om'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

carbon paper. **a** Thin paper coated with a preparation of lampblack, or of some color, used in making written copies. Pressure on the back causes the color to be transferred to paper laid against it. **b** See CARBON PROCESS

carbon pencil *or* **point.** *Elec.* A small cylinder or bit of gas carbon used in an arc lamp. See ARC, *n.*, 5.

carbon process. *Photog.* A printing process depending on the effect of light on bichromatized gelatin. Paper coated with a mixture of the gelatin and a pigment is called **carbon paper** *or* **carbon tissue.** This is exposed under a negative and the film is transferred from the paper to some other support and developed by washing (the unexposed portions being dissolved away). If the process stops here it is called *single transfer,* if the image is afterward transferred in order to give an unreversed print, the method is called *double transfer.*

carbon spot. A black spot in the body of a diamond.

carbon star. *Astron.* Any of a class of stars characterized by a red color and a spectrum showing strong absorption by carbon. The brightest representative (19 Piscium) is of 5.5 magnitude.

carbon steel. Steel deriving its qualities from carbon chiefly, without the presence of other alloying elements; — opposed to *alloy steel.*

carbon telephone. A telephone whose transmitting power depends on the varying resistance of a mass of carbon, as affected by the pressure of the diaphragm.

carbon tetrachloride. *Chem.* A colorless mobile liquid, with a chloroformlike odor, obtained by the action of chlorine on methane, and in other ways. It is used as a solvent. Sp. gr., 1.61.

carbon transmitter. A telephone transmitter in which a carbon contact is used. See MICROPHONE.

carbon tube. *Chem.* A cylindrical glass vessel used in the colorimetric determination of carbon in steel.

car'bon-yl (kär'bŏn-ĭl), *n.* [*carbon* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical CO, occurring only in compounds, as the aldehydes, the ketones, urea, carbonyl chloride, etc. Though denoted by the same formula as carbon monoxide, it is chemically distinct. — **car'bon-yl'ic** (-ĭl'ĭk), *a.*

carbonyl chloride. *Chem.* A colorless gas, $COCl_2$, of offensive odor, and easily condensable to a liquid. It is formed from chlorine and carbon monoxide, under the influence of light, and hence has been called *phosgene.*

car'bo-run'dum (kär'bō-rŭn'dŭm), *n.* [*carbon* + *corundum.*] A beautiful crystalline compound, SiC, consisting of carbon and silicon in combination; carbon silicide. It is made by heating carbon and sand together in an electric furnace. The commercial article is dark-colored and iridescent. It is harder than emery, and is used as an abrasive.

carborundum cloth *or* **paper.** Cloth or paper covered with powdered carborundum. Cf. EMERY CLOTH.

car'bo-sty'ril (-stī'rĭl; -stĭr'ĭl), *n.* [*carbo-* + *styrene.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_9H_7ON{\cdot}H_2O$, formed as an anhydride from one of the amino derivatives of cinnamic acid. It is a hydroxy derivative of quinoline.

car-box'ide (kär-bŏk'sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* [*carbo-* + *oxide.*] *Chem.* A compound of carbon and oxygen, as carbonyl, with some element or radical; as, potassium *carboxide.*

car-box'y- (kär-bŏk'sĭ-). A combining form for *carboxyl.*

car-box'yl (-sĭl), *n.* [*carbon* + *oxygen* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical CO·OH, the characteristic group of almost all the organic acids, as formic, acetic, benzoic acids, etc.

car'box-yl'ic (-sĭl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* **a** Of or pertaining to carboxyl. **b** Rhodizonic.

car'boy (kär'boi), *n.* [Cf. Pers. *qarābah* a sort of bottle.] A large globular glass bottle, esp. one of green glass, inclosed in basketwork or in a box for protection, as for carrying corrosive liquids, such as sulphuric acid, etc. — **car'boyed** (-boid), *p. a.*

car'bun-cle (kär'bŭŋ-k'l), *n.* [ME. also *carboncle, carbocle, charboncle, charbocle,* OF. the same, fr. L. *carbunculus* a little coal, a kind of precious stone, a kind of tumor, dim. of *carbo* coal.] **1.** Formerly, any of several deep red minerals, as the ruby; now, the garnet cut *en cabochon.*

2. The substance of a carbuncle; fig., a substance shining like a carbuncle.

3. *Her.* = ESCARBUNCLE.

4. *Med.* A very painful acute local inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue, esp. of the trunk or back of the neck, characterized by brawny hardness of the affected parts, sloughing of the skin and deeper tissues, and marked constitutional disorders, as chills, fever, and general malaise. It differs from a boil in size, tendency to spread, and the severity of the symptoms. It is frequently fatal, esp. when occurring in elderly people or those having diabetes. Also called *anthrax.*

5. A pimple or red spot, as on the face, due to intemperance.

car'bun-cled (-k'ld), *a.* **1.** Set with carbuncles.

He has deserved it [armor], were it *carbuncled* Like holy Phœbus' car *Shak.*

2. Affected with a carbuncle or carbuncles; marked with red sores or pimples. "A *carbuncled* face." *Brome.*

car-bun'cu-lar (kär-bŭŋ'kū-lär), *a.* Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

carbuncular fever, *Veter.*, a form of anthrax seen in horses and cattle in which there is visible localization in the skin causing circumscribed swellings which are at first hard, hot, and painful, and later tend to become gangrenous.

car'bu-ret (kär'bū-rĕt), *n.* [From CARBON.] *Chem.* A carbide. *Archaic.*

car'bu-ret, *v. t.;* CAR'BU-RET'ED or -RET'TED; CAR'BU-RET'ING or -RET'TING. **1.** To combine chemically with carbon.

2. To impregnate or charge with volatile carbon compounds; as, to *carburet* water gas by passing it over or through benzene, to increase its illuminating power.

car'bu-ret'ant (-rĕt'ănt), *n.* A carbureting agent; any carbon compound used in carbureting gas.

car'bu-ret'ed, car'bu-ret'ted (-rĕt'ĕd), *p. a.* from CARBURET, *v.* — **carburetted hydrogen gas,** any of several gaseous compounds of carbon and hydrogen, some of which are constituents of illuminating gas. **Light carburetted hydrogen** is methane, or marsh gas, CH_4.

car'bu-ret'or, car'bu-ret'tor (kär'bū-rĕt'ĕr), *n.* One that carburets; specif., an apparatus in which air or gas is carbureted, as by passing it through a light petroleum oil. The carburetor for a gasoline engine is usually either a **surface carburetor,** or a float, **float-feed,** or **spray, carburetor.** In the former air is charged by being passed over the surface of gasoline. In the latter a fine spray of gasoline is drawn from an atomizing nozzle by a current of air induced by the suction of the engine piston, the supply of gasoline being regulated by a float which actuates a needle valve controlling the outlet of the feed pipe. Alcohol and other volatile inflammable liquids may be used instead of gasoline.

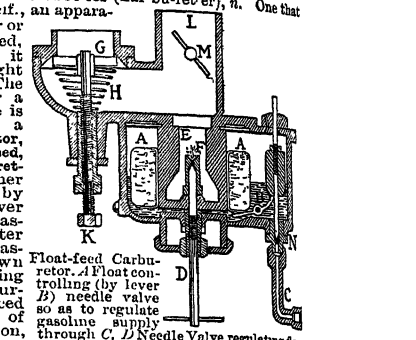

Float-feed Carburetor. *A* Float controlling (by lever *B*) needle valve so as to regulate gasoline supply through *C*. *D* Needle Valve regulating flow of gasoline to Mixing Chamber *E* through Spraying Nozzle *F*, through which it is drawn by engine; *G* Auxiliary Air Inlet Valve controlled by Spring *H*, adjusted by *K*; *L* Exit for mixture to engine; *M* Throttle Valve.

car'bu-rize (kär'bū-rīz), *v. t.;* CAR'BU-RIZED (-rīzd); CAR'BU-RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). **1.** To combine or impregnate with carbon, as, to *carburize* iron by cementation.

2. = CARBURET, *v.*, 2.

— **car'bu-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

car'bu-rom'e-ter (-rŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*carburet* + *-meter.*] *Chem.* An apparatus used in estimating the quantities of carbon and hydrogen contained in fuels.

car'ca-jou (kär'ka-jōō; -zhōō; 277), *n.* [Can. F. corrupt. of an Indian name of the wolverene.] *Zoöl.* The wolverene. Sometimes applied to the Canada lynx, cougar, or American badger.

car'cake' (kär'kāk'), *n.* Also *kercake.* [AS. *caru* sorrow, trouble. See CARE, *n.*] A kind of small cake made of flour, eggs, etc., cooked on a griddle and eaten on Shrove Tuesday in parts of Scotland and not them England. A *blood carcake* is a cake mixed with hog's blood, eaten on Easter Sunday.

The dame was still busy broiling *carcakes* on the girdle. *Scott.*

car'ca-net (kär'ka-nĕt), *n.* [Dim. fr. F. *carcan* the iron collar or chain of a criminal, a chain of precious stones, LL. *carcannum;* cf. Icel. *kverk* throat, OHG. *querca.*]

1. An ornamental chain, necklace, or collar, usually of gold or jeweled. *Archaic.* *Shak.*

2. An ornamental headband, as of gold. *Obs.*

car'cass (kar'kăs), *n.; pl.* CARCASSES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [F. *carcasse,* fr. It. *carcassa,* of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *charcois, carcois.*] **1.** A dead body, whether of man or beast; a corpse; — of human beings, now used only contemptuously in ordinary speech; with butchers, the trunk of a slaughtered animal after the head, limbs, and offal have been removed.

He turned aside to see the *carcass* of the lion. *Judges* XIV. 8.

2. The living material or physical body. *Obs.*, except as a term of contempt, ridicule, or indignity. "To pamper his own *carcass.*" *South.*

3. Fig.: Anything from which the vital principle, soul, or essence is gone.

The mere *carcass* of nobility. *Shenstone.*

4. The abandoned and decaying remains of some bulky and once comely thing, as a ship; the skeleton, or the uncovered or unfinished frame, of a thing, as of a building, a piece of furniture, etc.

A rotten *carcass* of a boat. *Shak.*

5. *Mil.* A hollow case or shell (now seldom used), filled with combustibles and commonly having holes through which the flame blazes, thrown from a mortar or howitzer to set fire to buildings, ships, etc.

Syn. — See BODY.

car'cass, *v. t.;* CAR'CASSED (-kăst); CAR'CASS-ING. To erect or construct the carcass or framework of (a building). *Eng.*

carcass floor, flooring, roofing, etc. *Arch.* The uncovered supporting framework of a floor, roof, etc. *Eng.*

Car'ca-ve'lhos (kar'ka-vāl'yōs), *n.* Also **Car'ca-vel'los** (-vāl'yōs), and *Calcavella, -los.* [From the district *Carcavelhos,* in Portugal.] A sweet, full, dry wine of Portugal.

car'cel (kär'sĕl), *n. Photom.* A light standard much used in France, being the light from a Carcel lamp of stated size and construction consuming 42 grams of colza oil per hour with a flame 40 millimeters in height. Its illuminating power is variously stated at from 8.9 to 9.6 British standard candles.

Carcel lamp. [After B. G. *Carcel* (d. 1812), the inventor.]

1. A French mechanical lamp, in which the oil is pumped to the wick tube by clockwork.

2. A kind of oil lamp of standard size and construction, used in photometric work. See CARCEL.

Car-cha'ri-as (kär-kā'rĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καρχαρίας a kind of shark, fr. *κάρχαρος* sharp-pointed.] *Zoöl.* A genus of sharks containing the cub shark (*C. lamia*), a large man-eating shark of the Atlantic, and allied species. The term has been variously employed. It is often used as the generic name of the blue shark. It is made the type of a large family, **Car'cha-rĭ'i-dæ** (kär'ka-rĭ'ĭ-dē), including also the topes and the dogfishes of *Mustelus* and allied genera. As used by other writers, *Carcharidæ* is a syn. of

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car'bo-na'do (kär'bō-nā'dō), *v. t.* To broil.

car'bo-na'mi-a (-nā'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *carbon* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* The presence of excessive carbon dioxide in the blood.

car'bon-an'i-on, *n.* [*carbon* + *anion.*] *Chem.* The anion of carbonic acid, CO_3^-.

car'bon-a-ta'tion (kär'bŏn-ā-tā'shŭn), *n. Sugar Manuf.* = CARBONATION.

carbonate. † CARBONADE.

car-bon'a-ti-za'tion (kär-bŏn'ȧ-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Carbonation.

car'bon-a'tor (kär'bŏn-ā'tĕr), *n.* One that carbonates.

carbonclo. † CARBUNCLE.

‖ **car'bo-ne'ro** (kär'bō-nā'rō), *n.; pl.* -ROS (*Sp.* -rōs). [Sp., lit., charcoal maker.] A West Indian carangoid (*Caranqus ruber*) with blackish markings.

car'bon-ide (kär'bŏn-īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* A carbide. *Rare.*

car-bon'i-fy (kär-bŏn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* = CARBONIZE.

car'bon-less, *a.* See -LESS.

carbon oxychloride = CARBONYL CHLORIDE. [RUNDUM.]

carbon silicide. See CARBORUNDUM.

car-bo'ra (kär-bō'rȧ), *n.* [Prob. native name.] **1** The koala. **2.** A kind of wood-boring worm. *Australia.*

carboucle. † CARBUNCLE.

car'bun-cl. Carbuncle. *Ref. Sp.*

car-bun'cu-la'tion (kär-bŭŋ'kū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *carunculatio.*] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, by excessive heat or cold. *Obs.*

car-bun'cu-line, *a.* [L. *carbunculus* carbuncle, red toph stone.] Containing red toph. *Obs. & R.*

car'bu-rate (kär'bū-rāt), *n. t.* To carburet. — **car'bu-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* — **car'bu-ra'tor** (-rā'tĕr), *n.*

car'bure (kär'būr; *F.* kär'bür'), *n.* [F.] *Chem.* A carbide. *Obs. or French*

car'bu-ret'er, car'bu-ret'ter, *n.* = CARBURETOR.

car'bu-riz'er (kär'bū-rīz'ĕr), *n.* One that carburizes; a carburetor.

car'byl (kär'bĭl), *n.* [*carbo-* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* A carbon atom acting as a bivalent radical; as, ethyl *carbyl* amine, $C_2H_5{\cdot}N{:}C$; *carbyl* oxime, C:NOH. **b** = CARBONIUM.

car'byl-am'ine (kar'bĭl-ăm'ĭn; -ȧ-mēn'; 184), *n.* [*carbo-* + *-yl* + *amine.*] = CARBAMINE.

car'byl-ox'ime (-ŏk's ĭm; -sĭm), *n.* [*carbo-* + *-yl* + *oxime.*] See FULMINIC.

Car'ca-a (kär'kȧ-ȧ). *D. Bib.*

car'can (kär'kăn), *n.* [F.; see CARCANET.] *Obs.* **1.** An iron collar, used in punishing offenders. [collar or necklace.] **2.** A carcanet, or ornamental

car'ca-net'ed, car'ca-net'ted, *a.* Wearing or having a carcanet.

Car'cas. † CARCASS.

Car'cas (kar'kăs). *Bib.*

car'case. Var. of CARCASS.

car'ce-ag (kar'sē-ăg), *n. Veter.* Icterohæmaturia.

‖ **car'cel** (kar'sĕl; 188), *n.* [Sp.] Prison; jail. *Phil. I.*

car'ce-lage (kär'sē-lĭj), *n.* [LL. *carcellagium, carceragium, L. carcer* prison.] Prison fees. *Obs.*

‖ **car'cer** (*G. pron.* kärt'sĕr), *n.* [L.] A prison, as that used for student offenders in Germany.

car'cer-al (kär'sĕr-ăl), *a.* [L. *carcer* alis, fr. *carcer* prison.] Of or belonging to a prison. *Obs.*

car'cer-ate (kär'sĕr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *carcerare.*] To incarcerate, to imprison; to confine.

car'cer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Incarceration; imprisonment.

car'cer-ule (kär's ĕr-ōōl), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *carcer* prison; cf F. *carcérule.*] *Bot.* In seed plants, a dry, polycarpellary fruit having indehiscent and one-seeded carpels coherent or few-seeded carpels coherent about a central axis, as in mallows, etc. Cf. SCHIZOCARP.

car-cer'u-lar (kär-sĕr'ū-lär), *a.* **Car'cha-mis** (kär'kȧ-mĭs). *Bib.*

Odontaspididæ. — **car-cha'ri-id** (kar-kā'rĭ-ĭd), *n.* — **car-cha'ri-oid** (-oid), *a. & n.*

Car-char'o-don (-kär'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL. See CARCHARODONT.] *Zoöl.* A genus of very large and voracious sharks of the family Lamnidæ. The only living species, *C. carcharias*, which attains a length of over thirty feet, is widely distributed in warm seas. Still larger extinct species are known.

car-char'o-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. καρχαρόδων, -όδοντος, having sharp or jagged teeth; καρχαρος sharp, jagged + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the genus *Carcharodon;* esp., designating sharp, triangular, flattened teeth, with finely serrate edges, like those of *Carcharodon.*

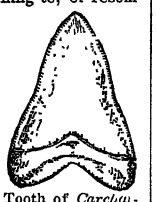

Tooth of *Carcharodon carcharias.* (½)

car'ci-noid (kär'sĭ-noid), *a.* [Gr. καρκίνος crab + *-oid:* cf. Gr. καρκινοειδής crablike.] Like or pert. to the crabs.

car'ci-no'ma (-nō'mȧ), *n.;* *L. pl.* -NOMATA (*-mȧ-tȧ*). [L., fr. Gr. καρκίνωμα, fr. καρκίνος crab, cancer. See *-OMA.*] *Med.* A form of cancer. See CANCER, 3.

car'ci-no-ma-to'sis (-nō-mȧ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See CARCINOMA, -OSIS.] *Med.* A condition in which carcinomata are developing simultaneously in many parts of the body.

car'ci-nom'a-tous (-nŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -nō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to carcinoma.

car'ci-no'sis (-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. καρκίνος cancer.] *Med.* Dissemination of carcinomatous growths in the body.

card (kärd), *n.* [F. *carte*, fr. L. *charta* paper, Gr. χάρτης a leaf of paper. Cf. CHART.] **1.** A playing card.

2. *pl.* A game or games played with cards; card playing; — used esp. in phrases *to play cards* or *at* (Scot. *at the*) *cards, a game at* or *of cards,* formerly, *on the cards.*

3. A person or thing compared to, or thought of as resembling, some card, the effect of playing which in a game is in mind; — used with adjs., as *sure, good, safe, likely, doubtful,* etc. Also, *Slang,* a person eccentric or peculiar in some way, — used with an adj., as *knowing, queer, odd,* etc.

He can't think me a likely *card* for a convert. *T. Hughes.*

4. A map or plan; a chart; as, a *card* of the sea. *Obs.,* except specif., a compass card.

5. A flat, stiff, usually rectangular, piece of paper or thin pasteboard, used for various purposes, as for writing or printing on; specif.: **a** A small piece of paper on which a communication may be written or printed, as for transmission by mail; esp., now, a postal or post card; hence, a short communication on such a card or, formerly, on some other medium. **b** A piece of paper or cardboard bearing a written or printed invitation or notification, as a wedding invitation or announcement; an invitation; — often used in the *pl.;* as, did you receive *cards* for the wedding? **c** A piece of cardboard bearing a person's name or name and address, a business card; a visiting card; as, Mr. Jones left his *card.* **d** An ornamented piece of paper or cardboard sent on a certain occasion as an expression of compliment or good wishes; — with limiting word; as, Christmas *card;* Easter *card;* birthday *card.* **e** A program of, or a form for keeping a record of, the items of races, games, regattas, etc. Hence, an attraction; as, this will be a good *card* for the fair. **f** A piece of pasteboard, usually rather large, containing an advertisement, notice, or the like, for display. **g** A piece of pasteboard on which a manufactured article is fastened; as, a *card* of buttons. **h** *Weaving.* Any of the perforated boards or plates in a dobby or a Jacquard loom for operating the successive combinations of wires which move the warp threads. **i** *Engin.* An indicator card.

6. A published note, as in a newspaper, containing a brief statement, explanation, request, or the like. *U. S.*

card of reëntry, *Whist,* a card that by winning a trick will enable one to regain the lead. — **on the cards,** existing or probably existing, or likely to be, though as yet unrevealed or not yet brought to pass; possible; probable; also, according to the program. — **the card,** the proper thing; what is just right. *Slang or Colloq.* — **by cards,** *Whist,* by points scored by tricks taken over six, where honors are counted.

card, *v. i.;* CARD'ED; CARD'ING. To play at cards; to play one's cards; — sometimes with indefinite *it. Obs.*

card, *v. t.* **1.** To place or fasten on, or by means of, a card.

His name was *carded* upon three staterooms. *Poe.*

2. To provide with a card; to attach a card to.

to card a rest, to set up a rest. See under SET, *v. t. Obs.*

card, *n.* [F. *carde* teasel, the head of a thistle, card, from L. *carduus, cardus,* thistle, perh. through a Pr. form.] **1.** An implement for raising a nap on cloth: **a** One consisting of teasel heads set in a frame. *Obs.* **b** A toothed iron instrument or, later, a wire brush. *Oxf. E. D.*

2. An instrument for disentangling and arranging the fibers of cotton, wool, flax, etc., or for cleaning and smoothing the hair of animals, usually consisting of bent wire teeth set closely in rows in a thick piece of leather fastened to a back.

card, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *carder.*] **1.** To comb with a card; to cleanse and disentangle by or as if by the use of a card preparatory to spinning; as, to *card* wool. In the manufacture of wool, cotton, etc., the process of carding disentangles and collects together all the fibers, of whatever length, and thus differs from combing, in which the longer fibers only are collected, while the short staple is combed away. Hence short hair, short-staple wools, etc., are often called **carding hair, wools,** etc.; while long hair, long-staple wools, etc., are called **combing hair, wools,** etc. See COMBING.

2. To stir and mix with or as with cards; to mix or mingle, as with an inferior or weaker article. *Obs.*

You *card* your beer . . — half small, half strong. *Greene.*

3. To clean or clear, as if by using a card. *Obs.*

This book [must] be *carded* and purged. *T. Shelton.*

4. To torture by drawing a wool card or similar instrument over the bare back or other part of the body.

Car-dam'i-ne (kär-dăm'ĭ-nē, kar'dȧ-mĭ'nē; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cardamina,* Gr. καρδαμίνη; cf. F. *cardamine.*] *Bot.* A large genus of brassicaceous plants of temperate regions, having flat pods and wingless seeds. *C. pratensis* is the cuckooflower; *C. hirsuta,* the bitter cress. Also [*l. c.*] (*in this sense prond. also* kär'dȧ-mĭn), a plant of this genus.

car'da-mom (kär'dȧ-mŭm), *n.* Also **cardamum, cardamon.** [L. *cardamomum,* Gr. καρδάμωμον. cf. F. *cardamome*]

1. The aromatic capsular fruit of any of several zinziberaceous plants growing in the East Indies and elsewhere, much used as a condiment, and in medicine as an adjuvant to other aromatics, stimulants, and stomachics.

2. A plant which produces cardamoms, esp. *Elettaria cardamomum* and several species of *Amomum.*

3. An old drink composed of sweetened spirits, flavored with caraway seeds, coriander seeds, pimento, etc. *Obs.*

Car-dan'ic (kar-dăn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or after, Geronimo Cardano (Eng. Jerome Cardan), an Italian mathematician.

Cardanic, *or* **Cardan's, suspension,** *Physics,* a form of support in which the instrument is hung on gimbals.

Car'dan joint (kar'dăn). [See CARDANIC.] *Mach.* A shaft having a universal joint at each end for transmitting motion from one shaft to another not in line with it.

Car'dan's solution *or* **rule** (kär'dănz). *Math.* An algebraic solution of the cubic equation $y^3 + ay + b = 0$, in which the roots are expressed in the form

$$y = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{b}{2} + \sqrt{R}} + \sqrt[3]{-\frac{b}{2} - \sqrt{R}},$$ where R is $\frac{b^2}{4} + \frac{a^3}{27}$.

card bends. *Textiles.* Card slivers.

card'board' (kärd'bōrd'), *n.* A stiff compact pasteboard of various qualities, for making cards, etc.

card'case' (-kās'), *n.* A case for visiting cards.

card catalogue *or* **catalog.** A catalogue, as of books, having each item entered on a separate card, and the cards arranged alphabetically, or in other order.

card cloth, card cloth'ing (klŏth'ĭng). Material consisting of wire-toothed leather or cloth in which are set teeth in certain numbers per square inch, used esp. for covering the cylinders, etc., of carding machines.

card'ed (kär'dĕd; -dĭd; 7), *p. a.* **1.** Prepared by the action of a card or carding machine; as, *carded* wool.

2. Mixed or adulterated; as, *carded* ale. Also fig. *Obs.*

card end. The material as delivered by a carding machine.

card'er (kär'dẽr), *n.* One that cards, as wool, flax, etc. *Shak.*

carder bee. Any of several species of bees, as some of the solitary bees of the genus *Anthidium,* that construct their nests of the woolly or downy hairs of plants.

car'di-ac (kar'dĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *cardiacus,* Gr. καρδιακός, fr. καρδια heart: cf. F. *cardiaque.*] *Anat.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated near, the heart.

2. Of, pertaining to, or designating, the part of the stomach into which the esophagus opens, or, in a wider sense, the whole stomach except the narrow part near the pyloric end.

3. *Med.* Exciting action in the heart; cordial; stimulant.

cardiac glands. **a** The simple tubular glands in the mucous membrane of most parts of the stomach, replaced near the pylorus by the pyloric glands (which see). They contain secreting cells of two kinds, the small granular *central cells* lining the lumen of the tube, and the large oval *parietal,* or *oxyntic, cells* lying between the central cells and the basement membrane. The latter cells have been supposed to produce the hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice. **b** Any of a group of lymph glands lying in front of the arch of the aorta. — **c. murmur,** *Med.,* abnormal sound sometimes heard in auscultation of the heart. — **c. muscle,** the characteristic muscle tissue of the heart. See MUSCLE. — **c. nerves,** nerves connecting the cervical ganglia of the sympathetic system with the cardiac plexus. — **c. orifice,** the opening of the esophagus into the stomach. — **c. passion,** *Med.,* cardialgia; heartburn. *Archaic.* — **c. plexus,** a network of nerves consisting of two parts, the *deep,* which lies in front of the bifurcation of the trachea, and the *superficial,* lying beneath the arch of the aorta. — **c. veins,** veins returning the blood from the tissues composing the walls of the heart. They open into the right auricle, either directly, or indirectly through the coronary sinus. — **c. wheel.** See HEART WHEEL.

car'di-ac, *n.* *Med.* A medicine which excites action in the stomach; a cordial.

car'di-al'gi-a (kär'dĭ-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καρδιαλγία; καρδία heart + ἄλγος pain.] *Med.* A burning or gnawing pain, or feeling of distress, usually a symptom of indigestion, referred to the region of the heart; heartburn.

car'di-ant (kär'dĭ-ănt), *n.* *Med.* An agent stimulating the action of the heart.

car'di-gan (kär'dĭ-găn), *n., or* **cardigan jacket.** [After the Earl of *Cardigan.*] A warm jacket of knit worsted with or without sleeves.

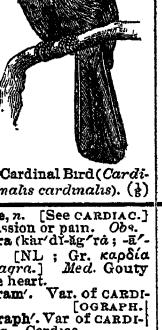

car'di-nal (-nȧl), *a.* [L. *cardinalis,* fr. *cardo* the hinge of a door, that on which a thing turns or depends: cf. F. *cardinal.*] **1.** Of fundamental importance; preëminent; superior; chief; principal.

The *cardinal* intersections of the zodiac. *Sir T. Browne.*

Impudence is now a *cardinal* virtue. *Drayton.*

But *cardinal* sins, and hollow hearts, I fear ye. *Shak.*

2. *Zoöl.* **a** Of or pertaining to the hinge of a bivalve shell. **b** Of or pertaining to the cardo of an insect.

3. Of or pertaining to a cardinal or the cardinals.

4. Of a cardinal-red color (see below).

Syn. — See RADICAL.

cardinal bird, *or* **c. grosbeak,** any of several species of American song birds of the finch family and genus *Cardinalis,* esp. *C. cardinalis* of the southern and middle United States, which is a favorite cage bird. The male has bright red plumage and bill, a black face and pointed crest, and a loud musical song. The female is duller in color. Also, any of various other finches, weaver birds, and tanagers, having red plumage. — **cardinal dean,** the senior cardinal bishop of the college of cardinals at Rome. — **c. fish,** any species of the genus *Apogon,* or family Apogonidæ, allied to the perch family. The color is often red. Called also *king of the mullets.* — **c. flower,** the flower of an American herbaceous plant (*Lobelia cardinalis*) bearing brilliant red flowers of much beauty; also, the plant itself. — **c. grosbeak.** = CARDINAL BIRD. — **c. number** *or* **numeral,** a primary number or numeral used in simple counting, etc.; one answering the question, how many? as, *one, two, three,* etc.;—distinguished from the *ordinal numbers, first, second,* etc. A cardinal number is the symbol of abstraction of everything but mere repetition in any assemblage, that is, the elements of the assemblage are considered solely in respect of their equivalence (or indifference) for a process of counting. This involves a double disregard (or abstraction): first, of the *character* of the elements (either as like or unlike) and, second, of their *order.* For the numerical purpose (counting), each element is treated as a repetition of any other. — **c. points.** **a** *Geog.* The four principal points of the compass, or intersections of the horizon with the meridian, and with the prime vertical and celestial equator; north, south, east, and west. **b** *Astrol.* The rising and setting of the sun, the zenith and nadir. **c** *Biol.* The three points or degrees of intensity to which the vital processes may be subjected, viz., the minimum, or lowest; the maximum, or highest; and the optimum, or most active.

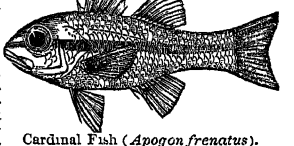

Cardinal Fish (*Apogon frenatus*).

The *cardinal points* for the vegetation of cold climates are on the average much lower than those of plants inhabiting temperate or tropical countries. *H. C. Porter (Strasburger).*

— **c. points of the ecliptic,** the two equinoctial and the two solstitial points. — **c. red,** a color like that of a cardinal's cassock, hat, etc.; a bright red, darker than scarlet, and between scarlet and crimson. — **c. sauce,** *Cookery,* velouté variously flavored and colored red, as with cochineal. — **c. signs.** **a** *Astron.* Aries, Cancer, Libra, and Capricornus. **b** *Astrol.* The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth houses of a horoscope. — **c. sinuses,** *or* **c. veins,** *Anat.,* the veins in vertebrate embryos which run each side of the vertebral column. They are four in number, two anterior and two posterior, and open into a transverse sinus, the *duct of Cuvier,* which returns the blood to the heart. They remain through life in most fishes. — **c. tooth,** *Zoöl.,* a tooth of the hinge of a bivalve mollusk's shell situated just under the beak, and often relatively large; — distinguished from *lateral tooth.* — **c. virtues,** preëminent virtues, among the ancients and in the scholastic philosophy, prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude, the four chief "natural" virtues. Some modern writers speak of seven cardinal virtues, including with those mentioned the three "theological" virtues of faith, hope, and charity. — **c. winds,** winds which blow from the cardinal points due north, south, east, or west.

car'di-nal (kär'dĭ-nȧl), *n.* [F. *cardinal,* or LL. *cardinalis* (ecclesiæ Romanæ): cf. It. *cardinale.* See CARDINAL, *a.*]

1. *R. C. Ch.* One of the ecclesiastical princes who constitute the Pope's council, or the sacred college. The *cardinals* are appointed by the Pope. Since the time of Sixtus V., their number can never exceed 70 (6 of episcopal rank, 50 priests, 14 deacons), and the number of cardinal priests and deacons is seldom full. When the papal chair is vacant a pope is elected by the college of cardinals from among themselves. The cardinals take precedence of all dignitaries except the Pope. The principal parts of a cardinal's costume are a red cassock, a rochet, a short purple mantle, and a red hat with a small crown and broad brim, with cord and tassels of a special pattern hanging from it. The cardinal's hat is placed on the head of the candidate by the Pope and is then laid aside until the funeral obsequies, when it is placed on the catafalque of the cardinal. **Cardinal bishops** were originally and are now bishops of certain suburban sees of Rome; **cardinal priests** were originally priests in charge of parish churches at Rome and are now titularly such; **cardinal deacons,** at first seven in number, were originally deacons in charge of charitable work, which in process of time was done through institutions with chapels, called deaconries, attached to them in different regions of the city, and cardinals of this sort are still titular chief officers of these chapels, now separate churches.

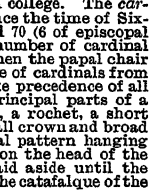

Cardinal's Hat.

The clerics of the supreme Chair are called *Cardinals,* as undoubtedly adhering more nearly to the hinge by which all things are moved. *Pope Leo IX.*

2. A woman's short hooded cloak, orig. of scarlet cloth.

Where 's your *cardinal?* Make haste. *Lloyd.*

3. Mulled red wine. *Slang.* *Hotten.*

4. *pl.* Short for cardinal points, numbers, virtues, etc.

5. **a** Cardinal red. **b** A dyestuff for dyeing cardinal red, obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of magenta.

6. = CARDINAL BIRD, *or* CARDINAL FISH.

car'di-nal-ate (kär'dĭ-nȧl-āt), *n.* [Cf. F. *cardinalat,* LL. *cardinalatus.*] Office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal; the cardinals collectively.

car'di-nal-ist, *n.* A supporter or advocate of a cardinal or cardinals; specif., a partisan of Antoine Perrenot de Granvelle (made cardinal in 1561), prime minister, 1559–64, to Margaret of Parma in the Netherlands.

car'ci-nel-co'sis (kär'sĭ-nĕl-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καρκίνος crab, cancer + ἕλκωσις ulceration.] Cancerous ulceration.

car'ci-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. καρκίνος a crab + *-logy.*] *Zoöl.* The department of zoölogy which treats of the Crustacea. — **car'ci-no-log'i-cal** (-nō-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* — **car'ci-nol'o-gist** (-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

car'ci-no'ma-ta, *n., pl.* of CARCINOMA.

car'ci-no-mel-co'sis (kär'sĭ-nō-mĕl-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *carcinoma* + Gr. ἕλκωσις ulceration.] *Med.* = CARCINELCOSIS.

car'ci-no-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* [Gr. καρκίνος crab + μορφή. Cf. CARCINOMORPHOUS.] *Zoöl.* Resembling a crab or other crustacean.

Car'ci-no-scor'pi-us (-skŏr'pĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καρκίνος crab + σκορπίος scorpion.] *Zoöl.* See KING CRAB.

car-coon' (kär-kōōn'), *n.* [Marathi *kārkūn,* fr. Per.] A clerk. *Anglo-Ind.* [mom; Cardinal.]

Card., *or* **card.** *Abbr.* Cardamom.

cardamom oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

car'de-cu' (kär'dē-kū'), *n.* [F. *quart d'écu.*] See COIN.

car'del (kär'dĕl), *n.* [D. *kardeel,* fr. OF. *quartel, cartel,* dim. of *quart.* See QUART.] A kind of cask used by Dutch whalers.

car'de-mum. † CARDAMOM.

‖ **car'de-nal'** (kär'dē-năl'), *n.* [Sp., prop., a cardinal.] The cardinal fish.

Car-de'nio (kär-dān'yō), *n.* A gentleman who, in an episode in Cervantes's "Don Quixote," is represented as temporarily crazed by a short separation from his sweetheart, to whom he is afterward united.

card'er, *n.* A card player; a gamester. *Obs.*

card gatherer. A gatherer of teasels or carding thistles.

car'di-a (kär'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καρδία heart, or upper orifice of the stomach.] *Anat.* **a** The opening of the esophagus into the stomach. **b** The cardiac end of the stomach. [Cardiac.]

car-di'a-cal (kär-dĭ'ȧ-kȧl), *a.* [See CARDIAC.] Cardiac passion or pain. *Obs.*

car'di-ag'ra (kär'dĭ-ăg'rȧ; -ā'grȧ), *n.* [NL; Gr. καρδία heart + -αγρα.] *Med.* Gouty pain of the heart.

car'di-a-gram'. Var. of CARDIOGRAM [OGRAPH.]

car'di-a-graph'. Var. of CARDIOGRAPH.

car'di-al, *a.* Cardiac.

car'di-al'gy (kär'dĭ-ăl'jĭ; kär'dĭ-ăl'jĭ), *n.* = CARDIALGIA.

car'di-a-mor'phi-a (-ȧ-môr'fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καρδία heart + ἀμορφος misshapen.] *Med.* Malformation of the heart.

car'di-a-nas'tro-phe (-năs'trō-fē), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καρδία heart + ἀναστροφή an upsetting] *Med.* Displacement of the heart

car'di-cen-te'sis (-sĕn-tē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = CARDIOCENTESIS.

car'di-cue'. † CARDECU.

car'di-ec'ta-sis (-ĕk'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καρδία heart + *ectasis.*] Dilatation of the heart.

Car'diff gi'ant (kär'dĭf). A rude statue of a man, 10½ feet high, carved from a block of gypsum and secretly buried near Cardiff, Onondaga County, New York, where it was reported to have been found in 1869. It was exhibited successfully as a petrified giant, deceiving even some scientific men. The fraud, however, was later confessed.

car'di-form (kär'dĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*card* + *-form.*] Like a wool card, as the teeth of certain fish.

Car-di'i-dæ (kär-dĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See CARDIUM.

car'di-nal-ate, *v. t.* To make a cardinal of.

car'di-nal'ic (kär'dĭ-năl'ĭk), **car'di-nal'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a cardinal. *Rare.*

Car'di-na'lis (-nā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the cardinal birds.

car'di-nal-ism (kär'dĭ-nȧl-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

car'di-nal-i'tial (-ĭsh'ăl), **car'di-nal-i'tian** (-ĭsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cardinals.

car'di-nal-ize, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *cardinaliser.*] **1.** To cardinalate.

2. To make cardinal red. *Humorous. Obs.*

car'di-nal-ly (kär'dĭ-năl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a cardinal manner or degree; fundamentally.
2. Humorous perversion of CARNALLY. *Shak.*

card'ing (kär'dĭng), *vb. n.* Card playing.

card'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of preparing staple for spinning, etc., by carding it. See 5th CARD, 1.
2. A roll of wool or other fiber as it comes from the carding machine.
3. Act of torturing with wool combs.
carding engine, c. **machine**, a machine for carding cotton, wool, or other fiber, by subjecting it to the action of cylinders, or drums covered with wire-toothed cards, revolving nearly in contact, at different rates of speed, or in opposite directions. The staple issues in sheets, or in rolls called *slivers*. — **c. hair, wools**, etc. See 5th CARD, 1.

car'di-o- (kär'dĭ-ō-). Combining form from Greek *καρδία, heart*, as in *cardio*graph, *cardio*logy, *cardio*meter, etc.

car'di-o-gram' (-grăm'), *n.* [*cardio-* + *-gram.*] *Physiol.* The curve or tracing made by a cardiograph.

car'di-o-graph' (-grăf'), *n.* [*cardio-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument that, when in contact with the chest, registers graphically the comparative duration and intensity of the heart's movements. — **car'di-o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

car'di-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1.** Description of the heart.
2. *Physiol.* Examination by the cardiograph.

car'di-oid (kär'dĭ-oid), *n.* [Gr. *καρδιο-ειδής* heart-shaped; *καρδία* heart + *εἶδος* shape.] *Math.* The one-cusped epicycloid, traced by any point of a circle that rolls all round on an equal circle.

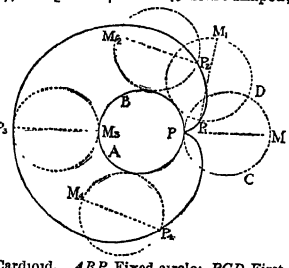

Cardioid. *ABP* Fixed circle; *PCD* First position of Rolling circle; *P* Tracing point; *PM* Diameter through *P*; P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 Various positions of *P*; P_1M_1, P_2M_2, etc., Various positions of *PM*.

car'di-o-in-hib'i-to-ry (kär'dĭ-ō-ĭn-hĭb'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [*cardio-* + *inhibitory.*] *Physiol.* Checking or arresting the heart's action.

car'di-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*cardio-* + *-logy.*] The science that treats of the heart and its functions.

car'di-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*cardio-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the swelling and shrinking of the heart, thus ascertaining the volume of the pulse, etc.

car'di-om'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*cardio-* + *-metry.*] *Med.* Measurement of the heart, as by percussion.

car'di-op'a-thy (-ŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*cardio-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease of the heart. — **car'di-o-path'ic** (-ō-păth'ĭk), *a.*

car'di-o-pneu-mat'ic (kär'dĭ-ō-nū-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*cardio-* + *pneumatic.*] *Physiol.* Relating to the heart and lungs; as, *cardiopneumatic* movements, movements of the air in the air passages due to the action of the heart.

car'di-o-pneu'mo-graph (-nū'mō-grăf'), *n.* [*cardio-* + *pneumo-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for registering the cardiopneumatic movements.

car'di-o-py-lor'ic (-pĭ-lŏr'ĭk), *a.* [*cardio-* + *pyloric.*] Pert. to both cardiac and pyloric portions of the stomach.

car'di-o-scle-ro'sis (-sklē-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cardio-* + *sclerosis.*] Induration of the heart, caused by development of fibrous tissue in the cardiac muscle.

Car'di-o-sper'mum (-spûr'mŭm), *n.* [NL.; *cardio-* + Gr. *σπέρμα* seed.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American herbaceous vines with bipinnate leaves, small polygamo-dioecious tetramerous flowers, and a 3-lobed inflated capsule. *C. halicacabum* is the balloon vine.

car'di-o-vas'cu-lar (-văs'kŭ-lâr), *a.* [*cardio-* + *vascular.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the heart and blood vessels.

car-di'tis (kär-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *καρδία* heart + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the fleshy or muscular substance of the heart; myocarditis. See ENDOCARDITIS, PERICARDITIS.

car'dol (kär'dōl; -dŏl), *n.* [Anacardium + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* A yellow or dark-colored vesicatory oil, extracted from the shell of the cashew nut.

car-doon' (kär-dōōn'), *n.* [F. *cardon*; cf. It. *cardone*, Pr. & Sp. *cardon*. The same word as F. *chardon* thistle, fr. L. *carduus, cardus*, through LL. *cardo*. See 4th CARD.] A large thistlelike plant (*Cynara cardunculus*) related to the artichoke. The blanched fleshy stalks and veins of the leaves are used in cookery and as a salad.

card rack. A rack or frame for holding and displaying business or visiting cards.

card setter, *or* **card-setting machine.** A machine for setting the wire teeth, or dents, in making card clothing.

Car'du-us (kär'dū-ŭs), *n.* [L., thistle. See 4th CARD.] *Bot.* A very large genus of asteraceous prickly herbs, the thistles, widely distributed in temperate regions. They are distinguished from other genera of similar appearance by the straight tips of the involucral bracts. They are sometimes referred to *Cnicus* and *Cirsium*. See THISTLE.

care (kâr), *n.* [AS. *caru, cearu*; akin to OS. *kara* sorrow, Goth. *kara*, OHG. *chara* lament; cf. OHG. *queran* to groan. Not akin to *cure*. Cf. CHARY.] **1.** Suffering of mind; grief; sorrow. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
While heart is drowned in *cares*. *Shak.*
2. A burdensome sense of responsibility; trouble caused by onerous duties; anxiety; concern; solicitude; also, in *pl.*, anxieties, solicitudes.
Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye,
And where *care* lodges, sleep will never lie. *Shak.*
3. Serious attention of mind; heed; caution, concern; regard; heedfulness; watchfulness; pains; as, take *care*; have a *care*. Hence, regard coming from desire, etc.; inclination; wish; anxiety, as, he had no great *care* for sports
I thank thee for thy *care* and honest pains *Shak.*
4. Charge, oversight, or management, implying responsibility for safety and prosperity, as, under a doctor's *care*; to have the *care* of; addressed *care of*.
The *care* of all the churches 2 *Cor.* xi 28.
5. An object or matter of care, watchful attention, or anxiety; a person or thing that is an object of care.
Right sorrowfully mourning her bereaved *cares*. *Spenser.*
Syn. — CARE, CONCERN, SOLICITUDE, ANXIETY agree in the idea of mental burden or troubled thought. CARE, as here compared, implies a disquieting sense of oppression; as, "To drive away the heavy thought of *care*" (*Shak.*). . a *care*-worn face. CONCERN (opposed to *indifference*) implies anxious or solicitous thought, frequently inspired by interest or regard; as, "the saying of Montaigne that a loose tile on his roof gave him far deeper *concern* than matters of real import" (*Lowell*); *concern* for a friend's welfare. SOLICITUDE (see THOUGHTFUL) suggests greater uneasiness than *concern*, but is less distressing than *anxiety*; it frequently implies fond or tender care; as, "All his power of pleasing is damped by *solicitude*, and his cheerfulness dashed with apprehension" (*Goldsmith*); "In spite of his resolute professions of misanthropy, he watches over his daughter with kindly *solicitude*" (*Hazlitt*) ANXIETY IS a disturbing or painful uneasiness regarding what is future or uncertain; as, "I have the less dread, or rather the less *anxiety*, about the consequences" (*Scott*). See APPREHENSION, FEAR, VEXATION, HARASS.

care (kâr), *v. i.*; CARED (kârd); CAR'ING (kâr'ĭng). [AS. *cearian*. See CARE, *n.*] **1.** To grieve; also, to lament. *Obs.*
2. To have or feel care or solicitude; — now generally with *for* or *about*; specif.: **a** To feel troubled, anxious, or fearful. **b** To have or feel concern or interest.
Gallio *cared* for none of those things. *Acts* xviii 17.
3. To watch, foster, or guard; to be charged with care, to be heedful; — with *for*.
Casting all your care upon him; for he *careth* for you.
1 *Peter* v 7
4. **a** To have an inclination, wish, or propension (to); as, I do not *care* to go. **b** To have a fondness or affection; to have tender regard; — usually with *for*.
Now I thought that she *cared* for me. *Tennyson.*
☞ In negative and conditional expressions, often elliptical, *care* has developed a variety of idiomatic meanings, chiefly from the senses in def. 2, above. Thus *not to care* may mean *not to fear* (cf. 2 **a**) or *to be uninterested* or *indifferent* (cf. 2 **b**), while in a third usage, now commonly with *if*, the phrase passes from the sense of indifference to that of willingness or desire; as, *Colloq.*, "Will you go along with us?" "I do *not care if* I do."
Master, *carest* thou *not* that we perish? *Mark* iv. 38.
I would *not care* a pin *if* the other three were in. *Shak.*
I *care not if* I do become your physician. *Shak.*

care, *v. t.* **a** To cause to have care; to trouble. *Obs.* **b** To care for; to regard. *Obs.* **c** To take care of. *Dial. Eng.*

ca-reen' (kȧ-rēn'), *v. t.*; CA-REENED' (-rēnd'); CA-REEN'ING. [OF. *carîner*, F. *carêner*, fr. OF. *carine*, F. *carène*, the bottom of a ship, keel (cf. It. & Sp. *carena*), fr. L *carina*.]
1. *Naut.* **a** To cause (a vessel) to lean over on one side, leaving the other side accessible for repairs below the water line; also, to clean, calk, or repair (a vessel in this position). Before dry docks came in use careening vessels on a beach was a very common method when the bottom had to be cleaned or repaired. **b** To cause to be off the keel or to heel over; as, the high waves *careened* the ship.
2. Humorously, to cleanse or repair, as a wig. *Obs.*
Syn. — See TIP.

ca-reen', *v. i.* **1.** To lie or heel over, as a ship under a breeze.
2. To perform the operation of careening a ship, or cleaning, calking, or repairing her when in a careened position, of a ship, to undergo this process; as, the captain's orders were to *careen* and refit; the ship is *careening* at that port.

ca-reen', *n.* Act or process of careening; state of being careened; careened position.

ca-reer' (kȧ-rēr'), *n.* [F. *carrière* race course, highroad, street, fr. L. *carrus* wagon. See CAR.] **1.** A race course; the lists at a tournament; also, way; road. *Obs.*
2. Of a horse, a short gallop or run at full or great speed; — often in phrase *to pass* (*a*) *career*. Fig., a charge; encounter, as in a tournament; also, a gambol or frisk. *Obs*
3. A running; a course, esp. a swift one, as of the sun or a star through the heavens; hence, speed; full speed or exercise of activity; — chiefly in phrases like *in full career*.
He (the king) passes some humors and *careers*. *Shak.*
My hasting days fly on with full *career* *Milton*
4. *Falconry.* The ordinary flight or ascent of a hawk, about 120 yards.
5. General course of action, as of a person, nation, etc., or conduct in life or in a particular part of it or calling in it, or in some special undertaking; — usually applied to course or conduct which is of a public character or which is more or less conspicuous, as for nobility or success; as, Washington's *career* as a soldier; he must make a *career* for himself.
An impartial view of his whole *career*. *Macaulay.*

ca-reer', *v. i.*; CA-REERED' (kȧ-rērd'); CA-REER'ING. **1.** To make a career or short gallop; to charge. *Obs.*
2. To move or run rapidly; to gallop.
Careering gayly over the curling waves. *Irving.*
If one fixed star should some day "pale its feeble light" or be found *careering* across the sky *James Ward.*

ca-reer' (kȧ-rēr'), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to career, as a horse.
2. To go over or across in a career.

care'ful (kâr'fo͝ol), *a.* [AS. *cearful.*] **1.** Full of grief or sorrow; mournful; sorrowful. *Obs.*
2. Full of care; anxious; solicitous; troubled. *Archaic.*
Be *careful* [Rev. Ver. "anxious"] for nothing. *Phil.* iv 6.
The *careful* plowman doubting stands. *Milton.*
3. Filling with care or solicitude; causing, or exposing to, concern, anxiety, or trouble; painful. *Obs. or Archaic.*
By Him that raised me to this *careful* height *Shak.*
4. Taking care or heed; watchful; cautious; provident; not indifferent, heedless, or reckless; — often with *of, for*, or the infinitive, as, *careful* of money; *careful* to do right.
Thou hast been *careful* for us with all this care. 2 *Kings* iv. 13.
5. Marked by care; done or executed with care; as, he made a *careful* examination.
Syn. — Watchful, vigilant; guarded, chary; heedful, thoughtful, prudent, judicious. — CAREFUL, CAUTIOUS, WARY, CIRCUMSPECT, DISCREET, METICULOUS. CAREFUL (see CARE) suggests watchfulness and solicitude, without necessary implication of danger to avoid; CAUTIOUS always implies some contingency against which one guards; as, "It was plain that the plan of operations had been *carefully* mapped out from the first, and that these men were *cautiously* advancing towards its accomplishment, as far as was safe at the moment" (*J. H. Newman*); "too generous to be *cautious*" (*id.*). WARY suggests, more strongly than *cautious*, suspicion of danger (esp. of trick or artifice) and alertness or vigilance; as, "a little field mouse, scratching *warily* from corn to corn, lest his enemies should spy him" (*Mary Willms.*). CIRCUMSPECT rather implies attentive deliberation or habitual prudence, esp. in matters of peculiar delicacy or difficulty; as, "Let not his smoothing words bewitch your hearts; be wise and *circumspect*" (*Shak.*). DISCREET, as here compared (cf. *judicious*, under WISE), suggests esp. caution with respect to speech or conduct; as, "You are a *discreet* man, and I make no doubt can keep a secret" (*Irving*); "The sea is silent, the sea is *discreet*" (*Longfellow*). METICULOUS (cf. AFRAID) implies a timorous or finically scrupulous caution; as, "a teasing and *meticulous* minuteness of sentimental analysis" (*Saintsbury*). See SHREWD, WISE, PRUDENCE, cf. CARELESS, RASH.

—care'ful-ly, *adv.* **— care'ful-ness**, *n.*

care'less, *a.* [AS. *cearléas.*] **1.** Free from care, anxiety, or solicitude. *Spenser.*
Sleep she as sound as *careless* infancy. *Shak.*
2. Having no care; having no concern or interest, unconcerned; unmindful; also, not taking ordinary or proper care; negligent; heedless; inattentive; regardless.
My brother was too *careless* of his charge. *Shak.*
3. Not receiving or exhibiting care. **a** Not attended to or cared for. "Many wounds and *careless* harms." *Spenser.* **b** Done, made, caused, or the like, without attention to rule or system; unstudied; spontaneous; as, a *careless* act; *careless* speech.
He framed the *careless* rime. *Beattie*
c Done, said, or caused, without due care; negligent; heedless; as, a *careless* mistake; *careless* work.
Syn. — Unconcerned, thoughtless, unthinking, negligent, remiss, inattentive. — CARELESS, HEEDLESS. CARELESS implies want of pains or thought; HEEDLESS, lack of attention; as, a *careless* piece of work, a *heedless* listener; one is *careless* of the consequences who is devoid of concern about them; one is *heedless* of the consequences who dismisses them wholly from consideration. See RASH, SLOVENLY, NEGLIGENCE.
I have been always till now almost as *careless* of the world as a fly — my troubles were all of the imagination. *Keats*
Discreetly *heedless*, thanks to her long association with nobleness in art, to the leaps and bounds of fashion. *H. James*
Careless Gallio. See GALLIO.

— care'less-ly, *adv.* **— care'less-ness**, *n.*

ca-ress' (kȧ-rĕs'), *n.* [F. *caresse*, fr. It *carezza*, LL. *caritia* dearness, fr. L. *carus* dear. See CHARITY.] An act of endearment; any act or expression of affection; an embracing, or touching, with tenderness.
Wooed her with his soft *caresses*. *Longfellow.*
He exerted himself to win by indulgence and *caresses* the hearts of all who were under his command *Macaulay*

ca-ress', *v. t.*; CA-RESSED' (kȧ-rĕst'), or, *chiefly Poetic*, CA-REST'; CA-RESS'ING. [F. *caresser*, fr. It. *carezzare*, fr. *carezza* caress. See CARESS, *n.*] To treat with tokens of fondness, affection, or kindness; to touch or speak to in a loving or endearing manner, to fondle.
The lady *caresses* the rough bloodhound. *Scott*
Syn. — Pet, coddle; flatter, blandish, wheedle, cajole. — CARESS, FONDLE agree in expressing a manifestation of affection or endearment. CARESS suggests softness of touch, lit. or fig., and implies tenderness, but not undue familiarity; as, "Soothing with a touch the wild thing's fright . . . *caressed* it into peace with light, kind palms" (*E. Arnold*); "Not the harsh staccato of Florence . . . but the silken *caressing* liquids of Siena" (*M. Hewlett*). TO FONDLE is to handle or toy with the object of affection; as, to *fondle* a babe, a lapdog. The word implies doting fondness, and frequently lack of dignity; as, "flattering, amorous *fondling*, to . . . melt her guardless heart" (*Mickle*); "She [Elizabeth] . . . *fondled* her 'sweet Robin,' Lord Leicester, in the face of the court" (*J. R. Green*). See COAX.

ca-ress', *v. i.* To bestow caresses; to fondle.
The meadow birds sing sweeter, and the airs
Of heaven with more *caressing* softness play *Bryant.*

ca-res'sive (kȧ-rĕs'ĭv), *a.* Of the nature of a caress, expressing affection or endearment.

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car'di-nal-ship', *n.* See -SHIP. ‖ **car'di-nes**, *n*, *pl.* of CARDO.

car'di-o-cele', *n.* [*cardio-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernial protrusion of the heart, esp. into the abdominal cavity.

car'di-o-cen-te'sis (-sĕn-tē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cardio-* + Gr. *κέντησις* a pricking.] Puncture of the heart to reduce enlargement, or to inject stimulants.

car'di-o-dyn'i-a, *n.* [NL.; *cardio-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in the heart.

car'di-o-he-pat'ic, *a. Anat.* Pert. to the heart and the liver.

car'di-o-ki-net'ic, *a. Med.* Stimulating the movement of the heart. — *n.* A cardiokinetic agent.

car'di-o-lith', *n.* [*cardio-* + *-lith.*] A concretion in the heart.

car'di-o-ma-la'ci-a, *n.* [NL.; *cardio-* + *malacia.*] *Med.* Morbid softening of the heart.

car'di-o-per'i-car-di'tis, *n.* [NL.; *cardio-* + *pericarditis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of both pericardium and heart muscle.

car'di-o-ple'gi-a, *n.* [NL.; *cardio-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the heart. [CARDIOCENTESIS.]

car'di-o-punc'ture, *n. Surg.* = CARDIOCENTESIS.

car'di-o-re'nal, *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the heart and kidney.

car'di-or-rhex'is (kär'dĭ-ō-rĕk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cardio-* + Gr. *ῥῆξις* a bursting.] *Med.* Rupture of the heart.

car'di-o-sphyg'mo-graph, *n. Physiol.* A combination of cardiograph and sphygmograph.

Car'di-pho'ni-a (kär'dĭ-fō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *καρδία* heart + *φωνή* voice.] The title given to a collection of letters by the Rev. John Newton (1781), intended to mean "utterance of the heart," in which sense it has been occasionally used by later writers. *Oxf. E. D.*

Car'di-um (kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr *καρδία* heart.] *Zool.* A genus of siphonate bivalve molluska, of the order Eulamellibranchia, having an equivalve ribbed shell. It contains the typical cockles and is the type of a family, **Car-di'i-dæ** (kär-dĭ'ĭ-dē).

car'do (kär'dō), *n*; *pl.* CARDINES (kär'dĭ-nēz). [L., a hinge.] **1.** *pl. Astrol. & Geog.* Cardinal points *Obs.*
2. Hinge or turning point. *Obs.*
3. *Zool.* a The basal joint of the maxilla in insects. b The hinge of a bivalve shell.

car-doon'. Var. of CARDOON.

car-doo'er (kär-dōō'ẽr, *n.* [From the dial. *cardow, curdow*, to botch, mend.] A tailor or seamstress who goes about mending old clothes. *Scot.*

car-doph'a-gus (kär-dŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -GI (-jī). [Gr *κάρδος* thistle + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Lit., thistle eater; a donkey. *Nonce word.* *Thackeray.*

car'do-san'to (kär'dō-săn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [Sp *cardo santo*, prop., holy thistle.] The prickly poppy. *Sp. Amer.*

card tenter. A tenter of a carding machine.

card thistle. The teasel.

Car'du-a'ce-æ (kär'dū-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. CARDUUS.] *Bot.* Syn. of ASTERACEÆ. — **car'du-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Car'du-el (kär'dū-ĕl), *n.* A name given, in the old Arthurian romances, to the city of Carlisle, England.

Car'du-e'lis (kär'dū-ē'lĭs). *n.* [L., the thistle finch, goldfinch.] *Zool.* The genus containing the European goldfinch, and, in old classifications, also the canary, siskin, and other allied finches.

care (kâr), *n.* [Ot Celtic origin.]
The rowan tree (*Sorbus aucuparia*). *Local, Eng.*

Ca-re'ah (kȧ-rē'ȧ). *Bib.*

care'-a-way', *interj.* Away with care — *n.* A careless or reckless fellow. *Obs.*

care cloth. Formerly, in the marriage service, a cloth held or put over the bride and bridegroom as they knelt at the altar.

caract. + CARACT.

Ca-re'e (kȧ-rē'ē). *D. Bib.*

ca-reen'age (kȧ-rēn'ĭj), *n. Naut.* a Act or expense of careening. b A place for careening.

ca-reend' Careened. *Ref. Sp.*

ca-reerd' Careered. *Ref. Sp.*

ca-reer'er, *n* One that careers.

ca-reer'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CAREER. — **ca-reer'ing-ly**, *adv.*

care'fox. + CARFAX.

Car'e-him (kär'ē-hĭm). *D. Bib.*

careine. + CARRION.

Care'less, *n.* In Sheridan's "School for Scandal," a boon companion of Charles Surface.

careless, careless weed. The pigweed *Amaranthus hybridus.*

‖ **ca'rème'** (kȧ'rĕm'), *n.* [F.] Lent; the Lenten season.

caren. + CARRION.

ca-rene'. + CAREEN.

ca-rene', *n.* [LL. *carena*, corrupted fr. *quarentena* See QUARANTINE.] *Eccl.* A forty days' fast or indulgence *Obs.*

ca-rene', *n.* [L. *carenum.*] A sweet wine boiled down. *Obs.*

car'en-tane (kär'ĕn-tān), *n.* [Cf. QUARANTINE.] A forty days' indulgence. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

car'er (kâr'ẽr), *n.* One who cares.

ca. resp. *Abbr.* Capias ad respondendum

ca-ress'ant (kȧ-rĕs'ȧnt), *a.* [F.] Caressing. *Rare*

ca-ress'er. *n.* One who caresses.

ca-ress'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CARESS. — **ca-ress'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ca-rest', *pret. & p. p.* of CARESS.

Care Sunday. [AS. *caru sorh*

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car'et (kăr'ĕt ; kā'rĕt ; 277, 115), *n.* [L. *caret* there is wanting, fr. *carere* to want.] A mark [∧] used by writers and proof readers to indicate that something interlined above or inserted in the margin belongs in the place marked.

care'tak'er (kâr'tāk'ẽr), *n.* One who takes care or charge of any place, person, or thing, as of a child, of the premises of an insolvent, or of an estate or house during the absence of the owner or tenant. — **care'tak'ing** (-tāk'ĭng), *n.*

care'worn' (-wôrn'), *a.* Worn with care ; exhibiting the wasting effect of care ; as, a *careworn* look or face.

Ca'rex (kā'rĕks), *n.* ; *pl.* (in sense 2) CARICES (kăr'ĭ-sēz). [L. sedge.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of cyperaceous plants, comprising over 1,000 species, of very wide distribution. They are generally known as sedges, although this name is often applied to other genera of the family, from which *Carex* is distinguished by having the seedlike achenes inclosed in a utricle called a *perigynium*.

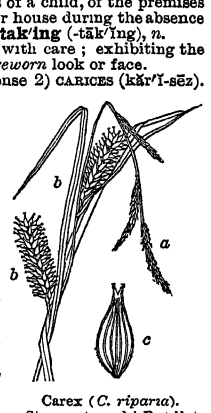

Carex (*C. riparia*).
a Staminate and *b* Pistillate Spikes; *c* Perigynium (½)

2 [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

car'fax (kär'făks), *n.* [OF. *carrefors*. The final *x* perh. represents a nom. sing. or acc. pl. *s* of OF. combined in Anglo-French with the *c*. See CARFOUR.] A place where four or more roads meet ; — now chiefly in place names. *Eng.*

car'four' (*F.* kär'fōōr' ; *formerly Anglicized and accented on first syllable*), *n.* [F. *carrefour*, OF. *carrefore*, LL. *quadrifurcus* having four forks. See QUADRATE, FORK ; cf. CARFAX.] A carfax. *Obs.*

car'go (kär'gō), *n.* ; *pl.* -GOES or -GOS (-gōz). [Sp. *cargo*, *carga*, burden, load, from *cargar* to load, charge. See CHARGE.] The lading or freight of a ship or other vessel ; the goods, merchandise, or whatever is conveyed in a vessel or boat ; load ; freight. The term *cargo*, in law, is usually applied to goods only, and not to live animals or persons.

Syn. — See FREIGHT.

car'goose' (kär'gōōs'), *n.* ; *pl.* -GEESE' (-gēs'). [Perh. fr. Gael. & Ir. *cir*, *cior* (prond. *kir*, *kio*), crest, comb + E. *goose*. Cf. GREBE.] The crested grebe.

Ca'ri-an (kā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Caria, in Asia Minor. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of ancient Caria. The Carians are supposed to have been an immigrant race, possibly from Crete ; they were a warlike, maritime people, but were driven by the Greeks from the coast, and were later subdued by the Persians. Their language was probably not Indo-European, although they employed an alphabet resembling the Greek.

Car'ib (kăr'ĭb), *n.* [See CANNIBAL.] An Indian of a linguistic stock now chiefly confined to Brazil and Guiana, but formerly occupying also the Lesser Antilles. The Caribs are of short or medium stature, mesocephalic or subdolichocephalic, and when pure of a light skin. The so-called black Caribs are Caribs mixed with negroes. The Caribs of the Antilles flattened the frontal region of the skull and practiced cannibalism and the couvade. Their culture was that of the stone age. The race is supposed to have originated in central Brazil. — **Car'ib-an** (-ĭ-băn), *a.*

Car'ib-be'an (kăr'ĭ-bē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Caribs, their islands (the eastern and southern West Indies), or the sea (called the Caribbean Sea) lying between those islands and Central America. — *n.* A Carib.

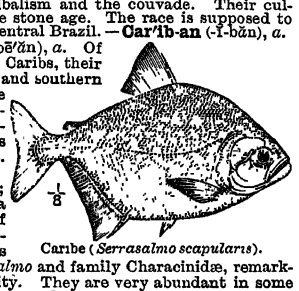
Caribe (*Serrasalmo scapularis*).

‖ **ca-ri'be** (kä-rē'bā ; kăr'ĭ-bē), *n.* [Sp., a cannibal.] Any of several South American fresh-water fishes of the genus *Serrasalmo* and family Characinidæ, remarkable for their voracity. They are very abundant in some places, and, though mostly of small size, often attack men and large animals that enter the water, inflicting dangerous wounds.

car'i-bou (kăr'ĭ-bōō ; kăr'ĭ-bōō' ; 277), *n. sing. & pl.* [Can. F., of Amer. Indian origin, properly meaning pawer, scratcher.] Any of several species or varieties of reindeer found in northern North America and Greenland. The larger forms inhabit wooded localities and are distinguished as woodland caribou. The best known of these (*Rangifer caribou*) was formerly found in many of the northern States, but, being easily killed, has been long since exterminated in most of them. The smaller forms inhabiting open country are called *Barren Ground caribou*. See under BARREN.

Caribou (*Rangifer caribou*).

Car'i-ca (kăr'ĭ-ka), *n.* [L., a kind of dried fig, prop. fem. of *Caricus* pertaining to Caria.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical American trees, type of the family Caricaceæ. The only important species is *C. papaya*, the papaw of the tropics. See PAPAYA.

Car'i-ca'ce-æ (kăr'ĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of trees (order Hypericales), natives of tropical and subtropical America, consisting of the two genera *Carica* and *Jacaratia*. They have dicœious flowers and fleshy baccate fruits. — **car'i-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

car'i-ca-ture (kăr'ĭ-ka-tūr ; *the older accentuation* car'i-ca-ture' *is still often heard, esp. in the verb and derivatives*), *n.* [It. *caricatura*, fr. *caricare* to charge, overload, exaggerate : cf. F. *caricature*. See CHARGE, *v. t.*] **1.** An exaggeration, or distortion by exaggeration, of parts or characteristics, producing a grotesque or ridiculous effect, as in a picture.

2. A picture or other figure or description in which the peculiarities of a person or thing are so exaggerated as to appear grotesque or ridiculous ; a burlesque.

The truest likeness of this prince of French literature will be the one that has most of the look of a *caricature*. *I. Taylor.*
A grotesque *caricature* of virtue. *Macaulay.*

3. A likeness or imitation so poor or exaggerated as to be, undesignedly, ludicrous.

Syn. — CARICATURE, BURLESQUE, PARODY, TRAVESTY. A CARICATURE is a ludicrous exaggeration or distortion (usually pictorial) of characteristic or peculiar features. A BURLESQUE is an imitation (commonly in words or action) made grotesquely incongruous either by treating a trifling subject in mock-heroic vein, or by giving to a serious subject a frivolous or laughable turn ; as, "*Burlesque* is . . . of two kinds ; the first represents mean persons in the accouterments of heroes ; the other describes great persons acting and speaking like the basest among the people" (*Spectator*). A PARODY employs in the treatment of a ludicrous or ridiculous subject the exact style (esp. in its mannerisms) of some serious and (usually) well-known composition or writer ; in a TRAVESTY, on the other hand, the subject remains unchanged, but the style is made extravagant or absurd ; as, "Their idea was to write a number of *parodies* in the manner of the most popular poets of the day" (*P. Fitzgerald*) ; "To apply that manner and that rhythm to Homer's incidents, is not to imitate Homer, but to *travesty* him" (*M. Arnold*). Fig., *parody* may be applied to any feeble or inappropriate attempt at imitation ; *travesty*, to any ironically grotesque suggestion or resemblance ; as, "a certain *parody* of devotion" (*Stevenson*) ; "a mocking *travesty* wrought in the dark by an impish finger" (*G. Eliot*). See LAMPOON, IRONY.

car'i-ca-ture, *v. t.* ; CAR'I-CA-TURED (-tūrd) ; CAR'I-CA-TURING. To make or draw a caricature of ; to represent with ridiculous exaggeration ; to burlesque.

He could draw an ill face, or *caricature* a good one, with a masterly hand. *Lord Lyttelton*

caricature plant. An East Indian acanthaceous plant (*Graptophyllum pictum*) occasionally cultivated for its variegated foliage and red flowers.

car'i-ca-tur'ist (kăr'ĭ-ka-tū'rĭst ; kăr'ĭ-ka-tūr'ĭst ; 277), *n.* One who caricatures.

Ca-rid'e-a (kä-rĭd'ē-a), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. καρις, prob. a shrimp or prawn.] *Zoöl.* A group of macrurous decapod Crustacea including the shrimps, prawns, and allied forms ; — also called **Car'i-da** (kăr'ĭ-da) and **Car'i-do-mor'pha** (-dō-môr'fä). — **ca-rid'e-an** (kä-rĭd'ē-ăn), *a. & n.*

ca'ri-es (kā'rĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., decay.] *Med.* Decay of animal tissues ; esp., ulceration of bone ; a process in which bone disintegrates and is carried away piecemeal, as distinguished from *necrosis*, in which it dies in masses.

car'il-lon (kăr'ĭ-lŏn ; *F.* kä'rē'yôn'), *n.* [F., a chime of bells, orig. of four bells ; cf. OF. *carejnon*, and L. *quadrus* square, *quatuor* four.] **1.** *Music.* **a** A set of bells diatonically tuned, played by machinery or by finger keys. **b** An instrument, or an attachment to one, imitating in sound a carillon of bells. See GLOCKENSPIEL.

2. A tune adapted to be played on such a set of bells, or a composition suggesting or using bells.

ca-ri'na (kä-rī'nä), *n.* ; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L., keel.] **1.** *Bot.* A keel ; specif. : **a** That part of a papilionaceous flower which incloses the stamens and pistil. It consists of two commonly united petals. **b** A longitudinal ridge or projection, as on the glumes of certain grasses.

Carina (and Calyx) of *Robinia hispida*. The standard and wings have been removed.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** A keel-like ridge or prominence, as that on the breastbone of most birds. **b** The median dorsal plate of a barnacle.

3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* That part of the southern constellation Argo between Musca and Volans ; the Keel.

ca-ri'nal (-năl), *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Relating to, or resembling, a carina or keel.

2. *Bot.* Having the carina inclosing the other petals in the bud ; — said of the æstivation of cæsalpiniaceous flowers.

Car'i-na'ri-a (kăr'ĭ-nā'rĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *carina* keel.] *Zoöl.* A genus of oceanic heteropod Mollusca, having a thin, glassy, bonnet-shaped shell, which covers only the nucleus and gills. See HETEROPODA, *Illust.*

Car'i-na'tæ (-nā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. fr. L. *carinatus*. See CARINATE.] *Zoöl.* The principal group of the class Aves, containing all existing birds except the Ratitæ (see RATITÆ), and also including the majority of known fossil ones. It ranks as a primary division of the subclass Neornithes, or as a subclass of Aves. The chief distinguishing character is a longitudinal bony ridge or keel on the sternum. (See BIRD.) The members of this group are so closely related that its subdivision is a matter of great difficulty. It is commonly divided into orders, twenty or more in some classifications, but these differ less from each other than families do in many other classes of animals.

car'i-nate (kăr'ĭ-nāt) } *a.* [L. *carinatus*, fr. *carina* keel.]
car'i-nat'ed (-nā'tĕd) } Shaped like the keel or prow of a ship ; having a carina or keel ; as, a *carinate* sepal ; a *carinate* sternum (of a bird).

car'i-ole, car'ri-ole (kăr'ĭ-ōl), *n.* [F. *carriole*, dim. fr. L. *carrus*. See CAR ; cf. CARRYALL.] **a** A small, light, open one-horse carriage. **b** A light covered cart. **c** A kind of Canadian sledge.

ca'ri-ous (kā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cariosus*, fr. *caries* decay.] *Med.* Affected with caries ; decaying ; as, a *carious* tooth.

ca-ris'sin (kä-rĭs'ĭn), *n.* [From *Carissa*, syn. of *Carandas*.] A bitter, poisonous glucoside existing in the bark of an African apocynaceous tree (*Carandas ovatum*).

car'i-ta-tive (kăr'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. It. *caritativo*, LL. *caritativus*.] Of the nature of charity ; charitable ; benevolent ; as, the *caritative* principle of Christianity.

cark (kärk), *n.* [ME. *cark*, fr. dial. form *carque* of F. *charge*. See CHARGE ; cf. CARGO.] **1.** Load ; charge ; burden. *Obs.*

2. Something burdensome to the spirit ; trouble ; hence, anxious condition of mind ; anxiety ; anxious or corroding care ; solicitude ; worry. *Archaic.*

His heavy head, devoid of careful *cark*. *Spenser*
Fling *cark* and care aside. *Motherwell.*

3. Care ; pains ; heed. *Obs.*

cark, *v. t.* ; CARKED (kärkt) ; CARK'ING. [OF. *carquier*, dial. form of F. *charger*, OF. *chargier*.] **1.** To load ; burden. *Obs.*

2. To burden as anxiety does ; to vex ; worry ; trouble ; to make by anxious care or worry. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Nor can a man, independently . . . of God's blessing, care and *cark* himself one penny richer. *South.*

cark, *v. i.* **1.** To be careful, anxious, solicitous, or troubled in mind ; to labor anxiously. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. To take care or thought ; to be concerned. *Obs.*

cark'ing, *p. a.* Burdening ; distressing ; worrying ; perplexing ; corroding ; as, *carking* cares ; also, of persons, fretting ; anxious. *Archaic.* — **cark'ing-ly,** *adv.*

carl (kärl), *n.* [Icel. *karl* a male, a man ; akin to AS. *ceorl*, OHG. *charal*, G. *kerl* fellow. See CHURL.] **1.** In early times, a man of the peasantry or common people, ranking below the thegn ; a rustic or husbandman ; a villein ; in later times, a bondman. Cf. CHURL. *Obs., Archaic, or Hist.*

The miller was a stout *carl*. *Chaucer.*

2. A base or low-bred fellow ; a churl or boor ; — hence used as a term of contempt. *Scot. or Archaic.*

3. A niggardly man ; a pinchpenny. *Obs. or Scot.*

4. Short for CARL HEMP.

car'let (kär'lĕt ; -lĭt, 7), *n.* [F. *carrelet*, dim. of *carreau*, OF. *carrel*. Cf. QUARREL an arrow.] A three-square single-cut file, used by comb makers.

carl hemp. The female hemp plant, larger and coarser than the male, orig. supposed to be the male.

car'lin, car'line (kär'lĭn ; -līn), *n.* [F. *carlin*, fr. It. *carlino*.] A small silver coin first struck by Charles (Carlo) of Anjou, king of Naples and Sicily, orig. equivalent to about fourpence.

Car-li'na (kär-lī'nä), *n.* [NL. See CARLINE THISTLE.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous thistlelike plants of the Mediterranean region, differing from the true thistles in having scarious or colored involucral scales. They are sometimes cultivated in gardens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

carl'ine (kär'lĭn ; *Scot. usually* kär'lēn), *n.* [Icel. *kerling*, fr. *karl* male.] A woman, esp. an old one ; — often used contemptuously or disparagingly, as of a witch. *Chiefly Scot.*

car'line this'tle (kär'lĭn). [F. *carline*, It., Sp., & Pg. *carlina*. Said to be so called from the Emperor Charlemagne, whose army is reputed to have used it as a remedy for pestilence.] Any plant of the genus *Carlina* ; esp., *C. acaulis*, the root of which was formerly valued as a medicine, and *C. vulgaris*, used as a weatherglass on account of its hygroscopic involucral scales. See CARLINA.

car'ling (kär'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kerling*, F. *carlingue*, Sp., Pg., & It. *carlinga*.] *Naut.* One of the short timbers running lengthwise of a ship, from one transverse deck beam to another, forming part of the framework by which the deck is supported ; — usually in *pl.*

Car'lism (kär'lĭz'm), *n.* Adherence to Don Carlos of Spain or his successors, or formerly to Charles X. of France ; Carlist principles, plans, or claims.

Car'list (-lĭst), *n.* **1.** *Fr. Hist.* A partisan of Charles X., King of France from 1824–30, and of his family, the elder line of the Bourbons ; — afterward called a *Legitimist*.

2. *Sp. Hist.* A supporter of the claims to the throne of Don Carlos (1788–1855) or his successors. The first Don Carlos was the second son of Charles IV. and brother of Ferdinand VII., and in 1833, on the death of the latter, who had no male child, would have become king according to the Salic law had not Ferdinand during his reign abolished the law, so that he was succeeded by his daughter, Isabella II.

car'load' (kär'lōd'), *n.* A load that fills a car.

car'lock (kär'lŏk), *n.* [Russ. *karlúk*.] A sort of Russian isinglass, made from the air bladder of the sturgeon, and used in clarifying wine.

row, grief. See CARE, *n.*] The fifth Sunday in Lent. *Scot.*

‖ **ca'ret'** (kā'rĕt' ; *Eng.* kă'rĕt), *n.* [F., a species of tortoise.] The hawksbill turtle.

‖ **ca'ret i-ni'ti-o et fi'ne** (ī-nĭsh'ĭ-ō). [L.] It wants beginning and end.

careway. † CARAWAY.

carf Obs. pret. of CARVE.

carf (kärf ; käf), *n.* [Cf. 1st CARVE.] = KERF. *Obs. or Dial.*

carfe. Obs. pret. of CARVE.

carfunk, carfowgh. † CARFAX.

car-fuf'fle (kär-fŭf'l), *n.* [E. dial *car* left-handed, sinister + *fuffle* disorder.] Ruffle ; agitation ; disorder ; flurry. *Scot.*

car-fuf'fle, *v. t* To disorder ; disarrange ; ruffle. *Scot.*

carful. † CAREFUL.

car'ga (kär'gä), *n.* [Sp.] See MEASURE, WEIGHT.

‖ **car'ga-dor'** (kär'gä-thōr' ; 146), *n.* ; *pl.* -DORES (-thōr'rās). [Sp.] A carrier or porter. *Phil. I.*

car'ga-son, car'ga-zon, *n.* [F. *cargaison*.] A cargo. *Obs.*

carge. † CHARGE.

car'geese', *n.* *pl.* of CARGOOSE.

car'go. [Cf. Sp. *cargo*, *carga*, load, charge.] A word of uncertain meaning, applied as a contemptuous term to a person or used as an exclamation or imprecation. *Obs.*

cargo rice. A large-grained kind of rice chiefly from Bengal.

Ca'ri-a (kā'rĭ-ä). *Bib.*

Ca-ri'a-cus (k a-rĭ'ä-k ŭs), *n.* [NL, fr. Tupi *carriacu*.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of ODOCOILEUS. — **ca-ri'a-cine** (-ăn ; -ĭn), *a.*

cariage. † CARRIAGE.

ca'ri-a'ma (sä'rē-ä'mä), *n.* [Native name.] = SERIEMA.

carian. † CARRION.

ca'ri-ate (kā'rĭ-āt), *v. t.* To affect with caries. *Obs. or R.*

Ca'ri-ath (kā'rĭ-ăth). *D. Bib.*

Ca'ri-a-tha'im (-ä-thā'ĭm). *D. Bib.*

Ca'ri-ath'i-a'rim (kā'rĭ-ăth'ĭ-ā'rĭm). *D. Bib.*

Car'ib-al (kăr'ĭ-băl), *a.* Of or belonging to the Caribs.

Car'ib-bee, Car'i-bee (kăr'ĭ-bē ; kär'ĭ-bē'), *n.* A Carib.

car'i-ca'do, *n.* [Cf. It. *caricare* to charge, load.] A motion in fencing. *Obs.*

ca'ri-ca-tu'ra, *n.* [It.] = CARICATURE. *Obs.*

car'i-ca-tur'a-ble (kăr'ĭ-k ä-tūr'ä-b'l ; kär'ĭ-kä-tūr'-), *a.* See -ABLE.

car'i-ca-tur-al (-ăl), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, caricature.

car'i-ces, *n.*, *pl.* of CAREX, 2.

car'i-ce'tum (kăr'ĭ-sē'tŭm), *n.* [*carex* + *-etum* as in *arboretum*.] *Bot.* A cultivated collection of sedges of the genus *Carex*.

car'i-cog'ra-phy (-kŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* [*carex* + *-graphy*.] A monograph or description of the genus *Carex* and its species. — **car'i-cog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.*

car'i-col'o-gy (-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*carex* + *-logy*.] Taxonomic botany treating of the genus *Carex* or the sedges. — **car'i-col'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

car'i-cous (kăr'ĭ-kŭs), *a.* [L. *carica* a kind of dry fig.] Of fig shape ; as, a *caricous* tumor.

carie. † CARE, CARRION.

carien. † CARE, CARRION, CAREY.

carier. † CAREER.

carike. † CARACK.

‖ **car'il'lon'neur'** (kă'r'ĭl'ŏn'nûr'), *n.* ; *pl.* -NEURS (*F.* -nûr'). [F.] A ringer of carillons.

car'i-na'tion (kăr'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* State of being carinate, or keeled ; a carinate formation.

carine. † CAREEN.

ca-rin'i-form (kä-rĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a carina or keel.

car'i-ol'ing (kăr'ĭ-ōl'ĭng), *vb. n.* Riding in a cariole.

carion. † CARRION.

car'i-op'sis Var. of CARYOPSIS.

ca'ri-os'i-ty (k ā'rĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ ; kăr'ĭ-), *n. Med.* Caries.

Ca'ri-oth (kā'rĭ-ŏth). *D. Bib.*

ca'ri-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Ca-ris'sa (kä-rĭs'ä), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of CARANDAS.

car'itch. Var. of CARRITCH.

cariune. † CARRION.

carl (kärk), *a.* Stiff. *Dial. Eng.*

cark. For various forms in *cark-*, see those in CARC-.

car'ka-net † CARCANET.

carkasse, carkeis. † CARCASS.

car'ket, *n.* Carcanet. *Obs. or R.*

cark'ful, *a.* [From CARK, *n.*] Full of care. *Obs.*

car'kled (kär'k'ld), *a.* Somewhat cark or stiff ; stiffened. *Dial. Eng.* "Before their *carkled* edges bent more than a driven saw." *R.D. Blackmore.*

cark'net. † CARCANET.

carl, *v. i.* To act like a carl ; to snarl. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. Burton.*

car'la-cue. Var. of CURLICUE.

car'lage. † CARLISH.

carla. Var. of CARL ; CAURALE.

carl'ie. A little carl, or man. *Scot.* [woman.]

car'lin Var. of CARLINE, a carl-like woman. [guin. *Obs.*]

car'ling, *n.* Probably, a pencar'ling, *n.* [*care* + *-ling*, — because eaten on Care Sunday.] Parched peas used as a Lenten food ; — used, except adjectively, only in the *pl. Dial. Eng.* Hence, **Carling Sunday,** the fifth Sunday in Lent. *Dial. Eng.*

carl'ish, *a.* Of or pert. to a carl or carls ; churlish ; rude ; coarse. — **carl'ish-ness,** *n.*

Carlisle table. *or, in full,* **Carlisle mortality table** (kar-līl'). See MORTALITY TABLE.

car'lock. Var. of CHARLOCK.

Car'lo-vin'gi-an (kar'lō-vĭn'jĭ-ăn), *a.* [F. *Carlovingien*, irregularly formed. See CAROLINGIAN.] Carolingian.

Car'lu-do-vi'ca (kär'lŭ-dō-vī'kȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Carlos* IV. of Spain, and his consort Maria Luisa (NL. *Ludovica*).] *Bot.* A rather large genus of tropical American cyclanthaceous plants consisting of simple-stemmed erect or climbing shrubs of palmlike aspect, differing from the palms in their tetramerous flowers and many-seeded fruit. Panama hats are made from the leaves of *C. palmata.*

Car-lyl'ism (kar-lĭl'Iz'm), *n.* **1.** The characteristic teachings, ideas, or opinions of Thomas Carlyle, who arraigned modern society, opposing liberalism, democratic government, the conclusions of contemporary economics, etc., and inculcated the doctrine of salvation through the hero, the need of strong rulers and leaders being emphasized. **2.** The literary style, or a literary mannerism, of Carlyle, whose writings are characterized by irregular sentences, copious diction, abundance of metaphors and allusions, use of words in forced constructions or meanings, uncouth neologisms, and the use of Germanisms. So also **Car-lyl'e-an** (-ē-ăn), **-e-lan** (-ē-yăn), **-i-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*, **Car-lyl'ese'** (-ēz'; -ēs'), *n.*, **Car-lyl'esque'** (-ĕsk'), *a.*, etc.

‖ **car'ma'gnole'** (kär'mȧ'nyōl'), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Costume.* Orig., a kind of jacket with short skirts, a large collar, and several rows of metal buttons, worn in the south of France. It was brought to Paris in 1792 and was adopted by the ardent revolutionists. To it were added large black woolen trousers, a waistcoat of scarlet or of blue, white, and red, and a red cap, the name being extended to this costume. **2.** A popular or Red Republican song and dance, of the time of the first French Revolution. Each stanza ended with the refrain:

Dansons la Carmagnole, —Vive le son, vive le son, —
Dansons la Carmagnole — Vive le son du canon!

3. A French Revolutionary soldier. **4.** A bombastic report from the French revolutionary armies; the bombastic style of these and similar reports.

car'man (kär'măn), *n.; pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A man employed to drive, or to convey goods in, a car or cart; a carter.

Car'mel-ite (kar'mĕl-ĭt), *a.* Of or pert. to the Carmelites.

Car'mel-ite, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* An inhabitant of Carmel (in Judah). **2.** *R. C. Ch.* **a** A friar of a mendicant order (the Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel) established on Mount Carmel, in Syria, in the 12th century; a White Friar. The first definite rule of the order (which was given to it by Albert, Patriarch of Jerusalem) required absolute poverty, abstinence from meat, a hermit life, and recommended manual labor and silence. In Europe the rigidity of the rule of the order was mitigated by Innocent IV., the order being placed by him among the mendicant orders, and by Eugenius IV. in 1431. Some communities adhered to the stricter rule, and the members were called *Observantines;* the less strict *Conventuals.* In the 16th century St. Theresa instituted reforms among those observing the mitigated rule and thus became the founder of the discalced, or barefooted, Carmelite nuns and friars, who are distinguished from the calced, or shod, Carmelites. The habit of the order, originally striped, was soon changed to the well-known brown one with a white cloak and scapular, which gave the name of *White Friars* to its members. **b** [Cf. F. *carmélite.*] A nun belonging to the same order. Carmelite nuns were instituted in the 15th century.

Carmelite Friar.

3. [*l. c.*] An old variety of pear. *Obs.* **4.** [*l. c.*] A fine woolen fabric.

Car'men (kär'mĕn), *n.* The heroine of a romance (1845) of the same name by Prosper Mérimée and of a famous grand opera composed by George Bizet, the libretto of which, by Halévy and Meilhac, is founded upon the novel. She is a brilliant, seductive, and fickle Spanish gypsy girl, employed as a cigarette maker, who is stabbed to the heart by her lover José.

Car-men'ta (kär-mĕn'tȧ), **Car-men'tis** (-tĭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* A water or spring goddess, who was also guardian of women in childbirth. In this function she was invoked as **Prorsa** or as **Postverta**, according as the child was born facing forward or back; hence, later conceived as two goddesses, the **Car-men'tes** (kar-mĕn'tēz). She was also a goddess of prophecy, and, with the poets, mother of Evander, whom she accompanied from Arcadia to Latium. Her feast, **Car'menta'li-a** (kär'mĕn-tā'lĭ-ȧ), occurred Jan. 11 and 15.

car mile. *Railroads.* A mile traveled by a single car, taken as a unit of computation, as in computing the average travel of each car of a system during a given period.

car mileage. *Railroads.* **a** Car miles collectively. **b** The amount paid by one road for the use of cars of another road.

car'mi-nat'ed (kär'mĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Of, relating to, or mixed with, carmine; as, *carminated* lake.

car-min'a-tive (kär-mĭn'ȧ-tĭv; kär'mĭ-nȧ-tĭv; 277), *a.* [F. *carminatif*, fr. L. *carminare* to card, hence to cleanse, fr. *carmen* a card for wool.] Expelling wind from the alimentary canal; relieving colic, griping, or flatulence. —*n.* A carminative agent.

car'mine (kär'mĭn; -mīn; 277), *n.* [F. *carmin* (cf. Sp. *carmin*, It. *carminio*), akin to LL. *carmesinus* purple. See CRIMSON.] **1. a** The coloring matter of cochineal, consisting essentially of carminic acid; also, a lake prepared from the same, as by the addition of alum. Carmine possesses a rich red, crimson, or purplish red color and is much used as a stain in microscopic work; but it fades rapidly and is therefore undesirable as a pigment. **b** Any of several other coloring matters; as, indigo *carmine.* **2.** The color of carmine: a rich red or crimson with a shade of purple.

carmine of indigo. = INDIGO CARMINE.

carmine red. A coloring matter obtained by boiling carminic acid with dilute mineral acid.

car-min'ic (kar-mĭn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, or derived from, carmine. — **carminic acid,** *Chem.*, the essential coloring matter of cochineal, extracted as a purplish red, amorphous substance, $C_{22}H_{22}O_{13}$ (?), and found also in other insects and in plants. It is a glucoside and appears to be an indene derivative.

car'nage (kär'nȧj), *n.* [F. *carnage* (cf. It *carnaggio*, also OF. *carnaje*, *chamaje*, flesh, meat), LL. *carnaticum* flesh of animals, fr. L. *caro, carnis,* flesh. See CARNAL.] **1.** Flesh of slain animals or men, a collection of carcasses.

A multitude of dogs came to feast on the *carnage* *Macaulay.*

2. Great destruction of life, as in battle; great bloodshed; slaughter; butchery; massacre.

The more fearful *carnage* of the Bloody Circuit *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See MASSACRE.

car'nal (kar'năl), *a.* [L. *carnalis*, fr. *caro, carnis,* flesh; akin to Gr. κρέας, Skr. *kavya:* cf. F. *charnel*, OF. also *carnel.* Cf. CHARNEL.] **1.** Fleshly; bodily; as, *carnal* interment; the *carnal* mother of Christ. *Obs. or R.*

2. Of or pertaining to the body as the seat of the appetites; animal; fleshly; sensual; hence, material; temporal; secular; worldly; — opposed to *spiritual.*

For ye are yet *carnal* 1 *Cor.* iii. 3.
Not sunk in *carnal* pleasure. *Milton.*
Carnal desires after miracles. *Trench.*

3. Flesh-devouring; bloodthirsty. *Obs.*

This *carnal* cur
Preys on the issue of his mother's body. *Shak.*

carnal knowledge, sexual intercourse.

car-nal'i-ty (kar-năl'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). [L. *carnalitas.*] State or quality of being flesh; fleshliness; fleshiness; fleshly lust, or the indulgence of lust; sensuality; unspiritual state; worldliness; concretely, a carnal action, thing, etc.; specif., sexual intercourse.

Because of the *carnality* of their hearts. *Tillotson.*

car'nal-ize (kär'năl-īz), *v. t.;* CAR'NAL-IZED (-īzd); CAR'NAL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make carnal; to sensualize.

A sensual and *carnalized* spirit. *John Scott*

car'nal-lite (kär'năl-īt), *n.* [After von *Carnall*, a Prussian.] *Min.* A hydrous chloride of potassium and magnesium, $KMgCl_3{\cdot}6H_2O$, sometimes found associated with deposits of rock salt and occurring commonly as white or reddish deliquescent masses. H., 1. Sp. gr., 1.6. It is valuable as a source of potassium.

car'nal-ly, *adv.* In the flesh; bodily; corporeally; according to the flesh, to the world, or to human nature; in a manner to gratify animal appetites or lusts; sensually.

For to be *carnally* minded is death, but to be spiritually minded is life and peace. *Rom.* viii 6.

car'nal–mind'ed, *a.* Having a carnal mind; worldly-minded; unspiritual. — **car'nal–mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

car-nas'si-al (kar-năs'Ĭ-ăl), *a.* [F. *carnassier* carnivorous, fr. L *caro, carnis,* flesh.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating certain teeth which in most carnivorous mammals are larger and longer than the adjacent teeth; sectorial. They are the last pair of premolars of the upper jaw and the first pair of true molars of the lower jaw. —*n.* A carnassial tooth.

car-na'tion (kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *carnation* the flesh tints in a painting, It. *carnagione*, fr. L. *carnatio* fleshiness, fr. *caro, carnis,* flesh. See CARNAL.] **1. a** A natural color of human flesh or skin; flesh color. *Obs.* **b** A light rosy pink, or often a deeper crimson color; a shade of red.

Her complexion of the most delicate *carnation.* *Ld. Lytton*

2. *pl. Paint.* Those parts of a picture in which the human body or part of it is represented in full color; a flesh tint. **3.** A variety of cherry. **4.** Any of the numerous cultivated, usually double-flowered, varieties of the clove pink (*Dianthus caryophyllus*). The carnation has been in cultivation over 2,000 years, and the flowers, originally flesh-colored, early developed variations. They are now usually divided into four classes, *selfs, flakes, bizarres,* and *picotees,* the last constituting a distinct race. The flowers exhibit many shades of red and yellow, and pure white. See PINK, DIANTHUS. **5.** See SPANISH CARNATION.

car-na'tioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Having a flesh color; also, made red, or ruddy.

carnation grass. Any species of *Carex* or sedge having leaves resembling those of the carnation, as *C. panicea, C. hirta,* and *C. glauca.*

car-nau'ba (kär-nou'bȧ), *n.* [Pg., prob. fr. native name.] The Brazilian wax palm. It yields **carnauba wax,** which is brittle and yellowish in color, and is extensively used in the manufacture of candles. See WAX PALM.

car-nel'ian (kär-nēl'yăn), *n.* [For *cornelian;* influenced by L. *carneus* fleshy, because of its flesh-red color. See CORNELIAN.] *Min.* A variety of chalcedony, of a clear, deep red, flesh-red, or reddish white color. It is moderately hard, capable of a good polish, and is often used for seals.

car'ne-ous (kar'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *carneus*, from *caro, carnis,* flesh.] Consisting of, or like, flesh.

car'nic (kär'nĭk), *a.* [L. *caro, carnis,* flesh.] Of or pertaining to flesh; specif., *Physiol. Chem.*, pertaining to or designating a hygroscopic monobasic acid, $C_{10}H_{15}O_5N_3$, obtained as a cleavage product from the phosphocarnic acid of muscle tissue, and said to be identical with antipeptone.

‖ **car'ni-fex** (kär'nĭ-fĕks), *n.* [L., fr. *caro, carnis,* flesh + *facere* to make.] **1.** The public executioner in ancient Rome; hence, an executioner or hangman. **2.** A butcher. *Obs.*

car'ni-fi-ca'tion (kar'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *carnification.*] **1.** *Med.* Act or process of turning to flesh, or to a substance resembling flesh, — a morbid condition occurring in the tissues of certain organs, as the lungs. **2.** *R. C. Theol.* Conversion into flesh; — applied to the transubstantiation in the Eucharist.

car'ni-fy (kar'nĭ-fī), *v. i. & t.;* **-FIED** (-fīd); **-FY'ING** (-fī'ĭng). [LL. *carnificare*, fr. L. *caro, carnis,* flesh + *facere* to make: cf. F. *carnifier.*] To form, or turn into, flesh; to become like flesh.

Sir M. Hale.

car'nine (kar'nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [L. *caro, carnis* flesh.] *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_7H_9O_4N_3$, found in muscle plasma (and hence in meat extracts), in beet juice, etc. It is a dimethyl derivative of uric acid.

car'ni-val (kar'nĭ-văl), *n.* [It. *carnevale*, prob. for older *carnelevale*, prop., the putting away of meat; fr. L. *caro, carnis,* flesh + *levare* to take away, lift up. See CARNALEVER, *n.*] **1.** The season or festival of merrymaking and revelry before Lent, observed esp. in Italy and other Roman Catholic countries, and originally extending from the feast of the Epiphany to Ash Wednesday, but now usually confined to a few (three or four) days just before Lent; Shrovetide. Cf. MARDI GRAS.

The *carnival* at Venice is everywhere talked of. *Addison.*

2. Any merrymaking, feasting, or masquerading, esp. when indecorous; a time of riotous excess. *Tennyson.*

carnival lace. A kind of reticella lace, often containing the initials of the person for whom it was made, popular in France, Italy, and Spain in the 16th century.

Car-niv'o-ra (kär-nĭv'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. fr. L. *carnivorus.* See CARNIVOROUS.] *Zoöl.* An order of mammals, most of which are largely or entirely carnivorous in habits, including the dogs, cats, bears, seals, etc. Their teeth are modified for a carnivorous diet. The canines are large and long, to penetrate and hold their prey; the incisors are small and sharp-edged; and the molars are often thick and strong for breaking bones. They have at least four toes, usually provided with strong claws; the clavicles are rudimentary or wanting; the stomach is simple; the placenta is zonary and deciduate. The brain is well developed, often having deep convolutions. The order is divided into two suborders, Fissipedia and Pinnipedia, and is found in all parts of the world, though perhaps introduced into Australia by man.

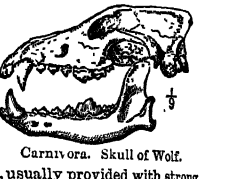
Carnivora. Skull of Wolf.

car'ni-vore (kär'nĭ-vōr), *n.* [Cf. F. *carnivore.*] *Zoöl.* A carnivorous animal, esp. one of the Carnivora.

car-niv'o-rous (kär-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *carnivorus; caro, carnis,* flesh + *vorare* to devour.] **1.** Eating flesh; preying or feeding on other animals; — in this broader sense opposed to *herbivorous.* **2.** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the order Carnivora. **3.** *Bot.* Subsisting on proteids obtained from decaying flesh, chiefly of entrapped insects, — applied to plants like the sundew and pitcher plant. See INSECTIVOROUS.

— **car-niv'o-rous-ly,** *adv.* — **car-niv'o-rous-ness,** *n.*

car'nose (kär'nōs; kär-nōs'), *a.* [L. *carnosus*, fr. *caro, carnis,* flesh.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, flesh; fleshy.

A distinct *carnose* muscle. *Ray*

2. *Bot.* Of a fleshy consistency; — applied to succulent leaves, stems, etc.

car-nos'i-ty (kär-nŏs'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *carnosité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being fleshy. *Holland.* **2.** Fleshy substance or growth; specif., *Med.*, an abnormal fleshy excrescence.

[Consciences] overgrown with so hard a *carnosity.* *Spelman.*

car'no-tite (kär'nō-tīt), *n.* [After *Carnot*, inspector general of mines in France.] *Min.* A hydrous vanadate of uranium, potassium, and other elements, occurring as a powder or in loosely coherent masses of a canary-yellow color at various points in western Colorado. It is strongly radio-active and has been used as a source of radium.

Car'not's' cy'cle (kär'nōz' sī'kl). [After N. L. S. *Carnot*, French physicist.] *Thermodynamics.* An ideal heat-engine cycle in which the working fluid goes through the following four successive operations: (1) Isothermal expansion to a desired point; (2) adiabatic expansion to a desired point; (3) isothermal compression to such a point that (4) adiabatic compression brings it back to its initial state.

Carnot's function. *Thermodynamics.* A relation between the amount of heat given off by a source of heat and the work which can be done by it. It is equal to a constant divided by the absolute temperature of the source of heat.

Carnot's principle *or* **theorem.** *Thermodynamics.* The principle, announced by N. L. S. Carnot in 1824, that an engine working in a reversible cycle is at least as efficient as any other engine working between the same limits of temperature.

car'ob (kăr'ŏb), *n.* [Cf. F. *caroube* fruit of the carob tree, Sp. *garrobo, al-garrobo,* carob tree, fr. Ar. *kharrūbah,* Per. *kharnūb.* Cf. ALGAROBA.] **a** A cæsalpiniaceous tree of the Mediterranean region (*Ceratonia siliqua*) having evergreen pinnate leaves, and apetalous flowers in small red racemes; — called also *carob tree.* **b** One of the long

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car'lok. † CHARLOCK.
Car'lo Khan' (kär'lō kän'). Charles James Fox (1749-1803); — alluding to his introduction of an India bill in Parliament
carl'ot, *n.* [From CARL.] A churl; a boor. *Obs. & R. Shak.*
carls, *n. pl.* Carlings. *Dial. Eng.*
Carls'bad, Carlsbad decrees, etc. See KARLSBAD.
Carl Sunday. = CARLING SUNDAY. *Dial. Eng.*
car-mal'um (kär-mȧl'ŭm), *n.* [*carminic* + *alum.*] *Micros.* A stain composed of carminic acid, alum, and water.
car'man, *n.* [Icel. *karmaðr, karlmaðr.*] A man. *Obs.*
Car-ma'ni-ans (kär-mā'nĭ-ănz), *n. pl. Bib.* An ancient race probably dwelling north of the Persian Gulf.
carmasal. † CARAMOUSSAL.
Car-ma'thi-an. Var. of KARMATHIAN.
Car'me (kär'mē). *Bib.*
carme (karm), *n. & a.* [F.] Carmelite. *Obs.*
Car'mel (kär'mĕl). *Bib.*
car'mele, *n.* [Gael. *carmeal.*] The heath pea. *Scot.* [*Obs.*
Car'mel-in, *a. & n.* Carmelite.
Car'mel-it'ess (-Ĭt'ĕs), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A woman native of Carmel in Judah. **2.** A Carmelite nun. [*Bib.*
Car-me'lus (kär-mē'lŭs). D.
Car'men-ta'li-a (kär'mĕn-tā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See CARMENTA.
Car'mi (kär'mī). *Bib.*
car'mi-nate (kar'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [See CARMINATIVE.] To expel (wind) from the alimentary canal. *Obs. or R.* [*Ref. Sp.*
car-min'a-tive. Carminative.
car'min-ite, *n. Min.* A carmine-red arsenate of lead and iron.
Car'mites (kar'mīts). *Bib.*
carmoesalo. † CARAMOUSSAL.
car-moi'sin (kär-moi'zĭn), *n.* [F. *cramoisi* crimson. See CRIMSON.] Fast red C. See DYE.
car'mot (kär'mŏt), *n. Alchemy.* The supposed substance of the philosopher's stone.
car'mou-sal'. † CARAMOUSSAL.
car'my-lite, *n.* = CARMELITE.
carn. Var of CAIRN.
car'na-dine, *n.* [Cf. INCARNADINE, CARNATION.] Red or carnation color, or a fabric of that color. *Obs.* [-ED.
car'naged (kär'nȧjd), *a.* See]
Car'nan-ta'lĭ-a (kär'nȧn-tā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See CARMENTA.
Car'na-im (kär'nā-ĭm; kär-nā'ĭm). *Bib.* [CARDINAL.
car'nal, *n.* Punning corrupt. of
car'nal, *n.* [Cf. F. *cornelle.*] A crow. *Obs.* [*Rare.*
car'nal-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
car'nal-ist, *n.* One who is carnal; a sensual person. *Obs.*
car'nal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Car-na'ri-a (kär-nā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *carnarius* pertaining to flesh.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, an order of mammals including the Carnivora, Insectivora, Chiroptera, and carnivorous marsupials.
car'na-ry (kar'nȧ-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *carnarium*, fr. L. *caro, carnis,* flesh.] A charnel. *Obs.*
car'nate (kär'nāt), *a.* Incarnate (which see); — an erroneous nonce word. *Richardson.*
car-na'tion, *n.* [OF. *carnacion.*] Incarnation. *Obs.* [nation.
carnation gilliflower. The carnation.
car-na'tion-ist, *n.* A specialist in the cultivation of carnations.
Car-ne'a, *or* **Car-nei'a** (kär-nē'ȧ; -nī'ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. Κάρνεια.] *Gr. Relig.* A Dorian festival in honor of Apollo, celebrated for nine days in August. It was one of the greater national festivals of the Spartans.
car'nel. † KERNEL.
car'nell. † CARNAL.
car'ne-ol, *n.* [Cf. G. *karneol.*] *Min.* Carnelian. *Obs.*
carnevale. † CARNIVAL.
car'ney. Var. of CARNY.
car'ney (kär'nĭ), *n.* [Cf. L. *carneus* fleshy.] *Far.* A disease of the fetlock in which the mouth is so furred that the animal cannot eat.
car'ni-cle † CHRONICLE.
car'nif'er-ous (kar-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *caro, carnis,* flesh + *-ferous.*] Flesh-bearing. *Rare.*
car'ni-fer'rin (kar'nĭ-fĕr'ĭn), *n.* [L. *caro, carnis,* flesh + *ferrum* IRON.] *Physiol. Chem.* A precipitated substance consisting of, or containing, phosphocarnic acid combined with iron.
car'ni-fi'cial (-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a carnifex; butcherly.
‖ **Car'ni-o'lan** (kär'nĭ-ō'lăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Austrian province of Carniola. — **Carniolan bee.** See HONEYBEE.
Car'ni-on (kär'nĭ-ŏn). *Bib.*
car'ni-val-er, car'ni-val-ist (-vȧl-ĕr), *n.* One who takes part in a carnival.
car'ni-val-esque' (-ĕsk'), *a.* See CARNIVAL.
car'ni-vo-rac'i-ty (kär'nĭ-vō-răs'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Greediness of appetite for flesh. *Nonce word. Pope.*
car-niv'o-ral (kar-nĭv'ō-răl), *a.* Pert. to the Carnivora. *Rare.*
car-niv'o-rism (-rĭz'm), *n.* The eating of flesh.
car'no-sine (kär'nō-sēn; -sĭn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin** [See CARNOSE.] Flesh-bearing. *Rare.*
car'ni-fer'rin (kar'nĭ-fĕr'ĭn), *n.* [L. *caro, carnis,* flesh + *ferrum* IRON.] *Physiol. Chem.* A precipitated substance consisting of, or containing, phosphocarnic acid combined with iron.
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car-niv'o-rism (-rĭz'm), *n.* The eating of flesh.
car'no-sine (kär'nō-sēn; -sĭn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin** [See CARNOSE.] A crystalline base, $C_9H_{14}O_2N_4$, obtained from meat extracts. [*Obs. or R.*
car'nous (kär'nŭs), *a.* Carnose.
car'ny, car'ney (kär'nĭ), *v. t. & t.;* **-NIED, -NEYED** (-nĭd); **-NY-ING, -NEY-ING.** To coax; flatter; wheedle. *Dial. & Colloq. Eng.*
Caro. *Abbr.* Caroline. [ROCHE.
ca-ro'ba (kȧ-rō'bȧ), *n.* [Tupi *caa-roba.*] A plant of the genus *Jacaranda,* esp. *J. procera,* used as a remedy for syphilis.

ăle, senāte, câre, ădm, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

pods of this tree. They contain a sweetish pulp and are used as food for stock and sometimes eaten by man. The small seeds were formerly employed as standards of weight (cf. CARAT). Called also *St. John's-bread, carob bean, algaroba, algaroba bean,* and *locust pod.*

ca-roche' (kȧ-rōch'; -rōsh'), *n.* [OF. *carroche,* F. *carrosse,* fr. It. *carroccio, carrozza,* fr. *carro,* L. *carrus.* See CAR.] An old form of luxurious or stately carriage or coach. "The representative of the modern 'carriage' for town use." *Oxf. E. D.*

To mount two-wheeled *caroches.* *S. Butler.*

car'ol (kăr'ŭl), *n.* [ME. *carol, carole,* a dance or round accompanied by singing, OF. *carole,* fr. *caroler* to dance, fr. L. *choraules, choraula,* a flute player who accompanied the choral dance, Gr. χοραύλης; cf. Gr. χοραυλεῖν to accompany the chorus on the flute; χορός dance + αὐλεῖν to play on the flute, αὐλός flute. Cf. CHORUS.] **1.** A round or ring dance accompanied with song. *Archaic.*

2. A song, originally for dancing carols, but now usually one of joy, exultation, or mirth; a lay.

It was the *carol* of a bird. *Byron.*

3. A song of praise or devotion; a popular song or ballad of religious joy, or the music of such a song; as, a Christmas or Easter *carol.*

In the darkness sing your *carol* of high praise. *Keble.*

4. *Obs.* **a** A ring or circle, as of standing stones. *Oxf. E. D.* **b** *Arch.* A small inclosure in a cloister, built against a window on the inner side and serving as a study.

car'ol, *v. i.;* CAR'OLED (-ŭld) or CAR'OLLED; CAR'OL-ING or CAR'OL-LING. [Cf. OF. *caroler* to dance with accompanying singing.] **1.** To dance a carol; to dance and sing. *Obs.*

2. To sing, originally in accompaniment to a dance; esp., to sing joyfully.

The gray linnets *carol* from the hill. *Beattie.*

car'ol, *v. t.* **1.** To praise or celebrate in song.

The shepherds at their festivals
Carol her goodness. *Milton.*

2. To sing, esp. with joyful notes.

Hovering swans . . *carol* sounds harmonious. *Prior.*

car'o-lin (kăr'ō-lĭn), *n.* [LL. *Carolus* Charles.] A former German gold coin, first issued in 1732 by the Elector Charles Philip, and worth a little over a pound sterling, or nearly five dollars; also, a gold coin of Sweden.

Car'o-li'na (-lī'nȧ), *n.* [See CAROLINE.] The English colony (granted 1639, 1663) from which the States of North and South Carolina were formed.

Carolina allspice, the strawberry shrub. — **C. ash,** the water ash. — **C. bean,** the lima bean. — **C. beechdrops,** the sweet pinesap. — **C. buckthorn. a** The yellow buckthorn (*Rhamnus carolinana*). **b** The southern buckthorn (*Bumelia lycioides*). — **C. cedar,** the red cedar. — **C. chinaroot,** a kind of greenbrier (*Smilax bona-nox*) of the southern United States, having bristly halberd-shaped or fiddle-shaped leaves. — **C. dove,** the mourning dove. — **C. ipecac,** the ipecac spurge. — **C jessamine** *or* **jasmine.** See GELSEMIUM. — **C. moonseed,** a menispermaceous plant (*Cebatha carolina*) of the southern United States, somewhat resembling the common moonseed. — **C. parrakeet** *or* **parroquet,** a handsome parrakeet, having a long tail and mostly green plumage, but with yellow head, red face, and blue and yellow on the wings. It was remarkable as being the only member of the parrot family whose range extended far into the United States, having been recorded as far north as Albany, New York. Owing to constant persecution by man, it is nearly extinct. — **C. pine,** the short-leaf pine (*Pinus echinata*). — **C. pink. a** The wild pink. **b** Pinkroot. — **C. poplar,** the common cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*). — **C. rail.** See RAIL. — **C. redroot,** redroot. — **C. tea,** Appalachian tea. — **C. vanilla,** vanilla leaf. — **C. whiting,** the sand whiting (*Menticirrhus americanus*). — **C. woodbine,** the yellow jessamine. — **C. wren,** a large wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) of the southern and middle parts of the eastern United States.

Carolina Parrakeet (*Conurus carolinensis*).

Car'o-line (kăr'ō-lĭn; -lĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Charles (LL. *Carolus*); — used specif. with reference to: **a** Charles the Great (Charlemagne); as, *Caroline* kings. **b** Charles I. and Charles II. of England or their times; as, *Caroline* literature. **c** Charles I. of Spain; as, *Caroline* Islands, etc.

Caroline Books, a series of four polemics or books prepared by order of Charlemagne and sent in his name A. D. 794 to Pope Adrian I., attacking the decrees of the Second Council of Nicæa (A. D. 787) not only as having condemned the destruction of the holy images, but as having prescribed their adoration; — called also *Libri Carolini.*

Car'o-lin'gi-an (-lĭn'jĭ-ăn), *a.* [LL. *Carolus* Charles (esp. *Carolus Magnus* Charlemagne) + *-ing,* a Germanic patronymic suffix: cf. F. *Carolingien,* MHG. *Kerline* inhabitant of France, prop., descendant of Charles. See CHARLES; cf. CARLOVINGIAN.] Of or pertaining to the second Frankish dynasty of kings and emperors, which, with Pepin the Short, who became king in 752, succeeded the Merovingian dynasty and continued to rule in France until the death of Louis V. in 987 and in Germany until the death of Louis III., the Child, in 911. The origin of the family has been traced to Arnulf, Bishop of Metz, who died about 640; and, a more direct descent, to Pepin of Landen (east of Liége), who was mayor of The Palace in Austrasia (died 639), whose daughter Begga married Anseghis, son of Arnulf. Pepin d'Herstal, their second son, was named after his grandfather, Pepin of Landen, and from him the line descends from father to son through Charles Martel, Pepin the Short, to Charlemagne. The dynasty is so called from Charles Martel, father of Pepin, or from Charlemagne, its most prominent member.

Car'o-lin'i-an (kăr'ō-lĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Charles (LL. *Carolus*), esp Charles the Great, or Charlemagne.

2. Of or pertaining to Carolina; specif., *Biogeog.,* pertaining to or designating an area including much of the eastern United States from southern New England to Georgia, and extending west to the 100th meridian; the humid division of the Upper Austral zone. See AUSTRAL.

Car'o-lin'i-an (kăr'ō-lĭn'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of North or South Carolina.

car'o-lus (kăr'ō-lŭs), *n; pl.* E. CAROLUSES (-ŏz; -ŭz), L. CAROLI (-lī). [LL., Charles.] Any of various coins issued under monarchs of this name; specif., an English gold coin of the reign of Charles I., orig. worth 20s., later 23s.

Carolus dollar. The old Spanish dollar, esp. one bearing the effigy of Charles III. or Charles IV. See DOLLAR, 2.

car'om (kăr'ŭm), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *caramboler* to carom, *carambolage* a carom, *carambole* the red ball in billiards.] **1.** In billiard games, a shot in which the cue ball strikes each of two object balls. In England it is usually called *cannon.* See also DOUBLE CAROM.

2. A similar shot in other games, as curling; in general, a striking and rebounding, or a rebounding after striking.

car'om, *v. i.;* CAR'OMED (-ŭmd); CAR'OM-ING. To make a carom; to strike and rebound or glance; to rebound or glance after striking.

car'one (kăr'ōn), *n.* [From CARVONE.] *Org. Chem.* A colorless oily ketone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, having an odor like camphor and peppermint, and prepared from carvone. It contains a hexamethylene ring combined with a trimethylene ring.

ca-ron'ic (kȧ-rŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a solid dibasic acid, $C_3H_3(CO_2H)_2$, formed from carone by oxidation, and existing in two isomeric forms (cis- and trans-). It is a derivative of trimethylene.

Ca'ro's ac'id *or* **re-a'gent** (kȧ'rōz). *Chem.* A powerful oxidizing substance, probably $H_2S_2O_8$, obtained in solution by the interaction of sulphuric acid and hydrogen peroxide, and in other ways.

ca-rot'ic (kȧ-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. καρωτικός stupefying. See CAROTID.] **a** Of or pertaining to stupor; as, a *carotic* state. **b** Carotid.

ca-rot'id (-ĭd), *a.* [Gr. καρωτίδες, pl. fr. κάρος heavy sleep: cf. F. *carotide.* The early Greeks believed that the carotid arteries caused drowsiness.] *Anat.* Designating the chief artery or pair of arteries which pass up the neck and supply the head; hence, pertaining to, or situated near, such artery or arteries. Their origin and arrangement vary considerably even in closely related animals. In man that of the left side arises from the arch of the aorta, that of the right by the bifurcation of the innominate artery. They pass upward, and opposite the upper border of the thyroid cartilage each divides into two branches. Each trunk previous to division is called the *common carotid;* the branches are the *external carotid,* supplying the face, tongue, and other external parts of the head, and the *internal carotid,* which supplies the brain, eyes, etc. In birds the right carotid is commonly wanting, or it unites with the left to form a single trunk, which in both cases divides again to supply both sides of the head. See AORTA, *Illust.* **carotid canal,** the canal by which the internal carotid artery enters the skull. In man it is very sinuous, and passes through the petrous portion of the temporal bone. It contains also the carotid plexus. — **c. gland,** a dense capillary network, formerly supposed to be of a glandular nature, situated at the bifurcation of the common carotid artery. — **c. plexus,** a network of nerves of the sympathetic system on the outer side of the internal carotid artery, in the carotid canal. — **c. triangles** (inferior and superior). *Anat.* See *triangles of the neck,* under TRIANGLE. — **c. tubercle,** the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra; — so called because the common carotid artery may easily be compressed against it.

ca-rot'id, *n.* A carotid artery.

car'o-tin (kăr'ō-tĭn), *n.* [L. *carota* carrot + *-in.*] *Chem.* A ruby-red crystalline substance found in the chromoplasts in various plants, esp. in the carrot. See CHROMOPLAST.

‖ **ca'rotte'** (kȧ'rŏt'), *n.* [F., prop., carrot.] A cylindrical roll of tobacco; as, a *carotte* of perique.

ca-rous'al (kȧ-rouz'ăl), *n.* [See CAROUSE, but also cf. F. *carrousel* tilt.] **1.** A jovial feast or festival; a drunken revel; a carouse.

The swains were preparing for a *carousal.* *Sterne.*

2. Erroneous for CARROUSEL, 1.

Syn. — Banquet, revel, orgy, carouse. See FEAST.

ca-rouse' (kȧ-rouz'), *n.* [F. *carrousse,* earlier *carous,* fr. G. *garaus* finishing stroke, the entire emptying of the cup in drinking a health; *gar* entirely + *aus* out. See YARE, OUT.] **1.** Act or fashion of emptying the cup in drinking. *Obs.*

2. A cupful drunk up; a large draft of liquor; a toast. *Obs.* "A full *carouse* of sack." *Sir J. Davies.*

Drink *carouses* to the next day's fate. *Shak.*

3. A drinking match or bout; a carousal.

The early feast and late *carouse.* *Pope.*

ca-rouse', *v. i.;* CA-ROUSED' (kȧ-rouzd'); CA-ROUS'ING. To drink deeply or freely and repeatedly, as in compliment; to take part in a carousal; to engage in drunken revels; also, with *to,* to drink health or success.

He had been aboard, *carousing* to his mates. *Shak.*

ca-rouse', *v. t.* To drink up; to drain; to drink freely or jovially; to drink (a health).

Guests *carouse* the sparkling tears of the rich grape. *Denham.*

carp (kărp), *v. i.;* CARPED (karpt); CARP'ING. [ME. *carpen* to say, speak; from Scand. (cf. Icel. *karpa* to boast), but influenced later by L. *carpere* to pluck, calumniate.] **1.** To talk; to speak; to discourse. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. To recite or sing, as a minstrel or bird. *Obs.*

3. To talk complainingly, censoriously, or cavilingly; to find fault; to cavil; — usually followed by *at.*

Carping and cavilling at faults of manner. *Blackw. Mag.*
And at my actions *carp* or catch. *Herbert.*

carp (kărp), *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To say; to tell.

2. To find fault with; to censure. *Dryden.*

carp (karp), *n. sing. & pl.* (See PLURAL.) [Cf. Icel. *karfi,* Dan. *karpe,* Sw. *karp,* OHG. *charpho,* G. *karpfen,* F. *carpe,* LL. *carpa.*] **1.** A soft-finned, fresh-water, physostomous fish (*Cyprinus carpio*). It inhabits ponds and sluggish streams, feeding chiefly on vegetable matter, and sometimes living to a great age and attaining forty pounds or more in weight. It is exceedingly prolific and tenacious of life. The carp was originally from Asia, whence it was early introduced into Europe, where it is extensively reared in artificial ponds and is esteemed as food. Within a few years it has been introduced into America and widely distributed by the government, but has proved a nuisance in many localities, destroying the natural growth of water plants and increasing to such an extent that other and more valuable fish cannot exist. It is rapidly extending its range. In America it is not generally considered fit for food. Domestication has produced several varieties, as the *leather carp,* nearly or quite destitute of scales, and the *mirror carp,* with only a few very large scales. Intermediate varieties occur.

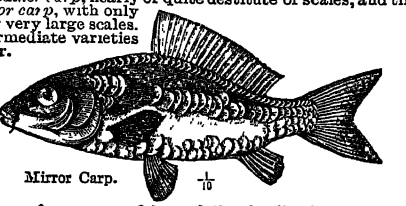

Mirror Carp. $\frac{1}{10}$

2. Any of numerous fishes of the family Cyprinidæ, of which *Cyprinus carpio* is the type. See CRUCIAN CARP, CYPRINIDÆ. Also, any of certain fishes of other families, as the carp suckers, the European sea bream *Pagellus centrodontus,* the morwong of Australia, the opah, etc.

-carp (-kărp). A suffix from Greek καρπός, *fruit;* as, endo*carp,* schizo*carp,* pleuro*carp.*

car'pal (kar'păl), *a.* [From CARPUS.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the carpus, or wrist. — *n.* A carpal bone. See CARPUS, ACTINOST. **carpal angle,** *Zoöl.,* the angle at the last or carpal joint of the wing of a bird when folded.

car-pa'le (kär-pā'lē), *n.; pl.* **-LIA** (-lĭ-ȧ). [NL. See CARPUS.] *Anat.* A carpal bone, esp. one of the distal series articulating with the metacarpals.

Car-pa'thi-an (kär-pā'thĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to or designating a range of mountains in Austria-Hungary. — **Carpathian pine,** a subspecies (*Pinus montana pumilio*) of the Swiss mountain pine, having glaucous, subglobose cones.

car'pel (kär'pĕl), *n.* [NL. *carpellum,* fr. Gr. καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* In seed plants, one of the megasporophylls, considered as a component part of the pistil or gynœcium. Morphologically it is a modified leaf, which by the folding together and union of its edges forms a closed receptacle for the ovules. A simple pistil consists of a single carpel; a compound pistil, of two or more carpels, which may be united or wholly distinct. See CARPOPHORE, *Illust.*

Flower of *Pæonia perefrina,* with part removed. Stamens; 2 Petals; 3 Carpel; 4 Sepal.

car'pel-la-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a. Bot.* Belonging to, forming, or containing, carpels.

car'pel-late (-āt), *a. Bot.* Having carpels.

car'pen-ter (kär'pĕn-tẽr), *n.* [OF. *carpentier,* F. *charpentier,* LL. *carpentarius,* fr. L. *carpentum* wagon, carriage.] **1.** An artificer who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses, ships, etc.

2. *Nav.* In the United States navy, a warrant officer whose duty on shipboard is to assist the executive officer in keeping the ship's hull, spars, boats, etc., in good repair, and who has important duties in connection with construction and repairs at navy yards.

3. Short for CARPENTER ANT, CARPENTER BEE, etc.

Syn. — CARPENTER, FRAMER, JOINER, CABINETMAKER, designate craftsmen who work in wood. In British usage, CARPENTER is specifically applied to the ordinary worker in wood; JOINER to the worker in hard wood, or in soft wood when delicate work is required; CABINETMAKER, to a joiner for fine work. In the United States JOINER is rarely used; CARPENTER denotes the worker in wood for ordinary requirements, both the job workman who puts up shelves, hangs doors, etc., and also the structural woodworker engaged in the general erection of buildings; FRAMER denotes the workman who handles the heavy timber of floors, roofs, partitions, and other constructional parts; CABINETMAKER, the workman in hard wood, or in soft wood which is to be finished elegantly.

car'pen-ter, *v. i. & t.* To do carpentering; to make by carpentry or do carpenter's work on.

carpenter ant. Any species of ant which gnaws galleries in wood and constructs its nests in them. They usually select dead or somewhat decayed wood. The common large American species is *Camponotus pennsylvanicus.*

carpenter bee. Any of various solitary bees of the genus *Xylocopa* and allied genera that gnaw long galleries in sound timber. The common American species (*Xylocopa virginica*) is as large as a bumblebee.

Nest of Carpenter Bee, partly cut open, showing two cells containing larvæ, — one of them with a ball of bee bread partly consumed.

car'pen-ter-ing, *n.* Act, occupation, or work of a carpenter; carpentry.

car'pen-ter's lev'el (kär'pĕn-tẽrz). **a** The plumb level. **b** A straight bar of wood in which is embedded a small spirit level.

car'pen-ter's square. **1.** A form of square used by carpenters. See SQUARE, *n.*

carob bean. = CAROB b.
carob tree. = CAROB a.
ca-roche', *v. t. & t.* To ride or drive in a caroche. *Obs.*
caroigne. ✝ CARRION.
car'old. Caroled *Ref Sp.*
car'ol-er, car'ol-ler, *n.* One who carols.
car'o-line (kăr'ō-lĭn; -lĭn), *n.* [See CAROLIN.] Any of several coins of various countries and of different values. Sometimes = CARLINE, or CAROLIN.
Car'o-line (kăr'ō-lĭn), *n.* [F., prob. fr. It. *Carolina;* a fem. derivative fr. LL. *Carolus* Charles, fr G. *Karl.* See CHARLES; cf CHARLOTTE.] Fem. prop. name. F. *Caroline* (kȧ'rō-lēn'); It., Sp., & Pg. *Carolina* (kär'rō-lē'nȧ); G. *Karoline* or *Caroline* (kȧ'rō-lē'nĕ). — Dim. *Carrie, Cadelle.*
car'o-lin'i-a-re' (kăr'ō-lĭn'ĭ-ȧr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
car'o-lin'i-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., from *Carolina.*] A supposed chemical element of an atomic weight of about 255, obtained (in combination) by fractionating thoria. Cf. BERZELIUM.
car'o-lit'ic. Erroneous for COROLLITIC.
ca-rom'bo-lette' (kȧ-rŏm'bō-lĕt'), *n.* [Dim. fr. F. *carambole.*] A billiard game which is a combination of bagatelle and pool.
car'o-mel. ✝ CARAMEL.

Car'o-ny bark (kăr'ō-nĭ). [From the *Caroni* river, Venezuela. = ANGOSTURA BARK.
‖ **ca'ro spo'so** (kȧ'rō spō'zō). [It.] Dear husband
ca-ross'. Var of KAROSS.
ca-rosse', *n.* [See CAROCHE.] A caroche. *Obs.*
car'o-teel' (kăr'ō-tē l'), *n.* A cask for dried fruits, etc., usually holding about 700 lbs.
ca-rot'id-al (kȧ-rŏ tĭ-d ăl), **car'o-tid'e-an** (kăr'ō-tĭd'ē-ăn), *a. Anat.* Carotid. *Rare.*
car'ot-in (kăr'ō-tĭn), *n.* [F. *caroube* carob.] *Chem.* A mucilaginous carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, found in the carob bean and in certain grains.
car'ou-bin-ase' (-ās'), *n. Chem.* An enzyme found with carubin, and readily hydrolyzing it.
ca'rou-sel' Var of CARROUSEL.
ca-rous'er, *n.* One who carouses; a reveler.
ca-rous'ing, *p. a.* That carouses. — **ca-rous'ing-ly,** *adv.*
carp, *n.* [See CARP to talk.] *Obs. & R.* a Discourse. b Power of speech. c Carping speech; cavil. *Oxf. E. D.*
carp, *v. t. & t.* [Cf. L. *carpere* to pluck, card.] To prepare (teasel heads) for the teasel frame.
carp. *Abbr.* Carpentry.
‖ **car'pa-de'lĭ-um** (kär'pȧ-dē'lĭ-ŭm), ‖ **car'pa-de'lus** (-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *carpo-* + Gr. ἄδηλος not manifest.] = CREMOCARP. *Obs.*
car'pa-ine (kär'pȧ-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** [From the botanical name *Carica papaya.*] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{14}H_{27}O_2N$, extracted from leaves of *Carica papaya,* used as a febrifuge.
‖ **car'pe dī'em** (kär'pē dĭ'ĕm). [L.] Make use of, or enjoy, the day; make the most of the present time; — more fully, *carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero,* use the day, trusting as little as possible to the future. *Horace* (*Odes.* I. xi. 8).
car-pel'lum (kär-pĕl'ŭm), *n.; pl.* **-LA** (-ȧ). [NL.] A carpel. *R.*
car'pent (kär'pĕnt), *v. t.* [LL. *carpentare.*] To construct by carpentry or carpentering *Rare.*
carpenter bird. The California woodpecker.
carpenter grass. Yarrow.
carpenter moth. Any moth of the family Cossidæ, whose larvæ bore into wood, as *Prionoxystus robiniæ,* injurious to locust and oak trees in the United States. They are called also *goat moths* (which see).
carpenter's grass. Yarrow.
carpenter's herb. The selfheal, anciently reputed to heal cuts.
car'pen-ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
carpenter's, *or* **carpenter, scene.** *Theat.* A scene on the front of the stage to give the stage carpenters opportunity to work.

2. The common figwort of Europe (*Scrophularia nodosa*); also, the related American species *S. marylandica*.

car'pen-try (kär'pĕn-trĭ), *n.* [F. *charpenterie*, OF. also *carpenterie*.] **1.** The carpenter's trade or art; art of cutting, framing, and joining timber, as in constructing buildings. **2.** An assemblage of pieces of timber connected by being framed together, as in a roof; work done by a carpenter

carp'er (kär'pẽr), *n.* One who carps: **a** A talker, prattler. *Obs.* **b** A faultfinder; caviler *Shak.*

car'pet (kär'pĕt; -pĭt; 7), *n.* [OF. *carpite* rug, sort of cloth, F. *carpette* coarse packing cloth, rug (cf. It. *carpita* rug, blanket), LL. *carpeta*, *carpita*, woolly cloths, fr. L. *carpere* to pluck, to card (wool), cf. Gr. *καρπός* fruit, E. HARVEST.] **1.** A heavy woven or felted fabric, usually of wool, but also of cotton, hemp, straw, etc.; esp., a floor covering made in breadths to be sewed together and nailed to the floor, as distinguished from a rug or mat; originally, also, a thick wrought fabric used for covering tables, beds, etc.; a table cloth or cover. The principal varieties known to commerce, excluding those of ruglike make, are the Axminster, Brussels, ingrain, moquette, velvet, Venetian, and Wilton. For these and other varieties, see the Vocabulary. Carpets were at first chiefly luxuries for ladies' chambers or boudoirs; and they came to be considered as characteristics of luxury and effeminacy, also of the chamber, court, or drawing-room as opposed to the field or camp. Hence the noun was often and is now occasionally used, chiefly adjectively, with allusion to these notions, as in *carpet* knight (which see), *carpet* soldier, etc.

A knight dubbed on *carpet* consideration *Shak.*

2. A covering resembling or suggesting a carpet, as in softness, etc. "The grassy *carpet* of this plain." *Shak.* **3.** A thin skin of boards laid as a wearing surface on a floor. **to be on the carpet**, to be under consideration or deliberation; — alluding to the former use of carpets as table covers.

car'pet, *v. t.*; CAR'PET-ED; CAR'PET-ING. **1** To cover with or as with a carpet, to spread with carpets; to furnish with a carpet or carpets.

Carpeted temples in fashionable squares *E. Everett.*

2. To place on a carpet. *Rare.* *Byron.*

3. To call (a servant) into the parlor, etc., to be reprimanded; to reprimand. *Colloq., Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

car'pet-bag' (-băg'), *n.* A portable bag for travelers; — so called because originally made of carpet.

car'pet-bag', *a.* Following the practices of carpetbaggers; of, or characteristic of, carpetbaggers; as, *carpetbag* adventurers; *carpetbag* government. *Slang, U. S.*

car'pet-bag'ger (-băg'ẽr), *n.* One who travels with a carpetbag or has all of his property with him in a carpetbag; — a term of contempt originally for wildcat bankers of the West who defrauded the people of a place and decamped, but esp. for Northern men who went to the South after the Civil War to live, esp. to seek private gain under the often corrupt reconstruction governments, hence called **carpetbag governments**. Hence, sometimes, any roving adventurer or person meddling in the politics of a place where he has no true interest. *Slang, U. S.* — **car'pet-bag'ger-y** (-ĭ), *n.* — **car'pet-bag'gism, car'pet-bag'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

carpet bed. A bed in which dwarf plants with handsome foliage or flowers are arranged in patterns.

carpet beetle, *or* **carpet bug.** **a** A small beetle (*Anthrenus scrophulariæ*), black, white, and red in color, which, in the larval state, does great damage to carpets and other woolen goods; — also called *buffalo bug*. **b** The black carpet beetle (*Attagenus piceus*), a small oval black beetle of similar habits.

Carpet Beetle (*Anthrenus scrophulariæ*). *a* Adult; *b* Pupa; *c* Larva. × 3.

carpet grass. A tropical American grass (*Paspalum platycaule*), with broad leaves and flat, prostrate stems. It is useful for lawns in mild climates, and also serves as a sand binder. Called also *Louisiana grass.*

car'pet-ing, *n.* Cloth or materials for carpets, carpets.

carpet knight. **a** Probably orig. a knight of the carpet. See under KNIGHT. **b** Usually, a knight who has not served in the field, but has spent his time in ease and luxury, as that of a lady's boudoir; one devoted to idleness and pleasure; — a term of contempt.

> I . . . hold thy valor light
> As that of some vain *carpet knight*,
> . . . whose best boast is but to wear
> A braid of his fair lady's hair. *Scott.*

car'pet-mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* **1.** A dealer in carpets. **2.** A frequenter of ladies' boudoirs; one fond of the pleasures of the chamber or boudoir; a gallant. *Obs. Shak.*

carpet moth. **a** A tineid moth (*Trichophaga tapetzella*) somewhat larger than the common clothes moth, whose larva feeds on carpets, woolen goods, etc. **b** A clothes moth, or a larva of a carpet beetle. **c** Any of various geometrid moths, so called from their variegated coloration.

carpet snake. **a** In Australia, a variety of the diamond snake (*Python spilotes*). **b** In Tasmania, a venomous snake (*Notechis scutatus*, syn. *Hoplocephalus curtus*).

carpet sweeper. One that sweeps carpets; specif., a long-handled implement with a revolving brush pushed along on and rotated by wheels on a containing box.

car'pet-way' (kär'pĕt-wā'), *n.* A border of greensward left round the margin of a plowed field. *Ray.*

car'pet-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* A prostrate annual aizoaceous weed (*Mollugo verticillata*) of North America, which forms a mat or carpet on the ground.

-car'pic (-kär'pĭk). Combining form equivalent to -CARPOUS.

carp'ing (kär'pĭng), *p. a.* Faultfinding; censorious; caviling. — **carp'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See CAPTIOUS.

Car-pi'nus (kar-pī'nŭs), *n.* [L., hornbeam.] *Bot.* A genus of small betulaceous trees of the Northern Hemisphere, having trunk, bark, and leaves similar to those of the beech, and very hard, strong wood. The small nut is subtended by a large, flat, 3-cleft fruiting bractlet. *C. caroliniana* is the American hornbeam or blue beech.

carp louse. Any of various small crustaceans of the suborder Branchiura and genus *Argulus*, or allied genera, parasitic on fishes. See BRANCHIURA, *Illust.*

carp mullet. Any of various North American suckers of the genus *Moxostoma*.

car'po- (kär'pō-). A combining form from Greek *καρπός*, *fruit*; as, *carpology*, *carpophagous*, *carpophyte*, etc.

car'po-. *Anal.* A combining form indicating *connection with the carpus*, or *a carpal bone*.

Car'po-cra'tian (-krā'shăn), *n.* A follower of Carpocrates, an Alexandrian Gnostic of the 2d century. Carpocrates taught that union of the soul with God freed it from the necessity of submitting to the common laws of morality. Such union could be attained by souls which remembered their preexistent state. Jesus was but a man in whom this reminiscence was unusually strong. See GNOSTICISM. — **Car'po-cra'tian**, *a.*

Car-pod'a-cus (kär-pŏd'ă-kŭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *carpo-* + Gr. *δάκος* a bite.] *Zool.* A genus of finches including several well-known song birds, as the purple finch and house finch. The plumage is more or less streaked, and largely red in the male.

Car-pod'e-tus (-ĕ-tŭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *carpo-* + Gr. *δεῖν* to bind; — because the fruit is girt by the calyx.] *Bot.* A genus of escallonaceous shrubs or trees with alternate veined and marbled leaves, and axillary panicles of fragrant white flowers succeeded by black, berrylike fruits. *C. serratus*, the only species, is the white mapau of New Zealand.

car'po-gen'ic (kär'pō-jĕn'ĭk) } *a.* [1st *carpo-* + *-genic*, **car-pog'e-nous** (kar-pŏj'ĕ-nŭs) } *-genous.*] *Bot.* Producing fruit; — applied, in the red algæ, to those cells of the procarp forming the carpogonium.

car'po-go'ni-um (kär'pō-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -GONIA (-ȧ). [NL.; 1st *carpo-* + root of Gr. *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] *Bot.* In some thallophytes, as the red algæ, the flask-shaped basal portion of the procarp, in which the egg is formed, and which develops into the sporocarp or cystocarp after fertilization. See PROCARP. — **car'po-go'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Car-pol'de-a (kär-pol'dĕ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See 1st CARPO-; -OID.] *Paleon.* A group (now ranking as a class) of primitive pelmatozoan echinoderms having a well-developed stem, bilaterally compressed body, and apparently only two rays. They were formerly included in the Cystoidea.

car'po-lite (kar'pō-līt), *n.* Also **car'po-lith** (-lĭth). [1st *carpo-* + *-lite*.] A fossil fruit, nut, or seed.

car-pol'o-gy (kär-pŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [1st *carpo-* + *-logy.*] That branch of plant anatomy which relates to the structure of fruit and seeds. — **car'po-log'i-cal** (kar'pō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **car'po-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **car-pol'o-gist** (kar-pŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

car'po-met'a-car'pal (kär'pō-mĕt'ȧ-kär'păl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the carpus and metacarpus, or to the carpometacarpus of birds. — *n.* A carpometacarpal bone

car'po-met'a-car'pus (-pŭs), *n. Zoöl.* The fused distal carpal and metacarpal bones of birds, or the portion of the wing supported by these bones.

car'po-pe'dal (-pē'dăl), *a.* [See CARPUS; PEDAL.] *Med.* Affecting the carpus and foot. — **carpopedal contraction**, a spasmodic contraction of the joints of the hands and feet.

car-poph'a-gous (kar-pŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [1st *carpo-* + *-phagous.*] Feeding on fruits.

car'po-phore (kär'pō-fōr), *n.* [1st *carpo-* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* **a** In fungi, the stalk of a sporocarp. **b** A slender prolongation of the floral axis between the carpels, as in *Geranium* and many apiaceous and brassicaceous plants. **c** Incorrectly, the stipe of an ovary.

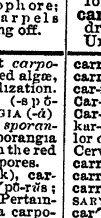

Gynœcium of Geranium. *a* Carpophore; *b*, *b* Carpels splitting off.

car'po-phyte (-fīt), *n.* [1st *carpo-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* Any thallophyte that forms a sporocarp after fertilization, as the red seaweeds, the ascomycetous fungi, etc. The division of thallophytes into four classes called carpophytes, oophytes, protophytes, and zygophytes was proposed by Sachs about 1875.

car'po-spore (-spōr), *n.* [1st *carpo-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* **a** In the red algæ, a spore developed in a carpogonium. **b** Any spore organized by a complex formative process, as a zygospore, or in a sporocarp, as an ascospore. *Klebs.* Cf. KINOSPORE, PAULOSPORE.

-car'pous (-kär'pŭs). [Gr. *-καρπος* (as in *ὀλιγόκαρπος* oligocarpous), fr. *καρπός* fruit.] A suffix signifying *having* (such) *fruit* or (so many) *fruits*; as, *syncarpous*, *monocarpous*.

carp sucker. Any of several North American suckers of the family Catostomidæ and genus *Carpiodes*, as *C. carpio* of the Ohio and lower Mississippi rivers, etc., and the quillback (*C. velifer*). Cf. BUFFALO FISH.

car'pus (kär'pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CARPI (-pī). [NL., fr. Gr. *καρπός* wrist.] **1** *Anat.* The wrist, or the part of the fore limb between the antebrachium and metacarpus; the group of bones supporting the wrist. In man there is a proximal row of bones articulating with the radius, consisting of the *scaphoid*, *semilunar*, *cuneiform*, and *pisiform*, and a distal row, articulating with the metacarpals, containing the *trapezium*, *trapezoid*, *os magnum*, and *unciform*. Some animals have an additional bone, the *centrale*, between the two rows. In others the number is much reduced by the disappearance or fusion of some bones, as in birds, where there are but two free carpal bones.

2. *Zool.* The carpos.

carr, car (kär; *dial. also* kĕr), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *kjarr* copsewood, brushwood, Sw. *kärr* fen, marsh.] *Local, Eng.* **1.** A pool; also, a fen, bog, or marsh; low-lying ground on which water sometimes stands.

2. [Perh. a different word.] The yellow or brown sediment of humate of iron in water flowing from peaty land.

car'ra-geen' (kăr'ȧ-gēn'), *n.* Also **car'ra-gheen', car'ri-geen'.** [From *Carragheen*, Ireland.] A dark purple, branching, cartilaginous seaweed (*Chondrus crispus*) found on the coasts of northern Europe and North America. When dried and bleached it forms the Irish moss of commerce (see under IRISH). Another seaweed (*Gigartina mamillosa*) is often gathered with carrageen, which it closely resembles, and is probably often mixed with the dried product.

car'ra-gee'nin (-gē'nĭn), *n. Chem.* A starchlike substance, a variety of pectin, found in carrageen.

Car-ra'ra mar'ble (kă-rä'rȧ). A white statuary marble obtained from the mountains near Carrara, Italy.

car'riage (kăr'ĭj), *n.* [OF. *cariage* luggage, carriage, *charriage* carriage, cart, baggage, F *charriage* cartage, wagoning, fr. OF. *carier*, *charier*, F. *charrier*, to cart. See CARRY.]

1 Act of carrying; specif., act of carrying, transporting, or conveying; conveyance, esp. of goods; carrying trade.

Nine days employed in *carriage*. *Chapman*

2. *Feudal Law.* A nonmilitary service of carrying, formerly due from a tenant to his lord, or a money payment in composition for it.

3. The price or expense of carrying.

It would save such a vast amount in *carriage*. *R. D. Blackmore.*

4. Carrying power or capacity; burden. *Obs.*

5. Direction or bearing. *Obs.*

6. Act of carrying by assault; capture.

7. Act or manner of conducting measures or projects; management; execution; administration.

The passage and whole *carriage* of this action. *Shak*

8. Manner of carrying or bearing; esp., manner of carrying one's body or self; physical, moral, or social deportment; bearing; behavior; demeanor.

His gallant *carriage* all the rest did grace. *Stirling.*

They also thought to drive away his distemper by harsh and surly *carriage* to him. *Bunyan.*

9. Good bearing or conduct. *Obs.*

10. That which is carried; burden; load; baggage. *Obs.*

David left his *carriage* in the hand of the keeper of the *carriage*. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 22

11. Meaning; import, signification; sense. *Obs.*

12. *Arith.* Number or quantity carried, as in addition.

13. That which carries or conveys, means of carrying or conveying; as: **a** Means of conveyance, collectively. *Obs.* **b** Any (particular) means of conveyance; a vehicle, esp. a wheeled vehicle. *Obs. or Archaic* (except in special senses, as **c** and **d**). **c** A wheeled vehicle for persons, esp. one designed for elegance and comfort; as, a *carriage* and pair; a railway *carriage* (see CAR). **d** A wheeled vehicle or support carrying a fixed burden; as, a gun *carriage*. **e** A part of a machine which moves and carries or supports some other moving object or part. **f** A frame or cage in which something, as a bell, is carried or supported; esp., the wheeled supporting framework of a carriage or similar vehicle; the running gear. **g** A hanger for a sword. *Obs. Shak.* **h** A sling for carrying the whetstone, attached to a mower's leather girdle. *Dial. Eng.* **i** *Agric.* A drain or furrow to carry off water. *Obs. or Dial Eng.* **j** *Mach.* A bearing. **k** *Railroads* A rail chair. **l** *Arch.* The timber framework supporting a wooden staircase.

carriage bolt. A long square-necked screw bolt with a snap head, used in carriage making, etc. See BOLT, *n.*, 3, *Illust.*

carriage bridge. *Mil.* A bridge on wheels or rollers.

carriage coupling. A coupling to connect the fore and hind carriages of a vehicle or unite the body to the fore carriage.

carriage guard. A plate fixed upon a carriage for the fore wheel to rub against when turned sharply.

carriage porch. A porch under which a carriage may be driven to protect its occupants when alighting; — in the United States often, but erroneously, called *porte-cochère*.

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carpenter's weed. = CARPENTER'S HERB.

carpenter worm. The larva of any carpenter moth. [teasels]

carp'er, *n.* One who carps.

‖ **car'pe-re et col-li'ge-re** (kar'pē-rē ĕt kŏ-lĭ'gĕ-rē) [L.] To pluck and gather.

carpet dance A dance on the carpet instead of a prepared floor; hence, an informal dance.

car'pet-less, *a* See -LESS.

carpet rod. A stair rod.

carpet shark A shark (*Orectolobus barbatus*), of Japan, Australia, etc., having a flattened body and mottled skin.

Car'pha-sal'a-ma (kär'fȧ-săl'ȧ-mȧ) *Bib.*

car'pho-lite (kär'fō-līt), *n.* [Gr *κάρφος* rice straw + *-lite* · cf. F. *carpholithe*.] *Min.* A fibrous mineral occurring in straw-yellow tufts. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and manganese, $H_4MnAl_2Si_2O_{10}$. Sp. gr. 2.93.

car-phol'o-gy (kär-fŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Also **car'pho-lo'gi-a** (kär'fō-lō'jĭ-ȧ). [Gr *κάρφος* any small dry body + *λέγειν* to gather, pick up.] = FLOCCILLATION.

car'pho-sid'er-ite (kär'fō-sĭd'ẽr-īt), *n.* [Gr. *κάρφος* a straw + *σιδηρίτης* of iron.] *Min* A basic hydrous sulphate of iron in yellow masses and crusts.

car'pi, *n., pl.* of CARPUS.

car'pid (kar'pĭd), *n.* Also **car'pid-i-um** (kär-pĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PIDIA (-pĭd'ĭ-ȧ) [NL. *carpidium*, dim. fr Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] *Bot.* A carpel.

‖ **car-pin'cho** (kär-pĭn'chō), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOS (-chōz) [Native name in Uruguay.] The capybara.

car'pin-te'ro (kär'pĭn-tā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz) [Sp., a carpenter, a woodpecker.] A woodpecker; esp., the California woodpecker *Southwestern U S.*

Car-pi'o-des (kär-pī'ō-dēz), *n* [NL., fr. *carpo* carp.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the carp suckers. See ICTIOBINÆ.

car'pit † CARPET.

car'po-bal'sa-mum (kär'pō-bŏl'sȧ-mŭm), *n.* [NL. See 1st CARPO- BALSAM.] *Obs.* **a** The dried fruit of the balm of Gilead tree. **b** An aromatic oil formerly expressed from the fruit.

car'po-car'pal (-kär'păl), *a* Pert. to two parts of the carpus.

car'po-ceph'a-lum (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [NL.; 1st *carpo-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] *Bot.* The sporogonial receptacle in certain liverworts *Campbell.*

car-poc'er-ite (kär-pŏs'ẽr-īt), *n.* [2d *carpo-* + Gr *κέρας* horn.] *Zool.* In certain crustaceans, the fifth joint of the antenna.

car'po-gone (kar'pō-gōn), *n. Bot.* A carpogonium.

car'po-ma'ni-a, *n* [NL.; 1st *carpo-* + *mania.*] **a** The excessive production of fruit by cultivated trees. **b** A gritty condition of certain fruits

Car-poph'a-ga (kar-pŏf'ȧ-gȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *carpo-* + Gr *φαγεῖν* to eat.] See FRUIT PIGEON.

car'po-phyll, **car'po-phyl**, *n.* [1st *carpo-* + *-phyll.*] A carpel, esp. of a gymnosperm.

car-pop'o-dite (kär-pŏp'ō-dīt), *n* [*carpos* + Gr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot.] = CARPOS. — **car-pop'o-dit'ic** (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.*

car'po-to'sis (kar'pŏp-tō'sĭs), *a.* [NL.; 2d *carpo-* + Gr. *πτῶσις* falling.] Wrist drop.

car'pos (kär'pŏs), *n.* [NL See CARPUS.] *Zool.* The fifth segment (from the base) of certain limbs of crustaceans, as the thoracic ambulatory limbs of Decapoda.

car'po-sperm, *n.* [1st *carpo-* + *-sperm.*] In the red algæ, the oösphere after fertilization.

car'po-spo-ran'gi-um (-spō-răn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl* -GIA (-ȧ). [NL.; 1st *carpo-* + *sporangium*] One of the sporangia forming the cystocarp in the red algæ, containing carpospores.

car'po-spor'ic (-spōr'ĭk), **car-pos'po-rous** (kär-pŏs'pō-rŭs; kär'pō-spōr'ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a carpospore. **b** Having carpospores

car'po-stome, *n.* [1st *carpo-* + *-stome*] *Bot* The opening through which a cystocarp discharges its spores.

carpt Carped. *Ref Sp*

Car'pus (kär'pŭs) *Bib.*

‖ **car'quaise'** (kär'kā'z'), *n.* [F.] *Plate Glass Manuf* The heated chamber or arch of an annealing furnace

carquan. † CARCAN.

carr Var of CAURE. *Scot.*

carr. Var of CAR

car'ra-bin, car'rat, etc. Vars. of CARABIN, CARAT, etc.

car'rack. Var. of CARACK.

carract. † CARAT, CARACT.

car'ra-gheen' Var. of CARRAGEEN. [RAGEENIN.]

car'ra-ghee'nin. Var. of CARRAGEENIN.

carraine † CARRION

carralle. † CAROL.

car-ran'to. † CORANTO.

Car-ra'ra, *n.* Carrara marble

Car-ras'co. San-son' (san-sōn' kar-ras'kō). A waggish bachelor of Salamanca who figures in Cervantes's "Don Quixote."

carrat. † CARAT.

carravance. † GARAVANCE.

carravans-raw. † CARAVANSARY.

car'ra-way. Var. of CARAWAY.

car'ra-witch'et. † CARRIWITCHET.

carr'-crow', *n.* The black tern. *Obs Local, Eng*

carre. † CAR.

‖ **car'ré'** (ká'rā'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* The breast of a lamb, calf, or the like

carrect. † CARACK, CARAT.

carrecter † CHARACTER.

carree. † CURRY

car're-four' † CARFOUR.

car'rel. † CAROL, 4 b.

car'rel-age (kăr'ĕl-ĭj; *F* kȧ'rĕ'lázh'), *n.* [F.] Tiles collectively; tiling, esp. of a floor.

car'ren. † CARRION.

carrere † CAREER.

car'ret. † CARAT, CARROT.

‖ **car-re'ta** (kar-rē'tȧ), *n.* Also **car-ret'ta** (-rĕt'ȧ). [Sp. *carreta*] A kind of rude two-wheeled cart *Southwestern U S.*

‖ **car're-te'la** (kar'rĕ-tā'lȧ), *n* [Sp.] A rather rude two-wheeled carriage on springs, used by the poorer class of natives in Luzon. *Phil. I.*

‖ **car're-te'ra** (-tā'rȧ), *n.* [Sp.] Highroad. *Phil. I.*

‖ **car're-tón'** (kar'rĕ-tōn'), *n.* [Sp.] A two-wheeled freight cart, drawn by a carabao. *Phil. I.*

carr'-goose'. Var. of CARGOOSE.

carr'ri-a-ble, *a.* That may be carried.

car'riage-a-ble (kăr'ĭj-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Portable in carriages; also, passable by carriages. *Rare.*

carriage bow See BOW, *n.*, 2

carriage company. People wealthy enough to keep private carriages. *Colloq.*

car'riaged (kăr'ĭjd), *a.* **1.** Behaved; mannered. *Obs* **2** Provided with carriages; — in comp.; as many-*carriaged*

carriage dog. = COACH DOG.

car'riage-ful. *n.* See -FUL.

carriage lady. A lady wealthy enough to have a private carriage. *Colloq*

car'riage-less, *a.* See -LESS.

carriage piece A roughstring.

carriage trade. 1. Carrying trade. *Obs. or R.* 2. Trade from people who ride in carriages, i. e., from the wealthy. *Trade Cant.*

car'riage-way', *n.* A way for vehicles; roadway.

carriage wrench. A wrench adapted for removing or tightening the nuts that confine the wheels on the axles, or for turning the other nuts or bolts, of a carriage or wagon.

Carriage Wrench.

carrick bitts (kăr'ĭk). *Naut.* The bitts supporting the windlass.

Car'rick-ma-cross' lace (kăr'ĭk-mȧ-krŏs'). [From *Carrickmacoss*, Ireland.] An Irish lace of two varieties, one a kind of appliqué, the other a guipure.

car'ried (kăr'ĭd), *pret.* & *p. p.*, & *p. a.* of CARRY. Specif., *p. a.*: **a** *Mil.* Held at a carry; — said of arms. **b** Transported, as with joy; beside one's self; delirious; having woolgathering wits. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. Scott.*

car'ri-er (kăr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [From CARRY.] **1.** One that carries, or conveys; a bearer; a messenger.

> The air which is but . . a *carrier* of the sounds. *Bacon.*

2. One (whether a single person, a group of persons, or a corporation) employed in, or engaged in the business of, carrying goods for others for hire, as a porter or teamster; specif., a common carrier.

> The roads are crowded with *carriers*, laden with rich manufactures *Swift.*

3. *Mech.* That which carries or drives; as: **a** The traveling part of a mechanism or system directly supporting something conveyed from one place to another, as the case for messages in pneumatic-tube systems, the trolley and clutches or receptacle in various distributing systems, etc. **b** In a lathe, a dog or clamp for gripping the piece of work and for communicating motion to it from the faceplate or catchplate. **c** A spool or bobbin holder in a braiding machine. **d** A movable piece in magazine guns which transfers the cartridge so that it can be thrust into the barrel.

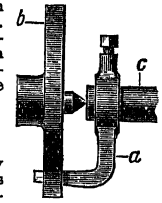

Lathe Carrier.
a Carrier; *b* Faceplate; *c* Work.

4. A carrier pigeon.

5. A conduit or drain for water, etc.

6. *Elec.* Specif., a proof plane.

7. *Chem.* A catalytic by whose agency a transfer of some element or group is effected from one compound to another; as, iron is a *carrier* of oxygen.

8. *Paint.* An insoluble substance used, in the preparation of certain pigments, as a base upon which to precipitate the coloring matter.

9. *Naut.* A vessel which takes the catch from a fishing fleet to market.

carrier pigeon. Orig., and in popular usage, a pigeon used to carry messages; technically, one of a fancy breed of pigeons of large size, having long wings and body, much bare skin about the eyes, and a greatly developed caruncular cere. The pigeons actually used for carrying messages or flying races are correctly called *homing pigeons.* See HOMING PIGEON.

carrier ring. A ring carrying the breechblock of a gun when it is withdrawn from the breech and swung out of the way during loading.

carrier shell. Any taenioglossate gastropod of the genus *Xenophora*; — so called because it fastens bits of stone and shell to its own shell, to such an extent as almost to conceal it.

Carr'ing-ton's law (kăr'ĭng-t'nz). [After R. C. *Carrington* (1826-75), English astronomer.] *Astron.* A mathematical expression for the period of axial rotation of the sun's surface in different solar latitudes, the acceleration being greatest at the equator.

car'ri-on (kăr'ĭ-ŭn), *n.* [ME. *carion, caroyne*, OF. *caroigne*, dial. form of F. *charogne*, LL. *caronia*, fr. L. *caro* flesh. Cf. CRONE.] **1.** A dead body; a carcass or corpse. *Obs.*

2. The dead and putrefying body or flesh of an animal; flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food.

> They did eat the dead *carrions* *Spenser.*

> Roman fashionable society hated Cæsar, and any *carrion* was welcome to them which would taint his reputation. *Froude.*

3. A living person or animal; — a term of contempt. *Obs.*

> "Old feeble *carrions.*" *Shak.*

car'ri-on, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to dead and putrefying carcasses or flesh; feeding on carrion; like carrion.

> A prey for *carrion* kites. *Shak.*

2. Corrupt; rotten; vile; loathsome.

carrion beetle. Any of numerous beetles of the family Silphidæ that feed chiefly on dead animals. They include the burying beetles.

carrion crow. **a** The common European black crow (*Corvus corone*). **b** = BLACK VULTURE.

car'ri-on-flow'er, *n.* **a** An American cat brier (*Smilax herbacea*) whose flowers smell like carrion. **b** Any asclepiadaceous plant of the genus *Stapelia.*

carrion fly. Any fly, as the bluebottle, that lays its eggs in decaying flesh.

‖ **car-roc'cio** (kăr-rŏt'chō), *n.*; *pl.* CARROCCI (-chē). [It. See CAROCHE.] A car which accompanied the army and bore the standard of an Italian free city of the Middle Ages. The carroccio also bore a bell, and usually a crucifix, and formed the rallying point in battle.

‖ **car'ro-ma'ta** (kăr'rō-mä'tȧ), *n.* [Sp. in Phil. I.] In the Philippines, a light, two-wheeled, boxlike vehicle usually drawn by a single native pony and used to convey passengers within city limits or for traveling. It is the common public carriage.

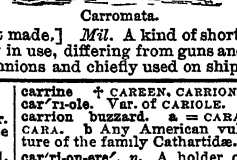

Carromata.

car'ron-ade' (kăr'ŭ-nād'), *n.* [From *Carron*, in Scotland, where it was first made.] *Mil.* A kind of short, light iron cannon, formerly in use, differing from guns and howitzers in having no trunnions and chiefly used on ships to throw heavy shot at close quarters, and on shore as a howitzer.

car'ron oil (kăr'ŭn). A lotion of equal parts of linseed oil and limewater, used as an application to burns and scalds; — first used at the Carron iron works in Scotland.

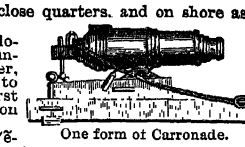

One form of Carronade.

‖ **car'ros'se-rie'** (kȧ'rŏs'ĕ-rē'), *n.* [F., carriage making.] The carriage body of an automobile. Cf. CHASSIS.

car'rot (kăr'ŭt), *n.* [F. *carotte*, fr. L. *carota*; cf. Gr. καρωτόν.] **1.** A biennial apiaceous plant (*Daucus carota*); also, its yellow or orange-red, usually spindle-shaped root, which is cooked as a vegetable. The cultivated carrot is believed to have been derived from the common wild species of Europe and America, though there are many points of difference. The numerous varieties in cultivation are valuable as food both for the table and for stock. The seeds are used as a diuretic and stimulant.

2. Something having the shape of a carrot; esp., a spindle-shaped bundle of rolled and twisted tobacco leaves.

3. *pl.* Red or carroty hair, or people having such hair. *Humorous or Derisive Slang.*

car'rot, *v. t.*; CAR'ROT-ED; CAR'ROT-ING. *Furriery.* To treat (fur) with some chemical, as nitrate of mercury, to improve the felting property; to subject to secretage; — so called from the yellow color assumed by fur so treated on drying by artificial heat. When dried by exposure to air the fur is whitish. Hence the abbreviations Y. C. (yellow carrot) and W. C. (white carrot). — **car'rot-age** (-ăj), *n.*

carrot beetle. A large, dark brown or nearly black, scarabæid beetle (*Ligyrus gibbosus*), which in the adult stage injures carrots, parsnips, corn, etc., attacking the roots.

carrot rust fly. A small two-winged fly (*Psila rosæ*) whose larva burrows in the roots of the carrot.

carrot tree. A peculiar apiaceous shrub of Madeira (*Melanoselinum edule*), having edible farinaceous roots.

car'rot-y (kăr'ŭt-ĭ), *a.* Like carrot root in color, as hair; also, having hair of such a color. — **car'rot-i-ness,** *n.*

car'rou-sel' (kăr'ōō-zĕl'), *n.* Also *carousel*, erroneously *carousal.* [F., fr. It. *carosello.*] **1.** A sort of tournament in which knights or cavalrymen divided into troops execute various evolutions, to which were often formerly added allegorical dances, scenic shows, or the like.

2. A merry-go-round.

car'ry (kăr'ĭ), *v. t.*; CAR'RIED (-ĭd); CAR'RY-ING. [OF. *carier, charier*, F. *charrier*, to cart, from OF. *car, char*, F. *char*, car. See CAR.] **1.** To convey, or transport, while supporting, originally in a cart or car, hence in any manner; to bear; to transfer; to take.

> When he dieth he shall *carry* nothing away. *Ps.* xlix. 17.

> Another *carried* the intelligence to Russell. *Macaulay*

> The sound will be *carried*, at the least, twenty miles. *Bacon.*

2. To conduct; to lead or guide; to take; to escort; to convey by force; to cause to go or come; to impel; to move.

> Go, *carry* Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet. *Shak.*

> Passion and revenge will *carry* them too far. *Locke*

3. To transfer from one place (as a country, book, or column) to another; as, to *carry* the war into Asia; to *carry* an account to the ledger; to *carry* a number in adding.

4. *Golf.* To cover (a distance) or pass (an object) at a single stroke; as, to *carry* a bunker from the tee.

5. To convey by extension or continuance; to extend; to continue; as, to *carry* the chimney through the roof.

6. *Hunting.* To follow, as the scent.

7. To get possession of, or obtain, as by effort or force; to win; to capture.

> The town would have been *carried* in the end. *Bacon.*

8. To bear or uphold successfully through conflict, as a leader or principle; hence, to succeed in; to bring to a successful issue; to win; to secure the adoption or passage of, as a motion or bill; as, to *carry* an election.

> The *carrying* of our main point. *Addison.*

9. To conduct; to prosecute; to carry on. *Archaic.*

10. To support; to sustain; specif., to have or hold as a burden while moving from place to place; to have upon or about one's person; to contain; hold; bear; bear about; as, to *carry* a wound; to *carry* an unborn child.

> If the ideas . . . were *carried* along with us in our minds. *Locke.*

11. To have as an attribute, property, or the like; to bear the aspect of; to show or exhibit; to imply; to involve.

> He thought it *carried* something of argument in it. *Watts.*

12. To hold or bear (the body or some part of it); as, he *carries* his head high.

13. To bear (one's self); to behave; to conduct or demean; — with the reflexive pronouns.

> He *carried* himself so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious. *Clarendon*

14. To hold (a weapon or standard) in a certain prescribed way, practically vertically at the right side; — often used imperatively in commands; as, *carry* sabers! *carry* arms!

15. To sustain the weight or burden of; to bear; as, pillars *carry* an arch; a plant *carries* its seeds in small clusters.

16. *Com.* To bear the charges or burden of holding or having, as stocks, merchandise, etc., from one time to another; to keep on one's books as a debtor; to await payment by; as, a merchant is *carrying* a large stock; a farm *carries* a mortgage; a merchant *carries* a customer.

17. To bear or endure. *Obs.*

18. To produce, as crops; to yield; to support, as cattle.

19. To make good or valid; to support, to sustain; as, the decision in this case *carries* the other.

Syn. — See BRING.

to carry a bone in the, *or* **her, mouth** *or* **teeth.** *Naut.* See under BONE. — **to c. about,** to bear or turn about or round, hither and thither.

> Be not *carried about* with . strange doctrines. *Heb.* xiii. 9.

— **to c. all, everything,** *or* **the world, before one** (or the like), to overcome all obstacles; to have complete success. — **to c. arms.** **a** To bear weapons; to serve as a soldier. **b** See def. 14, above. — **to c. away.** **a** To remove from life; to carry off. **b** To break off; to lose by breaking; as, to *carry away* a fore-topmast. *Usually Naut.* **c** To take possession of the mind; to ravish; to charm; to delude; as, *to be carried away* by music, or by temptation. **d** To succeed in obtaining; to be victorious in or over; to win. **e** With *it*, to gain the victory; to carry the day. *Obs. or R.* — **to carry away the bell.** See under BELL. — **to c. back,** to take back in thought or retrospect; as, it *carried* him *back* to his youth. — **to c.** *or* **bear coals,** to endure indignities or insults; — from the dirty or mean nature of the occupation. *Obs.*

> Gregory, o' my word, we 'll not *carry coals.* *Shak.*

— **to c. coals to Newcastle,** to take things to a place where they already abound; to waste one's labor in supererogatory effort. — **to c. down,** to cause to be swallowed; to induce acceptance of.

> It required all old Brooke's popularity to *carry down* parts of his speech. *T. Hughes.*

— **to c. forward,** to transfer (an amount or item) to the succeeding column, page, or book relating to the same account, or to the next account. — **to c. into effect, execution** (or the like), to effect; to execute; to perform — **to c it.** **a** To get the upper hand; to prevail; to carry the day; to win the contest. "The greater part *carries it.*" *Shak.* **b** To manage affairs; to behave; to act. *Obs. Shak.* — **to c. off.** **a** To remove to a distance. **b** To bear away from the grasp of others, to win. **c** To remove from life; to be the death of; as, the plague *carried off* thousands. **d** To carry successfully; to make pass; as, her wit *carried off* her unconventionality. **e** To face or brave out.

> I set myself to *carry* things *off* gayly *Sir G. Parker.*

— **to c. on.** **a** To carry farther; to advance, or help forward; to continue; to maintain; to keep up; as, *to carry on* a design. **b** To manage, conduct, or prosecute; as, *to carry on* husbandry or trade. — **to c. out.** **a** To bear from within, as a corpse for burial. **b** To ravish; to enrapture. *Obs.* **c** To put into execution; to bring to a successful issue. **d** To sustain to the end; to continue to the end, or to, or towards, the logical conclusion. — **to c. (out) one's bat,** *Cricket*, to be "not out" at the end of an innings. — **to c. over.** **a** To induce to go over to the other side or party. **b** To transfer to a new page, account, etc. **c** *Stock Exchange.* To carry (a customer) until the next time for settlement; to postpone the date of settlement for (stock). — **to c. sail.** *Racing Slang.* **a** To wear the silk jacket of a jockey; hence, to act as jockey. **b** To bear a jockey; to race; as, that horse will never *carry silk* again. — **to c. the day,** to win; to prevail. — **to c. the wind,** *Man.*, to toss the nose as high as the ears, as a horse. — **to c. through.** **a** To convey through the midst of. **b** To support to the end; to sustain, or keep from falling, or being subdued. "Grace will *carry* us . . . *through* all difficulties." *Hammond.* **c** To complete; to bring to a successful issue or to the logical or desired conclusion. — **to c. up.** **a** To convey or extend in an upward course or direction; to build. **b** To bring up (the rear); to make (something) come into proper relation; — with *to.* **c** To trace back. **d** In an account, to carry to the top of a new column. — **to c. weight.** **a** To bear or have an extra burden; to be handicapped. **b** To have influence.

> Till he had arrived himself at an age when he could *carry weight* *Froude.*

car'ry (kăr'ĭ), *v. i.* **1.** To act as a bearer; to convey anything; as, to fetch and *carry.*

2. To have or exert propulsive power; to propel a missile; as, a gun or mortar *carries* well.

3. To move or go, as by riding or walking. *Obs.*

4. *Falconry.* To fly away with the game.

5. To hold the head, etc.; as, a horse *carries* well when he holds his head high, with arching neck.

6. To bear or conduct one's self; to behave; to act. *Obs.*

7. *Hunting.* **a** To remove earth or frost by having it stick to the feet, as a running hare. **b** To be removed by sticking to the feet of a running animal, as soft ground. **c** To keep and follow the scent; — said of the dog.

to carry away, to break off or away. *Usually Naut.* — **to c. on.** **a** *Naut.* To carry sail up to or beyond the limits of prudence; to spread the utmost extent of canvas possible. **b** To resume work or occupation after having had it stopped. **c** To keep behaving or acting in a certain way; esp., *Colloq.*, to behave or act in a wild, rude, romping, or otherwise reprehensible, manner.

car'ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **1.** A two-wheeled barrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. *Falconry.* Manner of carrying. *Obs.*

3. *Mil.* The position assumed in response to the order "carry arms," "carry sabers," or the like.

4. The range, as of a gun or projectile; specif., *Golf*, the distance between the place where a ball is struck and that where it first lands.

5. A portage between two bodies of navigable water. *U. S. & Canada.*

6. The movement, drift, or direction of clouds; also, the clouds collectively; firmament; sky. *Scot.*

car'ry-all' (kăr'ĭ-ôl'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *cariole.*] A light covered carriage, having four wheels and seats for four or more persons, usually drawn by one horse. *U. S.*

car'ry-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CARRY. Specif., *vb. n.* An act of carrying, or that which is carried.

carrying place, a carry; a portage. — **c. trade,** trade or commerce consisting in transporting goods, etc., from one place or country to another; freighting trade.

> We are rivals with them in . . . the *carrying trade* *Jay.*

carse (kărs; *Scot.* kĕrs), *n.* [Perh. orig. pl. of *carr*; or cf. W. *cors* bog, fen.] Low rich land, usually along a river. *Scot.*

car sickness. *Med.* A condition similar to seasickness, induced by riding in a railroad car.

cart (kärt), *n.* [AS. *cræt*, or Icel. *kartr*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Any of various kinds of vehicles, as a Scythian dwelling on wheels, or a chariot. "Phœbus' *cart.*" *Shak.*

2. A two-wheeled vehicle for the ordinary purposes of husbandry, or for transporting bulky and heavy articles. Carts were formerly used for carrying criminals to execution and often in place of a drop when they were hanged; also, for the public exposure and punishment of offenders, who were often tied to the tail, or hinder part, and whipped while dragged along.

3. A light business wagon used by bakers, grocerymen, butchers, etc.

4. An open two-wheeled pleasure carriage.

to put (*or* **get** *or* **set**) **the cart before the horse,** to invert the proper or natural order, as by putting an effect for a cause.

cart, *v. t.*; CART'ED; CART'ING. **1.** To carry or convey in or as if in a cart.

2. To convey publicly in a cart as a punishment. *Obs.*

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car'ri-boo. Var. of CARIBOU.
car'rick. † CARACK.
Car'rick (kăr'ĭk), *n.* [Prob. fr. Scotch proper name.] *Her.* See PURSUIVANT.
car'rick bend. *Naut.* See KNOT, 1.
car'rie Obs. or Scot var. of CARRY.
carriel. † CURRY.
carrier. † CAREER. [GEEN.]
car'ri-geen. Var. of CARRAGEEN.
car'rik. † CARACK.
carrine † CAREEN, CARRION.
car'ri-ole. Var. of CARIOLE.
carrion buzzard. **a** = CARACARA. **b** Any American vulture of the family Cathartidæ.
car'ri-on-ere', *n.* A holder or emitter of carrion. *Obs.* [ZARD]
carrion hawk. = CARRION BUZZARD.
car'ri-on-ly, *a.* & *adv.* Of the nature of, or like, carrion. *Obs*
car'ritch (kăr'ĭch), car'ritches (-ĕz; -ĭz), *n.* [For *carritches*, misunderstood as pl., fr. F. *catéchèse*, Gr. κατήχησις instruction, fr. κατηχεῖν to resound. See CATECHISE.] A catechism. *Scot.* — **to give carritch,** to scold; reprove [*Scot.*]
car'ritch, *v. t.* To catechise.
car'ri-witch'et (kăr'ĭ-wĭch'ĕt; -ĭt), car-witch'et (kăr-wĭch'-ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* An absurd question intended to be facetious; also, a play upon words. *Obs. or R.*
car'roch (kăr'ŏch), *n.* A carroccio.
carroch. Var. of CAROCHE.
car'roll. rold. † CAROL.
car'rol-ite (kăr'ŭ-l-t'), *n.* [From *Carroll* Co., Md.] *Min.* A light steel-gray copper cobalt sulphide, $CuCo_2S_4$.
car'rom. Var. of CAROM.
car'rot-ene (kăr'ŭt-ēn), car'rotin. Vars. of CAROTIN.
car'rot-top', *n.* A person whose hair is red. *Slang.*
car'rot-weed', *n.* Ragweed.
car'row, *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *carrach* cunning.] A strolling gamester. *Obs. Ireland.*
carrowle. † CAROL.
carrowse. † CAROUSE.
carr'-swal'low, *n.* The black tern. *Obs. Local, Eng.*
car'rub (kăr'ŭb), *n.* A small West Indian sciænoid blackstriped fish (*Eques acuminatus*).
car'ru-cage. Var. of CARUCAGE.
car'ry-a-ble. Var. of CARRIABLE.
car'ry-bald, *n* A ragged or ill-seeming fellow. *Obs. Scot.*
car'ry-cas'tle, *n.* An elephant. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
car'ry-tale', *n.* A talebearer.
carse. † CRESS.
car'sey. † KERSEY.
Car'she-na (kăr'shē-nȧ; kăr-shē'nȧ). *Bib.*
car'sie. † KERSEY.

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cart (kärt), *v. i.* To carry burdens in a cart; to use a cart; to follow the business of a carter.

cart'age (kär'tăj), *n.* **1.** Act of carrying in a cart.
2. The price paid for carting.

carte, ‖ **quarte** (kärt), *n.* [F. *quarte*, prop., a fourth. Cf. QUART.] *Fencing.* A position in thrusting or parrying, with the inside of the hand turned upward and the point of the weapon toward the adversary's right breast.

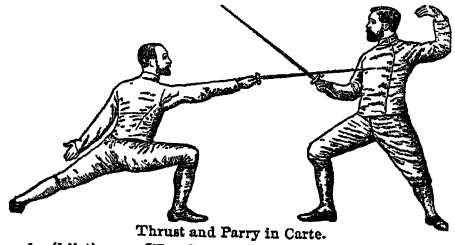

Thrust and Parry in Carte.

carte (kärt), *n.* [F. See 1st CARD. Senses 1, 2, and 3 were adopted into Middle English; senses 4 and 5 are modern adoptions.] **1.** A chart; map; diagram. *Obs.* *Fuller.*
2. A charter. *Obs.*
3. A playing card; *pl.*, game of cards. *Scot.*
4. Bill of fare; — used esp. in *à la carte.*
5. Short for CARTE DE VISITE.

‖ **carte' blanche'** (kärt' blänsh'). [F., lit., white paper.] **a** Blank paper or a blank paper; specif., a blank paper with a person's signature, etc., at the bottom, given to another person, with permission to superscribe what conditions he pleases. Hence: Unconditional terms; unlimited authority; full discretionary power. **b** *Card Playing.* A hand containing no face cards; also, in some games, a hand containing no trumps. — ‖ **c. de vi'site'** (dĕ vē'zēt'); *pl.* CARTES DE VISITE (kärt). [F.] **a** A visiting card. **b** A portrait photograph of a certain size; — so called from being first intended as a substitute for a visiting card. See PHOTOGRAPH, *n.* — ‖ **c. du pays** (dü pā'ē'); *pl.* CARTES DU PAYS (kart), the map of the country; the lie of the land; the position of affairs.

car'tel (kär'tĕl; kär-tĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *cartello*, LL. *cartellus* a little paper, dim. fr. L. *charta*. See 1st CARD.]
1. A letter of defiance or challenge, as to single combat.

> He is cowed at the very idea of a *cartel.* *Scott*

2. A written agreement or convention between opposing nations, as, in view of or during war, for the regulation of intercourse between them. Cartels provide for postal and telegraphic communication, for the mode of reception of bearers of flags of truce, for the treatment of the wounded and prisoners of war, etc.
3. A cartel ship.
4. *German Hist.* The agreement made in 1887 between the Conservatives, Free Conservatives or Imperialists, and National Liberals, to support each other's candidates in the elections, and favoring Bismarck's policy and renewal of the military law When renewed in 1890 it had little effect.
5. A card or paper with written or printed matter on it.

cartel ship. *Intl. Law.* A ship commissioned in time of war to sail under a safe conduct for the exchange of prisoners or conveyance of proposals between belligerents.

car'te-ne'o-graph (kär'tē-nē'ō-grăf), *n.* [Cf. 1st CARD, NEO-, -GRAPH.] A folding attachment for prolonging the left-hand edge of a drawing board to enable the T square to be used with certainty low down on the board.

cart'er (kär'tĕr), *n.* **1.** A charioteer. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. A man who drives a cart; a teamster.
3. *Zoöl.* **a** = HARVESTMAN, 2. **b** The marysole.

Car-te'sian (kär-tē'zhăn), *a.* [From Renatus *Cartesius*, Latinized form of René *Descartes:* cf. F. *cartésien.*] Of or pertaining to the French philosopher René Descartes, his writings, theories, or methods. See CARTESIANISM.

Cartesian coördinates. See COÖRDINATE, *n.* — **C. curves,** *Geom.*, curves of fourth degree with two cusps on the absolute; of three genera: pairs of Cartesian ovals, of sixth class; limaçons, of fourth class; cardioids, of third class. — **C. devil, diver,** *or* **imp,** *Physics,* a small hollow glass figure placed in a vessel of water that has a cover so arranged that by compression the water can be forced into the figure, producing the effects of suspension, sinking, and floating, according to the degree of pressure. Called also *bottle imp.* — **C. oval,** *Geom.*, the locus of a point whose distances, *r*, *r'*, from two fixed points are connected by a linear relation, as $mr + m'r' = c$, m, m', and c being constants. It was introduced into optics by Descartes. — **C. vortexes.** See VORTEX.

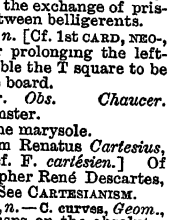

Cartesian Devil.

Car-te'sian, *n.* **1.** A follower of Descartes; an adherent of Cartesian philosophy.
2. *Math.* A Cartesian curve.

Car-te'sian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Descartes and his followers. The ideal of *Cartesianism* was mathematical certitude in metaphysical demonstrations; its chief significance was as a reaction from Scholastic subtleties; and the distinction which it conspicuously emphasized was that between thought and extension (mind and matter), which Descartes made so absolute that only the continual interference of God could account for their harmony, while later Cartesians developed the doctrine of occasionalism (which see) to account for it.

Car'tha-gin'i-an (kär'thă-jĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Carthage, a city of northern Africa. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Carthage.

Carthaginian apple, the pomegranate. — **C. Lion, Hannibal** (247–183 B. C.); — a name alluding to his indomitable courage.

car'tha-min (kär'thă-mĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A red coloring matter, $C_{14}H_{16}O_7$, from the safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*).

Car'tha-mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *qarṭam* safflower.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous herbs of Europe and Asia, differing from *Centaurea* by their spiny leaves and spreading outer involucral scales. *C. tinctorius* is the safflower.

cart horse. A horse which draws a cart; a horse bred or used for drawing heavy loads.

Car-thu'sian (kar-thū'zhăn), *n.* [LL. *Cartusianus, Cartusiensis*, from *Chartreuse*, in France.] **1.** A member of an exceedingly austere religious order, founded in the mountainous solitude of Chartreuse, near Grenoble, France, by St. Bruno, in the year 1086.
2. A pupil of the Charterhouse School.

Carthusian Monk.

Car-thu'sian, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Carthusians.
2. Of or pertaining to the Charterhouse School.

Car'tier' (kär'tyā'), *a.* [From *Cartier*, name of the inventor.] Pert. to or designating a variety of hydrometer used esp. for liquids lighter than water. On its scale 11° corresponds to sp. gr. 1.00; 25.2° to sp. gr. 0.90, 43° to sp. gr. 0.80.

car'ti-lage (kar'tĭ-lăj), *n.* [L. *cartilago:* cf. F. *cartilage.*] *Anat.* **1.** A translucent elastic tissue which composes most of the skeleton of the embryos and very young of vertebrates, becoming for the most part converted into bone in the higher forms, but remaining through life the chief constituent of the skeleton of primitive forms, as the sturgeons and elasmobranchs; gristle. Typical cartilage, called **hyaline cartilage,** consists of a homogeneous intercellular matrix in which are small cavities, each containing one or more protoplasmic cells. It does not contain vessels. On prolonged boiling the matrix yields chondrin. See CHONDRIN. See also ELASTIC CARTILAGE, FIBROCARTILAGE.

Section of Hyaline Cartilage × 120

2. A part or structure composed of cartilage, as one of the pieces of a cartilaginous skeleton, an articular cartilage, etc. **cartilage of Jacobson.** See JACOBSON'S ORGAN. — **cartilages of San'to-ri'ni** (săn'tō-rē'nē) [after G. D. *Santorini* (1681–1736), Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, small nodules of yellow elastic cartilage articulating with, and prolonging backward and inward, the arytenoid cartilages. — **cartilages of Wris'berg** (vrĭs'bĕrg) [after H. A. *Wrisberg* (1739–1808), German anatomist], *Anat.*, a pair of small elongated rods of yellow elastic cartilage lying in the aryteno-epiglottidean folds of the larynx.

cartilage bone. Any bone formed by the ossification of cartilage; — disting. from *membrane bone* (which see).

car'ti-lag'i-nous (kar'tĭ-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *cartilaginosus:* cf. F. *cartilagineux.*] **1.** Composed of, or pertaining to, cartilage; gristly; firm and tough like cartilage.
2. *Zoöl.* Specif.: Having the skeleton composed mostly of cartilage. In this sense used of fishes, as in the phrase **cartilaginous fishes,** which include the elasmobranchs (sharks and rays), sturgeons, etc.

Car'tist (kär'tĭst), *n.* [Sp. *cartista*, fr. *carta* paper, document (cf. Pg. *carta*). See CHARTA, cf. CHARTIST.] In Spain and Portugal, one who supports the Constitution.

cart ladder, *or* **cart leather.** A rack or framework attached to a cart to increase its carrying capacity.

cart'load' (kärt'lōd'), *n.* As much as will fill or load a cart. In earthwork computations a cartload is estimated as being, under average conditions, one third of a cubic yard.

cart'man (kart'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-măn). One who drives or uses a cart; a teamster; a carter.

car'to-gram (kär'tō-grăm), *n.* [F. *cartogramme.* See 1st CARD, -GRAM.] A map showing geographically, by shades or curves, statistics of various kinds; a statistical map.

car'to-graph (-gräf), *n.* [F. *carte* map + *-graph.*] A map or chart.

car-tog'ra-pher (kär-tŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who makes charts or maps.

car-tog'ra-phy (kär-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *cartographie.* See 1st CARD; -GRAPHY.] Art or business of drawing or making charts or maps. — **car'to-graph'ic** (kär'tō-grăf'ĭk), **car'to-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

car'ton (kär'tŏn), *n.* [F. See CARTOON.] **1.** Pasteboard, as for boxes; a piece of pasteboard; also, a pasteboard box.
2. In rifle practice, a white disk or circle put within the bull's-eye of a target; also, a shot which strikes this.

‖ **car'ton' pierre'** (kär'tŏn' pyĕr') [F. *pierre* stone], a species of papier-maché, imitating stone or bronze, largely used for statuary and architectural ornaments.

car'ton-nage (kär'tŏn-ăj; *F.* kär'tō'názh'), *n.* [F., fr. *carton* pasteboard. See CARTOON.] **1.** Pasteboard, such as that used in binding books.
2. *Egypt. Antiq.* The material of which many Egyptian mummy cases are made, consisting of linen glued together in many thicknesses and usually having a coating of stucco.

car-toon' (kär-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *carton* (cf. It. *cartone* pasteboard, cartoon); fr. L. *charta.* See 1st CARD.] **1.** A design or study drawn of the full size, to serve as a model for transferring or copying, — used in making mosaics, tapestries, fresco paintings, and the like; as, Raphael's *cartoons.*
2. A large pictorial sketch, as in a journal or magazine; esp., a pictorial caricature, as, the *cartoons* of "Puck."

car-toon', *v. t.*; CAR-TOONED' (-tōōnd'); CAR-TOON'ING. To make a cartoon of; to make a preparatory sketch of; to caricature pictorially.

car-toon'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Act or art of cartooning.

car-touche', car-touch' (kär-tōōsh'), *n.* [F. *cartouche*, It. *cartuccia, cartoccio*, cornet, cartouche, fr. L. *charta* paper. See 1st CARD; cf. CARTRIDGE.] **1.** *Mil.* **a** A cartridge of paper or the like. *Obs. or R.* **b** A wooden case filled with balls, to be shot from a cannon. *Obs.* **c** A cartridge box. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Pyrotechnics.* In some fireworks, the case in which the inflammable materials are contained.
3. *Arch.* **a** A cantilever, console, corbel, or modillion, in the form of a scroll of paper; any scroll-shaped ornament. **b** A tablet for ornament, or for receiving an inscription, formed like a sheet of paper with the edges rolled up; hence, any tablet of ornamental form.

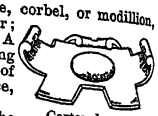

Cartouche, 3 b.

4. *Astron.* A curve exhibiting the varying visibility of an object, as of a canal on Mars.
5. *Her.* An oval shield with convex surface, sometimes used for the display of bearings, as for those of the Pope and ecclesiastics of noble descent.
6. *Archæol.* An oval or oblong figure, as on monuments, containing a sovereign's name. See HIEROGLYPHIC, *Illust.*

car'tridge (kar'trĭj), *n.* [Formerly *cartrage*, corrupted fr. F. *cartouche.* See CARTOUCHE.] **1.** **a** A case, capsule, shell, or bag of metal, pasteboard, or other material, holding a complete charge for a firearm, in small arms and some cannon containing also the projectile; also, a case containing

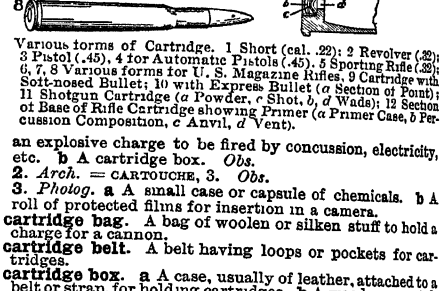

Various forms of Cartridge. 1 Short (cal. .22); 2 Revolver (.32); 3 Pistol (.45), 4 for Automatic Pistols (.45). 5 Sporting Rifle (.32); 6, 7, 8 Various forms for U. S. Magazine Rifles. 9 Cartridge with Soft-nosed Bullet; 10 with Express Bullet (*a* Section of Point); 11 Shotgun Cartridge (*a* Powder, *c* Shot, *b*, *d* Wads); 12 Section of Base of Rifle Cartridge showing Primer (*a* Primer Case, *b* Percussion Composition, *c* Anvil, *d* Vent).

an explosive charge to be fired by concussion, electricity, etc. **b** A cartridge box. *Obs.*
2. *Arch.* = CARTOUCHE, 3. *Obs.*
3. *Photog.* **a** A small case or capsule of chemicals. **b** A roll of protected films for insertion in a camera.

cartridge bag. A bag of woolen or silken stuff to hold a charge for a cannon.

cartridge belt. A belt having loops or pockets for cartridges.

cartridge box. **a** A case, usually of leather, attached to a belt or strap, for holding cartridges. **b** A wooden or metallic box for taking a cartridge from the magazine to a gun.

cartridge case. **a** A cartridge box. **b** In modern use, the metallic case in which a cartridge charge is contained.

cartridge paper. **a** A thick stout paper for making cartridge cases. **b** A rough tinted paper used for covering walls. **c** An inferior kind of drawing paper.

cartridge shot. Shot held in cartridges.

cart rope. A rope such as is used to fasten a load on a cart.

car'tu-la-ry (kär'tū-lȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [See CHARTULARY.] A place or register for records. = CHARTULARY.

cart'way' (kärt'wā'), *n.* A way or road for carts; usually, a rough road used or passable only by heavy carts.

cart wheel. **1.** The wheel of a cart.
2. A large coin, as a silver dollar or a crown. *Slang.*
3. A lateral handspring with arms and legs extended.

cart whip. A heavy whip such as is used in driving a cart.

cart'whip' (-hwĭp'), *v. t.* To punish with a cart whip.

cart'whip', *v. i.* To move with violent sinuosities, like a cart whip.

> The body *cartwhipped* over the floor. *Kipling.*

cart'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* [*cart* + *wright.*] An artificer who makes carts; a cart maker. — **cart'wright'ing,** *n.*

car'u-cage (kăr'ōō-kāj; kăr'ū-), *n.* [LL. *carrucagium* (OF. *charuage*), fr. LL. *carruca* plow, fr. L. *carruca* coach.] *O. Eng. Law.* A tax on every plow or plowland.

car'u-cate (-kāt), *n.* [LL. *carucata, carrucata.* See CARUCAGE.] A measure of land and unit for the assessment of land, formerly in use in parts of England. It was equivalent to the *plowgang* or *hide*, and, like the hide, was typically reckoned at 120 acres, but actually varied widely from that as a unit of taxation. See HIDE, PLOWGANG.

Ca'rum (kā'rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κάρον* caraway. Cf. CARAWAY.] *Bot.* A genus of apiaceous herbs having edible fusiform roots, pinnate leaves, and strongly aromatic seeds. They are natives chiefly of the Old World. *C. carui*, the caraway, is naturalized in the United States.

car'un-cle (kăr'ŭn-k'l; *kȧ-rŭŋ'k'l*; 277), *n.* [L. *caruncula* a little piece of flesh, dim. of *caro* flesh.] **1.** A naked fleshy excrescence, as the wattles and comb of certain birds, or the fleshy outgrowths on certain caterpillars.
2. *Bot.* An excrescence or outgrowth from the seed coat at or near the hilum of a seed.

ca-run'cu-lar (*kȧ*-rŭŋ'kŭ-lär), **ca-run'cu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* **a** Like, or of the nature of, a caruncle. **b** Caruncular.

ca-run'cu-late (-lāt) } *a.* Having a caruncle or ca-
ca-run'cu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } runcles.

ca-run'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* State of being carunculate; also, a caruncle.

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cart. *Fencing.* Var. of CARTE.
carta. Var. of CHARTA.
cart'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
car-ta'ceous (kär-tā'shŭs), *a.* = CHARTACEOUS.
car'tage. † CARTRIDGE.
Car-taph'i-lus (kär-tăf'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* See WANDERING JEW.
cartare. † CARTER. [*ney Isls.*]
cart aver. A cart horse. *Ork.*
cart'bote', cart'boot', *n.* See BOTE, 2 b. [lenge. *Obs.*
car'tel, *v. t.* To defy or challenge. Cf. CARTEL, *v. t.*
car'tel, *v. a.* To make, exchange, or carry out the terms of, a cartel.
Car'ter, Colonel. The hero of F. Hopkinson Smith's novel "Col. Carter of Cartersville;" an impecunious, impractical, and lovable Southerner who cannot realize the social changes wrought by the Civil War.
car'ter-cap'. † CATERCAP.
carter fish. The marysole.
cart'er-ly, *a.* Like or befitting a carter; boorish. *Obs.* — *adv.* Boorishly. *Obs.*
cart'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
car-tham'ic (kär-thăm'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid better known as CARTHAMIN.
carthrage. † CARTRIDGE.
cartilage glottis. See CORD GLOTTIS.
Car'ti-la-gin'e-i (kär'tĭ-lȧ-jĭn'ē-ī), **Car'ti-lag'i-nes** (-lăj'ĭ-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool* A group of fishes equiv. more or less exactly to Chondropterygii. — **car'ti-la-gin'e-an** (-lȧ-jĭn'ē-ăn), *n.*
car'ti-la-gin'e-ous (-ĭ-ŭs), **car-ti-lag'i-nous,** *a.* [L. *cartilagineus.*] Cartilaginous. *Rare.*
car'ti-la-gin'i-fi-ca'tion (-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cartilago, -laginis*, cartilage + *-fication.*] Chondrification
car'ti-lag'i-noid (-lăj'ĭ-noid), *a.* [See CARTILAGE; -OID.] *Anat.* Resembling cartilage.
car'ti-sane (kar'tĭ-zān), *n.* [F.] A little strip of parchment wound with silk, gold, or silver thread, formerly used in laces and embroideries. [TEL.
car'tle (kär't'l). Var of KAR-
car'to-graph'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CARTOGRAPHICAL.
car-tog'ra-phist (kär-tŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* = CARTOGRAPHER.
car'to-man-cy (kar'tō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *cartomancie.* See 1st CARD; -MANCY.] Divination by means of playing cards.
Car'ton, Sydney (kär'tŭn). In Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," a young man, dissipated, but with good impulses, who for love of Lucie Manette dies by the guillotine in place of her husband, Darnay.
car-toon'ist, *n.* One skilled in drawing cartoons.
car-touse', *n.* A cartouche. *Obs.*
car'tre. † CHARTER.
cart's tail, *or* **cart tail.** The hind end of a cart. See CART, *n.*, 2. Hence **cart's'-tail'ing,** *vb. n.* — **cart's'-tail'a-ble,** *a.* [*Obs.*
cart'ware, *n* A team of horses.
cart'y, *a* Like a cart horse *Cant or Dial. Eng.*
car'u-age, *n.* [OF. *caruage, charuage*, F. *charruage.*] *Obs.* 1. Act of plowing.
2. *O. Eng. Law.* = CARUCAGE.
caruan. † CARAVAN.
‖ **ca'ru-ca'ri-us** (kär'ōō-kā'rĭ-ŭs; kăr'ū-), *n.*; *pl.* -RII (-ĭ). [LL.] *E. Eng Law.* = ACREMAN.
car'u-ca-tage (kăr'ōō-kȧ-tĭj; kăr'ū-), *n.* = CARUCAGE.
car'u-cat'ed (kăr'ōō-kā tĕd; kăr'ū-), *a.* Measured or taxed by carucates; — used of those counties in England where the carucate was formerly the general unit of land measure.
carue, *n.* [OF., also *charue*, plow, plowland. F *charrue.*] A carucate or plowland. *Obs.*
car'un-cel Caruncle *Ref. Sp.*
car'un-cled (kăr'ŭn-k'ld; *kȧ-rŭŋ'k'ld*; *kȧ-rŭŋ'sĕld*), *a.* Caruncular
ca-run'cu-la (*kȧ-rŭŋ'kŭ-lȧ*), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē) [L. See CARUNCLE.] *Anat. & Zool.* A caruncle — ‖ **ca-run'cu-la la'cry-ma'lis** (lă'krĭ-mā'lĭs) [NL.], a small fleshy papilla, containing sebaceous glands, at the inner angle of the eye. [runcular
ca-run'cu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Ca-

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car'va-crol (kär'vȧ-krōl ; -krŏl), *n.* [F. *carvi* caraway.] *Org. Chem.* A thick oil, $C_{10}H_{13}OH$, occurring in various plants of the thyme family, and also formed by heating the isomeric compound carvone. It is a phenol derived from paracymene and is called also *cymophenol*. It is used for relieving toothache.

carve (kärv), *v. t.* ; CARVED (kärvd), *Obs. or Archaic* CARV'EN ; CARV'ING. [AS. *ceorfan* to cut, carve ; akin to D. *kerven*, G. *kerben*, Dan. *karve*, Sw. *karfva*, and to Gr. γράφειν to write, orig. to scratch, and E. *-graphy*. Cf. GRAPHIC.]

1. To cut ; to cleave. *Archaic.*

Or they will *carven* the shepherd's throat. *Spenser.*

2. To cut or hew out (a way, path, or the like). Also fig.

3. To cut in an artistic or decorative manner ; to make, shape, form, or fashion artistically by or as by cutting ; to sculpture ; to engrave.

A million wrinkles *carved* his skin. *Tennyson.*

4. To cut into pieces or slices, as meat at table ; to divide or cut off for distribution or apportionment.

5. Fig. : To form or shape as if by carving or cutting. *Obs.*

Carving the fashion of a new doublet. *Shak.*

6. To cut up or subdivide ; as, to *carve* a county into districts.

7. To circumcise or castrate. *Obs.*

to carve out, to make or get by cutting, or as if by cutting ; to cut out. "[Macbeth] with his brandished steel . . . *carved out* his passage." *Shak.*

Fortunes were *carved out* of the property *Macaulay.*

carve, *v. i.* **1.** To cut. *Obs.*

2. To exercise the trade of a sculptor or carver.

3. To cut up meat ; as, to *carve* for all the guests.

4. Fig. : To perform the act of dividing and assigning as in carving at table ; to serve ; to minister. *Locke.*

to carve to, to help or serve. *Obs.*

carve, *n.* Act of carving ; a carving stroke or cut.

car'vel (kar'vĕl), *n.* [See CARAVEL.] **1.** = CARAVEL **a.**

2. A jellyfish. *Obs.*

car'vel-built', *a. Shipbuilding.* Built with the planks meeting flush at the seams, instead of overlapping as in a clinker-built vessel.

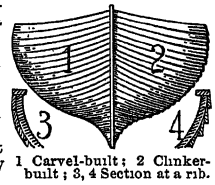

1 Carvel-built ; 2 Clinker-built ; 3, 4 Section at a rib.

carvel joint. *Shipbuilding.* A flush joint, as in a carvel-built vessel.

carvel work. *Shipbuilding.* The method of putting on the planks or plates so that they meet flush at the seams.

carv'en (kär'v'n), *a.* Wrought by carving ; ornamented by carvings ; carved.

The *carven* cedarn doors. *Tennyson.*

A screen of *carven* ivory. *Mrs. Browning.*

car've-none (kär'vē-nōn), *n. Org. Chem.* An unsaturated ketone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, prepared indirectly from carvone as an oil having an odor of caraway.

carv'er (kär'vẽr), *n.* One that carves ; one that forms, shapes, fashions, assigns, etc., by carving ; specif. : **a** One who carves decorative forms, architectural adornments, etc. **b** One who carves or divides meat at table. **c** One who assigns or apportions. *Obs.* **d** A large knife for carving. **e** A carving machine.

a pair of carvers, a carving knife and fork.

carv'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or art of one who carves.

2. Carved work ; decorative sculpture ; a design or figure made by carving. "*Carvings* in wood." *Sir W. Temple.*

car'vone (kar'vōn), *n.* [F. *carvi* caraway.] *Chem.* An oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, having a characteristic odor of caraway, and occurring in the oils of dill, mint, and caraway ; —formerly called *carvol*. It is an unsaturated ketone related to limonene. There is a dextro- and a levo- variety.

car wheel. A wheel of a car ; esp., a flanged wheel of a railroad car or truck.

car'y-at'ic (kăr'Ĭ-ăt'Ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to caryatids ; as, caryatic order, an order in which caryatids replace columns.

car'y-at'id (-Ĭd), *n. ; pl.* E. -IDS (-Ĭdz), L. -IDES (-Ĭ-dēz). [L. *Caryatides*, pl., fr. Gr. Καρυάτιδες, lit., priestesses in the temple of Diana (the Gr. Artemis) at Caryæ (Gr. Καρύαι), a village in Laconia.] *Arch.* A draped female figure supporting an entablature, in the place of a column or pilaster.

Caryatid from the Erechtheum.

car'yl (kăr'Ĭl), *n.* [*carane* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical $C_{10}H_{17}$, of which carane is the hydride.

caryo-, cary-. Combining forms from Greek κάρ.ον, *nut, kernel.*

Ca-ry'o-car (kȧ-rī'ō-kär), *n.* [NL. ; *caryo-* + Gr. κάρα head ; —in allusion to the large fruit.] *Bot.* A genus of lofty South American trees, type of the family Caryocaraceæ, having strong, fine-grained wood useful for furniture and shipbuilding, and bearing edible seeds, called *souari nuts*. *C. nuciferum*, *C. amygdaliferum*, and *C. brasiliense* are the principal sources of these fruits. See SOUARI NUT.

Car'y-o-ca-ra'ce-æ (kăr'Ĭ-ō-kȧ-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical South American trees (order Hypericales), containing the two genera *Caryocar* and *Anthodiscus* They are remarkable for the large hypocotyl and small cotyledons in the seed. — **car'y-o-ca-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Car'y-o-phyl-la'ce-æ (-fĭ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CARYOPHYLLUS.] *Bot.* The family Silenaceæ (which see).

car-ves'trene (kar-vĕs'trēn), *n.* [*carvone* + *sylvestrene.*] *Chem.* A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, prepared indirectly from carvone and differing from sylvestrene only in being optically inactive.

car'vey, **car'vie.** Vars. of CARVY.

car'vill. ✝ CARVEL.

car'vist (kär'vĭst), *n.* [Corrupt. of *carry fist.*] *Falconry.* A hawk of proper age and training to be carried on the hand ; a hawk in its first year. *Obs.*

car'vol (kar'vŏl; -vōl), *n. Chem.* See CARVONE.

car'vy. Var of CARAWAY. *Scot.*

car'way. ✝ CARAWAY.

car-which'et, -witch'et. Vars. of CARRIWITCHET

cary. ✝ CAREY.

Ca'ry-a (kĕ'rĭ-ȧ ; kär'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καρύα the walnut tree.] *Bot.* Syn. of HICORIA.

car'y-at'i-dal (kăr'Ĭ-ăt'Ĭ-dăl), *a.* **a** = SILENACEOUS. **b** Having a corolla of five long-clawed petals inclosed in a tubular calyx, as in the pink.

car'y-o-phyl'lene (-fĭl'ēn), *n. Chem.* A sesquiterpene, $C_{15}H_{24}$, one of the chief constituents of oil of cloves.

Car'y-o-phyl'lus (-fĭl'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καρυόφυλλον clove tree, fr. κάρυον nut + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of tropical myrtaceous trees having evergreen leaves and large white or red flowers with dense tufts of stamens. The fragrant, applelike fruit of most species is edible. *C. aromaticus* yields cloves, *C. jambos* is the rose apple ; *C. malaccensis* is the Malay apple. **b** Syn. of DIANTHUS.

car'y-op'sis (-ŏp'sĭs), *n. ; pl.* -OPSES (-sēz), -OPSIDES (-ŏp'sĭ-dēz). [NL. ; *caryo-* + *-opsis.*] *Bot.* A small 1-celled, dry, indehiscent fruit, with a thin membranous pericarp adhering closely to the seed, so that fruit and seed are incorporated in one body, forming a single grain, as in wheat, barley, and other grasses.

Car'y-op'ter-is (-tĕr'Ĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *caryo-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Bot.* A small genus of verbenaceous shrubs, natives of China and Japan, distinguished by the somewhat irregular 5-lobed corolla, 4 exserted stamens, and fruit of 4 winged nutlets. *C. mastachanthus* is the blue spiræa. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

Car'y-o'ta (-ō'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καρυωτος φοίνιξ a palm with walnutlike fruit, κάρυον nut.] *Bot.* A small genus of East Indian palms, several species of which are cultivated. They have bipinnate leaves with wedge-shaped divisions shaped somewhat like a fish's tail, whence they are known as *fishtail palms*. *C. urens* is the jaggery palm (see JAGGERY PALM, KITTUL).

cas'al (kās'ăl), *a. Gram.* Of or pertaining to case.

cas'al-ty (kăz'ăl-tĭ), **cas'el-ty** (kăz'ĕl-tĭ), *a.* Also *cassalty*, *casselty*, *cazelty*, etc. [Corrupt. of *casually.*] Casual ; uncertain ; unreliable ; flighty ; fickle ; also, insecure ; shaky ; infirm ; weakly. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

cas'ca-bel (kăs'kȧ-bĕl), *n.* [Sp. *cascabel* a little bell, also (fr. the shape), a knob at the breech end of a cannon.] In certain muzzle-loading cannon, a projection in rear of the breech, usually composed of the *knob*, or *breeching loop*, the *neck*, and the *fillet* ; formerly, sometimes, all the rear part of the cannon behind the base ring. See CANNON, *Illust.*

cas-cade' (kăs-kād'), *n.* [F. *cascade*, fr. It. *cascata*, fr. *cascare* to fall.] **1.** A fall of water over a precipice, as in a river or brook, esp. a small one or one of a series ; a waterfall less than a cataract.

The silver brook . . . pours the white *cascade*. *Longfellow.*

Now murm'ring soft, now roaring in *cascades*. *Cowper.*

2. Something suggestive of a cascade ; specif. : **a** A pyrotechnic device. **b** A fall of gathered lace, etc., on a dress.

3. An arrangement of the parts of an apparatus so that fluid passes, or is conceived to pass, from one to another, down the series ; specif., *Elec.*, an arrangement of Leyden jars connected in series, the inner coating of one with the outer coating of the next in line. A much higher difference of potential without risk of damage can be developed than with a single jar.

cas-cade', *v. i.* ; CAS-CAD'ED (-kād'ĕd) ; CAS-CAD'ING (-kād'Ing). **1.** To fall in a cascade. *Lowell.*

2. To vomit. *Vulgar.* *Smollett.*

cas-cade', *v. t.* To cause to fall like a cascade. *Nonce use.*

cascade method. *Physics.* A method of attaining successively lower temperatures by utilizing the cooling effect of the expansion of one gas in condensing another less easily liquefiable, and so on.

cascade system. *Elec.* A system or method of connecting and operating two induction motors so that the primary circuit of one is connected to the secondary circuit of the other, the primary circuit of the latter being connected to the source of supply ; also, a system of electric traction in which motors so connected are employed. The cascade system is also called **tandem**, or **concatenated, system** ; the connection a **cascade**, **tandem**, or **concatenated, connection**, or a **concatenation** ; and the control of the motors so obtained a **tandem**, or **concatenation, control**. In the cascade system of traction the cascade connection is used for starting and for low speeds up to half speed. For full speed the short-circuited motor is cut loose from the other motor and is either left idle or (commonly) connected direct to the line.

cas-cal'ho (kăs-kăl'yō), *n.* [Pg., a chip of stone, gravel.] A deposit of pebbles, gravel, and ferruginous sand, in which the Brazilian diamond is usually found.

cas'ca-ra a-mar'ga (kăs'kȧ-rȧ ä-mär'gȧ). [Sp. *cáscara amarga*, lit., bitter bark.] *Pharm.* The bark of *Tariri antidesma*, a simaroubaceous tree of tropical America, used in syphilis and skin diseases ; — called also *Honduras bark.*

cas'ca-ra buck'thorn'. A buckthorn (*Rhamnus purshiana*) of the Pacific coast of the United States, yielding cascara sagrada ; — called also *bearwood.*

cas'ca-ra sa-gra'da (sä-grä'dä ; *the drug is popularly called* kăs-kā'ra *or* kăs-kär'ȧ). *Pharm.* [Sp. *cáscara sagrada*, lit., holy bark.] The bark of a California buckthorn (*Rhamnus purshiana*), used as a mild cathartic or laxative.

cas'ca-ril'la (kăs'kȧ-rĭl'ȧ), *n.*, *or* **cascarilla bark.** [Sp. *cascarilla* a small thin bark, Peruvian bark, dim. of *cáscara* bark.] **a** *Pharm.* The aromatic bark of a West Indian euphorbiaceous shrub (*Croton eluteria*). It has a warm, spicy, bitter taste, and when burnt emits a musky odor. It is used as a tonic and stomachic. Called also *eleuthera bark* and *sweetwood bark.* **b** The shrub itself.

cas'co (kăs'kō ; *Sp.* kăs'kō), *n. ; pl.* -COS (-kōz ; *Sp.* -kōs). [Sp.] **1.** The hull of a ship.

2. A long, almost rectangular, barge or lighter, sometimes with sails, used in the Philippine Islands.

case (kās), *n.* [**F.** *cas*, fr. L. *casus*, fr. *cadere* to fall, happen. Cf. CHANCE.] **1.** That which befalls ; a chance, event, occurrence, or deed ; also, chance ; accident ; hap. *Obs.*

By aventure, or sort, or *cas*. *Chaucer.*

2. An instance or circumstance of the kind ; a special state of affairs ; as, a *case* of injustice.

If the *case* of the man be so with his wife. *Matt.* XIX. 10.

Let my counsel sway you in this *case*. *Shak.*

3. Condition ; state of things or affairs ; as, is that the *case?* specif., physical condition, esp. good condition.

Happy is that people, that is in such a *case*. *Ps.* CXLIV. 15.

I am in *case* to justle a constable. *Shak.*

Yet he was by no means over-fat ; simply in good *case* and form. *R. D. Blackmore.*

The ardent and adventurous baron was in evil *case*, involved in litigation and low in purse. *Francis Parkman.*

4. *Med. & Surg.* A patient under treatment ; an instance of sickness or injury ; as, ten *cases* of fever ; also, the history of a disease or injury.

5. *Law.* **a** The matters of fact or conditions involved in a suit, as distinguished from the questions of law ; a suit or action in law or equity ; a cause.

The supreme court has defined the phrase, "*case* in law or equity," to mean a "suit instituted according to the regular course of judicial proceedings," and distinguished *cases* from controversies by the limitation of the latter term to civil suits. *J. W. Burgess.*

b Short for CASE ON APPEAL, CASE STATED, or the like.

6. A person who is peculiar or extraordinary in some way ; a character ; as, a hard *case* ; he 's a *case*. *Slang.*

7. *Gram.* One of the forms, or of the inflectional changes in form, of a noun, pronoun, or adjective, which indicate its sense relation to other words, as that of subject, object, attribute, etc. Also, loosely, the sense relation itself, whether so indicated or not. (See DECLENSION, 4.) Anglo-Saxon had *case endings* (which see) to distinguish a nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and sometimes an instrumental case. In modern English three cases are commonly recognized, the nominative, possessive, and objective, although distinct forms for all three occur only in certain pronouns ; as, *he, his, him.*

To speak of a noun [in English] as being in the nominative, accusative, or dative *case*, is equivalent to saying that the noun would have been in that *case* in the corresponding O. E [Anglo-Saxon] construction, or that the meaning expressed is such as we are accustomed to associate with that *case* in inflected languages *C. T Onions.*

8. A dollar. *Slang, U. S.*

Syn. — Situation, circumstances ; plight, predicament ; contingency, conjuncture, event ; cause, action, suit.

case made, *Law*, a case stated submitted to the court for a decision on the law without previous proceedings, — used in some code States. *U. S.* — **c. of conscience**, a question for conscience to resolve ; a question in casuistry. — **c. on appeal**, *Law*, the statement which an appellant lays before the court for the prosecution of his appeal as the presentation of the facts on which the appeal is based. — **c. stated**, *Law*, an agreed statement of facts made for presentation to a court in order to obtain a decision of law upon the facts stated. — **in c.**, *or* **in c. that.** **a** In fact ; in truth. *Obs.* **b** If ; supposing that ; in the event or contingency ; if it should happen that. "*In case* we are surprised, keep by me." *Irving.* — **in c. of**, in the event or contingency of ; as, *in case of* discovery, give an alarm.

case (kās), *n.* [OF. *casse* (cf. F. *caisse*, fr. Pr. *caissa*), fr. L. *capsa* chest, box, case, fr. *capere* to take, hold. See CAPACIOUS ; cf. CHASE a frame, CASH, ENCHASE, SASH the framing.] **1.** A box, sheath, or covering of any kind ; as, a *case* for holding goods ; a *case* for spectacles ; the *case* of a watch ; the *case* (capsule) of a cartridge ; the *case* of an insect pupa. Fig., the body as that which contains the soul.

"This *case* of that huge spirit now is cold." *Shak.*

2. A box and its contents ; the quantity contained in a box ; hence, a set ; as, a *case* of goods ; a *case* of instruments.

3. Skin or hide ; also, clothes or garments. *Obs.*

When time hath sowed a grizzle on thy *case*. *Shak*

4. *Print.* A shallow tray divided into compartments, called "boxes," for holding type. *Cases* for body type are usually arranged in sets of two, called respectively the **upper** and the **lower case**. The **upper case** contains capitals, small capitals, accented and marked letters, fractions, and many of reference : the **lower case** contains the small letters, figures, marks of punctuation, quadrats, and spaces.

5. An inclosing frame or framework ; a casing ; as, a door *case* ; a window *case*. Specif. : **a** The structural framework, or carcass, of a building. *Rare in U. S.* **b** *Mil. Mining.* One of the frames, of four pieces of plank each, placed side by side to form a continuous lining in galleries run in loose earth.

6. *Mining.* A small fissure which admits water to workings.

7. *Mil.* Short for CASE SHOT.

8. A pair ; a couple ; a brace ; as, a *case* of pistols.

9. *Bookbinding.* A book cover that is separately made complete before fastening in the stitched sheets.

10. *Faro.* The fourth card of any denomination of which three have already been taken from the box.

11. The cavity in the upper anterior part of the head of the sperm whale which contains spermaceti and a fine quality of oil. See SPERMACETI.

12. *Mech.* The hardened skin of casehardened iron or steel ; as, a *case* of ⅛ inch.

case, *v. t.* ; CASED (kāst) ; CAS'ING (kās'Ing). **1.** To inclose or put in a case ; to cover or protect with or as with a case ; to incase ; to inclose.

The man who, *cased* in steel, had passed whole days and nights in the saddle. *Prescott.*

Specif. : **a** *Building.* To cover with a facing of different sorts of stone, brick, etc. **b** *Mining.* To line (a gallery) with timber. **c** *Print.* To put (type) in a case. **d** To put (a book) in a binding case.

2. To remove the case or skin of ; to skin ; as, to *case* a rabbit. *Colloq.*

case-bay. Var. of CASSAREEP.

ca'sa-bel'te (kȧ'sȧ-bĕl'tē), *n.* [It.] Lit., holy house ; specif., a shrine in a church at Loreto, Italy, venerated as the room, miraculously transported, in which the Blessed Virgin was born and Jesus educated.

ca'sate (kā'sāt), *n.* [LL *casata*] *Early Eng. Hist* The area of land occupied by a (normal) householder ; a hide.

Ca-sau'bon, Rev Edward (kȧ-sô'bŏn). See BROOKE, DOROTHEA.

ca-sa've, ca-sa've, ca-sa'vi. Vars. of CASSAVA. [*Obs.*]

cas'bald, *n.* A term of reproach. [*Obs.*]

cas'ban (kăs'băn), *n.* A cotton fabric, like jaconet or sateen, but stouter, used chiefly for linings.

casbeke. Var. of KASBEKE. See COIN. [SY BARK.]

cas'ca bark (kăs'kȧ). = SASCA BARK.

cas'ca-ble. Var. of CASCABEL

cas'ca-reep. Var. of CASSAREEP.

‖ ca'sa san'ta (kȧ'sä san'tȧ). [It.] Lit., holy house ; specif., a shrine in a church at Loreto, Italy, venerated as the room, miraculously transported, in which the Blessed Virgin was born and Jesus educated.

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‖ cas'ca-lo'te (kăs'kȧ-lō'tē), *n., or* **cascalote bean.** = DIVI-DIVI. *Mex.*

cas-can' (kăs-kăn'), *n.* [F. *cascane.*] *Mil. Mining.* A shaft or hole of a mine. *Obs.*

cas'ca-ra (kas'kȧ-rā). *n.* [Sp. *cascara* bark.] A kind of bark canoe, used in Spanish America.

cascarilla oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

cas'ca-ril'lin (kăs'kȧ-rĭl'Ĭn), *n. Chem* A white crystallizable bitter substance extracted from cascarilla bark. [ROBA.]

cas'ca-ro'ba. Var of COSCOCASCHIELAWIA, *n. pl.* A Scottish instrument of torture. *Obs.*

cas'chrom (kăs'krōm), *or* **cas'crom, -crome** (kăs'krōm). *n.* [Gael. *cascrom ; cas* foot, shaft, handle + *crom* crooked.] A footpick used by Highlanders for digging in stony ground. *Scot.*

case, *v. t.* To propose hypothetical cases ; to put cases. *Obs.*

ent material; as, to *case* a brick wall with stone. **b** *Glass Making.* To cover with a layer of different glass. **c** *Bookbinding.* To cover with a case, to put a case on.
2. To strip the skin from; as, to *case* a fox. *Obs.*
3. *Print.* To put (type) into the proper compartments, or boxes, of a case; to lay.
4. To provide or fit with cases, as a museum gallery.

Cas'e-a'ri-a (kăs'ē-ā'rĭ-ȧ) *n.* [NL., after J. *Casearius*, Dutch botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of cosmopolitan tropical flacourtiaceous trees. The leaves and bark of some species are medicinal, and the fruit is a fish poison

ca'se-ase (kā'sē-ās), *n.* [*casein* + *-ase.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A tryptic enzyme formed by certain bacteria. It decomposes the casein of milk and cheese, and when added to fresh cheese accelerates its ripening.

ca'se-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; CA'SE-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); CA'SE-AT'ING (-āt'-ĭng). [L. *caseatus* mixed with cheese, fr. *caseus* cheese.] *Med.* To become cheesy; to undergo caseous degeneration.

ca'se-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *caséation.*] **1.** Conversion into cheese.
2. *Med.* Caseous degeneration.

case'–bay', *n. Arch.* Any bay or division of a roof or floor, except a tail-bay, comprising two principals with the joists or purlins between them.

case'–bear'er, *n.* Any of various insect larvæ, esp. those of certain moths, that form a case or cell of fragments of leaves, the husks of seeds, or other substances, or entirely of silk, for the protection of its body; also, the adult insect.

case binding. A process of binding books by making the cover separately and then fastening in the sheets.

case bottle. **a** A bottle fitting into a case with others. **b** A bottle having a protecting case.

case bound. *Bookbinding.* Having a case binding.

cased (kāst), *pret. & p. p.* of CASE, to incase.
cased frame, *or* **cased sash frame.** *Building.* = BOX FRAME.

case ending. The one or more letters or syllables added to the stem of a noun, pronoun, or adjective in inflected languages, distinguishing the case.

case'hard'en (-här'd'n), *v. t.*; -HARD'ENED (-d'nd); -HARD'EN-ING. **1.** To harden superficially, as bars of soap.
2. Specif., to harden (iron or steel) by carbonizing the surface, thus converting soft iron into steel or mild steel into hard steel to a depth depending on the length of treatment This is commonly effected by cementation with charcoal or other carbonaceous material, but for a mere skim of steel a short treatment with fused potassium cyanide suffices.
3. To render insensible to good influences.

case'hard'en, *v. i.* To be affected by the process of case-hardening.

ca'se-in (kā'sē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *caseus* cheese. Cf. CHEESE.] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteid of the nucleoalbumin group, precipitated from the milk of various animals, esp. by the action of rennet. There is no reliable evidence of its occurrence in plants. The casein as it exists in the milk is more properly designated *caseinogen*, since it is chemically changed by the rennet and then unites with the calcium salts present to form the curd, carrying with it in its separation globules of fat. Pure casein is a white crumbling substance of acid character. The varieties from different milks appear to differ somewhat in properties. In addition to its importance in cheese and other food preparations, casein is valuable as a substitute for albumen in calico printing and for glue in cements.

ca'se-in'o-gen (-ĭn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*casein* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The specific proteid of milk. See CASEIN.

case knife. A knife carried, or such as is kept, in a sheath or case, such knives formerly being often used at table; hence, a table knife.

case law. *Law.* Law made by decided cases; judge-made law. Cf. JUDGE-MADE; COMMON LAW.

case lawyer. One specially versed in case law, rather than in the science of the law, or theoretical law.

case'mate (kās'māt), *n.* [F. *casemate*, prob. fr. It. *casamatta*, of uncert. origin; perh. fr. Gr. χάσματα, pl. of χάσμα a yawning hollow, a chasm. Cf. CHASM.] **1.** *Fort.* A bomb-proof chamber, usually of masonry, in which cannon may be placed, to be fired through embrasures; such a chamber capable of being used as a magazine, or for quartering troops.
2. In ships of war, an armored inclosure in which guns are mounted with embrasures through which the guns are fired.
3. *Arch.* Erroneously, a hollow molding; casement.

case'mat'ed (kās'māt'ĕd), *a.* Furnished with, protected by, or built like, a casemate. *Campbell.*

case'ment (kās'mĕnt; 277), *n.* [Cf. OF. *enchassement* frame, E. *incase*, 2d *case.*] **1.** *Arch.* **a** A hollow molding similar to a cavetto or scotia. **b** A window sash opening on hinges affixed to the upright side of the frame; hence, chiefly *Poetic*, a window with such a sash or sashes.
A casement of the great chamber window. *Shak.*
2. An incasement; casing; covering. *Swift.*
Syn. — See WINDOW.

case'ment-ed, *a.* Having a casement or casements.

ca'se-ose (kā'sē-ōs), *n.* [*casein* + *-ose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A soluble product (proteose) formed in the gastric and pancreatic digestion of casein and caseinogen.

ca'se-ous (-ŭs; 277), *a.* [L. *caseus* cheese. Cf. CASEIN.] Of, pert. to, or like, cheese; having the qualities of cheese; cheesy. — **caseous degeneration,** *Med.*, a morbid process in which the products of inflammation are converted into a cheesy substance; caseation.

ca-sern', **ca-serne'** (kȧ-zûrn'; kȧ'zĕrn), *n.* [F *caserne.*] *Mil.* A barrack in garrison towns, usually near the rampart.

case shot. *Gun.* A collection of small projectiles, inclosed in a case, as a canister shot or a shrapnel shell.

case system. *Law.* The system of teaching law in which the instruction is primarily a historical and inductive study of leading or selected cases, with or without the use of textbooks for reference and collateral reading.

case'worm' (kās'wûrm'), *n.* A worm or larva that makes a case or tube to protect its body, as the caddis worm and the case-bearers.

cash (kăsh), *n.* [It. *cassa* box, case, esp. a money box (prob. through F. *casse* case), fr. L. *capsa:* cf. F. *caisse* case, fr. Pr. *caissa*, L. *capsa.* See CASE a box.] **1.** A place where money is kept, or where it is deposited and paid out; a money box. *Obs.*
2. *Com.* **a** Money, esp. ready money; strictly, coin or specie, but also, less strictly, bank notes, drafts, bonds, or commercial paper easily convertible into money. **b** Money or its equivalent paid immediately or promptly after purchasing; as, to sell goods for *cash;* to make a reduction in price for *cash.* In mercantile dealings "cash" usually permits payment in 10 or 30 days.
3. Minted or current coin. *Obs.*
Syn. — Coin, specie, currency, capital. See MONEY.

cash, *v. t.*; CASHED (kăsht); CASH'ING. To pay, or to receive, cash for; to exchange for money; as, to *cash* a check.
to cash in, *or* **to cash in one's checks,** in many gambling games, to exchange one's chips or checks for money when retiring from the game; hence, to die. *Cant or Slang.*

cash, *n. sing. & pl.* [Tamil & Kanarese *kāsu*, perh. through Pg. *caixa.*] **1.** Any of various coins of small value in India, the East Indies, China, etc. Specif.: **a** A former copper coin of Madras, worth $\frac{1}{80}$ of a fanam. **b** A Chinese (and Japanese) coin of copper alloyed with more or less baser metal, about the size of a quarter or shilling, with a square hole in the center for stringing. The *cash* (Chinese *ch'ien*²) is the common current coin of China and the only one issued by the imperial government. It is worth about $\frac{1}{7}$ of a cent. **c** A similar but larger coin issued locally. The Peking cash is nominally worth ten, really worth about two, ordinary cash.

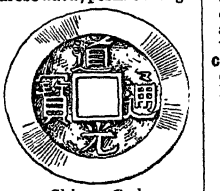
Chinese Cash.

2. A Chinese money of account, of such value that 48 commonly, but also 46, 47, 49, or 50, of the ordinary cash coins are equivalent to 100 cash of account.

cash account. **1.** *Bookkeeping.* An account of money received, disbursed, and on hand.
2. *Banking.* In Scotland, a bank credit.

cash'book' (kăsh'bo͝ok'), *n. Bookkeeping.* A book in which is kept a register of money received or paid out.

cash boy, cash girl. In retail stores or shops, a messenger who carries the money received by the salesman from customers to a cashier, and brings back the proper change

cash carrier. Any device, as a railway or a pneumatic tube, for conveying cash to and from a cashier's station.

cash credit. In Scotch banking, credit given to a depositor for an overdraft allowed by agreement up to a specified sum, and, customarily, guaranteed by two sureties. The discounting of notes has largely superseded it.

ca-shew' (kȧ-shōō'), *n.* [F. *acajou*, fr Brazilian native name *acaiaba:* cf. Pg. *acaju.* Cf. ACAJOU.] **a** A tropical anacardiaceous tree (*Anacardium occidentale*), native of America but naturalized in all warm countries. It yields a gum, and its bark is used medicinally; but it is chiefly important for its fruit. **b** The fruit of this tree. See CASHEW NUT.

Cashew Branch with Fruit (Hypocarp and Nut).

cashew apple. The pear-shaped edible hypocarp on which the cashew nut is borne.

cashew bird. **a** A curassow (*Pauxi pauxi*) of tropical South America, having a knob on the forehead fancied to resemble a cashew nut. **b** A tanager (*Spindalis nigricephala*) of Jamaica.

cashew nut. The kidney-shaped fruit of the cashew, borne at the apex of a fleshy, edible hypocarp. The fruit or nut is edible after the caustic oil, called *cardol*, has been expelled from the shell by roasting. Besides furnishing food, the pressed kernels yield a sweet oil of excellent quality. See CARDOL.

cash-ier' (kăsh-ēr'), *n.* [F. *caissier*, fr. *caisse.* See 1st CASH.] **1.** One who has charge of money; a cash keeper; specif., the officer who has charge of the payments and receipts (moneys, checks, notes) of a bank or a mercantile company. In the United States the cashier is generally the chief executive officer of the bank and charged with the practical management of its property and business in the usual and ordinary way; in England the scope of his authority is usually more nearly restricted to the mere receiving and paying out of funds.
2. A money dealer. *Obs.*

cash-ier', *v. t.*; CASH-IERED' (-ērd'); CASH-IER'ING. [D. *casseeren*, fr. F. *casser* to annul, cashier, fr. L. *cassare* to annul, fr. *cassus* empty, useless: cf. G. *cassiren.* Cf. QUASH to annul.] **1.** To dismiss; discharge; to dismiss with ignominy from military service or from an office or place of trust.
They have *cashiered* several of their followers. *Addison.*
2. To put away or reject; to lay aside; discard.
They absolutely *cashier* the literal express sense of the words. *South.*
3. To deprive; to dispossess; — with *of.* *Rare.*
4. To deprive of cash. *Obs. Slang.* *Shak.*

cash-ier's' check (kăsh-ērz'). *Banking.* A check drawn by a bank upon its own funds, signed by the cashier.

cash'mere (kăsh'mēr; kăsh'mēr'; 277), *n.* [From *Cashmere* (better *Kashmir*) the country. Cf. CASSIMERE.] **1.** A Cashmere shawl.
2. A rich stuff for shawls, scarfs, etc., originally made in Cashmere from the soft wool found beneath the hair of the goats of Cashmere, Tibet, and the Himalayas. Some cashmere, of fine quality, is richly embroidered.
3. A dress fabric made of fine wool, or of fine wool and cotton, in imitation of the original cashmere.

Cashmere, *or* **Kashmir goat.** A variety of domestic goat of the Himalayan region having a fine soft under coat of wool beneath the coat of hair. The wool is obtained by combing the goat, and is used in making shawls, etc.

Cashmere, *or* **Kashmir, shawl.** A rich and costly shawl made of cashmere, — often called *camel's-hair shawl* or *India shawl.*

cash'me-rette' (kăsh'mē-rĕt'), *n.* A kind of dress goods, made with a soft and glossy surface like cashmere.

cash railway. A form of cash carrier in which a small carrier or car travels upon a kind of track.

cash register. A device for recording the amount of cash received, usually having an automatic adding machine and a money drawer and exhibiting the amount of the sale.

cas'ing (kās'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CASE, *v.* Hence: *vb. n.* Something that incases, or material for incasing; an incasement; a case, as for ornament, protection, to prevent radiation, etc. Specif.: **a** An inclosing framework, esp. that around a door or window. **b** *Sewing.* A narrow strip of cloth or binding to hold a whalebone or steel in place; also, a space formed by a double shirr on doubled material to inclose a gathering string or wire.

ca-si'no (kȧ-sē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NOS (-nōz), It. -NI (-nē). [It., dim. of *casa* house, fr. L. *casa* cottage. Cf. CASSINO.] **1.** In Italy, a kind of country house; a summerhouse or pleasure house in a garden.
2. A building or room used for social meetings or public amusements, for dancing, gaming, etc.
3. A game at cards. See CASSINO.
4 In England and the United States, a house designed after the style of an Italian casino, either one-storied or with at least one front pretending to be so.

cask (kȧsk), *n.* [Sp. *casco* potsherd, skull, helmet, cask, prob. fr *cascar* to break, fr. L. *quassare* to break: cf. F. *casque* helmet. Cf. CASQUE, QUASH to crush.] **1.** A barrel-shaped vessel made of staves, headings, and hoops, usually closely fitted together so as to hold liquids; — a generic term including *barrel, hogshead, pipe, butt, keg, tun*, etc.
2. Sometimes, specif., a barrel-shaped vessel either larger or smaller than an ordinary barrel.
3 A cask and its contents; hence, the quantity contained in a cask; a varying measure of capacity or weight.
4. A casket, as for jewels; also, a case or shell. *Obs. Shak.*
5. A casque. *Obs.*

cask, *v. t.* To put into a cask.

cas'ket (kȧs'kĕt; -kĭt, 7), *n.* [Cf. F. *casquet*, dim. of *casque* helmet, fr. Sp. *casco.*] **1.** A small chest or box, esp. of rich material or ornamental character, as for jewels, etc.
The little *casket* bring me hither *Shak.*
2. A coffin, esp. an expensive one. *U. S*
3. Something likened to a jewel casket, as the body, a tomb, a book of musical or literary selections, etc.
They found him dead . . an empty *casket.* *Shak*

cas'ket, *v. t.*; CASKETED; CASKETING. To put into, or inclose in, a casket.

Casket Letters. A collection of letters and sonnets, found in a casket, purporting to be written by Mary Queen of Scots to Bothwell. If genuine they show that she and Bothwell had planned to murder Darnley.

Cas'pi-an (kăs'pĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Caspian Sea.
Caspian tern, the largest species of tern (*Sterna caspia*), of wide distribution, occurring in parts of North America.

casque (kȧsk), *n.* [F. *casque*, fr. Sp. *casco.* See CASK.]
1. A piece of armor for the head; a helmet or military headpiece of any kind.
2. *Zoöl.* A process or structure likened to a helmet, as: the process of the bill of hornbills; the frontal shield of certain birds, as the coots; the covering of bony plates protecting the head of some extinct fishes, etc.

Casque

cass (kȧs; kȧs), *v. t.* [F. *casser.* See CASHIER, *v.*] **1.** To render useless or void; quash; annul. *Obs. exc. Scots Law.*
2. To discharge; cashier. *Obs.*

cas'sa-ba-na'na (kȧs'ȧ-bȧ-nä'nȧ), *n.* An ornamental tropical cucurbitaceous vine (*Sicana odorifera*) with yellow flowers and large crimson fragrant fruits, sometimes eaten preserved; — called also *curuba* and *musk cucumber.*

Cas-san'dra (kă-săn'drȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κασσάνδρα.]
1. Fem. prop. name. F. *Cassandre* (kȧ'sänd'r'); It. *Cassandra* (kas-sän'drä).
2. A daughter of Priam, King of Troy. Apollo, who loved her, gave her the gift of prophecy, but afterwards, becoming angry with her, decreed that no one should believe her prophecies. She fell to the share of Agamemnon at the sacking of Troy and was slain in company with the latter by Clytemnestra and Ægisthus.
3. *Bot.* Syn. of CHAMÆDAPHNE.

cas'sa-reep (kȧs'ȧ-rēp), *n.* [Cf. Carib *cachiri-poué* juice of the manioc.] A preparation made, in the West Indies, by boiling the sap of the bitter cassava (*Manihot utilissima*). It is the basis of the dish called pepper pot. See CASSAVA.

cas'sate (kȧs'āt), *v. t.* [L. *cassare.* See CASHIER, *v.*] To annul; quash. *Obs.*

cas-sa'tion (kă-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] Act of annulling, canceling, or quashing; abrogation. See COURT OF CASSATION.
A general *cassation* of their constitutions. *Motley*

cas-sa'va (kă-sä'vȧ), *n.* [F. *cassave*, Sp. *cazabe*, fr. *kasabi*, in the language of Haiti.] **1.** Any of several euphorbiaceous plants of the genus *Manihot*, having fleshy rootstocks

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ca'se-ate (kā'sē-āt), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A salt of casein.
case divinity. Casuistry. *Obs.*
ca'se-ic (kā'sē-ĭk; kȧ-sē'ĭk), *a.* [L. *caseus* cheese.] Of or pertaining to cheese; as, *caseic* acid
caseic acid Lactic acid. *Obs. or R.*
ca'se-in-ate, *n. Chem* A caseate.
case keeper. *Faro.* **a** A device for recording cards drawn. **b** The man who tends this.
cas'el-ty. Same as CASUALTY.
casere. † KAISER.
‖ **ca-set'ta** (kä-sĕt'tä), *n.*; -TE (-tä). [It.] A little house.
ca'se-um (kā'sē-ŭm), *n.* [L. *caseus* cheese.] Casein.
case'weed', *n.* [Cf. 2d CASE, 1st CAN.] Shepherd's-purse.
case work. *a Bookbinding.* Making of cases. **b** *Print.* Typesetting; hand composition.
cash. *v. t.* [See CASS, *v.*] To dismiss; cashier. *Obs.*
cash. *Abbr.* Cashier.
cash. (kăsh). Var. of KESH. *Dial. Eng.*
ca-shaw' (kȧ-shô'), *n.* **a** Var. of CUSHAW. *U. S.* **b** In Jamaica, the honey mesquite.
cash-cut'tee (kăsh-kŭt'ē), *n.* [From Tamil name.] Catechu.
cash'el (kăsh'ĕl), *n.* [Ir. *caiseal.*] *Irish Archæol.* A circular fence or wall inclosing a church or a group of ecclesiastical buildings.
cashew apple oil, cashew oil. Cardol.
cashew family. *Bot.* The Anacardiaceæ.
cash girl. See CASH BOY.
cash-ierd'. Cashiered. *Ref. Sp.*
cash-ier'er, *n.* One who cashiers.
cash-ier'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
cashire. † CASHIER.
cash keeper. A cashier or treasurer.
ca-shoo' (kȧ-shōō'). Var. of CATECHU.
casi. † CADI.
casia. † CASSIA.
cas'i-mere, cas'i-mire. Vars. of CASSIMERE.
cas'i-net'. Var. of CASSINETTE.
ca'sing (kā'sĭng). Var. of CASSON.
Ca-siph'i-a (kȧ-sĭf'ĭ-ȧ). *Bib.*
casique. † CACIQUE.
cas'ka-net, *n.* [Made up by confusion of *casket* and *carcanet*, carkanet, or perh. orig. a misprint for the latter. *Oxf. D.*] A casket, also, a carcanet; — a word in common use in the 17th century *Obs.*
cas'ket. † CASQUET. a casque.
cas'ket, *n. Naut.* A gasket.
cask'ing, *vb. n.* A putting into a cask or casks; also, casks collectively; in *pl.*, wines in casks.
Cas'leu (kăs'lū). *Bib.*
Cas'lon (kăz'lŏn), *n.* [After William *Caslon*, English type founder.] *Print.* A variety of old-style type. See OLD STYLE
Cas'lu-him (kăs'lū-hĭm; kăs-lū'hĭm). *Bib*
Cas'lu-im (kăs'lū-ĭm). *D. Bib.*
Cas'phon (kăs'fŏn), *or* **Cas'phor** (-fôr). *Bib.*
Cas'pis (kăs'pĭs). *Bib.*
casqued (kȧskt), *a* Provided with a casque. [box.
cas'quet Var. of CASKET, a
cas'quet (kȧs'kĕt; kȧs'kā'), *n.* [F.] A casque; also, a light open form of headpiece.
cas'que-tel' (kȧs'kē-tĕl'), *n.* [Dim. fr. F. *casquet*, dim. of *casque* helmet.] A light open helmet without beaver or visor, with a projecting umbrere and flexible plates back of the neck.
cas-quette' (kȧs-kĕt'), *n.* [F.] A form of headdress with visor and no brim; a cap with visor.
cass. Obs. or dial. var of CASE.
cas'sa-ba. Var. of KASSABAH.
cas'sa-bul'ly (kȧs'ȧ-bo͝ol'ĭ), *n.* [Old Corn. *kerso* cress + Corn *beler* cress.] Winter cress. *Dial. Eng.*
cassacke. † CASSOCK.
cas-sa'da (kȧ-sä'dȧ). *erron.*
cas-sa'do, *n.* a Var. of CASSAVA. **b** = RUSTIC.
cassadong. † CASSIDONY.
cassady. Erroneous for CASSAVA.
Cas'sak † COSSACK.
cassakin, *n.* [F. *casaquin.*] = CASSOCK, 1. *Obs.*
cassan, *n.* Cheese. *Obs. Cant.*
cas-sa're (kȧ-sä'rē), *v. t.* [L.] *Law.* To quash; to annul; to abate.
‖ **cas'sa-ri'pe** (kăs'ȧ-rē'pē), *n.* Cassareep.
cassava wood. = DRUMWOOD.
cassawarway. † CASSOWARY.
casse. † CASE.

yielding a nutritious starch; — called also *manioc*. Cassava is cultivated in the West Indies, South America, and Africa, where it yields a staple food. *M. manihot*, the bitter cassava, is the species commonly used. The juice of this contains hydrocyanic acid, which is removed by cooking. Cassareep is prepared from it. The sweet cassava (*M. palmata aipi*) is used as a table vegetable and as a fodder crop. **2.** The starch from the rootstocks of the cassava plant, used as food and in making tapioca and cassava bread

casse (kăs), *n.* [F., a breaking.] A disorder of certain wines in which they lose most of their color, depositing a reddish brown sediment. It is caused by an oxidizing enzyme found in ripe grapes.

Cas/se-grain'i-an (kăs'ē-grān'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to an astronomer of the 17th century, named Cassegrain. **Cassegrainian telescope.** See TELESCOPE.

Cas'sel brown. Cas'sel earth (kas'ĕl) A brown pigment of varying permanence, consisting of impure lignite It was found originally near Cassel (now Kassel), Germany.

cas'se, *or* **cas'sie. pa'per** (kăs'ĭ). [F. *papier cassé*. See QUASH to crush.] Broken paper; imperfect paper, paper torn or otherwise damaged in making; also, formerly, the two outside quires of a ream, consisting of defective sheets; — called also **casse,** or **cassie, quires.**

cas'se-role (kăs'ē-rōl; kăs'ē-rōl', 277), *n.* [F., a saucepan; cf. *casse* a basin.] **1.** A saucepan.

Casserole, 2

2. *Chem.* A small round dish with a handle, usually of porcelain.

3. *Cookery.* A mold (in the shape of a hollow vessel or incasement) of boiled rice, mashed potato, or paste, baked, and afterwards filled with vegetables or meat.

Cas'sia (kăsh'ă; -ĭ-ă; 277), *n.* [L. *cassia* and *casia*, Gr. κασσία and κασία; of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *qeṣî'āh*, fr. *qāṣa'* to cut off, to peel off.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of cæsalpiniaceous herbs, shrubs, and trees, natives of warm regions. They have abruptly pinnate leaves and nearly regular yellow flowers in racemes or clusters, succeeded by pods. The leaves of some species yield the drug senna. The seeds of *C. occidentalis*, the stinking weed, are used as an adulterant for coffee under the name of negro, or **Mogdad, coffee.**

2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The pods of the pudding-pipe tree (*C. fistula*). The sweet pulp, **cassia pulp,** is a mild laxative.

3. [*l. c.*] = CASSIA BARK.

cassia bark. The bark of the lauraceous tree *Cinnamomum cassia*, and related species. The coarser kinds are called **cassia lignea,** and are often used to adulterate true cinnamon, which they resemble in aromatic properties. Called also **Chinese,** or **bastard, cinnamon.** See CINNAMON.

cassia buds. The dried cinnamon-flavored flower buds of several species of *Cinnamomum*, esp. of *C. cassia*.

Cas'sian (kăsh'ăn), *a.* [L. *Cassianus.*] Of or pertaining to Cassius (a Roman gens name); specif., of or pert. to G. Cassius Longinus (see PROCULIAN).— **Cas'sian,** *n.*

Cassian Way, a Roman military road, a branch of the Flaminian Way, running from Rome through Arezzo, Florence, and Lucca; — named from a Cassius now unknown.

cassia pulp. See CASSIA, 2.

Cas'si-da (kăs'ĭ-dă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cassis, cassidis*, helmet.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tortoise beetles of the family Chrysomelidæ, sometimes made the type of a separate family, Cassididæ.

Cas-sid'i-dæ (kă-sĭd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Cassida.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A family of large tænioglossate gastropods, having a thick heavy shell, thick reflected lip, short spire and canal See CASSIS. **b** A family of beetles. See CASSIDA. — **cas'si-did** (kăs'ĭ-dĭd), *a. & n.*

cas'si-mere (kăs'ĭ-mēr), *n.* Also **ker'sey-mere.** [Cf F. *casimir*, prob. of the same origin as E. *cashmere.* Cf. KERSEYMERE.] A thin twilled woolen cloth, used for men's garments. It is woven with one third of the warp always above and two thirds below each shoot of the weft.

cas'si-nette' (kăs'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* A cloth with a cotton warp, and a woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk.

Cas-sin'i-an (kă-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Cassinis, an Italian-French family of mathematicians (1625–1845).

Cassinian oval, *Geom.*, the locus of a point, *P*, the product of whose distances from two fixed points, *S* and *H*, is a constant, as c^2; thus, $SP.PH = c^2$. If $SH = 2a$, the Cartesian equation is $(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^2 = 4a^2x^2 + c^4$, and the real curve consists of one oval or two ovals or the co-shaped lemniscate, according as $c > a$ or $< a$ or $= a$. Cassinian ovals are bicircular quartics of eighth class, except the lemniscate, which degenerates to sixth class. So called from its discoverer, G. D. Cassini (1625–1712). One of the Cassinis proposed to substitute it for the ellipse in the theory of planetary motions.

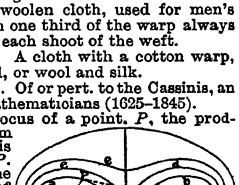

a & b Cassinian Ovals; *S, H* Foci; *SP HP*, Constant; *c, d* Limiting case where ovals meet at *O*; *e, f* Other forms of the curve

cas-si'no (kă-sē'nō), *n.* [It. *casino* a small house, a gaming house. See CASINO.] A game at cards, played by two or more persons, usually for twenty-one points. In playing the game the greatest number of cards counts three; the greatest number of spades, one, each ace, one, the ten of diamonds (**big,** or **great, cassino**), two; the deuce of spades (**little,** or **small, cassino**), one; and each sweep, one.

Cas'si-o (kăsh'ĭ-ō). **Michael.** In Shakespeare's "Othello," Othello's lieutenant, a worthy, well-schooled soldier preferred to Iago by Othello. Iago in revenge lures Cassio into drunkenness and disgrace, leads him to obtain Desdemona's intercession, and so slanders their intercourse that Othello strangles her in a jealous frenzy.

cas'si-o-ber'ry (kăs'ĭ-ō-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [NL. *cassine*, from the language of the Florida Indians.] **a** The yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria*) or its fruit. **b** The fruit of *Viburnum obovatum*, a shrub of the southern United States.

Cas-si'o-pe (kă-sī'ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κασσιόπη.] **1.** = CASSIOPEIA.

2. [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of low, tufted, ericaceous shrubs, of the colder parts of the north temperate zone. They have pretty white or pink nodding flowers and mosslike foliage.

Cas/si-o-pe'ia (kăs'ĭ-ō-pē'ya), **Cas/si-e-pe'ia** (-ē-pē'ya), **Cas/si-o-pe'a** (-a), etc., *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κασσιόπεια, Κασσιέπεια.] **1.** See ANDROMEDA.

2 [*gen.* CASSIOPEIÆ (-yē).] *Astron.* A northern constellation between Andromeda and Cepheus, — named in honor of the wife of Cepheus, a fabulous king of Ethiopia.

Cassiopeia's Chair. *Astron.* A group of stars in the constellation Cassiopeia, crudely resembling a chair; also, the entire constellation.

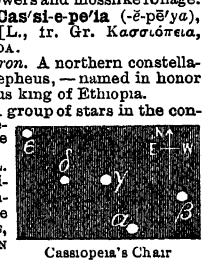

Cassiopeia's Chair

Cas'sis (kăs'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cassis* helmet.] *Zoöl.* The principal genus of mollusks of the family Cassididæ (which see). The species are called *helmet shells, cameo conchs*, etc. See QUEEN CONCH, *Illust.*

cas-sit'er-ite (kă-sĭt'ĕr-īt), *n.* [Gr. κασσίτερος tin.] *Min.* Native tin dioxide, SnO_2; tinstone; a mineral, usually brown or black in color, occurring in tetragonal crystals of brilliant adamantine luster, and also in massive forms, sometimes compact with concentric fibrous structure resembling wood (*wood tin*), sometimes in rolled fragments or pebbly (*stream tin*). It is the chief source of metallic tin. H., 6–7. Sp. gr., 6.8–7.1.

cas'sock (kăs'ŭk), *n.* [F. *casaque*, fr. It. *casacca*, perh. fr. L. *casa* cottage, in It., house; or of Slavic origin.] **1.** A kind of long outer garment worn by men and women; orig., one worn by soldiers, later by university men, as part of their uniform or distinctive garb. *Obs.*

2. *Eccl.* **a** A long close-fitting garment reaching to the feet, worn by the clergy of certain churches, with or without official robes or vestments, under their surplices or cottas by choristers, as an outer garment by vergers, etc. **b** A soutane. **c** A shorter, light, double-breasted coat or jacket, usually of black silk, worn under the Geneva gown.

3. a The clerical office, esp. that of an Anglican clergyman. **b** One wearing a cassock; esp., a clergyman.

cas'sock (kăs'ŭk), *v. t.*; CAS'SOCKED (-ŭkt). To clothe with, or dress in, a cassock; — chiefly in *p. p.* used adjectively.

cas'son-ade' (kăs'ŏn-ād'), *n.* [F., fr. *casson*, for *caisson* a large chest, alluding to the chests used in its transportation] Raw or muscovado sugar. See MUSCOVADO, *a.*

‖ **cas-so'ne** (kăs-sō'nā), *n. pl.*; -NI (-nē). [It., aug. of *cassa* chest. See 2d CASE.] A sarcophagus like coffer, esp. one to contain part of a bride's outfit.

cas-soum'ba (kă-sōōm'bă), *n.* [Sundanese *kasumba*, fr. Skr. *kusumbha* the safflower.] A pigment obtained in Amboyna from the roasted capsules of *Sterculia balanghas.*

cas'so-wa-ry (kăs'ō-wā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -WARIES (-rĭz). [Malay *kasuāri.*] Any of several large ratite birds constituting the genus *Casuarius* and family Casuaridæ, found in New Guinea, Australia, the Aru Islands, etc. They are smaller and stouter than the ostrich, and are closely related to the emu, from which they differ in the elongated claw of the inner toe, the horny casque on the head, and the wattles on the neck. The feathers are slender and hairlike, of dark color, each feather being double, as the aftershaft is as large as the main portion. The wing quills are reduced to a few stout barbless shafts. The cassowaries inhabit woods and jungles, and are swift runners. See MOORUK.

Cassowary (*Casuarius galeatus*).

cas'su-mu'nar (kăs'ōō-mū'när), **cas'su-mu'ni-ar** (-mū'nĭ-ăr), *n.* The pungent root of the East Indian plant *Zinziber cassumunar*, resembling ginger in odor and properties.

Cas-sy'tha (kă-sĭ'thă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cassyta*, Gr. κασύτας, name of a parasitic plant; cf. Ar. *kushūt* dodder.] *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed tropical lauraceous climbing parasites. They form masses of leafless threadlike stems on the branches of trees and shrubs. The small clustered flowers have a calyx of 6 sepals, an androecium of 9 stamens, and a 1-celled ovary. *C. filiformis* occurs in Florida.

cast (kăst), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* CAST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAST'ING. [Cf. Dan. *kaste*, Icel. & Sw. *kasta*; perh. akin to L. *gerere* to bear, carry, E. *jest.*] **1.** To project by a force operating with a quick motion and sudden release; to throw. In various senses: **a** To throw lightly or without undue force; to pitch; toss; as, to *cast* a fishing line or net; to *cast* dice. **b** To throw violently; to fling; hurl.

"Slings to *cast* stones." 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 14.

2. Hence, in a manner analogous to throwing **a** To project, impel, or send forth; as, to *cast* a shadow.

We must be *cast* upon a certain island *Acts* xxvii. 26.
Coming events *cast* their shadows before *Campbell.*

b To throw out or emit; to exhale. *Obs.* **c** To deposit or place, esp. in a decisive, forcible, or violent manner; as, to *cast* blame upon some one; to *cast* a man into prison.

The government I *cast* upon my brother *Shak.*
Cast thy burden upon the Lord *Ps.* lv 22.

d To deposit (a ballot) formally or officially; to give (a vote). **e** To direct or bestow; as, to *cast* the glance upon something; to *cast* one's affections upon another.

How earnestly he *cast* his eyes upon me! *Shak*

3. To throw off, out, or away; to eject; get rid of; discard; as, the horse *cast* a shoe. This sense is often intensified, and idiomatic peculiarities developed, by the addition of a characteristic adverb; as, to cast away, meaning, to waste or squander, to dismiss or reject, to cast aside, meaning, to reject; to cast out, meaning, to expel by exorcism or the like, to banish, etc.

I am old enough to have *cast* the crude, harsh pessimism of inexperience *Henry Harland*

4 Specif.: **a** To shed; molt.

The creatures that *cast* the skin are the snake, the viper, etc *Bacon.*

b To bring forth; bear; yield; deposit; drop; esp., to bring forth, bear, or drop prematurely; to slink.

Neither shall your vine *cast* her fruit before the time. *Mal.* iii. 11

c To throw off (a swarm), — said of bees. **d** To throw up or vomit; to eject.

His filth within being *cast.* *Shak.*

e To reject as unfit or disqualified; to cashier. *Obs. or R.*

The state cannot with safety *cast* him *Shak*

5. To throw down; to overthrow, to defeat; specif.: **a** To throw on or to the ground, as in wrestling; to overthrow; as, to *cast* a horse. **b** To defeat in a lawsuit; as, to be *cast* in damages. **c** To find guilty; to convict, condemn. *Obs. or Dial.*

She was *cast* to be hanged. *Jeffrey.*

6. To compute; to reckon; to calculate; specif.: **a** To reckon up; to add up. "Let it be *cast* and paid." *Shak.* **b** To calculate astrologically; as, to *cast* a horoscope or nativity. **c** To conjecture; to forecast.

You *cast* the event of war, my noble lord. *Shak.*

7. To consider, contrive; plan; specif.: **a** To consider, ponder; meditate on. *Obs. or Dial.* **b** To contrive; devise; plan; plot; design; intend. *Obs. or R.*

The cloister . had, I doubt not, been *cast* for [an orange house] *Sir W. Temple.*

8. To put into proper shape; to arrange; dispose; specif.: **a** To lay out; plan. *Obs.* **b** To distribute; to divide.

Constantine *cast* it into three provinces. *Heylin*

c *Art.* To arrange, dispose, or adjust (formerly colors, now only draperies). **d** To allot (as the parts of a play among actors); to allot or assign the parts of (a play), also, to assign (an actor for a part).

Our parts in the other world will be new *cast.* *Addison.*

9. To throw up, or form by throwing up, as earth or a mound or a rampart. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Thine enemies shall *cast* a trench [bank] about thee. *Luke* xix. 43.

10. To form (a plastic or liquid substance) into a particular shape; now only, to give a particular form to (liquid metal or other material) by pouring it into a mold and letting it harden, to form by this process; to fashion; to found; as, to *cast* bells, stoves, bullets.

11. Specif., *Print.*, to stereotype or electrotype

12. To turn; to twist; specif.: **a** *Naut.* To veer or turn. *Obs. or R.* **b** To turn (the balance or scale); hence, to make preponderate; to decide; as, a *casting* voice

How much interest *casts* the balance in cases dubious! *South.*

13. To cover by throwing on mortar or the like; to plaster. *Obs or Dial.* Cf. ROUGHCAST, *v. t.*

14. To tie (a knot); to entangle. *Obs. or Dial.*

15. *Hunting.* To cause (hounds) to make a cast.

Huntsman, *cast* not your hounds now! *P Beckford.*

16. To beat or whip (eggs or cream). *Obs. or Scot.*

Syn. — See THROW.

to cast accounts, orig., to reckon accounts; now, to do the ordinary arithmetical operations; to cipher. — **to c. anchor,** to throw out or let drop an anchor to keep a ship at rest, to anchor. The modern technical expression is, *to let go the anchor.* — **to c. a. traverse,** *Navig.*, to find what point of the compass the ship bears on at any time. — **to c. away,** to wreck. "*Cast away* and sunk." *Shak.* — **to c. behind,** to leave behind, as in a race. *Obs. or R.* — **to c. down,** to throw down; to demolish; to destroy; to deject, depress, or dispirit, as the mind. "Why art thou *cast down*, O my soul?" *Ps.* xlii. 5.—**to c. in,** to throw or put in, by way of addition; to give in addition. *Obs.*—**to c. in one's lot with** *or* **among,** to share the fortunes of. — **to c. in one's teeth,** to upbraid or abuse one for; to twit one with. — **to c.** (a person) **in the teeth,** to upbraid; to twit. *Obs.* — **to c. loose,** to set free or to unfasten forcibly or decisively; to unlash, as a gun; to set adrift, as a boat. — **to c. lots,** to throw or use lots, as dice, special pieces of wood, slips of paper, or the like, to determine a matter by chance. — **to c. off. a** To throw or put off. **b** *Hunting.* To leave behind, as dogs; also, to loose, as hounds. **c** *Hawking.* To let fly (hawks). **d** *Naut.* To untie, throw off, or let go, as a rope; to loose from a mooring; to unmoor. **e** *Knitting.* To knit and slip (stitches) as in forming a finished edge. **f** *Print.* To estimate typographical space for or of, as of how much printed matter a given amount of copy will make, etc. — **to c. on. a** To throw on; to put on quickly, as a garment. **b** *Knitting.* To make (stitches) for beginning or enlarging the work. — **to c. over,** to turn or think over; to consider *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **to c. over the bar,** *Law*, to disbar. *Obs. Eng.* — to c. the gorge, to vomit violently; to retch. — **to c. the lead,** *Naut.*, to make a sounding with the lead. — **to c. the water,** *Med.*, to examine the urine for signs of disease. *Obs.*

If thou couldst, doctor, *cast*
The water of my land, find her disease *Shak*

— **to c. up. a** To compute; to reckon. **b** To bring up or utter (*to* or *against* some one) by way of reproach or taunt, to cast in one's teeth. **c** To throw up or abandon. *Obs.*

cast (kăst), *v. i.* **1.** To throw; project; specif.. **a** To throw dice. **b** To throw forth a line in angling, esp. one with a fly.

2. To throw off; eject; specif.: **a** To swarm; — said of bees. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** To vomit. *B. Jonson.* **c** To fade; to lose color. *Scot.*

3. To consider; to turn or revolve in the mind; to meditate; to ponder; to plan; to scheme. *Archaic or R.*

She . *cast* in her mind what manner of salutation this should be *Luke* i. 29.

4. Formerly, to calculate; estimate; now, to add figures.

Who would *cast* and balance at a desk. *Tennyson*

Cas'se-grain (kăs'ē-grān), *n.* A Cassegrainian telescope.

casseir + CASHIER.

cas'sel-ase' (kăs'ĕl-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Cas'sel green (kăs'ĕl). [From *Cassel* (now *Kassel*), Germany.] Barium manganate, used as a pigment.

Cas'sel-mann's green (kăs'ĕl-mănz). A basic sulphate of copper used as a pigment.

Cas'sel yel'low. Patent yellow.

cas-se'na (kă-sē'nă), *n.* [Am. Indian name.] The yaupon.

cassere. + CASHIER.

casserole fish. The horseshoe crab *Loccl. U. S.*

‖ **casse'-tête'** (kăs'tăt'), *n.* [F.; *casser* to break + *tête* head] A small war club Cf. POGAMOGGAN

‖ **cas'sette'** (kă-sĕt'), *n* [F., dim of *casse* case.] **a** A casket. **b** *Photog* A plate holder. **c** A segar

Cas'si-a (kăsh'ĭ-ă). *D. Bib*

‖ **cas'si-a lig'ne-a** (kăsh'ĭ-ă lĭg'nē-ă). [NL., lit., woody cassia.] See CASSIA BARK

cassia nut. The cashew nut

cassia oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

cassia pods. = CASSIA, 2.

cas'sia-stick' tree The pudding-pipe tree. [cassia.]

cassia tree. The cinnamon

cas'si-can (kăs'ĭ-kăn), *n.* [NL. *cassicus* helmeted.] **a** = CACIQUE. 3. **b** = PIPING CROW

cas'sid + COSSID.

Cas'si-dæ (kăs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of CASSIDIDÆ.

cas-sid'e-ous (kă-sĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cassis* helmet.] *Bot* Helmet-shaped.

cas'si-do-ny (kăs'ĭ-dō-nĭ), *n.* [Cf LL. *cassidonium*, F *cassidoine* See CHALCEDONY.] **a** The French lavender (*Lavandula stœchas*). **b** The goldilocks (*Linosyris linosyris*).

cas'sie, cas'sy (kăs'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CASSIES (-ĭz). [Icel. *kass* case, creel; cf. Norw. dial. *kase* osier basket.] A kind of basket of twisted straw. *Orkneys & Scot*

cas'sie. *n.* [F., fr. Pr *cacio*, L *acacia* See ACACIA.] The huisache (*Acacia farnesiana*)

cassie paper *or* **quires.** See CASSE PAPER

Cas'sim Ba'ba (kăs'ĭm bä'bä) In the story of the "Forty Thieves," Ali Baba's avaricious brother, who gains entrance to the secret cave, but, forgetting the magic word, is cut to pieces.

cas-si'ne (kă-sī'nē), *n.* [Old specific name.] The yaupon.

cas-sine' (kă-sēn'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *casina*, dim of *casa* house.] A small country house or rural pleasure house; hence, an isolated house in the fields in which soldiers can make a stand. *Obs* *Smollett.*

Cas-si'ni's di-vi'sion (kăs-sē'nēz) A dark division in Saturn's ring, observed by Cassini

Cas-sin'i-an (kă-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A Cassinian oval.

cas'si-noid (kăs'ĭ-noid), *n.* *Geom* A Cassinian oval.

Cas'si-o-pe'ian (kăs'ĭ-ō-pē'yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cassiopeia.

cas-sique' Var. of CACIQUE.

cas'si-reepe. Var of CASSAREEP.

cas'sis' (kă'sēs'), *n.* [F.] The black currant of Europe (*Ribes nigrum*); also, a liqueur or cordial flavored with currants

‖ **cas'sis tu-tis'si-ma vir'tus.** [L.] Virtue (is) the safest helmet.

Cassites. Var. of KASSITES.

cas'sius (kăsh'ŭs), *n.* = PURPLE OF CASSIUS

cas'so-lette' (kăs'ō-lĕt'), *n.* [F.] A box or vase in which perfumes may be kept or burned, often with a perforated cover

cas'son (kăs'ŭn; kăz'-), *n.* Also *casing.* [Cf Dan. *kokase* cow dung, Sw. dial. *kas* heap, Icel. *kos* heap.] Dried dung of cattle; — usually in *pl. Dial. Eng.*

cas-soon' (kă-sōōn'), *n.* [It *cassone*, fr. *cassa* a chest or coffer.] = CAISSON, 1, 3

‖ **cas'sure'** (kă'sür'), *n.* [F., lit., crack.] *Wines.* = CASSE.

cass'weed'. Var. of CASEWEED.

cast, *a.* [L. *castus.*] Chaste. *Obs.*

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5. To conjecture; to forecast.
6. To receive form or shape in a mold.
7. To turn or twist; specif.: **a** To warp; to become twisted out of shape. **b** *Naut.* To turn, esp. by paying off the head of the vessel from the wind so as to get it on the desired side, as when getting under way; to veer; also, to tack; to wear ship.
8. To incline or slope. *Obs.*
9. *Hunting.* To make a cast, as hounds.
How wide they [the hounds] *cast.* *P Beckford.*
10. To clear, as the sky or weather. *Scot.*
to cast about. **a** To turn or look about. **b** *Naut.* To change the course, tack. **c** *Hunting.* To go in various directions to seek, as for game or a lost scent.
There is nothing for it but to *cast about* for the scent. *T Hughes*
d To consider; lay plans. — **to c. back,** to go back; revert. — **to c. beyond the moon,** to make wild conjectures. *Obs.* — **to c. loose,** *Naut.*, to let go, to unlash, as in preparing a gun for use. — **to c. out,** to fall out; to quarrel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **to c. up,** to turn up; to put in an appearance, esp. unexpectedly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
I thought I had but a trifle to do, but new things *cast up* *Scott.*

cast (kăst), *n.* [Cf. Icel, Dan., & Sw. *kast.*] **1.** Act of casting or throwing; a throw; also, manner of casting or throwing.
2. The distance to which a thing can be thrown; specif., the distance to which a bow can throw an arrow.
3. a A throw of dice; also, the number or aggregate thrown.
I have set my life upon a *cast,*
And I will stand the hazard of the die. *Shak.*
b A throw or stroke of fortune; hence, fortune; chance; venture; lot.
An even *cast* whether the army should march this way *South.*
4. A turn; a change of direction or course; specif.: **a** A turn of the eye; hence, a look; glance; expression.
The *cast* of the eye is a gesture of aversion. *Bacon.*
This freakish, elvish *cast* came into the child's eye. *Hawthorne.*
b A fixed turn, twist, or bent, esp. to one side; a warp. **c** A direction of travel; a course; also, a change of direction or course; a bearing.
A revival of letters is always accompanied or heralded by a *cast* back to earlier and fresher models. *Stevenson*
I'll take him down by Woodford . . then take a short *cast* up the hill. *C. Lever.*
5. An assistance on one's way in a conveyance; a lift; also, *Dial.*, help; assistance.
We bargained with the driver to give us a *cast.* *Smollett*
If we had the *cast* o' a cart to bring it. *Scott*
6. A stroke, touch, or trick; a specimen; a bit; as, a *cast* of one's office. *Obs. or R.*
7. Act of throwing down, off, etc; specif., a fall, as in wrestling; an overthrow or defeat.
8. The thing or quantity thrown, as, a *cast* of seed.
9. Specif.: **a** The quantity of bread made at one time. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **b** *Beer Brewing.* The quantity of water used in preparing a given quantity of beer or in any stage of the process of brewing. **c** In counting herrings, etc., as many as are thrown into a vessel at once, a warp. **d** A set or suit, as of counters or armor. *Obs.*
10. That which is thrown out or off, shed, or ejected; as: **a** The skin of an insect. **b** The mass of undigested refuse consisting of feathers, bones, etc., which is thrown up from a hawk's or owl's stomach. **c** The excrement of an earthworm. **d** *Apiculture.* An afterswarm, esp. the first. *Rare or Dial. Eng.* **e** Quantity or number produced; yield; as, a year's *cast* of lambs or grain. **f** *Woolgrowing.* A rough, coarse, or badly bred fleece.
11. An impost, tax; rate; charge. *Obs.*
12. Contrivance; device; plot; design; aim. *Obs. Chaucer.*
13. Computation, calculation; reckoning; esp., addition; also, conjecture; forecast.
14. Form into which anything or any work is thrown; arrangement; disposition. "A neat *cast* of verse." *Pope.*
An heroic poem, but in another *cast* and figure. *Prior.*
Hence, specif.: **a** Design; plan; shape; construction. *Obs.* **b** The assignment of parts in a play to the actors; the set of actors to whom the parts are assigned. **c** *Art.* Of draperies, the arrangement or disposition, as in a painting.
15. Act of casting or founding; also, the quantity of metal cast or poured at a single operation.
And why such daily *cast* of brazen cannon. *Shak.*
From each liquid charge or *cast* of steel . . . about 10 ingots are obtained. *Holmes.*
16. An impression or mold taken from a thing or person, a mold, a pattern.
17. That which is formed in a mold or form; esp., a reproduction or copy, as of a work of art, in bronze or plaster, etc; a casting.
18. Specif., *Med.*, a substance formed in cavities of various organs in diseased conditions and composed of effused plastic matter; as, renal *casts*, cylindrical bodies found in the urine and derived from the collecting tubes of the kidneys.
19. A tube or funnel for conveying metal into a mold. *Obs.*
20. A tendency to any color, a tinge; a hue.
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought *Shak.*
21. A degree; a dash; a tinge, as of some quality.
La Fleur had a small *cast* of the coxcomb. *Sterne*
22. Form; appearance; style; turn; bent; complexion; as, a peculiar *cast* of countenance; a mind of scientific *cast.*
There is such a mirthful *cast* in his behavior. *Steele.*
23. Kind; sort; stamp, type.
Here is a man of the *cast* of Hooker and Butler. *J. H. Newman.*
24. *Hunting.* A scattering of the hounds in various directions to search for a lost scent. Also fig.
It [a wasp] then commenced as regular a hunt as ever hound did after fox; making short semicircular *casts.* *Darwin.*
25. a A throw of a fishing line, net, sounding lead, etc.; also, that which is so thrown or used; specif., *Angling*, the flies attached to the line at one time; as, a *cast* of two or three flies. **b** A place adapted to fishing or angling.
26. *Bowls or Bowling.* A throw of a bowl; also, a point scored by rolling a ball nearer than either of the opponents to the jack and within six feet of it.
27. *Falconry.* The number (a couple) of hawks let go at one time from the hand, hence, of other birds, a couple.
Syn. — See TURN.
a cast of, *or* **in, the eye,** a slight squint or strabismus.

cast (kăst), *p. p. & p. a.* of CAST, *v.*
cast iron. See IRON. — **c. scrap,** *Founding*, cast-iron scrap. See IRON SCRAP **b.** — **c. steel,** steel which has been in a state of fusion, either in the making or afterward, as distinguished from steel made by cementation or puddling and not afterward melted. See IRON.

Cas-ta'li-a (kăs-tā'lĭ-ă), *n.* **1.** [L. *Castalia*, Gr. Κασταλία.] A fountain on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; hence, source of inspiration Also *Castaly*, *Castalie.*
I led you then to all the *Castalies*
I fed you with the milk of every Muse. *Tennyson.*
2. [NL] *Bot.* A genus of nymphæaceous plants of wide distribution, including the true water lilies. They have showy fragrant white, blue, or pink flowers, with large petals, numerous epigynous stamens, and a compound pistil. The common water lily of the eastern United States is *C. odorata*; that of Europe, *C. alba.* Several exotic species are commonly cultivated in aquatic gardens.

Cas-ta'ne-a (kăs-tā'nē-a), *n.* [L., a chestnut, fr. Gr. κάστανον.] *Bot.* A small genus of fagaceous trees or shrubs, the chestnuts, natives of temperate regions. They are distinguished from the oaks (*Quercus*) by the prickly involucre surrounding the nuts. See CHESTNUT.

cas'ta-net (kăs'tȧ-nĕt'; kăs'tȧ-nĕt', 277), *n.* [F. *castagnette*, Sp. *castañeta*, fr. L. *castanea* (Sp. *castaña*) a chestnut. So named from the resemblance to two chestnuts, or because chestnuts were first used for castanets. See CHESTNUT.] An instrument consisting of two small, concave, spoon-shaped shells of ivory or hard wood, fastened to the thumb, and beaten together with the middle finger, used by the Spaniards and Moors and now by other peoples in accompaniment to dances and music; — usually in *pl.* Also, sometimes, one of the pair forming the instrument.

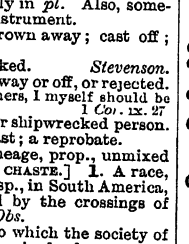
Castanets.

cast'a-way' (kăst'ȧ-wā'), *a.* **1.** Thrown away; cast off; rejected; useless.
2. Cast adrift; stranded; shipwrecked. *Stevenson.*

cast'a-way', *n.* **1.** One that is cast away or off, or rejected.
Lest . . . when I have preached to others, I myself should be a *castaway.* *1 Cor.* IX. 27
2. One cast away at sea; a derelict or shipwrecked person.
3. One cast out by society; an outcast; a reprobate.

caste (kăst), *n.* [Pg. *casta* race, lineage, prop., unmixed race, fr. L. *castus* pure, chaste. Cf. CHASTE.] **1.** A race, stock, or breed of men or animals; esp., in South America, any of the hybrid classes produced by the crossings of Europeans, Indians, and Negroes. *Obs.*
2. One of the hereditary classes into which the society of India is divided. The caste system is fundamental in Hinduism, referring, for its origin at least, to the time of the Aryan invasions of India Orthodox Hinduism ascribes to the invaders four castes: the **Brahman**, or priestly; the **Kshatriya**, warrior or kingly, the **Vaisya**, mercantile and agricultural; the **Sudra**, artisan and laboring. The first three of these are known as the *twice-born castes* Their token is the sacred thread; they are considered as the original Aryan castes, and they have religious rites and privileges denied to the Sudras, mainly composed of the conquered natives. Gradually a vast number of castes have been formed; as, on the basis of the occupation of the persons forming them, by the conversion of foreign tribes to Hinduism, the whole tribe forming a distinct caste; by religious sectarianism; by intermarriage and crossbreeding; by migration, etc. All castes are theoretically classified according to the original scheme of four, and intermarriage and social intercourse, in so far as these exist, are subject to rigid restrictions. Many of the religious reforms of India have started as protests against caste restrictions, yet even among the Indian Mohammedans class distinctions similar to the caste system are maintained. The native name for "caste" signifies "color," and the system seems to have originated in the endeavor of the light-hued Aryans to preserve their racial purity
A *caste* may be defined as a collection of families or groups of families bearing a common name which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation; claiming common descent from a mythical ancestor, human or divine, professing to follow the same professional calling, and regarded by those who are competent to give an opinion as forming a single homogeneous community. *Census of India*, 1901.
3. Hence: **a** A similar division or class of society in any community. **b** The principle or system of the division in India, or, fig. and gen., of social divisions in any community; also, the position conferred by the caste system or principle; as, the spirit of *caste*; to lose *caste.*
The habits of clique and *caste* *Emerson.*
4. A hereditary class resembling an Indian caste; hence, a more or less separate order or class of persons in society who chiefly hold intercourse among themselves, the separation being based on such things as difference of wealth, hereditary rank or privileges, profession, occupation, etc.
The tinkers then formed an hereditary *caste.* *Macaulay.*
5. *Zoöl.* One of the polymorphic forms of certain social insects, as ants and bees. Each caste has its particular share in the duties and work of perpetuating the colony, as the worker *caste*, soldier *caste*, etc.

cas'tel-lan (kăs'tĕl-lăn), *n.* [OF. *castelain*, F. *châtelain*, L. *castellanus* pertaining to a castle, an occupant of a castle, LL., a governor of a castle, fr. L. *castellum* castle, citadel. See CASTLE; cf. CASTILIAN, CHATELAINE.] A governor or warden of a castle. — **cas'tel-lan-ship',** *n.*

cas'tel-la'no (kăs'tĕl-yä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz; *Sp.* -nōs). [Sp.] An old Spanish gold coin; also, a corresponding unit of weight, = about 71 grains or 4.60 grams. See WEIGHT.

Cas'tel-la'nos pow'der (kăs'tĕl-yä'nōs). A kind of blasting powder containing nitroglycerin and either nitrobenzene or a picrate, mixed with other materials.

cas'tel-la-ny (kăs'tĕ-lă-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [LL. *castellania.*] The office or jurisdiction of a castellan; the lordship of a castle; the extent of land and jurisdiction appertaining to a castle.

cas'tel-late (kăs'tĕ-lāt), *v. t.* [LL. *castellatus*, p. p. of *castellare.*] To build like a castle; to build with battlements. — *v. i.* To take the form of a castle.

cas'tel-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* [LL. *castellatus.* See CASTLE.]
1. Built or formed like a castle; castlelike; having battlements, like a castle; as, a *castellated* mansion.
2. Inclosed within a building; as, a fountain or cistern *castellated* *Obs.* *Johnson.*
3. Provided or dotted with castles; castled. *Byron.*
4. Lodged or sheltered in or as in a castle or castles.
"*Castellated* power and wealth." *North Am. Rev.*
castellated nut. = CASTLE NUT.

cas'tel-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *castellatio.* See CASTLE.] Act of castellating; concretely, a castellated structure.

cast'er (kăs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that casts (in any sense), as stones, accounts, dice, type, cannon, etc.
2. A vial, cruet, or other small vessel, used to contain condiments at the table; as, a set of *casters.*
3. A stand to hold a set of cruets.
4 A small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is supported.
5. One who shovels coal from a keel into a ship. *Eng.*
6. A cloak. *Cant, Obs. or R.*
7. An army horse sold as unfit for use. *Colloq., Eng.*

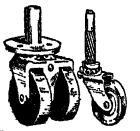
Double Caster and Ball-bearing Caster, the latter with sleeve removed

cas'ti-gate (kăs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; CAS'TI-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); CAS'TI-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *castigatus*, p. p. of *castigare* to correct, punish; *castus* pure, chaste + *agere* to move, drive. See CHASTE, cf. CHASTEN.] **1.** To punish; correct; chastise, as with words or by blows, to chasten; now usually, to punish or reprove severely; to criticize severely.
2. To emend; correct; revise, as a literary text.
3. To chasten; tone down; subdue. *Obs.*

cas'ti-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *castigatio.*] **1.** Corrective punishment; now, severe punishment or reproof; chastisement; pungent criticism.
The keenest *castigation* of her slanderers. *Irving*
2. Emendation; correction; revision, as of a book.

cas'ti-ga'tor (kăs'tĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who castigates.

cas'ti-ga-to-ry (-gȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An instrument for castigation; esp., a cucking stool. *Obs.*

cas'ti-ga-to-ry, *a.* [L. *castigatorius.*] Of or pertaining to a castigator or castigation; punitive; corrective.

Cas'tile soap (kăs'tēl; kăs-tēl'). [From *Castile*, a province in Spain, from which it originally came.] A kind of fine, hard, white or mottled soap, made from olive oil, sometimes with added coconut oil; also, any soap imitating it.

Cas-til'ian (kăs-tĭl'yăn), *n.* [Sp. *castellano*, from *Castilla* Castile, which received its name from the castles (L. *castella*) erected on the frontiers as a barrier against the Moors. Cf. CASTELLAN.] **1.** An inhabitant or native of Castile, in Spain. Cf. IBERIAN.
2. The standard Spanish dialect; the official and literary tongue of Spain. See SPANISH.

Cas-til'ian, *a.* Of or pertaining to Castile, comprising the central table-lands of Spain, or its inhabitants or their language. Castile was an offshoot of the Gothic kingdom of Leon, became an independent kingdom in 1033, and soon the most powerful of the Christian Spanish states. The marriage of Isabella of Castile with Ferdinand of Aragon brought about the union of these states in 1479, and the formation of modern Spain.

Cas-til'la (kăs-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* Also incorrectly *Castilloa.* [NL., after *Castillo*, Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of Central American and Mexican moraceous trees having light gray bark, large entire leaves, and monœcious flowers with a cup-shaped perianth. The most important species is *C. elastica*, which furnishes practically all of the Central American caoutchouc. See CAOUTCHOUC.

Castilla rubber. Caoutchouc from trees of *Castilla.*

Cas'til-le'ja (kăs'tĭl-lē'yȧ), *n.* Also *Castilleia.* [NL., after Juan *Castillejo*, Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of scrophulariaceous root-parasitic herbs, the painted-cups, most abundant in western North America. They have very irregular galeate flowers borne in dense spikes, the bracts of which are usually brightly colored.

cast'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that casts (in any sense); specif.: **a** Act or process of making casts or impressions, or of shaping in a mold, as in making pottery (which see), forming metal objects by pouring molten metal into a mold, etc. **b** A casting up or off, as of the skin by an animal, etc. **c** The warping of a board or other piece of wood.
2. That which is cast in a mold; esp., an object of metal so cast; as, bronze *castings.*
3. That which is cast up or off, as skin, feathers, excrement, etc.; specif.: **a** A worm cast. **b** Vomit, esp. the excrementitious material cast up by a hawk; also, *Falconry*, anything given to a hawk to purge her gorge.
casting bottle, a bottle for sprinkling perfumes. — **c. box,** **a** A box for casting dice. **b** A box for taking a cast for stereotyping. — **c. glass,** a casting bottle. *Obs.* — **c. line,** *Fishing*, the leader; also, sometimes applied to the long reel line. — **c. net,** *Fishing*, a net which is cast and drawn, in distinction from a net that is set and left. — **c. plate,** *Glass Making*, a casting table. — **c. rule,** *Founding*, an empirical rule or formula giving the thickness of parts of a casting, adopted when the thickness deduced from strength and economical considerations would be such that the metal would not properly fill the mold in casting. — **c table,** *Glass Making*, a table with raised edges and polished metal surface used as a mold for casting plate glass. — **c vote,** **c. vote,** the decisive voice or vote of a presiding officer when the votes of the assembly are equally divided. — **c. weight,** a weight that turns a balance when exactly poised.

cast'-i'ron, *a.* Made of cast iron. Hence, fig.: Like cast iron; hard; hardy; rigid; unyielding.

cas'tle (kăs'l), *n.* [AS. *castel*, fr. OF. *castel*, F. *château*, L. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum* a fortified place, pl. *castra* camp.] **1.** A fortified residence of a prince or other great person; a building or group of buildings defended by walls, towers, moats, etc.
2. A fortified town; a fortress; a stronghold.
3. *Chess.* One of the pieces, also called *rook*, which may move any number of squares in a straight line, forward, backward, or sidewise.
4. *Naut.* A kind of raised forecastle or poop.
5. A kind of tackle for hoisting.
6. A kind of wagon for carrying workmen.
7. *Mining.* A floor or platform in a shaft.
8. *Zoöl.* A tortoise-shell butterfly (*Nymphalis antiopa*) of Europe and America.
castle in the air, a visionary scheme; a daydream.
castle nut. A nut with a castellated top, as for receiving a cotter pin.

cas'tle, *v. t.*; CAS'TLED (kăs'ld); CAS'TLING (kăs'lĭng). **1.** To place in or as in a castle.
2. *Chess.* To move (the king) two squares toward a rook and then move the rook to the square next beyond the king.

cas'tle-ry (kăs'l-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Castles collectively.
2. Castle building; a castle in the air.

cas'tle-ward (kăs'l-wẽrd), *adv.* Toward a castle.

cas'tling (kăs'lĭng), *n.* *Chess.* The act of moving the king and rook in castling.

cas'tor (kăs'tẽr), *n.* [L. *castor* beaver, Gr. κάστωρ.] **1.** The beaver. *Obs.*
2. A hat made of beaver fur.
3. *Pharm.* Castoreum.
4. *Zoöl.* One of the two bright stars in the constellation Gemini, the other being Pollux.

cas'tor-ite (kăs'tẽr-īt), *n.* [From *Castor*, Ontario.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of sodium, calcium, and beryllium, occurring in white crystalline masses.

cas'to-reum (kăs-tō'rē-ŭm), *n.* [L. *castoreum*, Gr. καστόριον.] *Pharm.* A substance with a strong odor, secreted in the preputial follicles of the beaver, and used in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic.

cas'to-rin (kăs'tō-rĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_{19}H_{24}O_6$, obtained from castoreum.

cas'to-ri-um (kăs-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* Castoreum.

cas'to-roid (kăs'tō-roid), *a.* [*Castor* + -oid.] Like or pertaining to the beaver.

cas'to-roil (kăs'tō-roil), *n.* [*Castor* + L. *oleum* oil.] *Pharm.* A tincture of castoreum.

cas'trate (kăs'trāt), *v. t.*; CAS'TRAT-ED (-trā-tĕd); CAS'TRAT-ING (-trā-tĭng). [L. *castratus*, p. p. of *castrare*, *castrare*, to castrate.] **1.** To remove the testicles of; to geld; to emasculate.
2. To deprive of the sexual organs; to spay.
3. To deprive of the power of reproduction; to sterilize.
4. To deprive of the best part; to expurgate; to mutilate.

cas-tra'tion (kăs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of castrating; castrated condition.

cas'tra-to (kăs'trȧ-tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tē). [It.] A male singer who has been castrated in boyhood.

cas'tra-tor (kăs'trā-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who castrates.

cas'tra-to-ry (kăs'trȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An instrument for castrating.

cas'tra-to-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to castration.

cas'tra-tus (kăs'trā-tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tī). [L.] A castrated man.

cas'tra-val (kăs'trȧ-văl), *a.* [L. *castra* camp + *vallum* wall.] Of or pertaining to a camp.

cas'tra-val-la'tion (kăs'trȧ-văl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *castra* camp + *vallatio* a fortification.] A fortification or rampart.

cas'tra-val-la'tion, *a.* Of or pertaining to castrametation.

cas-tra-me-ta'tion (kăs'trȧ-mē-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *castra* camp + *metatio* measuring.] The art of laying out a camp.

cas-tra-met'ic (kăs'trȧ-mĕt'ĭk), **cas-tra-met'ic-al** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to castrametation.

cas-tra-met'ics (kăs'trȧ-mĕt'ĭks), *n.* Castrametation.

cas'tra-mort (kăs'trȧ-môrt), *n.* [L. *castra* camp + *mortuus* dead.] A camp follower. *Obs.*

cas'u-al (kăzh'ū-ăl), *a.* [OF. *casuel*, F. *casuel*, L. *casualis*, fr. *casus* chance, fall. See CASE.] **1.** Occurring by chance; happening unexpectedly or without design; accidental; fortuitous.
2. Liable to chance; dependent on chance; uncertain.
3. Incidental; not regular; not designed; as, a *casual* visit.
4. Irregular; not uniform; as, *casual* employment.
5. Of or pertaining to accidents; as, *casual* insurance.
6. Of or pertaining to casualties; as, *casual* revenue.
7. Apparent by chance; not designed; as, a *casual* resemblance.
8. Unconcerned; careless; indifferent. *Obs.*
9. Unceremonious; informal; as, a *casual* call.
10. Occasional; as, a *casual* laborer.
11. *Theol.* Pertaining to the fall of man.
12. *Logic.* Pertaining to the fallacy of accident.
13. *Bot.* Occurring only occasionally in a locality, and not naturalized.
14. *Geol.* Pertaining to the Casual period.
Syn. — See ACCIDENTAL.

cas'u-al, *n.* **1.** One who is employed occasionally; a casual laborer.
2. *Geol.* A casual deposit.

cas'u-al-ism (kăzh'ū-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* *Theol.* The doctrine that all things are governed by chance.

cas'u-al-ist (kăzh'ū-ăl-ĭst), *n.* [F. *casuiste*, L. *casus* case.] One who studies cases of conscience; one who is skilled in casuistry.

cas'u-al-ist, *n.* One who believes in casualism.

cas'u-al-is'tic (kăzh'ū-ăl-ĭs'tĭk), **cas'u-al-is'tic-al** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to casuistry; casuistical.

cas'u-al-is'tic-al-ly (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a casuistical manner.

cas'u-al-ly (kăzh'ū-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** By chance; accidentally; fortuitously.
2. Occasionally; as, a *casually* employed laborer.
3. Slightly; carelessly; indifferently. *Obs.*

cas'u-al-ness (kăzh'ū-ăl-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Accidentalness; fortuitousness.
2. Irregularity; occasionalness.
3. Carelessness; indifference. *Obs.*

cas'u-al-ty (kăzh'ū-ăl-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *casualité*, LL. *casualitas*.] **1.** Accidentalness; fortuitousness; chance. *Obs.*
2. Anything that happens by chance; a fortuitous event; a contingency; a misfortune; a disaster; a mishap.
3. Specif.: **a** Loss by death or disablement, as in an army, navy, or shipping company. **b** Loss by fire, shipwreck, etc.
4. Anything given by chance; a casual profit. *Obs.*
5. *Eccl.* A casual benefice.
6. *Feudal Law.* A casual profit.
7. *Mil.* A person killed or disabled in the service.
casualty insurance, insurance against accidents.

cas'u-ar-i'na (kăz'ū-ăr-ī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. the resemblance of its drooping branches to the feathers of the cassowary.] *Bot.* A genus of trees of Australia and the Malay Archipelago, the type of the family Casuarinaceæ. They have jointed, leafless, rushlike branches, and small flowers in dense spikes.

cas'u-ar-i-na'ceous (-ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the Casuarinaceæ, a family of dicotyledonous trees and shrubs of Australia and the Malay Archipelago, with jointed, rushlike branches, and small flowers in dense spikes.

cas'u-ist (kăzh'ū-ĭst), *n.* [F. *casuiste*, fr. L. *casus* case.] **1.** One who studies cases of conscience; one who is skilled in casuistry.
2. One who is subtle in reasoning; a sophist.

cas'u-ist-ic (kăzh'ū-ĭs'tĭk), **cas'u-ist-ic-al** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to casuistry; casuistical.

cas'u-ist-ic-al-ly (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a casuistical manner.

cas'u-ist-ry (kăzh'ū-ĭs-trĭ), *n.* **1.** The science of cases of conscience; the science of determining the rightness or wrongness of human actions, and the degree of responsibility attaching to them.
2. Subtle reasoning; sophistry.

cas'u-ist-ry, *n.* Casualism.

cas'u-ist-ry, *n.* Casuistry.

cas'u-ist-ry, *n.* Casuistry.

cas'u-ist-ry, *n.* Casuistry

castellum, dim. of *castrum* fortified place, castle. Cf. CHATELAINE.] **1. a** A village; — to render L. *castellum* of the Vulgate. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* Camp; — to render L. *castra*. *Obs.* **2.** A large fortified building or set of buildings; a fortress; a stronghold, esp. that of a prince or nobleman Originally the medieval *castle* was a single strong tower or keep, with a palisaded inclosure around it and inferior buildings, such as stables and the like, and surrounded by a moat, then such a keep or donjon, with courtyards or baileys and accessory buildings of greater elaboration, including a great hall and a chapel, all surrounded by defensive walls and a moat, with a drawbridge, etc. The name has been retained for large dwellings that were previously fortresses, or for those which replaced ancient fortresses.

The house of every one is to him as his *castle* and fortress, as well for his defense against injury and violence, as for his repose. *Coke.*

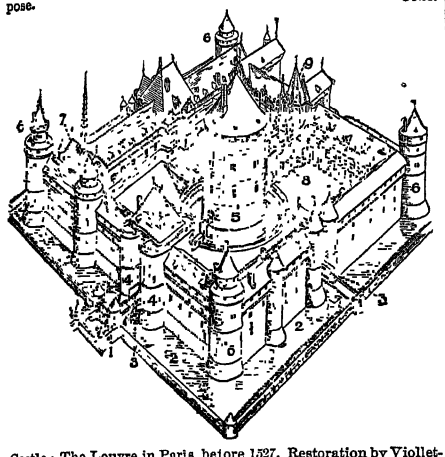

Castle: The Louvre in Paris, before 1527. Restoration by Viollet-le-Duc. 1 Fortified approach; 2 Moat; 3 Drawbridge; 4 Towers flanking main entrance; 5 Donjon or Keep, encircled by its Foss; 6 Angle Towers for defense of outer wall; 7 Chapel; 8 Gallery communicating between the donjon and the north wing; 9 Grand Staircase. The inclosing buildings contain guard-rooms, storehouses, living apartments, halls of assembly, etc.

3. Anything resembling or likened to a castle; as: **a** Any massive, strong, or imposing house or mansion; loosely, a large building of almost any kind. **b** A large ship, esp. of war. *Poetic or Rhetorical.* **c** A small wooden defensive tower, as on an elephant's back. **d** A tower in general. **e** A tower or high structure on a ship's deck. *Obs.* **f** = ROOK. See CHESS. **g** A small structure or pile more or less in the form of a castle; as, a *castle* of cards.

4 *Her.* A representation of a castle or of a portion of an embattled wall, often having a gateway, crowned with a specified number (usually three) of towers.

5. The principal village of an Indian tribe. *New York State.*

6. *Rabbit Hunting.* A heap of brushwood or sticks in an inclosure, under which the rabbits hide. *Encyc. of Sport.*

Syn. — Fortress, fortification, citadel, stronghold.

Castle Come-down, *or* **Castle of Come-down,** a castle or structure that has fallen to ruin, or one easy to demolish. *Obs.* — **c. in the air,** a visionary project; a baseless scheme; a day-dream, an air castle; — sometimes called a **c. in Spain** (F. *château en Espagne*) or **c. in the skies** *or* **sky**, etc. — **The C.** in Ireland, specif., Dublin Castle, the seat of the viceregal court and administration; hence, in politics, the authority or administrative officials centered there. Also used *adj.*; as, *Castle* government. *Burke.*

cas'tle (kăs'l), *v. t.*; CAS'TLED (-ld); CAS'TLING (-lĭng). **1.** To put or inclose in or as in a castle. Also fig.

2. To inclose (a cistern, etc.) in a building. *Obs.*

3. To make like a castle; to castellate. *Obs.*

4. *Chess.* To cause (the king) to castle.

cas'tle, *v. i. Chess.* To move the king two squares toward a castle and then (in the same move) the castle to the square next past the king; also, of the king, to move as above. *Castling* with the king's rook is symbolized by O-O; with the queen's rook, by O-O-O. Castling is not allowed if the king or rook has moved previously, or if the king is in check, or if he must pass over a square commanded by a hostile piece.

cas'tle-build'er, *n.* Fig.: One who builds castles in the air or forms visionary schemes; a daydreamer. — **cas'tle-build'ing,** *n.* — **cas'tle-built',** *p. a.*

cas'tled (kăs'ld), *p. a.* **1.** Having a castle or castles; supporting a castle; as, a *castled* height or crag.

2. Built in castle style; castellated; as, *castled* walls.

3. Put or inclosed in a castle.

Castle Dangerous. A castle of the Douglas family, which gives its name to one of Sir Walter Scott's "Tales of my Landlord." It was so called by the English because several times retaken from them by the Black Douglas.

Castle Garden. A circular building on the Battery, New York City. Erected in 1807 as a fort (Castle Clinton), it was later converted into a garden where civic and other functions were held, receiving its present name. Later it was used as a theater and concert hall and from 1855 to December 31, 1890, as an immigrant station. It is now an aquarium belonging to the city.

cas'tle-guard' (-gärd'), *n.* Lit., guard or defense of a castle. Hence: **a** *Feud. System.* A form of knight service of the tenant to defend the lord's castle; also, the tenure of such service. **b** *Eng. Law.* A tax (now mostly fallen into desuetude) originally imposed in lieu of this service; also, the territory chargeable with the tax.

castle nut. *Mech.* A nut with grooves (usually three) in its upper face to receive a split pin passed through a hole in the bolt to prevent the nut from turning.

Cas'tle-wood, Lady (kăs'l-wo͝od). In Thackeray's "Henry Esmond," a noble and gracious lady, mother of Beatrix and widow of the second Lord Castlewood. Henry marries her after he finds his love for Beatrix is hopeless.

cas'tling (kăs'lĭng), *n. Chess.* A compound move of the king and castle. See CASTLE, *v. i.*

cast'-off', *a.* Cast or laid aside; cast away; discarded; as, *cast-off* clothes.

cast'-off', *n.* **1.** Act of casting off, specif., *Print.*, of space for the parts of a table, etc.

2. A person or thing that has been cast off.

3. *Gun.* The lateral offset of the stock of a shotgun to enable the shooter's eye to be brought in line with the sights.

cas'tor (kăs'tẽr), *n.* [L. *castor* the beaver, Gr. *κάστωρ*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A beaver. *Obs. or R.*

2. [*cap.*] *Zöol.* A genus of rodents consisting of the beavers. See BEAVER.

3. Castoreum. See CASTOREUM.

4. A hat, esp. one made of beaver fur; a beaver.

5. A heavy quality of broadcloth for overcoats.

cas'tor, *n.* A vial or cruet; a stand; a small wheel. = CASTER, 2, 3, 4.

Cas'tor, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κάστωρ.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* One of the Dioscuri (which see).

2. *Astron.* The northernmost of the two bright stars in the constellation Gemini, the other being Pollux. See GEMINI.

3. *Naut.* The single-flame form of St. Elmo's fire; a corposant, — the double- or twin-flame form, called *Castor and Pollux*, being thought to portend the ceasing of a storm.

4. [*l. c.*] *Min.* Castorite.

5. [*l. c.*] A light drab color.

Cas'tor and Pol'lux (pŏl'ŭks). **a** *Astron.* Same as GEMINI. **b** *Naut.* See def. 3, above.

castor bean. a The beanlike, mottled seed of the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*). **b** The plant itself.

cas-to're-um (kăs-tō'rē-ŭm), *n.* [L. See 1st CASTOR.] A peculiar bitter orange-brown substance, with strong, penetrating odor, found in two sacs between the anus and external genitals of the beaver; castor; — used in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic, and by perfumers.

cas'tor-ite (kăs'tẽr-it), *n. Min.* A variety of petalite, occurring in transparent crystals; — orig. named *castor* because found with *pollux*, or pollucite, on the island of Elba.

castor oil. [Prob. confused with *castor*, *castoreum*.] A mild cathartic fixed oil, expressed or extracted from the seeds of the castor-oil plant. When fresh it is inodorous and insipid, but it becomes rancid on long exposure to air.

cas'tor-oil' plant. An Asiatic euphorbiaceous plant (*Ricinus communis*) naturalized in all tropical countries. Its seeds, called *castor beans*, yield castor oil. The plant is herbaceous or slightly woody, often attaining a height of 8 or 10 feet. It has large palmate bronze-green leaves, small apetalous flowers, and spiny capsules. It is commonly cultivated for its ornamental foliage. Also called *palma Christi*.

cas'tra-me-ta'tion (kăs'trȧ-mē-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *castramétation*; L. *castra* camp + *metari* to measure off.] *Mil.* Act or art of encamping; the making or laying out of a camp, esp. one to be occupied for some time.

cas'trate (kăs'trāt), *v. t.*; CAS'TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); CAS'TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). [L. *castratus*, p. p. of *castrare* to castrate, akin to Skr. *çastra* knife.] **1.** To deprive of the testicles; to emasculate; to geld; sometimes, to spay.

2. *Bot.* To remove the androecium from (a flower), as in the operation of cross pollination.

3. *Hort.* To prune; to pinch back. *Obs.*

4. To deprive of vitality or force; to emasculate. *Obs.*

5. To remove a part of so as to render imperfect; to mutilate; esp., to expurgate, as a book.

My correspondent . . has sent me the following letter, which I have *castrated* in some places *Addison.*

cas'trate, *a.* [See CASTRATE, *v. t.*] **1.** Castrated; gelded. *Obs.*

2. *Bot.* Deprived of the androecium; anantherous; — said of a flower.

cas'trate, *n.* A castrated man; a eunuch.

cas-tra'tion (kăs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *castratio*: cf. F. *castration*.] Act of castrating; specif.: **a** The depriving of testicles; gelding. **b** Expurgation of a book or writing; also, a part expurgated.

‖ **cas-tra'to** (kăs-trä'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tē). [It., properly p. p. of *castrare*. See CASTRATE.] A male person castrated in boyhood for the purpose of retaining his soprano voice for singing; an artificial, or male, soprano.

cas-tren'sian (kăs-trĕn'shăn), *a.* [L. *castrensis*, fr. *castra* camp.] Of or pertaining to a camp.

cast'-weld', *v. t.* To weld by heating as if for casting; as, to *cast-weld* rails.

cas'u-al (kăzh'ū-ăl; kăz'-; 277), *a.* [ME. *casuel*, F. *casuel*, fr. L. *casualis*, fr. *casus* fall, accident, fr. *cadere* to fall. See 1st CASE.] **1.** Happening or coming to pass without design, and without being foreseen or expected; accidental; fortuitous; coming by chance.

Casual breaks in the general system. *Irving.*

2. Coming without regularity; occasional; incidental; as, *casual* expenses.

A constant habit, rather than a *casual* gesture. *Hawthorne.*

3. Liable to happen; subject to chance or accident; uncertain; precarious. *Obs. Shak.*

4. Having the air of a chance or incidental occurrence; cursory; unconcerned; off-hand; often, with assumed indifference or nonchalance.

He tried to throw the question out with a *casual* effect, an effect of unconcern. *Henry Harland.*

5. Uncertain; haphazard; as, a *casual* messenger.

6. Superficial; not penetrating or thorough; also, without foresight, plan, or method; careless; thoughtless.

Ministerial measures were quite inadequate . . since their policy was opportunist at home and *casual* abroad. *Spectator.*

7. Designating, or pertaining to, those poor, vagrants, laborers, etc., who are not residents of the place where they receive public aid, or work, etc.; also, sometimes, designating those poor, etc., receiving occasional relief, as distinguished from those receiving regular relief or being permanent inmates of workhouses, etc. *Great Britain.*

The term "casuals" is generally used in reference to vagrants who take refuge for a short time in the "*casual* wards" of workhouses. *Encyc. Brit.*

Syn. — Fortuitous, incidental, occasional, unforeseen, unpremeditated, contingent. See ACCIDENTAL.

casual condition. *Law.* See CONDITION. — **c. ejector,** *Eng. Law*, the fictitious person made defendant in the action of ejectment formerly allowed to determine title to land, and alleged to have ousted the demandant's tenant.

cas'u-al, *n.* **1.** A casual event; a chance. *Obs.*

2. A casual income or revenue; casualty.

3. A casual laborer, visitor, patient, pauper, etc.

4. *pl. Mil. & Nav.* Casualties. *Rare.*

cas'u-al-ism (kăzh'ū-ăl-ĭz'm; kăz'ū-), *n.* **1.** A condition of things in which chance rules.

2. The doctrine that all things exist or are controlled by chance.

cas'u-al-ist, *n.* **1.** A casuist. *Obs.*

2. One who believes in the doctrine of casualism.

cas'u-al-ly, *adv.* Without design; accidentally; fortuitously; by chance; occasionally; incidentally; by the way.

cas'u-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *casuelte*; cf. F. *casualité*, LL. *casualitas*.] **1.** Chance; accident; contingency; also, that which comes without design or without being foreseen; an accident.

Losses that befall them by mere *casualty* *Raleigh.*

2. An unfortunate occurrence; a mischance; a mishap; a serious or fatal accident; a disaster.

3. *pl. Mil. & Nav* Losses caused by death, wounds, discharge, or desertion.

4. Chance; uncertainty. *Obs.*

5. A casual charge or payment; specif., *Scots Law*, a payment demandable by a superior from his tenant upon the happening of certain uncertain events. The *casualties* common to all holdings are those of nonentity, relief, composition, irritancy, and (now of little importance) life rent escheat, and (now obsolete) disclamation and purpresture. The casualties of ward holding are also obsolete

6. Erroneous for CAUSALITY.

Syn. — Mishap, misfortune, disaster. See ACCIDENT.

casualty ward. A casual ward in a hospital.

Cas'u-a-ri'na (kăs'ū-ȧ-rī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., from the fancied resemblance of the twigs to the feathers of the cassowary (*Casuarius*).] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Australian trees and shrubs constituting a distinct family (Casuarinaceæ) and order (Casuarinales). They are the least specialized, and hence the lowest of dicotyledonous plants, having jointed twigs with whorls of scalelike leaves, suggesting the stems of an equisetum. The staminate flowers are borne in amentaceous spikes, the pistillate in globose heads which become woody cones. In Australia they are known as *oaks*, *she-oaks*, and *beefwoods*. Some species grow large and yield heavy, hard wood. *C. equisetifolia* is often planted as a shade tree in the West Indies. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

cas'u-ist (kăzh'ū-ĭst; kăz'-; 277), *n.* [L. *casus* fall, case; cf. F. *casuiste*. See CASUAL.] One skilled in, or given to, casuistry.

cas'u-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to casuists or casu-
cas'u-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } istry. — **cas'u-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cas'u-ist-ry (-ĭs-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-trĭz). **1.** Science or doctrine of dealing with cases of conscience, of resolving questions of right or wrong in conduct, or of determining the lawfulness or unlawfulness of what a man may do, by rules and principles drawn from the Scriptures, from the laws of society or the church, or from equity and natural reason; the application of general moral rules to particular cases.

The consideration of these nice and puzzling questions in the science of ethics has given rise, in modern times, to a particular department of it, distinguished by the title of *casuistry*. *Stewart.*

2. Sophistical, equivocal, or false reasoning or teaching in regard to duties, obligations, and morals.

‖ **ca'sus** (kā'sŭs), *n.* [L., lit., a fall, falling.] An event; an occurrence; an occasion; a combination of circumstances; a case.

ca'sus bel'li (bĕl'ī) [L.], an event or combination of events which is a cause of war, or may be alleged as a justification of war. — **c. con'sci-en'ti-æ** (kŏn'shĭ-ĕn'tĭ-ē) [L.], a case of conscience. — **c. fœ'der-is** (fē'dẽr-ĭs) [L.], *Internat. Law*, lit., a case of the treaty, that is, a case within the provisions or stipulations of a treaty or compact. — **c. for-tu'i-tus** (fôr-tū'ĭ-tŭs) [L.], an accident or chance; an inevitable accident. Cf. ACT OF GOD. — **c. o-mis'sus** (ō-mĭs'ŭs) [L.], a case omitted or not provided for, as by a statute (and therefore governed by the common law).

cat (kăt), *n.* [AS. *cat*; akin to D. & Dan. *kat*, Sw. *katt*, Icel. *köttr*, G. *katze*, *kater*, Ir. *cat*, W. *cath*, Armor. *kaz*, LL. *catta*, *cattus*, L. *catus*, LGr. *κάττα*, *κάττος*, Russ. & Pol. *kot*; of unknown origin. Cf. KITTEN.] **1.** A carnivorous quadruped (*Felis domestica*) which has long been kept by man in a domestic state, as a pet and for catching rats and mice. It appears to have originated in Egypt or in the East, and is not known in a wild state, nor can its origin be certainly traced to any existing wild species. Unlike those of the dog, most of the breeds of domestic cats, as the Maltese, the tortoise-shell, tabby, etc., differ from each other only in color, or other characters of slight importance, though the Angora, Persian, and coon cats have long silky hair, and the Manx cat is nearly tailless.

2. Any species of the family Felidæ, of which the domestic cat is the type, including the lion, tiger, leopard, puma,

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Castle, Doubting. See DOUBTING CASTLE.

castle gilliflower. The Brompton stock (*Matthiola incana*)

Castle Mountain series. [From *Castle Mountain*, Alberta.] *Geol.* A series of Cambrian formations in western Canada.

cas'tle-ry. † CASTELRY.

cas'tle-soap'. † CASTILE SOAP.

cas'tlet (kăs'lĕt; -lĭt), *n.* A small castle. [*Dial. Eng.*

castle top. A peg top. *Obs. or* **castle town.** A town defended by a castle; also, *Scot.*, a group of houses about a castle.

cas'tle-ward' (-wôrd'), *n.* **1.** The warden of a castle. *Obs.*

2. *O. Eng. Law.* = CASTLE-GUARD. [*adv.* See -WARDS.]

cas'tle-wards (kăs'l-wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WISE.

cast'ling (kăst'lĭng), *n.* [*cast* + 1st *-ling*.] *Obs.* **1.** That which is cast, or brought forth prematurely; an abortion.

2. An afterswarm of bees.

cast-me-down. Corruption of CASSIDONY. *Obs.*

cas'tock (kăs'tŭk), *n.* [ME. *calstok*. See KALE, STOCK.] A cabbage stalk. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

cas'tor, *n.* [Cf. F. *châtaigne*, lit., chestnut, OF. *chastaigne*, *castaigne*.] A chestnut, or callosity, on a horse's leg.

cas-to'ri-al, *a.* [From *castor* a hat.] Of or pertaining to a hat. *Jocose Nonce Word. Lowell.*

Cas-tor'i-dæ (kăs-tŏr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. 1st *castor*.] *Zoöl.* The family of rodents represented by the beaver and several fossil forms.

cas'to-rin, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline substance obtained from castoreum.

Cas'to-roi'des (kăs'tō-roi'dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κάστωρ* beaver + *εἶδος* form.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct rodents of the Pliocene of the eastern and southern United States. Only one species (*C. ohoensis*) is known, an animal the size of a bear [*U. S.*]

castor tree = BEAVER TREE.

cas'to-ry, *n.* Castoreum; also, a color from it *Obs.* [GLASS.]

cast porcelain. = CRYOLITE.

cas'tral, *a.* [L. *castra* camp.] Of or pertaining to the camp.

cas'trat-er (kăs'trāt-ẽr), *n.* One that castrates.

cas-tra'ti, *n. pl.* of CASTRATO.

cas-tra'tor (kăs-trā'tẽr; kăs'-), *n.* [L.] One who castrates

cas'trel. † KESTREL.

cas-tren'sial (kăs-trĕn'shăl), *a.* = CASTRENSIAN. *Obs. & R.*

cas'trum (kăs'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [L.] An old Roman fortress; commonly, in *pl.*, a Roman encampment.

casualitie † CASUALITY.

cas'u-al'i-ty (kăzh'ū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; kăz'-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [See CASUALTY.] *Obs.* Chance; a chance; an accident; a casualty.

cas'u-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

casualty insurance. See INSURANCE.

Cas'u-a-ri'i-dæ (kăs'ū-ȧ-rī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See CASSOWARY.

Cas'u-ar'i-na'ceæ (-ăr'ĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See CASUARINA.

— **cas'u-ar'i-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cas'u-ar'i-nus (kăs'ū-ăr'ĭ-nŭs), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See CASUARINA.

Cas'u-a'ri-us (kăs'ū-ā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See CASSOWARY.

Ca-su'bi-an. Var. of KASUBIAN.

cas'u-el. † CASUAL. — **casually,** *adv. Obs.*

casuelte † CASUALTY.

cas'u-ist, *v. i.* To play the casuist. *Obs.* [uist.]

cas'u-ist-ess, *n.* A female casu-

‖ **cas'u-la** (kăs'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [LL.] A chasuble.

cas'ule, *n.* [LL. *casula*.] A chasuble. *Obs.*

cat. Var. of KAT.

Cat. *or* **cat.** *Abbr.* Catalan; catalogue; cataplasm; catechism.

and various species of tiger cats, wild cats, and lynxes, also the cheetah. See these nouns, also FELIDÆ, for characters of the family. With qualifying words the term *cat* is applied to various other animals See CIVET CAT, SABER-TOOTHED CAT. In Australia the dasyure is called *native cat*.
3. Short for CATFISH.
4. A person as likened to a cat, as a spiteful woman.
5. *Naut.* **a** A strong vessel with a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and deep waist employed in England in the coal and timber trade; also, an old-fashioned three-masted Deal lugger. **b** A strong tackle used to hoist an anchor to the cathead of a ship. **c** A catboat.
6. A double tripod (for holding a plate, etc.), having six feet, on three of which it rests however placed.
7. Any of certain games, or things used in them: **a** Tip-cat. **b** The pointed stick that is batted in tipcat, etc. **c** The bat used in tipcat. **d** A game of ball, called, according to the number of batters, *one old cat, two old cat*, etc. **e** A spare hand in playing cards.
8. A cat-o'-nine-tails.
9. In medieval warfare, a kind of low movable defensive structure used in approaching fortifications; — called also *cat house, cat castle*, and *rat*.

> The *cat* approached the walls, and under its roof of thatch and hides the battering-ram struck the masonry *Scribner's Mag.*

10. = SALTCAT. *Dial. Eng.*
11. The part of the first coat of plaster that goes in between laths.

a cat may look at a king, a humorous phrase asserting the rights of a person in the presence of one much above him in position. — **c. and clay**, straw and clay worked together, laid between laths in building mud walls, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **c. and dog**, a game played with a cat (see CAT, 7 b) and a club called a dog.

cat (kăt), *v. t.*; CAT'TED; CAT'TING. **1.** *Naut.* To bring up to the cathead; as, to *cat* an anchor.
2. To flog with a cat-o'-nine-tails.
3. To vomit. *Slang, Eng.*

> **cat**, *v. i.* **1.** To vomit. *Slang, Eng.* *Kipling.*
> **2.** To fish for catfish. *Western U. S.*

cata-, cat-, cath-. [Gr. κατα-, κατ- (before vowels), καθ- (before aspirates), fr. κατά down.] A prefix in words of Greek origin (sometimes coming through Latin) and in compounds formed on Greek analogies. It denotes *down, downward, away, in accordance with, against, very, completely*, but in English its separate force is often not felt.

cat'a-bap'tist (kăt'ă-băp'tĭst), *n.* [*cata-* + *baptist*. See BAPTIST.] *Eccl.* One who opposes baptism, esp. of infants. *Featley.* — **cat'a-bap'tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.* — **cat'a-bap-tis'ti-cal** (-băp-tĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.*

ca-tab'a-sis (kă-tăb'ă-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. κατάβασις a going down; κατά down + βαίνειν to go.] Lit., a going down; specif., *Med.*, the stage of decline of a disease. — **cat'a-bat'ic** (kăt'ă-băt'ĭk), *a.*

cat'a-chre'sis (-krē'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. καταχρησις misuse, fr. καταχρῆσθαι to misuse; κατά against + χρῆσθαι to use.] Misuse of words or abuse of terms: **a** *Rhetoric.* A figure by which one word is wrongly put for another, or by which a word is wrested from its true signification, as in a forced trope, or mixed metaphor; thus: "To take arms against a sea of troubles." *Shak.* **b** *Philol.* The use of a word in an improper form through mistake as to its origin, as *calciferous* for *calciferous*.

cat'a-chres'tic (-krĕs'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. καταχρηστικός.] Of,
cat'a-chres'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } pertaining to, or of the nature of, catachresis. — **cat'a-chres'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cat'a-clasm (kăt'ă-klăz'm), *n.* [Gr. κατάκλασμα; κατά down + κλᾶν to break.] A breaking down; disruption. — **cat'a-clas'mic** (-klăz'mĭk), *a.*

cat'a-clas'tic (-klăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. κατακλαστός broken.] *Petrog.* Pertaining to or designating a granular fragmental structure induced in rocks by mechanical crushing due to crust movements.

cat'a-cli'nal (-klī'năl), *a.* [*cata-* + Gr. κλίνειν to incline.] *Geol. & Phys. Geog.* Descending in the direction toward which strata dip; as, a *cataclinal* valley or stream; — opposed to *anaclinal*.

cat'a-clysm (kăt'ă-klĭz'm), *n.* [L. *cataclysmos*, Gr. κατακλυσμός, fr. κατακλύζειν to dash over, inundate; κατά downward, against + κλύζειν to wash or dash over: cf. F. *cataclysme*.] **1.** An extensive overflow or sweeping flood of water; a deluge.
2. *Geol.* Any violent physical change involving sudden and extensive alterations of the earth's surface; a catastrophe. See CATASTROPHISM.
3. Fig.: An upheaval, esp. a social or political one, likened in its violence to a deluge; a debacle.

Syn. — See DISASTER.

cat'a-clys'mal (-klĭz'măl) } *a.* Of or pertaining to a cata-
cat'a-clys'mic (-klĭz'mĭk) } clysm. — **cat'a-clys'mi-cal-ly** (-mĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

cat'a-clys'mist (kăt'ă-klĭz'mĭst), *n.* A catastrophist.

cat'a-comb (kăt'ă-kōm), *n.* [It. *catacomba*, fr. LL. *catacumba*, perh. fr. Gr. κατά downward, down + κύμβη cavity: cf. F. *catacombe*.] **1.** A subterranean cemetery, or place of burial, consisting of galleries or passages with side recesses for tombs; — commonly in the plural. Originally applied to the tombs under the church of St. Sebastian near Rome, the term was later applied to all the subterranean cemeteries in or near Rome, and then to similar constructions elsewhere, as at Naples, Syracuse, in Egypt near Cairo, etc. The most celebrated catacombs are those near Rome, on the Appian Way, used as a place of interment and also of refuge by the early Christians.
2. More widely, any subterranean receptacle for the bones of the dead; as, the *catacombs* of Paris, which are vast abandoned underground stone quarries, which furnished much of the city's building material, the name *catacombs* coming to be applied to them when, beginning in 1787, the bones from the city's cemeteries were transferred to them.
3. A place like a catacomb; specif., a room in a cellar with recesses for storing wine.

cat'a-co-rol'la (kăt'ă-kŏ-rŏl'ă), *n.* [NL. See CATA-; COROLLA.] *Bot.* A second corolla inclosing the primary or original one; — a teratological phenomenon observed in *Glaucium* and *Datura*. Also, an abnormal group of petals sometimes formed in the true corolla, as has occurred in *Primula*.

cat'a-cous'tics (-kōōs'tĭks; -kous'tĭks), *n.* [*cata-* + *acoustics*.] *Physics.* That part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds or echoes. See ACOUSTICS.

cat'a-crot'ic (-krŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*cata-* + Gr. κρότος a beating.] *Physiol.* Designating, pertaining to, or characterized by, that form of pulse tracing, or sphygmogram, in which the descending portion of the curve is marked by secondary elevations due to two or more expansions of the artery in the same beat. — **ca-tac'ro-tism** (kă-tăk'rō-tĭz'm), *n.*

cat'a-di'cro-tism (kăt'ă-dī'krō-tĭz'm), *n.* [*cata-* + *dicrotism*.] *Physiol.* Quality or state of being catacrotic. — **cat'a-di-crot'ic** (-dī-krŏt'ĭk), *a.*

cat'a-di-op'tric (-dī-ŏp'trĭk) } *a.* [*cata-* + *dioptric*.] *Phys-*
cat'a-di-op'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } *ics.* Pertaining to, produced by, or involving, both the reflection and refraction of light.

cat'a-di-op'trics (-trĭks), *n.* The science treating of catadioptric phenomena, or the use of catadioptric instruments.

cat'a-drome (kăt'ă-drōm), *n.* [Gr. κατάδρομος race course; κατά down + δρόμος course.] **1.** A tilt yard. *Obs.*
2. *Mach.* A machine for raising or lowering heavy weights.

ca-tad'ro-mous (kă-tăd'rō-măs), *a.* [*cata-* + *-dromous*.] **1.** *Bot.* Having the lowest inferior segment of a pinna nearer the rachis than the lowest superior one; — said of a mode of branching in ferns, and opposed to *anadromous*.
2. *Zoöl.* Living in fresh water, and going to the sea to spawn, as the eel; — opposed to *anadromous*.

cat'a-falque (kăt'ă-fălk), *n.* [F., fr. It. *catafalco*, scaffold, funeral canopy; of uncertain origin; cf. Sp. *cadafalso, cadahalso, cadalso*, Pr. *cadafalc*, OF. *caafaut*, F. *chafaud*. Cf. SCAFFOLD.] A temporary structure sometimes used in funerals of eminent persons, for the public exhibition of the remains, or for their conveyance to the place of burial.

Cat'a-lan (kăt'ă-lăn), *a.* [Catalan *Catalá*, fem. *Catalana*: cf. F. *catalan*.] Of or pert. to Catalonia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Catalonia; also, the language spoken in Catalonia, Valencia, and vicinity, in part of southern France, in the Balearic Isles, and in parts of Sardinia, Cuba, and Argentina. It is a Romance language, an offshoot of Provençal with affinities toward Spanish. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Catalan forge, *or* **furnace**, *Metal.*, a kind of bloomery producing wrought iron from the ore by the Catalan process. The forge has a siliceous bottom lined with charcoal, with a tuyère inclining downwards. The front of the forge is piled with ore and the back with charcoal, the whole being covered with fine mixed ore and charcoal dust, moistened with water.

Catalan Forge *A* Tuyere; *B* Ore; *C* Charcoal; *D* Covering of Greillade; *E* Siliceous stone

cat'a-lec'tic (-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [L. *catalecticus*, Gr. καταληκτικός incomplete, fr. καταλήγειν to leave off; κατά down, wholly + λήγειν to stop.] *Pros.* Wanting a syllable at the end, or terminating in an imperfect foot; as, a *catalectic* verse. See CATALEXIS.

cat'a-lec'ti-cant (-lĕk'tĭ-kănt), *n.* [Gr. καταλεκτέον to be picked out, fr. καταλέγειν to pick out.] *Math.* The invariant whose vanishing is the condition that a quantic of order $2n$ be reducible to the sum of n powers of degree $2n$; — so called by Sylvester. — **cat'a-lec'ti-cant**, *a.*

cat'a-lep'sy (kăt'ă-lĕp'sĭ) } *n.* [NL. *catalepsis*, fr. Gr.
cat'a-lep'sis (-lĕp'sĭs) } κατάληψις a seizure, fr. καταλαμβάνειν to seize upon; κατά down + λαμβάνειν to take, seize.] *Med.* A sudden suspension of sensation and volition, attended with a peculiar muscular rigidity, the body and limbs keeping any position they are placed in. It is associated sometimes with hysteria, hypnosis, and epilepsy.

cat'a-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. καταληπτικός.] *Med.* Pertaining to or resembling catalepsy; affected with catalepsy; as, a *cataleptic* fit. — **cat'a-lep'tic**, *n.*

cat'a-lep'ti-form (-lĕp'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*cataleptic* + *-form*.] *Med.* Like, or of the nature of, catalepsy.

cat'a-lex'is (-lĕk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κατάληξις.] *Pros.* Quality of being catalectic; incompleteness of the last foot of a verse; also, loosely, incompleteness of any foot. The time value of the syllable or syllables suppressed by catalexis is sometimes filled by lengthening the preceding syllable, more commonly by a pause, which is often marked ∧. Thus, in the second line following:

> For the | soul is | dead that | slumbers,
> And things | are not | what they | seem ∧.

Cat'a-lí'na cher'ry (kăt'ă-lē'nă) [From Santa *Catalina* Island.] A wild cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia integrifolia*) found on the islands off the coast of California, and forming a handsome evergreen shrub in cultivation.

cat'a-li-ne'ta (kăt'ă-lĭ-nā'tă), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] **a** Any of several angel fishes, esp. *Holacanthus tricolor*. **b** The porkfish (*Anisotremus virginicus*).

cat'al-lac'tic (kăt'ăl-lăk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. καταλλάσσειν to exchange; κατά wholly + ἀλλάσσειν to change.] Of or pert. to exchange. — **cat'al-lac'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

cat'al-lac'tics (-lăk'tĭks), *n.* Political economy as the science of exchanges; — a name proposed by Whately.

ca-tal'lum (kă-tăl'ŭm), *n.* [LL. See CATTLE, CHATTEL.] *Law.* Orig., capital, wealth, property of all kinds; later, *Feudal System*, specif., movable or personal property; hence, a chattel.

cat'a-lo (kăt'ă-lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOES or -LOS (-lōz). [*cattle* + *buffalo*.] A hybrid between the American buffalo and domestic cattle.

cat'a-logue (kăt'ă-lŏg), *n.* Also **cat'a-log**. [F., fr. L. *catalogus*, fr. Gr. κατάλογος a counting up, list, fr. καταλέγειν to count up; κατά down, completely + λέγειν to pick out, gather, count, say.] **1.** A list; register; complete enumeration of items. Also fig. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> Ay, in the *catalogue* ye go for men. *Shak.*

2. Specif., a list or enumeration of names, titles, or articles arranged methodically, often in alphabetical order; as, a *catalogue* of the students of a college, of books, or of stars.

Syn. — Register, roll, record, index, schedule, enumeration, inventory. See LIST.

cat'a-logue, *v. t.*; CAT'A-LOGUED (-lŏgd); CAT'A-LOGU'ING (-lŏg'ĭng). Also **cat'a-log**. To make a list or catalogue of; to insert in a catalogue.

> The most innocent acts are *catalogued* with sins. *Walpole*

cat'a-logue, *v. i.* To make, or work upon, a catalogue.

cat'a-logu'er (-lŏg'ẽr), *n.* Also **cat'a-log'er**. A maker of catalogues; esp., one skilled in the making of catalogues.

‖ **ca'ta'logue' rai'son'né'** (*F. pron.* kà'tà'lôg' rĕ'zô'nĕ'). [F.] Lit., reasoned catalogue; a catalogue of books, etc., classed according to their subjects.

Ca-tal'pa (kă-tăl'pă), *n.* [NL., fr. the language of the Indians of Carolina, where Catesby discovered this tree in the year 1726.] *Bot.* A small genus of American and Asiatic bignoniaceous trees, having broad cordate leaves, large white or mottled flowers in terminal panicles, and long terete pods. The American species, *C. catalpa*, the Indian bean, and *C. speciosa*, the hardy catalpa, are both cultivated as shade trees. Also *[l. c.]*, a tree of this genus.

cat'a-lu'fa (kăt'ă-lōō'fă), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *catalufa* a highly colored material of which carpets are made.] Any of several marine acanthopterygian fishes of the genus *Priacanthus*, esp. *P. arenatus* of the West Indies, southern Atlantic coast, etc.

ca-tal'y-sis (kă-tăl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. κατάλυσις dissolution, fr. καταλύειν to destroy, dissolve; κατά down, wholly + λύειν to loose.] **1.** Dissolution; degeneration; decay. *Obs. & R.*
2. *Chem.* Acceleration of a reaction produced by the presence of a substance (called the *catalytic agent* or *catalyzer*) which itself appears to remain unchanged; contact action; — originally applied to decompositions only. Such acceleration is in most cases positive, as in the action of various enzymes, the contact process of making sulphuric acid (see CONTACT PROCESS), and the union of many elements with oxygen in presence of moisture. It is sometimes negative, as in the retardation of the oxidation of sulphites in the presence of mannite. In many cases the catalytic agent is known to form one or more intermediate compounds which decompose and leave the agent apparently unchanged.

cat'a-lyt'ic (kăt'ă-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining or relating to, characterized by, or causing, catalysis.

catalytic force, that form of chemical energy formerly supposed to determine catalysis.

cat'a-lyt'ic, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* An agent employed in catalysis, as platinum black, aluminium chloride, etc.
2. *Med.* An alterative medicine.

cat'a-lyze (kăt'ă-līz), *v. t.*; -LYZED (-līzd), -LYZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). To subject to catalysis; to decompose catalytically; as, platinum *catalyzes* hydrogen peroxide. — **cat'a-lyz'er** (-līz'ẽr), *n.*

cat'a-ma-ran' (kăt'ă-mă-răn'), *n.* [Tamil *kaṭṭu* a binding + *maram* tree, wood.] **1.** A kind of raft or float, consisting of two or more logs or pieces of wood lashed together, and moved by paddles or sails, used as a surf boat and for other purposes on the coasts of the East and West Indies and South America.
2. Any vessel with twin hulls side by side, whether propelled by oars, sails, or steam; esp., one of a class of pleasure boats, remarkable for speed, having two hulls joined by a light framework which supports the mast.

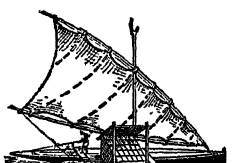
Catamaran.

3. A kind of fire raft or torpedo boat. *Obs.*
4. *Logging.* A raft with windlass and grapple for recovering sunken logs.
5. A scolding, quarrelsome person, esp. a woman. *Colloq.*

cat'a-me'ni-a (kăt'ă-mē'nĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. τὰ κατα-μήνια.] *Med.* The monthly courses of women; menstrual discharges; menses. — **cat'a-me'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

cat'a-mite (kăt'ă-mīt), *n.* [L. *Catamitus*, old form of *Ganymedes* Ganymede, Gr. Γανυμήδης.] A boy kept for unnatural purposes. — **cat'a-mit'ed** (-mīt'ĕd), *p. a.* — **cat'a-mit'ing** (-mīt'ĭng), *p. a.*

cat'a-mount (-mount), *n.* [*cat* + *a* for *of* + *mount*: cf. Sp. *gato montes* mountain cat.] Any of various wild animals of the cat family; a catamountain; in America, usually the cougar or a lynx. *Now chiefly, or entirely, U. S.*

cat'a-moun'tain (-moun'tĭn), *or* **cat'-o'-moun'tain** (kăt'ŏ-) *n.* Any of various wild animals of the cat family; esp.: **a** The European wild cat.

> The *catamountain*, musion, or wild cat, was long preserved in Rockingham forest, the country of Catesby. *Encyc. Brit.*

b The leopard.

> More pinch-spotted make them
> Than pard or *cat-o'-mountain*. *Shak.*

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cat'a-bap'tist-ry, *n.* The doctrine of catabaptists. *Obs.*
cat'a-ba'si-on (kăt'ă-bā'zĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. καταβάσιον.] *East. Ch.* A vault for relics under the altar.
cat'a-bi-ba'zon, *n.* [Gr. καταβιβάζων, p. pr., bringing down: cf. F. & LL. *catabibazon*.] *Astrol.* The Dragon's tail, or the moon's descending node. *Obs.*
cat'a-bol'ic, ca-tab'o-lism, etc. Vars. of KATABOLIC, etc.
cat'a-caus'tic (kăt'ă-kôs'tĭk), *a. & n.* [Gr. κατα- against + καυστικός caustic.] See CAUSTIC, *n.*, 2.
cat'ach-tho'ni-an (kăt'ăk-thō'nĭ-ăn), **cat'ach-thon'ic** (-thŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. καταχθόνιος.] Subterranean.
cat'a-clys-mat'ic (kăt'ă-klĭz-măt'ĭk), *a.* Cataclysmal.
cat'a-clys'ma-tist (-klĭ z'm ă-tĭst), *n.* A catastrophist.
cat-ac'ro-my-o'di-an (k ă t-ă k'-rō-mī-ō'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [*cata-* + *acro-* + *myo-* + *(i)-an*.] *Zool.* Having the intrinsic syringeal muscles inserted on the ventral ends of the bronchial half rings; — said of certain birds, as the Cotingidæ and Pipridæ.
cat'a-cum'bal (kăt'ă-kŭm'băl), *a.* [LL. *catacumba* catacomb.] Of or like a catacomb. [fish.
cat'a-drome, *n.* A catadromous
cat'a-dupe (kăt'ă-dūp), *n.* [L. *catadupi*, pl., fr. Gr. κατάδουποι.] *Obs.* 1. One of the cataracts of the Nile; hence, a cataract.
2. [L. *catadupi*, pl.] A dweller at the cataracts of the Nile.
cat'a-fal'co (kăt'ă-făl'kō), *n.* [It.] See CATAFALQUE.
cat'a-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [See CATA-, GENESIS.] *Biol.* Retrogressive evolution. See EVOLUTION. — **cat'a-ge-net'ic** (-jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*
cat'ag-mat'ic (kăt'ăg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. καταγμα fracture.] *Med.* Having the quality of consolidating broken bones. — *n.* A catagmatic remedy.
cat'ag-mat'i-cal. *a.* Catagmatic.
Ca-ta'lan (k ă-tā'ĭ-ă n), *n.* A native of Cathay, or China; — formerly a reproach. *Obs. Shak.*
catail. † CATTLE [catalogue.
Catal., *or* **catal.** *Abbr.* Catalan; Catalogue.
Ca'ta-lan-ga'nes (kă'tă-lăn-gā'nēs), *n. pl.* A heathen tribe of mixed Malay and Chinese blood in Isabela province, Luzon.
cat'a-lase (kăt'ă-lās), *n.* [Cf. Gr. κ α τ α λ ά σ σ ε ι ν to exchange.] *Chem.* An enzyme capable of decomposing hydrogen peroxide into water and oxygen.
catale. † CATTLE.
cat'a-lep'tize, *v. t.* To render cataleptic.
cat'a-lep'toid, *a.* [*cataleptic* + *-oid*.] = CATALEPTIFORM.
cat'a-log, *n.* Var. of CATALOGUE. *Ref. Sp.*
cat'a-log, *v.*; CAT'A-LOGD; CAT'A-LOG'ING (-lŏg'ĭng). Var. of CATALOGUE. *Ref. Sp.*

☞ The present participle is omitted from the list of the Philological Society.

cat'a-log'er. Cataloguer. *Ref. Sp.*
cat'a-log'ic (kăt'ă-lŏj'ĭk; -lŏg'-ĭk), **cat'a-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a catalogue.
cat'a-log'ist (-lŏg'ĭst), *n.* A cataloguer. — **cat'a-lo-gis'tic** (-lō-jĭs'tĭk), *a.*
cat'a-lo-gize' (k ă t'ă-l ŏ-j ĭ z'; -lŏg-ĭz'), *v. t. Obs.* a To reckon up. **b** To register; to catalogue.
cat'a-logu'ish (kăt'ă-lŏg'ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
cat'a-logu'ist, *n.* = CATALOGUER.
cat'a-logu'ize, *v. t.* To catalogue.
Cat'a-lo'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Catalonia; Catalan.
cat'a-lyt'i-cal. *a.* Catalytic. — **cat'a-lyt'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
cat'a-ma-ran', *v. t.* To blow up with a catamaran (sense 3); — used fig. *Nonce Word.*
cat'a-me-tad'ro-mous (k ă t'ă-mē-tăd'rō-măs), *a. Bot.* Having the branching sometimes catadromous and sometimes metadromous, as certain ferns.

Cat'a-nan'che (kăt'ȧ-năn'kē), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *catanance*, Gr. *καταναγκη* a plant of the vetch kind.] *Bot.* A small genus of cichoriaceous herbs of the Mediterranean region, distinguished by a scarious involucre and a pappus of awned, chaffy scales. *C. cærulea*, the blue succory, is cultivated.

cat'-and-dog', *a.* **1.** Quarrelsome; inharmonious, — referring to the proverbial quarrels of cats and dogs.

I am sure we have lived a *cat-and-dog* life of it. *Coleridge.*

2. Characterized by heavy rain; — from the expression *to rain cats and dogs.* "*Cat-and-dog* day." *Thackeray.*

— **cat'-and-dog'gish** (-dŏg'ĭsh), *a.*

ca-taph'o-re'sis (kȧ-tăf'ō-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cata-* + Gr. *φόρησις* a bearing.] *Med.* Electric osmose, used in introducing drugs into the body. — **ca-taph'o-ret'ic** (-rĕt'ĭk), *a.*

cat'a-phract (kăt'ȧ-frăkt), *n.* [L. *cataphractes*, Gr. *καταφράκτης*, fr. *κατάφρακτος* covered; *κατά* down, wholly + *φράσσειν* to inclose.] **1.** *Mil. Antiq.* Defensive armor for the whole body of a man or a horse, a coat of mail, esp. of the linked mail or scale armor of some Eastern nations.

2. A soldier clad in a cataphract.

3. *Zoöl.* The bony plates or scales covering some fishes and reptiles. *Rare.*

4. Erroneously for CATARACT, a waterfall.

cat'a-phract'ed (kăt'ȧ-frăk'tĕd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Covered with armor of plates, scales, or hard callous skin.

cat'a-phrac'tic (-frăk'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a cataphract.

cat'a-phyll (kăt'ȧ-fĭl), *n.* [*cata-* + *-phyll*; — a translation of G. *niederblatt.*] *Bot.* Any rudimentary scalelike leaf which precedes the foliage leaves, as a bud scale, etc. Cf. HYPSOPHYLL. — **cat'a-phyl'la-ry** (-fĭl'ȧ-rĭ), *a.*

cat'a-phys'i-cal (-fĭz'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*cata-* + *physical.*] Unnatural; contrary to nature. *Rare.* *De Quincey.*

cat'a-plasm (kăt'ȧ-plăz'm), *n.* [L. *cataplasma*, Gr. *κατάπλασμα*, fr. *καταπλάσσειν* to spread over; *κατά* down, wholly + *πλάσσειν* to form, mold.] *Med.* A poultice.

cat'a-plei'ite (-plē'īt), *n.* [Gr. *κατά* according to, by, with + *πλείον* more; — so called because found with other rare minerals.] *Min.* A rare hydrous silicate of sodium, calcium, and zirconium. It occurs in thin tabular crystals of yellow or yellowish brown color. H., 6. Sp. gr., 2.8.

cat'a-plex'y (kăt'ȧ-plĕk'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κατάπληξις* amazement: cf. APOPLEXY.] *Med.* A morbid condition caused by an overwhelming shock or extreme fear and marked by muscular rigidity — **cat'a-plec'tic** (-plĕk'tĭk), *a.*

cat'a-pult (kăt'ȧ-pŭlt), *n.* [L. *catapulta*, Gr. *καταπέλτης*, prob. from *κατά* down + *πάλλειν* to shake, hurl: cf. F. *catapulte.*] **1.** *Mil. Antiq.* An engine somewhat resembling a massive crossbow, used by the ancient Greeks and Romans to throw stones, arrows, spears, etc.

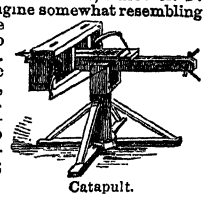

Catapult.

2. A forked stick with elastic band for throwing small stones, etc. — **cat'a-pul'tic** (-pŭl'tĭk), *a.*

cat'a-pult, *v. t. & i.*; CAT'A-PULT'ED, CAT'A-PULT'ING. To throw from or as from a catapult; to shoot with a catapult; to discharge a catapult.

cat'a-ract (kăt'ȧ-răkt), *n.* [L. *cataracta, catarractes*, a waterfall, Gr. *καταρακτης, καταρράκτης*, fr. *καταρηγνύναι* to break down, or *καταράσσειν* to dash down; *κατά* down + *ῥηγνύναι* to break, or *ἀράσσειν* to strike, smite.] **1.** *pl.* Sluices; flood gates; — usually in phrase *cataracts of heaven* (referring to Gen. vii. 11, viii. 2, where the Authorized Version has "windows"). *Obs.*

All the *cataracts*
Of Heaven set open on the Earth shall pour
Rain day and night. *Milton.*

2. A waterspout. *Obs.* "You *cataracts* . . . spout." *Shak.*

3. A waterfall, esp., and usually, a large one, as contrasted with a *cascade;* a great fall of water over a precipice.

4. An overwhelming downpour or rush, as of water; a deluge; a superabundance; a flood.

The *cataract* of nastiness which he poured alike on Piso and Clodius and Gabinius. *Froude.*

5. A portcullis; also, a window grating. *Obs.*

6. *Med.* An opacity of the crystalline lens, or of its capsule, which prevents the passage of the rays of light.

7. *Mach.* A hydraulic brake or controller in a Cornish pumping engine, consisting of a small pump with a weighted plunger controlling the steam and exhaust valves, discharging fluid through an orifice adjustable by hand to alter the speed of the engine; also, a similar device applied to the equilibrium valve to cause a pause at the end of each ascending stroke to give the pump buckets time to fill. Cf. DASHPOT.

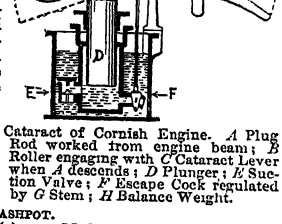

Cataract of Cornish Engine. *A* Plug Rod worked from engine beam; *B* Roller engaging with *C* Cataract Lever when *A* descends; *D* Plunger; *E* Suction Valve; *F* Escape Cock regulated by *G* Stem; *H* Balance Weight.

cat'a-rac'tous (-răk'tŭs), *a.* *Med.* Of the nature of a cataract in the eye; affected with cataract.

cat'a-nad'ro-mous (-năd'rō-mŭs), *a.* [*cata-* + *ana-* + *-dromous.*] *Zoöl.* Ascending and descending streams from and to the sea, as the salmon. *R.* **ca-tan'dro-mous** (kȧ-tăn'drō-mŭs), *a.* For CATANADROMOUS.

cat'a-pan (kăt'ȧ-păn; kăt'ȧ-păn'), *n.* [LL. *catapanus*, fr. LGr. *καταπάνω*: cf. F. *catapan.*] *It. Hist.* The governor of the so-called theme of Lombardy, the Byzantine empire's province in Calabria and southern Apulia from the end of the 9th to the 11th century.

cat'a-pasm (kăt'ȧ-păz'm), *n.* [Gr. *κατάπασμα*, fr. *καταπάσσειν* to besprinkle.] *Med.* A medicinal powder used to sprinkle on ulcers, to absorb perspiration, etc.

cat'a-pel'tic (-pĕl'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *καταπελτικός*.] Of or pert. to a catapult. *R.* — *n.* A catapult. *R.*

cat'a-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*cata-* + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Having the petals united by cohesion with the base of a column of monadelphous stamens, as in the mallow family

cat'a-pe-tas'ma (-pē-tăz'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *καταπέτασμα*, fr. *καταπετάννύναι* to spread out over.] *Anat. Ch.* The curtain of the chancel screen.

cat'a-pha'si-a (kăt'ȧ-fā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See CATA-; -PHASIA.] *Med.* A speech disorder in which words are repeated several times.

cat'a-phat'ic (-făt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *καταφατικός* affirmative.] Saying yes; affirmative. See APOPHATIC. *Rare.*

cat'a-phebe (kăt'ȧ-fēb), *n.* A bright-colored reef fish (*Hypoplectrus puella*) of Bermuda and the West Indies.

cat'a-phon'ics (-fŏn'ĭks), *n.* [*cata-* + *phonics.*] *Physics.* Catacoustics — **cat'a-phon'ic,** *a.*

ca-taph'o-ra (kȧ-tăf'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *καταφορά.*] *Med.* Lethargy; somnolency.

cat'a-phor'ic (kăt'ȧ-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *καταφορικός.*] Of or pert. to cataphoresis or cataphora.

Cat'a-phrac'ta (-frăk'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See CATAPHRACT.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a division of reptiles including the crocodilians, chelonians, and sometimes others.

Cat'a-phryg'i-an (-frĭj'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [See CATA-; PHRYGIAN.] *Eccl. Hist.* A Montanist. The sect originated in Phrygia. — **cat'a-phryg'i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

cat'a-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [NL.] A cataphyll.

cat'a-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [NL.] A cataphyll.

cat'a-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [NL.] A cataphyll.

cat'a-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-ȧ). [NL.] A cataphyll.

cat'a-phys'ic (-fĭz'ĭk), *a.* Cataphysical. *Obs.*

cat'a-phys'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Cataphysical science. *Obs.*

ca-tarrh' (kȧ-tär'), *n.* [L. *catarrhus*, Gr. *κατάρροος, καταρροος*, a running down, rheum, fr. *καταρρεῖν*; *κατα* down + *ῥεῖν* to flow: cf. F. *catarrhe.* See STREAM.] *Med.* An inflammatory affection of any mucous membrane, in which there are congestion, swelling, and an alteration in the quantity and quality of mucus secreted; as, *catarrh* of the stomach; *catarrh* of the bladder. In America, esp., a chronic inflammation of, and hypersecretion from, the membranes of the nose or air passages; in England, an acute influenza, resulting from a cold, and attended with cough, thirst, lassitude, and watery eyes; also, the cold itself.

ca-tarrh'al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, produced by, or attending, catarrh; of the nature of catarrh.

catarrhal dyspepsia. See DYSPEPSIA. — **c. pneumonia,** *or* **bronchopneumonia,** inflammation of the lung tissue, associated with catarrh and with marked evidences of inflammation of bronchial membranes, often chronic; — also called *lobular pneumonia,* from its affecting single lobules at a time.

Cat'ar-rhi'na (kăt'ȧ-rī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κατάρρις* with hanging or curved nose; *κατά* down + *ῥίς, ῥινός*, nose.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of the order Primates, including the Old World apes and monkeys, and man (the families Cercopithecidæ, Simiidæ, and Hominidæ), distinguished by having the nostrils close together and directed downward. The teeth are thirty-two in number, there are often cheek pouches and ischial callosities, and the tail, if present, is never prehensile. — **cat'ar-rhine** (kăt'ȧ-rĭn; -rīn), *a. & n.*

Cat'a-se'tum (kăt'ȧ-sē'tŭm), *n.* [NL.; *cata-* + L. *saeta* bristle; — from the appendages of the column.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American terrestrial and epiphytic orchids. They are cultivated chiefly for the curious structure of the flowers and their adaptation to cross fertilization. The flowers are white or in shades of green and purple.

cat'a-stal'tic (-stăl'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *καταστολτικός*, fr. *καταστέλλειν* to check; *κατά* down, wholly + *στέλλειν* to set.] *Med.* Checking evacuations through astringent or styptic qualities; restraining, inhibitory. — *n.* A catastaltic agent.

ca-tas'ta-sis (kȧ-tăs'tȧ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *κατάστασις*, fr. *καθιστάναι* to set in order; *κατά* down + *ἱστάναι* to place.] **1.** *Drama.* The height or acme of the action, which is to be followed by the catastrophe. It is the third part, being preceded by the *protasis* and *epitasis.*

2. *Rhet.* That part of a speech, usually the exordium, in which is set forth the subject matter to be discussed.

3. *Med.* Condition; constitution; habit of body.

ca-tas'ter-ism (-tĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *καταστερισμός*, fr. *καταστερίζειν* to place among the stars.] A placing among the stars; a catalogue of stars; a constellation.

ca-tas'tro-phe (-trō-fē), *n.* [L. *catastropha*, Gr. *καταστροφή*, fr. *καταστρέφειν* to turn up and down, to overturn; *κατά* down + *στρέφειν* to turn.] **1.** An event producing a subversion of the order or system of things; a final event, usually of a calamitous or disastrous nature; hence, sudden calamity; great misfortune.

The strange *catastrophe* of affairs now at London. *Bp. Burnet*

2. The final event in a romance, drama, etc.; dénouement, as a death in a tragedy, or a marriage in a comedy.

3. *Geol.* A violent and widely extended change in the surface of the earth. See CATASTROPHISM.

Syn. — See DISASTER.

cat'a-stroph'ic (kăt'ȧ-strŏf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a catastrophe.

ca-tas'tro-phism (kȧ-tăs'trō-fĭz'm), *n.* *Geol.* The doctrine that the geological changes in the earth's crust have been caused by the sudden action of violent physical causes. Cf. UNIFORMITARIAN. — **ca-tas'tro-phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

Though opposed by some far-seeing minds, the doctrine of *catastrophism,* as it was called, long held sway, but was shown to be erroneous when the study of geology was carried to other parts of the world. *W. B. Scott.*

cat'a-type (kăt'ȧ-tīp), *a.* [*cat*alytic + *-type.*] Designating, or pertaining to, a process of making photographic prints by mere contact without the use of light, based upon the catalytic action of silver, platinum, etc. The negative need not have a transparent backing. — **cat'a-ty'py** (-tĭ'pĭ), *n.* — **cat'a-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*

Ca-taw'ba (kȧ-tô'bȧ), *n.* An Indian of a Siouan tribe which originally inhabited the regions near the Catawba River and the headwaters of the Santee in the Carolinas, where they were dominant at the time of the early settlements. They were allies of the Americans during the Revolution. The remnant of the tribe is gathered on a reservation in South Carolina.

Ca-taw'ba, *n.* **1.** A well-known light-red variety of American grape.

2. A light-colored and rich-flavored wine made from this grape. It may be either dry or sweet, still or effervescent.

catawba rhododendron. A handsome pink-floweredrhododendron (*Rhododendron catawbiense*) of the southern Alleghany Mountains.

catawba tree. Either of two American catalpas (*Catalpa catalpa* and *C. speciosa*).

cat back. *Naut.* A small lanyard sometimes fastened to the hook of the cat block to aid in hooking it in the ring of the anchor.

cat'bird' (kăt'bûrd'), *n.* **a** An American song bird (*Galeoscoptes carolinensis*), dark gray in color with black cap and reddish under-tail coverts,

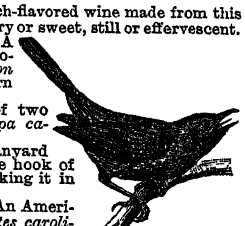

Catbird. (⅓)

allied to the mocking bird, but having a weaker and less varied song; — so named from one of its calls, resembling the mewing of a cat. **b** In Australia, any of several bower birds, esp. *Aluroedus viridus,* which produces sounds strikingly like the nocturnal caterwauling of the domestic cat.

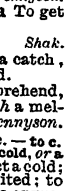

Cat Block.

cat block. *Naut.* A heavy iron-strapped block with a large hook, used in catting the anchor.

cat'boat' (kăt'bōt'), *n.* *Naut.* A sailboat having a cat rig. It usually has a centerboard and is of light draft and large beam.

cat brier. Any of several species of *Smilax,* esp. the common greenbrier (*S. rotundifolia*), and other prickly species.

cat'call' (kăt'kôl'), *n.* **1.** A sound like the cry of a cat, such as was formerly often made in playhouses to express dissatisfaction; also, a small shrill instrument for making such a noise.

2. One who uses a catcall.

cat'call', *v. i. & t.*; CAT'-CALLED' (-kôld'); CAT'CALL'-ING. To sound a catcall, as at a theater; to deride or assail with catcalls.

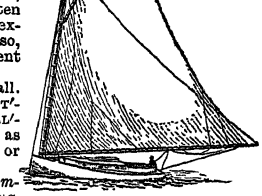

Catboat

catch (kăch; kĕch, *very common in the U. S. and England, is generally regarded as dial. or vulgar*), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* CAUGHT (kôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CATCH'ING. [ME. *cacchen,* OF. *cachier,* dial. form of *chacier* to hunt, F. *chasser,* fr. (assumed) LL. *capliare,* for L. *captare,* v. intens. of *capere* to catch. See CAPACIOUS; cf. CHASE, CASE a box.

1. To chase, as in hunting. *Obs.*

2. To capture or seize, as after pursuit; to take captive, as in a snare or on a hook; as, to *catch* a thief; to *catch* a fish.

They pursued . . . and *caught* him. *Judg.* i. 6.

3. Hence: **a** To insnare; entangle; deceive. "To *catch* him in his words." *Mark* xii. 13. **b** To reach or get to, esp. in time; to come up with; to overtake; as, to *catch* a train. **c** To come upon unexpectedly or by surprise; to surprise; find; detect; as, to *catch* one in the act of stealing.

4. To be seized or affected by, or to be affected as if seized or caught by; — generally with an implication of a suddenness or violence; hence, to take or receive; to get or incur, now only something harmful or disagreeable; esp., to take or contract by sympathy, or by or as if by contagion, infection, or exposure; to become imbued with; as, to *catch* the spirit of an occasion; to *catch* one's death; to *catch* the measles or smallpox.

5. To engage with, or lay hold on, as if capturing; to grasp, get at, encounter, etc.; specif.: **a** To lay hold on, esp. suddenly or forcibly; to seize or grasp, as with the hand.

Sometimes I would *catch*
Her hand in wild delirium, gripe it hard. *Tennyson.*

b To reach with a blow; to hit or strike, as a missile; to give suddenly or forcibly.

Rushing upon the nonplused President, *caught* him a tremendous hug *Harper's Mag.*

c To communicate to; to fasten upon; to attack; — said of fire. **d** To check, stop, or retard; to hold back; as, the mountain *catches* the cloud.

6. To take or get, with implication of momentary possession or suddenness of action; as, to *catch* a nap; to *catch* a glimpse or sight of.

7. To snatch, grasp, or avail one's self of (that which comes or passes suddenly); to interpose and take as the opportunity offers; specif.: **a** To grasp or intercept and hold (anything moving through the air); as, to *catch* a ball.

But ere he [Excalibur] dipt the surface, rose an arm
Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful,
And *caught* him by the hilt. *Tennyson.*

b To seize (an occasion or opportunity) when it is passing or presenting itself.

I . . . am right glad to *catch* this good occasion. *Shak.*

c *Baseball & Cricket.* To catch out.

8. To arrest the attention, fancy, etc., of; to please; charm; also, to arrest, as the imagination, attention, eye, or ear.

The soothing arts that *catch* the fair. *Dryden.*
There a vision *caught* my eye. *Tennyson.*

9. To seize and hold; to seize securely; specif.: **a** To get possession of; to attain; to gain.

Torment myself to *catch* the English throne. *Shak.*

b To seize and retain; to fasten with or as with a catch, as, to *catch* down a raw edge of cloth with a thread.

10. To seize with the senses or the mind; to apprehend, esp. so as to make one's own or to adopt; as, to *catch* a melody. "Thoughts . . . whereof I *catch* the issue." *Tennyson.*

to catch a crab, Tartar, etc. See CRAB, TARTAR, etc. — **to c. away,** to seize and carry off; to snatch away. — **to c. cold,** *or* **a cold,** formerly, to be chilled by cold; now, to contract a cold; to take cold. — **to c. fire,** to become inflamed or ignited; to take fire. — **to c. hold of,** to lay hold of; to seize; to apprehend. — **to c. it,** to get a scolding or beating; to suffer punishment. *Colloq.* — **to c. one's eye,** to intercept one's look by chance or, usually, by design; to attract one's notice. — **to c. out,** in baseball, cricket, etc., to put out by catching a batted or thrown ball before it touches the ground. — **to c. over,** to freeze over slightly. *Dial. Eng.* — **to c. sight of,**

Cat'a-rhi'na, cat'a-rhine. Vars. of CATARRHINA, CATARRHINE.

ca-ta'ri-a (kȧ-tā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Catnip.

cat'a-ri'nite (kăt'ȧ-rē'nīt), *n.* *Min.* A class of iron meteorites remarkable for high percentage of nickel (up to 24 per cent); — from the iron of Santa Catarina, Brazil, long considered meteoric, but prob. terrestrial in origin.

ca-tarr'ha (kȧ-tär'ȧ), *n.* Catarrh.

cat'a-sar'ka (kăt'ȧ-sär'kȧ), *n.* [LGr. τὸ *κατὰ σάρκα* or *κατασάρκιον*; *κατά* next to + *σάρξ, σαρκός*, flesh; hence, next to the skin.] *Eastern Ch.* The inner altar cloth. Cf. EPENDYTES.

ca-tas'ta (kȧ-tăs'tȧ), *n.* [L., scaffold.] *Obs. or Hist* **1.** A scaffold or stage, as where slaves were sold or criminals tortured. **2.** The stocks. *Humorously or affectedly.* *Butler.*

cat'a-state, cat'a-stat'ic. Vars. of KATASTATE, KATASTATIC.

ca-tas'ter. Var. of CADASTRE.

ca-tas'to-mid, ca-tas'to-moid, Ca-tas'to-mus, etc. Vars of forms beginning CATO-. [*Sp.*]

ca-tas'tro-fe. Catastrophe. *Rare.*

ca-tas'tro-phal (kȧ-tăs'trō-făl). *a.* [From the iron of Santa Catarina.]

cat'a-stroph'i-cal (kăt'ȧ-strŏf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Catastrophic. — **cat'a-stroph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cat'a-to'ni-a, ca-tat'o-ny, *n.* *Med.* = KATATONIA.

cat'a-wam'pous (kăt'ȧ-wŏm'pŭs), *a.* Also **cat'a-wam'pus, cat'a-wamp'tious** (-wŏmp'shŭs). Pierce; ravenous; destructive. *Slang.* — **cat'a-wam'pous-ly, -wamp'tious-ly,** *adv.*

cat'a-wam'pus (-wŏm'pŭs), *n.* A catawampous creature.

cat'beam', *n.* The broadest beam in a ship; the beakhead beam.

cat'ber'ry, *n.* **a** Garden gooseberry. *Eng.* **b** Mountain holly (*Ilicioides mucronata*). *U. S.*

to see, esp. suddenly, abruptly, or temporarily. — **to catch the** (*or* one's) **breath,** *or* **the air,** to stop one's breathing suddenly or momentarily. — **to c. up. a** To raise, carry, or take up suddenly. **b** To take up or adopt quickly or ardently. **c** To interrupt or stop abruptly, as in captiously stopping a person speaking; to bring up. "You *catch* me *up* so very short." *Dickens.* **d** To overtake. **e** To prepare for the march, as horses. *Western U. S.*

catch (kăch), *v. t.* **1.** To chase; to hasten. *Obs.*
2. To make captures.
O, sir, Lucentio slipp'd me like his greyhound,
Which runs himself and *catches* for his master *Shak.*
3. To attain possession. *Obs.*
Have is have, however men do *catch.* *Shak*
4. To take hold, as fire; to spread; to be communicated.
Does the sedition *catch* from man to man? *Addison.*
5. To take and retain hold; as, the bolt does not *catch*
6. To be held or impeded by entanglement or obstruction; as, a kite *catches* in a tree; a door *catches* so as not to open.
The shining vapor . . . *catch* at every mountain head. *Tennyson.*
7. To make a snatch or catch; to start forward in order to, or as if to, snatch.
8. By ellipsis: **a** *Naut.* To catch the wind. "The ship . . . may *catch* aback." *A. M. Knight.* **b** To catch fire. **c** To catch frost; to begin to freeze. *Dial. Eng.*
to catch at, to make a sudden or eager attempt to seize; to be eager to get or use; to snatch at. "[To] *catch at* all opportunities of subverting the state." *Addison.* — **to c. on.** *Colloq.* **a** To seize hold; to attach one's self or itself; to fasten on. **b** To apprehend or understand. *U. S.* **c** To please; to succeed; to take.
Sometimes there is a "frost;" the novelty does not "*catch on.*" *Sir W. Besant.*
— **to c. up with,** to come up with; to overtake.

catch, *n.* **1** Act or fact of catching; specif.: **a** Act of catching fish. **b** In various games in which a ball is used, the act of catching the ball; specif., *Baseball, Cricket,* etc., the catching of a ball before it touches the ground; also, a player who catches; a catcher; as, he is a sure *catch.* **c** *Rowing.* The application of the oar to the water.
2. The posture of one ready to catch. *Obs. Addison.*
3. That which catches; specif. **a** A trick; also, knack. *Obs. or Scot.* **b** A catching or insnaring question, assertion, or the like **c** Something designed to catch or arrest the attention, fancy, etc. **d** A sight that catches the eye; a view. *Obs.* **e** That by which anything is caught or temporarily fastened; a device for fastening or for checking motion; a pawl; as, the *catch* of a gate.
4. That which is caught or taken; a gain; esp., the whole quantity caught or taken at one time; as, a good *catch* of fish.
Hector shall have a great *catch* if he knock out either of your brains. *Shak*
5. Something or some one desirable to be caught, esp. as a husband or wife. *Marryat.*
"She 'll be lucky who gets him." Which was interpreted to mean that he would be a *catch.* *G. Meredith.*
Certainly an impecunious subaltern was not a *catch.* *Kipling.*
6. A fragment laid hold of quickly, or seized as a passing opportunity; a snatch, or short period, of action; also, a snatch, or small fragment; a scrap.
It has been writ by *catches* with many intervals. *Locke.*
We retain a *catch* of those pretty stories. *Glanvill.*
7. *Music.* Orig., a round for three or more unaccompanied voices, written out as one continuous melody, each succeeding singer "catching" up a part in turn. Later, such a round on words combined with ludicrous effects.
8. *Agric.* The germination of a field crop, esp. to such an extent that replanting is unnecessary.
On hard and poor lands, it is often difficult to secure a "*catch*" of clover *L. H. Bailey.*
9. *Phon.* The glottal stop; — often called **catch of the glottis.**
10. Tennis. *Obs. Scot.*

cat chain. *Naut.* A small chain that reeves through a block at the cathead or at a davit head, used with the ground chain to cat an anchor in ships with ram bows.

catch'all' (kăch'ôl'), *n.* **1.** A general receptacle for miscellaneous articles or things, as a bag or a closet.
No wonder 't is a disordered land when 't is used as a *catchall* for every man not wanted in England. *P. L. Ford*
2. *Well Boring.* A tool for extracting broken implements from drilled wells.
3. A receptacle connected with a vacuum pan to catch any liquid that may pass over with the vapor.

catch basin. 1. A cistern or vault, at the point where a street gutter discharges into a sewer, to catch matters which would not pass readily through the sewer.
2. A reservoir to catch and retain surface drainage.

catch crop. Any crop grown between the rows of another crop or intermediate between two crops in ordinary rotation in point of time. — **catch'-crop'ping,** *n.*
Radishes . . are often grown as a *catch crop* with other vegetables. *L. H. Bailey.*

catch drain. A ditch or drain along the side of a hill to catch the surface water; also, a ditch at the side of a canal to catch the surplus water.

catch'er (kăch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that catches (in any sense); as: **a** A huntsman; a driver. *Obs.* **b** *Baseball.* Specif., the player who stands behind the batsman to catch the ball when pitched. See BASEBALL.
2. One who sings catches. *Obs. or R.*

catch'fly' (-flī'), *n.* Any of various silenaceous plants having a viscid secretion on the stems or inflorescence to which small insects adhere. The name was applied originally to *Silene armeria,* but it is now given to *Viscaria viscaria,* species of *Lychnis,* and other species of *Silene.*

catch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CATCH, *v.* Hence, *p. a.* **1.** That catches; specif., infectious; contagious.
2. Uncertain; precarious; changeable, as showery weather.
3. Entrapping; captivating; alluring; taking; catchy.

catching bargain, *Law,* an entrapping or overreaching bargain, as one made with an heir expectant for the purchase of his expectancy at an inadequate price.

catch line. *Print.* **a** A line containing the catchword at the foot of a page. **b** A short line in displayed matter.

catch meadow. A meadow irrigated by water from a spring or rivulet on the side of a hill.

catch'ment, *n* Act of catching; also, what is caught.
catchment area, catchment basin, the entire area from which drainage is received by a reservoir, river, or the like.

catch'pen-ny (kăch'pĕn-ĭ), *a.* Made or contrived for getting small sums of money, as from the ignorant or unwary; as, a *catchpenny* book; a *catchpenny* show. — *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). Some catchpenny thing.

catch phrase. A phrase to catch the eye or attention.

catch pit A pit for catching sediment, as that contained in drainage water; also, a catch basin.

catch'plate' (kăch'plāt'), *n.* **1.** *Mining.* A metal plate for preventing overwinding by automatically arresting the winding rope when the load reaches the proper height.
2. *Mach.* **a** A plate fixed to a rotating spindle or mandrel for holding a dog, chuck, cutter, etc. **b** A plate for engaging intermittently with a trip piece.

catch'pole', or **catch'poll'** (kăch'pōl'), *n.* [From a dial. form of OF. *chacepol, chacipol,* a taxgatherer.] **1.** A taxgatherer; an exactor of taxes; publican. *Obs. Bacon.*
2. A sheriff's officer or sergeant, esp. one who makes arrests for debt; a bound bailiff. — **catch'pol'er-y, catch'-poll'er-y** (-pōl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*

catch siding. *Railroads.* A siding on a steep incline for diverting a runaway car or train from the main track.

catch title. A short expressive title used for abbreviated book lists, etc.

catch'up (kăch'ŭp), **cat'sup** (kăt'sŭp), *n.* Also *ketchup.* [See KETCHUP.] A table sauce made, usually, of mushrooms, tomatoes, or walnuts, with vinegar or wine and spices.

catch'wa'ter (kăch'wô'tẽr), *n.* A ditch or drain for catching water, a catch drain. Called also **catchwater drain.**

catch'weight' (-wāt'), *adv. Sport.* Without restriction or artificial handicap as to weight.

catch'weight', *n. Sport.* The weight of a contestant as he happens or chooses to be, instead of as fixed by an agreement or by rule.

catch'word' (-wûrd'), *n.* **1.** *Print.* The first word of any page of a book after the first, inserted at the right-hand bottom corner of the preceding page for the assistance of the reader. It is seldom used in modern printing.
2. A word so placed or used as to catch the eye or attention; as: **a** The word standing at the head of an entry in a dictionary, catalogue, etc. **b** Either of the words printed over the first and last columns of a page of a dictionary, cyclopedia, etc., being reprints of the headings of the first and last entries or articles on the page. **c** The rime word in verse. **d** Among theatrical performers, the cue word. **e** A word or phrase caught up and repeated for effect; as, the *catchword* of a political party, etc.

catch'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* A work or artificial watercourse for throwing water on lands that lie on the slopes of hills.

catch'y (-ĭ), *a.;* CATCH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CATCH'I-EST. **1.** Apt or tending to catch the fancy or attention; catching; taking, as, *catchy* music.
2. Tending to catch or insnare; entangling; — usually used fig.; as, a *catchy* question.
3. Consisting of, or occurring in, disconnected parts or snatches; changeable; fitful; as, a *catchy* wind.
4 Merry; jocund. *Scot.*

cate (kāt), *n.* [From earlier *acates,* prop., purchases, fr. OF *acat,* F. *achat,* fr. the v. See CATER.] **1.** Usually *pl* Provisions or viands bought, as distinguished from those of home make; hence, food; viands. *Obs.*
2. Usually in *pl.* Dainty or choice viands; luxurious food; delicacies; dainties. *Shak*
Cates for which Apicius could not pay *Churchill*
Choicest *cates* and the flagon's best spilth. *R. Browning*

cat'e-che'sis (kăt'ẽ-kē'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *κατήχησις* oral instruction.] **1.** Oral instruction to catechumens; catechizing.
2. A book for catechizing; as, the *catecheses* of St. Cyril.

cat'e-chet'ic (-kĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κατηχητικος.* See CATECHIZE.] = CATECHETICAL, 1 & 2. — *n. Usually pl* Practical theology dealing with catechesis.

cat'e-chet'i-cal (-kĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or associated with, catechesis or catechetics, or instruction in the rudimentary Christian doctrines.
2. Of, pertaining to, or conforming to, a church catechism.
3. Relating to or employing questions and answers, according to the ancient manner of teaching
Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing. *Addison.*

cat'e-chin (kăt'ẽ-chĭn; -kĭn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound contained in catechu; — called also *catechuic acid.*

cat'e-chism (-kĭz'm), *n.* [L. *catechismus,* fr. Gr See CATECHIZE.] **1.** A form of instruction by means of questions and answers; catechesis.
2. A book containing a summary of principles, esp. of religious doctrine, in the form of questions and answers.
☞ Among the chief church catechisms are: The **Lutheran Catechism,** larger and smaller, published by Luther (1529); the **Genevan,** larger and smaller, prepared by Calvin and published in 1536; the **Anglican** (1549-1604), contained in the Book of Common Prayer; the **Heidelberg,** published at Heidelberg in 1563 and still used by the Dutch Reformed Church; the **Tridentine,** prepared in accordance with the decrees of the Council of Trent and published in 1566; and the **Shorter** (1647) and **Larger** (1648) **Catechisms,** prepared by the Westminster Assembly and used by the Presbyterian Church.
3. Fig.: A series of questions and answers; a set of formal questions put to candidates, etc.

cat'e-chist (-kĭst), *n.* [L. *catechista,* fr. Gr.] One who catechizes; a teacher of catechumens.

cat'e-chis'tic (-kĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to a catechist
cat'e-chis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } or a catechism. — **cat'e-chis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cat'e-chi-za'tion, cat'e-chi-sa'tion (-kĭ-zā'shŭn; -kĭ-zā'-shŭn), *n.* [LL. *catechizatio.*] Act of catechizing.

cat'e-chize, cat'e-chise (kăt'ẽ-kīz), *v. t.;* CAT'E-CHIZED, -CHISED (-kīzd); CAT'E-CHIZ'ING, -CHIS'ING (-kīz'ĭng). [L. *catechizare,* Gr. *κατηχίζειν,* equiv. to *κατηχεῖν* to resound, sound a thing into one's ears, impress it upon one by word of mouth; *κατά* + *ἠχεῖν* to sound, *ἠχή* a sound.] **1** To instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections, esp. in regard to religious faith.
2. To question or interrogate systematically or fully; to examine or try by questions; specif., to question with a view to eliciting self-condemning answers. *Swyt.*

cat'e-chu (kăt'ẽ-chōō; -shōō; 277), *n.* Also **ca-shoo'** (ka-shōō'). [Malay *kāchū,* Kanarese *kāchu:* cf. NL. *catechu,* Pg. *cachu,* F. *cachou.* Cf. CUTCH.] Any of several dry, earthy, or resinlike, astringent substances, obtained by decoction and evaporation from the wood, leaves, or fruits of certain tropical Asiatic plants; cutch. Specif.: **a** An extract (often called *Bengal catechu*) of the wood of either of two East Indian acacias (*Acacia catechu* and *A. suma*). This is the leading catechu of commerce and pharmacy. **b** The similar product of an East Indian rubiaceous shrub (*Ourouparia gambir*). See GAMBIER. **c** An extract obtained from the betel nut, often distinguished as *Bombay catechu,* or *Pegu catechu.* All three kinds of catechu consist chiefly of a mixture of catechin and catechutannic acid, gambier containing the most catechin, and Bombay catechu the least. All are used in tanning and for dyeing brown and composite shades, and also medicinally as an astringent.

cat'e-chu'ic (-chōō'ĭk; -shōō'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to catechu or its derivatives. See CATECHIN.

cat'e-chu'men (kăt'ẽ-kū'mĕn), *n.* [L. *catechumenus,* Gr. *κατηχούμενος* instructed, from *κατηχεῖν:* cf. F. *catéchumène.* See CATECHIZE.] **1.** *Eccl.* One who is receiving rudimentary instruction in the doctrines of Christianity; a neophyte; in the primitive church, one officially recognized as a Christian, and admitted to instruction preliminary to admission to full membership in the church.
2. One receiving rudimentary instruction in any set of opinions or principles, etc.

cat'e-chu-tan'nic (-chōō-tăn'ĭk; -shōō-tăn'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to or designating the tannic acid of catechu. See TANNIC ACID.

cat'e-gor'e-mat'ic (-gŏr'ẽ-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κατηγόρημα* predicate. See CATEGORY.] *Logic.* Capable of being employed by itself as a term; significant in itself, as not involving by its nature reference to anything else; as, man is a *categorematic* word; — opposed to *syncategorematic.*

cat'e-gor'i-cal (-gŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or in the form of, a category.
2. Not hypothetical or relative; admitting no conditions or exceptions; declarative; absolute; positive; express; direct; unconditional.
The Scriptures, by a multitude of *categorical* and intelligible decisions, . . . distinguish between the things seen and temporal and those that are unseen and eternal. *I. Taylor.*
Syn. — See EXPLICIT.
categorical imperative, the, *Ethics,* Kant's famous principle which is made by him the basis of morals, which he states thus: "Act as if the maxim of thy will were to become, by thy adopting it, a universal law of nature." (*Semple's Trans.*) — **c. judgment,** one affirming some actual relation, by modern logicians considered as only incidentally dependent upon the grammatical form of the proposition.
Hypothetical and *categorical judgment,* as we understand the terms, are a question of content, not of grammatical form. *B. Bosanquet*
— **c. proposition,** one having the verbal form of direct assertion or denial. — **c. syllogism,** one in which the propositions are all categorical.
— **cat'e-gor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **cat'e-gor'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

cat'e-gor'i-cal, *n.* A categorical proposition or judgment.

cat'e-go-ry (kăt'ẽ-gō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *categoria,* Gr. *κατηγορία,* fr. *κατηγορεῖν* to accuse, affirm, predicate; *κατά* down, against + root of *ἀγορεύειν* to harangue, assert, *ἀγορα* assembly; cf. *κατήγορος* accuser.] **1.** *Logic.* One of the highest classes to which the objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced, and by which they can be arranged in a system; an ultimate or undecomposable conception, a predicament. Aristotle's *categories* are ten, substance, quantity, quality, relation, place, time, position, possession, action, passivity. Kant divided the categories into those: (1) of quantity, or unity, plurality, universality; (2) of quality, or reality, negation, limitation; (3) of relation, or substantiality, causality, reciprocity; (4) of modality, or possibility, actuality, necessity. Since Kant's time the term *category* has been used, without restriction to set groups, for any fundamental conception
The *categories* or predicaments — the former a Greek word, the latter its literal translation in the Latin language — were intended by Aristotle and his followers as an enumeration of all things capable of being named; an enumeration by the summa genera, i. e., the most extensive classes into which things could be distributed *J. S. Mill*
Space and time may be called the *categories* of sense. That is to say, they are the only principles according to which the world of sense perception, both of our own immediate feelings and of external objects, appear to us to be possible *B. Bosanquet.*
Thing, force, and law are the three *categories* of consciousness by which it construes to itself the world of experience. *W. T. Harris.*
2. A class to which a certain assertion applies; a class or division formed by the nature of the considerations entertained or for the purposes of a given discussion or classification; as, species, genus, family, etc., are biological *categories* (see CLASSIFICATION).
There is in modern literature a whole class of writers standing within the same *category.* *De Quincey*

cat'e-lec-trot'o-nus (-lĕk-trŏt'ŏ-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cata-* + *electro-* + Gr. *τόνος* tone.] *Physiol.* The condition of increased irritability of a nerve in the region of the cathode or negative electrode, on the passage of an electric current through it. — **cat'e-lec'tro-ton'ic** (-lĕk'trŏ-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

ca-te'na (kā-tē'nā), *n.; pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L., a chain.] A chain; esp., a series of things connected with each other; specif. (more fully called ‖ **ca-te'na pa'trum** (-pā'trŭm),

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catch, *n. Naut.* A ketch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
catch'a-ble (kăch'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [WRESTLING.]
catch'-as-catch'-can', *a.* See **catchepoll.** † CATCHPOLE.
catch'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
catch'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
catchoo. Var. of CACHOO, CATECHU.
cat'-chop', *n.* A kind of fig marigold (*Mesembryanthemum felinum*), with pointed teeth on the leaf margins.
catch points. *Railroads.* A throw-off or derailing switch on a branch line or siding for preventing cars from running on to the main track. *Eng.*
catch'pole', **catch'poll',** *v. t.* To do the office of a catchpole. — *v. t.* (*In the passive.*) To be taken into custody or arrested by a catchpole.
catch'pole'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
catch stitch. a *Bookbinding.* = KETTLE STITCH. b *Needlework.* = HERRINGBONE STITCH.
catch'weed', *n.* a German madwort. b Cleavers.
cat'cluke, *n.* [*cat* + *cluke.*] Bird's-foot trefoil. *Obs.*
cat cradle. = CAT'S CRADLE.
cat davit. *Naut.* Formerly, a davit which raised the stock end of an anchor. Cf. FISH DAVIT.
cate. † CAT, CATTY.
cate, *n.* [Cf. Pg. *cato,* E. *catechu.*] Catechu. *Obs.*
cat'e-chet'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CATECHETIC.
cat'e-chi-sa'tion, cat'e-chise, etc. Vars. of CATECHIZATION, CATECHIZE, etc.
cat'e-chise (kăt'ẽ-kīz; *Scot. also* -chĭz), *n.* Catechesis; catechism. *Obs. or Dial.*
cat'e-chis'mal (-kĭz'măl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a catechism.
cat'e-chiz'a-ble (kăt'ẽ-kīz'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
cat'e-chiz'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who catechizes; a catechist.
cat'e-chol (kăt'ẽ-chōl; -kōl), *n.* [*catechu* + lst *-ol.*] *Chem.* Pyrocatechin.
cat'e-chu'in (kăt'ẽ-chōō'ĭn; -shōō'ĭn), *n.* Catechin
cat'e-chu'men-al (-kū'mĕn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to catechumens.
cat'e-chu'men-ate, *n.* State of a catechumen; also, a house for catechumens.
cat'e-chu-men'i-cal (-kū-mĕn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to catechumens.
— **cat'e-chu-men'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
cat'e-chu'men-ism (-kū'mĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* Condition of a catechumen; catechumenate
cat'e-chu'men-ist, *n.* A catechumen *Obs*
cat'e-chu'men-ship, *n.* See-SHIP.
cat'e-go-rem (kăt'ẽ-gō-rĕm; kă-tĕg'ŏ-), *n.* [Gr. *κατηγόρημα* a predicate.] *Logic.* A name; a categorematic word. *Obs.*
cat'e-gor'e-mat'i-cal (kăt'ẽ-gŏr'ẽ-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Categorical (*Obs.*); also, *Rare,* categorematic — **cat'e-gor'e-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv. Obs or R.*
cat'e-gor'ic (-gŏr'ĭk), *a.* & *n.* Categorical.
cat'e-go-rist (kăt'ẽ-gō-rĭst), *n.* One who categorizes; also, one who deals with the categories.
cat'e-go-rize (-rīz), *v. t.* To insert in a category or class; to classify. — **cat'e-go-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rĭ-zā'-), *n.*
cat'el. † CATTLE.
cat'e-lec'trode (kăt'ẽ-lĕk'trōd), *n.* [*cata-* + *electrode.*] *Physics.* = CATHODE
catelle. † CATTLE.

chain of the fathers), a series of extracts from patristic writings, serving to expound some portion of Scripture.

cat'e-na'ri-an (kăt'ē-nā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [*L. catenarius*, fr. *catena* chain. See CHAIN.] Like or pertaining to a chain; specif., designating a catenary, or certain forms and principles of construction involving the use of catenaries; as, *catenarian* arch; *catenarian* principle. — *n.* A catenary.

cat'e-na-ry (kăt'ē-nŭ-rĭ; kā-tē'nā-rĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [See CATENARIAN.] *Math.* The shape assumed by a perfectly flexible, inextensible, infinitely fine cord in equilibrium under forces. For parallel forces proportional to the cord length the curve is the common catenary, exemplified approximately in a chain or uniform heavy cord hanging freely between two points of support. First suggested by Galilei as the proper curve for an arch of equilibrium, it has been applied in the construction of suspension bridges, and is of interest in the theory of arches and elsewhere. Its equation is $y = \frac{c}{2}\left(e^{\frac{x}{c}} + e^{-\frac{x}{c}}\right)$, where e is the base of the natural system of logarithms, and c is a constant.

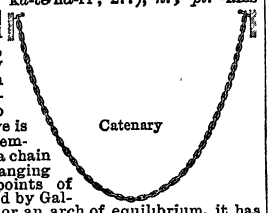
Catenary

cat'e-na-ry, *a.* **1.** Like or pertaining to a chain, esp. a uniform chain freely suspended between two points; as, a *catenary* curve. See CATENARY, *n.*

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a catena, or series.

cat'e-nate (kăt'ē-nāt), *v. t.*; CAT'E-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); CAT'E-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *catenatus*, p. p. of *catenare*, fr. *catena* chain. See CHAIN.] **1.** To connect in a series of links or ties; to form into a catena; to link. *E. Darwin.*

2. To bind as with a chain. *Humorous.*

cat'e-nate (kăt'ē-nāt) } *a.* Catenulate; chainlike.
cat'e-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd) }

cat'e-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *catenatio.*] Connection of links or union of parts, as in a chain; a regular or connected series. See CONCATENATION. *Sir T. Browne.*

cat'e-noid (kăt'ē-noid), *n.* [L. *catena* chain + *-oid.*] *Geom.* The surface generated by rotation of a catenary about its axis. It is the only minimal surface of rotation.

ca-ten'u-late (kă-tĕn'ū-lāt; kă-tē'nū-), *a.* [L. *catenula*, dim. of *catena* chain.] Having a chainlike form, as various bacterial cell colonies, or as color marks or indentations on butterflies' wings, on shells, etc.

ca'ter (kā'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *catour* purchaser, caterer, OF. *acateor*, fr. *acater* to buy, provide, F. *acheter*, fr. (assumed) LL. *accapitare*, prop., to add to one's capital or stock; L. *ad* + *caput* head, principal sum, capital, stock. See CAPITAL, CHIEF.] A buyer of provisions, esp. for a large household; a purveyor; a caterer. *Obs.*

ca'ter, *v. i.*; CA'TERED (-tẽrd); CA'TER-ING. [Fr. CATER, *n.*] **1.** To provide food; to buy, procure, or prepare provisions.

[He that] providently *caters* for the sparrow. *Shak.*

2. Hence: To supply what is needed or desired, as theatrical or musical entertainments; — followed by *for* or *to.*

Syn. — Purvey, provide for, minister to, subserve. — CATER, PANDER, in their fig. uses, agree in suggesting the satisfaction of demands for something which is (usually) of inferior character or worth. CATER (*to*; less often, *for*) usually implies a certain subserviency to popular standards or uncultivated tastes; as, to *cater* to the public demand for the sensational, the entertaining, the sentimental. PANDER (see etym., under *n.*) implies a purveying for desires and passions which are degrading or base; it frequently connotes servility or truckling; as, to *pander* to depraved appetites, to morbid tendencies, to *pander* to a venal official. See MINISTER.

ca'ter, *v. t.* To buy or provide (food).

Hamilton went down to *cater* fish for our dinner. *Scott.*

ca'ter (kā'tẽr; kăt'ẽr), *n.* [F. *quatre* four.] **1.** The four of cards or dice; — called also *caterpoint.* *Obs.*

2. *pl.* See under CHANGE RINGING.

ca'ter (kā'tẽr), *v. t. & i.* [See CATER four.] To place, cut, move, etc., diagonally or obliquely. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

ca'ter, *adv.* Diagonally. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

cat'er-an (kăt'ẽr-ăn), *n.* [Gael. *ceatharnach.* Cf. KERN an Irish foot soldier.] **1.** An irregular soldier, marauder, or robber of the Scottish Highlands. *Scott.*

2. By extension, a freebooter; marauder; brigand.

ca'ter-cor'nered (kā'tẽr-kôr'nẽrd; kăt'ẽr-), *a.* [See CATER four.] Diagonal. *Dial.*

ca'ter-cous'in (kā'tẽr-kŭz'n), *n.* An intimate or good friend; — usually taken as orig. meaning a fourth cousin, i. e., one connected by blood. — **ca'ter-cous'in-ship,** *n.*

ca'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who caters; specif., one who provides provisions and service, esp. one who provides them for entertainments at clubs, private houses, etc.

cat'er-pil'lar (kăt'ẽr-pĭl'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *catyrpel*, corrupted fr. a dial. form, OF. *chatepelouse*, or *catepelue*, fr. *chate*, F. *chatte*, she-cat, fem. of *chat*, LL. *pilosus* hairy, or F. *pelu* hair, fr. L. *pilus* hair. See CAT, FILE hair.]

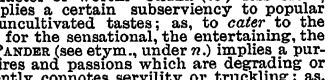
Caterpillar of Swallowtail Butterfly (*Papilio asterias*). Nat. size.

1. The elongated wormlike larva of a butterfly or moth; also, any of the similar larvæ of certain other insects, as the sawflies and scorpion flies. Caterpillars have strong biting jaws, short antennæ, three pairs of true legs, and several pairs of abdominal fleshy legs (prolegs) armed with hooks. Some are hairy, others naked. They usually feed on leaves, fruit, or other succulent parts of plants, and are popularly called worms, as the cutworm, cankerworm, army worm, cotton worm, silkworm.

2. Hence, a person who is rapacious or who preys upon the community.

3. **a** The forget-me-not. *Obs.* **b** Chiefly in *pl.* Any of several fabaceous plants having caterpillarlike pods, esp. *Scorpiurus vermiculata*, *Medicago scutellata*, and *Astragalus hamosus*, the last also called "worms." They are frequently cultivated as curiosities.

caterpillar hunter. **a** Any of various carabid beetles which feed largely upon caterpillars, as those of the genus *Calosoma.* **b** = CROW SHRIKE.

cat'er-waul (kăt'ẽr-wôl), *v. i.*; CAT'ER-WAULED (-wôld); CAT'ER-WAUL'ING. [*cat* + *waul, wawl*, to cry as a cat.] **1.** Of cats, to make a harsh cry at rutting time; hence, to cry as cats in rutting time; to make a harsh, offensive noise; also, to quarrel like cats.

2. To be in rut or heat; to be lecherously inclined; to make amorous suit; contemptuously, to woo. *Fielding.*

cat'er-waul, *n.* The cry of cats at rutting time; a caterwauling; also, any similar sound

cat'er-waul'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or state of one that caterwauls.

2. The cry of a caterwauling cat; a caterwaul. *Shak.*

cates (kāts), *n. pl.* Provisions; dainties. See CATE.

cat'fall' (kăt'fôl'), *n. Naut.* A rope or chain used in hoisting the anchor to the cathead.

cat'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various fishes, some of which have apparently been so called on account of some fancied resemblance to a cat, as in their teeth, their ferocity when caught, or from having barbels about the mouth likened to the whiskers of a cat; esp., any of the numerous physostomous teleost fishes composing the large family Siluridæ, which constitutes with several allied smaller families the order Nematognathi. The Siluridæ are scaleless or in some cases partly covered with bony plates; the posterior dorsal fin is adipose, and the head is provided with long tactile barbels (usually four pairs in North American species). Though many are marine, the majority inhabit fresh waters, and many species attain a large size. Many are important food fishes, though their flesh is not of the finest quality. The sheathfish of Europe, the channel cats, mud cat, and bullheads of America, and the tandan of Australia are examples. Other fishes sometimes called catfish in England are the wolf fish, the weever (*Trachinus draco*), the common dogfish (*Catulus stellaris*), and the cusk; in New Zealand, a stargazer (*Kathetostoma monoperygium*). The name has also been applied to the chimeras, and to the octopus and cuttlefish. The *Bermuda catfish* is the coelho.

cat'foot'ed (-fo͝ot'ĕd; -fo͝od; 151), *a.* **1.** Having a short high foot with arching toes; —said of certain dogs, as the pointer.

2. Soft-footed like a cat; stealthy or noiseless in walking.

cat'gut' (-gŭt'), *n.* [*cat* + *gut.*] **1.** A tough cord made from the intestines of animals, esp. of sheep, used for strings of musical instruments, for sutures in closing wounds, etc.

2. A violin; stringed instruments collectively.

3. A sort of linen or canvas, with wide interstices.

4. A fabaceous plant (*Cracca virginiana*) of the eastern United States, with attractive yellow and pink flowers.

cat'-hammed' (-hămd'), *a.* Thin and flat from side to side of the thigh, with an incurving of the rear line; — said of horses and cattle, esp. dairy cattle, in which the udder then stands out prominently behind the thigh.

Cath'a-ran (kăth'ă-răn), *n.* One of the Cathari; a puritan; a Catharist. — *a.* Catharistic.

Cath'a-ri (-rī), *n. pl.* [LL., fr. Gr. *καθαρός* pure.] *Eccl. Hist.* Lit., the pure; hence, the members of any of various sects which aimed at giving a practical protest to real or fancied corruption; specif.: **a** The Novatians of the 3d century, who insisted that they were the pure church inasmuch as they did not receive back the lapsed. See LAPSI. **b** A sect of the Middle Ages, of Slavic origin, whose branches were the Bogomiles, the Albigenses, the Albanenses, the Concorrezanes, and other less numerous bodies which agreed in accepting dualism. They all agreed that sin was desire for the material, since matter was essentially evil; that Jesus' body was only in appearance material; that earthly wealth, association with worldly men, falsehood, war, the killing of animals (except the creeping ones), and the use of animal food (except that of fishes), were all to be abandoned as mortal sins. Those who would be received into the upper rank of the sect, the "perfect," must absolutely renounce marriage and observe strict ascetic rules of life. The other adherents were called "believers" and not held to such strict account. Their officers were bishops and deacons. See PERFECTI.

cath'a-rism (-rĭz'm), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* The principles of the Cathari.

2. [Gr. *καθαρισμός* purification.] The process of making a surface chemically clean.

Cath'a-rist (-rĭst), *n.* [LL. *catharista*, fr. Gr. *καθαρός* clean, pure.] One professing greater purity of life than others; a puritan; one of the Cathari. — **Cath'a-ris'tic** (-rĭs'tĭk), *a.*

cath'a-rize (-rīz), *v. t.*; CATH'A-RIZED (-rīzd); CATH'A-RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). [Gr. *καθαρίζειν* to purify.] To make clean; to purify; specif., to make chemically clean. — **cath'a-rī-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

cat'harp'ing (kăt'här'pĭng; -pĭn), *or, more commonly,* **cat'harp'in,** *n. Naut.* One of the short ropes or iron cramps used to brace in the shrouds toward the masts so as to give freer sweep to the yards.

ca-thar'sis (kă-thär'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κάθαρσις.* See CATHARTIC.] **1.** *Med.* A natural or artificial purgation of any passage, as of the mouth, bowels, etc.

2. *Philos.* = KATHARSIS.

Ca-thar'tes (-tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *καθαρτής* a cleanser.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the turkey buzzards.

ca-thar'tic (-tĭk), **ca-thar'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *καθαρτικός*, fr. *καθαίρειν* to cleanse, fr. *καθαρός* pure.] Cleansing the bowels; promoting evacuations by stool; purgative. **cathartic acid,** the bitter, purgative principle of senna. It is a weakly acid glucoside. Formerly called *cathartin.* — **ca-thar'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **ca-thar'ti-cal-ness,** *n.*

ca-thar'tic (kă-thär'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. *καθαρτικήν.*] A cathartic medicine, a purgative (which see); often, a mild purgative.

Ca-thar'ti-dæ (-tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CATHARTES.] *Zoöl.* A family of birds of prey, entirely confined to America; the American vultures. They differ from the true vultures in many points of structure, having pervious nostrils, no cæca, no syringeal muscles, and in other details, but resemble them in appearance and habits, feeding chiefly on carrion. The family contains the condors, turkey buzzards, king vulture, etc., and is often regarded as constituting a suborder, **Ca-thar'tæ** (-tē) or **Ca-thar'ti-des** (-tĭ-dēz)

cat'head' (kăt'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A projecting piece of timber or iron near the bow of a vessel, to which the anchor is hoisted and secured.

2. A nodule of ironstone. *Dial. Eng.*

3. *Mach.* A sleeve to steady slender lathework.

ca-the'dra (kă-thē'drä; kăth'ē-drä; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *καθέδρα* seat. See CHAIR.] The official chair or throne of a bishop, a professor or teacher, or any person in high authority; hence, the episcopal see or dignity.

ca-the'dral (kă-thē'drăl), *a.* [LL. *cathedralis*: cf. F. *cathédral.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or containing, the cathedra, or bishop's chair; designating, or pert to, the bishop's church, which is the head church of a diocese; as, a *cathedral* church.

2. Emanating from the chair of office or authority, as of a pope or bishop; ex cathedra; official; authoritative.

Now, what solemnity can be more required for the Pope to make a *cathedral* determination of an article? *Jer Taylor*

3. Resembling aisles of a cathedral; as, *cathedral* walks.

ca-the'dral, *n.* [LL. *cathedralis* (sc. *ecclesia*): cf. F. *cathédrale.* See CATHEDRA.] **1.** Properly, the church which contains the cathedra, or bishop's official chair or throne, and which is therefore, officially, the principal church of a diocese, as, St. Paul's *Cathedral*, London; improperly, in nonepiscopal churches, any of various large or important churches; as, the *cathedral* (or

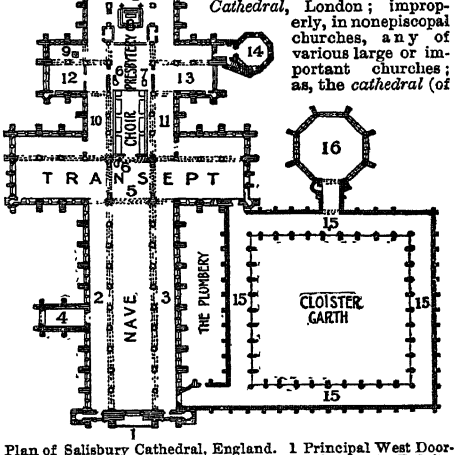

Plan of Salisbury Cathedral, England. 1 Principal West Doorway; 2, 3 Aisles of Nave; 4 North Porch; 5 Tower; 6, 6 Pulpits; 7 Throne; 8 Altar; 9 Font; 10, 11 Choir Aisles; 12, 13 East or Choir Transept; 14 Sacristy; 15 Cloister; 16 Chapter House.

the state church of Prussia) in Berlin. In some cases, churches which were once bishop's churches have retained the name *cathedral* in popular usage; as, St. Giles *Cathedral*, Edinburgh. Cathedrals, esp. in France, England, and Italy, are often the most splendid examples of medieval architecture, esp. of the Gothic style.

2. Fig.: The chief center of authority or instruction.

cath'e-drat'ic (kăth'ē-drăt'ĭk), *a.* [LL. *cathedraticus.*] **1.** *Law.* Of or pertaining to the bishop's cathedra or the episcopal see; as, *cathedratic* payment; *cathedratic* right.

2. Pronounced ex cathedra; authoritative.

cath'e-drat'ic, *n.* [LL. *cathedraticum.*] A cathedratic payment; a sum paid by incumbents of parishes to the bishop in token of subjection and respect for the cathedra.

Cath'er-ine wheel (kăth'ẽr-ĭn). [After *St. Catherine* of Alexandria, who is represented with a *wheel*, in allusion to the attempt to torture her on a spiked wheel or wheels.] **1.** A representation, esp. in *Her.*, of a wheel with spikes projecting from the rim.

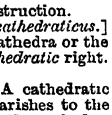
Catherine Wheel, 1.

2. *Arch.* = ROSE WINDOW and WHEEL WINDOW. Called also **Catherine-wheel window.**

3. *Pyrotechny.* A revolving piece of fireworks suggestive of a rose window.

4. A kind of handspring. = CART WHEEL, 3.

cath'e-ter (kăth'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *καθετήρ* a thing let down or put in, catheter, fr. *καθιέναι* to send down; *κατά* + *ἱέναι* to send.] *Med.* Any of various instruments for passing along mucous canals to dilate them or to withdraw fluid from a cavity; esp., a tubular instrument to be introduced into the bladder through the urethra to draw off the urine.

cath'e-ter-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; CATH'E-TER-IZED (-īzd); CATH'E-TER-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Med.* To introduce a catheter into. — **cath'e-ter-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* — **cath'e-ter-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

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cat'e-na'ri-oid (kăt'ē-nā'rĭ-oid), *n.* [*catenary* + *-oid.*] = CATENOID.

ca'ter-cap', *n.* [*cater* four + *cap.*] The mortarboard of academics, hence, a university man. *Obs.* — **ca'ter-capt',** *a. Obs.*

ca'terd. Catered. *Ref. Sp.*

ca'ter-er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

ca'ter-ess, *n.* A woman who caters.

caterfoile. † QUATERFOIL.

caterpillar catcher *or* **eater.** = CATERPILLAR HUNTER.

cat'er-pil'lared (kăt'ẽr-pĭl'ẽrd), *a.* See -ED. [tongue.]

caterpillar fern. The hart's-tongue.

caterpillar fungus. The sweet-cat'er-pil'lar-like', *a.* See -LIKE.

caterpillar plant. = CATERPILLAR, 3.

cater trey. Lit., four and three; —an old cant dicing term, apparently for a kind of false dice

cat'er-wauld. Caterwauled. *Ref Sp.* [caterwauls.]

cat'er-waul-er, *n.* One that

ca'ter-y, *n.* [See 1st CATER, *n.*] The caterer's department of the royal household. *Obs.*

||ca-tex'o-chen (kă-tĕk'sō-kĕn). A transliteration of Gr. *κατ' ἐξοχήν*, preëminently. *Oxf. E. D.*

cat'-eyed' (kăt'īd'), *a.* Having eyes like a cat; hence, able to see in the dark.

cat'-foot' pop'lar. The black poplar [*Archaic*]

cat gold. Mica of a golden tint.

cat grape. An American grape (*Vitis rubra*) with 1-seeded, rather dry black fruit.

Cath., *or* **cath.** *Abbr* Catholic; Catherine; Cathedral.

Cath'a (kăth'ă), *n.* [NL. See KAT.] *Bot.* A genus of African celastraceous shrubs consisting of *C. edulis.* See KAT.

caths. See CATA-. [RETIC.]

cath'e-ret'ic Var. of CATHE-

Cath'e-rine, Cath'e-ri'na. Vars. of CATHERINE.

Catharine wheel. Var. of CATHERINE WHEEL.

Cath'a-rist (kăth'ă-rĭst), *n. pl.* [Gr. *καθαρός* pure.] A Catharist; puritan. *Obs.*

cat'harp'in. Var of CATHARPING [CATHARI.

Cath'ars (kăth'ărz), *n. pl.* = CATHARTIC ACID.

cat'-haw', *n.* The fruit of the hawthorn *Dial. Eng*

Ca-thay' (kă-thā'), *n.* [LL. *Cataya*, of Tatar origin, fr. the *Khitan* or *Kitan*, who ruled in northern China in the 10th and 11th centuries.] China; — an old name, said to have been introduced by Marco Polo.

cat'head', *v. t. Naut.* To cat (an anchor).

cathead stopper. *Naut* A chain or rope attached to a cathead and engaging the anchor either by its ring or shank painter

ca-the'dral (kă-thē'drăld), *a.* See -ED.

cath'e-dral'ic (kăth'ē-drăl'ĭk), *a.* Like a cathedral.

cathedrated. *a.* Seated on a cathedra. *Obs.*

cath'e-drat'i-cal, *a. & n.* = CATHEDRATIC

cath'e-drat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CATHEDRATIC, -ICAL.

ca-thi'e-drat'i-cum (kăth'ē-drăt'ĭ-kŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CA (-kă). [LL.] = CATHEDRATIC.

cath'e-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. *καθαιρετικός*, fr. *καθαιρεῖν* to bring down or raze.] A mild caustic used to remove warts and other excrescences.

Cath'er-ine (kăth'ẽr-ĭn), **Cath'a-rine** (*a*-rĭn), **Cath'a-rī'na** (-rĭ'nă), *n.* [F. *Catherine*, LL. *Catharina, Katerina, Ecaterina*, Gr. *Αἰκατερινη, Αἰκατερίνα*, influenced by Gr. *καθαρός* pure.] Fem. prop. name. L. *Catharina*; F. *Catherine* (kă'tᵗ-rĕn'); It. *Caterina* (kä'tā-rē'nä); Sp. *Catalina* (kä'tä-lē'nä); Pg. *Catharina* (kä'tä-rē'nä); G. *Katharine* (kä'tä-rē'nĕ), *Katrī'na* (kä-trē'nä). — Dim. or shortened forms *Kate* (kāt),

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cath/e-tom'e-ter (kăth'ē-tŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* Also *kathetometer.* [Gr. *καθετος* vertical height + *-meter.*] **1.** An instrument for accurate measurement of small differences of height, esp. differences in height of the upper surfaces of two columns of mercury or other fluid, or of the same column at different times. It consists (see *Illust.*) of a telescopic leveling apparatus (*d*), which slides up or down a perpendicular standard with a finely graduated scale (*bb*). **2.** A similar instrument for measuring other differences, in which the telescope slides along a graduated bar.

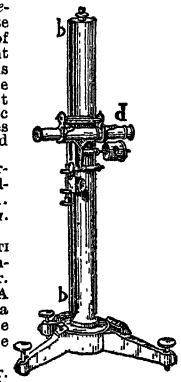

Cathetometer, 1. *bb* Divided Scale: *d* Horizontal Telescope.

cath'e-to-met'ric (-tō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cathetometer.

cath'e-tus (kăth'ē-tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-TI** (-tī). [L., fr. Gr. *κάθετος* a perpendicular line, fr. *καθιεναι.* See CATHETER.] *Geom.* A line dropped perpendicularly on a surface or another line; thus, the *cathеti* of a right triangle are the sides including the right angle.

cath'ode (-ōd), *n.* Also *kathode.* [Gr. *κάθοδος* descent; *κατά* down + *ὁδός* way.] *Elec.* The negative terminal of an electric source, or, more strictly, the electrode by which the current leaves an electrolyte on its way back to the source; — opposed to *anode.*

cathode rays. *Physics & Chem.* Rays projected from the cathode of a vacuum tube in which an electric discharge takes place. They consist of negative ions, or electrons, moving in straight lines unless deflected by the action of a magnetic or electric field, and differ from the beta rays only in having smaller velocities. By impinging on solids the cathode rays generate Rontgen or X rays. See ELECTRON, BETA RAYS, RÖNTGEN RAYS.

ca-thod'ic (kă-thŏd'ĭk), *a.* Also *kathodic.* **1.** *Physiol.* Designating the centrifugal course of the nervous influence. *R.* **2.** *Physics.* Of, pertaining to, or emanating from, a cathode; as, a *cathodic* center of emission; a *cathodic* ray. **3.** *Bot.* Turned away; — said only of that half of a leaf which is turned away from the course of the genetic spiral. Cf. ANODIC. [In this sense usually spelt **ka-thod'ic.**]

ca-thod'o-graph (-ō-gráf), *n.* Also **ca-thod'e-graph** (-ē-gráf), *kathodograph.* [*cathode* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* A picture produced by the Röntgen rays; a radiograph.

cat'-hole', *n.* **1.** The hole or den of the wild cat. **2.** An opening, as in a door, for a cat to go through. **3.** *Naut.* One of two holes astern, above the gun-room ports, through which hawsers may be passed. *Obs. or R.* **4.** A deep pool in a river. *Rare.*

cath'o-lic (kăth'ŏ-lĭk), *a.* [L. *catholicus*, Gr. *καθολικός*, universal, general, fr. *καθ' ολου* in general; *κατά* down, concerning + *ολος* whole; probably akin to E. *solid:* cf. F. *catholique.*] **1.** Universal or general.

To bear their part in so great and *catholic* a war. *Southey.*

2. Universal or general in human affairs or interests; affecting mankind as a whole, or affecting what is universal in human interest; also, broad or comprehensive in sympathies or understanding; liberal; as, a *catholic* taste. **3.** Of or pertaining to the church universal; specif., designating, or pertaining to, the ancient undivided Christian church or a church or churches historically continuous with it and claiming to be a true representative of it; hence, of the true apostolic church; orthodox. The term *catholic*, originally designating the whole body of Christian believers, was officially appropriated as a title [*cap.*] by the Western Church at the time of its separation from the Eastern Church, which assumed the title of *Orthodox.* After the Reformation the Church of Rome, or Roman Catholic Church, asserted its exclusive right to the title, and, although this right has not been recognized by the reformed churches, esp. those of the Anglican Communion, in practice the title is often so restricted. **4.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to, or affecting, the Roman Catholic Church, or Roman Catholics.

Syn. — See ECUMENICAL.

Catholic Apostolic Church, *Eccl.*, the body of Christians founded (about 1832) upon the teachings of those whom they regard as inspired prophets. The most prominent adherent was Rev. Edward Irving (1792-1834), and so they are commonly known as *Irvingites* (which name they have always disclaimed as entirely misleading, as Irving was a follower). They have a highly ritualistic and symbolic form of worship, and an elaborate hierarchy of apostles, prophets, etc. They hold the common Christian doctrines, but are premillenarians and emphasize the existence in modern times of the miraculous and prophetic element of early Christianity. — **c. creditor,** *Scots Law*, a creditor whose debt is a lien or charge on two or more items of property belonging to the debtor. — **C. Emancipation Act,** *Eng. Hist.*, an act (10 Geo. IV. c. 7, 1829) freeing Roman Catholics from civil disabilities; — popularly so called. — **C. epistles,** seven epistles, James, 1 & 2 Peter, 1, 2, & 3 John, and Jude, in the New Testament not addressed to a particular church; — so called since the 4th century as disting. from the *Pauline epistles.* Also, *E. Ch.*, any epistle to the faithful in general, as by the later bishops of the early church.

Nor, again, has the group of *Catholic epistles* been of the same compass at all times or in all parts of the church. The first of the seven to be generally received seem to have been 1 Peter and 1 John. The other five were accepted later and at different times. *S. D. F. Salmond.* — **Catholic frog,** an East Australian toad (*Notaden bennettii*) having a mark on its back like a cross. — **C. King, His C. Majesty,** a title given to the king of Spain. — **C. Reaction.** Same as COUNTER REFORMATION.

cath'o-lic (kăth'ŏ-lĭk), *n.* **1.** A person who belongs to the universal Christian church. **2.** [*cap.*] A member of a Catholic church; specif., a member of the Roman Catholic Church; a Roman Catholic. **3.** = CATHOLICOS. *Obs.*

ca-thol'i-cism (kă-thŏl'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *catholicisme.*] **1.** Faith, practice, or system of the catholic church; adherence to the catholic church; catholicity. **2** [*cap*] Faith, practice, or system of a Catholic church, specif. of the Roman Catholic Church; Catholicity **3.** [*cap.*] A peculiarity or characteristic of a good Catholic. **4.** Universality or liberality of opinion, sentiment, or practice; breadth of view; catholicity. *Rare.*

cath'o-lic'i-ty (kăth'ŏ-lĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *catholicité.*] **1.** State or quality of being catholic; liberality of sentiments; universality. **2.** Catholicism; specif. [*cap.*], the character of belonging to, or being in conformity with, a Catholic church, esp. the Roman Catholic Church; the faith or doctrine of a Catholic church; Catholicism.

ca-thol'i-cize (ka-thŏl'ĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.*; CA-THOL'I-CIZED (-sīzd); CA-THOL'I-CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To make, or become, catholic or [*cap.*] Catholic.

ca-thol'i-co- (-kŏ-). A combining form for *catholic*

ca-thol'i-con (-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. *καθολικός*, neut. *καθολικόν*, universal: cf F. *catholicon.* See CATHOLIC.] **1.** *Med.* A remedy for all diseases; a panacea. **2.** Something of universal application, as a formula. *Obs.*

ca-thol'i-cos (-kŏs), **ca-thol'i-cus** (-kŭs), *n.* [NL. See CATHOLIC.] *Eccl.* **a** An officer of the early church who had charge of certain moneys. **b** [*cap.*] The head of the old Armenian Church, who resides in the Echmiadzin monastery, about 15 miles west of Erivan, Russia. Under him are several patriarchs, who are really only bishops, but the Constantinopolitan patriarch is the head of the Armenian Church in Turkey, recognized by the Turkish government, and is equal in importance to the Catholicos.

cat hook. *Naut* A strong hook attached to a cat block.

cat ice, cat's ice. Thin ice from under which the water has receded; shell ice.

Cat'i-li-na'ri-an (kăt'ĭ-lĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Catilinarius.*] Of, pertaining to, or like, Catiline, a profligate Roman noble who conspired to assassinate Cicero, the consul, and to overthrow the government of Rome, 63 B. C. — *n.* A Catilinarian conspirator.

cat'i-on (kăt'ī-ŏn), *n* Also *kation.* [Gr. *κατά* downward + *ιών* going, neut. *ιόν*, p. pr. of *ἰέναι* to go.] *Chem.* **a** The product evolved at the cathode in the electrolysis of a liquid. It is regarded as electropositive in relation to the *anion.* **b** In general, a positive ion. See ION.

cat'kin (kăt'kĭn), *n.* [*cat* + *-kin*; — from its resemblance to a cat's tail.] *Bot.* An ament. — **cat'kin-ate** (-āt), *a.*

cat'like' (-lĭk'), *a.* Like a cat; stealthy; noiseless.

cat'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*cat* + 1st *-ling.*] **1.** A little cat; a kitten. "Cat nor *catling.*" *Drummond.*

2. Catgut; a catgut string. *Rare.* *Shak.*

3. *Surg.* A double-edged, sharp-pointed knife used in amputations. Spelt also **cat'lin.**

cat'lin-ite (-lĭn-īt), *n.* [After George *Catlin*, American traveler.] *Petrog.* A red indurated clay from the Upper Missouri region, used by Indians for tobacco pipes; pipestone.

cat nap. A very short light sleep; a short light nap.

cat'nip' (kăt'nĭp'), *n.* Also **cat'nep** (-nĕp). [*cat* + *nip*, dial. form of *nep* catnip.] A well-known menthaceous plant (*Nepeta cataria*) having whorls of small blue flowers in a terminal spike. The herbage is aromatic and strong-scented, and has been used as a domestic remedy in amenorrhea, chlorosis, and flatulent colic of infants. Cats have a peculiar fondness for it. In England usually called *catmint.*

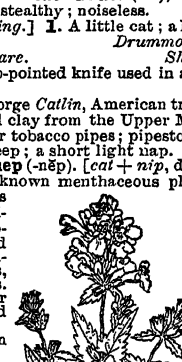
Catnip (*Nepeta cataria*).

cat'o- (kăt'ŏ-). Combining form from Greek *κάτω*, *down.*

Ca-to'ni-an (kā-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Catonianus.*] Of, pert. to, or resembling, Cato, esp. Cato the Elder or Cato of Utica, both remarkable for austerity of life and manners. — *n.* A follower of Cato.

cat'-o'-nine'-tails' (kăt'ŏ-nīn'-tālz'), *n.* **a** An instrument consisting of nine pieces of knotted line or cord fastened to a handle, formerly used to flog offenders on the bare back. **b** A cat-tail. *U. S.*

ca-top'ter (kā-tŏp'tĕr), **ca-top'tron** (-trŏn), *n.* [Gr. *κατοπτρον* mirror. Cf. CATA-, OPTIC.] A reflecting optical glass or instrument; a mirror. *Obs.*

ca-top'tric (kā-tŏp'trĭk), **ca-top'tri-cal** (-trĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *κατοπτρικός* of or in a mirror.] Of or pertaining to catoptrics; produced by, or depending on, reflection. — **ca-top'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

catoptric light, a light in which the rays are concentrated by reflectors into a beam or beams visible at a distance, as in a lighthouse. — **c. telescope,** *Astron.*, a reflecting telescope. See TELESCOPE.

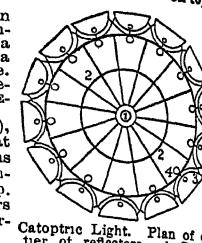

Catoptric Light. Plan of one tier of reflectors 1 Central Shaft, 2 Supporting Braces, 3 Reflector with Lamp at center; 4 Oil Fountain.

ca-top'trics (kā-tŏp'trĭks), *n.* [See CATOPTRIC.] That part of optics which explains the properties and phenomena of reflected light, esp. light reflected from mirrors or polished bodies; — formerly called *anacamptics*

ca-top'tro-man'cy (-trō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κάτοπτρον* mirror + *-mancy.*] Divination by a mirror or by crystal gazing. — **ca-top'tro-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a.*

Cat'o-stom'i-dæ (kăt'ō-stŏm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL.; Gr *κάτω* down + *στόμα* mouth.] *Zool.* The family of physostomous fresh-water fishes consisting of the suckers (see SUCKER). It is closely related to, and in old classifications formed a part of, the Cyprinidæ, or carp family. — **ca-tos'to-mid** (*ka-tŏs'tŏ-mĭd*), *a. & n.* — **ca-tos'to-moid** (-moid), *a. & n.*

Ca-tos'to-mus (kā-tŏs'tŏ-mŭs), *n.* [NL. See CATOSTOMIDÆ.] *Zoöl.* A genus of suckers typical of the family Catostomidæ, including, as now limited, certain species of rather elongate form, with large downward directed mouth and small closely crowded scales.

cat rig. *Naut.* A rig consisting of a single mast placed extremely far forward and carrying a single large sail extended by a gaff and long boom. See CATBOAT, *Illust.*

cat'-rigged' (kăt'rĭgd'), *a.*

cat's'-claw' (kăts'klô'), *n.* **a** In the West Indies: (1) A climbing shrub with hooked tendrils (*Bignonia unguis-cati*). (2) An erect mimosaceous shrub (*Zygia unguis-cati*), with curved, pointed pods and black shining seeds. **b** In the southwestern United States, any of several prickly mimosaceous shrubs, as *Acacia greggii* and *Mimosa biuncifera.* **c** *pl.* In England: (1) The kidney vetch. (2) The bird's-foot trefoil.

cat's cradle. A game played, esp. by children, with a string looped on the fingers so as to resemble a small cradle. The string is transferred from the fingers of one to those of another, at each transfer with a change of form.

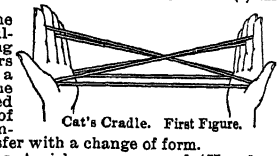
Cat's Cradle. First Figure.

cat's'-ear', *n.* **1.** **a** A cichoriaceous weed (*Hypochæris radicata*) with yellow flower heads, and leaves resembling a cat's ear. See CAPEWEED **c.** **b** Any of various other plants with soft, hairy blossoms or leaves, as the cudweed (*Antennaria dioica*) and the hawkweed (*Hieracium gronovii*). **2.** *Med.* A deformity of the human ear giving it some similarity in appearance to that of a cat.

cat's'-eye', *n.* **1.** *Min.* A gem exhibiting opalescent reflections from within, like the eye of a cat; specif., a variety of chrysoberyl, or a variety of quartz or chalcedony, inferior to this in brilliancy. It is cut *en cabochon.* **2.** Either of two kinds of speedwell (*Veronica chamædrys* and *V. byzantina*), having small bright blue flowers. **3.** *Med.* A morbid, opalescent appearance of the pupil of the eye occurring in glioma of the retina.

cat's'-foot', *n.* **a** Ground ivy. **b** See ANTENNARIA.

Cats'kill for-ma'tion (kăts'kĭl). *Geol.* A series of red shales and sandstones in the Catskill region, New York, the uppermost part of the Devonian system. It is a local facies of the Chautauquan series. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

cat's'-paw', *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** A light air which ruffles the surface of the water in irregular patches during a calm. **b** A hitch in the bight of a rope so made as to form two eyes, into which a tackle may be hooked. See KNOT **2.** A dupe; a tool; one used by another to accomplish his purposes; — alluding to the fable of the monkey using the cat's paw to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire. **3.** *Bot.* **a** = CAT'S-FOOT. **b** A Tasmanian amaranthaceous plant (*Trichinium spathulatum*) with soft spikes of flowers.

cat's'-paw', *v. t.* *Naut.* **a** To ruffle by a cat's-paw. **b** To connect by a cat's-paw hitch.

cat's'-tail', *n.* **a** The field horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*) or a related species. **b** Timothy grass. *Eng.* **c** Blueweed or viper's bugloss. **d** Cotton grass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*). **e** = CAT-TAIL, 1 **a.**

cat'stick' (kăt'stĭk'), *n.* A stick or club used in the game of trapball or of tipcat.

cat tackle. *Naut.* The tackle used in catting an anchor, consisting of the cat block, catfall, and the sheaves in the cathead; — called also *cat purchase.*

cat'-tail', *n.* **1.** **a** A tall marsh plant (*Typha latifolia*) with long, flat leaves, and flowers in a close cylindrical spike at

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Katrine (kăt'rĭn; -rēn), *Kit, Kitty.*

cathion. *n. Elec.* Erroneous for CATION. [CATHODIC.]

cath'o-dal (kăth'ō-dăl). =

ca-thod'i-cal. *a.* Cathodic.

ca-thol'i-cal (kă-thŏl'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Catholic. [OLIC, -ICAL.]

ca-thol'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CATHOLIC.

ca-thol'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ca-thol'i-cate (-kāt), *n.* [LL. *catholicatus.*] The jurisdiction of the Catholicos.

ca-thol'i-cist (-sĭst), *n.* See -IST.

cath'o-lic-ly, *adv.* of CATHOLIC.

cath'o-lic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cat'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

Ca'thos' (kā'tŏs'), *n.* In Molière's "Les Précieuses Ridicules," a ridiculously affected girl, who assumes the name of Aminte.

cat house. See CAT, *n.*, 9.

ca'-thro', *or* **ca'-throw** (kă'-thrō; kă'-), *n.* [Scot., lit., call (in sense of drive) through. *Oxf. E. D.*] Disturbance; commotion. *Scot.*

Ca-thu'a (kā-thū'ā). *Bib.*

Cat'i-lin-ism (kăt'ĭ-lĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The practices or principles of Catiline; conspiracy. *Obs.*

cat'-in-clo'ver, *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil. *Eng.*

ca-tin'ga. Var. of CAATINGA.

Ca'tu-pu-nan'. Var. of KATIPUNAN.

catirpel. † CATERPILLAR.

cat'-keys', *n. pl.* The samaras of the ash tree. *Dial. Eng.*

cat'l. Cattle. *Ref. Sp.*

cat ladder. A scaling ladder laid on a roof or placed perpendicularly against a wall *Eng.*

cat'lap' (kăt'lăp'), *n.* Weak drink, fit only for a cat to lap. *Slang, or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

cat'-locks', *n.* A kind of cotton grass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*).

cat'mal'i-son, cat'mal'li-son (kăt'măl'ĭ-s'n), *n.* [*cat* + *malison*; — so called prob. because the cat cannot get in.] A sort of cupboard in the ceiling, near a chimney, for storing provisions, drying meat, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

cat'mint', *n.* [*cat* + *mint.*] Catnip.

cat'nache (kăt'năsh), *n.* [Corrupt. of *catananche.*] The blue succory (*Catananche cærulea*).

ca-tob'le-pas (ka-tŏb'lē-păs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr *κατώβλεψ*; *κάτω* down + *βλέπειν* to look.] An unknown, perh. mythical, African quadruped. It has been identified with, and used as a generic name of, the gnu.

Cat'o-ca'la (kăt'ō-kā'lă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κάτω* below, taken in sense of behind + *καλός* beautiful.] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed genus of rather large noctuid moths, many of them with red or yellow hind wings banded with black, and mottled gray fore wings.

cat'o-ca-thar'tic, *n.* [*cato-* + *cathartic.*] *Med.* A remedy that purges by alvine discharges.

cat'o-che (kăt'ō-kē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κατοχή.*] Catalepsy. *Obs.*

Cat'o-chus (-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κάτοχος.*] Catalepsy. *Obs.*

Cat'o-don (-dŏn), *n.* [NL. See CATODONT.] Syn. of PHYSETER.

cat'o-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* [*cato-* + *-odont*] *Zoöl.* a Having teeth only in the lower jaw. **b** Of or pert. to the sperm whale.

‖ ca'to'gan' (kă'tō'găn'). [F.] = CADOGAN.

Ca'to-ism (kă'tō-ĭz'm), *n.* Austerity or harshness; — a characteristic of the Catos

cat-o'-mountain. Var. of CATAMOUNTAIN [nian.

Ca-ton'ic (kā-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Cato-

Ca-ton'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In the manner of Cato; specif., by suicide (referring to Cato of Utica).

Ca'to-nism (kă'tō-nĭz'm), Var. of CATOISM. [*Obs.*]

ca-top'tron, *n.* See CATOPTER.

cator, catour. † CATER.

cat owl. The great horned owl.

cat'piece', *n. Logging.* A perforated crossbar placed on the tops of uprights fixed in floating booms so as to narrow or widen the interspaces at the entrance to a sluiceway or the like.

cat pine. The white spruce.

cat'pipe', *n.* An instrument used for making catcalls.

cat purchase = CAT TACKLE

cat'rup (kăt'rŭp), *n.* Catnip *Dial. Eng.*

cat salt. A sort of salt, finely granulated, formed out of the bittern or leach brine

cats and keys. = CAT-KEYS.

cat'scaup' (kăt'skôp'), **cat'-scalp'** (-skălp'), *n.* [*cat* + dial. *scalp, scaup,* head, skull.] An ironstone nodule. *Dial. Eng.*

cat's'-fac'es (kăts'făs'ĭz), *n.* The pansy. *Dial Eng.*

cat's gold. = MOSAIC GOLD **b.**

cat's'-grass'. *n.* = CAT'S-MILK.

cat's hair, cat hair. 1. Downy or pubescent hair. 2. A kind of tumor or sore. *Obs.*

cat shark. **a** Any spotted dogfish of *Scyliorhinus* or allied genera. **b** The gata.

cat's ice. = CAT ICE.

cat silver. Mica. *Archaic.*

cat's'-keys'. Var. of CAT-KEYS.

cat'skin', *n.* **1.** The skin of a cat. *Slang, Eng.* **2.** An inferior kind of silk hat.

cat sleep. A cat nap. [*Eng.*

cat sloe. The wild sloe. *Dial.*

cat's'-milk', *n.* Sun spurge.

cat'so (kăt'sō), *n.*; *pl.* CATSOS (-sōz). [It. *cazzo* fool.] A base fellow; a rogue. *Obs. Slang*

cat spruce White spruce.

cat's purr. The purr of a cat; hence, *Med.*, a peculiar sound sometimes heard in auscultation of the heart in valvular diseases.

cat squirrel. a See FOX SQUIRREL. **b** The common European squirrel *Dial. Eng.* **c** The cacomixle.

cat's tail. See CIRRUS. [*Eng.*

cat's-tail grass. Timothy grass.

cat'step'. A corbiestep.

cat'stitch', *n.* See HERRINGBONE STITCH. *Colloq.*

cat stopper. *Naut.* The cathead stopper; a ring stopper.

cat succory. Wild succory. *Dial. Eng.*

cat'sup (kăt'sŭp). Var. of CATCHUP. [*Eng.*

cat-tail grass. Timothy grass.

cat-tail millet. Italian millet.

catte. † CAT.

cat'ter-y (kăt'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place for keeping or raising cats.

the top of the stem. The leaves are used for seating chairs, making mats, etc. In England it is called *reed mace*. Also, any other species of *Typha*. **b** A catkin or ament.

2. *Naut.* The inboard end of the cathead.

cat thyme. A European germander (*Teucrium marum*) with pungent, aromatic foliage, relished by cats.

cat'ti-man'doo (kăt'ĭ-măn'dōō), *n.* [Telugu *kattimandu* the name of the plant.] A gum obtained in India from the cactuslike *Euphorbia trigona*. It is used as a cement.

cat'tle (kăt'l), *n.* [ME. *catel*, *chatel*, goods, property, OF. *catel*, *chatel*, LL. *captale*, *capitale*, goods, property, esp. cattle, fr. L. *capitalis* relating to the head, chief, fr. *caput* head, principal sum, capital, stock. See CHIEF; cf. CAPITAL, CHATTEL.] **1.** In forms *catel*, *cattel*, *catell*, etc.: Property or an article of property; chattel; —used of personal property, money, capital, etc., and in phrases, as *goods and cattel* (or *cattels*), now *goods and chattels*. *Obs.*

2. Collectively, live animals held as property or raised for some use, now usually confined to quadrupeds of the bovine family, but sometimes including all domestic quadrupeds, as sheep, goats, horses, mules, asses, and swine. Also, formerly, rarely used as a *sing.* for beast, ox.

3. By extension, such animals as vermin, insects, etc., and, contemptuously, human beings. *Obs. or Archaic.*

cattle and game disease, hemorrhagic septicæmia, a fatal infectious bacterial disease of cattle and some wild animals.

cattle bush. An Australian sapindaceous tree (*Atalaya hemiglauca*). The trees are felled for fodder in droughts.

cattle guard. A device alongside a railroad crossing to keep cattle off the track. *U. S.*

cattle louse. Any species of louse infesting cattle. *Hæmatopinus eurysternus* and *H. vituli* are common blood-sucking species; *Trichodectes scalaris* eats the hair.

Cattle Louse (*Hæmatopinus eurysternus*). Much enlarged.

cattle pump. A pump for raising water for cattle, esp. one so arranged that it is automatically put in action by the cattle.

cattle range, *or* **cattle run.** An open space on which cattle may range. *U. S.*

cattle show. An exhibition of cattle; usually one held by breeders and agriculturists in connection with, or as a part of, a general agricultural exhibition.

cattle tick. A tick (*Boophilus annulatus*), infesting cattle in the warmer parts of the United States and in tropical America. It is believed to be the chief means of transmitting the parasite causing Texas fever.

Cat'tley-a (kăt'lē-ă), *n.* [NL., after William *Cattley*, English botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids, the flowers of which are among the most gorgeous known. They have a hood-shaped, 3-lobed lip inclosing the column. Many handsome hybrids have been produced. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

cat'ty (kăt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CATTIES (-ĭz). [Malay *katī*. See CADDY.] **a** A weight of the East Indies, China, etc., commonly equal to about (in China by treaty, exactly) 1⅓ lbs. av. (604.8 grams). **b** The Siamese chang of 2⅔ lbs. avoir.

Ca-tul'li-an (kă-tŭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Catullianus*.] Of, pertaining to, or like, the Roman poet Catullus, whose poems are chiefly amatory lyrics remarkable for perfection of form, intensely personal nature, and freedom of language.

Cau-ca'sian (kô-kā'shăn; -kăsh'ăn; 277), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Caucasus or its inhabitants, who besides the aboriginal peoples (see CAUCASIAN, *n.*, 1) include immigrant Slavs, Iranians, Armenians, Semites, Turks, Tatars, Kalmucks, Esthonians, Mordvinians, etc.

2. Hence, designating or pertaining to the division of mankind comprising the chief races of Europe, North Africa, and southwestern Asia, named the **Caucasian race** by Blumenbach in 1775 on the supposition that the people of the Caucasus were typical of the race. The typical Caucasian is distinguished, according to Flower and Lydekker, by light skin (though in aberrant groups as dark as the Ethiopic); hair ranging from fair to black, soft, straight or wavy, and in transverse section oval; beard full; skull variable, though mostly mesocephalic; cheek bones retreating; nose narrow and prominent; jaws orthognathous; teeth small. Huxley, and others, divide the Caucasians into the **Xanthochroi**, or blond type, of whom the Teutons are an example and who inhabit chiefly northern Europe; and the **Melanochroi**, or brunet type — either with dark hair and eyes and light skin, as the Iberians, or with dark hair, eyes, and skin, as most of the Hamites — who dwell in southern Europe, North Africa, and southwest Asia. The Ainus of Japan, Dravidians and Todas of India, Veddahs of Ceylon, and the Indonesians and Polynesians, are by some considered as aberrant Caucasians, but the typical peoples of the race are comprised in the speakers of the Indo-European, Semitic, and Hamitic languages, together with such noninflectional European tongues as Basque, Circassian, Georgian, etc. *Caucasian* should be distinguished from *Aryan*.

Caucasian walnut, a juglandaceous tree (*Pterocarya fraxinifolia*) native of the Caucasus region, distinguished from other walnuts by its 2-winged fruit.

Cau-ca'sian, *n.* **1.** A member of one of various native peoples of the Caucasus, most of whom are ethnically Caucasians (sense 2, below), but linguistically isolated. The chief of these are the Circassians, Kartvelians, Chechens, and Lezghians. Iranic-speaking Ossets are often included.

2. A member of the Caucasian race.

Cau-cas'ic (kô-kăs'ĭk), *a.* Caucasian; also, resembling or verging toward the Caucasian; Caucasoid.

Cau'ca-soid (kô'kȧ-soid), *a.* [*Caucasian* + *-oid.*] Resembling, or related to, the Caucasian race.

cau'cho (kou'chō), *n.* [Sp.] Caoutchouc; specif., *Com.*, the variety of caoutchouc yielded by the Brazilian moraceous tree *Castilla ulei*, or that yielded by the Central American rubber tree (*C. elastica*).

cau'cus (kô'kŭs), *n.* [Etymology uncertain. Mr. J. H. Trumbull finds the origin of *caucus* in the N. A. Indian word *cawcawwassough* or *caú cau-as'u* one who urges or pushes on, a promoter. See citation for an early use of the word *caucus*.] **1.** In the United States: A meeting of leaders of a party or faction to decide on the policies or candidates for office to be supported by their followers.

> This day learned that the *Caucus* Club meets, at certain times, in the garret of Tom Dawes, the adjutant of the Boston regiment . . . Captain Cunningham says, they have often solicited him to go to these *caucuses* — *John Adams's Diary* [*Feb.*, 1763]

Specif.: **a** A meeting of the local members of a political party to nominate candidates for local office or to elect delegates to a convention of the party. Caucuses are now in many States regulated by law. **b** A formal meeting of the members of a legislative body, belonging to the same political party, to decide how they shall vote for officers of the body or upon any question to be voted upon in the body. Its action is usually treated as binding on all members.

2. In England, an organization or committee within a political party, sometimes elected, which exercises control over the political action of the party to an extent varying with the party and the circumstances existing from time to time; also, such a system.

3. *Australia.* **a** A secret meeting held by the Labor Party in the State or Federal Parliaments to decide its vote on a question before Parliament; — called more fully *labor caucus*, or, by opponents, *secret caucus*. **b** Hence, the Parliamentary Labor Party; — so called by opponents.

cau'cus (kô'kŭs), *v. i.*; CAU'CUSED (-kŭst); CAU'CUS-ING. To hold, or meet in, a caucus or caucuses.

‖ **cau'da** (kô'dȧ), *n.*; *pl.*-DÆ (-dē). [L., tail.] *Zoöl. & Anat.* A tail or tail-like appendage; as in: **cau'da e-qui'na** (ē-kwī'nȧ), the roots of the upper sacral nerves, which are of great length (on account of the spinal cord not extending beyond the first lumbar vertebra), and form within the spinal canal a bundle likened to a horse's tail. — **c. he'li-cis** (hē'lĭ-sĭs), the lower posterior part of the helix of the external ear.

cau'da gal'li (găl'ī). [L., tail of a cock.] *Paleobot.* A plume-shaped fossil, supposed to have been a seaweed, characteristic of the Lower Devonian rocks. See SPIROPHYTON, TAONURUS. — **cau'da-gal'li grit,** *Geol.*, a gritty sandstone marked with impressions of cauda galli, belonging to the Middle Devonian (Ulsterian series) of America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.

Cauda galli. (½)

cau'dal (kô'dăl), *a.* [L. *cauda* tail. Cf. COWARD.] Like or pertaining to a tail; having a tail-like appendage.

caudal fin, *Zoöl.*, the terminal fin, or tail, of a fish. — **c. peduncle,** *Zoöl.*, in fishes, the narrow region of the body in front of the caudal fins.

cau'dal, *n. Zoöl.* Short for CAUDAL FIN.

cau'date (kô'dāt) ‖ **cau'dat-ed** (-dāt-ĕd) } *a.* [L. *cauda* tail.] Having a tail; having a tail-like appendage or termination. — **cau-da'tion** (kô-dā'shŭn), *n.*

caudate lobe. *Anat.* = LOBUS CAUDATUS. — **c. nucleus,** *Anat.*, a mass of gray matter in the corpus striatum of the brain, forming part of the floor of the lateral ventricle and separated from the lenticular nucleus by the inner capsule. — **c. rime** *or* **rhyme,** tailed or end rime.

cau'dex (kô'dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* L. -DICES (-dĭ-sēz), E. -DEXES (-dĕk'sĕz; -ĭz). [L.] *Bot.* **a** The axis of a woody plant; the trunk of a tree. *Obs.* **b** The stem of a palm or tree fern covered with persistent bases of leafstalks or marked with their scars. **c** The woody base of a perennial plant.

cau'di-cle (kô'dĭ-k'l), *n.* [Dim. of L. *cauda* tail, appendage.] *Bot.* The slender, stalklike appendage of the pollen masses in orchidaceous plants.

cau'dle (kô'd'l), *n.* [OF. *caudel*, F. *chaudeau*, dim. of LL. *calidum* a sweet drink, fr. L. *calidus* warm. See CALDRON.] A kind of warm drink for sick persons, esp. a mixture of wine or ale with eggs, bread or gruel, sugar, and spices.

candle of hempseed, hempen candle, execution by hanging. *Obs.*

cau'dle (kô'd'l), *v. t.*; CAU'DLED (-d'ld); CAU'DLING (-dlĭng).

1. To serve a caudle to; to refresh like a caudle. *Shak.*

2. To mix as in a caudle. *Carlyle.*

Cau'dle, Mrs. Margaret. The feigned author of Douglas Jerrold's "Curtain Lectures," purported to be delivered within the bed curtains to her husband, Mr. Job Caudle.

cau'do- (kô'dō-). Combining form from Latin *cauda*, *tail*; as in **cau'do-fem'o-ral** (-fĕm'ō-răl), *a. Zool. & Anat.* Pertaining to the caudal vertebræ and femur, or to the tail and thigh. — **cau'do-len-tic'u-lar** (-l n-tĭk'ū-lar), *a. Anat.* = CAUDATOLENTICULAR. — **cau'do-tib'i-al** (-tĭb'ĭ-ăl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the caudal vertebræ and tibia. — **cau'do-tib'i-a'lis** (-tĭb'ĭ-ā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A muscle connecting the caudal vertebræ and tibia, which occurs in certain mammals, as the seals.

caught (kôt), *pret. & p. p.* of CATCH.

caul (kôl), *n.* [ME. *calle*, *kelle*, prob. fr. F. *cale*.] **1.** A covering of network for the head, worn by women. *Obs. or Hist.* *Spenser.*

2. A net or network, also, a spider's web. *Obs.*

3. An inclosing or investing membrane, as the pericardium. *Obs.*, except: **a** The great omentum. See OMENTUM. **b** A part of the amnion, a membrane enveloping the fetus, which sometimes covers the head of the child at its birth.

> It is deemed lucky to be born with a *caul* or membrane over the face. This *caul* is esteemed an infallible preservative against drowning. . . . According to Chrysostom, the midwives frequently sold it for magic uses — *Grose.*

caul, *n.* [Cf. F. *cale* a piece of wood slipped under anything to make it lie even.] A form by which, when heated, veneers are pressed in gluing them on.

caul (kôl), *n.* [ME *cawel* basket.] A kind of wooden basket or trug with hand holes instead of handles and usually from 3½ to 5 feet long. *Eng.*

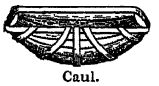

Caul.

Cau-ler'pa (kô-lûr'pȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *καυλός* stalk + *ἕρπειν* to creep.] *Bot.* A large genus of marine green algæ of tropical seas, constituting the family Caulerpaceæ. They are peculiar in having a thallus composed of a single multinucleate cell or cœnocyte, differentiated into a long creeping stemlike portion producing rhizoids below and variously shaped foliose expansions above. They are found on the sea bottom.

cau-les'cent (kô-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *caulis* stalk, stem: cf. F. *caulescent.*] *Bot.* Having a leafy stem above ground.

cau'li-cle (kô'lĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *cauliculus*, dim. of *caulis* stem.] *Bot.* A rudimentary stem; specif., the stem or axis of an embryo or young seedling, including both epicotyl and hypocotyl.

cau-lic'u-lus (kô-lĭk'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., little stalk.] *Arch.* In the Corinthian capital, one of the eight stalks rising out of the lower leafage and ending in leaves that seem to support the small scrolls. See ORDER, *Illust.*

cau'li-flo'ry (kô'lĭ-flō'rĭ), *n.* [L. *caulis* stalk, stem + *flos*, *floris*, flower.] *Bot.* The production of flowers from the old wood, as in the redbud and many tropical trees. — **cau'li-flo'rous** (-flō'rŭs), *a.*

cau'li-flow'er (kô'lĭ-flou'ĕr), *n.* [F. *choufleur*, lit., cabbage flower, modified by E *cole*, L. *caulis*, and by E. *flower*; F. *chou* is fr. L. *caulis* stalk, cabbage; *fleur* is fr. L. *flos* flower. See COLE; FLOWER.] An annual variety (*Brassica oleracea botrytis*) of the cabbage, in which the head consists of the condensed and thickened flower cluster instead of the leaves; also, the head or flower cluster, which is eaten.

cau'li-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *caulis* stalk + *-form.*] *Bot.* Having the form of a stem, or caulis.

cau'line (kô'lĭn; -līn), *a.* [From CAULIS.] *Bot.* Growing on, or belonging to, a stem; specif., growing on the upper portion of a stem, as opposed to *basal* or *radical*; — applied to leaves. See BASAL LEAF.

cauline bundle, a vascular bundle that remains within the stem, not passing into the leaves. Cf. COMMON BUNDLE.

cau'lis (kô'lĭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* CAULES (-lēz). [L., a stem.] *Bot.* The stalk or stem of a plant.

cau'lo- (kô'lō-). Combining form from Greek *καυλός*, *stem*.

cau'lo-car'pic (-kar'pĭk) ‖ **cau'lo-car'pous** (-pŭs) } *a.* [See CAULO- ; -CARPOUS.] *Bot.* Having stems that bear flowers and fruit year after year, as most trees and shrubs.

cau'lome (kô'lōm), *n.* [*caulo-* + *-ome* as in rhizome.] *Bot.* A stem structure or stem axis of a plant, viewed as a whole. — **cau-lom'ic** (kô-lŏm'ĭk), *a.*

Cau'lo-phyl'lum (kô'lō-fĭl'lŭm), *n.* [NL.; *caulo-* + Gr. *φύλλον* leaf.] *Bot.* A small genus of berberidaceous herbs of eastern Asia and the eastern United States. They bear a single, much divided leaf and a raceme of yellowish flowers, succeeded by blue berries. *C. thalictroides* is blue cohosh.

cau'ma (kô'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *καῦμα* a burning heat.] *Med.* Great heat, as in fever. — **cau-mat'ic** (kô-măt'ĭk), *a.*

caus'a-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capability of being caused.

caus'a-ble (kôz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being caused.

Cat'ti *or* **Chat'ti** (kăt'ĭ), *n. pl.* [L. *Catti*, *Chatti*, Gr. *Κάττοι.*] A strong and warlike Germanic people who occupied a territory about the same as modern Hesse. They were absorbed by the Franks in the 4th century. See ISTVÆONES.

cat'tie, *n.* See COIN.

cat'ting, *p. pr & vb. n.* of CAT, *v.*

cat'tish, *a* Catlike; feline. — **cat'tish-ness,** *n.*

cattle camp. In Australia, a place for collecting or halting cattle. [*Iralia.*]

cattle duffer See DUFFER. *Australia.*

cat'tle-gate', *n.* A pasture for cattle *Dial. Eng* [cattle.]

cattle leader. A nose ring for cattle.

cat'tle-less, *a.* See -LESS.

cat'tle-man (kăt'ĭ-măn), *n.* A man who tends or raises cattle.

cattle pass. A passageway for cattle, as over a railroad.

cattle plague. The rinderpest.

cattle wire. Ordinary barbed wire.

cat'tlish (kăt'lĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to cattle. *Nonce Word.*

cat trail. The great valerian, used to attract cats. *Dial. Eng.*

cat tree. The spindle tree.

cat'ty (kăt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). See COIN.

cat'ty, *n.* A catfish or bullhead. *Colloq., U. S.*

cat'ty, *a.* Like or pertaining to cats, esp. in their stealthiness or treacherousness. *Colloq.*

catual. † KOTWAL.

cat'-whis'tles, *n.* The marsh horsetail (*Equisetum palustre*).

cat'-wit'ted, *a.* Like a cat mentally, as in being unteachable, spiteful, conceited, or the like.

cat'wood, *n.* = CAT TREE.

cat'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Catnip.

ca'ty-did'. Var. of KATYDID.

catzerie, *n.* Prob., roguery. *Obs.*

catzo. † CATSO.

C. A. U. *A Navy Code Call.* Cipher "A" use.

cau-been' (kô-bēn'), *n.* [Ir. *caipín.*] A hat. *Anglo-Irish.*

caubie. † CAUSEY.

cauci. † CAUSEY.

caucion. † CAUTION.

cau'cus, *v. t.* To force by a caucus. *Eng.*

cau'cust Caucused. *Ref. Sp.*

cau'dad (kô'dăd), *adv.* [L. *cauda* tail + 1st-*ad.*] *Zool.* Toward the tail or posterior end.

cau'dal-ly, *adv.* of CAUDAL

Cau-da'ta (kô-dā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *cauda* tail.] *Zoöl.* = URODELA.

cau-da'to-len-tic'u-lar (-tō-lĕn-tĭk'ū-lăr), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the caudate and lenticular nuclei of the corpus striatum.

cau'da-to-ry (kô'dȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *cauda* tail.] A dependent. *Rare.* *R. Browning.*

cau-da'tum (kô-dā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ) [NL.] *Anat* The caudate nucleus.

cau'del. † CAUDLE.

cau-dic'i-form (kô-dĭs'ĭ-form), *a.* [L. *caudex*, *caudicis* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Of the form of a caudex; resembling a caudex.

cau-dic'u-la (-dĭk'ū-lȧ), *n*; *L. pl.* -LÆ. [NL.] *Bot.* A caudicle.

cau'di-duct (kô'dĭ-dŭkt), *v. t.* [L. *cauda* tail + *ductus*, p. p. of *ducere* to lead.] *Anat.* To draw in a caudal direction.

cau'di-form, *a.* [L. *cauda* tail + *-form.*] Tail-like.

cau'di-trunk (-trŭnk), *n.* [L. *cauda* tail + *truncus* trunk.] *Zool.* In fishes and animals of similar shape, the entire body excepting the head.

cau'dle. Caudle. *Ref. Sp.*

cau'dron, cau'droun, caudroun. + CALDRON.

cauf (kôf), *n.* [See CORF.] **1.** A car for keeping fish alive.

2. Dial var. of CORF

cau'fle. Var. of COFFLE.

Caugh'na-wa'ga (kô'nȧ-wȧ'gȧ), *n.* A village of Iroquoian Indians in Quebec

cauk (kôk), *n.* [E dial A doublet of *chalk.*] *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** Chalk or limestone.

2. Barite, or heavy spar.

cauk, *v* Var. of 4th CALK.

cauk, *n. Carp* = COG, a tenon.

cauk, *v. t. & i.*; CAUKED (kôkt); CAUK'ING. *Carp.* = COG, to secure by a tenon.

cauk. *v. t.* To chalk. *Scot.*

cauk'y (kôk'ĭ). Var. of CAWKY.

caul † CALL.

caul (kôl), *n.* [L. *caulis*. See COLE.] *Obs.* **1.** A cabbage.

2. A stalk.

cauld (kôld), *n.* A weir or dam. *Scot.*

cauld, *v. t.* To furnish with a cauld or weir; to dam. *Scot.*

cauld (kôld; kŏd) Obs. or dial. Eng. & Scot. var. of COLD.

cauld'rife (kôld'rīf; kŏd'-), *a.* [See COLD; RIFE.] Chilly; chilling; also, susceptible to cold. *Scot.* — **cauld'rife-ness,** *n. Scot.*

cauld'dron. Var. of CALDRON.

Cau'ler-pa'ce-æ (kô'lĕr-pā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See CAULERPA. — **cau'ler-pa'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cau'li-cole (kô'lĭ-kōl), *n.* = CAULICULUS.

cau-lic'o-lous (kô-lĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *caulis* stalk + *-colous.*] *Bot.* Growing on the stems of other plants, as many fungi

cau'li-cule (kô'lĭ-kūl), *n. Bot.* = CAULICLE

cau-lif'er-ous (kô-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *caulis* stalk + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* = CAULESCENT

cau'li-flow'er, *v. t.* To make (a wig) look like a cauliflower. *R.*

cauliflower excrescence *or* **growth.** *Med.* A morbid growth, often syphilitic, having the appearance of a cauliflower.

cau-lig'e-nous (kô-lĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *caulis* stalk + *-genous.*] *Bot.* Borne upon the stem.

cau'li-nar (kô'lĭ-năr), **cau'line-ry** (-nĭ-rĭ), *a. Bot.* Cauline.

Cauline, Sir Var. of CAWLINE.

caulk, caulk'er. etc. Vars. of CALK, CAWK, CALKER, etc.

caulk'en. Var. of CALKIN, calk.

caulm (kam). Obs. or Scot. var. of CALM.

cau-lo'mer (kô-lō'mĕr), *n.* [*caulo-* + Gr. *μέρος* part.] *Bot.* One of the secondary axes in a sympodium.

cau'lo-phyl'lin (kô'lō-fĭl'ĭn), *n.* A resinous precipitate from the alcoholic tincture of the root of the blue cohosh (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*), used as an emmenagogue, oxytocic, antispasmodic, etc.

cau'lo-phyl'line (-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also -in. An alkaloid found in the root of the blue cohosh.

cau'lo-rhi'zous (-rī'zŭs), *a* [*caulo-* + Gr. *ῥίζα* root.] *Bot.* Sending forth roots from the stem. *Rare*

cau'lo-sarc (kô'lō-sārk), *n.* [*caulo-* + Gr *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh.] *Bot.* = PSEUDOBULB.

cau'lo-tax'y (-tăk'sĭ), **cau'lo-tax'is** (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL. *caulotaxis*; *caulo-* + Gr. *τάξις* arrangement.] *Bot.* The arrangement of branches on a stem. Cf. PHYLLOTAXY. *Rare.*

caum Var of CALM, CAME, *n.*

caum'bre † CHAMBER

caun'ter (kôn'tĕr), *n.*, **caunter lode.** [Cf. 1st CANT.] *Mining.* A cross course or lode. *Dial Eng.*

Cau'nus (kô'nŭs), **Cau'nos** (-nŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Καῦνος.*] See BYBLIS.

caup † COPE, strike. [*Scot.*]

caup (kôp). Var. of CAP, dish.

caup, caulp, *n.* Something given to a superior, as the head of a clan, for his maintenance and protection, or exacted by him out of one's estate after one's death. *Obs. Scot.*

caupe. † COOP.

cauphe † COFFEE.

cau'ple. † CAPLE.

cau'po-nate (kô'pō-nāt), *v. t. & t.* [L. *cauponare.*] To traffic in liquor or provisions; also, to traffic or trade in, as religion. *Obs.* — **cau'po-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

cau-po'nes (kô-pō'nēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* CAUPO (kô'pō). [L.] *Civil Law.* Innkeepers

cau'po-nize (kô'pō-nīz), *v. i.* [L. *cauponari*, fr. *caupo* huckster, innkeeper.] To act as huckster or sutler; to sell provisions, etc. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To deal with like a huckster; to caponate. *Obs.*

cau'rale (-răl), *n.* [Tupi *caraú*, *carauna.*] A sun bittern.

caure (kōr), *n. pl.* Calves. *Scot.*

Cau'rus (kô'rŭs), *n.* [L.] The northwest wind, which in Italy is stormy; — a classical name.

cau'ry-mau'ry, *n.* Prob., a coarse, rough fabric or cloth. *Obs.*

caus. † CAUSE, COST. [tive.]

caus. *Abbr.* Causation; causative.

‖ **cau'sa** (kô'zȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -SÆ (-zē). [L.] Cause; a cause. See CAUSE. — **cau'sa æ'quat ef-fec'tum,** cause equals effect; — a dictum based upon the supposition

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caus'al (kôz'ăl), *a.* [L. *causalis*. See CAUSE.] Relating to a cause or causes; implying or containing a cause or causes; of the nature of a cause; expressing a cause; causative; as, a *causal* clause or conjunction.

Causal propositions are where two propositions are joined by *causal* words. *Watts.*

caus'al, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A causative word or form.

2. Something implying a cause.

cau-sal'i-ty (kô-zăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Causal quality or agency.

The *causality* of the divine mind. *Whewell.*

2. The relation of cause and effect; the operation of cause as a principle or fact of nature; the necessary connection of events by causation, esp. as a sequence in time.

The long and short as regards *causality* is, that the category of cause and effect cannot be found in any functions of thought belonging to formal logic, for this is independent of time; nor in modes of time, for these are independent of logic; nor, therefore, in any imaginary schematism of the two. But it certainly is found, and found first of all, whatever be its validity, in our own doing and suffering. *James Wa d.*

3. *Phren.* Faculty of tracing effects to their causes.

cau-sa'tion (kô-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of causing; also, act or agency by which an effect is produced.

The kind of *causation* by which vision is produced. *Whewell.*

2. Relation of cause and effect; causality.

The law of *causation*, the recognition of which is the main pillar of inductive science, is but the familiar truth that invariability of succession is found by observation to obtain between every fact in nature and some other fact which has preceded it. *J. S. Mill*

cau-sa'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to causes, causation, or the doctrine of causation.

caus'a-tive (kôz'ă-tĭv), *a.* [From CAUSE; cf. F. *causatif*, L. *causativus* pertaining to a lawsuit (*causa*).] **1.** Effective or operating as a cause or agent; causing.

2. *Gram.* Expressive of causation; — applied to a word or form distinguished as expressing causation; as, *-en* in *darken* is a *causative* suffix; *fell* (cause to fall) is a *causative* verb; the ablative is a *causative* case.

— caus'a-tive-ly, *adv.* **— caus'a-tive-ness, caus'a-tiv'i-ty** (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

caus'a-tive, *n.* *Gram.* A causative word or form.

cause (kôz), *n.* [F. *cause*, fr. L. *causa*. Cf. CAUSE, *v.*, KICKSHAW.] **1.** That which occasions or effects a result; the necessary antecedent of an effect; that which determines the condition or existence of a thing, esp. that which determines its change from one form to another. Aristotle discriminated in processes of change or becoming four causes: (1) the **formal cause**: the form or conception of that which is to be, as it exists ideally, either in the essential nature of things themselves or in the mind, — for example, the plan of a house in the mind of the builder; (2) the **material cause**: that which is to be wrought to this form, - as the brick, timber, etc., of which the house is to be constructed; (3) the **efficient,** or **moving, cause,** — as the actual labor expended in building; (4) the **final cause**: that which is the end or object of the process, — as the completed house. The Scholastics held that there is a hierarchy of causes, the supreme or **first cause** being the divine mind. Thomas Aquinas defined *cause* as the realization of a possibility through actual development. Spinoza distinguished the **immanent** from the **transeunt cause,** the former being efficiency included within its effect, the latter an efficiency of one thing to produce something else; he also distinguished from the **inadequate,** the **adequate cause,** or that which by itself can clearly be perceived to be sufficient for the effect. Geulincx developed a special theory of **occasional cause,** namely, that on the occasion of each physical change God intervenes to produce a corresponding change in the soul, and that when we will anything God produces a corresponding movement of the body. Hume denied the possibility of knowledge of causal efficiency; the idea of cause is the result of the uniform sequence of phenomena. Kant distinguished causality as one of the categories of experience and *cause* as a form of understanding; while Hegel emphasized the distinction between *cause* and ground (see GROUND). Both efficiency and teleology commonly enter into modern metaphysical analyses of cause.

What is not yet real cannot be the *cause* of what is or has been real. This appears to be the root of our whole conviction about *cause* and effect in time. *B. Bosanquet.*

The *cause*, then, philosophically speaking, is the sum total of the conditions positive and negative taken together; the whole of the contingencies of every description, which being realized, the consequent invariably follows *J. S. Mill.*

When we scientifically state *causes* we are really describing the successive stages of a routine of experience. Causation, says John Stuart Mill, is uniform antecedence, and this definition is perfectly in accord with the scientific concept. *Karl Pearson.*

2. A person or thing that is the occasion of an action or state; an agent that brings something about; ground of action; reason; motive; as, *cause* for rejoicing.

3. Specif.: *Civil Law.* The ground, reason, or underlying fact essential to a valid contract or agreement.

Apart from those cases for which particular formalities are required, every legally permitted agreement is, according to French law, legally binding This view has long prevailed. . It is qualified only by the rule that the agreement must have a *cause*, the precise meaning of which seems to be far from clear to the French commentators themselves. *T. E. Holland.*

4. *Law.* A ground of action; also, a suit or action in court; any legal process by which a party endeavors to obtain his claim, or what he regards as his right; case.

5. Any subject of discussion or debate; a matter or question to be decided.

What counsel give you in this weighty *cause?* *Shak.*

6. An affair in general; a concern; business. *Obs. or Dial.* "Now to our French *causes.*" *Shak.*

7. The side of a question which is espoused, advocated, and upheld by a person or party; a principle or movement which is advocated by a person or party.

God befriend us, as our *cause* is just. *Shak.*

8. A disease; malady. *Obs.*

Syn. — CAUSE, REASON, MOTIVE. *Cause* and *reason* may be used with reference to all phenomena; *motive*, with reference to actions only. A CAUSE (see OCCASION) is that which produces an effect; it is that without which the result would not have been. A REASON (see REASON) is that which explains or justifies a result; or, frequently, that which accounts for the particular character of an action or occurrence. Thus, the *cause* of a railroad accident may have been the failure of the air brakes to work; the *reason* for the accident, carelessness in inspecting the apparatus involved; the immediate *cause* of the French Revolution was the virtual bankruptcy of the government; its *reasons* are to be sought mainly in the antecedent conditions in France. What is *cause* from one point of view, however, may be *reason* from another, and *vice versa;* thus, in the example above, the failure of the air brakes to respond may be regarded as explaining the accident, and hence as its *reason;* and the defect in the brakes themselves may be thought of as the *cause.* Similarly, the antecedent conditions in France may be considered as *cause* no less than *reason.* A MOTIVE (see MOTIVE) is that which incites or prompts to action; thus, among the *motives* of the French revolutionists was their desire for liberty and equality. See INTENTION, ORIGIN; cf. EFFECT.

cause why, reason why; reason; also, because. *Now Colloq. or Dial.* — **for one's cause,** for one's sake or advantage; on one's account. *Archaic.*

I did it not *for his cause* 2 *Cor.* vii. 12.

cause (kôz), *v. t.;* CAUSED (kôzd); CAUS'ING (kôz'ĭng). [F. *causer*, fr. *cause*, fr. L. *causa*. See CAUSE, *n.;* cf. ACCUSE.] To be the cause or occasion of; to effect as an agent; to bring about; to bring into existence; to make; — often followed by an infinitive, sometimes by *that* with a finite verb.

I will *cause* it to rain upon the earth forty days. *Gen.* vii. 4.

Cause that it be read also in the church of the Laodiceans. *Col.* iv. 16.

Syn. — Create, produce, occasion, originate, induce.

cause, *v. i.* To assign or show cause; to give a reason; to make excuse. *Obs.* *Spenser*

‖ **cause'rie'** (kōz'rē'; kôz'rē), *n.* [F., fr. *causer* to chat.] Informal talk or discussion, as about literary matters; light conversation.

cause'way (kôz'wā), *n.* [*causey* + *way.*] **1.** A raised way or road, across wet or marshy ground; a causey.

2. A highway or, usually, a paved way; a causey. *Obs. or Hist.*

3. = CAUSEY, in various senses.

cause'way, *v. t.;* CAUSE'WAYED (-wād); CAUSE'WAY-ING. **1.** To pave with cobblestones, pebbles, or the like.

2. To provide with a causeway; to make a causeway through or of.

cau'sey (kô'zĭ), *n.* [ME. *cauci, cauchie,* OF. *cauchie,* F. *chaussée,* fr. LL. (*via*) *calcata,* fr. *calcare* to make a road, either fr. L. *calx* lime, hence, to pave with limestone (cf. E. *chalk*), or fr. L. *calceus* shoe, fr *calx* heel, hence, to shoe, pave, wear by treading.] **1.** A mound, bank, or dike. *Obs.*

2. A raised way, as across wet or marshy ground, etc.; a causeway (now the commoner word in this sense).

3. A highway; — esp. an old Roman road. *Obs. or Hist*

4. A paved way, esp. a street or sidewalk. *Now chiefly Scot.*

5. An area or piece of ground paved with cobblestones or the like, as before a door. *Chiefly Scot.*

cau'sey (kô'zĭ; *dial.* kô'zē, kô'sē), *v. t.;* CAU'SEYED (-zĭd; -zēd; -sēd); CAU'SEY-ING. To pave with small stones; to pave. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

cau-sid'i-cal (kô-zĭd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *causidicalis; causa* a cause in law + *dicere* to say.] Pertaining to an advocate, or to the maintenance and defense of suits.

caus'tic (kôs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *causticus,* Gr. καυστικός, fr. καίειν to burn: cf. F. *caustique.* Cf. CALM, INK.] **1.** Capable of destroying the texture of anything or eating away its substance by chemical action; burning, corrosive.

2. Severe; satirical; sharp; as, a *caustic* remark.

3. *Optics.* Pertaining to or designating the envelope of rays emanating from a focus and reflected or refracted by a curved surface. The envelope is called a **caustic surface**; a plane section of it, a **caustic curve.**

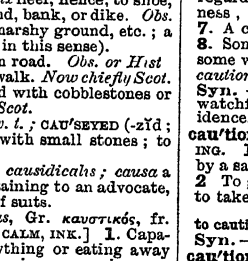

Caustic Curve. *O* Focus; *C* Center of Reflecting Surface; *O'* Cusp; *OH* Normal Ray, OP_1, OP_2, OP_3, Incident Rays; P_1T_1, P_2T_2, P_3T_3, Reflected Rays enveloping the Caustic Curve

Syn. — Stinging, cutting, pungent. See MORDANT.

caustic alcohol, sodium ethylate, C_2H_5ONa, a white powder which in contact with water forms alcohol and caustic soda. Used as a caustic. — **c. ammonia,** ammonia as a gas or in solution. — **c. creeper,** an Australian euphorbia (*Euphorbia drummondii*) the milky juice of which is used by the natives as a remedy for various diseases; — called also *milk plant.* — **c. lime,** calcium hydroxide, $Ca(OH)_2$, or slacked lime; also, less technically, calcium oxide, CaO, or quicklime. — **c. plant.** = CAUSTIC VINE. — **c. potash,** potassium hydroxide, KOH. — **c. silver,** silver nitrate. — **c. soda,** sodium hydroxide, NaOH. — **c. vine,** an Australian asclepiadaceous plant (*Sarcostemma australe*), poisonous to cattle.

caus'tic, *n.* [L. *causticum* (sc. *medicamentum*). See CAUSTIC, *a.*] **1.** Any substance or means which, applied to animal or other organic tissue, burns, corrodes, or destroys it by chemical action; an escharotic.

2. *Optics.* A caustic curve or surface: — called a **catacaustic,** or a **catacaustic curve** or **surface,** when formed by reflection, and a **diacaustic,** or a **diacaustic curve** or **surface,** when formed by refraction.

caus-tic'i-ty (kôs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being caustic: corrosiveness; as, the *causticity* of potash.

2. Severity of language; as, the *causticity* of a retort.

caus'ti-cize (kôs'tĭ-sīz), *v. t.;* -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To make caustic; esp., to convert (alkaline carbonate) into a hydroxide by the use of lime. — **caus'ti-ciz'er** (-sīz'ĕr), *n.*

cau'tel (kô'tĕl), *n.* [F. *cautèle,* L. *cautela* caution, fr. *cavere* to be on one's guard, to take care.] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** An artifice; trick; also, craftiness; deceit; trickery. *Shak.*

2. Caution; prudence; also, a precaution; an exception or reservation made by way of precaution.

3. *Eccl.* A direction for securing the proper administration of the sacraments, esp. in the Mass.

cau'te-lous (kô'tē-lŭs), *a.* [F. *cauteleux,* LL. *cautelosus.* See CAUTEL.] *Obs. or Archaic.* Crafty; deceitful; wily; cautious; prudent; wary. *Shak.* — **cau'te-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **cau'te-lous-ness,** *n.* *Obs.*

cau'ter (kô'tĕr), *n.* [F. *cautère,* L. *cauterium,* fr. Gr. καυτήριον a branding iron, fr. καίειν to burn. Cf. CAUSTIC, CAUTERY.] A hot iron for searing or cauterizing.

cau'ter-ant (-ănt), *a.* Of or pertaining to cautery or a caustic. — *n.* A cauterizing substance.

cau'ter-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *cautérisation.*] *Med.* Act of searing some part by means of a cautery or caustic; also, the effect of such application.

cau'ter-ize (kô'tĕr-īz), *v. t.;* CAU'TER-IZED (-īzd); CAU'TER-IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). [L. *cauterizare,* Gr. καυτηριάζειν, fr. καυτήριον a branding iron · cf. F. *cautériser.* See CAUTER.] **1.** To burn or sear with a cautery or caustic.

2. To brand with a hot iron. *Obs.*

3. To sear, as the conscience. *Jer. Taylor.*

cau'ter-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [L. *cauterium,* Gr καυτήριον. See CAUTER.] **1.** *Med.* A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, with a hot iron or a caustic.

2. The iron or other agent used in cauterizing.

cau'tion (kô'shŭn), *n.* [F. *caution* a security, L. *cautio,* fr. *cavere* (perh. for *scavere*) to be on one's guard, to take care, (orig.) to be on the watch, see; akin to E. *show.*]

1. Security for the performance of an obligation, as bail, a guarantee, a pledge, etc.; also, the person who gives it, a surety. *Now chiefly Scots Law.*

2. A bond or obligation. *Obs.*

3. Caution money. *Rare.*

4. A proviso or reservation; a saving clause. *Obs.*

5. A precept or warning against evil of any kind; an exhortation to wariness; something, as a word, act, or command, that conveys a warning.

In way of *caution* I must tell you. *Shak.*

6. A careful attention to the probable effects of an act, in order that failure or harm may be avoided; prudence in regard to danger; provident care; wariness; cautiousness, heedfulness.

7. A cautionary act; a precaution. *Obs.* *Shak.*

8. Something or somebody so remarkable or extreme in some way as to excite alarm or astonishment; as, he 's a *caution. Slang.*

Syn. — Care, forethought, forecast, heed, prudence, watchfulness, vigilance, circumspection, anxiety, providence, counsel, advice, warning, admonition.

cau'tion (kô'shŭn), *v. t.;* CAU'TIONED (-shŭnd); CAU'TION-ING. **1.** To furnish with a caution or proviso; to qualify by a saving clause. *Obs. or Scots Law.*

2 To give notice of danger to, to warn; to exhort (one) to take heed.

You *cautioned* me against their charms. *Swift.*

to caution one's self, to take heed.

Syn. — See WARN.

cau'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a caution or security. *Chiefly Hist. or Scot.*

In Scotland, where, it should be stated, a guarantee is called a "*cautionary* obligation." *Encyc. Brit.*

2. Characterized by caution; wary; cautious. *Obs.*

3. Conveying, or of the nature of, a caution; warning; as, *cautionary* signals.

4. Precautionary; also, furnished with precaution. *Obs.* **cautionary block,** *Railroads,* a block in which two or more trains are permitted to travel, under restrictions imposed by a caution card or the like. — **c. card.** = CAUTION CARD.

cau'tion-a-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz) A security or surety; a caution; specif., a cautionary town, or one held as security for performance of treaty obligations, etc.

caution card. *Railroads.* In the block system, a card notifying the engineer to proceed with caution.

caution money. Money deposited by way of security or guaranty, as by a student at an English university.

cau'tious (kô'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *cautus,* fr. *cavere.* See CAUTION.] Attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of acts with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; circumspect; wary; as, a *cautious* general.

Be swift to hear, but *cautious* of your tongue. *Watts.*

Syn. — Wary, watchful, vigilant, prudent, discreet, guarded, heedful, thoughtful, scrupulous. See CAREFUL.

— cau'tious-ly, *adv.* **— cau'tious-ness,** *n.*

cav'al-cade' (kăv'ăl-kād'), *n.* [F. *cavalcade,* fr. It. *cavalcata,* fr. *cavalcare* to go on horseback, fr. LL. *caballicare,* fr. L. *caballus* an inferior horse, Gr. καβάλλης. Cf. CAVALIER, CAVALRY.] **1.** A ride; a march or raid of horsemen. *Obs.*

2. A procession of persons on horseback; a formal march of horsemen, or, loosely, of carriages, by way of parade; a company of horsemen in procession or marching.

He brought back his war-worn *cavalcade* to the city. *Prescott.*

cav'al-cade', *v. i.;* CAV'AL-CAD'ED (-kād'ĕd); CAV'AL-CAD'-ING (-kād'ĭng). To ride in a cavalcade. *R. Browning.*

cav'a-lier' (kăv'ă-lēr'), *n.* [F. *cavalier,* It. *cavaliere,* LL.

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that the forces involved in cause and effect must be equal, or upon the hypothesis that only like can act upon like. — **causa causæ est causa causa cau-sa'ti** (kô'zē, kô-zā'tĭ), the cause of the cause is the cause of the effect. — **c. cau'sans** (kô'zănz), cause in action — **c. cau-sa'ta** (kô-zā'tă), cause which is a result of a previous cause; an effect. — **c. cog'no-scen'di** (kŏg'nō-sĕn'dĭ), cause of knowing. — **c. ef-fi'ciens** (ĕ-fĭsh'ĭ-ĕnz), efficient cause. — **c. e'mi-nens** (ē'mĭ-nĕnz), an eminent cause; a cause transcending its effect and not commensurable with it. — **c. es-sen'di** (ĕ-sĕn'dĭ), cause of being — **c. fi-en'di** (fī-ĕn'dĭ), cause of becoming. — **c. fi-na'lis** (fī-nā'lĭs), final cause. — **c. for-ma'lis** (fôr-mā'lĭs), formal cause. — **c. im'ma-nens** (ĭm'ă-nĕnz), immanent cause. — **c. la'tet: vis est no-tis'si-ma,** the cause is hidden, the force is notorious. Adap. fr. *Ovid (Met.* IV. 287). — **c. ma-te'ri-a'lis** (ma-tē'rĭ-ā'lĭs), material cause. — **c. mo'trix.** = CAUSA MOVENS — **c. mo'vens** (mō'vĕnz), moving (efficient) cause. — **c. oc-ca'si-o-na'lis** (ŏ-kā'zh'ĭ-ō-nā'lĭs), occasional cause. — **c. pri'ma,** first or original cause. — **c. pro'xi-ma** (prŏk'sĭ-mă), immediate cause. — **c. re-mo'ta,** remote cause. — **c. se-cun'da,** secondary or caused cause. — **c. si'ne qua non,** lit., cause without which not; indispensable cause or condition. — **c. su'i,** cause of itself; hence, the self-caused or self-active; that which is the ground of its own being. — **c. tran'si-ens** (trăn'sĭ-ĕnz), transient cause.

cau-sal'gi-a (kô-zăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. καῦσος burning heat + *-algia.*] Neuralgia marked by an intense burning sensation.

caus'al-ly, *adv.* of CAUSAL.

caus'ate (kôz'āt), *v. t. & i.* [LL. *causatus,* p. p. of *causare.*] To cause; originate *Rare.*

cau-sa'tion-ist, *n.* A believer in the law of universal causation. — **cau-sa'tion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

caus'a-tiv. Causative. *Ref. Sp.*

cau-sa'tor (kô-zā'tôr), *n.* [See CAUSE.] One who causes. *Obs.*

‖ **cau-sa'tum** (-tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tă). [LL.] That which is caused · an effect.

cause (kôz), *v. t.* [F. *causer* to chat.] To chat; gossip. *Rare.*

cause, 'cause (kôz), *conj.* Abbr. of BECAUSE. *Obs., Dial., or Vulgar.*

‖ **cause' cé'lè'bre** (kōz' sĕ'-lĕb'r'). [F.] *Law.* A celebrated case; a case, usually a criminal case, that excites great interest.

cause'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

cause'less, *a.* Without a cause; esp., without just or sufficient reason. — **cause'less-ly,** *adv.* — **cause'less-ness,** *n.*

caus'er (kôz'ẽr), *n.* One that ‖ **cau'seuse'** (kō'zŭz'), *n.* [F. fr. *causer* to talk.] A kind of sofa for two; a tête-à-tête.

causeway grass. An annual grass (*Poa annua*) common along causeways or roadsides.

causidick, *n.* [See CAUSIDICAL.] A lawyer; advocate. *Obs.*

caus'ing (kôz'ĭng), *p. a.* That causes. — **caus'ing-ness,** *n.*

causs † CAUSE.

caus'son (kôs'ŏn), *n.* See CAVESSON.

caus'ti-cal, *a.* Caustic. *Rare.*

caus'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of CAUSTIC, CAUSTICAL.

caus'ti-cate (kôs'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To causticize. — **caus'ti-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.*

caus'tic-ly, *adv.* of CAUSTIC.

caus'tic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **cau-te'la** (kô-tē'lă), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] A caution; a cautionary rule or injunction.

cau'ter-ism (kô'tẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* A cauterizing; cautery.

cau'til. † CAUTEL.

cau'til-ous. † CAUTELOUS.

cau'ting ĭ'ron (kô'tĭng). An iron for cauterizing.

‖ **cau'ti-o** (kô'shĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* -TIONES (-ō'nēz). [L.] *Rom. Law.* A written undertaking, esp. one imposed by court: also, an acknowledgment, as of the receipt of money, or of a promise made upon oral stipulation.

‖ **cau'ti-o ju'di-ca'tum sol'vi** (jōō'dĭ-kā'tŭm sŏl'vī). [L.] *Civil Law* Security for costs exacted from a plaintiff.

cau'tion-er. *n.* 1. *Scots Law.* A surety or sponsor.

2. One who cautions, or warns.

‖ **cau'tion'ne-ment'** (kô'shŭn'-n'-măn'), *n.* [F.] Bail; security.

cau'tion-ry (kô'shŭn-rĭ), *n. Scots Law.* Suretyship

‖ **ca'u'ti-o u'su-fruc'tu-a'ri-a** (kô'shĭ-ō ū'zū-frŭk'tū-ā'rĭ-ă). [LL.] *Civil Law.* Security given by a usufructuary against waste.

cautwal. † KOTWAL.

cav. *Abbr.* Cavalier; cavalry.

ca'va. Var. of KAVA.

ca'va (kā'vă), *n.; pl.* CAVÆ (-vē). [NL.] *Anat.* Short for VENA CAVA. — **ca'val** (kā'văl), *a.*

ca'val (kā'vŭl), *n.* [L. *cavus* hollow.] *Anat.* = VENA CAVA.

cav'a-le'ro, cav'a-lie'ro. [Sp. *caballero.*] = CAVALIER.

ăle, senāte, cāre, ădm, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

caballarius, fr. L. *caballus*. See CAVALCADE; cf. CHEVALIER, CABALLINE.] **1.** A horseman; esp., a military man serving on horseback; a knight.
2. A gay, sprightly military man; hence, a gallant.
3. [*cap.*] One of the court party in England in the time of King Charles I. as contrasted with a Roundhead, or an adherent of Parliament. *Clarendon.*
4. *Fort.* A raised work, usually rising from the middle of a bastion, but sometimes erected by besiegers, designed to command the enemy's works. *Now Rare.*

cav'a-lier' (kăv'ă-lēr'), *a.* **1.** High-spirited; gallant; of things, fine; brave; gallant. *Obs.* "The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier*." *Suckling.*
2. Gay; easy; offhand; frank.
The plodding, persevering, scrupulous accuracy of the one, and the easy, *cavalier*, verbal fluency of the other, form a complete contrast. *Hazlitt.*
3. Supercilious; haughty; disdainful; curt; brusque.
To treat them with *cavalier* disdain *James Ward.*
4. [*cap.*] Of or relating to the party of King Charles I. in England. "An old *Cavalier* family." *Beaconsfield.*

cav'a-lier', *v. i.*; CAV'A-LIERED' (-lērd'); CAV'A-LIER'ING. To play the cavalier; to act in a cavalier manner; to be haughty. "Some old *cavaliering* baron." *Scott.*

cav'a-lier', *v. t.* To act as cavalier or gallant to.

cav'a-lier'ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The practice or principles of cavaliers, esp. of the 17th-century Cavaliers; also, an expression characteristic of the Cavaliers. *Scott.*

cav'a-lier'ly, *adv.* In a cavalier manner; disdainfully.

cav'a-lier'ly, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a cavalier; knightly; haughty. *G. Meredith.*

‖ **ca'va-lier'**, *or* **ca'va-liere, ser-ven'te** (kä'vă-lyā'r' sĕr-vĕn'tā; kă'vă-lyĕ'rā). [It.] Lit., a serving cavalier; a lover of, or a gallant attentive to, a married lady.

ca-val'la (kă-văl'ă), *n.* [Pg. *cavalla* a kind of fish, or Sp. *caballa*; prob. fr. Pg. *cavallo* horse, Sp. *caballo*.] **a** The cero. **b** Any of various carangoid fishes of the genus *Carangus*, esp. *C. hippos*, a food fish of both coasts of tropical America, found north to Cape Cod on the Atlantic side.

Cavalla (*Carangus hippos*).

cav'al-ry (kăv'ă l-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *cavalerie*, fr. It. *cavalleria*. See CAVALIER; cf. CHIVALRY.] **1.** Horsemanship, esp. that of a knight or soldier. *Obs.* *Milton.*
2. Knighthood; also, an order of knighthood. *Obs.*
3. *Mil.* That part of a military force which serves on horseback and, while it may be dismounted to fight in an emergency, is normally used so as to realize the advantages of the horse's mobility in maneuvering and impetus in charging; — distinguished from *mounted infantry*, which uses the horse almost wholly for rapid transportation. *Heavy cavalry* and *light cavalry* are so named from the character of their armament, and the size of the men and horses. Cavalry is that one of the three great arms of the service whose main duties are to furnish full information of the enemy, while screening the movements of its own army, to pursue and demoralize a defeated enemy and at all times to threaten and intercept his communications, and in battle to strike suddenly at weakened points or turn exposed flanks.
4. Horsemen, horses, etc., collectively. *Beaconsfield.*
5. An old variation of the game of checkers, in which some pieces are called *cavalry* and others *infantry*.

cavalry bone. *Med.* An osseous formation occurring sometimes in the adductor muscles of the thigh of riders, due to constant pressure.

cav'al-ry-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of a body of cavalry.

ca'va-ti'na (kä' / vă-tē'nä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* Originally, a melody of simpler form than the *aria*; a song often operatic and sentimental, with uniform tempo, and without a second part and a *da capo*; — a term now variously and vaguely used.

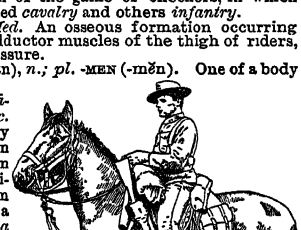

Cavalryman of United States Army in Field Uniform.

cave (kāv), *n.* [F. *cave*, L. *cavus* hollow; cf. neut. *cavum* cavity. Cf. CAGE.] **1.** A hollow place in the earth, either natural or artificial; a subterraneous cavity; cavern; den.
2. Any hollow place, or part; a cavity. *Obs.*
3. A depressed ash pit, as of a glass furnace.
4. *Eng. Politics.* A secession, or a group of seceders, from a political party, as from the Liberal party in England in 1866. See CAVE OF ADULLAM, below.
Cave of A-dul'lam (*a*-dŭl'ăm), an expression applied by John Bright to a group of seceders from the Liberal party. They are called also *Adullamites*. See 1 *Sam.* xxii. 1, 2. — **C. of Mammon**, in Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (II. vii.), the subterranean abode of Mammon, the "God of the world and worldlings," through which he conducts Sir Guyon. — **C. of Montesinos.** See MONTESINOS.

cave (kāv), *v. t.*, CAVED (kāvd); CAV'ING (kāv'Ing). [Cf. F. *caver*. See CAVE, *n.*] **1.** To make hollow; to hollow or scoop out; to excavate. *Obs.*
The mouldred earth had *cav'd* the banke. *Spenser*
2. To put or inclose in or as in a cave.
to cave in, to cause to cave or fall in.

cave, *v. i.* **1.** To dwell in a cave *Shak.*
2. To cave in. See below. *Colloq. or Slang.*
3. *Eng. Politics.* To form a cave (in sense 4).
to cave in. [Cf. Flem. *inkalven*.] **a** To fall in or down as a result of being undermined or of pressure from above, as earth on the side of a well or pit; to calve in; — sometimes without *in*. **b** To submit; yield; give in. *Colloq.*

cave, *v. t* [Of uncertain origin.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To tilt and overturn; tip; upset.
2. To toss or push, as the head.

cave, *v. i. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To fall, as an overturned thing; to fall clumsily or suddenly; — usually with *over*.
2. To toss the head or other part of the body; to rear or plunge.

ca-veach' (kă-vēch'), *n.* [Sp. *escabeche*.] *West Indies.* Mackerel or other fish cut up, seasoned with spices and salt, and fried in oil, for keeping. — *v. t.* To prepare (fish) in this manner.

ca've-at (kā'vē-ăt), *n.* [L. *caveat* let him beware, pres. subj. of *cavere* to be on one's guard, to beware.] **1.** *Law.* A notice given by an interested party to some officer not to do a certain act until the party is heard in opposition; as, a *caveat* entered in a probate court to stop the proving of a will or the taking out of letters of administration, etc. Specif.: **a** *Eng. Patent Law.* A notice filed upon an application for renewal of a patent by a person who wishes to oppose the renewal. **b** *U. S. Patent Laws.* A notice given to the Patent Office of the caveator's claim as inventor, in order to prevent the grant of a patent to another person for the same alleged invention upon an application filed during the life of the caveat without notice to the caveator. *Rules of Prac., U. S. Pat. Office.* The caveat is filed in the secret archive, and is operative for a year and for yearly renewals if made. It affords no protection except as to notice of interfering applications.
2. A caution; warning; admonition.
We . . enter our *caveat* against a conclusion *Jeffrey.*
3. A precaution; a proviso or reservation; a caution. *Obs.*

ca've-at, *v. i.* **1.** To enter a caveat.
2. *Fencing.* To disengage.

‖ **ca've-at emp'tor** (ĕmp'tôr). [L.] *Law.* Let the purchaser beware, that is, let him examine the article he is buying, and act on his own judgment and at his own risk; — a maxim implying the rule of English and American law that the purchaser buys at his own risk, except as to express warranties or those implied by law from the circumstances.

ca've-a'tor (-ā'tôr), *n. Law.* One who enters or files a caveat.

cave bear. A very large bear (*Ursus spelæus*) whose remains are common in European caves, including those of England. It was contemporaneous with paleolithic man.

cave dweller. One who dwells in a cave; esp., one of the prehistoric inhabitants of Europe, whose remains and utensils are discovered in ancient caves. — **cave dwelling.**

cave earth. *Geol.* A deposit of sand, soil, etc., washed into caves. It is often covered with a layer of stalagmite, and sometimes contains remains of extinct animals.

cave hyena. A hyena whose remains are found abundantly in British caves, now usually regarded as a large variety of the living African spotted hyena.

cave'-in', *n.* Act of caving in, as of a mine; a place where a thing, as the earth, has caved in. *Colloq.*

cave lion. A lion whose remains are found in the caves of Europe, including England. It is believed to be a large variety of the existing lion.

cave man. A cave dweller; esp., a man of the stone age contemporary with the mammoth, cave bear, etc.

Cav'en-dish (kăv'ĕn-dĭsh), *n.* Leaf tobacco softened, sweetened, and pressed into plugs or cakes.

Cavendish experiment. *Physics.* An experiment on the principle of the torsion balance for demonstrating and measuring the force of gravitation between small bodies, first performed by Henry Cavendish in 1797-98.

Cavendish hand. [From *Cavendish*, pen name of Henry Jones, English writer on whist.] *Whist.* A hand containing four trumps and three of each plain suit.

Cavendish lead. *Whist.* An opening lead of trumps from a Cavendish hand.

cave pearl. A pearly concretion, in composition like true pearl, formed in limestone caves by the agency of water.

cav'ern (kăv'ĕrn), *n.* [F. *caverne*, fr. L. *caverna*, fr. *cavus* hollow.] **1.** A subterranean hollow; an underground cavity; a cave; — often used, as distinguished from *cave*, with implication of largeness or indefinite extent.
2. A cavity, as of the ear. *Obs.*

cav'ern, *v. t.*; CAV'ERNED (-ĕrnd); CAV'ERN-ING. **1.** To place or inclose in or as if in a cavern. "A hermit *caverned* in a wood." *E. W. Ellsworth.*
2. To hollow out, or form by hollowing out.

cav'ern (kăv'ĕrn), *v. i.* To lurk or live in a cavern.

cavern limestone. Any limestone abounding in caverns, esp. the Carboniferous limestone of Kentucky.

cav'ern-ous (kăv'ĕr-nŭs), *a.* [L. *cavernosus*: cf. F. *caverneux*.] **1.** Full of caverns; of the nature of, or resembling, a cavern; hollow.
2. Filled with cavities, cells, or interstices.
3. Of or pertaining to a cavern.
cavernous bodies, masses of erectile tissue with large interspaces which may be distended with blood, esp. those forming the chief part of the body of the penis and the clitoris. — **c. plexus**, *Anat.*, a nerve plexus of the sympathetic system lying below and internal to the carotid artery, at each side of the sella turcica. — **c. respiration**, a peculiar respiratory sound observed in auscultation when the bronchial tubes communicate with morbid lung cavities. — **c. sinuses**, *Anat.*, a pair of large venous sinuses, each situated in a groove at the side of the body of the sphenoid bone, in the cranial cavity. They open behind into the petrosal sinuses. — **c. whisper**, a blowing sound heard in auscultation over lung cavities when words are whispered.

ca-ver'nu-lous (kă-vûr'nŭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *cavernula*, dim. of *caverna* cavern.] Full of little cavities.

cav'es-son (kăv'ĕ-sŭn), *n.* [F. *caveçon*, fr. It. *cavezzone*, augm. fr. LL. *capitium* a head covering, hood, fr. L. *caput* head. Cf. CABEZON.] *Manège.* A kind of noseband of iron or other stiff material used in breaking and training horses; also, a halter with such a noseband.

‖ **ca-vet'to** (ka-vĕt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* It. -VETTI (-tē), E. -VETTOS (-tōz). [It., fr. *cavo* hollow, L. *cavus*.] *Arch.* A concave molding in which the curve, usually a quarter circle, is much less produced than that of a scotia. See MOLDING, *Illust.*

Ca'vi-a (kā'vĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., fr. Carib *cabiai*: cf. F. *cabiai*.] *Zoöl.* The genus of cavies containing the guinea pig.

cav'i-ar' } (kăv'Ĭ-ăr'; kă'vyär'; *see note below*), *n.* [Cf. F.
cav'i-are' } *caviar*, It. *caviale*, Turk *khāvyār*.] The prepared and salted roe of the sturgeon and other large fish, used as a relish, esp. in Russia. *Caviar*, considered a delicacy by some, is seldom used and little relished by the masses. Hamlet says of a play, "'T was *caviare* to the general," i. e., above the taste of the common people.
☞ *Caviare* was originally pronounced in four syllables. Later the final *e* was dropped in pronunciation and often in spelling, and the pronunciation became unsettled. The pronunciations kăv'Ĭ-ăr', kă'vyär', like the French, are now considered the best usage, although the older *ka-vēr'*, given by Walker and others, is still preferred by some.

cav'i-corn (kăv'Ĭ-kôrn), *a.* [L. *cavus* hollow + *cornu* horn.] *Zool.* Having hollow horns, as the family Bovidæ.

Cav'i-cor'ni-a (-kôr'nĭ-*ä*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of ruminants whose horns are hollow, not deciduous, and planted on a bony process of the frontal bones. It is equivalent to Bovidæ, and includes the oxen, sheep, goats, and antelopes. The pronghorn is intermediate this group and the deer, having hollow but deciduous horns.

cav'il (kăv'Ĭl), *v. i.*; CAV'ILED or CAV'ILLED (-ĭld); CAV'IL-ING or CAV'IL-LING. [L. *cavillari* to practice jesting, to censure, fr. *cavilla* bantering jests, sophistry: cf. OF. *caviller*.] To raise captious and frivolous objections; to find fault without good reason.
You do not well in obstinacy
To *cavil* in the course of this contract. *Shak.*

cav'il, *v. t.* **1.** To cavil at. *Milton.*
2. To make, cause, effect, drive, etc., by caviling; — with *out* or *away*. *Rare.* *Milton.*

cav'il, *n.* **1.** A captious or frivolous objection; a quibble.
All the *cavils* of prejudice and unbelief. *South.*
2. The raising of cavils; caviling. *Motley.*

cav'il-ing, *p. a.* Disposed to cavil; finding fault without good reason; captious.
Syn. — See CAPTIOUS.
— **cav'il-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **cav'il-ing-ness**, *n.*

cav'ing (kāv'Ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CAVE, to fall. Specif.: *vb. n.* A falling or hollowing in; of the moon, the waning. caving system, a system of mining in which the worked out levels are allowed to close by caving in.

cav'i-ta-ry (kăv'Ĭ-tă-rĭ), *a. Zoöl.* **1.** Hollow; as: **a** Having a cœlom. **b** Having an alimentary cavity.
2. Of or pertaining to the cœlom or other cavity.

cav'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n. Mech.* The formation of a vacuum around a propeller or fan revolving at a speed above a certain critical value (depending upon the size, number, and shape of the blades). It causes a loss in efficiency.

cav'i-ty (kăv'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *cavus* hollow: cf. F. *cavité*.] **1.** Hollowness. *Obs. & R.*
The *cavity* or hollowness of the place *Goodwin.*
2. A hollow place; a hollow; as, the abdominal *cavity*.
Abnormal spaces or excavations are frequently formed in the lungs, which are designated *cavities* or vomicæ *Quain*
3. *Shipbuilding.* The displacement of a vessel. *Rare.*
Syn. — See HOLE.

ca'vo-re-lie'vo (kā'vō-rē-lē'vō) } *n.* [It. *cavo-rilievo*.]
‖ **ca'vo-ri-lie'vo** (kā'vō-rē-lyā'vō) } Hollow relief. See RELIEF.

ca-vort' (kă-vôrt'), *v. i.*; CA-VORT'ED; CA-VORT'ING. To prance elaborately; to caper about; to curvet; — said of a horse or his rider. *Colloq., U. S.*

ca'vy (kā'vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CAVIES (-vĭz) [From CAVIA, the generic name.] **a** Any of several short-tailed, rough-haired, hystricomorphous rodents of South America and the West Indies, constituting the family Caviidæ. The guinea pig

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‖ **ca'va-lie're** (kä'va-lyĕ'rē), *n.* [It.] A cavalier; knight; cavalier servente.
Cavalier hat. A lady's hat with a feather, imitating those of the 17th-century Cavaliers.
cav'a-lier'ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **cav'a-lier'ish-ness**, *n.*
cav'a-lier'ness, *n.* See -NESS
cavaliero. = CAVALIER.
cavalier servant. = CAVALIER SERVENTE — **cavalier servitude.**
‖ **ca'va'lier' seul'** (kă'vă'lyĕ' sûl'). [F., solitary cavalier.] a A single gentleman. b In a quadrille, a figure in which each man of two opposite couples dances a few steps in turn, the other three facing him.
cav'a-lier'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
cav'al-lad' (kăv'ăl-yad'), **cav'al-lard'** (-yärd'), *n.* See CABALLADA.
ca-val'là (kä-vä l'ä), **ca-val'li** (-ē). Vars. of CAVALLA.
ca-val'ly (kä-vä l'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). Var. of CAVALLA.
ca-van' (kă-văn'; 133), *n.*; *pl.* E. CAVANS (-vanz'), Sp CAVANES (-vä'nĕs) Var of CABAN. See MEASURE.
cav'a-scope (kăv'ă-skōp). *n.* [L. *cavus* hollow + *-scope*.] *Med* An instrument for illuminating cavities, as the throat. [VASS.]
ca-vash', **ca-vass'** Vars of KAVA'A-SI'NA (kăv'ă-sĭ'nä; -sē'-nä), *n.* A California amber fish (*Seriola dorsalis*).
cav'ate (kāv'āt), *a.* [L. *cavatus*.] Excavated; made in a cavelike form. "Domiciles excavated in softer beds between hard ledges in the cliffs, sometimes called '*cavate* lodges.'" *Int. Encyc.*

cavatise. ✝ COVETISE.

cave, *v. t.* [See CHAFF, *n.*] To separate (grain, beans, etc.) from the chaff with a rake or similar instrument. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cave, *n.* [See CAVE to toss.] A toss or push, as of the head. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng*

cave, *n.* Act of caving, or falling in; a "cave-in." *Colloq.*

‖ **cave** (kāv), *n* [F., lit., cellar.] *Card Playing.* In brelan, bouillotte, etc., the sum which each player puts in front of him at the beginning of play

‖ **cave**, *a* [F.] Concave, as the waning moon.

ca've-a (kā'vĕ-ä), *n.*; *pl* CAVEÆ (-ē) [L.] *Rom. Antiq* a A cave, den, or cage, esp for wild animals **b** A theatrical auditorium, or the whole theater

caveare. ✝ CAVIAR.

‖ **ca've-at ac'tor.** [L.] Let the doer beware.

‖ **ca've ca'nem.** [L.] Beware cave cricket. Any of several species of wingless crickets, of the genus *Hadenœcus*, found in caves and similar places.

cav-veer'. ✝ CAVIAR.

cavel ✝ CAVIL.

cavel. Var. of KEVEL

cav'el (kăv'ĕl; kăv'l), *n.* [Cf. D. *kavel* lot, share, *kavelen* to cast lots.] A lot or something obtained by lot; allotment; fate. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

cav'el, *v t & i.* To allot; cast lots *Obs or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

cav'el (kăv'ĕl; kăv'ĕl), *n.* A mean fellow *Obs.*

cave'let, *n.* A small cave.

ca-ven'do tu'tus [L.] Safe by taking heed.

‖ **ca've quid di'cis, quan'do, et cui'** (kĭ). [L.] Take heed what you say, when, and to whom.

cav'ern-al, *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a cavern. *Rare.*

cav'erned (kăv'ĕrnd), *a* a Containing or having caverns; formed into or like a cavern. b Living or inclosed in or as in a cavern.

cav'er-nic'o-lous (kăv'ĕr-nĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *caverna* cave + *-colous*.] Inhabiting caves.

cav'ern-i'tis (kăv'ĕr-nĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *caverna* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the cavernous bodies of the penis.

cav'ern-like', *a.* See -LIKE.

cav'er-no'ma (kăv'ĕr-nō'mä), *n.*; *L. pl.* -OMATA (-tä). [NL.] *Med* A cavernous tumor.

cav'ern-ous-ly, *adv.* of CAVERNOUS

cav'er-nule (kăv'ĕr-nūl), *n.* [L *cavernula*.] A small cavity. — **ca-ver'nu-lat'ed** (kă-vûr'nū-lāt'ĕd), *a*

cav'e-son. Var. of CAVESSON.

caviary. ✝ CAVIAR.

ca-vic'o-lous (kă-vĭk'ō-lŭs), *a* [L. *cavus* hollow + *-colous*.] Inhabiting or dwelling in caves

ca'vie (kā'vĭ), *n.* [D *kavie*, L. *cavea* cage.] A hencoop. *Scot.*

Ca-vi'i-dæ (kă-vĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL.] See CAVY.

cav'il. Var. of CAVEL, lot; **cav'ild.** Caviled. *Ref Sp.*

cav'il-er, *or* **cav'il-ler**, *n.* One who cavils.

cav'il-la'tion (kăv'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F *cavillation*, L. *cavillatio*.] A caviling; a quibble, as in legal proceedings; a cavil; hence, formerly, trickery. *Archaic*

cav'il-ous, *or* **cav'il-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *cavillosus*.] Characterized by caviling, or disposed to cavil; quibbling. — **cav'il-ous-ly**, *adv* — **cav'il-ous-ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*

cav'in (kăv'ĭn), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A natural depression, as a sunken road, adapted to cover troops.

cav'ings (kăv'ĭngz; *dial.* kăv'-ĭnz, kĕv'ĭnz), *n. pl.* [See CAVE, to separate grain.] Chaff ot grain, beans, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

cav'i-tied (kă v'ĭ-tĭd), *p. a.* Having cavities.

ca-viu'na wood (kä-vyōō'nä). A kind of rosewood obtained from *Amerimnon nigrum*.

ca'vi-ya (kä'vĭ-yä; kă'vĭ-yä), *n.* [Cf. Sp *caballada*.] A herd of horses. *Western U. S.*

Cav'o-lin'i-a (kăv'ō-lĭn'ĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL., after F. *Cavolini*, Italian naturalist.] *Zoöl.* A genus of pteropods having the shell composed of a convex ventral and more flattened dorsal portion separated by a broad dorsoventrally contracted aperture.

ca'vy. Var. of CAVIE, hencoop.

caw. Var. of COE, sheep rot.

caw, *v. t.* Var. of 1st KA.

(which see) and capybara are the best-known species. The name is also applied to other allied rodents, as the paca and agoutis. **b** Specif., a guinea pig.

caw (kô), *v. i.* ; CAWED (kôd) ; CAW'ING. [Imitative.] **1.** Of crows, rooks, ravens, etc. : To cry, or utter their natural call or cry.

Rising and *cawing* at the gun's report *Shak.*

2. To make a sound like or likened to such a cry.

caw, *n.* The cry made by the crow, rook, or raven.

caw, *interj.* An exclamation or cry imitative of the cry of a crow, rook, or raven.

cawk (kôk), *n.* Also *cauk.* [E. dial. *cauk* limestone. A doublet of *chalk.*] *Min.* An opaque, compact variety of barite, or heavy spar.

cax'on (kăk'sŏn), *n.* [OSp. *caxon*, Sp. *cajón*, fr. OSp. *caxa*, Sp. *caja*, case. See 2d CASE ; cf. CAISSON.] *Metal.* A chest of ores prepared for refining by calcining, grinding, etc.

Cax'ton (kăks'tŭn), *n.* **1.** *Bibliog.* Any book printed by William Caxton, who brought printing into England about 1474. He used only black-letter type.

2. *Print.* A kind of type like that used by Caxton.

☞ **This line is in brevier Caxton.**

Cay-enne' (kā-ĕn' ; kī-ĕn'), *n.* **1.** A town and island in French Guiana, South America.

2. [*usually l. c.*] Cayenne pepper.

3. A canary with red or reddish plumage artificially produced by feeding the growing bird with red pepper.

4. A small, reddish, marine, surface-swimming copepod, which is a favorite food of the mackerel.

Cayenne frankincense. = TACAMAHACA. — **C. incense.** = CONIMA. — **C. pepper,** a very hot and pungent powder made by drying and grinding the fruits or seeds of several species of the genus *Capsicum*, esp. *C. annuum* and *C. frutescens;* — called also *red pepper.* It is used chiefly as a condiment. — **C. rose** *or* **sassafras,** the pottery-bark tree.

Cay'ley-an (kā'lĭ-ăn), *a. Math.* Designating, or pertaining to, the mathematics of Arthur Cayley (1821-95), esp. invariantive analysis and the geometry of the absolute.

Cay'ley-an, *n. Math.* A curve of sixth order, third class, being the envelope of lines cut in involution by the polar conics of a cubic. It was discovered (1853) by Cayley.

cay'man (kā'măn), *n. ; pl.* -MANS (-măn*z*). [From the language of Guiana : cf. Sp. *caimán.*] **1.** Any of several tropical American alligators constituting the genus *Caiman*, which differ from the typical alligators chiefly in having the ventral armor composed of overlapping bony scutes each formed of two parts united by a suture. They are especially abundant in the upper Amazon region, where they are known as *jacare* or *yacare.* One species, *C. niger*, reaches a length of twenty feet.

2. Any of several goblioid fishes of tropical America, esp. *Dormitator maculatus*, a large fresh-water food fish.

‖ **ca'yo** (kā'yō), *n.; pl.* -YOS (*Sp* -yōs). [Sp. Cf. 1st KEY.] A small island or ledge of rock in the water; a key. *Sp. Am.*

Ca-yu'ga (kā-yōō'gā), *n.* An Indian of an Iroquoian tribe formerly inhabiting western New York, now mostly in Ontario, with a few in New York and some in Oklahoma.

Cayuga duck. The black Cayuga.

Ca-yu'gan (-găn), *a.* [From *Cayuga* Lake, New York.] *Geol.* Designating the uppermost major subdivision of the American Silurian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — *n.* The Cayugan epoch or series.

Ca-yuse' (kī-ūs'), *n.* **1.** An Indian of a tribe of Wailatpuan stock now gathered upon the Umatilla reservation, Oregon.

2. [*l. c.*] An Indian pony. *Western U. S.*

Ce'a-no'thus (sē'ā-nō'thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κεάνωθος* a kind of thistle.] *Bot.* A large genus of American rhamnaceous shrubs and small trees having handsome foliage and often showy white, blue, or yellow flowers. They are most abundant on the Pacific coast. *C. americanus* is the New Jersey tea, or redroot; *C. thyrsiflorus*, the blue myrtle; and *C. arboreus*, the tree myrtle.

cease (sēs), *v. i.* ; CEASED (sēst) ; CEAS'ING. [ME. *cessen, cesen*, F. *cesser*, fr. L. *cessare*, v. intensive fr. *cedere* to withdraw. See CEDE ; cf. CESSATION.] **1.** To come to an end ; to stop ; to leave off or give over ; to desist ; as, the noise *ceased.* "To *cease* from strife." *Prov.* xx. 3.

2. To become extinct ; fail to be ; pass away. *Obs. or R.*

The poor shall never *cease* out of the land. *Deut.* xv. 11.

Syn. — Desist, leave off, discontinue, refrain, intermit, pause, end. — CEASE, STOP, QUIT. STOP (see STOP, STAY) applies primarily to action, or to that which is thought of as *moving ;* CEASE applies also to states and conditions, or to that which is thought of as *being ;* as, a train *stops*, but does not *cease ;* the noise it makes both *stops* and *ceases ;* one's love may *cease*, but scarcely *stop ;* "When I have fears that I may *cease* to be" (*Keats*). *Stop* frequently connotes a sudden or definite, *cease*, a gradual, suspension of activity ; as, one may all at once *stop* going to a friend's house, or one's visits may gradually *cease ;* "I gave commands ; then all smiles *stopped* together" (*R. Browning*) ; "You hear the grating roar . . . begin, and *cease*, and then again begin" (*M. Arnold*). *Stop* is the everyday, *cease*, the more lettered or poetical word. QUIT, as a synonym for *stop* and *cease* (cf. LEAVE), is an Americanism ; as, he *quit* coming, to *quit* smoking. See CLOSE.

cease (sēs), *v. t.* **1.** To put a stop to ; to stop. *Obs.*

But he, her fears to *cease*,
Sent down the meek-eyed Peace. *Milton.*

2. To bring to an end ; to discontinue or leave off.

Cease, then, this impious rage. *Milton.*

3. To cause to stop or desist from some action. *Obs.*

cease, *n.* [OF. *ces* or F. *cesse*, fr. *cesser.* See CEASE, *v.*] Cessation. *Obs.*, exc. in the phrase *without cease. Shak.*

I kept an eye upon her *without cease. Stevenson.*

cease'less, *a.* Without pause or stop ; incessant ; unceasing. — **cease'less-ly,** *adv.* — **cease'less-ness,** *n.*

Ceb'i-dæ (sĕb'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CEBUS.] *Zool.* A family of platyrrhine monkeys comprising all the New World monkeys except the marmosets and tamarins They have one more pair of molar teeth in each jaw than the marmosets and Old World monkeys, and usually have the tail long and prehensile. — **ce'bid** (sē'bĭd ; sĕb'ĭd), *a. & n.* — **ce'bine** (sē'bĭn), *a.* — **ce'boid** (-boid), *a.*

ce-bur' (sā-bōōr'),*n., or* **cebur balsam.** [Perh. fr. the island of *Cebu*, where it is found.] A yellowish oily liquid prepared in the Philippine Islands, by boiling the root and twigs of the apocynaceous tree *Parameria vulnerara* in coconut oil. It is used for skin diseases and wounds.

Ce'bus (sē'bŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κῆβος*, or *κῆπος*, a long-tailed monkey.] *Zool.* The typical genus of monkeys of the family Cebidæ, consisting of numerous South and Central American species. They are of medium size, with well-developed thumb, and prehensile tail covered with hair to the tip. See CAPUCHIN, *Illust.*

Cec'i-do-my-i'i-dæ (sĕs'ĭ-dō-mĭ-ĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. *κηκίς, κηκίδος*, a gallnut + *μυῖα* fly.] *Zool.* A family of small, delicate, nematoceorous, two-winged flies, many species of which produce galls or other deformities on plants ; the gall gnats or gall midges. The typical genus, **Cec'i-do-my'ia** (-mī'yă), contains several species very injurious to crops, as the Hessian fly and clover-seed midge. — **cec'i-do-my'ian** (-mī'yăn), *a. & n.* — **cec'i-do-my'iid** (-yĭd), *a. & n.* — **cec'i-do-my-i'i-dous** (-mĭ-ĭ'ĭ-dŭs), *a.*

Ce-cil'i-a, Saint (sē-sĭl'ĭ-*a*). [L. *Caecilia.*] A young Christian woman martyred at Rome about 230. She is said to have converted her husband (also later martyred) after being forced to marry him in spite of a vow of celibacy. She is regarded as the patron saint of music, esp. sacred music, and is said to have played so well as to draw angels from heaven to listen. Her day is Nov. 22.

ce'cils (sē'sĭlz ; sĕs'ĭlz), *n. pl. Cookery.* Balls of minced meat, bread crumbs, onions, anchovies, etc., covered with beaten egg and bread crumbs and fried.

Ce-cro'pi-a (sē-krō'pĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL., fr. *Cecrops*, king of Attica.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American moraceous trees ranging from Mexico to Brazil. The milky juice yields a fair quality of caoutchouc, and is also used in medicine as an astringent. The bast fiber is employed for cordage, and the bark for tanning. *C. peltata* is the trumpetwood.

2. a See CECROPS. **b** In Sidney's "Arcadia," a wicked widow, sister-in-law of Basilius and mother of Amphialus.

Cecropia moth. A large silkworm moth (*Samia cecropia*), the largest moth native of the eastern United States, represented by related species in the West. Its larva feeds on many forest and fruit trees.

Ce'crops (sē'krŏps), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κέκροψ.] In Greek legend or tradition, a hero said to have been the first king of Attica, to have introduced there the first elements of civilized life, and to have founded Athens, the citadel of which was called **Cecropia** after him. He was represented as half snake.

Cecrops.

ce'dar (sē'dēr), *n.* [F. *cèdre*, fr. L. *cedrus*, Gr. *κέδρος*.] Any of a large number of trees having fragrant wood of remarkable durability; specif.: **a** Any of various pinaceous trees of temperate regions; as: (1) The cedar of Lebanon and other species of *Cedrus.* (2) In the United States, the red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) and other species of *Juniperus ;* also various species of *Chamæcyparis, Libocedrus*, and *Thuja.* (3) In Japan, *Cryptomeria japonica.* (4) In New Zealand, the kaikawaka (*Libocedrus doniana*). **b** Any of various trees of tropical regions, chiefly those of the Meliaceæ ; as : (1) In Mexico and the West Indies, the Spanish cedar (*Cedrela odorata*). (2) In Australia, the toona (*Toona cuirata*) and species of *Dysoxylum, Ehretia, Melia, Rhus*, etc., with various epithets, as *bastard, brown*, etc.

cedar of Lebanon, a handsome pinaceous tree (*Cedrus libani*), with short fascicled leaves and erect cones. It attains a great age and height. There is a celebrated grove on Mount Lebanon, but the tree is becoming rare in that vicinity.

cedar apple. A globular fleshy excrescence found on juniper trees, and constituting the teliostage of various rust fungi of the genus *Gymnosporangium.* The æciostage of these fungi occurs on the apple and related trees.

cedar bird. A waxwing (*Ampelis cedrorum*) widely distributed over temperate North America ; the cherry bird It resembles, but is smaller than, the Bohemian waxwing.

Cedar Bird. (½)

ce'dared (sē'dērd), *a.* Covered or furnished with cedars.

cedar elm An elm of the western United States (*Ulmus crassifolia*) with spreading, often pendulous, corky branches, and rough, often shining, leaves. Also called *basket elm.*

cedar gum. a A white gum resin yielded by the pinaceous tree *Callitris arborea* of South Africa. **b** A pale yellow gum obtained from several Australian meliaceous trees of the genera *Cedrela* and *Toona.* Both are used in preparing varnish.

ce'darn (sē'dērn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cedar or cedars ; made of cedar. *Poetic.* *Milton.*

Where are your moonlight halls, your *cedarn* glooms,
The blossoming abysses of your hills ? *Tennyson.*

cedar nut. The seed of the Swiss pine (*Pinus cembra*) ; — also called *cembra nut.* It is used for food in Siberia.

cedar pine. a The scrub pine. **b** The spruce pine.

cede (sēd), *v. t.* ; CED'ED (sēd'ĕd) ; CED'ING (sēd'ĭng). [L. *cedere* to withdraw, yield ; akin to *cadere* to fall, and to E. *chance :* cf. F. *céder.* Cf. ANCESTOR, CEASE.] To yield or surrender ; to give up ; to grant ; *Civil Law*, to assign or transfer ; as, to *cede* a fortress, a province, or country, to another nation, by treaty ; to *cede* a debt to another.

The people must *cede* . . some of their natural rights. *Jay.*

cede, *v. i.* To give way or place ; yield ; also, of a domain, to pass. *Obs.*

ce'dent (sē'dĕnt), *n.* [L. *cedens, -entis*, p. pr.] *Civil & Scots Law.* An assignor of property.

ce-dil'la (sē-dĭl'*ă*), *n.* [Sp. *cedilla*, cf. F. *cédille ;* dim. of *zeta*, the Gr. name of the letter *z*, because this letter was formerly written after the *c* to indicate the sibilant value.] A mark, derived from the letter *z* (see etym.), placed under the letter *c* [thus, ç], to show that it is to be sounded like *s*, as in *façade*, and used, originally in Spanish, French, and Portuguese, where otherwise the "hard" or "k" sound of *c* would be expected.

Ce-dre'la (sē-drē'lă , sĕd'rē-lă), *n.* [NL. ; cf. Sp. *cedrelo.* See CEDAR.] *Bot.* A small genus of large tropical American meliaceous trees having flowers with 5 stamens, a 5-celled ovary, and winged seeds. They yield valuable ornamental wood, much used for furniture. The aromatic bark is used as a febrifuge. *C. odorata* is the Spanish cedar.

ce'drene (sē'drēn), *n.* [See CEDAR.] *Chem.* A sesquiterpene, $C_{15}H_{24}$, occurring in oil of red cedar.

Ced'ric (sĕd'rĭk ; kĕd'rĭk), *n.* In Scott's "Ivanhoe," a Saxon thane, guardian of Rowena.

ce'drin (sē'drĭn), *n.* A white or yellowish crystalline substance, the active principle of the cedron.

ce'dron (sē'drŭn), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *cedrón.*] The fruit of the tropical American simaroubaceous tree *Simaba cedron*, containing cedrin, and employed as an antidote to snake bite and a remedy for hydrophobia ; also, the tree itself.

Ce'drus (sē'drŭs), *n.* [L., cedar.] *Bot.* A genus of pinaceous trees of the Old World, distinguished from *Larix* by the persistent leaves and erect cones. There are 3 species, *C. libani*, the cedar of Lebanon, *C. deodara*, the deodar, and *C. atlantica.*

ced'u-la (sĕd'ū-lă ; *Sp.* thā'dōō-lä ; 138), *n.* [LL. *cedula ;* Sp. *cédula.* See SCHEDULE.] **1.** *O. Eng. Law.* A schedule.

2. In Spanish countries, a piece or slip of parchment or paper written upon, or to write upon ; hence, any of various certificates, etc ; as : **a** A written obligation under private signature acknowledging an indebtedness and promis-

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caw. Var. of *ca'*, Scot. form of CALL, *v.*

cawd. Cawed. *Ref. Sp.*

caw'del. † CAUDLE

caw'die (kô'dĭ). Scot. var. of CADDIE.

caw'dron. † CHAWDRON.

cawf. Scot. var. of 1st CALF, CHAFF ; dial. Eng. var. of CORF.

cawk. Var. of CAUK, CAULK.

cawk, *n.* [Imitative. Cf. CAW.] The cry of certain birds, as rooks.

cawk, *v. t.* To utter a cawk.

cawk'er. Var. of CALKER.

cawk'y. *a. Min* Containing, or like, cawk ; barytous.

cawl. Var. of CAUL.

cawl (kôl), *n.* [AS., basket.] A fish basket or creel. *Cornwall.*

Caw'line, Sir (kô'lĭn). The hero of an ancient English ballad, who wins his love, the king's daughter, by slaying a giant "soldan." In the enlarged version published in Percy's "Reliques," the "soldan" slays Sir Gawline. See CHRISTABEL, 1.

cawme. † CALM.

caw'ney (k ô'n ĭ), **-nie, -ny,** *n.* [Tamil *kāṉi.*] See MEASURE.

‖ **caw'quaw** (kô'kwô), *n.* [Of Am. Indian origin ; cf. Cree *kâkwa.*] The urson.

cawse. † CAUSE.

cawsee. † CADI.

caw'tel. † CAUTEL. [CAJI.

ca-zi' (kā-hē' ; 262). Var. of **cax'on,** *n.* An old kind of wig.

Cax-to'ni-an (kăk-stō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to William Caxton, the first English printer.

cay. † KEY, of a lock.

cay (kā ; kē ; *cf.* QUAY), *n.* = KEY, a ledge.

cay'ak. Var. of KAYAK.

cayar. † COIR.

cay-an' Cayenne. *Ref. Sp.*

cay-enned' (kā-ĕnd' ; kĭ-ĕnd'), *p. a.* Seasoned with cayenne ; fig., very pungent ; hot.

cay'nard, *n.* [F. *cagnard.*] A sluggard. *Obs.*

cay'tive. † CAITIFF.

caz'el-ty. Var. of CASALTY. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

ca'zi. Var. of KAZI.

cazibi. † CASSAVA.

cazimate. † CASEMATE.

caz'i-mi (kăz'ĭ-mē), *n.* [Properly disk, fr. Ar. *jesm* body.] *Astrol.* Among Arabian astronomers, the center of the solar disk. A planet was said to be *in cazimi* when distant from the sun not more than 17′.

ca-zique' ; **ca-zic'** (*ka-zēk'*). Var. of CACIQUE.

‖ **ca'zo** (ká'sō ; kä'thō ; 268), *n. ; pl.* CAZOS (-sōs ; -thōs). [Sp.] *Metal.* A vessel for hot amalgamation ; any large copper or iron vessel. *Sp. Amer.*

ca'zy. Var. of KAZI.

caz'zan, caz'zon Vars. of CASSAN.

caz'zo. † CATSO.

Cb. *Abbr.* Canbridge ; (without period, *Cb*) Columbium (*Chem.*).

C B. *Abbr.* Currency bond ; — used on the tape of stock tickers.

C. B., *or* **c. b.** *Abbr.* Cape Breton ; cash book ; Cavalry Brigade ; center of buoyancy ; Chief Baron ; Common Bench ; Companion of the Bath ; confined to barracks.

c. bl. *Abbr.* Carte blanche.

C. B. S. *Abbr.* Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament.

c. d. *Abbr.* Colla destra.

C. D. S. *or* **C. D. S. O.** *Abbr.* Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.

C. D V., *or* **c. d. v.** *Abbr.* Carte de visite.

Ce. *Chem.* (without period, *Ce*). Symbol for CERIUM.

C. E. *Abbr* Chief Engineer ; Church of England ; Civil Engineer ; Common Era (used by the Jews in place of " A. D." to denote the Christian Era).

Ce'an (sē'ăn), *a* [L. *Ceus*, Gr. Κεῖος, fr. Κέως.] Of or pert. to the island of Keos, or Tzia, in the Ægean Sea, or Simonides, the Greek lyric poet, who was born there. — *n.* A native of Keos.

Ce'a-ra' rub'ber (sē'ă-rä'). [From *Ceará*, Brazil.] A kind of caoutchouc produced by *Manihot glaziovii*, of South America.

ce'a-rin (sē'ă-rĭn), *n.* [From *Ceará*, where the wax is found.] *Med* An ointment vehicle (made of carnauba wax and ceresin or paraffin) capable of taking up a large proportion of water.

cease. † CHEESE.

ceason. † SEASON.

ceast. Ceased. *Ref. Sp.*

ceasure. † CÆSURA.

ceb'a-dil'la (sĕb'ă-dĭl'ă). Var. of SABADILLA.

Ceb'al-ra'i (sĕb'ăl-rä'ē), *n.* [Ar. *kalb al rāʾi* dog of the shepherd.] See STAR.

ce'ca, **ce'cal.** etc. Vars. of CÆCA. CÆCAL, etc.

cecchine. † CHEQUEEN, SEQUIN.

cece † CEASE

ce-cid'i-um (sē-sĭd'Y-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* -IA (-*ă*). [NL., fr. Gr. *κηκίς, κηκίδος*, a gall.] *Zool.* A gall.

Ce'cil (sē'sĭl ; sēs'Yl ; sĭs'Yl ; *the last two prons are usual in England*),*n.* [L. *Caecilius.*] Lit., dim-sighted.—masc.prop.name.

Ce-cil'i-a (sē-sĭl'ĭ-*ă* ; *yă*), **Cec'i-ly** (sĕs'Y-lĭ), *n.* [L. *Caecilia :* cf. F *Cécile.* Cf. CECIL.] Feminine of *Cecil ;* — fem. prop name F. *Cécile* (sā'sēl') ; It. *Cecilia* (chā-chēl'yä) ; Sp. *Cecilia* (thā-thēl'yä) ; Pg. *Cecilia* (sĕ-sēl'yă). — Dim. *Sisley* (sĭs'-lĭ), *Sis, Cis*

ce-cil'i-a, ce-cil'i-an, etc. Vars. of CÆCILIA, CÆCILIAN, etc.

ce'ci-ty (sē'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *caecitas*, fr. *caecus* blind ; cf F. *cécité.*] Blindness. *Rare.*

ce'co-graph (sē'kō-grăf). *n.* [L. *caecus* blind + *-graph.*] An apparatus for aiding or enabling the blind to write.

Ce'co-mor'phæ (-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. *κηΐς, κηκός*, a sea bird + *μορφή* form.] *Zool.* In Huxley's classification, a superfamily of schizognathous swimming birds containing the auks, gulls, petrels, and their allies — **ce'co-mor'phic** (-fĭk), *a.*

ce'cum. Var of CÆCUM.

ce-cu'tien-cy (sē-kū'shĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *caecutire* to be blind.] Partial blindness, or a tendency to blindness. *Rare.*

‖ **ce'dant ar'ma to'gæ.** [L.] Let arms yield to the gown, i. e., military to civil power. *Cicero.*

ce'dar-leaf' oil See OIL, *Table I.*

ce'dar-nut' oil See OIL, *Table I.*

cedar oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

ce'dar-ware', *n.* Articles made of cedar, as pails, tubs, etc

ce'dar-wood' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

Ce'de (sē'dē), [God.]

‖ **ce'de De'o.** [L.] Submit to

‖ **ce-den'da-rum** ac'ti-o'num (sē-dĕn'dă-rŭm ăk'shĭ-ō'nŭm). [L.] *Rom. Dutch Law.* Lit., of actions that ought to be transferred ; — representing a principle of subrogation. [cedes.]

ced'er (sēd'ẽr), *n.* One who

Ced'i-moth (sĕd'Y-mŏth) *D. Bib.*

‖ **ce'di-te. Ro-ma'ni scrip-to'res , ce'di-te, Gra'i** (*ā dī'tē*). [L.] Yield, ye Roman writers ; yield, ye Greek ; — orig. said in praise of Vergil.

Propertius (II. xxxiv 65).

Ced'mi-hel (sĕd'mĭ-hĭl). *D Bib.*

Ced'mon-ites (-mŏn-īts). *D. Bib.*

ce'drat (sē'drăt), **ce'drate** (-drāt), *n* [F. *cédrat*, fr It. *cedrato*, fr. *cedro* citron, L. *citrus.*] The citron.

ce'dre † CEDAR.

ce'drin. Cedrene. *Ref. Sp.*

ce'drine (sē'drĭn ; -drīn), *a.* [L. *cedrinus*, Gr. *κέδρι* os See CEDAR.] Of or pertaining to cedar or the cedar tree.

ced'ri-ret (sĕd'rĭ-rĕt), *n.* [L. *cedrum* cedar oil, Gr. *κέδριον.*] *Chem.* = CERULIGNONE.

Ce'dron (sē'drŏn). *Bib.*

ce'dry (sē'drĭ), *a.* Cedarlike.

ced'ule, ceduil. [F. *cédule*, fr. L. *schedula.*] = SCHEDULE. *Obs.*

ced'u-ous, *a.* [L. *caeduus.*] Fit to be felled. *Obs.*

ing to pay it. **b** A permit or order issued by the government. **c** A personal registration tax certificate issued in the Philippines; also, the tax itself. **d** Any of certain securities issued by some of the South and Central American governments or banks.

‖ **cé'du-la re-al'** (*Sp.* thā'dōō-lä rā-äl') [Sp. *real* royal], royal letters patent.

cee (sē), *n.* **1.** The letter C, c.

2. The sixteenth part of a penny (English). *Obs.*

3. A certain quantity of beer. *Obs. University Slang, Eng.*

Ce'i-ba (sā'ĕ-bä ; sī'bə), *n.* [Sp., prob. fr. native name.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of tropical American bombacaceous trees distinguished chiefly by the 5-branched androecium of the flowers. **b** [*l. c.* (*pron.* sā'ĕ-bə ; thā'ĕ-; 133, 138)] A West Indian species of this genus (*C. pentandra*), also called *ceiba tree, God tree,* and *silkcotton tree.* It has a trunk of large size with buttresslike ridges, digitate leaves, and bell-shaped flowers succeeded by large pods filled with the cotton-invested seeds, yielding the fiber called *kapok.* The tree is extensively cultivated in the tropics, esp. in western Africa. It is sometimes called *Bombay ceiba* (where Bombay may perhaps be a corruption of *Bombax,* the former name of the genus).

ceil (sēl), *v. t.* ; CEILED (sēld) ; CEIL'ING. [From an older noun, fr. F. *ciel* heaven, canopy, fr. L. *caelum* heaven, vault, arch, covering.] **1.** To overlay or line, as a wall, with thin boards, plaster, or the like ; to wainscot. *Obs.*

2. To overlay or cover the inner side of the roof of ; to furnish with a ceiling ; as, to *ceil* a room.

3. *Naut.* To line (a vessel or part of a vessel).

ceil'ing, *n.* [See CEIL, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of one who ceils a room, vessel, etc.

2. The lining or covering of a room or apartment ; specif.: **a** A tapestry screen ; curtain. *Obs.* **b** The overhead inside lining or finish of a room ; the under side of the floor above, the surface of a room opposite to the floor. **c** *Naut.* The inner planking of a vessel.

ceiling board. *Arch.* A narrow board worked to a given width and thickness, and usually tongued and grooved, intended to be used as part of a sheathing or covering to replace plaster or to frame a slight and low partition.

ceiling floor. *Arch.* The framework that receives the ceiling when it is framed separately from the floor of the next story above.

Cel'a-don, *or* ‖ **Cé'la'don'** (sĕl'ä-dŏn ; *F.* sā'lä'dôN'), *n.* **1.** **a** In D'Urfé's romance "Astrée," Astrée's lover ; hence, in French literature, a stock name for a courtly lover. **b** A favorite name for a rustic lover in pastoral poetry ; specif., in an episode in Thomson's "Seasons," a youth whose ladylove, Amelia, is struck dead in his arms by lightning.

2. [*l. c.*] A pale sea-green color.

cel'an-dine (sĕl'ăn-dīn), *n.* [ME. *celidoine,* OF. *celidoine,* F. *chélidoine,* fr. L. *chelidonia* (sc. *herba*), fr. *chelidonius* pertaining to the swallow, Gr χελιδόνιος, fr. χελιδών the swallow, akin to L. *hirundo* a swallow.] **a** A papaveraceous herb (*Chelidonium majus*), with yellow flowers. It was formerly used as a cure for warts, jaundice, etc. See CHELIDONIUM. **b** The balsam or jewelweed.

celandine poppy. A yellow-flowered papaveraceous herb (*Stylophorum diphyllum*) of the eastern United States, much resembling the celandine.

Cel'as-tra'ce-æ (sĕl'ăs-trā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees, shrubs, and woody climbing vines (order Sapindales), of wide distribution ; the staff-tree family. They have small regular flowers, and fruit with arillate seeds. There are about 350 species comprised in 40 genera. The fruit is usually brightly colored, and many of the shrubs, as *Celastrus* and *Evonymus,* are attractive in cultivation. — **cel'as-tra'ceous** (-shəs), *a.*

Ce-las'trus (sē-lăs'trŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κήλαστρος a kind of evergreen.] *Bot.* A genus of woody vines and erect shrubs, type of the family Celastraceæ, natives chiefly of Asia and Australia. *C. scandens,* the only American species, is the false bittersweet, used in medicine as a diaphoretic, emetic, and alterative ; *C. paniculatus* of the East Indies has seeds of much-reputed medicinal value, yielding the oil called *oleum nigrum.*

-cele (-sēl). A suffix from Greek κήλη, *tumor, hernia ;* as in cystocele, gastrocele, meningocele, etc.

Cel'e-be'sian (sĕl'ē-bē'zhən), *a.* Of or pert. to Celebes.

Celebesian subregion, *Zoögeog* , a subdivision of the Oriental region, or, according to some, of the Australian region, including Celebes and a few small islands near it.

cel'e-brant (sĕl'ē-brănt), *n.* [L. *celebrans,* p. pr. of *celebrare.* See CELEBRATE.] One who celebrates a public religious rite ; esp., the officiating priest in the celebration of the Eucharist or Mass, as distinguished from his assistants.

cel'e-brate (-brāt), *v. t.* ; CEL'E-BRAT'ED (-brāt'ĕd), CEL'E-BRAT'ING (-brāt'ĭng). [L. *celebratus,* p. p. of *celebrare* to frequent, to celebrate, fr. *celeber* famous.] **1.** To perform publicly and with appropriate rites, as a sacrament or solemn ceremony ; to solemnize ; as, to *celebrate* a marriage.

2. To execute or perform, as a contract or operation. *Obs.*

3. To honor by, or observe with, solemn rites, ceremonies of joy and respect, or refraining from ordinary business ; to observe duly ; to keep ; as, to *celebrate* a birthday.

From even unto even shall ye *celebrate* your Sabbath.
Lev. xxiii 32.

4. To consecrate with religious ceremonies. *Obs.*

5. To make known ; proclaim ; publish abroad. *Bryant.*

6. To extol ; to honor in a solemn manner ; to sound the praises of ; as, to *celebrate* the name of the Most High.

Syn. — CELEBRATE, COMMEMORATE, KEEP, OBSERVE, SOLEMNIZE. CELEBRATE emphasizes outward ceremonies or demonstrations, as of joy or solemnity ; COMMEMORATE stresses the idea of calling to remembrance, whether by formal celebration or otherwise ; as, we *celebrate* the Fourth of July, and thus *commemorate* the birth of American independence, the *celebration* of the Eucharist *commemorates* the death of Christ. KEEP (see KEEP), as also the more formal OBSERVE, applies primarily to religious occasions or ceremonies, and usually implies some prescribed form or manner of procedure ; as, to *keep* the Sabbath, the Passover, to *observe* the rites of the church. To SOLEMNIZE, in present usage, is to perform (commonly the marriage ceremony) in accordance with some ritual.

cel'e-brate (sĕl'ē-brāt), *v. i.* To observe or perform a religious ceremony (esp. the Eucharist), a festival, holiday, or the like.

cel'e-brat'ed (-brāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Having celebrity ; distinguished ; renowned. — **cel'e-brat'ed-ness,** *n.*

Celebrated for the politeness of his manners. *Macaulay*

Syn. — Distinguished, famous, famed, noted, renowned, illustrious. See EMINENT.

cel'e-bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *celebratio.*] **1.** Act or process of celebrating, or state of being celebrated.

His memory deserving a particular *celebration* *Clarendon.*

2. Celebrity ; renown. *Obs*

cel'e-bra'tor (sĕl'ē-brā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who celebrates.

ce-leb'ri-ty (sē-lĕb'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *celebritas* : cf. F. *célébrité.*] **1.** Celebration ; solemnization. *Obs.*

2. State of being celebrated ; fame ; renown ; as, the *celebrity* of Milton. "An event of great *celebrity.*" *Whewell.*

3. A celebrated person. *Colloq.*

ce-ler'i-ac (sē-lĕr'ĭ-ăk ; sē-lē'rĭ-), *n.* A variety of celery (*Apium graveolens rapaceum*) producing a large edible root.

ce-ler'i-ty (sē-lĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *celeritas,* from *celer* swift, speedy : cf. F. *célérité.*] **1.** Rapidity of motion ; quickness ; swiftness ; speed.

Time, with all its *celerity,* moves slowly to him whose whole employment is to watch its flight *Johnson.*

2. A rate of speed ; a velocity. *Obs.*

Syn. — See VELOCITY.

cel'er-y (sĕl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *céleri,* cf. It. dial. *seleno, seler ;* fr. Gr. σέλινον parsley, in LGr. & NGr., celery. Cf. PARSLEY.] A European herbaceous plant (*Apium graveolens*) giving name to the celery family (Apiaceæ). The wild form is called *smallage.* Its blanched leafstalks are eaten as a salad and also cooked as a vegetable. Celery is subject to the attacks of several parasitic fungi. The following terms are applied both to the disease and the species causing it : **celery leaf blight,** *Cercospora apii* ; **celery leaf rust.** *Puccinia bullata* ; **celery leaf spot,** *Phyllosticta apii.*

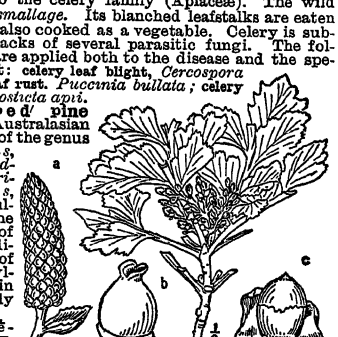

Celery-topped Pine (*Phyllocladus trichomanoides*). *a* Staminate Ament ; *b* Pistillate Flower ; *c* Fruit.

cel'er-y-topped' pine (-tŏpt'). Any Australasian taxaceous tree of the genus *Phyllocladus,* esp. *P. rhomboidalis* and *P. trichomanoides,* sometimes cultivated for the graceful heads of celery-like foliage, composed of rhombic phyllodes borne in the axils of scaly leaves.

ce-les'tial (sē-lĕs'chăl), *a.* [OF. *celestial, celestrel,* fr. L. *caelestis,* fr. *caelum* heaven. See CEIL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the sky or visible heavens ; as, a *celestial* globe or map. "The twelve *celestial* signs." *Shak.*

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the spiritual heaven ; heavenly ; divine ; of a heavenly nature. "*Celestial* spirits." "*Celestial* light." *Milton.*

3. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Chinese, or Celestial, Empire (see below), or the Chinese people. *Humorous.*

Syn. — CELESTIAL, HEAVENLY. *Celestial* (opposed to *terrestrial ;* as, the *celestial* globe) and *heavenly* (opposed to *earthly ;* as, the *heavenly* bodies) agree in denotation, but differ slightly in connotation. CELESTIAL usually suggests the more conventionalized notions of heaven, whether pagan or Christian ; as, a *celestial* visitant, "That 's a brave god, and bears *celestial* liquor" (*Shak.*) ; "the *celestial* Sirens' harmony" (*Milton*). HEAVENLY is more apt to suggest spiritual qualities ; as, "your *heavenly* Father" (*Matt.* vi. 14) ; "They desire a better country, that is, an *heavenly*" (*Heb.* xi. 16) ; "I thought that Liberty and Heaven to *heavenly* souls had been all one" (*Milton*).

Celestial City, the heavenly Jerusalem, whose splendors are portrayed in the Apocalypse, toward which, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Christian makes his pilgrimage. — **c. crown,** *Her.,* a bearing representing a rayed crown with a star at the end of each ray. — **C. Empire,** the Chinese Empire ; — so called from the Chinese words, *T'ien Ch'ao,* Heavenly Dynasty, as being the kingdom ruled over by the dynasty appointed by heaven. — **c. globe,** *Astron.,* a globe on whose surface the constellations, fixed stars, and circles of the celestial sphere are depicted. — **celestial horizon.** See HORIZON, 2. — **c. latitude** *and* **longitude.** See the nouns. — **c. magic,** a supposed supernatural power that gave to spirits a kind of dominion over the planets, and to the planets an influence over men. — **c. meridian.** = MERIDIAN, 6. — **c. physics** = ASTROPHYSICS. — **c. poles.** = *poles of the heavens,* under POLE, *n.* — **c. sphere,** a sphere of indefinitely great radius, of which the apparent vault or dome of the sky forms half.

ce-les'tial (sē-lĕs'chăl), *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of heaven ; a heavenly being.

2. *pl.* Heavenly things or attributes. *Richardson.*

3. [*cap.*] A native of China ; a Chinese. *Colloq.*

Ce'les-ti'na (*Sp.* thā'lĕs-tē'nä ; 138), *n.* [Sp.] An old procuress who deals in love philters and witchcraft in a dramatic story of the same name, finished about the end of the 15th century by Fernando de Rojas, and originally called "The Comedy of Calisto and Melibea" because it narrated the fatal course of their illicit love.

Cel'es-tine (sĕl'ĕs-tĭn ; -tīn ; sē-lĕs'tĭn; 277), *n. Eccl. Hist.* **a** One of a sect of Pelagians, named after Celestius, an associate of Pelagius. **b** A monk of an austere branch of the Benedictine Order founded in the 13th century by Pietro di Morone, who became Pope Celestine V.

cel'es-tite (sĕl'ĕs-tīt ; sē-lĕs'-), **cel'es-tine** (-tĭn ; -tīn), *n.* [LL. *caelestinus* blue.] *Min.* Native strontium sulphate, $SrSO_4$, commonly white, but occasionally of a delicate blue color. It occurs in orthorhombic crystals, also in compact massive and fibrous forms. H., 3-3.5. Sp. gr., 3.95-3.97.

Ce'li-a (sē'lĭ-ä ; sēl'yä), *n.* [L. *Caelia* (fem. of *Caelius*), perh. through Italian ; cf. L. *caelum* heaven.] **1.** A fem. prop. name. F. *Célie* (sā'lē'). ; It. *Celia* (chā'lyà).

2. **a** In Spenser's "Faëry Queene" = CÆLIA. **b** Daughter of Frederick, the usurping duke, in Shakespeare's "As You Like It." **c** The lady of his love celebrated by Thomas Carew in his poems. Her real name is unknown.

cel'i-ba-cy (sĕl'ĭ-bə-sĭ ; sē-lī'bə-sĭ ; 277), *n.* [See CELIBATE, *n.*] State of being unmarried ; single life, esp. that of a bachelor, or of one bound by vows not to marry.

cel'i-bate (sĕl'ĭ-bāt), *n.* [L. *caelibatus,* fr. *caelebs* unmarried, single.] **1.** Celibacy ; order of celibates. *Archaic.*

2. One who is unmarried ; a confirmed bachelor or spinster ; one bound by vows not to marry.

cel'i-bate, *a.* Unmarried ; single ; bound not to marry ; as, a *celibate* state ; a *celibate* man.

cell (sĕl), *n.* [OF. *celle,* fr. L. *cella ;* akin to *celare* to hide, and E. *hell, helm, conceal.* Cf. HALL.] **1.** A very small and close apartment, as in a prison or in a monastery or convent ; the hut of a hermit or other solitary. Hence, any confined or small abode, as the grave.

Each in his narrow *cell* forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep. *Gray*

2. A small religious house attached to a monastery or convent. "*Cells* or dependent priories." *Milman.*

3. A compartment, or a small hollow receptacle ; as : **a** One of the compartments of a honeycomb. **b** *Arch.* (1) A space between ribs in a vaulted roof. (2) = CELLA. **c** *Micros.* A cavity made in or on a slide, for receiving an object to be examined. **d** A metallic frame or socket in which lenses in an optical instrument are mounted. **e** *Arch. & Engin.* A compartment of a frame or truss.

4. *Elec.* A cup, jar, or other vessel, or a division of a compound vessel, containing electrodes and an electrolyte, either for generating electricity or for producing electrolysis (in the latter case called an *electrolytic cell*). The electromotive force in volts of a few leading types of generating cells is as follows : zinc-copper-acid, 0.5 to 0.9 ; Daniell, 1.1 ; Leclanché, 1.5 ; Clark (standard), 1.4322 at 15° C. ; Weston (standard), 1.0186 at 20° C. ; Bunsen (1) carbon in nitric acid, 1.9, (2) carbon in chromic acid, 2.0 ; Grove, 2.0. See BATTERY.

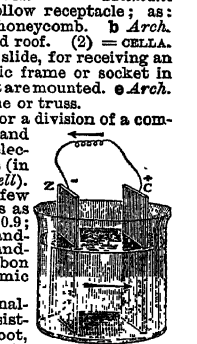

Cell, 4. *Z* Zinc Plate (negative pole) ; *C* Carbon Plate (positive pole).

5. *Musical Acoustics.* In duodenal analysis, a harmonic unit of 4 tones consisting of three harmonic elements, root, fifth, and two thirds ; thus, C, E, E♭, G.

6 *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A small cavity or compartment, as a calicle inclosing a zooid in hydroids and corals. **b** A case or covering for protection of the eggs or young of insects, etc. **c** One of the areas bounded by veins in an insect's wing.

7. *Bot.* **a** One of the cavities or compartments into which an ovary is divided by the dissepiments, or the whole interior of a simple monocarpellary ovary. **b** = A theca, or anther cell.

8. *Biol.* The structural unit of which animals and plants are built up, consisting of a small, usually microscopic, mass of protoplasm, generally containing a smaller body of modified protoplasm called the nucleus, and inclosed in a more or less resistant outer covering, the **cell wall.** The cell is thus in its typical form a solid body, and the name was given because the conspicuous walls of plant cells, which were the first cells to be recognized, led early biologists to believe them the essential part of the structure. In animal cells the cell wall, when present, is usually of soft nitrogenous material, the hard parts of animal tissues being material secreted by the cells, and not a part of them.

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ceel. ✝ CEIL, CELL, SEAL, SELE.
Ce-el'a-tha (sē-ĕl'ä-thä). *D. Bib.*
ceas. ✝ CEASE.
ceasen. ✝ CEASE, SEIZE.
cee spring. See under C, *a.*
ce-fal'ic. Cephalic. *Ref. Sp.*
cef'a-lo-pod'. Cephalopod. *R. S.*
ce'i-ba tree. = CEIBA, b
‖ **ce'i-bo** (sā'ĕ-bō ; thā'ĕ-; 138), *n* [See CEIBA.] = KAPOK.
cell (sĕl), *n* A ceiling. *Poetic.*
Cel'ia (sē'lä). *D Bib.*
Cel'ian (sē'lĭn). *Bib.*
ceild. Ceiled. *Ref. Sp.*
ceile. ✝ SELE
ceile. = KYLE, a vassal. [-ED.]
ceil'inged (sēl'ĭngd), *p. a.* See
ceint. ceinte, *n.* [OF. *ceint.* See CINCTURE.] A girdle. *Obs.*
‖ **cein'ture'** (sĕN'tür'), *n.* [F.] A girdle or belt.
ceiss. ✝ CEASE.
‖ **ce'ja** (sē'hä ; 138, 189), *n.* [Sp., eyebrow.] A long narrow strip of chaparral. *Texas.*
cel. Cell. *Ref. Sp.*
Cel., *or* **cel.** *Abbr.* Celsius ; cel-
cel-, celio-, etc. Vars. of CŒL-, CŒLIO-, etc.
cel'a-don-ite (sĕl'ä-dŏn-īt), *n.* [From CELADON the color.] A soft green earthy silicate of iron, magnesium, and potassium.
Ce-las'no (sē-lăz'nō), *n* [L., fr. Gr. Κελαινώ, prop the black one] 1. *Class. Myth* a One of the Harpies. b See PLEIADES, 1. 2 *Astron.* See STAR.
Cel'a-i (sĕl'ā-ī). *D Bib.*
Ce-la'ia (sē-lā'yä). *D. Bib.*
Ce-la'rent (sē-lā'rĕnt ; -lăr'ĕnt), *n.* See MODE, first figure.
Cel'as-tra'les (sĕl'ăs-trā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of SAPINDALES.
ce-la'tion (sē-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *celatio, -onis.*] Concealment, esp. of pregnancy or childbirth.
cel'a-tive (sĕl'ä-tĭv), *a. Zool.* Adapted for concealment.
cel'a-ture (sĕl'ä-tūr ; sē'lä-), *n.* [L. *caelatura,* fr. *caelare* to engrave in relief.] An embossing ; also, that which is embossed.
‖ **ce-la'**, *or* **ça, va' sans' dire'** (sē-lä' (sä) vä' sĕN' dēr'). [F.] That goes without saying.
celd. Celled. *Ref. Sp.*
cele. ✝ SEEL, SELE.
cele, celee, *a* [F. *celé,* p p] Secret. *Obs.*
cel'e-be (sĕl'ē-bē). Var of KELEBE. See CRATER.
cel'e-bra-ble (sĕl'ē-brä-b'l), *a.* [OF., F. *célébrable.*] Deserving of celebrity ; celebrated. *Obs.*
cel'e-brate, *a.* [L. *celebratus*] Celebrated.—**cel'e-brate-ness,** *n.*
cel'e-brat'er (sĕl'ē-brāt'ẽr), *n* A celebrator.
cel'e-bra-tive (sĕl'ē-brā-tĭv ; sē-lĕb'rä-tĭv), *a.* Given to celebrating. *Rare.*
ce-leb'ri-ous (sē-lĕb'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L *celeber, -bris.*] 1. Thronged ; frequented ; festive. *Obs*
2. Famous ; well-known ; renowned. *Archaic or Dial.* — **ce-leb'ri-ous-ly,** *adv. Obs* — **ce-leb'ri-ous-ness,** *n Obs.*
cel'e-brous, *a.* [L. *celeber.*] Celebrated. *Obs.* [MINTH.
ce'lel-minth. Var. of CŒLEL-
ce'le-min' (thā'lā-mēn' ; 138), *n.* [Sp.] See MEASURE.
cel'en-dine. ✝ CELANDINE.
Ce-le'no Var. of CELÆNO.
Cel'e-o-mor'phæ (sĕl'ē-ō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL ; Gr. κελεός woodpecker + μορφή form.] *Zool.* In Huxley's classification, a superfamily of birds consisting of the woodpeckers and wrynecks. — **cel'e-o-morph'** (sĕl'ē-ō-m ôrf'), *n.* — **cel'e-o-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.*
celer. ✝ CELLAR. [a loft.]
celer. Var. of CELURE ; SOLER,
cel'er-er. ✝ CELLARER
celery oil. See OIL, *Table I*
ce-lest', *a.* [L. *caelestis.* cf. F. *céleste.*] Celestial. *Obs.*
ce-leste' (sē-lĕst'), *n.* [F. *céleste.*] 1. Sky-blue color ; azure.
2. *Music.* a Short for VOIX CELESTE. b A kind of soft pedal on a piano.
ce-les'ti-al'i-ty (sē-lĕs'chĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). 1. Celestial quality ; heavenliness.
2 A Celestial (Chinese) dignitary. *Humorous.*
ce-les'tial-ize (sē-lĕs'chăl-īz), *v. t.* To make celestial. [TIAL.
ce-les'tial-ly. *adv.* of CELESTIAL.
ce-les'tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ce-les'ti-cal. *a.* Celestial. *Obs.*
ce-les'ti-fy, *v. t.* [L. *caelestis* heavenly + *-fy.*] To make like heaven. *Obs. & R.*
Ce-les'tine (sē-lĕs'tĭn),*n.* [F. *Célestine,* L. *Caelestina,* prop. fem. of *caelestinus* heavenly. Cf. CELIA] Lit., heavenly ; — fem. and masc. prop. name. F. *Célestine* (sā'lĕs'tēn'). G *Celestine* (tsā'lĕs-tē'nə).
cel'es-tine, *n.* = CELESTITE.
cel'es-tine, *a.* [OF *celestin.*] Celestial. *Obs.*
Cel'es-tin'i-an (sĕl'ĕs-tĭn'ĭ-ăn). *Eccl Hist.* = CELESTINE
ce-les'ti-tude (sē-lĕs'tĭ-tūd), *n.* = CELESTIALITY, 2. *Humorous.*
Cel'e-syr'i-a (sĕl'ē-sĭr'ĭ-ä). *D. Bib.*
ce'li-ac. **ce'li-an,** etc. Vars. of CŒLIAC, CŒLIAN, etc.
cel'i-ba-tair', **ce'li-b a-t a i r e'** (sĕl'ĭ-bä-târ'), *n.* [F. *célibataire.*] A bachelor ; celibate. *R.*
cel'i-ba-ta'ri-an (-tē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Favoring, or marked by, celibacy. — *n.* A celibate, or celibatist.
cel'i-bat'ic (sĕl'ĭ-băt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to celibacy.
ce'li-o-. Var. of CŒLIO-. [OMY.
ce'li-ot'o-my. Var. of CŒLIOT-
Cel'i-ta (sĕl'ĭ-tä). *D. Bib.*
cell (sĕl), *v.t.* & *i.* ; CELLED (sĕld). To place or live in a cell. *Obs. & R.*

In the simplest animals and plants, as the Protozoa and Schizophyta, the body may consist of a single cell, but in the larger and higher forms it is an aggregation of cells and their products, the individual cells being differentiated (to perform particular functions) as *muscle cells, nerve cells*, etc., or in plants as *bast cells, sieve cells*, etc. Every cell originates by a process of division (see AMITOSIS and MITOSIS) from a previously existing living cell. (This view of the structure and development of organisms, now universally accepted, is called the **cell theory.**) Thus all the cells of an organism may be traced back to a single parent cell, the fertilized egg (see OVUM).

The protoplasm of the nucleus is called *nucleoplasm*, or *karyoplasm*, that of the remainder of the cell *cytoplasm*. The nucleus (see NUCLEUS) usually contains one or more nucleoli (see NUCLEOLUS), and granules of a deeply staining substance called *chromatin*, which are usually arranged in an irregular network. Under certain conditions, as in mitosis, the chromatin becomes aggregated into *chromosomes* (see CHROMOSOME). In addition to the nucleus the cytoplasm often contains plastids; passive bodies, as oil drops and yolk globules; centrosomes or other structures concerned in mitosis; and vacuoles or fluid cavities. There may be more than one nucleus (see CŒNOCYTE, SYNCYTIUM).

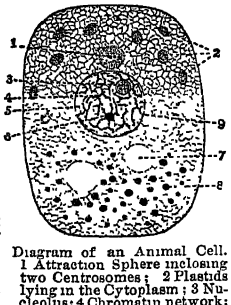

Diagram of an Animal Cell. 1 Attraction Sphere inclosing two Centrosomes; 2 Plastids lying in the Cytoplasm; 3 Nucleolus; 4 Chromatin network; 5 Linin network; 6 Karyosome; 7 Vacuole; 8 Metaplasmic bodies; 9 Nuclear Membrane bounding the Nucleus.

Plant cells usually develop a *cell wall* composed wholly of *cellulose* (see CELLULOSE), varying in thickness to suit the requirements of the various tissue systems. The cytoplasm contains also numerous *plastids*, which may be colored (*chromatophores*) or colorless (*leucoplasts*); frequently also starch grains, aleurone grains, oil drops, and crystals of calcium oxalate (*raphides*) or of calcium carbonate (*cystoliths*). In young cells the cavity is mainly filled by the cytoplasm, but, as they mature, this is pressed aside by the vacuoles, and ultimately forms only a thin layer (*primordial utricle*) lining the cell wall. The nucleus, cytoplasm, and plastids, when present, constitute the protoplast, which is the vital part of the cell.

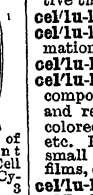

Diagram of a Plant Cell. 1 Cell wall; 2 Cytoplasm; 3 Nucleus; 4 Nucleolus; 5,5,5 Vacuoles.

9. *Math.* The area inclosed by any primitive parallelogram of periods. It is the same for all primitive pairs in a given network.

cells of Clau'di-us (klô'dĭ-ŭs), *Anat.*, low cuboidal cells covering the outermost part of the basilar membrane of the organ of Corti. — **cells of Del'-ters** (dĭ'tĕrs) [after O. F K. *Deiters*, German anatomist], *Anat.*, slender cells ending in a rigid filament terminated by a platelike structure called a *phalanx* or *phalangeal process*, which are placed among, and serve to support and separate, the outer hair cells of the organ of Corti. — **cells of Hen'sen** (hĕn'zĕn) [after V. *Hensen* (b. 1835), German physiologist], *Anat.*, columnar cells forming several rows of gradually decreasing height, between the outer hair cells and the cells of Claudius in the organ of Corti. — **cells of Pur'kin-je** (pōōr'kĭn-yē) [after J. E. *Purkinje* (1787–1869), Bohemian physiologist], *Anat.*, large nerve cells with outwardly directed, complex, branching processes, situated in a single layer in the deepest part of the molecular layer of the cerebellar cortex.

cel'la (sĕl'ă), *n.*; *pl.* **-LÆ** (-ē). [L.] *Arch.* The part of an ancient Greek or Roman temple within the walls, as distinct from open porticoes and other outside parts. It contained the image of the deity. Called also *naos*.

cel'lar (sĕl'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *celler, celer*, OF. *celer*, F. *cellier*, fr. L. *cellarium* a receptacle for food, pantry, fr. *cella* storeroom. See CELL.] **1** A storeroom for provisions, etc.; now, always, a room or set of rooms below the surface of the ground and usually under a building, used esp. for the keeping of provisions and other stores.

2. Esp., by abbreviation, a wine cellar; hence, the stock of wines kept in one.

3. A case, esp. for holding bottles. *Obs.* *Pepys.*

4. A receptacle, as a box, placed beneath something to contain a supply of some necessary article, etc.; as, an oil *cellar* (which see); a *cellar* for tools under a freight caboose.

cel'lar (sĕl'ẽr), *v. t.*; CEL'LARED (-ẽrd); CEL'LAR-ING. To place in, or store up as in, a cellar; — sometimes with *in*.

cel'lar-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** Cellar space; provision of cellars; a cellar; cellars collectively. *Scott.*

You hear this fellow in the *cellarage*. *Shak.*

2. A duty upon wine when placed in a cellar. *Obs.*

3. Charge for storage in a cellar or storehouse.

cel'lar-er (-ẽr), *n.* [LL. *cellerarius*, equiv. to L. *cellarius* steward: cf. F. *cellérier*. See CELLAR.] A steward or butler of a monastery or chapter; one who has charge of procuring and keeping the provisions.

cell bridge. *Bot.* One of the delicate strands of protoplasm connecting the sieve tubes.

cell division. *Biol.* The process by which living cells multiply. It may be *direct* cell division (*amitosis*) or *indirect* cell division (*mitosis*). See AMITOSIS, MITOSIS.

celled (sĕld), *a.* Having or containing a cell or cells; also, contained or inclosed in a cell.

Cel-lep'o-ra (sĕ-lĕp'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL. See CELL; PORE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of coral-like, calcareous, chilostomatous polyzoans. — **cel'le-pore** (sĕl'ē-pōr), *n.*

cel'list (chĕl'ĭst), *n.* A violoncellist.

cell lineage. *Biol.* The descent of the cells composing particular parts or organs of the body from particular blastomeres of the embryo.

cell membrane. *Biol.* The cell wall when membranous.

cel'lo, 'cel'lo (chĕl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* CELLOS (-ōz). A violoncello.

cel-loi'din (sĕ-loi'dĭn), *n.* *Micros.* A preparation of soluble guncotton for making collodion of known strength. It is used for embedding specimens for section.

cell organ. *Biol.* A differentiated structural part, as a nucleus or centrosome, of a cell having some special function in its life, growth, or reproduction.

cell plate. *Biol.* In many plant cells, a membranous disk formed in the equator of the spindle by the thickening of connecting spindle fibers in the late stages of mitosis. Appearance of the cell plate marks the beginning of final separation between the two newly formed protoplasts. In animal cells it is represented by the *mid-body* (which see).

cell sap. **a** *Bot.* The colorless liquid filling the vacuoles of the plant cell. It is of water holding in solution various organic acids and their salts, and usually exhibits an acid reaction. It is sometimes colored by anthocyanin. **b** *Zoöl.* The semiliquid ground substance of a cell or of the nucleus.

cell tester. *Elec.* A portable instrument, usually a voltmeter, ammeter, or small incandescent lamp with its connections, for estimating the charge of storage cells.

cel'lu-lar (sĕl'ū-lar), *a.* [L. *cellula* a little cell: cf. F. *cellulaire*. See CELLULE.] Consisting of, containing, or characterized by, cells, pertaining to a cell or cells.

cellular beam, *Arch.*, a large box beam, having the top especially and the bottom to a less degree divided into cells or compartments. — **c. cryptogam,** *Bot.* See CELLULAR PLANT, below. — **c. kite,** a (tailless) kite composed of two or more united compartments or cells, as the box kite or the tetrahedral kite (which see). — **c. pathology,** a theory that gives prominence to the vital action of cells in the healthy and diseased functions of the body. *Virchow.* — **c. plant,** a cryptogamous plant possessing no vascular tissue, as mosses, fungi, lichens, and algæ; — also called *cellular cryptogam*. Plants of this nature were formerly separated as a distinct class from the ferns, which are *vascular cryptogams*. — **c. system,** *Penol.*, the system of confining prisoners separately in individual cells. — **c. theory,** the cell theory. See CELL, 8. — **c. tissue.** **a** *Anat.* Areolar connective tissue. **b** *Bot.* Tissue entirely parenchymatous.

cel'lu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being cellular.

cel'lu-li'tis (-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *cellula* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of cellular tissue, esp. that next to the skin.

cel'lu-lo (sĕl'ū-lō-). *Biol.* A combining form for *cellular*.

cel'lu-loid (-loid), *n.* [*cellulose* + *-oid*.] A substance composed essentially of soluble guncotton and camphor, and resembling ivory in texture and color, but variously colored to imitate coral, tortoise shell, amber, malachite, etc. It is used in the manufacture of jewelry and many small articles, as combs, brushes, collars, photographic films, etc. Originally called *xylonite*.

cel'lu-lose (-lōs), *a.* Containing cells. *Rare.*

cel'lu-lose, *n.* [F.] *Chem.* An inert substance constituting the chief part of the solid framework of plants, of ordinary wood, linen, paper, etc. It is also found to a slight extent in certain animals, as the tunicates. It is a carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, of the same percentage composition as starch, and is convertible into starches and sugars by the action of heat and acids. It is soluble in Schweitzer's reagent, but not in water, alcohol, ether, or dilute acids and alkalies. When pure, it is a white amorphous mass. Unsized, well-bleached linen paper is nearly pure cellulose. The action of acids and alkalies on cellulose is of technical importance. See CELLULOSE NITRATE, PARCHMENT PAPER, MERCERIZE, VISCOSE. Many natural cellulose compounds have been described, as the *pectocelluloses, lignocelluloses*, and *adipocelluloses*, but the chemistry of the subject is not well understood.

cellulose feed. *Agric.* Feed consisting of ground cornstalks from which the pith has been removed.

cellulose nitrate. *Chem.* Any of several esters of nitric acid, produced by the action of the latter on some form of cellulose, as paper, linen, and esp. cotton. See GUNCOTTON. Called also erroneously *nitrocellulose*, from being formerly regarded as a nitro compound.

cel'lu-lo'sic (-lō'sĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, cellulose

cel'lu-lous (sĕl'ū-lŭs), *a.* Full or consisting of cells or cellules; having a cellular form; cellulose.

cell wall. *Biol.* The outer investment of a cell. See CELL.

Ce-lo'si-a (sē-lō'shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κήλεος* burning, *καλός* dry.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical amaranthaceous herbs distinguished by the alternate leaves, filaments of the stamens united at base, and numerous ovules in each cell. *C. argentea* is cultivated for its feathery spikes. *C. cristata*, the cockscomb, is a possible derivative.

ce-lot'o-my (sē-lŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κηλοτομία*; *κήλη* hernia + *τέμνειν* to cut.] *Surg.* Division of the stricture in strangulated hernia.

cel'si-an (sĕl'sĭ-ăn; -shĭ-ăn), *n.* [After Anders *Celsius*, a Swede.] *Min.* A barium feldspar allied to anorthite.

cel'si-tude (sĕl'sĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *celsitudo*, from *celsus* high: cf. F. *celsitude*.] Height; altitude; exaltation. *Obs. or R.*

Cel'si-us (sĕl'sĭ-ŭs; -shĭ-ŭs), *n.* [After Anders *Celsius*, the inventor.] A centigrade scale or thermometer. See CENTIGRADE. Abbr., *Cels.*, or *C.*

celt (sĕlt), *n.* [LL. *celtis* a chisel.] *Archæol.* A chisel or ax-shaped stone or metal implement, employed by prehistoric and primitive peoples.

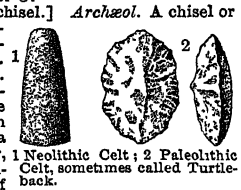

1 Neolithic Celt; 2 Paleolithic Celt, sometimes called Turtle-back.

Celt (sĕlt), **Kelt** (kĕlt), *n.* [L. *Celtæ*, Gr. Κελτοί, Κέλται, pl.: cf. W. *Celtiad* one that dwells in a covert, an inhabitant of the wood, a Celt, fr. *celt* covert, shelter, *celu* to hide.] **1.** A member of a race, or of any of several races, of central and western Europe, called *Keltoi* by the ancient Greeks, and *Celtæ* by the Romans, who described them as tall, blond, and large-bodied, and of whom the Gauls at least are known to have spoken the language now called *Celtic*.

2. Hence: **a** An individual of any of various Celtic-speaking peoples, of differing racial type, of whom the ancient Gauls and Britons and the modern Bretons, Welsh, Irish, and Gaelic Scotch are the best known. **b** *Ethnol.* An individual of a short, round-headed race, with brown or black hair and gray or brown eyes, of whom the Celtic-speaking Bretons are typical and which also includes the Auvergnats, Savoyards, Bavarian Germans, and peoples as far east as the Hindu Kush. This race is supposed to have once overrun Great Britain (but not Ireland), as indicated by the remains in the "round barrows." It is called the *Alpine race* by Ripley, who assigns to it the *Hallstatt* civilization (see these terms). Cf. BRETON, BRITON, CYMRIC, GAELIC

The "*Kelts*" . . certainly arrived by the Danube route, or at least from the east, and . . before reaching the extreme west were long settled in a great part of central Europe. *A. H. Keane.*

☞ The use of *Celt, Celtic, Celticism*, etc., in antithesis to *Anglo-Saxon*, etc., especially in reference to a particular type of genius and imagination, usually takes the word in a linguistic sense (def. 2 **a** above) on the supposition, to which ethnologists do not agree, that it represents a racial unity. Cf. ANGLO-SAXON.

Celt'i-be'ri-an (sĕl'tĭ-bē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Celtiberi, Celtibericus*. See CELT; IBERIAN.] Of or pert. to Celtiberia (an ancient district in Spain between the Ebro and the Tagus) or its inhabitants, the Celtiberi (ancient Celts mingled with ancient Iberians). — *n.* An inhabitant of Celtiberia.

Celt'ic (sĕl'tĭk), **Kelt'ic** (kĕl'tĭk), *a.* [L. *Celticus*, Gr. Κελτικός.] Of or pertaining to the Celts or their language; as, *Celtic* people, tribes, literature, tongue.

Celtic cross, a type of cross bearing at the juncture of the two arms a disk or a circle. This cross was apparently originated by the Celtic-speaking peoples of the British Isles. See CROSS, *Illust.* — **C. Liturgy.** See LITURGY, 1, IV (4). — **C. nard** *or* **spikenard,** a European valerian (*Valeriana celtica*) used in the Orient as a perfume.

Celt'ic, Kelt'ic, *n.* A group of languages now spoken chiefly in Brittany, Wales, western Ireland, and the Scotch Highlands. It is divided into Cymric and Gadhelic branches, each of which in medieval times possessed a copious literature, both prose and verse. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Celt'i-cism (sĕl'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A Celtic custom, expression, or idiom; also, attachment to Celtic customs.

Celt'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To render Celtic; to assimilate to the Celts. — *v. i.* To adopt Celtic customs, etc.

Cel'tis (sĕl'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *celtis* an African species of lotus.] *Bot.* A large genus of ulmaceous trees and shrubs, of both temperate and tropical regions, differing from the elms (*Ulmus*) in having a berrylike drupe instead of a samara. The American species are known as *hackberries*

Celt'o- (sĕl'tō-). Combining form for *Celt* (a Celtic person) or *Celtic*; as in **Celt-ol'o-gist** (sĕlt-ŏl'ō-jĭst), **Celt'o-logue** (sĕl'tĭ-lŏg), *n.* A student of the Celtic languages or of the ethnology and antiquities of the Celts. — **Celt'o-ma'ni-ac,** *n.* One having a mania for, or strong leaning to, Celtic matters; one very devoted to Celtic things. — **Celt'o-phil,** *n.* [See -PHIL.] A friend of the Celts; a lover of Celtic things. — **Celt'o-Ro'man,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a mixture of Celtic and Roman.

ce-ment' (sē-mĕnt'; sĕm'ĕnt; 277), *n.* [ME. *ciment, siment*, F. *ciment*, fr. L. *caementum* a rough, unhewn stone, pieces or chips of marble, from which mortar was made, contr for *cuedimentum*, fr. *caedere* to cut, perh. akin to *scindere* to cleave, and to E. *shed*, v. t.] **1.** A substance used in a soft or pasty state to join stones or bricks in a building, to cover floors, etc., which afterwards becomes hard like stone; esp., a kind of strong mortar made with lime, or a calcined mixture of clay and limestone. See PORTLAND CEMENT.

2. Any substance used by men or animals for making bodies adhere to each other, as glue, sealing wax, starch paste, etc.

3. *Mining.* Gravel consolidated by clay, or silica, or some other binding material.

4. *Petrog.* The fine-grained ground mass or glass of a porphyry; residual uncrystallized material; — called also *base*.

5. The powder used in cementation (which see).

6. Bond of union; that which unites firmly, as persons in friendship. "The *cement* of our love." *Shak.*

7. *Anat.* The layer of true bone investing the root and neck and sometimes parts of the crown of the teeth of mammals.

ce-ment' (sē-mĕnt'), *v. t.*; CE-MENT'ED (-mĕn'tĕd); -tĭd; 7); CE-MENT'ING. [Cf. F. *cimenter*. See CEMENT, *n.*] **1.** To unite or cause to adhere by means of a cement. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. To unite firmly or closely; to cause to cohere.

No lovers in romance ever *cemented* a more instantaneous friendship. *Goldsmith*

3. To overlay with cement; as, to *cement* a cellar bottom.

4. To subject to cementation; as, *cemented* steel.

ce-ment', *v. i.* To become cemented or firmly united; to cohere firmly; to stick. *S. Sharp.*

ce-ment' (sē-mĕnt'; sĕm'ĕnt), *a.* Of or pert. to cement, pert. to, or made by, cementation; as, *cement* steel.

cem'en-ta'tion (sĕm'ĕn-tā'shŭn; sē'mĕn-), *n.* **1.** Act or process of cementing; state of being cemented.

2. *Metal.* **a** A process which consists in surrounding a solid body with the powder of other substances, and heating the whole to a degree not sufficient to cause fusion, the physical properties of the body being changed by chemical combination with the powder; thus iron becomes steel by cementation with charcoal, and green glass becomes porcelain by cementation with sand. **b** The process of obtaining a metal by precipitation from a solution, as copper from a solution of blue vitriol by means of metallic iron.

cement copper. Metallic copper obtained by cementation.

ce-ment'ite (sē-mĕn'tīt), *n.* [Cf. CEMENT.] A hard, brittle carbide of iron, Fe_3C, occurring esp. in irons rich in carbon.

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cel'æ-form (sĕl'ē-fôrm), *a.* *Biol.* Celliform.

cellar. † CELURE.

cellar book. An account book for wines, etc., stored in a cellar

cel'lar-ass, *n.* Woman cellarer.

cel'lar-et' (sĕl'ẽr-ĕt'; sĕl'ẽr-ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *cellar*.] A receptacle for a few bottles of wine or liquor, in the form of a chest or a deep drawer.

cel'lar-ette'. Var. of CELLARET.

cel'lar-ing, *n.* **1.** = CELLARAGE, 1. **2.** *vb. n.* from CELLAR.

cel'lar-ist, *n.* = CELLARER.

cel'lar-man, *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN.** A man in charge of a cellar.

cel'lar-ous, *a.* Of or pert. to a cellar. *Humorous. Rare.*

cellar physic. Wine. *Obs.*

cel'lar-way', *n.* A way through or into a cellar. [RON.]

cell cleavage. *Biol.* Cell division.

celle. † CELL, SELL.

cellendre. *n.* [AS., fr. LL. *coliandrum*, for L. *coriandrum*.] = CORIANDER. *Obs.*

cel'ler, cel'ler-y. Vars. of CELLAR, CELURE, CELERY.

cell family. = CŒNOBIUM.

cel-lif'er-ous (sĕ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*cell* + *-ferous*.] Bearing or producing cells. [Cell-like.

cel'li-form, *a.* [*cell* + *-form*.] Cell-like.

cel-lif'u-gal (sĕ-lĭf'ū-gȧl), *a.* [L. *cella* cell + *fugere* to flee.] *Physiol.* Passing from a cell.

cel-lip'e-tal (sĕ-lĭp'ē-tȧl), *a.* [L. *cella* cell + *petere* to seek.] *Physiol.* Passing toward a cell.

Cel-li'tæ (sĕ-lī'tē), *n. pl.* [LL., fr. L. *cella* cell.] = ALEXIANS.

cell'ite (sĕl'īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *Cellite*.] *R. C. Ch.* An Alexian.

cell kernel. *Biol.* The nucleus.

cell'oid, *a.* Cell-like.

cel'lule (sĕl'ūl), *n.* A small cell.

cell-plasm. = CYTOPLASM.

cel'lu-lase (sĕl'ū-lās), *n.* [*cellulose* + *-ase*.] An enzyme that hydrolyzes cellulose.

cel'lu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Cellular.

cel'lu-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cellula* + *-ferous*.] Bearing or producing little cells. [lose.

cel'lu-lin (sĕl'ū-lĭn), *n.* Cellu-

cel'lu-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Cellulose quality, state, or substance.

ce'lom. Var. of COELOM.

ce-los'to-my (sē-lŏs'tō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr κοιλοστομία] A speaking with a hollow voice. *Rare.*

Ce'lo-syr'i-a (sē'lō-sĭr'ĭ-ȧ; sĕl'ō-). *Bib.*

Cels. *Abbr.* Celsius (scale); as, 10° *Cels.*

Celt. *Abbr.* Celtic.

Celt'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CELTIC.

Celt'ish, *a.* See -ISH. [CISM.

Celt'ism (sĕl'tĭz'm), *n.* = CELTICISM.

Celt'ist, *n.* A student of Celtic.

Celt'i-za'tion (sĕl'tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A making Celtic.

cel'ure, *n.* [See CEILING.] A canopy or hanging. *Obs.* —

cel'ured, *a.* *Obs.*

cely. † SELY.

cem'ba-list (sĕm'bȧ-lĭst; chĕm'-), *n.* *Music.* A player on the cembalo or harpsichord; later, on the piano in an orchestra. *Rare.*

cem'ba-lo (-lō), *n.*; *pl.* **-LOS** (-lōz). [It. See CYMBAL.] **1.** A dulcimer; any of various instruments having several wire strings to be struck by hammers. **2.** A Short for CLAVICEMBALO; the harpsichord. b Also, as used by Bach, the manual, as distinguished from *pedal*.

cem'bra nut (sĕm'brȧ). = CEDAR NUT.

cem'bra pine. [G. dial. *zember, zimber*, prop. timber.] The Swiss pine.

ce-ment' [to cement.

ce-ment'al, *a.* Of or pertaining

ce-ment'a-to-ry (sē-mĕn'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Having the quality of cementing or uniting firmly.

cement chuck. See CHUCK, *n.*, 4.

ce-ment'er, *n.* One that cements. [CEMENT, *v.*

ce-ment'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of

ce-ment'less, *a.* See -LESS.

ce-ment'o-blast, *n.* [*cement* + *-blast*.] *Anat.* One of the osteoblasts which form the cement of the teeth.

cement rod. The rod to one end of which a gem is cemented while being cut.

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cement stone. Any stone used as a material for the manufacture of cement, such as hydraulic limestone.
cement substance. *Anat.* In certain tissues, as endothelium, the intercellular substance.
cement water. *Mining.* Water holding in solution metallic salts (esp. blue vitriol), from which the metal can be recovered by cementation.
cem'e-ter-y (sĕm'ē-tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [L. *coemeterium*, Gr. κοιμητήριον a sleeping chamber, burial place, fr. κοιμᾶν to put to sleep.] A place or ground set apart for the burial of the dead,—orig. a Roman catacomb, later the consecrated yard of a church so used, now any burial ground; a graveyard; a necropolis.
‖ **ce'na** (sē'na), less properly **cœ'na**, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The principal meal taken about midday or, in the later period, from 3 P. M on; dinner or supper.
2. *Art.* A representation of the Last Supper.
cen'a-cle (sĕn'ā-k'l), *n.* [F. *cénacle*, L. *cenaculum* dining room.] A cenaculum; a dining or supping room; esp. [*cap.*], the upper room in which the Last Supper was eaten.
‖ **cé'na'cle** (sā'na'k'l'), *n* [F.] A group of people with a common interest or pursuit; — in allusion to the apostles gathered to celebrate the Last Supper; hence, any of several literary groups in France, esp. one formed just before 1830 with Victor Hugo as the head.
ce-nac'u-lum (sē-năk'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The supper room; often, an upper room or suite where the cena was commonly eaten; hence, a banqueting room.
2. [*cap.*] Specif., the Cenacle.
ce-nan'thy (sē-năn'thĭ), *n.* [Gr. κενός empty + ἄνθος a flower.] *Bot.* Suppression of the androecium and gynœcium in a flower. — **ce-nan'thous** (-thŭs), *a.*
Cen'chrus (sĕn'krŭs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. κεγχρος a kind of millet.] *Bot.* A small genus of grasses (called *bur grass* and *hedgehog grass*), the spikelets of which are subtended by a spiny involucre forming troublesome burs. *C. tribuloides* is a noxious weed in the southern United States.
‖ **ce-ni'zo** (sā-nē'sō; *Sp.* thā-nē'thō; 138, 268), *n.* [Sp.] **a** In the southwestern United States, a chenopodiaceous shrub (*Atriplex canescens*) with silvery gray foliage. **b** In the West Indies, any of a variety of shrubs or herbs of this type, as *Chenopodium album*, *Fagara martinicensis*, and *Tetrazygia elæagnoides*.
ce-no'bi-an (sē-nō'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cenoby; monkish; monastic.
cen'o-bite (sĕn'ō-bīt; sē'nō-bīt; 277), *n.* [L. *coenobita*, fr. Gr. κοινόβιος; κοινός common + βιος life: cf. F. *cénobite.*] One of a religious order, dwelling in a convent community; — opposed to *anchoret*, or *hermit*.
cen'o-bit'ic (-bĭt'ĭk), **cen'o-bit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *cénobitique.*] Of or pert. to a cenobite, of the nature of, or pert. to, a monastic community. — **cen'o-bit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
cen'o-bit'ism (sĕn'ō-bīt'ĭz'm; sē'nō-), *n.* State, system, or practice of a cenobite or cenobites.
cen'o-by (sĕn'ō-bĭ; sē'nō-), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [L. *coenobium.* See CŒNOBIUM] A conventual establishment or religious community.
ce'no-gen'e-sis, *or* **cœ'no-** (sē'nō-jĕn'ē-sĭs; sĕn'ō-), *n.* [Gr. καινός new + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* The processes in the development of an individual which do not repeat the phylogeny of the group to which the individual belongs; — opposed to *palingenesis.* — **ce'no-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **ce'no-ge-net'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*
cen'o-taph (sĕn'ō-tăf), *n.* [L. *cenotaphium*, Gr. κενοτάφιον; κενός empty + τάφος burial, tomb: cf. F. *cénotaphe.*] An empty tomb or a monument erected in honor of a person who is buried elsewhere. *Dryden*
Ce'no-zo'ic (sē'nō-zō'ĭk; sĕn'ō-), *a.* [Gr. καινός recent + ζωή life.] *Geol.* **a** Pertaining to or designating the geological era extending from the close of the Mesozoic to the present and including the Tertiary and Quaternary. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* **b** = TERTIARY. — **Ce'no-zo'ic**, *n.*
cense (sĕns), *v. t.*; CENSED (sĕnst); CENS'ING. [Abbrev. from *incense.*] To perfume with odors from burning gums and spices; to offer incense to.
The Salii sing and *cense* his altars round. *Dryden.*
cense, *v. i.* To burn or offer incense.
cen'ser (sĕn'sẽr), *n.* [For *incenser*, fr. OF. *encensier*, F. *encensoir*; cf. LL. *incensorium*, fr. L. *incensum* incense. See INCENSE; cf. INCENSORY.] **1.** A vessel for perfumes, esp. one in which incense is burned; a thurible. The ecclesiastical censer is usually cup-shaped, has a cover pierced with holes, and is suspended by chains. The censer bearer swings it to quicken the combustion.

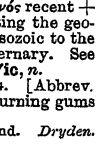
Censer.

Her thoughts are like the fume of frankincense
Which from a golden *censer* forth doth rise. *Spenser*
2. One who censes.
cen'sor (sĕn'sŏr; -sẽr), *n.* [L. *censor*, fr. *censere* to value, tax.] **1.** *Antiq.* One of two magistrates of Rome who took a register of the number and property of citizens, and who also exercised the office of inspector of morals and conduct.
2. One who acts as an overseer of morals and conduct; esp.: **a** An official empowered to examine written or printed matter, as manuscripts of books, plays, foreign newspapers or magazines, etc., in order to forbid publication, circulation, or representation if containing anything objectionable.
Received with caution by the *censors* of the press. *Irving.*
b In universities and colleges, an official having supervision of some kind, as of studies and conduct, or granting licenses. *Eng.* **c** Formerly, in some States of the United States, one of a council charged with inquiring whether the Constitution had been preserved inviolate and with inquiring into the conduct of State officials.
3. a One who judges. *Obs.* **b** Esp., one given to faultfinding; a censurer; an adverse critic.
Nor can the most circumspect attention, or steady rectitude, escape blame from *censors* who have no inclination to approve. *Rambler*
cen'sor (sĕn'sŏr; -sẽr), *v. t.*; CEN'SORED (sĕn'sŏrd; -sẽrd), CEN'SOR-ING. To subject to the action of a censor, or official examiner; as, to *censor* dispatches or books.
cen'sor-ate (-āt), *n.* A body of censors.
cen-so'ri-al (sĕn-sō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Belonging to, or characteristic of, a censor.
2. = CENSORIOUS. *Obs.* *T. Warton*
censorial jurisprudence. *Law.* See EXPOSITORY JURISPRUDENCE.
cen-so'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *censorius* pertaining to the censor. See CENSOR.] **1.** Addicted to censure; apt to blame or condemn; severe in making remarks on others, or on their writings or manners.
A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be *censorious* of his neighbors *Watts*
2. Implying or expressing censure; as, *censorious* remarks.
3. Proper to a censor; grave. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
Syn. — Fault-finding, carping, caviling, hypercritical, condemnatory, severe. See CAPTIOUS.
— **cen-so'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **cen-so'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*
cen'sor-ship (sĕn'sŏr-shĭp; sĕn'sẽr-), *n.* The office, power, or action of a censor; as, to stand for a *censorship.* *Holland.*
cen'su-al (sĕn'shū-ăl, 250), *a.* [L. *censualis.*] Relating to, or containing, a census. "A *censual* roll." *Sir R. Baker.*
cen'sur-a-ble (sĕn'shūr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Deserving of, or subject to, censure; blamable; culpable; reprehensible; as, a *censurable* person; *censurable* conduct. — **cen'sur-a-ble-ness**, **cen'sur-a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **cen'sur-a-bly**, *adv.*
cen'sure (sĕn'shūr), *n.* [L. *censura*, fr. *censere:* cf F. *censure.* Cf. CENSOR.] **1.** Judgment, opinion, or sentence; esp., an ecclesiastical reprimand or punishment. *Obs. exc. Eccl.*
Excommunication or other *censures* of the church. *Bp Burnet.*
Take each man's *censure*, but reserve thy judgment. *Shak.*
2. Act of blaming or finding fault with, or condemning as wrong; reprehension; blame; hostile criticism; expression of disapprobation or condemnation.
Both the *censure* and the praise were merited. *Macaulay.*
3. Censorship; also, *Obs.*, a body of censors.
4. Correction; recension, esp. in literary criticism.
5. Formerly, in some parts of England, a customary formality in which every person above sixteen years of age took the oath of fealty to his lord and was bound to pay twopence the first year and one penny each year thereafter.
Syn. — Blame, reproof, condemnation, reprobation, disapproval, disapprobation, reprehension, animadversion, reprimand, reflection, dispraise, abuse.
cen'sure, *v. t.*; CEN'SURED (-shūrd); CEN'SUR-ING. [Cf F. *censurer.*] **1.** To form or express a judgment in regard to; to estimate; to judge. *Obs.* "Should I say more, you might well *censure* me a flatterer." *Beau. & Fl.*
2. To condemn or reprimand by a judicial or ecclesiastical sentence; to sentence. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. To find fault with or condemn as wrong; to blame; to express disapprobation of; to criticize adversely.
I may be *censured* that nature thus gives way to loyalty *Shak.*
4. To accuse of some fault; to charge. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — Upbraid, chide, rebuke, reprove. — CENSURE, BLAME, REPROACH, CONDEMN, REPROBATE agree in the idea of an unfavorable opinion or judgment. To CENSURE (opposed to *approve*) is to criticize adversely; as, "We . . . can *censure* the action without conceiving any absolute detestation of the person" (*Fielding*). To BLAME (opposed to *praise*) is to find fault with, as culpable; it is a stronger, more personal term than *censure;* as, "I withstood him [Peter] to the face, because he was to be *blamed*" (*Gal.* ii. 11). REPROACH is still stronger and more personal, and implies blame with upbraiding; as, "The flowers do not really *reproach* her. God meant them to comfort her, not to taunt her" (*Ruskin*). CONDEMN is a term of more judicial connotation, and implies the pronouncing of an adverse judgment; as, "The freedom with which Dr. Johnson *condemns* whatever he disapproves, is astonishing" (*Mad. D'Arblay*). To REPROBATE is to condemn with strong disapproval or even detestation; it implies the rejection of the thing condemned; as, "The more learned ecclesiastics will . . . have the secret satisfaction of *reprobating* in the closet what they read in the church" (*Gibbon*). See CHARGE, ANIMADVERSION, REPROVE.
cen'sure, *v. i.* To form or pronounce a censure. *Shak.*
cen'sus (sĕn'sŭs), *n.* [L. *census*, fr. *censere.* See CENSOR.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* A numbering of the people, and valuation of their estates, for the purpose of imposing taxes, etc.
2. A tax; esp., a poll tax. *Obs.*
3. An official enumeration of the population of a country or of a city or other administrative district, generally with classified information relating to social and economic conditions. In the United States, a decennial general census, provided for by the Constitution (primarily to determine the number of members of the House of Representatives and to enable the apportionment of direct taxes to be made), has been taken since 1790. Many of the States take an intermediate census. The first decennial census of Great Britain was taken in 1801 and of the British Empire in 1871.
4. *Civil Law.* A ground rent or rent charge.
cen'sus (sĕn'sŭs), *v. t.*; CEN'SUSED (sĕn'sŭst), CEN'SUS-ING. To take a census of; to count in a census.
cent (sĕnt), *n.* [F. *cent* hundred, L. *centum.* See HUNDRED.] **1.** A hundred; only in phrases *per cent* (see PER CENT), *cent per cent* (a hundred for every hundred; interest equal to the principal).
2. The one hundredth part of the unit in various monetary systems; also, a coin of this value. Specif.: **a** In the United States, Canada, Mexico, and elsewhere, the one hundredth of a dollar. See DOLLAR. The United States one-cent piece, or *cent*, as coined at present, consists of copper alloyed with five per cent of tin and zinc and weighs 48 grains. It is legal tender at its face value for sums not exceeding 25 cents at any one payment. **b** In the Netherlands, one hundredth of a florin. **c** In Ceylon, Mauritius, etc, one hundredth of a rupee. **d** A centime.
3. *Card Playing.* **a** An old game, supposed to be like piquet; — so called because 100 points won the game. *Nares.* **b** In omber, a kind of large counter.
4. In musical acoustics, a hundredth of an equal semitone.
cen'tal (sĕn'tăl), *n.* [L. *centum* a hundred.] A weight of one hundred pounds avoirdupois; — usually called *hundredweight* in the United States.
cen'tal, *a.* Relating to a hundred, or to use of the cental.
cen'taur (sĕn'tôr), *n.* [L. *Centaurus*, Gr. Κένταυρος.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of a mythical race, descendants of Ixion, dwelling in the mountains of Thessaly. They were conceived as wild and coarse, their animal nature being shown by their bodies, half man and half horse (though in early times they were probably merely wild men). The nature of Chiron (which see) was an exception to that of his race. See LAPITHÆ, NESSUS, PIRITHOÜS, and CENTAUROMACHY, *Illust.*; cf. SATYR, SILENUS.
2 [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CENTAURUS, 2.
Cen'tau-re'a (sĕn'tô-rē'ȧ; sĕn-tô'rē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See CENTAURY.] *Bot.* A very large genus of asteraceous plants, natives chiefly of the Old World, having large showy flower heads, often with bristly involucral bracts like those of thistles. Some species, as *C. cyanus*, the bachelor's-button, are attractive in cultivation; others are troublesome weeds.
cen'tau-rom'a-chy (sĕn'tô-rŏm'ȧ-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. Κενταυρομαχία; Κένταυρος centaur + μάχη battle.] *Ancient Art.* A fight in which centaurs take part, — a common theme for relief sculpture, as in the metopes of the Parthenon.

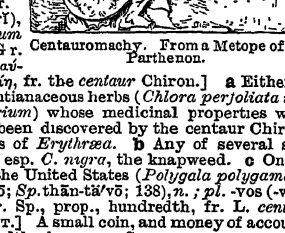
Centauromachy. From a Metope of the Parthenon.

Cen-tau'rus (sĕn-tô'-rŭs), *n.*; *gen.* CENTAURI (-rī) [L.] **1.** [*l. c.*] A centaur.
2. *Astron.* A southern constellation between Crux and Hydra; the Centaur. Its brightest star, Alpha (α) Centauri, is the nearest known star.
cen'tau-ry (sĕn'tô-rĭ), *n.* [L. *centaureum* and *centaurea*, Gr. κενταύριον, κενταύρειον, and κενταυρίη, fr. the *centaur* Chiron.] **a** Either of two Old World gentianaceous herbs (*Chlora perfoliata* and *Erythræa centaurium*) whose medicinal properties were reputed to have been discovered by the centaur Chiron; hence, any species of *Erythræa*. **b** Any of several species of *Centaurea*, esp. *C. nigra*, the knapweed. **c** One of the milkworts of the United States (*Polygala polygama*).
cen-ta'vo (sĕn-tä'vō; *Sp.* thän-tä'vō; 138), *n.*; *pl.* -VOS (-vōz; *Sp.* -vōs). [Amer. Sp., prop., hundredth, fr. L. *centum* hundred. See CENT.] A small coin, and money of account, usually the hundredth of a peso. See COIN.
cen'te-na'ri-an (sĕn'tē-nā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a hundred years; of a hundred years of age; of or pertaining to a centenary, or centennial anniversary. — *n.* A person a hundred years old.
cen'te-na-ry (sĕn'tē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *centenarius*, fr. *centum* a hundred. See HUNDRED.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a period of one hundred years; occurring once in every hundred years; centennial. "*Centenary* solemnities." *Fuller.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a hundred.
3. Pertaining to the county division called a *hundred. Hist.*
cen'te-na-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** [LL. *centenarium.*] A weight of one hundred pounds. *Obs.*
2. A period, space, or age of one hundred years; a century. "Every *centenary* of years." *Hakewill.*
3. A commemoration or celebration of an event which occurred a hundred years before, or of the completion of a century; a centennial anniversary; a centennial.
4. [See CENTENARY, *a.*] A centenarian. *Rare.*
5. The governor of a hundred (county division). *Hist.*
cen-ten'ni-al (sĕn-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *centum* a hundred + *annus* year.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a space of one hundred years or its completion; completing a hundred years; relating to, or associated with, the commemoration of an event that happened a hundred years before; as, a *centennial* jubilee; a *centennial* celebration; a *centennial* ode.
2. [*cap.*] Specif., of or pertaining to the one hundredth

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ce-men'tum (sē-mĕn'tŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* = CEMENT.
cem'e-te'ri-al (sĕm'ē-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert to a cemetery. *R.*
cemme. † KEMB.
‖ **ce monde' est plein' de fous'** (sē mōN'-dĕ plăN' dĕ fōō'). [F.] This world is full of fools
cen. *Abbr.* Central; century.
‖ **Ce'na Do'mi-ni** (dŏm'-). [L.] The Lord's Supper.
ce-na'tion (sē-nā'shŭn), *n* [L. *cenatio.*] Meal taking; dining or supping. *Obs.*
cen'a-to-ry (sĕn'ȧ-tō-rĭ; sē'nā-), *a* [L. *cenatorius.*] Of or pert. to dinner or supper. *Obs.*
cen-cer'ro (sĕn-sĕr'ō; 138), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-ōz; *Sp.* -rōs) [Sp., bell (worn by the mule).] The leading mule in a pack train. *Southwestern U. S.*
Cen-chre'a (sĕn-krē'ȧ; sĕn'-krē-). *Bib.*
cen'chrine, cen'chris, *n.* [L. *cenchris*, Gr. κεγχρίς, κεγχρίνης, fr κέγχρος a kind of millet.] A kind of snake having milletlike protuberances on the skin. *Obs*
cen'dal † SENDAL. | *Bib.* |
Cen'de-be'us (sĕn'dē-bē'ŭs).
cen'del. † SENDAL
cene. † KEN
Cen'e-reth (sĕn'ē-rĕth). *D. Bib.*
Cen'e-roth (-rŏth). *D. Bib.*
‖ **c'en' est fait' de lui'** (sa'n'-nĕ fĕ' dĕ lwē'). [F.] It is all over with him.
cenesthesia, cenesthesis, etc Vars of CŒNÆSTHESIA, etc.
cenith. † ZENITH.
Ce'niz-ites (sē'nĭz-īts). *D. Bib.*
ce-no'bi-ar. Var. of CŒNOBIAR.
ce-no'bi-um (sē-nō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -BIA (-ȧ). [L. *coenobium.* See CŒNOBIUM.] **1.** = CENOBY **2.** Var. of CŒNOBIUM.
Ce'no-gæ'a (sē'nō-jē'ȧ). Var of CŒNOGÆA. — **-gæ'an** (-ăn), *a.*
ce-nog'a-my, ce-nog'a-mous. Vars. of CŒNOGAMY, etc.
ce-nog'e-ny, *or* **cœ-nog'e-ny** (sē-nŏj'ē-nĭ). *n. Biol.* Cenogenesis.
ce-nog'o-nous (sē-nŏg'ō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. κοινός common + γόνος generation.] *Zool.* Oviparous at one season of the year and viviparous or ovoviviparous at another, as the aphids.
Ce'no-ma'ni-an (sē'nō-mā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [Fr. *Cenomani*, old name of Le Mans, France.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the European Upper Cretaceous See GEOLOGY. — *n.* The Cenomanian epoch or series.
cen'o-site (sĕn'ō-sīt). Var. of CŒNOSITE.
cen'o-site, *n.* [Gr. καινός novel; —in ref. to its composition.] *Min.* A yellowish brown hydrous silicate and carbonate of calcium, yttrium, erbium, etc.
ce-nos'i-ty (sē-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *caenositas*, fr. *caenosus* dirty, *caenum* dirt, filth.] Filthiness.
cen'o-taf. Cenotaph. *Ref. Sp.*
cen'o-taphed (sĕn'ō-tăft), *a.* Furnished with a cenotaph
cen'o-taph'ic (-tăf'ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of, or belonging to, a cenotaph.
cen'o-taph'y (sĕn'ō-tăf'ĭ), *n.* A cenotaph *Rare.*
‖ **ce-no'te** (sā-nō'tā; 138), *n.*; *pl.* CENOTES (-tās). [Sp.] A natural underground water reservoir *Sp. Amer.*
ce'no-zo-ŏl'o-gy (sē'nō-zō-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. καινός recent + *zoology.*] The zoölogy of existing animals.
‖ **cens** (sāns), *n.* [F. See CENSUS; cf. CENSO.] *Canadian Law.* A payment, due, or service, now nominal in amount, reserved to an owner of an estate, as a recognition of his title.
cense. † INCENSE.
cense, *n.* [OF. *cense*, F. *cens*, L. *census.* See CENSUS.] *Obs.* **1.** A tax, enumeration, etc. = CENSUS.
2. Rating; position or rank.
cen'ser. = CENSURE
cen'ser, *n.* One who pays a cense, or tax. *Obs.*
cen'sion, *n.* [L. *censio*] Taxing; assessment. *Obs.*
‖ **cen-si'tus** (sĕn-sī'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tī), L., p. p. of *censere.* See CENSOR.] See COLONUS
cen'sive (sĕn'sĭv), *a Canadian Law.* Pertaining to, or held by, cens. — *n.* Tenure, or a holding, by cens
‖ **cen'so** (thän'sō; sĕn'-; 138), *n.* [Sp. Cf. CENS.] *Sp. & Mex Law.* An annuity; a ground rent.
cen-so'ri-an, *a.* Censorial. *Bacon.* — *n.* A censor. *Obs.*
‖ **cen'sor mo'rum.** [L.] A regulator of morals. [CENSURE, CENSOR, CENSION,] **censualyte.** † SENSUALITY.
cen'sur-a-bl. Censurable. *R. S.*
cen'sur-al, a. Of or pert. to a censure, or assessment. *Rare.*
cen'sure. † CENSER.
cen'sure-less, *a.* See -LESS.
cen'sur-er, *n.* One who censures.
cen'sure-ship, *n.* Censorship.
cent. *Abbr.* Centigrade; central; centum; century.
cent'age, *n.* Percentage. *Rare.*
cen'tare' (sĕn'târ'; *F* sĂN'târ'). Var. of CENTIARE. See MEASURE.
cen-ta'ro (sĕn-tä'rō; 138), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] See MEASURE.
cen'taur-ess, *n.* See -ESS.
cen-tau'ri-al (sĕn-tô'rĭ-ăl), **cen-tau'ri-an** (-ăn), **cen-tau'ric** (-rĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a centaur
‖ **cen-tén'** (sĕn-tăn'; 138), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *centeni* a hundred each.] See COIN
cen'te-na'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being a centenarian.
cen'te-nier (sĕn'tē-nēr), *n.* [F. centurion.] **1.** A centurion. *Obs.* **2.** In the island of Jersey, a police officer.

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anniversary of the independence of the United States or its celebration; as, the *Centennial* summer.

3. Lasting, or aged, a hundred years.

That opened through long lines
Of sacred ilex and *centennial* pines. *Longfellow.*

Centennial State, Colorado; — so called because admitted into the Union in 1876, the year of the Centennial.

cen-ten'ni-al (sĕn-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *n.* A one hundredth anniversary or its celebration, specif. [*cap.*] (*the Centennial*), that of the independence of the United States (1876); a centenary.

cen-ten'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-ă). [NL.] A space of one hundred years; a century; a centenary.

cen'ter, cen'tre (sĕn'tẽr), *n.* [F. *centre*, fr. L. *centrum*, fr. Gr. *κέντρον* any sharp point, the point round which a circle is described, akin to *κεντεῖν* to prick, goad.] **1.** The middle point or place; a point at the average distance from the points of a body or figure; strictly, the mid-point, about which all points of a figure are disposed in pairs of equidistant diametrical opposites; as, the *center* of a circle, ellipse, sphere, line segment, regular polygon or polyhedron, etc.

2. The middle or central point or portion of anything; also, a person or thing placed at such point.

3. *Math.* The origin or fixed point of reference in polar coördinates. See COÖRDINATE.

4. That about which a body revolves or rotates; hence, a principal or important point of concentration; the nucleus around which things are gathered or to which they tend, a point from which things, etc., emanate, proceed, or take their source; an object of attention, action, or force; as, a *center* of attraction.

5. *Astrol.* The pointed end of the metal strip, indicating the star's position in the "rete" of an astrolabe. *Obs.*

6. The earth as the center of the universe, or the middle point of the earth. *Obs.* *Shak.*

7. *Mech.* **a** One of the two conical steel pins, in a lathe, etc., upon which the work is held, and about which it revolves. **b** A conical recess, or indentation, in the end of a shaft or other work, to receive the point of a center, on which the work can turn, as in a lathe. In a lathe the **live center** is in the spindle of the fast headstock; the **dead center** is on the loose headstock. Planer, *or* shaper, centers are stocks carrying centers, when the object to be planed must be turned on its axis.

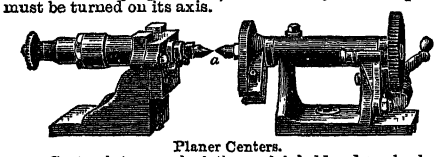

Planer Centers.

a Centers between which the work is held and revolved.

8. *Arch.* = CENTERING, *n.*, 2.

9. Those members of a legislative assembly who occupy benches in the center of the chamber. In France they are the deputies of moderate views, and they sit in the middle of the chamber, opposite the presiding officer, between the conservatives, or monarchists, on the right, and the radicals, or advanced republicans, on the left. See RIGHT, LEFT. In Germany they form the Roman Catholic, or Ultramontane, party. Also, the political opinions of these groups. [As used of particular groups usually *cap.*]

10. The point about which or the position in which a body is in equilibrium. *Emerson.*

11. *Mil.* **a** The portion of an army between the two wings. It may be a definite and separate section or its exact limits may be indefinite. **b** The middle soldier in a rank, or an imaginary point in the middle of any body of soldiers.

12. *Navy.* Of a fleet, the division or column between the van and the rear, or between the weather and lee divisions.

13. *Mil.* **a** That division of a target between the bull's-eye, or innermost division, and the inner. **b** A shot that strikes it.

14. One of the leaders of the Fenian organization, the chief being called a **head center.**

15. A small piece of thin horn, celluloid, or the like, on which to rest the sharp point of compasses.

16. *Psychol.* A system of nerve cells and fibers having a peculiar connection with some characteristic function; as, a *center* of association.

17. *Cricket.* = MIDDLE.

18. *Checkers.* See CHECKER, *n.*, 2.

Syn. — CENTER, MIDDLE, MIDST. CENTER always implies an object of relatively definite outline, and commonly approximates more or less closely its strict geometrical sense; as, the *center* of a circle, of a table, of a target, of a ball. MIDDLE is less precise than *center*, and suggests a space rather than a point; it is the part of an object which surrounds the *center*; thus, the *middle* of a room is the central portion of it; the *middle* of a table has room for more than a *center* piece. *Middle*, unlike *center*, also applies to that which has duration (as, the *middle* of the night), and to merely linear extension (as, the *middle* of the road). MIDST, in present usage, implies a number of surrounding or enveloping objects (see AMONG); as, in the *midst* of a forest, of a crowd. *Midst*, unlike *middle* and *center*, is frequently used in fig. senses; as, "In the *midst* of life we are in death" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*).

center, *or* **centre, counter gambit.** See CHESS OPENING. — **c. field, c. fielder.** See BASEBALL. — **c. of a flat pencil,** *Math.*, the point through which its rays pass. — **c. of an element of a ruled surface,** *Math.*, the point nearest the consecutive element. — **c. of an involution,** *Math.*, a point, midway between the foci, from which the product of the distances of two corresponding points is constant. — **c. of a quadrangle,** *Math.*, any of the three intersections of pairs of opposite sides. — **c. of area,** for an area of regular shape, its geometrical center; for any area, its center of gravity (which see). — **c. of a sheaf,** *Math.*, the point through which all lines or planes of the sheaf pass. — **c. of attraction,** *Astron.*, that central point toward which a body tends by the force of gravitation. — **c. of buoyancy, cavity, displacement,** *or* **immersion,** *Hydrostatics*, the center of gravity of the volume formerly occupied by the fluid displaced by a floating body. — **center of collineation,** *Math.*, the point collinear with every pair of corresponding points of two figures in perspective. — **c. of conversion,** *Mech.*, the point about which a body tends to turn when force is applied under given conditions. — **c. of curvature of a curve,** *Geom.*, in a plane curve, the center of the osculating circle at any point of the curve; the intersection of consecutive normals to the curve at any point. Similarly, *center of absolute curvature* of a twisted curve is the center of the osculating circle. See CIRCLE. — **c. of effort,** in a sailing vessel, that point at which the whole propelling force of the wind might be applied to produce the same effect as when distributed. — **c. of figure.** *Math.*, a point at the average distance of all points of the figure from any plane. — **c. of flotation. a** *Hydros.* The center of any given plane of flotation. **b** *Shipbuilding.* The center of gravity of the water plane of a vessel. — **c. of friction,** *Mech.*, a point in the base of a body rotating on this base about a vertical axis, so situated that if the whole weight were to be concentrated there the frictional resistance to rotation would remain the same as before. — **c. of gravity,** *Mech.*, orig., a center of gravitational attraction; hence, by extension, that point in a body or system of bodies through which the resultant attraction of gravity acts when the body or system of bodies (relatively unchanged in position) is in any position; that point in a body from or on which the body can be suspended or poised in equilibrium in any position. The use of the phrase is extended to areas, considering the areas as sheets or shells of infinitely small thickness. — **c. of gyration,** *Mech.*, that point in a body rotating about a given point at which the whole mass of the body may be concentrated without altering the energy of rotation of the body at the same speed. — **c. of homology.** See HOMOLOGY. — **c. of homothety.** = CENTER OF SIMILITUDE. — **c. of inertia** = CENTER OF GRAVITY. — **c. of lateral resistance,** the center of gravity of the longitudinal middle plane of the immersed part of a ship, which offers resistance to leeway when under sail. — **c. of mass,** *Mech.*, a point in a body or system of bodies such that the sum of the moments of the component particles about any plane through the point equals zero; center of gravity. — **c. of mean distances,** *Math.*, a point of a line the algebraic sum of whose distances from a system of points on the line is 0. — **c. of motion,** the point which remains at rest while all other parts of a body move round it. — **c. of oscillation,** the point at which, if the whole matter of a suspended body were collected, the time of oscillation would be unchanged. — **c. of ossification,** *Anat.*, the point, or one of the points, at which the ossification of a bone begins. See OSSIFICATION. — **c. of percussion,** that point in a body free to move about a fixed axis at which it may be squarely struck without jarring the axis. — **c. of perspective.** See CENTER OF COLLINEATION. — **c. of population,** *Statistics*, the point about which the total population of a country or other limited district is conceived to balance; the center of gravity of the population, assuming that the district is a plane and that each unit of population has the same weight. In 1790 the center of population of the United States was twenty-three miles east of Baltimore, Maryland; in 1890, twenty miles east of Columbus, Indiana, the average westward movement for the century having been about five miles a year; in 1900, six miles southeast of Columbus, Indiana, the westward movement for the decade having been only a little over fourteen miles. — **c. of pressure,** *Hydros.*, that point in a surface immersed in a fluid at which, if a force equal to the whole pressure of the fluid and in the same line with it be applied in a contrary direction, it will balance or counteract the whole pressure of the fluid. — **c. of projection,** *Math.*, a point through which are drawn rays to every point, and planes through every line of a figure. — **c. of similitude,** *Math.*, a point in which concur all lines joining corresponding points in two similar figures similarly (or oppositely) placed. It divides all such lines in a fixed ratio called the *ratio of similitude* of the two figures, and is called *direct* or *inverse* according as this division is *outer* (outside of the points) or *inner* (between the points). — **c. of spherical curvature,** *Math.*, the center of an osculating sphere. — **c. of the harmonic mean** (of collinear points *A*, *B*, *C*, . . . with respect to another collinear point *O*), *Math.*, the point *M* determined by the equation $\frac{MA}{OA} + \frac{MB}{OB} + \cdots = 0$. — **c. of vision.** See PERSPECTIVE.

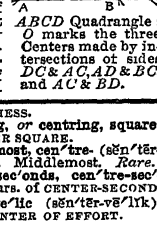

ABCD Quadrangle; *O* marks the three Centers made by intersections of sides *DC* & *AC*, *AD* & *BC*, and *AC* & *BD*.

cen'ter, cen'tre (sĕn'tẽr), *v. i.*; CEN'TERED or CEN'TRED (-tẽrd); CEN'TER-ING or CEN'TRING. **1.** To be placed in a center; to be central.

2. To be collected to a point; to be concentrated; to rest on, or gather about, as a center.

Where there is no visible truth wherein to *center*, error is as wide as men's fancies *Dr. H. More*

Our hopes must *center* in ourselves alone *Dryden.*

cen'ter, cen'tre, *v. t.* **1.** To place or fix in the center or on a central point. *Milton.*

2. To collect to a point; to concentrate.

Thy joys are *centered* all in me alone. *Prior.*

3. To furnish with a center; to shape or form the center of; specif., to form a recess or indentation in (work) for the reception of a center, as in a lathe.

4. *Mach.* To place between centers, as in a lathe.

5. *Optics.* To adjust (a lens or objective) so that its plane is perpendicular to the optical axis.

cen'ter-bit', cen'tre-bit' (-bĭt'), *n.* **1.** A bit with a sharp pyramidal center point and two side cutting flanges, used for boring wood across the grain. See BIT, *Illust.*

2. A heavy chisel-shaped tool about four feet long, used in well drilling, as for oil.

cen'ter-board', cen'tre-board' (-bōrd'), *n. Naut.* **a** A movable or sliding keel formed of a board or slab of wood or metal pivoted at the forward lower corner, which may be raised into a case or trunk amidships, or may be lowered to increase the area of lateral resistance and prevent leeway when the vessel is working to windward. It is used in vessels of all sizes along the coast of the United States, principally in small vessels or yachts, and to some extent in Great Britain, where it is also called sliding keel and drop keel. **b** A boat with a centerboard.

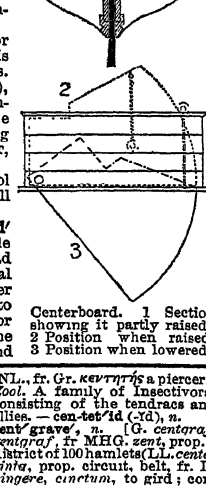

Centerboard. 1 Section showing it partly raised; 2 Position when raised; 3 Position when lowered.

centerboard, *or* **centreboard, trunk.** *Naut.* The trunk or box in which a centerboard is raised or lowered.

center, *or* **centre, drill.** A small drill used to make centers in a piece of work about to be turned. — **cen'ter-drilled', cen'tre-drilled'** (sĕn'tẽr-drĭld'), *a.*

cen'ter-fire', *or* **cen'tre-fire',** *a.* Also **cen'tral-fire'.** Designating, or adapted to the use of, a cartridge fired by the striking of the hammer or firing pin upon the center of the base; — opposed to *rim-fire.* In a *center-fire* cartridge the fulminate is contained in a small cap inserted in the center of the base. See CARTRIDGE, *Illust.*

center, *or* centre, gauge. *Mech.* A gauge for fixing the angle of a lathe center, a screw thread, the point of a cutting tool, etc.

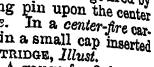

Center Gauge

cen'ter-ing (sĕn'tẽr-ĭng), **cen'tring** (-trĭng), *n.* Also **cen'tre-ing.** **1.** Act of one who centers, as the object glass of a telescope.

2. *Arch.* A substructure, usually of timber or planks, on which a masonry arch or vault is built and on which it rests until complete and therefore self-supporting.

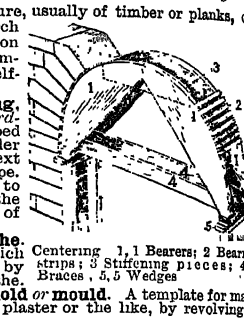

Centering 1, 1 Bearers; 2 Bearing strips; 3 Stiffening pieces; 4, 4 Braces; 5, 5 Wedges

centering, *or* **centring, cone,** *or* **slope.** *Ordnance.* That cone-shaped portion of the powder chamber directly next the compression slope. In loading it serves to bring the axis of the projectile to the axis of the bore.

center, *or* **centre, lathe.** *Mech.* A lathe in which the work is supported by centers, also, a pole lathe.

center, *or* **centre, mold** *or* **mould.** A template for making moldings in soft plaster or the like, by revolving it about one end.

cen'ter-piece', cen'tre-piece' (-pēs'), *n.* A piece put in the center of anything, specif., an ornament for the center, as of a table, ceiling, etc.; a central article or figure.

center, *or* **centre, plate.** *Pattern Making.* A metal plate used as a faceplate or lathe chuck for a doweled pattern which is to be turned in the lathe.

center, *or* **centre, pop.** *Mech.* A center punch (a); also, a mark made by such a punch, esp. in marking out a piece of metal to be drilled, etc. — **cen'ter-pop', cen'tre-pop'** (sĕn'tẽr-pŏp'), *v. t.*

center, *or* **centre, punch.** *Mech.* **a** A punch for making indentations or dots in a piece of work, as for suspension between lathe centers, etc. **b** A punch for punching holes in sheet metal, having a small conical center to insure correct locating.

center, *or* **centre, rail.** *Railroad Engin.* A rail placed between the ordinary rails of a track, esp. one gearing with a cogwheel on the locomotive, or for use as a conductor of electricity for electric traction.

center, *or* **centre, saw.** A machine for splitting round timber into bolts for ax or pick handles, spokes, etc., so adjusted that it cuts invariably toward the center.

center, *or* **centre, seal.** *Gas Manuf.* A compound hydraulic valve for regulating the passage of the gas through a set of purifiers so as to cut out each one in turn for the renewal of the lime.

cen'ter-sec'ond, cen'tre-sec'ond, *n. Horol.* A long second hand mounted on the center arbor of a timepiece; also, a timepiece having such a hand.

center, *or* **centre, slang.** Slang words made by transposition of common words, beginning with the center; as in "*ilkem*" for "*milk*."

center, *or* **centre, square.** A form of square used for finding the center of a circle, as of the end of a cylinder.

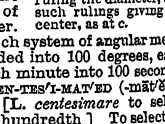

a Center Square with Circle (*b*) in position for ruling the diameter, two such rulings giving its center, as at *c*.

center, *or* **centre, valve.** = CENTER SEAL.

cen-tes'i-mal (sĕn-tĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *centesimus* the hundredth, fr *centum* a hundred.] **1.** Hundredfold. *Obs.*

2. Hundredth; pertaining to, or having divisions into, hundredths; as, *centesimal* thermometer, the centigrade thermometer; also, of or pertaining to this thermometer.

3. Pert. to or designating a French system of angular measure, in which a quadrant is divided into 100 degrees, each degree into 100 minutes, and each minute into 100 seconds.

cen-tes'i-mate (-māt), *v. t.*; CEN-TES'I-MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); CEN-TES'I-MAT'ING (-māt'ĭng). [L. *centesimare* to select every hundredth, fr. *centesimus* hundredth.] To select by lot and punish with death every hundredth man of, as soldiers in cases of mutiny. Cf. DECIMATE. — **cen-tes'i-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.*

cen-te'sis (sĕn-tē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κέντησις* a pricking.] *Surg.* Puncture, as of a cavity or tumor.

cen'ti- (sĕn'tĭ-). **1.** [L. *centi-*, fr. *centum* hundred.] A combining form signifying *hundred*, as in *centi*folious.

2. [F. *centi-*, fr. L. *centum* hundred.] A combining form used, chiefly in the metric system, to signify *hundredth part*; as, *centi*meter, *centi*gram, etc.

cen'ti-grade (-grād), *a.* [L. *centum* a hundred + *gradus* degree: cf. F. *centigrade.*] Consisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred divisions or equal parts. Specif.: Of or pertaining to the centigrade thermometer; as, 10° *centigrade* (or 10° *C.*).

centigrade thermometer, a thermometer on the scale of which the distance between the two standard points, the freezing point and boiling point (at 760 mm. barometric pressure) of water, is divided into one hundred equal parts or degrees. Called also *Celsius thermometer*, after its inventor, Anders Celsius, a Swedish astronomer. The present centigrade thermometer has zero, 0°, as the freezing point and 100° as the boiling point, but the original

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cen-ten'ni-al-ly, *adv.* of CENTENNIAL. See -LY.

cen'ter. † CENTURE.

centerboard, *or* **centreboard, box.** = CENTERBOARD TRUNK.

center, *or* **centre, chuck.** See CHUCK, *n.*, 4.

cen'terd. Centered *Ref. Sp.*

center, *or* **centre, gambit.** See under CHESS.

centering, *or* **centring, square.** = CENTER SQUARE.

cen'ter-most, cen'tre- (sĕn'tẽr-mōst), *a.* Middlemost. *Rare.*

cen'ter-sec'onds, cen'tre-sec'onds. Vars. of CENTER-SECOND.

cen'ter-ve'lic (sĕn'tẽr-vē'lĭk), *n.* = CENTER OF EFFORT.

cen-tes'i-mal (sĕn-tĕs'ĭ-măl), *n.* A hundredth. *Obs.* [TESIMAL.]

cen-tes'i-mal-ly, *adv.* of CENTESIMAL. See -LY.

cen-tes'i-mo (sĕn-tĕs'ĭ-mō), *n.; pl.* It. -MI (-mē), Sp -MOS (-mōs); *Sp.* -MOS). [It. & Sp.] See COIN.

cen'tesm (sĕn'tĕz'm), *n.* A hundredth part. *Obs.*

Cen-tet'i-dæ (sĕn-tĕt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κεντητής* a piercer.] *Zool.* A family of insectivora, consisting of the tendracs and allies. — **cen-tet'id** (-tĕd), *n.*

cent' grave', *n.* [G. *centgraf*, *zentgraf*, fr MHG. *zent*, prop. a district of 100 hamlets (LL. *centa*, *cinta*, prop. circuit, belt, fr. L. *cingere*, *cinctum*, to gird; confused with L. *centum* hundred) + G. *graf* count.] *Obs.* a Lord of a hundred (of a county). b A criminal judge

cen'ti-are' (sĕn'tĭ-ãr'; *F.* sĕn'-tyãr'), **cen'ti-ar'** (sĕn'tĭ-ar'), *n.* [F. *centiare*; *centi-* (L *centum*) + *are.*] See MEASURE.

cen'ti-cip'i-tous (sĕn'tĭ-sĭp'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *centiceps*, *-cipitis.*] Hundred-headed. *Rare.*

cen-tif'i-dous (sĕn-tĭf'ĭ-dŭs), *a.* [L. *centifidus.*] Divided into a hundred parts. *Rare.*

cen'ti-fo'li-ous (sĕn'tĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *centifolius.*] Having a hundred leaves. *Rare.*

centig. *Abbr.* Centigrade.

Celsius thermometer was numbered in the reverse manner. See THERMOMETER.

cen'ti-gram, cen'ti-gramme (sĕn'tĭ-grăm), *n.* [F. *centigramme; centi-* (L. *centum*) + *gramme.* See GRAM.] A weight equal to one hundredth of a gram, or .15432 of a grain. See GRAM. Abbr., *cg.*

cen'ti-li'ter | (-lē'tĕr), *n.* [F. *centilitre; centi-* (L. *centum*)
cen'ti-li'tre | + *litre.* See LITER.] A measure of volume equal to one hundredth of a liter (0.6102 cu. in. or 0.338 fluid ounce). See LITER. Abbr., *cl.*

cen'time' (sän'tēm'; sän'tĕm), *n.* [F., fr. L. *centesimus.* See CENTESIMAL.] The hundredth part of a franc. See COIN.

cen'ti-me'ter | (sĕn'tĭ-mē'tĕr), *n.* [F. *centimètre; centi-*
cen'ti-me'tre | (L. *centum*) + *mètre.* See METER.] A measure of length equal to one hundredth of a meter, or about two fifths (0.3937) of an inch. See METER. Abbr., *cm.*

cen'ti-nor'mal (sĕn'tĭ-nôr'măl), *a.* [*centi-* + *normal.*] Having one hundredth of the normal strength; as, a *centinormal* solution. See NORMAL, *a.*, 4 **a.**

cen-tip'e-dal (sĕn-tĭp'ē-dăl; sĕn'tĭ-pēd'ăl), *a.* [*centi-* + L. *pes, pedis,* foot.] Of a hundred feet, esp. metrical feet; as, a *centipedal* line; *centipedal* words.

cen'ti-pede (sĕn'tĭ-pēd), *n.* [L. *centipeda; centum* a hundred + *pes, pedis,* foot: cf. F. *centipède.*]

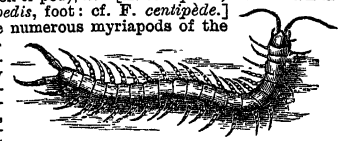

Centipede (*Scolopendra cingulata*). (½)

1. Any of the numerous myriapods of the order or subclass Chilopoda. They are of elongated and flattened form, with numerous segments each with a single pair of legs; and they are of active, predaceous, and chiefly nocturnal habits. The single genital aperture is situated posteriorly. The largest species, sometimes eight or ten inches long or even more, inhabit tropical countries. Their anterior legs are modified into poison fangs with which the larger species can inflict painful but not usually serious bites. They are useful as destroyers of insects.

2. *Naut.* A piece of sennit or strong rope running the length of the boom with short crosspieces (called **centipede legs**) at intervals, used in stowing jibs.

cen'ti-stere (sĕn'tĭ-stēr; *F.* sän'tē-stâr'), *n.* [F. *centistère; centi-* (L. *centum*) + *stère.*] One hundredth of a stere, or cubic meter (0.353 cubic foot).

cent'ner (sĕnt'nĕr), *n.* [G., a hundredweight, fr. L *centenarius* of a hundred, fr. *centum* a hundred.] **1.** A commercial hundredweight in several Continental countries, now generally fixed at 50 kilograms (110.23 lbs.).

2. A weight of 100 kilograms (220.46 lbs.); — called specif. **metric centner.**

3. The British cental, or weight of 100 pounds; also, a miniature of this, weighing one dram and used by assayers. Cf. ASSAY TON.

cen'to (sĕn'tō), *n.; pl.* CENTOS (-tōz). [L. *cento* a garment of several pieces sewed together, patchwork, a poem made up of various verses of another poem.] **1.** A patchwork; a garment made of patches. *Obs.* *Shirley.*

2. A literary or musical composition formed by selections.

Eudocia composed . . . a *cento* of the verses of Homer, applied to the life and miracles of Christ. *Gibbon.*

3. More loosely, any work, as a map, composed of incongruous parts or resembling patchwork.

cen'to-nism (sĕn'tŏ-nĭz'm), *n.* The composition of a cento; act or practice of composing centos; concretely, a cento.

cen'trad (sĕn'trăd), *n.* A unit of angular measure, the one hundredth of a radian, or about 0.57°.

cen'tral (sĕn'trăl), *a.* [L. *centralis:* cf. F. *central.* See CENTER.] **1.** Relating to the center; situated in or near the center or middle; containing or constituting the center; of or pertaining to the parts near the center; equidistant or equally accessible from certain points; fig., chief; leading; dominant.

The French Revolution . . . demonstrated afresh to the world's outer sense the *central* importance of passion in the whole life of humanity *Josiah Royce.*

2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the centrum of a vertebra.

Central American rubber. See CAOUTCHOUC, CASTILLA. — **C. American subregion,** *Zoogeog.,* a subdivision of the Neotropical region including tropical America north of Panama. — **c. canal,** *Anat.,* a minute canal running through the gray matter of the whole length of the spinal cord and continuous anteriorly with the ventricles of the brain. — **c. cell.** **a** *Bot.* The cell in the venter of the archegonium, from which the egg is formed. **b** *Anat.* Any one of the small cells lining the lumen of the peptic glands; — distinguished from *parietal cell.* — **c. cylinder,** *Bot.,* the stele. — **c. ellipsoid,** *Math.,* one whose center is the mass center of a body. — **c. force,** *Math.,* a force attracting to, or repelling from, a certain point, fixed or moving. — **C. Institution,** the Bank of England. *Colloq., Eng.* — **c. kern,** *Math.,* the area whose envelope is the locus of the antipoles of the limits of the entire sectional area considered. — **c. ligament,** *Anat.,* the narrow filament in which the posterior or lower end of the spinal cord terminates. — **c. lobe** (*of the cerebrum*). *Anat.* = ISLAND OF REIL. — **c. nervous system,** *Anat. & Physiol.,* that part of the nervous system to which the sensory impulses are transmitted and from which the motor impulses pass out; in vertebrates, the spinal cord and brain. — **c. orbit,** *Math.,* the orbit or locus of a particle, or of the center of mass of a body or system, which moves under the influence of a central force varying as some function of the radius vector. — **c. reserve city.** See RESERVE CITY. — **c. spindle,** *Biol.,* the group of fibers situated in the axial part of the spindle of an amphiaster; — distinguished from the surrounding contractile *mantle fibers.* — **c. sun,** *Astron.,* a hypothetical center (perhaps Alcyone in the Pleiades) about which Madler erroneously supposed the solar system, together with all the stars in the Milky Way, to be revolving. — **central surface,** *or* **surface of centers,** *Math.,* a two-sheeted surface, the locus of the centers of principal curvature of a surface.

‖ **cen-tral'** (sĕn-trăl', 138), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A sugar mill which grinds for several plantations.

cen-tra'le (sĕn-trä'lē), *n.; pl.* -LIA (-lĭ-*a*). [NL. See CENTRAL, *a.*] *Zool.* A bone in the carpus or tarsus (probably represented by the navicular in the human tarsus) situated between the proximal and distal rows of bones. Two such bones sometimes occur. See CARPUS.

cen'tral-ism (sĕn'trăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Centralization or the centralizing system, esp. in government.

cen'tral-ist, *n.* An advocate or supporter of centralization, esp. in government; esp., in various countries, a member of a political party favoring centralization. — **cen'tral-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

cen-tral'i-ty (sĕn-trăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being central; central position; situation in or at the center.

Meantime there is a great *centrality,* a centripetence equal to the centrifugence *Emerson.*

cen'tral-i-za'tion (sĕn'trăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *centralisation.*] Act or process of centralizing, or state of being centralized; as, *centralization* of power in the general government; the *centralization* of commerce in a city.

cen'tral-ize (sĕn'trăl-īz), *v. t.;* CEN'TRAL-IZED (-īzd), CEN'TRAL-IZ'ING (-īz'Ing). [Cf. F. *centraliser.*] **1.** To draw or bring to a central point; to gather into or about a center; to bring into one system, or under one control.

[To] *centralize* the power of government. *Bancroft.*

2. To assign a center to. *Ruskin.*

cen'tral-ize, *v. i.* To form, or gather at, a center; to concentrate.

cen'tral-valve' en'gine. *Mach* An engine having a hollow piston rod with ports cut in it, the working fluid being distributed to the cylinders by a piston valve working in the rod. Willan's engine and Scott's engine are examples. Central-valve engines are necessarily tandem engines. They are usually vertical, with the high-pressure cylinder uppermost.

Cen-trar'chi-dæ (sĕn-trär'kĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *κέντρον* a sharp point + *ἀρχός* rectum.] *Zoöl.* A family of North American carnivorous fresh-water acanthopterygian fishes, containing the sunfish, crappies, and black bass, and other species valuable as food and game. — **cen-trar'chid** (-kĭd), *a. & n.* — **cen-trar'choid** (-koid), *a. & n.*

cen'tri- (sĕn'trĭ-). Combining form for *center.* See CENTRO-.

cen'tric (sĕn'trĭk), *a.* **1.** Placed in or at the center or middle; central.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, a center; specif., *Physiol.,* of or pertaining to a nerve center.

3. *Bot.* Cylindrical; terete; — applied to leaves like those of *Juncus.*

cen'tric, *n. Astron.* In the Ptolemaic system, a circular orbit with the earth in its center.

cen'tri-cal (sĕn'trĭ-kăl), *a.* Central; centric. — **cen'tri-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

cen-trif'u-gal (sĕn-trĭf'ū-găl), *a.* [*centri-* + L. *fugere* to flee.] **1.** Proceeding or flying away from the center; designating, or pertaining to, a force (**centrifugal force**) directed outward when any body is constrained to move in a curved path. In order to constrain a body to move in a curve a force directed inward toward the center of curvature must constantly be applied. This is called the **centripetal force.** The moment that this force ceases, the body moves off at a tangent, and it is this constant tendency to move in a straight line, in other words the inertia of the body, which in its aspect of opposition to the centripetal force is called **centrifugal force.**

2. *Bot.* **a** Expanding in the direction of the circumference or of the base; — applied to inflorescence. **b** Turned away from the center, as the hypocotyl in some embryos.

centrifugal drill, *Mach.,* a drill carrying a flywheel to steady its motion. — **c. filter,** a filter, as for sugar, in which a cylinder with a porous or foraminous periphery is rapidly rotated so as to drive off liquid from a substance by centrifugal action. — **c. gun,** a kind of machine gun, little used, if at all, in which balls were driven tangentially from a rapidly rotating chambered disk. — **c. impression,** *Physiol.,* an impression (motor) sent from a nerve center *outwards* to a muscle or muscles by which motion is produced. — **c. inflorescence,** *Bot.,* determinate inflorescence. — **c. machine,** any machine acting by centrifugal force, or on the principle that a body moving in a curve tends constantly to depart from the curve at a tangent, as a centrifugal filter or a machine for separating substances of different densities, as cream from milk, by rapid whirling. — **c. mill,** Barker's mill. — **c. pump,** a form of pump which displaces fluid by whirling it around and outwardly by vanes rotating rapidly in a closed case. Cf. TURBINE. — **c. railway,** an amusement railway in which a car goes around the inner surface of an upright loop, being retained on the track by centrifugal force. — **c. sugar,** sugar freed from liquid by means of a centrifugal machine. See CENTRIFUGAL FILTER.

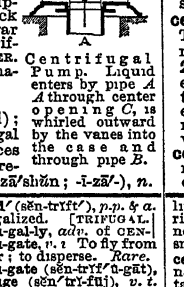

Centrifugal Pump. Liquid enters by pipe *A* through center opening *C,* is whirled outward by the vanes into the case and through pipe *B.*

cen-trif'u-gal, *n.* **1.** A centrifugal machine, or a drum in such a machine.

2. Often *pl.* Centrifugal sugar.

cen-trif'u-gal-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING(-īz'Ing). To subject to centrifugal action, esp. in order to separate substances of different densities or states of aggregation. — **cen-trif'u-gal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

cen-trif'u-gal-ly, *adv.* In a centrifugal manner.

cen'tri-ole (-ōl), *n.* [*centri-* + *-ole.*] *Biol.* A minute granule in the center of an attraction sphere, by some regarded as the centrosome, by others as the central part of it.

cen-trip'e-tal (sĕn-trĭp'ē-tăl), *a.* [*centri-* + L. *petere* to move toward.] **1.** Proceeding or directed toward the center; as, the *centripetal* calcification of a bone; designating, or pertaining to, a force (**centripetal force**) directed toward the center. See CENTRIFUGAL, *a.*, 1.

2. *Bot.* **a** *Inflorescence.* = INDETERMINATE. **b** Turned toward the center, as a hypocotyl.

centripetal impression, *Physiol.,* an impression (sensory) transmitted by an afferent nerve from the exterior of the body *inward,* to the central organ. — **c. press,** *Mach.,* a press in which pressure is exerted inward from all directions.

Cen-tris'ci-dæ (sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** The family consisting of the true bellows fishes; — syn. of *Macrorhamphosidæ.* **b** A family of hemibranchiate fishes consisting only of the genus *Centriscus,* syn. *Amphisilæ,* and the related genus *Eoliscus. Amphisilidæ* is a synonym. — **cen-tris'cid** (-ĭd), *a. & n.* — **cen-tris'ci-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **cen-tris'coid** (-koid), *a. & n.*

Cen-tris'cus (-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κεντρίσκος* kind of fish.] *Zoöl.* **a** The genus consisting of the typical bellows fishes; — syn. of *Macrorhamphosus.* **b** A remarkable genus of small marine hemibranchiate fishes related to the bellows fishes, but having the body extremely compressed and inclosed in a bony armor ending behind in a long spine extending beyond the downwardly directed caudal fin. *Amphisile* is a synonym.

cen'trist (sĕn'trĭst), *n.* [F. *centriste.*] *Polit.* A member of the center; esp., one of the French moderate party. See CENTER, 9.

cen'tro- (sĕn'trŏ-), **cen'tri-** (sĕn'trĭ-), **centr-.** Combining forms from Greek *κέντρον,* or Latin *centrum,* E. *center;* as, *centro*some, *centri*fuge, *centr*axonia, etc.

cen'tro-bar'ic (sĕn'trŏ-băr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. (*τὰ*) *κεντροβαρικά* a treatise of Archimedes on finding the center of gravity, fr. *κεντροβαρής* gravitating toward the center; *κέντρον* center + *βάρος* weight.] Relating to the center of gravity, or to the process of finding it.

centrobaric body *or* **system,** a rigid body or system having a center of gravity fixed relatively to the body or system, through which the resultant of its gravity always passes. — **c. method,** *Math.,* a method of reckoning area and volume of revolutes from the fact that the area of a surface generated by a plane curve (or of a volume generated by a plane surface) revolved round an axis outside of the curve (or surface) but in its plane, equals the length of the curve (or area of the surface) multiplied by the length of the path of its center of mass; — often called **theorem of Pappus** and less properly **Guldin's properties.**

cen'trode (sĕn'trōd), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον* + *ὁδός* path of center.] *Kinematics.* The path of the instantaneous center of pure rotation when one plane moves on another. In the fixed plane it is the **space centrode**; in the moving plane it is the **body centrode**; the second rolls on the first.

cen'tro-dor'sal (-trŏ-dôr'săl), *a. Zoöl.* Lit., central and dorsal; — designating a plate in certain stalkless crinoids, in the middle of the aboral surface. — **cen'tro-dor'sal-ly,** *adv.*

cen'tro-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *centro-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* The evolution of organisms from a rotate or peripheral primitive type, — a line of descent followed by plants, in distinction from *dipleurogenesis,* or *bilateral symmetry,* exhibited by animals — **cen'tro-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **cen'tro-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

cen'troid (-troid), *n.* [*centro-* + *-oid.*] The center of mass of a body or system of bodies; — formerly frequently and now occasionally used for *centrode.*

cen'tro-lec'i-thal (sĕn'trŏ-lĕs'ĭ-thăl), *a.* [*centro-* + Gr. *λέκιθος* yolk of an egg.] *Biol.* Having the food yolk mainly accumulated at the center; — said of certain eggs.

cen-tro-lin'e-ad (-lĭn'ē-ăd), *n.* [*centro-* + L *linea* line + 1st *-ad.*] An instrument invented (1814) by Peter Nicholson for drawing convergents towards inaccessible vanishing points in perspective.

cen'tro-lin'e-al (-ăl), *a.* [*centro-* + *lineal.*] Converging to a center; — applied to lines. — *n.* A centrolinead.

cen'tro-some' (sĕn'trŏ-sōm'), *n.* [*centro-* + 2d *-some.*] *Biol.* A minute protoplasmic body found in the cytoplasm, less often in the nucleus, of many animal and some plant cells, which takes an important part in mitosis, and is regarded by many as the center of the dynamic activity manifested in that process. It has been believed to be a permanent cell organ, always originating by division from the centrosome of a preceding cell; but there is strong evidence that the centrosome may originate independently, though its transmission from cell to cell can be demonstrated in many cases. It is often surrounded by a centrosphere (see CENTROSPHERE) and, especially when in an active state, as in mitosis, by an aster (see ASTER, 4). Its functions in plant cells are less obvious, as its presence has only been demonstrated in some of the lower cryptogams. See MITOSIS.

cen'tro-sphere' (-sfēr'), *n.* [*centro-* + *sphere.*] **1.** *Geol.* The nucleus or central part of the earth, forming most of its mass; — disting. from *lithosphere, hydrosphere,* etc.

2. *Biol.* The central mass of an aster from which the rays extend and within which the centrosome lies when present; the attraction sphere. The name has been used both as excluding and including the centrosome, and also to designate a modified mass of protoplasm about a centrosome, whether aster rays are developed or not.

cen'tro-sym-met'ric (-sĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Symmetrical with respect to a center. — **centrosymmetric determinant,** *Math,* one that is symmetric as to both diagonals.

cen-til'o-quy (sĕn-tĭl'ŏ-kwĭ), *n.* [*centi-* + L *loqui* to speak.] A collection of a hundred aphorisms; — title of an astrological work attributed to Ptolemy.

cen'ti-me'ter - gram'- sec'ond, *a.* See abbr. *C.G.S.,* more commonly used.

cen'ti-mo (sĕn'tē-mō; 138), *n.; pl.* -MOS (-mōz). [Sp. *céntimo.* Cf. CENTIME.] See COIN.

cen'ti-mo'lar, *a. Chem.* One hundredth molar. See MOLAR.

cen'ti-nel. + SENTINEL.

cen'ti-ner. + CENTENIER.

cen-tin'o-dy (sĕn-tĭn'ŏ-dĭ), *n.* [L *centinodia herba,* a kind of plant; *centrum* hundred + *nodus* knot] Knotgrass. *Obs.*

cen'ti-plume (sĕ'n'tĭ-plōō m; 249), *a.* Hundred-feathered.

cen-toc'u-lat'ed (sĕn-tŏk'ū-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *centoculus*] Hundred-eyed; — epithet of Argus.

cen'ton. + CENTO.

centonel. + SENTINEL.

cen-ton'i-cal (sĕn-tŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or like a cento.

centr-. = CENTRO-.

cen'tra. *n., pl* of CENTRUM.

cen'trad (sĕ'n'trĭd), *adv.* [*centro-* + 1st *-ad.*] *Zoöl.* Toward the center, as of the body.

cen'tral, *n.* **1.** = CENTRALE.

2. *Com.* Central American rubber. See CAOUTCHOUC. [FIRE.]

cen'tral-fire', *a.* = CENTER-FIRE.

cen'tral-iz'er (-ĭz'ĕr), *n.* One who centralizes something.

cen'tral-ly, *adv.* of CENTRAL.

cen'tral-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cen-tra'tion (sĕn-trā'shŭn), *n.* Centering. *Obs. & R.*

cen'trax-o'ni-a (sĕn'trăk-sō'nĭ-*a*), *n. pl.* [NL. See CENTRO-; AXONIA.] *Biol.* Organisms having a median axis. — **cen'trax-o'ni-al** (-*al*), *a.*

cen'tre, cen'tring, etc. Vars. of CENTER, CENTERING, etc.

cen-tre'i-ty (sĕ'n-trē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Centrality. *R.* [CENTRICAL.]

cen'tri-cal-ly, *adv.* of CENTRIC, [*centro-* + 1st *-ad.*] *Zoöl.* Toward the center, as of the body.

cen'tri-cip'i-tal (sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-pĭt), *n.* [*centri-* + L. *caput* head.] *Anat.* That part of the head situated between the occiput and sinciput; the second cranial segment from the posterior end. — **cen'tri-cip'i-tal** (sĕn'trĭ-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.*

cen-tric'i-ty (sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being centric.

cen-trifed' (sĕn-trĭft'), *p.p. & a.* Centrifugalized. [TRIFUGAL.]

cen-trif'u-gal-ly, *adv.* of CENTRIFUGAL.

cen-trif'u-gate, *v. t.* To fly from the center; to disperse. *Rare.*

cen-trif'u-gate (sĕn-trĭf'ū-gāt), **cen'tri-fuge** (sĕn'trĭ-fūj), *v. t.* To centrifugalize.

cen-trif'u-gence (sĕ'n-trĭf'ū-jĕns), *n.* Centrifugal force, tendency, or action. *Emerson.*

centrinel. + SENTINEL.

cen'tring (sĕn'trĭng). Var. of CENTERING. [SEE -ISM.]

cen-trip'e-tal-ism (-Iz'm), *n.*

cen-trip'e-tal-ly, *adv.* of CENTRIPETAL. See -LY.

cen-trip'e-tence, -ten-cy (sĕn-trĭp'ē-tĕns; -tĕn-sĭ), *n.* Centripetal force, tendency, or action.

‖ **cen'tro** (sĕn'trō; 138), *n.* [Sp., lit., center.] A district in a barrio where there are a number of neighboring houses making a small town. *Phil. I.*

cen'tro-ac'i-nar (sĕn'trō-ăs'ĭ-när), *a. Anat.* Designating certain spindle-shaped cells in the central part of the pancreatic acini of some animals.

cen'tro-bar'i-cal, *a.* Centrobaric.

Cen'tro-lep'i-da'ce-æ (-lĕ p'ĭ-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *κέντρον* point + *λεπίς, λεπίδος,* scale.] *Bot.* A family of small monocotyledonous sedgelike plants of Australia and Tasmania, including about 6 genera and 35 species. — **cen'tro-lep'i-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

centronel. + SENTINEL.

cen'tro-plasm (sĕn'trŏ-plăz'm), *n.* [*centro-* + *protoplasm.*] *Biol.* The protoplasm forming the attraction sphere; the substance of the centrosphere.

Cen'tro-pom'i-dæ (-pŏm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *κέντρον* a sharp point + *πῶμα* lid, cover.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of OXYLABRACIDÆ.

Cen'tro-po'mus (-p ō'm ŭ s), *n. Zoöl.* **a** The genus containing the European zander. **b** Syn. of OXYLABRAX.

Cen'tro-se'ma (-s ē'm *ă*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κέντρον* spur + *σῆμα* sign.] Syn. of BRADBURYA.

Cen'tro-sper'mæ (-spûr'mē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CENTRO-; SPERM.] Syn. of CHENOPODIALES.

cen'tro-stal'tic (-stăl'tĭk), *a.*

cen'tro-sym'me-try (sĕn'trō-sĭm'ĕ-trĭ), *n. Cryst.* Condition or quality of being symmetrical with respect to a center.

cen'trum (sĕn'trŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -TRUMS (-trŭmz), L. -TRA (-tra). [L., center.] **1.** A center; specif.: *Politics.* = CENTER, *n.*, 9.

2. *Anat.* The body of a vertebra. See VERTEBRA.

cen-tum'vir (sĕn-tŭm'vĕr), *n.; L. pl.* -VIRI (-vĭ-rī). [L. *centum* hundred + *viri*, pl. of *vir* man.] *Rom. Hist.* One of a court of about one hundred judges or jurors chosen to try civil suits. Under the empire the court was increased to 180. — **cen-tum'vi-ral** (-vĭ-răl), *a.*

cen-tum'vi-rate (-vĭ-rāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *centumvirat.*] **1.** The office of a centumvir, or of the centumviri; the body of centumviri, collectively.

2. A body of one hundred men. *Sterne.*

cen'tu-ple (sĕn'tū-p'l), *a.* [Cf. L. *centuplex; centum* + *plicare* to fold; or fr. F. *centuple.*] Hundredfold.

centuple calorie. See CALORIE C.

cen'tu-ple, *v. t.*; CEN'TU-PLED (-p'ld); CEN'TU-PLING (-plĭng). To multiply or increase a hundredfold.

cen-tu'pli-cate (sĕn-tū'plĭ-kāt), *a. & n.* [L. *centuplicatus.*] Hundredfold.

cen-tu'pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; CEN-TU'PLI-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); CEN-TU'PLI-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *centuplicare.*] To make a hundredfold; to centuple. — **cen-tu'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

cen-tu'ri-al (-rĭ-ăl), *a.* [See CENTURY.] Of or relating to a century; as, a *centurial* sermon.

centurial year, a year divisible by 100 without a remainder.

cen-tu'ri-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *centuriatus.*] Divided into, or of or pertaining to, centuries or hundreds; as, the *centuriate* comitia (see COMITIA CENTURIATA) of ancient Rome

The *centuriate* comitia was in its origin a military body.
F. F. Abbott.

cen-tu'ri-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *centuriateur.*] A historian who distinguishes time by centuries; — a name given [usually *cap.*] to those who wrote the "Magdeburg Centuries."

cen'tu-ried (sĕn'tū-rĭd), *a.* Having lasted for a century or centuries; established for centuries.

cen-tu'ri-on (sĕn-tū'rĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *centurio*, fr. *centuria*: cf. F. *centurion.* See CENTURY.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* A military officer who commanded a minor division of the Roman army; a captain of a century.

2. A captain or officer commanding a hundred men.

cen'tu-ry (sĕn'tū-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *centuria* (in senses 1 & 3), fr. *centum* a hundred: cf. F. *centurie.* See CENT.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A division of the Roman army, prob. orig. consisting of 100 men, but later varying according to the size and subdivision of the legion. **b** One of the divisions of the people formed, according to their property, to vote for civil officers. There were 193 *centuries*, each having one vote in the comitia centuriata.

2. By extension, any body of one hundred men or soldiers.

3. An aggregate of a hundred things; as, a *century* of sonnets. "And on it said a *century* of prayers." *Shak.*

4. Specif.: **a** One hundred points in the score of a game. **b** One hundred miles in a ride or race, as on the bicycle.

5. A period of a hundred years; as, a *century* of progress; he died two *centuries* ago; specif., one of the hundred-year divisions of the Christian era; as, the *first century* (A. D. 1–100 inclusive); the *nineteenth century* (A. D. 1801–1900).

6. *Eng. Hist.* A hundred (county division). *Obs. & R.*

7. *pl.* [*cap.*] The Magdeburg Centuries.

century plant. A Mexican fleshy-leaved species of *Agave* (*A. americana*) commonly cultivated as a house plant. It was formerly supposed not to flower until a century old. See AGAVE.

ceorl (kĕôrl; chĕrl), *n.* [AS. See CHURL.] *O. Eng. Hist.* A freeman who was non-noble; a churl; a villein; — distinguished from a noble or a slave. — **ceorl'ish**, *n.*

ceph'a-lal'gi-a (sĕf'ă-lăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κεφαλαλγία; κεφαλή head + ἄλγος pain.] *Med.* Headache.

ceph'a-lal'gic (-lăl'jĭk), *a.* [L. *cephalalgicus*, Gr. κεφαλαλγικός.] *Med.* Relating to, or affected with, headache. — *n.* A remedy for the headache.

Ceph'a-lan'thus (-lăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of rubiaceous shrubs of America and Asia, having globose heads of small white or yellow flowers. *C. occidentalis* of the United States is the buttonbush.

Ceph'a-las'pis (-lăs'pĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + Gr. ἀσπίς a shield.] *Paleon.* A genus of Silurian and Devonian ostracophores having the head covered by a flattened shield rounded in front and prolonged into posteriorly directed lateral points. The eyes were close together in the middle of the head shield. With a few allies it constitutes the order *Osteostraci*, syn. *Aspidocephali.*

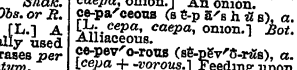
Cephalaspis (*C. lyelli*).

Ceph'a-la'ta (sĕf'ă-lā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zool.* A primary division of Mollusca, including those with a head (that is, all except the Acephala).

ceph'a-late (sĕf'ă-lāt), *a. Zoöl.* Having a head; of or pertaining to the Cephalata. — *n.* One of the Cephalata.

ceph'al-hæ'ma-to'ma, *or* **-he'ma-to'ma** (sĕf'ăl-hē'mă-tō'mă; -hĕm'ă-), *n.*, *pl.* -MATA (-mă-tă). [NL.; *cephalo-* + *haemato-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor or swelling caused by extravasation of blood beneath the pericranium. It occurs frequently in newborn children and is caused by a tearing of periosteal vessels during labor.

ce-phal'ic (sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *cephalicus*, Gr. κεφαλικός, fr. κεφαλή head: cf. F. *céphalique.*] Of or pertaining to the head; directed toward, or situated near, the head.

cephalic fin, *Zoöl.*, a more or less detached portion of the pectoral fin, borne on the head of certain rays (Myliobatidæ and allied families). It may, as in the genus *Manta*, form a movable limblike process each side of the snout. — **c. index**, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the breadth of the cranium to the length, usually expressed by a number denoting hundredths of the length. The measurement is ordinarily taken from the glabella to the most prominent part of the occiput. An index of 75 or less signifies *dolichocephaly*; of 75.1 to 77.5, *subdolichocephaly*; of 77.7 to 80, *mesaticephaly*, of 80.1 to 83, *subbrachycephaly*; of 83.1 or above, *brachycephaly.* Frequently only the two main types are distinguished, all indices of 80 or above indicating *brachycephaly*, all of less than 80 *dolichocephaly.* From the *cephalic index*, as derived from measurements taken on the living subject, is sometimes distinguished the *cranial index*, from measurements of the skull. — **c. vein**, *Anat.*, a large vein of the upper arm, lying along the outer edge of the biceps muscle. It is formed by the junction of the radial and median cephalic (see under MEDIAN), and ends in the axillary vein. It is said to be so called because opened by the ancients for disorders of the head.

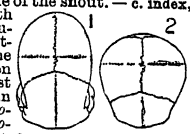

Cephalic Index. Outline of, 1, a dolichocephalic, 2, a brachycephalic, cranium as seen from above. The dotted lines indicate the measurements from which the index is calculated.

ce-phal'ic, *n.* A medicine for headache, or other disorder in the head.

ceph'a-lism (sĕf'ă-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Anthropol.* Form or development of the skull; as, the races of man differ greatly in *cephalism.*

ceph'a-li-za'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Domination of the head in animal life; localization of important functions, organs, or parts in or near the head, in animal development. It is a sign of progress toward higher organization.

ceph'a-lize (sĕf'ă-līz), *v. t.*; CEPH'A-LIZED (-līzd); CEPH'A-LIZ'ING (-lĭz'ĭng). To cause cephalization of or in.

ceph'a-lo- (-lō-), **cephal-**. [Gr. κεφαλή head.] Combining form denoting *head*, *of the head*, *connected with the head.*

Ceph'a-lo-bran'chi-a'ta (sĕf'ă-lō-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See CEPHALO-; BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A group of Polychæta equivalent to Sedentaria. — **ceph'a-lo-bran'chi-ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*

Ceph'a-lo-chor'da (-kôr'dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + *chorda.*] A group of Chordata consisting of the lancelets, equiv. to Acrania, etc. — **ceph'a-lo-chor'dal** (-kôr'dăl), *a.*

Ceph'a-lo-dis'cus (-dĭs'kŭs), *n.* [NL. See CEPHALO-; DISK.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine animals known from the Straits of Magellan, Japan, and the East Indies, now generally regarded as related to *Balanoglossus*, and placed in the group Adelochorda. The individuals or zooids, though not united, inhabit a common branching gelatinous investment. They have twelve tentacles bearing slender filaments, and structures supposed to represent the notochord and gill cleits of the Chordata.

ceph'a-lo-hu'mer-a'lis (-hū'mĕr-ā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + *humerus.*] *Zoöl.* A muscle of the horse and related mammals connecting the skull and humerus. — **ceph'a-lo-hu'mer-al** (-hū'mĕr-ăl), *a. & n.*

ceph'a-loid (sĕf'ă-loid), **ceph'a-loi'de-ous** (-loi'dē-ŭs), *a.* [*cephalo-* + *-oid.*] Shaped like the head; caputate.

ceph'a-lom'e-ter (-lŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*cephalo-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the head or skull.

ceph'a-lom'e-try (-trĭ), *n. Anthropom.* The measurement of the heads of living persons. See CRANIOMETRY. — **ceph'a-lo-met'ric** (-lō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

Ceph'a-loph'o-ra (-lŏf'ō-ra), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] *Zoöl.* **a** = CEPHALATA. **b** A subphylum or class of mollusks including all except the Acephala and Cephalopoda. — **ceph'a-loph'o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **ce-phal'o-phore** (sē-făl'ō-fōr), *n.*

ceph'a-loph'o-rous (sĕf'ă-lŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*cephalo-* + *-phorous.*] *Zoöl.* Having a head; pert. to the Cephalophora.

Ce-phal'o-phus (sē-făl'ō-fŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + Gr. λόφος a crest.] *Zoöl.* A genus of African antelopes consisting of numerous species, some of them no larger than a hare. They are called *duikerbots.* Their horns are short and straight, and are present only in the male.

ceph'a-lo-pod' (sĕf'ă-lō-pŏd'), *n. Zoöl.* One of the Cephalopoda. — **ceph'a-lo-pod'**, *a.*

Ceph'a-lop'o-da (-lŏp'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* The highest class of Mollusca, containing the squids, cuttlefishes, octopus, etc. They have, around the front of the head, a group of elongated muscular arms, which are usually furnished with prehensile suckers or hooks. The head is highly developed, with large, well-organized eyes and ears, and usually with a cartilaginous brain case. The higher forms, especially the cuttlefishes and squids, swim rapidly by ejecting a jet of water from the tubular siphon beneath the head. They have a pair of powerful horny jaws shaped like a parrot's beak, and, in most existing forms, a bag of inklike fluid which they can eject from the siphon, thus clouding the water in order to escape from their enemies. They are divided into the Dibranchiata and the Tetrabranchiata (which see). See also OCTOPUS, SQUID, NAUTILUS.

Ceph'a-lop'ter-us (-tĕr-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* A genus of clamatorial birds of the family Cotingidæ, including the umbrella bird and allies. They are remarkable for their development of crests and neck wattles.

Ceph'a-lo-tax'us (sĕf'ă-lō-tăk'sŭs), *n.* [NL; *cephalo-* + Gr. τάξος yew tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of taxaceous trees of China and Japan, resembling the yew, but having large, plumlike fruits. The species are frequently cultivated as ornamental evergreens, and many horticultural varieties, particularly of *C. fortunei*, have been developed.

ceph'a-lo-tho-rac'ic (-thō-răs'ĭk), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the head and thorax, or the cephalothorax.

ceph'a-lo-tho'rax (-thō'răks), *n.* [*cephalo-* + *thorax.*] *Zoöl.* In the Arachnida and the higher Crustacea, the anterior division of the body, consisting of the united head and thorax.

ceph'a-lo-tome' (sĕf'ă-lō-tōm'), *n.* [*cephalo-* + *-tome.*] *Med.* An instrument for cutting into the fetal head.

ceph'a-lot'o-my (-lŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*cephalo-* + *-tomy.*] **1.** *Anat.* Dissection or opening of the head.

2. *Med.* Craniotomy; — usually applied to bisection of the fetal head with a saw

ceph'a-lo-tribe' (sĕf'ă-lō-trīb'), *n.* [*cephalo-* + Gr. τρίβειν to grind.] An instrument for performing cephalotripsy.

ceph'a-lo-trip'sy (-trĭp'sĭ), *n.* [See CEPHALOTRIBE.] *Med.* Act or operation of crushing the head of a fetus in the womb in order to effect delivery.

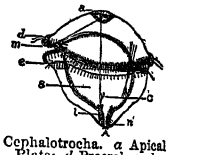

Cephalotrocha. *a* Apical Plate; *d* Preoral, and *e* Postoral, Band of Cilia; *m* Mouth; *s* Stomach, *A* Anus; *n* Proctodæum, *l* Mesoderm; *c* Head Kidney. Enlarged

ceph'a-lo-troch' (-trŏk'), *n.* [See CEPHALOTROCHA.] *Zoöl.* A preoral ciliated band or area, as on the free-swimming larvæ of certain annelids. — **ceph'a-lot'ro-chal** (-lŏ tr'ŏ-k ă l), *a.* — **ceph'a-lo-troch'ic** (-lō-trŏk'ĭk), *a* — **ceph'a-lot'ro-chous** (-lŏt'rŏ-kŭs), *a.*

ceph'a-lot'ro-cha (-lŏt'rŏ-kă), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + Gr. τροχός wheel.] *Zoöl.* A type of annelid larva with a preoral ciliated band.

Ceph'a-lo'tus (-lō'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κεφαλωτός headed, fr. κεφαλή head.] *Bot.* A remarkable monotypic genus of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, constituting the family Cephalotaceæ. The species, *C. follicularis*, called *Australian pitcher plant*, is a scapose herb with a spike of small white flowers and a cluster of basal leaves, some of which are transformed into saclike pitchers with lids and thickened rims. The plant is insectivorous.

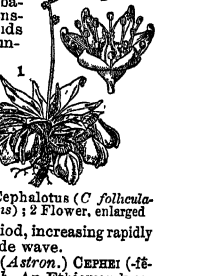

Cephalotus (*C. follicularis*); 1 Flower, enlarged

Ceph'e-id (sĕf'ē-ĭd), *n.* [*Cepheus* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* a Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Cepheus; — usually in *pl.* **b** A Cepheid star.

Ceph'e-id, *a. Astron.* Pertaining to or resembling the variable star Delta (δ) Cephei, whose spectrum is of the solar type, and whose light fluctuates through a regular period, increasing rapidly and then decreasing slowly, like a tide wave.

Ce'pheus (sē'fūs; sē'fē-ŭs), *n.*; *gen.* (*Astron.*) CEPHEI (-fē-ī). [L., fr. Gr. Κηφεύς.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* An Ethiopian king, father of Andromeda, placed among the stars after his death.

2. *Astron.* A constellation between Cygnus and the north pole of the heavens; the Monarch. Its head, which is in

[*centro-* + Gr. σταλτικός checking.] *Physiol.* Pert. to or designating the action of nerve force in the spinal center.

cen'trum o-va'le (sĕn'trŭm ō-vā'lē). [NL.] *Anat.* The central mass of white matter of the cerebrum, shown by removing the upper portion of the hemisphere.

cen'try. † SENTRY.

cen'try, *n.* **1.** Center; middle; midst. *Obs Shak.*

2. *Arch.* Centering. *Obs. or R.*

cen'tum (sĕn'tŭm), *n.* [L.] A hundred; — occasionally used instead of *cent* in phrases *per centum*, *centum per centum.*

centum speakers. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. Hence, **centum languages.**

cen'tu-pl. Centuple. *Ref. Sp.*

cen'tu-pla'tion (sĕn'tū-plā'shŭn), *n.* Centuplication.

cen-tu'ply (sĕn-tū'plĭ), *adv.* A hundredfold. [TER.

cen'ture. † CENTAURY, CENCENTURE, *n.* [F. *ceinture.*] A girdle or cincture. *Obs.*

cen-tu'ri-ate, *v. t.* [See CENTURY.] To divide into hundreds. *Obs. & R.*

cen-tu'ri-a'tion, *n.* Division, as of land, into hundreds.

cen'tu-rist (sĕn'tū-rĭst), *n.* = CENTURIATOR. *Obs.* [TRY.

cen'tu-ry. † CENTAURY, SENCENTURY PLANT.

cen'tu-ry-ism (sĕn'tū-rĭ-Yz'm), *n.* A characteristic of a (particular) century; — used in comp., as *eighteenth-centuryism*, *nineteenth-centuryism*, etc.

Century White. John White (1590–1645), an English nonconformist lawyer; — so called from his work "The First Century of Scandalous Malignant Priests," etc. (1643).

ce'pa (sē'pă), *n.* [L. *cepa*, *caepa*, onion.] An onion.

ce-pa'ceous (sē-pā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *cepa*, *caepa*, onion.] *Bot.* Alliaceous.

ce-pev'o-rous (sē-pĕv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*cepa* + *-vorous.*] Feeding upon onions. *Nonce Word*

ceph'a-ë'line (sĕf'ă-ē'lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [From *Cephaelis.*] An alkaloid extracted from Brazilian ipecacuanha (*Evea ipecacuanha*) in silky crystals

Ceph'a-ë'lis (sĕf'ă-ē'lĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κεφαλή head + εἴλειν to compress.] *Bot.* Syn. of EVEA.

cephal-. = CEPHALO-.

Ceph'al-a-can'thus (-lă-k ă n'thŭs). [NL.; *cephalo-* + Gr. ἄκανθα thorn.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the flying gurnards, the type of a family, **Ceph'al-a-can'thi-dæ** (-thĭ-dē).

ceph'a-lad (sĕ f'ă-l ă d), *adv.* [*cephalo-* + 1st *-ad.*] *Zool.* Towards the head or anterior end of the body; — opp. to *caudad.*

ceph'a-lag'ra (-l ă g'r ă), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + *-agra.*] *Med.* Severe or gouty headache.

ceph'a-lal'gy (sĕf'ă-lăl'jĭ), *n* Cephalalgia.

ceph'a-lan'thi-um (-l ă n'th Y-ŭm), *n.*, *L. pl.* -THIA (-ă). [NL.; *cephalo-* + Gr. ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* An anthodium.

ceph'a-le'ma-to'ma (-l ĕ'm ă-tō'mă) Var of CEPHALHÆMATOMA.

ceph'a-le'tron (-l ĕ't r ŏ n), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + Gr ἤτρον abdomen.] *Zool.* The anterior body region of a king crab

ceph'al-hem'a-to'ma. Var. of CEPHALHÆMATOMA.

ceph'a-lin (sĕf'ă-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance similar to lecithin, obtained from brain tissue.

ceph'a-lĭ'tis (-lĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + *-itis.*] = PHRENITIS.

ceph'a-lo-can'dal, *a.* [*cephalo-* + *caudal.*] *Zool.* Cephalocercal.

ceph'a-lo-cele', *n.* [*cephalo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of the brain.

ceph'a-lo-cer'cal (sĕf'ă-lō-sûr'kăl), *a* [*cephalo-* + Gr. κερκος tail.] *Zool* Extending from the head to the tail.

ceph'a-lo-chord', *n.* [*cephalo-* + *chord.*] *Embryol.* The intracranial portion of the chorda dorsalis.

ceph'a-lo-cone', *n.* [*cephalo-* + *cone.*] *Zool.* One of several tentaclelike organs on the head of certain pteropods, as *Chone.* — **ceph'a-lo-con'ic** (-kŏn'ĭk), *a.*

ceph'a-lo-di-if'er-ous (sĕf'ă-lō-dĭ-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*cephalodium* + *-ferous.*] Bearing cephalodia.

ceph'a-lo'di-um (-lō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. κεφαλώδης headlike; κεφαλή head + εἶδος form.] *Bot.* The granular outgrowth on the thallus of a lichen, containing gonidia.

ceph'a-lo-dyn'i-a (-lō-dĭn'Y-ă), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Cephalalgia.

ceph'a-lo-gas'ter (-găs'tĕr), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + Gr. γαστήρ belly.] *Embryol.* The anterior portion of the enteric canal.

ceph'a-lo'ma (-lō'mă), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mă-tă). [NL.; *cephalo-* + *-oma.*] A soft form of carcinoma.

ceph'a-lo-man'cy (sĕ f'ă-l ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*cephalo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of a head, esp. an ass's head. — **ceph'a-lo-mant'**, *n.*

ceph'a-lo-men'in-gi'tis, *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + *meningitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

ceph'a-lo-mere', *n.* [*cephalo-* + *-mere.*] *Zool.* One of the somites (arthromeres) which make up the head of arthropods.

ceph'a-lon (sĕf'ă-lŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-la). [NL.] *Zool.* The head.

ceph'a-lop'a-gus (-lŏp'ă-gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -GI (-jĭ). [NL.; *cephalo-* + root of Gr. πηγνύειν to unite] *Terat.* A twin with separate bodies and united heads.

ceph'a-lop'a-thy (-thY), *n.* [*cephalo-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease of the head.

ceph'a-lo-pha-ryn'ge-al, *a.* Pert. to the skull and pharynx.

ceph'a-lop'o-dan (sĕ f'ă-l ŏ p'ō-dăn), *a. & n.* *Zool.* Cephalopod.

ceph'a-lo-pod'ic (-l ĕ-p ŏ d'ĭ k), **ceph'a-lop'o-dous** (-lŏp'ō-dŭs), *a. Zool.* Cephalopod. *Rare*

Ceph'a-lop'ter-a (-lŏp'tĕr-ă), *n.* [NL.; *cephalo-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Zool.* Syn of MOBULA.

ceph'a-lo-ra-chid'i-an, **ceph'a-lo-rha-chid'i-an** (-rĭ-kĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [*cephalo-* + *achidian.*] *Anat.* Pert to head and spine.

ceph'a-lo-some', *n* [*cephalo-* + 2d *-some.*] *Zool.* The anterior region or head of insects and other arthropods.

ceph'a-lo-spin'al (-spĭn'ăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to head and spine.

ceph'a-los'te-gite (-lŏs'tē-jīt), *n.* [*cephalo-* + Gr. στεγος a roof.] *Zool* The cephalic part of the carapace of Crustacea.

ceph'a-lo-style' (sĕf'ă-lō-stīl'), *n.* [*cephalo-* + Gr. στῦλος pillar.] The anterior end of the notochord and its bony sheath in the base of cartilaginous crania.

Ceph'a-lo-ta'ce-æ (-lō-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See CEPHALOTUS. — **ceph'a-lo-ta'ceous** (-tā'shŭs), *a.*

ceph'a-lo-the'ca (-thē'kă), *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ (-thē'sē). [NL. See CEPHALO-; THECA.] *Zool* In insect pupæ, the integument incasing the head. — **ceph'a-lo-the'cal** (-kăl), *a.*

ceph'a-lous (sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. κεφαλή head.] Having a head.

Ceph'a-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr Gr. Κέφαλος.] *Gr. Myth.* A hunter beloved by Eos, who first wrought discord between him and Procris, or Procne, his wife, and after their reconciliation caused him accidentally to kill her (though the myth has differing versions). He is the "Attic boy" of Milton's "Il Penseroso."

Ce'phas (sē'făs), *n.* [Gr. Κηφᾶς, of Aramaic origin.] Lit., stone; — masc. prop. name.

Ce-phi'ra (sē-fī'rä). *D. Bib.*

Ce-pol'i-dæ (sē-pŏl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *cepola*, a fish so named by Linnæus.] *Zool.* A family consisting of the band fishes.

ce'po-taph (sē'pō-tăf), *n.* [Gr. κηποτάφιον; κῆπος garden + τάφος tomb.] A tomb in a garden. *Rare.* [SCEPTER.

cep'ter, cep'tre, cep'tur. †

‖ **ce'ra** (sē'rä; 138), *n.* [Amer.Sp., for Sp. *árbol de la cera*, lit., wax tree.] The tallow tree (*Sapium sebiferum*). *West Indies*

the Milky Way, is marked by a triangle formed by three stars of the fourth magnitude.

ce-ra'ceous (sē-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *cera* wax.] Having the texture and color of new wax; like wax; waxy.

ce'ral (sē'răl), *a.* [L. *cera* wax.] **1.** Of or pert. to wax.

2. *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the cere of a bird's beak.

Cer'am-byc'i-dæ (sĕr'ăm-bĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κεράμβυξ a kind of horned beetle.] *Zool.* A large family of beetles, including many species of large size, of oblong or somewhat cylindrical form, with antennæ which are often longer than the body; the long-horned beetles. Their larvæ have strong jaws and usually bore in the roots or wood of trees or shrubs, some, as the locust beetle and oak pruner, doing great damage. Cf. LAMIINÆ, PRIONINÆ.— **ce-ram'by-cid** (sē-răm'bĭ-sĭd), *a. & n.*

Ce-ra'mi-a'ce-æ (sē-rā'mĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CERAMIUM.] *Bot.* A large family of delicate filamentous red algæ, found in nearly all seas. They are branched dichotomously or are unilaterally pinnate. There are 40 known genera.— **ce-ra'mi-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ce-ram'ic (sē-răm'ĭk; *properly pronounced* kē-răm'ĭk *only when spelt with* k), *a.* [Gr. κεραμικός, fr. κέραμος earthenware. Cf. KERAMIC.] Of or pertaining to pottery; relating to the art of making earthenware; as, *ceramic* products.

ce-ram'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [See CERAMIC.] **1.** *sing.* Art of making things of baked clay, as pottery, tiles, etc.

2. *pl.* Articles formed of clay in whole or in part and baked, as vases, urns, etc.

cer'a-mist (sĕr'ă-mĭst), *n.* A ceramic artist, manufacturer, student, or the like.

Ce-ra'mi-um (sē-rā'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κεράμιον, dim. of κέραμος earthen vessel, jar.] *Bot.* A large genus of delicate red algæ typifying the family Ceramiaceæ. The species are sometimes called *rose tangle;* they are widely distributed in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

cer'a-mog'ra-phy (sĕr'ă-mŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. κέραμος earthenware + *-graphy.*] Description, art, or study of ceramics.— **cer'a-mo-graph'ic** (-mō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

ce-rar'gy-rite (sē-răr'jĭ-rīt), *n.* [Gr. κερας horn + ἄργυρος silver.] *Min.* Native silver chloride, AgCl, a mineral of a white to pale yellow or gray color, darkening on exposure to light; horn silver. It may be cut by a knife, like lead or horn. H., 1–1.5. Sp. gr., 5.55.

cer'a-sin (sĕr'ă-sĭn), *n.* [L. *cerasus* the cherry tree, Gr. κερασός.] **1.** *Chem.* A white amorphous substance, the insoluble part of cherry gum. It is identical with metarabic acid.— **ce-ras'i-nous** (sē-răs'ĭ-nŭs), *a.*

2. *Dyeing.* Fast red A or B. See DYE.

ce-ras'tes (sē-răs'tēz), *n.* [L., a horned serpent, fr. Gr. κεράστης horned, a horned serpent, fr. κέρας horn.] The horned viper (*Cerastes cornutus*) of Egypt, Palestine, etc., distinguished by a horny process over each eye. It is exceedingly venomous, and lies during the day partly buried in the sand, with which its color harmonizes. Also [*cap*], the genus to which this viper belongs. It includes also a hornless Egyptian species (*C. vipera*).

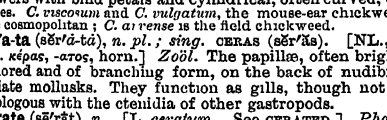

Cerastes (*Cerastes cornutus*).

Ce-ras'ti-um (-tĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κεράστης horned.] *Bot.* A large genus of silenaceous plants having small white flowers with bifid petals and cylindrical, often curved, capsules. *C. viscosum* and *C. vulgatum*, the mouse-ear chickweeds, are cosmopolitan; *C. arvense* is the field chickweed.

cer'a-ta (sĕr'ă-tă), *n. pl.; sing.* CERAS (sĕr'ăs). [NL., fr. Gr. κέρας, *-ατος*, horn.] *Zoöl.* The papillæ, often brightly colored and of branching form, on the back of nudibranchiate mollusks. They function as gills, though not homologous with the ctenidia of other gastropods.

ce'rate (sē'rāt), *n.* [L. *ceratum.* See CERATED.] *Pharm.* An unctuous preparation for external application, of a consistence intermediate between that of an ointment and a plaster, so that it can be spread upon cloth without the use of heat, but does not melt when applied to the skin. Cerate consists essentially of wax (for which resin or spermaceti is sometimes substituted) mixed with oil, lard, and various medicinal ingredients. The cerate (formerly called *simple cerate*) of the United States Pharmacopœia is a mixture of three parts of white wax and seven parts of lard.

ce'rat-ed (sē'rāt-ĕd), *p. a.* [L. *ceratus*, p. p. of *cerare* to wax, fr. *cera* wax.] **1.** Covered with wax.

2. *Zoöl.* Cerate.

Cer'a-ti'tes (sĕr'ă-tī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κέρας, κερατος horn.] *Paleon.* A genus of Triassic ammonites having the septa with simple rounded saddles and finely denticulated lobes. It is the type of a large family, **Cer'a-tit'i-dæ** (-tĭt'ĭ-dē).— **cer'a-tite** (sĕr'ă-tīt), *n.*— **cer'a-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*— **ce-rat'i-toid** (sē-răt'ĭ-toĭd), *a. & n.*

ce-ra'go (sē-rā'gō), *n.* [L. *cera* wax.] Beebread.

ce'ra-in (sē'rā-ĭn), *n.* [L. *cera* wax.] That portion of beeswax not easily soluble in alcohol. Myricin is its chief constituent.

cer'a-mid'i-um (sĕr'ă-mĭ'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-IA** (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. κεραμίδιον, dim. of κεραμίς earthen vessel.] *Bot.* A carpostome.

Ce'ras (sē'răs). *Bib.*

cer'as (sĕr'ăs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Sing. of CERATA.

Cer'a-sus (sĕr'ă-sŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cerasus* cherry tree, Gr. κερασός.] *Bot.* A genus of amygdalaceous trees, the cherries, usually merged in *Prunus*, but regarded by some as distinct. See PRUNUS. [a cere.]

ce'rate, *a. Zoöl.* Provided with

Cer'a-ti'i-dæ (sĕr'ă-tĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κερατίας horned.] *Zool.* A family of deep-sea pediculate fishes related to the anglers.— **ce-ra'ti-id** (sē-rā'shĭ-ĭd), *a. & n.* [KERATIN.]

cer'a-tin (sĕr'ă-tĭn). Var. of

cer'a-tine (-tĭn; -tēn), *a.* [Gr. κερατίνης the fallacy called "the horns," fr. κέρας a horn.] *Logic.* Sophistical.

ce-ra'tion, *n.* [L. *cerare* to smear with wax: cf. F. *cération.*] *Alchemy.* A waxing, or reducing to a waxlike state. *Obs.*

cer'a-ti'tis (sĕr'ă-tī'tĭs). Var. of KERATITIS.

ce-ra'ti-um (sē-rā'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-IA** (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. κεράτιον, little horn.] *Bot.* A pod resembling a silique but without a septum, as in *Capnoides.*

cer'a-to-blast', *n.* [*cerato-* + *-blast.*] *Zoöl.* A spongoblast.

Cer'a-to-bran'chi-a (sĕr'ă-tō-brăŋ'kĭ-ă), *n. pl* [NL.; Gr. κέρας, κέρατος, horn + βράγχια, *n. pl.*, gills.] *Zoöl.* A group of Nudibranchiata, having on the back papilliform or branched organs serving as gills.

cer'a-to-cele' (sĕr'ă-tō-sēl'). Var. of KERATOCELE.

cer'a-to-cri'coid (-krī'koid), *a.* [*cerato-* + *cricoid.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the inferior horn of the thyroid, and the cricoid cartilages.— *n.* A muscle, only occasionally present, connecting these structures in the human larynx.

Cer'a-to'da (-tō'dă), *n. pl.* [NL.] = CERATOSPONGIÆ.

cer'a-tode (sĕr'ă-tōd), *n.* = KERATOSE.— **ce-rat'o-dous** (sē-răt'ō-dŭs), *a.*

Cer'a-tod'i-dæ (-tŏd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool* See CERATODUS.

ce-rat'o-dont (sē-răt'ō-dŏnt), *a.* [*cerato-* + *-odont.*] *Zool.* Of or pert. to the Ceratodontidæ.— *n.* One of the Ceratodontidæ.

cer'a-tog'e-nous (sĕr'ă-tŏj'ē-nŭs). Var. of KERATOGENOUS.

cer'a-to-gloss'al (-tō-glŏs'ăl), *a.* [*cerato-* + *glossal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the cornua of the hyoid bone and the tongue.— *n.* The ceratoglossus muscle.

cer'a-to-glos'sus (-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] The part of the hyoglossus muscle attached to the greater cornu of the hyoid.

cer'a-to-hy'oid, *a.* [*cerato-* + *hyoid.*] *Anat.* Ceratohyal

Cer'a-toi'de-a (sĕr'ă-toĭ'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See CERATOID.] *Zoöl.* = CERATOSPONGIÆ.

cer'a-to-man-dib'u-lar, *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the horns of the hyoid and the mandible.

Cer'a-toph'ry-na (sĕr'ă-tŏf'rĭ-nă), *n.* [NL.; *cerato-* + Gr. ὀφρύς brow.] *Zool.* See HORNED FROG.

Cer'a-to-phyl-la'ce-æ (-tō-fĭ-lă'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot* See CERATOPHYLLUM.— **cer'a-to-phyl-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cer'a-top-ter'i-da'ce-æ (-tŏp-tĕr'ĭ-dă'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See CERATOPTERIS.— **cer'a-top-ter'i-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cer'a-tose' (sĕr'ă-tōs'). Var. of KERATOSE.

cer'a-tos'to-ma (-tŏs'tō-mă), *n.*; *pl.* **-STOMATA** (sĕr'ă-tŏs'tō-mă-tă; -stŏm'ă-). [NL. See CERATO-; -STOMA.] *Bot.* a A long-necked perithecium in certain fungi. b [*cap.*] A genus of ascomycetous fungi. *C. vitis* infests the grapevine.

cer'a-to-stome' (sĕr'ă-tō-stōm'), *n. Bot.* = CERATOSTOMA a.

cer'a-to-the'ca (-thē'kă), *n.*; *pl.* **-THECÆ** (-sē). [NL. See CERATO-; THECA.] *Zool.* The part of the integument of an insect pupa which covers the antennæ.— **cer'a-to-the'cal** (-kăl), *a.*

cer'a-tot'o-my (-tŏt'ō-mĭ). Var. of KERATOTOMY

ce-rau'nics (sē-rô'nĭks), *n.* [Gr. κεραυνός thunder and lightning.] That branch of physics which treats of heat and electricity. *Rare*

ce-rau'nite (-nīt), *n.* [See CERAUNICS.] Thunderstone. *Obs.*

ce-rau'no-scope (-nō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. κεραυνός thunder and lightning + *-scope.*] An apparatus employed in the ancient mysteries to imitate thunder and lightning. [BERRAN.

Cer-be'ri-an. Erron. for CERBER.

Cer-ber'ic (sûr-bĕr'ĭk), *a.* Cerberean.

cercel, cercelle, *n.* [OF. *cercelle,* F. *sarcelle,* L. *querquedula.*] The teal duck. *Obs.*

cer'ce-lée' (sĕr'sē-lā'), *a. & n. Her.* = RECERCELÉE.

cerchen. † SEARCH. [CUS.

cer'ci (sûr'sĭ), *n., pl.* of CERCUS.

cer'cle. † CIRCLE.

Cer-col'a-bes (sûr-kŏl'ă-bēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κερκος tail + λαμβάνειν to seize.] Syn. of COENDOU (genus of porcupines).

Cer'co-lab'i-dæ (sûr'kō-lăb'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn of ERETHIZONTIDÆ.

Cer-cop'i-dæ (sûr-kŏp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr κερκωψ a long-tailed monkey.] See FROGHOPPER.— **cer'co-pid** (sûr'kō-pĭd), *a. & n.*

cer'co-pod (-pŏd). *n.* [Gr. κέρκος tail + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* A cercus.

cer'ber-ite (sûr'bĕr-īt), *n.* [From CERBERUS.] A form of dynamite containing wood tar and nitrobenzene and having charcoal for its absorbent.

Cer'ber-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L. *Cerberus* (in sense 1), Gr. Κέρβερος.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A dog, described by Hesiod as fifty-headed and by later writers (usually) as three-headed, with a serpent tail, and with serpents about the body, guarding the entrance into the infernal regions. (Cf. HERCULES.) Hence, a vigilant custodian or guardian, esp. if surly.

Hercules carrying off Cerberus. From a vase.

2. *Zoöl.* A genus of East Indian opisthoglyphous aquatic serpents.

cer'cal (sûr'kăl), *a.* [Gr. κερκος tail.] *Zool.* Of or pert. to a tail or cercus.

cer-ca'ri-a (sûr-kā'rĭ-ă), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIÆ** (-ē). [NL., fr. Gr. κέρκος tail.] *Zoöl.* A larval stage of trematode worms, having the shape of a tadpole, with its body terminated by a tail-like appendage. See FLUKE.—

Cercaria of *Fasciola*, much enlarged. *a* Mouth; *b* Stomach; *e* Excretory Tubes; *s* Sucker; *t* Tail.

cer-ca'ri-an (-ăn), *a. & n.*— **cer-car'i-form** (sûr-kăr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

Cer'cis (sûr'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κερκίς kind of tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of cæsalpiniaceous shrubs or low trees, of North America, Europe, and Asia. They have pink flowers with an irregular corolla and 10 stamens. *C. siliquastrum* is the Judas tree of Europe, *C. canadensis*, of the United States, is the redbud. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus.

Cer'co-ce'bus (sûr'kō-sē'bŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κέρκος tail + κῆβος a monkey.] *Zoöl.* A genus of West African long-tailed monkeys, having prominent ischial callosities and the upper eyelids pure white. They are called *mangabeys.*

Cer'co-mo'nas (sûr'kō-mō'năs; sûr-kŏm'ō-năs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κέρκος tail + μονάς a unit. See MONAD.] *Zoöl* A genus of flagellate infusorians. *C. hominis* has been found in the human intestine, and is believed by some to cause diarrhea.— **cer'co-mon'ad** (-mŏn'ăd; sûr-kŏm'ō-năd), *n.*

Cer'co-pi-the'ci-dæ (sûr'kō-pĭ-thē'sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CERCOPITHECUS.] *Zoöl.* A family including all the Old World monkeys except the Simiidæ or anthropoid apes.— **cer'co-pi-the'coid** (-koid), *a. & n.*

Cer'co-pi-the'cus (-kŭs), *n.* [L. *cercopithecus*, Gr. κερκοπίθηκος a long-tailed monkey.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of numerous species of slender, long-tailed, African monkeys having cheek pouches and ischial callosities.

Cer-cos'po-ra (sûr-kŏs'pō-rā), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κέρκος tail + σπορά seed.] *Bot.* An immense genus of Fungi Imperfecti, the species of which are leaf parasites, their soft simple or branched hyphæ forming dark blotches or spots on the surface. They do much damage to cultivated plants.

cer'cus (sûr'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CERCI (-sī). [NL., fr. Gr. κέρκος tail.] *Zoöl.* Either of a pair of appendages at the posterior end of many insects and other arthropods. They are often long and many-jointed, resembling antennæ, as in the cockroach.

cere (sēr), *v. t*; CERED (sērd); CER'ING (sēr'ĭng). [L. *cerare*, fr. *cera* wax: cf. F. *cirer.*] **1.** To wax; to smear or cover with or as with wax. *Obs.* *Wiseman.*

2. To wrap in or as in a cerecloth; to wrap (a dead body).

cere, *n.* [L. *cera* wax: cf. F. *cire.*] *Zoöl.* A soft swollen area at the base of the upper part of the bill, in which the nostrils open, occurring in its typical form in birds of prey and parrots. In the latter it may be feathered. Loosely, any of various protuberances or tumid areas at the base of the bill of different birds.

ce're-al (sē'rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *Cerealis* pert. to Ceres, and hence, to agriculture.] Pertaining to grain or to the grasses which produce it; made of grain; as, *cereal* coffee.

ce're-al, *n.* Any grass yielding farinaceous seeds suitable for food, as wheat, maize, rice, etc.; also, the seeds or grain so produced, either in their original state or commercially prepared.

Ce're-a'li-a (-ā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [L. See CEREAL.] **1.** The Cerialia, in honor of Ceres (which see).

2. The cereal grasses.

ce're-al-ose' (-ăl-ōs'), *n.* [*cereal* + *-ose.*] *Com.* A saccharine product obtained from grains by the action of enzymes. It is a crystalline mass containing maltose and glucose.

cer'e-bel'lar (sĕr'ē-bĕl'ăr), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the cerebellum.

cerebellar arteries, *Anat.*, the branches of the basilar and vertebral arteries supplying the cerebellum.

cer'e-bel'lum (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-LUMS** (-ŭmz), L. **-LA** (-ă). [L., dim. of *cerebrum* brain.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A large lobe of the dorsal part of the brain anterior to and above the medulla, which it partially overlaps; the little brain. In man it consists of two lateral lobes and a median lobe, connected

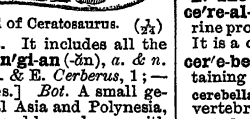

Skull of Ceratosaurus. ($\frac{1}{24}$)

with the other parts of the brain by three pairs of peduncles or bundles of nerve fibers, the superior connecting it with the cerebrum, the middle with the pons, and the inferior with the medulla. The surface of the cerebellum exhibits transverse sulci of varying depth and consists of gray matter. The interior consists chiefly of white matter, which extends into the lamnæ formed by the sulci, branching in such a way that in an anteroposterior section it has a treelike appearance, and is called the *arbor vitæ*. In function the cerebellum is concerned in the coordination of movements. See BRAIN.

cer'e-bral (sĕr'ē-brăl), *a.* [L. *cerebrum* brain; akin to Gr. κάρα head: cf. F. *cérébral*. See CHEER.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* **a** Of or pertaining to the brain. **b** Of or pertaining to the cerebrum, or hemispheres of the brain.

2. *Phon.* Designating, or pertaining to, a class of consonants occurring in Sanskrit and other Indian languages (written ṭ, ṭh, ḍ, ḍh, ṇ), developed from the dentals by turning the tongue up and inverting the tip so that its under surface touches the hard palate; — a name given by false translation of Skr. *mūrdhanya*, lit., head sounds. Cerebral consonants are called also *cacuminal*, *palatal*, or *inverted*.

cerebral anæmia, *Veter.*, a disease of middle-aged, well-nourished, heavy milking cows appearing at the time of parturition and characterized by a partial paralysis of the entire body with a subnormal temperature. It rarely terminates fatally under proper treatment. Called also *milk fever*. — **c. arteries,** the arteries supplying the cortex of the cerebrum. The *anterior* and *middle* arise from the internal carotid, and lie in the great longitudinal and Sylvian fissures respectively; the *posterior* are formed by bifurcation of the basilar. At the base of the brain all are joined by a circle of connecting branches, known as the *circle of Willis*. — **c. fossæ.** *Anat.* = CRANIAL FOSSÆ. — **c. ganglion,** *Zoöl.*, in many invertebrates, as arthropods, many worms, and mollusks, one of a pair of ganglia (or a median ganglion formed by the fusion of the pair) situated in the head or anterior part of the body, in front of or dorsal to the esophagus, and corresponding in some respect to the brain of vertebrates. — **c. hemispheres.** *Anat.* See BRAIN, CEREBRUM. — **c. localization.** See BRAIN, 1. — **c. peduncles,** the crura cerebri. — **c. vesicle,** *Embryol.*, one of the divisions or dilatations into which the developing brain of vertebrates is marked off by incomplete transverse constrictions. In early stages there are three such divisions (anterior, middle, and posterior); later the anterior becomes divided into the prosencephalon and thalamencephalon, and the posterior into the epencephalon and metencephalon, while the middle, remaining undivided, forms the mesencephalon.

cer'e-bral, *n.* *Phon.* A cerebral consonant or sound.

cer'e-brate (-brāt), *v. i.*; CER'E-BRAT'ED (-brāt'ĕd); CER'E-BRAT'ING (-brāt'ĭng). *Physiol.* To exhibit brain activity or to experience mental activity. — *v. t.* To perform by brain action.

cer'e-bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* Action of the brain, whether conscious or unconscious.

Cer'e-brat'u-lus (-brăt'ū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *cerebrum.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine burrowing nemertean worms, usually of pale color and flattened form, some of which attain a length of many feet and a width of over an inch.

cer'e-bric (sĕr'ē-brĭk; sē-rĕb'rĭk; 277), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, the brain or cerebrum.

cer'e-brif'u-gal (sĕr'ē-brĭf'ū-găl), *a.* [*cerebrum* + L. *fugere* to flee.] *Physiol.* Designating those nerve fibers which go from the brain to the spinal cord, and so transfer cerebral impulses (centrifugal impressions) outwards.

cer'e-brin (sĕr'ē-brĭn), *n.* [From CEREBRUM.] *Physiol. Chem.* A cerebroside obtained by boiling brain and nerve tissue with alkali and extracting with boiling alcohol. It has been found also in pus.

cer'e-bri'tis (-brī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cerebrum* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cerebrum.

cer'e-bro- (sĕr'ē-brō-), **cerebr-.** Combining forms used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the cerebrum* or *the brain*.

cer'e-broid (sĕr'ē-broid), *a.* [*cerebrum* + *-oid.*] Resembling, or analogous to, the cerebrum or brain.

cer'e-brop'a-thy (-brŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [*cerebro-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* A hypochondriacal condition verging upon insanity, occurring in those whose brains have been unduly taxed; — called also *brain-fag*.

cer'e-bro-pe'dal (-brō-pē'dăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* In mollusks, pertaining to, or connecting, the cerebral and pedal ganglia.

cer'e-bros'co-py (-brŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*cerebro-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Diagnostic examination of the brain, esp. by inspection of the interior of the eye (as with an ophthalmoscope).

cer'e-brose' (sĕr'ē-brōs'), *n.* [From CEREBRUM.] *Physiol. Chem.* A form of reducing sugar now known to be identical with galactose.

cer'e-bro-side (sĕr'ē-brō-sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* [*cerebrose* + *-ide.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a group of nitrogenous nonphosphorized substances existing esp. in nerve tissue, and on decomposition yielding cerebrose.

cer'e-bro'sis (-brō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Any cerebral disease.

cer'e-bro-spi'nal (-brō-spī'năl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the brain and spinal cord.

cerebrospinal axis, *Anat.*, the brain and spinal cord. — **c. fluid,** *Anat.*, the serous fluid contained in the subarachnoid space about the brain and spinal cord. — **c. meningitis** *or* **c. fever, *or, in full,* epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis,** *Med.*, a dangerous epidemic, and endemic, febrile disease due to microorganic infection, characterized by inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord, giving rise to severe headaches, tenderness of the back of the neck, paralysis of the ocular muscles, etc. It is often marked by a cutaneous eruption of petechial or purpuric spots, whence it is often called *spotted fever*, or *petechial fever*. It is not contagious. — **c. sclerosis,** *Med.*, an affection in which patches of hardening, produced by increase of the neuroglia and atrophy of the true nerve tissue, are found scattered throughout the brain and spinal cord. It is associated with complete or partial paralysis, a peculiar jerking tremor of the muscles, headache, and vertigo, and is usually fatal. Called also *multiple*, *disseminated*, or *insular*, *sclerosis*.

cer'e-bro-vis'cer-al (sĕr'ē-brō-vĭs'ĕr-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* In mollusks, pert. to or connecting cerebral and visceral ganglia.

cer'e-brum (sĕr'ē-brŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -BRUMS (-brŭmz), L. -BRA (-brə). [L., the brain.] *Anat. & Zool.* The hemispheres of the brain, or cerebral hemispheres, in man the largest part of the brain, filling the entire upper portion of the skull. It is the part most concerned in the voluntary and conscious mental processes, and in its cortex or external layer of gray matter the centers of many of the special functions of the brain are located. See BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM. The term is often extended to include various adjacent parts of the brain, esp. those belonging to the prosencephalon. The cerebral hemispheres are an important part of the brain of amphibians and all higher vertebrates, and are more or less developed in some lower ones, but not in the teleost fishes.

cere'cloth' (sēr'klŏth'; 205), *n.* [L. *cera* wax + E. *cloth.*] Cloth, or a cloth, smeared or impregnated with melted wax, or with gummy or glutinous matter, used esp. for wrapping a dead body in, as a waterproof or protective material, or, formerly, in medicine and surgery, as a plaster.

cere'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [From CERE, *v.*: cf. F. *cirement.*] Usually *pl.* **a** A cerecloth used to wrap an embalmed dead body. **b** Any shroud or wrapping for the dead.

cer'e-mo'ni-al (sĕr'ē-mō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *caerimonialis*: cf. F. *cérémonial.* See CEREMONY.] **1.** Relating to ceremony, or external rite; characterized by, consisting of, or of the nature of, ceremonies or ceremony, religious or social; ritual; according to the forms of established rites.

Ceremonial observances and outward show. *Hallam.*

2. Observant of forms; ceremonious. *Obs. or R.*, being now superseded by *ceremonious* in this sense.

Syn. — Ritual; precise, punctilious, studied, stiff, prim. — CEREMONIAL, CEREMONIOUS, FORMAL, CONVENTIONAL. In present usage *ceremonial* applies only to things; *ceremonious*, to either persons or things. That is CEREMONIAL which relates to or consists in outward forms or ceremonies; as, "the crisp, *ceremonial* laurel wreath of the Roman conqueror" (*W. Pater*); the *ceremonial* law. CEREMONIOUS applies to that which is characterized by ceremony (frequently elaborate or pompous), or to one who is addicted to a punctilious observance of formalities; as, "Let us take a *ceremonious* leave" (*Shak.*); "[He] repeated the responses very audibly, evincing that kind of *ceremonious* devotion punctually observed by a gentleman of the old school" (*Irving*). FORMAL, as synonymous with *ceremonial*, suggests set form or procedure rather than external rites; as, a *formal* call (cf. a *ceremonial* call), a *formal* occasion. As synonymous with *ceremonious*, *formal* suggests rigor, stiffness, restraint, rather than show or pomp; as, "the fatigue and slavery of maintaining a ceremonial, more stiff, *formal*, and oppressive than the etiquette of a German elector" (*Smollett*); "The habits of the family . . . may be termed *formal*, and old-fashioned by such visitors as claim to be the pink of the mode" (*Scott*). CONVENTIONAL (cf. *academic*, under SCHOLARLY) applies to that which is in accord with or governed by the recognized, frequently artificial, conventions or standards; it connotes lack of originality or independence; as, a *conventional* expression of regret, the *conventional* white tie, a hopelessly *conventional* person · "the discord . . . between *conventionality* and originality" (*C. Waldstein*). See CEREMONY, CIVIL, CORRECT, SCRUPULOUS.

ceremonial law. *Bib.* = MOSAIC LAW.

cer'e-mo'ni-al, *n.* **1.** A ceremonial commandment. *Obs.*

2. A system of rules and ceremonies, enjoined by law or established by custom, as in worship, social intercourse, or courts; conventional outward form; ritual.

The gorgeous *ceremonial* of the Burgundian court. *Prescott*

3. A ceremonial usage or formality, as of social intercourse or religious observance; a ceremony; rite.

4. The order for rites and forms in the Roman Catholic Church, or the book containing the rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.

cer'e-mo'ni-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Addiction to ceremonies, or rites, as in religion; ritualism. — **cer'e-mo'ni-al-ist,** *n.*

cer'e-mo'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *cérémonieux*, L. *caerimoniosus.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or consisting of, outward forms and rites; ceremonial; formal. [*Ceremonial* is more usual in this sense.]

The *ceremonious* part of His worship. *South.*

2. Full of ceremony; accompanied with ceremonies. "The pomp of *ceremonious* woe." *Southey.*

3. According to prescribed or customary rules and forms; devoted to forms and ceremonies; formally respectful; punctilious. "*Ceremonious* phrases." *Addison.*

Syn. — Formal, precise. See CEREMONIAL.

— **cer'e-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **cer'e-mo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

cer'e-mo-ny (sĕr'ē-mō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MONIES (-nĭz). [ME. *cerimonie*, *ceremoin*, OF. *cerimonie*, *ceremonie*, F. *cérémonie*, L. *caerimonia.*] **1.** A formal act, or series of acts, often of a symbolical character, prescribed by law, custom, or authority, in the conduct of important matters, as in the performance of religious duties, the transaction of affairs of state, and the celebration of notable events, as in the crowning of a sovereign, the consecration of a church, etc.

According to all the rites of it, and according to all the *ceremonies* thereof, shall ye keep it [the Passover]. *Num.* IX. 3.

All *ceremonies* are in themselves very silly things; but yet a man of the world should know them. *Chesterfield.*

2. Sometimes, disparagingly, a mere outward form, or, loosely, anything done ceremoniously; as, the use of the seal on written instruments is now largely a mere *ceremony*.

3. Ceremonial observances or usages collectively or as an established method; ritual observance; specif., the social behavior required by strict etiquette; ceremonial; formality; also, a formal or conventional act of civility or etiquette.

Ceremony was but devised at first
To set a gloss on . . hollow welcomes . . . ;
But where there is true friendship there needs none *Shak.*

4. Ceremonial pomp, state, or display. *Archaic.* *Shak.*

5. A ceremonial symbol, as a crown or scepter. *Obs.*

Disrobe the images,
If you do find them decked with *ceremonies*, *Shak.*

6. A sign or prodigy; a portent. *Obs.*

Cæsar, I never stood on *ceremonies*,
Yet now they fright me *Shak.*

Syn. — Observance, ritual, solemnity. — FORM, FORMALITY, CEREMONY, RITE. A FORM, as here compared, is an established method of procedure, or any recognized way of doing things in accordance with rule or prescription; as, the *forms* of polite society, in due *form*; "the occasional exercise of a beautiful *form* of worship" (*Irving*). *Form* often implies show without substance; as, "The rest . . . will deem in outward rites and specious *forms* religion satisfied" (*Milton*). FORMALITY implies, still more frequently, conventional or perfunctory attention to external details; as, his attendance was a mere *formality*, the dreary *formalities* of social life; "There was now and then the *formality* of saying a lesson" (*Lamb*). CEREMONY is more specific than *form*, and implies certain outward acts, usually of an impressive or dignified character, associated with some religious, public, or state occasion; as, the marriage *ceremony*, the *ceremonies* attending the coronation of a king. *Ceremony* also applies to the conventional usages of civility; as, "The appurtenance of welcome is . . . *ceremony*" (*Shak.*); to stand on *ceremony*. RITE suggests more definitely the solemn, religious, or secret character of the service or occasion; as, "Do we all holy *rites*; let there be sung 'Non nobis' and 'Te Deum'" (*Shak.*); "Doing abhorred *rites* to Hecate in their obscured haunts" (*Milton*). See OBSERVATION, CEREMONIAL.

Ce'res (sē'rēz), *n.* [L., Ceres, also corn, grain] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* Goddess of the growing vegetation. In her oldest worship she was closely associated with the earth goddess, *Tellus Mater*; her feast, the **Ce'ri-a'li-a** (sē'rĭ-ā'lĭ-*a*), was celebrated on April 19, honoring the young vegetation. In response to the Sibylline oracle, about 500 B. C., the Greek cult of Demeter, Dionysus, and Kore was introduced into Rome, Demeter being identified with Ceres, Dionysus and Kore with Liber and Libera. To this cult belonged the later worship of Ceres as a corn and earth goddess. In Roman myth Ceres is the daughter of Ops and Saturn. Cf. DEMETER.

Ceres.

2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID.

cer'e-sin, cer'e-sine (sĕr'ē-sĭn; sē'rĭ-; -sēn; 184), **ce're'sia** (sē-rē'shă; -sĭ-ă), *n.* [L. *cera* wax.] A yellow or white wax made by bleaching and purifying ozocerite, used as a substitute for beeswax. Sp. gr., 0.753 (sp. gr. of beeswax, 0.822). Called also *fossil wax*

Ce're-us (sē'rē-ŭs), *n.* [L., a wax candle, fr. *cera* wax; — so named from the resemblance of one species to the columnar shape of a wax candle.] *Bot.* A very large genus of cactaceous plants, of the western United States and tropical America. They include some of the largest of the cacti, and are distinguished by having flowers with a long, bracted perianth tube. *C. giganteus*, the giant cactus, is a striking feature of the scenery of New Mexico and Arizona. Many species are cultivated for their beautiful flowers and varied forms. See NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, SAGUARO.

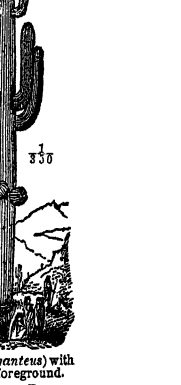
Cereus (*C. giganteus*) with Indians in foreground.

cer'e-vis (sĕr'ē-vĭs; *G.* tsĕr'ē-vēs'), *n.* [G., fr. L. *cerevisia*, *cervisia*, beer.] A small visorless cap, worn by members of German student corps. It is made in the corps colors, and usually bears the insignia of the corps.

‖ **ce-re'za** (sā-rā'sä; *Sp.* thā-rā'thä; 138, 268), *n.* [Sp., cherry. See CHERRY.] In the West Indies, any of several plants yielding fruits resembling cherries, as *Malpighia glabra* and *M. coccigera*, *Byrsonima lucida*, and various species of *Cordia*; also, the fruits.

ce'ri-a (sē'rĭ-ă), *n.* *Chem.* Cerium oxide, CeO_2, a white infusible substance constituting about one per cent of the material of the common incandescent mantle.

ce'ric (sē'rĭk), *a.* [Fr. CERIUM.] *Chem.* Pert. to or containing cerium in the quadrivalent state; as, *ceric* compounds.

ce'ric, *a.* [From CERIN.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid obtained from cerin by the action of nitric acid.

ce-rif'er-ous (sē-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cera* wax + *-ferous.*] Producing wax.

ce'rin (sē'rĭn), *n.* [L. *cera* wax + *-in*: cf. L *cerinus* wax-colored, *pret. & p. p.* of CERE, *v.* **cere'less,** *a.* *Zoöl* See -LESS.

cere'ment, *v. t.* To wrap in or as in cerements. *Rare.*

ceremoin, † CEREMONY.

cer'e-mo'ni-al'i-ty (sĕr'ē-mō'nĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Ceremonial state or quality. *Rare.*

cer'e-mo'ni-al-ize, *v. t.* To make ceremonial or ritualistic. *Rare*

cer'e-mo'ni-al-ly, *adv.* of CEREMONIAL.

cer'e-mo'ni-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS

cer'e-mo-ny, *v. t.* To join by a ceremony; to treat with ceremony. *Obs. & R.*

ce're-o-type' (sē'rē-ō-tīp'). Incorrect var. of CEROTYPE.

ce're-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cereus*, fr *cera* wax.] Waxen; like wax. *R.*

cer'er (sĕr'ĕr), *n.* One who ceres, or wraps in a cerecloth or cerements.

Cer'e-thi (sĕr'ē-thī). *D. Bib.*

Cer'e-thites (-thīts). *D. Bib.*

‖ **cer'e-vis'i-a** (sĕr'ē-vĭs'ĭ-*ä*), **cer'e-vis'i-al** (-ăl). Vars of CERVISIA, CERVISIAL.

cer'foil, *n* [OF. *cerfoil*, L. *caerefolium* Cf. CHERVIL.] Chervil. *Obs. & R.*

cerge † CIERGE.

cer'i-al. † CEREIAL.

Ce'ri-a-li-a, *n. pl.* [L.] See CERES [SERIEMA.]

cer'i-a'ma (sĕr'ĭ-ā'mä). Var. of

Cer'i-an'thi-dæ (-ăn'thĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κέρας horn + ἄνθος flower.] *Zool.* A family of elongated tube-building Actiniaria, of which the genus **Cer'i-an'thus,** containing the vestiges, is the type. — **cer'i-an'thid** (-thĭd), *n.* — **cer'i-an'thoid** (-thoid), *a*

ceriatly. † SERIATELY

ce-rig'er-ous (sē-rĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cera* wax + *-gerous.*] Producing wax.

‖ **ce-ril'la** (sē-rēl'yä; 138, 194), ‖ **ce-ril'lo** (-rēl'yō), *n.*; *pls.* -LAS (-yäs), -LOS (-yōs) [Sp. *cerilla*, dim. of *cera* wax.] A wax taper or match. *Sp. Amer.*

ce-ril'la (sē-rĭl'ă), *n.* [Sp., for *cedilla.* See CEDILLA.] A cedilla. *Obs or Hist.*

cer'i-man (sĕr'ĭ-măn), *n.* See MONSTERA.

cer'e-bral-ism (-brăl-Iz'm), *n.* The theory that consciousness is merely a function or product of the brain. — **cer'e-bral-ist,** *n.*

cere'e-bras-the'ni-a (-brăs-thē'nĭ-ă; -thē-nĭ'ă), *n.* [NL.; *cerebro-* + *asthenia.*] Mental weakness due to cerebral lesion. — **cer-e-bras-then'ic** (-thĕn'ĭk), *a.*

cer'e-bric'i-ty (-brĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Brain power. *Rare.*

ce-reb'ri-form (sē-rĕb'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*cerebrum* + *-form.*] Like the brain in form or substance. — **ce-reb'ri-form-ly,** *adv.*

cer'e-brine (sĕr'ē-brĭn; -brĭn), *a.* Cerebral.

cer'e-brize, *v. i* To cerebrate.

cer'e-bro-car'di-ac, *a* [*cerebro-* + *cardiac.*] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the brain and the heart.

cer'e-bro-ga-lac'tose, *n* [*cerebro-* + *galactose.*] *Chem.* Cerebrose. See CEREBROSIDE.

cer'e-bro-gan'gli-on, *n.* *Zool.* The cerebral ganglion of invertebrates. — **cer'e-bro-gan'gli-on'ic,** *a.*

cer'e-brol'o-gy (sĕr'ē-brŏl'ō-jĭ), *n* [*cerebro-* + *-logy.*] The science of the brain and its functions.

cer'e-bro-med'ul-la-ry, *a.* *Anat.* Cerebrospinal.

cer'e-bron (sĕr'ē-brŏn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline cerebroside from brain tissue.

cer'e-bro-oc'u-lar, *a.* [*cerebro-* + *ocular.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the brain and the eye.

cer'e-bro-pa-ri'e-tal, *a* [*cerebro-* + *parietal.*] *Zool.* Of or pert. to the brain and parietes.

cer'e-bro-phys'i-ol'o-gy, *n.* The physiology of the brain.

cer'e-bro-pon'tile, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the cerebrum and pons.

cer'e-bro-ra-chid'i-an, *a.* [*cerebro-* + *rachidian.*] *Anat.* Cerebrospinal.

cer'e-bro-spi'nant (sĕr'ē-brō-spī'nănt), *n.* An agent affecting the brain and spinal cord.

cer'e-bro-su'ri-a (-sū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *cerebrose* + *-uria.*] Occurrence of cerebrose in the urine.

cere'cloth', *v. t.* To wrap in, or cover with, a cerecloth. *Obs.*

cered (sērd), *a.* *Zool.* Provided with a cere.

colored.] *Chem.* A waxy substance extracted by chloroform from cork.

Ce-rin'thi-an (sē-rĭn'thĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cerinthus or his doctrine. — *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of an ancient religious sect, followers of Cerinthus, a Jew, who attempted to unite the doctrines of Christ with the opinions of the Jews and Gnostics.

ce-rise' (sē-rēz'), *a.* [F., a cherry. See CHERRY.] Of the color of the bright red cherry.

ce-rise', *n.* **1.** A cerise color.

2. A dyestuff, an impure fuchsine.

ce'rite (sē'rīt), *n.* [From CERIUM.] *Min.* **a** A hydrous silicate of cerium and allied metals occurring generally in brownish masses. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 4.86. **b** Allanite.

Ce-rith'i-um (sē-rĭth'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. κεράτιον a little horn.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine taenioglossate gastropods, having an elongate many-whorled shell, and subcircular, horny operculum, the type of a large family, **Cer'i-thi'i-dæ** (sĕr'ĭ-thĭ'ĭ-dē). — **ce-rith'i-oid** (sē-rĭth'ĭ-oid), *a. & n.*

ce'ri-um (sē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Named by Berzelius in 1803 from the asteroid *Ceres*, then just discovered (1801).] *Chem.* A rare metallic element, occurring combined in the minerals cerite, allanite, monazite, etc. Symbol, *Ce*; at. wt., 140.25. It resembles iron in color and luster, but is soft, and both malleable and ductile. It tarnishes readily in the air. Sp. gr., 6.7. See CERIA.

cerium metals. *Chem.* A group of related rare earth metals including cerium, lanthanum, praseodymium, and neodymium.

cern (sûrn), *v. i.*; CERNED (sûrnd); CERN'ING. [L. *cernere.*] *Rom. Law.* To decide; to resolve to enter upon an inheritance; to make known this determination.

cer'ni-ture (sûr'nĭ-tūr), *n.* [L. *cernere* to separate, discern, decide, resolve to enter upon an inheritance.] *Rom. Law.* A formal acceptance of an inheritance.

cer'nu-ous (sûr'nŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cernuus* with the face turned toward the earth.] Inclining or nodding; pendulous; drooping, as a bud, flower, etc.

ce'ro (sē'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Corrupt. fr. Sp. *sierra* saw, sawfish, cero.] A large food and game fish of the mackerel family (*Scomberomorus cavalla*), found in the West Indies and sometimes as far north as Cape Cod. Also, the related pintado (*S. regalis*).

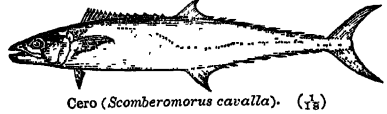

Cero (*Scomberomorus cavalla*). ($\frac{1}{18}$)

ce'ro- (sē'rō-). [Gr. κηρός wax.] A combining form indicating the *presence of*, or *resemblance to*, *wax*.

ce'ro-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*cero-* + *-graph.*] A writing or engraving on wax; an encaustic.

ce'ro-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to cerog-
ce'ro-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } raphy.

ce-rog'ra-phist (sē-rŏg'rā-fĭst), *n.* One skilled in cerography.

ce-rog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*cero-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** Art of making characters or designs in, upon, or with, wax.

2. = ENCAUSTIC PAINTING.

3. A method of making stereotype plates from inscribed sheets of wax.

ce'ro-lite (sē'rō-līt), *n.* [*cero-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of magnesium, allied to serpentine, occurring in yellow or greenish waxlike masses.

ce-ro'ma (sē-rō'mă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κήρωμα an ointment for wrestlers, the place for wrestling, fr. κηροῦν to wax over, fr. κηρός wax.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* The unguent (a composition of oil and wax) with which wrestlers were anointed; also, the wrestling place or ring.

2. *Zoöl.* The cere of birds.

ce'ro-mel (sē'rō-mĕl), *n.* [F. *céromel*; L. *cera* wax + *mel* honey.] A mixture of wax and honey, used in India and other tropical countries as a dressing for ulcers and wounds.

ce'ro-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. κηροπλαστικός for modeling in wax; κηρός wax + πλάσσειν to form, mold.] *Fine Arts.* **a** Relating to the art of modeling in wax. **b** Modeled in wax; as, a *ceroplastic* figure.

ce'ro-plas'tics (-plăs'tĭks), *n.* [Gr. κηροπλαστική (sc. τεχνη art).] **1.** *sing.* Art of modeling in wax.

2. *pl.* Waxworks.

ce'ro-tate (sē'rō-tāt), *n.* A salt or ester of cerotic acid.

ce'ro-tene (sē'rō-tēn; sĕr'ō-), *n.* [L. *cerotum* a pomade, Gr. κηρωτόν, fr. κηρός wax.] *Chem.* A white waxy hydrocarbon, $C_{27}H_{54}$, of the ethylene series, obtained by the distillation of Chinese wax, or of ceryl alcohol.

ce-rot'ic (sē-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [See CEROTENE.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid, $C_{26}H_{52}O_2$ (?), occurring free in beeswax and, as an ester, in Chinese wax.

ce'ro-type' (sē'rō-tīp'), *n.* [*cero-* + *-type.*] A printing process of engraving on a surface of wax spread on a steel plate, for electrotyping.

ce'rous (sē'rŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to, or resembling, a cere.

ce'rous, *a.* [*cerium* + *-ous.*] *Chem.* Pert. to, or containing, cerium in the trivalent state; as, *cerous* compounds.

-cerous. A combining form from Greek κέρας, *horn*.

Ce-rox'y-lon (sē-rŏk'sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; *cero-* + Gr. ξύλον wood.] *Bot.* A small genus of tall South American pinnate-leaved palms remarkable for the resinous wax secreted on the stem and leaves. *C. andicola* is the wax palm.

cer'tain (sûr'tĭn), *a.* [F. *certain*, fr. (assumed) LL. *certanus*, fr. L. *certus* determined, fixed, certain, orig. p. p. of *cernere* to perceive, decide, determine; akin to Gr. κρίνειν to decide, separate, and to E. *concern*, *critic*, *crime*, *riddle* a sieve.] **1.** Fixed or stated; settled; determinate.

The people . . . gather a *certain* rate every day. *Ex.* xvi. 4.

2. Sure or dependable; either, entirely trustworthy or reliable; as, *certain* experiences; or, sure to happen or act; sure of operation or effect; unfailing; as, a *certain* remedy.

These are *certain* signs to know
Faithful friend from flattering foe. *Shak.*
I have often wished that I knew as *certain* a remedy for any other distemper. *Mead.*

3. Not to be doubted or denied; established as a fact; indubitable; indisputable.

The dream is *certain*, and the interpretation . . . sure. *Dan.* ii. 45

4. Assured in mind; having no doubts; free from suspicions concerning; sure.

To make her *certain* of the sad event *Dryden.*
I myself am *certain* of you. *Wycliffe*

5. Thoroughly grounded or established, as a belief or trust; hence, of a person, determined; resolved; steadfast. *Obs. or Archaic.*

However, I with thee have fixed my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom. *Milton.*

6. In such a condition or position that failure (to happen or to do a specified thing) is impossible; incapable of failing; destined; sure; — followed by an infinitive; as, he is *certain* to see her if he goes; it is as *certain* to grow as to live.

7. Thought or implied as specific though not specifically named; sometimes, euphemistically, that politeness forbids, or that there is no need, further to define; one or some; — sometimes used independently as a noun, or pronominally, meaning certain persons or things; certain ones.

It came to pass when he was in a *certain* city *Luke* v 12
There was a *certain* natural grace and decorum. *Macaulay*

8. One or some among possible others; one or some known only as of a specified name or character; as, *certain* leaders of the people; — often used derogatorily of well-known persons as implying their obscurity or lack of consequence; as, a *certain* Mr. Washington was elected President.

Syn. — True, undeniable, unquestionable, undoubted, indubitable, plain, indisputable, incontrovertible; unhesitating, undoubting; fixed, stated; positive. See SURE.

for certain, *formerly also* **for a certain**, assuredly; as a certainty. *Now Colloq. or Dial.* — **in certain**, in truth; certainly; truly. *Obs.* — **of a certain**, *formerly also* **of certain**, certainly; assuredly. *Archaic.*

cer'tain, *n.* **1.** Certainty. *Obs.* *Gower.*

2. A certain number or quantity; esp., elliptically: **a** A certain sum of money. **b** A certain number of prayers or masses. **c** A certain number of persons; some. *Obs.*

3. Certain ones. See CERTAIN, *a.*, 7.

cer'tain-ly, *adv.* In a manner that is certain (in any sense); with certainty; definitely; without fail; infallibly; fixedly; with certitude or assurance; surely; without doubt or question; unquestionably; undoubtedly.

cer'tain-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *certaineté.*] **1.** That which is certain or sure; the truth; the fact; a certain account. *Obs. or R.* *Caxton.*

2. A fact or truth unquestionably established; a certain or sure thing or fact.

Certainties are uninteresting and satng. *Landor*

3. Assurance; surety; pledge. *Obs*

4. Quality, state, or fact of being certain, either externally or mentally; certitude; assurance; confidence.

The *certainty* of punishment is the truest security against crimes. *Fisher Ames.*

5. A certain or definite number or quantity. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

6. *Law.* Clearness; freedom from ambiguity; lucidity.

Syn. — CERTAINTY, CERTITUDE. CERTAINTY is either subjective or objective — a state of the believing mind or (in recent usage more frequently) a quality of the thing believed; CERTITUDE is almost exclusively subjective, and suggests esp. the assurance of the one who believes; as, "My argument is . . . that *certitude* was a habit of mind, that *certainty* was a quality of propositions" (*J. H. Newman*); "The conviction [may be called] a *certitude*, the proposition or truth, a *certainty*" (*id.*); "A sharp *certainty* entered like a stab into Bulstrode's soul" (*G. Eliot*); "If you desire to know the *certainty* of your dear father's death" (*Shak.*); "Such figures as would, by the strong note of character in each, fill any author with the *certitude* of success" (*H. James*). See SURE.

at a certainty, assuredly; certainly. *Obs.* — **for, of, to a certainty**, certainly; assuredly; beyond doubt. — **in certainty**, certainly; assuredly. *Obs.*

cer'tes (sûr'tēz; -tĭz; *rarely, in poetry, monosyllabic*), *adv* [F., prop. pl. fem. of OF. *cert* certain, fr. L. *certus*; cf. OF. *a certes.* See CERTAIN.] Certainly; in truth; verily. *Archaic.*

Cer'thi-a (sûr'thĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κερθίος the common tree creeper.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small oscine birds, with a slender, more or less decurved, bill. It is the type of a small family, **Cer-thi'i-dæ** (sûr-thĭ'ĭ-dē). See CREEPER.

cer-tif'i-cate (sûr-tĭf'ĭ-kāt), *n* [F. *certificat*, fr. LL. *certificatus* made certain, p. p. of *certificare*. See CERTIFY.] **1.** Act of certifying; certification; attestation. *Obs.*

2. A certified statement; a written testimony to the truth of any fact; hence, anything that produces the same result as such a document; a certification; as, a *certificate* of good behavior; his acts are a *certificate* of his worth.

3. A written declaration legally authenticated; hence, specif., in England, a paper by which the majority of an insolvent's creditors agree to his discharge.

certificate of deposit, *Banking*, a written statement from a bank that a person has on deposit a sum specified. — **c. of merit**, *Mil.*, a certificate granted by the President of the United States, upon the recommendation of the regimental or corps commander, to an enlisted man who has distinguished himself. It entitles the holder to extra pay.

cer-tif'i-cate (sûr-tĭf'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; CER-TIF'I-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); CER-TIF'I-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [See CERTIFY.] **1.** To verify or attest by certificate.

2. To furnish with, or authorize or license by, a certificate; as, to *certificate* the captain of a vessel; a *certificated* teacher.

cer'ti-fi-ca'tion (sûr'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *certificatio*: cf. F. *certification.*] **1.** Act of certifying, or state of being certified.

2. A certified statement; a certificate.

3. **a** *O. Eng. Law.* A process by which an obscure or incomplete verdict given before justices of assize was sometimes brought before the central court, by summoning the jurors to Westminster to certify the justices as to the oath that they have made. **b** *Scots Law.* A notice certifying to a party to a suit the consequences of his default in the matters specified as required of him.

cer-tif'i-ca-to-ry (sûr-tĭf'ĭ-kă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *certificatorius.*] Serving to certify; constituting, or of the nature of, a certificate; as, *letter certificatory*, a certificate; a written testimonial. — *n.* A letter certificatory. *Obs.*

cer'ti-fied (sûr'tĭ-fīd), *pret., p. p., & p. a.* of CERTIFY, *v.*

certified check, *Banking*, a check certified to be good by the bank upon which it is drawn by the signature of (usually) the cashier or paying teller with the word "good" or its equivalent, across the face of the check. The certification operates as a guarantee that the signature is genuine, that the bank has in its possession sufficient funds of the drawer to meet the check, and that it will hold enough thereof in readiness to meet the check; it also operates to release the drawer and the indorsers, if any. It does not guarantee the body of the check to be genuine. *U. S.* — **c. copy**, a copy made or attested by officers having charge of the original and authorized to give copies officially.

cer'ti-fy (sûr'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; CER'TI-FIED (-fīd); CER'TI-FY'ING. [F. *certifier*, LL. *certificare*; L. *certus* certain + *facere* to make. See CERTAIN, *-FY*; cf. CERTIFICATE, *v. t.*] **1.** To give certain information of; to make certain, as a fact; to attest authoritatively; to verify. *Hammond.*

The industry of science at once *certifies* and greatly extends our knowledge of the vastness of the creation *J. Taylor.*

2. To testify to in writing; to make a declaration concerning, in writing, under hand, or hand and seal.

The judges shall *certify* their opinion to the chancellor, and upon such certificate the decree is usually founded. *Blackstone.*

3. To give certain information to; assure; make certain.

We *certify* the king, that . . . thou shalt have no portion on this side the river. *Ezra* iv. 16

4. *Banking.* To guarantee (a check) as good by so indicating upon its face. See CERTIFIED CHECK. *U. S.*

cer'ti-fy, *v. i.* To vouch or attest by a certificate.

cer'ti-o-ra'ri (sûr'shĭ-ō-rā'rī), *n.* [From the emphatic word *certiorari* in the Latin form of the writ, which read *certiorari volumus* we wish to be certified.] *Law.* A writ issuing out of chancery, or a superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court or a body acting in a quasi-judicial capacity (as commissioners, assessors of taxes, etc.), in order that the party may have more sure and speedy justice, or that errors and irregularities may be corrected. It is obtained upon complaint of a party that he has not received justice, or cannot have an impartial trial in the inferior court.

cer'ti-tude (sûr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [LL. *certitudo*, fr. L. *certus* cf. F. *certitude.* See CERTAIN.] State of being certain; specif.: **a** Freedom from doubt; assurance; confidence. *J. H. Newman.* **b** Objective certainty or fixity; the certainty of facts; sureness.

Syn. — See CERTAINTY.

cer'to-si'no, cer'to-si'na (chĕr'tō-zē'nō; -nä), *n.* [It. *certosino* a Carthusian monk, *certosa* a Carthusian monastery.] A style of elaborate mosaic inlay practiced, often by Carthusian monks, chiefly in Italy, during the Renaissance.

Certosina work . . . consists in geometric arrangements of stars made of diamond-shaped pieces: varied with conventional flowers in pots, etc. *J. H. Pollen.*

ce-ru'le-an (sē-rōō'lē-ăn), *a.* [L. *caeruleus*; cf. *caelum* sky, heaven.] **1.** Sky-colored; deep blue; azure. *Cowper.*

Blue, blue, as if that sky let fall
A flower from its *cerulean* wall. *Bryant.*

2. = BLUE, 6. *Humorous.*

cerulean blue. = CERULEUM.

ce-ru'le-an, *n.* **1.** Cerulean color or hue; azure.

2. A bluestocking; a blue. *Humorous.*

ce-ru'le-in (sē-rōō'lē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *caeruleus* sky-blue.] *Chem.* A fast dyestuff, $C_{20}H_9O_5$, made by heating gallein with strong sulphuric acid. It dyes mordanted fabrics green.

ce'ru-les'cent (sĕ'rŭ-lĕs'ĕnt; sĕr'ōō-), *a.* [L. *caeruleus* sky-blue + *-escent.*] Tending to cerulean; light bluish.

ce-ru'le-um (sē-rōō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] A greenish blue pigment prepared in various ways, consisting essentially of cobalt stannate. Unlike other cobalt blues, it does not change color by gaslight.

ce'ru-lig'nol (sē'rōō-lĭg'nōl; -nōl), *n.* [L. *caeruleus* sky-blue + *lignum* wood + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* A phenol derivative, $C_{10}H_{18}O{\cdot}OH$, obtained from beech-tar oil. It is a colorless oil.

ce'ru-lig'none (-lĭg'nōn), *n.* [L. *caeruleus* cerulean + *lignum* wood + E. *quinone.*] *Chem.* A dark blue crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{16}O_6$, occurring in beechwood tar; — called also *cedriret.*

ce-ru'men (sē-rōō'mĕn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cera* wax.] *Physiol.* The yellow waxlike secretion from the glands of the external ear; the earwax.

ce-ru'mi-nif'er-ous (-mĭ-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*cerumen* + *-ferous.*] Producing cerumen.

ce'rine (sē'rĭn), *n.* [Fr. CERIUM.] = ALLANITE.

cer'ing (sēr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CERE, *v.*

Cer'i-or'nis (sĕr'ĭ-ôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κέρας horn + ὄρνις a bird.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the tragopans.

ce'ri-ous-ly. + SERIOUSLY.

cer'iph (sĕr'ĭf). Var. of SERIF.

cer'kil. + CIRCLE.

cer'ment. + CEREMENT.

cern. Short for CONCERN. *Nonce use.* *Shak.*

cerne, *n.* [F.] A circle; enceinte. *Obs.*

‖ **cer'nit om'ni-a de'us vin'dex.** [L.] God, the avenger, sees everything.

ce'ro-fer (sē'rō-fĕr), *n.* [LL. *ceroferarius*, for Gr. κηροφόρος bearing.] A bearer of a wax taper; acolyte. *R.*

ce-rog'ra-fy. Cerography. *R. Sp.*

ce-ro'le-in (sē-rō'lē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *cera* wax + *olein.*] A constituent (about 5 %) of beeswax — prob. a mixture of fatty acids.

ce'ro-line (sē'rō-lĭn), *n.* [Cf. CELANDINE.] Jewelweed. *Dial. Eng.*

cer'o-man'cy (sĕr'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*cero-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by dropping melted wax in water.

ce-roon' (sē-rōōn'). Var. of SEROON.

ce'ro-plast, *n.* [See CEROPLASTIC.] A mold in wax or the like.

ce'ro-plas'ty, *n.* = CEROPLASTICS.

ce'ro-sin, *n.* [L. *cera* wax.] *Chem.* A waxy substance, $C_{24}H_{48}O$, obtained from the bark of the sugar cane.

ce'rote, *n.* [L. *cerotum*, Gr. κηρωτόν, fr. κηρός wax.] = CERATE. *Obs.*

ce'ro-tin (sē'rō-tĭn; sĕr'ō-), *n* = CERYL ALCOHOL.

ce'ro-tyl (-tĭl), *n.* [*cerotene* + *-yl.*] *Chem* = CERYL.

ce-rox'yle (sē-rŏk'sĭl), *n.* [See CEROXYLON.] Palm wax.

cer-re're (sĕr-rĕ'rē; 138), *a.* [Sp.] Wild; unbroken; — said of horses. *Southwestern U. S.*

cer'ri-al (sĕr'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *cerreus*, fr. *cerrus* a kind of oak.] Pert. to or noting the cerris. *Obs.*

cer'ris (sĕr'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cerrus.*] The turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*), of southern Europe.

cert (sûrt), *adv.* [ME., fr. OF. *cert* certain.] Certainly; of a truth. *Obs. or Colloq.* — **in cert**, in truth; of a certainty. *Obs.*

cert. *Abbr.* Certificate; certify.

cer'tain, *adv.* Certainly. *Obs.*

cer'tain-ness, *n.* Certainty. *R.*

certan, certane, certein, certen. + CERTAIN.

cer'tie, cer'ty (sûr'tĭ; *Scot.* sĕr'tĭ), *n.* [See CERTES.] Faith; troth; — chiefly in ejaculations *my certie*, or *certy*, or *by my certy, certie*, or *certes. Scot.*

certif. *Abbr* Certificate; certificated.

cer-tif'i-ca-ble (sûr'tĭ-fĭ'ă-b'l), *a.* [See -ABLE.]

cer-tif'i-ca'tor (sûr-tĭf'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n* A certifier [fies.]

cer'ti-fi'er, *n.* One who certifies.

cer'ti-o-rate (sûr'shĭ-ō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *certiorātus*, p. p. of *certiorare* to inform.] To certify; apprise; assure. — **cer'ti-o-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

cer'tis (*Scot.* sĕr'tĭs). Obs. or Scot. var of CERTES.

‖ **cer-to'sa** (chĕr-tō'zä), *n.*; *pl.* -SE (-zā). [It.] A Carthusian monastery. Cf. CHARTREUSE.

certres. Corrupt. of *sterres*, obs. pl. of STAR.

‖ **cer'tum est qui'a im'pos-si'bi-le est** (ĭm'pŏs-sĭb'ĭ-lē). [L.] It is certain because it is impossible *Tertullian* (*De Carne Christi*, v.).

‖ **cer'tum vo'to pe'te fi'nem.** [L.] Set a certain limit to your desire. *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. ii. 56).

cer'ty. Var. of CERTIE.

ceruce. + CERUSE.

ce'rule (sē'rōōl), *a. & n.* [L. *caerulus*, equiv. to *caeruleus.*] Cerulean. *Poetic.*

ce-ru'le-al, *a.* Cerulean. *Obs.*

ce-ru'le-at'ed (sē-rōō'lē-āt'ĕd), *a.* Made cerulean. *Obs.*

ce-ru'le-o-lac'tite (-ō-lăk'tīt), *n.* [L. *caeruleus* sky-blue + *lac, lactis*, milk.] *Min.* A white to pale blue hydrated phosphate of aluminium. [*or R.*]

ce-ru'le-ous, *a.* Cerulean. *Obs.*

ce-ru'lig'ic (sē-rōō'lĭj'ĭk; -lĭg'ĭk), *a.* [See -IC.] *Chem.* = CERULIGNOL.

ce-ru'mi-nif'er-ous (sē-rōō'mĭ-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*cerumen* + *-ferous.*] Cerumiferous.

ce-ru'mi-nip'a-rous (sē-rōō'mĭ-nĭp'ā-rŭs), *a.* [*cerumen* + *-parous.*] Cerumiparous.

ce-ru'mi-nous (sĕ-rōō'mĭ-nŭs), *a. Physiol.* Pertaining to, or secreting, cerumen ; as, the *ceruminous* glands.

ce'ruse (sē'rōōs ; sĕ-rōōs'), *n.* [F. *céruse*, L. *cerussa.*]
1. White lead, used as a pigment. See WHITE LEAD.
2. A cosmetic containing white lead.
3. *Min.* Cerussite.

ce'rus-site (sē'rŭ-sīt), *n. Min.* Native lead carbonate, $PbCO_3$, occurring in colorless, white, or yellowish transparent crystals, with an adamantine luster, also massive and compact. H., 3-3.5. Sp. gr., 6.46-6.57.

cer-van'tite (sûr-văn'tīt), *n.* [From *Cervantes*, a town in Spain.] *Min.* An oxide of antimony, $Sb_2O_3{\cdot}Sb_2O_5$, occurring in yellow or white crystals, also massive.

‖ **cer've-lat'** (sĕr've-lă' ; sûr'vĕ-lăt), *n.* [F. *cervelas*, formerly *cervelat.* See SAVELOY.]
1. A saveloy sausage.
2. *Music.* An obsolete wind instrument of the clarinet kind, resembling the bassoon in tone. Also spelt **cervalet.**

‖ **cer've-lière'** (sĕr've-lyâr'), *n.* [F., fr. *cervelle* brain, fr. L. *cerebellum.*] In medieval and later armor, a close-fitting steel cap, sometimes worn under a hood of mail or a helmet.

cer'vi-cal (sûr'vĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *cervix, -icis*, neck : cf. F. *cervical.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the neck ; pertaining to the cervix of an organ. — *n.* A cervical vertebra, nerve, or artery.
cervical choke, an obstruction or plugging of the esophagus in animals with food or a foreign body in the region between the throat and chest. — **c. ganglia**, *Anat.*, the sympathetic ganglia of the neck (in man usually three in number on each side). See SYMPATHETIC SYSTEM. — **c. nerves**, *Anat.*, the spinal nerves of the cervical region, eight in number on each side in man and most mammals. — **c. plexus**, *Anat.*, a plexus formed by the anterior divisions of the four upper cervical nerves.

cer'vi-ci'tis (-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *cervix* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cervix uteri.

cer'vi-co- (sûr'vĭ-kō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to*, *a cervix*, or *neck.*

cer'vi-co-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; *cervico-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Pain, esp. rheumatic pain, affecting the muscles of the back of the neck.

cer'vi-co-fa'cial (-fā'shăl), *a.* [*cervico-* + *facial.*] *Anat.* Of, belonging to, or pertaining to the face and neck, as the cervico-facial nerve, a branch of the facial nerve supplying the lower part of the face and upper part of the neck.

cer'vi-corn (sûr'vĭ-kôrn), *a.* [L. *cervus* deer + *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* a Branching like antlers. b Bearing antlers.

cer'vi-co-ves'i-cal (-kō-vĕs'ĭ-kăl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the cervix uteri and bladder.

Cer'vi-dæ (sûr'vĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *cervus* deer.] *Zoöl.* A large family of ruminant mammals consisting of the deer (which see), elk, moose, reindeer, etc. In most classifications it also includes the somewhat aberrant musk deer, which constitutes a separate subfamily (Moschinæ), all the rest of the family constituting the subfamily Cervinæ. No universally present character distinguishes this family from the Bovidæ. The most important distinction is in the bearing of deciduous, more or less branched, solid antlers, instead of hollow, permanent horns. See ANTLER. A gall bladder (present in most Bovidæ) is usually wanting, and the placenta, as far as known, has but few cotyledons. — **cer'vid** (-vĭd), *n.*

cer'vine (sûr'vīn ; -vĭn), *a.* [L. *cervinus*, fr. *cervus* deer : cf. F. *cervin.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the deer or the subfamily Cervinæ.

cer'vix (sûr'vĭks), *n. ; pl.* E. CERVIXES (-ĕz ; -ĭz), L. CERVICES (-vĭ-sēz). [L.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* a A neck or constricted portion of an organ or part, as the ‖ **cer'vix u'te-ri** (ū'tĕr-ī), the narrow lower end of the womb, ‖ **cer'vix cor'nu** (kôr'nŭ), the narrow part of the posterior cornu of the spinal cord. b The back part of the neck.

cer'void (sûr'void), *a.* [L. *cervus* deer + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a deer.

Cer'vus (-vŭs), *n.* [L., a deer.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical deer, as the red deer and wapiti , — formerly used in a wider sense to include all the deer.

ce'ryl (sē'rĭl), *n.* [L. *cera* wax + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical $C_{27}H_{55}$, known only in combination.

ceryl alcohol. A crystalline substance, $C_{27}H_{55}{\cdot}OH$, an alcohol of the marsh gas series, obtained from Chinese wax.

ces'pi-tose' (sĕs'pĭ-tōs'), *a.* Also *cæspitose.* [L. *cæspes* turf.] Pertaining to or resembling turf ; combined in a thick mat or tangle, as hair ; tufted ; specif., *Bot.*, having low stems forming a dense turf or sod.— **ces'pi-tose'ly**, *adv.*

cess (sĕs), *n.* **1.** A peat bog ; also, a piece of peat ; a turf. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. A marginal slope or foreshore, as of a drain, dike, river, etc. *D. K. Clark.*

cess (sĕs), *n.* [For *sess*, contr. from ASSESS.] **1.** An assessment ; tax ; levy ; specif. : **a** A rate or local tax. *Obs. or Dial., Eng. or Ire.* **b** In Scotland, the land tax. **c** In India, a tax for a special object ; as, a road *cess.*
2. In Ireland, an exaction of provisions at a fixed rate or price for the supply of the lord deputy's household and soldiers ; hence, loosely, any military exaction or imposition.
3. Assessment ; estimation ; measure ; — only in phrase *out of all cess. Obs.*
The poor jade is wrung in the withers *out of all cess Shak.*

cess (sĕs), *v. i. ;* CESSED (sĕst) ; CESS'ING. **1.** To assess ; tax.
2. In Ireland, to impose (soldiers upon the inhabitants) for support at a fixed rate ; also, to subject to military exactions or requisitions.

cess, *v. i.* [F. *cesser.* See CEASE.] To cease performing some legal duty ; to cease. *Obs.*

ces-sa'tion (sĕ-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *cessation*, L. *cessatio*, fr. *cessare.* See CEASE.] **1.** A ceasing or discontinuance, as of action, whether temporary or final ; a stop , as, a *cessation* of hostilities.
2. Elliptically, a cessation of arms ; a truce. *Obs.*
3. Inactivity ; idleness. *Obs.* *Dryden.*
cessation of arms, *Mil.*, an armistice or truce.
Syn. — Stop, rest, stay, pause, discontinuance, intermission, interval, respite, interruption, recess, remission.

cess'er (sĕs'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *cesser* a ceasing ; prop. inf., to cease] *Law.* A ceasing ; specif. : **a** A neglect of a tenant to duly perform services, or make payment, for two years. **b** A ceasing of liability.
There is usually what is called the *cesser* clause, by which the charterer's liability under the charter-party is to cease on shipment of the cargo, the shipowner taking a lien on the cargo for freight, dead freight, and demurrage *Encyc. Brit.*
c A ceasing to hold office. *Obs.*

‖ **ces'si-o** (sĕsh'ĭ-ō ; sĕsh'ō), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* Act of ceding ; a cession ; specif., a cessio bonorum.

‖ **ces'si-o bo-no'rum** (bŏ-nō'rŭm). [L., lit., a cession of goods.] In the Roman Law and the modern systems based upon it, a voluntary assignment by a debtor of all his property to his creditors, by which he escapes the more painful penalties of insolvency, such as liability to arrest and imprisonment, and at the Roman law infamy, which prevented him from holding certain offices, acting as trustee, etc. A *cessio bonorum* does not, however, generally discharge the debtor from liability for the debts. In modern systems *cessio bonorum* has been so far assimilated to sequestration that it is in effect a cheaper form of procedure for small estates.

ces'sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *cessio*, fr. *cedere* to give way : cf. F. *cession.* See CEDE.] **1.** A yielding to physical force, or to moral force, persuasion, or temptation ; concession ; compliance. *Obs. or R.* *Bacon.*
2. Vacation of an office. *Obs.*
3. Specif., *Eccl. Law*, the giving up or vacating of a benefice by becoming a bishop or by accepting another without a proper dispensation.
4. A yielding, or surrender, as of property or rights, to another person ; act of ceding ; also, a surrendering anything in submission to a demand ; a concession.
A *cession* of the island of New Orleans *Bancroft.*
5. *Civil Law.* = CESSIO BONORUM.
6. A portion of territory ceded.
7. Erroneously, cessation.
cession of action, *Rom. Dutch Law*, an assignment which one of several debtors in solidum who pays the whole debt may demand from the creditor of his right of action against the other debtors. It effects subrogation.

ces'sion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -ARIES (-rĭz). [LL. *cessionarius*, fr. L. *cessio :* cf. F. *cessionnaire.* See CESSION.] **a** One who has made a cessio bonorum. *Obs.* **b** An assignee.

cess'pipe' (sĕs'pīp'), *n* [See CESSPOOL.] A pipe for carrying off waste water, etc., from a sink or cesspool.

cess'pit' (-pĭt'), *n.* [See CESSPOOL.] A pit for receiving garbage, night soil, etc.

cess'pool' (-pōōl'), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *soss*, *suss*, any wet, dirty substance, dirty water, puddle.] A cistern in the course, or at the end, of a drain, to collect sedimentary or refuse matter ; specif., a receptacle for collecting the refuse from the sinks and water-closets of a house, usually so constructed that solid matter is retained, while the liquid escapes. Fig., any receptacle of filth.

cest, ceste (sĕst), *n.* [L. *cestus :* cf. OF. *ceste.*] A woman's girdle ; a cestus. *Collins.*

Ces-to'da (sĕs-tō'dă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κεστός* girdle.] *Zoöl.* A class of the phylum Platyhelminthes, consisting of internally parasitic worms without cilia or intestinal canal, usually of flattened form when adult, bearing hooks or suckers for adhesion at one end, and having the body undivided (order Monozoa), or consisting of numerous proglottides, each containing a set of hermaphroditic reproductive organs (order Polyzoa). The tapeworms belong to the latter group. See TAPEWORM. — **ces'tode**, *a. & n.*

ces'toid (sĕs'toid), *a.* [Gr. *κεστός* girdle + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Of or pertaining to the Cestoda. **b** Of or pertaining to the tapeworms in the adult, as distinguished from the cystic larval state. — **ces'toid,** *n.*

ces'trum (-trŭm), *n. ; pl.* CESTRA (-tră). [L., fr. Gr. *κεστρον*, fr. *κεντεῖν* to prick.] *Class. Archæol.* A tool used hot in encaustic painting, to fuse the wax and fix the color.

Ces'trum, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κέστρον* betony.] *Bot.* A large genus of solanaceous shrubs, of tropical America from Mexico southward. They have red, yellow, or white fragrant cymose flowers and baccate fruit. Several species are cultivated. Also *l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

‖ **ces'tui** (sĕs'twē), *pron.* [OF., orig. dat. of *cest* that one, nom. *cist*, L. *ecce* + *iste.*] *Law.* He; the one.
cestui que, *or* qui, trust (kĭ trŭst) [AF., lit., he who trusts], a person who has the equitable and beneficial interest in property the legal interest in which is vested in a trustee. — **c. que, *or* qui, use** (ūs) [AF., lit., he who uses], a person for whose use land, etc., is granted in trust to another.— **c. que, *or* qui, vie** (vē) [AF.], the person whose life measures the duration of an estate.

ces'tus (sĕs'tŭs), *n.* [L. *cestus* girdle, Gr. *κεστός*, lit., stitched, embroidered.] **1.** *Antiq.* A girdle, as of a bride ; specif., that of Aphrodite (or Venus) which gave the wearer the power of exciting love.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of ribbon-shaped ctenophores consisting of the Venus's-girdle, the chief representative of the family Cestidæ and order Cestida.

ces'tus, *n.* [L. *caestus* and *cestus.*] *Antiq.* A covering for the hands of boxers, made of leather bands, and often loaded with lead or iron.

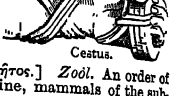
Cestus.

Ce-ta'ce-a (sĕ-tā'shĕ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., from L. *cetus* whale, Gr. *κῆτος.*] *Zoöl.* An order of completely aquatic, mostly marine, mammals of the subclass Eutheria, consisting of the whales, dolphins, porpoises, etc. They have a very large head, fishlike tapering body devoid of hair, paddlelike fore limbs, the hind limbs absent, and the tail ending in a broad horizontal fin. The cervical region is very short and the cervical vertebræ usually consolidated. There are no clavicles, and the phalanges are more numerous than in other mammals. The pelvis is rudimentary. The brain is large, the stomach complex, of four or more chambers, the mammæ two in number and posterior in position, the placenta diffuse and nondeciduate. Whales are known to have existed since the Eocene, the earliest forms constituting a distinct suborder, Zeuglodonta. Existing forms are divided into the toothless whalebone whales (suborder Mystacoceti or Balæenoidea) and the toothed whales (suborder Odontoceti). See WHALE.

ce-ta'cean (sĕ-tā'shŭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cetacea, or whales. — *n.* One of the Cetacea ; a whale.

ce'tene (sē'tēn), *n.* [L. *cetus* whale.] *Chem.* An oily hydrocarbon, $C_{16}H_{32}$, of the ethylene series, obtained from spermaceti.

cet'er-ach (sĕt'ẽr-ăk), *n.* [F. *cétérac*, fr. Ar. *shetrak.*] The scale fern of Europe (*Ceterach ceterach*).

ce'tic (sē'tĭk), *a.* [L. *cetus* whale.] Of or pert. to a whale.

ce'tin (sē'tĭn), *n.* [L. *cetus* whale.] *Chem.* A crystalline fat, $C_{32}H_{64}O_2$ (cetyl palmitate), chief component of spermaceti.

ce'tin-e-la'ic (sē'tĭn-ē-lā'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid obtained by saponification from cetinelain. It resembles oleic acid.

ce'tin-e-la'in (-ĭn), *n.* [*cetin* + *elain.*] *Chem.* A fat occurring in sperm oil.

ce-tol'o-gy (sē-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κῆτος* whale + *-logy*] The branch of zoology dealing with the whales. — **ce'to-log'i-cal** (sē'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ce-tol'o-gist** (sē-tŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

Ce'to-rhi'nus (sē'tō-rī'nŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *κῆτος* whale + *ῥίνη* a kind of shark.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the basking sharks. It constitutes also a family, **Ce'to-rhin'i-dæ** (-rĭn'ĭ-dē).

Ce-tra'ri-a (sē-trā'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *caetra* a sort of shield ; — from shape of the apothecia.] *Bot.* A genus of parmeliaceous lichens, chiefly of northern latitudes. The most important species is *C. islandica.* See ICELAND MOSS.

ce-trar'ic (sē-trăr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_{26}H_{20}O_{12}$, obtained from Iceland moss (*Cetraria islandica*).

ce-tra'rin (sē-trā'rĭn ; sĕt'rā-rĭn), *n. Chem.* A white substance extracted from Iceland moss (*Cetraria islandica*). It is a mixture of cetraric acid and other compounds

Ce'tus (sē'tŭs), *n. ; gen.* CETI (-tī). [L., whale.] *Astron.* An equatorial constellation adjoining Pisces and Aries ; the Whale.

ce'tyl (sē'tĭl), *n.* [Gr. *κῆτος* whale + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical $C_{16}H_{33}$, compounds of which are obtained from beeswax, spermaceti, etc.

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ce-ru'mi-no'sis (-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *cerumen* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Excessive secretion of cerumen.
ce-ruse' (sē-rōōs'), *v. t* To paint or wash with ceruse. *Obs.*
ce'ru-site. Var. of CERUSSITE.
ce-rus'sal, *a.* [L. *cerussa* ceruse + *-al.*] Of or pert. to ceruse.
Cer-van'tic (sûr-văn'tĭk), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, the style of Cervantes.
Cer-van'tist (-tĭst), *n.* A student or admirer of Cervantes.
‖ **cer've-las'** (sĕr've-lă'). [F.] = CERVELAT, 1.
‖ **cer'vi-ca'lis as-cen'dens** (sûr'vĭ-kā'lĭs ă-sĕn'dĕnz). [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the angles of the first four or five ribs and inserted in the posterior tubercle of the transverse processes of the fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ.
Cer'vi-ca'pra (-prā), *n.* [NL. ; L. *cervus* deer + *capra* goat.] *Zool.* The genus of antelopes consisting of the reedbucks.—
cer'vi-ca'prine (-prĭn ; -prīn), *a.*
cer'vi-cide (sûr'vĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *cervus* deer + *-cide.*] Deer slaying. *Rare.*
cer'vi-ci-spin'al (-sĭ-spīn'ăl), *a. Anat.* Pert. to neck and spine.
cer'vi-co-bra'chi-al (-kō-brā'kĭ-ăl ; -brăk'ĭ-ăl), *a Anat.* Of or pertaining to the neck and arm.
cer'vi-co-oc-cip'i-tal, *a.* Of or pert. to the neck and occiput.
cer-vic'u-late (sûr-vĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *cervicula*, dim. of *cervix, -icis*, neck.] Slender-necked.
Cer-vi'næ (sûr-vī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *cervinus* See CERVINE.] *Zool.* See CERVIDÆ.
cer-vis'i-a (-vĭs'ĭ-ă), *n.* [L.] Beer. — **cer-vis'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*
Cer'vu-lus (sûr'vū-lŭs), *n* [NL., dim. of L. *cervus* deer.] *Zool* Syn. of MUNTIACUS. — **cer'vu-line** (-lĭn ; -līn), *a.*
Ce'ry-ne'an (sĕr'ĭ-nē'ăn), *a.* [Gr. *Κερύνειος.*] *Gr. Myth.* Designating the gold-antlered stag or hind which haunted Cerynea on the borders of Arcadia and Achaia, whose capture was one of the labors of Hercules.
Ce'sar Var. of CÆSAR.
Ce'sa-re (sē'zu-rē), *n. Logic.* See MODE.
Ces'a-re'a (sĕs'ă-rē'ă). *Bib.*
Ce-sa're-an, Ce-sa'ri-an, etc. Vars. of CÆSAREAN, etc. [*Bib.*
Ces'a-re'a Phi-lip'pi (fĭ-lĭp'ī) | **Ces'e-leth-tha'bor** (sĕs'ĕ-lĕth-thā'bôr). *D. Bib.*
cesen. ✝ CEASE.
ces'e-re'ra. Var. of SISERARA.
Ces'il (sĕs'ĭl). *Bib. Job* IX. 9, margin.
Ce'si-on (sē'sĭ-ŏn). *D. Bib.*
ce'si-ous, ce'si-um. Vars. of CÆSIOUS, CÆSIUM.
cesoun. ✝ SEASON.
ces'pi-tate, *v. i.* [LL. *cespitare*, fr. L. *caespes* turf.] To stumble. *Obs. & R.*
ces'pi-ta'tion, *n.* Stumbling ; sudden stopping. *Obs.*
ces'pi-ti'tious (sĕs'pĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *caespiticus.*] Of turf ; turfen.
ces'pi-tous (sĕs'pĭ-tŭs), *a.* [See CESPITOSE.] = CESPITOSE.
ces-pit'u-lose (sĕs-pĭt'ū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *cespitose.*] *Bot.* Growing in small bunches or tufts.
cess, *n.* [Contr. fr. *success.*] Luck ; — chiefly in the phrase *bad cess* to, bad luck to. *Anglo-Irish.*
cess, *v. t.* [See CEASE.] To cede ; yield ; surrender. *Obs.*
ces'sant (sĕs'ănt), *a.* [L. *cessans*, p. pr.] Inactive ; intermissive. *Obs.* — **ces'sant-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
‖ **ces-san'te can'sa, ces'sat ef-fec'tus** [L.] When the cause ceases, the effect ceases.
ces-sa'vit (sĕ-sā'vĭt), *n.* [L., he has ceased.] *O. Eng. Law.* A writ, given by 6 Edw. I. to recover lands upon the tenant's failure for two years to perform the conditions of his tenure, — abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV.
cessen. ✝ CEASE, SEIZE.
cess'er, *n.* One who cesses a tax ; a cessor
ces'si-ble (sĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [See CESSION.] Giving way ; yielding. *Obs.* — **ces'si-bil'i-ty,** *n. Obs.*
cess'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CESS.
‖ **cessio in jure.** = IN JURE CESSIO
‖ **ces'sio'naire'** (sĕs'yŏ'nâr'), *n.* [F. *cessionnaire.*] *Civil Law.* An assignee ; a cessionary
cess'ment, *n.* [From CESS to assess.] An assessment. *Obs*
ces'sor (sĕs'ẽr), *n.* [From CESS, *v.* ?.] *O. Eng. Law.* A tenant liable to the writ of cessavit.
cessor. Erroneous var. of CESSER, a ceasing.
ces'sor, *n.* [From CESS to assess.] One who taxes ; an assessor. *Obs.*
‖ **ces'ta** (thĕs'tă ; 138), *n.* [Sp] A small wicker basket attached to the hand to catch the ball in the game of pelota.
‖ **c'est'-à-dire** (sē'tă'dēr'), [F.] That is to say ; namely.
‖ **c'est' au'tre chose'** (sē'-tō'tr' shōz'). [F.] That is another, or a different, thing
ceste, *n.* [L. *cestus* cf. F. *ceste.*] A boxer's cestus. *Obs*
-cester. See CHESTER.
cesterne. ✝ CISTERN.
Ces'ti-da (sĕs'tĭ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool* See 1st CESTUS, 2.
Ces'ti-dæ (-dē), *n. pl.* [NL] *Zool.* See 1st CESTUS, 2.
Ces-toi'de-a (sĕs-toi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = CESTODA. — **ces-toi'de-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*
ces'ton, *n.* [F. (Cotgrave).] A girdle ; cestus. *Obs.*
ces'tos. ✝ CESTUS.
‖ **c'est plus' qu'un crime', c'est une' faute'** (sē plu' kŭn krēm', sē-tün' fōt'). [F.] It is more than a crime, it is a blunder
Ces-tra'ci-on (sĕs-trā'sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. *κέστρα* a kind of fish.] *Zool.* Syns. of HETERODONTUS. HETERODONTIDÆ — **ces-tra'ci-ont** (-ŏnt), *a. & n.*
ces'tren. ✝ CISTERN
Ces'tri-an (sĕs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* [AS *Cester, Ceaster*, Chester] Of or pertaining to the city of Chester or the county of Cheshire, England. — *n.* An inhabitant of Chester or Cheshire.
ces'tron. ✝ CISTERN.
‖ **c'est'-se-lon'** (sē' s'-lôN'). [F.] That depends.
ces'tuy (sĕs'twē), **cestuy que trust,** etc. Vars. of CESTUI, etc.
cest'vaen. Var. of CISTVAEN.
ce-su'ra, ce-su'ral Vars. of CÆSURA, CÆSURAL. *Obs.*
ces'sure. *n.* [F. *césure.*] Cæsura.
Ce'tab (sē'tăb). *Bib.* [tacenan.
ce-ta'ceous (sē-tā'shŭs), *a.* Ce-
ce-ta'ce-um (-shē-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See CETACEA.] Spermaceti.
cete. ✝ CITY.
cete, *n.* [Cf. L. *coetus* assemblage.] Of badgers, a company. *Obs.*
cete (sēt), *n.* [OF. *cete* or its source L. *cetus*, pl. *cete*, Gr. *κῆτος.*] A whale. *Obs. or R.*
Ce'te (sē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr Gr. *κῆτη*, pl. of *κῆτος*, sea monster, whale.] *Zool* The Cetacea.
Ce-te'ans (sē-tē'ănz). *D Bib.*
‖ **ce'te-ra de'sunt** (sē't'ē-rā). [L.] The rest are wanting
‖ **ce'te-ris pa'ri-bus** (sē't'ē-rĭs păr'ĭ-bŭs). [L.] Other things being equal.
cetewale ✝ SETWALL.
ceth. ✝ KITH.
ce'ti-cide (sē'tĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *cetus* whale + *-cide.*] A whale killer. *Nonce Word.*
Ce'ti-o-sau'ri-a (sē'shĭ-ō-sô'rĭ-ă ; sē'tĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of SAUROPODA.
Ce'ti-o-sau'rus (-rŭs), *n.* [NL ; Gr. *κῆτειος* monstrous + *-saurus.*] *Paleon* A genus of gigantic sauropods, related to *Brontosaurus*, found in the Jurassic of England. — **ce'ti-o-sau'ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*
Ce'to-mor'pha (sē'tō-môr'fă), *n. pl.* [NL See CETUS ; -MORPH] *Zool.* An obsolete division of Mammalia consisting of the Sirenia and Cetacea. — **ce'to-mor'phic** (-fĭk), *a.*
Ce'to-ni'i-des (-nī'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A group equivalent to Cetoninæ.
Ce'to-ni-i'næ (sē-tŏ'nĭ-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [From NL. *Cetonia*, a certain beetle] *Zool.* A subfamily of scarabæid beetles, usually of a characteristic form, with a flattened, nearly level back, and often very handsomely colored. The species, called flower beetles, sap chafers, etc., feed mostly on plants. The figeater (*Allorhina nitida*) is a well-known species. **Ce-to'ni-a-(-ă)** is the typical genus. — **ce-to'ni-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*
ce-tot'o-lite (sē-tŏt'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *κῆτος* whale + *οὖς, ὠτός*, ear + *-lite.*] A fossil bone of a whale, esp. a tympanic or petrosal bone
cet. par. *Abbr* Ceteris paribus.
Ce-tu'ra (sē-tū'rā). *D. Bib.*

cetyl alcohol. *Chem.* A waxy, crystalline solid, $C_{16}H_{33}OH$, found in the form of its palmitic ester, in spermaceti; — called also *ethal*.

ce-tyl'ic (sĕ-tĭl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to cetyl.

Cev'e-nole race (sĕv'ē-nōl). *Ethnol.* A dark, short, brachycephalic race of western Europe distinguished by J. Deniker; — so named from its occurrence in the Cevennes. It is identified by Ripley with his Alpine race. Cf. CELT.

Cey-lon' (sē-lŏn'; -lŏn'), *n.* An island in the Indian Ocean.

Ceylon moss, an East Indian red alga (*Gracilaria lichenoides*). It is the chief source of agar-agar. — **C. sickness,** *Med.,* beriberi.

Cey'lon-ese' (sĕ'lŏn-ēz'; -ēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ceylon. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Ceylon, the native population being composed of Singhalese, Tamils, Moormen, and Veddahs.

Ceylonese subregion. *Zoögeog.* See INDIAN SUBREGION.

cey'lon-ite (sē'lŭn-īt), *n.* Also *ceylanite.* [From *Ceylon,* its locality.] *Min.* A dark-colored variety of spinel containing iron; — called also *pleonaste.*

C. G. S. An abbreviation for CENTIMETER, GRAM, SECOND; — applied to a system of units much employed in physical science, based upon the centimeter as the unit of length, the gram as the unit of weight or mass, and the second as the unit of time.

cha (chä), *n.* [Chin. *ch'a*[2].] Also *chaa, chais, tsia,* etc. Tea; — the Chinese (Mandarin) name, used generally in early works of travel, and now for a kind of rolled tea used in Central Asia.

A pot with hot water . . . made with the powder of a certain herb called *chaa,* which is much esteemed.
Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages (1598).

chab'a-site (kăb'ă-sīt) } *n.* [Gr. χαβάζιος (for χαλάζιος,
chab'a-zite (kăb'ă-zīt) } the β being an erroneous reading) one of twenty species of stones mentioned in the poem Περὶ λίθων, ascribed to Orpheus.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate, essentially of calcium and aluminium, occurring in glassy rhombohedral crystals and varying in color from white to yellow or red. H., 4-5. Sp. gr., 2.08-2.16.

cha'bouk, cha'buk (chä'bo͝ok), *n.* [Hind. *chābuk* horse-whip.] In the Orient, a long whip, such as is used in flogging.

chack (chăk; *Scot.* chȧk, chĕk), *v. i.* [Origin uncert; perh. imitative.] **1.** To snap the jaws; to crush something by or as if by a snap of the jaws; to make a noise as of snapping the teeth. *Scot.*

2. To toss up the head frequently, as a horse to avoid the restraint of the bridle. *Obs. or R.*

chack, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Act of chacking.

2. A bite or small portion (of food); a snack. *Scott.*

chac'ma (chăk'mȧ), *n.* [Native name.] A South African baboon (*Papio porcarius*). It is the largest species of baboon. See BABOON, *Illust.*

‖ **cha'conne'** (shȧ'kŏn'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *chacona.*] *Music.* An old Spanish dance in moderate three-four time, resembling the slower passacaglia; also, a musical composition having this movement, and usually consisting of repeated phrases over a ground bass of eight measures.

chad (chăd; shăd), *n.* **a** (*dial. pron.* chȧd) The young of the European sea bream. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Any of several carangoid fishes, as the mackerel, scad, and goggler. *Eng*

Chæ-nac'tis (kē-năk'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χαίνειν to gape + ἀκτίς ray.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous herbs of the western United States, having long-pedunculed heads of mostly discoid flowers, and white-woolly foliage.

Chæ-nol'o-bus (kē-nŏl'ō-bŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χαινειν to gape + λοβός lobe.] *Bot.* A small genus of asteraceous herbs of warm regions. They have decurrent leaves and small heads of flowers massed in dense terminal clusters. *C undulatus,* the blackroot, and *C. virgatus,* goldenlocks, occur in the southern United States

Chæ'ro-phyl'lum (kē'rō-fĭl'lŭm), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. χαιρέφυλλον chervil.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly European apiaceous annual herbs, the chervils. They have ternately decompound leaves and white flowers, the fruit with a concave seed face and solitary oil tubes. See CHERVIL.

chæ'ta (kē'tȧ), *n.; pl.* CHÆTÆ (-tē). [NL., fr. Gr. χαίτη hair.] *Zoöl.* A spine or bristle; a seta; — applied esp. to the setæ of chætopod worms.

Chæ-te'tes (kē-tē'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χαίτη hair.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil corals, having the skeleton composed of slender, closely contiguous tubes common in the Carboniferous limestones. It is the type of a large extinct family, **Chæ-tet'i-dæ** (kē-tĕt'ĭ-dē).

Chæ-tif'er-a (kē-tĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See CHÆTIFEROUS.] *Zoöl* A division of the Gephyrea equiv. to Armata.

chæ-tif'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. χαίτη hair + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Bearing setæ. **b** Of or pertaining to the Chætifera.

Chæ'to-chlo'a (kē'tō-klō'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χαίτη hair + χλόη grass.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses, having flowers with four glumes in a dense cylindrical spike, the joints of which bear rigid bristles The species are widely distributed, several being weeds. *C. italica* is the Italian millet.

Chæ'to-don'ti-dæ (kē'tō-dŏn'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. χαίτη hair + ὀδούς, ὀδοντος, tooth.] *Zool.* A large family of acanthopterygian fishes of which the genus **Chæ'to-don** (kē'tō-dŏn) is the type. See BUTTERFLY FISH.

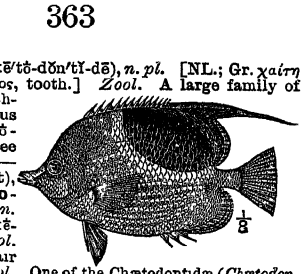

chæ'to-dont (-dŏnt), *a. & n.* — **chæ'to-don'tid** (-dŏn'tĭd), *n.*

Chæ-tog'na-tha (kē-tŏg'na-thȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. χαίτη hair + γνάθος jaw.] *Zool.* A class of small, transparent, active, free-swimming, marine worms, with horizontal lateral and caudal fins and a row of curved spines each side of the mouth; the arrowworms. The genera are *Sagitta* (which see), *Spadella,* and *Krohnia;* the species are few, but sometimes extraordinarily abundant. — **chæ'tog-nath** (kē'tŏg-năth), *a. & n.* — **chæ-tog'na-than** (kē-tŏg'na-thăn), *a.* — **chæ-tog'na-thous** (-thŭs), *a.*

One of the Chætodontidæ (*Chætodon ephippium*).

chæ-toph'o-rous (kē-tŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. χαίτη hair + *-phorous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing bristles or setæ; — applied esp. to the chætopod worms and to certain Diptera.

Chæ-top'o-da (kē-tŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. χαίτη hair + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* A class (in older classifications an order) of annelids or segmented worms having the segments, or a part of them, provided with unjointed appendages, or *parapodia,* bearing setæ (or the setæ alone may be present). It is divided into the subclasses *Polychæta* and *Oligochæta* (which see). — **chæ'to-pod** (kē'tō-pŏd), *a. & n.* — **chæ-top'o-dous** (kē-tŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.*

Chæ-top'ter-us (kē-tŏp'tẽr-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χαίτη hair + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large marine polychæte worms which inhabit parchmentlike U-shaped tubes, open at both ends. The worm itself is highly phosphorescent and of extraordinary appearance, having one pair of large lateral appendages and several broad fanlike membranous folds, by means of which it maintains a current of water.

Chæ'to-so-mat'i-dæ (kē'tō-sō-măt'ĭ-dē), **Chæ'to-som'i-dæ** (-sōm'ĭ-dē; -sō'mĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. χαίτη hair + σῶμα body.] *Zool.* A family of minute marine worms of which the genus **Chæ'to-so'ma** (-sō'mȧ) is the type. They have the back or the whole body covered with fine setæ and the ventral surface bears rodlike locomotor organs. They are related to, and sometimes included in, the Nematoda.

chafe (chāf), *v. t.;* CHAFED (chāft); CHAF'ING (chāf'ĭng). [ME. *chaufen* to warm, OF. *chaufer,* F. *chauffer,* fr. L. *calefacere, calfacere,* to make warm; *calere* to be warm + *facere* to make. See CALDRON.] **1.** To warm; to heat; — lit. or fig *Obs.* *Marvell.*

2. To excite heat in by friction; to rub in order to stimulate and make warm.

To rub her temples, and to *chafe* her skin. *Spenser*

3. To rub so as to wear away; to fret; to gall; as, to *chafe* a cable; to *chafe* one's finger.

4. To excite passion or anger in; to fret; to irritate.

Her intercession *chafed* him *Shak.*

5. To scold. *Obs.* *Sir W. Temple.*

Syn. — Rub, fret, gall, vex, irritate, excite, inflame.

chafe, *v. i.* **1.** To become warm or hot. *Obs. Ld. Berners.*

2. To rub; to move, as one body on or against another, with such pressure that much friction is caused, to wear by friction; to fret; as, a cable *chafes*

The troubled Tiber *chafing* with her shores. *Shak.*

3. To be vexed or irritated; to fret.

He will *chafe* at the doctor's marrying my daughter. *Shak*

chafe, *n.* **1.** Heated state of mind or temper; vexation; irritation of mind; rage; fret; fury; passion. *Archaic.*

The cardinal in a *chafe* sent for him to Whitehall *Camden*

The captain, in a *chafe,* called on the innkeeper to give breakfast to his men. *Hall Caine.*

2 Rubbing; friction; injury or wear caused by rubbing or friction.

chaf'er (chāf'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A vessel for heating something; specif.: **a** A vessel for heating water, as a dish or pan.

A *chafer* of water to cool the ends of the irons. *Baker.*

b A chafing dish; a portable grate. *Obs.* *Marlowe.*

2. = CHAFEWAX. *Obs.*

3. One who chafes. *Obs. or R.*

chaf'er, *n.* [AS. *ceafor;* akin to D. *kever,* G. *käfer*] Any of various scarabæoid beetles; — applied chiefly to those of large or medium size, clumsy in flight and slow in their movements, feeding on leaves, flowers, etc., as the June bugs, rose beetles, and esp. the cockchafer, all of which belong to the subfamily Melolonthinæ.

chaf'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [See CHAFE, *v. t*] *Iron Manuf.* An open furnace or forge in which blooms are reheated before being wrought into bars.

chaff (chăf), *n.* [AS. *ceaf;* akin to D. *kaf,* G. *kaff.*]

1. The glumes or husks of grains and grasses separated from the seed by threshing and winnowing, etc.

So take the corn and leave the *chaff* behind. *Dryden.*

Old birds are not caught with *chaff. Old Proverb.*

2. Anything of a comparatively light and worthless character; the refuse part of anything.

The *chaff* and rum of the times. *Shak.*

3. Straw or hay cut up fine for the food of cattle.

4. Light jesting talk; banter; raillery.

5. *Bot.* The scales borne on the receptacle, subtending the florets in the heads of many composite plants, esp. of the family Asteraceæ. See COMPOSITE, *Illust.*

chaff (chăf), *v. t.;* CHAFFED (chăft); CHAFF'ING. **1.** To mix with chaff.

2. To cut for fodder, as hay or straw.

3. To make fun of in a good-natured way; to address ironical or jesting language to, as a trial of good nature; to banter, rally, or quiz good-naturedly.

Morgan saw that his master was *chaffing* him. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — See RIDICULE.

chaff, *v. i.* To use light, idle language by way of fun or ridicule; to banter; to rally.

I say, Harry, please don't *chaff;* I 'm really serious. *T Hughes*

chaff'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who chaffs, or banters good-naturedly.

chaf'fer (chăf'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *chaffare, cheffare, cheapfare;* AS. *céap* a bargain, price + *faru* a journey; hence, orig., a going to bargain, to market. See CHEAP; FARE.] **1.** Traffic; trade; buying and selling. *Obs.*

2. Act of chaffering; bargaining; haggling about price.

A chain of sequins which has served their last *chaffer* at Venice *Maurice Hewlett.*

3. Merchandise; wares; goods for barter or sale; occasionally, a piece of merchandise; a commodity. *Obs.*

chaf'fer, *v. i.;* CHAF'FERED (-ẽrd); CHAF'FER-ING. [ME. *chaffaren,* fr. *chaffare* a bargaining. See CHAFFER, *n.*] **1.** To buy and sell; to trade; to traffic. *Obs.*

2. To bargain or negotiate; now chiefly, to treat or dispute about a bargain; to bargain; to haggle or higgle about price or terms; to discuss terms

To *chaffer* for pretenses with his gold. *Dryden.*

3. To talk much and idly; to chatter. *Rare. Trench.*

chaf'fer, *v. t.* **1.** To buy or sell; trade in; exchange. *Obs.*

2. To exchange or bandy, as words. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

3 To cause to be, go, pass, or the like, by chaffering; — with *away, down, forth;* as, to *chaffer* away time. *Scott.*

chaf'finch (chăf'ĭnch; chăf'-), *n.* [AS. *ceaffinc.* See CHAFF; FINCH.] A finch (*Fringilla cælebs*), having, in the male, a reddish breast plumage and a cheerful but not much varied song. It is one of the commonest and most familiar of European birds, often kept as a cage bird.

Chaffinch.

chaff scale. **1.** *Bot.* A palea.

2. A small, flat, chafflike scale insect, esp. *Parlatoria pergandei,* injurious to the orange and lemon.

chaff'seed' (chăf'sēd'), *n.* A maritime perennial scrophulariaceous herb (*Schwalbea americana*) of eastern North America, having chaffy seeds.

chaff'weed' (chăf'wēd'), *n.* **a** = CHAFEWEED. *Obs.* **b** A low, glabrous, branching primulaceous herb (*Centunculus minimus*), with short, dry, chafflike leaves; — called also *bastard* or *false pumpernel.*

chaff'y (chăf'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in, or resembling, chaff.

Chaffy grain beneath the thresher's flail *Coleridge.*

2. Light or worthless as chaff.

Slight and *chaffy* opinion *Glanvill.*

3. *Bot.* **a** Paleaceous. **b** Covered with scales.

chaf'ing (chāf'ĭng), *p. pr., p. a ,& vb. n.* of CHAFE, to rub, warm. — **chafing dish,** a dish or vessel for cooking on the table, or for keeping food warm, either by coals, by a lamp, or by hot water; a portable grate. — **c. pan,** a chafing dish.

Cha'gres fe'ver (chä'grĕs). *Med.* A form of malarial fever occurring along the Chagres River, Panama.

cha-grin' (shȧ-grĭn' *or, esp in British usage,* shȧ-grēn'; 277), *n.* [F., of uncertain origin; perh. a different word from *chagrin* shagreen (cf. SHAGREEN).] **1.** [See SHAGREEN; perh. a different word.] Shagreen. *Obs.*

2. That which worries or vexes; anxiety; melancholy. *Obs*

3. Mental disquietude or distress caused by the humbling or wounding of pride, by failure, disappointment, etc.; acute vexation; mortification; in *pl.,* troubles; vexations.

I must own that I felt rather vexation and *chagrin* than hope and satisfaction. *Richard Povson.*

Syn. — Mortification, disgust. See VEXATION.

cha-grin', *v. t.;* CHA-GRINED' (-grĭnd'; -grēnd'); CHA-GRIN'ING. [Cf. F. *chagriner.* See CHAGRIN, *n.*] **1.** To grieve; worry; trouble. *Archaic.* *Fielding.*

2. To excite chagrin in; to vex acutely by disappointing or the like; to mortify; — chiefly in the *passive;* as, he was greatly *chagrined.*

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ce'ty-lene (sĕ'tĭ-lēn), *n. Chem.* = CETENE

cenir, ceur † CARE.

ce-vad'ic (sē-văd'ĭk), *a.* [Short for *cevadilic,* fr. *cevadilla*] *Org. Chem.* Designating an acid occurring combined with alkaloids in sabadilla seeds and probably identical with tiglic acid.

cev'a-dil'la (sĕv'ȧ-dĭl'ȧ), *n.* = SABADILLA.

cev'a-dil'line (-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n. Chem* Sabadilline.

cev'a-dine (sĕv'ȧ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* [From *cevadilla.*] *Chem.* Veratrine, $C_{32}H_{49}O_9N$.

ce'vine (sē'vĭn; -vēn), *n. Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{37}H_{53}O_9N$, obtained by hydrolyzing cevadine.

cey'la-nite (sē'lȧ-nīt), *n.* [F., fr *Ceylan* Ceylon.] = CEYLONITE.

Ce'yx (sē'ĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κήυξ.] See HALCYONE.

cf *Abbr.* Calf; confer (L., compare).

C. F. *Abbr.* Cantus firmus; Chaplain to the Forces.

c. f. & i. *Abbr.* Cost, freight, and insurance.

C fa ut (sē' fȧ' o͝ot') *Music.* The fourth note of Guido Aretino's scale. *Obs.* See GAMUT b.

C. G. *Abbr* Captain General; Captain of the Guard; Coast Guard; Coldstream Guards; Commissary General; Consul General; center of gravity.

cg. *Abbr.* Centigram. [Hope.]

C. G. H. *Abbr.* Cape of Good

C G. S. *or* **c. g. s.** *Abbr* Centimeter, gram, second (see Vocab. above); Commissary General of Subsistence.

ch. A consonantal digraph. See *Guide to Pron.,* §§ 139-144.

ch, 'ch, *pron.* Aphetic form of ICH, occurring before verbal forms beginning with a vowel, *h,* or *w. Obs. Dial. Eng.*

Ch., *or* **ch** *Abbr* Chaldron; Chancery; Chapter or chapter; Charles; Charlotte; check (*chess*); chestnut; chief; child; children; China; Chinese; Chirurgeon; Chirurgiæ (L., of surgery); chour organ; Church.

C H. *Abbr* Clearing house (used on the tape of stock tickers); Courthouse; Custom-house; Captain of the House

cha. I have. See CH; and A, have *Obs.*

chaan. † KHAN.

chaar. † CHAR. [CHOOSE.

chaas. † CHASE; obs. pret. of

chaast. † CHASTE.

chaat (kät). Var. of KAT.

chab (chăb), *n.* The red-bellied woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*). [Chabasite.

chab'a-sie (kăb'ȧ-sē'), *n.* [F.]

‖ **Cha/blis'** (shȧ'blē'), *n.* [From *Chablis,* France.] A white Burgundy wine. See BURGUNDY.

chaboh. † CABOB. [TRA.

cha-boo'tra. Var. of CHABU-

cha'bot (shȧ'bō), *n.* [F., bullhead.] *Her.* A representation of the miller's-thumb (fish).

Cha'bris (kā'brĭs). *Bib.*

‖ **cha-bu'tra** (chȧ-bo͞o'trȧ), *n* [Hind *chabūtrā.*] A raised platform; terrace; dais. *India.*

cha'ca (chȧ'kȧ; *as generic name,* kā'kȧ), *n.* [Native name.] A fresh-water siluroid fish (*Chaca lophioides*) of India

chacal. † JACKAL.

cha-ca'te (chȧ-kȧ'tē), *n.* [Am. Sp.] A small shrub of Mexico and the southwestern United States (*Krameria canescens*) the bark of which furnishes a dye.

cha-ca'ze co'pal (chȧ-kȧ'zē). A Zanzibar copal. See COPAL

chac'-chac (chăk'chăk), *n.* [Native name.] *Music.* A bladder containing hard seeds, used as a musical instrument among West India negroes

chacche, chache, *v. t.* [See CHASE.] To chase; also, to catch. *Obs.*

chace Var of CHASE.

chace. Obs. pret of CHOOSE.

‖ **cha'cha-la'ca** (chȧ'chȧ-lä'kȧ), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] The Texan guan (*Ortalis vetula macalli*); also, related Central American species. [wheatear. *British.*

chack (chăk; chĕk), *n.* The

chack (chak, chĕk). Scot var. of CHECK, *v.*

chack'-bird', chack'er (chăk'-; *dial.* chȧk-, chĕk-), *n.* The wheatear. *British.*

chack'le (chăk'l), *v. i.* To cackle; chatter *Dial. Eng*

chac'o (shȧk'ō). Var of SHAKO.

‖ **cha/co-lí'** (chȧ'kō-lē'), *n* [Sp.] A somewhat sour wine, made in the provinces of Vizcaya and Santander, Spain

‖ **cha'cun' à' son goût'** (shȧ'-kŭn' -nȧ' sôn' go͞o') [F.] Every one to his taste.

‖ **cha'cun' pour' soi' et Dieu' pour' tous'** (shȧ'kŭn' po͞or' swȧ' ā dyŭ' po͞or' to͞os'; *sounded in tous*). [F.] Every one for himself and God for all.

chad. † CHAD. [*Dial. Eng.*

chad. I had See CH, *pron. Obs.*

cha'dar (chȧ'dar, *colloq.* chŭd'ẽr). Var. of CHUDDAR.

Chad'band. The Rev. Mr. (chăd'bănd). In Dickens's "Bleak House," a fat unctuous clergyman who is a type of hypocritical piety

chadee. † CADI.

Cha'di-as (kā'dĭ-ăs). *Bib.*

chad'lock. Var. of CHARLOCK.

chaere. † CHAIR.

Chæ're-as (kē'rē-ăs). *Bib.*

Chæ-ti'tes (kē-tī'tēz). **Chæ-tit'i-dæ** (-tĭt'ĭ-dē). *Paleon.* Vars. of CHÆTETES, CHÆTETIDÆ.

chæ'to-tax'y (kē'tō-tăk'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. χαίτη hair + τάξις arrangement.] *Zool.* The arrangement of bristles on an insect — **chæ'to-tac'tic** (-tăk'tĭk), *a.*

Chæ-tu'ra (kē-tū'rȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χαίτη hair + οὐρά tail.] *Zool.* A genus of swifts having stiff spinelike projecting shafts to the tail feathers. It includes the chimney swift [CHAFF; **chaf.** Obs. or ref sp. var. of

chaf'ant (chăf'ănt), *a.* [*chafe, v. + -ant*] *Her* Enraged; — applied to a boar so depicted.

chafare † CHAFFER

chafer † CHAFFER.

chafe'wax', *or* **chaff'wax',** *n.* [*chafe* to heat + *wax.*] Formerly, in England, a chancery officer who prepared wax for sealing documents.

chafe'weed', *n.* **a** The cudweed. **b** any of several species of *Gnaphalium.* [of CHAFT.

chaff Var. of CHAFE, dial. var.

chaffare. † CHAFFER.

chaff cutter. One that cuts chaff; esp., a machine for cutting up straw or hay.

chaffe. † CHAFE, CHAFF.

chaff'er. † CHAFER, a vessel for heating, etc. [of beetle.

chaff'er. Var. of CHAFER, kind

chaf'fer-er, *n.* One who chaffers; a bargainer

chaffer whale. The killer whale.

chaf'fer-y, *n.* Merchandise; goods; also, traffic. *Obs.*

chaff-flower, *n* A tropical amaranthaceous plant (*Achyranthes aspera*) with slender, chaffy, somewhat prickly flower spikes.

chaff'ing (chaf'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHAFF, to banter. — **chaff'ing-ly,** *adv.*

chaff'less, *a.* See -LESS. *Rare.*

chaff'ire. † CHAFFER.

chaf'fron Var. of CHAMFRON.

chaff'wax'. Var. of CHAFEWAX.

chaf'ron. Var of CHAFFRON, chamiron

chaft. Chaffed. *Ref. Sp.*

chaft (chăft), *n.* [See CHAP jaw] The jaw; chap. *Obs., or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

cha-gan' (kȧ-gän'), *n* Early var. of KHAN; — applied as a title to sovereigns of the Avars

cha-green' (shȧ-grēn'). † CHAGRIN, shagreen. [*or R.*

cha-grin', *a.* Chagrined. *Obs.*

cha-gual' gum (chȧ-gwäl'). [From the Chilean name.] A kind of gum obtained in Chile from various species of *Puya.*

cha'gul (chȧ'gŭl), *n.* [Hind. *chāgal.*] A kind of leather water bag, used in India.

cha'ha. Var. of CHAJA.

cha-hia'ta (cha-yä'tȧ). Var. of CHAYOTE.

chai (chī), *n.*, fem. of CHAL.

chaier. † CHAIR.

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chain (chān), *n.* [F. *chaîne*, fr. L. *catena*. Cf. CATENARY, *n.*] **1.** A series of links or rings, usually of metal, connected, or fitted into one another, used for various purposes, as of support, of restraint, of ornament, of the transmission of mechanical power, etc. Chains are made in many forms and sizes, as, bicycle *chain*, cable *chain*, furnace *chain*, etc. The size of a chain is defined by the thickness of its links, a half-inch chain, for example, being one made from bar metal half an inch in diameter.

2. That which confines, fetters, or secures, lit. or fig.; a bond; a fetter; esp. in the *pl.*, bonds, fetters, abstractly, captivity; imprisonment, bondage; as, the *chains* of habit.

Driven down
To *chains* of darkness and the undying worm *Milton.*

3. A series of things linked together; a series of things connected or following each other in succession with an actual or imagined connection; as, a *chain* of mountains; a *chain* of events or ideas.

His life is intertwined with the whole *chain* of organic and inorganic being. *Emerson.*

4. Specif.: **a** A chain or similar construction used as an obstruction in a street, river, harbor entrance, etc.; a boom. **b** A chain, so arranged as not to be detachable from outside, used to secure a slightly opened house door, or the like. **c** A cavesson in the form of a chain. **d** The series of air bubbles made by the breath from an otter under water. *Encyc. of Sport.* **e** *Weaving.* The warp. **f** *Chem.* A number of atoms united serially, like links in a chain; specif., an open chain as contrasted with a closed chain, or *ring*.

5. *Surv.* A measuring instrument consisting of one hundred pieces of wire bent into rings at the ends and joined together by rings. The **engineer's chain** is 100 feet long, with links one foot long. **Gunter's chain**, called also a **surveyor's chain**, is four rods, or 66 feet, long, each link being 7.92 inches. It is of convenient length for land measure, 10 square chains equaling one acre. The Gunter's chain is used on all the United States public-land surveys, and wherever, in deeds of conveyance or other documents, the word *chain* is used, Gunter's chain is meant.

6. *Naut.* An iron link, plate, or bar held by a chain (in large vessels), bolted to the side of a vessel to hold the deadeyes to which the shrouds are connected; a chain plate; — usually in the *pl.*; also, *pl.*, the channels.

7. *Elec.* A circuit, as of a galvanic battery.

8. *Kinematics.* A mechanical combination consisting of two or more links (see LINK); specif., a closed chain. A chain with only two links is called a **simple chain**; with more than two, a **compound chain**. When the links are so connected that each one is paired with another and the fixing of one part would restrict and define the movement of every other part (thereby making a *machine*) the combination is called a **closed chain**. The kinematic chains are: **crank chains, screw chains, pulley chains, wheel chains, cam chains, ratchet chains**, formed by cranks, screw pairs, pulleys, etc., respectively.

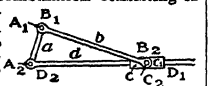

A Closed Kinematic Chain composed of the four Links *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, carrying respectively the eight Elements A_1 A_2, B_1 B_2, C_1 C_2, D_1 D_2, forming the turning Pairs A_1 B_1, B_2 C_2, A_2 D_2, and the sliding Pair C_1 D_1.

9. *Math.* Any part (of an assemblage) that is depicted on itself in any definite depiction of an assemblage on itself.

chain, *v. t.*; CHAINED (chānd); CHAIN'ING. **1.** To fasten, bind, secure, or connect with a chain; to fasten, bind securely, or join closely and strongly as with a chain.

Chained behind the hostile car. *Prior*
And in this vow do *chain* my soul to thine. *Shak*

2. Hence: To fetter; restrain; enslave.

3. To obstruct or protect by a chain, as a harbor.

4. To surround like a chain; embrace. *Obs. Shak.*

5. *Surv.* To measure with a chain.

Chained Bible. See BIBLE, 2.

chain, *v. i.* To join in or as in a chain.

chain'age (-āj), *n.* [F. *chaînage*.] *Surv.* Act of chaining.

chain belt. *Mech.* **a** A belt constructed of metal links used in chain gear. **b** A flexible belt made of short leather links strung together on wire pins so that the links set edgewise on the pulley rims. — **chain belting.**

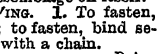
Piece of a Chain Belt, a.

chain boat. *Naut.* A boat fitted up for recovering lost cables, anchors, etc.; an anchor boy.

chain bolt. **1.** *Naut.* The bolt fastening the lower end of the chain plate to the vessel's side.

2. A bolt with a chain attached for drawing it out.

3. A door chain. See CHAIN, 4 **b**.

chain bond. *Arch.* A bond formed in masonry by building in, as a tie, a chain, bar, or strap of metal, or a timber.

chain bridge. A suspension bridge supported by chains.

chain chests. *Naut.* Lockers in the channels for storing gear for washing the decks.

chain closure. *Kinematics.* Constrainment of a mechanism by the addition of a chain.

chain coral. *Paleon.* A fossil coral of the genus *Halysites*, common in the middle and upper Silurian rocks. The tubular corallites, of oval section, are united by their narrow sides, looking in an end view like links of a chain. When perfect, the calicles show twelve septa.

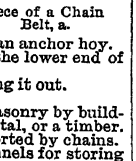
Chain Coral (*Halysites catenulata*) (½)

chain coupling. **a** A coupling for uniting lengths of chain, or connecting a chain with an object. **b** *Railroads.* A chain used as a supplementary coupling between cars.

chain course. *Arch.* A bond course of stone headers fastened together continuously by cramps.

chain drive. *Mech.* A chain gear. — **chain'-driv'en** (-drīv'n), *a.* — **chain driving.**

chained (chānd), *p. a.* **1.** Bound or secured with or as with a chain; specif., fettered.

2. Furnished, fitted, or adorned with a chain or chains.

Chained Lady. = ANDROMEDA. — **c. lightning,** chain lightning.

chain fern An American fern of the genus *Woodwardia* or its immediate allies, having the sori in chainlike rows.

chain gang. A gang, esp. of convicts, chained together.

chain gear. *Mech.* A kind of gear in which motion is transmitted by means of a chain which runs in a special groove or engages the cogs of a sprocket wheel.

chain harrow. A harrow in which the spikes or teeth are connected by chainwork.

chain hook. **a** A hook fixed to a chain. **b** *Naut.* A hook used for dragging or lifting cables.

chain knot. A knot made like a chain or a link of a chain.

chain'less, *a.* **1.** Having no chain; not restrained or fettered by or as by a chain. "The *chainless* mind." *Byron.*

2. Not operated by a chain gear; as, a *chainless* bicycle.

chain lightning. **1.** Lightning which appears to move very rapidly in a long angular, zigzag, or forked course.

2. Inferior whisky of great strength. *Slang.*

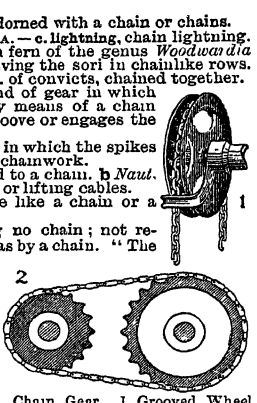

Chain Gear. 1 Grooved Wheel with Chain; 2 Sprocket Wheels with Chain

chain mail. Flexible armor made of interlinked metal rings; mail.

chain'man (chān'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Surv.* Either of the two men necessary to use a chain.

chain molding *or* **moulding.** *Arch.* A form of chainlike molding.

chain pier. A promenade pier suspended by chains.

chain pipe. *Naut.* An opening in the deck, lined with iron, through which the cable is led from one deck to another.

chain plate. **1.** *Naut.* One of the iron plates or bands, on a vessel's side, to which the standing rigging is fastened; — sometimes called *chain* (see CHAIN, *n.*, 6).

2. *Arch.* One of a set of connected plates built into the walls of a building to make it more stable.

chain pulley. A pulley with a pulley wheel specially grooved to engage the links of a chain.

chain pump. A pump consisting of an endless chain dipping below the water to be raised and running over a drum or wheel by which it is moved. In the most common form the chain has at intervals disks or lifts which fit the tube through which the ascending part passes and carry the water to the point of discharge.

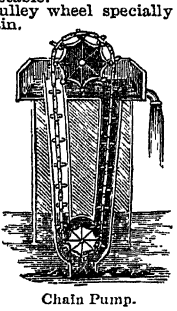
Chain Pump.

chain riveting. Riveting in which the rivets, in rows along the seam, are set one behind the other.

chain rule. An arithmetical process for determining the equivalence (in value) of two magnitudes of different denominations through intermediate denominations. Thus, in order to find the cost in francs of 4 meters of cloth of which 42 yards cost £1 12s., we write as follows:

francs x = 4 meters (cloth)
meters 32 = 35 yards
(cloth) yards 42 = £$\frac{2}{3}$
£6 = 151 francs.

Hence, by multiplication, cancellation (since all denominations appear on both sides), and division, $x = 4.2$. Called also **Rees's rule**, from the inventor, K. F. de Rees.

chain saw. A chainlike tool for sawing, specif.: **a** A saw for surgical use having links with serrated edges. **b** A large saw for cutting coal, as one set with chisel points.

chain shot. *Mil.* A kind of shot consisting of two balls or half balls united by a short chain, formerly used in naval warfare to cut a ship's rigging; also, a discharge of such shot.

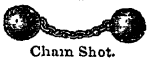
Chain Shot.

chain snake. A common harmless snake (*Ophibolus getulus*) of many parts of the United States. It attains a length of five feet and often feeds on poisonous snakes.

chain stitch. **1.** An ornamental stitch like the links of a chain, used in crocheting, sewing, and embroidery; also, work so made; chainwork.

2. *Machine Sewing.* A stitch in which the looping of the thread or threads forms a chain on the under side of the work; loop stitch, as disting. from lock stitch. See STITCH.

chain tie. *Arch.* A tie consisting of a series of connected iron bars or rods.

chain towing. A method of towing or pulling a vessel, esp. a canal boat, by means of a chain or cable laid along the bottom of the watercourse but passing over a revolving wheel or drum on the vessel.

chain wheel. **1.** A chain pulley, or sprocket wheel. See CHAIN GEAR, *Illust.*

2. An inversion of the chain pump, by which it becomes a motor driven by water.

chain'work' (chān'wûrk'), *n.* Work looped or linked after the manner of a chain; specif., chain-stitch work.

chair (chār), *n.* [ME. *chaiere, chaere*, OF. *chaiere*, F. *chaire* pulpit, fr. L. *cathedra* chair, armchair, a teacher's or professor's chair, Gr. *καθέδρα*; *κατά* down + root of *ἕζεσθαι* to sit, *ἕδρα* seat, akin to E. *sit*. See SIT; cf. CATHEDRAL.]

1. A movable single seat with a back.

2. An official seat, or a seat of authority, state, or dignity, as of a chief magistrate, a judge, a professor, or the presiding officer of a meeting, etc.; also, an office or place of authority, dignity, etc., or the dignity or authority itself.

The *chair* of a philosophical school. *Whewell.*
A *chair* of philology *M. Arnold.*

3. The presiding officer of an assembly; a chairman; as, to address the *chair*; *pl.*, the chairman and deputy chairman of the British East India Company.

4. A sedan chair. *Obs.*

5 A light one-horse carriage such as a chaise or gig. *Obs. Shak.*

6. *Railroads.* Any support or carriage of a rail; specif., an iron or steel block or plate forming a kind of socket or clutch supporting a rail and securing it to a sleeper or tie.

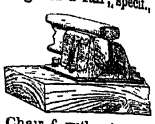
Chair, 6, with rail in position on sleeper

Chair of St. Peter, *R. C. Ch.*, the papal see. See APOSTOLIC SEE. — **to be in, to take, to leave** (etc.), the chair, to act in, assume, give up (etc.), the office of chairman, or president.

chair (chār), *v. t.*; CHAIRED (chârd); CHAIR'ING. **1.** To place in a chair; esp., to install in a chair of office; to enthrone.

2. To carry publicly in triumph on a chair or seat. *Eng.*

3. To provide with a chair or chairs.

chair bed, chair bedstead. A kind of chair that can be turned into a bed.

chair days. Days of one's old age; evening of life. *Shak.*

chair'man (chār'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** The occupant of a chair of office or authority; specif., the presiding officer of a committee, of a public or private meeting, or of any organized body.

2. One whose business it is to carry persons in a chair or sedan; also, one who wheels a Bath chair.

Breaks watchmen's heads and *chairmen's* glasses. *Prior.*

chair rail. *Building.* A wood molding round a wall to protect it from being damaged by the backs of chairs.

chaise (shāz), *n.* [F. *chaise* seat, or chair, chaise, or carriage, for *chaire*, from a former Parisian pron. See CHAIR; cf. SHAY.] Any of various traveling or pleasure carriages; as, **a** A two-wheeled carriage for one or two persons, with a calash top, and the body hung on leather straps, or thoroughbraces. It is usually drawn by one horse. **b** A similar four-wheeled pleasure carriage. **c** A post chaise; loosely, any light carriage or pleasure cart.

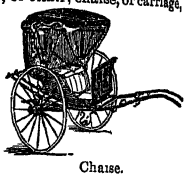
Chaise.

chaise cart. A kind of light cart for driving. *Dickens.*

‖ chaise' longue' (shāz' lôNg'). [F., lit., long chair.] A kind of elongated seat or couch, usually having a support for the back at one end only.

cha'ja (chā'ha), *n.* [Native name.] The largest species of screamer (*Chauna cristata*), larger than a turkey, found in southern Brazil and Argentina. It is often domesticated, and is useful in guarding poultry.

chak-dar' (chŭk-dar'), *n.* [Panjabi *chakdār*.] A native land tenant intermediate in position between the proprietor and cultivator, having an inheritable property in wells constructed by him, and cultivating the land attached to them, and usually responsible for the revenue. *India.*

chak'ra (chŭk'ra), *n.* [Skr. *cakra*.] A kind of quoit or metal circle with sharp edges, formerly used by some of the Sikhs as a weapon, being whirled about the finger and cast. It is an attribute of Vishnu.

cha-la'za (kā-lā'zā), *n.*; *pl.* E. -ZAS (-zāz), L. -ZÆ (-zē). [NL., fr. Gr. *χάλαζα* hail, pimple.] **1.** *Bot.* The point at which the nucellus and integuments of an ovule are united. In orthotropous ovules it is coextensive with the hilum. See OVULE.

2. *Embryol.* Either of a pair of spiral bands of thickened albuminous substance in the white of a bird's egg, extending from the ball of yolk and attached near each end of the egg to the membrane lining the shell, serving to maintain the yolk in its position; — called also *treadle*.

3. *Med.* = CHALAZION.

cha-la'zal (-zăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the chalaza.

cha-la'zi-on (-zĭ'ŏn), *n.*, *pl.* -ZIA (-ă). Also **cha-la'zi-um** (-ŭm). [NL., fr. Gr. *χαλάζιον*, dim. of *χάλαζα* hail, pimple.] *Med.* A small circumscribed tumor of the eyelid caused by inflammation of the Meibomian glands and retention of the secreted sebaceous matter.

chal'a-zog'a-my (kăl'ă-zŏg'ă-mĭ), *n.* [*chalaza* + *-gamy*.] *Bot.* A process of fecundation in which the pollen tube penetrates to the embryo sac through the tissue of the chalaza, instead of entering through the micropyle. It was originally discovered by Treub in *Casuarina*, and has since been found to occur regularly in the families Betulaceæ and Juglandaceæ. Partial chalazogamy is found in *Ulmus*, the tube here penetrating the nucellus midway between the chalaza and micropyle. Cf. POROGAMY. — **chal'a-zo-gam'ic** (-zō-găm'ĭk), *a.*

chal-can'thite (kăl-kăn'thīt), *n.* [L. *chalcanthum* a solution of blue vitriol, Gr. *χάλκανθον*.] *Min.* Native blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper, $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$.

Chal'ce-do'ni-an (kăl'sĕ-dō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Chalcedonius*.] Of or pertaining to Chalcedon, an ancient city of Bithynia, opposite Constantinople, or the ecumenical council held there in 451 or its teachings. The Chalcedonian council was the fourth ecumenical council. It condemned the Monophysite or Eutychian doctrine and affirmed the doctrine of the inseparable and indivisible union, without confusion or conversion, of two perfect and complete natures, the human and the divine, in the one person of Christ.

chal'ce-don'ic (-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to chalcedony.

chal-ced'o-ny (kăl-sĕd'ō-nĭ; kăl'sĕ-dō-nĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *chalcedonius*, prob. fr. Gr. *Χαλκηδών* Chalcedon, a town in Asia Minor, opposite to Byzantium: cf. F. *calcédoine*, OF. also *cacidoyne, calcedoine*, ME. *calcidoine, casidoyne*. Cf. CASSIDONY.] *Min.* A cryptocrystalline, translucent variety of quartz, commonly of a pale blue or gray color, uniform tint, and luster nearly like wax.

chain argument. A sorites.
chain armor *or* **armour.** Chain mail.
chain bullet. A chain shot. *Obs.*
chaind. Chained. *Ref. Sp.*
chain-ette' (chān-ĕt'), *n.* [F. *chaînette*.] See CATENARY.
chain grab. *Naut.* A wildcat.
chain grapples. = COUPLING GRAB.
chain guard. A device in a fusee watch to prevent overwinding.
chain isomerism. See ISOMERIC.
chain'let, *n.* [*chain* + *-let*.] A small chain.
chain locker. *Naut.* A shaft or other compartment in the hold for stowing chain cable.
chain pin. *Surv.* = ARROW, 2 a.
chain reasoning. *Logic* A sorites. [chains.]
chain'smith', *n.* A maker of
chain syllogism. *Logic* A sorites [timber.]
chain timber. *Arch.* A bond
chain twist. = DIAMOND TWIST.
chain'wale, *n.* *Naut.* A channel. See CHANNEL, *n*, 10. [locker.]
chain well. *Naut.* A chain
chaip † CHAPE.
chaipitur. † CHAPTER.
chair. Obs. or dial. var. of CHARE.
chaird. Chaired. *Ref. Sp.*
chairge. Obs. or dial. var. of CHARGE.
chair'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
chair table. A table convertible into a chair or settle.
chair'wom'an (chār'wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A woman acting as chairman.
chair'wom'an. † CHARWOMAN.
chaise. † CHASE.
chaise. Scot pret. of CHOOSE.
chaise, *v. t.* To go by chaise; — with indefinite object *it*. *Rare*
chaisel, *n.* [OF *chesil, chesil*.] A kind of fine linen, or something made of it. *Obs.*
chaistee. † CHASTY. [ENDAR.]
Chait (chīt), *n* See HINDU CALCHAITIF. † CAITIFF
chaitya (chīt'ya), *n.* [Skr. *caitya* individual soul, sacred memorial fig tree.] Among Buddhists, any object of worship; a dagoba or shrine, or a temple containing a shrine.
cha'ka. Var. of CHACA, CHAJA.
cha'kar (chu'kär), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *chākar*.] A servant; a person in domestic service or in clerical employment. *India.*
cha'ka-ran' (chu'ka-răn'), *or* **chak'ran'** (chak'răn'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *chākarānzamīn* service lands; *chākarān* is pl. of *chākar* servant.] Lands held rent free or at a reduced rent in remuneration of service, but esp. that of village servants. *India*
cha'ka-ri (cha'ka-rē), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *chākarī*.] Service, whether domestic or, more commonly, clerical. *India.*
cha-kaz'zi co'pal. Var. of CHACAZE COPAL.
chak'si (chŭk'sĭ), *n.* [Hind. *chak* a piece of assigned land.] One of a class of cottagers of Lahoul, India, who hold their lands for a stated service to the thakur. *India.*
chal (chăl), *n.* [Gypsy *chal* lad, *chari* girl.] A man; a person; a fellow; as, a Romany *chal*. The corresponding feminine is *chai* or *chi*. *Gypsy.*
Chal., *or* **chal.** *Abbr* Chaldaic; Chaldaism; Chaldean; Chaldee; chaldron.
cha-lan'dre. † CALANDER.
Chal'a-ne (kăl'ā-nē). *D. Bib.*
chalange. † CHALLENGE.
cha-las'tic (kā-lăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *χαλαστικός* laxative.] *Med.* Relaxing; laxative; softening. — *n* A chalastic agent.
cha-laze' (-lāz'), *n.* [lazal] A chalaza. *Rare*
cha-la'zi-an (-lā'zĭ-ăn), *a.* Chalaz'al-zif'er-ous (kăl'ă-zĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*chalaza* + *-ferous*.] Having chalazæ.
cha-la'zo-gam (kā-lā'zĕ-găm), *n.* *Bot.* A plant in which chalazogamy regularly occurs
chal'bot. Var. of CHARBOT.
chal'canth (kăl'kănth), **chalcan'thum** (-kăn'thŭm), *n.* [See CHALCANTHITE.] Blue vitriol; sometimes, green vitriol. *Obs.*
chal-ced'o-nous (kăl-sĕd'ō-nŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, chalcedony.

Sp. gr., 2 59–2.64. Chalcedony of special or variegated color is known as carnelian, chrysoprase, heliotrope, agate, onyx, etc. (see these words).

chal-ced'o-nyx (kăl-sĕd'ō-nĭks), *n.* [*chalcedony* + *onyx.*]

chal'chi-hui'tl (chăl'chĭ-wē'tl) } *n.* [Mex. *chalchihuitl.*]
chal'chu-ite (chăl'chōō-īt) } *Min.* A green turquoise found in New Mexico.

chal'cid (kăl'sĭd), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Chalcididæ. — *n.* A chalcid fly.

Chalcid Fly (*Chalcis b; acuta*). × 2.

chalcid fly, any species of a very large group of hymenopterous insects, mostly of very minute size and in the larval state parasitic on the larvæ or pupæ of other insects, though some, as the fig wasp, live on plants, in many cases forming galls. Some live within, others upon, the bodies of their hosts, feeding on their juices and tissues and usually finally causing their death. In this way they are of the greatest benefit to man, destroying many injurious insects. The group was formerly considered a family, **Chal-cid'i-dæ** (kăl-sĭd'ĭ-dē), now usually a superfamily, **Chal'-ci-doi'de-a** (kăl'sĭ-doi'dē-a).

Chal-cid'i-an (kăl-sĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Chalcis, in the island of Eubœa, of which Naxos in Sicily and Cumæ in Italy were colonies.

2. *[l. c.] Zoöl.* = CHALCID

Chalcidian alphabet, any of the non-Ionic Greek alphabets; specif., that of the Chalcidian colonies of lower Italy and Sicily, from which the Latin alphabet was developed.

Chal-cid'i-an, *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Chalcis. The Chalcidians were Ionian Greeks and energetic seamen. They were subject to Athens during the era of her supremacy.

2. *[l. c.] Zoöl.* = CHALCID.

Chal-cid'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *Chalcidicus*, Gr. Χαλκιδικός.] Of Chalcis; Chalcidian. — *n.* *[l. c.] Archæol.* = CHALCIDICUM.

chal-cid'i-cum (-ĭ-kŭm), *n.; pl.* -CA (-ka). [L., fr. Gr. Χαλκιδικός.] *Rom. Archæol.* **a** A room or porch of entrance, esp. to a basilica. **b** A separate building, described as an appendage to a Roman basilica; also, among some modern writers, a vestibule to a Christian basilica; a narthex.

Chal-cid'i-dæ (kăl-sĭd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χαλκός copper, — in allusion to their metallic colors.] *Zoöl.* A family consisting of all, or restricted to the typical, chalcid flies (which see). — **chal'ci-did** (kăl'sĭ-dĭd), *a. & n.* —

chal-cid'i-form (kăl-sĭd'ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

chal'co- (kăl'kō-). Combining form from Greek χαλκός, *copper, brass;* as, *chalco*graphy, *chalco*pyrite, etc.

chal'co-cite (-sīt). *n.* [Gr. χαλκός copper.] *Min.* Native copper sulphide, Cu_2S, a mineral of black or dark gray color and metallic luster occurring in orthorhombic crystals or massive. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 5 5–5.8.

chal'co-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*chalco-* + *-graph.*] A copper engraving.

chal-cog'ra-phy (kăl-kŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Act or art of engraving on copper or brass, esp. for printing. — **chal-cog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), **chal-cog'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.* — **chal'co-graph'ic** (kăl'kō-grăf'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

chal'co-phyl'lite (kăl'kō-fĭl'īt), *n.* [*chalco-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Min.* A highly basic arsenate of copper, of various shades of green, occurring in tabular crystals or foliated masses. H., 2. Sp. gr., 2.4–2.66.

chal'co-py'rite (-pī'rīt ; -pĭr'īt), *n.* [*chalco-* + *pyrite ;* — from its color.] *Min* A bright brass-yellow sulphide of copper and iron, $CuFeS_2$, crystallizing in the tetragonal system, but usually occurring massive. It is one of the most important ores of copper. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 4.1–4.3.

chal'co-stib'ite (-stĭb'īt), *n.* [*chalco-* + *stibium.*] *Min.* A lead-gray sulphide of antimony and copper, $Cu_2S{\cdot}Sb_2S_3$; — called also *wolfsbergite.* Sp. gr., 4.75–5 0.

chal'co-tript (kăl'kō-trĭpt), *n.* [*chalco-* + Gr. τρίπτης one who rubs, fr. τρίβειν to rub.] One who copies the designs of monumental brasses, etc., by taking rubbings.

Chal-da'ic (kăl-dā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Chaldaicus.*] Of or pertaining to Chaldea. — *n.* The Chaldean language.

Chal'da-ism (kăl'dȧ-ĭz'm), *n.* An idiom or peculiarity of the Chaldaic.

Chal-de'an (kăl-dē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Chaldaeus*, Gr. Χαλδαῖος.] Of or pertaining to Chaldea or its people; hence, of or pertaining to astrology, magic, or occult learning.

Chal-de'an, *n.* **1.** One of an ancient Semitic tribe originally occupying the low alluvial land about the estuaries of the Tigris and Euphrates. Gradually they became the dominant people of Babylonia, and the second Babylonian empire (606 to 539 B. C.) was essentially Chaldean.

2. Hence, a person versed in Babylonian lore, esp. astrology; a soothsayer; seer.

3. A member of any of certain modern tribes of Nestorian Christians, chiefly in Persia.

4. The language of the Chaldeans. See SEMITIC.

Chal'dee' (kăl'dē' ; kăl-dē' ; 277), *a.* Chaldean; Chaldaic. — *n.* A Chaldean or the Chaldean language; also, improperly, Biblical Aramaic, which is a western Aramaic.

Chaldee Church. = EAST SYRIAN CHURCH. — **C. Paraphrase.** See TARGUM.

chal'dron (chôl'drŭn ; 277), *n.* [OF. *chaldron*, F. *chaudron*, kettle. Same word as *caldron.*] **1.** = CALDRON. *R.*

2. A nearly obsolete English dry measure for coal, lime, etc., commonly equal to 4 quarters, or 32 bushels, but in London to 36 bushels heaped up, and in Newcastle to about double this amount. Hence, a weight, varying with the locality; as, the *chaldron* of coal at New York was 2500 lbs.

3. = CHALDER, a measure. See MEASURE. *Obs.*

cha-let' (shȧ-lā' ; shȧ'lĕ' ; shȧl'ă), *n.* Often, erroneously, *châlet.* [F. *chalet.*]

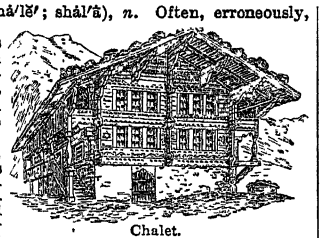
Chalet.

1 A herdsman's hut or a cabin in the Swiss mountains. Also, a small wooden house of the Alpine regions of Europe, esp. of Switzerland, used in villages and in the country. The Swiss chalet, whether of solid squared timbers resting horizontally one upon another, or of the frame building type, is simple in shape, and has its structural parts, the floor beams, chimneys, dormer windows, and brackets under the roof, all uncONcealed and even emphasized for decorative effect. The roof projects considerably in front and at the eaves, under which, in typical examples, are placed balconies and the staircase. Chalets are commonly embellished with wood carving, often also with painted decoration.

2. A cottage or house, esp. a country house, built in the style of the Swiss cottages.

3 Short for F. **cha/let' de né'ces'si/té'** (shȧ'lĕ' dĕ nā'sā'sē'-tā'), a street lavatory, urinal, etc.

chal'ice (chăl'ĭs), *n.* [ME. *chalis, calice*, OF. *chalice, calice*, F *calice*, fr. L. *calix*, akin to E. *helmet.* Cf. CALICE.]

Chalice, 1.

1. A drinking cup; goblet; esp., the cup used in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *Now Poetic or in elevated use.*

2. A flower cup. "The buttercup catches the sun in its *chalice.*" *Lowell.*

chal'iced (-ĭst), *a.* **1.** Having a cup-shaped blossom; — said of flowers. *Shak.*

2. Contained in a chalice or cup.

chalice veil. *Eccl.* A chalice covering, made of silk, the color of which usually varies according to the feasts of the church year.

chal'i-co'sis (kăl'ĭ-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., Gr. χάλιξ, *-ικος*, pebble + *-οσις.*] *Med.* A pulmonary affection occurring among stonecutters, due to inhalation of stone dust.

chalk (chôk), *n.* [AS. *cealc* lime, fr. L. *calx* limestone. Cf. CALCAREOUS, CALCIUM, CALX, CAWK.] **1.** *Min.* A soft limestone of earthy texture, white, gray, or buff in color, chiefly composed of the minute shells of Foraminifera (see RHIZOPOD). Chalk is of marine origin. It is found chiefly in the Cretaceous system of rocks, and is widely distributed, both in Europe and America. Contrary to former belief, the deposits of chalk were formed in relatively shallow water. Much of the common blackboard "chalk" (see def. 2) is not true chalk at all; frequently it consists of siliceous material.

2. Chalklike material, of various colors and composition, esp. that used in the form of crayons for drawing, or a piece of such material.

3. A score, reckoning, or account of credit given; hence, credit; tick; — from the old practice at alehouses of scoring such accounts with chalk upon a door or wall.

4. A mark or line made with chalk; specif., a point scored in a game, often recorded with chalk. *Eng.*

5. Fig.: A scratch or scar. *Slang. Marryat.*

chalk for cheese, something inferior for a good article, the bad for the good. — **by a long chalk, by long chalks,** *or* **by chalks,** by a long way; by far, or far; — from the use of chalk in scoring points, etc. *Colloq. Lowell.*

chalk, *v. t.;* CHALKED (chôkt); CHALK'ING. **1.** To treat or mix with chalk; specif.: **a** To manure with chalk. *Mortimer.* **b** To rub or mark with chalk. **c** To whiten with chalk; hence, to make pale; bleach; blanch.

Let a bleak paleness *chalk* the door. *Herbert.*

2. To write, draw, sketch, or outline with chalk; specif. (*Obs. or Collog.*), to record in chalk (esp. an account); to score; to charge; as, to *chalk* up five shillings; hence, to chalk it, to run up an account; to take credit.

to chalk out, to lay out with or as with chalk; to outline. — **to c. the door,** to make a chalk mark on a door as a warning or notice, as in Scots law in warning out a tenant.

In these [warnings to quit] the ceremony of *chalking the door* is sustained as a warning, when proceeding upon a verbal order from the proprietor. *Erskine's Principles.*

chalk drawing. A drawing made with crayons.

chalk engraving. A stereotype process in which a smooth plate, covered with a layer of chalk, or chalklike material, is used; also, an engraving produced by the process. The lines of the design are either scratched through the chalk to the plate, producing an intaglio which is used as a mold, or they are drawn on the surface with a peculiar ink which hardens the chalk so that when the surface is rubbed or brushed the lines are left in relief. The latter variation is also called *graphotype.*

chalk line. A cord rubbed with chalk, used for marking straight lines on boards or other material, as guides in cutting or in arranging work; also, the mark so made.

chalk mixture. A preparation of chalk, cinnamon, and sugar in gum water, used in diarrhea, esp. of infants.

chalk'stone' (chôk'stōn'), *n.* **1.** A mass of chalk.

2. *Med.* A chalklike concretion, consisting mainly of urate of sodium, found in and about the small joints, and elsewhere in gout; a tophus. — **chalk'ston'y** (-stōn'ĭ), *a. R.*

chalk'y (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or like, chalk; abounding in, or characterized by, chalk; as, a *chalky* cliff.

chal'lenge (chăl'ĕnj ; -ĭnj ; 7), *v. t.;* CHAL'LENGED (-ĕnjd ; -ĭnjd); CHAL'LENG-ING (-ĕn-jĭng). [ME. *chalengen* to accuse, claim, OF. *chalengier, chalongier*, to claim, accuse, dispute, fr. L. *calumniari* to attack with false accusations. See CALUMNY; cf. CALUMNIATE.] **1.** To accuse; charge; arraign; impeach; also, to lay to one's charge. *Obs.*

2. To censure; blame; reprove; call to account. *Obs.*

3. *Mil.* To question, and demand the countersign from (one who attempts to pass the lines); as, the sentinel *challenged* us, with "Who comes there?"

4. *Law.* To object to or take formal exception to, as to a juror, or a member of a court.

5. To object to the reception of the vote of, as on the ground that the person is not qualified as a voter. *U. S.*

6. To take exception to; to call in question; to question; to dispute; as, to *challenge* the accuracy of a statement.

7. To claim as due; to demand as a right; to lay claim to. Now chiefly fig., to claim, as attention, respect, approbation, etc., as a due response or recognition

Challenge better terms. *Addison.*

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I *challenge* any man to make any pretense to power by right of fatherhood. *Locke.*

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to challenge to the array, favor, polls. See CHALLENGE, *n.*

chal'lenge (chăl'ĕnj, -ĭnj ; 7), *v. i.* **1.** To assert a right; to claim a place.

Where nature doth with merit *challenge.* *Shak.*

2. Of a hound, to give tongue on finding the scent.

3 To make a challenge; to utter or write a challenge.

4. To take exception or object. *Jowett.*

chal'lenge, *n.* [ME. *chalenge* claim, accusation, challenge, OF. *chalenge* claim, accusation, contest, fr. *chalengier, chalongier.* See CHALLENGE, *v.*; cf. CALUMNY.] **1.** An accusation; reproach; objection. *Obs.*

2. Act of calling to account; esp., act of a sentry in questioning and demanding the countersign of any one who appears near his post or attempts to pass the lines.

3. The opening and crying of hounds at first finding the scent of their game.

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There must be no *challenge* of superiority. *Collier*

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cham, chamm (chăm ; *dial.* chăm, chăm), *v. t.;* CHAMMED (chămd ; chămd ; chămd); CHAM'MING. [See CHAMP.] To chew; bite; champ. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

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Chal'ci-dæ (kăl'sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = CHALCIDIDÆ.

Chal'ci-doi'de-a (kăl'sĭ-doi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See CHALCID FLY.

chal'cis fly (kăl'sĭs). = CHALCID FLY.

chal-cog'ra-fy. Chalcography. [*Ref. Sp.*]

Chal'col (kăl'kŏl) *Bib.*

chal'co-lite, *n.* [*chalco-* + *-lite.*] Torbernite.

chal'co-man'cy, *n.* [*chalco-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of vessels of brass.

chal'co-me'nite (-mē'nīt), *n.* [*chalco-* + Gr. μήνη moon.] *Min.* Copper selenite, $CuSeO_3{\cdot}2H_2O$, occurring in blue crystals.

chal-coph'a-nite (kăl-kŏf'ȧ-nīt), *n.* [*chalco-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] *Min* A black hydrous oxide of manganese and zinc, with metallic luster.

chal'co-sine, *n.* Chalcocite.

chal-cot'ri-chite (kăl-kŏt'rĭ-kīt), *n.* [*chalco-* + Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Min.* A capillary variety of cuprite.

chald. † COLD.

Chald *Abbr.* Chaldaic; Chaldaism; Chaldean; Chaldee.

Chal-dæ'an. Var. of CHALDEAN.

Chal-dæ'an-ize, *v. i.* To Chaldaize.

Chal'dæ-ism (kăl'dē-ĭz'm), *n.* The lore and practice of the Chaldeans; also, a Chaldaism.

Chal-da'i-cal, *a.* Chaldaic.

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chal'drick, chal'drick (chôl'drĭk), *n.* [Icel. *þaldr.*] The oyster catcher *Orkney.*

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cha/loupe' (shȧ'lōōp'), *n* [F.] A kind of small French boat; also (F. **cha/loupe' ca/non'-nière'** [kȧ'nō'nyȧr']), a small river and coast gunboat.

chal'ter, *v. t* Prob. to bind. *Obs.*

cha-lyb'e-ous (kȧ-lĭb'ē-ŭs), *a. Zool.* Steel blue. *Rare.* [ruler.]

cham (kăm). Var. of KHAN, a

cham. I am; — comb. of CH. I, and AM. am. *Obs or Dial. Eng*

Cham (chăm), *n.* See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES.

Cham'a-al (kăm'ȧ-ăl). *D. Bib.*

Cham'a-am (-ăm) *D. Bib.*

cham'æ-ceph'a-ly (kăm'ē-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. χαμαί on the ground + κεφαλή head.] = PLATYCEPHALY. — **-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.*

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mar to call, fr. L. *clamare.*] *Mil.* A signal made for a parley by beat of drum or sound of trumpet. *Archaic.*

Cham/æ-cyp'a-ris (kăm'ē-sī'pa-rĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χαμαι on the ground + κυπάρισσος cypress.] *Bot.* A small genus of important pinaceous timber trees, natives of North America and Japan. They have appressed scalelike leaves resembling those of junipers, and globose cones with peltate scales. *C. thyoides* is the white cedar of the eastern United States; *C. nootkatensis* is the yellow, or Alaska, cedar, and *C. lawsoniana* is the Port Orford cedar, both of the Pacific coast; *C. obtusa* of Japan is called *sun tree.*

Cham/æ-daph'ne (-dăf'nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χαμαιδάφνη, lit., ground laurel.] *Bot.* A genus of ericaceous shrubs. See LEATHERLEAF.

Cha-mæ'rops (ka-mē'rŏps), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, fr. Gr. χαμαιρωψ; χαμαί on the ground + ῥώψ shrub, bush.] *Bot.* A genus of low fan palms of southern Europe and the Mediterranean region, consisting of the two closely related species *C. humilis* and *C. macrocarpa.* Nearly all parts of the plant are utilized. See AFRICAN HAIR.

Cha-mar' (chă-mär'), *n.* [Hind. *chamār.*] A member of an Indian caste, low in the social scale, numbering more than 10,000,000, whose caste occupation is leather working, though only a minor per cent is so engaged. They belong mainly to the dark population of Dravidian origin.

cham'ber (chām'bĕr), *n.* [F. *chambre*, fr. L. *camera* vault, arched roof, in LL. chamber, fr. Gr. καμάρα anything with a vaulted roof or arched covering; cf. Skr *kmar* to be crooked. Cf. CAMBER, CAMERA, COMRADE.] **1.** A room or apartment in a house; a retired room, esp. an upper room used for sleeping; a bedroom.

2. The reception room of a great personage, as where a king gives audience; as, audience *chamber;* presence *chamber.*

3. *pl.* **a** Rooms or apartments for persons who are single in a lodging house or tenement; also, rooms in a block arranged in sets for business offices, etc. "A bachelor's life in *chambers.*" *Thackeray.* **b** *Law.* A room or rooms where a lawyer transacts business; a room or rooms where a judge transacts official business that may be done out of court.

4. A hall for the meetings of a deliberative, legislative, or judicial body or assembly; as, senate *chamber.*

5. A legislative, judicial, or deliberative body; an assembly; esp., a house or division of a parliament or legislature; also, a voluntary board or council for some business purpose; as, the *Chamber* of Deputies; *Chamber* of Agriculture, etc. See *Phrases* below, and LEGISLATURE.

6. A chamber pot; — a euphemism.

7. A compartment or cell; an inclosed space or cavity, natural or artificial, as, the *chamber* of a canal lock; the *chamber* of a furnace; the crank and valve *chambers* in a motor car; the anterior and posterior *chambers* of the eye.

8. a In old ordnance, a detached plug containing the charge inserted at the breech. *Obs.* **b** A short cannon which stood on its breech, used for celebrations and theatrical cannonades. *Obs.* **c** That part of the bore of a piece of ordnance which holds the charge, esp. when of different diameter from the rest of the bore, — formerly, in guns, made smaller than the bore, but now larger, esp. in breech-loading guns. Also, in old forms of revolvers, any of the barrels for containing cartridges; in modern forms of revolvers, any of the compartments in the cartridge cylinder. **d** A powder cavity in a mine, usually of a cubical form.

9. *Mining.* A body of ore with definite boundaries, apparently filling a preëxistent cavern.

Syn. — See ROOM.

at, *or* in, chambers, in the private office of a judge; in the office, room, or place where a judge may transact business not required to be done in, and as a part of the proceedings of, a court in session; as, to sit, or do business, *at chambers.* — **chamber foreign,** a privy. *Obs* — **c. of commerce,** a board or association to protect the interests of commerce, chosen from among the merchants and traders of a city. The term *chamber of commerce* is by some distinctively used of the bodies that are intrusted with the protection of general commercial interests, esp. in connection with foreign trade, and *board of trade* for those dealing primarily with local commerce. — **c. of dais** *or* **deas,** etc., a parlor or best bedroom. *Scot.* — **C. of Deputies.** *Brazil,* etc. See LEGISLATURE. — **C. of Peers.** *Portugal.* See LEGISLATURE. — **C. of Representatives.** *Belgium.* See LEGISLATURE.

cham'ber, *v. t.;* CHAM'BERED (-bĕrd); CHAM'BER-ING. **1** To put in or as in a chamber; to inclose or confine. *Archaic.*

2. To make into a chamber or chambers.

3. To furnish, as a gun, with a chamber or concavity.

cham'ber, *v. i.* **1.** To reside or lodge in or as in a chamber.

2. To practice lasciviousness or licentiousness. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Rom.* xiii. 13.

chamber concert. A concert of chamber music.

chamber council Secret or private council. *Shak.*

chamber counsel. a Private counsel or business. **b** See CHAMBER PRACTICE.

cham'ber-dea'con (chām'bĕr-dē'k'n), *n.* Also **-dea'kin, -de'kyn, -de'ken.** *Obs.* **1.** One of certain poor scholars, chiefly Irish, who in the 15th century frequented the English universities, esp. Oxford, apparently taking their name from residing in outside chambers Later writers, misunderstanding the term, often interpreted it as referring to Irish beggars or begging priests.

2. A servant who kept the chambers of noblemen or others attending court.

cham'bered (chām'bĕrd), *a.* **1.** Having, or provided with, a chamber or chambers; as, a *chambered* shell.

2. Confined in a chamber.

3. Cambered; bent like a bow; arched. *Obs.*

chambered core, *Foundry,* a core bulged in the middle so as to make a chamber in the casting.

cham'ber-er (chām'bĕr-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A chambermaid. *Obs.*

2. A concubine; mistress. *Obs.*

3. A nobleman's or gentleman's chamberlain or valet. *Obs.*

4. A frequenter of ladies' chambers; gallant. *Archaic.*

chamber fellow. A chamber companion; roommate.

cham'ber-ing, *vb. n.* **1.** The furnishing of a chamber; also, hangings or tapestry for a chamber or room. *Obs.*

2. Indulgence in licentiousness or lewdness. *Archaic.*

How vain are *chambering* and wantonness. *R. Browning.*

3. Act of furnishing with a chamber or chambers, division into chambers, or manner or state of being so divided.

chamber kiln. A kiln with chambers that may be heated separately

cham'ber-lain (chām'bĕr-lĭn), *n.* [OF. *chamberlenc, chambrelenc,* F. *chambellan,* OHG. *chamerling, chamarlinc,* G. *kämmerling; kammer* chamber (fr. L. *camera*) + *-ling.* See CHAMBER, 1st -LING.] **1** An attendant on a sovereign or lord in his bedchamber · also, formerly, a lady's chambermaid. *Archaic.*

2. An officer having charge of the private chambers of a nobleman or monarch; hence, in Europe, one of the high officers of a court. See LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

3. A steward; a superintendent of a household, as of a feudal court; esp.: **a** A chief officer of the kings of Scotland. *Obs.* **b** A treasurer or receiver of public money; as, the *chamberlain* of London; a city *chamberlain.* **c** A nobleman's high steward or factor.

4. A servant in charge of the bedchambers at an inn. *Obs.*

cham'ber-maid' (-mād'), *n.* **1.** A maidservant who has the care of chambers, making the beds, sweeping, etc.

2. A lady's maid. *Obs.* *Shak.*

chamber music. Vocal or instrumental music adapted to performance in a chamber, or small apartment or audience room, instead of a theater, concert hall, or church, — used esp. of concerted music for solo instruments

chamber practice. *Law.* That part of the practice of lawyers which is conducted in their chambers or offices, as distinguished from that involved in appearing in court, — in the United States commonly called **office practice.** Those who restrict themselves to such practice are, in England, often called **chamber counsel** or **counselors, chamber barristers,** etc., and in the United States, **office lawyers,** and the advice given in such practice is sometimes, in England, called **chamber counsel.**

chamber sonata. *Music.* In the 17th and 18th centuries, a form of sonata or instrumental composition, in which stately movements, as sarabands and allemandes, alternated with lively ones, as gavottes and gigues, forming a kind of suite; — so called as adapted for the chamber.

‖ **cham'bran'le** (shăn'brăn'l'), *n.* [F.] *Arch* An ornamental bordering or framelike decoration around the sides and top of a door, window, or fireplace. The top piece is called the traverse and the side pieces the ascendants.

cham'bray (shăm'brā), *n.* [Fr. *Cambrai,* France. Cf. CAMBRIC.] A gingham woven in plain colors with linen finish.

‖ **Cham'bre Ar'dente'** (shän'br' ar'dant'). [F., lit., fiery chamber.] *Fr. Hist.* Any of various extraordinary tribunals created for the trial of alleged criminals, esp. heretics and poisoners; — prob. so called because orig. they sat in a hall draped with black and lighted by torches.

‖ **Cham'bre In'trou'va'ble** (ăN'trōō'vä'bl'). [F., lit., undiscoverable chamber.] The French Chamber elected in 1815 after the return of Louis XVIII. to France and dissolved by the premier, the Duke of Richelieu, in 1816; — so called by the king because of its reactionary spirit

cha-me'le-on (kā-mē'lē-ŭn), *n.* [L. *chamaeleon,* Gr. χαμαιλέων, lit., "ground lion;" χαμαί on the ground + λεων lion. See HUMBLE, LION.] **1.** Any of a group of peculiar Old World acrodont lizards having a laterally compressed body, prehensile tail, and opposed digits. They are very slow in their movements, but can shoot out their tongue for a distance nearly equaling their length to catch insects. The skin is covered with small granules; the eyeballs are very large and are moved independently of each other, but the lids are fused together, leaving only a small central opening. They are remarkable for the changes of color of the skin, which depend on the temper and passions of the animal, as well as on surrounding conditions. The chameleons constitute a family, **Cha-mæ'le-on'ti-dæ** (-ŏn'tĭ-dē), and a superfamily or suborder, **Cha-mæ'le-on'tes** (-tēz), or **Cha-mæ'le-on'i-da** (-ŏn'ĭ-da). The majority of species belong to the genus *Chamæleon.* From its power of living for long periods without food, the chameleon was formerly supposed to feed upon air. To this notion, and to its power of changing color, there are many allusions in literature.

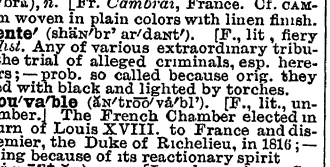

Common Chameleon (*Chamæleon vulgaris*) of North Africa, Syria, etc. (⅓)

2. Any of various American lizards capable of changing their color, as those of the genus *Anolis.*

3. A person having some of the real or supposed characteristics of a chameleon, as a fickle or inconstant person or a person to whom food is apparently unnecessary.

4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A constellation near the Southern Pole of the heavens, between Carina and Octans.

cha-me'le-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Like a chameleon; changeable; inconstant.

chameleon mineral. The substance resulting from fusion of manganese dioxide with caustic potash. It is chiefly potassium manganate, which on solution is easily converted into the permanganate, with change in color.

cham'fer (chăm'fẽr), *n.* [F. *chanfrein,* fr. *chanfraint,* p. p. of *chanfraindre; chant* narrow side, edge, OF. also *cant* (see CANT corner) + OF. *fraindre* to break, L *frangere* (see BREAK).] **1.** A small groove or furrow. *Obs.*

2. The surface formed by cutting away the arris, or angle, formed by two faces of a piece of timber, stone, etc.

3. A tool for cutting chamfers

cham'fer (chăm'fẽr), *v. t.;* CHAM'FERED (-fẽrd); CHAM'FER-ING. **1.** *Carp.* To cut a furrow in, as in a column; to groove; to channel; to flute.

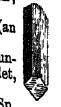

2. To make a chamfer on; to cut or reduce (an angle, corner, or arris) to a chamfer; to bevel.

cham'fron (chăm'frŭn), *n.* [F. *chanfrein,* of uncertain origin.] In medieval armor, the frontlet, or headpiece, of a horse's bard.

cha'mi-sal' (chä'mē-säl'), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. Sp. *chamiza* a kind of wild cane.] In California, a dense thicket of the chamiso; also, the shrub itself See CHAMISO.

Chamisal. Block.

cha-mi'so (cha-mē'sō), *n.* [Sp. *chamiza* a kind of wild cane.] **a** A Californian rosaceous shrub (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), having resinous linear leaves and small white panicled flowers. It forms a dense chaparral called *chamisal,* characteristic of a zone in the Sierras. **b** = TOYON. **c** In Porto Rico, the switch sorrel (*Dodonæa viscosa*).

cham'ois (shăm'ĭ; shä'mwä'; shä-moi'; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [F.; cf. OHG. *gamz,* G *gemse,* and LL. *camox,* name of some quadruped.] **1.** A small goatlike antelope (*Rupicapra tragus*), living on the loftiest mountain ridges of Europe and southwestern Asia. It is remarkably agile, and is a favorite object of chase.

Chamois.

2. (*See 2d note below*) Also *chammy, shammy.* A soft, pliant leather, prepared originally from the skin of the chamois, but now also from the skin of the sheep, goat, calf, etc. The process of preparation consists in frizzing the skin and working oil into it to supply the place of the astringent (tannin, alum, or the like) ordinarily used.

☞ In Deut. xiv 5 the word *chamois* in the Revised and Authorized Versions stands for Hebrew *zemer,* by some thought to mean the giraffe, but probably a name for the aoudad; in the Douay Version *chamois* is in this verse used for what is called *wild goat* in the Authorized Version

☞ Some distinguish in pronunciation between the word as used to designate the animal and as used to designate the leather or as a verb, using the French pronunciation (shä'mwa') for the name of the animal only

cham'ois (shăm'ĭ; shä-moi'. *see note under the noun*), *v. t.;* CHAM'OISED (shăm'ĭd; shä-moid'); CHAM'OIS-ING. To prepare or dress after the manner of chamois leather.

cham'oi-site (shăm'wa-zīt), **cham'o-site** (-ō-zīt), *n.* [From *Chamoson,* Valais canton, Switzerland.] *Min.* A greenish gray or black silicate related to the chlorites and occurring compact or oolitic. It contains iron. Sp. gr., 3-3.4.

Cha-mor'ro (chä-môr'rō), *n.* One of the people of Guam and the Ladrones, the original Malayo-Polynesian population of which has been greatly modified by Filipino and European admixture; also, their language, usually classed as Micronesian, though it presents peculiarities perhaps sufficient to place it in a distinct group.

champ (chămp), *v. t.;* CHAMPED (chămpt); CHAMP'ING. [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. dial. Sw. *kämsa* to chew with difficulty, champ.] **1.** To bite and chew with force and noise; to bite upon repeatedly and noisily; to munch; — sometimes with *up* *Steele.*

Foamed and *champed* the golden bit. *Dryden*

2. To gnash (the teeth), to close violently and noisily, as a bird its beak. *Obs.* *E. Darwin.*

3. To make (bullets) jagged by biting. *Oxf. E. D.*

4. To mash, crush, trample, or the like; as, to *champ* potatoes; the cattle *champ* the ground. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

champ, *v. i.* To bite repeatedly and noisily.

They began . . . irefully to *champ* upon the bit. *Hooker.*

champ, *n.* Act of champing, as of a horse.

champ, champe, *n.* [F. *champ,* fr. L. *campus* field.] **1.** A field; — usually in phrases **champ clos, champ of battle,** an inclosed field for trial by combat or a tournament; also, a battlefield. *Obs.*

2. (*F. pron.* shan) The field or ground, as of a shield, in lacework, or of carving, etc. *Obs except as French.*

cham'pac (chăm'păk | chŭm'pŭk) | *n.* Also *champak,* **cham'pa-ca** (-pā-kȧ) | chumpaka, *champaka.* [Hind. *champak,* Skr. *campaka.*] An East Indian magnoliaceous tree (*Michelia champaca*) having ornamental wood and rich yellow, fragrant flowers. It is much cultivated, and is regarded as a sacred tree.

cham'pa-col (chăm'pȧ-kōl; -kŏl), *n. Chem.* A camphor, $C_{17}H_{30}O$, found in champac wood.

cham-pagne' (shăm-pān'), *n.* [F. See CHAMPAIGN.] **1.** Prop., a white sparkling wine, of several varieties, made in the old province of Champagne, France, chiefly about Rheims and Epernay, in the present department Marne. During the after-fermentation a sediment forms, which is removed only by patient and dexterous handling. The wine is then treated with liqueur. The costliness of champagne is partly attributable to the losses caused by the breakage of the bottles while under pressure. Sometimes other wines made in Champagne, some red, some still, are called *champagnes.*

2. Any wine of the same type as champagne proper; loosely, any effervescent wine.

cham-paign' (shăm-pān'; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [OF. *champaigne;* same word as *campagne.* See CAMPAIGN.]

1. A stretch of flat open country; a plain; a level field.

Smiling *champaigns* of flowers and fruits. *T. Hardy.*

2. Country that is flat and open.

Fair *champaign,* with less rivers intervened. *Milton.*

3. The open uninclosed land, as opposed to that partitioned into fields; the common land. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Cha-mæ'le-on, Cha-mæ'le-on'ti-dæ (kā-mē'lē-ŏn'tĭ-dē), etc. *Zool.* See CHAMELEON.

cham'æ-pro-sop'ic (kăm'ē-prō-sŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. χαμαί on the ground, in comp., low + πρόσωπον face.] = BRACHYFACIAL.

cha'mal (kä'mȧl), *n.* [Native name.] The Angora goat.

cham'ar (chŭm'ȧr), *n.* [Hind *chamar.*] A fly flap or fan made of a yak's tail, of peacock feathers, etc., used esp as a mark of royalty or in temples. *Anglo-Ind.*

Chamb. *Abbr.* Chamberlain.

‖ **cham'bel'lan'** (*F. pron.* shän'-bĕ'län'), *n.* [F.] Chamberlain; — used esp. in foreign titles.

chamber acid. See SULPHURIC ACID.

chamber barrister, chamber counselor See CHAMBER PRACTICE.

chamber crystals. See NITROSYL SULPHURIC ACID.

cham'berd. Chambered. *Ref. Sp*

cham'ber-lain-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

cham'ber-let, *n.* A small chamber — **cham'ber-let-ed, -let-ted.**

chamber lye. Urine. *Obsoles.*

chamber master. A shoemaker who works at home, executing contracts for the shops or selling his product to them *Eng.* —

chamber mastering

chamber pot. A bedchamber vessel for urine.

chamber process. See SULPHURIC ACID; WHITE LEAD.

chamber rent. *O. Eng. Law.* A personal unsecured annuity; — as being paid from funds kept in the grantee's chamber. *Obs.*

chamber stool. A close stool.

chamber story. *Arch.* That story of a house primarily devoted to bedchambers.

chamber study. Private study.

‖ **Cham'ber'tin'** (shän'bĕr'tăN'), *n.* A kind of Burgundy wine; — so called from the vineyard near Dijon. See BURGUNDY.

cham'blet. † CAMLET.

cham'bre † CHAMBER.

‖ **cham'bre à cou'cher'** (shän'-br' a kōō'shā'). [F.] Bedchamber. [GAMBREL.]

cham'brel (kăm'brĕl), *n.* =

chambrier. † CHAMBERER.

chambur. † CHAMBER.

cha-meck' (shā-mĕk'; *as Lat. specif. name* kā'mĕk), *n.* [Native name.] A Brazilian spider monkey (*Ateles chameck*).

chameil, chamoil. † CAMEL.

chamel. † CAMEL. [GRASS.]

chameleon grass. = RIBBON

cha-me'le-on-ize, *v. i.* To live or change like a chameleon. *R.*

cha-me'le-on-like', *a. & adv.* See -LIKE.

chamelot. † CAMLET.

cham'frain. Var. of CHAMFRON.

cham'fret = CHAMFER. *Obs. or R.* [or pert to Chamos.]

Cha'mi-an (kā'mĭ-ăn), *a.* Of

Cham'i-dæ (kăm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See CHAMA.

Cham'ite (kăm'ĭt), etc. Var. of HAMITE, etc.

cha'mite (kā'mīt), *n. Paleon.* A fossil shell of the genus *Chama,* or allied genera.

cham'let, cham'let. † CAMLET.

cham'my (shăm'ĭ). Var. of CHAMOIS, *n.*, 2.

chamolet. † CAMLET.

cham'o-mile (kăm'ō-mīl). Var. of CAMOMILE.

Cha'mos (kā'mŏs), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. Χαμώς.] = CHEMOSH.

cha-motte' (s h ä-m ŏ t'), *n.* A mixture of fire clay and burnt clay for making crucibles, etc.

champ (chămp), *a* Firm; hard. *Dial. Eng.*

Cham'pa (chăm'pȧ), *n.* A member of a Tibetan tribe of eastern Kashmir.

cham'pa-ca oil (chŭm'pȧ-kȧ). See OIL, *Table I.*

champ-pagne' (shăm-pān'), *v. t.* To drink champagne. *Byron.*

champagne cup. See CUP, *n.*, 8.

4. A battlefield; also, a military campaign. *Obs.* *Cowper.*
5. Open or level expanse, as of water.
6. Fig.: Field, as of view, etc.; expanse.
☞ The historical pronunciation chăm′pān is still preferred by some, the accentuation at least being common in English verse, but the more frequent pronunciation at present is as above, as if the word were from modern French. Cf. CHIVALRY. The Oxf. E.D. rejects the historical pronunciation with *ch* (as in *chaw*) for *chivalry*, but retains it in *champaign*.

cham-paign′ (shăm-pān′), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of the champaign, or open country; flat and open.
A wide *champaign* country, filled with herds. *Addison.*
2. Of or pertaining to the champaign, of the field or open country; as, *champaign* sports; *champaign* scenery.

‖ **cham′part′** (shăn′pär′), *n.* [F. See CHAMPERTY.] A land rent, or charge upon land, consisting of a fixed part of the produce; also, the tenure by which land is held upon payment of such a rent to the lord or landlord, as formerly in feudal France, and still in the Channel Islands.

‖ **champ de mars** (shăn dĕ märs, "s" *sounded*). [F., lit., field of March.] In French history, an annual assembly of warriors in arms for military or political purposes. Under the Merovingians it was held in March; under the Carolingians the time was changed to May, and the meeting was called a champ de mai.

‖ **Champ de Mars** (mars). [F., lit., Field of Mars; — so called after the Roman Campus Martius.] An open space, about 3300 feet, or 1 kilometer, in length by about 1650 feet, or about 500 meters, in breadth, on the left bank of the Seine in Paris. It has been the scene of many memorable events in French history, and in recent times has been used as a field for military maneuvers and as a site for expositions.

cham′per-tor (chăm′pĕr-tẽr), *n.* [*F. champarteur* a divider of fields or field rent. See CHAMPERTY.] *Law.* One guilty of champerty.

cham′per-tous (-tŭs), *a.* *Law.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, champerty; as, a *champertous* contract.

cham′per-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [F. *champart* field rent, L. *campi pars*; *champ* (L. *campus*) field + *part* (L. *pars*) share.]
1. Partnership in power; equal share of authority. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* A proceeding by which a person having no legitimate concern in a suit bargains to aid in or carry on its prosecution or defense, by furnishing money or personal services in consideration of his receiving, in the event of success, a share of the matter in suit; maintenance with the addition of an agreement to divide the thing in suit. (See MAINTENANCE.) From early times champerty has been a statutory offense punishable criminally; but now it is authorized by statute in some of the United States, and the tendency of the courts both in England and the United States is to allow freedom of contract between attorney and client and in the sale of choses in action.
3. A conspiracy. *Obs.* *Bp. Hall.*
4. Contest; rivalry. *Obs.*

cham-pi′gnon (shăm-pĭn′yŭn; chăm-; *F.* shan′pē′nyôn′, 277), *n.* [F., a mushroom, ultimately fr. L. *campus* field. See CAMP.] **1.** Orig., any fleshy fungus, in the 18th century, an edible fungus, esp. the common field mushroom; now, in England and the United States, the fairy-ring mushroom (*Marasmius oreades*).
2. *Veter.* Suppurative inflammation of the spermatic cord of a horse.

cham′pi-on (chăm′pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F. *champion*, fr. LL. *campio*, fr. L. *campus* field, taken in the sense of "field of battle." The word was perhaps influenced by OHG. *champho*, *chemphio*, fighter, akin to AS. *cempa* warrior. See CAMP.] **1.** One who engages in any contest; a combatant; a fighter; esp., in ancient times, one who contended in single combat in behalf of another's honor or rights or, sometimes, of his own; now, one who acts or speaks in behalf of a person or a cause; a defender; an advocate.
A stouter *champion* never handled sword. *Shak.*
Champions of law and liberty. *Fisher Ames.*
2. One who has obtained the formally acknowledged supremacy in any branch of athletics or game of skill, and is ready to contend with any qualified challenger.
3. Anything that has been awarded the first prize or place in competition.
champion of the king, queen, realm, *or* **England,** *Eng. Hist.*, a person who formerly at the coronation of a sovereign rode into Westminster Hall and through a herald issued a challenge that "if any person shall deny the king's title to the crown, he is there ready to defend it." The office, which still exists, has been hereditary in the Dymoke family since 1377.

cham′pi-on, *v. t.*; CHAM′PI-ONED (-ŭnd); CHAM′PI-ON-ING.
1. To challenge, as to a combat; to defy. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. To attend or defend as champion; to support or maintain; to protect; to defend.
Championed or unchampioned, thou diest. *Scott.*

champion lode. *Mining.* The main vein.

cham′pi-on-ship′, *n.* Act of championing, or state of being champion; position or office of champion; advocacy; defense; leadership; supremacy.

champion tooth. *Mech.* A form of double tooth (two of which are shown in the illust.) for crosscut saws.

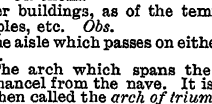
Champion Tooth

Cham-plain′ (shăm-plān′), *a.* [From Lake *Champlain*.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a late stage of the American Pleistocene, when an arm of the sea extended up the St. Lawrence into the basin of Lake Champlain and as far west as Lake Ontario. See GLACIAL PERIOD. — *n.* The Champlain age or stage.

‖ **champ′le-vé′** (shămp′lĕ-vā′; *F.* shan′-), *a.* [F., p. p. of *champlever* to engrave. See 4th CHAMP, CAMP, LEVER a bar.] *Art.* Having the ground engraved or cut out in the parts to be enameled; inlaid in depressions made in the ground; — said of a kind of enamel work in which depressions made in the surface are filled with enamel pastes, which are afterward fired; also, designating the process of making such enamel work. Cf. CLOISONNÉ. — *n.* A piece of champlevé enamel; also, the process or art of making such enamel work; champlevé work.

cham-pain′ (shăm-pān′), *n.* [F. *champagne* a field.] *Her.* A broken or deflected line in an ordinary. It was a former abatement for killing one's prisoners of war [of CHAMPAC.]

cham′pak, cham′pa-ka Vars. of CHAMPAC.

‖ **cham-pa′na** (shăn-pa′nä), *n.* [Pg.] A sampan.

champartie. † CHAMPERTY.

‖ **champ de mai** (shăn dĕ mĕ). [F.] See CHAMP DE MARS.

champed, *p. a.* Also Scot. *champit.* Embossed. *Obs.*

champ′er, *n.* One who champs.

cham′per. Var. of CHAMFER.

cham′phire † CAMPHOR.

cham′pi-an, cham′pi-on, *n.* [See CHAMPAIGN.] *Obs.* 1. Level, open country. = CHAMPAIGN. 2. A farmer of open uninclosed land or common.

cham′pi-an, cham′pi-on, *a* Of, like, or pert. to, champian, or flat and open land, or uninclosed common; champaign *Obs*

champian. † CHAMPAIN.

cham′pine. † CHAMPAIGN.

cham-pin′ion. Var. of CHAMPIGNON. [*Ref. Sp.*]

cham′pi-ond. Championed.

cham′pi-on-ess, *n.* See -ESS.

cham′pi-on-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* A championing

cham′pi-on-ize, *v. t.* To act as champion of. *Rare.*

cham′pi-on-ize, *v. i.* To play the champion *Obs.*

champion vein. *Mining* = CHAMPION LODE.

cham-plain′ase′ (shăm-plān′-āz′). See PETROGRAPHY.

Cham-plain′ forge (shăm-plān′) = AMERICAN FORGE.

Cham-plain′ie (-ĭk), *a.* [From Lake *Champlain*.] Ordovician.

cham-plain′ore′ (-ōr′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

champoo. † SHAMPOO

champ′sin (kăm′sĭn) Var. of KHAMSIN.

chamur. † CHAMBER.

chan. Var. of KHAN.

Cha′naan (kā′năn; kā′nĭ-ăn). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Cha-na′a-na (kā-nā′ä-nä). *D. Bib.*

Cha′naan-ite (kā′năn-īt). *Bib* Var. of CANAANITE. — **Cha′naan-it′ess** (-ĭt′ĕs). *D. Bib.*

Chan′a-na (kăn′ä-nä). *D. Bib.*

Chan′a-ne′us (-nē′ŭs). *D. Bib.*

Chan′a-ni (kăn′ä-nī). *D. Bib.*

chanbur. † CHAMBER [ceryx.

Chanc. *Abbr.* Chancellor; chan-

chance (chăns), *n.* [ME. *cheance*, *cheaunce*, *chance*, *chaunce*, OF. *cheance*, F. *chance*, LL. *cadentia* a falling (in allusion to the falling of the dice), fr. L. *cadere* to fall; akin to Skr. *çad* to fall, L. *cedere* to yield, E. *cede*. Cf. CADENCE.]
1. The happening of events; the way in which things befall; fortune; hap. "The *chance* of war." *Shak.*
2. Something that befalls as the result of unknown or unconsidered forces; a happening in a particular way; the issue of uncertain conditions; a fortuity; often, *Archaic*, an unfortunate occurrence; mishap; mischance; misfortune; accident, casualty.
It was a *chance* that happened to us. 1 *Sam* vi. 9.
I spake of most disastrous *chances*. *Shak*
3. That which happens to one; fortune, luck; lot. *Obsoles.*
And, now it is my *chance* to find thee out,
Must I behold thy timeless cruel death? *Shak.*
4. In the game of hazard, a throw of dice, esp. one that is neither a winning nor a losing throw when first thrown.
Seven is my *chance*, and thyn is cink and treye. *Chaucer.*
5. A possibility or likelihood of anything happening; hence, an opportunity, as, a *chance* to escape.
6. *Math.* Probability. See PROBABILITY.
7. In various senses indicative of absence or lack of knowledge of a cause to which an event may be assigned, or of a reason why anything results as it does instead of in some other way; as: **a** In reference to a cause, a hypothetical material or psychical agent or mode of activity other than a force, law, or purpose; fortune; fate; — in this sense often personified. **b** In reference to an effect: connection of events not relevant to the interest of the observer, or one resulting from accidental causation; a connection the causes of which are not under investigation. **c** In reference to a condition: degree of probability, a relation the value of which may be determined and expressed in terms of probable occurrence.
It is incorrect, then, to say that any phenomenon is produced by *chance*; but we may say that two or more phenomena are conjoined by *chance*, that they coexist or succeed one another only by *chance*. *J. S Mill*
That power
Which erring men call *Chance*. *Milton.*
8. An uncertain or indefinite amount, distance, portion, etc. *Dial., Southern U. S.*
by chance. **a** As it chanced; without design; casually; accidentally, incidentally; fortuitously.
By chance a priest came down that way. *Luke* x 31.
b Perchance; perhaps. *Obs.* **c** At random. *Obs.* — **in the chance,** acting on the possibility.

chance, *v. i.*; CHANCED (chănst); CHANC′ING (chăn′sĭng). To happen, come, or arrive, without design or expectation; to happen; to fall out; to come to pass, to happen to come.
"Things that *chance* daily." *Robinson* (*More's Utopia*).
It a bird's nest *chance* to be before thee. *Deut* xxii. 6.
I *chanced* on this letter. *Shak.*
Often used impersonally; as, how *chances* it?
How *chance*, thou art returned so soon? *Shak.*
Syn. — See HAPPEN.

chance, *v. t.* **1.** To take the chances of; to venture upon; to risk; — usually with *it* as object. *Colloq.*
Come what will, I will *chance* it. *W D. Howells.*
2. To befall; to happen to. *Rare.* *Lambarde.*

chance, *a.* Happening by chance; casual.

chance, *adv.* By chance; perchance. *Archaic.* *Gray.*

Chance′-Claus′ proc′ess (chăns′klouz′). *Chem.* An industrial process of recovering sulphur from waste containing sulphides. It comprises two steps: (1) Treatment of the waste with carbon dioxide, forming hydrogen sulphide. (2) Oxidation of the hydrogen sulphide to water and sulphur ($H_2S + O = H_2O + S$) by air in presence of a catalytic, as ferric oxide. The second is called the Claus reaction.

chance′ful (chăns′fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Dependent on chance; casual. *Archaic.*
2. Hazardous; risky; perilous. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. Full of chance or chances; eventful. *R. Browning.*

chan′cel (chăn′sĕl), *n.* [OF. *chancel*, F. *chanceau*, *cancel*, fr. L. *cancelli* lattices, crossbars. (The *chancel* was formerly inclosed with lattices or crossbars.) See CANCEL, *v. t.*]
1. *Eccl. & Arch.* **a** That part of a church, often separated in some special way from the rest, reserved for the use of the clergy. In it the altar, or communion table, is placed. Hence, in common modern use: **b** All that part of a church which is east (actually or ecclesiastically; see EAST) of the nave, including the choir proper and sanctuary. It usually has a higher floor and often is separated from the rest of the building by a screen. Cf. CHOIR.
2. A similar part of other buildings, as of the temple at Jerusalem, heathen temples, etc. *Obs.*

chancel aisle. *Arch.* The aisle which passes on either side of or around the chancel.

chancel arch. *Arch.* The arch which spans the main opening leading to the chancel from the nave. It is often very decorative, and is then called the *arch of triumph*.

chan′cel-ler-y (chăn′sĕl-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LERIES (-ĭz) [Cf. CHANCERY.] **1.** The position, court, or department of a chancellor; hence, the office of the secretary or notary of a court or of an embassy, consulate, or other diplomatic legation.
2. The building or room where a chancellor's office is.

chan′cel-lor (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *chanceler*, *chaunceler*, F. *chancelier*, LL. *cancellarius* chancellor, a director of chancery, fr. L. *cancelli* lattices, crossbars, which surrounded the seat of judgment. See CHANCEL.] **1.** A secretary, esp. an official one of a nobleman, prince, or king; specif., *Eng. Hist.*, the king's chancellor, whose office gave rise to that of the Lord Chancellor (see def. 3 a below). *Obs. or Hist.*, except as in def. 2 below. The office of chancellor arose from that of the Roman *cancellarius*, who from originally being a kind of usher or doorkeeper stationed at the lattice bar, or chancel, of a basilica or other law court, became a notary or secretary with judicial powers in the Eastern Empire, and with the introduction of the office in the kingdoms of the Western Empire, an officer of increasingly important functions. He finally became the official secretary of the king or prince, and as such keeper of the royal seal, etc. The office of king's chancellor appears to have been introduced into England by Edward the Confessor.
2. Specif.. **a** *Diplomatics.* The chief secretary of an embassy. **b** *Scots Law.* The foreman of a jury. **c** An official who keeps a record of the proceedings and does other official acts in a chapter of a cathedral (see *chancellor of a cathedral*, below), or of an order of knighthood. *Eng.*
3. [*cap.*] Elliptically: **a** The Lord Chancellor, who formerly presided over the Court of Chancery and is now president of the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature and of the Court of Appeal. See LORD CHANCELLOR. *Eng.* **b** Any of various other officials, whose fuller titles are given in the phrases below.
4. The head of some universities; as, the *chancellor* of the University of New York. The courts of the chancellors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in England formerly had extensive civil and criminal jurisdictions; but their judicial powers are now mostly abolished or obsolete.
5. The chief minister of state in the empire of Austria-Hungary (where the title survives from the Holy Roman Empire) or in the present German Empire, or formerly in most of the other countries of Europe.
6. A judge in a statutory court of chancery or equity in various States; specif., the presiding judge as distinguished from the vice chancellors. *U. S.*
7. *Bib.* See BEELTETHMUS.
chancellor of a bishop, *or* **of a diocese,** *R. C. Ch. & Ch. of Eng*, a law officer appointed to act as vicar-general for the bishop, to hold court for him, to act as his official secretary, and to assist him in matters of ecclesiastical law. — **c. of a cathedral,** one of the four chief dignitaries of the cathedrals of the old foundation, some of whose duties are to arrange services, to lecture in theology, to write the letters of the chapter, to apply the seal, and to keep the books. — **C. of England.** = LORD CHANCELLOR, 1. — **C. of Scotland,** before the union of 1707, an officer who held a position similar to that of the English Lord Chancellor and was the head of both law and equity. — **C. of the Exchequer,** a member of the British Cabinet upon whom devolves the charge of the public income and expenditure as the highest finance minister of the government, although he has no statutory powers over the exchequer. He is a member of the House of Commons, to which he submits the annual budget.

chan′cel-lor-ship′, *n.* Office, or term, of a chancellor.

chancel table. A communion table.

chance′-med′ley (chăns′mĕd′lĭ), *n.* [Prop., a mingled (OF. *medlée*, *meslée*, p. p. fem.) chance. See CHANCE, MEDDLE.] **1.** *Law.* Lit., mingled chance, that is, a casualty partly accidental; often, a chance affray; as, manslaughter by *chance-medley*; hence, homicide by misadventure; accidental homicide, not entirely without fault of the killer, but without evil intent. Cf. CHAUD-MELLÉ.
2. Haphazard action; hence, by confusion, pure chance; a fortuitous medley or confusion.

chan′cer (chăn′sẽr), *v. t* [See CHANCERY.] *Law.* To settle or fix equitably, as in a court of chancery. *Obs., or Local, U. S.*

chan′cer-y (-ĭ), *n.* [F. *chancellerie*, LL. *cancellaria*, from L. *cancellarius*. See CHANCELLOR; cf. CHANCELLERY.] **1.** The office or function of a chancellor; chancellorship. *Obs.*
2. In England, orig., the office or bureau of the king's chancellor; later, the court presided over by the Lord Chancellor, which was the highest court of judicature next to Parliament until under the Judicature Act of 1873 it became the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. At first the chancery was the bureau, office, or ministry of justice of the king's chancellor, who after the abolition of the chief justiciar was the king's highest officer. Orig the function of the office was administrative and consisted essentially in issuing the royal messages, mandates, or orders under the great seal; but from about the time of Edward I. the office began to assume the hearing and determining of causes, and by the 16th century was an established court of the realm, with two branches, one (often called its *ordinary*, or *Latin, side*) having a certain common-law jurisdiction and the other (the *equity side*) having an equity jurisdiction. From the beginning all original writs and the writs for a new parliament were issued out of chancery, later from the common-law branch, the judicial jurisdiction of which came to be chiefly concerned with cases of relief against the crown. The equity jurisdiction alone was transferred to the Chancery Division of the High Court by the Judicature Act. See EQUITY. The chancery of Ireland was distinct from that of England, but was likewise converted into a division of the Irish High Court of Justice.
3. In the United States, a court of equity. See EQUITY. The American colonies generally adopted the principles and practice of the chancery court of England, but in most States both common law and equity are administered by the same body sitting according to circumstances either as a court of law or of equity.
4. Chancery proceedings, practice, or principles; equity.
5. A court of record or office of public records; archives; specif., in Scotland, a record office in the General Register House, Edinburgh, for issuing certain brieves and recording certain writs.
6. Treasury. *Obs. & R.* *De Quincey*
7. A chancellor's court or office, or the building or room where it is; a chancellery.
in chancery. **a** *Law.* In litigation in a court of chancery, as an estate; also, under the superintendence of the Lord Chancellor; as, a ward *in chancery*. **b** *Boxing.* Of the head of an antagonist, in a secure position under one's arm, so that one can pommel it without fear of effective retaliation, — in allusion to the helplessness of a person involved in the chancery court, to whose estate cost and loss were certain. **c** Hence, fig., in a helpless or awkward predicament.

chan′cre (shăn′kẽr), *n.* [F. See CANCER.] *Med.* A venereal

chance′a-ble (chan′sa-b'l), *a.* Fortuitous; casual; accidental *Obs. or Archaic.* — **chance′a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **chance′a-bly,** *adv.*
chance bairn, chance child. An illegitimate child.
chance comer. One who comes unexpectedly [FUL-
chance′ful-ly, *adv.* of CHANCE-
chanceler. † CHANCELLOR.
chance′less, *a* See -LESS.
chan′cel-la-ry, *n. Obs.* 1. = CHANCERY. *Scot.* 2. Var. of CHANCELLERY, office of a court secretary.
chan′celled (chăn′sĕld), *p. a.* Placed in, or furnished with, a chancel. [ship
chan′cel-lor-ate, *n.* Chancellor
chan′cel-lor-ess, *n.* A female chancellor; also, a chancellor's wife. *Rare.*
chan′cel-lor-ism (-ĭz′m), *n* See -ISM. [CELLERY
chan′cel-lor-y Var. of CHANCE-
chance′ly, *adv.* By chance; accidentally. *Obs.*
chan′co (chăn′kō), *n.* [Native name *chank'u*.] An Asiatic wolf closely related to, if not a variety of, the common wolf.

sore or ulcer; specif., the initial lesion of true syphilis, whether forming a distinct ulcer or not; — called also *hard chancre*, *indurated chancre*, and *Hunterian chancre*.

chan'croid (shăŋ'kroid), *n.* [*chancre* + *-oid.*] *Med.* A venereal sore, resembling a chancre in its seat and some external characters, but differing from it in being the starting point of a purely local process and never of a systemic disease; — called also *soft chancre*. — **chan-croi'dal** (shăŋ-kroi'dăl), *a.*

chan'crous (shăŋ'krŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *chancreux.*] *Med.* Of the nature of a chancre; having chancres.

chanc'y (chăn'sĭ), *a.* [From CHANCE, *n.*] **1.** Lucky; bringing good luck; auspicious; foreboding good; fortunate; — when used with a negative, often nearly equal to *canny*. *Scot.* **2.** Subject to chance; liable to sudden change; uncertain. *Colloq. or Dial.* "Human life is *chancy*." *Kipling.*

chan'de-lier' (shăn'dĕ-lēr'), *n.* [F. See CHANDLER.] **1.** A candlestick, lamp stand, gas fixture, or the like, having several branches; esp., one hanging from the ceiling.

Chandelier, 1.

2. *Fort.* A movable parapet, serving to support fascines to cover pioneers.

chan'dler (chăn'dlĕr), *n.* [ME. *chandeler*, F. *chandelier* candlestick, maker or seller of candles, LL. *candelarius* chandler, fr. L. *candela* candle. See CANDLE; cf. CHANDELIER.] **1.** A candlestick; chandelier. *Obs.* **2.** A maker or seller of, or, formerly, a purveyor of, candles. **3.** A dealer in groceries, provisions, small wares, or the like; — chiefly used with specifying words, as in ship *chandler*.

chan'dler-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DLERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A place where candles, etc, are kept. **2.** **a** Candles and other lighting materials. **b** The commodities sold by, or the business of, a chandler.

chan'ga (chăn'gä), *n.* [Prob. native name.] A mole cricket (*Scapteriscus didactylus*) found in South America, the West Indies, etc. In Porto Rico it is exceedingly destructive to vegetables, tobacco, sugar, etc., and is the most injurious insect of the island.

change (chānj), *v. t.*; CHANGED (chānjd); CHANG'ING (chān'jĭng). [F. *changer*, fr. LL. *cambiare*, to exchange, barter, L. *cambire*. Cf. CAMBIAL.] **1.** To alter by substituting something else for, or by giving up for something else; to put or take another or others in place of; to make substitution of, for, or among, often among things of the same kind (in which case the object is in the *pl.*, and includes all the things among which the substitution is made); as, to *change* the clothes; to *change* one's occupation; to *change* one's intention; to *change* cars or trains.

They that do *change* old love for new,
Pray gods, they change for worse! *Peele.*

2. Specif.: To give, or receive, smaller denominations of money (technically called *change*) or money of another currency for; as, to *change* a gold coin or a bank bill. **3.** To give and take reciprocally; to exchange; — often followed by *with*; as, to *change* places with another. **4.** To alter; to make different; to cause to pass from one state to another; to turn; to convert; as, to *change* the position, character, or appearance of a thing; to *change* the countenance.

Therefore will I *change* their glory into shame. *Hosea* iv. 7.

5. Of milk, wine, etc., to alter to an unnatural state; to turn; to render sour or tainted. *Colloq. or Dial.*

Syn. — CHANGE, ALTER. To CHANGE (the more general and the stronger term) is to render something essentially different from what it was, even to loss of identity, or the substitution of one thing for another; as, "Can the Ethiopian *change* his skin, or the leopard his spots?" (*Jer.* xiii. 23); "And earth be *changed* to Heaven, and Heaven to earth" (*Milton*). To ALTER is to make different in some particular respect, as in form or detail, without implying loss of identity; as, one may *alter* a coat without *changing* its style; "If she does not understand me at the first reading, I am sure the lines are obscure, and always *alter* them" (*Cowper*); "The mathematician does not suppose that a quantity will *alter*, or that a given point in space will *change* its direction . . . spontaneously" (*Huxley*). The two words are, however, frequently interchangeable. See CHANGE (*v. i.* and *n.*), QUALIFY, TRANSFORM.

to change a horse, *or* **to change hand,** *Manège*, to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. — to c. color *or* hue, to alter in color or hue; of persons, to turn pale, blush, etc. — to c. countenance, to change in color or expression of countenance. — to c. face, to change countenance. — to c. foot. **a** To change sides. *Obs.* **b** Also, *to change feet.* To change step. — to c. front, to face or turn in another direction. *Orig. Mil., now usually fig.* — to c. hand, to change a horse. See above. — to c. hands, to pass from one hand to another; to change owners; as, the property *changed hands* to-day. — to c. hue, to change color. See above. — to c. (one's) copy, to alter one's manner, character, etc. *Obs.* — to c. one's feet, to change the covering of one's feet. *Scot.* — to c. one's mind, to alter one's opinion, plan, or purpose. — to c. one's note, to change one's tune. *Colloq.* — to c. one's self, to change one's clothes. *Now chiefly Scot.* — to c. one's tune, to alter one's manner of speaking, as from insolence to respect, from laughter to tears. *Colloq.* — to c. sides, to go over from one side to the other. — to c. step, to make a break in the succession of steps, in walking, as by bringing one foot almost up to the other, and then stepping off with the foot which is in advance. — to c. the leg, to change the gait, as a horse.

change, *v. i.* **1.** To be altered; to undergo variation; to alter; to vary; as, men sometimes *change* for the better.

For I am the Lord, I *change* not. *Mal.* iii. 6.

2. Of the moon, to pass from one phase to another; specif., to pass through the phase of new moon, as, the moon *changes* to-morrow night. **3.** To change color, as to turn pale or blush. *Obs.* **4.** To turn sour or taint. *Colloq. or Dial.* **5.** To make a change of place or circumstances; to shift; — often with *about*. Specif.: To change vehicles, as railroad cars; as, passengers for Troy *change* here. *Colloq.* **6.** To make an exchange, as of children. *Obs. or R. or Dial.* *Sir T. Malory.* **7.** To change one's clothes. *Colloq.*

Syn. — CHANGE, VARY, SHIFT, VEER. To CHANGE (the most general term) is to become different; as, "Thus *change* I like the moon" (*Shak.*); "Colors that *change* whene'er they wave their wings" (*Pope*). To VARY (see VARIETY) is to change partially, or (esp.) to undergo a succession of changes; as, "The shape is still vapory, *varying* in color-changes; as, "The shape is still vapory, *varying* in color-ing from purplish to bright gray" (*Lafcadio Hearn*); "A measure which should not be tedious by uniformity, which should *vary* with *varying* moods" (*Lowell*). SHIFT usually implies change of position, or passage from one form or aspect to another; as, "The memory has as many moods as the temper, and *shifts* its scenery like a diorama" (*G. Eliot*); "In years to come she could remember every flash and eddy of that *shifting* garden scene" (*M. Hewlett*); "the *shifting* shapes and colors of the visible world" (*J. H. Newman*). To VEER (see FLUCTUATE) is to change direction; as, "That weathercock of patriotism, that *veers* about in every point of the political compass" (*Smollett*). See CHANGE (*v. t.* & *n.*), DIFFERENT.

change (chānj), *n.* [F. *change*, fr. *changer*. See CHANGE, *v. t.*] **1.** A succession or substitution of one thing in the place of another; alteration of conditions or circumstances; variety; as, a *change* of seasons.

Our fathers did for *change* to France repair. *Dryden*

2. Exchange; specif., exchange of merchandise; commerce. *Obs.* *Shak.* **3.** A place where merchants and others meet to transact business; a building appropriated for mercantile transactions; an exchange; — now chiefly used with *on* or *upon*. ☞ Since 1800, in this sense, *change* has been usually treated, erroneously, as a contraction of *Exchange*, and written '*Change*. *Oxf. E. D.*

4. Any variation or alteration; a passing from one state or form to another; mutation; as, a *change* of habits.

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my *change* come. *Job* xiv. 14.

5. Changefulness; caprice; inconstancy; fickleness. *Obs.*

For there can live no hatred in thine eye;
Therefore in that I cannot know thy *change*. *Shak.*

6. Change of key; modulation.

Changes are commonly spoken of as of three kinds, representing three degrees of abruptness . . . the diatonic . . . the chromatic . . . the enharmonic. *Grove's Dict. of Music*

7. Of the moon, a passing from one moon or monthly revolution to another; the coming of the new moon; also, a passing from one phase to another.

8. That which makes a variety, or may be substituted.

Thirty *change* [R. V. *changes*] of garments *Judg.* xiv. 12.

9. **a** Money of lower denomination, or of one currency, exchanged for money of higher denomination, or of another currency; the money by means of which the larger coins and bank bills are made available in small dealings; — often with adj. *small*. **b** The balance returned when payment is tendered by a coin or note exceeding the sum due.

10. Something given or taken in return; — used in such phrases as *to give* (one) *change*, to do (one) a service, or ironically to give (one) his deserts; *to take one's, or the, change out of*, to take (one's) revenge on (a person), or for (a thing); *take your change out of that*, said when a "settler" has been given in the shape of either a repartee or a blow. *Oxf. E. D. Slang, Eng.*

She generally *took the change out of* him. *R. D Blackmore*

11. *Math.* Alteration in the order of a series; permutation; — used in the *pl.*

12. *Music.* Any order in which a set of bells is struck, properly other than that of the diatonic scale, but loosely including it; — chiefly in the *pl.* See CHANGE RINGING.

13. *Hunting.* Act of taking a stag, etc., met by chance for the one pursued; — chiefly in *to hunt change*. *Obs. or R.*

14. A change house; an alehouse. *Scot.*

Syn. — CHANGE, MUTATION, VICISSITUDE. CHANGE is the general term for variation or alteration of whatever sort, whether in form, substance, aspect, or position; as, "The sundry and manifold *changes* of the world" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*). MUTATION suggests the process of change, or its more abstract qualities; as, "'Tis too late to be ambitious. The great *mutations* of the world are acted" (*Sir T. Browne*). VICISSITUDE suggests succession or alternation, frequently of a disturbing character; as, "Happiness . . . is mingled with evils, with fears, with *vicissitudes* of sorrow and trouble" (*Bp. Hall*); "A continual delight, like walking in a wood where there is a general sameness in the scenery, and yet a constant *vicissitude* of light and shade" (*Lowell*). *Vicissitude* often denotes regular change or alternation; as, "Light and darkness in perpetual round lodge and dislodge by turns — which makes through Heaven grateful *vicissitude*, like day and night" (*Milton*). See CHANGE (*v. i.* & *v. t.*), EXCHANGE.

change-of-day line. See DATE LINE. — **change of life,** the change that takes place in the life of a woman when menstruation and the capacity for conception cease, usually between forty-five and fifty years of age; also, the period of this change; — called also *menopause*, *climacteric*, *turn of life*, etc. — c. of voice, the gradual change in quality and pitch of voice which occurs in boys at or about the age of puberty. It is usually marked by occasional breaking of tone.

change, *a.* Taking another's place; acting, or that may be used, as a substitute; as, a *change* horse.

change'a-bil'i-ty (chān'jă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Changeable quality; changeableness; alterableness.

change'a-ble (chān'jă-b'l), *a.* [F. *changeable.*] **1.** Capable of change or of being changed; subject to alteration; mutable; variable; inconstant; as, a *changeable* humor. **2.** Appearing different, as in color, in different lights, or under different circumstances; as, *changeable* silk.

change'a-ble, *n.* A changeable person or thing. *Rare.*

change'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being changeable; fickleness; inconstancy; mutability.

change'a-bly (-blĭ), *adv.* In a manner involving, or subject to, change; as: **a** Interchangeably. *Obs.* **b** Alternately. *Obs.* **c** With constant shifting or changing, as of manner.

change'ful (chānj'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of change; mutable; inconstant; fickle; uncertain. *Pope.*

His course had been *changeful*. *Motley.*

— change'ful-ly, *adv.* — **change'ful-ness,** *n.*

change gear. *Mach.* A gear by means of which the speed of machinery or of a vehicle may be changed while that of the propelling engine or motor remains constant; — called also **change'-speed' gear.**

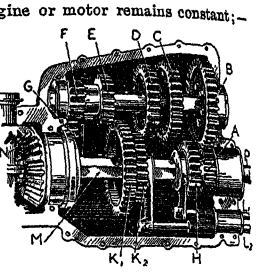

Change Gear. *A* Gear Wheel constantly in mesh with *B* and rigidly fastened to Propeller Shaft *P*; *C* Gear Wheel rigidly connected with Square Shaft *N*, *F* Gear Wheels rigidly connected together but sliding on *M* when moved by rod L_2; *H* Gear Wheel sliding on *M* and moved by L_1; *N* Bevel Gear driving the differential gear which turns the driving axle. For 1st (highest) Speed, *H* is locked with *A* (direct drive); 2d Speed, *H* gears with *C*; 3d Speed, K_2 gears with *D*; 4th Speed, K_1 gears with *E*; Reverse, K_1 gears with *F* through idler *G*.

change house. A small inn or alehouse; — perhaps orig. an inn where horses were changed. *Scot.*

We entered a small *change house*, which we only knew to be a public by the wand over the door. *Stevenson.*

change key. A key adapted to open only one of a set of locks, — distinguished from a *master key.*

change'less, *a.* That does not change; unchanging; constant: as, a *changeless* purpose.

Syn. — CHANGELESS, IMMUTABLE. CHANGELESS applies to that which does not, IMMUTABLE, rather to that which cannot, change. The former suggests a fact; the latter affirms a quality. See CHANGE.

Thro' all this changing world of *changeless* law. *Tennyson.*
Two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lie. *Heb.* vi. 18.

— change'less-ly, *adv.* — **change'less-ness,** *n.*

change'ling (chānj'lĭng), *n.* [*change* + 1st *-ling.*] **1** One apt to change; a waverer; turncoat; renegade. *Archaic.* "Fickle *changelings*." *Shak.*

2. One that is left or taken in the place of another; esp., in popular superstition, a child secretly exchanged for another in infancy or supposed to have been exchanged for another by fairies or elves. The elf child was supposed to be recognizable from its deformity, ill temper, or impish behavior. A baptized child was thought to be immune from such molestation.

Such, men do *changelings* call, so changed by fairies' theft. *Spenser.*

3. Hence, a simpleton; idiot; imbecile. *Archaic.*

change'ling, *a.* **1.** Taken or left in place of another; exchanged. "A little *changeling* boy." *Shak.*

2. Given to change; inconstant. *Obs.*

Some are so studiously *changeling* *Boyle.*

change point. *Kinematics.* A position of a mechanism in which a lack of constrainment causes the mechanism to transform itself into an entirely different, and usually simpler, mechanism, or into a pair of elements.

chang'er (chān'jĕr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *changeor*, F. *changeur.*] **1.** One who changes or alters the form of anything. **2.** A money changer. *Archaic.* *John* ii. 14. **3.** One apt to change; an inconstant person. *Rare.* **4.** The keeper of a change house. *Scot.*

change ratio. *Math. or Physics.* The multiplier that converts an expression of magnitude in one system of units into an equivalent expression of magnitude in another system; thus, 9 feet per second = $\frac{3600}{5280} \times 9$ miles per hour, the change ratio being $\frac{3600}{5280}$ or $\frac{15}{22}$; — so named by Prof. Jas. Thompson.

change ringing. The continual production, without repetition, of changes on bells. A set of bells for change ringing, called a ring of bells, is tuned to the diatonic scale. When struck in descending order from treble or highest (designated "1") to tenor or lowest, the bells are said to be in the position of **rounds**. *Changes* are variations from this striking order according to certain rules, as that (1) no bell shifts more than one place in a change from its position in the change preceding; (2) no change is rung twice from the time the bells leave the position of rounds until they return. The course of any bell is its shifting path through a series of changes, though the term may also designate the series itself. In **plain hunting** all bells work regularly from first place, or **lead**, to last, or **behind** (called **hunting up**), and back again (called **hunting down**), striking as first or last in two successive changes. A single bell with such a course is said to have a **plain hunt**. The chief *methods* of change ringing are: (1) **grandsire**, in which the treble and one other bell (bell 2 in *Illust.*) have a plain hunt, and the bell leading next before treble lead (as 5 in *Illust.*) goes only to third place, where it strikes twice — "*makes* third place" — and then goes back, while the other bells dodge or step backwards in their course up or down (as at * in the *Illust.*). To produce the desired number of changes without returning to rounds, certain modifications of the course-ing order, called bob and single, are introduced at prearranged intervals. Warning of these changes in work (which can occur only when treble leads) is given by the conductor or head ringer, who *calls* the peals. The accompanying *Illust.* of bob and single in a grandsire course for five bells shows that bells 4 and 5 (at †) do not rise above third place, while 2 and 3 "double dodge." (2) **plain bob**, in which the treble alone has a plain hunt. (3) **treble bob**, in which the treble has a uniform but zigzag course, and all the bells dodge. (4) **Stedman** (invented about 1670 by Fabian Stedman), in which bells 1, 2, and 3 go through their six possible changes (see below), while the other bells dodge. At the end of six changes takes its place bells goes up and dodges, while one of the others takes its place through six changes again; and so on. Changeringing is further distinguished by the number of bells on which it is performed. The number of possible changes on any given set of bells may

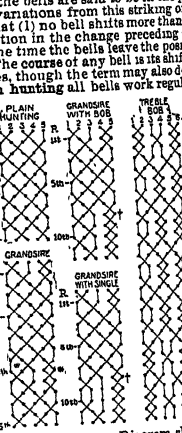

Change Ringing. Diagram showing the order in which the bells (indicated by the numbers) are struck in successive changes, beginning in rounds (at R), each horizontal row of dots representing a change.

chan-da'la (chŭn-dä'lä), *n.* [Skr. *candāla.*] A man of low caste; esp., the son of a Sudra by a Brahman woman, considered the lowest of mortals. *India.*

chan'del-er. † CHANDLER.

chandelier tree. The candelabrum tree.

Chan'di (chŭn'dē), *n.* See DEVI.

chandler chafts. Lantern jaws. *Scot.* — **chan'dler-chaft'ed,** *a.*

chan'dler-ing, *vb. n.* The business or dealing of a chandler.

chan'dler-ly, *a.* Like, or pert. to a chandler. *Obs. & R.*

Chan'dler pe'ri-od. [After S. C. Chandler (b. 1846), Amer. astronomer.] See EULERIAN MOTION.

chan'dler's grass. Couch grass.

chan-doo' chan-du' (chăn-dōō'), *n.* [Hind. *chandū.*] An extract or preparation of opium for smoking. *India & China.*

chan'dry, *n.* = A chandlery. *Obs.*

chane. † CHAIN, KHAN; obs. pret of CHIME.

chanel. † CHANNEL.

chan'frin (chăn'frĭn; F. shänfrăN'), *n.* [F. *chanfrein.* Cf. CHAMFRON.] The fore part of a horse's head.

chang (chăng), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Loud confused noise, as of talk or complaint, or of a pack of hounds in cry.

chang, *v. i.* To make a changing, or row. *Dial. Eng.*

chang, *n.* [Tibetan.] A kind of beer made from malted barley or rice. *Kashmir.* [WEIGHT.]

chang, *n.* [Siamese.] See **chang** (jang), *n.* [Chin. *changt.*] See MEASURE.

change'a-bl. Changeable. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ chan'geant' (shän'zhäN'), *a.* [F.] Of fabrics, changeable.

change'ment (chānj'mĕnt), *n.* [F.] Change; alteration. *Rare.*

be ascertained by the formula for permutations. Thus three bells give $1 \times 2 \times 3 = 6$ changes. Change ringing on four bells, called **singles**, can give $6 \times 4 = 24$ changes; that on five bells, or **doubles**, gives $24 \times 5 = 120$ changes; that on six bells, or **minor**, 720 changes; that on seven bells, or **triples**, 5,040 changes,—the standard number for a *peal* (which see). That on eight bells is called **major**; on nine, **caters** *or* **quaters**, on ten, **royal**; on eleven, **cinques**; on twelve, **maximus**. *Doubles, triples, caters,* and *cinques* (so named because at each change two, three, four, or five pairs of bells exchange places) are called **odd-bell systems**, and since a set of church bells is usually even in number, they are generally rung with a **tenor covering** or **tenor behind**, that is, the tenor struck at the end of each change. In the **even-bell systems** (*minor, major, royal,* and *maximus*), the tenor is "rung in" or **turned in**, that is, it takes part in the changes.

change wheel. *Mech.* Any of a set of toothed wheels of different sizes, that may be changed or substituted one for another in machinery, to produce different speeds as desired in an axis, as in cutting screws in the lathe.

chank (chăŋk), *v. t. & i.* To champ. *Obs. or Dial.*

chank, *n.* Also **chank shell.** [Skr. *çankha.* See CONCH.] The large spiral shell of several species of sea conch much used in making bangles, esp. of *Turbinella pyrum. East India.*

chan'kings (chăŋk'ĭngz ; -ĭnz), *n. pl.* [See CHANK, *v.*] Pieces rejected from what is chewed, as from an apple. *Dial.*

chan'nel (chăn'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *chanel, canel,* OF. *chanel,* F. *chenal,* fr. L. *canalis.* See CANAL.] **1.** The hollow bed where a natural body or stream of water runs or may run.

2. The deeper part of a river, harbor, strait, etc., where the main current flows, or which affords the best and safest passage for vessels.

3 *Geog.* A strait, or narrow sea, between two portions of land; as, the British *Channel.*

4. An artificial hollow bed for water or other flowing substance to run through; as: **a** A street gutter. *Local.* **b** A canal for vessels. *Obs.* **c** *Metallurgy.* A sow or runner.

5. A closed course or conduit through which anything flows or runs, as a tube, a duct, etc.

The veins are converging *channels.* *Dalton*

6. That through which anything passes; means or medium of passing, conveying, or transmitting; as, the news was conveyed to us by different *channels.*

7. A long gutter, groove, or furrow; as: **a** *Arch.* One of the decorative vertical grooves of a column, as in the Grecian Doric style. Specif.: See FLUTE, 3, *cut.* **b** *Masonry & Quarrying.* One cut along the line where rock or stone is to be split. **c** *Manège.* The concavity in the middle of a horse's lower jaw in which the tongue lies. **d** In a tackle block, the track for the rope. **e** *Shoemaking.* A groove cut in the sole into which the seam that unites the sole and upper is sunk. **f** One of the shallow grooves made in the surface of a race track by a dressing harrow or float.

8. The neck or throat. *Obs* *Marlowe.*

9. Gravel; — from being the material of which the channel of a river is composed. *Scot.*

10. [For CHAINWALE.] *Naut.* One of the flat ledges of heavy plank or metal bolted edgewise to the outside of a vessel, to increase the spread of the shrouds and carry them clear of the bulwarks; a chainwale.

11. *Astron.* A canal (of Mars).

chan'nel, *v. t.;* CHAN'NELED (-ĕld) or CHAN'NELLED, CHAN'NEL-ING or CHAN'NEL-LING. **1.** To form a channel in; to cut or wear a channel or channels in; to groove.

No more shall trenching war *channel* her fields. *Shak.*

2. To cut out or excavate in the form of or as a channel.

3. To convey through or as if through a channel or channels. *J. H. Newman.*

chan'nel, *a.* Having a section of gutter shape; as, *channel* bar, iron, rail, steel, etc.

channel bolt. *Naut.* A long bolt securing the channel of a ship to the side.

channel cat. Any catfish of the genus *Ictalurus*; esp., *I. punctatus,* distinguished by its black spots, or *I. furcatus* (also called *blue cat*), important food fishes of the lower Mississippi valley and Gulf States. Also sometimes applied to other large catfishes.

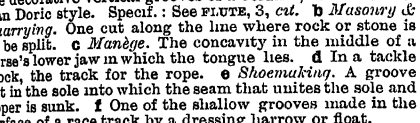

Channel Cat (*Ictalurus punctatus*).

chan'neled, chan'nelled (chăn'ĕld), *p. a.* **1.** Having a channel or channels; formed with a channel, specif., *Bot.,* canaliculate.

2. Conveyed or directed along a channel.

channeled spectrum. *Physics.* See SPECTRUM.

chan'nel-er, chan'nel-ler (-ĕl-ẽr), *n.* One that cuts channels or grooves, as a quarrying machine or a chisel for cutting slots or keyways; a groover.

chan'nel-ing, chan'nel-ling, *n.* **1.** A channel or a system of channels; channeled work, esp. in architecture; channels or grooves collectively; grooving.

2. Act or process of forming, or providing with, a channel or channels

channel iron. A rolled iron bar of ⌴ section.

channel wale. *Naut.* One of several strakes worked between the upper and lower deck ports in two-decked ships, and between the upper and middle deck ports in three-decked ships, to strengthen the topside.

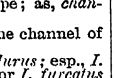

Channel Iron.

‖ **chan'son** (shăn'sŏn ; *F.* shăn'sôn'), *n.; pl.* CHANSONS (-sŏnz; -sôn'). [F., fr. L. *cantio* song. See CANZONE.] A song. The French *chanson* is typically a lyric of smooth rhythm intended for singing. It is made up of equal stanzas, called *couplets,* each generally ending with a refrain, which, however, is sometimes made a distinct member of the piece.

‖ **chan'son' de geste'** (shan'sôn' dẽ zhĕst') [F., prop., song of history], any Old French epic poem having for its subject events or exploits of early French history, real or legendary, and written originally in assonant verse usually of ten or twelve syllables. The most famous one is the *Chanson de Roland.*

‖ **chan'son-nette'** (shăn'sŏn-ĕt', *F.* shăn'sô'nĕt'), *n.; pl.* -NETTES (-ĕts'; -ĕt'). [F., dim. of *chanson.*] A little song.

These pretty little *chansonnettes* that he sung. *Black.*

chant (chănt), *v. t.;* CHANT'ED ; CHANT'ING. [F. *chanter,* fr. L. *cantare,* intens. of *canere* to sing.] **1.** To utter with a melodious voice; to sing.

The cheerful birds . . do *chant* sweet music. *Spenser.*

2. To celebrate in song.

The poets *chant* it in the theaters. *Bramhall.*

3. *Music.* To sing or recite after the manner of a chant, or to a tune called a chant; to recite musically; to intone.

4. To talk or tell of monotonously. *Carlyle.*

5 To praise (a horse) falsely; to represent (a horse) as having good qualities which he does not have; also, to sell (a horse) by such fraudulent practice. *Slang. Thackeray.*

chant, *v. i.* **1.** To make melody with the voice; to sing; to warble. "*Chant* to the sound of the viol" *Amos* vi. 5.

2. *Music.* To sing a chant or as in a chant, to recite musically; to intone.

3. To utter or repeat a statement monotonously. *Milton.*

chant, *n.* [F. *chant,* fr. L. *cantus* singing, song, fr. *canere* to sing. Cf. CANT affected speaking.] **1.** Song; melody.

2. *Music.* A short and simple melody or phrase characterized by the reciting of an indefinite number of syllables to one tone, used in public worship in singing unmetrical psalms, canticles, etc. It is the most ancient form of choral music. See AMBROSIAN, ANGLICAN, and GREGORIAN, CHANT.

3. A composition chanted or arranged for chanting.

4 A song resembling a church chant; the recitation of words in musical monotones.

5 A singing modulation of the voice in speaking, twang; intonation. "His strange *chant.*" *Macaulay.*

6. A mark, as a name, address, cipher, etc., on a piece of plate, linen, money, etc.; also, an advertisement.

chant'er (chăn'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *chanteur.*] **1.** One who chants; a singer or songster; specif., a chorister.

2. The chief singer or priest of a chantry.

3. A street seller of ballads and other broadsides. *Slang, Eng.*

4. A deceitful horse dealer or jockey. See CHANT, *v. t.,* 5. *Colloq.* "He was a horse *chanter.*" *Dickens.*

5. In a bagpipe, the flute or finger pipe on which the melody is played.

6. The hedge sparrow.

‖ **chan'te-relle'** (*F.* shăn'tẽ-rĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. *chanter* to sing. See CHANT, *v. t.*] **1.** A decoy bird. *Obs.*

2. *Music.* The highest or melody string of some stringed instruments, as the violin, banjo, and the like.

chan'te-relle' (shăn'tẽ-rĕl' ; chăn'tẽ-rĕl'), *n.* [F.] An edible mushroom (*Cantharellus cibarius*) widely distributed in both hemispheres. It is of a bright orange color and pleasant aroma.

chant'ey (shăn'tĭ ; chăn'tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *chanter* to sing, and CHANT, *n.*] *Naut.* A song sung by sailors in rhythm with their work, as when heaving at a capstan or windlass or hauling on a rope.

May we lift a deep-sea *chantey* such as seamen use at sea? *Kipling.*

chan'ti-cleer (chăn'tĭ-klēr), *n.* [F. *Chanteclair,* OF. *Chantecler,* name of the cock in the *Roman de Renart* (Reynard the Fox); *chanter* to chant + *clair* clear, OF. *cler.* See CHANT; CLEAR.] A cock; — so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing. Generally used as a proper name, but often printed without initial capital.

Chan'til'ly' lace (*F. pron.* shan'tē'yē', *commonly Anglicized,* shăn-tĭl'ĭ). A delicate kind of blonde lace, with floral pattern, now usually black, originally made at Chantilly, in France, and also at Caen and Bayeux.

chant'ing (chăn'tĭŋg), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHANT.

chanting falcon, any of several African hawks of the genus *Melierax,* esp. *M. canorus,* noted for their whistling song.

chant'late (chănt'lăt), *n.* [F. *chanlatte.*] *Arch.* A piece of wood fastened to the ends of the rafters projecting over the wall of a building to carry or tilt the overhanging slates or tiles so as to throw rain water clear of the wall.

chan'tress (chăn'trĕs), *n.* [OF. *chanteresse.*] **1.** An enchantress. *Obs.* *Lydgate.*

2. A female chanter or singer; a songstress. *Milton.*

‖ **chant' ro'yal'** (shăn' rwä'yäl'). [F.] In old French poetry, an elaborate and stately form of ballade. It contains five stanzas of eleven lines each, and an envoy of eight lines, each of these six parts ending with a common refrain. There are but five rimes, usually running in each stanza *ababccddede.*

chan'try (chăn'trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [OF. *chanterie,* a singing, chanting, fr. *chanter* to sing.] **1.** Chanting; also, incantation; enchantment. *Obs.*

2. An endowment or foundation for the chanting of masses and offering of prayers, commonly for the founder.

3. A chapel, altar, or part of a church so endowed. *Cowell.*

cha'os (kā'ŏs), *n.* [L. *chaos* chaos (in senses 1 & 2), Gr. χάος, fr. the root of χαίνειν to yawn, to gape, to open widely. Cf. CHASM.] **1.** An empty, immeasurable space; a yawning chasm, gulf, or abyss. *Obs.*

Between us and you there is fixed a great *chaos.* *Luke* xvi. 26 (*Ithemish trans.*).

2. The void and formless infinite; the confused, unorganized state of primordial matter before the creation of distinct and orderly forms; — sometimes personified [*cap.*], esp. by the Greeks, as the most ancient of the gods. Cf. ABYSS, 1.

3. Any confused or disordered collection or state of things; a confused mixture; complete confusion or disorder.

One rose out of the *chaos* of the slain. *Shelley.*

4. An undigested or shapeless lump or mass. *Obs. Shak.*

5. *Philos.* A state of things in which chance is supreme; nature conceived as subject to no law, or as not necessarily uniform.

Syn. — See CONFUSION.

cha-ot'ic (kā-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to chaos, in the state of chaos.

2. Resembling chaos; completely confused.

chap (chăp), *v. t.;* CHAPPED (chăpt) or CHAPT, CHAP'PING. [See CHOP to cut.] **1.** To chop, pound, beat small, mash, or the like. *Obs. or Scot.*

2 To cause to open in slits or chinks; to split; to crack; to fissure; to cause the skin of to crack or become rough.

Nor winter's blast *chap* her fair face. *Lyly.*

3. To strike, as a clock; to beat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

to chap hands, to strike hands, as in concluding a bargain. *Scot.* — to c. out, to summon to come out by a tap or rap, as on the window. *Scot.*

chap, *v. i.* **1.** To crack or open in slits; as, the earth *chaps;* the hands *chap.*

2. To strike; to knock; to rap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

chap, *n.* [From CHAP, *v. t. & i.*] **1.** A cleft, crack, or chink, as in the surface of the earth, or in the skin.

2. A division; a breach, as in a party. *Obs.*

3. A blow; rap; knock. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

4. Choice; selection. *Scot.*

chap (chŏp ; chăp ; 277), *n.* [Cf. ME. *chaft,* Icel. *kjaptr* jaw, Sw. *kaft,* D. *kseft,* G. *kiefer,* and E. *jowl.* Cf. CHOP a jaw.] **1.** One of the jaws or the fleshy covering of a jaw; — commonly in *pl.,* and used of animals. "Open your *chaps* again." *Shak.*

His *chaps* were all besmeared with crimson blood. *Cowley.*

2. One of the jaws or cheeks of a vise, etc.

chap (chăp), *n.* [Short for *chapman.*] **1.** A buyer; customer; chapman. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

If you want to sell, here is your *chap* *Steele.*

2. A man or boy; a youth; a fellow. *Colloq.*

A sour, wooden-faced *chap.* *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

Cha'pa-nec' (chä'pä-nĕk'), *n.* An Indian of a comparatively civilized race, formerly a powerful nation in what is now the State of Oaxaca, Mexico. — **Cha'pa-nec'an** (-ăn), *a.*

‖ **cha'pa-ra'jos** (chä'pä-rä'hōs ; 189), *n. pl.* [Mex. Sp.] Overalls of sheepskin or leather, usually open at the back, worn, esp. by cowboys, to protect the legs from thorny bushes, as in the chaparral; — called also *chaparejos* or colloq. *chaps. Sp. Amer.*

chap'ar-ral' (chăp'ä-răl'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *chaparro* an evergreen oak.] Specif., a thicket of dwarf evergreen oaks; hence, in general sense and more common usage, any dense, impenetrable thicket composed of stiff or thorny shrubs or dwarf trees. Chaparral may consist of a single species, as the chamisal of California (see CHAMISAL), or it may include a number of different types, as in Texas. It is esp. characteristic of Mexico and the southwestern United States.

chaparral cock; *fem.* **chaparral hen.** A bird of the cuckoo family (*Geococcyx californianus*), of largely terrestrial habits, noted for running with great speed. It ranges from California to Mexico and eastward to Texas; — called also *road runner.* An allied species (*G. affinis*) occurs in Mexico.

Chaparral Cock. 1/16

chap'book' (chăp'bo͝ok'), *n.* [See CHAPMAN.] Any of the small books, such as ballads, tracts, etc., formerly carried about for sale by chapmen; hence, any small book of popular literature.

chape (chāp), *n.* [F., a churchman's cope, a cover, a chape, fr. LL. *cappa.* See CAP.] **1.** A metal plate put on something to cover or ornament it. *Obs.*

2. The metal mounting or trimming of a scabbard or sheath at its upper end, which bears the ring or hook for attaching it to the belt; also, that which covers the point, sometimes, in early use, apparently the scabbard or sheath.

3. The tip of a fox's brush.

4. The piece by which an object is attached to something, as the frog of a scabbard, or the piece at the back of a buckle by which it is fastened to a strap.

5. The loop close to a buckle on a harness or leather strap, through which the end of the strap is passed. *Dial. Eng.*

chaped (chāpt), *p. a.* Also **chapt** (chăpt). Furnished with a chape or chapes. *Rare.* *Chaucer.*

cha'peau' (shä'pō'), *n.; pl.* CHAPEAUX (-pōz' ; *F.* -pō'). [F., fr. OF. *chapel* hat. See CHAPLET.] **1.** A hat or covering for the head.

2. *Her.* A cap of maintenance.

‖ **cha'peau' bras'** (brä'). [F. *chapeau* hat + *bras* arm.] A hat, esp. a three-cornered silk one, so made that it can be compressed and carried under the arm without injury. Such hats were particularly worn on dress occasions by gentlemen in the 18th century, and are still a part of ceremonial dress for many officers and diplomats.

chap'el (chăp'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *chapele,* F. *chapelle,* fr. LL. *capella* (better *cappella*), orig., a short cloak, hood, or cowl; later, a reliquary, sacred vessel, chapel; dim. of *cappa, capa,* cloak, cape, cope; also, a covering for the head. The chapel where St. Martin's cloak was preserved as a precious relic itself came to be called *capella,* whence the name was applied to similar places of worship, and the guardian of this cloak was called *capellanus,* or chaplain. See CAP; cf. CHAPLAIN, CHAPLET.] **1.** A subordinate place of worship, esp. of Christian worship; a sanctuary other than a parish or cathedral church.

2. Specif., a private place of worship or oratory; as: **a**

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cha'ni (kä'nĭ), *n.* [From Gr. χάνος the open mouth.] The milkfish, or allied fish of the genus *Chanos.* [*Local, Eng.*]

chank (chaŋk), *n.* The chough.

channel bass. The red drum.

chan'nel-bill', *n.* A large Australian cuckoo (*Scythrops novæhollandiæ*). [nel.

channel board. *Naut.* A chan-

channel bone. The clavicle. *Obs.*

chan'neld. Channeled. *Ref. Sp.*

channel goose. The common gannet. [plate.

channel plate. *Naut.* A chain

channel shoe. A shoe made with a channel (which see, 7 e).

channel stone. **1.** A stone used in paving a channel or gutter.

2. Also **channel stane.** A curling stone; — from the former use of waterworn stones from the channels of streams. Also, the game of curling *Scot.*

chan'ne-lure (chăn'ẽ-lūr), **chan'ne-lured** (-lūrd). Vars. of CANNELURE, CANNELURED.

chan'ner (chăn'ẽr), *v. n.* To scold complainingly; to mutter; grumble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

channon, chanoun, chanowne. ✝ CANON. [*Bib.*]

Chan'nu-ne'us (kăn'ū-nē'ŭs).

Cha'noch (kā'nŏk ; kăn'ŏk). *Bib.* (*Gen.* iv. 17, margin).

chans. ✝ CHANCE.

chant'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

‖ **chan'tage'** (shăn'tăzh' ; chăn'tĭj), *n.* [F., lit., the action of making one sing. See CHANT.] *Law.* Blackmailing; extortion by threats of exposure

‖ **chan'tant'** (shan'tan' ; chăn'tănt), *a.* [F., singing.] *Music.* Of a melodious and singing style; tuneful.

chan'ta-relle' (chăn'tä-rĕl'), **chan'ta-rel'la** (-rĕl'ä). Vars. of CHANTERELLE

‖ **Chant' du Dé'part',** Le (lẽ shan' dü dā'par'). [F.] The song of departure; — a celebrated French patriotic song of the Revolutionary period, composed by Marie Joseph de Chénier and set to music by Méhul.

chantepleure, *n.* [OF.] An alternation of singing and weeping, or succession of joy by sorrow; — esp. [*cap.*] the name of an Old French song. *Obs. Chaucer.*

chant'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

‖ **chan'tier'** (shan'tyā'), *n.* [Can. F., fr. F. *chantier* place where timber is stored.] A log hut; hence, a shanty; a shack.

chant-it-clear. ✝ CHANTICLEER.

chant'ment, *n.* [OF. *chantement.*] Enchantment; incantation. *Obs.*

chan'tor. Var. of CHANTER.

chantour. ✝ CHANTER.

Cha'nu-ca (hä'nōō-kä), *n.* A Jewish feast. See HANUKKA.

chanun. ✝ CANON.

cha-ol'o-gy (kā-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [See CHAOS; -LOGY.] A description of chaos. *Rare.*

cha'o-man'cy (kā'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr χάος atmosphere + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of appearances in the air. *Rare.*

cha-ot'i-cal, *a.* Chaotic. *Rare.*

cha-ot'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CHAOTIC.

cha-ot'ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *R.*

chaoua. ✝ COFFEE.

chaous. ✝ CHIAUS.

chap (chăp ; chŏp), *v. t. & i.* [See CHEAP.] **1.** To buy; barter; trade. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

2. To choose; to fix upon. *Scot.*

chap (chăp), *n.* Short for CHAPBOOK. *Rare.* [ter.

chap. *Abbr.* Chaplain; chapter; chapman; chapter.

‖ **cha'pa** (chä'pa), *n.* [Sp.] An ornamental plate, as of silver, worn on the Mexican sombrero.

cha'pah, *n.* See WEIGHT.

‖ **cha'pa-po'te** (chä'pä-pō'tĕ), *n.* [Sp., fr. native name.] A kind of fine asphalt found chiefly in Cuba; — called also *Mexican asphalt* [CHAPARAJOS.

cha'pa-re'jos (-rā'hōs) Var. of

‖ **cha'pa-re'ras** (-rä's), *n. pl.* [Mex. Sp.] = CHAPARAJOS.

cha-pa'ti (chä-pä'tĭ). Var. of CHUPATTY.

cha-pat'ti. Var. of CHUPATTY.

chape, *v.* [OF. *eschaper,* F. *échapper.* See ESCAPE.] To escape. *Obs.*

‖ **cha'peau' bas'** (shä'pō' bä').

One not connected with a church; as, the *chapel* of a palace, hospital, prison, or college. **b** An oratory in a mausoleum, aisle, or other place, containing an altar at which masses might be chanted for the souls of the dead; a chantry; hence, a room, recess, or cell in a cathedral or other church, containing an altar and separately dedicated; as, a sepulchral, or mortuary, *chapel*.

3. Of certain churches, a place of public worship subordinate to, or dependent on, the parish church, to which it is a supplement of some kind; as, a *chapel* of ease, a parochial *chapel*.

4. A place of worship used by others than members of an established church. See CHURCH, *n.*, 1. *British.*

5. A chapel service, as at a college or university, attendance at a chapel service; as, he "cut" *chapel*. *Thackeray.*

6. A choir of singers belonging to a chapel, as of a prince; hence, the choir, or the orchestra, or both, attached to the court of a prince or nobleman.

7. The sacred vessels and other accessories required for the performance of divine services. *Obs. or Hist.*

8. *Print.* **a** Formerly, a printing office, — said to have been so called because printing was first carried on in England in a chapel near Westminster Abbey. **b** An association or meeting of the workmen in a printing office, for dealing with matters or questions affecting their interests

chapel of ease, a chapel or dependent church built for the ease or accommodation of an increasing parish, or for parishioners living at a distance from the principal church.

chap'el (chăp'ĕl), *v. t.;* CHAP'ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; CHAP'EL-ING or -EL-LING. **1.** To place, or inter, in a chapel. *Rare.*

2. *Naut.* To cause (a ship taken aback in a light breeze) so to turn or circuit by the helm alone as to recover, without bracing the yards, the same tack on which she had been sailing.

chap'e-let (chăp'ĕ-lĕt), *n.* [F. See CHAPLET.] **1** A pair of stirrup straps, with attached stirrups, joined at the top and fastened to the pommel or the frame of the saddle.

2. A kind of chain pump or dredging machine.

chap'el-mas'ter (chăp'ĕl-măs'tẽr), *n.* A director of music in a chapel; the director of a court choir, or orchestra, or both; a Kapellmeister.

chapel royal. A chapel officially connected with the court of a Christian sovereign or attached to a royal palace.

chap'el-ry (chăp'ĕl-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *chapelerie.*] **1.** The territorial district assigned to a chapel, or having its own chapel.

2. The congregation of a nonconformist chapel. *Obs.*

3. A chapel with its precinct and appurtenances.

chapel text. *Print.* A style of type like church text, but lighter and more ornate.

☞ This line is in Chapel Text.

chap'er-on (shăp'ẽr-ŏn; -ŏn; 277), *n.* [F. See CHAPE, CAP.] **1.** A hood or cap; esp., an ornamental or an official hood, as one worn by nobles or ladies, or by Knights of the Garter as part of their full dress. *Obs or Hist.*

His head and face covered with a *chaperon*, out of which there are but two holes to look through. *Howell*

2. An escutcheon or trapping placed on the forehead of a horse, esp. of those which draw the hearse in pompous funerals. *Obs.*

3. A person, esp. a matron, who accompanies a young unmarried lady in public, for propriety, and as a protector.

chap'er-on, *v. t.;* CHAP'ER-ONED (-ŏnd; -ŏnd); CHAP'ER-ON'-ING. [Cf. F. *chaperonner*, fr. *chaperon.*] To attend in public places as a chaperon; to matronize; escort.

Fortunately Lady Bell Finley, whom I had promised to *chaperon*, sent to excuse herself *Hannah More.*

chap'er-on'age (-ŏn'ĕj; -ŏn'ĕj), *n.* Act or practice of chaperoning; the attendance or protection of a chaperon.

chap'fall'en (chŏp'fôl'n; chăp'-), *a.* Also *chopfallen.* Having the lower chap, or jaw, drooping, — an effect of extreme exhaustion or debility, etc., or esp. of death, or an indication of humiliation and dejection; dispirited.

chap'i-ter (chăp'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. CAPITAL, CHAPTER.] **1.** Earlier spelling of CHAPTER.

2. A summary; specif., *O. Eng. Law*, the capitula itineris. See *Articles of the Eyre*, under ARTICLE.

3. *Arch.* A capital. *Archaic.* *Ex* xxxvi. 38.

chap'lain (chăp'lĭn), *n.* [F. *chapelain*, fr. LL. *capellanus* (better *cappellanus*), fr. *capella*. See CHAPEL; cf. CAPELIN.] **1.** An ecclesiastic who has a chapel, or who performs religious service in a chapel.

2. A clergyman who is officially attached to the army or navy, to some public institution, or to a family or court, for the purpose of performing divine service.

3. A nun who recites the inferior services in a convent of nuns. *Chaucer.*

4. Any person (clergyman or layman) chosen to conduct religious exercises for a society, etc.; as, a *chaplain* of a Masonic lodge or patriotic society.

chap'lain-cy (-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). The office, position, or station of a chaplain. *Swift.*

chap'let (-lĕt), *n.* [F. *chapelet*, dim. of OF. *chapel* hat, garland, dim. fr. L. *cappa*. See CAP; cf. CHAPELET, CHAPEAU, CAPELLET.] **1.** A garland or wreath to be worn on the head.

2. A string of beads, a third of a rosary, or fifty-five (sometimes fifty-nine) beads, used by Roman Catholics in praying; also, the prayers recited over this.

3. In general, a string of beads; a necklace.

4. Something resembling a string of beads; as, a *chaplet* of the spores of *Cystopus.*

5. *Arch.* A small molding, carved into beads, pearls, olives, etc.; a carved astragal or baguet.

6. A kind of circular gridiron. *Obs. Evelyn. Oxf. E. D.*

7. *Foundry.* Any of various metal devices for holding a core or section of a mold in place, esp., a small thin metal plate with a supporting stem for fixing in a block. The chaplet usually remains as a part of the casting.

8. Var. of CHAPELET.

chap'man (chăp'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *cēapman; cēap* trade + *man* man; akin to D. *koopman*, Sw. *köpman*, Dan. *kjöbmand*, G. *kaufmann*. Cf. CHAP a man; see CHEAP.] **1.** One who buys and sells; merchant, dealer, trader. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Chaucer.*

2. An itinerant dealer; peddler; hawker. *Burns.*

3. A buyer; purchaser; customer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

‖ **cha-po'te** (chä-pō'tā), *n.* [Mex. Sp., prob. fr. a native name.] The Mexican persimmon (*Diospyros texana*).

chapped (chăpt), *pret. & p. p.* of CHAP, *v.* — *p. a.* **1.** Cracked; fissured; roughened; as, *chapped* hands.

2. (chăpt, chŏpt) Chopped; mashed; cut or beaten small; as, *chapped* stubble; *chapped* potatoes. *Obs. or Scot.*

chap'pie (chăp'ĭ), *n.* A little chap; fellow, — often used as a term of familiar address or with an implication of effeminacy; hence, a fop; dude. *Colloq.*

chap'py (-ĭ), *a.* Full of chaps; cleft; gaping.

chap'tal-i-za'tion (shăp'tăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* [F. *chaptalisation*, fr. J. A. *Chaptal*, the inventor.] *Wine Manuf.* The process of improving must by neutralizing an excess of acid with calcium carbonate, as marble dust, and adding sugar. — **chap'tal-ize** (shăp'tăl-īz), *v. t.*

chap'ter (chăp'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *chapitre*, F. *chapitre*, fr. L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput* head, top, the chief person or thing, the principal division of a writing, chapter. See CHIEF, and cf. CHAPITER.] **1.** A main division of a book, treatise, or the like; as, Genesis has fifty *chapters*. Hence, something forming, or considered as, an integral or independent part or series, as a subject, topic, or matter, an experience, a phase of anything, etc.

In his bosom! In what *chapter* of his bosom? *Shak.*

2. *Liturgics.* A short passage of Scripture chanted or recited by the officiant between the last psalm and the hymn.

3. A regular meeting or assembly for business or conference of the canons of a cathedral or collegiate church, or of canonesses, monks, members of any religious order, order of knights, society, fraternity, or the like.

4. A chapter house. *Obs.*

5. A body or community of those who hold a chapter, or an organized branch or body of some society or fraternity; specif., the body of canons of a cathedral or collegiate church, who are presided over by a dean and often act as a bishop's council.

6. A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe.*

7. *Horology.* Any of the Roman numerals marking the hours; — so called from their use in numbering chapters in the Bible, etc.

chapter and verse, exact reference or details.

A legend . . . relates it, *chapter and verse*, of one of their marksmen. *Dasent.*

— **the c. of accidents**, the succession of unforeseen events; chance. *Marryat.* — **the c. of possibilities**, the possible course of events. — **to the end of the c.**, fig., to the end.

chap'ter, *v. t.;* CHAP'TERED (-tẽrd); CHAP'TER-ING. **1.** To divide into, or arrange in, chapters, as a book. *Fuller.*

2. To correct; to reprimand. *Dryden.*

3. *Horology.* To mark with chapters, or Roman numerals.

chapter house. A house or room where a chapter meets, esp. a building attached to a cathedral, monastery, etc.

‖ **cha-que'ta** (cha-kā'tä), *n.* [Sp.] A jacket; specif., in Texas, a cowboy's heavy jacket of leather or cloth, worn as a protection against the chaparral.

char (chär; chăr), *n.* A turn; a turn or stroke of work; a job. See CHARE. *Obs or R. or Dial.*

char, *v. i. & i.* To turn, to do chars, or jobs of work; specif., to work as charwoman. See CHARE.

char (chär), *v. t.;* CHARRED (chärd); CHAR'RING. [Prob. same word as *char* to perform (see CHARE, *n.*), the modern use coming from *charcoal*, prop. *coal-turned*, turned to coal.] **1.** To reduce to charcoal or carbon by exposure to heat; to burn to a cinder. *Tennyson.*

2. To burn slightly or partially; to burn; to scorch; as, to *char* wood; to *char* liquors.

3. To delineate or mark by burning partially. *Rare.*

Syn. — See SCORCH.

char, *v. i.* [See CHAR, *v. t.*] To burn to charcoal; to burn.

char, *n.* A charred substance; charcoal; esp., *Sugar Refining*, animal charcoal, used in decolorizing the sugar

char, *n.; pl.* CHAR (collective), or CHARS. Also **charr.** [Gael. *ceara*, lit., red, blood-colored, fr. *cear* blood. From its red belly.] Any of various species of trout constituting the genus or subgenus *Salvelinus*, distinguished chiefly by their small scales and the form of the vomer, which is boat-shaped, with teeth only on its head. The common European species is *S. alpinus*. Many of the American trout, as the brook trout and oquassa, belong to this genus.

Chara. Section of Stem bearing Sexual Organs: 1 Antheridium; 2 Oogonium; 3 Basal Nodal Cell; 4, 5 Stalk Cells; 6 Crown; 7 Manubrium.

Cha'ra (kā'rä), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *chara*, some plant.] *Bot.* A genus of plants, type of the Characeæ, characterized by a cortex in the stem. See CHARACEÆ, NITELLA.

‖ **char'-à-bancs'** (shä'rä-bäN'), *n.; pl.* CHARS-À-BANCS (*F* shär'zä-bäN'). [F.] A long, light, open vehicle, with transverse benches or seats facing forward. Also, in some Eng books, *char-à-banc.*

Cha-ra'ce-æ (kā-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CHARA.] *Bot.* A family of chlorophyll-bearing submersed thallophytes, the stoneworts, having jointed stems with whorls of leaves at the nodes, on which the complex reproductive organs of both sexes are borne The fertilized carpogonium is surrounded by five spirally wound cells, forming the so-called fruit. The principal genera are *Chara* and *Nitella.* — **cha-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

char'a-cin (kăr'ä-sĭn), *n.* [From CHARACEÆ.] *Chem.* A white, unctuous, ill-smelling, camphorlike substance found in some of the lower algæ, as *Chara* and *Oscillaria.*

Char'a-cin'i-dæ (kăr'ä-sĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χάραξ, -ακος, a kind of fish.] *Zoöl.* A large family of fishes of the group Ostariophysi, confined to the fresh waters of Africa and tropical America. — **char'a-cine** (kăr'ä-sĭn; -sīn), *a. & n.* — **cha-rac'i-nid** (kä-răs'ĭ-nĭd), *n.* — **char'a-ci-noid** (kăr'ä-sĭ-noid; kä-răs'ĭ-), *a. & n.*

char'act (kăr'ăkt), *n.* [OF. *charact, characte, caract, caracte.* Cf. CHARACTER.] A distinctive mark or stamp; a letter, figure, or sign, etc., as in magic or cabalistic symbolism; a character. *Obs or Archaic.*

char'ac-ter (kăr'ăk-tẽr, *before 1700, often accented* cha-rac'tẽr), *n.* [ME *caracter*, L *character* an instrument for marking, character, Gr. χαρακτήρ, fr. χαράσσειν to make sharp, to cut into furrows, to engrave: cf. F. *caractère*.]

1. A sign or token placed upon an object as an indication of some special fact with reference to it, as of ownership or origin, a mark, brand, or stamp; also, a sign or token indicative of something known or meant to be known only to persons especially instructed or initiated into its secret; an emblem or symbol.

2. Hence · **a** A graphic symbol of any sort; as, the *characters* used in musical or mathematical notation; esp., a graphic symbol employed in the recording of language, as a letter, hieroglyph, or ideograph (cf. ALPHABET); specif., *pl., Obs.*, abbreviated script; shorthand. **b** Writing; inscription; printing; also, what is printed or inscribed.

What 's on this tomb
I cannot read; the *character* I 'll take with wax. *Shak.*

c Style of writing or printing; hand; letter; as, an inscription in the Runic *character.*

You know the *character* to be your brother's? *Shak*

d A cabalistic, magical, or astrological sign or symbol; a charact. **e** A private mode of writing, cipher. *Peppys.*

3. In figurative and transferred use: **a** Appearance or outward trait viewed as a token of real nature, as emblematic of origin, or as significant of an ulterior fact or relationship.

Thou hast a mind that suits
With this thy fair and outward *character.* *Shak.*

b *Cath. Theol.* The spiritual mark impressed on the soul by the sacraments of baptism, confirmation, and holy orders (which cannot be repeated without sacrilege), by which the recipient is in some special way marked for the worship of God. See BAPTISM, *cit.*

4 A trait or characteristic, esp. one serving as an index of the essential or inner nature of an object or person. Specif.: *Bot. & Zoöl.* A feature or peculiarity (as of structure, color, form, or size) possessed by the individuals of a variety, species, or other category, and by means of which they may be recognized or differentiated, as a specific *character*, a generic *character*, etc.

The importance, for classification, of trifling *characters*, mainly depends on their being correlated with several other *characters* of more or less importance. *Darwin.*

5. The sum of qualities or features, by which a person or a thing is distinguished from others; the aggregate of distinctive mental and moral qualities belonging to an individual or a race as a whole; the stamp or individuality impressed by nature, education, or habit, that which a person or thing really is; essential peculiarity; kind; sort; nature.

The *character* of that dominion *Milton*
A man of . . thoroughly subservient *character* *Motley.*

6. **a** A description, delineation, or detailed account of the qualities or peculiarities of a person or of a thing.

This subterraneous passage is much mended since Seneca gave so bad a *character* of it *Addison*

b Esp., a written statement as to behavior, habits, competency, etc., given by an employer to an employee.

7. Quality, position, rank, or capacity; status; as, in the miserable *character* of a slave; in his *character* as a magistrate; her *character* as a daughter.

8. The estimate, individual or general, put upon a person or thing, a favorable one being implied when no qualifying adjective is added; reputation; repute; as a man's *character* for truth and veracity; to give one a bad *character.* Cf. REPUTATION.

It would be well if *character* and reputation were used distinctively. In truth, *character* is what a person is; reputation is what he is supposed to be. *Character* is in himself, reputation is in the minds of others *Character* is injured by temptations, and by wrong-doing; reputation, by slanders and libels. *Character* endures throughout defamation in every form, but perishes when there is a voluntary transgression; reputation may last through numerous transgressions, but be destroyed by a single, and even an unfounded, accusation or aspersion. *Abbott*

9. A person regarded as characterized by or exemplifying peculiar or notable traits; a personage; a personality; as, Cæsar is a great historical *character.*

10. One of the persons of a drama or novel; a distinctive

[F., lit, hat down.] Hat in hand. — *interj.* Hat off!

cha-pel'-de-fer' (sha-pĕl'-dē-fĕr'), *n.* [OF. *chapel de fer.*] Lit., a cap of iron; in medieval armor, an iron or steel skullcap, or one having a brim like a hat, worn with a coif of mail.

chap'eled, *or* **chap'elled** (chăp'ĕld), *pret. & p. p.* of CHAPEL.

chape'less, *a.* See -LESS.

chap'el-ing, *or* **chap'el-ling,** *p. pr. & vb. n* of CHAPEL.

chap'el-lage (chăp'ĕl-ăj), *n.* = CHAPELRY, 3. *Rare.*

chap'el-la-ny (-ă-nĭ), *n.* [F. *chapellenie.*] A chapel within the jurisdiction of a church. *Obs & R.*

‖ **cha'pelle' ar'dente'** (shä'pĕl' är'dänt'). [F., lit., burning chapel.] A chamber draped with black and lighted with candles, for the unburied dead.

‖ **cha'pelle' ex'pia'toire'** (shä'-pĕl' ĕs'pyä'twär'). [F.] An expiatory chapel.

chapelleyn. † CHAPLAIN.

chap'el-man, *n.* A clergyman or official of a chapel. [-WARD.

chap'el-ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* See

chap'el-ward'en, *n.* An official holding in a chapel a position like that of a churchwarden.

cha'pe-ra'jos. Var. of CHAPARAJOS. [FALLEN.

chap'fall'en-ly, *adv* of CHAP-

chapfare. † CHAFFER

cha'pin (chā'pĭn), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A trunkfish.

chapine † CHOPINE.

chapitle. † CHAPTER.

chap'i-tral (chăp'ĭ-trăl), *a.* Chapteral. [TER.

chap'i-tre † CHAPITER, CHAP-

chap'lain-ry, chap'lan-ry, *n.* A chaplaincy. *Scot.*

chap'lain-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

chap'le, *n.* [OF.] A violent combat. *Obs.* [jaw, or chap.

chap'less, *a.* Having no lower

chap'let-ed, *a.* Adorned with or wearing a chaplet, as of leaves.

chap'lin † CHAPLAIN. [*Obs.*

chap'man-a-ble, *a.* Marketable.

chap'man-head, chap'man-hood, *n.* Chapmanship *Obs.*

chap'man-ry, *n.* The business or skill of a chapman. *Obs.*

chap'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

chap'mon'ey, *n.* [See CHAPMAN.] Money given by a seller to a buyer as a rebate or luck money. *Dial. Eng.*

chapolorie. † SCAPULARY.

‖ **cha'pon'** (shä'pôN'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A capon.

‖ **cha'pon' au' gros' sel'** (shä'-pôN'-nō' grō' sĕl'). [F.] *Cookery.* Plain boiled capon; lit., capon with a big lump of salt.

chapoun. † CAPON.

chap'our-net' (shăp'ŏor-nĕt'), *n.* [Dim of F *chaperon* hood.] *Her.* A bearing conventionally representing a little hood, and consisting of a part cut off from an ordinary, as the chief, by a bow-shaped line. — **chap'our-net'ted,** *a.*

chap'pa (chăp'ä), *n Med.* A West African disease marked by severe pains in muscles and joints. [royal courier. *Obs.*

chappar, *n.* [Turk. *chapar.*] A

chapparal, *n.* Incorrect for CHAPARRAL. [squawfish.

chap-paul' (chă-pôl'), *n.* The

chappe. † CHAP.

chappe, *n.* [See CHAPE.] A cape or cloak. *Obs. or R. Scott.*

chapped (chŏpt; chăpt), *a.* Having (such) a chap, or jaw.

chap'pel. † CHAPEL.

chappelet. † CHAPELET.

chappen. † SHAPEN.

chapperon. † CHAPERON.

chap'pin (chăp'ĭn; chŏp'ĭn). Scot var of CHOPIN

chap'ping (chăp'ĭng), *vb. n.* 1. Fissuring or cracking; also, a cracked surface or place.

2. (*Scot.* chăp'ĭng; chŏp'-) A striking or knocking.

chapping stick. A stick for use as a weapon. *Scot.*

chap'pit (chap'ĭt; chŏp'-). Scot. var. of CHAPPED.

chap-pow' (cha-pou'), *n.* [Cf. Per. *chapāu* pillage, *chāpaul* a raid.] A raid or foray. *Anglo-Ind.*

chap'py, *n.; pl.* -PIES. Var. of CHAPPIE.

cha-pra'si (chä-prä'sē), **cha-pras'si.** Vars. of CHUPRASSY.

chaps (chăps; shăps), *n. pl.* Short for CHAPARAJOS *Colloq.*

chapt, *pret & p. p.* of CHAP.

chap'ter-al (chăp'tẽr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a chapter.

chapter bread. Bread distributed daily to the canons in some chapters; hence, a superior kind of bread.

chaptour. † CHAPTER.

chap'trel, *n.* [See CHAPITER] *Arch.* An impost.

chap'wom'an, *n.; pl* -WOMEN. A female dealer or peddler.

char. † CHAIR. CHARE

char, *n.* [F.] A car; chariot; cart; wagon. *Obs.* — char of lead, thirty pigs of lead, each pig weighing about 70 lbs. *Obs.*

Cha'ra (kā'rä; ka'ra), *n.* [Gr. χαρά joy.] See STAR.

Char'a-ath'a-lar (kăr'ä-ăth'ä-lar). *Bib.*

Char'a-ca (kăr'ä-kä). *Bib.*

personality created by a novelist or dramatist; also, the personality or part which an actor impersonates.
11. Highly developed or strongly marked moral qualities; distinctive character; individuality, esp. as distinguished by moral excellence; good mental or moral constitution; as, the face in that picture has *character*.
The difference between talents and *character* is adroitness to keep the old and trodden round, and power and courage to make a new road to new and better goals. *Emerson.*
12. A unique or extraordinary individual; an odd or eccentric person; as, Randolph was a *character*. *Colloq.*
Syn. — See DISPOSITION.
in character, in the part assumed; hence, in harmony; appropriate; proper; properly. — **out of c.,** at variance with the part assumed; hence, out of harmony; inappropriate; improper; improperly.

char'ac-ter (kăr'ăk-tẽr), *v. t.;* CHAR'AC-TERED (-tẽrd); CHAR'AC-TER-ING. **1.** To engrave, impress, inscribe; write.
These trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character*. *Shak.*
The history of nature is *charactered* in his brain. *Emerson.*
2. To symbolize; represent, figure. *Archaic.* *R. Greene.*
3. To characterize. *Milford.*
All conscience and all courage, — there 's our Count
Charactered in a word. *R. Browning.*

character actor *or* **actress.** *Theat.* An actor or actress who portrays odd, eccentric, or peculiar characters.

char'ac-ter-is'tic (kăr'ăk-tẽr-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. χαρακτηριστικός: cf. F. *caractéristique*.] **1.** Pertaining to, or serving to constitute, the character; showing the character, or distinctive qualities or traits, of persons or things; peculiar; distinctive; typical.
Characteristic clearness of temper. *Macaulay*
2. Pertaining to, or describing, character, as, *characteristic* writings. *Rare.*
3. Symbolic; making use of symbols.
4. Serving as a character, serving to denote position in a series or a scheme of classification.
Syn. — See DISTINCTIVE.
characteristic chain, *Math.*, a connectivity of a simple infinity of elements consisting of a curve on a surface and the tangent planes along the curve, and along which is satisfied a system of characteristic equations. — **c. curve,** *Mech.*, a curve which exhibits the functional characteristics of a machine, esp. of a dynamo-electric machine, as a curve showing the connection between potential difference and current or external resistance in a dynamo or motor, or between the torque and revolutions in a motor. — **c. determinant,** *Math.*, one formed from another by adding the same arbitrary magnitude to each constituent of the principal diagonal. — **c. equation,** *Math.*, an algebraic equation each root of which determines a solution of a given differential equation. — **c. formula,** *Math.*, one that determines a characteristic. See CHARACTERISTIC, *n.*, 2 **b**; *characteristics of a system of curves,* under CHARACTERISTIC, *n.* — **c. function** (Hamilton's), *Math.*, twice the time integral of the kinetic energy, representing the "action" of a system in free motion (with prescribed energy) from one configuration to another. — **c. number,** *Math.*, the number of characteristics of a given spread of figures for a condition of given dimensionality. — **c. problem,** *Math.*, the problem of determining characteristic numbers. — **c. series of points,** *Math.*, the totality of sets of points in which two curves of the system intersect. — **c. subgroup,** *Math.*, any subgroup of a group *G* that is transformed into itself by every isomorphism of *G*. — **c. tone,** *Music*, the seventh or leading tone, or any distinguishing tone, of a diatonic scale, as the B♭ that distinguishes the key of F from that of C. — **c. triangle of a curve,** *Math.*, a differential triangle; an infinitesimal right triangle whose hypotenuse coincides sensibly with the curve.

char'ac-ter-is'tic, *n.* **1.** A distinguishing trait, quality, or property; an element of character; that which characterizes. "The *characteristics* of a true critic." *Johnson.*
2. *Math.* **a** The index or integral part (whether positive or negative) of a logarithm. **b** The rational integral function (in its lowest terms) whose vanishing fulfills a certain condition. **c** The number of simple singularities of a given kind to which a higher singularity of an algebraic curve or surface is equivalent.
3. *Logic.* **a** A character or group of characters which serves to indicate the place of an object in a natural classification. **b** = CHARACTER, 8.
Syn. — Quality, peculiarity, mark, lineament. — CHARACTERISTIC, TRAIT, FEATURE. A CHARACTERISTIC (cf. DISTINCTIVE) is a mark or quality which characterizes or distinguishes; it is often that quality which predominatingly makes a thing or person what it is; as, the *characteristics* of Pope's couplet are polish and point; the *characteristic* of poetry is rhythm. A TRAIT is a somewhat sharply defined *characteristic*, and applies more frequently to persons than to things; as, delight in artifice was one of Pope's *traits*. A FEATURE is a conspicuous or prominent detail or part; as, a salient *feature* of the "Rape of the Lock" is its supernatural machinery. See QUALITY; cf. VEIN.
characteristic of a cubic, *Math.*, the constant cross ratio of the four tangents that may be drawn to a plane cubic from any one of its own points. — **c. of an envelope,** *Math.*, a curve being the intersection of two consecutive members of the assemblage of surfaces enveloped. — **c. of a surface,** *Math.*, the number of round angles (2π) in the *total curvature* of the surface; the difference ($e - q$) between the number of elementary (or simply connected) areas (e) into which a surface is cut by crosscuts and the number (q) of such crosscuts. — **characteristics of a system of curves,** *Math.*, two numbers, as μ and ν, μ denoting how many curves of the system pass through any given point, ν how many are tangent to a given right line (Chasles, 1864). The notion has since been generalized (Schubert, 1879) and extended to an n-fold extent of figures, to denote a set of numbers such that the number of figures fulfilling any n-fold condition is $a\mu + b\nu + \ldots$ where the integers $a, b, \ldots$ depend on the condition, this being a **characteristic formula.**

char'ac-ter-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Inscribed with characters, esp. magical symbols. *Obs.*
2. Distinctive; characteristic.

char'ac-ter-is'ti-cal, *n.* = CHARACTERISTIC, *n.* *Obs.*

char'ac-ter-is'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* In a characteristic manner; in a way that characterizes; distinctively; typically.

char'ac-ter-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or result of characterizing.

char'ac-ter-ize (kăr'ăk-tẽr-īz), *v. t.;* CHAR'AC-TER-IZED (-īzd); CHAR'AC-TER-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [LL. *characterizare*, Gr. χαρακτηρίζειν: cf. F. *caractériser*.] **1.** To engrave; imprint; inscribe. *Obs.* *Sir M. Hale.*
2. To represent or delineate. = CHARACTER, 2. *Obs. T.Gale.*
3. To indicate or delineate the character of; to describe.
Under the name of Tamerlane he intended to *characterize* King William *Johnson.*
4. To be a characteristic of; to mark, or express the character of.
The softness and effeminacy which *characterize* the men of rank in most countries. *Irving.*
5 To make recognizable by peculiar marks or traits, to mark with distinctive features; to give character to.
European, Asiatic, Chinese, African, and Grecian faces are *characterized.* *Butlinot*

char'ac-ter-ize, *v. i.* To impart or portray character, as in a work of art.

character part. *Theat.* A part distinguished by oddness or unusual and strongly marked individuality.

character sketch. *Theat.* A sketch, or short piece, dealing with a character or characters of peculiar, eccentric, or strongly marked individuality.

char'ac-ter-y (kăr'ăk-tẽr-ĭ; *formerly also accented, as in Shakespeare*, cha-rac'ter-y), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act of expressing thought by characters or symbols; symbolism; characters or symbols collectively; a system of signs or characters.
Fairies use flowers for their *charactery.* *Shak.*
I will construe to thee
All the *charactery* of my sad brows. *Shak.*
2. Act of characterizing; delineation of character. *Obs.*

cha-rade' (shă-rād' *or, esp. in British usage,* shă-rad'; 277), *n.* [F. *charade*, cf. NPr. *charrado* charade, conversation, *charra* to talk; of uncertain origin.] A verbal or acted enigma based upon a word which has two or more significant syllables or parts, each of which, as well as the word itself, is to be guessed from the descriptions or representations.

Char'a-dri'i-dæ (kăr'ă-drĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Charadrius*.] The family of limicoline birds consisting of the plovers, in some classifications including the snipe and sandpipers. — **cha-rad'ri-i-form** (kă-răd'rĭ-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **cha-rad'rine** (-rĭn; -rīn), *a.* — **cha-rad'ri-oid** (-rĭ-oid), *a. & n.*

Cha-rad'ri-us (kă-răd'rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. χαραδριός a bird dwelling in clefts, fr. χάραδρα a ravine.] The typical genus of the plover family As now restricted it includes only the golden plovers.

Cha-ra'les (kă-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Chara*.] *Bot.* A very distinct order of thallophytic plants coextensive with the family Characeæ. It is usually placed among the green algæ of the class Chlorophyceæ, but is sometimes erected into a distinct class.

char'bon (shär'bŏn; *F.* shär'bôn'), *n.* [F., coal, charbon.]
1. *Far.* A small black spot or mark remaining in the cavity of the corner tooth of a horse after the large spot or mark has become obliterated.
2. = ANTHRAX, 1 **c.**

char'coal' (char'kōl'), *n.* [See CHAR, *v. t.*, to burn or to reduce to coal, and COAL.] **1** Amorphous carbon prepared from vegetable or animal substances; esp., coal made by charring wood in a kiln, retort, etc., from which air is excluded. It is used for fuel and in various mechanical, artistic, and chemical processes.
2. *pl.* Charcoal; — a collective use. *Obs.*
3. *Fine Arts.* A piece or pencil of fine charcoal used as a drawing implement.
4. A charcoal drawing; — an abbreviation.
5. Short for CHARCOAL PLATE.

char'coal', *v. t.;* CHAR'COALED' (-kōld'); CHAR'COAL-ING. **1.** To blacken, mark, write, or draw with or as if with charcoal.
2. To asphyxiate with charcoal fumes.

charcoal blacks. The black pigments consisting of burnt substances, as burnt ivory, bone, cork, peach stones, etc.

charcoal burner. A person employed in making charcoal by burning wood, etc. — **charcoal burning.**

charcoal drawing. *Fine Arts.* A drawing made with charcoal, or the art of making such drawings.

charcoal furnace *or* **oven.** One in which charcoal is made by the dry distillation of wood or other substances.

charcoal iron. Iron made in a furnace in which charcoal is the fuel used.

charcoal plate. Tin plate made from charcoal iron.

Char'cot's' crys'tals (shär'kōz'). [After J. M. *Charcot*, French physician.] *Med.* Minute colorless crystals found in the sputum of asthmatic and bronchitic patients.

Charcot's disease. *Med.* **a** Cerebrospinal sclerosis. **b** An inflammatory affection of the joints occurring in diseases of the spinal cord.

chard (chärd), *n.* [Cf. *carde* esculent thistle.] **1.** The tender leafstalks of the artichoke, blanched for table use.
2. A kind of beet (*Beta cicla*) producing large leaves with thick, succulent stalks, often cooked as a pot herb; — also called *Swiss chard* and *sea-kale beet.*

chare (châr), **char** (chär; chär), *n.* [ME. *cherr*, *char*, a turning, time, work, AS. *cerr*, *cyrr*, turn, occasion, business, akin to *cerran*, *cyrran*, to turn. Cf. CHORE, AJAR.]
1. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Return or coming back or round; turn; occasion; time. **b** A turn or stroke of work; a piece of business.
2. (Now usually spelt *chare* in England.) A turn or occasional piece of work, single or odd job, or task, esp. of household work; a chore; esp., in *pl.*, chores.
When thou hast done this *chare*, I give thee leave
To play till doomsday. *Shak.*
on char, on the turn; ajar.

chare (châr), **char** (chär; chär), *v. t.;* CHARED (chârd, chärd); CHAR'ING. **1.** To turn, esp. away or back. *Obs.*
2 To perform; to do; to finish. *Obs or Archaic.* *Nares*
That char is *chared*, as the good wife said when she had hanged her husband. *Old Proverb.*

chare, char, *v. i.* **1.** To turn, as aside or back. *Obs.*
2. To work, as at housework, by the day, without being hired regularly; to do odd jobs or chores; to work as charwoman.

charge (chârj), *v. t.;* CHARGED (chärjd); CHARG'ING (char'jĭng). [OF. *chargier*, F. *charger*, fr. LL. *carricare*, fr. L. *carrus* wagon. Cf. CARGO, CARICATURE, CARK; see CAR.]
1. To lay or put a load on or in; to cause to bear or receive; also, to place as a load; to load; to lade.
A carte that *chargèd* was with hay. *Chaucer.*
Directing the servants . . . to *charge* the Saratoga trunk upon the dickey. *Stevenson.*
2. To bear as a load; to carry. *Obs. & R.*
3. To place a charge, as of powder, electricity, or gas, within or upon; to load; to fill; to impregnate; as, to *charge* a gun; to *charge* a Leyden jar; to *charge* water with carbon dioxide.
Their battering cannon *chargèd* to the mouths. *Shak.*
4. *Her.* To assume as a bearing; as, he *charges* three roses or; to place a bearing on; to furnish (*with*) as a bearing; as, he *charges* his shield with three roses or.
5. To furnish (*with*) as something borne, as on the exterior; as, to *charge* an architectural member with a molding.
6. To burden or weigh down (with sin, sickness, sorrow, or the like). *Obs.*
7. To task or load (*with*) mentally; to burden or weigh down, or to intrust (*with*), by way of responsibility, duty, or the like; as, to *charge* the mind with a duty to be done.
A fault in the ordinary method of education is the *charging* of children's memories with rules. *Locke*
8. To give a charge or injunction to; to command, instruct, or exhort with authority; to enjoin or urge earnestly; as, to *charge* a jury (see CHARGE, *n.*, 15); to *charge* the clergy of a diocese.
Moses . . . *charged* you to love the Lord. *Josh.* XXII 5.
Cromwell, I *charge* thee, fling away ambition. *Shak.*
9. To take to task or call to account; to challenge; — a use apparently Shakespearean. *Obs.*
To *charge* me to an answer. *Shak.*
Let us go in;
And *charge* us there upon inter'gatories,
And we will answer all things faithfully. *Shak.*
10. To accuse; to make a charge or assertion against (a person or thing); to lay the blame or responsibility (for an offense or something said or done) at the door of; to censure.
If he did that wrong you *charge* him with. *Tennyson.*
11. To impute or ascribe; to lay to one's charge.
No more accuse thy pen, but *charge* the crime
On native sloth and negligence of time. *Dryden.*
12. To subject to a pecuniary charge or liability; to impose or furnish as a charge; to make liable for.
When land shall be *charged* by any lien. *Kent.*
13. To fix or demand as a price; to set a price on; as, he *charges* two dollars a barrel for apples.
14. To place something to the account of as a debt; to debit; as, to *charge* one with goods. Also, to enter upon the debit side of an account; as, to *charge* a sum to one.
15. To bring (a weapon) to a position fitted for attack; to level.

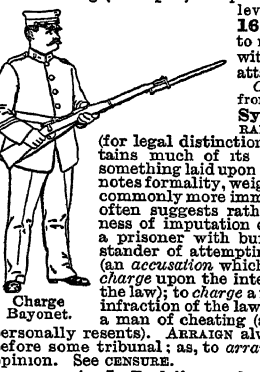
Charge Bayonet.

16. To bear down upon; to rush upon violently, esp. with hostile purpose; to attack impetuously.
Charged our main battle's front. *Shak.*
Syn. — CHARGE, ACCUSE, ARRAIGN. In ordinary usage (for legal distinctions see defs.), CHARGE retains much of its primary implication of something laid upon one, and frequently connotes formality, weight, or gravity; ACCUSE is commonly more immediate and personal, and often suggests rather directness or sharpness of imputation or censure; as, to *charge* a prisoner with burglary to *accuse* a bystander of attempting to pick one's pocket (an *accusation* which may become a formal *charge* upon the intervention of an officer of the law); to *charge* a man with cheating (as an infraction of the laws of the game); to *accuse* a man of cheating (as an offense which one personally resents). ARRAIGN always implies a bringing before some tribunal; as, to *arraign* at the bar of public opinion. See CENSURE.

charge, *v. i.* **1.** To deliver a charge, as a bishop.
2 To make a charge; to demand or set a price; to make a debit; as, to *charge* high for goods.
3. To make a charge, or impetuous onset; to rush; as, to *charge* with fixed bayonets.
Like your heroes of antiquity, he *charges* in iron. *Glanvill.*
4. To squat on its belly, with head on its fore paws, and be still; — said of a dog.
to charge as foragers, *Mil.*, to charge, at first with three-yard intervals, finally in couples, using the revolver only unless otherwise ordered. This is a maneuver of United States cavalry.

charge, *n.* [F. *charge*, fr. *charger* to load. See CHARGE, *v. t.*; cf. CARGO, CARICATURE.] **1.** In general: A load or burden; that which is laid upon, or which can be borne or taken by, a person or thing.
2. Specif.: A material load; burden; weight. *Obs.*
3. Charging or loading; lading, as of a ship. *Obs. or R.*
4. The quantity, as of powder, or, colloquially, powder and shot, electricity, ore, fuel, etc., which any apparatus, as a gun, battery, furnace, Leyden jar, etc., is intended to receive and fitted to hold, or which is actually in it at one time.
5. *Her.* A figure borne on the field; a bearing.
6. *Far.* A sort of plaster or ointment.

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char'ac-ter'i-cal (kăr'ăk-tẽr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. χαρακτηρικός.] *Obs.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or using, characters, esp. symbolic or magical ones. [ing.
2. Characteristic; distinguish-

char'ac-ter-ism (kăr'ăk-tẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. χαρακτηρισμός a characterizing.] **1.** Characterization. *Obs. or R.*
2. A characteristic. *Obs.*
3 Use of characters as symbols.

char'ac-ter-ist, *n.* A portrayer of character.

char'ac-ter-is'ti-cal-ness, char'ac-ter-is'tic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

char'ac-ter-iz'a-ble (kăr'ăk-tẽr-īz'a-b'l), *a.* See ABLE.

char'ac-ter-iz'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who characterizes.

char'ac-ter-less, *a* Without a character; without individuality — **char'ac-ter-less-ness,** *n.*

Cha-rad'ri-i-for'mes (kă-răd'rĭ-ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Charadrius* + L. *forma* form.] *Zool.* An order of schizognathous birds, including the limicoline birds, the auks, gulls, sand grouse, and pigeons.

Cha-rad'ri-o-mor'phæ (-ō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Charadrius* + Gr. μορφή form.] *Zool.* = LIMICOLÆ.

Char'a-shim *or* **-sim** (kăr'ă-shĭm; -sĭm). *Bib.*

charatable ✝ CHARITABLE.

char'bo-cle, char'bo-kell, char'bo-kill. ✝ CARBUNCLE.

charboncle, charbonkkel, charboucle. ✝ CARBUNCLE.

‖ **char'bon' roux'** (shär'bôn' rōō'). [F.] A soft reddish brown variety of charcoal. [CLE.

charbucle, -bugle. ✝ CARBUN-

Char'ca-mis (kar'kă-mĭs). *D. Bib.*

charce, *a.* [Cf. OF. *eschars* stingy, scanty.] Thin; sparse. *Obs.* [*Bib.*

Char'cha-mis (kar'kă-mĭs). [*Bib.*

Char'che-mish (kär'kē-mĭsh; kar-kē'mĭsh) *Bib.*

‖ **char'co** (char'kō), *n.; pl.* -COS (*Sp.* -kōs). [Sp.] A shallow pool; a puddle; also, a gushing spring *Sp. Amer.* [POINT.

charcoal point. = CARBON

charcoal tree. An Asiastic ulmaceous tree (*Trema orientalis*). Its wood yields good charcoal.

char'coal'y, *a.* Like charcoal.

Char'cus (kär'kŭs). *Bib.*

‖ **char'cu'te-rie'** (shär'ku't'-rē'), *n.* [F.] A pork butcher's shop.

chard. Obs. pret. and p. p. of SHEAR.

chard, *n* Chart; map. *Obs.*

chard. Charred. *Ref. Sp.*

char'dock (char'dŏk). Var. of CHARLOCK.

char'don (chär'dŏn), **char-doon'** (chär-dōōn'). Vars. of CARDOON.

[ly, *adv. Obs.*

chare, *n.* Chary. *Obs.* — **chare'-**

chare ✝ CHAIR, CHAR.

chare (chär), *n.* [Etym uncert.] A narrow lane, alley, or street. *Dial. Eng.*

Cha're-a (kă'rē-ă). *Bib.*

charecte. ✝ CHARACT.

char'et, char'ette (chär'ĕt), *n.* [OF. *charette*, F. *charrette*.] A wheeled vehicle, as a carriage, cart, wagon, or chariot *Obs.*

char'e-teer, *n.* [OF. *charetier*, F. *charretier*.] A charioteer. *Obs.*

Chare Thursday (chär). Corrupt var. of SHEER THURSDAY.

chare'wom'an. ✝ CHARWOMAN.

7. A mental or moral load; specif.: **a** Load or weight, as of trouble or responsibility; burden. *Obs.* **b** A burden; that which brings trouble, anxiety, etc. **c** Weight; import; consequence. *Obs.*
Many suchlike "as's" of great *charge*. *Shak.*
8. Pecuniary burden; whatever constitutes a burden on property, as rents, taxes, liens, etc.; cost; expense incurred; — usually in *pl.*
9. The price demanded for a thing or service.
10. An entry or account of that which is due from one party to another; that which is debited in a business transaction; as, a *charge* in an account book.
11. A duty or task laid upon a person; custody or care of any person, thing, or place; office; responsibility; oversight, obligation; trust.
'T is a great *charge* to come under one body's hand. *Shak.*
12. Heed; care; attention; notice. *Obs.*
We love no man that taketh keep or *charge*
Where that we go, we will be at our large. *Chaucer.*
13. A person or thing committed or intrusted to the care, custody, or management of another; a trust. Specif.: **a** *Eccl.* The people of a parish or church, or the parish or church, over whom the clergyman is set. **b** In India, an administrative division under a chief administrative officer; specif., one of the so-called minor charges: Coorg, Ajmere-Merwara, British Baluchistan, and the Andaman Islands.
14. An order; a mandate or command; an injunction; specif., *Scots Law*, a royal mandate.
The king gave . . *charge* concerning Absalom. 2 *Sam* xviii. 5.
15. An address (esp. an earnest or impressive address) containing instruction or exhortation; as, the *charge* of a bishop to his clergy; specif., *Law*, the statement made by the judge to the jury at the close of a trial of the principles of law which the latter are bound to apply to the facts as proved in deciding upon their verdict, frequently including a summing up of the evidence given in the case; often, broadly, any instruction given by the court to the jury for the purpose of governing their action in coming to or making their decision.
16. An accusation of a wrong or offense; allegation; indictment; specification of something alleged.
The *charge* of confounding together very different classes of phenomena. *Whewell.*
17. A position (of a weapon) fitted for attack. *Obs.*
18. Act of rushing upon, or towards, an enemy or opponent with the determination to close with him; an impetuous onset or attack, as of troops, esp. cavalry; hence, the signal for attack; as, to sound the *charge*.
Never, in any other war afore, gave the Romans a hotter *charge* upon the enemies. *Holland.*
The *Charge* of the Light Brigade. *Tennyson.*
The cavalry attack is generally a *charge*, and the infantry attack generally terminates in one. *Wisser & Gauss.*
19. Act of lying down in a particular way (see CHARGE, *v. i.*, 4); — said of dogs; also, the command given for this action.
Syn. — Care, custody, trust; management, office; expense, cost; assault, attack, onset; injunction, command, order, instruction; accusation, indictment. See PRICE.
charges forward. *Transportation*, charges to be paid by a subsequent recipient of the goods. — **in charge**, having the charge or care of something, esp. temporarily; as, the officer *in charge*; a minister *in charge*.

‖ **char'gé'** (shär'zhā'), *n.* [F.] A chargé d'affaires.

charge'a-ble (chär'jə-b'l), *a.* **1.** *Obs. or Archaic.* Of the nature of a charge or burden; as: **a** Burdensome; troublesome; specif., costly. "That we might not be *chargeable* to any of you." 2 *Thess.* iii. 8. **b** Weighty; momentous; important. *Raleigh.* **c** Responsible.
2. That may be charged; liable to be charged; as, a duty *chargeable* on iron; a fault *chargeable* on a man; revenues *chargeable* with a claim; a man *chargeable* with murder.

‖ **char'gé' d'af'faires'** (shär'zhā' dă'fâr'), *n.*; *pl.* CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES (shär'zhāz'). [F., "charged with affairs."] A temporary substitute, usually a member of a legation, for an ambassador or minister plenipotentiary; also, a diplomatic representative, or minister of an inferior grade, accredited by the government of one state to the minister of foreign affairs of another.
Chargés d'affaires, accredited to the ministers of foreign affairs of the court at which they reside, are either **chargés d'affaires ad hoc**, who are originally sent and accredited by their governments, or **chargés d'affaires per interim**, substituted in the place of the minister of their respective nations during his absence. *Wheaton.*

charge'house' (chärj'hous'), *n.* A (boarding) school. *Obs.*

charg'er (char'jĕr), *n.* [ME. *chargeour*; cf. OF. *chargeoir* a vessel for carrying things.] **1.** A large flat dish or platter for carrying meat.
Give me here John Baptist's head in a *charger* *Matt.* xiv 8.
2. A large plate or vessel for liquids, for the wort in brewing, etc.

charg'er (chär'jĕr), *n.* One that charges; specif.: **a** One who loads. *Obs.* **b** An accuser. *Obs.* **c** *Scots Law.* A person in whose favor a decree suspended is pronounced. **d** The possessor of a charge on an estate or revenue. **e** A horse ridden in a charge; an officer's horse for battle or parade.
And furious every *charger* neighed. *Campbell.*
f A device or instrument to insert a charge, as into a gun.

charg'ing (chär'jĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHARGE.
charging order, *Eng. Law*, an order of court making a judgment debt a charge upon the stocks or funds of the debtor.

char'i-ly (chăr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a chary manner; carefully; cautiously; frugally.

char'i-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being chary; caution; heedfulness; circumspectness; sparingness; frugality.
2. Carefully preserved state; integrity. *Obs. Shak.*

Char'ing Cross (chär'ĭng). A district in London on the south side of Trafalgar Square, on the site of the old village of Cherringe. Here a Gothic cross was erected by King Edward I. as a token that the bier of his wife, Eleanor, had been set down there. In 1647 the cross was destroyed by the Parliamentary party, but a copy was erected near the original site in 1865.

char'i-ot (chăr'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F. *chariot*, from *char* car. See CAR.] **1.** A wheeled vehicle; as: **a** A vehicle for transporting goods, as a cart or wagon. *Obs.* **b** A stately vehicle for persons, esp., among the ancients, a two-wheeled car or vehicle for war, racing, state processions, etc. Some ancient war chariots had, projecting from the hubs, cutting weapons like scythe blades, sickles, or hooks. Chariots were commonly drawn by two horses (biga), though in races four horses (quadriga) were often used by the Greeks and Romans. "The hooked *chariot*." *Milton.* "Scythèd *chariots*." *Shelley.*
First moved the *chariots*, after whom the foot. *Couper.*

Chariot (Quadriga), from a Greek vase.

c A light four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage, having a coach box and only back seats
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* Charles's Wain. *Obs.*
3. *Watchmaking.* In a cylinder watch, a brass bar screwed to the pillar plate to carry the lower pivot of the cylinder and to afford a seat for the balance cock. *F. J. Britten.*
4. *Join.* Short for CHARIOT PLANE.
5. *Teleg.* A rotating piece which sweeps round over the pins in a Hughes type-printing telegraph and actuates a contact lever so as to send out a current during the time it is passing over a raised pin.

char'i-ot (chăr'ĭ-ŏt), *v. t.*; CHAR'I-OT-ED; CHAR'I-OT-ING. To convey or carry in or as in a chariot. *Milton.*
char'i-ot, *v. i.* To drive, ride, or go in a chariot.
char'i-ot-ed (-ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Carried or conveyed in a chariot.
2. Furnished with a chariot or chariots.

Charioteer.

char'i-ot-ee' (-ē'), *n.* A light covered four-wheeled pleasure carriage with two seats.
char'i-ot-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* **1.** One who drives a chariot.
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A constellation of the northern hemisphere. See AURIGA.

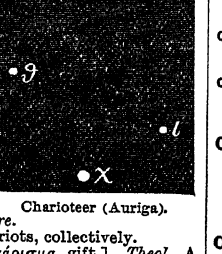

Charioteer (Auriga).

char'i-ot-eer', *v. i.*; CHAR'I-OT-EERED' (-ērd'); CHAR'I-OT-EER'-ING. To act as charioteer; to drive a chariot or vehicle.
char'i-ot-eer', *v. t.* **1.** To drive (a chariot, vehicle, team) in the capacity of charioteer. "*Charioteering* ghastly alligators." *Shelley.*
2. To drive (a person) in a chariot or vehicle.
chariot plane. *Join.* A small metal smoothing plane with the cutter set at a low angle near the front, used for cleaning off internal angles, etc.; — so called from its form.

char'i-ot-ry (chăr'ĭ-ŏt-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Art of driving a chariot. *Rare.*
2. Soldiers who fought from chariots, collectively.

char'ism (kăr'ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. χάρισμα gift.] *Theol.* A special divine or spiritual gift; a special divine endowment which existed in a believer as an evidence of the experience of divine grace and fitted him for the life, work, or office to which he was called; a grace, as a miraculously given power of healing, or of speaking with tongues, or of prophesying, etc., attributed to some of the early Christians.

char'is-mat'ic (-ĭz-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a charism.

char'i-ta-ble (chăr'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* [F. See CHARITY.] **1.** Exhibiting charity, or Christian love; full of love and good will; benevolent; kindly. *Archaic.*
Be thy intents wicked or *charitable*, . . .
. . I will speak to thee. *Shak.*
2. Liberal in benefactions to the poor; giving freely; generous; beneficent.
What *charitable* men afford to beggars. *Shak.*
3. Of or pert. to, or springing from, charity; relating to almsgiving; eleemosynary; as, a *charitable* institution.
4. Liberal in judging of others; disposed to look on the best side, and to avoid harsh judgment; dictated by kindness; favorable; lenient.
By a *charitable* construction it may be a sermon.
L. Andrewes (cited in *Bacon*).
Syn. — Kind, beneficent, benevolent, generous, liberal; lenient, forgiving, helpful, favorable, indulgent.
charitable use *or* **trust.** See CHARITY, *n.*, 7.
— char'i-ta-ble-ness, *n.* **— char'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

char'i-ty (chăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *charité*, fr. L. *caritas* dearness, high regard, love, from *carus* dear, costly, loved; akin to Skr. *kam* to wish, love, cf. Ir. *cara* a friend, W. *caru* to love. Cf. CARESS.] **1.** Christian love; — rendering Gr. ἀγάπη of the New Testament; specif.: **a** The divine love to man. *Obs.* **b** Human love to God and one's neighbor (*Matt.* xxii. 37, 39). *Archaic.* **c** Christian love of one's fellow men (1 *Cor.* xiii.); Christian benevolence; — in the Revised Version *love* has been substituted.
Now abideth faith, hope, *charity*, these three; but the greatest of these is *charity*. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 13.
For *charity* shall cover the multitude of sins. 1 *Pet.* iv. 8.
2. More generally, love; benevolence; good will; affection; an act or feeling of affection or benevolence.
Charity is therefore a habit of good will, or benevolence, in the soul, which disposes us to the love, assistance, and relief of mankind, especially of those who stand in need of it. *Addison.*
With malice towards none, with *charity* for all. *Lincoln.*
3. Liberality or lenience in judging of men and their actions; a disposition that inclines men to put the best construction on the words and actions of others.
The highest exercise of *charity* is *charity* toward the unchar itable. *Buckminster.*
4. Good will to the poor and the suffering; liberality to the poor, to benevolent institutions, or to worthy causes; generosity; charitableness; almsgiving; hence, the public provision for the care or relief of the poor.
The heathen poet, in commending the *charity* of Dido to the Trojans, spake like a Christian. *Dryden.*
5. *pl.* Acts or works of benevolence to the poor.
6. Whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the needy or suffering for their relief; alms.
She did ill then to refuse her a *charity*. *L'Estrange*
7. *Law.* An eleemosynary gift; a gift, as by grant or devise, of real or personal property to the use of the public or any portion of it (as distinct from specific individuals) for any beneficial or salutary purpose. Such a gift creates a **charitable use** or **trust**, which, as distinct from a private use or trust, is one that is for the public benefit, has an indefinite or undetermined number of beneficiaries, and may, and usually does, create a perpetuity. Such uses or trusts were declared valid by the **Statute of Charitable Uses** of 1601 (43 Eliz. c. 4), and this act has been recognized as a part of the common law in most of the States of the United States. They are now regulated by recent statutes in Great Britain and generally in the United States. See CY PRES, USE.
8. An eleemosynary foundation or institution; an institution founded by a gift to the use of the public, as a hospital, a library, a school, a museum, etc.
9. A refreshment dispensed between meals in a monastery.
10. *Bot.* The Greek valerian (*Polemonium cæruleum*).
Syn. — Love, good will, tenderness; beneficence, liberality, almsgiving. See PHILANTHROPY, MERCY.

charity school. A school supported by charitable bequests or contributions for the education of poor children.

cha'ri-va'ri (sha'rē-va'rē; shă-rē'vă-rē'; 277), *n.* [F.] **1.** A mock serenade of discordant noises, made with kettles, tin horns, etc., designed to annoy and insult.
It was nothing more or less than a *charivari* to celebrate the nuptials of an old man with a buxom damsel. *Irving*
2. Hence, a medley of discordant noises; a babel.

chark (chark), *n.* A fire drill or fire churn.

chark, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *charcoal.*] Charred wood or coal; charcoal; coke; cinder. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *DeFoe.*

chark, *v. t.*; CHARKED (charkt); CHARK'ING. To burn to charcoal; to char; to coke (coal).

char'la-tan (shär'la-tăn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *ciarlatano*, fr. *ciarlare* to chatter, prate.] One who prates much in his own favor, and makes unwarrantable pretensions; a quack; impostor; empiric; mountebank.
Syn. — See IMPOSTOR.

char'la-tan'ic (shär'lă-tăn'ĭk), **char'la-tan'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or like a charlatan; making undue pretension, empirical; pretentious; quackish. — **char'la-tan'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

char'la-tan-ry (shar'lă-tăn-rĭ), *n.* Also ‖ **char'la'ta'ne-rie'** (shar'lä'tä'n'-rē'). [F. *charlatanerie*, fr. It. *ciarlataneria*. See CHARLATAN.] Undue pretension to skill; quackery; imposture; empiricism.

Charles's law (chärl'zĭz). [After J. A. C. *Charles*, French physicist.] *Physics.* The law that the volume of a given mass of gas increases for a given rise of temperature, or decreases for a given fall, by a definite fraction of its volume ($\frac{1}{273}$ of its volume at 0° C. for each degree centigrade). Thus, if v_0 be the volume at 0° C. and v_t the volume at t° C., $v_t = v_0(1 + \frac{t}{273})$.

Charles's Wain. Also **Charles' Wain.** [*Charles* (i. e., *Charlemagne*) + *wain*; cf. AS. *Carles wæn* (for *wægn*), Sw. *karlvagnen*, Dan. *karlsvogn*. See CHURL, and WAIN.] *Astron.* **a** The group of seven stars, commonly called the *Dipper*, in the constellation Ursa Major, or Great Bear. See URSA MAJOR. **b** Sometimes, the entire constellation.

Char'ley, Char'lie (chär'lĭ), *n. Colloq.* **1.** A familiar nickname or substitute for *Charles*.
2. A night watchman; — an old name. *British.*
3. A short, pointed beard, like that worn by Charles I.
4. A fox; — used as a proper name, as in fables.

char'lock (chär'lŏk), *n.* [AS. *cerlic.*] Prop., the wild or field mustard (*Brassica arvensis*), often troublesome in grain fields; hence, often, any yellow-flowered weed of the family Brassicaceæ.

Char'lotte (shär'lŏt), *n.* [F., fem. of *Charlot*, dim. of *Charles*. See CHARLES.] **1.** Fem. proper name. F. *Charlotte* (shär'lŏt'); It. *Carlotta* (kär-lōt'tä); Sp. & Pg. *Carlota* (kär-lō'tä); G. *Charlotte* (shar-lōt'ĕ).
2. In Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther" (G. *Die Leiden des jungen Werthers*), Albert's simple and domestic wife, whom Werther loves.
3. [*l. c.*] [F.] A kind of pudding made by lining a mold or dish with strips of bread or cake, and filling it with fruit, a preparation of gelatin, etc., covered with the material with which the mold or dish is lined.

char'lotte russe' (shär'lŏt rōōs'; *F. pron.* shär'lŏt' rüs'). [F., lit., Russian charlotte.] A dish composed of whipped cream or custard inclosed in sponge cake.

charm (chärm), *n.* [ME. *charm* cry or song of birds, AS. *cirm, cyrm.* Cf. CHIRM.] **1.** A blended or confused noise of voices, notes of birds, or the like; chirm. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
With *charm* of earliest birds. *Milton.*
2. Song or singing, as of birds or persons; melody. *Obs.*
Free libertie to chaunt our *charmes* at will. *Spenser.*

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charge'a-bil'i-ty (chär'jə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **charge'a-ble-ness,** *n.* Chargeable quality or state.
charge'a-bly (chär'jə-blĭ), *adv.* of CHARGEABLE. *Obs. or R.*
char'geant, *a.* [F., fr. *charger* to load.] Burdensome. *Obs.*
char-gee' (chär-jē'), *n.* Beneficiary of a charge on property.
charge'ful, *a. Obs.* **1.** Burdensome; costly; expensive. *Shak.* **2.** Full of charge, or responsibility, momentous.
charge'less, *a.* See -LESS.
char'geous, *a.* [OF. *chargeus.*] Burdensome; costly. *Obs.*
charge sheet. The paper kept at a police station for entering all arrests and accusations.
char-gé'ship (shar-zhā'shĭp), *n.* See -SHIP.
Char'i-cle'ia. See THEAGENES AND CHARICLEIA. [CHARY, *a.*]
char'i-er. Comparative of CHARY.
char'i-ot-eer'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
chariot man. A chariot driver.
Cha'ris (kā'rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Χάρις.] *Gr. Myth.* The personification of grace and beauty. In the Iliad, the wife of Hephæstus. Later amplified into the three Graces, or **Char'i-tes** (kăr'ĭ-tēz). See GRACE, *n.*, 14.
cha-ris'ma (ka-rĭz'ma), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-tă). [NL.] = CHARISM.
cha-ris'ti-ca-ry (ka-rĭs'tĭ-kā-rĭ), *n.* [Gr. χαριστικός bounteous.] *Gr. Eccl. Hist.* A person enjoying the revenues of a monastery, hospital, or benefice
char'i-ta-bl. Charitable. *R. Sp.*
char'i-ta-tive (chăr'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [OF. *charitatif.*] Pert. to charity; of a charitable nature. *Obs.*
Char'i-tes, *n. pl.* See CHARIS.
char'i-tous, *a.* [OF. *charitos.*] Charitable. *Obs.*
‖ **chark** (chärk), *n.* [Russ. *charka*, dim. of *chara*, glass, noggin.] A small (Russian) glass or cup. *Oxf. E. D.*
chark (*Scot.* chĕrk), *v. t.* [AS. *cearcian* to creak.] *Obs. or Scot.* To grate; creak.
charka, *n.* [Russ.] See MEASURE, *Table.*
char'ka. Var. of CHURKA.
char-kha'na (chär-ka'nä), *n.* [Hind. & Persian *chār-khāna.*] Checkered muslin. *India.*
char'la-tan-ish (shär'lă-tăn-ĭsh), *a.* Charlatanical.
char'la-tan-ism (-ĭz'm), **char'la-tan-ship',** *n.* Charlatanry
Charles (chärlz), *n.* [F., fr. G. *Karl.* Cf. CAROLINE, *a. & n.*, CHURL.] Lit., strong; manly; — masc. proper name. L. *Carolus* (kăr'ō-lŭs); F. *Charles* (sharl); It. *Carlo* (kär'lō); Sp. & Pg. *Carlos* (kar'lōs); G. *Carl, Karl* (kärl). — Dim. *Charlie*, or *Charley.*
char'let, *n.* [Cf. OF. *charlet* a kind of vessel.] A custard containing brayed pork, boiled to a curd. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Charley horse. Stiffness of an arm or leg, as of a baseball player. *Slang, U. S.*
Charley pitcher. A thimble-rigger. *Slang, Eng.*
Char'ton white (chär'tn'). = ORR'S WHITE.

charm (chärm), *n.* [F. *charme*, fr. L. *carmen* song, verse, incantation, for *casmen*, akin to Skr. *çasman*, *çasā*, a laudatory song, from a root signifying *to praise, to sing.*]
1. Orig., the chanting or reciting of a verse supposed to have magic or occult power; incantation; enchantment; hence, any action, process, or thing believed to have such power, as a word, phrase, verse, etc., sung or spoken in the practice of magic; a magical combination of written words, characters, etc.; an incantation, talisman, spell, etc.
My high *charms* work. *Shak.*
Hast thou a *charm* to stay the morning star
In his steep course? *Coleridge.*
2. Anything worn for its supposed efficacy to the wearer in averting ill or securing good fortune; amulet.
3. That which exerts an irresistible power to please and attract; that which fascinates; any alluring quality.
Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul *Pope*
The *charm* of beauty's powerful glance. *Milton.*
4. Any small decorative object worn on the person, as a seal, a key, or the like, worn on a watch chain.
Syn. — Spell, incantation, conjuration, enchantment; fascination, attraction. See TALISMAN.

charm, *v. t.*; CHARMED (chärmd); CHARM'ING. [F. *charmer*. See 2d CHARM.] **1.** To affect by or as by a charm or magic; to subdue, control, summon, etc., by incantation or magical influence; spell; fascinate; bewitch; enchant; as, to *charm* a snake.
No witchcraft *charm* thee! *Shak.*
2. To endow with supernatural powers by means of charms; esp., to protect or make invulnerable by spells, charms, or supernatural influences; as, a *charmed* life.
I, in my own woe *charmed*,
Could not find death. *Shak.*
3. To subdue or overcome by some secret power, or by that which gives pleasure; allay; soothe; assuage; calm.
Music the fiercest grief can *charm*. *Pope.*
4. To attract irresistibly; to delight exceedingly; enchant; fascinate; captivate; bewitch.
They, on their mirth and dance
Intent, with jocund music *charm* his ear. *Milton.*
5. To conjure, or implore, as if by words of charm. *Obs.*
I *charm* you, by my once commended beauty . . .
That you unfold to me, yourself, your half,
Why you are heavy. *Shak.*
6. [Cf. also CHARM song.] To temper and order; to tune; to make music upon; to play, as a pipe or a melody. *Obs.*
Syn. — Fascinate, enchant, bewitch, allure, delight, entice, transport, enrapture. See CAPTIVATE.

charm, *v. i.* **1.** To use magic arts or occult power; to make use of charms.
The voice of charmers, *charming* never so wisely. *Ps.* lviii. 5.
2. To act as, or produce the effect of, a charm; to please greatly; to be fascinating. *Tennyson.*
3. [Cf. CHARM melody, song.] To make musical or harmonious sounds. *Obs.* *Milton.*

charm'er (chär'mẽr), *n.* One who charms, or has power to charm; as: **a** One who uses the power of enchantment; a magician; an enchanter. *Deut.* xviii. 11. **b** One who subdues, overcomes, etc., as if by magic power; allayer; calmer. **c** One who delights and attracts the affections; a charming or fascinating man or, esp., woman.
How happy could I be with either,
Were t' other dear *charmer* away. *Gay*

charm'ful (chärm'fo͝ol), *a.* Abounding with charms; charming; delightful. — **charm'ful-ness**, *n.*

charm'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Making use of charms; working with magic power. "*Charming* spells." *Shak.*
2. Pleasing the mind or senses in a high degree; delighting; fascinating; attractive.
How *charming* is divine philosophy. *Milton.*
3. Musically or harmoniously sounding. *Obs.* *Milton.*
Syn. — Enchanting, bewitching, captivating, enrapturing, alluring, fascinating, delightful, pleasurable, graceful, lovely, amiable, pleasing, winning, attractive.
— **charm'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **charm'ing-ness**, *n.*

char'nel (char'nĕl), *a.* [F. *charnel* carnal, fleshly, in OF. also as n., a place for dead bodies, fr. L. *carnalis*. See CARNAL.] Fit for, or being, a burial place; pert. to, or savoring of, a charnel; sepulchral; ghastly; as, *charnel* air; a *charnel* dungeon; *charnel* figures. "*Charnel* vaults." *Milton.*

char'nel, *n.* [OF.] A burial place; a cemetery; now, usually, a charnel house; mortuary chapel.
In their proud *charnel* of Thermopylæ. *Byron.*

charnel house. A house, vault, or other place, as in connection with a church, where dead bodies or the bones of the dead are deposited or piled up.

Cha'ron (kā'rŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Χάρων.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The son of Erebus and Nox, whose office it was to ferry the souls of the dead over the Styx.
2. A ferryman. *Humorous.*
— **Cha-ro'ni-an** (kā-rō'nĭ-ăn), **Cha-ron'ic** (-rŏn'ĭk), *a.*

char'poy (chär'poi), *n.* Also *charpai.* [Hind. *chārpāī*, fr. Per. *chārpāī*; *chār* four + *pāī* foot.] The common light bedstead or cot of India. *Anglo-Ind.*

‖ **char'qui** (char'kē), *n.* [Sp., fr. native name in Peru.] Jerked beef; beef or other meat cut into long strips and dried in the wind and sun.

char'ry (chär'ĭ), *a.* [See CHAR to burn.] Pert. to charcoal; like charcoal or char, or partaking of its qualities.

chart (chärt), *n.* [F. *charte* charter, formerly also map, fr. the same L. word as *carte* card, map. See CARD; cf. CHARTER.] **1.** A map; esp.: **a** A hydrographic or marine map; a map on which is projected a portion of water and, usually, the land which it surrounds, or by which it is surrounded, intended especially for the use of navigators; as, the United States Coast Survey *charts*; the British Admiralty *charts.* **b** An outline map for exhibiting something in its geographical aspect, as magnetic or temperature variations, a plan of military operations, a route, or the like.
2. A graphic representation, as by curves, of the fluctuations of something variable, as temperature, population, prices, barometric pressure, etc.
3. A sheet of paper, pasteboard, or the like, on which information is given in tabular form; as, a historical *chart.*
4. [Cf. LL. *charta.*] A charter; grant; written deed; document. *Obs.*
Syn. — See MAP.

chart (chärt), *v. t.*; CHART'ED; CHART'ING. To lay down in a chart; map; delineate; as, to *chart* a coast. "The world which *charts* us all in its coarse blacks or whites." *Tennyson.*

‖ **char'ta** (kär'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* CHARTÆ (-tē). [L., leaf of paper. See CHART.] **1.** Parchment; paper; letter. *Obs.*, except as Lat. or in historical use.
2. A charter, as a deed of land, or one guaranteeing public rights, as Magna Charta.
3. *Med.* A strip of paper impregnated with a medicinal substance; also, the paper in which powders are wrapped.
Char'ta, *or* **Car'ta, de Fo-res'ta** (dē fō-rĕs'tȧ), *Eng. Hist.*, a document or charter, issued probably in 1217 in the reign of Henry III., giving formal expression to various laws limiting the extent and privileges of the royal forests and securing the people in their rights in them. It was revised in 1224. Called also **Char'ta,** *or* **Car'ta, Fo-res'tæ** (-tē).

char-ta'ceous (kär-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *chartaceus.* See CHARTA.] Resembling, or of the nature of, paper; papery.

char'ter (char'tẽr), *n.* [OF. & F. *chartre*, fr. L. *chartula* a little paper, dim. of *charta.* See CHART.] **1.** A written evidence or instrument in due form of things done or granted, contracts made, etc., between man and man; esp., a deed, or conveyance. *Archaic.*
2. An instrument in writing, from the sovereign power of a state or country, executed in due form, granting or guaranteeing rights, franchises, or privileges Of the early public documents called *charters* the more important are those defining and guaranteeing popular rights, such as the Great Charter, or Magna Charta (which see), the People's Charter, etc. A grant of pardon was also formerly so called. A modern *charter* is usually one creating, and defining the franchises of, a corporation or association, public or private. The charter may consist of a single document specially granted, as a statute; or it may be constituted by the terms of a general law taken with other documents duly executed in accordance therewith. Cf. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.
3. An instrument in writing from the constituted authorities of an order or society (as the Freemasons) creating a lodge or branch and defining its powers.
4. A special privilege, immunity, or exemption.
My mother,
Who has a *charter* to extol her blood,
When she does praise me, grieves me. *Shak.*
5. *Com.* Short for CHARTER PARTY.
6. A paper or document, as a letter. *Obs. & R.*
7. [*cap.*] Short for *People's Charter.* See CHARTISM.
charter by progress. *Scots Law.* See PROGRESS. — **C. of the Forests.** = CHARTA DE FORESTA.

char'ter, *v. t.*; CHAR'TERED (-tẽrd); CHAR'TER-ING. **1.** To grant a charter to; to establish by charter.
2. To hire or let (a ship) by charter party.
3. Hence, to hire, esp. for exclusive use for some special purpose; as, to *charter* a car. *Colloq.*
Syn. — See HIRE.

charter colony. *U. S. Hist.* A colony having a royal charter by which it was governed without direct interference from Parliament. Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island were the *charter colonies.*

char'tered (chär'tẽrd), *p. a.* **1.** Granted, established, or protected, by charter; having, or existing under, a charter; having a privilege by charter; fig., privileged; licensed.
The sufficiency of *chartered* rights. *Paley*
The air, a *chartered* libertine. *Shak.*
2. Hired or let by charter; — said of a ship; fig., freighted; charged.
3. Hired, as for exclusive use for some special purpose; as, a *chartered* train. *Colloq.*

char'ter-er (-tẽr-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person holding by a charter, as a freeholder of land (cf. BOOKLAND) or a freeman of a chartered borough. *Chiefly Eng. Hist.*
2. One who charters; esp., one who charters a ship.

char'ter-house' (-hous'), *n.* [F. *Chartreuse* Carthusian monastery.] **1.** A Carthusian monastery. *Archaic.*
2. [*cap.*] A well-known public school for boys and home for men established in 1611, on a charitable foundation by Sir Thomas Sutton, in a building once used as a Carthusian monastery in London. In 1872 the school was removed to the vicinity of Godalming in Surrey, 30 miles from London.

charter land. *O. Eng. Law.* Land held by charter; freehold land; bookland.

charter member. One of the original members of a society or corporation, esp. one named in a charter, or taking part in the first proceedings under it.

Charter Oak. A large oak tree which, until blown down in August, 1856, stood in Hartford, Conn. It was the traditional hiding place of the colonial charter which Sir Edmund Andros, governor general of the New England colonies, came in 1687 to receive, after King James II. had decided to withdraw it.

charter party. [*F. chartre partie*, or *charte partie*, a divided charter, or one made in duplicate on a single sheet which is divided, and one part given to each of the contractors.] *Com.* A mercantile lease of a vessel; a specific contract by which the owners of a vessel let the entire vessel, or some principal part of the vessel, to another person, to be used by him in transportation for his own account, either under their charge or his. When the vessel remains in charge of the owners it constitutes a contract of affreightment.

Charter school. Any of the schools established in Ireland by the Charter Society founded in 1733, to furnish Protestant education for the Roman Catholic poor.

Chart'ism (chär'tĭz'm), *n.* [F. *charte* charter. Cf. CHART.] *Eng. Hist.* The principles or practices of a body of political reformers who, from about 1836 to 1848, conducted a movement for radical reforms aiming chiefly at amelioration of the social and industrial conditions of the working classes. Their platform was essentially stated in a document called the **National,** or **People's, Charter,** drafted by Francis Place in the form of a charter or act of Parliament, and published May 8, 1838. The scheme of reform was given under six heads: universal adult male suffrage; vote by ballot; annual parliaments; payment of members; equal electoral districts; abolition of property qualification. — **Chart'ist** (chär'tĭst), *n.*

‖ **char'treuse'** (shär'trûz'), *n.* [F.] **1.** [*cap.*] A Carthusian monastery; esp., *La Grande Chartreuse*, chief house of the order, in the mountains near Grenoble, France.
2. A liqueur of complex composition, made by Carthusian monks, formerly at La Grande Chartreuse, now at Tarragona, Spain. Balm leaves, orange peel, hyssop, peppermint, etc., and various spices are said to be used in its manufacture. Of the three qualities, green, yellow, and white, the first is the most valued.
3. A pale green shade, like that of green chartreuse.
4. *Cookery.* Orig., a preparation of fancy vegetables in a plain mold; later, also, such a dish garnished with game, small birds, cabobs, tendrons, etc.

char'tu-la-ry (kar'tū-lā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *cartularium*, *chartularium*, fr. L. *chartula* a little paper: cf. F. *cartulaire.* See CHARTER.] A collection or register of charters; esp., the book or books in which are contained duplicates of all charters, title deeds, and other like records of a monastery, corporation, or other landowner.

char'tu-la-ry, *n.* [L. *chartularius.*] A keeper of the archives or records.

char'wom'an (char'wo͝om'ăn; chär'-), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 7). [See CHARE a chore.] A woman hired for odd jobs of domestic work, or for such work by the day.

char'y (chär'ĭ; chā'rĭ; 115), *a.*; CHAR'I-ER (chär'ĭ-ẽr; chā'rĭ-); CHAR'I-EST. [AS. *cearig* careful, fr. *cearu*, *caru*, care. See CARE.] **1.** Held carefully as an object of affection or solicitude; treasured; prized; dear. *Archaic.*
2. Held, regarded, or done cautiously or with reserve or deliberation; careful or circumspect; also, characterized by carefulness or caution.
3. Reserved or particular in respect to feeling, taste, or conduct; not free or given to abandonment, esp. in matters of emotion; fastidious, dainty, shy, or reserved.
The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough
If she unmask her beauty to the moon. *Shak.*
4. Careful, reserved, or circumspect in use or availment (of anything); frugal, sparing, or thoughtfully choice (of).
His rising reputation made him more *chary* of his fame *Jeffrey.*
Syn. — See FRUGAL.

char'y, *adv.* Charily; carefully. *Shak.*

Cha-ryb'dis (kȧ-rĭb'dĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Χάρυβδις.] A whirlpool, sometimes dangerous, on the coast of Sicily opposite the rock Scylla on the Italian coast, now called *Galofaro* or *Calofaro.* It was personified by the ancients as a female monster. See SCYLLA.

chase (chās), *v. t.*; CHASED (chāst); CHAS'ING. [ME. *chacen*, *chasen*, OF. *chacier*, F. *chasser*, fr. (assumed) LL. *captiare*, for L. *captare* to strive to seize. See CATCH.]
1. To cause to depart or fly by the use or threat of violence or other hurtful molestation, to drive; expel; put to flight; esp., to expel precipitately or send away effectually.
Love hath *chased* sleep from my enthralled eyes. *Shak.*
2. To follow (that which flies) in order to, or as if to, do it violence; to pursue in order to seize, molest, annoy, make prize of, etc.; hence, to follow persistently or regularly; as, the clouds *chased* each other over the sky; or, to follow sportively, as children *chase* each other at tag.
Philologists, who *chase*
A panting syllable through time and place. *Cowper*
3. Specif., to hunt; as, to *chase* the boar.
4. To pursue hostilely; to harass or annoy. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — See FOLLOW.

chase, *v. i.* **1.** To hunt; to go hunting. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. To pursue; to give chase. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 53.
3. To run or run about speedily; to hasten or rush. *Now Dial. or Colloq.*

chase, *n.* [ME. *chace*, *chase*, OF. *chace*, F. *chasse*, fr. *chasser.* See CHASE, *v.*] **1.** Act of chasing or pursuing for the purpose of capturing, killing, etc., as an enemy, ship, or game; pursuit; hunting; an earnest seeking after any object greatly desired. Often, specif., *the chase*, the hunting of wild beasts as an occupation or pastime. "This mad *chase* of fame." *Dryden.*
2. *Eng. Law.* A liberty or franchise to hunt within certain limits of land (not necessarily owned by the one having the liberty), or of keeping beasts of the chase therein.
3. An open hunting ground in which game is bred and hunted, and which may be private property, thus differing from a forest, and from a park, which is inclosed. *Eng.*
4. That which is pursued or hunted, as an animal or ship.
Nay, Warwick, seek thee out some other *chase*,
For I myself must hunt this deer to death. *Shak.*
5. Those who follow the chase; the hunt.
6. The chase guns of a ship, collectively; also, that part of a ship in which the chase ports are; the stern. *Obs.*
7. *Court Tennis.* A stroke in which the ball is untouched by the receiving player, and enters any but the winning gallery or falls (that is, bounds the second time) anywhere but on or beyond the service line on the hazard side. After two chases have been made, or one at the score of forty, or advantage, the players change sides, and play for the chases as for any points, except that the player who made the chase now wins it if his opponent make a worse one, and loses if his opponent make a better.
8. Haste; hurry. *Dial. Eng.*
9. *Cotton Spinning.* The length of the traverse of the winding faller in winding the cop.

‖ **char'mante'** (shär'mänt'), *n.* [F.] A charming lady.
charmed Charmed. *Ref. Sp.*
charm'ed-ly (chär'mĕd-lĭ), *adv.* In a charmed manner.
‖ **char'mel** (kär'mĕl), *n.* [Heb. *karmel.*] A fruitful field.
Is. xxix. 17 (*Douay Version*).
charm'er-ess, *n.* [OF. *charmeresse.*] An enchantress. *Obs.*
Char'mi-an (char'mĭ-ăn), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," Cleopatra's favorite waiting woman, who kills herself after Cleopatra's death.
Char'mi-des (kar'mĭ-dēz), *n.* [Gr. Χαρμίδης.] In Plato's dialogue of the same name, a young man noted for his moderation, with whom Socrates and two other Athenians converse upon temperance and moderation.
Char'mis (kär'mĭs). *Bib.*
charm'less, *a.* See -LESS.
charm'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
charn. Obs. or dial. var. of CHURN.
char'ne-co, char'ni-co (chär'nē-kō), *n.* A sort of sweet wine. *Obs.* *Shak.*
char'nel, *n.* [Cf. CARDINAL, *a.*] A hinge, as of a helmet. *Obs.*
charoine. + CARRION.
charpenteir. + CARPENTER.
‖ **char'pie** (shar'pē), *n.* [F.] *Med.* Lint.
char'que (char'kē). Var. of CHARQUI.
char'qued (chär'kĭd), *a.* [From CHARQUI.] Jerked; — of beef.
charr. + CHARE.
charr Var. of CHAR, a trout.
Char'ran (kär'ăn). *Bib.*
char'ras (chŭr'ŭs). Var. of CHURRUS.
charre. + CHAR, CHARE.
charre-woman. + CHARWOMAN.
Char-ru'a (chär-rōō'ȧ), *n.* An Indian of a South American tribe, in pre-Columbian times dominant from the Atlantic to the Uruguay. They waged a continuous war upon the Spanish settlers, ending only in their extermination in the 19th century. — **Char-ru'an** (-ăn), *a.*
Char-sa'na (kär-sä'nȧ). *D. Bib.*
char'sing-ha (char'sĭng-hä), *n.* = CHOUSINGHA.
chart. *Pharm.* Abbr. for L. *chartula*, or for the pl. *chartulæ*, a small paper, or papers.
‖ **Charte** (chart), *n.* [F. See CHART.] The French constitution granted by Louis XVIII. on his restoration in 1814.
char'tel. + CARTEL.
char'ter-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE
char'ter-age, *n.* The chartering of vessels
Charter boy. A boy on the Charterhouse foundation. *Eng.*
Charter brother. An inmate Charterhouse pensioner. *Eng.*
charter hold. *O. Eng. Law.* Tenure by charter.
Char'ter-ist, *n.* = CHARTIST.
char'ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.
char'ter-mas'ter, *n.* In the mining districts of England, a contractor who raises coal or ironstone at an agreed price.
char'ter'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHART.
chart'less, *a.* Without a chart; also, uncharted. *Barlow.*
char-tog'ra-pher (kär-tŏg'rȧ-fẽr), **char'to-graph'ic, char-tog'ra-phy,** etc. Vars. of CARTOGRAPHER, etc.
char'to-man'cy (kär'tō-măn'-sĭ), *n.* [*L. charta* paper + *-mancy.* Cf. CARTOMANCY.] Divination by written paper.
chart-om'e-ter (chär-tŏm'ē-tẽr; kär-), *n.* [*chart* + *meter*] An instrument for measuring distances on charts or maps.
Char'treux' (shär'trŭ'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F.] **1.** A Carthusian.
2. The Charterhouse school.
chas. + CHASE; obs. pret. of CHOOSE.
Chas. *Abbr* Charles. [-ABLE.]
chas'a-ble (chās'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See **chasboll.** + CHASBOW.
chasbow, *n.* [ME. *chesebolle,*

chase (chās), *n.* [F. *châsse*, fr. L. *capsa* box, case. See CASE a box.] **1.** The setting of a gem. *Obs.*
2. *Print.* A rectangular iron frame into which pages or columns are fastened for printing or to make plates.
3. A prolonged hollow; a groove or furrow, as: **a** The furrow on a crossbow in which the arrow lies. **b** The part of a cannon from the trunnions, or part where trunnions would be if the piece had them, to the mouth or the swell of the muzzle. **c** A groove or channel for something to lie in or pass through, as in the face of a wall; a trench, as for the reception of drain tile; as, a *chase* for a breast wheel. **d** *Mech.* A groove or score cut lengthwise for the reception of a part to make a joint **e** *Shipbuilding.* A kind of joint by which an overlap joint is changed to a flush joint, by means of a gradually deepening rabbet, as at the ends of clinker-built boats.

chase, *v. t.* [From 4th CHASE.] To groove or indent.

chase, *v. t.* [Contr. of ENCHASE.] **1.** To ornament (a surface of metal) by embossing, cutting away parts, or the like.
2. To set, as something with gems or a gem in something; to enchase. Also fig. *Rare.* *Tennyson.*
3. To cut so as to make a screw thread; to cut, as a screw thread. See 2d CHASER, *n.*, 2.

chase gun. *Naut.* A cannon at the bow or stern of an armed vessel, and used when pursuing an enemy, or in defending the vessel when pursued.

chase halter. A large halter with a long rein, used for breaking colts. *Oxf. E. D.*

chase hoop, chase ring. One of the hoops or rings of a built-up gun located along, and forming part of, the chase. — **chase'-hooped',** *a.* — **chase'-hoop'ing,** *n.*

chase mortise. *Arch. & Carp.* A mortise extended on one or both sides by a chase or groove sloping from the bottom to the surface to permit of the insertion of the tenon when the clearance outside is limited. — **chase'-mor'tised,** *a.*

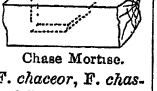
Chase Mortise.

chase port. *Naut.* A porthole from which a chase gun is fired.

chas'er (chās'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *chasur*, OF. *chaceor*, F. *chasseur.*] **1.** One that chases; a hunter; a pursuer.
2. A horse for riding in a steeplechase; a steeplechaser.
3. *Naut* **a** A pursuing ship. **b** = CHASE GUN, esp. in *bow chaser* and *stern chaser.*
4. = CHASSEUR, 3. *Nonce use.*
5. An imperfectly developed ram. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
6. A chasse, or small potion of spirituous liquor taken as after coffee, tobacco, etc.; also, a small potion of a mild drink, as water, taken after liquor. *Colloq., U. S.*

chas'er, *n.* **1.** One who chases, or engraves.
2. *Mech.* A tool with several points used for cutting or finishing screw threads, either external or internal, on work revolving in a lathe.
3. *Metal.* An edge wheel revolving in a trough, to crush asbestos mineral so as to part the threads without destroying them.

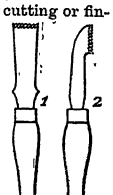
Chasers (1) for external, (2) for internal, screw

Chas'id'ic (kȧ-sĭd'ĭk), *a.*

chas'ing (chās'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Action of pursuing, hunting, following, driving, or the like.
2. Steeplechasing.
3. *Dancing.* = CHASSÉ. *Sheridan.*
4. The exceeding by a workman of a given average standard of production. *Workman's Slang, Eng.*

chas'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or art of ornamenting metal by means of chasing tools; also, the design or a piece of ornamental work produced in this way.
2. The process of finishing up the surface of castings by polishing and removing small imperfections.
chasing head, *Mach.*, the mid head and saddle of a turret lathe, largely used in making external screws.

chasm (kăz'm), *n.* [L. *chasma*, Gr. χάσμα, fr. χαίνειν to gape, to open wide. See CHAOS.] **1.** A deep opening made by disruption, as a breach in the earth or a rock; a yawning abyss; a cleft; a fissure.
2. A void space; a gap or break.
Memory . . . fills up the *chasms* of thought. *Addison.*
Syn. — Cañon, rift, cleft.

chas-mog'a-my (kăz-mŏg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. χάσμα opening + *-gamy.*] *Bot.* The opening of the perianth of a flower at maturity for the purpose of fertilization — the normal mode of anthesis; — opposed to *cleistogamy.* — **chas/mogam'ic** (kăz/mŏ-găm'ĭk), **chas-mog'a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

chas'mo-phyte (kăz'mŏ-fīt), *n.* [Gr. χάσμα chasm + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant which grows in the crevices of rocks where its roots are able to find sufficient nourishment; — opposed to *lithophyte.*

chas'my (-mĭ), *a.* Abounding in chasms; also, like, or of the nature of, a chasm; abyssal.

chasse (shăs), *n.* [F. *châsse.* See 4th CHASE.] A reliquary or shrine of a saint.

‖ **chasse** (shăs), *n.* [See CHASSE-CAFÉ.] A small potion of spirituous liquor taken to remove the taste of coffee, tobacco, etc.; — orig. *chasse-café,* lit., "coffee chaser."

‖ **chas'sé'** (shas'sā'), *n.* [F., fr. *chassé,* p. p. of *chasser* to chase.] *Dancing.* A kind of gliding step or movement, as across or to the right or left.

chas'sé', *v. i.;* CHAS'SÉD' (shȧ'sād'); CHAS'SÉ'ING. *Dancing.* To make the movement called chassé; as, all *chassé.*

chas'sé', *v. t.* To dismiss. *Society Slang, Eng. Thackeray.*

‖ **chasse'-ca'fé'** (shȧs'kȧ'fā'), *n.* [F., fr. *chasser* to chase + *café* coffee.] See CHASSE, a potion.

Chas'se-las (shăs'ẽ-lăs, *F.* sha's'-la'), *n.* [F., from the village of *Chasselas.*] A European white grape, esteemed for the table.

‖ **chasse'-ma'rée'** (shȧs'mȧ'rā'), *n.* [F., fr. *chasser* to chase + *marée* tide.] *Naut.* A French coasting lugger.

chasse'pot' (shăs'pō'), *n.* [After Antoine A. *Chassepot,* French inventor.] *Firearms.* A direct-action bolt gun firing a cartridge with a combustible envelope having in the base a percussion cap exploded by the blow of a needle or firing pin. It was used by the French army in 1870.

chas'seur' (shȧ'sûr'), *n.* [F., a huntsman. See CHASE to pursue.] **1.** A hunter; a huntsman.
2. *Mil.* One of a body of light troops, cavalry or infantry, trained for rapid movements.
3. An attendant upon persons of rank or wealth, wearing a plume and sword.
The great *chasseur* who had announced her arrival. *Irving.*

chas'sis (shȧ'sĕ; 277), *n.; pl.* CHASSIS (shȧ'sēz). [F. *châssis.*] **1** A wooden frame to be fitted with a sheet of paper, linen, glass, etc.; a sash, as of a window; also, the frame with the sheet of paper, pane of glass, etc., fitted to it.
2. *Ordnance.* In coast-artillery gun mounts, the movable railway along which the top carriage and gun move to and from the firing position. It is inclined slightly upward toward the rear, and consists of two heavy rails or side frames strongly united by traverses and braces. Lateral motion is permitted about a pintle, or the chassis is firmly bolted to the racer, which rotates about a pintle.
3. The under part of an automobile, consisting of the frame (on which the body is mounted) with the wheels and machinery.

chaste (chāst), *a.* [F. *chaste,* from L. *castus* pure, chaste. Cf. CASTE.] **1.** Innocent of unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous; continent; pure.
Whose bed is undefiled and *chaste* pronounced. *Milton.*
2. Unmarried, single; celibate. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
Then she hath sworn that she will still live *chaste? Shak.*
3. Pure in thought and act; free from lewdness and obscenity, or indecency; modest; decent; as, *chaste* words.
4. Chastened; free from excess.
5. Pure in design and expression; chastened; free from barbarisms or vulgarisms or meretricious features; refined; simple; as, a *chaste* style in composition or art.
That great model of *chaste,* lofty, and pathetic eloquence, the Book of Common Prayer. *Macaulay*
Syn. — Undefiled, pure, virtuous, continent, immaculate.
chaste tree. = AGNUS CASTUS.

chaste, *v. t.* [See CHASTEN.] To correct by discipline; to discipline; chasten, restrain; subdue. *Obs.*

chas'ten (chās''n), *v. t.;* CHAS'TENED (-'nd); CHAS'TEN-ING (chās''n-ĭng). [From earlier *chaste,* ME. *chasten, chastien,* OF. *chastier,* F. *châtier,* fr. L. *castigare* to punish, chastise; *castus* pure + *agere* to lead, drive. See CHASTE, ACT; cf. CASTIGATE, CHASTISE.] **1.** To correct by punishment; to inflict pain upon for the purpose of reclaiming; to discipline; to chastise; — usually of Divine chastisement.
For whom the Lord loveth he *chasteneth. Heb* XII. 6.
2. To purify from errors or faults; to refine.
They [classics] *chasten* and enlarge the mind. *Layard.*
3. To keep from being excessive or intense; to restrain; to subdue; to temper; to tone down.
Syn. — See PUNISH.

chas'tened (chās''nd), *p. a.* Corrected; disciplined; refined, purified; subdued; tempered; toned down. *Scott.*
Of such a finished, *chastened* purity. *Tennyson.*

chaste'ness (chāst'nĕs), *n.* **1.** Chastity; purity.
2. *Literature & Art.* Freedom from all that is meretricious, gaudy, or affected; as, *chasteness* of design.

chas-tise' (chăs-tīz'), *v. t.;* CHAS-TISED' (-tīzd'); CHAS-TIS'-ING (-tīz'ĭng). [ME. *chastisen; chastien* + ending *-isen* = modern *-ise, -ize,* L. *-izare,* G. *-ίζειν.* See CHASTEN.]
1. To correct the faults of; amend; hence, to discipline; train. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. To reprove; rebuke; scold. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. To accuse (of); suspect; charge. *Dial. Eng.*
4. To inflict pain upon, by means of stripes, or in any other manner, for the purpose of punishment or reformation; to punish, as with stripes; to chasten.
I am glad to see the vanity or envy of the canting chemists thus discovered and *chastised. Boyle.*
5. To correct or purify; to free from faults or restrain from excesses; refine; temper; tone down; chasten. *Archaic.*
The gay, social sense, by decency *chastised. Thomson.*
Syn. — See PUNISH.

chas'tise-ment (chăs'tĭz-mĕnt), *n.* Act of chastising; also, that which is suffered or experienced in being chastised; esp., pain inflicted for punishment and correction; discipline; punishment.
I have borne *chastisement. Job* XXXIV. 31

Chasuble.

chas-tis'er (chăs-tīz'ẽr), *n.* One who chastises; a punisher; a corrector.
"The *chastiser* of the rich." *Burke.*

chas'ti-ty (chăs'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *chasteté,* fr. L. *castitas,* fr. *castus.* See CHASTE.] **1.** State or quality of being chaste; abstention from unlawful sexual intercourse (continence), or from all sexual intercourse (virginity, celibacy).
She . . . hath preserved her spotless *chastity* *T Carew.*
2. Moral or spiritual purity.
3. Ceremonial purity. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
4. *Literature & Art.* Chasteness

chas'u-ble (chăz'ū-b'l; chăs'-; 277), *n.* [F. *casuble,* LL. *casubula, cassibula, casula,* a hooded garment, covering the person like a little house, cf. It. *casupola, casipola,* cottage, dim. of L. *casa* cottage.] *Eccl.* The outer vestment of the celebrant at the Eucharist. It consists either of a circular cloak hanging from the shoulders or of a broad back piece and a narrower front piece connected over the shoulders only. Chasubles are usually elaborately embroidered with a pattern and with orphreys.

chat (chăt), *v. i.;* CHAT'TED; CHAT'TING. [From CHATTER.]
1. To chatter; to prate. *Obs.*
2. To talk in a light and familiar manner; to converse without ceremony or stiffness. *Shak.*
To *chat* a while on their adventures. *Dryden.*
Syn. — CHAT, CHATTER, PRATE, PRATTLE, BABBLE, GABBLE, JABBER, GIBBER. — To CHAT is to talk in light, easy, and pleasant fashion; as, "In easy mirth we *chatted* o'er the trifles of the day before" (*Whitehead*). To CHATTER is to talk aimlessly, incessantly, and (often) with great rapidity; to PRATE is to talk idly and boastfully; as, "You *chatter* like a crow" (*R. Browning*); "A *prating* fool shall fall" (*Prov* x. 8). To PRATTLE is to talk artlessly and freely, like a child; as, "We are . . . charmed with the pretty *prattle* of children" (*Sir P. Sidney*). *Babble, gabble, jabber,* and *gibber* agree in suggesting volubility, together with inarticulateness, unintelligibility, or incoherence. BABBLE is esp. associated with babes; GABBLE, with geese; JABBER, with monkeys; GIBBER, with ghosts, apes, idiots, or lunatics; as, "I *babbled* for you, as babies for the moon" (*Tennyson*); "I . . . *gabble* like a goose amidst the swanlike quire" (*Dryden*); "The monkey-mimics rush discordant in; 't was chatt'ring, grinning, mouthing, *jabb'ring* all" (*Pope*); "The sheeted dead did squeak and *gibber* in the Roman streets" (*Shak.*); a *gibbering* maniac. See TALK, TALKATIVE, CANT, GOSSIP.

chat, *v. t.* **1.** To chatter or prate. *Obs.*
2. To tell of, or talk about, in a light gossipy way.

chat, *n.* **1.** Chatter; idle, small talk; prattle. *Obs. or R.*
2. Light, familiar talk or conversation; causerie; gossip.
Snuff, or the fan, supply each pause of *chat,*
With singing, laughing, ogling, and all that. *Pope.*
3. Any of several oscine birds so called from their notes, esp. those of the genera *Saxicola* and *Pratincola* (which include the stonechat and whinchat of Europe), and the Australian genus *Ephthianura,* all of the family Turdidæ; and of the American genus *Icteria,* of the family Mniotiltidæ; as, the yellow-breasted *chat* (*Icteria virens*), which is colored olive above, white below, with the breast golden-yellow, and is noted for mimicking the notes of many birds.

Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*).

chat, *n.* [F. *chat* cat, catkin (cf. E. *catkin*).] **1.** The inflorescence or seed of various plants; as: **a** An ament. **b** A spike or spikelet. **c** A samara, as of the ash. **d** A strobile or cone. *Obs or Dial.*
2. A twig or little branch, such as is used for kindling fires. *Dial. Eng.*
3. The pith of the matter; the gist, the point or question. *Colloq. or Dial Eng.*
4. *Mining.* A small piece of ore with stone adhering to it; — usually *pl. Dial. Eng.*

‖ **châ'teau'** (shă'tō'), *n.; pl.* -TEAUX (-tōz'; *F.* -tō'). [F., a castle. See CASTLE.] **1.** A feudal castle or fortress in France
2. A manor house or residence of the lord of the manor; a gentleman's country seat; as, the *château* of Fontainebleau.

‖ **châ'teau'en E'spa'gne** (ăN-nĕs'pán'y') [F.], a castle in Spain, i. e., a castle in the air, Spain being the region of romance.

châ'teau', *a.* Designating various French wines made upon private estates or châteaux. For the more important of these (such as **Châ'teau' La'fite'** (lȧ'fēt'), **Châ'teau' Y'quem'** (ē'kĕm'), etc) see BORDEAUX, *n.*

chat'e-laine (shăt'ẽ-lān; *F.* shȧ't'-lĕn'), *n.* [F. *châtelaine.*]
1. The wife of a castellan: the mistress of a château.
2. An ornamental hook, clasp, or brooch worn at a woman's waist, having a chain or chains attached for keys, trinkets, etc. Also used adjectively; as, a *chatelaine* bag.

cha'tî' (shȧ'tē'; chä-tē'), *n.* [Cf. F *chat* cat.] A small South American tiger cat (*Felis mitis*).

Chati.

cha-toy'an-cy (shȧ-toi'ăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being chatoyant.

cha-toy'ant (shȧ-toi'-ănt; *F.* shȧ'twä'yäNt'), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *chatoyer* to be chatoyant, fr. *chat* cat.] Having a changeable luster, or color, like that of a changeable silk, or of a cat's eye in the dark.

cha-toy'ant, *n.* A hard stone, as the cat's-eye, which presents on a polished surface, and in the interior, an undulating or wavy light.

chat potato. A small potato; a chat. *Dial or Local.*

chat'tel (chăt''l), *n.* [OF. *chatel;* another form of *catel.* See CATTLE.] **1.** *Obs.* Collectively: **a** Property; specif., goods; money. **b** Capital; principal. **c** Live stock.
2. *Law.* Any item of movable or immovable property except real estate, or the freehold, or the things which are parcel of it. *Chattels* are personal or real: such as are movable, as goods, plate, money, being **chattels personal**, and such rights in land as are less than a freehold, as leases, mortgages, growing corn, etc., being **chattels real.** *Chattel* is a more extensive term than *goods* or *effects.*
3. Sometimes, a slave; a bondman. Cf. PERSON.

chat'tel-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being a chattel; treatment of things (esp. persons) as chattels. Cf. PERSON.

chesboll.] *Obs.* a The corn poppy. b The opium poppy.
chase. Obs. pret. of CHOOSE.
chase'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
Chas'e-ba (kȧs'ē-bȧ). *Bib.*
Chas'e-lon (kȧs'ē-lŏn). *Bib.*
chase piece. A chase gun.
chase ring. See CHASE HOOP.
chasing bar. *Mach.* The bar that carries the slide rest for the chaser in a screw-cutting lathe
Chas'lu-im (kȧs'lū-ĭm). *D. Bib.*
chas'ma (kăz'mȧ), *n.* [L.] A chasm. *Obs.*
chas'mal (-măl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a chasm.
chasmed (kăz'md), *a.* Having gaps or chasms.
chasour. † CHASER.
Chas'phi-a (kȧs'fĭ-ȧ). *D. Bib.*
chass. † CHASE.
Chas'sai'gnac's' tu'ber-cle (shȧ'sĕn'yaks'). [After P. M. E. *Chassaignac,* French surgeon.] *Anat.* The carotid tubercle.
chassar. † CHASER.
‖ **chasse'-cou'sin'** (s h ȧ s'k ōō'zĂN'). [F.] Lit., cousin chaser; hence, bad wine or anything suited to send away parasites, cousins being taken as a type.
chasshe. † CHASE.
chast. † CHEST, CHASTE.
chasteine. † CHESTEINE.
chastelet Earlier form of CHATELET.
chaste'ly, *adv.* of CHASTE.
chas'tend. Chastened. *Ref. Sp.*
chas'ten-er, *n.* One that chastens. [*a.* See -ABLE]
chas-tis'a-ble (chăs-tīz'ȧ-b'l),
chas-tize'. Chastise. *Ref. Sp.*
chas'tiz-ment. Chastisement. *Ref. Sp.* [*Obs.*
chast'ment, *n.* Chastisement
chas'ty, *v. t.* [See CHASTEN.] To chasten; to chastise. *Obs.*
chas'u-bl. Chasuble. *Ref. Sp.*
chas'u-bled (c h ăs'ū-b'l d; chăz'-), *a.* Clad in a chasuble.
chat, *n.* A small potato, esp. one of poor quality such as is fed to swine. *Dial or Local.*
chatel. † CHATTEL.
cha'te-lain' (*F.* sha't'-lĕN'; *E.* shăt'ẽ-lān), *n* [F. *châtelain.*] A castellan. *Obs.* with reference to England.
chat'e-lain-ry (shăt'ẽ-lān-rĭ), *n.* [OF. *chastelenerie.*] A castellany.
cha'te-let' (*F.* sha't'-lĕ'), *n.* [F. *châtelet,* dim. of *château.* See CASTLE.] A little castle; esp. [*cap.*], an old château of Paris (le grand **Châtelet,** or simply **Châtelet**), which was used as a prison. *Obs exc. Hist.*
chat'el-la-ny (shăt'ĕ-lĭ-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [F. *châtellenie.*] = CASTELLANY. *Dryden.*
chater. † CHATTER.
chat'ham-ite (shăt'ăm-īt), *n.* [From *Chatham,* Connecticut.] *Min.* A variety of chloanthite containing much iron.
‖ **cha'ton'** (shȧ'tŏN'), *n.* [F.] The part of a ring in which the stone is set; also, the stone.
cha-toy'ment, *or* **cha-toye'ment** (shȧ-toi'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *chatoiement.*] Chatoyancy
chatre. † CHATTER.
chat'some, *a.* Chatty.
chatt † CHAT.
chat'ta (chăt'ȧ; cha'tȧ), *n.* [Hind. *chhātā.*] An umbrella. *India.*
chat'ta-ble, *a.* Inclined or willing to chat.
chat-tack'. Var. of CHITTAK. See WEIGHT.
chat'tah. Var. of CHATTA.
chat-ta'tion (chă-tā'shŭn), *n.* Chat.
chat'tel-hood. See -HOOD.

chattel mortgage. *Law.* A mortgage on personal property, as distinguished from one on real property.

chat'ter (chăt'ĕr), *v. i.*; CHAT'TERED (-ĕrd); CHAT'TER-ING. [Of imitative origin. Cf. CHAT, *v. i.*, CHITTER.] **1.** To utter rapidly succeeding sounds which somewhat resemble language, but are inarticulate and indistinct.

The jay makes answer, as the magpie *chatters*. *Wordsworth.*

2. To talk idly, carelessly, incessantly, or with undue rapidity; to jabber; to prate.

To tame a shrew, and charm her *chattering* tongue. *Shak.*

3. To make a noise by rapid collisions; — said of the teeth; also, rarely, of persons, to shiver; to shake.

With *chattering* teeth, and bristling hair upright *Dryden.*

4. To make a noise suggestive of the chatter of the teeth, or the like; to vibrate rapidly in the act of cutting, as a tool, because of unevenness, insufficient firmness, etc.

Syn. — See CHAT.

chat'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To utter rapidly, idly, or indistinctly.

Begin his witless note apace to *chatter*. *Spenser.*

2. To cause (the teeth) to chatter.

3. To cut (work) unevenly; — said of a tool that chatters.

chat'ter, *n.* **1.** Chattering, as of a magpie or monkey, idle talk; rapid, thoughtless talk; jabber; prattle.

Your words are but idle and empty *chatter*. *Longfellow.*

2. Noise made by collision of the teeth, as in shivering; also, the noise of a tool that chatters.

chat'ter-box' (-bŏks'), *n.* One who talks incessantly and idly; a habitual chatterer. *Colloq.*

chat'ter-er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that chatters.

2. Any of various passerine birds; — esp. applied to the waxwings and the Cotingidæ.

☞ The term is chiefly a book name, and most inappropriate to the waxwings. This use arose from the Bohemian waxwing being originally wrongly placed in the genus (*Garrulus*) to which the jays belong. The Latin *garrulus* was rendered *chatterer* in an early English ornithology.

chatter mark. **1.** *Mach.* One of the fine undulations or ripples formed on the surface of work by a chattering tool. **2.** *Geol.* One of a series of short curved cracks on a glaciated rock surface. The individual cracks are transverse, roughly, to the striæ, but the course of a series of chatter marks is parallel to the striæ.

Chat'ter-ton's com'pound (chăt'ĕr-tŭnz). A mixture of tar, resin, and gutta-percha, used for insulation in submarine cables.

chat'ty (chăt'ĭ), *a.*; CHAT'TI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); CHAT'TI-EST. Given to light, familiar talk; talkative. *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

Chau-ce'ri-an (chô-sē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, Chaucer or his writings. — *n.* A student, admirer, or follower of Chaucer.

The English *Chaucerians* — Lydgate to Skelton. *Saintsbury*

Chau'cer-ism (chô'sẽr-Iz'm), *n.* A word, expression, etc., characteristic of, or imitative of, Chaucer; also, imitation of Chaucer's writings or style; as, Spenser's *Chaucerisms.*

chaud'-mel'lé (shōd'mĕl'ā), **chaud'-mel'la** (-ä), *n.* [F. *chaude mêlée; chaud* hot + *mêler* to mingle.] *Scots Law.* An affray in the heat of blood or passion; hence, the wounding or killing of a person in such an affray without premeditation. Often erroneously identified with *chance-medley.*

chauf'fer (shôf'ẽr, chôf'-; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *chauffoir* a kind of stove, fr. *chauffer* to heat. See CHAFE.] A table stove or small furnace, usually a cylindrical box of sheet iron, with a grate at the bottom, and an open top.

‖ **chauf'feur'** (shō'fûr'), *n.* [F., lit., stoker.] **1.** *pl. F. Hist.* Brigands in bands, who, about 1793, pillaged, burned, and killed in parts of France; — so called from their practice of burning the feet of their victims to make them reveal the hiding place of their money, etc.

2. One who manages the running of an automobile.

‖ **chauf'feuse'** (shō'fûz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *chauffeur.*] A woman who manages the running of an automobile.

chaul-moo'gra (chôl-mōō'grȧ), *n.* Also **chaul-mu'gra, chaul-mau'gra.** [From native name.] An East Indian flacourtiaceous tree (*Gynocardia odorata*), having a large fruit, the seeds of which contain a medicinal oil used in leprosy, syphilis, and various cutaneous diseases.

chaul-moo'gric (chôl-mōō'grĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_{18}H_{32}O_2$, found (as an ester) in chaulmoogra oil.

cha'us (kā'ŭs), *n.* A wild cat (*Felis chaus*) of India and Ceylon. Also extended to other wild cats.

‖ **chaus'sée'** (shō'sā'), *n.*; *pl.* CHAUSSÉES (shō'sāz', *F.* shō'sā'). [F. See CAUSEY.] A causeway; a paved road; in France, Belgium, etc., a highway.

‖ **chausses** (shŏs; *formerly, as Eng.*, chou'sĕz), *n. pl.* [F.] The medieval garment or separate garments, as long stockings, worn by men to cover the legs and feet and the body below the waist; also, the early medieval armor of linked mail for the same parts.

‖ **chaus'sure'** (shō'sur'), *n.* [F.] A foot covering of any kind; a shoe, boot, etc.

Chau-tau'qua (shȧ-tô'kwȧ), *a.* [From *Chautauqua* lake, town, and county, in western New York.] Of or pertaining to the Chautauqua system; as, the *Chautauqua* movement.

Chautauqua system (of education). A system of home study established in connection with the summer schools assembled at Chautauqua, N. Y., by the Methodist Episcopal bishop, J. H. Vincent

‖ **chau'vin'** (shō'văn'), *n.* [F.; — so called from Nicolas *Chauvin* of Rochefort, a veteran soldier of the First Republic and Empire, whose demonstrative patriotism and attachment to Napoleon came to be ridiculed by his comrades.] **1.** *F. Hist* One of those veterans of the First Empire who, after the fall of Napoleon, professed an unbounded admiration, a sort of adoration, for his person and acts. *Chauvin* has been taken as the name of such a character in various French plays, as in Scribe's "Soldat Laboureur."

2. Hence, any person affected with exaggerated patriotism, excessive military enthusiasm, or the like; a chauvinist.

chau'vin-ism (shō'vĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *chauvinisme.*] The sentiments or disposition of a chauvin, blind and absurd devotion to a fallen leader or an obsolete cause; hence, absurdly vainglorious or exaggerated patriotism. — **chau'vin-ist,** *n.* — **chau'vin-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

To have a generous belief in the greatness of one's country is not *chauvinism*. It is the character of the latter quality to be wildly extravagant, to be fretful and childish and silly, to resent a doubt as an insult, and to offend by its very irankness.

Pro of II Tuttle.

chav'en-der (chăv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [Cf. CHEVEN.] The chub.

chav'i-be'tol (chăv'ĭ-bē'tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*Chavica betle* (syn. of *Piper betle*) + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* An oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, occurring in the essential oil from the leaves of *Piper betle.* It is an allyl guaiacol, isomeric with eugenol.

chav'i-col (chăv'ĭ-kŏl; -kōl). [*Chavica* (syn. of *Piper*) + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* A colorless oil, $C_9H_{10}O$, found in the oil from the leaves of *Piper betle*, and in oil of bay. It is an allyl derivative of phenol.

chaw (chô), *v. t.*; CHAWED (chôd), CHAW'ING. [See CHEW.] **1.** To grind with the teeth; to masticate, as food; to chew, as a cud; to champ, as a bit. *Obsoles. or Vulgar.*

The trampling steed, with gold and purple trapped,
Chawing the foamy bit, there fiercely stood. *Surrey.*

2. To ruminate in thought; to ponder. *Obs. or R.*

☞ *Chaw* was formerly in good use, but is now regarded as vulgar.

chaw, *n.* [See CHAW, *v. t.*] **1.** That which is chewed; a portion suitable for chewing; a chew; a quid. *Now Vulgar.*

2. [Cf. JAW.] A jaw; — usually in the *pl. Obs. Spenser.*

3. A chawbacon. *Dial. Eng. or Vulgar.*

chaw'ba'con (chô'bā'k'n), *n.* A rustic; a bumpkin, a country lout; — a term of ridicule or contempt. *Dial. or Vulgar.*

chaw'dron (chô'drŭn), *n.* [OF. *chaudun, caudun, caldun,* fr LL. *calduna* intestine; prob. fr. L. *calidus* warm.] **1.** A sauce of chopped entrails, spices, etc. *Obs.*

2. Entrails (of a beast). *Archaic.* *Shak.*

chaw'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* A West Indian rhamnaceous climbing shrub (*Gouania domingensis*) the twigs of which are chewed as a stomachic. It has heart-shaped leaves, and is sometimes cultivated for ornament in the southern United States. Also called *cheustick.*

chay (chā; chī) } *n.* Also *choy, choya.* [Tamil *shāya.*]
chay'a (chī'ȧ; chā'ȧ) } The root of an East Indian rubiaceous plant (*Oldenlandia umbellata*) which yields a durable red dye similar to madder; also, the plant itself; — called also *chay-root* and *choy-root.*

cha-yo'te (chä-yō'tā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *chayotli.*] The fruit of a West Indian annual cucurbitaceous vine (*Sechium edule*) cultivated in Spain and Algeria, and eaten as a vegetable; also, the plant itself. The fruit is known by many names. In the English colonies it is called *vegetable pear;* in the French, *christophine;* in the Spanish West Indies, *chocho, chuchu, cahota, chahiota,* and *pepinella.*

cha-zan', **chaz-zan'** (kä-zän'), *n.* [NHeb. *khazan.*] An officer in a Jewish synagogue corresponding to the cantor of the early Christian church.

Cha-zar' (kä-zär'), *n.* One of a people of Turkish origin who in the early part of the Middle Ages occupied a large part of southern Russia and in course of time embraced the Jewish religion. They were conquered and expelled by the Russians in the 10th and 11th centuries.

Cha'zy (shā'zĕ), *n.* [From *Chazy,* New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Ordovician in New York. See GEOLOGY.

cheap (chēp), *n.* [AS. *cēap* bargain, sale, price; akin to D. *koop* purchase, G. *kauf,* Icel. *kaup* bargain. Cf. CHEAPEN, CHAPMAN, CHAFFER.] **1.** A bargain or bargaining; dealing; trading, trade. *Obs.*

2. Place of buying and selling; market, — hence in place names; as, *Cheap*side; East*cheap. Obs.*

3. Price; value. *Obs.*

4. Bargain; purchase; also, state of the market; — only with qualifying adjs. *good, great, dear,* etc., indicating the purchaser's view. *Obs*

5. Abundance of goods; plenty; cheapness, — opposed to *dearth. Obs.*

on the cheap, cheaply. *Colloq., Eng.*

cheap, *a.*; CHEAP'ER (-ĕr); CHEAP'EST. [Abbr. fr. "good *cheap*" a good purchase or bargain; cf. F. *bon marché, à bon marché.* See CHEAP, *n.*, CHEAPEN.] **1.** Having a low price in market; of small cost or price, as compared with the usual price or the real value; comparatively low, as a price; charging a comparatively low price, as for goods or services; selling at a relatively low price, or dealing in low-priced goods; inexpensive; well worth the price.

Where there are a great many sellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be sold will be *cheap.* *Locke.*

2. Costing little labor, effort, etc., or involving little trouble to obtain; easily obtained; hence, of comparatively small value; of slight esteem.

You grow *cheap* in every subject's eye. *Dryden.*

3. *Finance.* Of money, obtainable at a low rate of interest.

Syn. — See CONTEMPTIBLE.

cheap of, not overpaid or requited in respect of; as, he is *cheap o't. Scot.* *Scott.*

cheap (chēp), *adv.* **1.** Cheaply. *Milton.*

2. *Naut.* Quick; fast. *Obs.*

cheap, *v. t.* [See CHEAPEN.] *Obs* **1.** To buy. *Chaucer.*

2. To bargain or bid for; to ask the price of, price.

3. To bargain with; to make terms for (a sale).

cheap, *v. i.* To bargain; to ask the price. *Obs.*

cheap'en (chēp'n), *v. t.*; CHEAP'ENED (-nd); CHEAP'EN-ING. [From older *cheap,* v., ME *cheapnen, chepen,* to trade, buy, sell, AS. *cēapnan,* akin to D. *koopen* to buy, G. *kaufen,* Icel. *kaupa,* Goth. *kaupōn* to trade; all perh. fr. L. *caupo* a petty tradesman, huckster. Cf. CHEAP.] **1.** To ask the price of; to bid, bargain, or chaffer for. *Archaic or Dial.*

Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy *Swift.*

2. To beat down the price of; to lessen the value of; to depreciate; to make of low esteem. *Pope.*

My proffered love has *cheapened* me *Dryden.*

cheap'en, *v. i.* **1.** To bargain. *Archaic or Dial.*

2. To become cheap.

cheap'-Jack' } *n* A dealer in low-priced goods, especial-
cheap'-John' } ly goods of inferior or shoddy make.

cheap'ly, *adv.* **1.** At a small price, inexpensively; easily.

2. At a low value or in low estimation; in a common or inferior manner; slightingly.

cheap'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being cheap (in any sense); esp., lowness in price.

Cheap'side' (chēp'sīd'), *n.* A street in London running east from St. Paul's Churchyard, noted for jewelry and mercers' stores. Previous to the great fire of 1666 it was an open square, in which during the Middle Ages markets, fairs, and the like were held, whence the name. See CHEAP, *n.*, 2.

cheat (chēt), *n.* Wheat bread of the second grade. *Obs.*

Their purest *cheat,*
Thrice bolted, kneaded, and subdued in paste. *Chapman*

cheat, *n.* [Prob. a form of *escheat,* the sense development being explained by the frauds, real or supposed, that were resorted to in procuring escheats. See ESCHEAT.] **1.** An escheat; escheated property. *Obs.*

2. A piece of booty, plunder, or spoil. *Obs.*

3. The action or an act of cheating or deceiving; deception or fraud, or a means of fraud or deception; a trick; imposition; imposture.

When I consider life, 'tis all a *cheat.* *Dryden.*

4. *Law.* The obtaining of property from another by an intentional active distortion of the truth. When *cheats* are effected by deceitful or illegal symbols or tokens that may affect the public at large and against which common prudence could not have guarded, they are indictable at common law.

5. One who cheats or deceives; a swindler; an impostor; a deceiver; a cheater.

Airy wonders, which *cheats* interpret. *Johnson.*

6. Anything made primarily for show, a sham; esp., an article of dress not really what it appears to be.

7. *Bot.* = 3d CHESS.

8. *Old Thieves' Cant.* A thing; article; — usually with some descriptive word; as, a smelling *cheat,* a nose; a grunting *cheat,* a pig; hanging *cheats,* nubbing *cheat,* or trining or treyning *cheat,* the gallows. *Shak. Scott.*

Syn. — Deception, imposture, fraud, delusion, artifice, trick, swindle, humbug, deceit, guile, finesse, stratagem. **the cheat** *or* **cheats,** the gallows. *Dekker & Middleton.*

cheat, *v. t.*; CHEAT'ED; CHEAT'ING. [See CHEAT, *n.*, ESCHEAT.] **1.** To escheat; confiscate. *Obs.*

2. To deceive, esp. so as to defraud: trick; swindle.

I am subject to a tyrant, a sorcerer, that by his cunning hath *cheated* me of this island. *Shak.*

3. To beguile. *Scott.*

To *cheat* winter of its dreariness. *Irving.*

4. To get by cheating. *Obs.* *Swift.*

Syn. — Trick, cozen, gull, chouse, hoax, bamboozle, fool, outwit, circumvent, overreach, beguile, mislead, hoodwink, delude, deceive. — CHEAT, DEFRAUD, SWINDLE, DUPE agree in the idea of fraudulent dealings. CHEAT usually implies a certain degree of cunning or trickery; as, to *cheat* at cards, or in an examination. DEFRAUD implies the taking or withholding by fraudulent means of something to which one has a right; as, "Thou shalt not *defraud* thy neighbor, neither rob him" (*Lev.* xix. 13). To SWINDLE is to cheat or defraud grossly and deliberately, often by taking advantage of a confidence inspired by plausible misrepresentations; as, "*swindling* like a thimblerigger" (*Stevenson*). To DUPE is to delude or cheat by imposing upon one's credulity; it implies a certain contempt for the victim; as, "The poor *dupe* is sure his loss to rue, who takes a pinchbeck guinea for a true" (*C. Pitt*). See IMPOSTOR, DECEIT, FALLACIOUS.

to cheat the gallows, to escape a deserved or expected hanging. — **to c. the glass,** *Naut.,* to turn the hourglass over too soon, as for the purpose of shortening one's watch.

cheat, *v. i.* To practice fraud or trickery.

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chat'tel-ize (chăt'ĕl-īz), *v. t.* To make a chattel of — **-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zĭ'-), *n.*

chat'tel-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

chat'ter-a'tion (-ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or habit of chattering *Humorous or Colloq.*

chat'ter-bag', **chat'ter-bags',** **chat'ter-bas'ket,** *n.* A chatterbox. *Dial. Eng.*

chat'ter-box', *v. t.* To talk or tell as a chatterbox. *Nonce Word.*

chat'terd. Chattered. *Ref. Sp.*

chat'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n* of CHATTER. — **chat'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

chatter water Weak tea. *Humorous. Dial. Eng*

chat'ter-y, *n* Chat; chatter. *Obs.*

Chatti. See CATTI.

chat'ti-ly, *adv.* of CHATTY.

chat'ti-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

chat'ting, *p. pr & vb. n.* of CHAT. — **chat'ting-ly,** *adv.*

chat'ty (chat'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). [Tamil *shāti.*] An earthen pot for holding liquids, esp. a porous one for cooling water, etc. *Anglo-Ind.*

chat'wood', *n.* [*chat* a little stick + *wood.*] Little sticks; twigs for burning. *Dial. Eng.*

chau'buck. Anglicized form of CHABOUK.

chauceore. † CHAUSSURE.

Chau'ci (kô'sī), *n. pl.* [L.] See ING-EVONES.

chauderne. † CHALDRON.

‖ **chaud'-froid'** (shō'frwȧ'), *n.* [F.] Lit., hot-cold; used to designate a delicate dish of fillets of game, poultry, or the like, served cold in jelly or sauce.

chaud'-med'ley (shōd'mĕd'lĭ), *n.* Incorrect for CHAUD-MELLE

‖ **chau'dron'** (shō'drŏn'), *n* [F., kettle Cf. CALDRON.] A dark reddish or coppery color.

chauf, chaufen, chauffe. † CHAFF, CHAFFE. [? See SHIP.]

chauf'feur'ship (shō'fûr'shĭp), *n.*

chauk (chôk), *n.*, **chauk daw.** The chough. *Local, Eng.*

chaule. † JOWL.

Chau-lī'o-des (kô-lī'ō-dēz), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. χαυλιόδους with outstanding teeth.] See FISH FLY.

chaulk. † CHALK.

chaul-moo'gra *or* **chaul-mu'gra oil.** See OIL, *Table I.*

chaum (shôm). Var of CHAUN. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

chaun'ber-er. † CHAMBERER.

chaun'ber-ling. † CHAMBERLAIN.

chaun'bre. † CHAMBER

chau'mer. Obs. or dial. var. of CHAMBER.

‖ **chau'mière'** (shō'myâr'), *n.* [F.] A poor rustic habitation; usually, a thatched cottage.

‖ **chau'mon'tel'** (shō'môn'tĕl'), *n.* [From *Chaumontel,* France.] A large European beurré pear.

chaump. Obs or dial. var. of CHAMP.

chaun-. For obsolete forms in *chawn-,* see those in CHAN-

chaun (chôn), *n* [Cf. CHINE a cleft.] A gap; cleft. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

chaun, *v. t. & i.* To gape; cleave. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Chau'na (kô'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χαύνος loose, bloated.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the chaja. Also [*l. c.*], the chaja.

chaunce. † CHANCE.

chaun'ce-ler. † CHANCELLOR.

chaun'cell. † CHANCEL.

chaun'del-er. † CHANDLER.

chaunge Obs. or dial. var. of CHANGE.

chaung'er. † CHANGER.

chaun'se-ler. † CHANCELLOR.

chaunserie † CHANCERY.

chaunt, chaunt'er, etc. Rare or archaic vars. of CHANT, etc.

chauntecler. † CHANTICLEER

chauntepleure. † CHANTEPLEURE.

chaunteresse. † CHANTRESS.

chaunterie † CHANTRY.

chaunticlere. † CHANTICLEER.

chauntour. † CHANTER.

chauntre. † CHANTRY.

chaunt'ry. Rare or archaic var. of CHANTRY.

chaup. Scot. var. of CHAP.

chaus. † CHIAUS.

Chautauqua muskellunge. See MUSKELLUNGE.

Chau-tau'quan (shȧ-tô'kwȧn), *a.* [From *Chautauqua,* New York.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the American Upper Devonian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Cha'vah (kā'vȧ). *Bib. Gen.* iii. 20, margin.

chave. † CHAFF.

chav'el. † JOWL.

chav'el (*dial.* chăv'ĕl), *v. t & i* To chew imperfectly, as when the teeth are gone; mumble; mump. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

chaverell. † CHEVEREL.

‖ **chav'i-cha** (chăv'ĭ-chȧ), *n.* [Russ. *chavycha.*] The Chinook salmon

cha'vish (chā'vĭsh), *n* A chattering or prattling *Dial. Eng.*

chaw. † CHA, tea.

chaw'bone', *n.* Jawbone. *Obs.*

chaw'buck'. Anglicized form of CHABOUK.

chaw'dron. † CHALDRON.

chaw'er. *n.* One who chaws. *Now Vulgar*

chawl (chôl), *n.* A native lodging house. *India.*

chawle. † JOWL. [CHAUN.]

chawm. Obs. or dial. var. of CHAMBER.

chawn. † KHAN.

chawn (chôn). Obs. or dial. var. of CHAUN.

chawnce. † CHANCE.

chawnt. † CHANT.

chaw tooth. A grinder, or molar tooth. *Obs. or Vulgar.*

chay (shā), *n.* A vulgar corruption of CHAISE, arising from taking it as a plural (in the same way as *pea* arose from *pease*).

chayer, chayre. † CHAIR.

Ch. B. *Abbr.* Bachelor of Surgery (chirurgy).

Ch. C., *or* **Ch. Ch.** *Abbr* Christ Church.

Ch. Clk. *Abbr.* Chief Clerk.

chd. *Abbr* Chaldron.

che (chē), *pron.* An expanded form of CH, meaning, I *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

chea'die (chē'd'l), *n.* The dog's mercury. *Local, Eng.*

cheadle dock The tansy ragwort. *Dial. Eng.*

chea'fle. † JOWL.

cheald. † COLD.

cheance. † CHANCE.

cheap. Var of CHEEP.

cheap'end. Cheapened. *Ref. Sp.*

cheap'er-en, *n.* One who cheapens.

cheapfare. † CHAFFER.

cheap'ing, *vb. n.* [From CHEAP, *v.*] *Obs.* 1. Bargaining; dealing. 2. A market, market place. *Foxe.*

cheapitre. † CHAPITER.

chear. † CHAIR, CHEER.

cheare. † CHEER.

chearely. † CHEERILY.

cheas. Obs. pret. of CHOOSE.

cheaste. † CHEST.

cheat'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **cheat'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

cheat-ee', *n.* A person who is cheated. *Jocular.*

cheat'er (chēt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** An escheator. Also fig. *Obs. Shak.* **2.** One who cheats; a swindler; deceiver; cheat

cheat'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Practice of cheating; swindling; fraud.
Surely not downright *cheatery*. *R. Browning.*

Che-bac'co (shĕ-băk'ō), *n.* Also **Chebacco boat**. [From *Chebacco*, the former name of Essex, a town in Massachusetts where such vessels were built.] A narrow-sterned boat formerly much used in Newfoundland fisheries.

che-bule' (kĕ-bōōl'), *n.* [Named as coming from *Cabul*: cf. F. *chébule*, It. *chebuli*, Ar. *kābilī*, Per. *kābuli*.] The dried astringent fruit of *Terminalia chebula*, an East Indian combretaceous tree. It is one of the myrobalans.

check (chĕk), *n.* [ME. *chek*, OF. *eschec*, F. *échec*, a stop, hindrance, orig. check in the game of chess, pl. *échecs* chess, through Ar., fr. Per. *shāh* king. See SHAH; cf. CHECKMATE, CHESS, CHECKER.] **1.** *Chess.* A word of warning denoting that the king is in danger; such a menace of a player's king by an adversary's move as would, if it were any other piece, expose it to immediate capture. A king so menaced is said to be *in check*, and must be made safe at the next move.

2. An act or action analogous to a check in chess; specif.: **a** An attack. *Obs.* **b** A taunt; insult. *Obs.* **c** A rebuke; reprimand. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **d** A condition of interrupted or impeded progress; a sudden arrest, stop, delay, as by obstruction or opposition; a rebuff; a repulse or reverse, esp. a slight one in military operations.
Which gave a remarkable *check* to the first progress of Christianity. *Addison.*
e *Phon.* A sudden stoppage of the breath as in pronouncing *p*, *b*, etc.; a consonant formed with such a stoppage; a stop. See STOP.

3. a *Falconry.* The forsaking by a hawk of its proper game to follow other and baser game; also, the base game, such as rooks, doves, etc., at which a hawk checks. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** *Hunting.* An arrest of the hounds in their course through loss of the scent.

4. A sharp stopping of motion; an interruption in a progress; sudden pause; as, they came on without *check*. *Shak*

5. A fine for neglect of duty imposed on servants of the royal household, etc. *Obs. Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

6. Whatever or whoever arrests progress, or limits action, as a mechanical device so acting; an obstacle, guard, restraint, or rebuff; also, the exercise of a checking or restraining force or power; curbing or restraining influence.
A man whom no *check* could abash. *Macaulay*
Useful *checks* upon the administration of government. *Washington*
The maintenance of the system of *checks* and balances characteristic of republican constitutions requires the coordinate departments of government, whether Federal or State, to refrain from any infringement of the independence of each other.
149 *U. S* 164, 182.

7. Specif.: **a** *Angling.* A contrivance forming part of a reel, to check the running out of the line. **b** In a pianoforte, a device to prevent a hammer from rebounding and restriking a string. See ACTION, *Illust.* **c** *Naut.* A rope to check the motion of a vessel, as when berthing her. **d** Short for CHECKREIN. **e** In certain methods of irrigating land by flooding, one of a group of definite areas, to which the water is restricted by means of levees or embankments

8. Control or supervision to secure or insure accuracy, correctness, or the like. *Burke.*

9. One employed to check or control; a checker or controller, as of accounts.
I don't know of the *checks* now; but I know there are such people. *Mayhew*

10. A mark placed against an item in an account, etc., to indicate that it has been examined or compared.

11. A means to insure accuracy, correctness, freedom from fraud, etc.; as: **a** The counterfoil or stub of a bank draft, or the like; also, a draft form with a counterfoil. *Obs.* **b** A written order directing a bank or banker to pay money as therein stated; a bill of exchange drawn on a banker payable on demand. The latter is the definition of the English Bills of Exchange Act, of 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 61), and has been adopted in a number of the States of the United States. The chief peculiarities distinguishing a check from the ordinary bill of exchange are that it is drawn on a banker, is not due till presented, is payable without grace, and the drawer is discharged by laches in presenting only to the extent of his actual provable damage.

12. A ticket, certificate, or token, by which ownership or title may be proved, or a thing or person may be identified; as, a *check* for a coat, hat, etc.; a conductor's *check*; a *check* given for baggage; a return *check* on a railroad.

13. In certain games at cards, esp. gambling games, a counter, or token for money (cf. CHIP). Hence the slang phrase to *hand*, or *pass*, *in one's checks*, that is, to die. *U. S.*

14. = CHECKROLL. *Obs.*

15. *Arch., Masonry, Cabinetmaking*, etc. A rabbet, or rebate; a rabbet-shaped cutting, as along an edge of a stone to allow another stone to fit into it.

16. A crack or small chink; specif.: **a** A longitudinal crack in timber due to unequal contraction in seasoning. **b** *Steel Manuf.* An imperceptible crack in steel caused by uneven quenching in hardening.

17. A pattern in squares, as in heraldry or woven or painted design, resembling the pattern of a checkerboard; a square in such a design; also, cloth having such a figure.

Syn. — Hindrance, setback, interruption, obstruction; reprimand, censure, rebuke, reproof; repulse, rebuff; tally, counterfoil, counterbalance; ticket, draft.

check, *v. t.*; CHECKED (chĕkt); CHECK'ING. **1.** *Chess.* To give check to, or put in check (a king), sometimes, loosely, to threaten (some other piece) with immediate capture.

2. To collide with; strike; hit. *Obs.* *Tourneur.*

3. To put a sudden restraint upon; to stop temporarily; arrest; hinder; as, to *check* the march of an army.
A spirit with a dreadful countenance
Checks its dark chariot by the craggy gulph. *Shelley*

4. *Naut.* To slack or ease off, and then belay again, as a purchase or rope; to stopper, as a cable when running out.

5. To pull (a rein or bit). *Gay.*

6. To throw back; reject. *Obs.* *Holland.*

7. To fine or mulct by withholding wages; to mulct. *Obs.*

8. To chide, rebuke, or reprove. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
The good king, his master, will *check* him for it. *Shak.*

9. To restrain; control, stop, as growth; to stay the course of; repress; hold in check, curb.
So many clogs to *check* and retard the headlong course of violence and oppression. *Burke.*

10. To rein. *Poetic.* *Shak. Milton.*

11. To verify, to guard, to make secure, by means of a mark, token, or other check; to distinguish by a check; to put a mark against (an item) after comparing, or to compare (an item), with an original or a counterpart in order to secure accuracy or to indicate correctness, — sometimes with *off*; also, to examine the work, etc., of (a person) for this purpose; as, to *check* an account; to *check* off a list.

12. To make checks or chinks in, to cause to crack; as, the sun *checks* timber.

13. In irrigating, to make checks (see CHECK, *n.*, 7 **e**) in; to provide with checks; as, to *check* an orchard.

14. To mark with squares or a check pattern or a pattern of crossing lines; checker; *Obs.*, to cut in squares.

15. To variegate as with different-colored rays or bands of light; checker; mottle. *Rare.*

Syn. — Restrain, curb, bridle, repress, control; obstruct, interrupt; tally; rebuke, reprove, rebuff. See STOP.

check (chĕk), *v. i.* **1.** *Chess.* To give check, to put a king in check.

2. To clash or interfere; — with *with*. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

3. To make a sharp stop; pause; wince; take offense, — usually with *at*.
The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the future, or else *checks* at any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke*

4. a *Falconry.* To turn, when in pursuit of proper game, and fly after other and baser game, — with *at*. **b** *Hunting.* To stop or pause, as on losing the scent; — said of dogs

5. To act as a curb or restraint; — with *upon*. *Obs. & R.*
It [his presence] *checks* too strong upon me. *Dryden.*

6. To draw a check, as upon a banker. *Colloq., U. S.*

7. To crack or gape open, as wood in drying; or to crack in small checks, as varnish, paint, etc.

8. In a gun, to prevent or hinder the escape of gas, as by a pad, cup, or ring.

to check at, to reprove or censure. *Obs* — **to c. at the fist**, *Falconry*, to refuse to come to, or to recoil from, the fist.

check, *a.* **1.** Serving to check, control, secure, or the like; as, *check* block; *check* weight; *check* stopper; serving to verify or rectify; as, a *check* list; a *check* experiment.

2. Checkered; marked with a check pattern; checked.

check book. **1.** A book containing items by which other items are checked, or verified, as, formerly, a book containing a bank's record of the checks issued to its customers.

2. A book containing blank checks upon a bank.

check collar. In horse breaking, dog training, etc., a kind of collar which chokes when pulled upon.

check'er (chĕk'ĕr), *n.* [Fr. CHECK, *v. t.*] One who checks

check'er, cheq'uer (chĕk'ĕr), *v. t.*; CHECK'ERED, CHEQ'UERED (-ĕrd); CHECK'ER-ING, CHEQ'UER-ING. [From OF. *eschequier* a chessboard, F *échiquier*. See CHECK, *n.*; cf. 4th CHECKER, EXCHEQUER.] **1.** To mark with small squares like a checkerboard, as by crossing stripes of different colors.

2. To variegate or diversify with different qualities, colors, scenes, or events; esp., to subject to frequent alternations of prosperity and adversity.
Our minds are . . *checkered* with truth and falsehood. *Addison*

3. To arrange, distribute, or intermingle checkerwise.

4. To place in checker, or treasury; hence, to treasure. *Obs.*

check'er, cheq'uer, *v. i.* To produce a checkered effect or an appearance of alternate light and shade, as moonlight.

check'er, cheq'uer, *n.* [OF. *eschequier*. See CHECKER, *v. t.*] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** A chessboard. **b** A square of a chessboard. **c** Chess. **d.** A chessman. *Rare.*

2. *pl.* A game played on a checkerboard by two persons, each having twelve pieces, or men, which are moved diagonally one square or jumped, black moving first; — called *draughts* in British usage. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.* If a player who can jump neglects to do so, his adversary may let the play stand, take the piece that could have jumped, or compel the player to take back his move and jump. A piece becomes a *king*, and can be moved backward as well as forward, when it reaches any of the squares on the last row opposite. The position of the board and pieces before beginning play is shown in the *Illustration*. The various moves are recorded by giving each black square a number beginning on the side of the black men. Thus 10-15 indicates a move of a man from square 10 to square 15: 10-19, a jump from 10 to 19; 10-28 would be a double jump. The most common standard openings are:

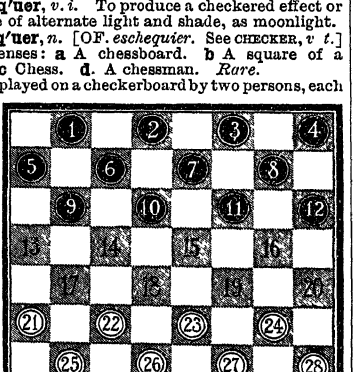
Checkerboard.

Alma, 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 3-8.
Ayrshire Lassie, 11-15, 24-20.
Bristol, 11-16.
center, 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 15-18.
cross, 11-15, 23-18
defiance, 11-15, 23-19, 9-14, 27-23
double corner, 9-14.
dyke, 11-15, 22-17, 15-19.
Fife, 11-15, 23-19, 9-14, 22-17, 5-9.
Glasgow, 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 11-15.
laird and lady, 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 9-13.
maid of the mill, 11-15, 22-17, 8-11, 17-13, 15-18.
old fourteenth, 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 4-8.
Paisley, 11-16, 24-19.
second double corner, 11-15, 24-19.
single corner, 11-15, 22-18
souter, 11-15, 23-19, 9-14, 22-17, 6-9.
switcher, 11-15, 21-17.
whilter, 11-15, 23-19, 9-14, 22-17, 7-11
will-o'-the-wisp, 11-15, 23-19, 9-13.

3. A piece in the game of checkers, or draughts. *U. S.*

4. A chessboard as an inn sign; hence, a proper name, in general, for a public house. *Eng.*

5. [*cap.*] The Court of Exchequer. *Obs. or Hist.*

6. a The treasury, esp. the royal or national treasury or fisc. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** An audit room, as of a monastery, or some similar room or place. *Obs. or Hist.*

7. A square or spot resembling, or suggestive of, those of a checkerboard, as in architectural ornamentation.

8. A pattern or marking in alternating squares, made distinct by separating lines, difference in color, or the like.

9. *pl. Metal.* = CHECKERWORK, 3. *H. H. Campbell.*

10. *pl.* Pebbles; checkstones. *Dial. Eng.*

☞ "The spelling *checker* is historically better supported and more in accordance with English usage" (*Oxf. E. D.*), and is the usual one in the United States; *chequer*, however, is the prevailing spelling in British usage.

check'er (chĕk'ĕr), *n.* Also *chequer*. [From the spotted fruit.] **a** The service tree of Europe (*Sorbus domestica*); also, the wild service tree (*S. torminalis*); — called also **checker tree**. **b** *pl.* The fruit of either of these trees

check'er-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** The spicy, red, berrylike fruit of the American wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*); also, the plant. **b** Incorrectly, the partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*).

check'er-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A board with sixty-four squares, or, in the Polish game, with one hundred squares, of alternate colors, used for playing checkers, or draughts. See CHECKER, *n*, 2, *Illust.*

check'ered, cheq'uered (chĕk'ĕrd), *p. a.* **1.** Marked with alternate squares or checks of different color or material.
Dancing in the *checkered* shade. *Milton.*

2. Diversified or variegated in a marked manner, as in appearance, character, circumstances, etc.; characterized by constant alternation, as of bad and good fortune; as, a *checkered* life. "This *checkered* narrative" *Macaulay.*
checkered daffodil *or* **lilac.** = CHECKERED LILY. — **c. lily**, any species of the liliaceous genus *Fritillaria*, the flowers of which have a mottled or checkered perianth; esp., the guinea-hen flower (*F. meleagris*).

checker roll, chequer roll. A roll of persons payable out of the royal exchequer; also, a roll or list of persons. *Obs or Eng. Hist.*

check'er-wise', cheq'uer-wise' (chĕk'ĕr-wīz'), *adv.* In the manner of a checkerboard or chessboard, in squares of alternately different colors or appearance; with lines crossing at right angles.

check'er-work', cheq'uer-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work consisting of, or showing, checkers varied alternately as to colors or materials, work checkered in pattern.

2. Any aggregate of varied vicissitudes.
How strange a *checkerwork* of Providence is the life of man. *De Foe*

3. *Metal* In a regenerative furnace, a structure of fire brick so built up that the bricks alternate with open spaces, permitting the passage of heated gases.

check folio. A size of paper. See PAPER.

check'hook' (chĕk'hŏŏk'), *n.* A hook on the saddle of a harness, over which a checkrein is looped.

check ligaments. *Anat.* Strong fibrous bands passing upward and outward from either side of the upper part of the odontoid process to the inner side of the condyles of the occipital bone. They limit rotation of the head.

check list. **1.** A list or catalogue by or on which things may be checked off, as a list of voters' names.

2. A list, usually alphabetic and numbered, of species, genera, etc., for the convenience of collectors and students, usually limited to a given group, region, or collection.

check lock. A small lock for checking or securing a large lock, as by closing its keyhole.

check'mate (chĕk'māt), *interj.* [F. *échec et mat*, fr. Per. *shāh māt* checkmate, lit., the king is dead, fr. Ar. *māta* he died, is dead. The king, when made prisoner, or checkmated, is assumed to be dead, and the game is finished. See CHESS.] *Chess.* An exclamation by a player when he makes a move that puts the opponent's king in check from which there is no escape, — now commonly *mate*.
to say checkmate, to say "you are beaten;" to defeat, undo. *Obs.* *Chaucer*

check'mate, *n.* **1.** *Chess.* Act of putting the opponent's king in check so that there is no escape, thus winning the game; also, state or position of a king thus checked; a mate.

2. A complete check; utter defeat or overthrow.
to give (a) checkmate (to), to checkmate (an adversary); to effect a checkmate.

check'mate, *v. t.*; CHECK'MAT-ED (-māt-ĕd); CHECK'MAT-ING (-māt-ĭng). **1.** *Chess.* To check (an adversary's king) in such a manner that escape is impossible, thus winning the game; — now commonly *mate*.

2. To defeat completely; to thwart; to frustrate the game or project of (a person) by a counter movement.
To *checkmate* and control my just demands. *Ford.*

check'rein' (-rān'), *n.* **1.** A short rein looped over the checkhook to prevent a horse from lowering his head; — called also a *bearing rein*.

2. A branch rein connecting the driving rein of one horse of a span or pair with the bit of the other horse.

check'roll' (-rōl'), *n.* A checker roll, or list of persons payable out of the royal exchequer; hence: **a** A list of servants in any large household. **b** A muster roll; any check list.

check'row' (-rō'), *n.* One of a series of rows of corn, trees, etc., which divide land into checks or regular squares. —

check'rowed' (-rōd'), *a.*

check'row'er (-rō'ĕr), *n.* A device in a corn-planting skullcap.] A cylindrical, tufted skullcap worn by Arabs and adopted by French troops in Africa.

check (chĕk). Var. of CHACK, the wheatear. *Scot.*

check. Var. of CHICK, a screen.

check'a-ble (*-a*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

check'age, *n* **1.** Act of checking, as of an item in a list.
2. The items, or the amount, checked.

check'bird'. The wheatear.

check brace. One of the leather straps at the corners of a chaise or phaeton body for checking the motion endways.

check bridge. *Steam Engine.* The fire bridge of a boiler furnace; — supposed to check excess of draft.

check chamber *Mech.* The chamber in which a check valve operates.

check'en. ✝ CHOKE.

checker tree. = CHECKER, the service tree

check exchange. *Finance.* Exchange at sight *Colloq.*

check key. A latchkey. *Eng.*

checklaton. Var. of CICLATOUN, conjectured by Spenser to be a kind of gilded leather, used in ornamenting jackets. *Obs.*

check'le (chĕk'l), *v. i.* To laugh gleefully. *Obs.* [unchecked.]

check'less, *a* Without check; **check line.** A checkrein.

check'man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man who checks tickets, etc.

check nut. *Mech.* = LOCK NUT.

check ring. A ring for the check brace of a carriage.

check side. *Billiards.* See under ENGLISH, *n*, 6. *British.*

check'stone', *n.* A small pebble; also, usually in *pl.*, a certain game played with such pebbles, like jackstones.

check'stone', *n.* The stonechat. *Local, Eng.*

cheat'er. ✝ CHATTER.

cheat'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHEAT. — **cheat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

cheaunce. ✝ CHANCE.

Che'bar (kē'bar). *Bib.*

che-bec', **che-beck'** (shē-bĕk'), *n* [See XEBEC.] *Naut.* A xebec.

che-bec' (chē-bĕk'), *n* [From its note.] The least flycatcher.

che'bog (chē'bŏg), *n.* The menhaden.

chec. ✝ CHECK.

che'chah'co (chē'chä'kō), *n.* Also **che'chaw'co**. A tenderfoot; one newly arrived, esp. in a mining country. *Colloq., Alaska & Northwest U S.*

Chech'en (chĕch'ĕn), *n.* A member of a group of tribes of the Caucasus numbering toward 300,000, and constituting a distinct linguistic family. They are a Caucasian race, probably related to the Lezghians.

‖ **che'chia'** (shĕ'shyä'), *n.* [Berber *tashashit*, pl. *tishushai*,

machine for dropping the seed so that the hills will lie in checkrows.

check'strap' (chĕk'străp'), *n.* A strap to check, control, or secure something; as. **a** Of a helmet, etc., a strap passing under the chin to secure the helmet, etc. **b** In a harness, a strap passing between the horse's fore legs and connecting the collar with the girth, to prevent the collar from rising when the horse is holding back or backing; also, when horses are hitched according to the single-line method, common in the West, a strap coupling the bit of the off horse to the harness of the nigh horse, used to hold back the off horse. **c** In a loom, a leather strap for checking or assisting to prevent the rebounding of the shuttles. **d** In a car, omnibus, etc., a strap to be pulled to give a signal for stopping.

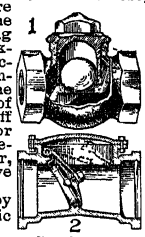
1 Ball Check Valve; 2 Swing Check Valve.

check'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* A cord by which a person in a carriage or public conveyance may signal to the driver.

check valve. *Mech.* A valve which permits flow in one direction but prevents a return flow.

check'y (chĕk'ĭ), *a.* Also *chequee, checquy, chequy*, etc. Checked or checkered; specif.: *Her.* Divided into rectangles (usually equilateral) of alternate tinctures; — said of a field or a charge.

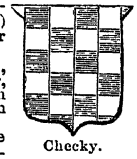
Checky.

Ched'dar cheese, *or* **Ched'dar** (chĕd'ẽr), *n.* A hard cream cheese of fine flavor, made at Cheddar, in England; also, an imitation of this made elsewhere, esp. in America.

chee'cha (chē'chä), *n.* [From native name.] A small lizard (*Hemidactylus frenatus*) of Ceylon, of the gecko family, found about houses, sometimes becoming semidomesticated.

cheek (chēk), *n.* [ME. *cheke, cheoke*, AS. *cēace, cēoce;* cf. D. *kaak* cheek.] **1.** In man and mammals, the fleshy wall or side of the mouth; the side of the face below the eye and above, and to the side of, the mouth. In other vertebrates and in insects the term is applied to lateral parts of the head (cf. GENA) more or less nearly corresponding in position to the cheeks of man.

2. The jaw or jawbone. *Obs. Chaucer.*

3. *Collog. or Slang.* **a** Insolence in speech; impudent or saucy talk. **b** Cool confidence; assurance; impudence; as, to have the *cheek* to ask for more.

4. In general, side. "The *cheeks* of a red fire." *Stevenson.*

5. (Usually in *pl.*) Something suggestive of, or likened to, the human cheek in position or form; as: **a** Either of the side posts or uprights of a door, gate, etc., or the side pieces of a window frame. **b** Either of the side pieces of a pike head by which it was secured to a staff, or of a hammer, pick, etc., with a like head. **c** *Harness.* Of a bridle, a cheek strap, or cheek piece; of a bit, a cheek piece. **d** *Mining.* A side or wall of a vein. **e** *Naut.* A side, or side piece, of various kinds; as, the *cheeks* of a mast; the projections on each side of a mast, upon which the trestletrees rest; the *cheeks* of a block, the two sides of the shell of a block. **f** *Mech.*, etc. Either of those pieces of a machine, or of any timber or stone work, etc., which form corresponding sides, or which are similar and in pairs; as, the *cheeks* (jaws) of a vise, the *cheeks* of a gun carriage; the *cheeks* (shears or bed bars) of a lathe, upon which the puppet slides; etc. **g** *Founding.* A middle part of a flask. See FLASK. **h** *Carp.* Either of the sides of a mortise; also, one of the parts removed on either side of a tiuber to form a tenon. **i** The edible portion of the large clam (*Mactra solidissima*). *Local, Cape Cod.* **j** *Leather Manuf.* See HIDE, *Illust.*

cheek by jowl, with the cheeks close together; side by side; in close proximity. "I will go with thee *cheek by jole.*" *Shak.* "Sits *cheek by jowl.*" *Dryden.* — **to one's own c.,** to or by one's self; to one's own use; alone. *Vulgar, Eng.* — **to put up to the c.,** of a horse, to attach the reins of to the first or highest rings of the curb to lighten the leverage on the mouth.

cheek, *v. t.;* CHEEKED (chēkt); CHEEK'ING. **1.** To form a cheek or side to; to flank; border. *Chapman.*

2. To speak impudently or saucily to; to confront with cheek or assurance; to face; — sometimes with indefinite object *it*, to face it out. *Slang.*

cheek block. A block consisting of a half shell, forming one cheek, secured to an object, as a mast or spar, which serves as the other cheek.

cheek bone. **a** The bony prominence of the face below the eye, formed by the malar bone. **b** *Anat.* The malar bone.

cheeked (chēkt), *a.* Having a cheek or cheeks; — used in composition. "Rose-*cheeked* Adonis." *Shak.*

cheek knee. *Naut.* One of the knees worked horizontally above and below the hawse holes in the angle of the bow and cutwater.

cheek piece. A piece or part forming, crossing, or covering a cheek; specif.: **a** *Armor.* That part of a helmet which defends the cheek, either a fixed or movable piece, the latter often serving also as a chin strap. **b** *Harness.* Of a bridle, a cheek strap; also, of a bit, either of the side pieces or branches at the ends of the mouthpiece; cheek.

cheek pouch. *Zoöl.* A sacklike dilatation of the cheeks of certain monkeys and rodents, used for holding food. In most cases they are simple expansions of the lateral parts of the mouth cavity, but in certain rodents, as the gophers (Geomyidæ) and an allied family (Heteromyidæ), they open externally and are entirely independent of the mouth.

cheek strap. *Harness.* Either of those straps of a bridle which pass down the sides of the horse's head, connecting the headstall with the bit or noseband; cheek piece.

cheek'y (chēk'ĭ), *a.;* CHEEK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CHEEK'I-EST. Characterized by cheek; brazen-faced; impudent. *Colloq.*

cheep (chēp), *v. i.;* CHEEPED (chēpt); CHEEP'ING. [Of imitative origin.] To utter faint shrill sounds, as a young bird; chirp; squeak; peep.

A flycatcher, with thin, *cheeping* cries, dropped some twenty feet straight downward. *C. G. D. Roberts.*

cheep, *v. t.* To utter in a cheeping tone.

Cheep and twitter twenty million loves. *Tennyson.*

cheep, *n.* A feeble shrill sound, such as a young bird or a mouse makes; chirp; peep, squeak.

cheep'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that cheeps; esp.: **a** A young partridge or grouse. **b** The meadow pipit. *Local, Eng.*

cheer (chēr), *n.* [Native name, *chīr, chihir.*] A pheasant (*Catreus wallichi*), found in the lower Himalayan mountains, said to be so named from its call note.

cheer, *n.* [ME. *chere* face, welcome, cheer, OF. *chiere*, F. *chère*, fr. LL. *cara* face, perh. fr. Gr. *κάρα* head.] **1.** The face, the countenance or its expression. *Obs. or Archaic.*

"Sweat of thy *cheer.*" *Wycliffe.*

2. Feeling; spirit; state of mind or heart.

Be of good *cheer.* *Matt.* IX. 2.

The parents . . . fled away with heavy *cheer.* *Holland*

3. Gayety; mirth; cheerfulness, animation; as, to make *cheer*, to make merry, be cheerful.

I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shak.*

4. Welcome; hospitable entertainment; esp. in *to make, do*, or *give cheer. Obs.* *Sir W. Temple.*

5. That which is provided for entertainment, esp. at table; provisions prepared for a feast; viands; food; fare; as, a table loaded with good *cheer.*

6. That which cheers or gladdens; comfort; solace; encouragement. *B. Taylor.*

7. A shout, hurrah, or acclamation, expressing joy, enthusiasm, applause, favor, etc.

Welcome her, thundering *cheer* of the street. *Tennyson*

What cheer? formerly also, **What cheer with you? What cheer make you?** Lit., What is your state of mind, or mood? How do you fare?

cheer, *v. t.;* CHEERED (chērd); CHEER'ING. **1** To infuse good cheer or hope into; to solace or comfort; — sometimes used reflexively, mostly in the imperative.

The proud he tamed, the penitent he *cheered.* *Dryden.*

2 To cause to rejoice; gladden; make cheerful; to raise the spirits of; — sometimes with *up.*

Let thy heart *cheer* thee in the days of thy youth. *Eccl.* XI. 9.

3. To comfort, inspirit, or invigorate, as food does, or with food or drink.

The cups
That *cheer* but not inebriate. *Cowper*

☞ *To cheer but not inebriate* is an expression originating with Berkeley, but popularized by Cowper's use of it with reference to tea.

4. To urge on, inspirit, or encourage by word or deed, now esp. by shouts, cries, or cheers; as, to *cheer* hounds; Napoleon's presence *cheered* his troops to victory.

5. To brighten or enliven (the face, etc.).

Anoint and *cheer* our soiled face
With the abundance of thy grace. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

6. To salute or applaud with cheers, or shouts of approval, welcome, or the like.

Syn. — Gladden, encourage, inspirit, comfort, console, enliven, refresh, exhilarate, animate, applaud.

to cheer ship, to salute a passing ship by cheers of sailors stationed in the rigging.

cheer, *v. i.* **1.** To be in any state or temper of mind. *Obs.*

"How *cheer'st* thou, Jessica?" *Shak.*

2. To grow or be cheerful; to become gladsome or joyous; rejoice; make merry; — now only with *up*, often imperatively, be cheerful; take or pluck up courage.

At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers* up. *A. Philips*

3. To utter a shout or shouts of applause, triumph, etc.

cheer'er (chēr'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that cheers, gladdens, comforts, or inspirits; a comforter; solace. "Thou *cheerer* of our days." *Wotton.* "Prime *cheerer*, light." *Thomson.*

2. A cheering drink or cup. *Scot.*

I . . . had bidden the drinking of twa *cheerers.* *Scott.*

3. One who cheers, applauds, or hurrahs.

cheer'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of cheer; having or showing good spirits or joy; cheering; cheery; contented, happy, joyful; lively, animated; gladdening; enlivening.

To entertain a *cheerful* disposition. *Shak.*
The *cheerful* birds of sundry kind
Do chant sweet music. *Spenser*

Syn. — Lively, animated, gay, lightsome, gleeful, blithe, jocund, jolly, joyous, vivacious, buoyant, sunny, happy.

cheer'ful-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being cheerful.

Syn. — Cheer, gladness, joy, merriment, jollity, gayety, exhilaration. — CHEERFULNESS, MIRTH, HILARITY, GLEE. CHEERFULNESS (opposed to *gloom*) implies a bright and equable temper or disposition, which shows itself in the face, the voice, the actions; it suggests a strong and spontaneous, but quiet, flow of good spirits. MIRTH implies less a disposition than a transient state, and always suggests outward manifestations of merriment. HILARITY implies more boisterous, GLEE, livelier, more exultant or demonstrative, merriment than *mirth. Glee* occasionally expresses an exultation which is uncanny or sinister; as, ghoulish *glee*; "the fierce *glee* of desperation" (*Quarterly Review*); "a kind of wild and horrid *glee*" (*Byron*). See HAPPINESS, PLEASURE, JOCULAR.

Mirth is short and transient, *cheerfulness* fixed and permanent . . . *Mirth* is like a flash of lightning, that breaks through a gloom of clouds and glitters for a moment; *cheerfulness* keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity. *Spectator*

The waves beside them danced; but they
Outdid the sparkling waves in *glee.* *Wordsworth*

Wine gives not light, gay, ideal *hilarity*, but tumultuous, noisy, clamorous merriment. *Johnson.*

cheer'less (chēr'lĕs), *a.* Without cheer; joyless; comfortless — **cheer'less-ly,** *adv.* — **cheer'less-ness,** *n.*

My cheerful day is turned to *cheerless* night. *Spenser*

Syn. — Gloomy, sad, comfortless, dispiriting, disconsolate, dejected, melancholy, forlorn.

cheer'ly (chēr'lĭ), *a.* Gay; cheerful. *Archaic. Dyer.*

cheer'ly, *adv.* **1.** Cheerily; heartily. *Archaic. Tennyson.*

2 Cheeringly. *Byron.*

cheer pine (chēr). [Hind. *chīr.*] An East Indian timber pine (*Pinus longifolia*) of graceful appearance, and often cultivated. It is very resinous, and its wood is used as a substitute for deal.

cheer'y (chēr'ĭ), *a.* Cheerful; lively; gay; bright; pleasant; cheering; as, a *cheery* person.

His *cheery* little study, where the sunshine glimmered so pleasantly. *Hawthorne*

Cheer'y-ble Brothers (chēr'ĭ-b'l). In Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," a firm of kind-hearted London merchants; — said to allude to the firm of William Grant & Brothers, at Manchester.

cheese (chēz), *n.* [ME. *chese*, AS. *cēse*, fr. L. *caseus*, LL. *casius.* Cf. CASEIN.] **1.** The consolidated curd of milk, used as an article of food; also, a cake of this material. Cheese is made from whole milk, skimmed milk, skimmed milk with the addition of cream or even of lard or oleomargarine, and to a small extent from cream alone. Cow's milk is of course used chiefly, but the milk of the goat and the ewe is also employed. The curd is separated from the milk by the use of some coagulating agent, usually rennet, and contains besides casein varying amounts of fat, etc. See CURD. There are many varieties of cheese, depending on the composition of the curd and the mode of handling it. To make soft cheese such as Brie and Camembert the curd is merely placed in molds, for hard cheeses, as Cheddar and Edam, it is subjected to pressure. The characteristic texture and flavor of a cheese are developed during the ripening, a fermentative process requiring a few days to several months according to the nature of the cheese. The agents in this process may be enzymes already in the curd, peptonizing bacteria, or, in cheeses like Roquefort, mold fungi allowed to develop in apertures made in the curd.

2. A form like that of a cheese; specif.: **a** *Cider Making.* A mass of pressed pomace. **b** *Cotton Spinning.* A roll of yarn. **c** *Wool Weaving.* A sectional warp beam, or a warp wound on such a beam. **d** The flat, circular, mucilaginous fruit of the dwarf mallow (*Malva rotundifolia*). *Colloq.*

3. A low curtsy; — so called on account of the cheese form assumed by a woman's dress when she stoops after extending the skirts by whirling.

cheese (chēz), *n.* [Cf. Per. *chīz* thing.] Anything thoroughly satisfactory; the right thing. *Slang, Eng.*

cheese, *v. t.* To stop; leave off; — used esp. in exclamation, *cheese it*, stop; look out. *Slang & Dial. Eng.*

cheese'cake' (chēz'kāk'), *n.* **1.** A cake, originally containing cheese, filled with a composition of soft curds, sugar, and butter, or a preparation of whipped egg and sugar. *Prior.*

2. The fruit of the cheese-flower; also, the plant.

cheese'cloth' (-klôth', 205), *n.* A thin, unsized, loose-woven cotton cloth, such as is used in pressing cheese curds.

cheese fly. A black dipterous insect (*Piophila casei*) of which the larvæ or maggots, called *skippers* or *hoppers*, live in cheese, ham, and smoked beef. The larvæ, by bending and suddenly straightening the body, can jump several inches.

Cheese Fly. × 3.

cheese hopper. The larva of the cheese fly.

cheese'lip (chēz'lĭp), **cheese'lep** (-lĕp), *n.* [AS. *cēselib, cēslybb; cēse* cheese + *lybb* medicine, drug, akin to Icel. *lyf* herb, OHG. *luppi* injury, poisonous juice, Goth. *lubjaleisei* sorcery. See CHEESE; cf KESLOP.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Rennet, used for coagulating milk in making cheese.

2. Specif., the dried stomach of a calf, or, formerly, of other animals, soused; — called also, formerly, **cheeselip, or cheeselep, bag.**

cheese maggot. The larva of the cheese fly.

cheese mite. A minute whitish mite (*Tyroglyphus sro*) infesting cheese.

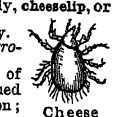
Cheese Mite, much enlarged.

cheese'par'ing (-pär'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A paring of cheese rind, — which would be saved or valued only by a parsimonious or very needy person; hence, a worthless bit; a candle end.

2. The paring of cheese; fig., miserly economizing; parsimony.

cheese'par'ing, *a.* Scrimping; mean; miserly; parsimonious; as, *cheeseparing* economy. *Colloq.*

cheese pitch. Mineral pitch, or asphalt, in a mass the surface of which has dried and formed a skin.

cheese'wood' (chēz'wo͝od'), *n* Either of two Australasian trees (*Pittosporum bicolor* and *P. undulatum*); also, their hard yellowish wood.

chees'y (-ĭ), *a.;* CHEESIER (-ĭ-ẽr); CHEES'I-EST. **1.** Having the nature, qualities, taste, form, consistency, or appearance of cheese; of or pertaining to cheese; also, abounding in cheese.

2. [Prob. from 2d CHEESE, *n.*] Fine; excellent; smart; esp., ironically, worthless; good for nothing. *Slang.*

Cheetah. 1/30

chee'tah (chē'tä), *n.* [Hind. *chītā.*] An animal of the cat

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chack stopper. *Naut.* A light cable stopper that breaks as the cable runs out but still checks it.

checkt Checked. *Ref. Sp.*

check'weigh'er, *or* **check'-weigh'man,** *n. Coal Mining.* A representative of the colliers who checks the weight of the coal at the surface of the mine.

check'work, *n.* Checkerwork.

Chad'dar pink. [From *Cheddar*, England.] A European pink (*Dianthus cæsius*) with pale rose-colored flowers. *Eng.*

ched'lock, *n.* = CHARLOCK.

Ched'or-la-o'mer (kĕd'ẽr-lā-ō'mẽr). *Bib.*

‖ **Che-dreux'** (shā-drŏ'), *n.* A particular fashion of peruke or wig; — so called from a 17th-century perruquier. *Obs.*

chee (chē), *n.* [Chm. *ch'ien2.*] See WEIGHT.

‖ **chee'-chee'** (chē'chē'), *n.* [Prob fr. Hind. *chhī-chhī* fie! fit, dirt.] A half-caste or Eurasian; also, the mincing English spoken by this class; — a term of disparagement. *Anglo-Ind.*

cheefe. † CHIEF.

cheefetein. † CHIEFTAIN.

cheek blade. A jaw blade.

cheek'er, *n.* One impudent or saucy. *Slang.* [*Colloq.*]

cheek'i-ly, *adv.* of CHEEKY.

cheek'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS; CHEEKY. *Colloq.*

cheek'less, *a.* See -LESS.

cheek tooth = MOLAR TOOTH.

chee-nar', Var. of CHINAR.

cheep. † CHEAP. [to cheep.]

cheep'y (chēp'ĭ), *a.* Inclined to cheep. *Ref. Sp.*

cheered (chērd), *a.* **1.** Having (such) a cheer, countenance, or mien; — used chiefly in composition. *Obs.*

2. [p. a. of CHEER, *v.*] Encouraged; gladdened. [cheerful.]

cheer'ful-ize, *v. t.* To render cheerful. *Colloq.*

cheer'ful-ly, *adv.* of CHEERFUL.

cheer'i-ly. *adv.* of CHEERY.

cheer'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cheer'ing, *p. pr & vb. n.* of CHEER, *v.* — **cheer'ing-ly,** *adv*

cheer'ish-ness, *n.* Cheerfulness. *Obs. & R.*

cheertee. † CHERTE.

cheer'up'ping, chear'up'ping. VARS. of CHIRRUPING.

cheese. † CHOOSE.

cheese ball. A cheese hoop.

cheese block. *Logging.* A block or small wedge used to chock a log [cheese vat.]

cheese board The cover of a

cheese'bowl'. † CHESBOLL.

cheese cement. A kind of cement for earthenware. Cheese or milk curd is a constituent of it.

cheese'-flow'er (flou'ẽr), *n.* The common tall mallow of Europe (*Malva sylvestris*).

cheese hoop. A broad hoop, or cylinder, usually of wood, in which the curd is pressed in making cheese.

cheese knife. **1.** A large spatula used to break down the curd in cheese making.

2. A knife with a curved blade, used to cut cheese.

3. A sword. *Mil. Slang.*

cheese'lip (chēz'lĭp), **cheese'lep** (-lĕp), *n.* [O^F uncertain origin.] A wood louse or pill bug. *Local, Eng.*

cheese'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in cheese. — **cheese'mon'ger-ing,** *vb n. & p. a.* —

cheese'mon'ger-ly, *adv.*

cheese'mon'ger-y (-ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). A shop or place where cheese is sold; also, cheesemonger's wares.

cheese plate. **1.** A small plate for cheese at the end of dinner.

2. A cheese-plate button.

cheese'-plate' but'ton. A large flat button for coats. *Humorous.*

cheese rack. A frame for drying cheeses.

cheese rennet. The yellow bedstraw (*Galium verum*), sometimes used to coagulate milk.

cheese running [AS *rynning* rennet.] Cheese rennet. *Obs.*

chees'er-y (chēz'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A cheese factory. *Collog. or Cant.*

cheese toaster. **1.** A fork for toasting cheese.

2. A sword. *Humorous.*

cheese vat. A vat or tub in which the curd is formed and cut or broken in cheese making.

chees'ine (chēz'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* An artificially enriched cheese made in imitation of cream cheese. See CHEESE. [-NESS.]

chees'i-ness (chēz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See CHEESE. † CHEST.

cheet (chēt), *interj.* Puss! — call to a cat, usually doubled. *Scot.*

cheet, *v. i.* To cheep, as a bird. *Dial. Eng.*

chee'ta. Var. of CHEETAH.

family (*Icinonyx jubatus*) found in India, Persia, etc., as well as in much of Africa, which is often tamed and trained to hunt antelopes and other game. It differs from the typical cats and approaches the dogs in several respects. The legs are long and adapted for prolonged running, and the claws are slightly it at all retractile. It is of the size of a leopard, and has small black spots on the body. The African race has been regarded by some as a distinct species (*C. lanigera*).

‖ **chef** (shĕf), *n.* [F.] **1.** A chief or head person. **2.** The head cook of a large establishment, as a club. **3.** *Her.* = CHIEF

chef'-d'œuvre (shĕ'dœ'vr), *n ; pl.* CHEFS- (shĕ'-). [F.] A masterpiece ; a capital work in art, literature, etc.

Chei-lan'thes (kī-lăn'thēz), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. χεῖλος lip + ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* A widely distributed genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the lip ferns, mostly small herbaceous rock plants with hairy or woolly bipinnate fronds, the sori terminal on the veins. Some species are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a fern of this genus.

chei'lo- (kī'lŏ-). Combining form from Greek χεῖλος, *lip.* = CHILO-.

Chei'lo-sto'ma-ta (-stō'mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n pl.* [NL. ; *cheilo-* + Gr. στόμα, στόματος, mouth.] *Zool.* A large order of gymnolæmatous polyzoans, generally having calcareous or chitinous zoœcia provided with opercula. — **chei'lo-stom'a-tous** (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs ; -stō'ma-tŭs), *a.*

Chei-ran'thus (kī-răn'thŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *cheiro-* + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A large genus of brassicaceous herbs of the north temperate zone, abundant in the western United States. They have simple leaves, yellow or orange flowers, with a 2-lobed stigma, and linear siliques.

chei'ro- (kī'rō-), **cheir-**. Combining forms from Greek χείρ, χειρός, *hand.* = CHIRO-.

Chei'ro-ga'le-us (kī'rō-gā'lē-ŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *cheiro-* + Gr. γαλέη or γαλῆ weasel.] *Zool.* A genus of small Madagascan lemurs of arboreal habits, which pass the dry season in a torpid condition.

Chei'ro-glos'sa (-glŏs'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cheiro-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Bot.* A genus of ophioglossaceous ferns distinguished by the palmately divided fronds, which bear several pendent spikes near their bases. The only species, *C. palmata*, grows as an epiphyte on palmettos in Florida and throughout tropical America.

chei'ro-pom'pho-lyx (-pŏm'fō-lĭks), *n.* [NL. ; *cheiro-* + Gr. πομφόλυξ a water bubble.] *Med.* A skin disease characterized by itching vesicles on the palms and soles.

che'la (chā'lȧ), *n.* [Hind. *chēlā*, orig., slave, fr. Skr. *cēṭa, cēṭaka*, slave, servant.] In India, a dependent person occupying a position between that of a servant or slave and a disciple ; hence, a disciple or novice. — **che'la-ship**, *n.*

che'la (kē'lȧ), *n. ; pl.* CHELÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. χηλή claw.] *Zoöl.* The pincerlike organ or claw borne by certain of the limbs of Crustacea and Arachnida. See CHELIFORM.

che'late (kē'lāt), *a.* Like, or having, a chela, or forceps.

chel'e-ryth'rine (kĕl'ē-rĭth'rĭn ; kĕl-ĕr'ĭth- ; 184), *n.* [Gr χελ(ιδόνιον) celandine + ἐρυθρός red.] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{17}O_4N$, obtained from the celandine, and forming yellow salts with a violet fluorescence.

che-lic'er-a (kē-lĭs'ĕr-ȧ), *n. ; pl.* -ERÆ (-ē). [NL. ; Gr. χηλή claw + κέρας horn.] *Zoöl.* One of the anterior pair of appendages of the Arachnida ; — also called *mandibles*. In the scorpions the cheliceræ are short and terminate in a chela, but have no poison gland ; in the spiders they terminate in a sharp-pointed tip, which folds back against the preceding joint, and the duct of the poison gland opens near its extremity. — **che-lic'er-al** (-ăl), *a.*

chel'i-don (kĕl'ĭ-dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χελιδών.] **1.** *Anat.* The hollow at the bend of the arm.

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of swallows of which the European martin is the type.

che-lid'o-nate (kē-lĭd'ō-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of chelidonic acid.

chel'i-don'ic (kĕl'ĭ-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* [See CELANDINE.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a dibasic acid, $C_7H_4O_5$, occurring combined in the celandine sap and in white hellebore roots. It is a derivative of γ pyrone.

chel'i-do'nine (kĕl'ĭ-dō'nĭn ; kē-lĭd'ō-nĭn ; -nēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [See CELANDINE.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{19}O_5N{\cdot}H_2O$, found in celandine.

Chel'i-do'ni-um (kĕl'ĭ-dō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of papaveraceous herbs consisting of a single species, *C. majus*, the celandine, native of Europe and Asia, naturalized in the United States. See CELANDINE.

chel'i-dox-an'thin (-dŏk-săn'thĭn), *n.* [See CELANDINE ; XANTHIN, 2.] *Chem.* A neutral, yellow, bitter principle found in celandine.

che-lif'er-ous (kē-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. χηλή claw + *-ferous.*] *Zoöl.* Bearing a chela or chelæ.

chel'i-form (kĕl'ĭ-fôrm ; kē'lĭ-), *a.* [Gr. χηλή + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Having a movable joint or finger closing against the next segment to it, or a projecting part of that segment, so as to form a forcepslike organ, as a crab's claw ; pincerlike.

Chel'le-an (shĕl'ē-ăn), **Chel'li-an** (shĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [F. *chelléen.*] Of or pertaining to Chelles, France, or the culture typified by the rude stone implements discovered there. **Chellean epoch**, *Paleolithol.*, a primitive paleolithic period characterized by the crudely chipped and pointed flints discovered at Chelles. Implements of this period are found elsewhere in Europe, frequently in conjunction with remains of the elephant, rhinoceros, etc. See PALEOLITHIC.

Che-lo'ne (kē-lō'nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χελώνη a tortoise.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of scrophulariaceous herbs of the eastern United States. They have large white or pink flowers, the inflated, nearly closed corolla resembling the head of a tortoise, whence they are called *turtlehead* or *snakehead*.

2 *Zool.* Syn. of CHELONIA (in sense 2).

Che-lo'ni-a (-nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χελώνη a tortoise.] **1.** *Zool.* A subclass (in some classifications an order) of reptiles consisting of the tortoises or turtles. They are distinguished by having the trunk inclosed in a shell, formed of bony dermal plates usually covered externally with horny shields, and in nearly all cases firmly united with some of the vertebræ, ribs, and sternum. The jaws are toothless and sheathed in a horny beak. See TURTLE.

2. *sing. Zoöl.* The genus of sea turtles consisting of the hawksbill and green turtles.

che-lo'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* [See CHELONIA.] Of or pertaining to the tortoises or turtles. — *n.* A tortoise or turtle.

Che-lon'i-dæ (kē-lŏn'ĭ-dē), *n pl.* [NL. See CHELONIA.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of all the sea turtles except the leather turtle. They are large turtles having the limbs modified into paddles or flippers. — **chel'o-nid** (kĕl'ō-nĭd), *n.*

Che-lu'ra (kē-lū'rȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. χηλή claw + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine amphipod Crustacea, which bore into and sometimes destroy timber.

Chel'y-dra (kĕl'ĭ-drȧ), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. χελυδρος a tortoise.] *Zool.* A genus consisting of the common snapping turtle. It is the type of a family, **Che-lyd'ri-dæ** (kē-lĭd'rĭ-dē), containing in addition only the alligator turtle. See SNAPPING TURTLE. — **chel'y-droid** (kĕl'ĭ-droid), *a.*

chem'ic (kĕm'ĭk), *a.* [See ALCHEMIC, CHEMISTRY.] **1.** Alchemic ; hence, counterfeit or unreal ; as, *chemic* gold. *Archaic.* "Toil with *chemic* fire." *Wordsworth. Byron.*

2. Iatrochemical. *Obs.*

3. Chemical. *Poetic or Archaic.* *A. H. Clough*

chemic blue, indigo extract

chem'ic, *n.* [See CHEMISTRY.] **1.** A chemist. *Obs.*

2. *Bleaching.* A dilute solution of chloride of lime, — in this sense usually spelt **chem'ick**.

chem'ic, chem'ick, *v. t.* ; CHEM'ICKED (-ĭkt) ; CHEM'ICK-ING. **1.** To transmute by or as by alchemy. *Obs*

2. *Bleaching.* To treat with chemick, — in this sense usually spelt **chem'ick.**

chem'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to chemistry, (*Obs.*) alchemical or iatrochemical ; characterized or produced by the forces and operations of chemistry ; employed in the processes of chemistry ; as, *chemical* changes ; *chemical* combinations.

2. Acting or operated by chemical agency ; as, a *chemical* extinguisher or fire engine.

chemical affinity *or* **attraction**, the attractive force exerted in different degrees between the different elements, which causes them to enter into and remain in combination. — **c. balance.** = ANALYTICAL BALANCE. — **c. black**, *Dyeing*, a black obtained by the interaction of nutgalls, pyrolignueous acid, and a ferric salt. — **c. engine** *or* **c. fire engine.** See FIRE ENGINE, 1. — **c fuse.** See FUSE, *n.* — **c harmonicon.** = PYROPHONE. — **c. individual**, a single chemical substance, as distinguished from a mixture.

A *chemical individual* is a substance which persists as a phase of constant composition when the conditions of temperature, pressure, and composition of the other phases present undergo continuous alteration within certain limits — the limits of existence of the substance. *A. Findlay.*

— **c. property**, any property involving the notion of chemical change, as the explosive property of gunpowder or the inertness of argon. — **c. spectrum.** See SPECTRUM. — **c telegraph**, a telegraphic apparatus by which the message is recorded on a moving slip of paper moistened with a solution the chemical composition of which is altered on the passage of the current through a stylus, usually of iron, resting on the paper. — **c. telephone**, a telephone operating by chemical or electrolytic action, esp. by means of the motograph. See MOTOGRAPH. — **c. tonus**, *Physiol.*, the condition of slight but more or less continuous chemical activity in muscles, maintained by frequent reflex excitation and leading to the production of heat.

chem'i-cal, *n.* A substance obtained by a chemical process, or used for producing a chemical effect.

chem'i-cal-ize (-īz), *v. t. ;* -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To treat with chemicals ; as, *chemicalized* paper. — **chem'i-cal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

chem'i-cal-ly, *adv.* According to chemical principles, or from the chemist's standpoint ; by chemical process or operation. — **chemically pure**, strictly, free from all impurities detectable by chemical analysis ; — applied in commerce rather indefinitely to chemicals of a higher degree of purity than their common commercial form. Abbr., *C. P.*

chem'i-co- (kĕm'ĭ-kō-). A combining form signifying *relation to, or connection with, chemistry ;* as, **chem'i-co-phys'i-cal**, pertaining both to chemistry and to physics ; **chem'i-co-phys'i-co-log'i-cal**, relating to physiological chemistry ; **chem'i-co-vi'tal**, relating to the chemistry of living things ; **chem'i-co-as'tro-log'i-cal**, etc.

che-mig'ra-phy (kē-mĭg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*chemical* + *-graphy.*] Any mechanical engraving process depending upon chemical action, specif., a process of zinc etching not employing photography. — **chem'i-graph'ic** (kĕm'ĭ-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

‖ **che-min' de ronde'** (shē-măN' dē rôNd'). [F., way for making the round.] *Fort.* **a** In medieval fortresses, a footpath on the top of the rampart, protected by a crenellated wall. **b** In early modern fortifications, a protected footpath or berm in the scarp slope of the ditch. **c** In modern fortifications, the way of the rounds (which see).

che-mise' (shē-mēz'), *n.* [F., shirt, fr LL. *camisa, camisia*, shirt, thin dress ; prob. fr an old form of G. *hemd* shirt. Cf. CAMISE.] **1.** A shift, or undergarment, worn by women. *Chemise* "has been variously applied at different times ; perhaps originally (as still in Romance languages) to the undergarment, usually of linen, both of men and women, a shirt ; but now restricted to that worn by women, formerly called 'smock' and 'shift.' Formerly also applied to some undergarment distinct from the 'smock,' as well as to a priest's alb or surplice, the robe of a herald, etc." *Cyc. of Arch. E. D.*

2. *Fort.* A lining, or secondary, wall, as of an earthwork, or of an outer wall. *Obs. or Hist.*

3. The mandrel or core on which a gun barrel is welded.

chem'i-sette' (shĕm'ĭ-zĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *chemise.*] **1.** A sleeveless undergarment, or bodice, worn by women, usually covering the neck, shoulders, and breast.

2. A similarly shaped ornamental adjunct of a dress worn to fill in the open front and neck, or as an outer garniture.

chem'ism (kĕm'ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *chimisme.* See CHEMISTRY.] Chemical activity or affinity ; also, chemical property or relationship.

chem'ist (kĕm'ĭst ; *formerly, and still occas.*, kĭm'ĭst), *n.* [Shortened from *alchemist*; cf F *chimiste*] **1.** One versed in chemistry ; formerly, an alchemist or an iatrochemist.

2. A druggist. See DRUGGIST, APOTHECARY. *British.*

chem'is-try (kĕm'ĭs-tĭ), *n.* [From CHEMIST. See ALCHEMY.] **1.** The science that treats of the composition of substances, and of the transformations which they undergo, — originally synonymous with *alchemy* From the **alchemical period** chemistry passed to that of **iatrochemistry**, in which it was joined to medicine, and not until the time of Robert Boyle (1626-91) did it become an independent science. The period from Boyle to Antoine Lavoisier (1743-94) is called the **phlogistic period**, it was followed by the **antiphlogistic period**, or modern chemical period, which since 1802-03 might be called the period of the atomic theory. See ALCHEMY, IATROCHEMISTRY, PHLOGISTON, ATOMIC THEORY. The field of chemistry has long been divided into **organic chemistry** and **inorganic chemistry**, from the belief, once current, that compounds are produced in living organisms by some vital force and are essentially different from those made in the laboratory and in inorganic nature. But many products of life processes and a much larger number of new carbon compounds related to them have since been prepared artificially, and the distinction is now one of convenience merely. *Organic chemistry*, then, is the chemistry of the hydrocarbons and their derivatives, whether found in organisms or not, while *inorganic chemistry* treats of all other compounds and of the elements. Such compounds as the oxides of carbon, the carbides, and the cyanides are assigned, sometimes to the one, sometimes to the other. The enormous number and the completeness of related series of organic compounds, together with their remarkable facility of exchange and substitution, offer an illustration of chemical reaction and homology not to be paralleled in inorganic chemistry, and justify what would otherwise be a one-sided division. **Physical chemistry**, in which the most remarkable recent chemical advances have been made, studies quantitatively the relations between chemical and physical properties and phenomena ; it includes **thermochemistry, electrochemistry, photochemistry**, etc. **Physiological chemistry** deals with the chemical processes which take place in plants and animals, but esp. the latter. The chemistry of plants is sometimes called **phytochemistry**, that of animals, **zoochemistry**. Correlated to these in the inorganic field are **mineralogical** and **geological chemistry. Applied chemistry**, as distinguished from **pure chemistry**, has various branches, as **agricultural, pharmaceutical, sanitary**, and **technical** (or **industrial**), **chemistry**. Here belongs also **analytical chemistry** in the ordinary sense. See ANALYSIS. See also ELEMENT, ATOM, PERIODIC LAW, etc.

2. An application of chemical theory and method to the consideration of some particular subject ; as, the *chemistry* of iron ; the *chemistry* of indigo.

3. A treatise on chemistry.

chem'i-type (kĕm'ĭ-tīp) } *n.* [*chemical* + *-type.*] *En-*
chem'i-typ'y (-tīp'ĭ) } *graving.* Any of a number of processes involving chemical action, by which an impression from an engraved plate is obtained in relief, to be used for printing on an ordinary printing press.

che-mol'y-sis (kē-mŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*chemical* + *-lysis.*] Decomposition by chemical reagents *Rare.* — **chem'o-lyt'ic** (kĕm'ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

chem'o-re'flex (kĕm'ō-rē'flĕks), *a. Physiol.* Pert. to or designating a reflex action resulting from a chemical stimulus.

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chee'tal. Var. of CHITAL.

cheet'er, *n.* One who cheets ; esp., a young pigeon.

cheet'ie (chēt'ĭ), *n.* A puppy ; cat ; — also used as a call. *Scot.*

chee'tul Var. of CHITAL.

chee-wink'. Var of CHEWINK.

chef. † CHAFF, CHIEF.

chefare. † CHAFFER.

chef d'œ'cole' (shĕf' dē'kôl'). [F.] Chief or leader of a school.

‖ **chef' de cui'sine'** (dē kwē'zēn'). [F.] Same as CHEF, 2.

chefe. † CHAFE, CHEVE, CHIEF.

cheffare. † CHAFFER.

cheffe. † CHIEF.

chefferie. † CHIEFERY.

chef'to-nier' (shĕf'ō-nēr'). Var. of CHIFFONIER.

cheife † JOWL. [TAIN.

cheftance. Obs. pl. of CHIEF-

cheftayn. † CHIEFTAIN.

cheften. † CHIEFTAIN.

cheg'oe (chĕg'ō), **cheg're** (-ēr), *n.* = CHIGOE.

cheif. † CHIEF.

cheiftane. † CHIEFTAIN.

cheigne. † CHAIN.

chei-lī'tis (kī-lī'tĭs), **chi-lī'tis**, *n* [*cheilo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the lip.

Chei'lo-dip-ter'i-dæ (kī'lō-dĭp-tĕr'ĭ-dē), **Chei'lo-dip'ter-us** (-dĭp'tĕr-ŭs). [NL. ; *chelo-* + Gr. δίπτερος two-winged.] *Zool.* See BLUEFISH, 1.

Chei-lod'ro-mus (kī-lŏd'rō-mŭs), *a.* [*cheilo-* + *-dromous.*] *Bot.* = CRASPEDODROMOUS.

Chei-log'na-tha. **Chei-lop'o-da**, etc. See forms beginning CHILO-.

chei'lo-plas'ty. Var of CHILOPLASTY [CHEEP.

cheip. Obs. or Scot. var. of

cheir (kīr), *n.* [Ar. *khīrī.*] The wallflower

chei-rog'no-my, chei'ro-man'cy, etc. Vars. of CHIROGNOMY, CHIROMANCY, etc.

chei'ro-meg'a-ly (kī'rō-mĕg'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [*cheiro-* + Gr. μέγας, μεγάλου, big.] *Med.* Morbid increase in the size of the hands.

Chei'ron. Var. of CHIRON.

chei-rop'o-dist. Var. of CHIROPODIST.

Chei-rop'ter-a, chei-rop'ter-yg'i-um, chei-ros'o-phy, etc. Vars. of CHIROPTERA, etc.

chei'ro-spasm (kī'rō-spăz'm), *n.* [*cheiro-* + *spasm*] *Med.* = WRITER'S CRAMP

cheise. † CHOOSE. [CHEESE.

ceise. Obs. or dial. var. of

cheisil. † CHAISEL.

cheitif. † CAITIFF.

chek. † CHECK, CHEEK. [CHIH.

chek. Chinese dial. var. of **chek'an, chek'en** (chĕk'ĕn), *n.* [Native name *chequen.*] A Chinean myrtaceous shrub (*Eugenia chequen*), with astringent bark and leaves. [CHICK, CHOKE.]

cheke. † CHECK, CHEEK,

cheke, *n.* See WEIGHT.

chekeen. † CHEQUEEN.

chekelatoun † CICLATOUN.

chekelew. † CHOKELEW.

cheken. † CHICKEN.

cheker. † CHECKER.

Chekh (chĕk). Var. of CZECH.

che'ki (chā'kē), *n.* See WEIGHT.

chekin. † CHEQUEEN, SEQUIN.

chekke † CHECK.

chek'ker. † CHECKER.

chekkere. † CHECKER.

‖ **chek'mak** (chĕk'măk), *n.* A Turkish fabric of silk and cotton with gold thread interwoven.

chekmat. † CHECKMATE.

chel, *n.* [AS. *ceole.*] Throat. *Obs.*

Che'lal (kē'lăl) *Bib.*

chelaundre. † CALANDER.

Chel'ci-as (kĕl'shĭ-ăs). *Bib*

chelde, *n.* [AS. *cyld.*] Cold. *Obs.*

chele. † CHAVEL, CHILL.

Che'le-ab (kē'lē-ăb). *D. Bib.*

Che'lĭ-a'ŭ (kē'lĭ-ā'ŭ). *D. Bib.*

chel'i-cer (kĕl'ĭ-sĕr), **chel'i-cere** (-sēr), *n.* = CHELICERA. *R.*

chel'i-do'ni-an (-dō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *chelidonius*, Gr χελιδόνιος, fr. χελιδών swallow.] Designating the west wind of spring, when the swallows come.

Chel'i-do-sau'rus (-dō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. χελιδών + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of Lower Permian stegocephalians related to *Archegosaurus*, but with a broader and shorter skull.

Chel'i-fe-rid'e-a (-fē-rĭd'ē-ȧ), *n pl* [NL. See CHELIFEROUS.] *Zool.* = PSEUDOSCORPIONIDA.

che-lin'go (chē-lĭn'gō), **che-lin'ga** (-gȧ), *n.* [Of uncertain origin ; cf. F. *chelingue*, Ar. *shalandī*, LL. *chelandium*, LGr. χελάνδιον, Tamil *shalangu.*] A kind of boat pointed at both ends, of light draft, used on the Coromandel coast.

Che-li'on (kē-lī'ŏn). *D. Bib.*

che'li-ped (kē'lĭ-pĕd), *n.* [Gr. χηλή claw + *-ped.*] *Zool.* One of the pair of legs of decapod crustaceans, which bear the large chelæ.

Chel'li-ans (kĕl'ĭ-ănz). *Bib.*

Chel'luh (kĕl'ŭ). *Bib.*

Chel'lus (-ŭs). *Bib.*

Che'lod (kē'lŏd). *Bib*

Chel'o-di'na (kĕl'ō-dī'nȧ), *n.* [NL ; fr. Gr χέλυς tortoise + δεινός terrible.] *Zool.* A genus of fresh-water turtles of the Australian region, having very long necks. — **chel'o-dine** (kĕl'ō-dīn ; -dĭn), *a. & n.*

che'loid. Var. of KFLOID.

Chel'sea Phi-los'o-pher (chĕl'sē). Thomas Carlyle, who long resided in Chelsea, Eng

Chel'tenham salt (chĕlt'năm). *Med.* The aperient salt left on evaporation of the chalybeate Cheltenham water of England, or an artificial imitation of it.

Che'rub (kĕ'rŭb). *Bib.*

Che-lu'bal (kē-lū'bȧl). *Bib.*

che'ly. † CHELA, JELLY.

chelydre, *n.* [L. *chelydrus*, Gr. χέλυδρος.] Among the ancients, a kind of fetid amphibious serpent. *Obs.*

Chel'ys (kĕl'ĭs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. χέλυς a tortoise.] *Zool.* The genus consisting only of the matamata. [ist ; chemistry.]

chem. *Abbr.* Chemical ; chemi-

Chem'a-rim (kĕm'ȧ-rĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *kemārīm*, lit., priests.] See BAAL, 1.

che-ma'wi-nite (c h ē-mā'w ĭ-nīt), *n.* [From the Indian name of a Hudson Bay trading post.] A fossil resin similar to amber.

chemer. † CHIMER, robe.

chem'i-at'ric (kĕm'ĭ-ăt'rĭk), *a.* = IATROCHEMICAL.

chem'i-caled (kĕm'ĭ-kăld), *a.* Treated with chemicals.

chem'i-cal Var. of CHEMIC.

chem'i-glyph'ic (k ĕ m'ĭ-glĭf'ĭk), *a.* [*chemical* + Gr. γλύφειν to engrave.] Engraved by chemical action.

chem'i-loon' (shĕm'ĭ-lōōn'), *n.* [*chemise* + *pantaloon.*] A woman's garment of chemise and drawers united. *U. S.*

‖ **che-min' cou'vert'** (shē-măN' kōō'vâr'). [F.] *Fort.* A covered way.

‖ **che-min' de fer'** (dē fâr'). [F.]

1. Lit., road of iron ; rail road or railway.

2. A variety of the game of baccheminey. † CHIMNEY.

‖ **che-min' fai-sant'** (shē-măN' fē-zăN'). [F.] Lit., while making way ; during the action.

chem'i-o-tac'tic (kĕm'ĭ-ō-tăk'tĭk). Var. of CHEMOTACTIC

chem'i-o-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs). Var. of CHEMOTAXIS. — **chem'i-o-tax'ic** (-sĭk), *a.*

chemne. † CHIMNEY.

chem'o-lyze (kĕm'ō-līz), *v. t.* To subject to chemolysis. *Rare.*

Che'mosh (kē'mŏsh), *n.* [Heb. *kemōsh*] The national god of the Moabites.

che-mo'sis (kē-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χήμωσις a swelling of the cornea resembling a cockleshell, fr. χημη a gaping, hence a cockleshell] *Med.* Inflammatory swelling of the conjunctival tissue surrounding the cornea. — **che-mot'ic** (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.*

chem'os-mo'sis (kĕm'ŏz-mō'sĭs), *n.* [*chemical* + *osmosis.*] Chemical action taking place through an intervening membrane. See OSMOSE. — **chem'os-mot'ic** (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.*

chem'o-syn'the-sis (kĕm'ō-sĭn'thĕ-sĭs), *n.* [*chemical* + *synthesis.*] *Plant Physiol.* Synthesis of organic compounds by energy derived from chemical changes or reactions *Chemosynthesis* of carbohydrates occurs in the nitrite bacteria through the oxidation of ammonia to nitrous acid, and in the nitrate bacteria through the conversion of nitrous into nitric acid. Cf. PHOTOSYNTHESIS. — **chem'o-syn-thet'ic** (-sĭn-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

chem'o-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* Formerly also **chem'i-o-tax'is.** [*chemical* + *-taxis.*] *Biol.* The sensitiveness exhibited by small free-swimming organisms, as bacteria, zoöspores of algæ, etc., to chemical substances held in solution They may be attracted (*positive chemotaxis*) or repelled (*negative chemotaxis*). Cf. CHEMOTROPISM. — **chem'o-tac'tic** (-tăk'tĭk), *a.* — **chem'o-tac'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

che-mot'ro-pism (kē-mŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*chemical* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The sensitiveness exhibited by various plant organs to dissolved chemical substances, resulting in curvature toward the stimulus (**positive chemotropism**) or away from it (**negative chemotropism**). See CHEMOTAXIS. — **chem'o-trop'ic** (kĕm'ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **chem'o-trop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

☞ The word is sometimes confused with *chemotaxis.*

Che-mung' (shē-mŭng'), *n.* [From *Chemung* county, New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Upper Devonian in New York, included in the Chautauquan. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

che-nille' (shē-nēl'), *n.* [F., prop., a caterpillar.] A kind of tufted cord, of silk, worsted, wool, or cotton, used for embroidery and fringes, for draperies, etc.

chenille carpet. A carpet having a chenille weft.

chenille plant. An East Indian euphorbiaceous herb (*Acalypha hispida*) having long pendent spikes of crimson flowers, resembling pieces of chenille.

Che'no-mor'phæ (kē'nō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. χήν wild goose + μορφή form] *Zool.* An order of desmognathous birds, including the swans, ducks, geese, flamingoes, and screamers. — **che'no-mor'phic** (-fĭk), *a.*

che'no-pod (kē'nō-pŏd; kĕn'ō-), *n.* Any plant of the family Chenopodiaceæ.

Che'no-po'di-a'ce-æ (-pō'dĭ-ā'shē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CHENOPODIUM.] *Bot.* A family of plants, the goosefoot family, typifying the order Chenopodiales, and distinguished by the utricular fruit. There are about 75 genera and 550 species of wide distribution, chiefly in saline or alkaline regions. The important genera are *Chenopodium, Beta, Spinacia, Atriplex, Salicornia, Salsola,* and *Dondia.* — **che'no-po'di-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Che'no-po'di-a'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See CHENOPODIUM.] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous herbs comprising 10 families, of which the most important are the Chenopodiaceæ, Silenaceæ, and Amaranthaceæ. They are all characterized by a superior ovary, and by having a coiled or curved embryo, whence the order has sometimes been called *Centrospermæ*

Che'no-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χήν, χηνός, goose + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Bot.* A large genus of glabrous or mealy herbs, the goosefoots or pigweeds, typifying the family Chenopodiaceæ and found in temperate regions of the whole world. They have perfect flowers with a wingless herbaceous calyx. Several species are aromatic and are used medicinally, an oil being obtained from their seeds. See LAMB'S-QUARTERS, WORMSEED.

Chepera.

Chep'e-ra (kĕp'ē-rä), *n.* [Egyptian *khepervá, khepera.*] *Egypt. Myth.* A solar deity, god of the rising sun, creator of all, "father of the gods." He was represented by the beetle, or scarabæus, or with a beetle as an adjunct

cheque (chĕk), *n.* A counterfoil, etc.; a written order, etc.; — the usual spelling in England. See 1st CHECK, 11.

Cher'e-miss (chĕr'ē-mĭs), *n.* One of a people of Finnic speech of the Russian governments of Vyatka and Kazan, allied to the Mordvins and Chuvashes. — **Cher'e-mis'sian** (-mĭsh'ăn), *a.*

cher'i-moy'a (chĕr'ĭ-moi'ä), *n.* Also *cherimoyer, chirimoyer, chirimoya,* etc. [From a native name: cf. F. *chérimolier.*] **a** A small annonaceous tree (*Annona cherimolia*) native of South America, but cultivated in Mexico and the West Indies. **b** The fruit of this tree. It is brownish yellow, with a soft, rich flesh, resembling the custard apple.

cher'ish (chĕr'ĭsh), *v. t.*, CHER'ISHED (-ĭsht); CHER'ISH-ING. [F. *chérir,* fr. *cher* dear, fr. L *carus.* See CARESS, FINISH.] **1.** To hold dear, to treat or keep with tenderness and affection; to make much of; hence, to nurture with care; to protect and aid; nurse, cultivate.

Even as a nurse *cherisheth* her children 1 *Thess.* ii 7.

2 To caress, fondle; hug. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Sterne.*

3. To give kind entertainment to. *Obs.* *Shak.*

4. To cheer; inspirit; encourage. *Obs.* *Lydgate.*

5. To harbor in the mind; to embrace with interest; to indulge; foster; cling to; as, to *cherish* regrets.

To *cherish* virtue and humanity. *Burke*

Syn. — Nourish, nurse, nurture; entertain, encourage, comfort, protect, support. See FOSTER.

cher'ish-ment, *n.* **1.** Something that cherishes. *Obs.*

2. Act of cherishing, encouragement; comfort.

‖ **cher'na** (*Sp.* chĕr'nä), *n.* [Sp., a kind of fish; cf Pg. *cherne.*] Any of several serranoid fishes; as the stone bass of Europe, and, in Spanish America and the West Indies, various groupers, as the red grouper (*Epinephelus morio*), distinguished as **cher'na de vi-ve'ra** (dā vē-vā'ra), the hamlet (*E. striatus*), called **cher'na cri-ol'la** (krē-ōl'ya), etc.

Cher'o-kee' (chĕr'ō-kē'), *n.* An Indian of a tribe of Iroquoian stock, formerly inhabiting the region about the headwaters of the Tennessee River. They are now mostly settled in Oklahoma, where they have their own newspapers and books, and a native alphabet of eighty-four characters invented by Sequoyah or Guess. See FIVE CIVILIZED NATIONS.

Cherokee rose. A Chinese climbing rose (*Rosa lævigata*) naturalized in the southern United States. It has shining, usually trifoliolate, leaves, and fragrant white flowers.

che-root' (shē-rōōt'; chē-), *n.* [Tamil *shuruṭṭu,* prop., a roll.] A kind of cigar, truncated at both ends, originally made in southern India and Manila.

cher'ry (chĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-ĭz). [ME. *chery,* the fruit, fr. OF. *cherise,* dial. form of F *cerise* (cf. AS. *cyrs* cherry), fr. LL. *ceresia,* fr. L. *cerasus* cherry tree, Gr. κεράσος, perh. fr. κέρας horn, from the hardness of the wood. The form *cherry* (cf. *pea*) is due to the *s* of the French form being misunderstood to be the plural sign.] **1.** Any of several species of *Prunus* having globose drupes inclosing a smooth stone. Cultivated cherries have all originated from *P. cerasus* and *P. avium* of Europe. The former has yielded the *Amarelles* and *Morellos;* the latter the *Hearts* and *Bigarreaus,* the *Dukes,* and the *Mazzards.* Each of these races includes many varieties. Among the wild cherries of Europe are *P. padus,* the bird cherry, and *P. mahaleb;* among those of the United States are the black cherry (*P. serotina*), the pin cherry (*P. pennsylvanica*), and the chokecherry (*P. virginiana*). See PLUM.

2. The fruit of this tree. Cherries vary in color from almost black through shades of red to yellow. They also vary somewhat in size and shape and much in flavor.

3. In Australia, any of several trees, or their fruit, more or less resembling cherries; as, *Exocarpus cupressiformis, Eugenia myrtifolia,* and *Antidesma dallachyanum.* See BRUSH CHERRY, NATIVE CHERRY.

4. In the West Indies, any of several malpighiaceous shrubs or their cherrylike fruit, as *Byrsonima lucida;* also, any of various species of *Cordia* or their similar fruit.

5. The timber of the cherry tree, esp. of the black cherry, used in cabinetmaking, etc.

6. A peculiar shade of red, like that of certain cherries.

7. *Mech.* A spherical bur, used esp. to ream bullet molds.

cher'ry, *a.* Like a red cherry in color.

cherry aphis. A dark-brown aphis (*Myzus cerasi*) infesting the cherry tree and making the leaves crumple and roll.

cherry apple. The Siberian crab apple (*Pyrus baccata*).

cherry bay. The cherry laurel.

cherry birch. **a** The sweet birch (*Betula lenta*). **b** The western birch (*B. occidentalis*).

cherry bounce. **1.** Cherry brandy. *Colloq.*

2. Brandy and sugar.

cherry brandy. Brandy in which cherries have been steeped.

cherry coal. A soft, noncaking coal, which burns readily.

cherry coffee. The fresh fruit or berry of coffee, before the pulp has been removed

cherry currant. A variety of the red currant, having a very large berry.

cherry fruit fly. A small dipterous fly (*Rhagoletis cingulata*) whose larva lives in the fruit of the cherry.

cherry laurel. **a** A European amygdalaceous evergreen shrub (*Laurocerasus lauroceras us*) common in shrubberies; — called also *laurel.* **b** A similar species of the southern United States (*L. caroliniana*); — called also *laurel cherry*

cherry leaf beetle. A small red beetle (*Galerucella cavicollis*) which attacks the leaves of cherry and peach trees

cherry mildew. A mildew fungus (*Podosphæra oryacanthæ*) attacking the cherry, apple, and pear.

cherry pepper. A variety of pepper (*Capsicum annuum cerasiforme*), with small, scarlet, intensely acrid fruit.

cher'ry-pie' (chĕr'ĭ-pī'), *n.* **a** The garden heliotrope **b** The hairy willow-herb.

cherry pit. **a** A children's game, in which cherry stones are tossed into a small pit or hole; also, the pit itself. **b** A cherry stone. *U. S.*

cherry plum. **a** An Asiatic plum (*Prunus cerasifera*) used extensively in Europe as a stock on which to bud domestic varieties. **b** The bird cherry (*P. padus*).

cherry rum. Rum in which cherries have been steeped.

cherry stone. **1.** The stone or endocarp of the cherry, sometimes taken as the type of anything worthless.

2. A game played with cherry stones.

3. A small oyster suitable for eating raw. *Middle & Southern U. S.*

cherry tomato. A kind of tomato (*Lycopersicon cerasiforme*) bearing bunches of small cherrylike fruit which is used only for pickles or preserves.

cher'so-nese (kûr'sō-nēz; -nēs), *n.* [L. *chersonesus,* Gr. χερσόνησος; χέρσος land + νῆσος island.] A peninsula; as, the *Tauric Chersonese,* or Crimea.

chert (chûrt), *n. Min.* An amorphous, massive mineral of neutral or dark color, closely allied to flint.

chert'y (chûr'tĭ), *a.* Like chert; containing chert; flinty.

cher'ub (chĕr'ŭb), *n.; pl.* CHERUBS (-ŭbz); but the Heb. *pl.* CHERUBIM (-ŭ-bĭm; -ōō-bĭm) is also used. In English CHERUBIM, the Hebrew plural, and CHERUBIN, a form appearing in the Vulgate, have both been treated as singular, as plural, and as collective forms When treated as singulars, a regular English plural in *s* appears. These uses are now obsolete or erroneous. [Heb. *kerūb.*] **1.** A mysterious composite being, the winged footstool and chariot of the Almighty, described in Ezekiel i. and x., sometimes explained figuratively as fullness of knowledge or a virtue or influence proceeding from God and descending upon the earth and all men.

I knew that they were the *cherubim.* *Ezek.* x. 20.
He rode upon a *cherub* and did fly *Ps.* xviii. 10.

2. Hence, a representation of a cherub, esp. the winged figure used in connection with the mercy seat of the Jewish Ark and Temple. *Ex.* xxv. 18.

3. In later lore, one of an order of angels, ordinarily symbolizing divine wisdom or justice, and variously placed in the heavenly hierarchies, usually below the seraphim (see ANGEL, 1); also, a conventional representation of such an angel in painting and sculpture. In early Christian art the cherubim are characteristically shown as blue, to denote knowledge (cf. SERAPH). In later art cherubs are usually represented as beautiful children, generally winged, or as consisting of children's heads with wings.

4. Transferred: **a** A beautiful or beloved woman. *Shak.* **b** A beautiful child.

Syn. — CHERUB, SERAPH; CHERUBIM, CHERUBS. The conventional distinction between *cherub* and *seraph* appears from the quotations below. In present usage the foreign pl. *cherubim* is used where the reference is specifically to the members of the celestial hierarchy; the native pl. *cherubs* applies to their conventional representation in art (usually as winged children, or children's heads), or, by semihumorous transfer, to children themselves.

We find, as far as credit is to be given to the celestial hierarchy of that supposed Dionysius the senator of Athens, the first place or degree is given to the angels of love, which are termed *seraphim;* the second to the angels of light, which are termed *cherubim.* [CL. ANGEL.] *Bacon.*
Cherubic reasoning, *seraphic* eloquence. *Carlyle.*

che-ru'bic (chē-rōō'bĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, a cherub or cherubs; angelic. "The *cherubic* host." *Milton.*
Cherubic Doctor, Thomas Aquinas. — **c. friar,** a Dominican. — **c. hymn,** in Eastern liturgies, a hymn beginning with the words, "(We) who mystically represent the cherubim."

che-ru'bic, *n.* A cherubic friar; a Dominican. *Southey.*

cher'vil (chûr'vĭl), *n.* [AS. *cerfille,* fr. L. *caerefollum, chaerephyllum,* Gr. χαιρέφυλλον; χαίρειν to rejoice + φύλλον leaf.] **a** An aniaceous plant (*Anthriscus cerefolium*), with pinnately divided aromatic leaves, of which several curled varieties are used in soups and salads. **b** Any of several other plants of the same genus or family; — usually used with an attributive, as the wild or cow *chervil.*

Ches'a-peake Bay dog (chĕs'ä-pēk). A large dog with rather short legs and well webbed feet, having a coat of coarse hair of a dull brown color underlaid with short thick wool, used by hunters, esp about Chesapeake Bay and neighboring regions, to retrieve ducks and other birds.

Chesapeake canoe. *Naut.* A small two-masted open boat used on Chesapeake Bay. It is much like a sharpie, except for having a sharp stern and, usually, a jib pivoted on a bowsprit A larger size is called *pungey.*

Chesh'ire (chĕsh'ĭr; -ēr), *n.* [From *Cheshire,* England.] covering large tracts in Russia.

cher'o-gril (kĕr'ō-grĭl), *n.* [L. *choerogrillus,* Gr. χοιρογρύλλιος; χοῖρος a young swine + γρύλλος a pig.] See CONY.

Cher'o-ki'. Var. of CHEROKEE.

cherre. † CHARE.

cher'ried (chĕr'ĭd), *p. a.* Cherry-colored *Goldsmith.*

cher'ry, *v. t.* [F. *chérir* to cherish.] To cheer. *Obs.*

cherry-bark oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

cherry bird = CEDAR BIRD.

cherry chopper The European spotted flycatcher. *Local, Eng*

cherry crab. = CHERRY APPLE

cherry cracker. The hawfinch. *Obs. Eng.*

cherry fair. In England, a fair held in a cherry orchard for the sale of the fruit, often marked by "boisterous license." Such fairs were formerly common; and one is still held at Peterborough on the second Wednesday and Thursday in July.

cherry finch. The hawfinch.

cherry holly. The islay.

cherry-kernel oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

cherry oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

cherry orange. The kumquat

cherry sucker. The European spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*). *Local, Eng.*

cherry water A kind of drink made from cherries.

cherry wine. A wine or liqueur made from cherries; esp., maraschino.

cherry-wood, *n.* The guelder-rose

cherse † CHERISH.

cher'te, *n.* [OF. *chierté, cherté.*] *Obs.* **1.** Tenderness; affection.

2. Of price, dearness; dearth

3 Cheerfulness.

Cher'rub (kĕr'ŭb) (a city). *Bib.*

che-ru'bi-cal (chē-rōō'bĭ-kăl), *a.* Cherubic. [BIC, -ICAL.]

cher'u-bi-cal-ly, *adv.* of CHERUBIC

cher'u-bim (chĕr'ŭ-bĭm; chĕr'ōō-), *n. pl.* See CHERUB.

cher'u-bim'ic (-bĭm'ĭk), **-i-cal,** *a.* Cherubic. *Rare.*

cher'u-bin, *n. sing. or pl.* See CHERUB.

cher'up Var. of CHIRRUP.

Che-rus'ci (kē-rŭs'ī), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient German tribe dwelling between the Elbe and the Weser. See INGÆVONES.

cheryce. † CHERISH.

ches. † CHEESE, CHESS.

ches. Obs. or dial. pret. of CHOOSE.

Ches'a-lon (kĕs'ä-lŏn). *Bib.*

Ches'a-peake (chĕs'ä-pēk), *n.* [From *Chesapeake Bay.*] *Geol.* A Miocene formation on the Atlantic coast of North America; — called also *Yorktown.* See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

che sa-rà' sa-rà' (kā sä-rä' sä-rä'). [It.] What will be, will be.

ches'boll, *n. Obs.* a = CHASBOW. b = CHIBOL.

chess. † CHEESE, CHOOSE.

Ches'sel (kĕs'ĕl). *Bib.*

cheselip. † CHEESELIP.

chem'y, *n.* Chemistry. *Obs. & R.*

Chen (kĕn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χήν a goose.] *Zool.* A genus of geese (the snow geese) having the plumage of the adult largely white or whitish.

che'na (chē'nä), *n.* [Malay *padus china* or *chena.*] A large walking fish (*Ophicephalus striatus*) of India, inhabiting swamps and ponds.

che'na (chā'nä), *n.* [Hind *chenā.*] Common millet, or land where it is cultivated *Bib.*

Che-na'a-nah (k ĕ-n ā'ä-n a) *Bib.*

che-nam' (chē-năm'). = CHUNAM. [nt). *Bib.*

Che-na'ni (kē-nā'nĭ; kĕn'ä-nī). *Bib.*

Chen'a-ni'ah (kĕn'ä-nī'ä). *Bib.*

che-nar', chenar tree. Vars. of CHINAR, CHINAR TREE.

chene † CHAIN, CHINE.

chené. Erron. for CHINÉE

chen'e-vix'ite (shĕn'ē-vĭk'sīt; shĕn'ē-vĭk'sĭt). [After Richard *Chenevix,* French chemist.] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of copper and iron in dark green or greenish yellow masses.

cheney, *n.* Erron for CHEYNEY.

cheng (shĕng), *n.* [Chin. *shêng*] (pron. shŭng)] *Music.* A Chinese instrument, a set of graduated tubes with free reeds, set in a gourd which is blown by the mouth. [CANONRY.

chennon, chennonrye. † CANON.

Che-nop'o-da'les (kē-nŏp'ō-dā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See CHENOPODIUM.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the goosefoot family, etc — **che-nop'o-dal** (kē-nŏp'ō-dăl), *a. Obs.*

Che'no-pod'i-dæ (kē'nō-pŏd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of APORRHAIDÆ.

che'no-po'di-um oil (kē'nō-pō'dĭ-ŭm). See OIL, *Table I*

Che-no'pus (k ē-n ō'p ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr χήν goose + πούς foot] Syn. of APORRHAIS.

che'no-tau'ro-chol'ic (kē'nō-tô'rō-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. χήν, χηνός, goose + *taurocholic.*] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_{26}H_{45}O_6NS$, occurring in goose bile

cheny, chenyie. † CHAIN.

cheoke. † CHEEK.

che'o-plas'tic (kē'ō-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr χεῖν to pour + *-plastic.*] Designating a process for molding artificial teeth by the use of an alloy of tin, silver, and bismuth (called **cheoplastic metal**).

cheorl. † CHURL.

cheose. † CHOOSE.

cheouwen. † CHEW.

chep † CHEAP

chep. Var. of CHIP. *Dial. Eng.*

chepe. † CHEAP, CHEEP.

chepen. † CHEAPEN.

Che'phar-ha-am'mo-nai (kē'fär-hä-ăm'ō-nī). *Bib.*

Che-phi'rah (kē-fī'rä) *Bib.*

chep'man. † CHAPMAN.

chep'ster (chĕp'stẽr), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *shepster.*] The European starling. *Local, Eng.*

cheptour. † CHAPTER.

cheq'uee (chĕk'ē). Var. of CHECKY.

che-queen' (chē-kēn'). Var. of CHEQUIN See SEQUIN. *Archaic*

cheq'uer (chĕk'ẽr), **cheq'uered, cheq'uer-wise', cheq'uer-work',** etc. Vars. of CHECKER, etc. See CHECKER, *n.*, *Note.*

che-quin' (chē-kēn'). [It. *zecchino.*] = SEQUIN. *Archaic.*

cheq'uy (chĕk'ĭ), *n. Her.* Var. of CHECKY. [CHERE.]

cher. † CHARE, CHEER.

cher. Obs. or dial. var. of CHAR.

‖ **cher' a'mi'** (s h ā'r' - ä'mē'). *Masc.* [F.] Dear friend.

Che'ran (kē'rän). *Bib.*

cherarchy. † HIERARCHY.

cherbukle. † CARBUNCLE.

cherche. † CHURCH.

‖ **cher'chez' la femme'** (shĕr'-shā' lä fam'). [F.] Look for the woman.

cher'cock (chĕr'kŏk), *n.* The missel thrush *Local, Eng.*

chere. † CHARE, CHEER. CHERRY.

chere, *a.* [OF *chier,* F. *cher,* confused with E. *charry*] Dear; precious; also, "chary" or careful. *Obs.*

‖ **chère' a'mie'** (shâr'-ä'mē'). *Fem.* [F.] Dear friend.

Che're-as (kē'rē-ăs). *Bib.*

chere'ful, *a.* [*cheerful* confused with OF. *chier* dear, F. *cher.*] See -FUL. *Obs.* — **chere'ful-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

chere'ly, *adv.* of CHERE, *a. Obs.*

chere'ly, *a.* [See CHERE, *a.*] Expensive; prodigal. *Obs.*

Cher'e-thim (kĕr'ē-thĭm). *or* **Cher'e-thims** (-thĭmz) *Bib.*

Cher'e-thites (-thīts). *Bib.*

‖ **ché'ri'** (shā'rē'), *fem.* **ché'rie'** (-rē'), *a. & n.* [F.] Cherished; beloved; darling. [REEF

che-rif' (shē-rēf'). Var of SHERIFF.

cherift. † SHEREEF.

cherisett. † CHURGISCOT

cher'ish-a-ble, *a.* See ABLE.

cher'ish-er, *n.* One that cherishes. *Shak.*

cher'ish-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHERISH.—**cher'ish-ing-ly,** *adv*

cher'isht. Cherished. *Ref. Sp.*

cherite. † CHARITY.

Che'rith (kē'rĭth). *Bib.*

cheritie. † CHERTE

cherk (chûrk). Obs. or Scot. var. of CHIRK.

Cher-kess' (chĕr-kĕs'), *n.* See CIRCASSIAN, *n.*, 1.

cherl. † CHURL.

cherli. † CHERELY.

cherl'ish. † CHURLISH.

cher'mes (kûr'mēz). Var. of KERMES.

cher'mez. † KERMES.

cherne. † CHURN

‖ **cher'ne** (*Pg.* shĕr'nē), *n.* [Pg.] = CHERNA.

cher-ni'tes (kûr-nī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr χερνίτης.] *Class. Antiq.* A kind of white marble.

cher'no-zem (chĕr'nō-zĕm), *n.* [Russ. *chernozemi,* lit., black earth; *cherno* black + *zeme* earth.] A fertile black earth

One of a breed of white domestic hogs of medium size, a subvariety of the Yorkshire breed.

Cheshire cat (chĕsh'ĭr ; -ēr). **1.** In the phrase *to grin like a Cheshire cat.* See under GRIN, *v. i.*

2. In Lewis Carroll's (C. L. Dodgson) "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," a grinning cat which makes its appearance to give Alice advice and then disappears, the first time suddenly, but, after Alice's remonstrance, by almost imperceptible gradations, the grin vanishing last of all.

Cheshire cheese. **1.** A kind of hard cheese made chiefly in the county of Cheshire, England.

2. [*cap.*] A famous inn on Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London, where Dr. Johnson is said to have often dined.

chess (chĕs), *n.* [ME. *ches*, OF. *eschès* (acc. pl. of *eschec*), F. *échecs*, prop. pl. of *échec* check. See 1st CHECK.] **1.** A game of pure skill played on a chessboard with chessmen, the players moving alternately until the king of one is so attacked that he cannot escape. Chess is a game of ancient and obscure origin It was probably imported into Europe in medieval times from the Orient. In its European form it is played upon a board (**chessboard**) like that of draughts, or checkers. In English NOTATION the *ranks* are numbered first to eighth by each player from his own side of the board, and the *files* are named from the piece standing on the first square at the beginning of the game: the king's file, the queen's file, king's knight's file, queen's rook's file, etc. Thus the square marked (x) is white's king's bishop's fourth (KB4) ; but is black's king's bishop's fifth (KB5). In German notation the ranks are numbered always from white's side, and the files are named *a b c d e f g h* from white's left to right.

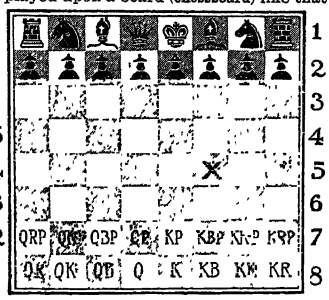

Chessboard, showing for Black the conventional symbols for the Men, and for White the corresponding abbreviations.

The MEN used in playing ordinary chess (**chessmen** ; *sing.* **chessman**) are two corresponding but differently colored sets of eight *pieces* and eight *pawns* each, usually called the *white* and the *black* respectively. At the beginning of the game the eight PIECES are placed as follows: The two rooks or castles are placed at the corners of the chessboard next to the player (the one at the right on a square of light color). Next to these, on the first rank, are placed two knights ; next to these, two bishops : the center being occupied by the king (K) and queen (Q) with the queen on her color. A bishop (B), knight (Kt), or rook (R) is designated as "king's" or "queen's" according as it is nearer the king or the queen (*abbr.* KKt , "king's knight ;" QKt., "queen's knight," etc.). The eight PAWNS (P) occupy the second rank, and are designated by the name of the piece behind them; as, "king's knight's pawn" (KKtP).

For the moves of chessmen see BISHOP, KING, KNIGHT, PAWN, QUEEN, ROOK. Chess MOVES are indicated in **chess notation**, as follows: - moves to ; × takes ; † check ; ‡ takes and checks. See also CASTLE. Games of chess are usually begun by a conventional series of moves called a **chess opening**, other than the conventional openings being called "irregular." Except in certain games at odds, white has the first move. Notable chess openings are :

Evans gambit : P-K4, P-K4 ; KKt-B3, QKt-B3 ; B-B4, B-B4 ; P-QKt4, B × KtP.
French defense : P-K4, P-K3 , P-Q4, P-Q4
Giuoco piano : P-K4, P-K4; Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3 ; B-B4, B-B4
King's bishop's gambit : P-K4, P-K4 ; P-KB4, P × P , B-B4.
Petroff's defense : P-K4, P-K4 ; Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3.
Philidor's defense : P-K4, P-K4 ; Kt-KB3, P-Q3
Queen's gambit : P-Q4, P Q4 ; P-QB4, P × P.
Ruy Lopez : P-K4, P-K4 ; Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3 ; B-Kt5.
Scotch gambit. P-K4,P-K4; Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3 , P-Q4, P × P
Sicilian defense : P-K4, P-QB4.
Two knights' defense : P-K4, P-K4 ; Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3 ; B-B4 Kt-B3.
Vienna : P-K4, P K4 ; Kt-QB3
Zukertort : Kt-KB3.

Other openings less frequent in tournaments and matches are :

Bird's opening : P-KB4.
Center gambit : P-K4, P-K4 ; P-Q4, P × P ; Q × P, Kt-QB3.
Center counter gambit : P-K4, P-Q4 ; P × P, Kt-KB3.
Cunningham's gambit : P-K4, P-K4 ; P-KB4, P × P , Kt-KB3, B-K2 ; B-B4, B-R5 (checks).
Danish gambit : P-K4, P-K4, P-Q4, P × P ; P-QB3, P × P.
English opening : P-QB4, P-K3 ; P-QB4, P-K4.
From's gambit : P-KB4, P-K4.
Max Lange's attack : a giuoco piano followed by Castles, Kt-B3 ; P-Q4
Muzio gambit · P-K4, P-K4 ; P-KB4, P × P ; Kt-KB3, P-KKt4 ; B-B4, P-Kt5 , Castles
Salvio gambit : P-K4, P-K4 ; P-KB4, P × P ; Kt-KB3, P-KKt4 ; B-B4, P-Kt5 ; Kt-K5, Q R3 (checks) ; K-B1.
Staunton's opening (formerly called **Ponziani's game**) · P-K4, P-K4 , Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3 ; P-B3.
Steinitz gambit : P-K4, P-K4 ; Kt-QB3, Kt-QB3, P-B4, P × P ; P-Q4, Q-R5 (checks) ; K-K2.

2. The chessmen or chessboard. *Obs.*

3. Loosely, used to translate Gr. *ἀστράγαλοι*, dice, *πεσσοί*, a game like checkers. *Pope.*

chess (chĕs), *n.* [Cf. F. *châssis* a framework of carpentry.] **1.** A tier ; layer ; of a house, a story ; also, a row, usually one of a number, as of grain in the ear. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. *pl.* CHESS or CHESSES. *Mil.* One of the planks or, sometimes, sets of two or more planks fastened together, which when laid on the balks form the transverse flooring of a military trestle, or pontoon, bridge ; — usually in the *pl.*

3. A small regular division of an apple, etc. *Scot.*

chess, *n.* Called also *cheat.* [Cf. CHEAT in this sense.] *U. S.* **a** A kind of brome grass (*Bromus secalinus*) troublesome in wheat fields, and often erroneously regarded as degenerate or changed wheat. If ground up with wheat it is said to produce narcotic effects. Also, any of several other species of *Bromus*, as *B. kalmii*, *B. racemosus*, *B. arvensis*, etc. **b** The darnel.

Chess (*Bromus secalinus*).

chess'tree' (chĕs'trē'), *n.* [Cf. F. *châssis* a framework of carpentry.] *Naut.* A piece of wood with a sheave or sheaves bolted in the topsides of a vessel, through which a tack or sheet is rove. It is now disused.

ches'sy-lite (chĕs'ĭ-līt), *n.*, **Ches'sy cop'per** (chĕs'ĭ ; shĕ'sē'). *Min.* The mineral azurite, found in fine crystallizations at Chessy, near Lyons, France.

chest (chĕst), *n.* [ME. *chest*, *chist*, AS. *cest*, *cist*, *cyst*, L. *cista*, fr. Gr. *κίστη*. Cf. CIST, CISTERN.] **1.** A box, as for the safe keeping of valuables ; a coffer ; a large box of wood, or other material, with a lid, as, a sailor's *chest;* tool *chest ;* medicine *chest.*

2. A coffin. *Obs. or Dial Eng. & Scot.*

3. A boxlike basket or ark of rushes, osiers, etc. *Obs.*

4. The place for the keeping of the money of a public institution ; treasury ; coffer ; also, the fund of money itself.

To recruit his military *chest* by . . . plunder. *C. Merivale.*

5. *Com.* A case in which tea, opium, etc., are transported ; hence, the quantity which such a case contains.

6. The part of the body inclosed by the ribs and breastbone ; the thorax.

☞ The chest was formerly regarded as the seat of the emotions and passions.

7. *Mech.* A tight receptacle or box, usually for holding gas, steam, liquids, etc. ; as, the steam *chest* of an engine.

8. *Paper Manuf.* A special vessel in which pulp is bleached.

chest of drawers, a case or movable frame containing drawers

chest, *v. t.* ; CHEST'ED ; CHEST'ING. **1.** To place in a coffin. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To deposit or inclose in a chest ; hoard ; stow away.

3. To meet or strike with the chest ; — said of a horse.

chest'ed (chĕs'tĕd ; -tĭd ; 7, 151), *a.* Having a chest ; — chiefly in composition ; as, broad-*chested ;* narrow-*chested.*

ches'ter (chĕs'tĕr), *n.* [AS. *ceaster*, fr. L. *castra* camp.] A walled town ; a city, orig. and in historical use one founded by the Romans in Britain. *Obs. or Hist.*, except in comp., esp. in forms *-caster*, *-cester.*

ches'ter-field' (-fēld'), *n.* A long-skirted overcoat ; — so called from an Earl of Chesterfield of the 19th century

Ches'ter-field'i-an (-fēl'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the fourth Earl of Chesterfield (Philip Dormer Stanhope, 1694–1773), distinguished for his elegant manners and for his "Letters" to his son. These deal with manners and conduct, reflecting the morality of the age and the politic and thoroughly worldly character of the man.

Chester white. One of a breed of large white domestic hogs said to have originated in Chester County, Pa., by crossing native stock with English white hogs.

chest founder. *Veter.* Atrophy of the muscles of the chest of the horse from long-continued lack of exercise, causing a hollow appearance of the anterior part of the chest between the front legs ; — popularly so called. It does not constitute an independent disease. — **chest foundering.** — **chest'-foun'dered** (-foun'dĕrd), *a.*

chest measurer. A form of stethometer.

chest'nut (chĕs'nŭt). *n.* (See note below.) [For *chestenut ;* ME. *chestein*, *chesten*, *chastein*, chestnut, OF. *chastaigne*, F. *châtaigne*, fr L. *castanea* a chestnut, Gr. *καστανεα*, *κάστανον*, fr. *Κάστανα*, a city of Pontus, where chestnut trees grew in abundance, and whence they were introduced into Europe : cf. AS *cistenbēam* chestnut tree. Cf. CASTANET.] **1.** The sweet edible nut produced by any species of *Castanea* (which see) ; also, the tree bearing this nut ; esp., the European chestnut *C. sativa* or the closely related American species *C. dentata*. The Japanese chestnut (*C. crenata*) differs in having larger fruit.

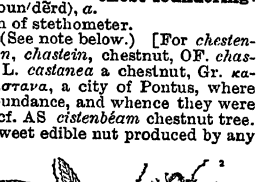
Chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) : 1 Leaves and Aments ; 2 Burs, 3 Nut.

2. The light, coarse-grained wood of the chestnut tree. It is used for many purposes, as for railway ties, cabinetwork, house trimming, fuel, etc.

3. Chestnut color ; a bright reddish brown.

4. The horse-chestnut. *Eng.*

5. The breadfruit (*Artocarpus communis*). *Porto Rico.*

6. (Usually with an attributive.) Any of numerous trees having edible nuts, as the Cape *chestnut* (*Calodendrum capense*), Moreton Bay *chestnut* (*Castanospermum australe*).

7. One of the small round or oval horny callosities on the inner sides of the fore and hind legs of the horse, present on the fore legs only of asses and zebras.

8. An old joke or retold story. *Slang.*

☞ The spelling *chesnut* was usual from about 1600 till about 1800, shortly after which *chestnut* (which spelling Johnson adopted) became more common. *Oxf. E. D.*

chest'nut (chĕs'nŭt), *a.* Of the color of a chestnut ; of a reddish brown color , as, *chestnut* curls.

chestnut coal. A size of anthracite coal. See COAL.

chestnut extract. An extract of chestnut wood, used in dyeing silk black. It contains 14 to 20 per cent of tannin.

chestnut oak. Any oak having leaves resembling those of the chestnut ; specif. : **a** In Europe, *Quercus sessiliflora*. **b** In the eastern United States, *Q. prinus* and *Q. acuminata*, both valuable timber trees. *Q. prinoides* is sometimes called *scrub chestnut oak.* **c** In California, *Q. densiflora.*

chestnut sedge. A sedge (*Cyperus erythrorhizos*) growing throughout the United States, and one of the important constituents of hay in the prairie region, being rich in proteids. It has bright chestnut-brown spikelets.

chest'nut-ting (chĕs'nŭt-ĭng), *vb. n.* Gathering chestnuts.

chest register. The lower register of the voice. See REGISTER, *n.*, *1.*

chest tone. *Phon.* A tone in the chest register.

chest voice *Phon* The voice of the chest register.

‖ **che-val'** (shĕ-văl'), *n. ; pl* CHEVAUX (-vō'). [F. See CAVALCADE.] **1.** A horse , hence, a support or frame.

2. [Cf. F. *chevalier* a kind of waterfowl.] The canvasback. *Local, U. S.*

3. See HORSE POWER, 2.

che-val'-de-frise' (-dĕ-frēz'), *n. ; commonly in pl.* CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE (shĕ-vō'). [F., *cheval* horse + *Frise*, Friesland, where it was first used.] **1** *Mil.* A piece of timber or an iron barrel traversed with iron-pointed spikes or spears, or pointed poles, five or six feet long, used to defend a passage, stop a breach, or impede cavalry, etc.

One form of Cheval-de frise.

2. *pl.* The jagged edges of women's dresses, etc., in 18th-century costumes. *Obs.*

3. A protecting line of sharp points, as of spikes or nails along the top of a fence or wall.

☞ *Chevaux-de-frise* is sometimes used collectively.

cheval glass. A mirror swinging in a frame, and large enough to reflect the full-length figure.

chev'a-lier' (shĕv'a-lēr'), *n.* [F , fr. LL. *caballarius.* See CAVALIER.] **1.** A horseman ; esp., a knight ; a cavalier. *Archaic or Hist.* "Mount, *chevaliers ;* to arms." *Shak.*

2. Esp , in France, a noble of the lowest rank.

3. A member of certain orders of knighthood ; also, in France, a member, esp. one of the lowest grade, of an order of merit ; as, a *chevalier* of the Legion of Honor.

4. A cadet of the old French nobility. *J. Morley.*

5. A chivalrous man ; cavalier ; gallant.

6. *Her.* A horseman fully armed.

7. *Chess.* A knight.

8. The greenshank or other allied species of tattler ; — called also **chevalier bird.**

Chevalier de St George, *or* **the Chevalier** (shĕ-vă'lyā' dē săn zhôrzh'), James Francis Edward Stuart, the Old Pretender ; — a name assumed by him. His son Charles Edward Stuart is called **the Young Chevalier** — **c. of fortune,** an adventurer who goes about seeking riches or renown. — **c. of industry** [F. *chevalier d'industrie*], one who lives by shifts or swindling ; a swindler ; sharper.

cheve (chēv), *v. i.* [OF. *chevir* or *chever.* Cf CHEVISANCE.] *Obs.* **1.** To come to an issue , to turn out ; — with adv. *well, ill*, etc. ; hence, to prosper ; flourish.

2. To fare or get on ; to come ; go.

3. To befall ; — sometimes impersonally with dative object.

4. To pay homage.

cheve, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To become owner of ; acquire ; gain.

2. [Cf. ACHIEVE.] To achieve ; accomplish ; finish.

‖ **che-ve-lure'** (shĕ-v'lur'), *n.* [F., head of hair.] **1.** Hair of the head ; head of hair ; *Obs.*, a wig.

2. *Astron.* A nebulous envelope, as around the nucleus of a comet or of a nebulous star ; the coma.

chev'er-el (chĕv'ẽr-ĕl), **chev'er-il** (-ĭl), *n.* [OF. *chevrel*, F. *chevreau*, kid, dim. fr. L. *caper* goat. See CAPER, *v. i.*] Soft elastic leather made of kidskin ; kid. *Obs.*

Here's wit of *cheveril*, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad. *Shak.*

chev'er-el, chev'er-il, *a.* Made of cheverel ; fig , of the nature of cheverel ; pliant ; flexible ; elastic. *Obs.*

A *cheveril* conscience and a searching wit *Dryden.*

‖ **che-vet'** (shĕ-vĕ'), *n.* [F. *chevet*, OF. *chevez*, L. *capitium* head covering, opening for the head, fr. *caput* head. See CHIEF.] *Arch.* The extreme end of the chancel or choir of a church ; the rounded or polygonal part at the east end of a church, including the apse and the aisles, etc.

ches'i-ble. † CHASUBLE.
Che'sil (kē'sĭl ; kē'zĭl). *Bib.*
chesil. † CHISEL, a tool.
ches'il (ch ĕ z' ĭl), *n.* [ME. *chesil*, AS. *ceosel* gravel, sand.] Gravel ; shingle. *Obs. or R.*
ches'lip (*dial.* chĕz'lĭp). Obs. or dial. var. of CHEESELIP.
ches'lock, *n.* [Cf. CHEESELIP.] A wood louse ; a cheeselip. *Obs*
ches'nut. Var. of CHESTNUT.
cheson, chesoun, *n.* [OF. *achoison, achaison*] *Obs* **1.** Occasion ; cause

2 Cause for complaint ; complaint ; also, objection.
cheson, chesoun, *v. t.* To complain of ; accuse. *Obs.*
chesoun † ACHESOUN.
chess. † CHASE, CHOOSE, JESS.
chess (chĕs), *n.* [F. *châssis.*] A window frame or sash. *Scot*
chess apple. The fruit of the wild service, or the tree itself.
ches'sart (chĕs'ärt), *n.* A cheese vat. *Scot.*
chess'board', *n.* See CHESS.
ches'sel (chĕs'ĭl), *n.* [Prob. *cheese* + *well. Oxf E. D.*] A cheese vat.
ches'sil. Var. of CHESIL.
chess'man, *n. ; pl.* -MEN. See CHESS. [*Obs. & R.*
chess'ner. *n.* A chess player.
ches'som (chĕs'ŭm), *a.* [Cf. CHESIL.] Loose, friable, free from stones, etc. ; — said of earth, mold, etc. *Obs.*
chessoun. † CHESON.
Chess'y cat (chĕs'ĭ). Corrupt. of CHESHIRE CAT, 1.
chest, *n.* [AS. *cēast.*] Strife ; contention ; controversy. *Obs.*
cheste. † CHESS, CHEST.
chestee. † CHASTY.
chesteine, -ten, *n.* [See CHESTNUT.] Chestnut. *Obs* [KASKIA-
Ches'ter (chĕs'tẽr), *n.* = KAS-
ches'ter-lite (-līt), *n.* A variety of orthoclase, substantially pure microcline, found in Chester County, Pennsylvania.
chestes † CHESS.
chest note. = CHEST TONE.
chestnut tongue. The beefsteak fungus.

ches'ton, *n* [Cf. CHESTNUT.] A kind of plum. *Obs*
ches'ton. † CHESTEINE.
chest'worm', *n.* A wood louse or pill bug.
chest'y (chĕs'tĭ), *a.* Self-confident or self-important in demeanor. *Slang* [*Bib.*
Che-sul'loth (kē-sŭl'ŏth; -ŏth).
che'sun. † CHESON.
Ches'van (kĕsh'vän). Var. of HESHVAN. [CHEAT.
chet Obs. or dial. form of
che'tah. Var. of CHEETAH.
chete. † CHEAT.
chetel. † CHATTEL.
cheth. † KITH.
cheth (kăth), *n.* [Heb., lit., barrier] The eighth letter of the Hebrew alphabet (ח), a strong guttural continuant resembling the "ach-laut." Its numerical value is 8.
Che-thi'im (kē-thĭ'ĭm ; kēth'ĭ-
che'to-pod. Var of CHÆTOPOD.
Chet-ti'im (k ē-t ĭ'ĭm ; k ēt'ĭ-ĭm). *Bib.* [1 b
chet'tik (chĕt'ĭk), *n.* = UPAS,

chet'ver-ik' (chĕt'vyē-rēk'), *n.* [Russ.] See MEASURE.
chet'vert (chĕt'vyĕrt), *n.* [Russ. *chetvert'.*] See MEASURE.
cheung (chĭng) Var. of CHANG. See MEASURE.
chevachie, *n* [OF. *chevauchie, chevauchée ;* of the same origin as E. *cavalcade.*] A riding ; a cavalry expedition or raid ; a piece of horsemanship. *Obs.*
che'vage (chē'vĭj), *n* [OF., fr. *chef* head. See CHIEF.] A capitation tax or tribute, esp. an annual one payable by a villein to his feudal lord. *Obs or Hist*
‖ **che-val' de ba'ta'ille** (shē-văl' dē bă'tă'y'). [F.] A war horse ; charger ; favorite or habitual argument, idea, way, etc
‖ **che-va'let'** (shē-va'lĕ'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cheval.*] **1.** A trestle for a flying bridge.
2. *Mus.* A bridge.
chevalier crab. A swift-running seacoast crab (genus *Ocypoda*).
‖ **che-va'lier' d' in'dus'trie'** (shē-văl'yā' d ĭn'd ŭ s'tr ē').

[F.] A chevalier of industry ; swindler ; sharper.
‖ **Che-va'lier' sans peur' et sans re-proche** (săn pûr' ā săn re-prōsh'). [F., fearless and stainless knight] Pierre du Terrail, Chevalier de Bayard (1473-1524), a famous French warrior ; — so called by his biographer.
chev'a-line (shĕv'a-līn), *a.* [F. *chevalin, -line.*] Of or pertaining to horses — *n* Horseflesh.
chev'al-rous † CHIVALROUS.
chev'al-ry. † CHIVALRY.
‖ **che-val'-va'peur'** (shē-văl'-vă'pûr'), *n* [F.] See HORSE POWER, 2.
che'vance, chiev'ance, *n.* [ME. *chevaunce* property, OF. *chevance* property.] *Obs* **1.** Acquisition of wealth ; also, wealth gained. **2** Achievement.
chevauchee. † CHEVACHIE
‖ **che-vaux'** (shē-vō'), *n. pl.* See CHEVAL.
che-vaux'-de-frise', *n , pl.* of CHEVAL-DE-FRISE.
chevel. † JOWL.

cheveler. † CHEVALIER.
che-ve-lured', *a.* Wigged *Obs.*
chev'en (chĕv'ĕn ; -ĭn), **chev'en-den** (-dĕn), *n.* = *cavanne.* The European chub. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*
chev'er-el-ize, chev'er-il-ize, *v. t.* To make as pliable as kid leather. *Obs.* [SHIVER
cheverit. Obs. pret. pl of
chev'er-nel. † CHEVRONEL.
cheveron. † CHEVRON.
chev'e-saile, *n.* Also **chev'e-sail.** [OF. *chevecaille.*] The collar of a garment ; — often taken by antiquaries, etc., for a separate one. *Obs. or Hist.*
chev'e-sance. † CHEVISANCE.
chevetaine. † CHIEFTAIN.
cheveys. † CHEVISE
chevicaunce. † CHEVISANCE.
chev'ice. † CHEVISE.
chev'il Var. of KEVEL
‖ **che-ville'** (shē-vēl'), *n.* [F., lit., peg.] **1.** A useless or redundant word or expression inserted to fill out. [instrument.]
2. A peg of a stringed musical

Chev'i-ot (chĕv'ĭ-ŭt ; chē'vĭ-ŭt ; 277), *n.* **1.** One of a breed of domestic sheep originating in the Cheviot Hills between England and Scotland. They are of hardy nature, with straight close-set wool.
2. *[l. c.]* A nappy, usually twilled, woolen fabric, made from the Cheviot wool ; also, an imitation of it.
3. *[l. c.]* A cotton fabric, used for shirts, waists, etc.

chev'i-sance (chĕv'ĭ-zăns), *n.* [OF., also *chevissance*, fr. *chevir* to come to an end, perform, fr. *chief* head, end. See CHIEF.] *Obs.* **1.** Achievement ; accomplishment; issue.
Fortune, the foe of famous *chevisance* *Spenser.*
2. Means of accomplishment ; expedient ; help ; remedy.
3. Supply ; provisions, substance ; also, spoil ; booty.
4. Borrowing of money ; compact or shift to get money ; bargaining ; merchandise ; also, lending ; dealing for profit.

chev'ise (chĕv'ĭs), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *chevir*. See CHEVISANCE.] *Obs.* **1.** To achieve ; accomplish ; fare ; get on ; succeed.
2. To provide for, help, take care of ; also, to occupy, as for some one ; — used reflexively.
3. To provide ; obtain ; earn.
4. To procure or raise (funds or money) ; borrow.

chev'ron (shĕv'rŭn), *n.* [Cf. CHEVEREL.] A glove. *Obs.*

chev'ron, *n.* [F., rafter (cf. EASEL), chevron, from *chèvre* goat, OF. *chièvre*, fr. L. *capra* she-goat. See CHEVEREL.]
1. A beam ; a rafter. *Rare or French.*
2. *Her.* One of the honorable ordinaries, consisting of two broad bands of the width of the bar, meeting at an angle.
3. A chevron-shaped figure, pattern, object, etc. ; esp., in art, an ornamental unit of this shape, as in a chevron molding.
4. A distinguishing mark to indicate rank or service, consisting mainly of bars meeting at an angle on the coat sleeve of a noncommissioned officer, soldier, policeman, etc. In the United States service the chevron or a corporal consists of two bars, of a sergeant, three bars ; of a first sergeant, three bars and a lozenge.

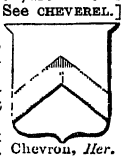
Chevron, *Her.*

chev'ron, *v. t.* To provide with chevrons, or with things or decorations with a chevronlike form. *Obs.*
[A garment] . . . *chevroned* all over with lace *B Jonson*

chevron bones. *Zoöl.* The **V**-shaped bones placed below, and articulating with, the spinal column in the caudal region of many vertebrates. Often a series of these bones forms a canal for the passage of the caudal blood vessels.

chev'ron-el (shĕv'rŭn-ĕl), *n. Her.* A bearing like a chevron, but of only half its width. — **chev'ron-el-ly,** *a.*

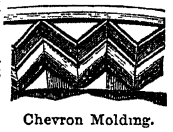
Chevron Molding.

chevron molding *or* **moulding.** *Arch.* A molding ornamented with chevrons, as in Norman architecture ; a zigzag molding.

chev'ron-y (-ĭ), *a.* [F. *chevronné.*]
1. *Her.* Charged with chevrons.
2. Made up of chevrons ; zigzag.

chev'ro-tain (shĕv'rō-tān , -tĭn), *n.* [F. *chevrotain*, OF. *chevrot* little goat, roe, dim. of *chièvre* goat. See CHEVRON.] Any of several very small, hornless, deerlike ruminant mammals of tropical Asia and the Malay Islands and West Africa ; a mouse deer. Superficially they resemble the musk deer, the male having short tusks ; and they are among the smallest known ruminants, standing only about a foot high. Anatomically they are in some respects intermediate between the pigs and the deer. The stomach has three chambers and the placenta is diffuse. The chevrotains constitute the family **Tragulidæ** and superfamily **Tragulina.** See KANCHIL.

Chevrotain (*Tragulus kanchil*). 1/6

chev'y (chĕv'ĭ), *n.* Also *chivy, chivvy.* [Prob. fr. the ballad of *Chevy Chase* ; cf. E. dial. *chevy-chase* a noise, confusion, pursuit.] *Eng.* **1.** A cry used in hunting.
2. A hunt ; chase ; pursuit.
3. The game of prisoner's base ; also, a set of players of it.

chev'y, chiv'y (chĕv'ĭ, chĭv'ĭ), *v. t.* ; CHEV'IED or CHIV'IED (-ĭd) ; CHEV'Y-ING or CHIV'Y-ING. To chase ; pursue ; worry ; throw. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
One poor fellow was *chevied* about among the casks in the storm for ten minutes. *London Times.*

chev'y, chiv'y, *v. i.* To race ; run swiftly ; scamper. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

Chevy Chase. A well-known English ballad that celebrates a famous legendary Border skirmish ; hence, *Dial. Eng.*, a chase ; pursuit ; noise ; confusion.

chew (chōō ; chū), *v. t.* ; CHEWED (chōōd ; chūd) ; CHEW'ING. [AS. *cēowan*, akin to D. *kauwen*, G. *kauen*. Cf. CHAW.]
1. To bite and grind with the teeth, as food preparatory to swallowing it ; to masticate.
2. To ruminate mentally ; to meditate or plan ; of words, to keep saying or mumbling over.
He *chews* revenge, adjuring his offense. *Prior.*
to chew the cud, to chew the food after it has been swallowed and regurgitated, as the cattle and other ruminants ; to ruminate (see RUMINANT) ; hence, to meditate.
Every beast that . . . *cheweth the cud* *Deut.* xiv. 6.
Chewed the thrice turned *cud* of wrath. *Tennyson.*

chew (chōō ; chū), *v. i.* To perform the action of biting and grinding with the teeth ; to ruminate ; to meditate.
Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past. *Pope.*

chew, *n.* Act of chewing ; also, that which is chewed ; a portion suitable for chewing, as of tobacco ; a quid ; a cud.

chew'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHEW, *v.*
chewing gum, a preparation of chicle, spruce gum, or other plastic insoluble substance, usually sweetened and flavored. It is used as a masticatory.

che-wink' (chē-wĭnk'), *n.* The towhee bunting (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*), a common bird of eastern North America, so called from its note. The male is black, white, and rufous, in the female the black is replaced by brown. In the western United States, Mexico, etc., related species are found.

Chewink. 1/6

Chey-enne' (shī-ĕn'), *n.* One of a warlike Algonquian tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting South Dakota, Wyoming, and Colorado, but now mostly on reservations in Oklahoma and Montana. They are noted for their horsemanship.

chi'a (chē'ä), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several species of *Salvia* of Mexico and the southwestern United States, from the seeds of which a beverage is prepared ; esp., *S. columbariæ*, *S. hispanica*, *S. tiliæfolia*, and *S. chia* ; also, the beverage.

Chi'an (kī'ăn), *a.* [L. *Chius*, fr. *Chios* the island Chios, Gr. Χίος.] Of or pertaining to Chios, modern Scio, an island in the Ægean Sea. — *n.* An inhabitant or native of Chios ; also, short for *Chian wine.*
Chian earth, a compact kind of earth from Chios, used anciently as an astringent and a cosmetic. — **C. turpentine.** = TURPENTINE, 1 **a.**

Chi-an'ti (kē-ăn'tē), *n.* [It.] Wine from the region of the Chianti Mountains, Tuscany, esp a dry red piquant variety.

chia'ro-scu'ro (-skōō'rō) } *n.* [It., clear dark.] **1.** The
‖ **chia'ro-o-scu'ro** (-ō-skōō'rō) } style of pictorial art that employs only light and shade, omitting the various colors, black and white ; as, a sketch in *chiaroscuro ;* also, a sketch in black and white.
2. a The arrangement or treatment of the light and dark parts in a work of art, such as a drawing or painting, whether in monochrome or in color. **b** The art or practice of so arranging the light and dark parts as to produce a harmonious effect. Also used fig. of literary treatment, criticism, etc.
3. A process of wood engraving and printing in which several blocks were used, giving different tints or hues. It flourished in the 16th and later centuries, and the work produced has often some color quality.

chi-as'ma (kī-ăz'ma), *n. ; pl.* -MATA (-tä). [NL., fr. Gr. χίασμα two lines placed crosswise, fr. χιάζειν to mark with a χ.] *Anat.* A decussation or intersection ; specif., the optic chiasma. — **chi-as'mal** (-măl), *a.*

Chi-as'mo-don (kī-ăz'mō-dŏn ; kī-ăs'-), *syn.* **Chi-as'mo-dus** (-dŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. χίασμα (see CHIASMA) + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* A genus constituted by a deep-sea acanthopterygian fish (*C. niger*) remarkable for the distensibility of its stomach and body, so that it has been known to swallow fishes of actually greater bulk than itself.

chi-as'mus (-măs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χιασμός a placing crosswise, fr. χιάζειν. See CHIASMA.] *Rhet.* An inversion of the order of words or phrases, when repeated or subsequently referred to in a sentence ; thus,
If e'er to bless thy sons
My *voice* or *hands* deny,
These *hands* let useful skill forsake,
This *voice* in silence die. *Dr. T. Dwight.*

chi-as'to-lite (kī-ăs'tō-līt), *n* [Gr. χιαστός marked with a χ + *-lite.* See CHIASMA.] *Min.* A soft, impure andalusite the crystals of which have a tessellated appearance in cross section, due to the arrangement of impurities ; — called also *macle.*

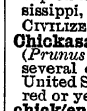
Chiastolite (cross section).

‖ **chiaus** (chous , choush), *n.* [Turk. *chāūsh.* Cf. CHOUSE.] A Turkish messenger, sergeant, or the like.

Chib'cha (chĭb'chä), *n.* An Indian of a semi-civilized race formerly dominant in the uplands of Colombia. They built roads and bridges, were expert weavers and potters, and are notable for their artistic gold work. When conquered by the Spaniards they were divided into two hostile nations — **Chib'chan** (-chăn), *a*

chi-bouk' } (chĭ-bōōk' ; -bōōk'), *n.* [F. *chibouque*, fr.
chi-bouque' } Turk. *chibūq.*] A Turkish pipe, usually with an amber mouthpiece, a stem four or five feet long and not pliant, of some valuable wood, and a bowl of baked clay.

‖ **chic** (shēk), *n.* [F.] Great artistic cleverness or skill, esp. in painting ; that which gives an air of great excellence to a person or thing ; good form ; style. *Colloq.*
Sometimes charm is mere *chic*, cachet, style, order and movement in carriage. *W C Brownell.*

‖ **chic,** *a.* [F.] Original and in good taste or form ; characterized by chic. *Colloq.*

chi'ca (chē'kä), *n.* [Prob. a native name.] A red coloring matter, extracted from the leaves of *Bignonia chica*, used by some South American Indians to stain the skin.

chi-cane' (shĭ-kān' ; *formerly also* chĭ-kān'), *n.* [F., prob. earlier meaning a *dispute*, orig. in the game of mall (F. *mail*), fr. LGr. τζυκάνιον the game of mall, fr. Per. *chaugān* club or bat ; or possibly ultimately fr. L. *cucus* a trifle.]
1. The use of artful subterfuge, designed to draw away attention from the merits of a case or question ; — specif. applied to legal proceedings ; trickery ; chicanery ; cavilling ; sophistry.
To shuffle from them by *chicane.* *Burke.*
2. A particular instance of this ; subterfuge ; quibble. *Obs.*
3. *Card Playing.* In bridge, the holding of a hand without trumps, or the hand itself. It counts as simple honors.

chi-cane', *v. i. ;* CHI-CANED' (-kānd') ; CHI-CAN'ING (-kān'-ĭng). [Cf. F. *chicaner.* See CHICANE, *n.*] To use chicanery ; to employ shifts, subterfuges, cavils, or artifices, as in litigation, cavil ; quibble. *Burke.*
A wretch he had taught to lie and *chicane.* *G. Meredith.*

chi-cane', *v. t.* **1.** To cavil at ; to quibble over ; also, to affect or overreach by chicanery ; as, to *chicane* a person out of something.
2. To enter into litigation with. *Rare.*

chi-can'er-y (shĭ-kān'ẽr-ĭ ; *formerly also* chĭ-kān'rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *chicanerie.*] **1.** Mean or unfair artifice to perplex a cause and obscure the truth ; chicane ; pettifoggery ; stratagem ; sharp practice ; trickery ; sophistry.
Irritated by perpetual *chicanery.* *Hallam.*
2. A piece of sharp practice at law ; a sophistry ; quibble, subterfuge ; trick.
Syn. — Trickery, quibble, stratagem. See DECEIT.

chich (chĭch), *n. ; pl.* CHICHES (-ĕz, -ĭz). [F. *chiche, pois chiche*, a dwarf pea, from L. *cicer* the chick-pea.] The chick-pea. *Rare or Obsoles.*

‖ **Chiche'vache'** (shēsh'väsh'), *n.* [OF. *chicheface ; chiche* lean + *face* face ; influenced by F. *vache* cow.] A fabulous monster, esp. in medieval satires, that fed on patient wives, and was therefore very lean. Cf. BICORNE.

Chi'chi-mec' (chē'chē-mĕk'), *n.* [Cf. Nahuatl *chichi* dog.] In Aztec tradition, one of a horde of savages who invaded the Anahuac plateau before the rise of the Aztec empire. The name appears to have been a general one for the uncivilized tribes of the north. — **Chi'chi-mec'an** (-ăn), *a.*

chick (chĭk), *n.* [See CHICKEN.] **1.** A chicken ; esp., a young chicken, as one still in the egg or just come out of it ; also, sometimes, the young of any bird.
2. A child or young person ; — esp. in alliteration with *child*, and sometimes used as a term of endearment. *Shak.*

chick (chĭk), **cheek** (chēk), *n.* [Hind. *chik.*] A screen of bamboo slips fastened loosely together by vertical strings and often painted, as for a doorway. *Anglo-Ind.*

chick (chĭk), *n.* [Shortened fr. earlier *cheleen*, *chequin*, *chequeen*, fr. It. *zecchino.* See SEQUIN.] A sequin, for a long time current at the ports of India, and having the value there of four rupees. *Colloq., Indu.*

chick'a-bid'dy (chĭk'ä-bĭd'ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -DIES (-ĭz) [Cf. BIDDY.] A chicken ; also, in trivial endearment, a child.

chick'a-dee' (-dē'), *n.* The black-capped titmouse (*Parus atricapillus*), one of the tamest and most familiar North American birds ; — so named from its note. Also applied to other American titmice.

Chickadee. 1/4

chick'a-ree' (-rē'), *n.* The American red squirrel ; — so called from its cry.

Chick'a-saw (chĭk'ä-sô), *n.* An Indian of a tribe of Muskhogean stock which formerly occupied the northern part of Alabama and Mississippi, but now live in Oklahoma. See FIVE CIVILIZED NATIONS.

Chickasaw plum. A native American plum (*Prunus angustifolia*), which has given rise to several cultivated varieties in the southern United States. It bears a globose thin-skinned red or yellow fruit.

chick'en (chĭk'ĕn ; -ĭn ; 7), *n.* [AS. *cīcen, cȳcen*, dim. akin to *coc* cock ; akin to LG. *kiken, küken*, D. *kieken, kurken*, G. *küchlein.* See 4th COCK.] **1.** A young barnyard fowl ; also, the young of various other birds, esp. gallinaceous birds or others whose young run about soon after hatching.
2. A barnyard fowl of any age.
3 a Short for PRAIRIE CHICKEN. *Western U. S.* **b** Short for MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKEN.
4. A young or youthful and inexperienced person ; a child ; also, a timid person. "Stella is no *chicken*" [i. e., is no longer young]. *Swift.*
5 Short for CHICKEN HAZARD.

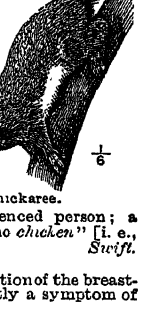
Chickaree. 1/6

chicken breast. *Med.* Abnormal projection of the breastbone and of the sternal region, frequently a symptom of rachitis. — **chick'en-breast'ed,** *a.*

chicken cholera. A virulent contagious disease of fowls.

chev'in (chĕv'ĭn). Var. of CHEVEN.
chev-rette' (shĕv-rĕt'), *n.* [F., fr *chèvre* goat.] 1 *Mil* A machine for raising guns or mortars into their carriages. *Obs.*
2. A thin kind of goatskin.
che-vreu'il (shē-vrŭ'y'), *n.* [F.] The roebuck.
chev'ril (chĕv'rĭl). Obs. or dial. var. of CHEVEREL.
chev'ro-né', chev'ro-née' (shev'-rō-nā'), *a.* [F. *chevronné*, fem. *chevronnée*] Chevrony.
chev'ron-wise' (shĕv'rŭn-wīz'), *adv* Also **chev'ron-ways'.** In the manner of a chevron.
chev'ro-tin (shĕv'rō-tĭn). Var. of CHEVROTAIN.
chewd. Chewed. *Ref. Sp.*
cheweler. + CHEVELURE.
chew'er, *n.* One who chews.
chew'et, *n.* A kind of pie made of finely chopped meat or fish, with spices, etc. *Obs.*
chew'et, *n.* [F. *chouette* owl ; also, formerly, a chough.] A chough ; hence, a chatterer. *Obs.*
chews. + CHOUSE.
chew'stick', *n.* = CHAWSTICK.
chewys. + CHEVISE.
cheyar, cheyer. + CHAIR.
Cheyne-Stokes' res'pi-ra'tion (chān'nē-stōks') [After Drs. *Cheyne* and *Stokes*, English physicians.] *Med.* A form of breathing marked by a gradual increase in the rapidity of the respirations followed by a gradual decrease and total cessation for from five to fifty seconds It is observed esp in coma and cardiac and cerebral affections
chey'ney (chā'nĭ), *n* [For *China.*] A kind of worsted or woolen fabric. *Obs.*
☞ The word has been associated in some passages with *Philip* in the phrase *Philip and Cheyney.* See PHILIP.
che-yo'te (chā-yō'tā). Var. of CHAYOTE.
Chæ'zib (kē'zĭb). *Bib.*
ch g *Abbr.* Chestnut gelding.
chi (chĭ), *n.* = HITCH, minnow.
chi. *n.* See CHAL.
chi (kī ; kē), *n.* [Gr χι] The twenty-second letter of the Greek alphabet (Χ, χ), an aspirated mute, transliterated by *ch* in languages employing the Roman alphabet.
chia, *n.* [See CHIA.] Tea ; — an early form of the word.
chi-a'ca-la'ca (chĭ-ä'kä-lä'kä). Var. of CHACHALACA.
chiarlatan. + CHARLATAN.
chi'asm (kī'ăz'm), *n.* = CHIASMA, CHIASMUS.
chi-as'tic (kī-ăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. χιαστός marked with a χ.] Of or characterized by chiasmus.
Chi-as'to-neu'ra (-tō-nū'rä), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. χιαστός arranged diagonally + νεῦρον nerve.] *Zool.* Thr. Stereptoneura.
chi-as'to-neu'ral (-răl), **chi-as'-to-neu'rous** (-rŭs), *a. Zool.* = STREPTONEUROUS.
Chia'zib (kē'zĭb). *Bib.*
ch g *Abbr.* Chestnut gelding.
chi (chĭ), *n.* = HITCH, minnow.
chi. *n.* See CHAL.
chib'bal (chĭb'ăl), **chib'ol,** *n.* [Fr. dial. form of F. *ciboule*] = CIBOL. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
chi-bou' (chĭ-bōō'), *n.* Contr. of CACHIBOU.
chi-bouk'shy (chĭ-bōōk'shē), **chi-bouque'lee** (-jē), *n.* [Turk. *chibūqjī*] A bearer of chibouks.
Chic. *Abbr.* Chicago.
chi'ca (chē'kä), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of voluptuous dance, similar to the fandango, of African negro origin.
Chi-ca'go check (shĭ-kô'gō). *Finance.* A form of check in which the dollar mark ($) with the blank for the amount in figures is at the end of the line for the payee's name ; — from its use in Chicago. *Colloq.*
‖ **chi'ca-lo'te** (chē'kä-lō'tā), *n.* [Sp., Mex. *chicalotl.*] A white-flowered prickly poppy (*Argemone platyceras*), of Mexico and the southwestern United States.
chi-can'er (shĭ-kān'ẽr), *n.* One who uses chicanery. [matter.]
chica red. = CHICA, coloring
chic'a-ric (chĭk'ä-rĭk), *n.* The turnstone.
Chic'a-saw (chĭk'ä-sô), *n.* [From *Chicasaw*, Tennessee.] *Geol.* A Lower Eocene formation in the Gulf region — **Chic'a-saw'an** (-sô'ăn), *a.*
chic'co-ry. Var. of CHICORY
‖ **chi'cha** (chē'chä), *n.* [Sp.] a = CHICA, the coloring matter. b A South American tree (*Sterculia chicha*), bearing edible seeds or nuts.
‖ **chi'cha,** *n.* [Sp., fr Mex. *chicha.*] Any of various fermented liquors made from maize, or cane sugar, etc., in South America and other parts of Spanish America.
‖ **chi-char'ra** (chē-chär'rä), *n.* [Sp.] A harvest fly or cicada.
‖ **chi-char'ro** (-rō), *n. ; pl.* -ROS (*Sp.*-rōs). [Sp.] a The goggler. b Any small tunny.
chiche. + CHINCHE.
chich'er-ee' (chĭch'ẽr-ē'). Var. of PETCHARY.
chich'ling (chĭch'lĭng), **chich'-ling vetch.** [*cluch* + *-ling.*] Vars. of CHICKLING, etc.
chich'-pea'. Var. of CHICK-PEA.
chick, *v. i* [Imitative.] *Obs.*
1. To cheep ; — of chickens.
2. To tick, as a clock. *Scot.*
chick, *n.* A tick, as of a clock *Scot.*
chick, *v. i.* [ME. *chykken.*] To sprout. *Obs. or Dial.*
chick'a-ber'ry. Corrupt. of CHECKERBERRY *U. S*
Chick'a-mau'ga for-ma'tion (chĭk'ä-mô'gä). [From *Chickamauga* Creek, U. S.] *Geol.* An Ordovician formation in the Appalachians
chick-a'ra. Var. of CHIKARA.
chick'een'. + CHEQUEEN.
chick'ell (chĭk'ĕl), *n.* [From its note] The wheatear. *Local, Eng*
chicken. + CHEQUEEN
chick'en-ber'ry, *n.* **a** Checkerberry (*Gaultheria procumbens*). **b** Partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*). *[Local, U. S.]*
chicken bird. The turnstone.

chicken corn. An annual variety of nonsaccharine sorghum, often growing wild in the southern United States and becoming a troublesome weed.

chicken grape. A native American species of grape (*Vitis cordifolia*); — called also *frost grape.*

chicken hazard. A variety of the game of hazard in which the stakes are very small.

chicken heart. A heart or courage like a chicken's; a faint heart; also, a person with such a heart.

chick'en-heart'ed, *a.* Timid; cowardly. *Bunyan.*—**chick'en-heart'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **chick'en-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

chicken pox. **1.** *Med.* An acute contagious disease, generally attacking children only and characterized by a cutaneous eruption of papules and vesicles and mild constitutional disorders; varicella.
2. *Veter.* Sorehead.

chicken snake. **a** A small harmless striped snake (*Coluber quadrivittatus*) of the southern United States. **b** The milk snake.

chicken tick. Any of several small mites, as *Dermanyssus gallinæ* and *Argas americanus*, infesting poultry.

chicken tortoise, *or* **chicken turtle.** **a** A small or medium-sized edible aquatic turtle (*Chrysemys reticulata*) of the southern Atlantic States, having the head marked with yellow lines. **b** The young of the green turtle.

chick'ling (chĭk'lĭng), *n.* [*chick* + 1st *-ling.*] A small chick or chicken.

chickling vetch, *or* **chickling,** *n.* Also *chichling vetch, chichling.* The common vetch of Europe (*Lathyrus sativus*), cultivated both for its seeds and as a forage plant.

chick-ore' (chĭ-kōr'), *n.* [Hind. *chakor.*] A partridge (*Caccabis chukar*) widely distributed in southern Asia, closely related to the Greek partridge of Europe.

chick'-pea', *n.* [See CHICH and PEA.] A fabaceous herb of southern Europe (*Cicer arietinum*) that bears short pods with one or two seeds somewhat resembling peas in flavor; also, its seed, which is an important article of diet, esp. in southern Europe and in India; — called also *chich, chich-pea, dwarf pea, garavance,* and, in India, *gram.*

chick'weed' (chĭk'wēd'), *n.* **a** Any of several silenaceous weeds, esp. species of *Arenaria,* and *Alsine media,* the seeds and young foliage of which are relished by birds. **b** (Usually with attributive.) Any of various other plants; as, forked *chickweed,* Indian *chickweed,* etc.

chick'y (chĭk'ĭ), *n ; pl.* **-IES** (-ĭz). A chicken; — used as a diminutive or pet name, esp. in calling fowls.

chic'le (chĭk'l; chĭk'lē; *Sp.* chē'klā), *n.*, **chicle gum.** [Amer. Sp. *chicle.*] A gumlike substance obtained from the bully tree (*Mimusops globosa*) and sometimes also from the naseberry or sapodilla (*Sapota zapotilla*). It is more plastic than caoutchouc and more elastic than gutta-percha, as an adulterant of which it is used in England. It is used largely in the United States in making chewing gum.

chi'co (chē'kō), *n.* **a** Var. of CHICA. **b** The common greasewood of the western United States (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*). **c** In the Philippines, the sapodilla or its fruit; also, the marmalade tree or its fruit.

chic'o-ry (chĭk'ō-rĭ), *n.* Also *chiccory.* [F. *chicorée,* earlier also *cichorée,* It. *cicorea, cicoria,* L. *cichorium,* fr. Gr. *κίχορα, κιχόρεια* Cf. SUCCORY.] **1.** A common European perennial plant (*Cichorium intybus*) with heads of bright blue flowers, naturalized in Asia and America. It is cultivated for its roots and as a salad plant. Called also *succory.*
2. The root, which is roasted for mixing with coffee.

chide (chīd), *v. i. ; pret.* CHID (chĭd), sometimes CHID'ED (chīd'ĕd); *p. p.* CHID (chĭd), CHID'DEN (chĭd'n), CHID'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHID'ING (chīd'ĭng). [AS. *cīdan ;* of unknown origin.] **1.** To utter words of disapprobation, displeasure, or rebuke; to find fault; formerly, to contend angrily; wrangle; brawl.

Wherefore the people did *chide* with Moses. *Ex.* xvii. 2.

2. To make a clamorous noise, suggesting violent anger.

As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood. *Shak.*

chide (chīd), *v. t.* **1.** To rebuke; to reprove; to scold, to find fault with.

Upbraided, *chid,* and rated at. *Shak.*

2. Fig.: To make a noise upon suggestive of, or likened to, brawling or scolding; to be noisy about.

The sea that *chides* the banks of England. *Shak.*

3. To drive, impel, or compel by scolding or reproof; — with *away, hither, hence,* etc.

Syn. — Blame, rebuke, scold, censure, reproach, reprehend, reprimand. See REPROVE.

chide, *n.* [AS. *cīd*] Act of chiding, or the words spoken or noise made in chiding. *Rare.*

The *chide* of streams *Thomson.*

chief (chēf), *n.* [ME. *chef, chef,* OF. *chief,* F. *chef,* fr. a LL. form for L. *caput* head. Cf. CAPTAIN, CATER, CHAPTER, HEAD.] **1.** The head, top, or uppermost part. *Obs.*
2. *Her.* The upper third part of the field: also, an ordinary consisting of a band occupying this space. See ESCUTCHEON, 1.

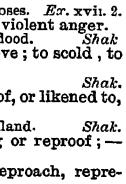

a Chief, *Her.*

3. The head or leader of any body of men; a commander, as of an army; a headman, as of a tribe, clan, or family; a person in authority, who directs the work of others; the principal actor or agent.
4. Principal part; most valuable portion.

The *chief* of all their strength. *Ps.* cv. 36.

5. Chief position; first place; eminence. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

And they in France of the best rank and station
Are of a most select and generous *chief* in that. *Shak.*

[This is a disputed passage, and is probably corrupt.]
6. Short for CHIEF RENT.

Syn. — CHIEF, CHIEFTAIN, COMMANDER, LEADER, HEAD agree in the general idea of rule or authority, but differ in their associations. CHIEF implies hereditary or acquired rank in a tribe or clan (as, an Indian *chief*), or, more frequently, superiority in civil, rather than military, office or rank, as, the *chief* of police, the clerks in the department report daily to their *chief.* CHIEFTAIN is practically limited in its application to the captain of a band of robbers, or to the head of a Highland (or similar) clan, as, a robber *chieftain,* the *chieftain's* plaid. COMMANDER implies authority over a military or naval body; LEADER, influence or directing power in a political party, a legislative body, or an enterprise of any sort; HEAD, authority or executive power, as in a family, a school, or (esp.) a department; as, the *commander* of the British forces, the *leader* of the opposition, a *leader* in all movements for reform, "that iron will, that axlike edge unturnable, our *Head,* the Princess" (*Tennyson*), "the President and *heads* of departments" (*A. Hamilton*). See GOVERN, COMMAND, CONDUCT.

Chief of Artillery, *Mil.,* in the United States army, a brigadier general of artillery attached to the general staff and having general supervision of all matters affecting the corps. — **C. of Engineers,** *Mil.,* in the United States army, a brigadier general of engineers, commanding the corps. — **C. of Ordnance,** *Mil.,* in the United States army, a brigadier general at the head of the Ordnance Department. — **c. of staff.** *Mil.* **a** The chief member of a general's staff, who acts as his personal representative; as, Gen. Rawlins was Gen. Grant's *chief of staff.* **b** [*caps.*] In the United States army, the head of the General Staff Corps, having supervision, under the direction of the President and Secretary of War, of the army. The office was created by act of Feb. 14, 1903. — **in chief.** **a** *Feudal Law.* Directly from the lord paramount, that is, in England, the king; as, tenure *in chief,* tenure directly from the king with the tenure service rendered personally to him; hence applied also to tenure by perpetual ground rent or feu duty, as distinguished from the limited *lease.* **b** In the chief position or place, — often in titles; as, Commander *in Chief.* **c** Chiefly; mainly. **d** *Her.* Borne on that part of the field which would be occupied by a chief.

chief (chēf), *a. ;* CHIEF'ER, *Rare ;* CHIEF'EST; — now literary or archaic when compared. **1.** Highest in office or rank; principal; capital; as, *chief* executive; *chief* justice, etc.
2. Principal or most eminent in any quality or action; most distinguished; having most or leading influence, most or leadingly important; foremost, as in place, importance, etc.; as, the *chief* topic of conversation; the *chief* interest of man. "Our *chiefest* courtier." *Shak.*

My *chiefest* solace for many a long day. *Sir G Parker*
The *chiefest* among ten thousand. *Canticles* v. 10.

3. Intimate; friendly; very close. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

A whisperer separateth *chief* friends. *Prov.* xvi. 28.

Syn. — Principal, head, leading, main, paramount, prime, supreme, vital, especial; great, grand, eminent, master.

chief aids. See AID, *n*, 5. — **c cell.** *Anat.* = CENTRAL CELL b. — **c. constable.** See CONSTABLE. — **c. justice,** *Law,* the justice who is the official head of a judicial body. — **c justiciar.** See JUSTICIAR. — **c. machinist's mate,** *U. S Nav.,* a chief petty officer in the engineer's department; — formerly called *chief machinist.* — **c. rent,** rent paid by a chief tenant; now, a quitrent. — **c. tenant,** a tenant in capite.

chief, *adv.* Chiefly; principally. *Archaic. Milton.*

chief'er-y (chēf'ẽr-ĭ), **chief'ry** (chēf'rĭ), *n.* [From CHIEF, *n.*] **1.** Chieftainship, — mostly used of Celtic institutions.
2. Chiefs as a class or body. *Obs.*
3. Dues, tribute, or rent belonging to a chief.

chief'ly (chēf'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In the first place; principally; preëminently; above all; especially.

But *chiefly* where those two fair creatures lodge. *Milton.*

2. For the most part; mostly; mainly.

Those parts of the kingdom where the . . . estates of the dissenters *chiefly* lay. *Swift.*

chief'ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to chiefs. *H. Spencer.*

chief'tain (-tĭn), *n* [ME. *cheftayn, chevetayn,* OF. *chevetain,* LL. *capitanus, capitaneus,* fr. L. *caput* head. Cf. CAPTAIN, See CHIEF.] **1.** A chief, leader, or commander; specif., captain; head of a troop, army, or band of robbers.
2. A chief or leading person or thing. *Obs.*
3. *Her.* = CHIEF, 2. *Obs.*

Syn. — Commander, leader, head. See CHIEF.

chief'tain-cy (-sĭ), *n.* The rank, dignity, office, or rule of a chieftain.

chief'tain-ry (-rĭ), *n.* The position, office, rule, or territory of a chieftaincy; also, a collective body of chieftains.

chiff'chaff' (chĭf'chaf'), *n.* A European warbler (*Phylloscopus collybita*) related to the common willow wren; — so called from its note.

chif'fer (shĭf'ẽr) } *n.* [F. *chiffre.* See CIPHER, *n.*] Fig-
‖ **chif'fre** (*F.* shē'fr') } ure; number; specif., *Music,* a figure indicating the harmony in thorough bass and fundamental harmonies where the bass alone is given.

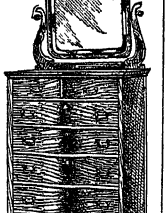
Chiffonier

chif'fon (shĭf'ŏn; *F.* shē'fôN'), *n.* [F., lit., rag. See CHIFFONIER.] **1.** Any merely ornamental adjunct of a woman's dress, as a bunch of ribbon, lace, etc.
2. A kind of soft gauzy silk material used for ruches, trimmings, dresses, veils, flowers, etc.

chif'fo-nier' (shĭf'ō-nēr'), *n.* Also **chif'fon-nier'.** [F. *chiffonnier,* fem. *chiffonnière,* fr. *chiffon* rag, fr. *chiffe* a rag, flimsy cloth.] **1.** An ornamental cabinet with drawers or shelves; specif., a piece of furniture consisting of a high chest of drawers, often having a mirror.

2. One who gathers rags and odds and ends; a ragpicker. *Rare in Eng. use.*

‖ **chi'gnon'** (shē'nyôN'; shĭn'yŏn), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *chaegnon* chain, collar, prop. equiv. to F. *chaînon* link. See CHAIN.] A knot or mass of hair, natural or artificial, worn by a woman at the back of the head. — **chi'gnoned** (shĭn'yŏnd), *p. a.*

chig'oe (chĭg'ō) } *n.* [Cf. F. *chique,* perh. fr. Catalan *chic*
chig're (chĭg'ẽr) } small, Sp. *chico* , or of Peruvian origin.] A species of flea (*Sarcopsylla penetrans*), common in the West Indies and South America, and introduced into other tropical regions; — called also *chigger* and *jigger.* The fertile female burrows under the skin of the foot or other exposed part of the body of man and animals, and, becoming distended with eggs, causes serious and sometimes fatal sores.

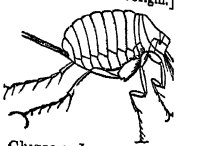
Chigoe or Jigger, much enlarged.

chih (chŭ), *n.* [Chin. *ch'ih.*] The Chinese foot, a measure of length varying with the locality and use from 11 to 16 English inches, the standard fixed by treaty being 14.1 inches (35.81 cm.).

chih' fu' (jŭ' fōō'). [Chin. *chih*[1] *fu*[3], lit., (He who) knows (the) prefecture.] An official administering a prefecture of China; a prefect, supervising the civil business of the hsiens or districts comprised in his fu (which see).

chih' hsien' (shyĕn'). [Chin. *chih*[1] *hsien*[4], lit., (He who) knows (the) district.] An official having charge of a hsien, or administrative district, in China; a district magistrate, responsible for good order in his hsien (which see), and having jurisdiction in its civil and criminal cases.

chih' tai' (tī'). [Chin. *chih*[4] to govern + *t'ai*[2] an honorary title.] A Chinese governor general; a tsung tu (which see).

chi-ka'ra (chē-kä'ra), *n.* [Hind] **a** The common gazelle (*Gazella benetti*) of India. **b** The Indian four-horned antelope (*Tetraceros quadricornis*).

chi'la-ca-yo'te (chē'lä-kä-yō'tā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *xiloll* ear of corn + *ayoth* gourd.] **a** Any of several cucurbitaceous plants of Mexico and the southwestern United States, as *Micrampelis jalapeca, M. marah, Cucurbita foetidissima,* and *C. fœtidissima.* **b** The fruits of these plants, the pulp of which is cooked and eaten as a dessert.

chil'blain' (chĭl'blān'), *n.* [*chill* + *blain.*] A blain, sore, or inflammatory swelling, produced by exposure of the feet or hands to cold, and attended by itching, pain, and sometimes ulceration.

chil'blain', *v. t.* To produce chilblains upon.

child (chīld), *n. ; pl.* CHILDREN (chĭl'drĕn). [AS. *cild,* pl. *cildru ;* cf. Goth. *kilpei* womb, *un-kilpō* with child.] **1.** An unborn or recently born human being; fetus; infant; baby.
2. Specif., a female infant. *Dial. Eng.*

A boy or a *child,* I wonder? *Shak.*

3. A young person of either sex, esp. one between infancy and youth; hence, one who exhibits the characteristics of a very young person, as innocence, obedience, trustfulness, limited understanding, etc.

When I was a *child,* I spake as a *child,* I understood as a *child,* I thought as a *child,* but when I became a man, I put away childish things. 1 *Cor* xiii. 11.

The *child* is father of the man *Wordsworth.*
Men are but *children* of a larger growth. *Dryden.*

4. Formerly, a pupil at a school, esp. a charity school; specif., a choir boy, or chorister, those of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, being still so called. *Eng.*
5. A youth of noble birth; — used as a kind of title in ballads, etc., with precisely what force is not known. By modern writers it is spelt archaically *childe* or *chylde* by way of distinction; as, *Childe* Roland; *Childe* Harold.
6. A boy servant; a serving lad, as a page, etc. *Obs.*
7. A son or a daughter; a male or female descendant in the first degree; the immediate progeny of human parents; in *law,* legitimate offspring; — rarely used of animals.
8. A descendant, however remote; member of the tribe or clan; — used in *pl. ;* as, the *children* of Israel.
9. One who, by character or practice, shows signs of relationship to, or of the influence of, another, as a disciple of a teacher; one closely connected with a place, occupation, character, etc.; as, a *child* of God, a *child* of the devil; a *child* of toil; a *child* of the people.
10. Anything conceived of as, or likened to, offspring.

Chance or change, dark *children* of to-morrow *Shelley.*

with child. **a** Pregnant; as, to be, get, or go *with child.* **b** Teeming; big; also, yearning; impatient. *Obs.*

child, *v. i.;* CHILD'ED; CHILD'ING. To give birth to a child; to produce young. *Obs. or Archaic.*

child, *v. t.* To deliver in or as in childbirth; to bear (a child). *Obs. or Archaic.*

child'bear'ing (chīld'bâr'ĭng), *n.* Act of producing or bringing forth children; parturition.

child'bed' (-bĕd'), *n.* State of a woman bringing forth a child, or being in labor; parturition.

child'birth' (-bûrth'), *n.* Act of bringing forth a child; travail; labor; parturition. *Jer. Taylor.*

child'crow'ing (-krō'ĭng), *n. Med.* A nervous affection, mostly of ill-nourished or rachitic children, marked by sudden spasmodic closing of the glottis followed by cessation of breathing and, after relaxation of the spasm, by a loud crowing inspiration; false croup; laryngismus stridulus.

Childe Har'old (chīld hăr'ŭld). The hero of Lord Byron's poem "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." He is a young man who, satiated with pleasures, determines to banish his dis-

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chick'en-fight'ers, *n. pl.* The flowers of several violets, as *V. cucullata,* one petal of which is spurred *Colloq., U. S.*
chicken flesh. = GOOSE FLESH.
chick'en-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
chicken meat, chick meat. Food for chickens; hence (also spelt *chickenmeat, chickmeat*), any of various plants, as endive, chickweed, etc. *Dial.*
chick'en's-meat', *n.* Chickweed. *Dial.*
chicken pepper. A common small-flowered buttercup (*Ranunculus abortivus*) of the eastern United States. [*Local, U.S.*]
chicken plover. The turnstone.
chick'en's-toes', *n.* **a** Coralroot. **b** Glasswort, or samphire
chick'en-weed', *n.* **a** = CHICKWEED. **b** = ARCHIL, 2.
chicken wire. Wire netting of inch mesh.
chick'en-wort' (chĭk'ĕn-wûrt'), *n.* Chickweed.
chick'er, *v. i* [Imitative.] To chirp, as a cricket. *Dial. Eng.*
chick'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
chick meat. See CHICKEN MEAT. [*Local, Eng.*]
chick'stone', *n.* The stonechat.
chickweed wintergreen. The starflower
chick'wheat', *n.* The culls or broken and damaged grains of threshed wheat, used as poultry feed. *Australia.*
chick'wit', *n.* The squeteague.
chic'o-lar' (chĭk'ō-lär'), *n.* = ESCOLAR.
Chi'co se'ries (chē'kō) [From *Chico,* Cal.] *Geol.* The Upper Cretaceous of the Pacific coast.
chi'cot (chē'kō; *F.* shē'kō'), *n.* [F., prop., stub, stump.] The Kentucky coffee tree or its seeds.
chi-co'te (chĭ-kō'tā), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of long whip having a wooden handle, used by cowboys in driving cattle. *Texas*
‖ **chi dà près'tō, dà du'e vol'te** (kē da prĕs'tō, du dōō'ā vōl'tā). [It.] He who gives quickly gives twice
chid'er (chīd'ẽr), *n.* One who chides. — **chid'er-ess,** *n. fem. Obs.*
chide'ster, *n.* [*chide* + *-ster.*] A female scold *Obs.*
chid'ing (chīd'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHIDE, *v* — **chid'ingly,** *adv.* — **chid'ing-ness,** *n.*
chid'lings (chĭd'lĭnz). Var. pl. of CHITTERLING. *Dial. Eng.*
chid'n. Chidden. *Ref. Sp.*
Chi'don (kī'dŏn). *Bib.*
chief'age. † CHEVAGE.
chief'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
chief'ess, *n.* A female chief.
chief'est, *a., superl.* of CHIEF.
chief hare The little chief hare See under LITTLE
chief'ish, *a.* See -ISH
chief'-jus'tice-ship, *n.* The office of chief justice.
chief'less. See -LESS.
chief'let, *n.* A petty chief.
chief'-pledge', *n.* = TITHING-MAN.
chief'rie. † CHIEFERY.
chief'ry. Var. of CHIEFERY.
chief'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
chief'tain-ess, *n.* A female chieftain.
chief'tain-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
chief'ty, *n* Chieftaincy. *Obs.*
chieke † CHEEK, SHEIK.
chield (chēld), **chiel** (chēl), *n.* [Cf. CHILD] *Chiefly Scot.* **1** A man; fellow; young man or woman; stripling; lad.
2. A child.
chien (chyĕn), *n* [Chin. *ch'ien*[2].] See WEIGHT.
chier. † CHEER.
chierete. † CHERTE.
chiese. † CHEESE.
chiev'ance. † CHEVANCE. *Bacon.*
chieve. † ACHIEVE, CHEVE, CHIVE.
chievetain. † CHIEFTAIN.
chif. † CHIEF.
chiff'chaff', *v. i.* To cry (with its characteristic note); — said of the chiffchaff.
Chiff'finch, Master Thomas (chĭf'ĭnch; 140) In Scott's "Peveril of the Peak," Charles II.'s private emissary, who tries to abduct Alice Bridgenorth for the Duke of Buckingham.
Chiff'ney bit (chĭf'nĭ). An unusually powerful bit, invented by a jockey named Chiffney.
chiffe. † SHIFT.
chiffaigne. † CHIEFTAIN.
chi fu. Var of CHIH FU.
chig (chĭg), *v. t.* & *n.* Chew. *Dial. Eng.*
chig'e-tai (chĭg'ē-tī). Var. of DZIGGETAI.
chig'ga. Var. of CHIGOE, CHIGRE.
chig'ger (chĭg'ẽr), *n.* Var of CHIGGER-WEED, *n.* The mayweed [CHIGRE.
chig'gre. Var. of CHIGOE,
chigh (chĭ), Var. of CHI, fish.
chi hien. Var. of CHIH HSIEN.
chike. † CHICK.
chiken. † CHICKEN. [CHILL.
chil. Obs. or ref. sp. var of
Chil'cat, Chil'kat (chĭl'kăt), *n.* An Indian of a Tlinkit tribe of southeastern Alaska, known esp. for their blankets woven of the hair of mountain sheep.
child'age, *n.* Childhood. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
child bishop. A boy bishop.
childe (child), *n.* See CHILD, *n.*, 5.
child'ed (chīl'dĕd), *a.* Furnished with a child or children.

ālē, senāte, câre, ăm, account, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

gust and melancholy by travel; but, though he traverses some of the fairest portions of the earth, the feelings of bitterness and dejection still prey upon him.

Chil'der-mas (chĭl'dĕr-măs), *n.* [AS *cildamæsse; cild* child + *mæsse* mass.] Holy Innocents' Day (which see), or December 28; — usually called **Childermas Day** or **Childermastide**. Also, the day of the week on which this day falls. It is regarded as unlucky.

Childe Row'land (chīld rō'lănd). The hero of an old Scottish ballad, of which only a fragment has been preserved. He is the youngest brother of "the fair Burd Helen," and, guided by Merlin, he undertakes the perilous task of bringing her back from Elfland, whither she had been carried by the fairies. Robert Browning has a poem entitled "Childe Roland," suggested by the line quoted by Edgar in Shakespeare's "King Lear" (III. iv. 187):

"*Childe Rowland* to the dark tower came."

child'hood (child'hŏŏd), *n.* [AS. *cildhād; cild* child + *-hād.* See CHILD, -HOOD.] **1.** State or time of being a child; state or time from birth or infancy to puberty or maturity.

"*Childhood's* careless day." *Bryant.*

The *childhood* of our joy. *Shak.*

2. A child or children, taken collectively.

The well-governed *childhood* of this realm. *Scott.*

3. A childish act or action. *Obs.*

4. Relationship of child to parent; filial relation. *Obs.*

child'ing, *p. a.* [See CHILD, *v. i.*] Bearing children; pregnant; parturient; hence, productive; fruitful; of flowers, producing younger or smaller blossoms around an older blossom, as, the *childing* pink. *Archaic.* *Shak.*

child'ing, *vb. n.* Childbearing. *Obs. or Archaic.*

child'ish, *a.* [AS. *cildisc.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, befitting, or resembling, a child. "*Childish* innocence." *Macaulay.*

2. Puerile; trifling; weak.

Methinks that simplicity in her countenance is rather *childish* than innocent. *Addison*

Syn. — See CHILDLIKE.

child'like', *a.* Resembling, or belonging to, a child or that which belongs to children; becoming a child, filial; characteristic of a child, meek; submissive; dutiful.

"*Childlike* obedience." *Hooker.*

With the smile that was *childlike* and bland. *Bret Harte.*

His *childlike* straightforwardness, his amiable plasticity, not to say innocent fickleness, of character. *Josiah Royce.*

Syn. — Simple, innocent, trustful, confiding; weak, frivolous, foolish, silly, babyish. — CHILDLIKE, CHILDISH, INFANTILE, INFANTINE. CHILDLIKE suggests those qualities of childhood which are worthy of respect or emulation; CHILDISH, its less pleasing and admirable characteristics (cf. *manlike, mannish,* under MALE), as, "The *childlike,* grave-eyed earnestness with which Dorothea said anything was irresistible" (*G. Eliot*), "The same thought which clothed in English seems *childish,* and even foolish, assumes a different air in Latin" (*Cowper*). INFANTILE and INFANTINE, as designating the qualities of earliest childhood, are practically interchangeable, as, "His sunken mouth had an innocent, *infantile* expression" (*Mary Wilkins*); "The countenance . . . is so innocent and *infantine,* you would think this head belonged to a child of twelve" (*Carlyle*). See YOUTHFUL.

child'ly, *a.* Having the character of a child; belonging or natural to a child; childish. *Gower.*

child'ly, *adv.* Like a child; childishly. *Mrs. Browning.*

chil'dren (chĭl'drĕn), *n., pl* of CHILD.

Children of Anak. See ANAKIM. — **c. of Israel.** **a** The descendants of Israel. **b** *Dial. Eng.* (1) Any small garden aster or bellflower having numerous flowers. (2) The Mahon stock. (3) The lungwort. — **c. of light.** **a** Christians, as having received the divine light or being enlightened by it. **b** A name assumed by the early Quakers. — **C. of the Mist,** in Scott's "Legend of Montrose," a band of Highland outlaws, a branch of the clan MacGregor. — **C., or Babes, in the Wood, the,** in a well-known early English ballad, one copy of which bore the title "The Children in the Wood, or the Norfolk Gentleman's Last Will and Testament," a baby boy and girl left to the care of an uncle who, if the children died in their minority, was to get the money which had been left them. They perished in Wayland Wood, where they had been left by one of the men hired by the uncle to murder them. — **Children's Crusade,** a disastrous crusade of about 50,000 unarmed children, which set out in 1212 from France and Germany to recover the Holy Sepulcher, intending to go to the Holy Land from Marseilles and Genoa. Thousands perished on land or sea, or were sold into slavery in Egypt; some remained at Genoa; and some after many hardships found their way home.

chil'dren-ite (chĭl'drĕn-īt), *n.* [After J. G. *Children,* Eng. mineralogist.] *Min.* A hydrous basic phosphate of iron and aluminium, in translucent, pale yellowish to dark brown, orthorhombic crystals. H., 4.5–5 Sp. gr, 3.18–3.24.

child's play. Light work; a trifling task or undertaking.

child study. A scientific study of children, as for the purpose of discovering the laws of development of the body and the mind from birth to manhood.

Chil'e-an (chĭl'ē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Chile. — *n.* A native or resident of Chile.

Chilean arborvitæ, a pinaceous tree (*Libocedrus chilensis*), one of the most important timber trees of Chile; — called also *Chilean cypress* and *alerce.* See LIBOCEDRUS. — **C. bell-flower.** See LAPAGERIA. — **C. clover,** lucern. — **C. current.** = PERUVIAN CURRENT. — **C. cypress.** = CHILEAN ARBORVITÆ, above. — **C. guava,** a myrtaceous shrub of Chile (*Myrtus ugni*), bearing an edible berry of pleasant flavor. — **C. mill.** = EDGE MILL. — **C. nut,** a proteaceous shrub of Chile (*Gevuina heterophylla*) with evergreen pinnate leaves and racemose white flowers; also, its coral-red fruit, containing an edible seed resembling the hazelnut. Called also **Chile hazel.** — **Chilean pine,** the monkey puzzle. — **C. sassafras,** the Peruvian nutmeg. — **C. subregion,** *Zoögeog.,* a subdivision of the Neotropical region including temperate South America. — **C. tea,** Chilean guava.

Chile saltpeter *or* **saltpetre.** A crystalline substance (chemically, sodium nitrate, $NaNO_3$) colorless or white when pure, with a cooling, saline, and slightly bitter taste, occurring in vast beds in Chile and Peru; — distinguished from true saltpeter (potassium nitrate). Called also *Peruvian saltpeter, soda niter,* and, from its nearly cubical crystals, *cubic niter, cubical saltpeter.* Chile saltpeter is deliquescent and cannot be used in gunpowder, but its price is low, and it is employed extensively as a fertilizer, in the production of nitric acid, potassium nitrate, etc.

chil'i (chĭl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* CHILIES (-ĭz). Also **chile, chilli.** [Sp. *chili, chile,* fr. Mexican *chilli.*] The red pepper, or fruit of the capsicum.

chil'i-ad (kĭl'ĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. χιλιάς, -άδος, fr. χίλιοι a thousand.] **1.** A thousand.

2. A period of a thousand years; specif., rarely, the millennium, or thousand years, of Rev. xx.

chil'i-arch (-ark), *n.* [Gr. χιλίαρχης, χιλίαρχος; χίλιοι a thousand + ἀρχός leader, ἄρχειν to lead.] *Class. Antiq.* The commander of a thousand men; also, among the Romans, the commander of the soldiers who constituted the crews of a fleet.

The gleaming armor of the *chiliarchs.* *Farrar.*

chil'i-asm (-ăz'm), *n.* [Gr. χιλιασμός, fr. χιλιάς. See CHILIAD.] *Theol.* The doctrine that Christ will come to earth in a visible form and set up a theocratic kingdom over all the world, and thus usher in the millennium, after which will come the end of the world; millenarianism.

chil'i-ast (-ăst), *n.* [Gr. χιλιαστής. See CHILIASM.] One who believes in chiliasm; a millenarian.

chil'i-as'tic (-ăs'tĭk), *a.* Millenarian.

Chi-li'na (kĭ-lī'nă), *n.* [NL., fr. *Chile,* in South America.] *Zool.* A genus of South American fresh-water pulmonate gastropods. They are remarkable among pulmonates for the twisted condition of the nervous system. *Chilina* is the type of a family, **Chi-lin'i-dæ** (-lĭn'ĭ-dē).

chili, *or* **chilli, pepper.** **a** = CHILI. **b** The Peruvian mastic, or pepper tree (*Schinus molle*).

chili, *or* **chilli, sauce** A condiment sauce made with chilies, tomatoes, and spices, cooked in vinegar.

chili, *or* **chilli, vinegar.** Vinegar flavored with chilies.

chill (chĭl), *n.* [ME. *chele,* AS. *cele, cyle,* from the same root as *calan* to be cold. See COLD.] **1.** Cold; coldness. *Obs.*

2. A sensation of cold attended with convulsive shaking of the body, pinched face, pale skin, and blue lips, usually caused by exposure to cold or wet, or forming the precursor of some constitutional disturbance, as of a fever.

3. A moderate but disagreeable degree of cold; a disagreeable sensation of coolness, inducing shivering, depression, etc. "[A] wintry *chill.*" *Irving.*

4. A check to enthusiasm or warmth of feeling; discouragement; chilliness of manner; as, a *chill* came over him.

5. **a** An iron mold or portion of a mold serving to cool rapidly, and so to harden, the surface of molten iron brought in contact with it. **b** The hardened part of a casting, as the tread of a car wheel.

6. *Painting.* Bloom or clouded appearance occurring as a defect in a picture.

7. *Print.* An elbow-shaped piece on a hand press connecting the handle and piston and pressing down the piston.

chills and fever, fever and ague. *U. S.*

chill, *a.* **1.** Moderately cold; chilly; raw.

Noisome winds, and blasting vapors *chill.* *Milton.*

2. Affected depressingly by cold; shivering with cold.

"My veins are *chill.*" *Shak.*

3. Cool in manner, feeling, etc.; lacking enthusiasm or warmth; formal; distant; as, a *chill* reception.

4. Discouraging; depressing; dispiriting.

chill, *v. i.;* CHILLED (chĭld); CHILL'ING. **1.** To grow or become cold; to cool; to be injuriously cold.

2. To shiver with cold; to shudder. *Obs.*

3. To be taken with a chill; to have a chill.

4. *Metal.* To become surface-hardened by sudden cooling while solidifying, as cast iron.

chill, *v. t.* **1.** To strike with a chill; to make chilly; to cause to shiver; to affect injuriously with cold; to benumb, blast, or blight with cold.

When winter *chilled* the day. *Goldsmith.*

2. To affect as with cold; to check, as enthusiasm or warmth of feeling; to depress; discourage; dampen; dispirit.

Every thought on God *chills* the gayety of his spirits *Rogers.*

3. *Metal.* To cool suddenly at the surface so as to effect a change of crystallization and increase the hardness.

4. To produce a dull or clouded appearance upon (a varnished surface) by cold or otherwise, to bloom.

5. To take the chill off (a liquid); to heat moderately. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.* *Dickens.*

chilled (chĭld), *p. a.* Subjected to a process or operation that chills (in any sense); as: **a** Hardened by chilling. **b** Kept in cold storage; refrigerated; as, *chilled* beef; *chilled* eggs.

chill'i-ness (chĭl'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Chilly quality or state.

chill'ing, *p. a.* Making chilly or cold; depressing; discouraging; cold; distant; as, a *chilling* breeze; a *chilling* manner. — **chill'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Chil'ling-ham cat'tle (chĭl'ĭng-hăm; -ăm). A breed of long-horned cattle, creamy white in color with red-tipped ears, long preserved upon the Chillingham estates in northern England, and regarded as a relic, comparatively pure in blood, of the native British ox.

chill'y (chĭl'ĭ), *a.*; CHILL'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CHILL'I-EST. Affected by chill; moderately cold; cold and raw or damp so as to cause shivering; causing or feeling a disagreeable sensation of cold, or a shivering.

chi'lo- (kī'lō-). Combining form from Greek χείλος, *lip.*

chi'log-nath (kī'lŏg-năth), *n. Zoöl.* One of the Chilognatha.

Chi-log'na-tha (kī-lŏg'nă-thă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *chilo-* + Gr. γνάθος jaw.] *Zool.* One of the two principal orders or subclasses of Myriapoda, consisting of the millipedes; — called also One of the Chilognatha (*Iulus*). *Diplopoda.* See MILLEPEDE; MYRIAPODA. — **chi-log'na-than** (-thăn), *a. & n.* *Rare.* — **chi-log'na-thous** (-thŭs), *a.*

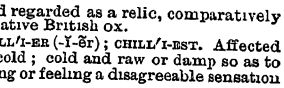

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chi-lo'ma (kī-lō'mă), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-tă). [NL., fr. Gr. χείλωμα lip, fr. χείλος lip.] *Zool.* The tumid upper lip of certain mammals, as of the camels.

chi'lo-plas'ty } (kī'lō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*chilo-, cheilo-* + *-plas-*
chei'lo-plas'ty } *ty.*] *Surg.* The process of forming an artificial lip or part of a lip, by using for the purpose a piece of healthy tissue taken from some neighboring part.

chi'lo-pod (kī'lō-pŏd), *n. Zoöl* One of the Chilopoda.

Chi-lop'o-da (kī-lŏp'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *chilo-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* One of the two principal orders or subclasses of the Myriapoda, consisting of the centipedes. See CENTIPEDE; MYRIAPODA. — **chi-lop'o-dan** (-dăn), *a. & n.* *Rare.* — **chi-lop'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

Chi-lop'sis (kī-lŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *chilo-* + *-opsis*; — so called from the appearance of the corolla.] *Bot.* A genus of bignoniaceous shrubs consisting of a single species, *C. linearis,* the desert willow of the southwestern United States. See DESERT WILLOW.

Chil'tern (chĭl'tẽrn), *a.* [Cf. CHILTERN HUNDREDS.] Designating chalky, sandy, gravelly, and loamy soils, which are naturally dry and lie in dry situations. *Eng.*

Chiltern Hundreds. [AS. *Ciltern* the Chiltern, high hills in Buckinghamshire.] Three hundreds, Stoke, Burnham, and Desborough, in Buckinghamshire, England, the stewardship of which, originally established for the protection of the inhabitants from bandits, is now a nominal office under the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a salary of 20 shillings and the fees of the office. The sole importance of this sinecure lies in the fact that since about 1751 the nomination to it has been used as a method of enabling a member of Parliament to resign his seat, on the plea that he holds an office of honor and profit under the crown, to do which since 1707 has constituted a disqualification. For the same purpose an Irish member accepts the nominal office of Escheator of Munster.

chil'ver (chĭl'vẽr), *n.* [AS. *cilforlamb,* akin to OHG. *kilburra,* G. dial. *kilber* a young ram, and E. *calf.* See CALF.] A ewe lamb; a year-old ewe, also, the mutton from a ewe. *Dial. Eng.*

chi-mæ'ra (kĭ-mē'rā; kī-), *n.* [L. See CHIMERA.] **1.** Var. of CHIMERA.

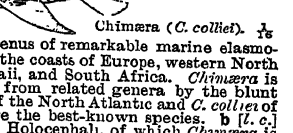

Chimæra (*C. colliei*). $\frac{1}{16}$

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of remarkable marine elasmobranch fishes found on the coasts of Europe, western North America, Japan, Hawaii, and South Africa. *Chimæra* is readily distinguished from related genera by the blunt snout. *C. monstrosa* of the North Atlantic and *C. colliei* of the California coast are the best-known species. **b** [*l. c.*] Any fish of the group Holocephali, of which *Chimæra* is the best-known representative. See HOLOCEPHALI.

Chi-mær'i-dæ (kĭ-mẽr'ĭ-dē; kī-mē'rĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of Holocephali of which *Chimæra* is the type. Most classifications include in it all the existing Holocephali. — **chi-mæ'rid** (kĭ-mē'rĭd; kī-), *a. & n.*

chi-mæ'roid (kĭ-mē'roid; kī-), *a* [*chimæra* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or like, a chimæra. — *n.* One of the chimæras, or Holocephali.

Chi-maph'i-la (kī-măf'ĭ-lă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χεῖμα winter + φίλος loving.] *Bot.* A small genus of pyrolaceous plants distinguished by the corymbose white or pink flowers and the opposite or whorled leaves. The species are natives of North America and Asia. See PIPSISSEWA.

chi-maph'i-lin (-lĭn), *n.* [From *Chimaphila,* generic name of pipsissewa.] A neutral, golden-yellow, crystalline substance, $C_{24}H_{21}O_4$, found in pipsissewa.

chime (chīm), *n.* [ME. *chimme, chim, chimbe,* prop., cymbal, OF. *cymbe, cymble,* in a dial. form *chanbe,* F. *cymbale,* fr. L. *cymbalum.* See CYMBAL.] **1.** A cymbal. *Obs.*

2. An apparatus or mechanical arrangement for chiming a bell or set of bells.

3. A set of bells musically tuned, as in a church or clock tower, in an organ, or as the set of hand bells used in the Roman Catholic service.

4. The music played on such a set of bells; — commonly in the *pl.* "We have heard the *chimes* at midnight." *Shak.*

5. The harmonious sounds of any musical instrument; music or melody of any kind; harmony; concord.

Instruments that made melodious *chime.* *Milton.*

chil'der (chĭl'dẽr). Obs. or dial pl of CHILD.

child farming. Baby farming.

child'-great', *a.* Pregnant. *Obs*

childing cudweed. The cotton rose.

childing pink A pink (*Dianthus prolifer*) with small flowers in terminal bracted heads

childing sweet william. = CHILDING PINK.

child'ish-ly, *adv.* of CHILDISH.

child'ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

child'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **child'less-ness,** *n.*

child'like', *adv.* In the manner of a child; childishly.

child'like'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

child'ness, *n.* **1.** Childlikeness; childishness. *Obs.* "Varying *childness.*" *Shak.* **2.** Quality or state of being a child [OGY.

child psychology. See PSYCHOLOGY.

chil'dren-less, *a.* See -LESS. *Obs.*

chil'dren's-bane', *n.* The water hemlock of America (*Cicuta maculata*). [by children.]

child'rid'den, *a.* Overridden by children.

child rites. The rites connected with the baptism of children

child'ship, *n.* State or relation of being a child.

child'ward, *a.* See -WARD.

child'wife', *n.* **1** A woman in confinement or having recently borne a child. *Obs*

2. A married female child; — used esp. of Hindu girls married in childhood.

child'wite', *n.* [*child* + *wite,* AS. *wīte* punishment, fine.] *O. Eng. Law.* A fine paid to the lord for getting one of his bondwomen with child. *Orf. E. D.*

child'wyte. † CHILDWITE.

chil'e (chĭl'ē; *Sp* chē'lā), *n.* Spanish form of CHILI, the red pepper. *Mex. and Southwestern U. S.*

chil'e con car'ne (chē'lā kŏn kär'nā). [Sp. *con* with + *carne* flesh.] A Mexican dish consisting of minced red peppers and meat.

chile. † CHILI.

Chil'e-ab (kĭl'ē-ăb; kĭ'lē-ăb).

Chile hazel. = CHILEAN NUT.

Chile nettle. Any plant of the family Loasaceæ; — so called from their stinging hairs.

chil'i-ad'al (kĭl'ĭ-ăd'ăl), **chil'i-ad'ic** (-ăd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a chiliad [AHEDRON

chil'i-a-e'dron. Var of CHILIchil'i-a-gon (kĭl'ĭ-ă-g ŏn), *n.* [Gr. χιλιάγωνος; χίλιοι thousand + γωνία angle.] A plane polygon of a thousand angles.

chil'i-a-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n* Also **chil'i-a-e'dron** (-ē'drŏn). [Gr. χίλιοι a thousand + ἕδρα base.] A polyhedron having a thousand faces. *Rare.*

Chil'i-an. Var. of CHILEAN.

chil'i-arch'y (kĭl'ĭ-är'kĭ), *n.* [Gr χιλιαρχία.] **1.** A body of a thousand men. *Obs.*

2. The position of chiliarch.

chil'i-co-jo'te (chĭl'ĭ-kō-yō'tē) Corruption of CHILACAYOTE.

chil'i-fac'tive. † CHYLIFACTIVE. [HAZEL.

Chili hazel. Var. of CHILE

chi-lin'dre, *n* [OF., cylinder.] A kind of portable cylindrical sundial. *Obs.*

Chili nettle. Var. of CHILE

chil'i-omb (kĭl'ĭ-ŏm), *n.* [Gr χιλιόμβη.] A sacrifice of a thousand (oxen). [*Bib.*

Chil'i-on (kĭl'ĭ-ŏn; kĭ'lĭ-ŏn).

chill. I will. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* See CH, *pron.*

child Chilled. *Ref. Sp.*

chill'er, *n.* One that chills.

chil'li (chĭl'ĭ). Var of CHILI.

chill'i-ly, *adv.* of CHILLY.

chill'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

chill'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

chill'o (chĭl'ō), *n., pl.* -LOES (-ōz). A dress stuff formerly imported from India, or imitating some Indian fabric.

chill plow. A plow with the under surface of its share chilled.

chill'room'. *n.* A room for refrigerating provisions.

chil'lum (chĭl'ŭm), *n.* [Hind. *chilam.*] The part of a hookah containing the tobacco and burning charcoal; hence, the pipe, or a charge of tobacco for it, or the act of smoking it

chil'lum-chee' (-chē'), *n* [Hind. *chilamchī.*] A metal basin for washing the hands. *Anglo-Ind.*

chil'ly, *adv.* of CHILL.

Chil'mad (kĭl'măd). *Bib.*

chi-loc'a-ce, *n.* [*chilo-* + Gr. κάκη vice] Canker of the mouth. *Obs.*

Chi-los'to-ma, Chi'lo-sto'ma-ta, *n. pl.* Syns. of CHEILOSTOMATA. — **chi'lo-stom'a-tous,** *a.* — **chi'lo-stome,** *a. & n.*

chi'lum. *n.* Chyle. *Obs.*

chimachum. † KAIMAKAM.

‖ **chi-ma'chi-ma** (chē-mä'chē-mä), *n.* [Peruvian name.] A widely distributed South American caracara (*Milvago chimachima*), prevailingly creamy white and brown when adult.

Chi'mah (kē'mä), *n. Astron* The constellation Taurus. *Obs.*

Chim'a-ku'an (chĭm'ä-kō'ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, an Indian linguistic stock of the Puget Sound region, North America, including the *Chimakums,* formerly one of the most powerful and warlike tribes on the Sound, and the *Quileutes* with their subtribe, the *Hohs.*

Chim'a-kum (chĭm'ä-kŭm), *n.* See CHIMAKUAN.

chi-man'go (shĭ-măn'gō; kĭ-), *n.* [Native name] A caracara (*Milvago chimango*) of southern So. America. [CHIMER, robe.

chim'ar (chĭm'ẽr). Var of **Chim'a-ri'kan** (chĭm'ä-rē'kăn), *a.* Pert. to or designating an extinct Indian linguistic stock of California.

chimb (chīm). Var. of 4th CHIME.

chimbe † CHIME.

chim'blay, chim'bley, chim'bly. Dial. vars. of CHIMNEY.

chim'ble (chĭm'b'l), *v. t.* To nibble; gnaw; peck. *Dial. Eng.*

6. Pleasing correspondence of proportion, relation, or sound; rhythm. "*Chimes* of verse." *Cowley.*

chime (chīm), *v. i.*; CHIMED (chīmd); CHIM'ING (chīm'ĭng). [See CHIME, *n.*] **1.** To sound in harmonious accord, as bells; to ring out; to produce a musical sound. *Archaic.* **2.** To recite with a musical cadence; to utter singsong. **3.** To ring chimes with a chime of bells; as, he is skilled in *chiming;* also, to sound in chimes.

Great bells began to *chime.* *Tennyson.*

4. To be in harmony; to agree; to suit; to harmonize; to correspond; — often with *with.*

to chime in, to join in with harmony or assent, or, in music, in unison. — **to c. in with,** to harmonize or agree with.

Everything *chimed in with* such a humor. *Irving*

chime, *v. t.* **1.** To produce by chiming; to give forth in chimes, as sound or music. *Archaic.* **2.** To strike, as a bell, so as to produce a musical sound; to cause to sound in harmony; to play a tune upon, as upon a set of bells; to move or strike in harmony.

And *chime* their sounding hammers *Dryden.*

3. To indicate (an hour of the day) with chimes. **4.** To bring or put into some specified condition or place by chiming; to call with chimes. **5.** To utter rhythmically or mechanically; prate; din.

Chime his childish verse *Byron*

6. To cause to rime or jingle.

chime, chimb (chīm), *n.* [AS. *cim,* in *cimstān* base of a pillar; akin to D. *kim,* fem., Sw. *kim,* masc., G. *kimme,* fem.] **1.** The edge or rim of a cask, etc., formed by the projecting ends of the staves; a chine. **2.** *Shipbuilding.* The part of a waterway left thickest and projecting above the deck plank; a chine. It is gouged hollow in front to form a watercourse.

chime, *v. t.* To chamfer the ends of the staves to form the chime of (a cask)

chim'er (chĭm'ẽr; shĭm'ẽr), **chi-mere'** (chĭ-mēr'; shĭ-mēr'; 277), *n.* [OF. *chamarre,* F. *simarre* (cf. It. *zimarra*), fr. Sp. *chamarra, zamarra,* a coat of sheepskins, a sheepskin, perh. fr. Ar. *sammūr* the Scythian weasel or marten, the sable. Cf. SIMAR.] A loose upper robe; esp., the upper robe of a bishop, to which the lawn sleeves are attached.

chi-me'ra, chi-mæ'ra (kĭ-mē'ra; kī-; 277), *n.; pl.* -RAS (-rāz). [L. *chimaera* a chimera (in sense 1), Gr. χίμαιρα a she-goat, a chimera, fr. χίμαρος he-goat.] **1.** *Myth.* A monster represented as vomiting flames, and, usually, as having the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon. "Dire *chimeras* and enchanted isles." *Milton.*

The Bronze Chimera of Arretium.

2. *Painting,* etc. A representation of a grotesque monster, or one of incongruous parts. **3.** A frightful, vain, foolish, or incongruous fancy, or creature of the imagination; an incongruous union or medley; as, the *chimera* of an author. *Burke.*

Persons of genius in their wildest *chimeras.* *Ld. Lytton.*

chi-mer'i-cal (-mĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Merely imaginary, fanciful; fantastic; wildly or vainly conceived; having, or capable of having, no existence except in thought; as, *chimerical* projects. **2.** Inclined to entertain chimeras; fanciful; whimsical; visionary; as, a *chimerical* person.

Syn. — Imaginary, fanciful, fantastic, wild; unfounded, vain, deceitful, delusive. See VISIONARY.

— chi-mer'i-cal-ly, *adv.* **— chi-mer'i-cal-ness,** *n. Rare.*

chim'ney (chĭm'nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). [F. *cheminée,* LL. *caminata,* fr. L. *caminus* furnace, fireplace, Gr. *kámινος* furnace, oven.] **1.** A fireplace or hearth. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* *Raleigh.*

2. That part of a building which contains the smoke flues, esp. an upright tube or flue of brick or stone, in most cases extending through or above the roof. Often, that part of the flue above the roof; chimney shaft or stack. **3.** A tube, usually of glass, placed around a flame, as of a lamp, to create a draft and promote combustion. **4.** The pipe or funnel that carries off the smoke or steam of a locomotive, steam vessel, etc.; smokestack. **5.** Something resembling or suggesting a chimney, as a natural vent or opening in the earth, esp. of a volcano. **6.** In an organ, a small tube through the top of a stopped metal pipe, permitting air to escape to sharpen the note. **7.** *Mountaineering.* A steep and very narrow cleft or gully in the face of a cliff or mountain. **8.** *Mining.* An inclined ore shoot, esp. when steep.

chimney breast. *Arch.* The horizontal projection of a chimney from the wall in which it is built; — commonly applied to its projection in the inside of a building only.

chimney cap. A cap or cover for a chimney; specif., a device to improve the draft of a chimney by presenting an exit aperture to leeward.

chimney corner. The corner or side of an open fireplace; the space between the sides of the fireplace and the fire; hence, the fireside.

chimney crane. A hinged arm projecting from the back of the chimney of an open fireplace to suspend a pot.

chimney glass. **1.** A mirror placed over a chimney piece. **2.** The ornamental vine *Allamanda cathartica. India.*

chimney hook. A hook for holding pots and kettles over a fire, or one in the side of a chimney for holding tongs, etc.

chimney lug. A pole on which a kettle is hung over the fire, either in a chimney or in the open air. *Local, U. S.*

chimney money. Hearth money, an English duty of two shillings a year for each hearth, imposed during the reign of Charles II. and repealed during that of William and Mary. Also, any similar tax.

chimney piece. **1.** A picture, piece of tapestry, or the like, placed as an ornament over a fireplace. **2.** A decorative construction over and around the opening of a fireplace, often, a mantel or shelf over a fireplace.

chimney plant. A bellflower (*Campanula pyramidalis*) of southeastern Europe, cultivated in gardens.

chimney pot. **1.** A cylindrical or prismoidal pipe of earthenware, sheet metal, etc., placed at the top of a chimney to increase the draft and carry off the smoke. **2.** Short for CHIMNEY-POT HAT. *Colloq.*

chim'ney-pot' hat. The ordinary cylindrical silk hat. *Colloq.*

chimney rock. **1.** *Geol.* A chimney-shaped body of rock rising above its surroundings or partly isolated on the face of a steep slope. **2.** A porous phosphate rock which hardens on exposure to the air. It is used as a building stone. *Florida.*

chimney shaft. The upright structure rising above the roof or directly from a furnace or the like, and containing the flue or flues.

chimney stack. **1.** A chimney shaft containing several flues, esp. one rising above the roof. **2.** Loosely, a chimney shaft containing only one flue. **3.** The whole structure of a chimney. *Rare.*

chimney swallow. **a** In America, the chimney swift. **b** In England, the common swallow (*Hirundo rustica*).

chimney sweep. **1.** A chimney sweeper. **2. a** Rib grass. **b** The smut of oats or wheat (*Ustilago avenæ*), the chlamydospores of which form a sooty powder.

chimney sweeper. **1.** One who cleans chimneys of soot, esp. a boy who climbs the flue. **2.** A device for cleaning chimneys, as a long-handled brush.

chimney swift. A small sooty-gray American swift (*Chætura pelagica*), commonly called a *swallow,* noted for its habit of attaching its nest, composed of dead twigs cemented with saliva, to the inside of a disused chimney.

chimney throat. A part of a chimney immediately above the fireplace, where the walls of the flue are gathered, or brought close together, to increase the draft.

Chi'mo-nan'thus (kī'mō-năn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χειμών winter + ἄνθος flower.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of calycanthaceous plants now merged in *Butneria.* **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* The Japan allspice (*Butneria præcox*).

chi'mo-pe-lag'ic (-pē-lăj'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. χειμών winter + *pelagic.*] *Biol.* Pertaining to or designating certain bathypelagic organisms that appear at the surface only in winter.

chim-pan'zee (chĭm-păn'zē; chĭm'păn-zē'; 277), *n.* [From the native name: cf. F. *chimpanzé, chimpansé, chimpanzée.*] An anthropoid ape (*Simia satyrus,* syn. *Anthropopithecus troglodytes*) of the equatorial forests of Africa, smaller and more completely arboreal in habit than the gorilla and of a less ferocious disposition, being easily tamed when taken young. The head is rounder than that of the gorilla, and its ears are large. It rarely stands erect, and habitually uses its arms in walking, resting on the knuckles.

Chimpanzee, female

chin (chĭn), *n.* [AS. *cin;* akin to OS. *kinni,* D. *kin,* G. *kinn,* Icel. *kinn* cheek, Dan. & Sw. *kind,* Goth. *kinnus,* L. *gena,* Gr. γένυς; cf. Skr. *hanu.*] The lower extremity of the face, below the mouth; the point of the under jaw; in *Zoöl.* often, the external surface below the lower jaw or between its branches.

chin, *v. t.;* CHINNED (chĭnd); CHIN'NING. **1.** To bring up to, or hold by, the chin, as a fiddle. *Colloq.* **2.** To talk to, esp. volubly; to chatter to. *Slang, U. S.* **3.** *Gymnastics.* To raise (one's self) from a position in which one hangs by the hands with arms fully extended to a position in which the chin is level with the hands.

chin, *v. i.* To talk, esp. volubly; chatter. *Slang, U. S.*

Chin (chĭn), *n.* A dynasty in Chinese history, from B. C. 255 to 206, marked by the merging of the feudal states into a unified empire, the building of the Great Wall (in its earliest form), and the attempted destruction of the classical records. From its name the empire was called *China.*

chin-, chino-. Combining forms meaning *quinine,* from NL. *chinium, china,* vars. of *quina* quinine.

chi'na (chī'nâ), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A country in Eastern Asia. **2.** (*pron.* chī'nâ; *formerly, and still dial.* chĭn'ĭ, chē'nĭ, *and* chā'nĭ, *the last preferred by Walker c. 1800*). Porcelain ware, or porcelain; — so called (orig. *chinaware*) in the 17th century, because brought from the far East, and differing from the pottery made in Europe at that time. Loosely, crockery in general. **3. a** = CHINAROOT. **b** The sweet orange. *Porto Rico.* **4.** *Com.* Short for CHINA SILK.

china ale, ale flavored with chinaroot. — **c. aster,** a well-known garden plant of the genus *Callistephus.* See ASTER, CALLISTEPHUS. — **c. bean,** the cowpea. — **c. blue.** *Dyeing.* Soluble blue. **b** A blue produced by printing on cloth with indigo, reducing, and reoxidizing, thus fixing the indigo in the fiber. This process has been used in the Orient for centuries. — **c. brier,** the bull brier. — **c. broth,** broth made with chinaroot. — **c. clay,** kaolin. — **c. crape,** crêpe de Chine. — **c. fish,** any fish of the family Ophicephalidæ (see SNAKE-HEAD MULLET). — **c. grass,** ramie. — **c. ink,** India ink. — **c. lake,** safranine. — **c. mark,** any of various moths of the genus *Hydrocampa* and allied genera, whose larvæ are aquatic, feeding on water plants. — **c. matting,** a kind of floor matting made in China, India, etc., from grass and reeds; — called also *India,* or *Canton, matting.* — **c. metal,** porcelain or majolica. *Obs.* — **chi'na-met'alled** (-mĕt'ăld), *a. Obs.* — **C. orange.** = CHINA, 3 b. — **C. pea,** an Asiatic fabaceous shrub (*Caragana chamlagu*), the seeds of which are food for poultry. — **C. pink,** an annual or biennial pink (*Dianthus chinensis*) having variously colored single or double flowers; — called also *Indian pink.* — **c. ribbon,** a very narrow ribbon, one eighth of an inch wide, used in a kind of embroidery (*china-ribbon embroidery*), for bookmarks, etc. — **C. rose.** **a** Any of numerous garden varieties of rose derived from *Rosa chinensis;* — called also *Bengal rose.* **b** An Asiatic malvaceous shrub (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*) commonly cultivated in Oriental gardens for the large white or pink flowers, which contain an astringent juice used as a hair dye, and in Java for blacking shoes, whence it is sometimes called *shoeblack plant.* — **c. shell.** = EGG SHELL, *Obs.* — **C. shot,** Indian shot. — **C. silk,** pongee or, by extension, a thin silk resembling pongee in texture, often colored and figured; also, a fabric with a silk warp and a cotton filling. — **C. silver,** a kind of plated nickel alloy resembling alfenide. — **c squash,** the cushaw. — **c. stone.** **a** = some Asiatic meliaceous tree (*Melia azedarach*) planted as a shade tree throughout the southern United States and in tropical countries. It has dense pinnately compound leaves and large panicles of pink flowers succeeded by yellow drupes. The tree is known by many names, as *chinaberry, pride of India, pride of China, bead tree, Indian* or *Persian lilac, azedarach, holy tree,* etc. — **C wax.** = CHINESE WAX. — **c. wedding.** See WEDDING, *Note,* — **C. withe,** a West Indian species of *Smilax* (*S. celastroides*).

chi'na bark (kĭ'nə; kē'nə). [See QUININE.] **a** = CINCHONA, 2. **b** The bark of a Brazilian rubiaceous shrub (*Cascarilla hevandra*).

chi'na-ber'ry (chī'nâ-bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** A soapberry (*Sapindus marginatus*) of the southern United States and Mexico, called also *wild China tree.* **b** = CHINA TREE.

Chi'na-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** [*l. c.*] A dealer in china, or porcelain. *Obs. or R. Eng.* **2.** A native of China; a Chinese.

chi'na-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* **a** The rootstock of an East Indian climbing shrub (*Smilax china*) formerly much used as a tonic, etc., but now chiefly replaced by sarsaparilla; — called also *china.* **b** = GALANGAL.

chi'na-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Porcelain ware; = CHINA, 2.

chin'beak', mold'ing *or* **mould'ing** (chĭn'bēk'). [Prob. *chin* + *beak.*] A molding consisting of a convex followed below by a concave profile, with or without a fillet below or between, as an inverted ogee, or an ovolo, fillet, and cove. *Dict of Arch.*

chinch (chĭnch), *n., or* **chinch bug.** [Cf. Sp. *chinche,* It. *cimice,* fr. L. *cimex.*] **1** The bedbug. **2.** A fetid hemipterous insect (*Blissus leucopterus*), black and white in color when adult, which in the United States is very destructive to grass, wheat, and other grains, esp. in dry seasons.

Chinch Bug (*Blissus leucopterus*). × 5.

chin'cha (chĭn'chə), *n.* [Cf. CHINCHILLA.] A South American rodent (genus *Lagidium*), related to, but larger than, the chinchilla.

chin'che (chĭn'chē) } *n.* [Of uncertain
chin'cha (chĭn'chə) } origin.] The skunk (*Mephitis putida*).

chin-chil'la (chĭn-chĭl'ə), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A small rodent (*Chinchilla lanigera*), of the size of a large squirrel, having very soft fur of a pearly gray color. It is a native of the mountains of Peru and Chile. **2.** The fur of the chinchilla. **3.** A heavy, long-napped, tufted woolen cloth.

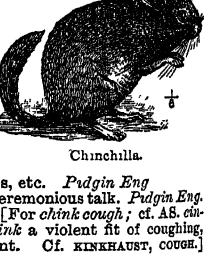

Chinchilla.

chin'-chin' (chĭn'chĭn'), *v. t. & i.* [Pekinese *ch'ing*[3], to ask with courtesy, as in *ch'ing*[3] *an*[1], to inquire after one's health.] To salute ceremoniously; to greet or converse with polite inquiries, etc. *Pidgin Eng*

chin'-chin', *n.* Salutation; ceremonious talk. *Pidgin Eng.*

chin'cough' (chĭn'kŏf'), *n.* [For *chink cough;* cf. AS. *cincung* loud laughter, Scot. *kink* a violent fit of coughing, akin to MHG. *kichen* to pant. Cf. KINKHAUST, COUGH.] Whooping cough; pertussis.

chine (chīn), *n.* [ME. *chine,* AS. *cinu, cine;* akin to *cinan* to gape, crack open, Goth. *uskeinan* to grow, sprout, G. *keimen* to sprout. Cf. CHINK.] **1.** A fissure; crevice *Obs.* **2.** Specif., a narrow and deep ravine, made by the steep descent of a stream. *Dial. Eng.*

chine, *n.* [OF. *eschine,* F. *échine,* fr. OHG. *skina* needle,

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chimenee, chiminee. † CHIMNEY.

chim'er (chĭm'ẽr), *n.* One who

chi-mer'ic (kĭ-mĕr'ĭk; kī-), *a.* **1.** Chimerical. [chimera.] **2** Of the nature of, or like, a

chi-me'rid, chi-me'roid, etc. Vars. of CHIMÆRID, etc.

chim'er-ize, *v. i.* To entertain or create chimeras *Obs*

chim'ham (kĭm'hăm). *Bib.*

chim'ick, chim'i-cal, etc. Archaic vars of CHEMIC, CHEMICAL, etc.

chim'i-nage (shĭm'ĭ-nĕj), *n.* [OF *cheminage,* fr. *chemin* way, road.] *Old Law.* A toll for passage, esp. through a forest.

chim'ist, chim'is-try. Archaic vars. of CHEMIST, CHEMISTRY.

chim'la, chim'lay, chim'ley, chim'lie. Obs. or dial. vars. of CHIMNEY.

chim'ley lug (chĭm'lĭ), **chim'la** lug (chĭm'lă). The side of the fireplace; fireside. *Scot.*

chim'ley neuck *or* **nuik** (nŭk; nuk). Chimney corner. *Scot*

Chim'me-sy-an (chĭm'ĭ-sĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or designating, an Indian linguistic stock of British Columbia in the region of the Portland Channel and Skeena River. The principal tribes are the Tsimshian and the Nass, both progressive peoples

chimney bar. A bar to support the masonry above a fireplace.

chimney bellflower. = CHIMNEY PLANT.

chimney board. A fireboard.

chim'neyed (chĭm'nĭd). *a.* Having a chimney or chimneys.

chimney head. = CHIMNEY TOP, 1.

chimney jack. A rotating chimney pot; cowl.

chim'ney-less, *a.* See -LESS.

chim'ney-man, *n.* The collector of chimney money. *Obs.*

chimney pink. Soapwort, or bouncing Bet. *Local, U. S.*

chimney stalk. A chimney shaft or stack. *Chiefly Eng.*

chimney sweeper's cancer, *or* **chimney sweep's cancer.** *Med.* Cancer of the scrotum, occurring in chimney sweepers.

chimney tax. Chimney money.

chimney top. The upper end of a chimney. **2.** In an organ, a chimney.

chimney tun. A chimney shaft. *Dial Eng.* [throat.]

chimney waist. A chimney

chimney wing. One of the sides of a chimney above the fireplace where the chimney is narrowed.

Chi'mu (chē'mōō), *n.* One of the inhabitants of Chimu, the chief city of the ancient Yuncas of Peru. See YUNCA.

chin. † CHINE.

Chin, *n.* See INDO-CHINESE.

chin (jĭn), *n.* [Chin. *chin*[1].] See WEIGHT.

Chin. *Abbr.* China; Chinese.

chi'na (kĭ'nə; kē'nə), *n.* = CHINA BARK. [See -DOM.]

Chi'na-dom (chĭ'nə-dŭm), *n.*

chun-al'dine (kŭn-ăl'dĭn; -dēn; 184). Var. of QUINALDINE.

chi-nam'. Var. of CHUNAM.

chi'na-ma'ni-a (chĭ'nə-mā'nĭ-ə), *n.* A mania for china — **chi'na-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n*

Chi'na-man's-hat', *n.* A limpet shell of the genus *Calyptræa,* esp. *C. sinensis.*

chi-nam'pa (chĭ-năm'pə), *n.* (Sp., fr. Mex.) In Mexico, one of the floating gardens formerly common on the lakes, consisting of earth-covered rafts.

chi-nan'ta (chē-nan'tä), *n.* [Sp.] See WEIGHT.

chi-naph'thol (kĭ-năf'thōl; -thŏl), *n.* [*chin-* + *naphthol.*] A bitter yellow powder, used as an intestinal antiseptic. It is a naphthol derivative of quinine

chi-nar' (chĭ-när'), *n.* = CHINAR tree. [Per. *chenār.*] The Oriental plane tree.

Chi'na-town', *n.* The Chinese quarter in a city. [woman.]

Chi'na-wom'an, *n.* A Chinese

chin'a-zol (kĭn'ə-zōl; -zŏl). Var. of QUINAZOLE.

chin'ca-pin (chĭng'kə-pĭn). Var. of CHINQUAPIN.

Chin'chas (chēn'chaz), *n. pl.* A civilized Peruvian tribe, possibly of Quichuan stock, conquered by the Incas.

chinche, *a.* [F *chiche* miserly.] Niggardly; miserly. *Obs.* — *n.* Miser; niggard; wretch. *Obs.*

chinch'er, *n.* A miser. *Obs.*

chinch'er-y, *n.* Penuriousness; miserliness. *Obs.*

Chinchevache. Var. of CHICHEVACHE. [iron. *Obs.*]

chinch'ing i'ron. A chinsing

chin-cho'na (chĭn-chō'nə), **chin-co'na.** Vars of CINCHONA.

chun'cot'. Chincough. *Ref. Sp.*

chine, *v. i. & t.* [AS. *cinan.*] To crack; cleave; chink. *Obs.*

chine (chīn). Var. of CHIME, of a cask.

chine (chīn). Obs. or dial. var. of CHAIN.

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prickle, shin, G. *schiene* splint, *schienbein* shin. For the meaning cf. L. *spina* thorn, prickle, or spine, the backbone. *Cf.* SHIN.] **1.** The backbone or spine of an animal.
2. The back. *Obs.* *Dryden.*
3. A piece of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking. See BEEF, *Illust.*
4. A ridge; a crest.

chine (chīn), *v. t.*; CHINED (chīnd); CHIN'ING (chīn'ĭng). **1.** To cut through the backbone of, to cut into chine pieces or cut up, as a salmon
2. To break the chine or back of. *Otway.*
3. To ridge. *Rare.* *R. D. Blackmore.*

chine, *v. i.* To ridge. *Rare.* *R. D. Blackmore.*

‖ **chi'né'** (shē'nā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *chiner* to dye threads of a fabric in different colors so as to produce a figure, fr. *Chine* China.] Colored or figured after a real or supposed Chinese fashion; — applied esp. to fabrics which have a mottled appearance and figures with indistinct outlines, due to the use of a party-colored warp or the method of dyeing. — *n.* Chiné fabric, as silk.

Chi-nese' (chī-nēz'; -nēs'; 277), *a.* Of or pert. to China.
Chinese amaranth, an East Indian amaranth (*Amaranthus gangeticus*) sometimes used as a pot herb. — **C. angelica,** an Asiatic tree (*Aralia chinensis*) similar to the Hercules'-club or angelica tree of the United States, but less prickly. — **C. anise,** a magnoliaceous tree of southern China (*Illicium verum*), cultivated in both China and Japan for its aromatic fruit, known as *badian.* See BADIAN, ILLICIUM. — **C. annals,** records of astronomical phenomena kept in China since the 8th century B. C., often referred to as the "Chinese Annals of Matuoan-lin." — **C. arrowroot,** a kind of arrowroot yielded by the rhizome of the Indian lotus (*Nelumbo nelumbo*). — **C. artichoke,** a species of *Stachys* (*S. sieboldii*) native of China and Japan, cultivated for its crisp edible tubers, which are eaten either raw or cooked; — called also *choroqi, Japanese artichoke,* and *knotroot.* — **C. balance,** a form of steelyard having four points of suspension. — **C. bladdernut,** an ornamental Asiatic sapindaceous tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*), with odd-pinnate leaves, yellow, panicled flowers, and bladdery-inflated 3-lobed capsules. — **C. blue. a** The finest variety of Prussian blue, having a coppery luster. **b** A mixture of ultramarine or of cobalt blue with white lead. — **C. cabbage. a** A kind of cabbage (*Brassica chinensis*) grown for its succulent white leafstalks, esp. in China, where it is called *pak choi.* **b** A kind of cabbage (*Brassica pe-tsai*) having a loose head like a lettuce; — called also *pe-tsai.* — **C. calendar,** the calendar of the Chinese people, in which the year consists of twelve months of 29 or 30 days each, with one intercalary month added in every thirty. New Year occurs on the first new moon after the sun enters the sign Aquarius, and hence is never earlier than January 21st or later than February 19th. For convenience the month is divided into thirds. The **Chinese Era** dates from B. C. 2697, when (according to tradition) the present system of sixty-year cycles was established. Thus the Chinese year 4607 corresponds to A. D. 1910. But in dates only the year of the cycle or the year of the emperor's reign is given. — **C. capstan,** a capstan resembling a differential windlass, but having a vertical axis. — **C. chestnut,** a Chinese ornamental sapindaceous shrub or tree (*Xanthoceras sorbifolia*) with odd-pinnate leaves, showy white panicled flowers, and a 3-lobed capsule containing large brown seeds. — **C. clover,** an Asiatic milk vetch (*Astragalus sinicus*) with red and white flowers. It is cultivated in Japan for forage and as a fertilizer for rice fields. — **C. cork tree,** an eastern Asiatic rutaceous tree (*Phellodendron amurense*) with light gray corky bark, spreading branches with odd-pinnate leaves, and small greenish flowers. It is often cultivated. — **C. crane,** a differential windlass. — **C. cycle** See CHINESE CALENDAR. — **C. date,** a rhamnaceous tree (*Zizyphus jujuba*) which furnishes food in China for the tussah silkworm, also, its edible plumlike fruit. — **C. date plum** See JAPANESE PERSIMMON. — **C. dwarf banana.** See DWARF BANANA. — **C. elm,** an East Asiatic elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*) sometimes cultivated. It is a shrub or small tree with shining coriaceous leaves. — **C. fan palm,** a fan palm (*Livistona chinensis*) of China, where it forms a tree 6 feet high. It is very common as a pot plant in cultivation, being sold under the name of *Latania borbonica.* — **C. fire,** a composition used in fireworks, containing, in addition to the ingredients of gunpowder, cast-iron borings. — **C. flowering apple,** an ornamental Chinese tree (*Malus spectabilis*) bearing single or double flowers resembling those of the apple, but deeper red. The fruit is small and sour. — **C. gelatin,** agar-agar. — **C. ginger.** = GALANGAL. — **C. goose,** a very large wild goose (*Cygnopsis cygnoides*) of China, the ancestor of many domestic breeds of Eastern countries. The domestic Chinese geese raised in America are of two varieties, brown and white. They are of small size with a large tubercle on the bill. — **C. Gordon** (gôr'dŭn), the sobriquet of Major General Charles George Gordon (1833–85), so called from his suppression of the Taiping rebellion in China in 1863–64. — **C. grass.** = CHINA GRASS. — **C. green.** = LOKAO. — **C. houses,** a scrophulariaceous herb (*Collinsia bicolor*) native of California, with white and purple flowers, the whorls in successive tiers suggesting a pagoda. *Local, U. S.* — **C. indigo,** a Chinese cruciferous plant (*Isatis indigotica*), one of the sources of indigo. — **C. ink.** India ink. — **C. isinglass,** agar-agar. — **C. lantern,** a collapsible lantern of thin colored paper, mostly used for illuminations. — **C. lantern plant,** an annual solanaceous plant (*Physalis francheti*) resembling the alkekengi, but larger. It bears brilliant orange-red fruits. — **C. layering,** *Hort.,* circumposition. — **C. millet.** = AFRICAN MILLET a. — **C. musk,** the most highly valued variety of musk. — **C. mustard,** Indian mustard. — **C. paper. a** Rice paper. **b** A fine kind of paper prepared in China from the delicate inner rind of the bamboo, used in printing éditions de luxe, etc.; also, an imitation of it made elsewhere. — **C. parasol,** a sterculiaceous tree (*Sterculia platanifolia*) of China and Japan, often planted as a shade tree on account of its widely spreading head. — **C. pear,** the sand pear. — **C. peony,** a tall Chinese variety of the tree peony (*Pæonia moutan*). — **C. pepper,** a rutaceous shrub or small tree (*Zanthoxylum piperitum*) of China and Japan. — **C. pheasant,** the ring-necked pheasant. — **C. potato,** the yam. — **C. preserving melon,** a wax gourd. — **C. primrose,** either of two eastern Asiatic primroses (*Primula sinensis* and *P. obconica*), now very popular winter-blooming plants in houses. They are scarcely distinguishable from the English primrose, with large basal leaves, and clusters of flowers exhibiting many colors. — **Chinese puzzle,** a puzzle such as those made by the Chinese, hence, fig., something intricate and arbitrary or mechanical in its form or application. — **C. red.** = DERBY RED. — **C. rhubarb,** a kind of rhubarb (*Rheum officinale*) from the thick caudex of which most of the rhubarb of pharmacy is obtained. The plant is often cultivated as a garden ornamental. — **C. roller,** the sirgang. — **C. rose.** = CHINA ROSE. — **C. sacred lily,** a variety of yellow polyanthus narcissus (*Narcissus tazetta*) extensively cultivated in Japan and China and also in the United States. It flowers freely when the bulbs are kept in water. See NARCISSUS. — **C. snowball,** a garden variety of a Chinese species of *Viburnum* (*V. macrocephalum*) similar to the common guelder rose, but with simple leaves. — **C squill,** an attractive liliaceous plant (*Scilla scilloides*), native of China, which is cultivated for its elongated raceme of pink flowers. — **C. sugar cane,** a saccharine variety of sorghum (*Andropogon sorghum*). — **C. sumac,** *or* **sumach,** the ailanthus (which see). — **C. tallow tree,** a euphorbiaceous tree (*Sapium sebiferum*) of China and Japan. It yields a hard wood, used for engraving, and a kind of vegetable tallow from which candles are made. — **C. thistle,** the spiny clotbur. — **C. tulip tree.** = TULIP TREE, 2 c. — **C. tumbler,** a toy figure so made as to regain its equilibrium from any position. — **C. varnish tree,** a euphorbiaceous tree (*Aleurites cordata*) of China and Japan, producing a varnish (**Chinese varnish**). Its seeds yield an illuminating oil. — **C. wall,** the famous defensive wall, 35 feet high, 21 feet thick, extending for 1,250 miles between Mongolia and China proper. It is faced with granite blocks and has towers at frequent intervals. According to recent researches it dates only from the latter part of the 14th century. Sometimes used fig. for something that acts as an excluding wall. — **C. wax,** a white wax resembling spermaceti, but harder and more friable, and melting at 82–83° C. (about 180° F.). It is the product of an insect of the family Coccidæ and consists essentially of ceryl cerotate, $C_{54}H_{108}O_2$. It is used for making candles, polishing furniture, sizing paper, etc. — **C. white. a** Zinc white. **b** Rarely, permanent white. — **C. windlass,** a differential windlass. — **C. wistaria.** See WISTARIA. — **C. wood oil,** tung oil. See WOOD OIL. — **C. yam,** the cinnamon vine; also, any of several other species of *Dioscorea.* — **C. year.** See CHINESE CALENDAR. — **C. yellow,** king's yellow.

Chi-nese' (chī-nēz'; -nēs'; 277), *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A native of China; specif., a member of the most numerous branch of the Mongolian race and the most ancient and highly civilized people of the Chinese empire. The Chinese are characterized by aptitude for commerce and agriculture, peaceableness, punctilious formalism, and intense conservatism. Their physical type is remarkably homogeneous and conforms in general to the Mongolian standard (see MONGOLIAN), although in southern China modified by intermixture, probably with aboriginal Indonesians. The cranium is higher and proportionally longer than in other yellow races, sometimes approaching dolichocephaly.
2. The language of the Chinese. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES. The present spoken and written vocabulary of Chinese, including that of the nine canonical books, comprises about 7,500 characters representing monosyllabic words, which, however, form compounds freely like the English *foresight, browbeat.* As regards their written forms they fall into three classes: (1) the survivals of picture writing, such as those for *sun, tree;* (2) those made by combining two others to symbolize a third related idea; thus that for *bright* (*ming*²) as made of the joined characters for *sun* and *moon;* (3) those — the great majority — which are formed of a radical and a phonetic. See PHONETIC, *n.* As written these words have the same meaning throughout China. Their spoken sounds, however, vary with the dialects, of which there are at least eight so different as to be mutually unintelligible, those of Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Fuchau, Wenchau, and Ningpo, for the most part confined to the southern and central coast regions; and the Hakka and Mandarin (which see). The number of syllabic sounds in Chinese is remarkably few, Pekinese having only about 420. The homophones are further distinguished, however, by the so-called "tones" (see TONE, *n.*), and by the practice of coupling monosyllables, the second of each pair being a synonym, adjective, or suffix. As regards syntax Chinese is an *isolating language* (which see). The higher literary idiom is distinctively known as *Wĕn-li.*

Chinese was itself formerly polysyllabic, and may consequently have sprung from a common Tibeto-Mongol form of speech, of which Akkad is the earliest and nearest representative
A. H. Keane

C. Exclusion Act, any of several acts forbidding the immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States, originally from 1882 to 1892 by act of May 6, 1882, then from 1892 to 1902 by act of May 5, 1892. By act of April 29, 1902, all existing legislation on the subject was reënacted and continued, and made applicable to the insular possessions of the United States.
chin fly. A rusty reddish, hairy botfly (*Gastrophilus nasalis*) infecting horses and mules.
chin groove. A depression under the chin of a horse, where the bone is smooth and rounded, in which the chain of a curb bit is adjusted.
chink (chĭŋk), *n.* [Cf. CHINE a chink.] A small cleft, rent, or fissure, of greater length than breadth; a gap or crack, as in the skin; as, the *chinks* of a board fence.
chink, *v. i.*; CHINKED (chĭŋkt), CHINK'ING. **1.** To crack; to open in cracks. *Obs.*
2. *Phon.* To spread the lips in a marked degree, as in pronouncing an unrounded vowel, as *e,* for the sake of additional clearness.
chink, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to open in cracks; to crack.
2. To fill the chinks of; as, to *chink* a wall
chink, *n.* [Of imitative origin. Cf. JINGLE.] **1.** A short, sharp sound, as of metal struck with a slight degree of violence. "*Chink* of bell." *Cowper.*
Half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate *chink.* *Burke*
2. *a pl* Pieces of money; coins. *Obs. Shak.* **b** Coin; money; cash. *Slang.*
chink, *n.* [Imitative.] **a** The chaffinch. **b** The reed bunting. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
chink, *v. t. & i.* To make, or cause to make, a slight, sharp, metallic sound, as coins or other small sonorous bodies in collision. *Pope.*
chinked (chĭŋkt), *p. p. & p. a.* of CHINK, to crack.
chinked back [cf. KINK], *Veter.,* a stiffness of the back of horses as the result of pain caused by injury, twist, sprain, or lumbago. — **c. in the chine.** = BROKEN-BACKED **b.**
chink'er (chĭŋk'ẽr), *n.* That which chinks; specif., *pl.,* pieces of money; coin. *Collog. or Slang.*
chunk'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of, or characterized by, chinks.
chino-. A combining form denoting *quinine.* See CHIN-.
Chi'no- (chī'nŏ-). A combining form used to denote *connection with,* or *relation to, China* or *the Chinese;* as, *Chino-*Japanese, pertaining to China and Japan.
‖ **chi'noi'se-rie'** (shē'nwȧ'z'-rē'), *n.* [F.] Chinese conduct, art, decoration, or the like; also, a specimen of Chinese manners, art, decoration, etc.
chin'ol (kĭn'ōl; -ōl), *n.* [*chin-* + 2d *-ol.*] A crystalline powder, C_9H_9NClO, used as an antipyretic. It is a derivative of quinoline.
Chi-nook' (chĭ-nōōk'), *n.* **1.** An Indian of any of various tribes, originally settled on the Columbia River and constituting a distinct linguistic stock, now gathered on reservations in Washington and Oregon. From their custom of flattening their skulls, they are called *Flathead Indians,* but are distinguished from the Salishan *Flatheads* of Montana.
2. A form of speech consisting of words from the Chinook and other Indian languages, from English and French, forming a lingua franca among the Indians and traders of the northwestern United States and adjacent parts of Canada.
3. [*l. c.*] **a** A warm, moist, southwest wind blowing upon the coast of Oregon and Washington; — orig. so called by the white settlers at Astoria because it came from the direction of the Chinook camp. **b** By extension, a warm, dry, foehnlike wind which descends from the mountains in the Rocky Mountain region and in winter removes snow with remarkable rapidity. See FOEHN.
chin'qua-pin (chĭŋ'kȧ-pĭn), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] **1. a** The dwarf chestnut of the United States (*Castanea pumila*); also, its sweet, edible nut, which is usually solitary in the bur. **b** A related tree of California and Oregon (*Castanopsis chrysophylla*), or its nut, which is also edible.
2. The crappie. *Local, U. S.*
chinquapin oak. a One of the chestnut oaks (*Quercus acuminata*) of the eastern United States; — called also *yellow oak.* **b** A dwarf shrubby oak (*Q. prinoides*) of the same region, having a sweet acorn; — called also *dwarf chinquapin oak* and *scrub chestnut oak.* See CHESTNUT OAK.
chinse (chĭns), **chintze** (chĭnts), *v. t. & i.*; CHINSED (chĭnst) or CHINTZED (chĭntst); CHINS'ING or CHINTZ'ING. [Cf. CHINK a cleft.] *Naut.* To calk slightly, or rudely, and temporarily.
chinsing, *or* **chintzing,** iron, a tool for chinsing the seams of a vessel — **c. stick,** *Founding,* a stick for dressing the sides of a mold before finishing.
chin strap. 1. A strap, as of a hat, passing under the chin.
2. *Saddlery.* A strap connecting the throatlatch and noseband of a halter.
chintz (chĭnts), *n.*; *pl.* CHINTZES (-ĕz; -Iz). [A pl. fr. Hind. *chhint.*] Orig, painted or stained calico from India, now, cotton cloth, printed with flowers and other devices, in a number of different colors, and often glazed.
☞ The earlier form of the word was *chint,* the plural of which, *chints,* was mistaken for a singular and so used, thus giving rise to the modern form with a new plural
Chi'o-coc'oa (kī'ō-kŏk'ȧ), *n.* [NL; Gr. χιών snow + κόκκος berry.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American rubiaceous shrubs having white or yellow flowers and a white 2-seeded berry. The roots of most of the species have purgative properties. That of *C. racemosa,* the cahinca root, is employed as a diuretic.
Chi-og'e-nes (kī-ŏj'ē-nēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χιών snow + *-gen.*] *Bot.* A genus of vacciniaceous creeping evergreens. They have small leaves like those of the cranberry, and solitary small white flowers, succeeded by white, many-seeded berries. The only species is *C. hispidula,* native of North America, called *creeping snowberry*
chi'o-lite (kī'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. χιών snow + *-lite.*] A mineral, $Na_5Al_3F_{14}$, resembling cryolite in color and composition. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 2.84–2.90.
Chi'o-nan'thus (-năn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χιών snow + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A genus of oleaceous shrubs embracing two species, of which one is Chinese, the other, *C. virginica,* a native of the eastern United States. See FRINGE TREE.
Chi'o-nid'i-dæ (-nĭd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χιών snow.] *Zoöl.* The family of birds including only the genus **Chi-o'nis** (kī-ō'nĭs), consisting of the sheathbills.
Chi-on'o-dox'a (kī-ŏn'ō-dŏk'sȧ), *n.* [NL., Gr. χιών snow + δόξα glory.] *Bot.* A genus of small bulbous liliaceous plants with attractive blue or white flowers resembling those of *Scilla,* but with a short perianth tube. The two or three species, native in Asia Minor, are now widely cultivated, esp. *C. luciliæ,* which is called *glory-of-the-snow.*
chip (chĭp), *v. t.*; CHIPPED (chĭpt); CHIP'PING. [Cf. G. *kippen* to cut off the edge, to clip, pare, D. *kippen,* and E. CHOP to cut.] **1.** To pare (bread) by cutting off the crust; also, to pare or cut off (the crust of bread) *Obs. Shak.*
2. To cut or hew with an ax, chisel, or the like; specif., to cut small pieces from; to diminish or reduce to shape by cutting away a little at a time; to make by chipping. *Shak.*
3. To fissure the surface of; crack; chap. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. To break or crack off a portion or portions of, as of an eggshell in hatching, or of a piece of crockery.
5. [Fr. CHIP, *n.*] *Cards.* To bet with chips. *Cant, U. S.*
6. To harrow (ground). *Australia.*

chip, *v. i.* **1.** To break or fly off in small pieces, as crockery at the edges.
2. To break into bud, shoot, or blossom; to germinate. *Obs.*
3. [From CHIP, *n.*] *Cards.* **a** To bet, as with chips. **b** To play a chip, as in *tan-tan,* when unable to play a card.
to chip at, to aim a blow at; to peck at or hit at. *Oxf. E. D.* — **to c. in,** to put chips or money into the pool at cards; to join in with others, as in making a fund. *Colloq.*
"It's only our solicitude for your welfare," *chipped in* Foster. *Hamlin Garland.*

chined (chīnd), *a.* **1** Having a chine, or backbone.
2 Broken in the back. *Obs. & R.*
Chi-nese' (chī-nēz'). Slang or illiterate for CHINESE.
chine hoop = BULGE HOOP.
‖ **chi-ne'la** (chē-nā'lȧ), *n.* [Sp.] Slipper. *Phil. I.*
chine marrow. Spinal marrow.
ching (chĭng), *n.* [Chin. *ch'ing*³ (= 100 mu).] See MEASURE.
Chin-gach'gook (chĭn-gach'-gōōk). In Cooper's "Leather-stocking Tales," a brave and cunning Mohican sagamore, father of Uncas.
chin-hy'drone (kĭn-hĭ'drōn). Var. of QUINHYDRONE.
Chin'i-an, *a & n.* Chinese. *Obs.*
chin'ic (kĭn'ĭk), **chin'i-dine** (kĭn'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn) Vars. of QUINIC, QUINIDINE.
chin jerk *Med.* = JAW JERK.
chink ✝ CHINCH
chink (chĭŋk), *n.* [Cf. KINK a twist.] A sprain in the back or loins. *Dial. Eng.* [*Eng.*]
chink, *v. t.* To sprain. *Dial.*
chink, *v. i.* [See CHINCOUGH.] To catch one's breath, or gasp convulsively. *Dial. Eng.*
chink, *n.* A convulsive fit, as of laughing; a kink. *Dial. Eng.*
Chink, *n.* A Chinaman. *Slang.*
chin'ka-pin. Var. of CHINQUAPIN. [CHIKARA.
chin-ka'ra (chĭŋ-kä'rȧ), *n.* = **chink'-backed'** (chĭŋk'bȧkt'), *a.* Having a chink, or strain, in the back. *Dial. Eng.*
chink bug. Var. of CHINCH BUG.
Chink'ie (chĭŋk'ĭ), *n.* A Chinaman. *Slang, Australasia.*
chink'ing, *p. pr & vb. n.* of CHINK, *v.* Hence: *n.* Material, as mud or chips, to fill chinks.
chin'kle (chĭŋ'kl), *v. t. & i.* To chink continuously; jingle.
chinks (chĭŋks), *n.* = CHECKERBERRY, **a.** *U. S.*
chin'less, *a.* See -LESS.
chinne. ✝ CHINE. [chin.]
chinned (chĭnd), *a.* Having a **Chin'ne-reth** (kĭn'ē-rĕth). *Bib.* **Chin'ne-roth** (-rŏth; -rōth). *Bib.* **chi-noi'dine** (kī-noi'dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din** Var. of QUINOIDINE. **Chi'noi'se'** (*F.* shē'nwȧ'z'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F.] = CHINESE; — also with the pl. *Chinoises. Obs. or F.* **chin'o-line** (kĭn'ō-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin.** Var. of QUINOLINE. **chi'none** (kī'nōn; kĭn'ōn), *n.* Var. of QUINONE.
Chi-nook'an (chĭ-nōōk'ȧn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Chinooks, or designating their stock.
Chinook salmon. The quinnat salmon. [of QUINOSOL.]
chin'o-sol (kĭn'ō-sŏl; -sōl) Var. **chi-no'vic** (kĭ-nō'vĭk), **chi-no'vin** (-vĭn). Vars of QUINOVIC, QUINOVIN. [NOYOSE.
chi-no'yose (-vōs). Var. of QUI-**chin-ox'a-line** (kĭn-ŏk'sȧ-lĭn, -lēn), **chin-ox'ime.** Vars. of QUINOXALINE, QUINOXIME.
chin'piece', *n.* A piece, as of armor, to protect the chin.
chin'quis (chĭŋ'kwĭs), *n.* A peacock pheasant (*Polyplectron bicalcaratum* or allied species) of the Malay region.
chin stay. A stay, as of a hat, passing under the chin.
chint, *n.* Earlier form of CHINTZ.
chintse, chintz (chĭnts). Vars. of CHINCH, bug
chintze. Var. of CHINSE.
chin welk. Barber's itch.
chin'wood', *n.* The yew.
chioppine. ✝ CHOPINE.
chiosk, chiosque ✝ KIOSK.
Chi'ot. Var. of SCIOT.
chip, *n.* [AS. *cyppan.*] The wooden part of a plow. *Dial. Eng.*

chip (chĭp), *n.* **1.** A small piece of wood, stone, or other substance, separated by an ax, chisel, or any cutting instrument; a fragment or piece broken off; a small piece. **2.** Hence: **a** A paring of crust from a loaf of bread. *Obs. Spenser.* **b** *Cookery.* A thin slice of a fruit, a potato, etc. **c** *Naut.* The triangular piece of wood attached to the end of a log line. **d** One of the counters used in poker and other games, hence, *Slang, Eng.*, a sovereign; *pl.*, money. **e** A wooden key of a spinet or harpsichord. *Obs. Shak.* **f** *Jewelry Trade.* A small piece from a crystal; in the case of the diamond, any such piece weighing less than three fourths of a carat. **3.** Wood, Cuban palm leaf, straw, or the like, split into thin slips for making hats or bonnets. **4.** Anything valueless or trivial; also, anything dried up, withered, or without flavor. **5.** A piece of dried dung, used for fuel; as, buffalo *chips*. **6.** Fig.: Something suggestive of a chip of wood, stone, etc., in having the peculiar qualities of that from which it is derived or taken; — usually used of persons, as, a *chip* of the university; a **chip of the old block**, a child who resembles its father or, rarely, its mother. **7.** An act of chipping; a cut made with an ax, etc.; also, a crack or the like caused by chipping.

chip, *v. i.* To utter a cry represented by the sound *chĭp*.

chip, *n.* Act of chipping; the sound made by a bird, etc., that chips.

chip, *n.* [Cf. D. & G. *kippen* to tip over.] *Wrestling.* A trick, or special attack for throwing the adversary.

chip ax *or* **axe.** A small ax for chipping timber into shape.

chip break *or* **breaker.** *Mech.* A device, as a plate on the back of the cutter of a plane or a piece on the frame of the cutter head in a matching machine, to break or bend up the chip in order to prevent splitting of the board.

chip'-hat' palm. A medium-sized fan palm (*Thrinax microcarpa*) of southern Florida, the leaves of which are used in making hats and baskets.

chip'munk (chĭp'mŭnk), *n.* [From Amer. Indian name; cf. Ojibway *atchitamo* squirrel.] Any of numerous small striped American rodents of the genus *Tamias*, of the squirrel family, terrestrial in habits, and intermediate between the typical squirrels and the spermophiles. They are often called *ground squirrels* and *striped squirrels*. The common species of the eastern United States is *T. striatus*. In the West there are numerous species, some of them exceedingly abundant in certain localities.

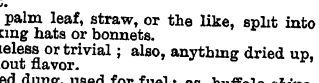

Chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*). (½)

Chip'pen-dale (chĭp'ĕn-dāl), *a.* Designating furniture designed, or like that designed, by Thomas Chippendale, an English cabinetmaker of the 18th century. Chippendale furniture was generally of simple but graceful outline with delicately carved rococo ornamentation, sculptured either in the solid wood or, in the cheaper specimens, separately and glued on. In the more elaborate pieces three types are recognized: **French Chippendale**, having much detail, like Louis Quatorze and Louis Quinze; **Chinese Chippendale**, marked by latticework and pagodalike pediments; and **Gothic Chippendale**, attempting to adapt medieval details. The forms, as of the cabriole and chair backs, often resemble Queen Anne. In chairs, the seat is widened at the front, and the back toward the top widened and bent backward, except in Chinese Chippendale, in which the backs are usually rectangular. — **Chip'pen-dal-ism** (-dāl-ĭz'm), *n.*

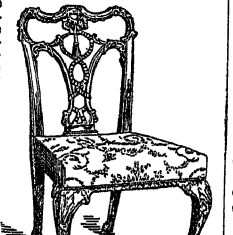

Chippendale Chair.

It must be clearly and unmistakably understood, then, that whenever painted (that is to say, decorated with painted enrichment) or inlaid furniture is described as *Chippendale*, no matter where or by whom, it is a million chances to one that the description is incorrect. *R. D. Benn.*

chip'per (chĭp'ẽr), *v. i.*; CHIP'PERED (-ẽrd); CHIP'PER-ING. [Cf. CHEEP, CHIRP.] To chirp or chirrup; twitter; babble.

chip'per, *a.* [Cf. E. dial. *chipper, kipper.*] Lively; cheerful; brisk. *Colloq., U. S.*

He . . . perched himself, jaunty and *chipper* for all his bedraggle ment of tail, on the extreme tip of the bow. *C. G. D. Roberts.*

chip'ping, *n.* **1.** Act of one that chips, as in dressing or shaping an object of iron, timber, or stone; the breaking off in small pieces, as from the edges of pottery, porcelain, etc. **2.** A chip; a small piece separated in the process of chipping, as by a cutting or graving instrument; a fragment.

chipping ax, a chip ax. — **c. bit,** a chipping piece. — **c. chisel,** a cold chisel having a slightly convex face and an angle of about 80°, used in removing iron scale from a casting, etc. — **chipping machine,** a machine for cutting dyewoods into chips. — **c. piece** *or* **strip,** a strip or facing of metal left on or round the edges of a face of a casting, as round the base of a bearing block for fitting purposes.

chip'ping (chĭp'pĭng), *p. pr. & p. a.* from 4th CHIP.

chipping bird. = CHIPPING SPARROW. — **c. sparrow,** a small sparrow (*Spizella socialis*), one of the most familiar North American birds, which often builds its nest (almost always lined with horsehair) in the immediate vicinity of dwellings; the chippy. Its song is a weak monotonous trill. — **c. squirrel.** = CHIPMUNK.

Chipping Sparrow. (½)

chip'py (chĭp'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, or made of, chips. "*Chippy* fires." *Savage.* **2.** Full of chaps, chapped. *Kane.* **3.** Abounding in, or resembling, chips; dry and tasteless; very dry.

chip'py, *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). **1.** The chipping sparrow. **2.** A lively young woman, of unconventional, often loose, habits, who frequents the streets; a pick-up. *Slang, U. S.* **3.** A chipmunk or squirrel; — a children's or pet name

chips (chĭps), *n.* A ship's carpenter. *Naut. Slang.*

chi-ra'gra (kī-rā'grȧ), *n.* [L.; Gr. χειράγρα; χείρ hand + ἄγρα seizure.] *Med.* Gouty affection of the hand.

chi-rag'ri-cal (kī-răg'rĭ-kăl), *a.* Having the gout in the hand, or subject to that disease. *Sir T. Browne.*

chi-ra'ta (chĭ-rä'tȧ; *as Lat.*, kī-rā'tȧ), *n.* Also *charetta, charayta, chireeta.* [Hind. *chirāītā.*] A gentianaceous plant (*Ophelia chirata*) of northern India, possessing bitter properties rendering it useful as a tonic and chalagogue.

chirk (chûrk), *v. i.*; CHIRKED (chûrkt); CHIRK'ING. [ME. *chirken*; cf. ME. *cherken, charken*, AS. *cearcian.*] **1.** To make a strident, creaking, croaking, or squeaking noise, as a door, a frog, or a mouse. *Obs. or Scot.*

All full of *chirking* was that sorry place. *Chaucer.*

2. To chirp like a bird; chirrup. *Obs. Chaucer* **3.** To grow cheerful; — with *up*. *Colloq., U. S.*

chirk, *v. t.* **1.** To encourage or incite by chirking. *Obs.* **2.** To cheer; to enliven; as, to *chirk* one up. *Colloq. U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

chirk, *a.* [From CHIRK, *v. i.*] Lively; cheerful; in good spirits. *Colloq., U. S.*

chirm (chûrm), *v. i.* [AS. *cyrman, cirman*, to cry out.] To chirp or to make a chirm, as birds. *Huloet.*

chirm, *n.* [AS. *cirm, cyrm.*] Noise; din; esp., confused noise, clamor, or hum of voices, bird notes, or the like.

chi'ro (chē'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Origin unknown.] A large fish (*Elops saurus*) of the tarpon family, found in all tropical seas and known by many different names. The flesh is poor, but it is a fine game fish.

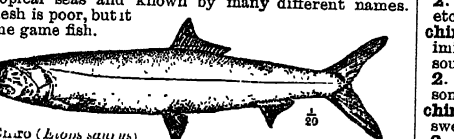

Chiro (*Elops saurus*). 1/20

chi'ro- (kī'rō-), **chir-.** Also **chei'ro-, cheir-.** Combining forms from Greek χειρ, χειρός, *hand.*

chi'ro-gale (-gāl), *n.* A lemur of the genus *Cheirogaleus.*

chi-rog'no-my (kī-rog'nō-mĭ), *n.* [*chiro-* + Gr. γνώμη understanding] Chiromancy, or palmistry. — **chi'rog-nom'ic** (kī'rŏg-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* — **chi-rog'no-mist,** *n.*

chi'ro-graph (kī'rō-grȧf), *n.* [L. *chirographum* that which is written with one's own hand, fr. Gr. χειρόγραφος written with the hand; χείρ hand + γράφειν to write.] **1.** *Law.* Any of various instruments formally written or signed; as: **a** An indenture, or charter party (in sense 1), often with the word *chirographum* written in the part through which the parchment was cut. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** The indenture of a fine of land; also, one of the counterparts of such an indenture. **c** An obligation, as a bond or note, given in one's own handwriting. **2.** A papal decree signed by the Pope. **3.** Handwriting. *Rare.*

chi-rog'ra-pher (kī-rŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* **1** *Eng. Law.* An officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who engrossed fines (chirographs). The office was abolished in 1833. **2.** One who practices chirography. **3.** Erroneous for CHIROMANCER.

chi'ro-graph'ic (kī'rō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or
chi'ro-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } in, handwriting.

chi-rog'ra-phy (kī-rŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1.** Art of writing or engrossing; handwriting; as, skilled in *chirography.* **2.** Erroneous for CHIROMANCY.

chi'ro-gym'nast (kī'rō-jĭm'năst), *n.* [*chiro-* + Gr. γυμναστής trainer of athletes, gymnast.] A mechanical contrivance for exercising the fingers of a pianist.

chi-rol'o-gy (kī-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*chiro-* + *-logy.*] **1.** = DACTYLOLOGY. *Obs.* **2.** The study of the hand. *Rare.*

chi'ro-man'cer (kī'rō-măn'sẽr), *n.* One who practices or professes chiromancy.

chi'ro-man'cy (-sĭ), *n.* [*chiro-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by examination of the hand; palmistry.

chi'ro-man'tic (-măn'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to chiro-
chi'ro-man'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } mancy or chiromancers.

Chi'ron (kī'rŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Χείρων.] *Gr. Myth.* The most famous of the centaurs, son of Cronus, renowned for wisdom and skill in medicine. He was instructor of Achilles, Asclepius, and other heroes. Accidentally wounded by Hercules, he resigned his immortality as an expiation for Prometheus. After his death he was placed among the stars.

Chi'ro-nom'i-dæ (kī'rō-nŏm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χειρονόμος one who gestures with the hands.] *Zoöl.* A very large family of small dipterous flies or midges. With a few exceptions, as those forms known as punkies (see PUNKIE), they do not bite. The larvæ are generally aquatic. **Chi-ron'o-mus** (kī-rŏn'ō-mŭs) is the largest genus.

chi-ron'o-my (kī-rŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. χειρονομία; χειρ hand + νέμειν to manage.] Art of moving the hands in oratory or in pantomime; gesture.

chi'ro-plast (kī'rō-plăst), *n* [Gr. χειροπλαστος formed by hand; χείρ hand + πλάσσειν to shape.] *Music.* An instrument to guide the hands and fingers of pupils in playing on the piano, etc. — **chi'ro-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

chi-rop'o-dist (kī-rŏp'ō-dĭst), *n.* [*chiro-* + Gr ποῦς, ποδός, foot.] One who treats diseases of the hands and feet; esp., one who removes corns and bunions.

chi-rop'o-dy (-dĭ), *n.* The art of treating minor diseases of the hands and feet.

chi-rop'ter (kī-rŏp'tẽr), *n.* One of the Chiroptera.

Chi-rop'ter-a (kī-rŏp'tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., *chiro-* + Gr. πτερόν wing] *Zoöl.* The order of placental flying mammals consisting of the bats. See BAT. It is divided into the suborders *Megachiroptera* (syn. *Frugivora*) and *Microchiroptera* (syn. *Animalivora*) which see. — **chi-rop'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **chi-rop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Chi-ro'tes (kī-rō'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χείρ, χειρός, hand.] *Zoöl.* A genus of wormlike burrowing lizards, with a pair of small fore limbs, but no hind limbs.

Chi'ro-the'ri-um (kī'rō-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *chiro-* + *-therium.*] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct animals, known from fossil footprints rudely resembling impressions of the human hand. They are believed to have been labyrinthodont amphibians. — **chi'ro-the'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

chi-rot'o-ny (kī-rŏt'ō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. χειροτονία; χείρ, χειρός, hand + τείνειν to stretch.] **1.** An election or appointment by show of hands or vote. **2.** *Eccl.* Symbolic extension of hands in bestowing blessing, etc.; — sometimes confused with imposition of hands.

chirp (chûrp), *v. i.*; CHIRPED (chûrpt); CHIRP'ING. [Of imitative origin. Cf. CHIRRUP.] **1.** To make a short, sharp sound, as small birds or crickets; to chirrup. **2.** To speak in a way likened to the chirping of birds in some respect, as in liveliness or cheerfulness.

chirp, *v. t.* **1.** To utter by chirping, as, birds are *chirping* sweet music. *Byron.* **2.** To salute or urge on by or as if by chirping.

chirp, *n.* A short, sharp note natural to some birds or insects, or a similar sound made by persons; a chirrup.

chirp'ing, *p. a.* **1.** That chirps. **2.** Merry; hilarious. **3.** Cheering; enlivening; as, a *chirping* cup. *Now Rare.*

He takes his *chirping* pint, and cracks his jokes. *Pope.*

chirr (chûr), *v. i.*; CHIRRED (chûrd), CHIRR'ING. Also *churre*, etc. [Of imitative origin.] To make the vibrant or trilled sound peculiar to grasshoppers, cicadas, etc., and some birds, or a sound like it.

chirr, *n.* The noise made by an insect or bird that chirrs.

chir'rup (chĭr'ŭp), *v. i.*; CHIR'RUPED (-ŭpt); CHIR'RUP-ING. [See CHIRP.] **1.** To chirp, esp. repeatedly and with a lively effect; — said of birds and insects. *Tennyson.*

The cricket *chirrups* on the hearth. *Goldsmith*

2. Of persons, to make a similar sound, as with the lips to urge on a horse.

chir'rup, *v. t.* **1.** To utter by chirruping. **2.** To quicken or animate by chirruping; to cheer up. **3.** To cheer or applaud (public performers) for pay. *Slang, Eng. Oxf. E. D.*

chir'rup, *n.* Act or sound of chirruping. "The sparrows' *chirrup* on the roof." *Tennyson.*

chir'rup-y (-ĭ), *a.* Cheerful; lively; chatty.

chi-rur'geon (kī-rûr'jŭn), *n.* [F. *chirurgien*, from *chirurgie* surgery, fr. Gr. χειρουργία, fr. χειρουργός working or operating with the hand; χείρ hand + ἔργον work. Cf. SURGEON, WORK.] A surgeon. *Archaic.*

chi-rur'ger-y (-jẽr-ĭ), *n.* [See CHIRURGEON; cf. SURGERY.] Surgery. *Archaic.*

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chip, *v. t.* To trip or throw by a chip. — *v. i.* To trip along; also, to quarrel. *Dial. Eng.*

Chi-pan'go. Var. of CIPANGO.

chip beef. Dried, or hung, beef.

chip bird. Chipping sparrow.

chip box. A little box made of thin wood. *Obs. or R.*

chip carving. Hand carving of soft wood by cutting chips with a knife. [CHIFFCHAFF.]

chip'chap', chip'chop', *n.* = CHIP'LET, *n.* A little chip.

chip log. *Naut.* See LOG, *n.*, 6.

chip'monk, chip'muck, -muk. Vars. of CHIPMUNK.

chip'pa-ble, *a* Capable of being chipped, as flint.

chippe. † CHIP. [*a.* of CHIP, *v.*]

chipped (chĭpt), *p. pret., p. p., & p.*

Chippendale mahogany Mahogany of fine quality and the dark color due to age, as in Chippendale furniture. *Trade Name*

chip'per, *n.* One that chips, as an instrument to chip stone.

chip'per, *n.* Light chatter; twitter. *U. S.*

Chip'pe-wa (chĭp'ē-wä), **Chip'pe-way** (-wā). Var. of OJIBWA.

Chip'pe-wai'an, Chip'pe-wy'an (-wī'ăn), *n.* An Indian of an Athapascan tribe dwelling about Lake Athabasca, Canada.

chip'ping. Var. of CHEAPING, market; — used in English place names; as, *Chipping* Wycombe.

chip'-po-ta'to ma-chine'. See LEVER DRILL. *Cant, Eng.*

chipt. Chipped. *Ref Sp.*

chique (shēk), *n.* [F.] = CHIGOE.

chi'qui-chi'qui palm (chē'kē-chē'kē). [Tupi *chique-chique.*] Either of two South American palms (*Leopoldinia piassaba* and *Attalea funifera*) yielding piassava fiber. See PIASSABA.

chiquin. † SEQUIN.

Chi-qui'to (chē-kē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [Sp., dim. of *chico* little.] One of a native people of Bolivia and Brazil, known for their industry, cheerful disposition, and for the fact that, with some of them at least, numerals are unknown.

‖ chir (chēr). Var. of CHEER, pheasant.

chi'ra (chē'rȧ). Var. of CHIRU.

chi'ra-gon (kĭ'rȧ-gŏn). *n.* [Gr. χειρ hand + ἀγων leading.] A guide for the hand, to assist a blind person to write. *Obs.*

chi-rap'sia (kĭ-răp'shȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χειραψία a touching with the hands.] *Med.* Massage; friction.

chi-ra'tin (kĭ-rā'tĭn), *n. Chem.* A bitter yellow powder, $C_{26}H_{48}O_{10}$, obtained from the chirata.

chi-ray'ta (chĭ-rī'tȧ). Var. of CHIRATA.

chirche † CHURCH.

chire. † CHEER.

chire, *n. Obs.* **1.** A blade of grass, or a sprout. **2.** A fine fiber.

chireche. chiriche. † CHURCH.

chi-ree'ta. (chĭ-rē'tȧ), = CHIRATA. Vars. of CHI-

chirie. † CHERRY.

Chi'ri-gua'no (chē'rē-gwä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). One of a South American tribe, mostly nomads of Guaranian stock, of Bolivia and Argentina. They are efficient stock breeders.

chir'i-moy'a (chĭr'ĭ-moĭ'ȧ). Var. of CHERIMOYA.

Chi'ri-qui' (chē'rē-kē'), *n.* An Indian of a semicivilized people of Panama noted for their expert carvings and gold work. They are now Spanish in speech and culture.

‖ chi'ri-vi'ta (chē'rē-vē'tȧ), *n.* The black angel fish. *West Indies.*

chirl (chûrl; chĭrl), *n.* [Imitative.] A chirp; warble; a low melancholy sound. *Scot.*

chirl, *v. i.* To chirp; to sing, as a bird; warble; sometimes, to emit a low melancholy sound. *Scot*

chirne. † CHURN.

chi'ro-cos-met'ics, *n.* [See CHIRO-; COSMETIC.] Art of beautifying the hands

chi'ro-graf. Chirograph. *Ref. Sp.*

chi-rog'ra-fy. Chirography. *Ref. Sp.*

chi-rog'ra-phist (kĭ-rŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* Obs. equivs. of CHIROGRAPHER.

chi'ro-log'i-cal (kĭ'rō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Relating to chirology. — **chi'ro-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

chi-rol'o-gist (kĭ-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who makes a study of the hand.

chi-rom'a-chy (kĭ-rŏm'ȧ-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. χειρομάχος fighting with the hand.] A hand-to-hand contest. *Obs.*

chi'ro-man'cist. chi'ro-mant, *n.* = CHIROMANCER.

chi'ro-man'tic, chi'ro-man'tine, chi'ro-man'tist, *n.* Obs. equivs. of CHIROMANCER.

chi-rom'e-ter (kĭ-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*chiro-* + *-meter.*] A form of sextant used in India for measuring vertical angles.

Chi'ro-mys (kĭ'rō-mĭs), *n.*, **Chi'ro-my'i-dæ** (-mĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *chiro-* + Gr. μῦς mouse.] *Zool.* Syns. of DAUBENTONIA, DAUBENTONIIDÆ

chi-ron'o-mer (kĭ-rŏn'ō-mẽr), *n.* A practicer or professor of chironomy. *Obs.*

chi'ro-nom'ic (kĭ'rō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* Relating to chironomy.

chi-rop'o-dist-ry, *n.* Chiropody.

chi-rop'o-dous, *a.* [*chiro-* + *-podous.*] *Zool.* Having the feet modified into hands adapted for grasping and climbing. *Rare.*

chi'ro-pod (kĭ'rō-pŏd), *n. Rare.*

chi'ro-prac'tic, *n.* [*chiro-* + Gr. πρακτικός practical, fr. πράσσειν to do.] A system of healing that treats disease by manipulation of the spinal column.

chi-rop'te-ryg'i-um (kĭ-rŏp'tẽr-ĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TERYGIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *chiro-* + Gr. πτέρυξ, πτέρυγος, wing, fin.] *Anat.* The typical pentadactyloid limb of the higher vertebrates. — **chi-rop'ter-yg'i-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **chi-rop'ter-yg'i-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

chi'ro-scop'i-cal (kĭ'rō-skŏp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*chiro-* + *-scopic.*] Chiromantic.

chi-ros'o-phist (kĭ-rŏs'ō-fĭst), *n.* 1. A prestidigitator. *Obs.* 2. A chiromancer.

chi-ros'o-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*chiro-* + Gr. σοφία knowledge.] The science of the hand. ‖ = CHIROMANCY. — **chi-ro'so-phic** (-fĭk), *n.* — **chi'ro-so-ph'i-cal** (kĭ'rō-sŏf'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

chi'ro-spasm. [(esp. in sense 2).]

chi'ro-to'ni-a, *n.* Chirotony

chirp'er, *n.* **1.** One that chirps; a small bird. [or glass.] **2.** A chirping, or cheering, cup

chirp'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

chirp'ing-ly, *adv.* of CHIRPING.

chirp'ling, *n* A little chirper.

chirpt. Chirped. *Ref. Sp.*

chir'py, *a.* Given to chirping; cheerful; lively. *Colloq.*

chirre. Var. of CHIRR. [rups.]

chir'rup-er, *n.* One that chir-

chir'rupt. Chirruped. *Ref. Sp.*

chirt (chûrt; *Sc. also* chĭrt), *v. i.* [Cf. CHIRP.] **1.** To chirp. *Obs.* **2.** To spirt; squirt. *Scot.*

chirt, *v. t.* To cause to chirt. [*Scot.*]

chirt, *n.* A squirt or squeeze.

chi'ru (chē'rŭ), *n* [Native name.] An antelope (*Pantholops hodgsonii*) of Tibet, allied to the saiga, having the muzzle swollen, and thick woolly fawn-colored hair.

chi-rur'geon-ly, *adv.* Like, or

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chi-rur'gic (kī-rûr'jĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *chirurgique* chirurgi-
chi-rur'gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl) } cal, L. *chirurgicus*, Gr. χειρουρ-
γικός. See CHIRURGEON; cf. SURGICAL.] Surgical. *Archaic.*

chis'el (chĭz'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *chisel*, F. *ciseau*, fr. LL. *cisellus*, prob. for *caesellus*, fr. L. *caesus*, p. p. of *caedere* to cut. Cf. SCISSORS.] A metal tool or instrument with a cutting edge at the end of a blade, used in dressing, shaping, cutting, turning, or otherwise working timber, stone, metal, bone, etc. It is often driven by a mallet or hammer.

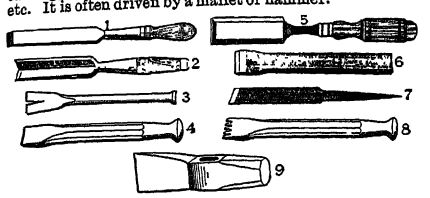

Various forms of Chisels 1 Socket Paring Chisel; 2 Corner Chisel; 3 Box Chisel; 4, 8 Stonecutters' Chisels; 5 Beveled Firmer Chisel; 6 Wire Chisel; 7 Turning Chisel; 9 Blacksmith's Chisel for hot iron.

chis'el (chĭz'ĕl), *v. t.*; CHIS'ELED (-ĕld) or CHIS'ELLED, CHIS'EL-ING or CHIS'EL-LING. [Cf. F. *ciseler*.] **1.** To cut, pare, gouge, engrave, etc., with a chisel; — often with *out*; as, to *chisel* a block of marble into a statue.

2. To cut close, as in a bargain; to cheat. *Colloq. or Slang.*

chis'el, *v. i.* To work with a chisel.

chis'eled, chis'elled (chĭz'ĕld), *p. a.* **1.** Cut, shaped, or wrought with a chisel.

2. Appearing as if chiseled; clear-cut.

3. Shaped like a chisel at the edge.

chis'el-ly (chĭz'ĕl-lĭ), *a. & adv.* [Cf. CHESIL gravel.] Gravelly; gritty; grittily. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

chit (chĭt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *cīð* shoot, sprig, from the same root as *cīnan* to yawn, and E. *chink* a cleft.] *Bot.* **a** *pl* Rice of second or third grade. **b** A shoot or sprout.

chit, *v. i.*; CHIT'TED (-ĕd; -ĭd); CHIT'TING. To shoot out; to sprout.

chit, *v. t.* To remove the chits from; sprout; as, to *chit* potatoes. *Colloq.*

chit, *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *chit, chitty*, name for a cat, and E. *kitten*.] **1.** The offspring of a beast, as a cub or whelp. *Obs.*

2. A child; also, a person likened to a child, esp. a pert or forward girl or young woman.

It is I who am insulted and put to shame, in my own house, by a *chit* of a miss. *S. Wear Mitchell*

chit, chit'ty (chĭt'ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *chiṭṭī*.] **a** A short letter or note; a written message or memorandum; a certificate given to a servant; a pass, or the like. **b** A signed voucher or memorandum of a small debt, as for food and drinks at a club. *India, China*, etc.

chi'tal (chē'tăl), *n.* [Hind. *chītal*.] **a** The axis deer. **b** A venomous marine serpent of the genus *Hydrophis*, of India.

chit'chat (chĭt'chăt), *n.* [From CHAT, by reduplication.] Familiar or trifling talk or conversation; small talk.

chi'tin (kī'tĭn), *n.* [See CHITON.] *Physiol. Chem.* A white amorphous horny substance forming the harder part of the outer integument of insects, Crustacea, and other invertebrates, and occurring also in fungi. There are probably different varieties, all amino derivatives of carbohydrates.

Chitin is not found in vertebrates. In invertebrates *chitin* is alleged to occur in several classes of animals; but it can be positively asserted that true, typical *chitin* is found only in articulated animals, in which it forms the chief organic constituent of the shell, etc. *Hammarsten.*

chi'tin-i-za'tion (kī'tĭ-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'-), *n.* Process of becoming, or state of being, chitinous. — **chi'tin-ized** (kī'tĭ-nīzd), *p. a.*

chi'ti-no- (kī'tĭ-nō-). Combining form of *chitinous;* as in **chi'ti-no-ar'e-na'ceous**, composed of chitin and sand; **chi'ti-no-cal-ca'reous**, composed of chitin and calcareous matter.

chi'tin-ous (kī'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* Of, or of the nature of, chitin.

chi'to mel'on (chē'tō; *as Lat.*, kĭ'tō). A muskmelon (*Cucumis melo chito*) bearing yellow fruits the size of an orange, used for pickles and preserves; — called also *orange melon.*

chi'ton (kī'tŏn), *n.* [Gr. χιτών a chiton (in sense 1).] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* The garment commonly worn next to the skin by both sexes in classical times. The Dorian chiton as ordinarily worn was formed of an oblong piece of cloth, usually wool, folded over at the top so as to form a double covering above the waist, and secured by a girdle and by fibulæ at the shoulders. The Ionian chiton was a sort of loose gown, usually of linen, differing from the Dorian chiefly in being sewn rather than pinned. The arrangement of the garment varied to suit convenience or style, and it was worn shorter by men than by women.

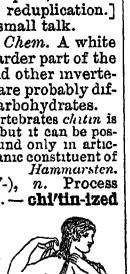

Double Chiton.

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of mollusks; the type and best-known genus of the order Placophora and class Amphineura. The name is commonly applied to any mollusk of that order. (See AMPHINEURA.) They resemble limpets in habits, clinging firmly to rocks with their large sucker-like foot and moving but little. When detached they curl up into a ball and are then more or less completely covered by the segmented shell. The order is an ancient one, extending back to the Ordovician. Some existing Pacific coast forms become ten inches long.

Chit'ta-gong' wood (chĭt'a-gŏng'). [From *Chittagong*, a district in Bengal, India.] The close-grained and handsomely veined wood of either of two meliaceous trees of India (*Chukrasia tabularis* and *Toona ciliata*), used extensively for cabinetwork. From its resemblance to mahogany, it is often called *Indian*, or *East Indian, mahogany.*

chit'tam wood (chĭt'ăm) [Origin unknown.] *U. S.* **a** The American smoke tree. **b** The cascara buckthorn. **c** A sapotaceous tree (*Bumelia lanuginosa*) of the southern United States.

chit'ter-ling (chĭt'ẽr-lĭng), *n.* [Cf. AS. *cwiþ* womb, Icel. *kviðr*, Goth. *qiþus*, belly, womb, stomach, G. *kutteln* chitterlings.] **1.** The smaller intestines of swine, etc., esp. as fried or boiled and sometimes filled with forcemeat; — usually in the *pl.*

2. A frill, ruff, or the like; esp., the frill down the breast of old-fashioned shirts, suggestive of chitterlings. *Obs.*

chit'tra (chĭt'rà), *n.* [Hind. *chitra* spotted, speckled.] The axis deer of India.

chiv'al-resque' (shĭv'ăl-rĕsk'), *a.* [From *chivalry;* cf. F. *chevaleresque*, It. *cavalleresco*.] Having the spirit, manner, or appearance of chivalry, as, a *chivalresque* romance.

chiv'al-ric (shĭv'ăl-rĭk; shĭ-văl'rĭk; 277: *see* CHIVALRY), *a.* [See CHIVALRY.] Relating to chivalry; chivalrous.

chiv'al-rous (shĭv'ăl-rŭs; see CHIVALRY), *a.* [OF. *chevalerus, chevalereus*, fr. *chevalier*. See CHIVALRY.] **1.** Like, or characteristic of, a knight of feudal times; esp., valiant; valorous; warlike. *Obs.*, exc. as in sense 3.

In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* emprise. *Spenser.*

2. Pertaining to chivalry or knight-errantry regarded as a system; of or relating to the age of chivalry regarded as a period in history; as, *chivalrous* society; *chivalrous* ideals.

3. Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or possessing the qualities of, the ideal knight of the age of chivalry as depicted in fiction and modern romantic tradition; disinterestedly devoted to the cause of the weak or oppressed; valorous and generous to foes.

4. Of or pert. to a knight; knightly; as, *chivalrous* rank. *R.*

Syn. — See GALLANT.

chiv'al-ry (shĭv'ăl-rĭ; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [F. *chevalerie*, fr. *chevalier* knight, orig., horseman. See CHEVALIER; cf. CAVALRY.] **1.** **a** Mounted men at arms; heavy cavalry of the Middle Ages; also, a medieval army, whose strength was in its mounted men. *Obs. or Archaic.* **b** Cavalry. *Obs. & R.*

2. A body of knights or illustrious mounted soldiers; hence, gallant and distinguished warriors or brave gentlemen.

Belgium's capital had gathered then
Her beauty and her *chivalry*, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men *Byron*

3. The rank, position, or characteristics of a feudal knight; esp., martial valor, dexterity in arms, etc. *Archaic.*

The glory of our Troy this day doth lie
On his fair worth and single *chivalry*. *Shak.*

4. The dignity or system of knighthood; the spirit, usages, or manners of knighthood; the practice of knight-errantry.

Cervantes smiled Spain's *chivalry* away *Byron.*

5. A gallant deed; an exploit. *Archaic. Sir P. Sidney.*

6. *Eng. Law.* Tenure by knight's service. *Obs or Hist.*

7. The qualifications or character of the ideal knight of the age of chivalry according to the romantic traditions, as honor, protective kindness to the weak, generosity to foes, and gallantry; chivalrousness.

☞ The historical, but now little used, pronunciation of this word is with *ch* as in *chip*, and the adjs. *chivalrous* and *chivalric* are also by some pronounced thus, although *chivalric* is a more recent formation, coming into the language after the other forms had been revived with the usual modern pronunciation.

chive (chīv), *n.* Also *cive.* [OF. *chive*, dial. form of F. *cive*, fr. L. *cepa, caepa*, onion. Cf. CIVE, CIBOL.] **1.** A perennial plant (*Allium schœnoprasum*), allied to the onion. Its slender rushlike leaves are used to flavor soups, omelets, etc. Usually in *pl.*

2. A bulblet, or clove, as that of garlic.

chive cheese. Cheese flavored with chives.

chlam'y-date (klăm'ĭ-dāt), *a.* [L. *chlamydatus* dressed in a chlamys.] *Zoöl.* Having a mantle, as a mollusk.

chla-myd'e-ous (klā-mĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. χλαμύς, -ύδος, cloak.] *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to or designating the perianth, or floral envelope, of a plant; — chiefly in combination, as archi*chlamydeous*, meta*chlamydeous*, etc. **b** Having a perianth; — opposed to *achlamydeous. Rare.*

chlam'y-do- (klăm'ĭ-dō-), **chlamyd-.** Combining forms from Greek χλαμύς, χλαμύδος, *mantle, chlamys.*

Chlam'y-do-bac-te'ri-a'ce-æ (klăm'ĭ-dō-băk-tē'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CHLAMYDO-; BACTERIUM.] *Bacteriol.* A family of bacteria characterized by having sheathed cells forming elongated nonmotile filaments, whose segments separate as gonidia. It contains several genera, as *Crenothrix* and *Cladothrix*, the iron bacteria, and *Thiothrix*, the sulphur bacteria. — **chlam'y-do-bac-te'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Chlam'y-do-sel'a-chus (-sĕl'ā-kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *chlamydo-* + Gr. σέλαχος shark.] *Zoöl.* A genus of remarkable sharks of the group Diplospondyli, having a long eel-like body The only living species is the frill shark (*C. anguineus*), found in deep water off the coasts of Japan and in parts of the Atlantic. The genus constitutes a family, **Chlam'y-do-se-lach'i-dæ** (-sē-lăk'ĭ-dē).

Chlam'y-do-spore' (klăm'ĭ-dō-spōr'), *n.* [*chlamydo-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A thick-walled resting spore produced by various types of fungi, usually by gemmation or transverse division of the hyphæ at irregular intervals. In the smut fungi (Ustilaginales) they are the so-called *brand spores*, which survive the winter and develop conidiophores the following spring. In the rust fungi (Uredinales) the spore structures known as æcia, uredinia, and telia are morphologically forms of chlamydospores, though only the telia pass through a resting period. Chlamydospores are also found in certain phycomycetes.

chla'mys (klā'mĭs, klăm'ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. CHLAMYDES (klăm'ĭ-dēz), E. CHLAMYSES (-ĭs-ĕz). [L., from Gr. χλαμύς.] *Class. Antig.* A short oblong mantle fastened with a clasp in front or at the shoulder. Primarily a horseman's cloak, it became the ordinary outdoor garment for young men.

Phocion wearing a Chlamys

chlo-an'thite (klō-ăn'thīt), *n.* [Gr. χλόη verdure + ἄνθος flower.] *Min.* Nickel diarsenide, $NiAs_2$, white or grayish with metallic luster, and usually massive. By replacement of nickel by cobalt it merges into smaltite.

chlo-as'ma (klō-ăz'mà), *n.* [Gr. χλωάζειν to be green.] *Med.* A cutaneous affection characterized by yellow or yellowish brown pigmented spots.

chlor-ac'e-tate (klōr-ăs'ē-tāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of chloracetic acid

chlor'a-ce'tic (klōr'ā-sē'tĭk, -sĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *acetic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of three crystalline acids obtained by the substituting action of chlorine on acetic acid, and called respectively **monochloracetic, dichloracetic,** and **trichloracetic acids,** all stronger than acetic acid; specif., designating the mono acid.

chlor-ac'e-tol (klōr-ăs'ē-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *acetone* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* A colorless liquid, $CH_3CCl_2CH_3$, formed by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on acetone, and in other ways.

chlor-ac'e-tone (-tōn), *n.* *Chem.* A compound, CH_3COCH_2Cl, obtained as a pungent oil by the direct chlorination of acetone and in other ways.

chlo'ral (klō'răl), *n.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *alcohol.*] **1.** *Chem.* A colorless oily liquid, $CCl_3{\cdot}CHO$, of a pungent odor and harsh taste, boiling at 97.7° C., obtained by the action of chlorine upon ordinary or ethyl alcohol, and forming with water choral hydrate.

2. Chloral hydrate.

chlo'ral-am'ide (-ăm'ĭd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*chloral* + *amide.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound of chloral and formic amide used to produce sleep.

chloral ammonia, -nium *Chem.* A compound of chloral and ammonia, $CCl_3{\cdot}CH(NH_2)OH$, similar to aldehyde ammonia. It is used in medicine as a sedative.

chloral hydrate. A white crystalline substance obtained by treating chloral with water. It produces sleep when taken internally or hypodermically. Called also *chloral.*

chlo'ral-ide (klō'răl-īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $C_7H_2O_2Cl_6$, formed by heating chloral with trichlorolactic acid, and otherwise; by extension, any compound formed by the union of chloral and a hydroxy acid, with elimination of water.

chlo'ral-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* A morbid condition of the system resulting from habitual use of chloral.

chlo'ral-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; CHLO'RAL-IZED (-īzd); CHLO'RAL-IZ-ING (-īz'ĭng). To subject to the influence of chloral; to treat with chloral. — **chlo'ral-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

chlo'ral-ose (-ōs), *n.* [*chloral* + *-ose.*] A bitter crystalline substance, $C_8H_{12}O_6Cl_3$, obtained by heating grape sugar with chloral. It is used as a hypnotic.

chlor-al'um (klōr-ăl'ŭm), *n.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *aluminium.*] An impure aqueous solution of chloride of aluminium, used as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

chlor-am'ine (klōr'ă-mēn'; klōr'ă-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Org. Chem.* A compound formed from a primary or secondary amine by replacement of the ammoniacal hydrogen by chlorine.

chlor'an'il (klōr'ăn'ĭl), *n.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *aniline.*] *Chem.* A mixture of two chlorine derivatives of quinone, obtained

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in a manner becoming, a surgeon. *Obs. & R. Shak.*

chirvylle ✝ CHERVIL.

chis, *a.* [AS. *cīs.*] Fastidious; choice; fond. *Obs.*

chis'el (chĭz'ĕl), *n.* [See CHESIL.] 1. Chesil; shingle; gravel. 2. Bran; coarse flour *Dial. Eng.*

chis'el, chiz'zel, *v. t.* [From CHESSEL.] To press in a cheese vat. *Scot.*

chis'eled Chiseled. *Ref. Sp.*

chis'el-er, chis'el-ler, *n.* One who chisels

chis'el-mouth', *n.* A cyprinoid fish (*Acrocheilus alutaceus*) of the Columbia River, having a large straight-edged horny plate in each jaw.

chisel temper. See TEMPER, *n.*, 7.

chisel tooth. *Zoöl.* One of the incisor teeth of a rodent; — so called from its shape.

chis'el-tooth' saw. A saw having inserted teeth with a maximum of front rake. *Jos. Rose.*

chis'il. ✝ CHESIL.

Chis'lon (kĭs'lŏn) Var. of KISLEV. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

chis'ley (chĭz'lĭ). Var. of CHISELLY.

Chis'lon (kĭs'lŏn; kĭz'-). *Bib.*

Chis'loth-ta'bor (kĭs'lŏth-tā'bôr; kĭz'lŏth-). *Bib.*

chissel. ✝ CHISEL.

chist. ✝ CHEST.

chit. ✝ CHICH.

chit. Obs. 3d person sing. pres. of CHIDE.

chit, *n.* A small tool for cleaving laths.

chit, *n.* A small tool for cleaving.

‖ **chi ta'ce ac'con-sen'te** (kē tä'chā ak'kŏn-sĕn'tē). [It.] He who is silent consents; silence gives consent.

chi tai. Var. of CHIH TAI.

‖ **chi-tar'ra** (kē-tär'rä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A guitar.

chiter, chitre. ✝ CHITTER.

chi-ti' (chē-tē'). Var. of JETEE

Chit'i-ma'cha (shĭt'ĭ-mä'shà), *n.* An Indian of a tribe formerly of lower Louisiana, constituting a linguistic stock. — **Chit'i-ma'chan** (-shăn), *a.*

chi'ti-no-g'e-nous (kī'tĭ-nŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*chitino-* + *-genous.*] Producing chitin. [chitin.

chi'tin-oid, *a.* Resembling

chit'ling, chit'lin, *n.* = CHITTERLING. *Colloq. or Dial.*

chit'munk. Var. of CHIPMUNK.

chi'to-san' (kī'tō-săn'), *n.* [From CHITIN.] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance formed from chitin by the action of alkali at high temperatures, and soluble in dilute acid. On decomposition it yields glucosamine.

chi'tose (kī'tōs), *n.* [*chitin* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A nonfermentable sugar produced by the action of nitrous acid on glucosamine.

chitt'ra. Var. of CHITTRA.

Chi-tra'li (chē-trä'lĭ), *n.* [Per *chitrāli.*] See KHOWAR.

chit-tak'. Var. of JETEE.

chit'ter, *v. i.* [Cf. CHATTER.] 1. To twitter, as a bird; also, to chirp or chatter. *Obs. or Scot.* 2. To shiver or chatter, as with cold. *Scot & Dial Eng.*

chit'ter, *n* Act or sound of chittering; twitter.

chit'ter-ling, *n.* A little chit.

Chit'tim (kĭt'tĭm). *Bib.*

chit'tim wood (chĭt'tĭm). Var. of CHITTAM WOOD. [snake.

chit'tul (-tŭl). Var. of CHITAL,

chit'ty (-tĭ), *n.* = CHIT, short letter. [sprouts.

chit'ty, *a.* Full of chits, or

chit'ty, *a.* [Cf. CHITTY FACE.] Of the face: Thin or pinched; also, childish or babylike. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

chitty face. [Cf. CHICHEVACHE.] A thin or pinched face; also, baby face. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **chit'ty-faced'** (-fāst'), *a. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

chi'u-le (kĭ'ū-lē), *n.* [LL. *chiula, cyula*, fr. AS. *cēol, ciol.* Cf. KEEL.] A war vessel of the Norsemen or early English.

Chi'un (kĭ'ŭn). *Bib.*

chiurm, *n.* [F. *chiourme*, fr. Gr κέλευσμα or κέλευμα the chant of the κελευστής (fr. κελεύειν to command), giving time to the rowers.] A gang of galley slaves; contemptuously, a crew or gang. *Obs.* [a knife.

chiv (chĭv). Var. of CHIVE, I

chivachie. ✝ CHEVACHIE.

chiv'age. Var. of CHEVAGE.

chival, *n.* [F *cheval.*] A horse. *Obs.*

chivaler. ✝ CHEVALIER. [ROUS.

chiv'al-rous-ly, *adv.* of CHIVALRIV'al-rous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **chi-var'ra** (chē-vär'rä), ‖ **chivar'ro** (-rō), *n.*; *pl.* -RAS (-räs); -ROS (-rōs). [Mex. Sp.] A legging; — usually in the *pl. Mex. & Southwestern U. S.*

chive. ✝ CHEVE

chive, *n.* The filament of a stamen or the style of a pistil. *Obs.*

chive (chīv), *n.* A knife. — *v. t.* To cut or stab with a knife *Thieves' Cant.*

chive garlic. = CHIVE, plant.

chivel, *v. t.* Prob., to shiver or tremble. *Obs.*

chiv'er (chĭv'ẽr; shĭv'ẽr). Obs or dial. var. of SHIVER.

chiverell. ✝ CHEVEREL.

chiv'ey (shĭv'ĭ), *n.* The Menominee whitefish (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*). Local, *Maine.*

chiv'i-a-tite (chĭv'ĭ-ā-tīt), *n.* [From *Chiviato*, Peru.] *Min.* A mineral composed of lead, bismuth, and sulphur, $Pb_2Bi_2S_{11}$, in lead-gray foliated masses.

chiv'y. Var. of CHEVY. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* [CHISEL.

chiz'zel. Obs. or dial. var. of

Ch. J. *Abbr.* Chief Justice.

Chlad'ni's fig'ures (klăd'nēz). [After E. F. F. *Chladni*, German physicist.] See SONOROUS FIGURES.

Chlad'ni's plate. A plate used to exhibit Chladni's figures.

chlad'nite (klăd'nīt), *n.* [After E. F. F. *Chladni.*] *Min.* A pure variety of enstatite.

Chlæ-na'ce-æ (klē-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χλαῖνα a cloak.] *Bot.* Syn. of SCHIZOLÆNACEÆ. — **chlæ-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Chlam'y-do-myx'a (klăm'ĭ-dō-mĭk'sà), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χλαμύς, χλαμύδος, mantle + μύξα slime.] See LABYRINTHULA.

Chlam'y-do-sau'rus (-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *chlamydo-* + *-saurus.*] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the frilled lizard

chlam'y-phore (klăm'ĭ-fōr), *n.* Also **chlam'y-do-phore'** (-dō-fōr'). [See CHLAMYPHORUS.] The pichiciago

Chla-myph'o-rus (klā-mĭf'ō-rŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the pichiciago.

Chlo'e (klō'ē) *Bib.*

Chlo'ë, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Χλόη. Lit., young verdure; an herb; → fem. prop. name. See also DAPHNIS AND CHLOE

chloiocho'nanitic, *a.* Incorrect var. of CLOIOCHOANITIC.

chlor-. = CHLORO-. [AMIDE

chl'oral formamide. = CHLORAL-

chlo-ral'ic (klō-răl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to chloral

chlo'ral-im'ide, *n.* Also **-id.** [*chloral* + *imide.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, $(CCl_3{\cdot}CHNH)_3$, formed by heating chloral ammonia, used in medicine as a sedative.

chloramine yellow. See DYE

chlor'an'i-late (klōr'ăn'Y-lāt), *n.* A salt of chloranilic acid.

chlor'a-nil'ic (-nĭl'ĭk), *a. Chem* Designating a red crystalline acid, $C_6Cl_2(OH)_2O_2$, obtained by action of alkalies on chloranil

chlor'an'i-on, *n.* [*chloric* + *an-*

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as bright yellow leaflets by the action of chlorine on aniline, phenol, etc.

Chlo'ran-tha'ce-æ (klō'răn-thā'sĕ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CHLORANTHY.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Piperales), closely related to the Piperaceæ. It contains 3 genera and about 33 species, natives of tropical America, Asia, and Polynesia. — **chlo'ran-tha'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Chlo-ran'thus (klō-răn'thŭs), *n.* [NL. See CHLORANTHY.] *Bot.* The typical genus of herbs of the family Chloranthaceæ. They are natives of the East Indies and China, possessing spicy, aromatic, tonic, or bitter properties. The root and seeds of *C. officinalis* and *C brachystachys* are medicinal; *C. inconspicuus* yields chulan.

chlo-ran'thy (-thĭ, klō'răn-), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + Gr. *ἄνθος* flower.] *Bot.* Reversion of normally colored floral leaves to green foliage leaves.

chlor-as'tro-lite (klōr-ăs'trō-līt), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + Gr. *ἀστρον* star + *-lite.*] *Min.* A prehnite found in rounded green pebbles of a stellate structure. It is used as a gem.

chlo'rate (klō'rāt), *n.* [See CHLORINE.] *Chem.* A salt of chloric acid, esp. the potassium salt. All the chlorates are soluble in water and many are deliquescent.

chlor-au'rate (klōr-ô'rāt), *n.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *aurate.*] *Chem.* A salt of chlorauric acid.

chlor-au'ric (-ô'rĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid, $HAuCl_4{\cdot}4H_2O$, crystallizing in long yellow needles from a concentrated solution of gold in aqua regia containing an excess of hydrochloric acid.

chlore (klōr), *v. t.*; CHLORED (klōrd); CHLOR'ING. [From CHLORINE.] *Bleaching.* To treat with a dilute solution of bleaching powder, and then with something, as steam, to set chlorine free; to chlorinate.

chlor-en'chy-ma (klōr-ĕn'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [*chloro*phyll + *parenchyma.*] *Bot.* Chlorophyll-containing tissue.

chlor'hy'drin (klōr'hi'drĭn), *n. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds formed from certain polyhydric alcohols, esp. glycerin, by the substitution of chlorine for one or more hydroxyl groups.

chlo'ric (klō'rĭk), *a.* [From CHLORINE.] **1.** *Chem.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, chlorine; — said esp. of those compounds of chlorine in which this element has a valence of five, or the next to its highest; as, *chloric* acid, $HClO_3$.

2. See PETROGRAPHY.

chloric acid, a monobasic acid, $HClO_3$, obtained from its salts in the form of an aqueous solution of pungent odor, like nitric acid in oxidizing properties, but far less stable. — **c. ether.** *Chem.* **a** Ethylene chloride. See DUTCH LIQUID. **b** Chloroform or an alcoholic solution of it. *Incorrect.*

chlo'rid-ate (klō'rĭ-dāt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). **1.** *Photog.* To treat with a chloride, as a plate with chloride of silver.

2. *Metal.* = CHLORIDIZE. — **chlo'ri-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.*

chlo'ride (-rīd; -rĭd; 184; 277), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A compound of chlorine with another element or radical; a salt or ester of hydrochloric acid; as, *chloride* of sodium (common salt); methyl *chloride*

chloride of ammonium, sal ammoniac. — **c. of calcium.** = CALCIUM CHLORIDE. — **c. of lime**, a nearly white substance, $CaOCl_2$ (calcium oxychloride), made by treating slaked lime with chlorine, used in bleaching and disinfecting; — called also *bleaching powder.* — **c. of silver.** = SILVER CHLORIDE.

chlo-rid'ic (klō-rĭd'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a chloride; containing a chloride.

chlo'rid-ize (klō'rĭ-dīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-dīzd); -IZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). **1.** *Metal.* To combine with chlorine; to convert the metal of into chloride; as, to *chloridize* silver ore by roasting with salt.

2. *Photog.* = CHLORIDATE.

chlo'rin-ate (klō'rĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). *Chem.* To treat, or cause to combine, with chlorine, as for the purpose of bleaching, or for extracting gold from its ores by converting it into the soluble chloride. — **chlo'rin-a'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

chlo'rine (klō'rĭn, -rēn; 184; 277), *n.* Also **-rin.** [Gr. *χλωρός* pale green, greenish yellow. So named from its color. See YELLOW.] *Chem.* An element, commonly isolated as a greenish yellow gas, two and a half times as heavy as air, of an intensely disagreeable suffocating odor, and exceedingly poisonous. Symbol, *Cl*; at. wt., 35.46. Chlorine does not occur free in nature, but is abundant in the form of chlorides, as common salt, sal ammoniac, sylvite, etc. It was discovered by Scheele in 1774. It is isolated by the action of oxidizing agents or by electrolysis, and is used as a powerful bleaching, oxidizing, and disinfecting agent. It is condensed by cold or pressure to a yellow liquid and is now often shipped in that form. Liquid chlorine boils at −33.6° C. (−28.5° F.) and solid chlorine melts at −102° C. (−151.6° F.). One liter of gaseous chlorine weighs 3.220 grams. Chlorine combines directly with most of the other elements. It is in general univalent, but also forms the higher oxides ClO_2 and Cl_2O_7 and the higher acids chlorous ($HClO_2$), chloric ($HClO_3$), and perchloric ($HClO_4$).

chlo'rine (klō'rĭn), *a.* [See CHLORINE, *n.*] Light green like young grass; of a grass-green color.

chlorine dioxide. *Chem.* A heavy reddish yellow odorous gas, ClO_2, obtained by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on potassium chlorate and condensed by cold to a red liquid. It is unstable and a strong oxidizer. Called also *chlorine peroxide* and, formerly, *hypochloric acid.*

chlorine family. *Chem.* The elements fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine, called the halogens (salt formers). They are univalent toward hydrogen, metals, and other elements, but chlorine, bromine, and iodine also form higher oxygen compounds.

chlorine peroxide. Chlorine dioxide.

chlorine water. A yellowish-colored aqueous solution of chlorine used for bleaching. Water absorbs a little over twice its volume of the gas at ordinary temperatures.

Chlo'ris (klō'rĭs), *n.* [L, fr. Gr. Χλωρίς] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* **a** The goddess of flowers and wife of Zephyrus; — identified with the Roman *Flora.* **b** A daughter of Amphion and Niobe, who with one brother escaped the destruction visited by Apollo and Artemis upon Niobe's children

2. [NL.] *Bot.* A large genus of grasses widely distributed in warm regions, having spikelets in two rows along one side of the rachis, forming a unilateral spike. From the digitate arrangement of the latter, the plants are called *finger grasses.* Several are cultivated for ornament.

chlo'rite (klō'rīt), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρῖτις* (sc. *λίθος* stone), fr. *χλωρός* light green.] Any of a group of monoclinic minerals of extensive occurrence, associated with, and closely resembling, the micas, and ordinarily characterized by a green color. They are essentially hydrous silicates of aluminium, ferrous iron, and magnesium, and include clinochlore, pennunite, prochlorite, corundophilite, and other species less distinctly crystalline.

chlo'rite, *n.* [*chlorous* + *-ite.*] *Chem.* A salt of chlorous acid, as, *chlorite* of sodium.

chlorite slate. A schistose or slaty rock consisting largely of chlorite.

chlo-rit'ic (klō-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, chlorite; as, *chloritic* sand.

chlo'ri-toid (klō'rĭ-toid), *n.* [*chlorite* + *-oid.*] *Min.* A silicate of aluminium and ferrous iron (with magnesium), $H_2(Fe,Mg)Al_2SiO_7$, occurring usually in dull green to gray or grayish black masses of brittle folia. It is a member of the clintonite group. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 3.52–3.57.

chlo'ro- (klō'rō), **chlor-.** **1.** Combining forms from Greek *χλωρός, light green;* as *chloropal, chlorophyll.*

2. *Chem.* A combining form denoting that *chlorine* is an ingredient in the substance named, as *chlor*hydrin, *chloro*form. When prefixed to the name of an organic compound it usually indicates that chlorine has replaced some of the hydrogen. The usage for *bromo-* and *iodo-* is similar.

chlo'ro-ben'zene (-bĕn'zēn; -bĕn-zēn'), *n. Org. Chem.* Any chlorine derivative of benzene formed by direct chlorination or by some other method; specif., the mono derivative, C_6H_5Cl, a colorless liquid.

chlo'ro-bro'mide (-brō'mid; -mĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-mid.** *Chem.* A compound of chlorine and bromine with some element or radical.

chlo'ro-caf'fe-ine (-kăf'ē-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* A chlorine derivative of caffeine, used in medicine

chlo'ro-car-bon'ic (-kar-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *carbonic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, ClCO·OH, known only in the form of its esters, the **chlo'ro-car'bonates**, which are formed as volatile liquids when various alcohols react with carbon oxychloride.

chlo'ro-chro'mic (-krō'mĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, or containing, both chlorine and chromium.

chlorochromic acid. a Chromyl chloride, CrO_2Cl_2. **b** The acid $CrO_2Cl{\cdot}OH$, known only in the form of certain salts, the **chlo'ro-chro'mates** (-māts).

chlo'ro-chrous (klō'rō-krŭs), *a.* [*chloro-*, 1 + *-chrous.*] Green-colored.

chlo'ro-form (-fôrm), *n.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *formyl*, it having been regarded as a trichloride of this radical: cf. F. *chloroforme.*] *Chem.* A colorless volatile liquid, $CHCl_3$, having an ethereal odor and a sweetish taste, formed by treating alcohol or acetone with bleaching powder and slaked lime. It is a powerful solvent of wax, resin, etc, and is extensively used to produce anæsthesia in surgical operations, also externally, to alleviate pain.

chlo'ro-form, *v. t.*; CHLO'RO-FORMED (-fôrmd); CHLO'RO-FORM'ING. To treat with chloroform, or to place under its influence, esp. so as to produce insensibility or anæsthesia

chlo'ro-for'mic (-fôr'mĭk), *a.* Containing, consisting of, or pertaining to, chloroform.

chlo'ro-form-ism (klō'rō-fôrm-Iz'm), *n. Med.* The morbid condition resulting from habitual use of chloroform.

chlo'ro-form-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To chloroform. — **chlo'ro-form-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*

chlo'ro-mel'a-nite (-mĕl'ȧ-nīt), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + *melano-.*] *Min.* A dark green or nearly black variety of jadeite.

chlo-rom'e-ter (klō-rŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *-meter.*] An instrument or apparatus for determining the chlorine available for bleaching in chloride of lime or the like.

chlo-rom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *-metry.*] The determination of available chlorine in chloride of lime, etc. — **chlo'ro-met'ric** (klō'rō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

chlo-ro'ni-um (klō-rō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*chlorine* + *ammonium.*] *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical univalent radical, ClH_2, to which (in the form of certain derivatives) basic properties are attributed. Cf. IODONIUM.

chlor-o'pal (klōr-ō'păl), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + *opal.*] *Min.* A yellowish green or greenish yellow mineral occurring in compact opal-like masses or earthy forms. It is a hydrous ferric silicate. H., 2 5–4.5. Sp. gr., 1.73–2.11.

chlo'ro-phane (klō'rō-fān), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + Gr. *φαίνειν* to show.] **1.** *Min.* A variety of fluor spar, which, when heated, emits a beautiful green light.

2. *Physiol.* The yellowish green pigment in the inner segment of the cones of the retina. See CHROMOPHANE.

chlo'ro-phe'nol (klō'rō-fē'nōl; -nŏl), *n. Chem.* Any chlorine derivative of phenol, esp. a mono derivative. As a class the chlorophenols are very active antiseptics.

Chlo-roph'o-ra (klō-rŏf'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *chloro-*, 1 + Gr. *-φόρος*, fr. *φερειν* to bear.] *Bot.* A genus of moraceous trees, sometimes thorny, with gray bark and yellow wood. It includes one West African and one South American species; the wood of the latter (*C. tinctoria*) is called *old fustic.*

Chlo'ro-phyc'e-æ (klō'rō-fĭs'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *chloro-*, 1 + Gr. *φῦκος* seaweed.] *Bot.* A class of thallophytes, the so-called green algæ, containing several orders, with numerous families. These seaweeds, which are mostly freshwater forms, are of a clear green color, due to the fact that the green chlorophyll is not masked by other pigments as in the brown and red algæ. They multiply asexually and often by means of sexual spores as well. — **chlo'ro-phy'ceous** (-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.*

chlo'ro-phyll, chlo'ro-phyl (klō'rō-fĭl), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + Gr. *φύλλον* leaf; cf. F. *chlorophylle.*] The green coloring matter of plants. It occurs only in the chloroplasts of cells exposed to light, and is not developed in the absence of iron. It may be extracted by ether, alcohol, or various oils. The solution is strongly fluorescent, and shows seven absorption bands in the spectrum. Chemically it is a complex nitrogenous substance, containing both green pigments (chlorophyll, allochlorophyll) and yellow pigments (chrysophyll, xanthophyll) which may be partial decomposition products. It is often masked by blue, red, brown, or yellow colors produced by pigments contained in the chromoplasts, as in many algæ. Owing to its instability, it has never been obtained absolutely pure. Chlorophyll is essential in the formation of carbohydrates by photosynthesis, hence all plants without it, as the fungi, are parasites or saprophytes. See CHLOROPLAST, PHOTOSYNTHESIS.

chlo'ro-phyl-la'ceous (-fĭl-lā'shŭs), *a.* Consisting of, or containing, chlorophyll; chlorophyllous.

chlo'ro-phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs) } *a.* Pertaining to, or having
chlo'ro-phyl'lose (-ōs) } the nature of, chlorophyll.

chlo'ro-pic'rin (klō'rō-pĭk'rĭn; -pī'krĭn), *n.* Also **chlor'pic'rin** (klōr'-), **chlor'pik'rin.** *Chem.* A heavy, colorless, pungent liquid, $CCl_3{\cdot}NO_2$, obtained by subjecting picric acid to action of chlorine; — called also *nitrochloroform.*

chlo'ro-plast (klō'rō-plăst), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + *-plast.*] *Biol.* A plastid containing chlorophyll, developed only in cells exposed to the light. They are minute flattened granules, usually occurring in great numbers in the cytoplasm near the cell wall, and consist of a colorless ground substance saturated with chlorophyll pigments (see CHLOROPHYLL). Under light of varying intensity they exhibit phototactic movements (see EPISTROPHE, APOSTROPHE, 4). In animals chloroplasts occur only in certain low forms.

chlo'ro-plat'i-nate (-plăt'ĭ-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of chloroplatinic acid.

chlo'ro-pla-tin'ic (-plȧ-tĭn'ĭk), *a. Chem* Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid, H_2PtCl_6, formed by direct union of platinic chloride with hydrochloric acid. With six molecules of water it forms deep red crystals.

chlo-ro'sis (klō-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *χλωρός* light green.] **1** *Med.* An anæmic disease of young women, characterized by a greenish or grayish yellow hue of the skin, weakness, palpitation, menstrual disorders, impaired digestion, etc., green sickness.

2. *Bot* **a** A diseased condition in plants resulting from the absence of certain essential nutrient salts, properly of iron, but also of potash, phosphorus, etc.; hence, loosely, any form of etiolation. It causes a loss of the green color, the chloroplasts not acting. **b** = CHLORANTHY.

chlo'ro-sul-phon'ic (klō'rō-sŭl-fŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $ClSO_2{\cdot}OH$, obtained as a colorless fuming liquid by the direct union of sulphur trioxide and hydrochloric acid gas or by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on sulphuric acid. It reacts violently with water to form sulphuric and hydrochloric acids.

chlo-rot'ic (klō-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* **1** *Med.* Affected by chlorosis.

2. *Bot.* **a** Exhibiting, or affected by, chlorosis; destitute of chlorophyll. **b** Characterized by chloranthy.

chlo'rous (klō'rŭs), *a.* [See CHLORINE.] **1.** Of, pert to, or derived from, chlorine; — said of compounds of chlorine in which this element has a valence of three, the next lower than that in chloric compounds; as, *chlorous* acid, $HClO_2$.

2. Pertaining to, or resembling, the electronegative character of chlorine; hence, electronegative; — opposed to *basylous* or *zincous. Obs.*

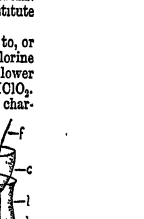

Choanate Infusorian. c Choanal. f Flagellum. b Body. l Theca. Greatly enlarged.

Chne'mu (knā'mōō), *n.* [Egyptian *Khnemu*, prop. the builder, joiner.] *Egypt. Myth* An ancient ram-headed god worshiped especially in the cataract region. Like various other gods, he is celebrated as the creator, and he is represented as fashioning man from clay by aid of the potter's wheel.

cho'a-na (kō'ȧ-nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **-NÆ** (-nē). [NL., fr. Gr. *χοάνη* funnel.] **1.** *Anat.* A funnel-like opening; esp., *pl.*, the posterior nares.

2. *Zoöl.* A collarlike contractile protoplasmic cup or rim surrounding the flagellum of certain Flagellata and the endoderm cells of sponges. — **cho'a-nate** (-nāt), *a.*

cho'a-no-cyte' (kō'ȧ-nō-sīt'), *n.* [Gr. *χοάνη* funnel + *-cyte.*] *Zoöl.* One of the choanate and flagellate endodermal cells of a sponge. — **cho'a-no-cy'tal** (-sī'tăl), *a.*

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ion.] *Chem.* The anion (ClO_3^-) of chloric acid and the chlorates.

chlor'ap'a-tite, *n. Min.* A kind of apatite containing chlorine.

chlor'ben'zene, *n.* = CHLOROBENZENE. [CHLORIDE.]

chlor'ben'zyl, *n.* = BENZYL CHLORIDE.

chlo-ret'ic (klō-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* Chloritic.

chlor'hy'drate (klōr'hī'drāt), *n.* = HYDROCHLORIDE.

chlor'hy'dric, *a.* [*chlorine* + *hydrogen.*] = HYDROCHLORIC.

chlo'rid. Var. of CHLORIDE.

chlo'rid-i'on (klō'rĭd-ī'ŏn), *n.* [*chloride* + *anion.*] *Chem.* Negatively ionic chlorine (Cl^-), the anion of hydrochloric acid and the chlorides.

chlo-rim'e-ter, -try (klō-rĭm'ē-tĕr, -trĭ), *n.* = CHLOROMETER, -TRY.

chlo'rin. Var. of CHLORINE.

chlo'rin-ize, *v. t.* = CHLORINATE. [rine.]

chlor'in-ous, *a.* Of or like chlo-

chlor'i-od'ic (klōr'ĭ-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* Compounded of or containing chlorine and iodine. *Obs.*

chlor'i'o-dide (klō-rĭ'ō-dīd; -dĭd), *n.* Also **-did.** A compound of chlorine and iodine with some element or radical

chlo'ri-ti-za'tion (klō'rĭ-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n. Min.* Production of, or conversion into, chlorite

ch'lo'rize, *v. t.* = CHLORINATE

chlor'meth'ane (klōr'mĕth'ān), *n.* = CHLOROMETHANE.

chlor'me-thyl'ic, *a.* See CHLORO-, 2.

chlo'ro-a-næ'mi-a, **-ne'mi-a,** *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + *anæmia.*] = CHLOROSIS. [AURATE.]

chlo'ro-au'rate. Var. of CHLOR-

chlo'ro-cal'cite, *n.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *calcium.*] Hydrophilite.

chlo'ro-cy-an'ic, *a. Chem.* See CYANOGEN CHLORIDE.

chlo'ro-dize, *v. t.* To chloridize.

chlo'ro-dyne, *n.* [From *chlorine*, in imitation of *anodyne.*] *Med.* A patent anodyne medicine, containing opium, chloroform, Indian hemp, etc.

chlo-rog'e-nate (klō-rŏj'ē-nāt), *n.* [Fr. *chlorogenic.*] A caffeate.

chlo'ro-gen'ic (klō'rō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*chloro-*, 1 + *-genic.*] **1.** Producing color or sensation of green.

2. *Chem* Caffeic.

chlo-rog'e-nin (klō-rŏj'ē-nĭn; klō'rō-jĕn'ĭn), *n. Chem* A dark green amorphous coloring matter prepared from madder.

chlo-rog'e-nine, *n.* Also **-nin.** [*chloro-*, 1 + *-gen.*] Alstonine.

chlor'hy'drate, chlor'hy'dric, chlo'ro-hy'drin. Vars. of CHLORHYDRATE, etc.

chlor'oid, *a.* Resembling chlorine; chlorous. See CHLOROUS, 2.

chlo'ro-leu'cite (klō'rō-lū'sīt), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + *leucite.*] *Bot.* A chloroplast.

chlo-ro'ma (klō-rō'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-ROMATA** (-rō'ma-tȧ; -rō'mă-tȧ). [NL.; *chloro-*, 1 + *-oma.*] *Med.* A rare greenish tumor, usually sarcomatous and occurring on the cranial periosteum.

chlo'ro-meth'ane, *n. Chem.* Any chlorine substitution product of methane; specif., methyl chloride.

chlo'ro-pal-lad'ic, *a.* [*chloro-* + *palladic.*] *Chem* Designating an acid, H_2PdCl_6, obtained in solution by treating palladium with aqua regia. Its salts are **chlo'ro-pal'la-dates** (-păl'ȧ-dāts).

chlo'ro-pep'tic, *a* [*chloro-*, 2 + *peptic.*] *Physiol. Chem.* See PEPTOHYDROCHLORIC.

chlor'o-phyl'lan (klōr'ō-fĭl'ăn), *n.* A green crystalline oxidation product of chlorophyll.

chlorophyll body, corpuscle, grain, *or* **granule.** A chloroplast. [Chlorophyllous.

chlo'ro-phyl'li-an (-ĭ-ăn), *a*

chlo'ro-phyl-lif'er-ous (-fĭ-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*chlorophyll* + *-ferous.*] Containing chlorophyll.

chlo'ro-phyl-lig'e-nous (-lĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*chlorophyll* + *-genous.*] Producing chlorophyll.

chlo'ro-phyl-lig'er-ous (-lĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*chlorophyll* + *-gerous.*] Chlorophylliferous.

chlo'ro-phyl'lite (-fĭl'īt), *n* [*chloro-*,] + Gr. *φύλλον* leaf + *-ite.*] *Min.* A green foliated alteration product of iolite.

chlo'ro-phyl'loid (-oid; klō-rōf'ĭ-loid), *a.* [*chlorophyll* + *-oid.*] Resembling chlorophyll.

chlo'ro-plas'tid, *n.* A chloroplast.

chlo'ro-plat'i-nite, *n.* A salt of chloroplatinous acid.

chlo'ro-plat'i-nous, *a Chem.* Designating an acid, H_2PtCl_4, formed in solution by dissolving platinous chloride in aqueous hydrochloric acid.

chlo'ro-spin'el, *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + *spinel.*] *Min.* A grass-green variety of spinel, containing aluminium and iron, and colored by copper

chlor'o'zone (klōr'ō'zōn), *n.* A bleaching solution essentially consisting of sodium hypochlorite, NaClO. *Trade Name.*

chlor'phe'nol (klōr'fē'nōl; -nŏl). Var. of CHLOROPHENOL.

chlor'pic'rin, chlor'pik'rin. Vars. of CHLOROPICRIN.

chlor'pla-tin'ic, *a.* = CHLOROPLATINIC. [RAPHY.

chlor'ur'e-tho- *a. See* PETRO-

chlo'ru-ret. *n* A chloride. *Obs.*

Ch. M. *Abbr.* Master of Surgery (chirurgery). [ter.

chm. *Abbr.* Chairman; checker.

ch. m. *Abbr. Horses.* Chestnut mare. [chairman

chn. *Abbr.* Chain (measure); **Chnum** (knōōm). Var. of CHNEMU. [CHNEMU.

Chnu'phis (knōō'fĭs), *n.* = **cho** (chō), *n.* [Jap.] See MEASURE. [CHOKE.

choak. Obs. or dial. var. of

Cho'a-no-flag'el-la'ta (kō'ȧ-nō-flăj'ĕ-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* An order of flagellate Infusoria having a single flagellum surrounded at its base by a contractile protoplasmic collar. — **cho'a-no-flag'el-late** (-flăj'ĕ-lāt), *a.* & *n.*

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cho'a-noid (kō'ȧ-noid), *a.* [Gr. χοάνη funnel + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Funnel-shaped; — applied particularly to a hollow muscle attached to the eyeball in many reptiles and mammals, serving to retract and compress it.

chock (chŏk), *n.* [Cf. F. dial. *chouque*, F. *souche*, stump, log, block, and E. *chuck* to strike, throw.] **1.** A block of wood. *Obs.*

2. *Mach.* A chuck. *Obs. or R.*

3. *Mining.* A rectangular block of wood used to support the roof of a mine working. *Dial. Eng.*

4. A wedge, block, or piece of timber, made to fit in any space which it is desired to fill, esp. something to steady a cask or other body, or prevent it from moving, by fitting into the space around or beneath it, or to fit into a hole or gap in an anchor stock or the like.

Chock, *Naut.*

5. *Naut.* A heavy casting of metal, or similar piece of wood, usually fitted at the side of the upper deck. It has two short horn-shaped arms curving inward, between which ropes or hawsers may pass for towing, mooring, etc.

6. *pl.* Blocks of wood or stone placed in or upon a machine, as a harrow, to add to its weight and steadiness. *Oxf. E. D.*

7. *Founding.* = CHUCK, 3.

chock and log, in Australia, a kind of fence made by placing short thick rough-hewn blocks, or *chocks*, at right angles to the line of the fence, and laying *logs* upon them.

chock (chŏk), *v. t ;* CHOCKED (chŏkt) ; CHOCK'ING. [See CHOCK a wedge.] **1.** To provide, fit, or make fast, with a chock or chocks ; to wedge, as a cask.

2. To put (a boat) upon chocks.

chock, *v. i.* To fit closely ; — with *in* or *into*. *Obs.*

chock, *adv.* As close or tight as possible , so as to press very tightly against ; — often with *advs.*, as far as possible ; closely ; as, *chock* up ; *chock* aft.

chock'a-block' (chŏk'ȧ-blŏk'), *a. Naut.* Hoisted as high as the tackle will admit ; brought close together, as the two blocks of a tackle in hoisting ; hence, jammed together ; crowded ; packed full.

chock'-full', choke'-full', *a.* Full to the extreme limit ; full to the brim, to suffocation, etc. ; brimful ; cram-full.

He is *chock-full* of hope and life. *T. Hughes*

choc'o-late (chŏk'ō-lāt), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *chocolatl*] **1.** A preparation composed of the roasted seeds of the cacao ground and mixed with other ingredients, usually sugar, and cinnamon or vanilla. Cf. COCOA ; see CACAO.

2. The beverage made by cooking or steeping a portion of the above in water or milk.

3. The color of chocolate ; dark brown.

chocolate root. The tonic, astringent chocolate-colored root of *Geum rivale, G. virginianum,* or *G. canadense.*

chocolate tree. The tree *Theobroma cacao.* See CACAO.

Choc'taw (chŏk'tô), *n.* An Indian of a tribe of Muskhogean stock, formerly of Alabama and Mississippi, but now one of the Five Civilized Tribes, or Nations, of Oklahoma.

chog'set (chŏg'sĕt), *n.* [Prob. of Amer. Indian origin.] The cunner.

choice (chois), *n.* [ME. *chois*, OF. *chois*, F. *choix*, fr. *choisir* to choose ; of Germanic origin ; cf. Goth. *kausjan* to examine, *kiusan* to choose, examine, G. *kiesen* to choose. See CHOOSE.] **1.** Act of choosing ; the voluntary act of selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred ; the determination of the mind in preferring one thing to another ; election ; selection.

2. Power, opportunity, right, or privilege of choosing ; option.

Choice there is not, unless the thing which we take be so in our power that we might have refused it. *Hooker*

3. That which is specially chosen or is to be chosen because of its excellence ; the best part ; that which is preferable ; the pick ; flower ; élite.

The flower and *choice*
Of many provinces from bound to bound *Milton*

4. A sufficient number and variety to choose among , field for choice ; also, a plentiful and choice supply. *Shak.*

5. The thing or person chosen ; that which is approved and selected in preference to others ; selection ; rarely, a person or thing to be chosen.

The commonwealth is sick of their own *choice. Shak.*

6. Care in selecting ; judgment or skill in distinguishing what is to be preferred ; discrimination. *Obs.*

I imagine they [the apothegms of Cæsar] were collected with judgment and *choice. Bacon.*

7. Estimation. *Obs. & R. Shak.*

8. An alternative ; as, death or liberty was the only *choice.*

Syn. — See ALTERNATIVE

at choice, at pleasure. — **by, for, in** (*Obs.*), **of c.,** by preference. — **to be at one's c.,** to act or do as one chooses or likes. *Obs.* — **with c.** *Obs.* **a** By preference. **b** With discrimination ; elegantly. — **without c.,** without distinction ; indiscriminately.

choice, *a. ;* CHOIC'ER (-ẽr) ; CHOIC'EST. **1.** Worthy of being chosen or preferred ; select ; exquisite ; superior ; precious ; valuable. "My *choicest* hours of life are lost." *Swift.*

2. Selected with care, and due attention to preference ; deliberately chosen ; well-chosen ; fit.

Choice word and measured phrase. *Wordsworth*

3. Of persons, exercising care or discrimination in choosing ; discriminative ; selective.

4. Preserving or using with care, as valuable ; frugal ; — used with *of ;* as, to be *choice* of time, or of money.

Syn. — Select, precious, exquisite, uncommon, rare ; chary, careful. See DAINTY.

choice'ly, *adv.* In a choice manner ; as : **a** With care in choosing ; with nice regard to preference ; carefully ; discriminatingly. "A band of men collected *choicely*, from each county some." *Shak.* **b** In a preferable or excellent manner ; excellently ; eminently ; daintily ; exquisitely.

choice'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being choice, as in value or worth, in selection, etc.

choil (choil), *n.* [Origin unknown.] *Cutlery.* The angle in the blade of a pocketknife, at the junction of the wedge-shaped cutting part with the tang, or the corresponding part of any knife, as the rounding off of a table knife at the handle end of the blade.

choil, *v. t.* To form a choil on (a knife blade).

choil'er (-ẽr), *n. Cutlery.* One that forms choils on knife blades ; specif., a smooth file used in forming choils.

choir, quire (kwīr), *n.* [ME. *quer*, OF. *cuer*, F. *chœur*, fr. L. *chorus* a choral dance, chorus, choir, fr. Gr. χορός, orig. dancing place. Cf. CHORUS.] **1** A band or organized company of singers, esp., and orig., in church service ; a choral society , a chorus or subdivision of a chorus.

2. *Arch.* **a** That part of a church appropriated to the singers, separated from the nave on one hand and the sanctuary on the other. **b** By extension, in a large church, that part in which the choir for the singers is situated. In a cruciform church, oriented, this is east of the transept. The floor is often raised higher than that of the nave. See CATHEDRAL, *Illust.*

3. An order or division of angels.

4. A band or company of dancers, or dancers and singers.

5. An organized company ; a band of persons or, fig., of things. *Shak.*

choir, quire, *v. t. & i. ;* CHOIRED, QUIRED (kwīrd) ; CHOIR'ING, QUIR'ING. To sing or sound in chorus or concert, as a choir. *Poetic. E. Darwin.*

choir screen. a A screen, as of ornamental woodwork, wrought iron, or the like, inclosing the choir (in sense 2 **a**) ; It is sometimes the high back of the stalls or choristers' seats. **b** That part of this screen which closes the western end of the choir and separates it from the crossing or the nave, the rood screen, or jubé.

choir wall. A wall of moderate height inclosing the choir (in sense 2 **a**), often built in between the columns of the choir arcade.

choke (chōk), *v. t. ;* CHOKED (chōkt) ; CHOK'ING (chōk'ĭng). [ME. *chekken, choken ;* cf. AS. *ăceocian* to suffocate, Icel. *koka* to gulp, E. *cough.*] **1.** To render wholly or partially unable to breathe by filling or pressing the windpipe, by stopping the supply of breathable air, or by other means, or to kill by so doing ; to stifle ; to strangle , also, to affect with a temporary and partial inability to breathe or a sense of strangulation, as by passion or strong feeling.

With eager feeding food doth *choke* the feeder. *Shak*
I was *choked* at this word *Swift.*

2. To stop by or as by choking ; to suppress ; to smother ; to silence ; as, to *choke* the tongue ; to *choke* a fire.

3. To hinder or check the growth, expansion, progress, or action of, as if by depriving of breath.

As two spent swimmers, that do cling together
And *choke* their art. *Shak.*
Oats and darnel *choke* the rising corn. *Dryden*

4. To obstruct (any passages or receptacle) by filling up or clogging ; to close or render very narrow, as by pressure or the like applied externally or by some internal obstruction ; to constrict ; to block or fill up ; to clog ; to congest.

Rome was becoming *choked* with impoverished citizens. *Froude*

5. Specif., to make a choke in, as in a cartridge, or the bore of the barrel of a shotgun.

6. To fill chock-full ; to fill up. Also fig. *Addison.*

7 To check or stop the motion or action of, as a cable, rudder, or machine, by clogging or jamming.

8. To fit tightly ; to jam ; to ram ; — with *in.*

to choke back, down, (*Obs.*) **in, out,** to repress, smother, stifle, or suppress, as by a choking action. — **to c. off,** to check, stop, or get rid of, as if by choking. — **to c. up. a** To inclose or wrap so as to choke or stifle. *Obs.* "Fairest flowers *choked up.*" *Shak.* **b** To block up, as the mouth of a river. **c** To fill chock-full. *Rare.*

choke, *v. i.* **1.** To have the windpipe stopped, wholly or partially ; to have a spasm of the throat, caused by stoppage or irritation of the windpipe ; to be strangled ; to undergo suffocation ; to become smothered.

2. To be checked or obstructed as if by choking ; to stick.

The words *choked* in his throat *Scott.*

choke, *n.* **1.** That which chokes ; as : **a** *The chokes,* quinsy. *Obs* **b** Prison bread. *Slang, Eng.*

2. Act or sound of choking ; a stoppage or irritation of the windpipe producing the feeling of strangulation.

The laughter mixed itself up with the *choke Kipling*

3. A constriction ; as : **a** The constricted end of an old-fashioned paper cartridge. **b** A narrowing towards the muzzle in the bore of a gun, case of a rocket, etc.

4. An obstructing piece in mechanism, to prevent passage of too much of anything.

5. A neckcloth ; "choker." *Slang. Thackeray.*

choke, *n. Bot.* The filamentous or scaly interior of an artichoke head.

choke'ber-ry (chōk'bĕr-ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The small berrylike astringent fruit of the species of *Aronia*, an American genus of malaceous shrubs with small white or pink flowers in terminal compound cymes ; also, a plant of this genus.

choke'bore' (-bōr'), *n.* **a** In a shotgun, a bore which is tapered to a slightly smaller diameter at a short distance (usually 2½ to 3 inches) to the rear of the muzzle, in order to prevent the rapid dispersion of the shot. **b** A shotgun which is made with such a bore.

choke'bore' (chōk'bōr'), *v. t. ;* CHOKE'BORED' (-bōrd'), CHOKE'BOR'ING. To provide with a chokebore.

choke'cher'ry (-chĕr'ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz) **1. a** Either of two American wild cherries, *Prunus virginiana* of the eastern, and *P. demissa* of the western States. **b** The black cherry (*P. serotina*). **c** In England, the bird cherry (*P. padus*).

2. The astringent fruit of any of these species.

choke damp. *Mining.* A heavy gas consisting essentially of carbon dioxide, — so called because it extinguishes flame and animal life Called also *black damp*, from its appearance by lamplight underground. It accumulates at the bottom of undisturbed pits and mine workings. The term *choke damp* is sometimes confounded with *afterdamp.*

choke pear. 1. a Any pear with an astringent taste. **b** = CHOKEBERRY.

2. A sarcasm by which one is put to silence ; anything that cannot be answered. *Obs.*

choke pondweed. The water weed (*Philotria canadensis*).

chok'er (chōk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that chokes or puts to silence, as an emotion, or a strangling drink ; one who interrupts or stops speech.

2. *Slang.* **a** A wide neckcloth cravat, worn high ; a stock. **b** With *white*, a white necktie worn by clergymen or with evening dress. **c** An unusually high collar.

3. *Elec.* A choking coil. *Colloq.*

4. *Logging* A noose of wire rope for hauling a log.

choke'strap', *n. Saddlery.* A strap leading from the bellyband to the lower part of the collar, to keep the collar in place ; checkstrap.

choke'weed' (chōk'wēd'), *n.* A weed that chokes other plants ; specif., the broom rape, *Orobanche rapum-genistæ.*

chok'ing (chōk'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** That chokes ; specif., producing the feeling of strangulation.

2. Indistinct in utterance, as the voice of a person affected with strong emotion.

choking coil, *Elec.*, a coil of small resistance and large inductance, used in an alternating-current circuit to impede or throttle the current, or to change its phase ; — called also *reactance coil* or *reactor*, these terms being now preferred in engineering usage.

Chok'mah (kŏk'mä), *n.* Also **Hok'mah.** [Heb. *khokmah* (corresponding to Greek *σοφία*) wisdom] The wisdom, or sapiential literature, of the Hebrews, including the Biblical books of Job, Proverbs, and Ecclesiastes, and the uncanonical Wisdom of Solomon and Ecclesiasticus. Chokmah is the second of the ten Sefirot of the cabalists.

chok'y, chok'ey (chōk'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Tending to choke or suffocate, or having power to choke.

2. Inclined or having a tendency to choke, as a person affected with strong emotion. "The allusion to his mother made Tom feel rather *choky.*" *T. Hughes.*

cho'ky (chō'kĭ), *n. ; pl.* -KIES (-kĭz). [From Hind. *chaukī* watching, guard.] **1** A station, as for collection of customs, for palanquin bearers, police, etc. *Anglo-Ind.*

2. Specif., a lockup ; a jail. *Anglo-Ind., or Slang, Eng.*

cho-læ'mi-a, cho-le'mi-a (kō-lē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. χολή bile + *-æmia.*] *Med.* A disease characterized by severe nervous symptoms, dependent upon the presence of the constituents of the bile in the blood.

chol'a-gogue (kŏl'ȧ-gŏg), *a.* [Gr. χολαγωγός ; χολή bile + ἀγωγός leading : cf. F *cholagogue.*] *Med.* Promoting the discharge of bile from the system — *n.* A cholagogue agent. — **chol'a-gog'ic** (-gŏj'ĭk), *a. & n.*

chol'an-gi'tis (kŏl'ăn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. χολή bile + ἀγγεῖον vessel + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the bile ducts.

cho'late (kō'lāt ; kŏl'āt), *n.* [Gr. χολή bile.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of cholic acid ; as, sodium *cholate*

chol'e-cyst (kŏl'ē-sĭst), *n.* Also **chol'e-cys'tis** (-sĭs'tĭs). [NL. *cholecystis ;* Gr. χολή bile + κύστις bladder.] *Anat.* The gall bladder. — **chol'e-cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*

chol'e-cyst-ec'to-my (-ĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [See CHOLECYST ; -ECTOMY.] *Surg.* Excision of the gall bladder.

chol'e-cyst-en'ter-os'to-my (-ĕn'tĕr-ŏs'tō-mĭ), *n.* [See CHOLECYST ; ENTERON ; STOMA.] *Surg.* The operation in which a permanent passage is made between the gall bladder and the intestine.

chol'e-cyst-i'tis (-ĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *cholecyst* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the gall bladder.

chol'e-cyst-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*cholecyst* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of making an opening in the gall bladder, as for the removal of a gallstone.

chol'e-doch (kŏl'ē-dŏk), *a.* [Gr. χοληδόχος containing bile ; χολή bile + δοχός containing.] Conveying bile ; as, the *choledoch* duct, the common bile duct.

chol'e-doch-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*choledoch* + *-tomy.*] *Surg* Removal of gallstones by incision of the gall duct.

cho-le'ic (kō-lē'ĭk), *a.* Also **chol'e-in'ic** (kŏl'ē-ĭn'ĭk) [Gr. χολή bile.] *Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid occurring in small quantities in ox bile.

chol'e-li-thi'a-sis (kŏl'ē-lĭ-thī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. χολή bile + *-lith* + *-iasis*] *Med.* The production of, or condition of being affected with, biliary calculi, or gallstones.

chol'er (kŏl'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *coler*, F. *colère* anger, L. *cholera* a bilious complaint, fr. Gr. χολέρα cholera, fr χόλος, χολή, bile. See GALL ; cf. CHOLERA.] **1.** The bile ; — formerly supposed to be the cause of irascibility. See CHOLERIC, 1. HUMOR, 2. *Obs.*

2. Bile regarded as a disease ; biliousness. *Obs. Shak.*

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cho'a-noph'o-rous (kō'ȧ-nŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*choana* + *-phorous.*] *Zoöl.* Choanate

cho'a-no-some' (kō'ȧ-nō-sōm'), *n.* [Gr. χοάνη funnel + σῶμα body.] *Zoöl.* The inner layer of a sponge, which contains the choanocytes. — **cho'a-no-so'mal** (-sō'mal), *a.*

Cho'ba (kō'bȧ). *Bib.*

Cho'ba-i (kō'bȧ-ī ; kōb'ȧ-ī). *Bib.*

‖ **chob'dar** (chŏb'dar), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *chōbdār.*] In India, an usher or attendant.

cho'ca (chō'kȧ), *n.* A beverage of coffee and chocolate.

cho'card (chō'kärd), *n.* [F.] A chough.

cho'cho (chō'chō), **cho'co** (chō'kō), *n. ; pl.* -COS (-chōz), -COS (-kōz). [From native name in Brazil ; cf. Pg. *chuchu.*] *Bot.* = CHAYOTE.

chock. † SHOCK.

chock Obs. or dial. var. of CHOKE, CHUCK. [FULL *Colloq.*]

chock, *a.* Short for CHOCK-FULL.

chock cheese. The cheese-flower (*Malva sylvestris*). *Dial Eng*

chocolate corn. = GUINEA CORN.

choc'o-late-flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* The spotted cranesbill.

chocolate house. A public house or room where chocolate was drunk. *Obs. or Hist.*

chocolate nut. = CACAO, 2.

‖ **cho'co'la'tier'** (shō'kō'lȧ'tyē'), *n. masc. ;* ‖ **cho'co'la'tière'** (-tyĕr'), *fem.* [F.] One who makes or sells chocolate.

chode (chōd), old pret. of *chide.* See CHIDE.

Chod'or-la'ho-mor (kŏd'ōr-lā'hō-mōr'). *D. Bib.*

choe'nix (kē'nĭks), *n. ; pl.* -NICES (-nĭ-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. χοῖνιξ.] See MEASURE. [GRIL.]

choe'ro-gryl. Var. of CHERO-

Choe-rop'sis (kē-rŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. χοῖρος pig + *-opsis.*] *Zoöl.* See HIPPOPOTAMUS.

Cho'es (kō'ēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. Χόες, οἱ.] See ANTHESTERIA.

chof'fer (chŏf'ẽr), *n.* [F. *chauffoir.*] A portable heater or chafing dish. *Scot.*

cho'ga (chō'gȧ), *n.* [Turk. *chōka.*] A long, sleeved Afghan garment, like a dressing gown.

choghe. † CHOUGH.

choice'-drawn', *a.* Chosen with care ; picked. *Obs. Shak.*

choice'ful, *a. Rare.* Full of choice ; as : **a** Making choices ; fickle in choosing. **b** Affording choice ; varied.

choice'less, *a.* See -LESS. [TIME.]

choice time. See REACTION

choip † CHOP. [TER.]

choir'is-ter Var. of CHORISTER, *n.*

choir'mas'ter, *n.* The director of a choir.

choir organ. See ORGAN, 1 c.

choir'wise', *adv.* In the manner of a choir ; antiphonally.

chois, choise. † CHOICE.

choise (chois), *v. t. ;* CHOISED (choist) ; CHOIS'ING. [Cf. CHOOSE, CHOICE.] To choose. *Obs. or Scot.*

chok'age (chōk'ăj), *n.* A choked-up condition , obstruction.

choke, *n.* The jaw ; cheek ; neck ; throat glands ; — generally in *pl. Scot. & Dial. Eng*

choke. † CHEEK.

choke apple. The crab apple.

choke bail. An action of such gravity that bail is not allowed. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

choke coil. *Elec.* A choking coil.

cho'ke-dar. Var. of CHOKIDAR.

choked disk *or* **disc** = PAPILLITIS. [FULL.]

choke'-full'. Var. of CHOCK-

chokelew, *a.* [Ct. E. *choke* and AS. *-læwe* in *hungorlæwe* hungry.] Choking ; strangling. *Obs*

chok'ered (chōk'ẽrd), *p. a.* Wearing a choker. *Slang.*

choke stop. *Phon.* A modified stop in which the glottis is closed simultaneously with the oral stoppage, producing a choky effect [CHOKEWEED.]

choke'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* = **choke'y.** Var of CHOKY.

cho'ki-dar (chō'kĭ-där), *n.* [Hind. *chaukī-dār.*] A watchman, esp. a private watchman, as at a gate. *Anglo-Ind.*

chok'ing-ly, *adv.* of CHOKING.

chol. † JOWL.

cho-lal'ic (kō-lăl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. χολή bile + *alkali* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* = CHOLIC. [ANGITIS.]

chol'an-gei'tis. Var of CHOLANGITIS.

cho-lan'gi-o-i'tis (kō-lăn'jĭ-ō-ī'tĭs), *n.* = CHOLANGITIS.

cho-lan'ic (kō-lăn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr χολή bile.] *Physiol. Chem.* Designating an acid obtained by oxidation of choleic acid.

chol'chyte. Var of COLCHYTE

chold. I would. See CH, *pron Dial. Eng.*

chol'e- † COLD.

chol'e-ate (kŏl'ē-āt), *n.* [*choleic* + *-ate.*] A salt of choleic acid

chol'e-cy'a-nin (-sī'ȧ-nĭn), *n* [Gr. χολή bile + κύανος a dark blue substance.] Bilicyanin.

chol'e-cys-tos'to-my (-sĭs-tŏs'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*cholecyst* + *-stomy* | *Surg.* The operation creating an opening through the abdominal wall into the gall bladder.

chol'e-ine (kŏl'ē-ĭn ; -ēn), *n* Also **-in.** Choline *Rare*

chol'e-lith (-lĭth), **chol'e-lith'ic** Vars. of CHOLOLITH, etc.

cho-le'mi-a. Var. of CHOLÆMIA.

chol'e-pyr'rhin (kŏl'ē-pĭr'ĭn),

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3. Irritation of the passions; anger; irascibility.
He is rash and very sudden in *choler*. *Shak.*
4. Of swine, distemper, hog cholera. *Obs.*
choler adust, *or* **choler black.** Black bile; melancholy. See MELANCHOLY, 1 a. *Obs.*
chol'er a (kŏl'ĕr-*ā*), *n.* [L., a bilious disease. See CHOLER.] *Med.* **1.** Choler, or bile. *Obs.*
2. *Med.* Any of a number of diseases; — usually with a distinguishing word; specif., without such word: **a** = CHOLERA MORBUS **a.** **b** Asiatic cholera.
chol'er-a in-fan'tum (ĭn-făn'tŭm) [L., of children], a disease of infants, prevailing in summer and characterized by vomiting, uncontrollable diarrhea, and collapse. The predisposing cause appears to be the hot weather. It is especially fatal in large cities. — **c. mor'bus** (môr'bŭs). [L. *morbus* disease] **a** Acute gastroenteritis occurring in the hot months and characterized by vomiting and purging, with gripings and cramps; bilious, European, or summer cholera, cholera nostras Usually caused by imprudence in diet. **b** Asiatic cholera *Colloq., Eng.* — **c. nos'tras** (-nŏs'-trăs) [L. *nostras* native], bilious cholera; cholera morbus.
chol'er-a'ic (kŏl'ĕr-ā'ĭk), *a.* Relating to, resulting from, or resembling, cholera.
chol'er-ic (kŏl'ĕr-ĭk), *a.* [L. *cholericus*, Gr. χολερικός: cf. F. *cholérique.*] **1.** Characterized by choler or bile; in old physiology, having choler as the leading humor. Hence: **a** Hot-tempered; irascible; passionate; as, the *choleric* temperament, still often attributed to those who are typically brunet, with a strong physique. **b** Subject or liable to biliousness; bilious. *Obs.*
2. Of hot or fiery nature. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. Producing or causing biliousness. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. Angry; enraged; wrathful; indicating anger; excited by anger. "*Choleric* speech." *Raleigh.*
5. Of or pertaining to cholera, choleraic.
Syn. — See IRASCIBLE.
chol'er-ig'e-nous (-ĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*cholera* + *-genous*] *Med.* Causing, or giving rise to, cholera.
chol'er-ine (kŏl'ĕr-ĭn; -ĭn; 277), *n.* [Cf F. *cholérine.*] *Med.* **a** The precursory symptoms of cholera. **b** The first stage of Asiatic cholera. **c** A mild form of cholera.
chol'er-oid (kŏl'ĕr-oid), *a.* [*cholera* + *-oid.*] Like cholera.
chol'er-o-pho'bi-a (-ō-fō'bĭ-*ā*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χολέρα cholera + *-phobia.*] *Med.* A morbid dread of the cholera.
cho-les'ter-ate (kō-lĕs'tĕr-āt), *n.* *Physiol. Chem* **a** A salt of cholesteric acid. **b** An alcoholate formed by replacement of the hydroxylic hydrogen of cholesterin by a metal.
cho'les-ter'ic (kō'lĕs-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to cholesterin, or obtained from it; as, *cholesteric* acid
cho-les'ter-in (kō-lĕs'tĕr-ĭn) } *n* [Gr χολή bile + στερεός
cho-les'ter-ol (-tĕr-ōl; -ŏl) } stiff, solid.] *Physiol. Chem.* A white, fatty, crystalline alcohol, $C_{27}H_{45}OH + H_2O$, tasteless and odorless, found in numerous animal products and tissues, as bile, gallstones, egg yolk, and esp. nerve tissue; by extension, any of several similar substances, some of which are found in plants.
cho-let'e-lin (kō-lĕt'ē-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. χολή bile + τέλος completion.] *Physiol. Chem.* A yellowish red pigment formed in the oxidation of bilirubin. It is the end product in Gmelin's test for bile pigments with nitric acid.
cho'li-amb (kō'lĭ-ămb), *n.* [L. *choliambus*, Gr. χωλιαμβος; χωλός lame + ἰαμβος an iambus.] *Pros.* An iambic verse of six feet (iambic trimeter) having a spondee or trochee in the last foot; a scazon.
cho'li-am'bic (kō'lĭ-ăm'bĭk), *a.* [Gr. χωλιαμβικός.] Of or pert. to the choliamb. — *n.* A choliamb; — usually in the *pl.*
chol'ic (kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. χολικός, from χολή bile.] *Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, the bile.
cholic acid, specif., a crystalline, monobasic, hydroxy acid, $C_{24}H_{40}O_5$, obtained as a cleavage product of taurocholic and glycocholic acids.
cho'line (kō'lĭn; kŏl'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [Gr. χολή bile.] *Physiol. Chem.* A deliquescent crystalline base, $C_5H_{15}O_2N$, widely distributed among animal and plant products, in which it is found combined in the form of lecithins. Chemically it is hydroxyethyl-trimethyl-ammonium hydroxide. Called also *bilineurine*, *sincaline*, *amanitine*. It was formerly confused with neurine.
chol'la (chŏl'yä; 194), *n.* [Sp. *cholla*, *chola*, head.] An arborescent very spiny cactus (*Opuntia fulgida*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico.
chol'o-hæ'ma-tin, -he'ma-tin (kŏl'ō-hē'mȧ-tĭn; -hĕm'ȧ-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. χολή bile + *hæmatin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A pigment, with a characteristic absorption spectrum, developed in ox or sheep bile when exposed to air for some time.
chol'oid (kŏl'oid), *a.* [Gr. χολή bile + *-oid.*] *Physiol.* Related to, or resembling, the bile.
cho-loi'dic (kō-loi'dĭk) } *a. Physiol. Chem.* Pertain-
chol'oi-din'ic (kŏl'oi-dĭn'ĭk) } ing to or designating an acid formed as an intermediate product in the formation of dyslysin from cholic acid.
‖ **cho'mage'** (shō'mȧzh'), *n.* [F. *chômage.*] **1.** Stoppage; cessation (of labor).
2. A standing still or idle (of mills, factories, etc.).
3. Dead season (in certain trades).
4. Insurance of wages when work is stopped.
chomp (chŏmp), *v. i. & t.* To chew or eat loudly and greedily; to champ. *Dial. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*
Chon'do-den'dron (kŏn'dō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χόνδρος a gram (of wheat or spelt) + δενδρον tree; — referring to the joints of the stem. The proper spelling, *Chondrodendron*, was adopted by later botanists.] *Bot.* A small genus of high-climbing menispermaceous woody vines, natives of Brazil and Peru. The drug pareira brava is obtained from the root of *C. tomentosum.*
chon'dral (kŏn'drăl), *a.* [Gr. χόνδρος cartilage.] *Anat.* Pertaining to cartilage or a cartilage.
chon'dri-fi-ca'tion (kŏn'drĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* *Physiol* Formation of, or conversion into, cartilage.
chon'dri-fy (kŏn'drĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*chondro-* + *-fy.*] To convert, or be converted, into cartilage.
chon'dri-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [*chondro-* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The substance composing the matrix of cartilaginous tissue. It is now regarded as a mixture of collagen with other compounds.
chon-drig'e-nous (kŏn-drĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Affording chondrin.
Chon-dril'la (-drĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *chondrille* Spanish succory, Gr. χονδριλη a kind of endive or chicory.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World cichoriaceous herbs having large basal, mostly pinnatifid, leaves, small stem leaves, and few-flowered heads with spinulose achenes. *C. juncea* is the gum succory.
chon'drin (kŏn'drĭn), *n.* [Gr. χόνδρος cartilage.] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance obtainable from cartilage. It is a mixture whose chief ingredient is gelatin.
chon'drin-ous (kŏn'drĭ-nŭs), *a.* Containing or yielding chondrin.
chon'drite (kŏn'drīt), *n.* [Gr. χόνδρος a grain (of wheat or spelt), cartilage.] *Min.* A meteoric stone characterized by the presence of chondrules.
chon-drit'ic (kŏn-drĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Min* Granular; pert. to or having the granular structure characteristic of chondrites.
chon-dri'tis (-drī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *chondro-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of cartilage.
chon'dro- (kŏn'drō-), **chondr-.** Combining forms from Greek χόνδρος, *a grain (of wheat or spelt), cartilage;* specif. meaning, *composed of cartilage*, as in *chondrocranium*; *or connection with cartilage*, as in *chondroglossus.*
chon'dro-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*chondro-* + *-blast.*] *Anat.* A cell which produces cartilage.
chon'dro-cra'ni-um (-krā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CRANIA (-ȧ). [*chondro-* + *cranium*] *Anat.* The cartilaginous cranium; also, the part of the adult skull derived therefrom. See CRANIUM. — **chon'dro-cra'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*
chon'dro-dite (kŏn'drō-dīt), *n.* [Gr. χονδρώδης granular.] *Min.* A member of the humite group, yellow to red, often occurring in granular form in a crystalline limestone.
chon'dro-dit'ic (-dĭt'ĭk), *a* *Min.* Characterized by the presence of chondrodite, as, a *chondroditic* limestone.
chon'dro-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*chondro-* + *-genesis.*] *Anat. & Physiol.* The development of cartilage. — **chon'dro-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*
chon'droid (kŏn'droid), *a.* [*chondro-* + *-oid.*] Resembling cartilage.
chon-dro'i-tin (kŏn-drō'ĭ-tĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A gummy nitrogenous substance, having the properties of a monobasic acid, and existing in cartilage in its sulphuric acid compound. By hydrolysis it yields acetic acid and chondrosin.
chondroitin-sulphuric acid, an acid found esp. in cartilage and in ox kidney, urine, etc., and formed in decomposition of chondromucoid. It is a white amorphous powder, yielding on hydrolysis chondroitin and sulphuric acid.
chon-dro'ma (kŏn-drō'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DROMATA (-drō'mȧ-tȧ; -drŏm'ȧ-tȧ) [NL.; *chondro-* + *-oma.*] A cartilaginous tumor or growth.
chon-drom'a-tous (-drŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -drō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, cartilage or chondroma.
chon'dro-mu'coid (kŏn'drō-mū'koid), *n.* [*chondro-* + *mucoid.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A white amorphous powder, a constituent of the matrix of cartilage. It is a compound of a proteid with chondroitin-sulphuric acid.
chon'dro-phar'yn-ge'us (-fär'ĭn-jē'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *chondro-* + Gr. φάρυγξ pharynx.] *Anat.* The muscular fibers arising from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone and forming part of the middle constrictor of the pharynx. — **chon'dro-pha-ryn'ge-al** (-fȧ-rĭn'jē-ăl; -fär'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.*
Chon-droph'o-ra (kŏn-drŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See CHONDRO-; -PHORE.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of dibranchiate, ten-armed cephalopods having an internal horny shell, as the squids. — **chon-droph'o-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*
chon'dro-pro'te-id (kŏn'drō-prō'tē-ĭd), *n.* [*chondro-* + *proteid.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a group of nonphosphorized glyco-proteids that yield by hydrolysis chondroitin-sulphuric acid and a proteid. Chondromucoid is the most important.
Chon-drop'ter-yg'i-i (kŏn-drŏp'tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *chondro-* + Gr. πτέρυξ, -υγος, wing, fin.] *Zoöl.* An old group of fishes characterized by soft and cartilaginous fin rays. It included the elasmobranchs, sturgeons, and even the lampreys, though later restricted to the elasmobranchs. — **chon-drop'ter-yg'i-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **chon-drop'ter-yg'i-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*
chon'dro-sin (kŏn'drō-sĭn), *n.* [*chondro-* + *-in.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A gummy nitrogenous monobasic acid, with strong reducing power, obtained by hydrolysis of chondroitin.
chon'dro-skel'e-ton (-skĕl'ē-tŭn), *n.* [*chondro-* + *skeleton.*] *Anat.* A cartilaginous skeleton.
chon-dros'te-an (kŏn-drŏs'tē-ăn) } *a.* [See CHONDROSTEI.]
chon-dros'te-ous (kŏn-drŏs'tē-ŭs) } *Zoöl.* **a** Having a cartilaginous skeleton. **b** Of or pertaining to the Chondrostei. — **chon-dros'te-an,** *n.* One of the Chondrostei.
Chon-dros'te-i (-tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *chondro-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone.] *Zoöl.* An order of ganoid fishes consisting of the sturgeons and paddlefishes and a greater or less number of their extinct allies. Cf. HETEROCERCI.
chon'dro-ster'nal (kŏn'drō-stûr'năl), *a.* [*chondro-* + *sternal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the costal cartilages and sternum.
chon-drot'o-my (kŏn-drŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*chondro-* + *-tomy.*] The cutting or dissection of cartilages.
chon'drule (kŏn'drōol), *n.* [Dim. fr. Gr. χόνδρος. See CHONDRO-.] *Min.* A peculiar rounded granule of cosmic origin, usually consisting of enstatite or chrysolite. Chondrules occur in deep-sea sediments, and are also found embedded more or less abundantly in the mass of many meteoric stones, called *chondrites.*
chon'drus (kŏn'drŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -DRI (-drī). [NL., fr. Gr. χόνδρος cartilage.] **1.** *Min.* = CHONDRULE
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small genus of red algæ of the family Gigartinaceæ, having rather coarse branching fronds. The most important species is *C. crispus*, the carrageen; — so called in allusion to the tough thallus. See CARRAGEEN.
choose (chōōz), *v. t.*; *pret.* CHOSE (chōz); *p. p.* CHO'SEN (chō'z'n), CHOSE (*Obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHOOS'ING. [ME. *chesen, cheosen*, AS. *cēosan;* akin to OS. *kiosan*, D *kiezen*, G *kiesen*, Icel. *kjōsa*, Goth. *kausan*, L. *gustare* to taste, Gr. γεύεσθαι, Skr. *jush* to enjoy. Cf. CHOICE, GUST taste.] **1.** To make choice of, to select; to take by way of preference from two or more objects offered; to elect; to decide (to do something) from inclination or preference; — often with infinitive object; as, to *choose* the less of two evils; he *chooses* to go to London.
Chose me for a humble friend. *Pope*
2. To think proper; to please; — with infinitive object.
3. To wish to have; desire; want. *Vulgar or Colloq.*
The landlady now returned to know if we did not *choose* a more genteel apartment *Goldsmith.*
Syn. — Elect, prefer, single out. — CHOOSE, SELECT, PICK, CULL. CHOOSE is the generic term; it is to take or fix upon something by an act of the will, esp. in accordance with a decision of the judgment; as, "that he may know to refuse the evil, and *choose* the good" (*Is.* vii. 15). SELECT (see SELECT) suggests more definitely a preference based on a discrimination among a number of objects; as, "one particular nation to *select* from all the rest" (*Milton*). PICK implies a careful selection, CULL, a nice or fastidious gleaning; as, "Geraint, dismounting, *pick'd* the lance that pleased him best" (*Tennyson*); "[Gray] had exquisite felicity of choice; his dictionary had no vulgar word in it, no harsh one, but all *culled* from the luckiest moods of poets" (*Lowell*). See ALTERNATIVE, GATHER.
not to choose (to do a thing), not to be willing, and hence to forbear; as, he did *not choose* to go to the ball. — **to c. sides,** to select those who shall compete, as in a game, on either side.
choose, *v. i.* **1.** To make a selection; to decide upon a thing in preference to another or others.
They had only to *choose* between implicit obedience and open rebellion. *Prescott.*
2. To do as one pleases; as, if you don't like that you may *choose. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. To have (no) choice or alternative; to do otherwise; — used generally with *cannot. Obs.*, or with *but, Archaic.*
"Can I *choose* but smile?" *Pope.*
Thou canst not *choose* but know who I am. *Shak.*
4. To choose, or take, one's way; proceed. *Obs.*
chop (chŏp), *v. t.*; CHOPPED (chŏpt); CHOP'PING. [Cf. LG. & D. *kappen*, Dan. *kappe*, Sw. *kappa.* Cf. CHAP to crack.]
1. To cut by striking, esp. repeatedly, with a sharp instrument; hence, to cut into pieces: to mince.
Chop off your hand, and send it to the king. *Shak*
2. To utter, as words or sentences, in a short or abrupt and disconnected way.
3. To thrust quickly and forcibly. *Obs.*
4. To make a cleft in; to cleave; incise; gash. *Rare.*
Syn. — See CUT.
chop, *v. i.* **1.** To make a quick stroke, or repeated strokes, with an ax or other sharp instrument.
2. To go, come, or make some movement, suddenly or violently, as in darting, pouncing, etc.; esp., with *in* or *into*, to push in; to intervene; interpose. *De Foe. Scott.*
3. To break open in fissures; crack; cleave; chap. *Obs.*

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n [Gr. χολή bile + πυρρός flame-colored.] Bilirubin.
choler. † COLLAR.
cholera horn Corrupt. of COLLERY HORN.
chol'er-ic-ly, *adv.* of CHOLERIC.
chol'er-ic ness, *n.* See -NESS.
chol'er-i-form' (kŏl'ĕr-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Resembling cholera.
cho-les'te-a-to'ma (kō-lĕs'tē-ȧ-tō'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TOMATA (-tȧ; -tŏm'ȧ-) [NL. See CHOLESTERIN; -OMA.] *Med.* A tumor containing cholesterin. — **cho-les'te-a-tom'a-tous** (-tŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -tō'mȧ-). *a.*
cho-les'ter-æ'mi-a (-tĕr-ē'mĭ-ȧ), *or* **-ter-e'mi-a,** *n.* [NL. See CHOLESTERIN; -ÆMIA.] *Med.* Presence of cholesterin in the blood.
cho-les'ter-in'ic (-ĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem* Cholesteric.
cho-les'ter-yl (kō-lĕs'tĕr-ĭl), *n.* [*cholesterin* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The radical, $C_{27}H_{45}$, of which cholesterin is the hydroxide.
cho-les'tro-phane (-trō-fān), *n.* [*cholesterin* + Gr φαίνεσθαι to appear. It resembles cholesterin.] *Chem* A crystalline substance, $C_5H_8O_3N_2$, obtained by oxidizing caffeine and otherwise. It is a dimethyl derivative of parabanic acid.
cho'le-u'ri-a (kō'lē-ū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* *Med.* = CHOLURIA
Chol-ho'za (kŏl-hō'zȧ). *D. Bib.*
cho'li-am'bist, *n* A writer of choliambs. [LIAMB
cho'li-am'bus, *n.* [L.] = CHOLIAMB.
chol'ic, chol'ick. Vars. of COLIC.
cholier. † COLLIER.
cho-lin'ic (kō-lĭn'ĭk), *a.* Cholic
cholle. † JOWL.
chol'ler. † CHOLER.
chol'ler (chŏl'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *ceolur* throat.] *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** The flesh on the lower jaw, esp. when fat and hanging; a dewlap; a double chin.
2. *pl.* The gills of a fish.
chollericke. † CHOLERIC.
chol'o-chrome (kŏl'ō-krōm), *n* [Gr. χολή, χόλος, bile + χρῶμα color.] *Chem.* Any bile pigment.
Cho-los'pus (kō-lŏs'pŭs), *n* [NL., irreg fr. Gr. χωλόπους lame-footed.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the two-toed sloth.
chol'o-lith (kŏl'ō-lĭth), *n.* [Gr. χολή, χόλος, bile + *-lith*] A gallstone. — **chol'o-lith'ic,** *a.*
chol'o-phæ'in (kŏl'ō-fē'ĭn), *n.* Also **-phe'in** [Gr. χολή, χόλος, bile + φαιός dusky.] Bilirubin.
chol'ter-head'ed (chō'l'tĕr-, chŏl'-). Dial. Eng. var of JOLTERHEADED. [CHOULTRY
chol'try (chōl'trĭ). Var of
cho-lu'ri-a (kō-lū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr χολή bile + *-uria.*] Presence of bile in the urine.
cho'mer (kō'mẽr). Var of HOMER (Hebrew measure).
chon. Obs pret. of CHINE.
chondr-. See CHONDRO-.
chon-dral'gi-a (kŏn-drăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *chondro-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in a cartilage
chon-drar'se-nite (-drär'sē-nīt), *n.* [*chondrodite* + *arsenic.*] *Min.* A basic arsenate of manganese in yellow grains [DRULE.
chon'dre (kŏn'dẽr). = CHONDRUS.
chon-drec'to-my (kŏn-drĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*chondro-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg* Excision of cartilage.
chon-dren'chyme (-drĕn'kĭm), *n.* [*chondro-* + Gr. ἔγχυμα an infusion.] *Zool.* A cartilagelike tissue in certain sponges. — **chon'dren-chym'a-tous** (kŏn'-drĕn-kĭm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.*
chon'dri-glu'cose. Var. of CHONDROGLUCOSE.
chon'dro-clast (kŏn'drō-klăst), *n.* [*chondro-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] *Anat.* A cell that absorbs cartilage, prob. not distinct from *osteoclast.*
chon'dro-cos'tal (-kŏs'tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the costal cartilages and the ribs.
chon'dro-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *chondro-* + *odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in a cartilage.
chon'dro-dys-tro'phi-a (-dĭs-trō'fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL; *chondro-* + Gr δυσ- ill + τροφή nourishment.] = ACHONDROPLASIA
Chon'dro-ga-noi'de-i (-gȧ-noi'-dē-ī), *n. pl.* [*chondro-* + *Ganoidei.*] *Zool* A group of fishes nearly or exactly equiv. to *Chondrostei.*
chon'dro-gen (kŏn'drō-jĕn). = CHONDRIGEN.
chon-drog'e-nous (kŏn-drŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Chondrogenetic.
chon-drog'e-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [*chondro-* + *-geny.*] Chondrogenesis.
chon'dro-glos'sus (kŏn'drō-glŏs'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *chondro-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone and blending with the intrinsic muscles of the tongue. — **chon'dro-glos'sal** (-ăl), *a.*
chon'dro-glu'cose, *n.* [See CHONDRIN; GLUCOSE.] *Chem.* A reducing sugar obtained from chondrin, formerly supposed to belong to the sugar group.
chon-drog'ra-phy (kŏn-drŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*chondro-* + *-graphy.*] The description of cartilages.
chon'dro-it'ic (kŏn'drō-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Designating the acid called *chondroitin-sulphuric acid.*
chon-drol'o-gy (kŏn-drŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*chondro-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of cartilages.
chon'dro-ma-la'ci-a, *n.* [NL.; *chondro-* + *malacia.*] *Med.* Abnormal softness of cartilage.
chon-drom'e-ter (kŏn-drŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*chondro-* + *-meter.*] A steelyard for weighing grain.
chon'dro-phore, *n.* [*chondro-* + *-phore.*] *Zool.* A cavity or process of the shell of a bivalve, which supports the internal huge cartilage
chon'dro-plast, *n.* [*chondro-* + *-plast.*] = CHONDROBLAST.
chon'dro-sar-co'ma, *n.* [*chondro-* + *sarcoma.*] *Med.* Cartilaginous sarcoma.
chon'drose (kŏn'drōs), *n.* [*chondrin* + *-ose*] Chondroglucose.
Chon-dros'te-us (kŏn-drŏs'tē-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A genus of Liassic fossil fishes closely related to the sturgeons.
chon'dro-tome, *n.* [*chondro-* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* A scalpel for cutting cartilage.
chon-drox'i-phoid (kŏn-drŏk'sĭ-foid), *a.* [*chondro-* + *xiphoid.*] *Anat* Connecting a costal cartilage and the ensiform appendix.
Cho'ne-ni'as (kō'nē-nī'ăs) *D. Bib.*
chonge. Obs. or dial. var of CHANGE.
chonk'ings (chŏngk'ĭng), *n.* Var. of CHANKINGS. *Dial. U S.*
Chon'su, *n.* See CHUNSU.
Chon-tal' (chŏn-tăl'), *n.* [Nahuatl *chontalli* stranger.] An Indian of a group of tribes of Nicaragua, speaking a language not yet known to be related to any other. — **Chon-tal'an** (-ăn), *a.*
choop, choup (chōōp; shōōp), *n.* [Cf. Norw.dial. *kjupa.*] The hip of the rose. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
choos'a-ble, choose'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of being chosen; eligible. *Rare.* — **choos'a-ble-ness,** *or* **choose'a-ble-ness,** *n.*
choose, *n.* = CHOICE, 1, 2, & 4. *Obs.*
choos'er (chōōz'ẽr), *n.* One who chooses; formerly, specif., an elector or voter.
choos'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHOOSE, *v.* — **choos'ing-ly,** *adv.*
chop. † SHOP.
chop, *v. t.* To eat a chop. *Colloq.*
chop, *v. t.* To mark or stamp with a chop. *Anglo-Ind.*

chop (chŏp), *n.* **1.** Act of chopping; a cutting stroke. **2.** A piece chopped off; a slice or small piece; specif., of meat, a small slice or cut, often including a rib, for cooking and serving by itself; as, a mutton *chop*. **3.** *pl.* Coarsely chopped pieces of apple dried by evaporation, usually obtained from fruit of inferior grade. **4.** A crack or cleft; a chap, as of the lips. **5.** A snap of the jaws or mouth. **6.** Of waves, etc., a short, abrupt motion; choppiness. **7.** A stretch of choppy sea, esp. one caused by a current or tide opposed in direction to the wind or another current. **8.** In milling flour, the crushed particles which are the product of the successive breaks and reductions of the grain, etc.; also, a single one of these particles or a particle which is to be crushed.

chop, *v. t.* [Cf. CHAPMAN, CHEAPEN, *v. t.*, ME. *chapien, cheapien*, to trade, buy and sell.] **1.** To barter or truck, to exchange; as, to *chop* away a horse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To traffic in or with, to buy and sell. *Obs. Milton.* **3.** To change; — orig. short for *to chop and change* (see below). *Obs. Milton.* **4.** To exchange or bandy (words); — now only in to *chop logic* (see below). **5.** To find fault with; blame. *Obs. Arbuthnot.* **to chop and change. a** To buy and sell; exchange. Also fig. **b** To change; alter.

We go on *chopping and changing* our friends *L'Estrange*

— to c. logic, to bandy logic; esp., to dispute with an affected use of logical terms; to argue sophistically.

chop, *v. i.* **1.** To barter; truck; make an exchange. *Obs.* **2.** *Naut.* To vary or shift suddenly, as the wind. **3.** To turn with, or like, the wind; to veer. **4** To bandy words, to answer back. *Obs.* **to chop and change. a** To barter or traffic. **b** To change or veer about.

chop, *n.* A barter; an exchange. *Bp. Hackett.* **chop and change,** a change, alteration, or vicissitude.

chop, *n.* [See 4th CHAP.] **1** A jaw; — commonly in the *pl.* **2.** *pl.* The jaws with the space between them; the fleshy parts about the mouth; the mouth cavity; fauces; chaps. **3.** *pl.* The mouth, opening, or entrance of anything, as a cannon, valley, channel, etc.; specif., of the English Channel, the entrance from the Atlantic. *Swift.* **4.** A movable jaw or cheek, as of a wooden vise.

chop, *v. t.* **1.** To seize with the chops and eat; to snap, — often with *up* or *at*. *Obs.*

Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breaktast which the fox presently *chopped* up. *L'Estrange*

2. In reading or speaking, to utter (words) in a hurried and indistinct manner. **3.** *Hunting.* To seize (prey) in lair or covert before it has time to get fairly away.

chop (chŏp), *n.* [Hind. *chhāp* stamp, brand.] **1.** In India and China, a seal or its impression; an official stamp. **2.** In India and China trade, a license, or the like, rendered valid by a seal; a permit; a clearance; as, *grand chop*, a customs clearance or receipt for dues and duties. **3.** In the China trade, a mark on goods to indicate their nature, quality, etc., trade-mark; hence, a particular kind, brand, or class of goods bearing the same trade-mark; as, a *chop* of tea. **4.** Hence, quality, brand, rate, or the like; as, silk of the first *chop*. *Anglo-Ind. & Colloq.* **5.** A hulk of a boat made over into a residence or for storage, and anchored in a river or harbor; — prob. so called because used as the residence of customs inspectors in the Chinese treaty ports, where the grand chop, or customs clearance, was granted. *China.*

chop, *v. t.* To stamp (a coin) with a chop, or mark, attesting its purity. Chinese merchants frequently so stamp Spanish or Mexican dollars.

cho'pa (chō'pä), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several marine fishes, esp. the rudder fishes of the genus *Kyphosus*, and the sailor's-choice (*Lagodon rhomboides*).

‖**cho'pa a'ma-rīl'la** (ä'mȧ-rēl'yä) [Sp., lit., yellow chopa], a large rudder fish (*Kyphosus incisor*) widely distributed in the tropical Atlantic. — ‖ **c. blan'ca** (blăn'ka). [Sp., lit., white chopa.] **a** A common rudder fish (*Kyphosus sectatrix*) of the West Indies, Florida, Bermuda, etc.; — called *Bermuda chub*. It is a good game fish **b** The spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*).

Chopa Blanca (*Kyphosus sectatrix*)

chop'-chop', *adv. & interj.* [Pekinese *kwai*⁴ *-kwai*⁴ "quick, quick."] Quickly; promptly. *Pidgin Eng.*

chop'fall'en (chŏp'fôl'n), *a.* Having the lower jaw depressed; hence, dejected. = CHAPFALLEN.

chop'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house where chops, etc., are sold; an eating house.

chop'house', *n.* [See CHOP a seal.] A customhouse where transit duties are levied. *Ching.*

chop'in (chŏp'ĭn), *n.* Also **chop'ine, chop'pin,** etc. [F. *chopine*, fr. G. *schoppen*.] A liquid measure. See MEASURE.

cho-pine' (chō-pēn'; chŏp'ĭn; 277), *n.* Also **chop'in** (chŏp'-ĭn). [Cf. OF. *chapin*, Sp. *chapin*, Pg. *chapim*.] A clog, or patten, having a very thick sole, or in some cases raised upon a stilt to a height of a foot or more.

chop'log'ic (chŏp'lŏj'ĭk), *n. Obs. Contemptuous.* **1.** Contentious or sophistical argumentation. **2.** One who bandies words or is very argumentative. *Shak.*

chopped (chŏpt), *pret., p. p., & p. a.* of CHOP, *v.*

chopped-eggs, the common toadflax. *Dial. Eng.*

chop'per (chŏp'ẽr), *n.* One that chops; as: **a** A person who chops, or cuts into pieces. **b** *Lumbering.* A lumberman who fells and lops the trees. *U. S.* **c** Any chopping instrument, as a butcher's cleaver. **d** An agricultural tool for thinning out plants in drills. **e** A ticket chopper.

chop'ping, *a.* Large and vigorous; strapping; — now applied only to a child. "A fine *chopping* boy." *Scott.*

chop'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of (any) CHOP, *v.* Hence: *p. a.* [See CHOP to barter.] Shifting or changing suddenly, as the wind; also [see CHOP to cut], having tumbling waves dashing against each other; breaking in short abrupt waves, making boats move jerkily; as, a *chopping* sea.

chopping block, a block for chopping something on, esp. a large one of wood on which to chop meat. — **c. knife,** a knife for chopping or for mincing meat, vegetables, etc.

chop'py (chŏp'ĭ), *a.;* CHOP'PI-ER (-ẽr), CHOP'PI-EST. [Cf. CHAPPY.] Full of cracks, or chaps; chappy. "*Choppy* finger." *Shak.*

chop'py, *a.* [Cf. CHOP an abrupt motion.] Rough, with short, tumultuous waves; as, a *choppy* sea. Also fig.

chop'py, *a.* [See CHOP to barter.] Of the wind, repeatedly veering about; hence, changeable; unstable; variable.

chop'stick' (chŏp'stĭk'), *n.* [A Pidgin-English translation of the Chinese name, which means hasteners, speedy ones. See CHOP-CHOP.] One of two small sticks or slips of wood, ivory, etc., used by the Chinese and others to convey food to the mouth.

chop'stick', *n.* In a deep-sea fishing line, the crosspiece, of wire, whalebone, etc., from which the hooks hang, the lead being usually fixed at, or hung from, its center point.

chop su'ey *or* **soo'y** (chŏp sōō'ĭ). [Chin. (Cantonese) *shap sui* odds and ends, fr. *shap* for *sap* to enter the mouth + *sui* small bits pounded fine.] A mélange served in Chinese restaurants to be eaten with rice, noodles, etc. It consists typically of bean sprouts, onions, mushrooms, etc., and sliced meats, fried and flavored with sesame oil. *U. S.*

cho-rag'ic (kō-răj'ĭk; -rā'jĭk; 277), *a.* [Gr. χορᾱγικός, χορηγικός.] Of or pertaining to a choragus.

choragic monument, *Greek Arch.*, a small commemorative shrine built by a successful choragus, usually inscribed with the date, names of plays, performers, etc., and displaying the prize tripod. That of Lysicrates, built about 330 B. C. in the "Street of Tripods," is still standing, and is famous for its beauty and as being one of the earliest examples of the Corinthian order. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*

cho-ra'gus (kō-rā'gŭs), *n.;* *pl.* -GI (-jī). [L., fr. Gr. χορᾱγός, χορηγός; χορός chorus + ἄγειν to lead.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A chorus leader, esp. one who provided at his own expense one of the dramatic choruses at Athens. **2.** In Oxford University, a functionary who was originally appointed to supervise the practice of music, but who now assists the professor of music in examinations, etc. **3.** The leader of a chorus or choir or a band of any kind

cho'ral (kō'rȧl), *a.* [LL. *choralis*. See CHORUS.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or sung or recited by, a choir or chorus. **2.** *Music.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a chorus, or concerted vocal composition; sung, or adapted to be sung, in chorus or harmony; containing a chorus or choruses. **choral evensong,** in some churches, a choral vespers or evening service, often with the addition of extra music, as some special anthem, a part of an oratorio, or the like. — **c. service,** a service of song; specif., in some churches, a service in which a part or all (**full choral service**) of the liturgy is intoned and sung by clergy, choir, and congregation.

cho-ral', cho-rale' (kō-ral'; kō-rȧl'), *n. Music.* A hymn tune; a simple sacred tune, sung in unison, as by the congregation in the Lutheran service, where the choral is characterized by a plain, vigorous melody, strong harmony, and stateliness. A famous example is Luther's "*Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott*" (A mighty fortress is our God).

chord (kôrd), *n.* [L. *chorda* a gut, a string made of a gut, Gr. χορδή. Cf. CORD.] **1.** A string or small rope; cord. *Obs. Howell.* **2.** Specif., a string of a musical instrument, as of a harp. Now chiefly *Poetic or Fig.*

Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the *chords* with might. *Tennyson*

3. *Anat.* A cord. **4.** *Geom.* A right line intersecting a curve; a secant; specif., the segment of the line between two points of its intersection with the curve. **5.** *Engin.* In a truss, one of the principal members, usually horizontal and two in number (the *upper* and *lower*), braced by the web members. **6.** [For ACCORD, *n. Oxf. E. D.*] Agreement of musical sounds; accord; harmony. *Obs.* **7.** [For ACCORD, *n. Oxf. E. D.*] *Music.* A combination of tones sounding simultaneously and having a harmonic relation to each other; specif., the common chord, or triad. Chords as treated in harmony have at least three tones, and are formed, in their normal position, of superposed thirds, the lowest tone being the *root*. Thus the **common chord,** composed of a given tone with its third and fifth, comprises two superposed thirds; a **seventh chord,** three such thirds; and a **ninth chord,** four. A chord is **major, minor,** etc., according to its intervals; **tonic, dominant,** etc., according to its root. See TRIAD. **chord of an arch,** the span of an arch. See ARCH, *Illust.* — **c. of curvature,** *Math.*, any chord in the osculating circle, drawn from the point of contact. — **c. of the ninth.** *Music.* See NINTH CHORD. — **c. of the seventh.** See SEVENTH CHORD.

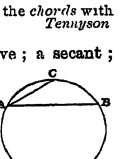

Chords, 4. *AC*, *AB*, Chords

chord, *v. t.;* CHORD'ED; CHORD'ING. **1.** To provide with chords, or strings; to string; to tune. *Rare.*

Even the solitary old pine tree *chords* his harp *Beecher*

2. To cause to accord or harmonize. *Rare.*

chord, *v. i.* [For ACCORD, *v.*] *Music.* To accord; to harmonize together, as, this note *chords* with that.

‖ **chor'da** (kôr'dȧ), *n.;* *pl.* CHORDÆ (-dē). [NL., fr. L. *chorda*. See CHORD.] *Anat.* A cord.

chor'da dor-sa'lis (dôr-sā'lĭs) [NL., lit., cord of the back], *Anat.*, the notochord. — **chor'dæ ten-dĭ'ne-æ** (tĕn-dĭn'ē-ē) [NL.], *Anat.*, delicate tendinous cords attached to the edges of the auriculo-ventricular valves of the heart and to the papillary muscles, serving to hold the valves in place during the ventricular contraction. — **chor'da tym'pa-ni** (kôr'dȧ tĭm'pa-nī) [NL.], *Anat.*, a branch of the seventh cranial nerve which crosses the tympanic cavity of the ear and joins the lingual branch of the fifth nerve.

chor'da-cen'trum (kôr'dȧ-sĕn'trŭm), *n.* [See CHORD, CENTRUM.] *Zoöl.* A centrum (of a vertebra) formed by segmentation of the cartilaginous or calcified sheath of the notochord, as in elasmobranchs; — opposed to *arcocentrum*. — **chor'da-cen'trous** (-trŭs), *a.*

chord'al (kôr'dȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a chord.

Chor-da'ta (kôr-dā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *chorda* cord.] *Zoöl.* A phylum or subkingdom composed of the animals having at least at some stage of development a more or less well-developed notochord, dorsally situated central nervous system, and gill clefts in the walls of the pharynx. It includes the Vertebrata, the Urochorda, or tunicates, and in some classifications the Adelochorda.

chor'date (kôr'dāt), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Having a notochord. **b** Of or pertaining to the Chordata — *n.* One of the Chordata.

chor-dee' (kôr-dē'; kôr'dē), *n.* [F. *cordé, cordée*, p. p.] *Med.* A painful erection of the penis, occurring in gonorrhea.

Chor-dei'les (kôr-dĭ'lēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χορδή a lyre or harp string + δείλη afternoon, evening; — referring to its singing at night.] *Zoöl.* The genus of goatsuckers consisting of the night hawks, or bull bats.

chor-di'tis (-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χορδή cord + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the vocal cords.

chor'do-to'nal (kôr'dō-tō'nȧl), *a.* [Gr. χορδή chord + τόνος tone.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating certain organs of insects, found in various parts of the body and believed to be auditory. They consist of a group of ganglion cells, each of which ends in a rod inclosed in a tube.

chord packing. *Bridge Building.* Arrangement side by side of several parts, as bars, diagonals, a post, etc., on a pin at the bottom of a chord.

chore (chōr), *n.* [Same word as *chare* turn, day work] A small or odd job; a chare; in the *pl.*, the regular or daily light work of a household or farm, either indoors or outdoors. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

chore, *v. i.;* CHORED (chōrd); CHOR'ING (chōr'ĭng). To do chores; to char. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

cho-re'a (kō-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χορεία dance.] *Med.* St. Vitus's dance; a nervous disease attended with convulsive twitchings and other involuntary movements. It occurs esp. in children and most frequently in girls. It is also frequent in dogs. — **cho-re'al** (-ȧl), **cho-re'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

cho're-graph'ic (kō'rē-grăf'ĭk), **cho're-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to choregraphy.

cho-reg'ra-phy (kō-rĕg'ra-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. χορεία dance + *-graphy*.] **a** Art of representing dancing by signs, as music is represented by notes. *Obs. or R.* **b** Art of dancing. — **cho-reg'ra-pher,** *n. Rare.*

chor'e-o-graph' (kôr'ē-ō-grăf'), *n.* [See CHOREGRAPHY.] A designer or arranger of a ballet.

cho're-pis'co-pal (kō'rē-pĭs'kō-pȧl), *a.* Pertaining to a chorepiscopus or his charge or authority.

cho're-pis'co-pus (-pŭs), *n.;* *pl.* -COPI (-pī). [L., fr. Gr. χωρεπίσκοπος; χώρος, χώρα, place, country + ἐπισκοπος bishop. Cf. BISHOP.] *Eccl.* A "country" or suffragan bishop, appointed in the ancient church as an assistant to a diocesan bishop to exercise episcopal jurisdiction in a rural district.

cho-re'us (kō-rē'ŭs), *n.;* *pl.* -REI (-ī). [L. *choreus*, Gr. χορεῖος, prop. an adj. meaning belonging to a chorus; cf. F. *chorée*.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A trochee; — used at first esp. of the trochee when resolved into the tribrach (◡ ◡ ◡).

cho'ri- (kō'rĭ-). *Bot.* A prefix, from Greek χώρι, χωρίς, *asunder, apart*, signifying *distinct* or *separate*; as in *chori*petalous, *chori*sepalous, etc.

cho'ri-amb (kō'rĭ-ămb; kôr'ĭ-), *n.* [L. *choriambus*, Gr. χορίαμβος; χορεῖος a choreus + ἴαμβος iambus.] *Pros.* A foot consisting of four syllables, of which the first and last are long, and the others short (– ◡ ◡ –); that is, a trochee and an iambus united. Apparent choriambs are often formed by catalectic dactylic dipodies (– ◡ ◡ !–), with either real or cyclic dactyls, as in the Asclepiadean verse.

cho'ri-am'bic (-ăm'bĭk), *a.* [L. *choriambicus*, Gr. χοριαμβικός.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing, choriambs. — *n.* A choriamb; also, a choriambic verse.

cho'ric (kō'rĭk; kŏr'ĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *choricus*, Gr χορικός.] Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, a chorus, as of a Greek tragedy, or of a choir.

I remember a *choric* ode in the Hecuba. *Coleridge.*

cho'ri-on (kō'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χόριον.] **1.** *Embryol.* A membrane enveloping the fetus of mammals, external to and inclosing the amnion. The chorion is always embryonic, not maternal, in origin. In man and the higher mammals the allantois becomes intimately united with it, and in later stages forms its most important part, contributing to it an abundant supply of blood vessels. The external surface of the chorion, or a part of it, develops vascular processes, or villi, at an early stage. The part where they do not develop, or, if formed, later disappear, is called the ‖ **cho'ri-on læ'væ** (lē'vē) [L. *lævis*, smooth]. The remaining portion, or ‖ **cho'ri-on fron-do'sum** (frŏn-dō'sŭm) [L. *frondosus* leafy], forms the embryonic portion of the placenta. **2.** *Zool.* Any of various envelopes (not homologous with the chorion of mammals) of the eggs of different animals; esp., a membrane of the eggs of many insects secreted by the follicular cells surrounding the egg in the ovary.

cho'ri-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *a. Embryol.* Of or pertaining to the chorion; as, the *chorionic* villi.

Cho'ri-op'tes (kō'rĭ-ŏp'tēz), *n. Zoöl.* A genus of small parasitic mites infesting domestic animals and causing cer-

chor'boat', *n.* [*chop* a seal + *boat*.] A licensed lighter. *China.*

chor'-cher'ry. = BOB-CHERRY.

chor'church', *n.* [See CHOP to barter.] A dealer in ecclesiastical benefices *Obs Eng.*

chor'dar (chōr'där). Var. of CHOBDAR.

chop dollar [See CHOP, *v. t.*] A chopped dollar.

chop'loge Short for CHOPLOGIC.

chop'ness, *n.* A kind of spade; — a word apparently fictitious and occurring only in "Goody Two Shoes."

chop'-nut', *n.* The calabar bean.

choppe. † CHOP.

chopped (chŏpt), *a.* Having chops; mouthed; — chiefly in *comp.* [a "buster." *Obs.*

chop'per, *n* A strapping child;

chop'per. *n.* One who chops or traffics; as: **a** One who buys and sells ecclesiastical benefices. *Obs.* **b** One who chops logic.

chop'per (chŏp'ẽr), *n.* [Hind. *chhappar*,] A thatched roof. *Anglo-Ind.*

chopper cot. [Hind. *chhapparkhāt*.] A tent bed. *Anglo-Ind.*

chop'pered (chŏp'ẽrd), *a.* [See CHOPPER a roof.] Thatched. *Anglo-Ind.*

chop'pin. † CHOPIN. [PINE.

chop'pine † CHOPIN, CHO-

chopt Chopped. *Ref. Sp.*

chor. † CHOIR, CHORE

cho-ra'gi-um (kō-rā'jĭ-ŭm), *n.;* *pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). Also **cho-ra'gi-on** (-ŏn). [L., fr. Gr. χορήγιον, χορηγεῖον.] *Class. Antiq.* A place for choral dancing.

cho-ra'gos. Var. of CHORAGUS.

chor'a-gy (kôr'ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. χορηγία.] *Gr. Antiq* The function of a choragus.

cho-ra'le-on (kō-rā'lē-ŏn), *n. Music.* = ÆOLOMELODICON.

cho'ral-ist, *n.* A singer in a chorus; also, a singer or composer of chorals

cho'ral-ly, *adv.* of CHORAL.

cho-ran'to. † CORANTO

Chor'-ash'an (kôr'ăsh'ăn; kō-rā'shăn). *Bib.*

Cho-ra'zin (kō-rā'zĭn). *Bib.*

Chor-do'ni-a (kôr-dō'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χορδή string, cord.] *Biol.* A hypothetical group of wormlike animals from which the vertebrates and tunicates are assumed to have descended. *Haeckel.*

chord pitch. *Mech.* See PITCH.

chore. † CHOIR, CHOREE, CORE.

‖ **cho-re'a scrip-to'rum** (kō-rē'ȧ skrĭp-tō'rŭm). [*chorea* + L. *scriptorum*, gen. pl. of *scriptor* author.] Writer's cramp.

cho-ree' (kō-rē'; kō'rē), *n* [F *chorée*.] *Pros.* = TROCHEE. — **cho-re'ic** (kō-rē'ĭk), *a.*

cho-reg'ic (kō-rĕj'ĭk), *a.*, **cho-re'gus** (kō-rē'gŭs), *n.*, **chor'e-gy** (kôr'ē-jĭ), *n.* Vars. of CHORAGIC, etc.

cho-re'i-form (kō-rē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*chorea* + *-form*.] *Med.* Of the nature of, or resembling, chorea.

chor'e-og'ra-pher (kôr'ē-ŏg'ra-fẽr), *n.*, **chor'e-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*, **chor'e-og'ra-phy** (-ŏg'ra-fĭ), *n* Vars of CHOREGRAPHER, etc.

cho-re'o-ma'ni-a (kō-rē'ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ; kō'rē-ō-), *n.* Choromania.

cho'ri-am'bus (kō'rĭ-ăm'bŭs), *n.;* *pl.* -BI (-bī) [L.] A choriamb.

cho'ri-o-cap'il-la'ris (-ō-kăp'ĭ-lā'rĭs), *n.* [NL.; *chorion* + L. *capillaris* capillary.] *Anat.* The inner of the two vascular layers of the choroid coat of the eye, composed largely of capillaries.

cho'ri-oid, cho'ri-oi-di'tis, etc. = CHOROID, CHOROIDITIS, etc

tain forms of mange, as the foot scab of sheep. The mites live chiefly on the surface of the skin or on the hairs.—

cho'ri-op'tic (kō'rĭ-ŏp'tĭk), *a.*

Cho'ri-pet'a-læ (-pĕt'a-lē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *chori-* + Gr. *πέταλον* leaf.] *Bot.* A division of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants embracing those in which the corolla is divided into distinct parts or petals; — called also *Dialypetalæ*, *Polypetalæ*. Cf. APETALÆ.

cho'ri-pet'al-ous (-ăl-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Having the petals separate; specif., belonging to the Choripetalæ.

cho'ri-phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*chori-* + *-phyllous*.] *Bot.* Having the parts or leaves of the perianth separate.

cho'ri-sep'al-ous (-sĕp'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*chori-* + *sepalous*.] *Bot.* Having the sepals distinct.

cho'ri-sis (kō'rĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *χωρισις* separation] *Bot.* The separation of a leaf or floral organ into two or more parts by congenital division, — called *collateral chorisis* when the parts are side by side, and *parallel*, or *median*, *chorisis* when they are one in front of another.

cho'rist (kō'rĭst; kŏr'ĭst), *n.* [F. *choriste*, or LL. *choristа*. See CHORUS.] A member of a chorus or choir; a chorister.

cho-ris'tate (kō-rĭs'tāt), *a.* [Gr. *χωριστός* separated, fr. *χωρίζειν* to separate.] *Bot.* Exhibiting chorisis.

chor'is-ter (kŏr'ĭs-tẽr; *formerly, and still rarely*, kwĕr'ĭs-tẽr, kwĭr'-), *n.* [See CHORIST.] **1.** One of a choir of singers, a singer in a choir, as of a church; specif., a choir boy.

2. One who leads a choir in church music. *U. S.*

cho'ri-zon'tes (kō'rĭ-zŏn'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *χωρίζοντες*, p. pr. pl. of *χωρίζειν* to separate.] In Homeric criticism, those who ascribe the Iliad and Odyssey to different authors. — **cho'ri-zont** (kō'rĭ-zŏnt), *n.* — **cho'ri-zon'tal** (-zŏn'tăl), **cho'ri-zon'tic** (-tĭk), *a.* — **cho'ri-zon'tist**, *n.*

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chor'o-gra'pher (kŏ-rŏg'ra-fẽr), *n.* One who describes or makes a map of a particular district or region. "The *chorographers* of Italy." *Sir T. Browne.*

cho'ro-graph'ic (kō'rō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to chorog-
cho'ro-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } raphy. — **cho'ro-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cho-rog'ra-phy (kŏ-rŏg'ra-fĭ), *n.* [L. *chorographia*, Gr *χωρογραφια*; *χῶρος* place + *γράφειν* to describe.] **1.** Art of describing or mapping a particular region or district. See TOPOGRAPHY, *Note.*

2. A description, map, or chart of a particular region or district, or its physical conformation and features.

The *chorography* of their provinces. *Sir T. Browne.*

cho'roid (kō'roid), *a.* [Gr. *χοροειδης*; *χόριον* chorion + *εἶδος* form.] *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating several delicate vascular membranes or structures, as: the **choroid coat** *or* **membrane**, a highly vascular membrane containing large branched pigment cells, situated between the sclerotic and retina of the eye, **choroid plexus**, one of the delicate fringelike processes, consisting almost entirely of blood vessels, which project into the third, fourth, and lateral ventricles of the brain.

cho'roid, *n. Anat.* The choroid coat of the eye.

cho-roi'dal (kō-roi'dăl), *a.* Pert. to the choroid of the eye. **choroidal fissure.** *Embryol.*, a cleft formed by the invagination of the optic vesicle and its stalk along their postero-interior surface, permitting of the ingrowth of the mesoblast to form the vitreous humor, blood vessels, etc

cho'roid-i'tis (kō'roid-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL; *choroid* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the choroid of the eye.

cho-rol'o-gy (kŏ-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *χῶρος* place + *-logy*.] *Biol.* The science which treats of the laws of distribution of organisms over the earth's surface. It includes zoögeography and phytogeography. — **cho'ro-log'i-cal** (kō'rō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **cho-rol'o-gist** (kŏ-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

cho'ro-ma'ni-a (kō'rō-mā'nĭ-a), *n.* [NL. See CHOREA; MANIA.] *Med.* Epidemic chorea. See DANCING MANIA.

chor'tle (chôr'tl), *v. t. & i.*; CHOR'TLED (-tld), CHOR'TLING (-tlĭng). Apparently, to sing or chant exultantly, — a word coined by Lewis Carroll (Charles L. Dodgson) and used humorously by others after him.

O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!
He *chortled* in his joy. *Lewis Carroll.*

cho'rus (kō'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CHORUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [L., a dance in a ring, a dance accompanied with song, a chorus, a band of dancers and singers, Gr. *χορός*. Cf. CHOIR, CAROL.]

1. In Greek drama, a company of singers or chanters, acting as a unit, and in the developed tragedy occupying a rôle fluctuating between that of participants in, and that of interpreters of, the action. The earliest chorus consisted of a group of singers under a leader who sang the dithyramb at the Dionysia. In 534 B. C. Thespis introduced an actor who held a dialogue with the leader of the chorus. Æschylus introduced a second actor, and Sophocles a third, and with this increase threw the burden of dramatic interest upon the actors. The chorus, however, was still an organic element of the drama, though with Euripides and later writers the rôle of the chorus became more passive and extraneous, the choral ode forming a running commentary on the play. The number of the Æschylean chorus was twelve; Sophocles increased it to fifteen. Cf. TRAGEDY.

2. The part of the drama sung by the chorus, typically consisting of a series of odes arranged for antiphonal singing, interspersed between the scenes of the play.

What the lofty, grave tragedians taught
In *chorus* or iambic *Milton*

3. Hence, a company like the Greek chorus in English plays on classical models, reduced in the Elizabethan drama to a single character who speaks the prologue and explains or comments upon the course of events.

4. *Music.* **a** A company of singers singing in concert; a choir; specif., the body of singers who sing the choral parts in operas, etc., as distinguished from the soloists. **b** The simultaneous singing or song of a number of persons. **c** A composition, usually of two or more parts in harmony, intended to be sung by a number of voices in concert; as, a *double chorus*, one of eight parts. **d** A part of a song or hymn recurring at intervals, as the refrain at the end of stanzas, also, a company of singers who join the singer or choir in singing such parts. **e** The compound or mixture stops of an organ. **f** Formerly, the drone of a bagpipe, or the free staves or accompaniment strings of the crowd.

5. Fig.. **a** The simultaneous utterance of speech, laughter, cries, etc., by a number of people or animals, as dogs in the chase, or the sounds so uttered. **b** Any utterance, as laughter, bearing to the utterance of another a relation suggesting that of the chorus, or refrain, to a song.

The souter tauld his queerest stories;
The landlord's laugh was ready *chorus*. *Burns*

in chorus, with simultaneous utterance, all together.

cho'rus (kō'rŭs), *v. i.*; CHO'RUSED (-rŭst), CHO'RUS-ING To sing in chorus, to exclaim simultaneously. *W. D. Howells.*

cho'rus, *v. t.* **1.** To sing or utter in chorus. *Scott.*

2. To provide with a chorus or refrain; to sing the chorus of; fig., to give assent, etc., to, as by joining in a chorus; to echo, as another's words. — **cho'rus-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

chose (shōz), *n.*; *pl.* CHOSES (shōz'ĕz). [F., fr. L. *causa* cause, reason. See CAUSE.] *Law.* A thing; a piece of personal property.

chose in action, in its widest sense, any right to a thing personal not in one's possession or actual enjoyment, but recoverable by suit at law, esp., now, any right to an act or forbearance under a contract, as in case of debts, stocks, shares, and negotiable instruments, or for a tort connected with a contract. Also sometimes, loosely, the thing, as a bond or note, which is the subject of this right. — **c. in possession**, a thing in one's actual possession. — **c. local**, a thing annexed to a place, as a mill. — **c. transitory**, a movable. *R.*

cho'sen (chō'z'n), *p. p.* of CHOOSE. Specif. *p. a.* Selected from a number; picked out; choice, in *Theol.*, elect.

Seven hundred *chosen* men left-handed. *Judg.* xx 16.

chosen freeholder, in New Jersey, one of a board of county officers having charge of county finances, similar to county commissioners or county supervisors in other States. — **c. people**, the Israelites. (See 1 *Chron.* xvi. 13, *Ps.* XXXIII. 12, *Acts* xiii. 17, etc.)

If taken away from the *chosen people*, it [the kingdom of God] will be carried beyond their limits, even among the heathen *G. P. Fisher*

cho'sen, *n.* One who is the object of choice or divine favor; an elect person; — used with *the* or a possessive pronoun.

Cho'shu' (chō'shōō'), *n.* [From *Chōshū* the Sinico-Japanese name for the province of Nagato.] One of the four great fiefs of southern Japan which were most active in the revolution of 1867–68 resulting in the overthrow of the feudal and the restoration of the imperial government.

‖ **chou** (shōō), *n.*; *pl.* CHOUX (shōō). [F., fr. L. *caulis* stalk.] **1.** A cabbage.

2. A kind of light pastry, usually in the form of a small round cake, and with a filling, as of jelly or cream.

3. A bunch, knot, or rosette of ribbon or other material, used as an ornament in women's dress.

Chou (chou), *n.* [Chin. *chou*[1] round, complete.] A dynasty in Chinese history, from B. C. 1122 to 255, characterized by the feudal system of government, by the rise of literature and civilization, and distinguished as the era of Confucius, Laotze, and Mencius.

Chou'an' (*F.* shōō'ăn'; *often Anglicized*, shōō'ăn), *n.* [F.] One of the royalist insurgents in western France (Brittany, etc.) during and after the French Revolution.

chough (chŭf), *n.* [ME. *choughe*, *kowe* (and cf. ME. *ca*), cf. AS. *cēo*, D. *kauw*, OHG. *chāha*, Dan. *kaa*. Cf. CADDOW.] Any bird of the Old World genus *Pyrrhocorax*, of the crow family, of small or medium size, with red legs and glossy black plumage. The Cornish chough (*P. graculus*), which has a red bill, is now rare in England, but found in mountainous parts of Europe and northern Africa. The Alpine chough (*P. alpinus*) is a smaller yellow-billed European form.

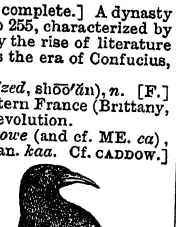

Chough

chouse (chous), *v. t.*; CHOUSED (choust); CHOUS'ING. [Said to be from Turk. *chāush* a messenger or interpreter, one of whom, attached to the Turkish embassy, in 1609 cheated the Turkish merchants resident in England out of £4,000.] To cheat, trick; defraud; — often followed by *of* or *out of*; as, to *chouse* one out of his money. *Colloq.*

The undertaker of the afore-cited poesy hath *choused* your highness *Landor.*

chouse (chous), *n.* **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** = CHIAUS. **b** A swindler, cheat. **c** One easily cheated; gull; dupe.

2. A trick; sham; imposition. *Slang or Colloq.*

chow (chou), *n.* [Chin. *chou*[1].] A prefecture or district of the second rank in China, or the chief city of such a district, — often part of the name of a city, as in *Foochow*.

chow'chow' (chou'chou'), *a.* [Prob. corrupt. of a dial. var. of Pekinese *ch'ih*[1] to eat.] Consisting of several kinds mingled together; mixed, miscellaneous; as, *chowchow* sweetmeats (preserved fruits put together).

chowchow chop, the last lighter containing the small sundry packages sent off to fill up a ship. *Slang, China.*

chow'chow', *n.* **1.** A mixture of all sorts of things, a hodgepodge; esp., chopped mixed pickles.

2. One of a Chinese breed of domestic dogs of medium size, with thick close hair of a red or black color, remarkable for having the tongue black.

chow'der (chou'dẽr), *n.* [F. *chaudière* a kettle, a pot. Cf. CALDRON.] *Cookery.* A dish made of fresh fish or clams, biscuit, onions, etc., stewed together.

chow'ry (chou'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Hind. *chauñrī*.] A whisk, usually made of the tail of a yak, to keep off flies, — used in the East Indies.

chre'ma-tis'tic (krē'ma-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *χρηματιστικός* of or for traffic.] Of, pertaining to, or occupied in, the gaining of wealth. *Fielding.* — *n.* = CHREMATISTICS.

chrem'a-tis'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Sometimes **chre'ma-tis'tic**. [Gr *χρηματιστική* (sc. *τέχνη*) the art of traffic, fr. *χρήματα* goods, money, fr. *χρῆσθαι* to use.] The science of wealth; the science, or a branch of the science, of political economy.

Chrematistic . . . is now usually applied to systems of theoretical or practical economy which overlook the higher ends of society, and exclude from consideration questions of moral obligation and political well-being *Dict. of Pol. Econ*

chres-tom'a-thy (krĕs-tŏm'a-thĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [Gr. *χρηστομαθεια*; *χρηστός* useful + *μαθεῖν*, *μανθάνειν*, to learn.] A selection of passages, esp. with notes, etc., to be used in acquiring a language; as, a Hebrew *chrestomathy*.

chrism (krĭz'm), *n.* [ME *crisme*, from AS. *crisma*; also ME. *creme*, fr. OF. *cresme*, like the AS. word fr. LL. *chrisma*, fr. Gr. *χρῖσμα*, fr. *χριειν* to anoint; perh. akin to L. *friare*, *fricare*, to rub, E. *friable*, *friction*. Cf. CHRISOM, CREAM.] **1.** *East & R. C. Churches* Oil, usually mixed with balm or balm and spices, consecrated by the bishop on Maundy Thursday, and used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, etc.

2. By extension, an ointment; unguent. *Mrs. Browning.*

3. *Eccl.* **a** A sacramental anointment; unction. **b** Confirmation, esp. as performed in the Eastern Church. **c** Extreme unction. *Rare.*

4. = CHRISOM, 2 & 4.

chrism, *v. t.*; CHRISMED (krĭz'md); CHRISM'ING. [Cf. OF. *cresmer*.] To anoint with chrism. *Rare.*

chris'mal (krĭz'măl), *a.* [Cf. LL. *chrismalis*.] Of or pertaining to chrism.

chris-ma'tion (krĭz-mā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *chrismatio*.] Act of applying the chrism, or consecrated oil. *Rare.*

chris'ma-to-ry (krĭz'ma-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *chrismatorium*.] **1.** A cruet or vessel, or a place, in which the chrism is kept.

2. Sacramental anointment; unction; chrism.

chris'mon (krĭz'mŏn), *n.* [LL. See CHRISM, CHRIST.] The monogram ☧, made up of the first two letters (chi, X, and rho, P) in Gr. ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, Christ.

chris'om (-ŭm), *n.* [See CHRISM.] **1.** = CHRISM, 1 & 3 a.

2. A white cloth, robe, or mantle thrown over a child when baptized, as a sign of innocence. If the child died within a month after its baptism, the chrisom was used as a shroud; if not, it, or its estimated value, was given as an offering at the mother's churching or purification

3. The alb or surplice of a priest.

4. A child in its chrisom, hence **a** A child which died within a month after its baptism. *Obs* **b** A babe; an infant, an innocent. *Obs.*

Christ (krīst), *n.* [L *Christus*, Gr. Χριστός, fr. *χριστός* anointed, fr. *χρίειν* to anoint See CHRISM] **1.** The Messiah, or (Lord's) Anointed, whose coming was prophesied and expected by the Jews. "I am not the *Christ*" *John* i. 20.

2. Jesus; — so called as the person who fulfilled this prophecy and expectation.

3. An ideal and perfect humanity, as typified by Christ.

Ring in the *Christ* that is to be. *Tennyson*

4. Among the Jews, any divinely appointed ruler, as consecrated by anointing; — a use in versions of the Old Testament. *Obs.*

Chris'ta-del'phi-an (krĭs'ta-dĕl'fĭ-ăn), *n.* [*Christ* + Gr. *ἀδελφός* brother.] One of a religious sect (called also *Broth-*

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cho'ri-o-ret'i-nal, *a* [Gr. *χόριον* chorion + *retinal*] *Anat.* Pert. to the choroid and retina.

cho'ri-o-ret'i-ni'tis (-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] = CHOROIDORETINITIS.

cho'rism (kō'rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr *χωρισμός* separation] CHORISIS.

chor'is-ter-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

cho-ris'tic (kō-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* Choric; choral. *Rare.*

cho'ri-za'tion (kō'rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Gr. *χωριζειν* to separate.] *Bot.* Chorisis. *Rare*

chorl (chôrl), Erron for CHOIL.

chorle. † CHURL.

chorl'ish † CHURLISH

cho'ro-gi' (chō'rō-gē'), *n.* The Chinese artichoke. [*Ref. Sp*]

chow'ro-ra-fy Chorography.

cho'ro-graph (kō'rō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *χῶρος* place + *-graph*.] An instrument for determining mechanically the position of a station or place from the angles made by lines from it to three points of known positions. See THREE-POINT PROBLEM.

cho-rog'ra-phy (kō-rŏg'ra-fĭ), *n.* [Gr *χορός* dance + *-graphy*.] = CHOREGRAPHY.

cho-roi'do-i-ri'tis (kō-roi'dō-ī-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *choroid* + *iritis*.] Inflammation of the choroid and the iris

cho-roi'do-ret'i-ni'tis (-rĕt'ĭ-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *choroid* + *retina* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the choroid and the retina.

cho-rom'e-try (kō-rŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr *χῶρος* place + *-metry*] Land surveying [*Bib*]

Chor-re'ans (kō-rē'ănz) *D*

Chorus † CAURUS *Chaucer*

Chos'a-me'us (kŏs'a-mē'ŭs). *Bib.*

chose, *n.* † CHOOSE [CHOOSE]

chose (chōz), *pret.* & *obs p. p* of CHOOSE.

choss, *n.* † CHOOSE

cho'tas haz'ri (chō'tà haz'rē). [Hind *chhoṭā* small + Ar *ḥāzrā* breakfast] A light meal taken very early in the morning *Anglo-Ind*

cho'tase' (shō'tăz'), *n* See PETROGRAPHY

chote I wot. See CH, *pron* *Obs. Dial. Eng*

chott. Var. of SHOTT, salt lake

chou Var. of CHOW *Chm*

‖ **chou'an'** (*F* shōō'ăn'), *n.* [F.] *Bot.* The seed of a European chenopodiaceous plant (*Salsola tamarisco-folia*) used formerly in preparing carmine. *Obs*

‖ **chou'croute'** (shōō'krōōt'), *n.* [F.] Sauerkraut

‖ **chou'fleur'** (-flûr'), *n.*; *pl.* CHOUXFLEURS (-flûr'). [F.] Cauliflower

chou'i-cha (chou'ĭ-cha; chōō'-), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] The quinnat salmon

chou'ka (chou'ka), *n.* [Cf Hind. *chaukā* a four.] The four-horned antelope *India*

chou'ki-dar (chou'kĭ-dar). Var. of CHOKIDAR

chould, chold. I would See CH, *pron* *Obs. Dial Eng.*

choul'try (choul'trĭ), *n*; *pl* -TRIES (-trĭz). [Cf Canarese *chāwaḍi* *Anglo-Ind* **1.** An inn or caravansary

2 Of a temple, a pillared hall or colonnade; — an incorrect use

chounge † CHANGE

chous'er (chous'ẽr), *n.* One who chouses, or cheats.

choush (choush). Var. of CHIAUS.

chou'sing-ha (chou'sĭng-ha), *n* [Hind *chausinghā*, *chausiṅghā*, lit., four horns.] The four-horned antelope. *India*

‖ **chout** (chout), *n* [Marathi *chauth* one fourth part.] An assessment of a fourth part; — applied orig to the blackmail exacted by Marathas. *India.*

‖ **choux** (shōō), *n.*, *pl* of CHOU.

‖ **choux' de Bru'xelles'** (dẽ bru'sĕl'). [F.] Brussels sprouts

cho'vy (chō'vĭ), **cho'vee**, *n.*; *pl* CHOVIES (-vĭz), -VEES. A rusty brownish chafer (*Phyllopeta hortorum*) with green thorax and head, injurious to gardens and fruit trees. *Dial Eng*

chow (chou; *Scot. also* chōō) Obs or Scot. and dial. Eng var of CHEW.

chow (chou; chōō) Scot var. of JOWL, or 1st CHAW, *n*

chow (chou), *n.* Food of any kind: provisions *Slang. Phil. P.*

chow (chou), *n.* [See CHOW-CHOW.] A Chinaman *Colloq., Australia*

chow'-chow' (chou'chou') = CHAIOTE [der of

chow'der, *v. t.* To make a chowder

chow'der (chou'dẽr), **chow'ter** (-tẽr). Dial Eng var of JOWTER. a fish hawker.

chowder beer A liquor made by boiling black spruce in water and mixing molasses with it.

chow'der-head', *n.* Dial. for JOLTERHEAD. — **chow'der-head'ed**, *a*

chowgh † CHOUGH.

chow'kee (chou'kē). Var of CHOKY, *n.* [CHOKIDAR.]

chow'ks-dar (-där), *n.* Var. of CHOWLS. † JOWL

chow-pat'ti. chow-pat'ty (chou-pät'ĭ). Vars. of CHUPATTY

chow're, chow'er (chou'ẽr). Obs. or dial. forms of JOWER

chowse. † CHOUSE.

chow'ter (chou'tẽr), *v. t.* To grumble or mutter *Dial Eng.*

choy'a (choi'a), **choy** (choi). Vars of CHAY

choy'-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* = CHAY.

choze Chose. *Ref Sp.*

Cho-ze'ba (kō-zē'ba) *Bib*

cho'zen Chosen *Ref Sp.*

chq. *Abbr.* Cheque.

Chr.. *or* **chr** *Abbr* Christopher; Christian; Christ; Christina; chrestomathy

chre'ma-the'ism (krē'ma-thē'ĭz'm), *n* [Gr. *χρῆμα* thing, fr. *χρῆσθαι* to use + *theism*.] Worship of inanimate objects regarded as usefully divine *E W. Hopkins*

chre'ma-tist (-tĭst). *n.* [Gr. *χρηματιστης* a money getter] A student of chrematistics *R*

chre'o-tech'nics (krē'ō-tĕk'nĭks), *n* [Gr. *χρεῖος* useful + *τεχνη* art.] The useful arts, esp. agriculture, manufactures, and commerce *Rare.*

chres'to-math'ic (krĕs'tō-măth'ĭk), *a* Teaching what is useful.

chres'to-math'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Useful learning [HILD.

Chriem'hild Var of KRIEM-

Chris *Abbr* Christopher

chrisecoll † CHRISOCOLL.

chris'ma (krĭz'ma), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-ma-tà). = CHRISMON.

chris'mal (-măl), **chris-ma'le** (krĭz-mā'lē), *n.* [LL. *chrismale*.] *Eccl* A chrisom cloth, a vessel or flask for holding the chrism, a cloth used for covering relics, the pyx, a sum of money paid for the chrism, etc.

chris'ma-ry (-ma-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *chrismarium*.] A chrismatory

chris'ma-tite (-tīt), **chris'matine** (-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. *χρῖσμα* ointment.] A mineral resembling ozocerite. [CHRISM. *Rare.*

chris'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* = CHRISMATE. *Obs.*

chris'ma-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert to sacramental unction.

chris'o-coll, *n.* = CHRYSOCOLLA. 1 *Obs*

chrisom child, *or* **chris'om-er**, *n.* = CHRISOM, *n.*, 4. *Obs.*

chris'-root' (krĭs'rōōt'), *n.* Green hellebore

Chris'ta-bel (-ta-bĕl), *n.* **1** A king's daughter secretly betrothed to Sir Cawline, in the version of the ancient ballad "Sir Cawline" given in Percy's "Reliques" Her heart broke when he was killed in freeing her from the "soldan."

2. The heroine of Coleridge's unfinished poem "Christabel"

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ers of Christ and *Thomasites*) founded in the United States about 1850 by John Thomas, M. D. They reject the Trinity and the natural immortality of the soul, believing that the righteous only receive eternal life. They believe also in the proximate personal coming of Christ, lay stress upon the cleansing influence of the Holy Spirit and the divine word of Christ, practice immersion, and have no ordained ministers. — **Chris'ta-del'phi-an**, *a.* — **Chris'ta-del'phi-an-ism** (krĭs'tə-dĕl'fĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.*

christ'cross' (krĭs'krŏs'; 205), *n.* Often written **crisscross**, and usually so in sense of the signature. [Cf. CRISSCROSS.]

1. The mark of the cross (typically thus, ✝), as formerly put before the alphabet in a hornbook, on a dial as the sign of 12 o'clock, etc., or (×) made by a person as a substitute for his signature.

2 The alphabet. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

christ'cross'-row', **criss'cross'-row'** (-rō'), *n* The alphabet, — so called from the cross set before it in hornbooks. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

Christ'ed (krĭs'tĕd), *p. a.* Made like, or one with, Christ; filled with a Christlike spirit.

The grand first thing or chief concern for us is to be simply *Christed* all through, filled in every faculty and member with his Christly manifestation. *H Bushnell.*

chris'ten (krĭs"n), *v. t.*; CHRIS'TENED (-'nd); CHRIS'TEN-ING. [AS. *crist̄nian* to make a Christian, fr. *crist̄en* a Christian, L. *christianus.*] **1.** To Christianize. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. To receive or initiate into the visible church of Christ by baptism; to baptize; also, to name at baptism.

3. To stand sponsor to (a child) at baptism. *Obs.*

4. To name, as a ship, by a ceremony likened to baptism.

5. In general, to give a name to; to name; denominate. "*Christen* the thing what you will." *Bp. Burnet.*

6. To use for the first time. *Colloq.*

Chris'ten-dom (-dŭm), *n.* [AS. *cristendōm; cristen* a Christian + *-dōm* -dom.] **1.** Christian faith, profession, or state; Christianity. *Obs. Shak.*

2. The whole body of Christians; the church. *Hooker.*

3. That portion of the world in which Christianity prevails, or which is governed under Christian institutions, in distinction from heathen or Mohammedan lands.

The Arian doctrine which then divided *Christendom. Milton.*

4. *[l. c.]* Baptism; christening. *Obs.*

Chris'tian (krĭs'chăn; 277), *n.* [L. *christianus*, Gr. Χριστιανός; cf. OF. *crestiien*, F. *chrétien.* See CHRIST.] **1.** One who believes, or professes or is assumed to believe, in Jesus Christ, and the truth as taught by Him; an adherent of Christianity; esp., one whose inward and outward life is conformed to the doctrines of Christ.

The disciples were called *Christians* first in Antioch *Acts* xi. 26.

2. One born in a Christian country or of Christian parents, who has not definitely become an adherent of an opposing system.

3. A human being as distinguished from one of the lower animals. *Colloq. or Dial.*

4 A decent, civilized, respectable, or presentable person. *Colloq. or Slang.*

5. *Eccl.* **a** One of the Disciples of Christ. See under DISCIPLE. **b** One of the members of an American sect called **Christian Connection.** The Bible is their only authoritative rule of faith and practice, every one being allowed to interpret it for himself. They believe in the divinity of Christ, in immersion as the only true form of baptism (a few only believing that sprinkling is also baptism), and in open communion, reject infant baptism, and admit into membership also those who do not believe in immersion. In polity they are congregational.

☞ In this sense, often pronounced, but not by the members of the sects, krĭs'chăn.

6. Masc. prop. name. L. *Christianus* (krĭs'tĭ-ā'nŭs); F. *Chrétien* (krā'tyăn'); It. & Sp. *Cristiano* (krēs-tē-ä'nō); Pg *Christiano* (krēs-tē-ä'nō), G. & Dan. *Christian* (krēs'tē-ăn). — Dim. *Christie.* — Fem. *Christiana.*

7. The hero of Bunyan's "The Pilgrim's Progress," designed to represent the various experiences, internal and external, in the life of a real Christian. Cf. CELESTIAL CITY.

Christian of St. Thomas, a member of an independent native Christian church in southwestern India, on the Malabar coast, which claims the apostle St. Thomas as its founder. Nestorian in origin, it has been since the 17th century for the most part Jacobite. — **Christians of St. John,** *Eccl. Hist.*, the Mandæans. See MANDÆAN, 1.

Chris'tian, *a.* **1.** Professing, believing, or belonging to, Christianity; as, a *Christian* people.

2. Pertaining to Christ or his religion.

The *Christian* religion was always recognized in the administration of the common law; and so far as that law continues to be the law of the land, the fundamental principles of that religion must continue to be recognized in the same cases and to the same extent as formerly. *T M. Cooley*

3. Pert. to the church; ecclesiastical; — only in the phrase **court Christian** *or* **Christian court.** *Obs. except Hist.*

4. Characteristic of Christian people; following Christ's precepts and example; Christlike; kind; kindly; beneficent.

The graceful tact; the *Christian* art. *Tennyson.*

5. Of or pertaining to a Christian or Christians.

It thou dost shed
One drop of *Christian* blood. *Shak.*

6. Human as distinguished from brutal. *Now only Colloq. or Humorous.* *Orf. E. D.*

7. Befitting a Christian; decent; civilized. *Colloq. or Slang*

Christian Brethren, the Plymouth Brethren. — **C. Brothers.** = *Brothers of the Christian Schools*, under BROTHER. — **Christian Catholic Church,** a religious organization, chiefly centered at Zion City, near Chicago, Illinois, formed in 1896 in Chicago by John Alexander Dowie (d. 1907), formerly a minister in Australia, who claimed to be the prophet Elijah. The members were often formerly called *Dowieites.* — **C. Cicero,** Lactantius Firmianus. — **C. Commission.** See UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION. — **C. Connection,** *Eccl.*, a religious sect, called also *Christians* (the only designation the members own). See CHRISTIAN, *n.*, 5 **b** — **C. consciousness,** the point of view which belongs to a person educated under Christian influences or reared in a Christian civilization; the ethical and intellectual attitude of Christendom toward the world. — **C. Endeavor, Young People's Society of,** in various Protestant churches, a society of young people organized in each individual church to do Christian work; also, the whole body of such organizations, which are united in a corporation called the United Society of Christian Endeavor, organized in 1885. The parent society was founded in 1881 at Portland, Maine, by Rev. Francis E. Clark, a Congregational minister. — **C. Era,** the era in use in all Christian countries, which was intended to commence with the birth of Christ. The era as now established was first used by Dionysius Exiguus (d. 545), who placed the birth of Christ on the 25th of December in the year of Rome 754, which year he counted as 1 A. D. This date for Christ's birth is now generally thought to be about four years too late. — **C. iconography,** the study of the representations in art of the Deity, the persons of the Trinity, angels, saints, virtues, vices, etc. — **C. Missionary Association,** in Kentucky, an association of a number of independent churches having no name, creed, or ecclesiastical system and claiming to be unsectarian. The doctrines preached are those common to evangelical Christianity. — **C. name,** the name given in baptism, as distinct from the family name, or surname; hence, the personal name by which one is known or distinguished from others of the same family name, first name; given name. — **C. Plato, St.** Augustine. See AUGUSTINIANISM — **C. Reformed Church,** a sect in the Netherlands and the United States, which was formed in 1835 in the former country by a secession from the Reformed Church. — **C. Royalists,** Fifth Monarchy Men. *Obs* — **C. Science,** a system of healing disease of mind and body which teaches that all cause and effect is mental, and that sin, sickness, and death will be destroyed by a full understanding of the Divine Principle of Jesus' teaching and healing. The system was founded by Rev. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, of Concord, N. H., in 1866, and bases its teaching on the Scriptures as understood by its adherents. — **C. Scientist,** a believer in Christian Science; one who practices its teachings. — **C. Seneca,** Joseph Hall (1574–1656), Bishop of Norwich, a divine eminent as a moralist. — **C. socialism,** any theory or system which aims to combine the teachings of Christ with the teachings of socialism in their applications to life; Christianized socialism; esp., the principles of this nature advocated by F. D. Maurice, Charles Kingsley, and others in England about 1850. — **C. socialist.** — **C. Vergil,** Girolamo Vida (d. 1566). — **C. year,** *or* **Church year,** the year as observed by certain churches. It is divided into various seasons, beginning with that of Advent, which begins on Advent Sunday, and is marked by numerous festivals and fasts commemorating events in the life of Christ, various days commemorating saints, etc. See SEASON, *n.*, 6.

Chris'tian-ism (krĭs'chăn-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *christianismus*, Gr. χριστιανισμός: cf. F. *christianisme.*] The religious system, tenets, or practices of Christians; — often depreciative.

Odenism was Valor; *Christianism* was Humility, a nobler kind of valor *Carlyle.*

Chris'ti-an'i-ty (krĭs'chĭ-ăn'ĭ-tĭ; krĭs-chăn'-, 277), *n.* [ME. *crstiente*, OF. *crestiienté*, F. *chrétienté*, fr. L. *christianitas.*]

1. The body of Christian believers; Christendom. *Obs.*

2. The religion of Christians; the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ, hence, the body of beliefs, practices, and sentiments developed from the teachings and life of Christ.

Christianity is the revelation of God through Jesus Christ whereby reconciliation and a new spiritual life in fellowship with Himself are brought to mankind. *G. P. Fisher.*

It has long been laid down, and has only recently been questioned, that "*Christianity* is part of the law of England" (Cowan *v.* Milbourn, L. R. 2 Ex. 230, 234). *T. E. Holland.*

3. With *pl.* A Christian religious system. *Emerson.*

4. State or fact of being a Christian; Christian character or spirit; practical conformity of one's inward and outward life to the spirit of the Christian religion.

5. *Eccl.* Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as in **Court of Christianity,** an ecclesiastical court; hence specif. applied to ruridecanal chapters and ruridecanal jurisdictions, whence **Dean of Christianity,** orig., a rural dean, now retained in the title of particular rural deaneries, or **Deaneries of Christianity,** comprising now only the parishes of certain cities or towns, as Exeter, Lincoln, Leicester. *Eng. Cyc. E. D.*

Chris'tian-i-za'tion (krĭs'chăn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; ĭ-zā'-), *n.* Act or process of Christianizing.

Chris'tian-ize (krĭs'chăn-īz), *v. t.*; CHRIS'TIAN-IZED (-īzd); CHRIS'TIAN-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *christianiser*, L. *christianizare*, fr. Gr. χριστιανίζειν.] **1.** To make Christian; to convert to Christianity; as, to *Christianize* pagans.

2. To imbue with, or adapt to, Christian principles.

Christianized philosophers. *I Taylor.*

Chris'tian-ize, *v. i.* To adopt the character or belief of a Christian; become Christian; play the Christian. *Rare.*

Chris'tian-like', *a.* Becoming to a Christian.

A virtuous and a *Christianlike* conclusion. *Shak.*

— *adv.* Christianly. *Shak.*

Chris'tian-ly (krĭs'chăn-lĭ), *a.* Christianlike. *Longfellow.* — *adv.* In a manner becoming the principles of the Christian religion.

Sufferings . . . patiently and *Christianly* borne. *Sharp*

Christ'less (krīst'lĕs), *a.* Without Christ or faith in Christ; unchristian. *Tennyson* — **Christ'less-ness,** *n.*

Christ'ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to Christ; Christlike. — **Christ'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Christ'mas (krĭs'măs), *n.* [*Christ* + *mass.*] **1.** An annual church festival, kept on December 25 in memory of the birth of Christ. It is celebrated generally by a particular church service, and by special gifts, greetings, and hospitality, and in most Christian communities is a legal holiday. Vaguely, the season about Christmas Day; Christmastide.

2. Something connected with the celebration of Christmas, as a gift.

3. Evergreens, as the European holly, used for decorations at Christmas. *Colloq., Eng.*

Christmas bells. The orange-colored flowers of the Gordon lily (*Blandfordia nobilis*). *Australia.*

Christmas berry. The fruit of the toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*); also, the shrub itself. See TOYON.

Christmas box. **a** A closed box with a slit for the reception of coins, in which money is deposited for a person or persons (as servants, formerly apprentices, begging friars, etc.) who are supposed to open it on Christmas. **b** A box into which gamesters put a part of their winnings, to be given away at Christmas. *Obs.* **c** A present or small gratuity given at Christmas, esp. to public servants, as letter carriers, policemen, etc. **d** A box of Christmas presents.

Christmas bush. **a** An Australian cunoniaceous tree (*Ceratopetalum gummiferum*), often used in Christmas decorations; — called also *officer plant*, from its bright red appearance, and *Christmas tree.* **b** In Bermuda, a naturalized cæsalpiniaceous shrub (*Cassia bicapsularis*) used for hedges.

Christmas creeper. Any creeping or trailing evergreen used in Christmas decorations.

Christmas daisy. An American aster (*Aster grandiflorus*) cultivated in England, where it blooms in autumn. *Eng.*

Christmas Day. December 25, Christmas.

Christmas Eve. The evening before Christmas Day.

Christmas fern. A North American evergreen polypodiaceous fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*), the fronds of which are much used for decoration in winter.

Christmas rose A European ranunculaceous plant (*Helleborus niger*), often cultivated for its handsome flowers, resembling single roses, produced in winter.

Christ'mas-tide' (krĭs'măs-tīd'), *n.* [*Christmas* + *tide* time] The season of Christmas.

Christmas tree. **1.** A small evergreen tree, set up indoors, decorated with ornaments, bearing presents for distribution, and illuminated on Christmas Eve or Christmas night.

2. a In Australia, the Christmas bush. **b** In New Zealand, the pohutukawa.

Chris'to- (krĭs'tō-). Combining form from Gr. Χριστός, or L. *Christus, Christ;* as in *Christo*centric, *Christo*logy, etc.

Chris'to-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [*Christo-* + *centric.*] *Theol.* Having Christ as its center; making Christ the center about which all things are grouped, as in theology, religion, or history; tending toward Christ as the central object of thought or emotion.

Chris-tol'o-gy (krĭs-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Christo-* + *-logy.*] That department of theology which treats of the personality, attributes, or life of Christ; a doctrine or theory about Christ. — **Chris'to-log'i-cal** (krĭs'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Chris-tol'o-gist** (krĭs-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n*

Chris-toph'a-ny (-tŏf'ā-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [*Christo-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] One or all the appearances of Christ after resurrection, as recorded in the Gospels.

Chris'to-pher, Saint (krĭs' tō-fẽr), A Christian martyr, and one of the patron saints of Christendom. According to legend, he made a vow to serve only the mightiest, and finding that the emperor feared the Devil, and the Devil feared the cross, he left their service for Christ's. He was of gigantic stature, and, as a penance, devoted himself to carrying pilgrims across a river. One night he carried over a small child who weighed so heavily upon him that he nearly bore him down. The child was Christ, and he gave his servant the name *Christopher*, i. e., Christbearer. His day is celebrated on May 9 in the Eastern Church, and on July 25 in the Roman Catholic Church.

Christ's Hospital (krists). A famous English public school founded by King Edward VI. in 1553 as a hospital for orphans and foundlings, and formerly located on the site of Greyfriars' Monastery, Newgate Street, London, but now removed to Horsham in Sussex. It is often called the **Bluecoat School** and its pupils **bluecoat boys,** from the long blue woolen gowns worn by the latter. Lamb, Coleridge, Leigh Hunt, and other famous men were educated here.

Christ's'-thorn', *n.* **a** Any of several prickly or thorny shrubs of Palestine, esp. *Paliurus aculeatus, Zizyphus spina-christi*, and *Z. vulgaris.* The last bears the jujube, and is thought to have been the plant used for the crown of thorns. **b** The apocynaceous shrub *Carandas carandas.*

chro'a-tol (krō'ā-tŏl, -tōl), *n.* [Gr. χρόα, χροιά, skin + 2d *-ol.*] A dark green, oily preparation of pinene hydriodide, $C_{10}H_{16}$·2HI, resulting from action of iodine on turpentine. It is used externally in skin diseases, as psoriasis.

-chro'ic (-krō'ĭk). A suffix denoting *colored:* see -CHROOUS.

chro'ma (krō'mə), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα color.] Color intensity or purity; degree of freedom from gray. See COLOR.

chro'ma- (krō'mə-), **chrom-.** Combining forms denoting *color:* see CHROMO-.

chrom'æs-the'si-a, *or* **-es-the'si-a** (krōm'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ə), *n.* [NL; *chroma-* + Gr. αἴσθησις feeling.] *Psychol.* Natural

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chris'tal. † CRYSTAL.

Christ'dom (krĭst'dŭm), *n.* Christendom *Rare.*

Chris'te e-le'i-son (krĭs'tē ĕ-lē'ĭ-sŏn), [Cf. KYRIE ELEISON.] *Eccl.* Christ have mercy; — Greek words used as a petition in the Mass, etc., in connection with the petition Kyrie eleison.

Chris'ten (krĭs'tĕn), *a.* & *n.* Earlier form of CHRISTIAN.

Christ'en-die (krĭs'n-dĭ), *n.* Christendom. *Scot.*

chris'ten-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who christens. [*Obs.*]

Chris'ten-ly, *adv.* Christianly.

Chris'ten-man, *n.* [ME. *cristen*, AS. *crīsten*, Christian + *man.*] A Christian. *Obs.*

Chris'ten-mas, *n.* Christmas. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

Christ'hood (krĭst'hŏŏd), *n.* State of being Christ; Messiahship.

Chris'ti-an'a (krĭs'tĭ-ăn'ə), *n.* [L. *Christiana*, fem. of *Christianus.* See CHRISTIAN.] **1.** Fem. prop. name G. *Christiane* (krēs-tē-ä'nĕ), *Christel* (krĭs'tĕl). — Dim *Chrissie* (krĭs'ĭ). **2.** In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the wife of Christian, who goes with her children to rejoin her husband in the Celestial City, guided by Mr Great-heart.

Chris'tian-dom, *n* Christendom.

christian d'or. [After *Christian*, a king of Denmark + F. *d'or* of gold.] See COIN.

Chris'tianed (krĭs'chănd), *p. a.* Made Christian; christened. *Obs*

chris'tian-ite (-chən-īt), *n.* [after *Christian* Frederic, of Denmark; + after *Christian* VIII., of Denmark.] *Min* **a** A variety of anorthite from Vesuvius. **b** Phillipsite

Chris'tian-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n* One who Christianizes.

Chris'tian-ness, *n.* Christian quality or character. *Rare.*

Chris'ti-a'no- (krĭs'chĭ-ā'nō-) A combining form from L. *Christianus* or Gr. Χριστιανός, *Christian:* as in **Chris'tian-og'ra-phy** (krĭs'chăn-ŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* A description of Christians. *Obs*

Chris'ti-cide (krĭs'tĭ-sīd), *n.* [*Christ* + *-cide.*] A killing of Christ.

Chris'ti-form, *a* Christlike. *R*

Chris-ti'na (krĭs-tē'nə), *n.* [Cf. F. *Christine.* See CHRISTIANA] Fem. prop name. F. *Christine* (krēs-tēn'), It. & Sp *Cristina* (krēs-tē'nä); Pg. *Christina* (krēs-tē'nə); G *Christine* (krēs-tē'nĕ). — Dim. *Chrissie* (krĭs'ĭ), *Xina* (zē'nə).

Chris-ti'no. Var. of CRISTINO.

Christ'like, *a.* Resembling Christ in character, actions, etc. — **Christ'like'ness,** *n.*

Christ'mas, *v. t.* **1.** To provide with Christmas cheer. *Obs.*

2. To decorate with evergreens for Christmas. *Colloq., Eng.*

Christ'mas-ing, *n.* **1.** To celebrate Christmas; also, *Eng*, to sell Christmas decorations, or, *U. S.*, to buy Christmas gifts *Colloq*

Christmas cactus. See CRAB CACTUS.

Christmas evergreen. The lycopod *Selaginella rupestris.*

Christmas flower. **a** The winter aconite **b** The Christmas rose. **c** The green hellebore. [pine]

Christmas green. The ground

Christmas king. The Lord of Misrule. *Obs.*

Christmas log. A yule log. *Obs*

Christmas Lord. The Lord of Misrule. *Obs.*

Christmas pride. A tropical American acanthaceous plant (*Ruellia paniculata*). *Jamaica.*

Christmas Prince. The Lord of Misrule *Obs*

Christ'mas-y, -mass-y (krĭs'məs-ĭ), *a.* Befitting, or characteristic of, Christmas *Colloq.*

chris'to-bal'ite, *n.* Cristobalite.

‖ **Chri'sto et ec-cle'si-æ** (krĭs'tō ĕt ĕ-klē'zĭ-ē). [L.] For Christ and the church.

chris-to'fle (krĭs-tōf'l), **chris-tof'le,** *n.* [After *Christofle* et Cie, a firm of Parisian jewelers.] A kind of plated nickel alloy resembling alfenide.

Chris-tol'a-try (krĭs-tŏl'ə-trĭ), *n.* [*Christo-* + *-latry.*] Worship of Christ as divine [OM.]

chris'tom (krĭs'tŭm), † CHRIS

Chris'to-pher (krĭs'tō-fẽr), *n.* [ME. *Cristofre*, L. *Christophorus* (prob. through OF. *Christofle*, F. *Christophe*), fr Gr. Χριστοφόρος, prop., bearing Christ.] **1** Masc. prop. name. L. *Christophorus* (krĭs-tŏf'ō-rŭs); F *Christophe* (krēs'tŏf'); It. *Cristoforo* (krēs-tō'fō-rō), Sp *Cristóbal* (krēs-tō'bäl; 133); Pg. *Christovão* (krēs'tō-voun'); G. *Christophorus* (krēs-tō'fō-rŏos), *Christoph* (krēs'tōf). — Dim. *Kester, Kit, Chris.*

2. An image or figure of St. Christopher *Obs.*

3. A bearer, like St. Christopher, of Christ.

chris'to-phine' (krĭs'tō-fēn'), *n.* = CHAYOTE.

Christ's'-eye' (krĭsts'ī'), *n.* A European asteraceous herb (*Inula oculus-christi*).

Christ's'-hair', *n* The hartstongue fern. [rose. *Obs.*]

Christ's herb. The Christmas

Christ'-tide', *n* Christmas. *Obs.*

chrom-. See CHROMA-, CHROMO-.

chro'ma (krō'mə), *n.* [L., fr Gr. χρῶμα See CHROMATIC.] *Music.* **a** A half step, or the chromatic sign for it *Obs.* **b** Var. of CROMA *Obs.*

chro-maf'fin (krō-măf'ĭn), *a.* [*chromo-* + L. *affinis* having affinity for.] *Zool.* Designating pigmented cells found in the walls of certain blood vessels in cyclostomes and many fishes, and believed to represent the medul-

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and involuntary association of colors with words, letters, numbers, sounds, etc. It is a variety of *synæsthesia.*

chro'ma-scope (krō'*ma*-skōp), *n* [*chroma-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for showing the optical effects of color.

chro'mate (-māt), *n.* [See CHROME.] A salt of chromic acid.

chro'mate, *v. t.;* CHRO'MAT-ED (-māt-ĕd); CHRO'MAT-ING (-māt-ĭng). To treat or impregnate with a chromate or dichromate, esp. with potassium dichromate.

chro-mat'ic (krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *chromaticus,* Gr. χρωματικός, suited for color (in music, chromatic), fr. χρῶμα, χρώματος, color; also, a variation of diatonic music consisting of the use of tones altered in pitch; akin to χροιά color, χρως skin, color of the skin: cf. F. *chromatique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to color or colors; consisting of color; produced by, or made in, a color or colors. **2.** Full of color; highly colored. **3.** *Music.* Proceeding by the smaller intervals (half steps or semitones) of the scale, instead of the regular intervals of the diatonic scale; containing tones foreign to a given key or harmony. **4.** *Biol* Capable of being colored by staining agents. **chromatic aberration.** *Optics.* See ABERRATION, 4. — **c. accent,** *Phon.,* pitch accent. See ACCENT, 1. — **c. alteration of a tone,** *Music,* the raising or lowering of its pitch by a half step, — indicated by an accidental, singly or in combination. — **c. chord,** *Music,* a chord having tones foreign to the key of the passage in which it occurs. — **c. fiber** *or* **fibre,** *Biol.,* the long coiled fiber of chromatin into which the nucleus resolves itself during the early stages of mitosis, and which afterward breaks up into chromosomes. — **c. half step** *or* **semitone,** *Music,* the adjacent half step written upon the same degree, as C to C sharp, but not C to D flat. — **c. interval,** *Music,* a normal scale interval raised or lowered by a half step. — **c. printing,** printing in colors. — **c race,** *Anthropol.,* an ethnic group determined by similarity of complexion and type of hair. — **c. scale.** *Music.* See SCALE. — **c. semitone.** = CHROMATIC HALF STEP. — **c. sign,** *Music,* an accidental, whether single or double. — **c. spectrum.** See SPECTRUM. — **c. sphere,** *Biol.,* in mitotic cell division, the body formed by the coalescence of the chromosomes after the anaphase. — **c thread.** = CHROMATIC FIBER.

chro-mat'ic, *n. Music.* An accidental, or note affected by it.

chro-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of colors; that part of optics which treats of the properties of colors.

chro'ma-tin (krō'*ma*-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα, χρωματος, color.] *Biol.* A protoplasmic substance found in the nucleus of cells, which stains deeply with basic stains, as carmine and hæmatoxylin. It is regarded by many as the physical basis of heredity. Chemically it consists largely of proteid compounds of nucleic acid. It exists in small granules, variously arranged in the resting stage of the nucleus, which previous to the mitotic division of the cell become aggregated in a definite manner into chromosomes. The formation of these chromosomes and their subsequent splitting in the process of mitosis indicates that the chromatin is not a homogeneous substance, but that the granules in different parts of the chromosome are of different kinds, which must be distributed qualitatively as well as quantitatively to the new cells resulting from the division. See MITOSIS, CHROMOSOME, FERTILIZATION.

chro'ma-tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. χρωματισμός a coloring.] **1.** *Optics.* Chromatic aberration. **2.** *Bot.* Abnormal coloration of the normally green parts of plants; — called also *chromism.*

chro'ma-to- (krō'*ma*-tō-), **chromat-.** Combining forms from Greek χρῶμα, χρώματος, *color.* Cf. CHROMO-.

chro'ma-to-graph' (-grăf'), *n.* [*chromato-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for the production of composite color tones by the use of party-colored revolving disks.

chro'ma-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*chromato-* + *-meter.*] **a** A color diagram or chart so arranged as to serve as a scale by which to determine the classification or character of colors. **b** An instrument for measuring color perception. **c** A chromometer.

chro'ma-to-path'i-a (-tō-păth'ĭ-*a*) } *n.* [NL. *chromato-*
chro'ma-top'a-thy (-tŏp'*a*-thĭ) } *pathia; chromato-* + *-pathia, -pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease of the pigmentary system of the skin. — **chro'ma-to-path'ic** (-tō-păth'ĭk), *a.*

chro'ma-to-phore' (krō'*ma*-tō-fōr') *n.* [*chromato-* + *-phore.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* A pigment cell, esp. one capable of changing its form or size, causing changes of color in the translucent skin by bringing the pigment near the surface, or, by contracting, concentrating it in the deeper layers. They are highly developed and numerous in cephalopods. **2.** *Bot.* One of the color bodies or plastids found commonly in plant cells. They include both the green chloroplasts and the red or yellow chromoplasts, and vary greatly in form and size. In certain lower algæ they afford sustenance to the organism, which reduces them to colorless bodies. In *Spirogyra* they form spiral bands, and in the diatoms a special structure known as an **endochrome plate.**

chro'ma-to-phor'ic (-fŏr'ĭk) } *a.* [*chromato-* + *-phor-*
chro'ma-toph'o-rous (-tŏf'ō-rŭs) } *ic, -phorous.*] *Zoöl.* Containing pigment; specif., of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a chromatophore.

chro'ma-top'sĭ-a (-tŏp'sĭ-*a*; -shă), *n.* [NL.; *chromato-* + *-opsia.*] *Med.* A morbid condition of vision in which objects are seen unnaturally colored.

chro'ma-top-tom'e-ter (-tŏp-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*chromato-* + *optometer.*] *Physiol.* An apparatus for measuring the sensitiveness of the eye to color.

chro'ma-top-tom'e-try (-trĭ), *n. Physiol.* Determination of sensitiveness of the eye to color.

chro'ma-to-scope' (krō'*ma*-tō-skōp'), *n* [*chromato-* + *-scope.*] **1.** *Astron.* A reflecting telescope, part of which is made to rotate eccentrically, to produce a ringlike image of a star. It is used in studying scintillation of stars. **2.** An instrument for combining rays of different colors to form compound colors.

chro'ma-tos'co-py (krō'*ma*-tŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* [*chromato-* + *-scopy*] *Physics.* **a** The art of color testing. **b** The study of the scintillation of stars by means of the chromatoscope.

chro'ma-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *chromato-* + *-osis*] Pigmentation; specif., abnormal pigmentation of the skin.

chro'ma-trope (krō'*ma*-trōp), *n.* [*chroma-* + *-trope.*] **1.** *Physics.* An instrument for exhibiting certain chromatic effects of light (depending upon the persistence of vision and mixture of colors) by means of rapidly rotating disks variously colored. **2.** A device in a magic lantern or stereopticon to produce kaleidoscopic effects. **3.** = CHROMOTROPE, 1.

chro'ma-type (-tīp), *n.* [*chroma-* + *type.*] *Photog.* A picture made upon paper sensitized with potassium dichromate or some other chromium compound, also, the process of making such pictures. Cf. CARBON PROCESS.

chrome (krōm), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. χρῶμα color.] **1.** Chromium. **2.** *Dyeing.* Potassium dichromate.

chrome iron ore. = CHROMITE, 1.

chrome (krōm), *v. t.;* CHROMED (krōmd); CHROM'ING (krōm'ĭng) [From CHROME, *n.*] *Dyeing.* To treat with a solution of potassium dichromate.

-chrome (-krōm). [See CHROMIUM.] A suffix from Greek χρῶμα, *color.*

chrome alum. *Chem.* A dark violet substance, $KCr(SO_4)_2{\cdot}12H_2O$, chromium potassium sulphate, analogous to, and crystallizing like, common alum. It forms violet or green solutions. One of its uses is as a mordant.

chrome aventurine Glass containing minute disseminated crystals of chromium oxide. See AVENTURINE, 1.

chrome black. A black produced by dyeing with logwood after chroming

chrome green. Any of several green pigments, consisting essentially of chromic oxide or hydroxide or some chromic salt, used by artists and house painters, in printing wall paper, etc. Cheap imitations are frequently sold under the same name.

chrome orange. A pigment consisting essentially of normal and basic lead chromates, usually prepared by boiling chrome yellow with an alkali.

chrome red. Any pigment, as Derby red, prepared from the basic chromate of lead.

chrome steel. An alloy of chromium with ordinary steel. It is fine-grained and very hard, but deteriorates more rapidly than ordinary steel.

chrome yellow. 1. A brilliant pigment essentially neutral lead chromate, $PbCrO_4$. It is subject to alteration. **2.** Mordant yellow. See DYE.

chro'mic (krō'mĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, chromium; — said of those compounds of chromium in which it exhibits its higher valences.

chromic acid. a An acid, H_2CrO_4, analogous to sulphuric acid, not readily obtained in the free state, but forming well-known salts, the *chromates.* These are as a rule yellow, and those of barium and of the heavy metals are insoluble. **b** Chromic anhydride; — formerly so called. — **c. anhydride,** *or* **chromium trioxide,** a brilliant red crystalline substance, CrO_3, regarded as the anhydride of chromic acid. It is an extremely active oxidizing agent. — **c iron** = CHROMITE, 1. — **c. oxide,** a substance, Cr_2O_3, obtained as a green powder. See CHROME GREEN.

chro'mi-dro'sis (krō'mĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. χρῶμα color + ἱδροῦν to sweat.] *Med.* Secretion of abnormally colored perspiration.

chro-mif'er-ous (krō-mĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [*chromium* + *-ferous.*] *Min.* Containing chromium.

chro'mite (krō'mīt), *n.* **1.** *Min.* A mineral of the spinel group composed of iron, chromium, and oxygen, $FeCr_2O_4$, usually iron-black and of submetallic or metallic luster, and occurring massive or sometimes in octahedrons. It is usually associated with serpentine. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 4.32–4.57. Chromite is valuable as a source of chromium. **2.** *Chem.* A salt of chromous acid.

chro'mi-um (-mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See CHROME.] *Chem.* A grayish white, comparatively rare metal, hard, brittle, and refractory; — so called from the varied colors of its compounds. Sp. gr., 6.8. Symbol, *Cr;* at. wt., 52.0. Chromium is found only in combination and principally in the mineral chromite. It was discovered by Vauquelin in 1797. The metal, which is isolated by reducing the oxide with carbon or aluminium, has no commercial use except as a constituent of chromium steel, but its compounds are used in dyeing, painting, etc. Chromium exhibits the valences two (chromous salts), three (chromic salts), six (chromates, etc.), and probably seven (perchromates).

chro'mo (krō'mō), *n.; pl.* CHROMOS (-mōz). [Abbr. from *chromolithograph.*] A chromolithograph.

chro'mo- (krō'mŏ-), **chro'ma-** (krō'ma-), **chrom-.** Combining forms from Greek χρῶμα, *color.* Cf. CHROMATO-.

chro'mo-chal-cog'ra-phy (-kăl-kŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*chromo-* + *chalcography.*] Art of producing colored prints from copperplates. — **chro'mo-chal'co-graph'ic** (-kăl'kŏ-grăf'ĭk), *a*

chro'mo-col-log'ra-phy (-kŏ-lŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* The process of producing chromocollotypes. — **chro'mo-col'lo-graph'ic** (-kŏl'ŏ-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

chro'mo-col'lo-type (-kŏl'ŏ-tīp), *n.* [*chromo-* + *collotype.*] A colored collotype, in the making of which two or more films are used.

chro'mo-gen (krō'mŏ-jĕn), *n.* [*chromo-* + *-gen.*] **1.** *Physiol. Chem.* An antecedent of a pigment; a substance which by contact with air, or by other agency, readily becomes a coloring matter. **2.** *Dyes.* **a** A compound not itself a dye, but containing one or more chromophorous groups and so capable of becoming a dye by the introduction of hydroxyl, amidogen, or the like. **b** A colorless derivative of naphthalene which, when applied to wool and oxidized, dyes the wool brown. **3.** *Plant Physiol.* The color contents of the plant body.

chro'mo-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Producing color; as, *chromogenic* bacteria. **2.** Of or pertaining to a chromogen.

chro'mo-gram (krō'mŏ-grăm), *n.* [*chromo-* + *-gram.*] *Photog.* One of the three partial negatives used in the process of color photography.

chro'mo-lith'o-graph (-lĭth'ŏ-grăf), *n.* [*chromo-* + *lithograph.*] A picture printed in colors from a series of stones prepared by the lithographic process.

chro'mo-lith'o-graph, *v. t.* To make a chromolithograph of.

chro'mo-li-thog'ra-phy (-lĭ-thŏg'*ra*-fĭ), *n.* Lithography adapted to printing in inks of various colors. — **-li-thog'ra-pher** (-rā-fĕr), *n.* — **-lith'o-graph'ic** (-lĭth'ŏ-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

chro-mom'e-ter (krō-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*chromo-* + *-meter.*] An instrument or apparatus for comparing the color of a substance with some standard, esp. so as to determine the degree of purity or per cent of some constituent; a colorimeter.

chro'mo-phane (krō'mŏ-fān), *n.* [*chromo-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] *Physiol.* A general name for the pigments present in the inner segments of the cones of the retina.

chro-moph'i-lous (krō-mŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*chromo-* + *-phil-ous.*] *Biol.* Staining readily.

chro'mo-phore (krō'mŏ-fōr), *n.* [*chromo-* + *-phore.*] *Org. Chem.* Any group or residue (as NO_2, N_2, or CO) to whose presence decided color in a compound is attributed, and which, with the assistance of certain salt-forming groups (auxochromes), produces dyes. — **chro-moph'o-rous** (krō-mŏf'ŏ-rŭs), **chro'mo-phor'ic** (krō'mŏ-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*

The term "*chromophorous* group" . . is really a name employed to indicate an atomic condition common to a number of dy ostuffs The coloration of an organic substance does not depend solely on the *chromophore,* but must be regarded as the total effect of several factors *G v Georgievics (trans.).*

chro'mo-pho'to-graph (krō'mŏ-fō'tŏ-grăf), *n.* [*chromo-* + *photograph.*] A photograph in colors.

chro'mo-pho-tog'ra-phy (-fō-tŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*chromo-* + *photography.*] Color photography (which see). — **chro'mo-pho'to-graph'ic** (-fō'tŏ-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

chro'mo-pho'to-lith'o-graph (-fō'tŏ-lĭth'ŏ-grăf), *n.* A photolithograph printed in colors.

chro'mo-plast (krō'mŏ-plăst), *n.* [*chromo-* + *-plast.*] *Bot.* A plastid containing red or yellow pigments. Chromoplasts give color to most flowers and fruits, the hue varying with the predominance of xanthophyll or carotin. In shape they resemble chloroplasts, or they may assume an angular form due to crystallization of the pigment. Chromoplasts arise by differentiation of rudimentary chromatophores, or by direct conversion of chloroplasts.

chro'mo-pro'te-id (-prō'tē-ĭd), *n.* [*chromo-* + *proteid.*] *Physiol. Chem.* One of a class of compounds of a proteid with a pigment, like hæmoglobin, containing iron or copper.

chro'mo-scope (krō'mŏ-skōp), *n.* [*chromo-* + *-scope.*] An optical instrument for combining colored images so as to produce a picture in natural colors.

chro'mo-some (-sōm), *n.* [*chromo-* + 2d *-some.*] *Biol.* One of the small bodies, ordinarily definite in number in the cells of a given species and often more or less definite in shape, into which the chromatin of a cell nucleus resolves itself previous to the mitotic division of the cell. See MITOSIS, CHROMATIN. In the male and female germ cells which conjugate in sexual reproduction, the number of chromosomes is reduced to half that characteristic of the species, in order that the conjugation may not double the number of chromosomes in the fertilized egg. The chromosomes are identified with the *idants* of Weismann's theory. See SEX, *n.*, 1.

chro'mo-sphere (-sfēr), *n.* [*chromo-* + *sphere.*] *Astron.* A ruddy gaseous layer composed of incandescent hydrogen, helium, etc., surrounding the sun and enveloping the photosphere; also, a similar layer encircling a star. The solar chromosphere is visible at the time of a total eclipse, and may be studied with the spectroscope at any time. Portions of it are here and there thrown up into enormous flamelike tongues, called the *solar prominences* or *protuberances.* — **chro'mo-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), *a.*

chro'mo-trope (-trōp), *n.* [*chromo-* + *-trope.*] **1.** Any of several disazo dyes of different shades of red or violet, all of which are changed to blues or blacks on treatment with potassium dichromate; as, *chromotrope* 2R. **2.** = CHROMATROPE, 1 & 2.

chro'mo-type (-tīp), *n.* [*chromo-* + *-type.*] **1.** A sheet printed in colors by any process, as a chromolithograph. **2.** A photograph in natural colors.

chro'mo-ty-pog'ra-phy (-tĭ-pŏg'rā-fĭ) } *n.* The art
chro'mo-typ'y (krō'mŏ-tīp'ĭ; krō-mŏt'ĭ-pĭ) } of printing in colors. — **chro'mo-ty'po-graph'ic** (-tī'pŏ-grăf'ĭk; -tĭp'ŏ-), *a.* — **chro'mo-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*

chro'mous (krō'mŭs), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, chromium; — said esp. of compounds in which this element is bivalent.

chromous acid, a weak monobasic acid, $CrO{\cdot}OH$, obtained as a bluish gray powder.

chromium steel. = CHROME STEEL.

chromium trioxide. = CHROMIC ANHYDRIDE [YELLOW]

chromium yellow. = CHROME

chro'mo-blast (krō'mŏ-blăst), *n.* [*chromo-* + *-blast.*] An embryonic cell which develops into a pigment cell

chro'mo-col'lo-graph (-kŏl'ŏ-grăf), *n* [*chromo-* + *collograph*] = CHROMOCOLLOTYPE.

chro'mo-cy-tom'e-ter (-sĭ-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n* [*chromo-* + *-cyte* + *-meter*] = HÆMOCHROMOMETER.

chro-mog'e-nous (krō-mŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Chromogenic.

chro'mo-graph, *n* [*chromo-* + *-graph.*] A form of hectograph. — *v. t.* To copy by a chromograph.

chro'mo-leu'cite, *n.* [*chromo-* + *leucite.*] *Bot.* A chromoplast.

chro'mo-lith (krō'mŏ-lĭth), *n.* A chromolithograph — **chro'mo-lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *a* **chro-mol'y-sis** (krō-mŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* = CHROMATOLYSIS.

chro'mo-mere, *n.* [*chromo-* + *-mere.*] *Biol* One of the chromatin granules composing the chromosome, equiv. to the *id* of Weismann.

chro'mo-phyll, *n.* [*chromo-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* Vaguely, any coloring matter in plant cells

chro'mo-plasm, *n.* [*chromo-* + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* The easily staining network of a cell nucleus; — equiv. to *chromatin* — **chro'mo-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

chro'mo-plas'tid, *n.* [*chromo-* + *plastid.*] A chromoplast.

chro'mop-tom'e-ter (krō'mŏp-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*chromo-* + *optometer*] = CHROMATOPTOMETER. — **chro'mo-p'to-met'ri-cal** (krō-mŏp'tō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.*

lary tissue of the suprarenals of the higher vertebrates.

chro'ma-phore (krō'*ma*-fōr), *n. Biol* A chromatophore

chromat-. See CHROMATO-.

chro-mat'i-cal (krō-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Chromatic *Obs. or R.*

chro-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CHROMATIC.

chro-mat'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* See **chro'ma-tize** (krō'*ma*-tīz), *v. t.* = CHROMATE, *v*

chro'ma-to-dys-o'pi-a (-tō-dĭs-ō'pĭ-*ă*), *n* [NL.; *chromato-* + *dys-* + *-opia.*] Color blindness

chro'ma-tog'e-nous (-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*chromato-* + *-genous.*] Producing color.

chro'ma-to-graph', *v. t.* To make a colored reproduction of.

chro'ma-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rā-fĭ), *n* A treatise on colors.

chro'ma-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*chromato-* + *-logy.*] The science of, or a treatise on, colors.

chro'ma-tol'y-sis (-tŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *chromato-* + *-lysis.*] *Med* Solution and breaking up of the chromatic cell substance

chro'ma-to-lyt'ic (-tō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

chro'ma-to-phil' (krō'*ma*-tō-fĭl'), *or* **chro'ma-to-phile'** (-fĭl'; -fīl'), chi "ma-to-phil'ic (-fĭl'-ĭk), *a.* [*chromato-* + *-phil.*] = CHROMOPHILOUS.

chro'ma-to-phil'i-a (-fĭl'ĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The condition of being chromophilous.

chro'ma-toph'i-lous (-tŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* = CHROMOPHILOUS.

chro'ma-to-plasm' (krō'*ma*-tō-plăz'm), *n.* [*chromato-* + *plasm.*] *Biol.* The colored portions of protoplasm; — a collective name for the pigment elements or color contents of cells.

chro'ma-to-pseu-dop'sis (-sū-dŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *chromato-* + *pseudo-* + *-opsis.*] Abnormal perception of color.

chro'ma-to-sphere' (-sfēr'), *n.* [NL.; fr Gr χρόμις a kind of fish] Syn of CICHLIDÆ.

chro'mi-des (krō'mĭ-dēz), *n. pl* [NL., fr. L *chromis,* Gr χρόμις, a sea fish] *Zool.* A group of spiny-finned fishes having united lower pharyngeal bones and but one nostril on each side, consisting of the families Cichlidæ and Pomacentridæ. — **chro'mid** (krō'mĭd), *a & n.*

chro-mid'i-um (krō-mĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-*ă*). [NL., dim. fr. Gr χρῶμα color.] = GONIDIUM, 1.

chro'mi-ole (krō'mĭ-ōl), *n.* [Gr χρῶμα color] *Biol.* One of the (assumed) minute chromatin granules of the chromomeres.

chro'mism (krō'mĭz'm), *n.* = CHROMATISM [GREEN.]

chromium green. = CHROME

chromium sesquioxide. *Chem* Chromic oxide.

chro'mo-xy'lo-graph (krō'mō-zī'lō-grȧf), *n.* [*chromo-* + *xylograph.*] A print made by chromoxylography.

chro'mo-xy-log'ra-phy (-zī-lŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*chromo-* + *xylography.*] Printing in colors from wooden blocks.

chro'myl (krō'mĭl), *n.* [*chromium* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical CrO_2, analogous to sulphuryl.

chromyl chloride. *Chem.* A fuming liquid, CrO_2Cl_2, of deep red color, obtained by distilling a dichromate with common salt and concentrated sulphuric acid. It is a powerful oxidizer.

chron'ic (krŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *chronicus*, Gr. χρονικός concerning time, from χρόνος time : cf. F. *chronique.*] **1.** Chronological. *Obs.*

2. Continuing for a long time ; of a disease, of long duration, or characterized by slowly progressing symptoms ; — opposed to *acute.* Hence (of an invalid or of one having an unpleasant habit or characteristic or the like), having long had the affliction or habit ; confirmed ; inveterate ; as, a *chronic* sufferer from gout ; a *chronic* grumbler.

3. Continuous ; constant ; as, *chronic* war.

Syn. — See INVETERATE.

chron'i-cal (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* **1.** Chronological. *Obs.*

2. Chronic ; as *chronical* diseases; *chronical* ignorance. *R.*

chro-nic'i-ty (krō-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Chronic quality or condition, as of a disease.

chron'i-cle (krŏn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [ME. *cronicle*, fr. *cronique*, OF. *cronique*, F. *chronique*, L. *chronica*, fr. Gr. χρονικά, neut. pl. of χρονικός. See CHRONIC.] **1.** A historical register or account of facts or events disposed in the order of time ; a history ; esp., a bare or simple chronological record of events, without philosophic or literary treatment.

2. In general, a narrative; record , register ; account.

3. *pl.* [*cap.*] Two canonical books of the Old Testament which immediately follow 2 Kings. See also PARALIPOMENON, and OLD TESTAMENT.

Syn. — Register, annals. See RECORD.

chron'i-cle, *v. t.* ; -CLED (-k'ld) ; -CLING (-klĭng). To record in a history or chronicle ; to record ; to register. *Shak.*

chron'i-cle, *v. i.* To write, make, or compile chronicles.

chronicle history. *Drama.* A type of historical play usually founded upon the chronicles of England, as Shakespeare's "Henry V."

chron'i-cler (krŏn'ĭ-klẽr), *n.* A writer or compiler of a chronicle ; a recorder of events in the order of time.

Such an honest *chronicler* as Griffith. *Shak.*

chrono-. Combining form from Greek χρόνος, *time.*

chron'o-gram (krŏn'ō-grăm), *n.* [*chrono-* + *-gram.*] **1.** An inscription, sentence, or phrase in which certain numeral letters, usually made specially conspicuous, on being added together, express a particular date or epoch, as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632, — ChrIstVs DVX; ergo trIVMphVs,

— the capitals of which, added as numerals, make 1632.

2. The record or inscription made by a chronograph.

chron'o-graph (-graf), *n.* [*chrono-* + *-graph.*] **1.** A chronogram. *Obs.*

2. An instrument for measuring and recording time ; specif. : **a** An instrument consisting of a recording apparatus, as a stylus and revolving drum, connected with a clock or chronometer. It is used for recording the precise clock time of astronomical and other occurrences. The printing chronograph has an automatic printing mechanism. **b** An independent-seconds watch. **c** An instrument for measuring the velocity of projectiles, etc. Cf. CHRONOSCOPE.

chro-nog'ra-pher (krō-nŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who makes a chronography ; chronologer ; chronicler.

chron'o-graph'ic (krŏn'ō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining
chron'o-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kȧl) } to a chronograph.

2. Chronogrammatic. *Rare.*

— **chron'o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

chro-nog'ra-phy (krō-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. χρονογραφία See CHRONOGRAPH.] **1.** A description or record of past time ; history. *Lambarde.*

2. Chronology. *Obs. R. North.*

3. *Rhet.* The description of the time or season of the year for the sake of embellishment. *Obs.*

4. The making or writing of chronograms. *Rare.*

5. The measurement by graphic methods of intervals of time, as in studying the successive phases of a rapid and complex motion ; the use of the chronograph.

chron'o-i'so-ther'mal (krŏn'ō-ĭ'sō-thûr'mȧl), *a.* [*chrono-* + *isothermal.*] *Meteor.* Pertaining to or designating a diagram exhibiting the course of the mean monthly temperature of a place for each hour of the day.

chron'o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to chronology ;
chron'o-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kȧl) } containing an account of events in the order of time ; according to the order of time ; as, *chronological* tables. — **chron'o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

chro-nol'o-gist (krō-nŏl'ō-jĭst), **chro-nol'o-ger** (-jẽr), *n.* A person who investigates dates of events and transactions ; one skilled in chronology.

chro-nol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. t.* ; -GIZED (-jīzd) ; -GIZING (-jīz'ĭng). To arrange or give chronologically ; to make chronological.

chro-nol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*chrono-* + *-logy :* cf. F. *chronologie.*] **1.** The science which treats of measuring time by regular divisions or periods, and which assigns to events or transactions their proper dates.

If history without *chronology* is dark and confused, *chronology* without history is dry and insipid *A. Holmes.*

2. A chronological table, list, or the like.

chro'mule (krō'mūl), *n* [*chromo-* + Gr ὕλη matter.] *Bot.* = CHROMOPHYLL.

chrom'y (krōm'ĭ), *a.* Abounding in, or tinged with, chrome

Chron., *or* **chron.** *Abbr.* Chronicles; chronological; chronology

chro'nal (krō'n ȧl), *a.* [Gr χρόνος time.] Of or pertaining to time *Rare*

chron'-an'a-gram (krŏn'ăn'ȧ-grăm), *n* An anagram of a chronogram, expressing the same date. *Oxf E. D.*

chron'ic (krŏn'ĭk), *n.* A chronic invalid, etc

chron'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CHRONIC, CHRONICAL.

chron'i-cle. Chronicle. *Ref. Sp.*

chron'i-cled. Chronicled. *Ref. Sp.*

chron'i-clist (krŏn'ĭ-klĭst), *n.* A chronicler.

chron'i-con (-kŏn), *n.*; *L pl.* -CA (-kȧ). [Gr. χρονικόν, neut. sing. of χρονικός See CHRONIC.] A chronicle or chronology *Obs.*

chron'ique. + CHRONIC [*Obs.*

chron'ique, *n.* [F.] A chronicle.

‖ **chro'nique' scan'da'leuse'** (krō'nēk' skan'dȧ'lûz'). [F.] A chronicle of scandal.

chron'o-ba-rom'e-ter, *n.* A mercurial barometer hung as a pendulum and connected with clockwork so that the mean length of the mercury column may be observed or recorded through the mean rate of vibration.

chron'o-cler. + CHRONICLER.

chron'o-graf. Chronograph *Ref. Sp.*

chron'o-gram-mat'ic (krŏn'ō-grȧ-măt'ĭk), **chron'o-gram-mat'i cal** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pert. to, or containing, a chronogram.— **chron'o-gram-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

chron'o-gram'ma-tist (-grăm'ȧ-tĭst), *n.* A writer or maker of chronograms.

chro-nom'e-ter (krō-nŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*chrono-* + *-meter :* cf. F. *chronomètre.*] An instrument for measuring time ; a timekeeper ; specif : **a** A portable timekeeper, with a compensation balance, and usually beating half seconds, — intended to keep time with great accuracy for use in astronomical observations, in determining longitude, esp. at sea, etc. ; — called specif. **box chronometer** and **marine chronometer.** **b** *Music.* A metronome.

chron'o-met'ric (krŏn'ō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Pert. to a chronome-
chron'o-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kȧl) } ter or chronometry ; measured by a chronometer. — **chron'o-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

chro-nom'e-try (krō-nŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* The art of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions.

chron'o-pher (krŏn'ō-fẽr), *n.* [*chrono-* + Gr. φέρειν to carry.] An instrument signaling the correct time to distant points by electricity.

chron'o-pho'to-graph (-fō'tō-grȧf), *n.* [*chrono-* + *photograph.*] One of a set of photographs of a moving object, taken for the purpose of recording and exhibiting successive phases of the motion.

chron'o-pho-tog'ra-phy (-fō-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art or process of making chronophotographs.

chron'o-scope (krŏn'ō-skōp), *n.* [*chrono-* + *-scope.*] **1.** An instrument for measuring time, esp. one of various instruments of precision for measuring minute intervals of time, as in determining reaction time in psychophysical experiments, the velocity of projectiles, etc.

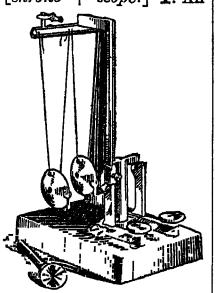

Vernier Chronoscope. One pendulum is released by the *stimulus*, the other by the *reaction.*

2. Specif. : A clock in which the time is shown by figures presented through holes in the dial. *F. J. Britten.*

chro-nos'co-py (krō-nŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [See CHRONOSCOPE.] The study of intervals of time, esp. of very brief intervals, by means of the chronoscope. — **chron'o-scop'ic** (krŏn'ō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **chron'o-scop'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kȧl-ĭ), *adv.*

Chro'ŏ-coc-ca'ce-æ (krō'ŏ-kŏk-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CHROÖCOCCUS.] *Bot.* A family of unicellular blue-green algæ occurring either solitary or in colonies, in both fresh and salt water. They are among the lowest forms of plant life, the cells being usually without a distinct nucleus. They are colored partly by the phycocyanin dissolved in the cell sap. — **chro'ŏ-coc-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Chro'ŏ-coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. χρόα, χροιά, color + κόκκος a grain, seed.] *Bot.* A genus of algæ, type of the family Chroococcaceæ, having free cells without a gelatinous envelope. See CHROOCOCCACEÆ.

-chroous. [Gr. -χροος (as in χρυσόχροος), fr. χρώς, χροός, color.] An adjective suffix denoting *colored.*

chrys'a-lid (krĭs'ȧ-lĭd), *a.* Pert. to or like a chrysalis.

chrys'a-lid, *n.* A chrysalis.

Chry-sal'i-do-car'pus (krĭ-săl'ĭ-dō-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL. See CHRYSALIS ; -CARPOUS.] *Bot.* A genus of pinnate-leaved palms consisting of the Madagascan *C. lutescens*, popular in cultivation under the name of *Areca.* See ARECA **b.**

chrys'a-lis (krĭs'ȧ-lĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* E. CHRYSALISES (-lĭs-ĕz; -lz), L. CHRYSALIDES (krĭ-săl'ĭ-dēz) [L. *chrysallis* the gold-colored pupa of butterflies, Gr. χρυσαλλίς, fr. χρυσός gold.] *Zoöl.* The pupa stage of insects (esp. of butterflies), which pass this stage in a quiescent and helpless condition, without taking food, being inclosed in a more or less firm integument. See PUPA.

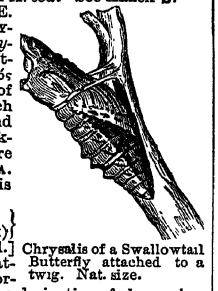

Chrysalis of a Swallowtail Butterfly attached to a twig. Nat. size.

chrys'a-loid (-loid), *a.* [*chrysalis* + *-oid.*] Like a chrysalis.

chrys-am'mic (krĭs-ăm'ĭk) }
chrys'am-min'ic (krĭs'ă-mĭn'ĭk) } *a.* [*chryso-* + Gr. ἄμμος sand.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a golden-yellow acid of the formula $C_{14}H_4(NO_2)_4O_4$, a tetranitro derivative of chrysazin.

Chrys-am'pho-ra (-ăm'fō-rȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *chryso-* + *amphora.*] *Bot.* A genus of Californian sarraceniaceous plants. The only species, *C. californica*, is the sole West American representative of the pitcher plants. The leaves have a hood or crest surmounting the pitchers, with two long flaps resembling a fishtail. It is often cultivated.

chrys-an'i-line (-ăn'ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* [*chryso-* + *aniline.*] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{19}H_{15}N_3$, obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of rosaniline ; — called also *phosphine.* It is chiefly used in dyeing leather.

chrys'a-nis'ic (krĭs'ȧ-nĭs'ĭk), *a.* [*chryso-* + *anisic ;* — referring to its golden yellow crystals.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2(NH_2)CO_2H$, obtained indirectly from anisic acid. Technically, it is 3, 5-dinitro-4-aminobenzoic acid. It is used in preparing some dyes.

chrys-an'the-mum (krĭs-ăn'thĕ-mŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. χρυσάνθεμον ; χρυσός gold + ἄνθεμον flower.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous perennial plants of very wide distribution in the Old World. It includes many different types, some ornamental in cultivation, others pernicious weeds, and still others of medicinal importance. In general the plants may be known by the smooth receptacle and involucre with several series of bracts. Most of the species have ray flowers. See DAISY, 2, FEVERFEW, INSECT POWDER.

2. A popular and very ornamental cultivated plant derived from several species of the above genus ; also, its large double flower heads of many shades of red, yellow, and

Two varieties of cultivated Chrysanthemums.

white. The garden chrysanthemum has been formed by hybridization of *C. indicum* and *C. morifolium*, and has originated many varieties, differing in the shape of the rays, the degree of doubling of the heads, the color, etc.

3. See ORDER, 1.

Chry-sa'or (krĭ-sā'ôr ; krĭs'ȧ-ôr), *n.* [Gr. Χρυσάωρ, lit., with a golden sword.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A son of Poseidon and Medusa, and husband of Callirrhoë, by whom he was the father of Geryon and Echidna.

2. In Spenser's "Faërie Queene," the sword of Artegal.

chrys'a-ro'bin (krĭs'ȧ-rō'bĭn), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός gold + E. *araroba* Goa powder + *-in.*] *Chem.* A bitter yellow compound, $C_{30}H_{26}O_7$, forming the essential constituent of Goa powder, and yielding chrysophanic acid on oxidation. It is used locally and internally in skin diseases, esp. psoriasis.

Chry-se'is (krĭ-sē'ĭs), *n.* [L., from Gr. Χρυσηίς.] In the Iliad, a beautiful maiden, daughter of Chryses, a priest of Apollo. She is captured by the Greeks and given as spoil to Agamemnon. His refusal of ransom from her father causes Apollo to send a pestilence upon the Greeks which ceases only when she is returned. Cf. BRISEIS.

chrys'el-e-phan'tine (krĭs'ĕl-ē-făn'tĭn), *a.* [*chryso-* + Gr. ἐλεφάντινος made of ivory, fr. ἔλεφας ivory, elephant.] Composed of, or adorned with, gold and ivory. The chryselephantine statues of the Greeks were built up with inferior materials, with ivory laid on for the flesh, and gold, decorated with color, for the hair and garments.

chry'sene (krĭ'sēn), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός gold.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{18}H_{12}$, with violet fluorescence. In an impure state, as obtained from coal tar, it is yellow. Its molecule is a union of four benzene nuclei.

chrys'o- (krĭs'ō-), **chrys-.** Combining forms from Greek χρυσός, *gold.*

Chrys'o-bal'a-nus (-băl'ȧ-nŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *chryso-* + *balanus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American and African amygdalaceous shrubs or trees having simple coriaceous leaves, white or greenish flowers with basal styles, and a pulpy drupe containing a ridged stone. *C. oblongifolius* is a trailing shrub of Florida. *C. icaco* is the coco plum.

chrys'o-ber'yl (krĭs'ō-bĕr'ĭl), *n.* [L. *chrysoberyllus*, Gr. χρυσοβήρυλλος ; χρυσός gold + βήρυλλος beryl.] *Min.* A mineral consisting of beryllium aluminate, $BeAl_2O_4$, with a small amount of iron, occurring in tabular orthorhombic crystals found as rolled pieces. It is commonly yellow or pale green (sometimes golden yellow, brown, etc.), and when transparent is used as a gem. Alexandrite and cat's-eye are varieties. H., 8.5. Sp. gr., 3.5–3.84.

chrys'o-bull' (-bŏl'), *n.* [LL. *chrysobullum*, LGr. χρυσόβουλλον : see CHRYSO-, BULL.] A golden bull, or seal.

chrys'o-chlore (-klōr), *n.* A mole of the genus *Chrysochloris.*

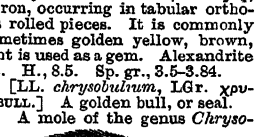

Chrysochloris (*C. trevelyani*) (½).

Chrys'o-chlo'ris (-klō'rĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *chryso-* + Gr. χλωρός light green.] *Zoöl.* A genus of moles confined to southern Africa, constituting a family **Chrys'o-chlor'i-dæ** (-klōr'ĭ-dē). The species, called *golden moles*, are remarkable for the iridescent hairs mingled with the fur.

chrys'o-chlo'rous (-klō'rŭs), *a.* [See CHRYSOCHLORIS.] Of a golden or yellowish green.

chrys'o-chrous (krĭs'ō-krŭs), *a.* [Gr. χρυσόχρους ; χρυσός gold + χρώς, χροός, color.] Golden yellow.

chrys'o-col'la (-kŏl'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. χρυσόκολλα gold solder , χρυσός gold + κόλλα glue.] **1.** Among the ancients, some mineral or minerals used in soldering gold, etc. The name may have included malachite, or the modern chrysocolla, or borax, to which last the name was in later times applied.

2. *Min.* A hydrous silicate of copper, $CuSiO_3{\cdot}2H_2O$, occurring massive, of a blue to green color and opal-like to earthy texture. H., 2-4. Sp. gr., 2.0–2.24.

chrys'o-gen (krĭs'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*chryso-* + *-gen.*] *Chem* A

chron'o-gram'mic (-ĭk), *a.* = CHRONOGRAMMATIC.

chro-nol'o-ger (krō-nŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* = CHRONOLOGIST.

chronometer escapement. *Horol* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

Chro'non-ho'ton-thol'o-gos (krō'nŏn-hō'tŏn-thŏl'ō-gŏs), *n.* The hero of a burlesque tragedy of the same name produced by Henry Carey in 1734.

chro-non'o-my (krō-nŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*chrono-* + Gr. νέμειν to regulate.] Method of reckoning and measuring time. *Rare.*

chron'o-se'mic (krŏn'ō-sē'mĭk), *a.* [*chrono-* + Gr. σῆμα sign.] Employing intervals of time with a fixed significance.

chro-nos'ti-chon (krō-nŏs'tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [*chrono-* + Gr. στίχος a line of poetry.] A line of poetry whose letters, or some of them, indicate a date.

chron'o-ther'mal, *a.* [*chrono-* + *thermal.*] Of or pertaining to time and temperature

chron'o-ther-mom'e-ter, *n.* [*chrono-* + *thermometer.*] A timepiece so constructed as to intensify the effect of changes of temperature upon its rate, used to indicate mean temperature.

Chro-sper'ma (krō-spûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. χρώς color + σπέρμα seed ; — in allusion to the colored seeds.] *Bot.* A genus of American melanthaceous plants consisting of a single species, *C. muscætoxicum.* See FLY POISON

chrys-. See CHRYSO-. [AL.

Chry'sal (krĭs'ăl). Var. of CHRYSALIS.

Chry'sale' (krĕ'zȧl'), *n.* In Molière's "Les Femmes Savantes," Philaminte's plain henpecked husband.

chry-sal'i-dal (krĭ-săl'ĭ-dăl), **chrys'a-lid'i-an** (krĭs'ȧ-lĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Chrysalid.

chrys'a-line (krĭs'ȧ-lĭn; -lĭn), *a.* Chrysalid.

chrys'am'ine (krĭs'ăm'ĭn ; krĭs'ȧ-mēn' ; 184), *n.* [*chryso-* + *amine.*] See PYX.

chrys-an'the-mine (krĭs-ăn'thĕ-mĭn ; -mēn), *n.* *Chem* A delinquescent alkaloid, $C_{14}H_{28}O_2N_2$, found in blossoms of *Chrysanthemum cinerariæfolium.*

chrys'a-zin (krĭs'ȧ-zĭn), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *chrysammic* + *alizarin.*] *Chem.* A golden or reddish brown compound isomeric with alizarin. See CHRYSAZOL.

chrys'a-zol (-zōl ; -zŏl), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_6(OH)_2$, derived from anthracene and yielding chrysazin by oxidation.

Chrys'e-mys (krĭs'ĕ-mĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *chryso-* + Gr. ἐμύς the fresh-water tortoise.] *Zool.* A genus of American more or less highly colored fresh-water turtles or terrapins, including the painted turtle (which see).

chry-sen'ic (krĭ-sĕn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a monobasic acid, $C_{17}H_{11}CO_2H$, obtained by oxidizing chrysene.

chryso-aid'i-dæ (-ăid'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χρυσίς a vessel of gold, a gold-broidered dress] *Zool.* See CUCKOO FLY.

chrys'in (krĭs'ĭn), *n.* [*chryso-* + *-in.*] *Org. Chem.* A bright yellow solid, $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$, found in the buds of species of *Populus.*

Chry-sip'pus (krĭ-sĭp'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr Gr. Χρύσιππος.] See ATREUS

chrys'o-car'pous (krĭs'ō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. χρυσόκαρπος ; χρυσός gold + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* Yellow-fruited.

chrys-oc'ra-cy (krĭs-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*chryso-* + *-cracy.*] Rule of gold ; plutocracy. *Nonce Word.*

solid orange-colored hydrocarbon occurring in crude anthracene.

chrys-og'ra-phy (krĭs-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [Gr. χρυσογραφία; χρυσός gold + γράφειν to write.] **1.** Art of writing in letters of gold.

2. A writing executed in letters of gold.

chrys'o-lite (krĭs'ō-līt), *n.* [ME. *crisolite*, OF. *crisolite*, F. *chrysolithe*, L. *chrysolithos*, Gr. χρυσόλιθος; χρυσός gold + λίθος stone.] *Min.* A magnesium iron silicate, $(Mg{\cdot}Fe)_2SiO_4$, usually olive-green, occurring in orthorhombic crystals, in masses and in grains, and common in certain igneous and metamorphic rocks; — called also *olivine* and *peridot*. Transparent varieties are used as gems. H., 6.5–7. Sp. gr., 3 27–3.57. Also, formerly, any of several yellow or greenish gems. — **chrys'o-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

At present it is customary to call those which incline most to yellow *chrysolite;* the yellowish green, resembling a light tourmaline with a dash of yellow, is known by the name peridot, given to it by the French jewelers, and olivine is the name associated with the brighter yellowish emerald-green variety, although originally the yellow to olive-green stones were known by that name. *W. R. Cattelle.*

chrysolite group. *Min.* A group of orthorhombic orthosilicates of which chrysolite is the type.

Chrys'o-mel'i-dæ (-mĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. Gr χρυσομηλολόνθιον a little golden beetle, χρυσός gold + μηλολόνθιον beetle.] *Zoöl.* A very extensive family of small beetles that feed chiefly on the leaves of plants, both as larvæ and adults; the leaf beetles. They are variously shaped (often short and rounded) with moderately long antennæ and often brilliant metallic colors. The potato bug and tortoise beetles are examples.—**chrys'o-mel'id** (-ĭd), *a.&n.*

Chrys-o'pa (krĭs-ō'pȧ), *n.* [NL.; *chryso-* + Gr. ὤψ, ὠπός, eye, face.] *Zool.* A genus of lacewing flies. Most of the species are pale green in color, with eyes having a golden luster, and hence are called **golden-eyed flies**, or, from their disagreeable odor, **stink flies**. Their larvæ are carnivorous and are called **aphis lions** (which see) The genus is made the type of a family, **Chrys-op'i-dæ** (-ŏp'ĭ-dē), or is included in the Hemerobiidæ. See LACEWING.

chrys'o-phane (krĭs'ō-fān), *n.* [*chryso-* + Gr. φαινειν to show.] *Chem.* A glucoside extracted from rhubarb as a bitter, yellow, crystalline powder, and yielding chrysophanic acid on decomposition.

chrys'o-phan'ic (-făn'ĭk), *a.* - *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a golden-yellow crystalline acid, $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$, obtained from rhubarb, a yellow lichen (*Parmelia parietina*), and elsewhere; — called also *rhein*, etc. It is a dihydroxy derivative of methyl anthraquinone.

chrys'o-phyll (krĭs'ō-fĭl), *n.* [*chryso-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* A yellow coloring matter, in plants, probably a decomposition product of chlorophyll. Cf. XANTHOPHYLL.

Chrys'o-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American sapotaceous trees, many having lustrous bronze or yellow foliage. They have small pentamerous flowers without staminodia, and a 1-seeded, pulpy berry. *C. cainito* is the star apple of the West Indies.

chrys'o-po-et'ic (-pō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*chryso-* + Gr. ποιεῖν to make.] Gold-making; transmuting into gold.

chrys'o-prase (krĭs'ō-prāz), *n.* [ME. *crisopace*, OF. *crisopace*, *crisoprasse*, F. *chrysoprase*, L. *chrysoprasus*, fr. Gr. χρυσόπρασος; χρυσός gold + πράσον leek.] *Min.* An apple-green variety of chalcedony, of a dull flinty luster, esteemed in jewelry.

‖ **chry-sop'ra-sus** (krĭ-sŏp'rȧ-sŭs), *n.* [L.] Chrysoprase.

☞ The word as used in Rev. xxi. 20 refers to some yellow or greenish stone, not certainly identified.

Chrys-op'sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *chryso-* + *-opsis.*] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous herbs of the United States and Mexico, having large flower heads with a double pappus and flattened achenes. On account of the yellow rays, they are sometimes called *golden asters*.

chrys'o-rin (krĭs'ō-rĭn), *n* [Cf. F. *chrysorine*.] An alloy of 72 per cent copper and 28 per cent zinc. Cf. BRASS.

Chrys'o-tham'nus (-thăm'nŭs), *n.* [NL.; *chryso-* + Gr. θάμνος shrub.] *Bot.* A genus of yellow-flowered asteraceous plants of western North America, the rayless goldenrods, characteristic of the alkali plains. They have heads of disk flowers, with narrow, keeled involucral bracts. *C. nauseosus* is the well-known rabbitbrush; *C. venetus* of southern California and northern Mexico yields damiana.

Chrys'o-thrix (krĭs'ō-thrĭks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χρυσόθριξ golden-haired.] *Zoöl.* A genus of South American squirrel monkeys. They are of arboreal, gregarious habits. This name is antedated by and a syn. of *Saimiri*.

chrys'o-tile (-tĭl), *n.* [*chryso-* + Gr. τίλος fiber.] The fibrous silky variety of serpentine. It is one kind of *asbestos*.

chrys'o-type (krĭs'ō-tīp), *n.* [*chryso-* + *-type.*] *Photog.* A picture taken upon paper prepared by the use of a sensitive salt of iron and developed by the application of chloride of gold; also, the process, invented by Sir J. Herschel.

chthon'ic-an (thŏn'ĭk-ăn), *a.* [Also *cap.*] [Gr. χθόνιος in or under the earth, fr. χθών, χθονός, earth.] Designating, or pertaining to, gods or spirits of the underworld; esp., relating to the underworld gods of the Greeks, whose worship is widely considered as more primitive in form than that of the Olympian gods. The characteristics of chthonian worship are propitiatory and magical rites and generalized or euphemistic names of the deities, which are supposed to have been primarily ghosts. The classical mysteries developed from this worship.

Isocrates states very clearly that the Olympians (as the Romans said, the Superi) give good things, whereas the *Chthonian* deities (or the Inferi) have to do with punishments and calamities, and that their worship consists not so much in honorable sacrifice as in ceremonies of riddance When victims were offered to them, they were usually black instead of white, and the service was often performed at dead of night amid the most gloomy associations. *H. Browne.*

The worship of the dead, i. e. of the heroes, and of the *Chthonian* gods, was marked off by broad lines from that of the Olympian gods; and most of what was really deep and heartfelt religion in Greece belongs to the former, while most of what is artistic and a permanent possession for the civilized world belongs to the latter. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings)*

chub (chŭb), *n.* [This word, of unknown origin, seems to signify a large or thick fish. Cf. E. dial. *chub* a log of wood, Sw. *kubb.*] **1.** A common European fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Leuciscus cephalus*), little valued as food; the cheven. In America, any of various cyprinoid fishes, as those of the genus *Semotilus* (cf. FALLFISH), the squawfish, etc.; also, locally, any of several very different fishes, as the *tautog, black bass, chopa blanca, spot, pinfish*, etc.

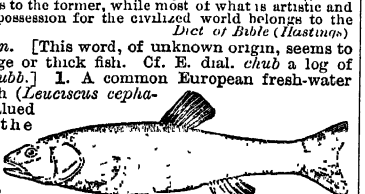

American Chub (*Semotilus atromaculatus*)

2. A dull, spiritless person, dolt; fool; lout. *Obs.*

3. A chubby person. *Dial.*

chub'by (-ĭ), *a.*; CHUB'BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CHUB'BI-EST. Like a chub, short and thick; plump and round. "*Chubby* faces." *I. Taylor.* — **chub'bi-ness**, *n.*

chub mackerel. A small, widely distributed mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*), abundant on the Atlantic coast of America in some years, but absent in others.

chub sucker. A common sucker (*Erimyzon sucetta*) of stout build, widely distributed in eastern North America.

chuck (chŭk), *v. t.*; CHUCKED (chŭkt); CHUCK'ING. [Imitative of the sound.] **1.** To make a noise resembling that of a hen when she calls her chickens, to cluck.

2. To chuckle; to laugh inwardly. *Obs. Marston.*

chuck, *v. t.* **1.** To call by clucking, as chickens; cluck.

2. To incite (a horse) by a chuck or palatal cluck.

chuck, *n.* [Imitative.] A kind of call, as a cluck or chirrup.

chuck, *n.* **1.** A word of endearment, — perhaps corrupted from *chick*. "Pray, *chuck*, come hither." *Shak.*

2. [See CHICK, *n.*] A fowl, hen, or chicken; — chiefly a child's word. *Dial. Eng.*

chuck, *n.* **1.** [Cf. CHOCK a wedge.] A log or lump; a chock, a chunk. *Dial. Eng.*

2. A portion of a side of dressed beef, including most of the neck, the parts about the shoulder blade, and those about the first three ribs.

3. A chock, as for supporting a boat; esp., *Founding*, a taper piece of wood used to stiffen the bars of a flask or connect them with parts below the joint.

4. *Mach.* Any of various contrivances for holding work or a tool in a machine, esp. in a lathe. Vise chucks, for planers, shapers, etc., are forms of the parallel vise and are often adapted for taper work and for swiveling on a center. The monitor chuck consists of a circular faceplate fastened to the machine table by an angle plate on which the faceplate is pivoted so that the work can be presented to the tool at any desired angle. Lathe chucks are devices for holding work directly to the live spindle without the use of centers, and consist essentially, in most forms, of two, three, or four jaws or dogs moved independently, as in the independent chuck, or simultaneously, as in the universal chuck, or either independently or simultaneously at will, as in the combination chuck. A simple form of lathe chuck consists merely of a hollow stem for receiving the work, with a set screw for securing it. The bell chuck is a bell-shaped device in which the work is held and adjusted by one or more sets of screws. The box chuck, used by brass finishers, resembles a parallel vise and is useful in turning small flanged articles. Drill chucks, for holding drills or small work, are either simple hollow spindles or are special forms of the universal chuck. A simple lathe mandrel for holding hollow work is sometimes called an arbor chuck, and a chuck consisting essentially of a flat ring, with set screws in its rim for holding the work, is called a shell chuck. The spur, or prong, chuck, used for driving the work in a wood-turning lathe, is used in conjunction with a fixed center and usually consists of a stubby three-pronged fork, forced into the work. The scroll chuck is a common form of universal chuck having jaws moved by a metal scroll which gears with slots or threads in the jaws. The cement chuck is a faceplate for a wood-turning lathe, on which the work is cemented by a composition of resin and wax. Eccentric chucks are special devices for turning noncircular work, for engine turning, etc., and elliptic or oval chucks for elliptic or oval work. The center chuck is not a true chuck, but is merely a plate containing the live center and usually also a dog for driving the work. The geometric chuck is a device used in a rose engine for producing the ornamental figures of engine turning. The branch chuck is a form of chuck having four projections, each provided with a set screw.

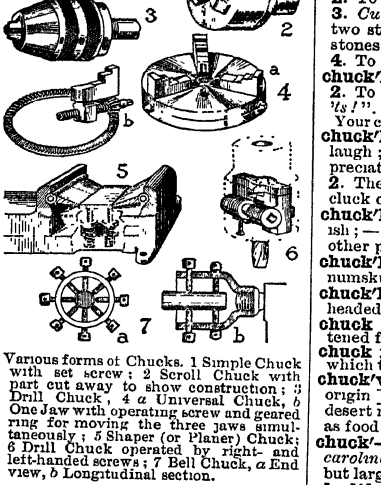

Various forms of Chucks. 1 Simple Chuck with set screw; 2 Scroll Chuck with part cut away to show construction; 3 Drill Chuck, 4 *a* Universal Chuck, *b* One Jaw with operating screw and geared ring for moving the three jaws simultaneously; 5 Shaper (or Planer) Chuck; 6 Drill Chuck operated by right- and left-handed screws; 7 Bell Chuck, *a* End view, *b* Longitudinal section.

chuck (chŭk), *v. t.*; CHUCKED (chŭkt); CHUCK'ING. *Mech.* To place in a chuck, or hold by means of a chuck.

chuck (chŭk, chōōk), *n.* [For *check* in the sense of a pebble used in playing a game; cf. CHECKERS, CHESS, and E. dial *check, chack, checkstone*, a small pebble; prob. influenced by *chuck*, v. Cf. JACKSTONE.] A pebble or shell such as is used in the game of checkstones; hence, *pl.*, a game played with these; jackstones. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

chuck (chŭk), *v. t.* [Cf. CHOCK block.] **1.** To strike gently; to give a gentle blow to.

Chucked the barmaid under the chin. *Irving.*

2. To toss or jerk out of the hand; to throw with a short action of the arm; to throw; — used esp. to suggest a throwing with ease or carelessness. "Mahomet Ali will just be *chucked* into the Nile." *Lord Palmerston.*

3 To throw up; to give up; to have done with. *Slang.*

chuck, *n.* **1.** A slight blow or pat under the chin.

2. A toss or jerk; esp., *Colloq.*, a toss or short cast, as of a stone, from the hand

3. Short for CHUCK FARTHING.

chuck and toss, pitch and toss.

chuck'-a-luck', **chuck'-luck'**, *n.* [Cf. CHUCK to throw; LUCK.] A banking game played with three dice, the players betting that a certain number will appear on one of the dice, or that the sum of the three dice will make a certain number.

chuck faceplate. *Mach.* A lathe faceplate fitted with dogs so as to be available for use also as an independent chuck.

chuck farthing. **1.** An old game in which farthings or other coins were tossed at a mark and then chucked or pitched at a hole by the player who came nearest the mark, all that went into the hole being won by him.

2. The farthing chucked; — a misapplication. *Lamb.*

chuck'-far'thing, *a.* Petty; of trifling value.

chuck'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHUCK, *v.*

chucking machine, *Mach.*, a kind of end lathe in which a number of tools can be brought successively to the work without removing it from the machine.

chuck'le (chŭk''l), *v. i.*; CHUCK'LED (-ld); CHUCK'LING (-lĭng). [From 1st CHUCK.] **1.** To laugh in a suppressed, broken manner, as expressing inward satisfaction, appreciation of humor, exultation, or derision; laugh to one's self.

Peter *chuckled* only at the corporal's displeasure *Ld. Lytton.*

2. To cluck or cackle, as a hen or goose.

3. *Curling.* To pass through a narrow opening between two stones and then by a series of inwicks from other stones to reach the destination. *Encyc. of Sport.*

4. To wabble in rotating, as a millstone.

chuck'le, *v. t.* **1.** To utter or call with a chuckle; to cluck.

2. To express regret for by the inarticulate sound "*tt! tts!*". *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

Your confessor . . he must *chuckle* you, and moan you. *Dryden.*

chuck'le, *n.* **1.** An act of chuckling; a broken, suppressed laugh; also, the expression in this way of satisfaction, appreciation of humor, exultation, or derision; chuckling.

2. The call of a bird to its young, as of the linnet; the cluck or cackle of a hen.

chuck'le, *a.* [Cf CHUCK a piece of meat.] Clumsy; lumpish; — used contemptuously of the head and sometimes of other parts. — *n.* A chuckle fellow; a chucklehead.

chuck'le-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A person with a chuckle head; numskull; dolt; blockhead. *Colloq. Knowles.*

chuck'le-head'ed, *a.* Having a chuckle head; blockheaded; stupid. — **chuck'le-head'ed-ness**, *n.*

chuck plate. *Mach.* **a** A plate on which a chuck is fastened for fixing in a lathe. **b** A lathe faceplate.

chuck ring *Mach.* Either of two heavy steel rings in which the ends of a keg are chucked for cutting the grooves.

chuck'wal'la (chŭk'wŏl'*a*), *n.* [Prob. of Amer. Indian origin] A large iguanid lizard (*Sauromalus ater*) of the desert regions of the southwestern United States, esteemed as food by the Indians.

chuck'-will's-wid'ow, *n.* A goatsucker (*Antrostomus carolinensis*) of the southern United States, resembling, but larger than, the whippoorwill; — so called from its note.

chud'dar (chŭd'ȧr), *n.* [Hind. *chadar* a sheet, a square of cloth.] A sheet or square of cloth, worn as a mantle or shawl, or spread over a Mohammedan tomb. *Anglo-Ind.*

chu'fa (chōō'fȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of sedge (*Cyperus esculentus*), of southern Europe, cultivated in many countries. It produces small edible tubers of which hogs are fond.

chuff (chŭf), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *chuff* surly.] A rustic or boor; a churl, — used esp. opprobriously. *Shak.*

chrys'o-graph (krĭs'ō-grăf), *v. t* To write in letters of gold.

chrys-o-i'dine (krĭs-ŏ'ĭ-dĭn; -ōĭ'dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** [*chryso-* + *-oid* + *-ine.*] See DYE.

chrys'o-in (krĭs'ō-ĭn), **chrys'o-ine** (-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [*chryso-* + *-in.*] Resorcin yellow. See DYE.

chrys'o-lep'ic (-lĕp'ĭk), *a.* [*chryso-* + Gr. λεπίς scale.] Designating picric acid, which crystallizes in golden scales.

chrys'o-lin (krĭs'ō-lĭn), *n.* See DYE.

chry-sol'o-gy (krĭ-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*chryso-* + *-logy.*] That branch of political economy which relates to the production or acquisition of the precious metals.

Chry-sol'o-phus (-fŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. χρυσόλοφος golden-crested.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the golden pheasant and Lady Amherst's pheasant.

chrys-o'pal, *n.* [*chryso-* + *opal.*] *Min.* a Chrysoberyl. b An opalescent variety of chrysolite.

Chry-soph'a-nus (-ōĭ'a-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; fr. Gr. χρυσός gold + φαίνειν to show.] *Zool.* A large genus of copperwing butterflies.

chry-soph'e-nin (-ē-nĭn), **chry-soph'a-nin** (-ā-nĭn), *n.* [*chryso-* + Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear + *-in.*] See DYE.

chry-soph'i-list (-ĭ-lĭst), **chry-soph'i-lite** (-lĭt), *n.* [Gr. χρυσόφιλος gold-loving.] A lover of gold.

Chrys-op'i-dæ (-ŏp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. χρυσώψ, -ῶπος, gold-colored.] See CHRYSOPA.

Chry'sops (krĭ'sŏps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr χρυσώψ gold-colored.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of horseflies of the family Tabanidæ, comprising numerous North American species. They are mostly of small size, often with a dark band across the wings.

chrys'o-sperm (krĭs'ō-spûrm), *n.* [*chryso-* + *-sperm*] *Alchemy.* The seed of gold; a means of creating gold. *Obs. B. Jonson.*

Chrys-o'tis (krĭ-sō'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *chryso-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Zool* Syn. of *Amazona*, a large genus of American parrots. See AMAZON, 4*a*.

chthon'ic (thŏn'ĭk), *a.* = **chthon'o-pha'gi-a** (thŏn'ō-fā'jĭ-ȧ), **chtho-noph'a-gy** (thō-nŏf'ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [NL. *chthonophagia*; Gr. χθών, χθονός, earth + φαγεῖν to eat.] = GEOPHAGY.

chu (kōō), *n.* *Egypt.* See BA.

Chub (kŭb; chŭb). *Bib.*

chu'ba (chōō'bȧ), *n.* [Zulu *umtshuba.*] See MANCALA.

chub'bed (chŭb'ĕd; chŭbd), *a.* Chubby. — **chub'bed-ness**, *n.*

chub'dar. † CHOBDAR.

chub'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a plump, round face. *Obs.*

chu'chu (chōō'chōō), *n.* = CHAYOTE. *Porto Rico.*

chuck. Dial. Eng. var. of CHOKE, jaw

chuck, *v. i.* To play chuck farthing. *Obs. or R.*

chuck, *n.* [Cf. CHUCK a piece of meat.] Food; grub. *Slang.*

chuck, *n.* A woodchuck. *U. S*

chuck, *adv.* Chock.

chuck'er, *n.* 1. A blow, as with the fist. *Obs.*

2. One who chucks, throws, or expels by force; — used esp. in **chuck'er-out'**, a bouncer. *Slang*

chuck'-full'. Var. of CHOCK-FULL. [*Dial. Eng.*

chuck hole. 1 Chuck farthing. [*Scot.*] 2 A deep hole in a wagon rut. *U. S.* [Dial; chuckie *Scot.*]

chuck'ie (chŭk'ĭ), *n.* A pebble

chuck'ie. Scot. var. of CHUCKY.

chuck'ies (-ĭz), *n.* The red columbine. *Local, U. S.*

chuck'ing, *n.* A long, stout, coarse hemp, rather foul, used for making inferior rope.

chuck'ing-ly, *adv.* With chucking or chuckling

chuck'l Chuckle. *Ref. Sp.*

chuck'ld. Chuckled *Ref. Sp.*

chucklehead cat. The blue catfish *Local, U. S.*

chuck'ler (chŭk'lẽr), *n.* [Tamil & Malayalam *shakkili* a low caste, members of which are chucklers.] In India, a cobbler or worker in leather

chuck'ler, *n.* One who chuckles.

chuck'ling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHUCKLE, *v.* — **chuck'ling-ly**, *adv.*

chuck'-luck', *n.* = CHUCK-A-LUCK. [Dial; chuckie *Scot.*]

chuck'stone', *n.* A small pebble

chuck wagon A wagon carrying a stove and provisions, used in cooking for a camping or traveling party. *Western U. S.*

chuck'y (chŭk'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A little chuck, or chick.

chuck'y. Var. of CHUCKIE

chuck'y-chuck'y (chŭk'ĭ-chŭk'ĭ), chuck'y-chuck', *n* [Native name] *Bot.* = WAX CLUSTER. *Australia.*

chud (chŭd), *v. t.* [Perh. imitative.] To champ; bite. *Obs.*

Chud (chōōd), *n.*; *pl.* CHUDES (chōōdz). [Russ. *Chud* Finn.] = TAVASTIAN.

chud. I would. See CH, *pron. Obs & Dial Eng.*

Chud'ic (chōōd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Chudes; also, designating or pertaining to the West Finnic languages.

chue. † CHEW.

chu'et. † CHEWET.

Chu-e'ta (chōō-ā'tȧ), *n.* [Local Sp.] One of the descendants of Majorcan Jews in Porto Rico.

chuette. † CHEWET.

chuf. Chough. *Ref. Sp*

chuff (chĭf), *n.* A brick cracked by rain during burning.

chuff (chŭf; *dial. also* chōōf), *a.* [Cf. CHUFFY.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Fat; chubby. **b** Proud; elated.

chuff'y (-ĭ), *a.* [Cf. CHUFF, *a.*] Fat or puffed out with fat, esp. in the cheeks; chubby. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

chuff'y, *a.* [See CHUFF, *n.*] Clownish; churlish; rough; surly; chuff. *Obs. or Dial.* — **chuff'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

chug (chŭg), *n.* A sound represented or imitated by the pronunciation of *chug*.

Underfoot was the *chug* of marsh water. *Atlantic Monthly.*

chum (chŭm), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A roommate, especially in a college or university; also, an intimate friend; habitual companion; associate. *Now Colloq.*

chum, *v. i.*; CHUMMED (chŭmd); CHUM'MING. To occupy a chamber with another; to live as a chum or chums, as, to *chum* together at college. *Colloq.*

chum, *v. t.* To put as a roommate; to quarter as a chum; as, to *chum* one person on another. *Colloq. Dickens.*

You 'll be *chummed* with some fellow on Monday. *T. Hughes.*

chum, *n.* **1.** Chopped fish, lobsters, or the like, thrown overboard to draw fish, as in trolling or fishing with seines. **2.** Refuse or scrap fish, as in a fish cannery; also, the pulp left after expressing oil from menhaden. *U. S.*

chum, *v. i.* To fish with the aid of chum, or chopped fish, lobsters, etc.

chum'mage (-ăj), *n.* [*chum* + *-age.*] **1.** The quartering of persons together as chums. *Colloq.*

2. a A fee demanded from a new prisoner by old prisoners, a garnish. *Eng. Prison Slang.* **b** A fee paid by a collegian quartered with another for the privilege of changing his quarters. *Eng.*

chump (chŭmp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kumbr* chopping, E. *chop.*] **1.** A short, thick, heavy piece of wood; a block; end piece. **2.** A thick obtuse end, as of a loin of mutton. *Eng.* **3.** A blockhead; dolt; ass. *Colloq. or Slang.*

chu-nam' (chōō-năm'), *n.* [Hind. *chūnā*, fr. Skr. *cūrṇa* powder, dust; or a Dravidian word.] Prepared lime, esp. that made of calcined oyster shells or other shells, chewed by the natives with betel leaves or areca nuts; also, a fine building plaster, susceptible of high polish. *India & China.*

chu-nam', *v. t.*; CHU-NAMMED' (-nămd'); CHU-NAM'MING. To cover or plaster with chunam. *India & China.*

chun'ga (chŭn'gä), *n.* [Prob. native name.] A cranelike bird (*Chunga burmeisteri*) of Argentina, closely related to the seriema, but smaller, darker-colored, and more addicted to wooded districts.

chunk (chŭnk), *n.* [Cf. CHUMP.] **1.** A short, thick piece of anything. *Colloq.*

A *chunk* of granite or even a whirl of dust may be just as definite, just as connected, just as heterogeneous as a chronometer or a balance. *James Ward.*

2. A short, thickset person. *Colloq., U. S.* **3.** A strong, thickset horse. *U. S.*

chunk, *v. t.*; CHUNKED (chŭnkt), CHUNK'ING. [Cf. CHUNK, *n.*, and CHUCK to strike, throw.] *Dial. Southern U. S.* **1.** To throw, as a stone or stick. **2.** To throw things at, as a person. **3.** To feed with chunks, as a fire.

chunk'y (chŭnk'ĭ), *a.* Short and thick; thickset. *Colloq.*

chunk'y, *or* **chunk, yard** (chŭnk'ĭ). [From *chungke*, name of a game formerly played by the Creeks.] Formerly, in the towns of the Creek Indians, a square area surrounded by a bank, used for ceremonials and games.

Chun'su (kōōn'sōō), *or* **Chon'su** (kŏn'sōō), *n.* [Egyptian *Khensu.*] *Egypt. Myth.* A moon god and god of healing. The chief seat of his worship was Thebes, where he formed one of a triad including Mut and Amon-Ra.

‖ **chu'pa** (chōō'pä), *n.* Also **chu'pah**. [Sp. *chupa.*] An Oriental measure of capacity. See MEASURE.

chu-pat'ty (chŭ-pat'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). [Hind. *chapātī.*] A kind of griddlecake of unleavened bread, used among the natives of India. *Anglo-Ind.*

chu-pras'sy } (chŭ-prăs'ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *chaprāsī*, fr. *chaprās*
chu-pras'sie } badge.] A messenger or servant wearing an official badge. *Anglo-Ind.*

church (chûrch), *n.* [ME. *chirche, chireche, cherche*, fr. AS *circe, cirice;* akin to D. *kerk*, Icel. *kirkja*, Sw. *kyrka*, Dan. *kirke*, G. *kirche*, OHG. *chirihha;* all fr. Gr. *κυριακόν* the Lord's house, fr. *κυριακός* concerning a master or lord, fr. *κύριος* master, lord, fr. *κῦρος* power, might, akin to Skr. *cūra* hero, Zend *cura* strong, OIr. *caur, cur*, hero Cf. KIRK.] **1.** A building set apart for public Christian worship. In the United States the term *church* is in general use by all denominations for their places of worship, though other names, as *temple, tabernacle*, are sometimes used in special cases or for special buildings. In England *church* has been restricted in use to the places of worship of the Established Church, and *chapel* or *meetinghouse* used for those of all other bodies; but *church* is now sometimes more widely used, as for the places of worship of the Roman Catholics and of some Nonconformists. In Scotland *church* is chiefly applied to places of worship of the Established Church (Presbyterian) and of the bodies which have separated from it. In the British colonies the term is more or less extended as in the United States.

2. A place of worship of any religion, as a Jewish or heathen temple or a mosque. *Obs. Acts* XIX. 37.

3. The collective body of Christians; all who are in spiritual union with Christ, acknowledging him as their head; — often, as a spiritual society separated from the world, opposed to the *world*.

4. A body of Christian believers holding the same creed, observing the same rites, and acknowledging the same ecclesiastical authority, regarded either as the only true representative, or as a separate branch, of the church universal, and often confined to limits territorial or historical; a denomination; as, the Roman Catholic *Church;* the Presbyterian *Church*.

5. The organization of Christianity or of an association of Christians, as in a nation; esp., the clergy and officers collectively, or as a permanent corporation, in some countries constituting one of the estates; ecclesiastical power, authority, or government; — often opposed to the *state*.

6. The clerical profession; as, to go into the *church;* the youngest son was destined for the *church*.

7. A formally organized body of Christian believers worshiping together. *Acts* xiv. 23.

8. Church service; divine worship or religious service in a church; the church building with the service going on in it; as, to go to, or attend, *church;* to be at, or in, *church;* after *church* we walked through the cemetery.

9. Any body of worshipers; a religious society or organization not Christian, or not distinctively so; esp., the congregation or company of God's worshipers under the old dispensation or in Old Testament times, the analogue and precursor of the Christian church; more vaguely, a society, school, or the like, resembling more or less remotely the Christian church, as in having a set of opinions held in common; as, the Jewish *church;* the *church* of Brahm.

Churches of God in Christ Jesus. See ADVENTIST. — **Church Estates Commissioners.** See *Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England*, under ECCLESIASTICAL. — **c. invisible,** *Theol.*, the whole body of real Christians both on earth and in heaven, whether they are or were church members or not; also, the company of celestial beings and persons who have departed this life, or the company of real Christians on earth; — opposed to, or distinguished from, *church visible.* — **c. militant,** the Christian church on earth, which is regarded as engaged in a constant warfare against its enemies, the powers of evil; — distinguished from *church triumphant.* Sometimes used jocosely of the church as engaged in actual warfare or polemics. — **C. of Armenia.** See ARMENIAN CHURCH. — **C. of Cyprus.** See EASTERN CHURCH. — **C. of England,** the English branch of the Western Church, which at the Reformation repudiated the supremacy of the Pope, asserting that of the sovereign; the episcopal church established and endowed in England by law. See ANGLICAN. — **C.-of-Englander,** a supporter of the Church of England and its constitution. — **C.-of-Englandism,** Anglicanism. — **C.-of-Englandist,** an adherent or supporter of the Church of England. — **C. of Georgia,** a former Eastern church, which was incorporated in the Russian Church in 1801. — **C. of God.** *Eccl.* **a** A denomination of Christians in the United States, founded by John Winebrenner in Pennsylvania, in 1830. They are immersionists, are Methodistic in polity and usage, practice the washing of feet, and hold that creeds are divisive and unnecessary. Called also *Winebrennerians.* **b** See ADVENTIST. — **C. of God in Christ.** See MENNONITE, *n.* — **C. of Greece.** See EASTERN CHURCH. — **C. of Ireland,** the former established church of Ireland. It claims continuity in history with the ancient Celtic church, which was founded in the 5th century, asserts that it acknowledged the supremacy of Rome in the 12th century, and was reformed in the 16th century. It was disestablished Jan. 1, 1871, by the Irish Church Act (32 & 33 Vict. c. 42, 1869). — **C. of Montenegro.** See EASTERN CHURCH. — **C. of Mount Sinai,** an ancient church, consisting of the famous monastery of St. Catherine in Arabia and a few branch houses in Turkey and Greece. It may be regarded as all that survives of the ancient church of northern Arabia; it forms one of the branches of the Orthodox Eastern Church. — **C. of Scotland,** the established church of Scotland, which is Presbyterian in polity and doctrine. See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* — **C. of the Mennonite Brethren in Christ,** *Eccl.*, a branch of the Mennonites formed about 1880. — **C. of the New Jerusalem.** See NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, SWEDENBORGIAN. — **c. triumphant. a** The church in heaven, enjoying a state of triumph, having overcome in her warfare with evil; — distinguished from *church militant.* **b** [*caps.*] A sect founded by George Jacob Schweinfurth, who claims to be the "Christ of the Second Coming." Belief in this claim is the sole condition of membership. **c** [*caps.*] A communistic sect founded by Cyrus Teed, aiming at the reëstablishment of church and state upon a basis of divine fellowship. Called also *Koresham Ecclesia* or *Church*, Cyrus in Hebrew being Koresh. — **c. visible,** *Theol.*, the apparent church of Christ on earth; the whole body of professed Christians; — distinguished from, or opposed to, *church invisible.*

church, *v. t.*; CHURCHED (chûrcht); CHURCH'ING. **1.** To bring or conduct to church in order to receive its rites, etc.; — usually in the passive, and said esp. of a woman who comes to church to return thanks publicly, esp. in the form prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, for her safe deliverance from the perils of childbirth, or, esp. in Scotland, of a newly married couple, a bride, judges, magistrates, etc., on a first or state appearance or attendance at church. **2.** To perform this service or ceremony for or with, as, the rector *churched* her. **3.** To form into a church. *Obs Gauden.* **4.** To remove the works of (a stolen watch) and insert other works to prevent identification. *Thieves' Slang.*

church'-ale' (chûrch'āl'), *n.* A church or parish festival (as formerly held in commemoration of the dedication of a church), at which much ale was used.

Church Army. An organization, similar to that of the Salvation Army, connected with the Church of England. It was founded in 1882 by Rev. Wilson Carlile of London.

church door. The outer door of a church, at which formerly various public acts, as marriages, were performed. Cf. *ad ostium ecclesiæ*, under DOWER.

church festival. A feast day of the church year; a holy day.

church house. A house belonging to a church or used for secondary church purposes; specif., a parish house.

church'ing, *vb. n.* **1** Act of one who churches or is churched; esp., the appearance of a woman in church after childbirth to be blessed or to return thanks publicly for her safe deliverance, esp. according to the form prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer.

2. Subjection to ecclesiastical influence. *Emerson.*

church'ly, *a.* [AS. *circlic.*] Pertaining to, or suitable for, church; ecclesiastical.

church'man (chûrch'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** An ecclesiastic, clergyman, or priest. **2.** A churchwarden. *Obs.* **3.** An adherent of the church, esp. of the church established in any country, or that lays claim to be "the church" either as the only true representative, or as a distinct branch, of the church universal; specif.: in England and English colonies, a member of the Church of England; in Scotland, a member of the Church of Scotland; and in the United States, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. "A zealous *churchman.*" *Macaulay.*

church rate. A rate upon the lands and houses in a parish, in England or Ireland, assessed on the occupiers, and fixed by the parishioners at large, at a vestry meeting, for the maintenance of the church and its services. Compulsory payment in general was abolished in 1868 by the Compulsory Church Rates Abolition Act, s. 1.

church'-scot' (-skŏt'), *n.* A custom or tribute formerly collected by the clergy for their support or as a due, orig. one of corn collected on St. Martin's Day.

church text. The Old English or black-letter style of type as used in ecclesiastical work, as on stained glass windows, on monuments, etc.; also, *Print.*, a tall, slender form of black letter, often used in ecclesiastical work.

☞ *This line is in nonpareil church text.*

church'ward'en (-wôr'd'n), *n.* **1.** *Ch. of Eng.* A church officer whose duties include the protection of the church building and property, the superintendence of the celebration of public worship, and the making and executing of various parochial regulations.

2. *Prot. Epis. Ch.* A church officer whose duties, though they vary in the different dioceses, now relate chiefly to the oversight and management of the temporal affairs of the parish, such as the care of the parish property and the raising of money. There are usually two, the senior being the highest lay officer of the parish.

3. In Scotland, a church beadle.

4. A clay tobacco pipe with a long stem. *Slang.*

church'wom'an (-wōōm'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). **1.** A woman who is a member of the church, esp. of the Church of England or of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Cf. CHURCHMAN, 3.

2. A woman who habitually attends church, esp. one active in church work.

church work. Work on, or in behalf of, a church; the work of a particular church for the spread of religion. — **church worker.**

church'y (chûr'chĭ), *a. Colloq.* **1.** Relating to, or savoring highly of, the church; unduly fond of church forms. **2.** Churchlike.

church'yard' (chûrch'yärd'; *see note below*), *n.* The yard or inclosure belonging to a church, part of which is often used as a burial ground; God's acre.

Like graves in the holy *churchyard.* *Shak.*

☞ The stress is upon *church* already in Shakespeare, yet we usually say *St. Paul's Churchyard'*, with stress on *yard*, as always in Scot. *Oxf. E. D.*

churl (chûrl), *n.* [ME. *cheorl, cherl*, AS. *ceorl* a freeman of the lowest rank, man, husband; akin to D. *karel, kerel*, G. *kerl*, Dan. & Sw. *karl*, Icel. *karl*, and to the E. proper name *Charles* (orig., *man, male*), and perh. to Skr. *jāra*

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chuff, *a.* [Cf. CHUFF a boor.] Ill-tempered; surly; sulky, cross. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

chuff'i-ly, *adv.* of CHUFFY.

chuff'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

chuff'-pen'ny, *a.* Miserly. *Obs.*

chug (chŭg; chōōg), *n.* A pull or tug. *Scot.*

chug, *v. i.*; CHUGGED (chŭgd; chōōgd); CHUG'GING. **1.** To pull; tug. *Dial. Eng.* [ice.] **2.** To fish with a gaff through

chug'ger, *n.* One that chugs.

chuh'ra (chōō'ra), *n.* [Hind. *chūhṛā.*] A member of one of the lower castes of upper India, traditionally scavengers and sweepers, but now largely agriculturists.

chuk. + CHUCK.

Chuk'chi (chōōk'chĭ), *n. pl.* A Mongolian people of the northeast of Asia, taller and fairer than the Koryak aborigines of the territory. They live mainly in small groups along the shores of the Arctic Ocean. [ORE.]

chuk'ar (chŭk'är), *n.* = CHICKAR.

chukk. Chucked. *Ref. Sp.*

chu'lan (chōō'lăn), *n.* The fragrant flowers of *Chloranthus inconspicuus*, used in China for perfuming tea.

chull. I will. See CH, *pron.* *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

chulle, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *choler* to play with a kind of ball.] To kick or toss about; chase *Obs.*

‖ **chu'lo** (chōō'lō), *n.* [Sp.] A bullfighter's assistant

chul'pa (chōōl'pa), *n.* [Native name.] *Archæol* A square or round stone burial tower, erected by pre-Columbian Peruvians.

chum (chŭm), *n.* The dog salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*).

chum'ar, *n.* Var. of CHAMAR, leather worker. *Anglo-Ind.*

Chu'mash-an (chōō'măsh-ăn), *a.* [From *Chumash*, name of the Santa Rosa islanders.] Pert. to or designating a linguistic stock of California that formerly comprised the maritime Indians connected with Santa Barbara and other missions

chum'ble (chŭm'b'l). Var. of CHIMBLE. *Dial. Eng.*

chumd. Chummed. *Ref. Sp.*

chum'la, chum'lay, chum'ley (chŭm'lĭ). Dial. vars of CHIMNEY.

chum'mer, *n.* One who throws overboard the chum in fishing.

chum'my (chŭm'ĭ), *a.* Intimate; sociable. *Colloq.*

chum'my, *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-ĭz). A chum. *Colloq.*

chum'my, *n.* [Cf. *chumla, chimney.*] A chimney sweep. *Obs. Slang, Eng.* [To munch.]

chump, *v. t.* [Cf. CHAMP, v.] **chump-pa'ka** (chŭm-pa'kä), *n.* = CHAMPAC.

chump chop. A chop from the chump end. *Eng*

chump end. = CHUMP, *n.*, 2

chump'ish, *a.* Blockish; sullen. *Colloq.* — **chump'ish-ness**, *n. Colloq.*

chump'y (chŭm'pĭ), *a.* Thickset; stocky. *Colloq.*

chum'ship, *n.* See -SHIP

Chun (kŭn; chŭn) *Bib.*

Chun' Chiu' (chōōn' chĭū'). [Chin. *ch'un*[1] spring + *ch'iu*[1] autumn.] See FIVE CLASSICS.

Chung' Yung' (jōōng' yōōng'). [Chin. *chung*[1] middle, mean, + *yung*[1] ordinary, simple.] See FOUR BOOKS.

chunk'head', *n.* The copperhead. *Local, U. S.*

chunk'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

chun'ner (chŭn'ẽr; chōōn'ẽr). *v. i.* To mutter; grumble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* [chunga.]

chun'ni-a (chŭn'ĭ-ä), *n.* The

chun'ter (chŭn'tẽr; chōōn'tẽr), *v. i.* = CHUNNER. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [lay.] See MEASURE.

chu'pak (chōō'păk), *n.* [Ma- ‖ **chu'pa-ro'sa** (chōō'pä-rō'sä), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. Sp. *chupar* to suck + *rosa* rose.] A humming bird. *Sp. Amer.*

church'-bench', *n.* A seat in the porch of a church.

church brief. = BRIEF, *n.*, 5 c.

church'-brooms', *n.* The wild teasel *Dial. Eng.* [court.]

church court. An ecclesiastical

church'dom (chûrch'dŭm), *n* See -DOM.

church embroidery. = GIMPED EMBROIDERY.

churchesset. *n. Obs.* Corrupt for CHURCH-SCOT.

church'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

church gang. [See GANG, *n*] A going to church; also, a churching, as of a woman. *Obs.*

church garth. [From GARTH a yard.] A churchyard *Dial. Eng.*

church'go'er, *n.* One who goes to church, esp. habitually.

church'go'ing, *a.* & *n.* Going to church, esp when habitual.

church'grith', *n.* See GRITH, *n.*

church'-hawe', *n.* The haw of a church; churchyard. *Obs.*

church hay. [From HAY an inclosure.] A churchyard. *Obs.*

church'i-an'i-ty (chûrch'ĭ-ăn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Conformity or devotion to church rules or forms, as distng. from *Christianity*

church'i-fied (-fīd), *a.* Conformed to, or brought into sympathy with, the church or church forms or rules; — chiefly used opprobriously.

church'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

church'ish, *a.* See -ISH. *Rare.*

church'ism (-ĭz'm). *n.* See -ISM.

church'ite, *n.* A supporter of the, or a, church.

church'less, *a.* See -LESS.

church'let, *n.* See -LET.

church'like, *a.* Like a church, or befitting a church or a churchman. *Shak.*

church'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

church living A benefice in an established church.

church'man-ly, *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a churchman.

church'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

church'mas'ter, *n.* A churchwarden. *Dial. Eng.*

church mode. = ECCLESIASTICAL MODE. See MODE, 1 a (2).

church owl. The barn owl.

church papist. In England in the 17th century, a Roman Catholic who was a constituent of the Church of England. *Obs.*

church pennant. A pennant flown on a ship during divine service. [en. *Obs.*]

church'reeve', *n.* A churchwarden

church ring. A wedding ring.

church'-seed', *n.* Obs. corrupt. of CHURCH-SCOT

church'ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Obs.*

church'-shot'. Var. of CHURCH-SCOT.

Church Slavic. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

church'-sok'en, *n.* [See SOKEN.] A church district or its inhabitants. *Obs. or Hist.*

churchit Churched *Ref. Sp.*

church'ward (chûrch'wẽrd), *a.* & *adv.* Toward the church.

church'ward' (-wôrd'). *n.* Custodian of a church (building); a man in orders in charge of a church. *Obs. or Hist. Oxf E. D.*

church'ward'en-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Rule of churchwardens; — with allusion to the damage done to church buildings by work done under the direction of ignorant churchwardens. *Oxf E. D.* —

church'ward'en-ize, *v. t.*

church'ward'en-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

church'wards (chûrch'wẽrdz), *adv.* Towards the church.

church'way', *n* The way or road to a church. [-WISE.]

church'wise', *a.* & *adv.* See

church writ. *Eng. Law.* An order or writ issued by an ecclesiastical court. [YEAR.]

church year. = CHRISTIAN

churiset. + CHURCH-SCOT.

chur'ka (chŭr'kä), *n.* [Hind. *charkha* spinning wheel.] A rude cotton gin, consisting of two horizontal rollers with a few longitudinal flutes, formerly much used in India.

churke. + CHIRK.

churl, *a.* Churlish; rough. *Obs.*

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lover. Cf. CARL, CHARLES'S WAIN.] **1.** A male person; a man; husband. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. In early England, a man without rank, or in the lowest of the three ranks of freemen. *Now only Historical.*
3. A villein; serf, bondman. *Obs.*
4. A rustic; a countryman, peasant, or boor. *Spenser.*
Your rank is all reversed; let men of cloth
Bow to the stalwart *churls* in overalls. *Emerson.*
5. Villain; base fellow; in modern use, usually, a rough, surly, ill-bred fellow; a boor.
A *churl's* courtesy rarely comes, but either for gain or falsehood. *Sir P. Sidney.*
6. A selfish miser; an illiberal person; a niggard.
Like to some rich *churl* hoarding up his pelf. *Drayton.*

churl'ish (chûr'lĭsh), *a.* [AS. *ceorlisc, cierlisc.*] **1.** Of or pert. to a churl or churls; having the position or rank of a churl; hence, rustic; vulgar; mean. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. Like a churl or boor; rough; violent; crossgrained; ungracious; surly; also, illiberal; sordid; niggardly
"*Churlish* benefits." *Ld. Burleigh.*
Half mankind maintain a *churlish* strife *Cowper.*
3. Wanting pliancy, unmanageable; unyielding; not easily wrought; as, a *churlish* soil; the *churlish* and intractable nature of some minerals. Now fig. *Boyle.*
Syn. — Surly, sullen, crabbed. See BOORISH.
— **churl'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **churl'ish-ness**, *n.*

churn (chûrn), *n.* [ME. *chirne, cherne*, AS. *cyrn*; akin to D. *karn*, Dan. *kierne*, Icel. *kirna*; perh akin to E. *kernel*, butter being considered as the kernel or marrow of the milk.]
1. A vessel in which milk or cream is stirred, beaten, or otherwise agitated (as by a plunging or revolving dasher or by shaking) in order to separate the oily globules from the other parts and thus to obtain butter.

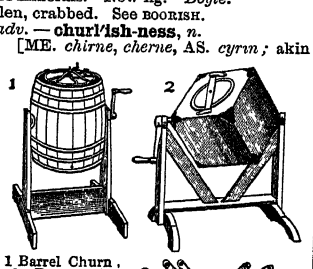
1 Barrel Churn, 2 Rectangular Churn; 3 Swing Churn.

2. Any of various vessels or pieces of apparatus suggestive in form or action of a butter churn, as a fire drill, a kind of pump used in mines, the block or chuck on a lathe for turning porcelain, etc.
3. Act or result of churning; agitated state, as of water. *Rare.* *D. G. Rossetti.*

churn, *v. t.*; CHURNED (chûrnd); CHUREN'ING. [ME. *chirnen, chernen.* See CHURN, *n.*] **1.** To stir, beat, or agitate (milk or cream) in a churn, in order to make butter; to make (butter) by churning.
2. To shake, stir, or agitate violently or continuously; to make, as foam, by thus doing.
Churned in his teeth, the foamy venom rose. *Addison.*

churn, *v. i.* To perform the operation or act of churning; to produce, or be in, violent or continuous agitation; as, the steamer's screw *churns*; the water *churns.*

churn drill. A long double-ended chisel-pointed steel bar used as a rock drill and working by impact, its motion suggesting that of the dasher of an upright churn.

churn'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who churns.
2. The quantity of butter made at one operation.

churr (chûr), *n.* [Cf. CHIRR.] A vibrant or whirring noise such as that made by some insects, as the cockchafer, or by some birds, as the nightjar, the partridge, etc.

churr, *v. i.*; CHURRED (chûrd); CHURR'ING. To make a churr, as a cockchafer or nightjar.
That's the *churring* of the nightjar *Hall Caine*

churr, *v. t.* To utter by churring.

chut (chŭt), *interj.* [F., hush!] An exclamation expressing impatience "*Chut!* nonsense, man!" *Hall Caine.*

chute (shōōt), *n.* [F. *chute*, prop., a fall.] **1.** Of water, a fall; a quick descent, as in a river, or a steep channel, or narrow sloping passage by which water falls to a lower level; a rapid; a shoot.
2. An inclined plane, either artificial or natural, a sloping channel, or an inclosed passage, as a framework, trough, or tube, down which various things, as water, logs, toboggans, cars, coal, ore, rock, grain, ashes, etc., may pass or be made to slide to a lower level; a flume; slide; shoot.
3. *Mining.* A body of ore, usually elongated and vertical or inclined in position; — called specif. ore chute or shoot.
4. *Horse Racing.* A straight, or nearly straight, extension of the home stretch of a running course; the track beyond the finish. *S. L. Boardman.*
5. A rush or stampede, as of men or animals. *Western U. S.*

churl'dom (chûrl'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. *Obs* [churlish.]
churled (chûrld), *a.* Rendered
churl'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
churl's'-head' (ch ûrl z'-), *n.* Knapweed. *Obs.*
churl's treacle = CLOWN'S TREACLE. *Dial. Eng*
churl'y (chûr'lĭ), *a.* Churlish; surly; violent. *Rare*
churm, churme. Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of CHIRM.
churn'a-bil'i-ty (chûr'nă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Dairying* a Ease of churning. b Completeness of formation of butter in churning.
churnd. Churned *Ref. Sp.*
churn'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
churn'milk', *n.* Buttermilk. *Chiefly Dial.*
churn'-owl', *n.* [Cf. CHURR.] The European nightjar *Eng*
churn'staff', *n.* **1.** The dasher of the old upright churn.
2 *Dial Eng.* a Sun spurge b Yellow toadflax.
churr'-owl', *n.* The European nightjar. *Dial. Eng.*
chur'ruck (ch ŭr'ŭk), *n.* = CHURRA. *India.*
chur'rus(-ŭs), *n.* [Hind. *charas.*] **1.** A device used in India in drawing water from deep wells, consisting of a large leather bag suspended on a rope running over a pulley, and drawn by oxen.
2. A powerfully narcotic and intoxicating resin which exudes from the flower heads, seeds, etc., of hemp.
churr'worm' (chûr'wûrm'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *cyrran, cerran*, to turn.] A mole cricket.
Chu'sai (kū'zī ; -sē). *D Bib.*
Chu'san Ras'a-tha'im (kū'sănrăs'ă-thā'ĭm ; chū'-). *Bib.*
chuse. ✝ CHIS. [of CHOOSE
chuse, *v* Obs or archaic form **chuser.** ✝ CHOOSER.
Chu'shan-rish'a-tha'im (kū'shŭn-rĭsh'ă-thā'ĭm; chū-). *Bib.*
Chu'si (kū'sĭ ; chū'sĭ) *Bib.*
chute (shōōt), *v. t.*; CHUT'ED (-ĕd); CHUT'ING. To cause to descend a chute. [chutes.]
chut'er (shōōt'ĕr), *n.* One who
Chu-vash' (chōō-vash'), *n.* [Russ. name of the people.] One of a people of the Russian government of Kazan, prob related to the neighboring Cheremisses, but with a strong Tatar admixture. Their language is Ural-Altaic; many are Moslems.
Chu'za (kū'zā ; chū'zā). *Bib*
chwarnt, chwas, chwine, chwot. I warrant, I was, I ween, I wot
See CH, *pron. Obs. Dial. Eng.*
chy'ack, chy'ak (chī'ăk), *v. t.* To address saucily or impudently; chaff; "cheek." *Slang, esp in Australia.*
chy-la'que-ous (kĭ-lā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* [*chyle* + *aqueous.*] Like chyle and water; — formerly said of blood of invertebrates
chy-la'ri-ose (kĭ-lā'rĭ-ōs), *n.* [Gr. *χυλάριον* a little juice + *-ose.*] *Chem.* Fructose.
chy'li-. See CHYLO-.
chy'li-fac'to-ry (kī'lĭ-făk'tō-rĭ; kĭ'lĭ-), **chy-lif'ic** (kĭ-lĭf'ĭk), **chy-lif'i-ca-to-ry** (-ĭ-kă-tō-rĭ ; kĭ'lĭ-fĭ-kă'tō-rĭ), *a.* Chylifactive.
chy'loid (kī'loid), *a.* [*chyle* + *-oid.*] Resembling chyle.
chy-lo'sis (kĭ-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *χύλωσις*] *Physiol.* = CHYLIFACTION.
chym. [Cf. CH, *pron.*] I am.
Obs. Dial. Eng
chy-ma'que-ous(kī-mā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* [*chyme* + *aqueous.*] Like chyme and water; — formerly said of blood of invertebrates.
chyme mass. *Bot.* The endoplasm of protozoans.
chym'ic (kĭm'ĭk), **chym'ist, chym'is-try** (-ĭs-trĭ), etc Obs. or archaic vars. of CHEMIC, CHEMIST, CHEMISTRY, etc.
chy'mo-sin (kī'mō-sĭn), *n.* [See CHYME.] = RENNIN.
chy'mo-sin'o-gen (kī'mō-sĭn'ō-jĕn), *n* [*chymosin* + *-gen.*] *Physiol Chem* = RENNINOGEN.
Chy'tri (kī'trĭ), **Chy'troi** (-troi), *n.* [Gr. Χύτροι.] See ANTHESTERIA
Chyt'ri-di-a'ce-æ (kĭt'rĭ-dĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of fungi typifying the order Chytridiales. — **chyt'ri-di-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
chy-trid'i-al (kĭ-trĭd'ĭ-ăl), *a Bot.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the genus *Chytridium.*
Chyt'rid-i-a'les (kĭt'rĭd-ĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of minute phycomycetous fungi parasitic on algæ, various protozoans, etc, sometimes also on the leaves or pollen grains of seed plants. They are either unicellular or have a poorly developed mycelium, and rarely exhibit sexual reproduction.
Chyt-rid'i-um (kĭt-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *χύτρα* an earthen pot.] *Bot.* A genus of algæ-infesting unicellular fungi typifying the family Chytridiaceæ. See CHYTRIDIALES.
ci. *Abbr.* Cirrus
C. I., *or* **c. i.** *Abbr.* Cast iron; Channel Islands; (Order of the) Crown of India.
cia-con'na (chä-kōn'ä), *n.* [It. *ciaccona.*] *Music.* = CHACONNE.
chut'ney (chŭt'nĭ), *n.* Also **chut'nee.** [Hind. *chaṭnī.*] A warm or spicy pickle or condiment consisting of a compound of sweet or acid fruit and seasoning, such as currants or raisins, ginger, chilies, garlic, mustard seed, and vinegar.
Chuz'zle-wit, Martin (chŭz'l-wĭt). The hero of Dickens's novel of this name, who, being cast off by his grandfather, goes, in company with Mark Tapley, to America. Cured of his selfishness and obstinacy by his hard experiences, he returns to England, is finally restored to the favor of his grandfather, and marries Mary Graham, his love for whom had incurred his grandfather's displeasure. His cousin **Jonas Chuzzlewit,** son of **Anthony Chuzzlewit,** is an ignorant, cunning, unscrupulous, miserly fellow, who becomes a murderer and a suicide
chy-la'ceous (kĭ-lā'shŭs), *a. Physiol.* Possessed of the properties of chyle; consisting of chyle.
chy-lan'gi-o'ma (kī-lăn'jĭ-ō'mă), *n.* [NL. See CHYLE; ANGIOMA.] *Med.* Lymphangioma containing a chylous fluid.
chyle (kīl), *n.* [NL. *chylus*, Gr. *χυλός* juice, chyle, fr. *χέειν* to pour: cf. F. *chyle*; prob. akin to E. *fuse* to melt.] *Physiol.* A modification of lymph which occurs in the lacteals, in the lymphatics leading from the small intestine, and in the thoracic duct, from which it is poured into the veins. It differs from ordinary lymph chiefly in containing globules of emulsified fat, which give it a milky appearance. The fat is derived from the chyme contained in the small intestine, and varies in quantity according to the amount of fat in the diet and the state of the digestive process. The chyle serves as the chief medium for the transfer of ingested fats to the blood.
chy'li-fac'tion (kī'lĭ-făk'shŭn ; kĭ'lĭ-), **chy'li-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*chyle* + L. *facere* to make.] *Physiol.* The formation of chyle.
chy'li-fac'tive (-făk'tĭv), *a. Physiol.* Producing, or converting into, chyle; having the power to form chyle.
chy-lif'er-ous (kĭ-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*chyle* + *-ferous.*] *Physiol.* Transmitting, or conveying, chyle; as, *chyliferous* vessels.
chy'li-fy (kī'lĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*chyle* + *-fy.*] *Physiol.* To make chyle of; to be converted into chyle.
chy'lo- (kī'lō-), **chy'li-** (kī'lĭ- ; kĭ'lĭ-), **chyl-.** Combining forms used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, chyle*; as in *chylo*cyst, *chyli*fication, etc.
chy'lo-cau'ly (kī'lō-kô'lĭ), *n.* [*chylo-* + Gr. *καυλός* stem + 1st *-y.*] *Bot.* State of having fleshy or succulent stems, as the Cactaceæ. — **chy'lo-cau'lous** (-kô'lŭs), *a.*
chy'lo-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [*chylo-* + *cyst.*] *Anat.* The receptaculum chyli.
chy'lo-phyl'ly (-fĭl'ĭ), *n.* [*chylo-* + Gr. *φύλλον* leaf.] *Bot.* State of having fleshy or succulent leaves, as in many desert plants. — **chy'lo-phyl'lous** (-fĭl'ŭs), *a.*
chy'lo-poi-e'sis (-poi-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *chylo-* + *-poiesis*] *Physiol.* The formation of chyle; chylifaction. — **chy'lo-poi-et'ic** (-ĕt'ĭk), **chy'lo-po-et'ic** (-pō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.*
chy'lous (kī'lŭs), *a. Physiol.* Consisting of or like chyle
chy-lu'ri-a (kĭ-lū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *chylo-* + *-uria*] *Med.* A morbid condition in which the urine contains chyle or fatty matter, giving it a milky appearance. It is due mainly to the presence of a parasite, the *Filaria sanguinis hominis,* in the lymph vessels of the abdominal cavity and thoracic duct. It occurs most frequently in tropical climates.
chyme (kīm), *n.* [L. *chymus* chyle, Gr. *χυμός* juice, like *χυλός*, fr. *χεειν* to pour: cf. F. *chyme.* See CHYLE.] *Physiol.* The pulpy mass of semidigested food in the small intestines after its passage from the stomach. See CHYLE.
chy-mif'er-ous (kī-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a* [*chyme* + *-ferous.*] *Physiol.* Bearing, or containing, chyme.
chy'mi-fi-ca'tion (kī'mĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn, kĭm'ĭ-), *n.* [*chyme* + *-fication.*] *Physiol.* The conversion of food into chyme by the digestive action of gastric juice.
chy'mi-fy (kī'mĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd), -FY'ING. [*chyme* + *-fy.*] *Physiol.* To form into chyme.
chy'mous (kī'mŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to chyme.
chy-om'e-ter (kī-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *χέειν* to pour + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring liquids. It consists of a piston moving in a tube containing the liquid, the quantity expelled being indicated by graduation on the piston rod.
Ci'bo-la (sē'bō-lä), *n.* [Prob. ultimately of Ainer. Indian origin] A cluster of seven pueblos, afterwards known as the **Seven Cities of Cibola,** in the region north of Mexico, — so called by the Spanish explorers of the 16th century. Cibola is identified with the villages of the Zuñi, the present pueblo of Zuñi in New Mexico being believed to occupy the site, or one of the sites, of the "Seven Cities." — **Cib'o-lan** (sĭb'ō-lăn), *a*
ci-bo'ri-um (sĭ-bō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIA (-ă). [LL., fr. L. *ciborium* a cup, fr. Gr. *κιβώριον* a seed vessel of the Egyptian bean; also, a cup made from its large leaves, or resembling its seed vessel in shape.] **1.** *Arch* A canopy, usually standing free and supported on four columns, covering the high altar, or, very rarely, a secondary altar.
2. *R. C. Ch.* The coffer, case, or other receptacle in which the Host is kept; a pyx.

Ciborium, 2.

Ci-bo'ti-um (-shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κιβώτιον*, dim. of *κιβωτός* chest.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical cyatheaceous tree ferns, mostly of large size, having the indusiate sori borne at the apices of the veins. They are often cultivated in greenhouses.
ci-ca'da (sĭ-kā'dă), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DAS (-dăz), L. -DÆ (-dē). [L. a cicada.] *Zool.* **a** [*cap.*] A genus of large homopterous insects with a stout body, wide blunt head, and large transparent wings, the type of a family, **Ci-cad'i-dæ** (sĭ-kăd'ĭ-dē). **b** Any member of this family. The cicadas are often called *locusts,* and are noted for the prolonged shrill notes of the male insect, produced by vibrating membranes of special sound organs on the under side of the abdomen. The larvæ live under ground, and in some cases at least (see SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUST) require long periods to develop. See DOG-DAY CICADA.

Cicada (*Tibicen pruinosa*)

cic'a-tri'cial (sĭk'ă-trĭsh'ăl), *a.* Relating to, or having the character of, a scar, or cicatrix.
cic'a-tri'cle (sĭk'ă-trĭk'l), *n* [Cf. F. *cicatricule*, fr. L. *cicatricula* a small scar, fr. *cicatrix* a scar.] **a** *Bot.* = CICATRIX, 2 **b.** **b** *Embryol* The small disk of protoplasm upon the yolk of the egg of birds and reptiles, the tread. It is the part which undergoes segmentation and from which the embryo develops.
cic'a-tric'u-la (-trĭk'ū-lă), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.]
1. *Med.* A small cicatrix.
2 *Embryol.* = CICATRICLE **b.**
cic'a-tric'u-lar (-lăr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cicatrix.
cic'a-tri'sive (sĭk'ă-trī'sĭv ; sĭk'ă-trĭ'sĭv), *a.* Promoting formation of a cicatrix; good for the healing of a wound.
ci-ca'trix (sĭ-kā'trĭks, sĭk'ă-trĭks; 277), *n., pl.* CICATRICES (sĭk'ă-trī'sēz). [L.] **1.** *Med.* The pellicle which forms over a wound or breach of continuity and completes the process of healing in the latter, and which subsequently contracts and becomes white, forming the scar.
2. A scar or scarlike mark, esp. one caused by the previous attachment of a part or organ; specif.: a *Zoöl.* (1) The impression on the inside of a bivalve shell caused by the insertion of an adductor muscle. (2) The mark at the apex of a nautiloid shell supposed to indicate the existence of an embryonic deciduous shell. **b** *Bot.* (1) The permanent mark left on the stem after the fall of a leaf or bract. (2) The healed surface of a wound in the wood. (3) The hilum of a seed.
cic'a-tri'zant (sĭk'ă-trī'zănt; sĭk'ă-trĭ'zănt), *a.* [Cf. F. *cicatrisant.*] *Med* Promoting the healing of a sore or wound, or the formation of a cicatrix. — *n.* Any cicatrizant agent.
cic'a-tri-za'tion (-trĭ-zā'shŭn ; -trĭ-zā'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *cicatrisation.*] Process of cicatrizing, or state of being cicatrized.
cic'a-trize (sĭk'ă-trīz), *v. t ;* CIC'A-TRIZED (-trīzd) ; CIC'A-TRIZ'ING (-trīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *cicatriser.*] **1.** *Med.* To induce the formation of a cicatrix in, as a wound; to heal with the formation of a cicatrix.
2 To scar.
cic'a-trize, *v. i. Med.* To heal by formation of a cicatrix.
cic'e-ly (sĭ's'ē-lĭ ; sĭs'lĭ ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [L. *seselis,* Gr. *σέσελι, σισελις* ; perh. ult. of Egypt origin.] Any of several apiaceous plants, of the genera *Myrrhis, Washingtonia,* etc. See FOOL'S-CICELY, ROUGH CICELY, SWEET CICELY.
ci'cer (sī'sĕr), *n.* [L., the chick-pea.] **1.** A chick-pea. *Obs*
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic fabaceous herbs or shrubs having pinnate leaves, flowers with a saccate calyx, and inflated pods. *C. arietinum* is the chick-pea.
‖ **ci'ce-ro'ne** (chē'chā-rō'nā ; *E.* sĭs'ē-rō'nē ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* It. CICERONI (-nē), E. CICERONES (-nēz). [It., fr. L. *Cicero,* the Roman orator; — so called from the ordinary talkativeness of such a guide.] One who shows strangers the antiquities, curiosities, etc., of a place; a guide.
Every glib and loquacious hireling who shows strangers about their picture galleries, palaces, and ruins, is termed by them [the Italians] a *cicerone,* or a Cicero. *Trench*
ci'ce-rone' (chē'chā-rōn' ; sĭs'ē-rōn'), *v. t.*; CI'CE-RONED' (-rōnd') ; CI'CE-RON'ING (-rōn'ĭng). To act as cicerone to, to show the sights to.
At all of which places we were bountifully entertained, and assiduously *ciceroned* *J. G. Lockhart*
Cic'e-ro'ni-an (sĭs'ē-rō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Ciceronianus,* fr. *Cicero,* the orator.] Of or pertaining to Cicero; resembling Cicero in style, Latinity, or action; eloquent. —*n.* One who admires or imitates the style, etc., of Cicero.
Cic'e-ro'ni-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Imitation of, or resemblance to, the style or action of Cicero; a Ciceronian phrase or expression.
Cic'e-ron'i-cal (-rŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Ciceronian. — **Cic'e-ron'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ciath ✝ CIATH [barian.]
ci-ba'rĭ-al (sĭ-bā'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Ci-
ci-ba'rĭ-an (-ăn), *a.* 1 = CIBARIOUS. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Zool.* Of or pert. to the mouth parts. — **cibarian classification** *or* **system,** a classification of arthropods based on the structure of the mouth parts. It was proposed by Fabricius, and is often termed **Fabrician system.**
ci-ba'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cibarius,* fr *cibus* food.] Pertaining to food; edible *Rare. Johnson.*
ci-ba'ri-um. ✝ CIBORIUM
ci-ba'tion (sĭ-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cibatio,* fr. *cibare* to feed.] *Obs.*
1. *Alchemy.* Process of feeding with fresh material during the course of an operation.
2 Act of taking food.
cib'ol (sĭb'ŏl), *n.* [F *ciboule,* prob. through Fr. fr. L. *cepa, cæpa,* an onion; cf. L *caepulla* a bed of onions. Cf. CHIBBAL, CHIVE.] **a** The Welsh onion. **b** The shallot.
Ci'bo-neys' (sē'bō-nēs'), **Ci'bunys'** (sē'bōō-nēs'), *n. pl* The Arawakan aborigines of Cuba, exterminated by Spanish oppression.
ci'bo-pho'bi-a (sī'bō-fō'bĭ-ă), *n.* [L. *cibus* food + *-phobia.*] *Med.* = SITOPHOBIA.
cib'o-ry (sĭb'ō-rĭ). = CIBORIUM, 1
cib'oule (sĭb'ōl), *n.* = CIBOL.
Cib'sa-im (sĭb'sā-ĭm). *D. Bib.*
Cic. *Abbr.* Cicero.
ci-cad (sĭ'kăd), *n.* A cicada.
ci-ca'la (sĭ-ka'lă), *n.* [It., fr. L. *cicada.*] A cicada.
cic'a-trice (sĭk'ă-trĭs), *n.* [F., fr L. *cicatrix.*] A cicatrix.
cic'a-tri'ces (-trĭ'sēz), *n.*, *pl.* of CICATRIX.
cic'a-tri-ce-ose'(sĭk'ă-trĭ-sē-ōs'sĭk-kăt'rĭ-sē-ōs'), *a.* Covered with cicatrices.
cic'a-tri-cule'(sĭk'ă-trĭ-kūl'sĭk-kăt'rĭ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *cicatricule.*]
1. *Zool.* = CICATRICLE.
2. *Bot.* = CICATRIX, 2.
cic'a-tri-zate', **-zate'** (-zāt'), *a.* Marked with scars; cicatrose.
cic'a-triz'er (sĭk'ă-trĭz'ĕr), *n.* One that cicatrizes, as a drug.
cic'a-trose' (sĭk'ă-trōs' ; sĭk'ă-trōz'), *a.* Cicatricose.
Cic'e-ly (sĭs'ē-lĭ), *n.* Corrupt. of CECILIA; — fem. prop. name.
Cic'e-ro'ni-an-ize (sĭs'ē-rō'nĭ-ăn-īz), *v.i.* To make Ciceronian.
Cic'e-ron'ic (-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* Ciceronian.
ci'ce-ro-nism (ch ē'chā-rō-nĭz'm ; sĭs'ē-), *n.* See -ISM.
ci'ce-ro-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To cicerone. — *v. i.* To act as cicerone.

Cich'li-dæ (sĭk'lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κιχλη a bird like a thrush, also a sea fish.] *Zool* A large family of freshwater acanthopterygian fishes, somewhat resembling the American sunfishes in appearance and habits. They are mostly of tropical America and Africa, and some, as the bolti, are important food fishes. Cf. CHROMIDES. — **cich'lid** (-lĭd), *a. & n.* — **cich'loid** (-loid), *a. & n.*

Ci-cho'ri-a'ce-æ (sĭ-kō'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CICHORIUM.] *Bot.* A family of composite herbs or shrubs, the chicory family, differing from the Asteraceæ chiefly by the presence of milky juice and by having all the flowers of the head ligulate. It is made a tribe (Ligulifloræ) of the Compositæ by those who treat the latter as a family. There are about 65 genera and 1,400 species, of very wide distribution. Important genera are *Hieracium, Lactuca, Cichorium,* and *Taraxacum.* — **ci-cho'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ci-cho'ri-um (sĭ-kō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., chicory.] *Bot.* A small genus of herbs of the Mediterranean region, typifying the family Cichoriaceæ. They have large basal leaves, small bractlike stem leaves, and heads of blue, purple, pink, or white flowers, the pappus of blunt scales. *C. intybus* is the chicory, *C. endivia* the endive.

Cic'in-del'i-dæ (sĭs'ĭn-dĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *cicindela* a glowworm.] *Zoöl.* A family of active predaceous beetles of which the genus **Cic'in-de'la** (-dē'lă) is the typical and largest genus. It consists of the tiger beetles (which see). — **cic'in-del'id** (-dĕl'ĭd), *a. & n.*

‖ **ci'cis-be'o** (chē'chēz-bā'ō; sĭ-sĭs'bē-ō; 277), *n.; It. pl.* CICISBEI (-ē). [It.] **1.** The recognized gallant of a married woman; a cavalier servente.

That indifference [in Italy, esp. in the 18th century] which regarded the *cicisbeo* as an indispensable figure in every household, and took no offense at one or two supernumerary lovers ("patiti"). *Middlemore (Burckhardt).*

2. A knot of silk or ribbon attached to a fan, walking stick, or the like. *Rare.*

cic'la-toun' (sĭk'lă-tōōn'), *n.* [OF. *ciclaton.*] A costly medieval cloth, of uncertain material; — erroneously used by Spenser as meaning a kind of gilded leather. *Obs.*

Ci-co'ni-a (sĭ-kō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [L., a stork.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical storks. See STORK.

ci-co'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* Ciconine.

Cic'o-ni'i-dæ (sĭk'ō-nĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Ciconia.*] *Zoöl.* The family of birds consisting of the storks, wood ibises, and openbills — **ci-co'ni-id** (sĭ-kŏ'nĭ-ĭd; sī-), *a. & n.*

cic'o-nine (sĭk'ō-nĭn; -nīn; 183), *a.* [L. *ciconia* stork] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the storks.

Ci-cu'ta (sĭ-kū'tă), *n.* [L., the poison hemlock.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of apiaceous herbs, natives of temperate and warm regions, having pinnately compound leaves and umbels of white flowers. The roots of all species are deadly poisonous. Also *[l. c.],* a plant of this genus. See WATER HEMLOCK, POISON HEMLOCK. **b** *[l. c.]* Sometimes, erroneously, the plant *Conium maculatum.*

Cid (sĭd; *Sp.* thēth; 138, 146), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *seyid* lord.] **1.** Chief or commander, in Spanish literature, a title of Ruy, or Rodrigo, Diaz de Bivar, a champion of Christianity and of the old Spanish royalty, in the 11th century. Also El Cid Campeador.

2. A Castilian epic poem written in the 12th or 13th century, celebrating the exploits of the Cid.

cid'a-ris (sĭd'ă-rĭs), *n.; pl.* CIDARES (-rēz). [L., fr. Gr. κίδαρις, prob. of Per. origin.] **1.** The royal tiara of the ancient Persian kings.

2. *[cap.] Zoöl.* A genus of sea urchins including numerous living and fossil species with a very few large, stout, often club-shaped spines, as well as smaller spines.

-cide (-sĭd). **1.** [L. *-cida* (as in *matricida* matricide), fr. *caedere* to kill: cf. F. *-cide.*] A suffix signifying *killer, destroyer;* as, fratricide, microbicide, nematocide, etc.

2. [L. *-cidium* (as in *homicidium* homicide): cf. F. *-cide.*] A suffix signifying *a killing;* as, fratricide, suicide, etc.

ci'der (sī'dẽr), *n.* [F. *cidre,* OF. *sidre,* fr. L. *sicera* a kind of strong drink, Gr. σίκερα, of Oriental origin, cf. Heb. *shākar* to be intoxicated, *shēkār* strong drink.] **1.** The expressed juice of apples (or formerly of some other fruits), used for drinking, for making vinegar, and for other purposes. Hard, or fermented, cider contains from two to seven or eight per cent of alcohol.

2. Strong drink; — orig. a translation of the Heb. *shēkār* of the Bible. *Obs.*

cider brandy. A kind of brandy distilled from cider.

cider gum. cider tree. An Australian tree (*Eucalyptus gunnii*) from whose sap a ciderlike beverage is made.

ci'der-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [*cider* + *-kin.*] A kind of weak cider made by steeping the refuse pomace from cider making. *Ciderkin* is made for common drinking, and supplies the place of small beer. *Mortimer.*

‖ **ci'-de-vant'** (sē'dē-vaN'), *a.* [F., hitherto, formerly.] Former; late; of times gone by; ex-; as, a *ci-devant* governor. — *n. Fr. Hist.* During the Revolution, a noble, — men of rank having been dispossessed of their titles.

ci-gar' (sĭ-gar'), *n.* [Sp. *cigarro,* perh. named fr. a resemblance to the shape of the *cigarra* cicada. cf. F. *cigare.*] A small roll of tobacco, used for smoking. The cigar is made by binding a number of short or long pieces of leaf (short or long *filler*) together and covering them with a finer piece of leaf, stripped of stalks, called the *wrapper.* The ends are usually tapered. By act of July 24, 1897, c. 11, sec. 10, of the Revised Statutes of the United States it is provided "that all rolls of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, wrapped with tobacco, shall be classed as cigars, and all rolls of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, wrapped in paper, or any substance other than tobacco, shall be classed as cigarettes." Under this ruling the so-called "all-tobacco cigarettes" are now designated as "cigars."

cig'a-rette' (sĭg'ă-rĕt'), *n* [F. *cigarette.*] Lit., a little cigar; a little roll of finely cut tobacco, inclosed usually in paper, sometimes in tobacco leaf or corn husk, used for smoking; also, one of powdered cubebs, medicinal leaves, or various other substances inclosed in paper. See CIGAR.

cigarette beetle. A small brown beetle (*Lasioderma serricorne*) often very destructive to tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, vegetable drugs, spices, etc.

Cigarette Beetle (*Lasioderma serricorne*). × 4.

cigar fish. A small carangoid fish (*Decapterus punctatus*) of the West Indies, Florida, etc.; — so called from its fusiform shape.

cigar plant. A Mexican lythraceous plant (*Cuphea ignea*) often cultivated for its flowers, the tubular red and black calyx of which suggests a cigar. It is sold usually under the name of *Cuphea platycentra.*

‖ **ci'gua-te'ra** (sē'gwa-tā'rā; thē'-; 138), *n.* Also *siguatera.* [Sp.] *Med.* A kind of disease caused by eating poisonous fish. See TINOSA. *West Indies.*

cil'er-y, cil'ler-y (sĭl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). *Arch.* The carved foliage, etc., ornamenting the head of a column; a volute.

cil'i-a (sĭl'ĭ-ă), *n. pl.; sing.* CILIUM (-ŭm). [L. *cilium* eyelid.] **1.** *Anat.* The eyelashes.

2. *Biol.* Hairlike processes, found on many cells, capable of a vibratory or lashing movement. A cell may bear one cilium or many (see FLAGELLUM). Unlike pseudopodia, cilia are permanent processes, and in many cases keep in incessant motion, delivering their strokes more forcibly in one direction than the other. In free-swimming unicellular organisms, as many infusorians, zoöspores, spermatozoids, etc, and in some small multicellular forms, as the embryos of many mollusks and worms, cilia serve as organs of locomotion. In the higher animals their usual function is to produce a current of fluid. In man ciliated cells occur in several places. They line the nasal cavity, trachea, bronchi, etc., and by a constant propulsion toward the nose assist the removal of mucus and dust particles.

3 *Bot.* Any minute marginal hairs or hairlike processes forming a fringe like an eyelash, as the cilia which constitute the peristome in mosses.

4. *Zoöl.* The barbicels of a feather.

cil'i-a-ry (sĭl'ĭ-ă-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *ciliaire.*] *Anat. & Biol.* **a** Of or pertaining to cilia. **b** Pertaining to or designating certain structures of the eyeball (see below).

ciliary body, an annular structure on the inner surface of the anterior wall of the eyeball, composed largely of the ciliary muscle and bearing the ciliary processes. — **c. flame,** *Zoöl.,* one of the vibrating flagella or bundles of cilia of the excretory organs of flatworms. See FLAME CELL. — **c. ganglion,** a small ganglion of the ophthalmic nerve, situated in the orbit and supplying nerves to parts of the eyeball. — **c. muscle,** an annular muscle composed of nonstriated fibers situated in the ciliary body, the chief agent in accommodation. — **c. nerves,** *Anat.,* minute nerves supplying the ciliary muscle, iris, etc. The *short* ciliary nerves arise from the ciliary ganglion, the *long* ciliary nerves from the nasal nerve. — **c. processes,** vascular folds on the surface of the ciliary body, giving attachment to the suspensory ligament of the lens.

Cil'i-a'ta (-ā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See CILIA.] *Zoöl.* An order of Infusoria having cilia both when young and adult. In some species the cilia cover the body generally, in others they form a band around the mouth. It includes both fixed and free-swimming forms. *Vorticella, Stentor,* and *Paramecium* (see these terms) are familiar examples.

cil'i-ate (sĭl'ĭ-āt) } *a. Bot. & Zool.* Provided with cilia; as,
cil'i-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } a *ciliate* leaf; *ciliated* epithelium; *ciliate* infusorians (those of the group Ciliata).

cil'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* State or quality of being ciliate; also, a ciliate process.

cil'ice (sĭl'ĭs), *n.* [F. See CILICIOUS.] Haircloth; a kind of haircloth undergarment; a hair shirt.

Ci-lil'cian (sĭ-lĭlsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cilicia, an ancient country in southeastern Asia Minor. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Cilicia.

cil-lo'sis (sĭ-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cilium* eyelid.] *Med.* A spasmodic trembling of the upper eyelid.

Cim'bri (sĭm'brī), *n. pl.* [L.; cf. Gr. Κίμβροι.] A people encountered by the Romans in Styria about 113 B. C. At first victorious over the Romans, they were destroyed by Marius, 101 B. C. They were related to their allies, the Teutones; but it is not known whether they were Gauls or Germans in race

Cim'bri-an (sĭm'brĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cimbri. — *n.* **a** One of the Cimbri. **b** The language of the Cimbri.

ci'mex (sī'mĕks), *n.; pl.* CIMICES (sĭm'ĭ-sēz). [L., a bug.] **1.** A bedbug. *Obs.*

2. *[cap.] Zoöl.* The genus containing the bedbug.

ci-mic'ic (sĭ-mĭs'ĭk; sī-), *a.* [L. *cimex, -icis,* bug.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_{15}H_{28}O_2$, obtained from bugs of the genera *Cimex, Rhaphigaster,* etc.

Ci-mic'i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A small family of flat-bodied, wingless, bloodsucking Hemiptera of which the bedbug is the type. — **cim'i-cid** (sĭm'ĭ-sĭd), *a. & n.* — **ci-mic'i-form** (sĭ-mĭs'ĭ-fôrm; sĭ-), *a.*

ci'mi-cide (sī'mĭ-sīd; sĭm'ĭ-), *n.* [L. *cimex, -icis,* bug + *-cide.*] An agent for destroying bedbugs.

Cim'i-cif'u-ga (sĭm'ĭ-sĭf'ū-gă), *n.* [NL.; L. *cimex, -icis,* bug + *fugare* to drive away.] *Bot.* A small genus of ranunculaceous herbs, the bugbanes, natives of North America, Asia, and eastern Europe. The rhizome and rootlets of *C. racemosa,* the black cohosh, are employed in rheumatism and uterine troubles and as a remedy for St. Vitus's dance. See BUGBANE.

ci'mi-cine (sī'mĭ-sĭn; sĭm'ĭ-; -sīn), *a.* Smelling of bugs.

Cim-me'ri-an (sĭ-mē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Cimmerius,* Gr. Κιμμέριος.] Of or pertaining to the Cimmerians or their gloomy abode; hence, shrouded in gloom or darkness.

> In dark *Cimmerian* desert ever dwell *Milton.*
> Melt, and dispel, ye specter doubts, that roll
> *Cimmerian* darkness o er the parting soul. *Campbell.*

Cim-me'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One of a mythical people described by Homer as dwelling in a remote realm of mist and gloom, variously identified by later writers as in Spain, the Crimea, or about Lake Avernus.

2. One of a nomadic people of antiquity dwelling about the Crimea, who overran Asia Minor and captured Sardis during the reign of Ardys, about 635 B. C. They were expelled by Alyattes, his grandson, about 600 B. C.

cim'o-lite (sĭm'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. Κιμωλία (sc. γῆ) Cimolian earth, fr Κίμωλος, L. *Cimolus,* an island of the Cyclades.] *Min.* A white, grayish or reddish hydrous silicate of aluminium, soft and claylike or chalklike in appearance. Sp. gr., 2.18–2.30.

cinch (sĭnch), *n.* [Sp. *cincha,* fr. L. *cingere* to gird.] **1.** A strong girth for a pack or saddle, as of braided horsehair or of canvas. *Western U. S.*

2. A tight grip; also, a sure or easy thing; an easy time or person; something done or obtained without difficulty; as, to have a *cinch* on a thing; that 's a *cinch. Slang, U. S.*

cinch, *v. t.;* CINCHED (sĭncht) CINCH'ING. **1.** To put a cinch upon; to girth tightly. *Western U. S.*

2. To get a sure hold upon; to get into a tight place, as for forcing submission. *Slang, U. S.*

cinch, *v. i.* To perform the action of cinching; to tighten the cinch; — often with *up. Western U. S.*

cinch, *n.* [Cf. *cinch* a girth, a tight grip, as v., to get a sure hold upon; perh. so named from the tactics used in the game; also cf. Sp. *cinco* five (the five spots of the color of the trump being important cards).] A variety of auction pitch (see AUCTION PITCH) in which a draw to improve the hand is added, and the five of trumps (called *right pedro*) and the five of the same color (called *left pedro,* and ranking between the five and the four of trumps) each count five on the score. Fifty-one points make a game. Also called *double pedro* and *high five.*

cinch, *v. t.* In the game of cinch, to protect (a trick) by playing a higher trump than the five.

cin'chene (sĭn'kēn), *n.* [*cinchonine* + *-ene.*] *Org. Chem.* A white, crystalline, cyclic compound, $C_{19}H_{20}N_2$, obtained indirectly from cinchonine.

cin-cho'na (sĭn-kō'nă), *n.* [So named from the wife of Count *Chinchon,* viceroy of Peru in the 17th century, who by its use was freed from an intermittent fever, and after her return to Spain contributed to the general propagation of this remedy.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of rubiaceous trees containing over 50 species, natives of the Andean region from Colombia to Peru, having panicled flowers with a salver-shaped corolla and an ovary crowned with a fleshy disk. They yield the drugs quinine and cinchona bark or calisaya bark, of which there are many varieties, obtained chiefly

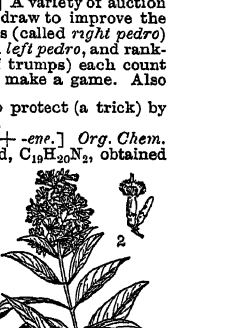

Cinchona (*C ledgeriana*). 1 Leaves and Flower Cluster (½). 2 Flower and Bud (½).

Cic'e-ro of France (sĭs'ē-rō ŏf). Massillon. [George Canning. **Cicero of the British Senate.** **Cic'e-ro's Mouth** (sĭs'ē-rōz). [F., *la Bouche de Cicéron.*] Philippe Pot (1428–94), a French statesman; — from his eloquence

cich + CHICH

cichar, *n.* [Heb. *kikkār.*] A Hebrew talent. *Obs.*

ci-char'co (sĭ-chär'cō), **ci-char'ra** (-ă) Var of CHICHARRO.

cich'ling + CHICKLING.

cich'o-ra'ceous (sĭk'ō-rā'shŭs), *a.* Incorrect and archaic spelling of CICHORIACEOUS.

cich'o-ry (sĭk'ō-rĭ). + CHICORY.

cich'-pea. + CHICK-PEA

ci-cin'nus, ci-cin'nus (sĭ-sĭn'ŭs) Var of CINCINNUS.

ci'cis-be'ism (chĭch'ĭz-bē'ĭz'm; sĭ-sĭz'bē-), *n.* State or practice of being or having a cicisbeo.

cicone, ciconie, *n.* [L. *ciconia.*] A stork. *Obs.*

ci-co'ni-i-form' (sĭ-kō'nĭ-ĭ-fôrm'; sĭ-), *a.* [See CICONIA; -FORM.] *Zoöl.* Like a stork; of or pert. to the Ciconiiformes.

Ci-co'ni-i-for'mes (-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An order of birds, variously limited, which in certain modern classifications consists of the storks, herons, steganopods, and flamingos.

cicoree. + CHICORY.

ci-cu *Abbr.* Cirro-cumulus

cic'u-rate (sĭk'ū-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *cicurare,* fr. *cicur* tame.] To tame; also, to make mild or innoxious. *Obs.* — **cic'u-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

ci-cu'tine (sĭ-kū'tĭn; -tēn), *n.* Also **-tin** *Chem.* A volatile alkaloid resembling coniine, found in the water hemlock (*Cicuta virosa*) and allied species.

cic'u-tox'in (sĭk'ū-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [*cicuta* + *toxin.*] *Chem.* The active poisonous principle of the water hemlock (*Cicuta*), extracted as a gummy substance.

cider cup. See CUP, *n.,* 8.

ci'der-ish. *a.* See -ISH.

ci'der-ist, *n.* A maker or connoisseur of cider

cider royal Highly concentrated cider, to which honey is added. *U S.*

cidron. + CITRON

C. I. E. *Abbr.* Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

ciel + SEEL.

‖ **ciel** (syĕl), *n.; pl* CIELS (syĕl). [F., prop., heaven.] *Furniture.* A canopy or tester. [etc.

ciel. ciel'ing, etc. Var of CEIL,

‖ **cié'na-ga** (s y ā'n ä-g ä; *Sp.* thyā'nä-gä; 138), *n.* [Sp.] A swamp or marsh. [CIENAGA.

cié'ne-ga (syā'nē-gă). Var. of

‖ **cierge** (syĕrzh), *n* [F., fr. L. *cereus,* fr. *cera* wax.] A wax candle or taper, esp. a large one.

c. i. f. *Abbr.* Cost, insurance, and freight; — used on contracts of sale to denote that these are covered in the price agreed on.

c i f. c. & i. *Abbr* Cost, insurance, freight, commission, and interest. See C. I. F.

ci'fer. Cypher. *Ref. Sp.*

ci'ferd Ciphered *Ref Sp.*

cifre + CIPHER

ci-ga'la (sĭ-gä'lă), *n.* [F *cigale,* Pr. *cigala,* fr. L. *cicada:* cf. It. *cicala* See CICADA.] A cicada.

cig'ar-esque' (sĭg'ăr-ĕsk'), *a.* Characterized by cigars or the use of cigars *Humorous*

cigarette tube A cigarette holder

cig'a-ril'lo (sĭg'ă-rĭl'ō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-ōz). [Sp. *cigarrillo.*] A little cigar; a cigarette.

cig'a-ri'to (sĭg'ă-rē'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [Sp *cigarrito,* dim. of *cigarro* cigar.] A cigarette.

ci-gar'less, *a.* See -LESS.

cigar tree. The catalpa; — so called from the shape of its pods.

cigar tube A cigar holder.

‖ **ci'-git'** (sē'zhē'). [F.] Here lies; hic jacet.

cig'net. + CYGNET.

cilence. + SILENCE.

ci-li'cious (sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *cilicium* a covering, orig of Cilician goat's hair, fr. *Cilicia* Cilician, fr. *Cilicia,* a province of Asia Minor.] Made, or consisting, of haircloth, or cilice. *Obs.*

Cil'i-cism (sĭl'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A Cilician idiom or expression.

cil'i-el'la (-ĕl'ă), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL. dim See CILIA.] *Zool.* A fringe of fine hairs.

cil'i-form (sĭl'ĭ-fôrm), **cil'i-i-form'** (-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [*cilium* + *-form.*] Slender; hairlike

cil'i-if'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), **ci-lif'er-ous** (sĭ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*cilia* + *-ferous*] Bearing cilia; ciliated.

cil'in-der. + CYLINDER.

Cil'i-o-brach'i-a'ta (sĭ l'ĭ-ō-brăk'ĭ-ā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cilium* + *Brachiata.*] *Zool.* = POLYZOA. *Obs* — **cil'i-o-brach'i-ate** (-brăk'ĭ-āt; -brā'kĭ-āt), *a. Obs.*

Cil'i-o-flag'el-la'ta (-flăj'ĕ-lā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL. *cilium* + *Flagellata*] *Zool* = DINOFLAGELLATA — **cil'i-o-flag'el-late** (-flăj'ĕ-lāt), *a & n.*

Cil'i-o-gra'da (-grā'dă), *n. pl.* [NL.] = CTENOPHORA *Obs.*

cil'i-o-grade' (sĭl'ĭ-ō-grād'), *a.* [*cilium* + L. *gradi* to step] *Zool.* Moving by means of cilia. **b** Of or pertaining to the Ciliogrades.

ci-li'o-la, *n., pl.* CILIOLUM.

cil'i-o-late (sĭl'ĭ-ō-lāt), *a. Biol.* Minutely ciliate.

ci-li'o-lum (sĭ-lĭ'ō-lŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -OLA (-lă). [NL Dim See CILIA] *Biol.* A minute cilium.

cil'i-o-spi'nal (sĭl'ĭ-ō-spī'năl), *a. Physiol.* Pertaining to the ciliary body and the spinal cord.

cil'i-um, *n.; sing.* of CILIA.

cill (sĭl). Occas. var. of SILL, a foundation. [of CYMA.

ci'ma (sĭ'mă) Obs. or rare var

Ci'mah (sĭ'mă). *Bib. Job* IX. 9, margin.

‖ **ci'mar-ron'** (sē'mär-rōn'), *n.* [Sp., wild. See MAROON a fugitive.] **a** The bighorn *Western U. S.* **b** A wild dog. *West Indies.*

ci-ma'ti-um. + CYMATIUM.

cim'bal (sĭm'băl), *n.* [Perh. for *simnel.*] A kind of confectionery or cake. *Obs*

cim'bi-a (-bĭ-ă), *n. Arch.* A fillet or band round the shaft of a column as if to strengthen it.

Cim'bric (-brĭk), *a. & n.* = CIMBRIAN.

ci-me'li-a (sĭ-mē'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [LL., Gr. κειμήλια, pl. of κειμήλιον.] Treasures.

ci-me'li-arch (-ark), *n.* [L. *cimeliarcha,* Gr κειμηλιάρχης, treasurer.] **1.** A superintendent or keeper of cimelia, or valuables, esp. those of a church; a churchwarden. *Rare.*

2. = CIMELIARCHY. *Obs.*

ci-me'li-arch'y (-är'kĭ), *n* [LL. *cimeliarchium.*] A repository for cimelia, as in a church. *Obs.*

ci-ment' + CEMENT.

cim'e-ter. + SCIMITAR. [BIA

cim'i-a (sĭm'ĭ-ă). Var. of CIM-

cim'i-cate (-kāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of cimicic acid.

ci-mi'ceous (sĭ-mĭsh'ŭs; sĭ-), *a.* [L. *cimex, -icis,* bug.] Full of bugs; buggy. *Rare.*

cim'i-cif'u-gin (sĭm'ĭ-sĭf'ū-jĭn), *n. Pharm.* An impure resin prepared from black cohosh (*Cimicifuga racemosa*).

ci'mi-cine (sĭ'mĭ-sĭn; -sēn; sĭm'ĭ-), *n* The odorous secretion of bedbugs and allied insects.

ci'mi-coid (sĭ'mĭ-koid; sĭm'ĭ-), *a.* [L. *cimex, -icis,* bug + *-oid.*] *Zool* Pertaining to or resembling the Cimicidæ

cim'i-nite (ch Y m'Y-nĭ t), *n.* [From Mount *Cimini,* in Italy.] A rock intermediate between trachyte and andesite, marked by the presence of olivine.

ci'mi-noid (sĭ'mĭ-noid), *n.* [L. *cimex, -icis,* a bug] The bedbug. *Obs.*

cim'i-tar Scimitar *Ref Sp*

cimiterie. + SCIMITAR

cim'line (sĭm'lĭn), *n.* The top line of a dritt net. *Local, U. S.*

Cim-me'ri-an-i-sm (-Yz'm), *n* Cimmerian state, or darkness.

cim'nel, cim'nell + SIMNEL.

Ci-mo'li-a-sau'rus (sĭ-mō'lĭ-ă-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL. See CIMOLITE; -SAURUS.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct Cretaceous reptiles closely related to *Pleiosaurus.*

Cin. *Abbr.* Cincinnati.

cin'a-bar Var. of CINNABAR.

cin'a-mon. + CINNAMON.

cin'a-per + CINNABAR.

‖ **cin'cha** (thĕn'chä; sĕn'-; 138), *n.; pl.* CINCHE (-chā). = CINCH, 1.

cin-cham'i-dine (sĭ Y n-k ă m'Y-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** [*cinchona* + *amide.*] *Chem* One of the cinchona bases, $C_{19}H_{24}ON_2$.

cin'cho-me-ron'ic (sĭn'kō-mē-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*cinchonine* + Gr. μερος part.] See PYRIDINE.

from *C. calisaya, C. cordifolia, C. micrantha, C. officinalis, C. succirubra*, and related species. The trees are extensively cultivated in Jamaica and the East Indies.
2. *[l. c.] Pharm.* The bark of any species of *Cinchona* containing not less than 5 per cent of bitter febrifuge alkaloids, of which 2½ per cent is quinine; Peruvian bark; Jesuits' bark. The bark has the same therapeutic properties as its most important alkaloid, quinine.

cinchona bases. The alkaloids of cinchona bark, many of which have been described. Among the best known are quinine, quinidine, cinchonine, and cinchonidine.

cin'cho-na'ceous (sĭn'kō-nā'shŭs), *a.* Allied or pertaining to *Cinchona* or its products.

cin-chon'a-mine (sĭn-kŏn'ă-mĭn; sĭn-kō'nă-; -mēn'), *n.* Also **-min.** *[cinchona + amine.]* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}ON_2$, found in certain varieties of cinchona bark. It is far more toxic than quinine and has antipyretic and sialogogue properties.

cin'cho-nate (sĭn'kō-nāt), *n.* *[cinchonic + -ate.] Chem.* A salt or ester of cinchonic acid; a quinate.

cin-chon'ic (sĭn-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* Belonging to, or obtained from, cinchona.

cinchonic acid. **a** A white crystalline acid, $C_9H_6N_2CO_2H$, obtained by the oxidation of cinchonine or some similar substance;—called also *cinchoninic acid.* It is a carboxylic derivative of quinoline. **b** = QUINIC ACID.

cin-chon'i-cine (-ĭ-sĭn, -sēn, 184), *n.* Also **-cin.** *[cinchonic + -ine.] Chem.* An alkaloid isomeric with cinchonine and obtainable from it by heating.

cin'cho-nid'i-a (sĭn'kō-nĭd'ĭ-*a*) } *n.* Also **-din.** *[From* CINCHONA.*]*
cin-chon'i-dine (-kŏn'ĭ-dĭn; 184) } *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}ON_2$, found in the bark of species of cinchona, similar in properties to quinine, but less powerful.

cin'cho-nine (sĭn'kō-nĭn; -nēn, 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** *[From* CINCHONA.*] Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}ON_2$, found in various species of *Cinchona* and *Remijia* and extracted from the mother liquor in the preparation of quinine;—called also *cinchonia.* It is a bitertiary base, isomeric with and resembling cinchonidine.

cin'cho-nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* *[From* CINCHONA.*] Med.* A condition produced by the excessive or long-continued use of cinchona or its alkaloids, esp quinine, and marked by deafness, roaring in the ears, headache, vertigo, etc.

cin'cho-nize (-nīz), *v. t.;* CIN'CHO-NIZED (-nīzd); CIN'CHO-NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To impregnate or treat with cinchona or its alkaloids; to produce cinchonism in.—**cin'cho-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

cin'cho-tine (-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}ON_2$, one of the cinchona bases.

Cin'cin-nat'i-an (sĭn'sĭ-năt'ĭ-ăn), *a.* *[From Cincinnati,* Ohio.*] Geol.* Pert. to or designating the uppermost major subdivision of the American Ordovician (Lower Silurian). See GEOLOGY.—*n.* The Cincinnatian epoch or series.

cin-cin'nus (sĭn-sĭn'ŭs), *n.; pl.* **-NI** (-ī). Also *cicinnus, cicinnus.* *[L.,* a curl of hair.*] Bot.* A form of monochasium in which the lateral branches arise alternately on opposite sides of the false axis;—called also *scorpioid cyme.* See MONOCHASIUM.—**cin-cin'nal** (-ăl), *a.*

cinct (sĭŋkt), *a.* *[L. cinctus.]* Girt; encircled. *Poetic or R.* White-*cinct*, because in white walks sanctity. *R Browning.*

cinc'ture (sĭŋk'tŭr), *n.* *[L. cinctura,* fr. *cingere, cinctum,* to gird.*]* **1.** Act of girding or girdling; surrounding; compass; concretely, an inclosed area; an inclosure.
Within the *cincture* of one wall. *Bacon.*
2. That which encompasses or surrounds; specif.: **a** A belt, a girdle, or something worn round the body, as by an ecclesiastic for confining the alb. **b** *Arch.* The fillet, list, or band next to the apophyge at the extremity of the shaft of a column. **c** In general, anything that encircles, or surrounds, as a band, ring, or halo; an environment.

cinc'ture, *v. t.;* CINC'TURED (-tŭrd), CINC'TUR-ING. To surround with or as with a cincture; girdle; encircle; gird.

cin'der (sĭn'dĕr), *n.* *[AS. sinder* slag, dross; akin to Icel. *sindr* dross, Sw. *sinder,* G. *sinter,* D *sintel,* perh. influenced by F. *cendre* ashes, fr. L. *cinis.* Cf. SINTER.*]* **1.** The slag from a metal furnace; dross; scoria.
2. A scale thrown off in forging metal.
3. A partly burned combustible, in which fire is extinct, or which no longer gives off flame; specif.: **a** A hot coal, or the like, without flame; an ember. *Swift.* **b** A piece of partly burned coal capable of further burning without flame. **c** *pl.* Loosely, ashes; the residue of anything burnt.
4. *pl.* The ashes of a human body. *Obs.*
5. Scoriaceous lava from a volcano; volcanic scoria.
6. A portion of liquor put into tea, etc. *Slang, Eng.*

cin'der (sĭn'dĕr), *v. t.,* CIN'DERED (-dĕrd), CIN'DER-ING. To burn or reduce to cinders.

cinder block. *Metal.* A block closing the front of a blast furnace and containing the cinder notch.

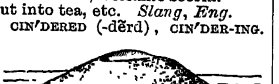
Cinder Cone, near Flagstaff, Ariz.

cinder cone. *Geol.* A volcanic cone composed of cinders.

Cin'cle-na'les (-nā'lēz), *n. pl* [NL. See CINCHONA.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the madder family, etc.—**cin'cho-nal** (-năl), *a.*
cin-cho'ni-a (sĭn-kō'nĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Cinchonine.
cin'cho-nin'ic (sĭn'kō-nĭn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* See CINCHONIC ACID a.
cin'cho-tan'nic (-tăn'ĭk), *a.* *[cinchona + tannic.]* Designating a brownish red, soluble acid, $C_{14}H_{16}O_{9}$, found in cinchona bark. It is a glucoside.
cin'cho-tox'ine (-tŏk'sĭn; -sēn), *n.* Also **-in.** *[cinchona + toxine.] Chem.* Cinchonicine.
cin'cho-va'tine (-vă'tĭn; -tēn), *n.* Also **-tin.** [F., fr. NL. *Cinchona ovata* a species of cinchona.] = ARICINE.
Cin'cin-na'ti (sĭn'sĭ-n*ă*'tĭ), *n. pl.* See *Order of the Cincinnati,* under ORDER.
Cincinnati anticline *or* **arch.** *Geol.* A low broad arch developed in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana after the close of the Ordovician period.
Cin'cli-dæ (sĭn'klĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See CINCLUS.
cin'clis (sĭn'klĭs), *n.; pl.* CINCLIDES (-klĭ-dēz). [NL., fr. Gr. κιγκλίς a latticed gate.] *Zool.* One of the pores through which the acontia of sea anemones are protruded.
Cin'clus (-klŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr κίγκλος a kind of bird.] *Zool* The genus consisting of the water ousels—sometimes placed in the thrush family or made a separate family, Cinclidæ.
cinder frame. A framework of wire in front of the tubes of a locomotive, to arrest the escape of cinders. [CINDERY, L.]
cin'der-ous (sĭn'dĕr-ŭs), *a.* =
Ci-ne'ans (sĭ-nē'ănz). *D. Bib.*
cin'e-mat'ic (sĭn'ē-măt'ĭk), **cin'e-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), etc Vars. of KINEMATIC, etc.
ci'ne-mom'e-ter (sĭ'nē-mŏm'ē-tĕr; sĭn'ē-), *n.* Var. of KINEMOMETER.
ci-nen'chy-ma (sĭ-nĕŋ'kĭ-mă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κινεῖν to move + *-enchyma.] Bot.* Laticiferous tissue.—**cin'en-chym'a-tous** (sĭn'-ĕn-kĭm'*a*-tŭs; -kĭ'mă-tŭs), *a.*
cin'e-neg'a-tive (sĭn'ē-nĕg'ă-tĭv), *n.* [Gr. κινεῖν to move + *negative.*] A continuous film of photomicrograph negatives taken in a cinematograph.
cin'er-a'ceous (sĭn'ĕr-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *cineraceus,* fr. *cinis* ashes.] Like ashes; cinereous.
cin'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Cf. F *cinération.*] Incineration.
cin'er-a'tor (sĭn'ĕr-ā'tĕr), *n.* A crematory furnace; a crematory.
ci-nè're-a (sĭ-nē'rē-*a*), *n* [NL. See CINEREOUS.] *Anat.* The gray matter of nerve tissue.—**ci-ne're-al** (-*ăl*), *a.* [& *R.*
ci-ne're-al, *a. l.* Cinerary. *Obs*
2. Ash-colored; cinereous.
3. Of, pert. to, or producing, ash; as, the *cinereal* (inorganic) constituents of a plant.
ci-ne're-al, *n.* A cinereal substance, as a manure
cin'er-es'cent (sĭn'ĕr-ĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *cinerescens,* p. pr., turning to ashes.] Somewhat cinereous.
ci-ner'u-lent (sĭ-nĕr'ū-lĕnt), *a.* Full of ashes. *Rare.*
ci-ne'si-ol'o-gy (sĭ-nē'sĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), **ci-ne'sis** (sĭ-nē'sĭs), etc. Vars. of KINESIOLOGY, KINESIS, etc.
ci-ne'to-scop'ic (sĭ-nē'tō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* Var. of KINETOSCOPIC.
Cin'ga-lese' (sĭn'gă-lēz' ; -lēs'). Var. of SINGHALESE.

Cin'der-el'la (sĭn'dĕr-ĕl'*a*), *n.* [Dim. from *cinder,* in imitation of F. *Cendrillon, cendres* ashes; cf. G. *Aschenbrödel.*] **1.** In a popular tale of ancient and probably Oriental origin, a stepdaughter, who, being made a household drudge, is equipped by her fairy godmother to attend the prince's ball, but is told to leave at midnight. In hastening home, on the stroke of twelve, she loses one of her small glass, or vair, slippers. and by this the prince discovers her and marries her, to the chagrin of her cruel stepmother and ostentatious stepsisters.
2. Hence, a cinder woman, scullery maid, or the like.
3. More fully **Cinderella dance.** A dancing party which is to last until midnight only.

cinder notch, cinder tap. *Metal.* The opening in a blast furnace through which melted cinder flows out.

cinder pig. *Metal.* Pig iron made from a mixture of mill cinder with ore or crude metal. It usually contains much phosphorus.

cin'der-y (sĭn'dĕr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or like, or composed of, cinders; full of cinders.
2 Blackened or soiled with cinders.

cin'e-fac'tion (sĭn'ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *cinefactio.* L. *cinis* ashes + *facere* to make.] Cineration; reduction to ashes; also, a cindered thing. *Rare.*

cin'e-mat'o-graph (-măt'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. κίνημα, κινήματος, motion + *-graph.*] **1.** A machine, combining magic lantern and kinetoscope features, for projecting on a screen a series of pictures, moved rapidly (25 to 50 a second) and intermittently before an objective lens, and producing by persistence of vision the illusion of continuous motion, a moving-picture machine; also, any of several other machines or devices producing moving pictorial effects. Other common names for the cinematograph are *animatograph, biograph, bioscope, electrograph, electroscope, kinematograph, kinetoscope, veriscope, vitagraph, vitascope, zoogyroscope, zoopraxiscope,* etc. Cf. KINETOSCOPE, 2, TACHYSCOPE, ZOETROPE.
The *cinematograph,* invented by Edison in 1894, is the result of the introduction of the flexible film into photography in place of glass. *Encyc. Brit*
2. A camera for taking chronophotographs for exhibition by the instrument described above.

cin'e-ma-tog'ra-pher (-*ma*-tŏg'*ra*-fĕr), *n.* One who exhibits moving pictures or who takes chronophotographs by the cinematograph.—**cin'e-mat'o-graph'ic** (-măt'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*—**cin'e-mat'o-graph'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

ci-ne'mo-graph (sĭ-nē'mō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. κίνημα motion + *-graph.*] An integrating anemometer.

ci-nene' (sĭ-nēn'), *n.* [From CINEOL.] *Chem.* Inactive limonene. See LIMONENE

cin'e-o-graph' (sĭn'ē-ō-grăf'), *n.* [Gr. κινεῖν to move + *-graph.*] A picture as projected on a screen by a cinematograph, representing objects in motion; a moving picture.

cin'e-ol (sĭn'ē-ŏl; -ōl), *n.* [From NL. *oleum cinae,* by transposition. See 2d -OL.] *Org. Chem.* A liquid, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, of camphorlike odor, contained in many essential oils, esp. oil of wormwood (*oleum cinæ*), oil of eucalyptus, and oil of cajeput. It is closely related to terpin. By oxidation it yields **cin'e-ol'ic ac'id** (-ōl'ĭk; -ō'lĭk), $C_{10}H_{16}O_5$.

Cin'e-ra'ri-a (sĭn'ē-rā'rĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cinerarius* pert. to ashes, fr. *cinis* ashes;—from the ash-colored down on the leaves.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of South African asteraceous herbs or undershrubs rather closely allied to *Senecio.*
2. *[l. c.] Hort.* A handsome pot plant (*Senecio cruentus*), having ample heart-shaped leaves and large clusters of flower heads with white, red, or purple rays, the colors often variegated. There are many varieties.

cin'e-ra'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* **-RIA** (-*ă*). [L.] A place to receive the ashes of the cremated dead.

cin'er-a-ry (sĭn'ĕr-ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *cinerarius,* fr. *cinis* ashes.] Pertaining to, containing, or used for, ashes, esp. those of the cremated dead, as, a *cinerary* urn.

ci-ne're-ous (sĭ-nē'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cinereus,* fr. *cinis* ashes.] Like ashes; ash-colored; ashen.

cin'er-i'tious (sĭn'ĕr-ĭsh'ŭs), *a* [L. *cineritius, cinericius,* fr. *cinis* ashes.] **1.** Ash-colored; gray; cinereous.
2. Of the nature of ashes.

cin'gle (sĭŋ'g'l), *n.* [OF. *cengle,* L *cingula,* fr. *cingere* to gird.] A girdle; girth; belt. *Rare.*

cin'gu-lar (sĭŋ'gū-lăr), *a.* [L. *cingula, cingulum,* girdle.] Circular; annular.

cin'gu-lum (-lŭm), *n.; L. pl.* **-LA** (-lă). [L., a girdle.]
1. A girdle, as of a priest's alb. *Rare.*
2. *Zoöl. & Anat.* A band or girdle, or structure likened to a girdle; as: **a** A band of color or raised spiral line, as on certain univalve shells. **b** The clitellum of annelids. **c** A ridge about the base of the crown of a tooth. **d** A tract of nerve fibers running in the substance of, and connecting the callosal and hippocampal convolutions of, the brain. **e** The outer zone of cilia on the disk of certain rotifers.

cin'na-bar (sĭn'ă-băr), *n.* [ME. *cynoper,* OF. *cenobre,* F. *cinabre,* L. *cinnabaris,* Gr. κιννάβαρι; prob. of Oriental origin; cf. Per. *qinbār,* Hind. *shangarf.*] **1.** *Min.* Mercuric sulphide, HgS, occurring in brilliant red crystals, and also in red or brownish masses. It is the only important ore of mercury. H, 2–2.5. Sp. gr., 8.0–8.2.
2. Artificial red mercuric sulphide, used principally as a pigment; vermilion. It was formerly an official remedy both in Great Britain and the United States.
3. A red color like vermilion pigment; vermilion. *Obs.*

cin'na-bar-ine (sĭn'ă-bă-rĭn; -rĭn), *a.* Pertaining to, like, consisting of, or containing, cinnabar; as, *cinnabarine* sand.

cin'na-mate (-māt), *n.* A salt or ester of cinnamic acid.

cin-nam'ic (sĭ-năm'ĭk; sĭn'ă-mĭk), *a.* [From CINNAMON.] *Chem.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, cinnamon.
cinnamic acid, a white crystalline odorless substance, C_6H_5-C_2H_2-CO_2H, found in oil of cinnamon, storax, balsam of Peru, etc. It is now made extensively from certain benzene derivatives and used for the artificial production of indigo.—**c. alcohol.** See STYRONE.—**c. aldehyde,** a colorless aromatic oil, C_8H_7·CHO, the chief constituent of oil of cinnamon

Cin'na-mo'mum (sĭn'ă-mō'mŭm), *n.* [L., cinnamon.] *Bot.* A large genus of lauraceous trees and shrubs, natives of tropical and subtropical Asia and Australia. They have coriaceous 3–6-veined leaves and small apetalous flowers with a 6-cleft calyx and 9 stamens in three rows. Several species are of great economic importance. The genus is also represented by fossil remains, indicating a former wide distribution. See CINNAMON, CAMPHOR, CASSIA BARK.

cin'na-mon (sĭn'ă-mŭn), *n.* [F. *cinnamome,* L. *cinnamum,* Gr. κιννάμωμον, κίνναμον; of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *qinnāmōn.*] **1.** The highly aromatic bark of any of several lauraceous trees of the genus *Cinnamomum,* esp. the Ceylonese *C. zeylanicum.* It is one of the best cordial, carminative, and astringent spices, and is much used in cookery for flavoring. It yields a colorless aromatic oil, **oil of cinnamon,** consisting essentially of cinnamic aldehyde.

Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*) Leaves and Flowers. (⅓)

2. Any tree that yields cinnamon. See CINNAMOMUM.

cinnamon bear. A dark chestnut-colored variety (*Ursus americanus*) of black bear.

cinnamon fern. A large North American fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*), having rich cinnamon-colored spore-bearing fronds produced separately from the green foliage fronds.

cin'na-mon'ic (-nŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or like cinnamon; specif., *Chem.,* cinnamic.

cin'na-mon-root' (-năn-rōōt'), *n.* A European asteraceous aromatic herb (*Inula squarrosa*) with rough leaves and corymbose flower heads;—called also *plowman's spikenard.*

cinnamon rose. A European rose (*Rosa cinnamomea*) with slender, half climbing stems and solitary double purple flowers, having a rich fragrance.

cinnamon stone. *Min.* A variety of garnet sometimes used in jewelry. See GARNET.

cinnamon vine. The Chinese yam or Chinese potato (*Dioscorea divaricata*), commonly cultivated as an ornamental climber for its glossy heart-shaped leaves, and in the tropics for its edible tubers.

cin'na-myl (sĭn'*ă*-mĭl), *n.* [*cinnamic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* a The radical, $C_6H_5CH.CHCO$, of cinnamic compounds. Cf. BENZOYL. **b** = STYRYL.

cin'no-line (-ō-lĭn; -lēn: 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*cinnamic* + *quinoline.] Chem.* A poisonous crystalline base, $C_8H_6N_2$, from certain diazo compounds. It is an orthodiazine.

cinque (sĭŋk), *n.* [F. *cinq,* fr. L. *quinque* five. See FIVE.]
1. Five; the number five in dice or cards.
2. *pl.* See under CHANGE RINGING.

cin'que-cen'tist (chĕn'kwă-chĕn'tĭst), *n.* **1.** An Italian, esp. a poet or artist, of the 16th century. Cf. CINQUECENTO.
2. A student or imitator of the art or literature of the cinquecento.

‖ **cin'que-cen'to** (-tō), *n. & a.* [It., five hundred, abbr. for fifteen hundred, and hence the 16th century, i. e., the century including the years 1501, –2, –3, etc., to 1600.] The 16th century, regarded esp. as a period in the development of Italian art and literature. It follows the Italian classical revival (see RISORGIMENTO), and includes Italian renaissance at its height, and the beginning of its decadence. Also, a work of art produced in that century.

cinque'foil' (sĭŋk'foil'), *n.* [*cinque* five + *foil,* F. *feuille* leaf. See FOIL.] **1.** *Bot.* Any of several rosaceous plants of the genus *Potentilla* having digitate leaves with 5 leaflets;—called also *five-finger.*
2. A decorative design likened to the leaf or flower of the cinquefoil; specif.: **a** *Her.* Such a figure used as a charge. **b** *Arch.* An ornamental foliation having five points or cusps, used in windows, panels, etc.

Cinquefoil, *Arch.*

cin'na-mol (-mōl; -mŏl), *n.* [*cinnamic* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* Styrene.
cin'na-mo'me-ous (sĭn'ă-mō'mē-ŭs), *a.* [See CINNAMOMIC.] Pert. to or resembling cinnamon; of the color of cinnamon.
cin'na-mom'ic (-mŏm'ĭk), *a.* [L. *cinnamomum* cinnamon.] Cinnamic. [NELLA.
cin'na-mon-bark', *n.* See CA-
cinnamon brown. = BISMARCK BROWN.
cin'na-mone (sĭn'ă-mōn), *n.* [*cinnamic* + *-one.*] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5{\cdot}C_2H_2)_2CO$, a ketone related to cinnamic acid as acetone is to acetic acid.
cin'na-moned (-mŭnd), *p. a.* Spiced with cinnamon.
cinnamon honeysuckle. The white swamp azalea (*Azalea viscosa*).
cin'na-mon-leaf' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
cinnamon oak. The bluejack (*Quercus brevifolia*).
cinnamon oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
cinnamon sedge. The sweet flag.
cinnamon teal. See TEAL.
cinnamon water. A beverage flavored with, or prepared from, cinnamon; specif., an old drink made by distilling spirits with cinnamon and sugar.
cin'na-mon-wood', *n.* Sassafras.
cinnamyl alcohol Styrone.
cin'na-myl'i-dene (sĭn'ă-mĭl'-Y-dēn), *n.* [*cinnamyl* + *-id* + *-ene.] Org Chem.* The bivalent radical $C_6H_5CH{:}CH{\cdot}CH_2$ present in certain compounds related to cinnamic acid.
Cin'ne-reth (sĭn'ē-rĕth) *Bib.*
Cin'ne-roth (-rŏth; -rōth). *Bib.*
cin'nyl (-nĭl), *n.* Cinnamyl.
cinoper. ✝ CINNABAR.
cinq. Var. of CINQUE.
‖ **cinq'-cents'** (sĭŋk'sĭn'), *n* [F., lit., five hundred] A card game like bézique, but played with one pack of 32 cards, and having an additional count, of 120, for a sequence of the five highest cards of one suit. Five hundred points make a game.
cinq'foil. Var. of CINQUEFOIL.
cin-quain' (sĭŋ-kān'), *n.* [F., fr. *cinq* five] A group of five; specif.: **a** An ancient order of battle in which five battalions were drawn up in three lines. *Obs.* **b** A five-line stanza.
cinque'foiled' (sĭŋk'foild'), *a.* See -ED.

cin'que-pace' (sĭŋ'kē-pās'), *n.* [*cinque* + *pace.*] A lively dance (called also *galliard*), the steps of which were regulated by the number five. *Obs.* *Shak.*

cinque point (sĭŋk). [*cinque* + *point.*] **1.** *Backgammon.* The fifth point from the outer edge on each player's home table; the five point.
2. *pl.* The five points (of Calvinism). See CALVINISM. *Obs.*

Cinque Ports (sĭŋk pōrts) ; *sing.*, *Rare*, CINQUE PORT. [*cinque* + *port.*] **1.** A number of seaport towns on the coast of Kent and Sussex in England, orig. five — viz., Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hastings, and Hythe (called in very early times "the five most important havens in the kingdom," owing to their position at the nearest part of England to the Continent) — to which were later added Winchelsea, Rye, and other minor places. The *Cinque Ports* were enfranchised by Edward the Confessor, and in 1278 Edward I. granted them a charter of confirmation. In return for special sea service in defense of the coast, rendered by vessels that were practically privateers, the *Cinque Ports* were granted many special privileges, as of civil and criminal jurisdiction. Most of such privileges have been annulled, but a certain amount of admiralty jurisdiction is still vested in their Lord Warden. Cf. QUESTLING.
2. Short for, barons of the Cinque Ports. *Obs.* *Shak.*

ci'on (sī'ŏn), *n.* [OF. *cion.* See SCION.] A shoot or bud of a plant, hence, a descendant. See SCION.
☞ Many American agriculturists and horticulturists have adopted the spelling *cion.*

Ci-pan'go (sĭ-păŋ'gō), *n.* A marvelous island or islands east of Asia, described in the "Voyages" of Marco Polo, the Venetian traveler. Cipango was an object of diligent search to Columbus and the early navigators to America. It is supposed by some to be the same as Japan.

ci'pher (sī'fẽr), *n.* [OF. *cifre* zero, F. *chiffre* figure (cf. Sp. *cifra*, LL. *cifra*), fr. Ar. *çifr* empty, cipher, zero, fr. *çafara* to be empty. Cf. ZERO.] **1.** *Math.* A character or symbol (written 0) denoting the absence of all magnitude or quantity however small ; naught ; zero. In the decimal notation (and similarly in others) it is used to fill out, and so to specify, the blank places, in the absence of any digits which if present would occupy these places. Thus, in 5070 the two ciphers signify that there are no units and no hundreds ; in .0308 they signify that there are no tenths and no thousandths. In algebra the essential properties of the cipher (0) as a numeral are defined by the equations: $a \pm 0 = a$ and $a \times 0 = 0$.
2. One that has no weight, worth, or influence ; a nonentity.
Here he was a mere *cipher.* *Irving.*
3. By extension, any Arabic numeral, a number ; figure.
The *ciphers* 1, 2, and 3 may have been derived from the initial letters of [Sanskrit] eka, dva, and tri, to which they bear some resemblance. *I. Taylor (The Alphabet).*
4. A symbolic character in general, as a letter, a hieroglyph, or an astrological sign or figure. *Obs*
5. A private alphabet, system of characters, or other mode of writing, contrived for the safe transmission or record of private communications or secrets ; a cryptograph ; also, a writing in such characters or a cipher key.
His father . . . engaged him when he was very young to write all his letters to England in *cipher.* *Bp. Burnet.*
6. A combination or interweaving of letters, as the initials of a name ; a device ; a monogram ; as, a painter's *cipher*, an engraver's *cipher*, etc. The cut represents the initials *N. W*

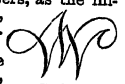
Cipher.

7. *Music.* The sounding of an organ pipe without pressure on its corresponding key, occasioned by a defect in closing the valve.

ci'pher, *a.* In cipher ; of the nature of a cipher ; counting as naught ; of no weight or influence ; as, a *cipher* letter. "Twelve *cipher* bishops." *Milton.*

ci'pher, *v. i.* ; CI'PHERED (sī'fẽrd) ; CI'PHER-ING. **1.** To use figures in a mathematical process ; to do sums in arithmetic ; to figure.
2. *Music.* To sound independently by a defective action of the valve or other derangement ; — said of an organ pipe.
3. To calculate ; to revolve in the mind ; to cast ; figure. *Colloq., U. S.* *Emerson.*

ci'pher, *v. t.* **1.** To write or express in or as in ciphers, or characters, esp. in occult ones ; to write in, or put into, cipher, or cryptogram.
His notes he *ciphered* with Greek characters. *Hayward*
2. To decipher. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. *Cricket.* To score a cipher to ; hence, to put (a batsman) out for a score of zero.
4. To reckon in figures ; to get by ciphering ; to calculate ; compute ; figure ; — sometimes with *out.*
5. Hence, to calculate ; contrive ; — sometimes with *out. Colloq., U. S.*
6. *Shipbuilding.* To bevel or chamfer. *Rare.*

cipher disk. A contrivance used in the United States army for enciphering and deciphering secret messages, consisting of two concentric disks with the letters of the alphabet written around the edges of each, forward on the one disk and backward on the other. To insure sufficient variations, the disks may be set in any relative position.

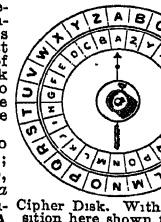
Cipher Disk. With the position here shown the word *boy* would be enciphered *z m c*, each letter of the original spelling being replaced by the adjacent letter on the other disk.

ci-pol'li-no (chē-pōl-lē'nō) ; *pl.* -NI (-nē). [It. *cipollino*, prop., a little onion, fr. *cipolla* onion (cf. E. *cibol*); — in allusion to its overlying zones.] A whitish marble, from Rome, consisting of calcium carbonate, with greenish zones and cloudings of talc.

cip'pus (sĭp'ŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* CIPPI (-ī). [L., stake, post.] **1.** A pair of stocks ; the stocks. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
2. *Archæol.* A post or pillar ; esp., a gravestone or an inscribed stone set up as a talisman.

cir'ca (sûr'ka), *prep. & adv.* [L.] About ; around ; — often used in English with numerals to denote approximate accuracy. — *n.* An approximation. *Rare.*
A *circa* of reasonable probability can generally be attached to them. *Saintsbury.*

Cir-cæ'a (sẽr-sē'ā), *n.* [NL., after *Circe* the enchantress.] *Bot.* A small genus of onagraceous herbs, natives of the Northern Hemisphere They have inconspicuous white flowers succeeded by bristly fruit which adheres to clothing. *C. lutetiana* is known as *enchanter's nightshade.*

cir'car (sûr'kär), *n.* [See SIRCAR.] In India, a district or province under the Mogul Empire.

Cir-cas'sian (sẽr-kăsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Circassia or the Circassians.
Circassian seed, the seed of the red sandalwood tree (*Adenanthera pavonina*), used for necklaces, etc., in the Orient.

Cir-cas'sian, *n.* **1.** An individual of a group of tribes of the Caucasus, of Caucasian race but not of Indo-European speech, noted for their physical beauty. They are tall, with oval face, brown eyes, and chestnut hair, and are both amiable and brave. The chief tribes are the Cherkess, or Adighe, or Circassians proper, most of whom have emigrated to Turkish territory to escape Russian oppression, the Abkhasians, and the Kabardians. Cf. CAUCASIAN.
2. The language of the Circassian tribes. It is an agglutinative language of the incorporative type, and is not known to be related to any other family.
3. Any native or inhabitant of Circassia.
4. [*l. c.*] [Cf. F. *circassienne.*] A kind of twilled fabric of wool and cotton.

Cir'ce (sûr'sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κίρκη.] *Myth.* In the Odyssey, a sorceress, daughter of Helios, who dwelt on the island of Ææa and first feasted those who came there and then turned them by magic into the forms of beasts. Some of the companions of Odysseus having been thus transformed, the hero sets out to release them or to share their fate, and is provided by Hermes, who meets him on his way, with the herb moly, which prevents his succumbing to her spells. He compels her to restore his companions and remains with her for a year.
Circe of the Revolution, Madame Roland (1754–93) ; — so called in allusion to her influence over the Girondist leaders.

Cir-ce'an, Cir-cæ'an (sẽr-sē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Circæus.*] Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, Circe ; pleasing, but noxious ; as, a *Circean* draft.

Cir-cen'sian (-sĕn'shăn), *a.* [L. *Circensis*, ludi *Circenses* the games in the Circus Maximus.] Of, pertaining to, or held in, the Circus, in Rome.

cir'ci-nate (sûr'sĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *circinatus*, p. p. of *circinare* to make round, fr. *circinus* a pair of compasses, from Gr. *κίρκινος* a circle.] Ring-shaped ; specif., *Bot.*, rolled up on the axis with the apex as a center ; — applied to vernation or foliation, and characteristic of fern fronds. — **cir'ci-nate-ly,** *adv.*

Rootstock of Male Fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*) showing Circinate Fronds.

cir'ci-nate, *v. i. & t.* To make a circle around ; to circle. *Obs. or R.*

cir'ci-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circinatio* circle.] **1.** An orbicular motion ; a circling. *Obs.* *Bailey.*
2. A rounding or circle ; one of a set of concentric layers or rings. *Obs.*

Cir'ci-nus (sûr'sĭ-nŭs), *n. ; gen.* CIRCINI (-nī). [L., a pair of compasses.] *Astron.* A small southern constellation in the Milky Way next to Centaurus ; the Compasses.

cir'cle (sûr'k'l), *n.* [ME. *cercle*, F. *cercle*, fr. L *circulus*, dim. of *circus* circle, akin to Gr. *κρίκος*, *κίρκος*, circle, ring. Cf CIRCUS, CIRCUM-.] **1.** A closed plane curve exactly alike throughout, all of its points being equidistant from a point within called the *center ;* a ring ; a circumference.
2. The plane surface bounded by such a curve.
3. Of a heavenly body : **a** Formerly, the sphere ; now, the orbit ; also, the period of revolution. **b** The sphere or orb.
It is he that sitteth upon the *circle* of the earth. *Is.* xl. 22.
4. A halo, as around the moon.
5. Something having in general a circular form ; as : **a** A ring or circlet. **b** A crown ; diadem ; coronet. **c** A circus ring. **d** A group of tiers of seats in a theater ; as, the dress *circle.* **e** *Archæol.* A group of stones in a ring, as at Stonehenge. **f** *Weaving.* A flat piece sometimes used as a substitute for a swivel shuttle in hand and power looms. **g** *Astron.* An instrument of observation, the graduated limb of which consists of an entire circle. When it is mounted on a heavy pier or wall in an observatory, it is called a **mural circle** ; when mounted with a telescope on an axis and turning in Y's, in the plane of the meridian, a **meridian,** or **transit, circle** ; when involving the principle of reflection, like the sextant, a **reflecting circle** ; and when that of repeating an angle several times continuously around the graduated limb, a **repeating circle.**
6. Compass ; circuit.
In the *circle* of this forest. *Shak.*
7. A series ending where it begins, and repeating itself.
Thus in a *circle* runs the peasant's pain. *Dryden.*
8. A set or series of parts connected to form a whole ; a system ; cycle ; round ; as, a *circle* of pleasures, of sciences.

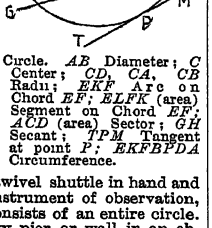

Circle. *AB* Diameter ; *C* Center ; *CD, CA, CB* Radii ; *EKF* Arc on Chord *EF* ; *ELFK* (area) Segment on Chord *EF* ; *ACD* (area) Sector ; *GH* Secant ; *TPM* Tangent at point *P* ; *EKFBPDA* Circumference.

9. *Logic.* A form of reasoning in which the conclusion is, in some form, found to be unwarrantably assumed in the grounds or hypotheses from which the reasoning proceeds.
That heavy bodies descend by gravity ; and, again, that gravity is a quality whereby a heavy body descends, is an impertinent *circle* and teaches nothing. *Glanvill.*
10. A circular group of persons ; a ring.
11. A company assembled, or conceived to assemble, about a central point of interest, or bound by a common tie, a class or division of society ; a coterie ; a set.
As his name gradually became known, the *circle* of his acquaintance widened. *Macaulay.*
12. A territorial division or district ; specif. : **a** In the Holy Roman Empire, any of the ten principalities or provinces which had seats in the Diet. *Obs.* **b** [G. *kreis.*] In modern Germany, a division for local government, corresponding in general to the English county. **c** [It. *circondario.*] In Italy, a subdivision of the province. **d** In India, a district for the issue of government paper currency.
13. Circuit of action or influence ; realm. Cf. SPHERE, 5.
14. Indirect form of words ; circumlocution. *Obs.*
Syn. — Ring, circlet, compass, circuit, inclosure.
circle at infinity, an imaginary circle at infinity, the common intersection of all spheres in ordinary space. — **c. of altitude,** *Astron.*, an almucantar. — **c. of convergence of a series,** *Math.*, in the plane of complex number, a circle that bounds the region of convergency of the series ; as, the *circle of convergence* of the logarithmic series is the unit circle about the origin. — **c. of curvature,** the osculating circle or any equal circle. — **c. of declination,** *Astron.*, any great circle of the celestial sphere perpendicular to the equator ; an hour circle. — **c. of fifths** *or* **keys,** an arrangement of the musical keys or of their signatures in such order that each keynote is the dominant or fifth of the key preceding. (In the reverse order each keynote is the subdominant or fourth of the key preceding.) Starting at C, this gives the sharp keys in the numerical order of sharps in their signatures. By reading the key of F♯ (six sharps) as its equivalent G♭ (six flats), and continuing, it gives the flat keys in the diminishing numerical order of the flats back to the key of C. The order is thus C, G, D, A, E, B, F♯ or G♭, D♭, A♭, E♭, B♭, F, C. — **c. of illumination,** *Astron.*, the great circle of a planet or satellite that forms the boundary between the illuminated and unilluminated hemispheres. — **c. of keys.** = CIRCLE OF FIFTHS. — **c. of latitude. a** *Astron.* Any great circle perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic. **b** A meridian of the terrestrial sphere along which latitude is measured ; also, sometimes, a parallel of latitude. **c** *Spherical Projection.* A small circle of the sphere, whose plane is perpendicular to the axis. — **c. of longitude. a** Any lesser circle of the celestial sphere parallel to the ecliptic. **b** A parallel of latitude in the terrestrial sphere. — **c. of perpetual apparition,** *Astron.*, at any place, that circle around the visible celestial pole the stars in which never set. This circle is a parallel of declination tangent to the horizon, and its radius equals the latitude of the place. — **c. of perpetual occultation,** *Astron.*, at any given place, that circle around the depressed celestial pole the stars within which never rise. — **c. of position,** in Sumner's method of finding the longitude at sea, a small circle of the globe, whose center (called the **subsolar point**) is directly underneath the sun, and whose diameter is equal to the sun's observed zenith distance. The ship is always located at one of the intersecting points of two consecutive circles of position. — **c. of right ascension,** *Astron.*, a great circle passing through the celestial poles. — **c. of the gorge,** *Math.*, a minimum circle on a surface of revolution, cut out by a plane perpendicular to the axis. — **c. of the sphere,** a circle upon the surface of the sphere, specifically of the earth or of the heavens, called a **great circle** when its plane passes through the center of the sphere ; in all other cases, a **small circle.** — **c. of Willis** (wĭl'ĭs), *Anat.*, a complete circle or ring of arteries formed by the anastomosing branches of the carotid and basilar arteries at the base of the brain ; — so named from the English anatomist Thomas Willis (d. 1675). Its purpose is to equalize the blood pressure and to prevent interruption of the blood supply to the brain if one or more vessels should become obstructed.

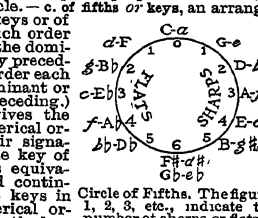

Circle of Fifths. The figures 1, 2, 3, etc., indicate the number of sharps or flats in the Major Keys, G, D, A, etc., and in their relative Minor Keys, *e, b, f ♯*, etc.

cir'cle, *v. i.* To move in a circle ; to form, or extend in, a circle ; to circulate.
Thy name shall *circle* round the gaping throng. *Byron.*

cir'cled (sûr'k'ld), *p. a.* **1.** Encircled. *Shak.*
2. Marked with a circle or circles. *Pope.*
3. Having the form of a circle ; round ; circular.

circle geometry. Geometry in which the circle is taken as the element, or primary constituent, in which therefore the plane is 3-dimensional and space 6-dimensional.

circle reading. The reading of a graduated circle in a mathematical instrument, generally the mean result obtained from several such readings.

cir'clet (sûr'klĕt), *n.* **1.** A little circle ; esp., an ornament for the person having the form of a circle ; that which encircles, as a ring, a bracelet, or a headband.
Her fair locks in rich *circlet* be enrolled *Spenser.*
Fairest of stars . . . that crown'st the smiling morn
With thy bright *circlet.* *Milton.*
2. In general, a round band, a ring, or small hoop. *Pope.*

cir'clet, *v. t. & i.* ; CIR'CLET-ED ; CIR'CLET-ING. To move in circlets over ; to form circlets. *Rare.*

cir'cuit (sûr'kĭt), *n.* [F. *circuit*, fr. L. *circuitus*, fr. *cir-*

cuire or *circumire* to go around; *circum* around + *ire* to go.] **1.** The circumference of, or distance round, any space or area; the boundary line round an area; compass.

The *circuit* or compass of Ireland is 1,800 miles *Stow.*

2. That which encircles anything, as a crown; circlet. *Obs.*

The golden *circuit* on my head. *Shak.*

3. The space inclosed within a circle, or within limits.

A *circuit* wide inclosed with goodliest trees. *Milton.*

4. Act of moving, going, or revolving round, as in a circle or orbit, or of traversing a given course round an area of whatever shape, as a baseball diamond; a round; circuitous route or journey; detour; revolution; as, the periodical *circuit* of the earth round the sun.

5. A regular or appointed journeying from place to place in the pursuit of one's calling, as of a judge, or a preacher.

6. Those making the circuit, as the judges.

7. A route over, or district through, which one periodically journeys from place to place, as in the pursuit of his calling; specif.: **a** A judicial district established by law for a judge or judges to visit for the administration of justice. **b** *Methodist Church.* A district in which an itinerant preacher labored. **c** The order or course of a series of harness races held at various associated tracks according to a more or less permanent schedule. The series of most important meets constitutes the **grand circuit.**

8. a In electricity, the complete path of an electric current, including, usually, the generating device; also, by extension, any portion of such a path. The complete path is often spoken of as a **closed circuit**; when its continuity is broken, so that a current is no longer able to pass, the circuit is said to be an **open**, or **broken, circuit. b** In magnetism, a path of magnetic flux. Like the electric circuit, it is spoken of as *open* or *closed.*

9 *Math.* Any closed curve on a surface.

10. Circumlocution, as of reasoning. *Obs.* "Thou hast used no *circuit* of words" *Huloet.*

circuit of action. = CIRCUITY OF ACTION.

cir'cuit (sûr'kĭt), *v. t. & i.*; CIR'CUIT-ED; CIR'CUIT-ING. To go, travel, or move around; to make the circuit of; to compass; circulate. "Having *circuited* the air." *T. Warton.*

cir'cuit-al (-kĭl), *a.* Of or relating to circuits, or consisting in a circuit.

circuit binding. A style of binding for books having flexible projections of the covers, called **circuit edges**, that fold and meet so as to close in the edges of the book.

circuit breaker. *Elec.* An automatic device for breaking a circuit at the highest current which it may be called upon to carry.

circuit court. *Law.* A court which sits successively in different places in its circuit (see CIRCUIT, 7 **a**). Specif.: **a** In Scotland, a court that sits in the various principal towns, with a jurisdiction analogous to the English courts of assize. **b** In the United States, certain Federal courts below the Circuit Court of Appeals and above the District Courts, the full bench of which consists of a designated justice of the Supreme Court (the **circuit justice**), a special circuit judge, and the judge of the district court, any two of whom may hold the court. These Circuit Courts have a statutory jurisdiction both in law and equity. Some of the States also have circuit courts, with statutory jurisdiction in matters of State cognizance.

cir'cuit-eer' (sûr'kĭt-ēr'), *n.* A circuiter. *Pope.*

cir'cuit-er (sûr'kĭt-ẽr), *n.* One who makes or travels a circuit, as a circuit judge *R. Whitlock.*

cir'cu-i'tion (sûr'kū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *circuitio.* See CIRCUIT.] Act of circuiting, or going round; hence, circumlocution, or circuitous mode of reasoning or arguing. *Archaic.*

cir-cu'i-tous (sẽr-kū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [LL. *circuitosus.*] Going round in a circuit; roundabout; indirect; as, a *circuitous* road; a *circuitous* manner of accomplishing an end.

Syn. — Roundabout, winding, indirect; curved, serpentine, flexuous; twisted, mazy, labyrinthine, crooked; deviating, rambling, wandering, vagrant; disingenuous, underhand, deceitful. — CIRCUITOUS, SINUOUS, TORTUOUS, DEVIOUS, OBLIQUE agree in suggesting the opposite of directness, lit. or fig. CIRCUITOUS implies a roundabout, SINUOUS, a winding or undulating, TORTUOUS, a twisted, course or (fig.) method of procedure; as, "The shorn and parceled Oxus strains along . . . a foil'd *circuitous* wanderer" (*M. Arnold*); "Here Ouse, slow winding through a level plain . . . conducts the eye along his *sinuous* course" (*Cowper*); "my *sinuous*, easy, unpolemical mode of proceeding" (*M. Arnold*); "How sweetly dost thou mix with the blood, and help it through the most difficult and *tortuous* passages to the heart!" (*Sterne*); "As we track Elizabeth through her *tortuous* mazes of lying and intrigue" (*J. R. Green*). DEVIOUS applies to that which is off the direct course, lit. or fig.; OBLIQUE, to that which diverges from a straight line, or (fig.) from directness or rectitude; as, "As if it lurked in *devious* ways, and were to be tracked through bush and brier" (*H. James*); "All censure of a man's self is *oblique* praise" (*Johnson*). See DEVIATE, CROOKED.

— **cir-cu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **cir-cu'i-tous-ness**, *n.*

cir-cu'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. OF. *circuité.*] **1.** Compass; circuit. *Obs.*

2. A going round in a circle or circuit; a course not direct; circuitousness; a roundabout way of proceeding.

circuity of action, *Law*, a longer course of proceedings than is necessary to attain the object in view.

cir'cu-lant (sûr'kū-lănt), *n.* [L. *circulans*, p. pr. of *circulare.*] *Math.* A determinant in which each row is derived from the preceding by cyclic permutation, each constituent being pushed into the next column and the last into the first, so that the constituents of the principal diagonal are all the same.

cir'cu-lar (-lăr), *a.* [L. *circularis*, fr. *circulus* circle: cf. F. *circulaire*, OF. also *circulier.* See CIRCLE.] **1.** In the form of, or bounded by, a circle; round.

2. Perfect; complete. *Obs.*

A man so absolute and *circular*
In all those wished-for rarities that may take
A virgin captive. *Massinger.*

3. Moving in or describing a circle; as, *circular* motion.

4. Moving or happening in a cycle of repetition; constituting a link in a circular chain. *Emerson.*

5. Circuitous; roundabout; indirect.

6. *Logic.* Of the nature of a circle (in sense 9); reasoning in a circle; begging the question.

7. Adhering to a fixed circle of legends; cyclic. See CYCLIC POETS. *Obs. & R.*

8. Addressed to, affecting, or pertaining to, a circle, or to a number of persons having a common interest; intended for circulation; as, a *circular* letter.

9 *Math.* Of or pertaining to the circle or its properties; as, *circular* arc; *circular* measure.

10. Repeating or renewing itself automatically; continuing indefinitely by mere repetition; as, respiration is a *circular* process.

circular arc, any portion of a circle. — **c canon.** *Music.* **a** One of which the subject leads back to its own beginning, so that it may be endlessly repeated; a perpetual canon. **b** One whose repetitions modulate through a circle of keys. — **c. constant,** *Math.*, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter. See PI, *n.*, 2. — **c. cubics,** *Math.*, curves of third order passing through the two circular points at infinity. — **c. error,** the error in a timepiece resulting from variations in the extent of the arc described by the pendulum. — **c. function,** a trigonometrical function, esp. an inverse trigonometrical function. — **c. inch,** the area of a circle of one inch diameter, used as a unit of measure for circles; 0.7854 sq. in. — **c. insanity,** a form of insanity characterized by alternating periods of depression or melancholia and excitement or mania which may be interrupted by lucid intervals. — **c. instruments,** mathematical or nautical instruments, for measuring angles, in which the graduation extends round the whole circle, or through 360°. — **c. integral,** *Math.*, an integral whose path of integration is a circle about a pole as center, in the plane of the complex variable. — **c. line.** *Geom.* **a** A line through a circular point at infinity, or tangent to the absolute. **b** Any of the straight lines pertaining to the circle, as sines, tangents, secants, etc. — **c. measure.** *Math.* **a** That in which the radian is taken as the unit angle. See RADIAN. **b** Angular measure. — **c. measure of an angle,** *Math.*, that in which the unit angle has its measuring arc equal to the radius of the circle. — **c. micrometer,** a metallic ring fixed in the focus of the object glass of a telescope, and used to determine differences of right ascension and declination by observing the times when objects cross the inner or outer periphery of the ring; — called also *annular*, or *ring, micrometer.* — **c. mil,** a unit used for the measurement of the area of the cross section of wires, tubes, and rods, being the area of a circle whose diameter is one mil; 0.000000785 of a square inch. — **c. note. a** A circular letter, esp. one used in diplomacy. **b** A form of letter of credit. See under LETTER. — **c. numbers,** *Arith.*, those whose powers terminate in the same digits as the numbers themselves; thus $5^4 = 625$, $6^3 = 216$, $11^2 = 121$. — **c. pitch.** *Mech.* See PITCH, *n.*, 11 **a.** — **c. plane,** *Math.*, a plane tangent to the absolute. — **c. points at infinity,** *Geom.*, two imaginary points in a plane, at infinity, the common intersection of all circles in the plane; — called also *focoids.* — **c. polarization.** *Optics.* See POLARIZATION. — **c. quadrat,** *Print.*, a quadrat curved on one side. — **c. sailing a** = SPHERICAL SAILING. **b** Great circle sailing. — **c. saw,** a thin steel disk with teeth (usually forward set) on its periphery, used by revolving it upon a spindle at high speed, ordinarily at about five hundred revolutions per minute for wood saws; also, a machine comprising such a saw as its chief essential. Called also *buzz saw.* — **c. scale,** any scale insect of the genus *Aspidiotus*, so named from the round shieldlike form of the adult female scale. They include many injurious species, as the San José scale, the red scale (*A. aurantii*) of the orange, etc. — **c. sinus,** *Anat.*, a circular venous channel at the base of the brain, formed by the intercavernous sinuses which connect the cavernous sinuses of each side, passing one in front and one behind the pituitary body. — **c. storm,** a violent cyclonic storm, as a typhoon. — **c. units,** *Elec.*, units based on the area of a circle with unit diameter.

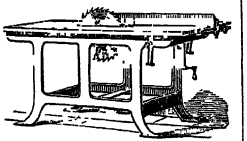

Circular Saw and Saw Bench.

cir'cu-lar (sûr'kū-lăr), *n.* [Cf. (for sense 2) F. *circulaire*, lettre *circulaire.* See CIRCULAR, *a.*] **1.** A circular figure, space, or object, as a brick.

2. A circular letter, note, or paper, usually printed, copies of which are addressed or given to various persons. *Circular* is defined for purposes of United States post-office classification by Act of Congress of March 3, 1879, c. 180.

3. A long sleeveless cloak, not shaped to the figure.

cir'cu-lar'i-ty (sûr'kū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *circularitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being circular; circular form or position.

2. That which is circular; a circular space. *Obs.*

cir'cu-lar-ize (sûr'kū-lăr-īz), *v. t.*; CIR'CU-LAR-IZED (-īzd); CIR'CU-LAR-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To make circular.

2. a To send circulars to, esp. for advertising purposes; to ply with circulars. **b** To turn into, or use as a copy for, a circular; also, to advertise by circulars, as a book. *Cant.*

— **cir'cu-lar-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* — **cir'cu-lar-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

cir'cu-late (-lāt), *v. i.*; CIR'CU-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); CIR'CU-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *circulatus*, p. p. of *circulare*, v. t., to surround, make round, *circulari*, v. i., to gather into a circle. See CIRCLE.] **1.** To move or revolve in a circle or circuit, or circuitously, or (*Obs.*) round an axis; to move round and return to the same point, as the blood from the heart through the arteries and veins to the heart again.

2. To pass or go about from place to place, from person to person, as in a social circle, or from hand to hand; to be diffused; as, money *circulates;* a story *circulates;* specif., of a book, newspaper, etc., to go into the hands of readers.

3. *Math.* To have a period of two or more figures which recurs or is repeated ad infinitum; to recur or be repeated ad infinitum; as, .354354354...; — said of a decimal or of the recurring period or expression. Less strictly, repeating decimals, or those in which one figure recurs or is repeated ad infinitum, are also called *circulating* decimals.

cir'cu-late, *v. t.* **1.** *Old Chem.* To subject to continuous redistillation in a closed vessel.

2. To make the circuit of; encompass. *Obs.*

3. To cause to circulate; as, to *circulate* a report; to *circulate* bills of credit; to *circulate* the Bible.

Syn. — Spread, diffuse, propagate, disseminate.

cir'cu-lat'ing (-lāt'ĭng), *p. a. & vb. n.* of CIRCULATE, *v.*

circulating boiler, a boiler in which circulation of the water is secured, usually by unequal heating. — **circulating capital.** *Pol. Econ.* See 2d CAPITAL, *n.*, 3. — **c., or circulatory, decimal,** a decimal that circulates. See CIRCULATE, *v. i.*, 3. — **c element,** *Math.*, a function, A_q, of two integers, a and q, such that $A_q = 1$ when q is an exact multiple of a, but otherwise $A_q = 0$. — **c. equation,** *Math.*, a difference equation whose coefficients change cyclically for successive values of the variable. — **c. function,** *Math.*, a linear function of circulating elements of the same two integers, a variable q and a period a, of the form

$$A_0 a_q + A_1 a_{q-1} + \cdots + A_{a-1} a_{q-a+1}.$$

When these numerical coefficients (the A's) fulfill the equations

$$A_0 + A_b + \cdots + A_{a-b} = 0$$
$$A_1 + A_{b+1} + \cdots + A_{a-b+1} = 0$$
$$A_2 + A_{b+2} + \cdots + A_{a-b+2} = 0 \text{ etc.},$$

for every b that divides a exactly, the circulating function is prime. — **c. library,** a library whose books are intended for circulation among subscribers or the public. — **c. medium,** a current medium of exchange, whether coin, bank notes, or government notes.

cir'cu-la'tion (sûr'kŭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circulatio:* cf. F. *circulation.*] **1.** In general, act or state of circulating.

2. Specif., a circling, revolution, or rotation, as on an axis or in an orbit; hence, a set or series of actions, etc., continuously repeated or alternated.

3. Act of moving in any course, other than a strict circle, which brings the moving body to the place where its motion began.

This continual *circulation* of human things *Swift.*

4. *Physiol.* **a** The movement of the blood in the vessels of the body, caused by the pulsations of the heart, so that it may supply nutriment and oxygen to all parts of the body, and carry the waste products to the organs of excretion. See BLOOD, RESPIRATION, HEART. In man and other mammals, and in birds, the circulation is called **double**, the blood making two distinct circuits. The **pulmonary circulation** starts from the *right* auricle of the heart, the blood passing successively to the right ventricle, the pulmonary arteries, the lungs (there becoming arterial), the pulmonary veins, and to the *left* auricle. There the **systemic circulation** begins, the blood (still arterial) passing to the *left* ventricle, the systemic arteries, the capillaries of various organs and tissues, and returning (now in a venous state) through the veins to the *right* auricle again. In reptiles and amphibians the two ventricular cavities are not completely separated, so that the arterial and venous blood becomes more or less mixed. In the fishes, which breathe by gills, the blood passes from the heart through the gills to the organs and tissues of the body, thus making only a single circuit. See also PORTAL VEIN. In the invertebrates the higher forms have a more or less complete and efficient circulation. In others the blood may simply flow about in the body cavity, while many internal parasites and the smaller and lower forms have no special circulating fluid, the nutrient matter passing from one cell to another by a process of osmosis. **b** Less frequently, the movement of the lymph; in plants, the flow of the sap. See SAP, TRANSLOCATION.

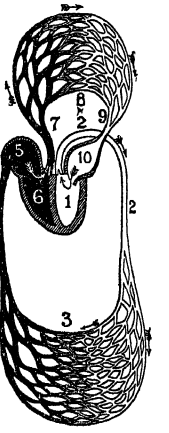

Circulation, 4 a Simplified diagram showing course of Circulation in man. Venous blood is indicated by black, Arterial by white
1 Left Ventricle of Heart, 2 Aorta, 3 Capillaries of body tissues; 4 Vena Cava, 5 Right Auricle of Heart; 6 Right Ventricle; 7 Pulmonary Artery; 8 Capillaries of Lungs; 9 Pulmonary Vein; 10 Left Auricle.

5. *Plant Physiol.* The streaming movement of the cytoplasm in plant cells. It differs from rotation (see ROTATION, 3) in that the current is not constant, but flows in different directions through the strands traversing the vacuole.

6. Act of passing from place to place or from person to person, or the extent to which this takes place, as of money in commercial transactions; transmission; diffusion or dissemination, or the measure of it, as of a book or newspaper.

7. A circulated statement or rumor. *Obs.* *Burke.*

8. That which is in circulation as the medium of exchange; circulating medium; currency; circulating coin, notes, bills, etc. Cf. CURRENCY.

circulation along a curve, *Math.*, the line integral of the tangential component of the velocity vector, taken along the curve.

cir'cu-la-tive (sûr'kŭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Promoting circulation; circulating. *Coleridge.*

cir'cu-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *circulator* a peddler.] One that circulates; specif.: **a** A mountebank who collects people around himself; a quack. *Obs. Heywood.* **b** A person who circulates coin, news, etc., or, esp., tales or scandal. **c** *Math.* A circulating function.

cir'cu-la-to-ry (-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *circulatorius* pert. to a mountebank: cf. F. *circulatoire.*] **1.** Of or pert. to circulation, as of the blood, air, etc.; causing, or concerned in, circulation; as, *circulatory* organs; *circulatory* diseases.

2. *Old Chem.* Of or pertaining to the process of "circulating" liquids; as, *circulatory* vessels.

circulatory decimal. = CIRCULATING DECIMAL.

cir'cu-la-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Old Chem.* A vessel in which to "circulate" liquids, as a pelican.

cir'cum- (sûr'kŭm-). [Akin to *circle, circus*] **1.** A Latin adverb and preposition, used as a prefix in many English words, and signifying *around, about,* or *round about.*

2. *Math.* An abbreviation for *circumscribed;* — used in many geometrical terms; as in *circum*circle, *circum*cone, *circum*conic, *circum*parallelogram, *circum*pentagon, etc.

☞ The reference "See CIRCUM-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *circum-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

cir'cum-am'ba-ges (-ăm'bā-jēz), *n. pl.* [*circum-* + *ambages.*] Roundabout or indirect course (of speech); circumlocutions. *Rare.* — **cir'cum-am-ba'gious** (-ăm-bā'jŭs), *a.*

circuit edges. See CIRCUIT BINDING.

cir'cuit-eer' (sûr'kĭt-ẽr'), *v. i.*; CIR'CUIT-EER'ING. To travel or make a circuit. *Obs. or R.*

cir'cui-tor (sûr'kĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who makes a circuit, as an inspector.

‖ **cir-cu'i-tus ... ver-bo'rum** (sûr-kū'ĭ-tŭs vûr-bō'rŭm). [L.] *Rhet.* Lit., a circuit of words; a period.

Cicero (*De Oratore*, III. 49).

cir'cu-la-ble (sûr'kū-lă-b'l), *a.* Capable of circulation.

cir'cu-lar-ism (-lăr-ĭz'm), *n.* Theory of circularity of space.

cir'cu-lar-ly, *adv.* of CIRCULAR.

cir'cu-lar-ness, *n.* Circularity.

cir'cu-la-ry (sûr'kū-lă-rĭ), *a.* Circular. *Obs.*

cir'cu-late, *n. Math.* A circulating decimal. *Obs.*

cir'cu-la-to'ri-ous (sûr'kū-lă-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Of the nature of a circulator, or mountebank. *Obs.*

cir'cule, *n.* [L. *circulus.*] Circle; ring. *Obs. & R.*

cir'cule, *v. i.* [F. *circuler.*] To circulate or circle. *Obs.*

cir'cu-let (sûr'kū-lĕt), *n.* † CIRCLET.

cir'cu-line (-lĭn), *a.* Circular. *Obs.*

‖ **cir'cu-lus** (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CIRCULI (-lī). [L.] A circle or ring.

‖ **cir'cu-lus in pro-ban'do** (ĭn prō-băn'dō). [L., a circle in proof.] *Logic.* A form of *petitio principii.* = CIRCLE, *n*, 9.

cir'cum-ad-ja'cent (sûr'kŭm-ă-jā'sĕnt), *a.* Immediately surrounding.

cir'cum-ag'i-tate (-ăj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [*circum-* + *agitate.*] To drive or move round. *Obs.* — **cir'cum-ag'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

cir'cum-am'bag-ing (-ăm'bă-

cir/cum-am/bi-ence (sûr/kŭm-ăm/bĭ-ĕns), *n.* [From CIRCUMAMBIENT.] Act of going around or surrounding.

cir/cum-am/bi-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Circumambience. **2.** Quality or state of being circumambient; also, that which surrounds or encompasses; environment.

cir/cum-am/bi-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [*circum-* + *ambient.*] Going round; surrounding, inclosing or being on all sides; encompassing. "The *circumambient* heaven." *J. Armstrong.*

cir/cum-am/bu-late (-ăm/bū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *circumambulatus*, p. p. of *circumambulare* to walk around; *circum* + *ambulare*. See AMBULATE.] To walk round about or about. — **cir/cum-am/bu-la/tion** (-ăm/bū-lā/shŭn), *n.*

Then I must . . *circumambulate* the pond. *H van Dyke.*

cir/cum-am/bu-la-to-ry (-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or characterized by circumambulation.

cir/cum-bend/i-bus (-bĕn/dĭ-bŭs), *n.* A roundabout or indirect way or process; a circumlocution. *Jocular.*

Cir/cum-cel/lion (-sĕl/yŭn), *n*; *pl.* E. -CELLIONS (-yŭnz), L. -CELLIONES (-sĕl-yō/nēz). [L. *circumcellio*, *-onis*; *circum* around + *cella* cell.] **1.** *Eccl. Hist* One of a sect or group of fanatic Donatists of the 4th century, who roved through northern Africa, plundering and marauding, and who frequently willfully exposed themselves to death at the hands of the pagans so as to be martyrs. The Circumcellions are called also *Agonists*, *Agonistæ*, or *Agonistici.* **2.** [*l. c.*] Hence, any roving monk.

cir/cum-cinct' (-sĭŋkt'), *a.* [L. *circumcinctus.*] Girt about; girdled; cincture. *Rare.*

This [circle] was by another *circumcinct C E. Norton* (*Dante*).

cir/cum-cise (sûr/kŭm-sīz), *v. t.*; CIR/CUM-CISED (-sīzd); CIR/CUM-CIS/ING. [L. *circumcisus*, p. p. of *circumcidere* to cut around, to circumcise, *circum* + *caedere* to cut; akin to E. *cæsura*, homicide, concise.] **1.** To cut off the prepuce, or foreskin, of (in the case of males), or the internal labia of (in the case of females).

2. *Script.* To purify spiritually.

3. To cut around, off, or away. *Obs.* *Gen.* xvii. 11.

4. To cut off; to cut short; to circumscribe. *Obs.*

cir/cum-ci/sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *circumcisio.*] **1.** The act of cutting off the prepuce, or foreskin, of males, or the internal labia of females. The circumcision of males is practiced as a religious rite by the Jews, Moslems, etc.

2. *Script.* **a** The Jews as a circumcised people. **b** Rejection of the sins of the flesh; spiritual purification, and acceptance of the Christian faith.

3. *Eccl.* A festival commemorating the circumcision of Jesus, held on the first of January in the Roman Catholic, Eastern, and Anglican Churches.

4. Act of cutting around. *Obs.*

cir/cum-clude' (-klōōd'; 243), *v. t.* [L. *circumcludere*, *-clusum*, to inclose.] To inclose or shut in or up. *Rare.*

cir/cum-clu/sion (-klōō'zhŭn, 243), *n.* Act of circumcluding; specif., *Med.*, a form of acupressure by means of a wire passed around the artery and attached to a pin inserted beneath it.

cir/cum-cone' (sûr/kŭm-kōn'), *n.* *Math.* A cone surface all of whose elements are tangent to a given surface. — **cir/cum-con/ic** (-kŏn'ĭk), *a.*

cir/cum-den/u-da/tion (-dĕn/ū-dā/shŭn), *n.* *Geol.* Denudation around an object, leaving it isolated.

cir/cum-duce' (-dūs'), *v. t.*; -DUCED' (-dūst'), -DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [See CIRCUMDUCT.] **1.** To carry around, circumduct. **2.** *Scots Law.* To set a limit or end to, or declare to be at an end, as by a judicial decision; as, to *circumduce* the term allowed for introducing evidence.

cir/cum-duct' (-dŭkt'), *v. t.*; -DUCT'ED, -DUCT'ING. [L. *circumductus*, p.p. of *circumducere* to lead around; *circum* + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To lead about, to lead astray. *Rare.* **2.** *Law.* To put a limit or end to; esp., *Civil Law*, to abrogate or annul; as, to *circumduct* a law or citation. **3.** To give a motion of circumduction to, as a horse's leg. See CIRCUMDUCTION, 2.

cir/cum-duc/tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumductio.*] **1.** A leading about, circuitous course, lit. or fig. *Rare. Hooker.* **2.** A turning about a center or axis; revolution; rotation; specif., *Physiol.*, the movement of a limb so that its distal end describes a circle, the proximal end remaining fixed. **3.** *Law.* Act of circumducing or circumducting; termination, abrogation, or cancellation, as of the term allowed for giving evidence.

cir/cum-e-soph/a-gal, cir/cum-œ-soph/a-gal (-ē-sŏf/ă-găl), **-e/so-phag/e-al** *or* **-œ/so-phag/e-al** (-ē/sō-făj/ē-ăl), *a.* Surrounding the esophagus; — applied specif., *Zool.*, to the ring of nerve ganglia and commissures of many mollusks and arthropods.

cir-cum/fer-ence (sĕr-kŭm/fĕr-ĕns), *n.* [L. *circumferentia*; fr. *circum* and *ferre* to bear. See BEAR, *v.*] **1.** The line that goes round or encompasses a circular plane surface; the circle itself; perimeter; hence, in general, periphery, circuit, or bound. *Milton.*

2. Surface of a sphere or globular body. *Obs.*

3. Anything round or circular. *Obs. & R. Milton.*

cir-cum/fer-en/tial (-ĕn/shăl), *a.* [LL. *circumferentialis.*] Of or pert. to the circumference; of the nature of a circumference; encompassing; encircling; in *Anat.*, designating the fibrocartilage bordering certain articular cavities.

circumferential pitch, *Mech.*, circular pitch (see PITCH, 11 a).

cir-cum/fer-en/tor (sĕr-kŭm/fĕr-ĕn/tẽr), *n.* [See CIRCUMFERENCE.] **1.** *Surv.* A horizontal compass with diametral projecting arms carrying each a vertical slit sight at its extremity, used for taking horizontal angles and bearings. It sometimes carries an exact vertical leveling attachment.

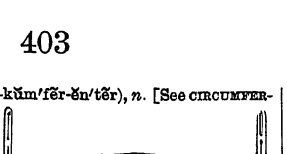

Circumferentor.

2. A graduated wheel for measuring tires; a tire circle.

cir/cum-flect' (sûr/kŭm-flĕkt'; sûr/kŭm-flĕkt), *v. t.*; -FLECT'ED, -FLECT'ING. [L. *circumflectere.* See CIRCUMFLEX.] **1.** To mark with the circumflex accent, as a vowel.

2. To bend around. *Rare.*

cir/cum-flex (sûr/kŭm-flĕks), *n.* [L. *circumflexus* a bending round, fr. *circumflectere*, *curcumflexum*, to bend or turn about; *circum* + *flectere* to bend. See FLEXIBLE.] **1.** *Gram.* A mark (^, ˆ, later ~) orig. used in Greek over long vowels to indicate a compound (rising-falling) tone, and thence in other languages to mark length, contraction, etc.; — called also *circumflex accent.* See ACCENT, *n*, 2. **2.** A wave of the voice embracing both a rise and a fall or a fall and a rise on the same syllable. *Walker.*

cir/cum-flex, *v. t.*; -FLEXED (-flĕkst); -FLEX'ING (-flĕk'sĭng). **1.** To flex, or bend, round. **2.** To mark or pronounce with a circumflex. *Walker.*

cir/cum-flex, *a.* [L. *circumflexus*, p. p.] **1.** *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to, the circumflex. See CIRCUMFLEX, *n.*, 1. **2.** Flexed or bent round. *Rare. Swift.* **3.** Bending around; — designating esp. certain arteries and veins, and a nerve (see below) **4.** Characterized by the tone, quantity, or quality indicated by the circumflex accent.

circumflex arteries. **a** Either of two branches of the deep femoral artery; the *external* supplies the front of the thigh; the *internal* the adductor muscles, etc. **b** Either of two branches of the axillary artery which wind around the neck of the humerus. — **c. iliac arteries**, branches of the external iliac and femoral arteries extending outward near Poupart's ligament. The *deep* circumflex iliac passes along the inside of the iliac crest and anastomoses with the iliolumbar. — **c. inflection, pitch,** *or* **slide**, *Elocution*, a compound tone, the result of rising followed by falling pitch; — by some modern writers extended to falling-rising pitch, the two being distinguished as "rising circumflex" and "falling circumflex" and indicated by (^) and (ˇ). — **c. nerve**, a nerve arising from the posterior cord of the brachial plexus, supplying the shoulder joint and the adjacent muscles and integument.

cir/cum-flex/ion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumflexio*] **1.** Act of bending round, or causing to assume a curved form; also, a winding about; a circuity. **2.** Act of marking or pronouncing with a circumflex.

cir-cum/flu-ence (sĕr-kŭm/flōō-ĕns; 243), *n.* A flowing round. *Rare.*

cir-cum/flu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *circumfluens*, p. pr. of *circumfluere*; *circum* + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing round, surrounding in the manner of a fluid; ambient. "The deep, *circumfluent* waves." *Pope.*

cir-cum/flu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *circumfluus.*] **1.** Flowing around; circumfluent.

Just as meteors kindle to brief splendor in shooting athwart our cloud of "*circumfluous* air." *Agnes M Clerke.*

2. Flowed round; surrounded, as by water.

cir/cum-fo-ra/ne-ous (sûr/kŭm-fō-rā/nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *circumforaneus* found in markets; *circum* + *forum* a market place.] Going about from market to market; walking abroad or wandering; hence, vagrant; quack. *Addison.*

cir/cum-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.*; -FUSED' (-fūzd'); -FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng). [L. *circumfusus*, p. p. of *circumfundere* to pour around; *circum* + *fundere* to pour.] To pour round, to spread or diffuse round.

His army *circumfused* on either wing. *Milton.*

cir/cum-fu/sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *circumfusio.*] Act of circumfusing, or state of being circumfused. *Swift.*

cir/cum-ges-ta/tion (-jĕs-tā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumgestare* to carry around; *circum* + *gestare* to carry.] Act or process of carrying about. *Obs. or R.*

cir/cum-gy/rate (-jī/rāt), *v. t. & i.* To cause to gyrate, or perform a rotary or circular motion; to roll or turn round; to go or turn round. *Rare. Ray.*

cir/cum-gy-ra/tion (-jī-rā/shŭn), *n.* A circumgyrating, act of turning, rolling, or whirling round; revolution.

A certain turbulent and irregular *circumgyration. Holland.*

cir/cum-gy/ra-to-ry (-jī/rā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Circumgyrating.

cir/cum-hor/i-zon/tal (hôr/ĭ-zŏn/tăl), *a.* About the horizon.

circumhorizontal arc, a complete small circle parallel to the horizon, which appears brighter than the rest of the sky and contains the mock suns of a solar halo.

cir/cum-in-ces/sion (-ĭn-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [*circum-* + L. *incedere*, *incessum*, to walk.] *Theol.* The reciprocal existence in each other of the three persons of the Trinity.

cir/cum-in/su-lar (-ĭn/sū-lăr), *a.* [*circum-* + L. *insula* island.] Surrounding an island; specif., *Anat.*, surrounding the island of Reil in the brain.

cir/cum-ja/cence (-jā/sĕns), *n.* State of being circumjacent.

cir/cum-ja/cen-cy (-jā/sĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Circumjacence; also, concretely, *pl.*, circumjacent parts.

cir/cum-ja/cent (sûr/kŭm-jā/sĕnt), *a.* [L. *circumjacens*, p. pr. of *circumjacere*; *circum* + *jacēre* to lie.] Lying round; bordering on every side; surrounding. *Fuller.*

cir/cum-Jo/vi-al (sûr/kŭm-jō'vĭ-ăl), *a.* *Astron.* Revolving about or surrounding the planet Jupiter.

cir/cum-Jo/vi-al } *n.* *Astron.* Any of the satellites of
cir/cum-Jo/vi-al-ist } Jupiter. *Obs*

cir/cum-lat/er-al-ism (-lăt/ĕr-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* *Bot.* The tendency exhibited in plant evolution toward a circular or verticillate arrangement of parts around an axis. Cf. BILATERALISM. *L. H. Bailey.*

cir/cum-lit/to-ral (-lĭt/ō-răl), *a.* Adjoining the shore; — applied to a zone or area of the sea bottom.

cir/cum-lo-cu/tion (-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumlocutio*, fr. *circumloqui*, *-locutus*, to make use of circumlocution; *circum* + *loqui* to speak. See LOQUACIOUS.] Use of many or several words to express an idea that might be expressed by few or one; indirect or roundabout language; an indirect or roundabout expression or sentence; a periphrase.

The plain Billinggate way of calling names . . . would save abundance of time lost by *circumlocution Swift.*

Syn. — See REDUNDANCY.

— cir/cum-lo-cu/tion-al (-ăl), **cir/cum-lo-cu/tion-a-ry** (-ă-rĭ), *a.* — **cir/cum-lo-cu/tion-ist,** *n.*

Circumlocution Office. A term of ridicule, originating with Dickens in "Little Dorrit," for a governmental office where business is delayed by passing through the hands of different officials; hence, governmental routine or formality; a system of red tape.

cir/cum-loc/u-to-ry (-lŏk'ū-tō-rĭ), *a.* Characterized by circumlocution; periphrastic; roundabout. *Shenstone.*

cir/cum-lu/nar (-lū/năr), *a.* *Astron.* Revolving about or surrounding the moon.

cir/cum-Mer-cu/ri-al } *a.* *Astron.* Revolving about or
cir/cum-Mer-cu/ri-an } surrounding the planet Mercury.

cir/cum-me-rid/i-an (sûr/kŭm-mē-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* About, or near, the meridian.

cir/cum-me-rid/i-an, *n.* An altitude of a heavenly body observed when near the meridian.

cir/cum-mi-gra/tion (-mī-grā/shŭn), *n.* Act of moving or wandering from place to place.

cir/cum-mure' (-mūr'), *v. t*; -MURED' (-mūrd'); -MUR'ING (-mūr'ĭng). To mure about, or encompass with a wall. *Shak.*

cir/cum-nav/i-ga-ble (-năv'ĭ-*ga*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sailed round. *Ray.*

cir/cum-nav/i-gate (-năv'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *circumnavigatus*, p. p. of *circumnavigare* to sail round; *circum* + *navigare* to navigate.] To sail round; as, to *circumnavigate* the earth. — **cir/cum-nav/i-ga/tion** (-gā/shŭn), *n.*

cir/cum-Nep-tu/ni-an, *a.* *Astron.* Revolving about or surrounding the planet Neptune.

cir/cum-nu/tate (-nū'tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd); -TATING (-tāt-ĭng). To exhibit or pass through circumnutation.

cir/cum-nu-ta/tion (-nū-tā/shŭn), *n.* *Plant Physiol.* The tendency exhibited by the growing portions of a plant, as the apex of a stem or tendril, to describe irregular curves or ellipses. These movements are autonomic, and are not comparable with the curvature of a twining stem, which results from external stimulus. See NUTATION, CURVATURE.

cir/cum-nu/ta-to-ry (sûr/kŭm-nū'tă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to circumnutation.

cir/cum-o'ral (-ō'răl), *a.* Around the mouth.

cir/cum-po/lar (-pō'lăr), *a.* Surrounding a pole, either of the earth or of the heavens.

cir/cum-po/lar, *n.* *Astron.* A star within a few degrees of either the north or south pole of the heavens.

cir/cum-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* To place around. *Obs. or R.*

cir/cum-po-si/tion (-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *circumpositio*, fr. *circumponere*, *-positum*, to place around.] **1.** Act of placing in a circle, or round, or the state of being so placed. **2.** *Hort.* Pot layering.

cir/cum-ra/di-us (-rā/dĭ-ŭs), *n.* *Math.* The radius of the circumcircle.

cir/cum-ro/tate (-rō'tāt), *v. t & i.* [L. *circumrotare*; *circum* + *rotare* to turn round] To turn round; rotate. *Rare.*

cir/cum-ro-ta/tion (-rō-tā/shŭn), *n.* Act of turning or going round, as of a wheel; circumvolution; rotation.

cir/cum-ro/ta-to-ry (-rō'tă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characterized by, circumrotation; turning or whirling round.

cir/cum-scis/sile (-sĭs'ĭl), *a.* *Bot.* Dehiscing by a transverse fissure around the circumference; — said of certain forms of capsule. See PYXIDIUM.

cir/cum-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.*; CIR/CUM-SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); CIR/CUM-SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *circumscribere*, *-scriptum*; *circum* + *scribere* to write, draw. See SCRIBE.] **1.** To draw a line round; to surround by or as by a boundary line; to bound.

2. To inclose within limits, esp. narrow limits; to limit; to hem in; bound; confine; restrain; mark off; define.

To *circumscribe* royal power. *Bancroft.*

3. *Geom* To draw, or be drawn, round so as to touch at as many points as possible. (See INSCRIBE, 5.) A curve *circumscribes* a polygon by passing through all its vertices; a polygon (or polyhedron) *circumscribes* a curve (or surface) by touching it with every side. See CIRCUMCONE.

4. To write or engrave around. *Rare.*

Thereon is *circumscribed* this epitaph. *Ashmole.*

Syn. — Bound, limit, restrict, confine, abridge, restrain; environ, encircle, inclose, encompass.

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ing), *p. a.* Using circumambages. *Rare.*

cir/cum-am/bi-ent, *n.* That which is circumambient, as the atmosphere.

cir/cum-am/bu-la/tor, *n.* One who circumambulates.

cir/cum-a/nal, *a.* See CIRCUM-.

cir/cum-ant-arc/tic, *a.* See CIRCUM-.

cir/cum-A/re-an, *a.* [*circum-* + *Arean.*] *Astron.* Revolving about or surrounding Mars.

cir/cum-bas/al, *a.* Around the base.

cir/cum-bind', *v. t.* To bind round [CUM-.]

cir/cum-bo/re-al, *a.* See CIR-

cir/cum-bulb/ar, *a.* [*circum-* + *bulbar*] Around the eyeball.

cir/cum-cer/e-bral, *a.* See CIRCUM-.

cir/cum-cide, *v. t.* [L. *circumcidere*] To circumcise. *Obs*

cir/cum-cinc/ture, *n.* [*circum-* + *cincture.*] A girding; a girdle.

cir/cum-cir/cle, *n.* *Math.* A circumscribed circle.

cir/cum-cis/er (sûr/kŭm-sĭz'ẽr), *n* One who circumcises.

cir/cum-cize. Circumcise. *Ref. Sp.*

cir/cum-co-lum/nar, *a.* Surrounding a column.

cir/cum-cres/cence (sûr/kŭm-krĕs'ĕns), *n.* *Biol.* A growing around or over; epibioly.

cir/cum-cres/cent (-ĕnt), *a.* *Biol.* Growing around or over.

cir/cum-cur-sa/tion (-kûr-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumcursare*, *-satum*, to run round about] Act of running about or rambling, as, fig., in speaking. *Obs.*

cir/cum-Cÿth/e-re/an, *a.* [*circum-* + *Cytherean.*] *Astron.* Revolving about or surrounding the planet Venus

cir/cum-date, *a.* Surrounded; encompassed. *Obs.*

cir/cum-date, *v. t.* [L. *circumdatus*, p. p of *circumdare.*] To surround. *Obs.* — **cir/cum-da/tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

cir/cum-duc/to-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to circumduction.

cir-cum/fer-ence, *v. t.* To encircle, surround. *Rare.* — **cir-cum/fer-ent** (sĕr-kŭm/fĕr-ĕnt), *a.* *Rare.*

cir-cum/fer-en/tial-ly, *adv.* of CIRCUMFERENTIAL.

cir/cum-flant (sûr/kŭm-flănt), *a.* [L. *circumflans*, p. pr.] Blowing around. *Obs. & R.*

cir/cum-flec/tion (-flĕk'shŭn). Var. of CIRCUMFLEXION.

cir-cum-flex/us pa-la/ti (sûr-kŭm-flĕk'sŭs pă-lā'tī). [NL.] A muscle of the palate, the tendon of which before insertion encircles the hamular process of the internal pterygoid plate. Called also **tensor palati.**

cir/cum-fo-ra/ne-an (-fō-rā'nē-ăn), *a.* Circumforaneous. *Obs.*

cir/cum-ful/gent, *a.* Shining around or about. *Rare.*

cir/cum-fu/sile (-fū'zĭl), *a.* [*circum-* + L. *fusilis* fusil, *a.*] Poured or diffused round. *Rare.*

cir/cum-gyre' (-jīr'), *v. t. & i.* [*circum-* + L. *gyrare* to go round.] To encircle; go round; also, to turn round. *Obs.*

cir/cum-in-ses/sion, *n.* Erroneous for CIRCUMINCESSION.

cir/cum-i/tion (sûr/kŭm-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *circumitio.*] Act of going round. *Rare.*

cir/cum-Jo/vi-an, *a.* Circumjovial.

cir/cum-li-gate' (sûr/kŭm-lĭ-gāt'), *v. t.* [L. *circumligatus*, p. p. of *circumligare.*] To bind round or about. *Obs.* — **cir/cum-li-ga/tion** (-lĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

cir/cum-lite' (-līt'), *v. t.* [L. *circumlitus.*] To smear about. *Obs. & R.* — **cir/cum-li/tion** (-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* *Obs. & R.*

cir/cum-li/ti-o (-lĭsh'ĭ-ō), *n.* [L., fr. *circumlinere* to smear over.] *Class. Antiq.* A certain process of coloring marble.

cir/cum-lo-cute', *v. t. & i.* To express by or use circumlocution. *Rare.*

cir/cum-me-rid/i-o-nal, *a.* Circummeridian.

cir/cum-mun/dane, *a* [*circum-* + *mundane.*] Around or surrounding the world.

cir/cum-na/tant, *a.* [*circum-* + L. *natare* to swim.] Swimming around.

cir/cum-nav/i-ga/tor, *n.* One who circumnavigates.

cir/cum-nav/i-ga-to-ry, *a.* Of or pert. to circumnavigation.

cir/cum-nu/cle-ar, *a.* Surrounding a nucleus.

cir/cum-œ-soph/a-gal (-ē-sŏf/ă-găl), **-œ/so-phag/e-al** (-ē/sō-făj'ē-ăl). Vars. of CIRCUMESOPHAGAL.

cir-cum/pa-dan (sẽr-kŭm/pă-dăn), **cir-cum/pa-dane'** (-dān'), *n.* [L. *circumpadanus*; *circum* + *Padanus* pert. to the *Padus*, or Po.] Found or situated around the river Po. *Rare.*

cir/cum-pal/li-al (sûr/kŭm-păl'ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* See CIRCUM-.

cir/cum-plex/ion (-plĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumplexus*, p. p. of *circumplecti* to embrace.] A clasping round; encompassing; also, a girdle. *Obs*

cir-cum/plĭt-cate (sẽr-kŭm/plĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *circumplicare*, p. p *-atus.*] To wind or fold around. *Obs.* — **cir-cum/pli-ca/tion,** *n.* *Obs.*

cir/cum-pol/y-gon, *n.* *Math.* A circumscribed polygon.

cir/cum-quas/que (-kwăs'kwĕ), *n.* [L., on every side.] A circumlocution; circumbendibus. *Obs.*

cir/cum-re/nal, *a.* Lying near or around the kidneys; as, *circumrenal* tissues.

cir/cum-ro/ta-ry, *a.* Circumrotatory *Rare.*

cir/cum-sail', *v. t.* See CIRCUM-.

cir/cum-Sat/ur-nal, cir/cum-Sa-tur/ni-an, *a.* Revolving about or surrounding the planet Saturn.—*n.* A satellite or moon of Saturn.

cir/cum-scrib/a-ble (-skrīb'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

cir'cum-scribed' (sûr'kŭm-skrībd'), *p. p. & p. a.* of CIRCUMSCRIBE. Specif.: *p. a.* Limited; confined to a limited space; as, a *circumscribed* tumor.

cir'cum-script (sûr'kŭm-skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *circumscriptus.*] Limited; circumscribed.

circumscript ambulacra. *Zoöl.* = PETALOID AMBULACRA.

cir'cum-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumscriptio.* See CIRCUMSCRIBE.] **1.** Act of circumscribing, or state of being circumscribed, as by conditions or restraints; marking out or laying down of limits, as of territory; limitation; bound; confinement; limit; restraint; also, encompassing; encircling.

The *circumscriptions* of terrestrial nature. *Johnson*

2. Outline or periphery of a body. *Ray.*

3. A circumscribing thing. *Milton*

4. A circumscribed space or place; a territory; district; a chief political or military division of a country

The country [Belgium] is divided into two military *circumscriptions* or districts. *Statesman's Year-book* (1902).

5. Definition or limitation of meaning. *Archæ.*

6. *Geom.* Act of circumscribing one figure about another; the condition of being so circumscribed.

7. An inscription round anything, as a coin. *Rare.*

cir'cum-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to circumscription; specif.: **a** Confined or limited in space. **b** Peripheral. *Obs. or R.* — **cir'cum-scrip'tive-ly**, *adv.* **circumscriptive ubiety.** See UBIETY.

cir'cum-so'lar (-sō'lär), *a.* [*circum-* + *solar.*] *Astron.* Situated near, surrounding, or revolving about, the sun.

cir'cum-spect (sûr'kŭm-spĕkt), *a.* [L. *circumspectus*, p. p. of *circumspicere* to look about one's self, to observe; *circum* + *spicere, specere*, to look. See SPY.] Attentive to, or marked by attention to, all the circumstances of a case or the probable consequences of an action; watchful on every side; cautious; prudent; wary.

Syn. — See CAREFUL.

cir'cum-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumspectio.*] A looking about or observation of surroundings; attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case; circumspect action or behavior; caution.

Syn. — Caution, prudence, watchfulness, deliberation, thoughtfulness, wariness, forecast.

cir'cum-spec'tive (-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* Looking around every way; cautious; careful of consequences; watchful of danger. "*Circumspective* eyes." *Pope.*

cir'cum-stance (sûr'kŭm-stăns), *n.* [L. *circumstantia*, fr. *circumstans, -antis*, p. pr. of *circumstare* to stand around; *circum* + *stare* to stand: cf. OF. *circumstance*, F. *circonstance.* See STAND.] **1.** One of the conditions under which an event takes place or with respect to which a fact is determined; a condition, fact, or event accompanying, or determining the occurrence of, another fact or event; specif.: **a** An essential condition, or category, of the fact or event; a primary qualification. "Time, matter, or other *circumstance.*" *Shak.* **b** An accessory condition; an attendant fact or qualification; often, a more or less extraneous condition; a nonessential or casual detail.

The *circumstances* are well known in the country where they happened. *Irving*

c An evidential condition on the basis of which an event (as a crime) may be inferred or an accusation made probable or improbable; as, the *circumstances* of the case indicate murder; the *circumstances* tell against the accused.

2. *pl.* Condition in regard to worldly estate; state of property; situation, surroundings

When men are easy in their *circumstances*, they are naturally enemies to innovations. *Addison.*

3. The sum or complex of the conditions of any fact or event; environment; esp., the sum of the essential conditions, or of the attendant facts, that bear or act upon the subject; significant state of affairs; — used without *pl.*, without the indefinite article, and rarely with the definite.

Affection? Pooh! You speak like a green girl
Unsifted in such perilous *circumstance* *Shak.*
Yet are my sins not those of *circumstance.* *Ld. Lytton.*

4. Hence, specif.: **a** The formality of any event; the carrying out of code, ceremonial, or convention, viewed as more or less accessory to the main event.

Pride, pomp and *circumstance* of glorious war. *Shak.*

b Significance; importance; as, a matter of *circumstance.*

c Context. *Obs.*

5. Copious or circumstantial detail, as in narration; circumstantiality; formerly, circumlocution.

6. An event, detail, or incident; a fact or happening, taken in the general course of affairs.

The sculptor had in his thoughts the conqueror weeping for new worlds, or the like *circumstances* in history. *Addison.*

7. An appurtenant thing or adjunct. *Obs.*

Syn. — Occurrence, incident, situation, condition, position, fact, detail, item. See EVENT.

not a circumstance to, not even worthy of being considered as a subordinate matter to; nothing as compared with; as, it is *not a circumstance to* what he did. *Colloq., U. S.* — **out of c.**, without ceremony; abrupt. *Obs. Shak.* — **under the circumstances**, the state of affairs being such as it is.

cir'cum-stance, *v. t.*; CIR'CUM-STANCED (-stănst); CIR'CUM-STANC'ING (-stăn'sĭng). **1.** To provide with circumstances; to condition; esp., to supply with relative incidents or to garnish with detail.

The poet took the matters of fact as they came down to him and *circumstanced* them, after his own manner. *Addison.*

2. To govern by events or circumstances. *Obs. & R.* "I must be *circumstanced.*" *Shak.*

cir'cum-stanced (sûr'kŭm-stănst), *p. a.* Placed in a particular position or condition or in certain circumstances; situated.

The proposition is, that two bodies so *circumstanced* will balance each other. *Whewell.*

cir'cum-stan'tial (-stăn'shăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *circonstanciel.*] **1.** Consisting in, pertaining to, or dependent on, circumstances or particular incidents.

The usual character of human testimony is substantial truth under *circumstantial* variety *Paley.*

2. Incidental, relating to, but not essential.

We must therefore distinguish between the essentials in religious worship . . and what is merely *circumstantial.* *Sharp.*

3. Abounding with circumstances, as of description, form, ceremony, etc; detailing or exhibiting all the circumstances, minute; particular.

Tedious and *circumstantial* recitals. *Prior.*

4. Of or pertaining to circumstances, or conditions of material welfare. *Coleridge.*

Syn. — Detailed, precise, exact. — CIRCUMSTANTIAL, PARTICULAR, MINUTE come into comparison with reference to description or narration. CIRCUMSTANTIAL implies fullness of, PARTICULAR (see SPECIAL), more specific and precise attention to, details; MINUTE (see SMALL), the omission of nothing, however trivial or unimportant. Cf. CORRECT.

The historian is so tediously *circumstantial* . . that we are all three weary of him *Cowper*

As for the various turns of the eyesight, such as the voluntary or involuntary, the half or the whole leer, I shall not enter into a very *particular* account of them *Spectator.*

With the unwearied application of a plodding Flemish painter, who draws a shrimp with the most *minute* exactness, he [Pope] had all the genius of one of the first masters *Cowper*

circumstantial evidence, *Law*, evidence that tends to prove a fact in issue by proving other events or circumstances which, according to the common experience of mankind, are usually or always attended by the fact in issue, and therefore affords a basis for a reasonable inference by the jury or court of the occurrence of the fact in issue.

cir'cum-stan'tial, *n.* A circumstantial matter; a detail, an attendant circumstance; esp., something incidental to the main subject; a nonessential; — generally in the *pl.*; as, the *circumstantials* of religion. *Addison.*

cir'cum-stan'ti-al'i-ty (-stăn'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State, characteristic, or quality of being circumstantial; particularity or minuteness of detail; also, concretely, a circumstantial matter; a detail. "I will endeavor to describe with sufficient *circumstantiality.*" *De Quincey.*

cir'cum-stan'tial-ly (-stăn'shăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a circumstantial manner; specif.. **a** In respect to circumstances. **b** By paying attention to circumstance or mere details. **c** Not essentially; accidentally.

Of fancy and intellect, the powers are only *circumstantially* different. *Glanvill.*

d In every circumstance or particular; minutely.

To set down somewhat *circumstantially*, not only the events, but the manner of my trials *Boyle.*

cir'cum-stan'ti-ate (-stăn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; CIR'CUM-STAN'TI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); CIR'CUM-STAN'TI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [See CIRCUMSTANCE.] **1.** To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts; condition. *Obs.*

2. To support by circumstances; to enter into details concerning; to exhibit with, or in, detail.

Neither will time permit to *circumstantiate* these particulars, which I have only touched in the general. *State Trials* (1661)

cir'cum-ter-res'tri-al (-tĕ-rĕs'trĭ-ăl), *a.* [*circum-* + *terrestrial.*] *Astron.* Revolving about or surrounding the earth.

cir'cum-U-ra'ni-an, *a.* [*circum-* + *Uranian.*] *Astron.* Revolving about or surrounding the planet Uranus.

cir'cum-val'late (-văl'āt), *v. t.*; -VAL'LAT-ED (-lāt-ĕd); -VAL'LAT-ING (-lāt-ĭng). [L. *circumvallatus*, p. p. of *circumvallare* to surround with a wall; *circum* + *vallare* to wall, fr. *vallum* rampart.] To surround with or as with a rampart, a wall, or a line of trenches.

Circumvallated month by month with pain. *R. Browning*

cir'cum-val'late, *a.* **1.** Surrounded with or as with a wall, a rampart, or a line of trenches.

2. *Anat.* Surrounded by a ridge or elevation; as, the circumvallate papillæ, eight to twelve in number, arranged in a V-shaped row on the back part of the tongue.

cir'cum-val-la'tion (-văl-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of surrounding a place, as a besieged city, with a wall, a rampart, or a line of trenches.

2. *Fort.* In full, **line, wall,** etc., **of circumvallation: a** A line of field works consisting of ramparts and intrenchments made around a besieging army, to protect the besiegers against attack from without. **b** Such a line made around any place to assist in attack or defense. Also fig.

3. *Hort.* = POT LAYERING.

cir'cum-vent' (sûr'kŭm-vĕnt'), *v. t.*; -VENT'ED; -VENT'ING. [L. *circumventus*, p. p. of *circumvenire*, lit., to come around; *circum* + *venire* to come, akin to E. *come.*] **1.** To surround or encompass, as by craft or stratagem; to lay traps for, as in speech.

2. To gain advantage over by arts, stratagem, or deception; deceive; cheat; delude; get around.

I *circumvented* whom I could not gain. *Dryden.*
To go round; circuit. *Hood.*

Syn. — See FRUSTRATE.

cir'cum-vent', *v. i.* To use circumvention; overreach.

cir'cum-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumventio.*] Act of circumventing.

A school in which he learns sly *circumvention.* *Cowper.*

cir'cum-ven'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to circumvent; deceiving by artifices; deluding.

cir'cum'vo-lant (sĕr-kŭm'vō-lănt), *a.* [L. *circumvolans*, p. pr.] Flying around.

cir-cum'vo-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *circumvolare, -volatum* *circum* + *volare* to fly.] To fly around. *Rare.* — **cir' cum-vo-la'tion** (sûr'kŭm-vō-lā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

cir-cum'vo-lute (sĕr-kŭm'vō-lūt), *v. t.* [L. *circumvolvere*, p. p. *-volutus.*] To roll or bend round into volutions; also to wrap or inclose with something twisted or wound round

cir'cum-vo-lu'tion (sûr'kŭm-vō-lū'shŭn), *n.* [See CIRCUMVOLVE.] **1.** Act of circumvoluting, or state of being circumvoluted; a rolling or wrapping round. *Arbuthnot.*

2. a A fold or turn of a thing rolled or bent in volutions. **b** A roundabout course or procedure; a winding or sinuosity; specif., roundabout discourse; circumlocution.

He had neither time nor temper for sentimental *circumvolutions* *Beaconsfield*

cir'cum-volve' (-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [-VOLVED' (-vŏlvd'), -VOLV'ING. [L. *circumvolvere, -volutum; circum* + *volvere* to roll.] **1.** To turn round or revolve, as on an axis, or in a circular path. *Herrick.*

2. To wind, wrap, or bend round, in volutions. *Obs.*

cir'cum-volve', *v. i.* To turn round, revolve; rotate.

cir'cum-ze'nith (-zē'nĭth) } *a. Astron & Geol.* Surround-
cir'cum-ze'nith-al (-ăl) } ing or near the zenith, or culminating near it, as, a *circumzenith* star.

cir'cus (sûr'kŭs), *n.* [L *circus* circle, ring, circus (in sense 1). See CIRCLE, cf. CIRQUE.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* A level oblong space surrounded on three sides by seats of wood, earth, or stone, rising in tiers one above another, and divided lengthwise through the middle by a barrier (the spina), around which the track or course was laid out. It was used for chariot races, games, and public shows. The **Cir'cus Max'i-mus** (măk'sĭ-mŭs), often called specif. the Circus, was between the Palatine and Aventine hills. It was probably over 2,000 ft. long and 600 ft. wide, and is estimated to have held perhaps upwards of 250,000 spectators.

2. An area or inclosure similar in shape or use; esp.: **a** A circular inclosure for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship, acrobatic performances, etc. Also, the company of performers with their equipage, or the performance itself. **b** A natural amphitheater; a cirque.

3. Circle or ring; hence, encircling or inclosing line. *Rare.*

The narrow *circus* of my dungeon wall. *Byron.*

4. A circular area or open place at the intersections of streets; — often used in proper names. *Eng.*

5 [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus of hawks consisting of the typical harriers. See HARRIER, MARSH HAWK.

cire'-per'due' (sēr'pĕr'du'), *a.* Also **cire perdue.** [F.] Lit., lost or waste wax; hence, designating, or pertaining to, a process in common use for casting bronze statues, etc., which consists in constructing a model with a wax surface of suitable thickness, forming the outside mold about this, heating so that the wax melts and runs out, and filling the vacant space with metal.

cirl' bun'ting (sûrl') [Cf. It. *cirlo.*] A handsomely marked European bunting (*Emberiza cirlus*).

cirque (sûrk), *n.* [F., fr. L *circus.*] **1.** A circus. *Archaic.*

2. A circle; a circular erection or arrangement of objects.

A dismal *cirque*
Of Druid stones upon a forlorn moor. *Keats.*

3. *Geol.* A deep, steep-walled, amphitheatral recess in a mountain, generally ascribed to glacial erosion; a corrie.

cir'rate (sĭr'āt), *a.* [L. *cirratus* having ringlets, fr. *cirrus* a curl.] *Zool.* Bearing cirri.

cir-rho'sis (sĭ-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κιρρός orange-colored: cf. F. *cirrhose.* From the yellowish appearance which the diseased liver often presents when cut.] *Med.* A pathological change occurring in tissues of various organs, consisting of induration caused by an excessive formation of connective tissue followed by contraction; specif., a disease of the liver in which it becomes usually more dense and fibrous and undergoes degeneration, taking on a granular yellow appearance due to coloring of the acini by bile pigments. There are two varieties: *atrophic*, in which the organ diminishes in size, and *hypertrophic*, in which it increases.

cir-rhot'ic (sĭ-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, cirrhosis; as, *cirrhotic* degeneration.

cir'ri- (sĭr'ĭ). A combining form from Latin *cirrus*, signifying *curl, ringlet.*

cir'ri-ped (-pĕd), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Cirripedia. — *n.* One of the Cirripedia; a barnacle.

Cir'ri-pe'di-a (-pē'dĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cirri-* + L. *pes, pedis*, foot.] *Zoöl.* An order or higher group of degraded marine Crustacea, free-swimming in the larval stages, but permanently attached or parasitic as adults. It consists of the barnacles and certain allied parasitic forms, and sometimes includes also the Rhizocephala.

cir'ro- (sĭr'ō-) Combining form from *cirrus* See CIRRI-.

cir'ro-cu'mu-lus, *n.* [*cirro-* + *cumulus.*] *Meteor.* A cloud form of small, white, rounded masses at a high elevation, usually in lines and regular groupings forming the so-called *mackerel sky.* Cirro-cumulus often precedes a change in the weather, esp. from calm to blowy weather.

cir'ro-fi'lum, *n.* [*cirro-* + L. *filum* a thread.] *Meteor.* A striped cloud formation consisting of threadlike cirrus clouds at about the same height; — called also *cirrus stripe.*

cir'ro-mac'u-la, *n* [*cirro-* + *macula.*] *Meteor.* A cirro-cumulus of speckled appearance.

cir'ro-neb'u-la, *n.* [*cirro-* + *nebula.*] *Meteor.* A high haze with centers of special density. See CIRRUS HAZE.

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cir'cum-scrib'er (sûr'kŭm-skrīb'ẽr), *n.* One that circumscribes.

cir'cum-scrip'ti-ble (-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Circumscribable. *Rare.*

cir'cum-script'ly (sûr'kŭm-skrĭpt'lĭ), *adv.* = CIRCUMSCRIPTIVELY. *Rare.*

cir'cum-scrive'. [F. *circonscrire.*] To circumscribe.

cir'cum-sept', *v. t.* [L. *circumseptus*, p. p. of *circumsaepire, -sepire*, to hedge round.] To inclose; to hedge about.

cir'cum-spect', *v. t.* [L. *circumspectus.*] To examine on every side; observe. *Obs. & R.*

cir'cum-spec'tious (-spĕk'shŭs), *a.* Circumspect. *Obs.*

cir'cum-spec'tive-ly, *adv.* Circumspectly. *R.* CUMSPECT.

cir'cum-spect'ly, *adv.* of CIRCUMSPECT.

cir'cum-spect'ness, *n.* See -NESS. [CIRCUM-.

cir'cum-spher'al (sfẽr'ăl), *a.* [See

cir'cum-stant, *a.* [L. *circumstans.* See CIRCUMSTANCE.] Standing or placed around; surrounding. *Rare.* — *n.* A bystander; — only in *pl. Obs.*

cir'cum-stan'tia-ble (sûr'kŭm-stăn'shă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being circumstantiated. *Rare.*

cir'cum-stan'tia-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.* [-NESS. *Rare.*

cir'cum-stan'tial-ness, *n.* See **cir'cum-stan'ti-ate** (-shĭ-āt), *a.* Circumstantiated. *Obs.*

cir'cum-stan'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of circumstantiating. *Rare.*

cir'cum-stant-ly, *adv.* of CIRCUMSTANT. *Obs.*

cir'cum-ter-ra'ne-ous (-tĕ-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Around the earth. *Rare.*

cir'cum-trop'i-cal, *a.* Occurring in all tropical regions.

cir'cum-um-bil'i-cal, *a. Anat* See CIRCUM-.

cir'cum-un'du-late, *v. t.* To flow round in or as waves. *Rare.* — **cir'cum-un'du-la'tion,** *n. Rare.*

cir'cum-vect', *v. t.* [L. *circumvehere* to carry, p. p. *vectus.*] To carry about *Obs. & R.* — **cir'cum-vec'tion** (-vĕk'shŭn), *n. Obs. & R.* [circumvents.

cir'cum-vent'er, *n.* One who

cir'cum-ven'tor, *n.* [L.] 1. One who circumvents.

2. = CIRCUMFERENTOR, 1.

cir'cum-ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* Also **cir'cum-ver'tion.** [L. *circumversio.*] A turning round or about. *Obs.* *Cf. E. D.*

cir'cum-vest', *v. t.* [L. *circumvestire.*] To clothe or wrap round; to invest. *Obs.*

cir'cum-vo-lu'tion-a-ry (-vō-lū'shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to circumvolution. *Rare.*

cir'cum-vol'u-to-ry (-vŏl'ū-tō-rĭ), *a.* Winding about. [*R. Sp.*

cir'cum-volve'. Circumvolve

cir'cum-vol'vence (-vŏl'vĕns), *n.* [L. *circumvolvere* to roll round.] Circumvolution. *Rare.*

circus movements. *Zoöl.*, in sense of a circle] Movements of a person in a circle, observed in certain diseases of the brain.

circute. ✝ CIRCUIT.

cire. ✝ CURE, choice.

cirke. ✝ CIRQUE.

cirkle. ✝ CIRCLE.

cirnall. ✝ KERNEL.

cir'rat-ed (sĭr'āt-ĕd), *a. Zoöl. Cirrate. Rare.*

Cir-rat'u-lus (sĭ-răt'ū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. See CIRRATE.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine burrowing polychæte worms, often yellow or red in color, having hairlike cirri on most of the segments.

cir'rhate (sĭr'āt), *a.* Bad form for CIRRATE

cir'rhi-, cir'rho-. For various words beginning *cirrhi-* or *cirrho-*, see the preferable forms in CIRRI- and CIRRO-.

Cir-rhit'i-dæ (sĭ-rĭt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., from the genus *Cirrhites*, prob. fr. L. *cirrus* curl, lock.] *Zoöl.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes closely resembling the Serranidæ, and by some included in that family. They are confined to the Pacific Ocean; some species are food fishes. — **cir'rhi-toid** (sĭr'ĭ-toid), *a.*

cir'rhose. Var. of CIRROSE. — **cir'rhose-ly,** *adv.*

cir-rhosed' (sĭ-rōst'), *a. Med.* Affected with cirrhosis.

cir'rhous (sĭr'ŭs), *a.* Cirrose.

cir'rhus (-ŭs) Var. of CIRRUS.

cir'ri, *n., pl.* of CIRRUS.

Cir'ri-bran'chi-a'ta (-ĭ-brăng'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cirri-* + *Branchiata.*] *Zool.* = SCAPHOPODA.

cir'ri-branch (-brăngk'), *n.* — **cir'ri-bran'chi-ate** (-brăng'kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*

cir-rif'er-ous (sĭ-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*cirri-* + *-ferous.*] Bearing one or more cirri.

cir'ri-form (sĭr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*cirri-* + *-form.*] Like a cirrus.

cir-rig'er-ous (sĭ-rĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*cirri-* + *-gerous.*] Cirriferous.

cir'ri-grade (sĭr'ĭ-grād), *a.* [*cirri-* + L. *gradi* to walk.] *Zool* Moving by means of cirri.

cir'ri-pe'da (-pē'dȧ), *n. pl. Zool.* = CIRRIPEDIA. [PED.

cir'ri-pede (-pēd), Var. of CIRRI-

Cir-rit'i-dæ, *n pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of CIRRHITIDÆ.

cir'ro-bran'chi-a'ta (sĭr'ō-brăng'kĭ-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cirro-* + *Branchiata.*] = SCAPHOPODA.

cir'ro-cu'mu-lar, *a. Meteor.* Cirro-cumular.

cir-rop'o-dous (sĭ-rŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.* [*cirro-* + *-podous.*] Cirriped.

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cir'rose (sĭr'ōs; sĭ-rōs'), *a.* [See CIRRUS.] **a** Bearing a cirrus or cirri; esp., *Bot.*, bearing a tendril or tendrils. **b** Resembling cirri, or tufted or curly hair.

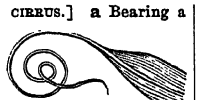

Apex of Cirrose Leaf.

cir'ro-stom'a-tous (sĭr'ō-stŏm'ă-tŭs; -stō'ma-tŭs), *a.* [*cirro-* + *-stomatous.*] *Zoöl.* Having cirri around the mouth; specif., of or pertaining to the Cirrostomi.

Cir-ros'to-mi (sĭ-rŏs'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cirro-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* The lowest group of vertebrates, consisting of the lancelets; — syn. of ACRANIA. — **cir'ro-stome** (sĭr'ō-stōm), *a. & n.*

cir'ro-stra'tive (sĭr'ō-strā'tĭv), *a.* Tending to a cirro-stratus formation.

cir'ro-stra'tus, *n.* [*cirro-* + *stratus.*] *Meteor.* A fairly uniform layer of high stratus haze, darker than the white cirrus. It frequently consists of ice crystals.

cir'ro-ve'lum, *n.* [*cirro-* + *velum.*] *Meteor.* Cirrus in sheet form veiling the whole sky; a continuous cirro-stratus.

cir'rus (sĭr'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CIR'RI (-ī). [L., lock, curl, ringlet.] **1.** *Bot.* A tendril.

2. *Zoöl.* Any of various slender, usually flexible appendages; as: **a** The curved many-jointed arms of barnacles, which represent the thoracic limbs of other crustaceans. **b** The filaments growing from the stalk (and sometimes from the aboral surface) of crinoids. **c** The soft tactile or respiratory appendages of polychæte worms. **d** The tactile barbels about the mouth of many fishes. **e** The protrusible copulatory organ of trematode worms and certain mollusks. **f** The tufts of hair on the legs or antennæ of many insects.

3. *Meteor.* A white, filmy variety of cloud formed in the highest cloud region (at altitudes of 20,000 to 30,000 feet) and appearing in various forms resembling carded wool or hair, or a brush or broom, or a band or sheet, or a fleece-like patch. Certain forms are popularly called *cat's-tail, mare's-tail, colt's-tail, cocktail*, etc. Cirrus clouds normally consist of minute ice crystals.

cirrus haze. *Meteor.* A sheet of very high nebulous cirrus clouds, included in cirro-stratus in the international cloud notation; — called also *cirro-nebula.*

cir'so- (sûr'sō-). A combining form from Greek κιρσός, *a dilated vein.*

cir'soid (sûr'soid), *a.* [*cirso-* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Varicose.

cirsoid aneurysm, a disease of an artery in which it becomes dilated and elongated, like a varicose vein.

cir-sot'o-my (sûr-sŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*cirso-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Removal of varices by excision.

ci'ru-e'la (sē'rōō-ā'lă; 138), *n.* [Sp., lit., plum.] The plumlike fruit of any of several tropical American anacardiaceous trees belonging to the genus *Spondias*, as *S. lutea, S. purpurea*, and *S. dulcis.* These fruits are yellow or red in color, with a rather insipid flavor. In Mexico and the West Indies they are eaten raw or preserved in many ways. See HOG PLUM, OTAHEITE APPLE, SPONDIAS.

cis- (sĭs-). A prefix representing the Latin preposition *cis*, on this side, used to denote: **a** Of place, *on this side*; — opposed to *trans-* or *ultra-*; as, *cis*alpine; *cis*atlantic; *cis*gangetic. **b** Of time, *since, subsequent to*; — opposed to *pre-*; as, *cis*-Elizabethan; *cis*-Reformation. **c** *Org. Chem.* One of the two isomers in a case of alloisomerism.

cis-al'pine (sĭs-ăl'pĭn; -pīn), *a.* [L. *Cisalpinus; cis* on this side + *Alpinus* Alpine.] On the hither side of the Alps, usually with reference to Rome, that is, on the south side of the Alps; — opposed to *transalpine.*

Cis-al'pine, *n. R. C. Ch.* One of a party which accepts the principles of the Gallican synod of 1682; — usually in *pl.* See GALLICANISM. — **Cis-al'pin-ism** (-pĭn-ĭz'm), *n.*

cis'at-lan'tic (-ăt-lăn'tĭk), *a.* [*cis-* + *Atlantic.*] On this side of the Atlantic Ocean; — used of the eastern or the western side, according to the standpoint of the writer or speaker.

cis'co (sĭs'kō), *n.* [Prob. of Amer. Indian origin.] The lake herring (*Argyrosomus artedi*); also, any of various

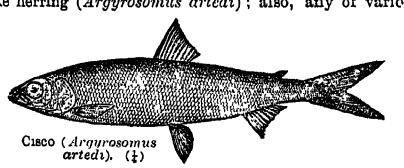

Cisco (*Argyrosomus artedi*). (⅓)

other whitefishes of the same genus, as the mooneye cisco (*A. hoyi*) of Lake Michigan, the bloater *A. prognathus*, etc.

cis-lei'than (sĭs-lī'thăn), *a.* On this, that is, the western or Austrian, side of the river Leitha.

cis-mon'tane (-mŏn'tān), *a.* [*cis-* + L. *mons* mountain] On this side of the mountains, esp. of the Alps; — opposed to *ultramontane.* — *n.* [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* = CISALPINE.

cis'pa-dane' (sĭs'pă-dān'), *a.* [*cis-* + L. *Padanus* pert. to the *Padus* or Po.] On the hither side of the river Po, usually with reference to Rome, and therefore on the south side.

Cis-sam'pe-los (sĭs-ăm'pē-lŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κισσός* ivy + ἄμπελος vine.] A genus of tropical menispermaceous vines having dicœcious flowers, the staminate usually with 4 sepals and 4 petals, the pistillate with 4 petals and 2 united sepals. *C. pareira*, the velvetleaf, yields false pareira brava. See PAREIRA BRAVA.

cis'sing (sĭs'ĭng), *n.* In graining, the preliminary operation of wetting the surface of the wood with beer and rubbing it with whiting, so that the colors which are mixed with beer may adhere to it.

cis'soid (sĭs'oid), *n.* [Gr. *κισσοειδής* like ivy; *κισσός* ivy + εἶδος form.] *Geom.* A curve invented by Diocles (ᵓ 180 B. C.) for the purpose of solving the celebrated Delian problem of the ancient geometry, viz., to duplicate a cube, or to construct two geometrical means between two given line segments. Its equation is $x^3 = y^2 (a-x)$. It is of third degree and class, with one cusp A, and asymptote FEG, and a point of inflection at infinity. In the generalized cissoid some other curve may replace the circle. — **cis-soi'dal** (sĭs-oi'dăl), *a.*

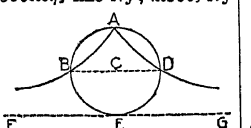

Cissoid of Diocles. *ABED* Generating Circle; *C* Center; *BCD* Diameter; *FEG* Asymptote.

cis'soid, *a. Math.* Lying between the concave sides of two intersecting curves; as, a *cissoid* angle; — opposed to *sistroid.*

Cis'sus (sĭs'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κισσός* ivy.] *Bot.* A genus of erect or, more often, climbing vitaceous shrubs, nearly allied to *Vitis*, but differing in the tetramerous corolla. The 250 species are widely distributed in the tropics, and differ much in habit. Several are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See TRAILING BEGONIA.

cist (sĭst), *n.* [L. *cista* box, chest, Gr. *κίστη*. Cf. CHEST.] *Class. Archæol.* A box or chest, esp. for sacred utensils.

cist (sĭst), *n.* [W. *kist* a chest or coffer, L. *cista.*] *Archæol.* A sepulchral chest or chamber; a cistvaen.

Cis-ta'ce-æ (sĭs-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CISTUS.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs or somewhat woody herbs (order Hypericales), the rockrose family, having regular, often showy flowers, with numerous stamens, simple style, 1-several-celled ovary, and orthotropous ovules. The genera are *Cistus, Helianthemum, Lechea*, and *Hudsonia*, chiefly natives of the Northern Hemisphere. — **cis-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cis-ter'cian (sĭs-tûr'shăn), *n.* [LL. *Cistercium*, F. *Cîteaux*, a convent not far from Dijon, in France: cf. F. *cistercien.*] *Eccl.* A monk belonging to a famous and once flourishing branch of the Benedictine Order, established in 1098 at Cîteaux, in France, by Robert, abbot of Molesme. For two hundred years the Cistercians followed the rule of St. Benedict in all its rigor. There are now a few convents in Europe and America. Their habit was at first brown, but was soon changed to white. — *a.* Of or pert. to the Cistercians.

Cistercian Monk.

cis'tern (sĭs'tẽrn), *n.* [ME. *cisterne*, OF. *cisterne*, F. *citerne*, fr. L. *cisterna*, fr. *cista* box, chest. See CIST; cf. CHEST.] **1.** An artificial reservoir or tank for holding or storing water or other liquids.

2 In various specific senses: **a** A laver. *Obs.* **b** A large vessel for use at the dining table. *Obs.* **c** *Malting.* The water tank in which the grain is steeped. **d** In plate-glass making, a cuvette. **e** In a barometer, the cup for holding the mercury **f** In a condensing steam engine, the vessel surrounding the condenser, containing the injection water.

3. A natural reservoir; a hollow place containing water. "The wide *cisterns* of the lakes." *Blackmore.*

4. A sac or cavity containing fluid in an organism.

cistern of Pecquet (pĕ'kā'), the receptaculum chyli.

cist'ic (sĭs'tĭk), *a. Archæol.* Of the nature of a cist.

cis-toph'o-rus (sĭs-tŏf'ō-rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -ORI (-rī). [L., fr. Gr. *κιστοφόρος*; *κιστη* box, chest + *φέρειν* to bear.] An ancient silver coin of Asia Minor. It had a *cista* stamped on it. There were three values, the tetradrachm, didrachm, and drachm. See DRACHMA. — **cis'to-phor'ic** (sĭs'tō-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*

Cis'tus (sĭs'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κίστος, κισθος*, rockrose.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs, the rockroses, typifying the family Cistaceæ, widely distributed in the Mediterranean region and the Orient. Many are cultivated for their handsome white or yellow flowers; some yield useful gums or resins. Among the more important species are *C. creticus, C. ladaniferus, C. laurifolius*, etc. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See MYRRH, LADANUM.

cist'vaen (kĭst'vīn), *n.* [W. *cistfaen.*] *Archæol.* A chest or box-shaped tomb in a barrow, esp. one designed for urns containing the ashes of cremated dead.

cit (sĭt), *n.* [Short for *citizen.*] An inhabitant of a city; a citizen or townsman as distinguished from a countryman, or a tradesman or shopkeeper as distinguished from a gentleman; a middle-class person; — usually more or less contemptuous. "Insulted as a *cit.*" *Johnson.*

cit'a-del (sĭt'ă-dĕl), *n.* [F. *citadelle*, It. *cittadella*, dim. of *città* city, fr. L. *civitas.* See CITY.] **1.** A fortress in or near a fortified city, commanding the city and fortifications, and intended to control the city or to serve as a final point of defense.

2. In general, a strong fortress; a stronghold.

3. In heavily armored ships of war, the protected central structure, which contains the engines, boilers, magazines, and other vital parts of the ship, and in and upon which the broadside battery is largely mounted.

Syn. — Stronghold, fort, fortress, fortification.

ci-ta'tion (sī-tā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *citacioun*, F. *citation*, LL. *citatio*, fr. L. *citare* to cite. See CITE.] **1.** An official summons or notice given to a person to appear, as before a tribunal of justice; hence, any summons; the paper containing such summons or notice.

2. Act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in its own words; also, the passage or words cited; quotation; specif., *Law*, a reference to decided cases, or books of authority.

3. Enumeration; mention; as, a *citation* of facts.

ci'ta-to-ry (sī'tă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *citatorius.*] Having the power or faculty of citing, or summoning; of the nature of a citation, or summons; as, letters *citatory.*

cite (sīt), *v. t.*; CIT'ED (sīt'ĕd); CIT'ING (sīt'ĭng). [F. *citer*, fr. L. *citare*, intens. of *cire, ciēre*, to put in motion, to excite; akin to Gr. *κίειν* to go, Skr. *çi* to sharpen.] **1.** To call upon officially or authoritatively to appear before a court, to summon.

Cited by the finger of God. *De Quincey*

2. To summon or call, in general; to arouse to action.

3. To quote, as a passage from a book, usually by way of authority or proof.

The devil can *cite* Scripture for his purpose. *Shak.*

4. To bring forward, adduce, allege, or refer to, as for support, proof, illustration, or confirmation.

The imperfections which you have *cited.* *Shak.*

5. To bespeak; to indicate. *Obs.*

Aged honor *cites* a virtuous youth. *Shak.*

Syn. — Adduce, repeat, extract. — CITE, QUOTE. To QUOTE is to reproduce exactly the words of another; as, "Chaucer's account of himself must be *quoted*, for the delight and sympathy of all true readers" (*Leigh Hunt*). More loosely, to *quote* is to refer a statement in general terms to some one as its author, without implying the repetition of precisely the original words; as, Don't *quote* me in this connection. To CITE, as here compared (see CALL), is to adduce an author or a passage as evidence or as an authority; as, "I demanded of him to bring out his proof of his application in form and in detail. . . . But he persevered in his refusal to *cite* any distinct passages from any writing of mine" (*J. H. Newman*).

Quoting of authors is most for matters of fact, and then I *cite* them as I would produce a witness *Selden.*

cith'a-ra (sĭth'ă-ra), *n.* [L Cf. CITTERN, GUITAR.] *Music.* An ancient instrument of the lyre class.

Cith'a-rex'y-lum (sĭth'ă-rĕk'sĭ-lŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κιθάρα* cithara + *ξύλον* wood.] *Bot.* A genus of verbenaceous trees and shrubs of the warmer parts of America. The hard durable wood is called *fiddlewood* or *bois cotelet.* They have small panicled flowers, and berrylike drupes seated in the persistent calyx.

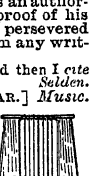

Cithara.

cith'er (sĭth'ẽr), *n.* [See CITHARA.] *Music.* The cithara; loosely, any of various modifications of it, as the cittern, zither, etc.

cit'ied (sĭt'ĭd), *a. Rare.* **1.** Resembling, or made into, a city. "*Citied* towns." *Drayton.*

2. Containing, or occupied by, a city or cities.

cit'i-fy (sĭt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*city* + *-fy.*] To render citylike; to stamp with, or conform to, city characteristics, manners, etc.; — usually in *p. p.* or *p. a.* **cit'i-fied** (-fīd).

cit'i-zen (-zĕn), *n.* [ME. *citezein, citesen*, OF. *citeain*, F. *citoyen*, fr. *cité* city. The inserted consonant is perh. due to influence of *denizen.* See CITY; cf. CIT.] **1.** An inhabitant of a city or town, esp one who enjoys its freedom and privileges; a freeman or burgess of a city, as distinguished from a foreigner, or one not entitled to its franchises.

2. An inhabitant of a city; a townsman; specif., a civilian, as opposed to a soldier, policeman, etc. *Shak.*

3. A member of a state; a person, native or naturalized, of either sex, who owes allegiance to a government, and is entitled to reciprocal protection from it; — opposed to *alien.* Between the word *citizen*, answering in meaning to the Latin *civis* and the Greek πολίτης, and the word *subject* there is a fundamental distinction in meaning. *Subject* implies a master or lord to whom the subject owes a personal allegiance; *citizen* does not, but implies membership of, and the tie of loyalty to, a state, with the reciprocal right to the enjoyment of the privileges and protection flowing from these A citizen as such is entitled to the protection of life, liberty, and property at home and abroad, but is not necessarily vested with the suffrage or other political rights. (Cf. ALLEGIANCE.) In the construction of statutes *citizen* is sometimes made to include *corporation*, as that has a certain recognition by the law, though properly speaking not capable of being a *citizen.*

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are *citizens* of the United States and of the State wherein they reside *U. S. Const., Amend.* XIV

4. Loosely, a person, not native nor naturalized, domiciled in a country, and subject to its territorial jurisdiction; a denizen.

5. An inhabitant or occupant. "Some small forest *citizen.*" *Hawthorne.*

Syn. — See INHABITANT.

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cir-ros'to-mous (sĭr-rŏs'tō-mŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Cirrostomatous.

cir'rous (sĭr'ŭs), *a.* Cirrose.

cirrus stripe = CIRRO-FILUM.

Cir'si-um (sûr'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κίρσιον* a kind of thistle.] Syn of CARDUUS.

cir'so-cele (sûr'sō-sēl), *n.* [*cirso-* + *-cele*] = VARICOCELE.

cir-som'pha-los (sûr-sŏm'fă-lŏs), *n.* [NL.; *cirso-* + Gr *ὀμφαλός* navel] Varicose dilatation of veins around the navel

cir'soph-thal'mi-a, *n.* [NL.; *cirso-* + *ophthalmia.*] *Med.* Varicose condition of the blood vessels of the conjunctiva.

cir'so-tome, *n.* [*cirso-* + *-tome.*] A knife used in cirsotomy.

ci'ru-e'lo (sē'rōō-ā'lō; 138), *n.* [Sp., lit., plum tree.] The tree which bears the ciruela.

Cis (sĭs). *Bib.*

ci.-s. *Abbr.* Cirro-stratus.

Ci'sa-i (sĭ'să-ī). *Bib.*

cis-an'dine, *a.* [*cis-* + *Andine.*] On this side of the Andes.

cis'co-ette' (sĭ ŷ s'k ŭ-ĕ t'), *n.* [Dim. of *cisco.*] The bloater whitefish.

cise. Var. of SIZE, six.

‖ **ci'se-leur'** (sē'zĕ'lûr'), *n.* [F.] One who carves or chases metals, as gilt edgings for furniture.

‖ **ci'se-lure'** (-lûr'), *n.* [F.] The process or art of chasing on metals; also, the work chased

cis'-e-ly'sian, *a.* [*cis-* + *elysian.*] On this side of Elysium

ciser † SICER

cisers. † SCISSORS

cis'gan-get'ic, *a.* [*cis-* + *Gangetic.*] On this, that is, usually, the western, side of the Ganges.

cis-ju'rane (sĭs-jū'rān), *a.* On this, that is, usually, the western, side of the Jura Mountains.

cis'ma-rine', *a* [*cis-* + L. *mare* sea.] On this side of the sea.

cisme. † SCHISM. [the ocean.]

cis-o'ce-an'ic, *a.* On this side

cis-pla'tine (sĭs-pla'tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [*cis-* + *Plata*, the river.] On this, that is, usually, the Brazilian, side of the Plata.

cis-pon'tine (-pŏn'tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [*cis-* + L. *pons, pontis*, bridge.] On this side of the bridge or bridges; specif., in London, north of the Thames.

cis'rhe-nane' (sĭs'rē-nān'), *a.* [L. *cisrhenanus.*] On this side the Rhine

cis'sors Scissors. *Ref. Sp.*

cist. † CYST, bladder.

cis'ta (sĭs'tă), *n*; *pl.* CISTÆ (-tē). = 1st CIST.

Cis-ta'les (sĭs-tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See CISTUS.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the rockroses, the crucifers, capers, etc. —

cis'tal (sĭs'tăl), *a.*

cist'ed, *a. Archæol* Having, or containing, a cist or cists

cisted. Var. of CYSTED.

cistern barometer. See BAROMETER.

cis'to-lith. Var of CYSTOLITH.

cis'to-phore, *n* [Gr *κιστοφόρος* carrying a chest.] *Bot.* A sporophore. *Obs.*

cis-trans- See ALLOISOMERISM.

cis-tu'do (sĭs-tū'dō), *n.* [NL; L *cista* chest + *testudo* a tortoise.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the box turtles.

cistus rape. Any vegetable parasite of the family Cytinaceæ. *Lindley.*

cit, *n.* The civet. *Scot.*

cit. *Abbr.* Citation; cited; citizen.

cit'a-ble, *or* **cite'a-ble** (sĭt'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being cited.

cit'al (-ăl), *n.* [From CITE.] *Rare* 1. Summons to appear, as before a judge; citation.

2. Citation; quotation. *Rare.*

ci-ta'tor (sĭ-tā'tẽr), *n.* One who cites *Rare.*

‖ **ci'té'** (sē'tā'), *n.* [F.] **a** In French archæology, a walled and strong town (often a hilltop, as at Laon, or an island, as at Paris) remaining detached and limited in boundaries as the town spreads around it. **b** In modern cities, a reserved and semiprivate street, court, or square, which can be shut off by gates, affording quiet and excluding undesirable occupants.

cite, citee † CITY.

cit'ee' (sĭt'ē'), *n.* [See -EE.] One who is cited

Ci-tel'lus (sĭ-tĕl'ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the spermophiles. *Spermophilus* is a synonym.

cit'er (sĭt'ẽr), *n.* One who cites

cit'ess (sĭt'ĕs), *n.* [From CIT.] A female cit; a citizeness.

citezein. † CITIZEN

cith'a-rist (sĭth'ă-rĭst), *n.* [L. *citharista*, Gr. *κιθαριστής.*] A player on the cithara.

cith'a-ris'tic (-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κιθαριστικός.*] Pertaining, or adapted, to the cithara.

cith'a-roe'dic (-rē'dĭk), *a.* [L. *citharoedicus*, Gr. *κιθαρῳδικός* of harp playing.] Of or pertaining to a cithara. *Rare.*

cithe. † KITH. [TERN.

cith'ern (sĭth'ẽrn). Var. of CITHOLIS. † CITOLE.

citie † CITY.

cit'les (sĭt'lz), *n.*, *pl.* of CITY.

Cit'i-gra'da (sĭt'ĭ-grā'dă; sĭ-tĭg'rā-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *citus* swift + *gradi* to walk.] *Zoöl* A suborder of spiders, including the wolf spiders and their allies, which capture their prey by running. — **cit'i-grade** (sĭt'ĭ-grād), *a. & n.*

Cit'ima (sĭt'ĭmz), *n. pl Bib.*

cit'i-ner (sĭt'ĭ-nẽr), *n.* [See CITIZEN.] A citizen. *Obs*

‖ **ci'ti-us ve'nit pe-ri'cu-lum cum con-tem'ni-tur** (sĭsh'ĭ-ŭs, pē-rĭk'ū-lŭm). [L.] Danger comes more quickly when it is despised *Publilius Syrus.*

cit'i-zen, *a.* City-bred; citizenish; effeminate. *Obs.*

I am not well,
But not so *citizen* a wanton as
To seem to die ere sick. *Shak.*

cit'i-zen-dom, *n.* See -DOM.

cit'i-zen-ess, *n.* A female citizen. *Rare.*

cit'i-zen-hood', *n.* See -HOOD.

cit'i-zen-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

cit'i-zen-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principle of citizenship; civism.

cit'i-zen-ize (sĭt'ĭ-zĕn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). To make, or naturalize as, a citizen; to invest with citizenship.

cit'i-zen-ship', *n.* State or quality of being a citizen; status of a citizen.

cit'ole (sĭt'ōl; *now often* sī-tōl', *after the French*), *n.* [OF. *citole*, fr. L. *cithara*. See CITTERN.] *Music.* A kind of small (obsolete) dulcimer. — **cit'ol-er** (sĭt'ō-lēr), *n.*

cit'ra- (sĭt'rā-). A prefix representing the Latin adv. & prep. *citra*, denoting *on this side*, *on the hither or nearer side*, and having in English the same signification; *cis-*; — opposed to *ultra-* or *trans-*; as, **cit'ra-mon'tane** (-mŏn'tān).

cit'ra-con'ic (sĭt'rā-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*citric* + *aconitic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white, crystalline, deliquescent acid, $C_3H_3(CO_2H)_3$, obtained by distillation of citric acid. It is the methyl derivative of maleic acid.

cit'ral (sĭt'răl), *n.* [*citron* + *aldehyde.*] *Org. Chem.* A highly odoriferous liquid aldehyde, C_9H_{15}·CHO, found in oil of lemon, oil of orange, bay leaves, etc., and formed by the oxidation of geraniol; — called also *geranial*. It is used in making artificial perfumes.

cit'range (sĭt'rānj), *n.* [*Citrus* + *orange.*] A citrous fruit produced by a cross between the sweet orange and the trifoliate orange (*Citrus trifoliata*). It is more acid and has a more pronounced aroma than the orange; the tree is hardier. There are several varieties.

cit'rate (sĭt'rāt), *n.* [From CITRIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of citric acid.

ci-traz'ic (sĭ-trăz'ĭk), *a.* Also **cit'ra-zin'ic**. [*citric* + *azote* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline hydroxy acid, $C_6H_5O_4N$, formed by condensation from an amide of citric acid. It is a pyridine derivative.

cit'rene (sĭt'rēn), *n.* [See CITRON.] The dextro variety of limonene. See LIMONENE.

cit're-ous (sĭt'rē-ŭs), *a.* Lemon-colored; citrine.

cit'ric (sĭt'rĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *citrique*. See CITRON.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a tribasic acid, C_3H_4-OH $(CO_2H)_3$, extracted from lemons, currants, gooseberries, etc., as a white crystalline substance having a pleasant sour taste. It is used in making artificial lemonade and as a resist or discharge in printing certain fabrics.

cit'ril (sĭt'rĭl), *n.*, *or* **citril finch.** [Apparently named fr. its color. Cf. CITRINE.] A common finch (*Chrysomitris citrinella*) of southern and central Europe, with greenish yellow plumage.

cit'rine (-rĭn), *a.* [F. *citrin*. See CITRON.] Like a citron or lemon; specif., lemon-colored, greenish or gray yellow.

The *citrine* odor of the bergamot. *Sir G. Parker.*

citrine ointment, *Pharm.*, a yellowish mercurial ointment, the *unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*, used as an alterative application in various skin diseases.

cit'rine, *n.* **1.** Citrine color.

2. A yellow variety of quartz used as a gem; false topaz.

ci-trom'e-ter (sĭ-trŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [See CITRON, -METER.] A hydrometer for determining the specific gravity of lemon juice, etc., in the preparation of citric acid.

cit'ron (sĭt'rŭn; *see note under* APRON), *n.* [F. *citron*, LL. *citro*, from L. *citrus* citron tree (cf. *citreum*, sc. malum, a citron), from Gr. κιτρον citron, of unknown origin.] **1.** Orig., the fruit of any variety of *Citrus medica*, thus including the lime and the lemon (see CITRUS); now, specif., the fruit of *C. medica genuina*, the typical subspecies. Also, the tree that bears this fruit. The fruit resembles the lemon in appearance and structure, but is larger, and not umbonate. The thick rind is used extensively in preserves and confections.

2. = CITRON MELON.

3. Citrine color.

4. Citron water. *Obs.*

citron butterfly. A large, nearly plain yellow butterfly (*Catopsilia eubule*) of the southern United States.

cit'ron-el'la (sĭt'rŭn-ĕl'a), *n.* [See CITRON.] **a** = CITRONELLA GRASS. **b** The horse balm (*Collinsonia canadensis*). See COLLINSONIA.

citronella grass. A fragrant grass (*Andropogon nardus*) of southern Asia, which yields citronella oil.

cit'ron-el'lal (-lăl), *n.* [*citronella* + *aldehyde.*] An odoriferous liquid aldehyde, C_9H_{17}·CHO, of the olefine series, found in oil of lemon, citrouella oil, and other essential oils, and also formed by oxidation of citronellol. On being itself oxidized it yields **citronellic acid**, $C_9H_{17}CO_2H$.

cit'ron-el'lol (-ĕl'ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*citronella* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* An alcohol, $C_{10}H_{19}OH$, obtained as an odoriferous oily liquid from oil of rose, geranium oil, etc.

citron melon. One of a race of watermelons having a rather small fruit, the hard flesh of which is used like the true citron, and hence is often called *citron*.

citron tree. The tree which bears the citron. See CITRON, 1.

citron water. A liquor flavored with citron or lemon peel; specif., an old beverage distilled from proof spirits to which lemon peel, sometimes also orange peel, figs, and sometimes nutmeg and sugar were added. *Obs.*

cit'ron-wood' (sĭt'rŭn-wo͝od'), *n.* **a** The wood of the citron tree. **b** The wood of the sandarac tree (*Callitris quadrivalvis*), used in cabinetwork. It was the most highly prized wood of the ancients.

cit'ro-phen (-rō-fĕn), *n.* [*citric* + *phenetidine.*] *Pharm.* A crystalline powder, the citrate of paraphenetidine, used as an antipyretic and also in migraine and neuralgia.

cit'rous (sĭt'rŭs), *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Citrus*; as, *citrous* fruits.

Ci-trul'lus (sĭ-trŭl'ŭs), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *citrus* citron.] *Bot.* A small genus of African cucurbitaceous plants having lobed leaves and solitary flowers with a bell-shaped calyx tube. The watermelon is *C. citrullus* and the colocynth is *C. colocynthis*.

Cit'rus (sĭt'rŭs), *n.* [L., a citron tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of rutaceous, often thorny trees and shrubs, natives originally of tropical Asia, but now widely cultivated for their fruits, known as *citrous fruits*, constituting one of the most important horticultural products. The genus is characterized by the alternate unifoliolate or trifoliolate leaves with a winged petiole, tetramerous flowers with many stamens; and large baccate fruit with pulpy endocarp and hard exocarp. Each of the species includes several distinct subspecies. *C. medica* yields the citron, lemon, and lime, *C. aurantium* the sweet, bitter, and Bergamot oranges, etc. See CITRON, CITRANGE, ORANGE, LEMON, LIME, KUMQUAT, SHADDOCK, TANGELO, MANDARIN, 4.

cit'tern (sĭt'ẽrn), **cith'ern** (sĭth'-), *n.* [L. *cithara*, Gr. κιθάρα. Cf. CITHARA, GITTERN.] *Music.* An old instrument shaped like a lute, but strung with wire and played with a quill or plectrum. *Shak.*

cit'tern-head', *n.* Blockhead; dunce; — a term of contempt, the allusion being to the grotesquely carved head with which the handle of a cittern often ended. *Obs. Marston.* — **cit'tern-head'ed**, *a. Obs.*

cit'y (sĭt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CITIES (-ĭz). [ME. *cite*, F. *cité*, fr. L. *civitas* citizenship, state, city, fr. *civis* citizen; perh. akin to Goth. *heiwa* (in *heiwafrauja* man of the house), AS. *hīwan*, pl., members of a family, servants, *hīred* family, G. *heirath* marriage, prop., providing a house, E. *hind* a peasant] **1.** A town or other inhabited place; — frequently used in versions of the Bible to translate the L. *civitas* or Greek πολις, which were often applied to mere villages, as Bethlehem and Nain.

He came and dwelt in a *city* called Nazareth *Matt.* ii. 23.

2. Vaguely, any large, important, or noted town or inhabited place, so called by way of distinction.

3. In Great Britain and Ireland, any of various towns or places of which the term *city* is a traditional or honorary designation. In these cases the name *city* has no legal significance, and does not import the possession of any powers. In England the term *city* from early times was usually (but not always) applied to a cathedral town, and for several centuries it was understood to have a quasi legal meaning of "an incorporated town which is or has been an episcopal see." This sense, however, never became fixed as a matter of law, and the title *city* is now occasionally conferred by royal authority on important boroughs that are not episcopal sees, as Leeds. In Scotland and Ireland the term *city*, apparently borrowed from English usage, seems to have been applied to all places, whether towns, boroughs, or hamlets, and whether incorporated or not, which were episcopal seats; but it came to be popularly confined to the more important ones and extended to a few other places, not episcopal seats, of great importance. Recently the title has been granted by royal charter to important boroughs as in England.

A *city* is a town incorporated; which is, or has been, the see of a bishop; and though the bishopric has been dissolved, as at Westminster, it yet remaineth a *city* *Blackstone*

4. In the United States, a municipality, incorporated and governed, usually, by a mayor and a board of aldermen or of councilmen or by a city council consisting of a board of aldermen and a board of councilmen. There is no uniformity in the legal characteristics of a city throughout the United States. In most States the name *city* denotes a municipality ranking higher in population than a town, borough, or village, but in many States, esp. in the West, the name relates more especially to the form of government, there being often cities of several classes as to population. In many cases such cities are of small population, and often also the name is given in anticipation.

5. In Canada, a municipality of the highest class, varying in character in the different provinces.

6. The collective body of citizens, or inhabitants of a city "The whole *city* came out to meet Jesus." *Matt.* viii. 34.

7. *Antig.* **a** A central place to which the confederated families living in the vicinity went for common purposes, as worship, protection, etc.

The *city* of Homer's day . . . was generally a citadel upon a hill to which the confederated families living in the country round about it resorted in times of actual or threatened invasion. It contained the temples of the gods and was the seat of the common worship. In it was the market place, also, in which the trade of the countryside centered. It saw the festivals, the sacrifices, the councils, the courts, the armed musterings of the people. But it did not see their daily life. That was not lived in common, but apart in clans. *Woodrow Wilson*

b The confederation or union of clans resorting to such a center; hence, the political or sovereign body formed by such a community; a city-state; — an equivalent of Gr. πόλις, L. *civitas*.

Cities of the Plain, cities, of which the chief were Sodom and Gomorrah, said to have been destroyed by fire from heaven (*Gen.* xix.), their sites being, traditionally, in the vicinity of, or covered by, the Dead Sea. — **City of a Hundred Towers**, Pavia, Italy, from its many towers and steeples. — **C. of Brotherly Love**, Philadelphia, sometimes so called, from the signification of the name. — **C. of Churches.** The former city of Brooklyn, now a borough of New York, from the large number of churches which it contains. — **C. of David. a** Jerusalem; esp., the citadel built by David on Mt. Zion. **b** Bethlehem, Judea. — **C. of Destruction**, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the imaginary city, typifying the world, whence Christian started on his pilgrimage to the Celestial City. — **C. of Elms**, *or* **Elm City**, New Haven, Connecticut, many of the streets of which are shaded with lofty elms. — **C. of Enchantments**, a magical city described in the story of Beder, Prince of Persia, in the "Arabian Nights." — **C. of God**, Paradise; heaven; the New Jerusalem. — **C. of Lanterns**, an imaginary cloud city in the "Veræ Historiæ" of Lucian, a satirical romance. — **C. of Magnificent Distances.** Washington, the capital of the United States, which is laid out on a very large scale. — **C. of Masts**, London, England, in allusion to the magnitude of its commerce. — **c. of refuge. a** *Jewish Antiq.* Any of six cities appointed as places of asylum for persons who killed "any person unawares" (*Num.* xxxv., see also *Josh.* xx.). **b** [*cap.*] Medina, in Arabia, whence Mohammed fled from Mecca, A. D. 622. — **C. of Spindles**, Lowell, Massachusetts, from its extensive cotton manufactures. — **c. of the dead**, a cemetery. — **C. of the Great King**, Jerusalem, which is so called in Psalm xlviii. 2, and in Matt. v. 35. — **City of the Prophet**, Medina, Arabia, to which Mohammed fled in 622. — **C. of the Seven Hills** a Rome. See SEVEN HILLS of Rome, under SEVEN. **b** Constantinople. — **C. of the Straits**, Detroit, Michigan, on the west bank of the Detroit River, a strait (F. *détroit*) connecting Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie. — **C. of the Sun. a** Baalbek, i. e., the City of Baal (i. e., the local Baal, a sun god), a ruined city of Syria, once of great size and magnificence Its Greek name was *Heliopolis* (Gr. Ἡλιούπολις), i. e., City of the Sun. **b** [F. *Cité du Soleil.*] A city in the romance of the same name by Tommaso Campanella (1568-1639), constituting an ideal republic after the manner of Plato. — **C. of the Violated Treaty**, Limerick, Ireland, — from the repeated violations of the treaty of 1691, granting liberties to the Roman Catholics. — **C. of the Violet Crown**, Athens, Greece; — a name whose origin and explanation are in dispute. — **C. of Victory**, Cairo, Egypt. *Cairo* is from Ar. *El qâhira-t*, lit., the victress.

city council. The legislative branch of a city government, usually consisting of a board of aldermen and a board of councilmen.

city editor. **1.** On London newspapers, the editor corresponding to the financial editor of newspapers in the United States.

2. In the United States, the editor in charge of city news, having direct control of the local reporters.

city father. A member of a city council.

city hall. The chief municipal building of a city.

cit'y-state', *n.* A state in which the sovereignty is vested in the free citizens of an independent city and extends over the territories under its direct control, primitively the contiguous territories cultivated by the citizens. The typical city-state is that of classical antiquity, Athens and Rome being examples. See CITY, 7 **b**.

civ'et (sĭv'ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *n.* [F. *civette* (cf. It. *zibetto*) civet, civet cat, fr. LGr. ζαπέτιον, fr. Ar. *zubâd*, *zabâd*, civet. Cf. ZIBET.] **1.** A substance, of the consistence of butter or honey, found in a pouch near the sexual organs of the true civet cats It is of a clear yellowish or brownish color, of a strong, musky odor, offensive when undiluted, but agreeable when a small portion is mixed with another substance. It is used as a perfume. Chemically, it is a complex mixture of fat, volatile oil, etc.

2. = CIVET CAT.

civ'et, *v. t.* To scent or perfume with civet. *Cowper.*

civ'et (sĭv'ĕt; *F.* sē-vĕ'), *n.* [F. Cf. CHIVE the plant, CIVE] A ragout of hare or other game, flavored with wine and onions.

civet cat. 1. Any of various carnivorous animals of the genus *Viverra* and allied genera of the family Viverridæ, esp. *V. civetta*, the animal which produces most of the civet of commerce, a native of northern Africa. It is two or three feet long, brownish gray with black bands and spots on body and tail, and is kept in confinement for the sake of its perfume. There are several Asiatic species.

Civet Cat (*Viverra civetta*). (1/7)

2. A person perfumed with civet; — a term of ridicule. *Obs.*

civ'ic (sĭv'ĭk), *a.* [L. *civicus*, fr. *civis* citizen. See CITY.] Relating, pertaining, or appropriate, to a citizen; of or pertaining to a city or other municipality or citizenship, relating to man as a member of society, or to civil affairs, civil; as, *civic* virtue; *civic* life; *civic* wisdom.

civic crown. Also **civic coronet** (*Obs.*), **civic garland**, **civic wreath. a** *Rom. Antiq.* A crown or garland of oak leaves and acorns, bestowed on a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle. **b** *Arch.* A representation of such a crown used as an ornament.

civ'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Civic organization or system, principles of civil government.

2. Devotion, adherence, or conformity, to civic principles or to the duties and rights belonging to civic government.

civ'ics (sĭv'ĭks), *n.* The science of civil government; that department of political science which deals with the rights and duties of citizenship.

civ'il (-ĭl), *a.* [L. *civilis*, fr. *civis* citizen: cf. F. *civil.* See CITY.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or made up of, citizens, or individuals participating in a common society; as, *civil* life; *civil* liberty; also, of or pertaining to the whole body of citizens, or the state, its organization, or internal affairs, or citizens in their relations to their fellow citizens or to the state; as, *civil* institutions; *civil* magistrate; *civil* war.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a citizen or citizens; specif.: **a** Cultivated, refined, or not barbarous; as, a *civil* language. *Obs. or Archaic. Ascham.* **b** Having the manners of a citizen as distinguished from those of savages or rustics; polite or courteous to others; urbane. Now, often, moderately or fairly courteous; ordinarily polite; as, he returned a *civil* but not really courteous answer to my question. **c** Not gay or gaudy; modest; decent; sober. *Obs. Dekker.* **d** Humane. *Obs.* *Milton.*

3. Characteristic of or befitting a state, government, or developed social community; specif.: **a** Characterized by social or public order; orderly. *Obs.* **b** In that state of advancement which citizenship or community life indicates; civilized.

England was very rude and barbarous; for it is but even the other day since England grew *civil.* *Spenser.*

4. Pertaining to civic or ordinary life and affairs, in distinction from those which are military, naval, or ecclesiastical, etc.

The men of *civil* eminence . . . came immediately behind the military escort *Hawthorne*

5. Specif., *Theol.*, virtuous by nature, but not regenerate; moral, as distinguished from religious *Obs.*

Civil men come nearer the saints of God than others. *Preston.*

Citizen King. A surname popularly given to Louis Philippe, who, in 1830, was placed on the throne of France as the elective king of a constitutional monarchy.

cit'i-zen-ly, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a citizen.

cit'i-zen-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Citizens collectively

‖ **ci'to** (sĭ'tō) [L.] Quickly; speedily; soon.

‖ **ci'to ma-tu'rum, ci'to pu'tridum** [L.] Soon ripe, soon rotten.

‖ **ci'to'yen'** (sē'twä'yăN'), *n. masc.*, ‖ **ci'to'yenne'** (-yĕn'), *n. fem* [F.] Citizen.

cit'ra-co-nate (sĭt'rā-kō-nāt), *n* A salt or ester of citraconic acid.

cit'ra-mon'tane (-mŏn'tān), *a.* [*citra-* + *L. mons* mountain.] Cismontane. *Rare.*

cit'range-ade', *n* A drink made from citranges.

cit're-an (sĭt'rē-ăn), *a.* [L. *citreus.*] Citrine.

cit'rin. Citrine. *Ref. Sp.*

cit'ri-na'tion (-rĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [See CITRINE.] *Alchemy.* Process or act of becoming citrine, or lemon-colored; — supposed to indicate perfection or perfect digestion, as in the philosopher's stone. *Obs.*

cit'ri-nel', *n.* [LL. *citrinella*. cf. F. *citrinelle.* Cf. CITRINE.] = CITRIL FINCH. *Obs.* [rine.]

cit'ri-nous (sĭt'rĭ-nŭs), *a.* Citrine.

citronella oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

cit'ro-nin (sĭt'rō-nĭn), *n. Chem.* Curcumin.

cit'ron-ize, *v. t. Alchemy.* To turn citrine or citron color. *Obs.*

citron oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

citron yellow Zinc chromate, $ZnCrO_4$, used as a yellow pigment. It fades easily.

cit'rul, *n.* [OF. *citrole*, F. *citrouille.*] *Obs.* a The watermelon. b The pumpkin.

cit'rus, *a* Citrous.

citryn. ✝ CITRINE.

citte. ✝ CUT.

citterne. ✝ CITTERN.

cit'ty. ✝ CITY.

cit'y-cism (sĭt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* City manners, characteristics, etc. *R.*

cit'y-com'mon-wealth', *n.* = CITY-STATE.

city company. See COMPANY.

city court. The municipal court of a city. *Obs.*

cit'y-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

cit'y-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

cit'y-fy, cit'y-fied. Vars. of CITIFY, CITIFIED.

cit'y-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

cit'y-less, *a.* See -LESS.

city mission. A mission for work in a city. — **city missionary.**

cit'y-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

City Remembrancer. An official elected by the Common Council of the City of London, whose chief duty at present is to represent the corporation before parliamentary committees and at council and treasury boards.

cit'y-ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* & *a.* See -WARD.

city ward A watchman, or the watchmen, of a city. *Obs.*

cit'y-wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARDS.

‖ **ciu-dad'** (thyo͞o-thäth'; sy o͞o-; 138, 146), *n.*; *pl.* CIUDADES (-thä'thäs). [Sp.] City; town.

civ *Abbr.* Civil; civilian.

C. I. V. *Abbr.* Colonial Imperial Volunteers; City Imperial Volunteers.

Çi'va (shē'vä), **Çi'va-ite**, etc. Var. of SIVA, SIVAITE, etc.

cive (sīv), *n.* [F.] See CHIVE.

cive. ✝ CIVY

civ'er-y (sĭv'ẽr-ĭ) Var. of CIBORY, SEVERY. [*Obs.*]

civ'et. *n.* = CHIVE, the plant.

civet bean. The Sieva bean.

civey. ✝ CIVY.

civ'i-cal. *a.* Civic. *Obs.*

civ'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CIVIC.

6. *Law.* **a** Relating to the private rights of individuals in a community and to legal proceedings in connection with them; pertaining to rights and remedies sought by action or suit distinct from criminal proceedings; — distinguished from *criminal* and *political;* as, a *civil* injury. **b** In law or as to legal rights or status; in the eyes of the law; legal; — distinguished from *natural;* as, *civil* death; *civil* disabilities.

7. Used and legally recognized for the purposes of ordinary life; — said of divisions of time; as, *civil* year; *civil* day.

8 Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with, the Roman civil law or [*cap.*] the modern Civil law (see in phrases).

"A *Civil* doctor." *Shak.*

9. = CIVIC. *Obs.*

Syn. — Polished, refined, obliging, suave, well-bred, high-bred, elegant, respectful, condescending. — CIVIL, POLITE, COURTEOUS, COURTLY, URBANE, AFFABLE, COMPLAISANT, GRACIOUS. CIVIL, in present usage, commonly suggests the bare fulfillment of the ordinary requirements of social intercourse; it frequently implies little more than forbearance from rudeness; as, "Of such independence that he occasionally forgot to be merely *civil*" (*Atlantic Monthly*); "This man . . . cut short one of our party, and addressed a silly remark to Spencer. . . . Spencer's answer was *civil*, but brief and not inviting" (*J. Fiske*). POLITE (see POLITE), while sometimes suggesting a merely perfunctory attitude, is more positive than *civil;* it commonly implies thoughtfulness for the feelings of others, united with polish of manners and address; as, "Nothing was ever so serene as his countenance, so unembarrassed as his manner, so *polite* as his whole demeanor" (*Landor*). COURTEOUS implies more considerate and dignified, COURTLY, more high-bred, stately and formal, observance of due civilities; as, "With *courteous* brevity I signify my indifference to contraband trade" (*Carlyle*); "*courteous* usages refined by art" (*Wordsworth*); "the devout and delicate Prioress, the *courtly* and valiant Knight" (*Crabbe*); "his great-uncle, a *courtly* and stately old gentleman" (*J. A. Symonds*). URBANE adds the implication of suavity and elegance; AFFABLE, of ease and (frequently) condescension; as, "I had reason to praise [in Paris] the national *urbanity*, which from the court has diffused its gentle influence to the shop, the cottage, and the schools" (*Gibbon*); "I don't find . . . that his wealth has made him arrogant and inaccessible; on the contrary, he takes great pains to appear *affable* and gracious" (*Smollett*); "He is so unsufferably *affable* that every man near him would like to give him a beating" (*Thackeray*). COMPLAISANT implies an obliging and (sometimes) over-compliant or yielding disposition; GRACIOUS, a serene and benignant bearing towards others; as, "Her importunity prevailed with me, and I am extremely glad I was so *complaisant*" (*Lady M. W. Montague*); "Consciousness of unquestioned position makes people *gracious* in proper measure to all" (*Holmes*); "Ah! the *gracious* lady! what divine condescension! what ineffable courtesy!" (*M. Hewlett*). See SUAVE, COMPLACENCY, CEREMONIAL.

civil action, suit, *or* **proceeding,** one to enforce the private rights or redress the private wrongs of an individual, that is, one not involving a criminal proceeding. Cf. CRIMINAL, FINE, *n.* — **c. contract,** *Law,* specif., a contract of marriage made without religious sanction and solemnization. — **c. corporation.** See CORPORATION. — **c. county.** See COUNTY, 3. — **c. damages,** *Law,* actual damage which a person injured in person, property, or means of support by the intoxication of another may recover against the person who supplied to him the liquor which caused the intoxication, under the provisions of a statute (called a **civil damages act, bill,** or **law**) enacted for that purpose in many States of the United States. — **c. day.** = DAY, 4. — **c. death,** *Law,* the change of status of a person equivalent in its legal consequences to natural death. See DEATH. — **c. district,** a district formed for purposes of civil government; specif., in some States of the United States, as Tennessee, a minor subdivision of the county. — **c. engineer,** one who practices or is versed in civil engineering. — **c. imprisonment,** *Law,* imprisonment by civil process, as for debt. — **c. law.** As a translation of the Roman *jus civile* · **1.** *Roman Law.* The peculiar local law of a state, and specif. of Rome, as distinguished from the *jus gentium,* and *jus naturale;* also, the customary law or that adopted by the people, as distinguished from the prætorian and other law established by edicts. **2. a** In the Middle Ages, the Roman law as set forth (chiefly) in the Justinian codes, as distinguished from the canon law. **b** In modern English usage, the body of private law that has developed from the Roman law in the states where the legal system is still substantially Roman, but has been influenced by Teutonic, ecclesiastical, and purely modern institutions. England and the United States are practically the only modern civilized countries which have not adopted the Civil-law system; and in some portions of the British Empire (as Cape Colony and Quebec) and of the United States (as Louisiana and to some extent New Mexico and other southwestern States) the Civil-law system, introduced by the original settlers, is still retained. (In this sense usually written *Civil law.*) — **c. liberty,** exemption from arbitrary interference with person, opinion, or property, on the part of the government under which one lives.

Paley's admired definition of *civil liberty* appears to me to be obnoxious to . . . objection. *Civil liberty,* he says, is the not being restrained by any law but which conduces in a greater degree to the public welfare; and this is distinguished from natural liberty, which is the not being restrained at all. *John Austin.*

— **c. list,** in Great Britain, orig., a list of the charges for the support of the civil officers of the state, to pay for which a special appropriation of public money was made; hence, the civil officers of government, as judges, ambassadors, secretaries, etc. In modern use, the account of, or appropriation of, money made by Parliament for the expenses of the sovereign and his household. The civil list formerly included provision for the payment of pensions granted by royal bounty (**civil list pensions**), but the Civil List Act of 1901 excluded them from the charges on the civil list. — **C. Lord,** a member of the British Board of Admiralty who supervises the civil branch of its administration, including buildings, labor, contracts, and most of the civil staff of naval establishments, and the charitable work of Greenwich Hospital. — **civil parish.** See PARISH. — **c. remedy,** *Law,* the remedy by action given to a person injured, as opposed to a criminal prosecution. — **c. rights,** *Law,* those rights the enjoyment of which does not involve participation in the establishment, support, or management of the government; — distinguished from *political rights.* The term is used chiefly of the rights secured to citizens of the United States by the 13th & 14th Amendments to the Constitution, and certain acts called **civil rights acts** or **bills,** passed by Congress April 9, 1866, May 31, 1870, and March 1, 1875, respectively, for the purpose of securing to all citizens equal civil rights by abolishing the civil incidents of involuntary servitude. Certain cases in which these acts were interpreted (and secs. 1 & 2 of the act of 1875, declared unconstitutional) by the Supreme Court in 1883 (109 U. S. 3) are called the **civil rights cases.** — **c. servant,** a member of the civil service, esp. that of British India. *Eng.* — **c. service,** all service rendered to and paid for by a state or nation other than that pertaining to military, naval, legislative, and judicial affairs; all branches of the public administrative service which are not military or naval; orig., that branch of the British East India Company service conducted by the covenanted servants not belonging to the army or navy. — **C. Service Commission,** in the United States, a commission appointed by the President, consisting of three members, not more than two of whom may be adherents of the same party, which has the control, through examinations, of appointments and promotions in the classified civil service. It was created by act of Jan 16, 1883 (22 Stat. 403). — **c. service reform,** the substitution of business principles and methods for political methods in the conduct of the civil service, esp. the merit system instead of the spoils system in the matter of appointments to office. — **c. suit.** = CIVIL ACTION. — **c. war,** a war between different sections or parties of the same country or nation; specif.: **a** [*cap.*] In Great Britain, the war between the Parliamentarians and Royalists (1642–46). The struggle of 1648–52 is called the Second Civil War. **b** [*cap.*] In the United States, the War of Secession, 1861–65, between the seceding Southern States and the Federal government. — **c. year.** See YEAR.

ci-vil'ian (sĭ-vĭl'yăn), *n.* [From CIVIL.] **1.** *Law.* **a** A student of, or proficient in, the civil law (of Rome) as especially distinguished from the canon law and the English common law; a teacher, practitioner, student, or the like of the Civil law. **b** One especially versed in or devoted to the law affecting civil rights and remedies. *Rare.*

2. *Theol.* "One who, despising the righteousness of Christ, did yet follow after a certain civil righteousness, a justitia civilis of his own." *Trench. Obs.*

3. One whose pursuits are those of civil life, not military, naval, nor clerical; specif.: **a** Formerly, one in the covenanted service of the East India Company; — called a *statutory civilian* when a native (as being appointed under special statutory provisions). Now, an employee in the imperial civil service of India. **b** One not professionally employed in the army or navy.

ci-vil'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *civilitas:* cf. F. *civilité.* See CIVIL.] **1.** Quality or state of a citizen or of the whole body of citizens; in various senses, all *obs.*, as: Citizenship; good citizenship; the civil body or body politic; civil power; civil office; civil order or orderliness, etc.

2. The state of society in which the relations and duties of a citizen are recognized and obeyed; a state of civilization.

Monarchies have risen from barbarism to *civility,* and fallen again to ruin. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. a Polite education; training in the humanities; hence, good breeding. *Archaic.* **b** A department of learning. *Obs.*

4. Civil conduct; politeness; a polite act or expression.

The insolent *civility* of a proud man is, if possible, more shocking than his rudeness could be. *Chesterfield.*

5. *Theol.* Natural goodness or morality. See CIVIL, *a.*, 5.

Syn. — Urbanity, affability, complaisance, courtesy.

civ'i-li-za'tion (sĭv'ĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *civilisation.*]

1. *Law.* Act of rendering a criminal process civil. *Obs.*

2. Act of civilizing, or state of becoming civilized; advancement in social culture; as, a result of the Norman Conquest was the *civilization* of the Anglo-Saxons.

3. A state of social culture characterized by relative progress in the arts, science, and statecraft; variously: the culture characteristic of modern Europe; as, contact with *civilization* often proves fatal to savages; a distinctive national culture; as, French *civilization;* the relative advancement of a primitive or ancient people; as, the Mycenæan *civilization;* Aztec *civilization.* Except in the last of these uses, *civilization* is ordinarily distinguished from *barbarism,* as manifesting greater enlightenment and humanity. Both are distinguished from *savagery,* the culture of the least advanced peoples.

Our manners, our *civilization,* and all the good things connected with manners, and with *civilization,* have, in this European world of ours, depended for ages upon two principles — . . . the spirit of a gentleman, and the spirit of religion. *Burke.*

Syn. — CIVILIZATION, CULTURE, CULTIVATION, REFINEMENT. CIVILIZATION applies to human society, and designates an advanced state of material and social well-being. CULTURE, as applied to society, emphasizes the intellectual aspect of civilization; as applied to individuals, it suggests such enlightenment as is acquired by intercourse with what is best in civilized life, esp. as this enlightenment evinces itself in delicacy of taste and nicety of breeding. The term is occasionally abused by a somewhat arrogant and exclusive restriction of its meaning. CULTIVATION, while often interchangeable with *culture,* implies rather more frequently the process of which *culture* is the result. REFINEMENT (see DELICACY), as compared with *culture,* emphasizes the element of fineness, often even fastidiousness, of feeling. See EDUCATION.

They all have a certain *refinement* which they call *civilization,* but a nation is really *civilized* by acquiring the qualities it by nature is wanting in; and the Italians are no more *civilized* by virtue of their *refinement* alone than we are *civilized* by virtue of our energy alone. *M. Arnold.*

Culture being a pursuit of our total perfection by means of getting to know, on all the matters which most concern us, the best which has been thought and said in the world; and through this knowledge, turning a stream of fresh and free thought upon our stock notions and habits. *M. Arnold.*

Admiration for the union in him of extraordinary skill in execution with admirable *cultivation* of mind. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

civ'i-lize (sĭv'ĭ-līz), *v. t.;* CIV'I-LIZED (-līzd); CIV'I-LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *civiliser,* fr. L. *civilis* civil. See CIVIL.]

1. To reclaim from, or cause to come out of, a savage or barbarous state; to instruct in the rules and customs of civilization and thus elevate in the human scale; educate; refine.

2. a To bring under the civil authority. *Obs.* **b** To make urbane or polished. **c** To tame; domesticate.

3. To admit as suitable or lawful to a civilized state. *Obs.*

4. *Law.* To make a subject of civil, instead of criminal, action.

Syn. — Polish, refine, humanize.

civ'i-lize, *v. i.* To become civil or civilized.

civ'i-lized (sĭv'ĭ-līzd), *p. a.* Of or pertaining to, or marked by the characteristics of, men in a state of civilization; as, a *civilized* nation; *civilized* language.

civ'il-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a civil manner; specif., politely.

civilly dead, *Law,* being in the status involved in civil death.

civ'ism (sĭv'ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *civisme,* fr. L. *civis* citizen.] Principles of citizenship; the virtues and sentiments of a good citizen; — orig. a translation of F. *civisme,* devotion to, or the being well disposed toward, the principles and cause of the French Revolution of 1789.

clach'an (klăk'an), *n.* [Gael.] A small village, esp. one situated about a church. *Scot.*

clack (klăk), *v. i.;* CLACKED (klăkt); CLACK'ING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. F. *claquer* to clap, crack, D. *klakken,* MHG. *klac* crack. Cf. CLACK, *n.*, CLATTER, CLICK.] **1.** To utter words or sounds rapidly and continually, or with abruptness; to let the tongue run; to chatter.

He 's a *clacking* nuisance when he 's well. *Kipling.*

2. To cackle or cluck, as a goose or hen. *Tennyson.*

3. To make a clack; to crack, as a whip; to clatter.

We heard Mr. Hodson's whip *clacking* on the shoulders of the poor little wretches. *Thackeray.*

clack, *v. t.* **1.** To utter inconsiderately or tattlingly; blab.

2. To cause to make a clack or clatter.

clack, *n.* [Cf. F. *claque* a slap or smack, MHG. *klac* crack. See CLACK, *v. i.*] **1. a** A sharp, abrupt noise, or succession of noises, made by the striking together of objects.

The miller fails to notice the *clack* of his mill, and the weaver fails to notice the rattle of his loom. *G. F. Stout.*

2. Anything that causes a clacking noise, as a child's rattle, the clapper of a mill, a rattle, or a clack valve.

3. Loud confused noise, as of voices; loud, continual, importunate, or foolish talk or chatter; prattle. *Addison.*

Whose chief intent is to vaunt his spiritual *clack. South.*

4 The tongue; — used contemptuously. *Richardson.*

5. A talkative person; chatterbox; gossip.

clack box. *Mach.* The box or chamber in which a clack valve works.

clack'dish (klăk'dĭsh'), *n.* A wooden dish with a movable lid, formerly carried by beggars, who clacked the lid to attract notice; a clapdish. *Shak.*

Grown dainty o'er that *clackdish. R. Browning.*

clack door. The removable cover of the opening through which access is had to a pump valve.

clack'er (klăk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that clacks; a clapper, as of a mill, or one to frighten away birds.

2. A claquer. See CLAQUER.

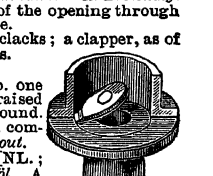

Clack Valve, open.

clack valve. *Mach.* A valve, esp. one hinged at one edge, which, when raised from its seat, falls with a clacking sound.

clad'o- (klăd'ō-; klă'dō-), **clad-.** A combining form from Gr. κλάδος, *a sprout.*

Cla-doc'er-a (klă-dŏs'ĕr-a), *n. pl.* [NL.; *clado-* + Gr. κέρας a horn.] *Zoöl.* A group of minute entomostracan crustaceans found chiefly in fresh water. It is usually considered a suborder of the Phyllopoda. They have the body protected by a bivalve carapace, and four or five pairs of short legs, though the chief swimming organs are the biramous antennæ. — **cla-doc'er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Cla-do'ni-a (-dō'nĭ-a), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κλαδών = κλάδος branch.] *Bot.* A genus of lichens typifying the family Cladoniaceæ, characterized by the capitate apothecia borne on simple or branched podetia. It includes many common lichens. *C. rangiferina* is the reindeer moss.

Cla-doph'o-ra (-dŏf'ō-ra), *n.* [NL. See CLADO-; -PHORE.] *Bot.* A large genus of green algæ typifying the family Cladophoraceæ, having a thallus of firm branched filaments. They occur in both fresh and salt water, usually in tufts.

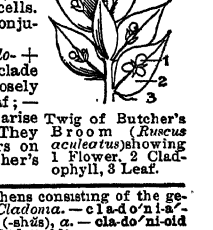

Twig of Butcher's Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*) showing 1 Flower, 2 Cladophyll, 3 Leaf.

Cla-doph'o-ra'les (-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small order of green algæ (Chlorophyceæ) having a simple or branching thallus which may be regarded either as a septate cœnocyte, thus connecting them with the Codiales (which see), or as a row of simple multinucleate cells. Reproduction is effected by the conjugation of isogametes.

clad'o-phyll (klăd'ō-fĭl), *n.* [*clado-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* A form of phylloclade consisting of a single internode, closely resembling an ordinary foliage leaf; — called also *cladode.* Cladophylls arise from the axils of true leaves. They often bear other leaves or flowers on the surface or margin, as in butcher's broom and species of *Phyllanthus.*

ci-vil'ian mor'tu-us (sĭ-vĭl'yăn môr'tŭ-ŭs). [L.] *Law.* = Civilly dead. [*a.* See -ABLE.]

civ'i-liz'a-ble (sĭv'ĭ-lĭz'a-b'l), |

civ'i-li-za'tion al, *a.* Of or pertaining to civilization.

civ'i-liz'a-to-ry (sĭv'ĭ-lĭz'a-tō-rĭ). Civilizing.

civ'i-lized-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

civ'i-liz-ee' (sĭv'ĭ-lĭ-zē'), *n.* [See -EE.] A civilized person. *Rare.*

civ'i-liz'er (sĭv'ĭ-lĭz'ĕr), *n.* One that civilizes.

civ'il-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*

civite. † QUIT.

civ'i-ty (sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *civitas* city.] A city. *Obs.* & *R.*

civ'o-cy (sĭv'ō-sĭ). Var. of CIBICIVY, *n.* [OF. *civé.* See CIVE.] *Cookery.* An old broth or sauce, as one for hares, made of wine, vinegar, spices, onions, herbs, etc. Cf. 3d CIVET. *Obs.*

cizar. † SIZAR.

cizars. † SCISSORS.

cize. † SIZE.

cizer. † SIZAR.

cizers. † SCISSORS. [Justice. C. J. *Abbr* Chief Judge; Chief ck. *Abbr.* Cask; check

Cl., *or* **cl.** *Abbr.* Centiliter; chlorine [without period, *Cl*]; class; Claudius; clause; clergyman; clerk; Clodius; cloth. [*Queensland.*]

C. L. *Abbr.* Conditional lease.

clab'ber (klăb'ĕr; klăb'-), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *clabar.* See BONNYCLABBER.] **1.** Mud; mire. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

2 = BONNYCLABBER.

clab'ber, *v. i* To curdle, as milk; to topper. *Obs.*

clab'ber-y (klăb'ĕr-ĭ; klăb'-), *a.* Muddy. *Dial. Eng.*

clack, *v. t.* [Flemish *klacken* (Kilian).] To remove the dirty parts, esp the buist, from (wool), — often formerly done to make imported wool weigh less. *Obs.*

clack'en, *n.* See HAILES.

clack'et, *n.* [F. *claquet,* the clapper of a mill.] A clacker; also, a clacking. *Obs. or R.*

clack'et, *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *claqueter.*] To clack. *Obs.* [ing.

clack'et-y (klăk'ĕt-ĭ), *a.* Clacking.

clack goose. The bernicle goose.

clack's. Clacked. *Ref. Sp.*

clad, *v. t.* To clothe. *Obs. or Archaic.*

clad, *pret. & p. p.* of CLOTHE.

cla-dan'thous (klă-dăn'thŭs), *a.* [*clado-* + *-anthous.*] *Bot.* Pleurocarpous.

clad'au-tol'cous (klăd'ô-tol'kŭs), *a.* [*clado-* + *auto-* + Gr. οἶκος a dwelling.] *Bot* Having antheridia on a special branch; — applied to mosses. Cf. GONIOAUTOICOUS, RHIZAUTOICOUS.

cla-den'chy-ma (klă-dĕn'kĭ-ma), *n.* [NL.; *clado-* + *-enchyma.*] *Bot.* Branched parenchyma. *Obs. or R.*

clad'ine (klăd'ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* = CLADOSE.

Cla'di-um (klā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κλάδιον, dim. of κλάδος a sprout.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of cyperaceous plants differing from *Rynchospora* chiefly by the deciduous style. See SAW GRASS, TWIG RUSH.

clad'o-car'pous (klăd'ō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [*clado-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Pleurocarpous.

clad'ode (klăd'ōd), *n.* [Gr. κλαδώδης having many shoots] *Bot.* = CLADOPHYLL. — **cla-do'di-al** (klă-dō'dĭ-al), *a.*

cla-do'di-um (klă-dō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -DIA (-ă). [NL.] *Bot.* A cladode.

clad'o-dont (klăd'ō-dŏnt; klă'dō-), *a.* & *n.* [*clado-* + *-odont.*] *Paleon.* Hybodont.

cla-dog'e-nous (klă-dŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [*clado-* + *-genous.*] *Bot.* Pleurocarpous.

Cla-do'ni-a'ce-æ (klă-dō'nĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of lichens consisting of the genus *Cladonia.* — **cla-do'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* — **cla-do'ni-oid** (klă-dō'nĭ-oid), *a.*

Cla-doph'o-ra'ce-æ (klă-dŏf'ō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot* A small family of green algæ typifying the order Cladophorales. — **cla-doph'o-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

clad'o-phyl'lum (klăd'ō-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A cladophyll.

clad'op-to'sis (-ŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *clado-* + Gr. πτῶσις a falling.] *Bot.* An annual dropping of twigs or branches instead of leaves, as in plants of various genera, as *Thuja, Taxodium,* etc. Cf. PHYLLOPTOSIS.

clad'ose (klăd'ōs), *a.* [Gr. κλάδος sprout, branch.] *Zoöl.* Branched; ramose.

Clad'o-sel'a-che (klăd'ō-sĕl'ā-kē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κλάδος sprout + σέλαχος, pl. σελάχη, shark.] *Paleon.* The most primitive known genus of sharklike elasmobranch fishes. They occur in the Middle Devonian of Ohio. Their paired fins were triangular, with a broad base, and supported by parallel unjointed rays. The genus is the type of an order **Clad'o-se-lach'e-a** (-sē-lăk'ē-ə), syn. *Pleuropterygii.* — **clad'o-se-lach'i-an** (-sē-lăk'ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

Clad'o-thrix (klăd'ō-thrĭks), *n.* [NL.; *clado-* + Gr. θρίξ hair.] *Bacteriol.* A genus of higher bacteria of the family Chlamydobacteriaceæ, having falsely branched filaments. The species are found commonly in soil or water. Some possess the power of acting upon iron compounds.

Cla-dras'tis (klə-drăs'tĭs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. κλάδος branch + θραυστός brittle.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental papilionaceous trees consisting of two species, *C. lutea*, the yellowwood (which see), and *C. amurensis*.

clag'gy (klăg'ĭ; *dial. also* klāg'ĭ; klĕg'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. Dan KLAGGE mud.] Sticky or adhesive; specif., muddy; miry; also, glutinous; viscous. The roof of a mine is called *claggy* when the coal clings to it. *Dial. Eng.*

claim (klām), *v. t.*; CLAIMED (klāmd); CLAIM'ING. [ME. *clamen, claimen*, OF. *clamer*, 3d sing. pres. il *claime*, L. *clamare* to cry out, call, cf. *calare* to proclaim, Gr. καλεῖν to call, Skr. *kal* to sound, G. *holen* to fetch, E. *hale* haul.] **1.** To ask for, or seek to obtain, by virtue of authority, right, or supposed right; to demand as due; as, he *claims* his share of the property.

2. To assert as a fact, right, or relation which ought to be acknowledged or conceded; as, both sides *claimed* the victory; he *claims* to be the missing heir.

3. To ask or call for; to require; to demand; to be entitled to; as, the subject of trusts next *claims* our attention.

> The duke will lay upon him all the honor
> That good convenience *claims*. *Shak.*

4. To call or name; to proclaim. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

Syn. — CLAIM, ASSERT, MAINTAIN. It is an error to use *claim* in the sense of *assert* or *maintain* when there is no question of the assertion or maintenance of one's right, title, advantage, or the like. Thus, "He *claims* to be the owner of this estate;" but "He asserts, alleges, or maintains (not *claims*) that Plato was Aristotle's teacher."

claim, *v. i.* **1.** To call; to call or cry out. *Obs.*

2. To deduce a right or title; to have or assert a claim.

> We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority. *Locke.*

claim, *n.* [OF. *claim, clain*, cry, complaint, from *clamer*. See CLAIM, *v. t.*] **1.** A demand of a right or supposed right; a calling on another for something due or supposed to be due; an assertion of a right or fact.

2. A right to claim something, a title to any debt, privilege, or other thing in possession of another; also, a title to anything which another should give or concede to, or confer on, the claimant. "*Claims* upon land." *Hallam.*

3. The thing claimed; specif.: **a** In the United States and Australia, land to which any one intends to establish a right; as, a settler's *claim;* a miner's *claim.* **b** *Life Insurance.* The amount that is payable upon a matured endowment policy; — distinguished from a *loss.*

4. A loud call; a shout. *Obs. & R.* *Spenser.*

to lay claim to, to demand as a right; to claim.

claim'ant (klām'ănt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *clamant*, p. pr. of *clamer*. Cf. CLAMANT.] One who claims; one who asserts a right or title; a claimer.

clair-au'di-ence (klâr-ô'dĭ-ĕns), *n.* [F. *clair* clear + F. & E. *audience* a hearing. See CLEAR.] Act of hearing, or the ability to hear, sounds not normally audible; — usually claimed as a special faculty in connection with spiritualistic mediumship, or the like.

clair-au'di-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, clairaudience. — *n.* One alleged to have the power of clairaudience. Cf. CLAIRVOYANT.

Clair'aut's e-qua'tion (klâr'ōz'). [After Alexis C. *Clairaut*, French mathematician.] *Math.* The equation $y = x\frac{dy}{dx} + F\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)$, of interest in the theory of singular solutions.

clair'schach (klâr'shăĸ), *n* Also **clair'sho** (-shō). [Gael. & Ir. *clairseach.*] *Music.* The old Celtic harp with wire strings. — **clair'schach-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

clair-voy'ance (klâr-voi'ăns; *the F. pron.*, klâr'vwȧ'yäns', *is still used by some, esp. in England*), *n.* [F.] **1.** A power, attributed to some persons as a natural gift or to persons while in a hypnotic state, of discerning objects not normally perceptible, of penetrating thought, etc

2. Clear-sightedness; ability to perceive things out of the range of ordinary perception; penetration; sagacity.

> It is the precision of perfect candor and *clairvoyance* exercised on objects wholly within its range of vision. *W. C. Brownell.*

Syn. — Insight, divination. See DISCERNMENT.

clair-voy'ant (klâr-voi'ănt), *a.* [F.; *clair* clear + *voyant*, p. pr. of *voir* to see. See CLEAR; VIEW.] **1** Clear-sighted; sagacious. "Be cheerful, be *clairvoyant*." *W. C. Brownell.*

> Though no literary man, he is judicious, *clairvoyant*, and uncommonly sound-headed. *J. G Lockhart.*

2. Pert. to, having, or using, the power of clairvoyance.

clair-voy'ant (klâr-voi'ănt; *F.* klâr'vwȧ'yäN'), *n.* **1.** One who is clear-sighted.

2. One who claims to have the power of clairvoyance.

clam (klăm), *v. t.*; CLAMMED (klămd); CLAM'MING. [Cf. AS. *clǣman* to clam, smear; akin to Icel. *kleima* to smear, OHG. *kleimjan, chleimen*, to defile, or E. *clammy.*] To daub, smear, or clog, as with glutinous or viscous matter. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

> A swarm of wasps got into a honey pot, and there they cloyed and *clammed* themselves *L'Estrange.*

clam (klăm; klām), *a.* [Cf. CLAMMY.] Sticky; adhesive, as ice beginning to melt; damp and cold; clammy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clam, *n.* **1.** A soft or plastic lump, as of clay or earth. *Obs.*

2. Clammy or viscid matter; also, clamminess. "The *clam* of death." *Carlyle.*

clam, *v. i.* To be moist or glutinous; to stick; to adhere. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Dryden.*

clam (klăm), *n.* [AS. *clam* a bandage, bond, fetter, akin to *beclemman* to bind, to fetter, G. & D. *klemmen* to press, squeeze, Sw. *klamma*, Dan. *klemme.* Cf. CLEM, CLAM, *v.*, to clutch.] An instrument or device for holding anything fast, a clamp; — usually in *pl.*; as: **a** A kind of vise, usually of wood. **b** A pair of pincers or forceps. **c** = CLAMP, *n.*, 2. **d** Jeweled slits through which wire for balance springs is drawn to make it of uniform thickness.

clam (klăm; klām), *v. t.* **1.** To clutch with the hand; grasp; grope. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. *Die Sinking.* To form a design in relief upon (a soft steel mill) by means of a hardened die. See 2d MILL, 6.

clam, *n.* [Perh. abbr. fr. *clamor.*] **1.** A crash or clangor made by ringing two or more of the bells of a chime at once.

2. Noise, shouting; loud talk. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clam (klăm), *v. t. & i.* **1.** *Bell Ringing.* To produce, or to cause (bells) to produce, a clam

2. To stop or silence (noise); to hush.

clam (klăm), *n.* [See CLAM pincers.] **1.** Any of various bivalve mollusks, esp. of certain edible species. The two common clams of the Atlantic coast of North America are the round or hard clam, or quahog (*Venus mercenaria*), having a thick shell of rounded outline, most abundant from southern New England southward, and the long or soft clam (*Mya arenaria*), having a thin elongate shell and long siphons, whose range extends farther north, and which burrows in the land or mud, where it is taken by digging at low tide. The quahog does not burrow and is usually taken with rakes.

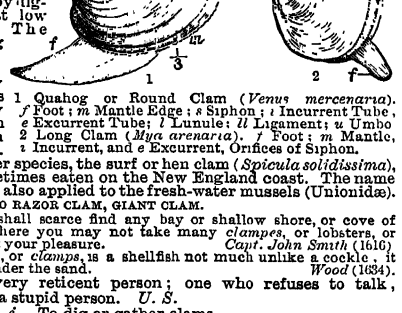

1 Quahog or Round Clam (*Venus mercenaria*). *f* Foot; *m* Mantle Edge; *s* Siphon; *i* Incurrent Tube, *e* Excurrent Tube; *l* Lunule; *ll* Ligament; *u* Umbo
2 Long Clam (*Mya arenaria*). *f* Foot; *m* Mantle. *i* Incurrent, and *e* Excurrent, Orifices of Siphon.

Another species, the surf or hen clam (*Spicula solidissima*), is sometimes eaten on the New England coast. The name *clam* is also applied to the fresh-water mussels (Unionidæ). See also RAZOR CLAM, GIANT CLAM.

> You shall scarce find any bay or shallow shore, or cove of sand, where you may not take many *clampes*, or lobsters, or both, at your pleasure. *Capt. John Smith* (1616)

Clams, or *clampes*, is a shellfish not much unlike a cockle, it lieth under the sand. *Wood* (1634).

2. A very reticent person; one who refuses to talk, hence, a stupid person. *U. S.*

clam, *v. i.* To dig or gather clams.

cla'mant (klā'mănt), *a.* [L. *clamans*, p. pr. of *clamare* to call. Cf. CLAIMANT.] **1.** Crying out; calling clamorously; clamorous; loud. "*Clamant* children." *Thomson.*

2. Demanding notice; crying; urgent.

> Most of us . . . have to be reminded of what lies without by specious and *clamant* exceptions *Stevenson*

Clam'a-to'res (klăm'ā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *clamator* (pl. *clamatores*) a bawler.] *Zoöl.* A large suborder or superfamily of passerine birds in which the vocal muscles are comparatively simple, so that they have little power of singing. They have ten well-developed primaries, and cylindrical tarsi whose horny envelope is more or less divided into scutellæ. This group occurs in both the New and Old World, though only one family (the Tyrannidæ) is found in the United States. — **clam'a-to'ri-al** (-rĭ-ăl), *a.*

clam'bake' (klăm'bāk'), *n.* The baking of clams, esp. on heated stones with a covering of seaweed, often with other food, as corn; hence, a gathering at which clams are thus cooked, or a quantity of clams so cooked. *U. S.*

clam'ber (klăm'bẽr), *v. i.*; CLAM'BERED (-bẽrd); CLAM'BERING. [ME. *clambren, clameren*, to heap together, climb; akin to Icel. *klambra* to clamp, G. *klammern.* Cf. CLAMP, CLIMB.] To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet, or, of plants, by tendrils, etc.; — also used fig.

> The narrow street that *clambered* toward the mill *Tennyson*

clam'ber, *v. t.* To ascend or climb with difficulty, with hands and feet, or the like; also, to cause to climb thus.

> *Clambering* the walls to eye him. *Shak.*

clam'ber, *n.* Act of clambering.

clam'crack'er (klăm'krăk'ẽr), *n.* A stingray (*Dasyatis centrura*) of the Atlantic coast. It feeds largely on shellfish.

clam-jam'phrie (klăm-jăm'frĭ; klăm-jām'-), *n.* Also **clam-jam'phrey, clam-jam'fer-y**, etc. Odds and ends; rubbish; trumpery; hence, vulgar or worthless people; rabble; crowd. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *T. Hughes.*

clam'mer (klăm'ẽr), *n.* One that digs or gathers clams.

clam'my (-ĭ), *a.*; CLAM'MI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CLAM'MI-EST. [Cf. AS. *clām* clay. See CLAM to clog; cf. CLAY.] Having a viscous or adhesive quality; soft and sticky; glutinous; damp and adhesive, as if covered with a cold perspiration.

clammy cherry, a tall West Indian boraginaceous tree (*Cordia collococca*) with soft wood and cherrylike fruit.

clammy chickweed. **a** Mouse-ear chickweed. **b** A fleshy-leaved stichwort of the western United States (*Alsine crassifolia*). — **c. honeysuckle**, the swamp azalea. — **c. locust**, a locust (*Robinia viscosa*) of the southeastern United States, cultivated for its dense racemes of pale pink flowers. It is a small rough-barked tree with glandular twigs.

clam'my-weed' (klăm'ĭ-wēd'), *n.* A capparidaceous plant (*Polanisia graveolens*) with strong-scented glandular-pubescent foliage, common in the western United States.

clam'or, clam'our (klăm'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *clamour, clamur*, F. *clameur*, fr. L. *clamor*, fr. *clamare* to cry out. See CLAIM.] **1.** A great outcry or vociferation; loud, esp. loud and continued, shouting or exclamation; shouting; outcry.

2. Specif., a continued violent expression of dissatisfaction or discontent; popular outcry. *Macaulay.*

3. Any loud, esp. loud and continued, noise. *Addison.*

> The dull roar suddenly became a loud *clamor*. *Lafcadio Hearn.*

Syn. — Outcry, shouting, vociferation, uproar.

clam'or, clam'our (klăm'ẽr), *v. i.*; CLAM'ORED or CLAM'OURED (-ẽrd), CLAM'OR-ING or CLAM'OUR-ING. To utter loud, esp. loud and continued, sounds or outcries, to make a clamor; to vociferate; to make important demands.

> The obscure bird
> *Clamored* the livelong night. *Shak.*

clam'or, clam'our, *v. t.* **1.** To stun with clamor; din; hence, to salute or address loudly. *Bacon.*

> The people with a shout
> Rifted the air, *clamoring* their god with praise. *Milton.*

2. To utter loudly or repeatedly, to shout.

> *Clamored* their piteous prayer incessantly. *Longfellow*

clam'or, clam'our, *v. i.* [Cf. CLAM a clangor of bells.] **1.** *Bell Ringing* To quicken the repetition of the strokes on (bells) just before ceasing to ring them. *Ep Warburton.*

2. To put an end to the noise of; stop; silence. *Shak.*

clam'or-ous (klăm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *clamorosus*, for L. *clamosus;* cf. OF. *clamoreux.*] Speaking and repeating loud words; full of, or of the nature of, clamor; calling or demanding loudly or urgently, vociferous, noisy; bawling; loud, turbulent. "My young ones were *clamorous* for a morning's excursion." *Southey.*

Syn. — See VOCIFEROUS.

— **clam'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **clam'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

clamp (klămp), *n.* [Cf. LG. & D. *klamp*, Dan. *klampe*, also D. *klampen* to fasten, clasp. Cf. CLAMBER, CLAM pincers, a mollusk.] **1.** Something rigid that holds fast or binds things together, a piece of wood or metal used to hold two or more pieces together; specif., a piece of wood placed across or along another, or inserted into another, to bind or strengthen it.

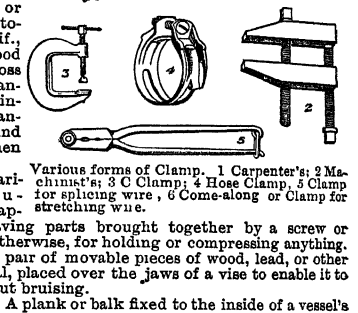

Various forms of Clamp. 1 Carpenter's; 2 Machinist's; 3 C Clamp; 4 Hose Clamp, 5 Clamp for splicing wire, 6 Come-along or Clamp for stretching wire.

2. Any of various instruments or appliances having parts brought together by a screw or screws, or otherwise, for holding or compressing anything.

3. One of a pair of movable pieces of wood, lead, or other soft material, placed over the jaws of a vise to enable it to grasp without bruising.

4. *Naut.* **a** A plank or balk fixed to the inside of a vessel's frame, used as a bearer for a beam or joist. **b** An iron plate capable of opening or shutting so as to confine a spar. **c** A one-cheeked block.

5. = CLAM, mollusk. *Obs.*

6. *Bot.* = CLAMP CONNECTION.

clămp, *v. t.*; CLAMPED (klămpt); CLAMP'ING. **1.** To fasten with a clamp or clamps; to place in a clamp.

2. To patch; to mend clumsily; to botch. *Scot.*

clamp, *n.* [Cf. LG. *klamp* a truss of hay or straw.] A compact pile or heaped-up mass of materials; specif.: **a** *Brickmaking.* A number of bricks piled up in a particular form for burning. **b** A heap of produce, as of potatoes, covered over to prevent freezing. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

clamp, *v. t.* [Cf. CLAMP a mass.] To heap or stack in a clamp, as bricks or potatoes. *Chiefly Dial. Eng*

clamp, *n.* [Prob. an imitative word. Cf. CLANK.] A heavy footstep or tread, as of a horse's feet; tramp

clamp, *v. i.* To tread heavily or clumsily; to clump.

> The policeman with *clamping* feet *Thackeray.*

clamp cell. *Bot.* **a** = CLAMP CONNECTION. **b** One of the papillalike cells by which the root of an epiphyte is attached to its host.

clamp connection. *Bot.* A small protuberance attached to the walls of two adjoining cells in the hypha of a fungus mycelium, covering the septum between them like a clamp, — called also *clamp* and *clamp cell.*

clamp dog. *Mech.* A lathe carrier consisting of a clamp for gripping the work and a dog by which it is rotated.

clamp'er (klăm'pẽr), *n.* [See CLAMP a rigid holder.] **1.** A clamp, as a piece of metal for mending a vessel; *pl.*, clams, pincers, or the like; clutches; claws. *Dial.*

2. An instrument of iron, with sharp prongs, attached to a boot or shoe to enable the wearer to walk securely upon ice; a creeper. *Kane.*

clamp'er (klăm'pẽr; klām'-), *v. t.* [Cf. CLAMP to fasten.] To patch, esp. clumsily or hastily. *Scot.*

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cla'dus (klā'dŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CLADI (-dī) [NL., fr. Gr. κλάδος sprout.] *Zool.* A branch of a ramose spicule. [of CLOTHES.]

claes (klāz). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CLOTH, CLOTHING.

claeth (klēth), **claeth'ing.** Scot. forms of CLOTH, CLOTHING.

claf Obs. pret. of CLEAVE.

clafe. Obs. pret. of CLEAVE.

clag (klăg; klāg), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *klagge* mud.] That which clags, as a lump of clay, clot of wool, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clag, *v. t.* To stick or daub; also, to clog, as with clag. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clag'gi-ness, *n.* See -NESS; CLAGGY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clag'gum (klăg'ŭm; klāg'-), *n.* Any glutinous compound or sweetmeat; molasses, or treacle, taffy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Clai'borne (klā'bôrn; -bẽrn), *n.* [From *Claiborne* County, Mississippi.] *Geol.* A Middle Eocene formation about the Gulf of Mexico. — **Clai-bor'ni-an** (klā-bôr'nĭ-ăn), *a.*

claiff Obs. pret. of CLEAVE.

claik (klāk), *n.* [Cf. CLACK.] *Scot.* **1** Clack; cackle.

2. The bernicle goose.

claik, *v. i.* [Cf. CLACK.] To clack or cackle *Scot.*

claim'a-ble(-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

claimd Claimed. *Ref. Sp.*

claim'er, *n.* A claimant.

claim'less, *a.* See -LESS.

clair. Scot. var. of CLEAR.

‖ **claire** (klâr), *n.* [F.] A small inclosed pond used for fattening and greening oysters.

claire'cole' (klâr'kōl'), **claire'-colle'.** Vars. of CLEARCOLE.

‖ **clair'-ob'scur'** (*F pron* klâr'-ŏp'skur'), *n.* [F. See CLARE-OBSCURE.] = CHIAROSCURO.

clair'-ob-scure' (klâr'ŏb-skūr'), *n.* = CHIAROSCURO

clair-voy'an-cy (klâr-voi'ă-nsĭ), *n.* = CLAIRVOYANCE, 1.

clair-voy'ante (klâr-voi'ănt; *F.* klâr'vwȧ'yänt'), *n.* [F.] A female clairvoyant

clair-voy'ant-ly, *adv.* See -LY.

claise. Obs. or dial. var. of CLAES.

claish. Var. of CLOSH.

claith (klāth; klĭth), **claithes** (klāthz), etc. Scot. vars. of CLOTH, CLOTHES, etc.

claithis. † CLOTHES. [CLACK.]

clake. Obs. or Scot var. of CLACK, *n.*, 2.] The bernicle goose. *Scot.*

Clal'am (klăl'ăm), *n.* An Indian of a tribe of Salishan stock, the remnants living in the State of Washington.

clam. Var. of CLEM. [CLIMB.]

clam. Obs. or dial. pret. of CLAM. [CLAMOR.]

clam. [Cf. CLAM pincers.] **1.** Grasping; pinching. *Obs*

2. [Perh. a different word.] Base; mean. *Obs. or R. Scot.*

clam (klăm), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *clammer* in this sense, also as v., to clamber.] A bridge made of a plank, tree trunk, or stone slab; a stepping stone, as in a brook. *Dial Eng.*

clam'a-core (klăm'ā-kōr), *or* **clam'a-gore**, *n* = KILMAGORE.

cla'man-cy (klā'măn-sĭ), *n.* [See CLAMANT.] Urgency. *Scot*

cla'mant-ly, *adv.* See -LY

cla-ma'tion (klă-mā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *clamatio*, fr. L. *clamare* to call.] Act of crying out. *Obs.*

clamb. Obs. or dial. pret. of CLIMB. [CLAMOR.]

clam'ber. *Bell Ringing.* Var. of CLAM'MER, *n.* Cf. CLAMBERD. *Ref. Sp.*

clam'ber-er, *n.* One that clambers, as a plant.

clam'bren. † CLAMBER.

clame. Var. of CLAM, CLEAM; obs. form of CLAIM

clamen. † CLAIM.

clamer. † CLAMBER.

clameren. † CLAMBER.

clam'i-hew'it (klăm'ĭ-hū'ĭt), *n.* A stroke; blow; drubbing. *Obs. or R. Scot*

clamme. † CLAM; obs. pret. of CLIMB.

clam'mer † CLAMBER.

clam'mer, *n.* [Cf. CLAM pincers] A kind of forceps for obtaining deep-sea specimens.

clam'mi-ly, *adv.* of CLAMMY.

clam'mi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

clam'ord. Clamored. *Ref. Sp.*

clam'or-er, clam'our-er, *n.* One who clamors.

clam'or-ist, clam'our-ist, *n.* A clamorous person *Rare.*

clam'or-some, clam'our-some, *a.* Clamorous. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clamp'er, *n.* One who clamps, or fastens.

clam'per (klăm'pẽr; klām'-), *n* [Cf. CLAMPER to patch.] A patched-up or botched-up argument or charge. *Obs. or Scot.*

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clamp nail. A nail with a large head, used in fastening on clamps in ships or boats.

clam'shell' (klăm'shĕl'), *n.* **1.** The shell of a clam.

2. A pilgrim's scallop shell. *Obs. Scot.*

3. A form of bucket or grapple consisting of two parts hinged together like the two valves of a clamshell, used in dredging, excavating, loading and unloading material, etc.; — called in full **clamshell bucket.** See BUCKET, *Illust.*

clam worm. Any of several marine burrowing worms, esp. of the genus *Nereis* (which see), often found in digging clams. They are used as bait by fishermen.

clan (klăn), *n.* [Gael. *clann* offspring, descendants; akin to Ir. *clann*, *cland*, offspring, tribe, family; perh. from L. *planta* scion, slip, cutting. Cf. PLANT, *n.*] **1.** A social group comprising a number of households the heads of which claim descent from a common ancestor, bear a common surname, and acknowledge the paramountcy of a chief who bears this name as a distinctive title (he is, for example, "the Macgregor" of the Macgregors, or of the clan Macgregor). Besides clansmen of the blood, the clan may include bondsmen, adopted foreigners, etc., and a great clan may include families, or subclans, bearing a variety of surnames. Such clans are in reality a specialized form of the *tribe*. They appear primarily among the Celts, especially of the Scottish Highlands, and are distinguished from the Irish *septs* (which nearly correspond to CLAN, 2). The clan chiefs in Scotland lost most of their distinctive powers in 1747. Cf. TARTAN.

2. A social group all the members of which are of common descent, traced only in one line (the father's in patriarchal, the mother's in matriarchal, societies), and do not intermarry. The *clan* differs from the *family* in that relationship is determined only in one line; from the *tribe* in that, where the clan system prevails, the tribe comprises several clans the members of each of which may marry only outside of his own clan (cf. EXOGAMY). Where the rule of exogamy and the fact of descent are signified by the totem (which see) the clan is called the *totemic clan*. Members of the same totemic clan may be found in widely separated tribes or hordes. Commonly the clan has its own leaders, under the tribal leaders, and its own religious rites. Cf. GENS.

In the *clan* system descent was probably at first reckoned only through the female line, consequently uterine ties alone constituted kinship, the father not being regarded as related even to his own children, and not considered as a member of the family. *A. H. Keane.*

3. A clique; a set, society, or party; a body of persons united by some common interest, — used contemptuously.

Partridge and the rest of his *clan* may hoot me. *Smollett.*
The whole *clan* of the enlightened among us. *Burke.*

4. A collection of animals, plants, or lifeless things. *Poetic.*

clan, *v. i.*; CLANNED (klănd); CLAN'NING. To unite in, or like, a clan. *Marvell.*

clan'cu-lar (klăn'kū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *clancularius*, fr. *clanculum* secretly, adv. dim. of *clam* secretly.] Clandestine; secret; private. *Archaic.* — **clan'cu-lar-ly,** *adv. Archaic.*

Not close and *clanculai*, but frank and open *Barrow.*

clan-des'tine (klăn-dĕs'tĭn), *a.* [L. *clandestinus*, fr. *clam* secretly; akin to *celare*, E. *conceal*. cf. F. *clandestin.*] Conducted with secrecy, withdrawn from public notice, usually for an evil purpose; kept secret, hidden; private; underhand, as, a *clandestine* marriage. *Locke.*

Syn. — Hidden, private, concealed; underhand, stealthy, sly, surreptitious, furtive, fraudulent. See SECRET.

— clan-des'tine-ly, *adv.* — **clan-des'tine-ness,** *n.*

clan'des-tin'i-ty (klăn'dĕs-tĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Secrecy or privacy.

clang (klăng), *v. i.*; CLANGED (klăngd); CLANG'ING. [Prob. fr. L. *clangere;* akin to Gr. κλάζειν to clash, scream. But possibly imitative (cf. CLANK).] To give out, or cry with, a clang, to resound. "*Clanging* hoofs." *Tennyson.*

clang, *v. t.* To strike together so as to make a clang.

The fierce Curetes . . . *clanged* their sounding arms. *Prior*

clang, *n.* **1.** A loud, ringing sound, like that made by metallic substances when struck together.

The broadsword's deadly *clang*,
As if a thousand anvils rang *Scott.*

2. The resonant cry of certain birds, as cranes or geese.

3. *Music.* Quality of tone, timbre.

clan'gor (klăng'gẽr, klăng'gẽr, 277), *n.* [L. fr. *clangere*. See CLANG, *v. i.*] Sharp, harsh, ringing sound as of a trumpet or of metal when struck, a clang. *Dryden. Carlyle.*

clan'gor, *v. i.* To make a clangor; clang.

clan'gor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *clangorosus.*] Full of clangor; having a ringing, metallic sound. — **clan'gor-ous-ly,** *adv.*

clang tint. *Acous.* The quality of a complex sound; timbre, — a rendering by Tyndall of German *klangfarbe.*

clank (klăngk), *n.* [Akin to *clink*, and of imitative origin: cf. G. *klang* sound, D. *klank.*] A sharp, brief, ringing sound, made by a collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies; — usually expressing a duller or less resounding sound than *clang*, and a deeper and stronger sound than *clink.*

clank, *v. i.*; CLANKED (klăngkt); CLANK'ING. To make, or sound with, a clank; also, to move with a clank.

It [a train] *clanked* away into the dark again *Kipling.*

clank, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sound with a clank; as, the prisoners *clank* their chains.

2 To utter or proclaim with a clank; as, the bell in the clock tower *clanked* three.

3. To put, deposit, set, or the like, so energetically that a clank is made; as, to *clank* a pail down.

4. To strike or hit with a clanking blow. *Scot.*

Clan'-na-Gael' (klăn'nă-gāl'), *n.* [Ir., clan of the Gaels.] A secret society of Irish Fenians founded in Philadelphia in 1881.

clan'nish (klăn'ĭsh), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a clan; closely united, like a clan; disposed to associate only with one's clan or clique; actuated by the traditions, prejudices, habits, etc., of a clan. — **clan'nish-ly,** *adv.* — **clan'nish-ness,** *n.*

clan'ship (klăn'shĭp), *n.* Union or formation in a clan; clan system, also, clannish spirit or feeling; clannishness.

clans'man (klănz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One belonging to a clan.

Cla'o-sau'rus (klā'ō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κλάειν to break off, as the luxuriant shoots of a vine + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs of the suborder Ornithopoda from the Upper Cretaceous of North America. It is closely related to the genus *Iguanodon. C. annectens* became nearly thirty feet long.

clap (klăp), *v. i.*; CLAPPED (klăpt) or CLAPT; CLAP'PING. [AS. *clappan;* akin to Icel. & Sw. *klappa*, D. *klappen*, to clap, prate, G *klaffen*, v. i., to split open, yelp, *klopfen*, v. t. & i., to knock.] **1.** To make a clap, clack, or clatter; to come together, or to, with a clap or bang; formerly, to rap or knock, as at a door.

The doors around me *clapped.* *Dryden.*

2. To talk noisily; to chatter. *Obs.* *Thos. Usk.*

3. To strike the hands together in applause.

Their ladies bid them *clap* *Shak.*

4. To put or place an arrow by shooting. *Obs.*

A' would have *clapped* i' the clout at twelve score. *Shak.*

5. To press, get, cleave, or lie close; — with *to*, *in*, *among*, etc., as, the rabbit *clapped* in his burrow. *Chiefly Scot.*

6. To move suddenly and energetically, to rush, to throw one's self; to fall; drop. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, exc. in colloq. phrase *to clap on*, to apply one's self energetically to a task.

7. Fig.: To enter with alacrity and briskness; — with *to* or *into.* "Shall we *clap* into it roundly?" *Shak.*

From such exordium *clap* we to a close. *R Browning*

clap, *v. t.* **1.** To strike vigorously or resoundingly; to bring together, or to, with a clap; esp., to shut, as a door or window, with noise; slam; bang; — often with *to.*

He had just time to get in and *clap* to the door. *Locke.*

2. a To strike (the hands) together so as to make a sharp noise, as an expression of applause, encouragement, etc., formerly also of derision.

All the trees of the field shall *clap* their hands *Is.* lv. 12.
All that pass by *clap* their hands at thee. *Lam.* ii 15.

b To manifest approbation of by striking the hands together; to applaud; as, to *clap* a performance.

3. To strike (hands) mutually, as pledge of a bargain, hence, to pledge (one's self) thus. *Obs* *Shak.*

4. To move, strike, or flap (the wings) noisily.

And when my name and honor shall be spread
As far as Boreas *claps* his brazen wings. *Marlowe*

5. To strike or slap with the hand by way of approbation or encouragement; as, to *clap* a person on the back; also, *Scot & Dial. Eng.*, to pat endearingly; stroke; fondle.

6. Hence, to strike with a flat surface in order to smooth or flatten; — sometimes with *out.*

7. To put, place, apply, set, thrust, etc., vigorously and effectually; — often followed by *on*, *upon*, *to*, *into*, etc.

Clap an extinguisher upon your irony *Lamb.*
She *claps* an ugly gray suit on him, puts a musket in his grasp, and sends him off. *Lowell*
Sing "Laudes" and bid *clap* to the torch *R. Browning.*
The man is as it were *clapped* into jail by his consciousness, *Emerson*

8. To impose, put, set, station as with authority; lay; apply; — with *on*, *upon*, etc.; as, to *clap* a guard or fine upon a person.

9 To put or build hastily and with little care; to make or contrive hastily; — with *together* or *up. Obs. or Colloq.*

Was ever match *clapped* up so suddenly? *Shak*

to clap eyes on, to set eyes on; to see. *Colloq.*

For more than three whole months I had not *clapped eyes on* a ship. *W. C Russell*

— **to c. up,** to imprison hastily or without due formality.

clap, *n.* **1** A thing that makes a sharp, explosive noise, or a contrivance that operates with such a noise; variously, the clapper of a mill, the clapper of a bell, a clacker, etc.

2. The human tongue, as in the phrase "hold thy *clap;*" hence, noisy talk; chatter. *Obs. or Vulgar.*

3. A loud noise made by or as by the sudden impact of hard surfaces or a violent compression and release of gas or air; esp., a peal, as of thunder.

Horrible *claps* of thunder. *Hakewill.*

4. Specif., the explosive sound made by striking the hands together, or the act of thus doing, esp. to express approbation or applause; an applauding, a plaudit; applause.

Unexpected *claps* or hisses. *Addison*

5. A hard sounding blow as with the hand; a slap; in Scotland, a pat; as, he gave him a *clap* on the shoulder.

6. Fig.: A sudden happening; a "stroke;" esp., a stroke of fortune, usually of bad fortune. Hence, *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*, in phrases; as, **at a,** *or* **one, clap, at once; in a clap,** suddenly; in a moment.

What, fifty of my followers *at a clap!* *Shak.*

7. A bill affixed to a wall, etc.; a poster. *Obs.* *Pope.*

8. *Falconry.* The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

clap, *n.* [Cf. OF. *clapoir.*] **1.** Gonorrhea; — with *the* or *a*, and often in the *pl. Low.*

2. *Veter.* A form of disease in horses, affecting the legs, producing a swelling or the like, also, the swelling or other manifestation of the disease itself. *Obs.*

clap'board (klăp'bōrd; *colloq.* klăb'ŏrd, -ērd; 277), *n.* [Cf. CLAPHOLT.] **1.** Orig., a size of board, esp. of split oak, used for making barrel or cask staves and also for wainscoting. *Eng.*

2. A narrow board, thicker at one edge than at the other, used for weatherboarding frame buildings. *U. S.*

3. Material for clapboards, or clapboards collectively. *Eng.*

clap'board, *v. t.* To cover or line with clapboards. *U. S.*

clap'dish' (klăp'dĭsh'), *n.* A wooden dish with a movable lid, by which a clapping noise is made, carried by lepers or by beggars; a clackdish. *Archaic.*

clap'net' (klăp'nĕt'), *n.* A net for taking birds, made to close or clap together suddenly.

clap'per (klăp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** That which claps or makes a noise; specif.: **a** The piece of wood or metal that strikes a mill hopper so as to cause the grain to pass down; clack; clap. **b** The lid of a clapdish or a beggar's or leper's rattle. *Obs. or Hist.* **c** The tongue of a bell. **d** The tongue, esp. with reference to a loquacious person. *Colloq.*

Old Murdoch was too pleased at hearing his own *clapper* going. *T. Hughes*

e A crier's rattle, or one used to summon people to church on the last three days of Holy Week. *Obs.* **f** A device to frighten birds by clapping. "A *clapper* clapping in a garth." *Tennyson.* **g** One of a pair of flat sticks, bones, etc., held between a person's fingers and clapped, as by a negro minstrel, — often called *bones.*

2 A piece of board with a handle for dressing and flattening newly molded bricks.

3. A person who claps, or applauds; a claquer.

4. *Bot.* The gynœcium of a flower *Obs.*

clap'per, *v. t. & i.*; CLAP'PERED (-ẽrd); CLAP'PER-ING. To ring (a bell) by moving the clapper; to sound like a clapper.

clapper box. *Mach.* A device for holding the tool in a machine, as in a planer.

clap'per-claw' (klăp'ẽr-klô', *dial. also* klăp'ẽr-klō', -klă'), *v. t.* [Cf. CLAP; CLAW.] *Archaic or Dial.* **1.** To claw with the hand and nails; to fight with scratching; thrash; drub.

2. To abuse with the tongue; to revile; to scold.

clapper rail. A large long-billed rail (*Rallus crepitans*) with dull plumage, very common on the salt marshes of the Atlantic coast in the United States, esp. from New Jersey southward; — often called *meadow hen.*

clap'trap' (klăp'trăp'), *n.* **1.** A trick, device, or expression to gain applause; also (without *pl.*), language or show designed for this.

2. A contrivance for clapping in theaters, etc. *Obs.*

clap'trap', *a.* Characterized by claptrap; contrived for the purpose of making a show or gaining applause; showy but cheap or insincere.

claque (klăk), *n.* [F.] **1.** A body of paid applauders, or claquers, at a theatrical representation. In France many theaters employ a permanent body of such persons.

2. Hence, any body of truckling applauders.

claq'uer (klăk'ẽr), *or* || **cla'queur'** (klă'kûr'), *n.* [F. *claqueur.*] One of a claque.

Clare (klâr), *n. R. C. Ch.* A nun of the order of St. Clare, founded by this saint at Assisi early in the 13th century and following the rule of St. Francis, a Franciscan nun; a Minoress. The nuns are often called **Poor Clares.**

|| **cla're con'stat** (klā'rē kŏn'stăt). [L.] *Scots Law.* Lit., it clearly appears; — used only in the phrases **precept of clare constat** and **writ of clare constat,** two forms of instruments by either of which a subject superior confirms the heirship of a person claiming to be the next heir of the last tenant deceased.

The superior . . . grants him a *precept* (called of *clare constat* from the first words of its recital), commanding his bailie to infeft him in the subjects that belonged to his ancestor, or, as is now invariably done instead, grants him a *writ of clare constat* containing no command, but only a declaration of heirship *Erskine's Principles.*

Clar'ence (klăr'ĕns), *n.* [From *Clarence*, NL. *Clarencia*, the English dukedom (so named from *Clare*, a town in Suffolk), which was created for Lionel, second son of Edward III., when he married the heiress of Clare.] **1.** A masc. prop. name which came into use after the creation of the title Duke of Clarence.

2. [*l. c.*] A close four-wheeled carriage, with seats for four persons inside, and a seat for the driver outside; — so called in honor of the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. of England.

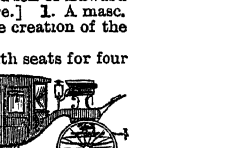
Clarence.

clar'en-don (klăr'ĕn-dŭn), *n.* [From the proper name.] A style of type having a narrow and heavy face. See TYPE.

☞ **This line is printed in nonpareil clarendon.**

clar'et (klăr'ĕt), *a.* [ME. *claret*, OF. vin *claret*, vin *cleret*, wine of a light red color, F. *clairet*, dim. of OF. *cler*, F. *clair*, clear, fr. L. *clarus.* See CLEAR.] **1.** Lit., somewhat clear; clearish; of a somewhat dark red color; — said of wine. *Obs.*

2. Of the color of claret; as, a *claret* dress.

clar'et, *n.* **1** In France, wine of a somewhat dark red color; in England, orig., any light red or yellowish wine as disting. from *white wine* and *red wine;* later, any red wine; now, specif., any red Bordeaux wine. See BORDEAUX.

2. Blood. *Sporting Slang.*

3. The color of claret; a purplish red. *Herrick.*

4. *Angling.* A kind of artificial salmon or trout fly.

claret cup. A drink composed of iced claret with brandy, lemon, and various flavoring ingredients.

claribel flute. *Music.* An organ stop, generally of four-foot pitch, similar to the claribella.

clar'i-bel'la (klăr'ĭ-bĕl'ă), *n.* [NL.; L. *clarus* clear + *bellus* fine.] *Music.* A soft, sweet stop, or set of open wood pipes, in an organ.

clar'i-chord (klăr'ĭ-kôrd), *n.* [Cf. F. *claricorde*, fr. L. *clarus* clear + *chorda* string.] *Music.* A medieval instrument in form of a spinet, — called also *manichord* and perhaps identical with the *clavichord.*

clar'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *clarification*, L. *clarificatio* glorification.] Act or process of clarifying; as, the *clarification* of wine.

The *clarification* of men's ideas. *Whewell.*

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clamp'er, *n.* One that clamps, or treads heavily, as a wooden shoe. *Dial. Eng.*

clamp'er, *v. t.* [Cf. CLAMP a heavy tread.] To walk or tramp noisily. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clams (klămz), *n., pl.* of CLAM.

clamur. † CLAMOR. [CLING.]

clang. Obs. or dial. pret. of CLING, *v.*

clang'ful, *a.* See -FUL

clang'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CLANG, *v.* — **clang'ing-ly,** *adv.*

clan'gour. Var. of CLANGOR.

clan'gous (klăn'gŭs; klăng'-ŭs), *a.* Clangorous. *Obs. & R.*

Clan'gu-la (klăn'gū-lă), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. κλαγγή, a sharp sound, as the scream of birds.] *Zool.* The genus containing the golden-eyed ducks.

clan-jam'fray, clan-jam'frey, clan-jam'frie, clan-jam'phrey, etc. Vars of CLAMJAMPHRIE.

clank'er, *n.* [See CLANK, *n.*] A drubbing; beating. *Dial. Eng.*

clank'ie, *n.* A clank. *Obs. Scot.*

clank'less, *a.* See -LESS.

clankt. Clanked. *Ref. Sp.*

clan'less, *a.* See -LESS.

clanli. † CLEANLY

clannesse. † CLEANNESS.

clanse. Obs. or dial. var. of CLEANSE.

clans'man-ship, *a.* See -SHIP.

clan tartan. A tartan of a pattern worn by any particular clan of Scottish Highlanders

clap'bread', clap'cake', *n.* Oatmeal cake or bread clapped or beaten till it is thin. *Dial. Eng.*

clape. † CLAP.

claper † CLAPPER.

Cla'pey'ron's' the'o-rem (klă'pĕ'rôNz') [After B. P. E. *Clapeyron*, French engineer.] = THEOREM OF THREE MOMENTS.

clap'holt' (klăp'hōlt'), *n.* [LG. *klappholt;* akin to G. *klappholz*, D. *klaphout*, in which the second part means *wood.* Cf. CLAP, *v. t.*] = CLAPBOARD. *Obs.*

clap'match (-măch), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A mature female seal

clappe. † CLAP.

clap'per, *n.* [F. *clapier.*] A rabbit burrow; also, a place for raising tame rabbits. *Obs.*

clap'per-claw'er, *n.* One who clapperclaws.

clap'per-dudg'eon (-dŭj'ŭn), *n.* A beggar born; — esp. as a term of reproach. *Archaic*

clap'per-ma-claw' (-mă-klô'), *a.* Clapperclawed. *Stevenson.*

clapse (klăps). † CLASP.

clap sill. The sill of the gate of a canal lock.

clapt. Pret & p. p. of CLAP.

clap'wort' (klăp'wûrt'), *n.* The squawroot. [clarinet.

Clar., *or* **clar.** *Abbr.* Clarence; **Clar'a** (klăr'ă), *n.* [L., orig. fem. of *clarus* bright] See CLEAR, *a.*] Fem. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Claire* (klâr); It. *Chiara* (kyä'-rä); Sp. & Pg. *Clara* (klä'ra); G. *Klara* or *Clara* (klä'rä); D *Clara* (klä'rä). — Dim. *Clare* (klâr).

clar'a-bel'la (klăr'ă-bĕl'ă), *n. Music.* Var. of CLARIBELLA.

Clar'chen (klär'kĕn), *n.* A character in Goethe's "Egmont," noted for her constancy and devotion.

clarcke. † CLERK.

clare. † CLARY.

Clare, Ada (klâr), In Dickens's "Bleak House," Mr. John Jarndyce's ward, who marries Richard Carstone

Clar'en-ceux, Clar'en-cieux (klăr'ĕn-sŭ), *n* [A.F.] *Her.* Short for *Clarenceux King-of-Arms.* See KING-OF-ARMS.

Clar'en-ceux-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

clare'-ob-scure' (klâr'ŏ b-skûr'), *n.* [L. *clarus* clear + *obscurus* obscure; cf. F. *clair-obscur.* Cf. CHIAROSCURO.] *Painting.* = CHIAROSCURO.

clarete. † CLARITY.

clarey. † CLARY.

clar'gy. † CLERGY.

Clar'i-bel (klăr'ĭ-bĕl), *n.* [Cf. CLARA; BELLE.] Lit., brightly fair, — fem. prop. name.

Clar'ice (klăr'ĭs), **Cla-ris'sa** (kla-rĭs'ă), *n.* [Cf. F. *Clarisse*, and E. *Clara.*] Derivatives of CLARA; — fem. prop. names. F. *Clarisse* (klä'rēs'); It. *Clarissa* (kla-rēs'sä); G. *Klarissa* or *Clarissa* (kla-rĭs'sä). — Dim. *Clare* (klâr).

clar'i-cym'bal. Erron. for CLAVICYMBAL. *Obs.*

clar'i-fi'ant (klăr'ĭ-fī'ănt), *n.* Clarifying substance; clarifier.

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clar'i-fi'er (klăr'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that clarifies; specif., a vessel in which the process of clarification is conducted.

clar'i-fy (klăr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* CLAR'I-FIED (-fīd), CLAR'I-FY'ING. [F. *clarifier*, from L. *clarificare; clarus* clear + *facere* to make. See CLEAR; -FY.] **1.** To make clear; to free from darkness or obscurity; to illuminate. *Obs. exc. fig.*

2. To glorify; transfigure. *Obs.*

3. To make pure and clear or clean; to cleanse; clear; specif.: **a** To make clear and pure, or pellucid, by freeing from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine;—said of liquid, or something liquefied, as wine, sirup, or butter. "Boiled and *clarified*." *Ure.* **b** To clear (the air or atmosphere); to free from clouds, fogs, etc. **c** Fig.: To clear or free (the mind, reason, etc.) from ignorance, error, or the like.

To *clarify* his reason, and to rectify his will *South*

clar'i-fy, *v. i.* To grow or become clear; to undergo clarification; to clear.

Whosoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do *clarify* and break up in the discoursing with another. *Bacon.*

clar'i-net' (klăr'ĭ-nĕt'; 277), *n.* [F. *clarinette*, dim. of *clarine* a kind of bell, fr. L. *clarus*. See CLEAR, cf. CLARION.] *Music.* **1.** A wind instrument, consisting of a cylindrical tube with a bell-shaped opening at one end, and a mouthpiece at the other, having a single reed and played by means of holes and keys. Often improperly called *clarionet.*

Clarinet.

Its tones are rich and expressive, and have a compass of about 3¼ octaves, e to g‴. (See PITCH.) Owing to complexity of fingering, it is hard to play in keys of more than two sharps or flats. *Clarinets* are therefore made in different keys, as in B♭ and A, enabling the performer to play in those and their related keys, with the same fingering as for C and its related keys.

2. A soft 8-foot reed organ stop of similar quality of tone.

clar'i-on (klăr'ĭ-ŭn), *n.* [ME. *clarioun*, OF. *clarion*, F. *clairon*, LL. *clario, claro*;—so called from its clear tone, fr. L. *clarus* clear. See CLEAR.] **1** A kind of trumpet with clear and shrill tones. *Now chiefly Poetic.*

He sounds his imperial *clarion* along the whole line of battle. *E. Everett.*

2. The sound of a clarion, or a similar sound. *Poetic or R.*

3. An organ stop having reed pipes of similar tone.

clar'i-on, *v. i.;* CLAR'I-ONED (-ŭnd); CLAR'I-ON-ING. To give out a clarion sound; to blow the clarion. — *v. t.* To proclaim with or as if with a clarion.

clar'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *claritas*, fr. *clarus* clear: cf. F. *clarté.*]

1. Brilliancy; brightness; splendor; glory. *Obs.*

Floods, in whose more than crystal *clarity*
Innumerable virgin graces row. *Beaumont.*

2. Clearness, as of the sky, sight, or intellect.

The air . . . was of a marvelous *clarity*, not blurred by any stain of dust or vapor. *C. G. D. Roberts.*

Clark cell (klärk). [After J. L. *Clark*, English engineer.] *Elec.* A form of cell used as a standard of electromotive force. The elements are mercury and zinc and the excitant and depolarizer is mercurous sulphate. Its E. M. F. at 15° C. is 1.4322 volts.

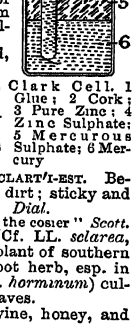

Clark Cell. 1 Glue; 2 Cork; 3 Pure Zinc; 4 Zinc Sulphate; 5 Mercurous Sulphate; 6 Mercury

Clark'i-a (klär'kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. After Wm. *Clark*, American explorer.] *Bot.* A small genus of onagraceous herbs of the Pacific slope of North America. *C. pulchella* and *C. elegans* are common in cultivation. They are annuals with large red or purple flowers having lobed petals.

Clark process. [After Thomas *Clark* (1801–67), Scottish chemist.] The process for softening water by the addition of slaked lime, which precipitates calcium bicarbonate by forming with it the insoluble normal carbonate.

cla'ro (klä'rō), *a.* [Sp.] Light-colored and, generally, mild; — said of cigars.

clart (klärt), *n.* A clot or daub of dirt, mud, or other sticky substance, as butter; also, a slovenly person; a worthless person or thing; trash. *Dial.*

clart, *v. t.* To daub, smear, or stick, as with mud, etc. *Dial.*

clart'y (klär'tĭ), *a.;* CLART'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); CLART'I-EST. Bedaubed with, or of the nature of, sticky dirt; sticky and foul; muddy; dirty; sticky; glutinous *Dial.*

Their old sluttish proverb, "The *clartier* the cosier" *Scott.*

clar'y (klâr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* CLARIES (-ĭz). [Cf. LL. *sclarea, scarlea*, F. *sclarée.*] **a** A menthaceous plant of southern Europe (*Salvia sclarea*) cultivated as a pot herb, esp. in England. **b** A closely related species (*S. horminum*) cultivated chiefly for its ornamental floral leaves.

clar'y, *n.* [OF. *claré.*] A mixture of wine, honey, and spices. *Obs.*

clary water. A composition of clary flowers with brandy, etc., formerly used as a cardiac.

clash (klăsh), *v. i.;* CLASHED (klăsht); CLASH'ING. [Of imitative origin; cf. G. *klatschen*, D. *kletsen*, Dan. *klaske*, E. *clack.*] **1.** To make a clash, or produce a noise, by striking against something.

2. To come into violent collision, either noisily or without noise; as, the chariots *clash;* two beams of light *clash.*

3. To meet in opposition; to engage in conflict; to come into collision; to conflict; interfere; disagree.

However some of his interests might *clash* with those of the chief adjacent colony. *Palfrey.*

4. To strike in conflict or attack; to rush or dash clashingly or violently; — with *at, against*, etc. *Tennyson.*

5. To prate or tattle; gossip. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clash (klăsh), *v. t.* **1.** To produce or express, as a sound, by the striking of things together.

2. To strike, or strike together, with a clash; to conflict with, as, they *clashed* their shields.

clash, *n.* **1.** A loud noise resulting from collision; a noisy collision of bodies; a collision.

The roll of cannon and *clash* of arms. *Tennyson.*

2. Opposition; hostile meeting; conflict, as between differing or contending interests, views, purposes, etc.; collision.

Clashes between popes and kings *Denham*

3. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A quantity or mass, as of water or mud; as, a *clash* of rain; a *clash* of porridge. **b** Idle, trivial talk; gossip; scandal; in *pl.*, news; gossip. **c** A talebearer; telltale. **d** Heavy rain, snow, etc.; rough showery weather. *Eng Dial. Dict.*

clash gear. *Mach.* A change-speed gear in which the gears are changed by sliding endwise.

clasp (klăsp), *v. t.;* CLASPED (klăspt) or CLASPT; CLASP'ING. [ME. *claspen, clapsen*, perh. akin to E. *clap.*] **1.** To fasten or shut together, or secure, with or as with a clasp.

2. To surround and cling to; grasp by encircling; entwine about; loosely, to surround; inwrap. "*Clasping* ivy." *Milton.* "*Clasped* by the golden light of morn." *Hood.*

3. Specif., to inclose and hold with the arms; to embrace.

4. To seize and hold firmly with or in the hand; as, to *clasp* the hand of another; to *clasp* hands.

5. To cause to pass or go and cling tightly;— with *around, round*, or *over;* as, he *clasped* his arms round the mast.

clasp, *v. i.* To seize, fasten, or cling by clasping. *Rare.*

clasp, *n.* **1.** Any of various forms of catch, as a self-locking spring lock, a bent plate, a hook, or the like for holding together two objects or the parts of anything, as the ends of a belt, the covers of a book, etc.

2. An embrace; a throwing of the arms around; a grasp, as with the hand, or a reciprocal grasping, as of the hands.

3. *Mil.* A bar of metal across the ribbon by which a medal is hung, bearing some further statement than the medal itself concerning the occasion of its being granted. In the British army the medal often represents a campaign in which the wearer distinguished himself, and the clasps represent the battles or episodes of that campaign in which he participated.

clasp'er (klăs'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One that clasps; specif.: **a** A clasping instrument or device. **b** *Bot.* A tendril. *Rare.* **c** *Zoöl.* (1) Any organ or part especially modified to enable one sex to clasp the other. (2) One of the pair of male copulatory organs on the anterior part of the pelvic fins of sharks, rays, and chimæroids.

2. A maker of clasps, one who fits with clasps, as books.

clasp hook. A pair of hooks so made that each part forms a mousing for the other, or a pair of tongs with overlapping jaws closed by a sliding ring.

clasp knife. A large knife the blade or blades of which fold or shut into the handle; esp., a large one-bladed knife of this kind having a catch to hold the blade open rigidly.

class (klăs), *n.* [F. *classe*, fr. L. *classis* class, collection, fleet; akin to Gr. κλῆσις a calling, καλεῖν to call, E. *haul.*]

1. *Rom. Hist.* Any one of the six divisions into which the Roman people were divided under the constitution ascribed to Servius Tullius. Five classes were formed according to property, each to furnish a certain number of equipped centuries to the army, while the sixth consisted of those not having property enough to warrant military equipment. Cf. TRIBE, 2.

2. A group of individuals ranked together as possessing common characteristics or as having the same status; as, the educated *class;* the lower *classes.*

3. Specif., the system of dividing society thus; caste; social rank, esp. high rank; as, the feeling of *class;* the *classes*, that portion of the community which is regarded, because of birth, wealth, education, etc., as being higher than, or distinct from, the masses.

We shall then have Mr. Gladstone's democracy with its cry of "*the classes* vs. the masses" — a motto subscribed to at present neither by the French nor ourselves. *Class*, in France no more than in America, implies caste. *W. C. Brownell*

4. **a** A body of students in a school or college grouped together as pursuing the same or equivalent studies; — often called a *form* in England. **b** An assembling of students, as for lecture or recitation; as, an announcement given out during *class;* also, the studies or instruction given or arranged for such a body. **c** In the United States, a body of students of an institution whose year of graduation is the same; as, the *class* of 1910.

5. A group of persons, things, qualities, or activities, having common characteristics or attributes; a set; a kind, description, species, or variety.

She had lost one *class* of energies. *Macaulay*

As soon as we employ a name to connote attributes, the things, be they more or fewer, which happen to possess those attributes, are constituted ipso facto a *class.* *J. S. Mill.*

6. *Bot. & Zoöl.* A comprehensive group of animals or plants, forming a category ranking above an order and below a phylum. (See CLASSIFICATION.) In the Linnæan system it was the highest category. Modern zoölogists have greatly increased the number of classes of animals, more than fifty being sometimes recognized. The mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians are examples of groups universally recognized as classes. The angiosperms and gymnosperms are the two classes of seed plants.

7. A division, grouping, or distinction, as of goods or of accommodation on a steamer or railroad train, based upon grade or quality; as, goods of the first or second *class;* to travel first *class.*

8. **a** *Methodist Ch.* One of the sections into which a church or congregation is divided, and which is under the supervision of a **class leader.** **b** *Reformed Ch.* A classis.

9. *Horse Racing.* A division or grouping of horses according to their speed or weight-carrying ability, — the division to which a horse belongs, and hence the particular purse for which it may be entered, being determined by its record; as, the 2.20 *class.*

10. A division of igneous rocks. See PETROGRAPHY.

11. *Math.* A totality of all entities (called *elements*) that satisfy a certain test or condition which defines the class and which every entity in the universe considered must either satisfy or not satisfy; — called also *aggregate, assemblage, collection, mass, manifold, set* — all rendering the French *ensemble* and German *menge* or *mannigfaltigkeit.*

class of a complex, *Math.*, the class of any cone of lines of the complex. — **c. of a curve.** *Math.* **a** See CLASS OF A PLANE CURVE. **b** According to Riemann, the character of a curve as determined by the other curves into which it can be transformed by a birational transformation. — **c. of an equation,** *Math.*, in Riemann's sense, the class of the associated Riemann's surface, whose number is one half the number of crosscuts that reduce it to a simply connected surface. — **c. of a plane curve,** *Math.*, the numerical division to which it belongs as determined by the degree of its tangential equation, or the number of right lines it has in common with a point, or the number of tangents that may be drawn to it from a point. Similarly, the **class of an algebraic surface** is fixed by the number of its tangent planes through any right line; the **c. of a congruence** by the number of its lines through any point in space; the **c. of a cone** is the class of its plane sections; the **c. of a space curve** is the number of its planes of osculation through an arbitrary point; the **c. of a twisted curve** is the class of any cone on which it lies. Conics are both of second degree and of second class. — **c. of functions with respect to a group of operations,** *Math.*, a set of functions that are merely interchanged under any operations of the group.

class (klăs), *v. t.;* CLASSED (klăst); CLASS'ING. [Cf. F. *classer.* See CLASS, *n.*] **1.** To arrange in, or distribute into, classes; to classify; as, to *class* words or passages.

☞ In scientific arrangement, to *classify* is used instead of to *class.* *Dana.*

2. To place in a class; to refer to the proper class; to place or group, as students, in a class or classes, or in a particular class as a result of examination. *Thackeray.*

class, *v. i.* To be grouped or classed; to fall into a class.

The genus or family under which it *classes.* *Tatham.*

class day. In American colleges and universities, a day of the commencement season on which the senior class celebrates the completion of its course by exercises conducted by the members, such as the reading of the class histories and poem, the delivery of the class oration, the planting of the class ivy, etc.

class'er (klăs'ẽr), *n.* One who classes; esp., in the wool or cotton trade, one who sorts according to quality or kind.

clas'sic (klăs'ĭk), *n.* **1.** A work of the highest class and of acknowledged excellence, or its author;—orig. and still esp. used of Greek and Latin works (often in the *pl.*, and with *the*) or authors, but now applied also to authors and works of a like character in any language, and extended to art.

It at once raised him to the rank of a legitimate English *classic* *Macaulay*

2. One learned in the literature of Greece and Rome, or a student of classical literature.

3. One who follows classical rules or models; — opposed to *romantic.*

clas'sic (klăs'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *classicus* relating to the classes
clas'si-cal (-sĭ-kăl) } of the Roman people, and especially to the first class; hence, of the first rank: cf. F. *classique.* See CLASS, *n.*] **1.** Of or relating to the first class or rank, esp. in literature or art; standard.

Give, as thy last memorial to the age,
One *classic* drama, and reform the stage. *Byron.*

Mr Greaves may justly be reckoned a *classical* author on this subject [Roman weights and coins]. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Of or pertaining to the ancient Greeks and Romans or their literature, art, or culture, esp. their authors, artists, etc., of the highest rank or of the period when the best literature, sculpture, and other fine arts, was produced; of or pertaining to places inhabited by the ancient Greeks and Romans, or rendered famous by their deeds, writings, etc.; as, *classic* authors; *classic* poetry; *classic* civilization; *classic* lands.

Though throned midst Latium's *classic* plains *Mrs. Hemans.*

He [Atterbury] directed the *classical* studies of the undergraduates of his college. *Macaulay.*

3. Versed or learned in, or devoted to, the classics, or literature of ancient Greece and Rome; as, a *classical* scholar.

4. Characteristic of or pertaining to classicism; esp., conforming to the style, or following the models or rules, of ancient Greek and Roman literature and art; — opposed to *romantic* (which see).

The essentially *classical* element is that quality of order in beauty. *W. Pater.*

5. *Music.* **a** Appealing to critical interest or developed taste; conforming to an established and elaborated form of the art, as the fugue, suite, or sonata; — used of music distinguished from *popular* music, or that characterized by obvious rhythm, catchy melody, and meager harmony and form. **b** Of or pertaining to the school of composers characterized by *classicism* (which see); designating or resembling their style or work.

6. Noted because of literary or historical associations; as, the *classic* districts of London; *classic* Edinburgh.

7. *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to a classis, esp. in the Reformed Church, or the system of polity of which it is a part.

clar'i-gate (-gāt), *v. i.* [L. *clarigare.*] *Rom. Antiq.* To perform the ceremony of clarigation.

clar'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *clarigatio.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A solemn demand for redress, a religious ceremony with which the Pater Patratus, of the fetiales, declared war on an enemy unless satisfaction should be given within 33 days

clar'i-gold, *n.* [Corrupt. of *clarichord.*] A clarichord; also, a constable. *Obs.*

cla-rin' (klä-rēn'), *n.* [Sp., a trumpet.] *Music.* A long tubular instrument made by Mexican Indians from the stalk of a certain plant. It is played by inhaling through it

Cla-rin'da (klȧ-rĭn'dȧ), *n.* The name under which Mrs. M'Lehose corresponded with Burns

clar'i-net'ist, clar'i-net'tist, *n.* A performer on the clarinet.

‖ **cla-ri'no** (klȧ-rē'nō), *n.* [It., a trumpet.] *Music.* = CLARION.

clar'i-on-er, *n.* A trumpeter. *Obs.*

clar'i-o-net' (klăr'ĭ-ō-nĕt'; klăr'ĭ-ō-nĕt'), *n.* [See CLARION, CLARINET.] See CLARINET.

‖ **cla'ri-or e te'ne-bris** (klär'ĭ-ôr ē tē'nē-brĭs). [L.] Brighter from darkness or obscurity.

clarioun. ✝ CLARION.

cla-ris'o-nous (klȧ-rĭs'ō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *clarisonus* See CLEAR, SOUND.] Clear-sounding. *Rare*

‖ **Cla'risse'** (klȧ'rēs'), *n.* [F.] a *R. C. Ch.* = CLARE. **b** = CLARICE.

‖ **cla-ris'si-mo** (klȧ-rĭs'sĭ-mō), *n.; pl.* It. -MI (-mē), E -MOES (-mōz). [It., prop. superl. of *claro* illustrious] A Venetian grandee; a magnate. *Obs.*

Clar'ist (klâr'ĭst), *a* Of or pertaining to the order of St Clare. — *n.* A Clarist nun.

clar'i-tude, *n.* [L. *claritudo*, fr. *clarus* clear.] Clearness; splendor. *Obs.*

clark (klärk; *see* CLERK) Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. of CLERK.

clarke. ✝ CLERK.

Clarke's column (klärks). *Anat.* = COLUMN OF CLARKE.

Clarke's ellipsoid. [After Col. A. R. *Clarke* (b. 1828), English mathematician.] See ELLIPSOID.

clark'ite. Scot. pret. & p. p. of CLERK, *v.*

Clark's crow *or* **nutcracker** (klärks). [After Wm. *Clark*, American explorer.] See NUTCRACKER, 2.

Clar'o-mon'tane Co'dex (klâr'ō-mŏn'tān). = CODEX CLAROMONTANUS.

cla'ro-ob-scu'ro (klȧ'rō-ŏb-skō'rō), *n.* = CHIAROSCURO. *Obs.*

clarre, clarree. ✝ CLARY.

clarschocht. ✝ CLAIRSCHACH.

clar'shech (klär'shĕk). Var. of CLAIRSCHACH.

clarte. ✝ CLARITY

‖ **cla'rum et ve'ne-ra'bi-le no'men** (klä'rŭm ĕt vĕn'ĕr-ä'bĭ-lē nō'mĕn). [L.] Illustrious and venerable name.

Lucan (*Pharsalia*, IX. 202).

clar'y (klâr'ĭ), *v. i.* [Cf. CLARION.] To clarion. *Obs.*

clasch ✝ CLASH.

clash'er, *n.* One that clashes.

clash'ing, *p. pr., & vb. n.* of CLASH, *v.* — **clash'ing-ly,** *adv.*

clasht. Clashed. *Ref. Sp.*

clash'y (klăsh'ĭ; klash'ĭ), *a. Dial Eng.* **1.** Of weather, wet; showery.

2. Muddy or miry, as a road.

3. Noisy; talkative.

clash'y, clash'ee (klăsh'ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *khalāṣī.*] *Anglo-Ind.* **1.** A servant employed to pitch tents. [rodman.

2. A surveyor's chainman or

3. A native sailor.

clasped (klaspt), *p. a.* **1.** Fastened or held by or in a clasp *R.*

2. Having a clasp or clasps.

clasp'ered, *a.* Furnished with claspers, or tendrils. *Obs.*

clasp lock A self-locking spring lock.

claspt, *pret. & p. p.* of CLASP

class *Abbr.* Classic; classical; classification. [-ABLE.]

class'a-ble (klăs'a-b'l), *a.* See

class baby. A class boy or girl; also, the youngest member of a class. *School Slang or Cant.*

class book A book for use in connection with a class, as in instructing classes.

class boy, class girl. In American colleges and universities, a boy or girl of the children born to members of a class married after graduation, to whom is given the class cup, or the like.

class cup. In American colleges and universities, a silver cup presented by a class to the class boy or girl.

‖ **classes' ai'sées'** (klăs'-ā'zā'). [F.] The classes in easy circumstances.

class'-fel'low, *n.* A classmate.

classhe. ✝ CLOSH.

8. *Econ.* Designating, or pertaining to, the economic principles of Adam Smith and his followers Malthus, Ricardo, Mill, McCulloch, Senior, and others, who employed in the main the deductive, or abstract, method, reasoning from a hypothetical normal man (now often called the *economic man*), a hypothetical normal or "natural" condition of trade, etc.; as, the *classical* economists; the *classical* school, as opposed to the *historical* school (which see).

9. In the form **classical** only: **a** Of or pertaining to a classic. *Obs. or R. Rees.* **b** Of or relating to classification; classificatory. *Rare. Cent. Dict.* **c** [L. *classicus.*] Of or pertaining to a fleet or navy. *Obs.*

classical orders. *Arch.* See ORDER. — **classical revival,** *Sculpture,* the Italian Renaissance of the 15th century, when medieval art was finally abandoned for the study of the antique (cf. CINQUECENTO). The term has also been applied to several movements of the 19th century, such as that in sculpture led by Canova, and afterwards by Thorvaldsen. — **classical tripos,** examination, in Cambridge University, England, the final examination for classical honors, optional to all who have taken the mathematical honors. — **classic pitch.** *Music.* See PITCH, *n.*, 12.

clas'si-cal-ism (klăs'ĭ-kăl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A classical idiom, style, or expression, a classicism. *Rare.*

2. Adherence to, or practice of, classical scholarship, style of writing, art, etc.

clas'si-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1** Quality of being classical, as in literary or artistic style.

2. Classical scholarship.

3. A piece or example of classicality; a classical feature.

clas'si-cal-ly, *adv.* In a classical manner; specif.: **a** According to the manner or style of classical authors. **b** In or by the study of the classics. **c** In, by, or as to, classes. *Obs.* **d** *Eccl.* By a classis. *Obs.*

clas'si-cism (klăs'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Classic principles in literature or art; conformity to, or practice of, classical style; classicalism. *C. Kingsley.*

2. A classical idiom or expression.

3. Classical scholarship; classicality. As a critical term *classicism* denotes primarily the principles and characteristics of Greek and Roman literature and art, considered as embodying formal elegance, simplicity, dignity, and correctness of style, and just and lucid conception and order. It is thus contrasted with *Gothicism* (which see). *Classicism* is often used of the principles and qualities of other than Greek and Roman works, esp. when similar in spirit and established as a formal standard. Thus it delights those of musical works of the school of composers who have cultivated formal beauty or the qualities of clearness, symmetry, finish, and repose. As contrasted with *romanticism* (which see), in later critical discussions, it esp. typifies, in the better sense, pure taste, sobriety, and proportion, and in a less favorable sense the restraints of academic or conventional formality. Cf. HELLENISM.

clas'si-cist (-sĭst), *n.* **1.** An advocate or follower of classical style, rules, or models; — opposed to *romanticist.*

2. One learned in the classics.

3. An advocate of the study of the classics.

clas'si-cis'tic (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or marked by, classicism.

clas'si-cize (klăs'ĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.*; CLAS'SI-CIZED (-sīzd); CLAS'SI-CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To make classic; to follow or affect classic style or form.

clas'si-co- (klăs'ĭ-kō-). Combining form from Latin *classicus,* meaning *classic, classical.*

clas'sics (klăs'ĭks), *n. pl.* See CLASSIC, *n.*, 1.

clas'si-fi-ca'tion (klăs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *classification.*] **1.** Act of classifying, or systematically forming into a class or classes; act of distributing into groups, as classes, orders, families, etc.; act of referring to a proper class or of arranging in classes.

It is usual to treat of *classification* as one special form, among others of logical thought. I am unable to regard it in this light. It appears to me to be merely an external consequence, reappearing in every kind of universal, of the relation between universal and differences *B. Bosanquet.*

2. The result of classifying; a system of classes or groups, or a systematic division of a series of related phenomena; as, poetry, painting, sculpture, music, and architecture form a *classification* of the fine arts.

3. *Biol.* The systematic arrangement or method of arrangement of animals and plants in groups or categories according to some definite plan or sequence; taxonomy. The categories (see CATEGORY) now in common use in botany and zoology are (beginning with the highest) the *phylum, class, order, family, genus, species,* and *subspecies,* or *variety.* Each species belongs to some genus, which may or may not include also other species, all agreeing in certain features characteristic of that genus. Each genus in turn is a member of a family distinguished by possessing in common certain *family characters;* each family, of an order, and so on. Categories of intermediate rank are also employed, and are named by adding the prefixes *sub-* and *super-* to the categories immediately below and above, as *subgenus, superfamily.* (See NOMENCLATURE.) In classifying animals the attempt has usually been made to take into account all characters as far as practicable, and since the acceptance of the doctrine of evolution, to show their natural relationships and lines of descent from common ancestors (see ANIMAL). In plants the so-called artificial system of Linnæus, in which one or two characters formed the basis of comparison, was employed until superseded by the various natural systems proposed by later authors (see PLANT). Several systems slightly different from those above named are now in use among botanists, but the tendency is toward conformity with zoological usage.

clas'si-fi-ca'to-ry (klăs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'tō-rĭ; klă-sĭf'ĭ-ka-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or involving, classification, tending or designed to classify; taxonomic.

classificatory system, *Anthropol.,* a primitive system of reckoning kinship, found among American Indians, Australasians, etc., according to which, in its simplest form, all the members of any single generation in a given line of descent (as in a clan) are reckoned as of the same degree of kinship to all the members of any other generation, with reference to whom they are called by the same title of kinship. This system is contrasted with the **descriptive system,** in vogue among civilized peoples, which discriminates degrees of individual kinship in each generation. Cf GANOWANIAN.

clas'si-fied (klăs'ĭ-fīd), *p. p. & p. a.* of CLASSIFY.

classified civil service, in the departments of the United States government, the service in which the clerks are divided into four classes, according to salary, under Act of March 3, 1853, and subsequent acts. Laborers, messengers, etc., and confidential clerks and secretaries are not in general included in the classified service.

clas'si-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that classifies; specif., *Mining,* a machine for separating ore from gangue or for cleaning coal from slack.

clas'si-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *classis* class + *-fy.*] To distribute into classes; to arrange according to a system; to arrange in sets according to some method founded on common properties or characters.

Syn. — Arrange, distribute, rank.

clas'sis (klăs'ĭs), *n.*; CLASSES (-ēz). [L. See CLASS, *n.*]

1. *Rom. Hist.* = CLASS, 1.

2. A division based upon status or rank; a class. *Obs.*

His opinion of that *classis* of men. *Clarendon.*

3. *Eccl.* A judicatory in certain churches, as the Dutch and other Reformed churches of Europe and America, intermediate between the consistory and the synod; formerly, in England, a presbytery, to which judicatory of the Presbyterian Church the classis corresponds; also, the jurisdiction of a classis.

4. In a library, a compartment of bookshelves. *Obs.*

class'man (klăs'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A member of a class in a college or school.

2. A candidate for graduation in arts who is placed in one of the honor classes after examination, in distinction from a *passman,* who is not classified. *Oxford University, Eng.*

class'mate' (-māt'), *n.* One belonging to the same class with another, as at school or college.

class meeting. *Methodist Ch.* A meeting of a class under a class leader, for counsel and religious instruction.

clas'tic (klăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. κλαστός broken, fr. κλᾶν to break.] **1.** Capable of being taken apart, — applied to anatomical models made of detachable pieces, so that the internal structure as well as the external form may be shown.

2. *Geol.* Fragmental; made up of fragments or discrete particles; as, sandstone and conglomerate are *clastic* rocks.

clastic anatomy, construction or study of clastic models.

clatch (klăch; klȧch), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *clatch* a slap, the noise caused by the collision of soft bodies; prob. of imitative origin.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A soft or sloppy lump or mass; as, to throw a *clatch* of mud.

2. Anything put together or made in a careless or slipshod way; hence, a sluttish or slipshod woman.

clatch, *v. t. & i.* To daub or smear, as with lime; to make or finish in a slipshod way. *Scot.*

Clath-ra'ce-æ (klăth-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CLATHRATE.] A family of basidiomycetous fleshy fungi of the order Phallales, differing from the true stinkhorns (Phallaceæ) by the latticed receptacle inclosing the gleba. They are handsomely colored, and exhibit many beautiful openwork or latticed forms, but most of the species have an offensive odor. — **clath-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

clath'rate (klăth'rāt), *a.* [L. *clathri* lattice, Gr. κλῆθρα.] Shaped like a lattice; marked with lines crossing like the bars of a lattice; cancellate.

Clath'rus (-rŭs), *n.* [NL. See CLATHRATE.] *Bot.* A genus of fleshy fungi typifying the family Clathraceæ, having the latticework of the receptacle with obliquely anastomosing bars. *C. cancellatus* is the most familiar species.

clat'ter (klăt'ẽr), *v. i.*; CLAT'TERED (-ẽrd); CLAT'TER-ING. [AS. *clatrung* a rattle, akin to D. *klateren* to rattle. Cf. CLACK.] **1.** To make a rattling sound by striking hard bodies together; to rattle.

2. To move or go rapidly with a clatter; to rattle.

3. To chatter or prattle; (*Scot.*) to tattle or gossip.

I see thou dost but *clatter.* *Spenser.*

clat'ter (klăt'ẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to clatter; to make a rattling noise with.

You *clatter* still your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

2. To utter with a clatter; blab; prate. *Rare or Dial. Eng.*

clat'ter, *n.* **1.** A rattling noise, esp. that made by the collision of hard bodies; a repetition of abrupt sounds.

The *clatter* of street-pacing steeds. *Cowper*

2. Commotion; disturbance. "Those mighty feats which made such a *clatter* in story." *Barrow.*

3. Rapid, noisy, or idle talk; babble; chatter; gabble; tittle-tattle. "Hold still thy *clatter.*" *Towneley Myst.*

Claude Lor-raine' glass *or* **mirror** (klōd lō-rān'; *F.* klōd lō-rān'). Also **Claude glass.** [Supposedly from the similarity of the effects it gives to those of a picture by *Claude Lorrain* (often written *Lorraine*).] A slightly convex mirror of black or colored glass, used for viewing the reflected landscape.

Clau'di-an (klô'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to any of several celebrated Romans of the name of Claudius, or the gentes (one patrician and the other plebeian) to which they belonged; esp., of, pertaining to, or connected with, the emperors who belonged to the patrician gens, viz., Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius (esp.), and Nero, or their time (A. D. 14–68); as, *Claudian* period; *Claudian* literature.

clause (klôz), *n* [F *clause,* LL. *clausa,* equiv. to L. *clausula* clause, prop., close of a rhetorical period, close, fr. *claudere* to shut, to end. See CLOSE.] **1.** A short sentence; a separate portion of a discourse or writing; a distinct article, stipulation, or proviso, in a formal document.

The usual attestation *clause* to a will *Bouvier.*

2. Specif., *Gram.,* a simple sentence constituting a member of a complex or compound sentence; a subdivision of a sentence containing a subject and its predicate. Clauses are distinguished as *principal,* when they contain the main verb of the sentence; *subordinate,* when they take part in the sentence structure with the value of a single part of speech, from their equivalence to which they are often classed as *noun, adjective,* or *adverb clauses.* Thus the clause italicized in, "*that many should fail* is not surprising," is a noun clause; that in, "the theme *which it offers* is a vast one," is an adjective clause; that in, "he stopped *when he saw light ahead,*" is an adverbial clause.

3. Close; conclusion, as of a rhetorical period. *Obs.*

claus'tral (klôs'trăl), *a.* [LL. *claustralis,* fr. L. *claustrum*; cf. F. *claustral.* See CLOISTER.] Of or pertaining to a cloister; like, or savoring of, the cloister; cloistral. *Ayliffe.* "The *claustral* regimen." *R. Browning.*

claustral prior. See PRIOR.

claus-tra'tion (klôs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *claustrum* + *-ation*; cf. CLOISTER.] Act of confining in or as in a cloister.

The miserable *claustration* of women *F. P. Cobbe.*

claus'trum (klôs'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* CLAUSTRA (-trȧ). [L., a bolt or bar.] *Anat.* A thin lamina of gray matter in each cerebral hemisphere between the lenticular nucleus and the island of Reil. — **claus'tral** (-trăl), *a.*

clau'sure (klô'zhŭr), *n.* [L. *clausura.* See CLOSURE.] *Obs.*

1. Act of shutting up; closure; confinement. *Geddes.*

2. That which incloses; inclosure.

cla'va (klā'vȧ), *n.*; *pl.* CLAVÆ (-vē). [L., a club.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The club-shaped end of certain insect antennæ.

2. *Anat.* The upper enlarged end of the funiculus gracilis, which forms part of the wall of the fourth ventricle.

Cla-va'ri-a (klȧ-vā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *clava* a club.] *Bot.* A genus of fleshy fungi, typifying the family Clavariaceæ. Some of the species are edible. *C. formosa* and related species are known as *coral fungus* from their shape.

Clav'a-ri-a'ce-æ (klăv'ȧ-rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of basidiomycetous fleshy fungi, including forms of very diverse shape, of the order Agaricales, known by the exposed hymenium or fruiting surface, which is not borne beneath the pileus as in most mushrooms. None of the species are poisonous. — **clav'a-ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cla'vate (klā'vāt) } *a.* [L. *clava* club.] Club-shaped;
cla'vat-ed (-vāt-ĕd) } gradually thickening near one end. See ANTENNA, *Illust.* — **cla'vate-ly,** *adv.*

cla-va'to- (klȧ-vā'tō-). Combining form for *clavate.*

clav'e-cin (klăv'ē-sĭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** The harpsichord.

2. The keys by which a bell ringer plays a carillon.

cla'ver (klā'vẽr; klȧv'ẽr), *n.* Idle or nonsensical talk; chatter; gossip; — usually in *pl. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

cla'ver, *v. i.* To talk idle nonsense; to gossip; prate. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **cla'ver-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Clav'i-ceps (klăv'ĭ-sĕps), *n.* [NL.; L. *clava* a club + *-ceps,* fr. L. *caput* head.] *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi of the order Hypocreales, parasitic upon various grasses. *C. purpurea* is the ergot of rye. See ERGOT.

clav'i-chord (-kôrd), *n.* [L. *clavis* key + *chorda* string: cf. F. *clavicorde.*] *Music.* An instrument developed from the monochord, having a keyboard, and a set of strings stretched horizontally, and struck by small brass "tangents" worked by the keys; — now superseded by the pianoforte. See CLARICHORD. — **clav'i-chord-ist,** *n.*

clav'i-cle (-kl'), *n.* [F. *clavicule,* fr. L. *clavicula* a little key, tendril, dim. of *clavis* key, akin to *claudere* to shut. See

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clas'si-cal-ist, *n.* A classicist
clas'si-cal-ize, *v.* = CLASSICIZE
clas'si-cal-ness. See -NESS.
clas'si-fi'a-ble (klăs'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
clas-sif'ic (klă-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* Characterizing or forming a class or classes; relating to classification. *R.* — **clas-sif'i-cal-ly,** *adv. R.*
clas'si-fi-ca'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to classification.
clas'si-fi-ca'tor (klăs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* A classifier. *Rare.*
class lottery See LOTTERY.
class'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *R.*
class names *or* **terms.** *Logic* Names or terms which characteristically designate classes. See NAME.
class'room', *n.* A room, as in a school, for a class. [*glo-Ind*
class'y. Var. of CLASHY. *An-*
class'y (klăs'ĭ), *a.* High-class; of superior merit. *Slang.*
clast. Classed. *Ref. Sp.*
clat (klăt; klȧt), *n.* [Cf. CLOT; CLOD.] A clot or clod, as of dirt or dung; also, a dirty condition; mess. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
clat, *v. t. & i.* To dirty; bedaub; mess. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
clat, *n.* [Cf. CHAT; CHATTER.] *Dial. Eng.* Idle talk; chatter; flattery; also, a telltale; gossip.
clat, *v. i.* To chatter; prate. *Dial.*
clat Obs. or dial. var. of CLAUT, CLEAT.
clatch (klăch) Var. of CLETCH.
clate. Obs. or dial. var. of CLAUT, CLEAT.
clatere. + CLATTER.
clath. + CLOTHES.
clathes + CLOTHES.
clath'roid (klăth'roid), *a.* [See CLATHRATE; -OID.] Clathrate.
clath'rose (-rōs), *a.* Clathrate.
clath'ru-late (-rōō-lāt), *a.* Minutely clathrate.
clat'ter, *n.* [Cf. CLUTTER, *n.*] A mass of loose stones scattered along. *Dial. Eng.*
clat'terd. Clattered. *Ref. Sp.*
clat'ter-er, *n.* One who clatters.
clat'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* With clattering.
clat'tern (klăt'ẽrn), *n.* A tattler; babbler; blabber. *Scot.*
clat'ter-traps', *n. pl.* Rattletraps; knickknacks. *Colloq.*
clat'ter-y, *a.* Marked by clatter; clattering; noisy. *Colloq.*
clat'ty (klăt'ĭ). [From CLAT a clod.] Dirty; slovenly. *Dial.*
Clau'da (klô'dȧ). *Bib.*
Claude, *n.* See CLAUDIUS.
clau'dent (klô'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *claudens,* p. pr. of *claudere* to shut.] Shutting; closing. *Rare.*
clau'de-ite (klô'dē-īt), *n.* [After its discoverer, F. *Claudet.*] *Min.* Native arsenic oxide, As_2O_3, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. Cf. ARSENOLITE.
Clau'di-a (klô'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] Fem. of CLAUDIUS; — fem. prop. name. F. *Claude* (klōd), *Claudine* (klō-dēn'); It. & G. *Claudia* (klou'dē-ä); Sp. *Claudia* (klou-thä'nä), 146), *Claudina* (klou-thä'nä). *Bib.*
Clau'di-a (klô'dĭ-ȧ). *Bib.*
Clau'di-an'ic (-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Latin poet Claudianus.
clau'di-cant, *a.* [L. *claudicans,* p. pr. of *claudicare* to limp, fr. *claudus* lame.] Limping. *Obs.*
clau'di-cate, *v. i.* [L. *claudicare.*] To limp; be halt or lame. *Obs.*
— **clau'di-ca'tion,** *n. Obs.*
Clau'di-o (klô'dĭ-ō), *n.* **1.** A young gentleman in love with Hero in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing."

Vergil (*Eclogues,* III. 111).

Clau'di-us (-ŭs), **Claude** (klōd), *n.* [L. *Claudius;* cf. *claudus* lame. The form *Claude* is fr. F.] *Claude.*] **1.** Masc. prop. name. L. *Claudius;* F. *Claude* (klōd); It. & Sp. *Claudio* (klou'dē-ō); G. & D. *Claudius* (klou'dē-ōos). **2.** (*Claudius*) The usurping King of Denmark in Shakespeare's "Hamlet."
claught, claucht (klôkt), *v. t.* [Cf CLEEK.] To clutch. *Scot.*
claught, claucht, *n.* A clutch; snatch; also, a handful. *Scot.*
claught (klôkt), *pret.* of CLEEK, to clutch or snatch.
Claus, Peter. See KLAUS, PETER.
Claus, San'ta (săn'tȧ klôz). See SR. NICHOLAS
clau-sil'i-a (klô-sĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *clausus* closed.] *Zool* A large Old World genus of land shells of the family Pupidæ, having a fusiform sinistral spiral shell. They are most numerous in southern Europe.
Clau-si-us cy'cle (klou'zĭ-ŭs). [After Rudolf J E. *Clausius* (1822–88), German physicist.] *Thermodyn.* = RANKINE CYCLE.
Claus reaction (klous). *Chem.* See CHANCE-CLAUS PROCESS.
clausset. + CLOSET.
claus'thal-ite (klous'tăl-īt), *n.* [From *Klausthal,* Prussia, its locality.] *Min.* Lead selenide, PbSe, resembling galena in appearance. Sp. gr., 7.6–8.8
claus'tra, *n., pl.* of CLAUSTRUM.
claus'tro-pho'bi-a (klôs'trō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *claustrum* a bar + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of being confined.
clau'su-lar (klô'zŭ-lẽr; 250), *a.* [From L. *clausula.*] Consisting of, or having, clauses
clau'sule (klô'zūl; 250), *n.* [F.] A clause or formula *Rare.*
‖ **clausum fregit.** See QUARE CLAUSUM FREGIT.
claut (klôt), *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A grasping hand; clutch.

2. A rake; a hoe.

3. A handful; a lump or chunk.
claut, *v. t.* To scratch; tear; scrape; rake. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
clauwe. + CLAW.
cla'val (klā'văl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a clavus or a clava.
cla-va'tion (klȧ-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being clavate.

2. *Anat.* Gomphosis. *Rare.*
clave. + CLAW.
clave. Archaic pret. of CLEAVE.
clave, *n.* [L. *clava* a knotty branch.] A scion; graft. *Obs.*
clav'e-cin-ist, *n.* A player on the clavecin.
clav'el (klăv'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *clavel.*] The lintel over a fireplace; a mantel. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
clav'e-li-za'tion (-ĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lĭ-zā'-), *n.* [F *clavelisation,* fr. *clavelée* sheep pox.] *Med.* Inoculation with virus from sheep pox.
clav'el-late (klăv'ĕ-lāt), *a.* Dim. of CLAVATE.
clav'el-la'ted (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Clavate. *Obs.*
clav'el-la'ted, *a* [Cf. LL. cineres *clavellati* ashes of burnt lees or dregs of wine, F *clavel* an inferior sort of soda, E. *clavate.*] *Old Chem.* Used in clavellated ashes, potash, esp that from the lees of wine.
clav'er (klăv'ẽr; klȧv'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. CLOVER.] a Dial. Eng. & Scot. var. of CLOVER. b The bird's-foot trefoil.
clav'er (*dial.* klā'vẽr; klȧv'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. D. *klaveren,* Dan. *klavre.*] To climb; clamber *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
claver grass. Cleavers
cla'ves, *n., pl.* of CLAVIS. *Obs.*
cla'vi, *n., pl.* of CLAVUS.
clav'i-a-ture (klăv'ĭ-ȧ-tūr), *n.* [G *claviatur,* fr. L. *clavis* a key.] Keyboard of a piano or organ.
‖ **cla'vi-ce'm'ba-lo** (klă'vē-chĕm'bä-lō), *n.* [It.] The harpsichord.
clav'i-cith'ern (klăv'ĭ-sĭth'ẽrn), *n.* A clavicytherium.
clav'i-cl. Clavicle. *Ref. Sp.*

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close; cf. clef.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A bone of the shoulder girdle. It is called in man the collar bone, and is joined at one end to the scapula, or shoulder blade, and at the other to the sternum, or breast bone In man each clavicle is shaped like the letter *f*, and is situated just above the first rib on either side of the neck. It makes the only bony connection between the arm bones and those of the trunk. In many mammals, as the ungulates and Carnivora, it is rudimentary or wanting entirely. In birds the two clavicles are commonly united ventrally, forming the merrythought, or wishbone. The clavicle of the lower vertebrates develops entirely in membrane, in close connection with the precoracoid part of the pectoral arch. In teleost fishes a large crescent-shaped bone is regarded as representing the clavicle.

2. *Zoöl.* The spire of a gastropod shell. *Obs.*

3. *Bot.* [L. *clavicula.*] A tendril. *Rare or Obs.*

Clav'i-cor'ni-a (klăv'ĭ-kôr'nĭ-ă), **Clav'i-cor'nes** (-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *clava* club + *cornu* horn.] *Zool.* A large superfamily of beetles, having the antennæ usually club-shaped or capitate. The burying beetles, rove beetles, and ladybugs are examples. — **clav'i-corn** (klăv'ĭ-kôrn), *a. & n.* — **clav'i-cor'nate** (-kôr'nāt), *a.*

cla-vic'u-lar (klă-vĭk'ū-lär), *a.* [See clavicle.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the clavicle.

cla-vic'u-lo- (klă-vĭk'ū-lō-). A combining form indicating *connection with*, or *relation to, the clavicle;* as in **cla-vic'u-lo-hu'mer-al**, pertaining to the clavicle and humerus.

clav'i-cy-the'ri-um (klăv'ĭ-sĭ-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* -theria (-ă). [LL. Cf. L. *clavis* key, see cither, cithara.] *Music.* An old instrument of the harpsichord type; a sort of upright spinet.

cla'vi-er (klā'vĭ-ẽr ; klă-vēr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *clavis* key.] **a** [From the French.] The keyboard of an organ, pianoforte, or harmonium; claviature. **b** (*pron.* klă-vēr') [From the German.] A clavichord, pianoforte, or other keyboard stringed instrument. — **cla-vier'ist**, *n.*

clav'i-form (klăv'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L *clava* club + *-form.*] Club-shaped; clavate.

clav'i-harp' (-härp'), *n.* [L. *clavis* key + E. *harp.*] *Music.* An instrument resembling the ordinary harp, with strings of silk covered with metal that are made to vibrate by artificial "fingers," operated from a keyboard.

cla'vo-del'toid (klā'vō-dĕl'toid), *a.* [See clavicle ; deltoid.] *Anat.* Designating the part of the deltoid muscle attached to the clavicle, forming in some animals a separate muscle, the **cla'vo-del'toid** or **cla'vo-del-toi'de-us** (-dĕl-toi'dē-ŭs).

cla'vus (klā'vŭs), *n ; pl.* clavi (-vī). [L., a nail.] **1.** **a** *Rom. Antiq.* A vertical stripe or band of purple on a tunic, worn broad by senators and narrow by knights, as a mark of rank. **b** A similar band, often embroidered, used in early church vestments.

2. A callous growth, esp. on the foot ; a corn.

3. *Zoöl.* The inner basal part of the hemelytron of a hemipterous insect. See hemelytron, *Illust.*

4. *Bot.* = ergot.

claw (klô), *n.* [AS. *clawu, clā, cléa, cléo ;* akin to D. *klaauw*, G. *klaue*, Icel. *klō*, Sw. & Dan. *klo*, and perh. to E. *clew.*] **1.** A sharp nail on the finger or toe of an animal, esp. when it is slender and curved, as those of a bird or cat. See nail.

2. Any of various similar sharp curved processes, esp. if at the end of a limb, as those on the legs of insects, etc. ; sometimes, loosely, the limb, if it ends in such a process.

3. One of the pincerlike organs terminating certain limbs of some crustaceans (as the lobster), scorpions, etc.

4. Anything resembling the claw of an animal, as the curved and forked end of a hammer for drawing nails.

5. *Bot.* The slender prolonged base or stalk of a petal, as in the pink.

6. Act of clawing. *Rare.*

claw, *v. t ;* clawed (klôd) ; claw'ing. [AS. *clawan.* See claw, *n.*] **1.** To pull, tear, scratch, scrape, seize, clutch, dig, or make with or as with claws or nails.

2. To scratch softly, as to relieve itching or uneasiness ; hence, to flatter ; court ; wheedle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Rich men they *claw*, soothe up, and flatter ; the poor they contemn and despise *Holland.*

3. *Naut.* To haul close to (the wind). *Now Rare.*

claw me, claw thee, gratify or please me and I will gratify or please you ; stand by me and I will stand by you ; — an old proverb. *Tyndale.* — **to c. an auld,** *or* **auld man's, pow,** to live to an old age. *Scot.* — **to c away,** to scold or revile. *Obs.* "The jade Fortune is to be *clawed away* for it, if you should lose it." *L'Estrange.* — **to c. favor,** to curry favor. *Obs. or Scot.* — **to c. off. a** To get rid of. **b** To dispose of (food) ; to eat rapidly and voraciously. *Scot.* **c** *Naut.* To beat to windward from (a lee shore). **d** = to claw away. *Obs.* — **to c.** (one) **on the gall,** to find fault with ; to vex. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **to c. the back of,** to flatter ; to fawn upon ; please. *Obs. or Dial Eng.* — **to c. up one's mittens,** to give one the finishing stroke. *Scot.*

claw, *v. i.* **1.** To scrape, scratch, dig, pull, or the like, with a claw, or with the hand as a claw. "*Clawing* [in ash barrels] for bits of coal." *W. D. Howells.*

2. To scratch gently, as with the nails. *Gower.*

3. To flatter ; fawn ; — with *upon* or *with. Obs.*

to claw off, *Naut.*, to beat to windward, to prevent falling on a lee shore.

claw balk. A balk having a claw at each end.

claw bar. A hand bar or crowbar with a bifurcated claw for drawing spikes, as from railroad ties.

claw hammer. A hammer with one end of the head cleft for use in extracting nails, etc. See hammer, *Illust.*

claw'-ham'mer coat, a swallowtail dress coat. *Colloq.*

claw hand. *Med.* A deformity of the hand rendering it in form similar to a claw, caused by atrophy and paralysis of the interosseous muscles.

clawk'er (klôk'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *clawk* claw, as v., to scratch ; also *cleek.*] In a knitting machine, a feed pawl or hand for a ratchet.

clay (klā), *n.* [AS. *clǣg ;* akin to LG. *klei*, D. *klei*, and perh. to AS. *clām* clay, L. *glus, gluten*, glue, Gr. γλοιός glutinous substance, E *glue.*] **1.** A widely distributed earth, plastic and tenacious when moist and hardening when baked, consisting of pure kaolin or, more commonly, of a mixture of kaolin with more or less of finely eroded material, chiefly quartz, feldspar, and mica. It is the result of the decomposition of granite and similar rocks. Dry clay consists essentially of a compound of alumina, silica, and the elements of water. When it is subjected to a baking heat water is formed and passes off as steam, and a material quite different from the original clay is left behind. It is very hard, and its powder, mixed with water, is not plastic. Change of color may also take place, as the reddening of some clays, due to oxidation of iron compounds contained in them. The peculiar property which clay possesses of being easily molded while moist, together with that of hardening on being baked, is the foundation of the pottery and brick industries. Kaolin is the purest form of clay, and is used not only for the manufacture of porcelain, but also as a source of the metal aluminium.

2. Loosely, earth ; moist earth , mire ; mud.

He spat on the ground, and made *clay* of the spittle. *John* ix 6.

3. *Poetry & Script.* Earth in general, as representing the elementary particles of the human body ; hence, the human body as formed from such particles.

I also am formed out of the *clay* *Job* xxxiii. 6

The earth is covered thick with other *clay*
Which her own *clay* shall cover *Byron*

4. In sugar refining, a treatment with clay.

5. A clay pipe. *Colloq.*

6. Short for clay pigeon. *Colloq.*

clay, *v. t. ;* clayed (klād) ; clay'ing. To treat with clay ; specif. : **a** To cover, daub, plaster, or dress with clay. **b** To clarify or refine (sugar) by filtering through clay.

clay band. Clay iron ore, esp. in thin strata.

clay'bank' (klā'băŋk'), *n.* **1.** A bank of clay.

2. A dun yellowish color.

claye (klā), *n.* [F. *claie* hurdle.] A hurdle ; specif., *Fort.*, a hurdle used to cover lodgments. *Obs. or R.*

clay eater. One who eats clay. See geophagy.

clayed (klād), *p. a.* **1.** Treated with clay. See clay, *v. t.*

2. Turned or turning into clay ; claylike.

clay'ey (klā'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or characterized by the presence of, clay ; abounding in, or of the nature of, clay ; partaking of clay ; like clay ; argillaceous.

2. Fig : Of clay as the material of the human body.

3. Covered, daubed, or soiled with clay. *Carlyle.*

clay iron. *Mining.* An iron rod used for ramming clay into wet drill holes.

clay ironstone. An ore of iron consisting of the oxide or carbonate of iron mixed with clay or sand.

clay'ish, *a.* Partaking of the nature of clay, or containing particles of it ; somewhat clayey.

clay marl. A whitish, smooth, chalky clay ; a marl in which clay largely predominates.

clay'more' (klā'mōr'), *n.* [Gael. *claidheamh* sword + *mor* great, large. Cf. claymore.] **1.** A large two-edged, occasionally two-handed, sword used formerly by the Scottish Highlanders ; also, commonly but inaccurately, their basket-hilted broadsword, first used in the 16th century, which was often one-edged.

2. One armed with a claymore. *Macaulay.*

clay pan. Often printed **clay'pan'**. A shallow depression covered with a clayey deposit which prevents water from sinking quickly into the ground. *Australia.*

clay pigeon. A saucer of baked clay or other material to be thrown with a scaling motion from the trap, for a target in trap shooting.

Clay Pigeon.

clay stone. **a** A calcareous concretion formed in a bed of clay. **b** A dull, earthy, feldspathic rock containing clay.

Clay'ton fern (klā'tŭn). [After Dr. John *Clayton* (1693–1773), American botanist.] An American fern (*Osmunda claytoniana*) with tall, erect, pinnate fronds, bearing several pairs of sporophylls near the middle of the rachis.

Clay-to'ni-a (klā-tō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Dr. John *Clayton*, American botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of mainly North American succulent portulacaceous herbs having racemose or cymose flowers with a partly inferior ovary, which becomes in fruit a circumscissile capsule. Several have tuberous roots and rather large flowers, as the spring beauty (*C. virginica*).

-cle, -cule. [F., or L. *-culus, -cula, -culum.*] A noun suffix forming diminutives ; as in *calycle, denticle, denticule, molecule, animalcule, corpuscle, funicle, funicule*, etc. See -culus. In many cases the suffix has wholly lost its diminutive force, as in *miracle, spectacle, article*, etc.

clead'ing (klēd'ĭng), *n.* [Scot., clothing ; cf. Icel. *klæðа* to clothe. See cloth.] **1.** Clothing; attire. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A lining or covering of boards, battens, planks, etc., as the lagging on an engine cylinder, the finishing lining of woodwork in a ship's cabin, or the planking or boarding of a shaft, cofferdam, etc.

clean (klēn), *a. ;* clean'er (-ẽr) ; clean'est. [ME. *clene*, AS. *clǣne ;* akin to OHG. *chleini* pure, neat, graceful, small, G. *klein* small ; perh. from a primitive meaning *bright, shining.*] **1.** Free from whatever sullies, contaminates, or defiles ; variously : free from stain or blemish ; untarnished ; clear ; as, *clean* gold ; free from foreign matter ; unadulterated ; pure ; as, *clean* wheat ; free from dirt or filth ; unsoiled , fair ; as, *clean* clothes.

And that bright tower, all built of crystal *clean.* *Spenser.*

2. Specif. : **a** Of a ship, having the bottom not fouled ; also, having an empty hold. **b** *Print.* Of proofs, having few or no corrections ; of copy, legible, free from interlineations, etc. **c** Of precious stones, having no interior flaws.

3. Free from moral defilement ; purged from sin ; morally healthy. "Create in me a *clean* heart, O God." *Ps.* li 10.

4 *Script.* Free or freed from ceremonial defilement, freed from pollution or impurity, such as was supposed to accompany childbirth or contagious disease ; also, of food or of animals, not defiling, fit to eat.

And the plague spread not in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him *clean.* *Lev.* xiii. 6.

5. Habitually clean ; cleanly ; as, a *clean* animal.

6. Free from obstructions, unevenness, or imperfections ; as, a *clean* anchorage, one free from rocks or shoals, *clean* timber, timber free from knots.

7. Free from errors and vulgarisms ; correct , chaste ; as, a *clean* style. *Obs. or Archaic.*

8. That makes clean, or free from defilement, imperfection, remainder, etc. ; having no blemish or residue ; as, a *clean* shrift , a *clean* sweep.

When ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not make *cleun* riddance of the corners of thy field *Lev* xxiii 22

9. Well-proportioned , shapely , trim ; as, *clean* limbs ; of a ship, constructed on fine sharp lines. *Chaucer.*

10. Clever ; smart , free from awkwardness ; not bungling, dexterous ; as, a *clean* trick ; a *clean* leap over a fence.

Syn. — Clean, cleanly. That is clean which is actually free from dirt ; one is cleanly whose habit or tendency is to be clean. Thus, one who is *cleanly*, though not always able to keep *clean*, will never remain dirty by choice.

Fine linen, *clean* and white. *Rev.* xix. 8

An ant is a very *cleanly* insect. *Addison.*

clean acceptance. *Bills of Exchange.* = general acceptance — **c bill of health,** *or* **c. bill.** See bill of health. — **c. bill of lading,** *Com.*, one that is free from restrictions impairing its usual salability.

A *clean bill of lading* usually means one which will be readily negotiable. *Erskine's Principles*

A *clean bill of lading*, which has been defined as "a bill of lading which contains nothing in the margin qualifying the words stated to be acting on [illegible]" *Wyatt Paine*

— **c. breach,** *Naut.*, a breach, or breaking of the waves, over a vessel. — **c. hands,** freedom from guilt, esp. from the guilt of dishonesty in money matters or of bribe taking. "He that hath *clean hands* shall be stronger and stronger." *Job* xvii 9.

clean (klēn), *adv.* [AS. *clǣne.* See clean, *a.*] **1.** In a clean manner ; specif. : **a** Clearly ; brightly. *Obs.* **b** So as to be free from dirt, rubbish, or obstructions. **c** Without miscarriage ; not bunglingly ; dexterously. *Rare.* "Pope came off *clean* with Homer." *Henley*

2 Without limitation or remainder ; quite ; wholly ; entirely. "Domestic broils *clean* overblown." *Shak.*

All the people were passed *clean* over Jordan. *Josh.* iii. 17

clean, *v. t. ;* cleaned (klēnd) , clean'ing. [See clean, *a. ;* of. cleanse.] To render clean ; to free from whatever is foul, offensive, or extraneous ; to purify ; to cleanse.

Syn. — Clean, cleanse. Clean is the word in common and literal use for the removal of dirt ; cleanse, while sometimes implying a thorough cleaning (as, dyeing and *cleansing*, to *cleanse* silk), has acquired the more elevated and figurative senses associated with purification of any sort ; as, to *clean* clothes, a gun, one's shoes , "Wash me throughly from mine iniquity, and *cleanse* me from my sin" (*Ps.* li. 2) ; "With some sweet oblivious antidote *cleanse* the stuff'd bosom" (*Shak.*) ; "The air was purer for the *cleansing* rain" (*G. MacDonald*). See clean, *a.*

to clean out. **a** To clean by emptying ; exhaust ; empty. Also fig. **b** To get away from (one) all his money. *Slang. De Quincey.* — to c. up. **a** To clean by taking up dust, débris, or things lying in disorder ; to clean well or thoroughly. **b** *Mach.* To true up ; as, to *clean* (a faulty part of a machine) *up* to size. **c** To acquire as profit or gain. *Slang.*

clean, *v. i.* To undergo or perform the process of cleaning, as a room or ship, — often with *up.*

to clean up, to make a clean-up.

clean, *n.* An act of cleaning ; — often with *up, out*, etc. Cf. clean-up.

clean'-cut', *a.* Cut so that the surface or edge is smooth and even ; hence, sharply defined or outlined ; clear-cut.

clean'er (klēn'ẽr), *n.* One that cleans , specif., a device or machine for cleaning, as a currier's two-handled knife, a contrivance for cleaning a steam boiler, or a molder's tool consisting of a long flat blade with a turned-up end, for finishing molds.

clean'-fin'gered (-fĭng'gẽrd), *a.* Having the fingers clean ; specif. . **a** Honest ; scrupulous. **b** Deft.

clean'-hand'ed, *a.* Having clean hands ; innocent of wrongdoing. — **clean'-hand'ed-ness,** *n.*

clean'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making clean ; — often with *up.*

2. *pl.* Things collected by cleaning.

3. The afterbirth of cows, ewes, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

clean'-limbed' (-lĭmd'), *a.* With well-proportioned or shapely limbs or parts likened to limbs ; trim ; as, a *clean-limbed* young fellow ; a *clean-limbed* yacht. *Dickens.*

clean'li-ness (klĕn'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From cleanly.] State or quality of being cleanly ; neatness of person or dress.

Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness. *Wesley.*

clean'ly (klĕn'lĭ), *a. ;* clean'li-er (-lĭ-ẽr) ; clean'li-est. [From clean. AS. *clǣnlic.*] **1.** Clean morally or spiritually ; pure ; innocent. *Obs.* "*Cleanly* joys." *Glanvill.*

2. Clean ; free from dirt, as garments. *Obs. Spenser.*

‖ **cla-vic'u-la** (klă-vĭk'ū-lă), *n. ; pl.* -læ (-lē). = clavicle.

cla-vic'u-la'ri-um (-lā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The epiplastron of turtles, regarded by some as representing the clavicle.

cla-vic'u-late (klă-vĭk'ū-lāt), *a. Zool.* Having clavicles.

clav'i-cyl'in-der (klăv'ĭ-sĭl'ĭn-dẽr), *n.* [L. *clavis* key + E. *cylinder.*] *Music.* An instrument, invented in 1799, producing its tones by the friction of cloth against a set of glass tubes.

clav'i-cym'bal (-sĭm'bal), *n.* [LL. *clavicymbalum.*] *Music.* An old name of the harpsichord.

clav'i-ger (klăv'ĭ-jẽr), *n.* [L. *clava* club + *gerere* to carry.] One who carries a club. — **clav'ig-er-ous** (klă-vĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a. Obs.*

clav'i-ger, *n.* [L. *clavis* key + *gerere* to carry.] One who carries or keeps the key or keys of a place. *Obs. or R.* — **cla-vig'er-ous.** *a. Rare.*

Cla'vi-la'ri-a el A-lĕ'ge-ro (klā'vĭ-lā'rĭ-nyō ĕl ă-lĕ'hĕ-rō ; 173). [Sp., lit., wooden-pin the wing bearer.] A wooden horse which enabled Don Quixote and Sancho Panza to deliver the Dolorida Dueña (i. e., the afflicted lady) and her companions from enchantment.

clav'i-ole (klăv'ĭ-ōl), *n.* [L. *clavis* key + E. *viol.*] *Music.* A viol-like instrument played from a keyboard by means of a sort of rotary bow.

clav'i-pec'to-ral (klăv'ĭ-pĕk'tō-răl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the clavicle and pectoral muscles ; as, **clavipectoral fascia,** the costocoracoid membrane.

‖ **cla'vis** (klā'vĭs), *n. ; pl.* L. claves (-vēz), E. clavises (klā'vĭs-ĕz ; -ĭz). [L.] A key ; a glossary.

cla'vism (klā'vĭz'm), *n.* [L. *clavus* nail, tumor, excrescence] *Med.* = ergotism.

clav'o-la (klăv'ō-lă), *n. ; pl.* -læ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *clava* club.] *Zool.* = clava, 1.

clav'o-let (-lĕt), *n.* = clava, 1.

clav'u-la (-ū-lă), *n. ; pl* -læ (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *clava* club.] 1. *Zool.* One of the clavate ciliated setæ found on the fascioles of certain sea urchins. 2. *Bot.* A club-shaped sporophore in certain fungi, as *Clavaria. Rare.*

clav'ule (-ūl), *n.* = clavula.

cla'vy (klā'vĭ), *n., pl.* vies (-vĭz) [Cf. F. *claveau* centerpiece of an arch.] = clavel.

clavyr. † clover.

claw'back', *n.* A flatterer ; sycophant. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

claw clutch See clutch, *n* , 4 a.

clawd. Clawed. *Ref. Sp.*

clawed (klôd), *a.* Furnished with or having claws.

claw'er, *n.* One who claws. *R.*

claw'-foot'ed, *a* Having the feet provided with claws.

claw hatchet. A hatchet with one end of the head cleft.

claw'less, *a.* See -less.

claw'sick', clau'sick', *n.* Claw sickness. *Obs.*

claw sickness. *Veter.* Foot rot.

claw'-tailed', *a.* Having a clawlike tail.

clay. † clv.

clay. Dial. var. of clee.

clay'-brained', *a.* Stupid , dull.

clay'-cold', *a.* Cold as clay or earth ; lifeless ; inanimate.

clay'en (klā'ĕn), *a.* Of clay ; earthenware. *Archaic or Dial.*

clay fever. *Veter.* Scratches.

clay iron ore. Clay ironstone.

clay mill. A mill for mixing and tempering clay ; a pug mill.

clay pit. A pit where clay is dug.

clay shale. Clay having a laminated structure owing to successive depositions.

clay slate. Slate formed from clay. See slate.

clay sugar. A clayed sugar.

clay'weed', *n.* Coltsfoot.

Clb. *Abbr* Caleb.

cld. *Abbr.* Cleared ; colored.

cle. † clee.

clea. Obs. or dial. var of clee.

cleach, cleech (klēch), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *clechen*, akin to ME. *cleken.* Cf. cleek, clutch.] *Obs or Dial. Eng.* 1. To clutch. 2. To lift, as water, in a skimming way, as with the hand.

cleach net. A kind of hand net used in fishing. *Dial. Eng.*

clead, cled (klĕd), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *clethen*, pret. *cledde*; akin to E. *clothe.*] To clothe. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

cleam (klēm), *v. t.* [AS. *clēman.*] *Obs or Dial. Eng.* To smear, plaster, or daub ; stick.

cleam'er, *n.* [Cf. cleam to daub.] *Wool Trade.* A scrap of dirty wool from the shearing board adhering to a fleece.

clean'a-ble(-ă-b'l), *a.* See -able.

clean'-bred', *a.* Thoroughbred.

cleand. Cleaned. *Ref. Sp.*

cleange. † clenge.

clean'ish, *a.* See -ish

clean'li-ly (klĕn'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of cleanly.

clean'-lived', *a.* Having a clean life ; of irreproachable character.

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3. Habitually clean or kept clean.
Some plain but *cleanly* country maid. *Dryden*
4. Cleansing; fitted to remove moisture, dirt, etc. "With *cleanly* powder dry their hair" *Prior.*
5. Adroit; skillful; dexterous; artful; clever; clean. *Obs.*
Through his fine handling and his *cleanly* play. *Spenser.*
6. Correct; chaste; elegant,—said of language, etc. *Obs.*
Syn.—See CLEAN.

clean'ly (klĕn'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *clǽnlice.*] In a manner or degree that is clean (in any sense); specif.: **a** Neatly. "He was very *cleanly* dressed." *Dickens.* **b** Purely; chastely; innocently. **c** Clearly; exactly. **d** Completely; quite; clean. *Obs.* **e** Adroitly; deftly. *Obs. or R. Middleton.*

clean'ness (klĕn'nĕs), *n.* [AS. *clǽnnes.* See CLEAN.] State or quality of being clean (in any sense); specif.: **a** Freedom from dirt or foreign matter; pureness; clearness; neatness. **b** Purity of life or language; elegance, as of style; esp., moral or ceremonial purity; chastity; innocence.
cleanness of teeth, fig., famine, dearth. *Amos* IV. 6.

cleanse (klĕnz), *v. t.*; CLEANSED (klĕnzd); CLEANS'ING. [AS. *clǽnsian,* fr. *clǽne* clean. See CLEAN.] **1.** To render clean; to free from filth, pollution, infection, guilt, sin, etc.; to clean; also, to remove by cleansing; to wash away.
If we walk in the light . . . the blood of Jesus Christ his son *cleanseth* us from all sin. 1 *John* I. 7
2. Specif.: To cause to be ceremonially or sanitarily clean, as by the declaration of a priest.
He shall sprinkle upon him that is to be *cleansed* from the leprosy seven times, and pronounce him clean. *Lev.* XIV. 7.
3. To clear or free, as of or from anything that defiles, obstructs, or occupies space, or, as wood or metal, of unevennesses or the like.
4. To purge; as, to *cleanse* the bowels.
Syn.—See CLEAN, *v. t.*

cleanse, *v. i.* To perform or undergo the operation of cleansing; as, this water *cleanses* well.

cleans'er (klĕn'zĕr), *n.* [AS. *clǽnsere.*] One that cleanses, specif., a purgative. *Arbuthnot.*

cleans'ing (-zĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that cleanses; purification; acquittal.
2. That which is removed by cleansing;—chiefly in *pl.*
3. = CLEANING, 3. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clean'-tim'bered (klēn'tĭm'bẽrd), *a.* Well-proportioned; clean-limbed; symmetrical. *Poetic. Shak.*

clean'-up', *n.* Act of cleaning up; also, that which is thus obtained, specif.: *Mining.* **a** The operation of collecting the accumulations of valuable material in a stamp mill or in hydraulic and placer mining. **b** The material thus collected. *U. S.* **c** Hence, profit acquired; gain. *Slang.*

clear (klēr), *a.*; CLEAR'ER (-ẽr); CLEAR'EST. [ME. *cler, cleer,* OF. *cler,* F. *clair,* fr. L. *clarus* clear, bright, loud, distinct, renowned. Cf. CHANTICLEER, CLAIRVOYANT, CLARET, CLARIFY.] **1.** Free from all that dims, blurs, or obscures; bright or luminous; as, the *clear* stars; entirely light; as, the *clear* daylight; marked by cloudlessness or serenity; fair; as, *clear* weather. Hence, uncloaded, as by passion; serene; cheerful; as, a *clear* countenance; also (formerly), brilliant; beauteous or illustrious. "The *clearest* gods." *Shak.*
A *clear* fire, a clean hearth, and the rigor of the game. *Lamb.*
2. Free from contamination; clean; pure; unsullied; of polished objects, bright or lustrous; as, a *clear* blade; of the skin, etc., free from blotch or blemish; as, a *clear* complexion; of colors, free from admixture; as, *clear* white; of translucent or transparent substances, free from muddiness, turbidity, etc.; pellucid; as, *clear* water or ice; *clear* glass.
3. Easily or distinctly heard; audible; canorous.
Hark! the numbers soft and *clear*
Gently steal upon the ear *Pope.*
4 *Phon.* Pure; not obscured or dulled by accompanying noises, such as breathiness;—said of the voice, esp. in singing, and of sounds; as, a vowel has a *clear* beginning when the breath is kept back until the glottis is closed for voice, a *clear* ending when the expiration ceases while the glottis is still closed.
5. Free from indistinctness; clearly perceptible or discernible, unconfused; plain; as, a *clear* outline; of thought, easy to understand; lucid; perspicuous; distinct.
One truth is *clear;* whatever is, is right. *Pope.*
6. Able to see or perceive clearly or distinctly, as the eyes or judgment, keen; discriminating; as, a *clear* intellect; a *clear* head." "My vision then grew *clear.*" *Shelley.*
7. Having a distinct or unconfused opinion; free from doubt; certain; confident; positive; sure;—said of persons.
I am not at all *clear* that they are not right. *Byron.*
8. Free from guile, guilt, or stain; unsullied; innocent.
Statesman, yet friend to truth! in soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honor *clear* *Pope.*
9. Free from encumbrance, obstruction, burden, limitation, etc.; as **a** Free from charges, deductions, etc.; without diminution or encumbrance; net; as, *clear* profit.
I've often wished that I had *clear,*
For life, six hundred pounds a year *Swift.*
b Without qualification, limitation, or the like; absolute; entire; sheer. **c** Free from contact with anything that encumbers or exposes to unnecessary friction or from a tangled condition; disengaged; quit; rid; as, the cables are *clear;* that rope has a *clear* lead. **d** Free from impediment or obstruction; open; also, indicating freedom from obstruction; as, a *clear* view; a *clear* signal on a railroad.
My companion . . . left the way *clear* for him. *Addison.*
e Without unevennesses or projections, as knots, branches, etc.; clean; as, *clear* timber. **f** Without, or emptied of, burden, contents, or cargo, as a ship after unloading. **g** Free from embarrassment, detention, pecuniary difficulties, complication, etc.; out of debt; free.
The cruel corporal whispered in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipped, would set me *clear.* *Gay.*
h Of space or time, without deduction or diminution; in the clear; entire; full; as, the walk is five feet *clear* from side to side; a *clear* day. See CLEAR DAYS, below.
10. Drunk. *Obs. Slang.*
Syn.—Intelligible, plain, distinct; luminous, transparent, limpid, pellucid.—CLEAR, PERSPICUOUS, LUCID are here compared with reference to qualities of thought or style. *Clear* may apply both to ideas and to their expression; *perspicuous* and *lucid* now only to style. That is CLEAR which is free from obscurity, or which cannot be misunderstood; as, "'Many are called;' there is a *clear* truth: 'Few are chosen;' there is an obscure truth" (*M. Arnold*); "Few, *clear,* definite, and calm as stars were the words he [Huxley] spoke" (*Benj. Waugh*); cf. "the *clearest* head, and the sincerest heart" (*Pope*). PERSPICUOUS lays more stress than *clear* upon the medium of expression regarded for itself; it frequently connotes a certain elegance of style; as, "Extreme conciseness of expression, yet pure, *perspicuous,* and musical, is one of the grand beauties of lyric poetry" (*Gray*); "We may still borrow descriptive power from Tacitus, dignified *perspicuity* from Livy" (*Sydney Smith*). LUCID has special reference to clearness of order or arrangement, as, "He [Macaulay] thought little of recasting a chapter in order to obtain a more *lucid* arrangement" (*Trevelyan*); "short and *lucid* demonstrations" (*J. H. Newman*). See PERSPICUOUS, MANIFEST, TRANSPARENT, DISTINCTLY; cf. DARK.

clear breach, *Naut.,* a rolling of waves over a vessel without breaking. — **c. days,** *Law,* days reckoned from one day to another with exclusion of both the first and the last day; as, from Sunday to Sunday there are six *clear days.* — **c. grade,** *Com.,* a grade of wheat flour. See FLOUR. — **c. grit,** *U. S. & Can.,* a Pure or genuine grit or courage, real or genuine stuff. **b** [*cap.*] In Canadian politics, a member of a former radical faction of the Liberal party. — **c.-hawse breeches,** *Naut.,* a canvas sling in the form of rude breeches, in which a sailor is lowered to clear a foul hawse. — **c.-hawse pendant** *or* **pennant,** *Naut.,* a heavy chain, having a pelican hook, tailed with a hemp hawser, used in mooring and clearing hawse. — **c. lead.** = FAIR LEAD.

clear (klēr), *adv.* In a clear manner; clearly; specif.: **a** Brightly. **b** Perspicuously; distinctly; clearly. "Now *clear* I understand." *Milton.* **c** Distinctly audibly; with clear voice or sound; distinctly; clearly. **d** Without limitation; wholly; quite; entirely; clean;—now with *away, off, out,* etc.; as, to cut a piece *clear* off.
It was like Flint's voice, I grant you, but not just so *clear* away like it, after all *Stevenson.*

clear, *v. t.*; CLEARED (klērd); CLEAR'ING. **1.** To make clear, as by illumination or by opening to illumination; specif.: **a** To brighten; illuminate. *Obs. Chaucer.* **b** To render transparent or translucent; to free from turbidness, muddiness, clouds or cloudiness, etc.
He sweeps the skies and *clears* the cloudy north. *Dryden*
c *Micros.* To remove cloudiness from (a specimen) by the use of a so-called clearing agent, as an essential oil.
2. To make clear mentally; clarify; enlighten; variously: **a** To make perspicacious; as, to *clear* the reason; to give clear understanding to; as, to *clear* a person in regard to something. **b** To make intelligible and consistent; as, to *clear* one's thoughts, to free from obscurity or ambiguity; to relieve of perplexity; to make perspicuous.
Many knotty points there are
Which all discuss, but few can *clear.* *Prior.*
c To make plain or evident; demonstrate. *Obs.*
3. To free from imputation of guilt, or from accusation, blame, or the like; to justify, vindicate, or acquit;—often with *from* or *of* before the thing imputed, or reflexively.
I . . . am sure he will *clear* me from partiality *Dryden.*
How! wouldst thou *clear* rebellion? *Addison.*
4. To free from impurities or stains; cleanse; as, to *clear* cotton yarn by passing it through a slit.
5. To free from impediment, encumbrance, or obstacle; to open for passage, action, use, etc.; as, to *clear* land; to *clear* a ship for action; to *clear* a tree of branches; the passage of the train *cleared* the signal; hence: **a** To empty or disburden; as, to *clear* a ship of her cargo. **b** In general, to free or rid; as, to *clear* an equation of fractions.
Clear your mind of cant *Johnson.*
6. To take or move away and thus leave a previously occupied place clear; remove; as, he *cleared* the stones from the road; to *clear* the snow from the walk.
7. To render (the eyes or sight) clear or keen, as by strengthening, removing motes, etc. *Shak.*
8. To make (the voice) clear, or free from harshness, huskiness, thickness, etc.; to rid, as the throat, of anything, as phlegm, that makes the voice indistinct or husky; as, a troche will *clear* the voice.
9. To free from contact or entanglement; to disentangle; to get clear; as, to *clear* a hawser; to *clear* a fishing line.
10. To leap or pass by, or over, without colliding, getting entangled, or touching, to go or get clear or free of; to get clear through or past; as, to *clear* a hedge; to *clear* a reef.
11. To make clear or free from obligation, esp. from pecuniary liability; as: **a** To settle, pay, or discharge, as a debt; or to free from debt or pecuniary encumbrance, as a person or an estate. **b** To free (a ship or cargo) by payment of customs duties, harbor fees, etc. See CLEAR, *v. i.*, 6.
12. To gain without deduction; to net.
The profit which she *cleared* on the cargo *Macaulay*
13. To pass (a check, ticket, bill, etc.) through the clearing house; loosely, to get the cash for. See CLEARING, *n.*, 3. — **to clear away,** to take or put away so as to leave its place clear; to remove.
A statue lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of the statuary only *clears away* the superfluous matter *Addison.*
— **to c. for action,** *Nav.,* to clear the decks. — **to c. hawse,** *Naut.,* to disentangle the cables when twisted. — **to c off,** to remove so as to leave clear; to get rid of, as by paying; as, the mortgage was *cleared off.* — **to c. out. a** To remove or throw out so as to leave clear; as, the rubbish was *cleared out.* **b** To make clear by emptying; as, the cellar was soon *cleared out.* **c** Hence, to deprive, or render destitute, of cash. *Slang.* **d** To clear (a ship) on leaving port. — **to c. the decks,** *Nav.,* to remove every unnecessary encumbrance from them in preparation for battle; to prepare for action; also, to send all men on deck from the lower decks. Also fig. — **to c. the land,** *Naut.,* to gain such a distance from shore as to have sea room, and be out of danger from the land. — **to c. the skirts of** (a person), to remove the defilement or stigma from his character; to clear him. — **to c. up. a** To make clear or uncloaded; to discloud; to brighten up. *Shak.* **b** To free from disorder by removing rubbish, etc.; as, to *clear up* a room. **c** To make clear, plain, or perspicuous; to elucidate; explain; as, to *clear up* a point or mystery. **d** To settle or adjust, as a debt.

clear, *v. i.* **1.** To become clear or bright. **a** Of the weather, etc., orig., to become bright or full of light; hence, to become free from clouds or fog; to become fair;—often with *away, off, up.*
So foul a sky *clears* not without a storm. *Shak.*
b Of fluids, the face, etc., to become transparent, translucent, or of pure color or free from sediment, blemishes, or the like; as, the water begins to *clear.*
2. To go away, as fog, thus leaving the place clear.
3. To dispose of commodities or supplies by purchase and sale without a glut, or the like; as, the demand is good and the market *clears* readily.
4. To adjust claims, accounts, or differences; settle. *Obs.*
5. To disengage one's self from debt or pecuniary encumbrances. *Obs* *Bacon.*
6. *Naut. & Com.* To conform to the customs and other port regulations by payment of duties, fees, etc., so as to obtain permission to leave port (called clearing out or outwards) or to discharge cargo (called clearing in or inwards); to obtain, or leave port with, clearance papers, as, the steamer *cleared* for Liverpool to-day;—often with *out.*
7. *Banking.* To make exchanges of checks and bills, and settle balances, as in a clearing house. See CLEARING, *n.*, 3.
8. To clear hawse.
Never *clear* by the riding cable, nor at any other time than at slack water if it can be avoided *Luce.*
— **to clear out. a** To go or run away; depart; be off; decamp. *Colloq.* **b** See def. 6. — **to c. up. a** To become clear, as the face or the weather. **b** To become free from disorder. *Fielding.* **c** To become clear, or perspicuous.

clear (klēr), *n.* **1.** A beautiful or fair lady; a fair. *Obs.*
2. Brightness, clearness. *Obs.* *T. Lodge.*
3. A clear space or part; specif.: **a** *pl. Painting.* Lights as opposed to shades. **b** Clearance; unobstructed space. Chiefly in phrase **in the clear,** minimum distance between bounding parts or surfaces, as of an opening; interior width.
4. A clearing, as of the weather or sky.

clear'age (klēr'ĕj), *n.* **1.** Act of clearing; clearance.
2. A tract of cleared land; a clearing. *Rare.* *Carlyle.*

clear'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of clearing, or freeing from obstruction, obscurity, encumbrances, burdens, etc.; as, to make a thorough *clearance;* the *clearance* of a storm.
2. Specif., the removing of wood, inhabitants, etc., from land, clearing.
3. Settlement of debts or claims; passage of checks, etc., through the clearing house.
4. Act of clearing a ship at the customhouse; also, the certificate or papers, usually called **clearance papers,** showing that this has been done. See CLEAR, *v. i.*, 6.
5. *Mech.* The distance by which one object clears another, or the clear space between them. Specif.: **a** The distance between the piston and the cylinder cover at the end of a stroke in an engine; also, the total volume of steam, etc., remaining in the cylinder and ports at the end of the exhaust stroke; hence, the line or area on an indicator diagram noting this;—called also **clearance space.** **b** The distance between two engaging wheel teeth, either between their sides (**side clearance**), or between the point of the one and the base of the other (**top and bottom clearance**). **c** The radial distance between the armature and pole piece of a dynamo or motor. **d** = WINDAGE, 1. **e** The space or angle between the face of a cutting tool and the work. **f** *Foundry.* A part of a mold or core beveled off to prevent contact of friable surfaces when closing the mold.

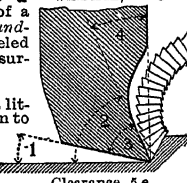
Clearance, 5 e.
1 Relief, or Clearance Angle, or Bottom Rake; 2 Cutting Angle; 3 Tool Angle; 4 Top Rake

6. Clear or net profit. *Rare.*

clearance size. *Mech.* A size a little larger than a given dimension to allow for a necessary clearance, as in drilling a hole.

clear'cole' (klēr'kōl'), *n.* [F. *claire colle* clear glue; *clair* clear (f. *claire*) + *colle* glue, Gr. κόλλα.] A priming of size mixed with whiting or white lead, used in house painting, etc.; also, a size upon which gold leaf is applied in gilding.

clear'cole', *v. t.*; CLEAR'COLED' (-kōld'); CLEAR'COL'ING (-kōl'ĭng). To coat or paint with clearcole.

clear'-cut', *a.* Having a sharp, distinct outline; sharply defined; concise and distinct; as, a *clear-cut* utterance.
She has . . . a cold and *clear-cut* face. *Tennyson.*

clear'er (klēr'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that clears.
Gold is a wonderful *clearer* of the understanding *Addison.*
2. Specif.: **a** *Salt Making.* A reservoir into which the brine is conveyed. **b** *Textile Manuf.* In a carding machine, one of the small rapidly revolving rollers the teeth of which catch the material from the worker rollers; in a cotton combing or drawing machine, a contrivance, as a roller or flat board covered with flannel, or an endless flannel band, to collect the fly from the rollers; in a ring spinner, a device consisting of an upward projecting piece of metal which catches the fly on the traveler and removes it. **c** *Naut.* A tool on which the hemp for lines and twines used by sailmakers is finished. **d** *Micros.* A clearing agent. See CLEAR, *v. t.*, 1 **c.**

clear'-eyed', *a.* Having clear eyes; clear-sighted, physically or mentally; penetrating; sagacious. *J. Morley.*

clear'-head'ed, *a.* Having a clear understanding; quick of perception; intelligent. — **clear'-head'ed-ness,** *n.*

clear'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of making clear.
2. A tract of land cleared of wood, as for cultivation.
A lonely *clearing* on the shores of Moxie Lake. *J. Burroughs.*
3. *Com.* **a** A method adopted by banks and bankers for making an exchange of checks, etc., held by each against the others, and settling differences of accounts, or a similar method adopted by railroads and by buyers and sellers of produce for adjusting their accounts with each other. **b** *pl.* The gross amount of the balances so adjusted.
4. *Mach.* = CLEARANCE, 5 **b.**
clearing hole. See TAPPING HOLE. — **c. house.** An institution or establishment for carrying on the business of clearing. See CLEARING, 3. — **c. lease.** A lease of a piece of land for a certain period given in return for clearing it. *Australia.* — **c. nut,** the seed of an East Indian tree (*Strychnos potatorum*), which has the property of precipitating impurities in muddy water, and is extensively used for this purpose in the Orient. — **c. pan,** a pan used in clarifying sugar; a clarifier. — **c. ring,** *Angling,* a jointed metal ring for slipping down the reel line to release it and the hook from an impediment. — **c. screw,** in some firearms, a screw at right angles to the nipple, by which a communication to the chamber is afforded. — **c. stone,** a fine stone used for whetting curriers' knives after they have been ground.

clear'ly, *adv.* In a clear manner.

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cleans'a-ble (klĕn'zȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
cleanse. *n.* A cleansing. *Obs. or R.*
clean'skins' (klĕn'skĭnz'), *n. pl.* Unbranded cattle; clearskins. *Australia.*
Clé'ante' (klā'änt'), *n.* [F.] 1. In Molière's "Tartuffe," a noble, devout man, a pleasing contrast to the hypocritical Tartuffe. 2. In Molière's "Le Malade Imaginaire," the shrewd and successful lover of Angélique. 3. See HARPAGON.
cleap. Obs. or dial. var. of CLEPE.
clearance space. = CLEARANCE, *n.*, 5 **a.**
clear'-boled', *a. For.* Having a bole free from limbs or knots.
cleard. Cleared. *Ref. Sp.*
clear'ed-ness, *n.* Cleared quality or state. *Rare.*
Clear Fork. [From *Clear Fork,* river in Texas.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Texas Permian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
cleargle. † CLERGY.
clear'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
clear'k. † CLERK.

clear'ness (klēr'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being clear.

clear'skins' (klēr'skĭnz'), *n. pl.* Unbranded cattle; cleanskins. *Australia.*

clear'starch' (-stärch'), *v. t. & i.*; -STARCHED' (-stärcht'); -STARCH'ING. To stiffen and dress with clear or colorless starch; to starch clothes in this way. — **clear'starch'er** (-stär'chĕr), *n.*

clear'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* A moth having the wings largely devoid of scales and transparent; esp., a moth of the family Sesiidæ, many of whose larvæ injure fruit trees and vegetables; or one of certain hawk moths (family Sphingidæ), as the bumblebee hawk moth.

cleat (klēt), *n.* [ME. *clete* wedge; cf. D. *kloot* ball, G. *kloss, klotz*, lump, clod, MHG. *klōz* lump, ball, wedge, OHG. *chlōz* ball, round mass, and E. *clot, clod.*] **1.** A wedge, as a heel plate on a shoe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. a A wedge-shaped piece of wood, or other material, fastened on, or projecting from, something to act as a support, check, etc.; specif., *Naut.*, such a piece of wood on a spar, yard, or the like, to support, or prevent the slipping of, something, to serve as a holdfast for a rope, etc. **b** Hence, a wooden or metal device having two arms, or rarely one or none, used to secure a line or rope by belaying it or passing it through a hole, or the like. It may be bolted or seized on.

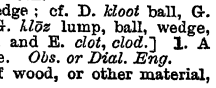

One form of Iron Cleat, *Naut.*

3. a A strip of wood, iron, or other material fastened across something to give strength, hold in position, etc., as a porcelain strip for fastening up electric wires. **b** Specif.: *Join.* A frame of wood or iron used instead of cramps for compressing joints, etc.; also, a chock or bearing block.

4. *Coal Mining.* The main set of joints along which coal breaks when mined.

cleat, *v. t.*; CLEAT'ED; CLEAT'ING. To secure to, or by, a cleat; to provide or strengthen with a cleat or cleats.

cleav'a-ble (klēv'*a*-b'l), *a.* Capable of cleaving, or being divided. — **cleav'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

cleav'age(-ĕj), *n.* **1.** A cleaving, or splitting; state of being cleft; division; as, the *cleavage* of society into classes.

2. *Cryst.* Quality possessed by many crystallized substances of splitting readily in one or more definite directions, and yielding more or less smooth surfaces always parallel to actual or possible crystal faces. It is due to a minimum value of cohesion in the direction of easy separation, — that is, at right angles to the cleavage plane itself. Also, the direction of the dividing plane Cf. PARTING.

3. *Geol.* The structure possessed by rock by virtue of which it breaks more readily and more persistently in one direction, or in certain directions, than in others. Even in stratified rock, the planes of cleavage are not necessarily parallel to the planes of stratification. Certain types of cleavage, such as *slaty cleavage* and *schistose cleavage*, are the result of pressure at right angles to the planes of cleavage. See SLATE, SCHIST.

4. *Chem.* The splitting of a molecule into simpler molecules; as, hydrolytic *cleavage.*

5. *Biol.* Cell division; specif.: *Embryol.* **a** The series of mitotic divisions of the egg which results in the formation of the blastomeres and changes the single-celled egg into a multicellular embryo; segmentation. **b** Any mitotic division belonging to that series. Cleavage follows the maturation and fertilization of the egg. It is called **total** if the whole egg divides into distinctly separate, though coherent, blastomeres or cells; **regular**, or **equal**, if the resulting blastomeres are of approximately the same size; and **unequal** if they differ in size. It is called **partial** if the division into blastomeres involves only a part of the egg, the rest remaining for a longer or shorter time undivided. Partial cleavage is **discoidal** if the blastomeres are formed at and about one pole of the egg; **superficial**, if an outer layer of cells is formed inclosing the undivided mass. There is usually a tendency for the plane of cleavage of a blastomere to be as nearly as possible at right angles to the plane of the preceding cleavage. See OVUM.

6. A fragment, as of a diamond, obtained by cleavage.

cleavage nucleus. *Embryol.* The nucleus of the fertilized egg, formed by the union of male and female pronuclei; the segmentation nucleus.

cleave (klēv), *v. i.*; *pret.* CLEAVED (klēvd), *Archaic* CLAVE (klāv); *p. p.* CLEAVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEAV'ING. [ME. *cleovien, clevien, clæven*, AS. *cleofian, clīfian*; akin to OS. *klibōn*, G. *kleben*, LG. *klīven*, D. *kleven*, Dan. *klæbe*, Sw. *klibba*, and also to G. *kleiben* to cleave, paste, Icel. *klīfa* to climb. Cf. CLIMB.] **1.** To adhere closely; to stick; to hold fast; to cling.

> My bones *cleave* to my skin. *Ps.* cii. 5.
> Sophistry *cleaves* close to and protects
> Sin's rotten trunk, concealing its defects. *Cowper.*

2. To unite or be united closely in interest or affection; to adhere or cling with strong attachment.

> Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall *cleave* unto his wife. *Gen.* ii. 24.

3. To stand fast; abide; continue. *Obs. Hooker.*

cleave, *v. t.*; *pret.* CLEFT (klĕft), CLEAVED (klēvd), *Archaic* CLAVE (klāv), *Rare* CLOVE (klōv); *p. p.* CLEFT, CLEAVED, or CLO'VEN (klō'v'n), *Obs. or Poetic* CLOVE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEAV'ING. [ME. *cleoven, cleven*, AS. *clēofan*; akin to OS. *kliobanı*, D. *klooven*, G. *klieben*, Icel. *klūfa*, Sw. *klyfva*, Dan. *klöve*, and prob. to Gr. γλύφειν to carve, L. *glubere* to peel. Cf. CLEFT.] **1.** To part, divide, or pierce by force, as with a cutting blow or, as water or air, by cutting into or through; to split or rive; to cut. Also fig.

> O Hamlet, thou hast *cleft* my heart in twain. *Shak.*

2. To separate as if by cutting; to cut into, penetrate; to divide in position; as, several caverns *cleave* the cliff.

> Every beast that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. *Deut.* xiv. 6.

3. To sever or separate by cutting or splitting; as, the executioner *cleft* his head from his body.

4. *Phon.* To change (a sound) by "cleaving." *H. Sweet.*

Syn. — See TEAR.

cleave (klēv), *v. i.* **1.** To part; split; open; crack; separate, as parts of bodies; as, the ground *cleaves* by frost.

> The Mount of Olives shall *cleave* in the midst. *Zech* xiv. 4.

2. To make one's way by or as by cutting; — with *through.*

cleave, *n.* A tool for cleaving, as a tool for splitting osiers into three or four parts; — called also *cleaver.*

cleave'land-ite (klēv'lănd-īt), *n.* [After Professor Parker *Cleaveland*, American mineralogist] *Min.* A white, lamellar variety of albite.

cleav'er (klēv'ẽr), *n.* One that cleaves, esp.: **a** A butcher's instrument for cutting animal bodies into joints or pieces. **b** A cleave. **c** One who prepares gems by cleaving off imperfect pieces.

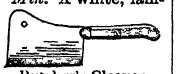

Butcher's Cleaver.

cleav'ers (-ẽrz), *n.* [Also *clivers.* See CLEAVE to stick.] Any of several plants of the genus *Galium*, esp. *G. aparine*, having the stems beset with curved prickles, causing them to cling together and to adhere to clothing, — called also *clivers, goose grass, catchweed*, etc.

cleav'ing, *n.* Action or process of cleaving, or splitting; specif. *Phon.* A sound change affecting long vowels (**vowel cleaving**) or, sometimes, long consonants (**consonant cleaving**), which consists in the conversion of a simple into a compound sound. *Cleaving* is in most cases due to the difficulty of holding the same articulative position unchanged, and may be seen in the recent development of mod. Eng. ī (pron. aĭ) out of an earlier ī (pron ē), as, *by*, AS *bī, fīve*, AS. *fīf*, etc; in the Icelandic *dl* from *ll*; as, *falla* (pron. fađ'la, with weak *a*); in Welsh *nhad* (n'had), from a prob earlier form (nad), etc. *H. Sweet.*

clech'é, clech'ée (klĕch'ē; *F.* klā-shā'), *a* [F *cléché.*] *Her.* **a** Charged with another bearing of the same figure, and of the color of the field, so large that only a narrow border of the first bearing remains visible; — said of any heraldic bearing. Compare VOIDED. **b** Having the extremities shaped like the handle of an ancient key; — said of a cross. *Woodward.*

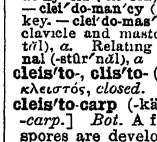

Cross Clechée.

cleck (klĕk), *v. t. & i.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *klekja*, Sw. *klacka*, Dan. *klække.* Cf. CLETCH a brood.] To hatch, lit. or fig. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* "*Cleckıng* time 's aye canty time." *Scott.*

cledge (klĕj), *n.* [Cf. CLAGGY.] Clay; stiff loam; also, the upper stratum of certain beds of fuller's earth. *Local, Eng.*

cledg'y (-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of cledge; stiff, sticky, tenacious, or clayey; as, a *cledgy* soil. *Local, Eng.*

cleek (klēk), *n.* **1.** A large hook or crook, as for a pot over a fire; specif., an iron-headed golf club with a straight, narrow face and a long shaft. See GOLF, *Illust.*

2. Act of cleeking; a clutch. *Scot.*

cleek, *v. t.*; *pret.* CLAUGHT (klôt); *pret. & p. p.* CLEEKED (klēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEEK'ING. [ME. *cleken, clechen*, to seize, clutch; perh. akin to E. *clutch.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To seize; clutch; snatch; catch, pluck.

2. To catch or draw out with a cleek, as a fish; to hook.

3. To hook or link (together); hence, to marry. *Scott.*

cleek, *v. i.* To link arms or hands; to go arm in arm. *Scot.*

clef (klĕf), *n.* [F. *clef* key, a key in music, fr. L. *clavis* key. See CLAVICLE.] *Music.* A character used in musical notation to determine the position and pitch of the scale as represented on the staff. The *clefs* are three in number,
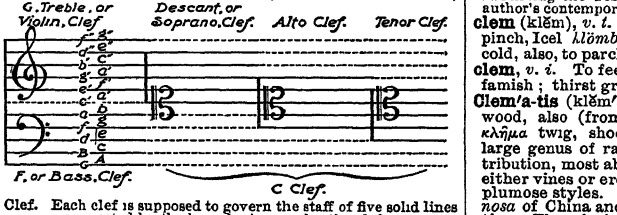
Clef. Each clef is supposed to govern the staff of five solid lines connected by the bar which precedes the clef.

called the C, F, and G *clefs*, and are corruptions or modifications of these letters. They indicate that the absolute pitch belonging to the lines upon which they are placed is respectively that of middle C, the F next below, and the G next above. See PITCH. The F or **bass clef** and the G or **treble clef** are fixed in their positions upon the staff, the F clef on the fourth line, and the G clef on the second. The C clef may have three positions: (1) upon the first or lower line of the staff, then called **soprano clef**, (2) upon the third line, then called **alto clef**, or (3) upon the fourth line, then called **tenor clef.** It rarely or never is placed upon the second line, except in ancient music. Other forms of the F clef are 𝄢 and 𝄢, and of the C clef 𝄡 and 𝄡.

cleft (klĕft), *pret. & p. p.* from CLEAVE, to part. Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Divided; split; partly divided or split.

2. *Bot.* Divided slightly more than halfway to the midrib, with narrow sinuses; — applied to leaves. Cf. LOBED, PARTED, DIVIDED.

3. *Phon.* Changed from a simple into a compound sound by "cleaving"; having such a compound sound. *H. Sweet.*

cleft infinitive, a split infinitive. — **c. palate,** *Med.*, congenital fissure of the roof of the mouth. — **in a c. stick,** fig., in an inextricable position; in a dilemma; in a fix.

> I never saw his equal to put a fellow *in a cleft stick.* *C. Lever.*

cleft (klēft), *n.* [ME. *clyft*; cf. Sw. *klyft* cave, den, Icel. *kluft* cleft, Dan. *kloft*, G. *kluft.* See CLEAVE to split.] **1.** A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; crevice; fissure; as, the *cleft* of a rock. *Is.* ii. 21.

2. Specif., the fork of the human body; the crotch. *Obs.*

3. A crack in the skin; a chap; esp., *Far.*, a disease in horses, consisting in a crack on the bend of the pastern.

4. A piece or part separated by cleaving; specif., a division of the cleft foot of an animal.

5. *Phon.* A cleft sound.

6. The hollow space between the two branches of the frog, or the frog and bars, or between the bulbs of the heels, of the horse's hoof. Rarely, the hollow of the fetlock is called the *cleft of the fetlock.*

Syn. — Crack, crevice, fissure, chasm, chink, cranny.

cleft'–graft', *v. t.* To perform the operation of cleft grafting on (a plant).

cleft grafting. *Hort.* A method of grafting in which the stock is cut square across and split, the scion being trimmed to a wedge-shaped base and inserted into the cleft, which is then sealed up with WAX. See GRAFTAGE, *Illust.*

cleg (klĕg), *n.* Also **clegg.** [Icel. *kleggi.*] A small breeze, or horsefly, as of the genus *Chrysops. North of Eng. & Scot.*

clei'do-, cli'do- (klī'dō-). A combining form from Greek κλείς, κλειδός, *key*, but used esp. in anatomy to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the clavicle*; as in: **clei'do-hy'oid** (-hī'oid), *a.* Pertaining to the clavicle and hyoid. — **clei'do-man'cy** (klī'dō-măn'sĭ), *n.* Divination by means of a key. — **clei'do-mas'toid** (-măs'toid), *a. Anat.* Connecting the clavicle and mastoid process. — **clei'do-oc-cip'i-tal** (-ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* Relating to the clavicle and occiput. — **clei'do-ster'nal** (-stûr'năl), *a* Sternoclavicular.

cleis'to-, clis'to- (klīs'tō-). Combining form from Greek κλειστός, *closed.*

cleis'to-carp (-kärp), *n.* Also **clis'to-carp.** [*cleisto-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* A form of ascocarp in which asci and ascospores are developed within a completely closed envelope which ruptures to permit the ascospores to escape.

cleis'to-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *a.* Also **clis'to-car'pous.** *Bot.* In mosses, having the capsule opening irregularly, without an operculum.

cleis'to-gam'ic (-găm'ĭk) } *a.* Also **clis'to-gam'ic,**
cleis-tog'a-mous (-tŏg'*a*-mŭs) } **clis-tog'a-mous,** etc. Pertaining to or exhibiting cleistogamy. — **cleis'to-gam'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), **cleis-tog'a-mous-ly,** *adv.*

cleis-tog'a-my (klīs-tŏg'*a*-mĭ), *n.* Also **clis-tog'a-my.** [*cleisto-* + *-gamy.*] *Bot.* The production of, or the state of having, small inconspicuous flowers which never open and are self-pollinating. They are usually developed in addition to those of the ordinary type, as in the pansy and violet, and often yield the most seed.

cleis'to-gene (klīs'tō-jēn), *n.* Also **clis'to-gene.** [*cleisto-* + *-gene.*] *Bot.* **a** A plant producing cleistogamous flowers. **b** A cleistogamous flower.

cleith'ral (klĭth'răl), *a.* [Gr. κλεῖθρον a bar for closing, *pl.*, lattice] *Anc. Arch.* Roofed over; covered in; — said of certain temples. Opposed to *hypæthral.*

cleith'rum (-rŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RA (-*ra*). [NL., fr. Gr. κλεῖθρον.] *Paleon.* A bone of the pectoral arch of Stegocephala, connecting with the outer end of the clavicle. It is also found in *Pareiasaurus*, and is perhaps homologous with the so-called clavicle of teleosts.

Clé'lie' (klā'lē'), *n.* [F.] The heroine of a 17th-century French romance of the same name by Mlle. de Scudéry. The story ostensibly deals with early Roman history and personages, the heroine being Cloelia who escaped from Porsena by swimming the Tiber. In reality the persons portrayed are the author's contemporaries.

clem (klĕm), *v. t.* [Cf. *clam* to clog, or G. *klemmen* to pinch, Icel *klömbra*, E. *clamp.*] To pinch with hunger or cold, also, to parch or choke with thirst. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

clem, *v. i.* To feel the pangs of hunger or thirst, starve; famish; thirst greatly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. B. Jonson.*

Clem'a-tis (klĕm'*a*-tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κληματίς brushwood, also (from its long, lithe branches) clematis, fr. κλῆμα twig, shoot, fr. κλάν to break off.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of ranunculaceous plants of very wide distribution, most abundant in temperate regions. They are either vines or erect herbs, with petaloid sepals and long plumose styles. The large-flowered types, as *C. lanuginosa* of China and its derivatives, are popular in cultivation. The virgin's-bower (*C. virginiana*) of the United States and the traveler's-joy (*C. vitalba*) of Europe have small white flowers in large clusters.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus or of the allied *Atragene.*

clem'en-cy (klĕm'ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *clementia*, fr. *clemens* mild, calm.] **1.** Disposition to forgive and spare, as offenders; mildness of temper; gentleness; tenderness; mercy; leniency; also, an act or instance of this.

> Great *clemency* and tender zeal toward their subjects. *Stowe.*
> They had applied for the royal *clemency.* *Macaulay.*

2. Mildness of the elements; as, the *clemency* of the season.

Syn. — Mildness, tenderness, indulgence, lenity, gentleness, compassion, kindness. See MERCY.

clem'ent (klĕm'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *clemens, -entis*: cf. F. *clément.*] Mild in temper and disposition; merciful; compassionate; lenient. *Shak.* — **clem'ent-ly,** *adv.*

Clem'ent-ine (klĕm'ĕn-tīn; -tĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Clement, esp. St. Clement of Rome (and hence designating the homilies and liturgy falsely attributed to him), or Pope Clement V. (and hence designating his compilations of canon law), or Pope Clement VIII. (and hence

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clear'ly, *a.* [*clear* + *-ly*, 1.] Showy. *Obs.*

clear obscure. = CHIAROSCURO.

clear'sarch (klēr'särk). Var. of CLAIRSCHACH.

clear'-see'ing, *a.* Having a clear physical or mental vision.

clear'-sight'ed, *a.* Seeing with clearness; discerning. — **clear'-sight'ed-ness,** *n.*

clear'sto'ry, -sto'ried. Vars. of CLERESTORY, CLERESTORIED.

clear'weed', *n.* = RICHWEED.

cleat (klēt), *n* The butterbur; also, *pl.*, coltsfoot. *Dial. Eng.*

cleav. Cleave. *Ref. Sp.*

cleavage cavity. = SEGMENTATION CAVITY.

cleavage cell, mass, *or* **sphere.** *Embryol.* = BLASTOMERE.

cleavage crystal. See CRYSTAL, *n.*, 4.

cleavd. Cleaved. *Ref. Sp.*

cleave ✝CLEF. [CLEVE, cliff.]

cleave (klēv). Erron. var. of CLEAVE, *n.*

cleave, *n.* [Ir. *cliabh* basket, cage, chest.] A basket. *Irish.* — **cleave'ful.** [ER, CLEVERLY.]

cleav'er, cleav'er-ly. ✝CLEV-.

cleav'ing-ly, *adv.* In a cleaving, or adhering, manner.

cleche. ✝CLEACH. [CLECHE.]

clech'y (klĕch'ĭ). Var. of CLED, *pret. & p. p.* of CLEAD; also, obs. form of CLOTHE.

clead'de. Obs. pret. & p. p. of CLEAD; also, obs. form of *clad*, p. a. from CLOTHE.

cle'do-nism (klē'dō-nĭz'm). *n.* [Gr. κληδών omen, presage.] The avoidance of unlucky words, or the use of euphemisms, to avert misfortune.

clee. *n.* The redshank.

clee (klē), *n.* A claw or hoof. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cleed (klēd). Var. of CLEAD, to clothe. *Dial. Eng.*

cleef. Obs. pret. of CLEAVE.

cleeked (klēkt), *a.* Provided with a cleek, or hook, as a staff. *Scot.*

cleek'it (klēk'ĭt). Scot. pret. & p. p. of CLEEK.

cleek'y (-ĭ), *a.* Given to cleeking or grasping. *Scot.* — *n.* A cleeked stick or staff. *Scot.*

cleene. ✝CLEAN.

cleer. Obs. or Scot. var. of CLEAR.

cleere store. ✝CLERESTORY.

cleet. Var. of CLEAT.

cleeve. ✝CLEAVE.

cleeve. Var. of CLEVE, slope, etc.

cleev'y (klēv'ĭ), *a.* [From CLEVE.] Full of cleeves, or cliffs; steep. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

clef, clefe. ✝CLEVE, CLIFF; obs. pret. of CLEAVE.

cleft. Obs. pret. & p. p. of CLEAVE, to adhere.

cleft'ed, clift'ed, *p. a.* Having clefts; fissured; cleft.

cleft'-foot'ed, *a.* Having a cloven foot. [var. of CLEEK.]

cleik (klēk). Dial. Eng. & Scot.

cleime ✝CLAIM.

Cleish'both-am, Jedediah (jĕd-ē-dī'*a* klēsh'bŏth-ăm). The imaginary editor of Scott's "Tales of My Landlord."

Cleis'ten-ter-a'ta (klīs'tĕn-tĕr-ā'*ta*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cleisto-* + Gr. ἔντερον an intestine.] *Zool.* = ARTHROPOMATA.

cleis-tog'e-nous (-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*cleisto-* + *-genous.*] *Bot.* Bearing cleistogamous flowers. — **cleis-tog'e-ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

cleit. ✝CLEAT.

clek. ✝CLECK.

cleke. Obs. or dial. var. of CLEEK.

cleket. ✝CLICKET.

Cle'li-a. Var. of CLELIA.

clem. ✝CLAIM. [to clutch.]

clem. Dial. Eng. var. of CLAM,

Clem. *Abbr.* Clemens, Clement.

clem'a-tite (klĕm'*a*-tīt), *n.* [L. *clematitis*, Gr. κληματῖτις; cf. F. *clématite.*] The European birthwort (*Aristolochia clematitis*).

clembe. ✝CLIMB.

cleme. ✝CLAIM, CLEAM.

clem'ence (klĕm'ĕns), *n.* [F. *clémence.*] Clemency. *Obs.*

Clem'en-cy Can'ning. Lord Canning (1812–62), governor general of India; — alluding to his clemency, by many regarded as undue, towards the rebels after the Sepoy mutiny of 1857–58.

Clem'ent (klĕm'ĕnt), *n.* [L. *Clemens*, fr. *clemens* mild, merciful.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Clemens* (klē'mĕnz); F. *Clément* (klā'mäN'); It. & Sp. *Clemente* (klā-mĕn'tā); G. *Clemens* (klā'mĕns); D. *Clementius* (klā-mĕn'tĭ-ŭs). [RYPHA, 2.]

Clem'ent, Epistle of. See APOC-

Clem'en-ti'na (klĕm'ĕn-tē'nä), *n.* Fem. of *Clement*; — a prop. name. F. *Clémentine* (klā'mäN'tēn'); G. *Clementine* (klĕm'ĕn-tē'nĕ); It. & D. *Clementina* (klā'mĕn-tē'na).

Clem'en-ti'na, Lady. In Richardson's novel "Sir Charles Grandison," an amiable, beautiful, and accomplished woman who goes mad from hopeless passion for Sir Charles

Clem'en-ti'na (-tī'nē), *n. pl.*

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designating the revised edition of the Vulgate, etc., issued under his direction). — **Clementine Decretals.** *Canon Law.* See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI. — **C. Liturgy.** See LITURGY, 1, I.

Clem'ent-ine (klĕm'ĕn-tĭn; -tīn), *n.* **a** A liturgy falsely attributed to St. Clement, bishop of Rome. **b** The genuine epistle written (A. D. 96) by him to the Church of Corinth. **c** The homily called the Second Epistle, of unknown origin, dating from 2d century. **d** *pl. Canon Law.* See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI **e** A follower of the Antipope Clement VII. of Avignon, rival of Urban VI. **f** A follower of Clement of Alexandria. **g** *pl* A romance dating in its present form from the first part of the 3d century, but using material from the 2d century. The original language was Greek; the author a Jewish Christian Gnostic It is in three parts, or forms, viz. · the (20) Homilies; the (10 books of) Recognitions (so called because they tell the story of Clement's meeting with his family, his brother, father, and other persons), largely identical with the Homilies; and the Epitome, which is an extract from the Homilies, with some additional matter. The romance relates the supposed adventures of Clement, bishop of Rome, and the Apostle Peter, who were perpetually encountering Simon Magus and overcoming him.

clench (klĕnch; 140), *v. t.;* CLENCHED (klĕncht); CLENCH'ING. [See CLINCH.] **1.** To fix. = CLINCH, *v. t.*, 1.

2. To set or clash closely together; to interlock or close tightly; as, to *clench* the teeth, the fist, or the hands.

3. Fig.: To strengthen or brace (the nerves).

4. To hold or grasp firmly; to hold fast by grasping tightly; grip, clutch. "*Clench* the pointed spear." *Dryden.*

5. *Naut.* = CLINCH, *v. t.*, 3.

6. = CLINCH, *v. t.*, 4. *Fielding.*

clench, *v. i.* **1.** = CLINCH, *v. i.*, 1.

2. To clasp one another or interlock closely, as the hands; to close up or together tightly, as a hand or the teeth.

clench, *n.* A thing that clenches or is clenched. = CLINCH.

Cle-o'me (klē-ō'mē), *n.* [NL, of uncertain origin.] *Bot.* A large genus of capparidaceous herbs or low shrubs, natives of tropical and warm regions of both hemispheres. They have rank-scented foliage and mostly showy flowers with entire clawed petals and an elongated-linear, stipitate pod. *C. violacea* of the Old World and *C. spinosa* of America are cultivated as garden plants. The pink-flowered *C. serrulata* and the yellow-flowered *C. lutea* are popular bee plants. *C. arruthopoides* of Arabia furnishes the Levantine mustard. Many species are medicinal.

Cleopatra's Needle now in Central Park, New York. Height, about 70 feet.

Cle-o-pa'tra's Nee'dle (klē'ō-pā'trȧz). [After *Cleopatra*, of Egypt.] Either of two obelisks removed in ancient times from Heliopolis to Alexandria. One is now on the Thames Embankment in London, and the other in Central Park, in the City of New York. Some writers consider that only the obelisk now in Central Park is properly called *Cleopatra's Needle.*

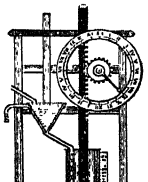

One form of Clepsydra.

clepe (klēp), *v. i.;* CLEP'ED (klēp'ĕd; klēpt); CLEP'ING (klēp'ĭng). [AS *cleopian, clypian, clypian*, to cry, call. Cf. YCLEPED.] To cry; to call, to make appeal. *Obs.*

clepe, *v. t.* **1.** To call, or summon; to bid; invite; invoke; also, to call upon or to; to address. *Obs.*

2. To call, or name, — used esp. in p. p. *ycleped, yclept. Obs. or Archaic.*

3 To mention; to speak of. *Obs*

clep'sy-dra (klĕp'sĭ-drȧ), *n.; pl.* E. -DRAS (-drȧz), L. -DRÆ (-drē). [L, from Gr. κλεψύδρα; κλέπτειν to steal, conceal + ὕδωρ water.] A water clock; a contrivance for measuring time by the graduated flow of a liquid, as of water, through a small aperture.

clere'sto'ry, clear'sto'ry (klēr'stō'rĭ), *n.; pl.* -STORIES (-rĭz). That part of a church or cathedral which rises clear of the roofs of the other parts, and whose walls contain windows for lighting the central parts of the interior; hence, a similar construction in a building, railroad car, etc., containing windows for lighting or ventilation. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.* — **clere'sto'ried, clear'sto'ried** (-stō'rĭd), *a.*

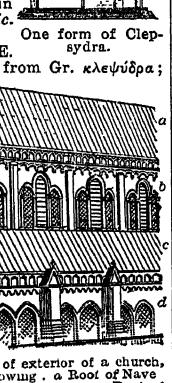

Part of exterior of a church, showing . *a* Roof of Nave *b* Clerestory; *c* Roof of Aisle *d* Walls and Buttresses of Aisle.

cler'gy (klûr'jĭ), *n.* [ME *clergie, clergi, clerge*, OF. *clergie*, F. *clergie* (fr. *clerc* clerk, fr. L. *clericus* priest) confused with OF. *clergié*, F. *clergé*, fr. LL. *clericatus* office of priest, monastic life, fr. L. *clericus* priest, LL. scholar, clerk. Both the Old French words meant clergy, in sense 2, the first having also sense 5. See CLERK.] **1.** The office of a clergyman; the clerical estate. *Obs*

2. The body of men set apart, by due ordination, to the service of God, in the Christian church, in distinction from the laity; the clerical order; in England, often, by restriction, the ministers of the Established Church; rarely, all members of religious orders, male or female.

3. *Law.* = BENEFIT OF CLERGY.

4. The whole body of Christian people, or the laity as distinguished from, or as being the charge of, the ministers; — translating Gr. κλῆρος in 1 Pet. v. 3. *Obs.*

5. Learning; knowledge. *Obs.*, exc. in the old proverb, "An ounce of mother wit is worth a pound of *clergy.*"

cler'gy-a-ble (klûr'jĭ-*a*-b'l), *a.* Entitled to, or admitting, the benefit of clergy; as, a *clergyable* felony.

Again, a distinction between *clergyable* and unclergyable crimes was not in the thirteenth century a main outline of the criminal law. *Pollock & Mait*

cler'gy-man (-mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of the clergy; an ordained minister; a man regularly authorized to preach the gospel and administer its ordinances; one in holy orders; in England, usually, by restriction, a minister of the Established Church.

clergyman's sore throat, *Med.*, chronic inflammation of the pharynx, frequently occurring in persons who habitually overstrain the voice, as clergymen, public speakers, etc.

cler'gy-wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). **1.** A religieuse; a nun; a priestess. *Thackeray.*

2. A clergyman's wife or female relative, esp. when acting as a parish manager. *Humorous or Satirical. Oxf. E. D.*

cler'ic (klĕr'ĭk), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *clericus.* See CLERK.] A clergyman. *Bp. Horsley.*

cler'ic, *a.* Clerical.

cler'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [LL. *clericalis.* See CLERK.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the clergy, or a clergyman; suitable for the clergy. "A *clerical* education." *Burke.*

2. Of or relating to a clerk or copyist; consisting of clerks; the *clerical* force. "*Clerical* work." *E. Everett.*

clerical error, an error made in copying or writing. — c. sore throat. *Med.* = CLERGYMAN'S SORE THROAT.

cler'i-cal, *n.* **1.** A clergyman; a cleric.

2. One of a party, esp. in politics, seeking to maintain and further ecclesiastical power and influence in a nation; a supporter of clericalism; as, the *Clericals* of Germany.

3. *pl.* Clerical garments. *Colloq.*

cler'i-cal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Clerical principles; excessive devotion to the clerical interests; undue influence of the clergy, sacerdotalism. — **cler'i-cal-ist,** *n.*

cler'i-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Clerical quality, office, state, or characteristic.

cler'i-cate (klĕr'ĭ-kāt), *n.* [L. *clericatus.*] Clerical office or order.

cler'i-ca-ture (-kă-tûr), *n.* [LL. *clericatura*, fr. *clericare* to make a cleric.] Clerical position or function.

cler'i-co- (klĕr'ĭ-kō-). Combining form for *clerical;* as in clerico-political, both clerical and political.

cler'i-sy (-sĭ), *n.* [LL. *clericia.* See CLERGY.] **1.** The literati, or well-educated class. *Coleridge.*

2. The clergy, or ecclesiastics; also, clericism.

clerk (klûrk; *in England still commonly* klärk, *although* klûrk *is now also used to some extent in southern Eng.; Scot. & N. Eng. dial.* klĕrk), *n.* [Either OF. *clerc*, fr. L. *clericus* a priest, or AS. *clerc, cleric*, clerk, priest, fr. L. *clericus*, fr. Gr. κληρικός belonging to the clergy, fr κλῆρος lot, allotment, clergy; cf. Deut. xviii. 2. Cf. CLERGY.]

1. A clergyman or ecclesiastic. *Now chiefly Legal or Hist.* In the Roman Catholic Church (perpetuating the usage in England before the Reformation) the term is applied to members of any of the eight orders, called distinctively clerks in holy orders and clerks in minor orders, in England since the Reformation, it is usually applied to a clerk in holy orders, that is, a deacon, priest, or bishop.

2. A layman who performs some minor ecclesiastical office; specif., a parish officer (called also parish clerk), who leads in reading the responses of the Church of England service, and otherwise assists in it; — except in this specific sense now usually with a distinguishing epithet; as, *Bible clerk, lay clerk* (which see).

And like unlettered *clerk* still cry "Amen." *Shak*

3. A person who can read, or read and write; a scholar; a learned person; a man of letters. *Now Archaic or Hist.* Cf. BENEFIT OF CLERGY.

He was no great *clerk*, but he was perfectly well versed in the interests of Europe *Burke.*

4. One employed to keep records or accounts, to have charge of correspondence, or the like, with or without administrative, executive, or other authority; a scribe; an accountant; as, the *clerk* of a court, a town *clerk;* a bank *clerk. Clerk* is an indefinite term of wide application, and may include employees clothed with authority to act in various weighty matters for their employers, such as the teller of a bank or the secretary of a corporation, as well as those whose duty is the keeping of the simplest records.

5. An assistant in a shop or store; a salesman or saleswoman, esp. in a retail store. *U. S.*

clerk of St. Nicholas. = ST. NICHOLAS'S CLERK. *Obs.* — **c. of the chamber,** a private secretary. *Obs.* — **c. of the course,** one who acts as secretary to the board of judges of races or track athletics. — **c. of the irons,** formerly, an officer of the Royal Mint, who had charge of the dies used for coining. *Obs. Eng.* — **c. of the nihils** (nī'hĭlz), formerly, in the Exchequer, the clerk who transcribed annually the debts which the sheriff had returned "nihil habet." — **C. of the Pells.** See PELL ROLLS. *Eng.* — **c. of the weather,** an imaginary official controlling the weather; in the United States, popularly, the Chief of the Weather Bureau. *Facetious.* — **c. of (the) works,** a person employed as superintendent and inspector of construction. — **Clerks and Brothers of the Common Life** *or* **Lot.** See under BROTHER.

clerk (klûrk, *see noun*), *v. i.;* CLERKED (klûrkt); CLERK'ING. To act or work as a clerk; — with indefinite object *it.*

clerk, *v. t.* **1.** To write; compose. *Chiefly Scot.*

2. To call or speak of by the appellation of clerk; — only with cognate object. "*Clerk* me no clerks." *Scott.*

clerk'ly (-lĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a clerk; as of: **a** A clergyman, hence, clerical.

My client boasts the *clerkly* privilege *R Browning.*

b A scholar; hence, learned; scholarly. *Archaic.* **c** A clerk in his (good) penmanship. — **clerk'li-ness** (-nĕs), *n.*

clerk'ly, *adv.* In a clerkly manner. *Shak.*

clerk'ship, *n.* State, quality, office, or business of a clerk.

clerk vicar. *Ch. of Eng.* A layman employed in a cathedral to take those parts of the liturgy not reserved to the clergy; — called also *lay,* or *secular, vicar.*

Cle'ro-den'dron (klē'rō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κλῆρος lot + δενδρον tree; — in allusion to the medicinal qualities of various species.] *Bot.* A genus of verbenaceous shrubs and trees containing about 90 species, chiefly of the warmer parts of the Old World. They have flowers with a campanulate calyx and a corolla with slender tube and spreading limb. Many species are cultivated. See GLORY TREE.

cle'ruch (klē'rōōk; -rŭk), *n.* [Gr. κληρούχος; κλῆρος lot, allotment + ἔχειν to hold.] *Gr. Antiq* A citizen who received an allotment of land in a conquered country and (usually) migrated to it, but without loss of his citizenship. — **cle-ru'chi-al** (klē-rōō'kĭ-ăl), **cle-ru'chic** (-klĭk), *a.*

cle'ru-chy (klē'rōō-kĭ), *n.; pl.* -CHIES (-klĭz). [Gr. κληρουχία.] A body or settlement of cleruchs.

Cle'thra (klē'thrȧ; klĕth'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κλήθρα alder.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of shrubs and trees of temperate regions, constituting the family Clethraceæ (order Ericales). They have alternate leaves and fragrant racemose white flowers with nearly separate petals and a 3-celled ovary and capsule. *C. alnifolia* and *C. acuminata* of the United States are called *pepper bush* and *white alder.*

cleve, cleeve (klēv), *n.* [AS. *cleofu*, pl. of *clif.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A cliff. **b** Coast; shore. *Obs. Chaucer.* **c** Steep sloping ground; a steep hillside; a brae.

To look for chalcedonies and mosses among the *cleves* of Hagdon Hill. *R. D. Blackmore*

cleve'ite (klēv'ĭt; klā'vē-ĭt), *n.* [After P. T. *Cleve*, Swedish chemist.] *Min.* A crystallized variety of uraninite from the Arendal region in Norway. It is rich in helium, and is markedly radioactive. Sp. gr., 7.5.

Cleve'land bay (klēv'lănd). [From *Cleveland*, Yorkshire, Eng.] One of a breed of large, strong, bay horses with dark legs, mane, and tail, originating and chiefly bred in northern England.

clev'er (klĕv'ĕr), *a.;* CLEV'ER-ER; CLEV'ER-EST. [Origin uncertain. Cf. ME. *clver* eager, AS. *clyfer* (in comp.) cloven; or AS. *clifer* a claw, perh. connected with E. *cleave* to divide, split, the meaning of E. *clever* perh. coming from the idea of grasping, seizing (with the mind).] **1.** Possessing quickness of intellect, skill, dexterity, talent, or adroitness; handy; skillful; expert; talented; able; smart.

Though there were many *clever* men in England during the latter half of the seventeenth century, there were only two great creative minds. *Macaulay*

Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be *clever.* *C. Kingsley*

2. Showing skill or adroitness in the doer or performer; as, a *clever* speech; a *clever* trick. *Byron.*

3. Nimble; active; in health; also, well-shaped; clean-limbed; lithe; handsome. *Obs. or Dial.*

The girl was a tight, *clever* wench as any was. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Having fitness, propriety, or suitableness; convenient for use; pleasing; highly satisfactory. *Obs., Colloq., or Dial.*

"T would sound more *clever,*
To me and to my heirs forever *Swift.*

5. Good-natured; obliging; amiable. *Dial. or Colloq.*

Syn. — See DEXTEROUS, SMART.

clev'is (klĕv'ĭs), *n.* [Cf. CLEAVE to adhere, CLAVEL.] A device, usually consisting of a U-shaped piece of metal with the ends perforated to receive a pin, used on the end of the tongue of a plow, wagon, etc., to attach it to a draft chain, whiffletree, etc.; hence, any of various forms of safety hook or catch, used esp. in mining to suspend a bucket, etc.

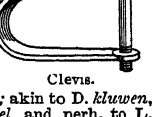

Clevis.

clew, clue (klōō; 243), *n.* [ME. *clewe, clowe, clue*, AS. *cleowen, clwen;* akin to D. *kluwen*, OHG. *chliwa, chliwa*, G. dim. *knauel*, and perh. to L. *gluma* hull, husk, Skr. *glaus* sort of ball or tumor. Perh. akin to E. *claw.* Cf. KNAWEL.] **1.** A globe; a ball; a round bunch, as of worms. *Obs.*

2. A ball of thread, yarn, or cord; also, the cocoon of a silkworm or the like; specif., in myth and legend, a ball of

[LL.] See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI.

clemme. † CLEAM, CLIMB.

clench'er Var. of CLINCHER

clene, clene'ly, etc † CLEAN, CLEANLY.

clenge, *v. t* [Cf. CLING.] To **clenk.** † CLENCH, CLINK

clen'li-ness. Cleanliness. *R Sp.*

clen'ly. Cleanly. *Ref Sp.*

clense. † CLEANSE. [CLENCH.]

clente. Obs pret. & p. p. of

clenz. Cleanse *Ref. Sp.*

clenzd. Cleansed. *Ref. Sp.*

Cle'o-fas, Don (klē'ō-fȧs). See ASMODEUS.

Cle'on (klē'ŏn), *n.* **a** A Greek demagogue and general (d. B. C. 422). **b** In Shakespeare's "Pericles," the governor of Tarsus, burned to death by the citizens for the supposed murder of Marina.

cleon. Obs. pl. of CLEE.

Clé'onte' (klā'ôNt'), *n.* See JOURDAIN, M.

Cle'o-pas (klē'ō-păs). *Bib*

Cle'o-pa'tra (klē'ō-pā'trȧ). *Bib.*

Cle'o-phas (klē'ō-fȧs). *Bib.*

cleoven, cleovien. † CLEAVE

clep, clepe. † CLIP.

clepe, *n.* A call; cry; shout. *Obs.*

cleper. † CLAPPER.

cleppe † CLAP, CLIP.

Clep-si'ne (klĕp-sī'nē), *n.* [NL. Cf Gr. κλεψία theft.] *Zool* Syn. of GLOSSIPHONIA

clept, clepte. † CLEPED, pret. of CLEPE.

clep'to-ma'ni-a, clep'to-ma'ni-ac Vars. of KLEPTOMANIA, KLEPTOMANIAC.

clepys. † ECLIPSE.

cler, clere. † CLEAR.

clerc. clerck. † CLERK.

clere'te, *n* [OF *clerté, clarté*, F *clarté.*] Clearness; splendor; glory; renown. *Obs.*

clerge † CLERGY.

clergeon. † CLERGION

cler'gess (klûr'jĕs), *n.* [OF *clergesse.*] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** A learned woman. **2.** A religieuse. [GYABLE.]

cler'gi-a-ble, *a.* Var. of CLERCLER'GI-AL (klûr'jĭ-*a*l), *a.* Learned; erudite; subtle *Obs.* — **cler'gi-al-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

cler'gi-cal (klûr'jĭ-kăl), *a* Clerical. *Obs*

cler'gi-on *n.* [F. *clergeon.*] A young clerk; a choir boy. *Obs.*

clergise, *n.* [OF] Scholarship; learning. *Obs.*

clergy house. The residence of a clergyman or of all the clergy of a particular church.

cler'ic † CLERK.

cler'i-cal-ize, *v. t* See IZE

cler'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CLERICAL

Cler'i-cis la'i-cos (klĕr'ĭ-sĭs lā'ĭ-kŏs). [L.] A bull (beginning "Clericis laicos") issued in 1296 by Pope Boniface VIII., during his conflict with Philip IV. of France, declaring excommunicated every cleric who rendered or promised to render to a layman revenue or property without permission of the Pope, or any layman exacting it. [calism.]

cler'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Clerical quality or state. *Rare.*

clerioun. † CLERGION.

clerk'age, *n* Clerks collectively; also, clerks' work

clerk'-ale', *n.* A feast for the benefit of the parish clerk at which ale is drunk; also, the ale provided for it. *Eng.*

clerk'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

clerk'er-y, *n.* Business of a clerk; also, a body of clerks.

clerk'hood, *n.* See -HOOD

clerk'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

clerk'it (klĕr'kĭt). **clark'it** (klär'kĭt). Scot. pret. & p. p. of CLERK.

clerk'less, *a.* **1.** Without a clerk **2.** Unlearned. *Obs.*

clerk'like, *a. & adv* Scholarlike; clerkly

clerk'ling, *n.* See 1st -LING.

clerkt. Cleaked. *Ref. Sp.*

clermatin, *n.* [Cf. OF. *cler* clear and *matin* morning.] A kind of fine bread. *Obs.*

cler'o-man'cy (klĕr'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. κλῆρος lot + *-mancy.*] Divination by throwing dice, etc., or casting lots. *Rare.*

cle-ron'o-my (klē-rŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr κλῆρος inheritance + νεῖσθαι to possess.] Inheritance; heritage. *Rare.*

clerstory. † CLERESTORY.

clerte. † CLERETE

cles. Obs. pl. of CLEE.

clese Obs. pl. of CLEE.

clespe † CLASP.

clet, clett (klĕt), *n.* [Icel. *kletir*] A cliff or rock in the sea broken off or separated from the shore. *North of Scot*

cletch (klĕch), *n.* [See CLECK to hatch.] A brood or hatching; a clutch; contemptuously, a family or clique. *Dial. Eng.*

clete. Obs. or dial. var. of CLEAT.

cleth. † CLOTHES.

Cle-thra'ce-æ (klē-thrā'sē-ē; klĕth-rā'-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See CLETHRA. — **cle-thra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cleuch, cleugh (klûk; klōōk), *n.* [See CLOUGH a cleft.] A clough, or ravine; also, a precipitous descent. *Scot.*

cleuck. † CLUTCH.

cleve, clevien. † CLEAVE.

cleve, *n.* [AS. *cleofa.*] A room; chamber; closet. *Obs.*

clevede Obs pret of CLEAVE.

clev'el, clev'il (klĕv'l), *n* A grain of corn *Dial*

Cleveland shale. [From *Cleveland*, Ohio.] *Geol.* A series of Lower Carboniferous shales, occurring esp. in Ohio.

cleven. † CLEAVE.

clev'er, *adv.* **1.** Skillfully; dextrously; neatly. *Obs*

2. Excellently; very well; quite; clean; clear. *Obs. or Dial.*

clev'er-al'ĭ-ty, *n.* Cleverness. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clev'er-ish, *a* Somewhat clever. — **clev'er-ish-ly,** *adv.*

clev'er-ly, *adv.* of CLEVER.

clev'er-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

clev'er-us, *a.* [Cf. CLEVER.] Dexterous; nimble. *Obs*

clevis bolt. = LEWIS BOLT.

clev'y (klĕv'ĭ), *n.; pl.* CLEVIES (-ĭz). Var. of CLEVIS.

clew. Obs. pret. of CLAW.

thread used in guiding one's way out of a labyrinth or maze, as in the story of Theseus and Ariadne.

Untwisting his deceitful *clew* *Spenser.*

3. Hence, that which guides or directs one in anything of a doubtful or intricate nature; that which gives a hint in the solution of a mystery.

☞ In this sense, *clue* is now the prevailing spelling.

The *clew*, without which it was perilous to enter the vast and intricate maze of Continental politics, was in his hands. *Macaulay*

4. *Naut.* **a** A lower corner of a square sail, or the after lower corner of a fore-and-aft sail. **b** A loop and thimbles at the corner of a sail. **c** *pl.* A combination of lines or nettles by which a hammock is suspended.

Iron Clews, to be fastened to the corners of sails *A* Heart Clew; *B* Ring Clew.

clew, clue (klōō, 243), *v. t.*; CLEWED, CLUED (klōōd), CLEW'ING, CLU'ING. [See CLEW, *n.*] **1.** To roll into a ball, as a hedgehog; — with *up*. *Scott.*

2. To point by or as by a clew; — with *out*. Direct, and *clew* me out the way to happiness *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To follow or track as by a clew.

4. *Naut.* To haul (a sail) by means of the clew garnets, clew lines, etc., up to a yard or mast, as for furling; — with *up*; also, to force (a yard) down by hauling on the clew lines; — with *down*.

clew, *v. i.* *Naut.* To clew up a sail; — only with *up*; to clew down a sail or yard; — only with *down*.

clew garnet. *Naut.* One of the ropes by which the clews of the courses of square-rigged vessels are hauled up to the lower yards.

clew jigger. *Naut.* A small tackle used instead of clew lines to trice up the clew of a sail.

clew line. *Naut.* A rope by which a clew of an upper square sail is hauled up to its yard.

clew rope. *Naut.* A rope for hauling up the clews of spankers or trysails.

cli-an'thus (klī-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κλεις, akin to κλεος glory + *-anthus.*] **a** [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of DONIA. **b** *Hort.* Any plant of the genus *Donia*, esp. *D. speciosa*, often cultivated under the name *Clianthus dampieri*. See GLORY PEA, DONIA.

‖ **cli'ché'** (klē'shā'), *n.*; *pl.* CLICHÉS (*F.* -shā'). [F. *cliché*, fr. *clicher* to stereotype.] **1.** A stereotype plate or any similar reproduction of ornament or lettering; orig., one made by impressing a die or cut on molten metal about to solidify.

2. Fig.: A stereotyped phrase or expression. *Saintsbury.*

Cli'chy' white (klē'shē'). A variety of white lead made at Clichy, France.

click (klĭk), *n.* [Cf. OF. *clique* latch. Cf. CLICK to make a slight noise.] **1.** *Mach.* A detent, pawl, or ratchet.

2. The latch of a door. *Dial. Eng.*

click, *v. i.*; CLICKED (klĭkt); CLICK'ING. [Prob. onomatopœic. Cf. OF. *cliquier*. See CLACK; cf. CLINK, CLIQUE.] **1.** To make a slight sharp noise (or a succession of such noises), as by a gentle striking; to tick.

The varnished clock that *clicked* behind the door *Goldsmith.*

2. *Far.* = FORGE.

3. *Wrestling.* To perform or use a click.

click, *v. t.* **1.** To strike or move with a clicking noise; to cause to click, as by striking together, or against something.

[Jove] *clicked* all his marble thumbs *B. Jonson.*
When merry milkmaids *click* the latch. *Tennyson.*

2. *Wrestling.* To throw or try to throw by a click.

click, *n* **1.** A slight sharp noise, such as is made by the cocking of a pistol.

2. *Far.* A form of overreaching. = FORGING.

3. *Phon.* Any of a class of sounds occurring especially in certain South African languages, formed by pressing the tip or other portion of the tongue against the palate, sucking out the air from between the organs, and thus producing a distinct smack when the tongue is withdrawn. These sounds vary in number in the different languages that employ them, and are distinguished as dental, palatal, lateral, and cerebral, according to the place of articulation of the tongue in pronouncing them. Seven *clicks* have been distinguished, some of them resembling familiar sounds, as the sound represented by *tut*, a kind of smacking kiss, and the cluck often used to urge on a horse

These sounds (*clicks*) . . . were probably originally "food sounds"—at first sounds accompanying the taking of food, which were then used to express the idea of food, asking for food, etc. *H Sweet*

4. A sharp unexpected blow, rap, or the like. *Dial. Eng.*

5. *Wrestling.* A chip, or trick, by which the antagonist is suddenly tripped up.

click, *n.* [Cf. CLEEK.] **1.** A cleek; hook. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

2. Act of clicking; a snatch or jerk with a cleek.

click, *v. i.* To clutch; snatch; — with *up*. *Rare or Dial.*

click, *v. t.* [Cf. CLEEK.] To hook; clutch. = CLEEK.

I could *click* hold of him and chuck him over my head. *Kipling.*

click'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that clicks, or makes a clicking sound, specif.: **a** A horse that forges. **b** A wrestler that clicks.

click'er, *n.* **1.** A puller-in for a shop, etc. *Slang, Eng.*

2. *Shoemaking.* One who cuts out the leather for boots and shoes and gives it to the workmen.

3. *Print.* One who has charge of the work of a companionship, distributing the copy, making up, etc., keeping the accounts, and making up the bill.

click'et (klĭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *n.* [OF. *cliquet* the latch of a door. See 1st CLICK.] **1.** The latch of a door or gate; also, a latchkey. *Obs. or Dial Eng.* *Chaucer.*

2. Something that clicks; as: **a** Formerly, a beggar's rattle or clapdish. **b** A flap, lid, or valve.

click'et, *v. t.* To latch or lock. *Obs.* *Langland.*

click'et (klĭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *v. i.* [See CLICKET, *n.*] **1.** To chatter. *Obs. or R.*

2. Of the fox, hare, etc.: to be in heat; to copulate.

click hook. A large hook for catching or landing fish; a cleek. *Eng.*

Cli-das'tes (klī-dăs'tēz), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. κλεις key.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct marine reptiles, allied to *Mosasaurus*, but of very elongate form.

cli'do- (klī'dō-) A variant of CLEIDO-. For various terms sometimes spelt *clido-*, see the forms in CLEIDO-.

cli'en-cy (klī'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* State of being a client. *Rare.*

cli'ent (klī'ĕnt), *n.* [L *cliens*, *-entis*, for *cluens*, one who hears (in relation to his protector), a client, fr. L. *cluere* to be named or called; akin to Gr. κλυειν to hear, Skr. *çru*, and E. *loud*. cf. F. *client*. See LOUD.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* One of a class of dependents attached to the patrician families. Their political rights were limited, and they were directly bound to their patrician patrons, whose duty in turn was to protect them. Cf. PATRON, PLEBS.

The interests of patron and *client* were supposed to be identical. The patron was bound to extend a general protection to his *client*, and client to patron. Each had his own in all matters of law. The *client* was bound to support generally the cause of his patron, and especially to contribute for his benefit on all the great public and private occasions of his life involving any considerable expenditure — for instance, towards marriage portions for his daughters, ransom money, law costs, or the expenses of a public office *W. A. Hunter*

2. A dependent; one under the protection of another.

I do think they are your friends and *clients*. *B Jonson*

3. *Law.* One who consults a legal adviser in order to obtain his professional advice or assistance, or submits his cause to his management.

cli'ent-age (klī'ĕn-tāj), *n.* **1.** A body of clients, clientele.

2. State of being a client.

cli-en'tal (klī-ĕn'tăl; klī'ĕn-; 277), *a.* Of or pert. to a client.

A dependent and *clental* relation *Burke.*
I sat down at the *clental* car *Dickens*

cli'en-tele' (klī'ĕn-tĕl'; -tēl'; *as F.* klē'an'tĕl'; 277), *n.* [L. *clientela*: cf. F. *clientèle*.] **1.** State or position of a client, or the protection received by him. *Obs. or R.*

2. A body of clients; clients collectively, as of a nobleman.

3. Those who habitually adhere or resort to a person, as a lawyer or doctor, for professional advice, or the like; a body of followers, supporters, or frequenters, as of a theater, hotel, or business establishment.

cliff (klĭf), *n.* [AS. *clif*; akin to OS. *klif*, D. *klif*, *klip*, Icel. *klif*, Dan. & G. *klippe*, Sw. *klippa*.] **1.** A high, steep face of rock; a precipice. When of considerable length specif. called, in geology, an *escarpment*.

2. Shore, as of a sea or lake; coast; strand. *Obs. Tourneur.*

3. A steep slope; hill; cleve; in Lincolnshire, specif. (*the Cliff*), the oölite range of hills extending from the Humber to Grantham. *Eng.*

cliff brake. Any fern of the genus *Pellæa*, esp. *P. atropurpurea*. Most of the species grow on cliffs and walls.

cliff dweller. One of the race of American Indians who erected their dwellings upon ledges and in recesses in the walls of cañons and cliffs in southwestern United States and northern Mexico. They were doubtless of the same race as the present Pueblo Indians. — **cliff dwelling.**

Clif'ford–Klein' sur'face (klĭf'ẽrd-klīn'). [After William K. *Clifford*, English mathematician, and Felix *Klein* (b. 1849), German mathematician.] *Math.* An unbounded surface of finite area, and zero curvature, the locus (in simple Riemannian space) of all points at a fixed distance from a given axis. It is a quadric scroll.

Clif'ford's par'al-lels (klĭf'ẽrdz). *Math.* Any two elements (or any element and the axis) of a Clifford-Klein surface regarded as a ruled surface; also, any two straight lines of a congruence in simple Riemannian space, between which the common perpendicular is of constant length.

cliff swallow. A North American swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*), which builds its bottle-like nest of mud against cliffs or under eaves; — called also *eaves swallow*.

Head of Cliff Swallow. (⅔)

cliff'y (klĭf'ĭ), *a.* Having, or abounding in, cliffs; steep; craggy.

clift (klĭft), *n.* [See CLIFF, *n.*] A cliff. *Rare.* "Craggy *clifts*." *Spenser.*

Clif-to'ni-a (klĭf-tō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., apparently fr. *Clifton*, a proper name.] *Bot.* A genus of cyrillaceous plants consisting of a single species, *C. monophylla*, native of the southern United States. See TITI.

cli-mac'ter (klī-măk'tẽr), *n* [L., fr. Gr κλιμακτήρ, prop., round of a ladder, fr. κλίμαξ ladder. See CLIMAX.] A climacteric year or period. *Obs.*

cli-mac'ter-ic (klī-măk'tẽr-ĭk; klĭ'măk-tẽr'ĭk; 277), *a.* [L. *climactericus*, Gr. κλιμακτηρικός. See CLIMACTER.] **1.** Relating to, or constituting, a climacteric; critical.

2. = CLIMACTIC.

cli-mac'ter-ic, *n.* **1.** A period or point in human life (as, among women, the change of life, or menopause) in which some great change in the constitution, health, or fortune takes place, or is supposed to take place or to be especially likely to occur. The critical periods are thought by some to be the years produced by multiplying 7 by the odd numbers, 3, 5, 7, and 9; to which others add the 81st year.

2. Any critical period or point

It is your lot, as it was mine, to live during one of the grand *climacterics* of the world. *Southey*

grand *or* (*Obs.*) **great climacteric,** *or* **the climacteric,** the sixty-third year of human life; also, according to some, the eighty-first year.

cli-mac'tic (klī-măk'tĭk), *a* Of or pert. to a climax; forming, or of the nature of, a climax, or ascending series.

A fourth kind of parallelism, . . . viz., *climactic* parallelism (sometimes called "ascending rhythm"). *S. R. Driver.*

cli'mate (klī'mĕt), *n.* [F. *climat*, L. *clima*, *-atis*, fr. Gr. κλίμα, *-ατος*, slope, the supposed slope of the earth (from the equator toward the pole), hence, a region or zone of the earth, fr. κλινειν to slope, incline, akin to E. *lean*, v. i. See LEAN, *v. i.*; cf. CLIME.] **1.** *Anc. & Old Geog.* Any of seven astrological belts or zones of the earth, each presided over by a planet; later, any of the 30 zones (24 between the equator and either polar circle) into which the surface of the earth was divided, according to the successive increase of half an hour in the length of the longest day. *Obs.*

2. A region of the earth; clime. *Obs.*, except when used of a region with reference to its atmospheric conditions.

3. The general or average condition of a place in relation to various phenomena of the atmosphere, as temperature, moisture, etc, esp. as they affect animal or vegetable life.

Climate is the sum and average of weather, which includes the daily changes in temperature, pressure, wind, rain, etc The climate . . . is the general condition, while weather deals with the special instances of changes in the atmosphere. *R. S Tarr.*

Syn. — CLIMATE, CLIME. CLIMATE always suggests literal atmospheric conditions; CLIME is a poetic or elevated word for *region*, frequently with vague connotations of sky or weather, as, "Is not their *climate* foggy, raw, and dull?" (*Shak.*); "the *clime* wherein I was born" (*Sir T. Browne*); "Whatever *clime* the sun's bright circle warms" (*Milton*).

cli-mat'ic (klī-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a climate; depending on, or limited by, a climate.

cli-mat'i-co- (-ĭ-kō-). Combining form for *climatic*.

Cli-ma'ti-us (-mā'shĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL, Gr. κλιμα inclination.] *Paleon.* A genus of small Devonian fossil fishes of the order Acanthodii and family Diplacanthidæ, remarkable for the broad, longitudinally striated fin spines, and for having several paired spines between the pectoral and pelvic fins.

cli'ma-tog'ra-phy (klī'mă-tŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [*climate* + *-graphy*.] A description or study of climates. — **cli'ma-to-graph'i-cal** (-tō-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

cli'ma-tol'o-gist (-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A specialist in climatology.

cli'ma-tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*climate* + *-logy*.] The science which treats of climates and investigates their phenomena and causes, that subdivision of meteorology which treats of the general average or so-called normal condition of the atmosphere over any portion of the earth

cli'ma-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*climate* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the hygrometric condition of the atmosphere as the most important climatic element.

cli'ma-to-ther'a-peu'tics (klī'mă-tō-thĕr'ă-pū'tĭks), **cli'ma-to-ther'a-py** (-thĕr'ă-pĭ), *n.* [*climate* + *therapeutics*.] *Med.* Treatment of disease by change of climate.

cli'ma-ture (klī'mă-tūr), *n.* [Cf. F. *climature*.] *Obs.*

1. Apparently, a climate or region of the earth presided over by a special planet. *Shak.*

2. Climatic conditions; climate. *Now Rare.*

cli'max (klī'măks), *n* [L., fr. Gr. κλίμαξ ladder, staircase, fr. κλίνειν to make to bend, lean. See LADDER, LEAN, *v. i.*]

1. *Rhet* A figure in which a set of ideas or propositions in a sentence or paragraph are so arranged that each succeeding one rises above its predecessor in impressiveness or force.

"Tribulation worketh patience, patience experience, and experience hope" — a happy *climax*. *J. D. Forbes*

2. Upward movement by regular steps; gradation; an ascending series or scale. *Obs.* *Granville.*

3. Popularly, the highest member of a rhetorical climax; hence, the highest point; culmination; acme; apex.

We must look higher for the *climax* of earthly good. *I. Taylor.*

4. *Gr. Arch.* In an ancient theater, one of the flights of steps ascending radiately from the orchestra to the highest tier of seats in the auditorium.

Syn. — See CULMINATION

cli'max, *v. t. & i.*; CLI'MAXED (-măkst); CLI'MAX-ING. To arrange or ascend in a climax; to come or bring to a climax or culmination.

climb (klīm), *v. t.*; *pret & p. p.* CLIMBED (klīmd), *Obs. or Archaic, or Dial.* CLOMB (klōm); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLIMB'ING. [AS. *climban*; akin to OHG. *chlimban*, G. & D. *klimmen*, Icel. *klīfa*, and E. *cleave* to adhere.] **1.** To ascend or mount, as by grasping or clinging or by means of a hold or footing, esp. by use of the hands and feet; fig., to rise by continued effort, as in dignity, rank, or the social or intellectual scale; to ascend; — often with *up*.

Fearless minds *climb* soonest unto crowns. *Shak.*

2. To ascend as if with effort, as the sun or moon; to rise to a higher point gradually or continuously, as smoke.

Black vapors *climb* aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryden.*

3 *Bot.* To ascend in growth by twining about a support, as the morning-glory, or by the attachment thereto of tendrils, aërial roots, etc., as the grape or trumpet creeper

4. To slope upward; to form, or be situated on, an up grade, so that the successive parts rise one above another.

A long street *climbs* to one tall-tower'd mill. *Tennyson.*

climb, *v. t.* **1.** To ascend, as by means of the hands and feet, or laboriously or slowly; to mount; to creep up, as a plant, by the aid of rootlets; to scale; to reach by climbing; as, to *climb* a tree or the summit of a hill.

To *climb* steep hills
Requires slow pace at first. *Shak.*

"Now," said he, "will you *climb* the top of art?" *Tennyson*

2. To ascend as if with effort; to move towards the highest point of; to rise gradually or continuously upon.

The sun began to *climb* the heavens *Bryant.*

3. To be situated upon or occupy (an ascent) so that the successive parts rise one above another, as, a small village *climbs* the hill on one side.

Syn. — See ASCEND.

to climb Parnassus, to write poetry. *Colloq.*

climb, *n.* Act of climbing: ascent by climbing; a place where in order to progress climbing is necessary. *Warburton.*

climb'er (klīm'ẽr), *n.* One that climbs; as: **a** *Bot.* A plant having a climbing habit, as the ivy, or a tendril-bearing species, as the pea. **b** *Zoöl.* Any species of climbing birds, as the woodpeckers, parrots, and many others. **c** *Mining.* A miner who ascends and descends the shaft by means of ladders. **d** *Slang.* A social parasite; a sycophant. **e** *Slang.* A climbing boy. **f** *Slang.* A climbing rose.

clew (klū). Dial form of CLOW.
clewch. † CLOUGH. [CLAW.]
clewe. † CLEAVE; obs. pret. of CLEW.
clewis. Obs. pl. of CLEUCH.
cley. Obs. or dial. var. of CLEE.
cli'ack (klī'ăk), *n.* [Cf. Gael *cailleach* husks of corn, also an old woman.] = KIRN, 2. *Scot.*
cli'ant. † CLIENT.
clibbe. † CLUB.
clib'by (klĭb'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. AS. *clibbor* sticky.] Sticky; adhesive. *Dial. Eng.*
clicche † CLITCH.
click beetle. A snapping beetle.
click catch. *Mech* A click for a ratchet wheel [a bellows.
clicker hole. The valve hole of
click iron. An iron click for a ratchet wheel.
click pulley. A pulley provided with a click and ratchet
click spring. *Mech* A spring for pressing a click, as against the teeth of a ratchet wheel.
clickt. Clicked. *Ref. Sp.*
click wheel. A ratchet wheel.
click'y (klĭk'ĭ), *a.* Abounding in clicks. [entele *Obs.*
cli-en'tal (klī-ĕn'tăl), *a.* Cli-
cli'ent-ed, *a.* Supplied with clients. *Rare.*
cli'en-tel'age (klī'ĕn-tĕl'ăj; -tēl'ăj), *n.* **1.** = CLIENTAGE, 1. **2.** = CLIENTELE, 2.
cli'en-tel'a-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to a client or clientele. *O. E.* —*n.* A client or member of a clientele *Obs.*
cli'ent-less, *a.* See -LESS.
cli'ent-ry, *n.* Clientele.
cli'ent-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
clier Var. of CLYER. [CLEAR.
clier Obs. or dial. var. of CLIF.
cliff. † CLEF, CLEFT.
cliffe. † CLEF, CLEFT, CLIFF.
clifted (klĭft), *a* Having, or consisting of, cliffs.
cliff elm The cork elm.
cliff limestone. *Geol.* A series of limestone strata of Silurian age, found in Ohio.
Cliff'ford, Paul (klĭf'ẽrd). The hero of a novel of the same name by Bulwer Lytton. He is a romantic highwayman.
cliff rose. The plant thrift.
cliffs'man (klĭfs'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. An expert cliff climber.
cliff'weed', *n.* The alumroot
cluft (klĭft), *n. & v.* Earlier form of CLEFT. *Obs., Dial., or R.*—
clift'ed, *p. a*
clift'on-ite (klĭf'tŭn-īt), *n.* [After Prof. R. B. *Clifton* of Oxford University.] Carbon found in minute cubic crystals in meteoric iron.
clift'y (klĭf'tĭ), *a.* Cliffy
clight. Obs. p. p. of CLITCH.
clint. Obs. p. p. of CLITCH.
cliket. † CLICKET. [CLIMB.
clim Obs. or dial. var. of
Clim, *or* **Clym** (klĭm), **of the Clough** (klŭf; klou). In the old English ballads, a famous outlaw archer.
clim'ac-ter'i-cal (klĭm'ăk-tẽr'-i-kăl), *a. & n.* = CLIMACTERIC, 1.
clim'ac-ter'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CLIMACTERIC, -ICAL.
cli-mac'ti-cal, *a.* = CLIMACTIC.
cli-mac'ti-cal-ly, *adv* of CLIMACTIC, -TICAL.
clim'a-cus (klĭm'ă-kŭs), *n.* See NEUME, *Illust.*
‖ **cli'mat'** (klī'mă'), *n.* [F. See CLIMATE.] Among the vineyards of Burgundy, a particular ground or district, considered with reference to its special productions and the qualities they get from it. [matic.
cli'ma-tal (klī'mă-tăl), *a.* Cli-
cli'ma-tar'chic (-tär'kĭk), *a.* [*climate* + Gr ἀρχειν to rule.] Presiding over climates or terrestrial regions. *Obs. & R.*
cli'mate, *v. t.* To dwell or sojourn in a particular climate or region. *Obs. & R. Shak.*
cli-mat'i-cal (klī-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Climatic [MATIC, -ICAL.
cli-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv* of CLIMATIC, -TICAL.
cli-ma'tion (klī-mā'shŭn), *n.* A climatizing; acclimation. *Rare.*
cli'ma-tize (klī'mă-tīz), *v. t. & i.* To acclimate or become acclimated. *Rare.*
cli'ma-to-log'ic (-tō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* = CLIMATOLOGICAL.
cli'ma-to-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to climatology; loosely, climatic. — **cli'ma-to-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [-ABLE.
climb'a-ble (klīm'ă-b'l), *a.* See
climbd. Climbed *Ref. Sp*
climber, *v. t.* To climb; clamber. *Obs*

plant that climbs. They are often distinguished by the mode of attachment, as *stem climbers*, *leaf climbers*, *tendril climbers*, and *root climbers*. (See these terms.) **b** A device to assist in climbing poles, as a climbing iron or a spurred boot. **c** In a locomotive, a driving wheel or pair of wheels with a gripping device, as cogs, for use on steep grades.

climb'ing (klīm'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CLIMB.

climbing bittersweet. = FALSE BITTERSWEET — **c buckwheat,** the black bindweed. — **c. fern,** a delicate North American schizæaceous fern (*Lygodium palmatum*), with a twining stem and palmately lobed sterile fronds, the sporiferous fronds much forked and forming a terminal panicle. It is highly valued for decoration. Also called *Hartford fern.* — **c. fish. a** See ANABAS. **b** A mudskipper or hopping fish. — **c. fumitory,** a papaveraceous vine (*Adlumia fungosa*) with feathery leaves and large clusters of pretty white or pinkish flowers. — **c. hempweed,** a twining asteraceous herb (*Wilugbæya scandens*). — **c. hydrangea,** a Japanese saxifragaceous climbing shrub (*Schizophragma hydrangeoides*) cultivated for its bright green foliage and terminal cymes of white flowers resembling those of hydrangea. — **c. iron,** a spiked piece of iron or steel made so as to be fastened to the foot or leg for use in climbing poles, trees, etc. — **c. lily. a** A half-climbing liliaceous plant of Africa (*Gloriosa superba*), cultivated for its yellow or red flowers. **b** A similar plant of the same region (*Littonia modesta*) with orange bell-shaped flowers. — **c. maidenhair,** an Australian schizæaceous climbing fern (*Lygodium scandens*) with delicate pinnate fronds. — **c. nightshade,** a climbing solanaceous plant (*Solanum dulcamara*) widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and North America. It has purple flowers succeeded by red berries, and is sometimes used in medicine as a mild narcotic. Called also *bittersweet, nightshade*, etc. — **c. orangeroot.** = FALSE BITTERSWEET. — **c. perch.** = CLIMBING FISH **a.** — **c. sailor,** Kenilworth ivy. — **c. sorrel,** a tropical American begonia (*Begonia scandens*) which climbs by means of rootlets. — **c sumac** *or* **sumach.** = POISON IVY.

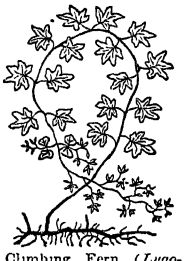
Climbing Fern (*Lygodium palmatum*). Reduced.

clime (klīm), *n.* [L. *clima.* See CLIMATE.] **1.** = CLIMATE, 1. *Obs.*

2. A tract or region of the earth, often with thought of its distinctive climate; a climate; also, fig., region; realm; — chiefly poetic or in elevated language.

Turn we to survey.
Where rougher *climes* a nobler race display. *Goldsmith.*

3. Climate (in sense 3); fig., atmosphere. *Poetic.* "The azure *clime* of the young season." *Shelley.*

Syn. — See CLIMATE.

cli-nan'dri-um (klī-năn'drĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -DRIA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. κλίνη bed + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man.] *Bot.* In the Orchidaceæ, a cavity in the apex of the column between the anther sacs, often containing the stigmatic surface, — called also *androclinium.*

cli-nan'thi-um (-thĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -THIA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. κλίνη bed + ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* The receptacle of the florets in the head of a composite plant.

clinch (klĭnch; 140), *v. t.;* CLINCHED (klĭncht); CLINCH'ING. [ME. *clenchen*, AS. *clencan* (in comp.) to hold fast, to clinch; akin to D. *klinken*, Dan. *klinke*, Sw. *klinka.* Cf. CLENCH, CLING.] **1.** To fasten or fix securely, as with nails; to bend or turn over the point of (something that has been driven through an object), so that it will hold fast; to fasten (anything) by thus clinching nails or bolts; to clench; as, to *clinch* a nail; to *clinch* plates on a wall.

2. To set or shut fast together. = CLENCH, 2. *Obs. Swift.*

3. *Naut.* To fasten by making a clinch.

4. To make conclusive; to drive home; to confirm; establish; clench; as, to *clinch* an argument. *South.*

clinch, *v. i.* **1.** To clinch a nail or bolt or fasten something by means of a clinched nail or bolt; to hold fast; to grasp something firmly.

2. To set or close together tightly. = CLENCH, 2. *Obs.*

3. To seize or grasp one another, or another, firmly, as in wrestling or fighting; to grapple and struggle at close quarters; as, the pugilists *clinched. Now U. S.*

4. To fix or fasten one's self; to cling; as, the birds *clinched* on a stick.

clinch, *n.* **1.** Act or process of clinching, as a nail or an argument; a holding fast; grip; grasp.

2. A fastening in which a nail or bolt is clinched; also, the clinched part of the nail or bolt, or a clinched nail or bolt; that which clinches; a thing which grips or fastens securely, as the overlapping edge of mortar squeezed between the laths in plastering a wall; a clamp; a holdfast; as, to secure anything by a *clinch.*

3. *Naut.* A kind of knot made with seizing, and called according to its form inside, or outside, clinch. See KNOT, 1.

4. A scuffle in which clinching is a prominent feature; specif., *Prize Fighting*, a position in which the contestants hold each other around the body with one or both arms, usually hitting with a free arm. *U. S.*

5. A play upon words; pun. *Rare. Pope.*

clinch bolt. A bolt clinched or adapted for clinching.

clinch'er (klĭn'chẽr; 140), *n.* One that clinches; specif.: **a** A workman who clinches nails, bolts, or the like. **b** A clinch nail or the like. **c** A tool for clinching nails; a clinching iron. **d** A clincher tire. **e** That which ends a dispute or controversy; a decisive argument. *Colloq.*

This author's friends say it 's a *clincher;* they say he has sealed up Elder's mouth as tight as a bottle. *Haliburton.*

clincher tire. A tire having beads or flanges on each side of its inner periphery which fit into the turned-over edges of the wheel rim. See PNEUMATIC TIRE, *Illust.*

clincher work. Lap-jointed work.

clinching, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CLINCH, *v.*

clinching iron, a nail clincher.

clinch joint. A lap joint, as in shingling or in a clinker-built boat.

clinch nail. A kind of nail adapted for clinching, usually with a broad flattish head.

clinch ring. An open ring having the parts on the sides of the opening overlapping each other.

cling (klĭng), *v. i.;* CLUNG (klŭng); CLING'ING. [AS. *clingan* to adhere, to shrink, shrivel; cf. Dan. *klynge* to cluster, crowd, as n., a cluster, a knot, G. *klüngel* a ball of thread, and E. *clinch.*] **1.** To stick together or cohere in a stiff or solid mass, as liquid in freezing. *Obs.*, exc. with *together.*

2. To shrink, as from heat, cold, age, etc.; shrivel, wither. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. To adhere closely, as a wet garment; to stick or hold fast, as by twining round, embracing, or squeezing, or by an adhesive surface; to cleave; as, the tendril of a vine *clings* to its support; — often with *to* or *together.*

To one fixed trust my spirit *clings;*
I know that God is good! *Whittier*

4. To be or keep near, as if adhering; usually with *to;* as, the cloud *clung* to the hill.

cling, *v. t.* **1.** To compress; to cause to adhere; to stick together. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. Oxf. E. D.*

2. To make to shrink; to contract; shrivel. *Obs.*

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,
Till famine *cling* thee. *Shak.*

3. To cling to; to embrace, clasp. *Obs. or R. Tourneur.*

4. To cause to cling, as by pressing closely; to fasten.

I *clung* my legs as close to his side as I could. *Swift.*

cling, *n.* **1.** Act of clinging; adherence, attachment. *Rare.*

A more tenacious *cling* to worldly respects *Milton*

2 Diarrhea in cattle or sheep. *Scot. & Dial. Eng. Obs.*

3. A clingstone peach. See CLINGSTONE.

cling'fish' (klĭng'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various fishes having a sucker on the under side of the body by which they cling to stones, etc.; — applied esp. to those of the family Gobiesocidæ, but also to some of the Gobiidæ.

cling'ing, *p. a.* That clings. — **cling'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **cling'ing-ness,** *n.*

cling'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A stone which in certain varieties of peach adheres closely to the flesh; hence, any peach having such a stone; — called also *cling.*

cling'y (-ĭ), *a.* Apt to clung; adhesive; tenacious.

clin'ic (klĭn'ĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *clinique.* See CLINICAL.] **1.** A bedrid patient, esp. in a hospital. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Eccl. Hist.* One who received baptism on his deathbed or postponed it until then, believing that sins committed after the reception of this sacrament could not be atoned for.

3. *Med.* **a** Instruction of a class of medical students by the examination and treatment of patients in the presence of the pupils. **b** The gathering of a number of students at a clinical lecture. **c** An institution connected with a medical college or hospital devoted to the examination and free treatment of patients.

clin'ic, *a.* Clinical; as, *clinic* baptism; *clinic* convert; — used chiefly in ecclesiastical sense.

clin'i-cal (klĭn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. κλινικός, fr. κλίνη bed, fr. κλίνειν to lean, recline: cf. F. *clinique.* See LEAN, *v. i.*] Of or pertaining to a sick bed or deathbed; specif.: **a** *Med.* Pertaining to the sick bed of a hospital patient, as used in connection with medical instruction; of, pert. to, or by means of, a clinic. **b** *Eccl.* Administered or made on a sick bed or deathbed; as, *clinical* baptism; a *clinical* convert. **clinical lecture,** a discourse upon medical topics illustrated by the exhibition and examination of patients. — **c. medicine, c. surgery,** that part of medicine or surgery occupied with investigation of disease in the living subject. Hence, **c. surgeon, c. physician.** — **c. thermometer,** *Med.*, a self-registering thermometer for determining the temperature of the body.

clin'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a clinical manner; by clinical examination or observations; in clinical language or practice.

cli-ni'cian (klĭ-nĭsh'ăn), *n. Med.* One versed in clinical medicine or surgery.

clink (klĭŋk), *v. i.;* CLINKED (klĭŋkt); CLINK'ING. [ME. *clinken;* akin to G. *klingen*, D. *klinken*, Sw. *klinga*, Dan. *klinge;* prob. of imitative origin. Cf. CLANK, CLICK, *v. i.*] **1.** To make a clink; to give out a slight, sharp, tinkling sound; to jingle. "The *clinking* latch." *Tennyson.*

2. To rime; to jingle. *Swift.*

3. To move with a clinking sound; as, he *clinked* over the pavement. *Thackeray.*

4. To move, go, act, etc., quickly and abruptly; to clap; — chiefly with adverbs; as, to *clink down*, to sit or drop down quickly; to *clink off*, to depart quickly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clink, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to clink; to strike together so as to produce a clink; as, to *clink* glasses or a bell.

2. To make rime or jingle; to compose (rimes or verses).

3. To strike or beat smartly; to slap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

4. To put, move, seize, etc., quickly and abruptly or suddenly; to clap; — chiefly with adverbs; as, to *clink away*, to snatch away; to *clink down*, to clap down; to *clink* (one's self) *off*, to run away. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clink, *n.* **1.** A slight, sharp, tinkling sound, as from the collision of sonorous bodies; — expressing a sound higher and weaker or thinner and clearer than *clank. Shak.*

2. Rime; assonance; jingle. *R. Browning.*

3. The sharp note of certain birds, as the stonechat.

4. A smart sounding blow; rap; slap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

5. Money; cash; coin. *Colloq., Scot. Burns.*

6. An instant; moment; as, in a *clink. Scot. Barrie.*

clink, *v. t.* [See 1st CLINCH.] To clinch or clench. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clink, *n.* A prison or prison cell; a lockup; — probably from the noted prison so called in Southwark, England. *Colloq.* "I 'm here in the *clink.*" *Kipling.*

clink'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that clinks, or makes a sharp, ringing sound; specif., *pl.* (*Slang*), fetters.

clink'er, *n.* [See CLINK to clinch.] **1.** One that clinks, or clinches; a clincher.

2 A nail adapted to be clinched.

3. One very good, fine, or extraordinary of its kind. *Colloq., Eng.* "She 's a *clinker!*" *W. Black.*

clink'er (klĭŋk'ẽr), *v. t.;* CLINK'ERED (-ẽrd); CLINK'ER-ING. To fasten or make strong with clinkers, or clinch nails.

clink'er, *n.* [From *clink;* cf. D. *klinker* a brick so hard that it makes a sonorous sound, from *klinken* to clink. Cf. CLINKSTONE.] **1.** A kind of brick. See DUTCH CLINKER.

2. A brick whose surface has become vitrified, or a mass composed of several bricks run together by the action of the fire in the kiln or clamp.

3. Stony matter more or less vitrified or fused together, as that formed in a furnace from impurities in the coal, or in a kiln in making Portland cement, or that ejected from a volcano; slag; also, any particular mass of such matter.

4. A scale of oxide of iron, formed in forging.

5. The coarsest grade of rouge used by watchmakers, for polishing steel after it is tempered.

clink'er, *v. t.* To cause to form clinker; as, sulphur *clinkers* the ashes in certain coals.

clink'er, *v. i.* To make clinkers in burning, as slaggy coal.

Clink'er, Hum'phry (hŭm'frĭ klĭŋk'ẽr). The hero of Smollett's novel "The Expedition of Humphry Clinker." He is a poor workhouse boy, apprenticed to a blacksmith, and later employed as an hostler's assistant and extra postilion. Having been dismissed from the stable, he attracts the notice of Mr. Bramble, who takes him into his family as a servant. He becomes the accepted lover of Winifred Jenkins, and turns out to be a natural son of Mr. Bramble.

☞ The name is often spelled *Humphrey*, but it is *Humphry* in the first edition (1771).

clink'er-built', *a.* [Cf. CLINCH.] *Shipbuilding & Boiler Making.* Having the external planks or metal plates put on so that one edge of each overlaps the edge of the plank or plate next it like clapboards on a house, clinched nails or rivets being used to fasten them together; lapstreak. See CARVEL-BUILT, *Illust.*

clink'ing, *p. a.* **1.** That clinks, or tinkles.

2 Splendid; first-rate; fine. *Slang or Dial.*

clink'stone' (klĭŋk'stōn'), *n.* [*clink* + *stone;* — alluding to its sonorousness.] A kind of igneous rock. = PHONOLITE.

cli'no- (klī'nō-). A combining form from Greek κλίνειν, *to incline;* as, *clinometer, clinopyramid, clinorhombic*, etc.

cli'no-chlore (-klōr), *n.* [*clino-* + Gr. χλωρός pale green.] *Min.* A silicate of aluminium and magnesium, $H_8Mg_5Al_2Si_3O_{18}$, usually containing iron; — called also *ripidolite.* It occurs in monoclinic (pseudohexagonal) crystals, in folia or scales, or massive, is commonly of a green color, and belongs to the chlorite group. H., 2–2 5. Sp. gr., 2.65–2.78.

cli-noc'la-site (klī-nŏk'lȧ-sīt; klī'nō-klā-sīt), *n.* Also **cli'no-clase** (klī'nō-klās). [*clino-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break: — referring to its oblique cleavage.] *Min.* A basic copper arsenate, $Cu_3(AsO_4)_2{\cdot}3Cu(OH)_2$, dark green and translucent, in prismatic crystals or massive. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 4.19–4.37.

cli'no-di-ag'o-nal (klī'nō-dī-ăg'ō-năl), *n.* [*clino-* + *diagonal.*] *Cryst.* The diagonal or lateral axis in the monoclinic system which makes an oblique angle with the vertical axis. Also used adjectively.

cli'no-graph (klī'nō-grăf), *n.* [*clino-* + *-graph.*] **1.** An instrument for ascertaining the deviation of a borehole, as for a well or mining shaft, from the vertical.

2. A drawing instrument having two straight edges united by a hinge, and capable of being set at any desired angle. It is used on a drawing board like a set square.

cli'no-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or designating that mode of projection in drawing in which the rays of light are supposed to fall obliquely on the plane of projection.

cli'no-hu'mite (-hū'mīt), *n.* [*clino-* + *humite.*] A mineral closely resembling humite, but crystallizing in the monoclinic system.

cli'noid (klī'noid), *a.* [Gr. κλινη bed + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Designating the part (the **clinoid plate**) of the sphenoid bone behind the sella turcica; also, esp., certain processes (the **clinoid processes**) of the sphenoid, said to be named from a fancied resemblance to bedposts. The *anterior* pair form the posterior angles of the lesser wings; the *middle* and *posterior* pairs mark respectively the anterior and posterior boundaries of the sella turcica.

cli-nol'o-gy (klī-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*clino-* + *-logy.*] *Biol.* The study of the decline or retrogression of an organism after maturity, or of a group of organisms after passing its period of culmination. — **cli'no-log'ic** (klī'nō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.*

cli-nom'e-ter (klī-nŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [*clino-* + *-meter.*] Any of various instruments for measuring or indicating angles of slope, elevation, or inclination, as: the dip of beds or strata (*Geol.*), the slope of an embankment or cutting (*Surv.*), the angle of elevation of a rifle or gun, the inclination or roll of a ship (the clinometer in this case generally consisting of a pendulum or a curved spirit level), the departure from the level of sills or other horizontal framing timbers (*Carp.*), the inclination of the human profile, the inclinations of the vertical meridian of the cornea, etc. The surveying clinometer is a hand instrument consisting of a short telescope, bubble tube, and graduated vertical arc. It is essentially a hand level when the vernier is set to read zero, and is called also *Abney level.*

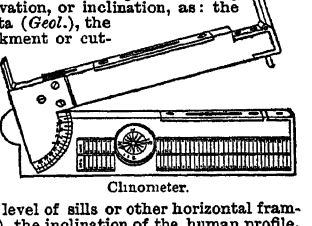
Clinometer.

cli'no-met'ric (klī'nō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or ascertained by, the clinometer.

2. Pert. to oblique crystalline forms, or to solids having oblique angles between the axes; as, the *clinometric* systems.

cli-nom'e-try (klī-nŏm'ẽ-trĭ), *n.* The art or operation of measuring with a clinometer.

clime, climme. † CLIMB.

cli-na'men (klī-nā'mĕn), *n.; pl.* CLINAMINA (klī-năm'ĭ-nȧ). [L., fr. *clinare* to bend.] Turn; bias.

clinch (klĭnsh; 140), *n.* A limp or halt. *Scot.*

clinch, *v. i.* To limp; halt. *Scot.*

clinch'-built', clinch'er-built', (klĭnch-; 140). = CLINKER-BUILT.

Clinch sandstone [From *Clinch* mountain, Tennessee.] *Geol.* A Silurian formation in the Appalachian Mountains.

clinch't. Clinched. *Ref. Sp.*

clinch work. Clincher work.

cline (klīn), *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *cliner*, E. *incline.*] To incline; bow. *Obs.*

cling'er, *n.* One that clings.

clin'ic, *a.* [Gr. κλίνειν to incline.] *Min.* Oblique. *Rare.*

clin'i-cist (klĭn'ĭ-sĭst), *n. Med.* a A student attending clinics. b Clinician.

cli-nid'i-um (klĭ-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. κλινίδιον, dim. of κλίνη bed.] *Bot.* One of the spore-bearing filaments in a pycnidium.

‖ **cli'nique'** (klē'nēk'), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A clinic.

clin'i-um (klĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* CLINIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. κλίνη bed.] *Bot.* A receptacle; — used chiefly in combination.

clink (klĭŋk), *n.* A very small poor ale, brewed chiefly for harvest laborers. *Eng. Oxf. E. D.*

clink'ant. † CLINQUANT.

clink'clank', *n.* A noise made up of clinks followed by, or alternating with, clanks; fig., a mere jingle of words.

clinker bell. An icicle; clinker. *Dial. Eng.* [WORK.]

clinker work. = CLINCHER

clink'et, clink'it (klĭŋk'ĭt) Scot. pret. & p. p of CLINK.

clink shell. = JINGLE SHELL.

clinkt. Clinked. *Ref. Sp.*

clink'um clank'um A rhythmical variation of CLINKCLANK.

cli'no-ax'is, *n.* [*clino-* + *axis.*] *Cryst.* = CLINODIAGONAL.

cli'no-ceph'a-ly (klī'nō-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), **cli'no-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), etc. Vars. of KLINOCEPHALY, etc

cli'no-dome', *n.* [*clino-* + *dome.*] *Cryst.* See DOME. — **cli'no-domat'ic** (-dō-măt'ĭk), *a.*

cli'no-he'dral (-hē'drăl). *a.* [*clino-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base.] *Cryst.* Noting a rare class of crystals of the monoclinic system having a plane, but not an axis, of symmetry.

cli'no-he'drite, *n.* Also **cli'no-e'drite.** [*clino-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base.] *Min.* A silicate of zinc and calcium, $H_2CaZnSiO_5$, occurring in the form of colorless, white, or purplish monoclinic crystals. H., 5.5. Sp gr., 3.33.

cli'no-met'ri-cal, *a.* = CLINOMETRIC

cli'no-pin'a-coid, *n.* [*clino-* + *pinacoid.*] See PINACOID. — **cli'no-pin'a-coi'dal,** *a.*

Cli'no-po'di-um (klī'nō-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κλίνη* couch + *ποδός* foot; — from the fancied resemblance of the flowers to casters.] *Bot.* A large genus of menthaceous herbs or undershrubs of the north temperate zone, having variously clustered, rather large flowers, with a bilabiate, many-nerved calyx. The species are known as *basil*, *balm*, and *calamint*. The genus is also called *Calamintha*.

cli'no-stat (klī'nō-stăt), *n.* [*clino-* + Gr. *ἱστάναι* to make to stand.] An apparatus consisting of a slowly revolving disk, usually regulated by clockwork, by means of which the action of external agents, as light and gravity, on the movements of growing plants may be modified or eliminated.

clin'quant (klĭŋ'kănt), *a.* [OF.] Glittering, as tinsel; tinseled; dressed in, or overlaid with, tinsel finery. *Shak.*

clin'quant, *n.* [F.] Imitation gold leaf; tinsel; Dutch gold; hence, in literature or art, that which is showy or speciously fine but lacks real value or taste.

Clin-to'ni-a (klĭn-tō'nĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., after De Witt *Clinton*, American statesman.] *Bot.* A genus of convallariaceous plants bearing large, ribbed, basal leaves, and an umbel of yellow or greenish flowers on a naked scape. Four species, of which *C. borealis* is best known, occur in the eastern United States, two on the Pacific coast of the United States, and two in Asia. Also *U. c.*, a plant of this genus, — called also *bear-tongue* and *Clinton's lily*.

clin'ton-ite (klĭn'tŏn-īt), *n.* [After De Witt *Clinton*.] *Min.* A foliated monoclinic mineral. = SEYBERTITE.

clintonite group. A group of minerals intermediate between the micas and the chlorites; — sometimes called *brittle micas*. It includes clintonite, margarite, chloritoid, etc.

Cli'o (klī'ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κλεώ the proclaimer, fr. *κλείειν* to call, tell of, make famous.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The Muse of history.

2. [NL.] *Zool.* **a** A genus of thecosomatous pteropods having an external symmetrical shell. **b** Syn. of CLIONE.

Cli-o'ne (klī-ō'nē), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of naked pteropods, abundant in the Arctic Ocean. They constitute a large part of the food of the Greenland whale.

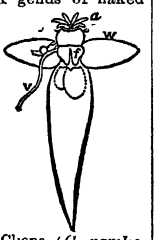

Clione (*C. papilionacea*). *a* Cephalic Appendages; *w* Wings; *f* Foot Enlarged.

clip (klĭp), *v. t.;* CLIPPED (klĭpt) or CLIPT, CLIP'PING. [ME. *cluppen*, *clippen*, to embrace, AS. *clyppan* to embrace, clasp; cf. Icel. *klŷpa* to pinch, squeeze.] **1.** To embrace; hug; to encircle closely; encompass. *Archaic or Dial.* "Neptune's arms, who *clippeth* thee about." *Shak.* "The bound which *clips* the world with darkness round." *Shelley.*

2. To clutch; to hold in a tight grip.

clip, *v. i.* To embrace or hug. *Archaic or Dial.* *Coleridge.*

clip, *n.* [See CLIP to embrace.] **1.** An embrace. *Obs.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. That which clips, or clasps; a device for clasping and holding tightly; as: **a** *Far.* A crescent-shaped ear drawn up from the outer surface of a horseshoe at the toe or side wall to prevent the shoe from shifting on the foot. See HORSESHOE, *Illust.* **b** *Angling.* A gaff or hook for use in landing the fish, as in salmon or trout fishing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **c** A grappling iron **d** A clasp or holder for letters, bills, clippings, etc. **e** An embracing strap, as of iron or brass, for connecting parts together; specif., the iron strap, with loop, at either end of a whiffletree. **f** Any of various devices for confining the bottom of a trousers leg, used in bicycling. **g** A device to hold several, usually five, cartridges for charging the magazine of some rifles; also, the number of cartridges so held. **h** *Ordnance.* In the British service, an instrument for lifting heavy shells. **i** An instrument for lifting pots, etc., from a fire, or for carrying barrels, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **j** *Croquet & Roque.* A marker of distinctive color clasped to a hoop to indicate that it is the next in course for a ball. **k** *Carriage Building*, etc. A clamp consisting of a U piece having screwed ends with a cross-piece (**clip yoke**) fitting over them secured by nuts. **l** *Building.* A metal device to connect up angle and tee irons to rolled beams without drilling or bolting; also, a device to prevent roofing tiles or slates from slipping. **m** *Surg.* An instrument used to arrest the bleeding of vessels during operations.

Various forms of Clips for papers.

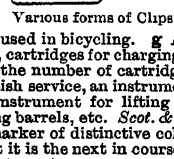

1 A form of Clip used in building; 2 Same in place.

clip (klĭp), *v. t.* [ME. *clippen;* cf. Icel. & Sw. *klippa*, Dan. *klippe.*] **1.** To cut, cut off, or snip, as with shears or scissors; — often with *off*, *away*, etc.

Sentenced to have his ears *clipped*. *Macaulay.*

2. Specif.: **a** To cut off or trim the hair of; to poll. **b** To shear (sheep); to cut off (a sheep's wool or fleece); also, to yield on shearing. **c** To cut or pare off the edge of (coin); to diminish or mutilate (coin) in this way.

3. To curtail; to cut short.

All my reports go with the modest truth;
Nor more, nor *clipped*, but so. *Shak.*

In London they *clip* their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs. *Swift.*

to clip the wings of, to lop the wing feathers of so that flight is impossible or greatly restricted; hence, to cripple in action, power, or resources; to deprive of the means of achieving any ambition or aspiration.

clip, *v. i* **1.** To clip or cut anything, as the hair, words, coin, etc.

2. [Perh. a different word; cf. D. *kleppen* to clatter, and E. CLIPPER a kind of vessel.] To move the wings swiftly; to fly swiftly, — sometimes with indefinite object *it*.

Straight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind *Dryden*

3 To move or run swiftly. *Colloq.*

clip, *n.* [See CLIP to cut.] **1.** *pl.* Shears, as for clipping sheep. *Chiefly Scot.* *Burns.*

2. That which is clipped; a clipping, as from cloth; specif., the product of a single shearing of sheep; a season's crop of wool.

3. An act of clipping; a cutting; a shearing.

4. A sharp blow or stroke, as with the hand; a cut; as, he hit him a *clip*. *Slang or Colloq.*

5. A rapid gait or pace; a speed. *Colloq.* "A three-minute *clip*." *Kipling.*

clip hook. *Naut.* A sister hook. The term *clip hook* is sometimes restricted to those having the eye perpendicular to the plane of the hooks.

clip'per (klĭp'ẽr), *n.* One that clips, or embraces; specif., *pl.*, clip hooks, or sister hooks.

clip'per, *n.* **1.** One that clips something; specif., a clipping or cutting instrument, as a pruning hook; esp., a machine for clipping hair.

2. [Cf. *clip* to move swiftly, and D. *klepper* a steed, perh. named from the clattering of its hoofs.] One that clips, moves swiftly, or runs or scuds along; as **a** A fast horse.

If you hear of anybody in Washington who is looking for a regular *clipper*, tell him about Vixen. *Century Mag.*

b *Naut.* A fast-sailing vessel; esp., a vessel with a sharp bow, built and rigged for fast sailing. The name was first borne by the "Baltimore clippers," famous as privateers in the early wars of the United States. **c** A person or thing of striking excellence or marked superiority; a first-rate thing of its kind. *Slang.* *Thackeray.*

A real *clipper* of a dog *Kipling.*

d A coasting sled with a low body and round spring runners.

4. = HELLGRAMITE.

clipper bow. *Naut.* An overhanging bow with concave or flat entrance, in distinction from a bow with a straight stem and from a full bow with convex or swelling entrance.

clip'ping, *p. a.* That clips, clasps, or embraces

clip'ping, *p. a.* **1.** That clips, or cuts, as with shears; that clips, or moves swiftly. "A *clipping* breeze." *Lowell.*

2. First-rate; excellent. *Slang.* *Thackeray.*

clip'ping, *n.* [See CLIP to embrace.] Act of embracing; clasping. *Archaic.*

clip'ping, *n.* [See CLIP to cut.] **1.** Act of cutting, trimming, curtailing, or diminishing; specif., the practice of clipping the edges of coins.

2. That which is clipped off or out of something; a piece separated by clipping; as, newspaper *clippings*.

clipping time. **a** Sheep-shearing time. **b** The nick of time. *Scot.*

clip plate. *Carriage Building.* A plate fixed to the axle by a clip, resting upon a carriage spring.

clip pulley. *Mach.* A pulley whose rim is so constructed that the pressure of a driving rope passing over it causes the rim to grip the rope tightly. This enables wire rope to be used largely for power transmission where otherwise it would be impracticable.

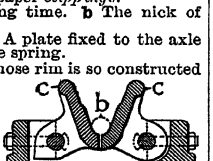

Section of a form of Clip Pulley. *r* Rim of pulley; *c c* Clip gripping the Cable *b*

clip tongs. *Smithing.* Straight-nosed tongs for holding heated metal while shaping it.

clique (klēk), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *cliquier* to click. See CLICK, *v. i.*] **1.** A narrow circle of persons associated by common interests or for the accomplishment of a common purpose; a small and exclusive set or coterie;— generally used in a bad sense.

2. The principle or system of cliques; cliquishness.

The habits of *clique* and caste. *Emerson.*

Syn. — See COTERIE.

clique (klēk), *v. i.* To associate together, or act with others, in a clique; to plot. *Colloq.*

cli'quish (klē'kĭsh), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or smacking of, a clique; disposed to form cliques; exclusive in spirit.

cli'quism (-kĭz'm), *n.* Tendency to form cliques; the spirit, principles, or ways of cliques; cliquishness.

clish'-clash' (klĭsh'klăsh'), *n.* **1.** A noise of repeated clashing.

2. Idle talk; gossip; scandal. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clis'to- (klĭs'tō-). Combining form from Greek *κλειστός* closed. See CLEISTO-, and for various forms (as *clistocarpous*, *clistogamic*, *clistogamous*, *clistogamy*, etc.) beginning in *clisto-*, see those in CLEISTO-.

cli-tel'lum (klĭ-tĕl'ŭm; klī-), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [NL., prob. fr. L. *clitellae* a pack saddle.] A thickened glandular section of the body of certain annelids, as earthworms (where it consists of several consecutive segments in front of the middle) and leeches. It is an accessory reproductive organ secreting a viscid material. — **cli-tel'lar** (-ẽr), *a.*

Cli'to-cy'be (klĭ'tō-sī'bē), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κλιτός* a slope + *κύβη* head.] *Bot.* A genus of white-spored agaricaceous fungi with flat or funnel-shaped pileus and elastic stem. Several species, as *C. candida*, are edible. *C. illudens*, which is saffron yellow and phosphorescent, is poisonous. The plants are tufted or, less often, solitary.

Cli-to'ri-a (klī-tō'rĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL. See CLITORIS.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous herbs or woody vines of warm regions with pinnately trifoliolate or sometimes 5-9-foliolate leaves, and large showy axillary flowers. Several species, as *C. ternatea*, are highly ornamental in cultivation. See BUTTERFLY PEA.

cli'to-ris (klĭ'tō-rĭs; klĭ't*ŭ*-rĭs; 277: *the second pronunciation is given in most medical dictionaries*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κλειτορις*, fr. *κλειειν* to shut up. It is concealed by the labia minora.] *Anat.* A small organ at the upper part of the vulva, homologous to the penis in the male.

cli'vus (klī'vŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *clivus* hill.] *Anat.* A smooth sloping surface on the upper posterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone, supporting the pons Varolii. — **cli'val** (-văl), *a.*

cli'vus mon-tic'u-li (mŏn-tĭk'ū-lī), a lobe of the upper median part of the cerebellum, posterior to the culmen monticuli.

clo-a'ca (klō-ā'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [L.] **1.** A sewer.

2. A privy or water-closet.

3. *Zoöl.* **a** The common chamber into which the intestinal, urinary, and generative canals discharge in birds, reptiles, amphibians, and many fishes. In mammals it exists permanently only in the monotremes, though the embryos of other mammals have such a chamber at a certain stage. **b** In invertebrates, a chamber or passage having similar functions, as one of the cavities in the common test of compound ascidians into which the atrial orifices of the zooids open.

4. *Med.* A passage in a bone leading to a cavity containing a sequestrum.

5. A channel or receptacle for moral filth or corruption.

Clo-a'ca Max'i-ma (klō-ā'kȧ măk'sĭ-mȧ) [L., greatest sewer], the main sewer of ancient Rome, built to drain a marsh at the foot of the Capitoline and Palatine hills. It is vaulted in three rows of arches, is fourteen feet across inside, and is traditionally ascribed to the reign of Tarquinius Priscus; hence [*L. c.*], a main sewer; a general repository of filth or rubbish.

clo-a'cal (-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a cloaca.

2 *Zoöl.* Having a cloaca; — applied to the monotremes.

cloak (klōk), *n.* [OF. *cloque* cloak (from the bell-like shape), bell, F. *cloche* bell; perh. of Celtic origin and the same word as E. *clock*. See 1st CLOCK.] **1.** A loose outer garment, extending from the neck downwards, commonly longer than a cape, and worn either by men or by women.

2. That which conceals; a person or thing used as a blind or cover; a disguise or pretext; a fair pretense; a mask; cover.

No man is esteemed any ways considerable for policy who wears religion otherwise than as a *cloak*. *South*

cloak, *v. t.;* CLOAKED (klōkt); CLOAK'ING. **1.** To cover with or as with a cloak; hence, to hide or conceal; disguise; mask; dissemble.

Now glooming sadly, so to *cloak* her matter. *Spenser.*

2. To put on as a cloak; to assume. *Obs.*

Syn. — See DISSEMBLE.

cloak, *v. i.* To dissemble; intrigue. *Obs.*

cloak fern. Any fern of the genus *Notholæna;* — so called from the rudimentary indusium.

cloak'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of covering with a cloak; act of concealing anything; disguise; dissembling.

To take heed of their dissemblings and *cloakings*. *Stype.*

2. Material of which cloaks are made.

cloak'room' (klōk'rōōm'), *n.* A room where cloaks, overcoats, etc., may be deposited for a time.

clob'ber (klŏb'ẽr), *v. t.* To patch; to cobble; as, to *clobber* up clothes or shoes. *Eng.* — **clob'ber-er** (-ẽr), *n. Eng.*

clob'ber, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *clabar* mud.] A black paste used to fill and conceal cracks in shoes and boots. *Eng.*

cli'no-prism, *n.* [*clino-* + *prism.*] *Cryst.* See PRISM.

cli'no-pyr'a-mid, *a.* [*clino-* + *pyramid.*] *Cryst* See PYRAMID.

cli'no-rhom'bic, *a.* [*clino-* + *rhombic.*] = MONOCLINIC.

cli'no-spo-ran'gi-um, *n.*; *pl.* -GIA. [*clino-* + *sporangium.*] *Bot.* = PYCNIDIUM. [SPORE.

cli'no-spore, *n. Bot* = STYLOSPORE.

clint, client, *v. i.* & *t.* To clinch or clench *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

clint (klĭnt), *n.* [Cf. Dan. & Sw. *klint.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* & *chiefly Scot.* A hard or flinty rock; a rocky cliff; a projecting rock or ledge.

clint'ing, *n.* A clinking. *Rare.*

Clin'ton (klĭn'tŭn), *n.* [From *Clinton*, New York.] *Geol.* A formation of the Silurian system in the central and eastern United States; also, the epoch when it was formed. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Clin'ton, *n.* A black hardy grape cultivated in the northeastern United States chiefly for wine.

Clin'ton's lil'y. See CLINTONIA.

clint'y (klĭn'tĭ), *a.* Characterized by clints; rocky *Chiefly Scot.*

cli'nure (klī'nûr; klĭ'nūr'), *n.* [Gr. *κλίνειν* to slope + *-ure.*] *Math.* Direction in space as determined by inclination to axes of reference, as of a vector.

Cli'o (klī'ō), *n.* A name formed from the four letters used by Addison as his signatures in the "Spectator," probably referring to the places where the essays were composed, viz, Chelsea, London, Islington, and the Office, rather than the Muse Clio.

Cli-o'na (klī-ō'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *Clio* the Muse.] *Zoöl.* A genus of boring sponges (which see).

clip bond. See BOND, *n.*, 10 **a.**

clipe Var. of CLYPE. *Scot.*

clipes. † ECLIPSE.

clip'e-us. † CLYPEUS.

clip'fish', **clipp'fish'.** Vars. of KLIPFISH.

clipie, † CLEPE.

clip'-load'ing, *a. Gun.* Fitted for loading with a clip, or cartridge holder.

clippe. † CLIP. [CLIP, *v.*

clipped (klĭpt), *pret. & p. p.* of CLIP.

clip'per-built', *a.* Built like a clipper

clipper ship. *Naut.* A clipper

clipper sled = CLIPPER, 3 **d.**

clip'ping-ly, *adv.* of CLIPPING.

clips, clipse (klĭps), *v. t.* To clip or embrace. *Dial. Eng*

clipse (klĭps). Aphetic form of ECLIPSE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

clip'some (klĭp'sŭm), *a.* Fit for clipping, or embracing. *R.*

clip'sy, *a.* Eclipsed; dim. *Obs.*

clipt, *pret. & p. p.* of CLIP.

clip yoke. See 3d CLIP, 2 **k.**

clique'dom (klēk'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM [CLIQUISM.

clique'ism (-īz'm). Var. of **clique'less.** See -LESS.

cli'quish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Cli'quot' (klē'kō'), *n.* Frederick William IV. (1795-1861) of Prussia; — a nickname given by London "Punch" because of his fondness for champagne of this brand (*Veuve Cliquot*).

cli'quy, **cli'quey** (klē'kĭ), *a.* Forming, or given to forming, cliques.

clis'e-om'e-ter (klĭs'ē-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n* [Gr. *κλισις* inclination + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the angle between the axis of the pelvis and the spinal column

clish'ma-cla'ver (klĭsh'mȧ-klā'vẽr), *n.* Idle talk; gossip. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clish'ma-cla'ver, *v. i.* To indulge in clishmaclaver; gossip. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Clis'i-o-cam'pa (klĭs'ĭ-ō-kăm'pa), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κλισίον* shed + *κάμπη* caterpillar.] *Zoöl.* A genus of moths of the family Lasiocampidæ including the common tent caterpillars.

clis'sus † CLYSSUS.

Clist'en-ter-a'ta. Var. of CLISTENTERATA.

clis'ter † CLYSTER.

clit (klĭt), *a.* [From an old p. p. See CLITCH] Close; heavy, sticky *Dial Eng.*

Clit'tan'dre (klĭt'tăN'dr'), *n.* A lover in various plays of Molière, as the man of common sense who is Henriette's lover in "Les Femmes Savantes"

clitch (klĭch), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. CLUTCH.] To clutch; close or clench; also, to fasten; stick *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

clite (klīt), **clites** (klī'tēz), *n.* [AS. *clite* coltsfoot. Cf. CLOTE.] a Cleavers. **b** Burdock.

cli-tel'lus (klĭ-tĕl'ŭs; klī-), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī) = CLITELLUM.

clithe (klīth), *n.* [AS. *clyþe.*] = CLITE **b** [CLEITHRAL.

clith'ral (klĭth'rȧl). Var. of **clith-rid'i-ate** (klĭth-rĭd'ĭ-āt; klĭth-), *a.* [Fr Gr. *κλειθρίδιον*, dim. of *κλειθρια* keyhole.] *Zool.* Shaped like a keyhole.

clit'i-on (klĭt'ĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -IA (-*a*). [Gr. *κλιτύς* a slope.] *Cranial* The center of the anterior portion of the cluvus.

cli'to-rid'e-an (klī'tō-rĭd'ē-ăn; klĭt'ō-), *a.* Pert. to the clitoris.

cli'to-ri-dec'to-my (-rĭ-dĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr *κλειτορις*, *-πίδος*, clitoris + *-ectomy.*] Excision of the clitoris.

cli'to-rism (klĭ'tō-rĭz'm; klĭt'ō-), *n.* Hypertrophy of the clitoris.

cli'to-ri'tis (-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of the clitoris.

clit'ter (klĭt'ẽr), *v. i.* & *t.* [Of imitative origin. Cf CLATTER, *v. t.*] To chatter, rattle, stridulate, or the like.

clit'ter, *n.* [Cf CLATTER, or CLUTTER.] A clutter. *Dial. Eng*

clit'ter-clat'ter, *n.* Continued clittering or clattering. *Colloq.*

clive, *v.* [Icel. *klífa* Cf. CLEAVE to hold fast.] To climb. *Obs.*

clive † CLEAVE, CLIFF.

clive (klīv), *n* [AS. *clife.*] *Dial. Eng* a Agrimony **b** Burdock.

clivede. Obs pret. of CLEAVE.

clive garlic. Chives *Dial Eng*

cliv'er (klĭv'ẽr) Obs. or dial form of CLEVER [talon *Obs*

cliv'er, *n.* [AS. *clifer.*] A claw; **cliv'ers** (klĭv'ẽrz). Var of CLEAVERS [Var of CLEVIS. **clives** (klīvz), *n.* Also *clivies.*

cli'vien. † CLEAVE.

cli'vis (klī'vĭs), *n.* See NEUME

cliv'i-ty (klĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz) [L. *clivus* hill.] Inclination; ascent or descent. *Obs.*

clo'vose (klō'vōs), **cli'vous** (-vŭs), *a.* [L. *clivosus*] Steep; hilly.

cliv'vis. Var. of CLEVIS.

clk. *Abbr.* Clerk; clock.

clo-ac'a-line (klō-ăk'ȧ-lĭn; -līn), **clo-ac'æan** (-ăk'shē*ă*n), **clo-ac'i-nal** (-ăs'ĭ-năl), **clo'a-cin'e-an** (-ȧ-sĭn'ē-ăn), *a.* = CLOACAL.

cloak'age, *n.* A cloaking *Rare*

cloak bag A bag in which a cloak or other clothes are carried; a portmanteau. *Obs. Shak.*

cloaked (klōkt), *pret. & p. p.* of CLOAK, *v.* — **cloak'ed-ly,** *adv.*

cloak'less, *a.* See -LESS.

cloak'let, *n.* See -LET.

cloakt. Cloaked. *Ref. Sp.*

cloam (klōm), *n* [AS. *clām* mud, clay.] Clay; earthenware; crockery *Obs or Dial Eng.*

cloam, *v. t.* To daub or cover with clay *Obs*

cloam'en (klōm'ĕn), *a.* [From CLOAM.] Of earthenware; earthen. *Dial. Eng.*

cloam'er, *n.* A maker of cloam; a potter. *Obs. or Dial.*

cloath. Obs. or dial. var. of CLOTH, CLOTHE.

clob, clobe, clobbe. † CLUB.

clob'ber, *n.* Clothes. *Slang.*

clo-chan' (klō-kăn'), *n.* [Ir. *clochán* a ruin.] = BEEHIVE HOUSE. [CLOCHER.

clo'chard (klō'shärd), *n.* =

‖ **cloche** (klŏsh), *n.* [F., prop., bell. Cf. 1st CLOCK.] *Agric.* A gardener's bell glass.

clo'cher (klō'shĕr), *n.* Also **clochier, clochere, clochard,** etc. [OF. *clochier*, F. *clocher*. See CLOCHE.] A bell tower; a belfry, or campanile. *Obs. or Eng.*

clock (klŏk), *n.* [ME. *clokke, clok*, OF. *cloque* bell, F. *cloche*, or LL. *clocca;* akin to D. *klok* clock, bell, Dan. *klokke*, Sw. *klocka*, Icel. *klukka* bell, G. *glocke;* all perh. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *clog* bell, clock, W. *cloch* bell. Cf. CLOAK.] **1.** A bell; a gong. *Obs.*

2. Any of various devices for measuring and indicating the time, as a clepsydra; now, a timepiece, esp. one not a watch (that is, not intended to be carried on the person), consisting of a train of wheels actuated by a falling weight or an expanding spring and regulated through an escapement by a pendulum or a balance, indicating the time by means of hands moving on a dial; orig., and still often, in the trade, specif., a timepiece provided with a goug or gongs for striking the hours. Cf. CHRONOMETER, HOURGLASS, WATCH.

3. The striking of a clock. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

4. A watch, esp. one that strikes. *Obs. or Slang.* *Walton.*

☞ *What o'clock? it is nine o'clock*, etc., are contracted from *what of the clock? it is nine of the clock*, etc.

5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = HOROLOGIUM.

clock, *v. t.;* CLOCKED (klŏkt); CLOCK'ING. **1.** To time by the clock or watch. *Colloq.*

2. *Bell Ringing.* To sound (a bell) by pulling the clapper, as with a rope; to clapper.

clock, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] An ornamental figure or figured work on the ankle or side of a stocking.

clock, *v. t.* To ornament with figured work, as the side of a stocking.

clock'bird' (klŏk'bûrd'), *n.* The laughing jackass, which utters its laugh at daybreak and nightfall. *Australia.*

clock'face' (-fās'), *n.* A clock's dial face; also, *Astron.*, the time as shown by it.

clock'like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a clock or like clockwork; mechanical.

clock plant. An East Indian fabaceous plant (*Melbomia gyrans*) the leaflets of which exhibit a peculiar rotatory motion, pointing downward or upward at different times.

clock spring. A coil spring of the form used to drive the movement of a clock or watch. See SPRING, *n.*, *Illust.*

clock star. *Astron.* A star of accurately known right ascension and whose declination does not exceed 30°, used to ascertain the correction of an astronomical clock.

clock'wise' (klŏk'wīz'), *a. & adv.* Like the motion of the hands of a clock; — said of that direction of a rotation about an axis, or about a point in a plane, which is ordinarily reckoned negative.

clock'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* The machinery or works of a clock; hence, machinery composed of or containing a train of wheels of small size and of delicate construction, as in meters and other recording apparatus of precision.

clock'worked' (-wûrkt'), *p. a.* Operated by clockwork.

clod (klŏd), *n.* [ME. *cloddle*, later form of *clot*. See CLOT.] **1.** A lump of coagulated liquid, as of blood; a clot. *Obs.*

2. A lump or mass, esp. of earth, turf, or clay. "*Clods* of a slimy substance." *Carew.* "*Clods* of iron." *Milton.*

The earth that casteth up from the plow a great *clod*, is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller *clod* *Bacon*

3. The soil or ground; the earth; a spot of earth or turf.

The *clod*
Where once their sultan's horse has trod. *Swift.*

4. That which is earthy and of little relative value, as the body of man in comparison with the soul.

This cold *clod* of clay which we carry about with us. *T. Burnet.*

5. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt. *Dryden.*

6. A small loaf of coarse, unleavened bread. *Scot.*

7. A part of the shoulder of a beef creature, or of the neck piece near the shoulder. See BEEF, *Illust.*

8. A knot of worms on threads, used as bait; a bob.

9. *Coal Mining.* Soft shale, esp. when forming a bad roof over a coal seam.

clod, *v. t.;* CLOD'DED; CLOD'DING. **1.** To free from clods, as by harrowing, etc. *Obs.*

2. To cover with clods; to inclose in clods. *Obs.*

3. To make clots or clods of.

4. To pelt with clods. *Johnson.*

5. To throw violently; to hurl. *Scot.* *Scott.*

clod, *v. i.* **1.** To clear land of clods. *Obs.*

2. To collect into clods, or into a thick mass; to coagulate; to clot; as, *clodded* gore. See CLOT.

Clodded in lumps of clay. *G. Fletcher.*

3. To throw clods.

4. To fish with a clod. See CLOD, *n.*, 8.

clod'dish (klŏd'ĭsh), *a.* Resembling clods; gross; low; stupid; boorish. *Hawthorne.* — **clod'dish-ness,** *n.*

clod'dy (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Clotted; coagulated. *Obs.*

2. Consisting of clods; full of clods; clodlike.

clod'hop'per (-hŏp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A rude, rustic fellow.

2. *pl.* Heavy shoes such as are worn by plowmen.

3. (*dial.* klŏd'ŏp-ĕr) The wheatear. *Local, Eng.*

clod'hop'ping, *a.* Boorish; rude. *C. Brontë.*

clod'pate' (klod'pāt') } *n.* A blockhead; a dolt. — **clod'-clod'poll'** (klŏd'pōl') } **pat'ed** (-pāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 7), *a.*

Clœ'li-a (klē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* In Roman legend, a maiden who escaped, by swimming the Tiber, from Porsena, to whom she had been given as hostage. Cf. CLÉLIE.

cloff (klŏf), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] Formerly, an allowance of two pounds in every three hundredweight after the tare and tret are subtracted, given on certain goods to cover small losses in retailing; — now used only in a general sense, of small deductions from the original weight.

clog (klŏg), *n.* [ME. *clogge* a stump or block of wood; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A short thick piece of wood, as of a tree trunk or root; a log. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A weight, as a log or block of wood, attached to a man or an animal to hinder motion.

As a dog . . by chance breaks loose,
And quits his *clog*. *Hudibras.*

3. That which hinders or impedes motion; hence, an encumbrance, restraint, or impediment, of any kind.

All the ancient, honest, juridical principles and institutions of England are so many *clogs* to check and retard the headlong course of violence and oppression. *Burke.*

4. A fir or pine cone; also, a root tuber. *Obs.*

5. A kind of stout clumsy shoe, sandal, or overshoe, having a thick, usually wooden, sole, now chiefly used as a cheap form of working shoes in the north of England and in some Continental countries, or in a light form for clog dancing. The English working clog has a stout leather upper and a wooden sole and heel strengthened with iron. Formerly clogs often had very thick soles, adding considerably to the wearer's height. Cf. CHOPINE, PATTEN.

In France the peasantry goes baretoot; and the middle sort . makes use of wooden *clogs*. *Harvey.*

6. A clog almanac.

7. A clog dance.

8. *Coal Mining.* A short timber propped against the roof.

9. *Eng. Law.* That which operates to clog the redemption (see under CLOG, *v. t.*) of mortgaged property.

10. *Mach.* A brake for checking a gin.

clog, *v. t.;* CLOGGED (klŏgd); CLOG'GING. **1.** To encumber or load, esp. with something that impedes motion; to hamper.

The wings of birds were *clogged* with ice and snow *Dryden.*

2. To obstruct so as to hinder motion in or through; to choke up; as, to *clog* a tube or a channel.

3. To burden; trammel; embarrass; perplex. *Shak.*

The commodities are *clogged* with impositions. *Addison.*

4. **a** To put clogs on. *Southey.* **b** To make into clogs; to put wooden soles on (shoes, etc).

Syn. — Impede, obstruct, restrain, restrict. See HAMPER.

to clog the redemption (of mortgaged property), *Eng. Law*, to make an agreement in, or contemporaneously with, a mortgage deed, intended to hinder or prevent the mortgagor from getting back his land free from encumbrance by paying all the debt and interest, as by agreeing that the right to redeem shall terminate at a certain date, or by giving the mortgagee rights over the property after the debt and interest are paid.

clog, *v. i.* **1.** To become clogged; to become loaded or encumbered, as with extraneous matter.

The teeth of the saw will begin to *clog*. *S. Sharp*

2. To coalesce or adhere; to unite in a mass.

Move it . , that the seeds *clog* not together. *Evelyn*

3. To make the sound of clogs. *Rare.*

Wooden shoes *clog* heavily about. *Leigh Hunt.*

clog almanac. A primitive kind of calendar, formerly used in England, made by cutting notches and figures on the four edges of a clog, or square piece of wood, brass, or bone; — called also a *runic staff*, from the characters used.

clog dance. A dance performed by a person wearing clogs, or thick-soled shoes. — **clog dancer.**

clog'gy (-ĭ), *a.;* CLOG'GI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); CLOG'GI-EST. **1.** Clog-like; characterized by clogs or lumps.

2. Clogging, or having power to clog.

cloi'son (kloi'z'n; *F.* klwȧ'zôN'), *n.* [F.] A partition; a dividing part, as in cloisonné.

‖ **cloi'son'né'** (klwȧ'zô'nā'; *E.* kloi'zô-nā'), *a.* [F., partitioned.] Inlaid between partitions; — said of a surface decoration in enamel when the designs are outlined with bent wire fillets secured to the ground; — disting. from *champlevé* enamel, in which the ground is engraved or scooped out. The patches between the wires are filled with enamel.

cloi'ster (kloi'stĕr), *n.* [OF. *cloistre*, F. *cloître*, LL. (assumed) *claustrum*, L. *claustrum*, pl. *claustra*, bar, bolt, bounds, fr. *claudere*, *clausum*, to close. See CLOSE, *v. t.*; cf. CLAUSTRAL.] **1.** An inclosed place; inclosure. *Obs.*

2. A monastic establishment; a place for retirement from the world for religious duties.

Fitter for a *cloister* than a crown. *Daniel.*

3. A covered passage or ambulatory on the side of a court,

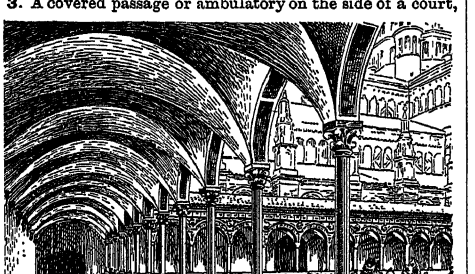

Cloister of the Certosa of Pavia (Italy)

usually having one side walled, and the other an open arcade or colonnade. It connects different buildings of a group, or runs round an open court (the *cloister garth*), esp. of a monastery or college. See CATHEDRAL, *Illust.*

Syn. — CLOISTER, MONASTERY, NUNNERY, CONVENT, ABBEY, PRIORY. *Cloister* and *convent* are generic terms, denoting a place of retirement from the world for religious purposes; they properly apply to houses for recluses of either sex. CLOISTER stresses the idea of seclusion from the world, CONVENT, of community of living. A *cloister* or *convent* for monks is called a MONASTERY (a term occasionally synonymous with *convent* in its broader sense); for nuns, a NUNNERY (a sense to which popular usage tends to restrict *convent*). A *monastery* or *nunnery* governed by an abbot or an abbess is called an ABBEY; by a prior or prioress, a PRIORY. A *priory* is usually affiliated to an *abbey*.

cloi'ster (kloi's'tĕr), *v. t.;* CLOI'STERED (-tĕrd); CLOI'STERING. **1.** To confine in or as in a cloister; to seclude from the world; to immure.

None among them are thought worthy to bestyled religious persons but those that *cloister* themselves up in a monastery *Sharp.*

2. To surround with a cloister; to make a cloister of.

Where, *cloistered* round, the garden lay. *Scott.*

cloi'stered (-tĕrd), *p. p. & p. a.* **1.** Dwelling in cloisters; solitary. "*Cloistered* friars and vestal nuns." *Hudibras.*

2. Furnished with cloisters. *Sir H. Wotton.*

cloistered arch. = CLOISTER VAULT. — **c. heart,** the closed gentian.

cloi'ster-er (-tĕr-ĕr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *cloistrier*.] One belonging to, or living in, a cloister; a recluse.

cloister garth. *Arch.* The garden or open part of a court inclosed by the cloisters. See CATHEDRAL, *Illust.*

cloi'ster-ly, *a.* Proper to a cloister; cloistral.

cloister vault. *Arch.* A cupolalike vault on a square or polygonal base with diminishing courses to the top and of similar horizontal section throughout, in shape like a pyramid or frustum of a pyramid with sides curved convexly outward. See VAULT, *Illust.*

cloi'stral (kloi's'trăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or confined in, a cloister; recluse. "A *cloistral* exercise." *Daniel.*

clon (klŏn; klōn), *n.* [Gr. κλών a twig or slip.] *Hort.* A group of cultivated plants composed of individuals propagated vegetatively from a single original seedling or stock. Clons differ from *races* and *strains* (which see) in failing to come true from seed. Many so-called varieties of such plants as apples, strawberries, raspberries, roses, chrysanthemums, etc., are properly clons. — **clo'nal** (klō'năl), *a.*

clon'ic (klŏn'ĭk), *a.* [See CLONUS.] *Med.* Having an irregular, convulsive motion; as, *clonic* spasm. See SPASM.

clo-nic'i-ty (klō-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Clonic state or quality.

clon'ism (klŏn'ĭz'm; klō'nĭz'm), *n. Med.* The condition of being affected with clonic spasm.

clo'nus (klō'nŭs), *n.* Also **clo'nos** (-nŏs). [NL., fr. Gr. κλόνος violent, confused motion.] *Med.* A series of alternating muscular contractions and relaxations, — a sign of certain neuropathies.

cloop (klōōp), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound made when a cork is forcibly drawn from a bottle. *Thackeray.*

cloop, *v. i.* To make a cloop.

cloot (klōōt; klŏŏt; *Scot.* klüt), *n.* [Cf. G. dial. *kleuzen* to split.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** One of the divisions of a cleft hoof, as in the ox; also, the whole hoof.

2. [*cap.*] The Devil; Clootie; — usually in the *pl. Burns.*

cloot'ie (klōōt'ĭ; klŏŏt'ĭ; *Scot.* klüt'ĭ), *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A little hoof.

2. [*cap.*] The Devil. "Satan, Nick, or *Clootie*." *Burns.*

close (klōs), *a.;* CLOS'ER (-ĕr); CLOS'EST. [OF. & F. *clos*, L. *clausus*, p. p. of *claudere*, to shut, close; prob. fr. *sclaudere* and akin to G. *schliessen*, E. *slot* a bar, also to *clavicle*, *cloister*, *conclude*, *sluice*. Cf CLAUSE.] **1.** Shut fast; closed; not open; tight; as, a *close* box.

From a *close* bower this dainty music flowed *Dryden.*

2. Specif., *Eng. Law*, closed or sealed; — said esp. of writs or letters directed to particular persons for particular purposes and therefore not left open. Opposed to *patent.*

3. Narrow; confined; pent; as, a *close* alley; *close* quarters. "A *close* prison." *Dickens.*

4. Strictly confined; carefully guarded; as, a *close* prisoner; *close* confinement.

5. Out of the way of observation; secluded; secret; hidden. "He yet kept himself *close* because of Saul." 1 *Chron.* xii. 1. "Her *close* intent." *Spenser.*

6. Disposed to keep secrets; secretive; reticent. "For secrecy, no lady *closer*." *Shak.*

7. Oppressive; without motion or ventilation; stifling; causing lassitude; — said of the air, weather, etc.

8. Near, either in space, time, or thought; also, very near; immediately adjoining; — often followed by *to*.

Plant the spring crocuses *close* to a wall *Mortimer.*

The thought of the Man of sorrows seemed a very *close* thing — not a faint hearsay *G. Eliot.*

9. Having the parts near each other; dense; solid; compact, as applied to bodies; as, in *close* array; cloth of *close* texture; viscous; tenacious; not volatile, as applied to liquids; compressed or cramped; as, *close* writing.

The golden globe being put into a press . . the water made itself way through the pores of that very *close* metal. *Locke.*

10. Fitting tightly or exactly; as, "a *close* bonnet;" next to the bearing surface; short; as to cut grass or hair *close*. Fig.: Adhering strictly to a standard or original; exact; strict; as, a *close* translation. *Locke.*

11. Intimate; familiar; confidential. "So tender and so *close*." *Tennyson.*

12. Parsimonious; stingy. "A crusty old fellow, as *close* as a vise." *Hawthorne.*

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cloche. ✝ CLUTCH.

clo'cher, *n.* A room or apartment. *Obs.*

clo-chette' (klō-shĕt'), *n.* [F.] 1. In the arts, any small bell-shaped ornament. 2. A bell-shaped cover, such as the small glass cover used in serving delicate hot dishes.

clock, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *cloccian*.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1. To call or cluck, as a hen. 2. To incubate or hatch.

clock, *n.* The cluck of a hen. *Obs. or Dial.*

clock, *v. i.* [OF. *cloker*, dial. form of OF *clochier*, F. *clocher*.] To limp; to hobble. *Obs. & R.*

clock, *n.*, *or* **clock beetle.** The dor or other allied beetle.

clocked (klŏkt), *pret. & p. p.* of CLOCK, *v.* [CLOCK.]

clock error. = ERROR OF A CLOCK.

clock golf. See under GOLF.

clock'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CLOCK, *v.*

clock'less, *a.* See -LESS.

clock line The cord suspending the weights in a clock.

clock'mutch' (klŏk'mŭch'), *n.* [D. *klap-muts*, a nightcap.] A kind of old-fashioned cap for women. *Dial. U. S.*

clock watch. A watch that strikes the hours in passing, as distinguished from a *repeater*.

clod, clode. ✝ CLOUD.

clodde. ✝ CLOD.

clod'der (klŏd'ĕr), *n.* A clot or clodded mass. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

clod'der, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. CLOT.] To clot. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

clod'di-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

clod'hop'ping, *n.* Farm work. *A nonce use.*

clod'pole'. Var. of CLODPOLL.

Clo'e. Var. of CHLOE.

cloes. ✝ CLOTHES, CLOUGH.

clof, cloff (klŏf), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *klof* the fork of the legs, *klofi* clof] A cleit or fork, as of the legs, of tree branches, or of hills. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clog'bag'. ✝ CLOAK BAG.

clogge, clogge. ✝ CLOG.

clogged (klŏgd), *pret. & p. p.* of CLOG, *v.*

clog'ger (klŏg'ĕr), *n.* A maker of clogs, or wooden soles for them. *Cant or Dial. Eng.*

clog'gi-ness (klŏg'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [CLOG, *v.*

clog'ging, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of

clog'had', clog'head' (klŏg'-ăd), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *clogchas* belfry.] In Celtic antiquity, a stone tower usually cylindrical or nearly so; one of the "round towers of Ireland."

clogh'an. Var. of CLOCHAN.

cloghe. ✝ CLOUGH.

cloiff. ✝ CLOF, CLOFF.

cloine. ✝ CLOWN, CLOYNE.

cloi'o-cho'a-nit'ic (kloi'ō-kō'ȧ-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr κλοιός collar + χοάνη funnel.] *Paleon.* Designating cephalopod shells having externally directed siphuncular funnels. Cf. MONOCHOANITIC

cloise. Obs. or dial. var. of CLOSE.

cloist'er-al, *a.* Cloistral *Rare.*

cloist'erd. Cloistered. *Ref Sp.*

cloist'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.

cloistrere. ✝ CLOISTERER.

cloist'ress, *n.* A nun. *Rare.*

cloit (kloit), *v. i.* To fall heavily. *Scot.*

clok. ✝ CLOAK, CLOCK.

cloke. ✝ CLUTCH.

clokke. ✝ CLOCK. [of CLIMB.]

clom. Obs or dial. pret & p. p

clom, clomme. ✝ CLUM.

clomb. Var of CLOAM.

clomb (klōm), **clomb'en** (-'n), Archaic or dial. pret. & p. p. of CLIMB (for *climbed*)

clome. Obs or dial. var of CLIMB, CLOAM. [CLAMP.]

clomp (klŏmp). Dial. var. of

clom'sen. ✝ CLUMSE

clom'sey ✝ CLUMSY.

clong. Obs. pret. of CLING.

clong'en. Obs. p. p of CLING.

clooch. ✝ CLUTCH.

cloof, clufe (klōōf; klōōf; kluf), *n* [Icel. *klauf* cloven hoof.] Claw; hoof. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

clook. ✝ CLUTCH.

clooke. ✝ CLEEK, CLOAK.

cloom (klōōm), *v. t.* [See CLOAM] To close or plaster with glutinous matter. *Obs.*

cloor (klōōr). Dial. Eng. var. of CLOW, sluice.

cloos. ✝ CLOSE.

cloose. Dial var. of CLOW.

cloote. ✝ CLOTE.

clooth. ✝ CLOTH.

Cloot'ie's croft (klōōt'ĭz ; klut'ĭz). In Scotland, a piece of village land left untilled and uncropped by the inhabitants of most villages. It is traditional that such pieces were set apart as propitiatory gifts to the Devil Cf. NO MAN'S LAND.

Clo'pas (klō'păs). *Bib.*

Clo-rin'da (klō-rĭn'dȧ), *n.* The heroine of the infidel army in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," unwittingly killed by Tancred, who loved her [*Dial. Eng.*]

clort (klôrt). Var. of CLART

close. Obs or dial. Eng. var of CLOTHES.

13. Concise; to the point; compactly expressed.
Where the original is *close* no version can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*
14. Accurate; careful; precise; attentive; as, a *close* observer; *close* reasoning.
15. *Phon.* Uttered with a relatively contracted opening of the mouth, as certain sounds of *e* and *o* in French, Italian, and German; — contrasted with other sounds called *open*. In English *ē* is a *close* vowel, as compared with the *open* *ă*. Cf. NARROW, with which *close* is sometimes confused.
16. Closed to open or public competition or admission; restricted as to membership, privileges, etc
17. Closed to hunters and fishermen; — said of a period during which it is unlawful to take game or fish of specified kinds, or, in some jurisdictions, to have them in one's possession; as, the *close* season for quail.
18. Nearly equal; almost evenly balanced; as, a *close* vote. "A *close* contest." *Prescott.*
19. Difficult to obtain; as, money is *close*.
20. *Her.* **a** With wings folded to the body, — said of a bird. **b** With the visor down, — of a helmet.
Syn. — See NEAR, PARSIMONIOUS.
close bolt, *Brickmaking,* a wall or layer composed of bricks laid close together, as for the casing of a clamp. — **c. bolting,** *Brickmaking,* the stacking of bricks without leaving any spaces between them; — opposed to *scintling*. Also, the bricks so stacked. — **c. borough.** See POCKET BOROUGH. — **c. breeding.** = INBREEDING. — **c. call,** a narrow escape. *Colloq.* — **c. column,** *Mil.,* a column of companies, or other subdivisions, in which the distance between them is less than the front of the companies, or other subdivisions, in line. — **c. communion,** communion in the Lord's Supper restricted to those who have received baptism by immersion. — **c. corporation,** a body or corporation which fills its own vacancies. Formerly many English towns were governed by such corporations. They are now unusual among business corporations. — **c.-coupled circuit,** *Elec.,* a compound circuit composed of a closed circuit and an open circuit directly joined together; — opposed to a *loose-coupled circuit*, in which they are joined inductively as through an oscillation transformer. — **c. fertilization,** *Bot*, in seed plants, fertilization of the ovules of a flower by pollen from the same flower; — opposed to *cross-fertilization*. — **c harmony.** *Music.* See HARMONY, 3 **c.** — **c. order,** *Mil.,* the normal formation in which soldiers are regularly arranged in line or column; — distinguished from *extended order*. In the United States army the interval between men in a rank is 4 inches; the distance between ranks is 40 inches in both line and column. — **c. plane,** *Math.,* a singularity of an algebraic surface, being a spinode plane that meets its consecutive spinode plane in a line not tangent to the residual curve. — **c. point,** *Math.,* a singularity on a cuspidal curve of an algebraic surface, where the curve does not touch the intersection of the surface with its tangent plane. *Rare.* — **c. port,** in England, a port situated up a river; — opposed to an *outport*, on the coast. — **c. quarters. a** = CLOSE-FIGHTS. **b** Fig.: Immediate contact or close range. — **c. reach,** *Naut.,* a reach sailed close to the wind, but not *close-hauled*; — opposed to a *free*, or *broad*, reach. — **c. reef,** *Naut.,* the last ordinary reef that can be put in a sail. Cf. BALANCE REEF. — **c. roaster,** a muffle, as one used in the manufacture of salt cake and hydrochloric acid. — **c. rolls,** *Eng. Law,* the rolls containing the records of the close writs. — **c. score.** *Music.* See OPEN SCORE. — **c. stitch.** = BUTTONHOLE STITCH. — **c. stress.** See STRESS, *n.*, 4. — **c. string,** in stair building, a string having its upper edge straight, and usually parallel with the lower edge, so that the outer ends of the steps are entirely inclosed. — **c. to the wind,** *Naut.,* with the head directed as nearly to the point from which the wind blows as it is possible to sail; close-hauled; — said of a vessel.

close (klōs), *adv.* **1.** In a close manner; closely.
2. *Obs.* **a** Secretly; darkly. **b** Completely; quite. *Scot.*

close (klōz), *v. t.;* CLOSED (klōzd); CLOS'ING (klōz'ĭng). [From CLOSE, *a.*] **1.** To stop, or fill up, as an opening; to stop access to; to shut; as, to *close* the eyes; to *close* a door.
2. To come or gather around; to inclose; encompass; confine; to cover in.
The depth *closed* me round about. *Jonah* ii 5.
3. To bring to an end or period; to conclude; complete; consummate; as, to *close* a bargain.
One frugal supper did our studies *close* *Dryden*
4. To bring together the parts of; to unite; to consolidate; to make close; as, to *close* the ranks; — often with *up*.
5. *Shoemaking.* To put together the upper of (a boot, etc.)
6. *Naut.* To come close to; as, to *close* the wind.
We . . *closed* the admiral's ship. *Marryat.*
7. To foreclose. *Local, U. S.*
Syn. — CLOSE, END, CONCLUDE, FINISH, COMPLETE, TERMINATE may be used, with the exception of *complete*, both transitively and intransitively. CLOSE usually has latent in it the idea of action upon that which may be regarded as in some sense *open* (see SHUT); as, to *close* an account, a debate; "As many lines *close* in the dial's center" (*Shak.*); "Recall those nights that *closed* thy toilsome days" (*Pope*); "Over! the sweet summer *closes*" (*Tennyson*). END conveys a stronger sense of finality; it frequently has implicit reference to a progress or development which is thought of as having been carried through; as, "The harvest is past, the summer is *ended*, and we are not saved" (*Jer.* viii. 20); "If you are going to make a book *end* badly, it must *end* badly from the beginning" (*Stevenson*); "All 's well that *ends* well" (*Shak.*). CONCLUDE (cf. etym. with that of *close*) is a more formal term, and applies particularly to transactions, proceedings, or somewhat methodical writings; as, "I shall *conclude* this essay upon laughter with observing that the metaphor of laughing . . . runs through all languages" (*Spectator*). FINISH implies that what one set out to do is done; often, therefore, it denotes the completion of the final act in a process of elaboration (the "last" or "*finishing* touch"); as, "I have *finished* the work which thou gavest me to do" (*John* xvii. 4); "It wants but seventeen lines of having an end, I don't say of being *finished*" (*Gray*); "The last entire *finishing* and consummation of a good habit" (*Spectator*). COMPLETE implies the removal of all deficiencies; as, "When Blondel paused about the middle, the king began the remainder, and *completed* it" (*T. Warton*). TERMINATE implies the setting of a limit in time or space; as, "Ben Lomond *terminates* the view" (*D. Wordsworth*); "My philosophic walks were soon *terminated* by a shady bench" (*Gibbon*); a *termination* of hostilities was agreed on. See CEASE, WHOLE, EFFECT, LAST, TERMINATION.
to close a rivet, *Mech.*, to hammer or press it when in position so as to form a head on its taper end and thus securely connect the parts intended to be joined. — **to c. out,** to sell off; to dispose of.

close (klōz), *v. i.* **1.** To come together or shut; to unite or coalesce, as the parts of a wound, or parts separated.
What deep wounds ever *closed* without a scar? *Byron.*
2. To come close or near; to draw (about, around, in, in upon); to come up (with or on); hence, to grapple; to engage at close quarters.
The Russian armies did not begin to *close* in very fiercely upon the Kalmucks. *De Quincey.*
They boldly *closed* in a hand-to-hand contest. *Prescott.*
3. To end, terminate, or come to a period; as, the debate *closed* at six o'clock.
4. To agree; — followed by *on*, *upon*, *with*, or *in with*.
Would induce France and Holland to *close* upon some measures between them to our disadvantage. *Sir W. Temple.*
5. *Surv.* To give a closed figure when plotted, as a survey of a tract of land. See ERROR OF CLOSURE.
to close with the land, *Naut.*, to approach the land.

close (klōz), *n.* [From CLOSE, *v.*] **1** Conclusion; cessation; ending; end.
His long and troubled life was drawing to a *close* *Macaulay.*
2. *Music.* The conclusion of a strain or period.
At every *close* she made, the attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the song *Dryden.*
3. Manner of shutting, union of parts; juuction. *Obs.*
4. A grapple in wrestling.
Syn. — Conclusion, termination, cessation, end, ending, extremity, extreme.

close (klōs), *n.* [OF. & F. *clos* an inclosure, fr. *clos*, p. p. of *clore*. See CLOSE, *a.*] **1** An inclosed place; esp., a small piece of land surrounded by a wall, hedge, or fence of any kind; a court about or beside a building. Specif.: **a** A farmyard. *Dial. Eng.* **b** The precinct of a cathedral, abbey, etc.
Closes surrounded by the venerable abodes of deans and canons *Macaulay*
2. A narrow passage or entry leading from a street to a court and the houses within, or to the common stair of tenements. *Scot. & Local Eng.*
3. *Law.* A parcel of land in which a person has an interest involving at least a right of present possession, whether inclosed or not, an ideal boundary being there in legal fiction; also, the interest itself, which will entitle the owner to an action of trespass for breach of the close.
4. A boundary or pale. *Obs.*

close'-bod'ied (klōs'bŏd'ĭd; 87), *a.* **1.** Fitting the body exactly; setting close, as a garment.
2. Close in grain or structure.

closed (klōzd), *pret. & p. p. & p. a.* of CLOSE, *v.* Specif.: **a** *Math.* Boundless and having no point (or element) that has an infinite coordinate; — said of lines, surfaces, and extents of any number of dimensions. **b** *Weaving.* Noting a principle in shedding in which the warp threads are all placed level after the insertion of each pick of weft. *T. W. Fox.* **closed basin,** *Phys. Geog.*, a district draining to some depression or lake within its area, from which water escapes only by evaporation. — **c. bundle,** *Bot.*, a vascular bundle in which the meristematic tissue is entirely converted into xylem and phloëm. Cf. OPEN BUNDLE. — **c. chain. a** See CHAIN, *n.*, 8. **b** *Chem.* An arrangement of atoms which is represented in the rational formula as a chain whose ends are joined, forming a ring; — opposed to *open chain*. See BENZENE NUCLEUS, CYCLIC, 4. — **c. circuit.** *Elec. & Magnetism.* See CIRCUIT, *n.*, 8. — **c. figure,** *Math.*, a figure that divides an extent of degree one higher into two regions such that it is necessary in passing from one to the other to cross through the figure. — **c. form,** *Cryst.*, a form whose faces inclose a space, as an octahedron; — opposed to *open form*, under OPEN, *a.* See FORM, *n.*, 3 **d.** — **c. fracture.** *Surg.* = SIMPLE FRACTURE. See FRACTURE. — **c. gentian,** a gentian of the eastern United States (*Gentiana andrewsii*) the corolla of which remains closed throughout the period of anthesis; — called also *blind*, or *barrel*, *gentian*, and *cloistered heart*. — **c. integral,** *Math.*, one whose path of integration is a closed curve, the extremes coinciding. — **c. oscillation circuit,** *Elec.*, an oscillation circuit including a condenser whose plates are apart a distance that is small compared with their linear dimensions; — opposed to **open oscillation circuit,** in which this distance is relatively large compared with the dimensions of the plates or their equivalents. *J. A. Fleming.* — **c. pair,** *Kinematics*, a pair whose motion is completely defined. — **c. sea,** *Internat. Law*, a sea the waters of which are within the territorial waters, or separate jurisdiction, of one state; a mare clausum; — opposed to *open sea*. See TERRITORIAL WATERS. — **c. set,** *Math.*, a set that includes its first derived set. — **c. shop,** a shop that refuses to employ one or more classes of workmen; esp., one closed to nonunion workmen. *U. S.* — **c. string.** = CLOSE STRING. — **c. syllable,** *Phon.*, a syllable ending in a consonant. — **c. system,** *Math.*, a system of elements such that any admissible combination of two or more will produce another element of the same system; a group. — **c. tracing,** the tracing made by a point that returns upon and repeats its path, as in an indicator diagram.

closed'-coil' *a. Elec.* Designating, or pertaining to, a method of winding armatures in such a way that the coils are always connected on a closed circuit during the operation of the machine; — opposed to *open-coil*.
closed-coil armature, an armature with a continuous closed winding, the commutator bars being connected to various points distributed along the winding. Cf. OPEN-COIL. See GRAMME RING, *Illust.*

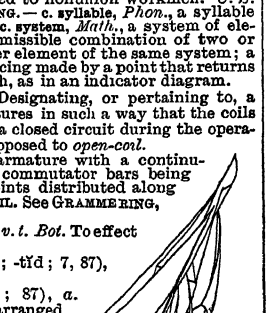

Close-hauled Sloop. The wind is supposed to be blowing in the direction of the arrow.

close'-fer'ti-lize (klōs'-), *v. t. Bot.* To effect close fertilization of.

close'fist'ed (klōs'fĭs'tĕd; -tĭd; 7, 87), Stingy; niggardly.

close'-grained' (-grānd'; 87), *a.* Having fine and closely arranged fibers, crystals, or texture.

close'-hauled' (klōs'hôld'), *a. Naut.* Having the yards braced up sharp and sheets aft, if square-rigged, or with sheets hauled close, or flat, if fore-and-aft rigged, and sailing as nearly against the wind as the vessel will go.

close'-herd' (klōs'hûrd'), *v. t.* To herd (cattle) in a close group. *West. U. S.*

close'ly (klōs'lĭ), *adv.* **1** In a close manner.
2 Privately. *Obs.*

close'-mouthed' (-moutht'; -moutht'; 87), *a.* Cautious in speaking; uncommunicative.

close'ness, *n.* State or quality of being close.
Syn. — Narrowness, oppressiveness; strictness, secrecy; compactness, conciseness, nearness, intimacy; tightness, stinginess; literalness, fidelity.

clos'er (klōz'ẽr), *n.* One that closes; specif.: **a** A boot closer. **b** *Masonry.* The last stone in a horizontal course, if smaller than the others, or a piece of brick finishing a course; also, a piece of brick inserted in each alternate course to enable a bond to be formed by preventing two headers from exactly superimposing on a stretcher.

close'-reefed' (klōs'rēft'; 87), *a. Naut.* Having all the reefs taken in; — said of a sail. — **close'-reef',** *v. t.*

clos'et (klŏz'ĕt; -ĭt; 7, 151), *n.* [OF. *closet* little inclosure, dim. of *clos*. See CLOSE an inclosure.] **1.** A room or apartment for retirement; a small room for privacy.
When thou prayest, enter into thy *closet* *Matt* vi. 6.
2. A monarch's or potentate's private chamber for counsel or household devotions.
James called into his *closet* Arnold Van Citters *Macaulay.*
3. A cabinet or private repository for valuables or curiosities. *Archaic.*
4. A small apartment, or recess in the side of a room, for household utensils, clothing, etc.
5 A water-closet; specif., the hopper of a hopper closet.
6. *Her.* A diminutive of the bar, of one half its width.

clos'et, *v. t.;* CLOS'ET-ED; CLOS'ET-ING. **1.** To shut up in or as in a closet; to conceal. *Rare.*
2. To take into a closet for a secret interview.
He had been *closeted* with De Quadra. *Froude.*

clos'et, *a.* **1.** Secret; private; confidential; as, *closet* sin.
2. Working in, or fitted for use or enjoyment only in, the closet, as the place of seclusion, private study, or speculation; as, a *closet* reformer; a *closet* drama

close'-wing' (klōs'wĭng'), *n.* Any moth of the family Crambidæ (which see)

clos'ing ma-chine' (klōz'ĭng). *Mach.* **1.** A machine that sews a lock stitch with two threads in heavy material.
2. *Rope Making.* A machine for "laying" or twisting the strands into rope.

Clos-trid'i-um (klŏs-trĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κλωστήρ spindle + *-idium*.] *Bacteriol.* **a** A genus of spindle-shaped bacteria, the most important of which, *C. pasteurianum*, possesses the power of fixing free nitrogen in the soil. **b** Syn. of BACILLUS. — **clos-trid'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

clo'sure (klō'zhûr; 250), *n.* [OF. *closure*, L. *clausura*, fr. *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE, *v. t.*] **1.** That which incloses or confines; an inclosure, bound, or screen. *Shak.*
2. An intrenchment; a fort. *Obs.*
3. Act of inclosing; a closing or shutting; as, the *closure* of a chink; closed condition. Fig., agreement.
4. That which closes or shuts; that by which separate parts are fastened or closed; specif., *Ordnance*, in breech-loading guns, the method, system, or device for closing the breech.
Without a seal, wafer, or any *closure* whatever *Pope.*
5. A conclusion; an end. *Obs.* *Shak.*
6. *Parliamentary Practice.* A method of ending debate and securing an immediate vote upon a measure before a legislative body. It is similar in effect to *the previous question*. It was introduced in 1882 into the British House of Commons, where it is done by a motion that "the question be now put." The French word *clôture* was originally applied to this proceeding.
7. *Surv.* Act of closing. See CLOSE, *v. i.*, 5.
8. *Cricket.* Act or right of declaring an innings.

clo'sure, *v. t. & t.;* CLO'SURED (-zhûrd); CLO'SUR-ING. *Parliamentary Practice* To subject to, or make use of, a closure; to end by closure, as a debate.

clot (klŏt), *n.* [ME. *clot* clod; akin to D. *kloot* ball, G. *kloss* clod, dumpling, *klotz* block, Dan. *klods*, Sw. *klot* bowl, globe, *klots* block. Cf. CLOD, *n.*, CLEAT, CLUTTER to clot.]
1. A mass; a rounded lump; esp., a soft, slimy concretion, as of blood; a coagulum. "*Clots* of ropy gore." *Addison.*
2. A clod; hence, a clodpoll. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. A hill. *Obs. & R.*

clot, *v. i.;* CLOT'TED; CLOT'TING. **1.** To break up clods. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. To concrete, coagulate, or thicken, as soft or fluid matter by evaporation; to become a clot or clod.

clot, *v. t.* **1.** = CLOD, 1. *Obs or Dial.*
2. To form into, or cover with, clots; to stick together in clots; to cause to coagulate; to make into a slimy mass.
When lust . .
Lets in defilement to the inward parts,
The soul grows *clotted* by contagion *Milton.*

cloth (klŏth; 205), *n.*; *pl.* CLOTHS (clŏthz; klŏths), except in the sense of garments, when it is CLOTHES (klōthz; *colloq.* klōz). [ME. *cloth*, *cloth*, cloth, garment, AS. *clāþ*; akin to D. *kleed*, Icel. *klæði*, Dan. *klæde*, cloth, Sw. *kläde*, G. *kleid* garment, dress.] **1.** A pliable fabric woven, felted, or otherwise made from any filament; commonly, fabric of woven cotton, woolen, or linen fiber, used for garments, etc.; specif., a woolen fabric, — as distinguished from all others.
2. Specif.: **a** A tablecloth **b** *Naut.* Canvas; one of the breadths of canvas sewed together to make a sail. **c** The canvas for a painting *Obs.* **d** *Theater.* A drop. **e** A piece of fabric of definite quantity. *Obs.*
3. The dress; raiment; also, a garment. *Obs.* See CLOTHES.
I 'll ne'er distrust my God for *cloth* and bread *Quarles.*
4. The distinctive dress of any profession, esp. of the clergy; hence, the clerical profession; the clergy.
Appeals were made to the priesthood. Would they tamely permit so gross an insult to be offered to their *cloth*? *Macaulay.*
cloth of ac'ca (ăk'ā), a whole vestment of cloth of gold shot with sky blue. — **c. of estate** *or* **state,** a rich cloth forming a canopy and background to a throne or chair of state. — **c. of gold,** a fabric woven wholly or partly of threads of gold. — **c. of silver,** a cloth wholly or partly woven of silver thread.

close'-fights', *n. pl. Naut.* Barriers with loopholes, formerly erected on the deck of a vessel to shelter the men in a close engagement with an enemy's boarders; — called also *close quarters*. *Obs. or Hist.*
close'-hand'ed, *a.* = CLOSE-FISTED. — **close'-hand'ed-ness,** *n.*
clos'en (klōs'n), *v. t.* To make close. *Rare.*
close'-sci'enc-es, *n. Bot.* The sweet rocket. *Dial. Eng. Obs.*
close'-stool' (klōs'-), *n.* A utensil to hold a chamber vessel, for the use of the sick and infirm.
close'-tongued (-tŭngd'; 87), *a.* = CLOSE-MOUTHED.
closh (klŏsh). *n.* A disease in the feet of cattle.
closh, *n.* [Cf. D. *klossen* to play at bowls.] An (unidentified) obsolete game with a ball or bowl.
clospe. † CLASP.
closse. † CLOSE.
clos'set. † CLOSET.
clos'ter. † CLOISTER.
clos'ter, *n.* [L. *clostrum* for *claustrum*.] A cloister *Obs.*
clos'tre. † CLOSTER, CLUSTER
Clos' Vou'geot' (klō' vōō'zhō'). A kind of Burgundy wine; so called from the vineyard or inclosure (clos) in the commune of Vougeot. See BURGUNDY.
clot. Dial. var. of CLOTE.
clot'bur' (klŏt'bûr'), *n.* [*clote* + *bur*.] **a** The burdock *Dial. Eng.* **b** = COCKLEBUR.
clote † CLOT.
clote (klōt), *n.* [AS. *clāte*: cf. G. *klette*.] **a** = CLOTBUR *a. Obs.* **b** Any of several other plants, as cleavers, butterbur, coltsfoot, the yellow pond lily, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
Clo'ten (klō'tĕn), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," Cymbeline's loutish, boastful, and villainous stepson, rejected by Imogen.
cloth. † CLOTHE.
cloth, *v. t* **a** To make into cloth. *Obs.* **b** To line or cover with cloth. *Rare.*

clothe (klōth), *v. t.*; CLOTHED (klōthd) or CLAD (klăd), CLOTH'ING (klōth'ĭng). [ME. *clathen, clothen*, AS. *clāðian, clēðan* (from pret. & p. p. of the latter comes *clad*). See CLOTH.] **1.** To put garments on; to cover with clothing; to dress

2. To provide with clothes; as, to feed and *clothe* a family.
Drowsiness shall *clothe* a man with rags. *Prov.* xxiii. 21.

3. To don (as clothing). *Obs.*

4. Fig.: To cover or invest as if with a garment; as, to *clothe* one with authority or power.
Language in which they can *clothe* their thoughts. *Watts.*
His sides are *clothed* with waving wood *J. Dyer.*

5. *Naut.* To rig, as a vessel or a mast.

to clothe on *or* **upon**, to cover; to invest. *Archaic.*

clothe, *v. i.* To dress, or to wear clothes. *Rare.*
Care no more to *clothe* and eat. *Shak.*

clothes (klōthz; *colloq.* klōz), *n. pl.* [See CLOTH.] **1.** Covering for the human body; dress; vestments; vesture; — a general term for whatever covering is worn, or is made to be worn, for decency or comfort.
She . . . speaks well, and has excellent good *clothes*. *Shak*
If I may touch but his *clothes*, I shall be whole. *Mark* v. 28.

2. The covering of a bed; bedclothes

Syn. — Garments, dress, clothing, apparel, attire, vesture, raiment, garb, costume, habit, habiliments.

clothes'horse' (-hôrs'), *n* A frame on which to hang clothes or household linen, as for airing.

clothes'line' (-līn'), *n.* A rope or wire on which clothes are hung to dry.

clothes moth. Any of several small yellowish or buff-colored tineid moths, whose larvæ eat woolen goods, furs, feathers, etc. The common species is *Tinea pellionella*, the larva of which makes, and lives in, a portable tubular case of its food material fastened together with silk. Another injurious species, *T. biselliella*, is distinguished by the entire absence of markings on the wings. Its larva does not form a case. See CARPET MOTH.

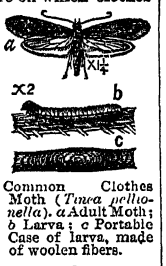

Common Clothes Moth (*Tinea pellionella*). *a* Adult Moth; *b* Larva; *c* Portable Case of larva, made of woolen fibers.

clothes'pin' (-pĭn'), *n.* A forked piece of wood, or a small spring clamp, used for fastening clothes on a line.

clothes'press' (-prĕs'), *n.* A receptacle for clothes, as a chest or wardrobe.

cloth'ier (klōth'yĕr), *n.* **1.** One who makes cloths; one who dresses or fulls cloth. *Hayward.*

2. One who sells cloth or clothes, or who makes and sells clothes.

cloth'ing (klōth'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Garments in general; clothes; dress; raiment; covering.
As for me, . . . my *clothing* was sackcloth. *Ps.* xxxv. 13

2. Livery; a livery corporation. *Obs.*

3. *Naut.* Sails; esp., the bowsprit rigging.

4. The art or process of making cloth. *Obs.*

5. = CLEADING, 2.

6. = CLOTHING WOOL. *Australia.*

7. (*pron.* klōth'ĭng). *Mach.* = CARD CLOTHING.

clothing wool. A fine, close, short-stapled wool. *Australia.*

cloth measure. A measure formerly used for cloth, in which the standard yard was divided into four quarters, or the ell into five quarters, of four nails each.

Clo'tho (klō'thō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κλωθώ, lit., the spinner, fr. κλώθειν to spin.] *Class. Myth.* The youngest of the three Fates. See FATE.

cloth paper. A coarse glazed paper used in pressing and finishing woolen cloths

cloth plate. In a sewing machine, the metal plate through which the needle passes and on which the work rests.

cloth stitch. *Pillow Lace.* A stitch resembling weaving used to fill in a pattern; — called also *whole stitch.*

cloth wheel. **1.** A grinding or polishing wheel covered with cloth charged with an abrasive or polishing material.
2. In some sewing machines, a serrated feed wheel projecting through the cloth plate and moving intermittently.

cloth yard. The yard used in measuring cloth, now the standard yard of 36 inches.

clot'tage (klŏt'ăj), *n. Med.* The closure of a passage, as the ureter, by a blood clot.

clot'ted (klŏt'ĕd; -ĭd; 7, 151), *p. p. & p. a.* from CLOT, *v. t.*
clotted cream, cream prepared in clotted form, esp. in Devonshire, by scalding the milk during the rising process.

clot'ter (-ĕr), *v. t. & i.* [From CLOT.] To concrete into lumps; to clot. "*Clottered* blood." *Chapman.*

clo'ture' *or* ‖ **clô'ture'** (klō'tûr'), *n.* [F. *clôture.*] Closure; specif.: **a** *Ordnance.* = CLOSURE, 4. **b** *Parliamentary Practice.* = CLOSURE, 6.

cloud (kloud), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *clūd* a rock or hillock, the application arising from the frequent resemblance of clouds to rocks or hillocks in the sky or air.] **1.** A visible assemblage of particles of water or ice, formed by the condensation of vapor in the air; a fog or mist or haze suspended, generally at a considerable height, in the air; also, the material of which these masses are composed. The chief varieties of clouds are *cirrus, cumulus, stratus, nimbus, curro-stratus, cirro-cumulus*, and *cumulo-stratus* (see these terms).
I do set my bow in the *cloud*. *Gen.* ix. 13.

2. A mass or volume of smoke, or flying dust, resembling vapor. "A thick *cloud* of incense." *Ezek.* viii. 11.

3. A dark or opaque vein or spot on a lighter or transparent material, as in marble; also, a similar spot of any shade or color against a different ground; hence, a blemish or defect; as, a *cloud* upon one's reputation; a *cloud* on a title.

4. That which has a dark, lowering, or threatening aspect; that which temporarily overshadows, obscures, or depresses; as, a *cloud* of sorrow; a *cloud* of war.

5. A great crowd or multitude; a vast collection. "So great a *cloud* of witnesses." *Heb.* xii. 1.

6. A large, loosely knitted head scarf.

cloud on title, *Law*, a defect in the owner's title to a piece of land arising from a written instrument, a judgment, or an order of court, purporting to create an interest in or lien upon the land and therefore impairing the marketability of the owner's title, though it may be shown to be invalid by evidence. Such an instrument invalid upon its face does not create a cloud on title. The cloud may be removed by equity proceedings or by legislation. — **in the clouds**, in the realm of fancy and imagination; beyond reason. — **to be under a cloud**, to be under suspicion or in disgrace; to be in disfavor.

cloud (kloud), *v. t.*; CLOUD'ED; CLOUD'ING. **1.** To overspread or hide with a cloud or clouds; as, the sky is *clouded.*

2. To darken or obscure, as if by hiding or enveloping with a cloud; hence, to render gloomy or sullen.
Be not disheartened, then, nor *cloud* those looks. *Milton.*
Nothing *clouds* men's minds and impairs their honesty like prejudice. *M. Arnold.*

3. To blacken; sully; stain; tarnish; damage; — esp. used of reputation or character.
I would not be a stander-by to hear
My sovereign mistress *clouded* so. *Shak.*

4. To mark with, or darken in, veins or spots; to variegate with colors; as, to *cloud* yarn.
And the nice conduct of a *clouded* cane. *Pope.*

clouded sulphur. See SULPHUR, the butterfly. — **c. tiger**, a handsome cat (*Felis macrocelis*) of the East Indies and southern Asia. Its body is about three and a half feet long, brownish gray, marked with stripes, spots, and rings.

cloud, *v. i.* To grow cloudy; to become obscure with clouds; — often used with *up.*
Worthies, away! The scene begins to *cloud*. *Shak.*

cloud'age (-ĕj), *n.* Mass of clouds; cloudiness. *Rare.*
. . . scudding *cloudage* of shapes. *Coleridge.*

cloud'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). A raspberry (*Rubus chamæmorus*) of north temperate regions, bearing large white flowers and edible, amber-colored fruit.

cloud'-built', *a.* Built of, or in, the clouds; airy; unsubstantial; imaginary. *Cowper.*

cloud'-burst', *n.* A sudden copious rainfall, as if the whole cloud had been precipitated at once.

cloud'-capped' (-kăpt'), *a.* Having clouds about the top or peaks; reaching to the clouds.

cloud'ing, *n.* A cloudy marking or appearance; as: **a** A mottled appearance given to ribbons and silks in the process of dyeing. **b** A diversity of colors in yarn, recurring at regular intervals.

cloud'land' (kloud'lănd'), *n.* The realm of visionary hypothesis or uncertain speculation; also, the realm of poetic imagination.

cloud'less, *a.* Without a cloud; clear; bright. — **cloud'-less-ly**, *adv.* — **cloud'less-ness**, *n.*

cloud'-ring', *n. Meteor.* A ring of clouds; specif., the nearly permanent belt of clouds along the equator.

cloud'y (kloud'ĭ), *a.*; CLOUD'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); CLOUD'I-EST. [From CLOUD, *n.*] **1.** Consisting of, or pertaining to, a cloud or clouds.
As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the *cloudy* pillar descended *Ex.* xxxiii 9.

2. Overcast with clouds; clouded; as, a *cloudy* sky.

3. Confused; indistinct; obscure; dark; lacking clearness or luster. "A *cloudy* diamond." *Boyle.*
Cloudy and confused notions of things. *Watts*

4. Marked with veins or spots, as marble.

5. Clouded by gloom, anxiety, or ill temper. *Shak.*

Cloudy Bay cod, an ophidioid fish (*Genypterus blacodes*). *New Zealand.* — **c. swelling**, *Med.*, a form of degeneration in the tissues of various organs, as the liver, the kidneys, or the heart, marked by swelling, a cloudy appearance, and disintegration of the tissue elements into minute granules.

clough (klŭf; klou), *n.* [ME. *clough, cloghe, clou, clewch*, AS. (assumed) *clōh;* prob. akin to G. *klinge* ravine.] A cleft in a hill; a ravine; a narrow valley.

clout (klout), *n.* [AS. *clūt* a little cloth, piece of metal; cf. Sw. *klut*, Icel. *klūtr* a kerchief; perh. akin to *clot.*]
1. A patch of cloth, leather, etc.; any piece of cloth; shred; rag; fragment. *Archaic or Dial.*
His garments, naught but many ragged *clouts*,
With thorns together pinned and patched was. *Spenser.*
A *clout* upon that head where late the diadem stood. *Shak.*

2. Swaddling clothes; — chiefly in *pl. Archaic or Dial.*

3. A cloth of pins or needles. *Obs.*

4. The center of the butt at which archers shoot; also, an arrow that hits the mark.
A' must shoot nearer or ne'll ne'er hit the *clout* *Shak.*

5. An iron plate on an axletree or other wood to keep it from wearing; a washer.

6. A blow, as with the hand. *Colloq. or Dial.*

clout, *v. t.*; CLOUT'ED; CLOUT'ING. [ME. *clutien, clouten*, to patch. See CLOUT, *n.*] **1.** To cover with cloth, leather, or other material, to bandage, patch, or mend, with a clout.
And old shoes and *clouted* upon their feet. *Josh.* ix. 5.

2. To put (on, in, or to), as a patch. *Obs.*

3. To guard with an iron plate, as an axletree; also, to stud with nails, as a timber, or a boot sole.

4. To join or patch up clumsily.
If fond Bavius vent his *clouted* song. *P. Fletcher*

5. To give a blow to; to strike. *Colloq. or Dial.*
The . . . queen of Spain took off one of her chopines and *clouted* Olivarez about the noddle with it. *Howell*

6. *Agric.* = 4th BAG.

clouted brogues, patched brogues; also, brogues studded with nails.

clout, *n.* [ME. *clut;* cf. E. *clot*, D. *kluit* clod.] **1.** A clod; hence, a loutish or clownish person. "Being no Felice, lout and *clout*." *R. Browning.*

2. *pl.* Clotted cream; curds of cream. *Obs.*

clout'ed (klout'ĕd; -ĭd; 7, 151), *p. a.* Clotted; — in the phrase *clouted cream.*

clout nail. A kind of wrought-iron nail having a large flat head, for fastening clouts to axletrees, studding timber, etc.

clove (klōv), *pret. & archaic p. p.* of CLEAVE.
clove hitch, *Naut.*, a kind of knot. See KNOT, 1. — **clove'-hitch'**, *v. t.*

clove, *n.* [Cf. AF. *clou*, LL. *clavus.*] A weight for wool, cheese, etc., equal to seven or eight, or sometimes ten pounds. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

clove, *n.* [AS. *clufe* an ear of corn, a clove of garlic; cf. *cléofan* to split, E. *cleave.*] One of the small bulbs developed in the axils of the scales of a large bulb, as in garlic and other species of *Allium.* Those of the shallot are eaten like onions.

clove, *n.* [D *kloof.* See CLEAVE, *v. t.*] A cleft; gap; ravine; — rare exc. as part of a proper name; as, Stony *Clove. U. S.*

clove, *n.* [ME. *clow*, fr. F. *clou* nail, *clou de girofle* a clove, lit. nail of clove, fr. L. *clavus* nail (in LL. also a certain weight) The word was influenced by It. *chiovo* clove, nail, fr. L. *clavus.* The clove was so called from its resemblance to a nail. So in D. *kruidnagel* clove, lit. *herb nail* or *spice nail.* Cf. CLOY.] The dried flower bud of a myrtaceous tree (*Caryophyllus aromaticus*), native of the Moluccas, but widely cultivated, used whole or ground as a very pungent aromatic spice; also, these buds collectively or ground. Cloves are extensively used in cookery and the oil obtained from them is used in perfumery manufacture and in medicine. Also, the tree which yields cloves.

clove, *v. t.* To spice with cloves; to stick with cloves.

clove bark. **a** The bark of the wild clove or bayberry of the West Indies (*Pimenta acris*). **b** = CULILAWAN.

clove cassia. The bark of a Brazilian lauraceous tree (*Dicypellium caryophyllatum*) with the odor of cloves. It is used for mixing with other spices.

clo'ven (klō'v'n), *p. p. & p. a.* from CLEAVE, *v. t.*
cloven foot *or* **hoof**, the sign of devilish character, Satan being often represented with cloven hoofs; — used esp. in "to show the *cloven hoof*," that is, to betray malice or evil intent through attempted disguise.

clo'ven-foot'ed, *a.* **1.** Having the foot divided or cleft into two or more parts; — said esp. of the artiodactyl ungulates, as the ox and sheep, and opposed to *solid-hoofed.* Each division of the foot represents a digit and bears a hoof or nail. The hoofs themselves are not cloven, but often fit together so as to resemble a single divided hoof.
2. Having the toes but slightly or not at all connected by a web; — said of certain birds. *Obsoles.*

clove nutmeg. A lauraceous tree of Madagascar (*Ravensara aromatica*); also, its fruit, which resembles a nutmeg, but contains acrid seeds. The foliage is used as a spice.

clove pink. Any variety of *Dianthus caryophyllus* having a rich, clovelike fragrance.

clo'ver (klō'vĕr), *n.* [ME. *claver, clover*, AS. *clāfre;* akin to LG. & Dan. *klever*, D. *klaver*, G. *klee*, Sw. *klöfver.*]
1. Any plant of the genus *Trifolium.* Clovers are low herbs with trifoliolate leaves and flowers in dense heads. Among the numerous species are many valuable forage and bee plants, mostly natives of Europe, but widely cultivated elsewhere, as the white clover, red clover, alsike, crimson clover, buffalo clover, etc. They are also called *trefoils.*
2. Any of several other plants of the same family (Fabaceæ); — usually with an attributive; as, sweet *clover* (*Melilotus*); bush *clover* (*Lespedeza*); prairie *clover* (*Petalostemon*), etc.
in clover, in very pleasant circumstances. *Colloq.*

clover broom rape. A European broom rape (*Orobanche minor*) parasitic on clover roots. It is naturalized in the eastern United States.

clover dodder. A common European dodder (*Cuscuta epithymum*) naturalized in the United States, infesting clover, thyme, and other low plants; — called also *thyme dodder* and *allseed.*

clo'vered (klō'vĕrd), *a.* Covered with growing clover.

clover fern. Any plant of the genus *Marsilea*, one of the fern allies. It has four cloverlike leaflets.

clover hay worm. The larva of a small pyralid moth (*Asopia costalis* or allied species), often destructive to clover hay.

Clover Hay Worm (*Asopia costalis*). *a* Adult Moth; *b* Larva.

clo'ver-leaf' midge. A small dipterous fly (*Cecidomyia trifolii*) whose larvæ develop on the leaves of clover, folding together the halves of the leaflets.

clover mite. A very small reddish mite (*Bryobia pratensis*) living on grass, clover, various trees, and other vegetation. In the middle United States it often enters houses in large numbers and is called *house mite.*

clo'ver-root' bor'er (bōr'ĕr). A small beetle (*Hylesinus trifolii*) of the family Scolytidæ, which bores into the roots of clover.

clo'ver-seed' midge. A small dipterous fly (*Cecidomyia leguminicola*) which infests the heads of red and white clover, destroying the seed.

Clover Mite. Female. × 15.

clo'ver-sick', *a.* Incapable of yielding profitable crops of clover, as a result (apparently) of continued culture of clover on the same land or the presence of a clover disease in the soil. — **clo'ver-sick'ness**, *n.*

clover sorrel. A yellow-flowered sorrel (*Oxalis corniculata*); — called also *sour grass. Australia.*

clover weevil. A small weevil (*Apion apricans* or allied species) that destroys the flower heads and seeds of clover.

clow (klou), *n.* [ME. *clowse* (misunderstood as a pl.), AS. *clūs, clūse*, inclosure, narrow passage, LL. *clusa* (cf SLUICE). *Orf. E. D.*] **1.** An outfall sluice for water from a tidal river after it has deposited its sediment on flooded land.
2 A floodgate, as for a lock, a water mill, etc.

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cloth brown. See DYE.
clothe. ✝ CLOTH.
cloth'er. ✝ CLOTHIER.
cloth'er (klōth'ĕr). Obs. or dial var. of CLOTTER.
clothes louse. = BODY LOUSE.
clothes screen = CLOTHES-HORSE. **clothe.** *Rare.*
cloth'i-fy (klōth'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To
Clo'thilde' Sou'pert' (klō'tēld' sōō'pĕr'). [F.] A variety of polyantha rose, having clusters of blush-white flowers.
cloth imperial = IMPERIAL, *n.*, 5. *Obs.*
cloth oil. = WOOL OIL.
cloth prover. A magnifying glass used in counting the weft threads in cloth. *Oxf. E. D.*
cloth red. See DYE.
cloth shearer One who shears cloth and frees it from superfluous nap. [like
cloth'y (klōth'ĭ), *a.* Cloth-
cloth'-yard' shaft. An arrow of the length of a cloth yard; — a conventional epithet in ballad literature for an arrow or the English longbow.
clotony. ✝ GLUTTONY.
clot'pate'. ✝ CLODPATE.
clot'pole', clot'poll'. ✝ CLODPOLL.
clots. Var of CLOTE
clotte. ✝ CLOT.
clot'ty (klŏt'ĭ), *a.* Clotted or inclined to clot.
clo'ture', *v. t. & i* = CLOSURE, *v.*

clot'weed', *n.* [*clote* + *weed.*] The cocklebur
clou. ✝ CLOUGH.
clouche. ✝ CLUTCH.
clouch't. Obs. p. p. of CLUTCH.
cloud'-com-pel'ler, *n.* Zeus; — an epithet. — **cloud'-com-pel'ling**, *a*
cloud'ful, *a.* See FUL.
cloud grass. A Spanish grass (*Agrostis nebulosa*) with a light feathery panicle, cultivated for dried bouquets [CLOUDY.
cloud'i-ly (kloud'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
cloud'i-ness, *n* See -NESS.
cloud'let, *n* See -LET.
cloud rack. *Meteor.* = RACK, *n.*
cloud'scape', *n.* [Cf. LANDSCAPE.] A view of clouds *R.*

cloud'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **clou'é'** (klōō'ā'), *a* [F.] *Her.* Studded with nails.
clough (klŏf). Dial. Eng. var. of CLOFF, CLOW, *n. & v.*
clought ✝ CLOUT.
cloughte. Obs. p. p. of CLUTCH.
cloumben. Obs. p. p. of CLIMB.
cloumse. ✝ CLUMSE.
cloung. Obs. p. p. of CLING.
clour. ✝ CLOWRE.
clour (klōor), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A bump on the head made by a blow; also, the blow itself. **b** A dint. — **clour**, *v. t.*
clouse. ✝ CLOW.
clout, *n.* = CLOUT NAIL.
Clout, Col'in (kŏl'ĭn klout'). See COLIN CLOUT.
clout'er, *n.* One who clouts.
clout'er-ly, *a.* [From CLOUT a patch.] Clumsy; awkward. Also *adv. Obs.*
clove. ✝ CLAW.
clove carnation. = CLOVE PINK.
clove cinnamon. = CLOVE CASSIA. [currant.
clove currant. The buffalo
cloves gillyflower. Clove pink.
clove hitch. See KNOT, *n.*
clove hook. A clip hook.
clov'ene (klōv'ēn), *n.* [*clove* the spice + *ene.*] *Chem.* A sesquiterpene, $C_{15}H_{24}$, obtained indirectly from caryophyllene. It is a liquid boiling at 262° C.
clo'ven-hoofed' (klō'v'n-hōft'), *a.* = CLOVEN-FOOTED, 1.
clove oil. See OIL, *Table I*
clove pepper. Allspice. *Dial. Eng.* [BROOM.
clover broom. = INDIGO
clo'ver-ley', **-lay'** (-lĭ'), *n.* A field reaped of a clover crop, and ready to be plowed for some other crop. *Dial. Eng.*
clove'-root', *n.* The herb bennet.
clover tree. A Tasmanian goodeniaceous tree (*Goodenia latifolia*). [WORM
clover worm. = CLOVER HAY
clo'ver-y (klō'vĕr-ĭ), *a.* Like or abounding in clover.
clove'wort' (klōv'wûrt'), *n. Obs.* **a** A crowfoot. **b** The herb bennet.

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clown (kloun), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *klunni* a clumsy, boorish fellow, North Fries. *klönne* clown, Sw. dial. *klunn* log, Dan. *klunt* log, block.] **1.** One who works upon the soil, a rustic; a churl.

The *clown*, the child of nature, without guile. *Cowper.*

2. A man of coarse nature and manners; an awkward fellow; an ill-bred person; a boor.

3. The fool or buffoon in a play, circus, etc.

The *clown* shall make those laugh whose lungs are tickle o' the sere. *Shak.*

clown, *v. i.*; CLOWNED (klound); CLOWN'ING. To act as a clown; to play the clown; — often with *it*.

Beshrew me, he *clowns* it properly indeed. *B Jonson.*

clown'age (-āj), *n.* Behavior or manners of a clown.

clown'er-y (-ēr-ĭ), *n.* Clownishness; buffoonery.

clown'ish, *a.* Of or resembling a clown, or characteristic of a clown; boorish.

Syn. — Coarse, rough, clumsy, awkward, ungainly; rude, uncivil, ill-bred, rustic, untutored. See BOORISH.

— **clown'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **clown'ish-ness,** *n.*

clow'ring (klou'rĭng), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *clār* a level surface?] *Stoneculting.* The chipping off of a face of stone with a pick or wedge-shaped chisel so as to bring it nearly to a plane.

cloy (kloi), *v. t.*; CLOYED (kloid); CLOY'ING. [OF. *cloer* to nail up, F. *clouer*, fr. OF. *clo* nail, F. *clou*, fr. L. *clavus* nail; or shortened from earlier *accloy*. Cf. CLOVE the spice.] **1.** To nail; hence, to prick or pierce with or as with a nail. *Obs.*

He never shod horse but he *cloyed* him. *Bacon.*

2. To fill or choke up; to stop up; to clog. *Obs.*

The duke's purpose was to have *cloyed* the harbor by sinking ships, laden with stones. *Speed.*

3. To glut, or satisfy, as the appetite; satiate; surfeit.

[Who can] *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast? *Shak.*

He sometimes *cloys* his readers instead of satisfying. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See SATIATE.

club (klŭb), *n.* [ME. *clubbe, clobbe;* cf. Icel. *klubba, klumba*, club, *klumbufōtr* a clubfoot, Sw. *klubba* club, Dan. *klump* lump, G. *klumpen* clump, *kolben* club, and E. *clump.*] **1.** A heavy staff of wood, usually tapering, and wielded with the hand as a cudgel.

But make you ready your stiff bats and *clubs;*
Rome and her rats are at the point of battle. *Shak.*

2. Hence: **a** A weapon of wood, wood and stone, or metal, for delivering rough blows; a war club. Cf. BOOMERANG, MACE, POGAMOGGAN. **b** A stick or bat used in various games with a ball, as the crook-headed stick used in golf. **3. a** *Zoöl.* A club-shaped part, esp. the enlarged terminal part of the antennæ of many insects. **b** *Bot.* One of the claviform receptacles in clavariaceous fungi. **c** *Hort.* Clubroot.

4. A club-shaped tail or knot in which men's hair was gathered behind, — a late 18th-century fashion.

5. *Naut.* **a** A light spar to which the foot of a gaff topsail is bent to extend its spread beyond the gaff and to improve its set. **b** A small spar at the after part of the foot of a staysail or jib, to which the sheet is attached. By spreading the foot and cloths it makes the sail set down flatter.

6. [Cf. the Spanish name *bastos*, and Sp. *bastón* staff, club.] Any card of the suit of cards having a figure like the trefoil or clover leaf. *pl.* The suit of cards having such figure.

7. A combination or union into a mass; an aggregate. *Obs.*

8. A joint charge or expense, or any person's share of it; a contribution to a common fund. *Obs.*

They laid down their *club.* *L'Estrange.*

9. A jointly supported social meeting, as at a tavern, etc., a periodical social meeting of a society.

10. An association of persons for the promotion of some common object, as literature, science, politics, good-fellowship, etc., esp. one jointly supported and meeting periodically. Membership is usually conferred by ballot, and carries the privilege of exclusive use of a club building or apartment.

He [Goldsmith] was one of the nine original members of that celebrated fraternity which has sometimes been called the Literary *Club*, but which has always disclaimed that epithet, and still glories in its simple name of the *Club.* *Macaulay*

11. The building or apartment occupied by a club; club house, building, rooms, or the like.

Syn. — See ASSOCIATION.

the Club, *Eng. Hist.*, a faction of the Scotch Whigs which opposed King William III.

club, *v. t.*; CLUBBED (klŭbd); CLUB'BING. **1.** To beat with or as with a club.

2. To gather or combine into a clublike mass or body.

3. To unite for a common end, or contribute to a common stock; as, to *club* exertions.

4. To raise or defray by a proportional assessment; as, to *club* the expense.

5. *Mil.* To throw, or allow to fall, into confusion; as, to *club* a battalion. *Chiefly Eng.*

to club a musket, *Mil.*, to turn the breech uppermost, so as to use it as a club.

club, *v. i.* **1.** To form a club; to combine for the promotion of some common object; to unite.

Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream
Of fancy, madly met, and *clubbed* into a dream. *Dryden.*

2. To pay an equal or proportionate share of a common charge or expense; to pay (for something) by contribution.

The owl, the raven, and the bat,
Clubbed for a feather to his hat. *Swift*

3. To cluster into a mass instead of scattering; — said of fired shot or of the gun fired. *Rare.*

4. *Naut.* To drift in a current with an anchor down to insure control; — usually with *down.*

club'ba-ble, club'a-ble (klŭb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Suitable for membership in a club; sociable. *Colloq.* — **club'ba-bil'i-ty, club'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Colloq.*

clubbed (klŭbd), *a.* **1.** Shaped like a club; grasped like, or used as, a club; as, a *clubbed* bayonet.

2. *Bot. & Hort.* Affected with the disease clubroot.

3. *Hort.* Having an enlarged fleshy base; — said of the stem of an apple.

club'ber (klŭb'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who clubs.

2. A member of a club. *Rare.* *Massinger.*

club'bish (-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Rude; clownish. *Obs.*

2. Disposed to club together; as, a *clubbish* set.

club'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* [*club* + *foot.*] **1.** *Med.* **a** (*pl.* CLUBFEET) A short, distorted foot. **b** The deformity, usually congenital, which such a foot exhibits; talipes.

2. *Bot.* = CLUBROOT.

club'foot'ed (-fo͝ot'ĕd; -fo͝od; 87, 151), *a.* Having a clubfoot.

club fungus. Any fungus of the family Clavariaceæ.

club'hand' (klŭb'hănd'), *n.* *Med.* A short, distorted hand; also, the deformity exhibited by such a hand.

club'haul' (-hôl'), *v. t. Naut.* To put (a vessel) on the other tack, when in danger of going into irons, by dropping the lee anchor as the vessel's head comes to the wind and hauling on a hawser from the lee quarter to the anchor until the vessel pays off on the other tack, then cutting the hawser. Clubhauling is done only in an extreme emergency.

club law. 1. Government by violence; lynch law. *Addison.*

2. *Card Playing.* A rule in loo that when clubs are trumps no player may pass or resign his hand.

club'link' (-lĭŋk'), *n.* *Naut.* A link of peculiar shape having two eyes, through the lower of which passes the bolt of a shackle attached to the ring of an anchor, while the upper links with the end link of a chain cable.

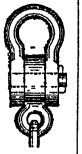

Clublink.

club moss. Any plant of the genus *Lycopodium* or of the family Lycopodiaceæ; a lycopod; — from the club-shaped strobiles in which the sporangia of some species are borne. See LYCOPODIUM.

club palm. Any plant of the genus *Taxtsia.*

club'root' (-ro͞ot'), *n.* *Bot.* A common disease of cabbages and related plants, due to a myxomycete or slime fungus (*Plasmodiophora brassicæ*) which develops swellings on the roots, causing their decay.

club'-rush', *n.* **a** The cat-tail or reed-mace. **b** Any sedge of the genus *Scirpus.*

club'-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Enlarged gradually at the end.

club skate. A skate with a light metal frame made to fasten to the shoe by means of clamps or screws.

club topsail. *Naut.* A gaff topsail having its foot bent on a *club* (which see). It is often of great size and is used principally upon yachts.

cluck (klŭk), *v. i.*; CLUCKED (klŭkt); CLUCK'ING. [Cf. G *glucken, glucksen*, LG. *klukken*, Dan. *klukke;* all prob. of imitative origin. Cf. CLOCK to cluck.] **1.** To make the noise, or utter the call, of a brooding hen.

2. To produce a click or clicks as an element of speech. See CLICK, *n.*, 3.

clucking hen, the limpkin. *Colloq., Jamaica.*

cluck, *v. t.* **1.** To call together, or call to follow, as a hen does her chickens.

She, poor hen, fond of no second brood,
Has *clucked* thee to the wars. *Shak.*

2. To cause to make a sound resembling or accompanied by a cluck.

I had a strong fit of shuddering, which *clucked* my teeth together. *Stevenson*

cluck, *n.* **1.** The call of a hen to her chickens

2. *Phonetics* = CLICK, *n.*, 3.

clue (klo͞o; 243), *n.* [See CLEW, *n.*] A ball of thread; thread for a guide; corner of a sail, etc. See CLEW.

clue, *v. t. & i.* To roll up; to haul by a clue, etc. See CLEW.

clum'ber (klŭm'bẽr), *n.* [From an estate of the Duke of Newcastle.] A kind of field spaniel, with short legs and stout body. Clumbers are chiefly white, with yellow ears, and weigh from 35 to 65 pounds.

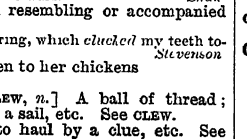

Clumber Spaniel.

clump (klŭmp), *n.* [Cf. D. *klomp* lump, G. *klump, klumpen*, Dan. *klump*, Sw. *klump;* perh. akin to L. *globus*, E. *globe*. Cf. CLUB.] **1.** An unshaped piece or mass, as of wood; a heap; a lump.

2. A cluster; a group; a thicket.

A *clump* of shrubby trees. *Hawthorne.*

3. The compressed clay of coal strata.

4. A thick extra sole on a shoe for rough wear.

5. *Print.* = SLUG. *British.*

6. *Bacteriol.* An aggregation or mass of bacteria in a quiescent condition. See AGGLUTINATION, 5.

clump (klŭmp), *n.* A heavy tramping sound.

clump, *v. t.*; CLUMPED (klŭmpt); CLUMP'ING. To arrange in a clump or clumps; to cluster; to group. *Blackmore.*

clump, *v. i.* **1.** To tread clumsily and noisily.

Pendragon and the butcher's boy went *clumping* past. *Stevenson.*

2. *Bacteriol.* To form clumps.

clump block. *Naut.* A short, thick, strongly made block with a thick metal sheave, having a large opening in proportion to its length.

clump boot. A heavy boot with a thick double sole.

clump'ish, *a.* Somewhat clumpy; heavy and clumsy. "*Clumpish* barges." *Century Mag.*

clumps (klŭmps), *n.* A game in which two "clumps," or groups, of players try to discover, by questions to be answered by either "yes" or "no," a word or thing previously selected by two persons, one from each group.

clump'y (klŭm'pĭ), *a.* [From CLUMP, *n.*] Composed of clumps; shapeless; clumplike; also, abounding in clumps.

clum'sy (klŭm'zĭ), *a.*; CLUM'SI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr); CLUM'SI-EST. [Cf. ME. *clumsed* benumbed, *clumsen* to be benumbed, Icel. *klumsa* lockjaw, Sw. dial. *klummsen* benumbed with cold. Cf. 5th CLAM; 1st CLAMP.] **1.** Stiff or benumbed, as with cold. *Obs.*

2. Without skill or grace; wanting dexterity, nimbleness, or readiness; stiff; awkward, as if benumbed; unwieldy; unhandy; hence, ill-made, misshapen, or inappropriate; as, a *clumsy* person; a *clumsy* workman; *clumsy* fingers; a *clumsy* gesture; a *clumsy* excuse.

But thou in *clumsy* verse, unlicked, unpointed,
Hast shamefully defied the Lord's anointed. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See AWKWARD.

clunch (*dial.* klo͝onsh), *n.* [Cf. D. *klont* lump, and E. CLUMP.] **1.** *Obs. or Dial.* **a** A clump or lump. **b** A lout; a boor. **c** A hand; esp., a clumsy hand.

2. Indurated clay.

3. One of the harder beds of the English Lower Cretaceous. It is a limestone, and is sometimes used as a building stone, but weathers easily.

clunch, *a.* Lumpy; stiff, as clay. *Obs. or Dial.*

clung (klŭng), *a.* [Prop. p. p. fr. ME *clingen* to shrivel. See CLING, *v. i.*] *Archaic or Dial.* **1.** Shrunken or shriveled, collapsed from emptiness; also, stiff and clinging, as clay; toughened, as by drought or damp.

2. Sullen.

Clu'ni-ac (klo͞o'nĭ-ăk), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A monk of the reformed branch of the Benedictine Order, founded in 910 at Cluny (or Clugny) in France. — **Clu'ni-a-cen'sian** (-ȧ-sĕn'shăn), **Clu'nist,** *n.* — **Clu-nis'i-an** (klo͞o-nĭz'ĭ-ăn), *a.*

clunk (klŭŋk), *n.* [Of imitative origin; cf. Norw. & Sw. *klunk* gulp, *klunka* to gurgle.] A sound such as is made when a cork is quickly drawn from a bottle, or when liquid flows intermittently from a bottle. — **clunk,** *v. i.*

Clu'ny' lace (klu'nē'). [From *Cluny*, France.] **a** A style of net lace in which the patterns, generally conventionalized bird, animal, and flower forms, are darned upon a square-net background. **b** A modern guipure lace usually of geometric design.

Clu'pe-a (klo͞o'pē-ȧ; 243), *n.* [NL., fr L. *clupea* a small river fish.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical herrings.

Clu-pe'i-dæ (klo͞o-pē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A large family of soft-finned teleost fishes, mostly marine or anadromous in habits, including the herrings, sardines, shad, menhaden, etc.; the herring family. They have a narrow, compressed body and forked tail. The mouth is narrow, the teeth are small or wanting, the gill rakers long, and the scales usually readily detachable. — **clu'pe-id** (klo͞o'pē-ĭd), *a. & n.* — **clu'pe-i-form'** (-ĭ-fôrm'; klo͞o-pē'-), *a.*

clu'pe-oid (klo͞o'pē-oid), *a.* [*Clupea* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Pert. to or resembling the herring family. — *n.* A clupeoid fish.

Clu'si-a (klo͞o'shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Charles de Lécluse (Latinized *Clusius*), French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of trees or shrubs typifying the family Clusiaceæ, and embracing numerous Central and South American species. Many are epiphytic climbers, the stems enveloping and ultimately smothering their hosts. They have coriaceous, opposite leaves, and large white, yellow, or pink flowers Some, as *C. rosea*, yield medicinal resins. See WAXFLOWER, WILD FIG.

Clu'si-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Hypericales) distinguished from Hypericaceæ chiefly by the presence of oil glands. Many yield useful timber; the resins of *Clusia, Garcinia, Calophyllum*, etc., afford pigments; the fruits of *Garcinia* and *Mammea* are important. The family includes about 25 genera and 300 species of wide distribution in tropical regions. — **clu'si-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

clus'ter (klŭs'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *cluster, clyster;* cf. LG. *kluster.*] **1.** A number of things of the same kind growing together; a bunch.

Her deeds were like great *clusters* of ripe grapes,
Which load the branches of the fruitful vine. *Spenser.*

2. A mass or clot. *Obs.*

3. A number of similar things collected together or lying contiguous; group; as, a *cluster* of islands; a star *cluster.*

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clow. † CLOUGH, CLOVE.
clow, *v. t.* = CLOY. *Obs.*
clowche. † CLUTCH.
clowd. † CLOUD.
clowe. † CLAW, CLEW, CLOVE.
clowe-gilofre, clowgelofre, *n.* [See 5th CLOVE; GILLYFLOWER.] Spice clove. *Obs.* [CLEAVE.]
clowen. Obs. pret. pl. of CLOW'ER. † CLOWRE.
clowgh. † CLOUGH.
clown'heal', *n.* The hedge nettle (*Stachys palustris*).
clown'i-cal, *a.* Clownish. *Obs.*
clown's allheal. = CLOWNHEAL.
clown'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
clown's lungwort. a The common mullein. b The toothwort (*Lathræa squamaria*).
clown's mustard. The candytuft *Iberis amara.*
clown's spikenard. = PLOWMAN'S SPIKENARD.
clown's treacle. Garlic.
clown's woundwort. = CLOWNHEAL. [sod. *Obs.*
clowre, *n.* Grassy ground; turf.
clowrys. † CLOWRE.
clowse. † CLOW.
clowte. † CLOUT.
clowze. † CLOW.
cloy. † CLY.
cloy, *v. t.* To stroke with the claw. *Obs. & E.*
cloyd. Cloyed. *Ref. Sp.*
cloyed, *pret. & p. p.* of CLOY. — **cloy'ed-ness,** *n. Rare.*
cloy'er, *n.* One that cloys.
cloy'er, *n. Obs. Thieves' Slang.* 1. One who intrudes for a share of a young sharper's profits. 2. A thief; a cutpurse.
cloy'less, *a.* See -LESS. *Shak.*
cloy'ment, *n.* Satiety. *Obs.*
cloyne, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *cluygnier* to wink, blink.] To take by fraud. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To deceive; cheat. *Obs.* — **cloyn'er,** *n. Obs.*
cloyshe. † CLOSH.
cloy'some, *a.* See -SOME.
cloyt. Var. of CLOIT. *Scot.*
cloze. Close, *v. Ref. Sp.*
cloz'et. Closet. *Ref. Sp.*
clo'zure. Closure. *Ref. Sp.*
C. L. S. C. *Abbr.* Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.
club'bing, *n.* = CLUBROOT.
club'bish-ly, *adv.* Rudely. *Obs.*
club'bism (klŭb'ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. — **club'bist,** *n.*
club'bock (-ŭk), *n.* The spotted blenny. *Local, British.*
club'by, *a.* Sociable; companionable; clubbable. *Colloq.*
club compass. See COMPASS, *n.*
clubd. Clubbed. *Ref. Sp.*
club'dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
club'fist' (-ĭst'), *n.* A heavy fist; hence, a brutal fellow. *Obs.* — **club'fist'ed,** *a.*
clubfoot moss. = CLUB MOSS.
club grass. a Any European grass of the genus *Corynephorus;* — so called from the club-shaped awns. b = CLUB-RUSH b.
club'house', *n.* A house occupied by a club.
Club'i-on'i-dæ (klŭb'ĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κλέος glory + βιοῦν to live.] *Zool.* A family of tube-weaving spiders of terrestrial habits, closely related to the Drassidæ. — **club'i-on'id** (-ĭd), *a & n.*
club'man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. **1.** A man armed with a club; specif., in *Eng. Hist.*, one of certain bodies of men so armed, who took part in the Civil War of the 17th century. **2.** A member of a club; a man given to club life.
club'-rus'er (klŭb'rĭz'ẽr), *n. Eng. Hist.* = CLUBMAN, 1.
club'room', *n.* The apartment in which a club meets.
club sandwich. A sandwich of toast, chicken (or turkey), lettuce, and bacon (or ham).
club shell. A shell of the genus *Cerithium* or allied genera. They are elongate and tapering.
club'start', *n.* [*club* + *start* a tail.] The stoat. *Local, Eng.*
club'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [Cf. CLUBSTART.] The stoat. *Local, Eng.*
club'ster, *n.* = CLUBMAN, 2.
club woman, *or* **club'wom'an,** *n.* A woman belonging to a club or given to club life.
clucche. † CLUTCH.
cluche. † CLUTCH.
clucht. Clutched. *Ref. Sp.*
cluck'er, *n.* An oyster injured or killed by freezing or otherwise. It sounds hollow when struck. *Local, U. S.*
cluck'ies (klŭk'ĭz), *n.* The wild red columbine. *Dial. U. S.*
cluckt. Clucked. *Ref. Sp.*
clud (klŏd). Obs. or Scot. var. of CLOUD.
clude. † CLOUD.
cludi. † CLOUDY.
cluf. Clough. *Ref. Sp.*
clufe. Var. of CLOOF. [*Eng.*
cluff (klŏf), *n.* A cuff. *Dial.*
cluik, cluke. † CLUTCH.
clum, *n.* Silence. Also, *interj.*, "Mum!" *Obs*
clum. Obs. or dial. pret. and p. p. of CLIMB.
clum, clumme, *a.* Silent; glum. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
clum, *v. t.* [Cf. CLAM to clutch.] To clutch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
clum'ben. Obs. p. p. of CLIMB.
clumb'sie. † CLUMSY.
clump'er, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. G. *khimpern* to clod. See CLUMP, *n.*] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** To form into clumps or masses. [clumsily.] **2.** To patch or put together.
clump'er (klŭm'pẽr; klŏm'-pẽr), *n & v.* Lump. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
clump'er-ton, *n.* [Cf. CLUMP.] A clown; a rustic. *Obs*
clump'-head' grass. The wool grass. *Local, U. S.*
clumpse, clumps (klŭmps; klŏmps), *a.* Obs. or dial. Eng. & Scot. var. of CLUMSE.
clumse (*dial.* klŏms), *v. t.* [Cf. CLUMSY.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* To be or grow numb. — *v. t.* To daze.
clumse, *a. Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Benumbed; stolid; also, lazy. **2.** Gruff; plain-spoken.
clum'si-ly (klŭm'zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of CLUMSY.
clum'si-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Clum'sy, Sir Tun'bel-ly (tŭn'bĕl-ĭ klŭm'zĭ) A mean, boorish toady in Vanbrugh's "The Relapse," and in Sheridan's adaptation of it, "A Trip to Scarborough."
clunch'fist', *n.* A clenched fist; hence, a miser. *Obs.* [CLING.]
clung (klŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of CLING, *v. i.*
clunge, *v. t.* To cling. *Obs.*
clun'ter (*dial.* klŏn'tẽr), *n. & v.* [Cf. *clumper*, also Fries. *klunter.*] **1.** Lump. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** Clatter. *Dial. Eng.*
Clu'ny' tap'es-try (klo͞o'nē'), A stout thick fabric of wool and silk, used esp. for hangings, etc.
clu'pe-ine (klo͞o'pē-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** [From CLUPEA.] *Chem.* A protamine contained in the spermatozoa of the herring, perhaps identical with salmine.
clupien. † CLEPE.
cluppe. † CLIP.
Clu'ri-caune (klo͞o'rĭ-kôn), *n* An Irish elf, corresponding to the English Puck, or Robin Goodfellow.
cluse. † CLOW.

4. A number of individuals grouped together or collected in one place; a crowd; a mob.

We loved him; but, like beasts
And cowardly nobles, gave way unto your *clusters*,
Who did hoot him out o' the city *Shak.*

5. *Apiculture.* A number of bees clinging together so as to form a solid mass.

clus'ter (klŭs'tẽr), *v. i.*; CLUS'TERED (-tẽrd); CLUS'TER-ING. To grow in clusters or assemble in groups; to gather or unite in a cluster or clusters.

His sunny hair
Cluster'd about his temples, like a god's. *Tennyson.*

clus'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To collect into a cluster or clusters; to gather into a bunch or close body

Or from the forest falls the *clustered* snow. *Thomson*

2. To furnish or cover with clusters; — in *p. p.*

cluster cup. **a** An æcium; — so called from its shape. **b** The æciostage of a rust fungus.

clus'tered (klŭs'tẽrd), *p. a.* Formed in or as in clusters.

clustered column, *Arch.*, a column composed, or apparently composed, of several columns collected together. — **c. Solomon's-seal.** = FALSE SOLOMON'S-SEAL.

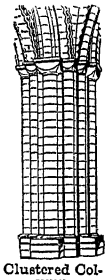

Clustered Column.

cluster fig. An East Indian fig (*Ficus glomerata*) with tapering leaves and small clustered fruit. The bark is astringent. It is sometimes planted as a shade tree.

cluster fly. A fly (*Pollenia rudis*), related to the house fly but of sluggish habits, often found in houses, esp. in spring and fall.

cluster pine. A pine (*Pinus pinaster*) of southern Europe. It is of handsome pyramidal form, and is much cultivated, esp. in England. The light brown glossy cones are borne in clusters.

clus'ter-y (klŭs'tẽr-ĭ), *a.* [From CLUSTER, *n.*] Growing in, or full of, clusters; like clusters.

clutch (klŭch), *n.* [Cf. CLETCH.] A nest complement of eggs or a brood of chicks; a cletch.

clutch, *v. t.* To hatch, as chickens.

clutch, *v. t.*; CLUTCHED (klŭcht); CLUTCH'ING. [ME. *cluchen*, AS. *clyccean*.] **1.** To close tightly; to clinch.

Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand. *Shak.*

2. To seize, clasp, or gripe with the hand, hands, or claws; — often fig.; as, to *clutch* power.

A man may set the poles together in his head, and *clutch* the whole globe at one intellectual grasp *Collier.*

Is this a dagger which I see before me . . . ?
Come, let me *clutch* thee. *Shak.*

clutch, *v. i.* To reach (at something) as if to grasp; to catch or snatch; — often followed by *at.*

Clutching at the phantoms of the stock market *Bancroft*

clutch, *n.* [ME. *cloche*, *cloke*, claw. See CLUTCH, *v.*]

1. A claw or talon; — chiefly in *pl.*

2. A claw, talon, or hand in the act of grasping firmly; — used esp. in *pl.*, and often fig. for power, esp. of one who is rapacious or cruel; as, in the *clutches* of a usurer.

I must have . . . little care of myself, if I ever more come near the *clutches* of such a giant. *Bp. Stillingfleet*

3. A gripe or clinching with or as with the fingers or claws, seizure; grasp. "The *clutch* of poverty." *Cowper.*

An expiring *clutch* at popularity *Carlyle*

4. *Mach.* **a** A coupling for connecting two working parts, as shafts or a shaft and a pulley, permitting either to be thrown at will into or out of gear with the other, as by moving a lever. The two principal types of clutch are the *friction clutch* (which see) and the *claw clutch*, in which jaws or claws interlock when pushed together. **b** An engine crosshead. *Rare.*

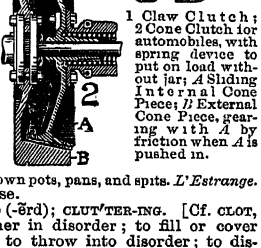

1 Claw Clutch; 2 Cone Clutch for automobile, with spring device to put on load without jar; *A* Sliding Internal Cone Piece; *B* External Cone Piece, gearing with *A* by friction when *A* is pushed in.

5. Any device for gripping an object, as at the end of a chain or tackle.

6. *Naut.* = CRUTCH.

clut'ter (klŭt'ẽr), *n.* [Cf CLOTTER, CLOT.] **1.** A clotted mass. *Obs.*

2. A confused collection; hence, crowded confusion; disorder; as, the room is in a *clutter.*

He saw what a *clutter*
there was with huge, overgrown pots, pans, and spits. *L'Estrange.*

3. Clatter; confused noise.

clut'ter, *v. t.*; CLUT'TERED (-ẽrd); CLUT'TER-ING. [Cf. CLOT, *n.*] **1.** To crowd together in disorder; to fill or cover with things in disorder; to throw into disorder; to disarrange; as, to *clutter* a room; — often with *up*, intensive.

2. To clot or coagulate, as blood. *Obs.*

clut'ter, *v. i.* **1.** To run together in knots or confused crowds; to run with disorder.

2. To make a confused noise; to bustle.

It [the goose] *cluttered* here, it chuckled there *Tennyson.*

3. To speak confusedly or inarticulately; to jumble words.

4. To clot or coagulate, as blood. *Obs.*

Clydes'dale (klīdz'dāl), *n.* One of a breed of heavy draft horses originally from Clydesdale, Scotland. They are about sixteen hands high and usually brown or bay.

Clydesdale terrier. One of a breed of small silky-haired terriers related to, but smaller than, the Skye terrier, having smaller and perfectly erect ears.

clus'ter-ber'ry, *n.* The mountain cranberry. *Local, U. S.*

clus'terd Clustered. *Ref. Sp.*

cluster fir. = CLUSTER PINE.

clus'ter-fist', *n.* *Obs.* **1.** A clumsy-fisted fellow; a boor. **2.** A close-fisted fellow; a miser.

clus'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CLUSTER. — **clus'ter-ing-ly,** *adv*

clut. † CLOUT.

clutch'-fist', *n.* *Obs.* A miser. — *a.* Miserly. — **-fist'ed,** *a.* *Obs.*

clute (*Scot.* klūt). Obs. or Scot. var. of CLOOT, CLOUT.

clutie. † CLOUT.

Clut'ter-buck, Captain Cuth'bert (kŭth'ẽrt klŭt'ẽr-bŭk). A retired officer, the imaginary editor of Scott's "The Abbot," "The Monastery," and "The Fortunes of Nigel."

clut'terd. Cluttered. *Ref. Sp.*

clut'ter-er, *n.* One that clutters.

clut'ter-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

clut'ter-y (klŭt'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Inclined to be stormy; rainy. *Dial. Eng*

cluve. Var. of CLOOF, hoof, claw. [steal. *Thieves' Cant.*

cly (klī), *v. t.* To seize; to cly, *n* A pocket. *Thieves' Cant.*

cly'ack Var. of CLIACK. *Scot*

cly'fak'er (-fāk'ẽr), *n.* A pickpocket. — **-fak'ing** (-fāk'ĭng), *n. Thieves' Cant.*

clymat. † CLIMATE.

clype (klīp), *v. t. & i.* To tell secrets; tattle; gossip. *Scot.*

clype, *n.* Gossip *Scot.*

clype, *n.* An ill-favored fellow. *Obs. Scot.*

Clyp'e-as-troi'da (klĭp'ē-ăs-troi'dă), **-troi'de-a** (-dē-*a*), *n. pl.* [NL.] = CLYPEASTRIDEA. — **-as'troid** (-ăs'troid), *a & n.*

clyp'e-o-lar (klĭp'ē-ō-lar; klĭ-pē'ō-), *a.* [L. *clypeolum* a small shield.] Like a small shield.

‖ **Clyp'pe-us So'bi-es'ki-i** (klĭp'ē-ŭs sō'bĭ-ĕs'kĭ-ī). [NL., shield of Sobieski.] *Astron.* = SCUTUM.

clyre. Var. of CLYER.

clys'sus, *n.* [LL.] *Alchemy & Old Chem.* A quintessence or efficacious principle. *Obs.*

cm. *Abbr.* Centimeter.

C. M., *or* **c. m.** *Abbr* Causa mortis; Certificated Master or Mistress; Chirurgiæ Magister (L., Master in Surgery); Church Missionary; common meter; Corresponding Member; cras mane (L., to-morrow morning). caballēnique[F., metric carat). c/m. *Abbr.* Call of more (*Stock Exchange*); centimeter.

C M D. *Abbr.* Common meter double

cmdg. *Abbr.* Commanding.

C. M. G. *Abbr.* Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

cml. *Abbr.* Commercial.

CMP. *Abbr.* Compromise; — as used on the tape of stock tickers.

C M. S., *or* **c.m. s.** *Abbr* Church Missionary Society; cras mane sumendus (L., to be taken tomorrow morning).

CN. *Abbr.* Consolidate, consols; — on the tape of stock tickers.

cly'er (klī'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. D. *klier* gland; as adj., scrofulous.] *Veter.* **a** A scrofulous tumor of the ox found esp. in the region of lymphatic glands, and produced by infection with the tubercle bacillus; — called also *wen.* **b** *pl.* The diseased condition characterized by such tumors.

Clym'e-ne (klĭm'ē-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κλυμένη.] *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Oceanus, mother of Atlas and Prometheus.

Cly-me'ni-a (klī-mē'nĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., fr. *Clymene.*] *Paleon.* A genus of primitive Devonian ammonites with comparatively simple sutures and internal siphuncle.

clyp'e-al (klĭp'ē-ăl), *a. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the clypeus. **clypeal suture,** *Zoöl.*, the suture behind the clypeus of an insect, separating it from the epicranium.

Clyp'e-as'ter (-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [NL.; L. *clypeus* shield + *aster* star.] *Zoöl.* A genus of sea urchins typical of the Clypeastridea The body is thick, the margin entire and imperforate, and the lower surface flat with a depression about the mouth. Some species attain a large size.

Clyp'e-as-trid'e-a (-ăs-trĭd'ē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An order of sea urchins having a central mouth with jaws, the body usually flattened and disklike (often with marginal notches or perforations), and petal-shaped ambulacral areas on the upper surface. It includes the cake urchins, sand dollars, etc.

clyp'e-ate (klĭp'ē-āt) } *a.* [L. *clypeatus*, p. p. of *clypeare*

clyp'e-at'ed (-āt/ĕd) } to arm with a shield, fr. *clypeus*, *clypeus*, shield.] *Biol.* **a** Shaped like a round buckler or shield; scutate. **b** *Zoöl.* Furnished with a clypeus, or with a shieldlike plate or process.

clyp'e-i-form' (-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *clypeus* shield + *-form.*] Shield-shaped; clypeate.

clyp'e-o- (klĭp'ē-ō-). Combining form for *clypeus.*

clyp'e-ole (klĭp'ē-ōl), *n.* Also **cly-pe'o-la** (klĭ-pē'ō-lă); *L. pl.* **-læ** (-lē). [NL. *clypeola*, fr. L *clypeolum* a small shield.] *Bot.* **a** A sporophyll. *Obs.* **b** Now, specif., one of the shield-shaped sporophylls composing the fertile spike in *Equisetum.* — **clyp'e-o-late** (klĭp'ē-ō-lāt; klĭ-pē'-), *a.*

clyp'e-us (klĭp'ē-ŭs), *n.* [L. *clypeus*, *clypeus*, a round shield.] **1.** *Archæol.* **a** A large round shield with its outer face convex and the inner concave. **b** A shield-shaped disk, dedicated in a temple or hung up in a private house, usually with sacred or ancestral meaning, — a survival of the early habit of so dedicating a battle shield.

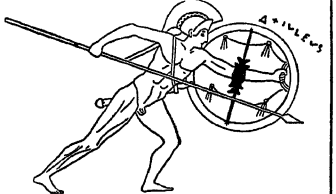

Achilles bearing a Clypeus and Spear.

2. *Bot.* A black disklike tissue formed about the mouth of the perithecia in certain ascomycetous fungi.

3. *Zool.* A plate or shield of the anterior median part of an insect's head. It usually bears the labrum. See EPISTOME.

clys'mi-an (klĭz'mĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. κλύσμα a place washed by the waves, fr. κλύζειν. See CLYSTER.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by, a deluge or inundation.

clys'mic (-mĭk), *a.* Washing; cleansing.

clys'ter (klĭs'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κλυστήρ, fr. κλύζειν to wash off or out; akin to Goth. *hlūtrs* pure, G. *lauter*: cf. F. *clystère.*] *Med.* A liquid injected into the lower intestine; an injection; an enema.

clys'ter, *v. t.*; CLYS'TERED (-tẽrd); CLYS'TER-ING. To treat with clysters.

clyster pipe *or* **tube.** A pipe or tube used for rectal injections.

Cly'tem-nes'tra, Cly'tæm-nes'tra (klī'tĕm-nĕs'tră), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κλυταιμνήστρα.] *Gr. Myth.* Half sister of Helen and wife of Agamemnon. During Agamemnon's absence at Troy she takes Ægisthus as paramour and with him plots and carries out Agamemnon's assassination. She is eventually slain by Orestes. Cf. ORESTEIA.

Cly'ti-e (klĭsh'ĭ-ē; klĭ'tĭ-ē; *commonly* klī'tē) *or* **Cly'ti-a** (klĭsh'ĭ-ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κλυτιή.] *Class. Myth.* An ocean nymph who pined away for love of Apollo and was changed into the heliotrope. The myth doubtless has reference to that flower's turning toward the sun, which, as Helios, was identified with Apollo.

Clytie knot (klī'tē). In hair dressing, a loose, low coil at the back of the head, like the knot on the head of the bust of Clytie by G. F. Watts.

cne'mi-al (nē'mĭ-ăl), *a.* [Gr. κνήμη the tibia.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to the shin or shin bone.

cnemial crest *or* **ridge,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a crestlike ridge on the front proximal part of the tibia, especially developed in certain birds, as loons and grebes, in which it extends above the knee into a long **cnemial process.**

cne'mis (nē'mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κνημις a legging, κνήμη the tibia.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The shin, or the tibia.

cni'din (nī'dĭn), *n.* The crystalline bitter principle of the blessed thistle (*Cnicus benedictus*). It is used in intermittent fevers, and as a tonic and emetic.

Cni'cus (nī'kŭs), *n.* [L., also *cnecus*, a thistlelike plant, Gr. κνῆκος.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous plants. *C. benedictus*, the blessed thistle (which see), is the only species. Various species of *Carduus* (see CARDUUS) are sometimes referred to this genus.

cni'da (nī'dă), *n.*; *pl.* CNIDÆ (nī'dē). [NL., fr. Gr. κνίδη nettle, sea nettle.] *Zoöl.* A nematocyst.

Cni-da'ri-a (nī-dā'rĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See CNIDA.] *Zoöl.* A group equivalent to Cœlenterata, sometimes excluding the Ctenophora.

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cni'do-cil (-sĭl), *n.* [*cnida* + L. *cilium* eyelash.] *Zoöl.* A minute process of a cnidoblast, which when touched is believed to cause the projection of the stinging thread.

cni'do-phore (-fōr), *n.* [*cnida* + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* A part or organ that bears cnidæ. — **cni-doph'o-rous** (nī-dŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.*

co-, *pref.* [See COM-.] A form of *com-*. In Latin it occurred before vowels, *h*, and *gn*. In English *co-* has become a living formative, and as such is no longer subject to the Latin usage, but may occur indifferently before vowels or consonants. *Co-* signifies in general *with*, *together*, *in conjunction*, *jointly*, and is used:

1. With verbs; as, *co*sustain, to sustain jointly; *co*adjust, to adjust mutually; *co*öperate; *co*exist, etc.

2 With participles, adjectives, and adverbs; as, *co*adapted, adapted one to the other; *co*eval, of the same age; *co*extensive; *co*equal; *co*extensively; *co*equally, etc.

3. a With nouns in general, often importing rights or liabilities which are *legally joint* or *in common*; as, *co*education, *co*adventure, *co*eternity, *co*indication, *co*portion, *co*inheritance. **b** With nouns of agency, office, or occupation in particular: *fellow*; as, *co*author, *co*partaker, *co*regent, *co*debtor, *co*legatee, *co*trustee, *co*surety, etc.

4. a In mathematics, to indicate the *corresponding function of the complement* of an arc or angle, as in *co*sine, *co*tangent, etc., or, in hyperbolic functions, multiplied by the imaginary *i*. **b** In astronomy, to indicate the *complement* of the declination, latitude, etc., that is, the difference between 90° and the declination, latitude, etc., as in *co*declination, *co*latitude, etc.

co'a-cer'vate (kō'ă-sûr'vāt; kō-ăs'ẽr-), *v. t.* [L. *coacervatus*, p. p. of *coacervare* to heap up.] To heap up; to pile. *Rare.* — **co-ac'er-va'tion** (kō-ăs'ẽr-vā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

co'a-cer'vate (kō'ă-sûr'vāt; kō-ăs'ẽr-vāt), *a.* [L. *coacervatus.*] Piled up; collected into a crowd. *Rare. Bacon.*

coach (kōch), *n.* [F. *coche*, fr. G. *kutsche*, fr. Hung. *kocsi*, fr. *Kocs* a village in Hungary.] **1.** A large, close, four-wheeled carriage, having doors in the sides, and generally a front and a back seat inside, and an elevated seat in front for the driver. *Coaches* vary in form and capacity. *Stage coaches* and *tallyho coaches* often have three or more seats inside, each for two or three persons, and seats outside.

One form of Coach.

2. *Naut.* A cabin on the after part of the quarter-deck, usually occupied by the captain. *Obs.*

3. a A special tutor who assists in preparing a student for examination. **b** An instructor in athletics, often a professional; as, a rowing or a football *coach*; — commonly distinguished from the *trainer*, who looks after the health and condition of athletes. *Colloq.*

4. *Railroads.* A first-class passenger car, as distinguished from a drawing-room car, sleeping car, etc.; sometimes, loosely, any passenger car.

5. A tame horse, ox, etc., used as a decoy for wild cattle. *Australia.*

coach, *v. i.*; COACHED (kōcht); COACH'ING. **1.** To convey in, seat in, or provide with, a coach. *Pope.*

2. To prepare for public examination, or for an athletic or other contest, by private instruction; to train or direct by special instruction. *Colloq.*

I *coached* him before he got his scholarship. *G. Eliot.*

3. *Baseball.* To direct the movements of (a base runner). See COACHER, 3.

coach, *v. i.* To go in a coach; — sometimes with *it*. *Colloq.*

coach box. The seat of a coachman.

coach dog. One of a breed of dogs trained to accompany carriages; the Dalmatian dog. They resemble a pointer, having short, smooth hair, and are white with small black or liver-colored spots.

Coach Dog.

coach'ee' (kōch'ē'), *n.* **1.** An obsolete carriage, shaped like a coach, but longer, open in front, and having two seats

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co'a-cer'vate (kō'ă-sûr'vāt; kō-ăs'ẽr-), *v. t.* [L. *coacervatus*, p. p. of *coacervare* to heap up.] To heap up; to pile. *Rare.* — **co-ac'er-va'tion** (kō-ăs'ẽr-vā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

co'a-cer'vate (kō'ă-sûr'vāt; kō-ăs'ẽr-vāt), *a.* [L. *coacervatus.*] Piled up; collected into a crowd. *Rare. Bacon.*

coach (kōch), *n.* [F. *coche*, fr. G. *kutsche*, fr. Hung. *kocsi*, fr. *Kocs* a village in Hungary.] **1.** A large, close, four-wheeled carriage, having doors in the sides, and generally a front and a back seat inside, and an elevated seat in front for the driver. *Coaches* vary in form and capacity. *Stage coaches* and *tallyho coaches* often have three or more seats inside, each for two or three persons, and seats outside.

One form of Coach.

2. *Naut.* A cabin on the after part of the quarter-deck, usually occupied by the captain. *Obs.*

3. a A special tutor who assists in preparing a student for examination. **b** An instructor in athletics, often a professional; as, a rowing or a football *coach*; — commonly distinguished from the *trainer*, who looks after the health and condition of athletes. *Colloq.*

4. *Railroads.* A first-class passenger car, as distinguished from a drawing-room car, sleeping car, etc.; sometimes, loosely, any passenger car.

5. A tame horse, ox, etc., used as a decoy for wild cattle. *Australia.*

coach, *v. i.*; COACHED (kōcht); COACH'ING. **1.** To convey in, seat in, or provide with, a coach. *Pope.*

2. To prepare for public examination, or for an athletic or other contest, by private instruction; to train or direct by special instruction. *Colloq.*

I *coached* him before he got his scholarship. *G. Eliot.*

3. *Baseball.* To direct the movements of (a base runner). See COACHER, 3.

coach, *v. i.* To go in a coach; — sometimes with *it*. *Colloq.*

coach box. The seat of a coachman.

coach dog. One of a breed of dogs trained to accompany carriages; the Dalmatian dog. They resemble a pointer, having short, smooth hair, and are white with small black or liver-colored spots.

Coach Dog.

coach'ee' (kōch'ē'), *n.* **1.** An obsolete carriage, shaped like a coach, but longer, open in front, and having two seats

cnemial crest *or* **ridge,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a crestlike ridge on the front proximal part of the tibia, especially developed in certain birds, as loons and grebes, in which it extends above the knee into a long **cnemial process.**

cne'mis (nē'mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κνημις a legging, κνήμη the tibia.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The shin, or the tibia.

cni'din (nī'dĭn), *n.* The crystalline bitter principle of the blessed thistle (*Cnicus benedictus*). It is used in intermittent fevers, and as a tonic and emetic.

Cni'cus (nī'kŭs), *n.* [L., also *cnecus*, a thistlelike plant, Gr. κνῆκος.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous plants. *C. benedictus*, the blessed thistle (which see), is the only species. Various species of *Carduus* (see CARDUUS) are sometimes referred to this genus.

c n. *Abbr.* Cras nocte (L., tomorrow night).

C/N. *Abbr.* Circular Note (*Banking*); credit note (*Commerce*).

cn-. For obsolete forms in *cn-*, see those in KN-.

cnafe. † KNAVE.

cnape. † KNAPE.

cnave. † KNAVE.

cnawe † KNOW.

cnede. † KNEAD.

cneht. † KNIGHT.

cne'ma-poph'y-sis (nē'mă-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr κνήμη tibia + ἀπόφυσις apophysis.] *Zool.* The cnemial process.

cne-mid'i-um (nē-mĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-ia** (-ă) [NL., fr. Gr. κνήμη the tibia.] *Zoöl.* The lower part of the crus of a bird's leg, bare of feathers in most wading birds

Cne'mi-or'nis (nē'mĭ-ôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κνημις a legging + ὄρνις bird.] *Zool.* A genus consisting of a very large flightless goose of New Zealand which became extinct within comparatively recent time.

cneolen. † KNEEL

Cne'o-ra'ce-æ (nē'ō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See CNEORUM — **cne'o-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cne-o'rum (nē-ō'rŭm), *n* [NL., fr. Gr κνέωρον a nettle.] *Bot* A genus of small shrubs of the Mediterranean region and the Canary Islands, constituting the family Cneoraceæ (order Geraniales). They have yellow flowers and tricarpellary fruits.

cneow. † KNEE.

cnew. Obs. pret. of KNOW.

cnewlen. † KNEEL.

cni'do-cell (nī'dō-sĕl), *n.* [*cnida* + *cell*] *Zoöl.* A nematocyst.

cni-do'sis (nī-dō'sĭs), *n* [NL., fr. Gr κνίδωσις an itching, fr. κνίδη a nettle.] = URTICARIA.

Cni'dus (nī'dŭs). *Bib.*

cnif. † KNIFE.

cnilt. † KNIGHT.

cnipperdoling. † KNIPPERDOLING.

cnoke † KNOCK.

cnotte. † KNOT

cnowe † KNOW.

c. n. s *Abbr.* Cras nocte sumendus (L., to be taken to-morrow night).

co. † COE.

co Short for COVE. *Obs Cant.*

co' † QUOTH.

Co., *or* **co.** *Abbr.* Cobalt (no period, *Co*); colon; company; county.

c. o. *Abbr.* Care of; compte ouvert (F., open account).

C. O. *Abbr* Colonial Office; Commanding Officer, Criminal Office; Crown Office. *[Eng.]*

C/O. *Abbr.* Cash Order (*Banking*)

c o. *Abbr.* Carried over (*Bookkeeping*); care of.

co'a-bode', *n.* See CO-, 3 a.

co'a-bound', *v. i.* See CO-, 1.

co'ac-cep'tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 b

coach'ee' (kōch'ē'), *n.* One who is coached. *Colloq.*

for passengers fronting the horses, and a bench for the driver under its roof; — used esp. in America. *A. M. Earle.*
2. (*pron.* kōch'ĭ) A coachman. *Colloq.*
coach'er (kōch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A coachman. *Obs.*
2. A coach horse.
3. One who coaches; specif., *Baseball*, one of the side at the bat posted near first or third base to direct a base runner.
coach'fel'low (-fĕl'ō), *n.* One of a pair of horses employed to draw a coach; hence, fig., a comrade. *Shak.*
coach horn. A straight tapering horn of brass or copper, used by coaching parties to sound certain simple calls.
coach horse. A horse used or adapted for drawing a coach. A typical coach horse is heavier and of more compact build than a roadster and should have a short back and smooth rounded muscles. Style and action are desired, rather than speed and endurance.
coach'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COACH, *v* Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Pleasure driving in large coaches, such as the tallyho coach. **b** The profession or occupation of a coach (sense 3).
coaching traffic, *Railroad*, traffic consisting in transportation of persons; passenger traffic. *Eng.*
coach'man (kōch'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man whose business is to drive a coach or carriage.
2. A tropical fish of the Atlantic Ocean (*Dules auriga*). The name refers to a long, lashlike spine of the dorsal fin.
3. = COACHWHIP BIRD.
4. *Angling.* An artificial fly with white wings, peacock-green body, and brown-hackle legs.
coach screw. A large heavy wood screw with a square head for a spanner, used in heavy framing and for securing iron plates, etc., to wooden beams.
coach'whip' (-hwĭp'), *n.* **1.** A whip for use in driving a coach, usually having a long lash.
2. The candlewood *Fouquieria splendens.*
coachwhip bird. An Australian passerine bird of the genus *Psophodes*, esp. *P. crepitans*, having a note resembling the crack of a whip.

Coachwhip Bird (*Psophodes crepitans*). 1/6

coachwhip snake. A large, slender, harmless snake of the southern United States (*Zamenis flagellum* or allied species) having a long and tapering tail with the scales so arranged and colored as to give it a braided appearance, whence the name.
coach'wood' (kōch'wŏŏd'), *n.* Either of two Australian cunoniaceous trees or their wood: **a** *Ceratopetalum apetalum*, having a light, fine-grained, aromatic wood. **b** *Schizomeria ovata.*
co-act' (kō-ăkt'), *v. t.;* CO-ACT'ED; CO-ACT'ING. [L. *coactare*, intens. fr. *cogere, coactum*, to force. See COGENT.] **1.** To force, compel, or drive; to control. *Obs.*
The faith and service of Christ ought to be voluntary and not *coacted.* *Foxe.*
2. To contract or concentrate. *Obs. & R.*
co-act' (kō-ăkt'), *v. t. & i.* [*co-* + *act*, v. i.] To enact or act together; to work in concert. *Rare.*—**co-ac'tion,** *n.*
But if I tell you how these two did *coact.* *Shak.*
co-ac'tion (kō-ăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coactio.*] Force; compulsion, either in restraining or impelling; control.
co-ac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** [From 1st COACT.] Serving to compel or constrain; of compulsory nature; restrictive.
Any *coactive* power of the civil kind. *Bp. Warburton.*
2. [From 2d COACT (*pron.* kō-).] Acting in concurrence or in union. *Shak.*
— **co-ac'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **co'ac-tiv'i-ty** (kō'ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n*
co'a-dapt' (kō'ă-dăpt'), *v. t.* To adapt to each other.
co'ad-ja'cent (kō'ăd-jā'sĕnt), *a.* Mutually adjacent, specif., contiguous in thought. — **co'ad-ja'cence** (-sĕns), **co'ad-ja'cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.*
co'ad-just' (kō'ă-jŭst'), *v t.* To adjust by mutual adaptation. — **co'ad-just'ment,** *n.*
co-ad'ju-tant (kō-ăj'ōō-tănt), *a.* Mutually assisting — *n.* An assistant.
co'ad-jute' (kō'ă-jōōt'), *v. t. & i.* To give mutual help; coöperate. *Obs.* — **co'ad-jute'ment,** *n.* — **co'ad-ju'tive** (kō'ă-jōō'tĭv; kō-ăj'ōō-tĭv), *a.*
co'ad-ju'tor (kō'ă-jōō'tẽr; 243), *n.* [L. : cf. F. *coadjuteur.* See CO-4 AID.] **1.** One who aids another; assistant; coworker.
Craftily outwitting her perjured *coadjutor.* *Sheridan.*
2. a *R. C. Ch.* The assistant of a bishop or of a priest holding a benefice. **b** *Ch. of Eng.* An assistant to a bishop or lower church dignitary, ordinarily only in the temporalities of his office, except in the case of a bishop coadjutor, who takes both the temporalities and the spiritualities, and has the right of succession. Cf. SUFFRAGAN BISHOP. **c** *Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.* A bishop appointed or consecrated as assistant to a diocesan bishop, with right of succession.
Syn. — See PARTNER.
co'ad-ju'tress (-trĕs) } *n.* A female coadjutor or assistant.
co'ad-ju'trix (-trĭks) } Specif., *Eccl.*, a woman appointed to assist and succeed an abbess.
co-ad'ju-van-cy (kō-ăj'ōō-văn-sĭ), *n.* Joint help; coöperation. *Sir T. Browne.*
co-ad'ju-vant (-vănt), *a.* Coöperating. — *n.* An adjuvant.
co-ad'min'is-tra'tor (kō'ăd-mĭn'ĭs-trā'tẽr) } *n. Law.*
co-ad'min'is-tra'trix (-mĭn'ĭs-trā'trĭks) } Either of two or more joint administrators or administratrices.
co-ad'u-nate (kō-ăd'ū-nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd), -NAT'ING. [L. *coadunare*, p. p. *-atus.*] To unite into one; to combine.
co-ad'u-nate, *a.* United.
co-ad'u-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coadunatio*] Union, as in one body or mass; unity. — **co-ad'u-na-tive** (kō-ăd'ū-nā-tĭv), *a.* — **co-ad'u-na-tive-ly,** *adv.*
The *coadunation* of all the civilized provinces. *Coleridge*
co'ad-ven'ture (kō'ăd-vĕn'tūr), *v. t.* To adventure jointly — **co'ad-ven'ture,** *n.* — **co'ad-ven'tur-er** (-ẽr), *n.*
co'ag-ment' (kō'ăg-mĕnt'), *v. t.* [L. *coagmentare*, fr *coagmentum* a joining together. Cf. COGENT.] To join or stick together.
co-ag'u-la-ble (kō-ăg'ū-lă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being coagulated. — **co-ag'u-la-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *a.*
co-ag'u-lant (kō-ăg'ū-lănt), *n.* [L. *coagulans*, p. pr.] That which produces coagulation.
co-ag'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.;* CO-AG'U-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); CO-AG'U-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *coagulatus*, p. p. of *coagulare* to coagulate, fr. *coagulum* means of coagulation, fr. *cogere, coactum*, to drive together, coagulate. See COGENT.] **1.** To effect the coagulation of; curdle; clot; congeal; as, rennet *coagulates* milk; heat *coagulates* the white of an egg.
2. To form into a compact or dense mass; solidify.
coagulated proteid. *Physiol. Chem.*, any of a class of proteids, as fibrin, formed by coagulation.
co-ag'u-late, *v. i* To undergo coagulation.
co-ag'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *coagulatus*, p. p.] Coagulated. *R.*
co-ag'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coagulatio* ; cf. F. *coagulation*] **1.** Action of coagulating, or state of being coagulated; esp., the change from a liquid to a thickened, curdlike state, not by evaporation, but by chemical reaction; as, the spontaneous *coagulation* of freshly drawn blood; the *coagulation* of milk by rennet, or acid, and the *coagulation* of egg albumin by heat; also, the reaction itself, consisting in the change of a soluble substance (usually albuminous) into an insoluble form.
2. The substance or body formed by coagulation.
co-ag'u-la-tive (kō-ăg'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Having the power to cause coagulation or the property of coagulating.
co-ag'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* That which causes coagulation. — **co-ag'u-la-to-ry** (-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.*
co-ag'u-lin (-lĭn), *n Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of substances developed in animal organisms by the injection of bacterial cultures and possessing the property of coagulating albuminous substances.
co-ag'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lă). [L. See COAGULATE.]
1. = COAGULANT. *Obs.*
2. A coagulated mass or substance.
co'ai-ta' (kō'ĭ-tă'; kō-ĭ'tă), *n.* [From native name: cf. Pg. *coatá.*] Any of various spider monkeys; esp, *Ateles paniscus.*
coak (kōk), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. *cock* to secure by means of a cog hold.] **1.** *Carp.* **a** A kind of tenon or projection connecting the face of a scarfed timber with the similarly scarfed face of another timber. See SCARF, *Illust.* **b** A dowel or pin of hard wood or metal let into timbers to unite them or keep them from slipping. Cf. COG.
2. A metallic bushing or strengthening piece in the center of a wooden block sheave.
coak, *v. t.;* COAKED (kōkt); COAK'ING. *Carp.* To fasten or unite by a coak or coaks.
coal (kōl), *n.* [ME. *col, cole*, AS. *col ;* akin to D. *kool*, OHG. *chol, cholo*, G *kohle*, Icel. *kol*, pl., Sw. *kol*, Dan. *kul ;* cf. Skr. *jval* to burn. Cf. KILN, COLLIER.] **1.** A piece of glowing carbon or a thoroughly charred fragment of wood or other combustible substance; an ember or a cinder.
2. = CHARCOAL.
3. A black, or brownish black, solid, combustible mineral substance formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable matter without free access of air, under the influence of moisture and, in many cases, of increased pressure and temperature. A complete series can be traced from the cellulose of wood through *lignite*, or *brown coal*, and *soft*, or *bituminous, coal*, to *hard coal*, or *anthracite*, or, as a final product, to graphite. The order given is one of decreasing volatility and increasing carbon content. Besides carbon, coal contains hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphur, and also inorganic constituents, which last are left behind as ash when the coal burns. The largest deposits of coal belong to the Carboniferous system, but the coal of the Cretaceous system (Laramie series) is also very extensive. In the United States anthracite coal is sorted in certain sizes (except the largest, *steamboat*, consisting of large lumps) by sieves of different-sized mesh, as follows:

Name of size.	Will pass through	Will not pass through
Broken, or grate.	4.00 m. mesh	2.50 m. mesh
Egg..	2.50 " "	1.75 " "
Stove.	1.75 " "	1.25 " "
Chestnut, or nut .	...1.25 " "	.75 " "
Pea...	.75 " "	.50 " "
Buckwheat..	.50 " "	.25 " "

Finer sizes known locally as *rice, flaxseed, mustard seed*, etc., are also separated.
4. The charred residue of distillation left in a retort.
coal, *v. t. ;* COALED (kōld) ; COAL'ING. **1.** To burn to charcoal ; to char.
Charcoal of roots, *coaled* into great pieces. *Bacon.*
2. To mark or delineate with charcoal. *Obs. Camden.*
3. To supply with coal ; as, to *coal* a steamer.
coal (kōl), *v. i.* To take in coal ; as, the steamer *coaled.*
coal bed. *Geol.* A layer or stratum of coal.
coal'-black', *a.* As black as coal ; jet black.
coal blacking. Iron founders' blacking, made from ground coal.
coal breaker. An apparatus or plant for crushing, cleansing, and assorting coal.
coal'er (kōl'ẽr), *n.* Anything wholly or chiefly employed in transporting or supplying coal, as a railway from coal-mining regions; also, a person employed in coaling vessels.
co'a-lesce' (kō'ă-lĕs'), *v. i.;* CO'A-LESCED' (-lĕst'); CO'A-LESC'ING (-lĕs'ĭng). [L. *coalescere, coalitum ; co-* + *alescere* to grow up, incho. fr. *alere* to nourish. See ALIMENT, *n.*] **1.** To grow together ; to unite by growth into one body; as, the parts separated by a wound *coalesce.*
2. To unite in one body or product; to combine into one body or community ; as, vapors *coalesce.*
Certain combinations of ideas that, once *coalescing*, could not be shaken loose. *De Quincey*
Syn. — See MINGLE.
co'a-les'cence (-ĕns), *n.* Act or state of growing together, or of uniting by natural affinity or attraction ; concretion.
co'a-les'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *coalescens*, p. pr.] Growing together; cohering ; coalescing.
coal field *Geol.* A region in which deposits of coal occur; —called a coal basin when of basinlike structure. See BASIN, 8.
coal'fish' (kōl'fĭsh'), *n.* [From its dark back.] **a** A fish (*Pollachius carbonarius*) of the cod family found on the coasts of Europe and North America; — called also *pollack.* It becomes more than three feet long and is a food fish. See POLLACK **b** The beshow. **c** The sergeant fish.
coal gas. Gas made from coal ; specif., that made by distilling bituminous coal in retorts and used for lighting and heating. It consists chiefly of hydrogen (about one half) and methane (about one third), with small amounts of carbon monoxide, nitrogen, ethylene, etc. See GAS.
coal'hole' (kōl'hōl'), *n.* A hole for coal, as a trap or opening in a sidewalk, or, *Eng.*, a compartment for storing coal in a building or vessel.
coal'ing sta'tion. A port at which vessels may coal ; esp., a port where supplies of coal are kept for a navy.
co'a-lite (kō'ă-lit), *v. i. & t.* [L. *coalitus*, p. p. of *coalescere.* See COALESCE.] To unite or coalesce. *Rare.*
Time has by degrees blended . . . and *coalited* the conquered with the conquerors *Burke.*
co'a-lite, *a.* [See COALESCE, *v.*] Coalesced.
co'a-li'tion (-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *coalitio* : cf. F. *coalition.* See COALESCE.] **1.** Act of coalescing ; union into a body or mass, as of separate bodies or parts.
2. A combination or union ; specif., a temporary alliance of persons, parties, or states, for a joint action or purpose.
A *coalition* of the puritan and the blackleg. *J Randolph.*
Syn. — Combination, conjunction, fusion, league, confederacy, conspiracy. See ALLIANCE.
co'a-li'tion-al (-ŭl), *a.* Of or pertaining to coalition.
co'a-li'tion-ist, *n.* One who joins, aids, or favors a coalition.
co'a-lize (kō'ă-līz), *v. t.;* CO'A-LIZED (-līzd) ; CO'A-LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *coaliser.*] To enter into, or form, a coalition. — **co'a-liz'er** (-līz'ẽr), *n.*
coal measures. *Geol.* Strata of coal with the attendant rocks ; specif., a series of the Carboniferous system including the larger part of the workable coal beds of the world. See GEOLOGY, PENNSYLVANIAN. In the eastern United States they vary in thickness from a few feet up to 3,000 feet and consist of shales, sandstones, limestones, and conglomerates, with interstratified beds of coal and of iron ore.
coal oil. Petroleum, or a refined oil prepared from it; specif., kerosene.
coal pipe. *Mining.* **a** A very thin and irregular seam of coal. **b** A fossil tree trunk ; — so called in English coal fields.
coal'pit' (kōl'pĭt'), *n.* **a** A place where charcoal is made. *Obs. or U. S.* **b** A pit where coal is dug.
coal plant. *Paleobot.* One of the remains or impressions of plants found in the coal measures.
coal'sack' (kōl'săk'), *n.* [*coal* + *sack* a bag.] *Astron.* Any of the spaces in the Milky Way which are very black, owing to nearly complete absence of stars ; esp. [*cap.*], the large space near the Southern Cross sometimes called the *Black Magellanic Cloud.*
coal tar. Tar obtained by the distillation of bituminous coal, as in the manufacture of coal gas. It is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons and other substances. Among its important ingredients are benzene, aniline, phenol, naphthalene, anthracene, etc., which are respectively typical of many dyestuffs (as the aniline dyes, the phthaleins, indigo, alizarin), flavoring extracts, drugs, etc., whose artificial production is a matter of great commercial importance.
coal-tar color *or* **colour,** *Chem.*, any one of a class of dyestuffs derived from coal tar. See COAL TAR. — **coal-tar creosote,** a colorless or yellow oily liquid, obtained in the distillation of coal tar, and resembling wood-tar oil, or creosote proper, but containing a much larger proportion of carbolic acid.
coal titmouse. Also **coal'tit'** (kōl'tĭt'), *n.* A small European titmouse (*Parus ater*) ; — so named from the black markings on its head and throat.
co—al'ti-tude (kō-ăl'tĭ-tūd), *n. Astron. & Navig.* The complement of the altitude ; the zenith distance.
coal'-whip'per, *n.* A laborer or a machine that raises coal out of the hold of a ship. *Eng.* — **coal'-whip'ping,** *vb. n.*
coal'y (kōl'ĭ), *a.* [From COAL, *n.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, coal ; containing coal ; of the nature of coal.
coam'ing (kōm'ĭng), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** A raised frame around a floor or roof opening, esp. a scuttle, to keep water from running in.

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coach'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
coach'-leaves', *n* Blinds folding over a coach window. *Obs.*
coach'let, *n.* See -LET.
coach'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
coach master. One who owns or lets coaches or carriages.
coach'smith', *n.* One who does smith's work on or for coaches. — **coach'smith'ing,** *n.*
coacht. Coached. *Ref Sp.*
coach wheel. The wheel of a coach; hence, *Slang*, a large coin: a "cart wheel." [builder.]
coach'wright' *n.* A coach
coach'y, *a.* **1.** Like a coach horse ; — said colloq. of a horse. **2.** Dealing with a coach ; coach-driving.
coach'y, *n* A coachman. *Colloq*
co-ac'tiv Coactive. *Ref. Sp.*
co-ac'tor, *n.* See co-, 3 b.
coad *Abbr.* Coadjutor.
coad. † COD, *n.*, cushion; *Obs. p. p.* of COE. [with Adam.]
co-ad'am-ite, *a.* Contemporary
co-ad'ap-ta'tion, *n.* Mutual adaptation; specif., *Biol.*, correlative variation of mutually dependent organs.
co-ad'e-quate, *a.* See co-, 2
co-ad'ju-ment, *n.* Mutual assistance. [tor. *Rare.*]
co-ad'ju-ta'tor, *n* A coadjutor.
co'ad-ju'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
co-ad'ju-vate (kō-ăj'ōō-vāt), *v.* = COADJUTE.
co'ad-min'is-ter, *v. t.* See co-, 1.
co'ad-min'is-tra'tion, *n.* See co-, 3 a.
co'ad-mi-ra'tion, *n.* See co-, 3 a.
co'ad-mire', *v. t.* See co-, 1.
co'ad-mit', *v. t.* To admit two or more things equally.
co-ad'nate, *a. Bot.* **a** = CONNATE. **b** = ADNATE.
co'a-dore', *v. t.* See co-, 1.
coads, *interj.* An ejaculation of surprise. *Obs.*
co-ad'u-nite', *v. t. & i.* To coadunate. *Obs.* — **co-ad'u-ni'tion,** (kō-ăd'ū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n. Obs.*
co'ad-vice', *n* See co-, 3 a.
coæ- For various obsolete or less usual forms (as coæquate, *Obs.*, **coæval,** *Rare*, etc.) in *coe-*, see the forms in COE-.
coafer. Obs. or dial. for COFFER.
co-af'fir-ma'tion, *n* See co-, 3 a.
co'af-for'est, *v. t.* To augment by afforestation.
coag. † COAK.
co-a'ged (kō-ā'jĕd ; -ājd'), *a.* Of the same age.
co-a'gen-cy, *n* See co-, 3 a.
co-a'gent, *n.* See co-, 3 b.
co-ag'gre-gat'ed, *a.* See co-, 2.
co-ag'i-tate (kō-ăj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [Cf. L *coagitare.*] To shake together; to mix — **co-ag'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*
co-ag'i-ta'tor, *n.* See co-, 3 b.
co-ag'men-tate (-ăg'mĕn-tāt), *v. t.* = COAGMENT. *Obs.* — **co-ag'men-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
co-ag'o-nize, *v. t. & i.* See co-, 1.
co-ag'ri-cul'tur-ist, *n.* See co-, 3.
co-ag'u-la, *n., pl* of COAGULUM
co-ag'ule, *v. t. & i.* [F. *coaguler.*] To coagulate. *Obs.*
co-ag'u-lose' (kō-ăg'ū-lōs'), *n.* [See COAGULUM.] = PLASTEIN.
Co'a-huil'te-can (kō'ă-wēl'tē-kăn), *a.* [Cf. *Coahuila*, State in Mexico.] Pertaining to or designating an Indian linguistic stock including numerous tribes in Mexico and southwestern Texas, now mostly extinct.
co-aid', *n.* See co-, 3 a.
coak (kōk). Var. of COKE.
coaks † COAX.
coak'um (kōk'ŭm), *n.* [Prob. of Am. Ind. origin.] Pokeweed.
coal. † COLE.
coal. Dial var. of COIL.
coala. Var. of KOALA.
coal'-back'er, *n* A porter who carries coal on his back. *Eng.*
— **coal'-back'ing,** *vb. n. Eng.*
coal basin. See COAL FIELD.
coal blende. = COAL BRASS.
coal block. A briquette of coal.
coal'-brand'. Var. of COLBRAND.
coal brass. Iron pyrites found with coal.
coal cracker. = COAL BREAKER. — **coal cracking.**
coal'd. Coaled. *Ref. Sp.*
coal drop. A chute or other device for discharging coal by gravity [coal]
coal dump. A dumping car for
Co'a-le'do (kō'ă-lē'dō), *n.* [From *Coaledo*, Oregon.] *Geol.* A coal-bearing Eocene formation in western Oregon.
coal'er-y † COLLIERY.
co'a-les'cen-cy (kō'ă-lĕs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Coalescence. *Rare.*
coal'fit'ter, *n.* See FITTER, an agent.
coal flap A flap or hinged covering over a pavement entrance to a coal cellar. *Eng.*
coal'goose', *n.* A cormorant.
coal heaver. A man employed in carrying or shoveling coal.
coal'heugh', **coal'hew'** (kōl'-hū'), *n* A coalpit. *Scot*
co'a-li'tion-er, *n.* A coalitionist.
co'al-lied', *a.* See co-, 2.
co'-al-ly', *n.* See co-, 3 b.
coal master. The owner or lessee of a colliery *Eng.*
coal'-me'ter, *n.* A former licensed or official coal measurer of the corporation of London.
coal'mouse', *n* [AS. *colmāse; col* coal + *māse* titmouse.] The coal titmouse.
coal passer. *Naut* One who brings coal from bunkers to furnaces, removes ashes, etc. In the navy his position is the lowest of the engine-room ratings.
coal'sey (kōl'sĭ), *n.* The coalfish **a**, or the young of the coal fish. *Local, British.*
coal vase. An ornamental box or scuttle for coal.
coal whiting The coalfish **a.**
coal works. A colliery.
coal'y, *n.* A coal heaver. *Colloq.*
co'am-bas'sa-dor, *n.* See co-, 3 b.

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2. *Naut.* One of the raised pieces of wood or iron around a hatchway, skylight, or other opening in the deck, to prevent water from running below; esp., one of the fore-and-aft pieces of a hatchway frame as distinguished from the transverse head ledges; — commonly in *pl.*

co-apt' (kō-ăpt'), *v. t.;* -APT'ED; -APT'ING. [See COAPTATION.] To fit or join to each other; to adapt to each other.

co-ap'tate (kō-ăp'tāt), *v. t.;* CO-AP'TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd), CO-AP'TAT-ING (-tāt-ĭng). [L. *coaptatus*, p. p. of *coaptare; co-* + *aptare*. See APTATE.] To fit to each other; to coapt.

co'ap-ta'tion (kō'ăp-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coaptatio.*] The adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other, as of a broken bone or dislocated joint.

co'a-ra'tion (kō'ā-rā'shŭn), *n.* Coöperative tillage.

co'arb (kō'ärb), *n.* [Ir. *comharba.*] *Eccl. Hist.* In Celtic, Irish, and Scottish churches, the abbot of a monastery, considered as successor of the founder; thus, the abbot of Iona was entitled the *coarb* of Columba. Coarbs were sometimes laymen, and sometimes women. In later times in Ireland priestly coarbs were styled *plebani*, or rural deans.

co-arct' (kō-ärkt') } *v. t.;* ARCT'ED, -ARC'TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd);
co-arc'tate (-ärk'tāt) } -ARC'TING, -ARC'TAT-ING (-tāt-ĭng). [See COARCTATE, *a.*] To press or draw together; hence, variously, to restrain, restrict, constrain, etc. *Obs. or R.*

co-arc'tate (kō-ärk'tāt), *a.* [L. *coarctatus*, p. p. of *coarctare* to press together; *co-* + *arctare* to press together, from *arctus*, p. p. See ARCTATION.] *Biol.* Pressed together; closely connected; specif., *Entom.*, having the abdomen separated from the thorax only by a constriction.

coarctate larva, *Zoöl.*, the pseudopupa of a blister beetle. — **c. pupa**, *Zoöl.*, a pupa closely covered by an oval case composed of the old larval skin, as in most Diptera.

co'arc-ta'tion (kō'ärk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coarctatio.*] **1.** Confinement to a narrow space; compression; restriction *Obs.* **2.** *Med.* A stricture or narrowing, as of a canal or orifice.

coarse (kōrs; 201), *a.;* COARS'ER (kōr'sẽr); COARS'EST. [From the noun COURSE; cf. *of course* in the common manner of proceeding, common, and hence, plain, rude, rough, gross. See COURSE.] **1.** Common; of inferior quality or appearance; mean; hence, as applied to metals, unrefined.

I feel
Of what *coarse* metal ye are molded. *Shak.*

2. Large in bulk, or composed of large parts or particles; not fine in material or close in texture; gross, thick; rough; — opposed to *fine;* as, *coarse* sand; *coarse* thread, *coarse* cloth; *coarse* bread.

3. Harsh, rough, or rude, as opposed to *delicate* or *dainty;* as, *coarse* surroundings; unrefined; unpolished; as, *coarse* society; indelicate; vulgar; gross; as, *coarse* language.

To copy, in my *coarse* English, his beautiful expressions
Dryden

4. Inclement; foul; — of the weather. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

5. Rough or raucous; — of sound, esp. of certain auscultatory sounds heard in pathological conditions of the chest.

Syn. — Broad, loose, low, offensive; vile, impure, unchaste, immodest, indecent, sensual, lewd. — COARSE, VULGAR, GROSS, OBSCENE, RIBALD come into comparison with reference to language or behavior. COARSE is opposed to *fine*, esp. with reference to fiber, texture, structure; as, "What is *fine* within thee growing *coarse* to sympathize with clay" (*Tennyson*). *Coarse* frequently implies lack of refinement or delicacy; as, "Whose laughs are hearty though his jests are *coarse*" (*Pope*). VULGAR, as here compared (see COMMON), is, except perhaps with respect to language, a stronger term; it suggests that which is offensive to good taste or decency, frequently with the added implication of boorishness or ill breeding; as, "Caliban is *coarse* enough, but surely he is not *vulgar*" (*Hazlitt*); "Burns is often *coarse*, but never *vulgar*" (*Byron*); "How finely is the true Shakespearean scene contrasted with Dryden's *vulgar* alteration of it . . . displaying nothing but indelicacy without passion" (*Coleridge*). GROSS (see RANK) is opposed to *fine* in the sense of delicate, subtle, ethereal; as, "Caliban . . . is all earth, all condensed and *gross* in feelings and images" (*Coleridge*); "It seemed to him that his body was in no way *gross*, but ethereal and perishable like a strain of music" (*Stevenson*). *Gross* frequently suggests the more animal or sensual qualities; as, "Belial . . . than whom a spirit more lewd fell not from heaven, nor more *gross* to love vice for itself" (*Milton*); "The *grossness* of his nature will have weight to drag thee down" (*Tennyson*). OBSCENE (see IMPROPER) stresses more strongly the idea of indecency or lewdness, RIBALD, of foulness of speech; as, an *obscene* allusion; "The jest unclean of linkboys vile, and watermen *obscene*" (*Pope*); a *ribald* song, jest. See CRUDE, ROUGH.

coarse file. See FILE, the instrument, 1. — **c. fodder**, any feeding stuff containing a relatively large percentage of crude fiber or water, as grass, hay, corn fodder, mangel-wurzels, etc.; — called also *roughage*. See CONCENTRATED FEED. — **c. metal.** *Copper Metal.* See METAL, *n.* — **c. sight**, *Gun.*, disposition of the sight in firing so that a considerable portion of the front sight is seen above the rear-sight notch, — opposed to *fine sight.*

coarse, *v. t.* To make coarse; coarsen.

coarse'-grained' (kōrs'grānd'; 87), *a.* Of a coarse grain or texture; hence, unrefined. — **coarse'-grain'ed-ness**, *n.*

coarse'ly, *adv.* In a coarse manner; roughly; rudely; inelegantly; uncivilly; meanly.

coars'en (kōr's'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or turn coarse.

coarse'ness (kōrs'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being coarse; roughness; inelegance; vulgarity; grossness.

coast (kōst), *n.* [OF. *coste*, F. *côte*, rib, hill, shore, coast, L. *costa* rib, side. Cf. ACCOST, *v. t.*, CUTLET.] **1.** The side of a (human or animal) body; also, the side, or lengthwise edge or border, of anything. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. The seashore, or land near it; the seaboard or sea marge, that is, land immediately abutting the sea; as, they saw across the water the English *coast;* the littoral or coastal region; as, they are settled on the Pacific *coast.*

The term *coasts* includes the natural appendages of the territory which rise out of the water, although these islands are not of sufficient firmness to be inhabited or fortified; but it does not properly comprehend all the shoals which form sunken continuations of the land perpetually covered with water. The rule of law on this subject is terræ dominium ubi finitur armorum vis.
H. Wheaton.

3. The exterior line of a country; frontier border. *Archaic.*
From the river, the river Euphrates, even to the uttermost sea, shall your *coast* be. *Deut.* xi 24.

4. A tract, region, point of the compass. *Obs. or Dial. U. S.*

5. A declivity suited to coasting, as on a sled or bicycle; also, a slide or run down it.

Syn. — See SHORE.

Coast and Geodetic Survey, a bureau of the United States government charged with the topographic and hydrographic survey of the coast and the execution of belts of primary triangulation and lines of precise leveling in the interior. It now belongs to the Department of Commerce and Labor. — **c. of a ship**, a ship's rib. *Obs.* — **the c. is clear**, no enemy is in sight; there are no obstacles.

coast (kōst), *v. i.;* COAST'ED; COAST'ING. [ME. *costien, costeien, costen*, OF. *costier, costoier*, F. *côtoyer*, fr. OF. *coste* coast, F. *côte*. See COAST, *n.*] **1.** To move by the side or in a roundabout way; to pass (*by, along*, etc.); esp., to sail by or near the shore; to sail from port to port along a coast.

2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To make a tour or exploration. **b** To border or adjoin. **c** To draw or keep near; approach.

Anon she hears them chant it lustily,
And all in haste she *coasteth* to the cry *Shak.*

3. *Hawking & Hunting.* To evade a straight course at the game; to fly or run across a turn in the prey's path.

4. [Cf. OF. *coste*, F. *côte*, hill, hillside.] To slide down hill upon snow or ice, as on a sled. *U. S. & Canada.*

5. To ride, glide, or move by or as by the force of gravity, as on a bicycle without pedaling, or as an aëroplane or a bird without motion of its wings.

coast, *v. t.* **1.** To move or keep near, or by the side of, to skirt. *Obs.* *Hakluyt.*

2. To sail by or near; to follow the coast line of.

Nearchus, . . . not knowing the compass, was fain to *coast* that shore *Sir T. Browne.*

3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To traverse throughout; to explore. **b** To border on; to adjoin. **c** To approach, esp. in a hostile manner. **d** To place with reference to, or to mark with, the points of the compass. Cf. COAST, *n.*, 4.

coast'al (kōs'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a coast; as, *coastal* traffic; bordering on a coast; as, the Atlantic *coastal* plain.

coast artillery. *Mil.* In the United States army, that one of the two branches of the artillery corps charged with the care and use of the fixed and movable elements of land and coast fortifications, including submarine mines.

coast'er (kōs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that coasts; esp., a vessel employed in sailing along a coast, or engaged in the coasting trade; often, specif., in interpreting statute laws, a vessel carrying to one port of a country a cargo which she took in at another; a vessel engaged in the coasting trade.

2. A seacoast dweller.

3. A round low tray or stand, usually of silver, formerly often on wheels, for making a decanter "coast" the circuit of the dinner table

No one could arrange a table like Miss Ruth; . . . the slender-stemmed glasses for the wine, the decanters in queer old *coasters*
Mrs. Margaret Deland.

4. A teamster who hauls supplies to lumbermen's shanties. *Cant, Canada.*

coaster brake. A brake in a free-wheel cycle, operated by reverse pressure on the pedals; — so called because it permits coasting without the feet being removed from the pedals. Often, loosely, the whole arrangement of free-wheel clutch and such a brake. *U. S.*

coast guard. **a** A body of men originally employed along the coast to prevent smuggling; now, under the control of the admiralty, drilled as a naval reserve. *Eng.* **b** The force employed in life-saving stations along the seacoast. *U. S.* **c** Any military or naval force employed in guarding a coast line.

coast'ing, *n.* Configuration of a coast; a coast line.

coasting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COAST, *v.*

coasting lead, a sounding lead intermediate in weight between a hand lead and a deep-sea lead. — **c. trade**, trade along a coast.

coast lily. A lily (*Lilium maritimum*) of the Pacific coast of the United States having small deep reddish orange flowers, purple-spotted within.

coast line. The outline or contour line of a coast.

coast rat. A South African rodent (*Bathyergus maritimus*), about the size of a rabbit, remarkable for its extensive burrows.

coast waiter. A customs officer who superintends the landing or shipping of goods for the coasting trade. *British.*

coast'wise' (kōst'wīz'), **coast'ways'** (-wāz'), *adv.* By way of, or along, the coast.

coast'wise', *a.* Along the coast; carried on by water between places on a coast; as, *coastwise* business.

In Great Britain, *coastwise* is defined to mean "from any one part of the United Kingdom to any other part thereof."
N. Int. Encyc.

coat (kōt), *n.* [ME. *cote*, OF. *cote*, F. *cotte*, petticoat, *cotte d'armes* coat of arms, *cotte de mailles* coat of mail, LL. *cota, cotta*, tunic; cf. OHG. *chozzo* coarse mantle, G. *kotze* coarse coat.] **1.** An outer garment fitting the upper part of the body; esp., such a garment worn by men.

Let each
His adamantine *coat* gird well. *Milton.*

2. A petticoat; a skirt;—usually in *pl. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
A child in *coats.* *Locke.*

3. A tunic; — used in the Bible to translate Gr. χιτών, *chiton*, Heb. כֻּתֹּנֶת, *kuttoneth.*

4. Short for COAT OF ARMS.
Hark, countrymen! either renew the fight,
Or tear the lions out of England's *coat.* *Shak.*

5. Habit or vesture indicating the order, class, profession, or office; cloth. *Obs.*
Men of his *coat* should be minding their prayers. *Swift.*
She was sought by spirits of richest *coat.* *Shak.*

6. External growth on animals like a garment, as of fur, skin, wool, or feathers, as, the horses' *coats* were sleek.

7. A layer of any substance covering another; a cover or lining as of an animal organ; a membrane; a tegument, husk, or bark; as, the *coats* of the eyeball; the *coats* of an onion; a *coat* of tar or varnish.

8. *Naut.* A piece of tarred or painted canvas fastened about the mast, bowsprit, or pumps where they pass through the deck, or about the rudder casing, to keep out water.

9. Short for: **a** COAT CARD. *Obs.* **b** COAT MONEY. *Obs.*

coat of arms. *Her.* [F. *cotte d'armes*, a garment of light material worn over the armor in the 15th and 16th centuries, often charged with the heraldic bearings of the wearer.] **a** A heraldic achievement; the bearings of any person, taken together. **b** A tabard or surcoat embroidered with armorial bearings. — **c. of fence, c. of defense**, any body garment strong enough to resist a sword cut, esp. one of quilted and stuffed cloth or skin, as distinguished from a cuirass of steel. — **c. of mail**, a hauberk; a defensive garment of metal scales or chain mail (which see).

coat (kōt), *v. t.;* COAT'ED; COAT'ING. **1.** To cover with a coat or outer garment.

2. To cover with a layer of any substance; as, to *coat* a jar with tin foil; to *coat* a ceiling.

coat armor *or* **armour.** **1.** = COAT OF ARMS **b.** *Obs.*
2. The escutcheon of a person or family, with its several charges and other furniture, as mantling, crest, supporters, motto, etc.; a coat of arms; blazonry.

coat card. A card bearing a coated figure; the king, queen, or knave of playing cards. Cf. COURT CARD.

coat'ed (kōt'ĕd; -ĭd; 7), *a.* **1.** Clad in, or furnished or covered with, a coat.

2. Made into a coat. *Rare.*

coated bulb, *Bot.*, a tunicated bulb.

coat'ee' (kōt'ē'), *n.* A close-fitting coat with short flaps.

co-a'ti (kō-ä'tē; kō'ä-tĭ'), *n.* [From the native name: cf. Pg. & F. *coati.*] A mammal of tropical America of the genus *Nasua*, allied to the raccoon, but with a longer body and tail, and a long flexible snout. The red coati (*N. rufa*) inhabits South America. The brown coati (*N. narica*) is found in Mexico and Central America.

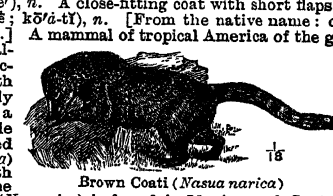

Brown Coati (*Nasua narica*)

coat'ing, *n.* **1.** A coat, or covering; a layer of any substance as a cover or protection; as, the *coating* of a retort or vial.

2. Cloth for coats; as, an assortment of *coatings.*

coat money. Money to provide coats for men in military service, esp. as exacted by Charles I.; — usually in the phrase *coat and conduct money.* Cf. CONDUCT MONEY. *Hist.*

coax (kōks), *v. t;* COAXED (kōkst); COAX'ING. [Cf. older *cokes* fool, a person easily imposed upon, of uncertain origin.]

1. To make a cokes, or fool, of; to dupe or befool. *Obs.*

2. To blandish, fondle, or pet. *Obs.*

3. To influence or persuade by gentle, insinuating courtesy, flattering, or fondling; to wheedle. Also fig.

When there is much sea on the bow, or when there is a swell with little wind, the ship will require *coaxing* *S. B. Luce.*

4. To obtain, induce, or effect by such acts; as, to *coax* away one's anger.

Syn. — Flatter, persuade, entice, beguile, inveigle, fawn. — COAX, CAJOLE, WHEEDLE agree in the idea of persuasion, esp. by flattery. To COAX is to seek one's ends by insinuating and persistent blandishment, frequently with the aid of artful or caressing intonations; as, "In a *coaxing* voice, suited to a nurse soothing a baby" (*Mad. D'Arblay*). CAJOLE implies more specious and delusive arts than *coax;* as, "They . . . should be treated as they themselves treat fools, this is, be *cajoled* with praises" (*Pope*). To WHEEDLE is to *cajole* with particularly soft and enticing words: as, "If I can but *wheedle* him out of a few anecdotes, it would be a great haul" (*Scott*). See ALLURE, COMPLIMENT, CARESS, INGRATIATE, FAWN.

One . . who can linger over and taste a phrase, *coaxing* its flavor to the palate as if it were an old wine *W. V. Moody.*
At first, doubtless, he must flatter and *cajole*, perhaps yield in some things. *A. Tollope.*
Her changes of mood were dangerous: she could *wheedle* the soul out of a saint, and then fling it back to him as worthless because it had been so easily got. *M. Hewlett.*

coax, *v. i.* To coax a person; to use coaxing

co-ax'al (kō-ăk'săl) } *a. Math.* Having coincident axes, as
co-ax'i-al (-sĭ-ăl) } ellipses and hyperbolas. — **co-ax'i-al-ly**, *adv.* — **coaxal circles**, circles having collinear centers and the same radical axis.

cob (kŏb), *n.* [ME. *cob*, of uncertain origin; cf. E. *cop* top.]

1. A big man; a leader or chief; a conspicuous person, esp. a rich covetous person. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
All cobbing country chuffs, which make their bellies and their bags their god, are called rich *cobs.* *Nash.*

2. A male swan.

3. **a** A young herring. **b** The miller's-thumb. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

4. A lump or piece of anything, as of coal, ore, or stone, usually of a somewhat large size, but not too large to be handled by one person; also, a rounded heap or mass of something. Hence, *Eng. or Dial. Eng.:* **a** A cobnut; as, Kentish *cobs;* hence, a nut used in various boys' games; also, the game played with cobs. **b** The stone of a fruit, esp. of a drupaceous fruit. **c** A testicle. **d** A peascod. **e** A small stack of grain or hay. **f** A bunch of hair, as a chignon. **g** A small loaf of bread; a kind of muffin. **h** A baked apple dumpling.

5. The top or head of anything; as: **a** The head of a herring. *Obs. Eng.* **b** The seeding head of wheat, clover, etc. *Dial. Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

6. = CORNCOB.

7. A short-legged, stocky horse of rather small or medium size. In America, applied chiefly to such a horse with an artificially high stylish action, used for driving.

8. The old Spanish dollar. See DOLLAR. *Obs.* Hence, **cob money.** *U. S.*

co-an'i-mate, *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
co'an-nex', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
co'an-ni'hi-late, *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
coap Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COPE, to fight. [2, 3 b.]
co'a-pos'tate, *a & n.* See CO-, 1.
co-ap'pa-ri'tion, *n.* See CO-, 3 a.
co'ap-pear', *v. i.* See CO-, 1.
co'ap-pear'ance, *n.* See CO-, 3 a.
co-ap'pre-hend', *v. t* See CO-, 1.
co'ap-pris'er, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
co'ap-prov'er, *n* See CO-, 3 b.
co-ar'ti-ter, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
co'ar-range', *v. t.* See CO-, 1. — **co'ar-range'ment,** *n.*
coars'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
co-art', co-ar'tate. † COARCT, COARCTATE.
co'ar-tic'u-la'tion, *n. Anat.* Articulation *Obs.* — **co'ar-tic'u-late,** *a. & v. t. Obs.*
co'as-ses'sion, *n.* See CO-, 3 a.
co'as-ses'sor, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
co-as'sign-ee', *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
co'as-sist', *v. t.* See CO-, 1. — **co'as-sist'ant,** *a. & n.* — **co'as-sist'ance,** *n.*
co'as-sume', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
Co-as'sus (kō-ăs'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Guarani *guazu* deer.] *Zool.* A genus of deer, syn. of *Mazama.* — **co-as'sine** (-sĭn; -sīn), *a.*
coast'-lin'ing (-lĭn'ĭng), *n.* The survey of a coast line. — **coast'-lin'er** (-lĭn'ẽr), *n*
coast live oak. The encina.
coast'man. *n.; pl.* -MEN. One who dwells near the coast.
coast nutmeg. The California nutmeg.
coast pilot. **a** A pilot familiar with coast waters. **b** A book describing a certain coast, giving sailing directions for it.
coast redwood. = REDWOOD, 3 a.
coast sword rush. = TOLMER'S GRASS.
coast'ward (kōst'wẽrd), *adv. & a.* See -WARD — **coast'wards** (wẽrdz), *adv*
coat. † QUOTE. [COTE.
coat. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of
coat arms = COAT ARMOR (heraldic) ARMS. [of COTE
coate. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
coath Dial. var. of COTHE.
co-a'ti-mon'di (-mŏn'dĭ), **co-a'ti-mun'di,** *n.* [Tupi *coati* nose.] = COATI.
coat'less, *a.* See -LESS.
coat link. A link to hold together the lapels of a coat.
coat shirt. A shirt opening all the way down the front
co'-at-tend', *v. t. & i.* See CO-, 1.
co'-at-test', *v. t.* See CO-, 1. — **co-at'tes-ta'tion,** *n.* — **co-at'tes-ta'tor,** *n.*
co-au'di-ence, *n.* See CO-, 3 a.
co-au'di-tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
co-au'thor, *n.* See CO-, 3 b — **co-au'thor-ship,** *n.*
co'-au-thor'i-ty, *n.* See CO-, 3 a.
coax. † COKES.
coax, *n.* One who coaxes; also, a coaxing speech or act *Colloq.*
co'ax-a'tion (kō'ăk-sā'shŭn), *n.* [Gr. κοάξ] Croaking *Rare.*
coax'er, *n.* One who coaxes.
coax'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COAX, *v.* — **coax'ing-ly,** *adv.*
coaxt. Coaxed. *Ref Sp.*
cob, *v. t.* To surpass; to excel: to beat, as in the game of cob.
cob Var. of COP, to catch. *Dial. & Slang, Eng.*
cob, *n.* Clay mixed with gravel and straw, sometimes with lime added. *Dial. Eng.* [*Rare.*]
cob, *n.* [Cf. COBWEB.] A spider.

cob, cobb (kŏb), *n.* [Cf. G. *kobbe*, D. dial. *kob*, Flies. *kobbe*, *kub*.] A sea gull; esp., the black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*).

cob, *v. t.*; COBBED (kŏbd); COB'BING. Also *cobb*, *kob*. [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** To strike; to thump; specif.: **a** To beat on the buttocks, as with a strap or flat stick. **b** To thresh out (seed), esp. clover seed. *Eng.* **2.** *Mining.* To break into small pieces, as ore preliminary to hand sorting. **3.** To throw; specif., to throw gently or carelessly; to toss.

Carbines that would *cob* a bullet into an enemy's camp at one thousand yards. *Kipling*

4. To pull (the hair or ears). *Dial. Eng.*

cob, *n.* Also *cobb*. [Cf. COB to strike.] A blow, hence, a beating upon the buttocks, as with a strap or a flat stick.

co-baæ'a (kō-bē'ä), *n.* [After B. *Cobo*, Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* **a** [*cap.*] Syn. of ROSENBERGIA. **b** *Hort.* Any plant of the genus *Rosenbergia*, esp. *R. scandens*, a vine with pinnate leaves terminated by tendrils. It bears large bell-shaped purple or white flowers.

co'balt (kō'bôlt; -bŏlt; 277), *n.* [G. *kobalt*, fr. *kobold*, *kobel*, goblin, MHG. *kobolt*; akin to G. *koben* pigsty, hut, AS. *cofa* room, *cofgodas* household gods, Icel. *kofi* hut. The ending *-old* perh. stands for older *-walt*, *-wald* (cf. WIELD), and the word would mean *ruler* or *governor in a house*, *house spirit*, the metal being so called by miners, because it was troublesome. Cf. KOBOLD, COVE.] A tough, lustrous, reddish white metal related to, and occurring with, iron and nickel. Symbol *Co*; at.wt., 58.97. Cobalt occurs native in meteoric iron and combined in smaltite, cobaltite, linnæite, erythrite, and other minerals. It was recognized as an element in 1735. The metal, which is isolated by reduction, as with carbon or aluminium, is somewhat magnetic. It melts at 1530° C. (2786° F.). Sp. gr., 8.5-8.9. It has been used instead of nickel in plating. See also SMALT. Like iron, cobalt forms two series of salts (cobaltous and cobaltic); it also forms many complex compounds. See COBALTAMMINE.

co'balt-am'mine (-ăm'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **co'balt-am'ine.** [*cobalt* + *ammonia* + *-ine*.] *Chem.* Any of a large number of complex compounds of cobalt formed by combination of cobalt salts with ammonia. These compounds do not as a rule yield the ions of the simple salts. They have been arranged into several series, some of which have been named from the colors of their members. See CROCEO-, FUSCO-, PRASEO-, ROSEO-, XANTHO-.

cobalt blue. A dark blue pigment consisting of some compound of cobalt, as the phosphate, ignited with alumina; — called also *cobalt ultramarine*. It is permanent and works well in all mediums.

cobalt bronze. **1.** A violet-colored compound of bronze-like luster. It is cobaltous ammonium phosphate. **2.** An alloy of cobalt, copper, and aluminium, in the proportions 5 : 4 : 1.

cobalt crust. Earthy arsenate of cobalt.

cobalt green. A compound of the oxides of cobalt and zinc, used as a green pigment of superior merit.

co-bal'ti- (kō-bôl'tĭ-). Combining form for *cobaltic*.

co-bal'tic (-tĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, cobalt; — said esp. of compounds in which it is trivalent.

co-bal'ti-cy-an'ic (-tĭ-sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [*cobalti-* + *cyanic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline acid, $H_3Co(CN)_6 \cdot xH_2O$. Its salts, called **co-bal'ti-cy'anides** (-sī'ă-nīdz; -nĭdz; 184), are formed from colbaltocyanides by oxidation.

co'balt-ite (kō'bôlt-īt; kō'bŏlt-), **co'balt-ine** (-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* *Min.* Sulpharsenide of cobalt, CoAsS, nearly silver-white to grayish in color, and occurring in isometric crystals or massive. H., 5 5. Sp. gr., 6.0-6.3. It is used in the manufacture of smalt.

co-bal'to- (kŏ-bôl'tō-). Combining form for *cobaltous*.

co-bal'tous (kō-bôl'tŭs; kō'bôl-tŭs; kō'bŏl-; 277), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, cobalt; — said esp. of cobalt compounds in which the metal is bivalent. **cobaltous chloride**, a compound, $CoCl_2$, crystallizing with six molecules of water, of a pale rose color when hydrous, blue when dehydrated. Its solution is used for a sympathetic ink. — **c. hydroxide**, a compound, $Co(OH)_2$, obtained as a pale red precipitate by the addition of alkalies to solutions of cobaltous salts. — **c. sulphate**, a compound, $CoSO_4$, crystallizing in pale red monoclinic prisms containing seven molecules of water. It occurs native as bieberite.

cobalt speiss. Speiss obtained in smelting cobalt ores. It is arsenide of nickel, with some cobalt and iron.

cobalt yellow. *Chem.* A bright yellow, almost transparent pigment consisting essentially of the double nitrite of potassium and cobalt; — called also *aureolin*.

cob'ble (kŏb''l), *n.* [From COB a lump. See COB, *n.*, 4; cf. COPPLE, COPPLESTONE.] **1.** A cobblestone.

2. *pl.* Cob coal.

cob'ble, *v. t.*; COB'BLED (-'ld); COB'BLING (-lĭng). [Orig. uncert.] **1.** To make or mend coarsely; to patch; botch; as, to *cobble* shoes. *Shak.* "A *cobbled* saddle." *Thackeray.* **2.** To make clumsily. "*Cobbled* rimes." *Dryden.*

cob'ble, *v. t.* To pave with cobblestones.

cob'ble, *v. i.* To work as a cobbler.

cob'ble, *n.* A cobbled place; a coarse mending. *Eng.*

cob'bler (kŏb'lẽr), *n.* [ME. *cobelere*. See COBBLE, *v.*] **1.** A mender of shoes. *Addison.*

2. A clumsy or coarse workman; a botcher

3. A drink made of wine, sugar, sliced orange, lemon, etc., and pounded ice, and taken through a straw. See SHERRY COBBLER. *U. S.*

4. A large fruit pie (usually apple or peach) made in a deep dish with one thick dough crust. *U. S.*

5. = FORTESCUE.

cobbler fish. A widely distributed carangoid fish (*Alectis ciliaris*), common about the West Indies, having certain of the fin rays produced into long filaments.

cob'bler's-awl' (kŏb'lẽrz-), *n.* **a** The avocet; — so called from its slender curved bill. *Dial. Eng.* **b** The spinebill (*Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*). *Tasmania.*

cob'ble-stone' (kŏb''l-stōn'), *n.* A naturally rounded stone larger than a pebble, esp. one a few inches in diameter, such as is sometimes used for paving streets.

cob'bling (kŏb'lĭng), *p. a.* Becoming choppy or lumpy.

Towards evening came a freshening wind and a *cobbling* sea, and I thought it best to make for shore. *Sir G. Parker.*

cob'by (kŏb'ĭ), *a.* [From COB, *n.*] **1.** *Dial. Eng.* **a** Hearty, lively. **b** Headstrong; browbeating.

2. Stout or stocky; like a cob (horse).

cob coal. Coal in rounded lumps from the size of an egg to that of a football; — called also *cobbles*.

Cob'den-ism (kŏb'dĕn-Iz'm), *n.* The political and economic doctrines of Richard Cobden (1804-65), an English statesman and economist, leader in the anti-Corn-Law movement. His national policy was for peace, for withdrawal from the European competition for balance of power, and for free trade. The Cobden Club was founded in London, in 1866, to advance these principles.

co'bel-lig'er-ent (kō'bĕ-lĭj'ẽr-ĕnt), *a.* Carrying on war in conjunction with another power. — **co'bel-lig'er-ent**, *n.*

cob house. **1.** A toy house of corncobs.

2. A house with walls of cob (clay mixed with straw).

co'ble (kō'b'l; kŏb''l), *n.* [From an old form of W. *ceubal* skiff, ferryboat.] **1.** A short flat-bottomed rowboat used on rivers or lakes. *Scot.*

2. A flat-floored fishing boat with a drop rudder extending below the keel and with bilge keels beneath the stern, carrying a dipping lug sail on a raking mast, chiefly used in the North Sea.

cob'loaf' (kŏb'lōf'), *n.* A crusty, uneven loaf, rounded at top. *Shak.*

cob meal. Corn meal in which the cob is ground in with the corn.

cob'nut' (kŏb'nŭt'), *n.* **1** The filbertlike fruit of any of several cultivated varieties of hazel, descended probably from *Corylus pontica*, or from hybrids of this with *C. avellana*; also, any of the plants bearing this fruit.

2. A game played by children with nuts.

co'bra (kō'brä; kŏb'rä), *n.* [Prob. fr. native name in Australia.] A shipworm or wood-boring mollusk, as species of the genera *Teredo* and *Nausitoria*. *Australia.*

co'bra (kō'brä, kŏb'rä; 277), *n.*, *or* **co'bra de ca-pel'lo** (kō'brä dē kä-pĕl'ō). [Pg. *cobra de capello* serpent of the hood.] A very venomous snake (*Naja tripudians*) of the warm parts of Asia, especially abundant in India. It sometimes reaches a length of five feet, but is usually much smaller, and is very variable in color. When excited it expands the skin of the neck into a broad hood by a movement of the ribs. It is of sluggish disposition, seldom biting except in self-defense, but often enters gardens and houses, where (especially at night) it is likely to be trodden on. In India alone it causes over 5,000 deaths annually. The name is extended to other related snakes, as *Naja haje* of Africa, and the *king cobra* (which see).

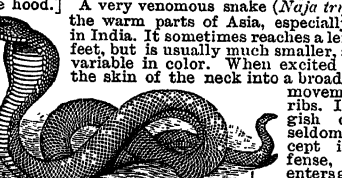

Cobra of Egypt (*Naja haje*).

co'bri-form (kō'brĭ-fôrm; kŏb'rĭ-), *a.* *Zoöl.* Like or allied to the cobra.

co'burg (kō'bûrg; -bŭrg), *n.* [From *Coburg* in Germany.] A thin worsted and cotton or worsted and silk fabric, twilled on one side, used for women's dresses.

cob'web' (kŏb'wĕb'), *n.* [*cob* a spider (AS. *coppa*, in comp.) + *web*.] **1.** The network spread by a spider to catch its prey.

2. A single thread spun by a spider, or by an insect larva. Cobwebs are sometimes used in optical instruments in place of wires.

3. Anything likened to a spider web; as, **a** A slight or flimsy network or texture; also, a clogging or obscuring accumulation, esp. as a result of neglect, disuse, etc; often, with reference to thought, unsound or oversubtle reasoning.

The dust and *cobwebs* of that uncivil age. *Sir P. Sidney.*

We will get out into the air, and get the *cobwebs* out of our brains. *C. L. Craddock.*

b A snare of insidious meshes.

I cannot but lament thy splendid wit
Entangled in the *cobwebs* of the schools *Cowper*

4. The cobweb bird.

cob'web' (kŏb'wĕb'), *v. t.*; COB'WEBBED (-wĕbd'); COB'WEBBING. **1.** To cover with cobwebs, or with loose white filaments like cobwebs. "The *cobwebbed* cottage." *Young.*

2. To clear of, or free from, cobwebs.

cobweb bird. *Zoöl.* The spotted flycatcher, which uses cobwebs in building its nest. *Local, Eng.*

cob'web'by (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in cobwebs, or any fine web, resembling a cobweb.

cobweb micrometer. A micrometer in which threads or cobweb are substituted for wires.

cob'work' (kŏb'wûrk'), *a.* Built of logs, etc., laid horizontally, with the ends joined at the corners, as in a log house.

co'ca (kō'kä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Peruvian *cuca*.] **a** A South American shrub (*Erythroxylum coca*); also, its dried leaves, which are used as a powerful nerve stimulant, and yield cocaine. They resemble tea leaves in size, shape, and odor and are chewed (with an alkali) by natives of Peru and Bolivia to impart endurance in exertion or abstinence from food. **b** Any of several other species of *Erythroxylum*.

co'ca-ine (kō'kä-ĭn; -ēn; *colloq. and commonly pron'd* kō-kān', 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* **a** A bitter crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}O_4N$, obtained from coca leaves and much used as a local anæsthetic. In large doses it produces intoxicating effects similar to those of Indian hemp. Chemically, it is methyl-benzyl-ecgonine. **b** Any of several alkaloids found in coca, all of which are esters of ecgonine.

co-ca'in-ism (kō-kä'ĭn-Iz'm; kō'kä-), *n.* *Med.* A morbid condition produced by the habitual and excessive use of cocaine. — **co-ca'in-ist**, *n.*

co-ca'in-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To treat or anæsthetize with cocaine. — **co-ca'in-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

co'ca-in-o-ma'ni-a (kō'kä-ĭn-ō-mā'nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL. See COCAINE; MANIA.] *Med.* Insanity with delusions, often accompanying cocainism. — **co'ca-in-o-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

Coc-ca'ce-æ (kŏ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See COCCUS.] *Bacteriol.* A family of bacteria having spherical cells (*cocci*) which divide in one, two, or three directions. It includes *Streptococcus*, *Micrococcus*, and three other genera. — **coc-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Coc-ce'ian (kŏk-sē'yăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* An adherent of the doctrinal system of Johannes Koch, Latinized *Cocceius* or *Coccejus* (1603-69), professor of theology at Leiden, and the founder of the federal theology. See under FEDERAL. — **Coc-ce'ian**, *a.* — **Coc-ce'ian-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

coc'ci- (kŏk'sĭ-). A combining form for *coccus*.

coc'cid (-sĭd), *n.* *Zoöl.* An insect of the family Coccidæ; a scale insect — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Coccidæ.

Coc'ci-dæ (-sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κόκκος* berry. See COCHINEAL.] *Zoöl.* An important family of homopterous insects, mostly of small size, comprising the scale insects, mealy bugs, and their allies. See SCALE INSECT.

Coc-cid'i-id'e-a (kŏk-sĭd'ĭ-ĭd'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See COCCIDIUM.] An order or subclass of the Sporozoa. The adult is a minute intracellular parasite, which becomes encysted and forms one or more spores in which the falciform young are developed Coccidium, parasitic in the liver cells of rabbits, and it is said also in man, is the typical genus.

coc-cid'i-um (-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ä). [NL., dim. of Gr. *κόκκος* berry.] **1.** *Bot.* A cystocarp. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* See COCCIDIDEA.

Coc'ci-nel'la (kŏk'sĭ-nĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *coccineus* scarlet-colored. See COCHINEAL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical ladybirds. *C. novemnotata*, yellow with black spots, is a common American species.

Coc'ci-nel'li-dæ (-nĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See COCCINELLA.] *Zoöl.* The family of beetles consisting of the ladybirds. — **coc'ci-nel'lid** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*

coc'co-. A combining form from Greek *κόκκος*, *a grain*, *seed*, *berry*.

coc'coid (kŏk'oid), *a.* [*cocco-* + *-oid*.] *Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a coccus; specif., *Bacteriol.*, globose, as the cells of species of *Micrococcus*.

coc'co-lith (-ō-lĭth), *n.* [*cocco-* + *-lith*.] *Geol.* A minute calcareous body found in chalk and deep-sea ooze. It is supposed to be the secretion of a unicellular plant.

Coc-col'o-bis (kŏ-kŏl'ō-bĭs; kŏk'ō-lō'bĭs), *n.* [NL; *cocco-* + Gr. *λοβός* pod.] *Bot.* A large genus of polygonaceous trees, shrubs, and woody vines of tropical and subtropical America. Many are cultivated in greenhouses for their ample foliage, esp. *C. fagifolia*, *C. floribunda*, and *C. uvifera* (the West Indian sea grape). The fruit and seeds of some species are edible.

☞ The original spelling *Coccolobis* of Patrick Browne was changed by Linnæus to *Coccoloba*.

cob, cobb, *n.* A wicker basket. *Dial. Eng*

cob, cobb, *n.* [Cf. COBBLE a cobblestone.] A pier, mole, or breakwater. *Local, Eng.*

cob, *v. t.* [Cf. COBWORK, COB a lump.] To lay crosswise, as timbers or logs in cobwork constructions. *Local, U. S.*

cobalt bloom. = ERYTHRITE.

cobalt glance. = COBALTITE.

co'balt-if'er-ous, *a.* See -FEROUS.

co'balt-i'on, *n.* [*cobalt* + *ion*.] *Chem.* Ionic cobalt, Co^{++} or, less commonly, Co^{+++}.

co-bal'to-cy-an'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Designating an unstable acid, $H_4Co(CN)_6$, obtained by decomposing cobaltocyanides with hydrogen sulphide.

co-bal'to-cy'a-nide. *n.* Also **-nid.** *Chem* A salt of cobaltocyanic acid Potassium *cobaltocyanide* is an unstable compound formed by adding an excess of potassium cyanide to a cobaltous salt in solution.

cobalt pyrites. Linnæite.

cobalt red. *Chem.* A red pigment from cobalt phosphate.

cobalt ultramarine. = COBALT BLUE. [phate]

cobalt vitriol. Cobaltous sul-

co'bang. Var. of KOBANG.

cobb Var. of COB.

cob'bard (kŏb'ärd), *n.* One of a pair of knobbed iron bars placed each with one end upon the andirons to form a cradle for the wood. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

cobbe Var. of COB.

cob'bing, *a.* Acting the cob. See COB, *n.*, 1. *Obs.*

cob'bing, *p. pr & vb. n* of COB, *v*

cob'bit. Obs. dial. var. of COBBARD.

cob'ble. Var. of COBBLE.

cob'ble. *n.* The great northern diver; also, the red-throated diver *Local, Eng.*

cobble rammer. See RAMMER.

cob'bler's-pegs' (kŏb'lẽrz-pĕgz'), *n.* Either of two Australian asteraceous weeds: **a** *Erigeron limifolius*. **b** *Bidens pilosa*

cobbler's punch. A drink of warm beer or ale and spirits, sweetened and spiced. *Dial. Eng.*

cob'bra (kŏb'rä), *n.* [Native name *kobra* or *kobera* in New South Wales.] Head; skull. *Australia*

cob'cab (kŏb'kăb), *n.* [Ar. *qabqāb*.] A kind of clog shoe worn by women in the Orient.

co-be'go, *n.* [Malay *kubong*.] = COLUGO.

cobelere. † COBBLER.

co'be-liev'er, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

cob'head' (kŏb'hĕd'), *n.* The young of the American goldeneye. *Local, U. S* [geant fish.

co'bi-a (kō'bĭ-ä), *n.* The ser-

cobill. † COBLE.

cob'i'ron (kŏb'ĭ'ûrn), *n* [From COB the top.] An iron for supporting a spit; also, an andiron. *Obs. or Dial.*

co-bish'op, *n.* A coadjutor bishop.

Co-bit'i-dæ (kō-bĭt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.*; **Co-bi'tis** (kō-bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr *κωβίτις*, fem. of *κωβίτης* like the gudgeon, fr. *κωβιός* gudgeon. See -IDÆ.] *Zoöl.* See LOACH.

cob'l Cobble. *Ref. Sp.*

cob'ld. Cobbled. *Ref. Sp.*

coble Obs. or dial. of COBBLE.

cob'ler. Var. of COBBLER.

Cob'les-kill (kŏb''lz-kĭl), *n.* [From *Cobleskill*, New York.] *Geol.* A formation of the Silurian in the eastern United States. See GEOLOGY.

cob money. Spanish money, or money coined according to the Spanish system; — so called in the 18th century. See COB, *n.*, 8.

co-bob'. Var. of CABOB.

co'bold. Var. of KOBOLD.

co-boose'. Var. of CABOOSE.

co'bourg (kō'bōorg). [F.] = COBURG.

co'bra. Var. of COPRA.

co'bric (kō'brĭk; kŏb'rĭk), *a.* Of or from the cobra; as, *cobric* acid, formerly supposed to be present in the cobra's venom

cob'ridge-head', **cub'bridge-head',** *n.* *Naut.* A bulkhead on the forecastle and halt deck of a ship. *Obs.*

co'broth'er, *n* A fellow craftsman; a confrere.

cob's body. Corrupt. of *God's body*; — an obs oath.

cob'stone' (kŏb'stōn'), *n* Cobblestone. *Dial. Eng.*

cob swan. = COB, male swan.

co-bur'gess, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

co-burgh'er, *n* See CO-, 3 b. — **co-burgh'er-ship,** *n.*

Co'bus, *n. Zoöl* Syn. of KOBUS.

cob'web'ber-y (kŏb'wĕb'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Cobwebs collectively

cobweb lawn. A very thin fine linen fabric *Obs.*

cob'worm', *n.* The larva of the cockchafer. *Scot.*

coc. † COCK. [URE.

co'ca. Var. of KOKU. See MEAS-

Coc-agne' (kŏk-ăn'). Var. of COCKAIGNE

co'ca-mine (kō'kä-mĭn; -mēn), *n.* Also **-min.** [From COCA.] *Chem.* See TRUXILLINE.

Co'ca-nu'cos (kō'kä-nōō'kōz), *n. pl.* An Indian people of southern Colombia, semicivilized at the time of the Spanish conquest

cocard. *n.* [OF. *coquart*, F. *coquard* Fool; simpleton. *Obs.*

co-carde' (kō-kärd'), *n.* [F. See COCKADE.] *Zoöl.* A brightly colored protrusile vesicle borne on the body of certain beetles, as those of the genus *Malachius*.

coc'a-trice † COCKATRICE.

co-causse' (kō-kōz'), *n.* = CONCAUSE.

co-cau'tion-er, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

cocautrice. † COCKATRICE.

coc'ca-gee' (kŏk'ä-gē'), *n.* [Of Ir. origin.] A variety of cider apple, formerly popular in England; also, the cider from it.

coc'ca-trice. † COCKATRICE.

coc-cid'i-a (kŏk-sĭd'ĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* a Pl. of COCCIDIUM. b [*cap.*] = COCCIDIDEA. — **coc-cid'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

coc-cid'i-o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *coccidium* + *-osis*.] A morbid condition caused by coccidia. See COCCIDIDEA.

coc-cif'er-ous (-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*cocci-* + *-ferous*.] Bacciferous.

coc'ci-form (kŏk'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a coccus

coc-cig'er-ous (kŏk-sĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*cocci-* + *-gerous*.] Bacciferous.

coc-cin'e-ous (-sĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *coccineus*.] Scarlet. *Obs.*

coc-cin'ic (-sĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Designating either of two isomeric dibasic acids, $C_6H_6O_5$, obtained from cochineal, and disting. as *α* and *β*. They are derivatives of toluene.

coc'ci-nine (kŏk'sĭ-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin.** [L. *coccineus* scarlet-colored.] *Chem.* Phenetol red. See DYE.

coc'cle. † COCKLE.

coc'co (kŏk'ō), *n.* The taro.

coc'co-chro-mat'ic (kŏk'ō-krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [See COCCUS; CHROMATIC.] Having the color distributed in granular patches; — opposed to *placochromatic*.

Coc'co-go-na'les (-gō-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See COCCOGONE.] *Bot.* An order of Schizophyceæ, or blue-green algæ, comprising the unicellular forms. Cf. HORMOGONALES.

coc'co-gone (kŏk'ō-gōn), *n.* [*cocco-* + Gr. *γονή* produce.] *Bot.* A form of propagative cell in certain blue-green algæ.

coc'co-lite (-lĭt), *n.* [*cocco-* + *-lite*.] **1.** *Min.* A granular variety of pyroxene, of various colors. **2.** *Geol.* = COCCOLITH.

Coc-col'o-ba (kŏ-kŏl'ō-bä; kŏk'ō-lō'bä), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* See COCCOLOBIS, *Note.*

coc'co-sphere' (kŏk'ō-sfēr'), *n.* [*cocco-* + *sphere.*] *Geol.* A small rounded body composed of several coccoliths.

Coc-cos'te-us (kŏ-kŏs'tē-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cocco-* + Gr. *ὀστέον* bone.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct Devonian fishes of the group Arthrodira, having the broad plates about the head studded with stellate tubercles. — **coc-cos'te-an** (-ăn), *a.*

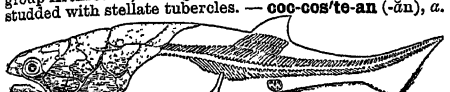

Coccosteus (*C. decipiens*). (¼)

coc'cu-lus in'di-cus (kŏk'ŭ-lŭs ĭn'dĭ-kŭs). [NL. *cocculus* (see COCCUS) + L. *indicus* of India.] *Pharm.* The berry of a menispermaceous vine (*Anamirta cocculus*) of the East Indies. It is very poisonous, and is used in India for stupefying fish to facilitate their capture; also in the form of an ointment for destroying vermin. It yields picrotoxin.

coc'cus (kŏk'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* COCCI (-sī). [NL., fr. Gr. *κόκκος* a grain, seed. See COCHINEAL.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** One of the separable carpels of a schizocarp, as that of the mallow. **b** The spore mother cell in certain hepatics.

2. *Bacteriol.* A spherical cell, as those of bacteria of the genus *Micrococcus.*

3. [*cap.*] *Zool.* The typical genus of the Coccidæ. The cochineal insect (*C. cacti*) is an example.

coc-cyg'e-al (kŏk-sĭj'ē-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the coccyx, as, the *coccygeal* vertebræ

coccygeal gland. **a** A small mass of peculiar vascular tissue of unknown function situated near the tip of the coccyx. **b** *Zoöl.* The oil gland near the base of the tail of birds.

coc-cyg'e-o- (kŏk-sĭj'ē-ō-). *Anat.* Combining form for *coccygeal*; as in: **coc-cyg'e-o-a'nal**, pertaining to the coccyx and anus; **coc-cyg'e-o-mes'en-ter'ic**, etc.

coc-cy'ges (-sī'jēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *coccyx.* See COCCYX.] **1.** *Anat.* Plural of COCCYX.

2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* A group of birds, variously limited, usually more or less nearly equivalent to Coccygomorphæ. — **coc'cy-gine** (kŏk'sĭ-jĭn; -jīn), *a.*

coc-cyg'e-us (-sĭj'ē-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle arising from the ischium and lesser sacrosciatic ligament and inserted into the coccyx and sacrum.

coc'cy-go-dyn'i-a (kŏk'sĭ-gō-dĭn'ĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL. See COCCYX; -ODYNIA.] *Med.* Pain in and about the coccyx.

Coc'cy-go-mor'phæ (-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL; Gr. *κόκκυξ* cuckoo + *μορφή* form.] *Zool.* A superfamily of desmognathous birds, including the cuckoos, colies, turacous, puff birds, toucans, barbets, jacamars, kingfishers, hornbills, hoopoes, bee eaters, sawbills, rollers, and trogons. — **coc'cy-go-morph'** (kŏk'sĭ-gō-môrf'), *n.* — **coc'cy-go-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.*

coc'cyx (kŏk'sĭks), *n.*; *pl.* COCCYGES (-sĭ'jēz). [L., cuckoo, Gr. *κόκκυξ, κόκκυγος*, cuckoo, coccyx; — from the resemblance to the beak of a cuckoo.] *Anat.* The end of the vertebral column beyond the sacrum in man and certain apes; the rudiment of a tail; also, occasionally, a corresponding bone of birds. In man it consists of four vertebræ more or less consolidated.

co-chil' sa-po'ta (kō-chēl' sä-pō'tä). [See SAPODILLA.] **a** A large Mexican rutaceous tree (*Casimiroa edulis*), with gray bark, glossy leaves, small greenish yellow flowers, and large fruit with somewhat the flavor of a peach. It is cultivated to some extent. **b** The fruit of this tree.

co'chin (kō'chĭn), *n.* [From *Cochin* China.] One of a breed of large domestic fowls, only slightly smaller than the brahmas, having soft, thick plumage, small wings and tails, and densely feathered legs and feet. Buff, black, and white varieties are raised. In the **partridge cochin** the predominating colors are red, brown, and black.

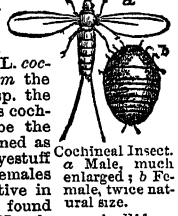

Cochineal Insect. *a* Male, much enlarged; *b* Female, twice natural size.

coch'i-neal (kŏch'ĭ-nēl; 277), *n.* [F. *cochenille*, Sp. *cochinilla*, dim. from L. *coccineus, coccinus*, scarlet, fr. *coccum* the kermes berry, Gr. *κόκκος* berry, esp. the kermes insect, used to dye scarlet, as cochineal was formerly supposed to be the grain or seed of a plant, and defined as the grain of *Quercus coccifera.*] A dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of females of the *Coccus cacti*, an insect native in Mexico, Central America, etc., and found on several species of cactus, esp. *Nopalea coccinellifera.* These cacti are extensively cultivated as food for the insects, which are gathered and killed by heat. When killed in stoves, the natural white powdery covering of the insect is retained, and *silver-grey cochineal* results; when killed by steam or hot water, they lose this covering, and *black cochineal* is produced. The cochineal of the shops is used for making carmine and also as a red dye, but artificial dyestuffs have largely displaced it.

Cochineal Fig (*Nopalea coccinellifera*)

cochineal fig. A cactaceous plant (*Nopalea coccinellifera*) of Central and South America, widely cultivated in the tropics for the sake of the cochineal insect, which lives on it.

coch'le-a (kŏk'lē-*ä*), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LEÆ** (-ē). [L., a snail, or snail shell, Gr. *κοχλίας* a snail, fr. *κόχλος* a shellfish with a spiral shell.] **1.** A winding stair. *Obs. or R.*

2. a = SCREW, *n.*, 1. *Obs.* **b** An Archimedean screw. *Obs.*

3. *Anat.* A division of the labyrinth of the ear, wanting or rudimentary in the lower vertebrates, but well developed in birds and mammals, and in all the latter except the monotremes coiled into the form of a snail shell. See EAR. In man the cochlea consists of a spiral canal in the petrous part of the temporal bone, in which lies a smaller membranous spiral passage, communicating with the sacculus at the base of the spiral and ending blindly near its apex. It is called the **scala media** or **ductus cochlearis**, and contains the organ of Corti (which see). The scala media, together with an osseous lamina (the **lamina spiralis**), divides the bony canal into an upper and a lower passage, the former (the **scala vestibuli**) communicating with the vestibule, the latter (the **scala tympani**) ending blindly at the fenestra rotunda. Both contain perilymph and communicate at the apex of the cochlea.

4. *Bot.* A spirally coiled body or organ; specif., a coiled legume, as that of alfalfa.

coch'le-ar (-ăr), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the cochlea.

coch'le-ar, *a.* [See COCHLEARE.] Spoon-shaped.

cochlear æstivation, *Bot*, æstivation in which one large hollowed petal covers all the others, as in aconite.

coch'le-a're (-ăr'rē; -ăr'ē), *n.* [L., a spoon.] *Med.* A spoonful; — used in prescriptions, and abbr. *cochl.* or *coch.* See MEASURE, *Table.*

coch'le-ar'i- (kŏk'lē-ăr'ĭ-; -ăr'ĭ'-). Combining form from Latin *cochleare*, meaning *spoon*; as in: **coch'le-ar'i-fo'li-ate**, having a spoon-shaped leaf, etc.

Coch'le-a'ri-a (-ā'rĭ-*ä*; -ăr'ĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL., from the cochlear æstivation.] *Bot.* A genus of brassicaceous fleshy maritime herbs bearing globose pods. They are natives of the colder parts of the north temperate zone. Some species are called *scurvy grass.*

coch'le-ar'i-form (-ăr'ĭ-fôrm; -ăr-), *a.* [*cochleare* + *-form.*] Spoon-shaped.— **cochleariform process,** *Anat.*, the thin plate of bone between the Eustachian tube and the canal for the tensor tympani muscle.

coch'le-ate (kŏk'lē-āt) } *a.* [L. *cochleatus* spiral or screw-
coch'le-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } formed. See COCHLEA.] Having the form of a snail shell; turbinated

coch-le'i-form (kŏk-lē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See COCHLEA; -FORM.] **a** Shaped like a snail shell. **b** [Erroneously] Cochleariform.

Coch'li-di'i-dæ (kŏk'lĭ-dĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κοχλίς, pl. κοχλίδες, a small snail + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed family of moths of medium or small size and usually attractive coloration. The caterpillars are slug-like, often flattened, and sometimes armed with venomous spines. The egg-shaped or nearly spherical cocoon is formed of brown silk and is dense and firm.

Coch'lo-sper-ma'ce-æ (kŏk'lō-spûr-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *κόχλος* spiral shell + *σπέρμα* seed; — referring to the coiled embryo.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Hypericales), containing 3 genera and about 18 species, natives of tropical or subtropical regions. They are trees, shrubs, or herbs with palmate leaves and large flowers; the seeds are invested with a silky down. The genus *Amoreuxia* is found in the southwestern United States. — **coch'lo-sper-ma'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cock (kŏk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kökkr* lump, Dan. *kok* heap.] A small conical pile of hay, or of dung, wood, turf, etc.

cock, *v. t.*; COCKED (kŏkt); COCK'ING. To put into cocks or heaps, as hay. "Under the *cocked* hay." *Spenser.*

cock, *n.* [OF. *coque, coche*, a ship, vessel, F. *coche* a large vessel; perh. orig., a shell. Cf. COG a fishing boat, COCKLE a mollusk.] A cockboat.

> Yond tall anchoring bark [appears]
> Diminished to her *cock*, her *cock*, a buoy
> Almost too small for sight. *Shak.*

cock, *n.* [AS. *coc*; cf. LL. *coccus*; orig. unknown, perh. imitative of the cock's cry. Cf. CHICKEN, COQUETTE.] **1.** The male of the common barnyard fowl; also, the male of other birds, esp. of gallinaceous birds. Cf. COCKEREL.

2. A cock's crow, esp. in early morning; cockcrow. *Obs.*

> He begins at curfew, and walks till the first *cock*. *Shak.*

3. A figure in the shape of a cock; specif.: **a** A vane in the shape of a cock; a weathercock.

> Drenched our steeples, drowned the *cocks!* *Shak.*

b A kind of whistling toy.

4. Chiefly in *pl.* Any plant or part of a plant used by children in mock cockfights, as the English plantain, or ribwort, the wood rush, species of violet, etc.

5. A chief man or person; leader; master.

> Sir Andrew is the *cock* of the club, since he left us. *Addison.*

6. a A faucet, tap, valve, or the like for starting, stopping, or regulating flow; — often with a prefixed qualifying word, as, a ball *cock*, a cylinder *cock*, a three-way *cock*, etc. **b** The amount of opening permitted by or as by a cock; as, the faucet is turned on full *cock. Dial. Eng.*

> The term "*cock*" is sometimes used for any valve opened or closed by hand, but it is more properly restricted to valves which are nearly cylindrical, and which rotate in seatings of the same figure. *W. C. Unwin.*

☞ The conjectured origin of the use of *cock* in this sense, from a resemblance to, or figure of, a cock's comb or head in early forms, is not at all certain.

7. The hammer in the lock of a firearm; also, the cocked position of the hammer; as, at half *cock.*

8. The indicator or pointer of a balance.

9. The style or gnomon of a sundial.

10. Formerly, a part of a plow. *Eng.*

11. *Horol.* An overhanging bracket used as a bearing, as for supporting the end of a wheel arbor in a watch, or the pendulum in a clock.

12. *Curling.* The mark aimed at; the tee.

13. A cock-and-bull story. *Slang, Eng.*

cock-and-bull story, an extravagant, boastful story; a canard. — **cock of the plains.** The sage cock. — **c. of the rock,** a beautiful bird (*Rupicola rupicola*) of the family Cotingidæ, of northern South America. The male is chiefly orange in color, with a high disklike crest. Two other related species are known. — **c. of the wood,** the capercaillie.

cock (kŏk), *a.* **1.** Male; — applied to birds, and sometimes to other animals; as, a *cock* lobster.

2. Chief; leading; boss. *Slang.*

cock, *v. t.*; COCKED; COCK'ING. **1.** To put (the match) into the cock of a matchlock gun. *Obs.*

2. To draw the hammer of (a firearm) fully back and set it for firing.

cock, *v. i.* To cock the hammer of a firearm. *Byron.*

cock, *v. i.* [ME. *cocken*; cf. E. *cock* the bird (as a fighting cock).] **1.** To contend; fight. *Obs.*

2. To strut; swagger; look big, pert, or menacing. *Addison.*

> With fifteen Campbells in the jury box and the biggest Campbell of all . . . sitting *cocking* on the bench. *Stevenson.*

3. To turn or stick up, as the ear.

cock, *v. t.* [Perh. fr. the look of a cock's comb.] **1.** To set erect; to turn or set up or to one side, esp. in a pert, jaunty, knowing, pretentious, or defiant way.

> Our Lightfoot barks, and *cocks* his ears. *Gay.*
> Dick would *cock* his nose in scorn. *Swift.*
> They *cocked* their hats in each other's faces. *Macaulay.*

2. Specif.: To turn (the eye) obliquely and partially close its lid, as an expression of derision or insinuation.

3. To turn up the brim of (a hat).

cock, *n.* **1.** Act of cocking; also, the turn or tilt so given; as, a *cock* of the eyes; to give a hat a saucy *cock.*

> Something bizarre in the *cock* of a bonnet. *N. H Moore.*

2. The turned-up part of the brim of a cocked hat.

cock-ade' (kŏk-ād'), *n.* [F. *cocarde*, fr. *coquard* vain, OF. *coquart*, fr. *coq* cock, — so named from its resemblance to a cock's comb. Cf. COQUETTE.] A rosette, or knot, or similar device, worn upon the hat as a badge of office, of party allegiance, or of livery service. Cockades are worn in most countries as part of the livery of the servants of officers of the army, navy, and some public officials, and of diplomatic corps. The cockade of the house of Hanover in England is black; that of the house of Stuart was white. In France white cockades were formerly worn by all soldiers; in 1789 green cockades were worn by adherents of the advanced party, later being replaced by the tricolor.

> Seduced by military liveries and *cockades*. *Burke.*

cock'-a-doo'dle-doo' (kŏk'*a*-dōō'd'l-dōō'), *n.* Also **cock-a-doodle.** The cock's crow, also, a cock. *Humorous.* — **cock'-a-doo'dle,** *v. i.*

cock'-a-hoop' (kŏk'ä-hōōp'), *a.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Boastful; elated; exulting.—*adv.* Boastfully; defiantly; exultingly. — **cock'-a-hoop'ing,** *vb. n.* — **cock'-a-hoop'-ish,** *a.* — **cock'-a-hoop'ness,** *n.*

> John of Skye is *cock-a-hoop* upon the occasion *Scott.*

☞ Used in the phrases **to set cock on the hoop, to set cock a hoop,** etc., implying unstinted or reckless drinking and making of good cheer; and hence, abandonment, recklessness, or elation.

Cock-aigne' (kŏk-ān'), *n.* [F. *cocagne, pays de cocagne*; of uncert. origin, cf. F. dial. *cougue* cake, Catal. *coca*; as if the houses in this country were covered with cakes.] **1.** An imaginary country of idleness and luxury, the subject of a satirical fabliau of the same name (about 1305), and of "Schlauraffenland," a humorous poem by Hans Sachs.

2. The land of cockneys; cockneydom; — applied humorously to London and its suburbs.

cock'al (kŏk'ăl; -ôl), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] The knucklebone, esp. of a sheep, also, a game played with such bones. *Obs.*

cock'a-leek'ie (kŏk'*a*-lēk'ĭ), *n.* [*cock* + *leek.*] A soup of capon boiled with leeks, a favorite Scottish dish.

cock'a-lo'rum (-lō'rŭm), *n.* [From 4th COCK, perh. imitative of high-sounding Latin.] A little cock; a bantam; hence, a conceited or self-important man, esp. a small man.

> Hollo, young *cockalorum*, is it there you are? *Hall Caine.*

cock'a-teel' (kŏk'ä-tēl'), *n.* [D. *kaketielje* (Oxf. E. D.), ultimately fr. source of E. *cockatoo*] A small Australian parrot (*Calopsitta novæ-hollandiæ*), often kept as a cage bird.

cock'a-too' (kŏk'ä-tōō'), *n.* [Malayan *kakatūa*, perh. through D. *kakketoe.*] **1.** Any of various parrots, almost exclusively confined to the Australian region, of the subfamily Cacatuinæ, esp. those of the genus *Cacatua*, some of which

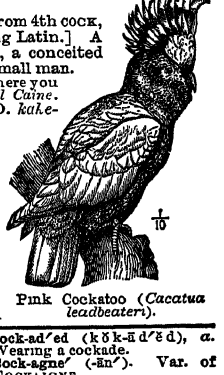

Pink Cockatoo (*Cacatua leadbeateri*). 1/10

Coc'co-thraus'tes (kŏk'ō-thrŏs'tēz), *n.* [NL.; *cocco-* + Gr. *θραύειν* to shatter.] *Zool.* A genus of large finches having a very large, stout, conical bill, — now restricted to the hawfinches and evening grosbeaks. — **coc'co-thraus'tine** (-tĭn; -tīn), *a.*

coccou + CUCKOO.

coc'cous (kŏk'ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Composed of coccæ; coccoid.

coc'cule (-ūl), *n.* [See COCCUS; -CULE.] *Bot.* = COCCUS, 1 a.

coc'cu-lif'er-ous (kŏk'ŭ-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Dim. of *coccus* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bacciferous.

coc'cu-lus (kŏk'ŭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. of *coccus.* See COCCUS.] = COCCULUS INDICUS.

coc-cyg'e-an (kŏk-sĭj'ē-ăn), *a.* Coccygeal. *Rare.*

coc'cy-gec'to-my (kŏk'sĭ-jĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [See COCCYX; -ECTOMY.] Excision of the coccyx.

coc-cyg'e-ous (kŏk-sĭj'ē-ŭs), *a* Coccygeal. *Rare.*

coc-cyg'i-an (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* Coccygeal. *Rare.*

coc'cy-o-dyn'i-a (kŏk'sĭ-ō-dĭn'ĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL.] = COCCYGODYNIA.

Coc-cy'zus (kŏ-sĭ'zŭs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. *κόκκυξ* cuckoo.] *Zool.* A genus of American arboreal cuckoos, including the common black-billed and yellow-billed cuckoos of the Eastern States. [TRIC.]

co-cen'tric. Var. of CONCENTRIC.

coch. + COACH.

coch. *Abbr. Med.* Cochleare.

coche. + COACH. [ING.]

co'cher-ing. Var. of COSHERING.

co-che'ro (kō-chā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (*Sp.* -rōs). [Sp.] A driver of a public vehicle. *Phil. I.*

Co'chi-mi' (kō'chē-mē'), *n. pl.* An Indian people of Yuman stock inhabiting the northern part of Lower California.

cochineal cactus, cochineal plant. = COCHINEAL FIG.

cochineal red. See DYE.

cochineal scarlet. See DYE.

co-chi'no (kō-chē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Amer. Sp.; cf. Sp. *cochino* pig.] The oldwife (*Balistes vetula*).

cochl. *Abbr.* Cochleare.

coch'le-an (kŏk'lē-ăn), *a.* Cochleate. *Rare.*

coch'le-ar, *n.* [See COCHLEARE.] *Eccl. Ch.* The spoon with which the wine-soaked bread of the Eucharist is given to communicants. [*ble I.*]

coch'le-a'ri-a oil. See OIL, *Table.*

coch'le-a-ry (kŏk'lē-ä-rĭ), *a* [L. *cochlearium* pen for snails (meaning formerly given, *snail shell*). See COCHLEA.] = COCHLEATE.

coch'le-a'tis (kŏk'lē-ā'tĭs), **coch-li'tis** (kŏk-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cochlea* + *-itis*] Inflammation of the cochlea.

coch'le-ous (kŏk'lē-ŭs), *a.* Cochleate. *Rare.*

Coch'li-o-don'ti-dæ (kŏk'lĭ-ō-dŏn'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *κόχλος* shellfish + *-odont* + *-idæ.*] *Paleon* A family of extinct Carboniferous and Permian tectospondylous elasmobranchs having but few teeth, which are broad and arched, hollowed at the base, and marked by ridges or folds for grinding. *Cochliodus* is the type genus. — **coch'li-o-dont'** (kŏk'lĭ-ō-dŏnt'), *a.* & *n.*

Coch'lo-sper'mum (kŏk'lō-spûr'mŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of MAXIMILIANEA.

co'chon' (kō'shôN'), *n.* [F.] Pig; as, in **co'chon' de lait'** (dē lĕ'), a sucking pig.

co'ci-la'ña (kō'sē-lä'ñyä), *n.* *Pharm.* The bark of a South American meliaceous tree (*Guarea rusbyi*), used as an emetic

co'ci-ne'ro (kō'sē-nā'rō; 138), *n.* [Sp., lit., cook.] Any of several cavallas, esp. *Carangus caballus* of the Pacific coast of the United States.

co'ci-nin (kō'sĭ-nĭn), **co'cin,** *n.* *Chem.* A fat formerly supposed to exist in coconut oil. — **co-cin'ic** (kō-sĭn'ĭk), *a.*

co-cit'i-zen, *n.* See CO-, 3 a.

cock, *n.* [F. *coque* shell. Cf. COCKLE a mollusk.] A cockle; a shellfish. *Obs.*

cock, *n.* [See COCK to fight.] Strife. *Obs.*

cock. Var. of CALK, to put calks on horseshoes.

cock, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. COCKER.] To cocker or pamper. *Obs.*

cock, *n* A corruption or disguise of the word *God*, used in oaths. *Obs.* "By *cock* and pie." *Shak.* See PIE.

cock, *n.* The notch of an arrow.

☞ Apparently not actually so used, and based on a conjecture that *cock*, the hammer of a gun, was identical with It. *cocca*, notch of an arrow. *Oxf. E. D. Johnson.*

cock, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. F. *coche* a notch, *cocher* to notch. Cf. COAK a kind of tenon.] To secure by a cog hold; to cog. See COG, *n.* & *v.*

cock'-a-bon'dy (kŏk'ä-bŏn'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [W. *coch a bon ddu* red with a black stem or trunk. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly with peacock harl body, brown hackle legs, and no wings.

cock'a-bul'ly (-bo͝ol'ĭ), *n.* Corrupt of KOKOPU. *New Zealand.*

cock-ad'ed (kŏk-ā-dĕd'), *a.* Wearing a cockade.

Cock-aigne'. Var. of COCKAIGNE.

cock'a-lan. **cock'a-land,** *n.* [F. *coq-à-l'âne.*] A satirical writing; a lampoon; also, a disconnected or incongruous writing or discourse. *Obs. Scot.*

cock ale. Ale mixed with various things, including jelly or mincemeat of a boiled cock.

cock'all'. Var. of COCKAL.

cock'all', n. One that beats all; the perfection. *Obs Oxf. E. D.*

cock'a-ma-roo' (kŏk'ä-m*ä*-rōō'), *n.* See BAGATELLE.

cock-an'dy, *n.* The puffin. *Scot.*

cock'a-pert, *a.* *Obs. or Dial.* [Cf. COCK; PERT.] Impudent. — *n.* A cockapert person.

cockard. + COCKADE.

cock'a-rouse, cock'e-rouse (kŏk'ĕ-rous), *n.* Among the Virginia Indians, an honorary title of a chief; hence, among the colonists, a person of consequence. [TEEL.]

cock'a-tiel'. Var. of COCKA-

are favorite cage birds, though they do not learn to speak much. Many of them have handsome crests and white plumage more or less tinged with red, orange, or yellow, as in the sulphur-crested cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*). The great black or palm cockatoo (*Microglossus aterrimus*) is the largest species of parrot; the cockatoos of the genus *Calyptorhynchus* (esp. *C. funereus*) are also called black cockatoos from their dark colors.

2. A small farmer; — called also *cocky*. *Colloq., Australia.*

cockatoo bush. An Australian shrub or tree (*Myoporum serratum*) called also *blueberry*. It bears edible berries known as native currants.

cockatoo fence. A rough fence of logs and saplings, such as are built by the cockatoos, or small farmers. *Australia.*

cockatoo fish. An Australian marine fish (*Aplodactylus lophodon*) related to the morwongs. It is so called from its peculiarly shaped head.

cockatoo grass. An Australian grass (*Panicum semialatum*) the seed of which is a favorite food of cockatoos.

cock'a-trice (kŏk'ă-trĭs; -trīs; 277), *n.* [OF. *cocatrix, caucatrix, chocatrix*, crocodile, a kind of fish or water snake which is an enemy of the crocodile, orig. an ichneumon, F. *cocatrix* cockatrice; cf. LL. *caucatrix* crocodile; fr. (assumed) LL. *calcatrix*, prop., tracker, fr. L. *calcare* to tread, in LL. to follow (on the heels of), fr. L. *calx* heel (cf. CALK). The word was confused in F. with OF. *cocodrille* crocodile, and later with F. *coq* cock, whence the fable that the animal was produced from a *cock's* egg. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** A fabulous serpent with deadly glance, said to be hatched by a reptile from a cock's egg. Also fig. See BASILISK.

> The death-darting eye of *cockatrice*. *Shak.*
> This little *cockatrice* of a king. *Bacon.*

2. *Her.* A representation of this, with the head, wings, and legs of a cock, and tail of a serpent.

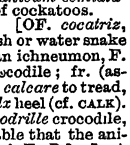
Cockatrice, 2.

3. A crocodile. *Obs.*

4. *Bib.* A venomous serpent not identified; — used to translate L. *basiliscus, regulus*, Gr. *βασιλίσκος, ἀσπίς*, Heb. *tsepha, tsiphoni*.

> The weaned child shall put his hand on the *cockatrice's* [Rev.Ver. *basilisk's*]den. *Is.*xi. 8

5. A prostitute; — used in reproach. *Obs.*

cock bead. *Joinery.* A bead so molded or applied as to project beyond a surface.

cock-bead plane, a plane for making such a molding in wood.

cock'bill' (kŏk'bĭl'), *v. t.* [See COCK to set erect] *Naut.* To incline in a vertical direction, as the yards or the anchor.

cock'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* [See COCK a boat] A small boat, esp. one used as a tender to a larger vessel.

cock'brain' (-brān'), *n.* A giddy, rash person. — **cock'-brained'** (-brānd'; 87), *a.*

cock'chaf'er (-chāf'ĕr), *n.* [See CHAFER the beetle.] A large European scarabæoid beetle (*Melolontha vulgaris*) often very abundant and destructive to vegetation, esp. in France. The larva lives underground and feeds on roots, the adult on the foliage of plants. The midsummer cockchafer (*Rhizotrogus solstitialis*) is a related smaller species.

cock'crow' (-krō') } *n.* The time at which cocks first crow;
cock'crow'ing } early morning.

cocked (kŏkt), *p. a.* Turned or tilted up.

cocked ankles, *Veter.*, a condition, seen usually in the horse, where the relative position of the pastern to the cannon is changed, the former becoming too upright and causing a partial dislocation of the joint; — called also *knuckling*. — **c. hat.** **a** A hat with large, stiff flaps turned up to a peaked crown, thus making its form triangular. **b** A game similar to ninepins, except that only three pins are used.

cock'er (kŏk'ĕr), *n* [ME. *coker* quiver, boot, AS. *cocer, cocur*, quiver. Cf. QUIVER (for arrows).] **1.** A quiver. *Obs.*

2. A high shoe, half-boot, or legging. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cock'er, *n.* [From COCK the bird.] **1.** A fighter; a quarrelsome bully; also, one given to cockfighting. *Obs.*

2. A cocker spaniel.

cock'er (kŏk'ĕr), *v. t.;* COCK'ERED (-ĕrd); COCK'ER-ING. [ME. *cokeren*; cf. E. *cockney*, F. *coqueliner* to dandle (Cotgrave), to imitate the crow of a cock, to run after the girls.] **1.** To treat with too great tenderness; to fondle; indulge; pamper. "*Cocker* thy child and he shall make thee afraid." *Ecclesiasticus* XXX. 9.

2. To nurture or coddle indulgently; — with *up*.

> Poor folks cannot afford to *cocker* themselves up. *J. Ingelow.*

cock'er-el (-ĕl), *n.* [Prob. a double dim. of *cock*.] A young domestic cock, specif. one less than a year old.

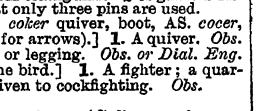
Cockermeg, at *c* showing round end of horizontal piece; *a* Coal; *b* Roof; *d* Undercut; *e* Floor.

cock'er-meg (-mĕg), *n.* *Coal Mining.* A kind of sprag consisting of three props (one horizontal prop supported by two shorter inclined ones) used to support the face of the coal during the operation of undercutting or holing.

cocker spaniel. One of a breed of small or medium-sized spaniels kept for hunting or retrieving game or for household pets. They usually weigh from eighteen to twenty-eight pounds. They have the head of fair length, with square muzzle, the ears long and set low, the legs short or of medium length, and the coat fine and silky, wavy but not curly. Various colors are bred, as black, liver, black and white, black and tan, liver and white, red, etc.

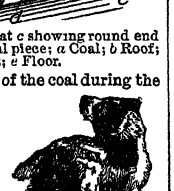
Cocker Spaniel.

cock'et (kŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *n.* [Orig. uncertain.] **1.** *Eng. Law.* **a** A seal of the king's customhouse; also, any one of certain other seals used to seal permits. **b** A certified document formerly given to a shipper as a warrant that his goods have been duly entered and have paid duty.

2. A customhouse office of entry, also, customs duty. *Eng.*

3. [Perh. a different word.] A sort of leavened bread, or a loaf, slightly inferior in quality to the wastell or finest bread. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

cock'et (kŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *v. t.;* COCK'ET-ED; COCK'ET-ING. To furnish or mark with a customs cocket.

cock'et-cen'ter *or* **-cen'tre,** *n. Arch.* An arch center or centering in which the usual horizontal tie beam is replaced by a system of bracing to allow headroom above the springers, to permit of a passage through while building. Called also **cock'et-cen'ter-ing** *or* **-cen'tring.**

cock'eye' (kŏk'ī'), *n. Mach.* **1.** The socket in the under side of a millstone balance rynd, which sits on the cockhead.

2. The loop at the end of a trace by which it is attached to the carriage or to the singletree.

cock'eye', *n.* [*cock* to turn up + *eye*.] A squinting eye.

cockeye pilot. **a** A handsomely colored Florida and West Indian pomacentroid fish (*Eupomacentrus leucostictus*). **b** The cow-pilot.

cock feather. *Archery.* The feather of an arrow at right angles to the direction of the cock or notch, usually colored differently from the other two feathers to assist the eye in nocking the arrow.

cock'fight' (kŏk'fīt'), *n.* A match or contest of gamecocks, the cocks being usually armed with metal spurs and set at each other in a cockpit. *Cockfights* were formerly common in England and America, but are made unlawful by the Cruelty to Animals Act (12 & 13 Vict. c. 92) in Great Britain, and by statute in most States of the United States. In many other countries cockfighting is still very common.

cock'fight'ing, *n.* Act or practice of pitting gamecocks to fight. — **cock'fight'ing,** *a.*

cock'head' (-hĕd'), *n. Mach.* The rounded or pointed top of a grinding-mill spindle, forming a pivot for the stone.

cock'horse' (-hôrs'), *n.* **1.** A child's rocking horse or hobbyhorse.

> Ride a *cockhorse* to Banbury cross *Mother Goose.*

2. A high or tall horse. *Rare.*

on cockhorse *or* **a-cockhorse,** mounted, astride; perched aloft.

cock'horse', *a.* Lifted up, as on a tall horse; hence, lofty in feeling; exultant; proud; upstart. — *adv.* In the position or manner of a cockhorse person.

cock'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COCK.

cocking piece, that part of a rifle, gun, etc., which cocks it, esp. that part of a breech-loading rifle which cocks and secures the firing pin, to which it is attached.

cock'ing, *n.* Cockfighting. Also, woodcock shooting.

cock'ish, *a.* Cocklike; cocky. — **cock'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **cock'ish-ness,** *n.*

Cock Lane ghost. A supposed ghost of a Mrs. Kent, alleged to be the cause of certain knockings and strange occurrences in 1762 about the bed of a young girl named Parsons at No. 33 Cock Lane, Clerkenwell, London. Dr. Johnson wrote a statement of the affair ("Gentleman's Magazine," vol. xxxii., pp. 43, 81), which proved to be a conspiracy by the girl's parents against Mr. Kent, whom the ghost accused of his wife's murder.

cock'le (kŏk'l), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] Any mineral occurring in dark, long crystals, esp. black tourmaline or schorl. *Obs. or Local.*

cock'le, *n.* [AS. *coccel, cocel*.] **a** The darnel. **b** The corn cockle. **c** Any of several other plants growing in grain fields, as the cowherb, the corn poppy, etc.

cock'le, *n.* [F. *coquille* shell, L. *conchylium*, Gr. κογχύλιον. See CONCHYLIACEOUS, CONCH.] **1.** Any bivalve mollusk of the genus *Cardium* or allied genera, esp. the common edible European species, *C. edule*. The shell has convex radially ribbed valves and prominent umbones, and is somewhat heart-shaped as seen from one end. The term is, or was formerly, applied to various other bivalves, and even to gastropod mollusks.

Cockle (*Cardium edule*).

2. A cockleshell.

3. One of various shell-like objects, as: **a** A shallow boat. **b** A confection of flour and sugar, with a motto. *U. S.*

4. *pl.* Short for *cockles of the heart* (see below).

cockles of the heart, a phrase (in which *cockles* is of uncertain meaning) denoting the depths of the heart; one's inmost feelings; — used only in such expressions as to *delight, rejoice, cheer, warm*, etc., *the cockles of one's heart*.

cock'le, *n.* [Cf. G. & D. *kachel* earthen vessel, tile, OD. *kakel*.] Any of various forms of stove: **a** A hop-drying kiln; an oast. **b** A cockle stove. **c** The fire chamber of an air stove or furnace; also, the dome of a heating furnace. **d** *Porcelain Making.* A stove in which biscuit ware is dried after dipping it in glaze and before burning.

cock'le (kŏk'l), *v. t.;* COCK'LED (-ld); COCK'LING (-lĭng). [Of uncertain origin.] To cause to pucker, or contract into wrinkles or ridges.

cock'le, *v. i.* **1.** To contract or bulge unevenly into wrinkles, as some kinds of cloth after a wetting; to pucker.

2. To rise or break into irregular tumbling waves.

cock'le, *n.* [Cf. COCKLE to wrinkle.] A pucker, wrinkle, or bulge; a ripple.

cock'le-bread' (-brĕd'), *or* **cock'el-ty-bread'** (kŏk'ĕl-tĭ-), *n.* A children's sport, played in one form by clasping the knees while sitting, rocking with a kneading motion, and reciting a jingle.

cock'le-bur' (kŏk'l-bûr'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Xanthium*, which includes a number of coarse asteraceous weeds having rough leaves and prickly burlike heads; — called also *clotbur*. **b** The burdock.

cock'led (kŏk'ld), *a.* Having a shell.

> The tender horns of *cockled* snails. *Shak.*

cock'led, *p. a.* Wrinkled; puckered.

cockle hat. A hat bearing a cockleshell, the badge of a pilgrim, esp of one to St. James of Compostella in Spain.

cock'le-shell' (kŏk'l-shĕl'), *n.* **1.** One of the shells or valves of a cockle; loosely, also, a scallop shell, etc., such as that worn by pilgrims.

2. A light boat; a cockboat.

cockle stove. [See COCKLE a kiln.] A large heating stove in which the air currents are conducted around the fire chamber before passing into the apartments to be warmed.

cock'loft' (kŏk'lŏft'; 205), *n.* [Prop., a loft where *cocks* roost.] An upper loft or attic; a smaller garret next to the ridge of the roof.

> Quit the garret, and ascend into the *cockloft*. *Johnson.*

Cock Lor'el, *or* **Cock'lor'el** (-lôr'ĕl), *n.* The owner and captain of *Cock Lorelle's Bote*, filled with merry renegades of all trades, described in a satirical poem of that name, about 1515. Hence, a rascal; renegade.

cock metal. A soft alloy for cocks or faucets, as one of copper and lead.

cock'ney (kŏk'nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). [ME. *cokenay, cokeney, cokkay;* ME. *cok* cock + *nay, neye*, for *ey* egg (cf. NEWT), AS. *æg*. See 4th COCK, EGG, *n.*] **1.** An egg; prob., orig., a small imperfect egg or "cock's egg." *Obs.*

2. A spoilt child; a milksop; an effeminate person. *Obs.*

3. A squeamish or affected woman. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

> Cry to it, nuncle, as the *cockney* did to the eels. *Shak.*

4. A townsman as he appears to a man of the country; an effeminate "citified" fellow. *Obs.*

5. Traditionally, any one born within the range of sound of the bells of Bow Church, London; broadly, a native or a long-established resident of London; specif., a native of London residing in the East End of that city and talking with a certain characteristic twang or dialect.

cock'ney, *a.* Of or relating to, or like, cockneys.

cock'ney-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fĭ'ĭng). [*cockney* + *-fy*.] To make cockney or cockneylike. *Colloq.* — **cock'ney-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

cock'ney-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The characteristics, manners, or dialect, of a cockney. — **cock'ney-ize** (-īz), *v. t. & i.*

Cockney School, *or* **Cockney Poets.** A nickname applied by certain English critics to a literary coterie, including Leigh Hunt, Shelley, Keats, and others.

cock'pit' (kŏk'pĭt'), *n.* **1.** A pit or inclosure for cockfights.

2. The pit of a theater. *Obs.*

> Can this *cockpit* hold the vasty fields of France? *Shak.*

3. [*cap.*] **a** A London theater of the 17th century, built on the site of a cockpit. **b** A block of buildings on or near the site of the cockpit of Whitehall palace, used since the 17th century for government offices; hence, familiarly, the Treasury, or the Privy Council room

4. *Naut.* **a** An apartment of the old sailing war vessel, usually on the after part of the orlop deck below the water line, forming quarters for junior officers, and occupied by the wounded in an engagement. **b** In yachts and other small vessels, a space lower than the rest of the deck, which affords easy access to the cabin and forms a sheltered place for seats, for the helmsman, etc.

Cockpit of Europe, Belgium, as the scene of numerous important battles.

cock'roach' (-rōch'), *n.* [Sp. *cucaracha*.] Any orthopterous insect of the family Blattidæ, many species of which are troublesome pests in houses and ships, esp. in warm climates. They are usually nocturnal in habits, and of flattened form with the head strongly bent down under the thorax. The antennæ are long and many-jointed. They often have small wings or are without wings, esp. the females. They can run with great rapidity. The common species infesting houses in northern countries are the so-called **black beetle** (*Stylopyga orientalis*) and the very much smaller **Croton bug** (*Phyllodromia germanica*). *Periplaneta americana* is larger than the black beetle, with longer wings. It is especially troublesome on ships. The Australian cockroach (*P. australasiæ*), which has a yellowish mark on the wing covers, is now widely distributed in warm countries. *Blabera gigantea* of the West Indies is over three inches long. The cockroaches are an ancient group, dating at least from the Carboniferous.

Common Cockroach (*Stylopyga orientalis*).

cock robin. The male robin; — now a nursery name.

cocks'comb' (kŏks'kōm'), *n.* **1.** **a** A cock's comb or crest. **b** = COXCOMB, in various senses.

2. **a** A garden plant of the amaranthaceous genus *Celosia*, cultivated for its showy inflorescence. The feathered type has plumelike spikes of flowers; in the crested type the spike is abnormally fasciated, growing into a broad, flattened mass, usually brightly colored. **b** Any of numerous wild plants, as the yellow rattle (*Rhinanthus cristagalli*), the wild poppy, lousewort, etc. *Eng.* **c** In Jamaica, the fabaceous shrub *Erythrina cristagalli*.

One variety of Cockscomb (*Celosia cristata*).

cockscomb pyrites. A variety of marcasite occurring in crestlike forms.

cockatoo orchis. A Tasmanian orchid of the genus *Caleana*; — in allusion to the erectile sensitive lip, resembling the crest of a cockatoo. [TEEL.]

cockatoo parakeet. = COCKATOO.

Cock-ayne'. † COCKAIGNE.

cock'bell', *n.* [Cf. COCK a cockle.] A small bell; also, an icicle. *Obs. or Dial.*

cock'bill', *n.* See ACOCKBILL.

cock bread. A stimulating food for fighting cocks.

cock bree *or* **broo.** = COCK BROTH. *Scot.* [or other fowl.]

cock broth. Broth of boiled cock

cock'-crow'er, *n.* One who crows like a cock. *Rare.*

cock'ed' (kŏk'ĕd'), *n* [Scot. *cock, cockee*] *Curling.* The tee. *Scot.*

cock'el. † COCKLE.

cock'el-ty-bread'. Var. of COCKLE-BREAD. *Dial Eng*

cockeney. † COCKNEY.

cock-e'no (kŏk-ē'nō), *n.* [Cf. F. *coquelicot*.] The corn poppy. *Dial. Eng.*

cock'er. † COCO, COCOA.

cock'er, *n.* One who cocks hay; a harvest worker; a reaper.

cock'er-non'ny, cock'er-non'le (kŏk'ĕr-nŭn'ĭ), *n.* The gathering of a young woman's hair under the snood or fillet. *Scot.*

cock'er-y (-ĭ), *a* Cockering or tottering; liable to fall. *Scot.*

cock'et, *a.* [F. *coquet* coquettish.] Pert; saucy; brisk. *Obs.*

cock'et, *v. t.* [Cf. COCK to secure by a cog hold.] *Arch.* To mortise; join. *Obs.*

cockewold. † CUCKOLD.

cock'eyed' (kŏk'īd'), *a.* Having a cockeye or cockeyes. *Colloq.*

cockeyed bob A squall. *Slang, West Australia.* [*Obs.*]

cock'glade', *n.* = COCKSHOOT.

cock'le (kŏk'ĭ). Var of COCKY.

cock'le-leek'ie. Var. of COCKALEEKIE.

cockille. † COCKLE.

cock'i-ly (kŏk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of COCKY. *Colloq* [*Colloq.*]

cock'i-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

cocking main. A series of cockfights.

cock'it. Dial. var. of COCKET.

cock'l. Cockle. *Ref. Sp.*

cock'-laird', *n.* [4th *cock* + *laird*.] One who owns and cultivates a small piece of land; — jocular or contemptuous. *Scot.*

cock'le, *a.* [Cf. COCKLE, *v. t.*] Whimsical; — chiefly in comb.; as, *cockle*-headed. *Obs. or Scot.*

cock'le, *n.* [Cf. F. *coquille* shell.] A curl or ringlet. *Obs.*

cock'le, *n.* = COCHLEA, 1.

cock'le, *v.* [Cf. COCKLE a shell.] To wabble. *Dial. Eng.*

cockle boat. A cockle or cockboat. [*Dial.*]

cockle button. The burdock.

cockle garden. An inclosed place on a seacoast for the breeding of cockles. *Eng.*

cockle guard. A hop-drying kiln.

cock'ler, *n.* One who takes and sells cockles. *British.*

cockle stairs. = COCHLEA, 1. *Obs.*

cockle strewer. One employed to strew powdered cockleshells over a patch of ground for the game of pall-mall.

cock'let. *n.* See -LET.

cockle-wife', *n.* A woman who gathers the edible mollusks called cockles, to sell.

cock'-light', *n.* Twilight: **a** Of morning, cockcrow. **b** Of evening, roosting time. *Dial. Eng*

cock'ling, *n.* See 1st -LING.

cockloche, *n.* [Cf. F. *coqueluche* a hood, a favorite.] A fellow; — used contemptuously. *Obs.*

cock'mas'ter, *n.* A gamecock fancier.

cock'match', *n.* A cockfight.

cock'mate', *n.* Chief mate or friend; an intimate. *Obs.*

cock'ney, *v. t.* To pamper; to make a pet of. *Obs.* [-DOM.]

cock'ney-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See

cock'ney-ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **cock'ney-ish-ly,** *adv.*

cockoloach. † COCKLOCHE.

cockow. † CUCKOO.

cock'pad'dle (kŏk'păd'l), **cock'pai'dle** (kŏk'pā'd'l), *n.* The lumpfish. *Scot.*

cock penny. A customary fee formerly given at Shrovetide to the masters of certain schools in northern England. It was originally spent for cockfighting or **cock schnapper** See SCHNAPPER.

cocks'combed' (kŏks'kōmd'), *a. Hort.* Fasciated or flattened; as, *cockscombed* strawberries.

cockscomb grass. A grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*) of southern Europe, the flat upright spikes of which resemble a cock's comb

cockscomb morion. A kind of

cocks'foot (kŏks'fo͝ot'), *n.* **a** Orchard grass. **b** The garden celandine, also, the columbine. *Obs.* **c** Crab grass (*Syntherismæ sanguinalis*); — called also cocksfoot finger grass.

cocks'head (-hĕd'), *n.* A fabaceous herb (*Onobrychis caput-galli*), having small spiny-crested pods

cock'shut (kŏk'shŭt'), *n.* Evening twilight; as, *cockshut* time or light. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Shak.*

cock'shy (-shī'), *n.* **1.** Cockthrowing, or one of similar sports played with cocks.

2. A throw or shy at an object set up or taken as a mark; also, a mark or target so made or taken.

3. An outfit of coconuts or other objects set up, as by a strolling faker, to be thrown at with sticks.

cock sparrow. The male sparrow; fig., a small, pert, or otherwise sparrowlike man.—**cock'-spar'row-ish**, *a.*

cock'spur (kŏk'spûr'), *n.* **1.** A cock's spur.

2. A small tripod or wedge of fire clay used to support or separate pieces of pottery during the glazing process.

3. a A species of *Crataegus*, or hawthorn (*C. crus-galli*), having long, straight thorns; — called also *cockspur thorn*. **b** A small West Indian tree (*Pisonia aculeata*) with reclining thorny branches and viscid burlike fruit.

cockspur grass. Any grass of the genus *Echinochloa*, esp. the barn grass (*E. crus-galli*).

cockspur thorn a = COCKSPUR, 3 **a.** **b** The moraceous plant *Cudrania javanensis*; — called also **cockspur vine.** Its yellow wood is one of the fustics. *Australia.*

cock'sure (-shōōr'; kŏk'shōōr'), *a.* **1.** Perfectly safe. *Obs.*
We steal as in a castle, *cocksure*. . . . we walk invisible. *Shak.*

2. Wholly trustworthy; of certain issue.

3. Quite certain; now, often, presumingly certain. *Colloq.*
I thought myself *cocksure* of the horse *Pope.*

cock'sure', *adv.* With complete security or certainty.

cock'tail (kŏk'tāl'), *n.* **1. a** A horse with its tail docked to a stump like a cock's tail. **b** *Stock Breeding.* A horse, not of pure breed, but generally having only one eighth or one sixteenth impure blood in his veins.

2. A person passing for a gentleman, but underbred. *Slang, Eng.*
It was in the second affair that poor little Barney showed he was a *cocktail*. *Thackeray.*

3. *Zoöl.* A rove beetle; — from its habit of raising its tail.

4. Any of various beverages of spirit, iced, and flavored with bitters. *Chiefly U. S.*

5. A preparation of raw oysters or clams in ketchup and lemon juice, seasoned with tabasco sauce, etc., and served in a glass; as, oyster *cocktail*; clam *cocktail*.

6. A kind of cloud. See CIRRUS, 3.

cock'tail, *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a cocktail.

cock'-tailed (-tāld'), *a.* **1.** Docked in the tail so that the stump sticks up like a cock's tail; — said of horses.

2. With the tail or hinder part of the body cocked up.

cock'throw'ing (-thrō'ĭng), *n.* An old sport of throwing sticks at a cock tied to a stake. It was a favorite pastime at Shrovetide.

cock'up' (kŏk'ŭp'), *a.* **1.** Cocked, or turned up, at the tip.

2. *Print.* Extending much above the general top line of the other letters; — said of a large initial or a superior character.

cock'up', *n.* **1.** A turn up at the point of anything.

2. A hat or cap turned up in front.

3. A large, highly esteemed, edible serranoid marine fish of India (*Lates calcarifer*). It ascends the larger rivers.

4. *Print.* A superior figure or letter used for contractions, as in "Mr." or "A¹."

cock'y (-ĭ), *a.* [See COCKET, *a.*] Pert, conceited. *Colloq.*
Cocky little cities *Eliot Gregory.*

cock'y-ol'ly, *or* **cock'y-ol'y, bird** (kŏk'ĭ-ōl'ĭ). [Cf. 4th COCK; YELLOW.] A pet name for any small bird.

co'co (kō'kō), *n.*, *or* (in sense 1) **coco palm.** Less correctly written *cocoa*. See *Note* below. [Sp. & Pg. *coco* coconut, in Sp. also, coco palm. The Portuguese name is said to have been given from the monkeylike face at the base of the nut, fr. Pg. *coco*, a bugbear, an ugly mask to frighten children.] **1.** A tall pinnate-leaved palm (*Cocos nucifera*) found throughout the tropics, and generally thought to have originated in Asia or in Polynesia. It is one of the most important palms; the leaves furnish thatch, a kind of toddy is made from the flowering spathe, and the hard wood is used for building.

2. The coconut, or fruit of this palm. See COCONUT.

3. a = COCO GRASS. **b** The taro. *Jamaica.*

☞ The spelling *cocoa* appeared first in Johnson's dictionary, probably as a mistake, and later became the more common spelling; *coco*, however, is the spelling preferred by careful writers.

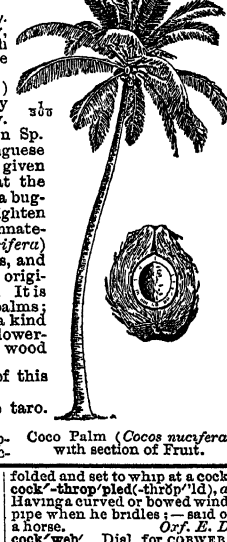

Coco Palm (*Cocos nucifera*) with section of Fruit.

co'coa (kō'kō; *orig.* kŏ-kō'ä), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *cacao*.]

1. = CACAO, 1.

2. a The pulverized seeds of the cacao, from which a portion of the fat has been extracted. **b** The beverage prepared by cooking this powder in boiling water.

cocoa bean. The beanlike seed of the cacao.

cocoa nibs. The roasted seeds of cacao, divested of their husks. They are often marketed in this form, being ready for manufacture into cocoa and chocolate.

cocoa paste. A paste consisting of the moistened ground seeds of cacao, now generally superseded by cocoa nibs.

cocoa powder. A variety of brown gunpowder; — so called from its color. It gives a high initial velocity, with relatively low pressure on the walls of the gun.

cocoa shells. The husks of cacao seeds, used in the preparation of a very weak beverage similar to cocoa.

co'co-bo'lo (kō'kō-bō'lō), *n.* [Sp. *cocobolo*, prob. fr. a native name.] A beautiful dark-colored hard wood of uncertain origin. It is used in cabinetmaking, etc.

coco grass. **a** The nutgrass (*Cyperus rotundus*). **b** Either of two grasses: (1) *Panicum clandestinum* of the United States. (2) *Apera spica-venti* of Europe, adventive in America.

co'co-nut' (kō'kō-nŭt'), *n.* Also *cocoanut*. The fruit of the coco, or coco palm (*Cocos nucifera*). It is the most important economic product of the tropics. The thick meat or endosperm of the seed is used for food both ripe and unripe, and the milky fluid in the fresh nut furnishes a refreshing drink. The fiber derived from the husk (see COIR) is variously utilized, and the dried meat, called *copra*, and coconut oil are extensively exported. See coco, 1.

coconut oil. Also **coconut butter.** A fixed oil extracted from coconuts. It is nearly colorless when pure, and is of the consistency of butter at ordinary temperatures. It is extensively used for making soap, candles, etc., as an adulterant of butter and lard, and in the tropics as food.

co-coon' (kŏ-kōōn'), *n.* [F. *cocon*, Pr. *coucoun*, fr. *coco* shell, akin to F. *coque* shell of eggs and insects. Cf. COCKLE a mollusk.] *Zoöl.* **a** The envelope, often composed largely of silk, which the larvæ of many insects form about themselves previous to changing to a pupa, and in which they pass the pupa stage. Those of the silkworms are the source of the silk of commerce. **b** Any of various other protective coverings produced by animals, as the cases of silk made by spiders for their eggs, the egg cases of mucus secreted by leeches and earthworms, the slimy cell in which the mudfish of Africa passes the dry season, etc.

co-coon'er-y (-ēr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A place for raising silkworms; also, a depot for collecting cocoons.

co'co plum (kō'kō). Also *cocoa plum*. [Prob. for *icaco plum*.] An amygdalaceous tree (*Chrysobalanus icaco*) of southern Florida, Mexico, and the West Indies, having thick, shining leaves and small flowers; also, its plum-like fruit, used for preserves.

Co'cos (kō'kŏs), *n.* [NL. See coco.] *Bot.* A genus of pinnate-leaved palms, natives chiefly of tropical South America, including the coco. They are all characterized by the large fruit with thick fibrous pericarp, inclosing a bony nut with three spots at the base. See coco, 1, COCONUT.

coco wood. Also *cocoa wood*. **a** The hard, dark brown wood of the East Indian euphorbiaceous tree *Aporosa dioica*; — called also *kokra wood*. **b** A somewhat similar wood from the West Indian mimosaceous tree *Inga vera*.

coc'tile (kŏk'tĭl; -tīl), *a.* [L. *coctilis*, fr. *coquere*. See COOK.] Made by baking, or exposing to heat, as a brick.

coc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *coctio*.] **1.** Boiling.

2 Baking; ripening; preparative process. *Obs.*

3. *Med.* **a** Digestion. *Obs.* **b** The change which the humorists believed morbific matter to undergo before elimination. *Obs.*

co'cum (kō'kŭm), *n.*, **cocum butter,** *or* **cocum oil.** [Prob. fr. native name.] A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of a small East Indian clusiaceous tree (*Garcinia indica*), used to adulterate melted butter in India.

co'cus wood (kō'kŭs). The wood of the granadilla tree (*Brya ebenus*), used for making flutes and other musical instruments. See GRANADILLA TREE.

cod (kŏd), *n.* [AS. *codd* small bag; akin to Icel. *koddi* pillow, Sw. *kudde* cushion.] **1.** A small bag or pouch; esp., a civet or musk bag. *Obs.*

2. A husk; a pod (cf. PEASECOD). *Now Chiefly Dial.*

3. *Obs.* **a** The belly. *Chaucer.* **b** The scrotum.

4. The closed lower end of a trawl or other fishing net.

5. An inmost reach or recess of a bay or inland sea. *Obs.*

cod, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *koddi*.] **1.** A pillow or cushion. *Scot. or Obs. Dial. Eng.*

2. *Mech.* An axle bearing, formerly esp. one of those on which a church bell is swung.

cod, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A soft-finned fish (*Gadus callarias*) of the colder parts of the North Atlantic, one of the most important food fishes of the world. A very closely allied species, the Alaska cod (*G. macrocephalus*), inhabits the North Pacific. The usual weight of the cod is about 10 pounds, but individuals of 75 pounds or more are sometimes taken. It is olivaceous above, and lighter below, with a conspicuous whitish lateral line. It is usually taken with hand or trawl lines in water from 20 to 40 fathoms deep. The most extensive fisheries are those of the Banks of Newfoundland, but those of the New England and Norwegian coasts are also important. Fishermen on the New England coast distinguish: **Bank cod**, those from the Banks of Newfoundland; **shore,** or **native, cod**, those from near their own shores; **rock cod**, those which live among rocky ledges, and are often spotted with red, etc. These are, however, all of the same species. The name *cod* is also applied as a general name to fish of the family Gadidæ (which see), of which the cod is the type, and is applied to various other fishes of different countries. In Australia it is given to *Lotella callarias* of the Gadidæ, and to several serranoid fishes (see MURRAY COD); in New Zealand to *Polyprion prognathus* of the Serranidæ, and others. See also TOMCOD, BUFFALO COD, ROCK COD, RED COD, etc.

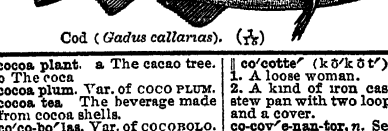

Cod (*Gadus callarias*). ($\frac{1}{75}$)

co'da (kō'dä), *n.* [It., tail; cf. L. *cauda*.] *Music.* A few closing measures added beyond the formal end of a composition, esp. of one in canon, rondo, or sonata form.
Beethoven's greatest innovation was his extension of the *coda*. Before his time the *coda* was little more than a few bars of tonic and dominant to emphasize the key and to avoid the bathos of ending up twice the same way; Beethoven's *codas* are long perorations, forming a climax to all that has gone before. *Encyc Brit.*

co-dam'ine (kō-dăm'ĭn; kō'dä-mĭn'; kō'dä-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*code*ine + *amine*.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{23}O_4N$, found in the aqueous extract of opium.

cod'dle (kŏd''l), *v. t.*; COD'DLED (-'ld); COD'DLING (-lĭng). [Cf. E. dial. *caddle* to coax, spoil, fondle, and CADE, *a.*]

1. To parboil, or soften by boiling; to stew.
It [the guava fruit] may be *coddled*. *Dampier.*

2. To roast, as apples, in an oven. *Dial. Eng.*

3. To treat with excessive tenderness; to cocker; pamper.
He [Lord Byron] never *coddled* his reputation. *Southey*

code (kōd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *codex, caudex*, the stock or stem of a tree, a board or tablet of wood smeared over with wax, on which the ancients originally wrote; hence, a book, a writing.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* **a** Any of the various systematic collections of laws made during the later empire, esp. of those made under the emperors and published with statutory force. These codes are the Gregorian, Hermogenian, Theodosian, and the Corpus Juris Civilis (see these terms). **b** By way of eminence, "The Code," the Justinian code.

2. Any systematic body of law, esp. one given statutory force; a compilation of laws by public authority; a digest. Such codes exist regularly in the states of the continent of Europe and of Latin America; and the laws of England and many of the States of the United States have been, or are being, codified. The general plan is to make five codes: a civil code for the law of persons, property, obligations, etc.; a commercial code; a criminal, or penal, code; and codes of civil and criminal procedure. Various codes of historical importance are the Amalfitan Code, Consolato del Mare, Draconian Code, Laws of Oléron, Laws of Wisby, Laws of Manu, Code Napoléon, etc. See these terms

3. Any system of principles, rules, or regulations relating to one subject, or a formal statement of them; as, the medical *code*, governing the professional conduct of physicians; the social *code* of good manners; the *code* of nomenclature of the American Ornithologists' Union.

4. A system of signals for communication by means of the telegraph, heliograph, flags, or other signaling devices; as, the Morse *code* (which see), the international *code*, etc.

5. A body of writings forming a book, or a recognized division of such writings; as, the New Testament *code*. *Obs.* Code' Civ'il (kōd sĭv'ĭl) *or* ‖Code' Ci'vil' (kōd' sē'vēl'). See CODE NAPOLÉON. — **C. of Ham/mu-ra/bi** (hăm'ōō-rä'bĭ), a collection of edicts or laws published by Hammurabi, a king of the first dynasty of Babylon (fl. 2342 B. C.?). In 1901-2 three fragments of a stele inscribed with 247 of these laws were discovered at the site of Susa, the ancient capital of Elam, where it had probably been conveyed as a trophy from Sippara. The laws present many analogies with early Hebrew law. — **C. of Holiness.** = LAW OF HOLINESS. — **c.,** *or* **law, of honor,** *or* **honour,** certain rules recognized and prevailing among persons of a given social class, profession, or like associations, and founded on a regard to reputation; specif., the rules formerly governing duels and their preliminaries.

code (kōd), *v. t.*; COD'ED (kōd'ĕd); COD'ING (kōd'ĭng). To categorize by a code; to put in, or into the form of, a code; as, to *code* a telegraphic message; to *code* a system of laws. *Colloq.*

co'-dec'li-na'tion (kō'dĕk'lĭ-nā'shŭn), *n. Astron. & Navig.* The complement of the declination; — usually called the *polar distance*.

co'de-fend'ant (kō'dē-fĕn'dănt), *n.* A joint defendant.

co-de'ine (kō-dē'ĭn; kō'dē-ēn; 277), *n.* Also **co-de'la** (kō-dē'yä), **co-de'in.** [Gr. κώδεια poppy head.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{21}O_2N$, associated in opium with morphine and similar to the latter, but feebler, in its action. It is a methyl derivative of morphine.

Code' Na'po'lé'on' (kōd' nä'pō'lē'ŏn'). [F.] Properly, the French law as embodied in the so-called "Five Codes";

16th-century morion, with an upright comblike crest.

cock'shoot', *n.* An open way or glade through a wood, where woodcocks, etc., fly or shoot, and may be caught by nets stretched across. *Obs.*

cock'shot', *n.* An object used as a mark for thrown missiles; a shot at such an object. *Colloq.*

cock'shy'ing, *n.* Playing at cockshy.

cock sorrel. The sour dock *Rumex acetosa*. [SPUR, 3 a.]

cockspur hawthorn. = COCK | **cockspur rye.** Ergoted rye.

cock'-stone', *n.* = ALECTORIAN.

cock'-stride', *n.* A cock's stride or step.

cock'sure'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cock'swain. Var. of COXSWAIN.

cock'sy (kŏk'sĭ). Var. of COXY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

cockt. Cocked. *Ref. Sp.*

cocktail fucoid. *Paleobot.* = CAUDA GALLI.

cock thrashing. An old sport in which the players were blindfolded and set to whip at a cock.

cock'-throp'pled (-thrŏp'ld), *a.* Having a curved or bowed windpipe when he bridles; — said of a horse. *Oxf. E. D.*

cock'web' Dial for COBWEB

cock'weed', *n.* **a** Peppergrass. **b** Corn cockle. *Obs.*

cock'y (kŏk'ĭ), *n* Dim. of COCK, a fowl; — used formerly as a term of endearment.

cock'y, cock'ie (kŏk'ĭ), *n.* A small farmer; a cockatoo. *Colloq., Australia.*

cock'y-leek'ie, cock'y-leek'y. Var. of COCKALEEKIE.

co'-clause', *n.* *Gram.* A coördinate clause.

cocle. + COCKLE.

Cocles, Horatius. See HORATIUS COCLES.

co'coa. Var. of COCO.

co'coa-bay', *n.* A form of elephantiasis. *West Indies.*

cocoa butter. See CACAO, 2.

co'coa-nut'. Var of COCONUT.

cocoanut oil, palm, etc. Vars. of COCONUT OIL, PALM, etc.

cocoa plant. **a** The cacao tree. **b** The coca

cocoa plum. Var. of COCO PLUM.

cocoa tea The beverage made from cocoa shells.

co'co-bo'las. Var. of COCOBOLO.

‖ **co'co' de mer'** (kō'kō' dē mâr'). [F., lit., sea coconut.] = DOUBLE COCONUT.

cocodrill. + CROCODILE

co'con-nec'tion, *n.* See co-, 3 a.

co'co-spin'a-tor, *n* See co-, 3 b.

co'con-stit'u-ent, *n.* See co-, 2 — **co'con-stit'u-ent**, *n.*

co'con-trac'tor, *n.* See co-.

coconut crab = PURSE CRAB

coconut matting. Matting made from fiber of the coconut husk.

coconut palm = COCO, 1.

coconut shy. A cockshy in which coconuts are thrown at.

coconut walk See WALK, *n.*

co-coon' (kŏ-kōōn'). Var of CACOON.

co-coon', *v. t.* To form a cocoon. — *v. t.* To wrap as in a cocoon

coco palm. = COCO, 1.

coco sedge. = COCO GRASS **a.**

‖ **co'cotte'** (kŏ'kŏt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A loose woman.

2. A kind of iron casserole or stew pan with two loop handles and a cover.

co-cov'e-nan-tor, *n.* See co-, 3 b.

cocow + CUCKOO

Cocquany + COCKAIGNE.

cocquet + COCKLE, mollusk.

cocquet. Var. of COCKET

co'-cre-ate', *v. t.* See co-, 1. — **co'-cre-a'tor, n.** — **co'-cre-a'tor-ship**, *n*

co-cred'i-tor, *n.* See co-, 3.

coct, *v. t* [L. *coctus*, p. p of *coquere* to cook, digest.] To boil; to digest; to bake. *Obs.*

coc'ti-ble (kŏk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [See COCTILE.] See -ABLE. *Obs.*

co-cui'sa, co-cui'za (kō-kwē'-sä; 268), *n.* [Sp. *cocuiza*, prob of Amer origin.] The giant lily.

cocumber. + CUCUMBER.

co'-cu-ra'tor, *n.* See co-

co-cur'rent, *a.* See co-, 3 b.

‖ **co-cu'yo** (kō-kōō'yō) Var of CUCUJO, CUCUYO.

Co-cy'tus (sĭ'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κωκυτός, lit., a wailing, fr κωκύειν to wail.] *Class. Myth* A river of Hades Cf. ACHERON, STYX. — **Co-cy'te-an** (kō-sĭ'tē-ăn), *a. Rare.*

cod. + QUOTH.

cod, *v. t* To fish for cod

cod, *n.* A fellow; a codger; a fool. *Vulgar or Slang*

cod, *v. t. & i.* To hoax; to poke fun at; to banter — *n.* A hoax *Vulgar Slang or Dial.*

Cod. *Abbr.* Codex.

C. O. D. *Abbr.* Cash (or Collect) on delivery. [tens.

Cod. Arg *Abbr* Codex Argen

cod'bait', Var. of CADBAIT.

cod banger. A vessel used in the cod fishery

cod'bank', *n.* A submarine bank frequented by cod.

codber, *n.* [*cod* a pillow + ME. *bere* a pillowcase?] A pillowcase. *Obs.*

Cod. Civ. *Abbr* Code Civil.

codde, *n.* [L. *codex, caudex.*] Stem or stock of a plant. *Obs.*

codde. Obs. or dial. var. of COD.

cod'ded, *a.* *Obs.* *Bot.* a Bearing cods or pods **b** In the fruiting state; in the ear, as corn.

coddepiece. + CODPIECE.

cod'der (kŏd'ẽr), *n* A gatherer of cods or peas *Dial. Eng.*

cod'der, *n.* A codfisher.

cod'der, *n.* [From COD a cushion.] One who works in leather; a saddler *Obs. or Dial Eng*

cod'ding, *a* Lustful *Obs Shak.*

cod'dle, *n* A coddled or self-indulged person. *Colloq.*

cod'dle. Dial. var. of CUDDLE, to fondle.

cod'dy (kŏd'ĭ), *a.* Characterized by cods or pods; husky. *Obs.*

cod'dy-mod'dy (-mŏd'ĭ), *n.* A gull, esp. the black-headed gull. *Local, Eng.*

code. + COD, CUD. [*Obs.*

code. *n.* Cobbler's wax or pitch. *Obs.*

code. *n.* A chrism cloth. *Obs.*

co-debt'or, *n.* See co-, 3.

code'less, *a.* See -LESS.

co'de-lin'quent, *n.* See co-, 3 b. — **co'de-lin'quen-cy**, *n.*

Code N. *Abbr* Code Napoléon.

enacted between 1804 and 1810; commonly, the civil code enacted Mar. 21, 1804, as the **Code Civil des Français** (dā fraN'sĕz'), and as the **Code Napoléon** Sept. 3, 1807. The code is a compromise between the essentially German customary law of the northern provinces and the mainly Roman law of the eastern and southern provinces. It introduced little new law. This law followed the French conquests, and still is in force, or strongly affects the law, in Belgium, Holland, some of the Swiss cantons, Louisiana, and Spain and Spanish America.

‖ **co-det'ta** (kō-dĕt'ta), *n.* [It., dim. of *coda* tail.] *Music.* A short passage connecting two sections, but not forming part of either; a short coda.

co'dex (kō'dĕks), *n.; pl.* CODICES (kŏd'ĭ-sēz; kō'dĭ-; 277). [L. See CODE.] **1.** = CODE, 1, 2, 3; — chiefly *Obs.* except as a collection of canons.

2. A manuscript book; an ancient manuscript, as of the Scriptures, or of the classics. Besides several fragments of papyrus, there are known about a hundred and fourteen codices of the Bible, that is, manuscripts on parchment in uncial characters, dating from the 4th to the 10th century, and some twelve hundred manuscripts, known as *cursives*, written in a small running hand (some on parchment, later on paper), dating from the 9th to the 16th century, and containing the Gospels, and about 500 large portions of the remainder of the New Testament. The table below gives the names of some of the most important codices, with the conventional designating symbols, the places of preservation, the languages of the text, the centuries of their composition, and the general contents.

Alexandrinus	A	London..	Gr.....	5	Bible (N T. nearly complete) & 1 & 2 Clement
Ambrosiani ..	F	Milan.....	Goth ...	5 & 6	Frag. chiefly of N. T.
Amiatinus ...		Florence ..	L.	8	Bible.
Argenteus....		Upsala.....	Goth....	5 or 6	Gospels.
Aaron Ben (Moses) Ben Asher.....		Cairo.....	Heb ...	10	Hebrew Bible.
Bezæ	D	Cambridge	Gr & L.	6	Gospels & Acts.
Bernerianus.	G_3	Dresden ..	Gr & L.	9	Pauline Epistles.
Claromontanus.....	D_2	Paris.... ..	Gr & L.	6	Pauline Epistles.
Ephræmi.....	C	Paris.....	Gr.....	5	Portions of O. T. & N. T.
Laudianus....	E_2	Oxford....	Gr.....	6	Acts.
Porfirianus...	P_2	St. Petersburg.....	Gr	9	N. T. except Gospels.
Regius	L	Paris.....	Gr.....	8	Gospels.
Sangallensis..	Δ	St. Gall...	Gr.....	9	Gospels.
Sinaiticus....	$\aleph$	St. Petersburg.....	Gr	4	N. T., 26 books of O.T. & the Apoc.
Vaticanus....	B	Rome.....	Gr.....	4	Up to Hebrews ix 14.

3. *Med.* A collection of medical formulas; specif., the French pharmacopœia.

‖**Co'dex Gre-go'ri-a'nus** (grē-gō'rĭ-ā'nŭs). [L.] = GREGORIAN CODE. — ‖ **C. Her'mo-ge'ni-a'nus** (hûr'mŏ-jē'nĭ-ā'nŭs). [L.] = HERMOGENIAN CODE. — ‖ **C. Jus-ti'ni-a'nus** (jŭs-tĭn'ĭ-ā'nŭs). [L.] = JUSTINIAN CODE (see CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS). — ‖ **c. re-scrip'tus** (rē-skrĭp'tŭs). [L.] = PALIMPSEST. — ‖ **C. The'o-do'si-a'nus** (thē'ō-dō'shĭ-ā'nŭs). [L.] = THEODOSIAN CODE.

cod'fish' (kŏd'fĭsh'), *n.* The cod. See 3d COD.

cod'fish'er (-ẽr), *n.* A person or vessel engaged in fishing for cod. — **cod'fish'er-y** (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -FISHERIES (-ĭz).

codg'er (kŏj'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. CADGER.] **1.** A miser or mean person, esp. an old one. *Dial. Eng.*

2. A singular or odd person; a fellow; — a familiar, jocose, or depreciatory appellation. *Collog.*

> A few of us old *codgers* met at the fireside *Emerson.*

Co'di-a'ce-æ (kō'dĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CODIUM.] *Bot.* A small family of marine algæ typifying the order Codiales. — **co'di-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Co'di-a'les (-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large order of green algæ (Chlorophyceæ) distinguished from all other seaweeds by having a complicated, often highly differentiated, thallus consisting of a single large multinucleate cell or cœnocyte. See CAULERPA, VAUCHERIA.

cod'i-cil (kŏd'ĭ-sĭl), *n.* [L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*: cf. F. *codicille.*] **1.** *Law.* **a** An instrument made subsequently to a will and modifying it in some respects. A codicil must be executed in the same manner as the will itself, and forms a part of it, superseding it so far as inconsistent with it. There may be any number of codicils. **b** In the Roman, Canon, and early English law, a kind of informal will made without the appointment of executors, which was said to be essential to a valid will.

2. A tablet for writing, or the letter thereon written; an account book; a diploma. *Obs.*

cod'i-cil'la-ry (-sĭl'ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *codicillaris, codicillarius.*] Of the nature of, or belonging to, a codicil.

co'di-fi-ca'tion (kō'dĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; kŏd'ĭ-; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *codification.*] Act, process, or result, of codifying, or reducing laws to a code.

co'di-fy (kō'dĭ-fī; kŏd'ĭ-fī; 277), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*code* + *-fy*: cf. F. *codifier.*] To reduce to a code, as laws.

co-dil'la (kō-dĭl'ā), *n.* [Cf. L. *codicula*, dim. of *cauda* tail.] *Com.* The coarse tow of flax and hemp; the waste of scutching, which is sorted out for rope making, etc.

co-dille' (kō-dĭl'), *n.* [F. *codille*, Sp. *codillo.*] A term at ombre, used when the game is lost by the one challenging.

co-din'i-ac (kō-dĭn'ĭ-ăk), *n.* [F. *cotignac*, formerly *coudignac.*] A marmalade or confection of quinces; quiddany.

Co'di-um (kō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κώδεια* head; — in reference to the large rounded thallus.] *Bot.* A genus of green algæ, type of the family Codiaceæ, having a thallus of interwoven filaments with branching club-shaped apexes.

cod line. An eighteen-thread line used in catching codfish.

cod'ling (kŏd'lĭng), *n.* [Dim. of *cod* the fish.] **a** A young cod. **b** Any of certain gadoid fishes constituting *Physcis* and allied genera. They are among those called *hake.*

cod'ling (-lĭng), **cod'lin** (-lĭn), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1. a** A small, immature apple; hence, an apple of inferior grade, used only for stewing. **b** A variety of apple elongated in shape, having a number of horticultural forms.

2. The tree which bears codlings. *Eng.*

codling, *or* **codlin, moth.** A small moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), which in the larval state (known as *apple worm*) lives in apples, pears, and quinces, often doing great damage.

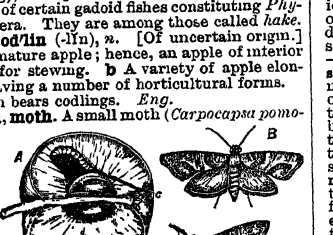

Codling Moth. *A* Larva eating the interior of an apple; *c* Entrance to burrow; *B C* Adult moth, nat. size.

cod liver. The liver of the common cod and allied species.

cod'-liv'er oil, an oil obtained from the liver of the codfish and allied fishes and used extensively in medicine in cases of impaired assimilation and nutrition. Sp. gr., .915–.930.

co-dom'i-nant (kō-dŏm'ĭ-nănt), *a. Forestry.* Forming part of the main canopy of a forest, but not of the highest dimensions; — said of a tree or species. Cf. DOMINANT.

cod'piece' (kŏd'pēs'), *n.* [*cod* a bag + *piece.*] A flaplike or baglike appendage at the front of men's breeches as formerly made. It was often conspicuously ornamented, esp. in the 15th and 16th centuries.

cods'head' (kŏdz'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** The head of a codfish; — written usually **cod's head.**

2. A dull or stupid fellow; a blockhead. "An all unutterable *codshead.*" *Scott.* — **cods'-head'ed,** *a. Obs.*

co-ed'u-ca'tion (kō-ĕd'ŭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Joint education, esp. of both sexes at one institution. — **co-ed'u-ca'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

co'ef-fi'cient (kō'ĕ-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* Coöperating; acting together to produce an effect. — **co'ef-fi'cient-ly,** *adv.*

co'ef-fi'cient, *n.* **1.** That which unites in action with something else to produce an effect; a joint agent.

2. [Cf. F. *coefficient.*] *Math.* Any numeral or literal symbol or combination of symbols (generally constants) placed, generally, before another symbol or combination of symbols as a multiplier; thus, in $6x$, bx, $(a-c)x$, and $(au+bv-cw)$ $(x-y-z)$, the symbols 6, b, $a-c$, and $au+bv-cw$ are *coefficients.*

3. *Physics.* A number, commonly used in computation as a factor, expressing the amount of some change or effect under certain conditions as to temperature, length, volume, etc.; as, the *coefficient* of expansion, friction, etc.

4. *Psychol.* An essential peculiarity or distinguishing mark of a conscious state or character. *J. M. Baldwin.*

coefficient of contraction, *Hydraul.*, the ratio of the cross-sectional area of the first vena contracta to the area of the discharging orifice or aperture. — **c. of depression,** *Phys. Chem.*, the depression of the freezing point produced by the solution of one gram of a substance in 100 grams of solvent. — **c. of discharge,** *Hydraul.*, the ratio of the actual discharge to the theoretical discharge assuming no coefficients of contraction and velocity. It is equal to the product of these coefficients. — **c. of displacement.** = BLOCK COEFFICIENT. — **c. of efficiency.** *Mech.* = EFFICIENCY, *n.*, 2. — **c. of efflux.** = COEFFICIENT OF DISCHARGE. — **c. of elasticity.** See ELASTICITY. — **c. of expansion,** *Physics*, the ratio of the increase of length (linear coefficient), area (superficial), or volume (cubical) of a body for a given rise in temperature (usually from 0 to 1° C.) to the original length, area, or volume, respectively. These three coefficients are approximately in the ratio $1:2:3$. When not expressly specified, the cubical coefficient is usually intended. — **c. of fineness,** *Mech.*, the ratio of an area or of a volume to the area of the circumscribed rectangle or the volume of the circumscribed rectangular parallelepiped, respectively. — **c. of fineness of displacement.** = BLOCK COEFFICIENT. — **c. of friction,** the ratio of the limiting friction between two surfaces to the perpendicular pressure between them. It is constant for the same pair of surfaces. — **c. of homology,** *Math.*, the constant cross ratio of two corresponding points of two figures in homology, the intersection of their junction line with the axis of homology, and the center of homology; or, correlatively, of two corresponding rays, the junction ray of their intersection and the center of homology, and the axis of homology. — **c. of hysteresis,** *Magnetism*, the number of ergs of energy dissipated as heat in one cubic centimeter of iron, when the magnetization is carried through one cycle; hysteresis coefficient. See HYSTERESIS. — **coefficients of inertia,** *Math.*, coefficients of the squared generalized components of velocity in the expression for the kinetic energy of a rigid system. They are in general functions of the generalized coördinates. **coefficient of leakage,** *Elec.*, the ratio of total magnetic field or flux to useful flux. — **c. of mobility,** *Math.*, Maxwell's term for the coefficients of the squared generalized component momenta in the expression for the kinetic energy of a rigid system subjected to given impulses. They depend on the configuration. — **coefficient of molecular depression,** the depression of the freezing point produced by the solution of one gram molecule of a substance in 100 grams of the solvent. — **c. of Peltier effect,** *Elec.*, the number of ergs of heat energy evolved at the junction of two metals by the passage of one absolute unit of electricity. — **c. of purity,** *Sugar Making*, the ratio of sugar to total dissolved solids in plant juice. — **c. of reduction,** *Ballistics*, the product of the coefficients of tenuity, shape, and steadiness, which depend respectively on the tenuity of the medium, the shape of the projectile, and the accuracy of the centering. — **c. of refraction.** *Physics.* = INDEX OF REFRACTION. — **c. of resistance,** *Hydraul.*, the ratio of the loss of head to the remaining head of a fluid discharging through an orifice or over a weir. — **c. of restitution,** *Mech.*, the ratio of the relative velocity of two elastic bodies after rebounding to that before impact. — **c. of rigidity,** *Mech.*, in a body subjected to stresses causing shear, the ratio of the stress intensity to the displacement per unit distance produced by this stress. — **c. of safety.** = FACTOR OF SAFETY. — **c. of self,** *or* **mutual, induction.** See INDUCTANCE. — **c. of surface discharge,** the ratio of the amount of water which flows off the surface of an area to the total precipitation. — **c. of useful effect.** = EFFICIENCY, *n.*, 2. — **c. of velocity,** *Hydraul.*, the ratio of the actual velocity to the theoretical velocity of a fluid jet discharging from an orifice or a weir.

coe'horn (kō'hôrn), *n* [From its inventor, Baron *Coehorn.*] *Mil.* A small bronze mortar for throwing light shell, mounted on a wooden block with handles, and light enough to be carried short distances by men.

Cœ'la-can'thi-dæ (sē'lā-kăn'thĭ-dē; sēl'ā-), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κοίλος hollow + ἄκανθα thorn, spine.] *Paleon.* A family of extinct ganoid fishes with cycloid scales, no ossified vertebræ, the air bladder ossified, and a diphycercal tail ending in a supplementary fin. They are found from the Upper Devonian to the Upper Cretaceous. — **cœ'la-canth** (sē'lə-kănth; sēl'ə-), **cœ'la-can'thid** (-kăn'thĭd). *a. & n.* — **cœ'la-can'thine** (-thĭn; -thīn), *a.* — **cœ'la-can'thoid** (-thoid), *a. & n.* — **cœ'la-can'thous** (-thŭs), *a.*

cœ'lan-a-glyph'ic (sē'lăn-ə-glĭf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κοίλος hollow + *anaglyphic.*] *Sculp.* Designating hollow relief. See RELIEF.

-cœle (-sēl). [Gr. κοῖλον a hollow, or κοιλία belly, fr. κοῖλος hollow.] A suffix denoting *cavity, ventricle*, or *chamber of the body*; as, endocœle, mesocœle, schizocœle, etc.

Cœ'lebs (sē'lĕbz), *n.* [L. *cælebs*, unmarried, single.] In Hannah More's novel "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife" (1809), a young gentleman who sets out to find (and eventually finds) a wife meeting the somewhat exacting requirements of his dead mother. *Cœlebs* is sometimes applied to any bachelor seeking a wife, while **Cœlebs's wife** is used of a bachelor's ideal of a wife.

Cœ'lel-min'tha (sē'lĕl-mĭn'thə; sēl'ĕl-) } *n. pl.* [NL.
Cœ'lel-min'thes (sē'lĕl-mĭn'thēz, sēl'ĕl-) } See CŒLOM, HELMINTHES.] *Zoöl.* A group of worms nearly or exactly equivalent to *Nematoda.* — **cœ'lel-minth** (sē'lĕl-mĭnth; sēl'ĕl-), *n.* — **cœ'lel-min'thic** (-mĭn'thĭk), *a.*

Cœ-len'ter-a'ta (sē-lĕn'tĕr-ā'tə), *n. pl.* [NL. See CŒLENTERON.] *Zoöl.* A phylum of invertebrate, usually radially symmetrical, animals, including the corals, sea anemones, jellyfishes, and hydroids. They possess an internal digestive cavity (*cœlenteron*) which may be produced into tubular extensions, but there is no separate vascular system, and no perivisceral cavity. The body walls consist of two cellular layers, an ectoderm and an endoderm (the latter lining the cœlenteron), between which is a gelatinous layer, the *mesoglœa*, regarded as noncellular, any cells that it may contain being supposed to be derived from the other layers. The cœlenteron usually has a single opening or mouth surrounded by tentacles. Most of the Cœlenterata possess stinging cells, or nematocysts. Many reproduce by budding and form horny or calcareous skeletons. They are usually divided into the Hydrozoa, Scyphozoa, Actinozoa, and Ctenophora. In old classifications the sponges were included. — **cœ-len'ter-ate** (sē-lĕn'tĕr-āt), *a. & n.*

cœ-len'ter-on (-tĕr-ŏn), *n.; pl.* -TERA (-ə). [NL.; Gr. κοῖλος hollow + ἔντερον an intestine.] *Zoöl.* **a** The internal cavity of the Cœlenterata, which performs not only the functions of a digestive tract, but also those of the cœlom of higher animals. **b** The archenteron.

co-e'lho (kō-ā'lyō), *n.* [Pg., a kind of fish, a rabbit, L. *cuniculus* cony. Cf. CONY.] A large mackerel-like fish (*Promethichthys prometheus*) of the tropical Atlantic.

cœ'li-ac, cœ'li-ac (sē'lĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *coeliacus*, Gr. κοιλιακός, fr. κοιλία belly, fr. κοῖλος hollow.] Pert. to the cavity of the abdomen. — **cœliac artery,** *or* **c. axis,** *Anat.*, a short thick artery arising from the aorta just below the diaphragm. It divides almost immediately into the gastric, hepatic, and splenic branches. — **c. flux, c. passion,** *Med.*, a chronic flux or diarrhea of undigested food. — **c. plexus,** a sympathetic nerve plexus round the cœliac axis.

cœ'li-o- (sē'lĭ-ō-), **cœ'li-.** Also **ce'li-o-, ce'li-.** Combining forms derived from Greek *κοιλία, belly, abdomen*; as in: **cœ'li-al'gi-a** (sē'lĭ-ăl'jĭ-ə; -jə), pain in the belly; **cœ'li-o-myal'gi-a** (-mī-ăl'jĭ-ə; -jə), pain in the abdominal muscles; **cœ'li-or-rhœ'a** *or* **-rhe'a** (-ō-rē'ə), diarrhea, etc.

cœ'lo- (sē'lō-). Combining form from Greek κοῖλος, *hollow.*

cœ'lo-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* [*cœlo-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Hollow-toothed, as certain lizards. — *n.* A cœlodont animal.

Cœ-log'y-ne (sē-lŏj'ĭ-nē), *n.* [NL.; *cœlo-* + Gr. γυνή woman.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical Asiatic epiphytic orchids having mostly yellow or white flowers with a membranaceous perianth, large cucullate labellum, and winged column. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Cœ'lo-gas'tru-la (sē'lō-găs'troo-lə), *n.* [NL.; *cœlo-* + *gastrula.*] *Biol.* A typical gastrula derived from a cœloblastula.

Code' Noir' (nwar'). [F., black code.] A humane set of French laws regulating slavery in St. Domingo, made in 1685.

co'de-rive', *v. t. & i.* See CO-, 1. **codes.** † COADS.

co'de-scend'ant, *n.* See CO-, 3 a.

code State. *Law.* A State which has codified its laws of civil and criminal procedure. *U. S.*

codfish aristocracy. Orig., the aristocracy of the Massachusetts families enriched from the codfisheries; hence, social pretenders of recently acquired wealth; the nouveaux riches.

codg'er. Var. of COZIER.

Co'di-a'num (kō'dĭ-ā'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Malabar *kodi avanaku.*] Syn. of PHYLLANTHUS.

cod'i-cal (kŏd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or relating to a codex or code.

cod'i-cess, *n., pl.* of CODEX.

co'di-fi'er, *n.* One who codifies.

co'-di-rec'tion-al, *a.* See CO-, 2.

co'dis-cov'er-er, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

cod'ist (kŏd'ĭst), **n.** A codifier; one learned in codes. *Rare.*

cod'l Coddle. *Ref. Sp.*

cod'ld. Coddled. *Ref. Sp.*

codle. † CODDLE.

cod'ling. *n.* A balk sawed in lengths to be cleft into staves.

codlins and cream. *Bot.* = APPLE PIE, 2. *Dial. Eng.*

cod net. A net with a cod, or narrow closed end or bag.

co'dol (kō'dŏl; -dōl), *n.* = RETINOL. [CO-, 3 a.

co'do-mes'ti-ca'tion. *n.* See CO-

co'don (kō'dŏn), *n.* [Gr. *κώδων* a bell.] **a** A small bell. **b** Bell or mouth of a trumpet.

cod pepper. = CAPSICUM, 2. *Obs.*

cod'pitch'inga, *n. pl.* The lowest quality of cod-liver oil, obtained from the decomposing livers.

Cod'rus (kŏd'rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κόδρος.] The last king of Athens, who, according to tradition, reigned about 1068 B. C., and voluntarily sacrificed himself in battle against the Dorians when he learned that they had been told by an oracle that they would win if the killing of the Athenian king was avoided.

cods, cod's, *n.* A corruption for *God's*, used in oaths. *Obs.*

codsle. † CUTTLE.

cod'ware', *n.* [*cod* a pillowcase + *ware.*] A pillowcase. *Scot.*

cod'worm' (kŏd'wûrm'), *n.* [Cf. 1st COD, 2d CADDIS.] A caddis

coe, *or* **co,** *n.* [ME. *co, coe.* Cf. CHOUGH.] A jackdaw *Obs.*

coe, *n.* [E. dial. also *coath.* AS. *cōðu* disease.] A disease of sheep; the rot — *v. t.* To infest with this disease. *Local, Eng.*

coe (kō), *n.* [Cf. D. *kouw*, prop cage; see also DECOY.] *Mining.* A small hut or shack built over a shaft not used for pumping or hoisting. *Local, Eng.*

cœc-. For forms in *cœc-* (as cœcal, cœcum, etc.), see those in CÆC-, as CÆCAL, CÆCUM, etc.

co'ed', *or* **co'-ed'** (kō'ĕd'), *n.* A female student in a coeducational institution. *Student Slang, U. S.*

co-ed'i-fy, *v. t.* [See CO-; EDIFY.] To build together *Obs.*

co-ed'i-tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 b. — **co-ed'i-tor-ship',** *n.*

co-ed'u-cate, *v. t.* See CO-, 1.

co'ef-fect', *n.* A concomitant effect. [See CO-, 3 a

co-ef'fi-ca-cy (kō-ĕf'ĭ-kə-sĭ), *n.* | **co'ef-fi'cien-cy** (kō'ĕ-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Joint efficiency.

coeffure † COIFFURE. [*U. S.*

coe grass (kō). Toad rush. *Dial.*

coel- = CŒLO-.

Coel (kōl; kŏl), *n. Celt. Myth.* A Cymric god of war and the sky; — probably the original of "King Cole" of folklore.

cœ'lar (sē'lär), *a.* [L *caelum* (incorrectly *coelum*) the sky.] Pertaining to the sky. *Rare.*

cœ-la'ri-um (sē-lâ'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ə). [NL., fr. Gr. κοιλος hollow.] *Zool.* Epithelium of the cœlom. [**eld'er-ship,** *n.*

co-eld'er, *n.* See CO-, 3 b. — **co-eld'ership,** *n.*

Cœ'le-bog'y-ne (sē'lē-bŏj'ĭ-nē), *n.* [NL.; L. *caelebs* unmarried + Gr. γυνή woman; — referring to the parthenogenesis of the flowers.] Syn. of ACHORNEA.

co'e-lect', *a* See CO-, 2.

co'e-lec'tion, *n.* See CO-, 3 a.

co'e-lec'tor, *n* See CO-, 3 b.

co'-e-lec'tron, *n.* See ELECTRON

Cœ-len'ter-a (sē-lĕn'tĕr-ə), *n. pl.* [NL.] = CŒLENTERATA.

cœ-lest', **cœ-les'tial,** **cœl'es-tine,** etc. Vars. of CELEST, etc.

cœ'les-tine (sē'lĕs-tĭn; sēl'ĕs-), *n.* Celestite

cœ'li-a (sē'lĭ-ə), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κοιλια a cavity of the body.] *Anat.* A cavity, esp. of the brain.

cœ'li-an (-ăn), *a.* Also **ce'li-an.** *Anat.* Cœliac. *Rare.*

Cœ'li-an. Var. of CŒLIAN.

Cœ-lic'o-list (sē-lĭk'ō-lĭst), *n.* [L. *caelicola, coelicola*, a heaven worshiper.] *Ch. Hist.* One of an obscure heretical sect, the Cœ-lic'o-læ (-lē), of the 4th and 5th centuries, combining Jewish and Christian doctrines

cœ-lig'e-nous (sē-lĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *caelum* heaven + *-genous.*] Heaven-born. *Rare.*

cœ'line (sē'lĭn; -līn), *n.* [See CŒLIAC.] Cerulean. [*Rare.*]

cœ'line (sē'lĭn), *a.* Celestial.

cœ'li-ot'o-my, **cœ'li-o-t'o-my** (-ĭt'ō-mĭ), *n* [*cœlio-* + *-tomy.*] Laparotomy

cœ'lo-blas'tu-la, *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē) [NL.; *cœlo-* + *blastula.*] A blastula with a blastocœle.

Cœ'lo-cos'cus (sē'lō-kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cœlo-* + Gr. κόκκος grain, seed.] *Bot.* A small genus of Polynesian pinnate-leaved palms, differing from *Metroxylon* chiefly by technical characters of the endosperm. *C. amicorum*, the ivory-nut palm of the Caroline Islands, yields a sago

cœ'lom (sē'lŏm) } *n.* Also *cœloma*, *celom*, etc. [Gr. *κοί-*
cœ'lome (sē'lōm) } *λωμα* a hollow, fr. *κοίλος* hollow.]
Zoöl. The body cavity or perivisceral cavity of most Metazoa above the sponges and cœlenterates. It appears in the embryo at an early stage as a space or system of spaces in the mesoblast, sometimes derived from a part of the original enteron, in other cases appearing independently. It is usually lined by a distinct epithelium, and where well developed forms a large space between the alimentary viscera and the body walls. The body cavity of vertebrates (in mammals divided into two chief parts, thorax and abdomen) is a true cœlom. In many invertebrates the cœlom is more or less reduced or obliterated. This occurs in the arthropods, where the body cavity is not of the nature of a cœlom, but formed by the expansion of parts of the blood-vascular system. Such a body cavity is termed a *hæmocœle*. Cf. EXTRA-EMBRYONIC CŒLOM.

Cœ-lo'ma-ta (sē-lō'mă-tă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group including all Metazoa except the sponges and cœlenterates; — so called because regarded as possessing a cœlom.

cœ-lo'mate (sē-lō'māt), *a. Zoöl.* Having a cœlom. — *n.* A cœlomate animal; one of the Cœlomata.

cœ-lom'ic (sē-lŏm'ĭk), *a. Zool.* Of or pert. to the cœlom.

cœ'lo-sperm' (sē'lō-spûrm'), *n.* [*cœlo-* + *-sperm.*] *Bot.* A seedlike carpel of certain apiaceous plants, as coriander, having its hollow surface on the inner side; also, a plant bearing such fruit. — **cœ'lo-sper'mous** (sē'lō-spûr'mŭs), *a.*

cœ'lo-stat' (sē'lō-stăt'), *n.* [L. *cælum* heaven + Gr. *στατός* standing still.] *Astron.* An instrument consisting of an adjustable plane mirror clock-driven on an axis parallel to the axis of the earth, so as to provide a stationary reflected image of a heavenly body. It is generally used in connection with a telescope. Cf. HELIOSTAT.

co-emp'tion (kō-ĕmp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coëmptio*, fr. *coëmere* to buy up. See EMPTION.] **1.** Engrossing of commodities.

2. *Rom. Law.* A form of nominal purchase with five witnesses and the libripens as in the mancipatio. It was used only as a form of marriage (L. **co-emp'ti-o ma'tri-mo'ni-i cau'sa** [kō-ĕmp'shĭ-ō mā'trĭ-mō'nĭ-ī kô'zā]) which brought the wife into the manus of the husband, or as a formality (fiduciary coemption, *or* L. **co-emp'ti-o fi-du'ci-æ cau'sa**) [fĭ-dū'shĭ-ē] devised to enable her to substitute a fiduciary tutelage for a legal one.

— **co-emp'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **co-emp'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

co-emp'tor (-tôr), *n.* [L.] An engrosser of commodities.

cœ'næs-the'sis (sē'nĕs-thē'sĭs; sēn'ĕs-), *n.* Also **cœ'nes-the'sis.** [NL.; Gr. *κοινός* common + *αἴσθησις* sensation.] *Psychol.* The undifferentiated complex of organic sensation forming the essence of our sense of body and bodily condition; the general mass of sensation as distinguished from specific sensations; vital sense.

cœ-nen'chym (sē-nĕn'kĭm) } *n.* [NL. *coenenchyma*; *cœno-*
cœ-nen'chy-ma (-kĭ-mă) } + *-enchyma.*] *Zoöl.* The common tissue which unites the polyps or zooids of a compound actinozoan or coral. It may be soft or more or less calcified. — **cœ-nen'chy-mal** (-kĭ-măl), *a.* — **cœ-nenchym'a-tous** (sē'nĕn-kĭm'ă-tŭs; sēn'ĕn-), *a.*

cœ'no-, cœ'no- (sē'nō-). Combining forms from Greek *κοινός*, *common.*

cœ-no'bi-um (sē-nō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-BIA** (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. *κοινόβιον* community life; *κοινός* common + *βιος* life; cf. L. *cœnobium* a conventual establishment.] **1.** = CENOBY.

2. *a Biol.* A colony of unicellular organisms surrounded by a common investment or membrane, esp. a spherical colony, as found in *Volvox* and *Pandorina*. **b** *Bot.* The peculiar fruit of the Boraginaceæ and Menthaceæ, consisting of four distinct nutlets round a style. — **cœ-no'bi-ar,** *a.*

cœ'no-cyte (sē'nō-sīt; sēn'ō-), *n.* [*cœno-* + *-cyte.*] *Bot.* An organism composed of a number of united protoplasts forming a single large cell containing several or many nuclei and continuous cytoplasm, with a common wall. It occurs among many of the lower algæ and in some fungi. See CLADOPHORALES, CODIALES.

cœ-noc'i-um (sē-nŏ'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIA** (-ă). [NL.; Gr. *κοινός* common + *οἶκος* house.] *Zoöl.* The common, often chitinous or calcareous, investment of a polyzoan colony. — **cœ-noc'ial** (-shăl), *a.* — **cœ-noc'ic** (-shĭk), *a.*

cœ'no-sarc (sē'nō-sārk; sēn'ō-), *n.* [*cœno-* + Gr. *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh.] *Zoöl.* The common soft tissue which unites the polyps of a compound hydroid or coral. — **cœ'no-sar'cal** (-sär'kăl), *a.* — **cœ'no-sar'cous** (-kŭs), *a.*

cœ-nos'te-um (sē-nŏs'tē-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-TEA** (-ă). [NL.; *cœno-* + Gr. *ὀστέον* bone.] *Zoöl.* The calcareous skeleton of a compound coral. — **cœ-nos'te-al** (-ăl), *a.*

cœ-nu'rus (sē-nū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cœno-* + Gr. *οὐρά* tail.] The larva of a tapeworm (*Tænia cœnurus*) which forms bladderlike sacs in the brain of sheep, causing the fatal disease known as *water brain*, *vertigo*, *staggers*, or *gid*. The adult is parasitic in the dog and wolf. The larva has numerous heads, each capable of developing into a worm when the larva is eaten by a dog or wolf. The eggs of the worm, becoming scattered, are eaten by the sheep, and the embryos penetrate the tissues or vessels to the brain.

co-e'qual (kō-ē'kwăl), *a.* [Cf. L. *coæqualis* of equal age.] Being on an equality, as in rank or power, in age, or in extent. — **co'e-qual'i-ty** (kō'ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

co-e'qual (kō-ē'kwăl), *n.* One coequal with another.

co'e-quate' (kō'ē-kwāt'), **co'e-quat'ed** (-kwāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *coæquatus.*] Made equal with something else.

co'e-qua'tion (-kwā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coæquare* to make coequal.] Joint equalization or equality.

co-erce' (kō-ûrs'), *v. t.*; CO-ERCED' (-ûrst'); CO-ERC'ING (-ûr'sĭng). [L. *coercere*; *co-* + *arcere* to shut up, press together: cf. OF. *coercier*, *cohercier*. See ARK.] **1.** To constrain or restrain by force, esp. by law or authority; to repress; curb.

> Punishments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this profligate sort *Ayliffe*

2. To compel or constrain to any action; as, to *coerce* a man to vote for a certain candidate.

3. To compel or enforce; as, to *coerce* obedience.

co-erce', *v. i.* To use coercion.

co-er'ci-ble (kō-ûr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being coerced.

2. Compressible; specif., condensible to a liquid state; — applied to gases.

— **co-er'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **co-er'ci-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

co-er'cion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. (in MSS.) *coercio*, *coertio*, *coercitio* for *coercitio*, fr. *coercere*: cf. F. *coercion*. See COERCE.] The act, process, or power of coercing, specif., the application to another of such force, either physical or moral, as to induce or constrain him to do against his will something he would not otherwise have done; compulsion. Coercion may cause the act produced to be a nullity so far as concerns legal liability of the person coerced. Cf. DURESS.

Syn. — See FORCE.

co-er'cive (-sĭv), *a.* Serving or intended to coerce; having power to constrain. "*Coercive* power can only influence us to outward practice." *Bp. Warburton.* — *n.* That which coerces. — **co-er'cive-ly,** *adv.* — **co-er'cive-ness,** *n.*

coercive force, *Magnetism*, the power of resisting magnetization or demagnetization. It is dependent on the molecular constitution of the material. See *Citation.*

> The *coercive force* of a material is that reversed magnetic force which, while it is acting, just suffices to reduce the residual induction to nothing after the material has been temporarily submitted to any great magnetizing force. A metal which has great retentiveness may at the same time have small *coercive force*, and it is the latter quality which is of chief importance in permanent magnets. *Encyc. Brit.*

co'er-civ'i-ty (kō'ĕr-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Magnet.* Coercive force.

co'es-sen'tial (kō'ĕ-sĕn'shăl), *a.* Having one essence or being. — **co'es-sen'tial-ly,** *adv.* — **co'es-sen'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

co'es-tate' (kō'ĕs-tāt'), *n.* [Cf. F. *coétat.*] A state or estate equal to another; also, joint estate.

co'e-ta'ne-ous (kō'ĕ-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *coætaneus*; *co-* + *ætas* age.] Of the same age or duration, beginning to exist at the same time; contemporary. — **co'e-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **co'e-ta'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

co'e-ter'nal (kō'ē-tûr'năl), *a.* Equally eternal. — **co'e-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.* — **co'e-ter'ni-ty** (-nĭ'tĭ), *n.*

cœur (kûr), *n.* [F., heart.] *Her.* The heart or center of the shield; the fess point.

Cœur' de Li'on (kûr' dĕ lē'ŏn; *F.* kûr' dĕ lē'ôn'). [F., lit., heart of lion.] Richard I. of England or Louis VIII. of France; — a surname alluding to their dauntless courage.

co-e'val (kō-ē'văl), *a.* [L. *coævus*; *co-* + *ævum* lifetime, age. See AGE, *n.*] Of the same age; existing during the same period of time, esp. time long and remote; coetaneous; — usually followed by *with.*

> Oaks *coeval* spread a mournful shade. *Cowper.*

Syn. — See CONTEMPORARY.

— **co'e-val'i-ty** (kō'ē-văl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **co-e'val-ly,** *adv.*

co-e'val, *n.* One of the same age; a contemporary. *Pope.*

co'ex-ec'u-tor (kō'ĕg-zĕk'ū-tẽr), *n.* A joint executor.

co'ex-ec'u-trix (kō'ĕg-zĕk'ū-trĭks), *n.* A joint executrix.

co'ex-ist' (-zĭst'), *v. i.*; **-IST'ED**; **-IST'ING.** To exist together or at the same time; — sometimes followed by *with.*

co'ex-ist'ence (-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* Existence together at the same time with another; contemporary existence.

co'ex-ist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* Existing at the same time or in conjunction with another. — *n.* That which coexists.

co'ex-tend' (kō'ĕks-tĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* To extend through the same space or time with another; to extend to the same degree. — **co'ex-ten'sion** (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.*

> According to which the least body may be *coextended* with the greatest *Boyle.*

co'ex-ten'sive (-tĕn'sĭv), *a.* Having the same extension; as, consciousness and knowledge are *coextensive.* — **co'ex-ten'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **co'ex-ten'sive-ness,** *n.*

co-fac'tor (kō-făk'tẽr), *n.* [*co-* + *factor.*] *Math.* A factor occurring in multiplication with another factor or factors; specif., the determinant multiplier of any constituent of a determinant in expansion of the determinant.

co'feof-fee' (kō'fĕf-ē'), *n. Law.* A joint feoffee.

Cof'fe-a (kŏf'ē-ă), *n.* [NL. See COFFEE.] *Bot.* A genus of rubiaceous shrubs of the Old World, chiefly African. Their flowers have a turbinate calyx and somewhat salver-shaped corolla. See COFFEE.

cof'fee (kŏf'ĭ; 205), *n.* [Turk. *qahveh*, Ar. *qahwah* wine, coffee, a decoction of berries. Cf. CAFÉ.] **1.** A drink made by infusion or decoction from the roasted and ground or pounded seeds of *Coffea arabica* or other species of *Coffea.* In Sumatra the dried leaves are often so used. In moderate quantities it is to most persons a mild stimulant (see CAFFEINE). The use of coffee is said to have been introduced into Europe by A. Rauwolf, a German physician, about 1575.

2. The seeds obtained from the berry of various species of *Coffea*, esp. *C. arabica.* The ripe cherrylike fruit contains usually two seeds known as *coffee beans* or *coffee nibs.* The coffee of commerce is the prepared seed freed from the pulp, washed, dried in the sun, and hulled.

3. The shrub or small tree which yields coffee. It has white, fragrant flowers borne in clusters at the bases of the shining evergreen leaves. Brazil is the chief center of the coffee industry, but the plant is also cultivated extensively in Java, Sumatra, Arabia, Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies. In commerce, **Mocha** denotes a superior grade (originally from Mocha, Arabia) the berries of which are small and round, **Java**, a superior grade (originally from Java) having large oval berries. **Maracaibo** or **Venezuela** coffee resembles Java, and is often sold for it. **Rio** is a cheaper coffee having medium-sized, smooth, oval berries. For use, two or more kinds are usually blended.

Coffee (*Coffea arabica*). 1 Flowering Branch with Leaves; 3 Fruit in section; 4 Seeds

coffee bean. **a** The seed of the coffee tree **b** The Kentucky coffee tree (*Gymnocladus dioicus*) or its seed.

coffee berry. **1.** The fruit of the coffee tree.

2. The somewhat coffeelike fruit or seed of any of several plants; also, the plant (called also *coffee bush* or *plant*) bearing it; as: **a** In California, either of two buckthorns (*Rhamnus purshiana* and *R. californica*). **b** The soy bean. **c** In New Zealand, the rubiaceous plant *Coprosma lucida.* **d** In Tasmania, *Coprosma hirtella.*

coffee bug. *Zoöl.* A species of scale insect (*Lecanium coffæ*), often very injurious to the coffee tree.

coffee cake. *Cookery.* **a** A breakfast cake made with flour, butter, eggs, sugar, milk, and yeast, baked usually in a twisted or braided round cake, and glazed with melted sugar. **b** A dark loaf cake containing coffee and fruit.

coffee cup. A cup to drink coffee from, commonly one third larger than a teacup of the same set.

coffee disease. Either of two destructive diseases of the coffee plant caused by parasitic fungi which attack the leaves and sometimes the berries. The American coffee disease is produced by *Stilbum flavidum.* In the Old World *Hemileia vastatrix* is similarly destructive.

cof'fee-house' (kŏf'ĭ-hous'; 205), *n.* A house of entertainment where coffee and other refreshments are supplied.

> The *coffeehouses* were the chief organs through which the public opinion of the metropolis vented itself. . . . Every man of the upper or middle class went daily to his *coffeehouse* to learn the news and discuss it *Macaulay*

coffee mill. A small mill for grinding coffee beans.

coffee nut. The fruit of the Kentucky coffee tree; also, the tree itself.

coffee plant. **a** The tree yielding coffee. **b** See COFFEE BERRY, 2. **c** The evening primrose *Onagra biennis.* *U. S.*

cof'fee-pot' (kŏf'ĭ-pŏt'; 205), *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is prepared, or from which it is served.

cof'fee-room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A public room where coffee and other refreshments are served.

coffee tree. **a** The tree which yields coffee. **b** The Kentucky coffee tree. **c** The cascara buckthorn.

cof'fer (kŏf'ẽr; 205), *n.* [OF. *cofre*, F. *coffre*, L. *cophinus* basket, fr. Gr. *κόφινος*. Cf. COFFIN, *n.*] **1.** A casket, chest, or trunk, esp. one to hold money or other valuables.

> In ivory *coffers* I have stuffed my crowns. *Shak.*

2. Fig.. Treasure or funds; fisc; — usually in the *pl.*

> Hold, here is half my *coffer.* *Shak.*

3. An ark; also, a coffin. *Obs.*

4. In technical senses: **a** *Arch.* (1) An ornamental panel deeply recessed in a soffit or a vault, dome, or portico ceiling; a caisson. (2) A space in a wall, pier, etc., filled with concrete, rubble, etc. **b** *Fort.* A trench in a ditch to defend it by a raking fire. **c** The chamber of a canal lock. **d** A caisson, or floating dock. **e** A cofferdam.

cof'fer, *v. t.*; **-FERED** (-ẽrd); **-FER-ING.** **1.** To put into a coffer.

2. *Mining.* To secure from leaking, as a shaft, by ramming clay behind the masonry or timbering.

3. To form with or in, or to furnish with, a coffer or coffers.

cof'fer-dam' (kŏf'ẽr-dăm'), *n.* **a** A water-tight inclosure, as of piles packed with clay, from which the water is pumped to expose the bottom (of a river, etc.) and permit the laying of foundations, building of piers, etc. **b** A water-tight structure fixed on the side of a ship, for making repairs below the water line. **c** *Shipbuilding.* A cellular construction around hatches and along the sides near the water line of a warship, filled with cellulose or other water-excluding material, — now in diminishing use.

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cœ-lo'ma (sē-lō'ma), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LOMATA** (-lŏ'ma-tă) [NL.] = CŒLOM.

cœ'lo-mat'ic (sē'lō-măt'ĭk; sē'lō-), *a. Zool.* = CŒLOMIC.

cœ-lom'a-tous (sē-lŏm'ă-tŭs; sē-lō'ma-), *a.* = CŒLOMATE.

cœ-lom'e-ter (sē-lŏm'ē-tẽr). Var. of CÆLOMETER.

cœ'lo-nav'i-ga'tion, *n.* [L. *cælum* heaven + *navigation.*] Navigation by observation of the heavenly bodies.

Cœ'lo-neu'ra (sē'lō-nū'rā; sē'lō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cœlo-* + Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve.] *Zool.* The Chordata; — so called from their hollow central nervous system. — **cœ'lo-neu'ral** (-răl), *a.*

Cœ'lo-pla'na (-plā'nă), *n.* [NL.; *cœlo-* + L. *planus* level, plain.] *Zool.* See CTENOPLANA.

cœ'lo-plan'u-la, *n.* [NL.; *cœlo-* + *planula.*] *Biol.* A hollow planula with a wall of two layers

Cœ'lo-syr'i-a (sē'lō-sĭ-rĭ'ĭ-ă; sē'lō-). *Bib.* [CŒLOM.

cœ'lum (sē'lŭm). Var. of

co'em-bod'ied, *p. a.* Incarnate in one body.

co'em-brace', *n.* See CO-, 3 **a.**

co-em'i-nen-cy. *n.* See CO- 3 **a.**

cœmitery. ✝ CEMETERY.

co-em'pe-ror, *n.* See CO-, 3 **b.**

co'em-ploy', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.

co-emp'ti-o (kō-ĕmp'shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Rom Law.* = COEMPTION.

co-emp'tion-a'tor, *n.* [L.] One who enters into a coemption.

cœ'na. Var. of CENA.

co'en-act', *v. t.* See CO-, 1. — **co'en-ac'tor,** *n.*

cœ-nac'u-lous (sē-năk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *cenaculum* a dining room.] Supper-eating; given to suppers.

cœ-nac'u-lum Var. of CENACULUM.

cœ'næs-the'si-a, cœ'nes-the'si-a (sē'nĕs-thē'sĭ-ă; sēn'ĕs-), *n.* [NL.] = CŒNÆSTHESIS.

co'en-am'or, co'en-am'our, *v. t.* See CO-, 1. — **co'en-am'or-ment, co'en-am'our-ment,** *n.*

co-nan'thi-um (sē-năn'thĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-THIA** (-ă). [NL.; Gr. *κοινός* common + *ἄνθος* flower.] = CLINANTHIUM.

cœ-na'tion. ✝ CENATION.

Cœ-en'di-dæ (kō-ĕn'dĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of ERETHYZONTIDÆ

Co-en'dou (-dōō), *n.* [NL., fr. native name.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the prehensile-tailed porcupines of Central and South America; also [*l. c.*], any porcupine of the genus. See PORCUPINE

co'en-dure', *v. i.* See CO-, 1.

cœ'nes-the'si-a. Var. of CŒNÆSTHESIA.

cœ'nes-the'sis (sē'nĕs-thē'sĭs; sēn'ĕs-). Var. of CŒNÆSTHESIS.

co'en-joy', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.

cœ'nobe (sē'nōb), *n. Biol.* A cœnobium.

cœ-no'bi oid (sē-nō'bĭ-oid; sē-nŏb'ĭ-), *a.* Like a cœnobium.

cœ-no'bi-ty (sē-nō'bĭ-tĭ; sē-nŏb'ĭ-), *n.* = CŒNOBISM.

cœ'no-bit'ic (sē'nō-bĭt'ĭk; sē'nō-), **cœ'no-bit'i-cal** (-bĭt'ĭ-kăl), **cœ'no-bit-ism** (-bĭt-ĭz'm), etc Vars of CENOBITE, etc.

cœ'no-blast. *n.* [*cœno-* + *-blast.*] *Biol.* A primitive germ layer giving rise both to endoderm and mesoderm. — **cœ'no-blas'tic,** *a.*

cœ'no-by (-bĭ) Var of CENOBY

cœ'no-ga-mete' (sē'nō-gă-mēt'; sēn'ō-), *n.* [*cœno-* + *gamete.*] *Bot.* A multinucleate gamete.

cœ-nog'a-my, ce-nog'a-my (sē-nŏg'a-mĭ), *n.* [Gr *κοινογάμια*; *κοινός* common + *γάμος* marriage.] State of possessing husbands or wives in common. Cf. POLYANDRY, POLYGYNY. — **cœ-** (*or* **ce-**)**nog'a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

cœ'no-gen'e-sis, cœ'no-ge-net'ic, etc. Incorrect vars. of CENOGENESIS, etc.

cœ'no-site (sē'nō-sīt; sēn'ō-), *n.* Also **cœ-.** [*cœno-* + Gr. *σῖτος* food.] *Zool.* A commensal.

cœ'no-sphæ'ra (-sfē'rā), *n.*; *pl.* **-SPHÆRÆ** (-sfē'rē). [NL.; *cœno-* + Gr. *σφαῖρα* sphere.] *Zoöl.* The spherical skeleton of certain Radiolaria.

cœ'no-type (sē'nō-tīp; sēn'ō-), *n.* [*cœno-* + *-type.*] *Biol.* An organism having the fundamental type of structure of a group. — **cœ'no-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*

cœ'nure (sē'nūr), *n.* A cœnurus.

co'e-pis'co-pa-cy, *n.* [Cf. L. *coepiscopatus* associate episcopate] The position of coadjutor bishop.

co-e'qual, *v. t. & i.* To be or become, or to make, equal with.

co-e'qual-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

co-e'qual-ly, *adv.* of COEQUAL

co-erce'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

co-erc'er (kō-ûr'sẽr), *n.* One who coerces.

co-er'ci-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

co-er'cion-a-ry (kō-ûr'shŭn-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of coercion.

co-er'cion-ist, *n.* A supporter of government by coercion.

co-er'ci-tive (-sĭ-tĭv), *a.* Coercive. [FORCE.]

coercitive force. = COERCIVE

co-er'civ. Coercive. *Ref. Sp.*

Cœ-reb'i-dæ (sē-rĕb'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Tupi *guira cœreba*, a kind of bird.] *Zool.* The family of oscine birds consisting of the honey creepers.

co'e-rect'ant, co'e-rect'ed, *a. Her.* Set up side by side.

co-er'tion. ✝ COERCION.

cœ-ru'le-an, cœ-ru'le-in, cœ'rules'cent, cœ-ru'le-um, etc Vars. of CERULEAN, CERULEIN, etc

cœ-ru'le-o-lac'tite (sē-rōō'lē-ō-lăk'tīt), *n.* [L. *cæruleus* cerulean + *lac, lactis*, milk.] A phosphate of aluminium, of a milk-white to sky-blue color [3 a

co'es-tab'lish-ment. *n.* See CO-,

co'e-ta'ne-an, *n* A contemporary. — *a.* Coetaneous. *Obs.*

co'e-ta-ne'i-ty (kō'ē-tā-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being coetaneous

co'e-terne', *a.* Coeternal. *Obs*

Cœur' d'A-lène' (kûr'dă-lĕn'). An Indian of a tribe of Salishan stock now gathered on reservations in Idaho and Washington. [| **cœur' d'ar'ti-chauts'** (kûr' dar'tē'shō'), [F.] Artichoke heads (lit., hearts)

Cœ'us (sē'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κοῖος*] *Gr. Myth.* A Titan.

co-ev'i-ty, *n.* Coevality. *Obs.*

co-ev'ous (kō-ē'vŭs), *a* Coeval. *Obs.* — **co-e'vous-ness,** *n. Obs.*

co'ex-change'a-ble, *a.* See CO-, 2.

co'ex-ec'u-tant, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

co'ex-ert', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.

co'ex-er'tion, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a.**

co'ex-ist'en-cy, *n.* Coexistence.

co'ex-pand', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.

cof. Cough. *Ref. Sp.*

cof, *a.* [AS. *cāf.*] Quick; keen; eager; bold. Also *adv. Obs.*

cofe, *adv.* of COF. *Obs.*

cofe, *n.* [Cf. D. *koop* bargain, G. *kauf.*] A bargain; also, a dealer; a hawker. *Obs. Scot* [land.

C of E. *Abbr.* Church of England.

cofer. Obs or dial. for COFFER.

coff. ✝ CORF, CUFF.

coff (kŏf), *v. t.*; COFT (kŏft); COFFING. [Cf. D *koopen*, G. *kaufen.*] To buy *Archaic, Scot.*

cof'fa. ✝ CAFFA, COFFEE.

coffe. ✝ COFE, COFFEE, CUFF.

coffee-berry oil See OIL, *Table I*

coffee blight. = COFFEE DISEASE. [BERRY, 2.

coffee bush. See COFFEE

coffee corn = GUINEA CORN.

coffee fern. The fern *Pellæa andromedæfolia.*

coffee-man, *n.* A keeper of a coffeehouse. *Obs.*

coffee nib. A coffee bean.

coffee pea. The chick-pea, used as a substitute for coffee.

coffee senna. See CASSIA, 1.

coffee tea. A drink made by steeping coffee-plant leaves.

coffee walk. See WALK, *n.*

coffee wit A coffeehouse wit.

coffen. Obs. or dial. var. of COFFIN.

cofferdam bulkhead. *Nav.* A bulkhead on a war vessel a few feet abaft of the collision bulk-

cof'fer-er (kŏf'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* **1.** Treasurer; *Eng. Hist.*, an officer of the royal household, under the controller. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** A maker of coffers. *Obs.*

cof'fer-ing, *n.* A system or structure of coffers.

cof'fer-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* *Arch.* **a** A surface decorated with coffers. **b** *Masonry.* Rubblework faced with stone.

cof'fin (kŏf'ĭn ; 205), *n.* [ME., a basket, receptacle, OF. *cofin*, fr. L. *cophinus*. See COFFER, *n.*] **1.** A basket, chest, or case. *Obs.* *Wycliffe* (*Matt.* xiv. 20). **2.** A chest or case for the reception of a corpse, commonly of wood or metal, though, esp. among the ancients, stone and pottery coffins occur. Ordinarily a stone coffin is called **sarcophagus**, while jar-shaped receptacles are termed **burial jars**, or **burial urns**. The term *coffin* is seldom or never applied to an urn for the ashes of a cremated body, which is usually called a **cinerary urn**. *Coffin* generally designates the case immediately inclosing the body, but in reference to Egyptian burial this is more commonly called **mummy case**, the mummy case being placed in one or more wooden coffins which may be put in a sarcophagus. **3.** A casing or crust, or a mold, of pastry, as for a pie; also, a pie dish. *Obs.* *Shak.* **4.** A paper case, esp of conical form. *Obsoles.* **5.** In technical senses: **a** *Far.* The hollow crust or hoof of a horse's foot, below the coronet, in which is the coffin bone. **b** *Print.* A wooden frame inclosing an imposing stone; also, by extension, the bed or carriage of a printing press. **c** *Ceramics.* A seggar. **d** *Mining.* (1) An old open working. (2) The mode of open working by which ore is cast up from one platform to another. **e** *Milling.* One of the sockets in the eye of the runner, which receives the ends of the driver. **f** = COFFIN SPARK.

cof'fin, *v. t.*; COF'FINED (-ĭnd); COF'FIN-ING. To inclose in or as in a coffin. "*Coffined* in a cell." *John Hall* (1646).

coffin bone. The foot bone of the horse and allied animals inclosed within the hoof, corresponding to the third phalanx of the middle finger, or toe, of most mammals.

coffin joint. The joint next above the coffin bone.

coffin plate. A metal plate, with the dead person's name and usually dates of birth and death, set in the coffin lid.

cog (kŏg), *v. t.*; COGGED (kŏgd); COG'GING. [Of unknown origin; perh. from using a finger as a kind of *cog* to hold or guide the dice.] *Obs. or R.* **1.** To seduce, or draw away, by adulation, artifice, or falsehood, to wheedle; cozen; cheat.

I'll . . . *cog* their hearts from them. *Shak.*

2. To fabricate or produce with cunning and fraud. **3.** To obtrude or thrust in by falsehood or deception; as, to *cog* in a word; also, to palm off. "Fustian tragedies . . . *cogged* upon the town for masterpieces." *J. Dennis.* **to cog a die**, to direct its fall fraudulently; to cheat in throwing dice. See COGGED, *p. a.*

cog, *v. i.* **1.** To use any of certain tricks in dice throwing. **2.** To deceive; to cheat; to play false; to lie. *Swift.* **3.** To jest or quibble; also, to wheedle; to cajole. *Obs.*

cog, *n.* **1.** Act of cogging at dice. *Obs.* **2.** A trick or deception; a falsehood. *Obs. or Archaic.* **3.** A piece of money. *Cant. Obs.*

cog (kŏg), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *kugge* a cog.] **1.** *Mach.* **a** A wooden tooth set in a mortise on the rim of a wheel; hence, a tooth, cam, or the like for transmitting motion; esp., a gear-wheel tooth, whether set in separately or forming a part of the whole wheel. **b** The cogs on a wheel, taken collectively. *Obs.* **c** Short for COGWHEEL. **2.** A short handle on the snath of a scythe. *Dial. Eng.* **cog and round**, a device consisting of a cogwheel working into the trundles of a lantern wheel.

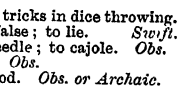

1 Cog b ; 2 Cog c.

cog, *v. i.* **1.** To furnish with a cog or cogs. **2.** To stop or wedge up; to scotch or block, as a wheel. *Dial.*

cog, *n.* [Cf COCK to secure, as a joist, by a cog hold.] **1.** *Carp.* A kind of tenon or projection on the face or side of a beam or timber received into a notch or mortise in another beam to secure the two together; as: **a** The tabular projection at the end of a scarfed timber; a coak. **b** A tenon, often a dovetail in a beam or joist resting in a notch in the bearing surface of another so that the two are flush, as in the corner joints of wall plates. **c** A tongue or tenon formed in the upper surface of a beam to fit into a corresponding notch in the (lower) surface of a beam crossing it. **2.** *Mining.* **a** Any of a series of notched timbers used to build up cribbing for mine supports, esp. in long-wall coal working. **b** A rock intrusion.

☞ The original form of this word seems to be *cock*; of which *cog*, *caulk*, *cauk*, etc., appear to be variants.

cog, *v. t. & i.* *Carp.* To connect, as timbers or joists, by means of a tenon or cog; to cock.

cog, *n.* [ME. *cogge*; cf. D. *kog*, Icel. *kuggr*, or OF. *cogue*, *coque*, and E. COCK a boat.] **1.** A kind of early ship, broad, with bluff prow and stern. **2.** A small fishing boat; a cockboat.

cog, *v. t.* [Cf. E. dial. *cog* to beat, strike.] *Iron Manuf.* To consolidate as by hammering or rolling; also, to rough to shape by rolling and rerolling. See COGGING MILL.

co'gen-cy (kō'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [See COGENT.] Quality or state of being cogent or convincing; conclusiveness; force.

An antecedent argument of extreme *cogency*. *J. H. Newman.*

co'gent (kō'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *cogens*, p. pr. of *cogere* to drive together, to force; *co-* + *agere* to drive. See AGENT, *a.*; cf. COACT to force, COAGULATE, *a.*, SQUAT, *v. i.*] Compelling, or having the power of compelling or constraining, esp., appealing forcibly or conclusively to the mind or reason; convincing or strongly tending to convince; as, *cogent* reason. "The *cogent* force of nature." *Prior.*

Proofs of the most *cogent* description. *Tyndall.*

Syn. — Conclusive, telling, effective, persuasive; powerful, potent, strong. COGENT, FORCIBLE come into comparison as applied to reasoning. A FORCIBLE argument tells strongly, but may not convince; COGENT reasoning is more apt to be conclusive or to compel assent. See POWERFUL.

Of these two modes of apprehending propositions, notional and real, real is the stronger, I mean by stronger the more vivid and *forcible*. *J. H. Newman.*

Sir, I have two very *cogent* reasons for not printing any list of subscribers, one, that I have lost all the names, — the other, that I have spent all the money *Johnson*

cogged (kŏgd), *a.* Furnished with or as with cogs. — **cogged breath sounds**, *Med.*, the sounds of cogwheel respiration.

cogged, *p. a.* Falsified; fraudulent; specif., of dice, loaded (from a misunderstanding of "cogging a die").

cog'ger (kŏg'ẽr), *n.* One who cogs dice; a flatterer or deceiver; a sharper. — **cog'ger-y** (-ĭ), *n.* *Obs.*

cog'ging (kŏg'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Cogs, esp. of wood, collectively. **2** *Carp.* A cogged joint. **3.** Act or process of calking, or cogging.

cogging mill. *Steel Manuf.* A single pair of heavy rolls through which steel ingots from the reheating furnace are passed to draw them out and consolidate them.

cog'i-ta-ble (kŏj'ĭ-ta-b'l), *a.* [L. *cogitabilis*, fr. *cogitare* to think.] Capable of being brought before the mind as a thought or idea; thinkable. — **cog'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

cog'i-ta-bund' (-bŭnd'), *a.* [L. *cogitabundus*.] Deep in thought; thoughtful. — **cog'i-ta-bun'di-ty** (-bŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **cog'i-ta-bund'ly**, *adv.*

cog'i-tant (kŏj'ĭ-tănt), *a.* [L. *cogitans*, p. pr. See COGITATE.] Thinking. *Rare.* — **cog'i-tant-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

cog'i-tate (kŏj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; COG'I-TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); COG'I-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *cogitatus*, p. p. of *cogitare* to reflect upon; *co-* + *agitare* to drive, agitate, turn over in the mind, meditate upon. See AGITATE.] To think over; to plan.

We both day and night, revolving in our minds, did *cogitate* nothing more than how to satisfy the parts of a good pastor. *Foxe.*

cog'i-tate, *v. i.* To ponder; think.

He that calleth a thing into his mind, whether by impression or recordation, *cogitateth* and considereth, and he that employeth the faculty of his fancy also *cogitateth*. *Bacon.*

cog'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cogitatio*: cf F. *cogitation*.] Act of thinking or reflecting; thought; meditation; contemplation. "Fixed in *cogitation* deep." *Milton.*

cog'i-ta-tive (kŏj'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. LL. *cogitativus*.] **1.** Possessing, or pertaining to, the power of thinking or meditating. "*Cogitative* faculties." *Wollaston.* **2.** Given to thought or contemplation. *Sir H. Wotton.* — **cog'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **cog'i-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

co'gnac (kō'nyăk), *n.* [F.] A superior French brandy made from wine produced at or near Cognac, on the Charente, France; loosely, any French brandy. See BRANDY.

cog'nate (kŏg'nāt), *a.* [L. *cognatus*; *co-* + *gnatus*, *natus*, p. p. of *nasci*, anciently *gnasci*, to be born. See NATION; cf. CONNATE.] **1.** Allied by blood; kindred by birth; specif., related on the mother's side. See COGNATE, *n.* **2.** Of the same family; proceeding from the same stock or root; allied; kindred; as, *cognate* language. **3.** Of the same or similar nature: having an affinity. **4.** *Phon.* Formed with the same place of articulation; — said of sounds, as *p*, *b*, *m*.

cognate accusative *or* **object**, *Gram.*, an objective accusative or object word having a sense akin to that of the governing verb, esp. one following an intransitive verb with adverbial force; as, eam *vitam* vivere, to live that *life*. — **c. propositions**, *Logic*, propositions having the same subject or predicate. — **c. words**, words having the same root, or the same root and the same formative elements, though belonging to different languages of the same family; as, the English "father" and the Latin "pater" are *cognate words*.

cog'nate, *n.* **1.** One who is related to another by blood; specif., as in the Scots and later Civil law, one related on the mother's side. See AGNATE.

Whom they [the prætors] had primarily in view under the name of *cognates* it is impossible to say. The epithet is most frequently applied by modern writers to kinsmen related through females; but in its widest sense it included all kinsmen without exception, and in a more limited sense all kinsmen not entitled to claim as agnates. *Muirhead.*

2. One of two or more things allied in origin or nature.

cog-nat'ic (kŏg-năt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to cognates

cog-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cognatio*.] **1.** Cognate relationship; esp., relationship by blood; the consanguinity of cognates. See COGNATE, *n.*; cf. MATRIARCHY.

As by our *cognation* to the body of the first Adam. *Jer Taylor.*

2. Kindred or blood relations; cognates. *Obs.*

cog-ni'tion (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *cognitio*, fr. *cognoscere*, *cognitum*, to become acquainted with, to know; *co-* + *noscere*, *gnoscere*, to get a knowledge of. See KNOW, *v. t.*] **1.** Act or fact of knowing; knowledge; perception.

I will not be myself nor have *cognition*
Of what I feel: I am all patience. *Shak.*

2. That which is known. **3.** *Psychol.* The knowing activity of the mind; that mental operation by means of which we become aware of objects of thought or perception; knowledge or the capacity of knowledge, in whatever degree. **4.** *Law.* **a** Cognizance or jurisdiction. *Chiefly Scots Law.* **b** Act or process of cognoscing; judicial examination or trial; adjudication of rights. *Scots Law.*

cog'ni-tive (kŏg'nĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to cognition; possessing or characterized by cognition.

cog'ni-za-ble (kŏg'nĭ-za-b'l ; kŏn'- ; *see note below*), *a.* [Cf. F. *connaissable*. See COGNIZE.] **1.** Capable of being known or apprehended; cognoscible; as, *cognizable* causes. **2.** Competent as a subject of judicial investigation; capable of being judicially heard and determined.

☞ Since *cognize* has become a familiar word, there is a tendency in sense 1 to pronounce kŏg-nīz'a-b'l; cf *recognize*, *recognizable*. *Oxf. E. D.*

— **cog'ni-za-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **cog'ni-za-ble-ness**, *n.* — **cog'ni-za-bly**, *adv.*

cog'ni-zance (kŏg'nĭ-zăns ; kŏn'ĭ-zăns ; 277 : *the second, historical pron., is still common in legal usage*), *n.* [ME. *conisaunce*, *conoissance*, OF. *conoissance*, F. *connaissance*, LL. *cognoscentia*, fr. L. *cognoscere* to know. See COGNITION; cf. COGNOSCENCE, CONNOISSEUR.] **1.** Apprehension by the understanding; conscious recognition or identification, hence, freely, heed; notice.

Who, soon as on that knight his eye did glance,
Eftsoones of him had perfect *cognizance* *Spenser.*

2. The range of what may be known by observation, as, facts that fall within human *cognizance* **3.** *Law.* **a** Jurisdiction, or the power given by law to hear and decide controversies. **b** The judicial hearing of a matter. **c** An acknowledgment of a fine of lands and tenements or confession of a thing done or fact alleged. *Eng.* **d** In replevin, a defensive plea that the goods were lawfully taken by defendant, acting as servant for another. *Eng* **4.** A distinguishing mark, emblem, or badge, as a heraldic bearing, crest, cockade, etc.; specif., the badge worn by an armed knight and his followers; also, the heraldic device worn by the retainers of a noble house.

This pale and angry rose,
As *cognizance* of my blood-drinking hate. *Shak.*

cog'ni-zant (-zănt), *a.* Having cognizance (of).

Syn. — See SENSIBLE.

cog'nize (kŏg'nīz), *v. t.*; COG'NIZED (-nīzd); COG'NIZ-ING (-nīz-ĭng). [Cf. COGNIZANT, RECOGNIZE.] To know or perceive; to take cognizance of; to recognize. *H. Spencer.*

cog'ni-zee' (kŏg'nĭ-zē' ; kŏn'ĭ-zē'), *n.* *Law.* One to whom a fine of land is acknowledged. See FINE (of land).

cog'ni-zor' (kŏg'nĭ-zôr' ; kŏn'ĭ-), *n.* [AF. *conissour*, prop., a knower. See COGNIZE, CONNOISSEUR.] The party (defendant) who acknowledges the right of the cognizee in a fine.

cog-no'men (kŏg-nō'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.*, E -MENS (-mĕnz), L. -NOMINA (-nŏm'ĭ-nā). [L.; *co-* + (*g*)*nomen* name.] **1.** The last of the three names of a person among the ancient Romans, orig. merely a third personal name (afterwards called an agnomen), but later denoting his house or family (stirps). **2.** An (English) surname. **3.** Loosely, a name; appellation.

cog-nom'i-nal (kŏg-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a cognomen — *n.* One bearing the same name, a namesake. *Obs. Sir T. Browne.* — **cog-nom'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

cog-nom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; COG-NOM'I-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); COG-NOM'I-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *cognominatus*, p. p of *cognominare*.] To give a cognomen to. — **cog-nom'i-nate**, *a.*

cog-nom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cognominatio*.] **1.** Act of cognominating. **2.** A cognomen. *Jer. Taylor.*

cog-nosce' (kŏg-nŏs'), *v. t.*; COG-NOSCED' (-nŏst'), COG-NOSC'ING (-nŏs'ĭng). [L. *cognoscere* to become acquainted with.] To take judicial cognizance of; to inquire into, or determine, judicially, esp with respect to insanity. *Scots Law.*

cog-nosce', *v. i.* To inquire or investigate judicially; to take cognizance of something. *Scots Law.*

cog-nos'cence (kŏg-nŏs'ĕns), *n.* [LL. *cognoscentia*. See COGNIZANCE.] Cognizance. *Obs. or R.*

cog-nos'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *cognoscens*, p. pr.] Cognizant or cognitive. *Rare.*

cog-nos'ci-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. L. *cognoscibilis*.] Cognizable. — *n.* A cognizable thing. — **cog-nos'ci-bil'i-ty**(-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

cog-nos'ci-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having the power of knowing, concerned in cognizing. — **cog-nos'ci-tive-ly**, *adv.*

co-gon' (kō-gŏn'), *n.* [Sp., prob. fr. a native name] A tall, coarse grass (*Imperata arundinacea*) of the Philippine Islands and adjacent countries, used for thatching.

co'go-nal' (kō'gō-nal'), *n.*; *pl.* COGONALES (-na'lās). [Sp.] An area overgrown with cogon. *Phil. I.*

co-gre'di-ent (kō-grē'dĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [*co-* + L. *gradi*, in comp. *-gredi*, to walk, go. Cf. INGREDIENT.] *Math.* Subject to the same linear transformation; thus, if *x*, *y*′ are transformed into *au* + *bv*′, *cu* + *dv*′ when *x*, *y* are transformed into *au* + *bv*, *cu* + *dv*, then the sets (*x*, *y*) and (*x*′, *y*′) are cogredient — **co-gre'di-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

cogredient isomorphism, *Math.*, isomorphism due to transforming the operations of a group by one of themselves.

cog'wheel' (kŏg'hwēl'), *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth.

cogwheel respiration. *Med.* A sound of interrupted breathing heard in auscultation over the lungs, which suggests the sound of cogwheels. The interruptions may be due to nervousness, presence of mucus in the bronchials, or expansion of different lobes at different times.

cog'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* [From COG a tooth.] The hard tough wood of any of several West Indian rhamnaceous trees, as *Ceanothus chlorotyxlon*, species of *Zizyphus*, etc.

co-hab'it (kō-hăb'ĭt), *v. i.*; CO-HAB'IT-ED ; CO-HAB'IT-ING. [ME. *cohabiten*, fr. LL. *cohabitare*; *co-* + *habitare* to live, dwell. See HABIT.] To live together as husband and wife, though not married; to live together in sexual intercourse.

co-hab'it-ant, *n.* One who cohabits.

co-hab'it-ee', *n.* One who cohabits.

co-hab'it-er, *n.* One who cohabits.

co-hab'it-ing, *p. a.* Living together as husband and wife.

co-hab'it-ing-ly, *adv.* In a cohabiting manner.

co-hab'i-tor (kō-hăb'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L.] A cohabitant.

co-hab'i-tress (kō-hăb'ĭ-trĕs), *n.* A female cohabitant.

co-hab'i-trix (kō-hăb'ĭ-trĭks), *n.* [L.] A female cohabitant.

co-ha'er (kō-hā'ẽr), *n.* [*co-* + HAER.] *Elec.* A coherer.

co-ha'er-er (kō-hā'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* *Elec.* A coherer.

co-ha'ir (kō-hā'ĭr), *n.* [*co-* + HAIR.] *Elec.* A coherer.

co-ha'ir-er (kō-hā'ĭr-ẽr), *n.* *Elec.* A coherer.

co-ha'ir-ing (kō-hā'ĭr-ĭng), *n.* *Elec.* Coherence.

co-ha'ir-ing, *a.* *Elec.* Coherent.

co-ha'ir-ing-ly, *adv.* *Elec.* Coherently.

co-ha'ir-ing-ness, *n.* *Elec.* Coherence

[L. *cohabitare;* *co-* + *habitare* to dwell, to have possession of (a place), freq. of *habere* to have. See HABIT, *n.* & *v.*]
1. To inhabit or live in company, or in the same place.
The Philistines were worsted by the captivated ark . . . they were not able to *cohabit* with that holy thing. *South.*
2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife. In the United States at the common law, marriage is presumed when a man and woman have *cohabited* permanently together, being reputed by those who know them to be husband and wife, and admitting the relationship. The presumption is removed if the relation is proved to have been of illicit origin. (See COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE.) The act of cohabiting does not necessarily imply coitus.
The law presumes that husband and wife *cohabit* together, even after a voluntary separation. *Bouvier.*

co-hab'it-ant (kō-hăb'ĭt-ănt), *n.* [L. *cohabitans*, p. pr.] One who dwells or cohabits with another.

co-hab'i-ta'tion (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cohabitatio.*] Act or state of cohabiting.

co-heir' (kō-ār'), *n.* A joint heir. — **co-heir'ess** (-ĕs), *n. fem.*

co-here' (kō-hēr'), *v. i.;* CO-HERED' (-hērd'); CO-HER'ING (-hēr'ĭng). [L. *cohaerere, cohaesum;* *co-* + *haerere* to stick, adhere Cf. HESITATE.] **1.** To stick together; to cleave; to be united; to hold fast, as parts of the same mass.
Neither knows he . . . how the solid parts of the body are united or *cohere* together. *Locke*
2. To be united or connected by some common principle or relationship, as by subordination to one purpose or idea; to follow naturally and logically, as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in reasoning; to be logically consistent.
This object must also somehow *cohere* with what I have seen before, because I am one self, and my experience must somehow hold together. *Josiah Royce.*
3. To suit; to agree; to fit. *Obs.*
Had time *cohered* with place, or place with wishing. *Shak.*
Syn. — Stick, cleave, cling. See ADHERE.

co-her'ence (kō-hēr'ĕns) } *n.* [L. *cohaerentia:* cf. F.
co-her'en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } *cohérence.*] **1.** A sticking or cleaving together; union of parts; cohesion
2. Connection or congruity arising from some common principle or relationship, as subordination to one idea or purpose, as in the parts of a discourse, or in a system of philosophy; consistency.
Coherence of discourse, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, are . . . to be found in him *Locke*
3. A coherent part or thing.
Syn. — COHERENCE, COHESION. Present usage tends to restrict COHESION to the physical, COHERENCE to the figurative, sense; as, the *cohesion* of masses of clay, the logical *coherence* of an argument. *Cohesion* retains, however, in certain connections, figurative force; as, the *cohesion* of individuals in a society or movement. See ADHERE.
A house stands and holds together by the natural properties, the weight and *cohesion* of the materials which compose it. *Hudson.*
To treat the subject with the clearness and *coherence* of which it is susceptible. *Wordsworth*
Some modes of dividing and presenting a subject will be more striking than others; and that, too, irrespective of its logical *cohesion.* *H. Spencer.*

co-her'ent (kō-hēr'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *cohaerens*, p. pr.: cf. F. *cohérent.* See COHERE.] **1.** Sticking together; cleaving, as the parts of bodies, solid or fluid. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Composed of mutually dependent or related parts; making a logical whole; consistent; as, a *coherent* plan, argument, or discourse.
3. Logically consistent; as, a *coherent* thinker
4. Suitable or suited; adapted: accordant. *Obs. Shak.*
5. *Bot.* Having similar parts united, as the petals of a gamopetalous corolla. Cf. ADNATE, 1.

co-her'er (-ĕr), *n. Elec.* Any device in which an imperfectly conducting contact between pieces of metal or other conductors loosely resting against each other is materially improved in conductivity by the influence of Hertzian waves; — so called by Sir O. J. Lodge in 1894 on the assumption that the impact of the electric waves caused the loosely connected parts to cohere, or weld together, a condition easily destroyed by tapping. A common form of coherer as used in wireless telegraphy consists of a tube containing filings (usually a pinch of nickel and silver filings in equal parts) between terminal wires or plugs (called conductor plugs). Cf. ANTICOHERER, CYMOSCOPE, DECOHERER, WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

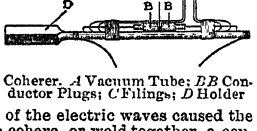

Coherer. *A* Vacuum Tube; *BB* Conductor Plugs; *C* Filings; *D* Holder

co-her'it-age (kō-hĕr'ĭt-ăj), *n.* A joint heritage.
co-her'i-tor (-ĭ-tẽr), *n.* A joint inheritor; a coheir.
co-he'sion (kō-hē'zhŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *cohésion.* See COHERE.] **1.** Act or state of cohering (in any sense).
2. *Physics.* That form of attraction by which the particles of a body are united throughout the mass, whether like or unlike; — commonly distinguished from *adhesion*, which unites bodies by their adjacent surfaces.
3. *Bot.* The union of similar parts, as of a gamopetalous corolla, monadelphous stamens, etc. Cf. ADHESION, 8.
Syn. — See COHERENCE

co-he'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Causing to cohere; producing cohesion; as, "the *cohesive* power of public plunder."
2. Cohering, or sticking together, as in a mass; capable of cohering; tending to cohere; as, *cohesive* clay.
cohesive attraction. = COHESION, 2.
— **co-he'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **co-he'sive-ness**, *n.*

co-hib'it (kō-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.;* CO-HIB'IT-ED; CO-HIB'IT-ING [L. *cohibitus*, p. p. of *cohibere* to confine, *co-* + *habere* to hold.] To restrain. *Obs. or R.* — **co-hib'i-tor** (-ĭ-tẽr), *n.*

Cohn'heim's a're-as (kōn'hīmz). [After Julius F. *Cohnheim* (1839-84), German pathologist.] *Anat.* The polygonal areas seen in transverse sections of a striated muscle fiber. They consist of sections of muscle columns.

co-ho-bate (kō'hō-bāt), *v. t.;* CO'HO-BAT'ED (-bāt'ĕd); CO'HO-BAT'ING (-bāt'ĭng). [LL. *cohobare*, prob. of Ar. origin. cf. F. *cohober.*] *Chem.* To repeat the distillation of, pouring the liquor back upon the matter remaining in the vessel.

co-ho-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *cohobation.*] *Chem.* The process of cohobating *U. S. Disp.*

co-ho-ba'tor (-bā'tẽr), *n. Chem.* A vessel for carrying on the process of cohobation.

co'hort (kō'hôrt), *n.* [L *cohors*, prop., an inclosure. cf. F. *cohorte.* See COURT, *n.*] **1.** In the Roman army, one of the ten divisions of a legion; a body of at first about 300, later 500 or 600, soldiers; also, a similar subdivision in several organizations of cavalry and auxiliary troops.
2. Any band or body of warriors, fig., a company, a band
3. *Biol.* In earlier classifications, a group of somewhat indefinite limitation; — in botany, nearly equiv. to the modern *order;* in zoology, usually, equiv. to the *suborder.*

co-hor'ta-tive (kō-hôr'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *cohortari* to incite, exhort.] **1.** Of or pert. to cohortation, or exhortation.
2. *Heb. Gram.* Designating a lengthened form of the future (present or imperfect) tense, usually in the first person.

co'hosh (kō'hŏsh; kō-hŏsh'), *n.* [Prob. of Amer. Indian origin.] Any of several American medicinal plants rather closely related, as, the *black cohosh* (*Cimicifuga racemosa*); the *blue cohosh* (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*); the *white cohosh* (*Actæa alba*); the *red cohosh* (*A. rubra*).

co-hune' (kō-hōōn'), *n.*, or **cohune palm.** [Prob. fr. a native name in Honduras.] A Central and South American pinnate-leaved palm (*Attalea cohune*), the very large and hard nuts of which are turned to make fancy articles, and also yield an oil used as a substitute for coconut oil.

coif (koif), *n.* [OF. *coife*, F. *coiffe*, LL. *cofea, cuphia*, fr. OHG. *kuppa, kuppha*, miter; cf. G. *kopf* head, in OHG. a drinking cup; perh. fr. the L. source of F. *coupe* cup. Cf. CUP, *n.*, 1st COP.] A cap. Specif.: **a** A close-fitting cap covering the sides of the head, like a small hood without a cape. **b** An ecclesiastical headdress, as that of a Jewish priest. *Obs.* **c** A defensive skullcap, usually of iron or steel, formerly worn by soldiers, as under the hood of mail. **d** A ring of some soft and yet resisting material worn on the head to take the weight of the heavy heaume of the 12th and 13th centuries. **e** A white cap formerly worn by lawyers in England, esp. sergeants at law; hence, the order or rank of a sergeant at law.

coif (koif), *v. t.;* COIFED (koift); COIF'ING. [Cf. F. *coiffer.*] **1.** To cover or dress with or as with a coif.
2. To dress or make up (the hair). *Rare.*

coifed (koift), *a* Wearing, or furnished with, a coif.

‖ **coif'feur'** (kwȧ-fûr'), *n.* [F.] A hairdresser.

coif'fure' (kwȧ-fûr'; koif'ūr; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *coiffer.* See COIF.] A headdress, or manner of dressing the hair.

coign, coigne (koin), *n.* A var. spelling of COIN, QUOIN, a projecting corner, wedge, etc.; — chiefly used in coign of vantage, a position advantageous for action or observation "No jutty, frieze, buttress, nor *coign of vantage.*" *Shak.*
See you yon *coign* of the Capitol? yon corner stone? *Shak.*
The lithosphere would be depressed on four faces; . . . the four projecting *coigns* would stand up as continents. *Nature.*

coil (koil), *v. t.;* COILED (koild), COIL'ING. [OF. *coillir*, F. *cueillir*, to collect, gather together, L. *colligere; col-* + *legere* to gather. See LEGEND; cf. CULL, *v. t.*, COLLECT.]
1. To wind cylindrically or spirally, as, to *coil* a rope when not in use; the snake *coiled* itself before springing.
2. To encircle and hold with or as with coils. *Obs. or R.*

coil, *v. i.* To wind or turn itself cylindrically or spirally; to form a coil; to wind; — often with *about* or *around.*
You can see his fiery serpents . . .
Coiling, playing in the water. *Longfellow*

coil, *n.* **1.** A series of rings, or a spiral, of cable, rope, or the like, when coiled or wound; also, a single ring or convolution of such a series.
2. A series of connected pipes in rows, layers, or windings, as in steam heating apparatus.
3. *Elec.* A spiral of wire, or an instrument composed of such a spiral and its accessories. See INDUCTION COIL.

coil, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A noise, tumult, bustle, fuss, or confusion. *Archaic or Dial. Eng. R. Browning.*
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come
When we have shuffled off this mortal *coil*,
Must give us pause. *Shak*

coil'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that coils or winds; specif., *Cotton Spinning*, an apparatus for coiling the sliver by feeding it through a tube attached to an annular revolving plate, called a **coiler plate**, into oppositely revolving **coiler cans.**

coiler can. a *Woolen Manuf.* A can for receiving the sliver from the cards. It is often used as a substitute for the balling head. **b** *Cotton Spinning.* See COILER.

coin (koin), *n.* [F., formerly also *coing*, wedge, stamp, corner, fr. L. *cuneus* wedge. Cf. COIGN, QUOIN, CUNEIFORM.] **1.** A corner, corner stone, or wedge. See QUOIN.
2. *Obs.* **a** A die for coining money; also, a mint. **b** The stamped impress of money.
3. A piece of metal (or, rarely, of some other material) certified by a mark or marks upon it to be of a definite intrinsic or exchange value, and issued by government authority to be used as money; also, such pieces collectively. That side of a coin (or medal) which bears the more important design, as the head of the monarch, is the *obverse*, the other the *reverse.* The *inscription* or *legend* includes all the letters and numerals on the coin. Within the outer circle commonly formed by the legend is the *field*, occupied by the main device. Below the field, and distinct from it, is the *exergue*, if it occurs. The piece of metal on which the design is impressed is called the *flan.*

TABLE OF COINS AND MONEYS OF ACCOUNT.

NOTE In this table the intrinsic values of *gold* coins are given, the fixed price for fine gold being $20.67, or £4 4s 11½d., per Troy ounce The former current value, if different from this, is usually stated in the proper vocabulary place. *Silver* coins, unless guaranteed by gold, are rated at their intrinsic value at the arbitrary price of 60 cents, or about 2s. 5⅜d., a Troy ounce for fine silver (representing a ratio of 34.45 : 1). Such coins and the smaller coins dependent on them are indicated by the sign §; their value varies with the market price of silver. *Copper* and *bronze* coins are usually token coins, the values for which (as given) are nominal, not intrinsic. For coinage purposes copper is usually alloyed to render it harder, hence many coins commonly described as *copper* are, properly speaking, *bronze.* On account of the confusion so arising both kinds of coins are given as *copper* in the table *Paper* money is not considered in this table.

NAME	COUNTRY, NATIVE EQUIVALENT, METAL, ETC.	VALUE. U. S. $	VALUE. Gt. Brit. £ s d.
abassi§	Persia: 1/3 kran. *copper*	.016	4/5
abassi	Russia. 20 kopecks *silver*	103	5
alfonso, alphonsino	Spain: 25 pesetas *gold*	4 824	19 9 7/8
altilik	Turkey: old: *silver*	.26	1 1
altin, altime	Russia: 3 kopecks: *ac.*	015	3/4
ambrosin*	Milan: *gold and silver*		
angel*	England: *gold.* 1465-1634	3 428	14 1
angelet	England: 1/2 angel: *gold*	1 714	7 1/2
angelot*	France: *gold.* Louis XI	3 79-4 19	
anna	India: 1/16 rupee: *ac.*	.02	1
antoninianus	Rome: double denarius; *billon*; c. 211-300 A. D.		
argenteus*	Rome: *billon* or *cop.*: 3dcent.		
argentine as*	Argentine Rep 5 pesos: *gold*	4.824	19 9 9/10
asar	Rome, etc.: *copper*		
ashrafi	Persia: = TOMAN: *gold*	1 60	6 7
asper*	Turkey: 1/120 piaster	1 704	7 0
at, att	Siam. 1/14 tical: *pewter*	1/30 cent	1/60
atchison	Scotland: *copper*: James VI	.004	1/5
augustal*	Italy: *gold.* 13th cent	1 1/3 cent	2/3
aureus*	Rome: *gold.* c.90B c.-324 A.D		
bagattino	Venice: *copper:* obs	1/8 cent	1/16
bajocco	Papal Sta.: 1/100 scudo: *billon*	01	1/2
balboa	Panama: *gold*: uncoined	1.00	4 1 1/3
ban	Roumania: 1/100 leu: *copper*	.002	1/10
barbone§	Lucca: *silver* obs	.036	1 1/5
bat§	Siam: = TICAL: *silver*	.268	1 1 1/5
batz*	Germany and Switzerland		
bawbee*	Scotland: *billon* and *copper*		
bedidlik	Egypt: 100 piasters: *gold*		
beshlik*	Turkey: 5 or 2 1/2 piast.: *sil.*	.11	5 1/2
bezant*	Constantinople: Mid Ages		
bezzo	Venice. *copper:* obs		
bistiş	Persia: 20 dinars. *ac.*	1/6 cent	1/13
bit*	United States	.125	6 1/6
blank, blanc*	France: *silver.* 14th-18th centuries		
blankeel, blanquillo	Morocco: 1/4 ounce	1/6 cent	1/12
bodle*	Scotland: *copper* 2d Scotch	1/3 cent	1/6
bolivar	Venezuela: = 1 franc: *silver*	.193	9 1/2
bolivianoş	Bolivia: *silver*: now scarce	.434	1 2 5
bolivianoş	Bolivia: 5×20 centavos: *ac*	.391	1 7 1/4
bonnet piece*	Scotland: *gold* James V	3.50	14 0
bourgeois	France. *copper* Philip IV.	.243	1
braid bonnet	Scotland: = BONNET PIECE		
broad, broadpiece*	England. *gold*: 17th cent.		
bu, boo§	Japan: *silver*: customs coin	.151	7 4/9
bungali	Ireland: *base*: 16th cent	12 c.-2 c.	6d.-1d.
byzant, byzantine	Constantinople: = BEZANT		
candareen	China: 1/100 tael: *ac.*		
carat	Arabia. 1/7 commassee. *cop.*		
cardecu	French: 1/4 ecu: *silver*: obs.		
carlin, carline*	Italy: *silver*: old		
carolin*	Bavaria, etc.: *gold*: obs.	4.95	1 0 4
carolus*	Various		
casbeke	Persia: = KASBEKE		
cash*	China: *copper* and *ac*		
cash	Various: *copper* and *ac*: obs.		
castellano*	Spain, etc.: *gold*: obs.		
cattie, catty§	Siam: 80 ticals: *ac.*	21.44	4 8 1
caveer	Arabia: = KALEIK: *ac*	.005	1/4
cent*	U. S: 1/100 dollar: *copper*	.01	1/2
cent*	1/100 dollar, 1/100 florin, etc		
centavo	Argentina, Colombia, Paraguay: 1/100 peso: *copper*	.01	1/2
centavo	Bolivia: 1/100 boliviano: *ac*	.004	1/5
centavo	Central Amer. States 1/100 peso	.005	1/4
centavo	Chile: 1/100 peso: *copper*	1/3 cent	1/6
centavo	Mexico: 1/100 peso: *copper*	.005	1/4
centavo	Peru: 1/100 sol: *copper*	.005	1/4
centavo	Phil. I.: 1/100 peso: *copper*	.005	1/4
centén	Spain, etc: 10 pesetas: *gold*	5.017	1 0 7 2/5
centesimo	Italy: 1/100 lira: *copper*	.002	1/10
centesimo	Uruguay: 1/100 peso: *ac*	.01	1/2
centime	France, etc.: 1/100 franc: *copper*	.002	1/10
centimo	Spain: 1/100 peseta: *copper*	.002	1/10
centimo	Costa Rica: 1/100 colon: *ac*	.005 1/2	1/4
centimo	Venezuela: 1/100 bolivar	.002	1/10
christian d'or	Denmark *gold:* 19th cent	3 854	16 3
cistophorus*	Asia Minor: *silver:* ancient		
cobang	Var. of KOBANG		
colon	Chile: = CONDOR, 2. *gold*	7.30	1 10 0
colon	Costa Rica: *gold*: uncoined	.465	1 11
commassee*	Arabia: *billon*: various		
conant*	Philippines		
condor	Chile: 20 pesos: *gold*	7.30	1 10 0
condor	Colombia: *gold*	9.647	1 19 7 3/4
condor	Ecuador: 10 sucrês: *gold*	4 866	1 0 0
conto	Brazil: 1 million reis: *ac*	546.16	112 4 7
conto	Portugal: 1 million reis: *ac.*	1081.44	222 4 5
copeck	Russia: = KOPECK	.005	1/4
coroa	Portugal: 10 milreis: *gold*	10.81	2 4 5
coronilla	Spain: 1/10 doblon: *gold*: obs.		
crazia	Tuscany: *copper:* obs	.015	3/4
crore*	India: 10 million rupees: *ac.* = KRONE, KRONA, COROA		
crown	England: *gold:* 16th cent		
crown*	Great Britain: *silver*	1.217	5 0
crusado*	Portugal: *gold and silver*		
cuartillo	Spain, etc.: 1/4 real: *sil.*: obs.		
cuarto*	Spain, etc.: *copper*	.005	1/4
daalder§	Dutch: 30 stivers: *sil.*: obs.	.289	1 1 3/7
dam*	India: *copper*: obs.		
dandiprat	England: *copper.* 16th cent.	.08	1 1/2
daric*	Anc. Persia: *gold and silver*		
decadrachm(a)	Anc. Greece: 10 drachmas: *silver*		

* Further information in Vocab. *ac* Money of account.
§ Intrinsic value in silver is given. See *Note*, above

co-hab'it-er, *n.* A cohabitant.
cohaere, cohesion. † COHERE, COHESION.
co'har-mo'ni-ous. *a.* See CO-, 2. — **co'har-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.*
co-har'mo-nize, *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
co-heir'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
co-help'er, *n.* See CO-, 3 b. — **co-help'er-ship,** *n.*
Co'hen (kō'hĕn), *n.;* *pl.* COHANIM (kō-hā'nĭm). [Heb. *kohēn* priest.] A Jewish surname indicating descent from Aaron and the priestly caste, and certain religious privileges and restrictions.
co'len-ite (kō'ĕn-īt), *n.* [After E. W. *Cohen*, German mineralogist.] *Min.* A tin-white crystalline carbide of iron, nickel, and cobalt, ($Fe,Ni,Co)_3C$, sometimes found in meteorites.
co-her'ald, *n.* See CO-, 3 b
coherdom. † COERCION. [ENT
co-her'ent-ly, *adv.* of COHERENT
co-her'e-tic, *n* See CO-, 3 b.
co-hert', *v. t.* To coerce. *Obs*
co-he'si-ble (kō-hē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of cohesion. — **co-he'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
co-he'siv. Cohesive. *Ref. Sp.*
co'hi-bi'tion (kō'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *cohibitio.*] Hindrance; restraint. *Obs or R.*
co-hib'i-tive (kō-hĭb'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Restrictive. *Rare.* [strains
co-hib'i-tor, *n.* One who re-
coho. † COFFEE.
co'ho (kō'hō), *n., or* **coho salmon.** The silver salmon.
co'hon-es-ta'tion, *n.* Honoring, gracing. *Obs.*
co'horn. Var of COEHORN.
co-hort' (kō-hôrt'), *v. t.* [L. *cohortari* to exhort.] To exhort *Rare.* — **co'hor-ta'tion** (kō'hôr-tā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*
co-how', **co-howe'** (kō-hōō'). Vars. of CAHOW.
cohu. † COFFEE.
‖ **co'hue'** (kō'ū'), *n.* [F.] A rout; mob; crowd.
co-hune' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
co-hus'band, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
coife. † COFE, COIF.
coiffe. † COIF.
‖ **coiffette'** (kwȧ'fĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *coiffe.*] An iron skullcap formerly worn by soldiers.
coig. Scot. var. of COGUE
coight. † QUOIT
coigne. † COIN, COYNYE.
coil. Obs. or dial. var. of COAL.
coil, *n.* [Cf. OF *coillir* to gather, F. *cueillir.*] A haycock. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To cock (hay). *Dial. Eng.*
Coi'la (koi'lȧ), *n.* Latinized form of *Kyle*, a district of Ayrshire, Scotland, celebrated by Burns.
coi'la-na-glyph'ic (koi'la-na-glĭf'ĭk). Less common var. of SCOTLANAGLYPHIC.
coil chain. See CHAIN.
coillen. † CULLION.
coil pottery. A form of aboriginal pottery made by coiling long strips or strings of clay.
coil spring. See SPRING.
coilyear † COLLIER.

NAME.	COUNTRY, NATIVE EQUIVALENT, METAL, ETC.	VALUE U.S. $	VALUE Gt. Brit. £ s. d.
décime	France: 10 centimes *copper*	.019	1
decimo	Spain, etc : 1/10 peso: *silver*		
decussis	Anc. Rome: 10 asses· *copper*		
demy	Scotland: *gold* 15th cent.		
denarius*	Ancient Rome: *silver*		3 4
denaro	Italy: 1/12 soldo: *ac.*. obs.		
denier*	France: various.		
didrachm, -ma	Anc. Greece: 2 drachmas: *silver*		
dime*	U S.: 1/10 dollar: *silver*	.10	5
dinar§	Persia· 1/1000 kran *ac*	1/125 cent	1/250
dinar	Servia 100 para· *silver*	.193	9 1/2
dinero	Peru 1/2 sol *silver*	.029	2 2/5
diobol(on)	Anc Greece: 2 obols *silver*		
dirhem, dirham*	Morocco: 1/20 dollar: *silver*	.02	1
distater-(on)	Anc Greece: 2 staters: *gold*		
diwani	Abyssin.: 1/4 khurat: *copper*	005	1/4
dizain	France: *billon* 15-16th cent.	.04	2
dobla	Spain: various: *gold*· obs.		
doblon*	Spain, etc.: *gold*		
dobra*	Portugal: various: obs.		
dobrão	Portugal: 24$000: *gold* obs	32.77	6 14 8
dodeca-drachm	Anc Greece: 12 drachmas *gold*		
dodkin, doit, doit-kin	Dutch: *copper:* obs.	1/4 cent	1/8
dollar*	Various: see Vocab.		
doppia	Italy: various: *gold*. obs.		
double	France: 1/6 sou: *billon*. obs	1/6 cent	1/12
double	Guernsey: *copper*	1/4 cent	1/8
d. condor	Colombia: 2 condors: *gold*	19 294	3 19 3 1/2
d. eagle	U. S.: *gold*	20.	4 2 2 1/2
d. crown	Germany: 20 marks: *gold*	4 76	19 6 3/4
d. florin	Great Britain· *silver*	.973	4 0
doubloon	Spain, etc.: = DOBLON, Vocab.		
drachma*	Anc. Greece· various: *silver*		
drachma	Greece: 100 lepta· *silver*	.193	9 1/2
dubbeltje	Netherl.: 1/10 guilder· *silver*	04	2
ducat*	Austria, Netherlands. *gold*	2.285	9 4 3/4
ducatoon*§	Holland: *silver* obs.	.611	2 6 1/8
ducatoon*§	Venice: *silver* obs	.496	2 0 4/9
dump	Australia· *silver* see HOLEY DOLLAR, Vocab		
dupondius	Anc Rome: 2 asses: *copper*		
eagle	U. S : *gold*	10	2 1 2 1/6
écu*	France· 5 francs· *silver*	.965	3 11 3/5
ellilik	Turkey: 1/2 lira *gold*	2.196	9 0 3/10
escudo*	Chile: 5 pesos. *gold*	1.825	7 6
fanam*	India· various: obs.		
farthing*	Great Britain: *copper*	.005	1/4
ferling-noble*	England· 1/4 noble: *gold*		
filippo*	Milan: *silver:* 1657-1749		
fippenny bit*	Spanish coin in U S : obs.	.0625	3 1/12
floos	Morocco: 1/6 blankeel: *cop.*	1/20 cent	1/72
florin*	Austria: *silver*	.482	1 11 1/9
florin	Netherlands· = GULDEN· *sil.*	.402	1 7 4/5
florin*	Great Britain: *silver*	.487	2 0
fodda, fuddah	Egypt. 1/40 piaster	1/8 cent	1/16
fourpence*	Gt Britain: *silver* obs	.08	4
franc*	France: etc : = cent: *silver*	.193	9 1/2
frederick,) friedrich) frederik (d'or)	Prussia: *gold:* old	{$3 96 {$3 98	{£16 3 {£16 4
fuang§	Denmark: *gold* old	3.95	16 3
gasrang	Siam: 1/8 tical: *silver*	.034	1 2/3
gazet(te). gazzetta*	Arabia: 1/20 white mahmudi: *copper*	.002	1/10
george noble	Venice: see Vocab.		
gerah*	England: see NOBLE, Vocab.	3.046	12 6 2/9
gerah, guerche	Anc Jews: *gold and silver*		
gourde*	Egypt, etc : = PIASTER		
grano*	Haiti. *silver and ac.*	.965	3 11 3/5
great*	Italy: *copper* old		
groschen*	England, etc : *silver*· old		
gros tournois*	Germany: *silver*· obs	.02	1
guilder	France : *silver:* 13th-15th centuries		
guinea*	Netherlands: = GULDEN		
gulden	England: *gold and ac.*	5.11	1 1 0
gulden*	Austria· = FLORIN	.482	1 11 7/9
haikwan taels	Dutch: 100 cents: *silver*	402	1 7 4/5
half angel	China: *ac.:* see TAEL	.729	3 0
half cent	England. 1/2 angel: *gold*	1 714	7 0 1/2
h. crown*	U. S.: *copper:* 1793-1857	.005	1/4
half dime	Great Britain: *silver*	.608	2 6
half dinero	U. S.: *silver:* 1792-1873	.05	2 1/2
half dollar	Peru: 1/20 sol	.024	1 1/5
half eagle	U. S., etc.: *sil.*· see DOLLAR		
half guinea	U. S.: *gold*	5.	1 0 6 3/5
half joe	Eng.: 1/2 guinea: *gold*. obs.	2.555	10 6
half noble	America: = JOHANNES: *gold*	8.81	1 16 2 1/2
halfpenny	England: 1/2 noble: *gold*. obs.	.01	1/2
half rupee	English: *copper*		
half-sol	India: 16 annas: *silver*	.325	1 4
half sovereign	Peru: 50 centavos: *silver*	.243	1 0
hardhead	Great Britain: *gold*	2.433	10 0
harper	Scotch: *copper* 16th cent.	.03	1 1/2
harrington*	Ireland: see Vocab.		
heller	England: *copper* James I.	.005	1/4
heller	Germany: 1/2 pfg ·*copper*. obs	1/8 cent	1/16
iklik	Austria-H : 1/100 krone : *copper*	.002	1/10
imperial	Amtab: c. 9 piasters: *silver*	40	1 7 1/2
itzebu, itzibu*	Russia: 15 rubles: *gold*	7 718	1 11 8 3/8
jacobus*	Japan: *gold and silver*· obs.		
johannes, joannes*	Gt. Britain: *gold*. James I		
julio	Portugal: *gold*. 1722-1835	8 81	1 16 2 1/2
kabik	Italy: *silver*	.11	5 1/2
kasbeke	Arabia· 1/80 Mocha dol.: *ac.*	.005	1/4
kees	Persia: 1/10 shahi: *brass.* old		
kharaf	Egypt: = PURSE: *ac.*	24 715	5 1 6 7/8
kobang*	Abyssin.: 1/23 Levant dollar	.02	1
kopeck	Japan: *gold:* old	5.62	1 3 1
kran§	Russia: 1/100 ruble: *copper*	.005	1/4
kreutzer, kreuzer	Persia: 20 shahis: *silver*	.079	4
krona	Germany, Austria: *copper:* old	.005	1/4
krone	Sweden: 100 öre: *silver*	.268	1 1 1/2
krone	Austria: *gold:* 19th cent.	6 646	1 7 3 3/4
krone	Austria-H.· 100 heller: *sil*	.203	10
krone	Den., Nor.: 100 öre: *silver*	.268	1 1 1/2
krone	Germany: 10 marks: *gold*	2.382	9 9 1/2
lac, lack, lak, lakh	India: 100,000 rupees: *ac.*	32,443.	6,666 2/3
lari, larin*	Persia: *silver*. obs.		
laurel	Eng.: *gold:* see UNIT, Vocab		
leg dollar	Scotch: *silver*· 17th cent.	1 136	4 8

NAME.	COUNTRY, NATIVE EQUIVALENT, METAL, ETC.	VALUE. U.S. $	VALUE. Gt. Brit. £ s. d.
leonine*	England: *billon*· Edward I.		
leopard*	France: *gold*. Edward III.	2.31	9 6
lepton*	Greece: 1/100 drachma: *copper*	.002	1/10
leu, ley*	Roumania· 100 bani· *silver*	.193	9 1/2
lev, lew*	Bulgaria: 100 stotinki. *sil*	.193	9 1/2
levant dollar*	Austria: *silver*	.451	1 10 1/4
levy*	U. S.: 1/8 dollar: *silver*	.125	6 1/6
liang	China, see TAEL, Vocab.		
liard	France: 1/4 sou· *cop* obs.	1/4 cent	1/8
libra	Peru: 10 soles· *gold*	4.866	1 0 0
lion	Scotland: = MAIL· *gold*		
lion	Scot . = HARDHEAD: *cop*	.03	1 1/2
lira§	Austria: *silver*· obs.	.752	3 1 1/2
lira*	Italy: 100 centesimi *silver*	.193	9 1/2
lira	Turkey: 100 piasters: *gold*	4.396	18 0 4/5
lisbonnine	Portugal. = MOIDORE· *gold*	6.55	1 6 11 1/5
livre*	France: *ac , silver.* obs.	.191	9 1/2
lot	Siam: 1/128 tical. *pewter*	.002	1/10
louis d'or, louis*	France: *gold* Louis XVI.	4.516	18 6 7/10
louis d'or, louis*	France· 20 francs: *gold*	3.86	15 10 1/2
macaroni	W Indies: *silver*	.25	1 0
mace	China: 1/10 tael: *ac.* See TAEL, Vocab		
macuta*	W. Africa. *silver*		
mahbub	Tripoli. 20 piasters: *silver*	.879	3 7 1/2
mahmudi (white)	Arabia· 12 peissas: *silver*	.036	1 4/5
mahmudi (black)	Arabia· 3 peissas: *copper*	.009	2/5
mahmudi	India· *gold* obs		
mahmudi	Persia: 1/2 abassi: obs.		
mahomidie*	Maskat: *silver*		
mail(le), maile	England: 1/2d : *silver:* obs.		
mail(le), maile*	Scotland. *gold*· obs		
marcus*	Old Eng 30 pence		
mangour*	Turkey. *copper*. obs.		
maravedi*	Spain: 1/ real· *copper*	1/3 cent	1/6
marchetto	Italy . *silver* obs	.01	1/2
marengo*	Italy 20 lrs.: *gold*	3.86	15 10 1/2
Maria Theresa dollar§	Austria· = LEVANT DOLLAR	.451	1 10 1/4
mark*	Gt Britain: *ac* obs.	3.244	13 4
mark*	Germany: 100 piennigs: *sil*	.238	11 3/4
mark, or markka(a)	Finland. 100 penni: *silver*	193	9 1/2
maximilian	Bavaria: *gold* obs.	3 25	13 6
medino, medin(e)*	Egypt: 1/40 piaster	1/8 cent	1/16
medjidie-(h)*	Turkey: 19 piast : *silver*	.835	3 5 1/2
medjidie	Turkey· = LIRA· *gold*	4.396	18 0 3/4
metallik*	Turkey. *base silver*		
milan, milan d'or	Servia: 20 dinars: *gold*	3.86	15 10 1/2
mill, mil	U. S : 1/1000 dollar: *ac.*	.001	1/20
millième	Egypt: 1/10 piast *nickel*	005	1/4
milreis*	Brazil· 1000 reis *silver*	.546	2 2 1/10
milreis	Portugal 1000 reis· *gold*	1.08	4 5 1/4
mina*	Anc Jews, etc.. See shekels		
mite*	See Vocab		
mitkal, miskal			
mo	Morocco· 10 ounces: *ac.*	.06	3
Mocha dollar	Japan: 1/10 rin. *ac.*	1/200 cent	1/400
mohar	Arabia· 80 kaleiks: *ac.*	.41	1 8
mohur*	Nepal: *silver*	.122	6 2/3
moidore	India: *gold*	7 067	1 9 2
moozoona	Port.: 4 milreis: *gold*· obs	6.55	1 6 11 1/4
mouton*	Morocco: = BLANKEEL: *cop.*	1/6 cent	1/12
muzoona	France: *gold* 14th cent		
napoleon	Morocco: = BLANKEEL *cop*	1/6 cent	1/12
nickel*	France: 20 francs: *gold*	3.86	15 10 1/2
noble*	U. S.: *nickel alloy*	.05	2 1/2
noble	Eng. *gold:* 14th-16th cent.		
noble	Scot. 6s.8d.Sc.. *sil.*· Jas.VI.		
obang*	Japan: *gold*· obs		
obole	France: 1/2 denier: 10th-15th centuries		
obolo	Ionian I : *copper*	.01	1/2
obolus	Anc. Gr.: 1/6 drachma: *sil.*		
octa-drachm(a)	Anc Gr.: 8 drachmæ: *sil g*		
okia	Morocco: = OUNCE: *silver*	2/3 cent	1/3
oluk	Turkey: 10 piasters· *silver*	.44	1 9 2/3
oluk	Turkey: 10 paras: *copper*	.01	1/2
onza	Spain, etc.: = DOBLON: *gold*		
ora*	England: *ac.:* obs.		
ore	Den., Nor.: 1/100 krona: *cop.*		
ore	Sweden: 1/100 krona: *cop.*	1/4 cent	1/3
ounce*	Morocco: 4 blankeels· *ac.*	2/3 cent	1/3
pagoda*	India: *gold, silver*· obs.		
pai	India: = PIE: *copper*	1/6 cent	1/12
pai	Persia: = PUL: *copper*	.002	1/10
paolo	Italy: *silver:* obs.	10-11 cts.	5d-5 1/2d
para	Servia: 1/100 dinar: *ac.*	.002	1/10
para	Turkey: 1/40 piaster	1/6 cent	1/18
paul	Italy: = PAOLO		
pavilion*	France: *gold:* 14th cent.		
peissa, peisa	Arabia: 1/12 white mahmudi: *copper*	.003	3/20
penni	Finland: 1/100 markka: *cop.*	.002	1/10
penny*	Gt. Brit. : 1/12 shil : *cop.*	.02	1
penny*	Scot.: *billon: cop.* 17th cent.	1/6 cent	1/12
penny	U. S : = CENT: *copper*	.01	1/2
penta-drachm(a)	Anc. Greek· 5 drachmæ : *silver. gold*		
pesa, pessa	Ger. E. Af.· 1/180 dol.: *cop.*	3/4 cent	3/8
peseta	Spain: *silver*· obs.	.20	10
peseta*	Spain· 100 centimos: *silver*	.193	9 1/2
peseta	Peru: 1/5 sol: *silver*	.097	4 4/5
peso	Spain: see DOLLAR, Vocab.		
peso	Mexico: 100 centavos: *silver*	.498	2 0 5/9
peso	Phil. I.: 100 centavos. *sil.*	.50	2 0 2/3
peso	Bolivia: *ac.*: new	.973	4 0
peso	Costa Rica: 1 colon: *silver*	.465	1 11
peso§	Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador: 100 centavos: *silver*	.434	1 9 2/5
peso	Argentina: 100 centavos· *sil.*	.965	3 11 3/5
peso	Chile: 100 centavos: *silver*	.365	1 6
peso	Colombia: 100 centavos· *sil.*	1.00	4 1 1/3
peso	Paraguay: 100 centavos· *sil*	.972	4 0
peso	Uruguay: 100 centavos. *sil*	1.034	4 3
pessa	Ger. E Af. = PESA, above		
pfennig	Ger.: 1/100 mark: *copper*	1/4 cent	1/8
piaster	Italy: = SCUDO		
piaster	Spain, etc.: = PESO		
piaster	Cyprus: *copper*	.027	1 1/3
piaster§	Indo-China: *silver*	.469	1 11 1/8
piaster	Egypt: 1/100 pound: *silver*	.049	2 1/2
piaster	Turkey: 1/100 lira: *silver*	.044	2 1/6
picayune	See FIPPENNY BIT, Vocab.		
pice	India: 1/64 anna: *copper*	.005	1/4

NAME.	COUNTRY, NATIVE EQUIVALENT, METAL, ETC.	VALUE U.S. $	VALUE Gt. Brit. £ s. d.
pie, pi	India: 1/12 anna: *copper*	1/6 cent	1/12
pie	Siam: 1/32 tical: *copper*	5/6 cent	1/12 5/12
piece of eight*	Spain: see DOLLAR, Vocab.		
pistareen	Spain· = PESETA a, Vocab.		
pistole*	Spain: 1/4 doblon: *gold*		
plack	Scot.: *billon:* 15th, 16th cent.	2/3-11/3c.	1/3d.-2/3d
portague*	Portugal: *gold.* 16th cent		
portcullis*	England: *silver*· 16th cent		
pound	Egypt. 100 piasters: *gold*	4.943	1 0 3 7/9
pound*	Gt Brit : 20 shillings: *ac.*	4.866 1/2	1 0 0
pound	Peru: = LIBRA: *gold*	4.866 1/2	1 0 0
pound	Scotch: 20 shillings: *ac.*: obs.	406	1 8
pound	Turkey: 100 piasters: *ac.*	4.396	18 0 4/5
pul	Persia: 1/40 kran: *copper*	.002	1/10
purse	Egypt: 500 piasters: *ac.*	24.715	5 1 6 7/8
purse	Turkey: 500 piasters: *ac*		
quadrans	Anc Rome. 1/4 as: *copper*	21 98	4 10 4 1/2
quart(e)	Spain· = CUARTO: *copper*	.005	1/4
quarter	U. S : 1/4 dollar. *silver*	.25	1 1 1/3
quartillo	= CUARTILLO		
quattie	Jamaica: 1/4 sixpence: *sil*	03	1 1/2
quattrino	Italy: 1/4 bajocco: *cop* obs.	1/4 cent	1/8
quinarius*	Anc. Rome 5 asses. *sil.*		
rap*	Ireland· 18th cent.		
rappe	Switz.: = CENTIME: *copper*	.004	1/10
real (of plate)*	Spain, etc : 1/8 peso: *silver*	0.125-0.10	6 1/2d.-5d.
real (vellon)*	Spain, etc.: 1/20 peso· *silver*	.05	2 1/2
rei*	Brazil· 1/1000 milreis: *ac.*	1/18 cent	1/37
rei	Portugal. 1/1000 milreis: *ac.*	.001	1/37 1/20
reichsthaler, or-taler	Germany. = RIX-DOLLAR		
rider*	Scotland and Holland· *gold*		
rigsdaler, riksdaler	Germany· = RIX-DOLLAR		
rin	Japan· 1/10 sen· *ac.*	1/20 cent	1/40
rix-dollar*	Dutch, etc : *silver*		
rose noble	Eng : *g.* see NOBLE, Vocab.		
rose royal	See RYAL, Vocab.		
royal	See RYAL, Vocab.		
ruble, rouble*	Russia· 100 kopecks· *silver*	.515	2 1 9/8
rupee*	India 16 annas· *silver*	.324	1 4
ruspone	Tuscany: *gold*. obs	6.95	1 8 7
ryal*	England: *gold.* 1461-		
ryder*	Dutch· 14 florins. *gold*	5.635	1 3 2
saint andrew*	Scotch· *gold* 14th cent.		
salungs§	Siam· 1/4 tical *silver*	.067	3 3/10
salute*	France· *gold*· 15th cent		
sapek*	Indo-C /i ·i·i ·ster: *cop.*	.005	0 1/4
schilling*	Germ : Dutch· old		
scudo*	Italy· *silver, gold*		
scute	Europe· *gold* obs· = ECU		
semis	Anc Rome· 1/2 as· *copper*		
semis	Anc.Rome. 1/2 solidus: *gold*	1.511	6 2 1/2
sen	Japan· 1/100 yen. *copper*	.005	1/4
sequin*	Venice· *gold*. obs	2.30	9 5 1/2
sesterce, sestertius*	Anc Rome: 1/4 denarius: *silver, brass*		
sestertium	Anc R : 1000 sesterces: *ac.*		
sextans	Anc Rome 1/6 as: *copper*		
shahi, hee*	Persia· 1/20 kran· *copper*	.004	1/5
shekel*	Anc Jews, etc.· see Vocab		
sheriff	Turkey, Egypt, etc · *gold*	2.30	9 6
shilling*	Gt Britain *sil.* 1/20 pound	.243	1 0
sicca*§	Bengal *silver*· obs	.22	11
siglos*§	Anc Persia: *silver*	.11	5 1/2
sixpence	Gt. Britain: *silver*	.122	6
skilling*	Denmark, etc : see Vocab.		
sol	France: = SOU		
sol*	Peru· 100 centavos *silver*	.487	2 0
soldo*	Italy· 5 centesimi· *copper*	.01	1/2
solidus*	Anc Rome· *gold*	3.02	12 5
solidus	Middle Ages· 12 denarii· *ac*		
sou*	France· 5 centimes· *copper*	.01	0 1/2
sovereign	Austria· *gold*· obs	6 76	1 7 9 1/2
sovereign*	Gt Brit. Portugal· *gold*	4.866 1/2	1 0 0
star pagoda	Madras: 42 fanams· *gold*	1.80-1 93	7s 5d-7s 11 1/2d
stater*	Anc. Gr.: 20 drachmæ: *gold*	5 72	1 2 6
stater	Anc. Persia. = DARIC· *gold*		
sterling*	England: *sil* : Middle Ages	.02	1
stiver*	Dutch· 1/20 gulden		
stotinka	Bulgaria: 1/100 lev: *copper*	.002	1/10
sucre	Ecuador· *silver*	487	2 0
suskin	England. *base*· 15th cent.		
sword dollar*	Scotland: *silver.* James VI		
tael	China: *ac.*· see Vocab.		
talari§	Abyssinia: *silver*	.432	1 10 3/10
talent*	Anc. Jews, etc.: 60 minas		
tallari	Arabia, etc. = DOLLAR		
tamlung§	Siam· 4 ticals: *ac.*	1.072	4 4 7/8
tanga*	Goa, India: *copper*	.04	2
tare	S. India: *silver* obs		
tari	Sicily: 20 grani: *ac.*. obs.	.04	2
tempo*	Japan· *brass* old	.004	1/5
teruncius	Anc. Rome: 1/4 as: *copper*		
testao	Portugal: = TOSTÃO, below		
tester*	See Vocab.		
teston*	See Vocab.		
testone	Italy. *silver*. obs		
testone	Portugal: = TOSTÃO: *nickel*	.324	1 4
testoon	=TESTON, TESTONE, TOSTÃO	.198	5 1/2
tetra-drachm(a)	Anc. Greece· 4 drachmæ: *silver*		
thaler*	Germany: 3 marks: *silver*	.714	2 11 1/5
thistle crown*	Gt. Brit.: *gold:* 17th cent.		
tiao*	China: 480-460 cash: *ac.*		
tical*§	Siam: 4 salungs: *silver*	.268	1 1 1/5
tlaco, tlac	Mexico: 1/4 real vel: *copper*	.011/8	0/16
toman*	Persia: *gold*	1.704	7 0
toman§	Persia: 10 krans· *ac.*	.79	3 3
tostão	Portugal: 100 reis: *nickel*	.108	5 1/3
toston§	Salvador: 1/2 peso: *silver*	.217	10 7/10
tranka*	Tibet: *silver*		
triens	Anc. Rome: 1/3 as: *copper*		
triens	Anc. Rome: 1/3 solidus: *gold*	1.51	6 2 1/2
triobol(on)	Anc. Greece: 3 obols: *silver*		
tsien	China: see CASH, Vocab.		
turner	Scot.: 2d. Scot: *copper*· obs.	1/3 cent	1/6
tuney	Ireland: *copper:* Edw. III.		
twopence*	Gt. Britain· *silver*	.04	2
unicorn*	Scotland: 23s. Scotch: *gold*		
unit, unite*	Gt. Britain: *gold*· 17th cent.		
venezolano	Venezuela: 5 bolivars: *sil.*	.965	3 11 3/5
victoria-tus*	Anc. Rome. 3/4 denarius· *silver*		
xeraphim*	Goa, India: *silver*· obs.	0.30-0.36	
yekilik	Turkey: 2 piasters: *silver*	.068	4 2/3
yen	Japan: 100 sen: *ac.*	.498	2 0 3/5
yirmilik*	Turkey: see Vocab.		
yuzluk	Turkey: = MEDJIDIE: *gold*	4 396	18 0 3/4
yuzluk	Turkey: 100 paras (nominal)	.11	5 1/2
zecchin(o)	Venice: = SEQUIN		
zehner	Austria: 10 kreutzers: *billon*	.041	2
zwanziger	Austria: 20 kreutzers: *billon*	081	4

* Further information is given in the Vocabulary. *ac* Money of account. § Intrinsic value in silver is given. See *Note*, above (p. 433).

coin (koin), *v. t.*; COINED (koind); COIN'ING. [OF. *coignier*, F. *cogner* to strike.] **1.** To make (coins) by stamping; to convert (metal) into coins; to mint; as, to *coin* silver dollars; to *coin* a medal.
2. To make or fabricate; to invent; as, to *coin* a word.
Some tale, some new pretense, he daily *coined*,
To soothe his sister and delude her mind *Dryden.*
3. To make or turn out rapidly, as by minting.
Tenants cannot *coin* rent just at quarter day. *Locke.*
4. To stamp (metal blocks) to certify their weight and purity. *Eng.*
coin, *v. i.* To make coins; to mint.
They cannot touch me for *coining*. *Shak.*
coin'age (-āj), *n.* [From COIN, *v. t.*; cf. CUINAGE.] **1.** Act or process of coining, as **a** Minting money. **b** Official stamping of tin blocks. **c** Fabricating or inventing. "Unnecessary *coinage* . . . of words." *Dryden.*
2. That which is coined: **a** Coin; also, coins collectively; the aggregate coin of a time or place. **b** That which is fabricated or invented, as a word.
This is the very *coinage* of your brain. *Shak.*
co'in-cide' (kō'ĭn-sīd'), *v. i.*; CO'IN-CID'ED (-sīd'ĕd); CO'IN-CID'ING (-sīd'ĭng). [LL. *coincidere*; *co-* + *incidere* to fall on; *in* + *cadere* to fall: cf. F. *coincider*. See CHANCE, *n.*]
1. To occupy the same place in space, as two congruent triangles placed one on the other.
If the equator and the ecliptic had *coincided*, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless. *Cheyne.*
2. To occur at the same time; to occupy the same period of time; as, the fall of Granada *coincided* with the discovery of America.
3. To correspond exactly; to agree; to concur; as, our aims *coincide*, I *coincide* with your judgment.
The rules of right judgment and of good ratiocination often *coincide* with each other. *Watts.*
4. To occupy exactly corresponding or equivalent positions on a scale or in a series; as, 100° Centigrade *coincides* with 212° Fahrenheit.
Syn. — See AGREE.
co-in'ci-dence (kō-ĭn'sĭ-dĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *coïncidence*.] **1.** The condition of coinciding, or of occupying the same position, whether: (1) in space; as, the *coincidence* of circles, spheres, or other figures; or (2) in time; as, the *coincidence* of dates or events; or (3) in a series or on a scale; as, the *coincidence* of the zero points in two barometers.
2. Correspondence in nature, character, result, circumstances, etc.; concurrence, agreement, or consonance.
The very concurrence and *coincidence* of so many evidences . . . carries a great weight. *Sir M. Hale*
Those who discourse . . . of the nature of truth . . . affirm a perfect *coincidence* between truth and goodness *South*
3. An instance of coinciding, esp. one apparently accidental, but which suggests a causal connection.
A remarkable series of undesigned *coincidences* *Freeman.*
co-in'ci-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [Cf. F. *coïncident*.] **1.** Having coincidence; occupying the same place; contemporaneous; concurrent; consonant; — followed by *with*.
Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly suitable to, and *coincident* with, the ruling principles of a virtuous and well-inclined man. *South.*
2. Incident (to). *Obs.*
Syn. — See CONTEMPORARY.
co-in'ci-dent, *n.* A coincident thing or event; a coincidence. *Rare.* "*Coincidents* and accidents." *Froude.*
co-in'ci-den'tal (-dĕn'tăl), *a.* Characterized by coincidence; of the nature of a coincidence; coincident. — **co-in'ci-den'tal-ly**, *adv.*
co-in'di-cant (kō-ĭn'dĭ-kănt), *a.* Conjointly indicating. — **co-in'di-cant**, *n.*
co-in'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *coïndiquer*.] To furnish conjoint indications of.
co-in'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* One of several signs indicating the same fact; as, a *coincidication* of disease.
coin'er (koin'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who coins; usually, a maker of counterfeit coin. "*Coiners* and receivers of stolen goods." *Macaulay.*
2. An inventor or fabricator, as of words. *Camden.*
co'in-hab'it (kō'ĭn-hăb'ĭt), *v. i.* To dwell together. — **co'in-hab'it-ant** (-ĭt-ănt), *n.* — **co'in-hab'i-tor** (-ĭ-tẽr), *n.*
co'in-here' (kō'ĭn-hēr'), *v. i.* To inhere or exist together, as in one substance.
co'in-her'ence (-ĕns), *n.* The concurrent existence of two or more qualities, attributes, or activities, in one subject or substance. — **co'in-her'ent** (-ĕnt), *a.*
co'in-her'it-ance (-hĕr'ĭ-tăns), *n.* Joint inheritance.
co'in-i'tial (kō'ĭn-ĭsh'ăl), *a.* Having a common beginning.
coin silver. *Metal.* Silver of standard fineness for coin. See SILVER.
co-in'stan-ta'ne-ous (kō-ĭn'stăn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Happening at the same instant. — **co-in'stan-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **co-in'stan-ta'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*
co'in-sur'ance (kō'ĭn-shōōr'ăns), *n.* [*co-* + *insurance*.] Insurance jointly with another or others; specif., that system of fire insurance in which the insurer is treated as insuring himself to the extent of that part of the risk not covered by his policy, so that any loss is apportioned between him and the insurance company on the principle of average, as in marine insurance or between other insurers.
coinsurance clause. *Fire Insurance.* The clause in a policy of insurance which provides for the application of the coinsurance system in case of loss.
co'in-sure' (kō'ĭn-shōōr'), *v. t. & i.*; CO'IN-SURED' (-shōōrd'); CO'IN-SUR'ING To insure jointly with another or others; to insure upon the basis of coinsurance.
co'in-tense' (-tĕns'), *a.* Equal in intensity. *H. Spencer.* — **co'in-ten'sion** (-tĕn'shŭn), **co'in-ten'si-ty** (-sĭ'tĭ), *n.*
coin-tise' (kwăn-tēz'), *n.* [OF., adornment.] A fanciful or symbolical article of apparel; esp., a scarf worn on headdresses, or as a "favor" on knights' helmets. *Archaic.*
coir (koir), *n.* [Tamil *kayiru*.] The prepared fiber from the outer husk of the coconut, used for making cordage, matting, etc., also, orig., cordage so made.
cois'trel (kois'trĕl) } *n.* [Prob. from OF. *coustillier* groom
cois'tril (kois'trĭl) } or lad. Cf. CUSTREL.] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** An inferior groom or lad employed to care for a knight's horses.
2. A mean, paltry fellow; a varlet. *Shak.*
co-i'tion (kō-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *coitio*, fr. *coire* to come together; *co-* + *ire* to go.] **1.** A coming together; conjunction; meeting. *Obs. exc. Astrol.*
2. Mutual attraction, as of iron and a magnet. *Obs.*
3. Sexual intercourse, copulation.
co'i-tus (kō'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L.] Sexual intercourse; coition.
Co'ix (kō'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. *κόιξ* a kind of palm.] **a** *Bot.* [NL.] A small genus of coarse Asiatic monœcious grasses, having the pistillate flowers inclosed in a shining, capsule-like involucre. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant of this genus, esp. *C. lacryma*, the Job's-tears or tear grass. See JOB'S-TEARS.
co-join' (kō-join'), *v. t.* To join; conjoin. *Rare. Shak.*
coke (kōk), *n.* Also *coak*. [Cf. E. dial. *coke*, *cowk*, *colke*, core of a fruit.] The solid left when a caking coal is deprived of its volatile constituents by heating in a retort or oven. It consists mainly of carbon, and is hard, porous, and gray with submetallic luster. It is much used in metallurgy, and also as a domestic fuel, etc.
coke, *v. t. & i.*; COKED (kōkt); COK'ING (kōk'ĭng). To change into coke.
coke iron. Iron made in a furnace using coke as fuel.
coke oven. An oven used for the manufacture of coke. In the beehive oven, so called from its resemblance in shape to an old-fashioned beehive, the heat required for coking is supplied by the partial combustion of the coal. In the more modern by-product oven, usually consisting of a series of long narrow chambers arranged in rows, all the volatile products are saved, and collected as ammonia, tar, illuminating gas, and gas for heating the ovens.
co'ker (kō'kẽr), *n.* Coco; — a var. of coco, obs. except in commercial use in the port of London, where the spelling is preserved to avoid the ambiguity of *cocoa*, which is used both for *coco* and *cacao*.
co'ker-nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* **1.** = COCONUT. *Obs.*, except in commercial use. See COKER.
2. [Prob. fr. *coco*, which was early confused with its dim. *coquito*.] The edible seed of the coquito palm of Chile (*Jubæa spectabilis*), inclosed in a fruit which resembles a small coconut.
cokes (kōks), *n.* [Cf. COAX.] A simpleton; a gull. *Obs.*
‖ **col** (kŏl; kōl), *n.* [F., neck, fr. L. *collum* neck.] **1.** A pass between adjacent peaks in a mountain chain; any such depression; — orig. used of the western Alps.
2. *Meteor.* A trough of low pressure between two anticyclones. *Eng.*
col- (kŏl-). An assimilated form of COM- (which see).
Co'la (kō'lă), *n.* [NL., fr. a native name.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of African sterculiaceous trees having entire or digitate leaves and axillary apetalous flowers with a colored calyx and capsular fruits containing large seeds, those of *C. acuminata* being the kola nuts of commerce. **b** [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* Var. of KOLA.
col'an-der (kŭl'ăn-dẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *colans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *colare* to filter, to strain, fr. *colum* a strainer. Cf. CULLIS.] A vessel, now usually of metal or earthenware, having the bottom or lower part perforated for use as a sieve or strainer.
Their fortunes ran as it were through a *colander*. *Holland (Plutarch).*

Colander.
co-lat'i-tude (kō-lăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [*co-*, 4 **b** + *latitude*. See COSINE.] The complement of the latitude, or the difference between any latitude and ninety degrees. — **co-lat'i-tu'di-nal** (-tū'dĭ-năl), *a.*
col'ber-tine (kŏl'bẽr-tēn; kōl'-), *n.* [After Jean Baptiste *Colbert*, a minister of Louis XIV., who encouraged the lace manufacture in France.] A kind of lace, probably a coarse network with an open square mesh. *Obs.*
Col'bert'ism (kŏl'bẽr'ĭz'm; kōl'bẽr-tĭz'm), *n.* The methods and policy of Jean Baptiste Colbert (1619–83), an adherent of the mercantile system, in administering public finance by excessive regulation, establishment and support of industries by state aid or protective tariffs, and creation of monopolies or of corporations having special privileges.
col-can'non (kŏl-kăn'ŭn; kōl'kăn-ŭn), *n.* [See COLE. The *-cannon* part is of uncertain origin.] An Irish dish, of potatoes, cabbage, etc., boiled and mashed together.
Col'chi-an (kŏl'kĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Colchis*, Gr. Κολχίς, Colchis.] Of or pert. to **Colchis**, an ancient province in Asia, east of the Black Sea, the reputed place where the Golden Fleece (which see) was kept, in a sacred grove, and home of Medea the sorceress. — *n.* A native of Colchis.
col'chi-cine (-kĭ-sĭn; -chĭ-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **colchi'ci-a** (kŏl-kĭsh'ĭ-ă; -kĭs'ĭ-ă), **col'chi-cin.** *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{25}O_6N$, extracted from the seed of meadow saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*), as an amorphous yellow mass, with a harsh, bitter taste. It resembles veratrine in its physiological action.
Col'chi-cum (kŏl'kĭ-kŭm *commonly* kŏl'chĭ-; 277), *n.* [L., a plant with a poisonous root, fr. *Colchicus* Colchian. See COLCHIAN, *a.*] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of melanthaceous bulbous Old World herbs, having crocuslike flowers with a very long tubular perianth, produced chiefly in the fall, the leaves appearing the next spring; also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus. The species are called *meadow saffron* and *autumn crocus*; most of them are cultivated.
2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* A drug obtained from the dried corm or the seeds of *C. autumnale*. It is narcotic, diuretic, and cathartic, and is used in gout and rheumatic affections.
col'co-thar (kŏl'kō-thär), *n* [NL. *colcothar vitrioli*, fr. Ar. *qolqoṭār*, perh. fr. Gr. *χάλκανθον*. Cf. CHALCANTHITE.] *Chem.* A reddish brown oxide of iron left as a residue when copperas is highly heated. It is used in polishing glass, and also as a pigment.
cold (kōld), *a.*; COLD'ER (kōl'dẽr); COLD'EST. [ME. *cold*, *cald*, AS *cald*, *ceald*; akin to OS. *kald*, D. *koud*, G. *kalt*, Icel. *kaldr*, Dan. *kold*, Sw. *kall*, Goth. *kalds*, L. *gelu* frost, *gelare* to freeze. Orig. p. p. akin to AS. *calan* to be cold. Cf. COOL, *a.*, CHILL, *n.*, CONGEAL, JELLY.] **1.** Decidedly below the normal temperature, usually taking the sensations of the human body as a standard; specif.: **a** Gelid; frigid.
The snowy top of *cold* Olympus. *Milton.*
b Not heated; as, *cold* iron; a *cold* bath; a slice of *cold* chicken. **c** *Medieval Physiol.* Of a nature characterized by cold; as, a *cold* constitution. See COMPLEXION. **d** Deprived or destitute of bodily heat; as, the *cold* hand of the dead (cf. COLD-BLOODED)
2. Markedly deficient in the emotions (ardor, zeal, hearty sympathy, etc.) or passions; specif.: **a** Naturally indifferent or apathetic.
Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull *cold* ear of death? *Gray.*
b Chilled or depressed (by untoward circumstances); as, struck *cold* at heart. **c** Undisturbed by passion or sensual excitement.
Chaste as *cold* Cynthia's virgin light. *Pope.*
d Deficient in cordiality, friendliness, or affection; unresponsive; reserved; as, *cold* entertainment; a *cold* reception; as *cold* as charity. **e** Void of feeling; unimpassioned; cold-blooded.
The *cold* neutrality of an impartial judge. *Burke.*
3. Productive of a sensation of cold; specif.: **a** Chilling; discouraging; as, *cold* comfort. "*Cold* news for me." *Shak.* **b** Having an effect weak in contrast with that of hot, pungent, or acrid edibles; bland. "*Cold* plants." *Bacon.*
4. Experiencing the sensation produced by cold.
The famished poor, pale, weak, and *cold*. *Shelley.*
5. Deficient in power to warm or kindle fancy, emotion, etc.; spiritless; dull; as, a *cold* jest.
What a deal of *cold* business doth a man misspend the better part of his life in. *B. Jonson.*
6. *Sports.* **a** Faint; — said of a scent. *Shak.* **b** Distant from anything concealed; — said of one seeking it. **c** Unwounded; — said esp. of deer.
7. *Fine Arts.* Suggestive of cold. See COOL.
cold abscess, an abscess of slow formation and without marked inflammatory symptoms; a chronic abscess. — **c. chill**, an attack of ague. — **c. chisel**, a chisel of peculiar strength and hardness, for cutting cold metal. — **c. cream**, a cooling and soothing ointment for the skin, usually made of spermaceti, white wax, almond oil, sodium borate, and rose water. — **c deck**, *Card Playing*, a stacked pack of cards substituted for the pack in play. — **c. feet**, *Hort.*, the condition of plants due to excessive watering without proper drainage. — **c. frame**, *Hort.*, a glass-covered frame without artificial heat, used for protecting half hardy plants or for raising hardy seedlings in early spring. — **c. pig. a** A wetting with cold water to awaken one *Slang.* **b** A package of goods returned after being sent out on approval. *Com. Cant.* — **c. pit**, *Hort.*, an excavation in the earth, lined with masonry or boards, and covered with glass, but not artificially heated. It is used for the same purposes as a cold frame (see above). — **c. pole.** *Meteor.* See POLES OF COLD. — **c. process.** *Soap Making.* See SOAP. — **c prophet** = COLE-PROPHET. — **c. seeds**, the seeds of various cucurbitaceous fruits, as the melon, cucumber, watermelon, pumpkin, etc.; — so called because of their use as emollients. — **c. set**, *Metal Working*, a chisel ground to a flat edge, used for flattening seams, etc. — **c. shot. a** Round, shotlike particles formed by a cold shut in a metal casting. **b** = COLD SHUT **a**. — **c. shoulder**, markedly unsympathetic treatment; as, to give one the *cold shoulder*. *Colloq.* — **c. shut. a** An imperfection in a casting caused by the flowing of liquid metal upon partially chilled metal or by the presence of dirt; also, the imperfect weld in a forging caused by the inadequate heat of one surface under working. **b** A split ring or link used to mend or fasten chains. — **c. soil**, soil that is clayey and wet. — **c. soldering**, *Mech.*, soldering in which two pieces are joined by means of a copper amalgam without heat. — **c. spot.** See TEMPERATURE SENSATION. — **c. stoking**, *Glass Manuf.*, the operation of reducing the heat of the furnace to bring the glass to the proper degree of viscosity for being worked. — **c. storage**, storage, as of provisions, in a place kept cold for preserv-

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coin'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
coin balance. See BALANCE.
coin breccia. A breccia containing coins.
co-in'ci-den-cy (kō-ĭn'sĭ-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Coincidence. [CIDENT] **co-in'ci-dent-ly**, *adv.* of COINCIDENT
co-in-cid'er (kō'ĭn-sĭd'ẽr), *n.* One that coincides.
co'in-cline', *v. i. & t.* To incline together. — **co-in'cli-na'tion**, *n.*
co'in-clude', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
co'in-cor'po-rate, *a.* See CO-, 2.
coind Coined. *Ref. Sp.*
co-in'dwell'ing, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a.**
co'in-fett'ment, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a.**
co'in-fer', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
co-in'fi-nite, *a* See CO-, 2. — **co'in-fin'i-ty**, *n.*
co'in-her'i-tor, *n.* A coheir.
coin'ing, *n.* Var. of QUOINING.
co-in'mate', *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
co-in'qui-nate (kō-ĭn'kwĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *conquinatus*, p. p. of *conquinare* to defile] To pollute. *Obs.* — **co-in'qui-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
co-in'stan-ta'ne-an, *a.* = COINSTANTANEOUS.
co'in-stan'ta-ne'i-ty, *n.* = COINSTANTANEOUSNESS.
coint, cointe. ✝ QUAINT.
co'in-ter', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
co-in'ter-est, *n.* See CO-, 3 **a.**
co-in'ter-sect'ing, *a.* See CO-, 2.
cointice. ✝ QUAINTISE.
co'in-ven'tor, *n* See CO-, 3 b.
coise, *n* An abusive term, sometimes explained as ugly woman, monster, ulcer, etc. *Obs. Gower.*
coist. ✝ COAST.
cois'trell. ✝ KESTREL.
coisy. ✝ QUEASY
coit. Dial. var of COAT
coit. Obs. or dial. var. of QUOIT.
coit, coite. Dial. Eng vars. of COTE. [TION. *Obs.*
co'i-ture (kō'ĭ-tūr), *n.* = COI-
co'ja, co'jah. Vars. of KHOJA.
co-judge', *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
co-ju'ror, *n.* One who swears to another's credibility; a compurgator.
co'jus-ti'ci-ar, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
cok. ✝ COCK.
cokadrille. ✝ CROCODILE
co'kar ✝ COCO, COCOA.
cokard. ✝ COCARD.
co'ka-trice. ✝ COCKATRICE.
cok'belle. ✝ COCKBELL.
cok'boot. ✝ COCKBOAT.
coke, *n.* [Cf. Fries *kolk* hole, D *kolk* hole.] A core. *Obs.*
cokedril. ✝ CROCODILE.
cokenay, cokeney. ✝ COCKNEY.
coke plate, coke tin. Tin plate made from coke iron.
coker. Obs. or dial. var. of COOKER.
co'ker-sack', *n.* A sack for corn, bran, etc *Dial., Southern U. S.*
cokes ✝ COAX.
coket. ✝ COCKET.
coke tin. = COKE PLATE.
coke tower. *Manuf.* A high tower containing a packing of coke for use as a scrubber See SCRUBBER, *n.*, 2.
cokewold. ✝ CUCKOLD.
cokil. ✝ COCKLE. [*Obs.*
cokin, *n.* [F. *coquin*.] A rogue.
co-king', *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
cok'ing (kōk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COKE, *v.*
cokke. ✝ COCK.
cok'ker. ✝ COCKER.
cokkett. ✝ COCKET.
cokkow. ✝ CUCKOO.
cokmaye. ✝ COCKNEY.
cokold. ✝ CUCKOLD.
cokstole ✝ CUCKSTOOL.
col. ✝ CAUL, COAL, COLE, COOL
Col., *or* col. *Abbr* Cola, Lat. for, strain (*Pharm*); collected; collections; collector; college; collegiate; coliander (*Pharm.*); colonel; colonial; colony; color; Colorado; colored; Colossians; Columbia; column.
Co'la (kō'lă). *Bib.*
‖ **co'la.** *n., L. pl.* of COLON
co-la'bor-er, *n* See CO-, 3 b.
colacium. ✝ COLLATION.
Co-la'da (kō-lä'dä; *Sp.* -thä; 146), *n.* [Sp.] In the poem of the Cid, a gold-hilted sword which he took from Ramon Berenger, Count of Barcelona.
colage. ✝ COLLEGE.
co-lane' (kō-lān'), *n.* The emu apple. *Australia.*
col'a-phize, *v. t.* [LL. *colaphizare*, Gr κολαφίζειν; cf F. *colaphiser*.] To cuff; buffet *Obs.*
colar. ✝ COLLAR.
col'a-rin (kŏl'ă-rĭn), *n.* = COLLARINO. See COLLAR, *n.*, 2 c.
‖ **co'la-scio'ne** (kō'lä-shō'nē), *n* [It.] *Music* An Italian instrument of the lute class, with two gut strings tuned at a fifth apart
cola seed = KOLA NUT.
colasioun. ✝ COLLATION.
co-la'tion (kō-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *colare*.] Act or process of straining or filtering. *Obs or R*
col'a-to'ri-um (kŏl'ă-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL.] A strainer.
col'a-ture (kŏl'ă-tūr), *n.* [L. *colatura*, fr. *colare*. cf F. *colature* See COLANDER.] Process of straining; the matter strained; a strainer. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **co-la'zi-o'ne** (kō-lät'sē-ō'nē), *n* [It] An Italian meal corresponding to the French *déjeuner*. [CALPAC.
col'back (kŏl'băk), *n.* [F.] =
‖ **col'bert'** (kŏl'bâr'), *n.* See SAUCE COLBERT.
col'ber-teen' ✝ COLBERTINE.
Col'brand (kŏl'brănd), *n.* See GUY OF WARWICK.
col'brand (kŏl'brănd; kōl'-), *n.* [Cf. COAL; D. *brand* a burning] Wheat smut. *Dial. Eng.*
Col'chis (kŏl'kĭs), *n.* See COLCHIAN.
col'chi-ce'rine (kŏl'kĭ-sē'rĭn; kōl'chĭ-; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_{21}H_{23}O_6N$, formed by hydrolysis of colchicine
col'chyte (kŏl'kĭt), *n.; pl.* **-CHYTÆ** (kŏl kĭ'tē). [Gr. χόλ-χυτής of Egypt. origin: cf. F. *colchyte*. *Cent. E. D.*] *Egypt. Antiq* One of a low order of priests charged with swathing the dead bodies in embalming.
col'col' (-kŏl'), *n* [N. Am. Ind.] California Indian shell money.

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ative purposes. — **cold tankard.** = COOL TANKARD. — **c. ulcer,** *Med.*, an ulcer on a finger or toe, due to deficient circulation and consequent cold and malnutrition. — **c. wall,** *Phys. Geog.*, the distinct boundary line between the Gulf Stream and the cold water adjoining it on the west. — **c. wave,** *Meteor.*, in the terminology of the United States Weather Bureau, an unusual fall in temperature, to or below the freezing point, exceeding 16° in twenty-four hours or 20° in thirty-six hours, independent of the diurnal range. — **c -wave flag** *or* **signal,** a square white flag with black square center, used to indicate the probability of a decided fall in temperature within 24 hours. — **c. without,** unsweetened spirits or brandy in cold water. *Slang.* — **in c. blood,** without excitement or passion; deliberately.

He was slain *in cold blood* after the fight was over. *Scott*

cold (kōld), *n.* **1.** The relative absence of heat or warmth; in physics, a temperature below the freezing point of water; as, fifteen degrees of *cold* (17° F., —15° C., etc.).

Heat and *cold* are Nature's two hands, whereby she chiefly worketh. *Bacon.*

2. The sensation produced by the escape of heat; chilliness or chillness; a similar sensation produced by fear or depression of spirit.

A deadly *cold* ran shivering to her heart *Dryden.*

3 *Med.* A disordered condition, generally of the respiratory tract, produced by exposure; a catarrh.

4. Cold weather; a frost.

The year hath eke leave to apparel the visage of the earth, now with flowers and now with fruit, and to confound them sometime with rains and *colds.* *Chaucer (Boethius)*

cold, *v. i. & t.* [AS. *cealdian.*] To become, or make, cold. *Obs.* "That other did me *cold*." *Chaucer.*

cold'-blood'ed, *a.* **1.** Having cold blood, — said of animals (esp. of vertebrates of the classes below birds) whose body temperature varies with that of the water or air in which they live.

2. Sensitive to cold, as from having a sluggish circulation; — said of persons.

3. Lacking in sensibility or feeling; inhumanly wanting in considerateness; as, *cold-blooded* malice.

4. Not thoroughbred; — said of animals, as horses, which are derived from common or mongrel stock.

— **cold'-blood'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **cold'-blood'ed-ness,** *n.*

cold'-drawn', *a.* Drawn while cold or without the application of heat; as, *cold-drawn* steel tubing; *cold-drawn* oil. — **cold'-draw'ing,** *n.*

cold'-ham'mer, *v. t. Metal.* To hammer while cold or without the application of heat. — **cold'-ham'mered,** *p. a.*

cold'-heart'ed, *a.* Wanting human sensibility or sympathy; unfeeling. — **cold'-heart'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **cold'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

cold'ly, *adv.* In a cold or unemotional manner; without warmth, animation, or feeling.

Withdraw unto some private place,
And reason *coldly* of your grievances. *Shak*

cold'-roll', *v. t. Metal.* To roll while cold or without the application of heat. — **cold'-rolled'** (-rōld'; 87), *p. a.*

cold'-short', *a.* [Prob. fr. Sw. *kallskör; kall* cold + *skör* brittle. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Metal.* Brittle when cold (that is, below a red heat). — **cold'-short'ness,** *n.*

cold'-shot', *a. Founding.* Chilled by the mold in casting, or imperfect through such chilling. See FAINT-RUN.

cold'-shoul'der, *v. t.* To give the cold shoulder to; to neglect intentionally; to slight. *Colloq.* *Hood.*

cold'-shut', *a. Metal.* Closed while too cold to become thoroughly welded. See *cold shut,* under COLD, *a.*

cold sore. *Med.* A vesicular eruption appearing about the mouth as the result of a cold, or in the course of any disease attended with fever.

cole (kōl), *n.* [ME. *col,* fr. AS. *cāl, cāwl, cāwel,* or Icel *kāl;* both fr. L. *caulis,* stem of a plant, esp. a cabbage stalk, cabbage, akin to Gr. καυλός. Cf. CAULIFLOWER, KALE.] **a** Any of various species of *Brassica;* now, specif., rape (*B. napus*). **b** Sea kale (*Crambe maritima*). *Eng.*

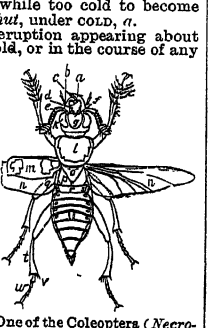

One of the Coleoptera (*Necrophorus*) with wings spread; *a* Mandibles; *b* Maxillary Palpus; *c* Labrum; *d* Epistome; *e* Antenna; *f* Front; *g* Vertex; *h* Eye; *i* Pronotum (of Prothorax); *m* Left Elytron (the right one has been removed); *n* Hind Wing; *o* Scutellum of Mesothorax; *p* Dorsal side of Metathorax; *q* Femur or Thigh; *r* Tergite of first abdominal somite; *s* Spiracles; *t* Tibia; *v* Tibial Spurs; *w* Tarsus.

-cole (-kōl). A suffix denoting *inhabiting, growing in,* etc. See -COLOUS.

co-leg'a-tee' (kō-lĕg'ā-tē'), *n.* A joint legatee.

cole'man-ite (kōl'măn-īt), *n.* [After W. T. *Coleman* of San Francisco.] *Min.* A hydrous borate of calcium occurring in brilliant colorless or white monoclinic crystals, also massive. H., 4-4.5. Sp. gr., 2.42.

Col'e-op'ter-a (kŏl'ē-ŏp'tĕr-ȧ; kō'lē-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κολεόπτερος *sheath-winged;* κολεός sheath + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* An order of insects having the anterior pair of wings (elytra) hard and horny, and serving as coverings for the posterior pair, which are membranous, and usually folded in a complex manner under the others when not in use; the beetles and weevils. The Coleoptera are one of the largest orders of insects; 150,000 species are said to have been described. The integument is usually hard and horny, and the prothorax is movably articulated with the other segments of the thorax, which latter, together with the abdomen, are usually covered by the elytra. The elytra are not used in flight, but are held up so as not to interfere with the hind wings. The Coleoptera undergo a complete metamorphosis. The larva is generally a grub, and the pupa is inactive. Most of them feed on vegetable matter, some on decaying substances, but many are carnivorous. — **col'e-op'ter-an** (kŏl'ē-ŏp'tĕr-ăn; kō'lē-), *n.* — **col'e-op'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

col'e-o-rhi'za (kŏl'ē-ō-rī'zȧ; kō'lē-), *n.; L. pl.* -zÆ (-zē). [NL.; Gr. κολεός sheath + ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* The sheath investing the radicle in some plants, through which the roots burst in germination.

Cole-ridg'i-an (kōl-rĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772–1834), his poetry, or his metaphysical writings, in which he introduced the English public to the doctrines of the German idealists. — *n.* A follower of Coleridge.

cole'slaw' (kōl'slô'), *n.* [D. *kool slaa* cabbage salad. See COLE; SLAW.] A salad made of sliced or chopped cabbage.

Co'le-us (kō'lē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κολεός a sheath, — referring to the manner in which the stamens are united.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of menthaceous plants, natives of Africa, India, and the Malay Archipelago. They are herbs or shrubs with spicate blue flowers, the calyx deflexed in fruit. Several species have edible roots; others are cultivated for their ornamental foliage.

2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* [*pl.* COLEUSES (-ĕz, -ĭz).] A plant of this genus, esp. of *C. blumei* and related species, from which most garden varieties with variegated leaves are derived. They exhibit all shades of red, yellow, white, and green.

cole'wort' (kōl'wûrt'), *n.* [*cole* + *wort.* Cf. COLLARDS.] **a** = COLE. **b** Any variety of cabbage in which the leaves do not form a compact head. **c** A young cabbage.

coleworts twice sodden, repetitions. *Obs.* *Lyly.*

Co'li-as (kō'lĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Κωλιάς an epithet of Venus.] *Zoöl.* A large genus consisting of the typical sulphur butterflies. See SULPHUR.

col'i-bri (kŏl'ĭ-brĭ; kō'lē-brē'), *n.* [F., or Sp. *colibrí,* fr. Caribbean name.] Any humming bird.

col'ic (kŏl'ĭk), *n.* [F. *colique,* fr. L. *colicus* sick with the colic, Gr. κωλικός, fr. κῶλον, for κόλον, the colon; — from being seated in or near the colon. See COLON.] *Med.* A paroxysmal pain in the abdomen, due to spasm, obstruction, or distention of some one of the hollow viscera.

col'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the colon; of or pertaining to colic; as, the *colic* arteries; *colic* pains. — **colic arteries,** *Anat.,* the arteries (‖ co'lĭ-cæ ar-te'rĭ-æ [kŏl'ĭ-sē är-tē'rĭ-ē]) supplying the large intestine or colon. The ‖ co'lĭ-ca dex'tra (kŏl'ĭ-kȧ dĕks'trȧ) and ‖ co'lĭ-ca me'dĭ-a (mē'dĭ-ȧ) are branches of the superior mesenteric; the ‖ co'lĭ-ca sĭ-nĭ'stra (sĭ-nĭs'trȧ) of the inferior mesenteric, supplying the ascending, transverse, and descending colons respectively.

col'i-cal (kŏl'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, colic; subject to colic. *Swift.*

col'ick-y (-ĭk-ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, causing, or troubled with, colic; as, a *colicky* disorder; a *colicky* child.

col'ic-root' (kŏl'ĭk-rōōt'), *n.* **a** Either of two bitter American liliaceous herbs (*Aletris farinosa* and *A. aurea*), with a tuft of basal leaves and a long spike of yellow or white flowers; — called sometimes *star grass, blackroot, blazing star,* and *unicorn root.* **b** Any of several other plants reputed to cure colic, as *Lacinaria spicata, L. scariosa* and *L. squarrosa, Dioscorea villosa,* and *Asarum canadense.*

col'ic-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* In the United States: **a** Dutchman's-breeches. **b** Squirrel corn. **c** A small yellow-flowered papaveraceous weed (*Capnoides flavulum*).

co-li'ma (kō-lē'mȧ), *n.* A rutaceous prickly shrub or small tree (*Zanthoxylum fagara*) common in southern Texas, where it forms part of the chaparral. It is also found in southern Florida, being there called *wild lime.*

col'in (kŏl'ĭn), *n.* [Cf F. *colin,* Sp. *colín;* fr. Mex. *çolin.*] The American quail or bobwhite (which see); also, a bird of related species.

Col'in, *n., or* **Colin Clout** (klout). In pastoral poems, etc., a name for a shepherd, rustic, or swain. *Colin Clout* first appears in English in a satire of that name by John Skelton. Spenser represented himself under the name in "The Shepherd's Calendar" and "Colin Clout's Come Home Again."

-co-line (-kō-līn; -lĭn). A suffix denoting *inhabiting, growing in,* etc. See -COLOUS.

co-li'tis (kō-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόλον colon + *-itis.*] *Med.* An inflammation of the large intestine, esp. of its mucous membrane; colonitis.

coll (kŏl; kŭl), *v. t.* [OF. *coler,* fr. L. *collum* neck.] To embrace round the neck; to hug. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

coll, *n.* An embrace about the neck; a hug. *Obs.*

col-lab'o-rate (kŏ-lăb'ō-rāt), *v. i.;* COL-LAB'O-RAT'ED (-rāt'-ĕd); COL-LAB'O-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *collaborare* to labor together; *col-* + *laborare* to labor.] To labor together; to work or act jointly; — used chiefly with reference to work in literature, the fine arts, science, etc.

col-lab'o-ra'tion (kŏ-lăb'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of collaborating; working together; united labor.

col-lab'o-ra'tor (kŏ-lăb'ō-rā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F *collaborateur.*] One who collaborates.

col'la-gen (kŏl'ȧ-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. κόλλα glue + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A gelatinlike proteid (of which there are probably several varieties) occurring extensively in vertebrates. It is the chief constituent of the fibrils of connective tissue and of the organic substance of the bones. It occurs also in cartilage. By continuous boiling with water collagen is converted into gelatin, of which it is considered to be an anhydride. — **col-lag'e-nous** (kŏ-lăj'ē-nŭs), *a.*

col-lapse' (kŏ-lăps'), *v. i.;* COL-LAPSED' (-lăpst'); COL-LAPS'ING. [L. *collapsus,* p. p. of *collabi* to collapse; *col-* + *labi* to fall, slide. See LAPSE.] **1** To fall or shrink together abruptly, as the sides of a hollow vessel; to cave in; to fall into a flattened, wrecked, distorted, or disorganized state; often, with the idea of design, to fall into, or to be reduced to, a more compact form, as for convenience in transportation; as, boats made to *collapse* for ready portage.

A balloon *collapses* when the gas escapes from it. *Maunder.*

2. To break down or fail abruptly and utterly; to go to pieces; as, his health and plans *collapsed* together.

col-lapse', *v. t.* To cause to collapse.

col-lapse', *n.* An instance of collapsing. Specif.: **a** An abrupt falling or shrinking together, as of the sides of a hollow vessel. **b** A sudden and utter failure; a breakdown. **c** *Med.* Extreme depression or sudden failing of all the vital powers, as the result of disease, injury, or nervous disturbance.

collapse ring. *Mech.* Any of several rigid rings riveted at intervals to a boiler flue to stiffen it against collapse from steam pressure. When placed between flue sections the rings are usually made longitudinally flexible to allow expansion or contraction from temperature changes.

col-laps'i-ble (kŏ-lăp'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of collapsing or being collapsed; as, *collapsible* tubes; *collapsible* boats.

col-laps'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COLLAPSE, *v.* **collapsing tap,** *Mach.,* a composite tap for use in an automatic or turret lathe, so constructed that its cutting chasers may be withdrawn radially inward.

col'lar (kŏl'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *coler, coller,* OF. *colier,* F. *collier,* necklace, collar, fr. OF. *col* neck, F. *cou,* fr. L. *collum;* akin to AS. *heals,* G. & Goth. *hals.*] **1.** A band, chain, or the like, worn or placed round the neck. Specif.: **a** An article of attire or part of a garment forming a neckband; esp., a separate band or ruff. **b** An ornament or badge, as a necklace; — now used almost exclusively of the insignia of orders of knighthood. **c** A band put on prisoners, serfs, etc., for restraint or identification; also, one on dogs, cats, etc. **d** A part of the harness of draft animals, bearing the stress of drawing. See HARNESS, *Illust.*

2. Hence. **a** An encircling and confining strap or band. **b** *Naut.* An eye in the bight or end of a stay or shroud to go over the masthead; also, a strap or grommet to secure a heart or deadeye. **c** *Arch.* (1) A ring or cincture; also, a necking in certain orders, as the classic Tuscan. (2) A collar beam. **d** *Mech.* A ring or round flange upon, surrounding, or against an object, and used chiefly to restrain motion within given limits, to hold something in place, or to cover an opening, as on a shaft to prevent endwise motion, or around a stovepipe where it enters a wall. Among the numerous objects thus termed *collars* are: the butting ring on an axle, the flanges of a piston, the gland of a stuffing box, the neck of a bolt, the circular ridge formed on the shank of a rivet in closing it when the parts to be held are not tightly squeezed together, etc. **e** *Coining.* A ring to confine a planchet while being stamped, often adapted to impress letters or milling on the rim. **f** *Mining.* A curb, or a horizontal timbering, around the mouth of a shaft. **g** *Angling.* An arrangement for attaching several flies to one line. **h** A piece of meat, fish, etc., rolled or coiled and bound close; as, a *collar* of brawn. **i** *Archæol.* One of a class of stone implements of unknown use found in Porto Rico, in form somewhat resembling large torques. **j** The place in the handle of a lacrosse stick, about eighteen inches from the butt, where the leading gut from the tip is fastened.

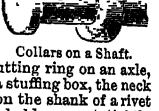

Collars on a Shaft.

3. *Zoöl.* Any of various structures or markings likened to a collar; as: **a** A band of specially colored feathers about a bird's neck. **b** The collare of an insect. **c** The choana of a choanate cell or infusorian.

4. *Bot.* **a** The line of junction between the root of a plant and its stem. **b** The annulus of a mushroom.

5. *Wrestling.* A chip by tackling at the neck.

collar of SS., a heraldic collar with the letter S continually repeated, originally a badge of adherents of the house of Lancaster, now worn by certain English officers, as the Lord Mayor of London, the heralds, chief justices, etc. Also, written c. of S, S's, or esses. — **in c.,** in training; employed. *Colloq.* — **out of c.,** not in training; out of work. *Colloq.*

col'lar, *v. t.;* COL'LARED (-ărd); COL'LAR-ING. **1.** To put a collar on; hence, *Dial. Eng.,* to bring up (a child) to work while young

cold. † *could,* pret. of CAN.

col'der (kōl'dẽr; kōl'-), *n.* Refuse from threshing. *Dial. Eng.*

cold'finch' (kōld'fĭnch; 140), *n.* The pied flycatcher (*Muscicapa atricapilla*). *Obs. or Local, Eng.*

cold'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

cold'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

col-dong', *n* The friar bird.

cold'rife (kōld'rīf). Var. of CAULDRIFE. — **cold'-rife-ness,** *n*

cold'slaw', *n.* = COLESLAW.

Cold'stream' Guards (kōld'strēm'). *Brit. Army.* A regiment of foot guards made a part of the Royal Household Brigade under Charles II. It was originally organized by General Monk (1659–60) at Coldstream, Berwickshire, Scotland. — Hence, **Cold'stream'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

cole. † COLEE, COOL. [COOL.]

cole. Obs. or dial. var. of COAL.

cole. *n.* Money. *Eng. Cant.*

cole. *v. t.* To hollow out or shape, as by cutting away obliquely. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

cole-can'non. Var. of COLCANNON.

colect. † COLLECT.

co-lec'to-my (kō-lĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [See COLON; -ECTOMY.] *Surg.* Excision of a part of the colon.

co-lee', *n.* [OF. *colée.*] A stroke, esp. an accolade. *Obs.*

coleflory † CAULIFLOWER.

colege. † COLLEGE.

co-leg'is-la'tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

cole'goose'. Var. of COALGOOSE

coleise † CULLIS, a broth.

cole'mie (kōl'mĭ), *n.* The coalfish. See COALFISH a. *Scot.*

cole'mouse', *n.* = COALMOUSE.

colen. † COLOGNE.

co'len-bell', *n.* A flower; — a word apparently coined by J. R. Drake, possibly meaning the columbine. "Then plucked a crimson *colen-bell*" *J. R. Drake.*

co-len'chy-ma. Var of COLLENCHYMA.

col'en-der. † COLANDER.

col'e-o-phyll' (kŏl'ē-ō-fĭl'), **col'e-o-phyl'lum** (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [Gr. κολεός sheath + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* The first leaf succeeding the cotyledon. *Rare.* — **col'e-o-phyl'lous** (-fĭl'ŭs), *a.*

col'e-op'ter (-ŏp'tẽr; kō'lē-), *n.* One of the Coleoptera; a beetle

col'e-op'ter-al (kŏl'ē-ŏp'tẽr-ăl; kō'lē-), *a.* Coleopterous.

col'e-op'ter-ist, *n.* One who studies the Coleoptera.

col'e-op'ter-oid, *a.* [*Coleoptera* + *-oid.*] Like the Coleoptera

Col'e-op'ter-oi'de-a (-tẽr-oi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* See PALÆODICTYOPTERA.

col'e-op'ter-on (-ŏp'tẽr-ŏn), *n* [NL. See COLEOPTERA.] *Zoöl.* The elytron of a beetle.

col'e-op'tile (kŏl'ē-ŏp'tĭl), *n.* [Gr. κολεός sheath + πτίλον feather.] *Bot.* = COLEOPHYLL.

colepecke. † CALPAC.

cole'pex'y (kōl'pĕk'sĭ) Var. of COLLIPIXIE. *Dial. Eng.*

cole'plant', *n.* = COLEWORT.

cole'-proph'et, *n.* A diviner or soothsayer. *Obs.*

coler. † COLLAR, COLLIER, COLER.

col'er. Choler. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

col'er-a. † CHOLER.

col'er-a. Cholera. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

cole'rake', *n.* [Cf. COAL; see RAKE.] An instrument for drawing ashes or coals in an oven or furnace; a similar instrument for other purposes. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cole'-rape' a = COLE. b The turnip.

colere. † CHOLER, COLLAR.

col'er-ic. Choleric. *Ref. Sp.*

colerik. † CHOLERIC.

cole'seed', *n.* The seed of the cole or rape; also, the plant.

co'les-see', *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

co'les-sor', *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

cole'staff'. † COWSTAFF.

co-les'u-la (kō-lĕs'ū-lȧ), **co'lesule** (kŏ'lē-sūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. Gr. κολεός sheath.] *Bot.* The sporangium sheath in liverworts. *R.*

colet † ACOLYTE, COLLECT.

cole'tit', *n., or* **cole titmouse.** = COAL TITMOUSE.

co-leur' (kō-lûr'), *n.* A disease of the grape, resulting in defective setting of the berries.

coleyn. † COLOGNE.

col'fox' (kŏl'fŏks'), *n.* [See COAL.] A kind of fox, prob. the brant-fox *Obs* *Chaucer*

col'fre. † CULVER.

colhoppe. † COLLOP.

Col-ho'zeh (kŏl-hō'zĕ). *Bib.*

co'li-an-der. † CORIANDER.

Co-li'as (kō-lī'ăs). *D. Bib.*

col'i-bert. Var. of COLLIBERT.

colice. † CULLIS, a broth.

co-liche'marde' (kō-lĭ-ē sh'-mard'), *n.* [Cf F *colismarde*] A long sword with the forte large but narrowing abruptly into a slender foible. It was used chiefly in the 17th century

col'ic-wort' (kŏl'ĭk-wûrt'), *n.* The parsley piert.

colier. † CALOYER, COLLIER.

co'-life', *n.* See CO-, 3 a.

col'i-form (kŏl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *colum* a strainer + *-form.*] *Anat.* Cribriform.

Co-lĭ'i-da (kō-lī'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See COLY [*Eng.*]

coling, *n.* The crab apple. *Dial.*

Co'lin' Tam'pon' (kō'lĭn' tăn'pŏn'). [F.] A Swiss; — an epithet said to represent the sound of the Swiss drums.

Co-lĭ'nus (kō-lī'nŭs), *n.* [NL. See COLIN.] *Zoöl* The genus consisting of the bobwhites.

colis. † CULLIS, a broth

Col'i-se'um (kŏl'ĭ-sē'ŭm), *n* [NL.; cf. It. *coliseo, colosseo.*] = COLOSSEUM.

Co'li-us (kō'lĭ-ŭs) *Bib*

Co'li-us, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See COLY.

colk (kōk). Var. of COKE, a core. *Dial. Eng.*

colk (kŏk), *n.* [Cf Fries. *kolke* a certain kind of duck.] An eider duck. *Local, Eng.*

col'knyfe, *n.* [Cf. COLE cabbage.] A kind of knife. *Obs.*

coll (kŏl), *v. t* To clip; poll; prune. *Obs. or Scot.* [*Scot.*]

coll (kŏl; kŏl), *n.* A haycock

coll- See COL-.

coll. *Abbr.* Colleague; collection; collector; college; collegiate; colloquial; colloquially.

col'la, *n., pl.* of COLLUM.

col'la-ba'ra-tem' (kŏ'lȧ-bȧ'rȧ'tŭm'), *n.* [F.] Collaboration.

col-lach'ry-mate, *v. t.* [L. *collacrimare.*] To weep with, as in sympathy. *Obs.* — **col-lach'ry-ma'tion,** *n. Obs.*

collacioun. † COLLATION.

‖ col'la de'stra (kŏl'lȧ dē'strȧ). [It.] *Music.* With the right hand.

collage. † COLLEGE.

col'la-gen'ic (kŏl'ȧ-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* Collagenous.

col'lap. Obs. or dial. var. of COLLAPSE.

col-laps'. Collapse. *Ref. Sp.*

col-laps'a-ble. Var. of COLLAPSIBLE.

col-lap'sion (kŏ-lăp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *collapsio.*] Collapse.

col-lapst'. Collapsed. *Ref. Sp.*

2. To seize by the collar.
3. To lay hold of; to get control of; also, to appropriate to one's self. *Colloq.*
4. To roll up and bind close (meat, fish, or the like) preparatory to cooking.

col'lar (kŏl'ar), *v. i.* **1.** *Wrestling.* To take hold by the collar.
2. *Mach.* To wind round about, as a bar or rod in a groove of a rolling mill.

collar band. The band, at the neck of a garment, to which the collar is attached; also, formerly, a neckband.

collar beam. *Arch.* In a roof truss, a tie beam connecting the rafters at a level considerably above the wall plate. It often serves as a part of a garret floor in high and steep roofs. In ancient unscientific framing it was sometimes used as a strut, resisting pressure rather than outward thrust.

collar bone. The clavicle.

col'lards (kŏl'ĕrdz), *n pl.* [Corrupted fr. *colewort.*] A variety of kale, used as a green vegetable. *Southern U. S.*

col-la're (kŏ-lā'rē), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-rĭ-ȧ). [L., a collar.] *Zoöl.* The prothorax of an insect, esp. when narrow; — sometimes restricted to the pronotum, which is specially modified in Hymenoptera and some Diptera.

col'lared (kŏl'ărd), *a.* **1.** Bearing, or decorated with, a collar. *Chiefly Her.* "*Collared* with gold." *Chaucer.*
2 *Cookery.* Rolled up and bound close; as, *collared* beef.

collared dove, a cream-colored dove (*Turtur risorius*) with black neck ring, found in Turkey, Syria, etc., often kept in confinement; the Barbary dove. — **c. monads,** *Zool.*, the Choanoflagellata. — **c. peccary.** See PECCARY.

col'lar-ette' (kŏl'ăr-ĕt'; kŏl'ăr-ĕt), **col'lar-ette'** (kŏl'ăr-ĕt'), *n.* [F. *collerette.* See COLLAR.] A small collar; specif., a woman's collar or cape of lace, fur, or other material.

collar nail. A shoe nail pointed at each end and having a collar between.

collar plate. *Mach.* A plate used in a lathe as a midway support for long or slender work. Cf. CONE PLATE.

col-late' (kŏ-lāt'), *v. t.*; COL-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); COL-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [See COLLATION.] **1.** To compare critically, as texts, to find the points of agreement or disagreement.
I must *collate* it, word by word, with the original Hebrew. *Coleridge.*
2. *Bookbinding & Library Economy.* To examine (a set of sheets or a book) to verify the order and number of signatures and pages.
3. *Eccl.* To admit and institute (a cleric) to a benefice; — followed by *to.* See COLLATION, 5.
4. To bestow or confer, as a benefice. *Obs. Jer. Taylor.*
5. *Civil Law.* To bring into an estate for equal division. See COLLATION, 12.

Syn. — See COMPARE.

col-late', *v. i.* **1.** *Eccl.* To appoint a cleric to a benefice.
2. *Civil Law.* To bring goods into an estate for division. See COLLATION, 12.

col-lat'er-al (kŏ-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [LL. *collateralis*; *col-* + L. *lateralis* lateral. cf. F. *collatéral.* See LATERAL.] **1.** Accompanying as a "side" or secondary fact, or acting as a secondary agency; subsidiary; subordinate; indirect; specif.: **a** Acting indirectly.
If by direct or by *collateral* hand
They find us touched, we will our kingdom give . .
To you in satisfaction *Shak.*
b Related to, but not strictly a part of, the main thing or matter under consideration, as, *collateral* issues. **c** Tending to support the main conclusion or result; complementary; as, *collateral* evidence.
Yet the attempt may give
Collateral interest to this homely tale. *Wordsworth.*
d *Com. & Law.* Designating, or pert. to, an obligation or security attached to another to secure its performance; as, a *collateral* assurance to a deed; to give *collateral* securities with one's note for a loan; hence, secured or guaranteed by additional obligation or security; as, a *collateral* loan; a *collateral* note. Sometimes, specif., designating, or pertaining to, a security or obligation given by a third party to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, as contemplated in the Statute of Frauds; as, a *collateral* promise or undertaking; *collateral* trust bonds, or bonds secured by property of a third party held in trust.
2. Accompanying one another as coördinates, or accompanying another as coördinate with it; — sometimes with *to.* Hence, variously · parallel in space; side by side; as, *collateral* fibers or ovules; concomitant in time; as, *collateral* events; coördinate in rank or function; as, *collateral* proofs; corresponding in purport or reference; as, *collateral* histories.
3. Belonging to the same ancestral stock but not in a direct line of descent; — opposed to *lineal;* thus, father and son are *lineal* kinsmen, but brothers, cousins, uncles, and nephews, etc., are *collateral* kinsmen, and inheritance between them is *collateral* inheritance. See CONSANGUINITY.
4. Coming from, or directed toward, the side. *Obs. or R.*
In his bright radiance and *collateral* light
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. *Shak.*

Syn. — See SUBORDINATE.

collateral bundle, *Bot.*, a vascular bundle in which the xylem and phloëm strands are in contact upon one side only; — opposed to *concentric bundle.* Collateral bundles may be *open*, as in dicotyledons and gymnosperms, when there is some unorganized meristem between the strands; or they may be *closed*, when the strands are in close contact, as in the monocotyledons. — **c. circulation,** *Physiol.*, circulation of blood established through anastomosis of vessels with those of adjacent parts when the principal artery or vein is obstructed. — **c. fissure,** *Anat.*, a fissure of the tentorial surface of the cerebrum, below and external to the calcarine fissure. — **c. issue.** *Law.* An issue taken upon a matter aside from the general issue, or the merits, of the case, as when a prisoner pleads any matter allowed by law in bar of execution, as pardon, diversity of person, etc. — **c. warranty.** *Law.* See WARRANTY.

col-lat'er-al, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is collateral, as a collateral relative, or a collateral event.
A greedy *collateral* who inherited the estate. *J. G. Lockhart.*
2. That which is used as collateral security.

col-lat'er-al-ly (kŏ-lăt'ĕr-ăl-ĭ), *adv* **1.** Side by side; by the side.
2. In an indirect or subordinate manner; indirectly.
The will hath force upon the conscience *collaterally* and indirectly. *Jer. Taylor.*
3. In collateral relation; not lineally.

col-la'tion (kŏ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *collacioun* speech, conference, reflection, OF. *collacion*, F. *collation*, fr. L. *collatio* a bringing together, comparing, a gratuity collected, fr. *collatus* (used as p. p. of *conferre*); *col-* + *latum* (used as the supine of *ferre* to bear), for *tlatum.* See TOLERATE, *v. t.*] **1.** One of the conferences composing John Cassian's "Collationes Patrum in Scetica Eremo Commorantium," which recounts in unpretentious style twenty-four discourses with various Egyptian hermits.
2. A reading from, or conference upon, some edifying book, at a gathering of the members of a monastery at close of day. During fasts monks were permitted if wearied to drink just before this reading, so that the *collation* came to be accompanied by light refreshments.
St Benedict in his rule required his religious to assemble after supper and before compline and listen to "*collations*," — i. e. conferences (of Cassian), the Lives of the Fathers, or other edifying books. *Cath. Dict*
3. *Eccl.* The refreshment taken at this gathering; also, now a slight meal allowed in the morning on fast days.
4. Hence, any light meal or repast.
A *collation* of anchovies, gammon, etc *Pepys*
5. A conference or consultation, esp. one held informally; also, an informal treatise, address, sermon, or the like.
6. *Eccl.* Bestowal of a living or other preferment upon a clergyman; now, specif., institution to a living by the ordinary who has it in his gift; also, the right of institution. Cf. PRESENTATION.
7. Act of bestowing, as a dignity or benefit. *Obs.*
8. Act of comparing; comparison.
Few cases . . can sustain a close *collation* with this as to the complexity of its separate interests. *De Quincey*
9. A bringing together for purposes of verification, coördination, or the like. Specif.: **a** Comparison of manuscripts, editions, or the like, to determine the original text, the condition or relations of a particular copy, etc.; also, the results recorded from such comparison. **b** In bookbinding and library economy, the act of collating a book, or the description or examination of it by signatures; sometimes, a list of the contents and the pages which they occupy. **c** *Teleg.* The verification of the accuracy of a message by repetition.
10. A collection, as of money; a contribution. *Obs.*
11. *Law.* The report made by an officer who collated a copy of a paper.
12. *Civil Law.* The act of one who contributes goods or property, with others, to a single mass or stock for equality of distribution; the *hotchpot* of the common law. *Collation* is specifically applied to the return of advancements by heirs; and in Scots law, to the act of an heir who, there being others of equal degree of kinship with himself, (voluntarily) renounces his heritage and adds it to the movable estate for equal distribution among all.

col'la-ti'tious (kŏl'ȧ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *collaticius.* See COLLATION.] **1.** Contributed; done by contributions. *Obs.*
2. *Physiol.* Serving to bring together the different kinds of nutriment; as, *collatitious* organs or viscera. *Obs. or R.*

col-la'tive (kŏ-lā'tĭv), *a.* [L. *collativus* brought together.] **1.** Characterized by collation. *Rare.*
2. Having the quality or power of bestowing or conferring; — often with *of.*
3. *Eng. Eccl. Law.* Passing, held, or conferred by collation; — said of livings of which the bishop is patron in right of his see, and distinguished from *presentative.*
collative act, *Schol. Logic*, an act of collating and comparing, as of bringing together the premises of a syllogism and thence drawing the conclusion.

col-la'tor (kŏ-lā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who collates or makes a collation. — **col-la'tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*

col-laud' (kŏ-lôd'), *v. t.* [L. *collaudare*; *col-* + *laudare* to praise.] To extol. — **col'lau-da'tion** (kŏl'ô-dā'shŭn), *n.*

col'league (kŏl'ēg), *n.* [F. *collègue*, L. *collega*, one chosen at the same time with another, a partner in office; *col-* + root of *legare* to send or choose as deputy. See LEGATE.] An associate in a profession or a civil or ecclesiastical office or employment; — not used of partners in business.

Syn. — Helper, assistant, coadjutor, ally, associate, companion, confederate. See PARTNER.

col-league' (kŏ-lēg'), *v. t.* [OF. *colliguer*, *colleguer*, to unite, ally, L. *colligare* to bind together. Cf. COLLIGATE.] To associate or unite, as in an alliance. *Obs.*

col-league', *v.i.*; COL-LEAGUED' (-lēgd'); COL-LEA'GUING (-lē'gĭng). To enter into an alliance; to coöperate or combine; often, in a bad sense, to conspire.
Colleaguing with a score of petty kings. *Tennyson.*

col'lect (kŏl'ĕkt), *n.* [LL. *collecta*, fr. L. *collecta* a collection in money, an assemblage, fr. *colligere*: cf. F. *collecte.* See COLLECT, *v. t.*] **1.** *Liturgy.* Any of certain short comprehensive prayers used in the Western churches, as in the Mass or Communion service and, in the churches of the Anglican Communion, also in morning or evening prayer. (Cf. *collect of the day*, below.) They are addressed almost always to the Father, commemorating a special season, occasion, or condition, and offering a petition usually "through our Lord Jesus Christ." Those in use are mostly ancient, many being in the sacramentaries of St. Leo, St. Gelasius, and St. Gregory.
2. A collection, as of money. *Rare.*
3. Material collected. *Obs.*

collect of the day, a special collect varying with the day, said before the epistle in the Mass or Communion service and, in the churches of the Anglican Communion, also in morning and evening prayer.

col-lect' (kŏ-lĕkt'), *v. t.*; COL-LECT'ED, COL-LECT'ING. [L. *collectus*, p. p. of *colligere* to bind together; *col-* + *legere* to gather: cf. OF. *collecter.* See LEGEND; cf. COIL, *v. t.*]
1. To gather into one body or place; to assemble or bring together. "A band of men *collected* choicely from each county." *Shak.*
2. *Mach.* To assemble; — usually of a watch.
3. To demand and obtain payment of, as an account, or other indebtedness; as, to *collect* taxes.
4. To gather (specimens), as for study or ornament; to form a collection of; as, to *collect* etchings or stamps.
5. To infer or deduce.
Which sequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected.* *Locke.*
The physicist simply has to *collect* the true time from its "sensible measures," to use Newton's phrase. *James Ward.*
6. To rally or regain command of (one's self, one's powers).
7. To bring (a horse) in hand and under complete control.
A horse is said to be *collected* when his head is in a perpendicular position, yields readily to the bit, and has no disposition to go out of hand. *S. L. Boardman.*
8. To recollect. *Obs. & R.* *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — Assemble, congregate, muster, accumulate, garner, aggregate, amass; infer, deduce. See GATHER.

col-lect' (kŏ-lĕkt'), *v. i.* **1.** To assemble; as, people *collected* in crowds; to accumulate, as snow in a drift.
2. To gather or make a collection, as of money for charity, of specimens for study, etc.

col'lec-ta'ne-a (kŏl'ĕk-tā'nē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. from L. *collectaneus* collected, fr. *colligere.* See COLLECT, *v. t.*] Passages collected from various authors; a miscellany, an anthology, or the like.
I hope the success of his work will encourage this modest and learned antiquary to give us more *collectanea* *Scott.*

col-lect'ed (kŏ-lĕk'tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Gathered together.
2. Self-possessed; calm; composed.

Syn. — See COOL.

— col-lect'ed-ly, *adv.* **— col-lect'ed-ness,** *n.*

col-lect'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COLLECT, *v.*
collecting hair, *Bot.*, one of the hairs borne on the style or stigma in certain flowers, as those of some composites, the function of which is to collect and retain pollen grains. — **c. tubules,** *Anat.*, the tubules, at first curved, then straight, which carry away the urine from the cortical region of the kidney. They unite to form larger tubes, opening at the apices of the Malpighian pyramids.

col-lec'tion (kŏ-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *collectio*: cf. F. *collection.*] **1.** Act or process of collecting, or gathering; as, the *collection* of mail by the postman.
2. That which is collected; as: **a** A gathering or assemblage of objects or of persons; an accumulation of specimens of a certain class, as for ornamental or educational purposes. "A *collection* of letters." *Macaulay.* **b** A gathering of money for charitable or other purposes, as by passing a contribution box for freewill offerings. "The *collection* for the saints." 1 *Cor.* xvi. 1. **c** *Usually in pl.* That which is obtained in payment of demands. **d** An accumulation of any substance; as, *collections* of moisture.
3. Act of collecting one's self; also, state of being collected; composure.
4. Act of inferring; also, that which is inferred. *Obs.*
We may safely say thus, that wrong *collections* have been hitherto made out of those words by modern divines *Milton.*
5. The jurisdiction of a collector of excise. *Eng.*
6. *pl.* A college examination at the end of each term, to determine the progress of a student's work. *Eng. Univ.*
7. *Math.* = AGGREGATE, *n.*, 5.

Syn. — Gathering, assembly, assemblage, group; mass, heap, aggregate. — COLLECTION, CONGERIES. COLLECTION usually implies some order, arrangement, or unity of effect; as, a *collection* of minerals; "A *Collection* of Poems, intended as a Supplement to Mr. Dodsley's *Collection*" (title). CONGERIES more commonly suggests a mere heaping together of (frequently) unrelated objects; as, His library was nothing but a *congeries* of heterogeneous volumes. See AGGREGATE.

col-lec'tive (kŏ-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* [L *collectivus*: cf. F. *collectif.*] **1.** Formed by gathering or collecting; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; congregated or aggregated; as, the *collective* body of a nation.
2. Characteristic of or relating to a group of individuals; as, the social or *collective* interests of mankind; also, having plurality of origin or authority; as, a note signed by the representatives of several governments is a *collective* note.
3. *Gram. & Logic.* Treating a number of objects as a group, whole, or aggregate; as, a *collective* noun or name (see below, in phrases).
4. Inferential. *Obs.* "*Collective* reason." *Sir T. Browne.*
5. Tending to collect; forming a collection. *Obs. or R.*
Local is his throne . . to fix a point,
A central point, *collective* of his sons. *Young.*

collective bargaining, *Econ.*, the bargaining that takes place between employers and employees acting in groups, as under the conditions imposed by the labor unions and the employers' associations of the present day. — **c. fruit,** *Bot.*, a fruit arising by coalescence of the ripening ovaries of a mass of distinct flowers, as the mulberry, pineapple, etc.; — called also *multiple fruit.* See SOROSIS, SYCONIUM. — **c. goods,** *Econ.*, goods (in the economic sense) not in private ownership, but owned by the public collectively and available to all upon the same conditions, such as parks, waterworks, roads, canals, natural waterways, free libraries, etc. — **c. name.** See NAME. — **c. noun,** *Gram.*, a noun naming a collection or aggregate of individuals by a singular form, as *assembly*, *army*, *jury*, etc. When the designated collection is thought of as a whole, the noun takes a singular verb; when its component individuals are in mind, it may take a plural verb. Thus, "the majority *decides* it," but "the majority *were* slaves." — **c. sovereignty.** See SOVEREIGN, *n.*, **1 b.** — **c. whole.** See WHOLE.

col-lec'tive, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A collective noun or name; also, formerly, a particle used to introduce an inference.
2. A collective body; a gathering; also, formerly, a collection, as of extracts.

col-lec'tive-ly, *adv.* In a collective sense or manner; in a mass, or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate.

col-lec'tiv-ism (-tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *collectivisme.*] The theory of the collectivists; also, a system based on that theory. It is practically equivalent to socialism.

col-lec'tiv-ist, *n.* A member of a school of economists which accepts the theories of the socialists (see SOCIALISM, 1), but specifically withholds approval from the revolutionary sentiments or measures with which the name socialism is commonly identified; a nonrevolutionary socialist.

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col'lar. Dial. var. of COLLOW.
collar bird. A bower bird of the genus *Chlamydodera*, esp. *C. nuchalis*, which has a lilac-colored neckband.
collar block. *Harness Making.* The block on which collars are shaped and sewn.
collar cell. *Zoöl.* A choanocyte.
‖ coll'a-gu'co (kŏl-lā-gū'kō). [It.] *Music.* With the bow; — a direction at the end of a pizzicato passage in the score for an instrument of the violin class to indicate the resumption of the bow.
col'lard. Collared. *Ref. Sp.*
collar day. A day on which dignitaries at the English court wear heraldic collars
col-lar'gol (kŏ-lär'gŏl; -gōl), *n.* *Pharm.* Soluble silver used for its germicidal properties.
col'la-ri'no (kŏl'lȧ-rē'nō), *n.* [It.] *Arch.* = COLLAR, 2 c.
col'lar-less, *a* See -LESS.
col'lar-proud', *a.* Restive in harness. *Dial Eng.*
collar work. Work against the collar; uphill work. *Colloq.*
‖ col'la si-ni'stra (kŏl'lȧ sē-nē'strȧ). [It.] *Music.* With the left hand. [laterally.]
collat. *Abbr.* Collateral; collation. *Obs.*
col-lat'a-ble (kŏ-lāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See ABLE.
col-lat'ee' (kŏ-lăt'ē'), *n.* One collated (to a benefice).
col-lat'er-al'i-ty (kŏ-lăt'ĕr-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being collateral
col-lat'er-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ col-la'ti-o bo-no'rum (kŏ-lā'shĭ-ō bŏ-nō'rŭm). [L.] *Civil Law.* Collation of goods.
col-la'tion, *v. t.* To partake of a collation. *Obs.*
col-la'tion. *v. t.* To collate; also, to entertain with a collation. *Obs.*
col-la'tion-er, *n.* One who collations. *Obs. or R.*
col'league. Colleague. *Ref. Sp.*
col-league'. Dial. var. of COLLOGUE.
col'league-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
col-lect' (kŏ-lĕkt'), *a.* = COLLECTED.
col-lect'a-ble, *a.* = COLLECTIBLE.
col-lec-ta'ri-um (kŏl'ĕk-tā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL.] *Eccl* A service book containing collects. *R.*
col-lect'i-ble (kŏ-lĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
col-lec'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to collecting.
col-lec'tiv. Collective. *Ref. Sp.*
col-lec'tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

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col·lec·tiv'i·ty (kŏl'ĕk·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being collective.
2. The collective sum, aggregate, or mass of anything; specif., the people as a body; the state.
The proposition to give work by the *collectivity* is supposed to be in contravention of the sacred principle of monopolistic competition. *W. D. Howells.*
3. = COLLECTIVISM.

col·lec'tor (kŏ·lĕk'tẽr), *n.* [LL. *collector* one who collects: cf. F. *collecteur.*] **1.** One that collects; esp., one who makes a practice of collecting objects of a certain class; as, an art *collector;* a *collector* of coins.
2. A compiler of books. *Obs. or R.*
Volumes without the *collector's* own reflections. *Addison.*
3. An official or representative deputed to collect. Specif.: **a** An officer commissioned to collect and receive revenues, as customs, duties, taxes, or toll. **b** One authorized to collect debts. **c** A collector of parish alms for the poor. **d** In India, in the old regulation provinces, the head of the administrative division called a district. He is called **deputy commissioner** in the nonregulation provinces.
4. One of two bachelors of arts in Oxford, formerly appointed to arrange some scholastic proceedings in Lent.
5. *Bot.* = COLLECTING HAIR.
6. *Elec.* **a** A device for collecting electricity, as an arrangement of metallic points in a static machine, or the brushes of a dynamo. **b** *Wireless Teleg.* An instrument for collecting a series of wave trains in order to interpret them into Morse signals.

col·lec'to-rate (-tŏ-rāt), *n.* The jurisdiction, residence, office, or staff of a collector.

collector ring. *Elec.* One of the two or more plain rings which in an alternator replace the commutator of the continuous-current machine.

col·lec'tor-ship, *n.* **1.** = COLLECTORATE.
2. The practice of one who collects curios, etc.

col·leen' (kŏ·lēn'; kŏl'ēn; 277), *n.* [Ir. *cailin.*] A girl; a maiden. Also, **colleen bawn** (bôn) [cf. Ir. *ban* white, fair], a blonde girl. *Irish.*
Of all the *colleens* in the land
Sweet Mollie is the daisy *Century Mag.*

col'lege (kŏl'ĕj; -ĭj; 7), *n.* [F. *collège,* L. *collegium,* fr. *collega* colleague. See COLLEAGUE.] **1.** A collection, body, or society of persons engaged in common pursuits, or having common duties and interests, and sometimes, by charter, peculiar rights and privileges; specif., such a collection treated in law in one or more respects as a unit. Cf. CORPORATION, UNIVERSITY.
2. A company or assemblage, as a club or reunion.
Thick as the *college* of the bees in May *Dryden*
3. A body of clergy living in common on a foundation.
4. A society of scholars or friends of learning, incorporated for study or instruction, esp. in the higher branches of knowledge. In Great Britain the college was originally a corporation founded to aid its members to pursue university studies. When founded at a university center, such colleges came to admit students not on the foundation and eventually entered as self-governing societies into the university organization, as at Oxford and Cambridge. When apart from a university, they developed into independent schools, and the name *college* is often assumed by schools having no primarily collegiate foundation. In the case of a university with but a single (or a single surviving) college, the terms *college* and *university* become practically synonymous, as at Edinburgh and Glasgow. Finally, *college* is applied to an institution of higher learning affiliated to a university. In the United States the *college* is primarily an institution of higher learning having but a single faculty and curriculum, usually leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; there is, however, no clear line of demarcation, as institutions have retained the name *college* while extending their instruction to university scope. In the universities the name *college* is usually given to the organization for instruction in the liberal arts and sciences, leading to the bachelor's degree, as distinguished from the graduate and professional schools. See UNIVERSITY.
5. An institution for special instruction, usually of a professional kind; as, a *college* of music or theology.
6. A building, or number of buildings, used by a college; also, sometimes, a cathedral close.
The gate of Trinity *College.* *Macaulay.*
7. A course of study, as, in Continental (and formerly Scotch) universities, a series of lectures.
8. A charitable foundation for the residence of the poor, disabled, etc.; an asylum or hospital; — often in the title of such an institution.
9. A prison. *Eng. Slang.*
College of Arms. = HERALDS' COLLEGE. — **c. of cardinals,** the cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church, seventy at most in number, constituting the papal council and electors. — **C. of Justice,** the Court of Session, a Scotch law society consisting of the judges of the supreme civil court, called senators, and its principal officers, including advocates, clerks of session, writers to the signet, etc., as described in Act S., Feb. 23, 1687. — **C. of Pontiffs.** See PONTIFICAL COLLEGE. — **c. of the apostles,** Christ's apostles as a body; also, bishops considered as successors to them.

col'leg-er (kŏl'ĕj·ẽr), *n.* A member of a college; specif., at Eton, one of the boys on the foundation.

college settlement. A social settlement in charge of an organization of college students or graduates. See SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

col·le'gi·al (kŏ·lē'jĭ·ăl), *a.* [LL. *collegialis.*] Of or pertaining to a college, a collegium, or a body of colleagues; constituted as, or of the nature of, a college; collegiate.
collegial church. = COLLEGIATE CHURCH. *Obs. or R.* — **c. system,** *Eccl. Hist.,* collegialism.

col·le'gi·al·ism (kŏ·lē'jĭ·ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A theory of church polity which defines the church as a society of voluntary members (collegium) independent of the state, self-governing, and with the highest authority vested in the whole body of members. This theory developed in Protestant Germany as a doctrine (contrasting with *episcopalism* and *territorialism*) of the essential relation of the church to the state to which it voluntarily subjects itself.

col·le'gi·an (-ăn), *n.* **1.** A member of a college; a college student or graduate; also, one who is on a college foundation.
2. An inmate of a prison, esp. a debtor's prison. *Slang, Eng.*
3. [*cap.*] A Collegiant.

Col·le'gi·ant (-ănt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a Dutch Arminian sect started at Rhynsburg, near Leiden, in 1619 by the brothers Jan, Adrian, and Gilbert van der Codde. The *Collegiants,* who became extinct before 1800, were also called *Rhynsburgers* and *Dutch Quakers.*

col·le'gi·ate (-ĭt), *a.* Of, pertaining to, constituted as, or of the nature of, a college, or a body of colleagues.
collegiate charge, in Scotland, a pastorship in a collegiate church. — **c. church. a** A church which, although not a cathedral, or bishop's church, has a *college,* or chapter of canons (and, in the Church of England, a dean), as Westminster Abbey or St. George's Chapel at Windsor. **b** In Scotland, a church having two or more joint incumbents or pastors. **c** In the United States, a church or an association of churches possessing common revenues administered under the joint pastorate of several ministers, as, the *Collegiate* Reformed (Dutch) *Church* of New York.
— **col·le'gi·ate·ly,** *adv.* — **col·le'gi·ate·ness,** *n.*

‖ **col·le'gno** (kŏl·lā'nyō). [It.] *Music.* With the wood, — a direction in the score for an instrument of the violin class, to indicate that the tone is to be produced by tapping the string with the back or wooden part of the bow.

Col·lem'bo·la (kŏ·lĕm'bŏ·la), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κόλλα glue + ἔμβολον wedge, peg; — from their collophores.] A suborder of Thysanura including the springtails (which see). — **col'lem·bol'ic** (kŏl'ĕm·bŏl'ĭk), *a.* — **col·lem'bo·lous** (kŏ·lĕm'bŏ·lŭs), *a.*

col·len'chy·ma (kŏ·lĕn'kĭ·mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόλλα glue + *-enchyma.*] *Bot.* A tissue of cells which are thickened at the angles and frequently elongated. As it consists of living protoplasm, collenchyma remains elastic and capable of further growth; hence, it often occurs in the younger or more tender parts of a plant as strengthening tissue where bast or libriform cells would be too rigid.

col'len·chym'a·tous (kŏl'ĕn·kĭm'ă·tŭs), *a.* **a** *Bot.* Of or pert. to collenchyma. **b** *Zool.* Of or pert. to collenchyme.

col·len'chyme (kŏ·lĕn'kĭm; kŏl'ĕn·kĭm), *n* [See COLLENCHYMA.] **a** *Zool.* The mesodermal tissue of sponges. **b** *Bot.* Collenchyma.

Col'le's frac'ture (kŏl'lāz). [After G. *Colle* (1558–1630), Italian physician.] *Med.* Fracture of the lower end of the radius with backward displacement of the lower fragment. The line of fracture is from one third to three fourths of an inch above the wrist.

col'let (kŏl'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [F. *collet,* dim. fr. L. *collum* neck. See COLLAR.] **1.** A small collar or neckband. *Obs. Foxe.*
2. A metal band, collar, ferrule, flange, ring, or the like; specif.: **a** *Horol.* A small collar pierced to receive the inner end of a balance spring, fixed friction-tight on the balance staff of a watch or chronometer. **b** *Mach.* A casing or socket for holding a drill or other tool, or a chuck for gripping the bar of metal to be shaped in a turret lathe.
3. *Jewelry.* **a** A circle or flange (orig. in a ring) in which a precious stone is set.
How full the *collet* with his jewel is! *Cowley.*
b [Cf. OF. *culet.*] = CULET.
4. *Glass Blowing.* A portion of glass which sticks to the end of the punty. *Obs.*

col'let, *v. t.;* COL'LET·ED; COL'LET·ING. To furnish or surround with a collet, or collar.

col·le'ter (kŏ·lē'tẽr), *n.* [NL. See COLLETIC.] *Bot.* One of the mucilage-secreting hairs which clothe the surfaces of certain winter buds, as those of the horse-chestnut.

col'le·te'ri·um (kŏl'ē·tē'rĭ·ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL. See COLLETIC.] *Zoöl.* An organ of female insects, secreting a cement by which the eggs are glued together. — **col'·le·te'ri·al** (-ăl), *a.*

col·let'ic (kŏ·lĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *colleticus* suitable for gluing, Gr. κολλητικός, fr. κολλᾶν to glue, κόλλα glue.] Agglutinant. — *n.* An agglutinant.

col'li·bert (kŏl'ĭ·bûrt; *F.* kô'lē'bâr'), *n.* [LL. *collibertus,* in L. a fellow freedman: cf. F. *colibert.*] In French feudal law, one of a class of peasant tenants superior to the servi, or slaves, but inferior to the free man. In England, in Domesday Book, the term was applied to the boor, a peasant commonly inferior to the villeins, bordars, and cottiers, but not a slave.

col·lide' (kŏ·līd'), *v. i.;* COL·LID'ED (-līd'ĕd); COL·LID'ING (-līd'ĭng). [L. *collidere, collisum; col-* + *laedere* to strike. See LESION.] To strike or dash against each other; to come into collision; to clash; as, their interests *collided;* the ship and bark *collided.*
Across this space the attraction urges them. They *collide,* they recoil, they oscillate. *Tyndall.*

col·lide', *v. t.* To strike or dash against.
Scintillations are . . . inflammable effluencies from the bodies *collided.* *Sir T. Browne.*

col'li·dine (kŏl'ĭ·dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [Gr. κόλλα glue.] *Chem.* Any of a class of organic bases, $C_8H_{11}N$, in general pungent, oily, poisonous liquids, belonging to the pyridine series, and obtained from bone oil, coal tar, naphtha, certain alkaloids, etc. Twenty-two are theoretically possible, and ten are known.

col'lie (kŏl'ĭ), *n.* [Cf Gael. *cuilean* whelp, puppy, dog.] The Scotch shepherd dog. There are two breeds, the rough-haired and smooth-haired, differing only in their coat. The rough-haired is the common variety. It is somewhat wolflike in build, of rather large size, with tapering muzzle and long well-feathered tail, and a frill of long fluffy hair on the neck and fore part of the chest. Collies are used for herding sheep, in which they exhibit great intelligence, but they are usually quick-tempered and crafty in disposition.

Rough-haired Collie.

col'lier (kŏl'yẽr), *n.* [ME. *colier.* See COAL.] **1.** A worker or dealer in coal; now, usually, a coal miner.
2. A vessel employed in transporting coal.
3. a The dolphin fly. **b** The common swift. *Local, Eng.*

col'lier's pur'chase (kŏl'yẽrz). A purchase or extra pull on a ship's cable obtained by hooking the cat to a strap put on the cable and hauling on the catfall with the fish tackle; also, the tackles so arranged.

col'lier·y (kŏl'yẽr·ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [Cf. COALERY, COLLIER.] **1.** The place where coal is dug; a coal mine, and the buildings, etc., belonging to it.
2. Coal mining; also, coal trade. *Obs.* *Johnson.*
3. A vessel, or vessels, used in carrying coal. *Obs.*

col'li·gate (kŏl'ĭ·gāt), *v. t.;* COL'LI·GAT·ED (-gā·tĕd); COL'LI·GAT·ING (-gā·tĭng). [L. *colligatus,* p. p. of *colligare* to collect; *col-* + *ligare* to bind.] **1.** To tie or bind together.
The pieces of isinglass are *colligated* in rows. *Nicholson.*
2. *Logic.* To bring together by colligation; to sum up in a single proposition.

col'li·ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *colligatio.*] **1.** A binding together *Sir T. Browne.*
2. *Logic.* That process by which a number of isolated facts are brought together under one conception, or summed up in a general proposition.
Colligation is not always induction, but induction is always *colligation* *J. S. Mill*

col'li·ga·tive (kŏl'ĭ·gā·tĭv), *a.* *Phys. Chem.* Depending on, or varying with, the number of molecules and not their nature; as, gaseous pressure is a *colligative* property.

col'li·mate (kŏl'ĭ·māt), *v. t.;* COL'LI·MAT·ED (-māt'ĕd); COL'LI·MAT'ING (-māt'ĭng). [See COLLIMATION.] *Physics & Astron.* To render parallel to a certain line or direction; to render parallel, as rays of light; to adjust the line of sight of (a transit, level, etc.) so that it is in its proper position relative to the other parts of the instrument (in a transit, at right angles to the horizontal axis of revolution).

col'li·mat'ing (-māt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COLLIMATE, *v.* **collimating eyepiece,** an eyepiece with a diagonal reflector for illumination, used in taking a nadir observation. — **c. lens,** *Optics,* a lens used for producing parallel rays of light.

col'li·ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *collimation,* fr. a false reading (*collimare*) for L. *collineare* to direct in a straight line, *col-* + *linea* line. Cf. COLLINEATION.] **1.** Act of collimating, or state of being collimated.
2. See COLLIMATION ERROR.

collimation axis (of a transit instrument). The straight line passing through the optical center of the object glass and the horizontal rotation axis, perpendicular to the latter.

collimation error. *Astron. & Physics.* The error of adjustment of the sight line of a telescope or other optical instrument; of a transit, the angle between the sight line and the collimation plane; — often simply *collimation.*

collimation plane. The plane described by the collimation axis during revolution of the transit.

col'li·ma'tor (kŏl'ĭ·mā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** *Optics.* **a** A device consisting of a tube with a convex lens or achromatic objective and, at the focus of the latter, an arrangement of cross hairs, used as a fixed source of parallel rays in collimating certain instruments, esp. a transit or meridian circle. **b** A tube having at one end a convex lens, and at its principal focus a slit, — used for producing a beam of parallel rays, as in the spectroscope; also, a lens so used.
2. A similar device used for various purposes, as in aiming cannon at night.

col'lin (kŏl'ĭn), *n.* [Gr. κόλλα glue.] A very pure form of gelatin.

col·lin'e·ar (kŏ·lĭn'ē·ẽr), *a.* [See COL-; LINEAR.] Lying in the same straight line, also, formerly, in the same plane. **collinear ranges,** *Math.,* systems or rows of points on the same line.
— **col·lin'e·ar'i·ty** (-ăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **col·lin'e·ar·ly,** *adv.*

col·lin'e·ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *collineatus,* p. p. of *collineare* to direct in a straight line.] To collimate.

col·lin'e·a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *collineare* to direct in a straight line. See COLLIMATION.] **1.** Act of aiming at, or directing in a line with, a fixed object. *Rare.*
2. *Math.* **a** The process or result of arranging elements, esp. points, on a right line. **b** In Sophus Lie's theories, a self-dualistic space transformation, which transforms points into points, lines into lines, and planes into planes.

Col·lin'si·a (kŏ·lĭn'sĭ·ȧ; -zĭ·ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Zaccheus *Collins* (1764–1831), American botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of

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col·lec'to-ry, *n.* Collectorship; money collected. *Obs.* [TOR.]
col·lec'tress, *n.,fem.* of COLLECTOR.
col'lect years. Anno collecti.
col'ledge. † COLLEGE.
col·le·fo'di·um, *n.;* *pl.* -IUMS. Buttock. *Obs. Humorous.*
col·leg'a·ta·ry (kŏ·lĕg'ă·tă·rĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *collegatarius.*] *Law.* A joint legatee.
college. † COLLEAGUE.
col'lege, *v. t.* To furnish with an education at college. *Rare.*
college cap. A trencher cap; a mortar board.
college church. A collegiate church; also, a church connected with a college.
college ice A portion of plain ice cream served with crushed fruits, syrups, nuts, etc.
college pheasant. Incorrect var. of KALLEGE PHEASANT. *India.*
college pudding. A kind of plum pudding fried or baked, and made small to be served whole; also, a baked mixture of almonds, butter, eggs, sugar, and brandy on a layer of jam.
college widow A maiden of a college town bereaved of graduated sweethearts. *Colloq., U. S.*
col·le·gi·al'i·ty (kŏ·lē'jĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Colleagueship.
col·le'gi·an-er, *n.* A collegian; also, a colleague *Obs. or Scot.*
col·le'gi·ate (kŏ·lē'jĭ·āt), *n.* [L. *collegiatus.*] A collegian; also, a colleague. *Obs. or R.*
col·le'gi·ate (-āt), *v. t.* To constitute or organize as collegiate — **col·le'gi·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*
col·le'gi·ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
col'leg·ing, *n.* College training. *Rare.*
‖ **col·le'gi·um** (kŏ·lē'jĭ·ŭm), *n.;* *pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [L.] = COLLEGE, 1.
col'legue † COLLEAGUE.
Col·le'ma (kŏ·lē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόλλημα that which is glued.] *Bot.* A genus of lichens in which the algal symbiont belongs to *Nostoc.* — **col'le·ma'ceous** (kŏl'ē·mā'shŭs), *a.*
Col·le'ma·ta'ce·æ (-tā'sē·ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of gelatinous lichens, often of beautiful form, of which the genus *Collema* is the type. — **col·le'ma·ta'ceous** (-tā'shŭs), *a.*
col'lem·bole (kŏl'ĕm·bōl), *n.* *Zool.* One of the Collembola.
col·le'moid (kŏ·lē'moid), *a.* [*Collema* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Collemataceous.
collen. † COLOGNE
col·len'chy·mat'ic (kŏ·lĕn'kĭ·măt'ĭk), *a.* Collenchymatous.
col'len·cyte (kŏl'ĕn·sīt), *n.* [*collenchyme* + *-cyte.*] *Zool.* One of the branched cells of the collenchyme of sponges. — **col'len·cy'tal** (-sī'tăl), *a.*
col'ler. † CHOLER.
col'ler. Dial. var. of COLLY.
col'ler Obs. or dial. of COLLAR.
collerie. † COLLYRIA.
collerige. † CULRAGE.
col'ler·y. † COLLIERY.
Col'ler·y (kŏl'ẽr·ĭ), **Col'ler·ies** (-ĭz), *or* **Col'ler·i,** *n. pl* [Tamil *kallar* thieves.] A Dravidian tribe of southern India, east of Madura, formerly noted thieves; hence, **col'ler·y,** *sing.* [*l. c.*], (in this region) a thief. — **Collery horn,** a long brass horn, often used at native funerals. *India.* — **C. stick.** A boomerang used by the Colleries.
colles Obs. pl. of COOLIE.
col'let. † COLET, COLLECT.
col'let-in (kŏl'ĕt·ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. *collet* collar.] A piece of plate armor for neck and shoulders, introduced about the 14th century and later supporting the plastrons, brassarts, etc. [VILION.]
col'let-side', *n. Jewelry.* = PAVILION.
col'ley. Dial. var. of COLLY.
col'li·bist † COLLYBIST.
collicke. † COLIC.
col·lic'u·late (kŏ·lĭk'ū·lāt), *a.* [L. *colliculus* a little hill.] *Zool.* Having small elevations.
col'lied (kŏl'ĭd), *pret. & p. a.* of COLLY, *v. t.* *Shak.*
collier's faith. Unquestioning faith, — referring to ignorance of charcoal makers as a class.
collier's lung. Anthracosis.
col'lie-shang'ie, **col'lie-shang'y** (kŏl'ĭ·shăng'ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -SHANGIES (-ĭz). A quarrel; squabble; noisy disturbance; row. *Scot.*
col'li·form (kŏl'ĭ·fôrm), *a.* [L. *collum* neck + *-form.*] Shaped like a neck. [*Obs.*]
colligance, *n.* [F.] Connection.
col'li·gate, *a.* Colligated. *Obs.*
col'li·gi·ble (kŏl'ĭ·jĭ·b'l), *a.* That may be collected. *Rare.*
colligner. Var. of COLLEAGUE.
col'li·nate (kŏl'ĭ·nāt), *n.* [*collinic* + *-ate.*] A benzoate.
col'line, *n.* [F. *colline,* fr. L. *collis* a hill.] A small hill. *Obs.*
col·lin'e·ate, *v. i.* To converge toward a point. *Obs.*
coll'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COLL, to embrace — **coll'ing·ly,** *adv.*
col·lin'gual (kŏ·lĭŋ'gwȧl), *a.* Of or pert. to the same language.
col·lin'ic (kŏ·lĭn'ĭk), *a.* [*collin* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Benzoic; — formerly applied to the acid as obtained by oxidizing gelatin, etc

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scrophulariaceous annual herbs of the western and central United States, having irregular, whorled flowers of shades of blue, lilac, and white. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Col'lin-so'ni-a (kŏl'ĭn-sō'nĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., after Peter *Collinson*, English merchant and naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of aromatic menthaceous herbs with ample leaves and terminal racemes of small yellowish flowers. The three species are natives of the eastern United States. *C. canadensis* is the horse balm or citronella. *C. anisata* is the aniseroot. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

col'li-quate (kŏl'ĭ-kwāt), *v. t. & i.*; COL'LI-QUAT'ED (-kwāt'-ĕd); COL'LI-QUAT'ING (-kwāt'ĭng). [*col-* + L. *liquare*, *liquatum*, to melt.] To melt; liquefy. *Obs.*

col'li-qua'tion (-kwā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of liquefying or fusing; state of being liquefied; fusion. *Obs.*

2. *Med.* A progressive wasting or melting away of the solid parts of the animal system with copious excretions of liquids by one or more passages.

col-liq'ua-tive (kŏ-lĭk'wā-tĭv), *a.* Causing colliquation.

col-li'sion (kŏ-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *collisio*, fr. *collidere*. See COLLIDE.] **1.** Act or instance of colliding; state of having collided; a violent meeting, as of railroad trains.

2. Clashing or interference, as of discordant sounds or antagonistic interests or ideas.

The *collision* of contrary false principles. *Bp. Warburton.*
Sensitive to the most trifling *collisions* *Irving.*

Syn. — Conflict, clash, clashing, encounter, opposition.

col'lo-cate (kŏl'ō-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *collocatus*, p. p. of *collocare*. See COUCH.] To set or place; esp., to place side by side or to arrange.

To marshal and *collocate* in order his battalions *E. Hall*

col'lo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *collocatio*.] Act of placing, esp. with something else; state of being placed with something else; disposition in place; arrangement.

The choice and *collocation* of words. *Sir W Jones.*

Syn. — COLLOCATION, ALLOCATION. COLLOCATION denotes an arrangement or ordering of objects (esp. words) with reference to each other; ALLOCATION, their apportionment in accordance with some fixed or definite principle.

As regards the *collocation* of the adverb with the phrasal infinitive, a most astonishing change has come up in our time, namely, that of placing it between the "to" and the verb. *Earle.*
We may perhaps question some arbitrariness in this precise *allocation* of poems to the stages of the poet's psychical evolution. *Athenæum*

col'lo-ca-tive (kŏl'ō-kā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to collocation; of the nature of, or effecting, collocation.

col'lo-chro'mate (-krō'māt), *a.* [Gr. κόλλα glue + *chromate.*] Pert. to or designating a photomechanical printing process otherwise known as *collotype*. See COLLOTYPE.

col'lo-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L *collocutio*, fr. *colloqui*, *-locutus*, to converse; *col-* + *loqui* to speak: cf. F. *collocution*. See LOQUACIOUS.] A speaking or conversing together. *Rare.*

col'lo-cu'tor (kŏl'ō-kū'tẽr; kŏ-lŏk'ū-tẽr), *n.* [L. *collocutor.*] A participant in a dialogue or conversation.

col-lo'di-o- (kŏ-lō'dĭ-ō-). Combining form for *collodion.*

col-lo'di-on (-ŭn), *n.* [Gr. κολλωδης like glue; κόλλα glue + εἶδος form. Cf. COLLOID.] *Chem.* A viscous liquid consisting of a mixture of alcohol and ether in which soluble guncotton or pyroxylin is dissolved (see GUNCOTTON). On evaporation of the solvents the pyroxylin remains in a tough adhesive form which is used for photographic films, as a coating for wounds, etc.

col-lo'di-on-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.*; COL-LO'DI-ON-IZED (-ĭzd); COL-LO'DI-ON-IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To treat with collodion. — **col-lo'di-on-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*

collodion process. *Photog.* A process in which collodion is used as a vehicle for the sensitive salts. In its original form (the **wet-plate process**), the negative was prepared by coating a glass plate with collodion containing iodides and bromides, immersing in a solution of silver nitrate, exposing immediately, and developing with pyrogallic acid or ferrous sulphate. This process yielded to the **dry-plate process**, in which an emulsion of the sensitive salts in collodion is flowed over the plate and allowed to dry. Gelatin is now generally used in this process in place of collodion. See PHOTOGRAPHY.

col-lo'di-o-type' (kŏ-lō'dĭ-ō-tīp'), *n.* *Photog.* A picture obtained by the collodion process; also, the process itself.

col'lo-graph (kŏl'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. κόλλα glue + *-graph.*] **a** An apparatus for manifold copying by means of a pad or film of gelatin, treated with potassium bichromate. **b** = COLLOTYPE. — **col'lo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **col-log'ra-phy** (kŏ-lŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.*

col-logue' (kŏ-lōg'), *v. i.*; COL-LOGUED' (-lōgd'); COL-LO'-GUING (-lō'gĭng). [Cf. L. *colloqui* to talk together, F. *colloque* dialogue, and E. *dialogue*. Cf. COLLOCUTION.] **1.** To gloze; flatter. *Obs.*

2. To give feigned adherence or assent. *Obs.*

3. To intrigue or conspire; to collude. *Dial.*

4. To talk or confer secretly or confidentially. *Colloq.*

Pray go in; and, sister, salve the matter,
Collogue with her again, and all shall be well *Robert Greene.*

col-logue' (kŏ-lōg'), *v. t.* To coax or wheedle. *Obs.*

col'loid (kŏl'oid), *a.* [Gr. κόλλα glue + *-oid.* Cf. COLLODION.] Resembling glue or jelly; gelatinous; colloidal; as, *colloid* tumors.

colloid degeneration, *Med.*, a morbid transformation of tissues into a gumlike or gelatinous substance, occurring in carcinoma and other tumors.

col'loid, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A substance of gelatinous nature, permeable by crystalloid solutions, diffusing not at all or very slowly through animal or vegetable membranes, and scarcely affecting by its presence the freezing point or vapor tension of its solutions; also, any of various non-gelatinous substances exhibiting the above properties; — opposed to *crystalloid*. Among the gelatinous colloids are gelatin, starch, albumin, etc. Various inorganic compounds, and metals such as silver and gold, may also be obtained in colloidal form, but it is probable that they are then only in a state of extremely fine suspension.

2. *Med.* A gelatinous substance found in colloid degeneration and colloid cancer.

col'loi'dal (kŏ-loi'dăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a colloid or colloids. — **col'loid-al'i-ty** (kŏl'oi-dăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

We have therefore to distinguish the viscous, gelatinizing, *colloidal* mixtures, not coagulated by salts, from the nonviscous, nongelatinizing, but readily coagulable mixtures The former class I shall designate *colloidal* solutions, the latter, *colloidal* suspensions *A. A Noyes*

col'lop (kŏl'ŭp), *n.* Also *colp.* [ME. *colloppe*, *coloppe*, *colhoppe*; origin uncertain; cf. OSw. *kolhuppad* (prob.) egg fried on bacon. The first part of the word is perh. *col* coal.]

1 A small slice of meat, cooked or intended for cooking; esp., a rasher of bacon; also, formerly, any piece of flesh.

God knows thou art a *collop* of my flesh. *Shak.*
Sweetbread and *collops* were with skewers pricked. *Dryden*

2. A small portion or slice of anything.

Cut two good *collops* out of the crown land. *Fuller.*

col'lop, *n.* [Ir. *colpa* a full-grown equine or bovine animal.] A cow's grass or pasture for a year, or its equivalent, reckoned in the case of good land as equivalent to an Irish acre. *Anglo-Irish.* *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

col'loped (-ŭpt), *a.* Having ridges or bunches of flesh, like collops; also, cooked in collops; as, *colloped* venison.

With that red, gaunt, and *colloped* neck astrain. *R. Browning.*

Collop Monday. The Monday before Shrove Tuesday; — because collops of bacon are then eaten. *Dial. Eng.*

col-lo'qui-al (kŏ-lō'kwĭ-ăl), *a.* [See COLLOQUY.] Pertaining to, or used in, conversation, esp. common and familiar conversation; conversational; hence, unstudied; informal; as, *colloquial* phrases; *colloquial* pronunciations.

His [Johnson's] *colloquial* talents were, indeed, of the highest order. *Macaulay.*
Every educated person speaks his mother tongue in at least two ways, and the difference between the dignified and the *colloquial* style is considerable *G. L. Kittredge.*

col-lo'qui-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Colloquial style or quality; a colloquial expression; as, the *colloquialism* of the day.

Slang words frequently rise to the rank of *colloqualisms*, and thus in time gain admission to the more formal language. *G L. Kittredge.*

Syn. — See CANT.

col'lo-quist (kŏl'ō-kwĭst), *n.* A speaker in a colloquy.

col-lo'qui-um (kŏ-lō'kwĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIA (-*a*). [L., conversation. See COLLOQUY, COLLOCUTION.] **1.** A colloquy; a conversation. *Obs.*

2. *Law.* That part of the plaintiff's pleading in an action for slander which avers that the defendant spoke the slanderous words concerning the plaintiff or the subject matter in question in a certain conversation (*in quodam colloquio*).

3. A conference; a meeting for discussion. *Rare.*

col'lo-quize (kŏl'ō-kwīz), *v. i.*; COL'LO-QUIZED (-kwīzd); COL'LO-QUIZ'ING (-kwīz'ĭng). To hold colloquy, to converse.

col'lo-quy (-kwĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). [L. *colloquium.* See COLLOCUTION.] **1.** Mutual discourse; esp., a somewhat formal conference or debate.

They went to Worms, to the *colloquy* there about religion. *A. Wood.*

2. *Eccl.* A legislative and judicial court made up of pastors and representative elders from a group of Reformed Genevan or Presbyterian churches.

col'lo-type (kŏl'ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr κόλλα glue + *-type*] A photomechanical print made directly from a hardened film of gelatin or other colloid; also, the process of making such prints. According to one method, the film is sensitized with potassium dichromate and exposed to light under a reversed negative. After the dichromate has been washed out, the film is soaked in glycerin and water. As this treatment causes swelling in those parts of the film which have been acted on by light, a plate results from which impressions can be taken with prepared ink. The albertype, phototype, and heliotype are forms of collotype.

col'lo-typ'y (-tīp'ĭ), *n.* The collotype process.

col'luc-ta'tion (kŏl'ŭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *collectatio*, fr. *colluctari* to struggle with; *col-* + *luctari* to struggle.] A struggling; a contention. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Collectation with old hags and hobgoblins. *Dr. H. More*

col-lude' (kŏ-lūd'), *v. i.*; COL-LUD'ED (-lūd'ĕd); COL-LUD'ING (-lūd'ĭng). [L. *colludere*, *-lusum*; *col-* + *ludere* to play. See LUDICROUS.] To have secretly a joint part or share in an action, to play into each other's hands; to conspire or connive; to act in concert. — **col-lud'er** (-lūd'ẽr), *n*

If they let things take their course, they will be represented as *colluding* with sedition. *Burke.*

col-lu'sion (kŏ-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *collusio:* cf. F. *collusion.* See COLLUDE.] **1.** A secret agreement and cooperation for a fraudulent or deceitful purpose; a playing into each other's hands; deceit; fraud.

The foxe, master of *collusion*. *Spenser.*
By the ignorance of the merchants or dishonesty of the weavers, or the *collusion* of both, the ware was bad and the price excessive *Swift.*

2. *Law.* An agreement between two or more persons to defraud a person of his rights by the forms of law, or to obtain an object forbidden by law. *Bouvier.*

Syn. — COLLUSION, CONNIVANCE. COLLUSION implies a secret understanding, whereby one party plays into another's hands for fraudulent purposes; as, *collusion* between two witnesses, "a blundering world, in *collusion* with a prejudiced philosophy" (*W. Pater*). CONNIVANCE (cf. WINK), without involving active participation, implies a winking at wrongdoing, or guilty assent to it; as, "I solemnly promised . . . to enter into no clubs and societies, which nevertheless exist with the knowledge and *connivance* of the authorities" (*W. O. Robinson*); "In presence of his ladylove, perhaps under her window and certainly with her *connivance*, he was unmercifully thrashed" (*Stevenson*).

col-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Characterized by, or of the nature of, collusion; done or planned in collusion. "*Collusive* arguings." *J. Trapp.* "*Collusive* divorces." *Strype.*

2. Acting in collusion. "*Collusive* parties." *Burke.*

— **col-lu'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **col-lu'sive-ness,** *n.*

col'lu-to-ry (kŏl'ū-tŏ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TORIES (-rĭz). Also **col'lu-to'ri-um** (-tō'rĭ-ŭm); *pl.* -TORIA (-*a*). [L. *colluere*, *collutum*, to wash.] *Med.* A medicated mouth wash; a gargle.

col-lu'vi-es (kŏ-lū'vĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., a collection of washings, dregs, offscourings, fr. *colluere* to wash; *col-* + *luere* to wash.] A collection or gathering, as of earth, rubbish, or odds and ends, specif., *Med.*, filth, excrement, or an ulcerous discharge. — **col-lu'vi-al** (-ăl), *a*

col'ly (kŏl'ĭ), *v. t.*; COL'LIED (-ĭd); COL'LY-ING. [See COAL.] To render black or dark, as if with coal smut; to begrime.

Archaic or Dial. Eng.

Thou hast not *collied* thy face enough. *B Jonson.*
Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night. *Shak.*

Col'ly-rid'i-an (kŏl'ĭ-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [LL. *Collyridianus*, fr. L. *collyrida* a thin cake of bread, Gr. κολλυρίς, dim. of κολλύρα roll of bread.] *Ch. Hist.* One of a heretical sect of women worshipers of the Virgin Mary in the 4th and 5th centuries, chiefly in Arabia. — **Col'ly-rid'i-an,** *a.*

col-lyr'i-um (kŏ-lĭr'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LYRIA (-*a*), E. -IUMS (-ŭmz). [L., fr. Gr. κολλύριον, poultice, eye salve.] *Med.* **a** A medicated application for the eyes, usually an eyewater; loosely, any application for the eyes, as for beautifying. **b** Any medicated bougie or suppository.

co-lo'bi-um (kŏ-lō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -BIA (-bĭ-*a*). [LL., fr. Gr. κολόβιον, κολοβίων, fr. κολοβοῦν to curtail, mutilate.] A sleeveless or short-sleeved tunic, in early use as an ecclesiastical vestment, but in the 3d and 4th centuries replaced by the dalmatic; loosely, an analogous garment, as the tabard or the dalmatic worn as a coronation robe.

col'o-bo'ma (kŏl'ō-bō'mă), *n.*; *pl.* -BOMATA (-tă). [NL., fr. Gr. κολόβωμα the part taken away in mutilation, fr. κολοβοῦν to mutilate] *Anat. & Med.* A defect or fissure, esp. a congenital fissure of some part of the eye or eyelid, as a fissure of the iris due to persistence of the choroidal fissure of the embryo.

Col'o-bus (kŏl'ō-bŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κολοβος docked, mutilated; — referring to the thumbs.] *Zool.* A genus of African monkeys of slender build, with a long tail and rudimentary thumbs, and a sacculated stomach. See GUEREZA.

col'o-cynth (kŏl'ō-sĭnth), *n.* [L. *colocynthis*, Gr. κολοκυνθίς. Cf. COLOQUINTIDA.] A Mediterranean and African cucurbitaceous plant (*Citrullus colocynthis*) allied to the watermelon; also, its fruit, which has a spongy pulp, — called also *bitter apple*, *bitter cucumber*, and *bitter gourd*. It is intensely bitter, and a powerful cathartic.

col'o-cyn'thin (-sĭn'thĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A bitter yellow glucoside, the active principle of colocynth. By hydrolysis it yields **col'o-cyn'the-in** (-thē-ĭn).

co-log'a-rithm (kŏ-lŏg'ă-rĭth'm), *n.* [*co-*, 4 a + *logarithm.*] *Math.* The logarithm of the reciprocal, or the negative logarithm. Where (as in the tables) the logarithms have been arbitrarily increased by 10, the *cologarithm* becomes the *arithmetical complement* to 10, or 10-logarithm.

Co-logne' (kŏ-lōn'), *n.* **1.** A city in Germany (G. *Köln*; officially, *Cöln*); — applied to various products to designate the place where they were actually or supposedly made, found, etc.; as, *Cologne* blade; *Cologne* thread.

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col-liq'ua-ble (kŏ-lĭk'wă-b'l), *a.* Liable to liquefy. *Obs.*

col-liq'ua-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Something in a soft or liquefied state; specif., the rudimentary embryo. *Obs. & R.*

col'li-quant (kŏl'ĭ-kwănt), *a.* Melting; liquefactive.

col-liq'ua-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

col-liq'ue-fac'tion, *n.* [L. *colliquefactus* melted. See LIQUEFACTION.] A melting together *Obs. & R.*

collir. For words in *collir-*, see the forms in COLLYR-.

col-lir'i-um. ✝ COLLYRIUM.

col'lish (kŏl'ĭsh), *n.* A tool to polish the edge of a sole.

col-li'sion (kŏ-lĭzh'ŭn), *v. t.* To collide with *Rare.*

col-li'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a collision or colliding things.

collision bulkhead. A watertight bulkhead near the bow and formerly stern of a ship, to keep out water in case of collision.

collision mat. A canvas mat to cover a hole made in a ship by collision or other mishap.

col-li'sive (kŏ-lī'sĭv), *a.* Colliding or causing collision.

col-lit'i-gant, *a.* Litigating or wrangling. *Obs.* — *n.* A litigant or wrangler. *Obs.*

col-lo'cal, *a* [*col-* + *local.*] Present in, or belonging to, the same place with another

Col'lo-ca'li-a (kŏl'ō-kā'lĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.; Gr κόλλα glue + καλιά nest.] *Zool.* A genus of small swifts which produce the edible birds' nests (see under EDIBLE).

col'lo-cate, *a* [L. *collocatus*, p. p.] Set; placed. *Obs.*

col'lo-ca'tion-a-ble, *a.* *Civil Law.* Subject to the right or obligation of collocation.

col'lo-ca-to-ry (kŏl'ō-kā-tō-rĭ), *a.* = COLLOCATIVE.

col'lo-ca'vit, *n.* [L., 3d sing., perfect, of *collocare;* see COLLOCATE.] A jocular name for some kitchen utensil. *Obs. & R.*

col'lock (kŏl'ŭk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kolla* pot, Norw dial. *kolla* milk vessel.] A large pail. *Dial. Eng.*

col-loc'u-to-ry (kŏ-lŏk'ū-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, collocution. *Rare.*

col-lo'di-o-chlo'ride (kŏ-lō'dĭ-ō-klō'rīd; -rĭd), *n.* *Photog.* Chloride (of silver) in the form of a collodion emulsion. [cotton.]

collodion cotton Soluble gun-

col-lo'di-um, *n.* Collodion.

col'lo-gen (kŏl'ō-jĕn). Var. of COLLAGEN. — **col'lo-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* — **col'log'e-nous** (kŏ-lŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.*

col'lo-go-nid'i-um (kŏl'ō-gō-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόλλα glue + *gonidium* a cell.] *Bot.* = GONIMIUM. *Rare.*

col-logue' (kŏ-lōg'), *n.* A private or confidential conversation. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

col'lo-nel. ✝ COLONEL.

col'lo-ne'ma (kŏl'ō-nē'mă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόλλα glue + νῆμα thread.] *Med.* = MYXOMA.

collonye. ✝ COLONY.

collop cake. A cake with a collop of bacon or ham between layers of paste. *Dial. Eng*

col-loph'a-nite (kŏ-lŏf'ă-nīt), *n.* [Gr. κόλλα glue + φαίνεσθαι to appear.] *Min.* A colorless or snow-white hydrous phosphate of calcium, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2 H_2O$.

col'lo-phore (kŏl'ō-fōr), *n* [Gr. κόλλα glue + *-phore.*] *Zool.* a A sucker like organ at the base of the abdomen of insects belonging to the Collembola. b One of the marginal adhesive organs of lucernarians. [quially.

colloq. *Abbr.* Colloquial; colloquy.

col'loque' (*F.* kŏ'lŏk'), *n.* [F., conference.] 1. A conference or place of conference. *Obs.*

2. *Eccl.* = COLLOQUY. *A Gallicism.*

col-loque' (kŏ-lōk'), *v. i.* [L. *colloqui.*] To converse. [QUIUM.]

col-lo'qui-a, *n.*, *pl.* of COLLOQUIUM.

col-lo'qui-al-ist, *n.* **1.** A conversationist.

2. A user of colloquialisms.

col-lo'qui-al'i-ty (kŏ-lō'kwĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Colloquial quality or style; also, an instance of it.

col-lo'qui-al-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To make colloquial

col-lo'qui-al-ly, *adv.* of COLLOQUIAL. — **col-lo'qui-al-ness,** *n.*

col'lor Dial. var. of COLLY

col'lor. ✝ COLOR.

col'lo-thun, *n* See MEASURE.

collour. ✝ COLOR.

col'low (kŏl'ō), *v. t.*; -LOWED (-ōd); -LOW-ING. = COLLY. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

col-lox'y-lin (kŏ-lŏk'sĭ-lĭn), *n.* [Gr. κόλλα glue + ξύλον wood.] Soluble guncotton (which see)

collr. *Abbr.* Collector.

Col-lu'cian-ist (kŏ-lū'shăn-ĭst), *n.* [LL. *Collucianista.*] A follower of Lucian the Martyr; a name given to Arians as denying their doctrine from his school (about 275 to 312 A. D.) of exegesis at Antioch.

collucione ✝ COLLUSION.

col-luc'tance, col-luc'tan-cy, *n* Colluctation. *Obs.*

col'lum (kŏl'ŭm), *n.*; *pl* COLLA (-*a*). [L., neck.] *Zool.* 1. A neck or necklike part or process.

2. *Bot.* a = COLLAR, 4 a. b The neck or tapering base of the sporogonium in mosses. [LOP.

col'lup Obs. or dial. var. of COL-

col-lu'siv. Collusive. *Ref. Sp.*

col-lu'so-ry (kŏ-lū'sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *collusorius.*] Collusive. *Obs.*

collust. *Abbr.* Collutory.

col'lu-thun Var. of COLLOTHUN. See MEASURE.

col-lu'tion (kŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *collutio* a rinsing, fr. L. *colluere* to rinse.] A collutory. *Obs.*

col'ly. Var. of COLLIE, a dog.

col'ly (kŏl'ĭ), *n.* [From COAL] Grime or soot. *Obs. or Dial.*

col'ly, *a.* Sooty. *Obs. or Dial*

col'ly, col'ley, *n.* The European blackbird. *Dial. Eng.*

col'ly-ba (kŏl'ĭ-bă), *n. pl.* [Gr. τὰ κόλλυβα.] *East.Ch.* Small round cakes distributed for liturgical celebrations.

col'ly-bist, *n* [Gr. κολλυβιστής, fr. κόλλυβος a small coin.] A money changer; a usurer. *Obs.*

col'ly-brand' (kŏl'ĭ-brănd'), Var of COLBRAND. *Dial. Eng.*

col'ly-flow'er ✝ CAULIFLOWER.

collyr. *Abbr.* Collyrium.

col-lyr'i-a (kŏ-lĭr'ĭ-*a*), *n.*, *pl.* of COLLYRIUM.

collyrie, *n.* [Cf. OF. *colire*, *collerie*, F. *collyre.*] = COLLYRIUM *Obs*

col'ly-rite (kŏl'ĭ-rīt), *n.* [Gr κολλύριον a fine clay.] *Min.* A clay like mineral, a hydrous aluminium silicate. Sp. gr., 2.–2.15.

col'ly-shang'y. Var. of COLLIESHANGIE. *Scot.*

col'ly-wob'bles (kŏl'ĭ-wŏb'l'z), *n. pl.* Pain in the stomach; loosely, any slight abdominal ailment *Dial. or Slang.*

col'mar (kŏl'mar), *n* [Perh. fr. the town of *Colmar* in Alsace.] A kind of tan in fashion under Queen Anne.

colmenier, *n.* Sweet William, or one of its varieties. *Obs.*

col'mey, col'my (kŏl'mĭ), *n.* [Cf. COAL or CULM] = COALFISH **a.** *British.* [MOUSE.

colmose ✝ COALMOUSE, COLE-

Colo. *Abbr.* Colorado. [*& R.*

co-lobe', *n.* = COLOBIUM. *Obs.*

col'o-bin (kŏl'ō-bĭn), *n.* [Gr. κολοβός curtailed.] Any monkey of the genus *Colobus*

Col'o-ca'si-a (-kā'shĭ-*a* ; -zĭ-*a*), *n* [L., fr. Gr κολοκασία, κολοκάσιον, Egyptian plant like the water lily.] Syn. of CALADIUM.

Col'o-ceph'a-li (-sĕf'ă-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κόλος docked, hornless + κεφαλή head.] *Zobl.* A suborder consisting of the morays. — **col'o-ceph'a-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

col'o-co'la. (-kŏ'lă), **col'o-co'-lo** (-kŏ'lō), *n.* A South American wild cat (*Felis colocolo*), of the size of the ocelot.

col'o-ēn'te-rī'tis (-ēn'tẽr-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See COLON; ENTERON; -ITIS.] Colitis with inflammation of the small intestine.

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2. [*l. c.*] A perfumed liquid, composed of alcohol and certain aromatic oils, used in the toilet; — called also *Cologne water* and *eau de Cologne*.

Cologne brown, C. earth, a variety of lignite, or brown coal, used as a pigment. — **C. spirit,** a very pure rectified spirit containing about 96 per cent of alcohol. — **C. umber,** Cologne earth. — **C. ware,** a plain hard stoneware slightly mottled with gray and brown, made into ornamental tankards, jugs, etc., esp. in the 16th and 17th centuries; — called also *grès de Flandres*. — **C. yellow,** a pigment composed of chrome yellow lightened by some white substance, as lead sulphate.

Co-lom'bi-an (kŏ-lŏm'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Colombia. — *n.* A native or citizen of Colombia.

Colombian bark, *Pharm.*, an inferior Peruvian bark yielded by *Cinchona pitayensis, C. lancifolia*, and *C. cordifolia*.

co-lom'bi-er (-ēr), *n.* [F.] A size of paper. See PAPER.

co-lon' (kō-lōn'), *n.*; *pl.* E. COLONS (-lōnz'), Sp. COLONES (kō-lō'nās). [Amer. Sp.; cf. Sp. *Colón* Columbus.] The monetary unit of Costa Rica; also, a gold coin of Chile. See COIN.

co'lon (kō'lŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. COLONS (-lŏnz), L. COLA (-lă). [L. *colon* the largest of the intestines, fr. Gr. κόλον: cf. F. *colon*. Cf. COLIC.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* That part of the large intestine which extends from the cæcum to the rectum. See DIGESTIVE, *Illust.* Also, the second division of an insect's intestine. The human colon is divided into the *ascending* colon, which passes up on the right side of the abdomen, the *transverse* colon, which passes across to the left side, the *descending* colon, which passes downward on the left side, and the *sigmoid flexure*, a tortuous portion which becomes continuous with the rectum.

co'lon, *n.*; *pl.* E. COLONS, L. COLA. [L. *colon* a portion of a poem, Gr. κῶλον limb, member, portion of a strophe, clause of a sentence.] **1.** *Punctuation.* The character [:], used to separate parts of a sentence that are complete in themselves and nearly independent, often taking the place of a conjunction. It is now used chiefly as a mark of anticipation after an introductory word, phrase, or clause, or at the point of transition between two leading members of a sentence which are in special balance or contrast; as, "Dear Sir:", or "They replied as follows:", or "Princes have courtiers, and merchants have partners: the voluptuous have companions, and the wicked have accomplices: none but the virtuous can have friends."

2. *Pros.* A member or section of a rhythmical period, composed of a group of from two to not more than six feet, formed into a rhythmic unit by a principal accent.

3. *Paleog.* A portion, as a clause or group of clauses in one line, taken as a measurement of a manuscript.

colo'nel (kûr'nĕl; *see note below*), *n.* [Formerly also *coronel* (as in earlier F. & in Sp.), F. *colonel*, It. *colonnello*, prop., the chief or commander of a column, fr. *colonna* column, L. *columna*. See COLUMN.] **1.** *Mil.* The commanding officer of a regiment; an officer ranking next above a lieutenant colonel and next below a general officer. In the United States Marine Corps there are no regiments, and the colonels are field officers ranking next below the commandant, who is a brigadier general. The title is often conferred in Europe as honorary, as on princes or princesses, the real command devolving upon the lieutenant colonel. In the United States army the insignia of a colonel on shoulder straps is a silver-embroidered eagle as represented in the "Arms of the United States," except that it is without the scroll. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.*

2. Used to translate certain ancient military titles, as Lat. *tribunus*, Gr. χιλίαρχος (chiliarchos), etc.

3. *Angling.* A kind of fly for salmon.

☞ The pronunciation kûr'nĕl became established about 1800, replacing older kûr'ŏ-nĕl, kō'rnĭl, etc., all corresponding to the earlier spellings *coronel*, etc.

colo'nel (kûr'nĕl), *v. i.*; COLO'NELED or COLO'NELLED (kûr'nĕld); COLO'NEL-ING or COLO'NEL-LING. To act or play the colonel. — *v. t.* To make a colonel of; to address as colonel.

colo'nel-cy (-sĭ), *n.*; -CIES (-sĭz). *Mil.* The office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

co-lon'gi-tude (kō-lŏn'jĭ-tūd), *n.* [*co-*, 4 **b** + *longitude*.] *Astron., Geod., etc.* The complement of the longitude.

co-lo'ni-al (kŏ-lō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *colonial*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a colony or colonies; specif., of or pertaining to the British colonies, esp., *American Hist.*, the thirteen which formed the United States of America.

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Forming, or existing in, colonies; as, a *colonial* organism.

colonial architecture, architecture such as prevailed in the British settlements of North America previous to, and for some decades after, the Revolution. It was chiefly a modification of the English Georgian style. Called also *old colonial*, or *Georgian*, architecture.

The Capitol of the United States, excepting the wings and the dome, afterwards added, is not only a typical, but the most considerable, example of *colonial architecture*. *Dict. of Arch.*

— **c. beech.** = WHITE BEECH. *Australia* — **c. goose,** a boned leg of mutton stuffed with savory herbs, to imitate roast goose. *Australia.* — **c. pine,** an Australian pinaceous tree (*Araucaria cunninghamii*). It yields a soft timber, used for boxes, flooring, etc., but subject to decay. Called also *Moreton Bay pine* and *hoop pine*. — **c. protectorate.** See PROTECTORATE. — **C. time.** See STANDARD TIME.

co-lo'ni-al-ism (kŏ-lō'nĭ-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** State or quality of, or the relationship involved in, being colonial.

2. A custom, idiom, idea, feature of government, or the like, characteristic of a colony.

3. The colonial system or policy in industrial legislation or extension of territory.

col'o-nist (kŏl'ŏ-nĭst), *n.* **1.** A member or inhabitant of a colony; one engaged in the founding of a colony.

2. *Rom. Law.* = COLONUS.

col'o-ni-za'tion (kŏl'ŏ-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *colonisation*.] **1.** Act of colonizing, or state of being colonized; formation of a colony or colonies.

The wide continent of America invited *colonization*. *Bancroft.*

2. Settlement in or of a district by persons brought in to acquire a merely voting residence or to vote illegally.

col'o-ni-za'tion-ist (kŏl'ŏ-nĭ-zā'shŭn-ĭst; -nī-zā'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* An advocate of colonization, esp., *U. S. Hist.*, of Africa by negroes from the United States.

col'o-nize (kŏl'ŏ-nīz), *v. t.*; COL'O-NIZED (-nīzd); COL'O-NIZ'-ING (-nīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *coloniser*.] **1.** To plant or establish a colony or colonies in; to people with colonists; to migrate to and settle in. *Bacon.*

2. To gather, settle, or establish in a colony, or compact settlement; as, Germany *colonizes* her tramps.

3 To settle (a district, etc.) with illegal or irregularly qualified voters.

col'o-nize, *v. i.* To remove to, and settle in, a distant country, to make or establish a colony.

col'o-niz'er (-nīz'ĕr), *n.* One who colonizes.

col'on-nade' (kŏl'ŏ-nād'), *n.* [F. *colonnade*, It. *colonnata*, fr *colonna* column. See COLONEL.] *Arch.* A series or range of columns placed at regular intervals, sometimes with adjuncts, as pavement, stylobate, roof, etc.; — usually limited to such as carry an architrave. When in front of a building, it is called a *portico*; when surrounding, or carried about three sides of, a building or an open court or square, a *peristyle*.

col'on-nad'ed (-nād'ĕd), *a.* Provided with a colonnade; as, the *colonnaded* streets of ancient Syria.

col'on-nette' (-nĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *colonne* column.] **1.** *Arch.* A small column, esp. one of many grouped as in a parapet, balustrade, or clustered column.

2. *Anat.* A slender column, as of bone.

‖ **co-lo'nus** (kŏ-lō'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* COLONI (-nī). [L.] In the later Roman Empire, a serf or tenant farmer bound to the soil, and paying a fixed rent Although not slaves, the coloni passed with the lands; they were of two classes; those known as **liberi coloni, tributarii,** *or* **inquilini,** having few obligations beyond the payment of the rent, and the **adscriptitii,** *or* **censiti,** who had no property rights other than those in peculium.

col'o-ny (kŏl'ŏ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *colonia*, fr. *colonus* farmer, fr. *colere* to cultivate, dwell: cf. F. *colonie*. Cf. CULTURE.] **1.** A Roman colonia, which was a subject settlement of Romans (orig. of coloni) in a newly acquired or hostile country, made orig as a means of permanent occupation.

2. A Greek apoikia (Gr. ἀποικία), or a settlement, nearly always independent or self-governing, of Greeks in a foreign country.

3. A company of people transplanted from their mother country to a remote province or country, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state; loosely, any distant territory dependent on a ruling power.

4. The district or country colonized; a settlement.

5. A group of people situated so as to resemble a colony; as: **a** A company of persons from the same country sojourning in a foreign city or land; as, the American *colony* in Paris. **b** An isolated group of people engaged in the same occupation; as, a *colony* of artists.

6. *Biol.* A collection of organisms of the same kind living in close association; as: **a** A community of ants, bees, or other social animals. **b** A number of animals or plants living together, more or less isolated from others of the same species. **c** A cœnobium or cell family. **d** An aggregation of bacteria in a pure culture.

7. *Zoöl.* The entire aggregation of zooids of a compound animal.

8. *Geol.* An assemblage of fossils apparently contained in rocks of an earlier formation than that to which they normally belong. This phenomenon is believed to be caused by displacement of the strata.

9. A rural settlement or estate. *A Latinism.*

Syn. — See DEPENDENCY.

col'o-pex'i-a (kŏl'ŏ-pĕk'sĭ-ȧ), **col'o-pex'y** (kŏl'ŏ-pĕk'sĭ), *n.* [NL. *colopexia*; Gr. κόλον colon + πῆξις a fixing.] *Surg.* The operation of attaching by suture the sigmoid flexure to the abdominal wall.

col'o-phene (kŏl'ŏ-fēn), *n.* [See COLOPHONY.] *Chem.* An oily hydrocarbon, $C_{20}H_{32}$, a high-boiling component of the mixture obtained by treating oil of turpentine with sulphuric acid.

col'o-phon (-fŏn), *n.* [L. *colophon* finishing stroke, Gr. κολοφών.] **1.** The finishing touch. *Obs.*

2. An inscription placed at the end of a book or manuscript, often containing facts relative to its production, as the scribe's, illuminator's, or printer's name, the place and date of publication, title, etc.

The *colophon*, or final description, fell into disuse, and . . . the title page had become the principal direct means of identifying the book. *De Morgan.*

The book was uninjured from title page to *colophon*. *Scott.*

3. *Print.* An emblem, usually a device assumed by the publishing house, placed either on the title page or at the end of a book.

co-loph'o-nate (kŏ-lŏf'ŏ-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of colophonic acid.

col'o-phon'ic (kŏl'ŏ-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of several acids, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, found in colophony.

col'o-pho-nite (kŏl'ŏ-fŏ-nīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *colophonite*.] *Min.* A coarse kind of garnet of the variety andradite; — so called because in color and luster it is like colophony.

col'o-pho'ny (-fō'nĭ; kŏ-lŏf'ŏ-nĭ), **col'o-pho'ni-um** (kŏl'-ŏ-fō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. ἡ κολοφωνια (sc. ῥητινη resin, gum) resin, fr. Κολοφώνιος of or from Colophon in Ionia.] Rosin.

col'or, col'our (kŭl'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *colour, culur, colur, color*, OF. the same, and *couleur*, F. *couleur*, L. *color*; prob. akin to *celare* to conceal (the color taken as that which covers). See HELMET.] **1.** A property or quality of visible phenomena, distinct from form and from light and shade, depending upon the effect of light of different wave lengths on the retina. Physically, white is resolvable into a whole series of hues corresponding to rays of different wave lengths and called *spectral colors* (see SPECTRUM). By combinations of these, many other hues can be produced, so that the total number distinguishable by the eye, including tints and shades, is many thousand. An object that reflects equally all rays assumes the color of whatever light is thrown upon it; it is commonly said to be *white* because ordinarily viewed by white light. Many objects reflect only certain kinds of rays, converting the others into heat energy or allowing them to pass through; hence, in white light they show *colors* depending on the particular combinations of rays which they send to the eye, either by reflection or transmission. An object incapable of reflecting any rays does not exist, but such as approach this condition are said to be *black*. *Primary colors* are the principal colors of the spectrum (Newton's seven were red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet), esp. certain fundamental colors by the combination of which (*color mixture*) any other color can be produced. In the Young-Helmholtz theory (see below) they are red, green, and blue (or violet) Thus, red and green produce yellow; red and blue, purple; red, green, and blue give white or gray. This may be demonstrated with a color top or by throwing colored lights on the same white object. For every color there is a *complementary color*, that is, a color which properly combined with it gives white (or gray). Such color mixture is to be carefully distinguished from the mixture of pigments, for, since each pigment absorbs certain rays, the latter process is one of subtraction, and not addition, of light rays. Blue and yellow light may be combined so as to form white light, but the mixture of a blue and a yellow pigment is green. The primary pigment colors usually recognized are red (crimson), yellow, and blue. Every color has three qualities, called *color constants*: (1) *hue*, or *color tone*, the quality by which, for example, bluish red differs from orange red; (2) *value* or *luminosity*, by which, for example, light red differs from dark red; and (3) *chroma, purity*, or *intensity*, by which, for example, a pure or spectral red differs from a broken or grayish red. A *saturated color* is one as free as possible from white or black; mixtures of the same with white are called *tints*, and with black, *shades*. Psychologically, white, gray, and black are distinguished from the color series as forming the scale of brightness. Sensations of color probably depend directly upon the retinal structures known as cones, the rods being apparently concerned in achromatic vision only. The two chief theories of color vision are: (1) The *Young-Helmholtz theory*, which assumes that there are three sets of nerves corresponding to red, green, and blue (or violet), and that any train of waves reaching the retina stimulates these nerves in different degrees. Color-blind persons are those in whom one or more of these sets fail to respond. (2) The *Hering theory*, according to which there are in the retina three substances affected by light, one by green and red, another by blue and yellow, and the third and most plentiful by black and white. See LIGHT, EYE, RETINA, VISION, COLOR BLINDNESS; cf. AFTERIMAGE.

2. A particular variety of the above quality; as, the *colors* of the rainbow; — strictly, excluding black and white.

3. Complexion; esp., the hue characteristic of good health and spirits; ruddy complexion; — said also of the flush caused by blushing.

Give *color* to my pale cheek. *Shak.*

4. A hue noticeable as being other than that regarded as normal or prevalent, or other than black or white; as, to dress in *colors*. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* A hue other than green. **b** The hue of races of men other than white, esp. of negroes; also, formerly, other than white or black.

5. That which is used to give color; a paint; a pigment; as, oil *colors* or water *colors*.

6. *pl.* A distinguishing colored badge, dress, or device, as the cognizance of a knight, a rosette or ribbon worn by adherents of a political party, etc.; as, the *colors* of a race horse (that is, of the cap and jacket worn by the jockey).

7. Chiefly in *pl.* A flag, ensign, etc., of a nation flown by a ship, or of a body of infantry, artillery, or engineers, as a regiment or battalion; also, the regiment or the service. The flag of cavalry is not called *color* but *standard*.

The word *color* implies the National *Color* and includes the Regimental (*color* when both are present. *U. S. Infantry Drill Regs.*

Each [British] regiment or battalion is supplied with a royal or King's *color*, and a regimental *color*. The former is a Union Jack and the latter a flag of the same color as the facings of the regiment. *N. Int. Encyc.*

8. *pl. U. S. Navy.* A salute to the flag accompanied by music at 8 A. M. and sunset, at hoisting and lowering it.

9. An ensign's commission. *Obs.*

10. *Mining.* Valuable mineral; esp., gold shown by washing earth or crushed ore in a pan; also, a particle of the valuable substance.

11. Outward show or semblance, esp. such as covers or hides the real character of anything; aspect; guise; appearance; as, *color* of law; *color* of reason.

They had let down the boat into the sea, under *color* as though they would have cast anchors out of the foreship. *Acts* XXVII. 30.

That he should die is worthy policy;
But yet we want a *color* for his death. *Shak.*

12. An appearance or pretense taken as justification; pretext; show of reason; also, formerly, excuse; disguise.

Which . . . afforded a *color* for detaining the troops. *J. Mill.*

13. Shade or variety of character; kind; species.

Boys and women are for the most part cattle of this *color*. *Shak.*

14. *Law.* An appearance or semblance of a right, authority, office, or the like; thus, formerly, in England in the common-law pleading by confession and avoidance it was necessary that the confession should give *color*, that is, give or credit to the plaintiff an apparent right, which was to be shown insufficient in law by being avoided, thus removing the cause from the jury to the court. This color was called **express color** when it was given by pleading feigned matter; **implied color** when it arose only from the nature of the defense.

15. *Art & Criticism.* **a** The tone, scheme, or harmony of colors in a painting; coloration in producing effects; as, Tintoretto is a master of *color*; also, in an engraving or monochrome, an effect of coloration produced by chiaroscuro. **b** *Literature.* The free use of words or descriptions strong in concrete suggestiveness or vivid in respect to the

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co-logue'. Obs or dial. var. of COLLOGUE

colok. † COLLOCK.

co-lom'ba. Var. of CALUMBA.

‖ **co'lom-ba'ri-o** (kŏ'lŏm-bä'rĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* COLOMBARI (-bä'rē). [It.] = COLUMBARIUM.

co-lom'bin (kŏ-lŏm'bĭn), *n.* *Chem.* = CALUMBIN

co-lom'bin, *n.* [F., one of the long cylinders of kaolin used in manufacture of Sevres ware.] *Elec.* An insulating material used to separate the carbons of the Jablochkoff candle. It was orig. kaolin, later a mixture of barium and calcium sulphates

Co'lom-bi'na (kŏ'lŏm-bē'nȧ), *n.* [It.] See MASKED COMEDY.

co-lom'bo (kŏ-lŏm'bō), *n.* *Pharm.* Var. of CALUMBA.

co-lom'e-try (kŏ-lŏm'ē-trĭ). *n* [Gr κωλομετρία. See COLON; -METRY.] *Pros.* Measurement of verses by cola. Hence: *Paleog.* Measurement of manuscripts by cola or similar lengths.

colompne. † COLUMN.

co'lon (kō'lŏn), *n.* Dried or burnt furze stalks. *Dial. Eng.*

co'lon (kō'lŏn; *F.* kō'lôN'), *n.* [F.] Husbandman; colonist. *R.*

‖ **co-lo'na** (kō'ō'nȧ), *n.* [L.] Fem. of COLONUS.

co-lo'nate (kŏ-lō'nāt), *n.* [L. *colonatus*.] The condition of the colonus. See COLONUS.

colonel commandant. *Mil.* The commander of a brigade of artillery, engineers, or marines in the British army. — **colo'nel-com'man-dant'ship,** *n.*

colonel general. An officer in supreme command of an army; — formerly often an honorary title in European armies, but now rarely used.

colo'nel-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

col'o-ner (kŏl'ŏ-nĕr), *n.* = COLONIST. *Obs.*

col'o-nette'. Var. of COLONNETTE.

‖ **co-lo'ni,** *n.*, *pl.* of COLONUS.

‖ **co-lo'ni-a.** [L.] = COLONY, 1.

co-lo'ni-al, *n.* A citizen or inhabitant of a colony.

co-lo'ni-al-ist, *n.* See -IST.

co-lo'ni-al-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

co-lo'ni-al-ly, *adv.* of COLONIAL.

co-lo'ni-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

co-lon'ic (kō-lŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the colon.

co-lon'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *colonus* husbandman.] Of or pertaining to husbandmen. *Obs.*

col'o-ni'tis (kŏl'ŏ-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *colon* + *-itis*.] = COLITIS.

col'o-niz'a-ble (kŏl'ŏ-nīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **col'o-niz'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

col'o-ny, *v. t.* To colonize. *Rare.*

colop, colope. † COLLOP.

col'o-pex-o'-my (kŏl'ŏ-pĕk-sŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [See COLOPEXIA; -TOMY.] *Surg.* Fixation of the colon by incision and stitching.

col'o-phane (kŏl'ŏ-fān), *n.* Also **col'o-phan.** [F. *colophane*.] Colophony, or rosin

colophany. Erroneous for COLOPHONY

Col'o-pho'ni-an (-fō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Colophon, ancient town of Ionia. — **Colophonian gum** or **resin,** colophony. — **Col'o-pho'ni-ac,** *a.* *Obs.*

coloppe. † COLLOP.

col'o-quint. Colocynth. *Obs.*

col'o-quin'tid (kŏl'ŏ-kwĭn'tĭd), **col'o-quin'ti-da** (-tĭ-dȧ), *n.* COLOCYNTH *Shak.*

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images which they arouse; as, dialect may be effectively employed to suggest local *color*. **c** *Acoustics.* Timbre; clang. **d** Loosely, the characteristics which give life, vivacity, reality, or imaginative intensity to a work of art.

16. *pl.* Rhetorical ornaments; fine phrases. *Obs. Chaucer.*

17. *Phrenol.* The organ or perceptive faculty supposed to be used in the distinguishment of color.

18. *Her.* See TINCTURE, *n.*, 2.

Syn. — COLOR, HUE, TINT, TINGE, SHADE. In nontechnical usage, COLOR is the generic term; as, "Walden is blue at one time and green at another. . . . Lying between the earth and the heavens, it partakes of the *color* of both" (*Thoreau*). HUE, in poetry or elevated prose, is often synonymous with *color*; as, "As brown in *hue* as hazelnuts and sweeter than the kernels" (*Shak.*). More specifically, *hue* suggests some modification of color; as, "Their shining green has changed to a less vivid *hue*; they are taking bluish tones here and there" (*Lafcadio Hearn*). TINT, in common usage, suggests a slight or delicate touching with any color; as, "Faint and shadowy in the pale *tint* he had used" (*M. Hewlett*); "It is well known that a large plate of glass will have a green *tint* . . . but a small piece of the same will be colorless" (*Thoreau*). TINGE implies more of infusion or stain than *tint*; as, "The water . . . imparts to the body of one bathing in it a yellowish *tinge*" (*Thoreau*); "Clouds . . . *tinged* with rose by the setting sun" (*Ruskin*); "The atmosphere so *tinged* with azure that what artists call the middle distance partakes also of that *hue*" (*T. Hardy*). SHADE expresses degree of color; as, "The dark ultramarine of the west turns a *shade* paler" (*J. C. Van Dyke*). *Tinge* and *shade* are used fig. in the sense of trace, touch, trifle, "thought" (cf. TASTE, TURN, VEIN); as, a *tinge* of sadness, a *shade* less cordial than usual.

color, *or* **colour,** of office, *Law*, the pretense or appearance of official authority in one who, being an officer in law or fact, is without the authority claimed. — **c. of title,** *Law*, an apparent but invalid title, based upon a written instrument or record; also, the instrument itself. Sometimes, an apparent ownership claimed by adverse possession. There is no color of title if the instrument is void on its face. — **off c.,** not of the ordinary or normal color; in fig. use, specif.: **a** Out of health or working form; not quite one's self. **b** Of questionable taste; not quite proper; improper. *Slang, U. S.*

col'or, col'our (kŭl'ẽr), *v. t.*; COL'ORED, COL'OURED (-ẽrd); COL'OR-ING, COL'OUR-ING. [F. *colorer*.] **1.** To change or alter the hue or tint of, by dyeing, staining, painting, etc.; to dye; tinge; paint; stain.

2. To give color to; to imbue with color or enter into as a dominant or enlivening color element; as, masses of golden red *color* the gray prairies.

3. To change or alter as if by dyeing or painting; to misrepresent, disguise, or give a false appearance to; usually, to give a specious or attractive appearance to; to make plausible; to gloss, palliate, or excuse; as, the facts were *colored* by his prejudices; —often followed by *out*, *up*, or *over*.

He *colors* the falsehood of Æneas by an express command from Jupiter to forsake the queen. *Dryden.*

4. To hide by means of pretense. *Obs.*

That by his fellowship he *color* might
Both his estate and love from skill of any wight. *Spenser.*

5. To imbue with a distinguishing quality or character analogous to color; also, formerly, to embellish with rhetorical phrases.

col'or, col'our, *v. i.* To acquire or change color, as a meerschaum; specif.: **a** To take on the hue of ripeness, as grapes or other fruit. **b** To turn red, esp. in the face, as in blushing; — often with *up*.

col'or-a-ble, col'our-a-ble (kŭl'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *colorable*.] **1.** Capable of being colored.

2. Specious; plausible; having an appearance of truth, right, or justice; also, counterfeit or feigned; deceptive.

Colorable and subtle crimes, that seldom are taken within the walk of human justice. *Hooker.*

Syn. — See SPECIOUS.

— col'or-a-bil'i-ty, col'our-a-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **col'or-a-ble-ness, col'our-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **col'or-a-bly, col'our-a-bly,** *adv.*

col'o-ra'do (kŏl'ŏ-rä'dō), *a.* [Sp., red.] **1.** Reddish; — often used in proper names of rivers or creeks. *Southwestern U. S.*

2. Medium in color and strength; — said of cigars. *Cant.*

Col'o-ra'do, *n.* **1.** One of the States of the United States.

2. *Geol.* A major subdivision of the Cretaceous system in the western interior of North America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Colorado beetle, the potato bug (which see). — **C. hemp,** a fabaceous plant (*Sesban macrocarpa*) of the southwestern U. S. and Mexico. It yields a strong hemplike fiber.

col'o-ra'do-ite (-ĭt), *n. Min.* Mercury telluride, HgTe, grayish black with metallic luster. Sp. gr., 8.6. It is found in Colorado.

col'or-a'tion (kŭl'ẽr-ā/shŭn: kŏl'ŏ-rā'-; 277), *n.* **1.** Act or art of coloring; state of being colored.

2. Arrangement, combination, or use of colors, as in objects of art, or in animals and plants.

The females . . . resemble each other in their general type of *coloration*. *Darwin.*

col'or-a-ture (kŭl'ẽr-ȧ-tūr; kŏl'ŏ-rȧ-), *n.* [Cf. G. *coloratur*, fr. LL. *coloratura*.] *Music.* Florid ornaments, as runs, trills, or rapid passages in vocal music.

col'or-blind', col'our-blind' (kŭl'ẽr-blīnd'), *a.* Affected with color blindness.

color, *or* **colour, blindness.** Total or partial inability to distinguish or recognize colors. Color blindness is usually partial and may be: **a Red-green blindness,** when these two colors appear gray. This is called **deuteranopia,** or **green blindness,** when the brightest part of the spectrum is the normal yellow, and **protanopia,** or **red blindness,** when it is the normal yellow-green. **b Blue-yellow blindness,** when these colors appear gray, while red and green, or blue-green, are distinguished. The second type is comparatively rare.

color, *or* **colour, chart.** A surface of various colors made identifiable by lines of reference.

col'ored, col'oured (kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* **1.** Having color, — strictly, exclusive of black and white, also, sometimes, exclusive of the prevalent or normal color, as in *Bot.*, of green.

2. Having color in the complexion; — usually with a defining word; as, fresh-*colored*.

3. Of some other race than the Caucasian or white; — specif. applied to negroes or persons having negro blood; as, a *colored* man; the *colored* people.

4. Having literary color; as, a highly *colored* description.

5. Specious; plausible; glossed over; made to appear well; also, simulated or pretended.

colored, *or* **coloured, corpuscles,** red blood corpuscles. See BLOOD. — **c. hearing,** chromæsthesia involving auditory elements. — **C Methodist Episcopal Church.** See METHODIST, *n.*

col'or-er, col'our-er (kŭl'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* One that colors or uses colors; as, a *colorer* of maps; also, formerly, a dissembler.

color, *or* **colour, filter.** A screen of some medium, as colored glass or a colored liquid, which allows light of certain colors only to pass through. It is used in phototrichromatic printing, etc.

color, *or* **colour, guard.** The guard of honor which carries the colors of an organization. In the United States army and navy a color guard consists of a noncommissioned or petty officer, bearing the national colors, and two men. If a regimental or squadron color is paraded, it is borne by an additional noncommissioned or petty officer. In a cavalry regiment it is called *guard of the standard* and is composed of four noncommissioned officers.

col'or-if'ic (kŭl'ẽr-ĭf'ĭk; kŏl'ŏ-rĭf'-; 277), *a.* [L. *color* color + *facere* to make: cf. F. *colorifique*.] Capable of communicating color or tint; loosely, pertaining to color.

col'or-im'e-ter (kŭl'ẽr-ĭm'ẽ-tẽr, kŏl'ŏ-rĭm'-), *n.* [*color* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring depth of color, as of a liquid, by comparison with a standard; a chromometer.

col'or-im'e-try (-ẽ-trĭ), *n.* Quantitative determination of the depth of color of a substance; also, a method of quantitative chemical analysis based upon use of the colorimeter. — **col'or-i-met'ric** (-ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), **-ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

col'or-ing, col'our-ing (kŭl'ẽr-ĭng), *p. a.* That colors.

coloring, *or* **colouring, tool,** *Seal Engraving*, a tool for cutting color lines.

col'or-ing, col'our-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of applying color, or the effect so produced; coloration; also, that which produces color, or an effect analogous to, or suggestive of, color.

2. Change of appearance, as by addition of color; specious appearance; show; disguise; misrepresentation.

Tell the whole story without *coloring* or gloss. *Compton Reade.*

3. The effect of coloring; ornamentation or work in color.

col'or-ist, col'our-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *coloriste*.] One who colors; an artist who excels in the use of color; one to whom coloring is of prime importance.

col'or-less, col'our-less, *a.* **1.** Without color; specif.: **a** Not distinguished by any hue; dull; transparent; as, *colorless* water. **b** Pallid or blanched, as complexion.

2. Without distinctive character; specif., free from any manifestation of partial or peculiar sentiment or feeling; neutral; as, a judicial decision should be *colorless*

colorless, *or* **colourless, corpuscles,** leucocytes. See BLOOD.

color, *or* **colour, line. a** The line of social distinction between white and colored races. *Chiefly U. S.* **b** *pl.* Fine lines conventionally denoting a particular color according to disposition, as in seal engraving or in heraldry.

col'or-man, col'our-man (kŭl'ẽr-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A colorer or dealer in colors; a vender of paints, etc.

color, *or* **colour, mixer.** Any apparatus for blending colors, as a color top.

color, *or* **colour, pan.** *Calico Printing.* A jacketed vessel in which color pastes are mixed.

color, *or* **colour, party.** *Mil.* In the British service, the color guard of a battalion, — two lieutenants and four enlisted men.

color, *or* **colour, photography.** The reproduction of objects in their natural colors by photographic processes. There is no simple process for doing this. The best results are attained by taking three negatives through differently colored screens, preparing positives, and arranging the latter, each with its appropriate screen, so that the three images are recombined. The same principle is now widely used in a photomechanical process known as the **three-color process,** or the process of **trichromatic** (strictly, **phototrichromatic**) **printing,** in which the three negatives are used to produce three plates, and the superimposed printings from these, made with red, yellow, and blue ink respectively, form a print in natural colors.

color, *or* **colour, screen.** A transparent colored screen for suitably modifying the action of light upon a photographic plate; — called also *ray filter*.

color, *or* **colour, sergeant.** A sergeant who carries or attends the colors.

color, *or* **colour, tone.** Hue. See COLOR, *n.*, 1.

color, *or* **colour, top.** A top provided with colored disks for blending colors, in any desired proportions, by whirling.

col'or-y, col'our-y (kŭl'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in or characterized by color. *Colloq*

2. *Com.* Having a color indicating good quality, as coffee.

co-los'sal (kŏ-lŏs'ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *colossal*, L. *colosseus*. See COLOSSUS.] Of the size of a colossus; pertaining to a colossus; gigantic; huge. "A *colossal* stride." *Motley.*

Syn. — See MONSTROUS.

colossal order, *Arch.*, an order extending in height beyond one interior story; especially one in which the columns or pilasters reach from the basement to nearly the top of the wall. — **in c.,** in magnified or gigantic mode or condition of being.

As in dreams, so in the scarcely less fluid events of the world, every man sees himself *in colossal*, without knowing that it is himself. *Emerson.*

Col'os-se'um (kŏl'ŏ-sē'ŭm), *n.* Also **Col'i-se'um** (kŏl'ĭ-). [Neut., fr. L. *colosseus*, gigantic, fr. *colossus* a colossus.] An amphitheater built by Vespasian and Titus about 80 A. D., in great part still standing southeast of the Forum

Colosseum at Rome.

in Rome; — often used as a name for theaters, etc., and formerly applied to any Roman amphitheater. The Colosseum is an elliptical structure measuring about 615 by 510 feet externally. It consists of rings of arched brick galleries covered within by slopes containing rows of seats which were incrusted with marble. Beneath the arena are the vaults that were used for the attendants, gladiators, beasts, etc

While stands the *Coliseum*, Rome shall stand;
When falls the *Coliseum*, Rome shall fall;
And when Rome falls, — the world *Byron.*

Co-los'si-an (kŏ-lŏsh'ĭ-ăn; -lŏsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Colossæ, an ancient city of Phrygia in Asia Minor, where was an early Christian church.

Co-los'si-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Colossæ; esp., a member of its Christian church.

2. *pl.* The Epistle to the Colossians. See NEW TESTAMENT, *Table.*

co-los'sus (kŏ-lŏs'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-SI** (-ī), E **-SUSES** (-sŭs-ĕz; -ĭz). [L., fr. Gr. κολοσσός.] **1.** A statue of gigantic size; — esp. applied to certain famous statues in antiquity; as, the *Colossus* of Nero in Rome.

He doth bestride the narrow world
Like a *colossus* [alluding to the Colossus of Rhodes]. *Shak.*

2. Anything of gigantic size or overawing greatness.

Colossus of Rhodes, the statue of Apollo at Rhodes made by Chares about 280 B. C.

His chief work was the statue of the Sun, which, under the name of the *Colossus of Rhodes*, was celebrated as one of the seven wonders of the world. Its height was upwards of 105 English feet. It stood at the entrance of the harbor of Rhodes [about 280–224 B. C.], but there is no authority for the statement that its legs extended over the mouth of the harbor. *Dr. W. Smith.*

co-los'tric (kŏ-lŏs'trĭk) } *a. Med.* Pertaining to, or
co-los'trous (kŏ-lŏs'trŭs) } caused by, the colostrum.

co-los'trum (-trŭm), *n.* [L., beestings.] **1.** The first milk secreted, up to a few days after delivery. See MILK; cf. BEESTINGS.

2. *Med.* A mixture of turpentine and the yolk of an egg, formerly used as an emulsion.

co-lot'o-my (kŏ-lŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. κόλον colon + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* An operation for opening the colon.

-co-lous (-kŏ-lŭs), **-cole** (-kōl), **-co-line** (-kŏ-lĭn; -lĭn). [L. *colere* to inhabit.] Suffixes used to denote *inhabiting*, *growing* or *living in*, *on*, or, *among*; as, arenicolous, saxicolous, arenicole, corticole, arboricoline, saxicoline, etc.

col-pi'tis (kŏl-pī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See COLPO-; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the vagina.

col'po- (kŏl'pŏ-), **colp-.** [Gr. κόλπος the womb.] Combining form used in anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the vagina.*

col'po-cele (-sēl), *n.* [*colpo-* + *-cele*.] *Med.* Vaginal hernia or tumor.

col'po-plas'ty (-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*colpo-* + *-plasty*.] Plastic surgery of the vagina. — **col'po-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

col'por-rha'gi-a (kŏl'pŏ-rā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *colpo-* + *-rhagia*.] *Med.* Vaginal hemorrhage.

col-por'rha-phy (kŏl-pŏr'ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*colpo-* + *-rhaphy*.] *Surg.* Operation of narrowing the vagina by suture.

col'por-rhe'a (kŏl'pŏ-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *colpo-* + *-rhea*.] *Med.* Mucous discharge from the vagina.

col'por'tage (kŏl'pŏr'tăj; kŏl'pŏr'tȧzh'; 277), *n.* [F.] A colporteur's work.

col'por'teur (kŏl'pŏr'tẽr; kŏl'pŏr'tūr'; 277), *n.* [F. *colporteur* one who carries on his neck, fr. *colporter* to carry on one's neck; *col* (L. *collum*) neck + *porter* (L. *portare*) to carry.] A hawker; specif., one who distributes or sells religious tracts and books.

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color. ✝ CHOLER.

col'o-ra'dase' (kŏl'ŏ-rā'dās'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

col'or-ant (kŭl'ẽr-ȧnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *colorant*, p. pr.] A coloring matter; a dye or pigment.

col'or-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *coloratus*.] Colored. *Obs.*

col'or-a'tion-al (-ā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or depending on, coloration. — **col'or-a'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

||co'lo-ra-tu'ra (kŏ'lō-rȧ-tōō'rä), *n.* [It.] Colorature

color, *or* **colour, bearer.** One who bears the colors; an officer or soldier who carries a flag or standard.

color, *or* **colour, chest** *Naut.* A chest for signal flags

color, *or* **colour, circle.** A circular figure designed to illustrate the laws of color mixture.

color, *or* **colour, company.** The company with which the colors ordinarily remain, usually the original right center company.

color, *or* **colour, constant.** See COLOR, *n.*, 1 [TOR, *n.*, & a.]

color, *or* **colour, doctor.** = DOCCO'LO-REC-TĬ'TIS (kŏ'lō-rĕk-tĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See COLON; RECTUM; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the colon and rectum.

col'or-in, col'or-ine (kŭl'ẽr-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* A madder extract which was used as a coloring matter.

col'or-ish, col'our-ish, *v. t.* To give color to. *Obs.*

col'or-is'tic, col'our-is'tic (kŭl'ẽr-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a colorist or coloring.

col'or-ize, col'our-ize (kŭl'ẽr-īz), *v. t.* To color. *Rare.* — **col'or-i-za'tion, col'our-** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn, -ī-zā'-), *n. Rare.*

col'or-less-ly, col'our-, *adv.* of COLORLESS. [-NESS.]

col'or-less-ness, col'our-, *n.* See

col'or-like, col'our-like, *a.* Well-colored; brilliant. *Obs.*

color, *or* colour, mixture. See COLOR, *n.*, 1. [CUTCHEON, 1.]

color, *or* **colour. point.** See ES-

color, *or* **colour, printing.** Printing in colors.

color, *or* **colour, salute** A salute made by dipping the colors.

color, *or* **colour, sentinel** A sentinel placed over the colors and stacks while the latter are being formed

color, *or* **colour, striker.** One who makes colors, esp chemical colors. [GET, *n.*, 4.]

color, *or* **colour, target** See TARcolor, *or* colour, triangle. *Optics* A triangular diagram exhibiting the relations of the primary and mixed colors.

co'lo-ru'bi-a (kŏ'lō-rōō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *cola* tail + *rubro*, f. *rubia*, red.] The yellowtail (*Ocyurus chrysurus*). *Porto Rico.*

color, *or* colour, wheel. A wheel for blending colors on the same principle as the color top.

co-loss' (kŭ-lŏs'), *n.* [Cf. F. *colosse*.] = COLOSSUS. *Archaic.*

col'os-sal'i-ty (kŏl'ŏ-săl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Colossal character. *Rare.*

co-los'sal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

co-los'sal-ly, *adv.* of COLOSSAL

Co-los'se, Co-los'sæ (kŏ-lŏs'ē). *Bib.*

‖ co-losse' (kŏ-lŏs'), *n.* [F.] = COLOSSUS. [Colossal.]

col'os-se'an (kŏl'ŏ-sē'ăn), *a.*

co-los'si, *n., pl.* of COLOSSUS.

co-los'sic (kŏ-lŏs'ĭk), *a.* Colossal. *Obs.*

Col'os-soch'e-lys (kŏl'ŏ-sŏk'ẽ-lĭs), *n.* [NL; Gr. κολοσσός colossus + χέλυς tortoise.] *Paleon.* A genus of gigantic Pliocene tortoises of India now included in the genus *Testudo.*

Co-los'sus-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Astride: — from the popular misconception concerning the Colossus of Rhodes. *Shak.*

co-los'to-my (kŏ-lŏs'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. κόλον colon + *-stomy*.] An operation for making a permanent opening into the colon.

col'os-tra'tion (kŏl'ŏs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *colostratio*.] *Med.* Disease in new-born children, ascribed to the effects of the colostrum.

colostrum corpuscles. *Physiol.* Cells in the colostrum, supposed to be degenerated central cells of the mammary alveoli.

colour. ✝ CHOLER, COLLAR.

col'our, col'our-a-ble, col'our-a'tion, col'our-er, etc Vars. of COLOR, COLORABLE, etc.

co-love', *v. t.* & *i* See CO-, 1.

colowe. ✝ COLLOW.

colowre. ✝ COLOR [*Ireland.*]

coip (kŏlp). Var. of COLLOP.

‖ col'pach heif'er (kŏl'păk). [Ir.] A yearling heifer. Cf. COLPINDACH.

col'pack. ✝ CALPAC.

col-pen'chy-ma (kŏ l-pĕn'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόλπος a fold + *-enchyma*.] *Bot.* Tissue composed of sinuous cells. *Rare.*

col'peu-ryn'ter (kŏ l'pū-rĭn'tẽr). *n.* [*colpo-* + Gr. εὐρύνειν to dilate.] *Med.* A distensible bag used in colpeurysis.

col-peu'ry-sis (kŏl-pū'rĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See COLPEURYNTER.] *Med.* The dilating of the vagina.

colpheg. ✝ COLAPHIZE.

‖ col'pin-dach (kŏl'pĭn-dăk), *n.* [Cf. Ir & Gael. *colpach* heifer, *colpa* full-grown cow.] In the early tribal law of Scotland, a full-grown heifer or young cow

col'po-hy'per-pla'si-a (kŏl'pō-hī'pẽr-plā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL; *colpo-* + *hyperplasia*.] *Med.* Abnormal growth of the vaginal mucous membrane.

col'po-per'i-ne-o'-plas'ty (-pẽr'ĭ-nē'ō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*colpo-* + *perineoplasty*.] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the vagina and perineum.

col'po-per'i-ne-or'rha-phy (-nē-ŏr'ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*colpo-* + *perineorrhaphy*.] *Surg.* Operation of suturing the ruptured vagina and perineum.

col'pop-to'sis (kŏl'pŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *colpo-* + Gr. πτῶσις a falling.] Prolapse of the vagina.

col'por'ter (kŏl'pŏr'tẽr). Var. of COLPORTEUR.

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col-pot'o-my (kŏl-pŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*colpo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the vagina.

colt (kōlt), *n.* [ME. *colt* a young horse, ass, or camel, AS. *colt;* cf. Sw. dial. *kult* a boy, lad.] **1.** The young of the horse, or of animals of the horse kind, as the ass or zebra; in Scripture, also, the young of the camel, sometimes, distinctively, the young male, *jilly* being the female. Cf. FOAL. Among horse fanciers it is usual to reckon the age of colts from some arbitrary date, as from January 1, or May 1, of the year of foaling.
2. In various specific uses, mostly slang or cant: One resembling a colt, esp. in the characteristics of youth and inexperience; as: **a** *Sports.* A young professional. **b** The barrister who attends a sergeant at law at his induction. *Oxf. E. D.*
3. A lascivious or wanton person. *Obs.*
4. *Naut.* A short rope knotted or having something heavy attached to the end, as that formerly used as an instrument of punishment in the navy. *Obs.*

colt, *v. t.* **1.** To horse; to get with young. *Shak.*
2. To befool. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. To beat with a colt, or knotted rope. *Obs.*

colt, *v. i.* To frisk or frolic like a colt; to act licentiously or wantonly. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

Colt automatic machine gun. [After Samuel *Colt,* American inventor.] A machine gun in which, after the projectile has attained its maximum velocity, the powder gases are utilized to work automatically the firing, ejecting, and reloading mechanism. The gases, acting through a small radial vent in the forward part of the heavy barrel, impinge upon a piston, and throw down a lever which is returned again to position by the action of the springs. Cartridges are fed automatically from belts coiled in boxes attached to the breech casing and moving with it.

col'ter (kōl'tĕr), *n* Also **coul'tor.** [AS. *culter,* fr. L. *culter* plowshare, knife. Cf. CUTLASS.] A knife or cutter attached to the beam of a plow to cut the sward, in advance of the plowshare and moldboard. See PLOW, *Illust.*

colt'ish (kōl'tĭsh), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, a colt; wanton, frisky. — **colt'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **colt'ish-ness,** *n.*
He was all *coltish,* full of ragery. *Chaucer.*

Colt pistol. A self-loading or semi-automatic pistol with removable magazine in the handle holding seven cartridges. The recoil extracts and ejects the empty cartridge case, and reloads ready for another shot. Called also *Browning,* and *Colt-Browning, pistol.* See AUTOMATIC, *Illust.*

colt'pix'ie, colt'pix'y (kōlt'pĭk'sĭ), *n.* A kind of mischievous sprite or hobgoblin, sometimes said to appear as a ragged colt and mislead men or horses into bogs, etc.

Colt revolver. *Firearms.* A revolver made according to a system using a patented revolving cylinder, holding six cartridges, patented by Samuel Colt, an American inventor, in 1835. With various modifications, it has for many years been the standard for the United States army.

colts'foot' (kōlts'fo͝ot'), *n.* **a** A perennial asteraceous herb (*Tussilago farfara*) with large cordate leaves and yellow heads of flowers appearing before the leaves. It is employed in medicine in pulmonary affections. **b** The wild ginger (*Asarum canadense*). **c** The plant *Galax aphylla. U. S.* **d** In the West Indies, a piperaceous plant (*Heckeria peltata*).

colt's tooth. **1.** One of the first set of teeth of a horse.
2. Youthful wantonness; "wild oats."
Your *colt's tooth* is not cast yet. *Shak.*
3. = WOLF'S TOOTH (in horses).

Col'u-ber (kŏl'ū-bĕr), *n.* [L., serpent.] *Zoöl.* An extensive genus of nonpoisonous snakes, type of the family Colubridæ; — formerly used in a much wider sense, including even poisonous species in the classification of Linnæus.

Co-lu'bri-dæ (kō-lū'brĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See COLUBER.] *Zoöl.* A family of snakes to which very different limits have been assigned. The name has usually been applied to a group of aglyphodont nonpoisonous snakes of small or middle size, which is represented by a large number of species in the Northern Hemisphere and of which the familiar black, milk, and garter snakes of North America and the ringed snake of Europe are examples. By some writers these snakes are regarded only as a subfamily called *Colubrinæ,* and the family Colubridæ is enlarged to contain also the venomous snakes of the groups Opisthoglypha and Proteroglypha. Even in its most restricted sense it is by far the largest family of snakes. — **col'u-brid** (kŏl'ū-brĭd), *a. & n.*

co-lu'bri-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *coluber* serpent + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Colubrine; specif., of or pert. to the Colubriformes.

Co-lu'bri-for'mes (-fôr'mēz) } *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group
Co-lu'bri-for'mi-a (-fôr'mĭ-ȧ) } of snakes more or less nearly equivalent to Colubrina.

Col'u-bri'na (kŏl'ū-brī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See COLUBRINE.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily or suborder of snakes nearly or exactly equivalent to Aglyphodontia and consisting of nonpoisonous forms. In some classifications the poisonous Proteroglypha are included.

Col'u-bri'na, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American rhamnaceous shrubs or small trees, having flowers with spreading sepals and involute petals.

col'u-brine (kŏl'ū-brĭn; -brīn), *a.* [L. *colubrinus.*] **1.** Pert. to, or like, a snake; hence, cunning; crafty. *Johnson.*
2. *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the subfamily Colubrinæ, the family Colubridæ, or the suborder Colubrina. Owing to the various limits assigned to these groups, the meaning of *colubrine* is very indefinite. It usually designates the aglyphodont nonpoisonous snakes, of which the familiar harmless snakes of Europe and North America are examples.

co-lu'go (kō-lōō'gō), *n.* [Prob. an aboriginal name.] The so-called flying lemur. See under FLYING.

Co-lum'ba (kō-lŭm'bȧ), *n.* [L., dove.] **1.** *Zoöl.* An extensive genus consisting of the typical pigeons. It includes the rock dove (*C. livia*) from which the domestic pigeons are derived, and the band-tailed pigeon (*C. fasciata*) of the western United States.
2. Hence: **a** [*l. c.*] *Eccl.* A medieval dove-shaped vessel for the sacrament. **b** (*gen.* COLUMBÆ.) *Astron.* A southern constellation adjoining Canis Major; the Dove; — called also *Columba Noachi, Colomba Noæ,* or *Noah's Dove.*

Co-lum'bæ (kō-lŭm'bē), *n. pl.* [L., doves.] *Zoöl.* The order or suborder of schizognathous altricial birds consisting of the doves and pigeons and the extinct dodo and solitaire.

col'um-ba'ri-um (kŏl'ŭm-bā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* **-BARIA** (*-a*). [L., fr. *columba* a dove.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A dovecote or pigeon house.
2. A structure of vaults lined with recesses for cinerary urns, as in Roman catacombs and modern crematories; also, *pl.,* the niches in such a structure.

col'um-ba-ry (kŏl'ŭm-bā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [See COLUMBARIUM.] A dovecote; a pigeon house *Sir T. Browne.*

co-lum'bate (kō-lŭm'bāt), *n.* A salt of columbic acid.

Col'um-batz fly *or* **midge** (kŏl'ŭm-bȧts). [From *Columbatz,* for Servian *Golubac,* near Požarevać on the Danube.] A small fly (*Simulium columbatzense*) similar in habits to the buffalo gnat of America, and sometimes very destructive in the Danube valley.

Col'um-bel'la (kŏl'ŭm-bĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *columba* a dove, — from a fancied resemblance, in color and form, of some species.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small rachiglossate gastropods with thick fusiform shell, abundant in tropical seas Some species, as *Columbella mercatoria,* were formerly used as shell money.

Co-lum'bi-a (kō-lŭm'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* America, the United States; — a poetical appellation given in honor of Columbus, the discoverer.

Columbia chub A small cyprinoid fish (*Mylocheilus caurinus*) of the streams and lakes of the northwestern United States and British Columbia.

co-lum'bi-ad (kō-lŭm'bĭ-ăd), *n.* [From *Columbia,* the United States. See **-IAD.**] **1.** [*cap.*] An epic of America. Epics so entitled have been written by Mme. du Boccage, J. L. Moore, and J. Barlow.
2. *Ordnance.* A heavy, long-chambered, muzzle-loading gun, very thick behind the trunnions, designed for throwing shells and shot at high angles of elevation if necessary. It was invented by Colonel George Bomford, U. S. A., and was much used in the war of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain. It was succeeded by the *Rodman gun,* and both were rendered obsolete by the invention of modern rifled guns.

Co-lum'bi-an (-ăn), *a* [From COLUMBIA.] Of or pertaining to the United States, or America, or Christopher Columbus, the discoverer.
Columbian spirit, a purified form of wood alcohol.

co-lum'bi-an, *n. Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.

This is Columbian type.

co-lum'bic (kŏ-lŭm'bĭk), *a.* [From COLUMBO; see COLUMBO WOOD.] Pertaining to, or derived from, the calumba root. **columbic acid,** *Org. Chem.,* a bitter yellow amorphous substance extracted from calumba.

co-lum'bic, *a.* [From COLUMBIUM.] *Chem.* Pertaining to, or containing, columbium. — **columbic acid,** any of various acids derived from columbic oxide, Cb_2O_5, and known in the form of their salts, the *columbates* or *niobates,* as $K_8Cb_6O_{19}$, $K_4Cb_2O_7$, $Na_{10}Cb_{12}O_{35}$, etc.

Co-lum'bi-dæ (-bĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See COLUMBA.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the doves and pigeons. See PIGEON.

col'um-bif'er-ous (kŏl'ŭm-bĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*columbium* + *-ferous.*] Producing or containing columbium.

col'um-bine (kŏl'ŭm-bĭn; -bīn), *a.* [L. *columbinus,* fr. *columba* dove: cf. F. *colombin.*] Of or pert. to a dove; dovelike; dove-colored. "*Columbine* innocency." *Bacon.*

col'um-bine (kŏl'ŭm-bĭn), *n.* [LL. *columbina,* L. *columbinus* dovelike, fr. *columba* dove: cf. F. *colombine.* Perh. so called from the beaklike spurs of its flowers.] Any ranunculaceous plant of the genus *Aquilegia,* esp. the garden columbine (*A. vulgaris*), or the red columbine (*A. canadensis*), of eastern North America. See AQUILEGIA.

Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*). (⅓)

co-lum'bite (kŏ-lŭm'bīt), *n.* [See COLUMBIUM.] *Min.* An iron columbate, $Fe(CbO_3)_2$, often containing manganese, and grading into tantalite. It is black, and has a bright submetallic luster. H., 6. Sp. gr., 5.4–6.5.

co-lum'bi-um (-bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Columbia* the United States.] *Chem.* A metallic element of steel-gray color and brilliant luster, found combined in various rare minerals. Tantalum, which it closely resembles chemically, is usually associated with it. The chief valence of columbium is five. Sp. gr., 7.06. Symbol, *Cb* (or *Nb*); atomic weight, 93.5. It was discovered in 1801 by Hatchett in columbite from America and by him named *columbium;* it was rediscovered in 1844 by Rose, who called it *niobium.* At present the former name is the one chiefly used in the United States, the latter in other countries.

co-lum'boid (-boid), *a.* [L. *columba* dove + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the pigeons.

co-lum'bo wood (kŏ-lŭm'bō). [From *Colombo,* Ceylon.] An East Indian menispermaceous plant (*Cocculus fenestratum*) possessing a bitter property, and used medicinally like calumba, whence it is often called *false calumba.*

col'u-mel'la (kŏl'ū-mĕl'ȧ), *n.; pl.* **-LÆ** (-ē). [L., dim. of *columen* column. See COLUMN.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** In certain seed plants, a carpophore. See CARPOPHORE, *Illust.* **b** In mosses, the axis of the sporogonium, consisting of sterile tissue. **c** A similar axis in the sporangia of certain fungi.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Any of various parts likened to a column; as: **a** The epipterygoid bone of the skull of many lizards (**col'u-mel'la cra'ni-i** [krā'nĭ-ī]) [NL.]. **b** The bony or partly cartilaginous rod, often composed of several distinct parts, connecting the tympanic membrane with the internal ear in birds and many reptiles and amphibians (**col'u-mel'la au'ris** [ô'rĭs]) [NL.]. **c** The bony central axis of the cochlea. **d** The central column or axis of a spiral univalve shell. **e** The central pillar in the calyx of many corals, etc.
3. *Arch.* A colonnette or baluster.

col'u-mel'lar (kŏl'ū-mĕl'ȧr), *a.* [L. *columellaris* pillar-shaped.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a columella; columelliform
columellar lip, *Zoöl.,* the internal lip of a gastropod shell.

Col'u-mel'li-a (-mĕl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after L. J. M. *Columella,* Roman agricultural writer.] *Bot.* A genus of bitter evergreen shrubs including two Peruvian species, constituting the family Columelliaceæ (order Polemoniales), and having small yellow pentamerous flowers with two stamens. They are used locally as a cure for fever.

Col'u-mel'li-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See COLUMELLIA. — **col'lu-mel'li-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

col'umn (kŏl'ŭm), *n.* [L. *columna,* fr. *columen, culmen,* fr. *cellere* (in comp.), akin to E. *excel, hill.* See HILL; cf. COLONEL.] **1.** *Arch.* A kind of supporting pillar, esp.: **a** One consisting of shaft, base, and capital, the shaft being of circular section except as it is fluted or channeled. Egyptian and Grecian Doric columns have no bases. When the column is not free, with the shafts completely cylindrical, it is called an *engaged column.* Columns are classified by the styles of architecture to which they belong, as Egyptian, Greek, etc. See also ORDER, for further classifying and *Illust.* Among the most famous honorary and symbolic columns are, in London, Nelson's Column; in Paris, the Column of July and the Column Vendôme; in Rome, the columns of St. Mark and St. Theodore; in Rome, of Trajan, Marcus Aurelius, and Phocas; in Alexandria, of Pompey; in Constantinople, of Arcadius and Theodosius. Such columns usually support a bronze or gilded statue of the person they commemorate, as that of Napoleon on the Column Vendôme, or of Liberty on the Column of July (commemorating the Revolution of 1830). **b** In iron building, one of the supporting members, whether of wrought or cast iron, often including the whole height from basement to roof, made of many superimposed parts.
2. Anything resembling such a column in form, position, or function; an upright body or mass; as, a *column* of air, of water, of mercury, etc., a *column* of smoke.
3. *Print.* One of two or more upright sections, as of a page or a table, separated by a rule or a blank space; as, a newspaper *column;* a page with three *columns*
4. *Bot.* **a** The androecium in mallows (Malvaceæ), in which the stamens are monadelphous. **b** The united androecium and gynoecium in orchids (Orchidaceæ).
5 *Anat. & Zoöl.* Any of various parts or structures likened to a column or pillar, as the spinal *column;* a columna; a pillar; esp.: **a** The body of an actinian, as distinguished from the base and disk. **b** The stalk of a crinoid. **c** One of the principal longitudinal bundles of nerve fibers of the white matter of the spinal cord. Those of each side are called *anterior, lateral,* and *posterior,* the median fissures and spinal nerve roots marking their boundaries. They are made up of smaller bundles or tracts, some of the chief of which are often also called columns, as the **column of Bur'dach** (bo͝or'dăk) [after K. F. *Burdach* (1776–1847), German physician], the lateral tract of the posterior column; **column of Goll** (gōl) [after *Goll,* German anatomist], the tract of the posterior column next to the median septum; **column of Turck** (türk), next to the anterior median fissure, etc. The **column of Lis-sau'er** (lĭ-sou'ĕr) is a slender column of white matter between the posterior cornu and the periphery of the spinal cord. Its fibers, arising from the spinal ganglia, pass to higher levels of the cord.
6. *Mil.* A formation in which the elements are placed one behind another, in distinction from *line,* in which the elements are placed abreast. The elements may be single soldiers, or twos, fours, platoons, companies, or larger groups. **b** *Nav.* A formation in which the ships are placed, or proceed, one behind another or very nearly so. In Great Britain *column* is called *line ahead.*
7. *Mech.* **a** *Calico Printing.* A hollow cylinder used in steaming to fix the colors. **b** *Distilling.* A vessel having a vertical series of chambers through which steam passes.
8. *Arith* A perpendicular line of figures or other symbols.
Syn. — See PILLAR.
column of Clarke [after J. A. L. *Clarke* (1817–80), English anatomist], a group of nerve cells in the spinal cord at the junction of the posterior root and gray commissure, most marked in the thoracic region. — **columns of Bertin** (bâr'tăn') [after E. J. *Bertin* (1712–80), French anatomist], the masses of cortical tissue extending between the sides of the Malpighian pyramids of the kidney as far as the pelvis.

‖ **co-lum'na** (kŏ-lŭm'nȧ), *n.; pl.* **-NÆ** (-nē). [L.] A column.
Co-lum'na Bel'li-ca (bĕl'ĭ-kȧ) [L.], *Rom. Antiq.,* lit., column of war See BELLONA. — **c na'si** (nā'sī) [L.], *Anat.,* the edge or border of the nasal septum. — **co-lum'næ car'ne-æ** (kär'nē-ē) [NL.], thick strands of muscular tissue attached to the inner walls of the ventricles of the heart. Some merely form ridges on the walls; others are free except at the ends; still others, called **co-lum'næ pa'pil-la'res** (păp'ĭ-lā'rēz) [NL.], or *papillary muscles,* are attached at one end and at the other terminate in the chordæ tendineæ. — **co-lum'na ros-tra'ta** (rŏs-trā'tȧ) [L., beaked column], a column decorated with ships' prows or the like; esp. [*cap.*], the Roman column in honor of Gaius Duilius and his naval victory over the Carthaginians, 260 B. C.

co-lum'nar (kŏ-lŭm'när), *a.* [L *columnaris.*] **1** Formed in columns; having the form of a column or columns, like the shaft of a column.
2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, columns.
columnar epithelium, *Anat.,* epithelium consisting of, or having the superficial layer composed of, tall, narrow, more or less cylindrical or prismatic cells. A simple columnar epithelium occurs in the human digestive tract from the

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col'rake. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COLERAKE.
col'rik. †CHOLERIC. [geant.]
Col. Sergt. *Abbr.* Color sergeant. † COWLSTAFF
colt, *v. i.* To give way or fall in; to calve (in). *Dial. Eng.*
colt, *or* **colt's, ale.** **1.** A blacksmith's perquisite of ale for a horse's first shoeing. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** Ale for which one stood treat at the commencement and expiration of apprenticeship. *Slang.*
colt distemper. = BASTARD STRANGLES.
colt evil, colt ill. **a** Inflammation or swelling of the sheath and vicinity in horses; also, priapism. *Obs.* **b** *Veter.* A septic disease of very young foals, due to infection through the umbilical cord and characterized by inflammation and suppuration of the various joints.
colt'-herb', *n.* = COLTSFOOT **a.**
coltour. †COLIER. [FOOT **b.**]
coltsfoot snakeroot. = COLTS-FOOT **b.**
colt'staff. Var. of COWLSTAFF.
colt's'-tail', *n.* **1.** **a** The horsewed. **b** The field horsetail.

2 See CIRRUS. [foot. *Obs.*
colt'wood', *n.* Probably colts-foot. *Obs.*
‖ **co'lu-brem in si'nu fo-ve're** (kŏl'ū-brĕm). [L.] To cherish a serpent in one's bosom.
col'u-brif'er-ous (kŏl'ū-brĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *colubrifer*] Serpent-bearing. *Rare.*
Col'u-bri'næ (-brī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of snakes. See COLUBRIDÆ.
col'u-broid (kŏl'ū-broid), *a.* [L. *coluber* serpent + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Colubrine; colubriform. — *n.* A colubrine snake.
colum. †COLUMN. [CALUMBA.
co-lum'ba. *Pharm.* Var. of
col'um-ba'ceous (kŏl'ŭm-bā'shŭs), *a* [L. *columba* dove.] *Zoöl* Of or pert. to the pigeons.
col'um-bare' (kŏl'ŭm-bâr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
co-lum'bate (kŏ-lŭm'bāt), *n.* [See COLUMBIUM.] *Chem.* A salt of columbic acid. [dove. *Obs.*
columbe, *n.* [L. *columba.*] A
col'um-bel'on (kŏl'ŭm-bĭ'ŏn), *n.; pl.* **-BEIA** (*-ȧ*). [Gr. κολυμβᾶν to dive.] *Eccl. Arch.* A fountain in the fore court or atrium of a basilican church.
Columbia River salmon. The quinnat salmon. [TIVE, *n.*]
Columbia type. See LOCOMO-
co-lum'bi-er (kŏ-lŭm'bĭ-ĕr). Var. of COLOMBIER See PAPER
co-lum'bin, co-lum'bine (kŏ-lŭm'bĭn), *n.* = CALUMBA.
co-lum'bin, *n.* = COLOMBIN.
co-lum'bin. Var. of CALUMBIN.
Col'um-bine (kŏl'ŭm-bīn), *n.* [It. *Colombina.*] See MASKED COMEDY.
co-lum'bo. Var. of CALUMBA.
co-lum'bo-ti'tan-ate, *n. Min.* *Chem.* A combined columbate and titanate
colume. † COLUMN.
col'u-mel (kŏl'ū-mĕl), *n.* [See COLUMELLA.] = COLUMELLA. *Obs. or R.*
col'u-mel'li-form (-mĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*columella* + *-form.*] Like a little column, or columella.
co-lum'nal, *a.* Columnar
col'um-na'ri-an (kŏl'ŭm-nā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Columnar. *Rare.*
col'um-nar'i-ty (-năr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Columnar state or character. *R.*
co-lum'na-ry, *a.* Columnar. *Obs.*

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esophageal end of the stomach to the anus, and in many other places. — **columnar structure.** **a** *Min.* A structure made up of slender columns, as in some amphibole. **b** *Geol.* A structure consisting of more or less regular columns, usually six-sided. The columns are often fractured transversely, with a cup joint, showing a concave surface above. This structure is characteristic of certain igneous rocks, as basalt, and is due to contraction in cooling.

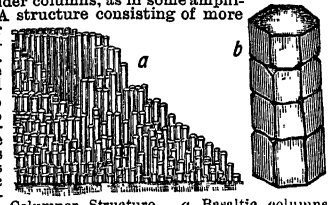

Columnar Structure. *a* Basaltic columns, New South Wales; *b* Single column with transverse divisional planes and concave surface above.

col'umned (kŏl'ŭmd), *a.* Having columns; made into, or like, a column; formed in columns; columnar.

The shade and stillness of the *columned* woods. *Parkman.*

co-lum'ni-a'tion (kŏ-lŭm'nĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Arch.* The employment or system of arrangement of columns in a structure. Buildings or parts thereof characterized by the structural use of free columns, esp. Greek and Roman temples, are classified according to their columniation as follows. **a** By the presence, position, and number of porticoes, as **prostyle**, having its columns in a front portico only, and across the full front (Fig. 1) as distinguished from *in antis* (Fig. 9, and see ANTA); **amphiprostyle**, having its columns in such porticoes, and at each end only (Fig. 2), **amphistylar**, having such porticoes either at both ends or on both sides (Fig. 2); **pseudoprostyle**, falsely or imperfectly prostyle, having the portico columns less than an intercolumniation from the front wall, or engaged in it; **peristylar** or **peripteral**, having a row of columns all around (Figs. 4 & 5); **pseudoperipteral**, falsely or imperfectly peripteral, having the lateral or lateral and rear columns engaged (Fig. 6); **dipteral**, having a double row all around (Fig. 7); **pseudodipteral**, falsely or imperfectly dipteral, having the space but not the columns for the inner row (Fig. 8), or having the inner row engaged; **apteral**, having one or both end porticoes, but no lateral columns (Figs. 1, 2); **monopteral** (of circular buildings), having a single ring of supporting columns, without a cella (Fig. 3). **b** By the number of columns across the front, as **distyle**, having two such columns; **tetrastyle**, having four (Figs. 1, 2); **pentastyle**, five (rare); **hexastyle**, six (Figs. 5, 6); **heptastyle**, seven (rare); **octastyle**, eight (Figs. 4, 7, 8); **enneastyle**, nine; **decastyle**, ten; **dodecastyle**, twelve. **c** By the spacing between columns, as **araeostyle**, etc. See INTERCOLUMNIATION. **d** Most of these terms are used also as nouns designating a temple, portico, etc., of the given structure, though special forms, as **prostylos**, **tetrastylos**, **monopteron**, etc., are sometimes used.

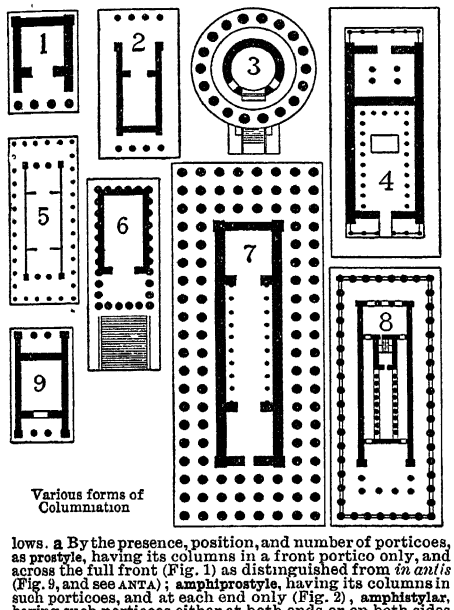

Various forms of Columniation

col'umn-ing (kŏl'ŭm-ĭng), *n.* *Med.* The supporting of the vaginal walls by introduction of tampons in cases of prolapsed uterus.

column rule. *Print.* The rule used between the columns of a page, usually as being of comparatively thick body and of exact column length.

co-lure' (kō-lūr'; kŏ'lūr), *n.*; *pl.* COLURES (-lūrz'; -lŭrz). [L. *coluri*, pl., fr. Gr. κόλουροι dock-tailed, *αἱ κόλουροι* (sc. *γραμμαί* lines) the colures; fr. κόλος docked, stunted + οὐρά tail; — so named because in ordinary latitudes a part is always beneath the horizon.] *Astron. & Geog.* Either of two great circles of the celestial sphere intersecting at the poles, and called for distinction (1) the *equinoctial colure* (passing through the equinoctial points), and (2) the *solstitial colure* (at right angles to the former).

Thrice the equinoctial line
He circled; four times crossed the car of night
From pole to pole, traversing each *colure*. *Milton.*

co-lu'te-a (kŏ-lū'tē-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κολουτέα, κολοιτία, a pod-bearing tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of fabaceous shrubs ranging throughout southern Europe and central Asia. *C. arborescens*, the bladder senna, is common in cultivation. The leaves and seeds are purgative.

co'ly (kō'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* COLIES (-lĭz). [NL. *colius*, prob. fr. Gr. κολιός a kind of woodpecker.] Any of a small group of peculiar nonpasserine African birds with a long tail, called *mouse birds* from the manner in which they creep about the branches of trees. They constitute the genus *Colius*, and the family Coliidæ.

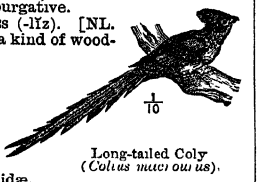
Long-tailed Coly (*Colius macrourus*).

col'za (kŏl'zə), *n.* [F., fr. D. *koolzaad*, prop., cabbage seed; *kool* (akin to E. *cole*) + *zaad* (akin to E. *seed*).] **a** A variety of cabbage. = COLE. **b** Coleseed or rapeseed. See RAPE.

com-. A prefix from the Latin preposition *cum*, signifying *with*, *together*, *in conjunction*, *very*, etc. It is used in the form *com-* before *b*, *m*, *p*, and sometimes *f*, and by assimilation becomes *col-* before *l*, *cor-* before *r*, and *con-* before any consonant except *b*, *h*, *l*, *m*, *p*, *r*, and *w*. Before a vowel *com-* becomes *co-*; also before *h*, *w*, and sometimes before other consonants. See co-.

co'ma (kō'mə), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κῶμα lethargy; cf. κοιμᾶν to put to sleep.] A state of profound insensibility, caused by disease, injury, or poison, from which it is difficult or impossible to rouse a person.

co'ma, *n.*; *pl.* COMÆ (kō'mē). [L., hair, fr. Gr. κόμη.] **1.** *Astron.* A nebulous mass surrounding the nucleus of a comet, and with it constituting the comet's head. **2.** *Bot.* A tuft or bunch; as: **a** The assemblage of branches forming the head of a tree. **b** A cluster of empty bracts terminating an inflorescence, as in the pineapple. **c** A tuft of hairs on certain seeds, as those of cotton or milkweed. **3.** A blur of light extending from and partly surrounding an image produced by a lens, due to lateral spherical aberration.

‖ **Co'ma Be're-ni'ces** (bĕr'ē-nī'sēz). [L.] *Astron.* A small constellation north of Virgo and between Bootes and Leo; Berenice's Hair.

co'mal (kō'măl), *a.* *Bot.* Of or pertaining to a coma.

Co-man'che (kŏ-măn'chē), *n.* An Indian of a warlike tribe of nomads of Shoshonean stock formerly ranging from the Arkansas River south to Mexico, but now with the Kiowas in Oklahoma.

Co-man'che-an (-ăn), *a.* [From *Comanche*, town and county, Texas.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a period of the Mesozoic between the Jurassic and the (Upper) Cretaceous, and also the system of rocks deposited during this period; — called also *Lower Cretaceous* and *Shastan*. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*. The great expansion of reptiles was the most striking feature of the animal life, and the appearance and spread of angiosperms the most notable fact connected with plant life. — **Co-man'che-an**, *n.*

co-man'ic (kŏ-măn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_5H_3O_2CO_2H$, prepared from comenic acid or chelidonic acid. It is a carboxylic derivative of pyrone.

Com'a-rum (kŏm'ă-rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόμαρος the arbutus.] *Bot.* A north temperate genus of rosaceous herbs. *C. palustre*, the only species, is called *bog strawberry*, *purple cinquefoil*, *marsh cinquefoil*, and *cowberry*. It has pinnate, prominently stipitate leaves, and purple flowers.

co'mate' (kō'māt'; kō'māt'), *n.* [*co-* + *mate*.] A companion; mate. *Shak.*

co'mate (kō'māt), *a.* [L. *comatus*, fr. *comare* to clothe with hair, fr. *coma* hair.] Hairy; comose.

com'a-tose (kŏm'ă-tōs; kō'mă-; 277), *a* [From COMA lethargy.] Relating to or resembling coma; drowsy; lethargic; as, *comatose* sleep — **com'a-tose'ly**, *adv.* — **com'a-tose'ness**, *n.* — **com'a-tos'i-ty** (-tŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

co-mat'u-la (kŏ-măt'ū-lă), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. L. *comatulus* having hair neatly curled. See COMATE, *a.*] *Zoöl.* A crinoid of the genus *Antedon* (syn. *Comatula*) and related genera. When young they are fixed by a stem. When adult they become detached and cling to seaweeds, etc., by their dorsal cirri. Called also *feather star*.

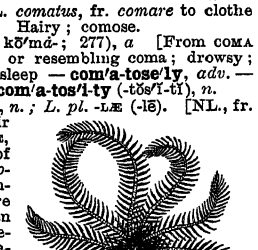
Comatula (*Antedon rosacea*); *c* Dorsal cirri.

coma vigil. *Med.* A diseased condition of the nervous system marked by profound prostration associated with partial unconsciousness.

comb (kōm), *n.* [AS. *camb*; akin to Sw., Dan., & D. *kam*, Icel. *kambr*, G. *kamm*, Gr. γομφιος a grinder tooth, Skr. *jambha* tooth. Cf. CAM.] **1.** An instrument consisting of a thin strip, as of metal, bone, wood, etc., with a row of teeth on one or both edges or sides, used for adjusting, cleaning, or confining the hair, or for adornment. **2.** A toothed instrument for currying hairy animals, or cleansing and smoothing their coats; a currycomb. **3.** The fleshy crest or caruncle on the head of the domestic fowl and certain other gallinaceous birds, usually best developed in the male. Many of the grouse have a small comb over each eye. In the domestic fowl it varies greatly in different breeds. Its typical form, called a **single comb**, is a median serrated crest, which may be erect or pendant. The **pea comb**, found in the Brahma fowls, consists of three low, somewhat serrated crests side by side, the middle one being the highest. The **rose comb**, as those of Hamburgs, has a flattened caplike form tapering behind into an extension or *spike*, and studded on top with tubercles. The **leaf comb**, occurring in Houdans, Polish, etc., is a flattened, transverse comb; if produced into laterally projecting spikes it is sometimes called *antlered*. The **strawberry comb**, as in Malays, is low, rounded, and set well forward. **4.** A thing resembling a cock's comb; as: **a** A crest attributed to certain serpents; also, a ridge or crest of hair. **b** The crest of a helmet, esp. the upright blade on a morion. **c** The thumb piece of the hammer of a gunlock; also, the sharp upper forward part of the butt of a gun next the cheek in firing. **d** A ridge of ground, as that between cart ruts, or that of a narrow hill. **e** The ridge of a roof. **f** The curling crest of a wave. **5.** Any of various toothed instruments; as: **a** One for separating and cleansing wool, flax, hair, etc. **b** The serrated vibratory doffing knife of a carding machine. **c** A former, commonly cone-shaped, used in hat manufacturing for hardening the soft fiber into a bat. **d** *Mech.* A chaser. **e** The notched scale of a wire micrometer. **f** The collector of an electrical machine. **g** *House Painting.* An instrument used in graining. **h** A tool used in marbling paper. **6.** A honeycomb, or one of the somewhat similar masses of cells built by wasps. **7.** *Zoöl.* Any of various comblike organs, as: **a** The pecten of a bird's eye. **b** The swimming organs of ctenophores. **c** An organ on the legs of some insects, used for cleaning purposes. **d** An organ of uncertain, perhaps sensory, function on the sternum of the second abdominal segment of scorpions and related animals. **8.** A long and narrow ridge or hill with steep sides, esp. one of gravel and sand. **9.** *Geol. & Mining.* A layer in a vein or geode, composed mainly of crystals, and exhibiting, when exposed, a surface formed by their terminal faces. **10.** The purple coneflower. *Local, U. S.*

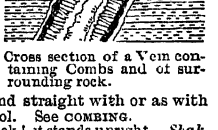
Cross section of a Vein containing Combs and of surrounding rock.

comb (kōm), *v. t.*; COMBED (kōmd), COMB'ING. **1.** To disentangle, cleanse, or adjust, with a comb; to lay smooth and straight with or as with a comb; as, to *comb* hair or wool. See COMBING.

Comb down his hair; look, look! it stands upright. *Shak.*

2. To rake or scrape with or as if with a comb. **3.** To thrash or beat *Humorous.*

comb, *v. i.* [See COMB, *n.*, 4 **f**.] *Naut.* To roll over, as the crest of a wave; to break with a white foam, as waves.

com'bat (kŏm'băt, kŭm'băt; 277), *v. i.*; COM'BAT-ED; COM'BAT-ING. [F. *combattre*; *com-* + *battre* to beat, fr. L. *battuere* to strike. See BATTER.] To struggle or contend, as with an opposing force, to fight.

To *combat* with a blind man I disdain *Milton.*

com'bat, *v. t.* To fight with; to oppose by force, argument, etc.; to contend against; to resist.

When he the ambitious Norway *combated* *Shak.*
Minds *combat* minds, repelling and repelled *Goldsmith.*

Syn. — Fight against, resist, oppose, withstand, oppugn, antagonize, repel, resent.

com'bat, *n.* [Cf. F. *combat*.] **1.** A fight; a contest; a struggle for supremacy; sometimes, with reference to military operations, a minor engagement.

My courage try by *combat*, if thou dar'st *Shak.*

2. A duel, or single combat; trial by combat, or trial by battle. See TRIAL BY BATTLE.

Syn. — Battle, engagement, conflict, contest, contention, struggle, fight, strife. See CONTEST.

com'bat-ant (kŏm'băt-ănt; kŭm'-), *a.* [F. *combattant*, p. pr.] Contending, or disposed to contend; specif.: **a** *Mil.* Taking part in active fighting; as, a *combatant* officer, as distinguished from one of the medical, commissariat, or similar branch. **b** *Her.* Combattant.

com'bat-ant, *n.* [F. *combattant*.] One who engages in combat. "The mighty *combatants*." *Milton.*

com'ba-tive (kŏm'bə-tĭv; kŭm'-; kŏm-băt'ĭv), *a.* Disposed to engage in combat; pugnacious. — **com'ba-tive-ly**, *adv.*

com'ba-tive-ness, *n.* Combative quality or state; specif., *Phrenol.*, combative faculty.

‖ **com'bat'tant'** (kŏn'bà'tàn'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Rampant as if in combat; — said of two animals, esp. lions, face to face.

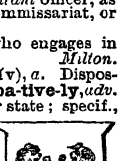
Combattant

comb disease. *Veter.* Favus of fowls, caused by a fungus (*Lophophyton gallinæ*). It appears first on the comb and wattles as light gray or white spots, becoming confluent and in some cases extending to the parts covered with feathers. Called also *whitecomb* and *lophophytosis*.

combed (kōmd), *a.* Having a comb or combs; as, in *Geol.*, a *combed* vein.

comb'er (kōm'ẽr), *n.* One that combs. Specif.: **a** One whose occupation it is to comb wool, flax, etc. **b** A machine for combing wool, flax, etc. **c** A long, curling wave; a beach comber.

The heave and the halt and the hurl and the crash of the *comber* wind-hounded? *Kipling*

comber board. *Weaving.* In a loom, a perforated wooden

co-lum'nat-ed (kŏ-lŭm'nāt-ĕd; kŏl'ŭm-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Columned.

column bone *Zoöl* The epitherygoid bone

col'um-nif'er-ous (kŏl'ŭm-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a* See -FEROUS; — used chiefly in botany.

co-lum'ni-form (kŏ-lŭm'nĭ-fôrm), *a* Of columnar form.

column lathe. A lathe on a vertical extensible post, used by watchmakers and dentists

column pipe A vertical pipe through which water is pumped to a higher level.

colup ✝ COLLOP.

colur. ✝ COLOR.

col'u-te'in (kŏl'ū-tē'ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid in bladder senna (*Colutea*).

col'u-to'ri-um (-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] = COLLUTORY.

colvere, colvre. ✝ CULVER.

col'ward, *a* [Cf. OF. *culvert*.] Perfidious; infamously wicked *Obs*

col'wort. ✝ COLEWORT.

Co-lym'bi-for'mes (kŏ-lĭm'bĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl* [NL.; Gr. κόλυμβος diver + L. *forma* form.] *Zoöl* An order of birds consisting of the loons and grebes.

col'ym-bi'on (kŏl'ĭm-bī'ŏn), *n.* [See COLUMBEION.] *East. Ch.* A vessel for holy water.

Co-lym'bus (-bŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόλυμβος a diver] *Zoöl* A genus of grebes (see GREBE). This name has also been often used as the generic name of the loons, the loon family being then termed **Co-lym'bi-dæ** (-bĭ-dē).

colyshe. ✝ CULLIS, a broth.

co-lyt'ic (kŏ-lĭt'ĭk), *a* [Gr κωλυτικός hindering, preventive.] Inhibitory; obstructive; antiseptic; as, *colytic* agents.

colza oil. = RAPE OIL. [COMB. form Obs. or dial. var. of COMB.]

Com., *or* **com** *Abbr.* Comedy; comic; comma; Commander; Commentary; commerce; commercial; Commission; Commissioner; Committee; Commodore; common; commoner; commonly; commune; community; communicate. communicated; communication.

co-mag'is-tra-cy, *n.* See CO-, 3 a.

‖ **co-mal'** (kō-mal'), *n.*; *pl.* -MALES (-mălz). [Sp., prob. of Mex. origin.] A flat dish of stone or earthenware on which tortillas are cooked. *Sp. Amer.*

com'a-mie (kŭm'ă-mĭ), *n.* [Cf. COAL, CULM coal.] A young coalfish. *Obs. or Scot.*

Co-man' (kō-măn'), *n.* The language of the medieval Kipchak khanate. See KIPCHAK, URAL-ALTAIC.

Co-man'che (kō-măn'chē), *n.* *Geol.* The Comanchean; orginally, that of Texas.

‖ **co'man-dan'cia** (kō'măn-dan'thya; -sya; 138), *n.*; *pl.* -CIAS [Sp.] A province or district subject to military control

co'marb (kō'märb), **co-mar'ba** (kō-mar'bə), *n.* Corrupts of COARB. — **co'marb-ship**, *n.*

‖ **co-mar'ca** (kō-mar'kə), *n.* [Sp.] A territorial division; a district or circuit.

Com. Arr. *Abbr.* Committee of Arrangements.

co-mart' (kō-märt'), *n.* Covenant; — the 1605 quarto reading of Shakespeare's Hamlet, I. 1. 93, probably a misprint.

co-ma'ta. ✝ COMET.

co-math'er Var. of COMETHER.

com'a-tous (kŏm'ă-tŭs, kō'mă-), *a.* Comatose.

co-mat'u-lid (kō-măt'ū-lĭd), *n.* *Zoöl.* A comatula.

comaundour. ✝ COMMANDER.

comb. Var. of COOMB. See MEASURE.

comb. Dial. Eng. var. of COOM

com'ba-cy, *n* Combat. *Obs.*

combarband. ✝ CUMMERBUND.

com-bar'on, *n* [*com-* + *baron*] A fellow baron.

com'bat-a-ble (kŏm'băt-ă-b'l; kŭm'-; kŏm-băt'ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *combattable*] See -ABLE.

‖ **com'bat' à ou'trance'** (kŏn'bà' ò ōō'tràns'). [F.] A fight to the end, or to the death.

‖ **com-ba'te** (kŏ m-b a't ē), *n.* [Sp.] Fighting; conflict; also, a cockfight. *Phil I.*

com'bat-er, *n.* A combatant

com'ba-tive. Combative. *Ref Sp.*

comb bearer A ctenophore.

comb'broach' (kōm'brōch'), *n.* Also **combrouch.** A tooth of a wool comb. [cleaning combs]

comb'-brush', *n.* **1.** A brush for **2.** A lady's maid. *Obs.*

combd. Combed. *Ref. Sp.*

combe (kōm; kōōm). Var. of COOMB, a valley; obs. var. of COOMB, a measure.

com'bel (kŏm'bĕl), *n.* Also **com'ble.** [F. *comble*.] *Her.* A diminutive of the chief, one half, or less than one half, its depth; a fillet.

com'ber (kŏm'bẽr), *n.* **a** The

frame through which the lower ends of the harness cords are passed to keep them separate.

comb grain. In lumber, grain of plainly marked narrow stripes of darker and lighter color, parallel and nearly straight, as in certain yellow pines of the southern United States. This is considered a mark of sound material.

com'bi-nant (kŏm'bĭ-nănt; kŏm-bīn'ănt; 277), *n.* [From 1st COMBINE, *v. t.*] *Math.* **a** An invariant of a system of quantics of the same degree, unaffected (except by a constant multiplier) by putting for any quantic a linear function of all the quantics (Sylvester, 1853). **b** In Sophus Lie's group theory, the infinitesimal operation (or linear differential operator) $X.Y-Y.X$, denoted by (XY), where X and Y are any two infinitesimal operations of a finite group. It is important as leading coefficient in a certain expansion.

com'bi-nan-tive (kŏm'bĭ-năn-tĭv; kŏm-bīn'ăn-tĭv), *a. Math.* Involving combinants or characterized by their properties. — **combinantive covariant,** *Math.*, a covariant of a system of quantics unaffected (unless by a constant factor) by putting linear functions of the quantics for the quantics themselves.

com'bi-nate (kŏm'bĭ-nāt), *a.* [LL. *combinatus*, p. p.] United; joined; betrothed. *Obs. or R. Shak.*

com'bi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *combinatio.* See COMBINE.] **1.** Act or process of combining, or state of being combined. "Images in the same *combination.*" *Johnson.*

Making new compounds by new *combinations.* *Boyle.*

2. Result of combining; a union or aggregate made by combining one thing with another; specif., a union of mechanical parts or elements so that they cooperate to produce a practical result or effect.

3. Specif.: A union of persons; esp., a union or alliance of persons or states to effect some purpose; — formerly chiefly used as implying an intent to effect a purpose contrary to law. Now, usually, a union of persons to effect some purpose of an industrial or other economic nature, as in the case of syndicates, trusts, labor unions, or employers' associations, aiming to regulate production, distribution, sale, etc., in which the feature of illegality is still frequently to be seen; as, *combinations* in restraint of trade.

A *combination* of the most powerful men in Rome who had conspired my ruin. *Melmoth*

4. *pl. Math.* The different sets into which a number of individuals, as letters, may be grouped. In *combinations* the order in which the objects are arranged in each group is indifferent, while in *variations* and *permutations* it is essential; thus *abc* and *bca* are different *permutations*, but the same *combination.*

5. *Biol.* A binomial name; specif., one formed by combining a specific name with a different generic name from that under which an organism was originally described.

☞ An author who transfers a species to a different genus is said to be the author of the *combination*, the original publisher being author of the *species* alone.

6. *Pool.* A combination shot.

7. The series of letters or numbers in given succession chosen in setting a combination lock; also, the mechanism operating or moved by the series.

8. *Sports.* A series of bets, or a single bet on a number of happenings, the odds given being based on the odds on each event and according to the theory of probabilities.

Syn. — Alliance, association, union, league, confederacy, coalition, clique, coterie, camarilla, gang. — COMBINATION, COMBINE, PARTY, FACTION, CABAL, JUNTO. *Combination* and *party* may or may not be opprobrious terms; *faction*, *cabal*, and *junto* commonly are. A COMBINATION (see AGGREGATE) is a union, either of individuals or of organized interests, for mutual support in urging demands or resisting claims; as, a *combination* of coal consumers against an increase in prices, a *combination* of railroads to maintain existing rates. COMBINE is a colloquialism, esp. in U. S., for *combination*; as, the coal *combine.* A PARTY is a number of persons united in support of some opinion, cause, or principle; it usually implies a similar body in opposition; as, "He who draws his pen for one *party* must expect to make enemies of the other" (*Dryden*); "Who [Burke], born for the universe, narrowed his mind, and to *party* gave up what was meant for mankind" (*Goldsmith*). FACTION (see FACTIOUS) frequently suggests a smaller body than *party*, and commonly implies selfish ends and the use of unscrupulous or turbulent means; as, "So several *factions* from this first ferment work up to foam and threat the government" (*Dryden*); "The Whigs and Tories in Rome, Athens, and Jerusalem never forgot national points with more zeal, to attend to private *faction*, than we have lately" (*Walpole*). A CABAL is a small and secret combination, seeking private or sinister ends by scheming or intrigue; as, "Mr. Philips . . . [said] that I was entered into a *cabal* with Dean Swift and others to write against the whig interest, and in particular to undermine his own reputation, and that of his friends Steele and Addison" (*Pope*); cf., "The gossip and the *cabals* of those Anglicized coteries" (*Byron*). JUNTO often er than *cabal* suggests intrigue for party or political, as well as for private, ends; as, the Cuban *junto.* See ALLIANCE, CONSPIRACY, ASSOCIATION, COMPANY, COTERIE, UNION, COMPOSITE.

combination by volume, *Chem.*, the act, process, or ratio by which gaseous elements and compounds unite in definite proportions by volume to form distinct compounds. — **c. by weight,** *Chem.*, act, process, or ratio in which substances unite (in compounds) in proportions by weight, relatively fixed and exact. See LAW OF DEFINITE PROPORTIONS.

com'bi-na'tion-al (kŏm'bĭ-nā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to combination; having the quality of combining.

combinational analysis. = COMBINATORIAL ANALYSIS. — **c. tone** *or* **note,** *Acous.*, a tone produced by the combination of the vibrations of two tones in the same air space (usually within the ear); — called also *resultant tone*, *Tartini's tone.* It may be either a *summation tone* (called also *summational tone*) or a *difference tone* (called also *differential tone* or *grave harmonic*), as its pitch is equal to the sum or difference of the frequencies of the tones which produce it.

combination lock. A lock in which the mechanism is controlled by means of a movable dial (sometimes by several dials or rings) inscribed with letters or figures. The bolt of the lock cannot be turned until after the dial has been so turned as to combine the characters in a certain order or succession.

combination pedal. *Music.* An organ pedal which draws or withdraws several stops at once.

combination rubber. *Mech.* Sheet rubber with a linen web or webs through it, used to pack pipe joints, etc.

combination shot. *Pool.* A shot in which a ball is pocketed by playing another object ball to strike it.

com'bi-na-tive (kŏm'bĭ-nā-tĭv, kŏm-bīn'ā-tĭv; 277), *a.* Tending or able to effect combination; marked by, pertaining to, or resulting from, combination; specif., *Math.*, combinatorial.

com'bi-na-to'ri-al (kŏm'bĭ-nā-tō'rĭ-ăl; kŏm-bīn'ā-), *a. Math.* Of or pertaining to combinations. — **combinatorial analysis,** *Math.*, the general doctrine of the distribution of objects into classes, — of late years (since 1846) expanded into a complicate and extremely abstruse body of knowledge.

com-bine' (kŏm-bīn'), *v. t.*; COM-BINED' (-bīnd'), COM-BIN'-ING (-bīn'ĭng). [LL. *combinare*, *combinatum*; L. *com-* + *binus*, pl. *bini*, two and two, double: cf. F. *combiner.* See BINARY.] **1.** To unite or join; to link closely together; to bring into harmonious union; specif., to cause to unite into a chemical compound.

Friendship is the cement which really *combines* mankind. *Dr. H. More.*

Earthly sounds, though sweet and well *combined.* *Cowper.*

2. To possess or exhibit in combination.

3. To bind; to hold, as by a moral tie. *Obs.*

I am *combined* by a sacred vow *Shak.*

Syn. — Unite, consolidate, amalgamate. See JOIN.

com-bine', *v. i.* **1.** To form a union; to agree; coalesce; confederate. "You with your foes *combine.*" *Dryden.*

So sweet did harp and voice *combine.* *Scott.*

2. *Chem.* To unite in definite proportions by weight to form a distinct compound.

3. *Card Playing.* In cassino, to build.

com-bine' (kŏm-bīn'; *commonly* kŏm'bīn), *n.* Act of combining; usually, a combination of persons to effect some commercial, industrial, or political object, — usually in a bad sense and implying illegality or fraud. *Colloq., U. S.*

Syn. — See COMBINATION.

com-bined' (kŏm-bīnd'), *p. a.* **1.** United; formed by combination; joined together, as confederates; formed into a compound, as chemical elements.

2. Performed by agents in combination. — **com-bin'ed-ly** (kŏm-bīn'ĕd-lĭ), *adv* — **com-bin'ed-ness,** *n.*

combined carbon, in iron and steel, that portion of the carbon which is chemically united in the form of carbides, as distinguished from *graphitic carbon.* — **c. experience table.** See MORTALITY TABLE. — **c. method** (of teaching deaf-mutes), a system combining oral and written instruction with the manual method.

comb'ing (kōm'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of using a comb or combs.

☞ The process of *combing* is used in straightening wool of long staple; short wool is *carded.*

2. Produce of combing; — chiefly *pl.* Specif.: **a** That which is caught or collected with a comb, as loose, tangled hair. **b** Hair arranged to be worn on the head.

combing machine. *Textile Manuf.* A machine for combing wool, flax, cotton, etc., and separating the longer and more valuable fiber from the shorter. See also CARDING MACHINE. — **c. wool,** wool adapted for being combed.

com-bin'ing (kŏm-bīn'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COMBINE.

combining form, a word form, as a prefix or suffix, used in compounds, as *hydro-*, *phyto-*, *auto-*, etc. — **c. power,** *Chem.*, the ability of the elements to combine with one another to form compounds; frequently, the degree of this ability; valence. See VALENCE. — **c. weight,** *Chem.*, that proportional weight, referred to some standard, and for each element fixed and exact, by which an element unites with another to form a distinct compound. The combining weights either are identical with, or are multiples or submultiples of, the atomic weight. See ATOMIC WEIGHT; EQUIVALENT, 2 **b.**

comb pot. A device for heating a wool comb over a stove, commonly consisting of two flat plates with room between for the teeth of the comb.

Com'bre-ta'ce-æ (kŏm'brē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See COMBRETUM.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Myrtales), having flowers with an indefinite number of stamens and often apetalous. It contains about 15 genera and 250 species, chiefly tropical; *Combretum* and *Terminalia* are the most important. Some plants of this family have the habit of the mangrove. The astringent fruits of many genera of the family yield the myrobalans of commerce, whence it is sometimes called the *myrobalan family.*

com'bre-ta'ceous (-shŭs), *a.*

Com-bre'tum (kŏm-brē'tŭm), *n.* [L., a kind of rush.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs typifying the family Combretaceæ. Many species have handsome white, red, or yellow flowers, and are cultivated in greenhouses; some yield tannin and various dyes.

com-bur'gess (kŏm-bûr'jĕs), *n.* [*com-* + *burgess.*] *Hist.* **a** A fellow burgess. **b** Formerly, in certain English boroughs, one of a number of elected magistrates who were associated with the alderman.

com-bust' (kŏm-bŭst'), *a.* [L. *combustus*, p. p. of *comburere* to burn up; *com-* + *burere* (in comp.), of uncertain origin; cf. *bustum* funeral pyre: cf. OF. *combust.*] *Obs.*

1. Burnt; consumed. *Chaucer.*

2. *Astrol.* So near the sun as to be obscured or overpowered by his light, as the moon or planets when not more than eight degrees and a half from the sun. *Milton.*

com-bus'ti-bil'i-ty (kŏm-bŭs'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being combustible.

com-bus'ti-ble (kŏm-bŭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf F. *combustible.*] **1.** Capable of undergoing combustion; apt to catch fire; inflammable.

Sin is to the soul like fire to *combustible* matter *South.*

2. Easily kindled or excited; quick; fiery; irascible.

Arnold was a *combustible* character *Irving.*

com-bus'ti-ble, *n.* A thing that is combustible.

All such *combustibles* as are cheap enough for common use go under the name of fuel. *Ure.*

com-bus'tion (-chŭn), *n.* [L. *combustio*: cf. F. *combustion.*] **1.** Act or instance of burning.

2. Specif.: *Obs.* **a** A conflagration. **b** Cremation.

3. *Chem.* **a** Any chemical process accompanied by the evolution of light and heat, commonly the union of substances with oxygen; hence, slower oxidation, as in the animal body. **b** In quantitative analysis, the entire operation of burning a measured portion of a substance to be analyzed, and collecting the products.

4. Inflammation. *Obs.*

5. Violent agitation; confusion; tumult. *Lockhart.*

There [were] great *combustions* and divisions among the heads of the university. *Mede.*

6. *Astrol.* The obscuration of a star or planet by proximity to the sun. *Obs.*

7. In the explosion of powder for ballistic purposes, the progressive burning of each grain from surface to center.

combustion chamber. *Mech.* **a** A space over, or in front of, a boiler furnace where the gases from the fire become more thoroughly mixed and burnt. **b** The clearance space in the cylinder of an internal combustion engine where the charge is compressed and ignited.

combustion furnace. *Chem.* A long, narrow, portable furnace used in the combustion method.

combustion method. *Chem.* A method for the quantitative determination of carbon, hydrogen, etc., by combustion of the substance with air, oxygen, or some solid oxidizing material, such as copper oxide, and absorption or collection of the gaseous products. It is extensively used for the analysis of organic compounds and also for the determination of carbon in iron and steel.

combustion tube. *Chem.* A tube capable of withstanding considerable heat, used in the combustion method.

com-bus'tive (kŏm-bŭs'tĭv), *a.* Tending or able to effect combustion, pertaining to, or marked by, combustion.

comb'y (kōm'ĭ), *a.* Resembling a comb in structure; favose; honeycombed.

come (kŭm; kōōm), *n.* [Perh. akin to G. *keim* germ.] The radicle developed in grain, as barley, during malting; — chiefly *pl. Eng., and Chiefly Dial.*

come (kŭm), *v. i.*; *pret.* CAME (kām); *p. p.* COME (kŭm); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COM'ING (kŭm'ĭng). [ME. *cumen*, *comen*, AS. *cuman*; akin to OS. *kuman*, D. *komen*, OHG. *queman*, G. *kommen*, Icel. *koma*, Sw. *komma*, Dan. *komme*, Goth. *qiman*, L. *venire* (for *gvenire*), Gr. βαίνειν to go, Skr. *gam.* Cf. BASE, *n.*, CONVENE, ADVENTURE.] **1.** To move forward or hitherward; to approach; to pass, or be passing, from one station in space to another which is implied as nearer than the first; — opposed to *go.* *Come* may be used without reference to any particular place where the motion begins or ends, in which case the idea of *approach* is carried by the verb; as, the shots *came* thick and fast; or a definite place of departure or terminus or both may be implied by the context, or formally expressed, when the verb commonly takes either a preposition (as, to *come to*, *toward*, *on*, *upon*, *before*, *behind*, etc.) or an adverb (as, to *come away*, *off*, *up*, *down*, *forth*, *forward*, etc.).

When we *came* to Rome. *Acts* XXVIII 16.

Lately *come* from Italy. *Acts* XVIII. 2.

2. To move toward, arrive at, or appear on, a scene of action; to move into or appear in the station of interest, whether this be partly physical or purely ideal; — usually with the sense of purpose, which is ordinarily defined by an infinitive or participle or a coordinate verb introduced by *and*; as, he *came* to see us; *come* and see us; a man *came* asking after wisdom; or by a prepositional phrase; as, to *come* to the rescue; *come* to the bar of judgment.

A Daniel *come* to judgment. *Shak.*

I did not *come* to curse thee. *Shak.*

3. To move toward or arrive at a station in a series; to approach or arrive in time, sequence, or order; as, day *comes*; to *come* of age; to *come* to the crux of the argument; after joy *comes* sadness; *coming*, now, to the next section; also, to approach in kind or quality; as, brute pain *comes* near to human.

The hour is *coming*, and now is. *John* v. 25.

4. To appear as issuing from a source or as entering into being; to appear in the course of a development; to follow, emanate, result (usually with *from*, *of*, or *into*); as, ill *comes* from ill will; he *comes* of a sturdy race; to *come* into bloom. Hence, to reach as a natural consequence; as, to *come* to blows; *come* to an understanding.

From whence *come* wars? *James* IV. 1.

Then butter does refuse to *come*. *Hudibras.*

So quick bright things *come* to confusion. *Shak.*

5. To arrive or appear as an event or condition; to happen; befall; occur; as, no harm will *come* to you; an idea *came* into his head.

All things *come* alike to all. *Eccl* IX. 2

Thy kingdom *come*. *Matt.* VI. 10.

Specif.: **a** To arrive or appear as by chance or unforeseen development; to get to be, or turn out to be; as, to *come* untied; *come* true.

How *come* you thus estranged? *Shak.*

b To arrive or appear as a possession; as, his wealth *comes* by inheritance; knowledge *comes*, but wisdom lingers.

6. To extend from point to point or along the denoted or understood space; as, the road *comes* down the hill; breeches *coming* to the knees.

7. To enter or assume a given condition, relation, use, or position; as, the artillery *came* into action or play; the boats *came* into collision; blue is *coming* into fashion; to *come* to a carry arms; *come* to salute.

8. To appear as entering into the field of view or falling within the range of application; as, to *come* within the terms of a treaty; beyond the Alps *comes* Italy.

9. To extend or reach in relations (esp. to a person) of interest or effect on the emotions or the intellect; as, the death of your friend *comes* very near to me; the argument *came* home forcibly.

10. To be favorably moved; to yield (cf. COME ROUND).

He will relent; he's *coming*; I perceive 't. *Shak.*

11. To advance toward maturity of development, as a colt in training when he begins to understand his work and show speed. *Cant.* *S. L. Boardman.*

12. To be seemly or becoming. *Obs.*

13. To rise or overflow; — said of a river. *Dial. Eng.*

☞ With reference to a future date the present tense is

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cabrilla (*Serranus cabrilla*). b A wrasse (var. of *Labrus maculatus*). *Dial. Eng.*

com'ber-ous. † CUMBROUS.

comb'flow'er (kŏm'flou'ẽr), *n.* The common sunflower. *U. S.*

comb foundation. *Apiculture.* A thin plate of wax imitating the bottom of honeycomb cells

com-bin'a-ble (kŏm-bīn'*a*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **com-bin'a-bleness,** *n.*

combination car. A railroad car with two or more compartments for different purposes. *U. S.*

combination chuck. See 5th CHUCK, *n.*, 4. [SWITCH.]

combination crossing. = SLIP

combination fuse *or* **fuze.** See FUSE, *n.* [TIONAL NOTE.]

combination note. = COMBINA-

combination room. = COMMON ROOM. *Univ. of Cambridge, Eng.*

combination suit. = UNION SUIT.

combination tone. = COMBINATIONAL TONE.

com'bi-na'tor, *n.* A combiner.

com-bin'a-to-ry (kŏm-bīn'ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Combinative.

com-bind', *v. t. & i.* [From *combine* and *bind* confused.] To combine. *Obs.*

com-bine'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

com-bin'er (kŏm-bīn'ẽr), *n.* One that combines.

comb'ings. Var. of COAMINGS.

‖ **comb'ite** (kōm'bīt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cumulus*, heap, summit, crown.] **1.** Acme; summit.

2. *Her.* A fillet. *Obs.*

comb'less. *a.* See -LESS. — **comb'less-ness,** *n.*

‖ **com'bo-lo'io** (kŏm'bō-lō'yō), *n.* A Mohammedan rosary, of ninety-nine beads.

com'bre. † CUMBER.

com'brouch'. Var. of COMBROACH.

com'brous. † CUMBROUS.

comb'-shaped', *a.* Pectinate.

com-bure' *v. t. & i.* [L. *comburere.*] To burn up. *Obs.*

com-bu'rent (kŏm-bū'rĕnt), *a.* [L. *comburens.*] Burning; also, causing combustion. "Fire is *comburent*, wood is combustible." *Encyc. Brit.*

com-bust' (kŏm-bŭst'), *v. t.* To burn; incinerate. *Archaic.*

com-bus'ti-bl. Combustible. *Ref. Sp.*

com-bus'ti-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

com-bus'ti-bly, *adv.* of COMBUSTIBLE. [CHAMBER a.]

combustion box = COMBUSTION

combustion engine An internal-combustion engine.

combustion fuse. See FUSE.

combustion spoon. *Chem.* = DEFLAGRATION SPOON.

com-bus'tious (kŏm-bŭs'chŭs), *a.* Inflammable; combustible; in combustion. *Obs.* *Shak.*

comdg. *Abbr.* Commanding.

comdt. *Abbr.* Commandant.

come. † COMB.

come (kŭm), *n.* Coming. *Obs.*

come, *n.* A guest; stranger. *Obs.*

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used in a construction analogous to the former use of *was* (see BE, *Note*) for a past date; as, "Monday *come* fortnight," meaning, "a fortnight after (the next) Monday." As in the analogous case of *was*, the verb is often omitted, hence, such an expression as "Monday fortnight" might signify either a fortnight after or a fortnight before (the next) Monday. Similarly, this construction is used in denoting a future date from which is estimated a past period; as, the accident was a year ago *come* New Year's.

Come Lammas Eve at night shall she be fourteen. *Shak.*

☞ Often, esp. in poetry, the auxiliary *be*, rather than *have*, is used with *come*, giving to the participle a clearer adjectival significance, expressing state or condition, whereas *have* expresses the completion of action.

Think not that I *am come* to destroy *Matt.* v 17.
We *are come* off like Romans *Shak.*

☞ *Come* in the imperative is used to excite attention, or to stimulate to motion or joint action; *come*, let us go, also, esp. when repeated, it sometimes expresses haste, or impatience, and sometimes rebuke.

Come, come, no time for lamentation now. *Milton.*

Syn. — See ARRIVE.

☞ Other phrases with *come*, esp. as a variable part, are entered under their respective nouns, adjectives, etc.

to come about. **a** To come to pass, as in due course; to attain fulfillment, to arrive; also, to occur or happen; to result; as, how did this misfortune *come about?* **b** To change; to come round. "The wind is *come about.*" *Shak.* — **to c. abroad.** **a** To move, or be away, from one's home or country. "Am *come abroad* to see the world." *Shak.* **b** To become public or known. *Obs.* "Neither was anything kept secret, but that it should *come abroad.*" *Mark* iv. 22. — **to c. across,** to meet or find, esp. by chance or suddenly. "We *come across* more than one incidental mention of those wars." *E. A. Freeman.* "Wagner's was certainly one of the strongest and most independent natures I ever *came across.*" *H. R. Haweis.* — **to c. after.** **a** To follow. **b** To come to take or to obtain; as, to *come after* a book. — **to c. again,** to return. "His spirit *came again* and he revived." *Judges* xv. 19. — **to c. along,** to move on (toward or in company with). "I murmured, as I *came along.*" *Tennyson.* — **to c. and go,** to pass in and out or to and fro; to appear and disappear; to arrive and pass. — **to c. around,** to come round. — **to c. at.** **a** To reach; to arrive within reach of; gain; as, to *come at* a true knowledge of ourselves. **b** To make for in attacking; as, he *came at* me with fury. — **to c away.** **a** To part or separate; to depart. **b** = COME ALONG. *North of Eng. & Scot.* **c** To come forth or turn out. — **to c. back.** **a** To return to memory. **b** *Sports.* To retrograde from a position in advance. — **to c. between,** to intervene in order to separate; hence, to cause estrangement. — **to c. by.** **a** To get possession of, or obtain; gain; acquire. "Examine how you *came by* all your state." *Dryden.* **b** To pass near or by way of. **c** To move to one side. *Dial. Eng.* — **to c. down.** **a** To descend; to extend downward. **b** To lose or fall in estate, condition, amount, etc. **c** To put or pay down, as money; — usually with *with. Colloq.* **d** *Theater.* To advance toward the footlights; — so termed because stages were formerly built on an inclined plane. Opposed to *to go up.* — **to c. down on** *or* **upon,** to call to account; to reprimand severely. *Colloq. Dickens.* — **to c. forth,** to issue from a retired or concealed position. — **to c forward,** to present one's self, as for candidacy; also, to make advances. — **to c. home.** **a** To come close or press closely; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason. **b** *Naut.* To drag over the bottom as the vessel drifts or the cable is shortened; — said of an anchor. — **to c. honestly by.** **a** To get honestly. **b** To inherit, as a feature, mental trait, or peculiarity. — **to c. in.** **a** To enter, as a town, house, etc. "The thief *cometh in.*" *Hos.* vii. 1. **b** To arrive; as, when my ship *comes in.* **c** To assume official station or duties; as, when Lincoln *came in.* **d** To comply; yield; surrender. **e** To be brought into use. "Silken garments did not *come in* till late." *Arbuthnot.* **f** To be added or inserted. **g** To accrue or come as gain or revenue. **h** To mature and yield a harvest, as crops; to begin to be in season. **i** To be confined or bring forth young. *Colloq., U. S.* — **to c. in clipping time,** to come as opportunely as one visiting a farmer during the mirth and good cheer of sheep-shearing time. *Scot.* — **to c. in for,** to receive or become in the way of. "The rest *came in for* subsidies." *Swift.* — **to c. into.** **a** To join with or take part in. **b** To agree to or comply with. **c** To enter upon or in possession of; to acquire, as an inheritance. — **to c. in upon,** to impress or be borne in upon. — **to c. in with.** **a** To meet or overtake; to fall in with. *Obs.* **b** To break in or interrupt with; as, *to come in with* a laugh. — **to c. near** *or* **nigh.** To approach in place, quality, etc. "Nothing ancient or modern seems to *come near* it." *Sir W. Temple.* — **to c. off.** **a** To be or become after some delay; to turn out; as, the weather *came off* very fine. **b** To acquit one's self; to issue (from a contest, etc.); as, he *came off* with honor. **c** To get free; to get away; to escape. **d** To desist. *Obs. or Slang.* **e** To be carried through; to pass off; also, to take place; to happen. — **to c. on.** **a** To advance; also, to make progress.

What if I can make Cæsar better also, who is now *coming on* with wind and tide? *J. A. Froude.*

b To enter or appear; to be brought forward, as a bill in the legislature. **c** To come upon, as by accident. **d** To come to a stage of maturity, readiness, or the like. *Dial. or Colloq.* — **to c. one's way** *or* **ways,** to come; to come along. *Obs. Shak.* — **to c. out.** **a** To pass out or issue forth, as from a country, room, company, etc., or for combat or other contest, or from a contest, competition, etc.; as, *to come out* on a strike; *to come out* with flying colors. **b** To appear or emerge; to come into view; — with many specific applications to becoming visible, evident, known, on record as regards opinion, presented in society, on the stage, or otherwise professionally; specif.: of books, to be published; of cards, to be played. **c** To extend or protrude. **d** To come to an end (*Obs.*); also, to result; to turn out. — **to c. out with,** to give publicity to; to disclose. — **to c. over.** **a** To pass from one side or place to another; to cross. "Perpetually teasing their friends to *come over* to them." *Addison.* **b** To rise and pass over, in distillation. **c** To experience an indicated kind of feeling coming over one; as, *to come over* faint. **d** To overtake or take possession of; as, a change has *come over* her. **e** To surpass; also, to overcome. *Obs. or R.*

It takes two Spaniards . . . to *come* a Yankee o'er. *C. G. Leland.*

— **to c. round.** **a** To recur in regular course. **b** To recover, as from illness or moodiness. *Colloq.* **c** To change, as the wind, or as a person in his opinion.

He must have *come round* to the doctrine of the preëstablished harmony as the only solution. *Ward.*

d To relent. *J. H. Newman.* **e** To wheedle or circumvent (one) by flattery or deception. *Colloq.* — **to come short,** to be deficient; to fail of attaining. "All have sinned and *come short* of the glory of God." *Rom.* iii. 23. — **to c. to.** **a** *Naut.* (with the accent on *to*) To luff; to bring the ship's head nearer the wind; to anchor or stop in a certain point. **b** To consent or yield. *Swift.* **c** (with the accent on *to*) To recover, as from a swoon, passion, etc. **d** To arrive at, to reach; to amount to; as, the taxes *come to* a large sum. **e** To fall to; to be received by, as an inheritance. *Shak.* **f** To result in; — with *little, much, naught, the worst*, etc. — **to c. to a head.** **a** To suppurate, as a boil. **b** To mature; to culminate, as a plot. — **to c. to (an) anchor,** *Naut.*, to let go, or drop, anchor. — **to c. to blows,** to engage in combat; to fight. — **to c. together.** **a** To meet or assemble, as for business, worship, etc. *Acts* i. 6. **b** To live together as man and wife. *Matt.* i. 18. — **to c. to grief,** to meet with calamity, accident, defeat, ruin, etc., causing grief; to turn out badly. *Colloq.* — **to c. to hand,** to be received, as a letter; to be taken into possession. — **to c. to life,** to regain consciousness or animation. — **to c. to nature,** *Metal.*, to become pasty and granular; — said of iron at the conclusion of the puddling process converting it from cast iron into wrought iron. — **to c. to one's self,** to return to consciousness, to recover one's senses. — **to c. to pass,** to happen; occur. — **to c. to terms,** to arrive at an arrangement; also, to submit or yield. — **to c. to the front,** to attain prominence or leadership. — **to c. to the scratch.** **a** *Prize Fighting.* To step up to the scratch or mark made in the ring to be toed by the combatants in beginning a contest. Hence: **b** To meet an antagonist or a difficulty bravely. *Colloq.* — **to c. to time.** **a** *Prize Fighting.* To come forward to resume the contest when "time" is called. Hence: **b** To keep an appointment; to meet expectations. *Colloq.* — **to c. true.** **a** To happen as predicted or expected. **b** *Hort.* To reproduce the characters of the parent; — said of a seedling. — **to c. under,** to belong to, as an individual to a class. — **to c. up.** **a** To ascend; rise; — formerly often with reference to rank or position. **b** To come forward. **c** To come into use, as a fashion. **d** To spring; to shoot or rise above the earth, as a plant. **e** *Naut.* To come to a certain direction, esp. one as near as may be to the wind. **f** To be brought up; to arise, as a question. — **to c. upon.** **a** To befall as if descending upon. **b** To attack or invade. **c** To press one's claim upon; also, to become dependent upon; as, *to come upon* the town. **d** To light or chance upon; to find; as, *to come upon* hidden treasure. — **to c. up to,** to advance into proximity to, as regards position, grade, amount, value, etc.; to come forward to; to amount to; to rise to; to equal. — **to c. up with,** to overtake or reach by pursuit.

come (kŭm), *v. i.* **1.** To befit or become; pertain to. *Obs.* **2.** To approach toward or be near (an age); as, *coming* eight years old.

3. *Slang or Colloq.* **a** To act or practice; as, to *come* a dodge over him; also, to play; as, to *come* a hand at cards. **b** To attain or do (something); as, he cannot *come* that. **to come a cropper.** See under CROPPER. — **to c it.** **a** To succeed in a trick. **b** To come out with it; — implying to lend (something); to blab (secrets); to show (fear), etc. — **to c.** (something) over, to play or practice upon by way of hoodwinking, deceiving, or taking advantage. *Colloq.* — **to c.** (one) **thanks,** to tender thanks. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **to c the old soldier over** (one), to impose on or take advantage of (one).

You need n't try to *come the old soldier over* me. *T. Hughes.*

— **to c. up,** *Naut.*, to slacken off gently; to ease off; as, *to come up* a tackle, etc.

come'-a-long', *n.* A gripping device, as for stretching wire, etc., consisting of two jaws so attached to a ring that they are closed by pulling on the ring. See CLAMP, *Illust.*

come'-at'-a-ble (kŭm'ăt'*a*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being come at, or attained; accessible. *Colloq.* "Completely *come-at-able.*" *Scott.* — **come'-at'-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **come'-at'-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

come'back' (kŭm'băk'), *n.* The progeny of a cross between two breeds when bred with a pure example of one of the breeds; esp., the progeny resulting from breeding a mixed Lincoln and merino (or Leicester and merino) ewe with a pure merino ram. *Australia.*

‖ **co-me'dia** (kō-mā'dyä), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish regular verse drama or comedy; comedy. — **co-me'dias de ca'pa y es-pa'da** (-dyäs dā kä'pä ē ĕs-pä'thä), lit., comedies of cloak and sword; dramas of gallantry in intrigue among the higher classes, usually including an underplot for the gracioso. This is the most popular species of Spanish drama. — **co-me'dia de fi'gu-rón'** (dā fē'gōō-rōn'), lit., comedy of a fantastic; drama depicting a ridiculous and extravagant vice or character.

co-me'di-an (kō-mē'dĭ-ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *comédien*] **1.** An actor in comedy; sometimes, any stage player. "The famous *comedian* Roscius." *Middleton.*

2. A writer of comedy. *Milton.*

‖ **co'mé'di-enne'** (kō'mā'dyĕn'), *n. fem.; pl.* -ENNES (-dyĕn'). [F., fem. of *comédien.*] An actress who plays comedy.

co-me'di-et'ta (kō-mē'dĭ-ĕt'*ä*; *It.* kō-mä'dĭ-ĕt'tä), *n.* [It.] *Drama.* A brief or slender comedy.

com'e-do (kŏm'ĕ-dō), **com'e-don** (-dŏn), *n.; pl.* -DONES (-dō'nēz). [L., a glutton. See COMESTIBLE.] *Med.* A small plug or mass occluding the excretory duct of a sebaceous gland, occurring frequently upon the face, esp. the nose, and consisting of retained semilliquid glandular secretion or sebum. The outer end is often dark or black, due to accumulation of dust and dirt; hence, it is often called *blackhead.*

come'down' (kŭm'doun'), *n.* A downfall; esp., a degrading or humiliating concession or setback.

She slightly despised the condescension of his asking, and felt it to be what she called a *comedown* for a man. *S. Weir Mitchell.*

com'e-dy (kŏm'ĕ-dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [F. *comédie*, L. *comoedia*, fr. Gr. κωμῳδία; κῶμος a jovial festivity with music and dancing, a festal procession, an ode sung at this procession (perh. akin to κώμη village) + ἀείδειν to sing; for comedy was originally of a lyric character. See ODE.] **1.** A drama of light and amusing rather than serious character and typically having a happy ending; also, the dramatic quality characteristic of comedies; the phase of drama expressing the comic or depicting scenes of amusing or cheerful nature; as, bits of *comedy* are often introduced into tragedies; Molière was a master of the *comedy* of manners. The comedy of the European stage is directly descended from that of Attica. Critics of the time of Hadrian discriminated in Attic comedy three divisions, since generally recognized. The Old Comedy (about 465–400 B.C.), developed out of the procession of mummers (κῶμος) in connection with the Greater Dionysia, and consisted chiefly of political and social satire, commonly directed at contemporary men and issues. Cratinus, Eupolis, and Aristophanes are representative. The Middle Comedy (400–336 B. C.) is characterized by parodies of literature and travesties of myths and philosophies. Aristophanes, Antiphanes, and Alexis are prominent. The New Comedy is devoted to portrayal of familiar life, and afforded the chief Greek model for the Roman comedy of Plautus and Terence. Menander was the most eminent writer. It was vigorous for only about a century, and with its disappearance from the stage, early in the Christian Era, Greek comedy lost most of its influence until the Renaissance, when modern drama was shaped upon classic models. See COMEDIA, COMŒDIA, MASKED COMEDY; cf. CHORUS, TRAGEDY.

Comedy presents us with the imperfections of human nature; farce entertains us with what is monstrous and chimerical. *Dryden.*

2. The theory or art of composing or of acting comedies.

3. Matter suitable for treatment in comedy; an amusing and enlivening event having a dramatic turn or suggestion; as, a *comedy* in politics.

The world is a *comedy* to those that think, a tragedy to those who feel. *Walpole.*

4. Any literary composition or series of compositions treating a theme suitable for comedy or after the manner of comedy; — chiefly a term of literary history or criticism, applied sometimes to serious works whose purpose is to portray truth or life without leaving a painful or tragic impression, esp. "The Divine Comedy" of Dante, and "The Human Comedy" (La Comédie Humaine) of Balzac.

come'ling (kŭm'lĭng), *n.* [*come* + 1st *-ling*] A newcomer; an immigrant or a sojourner. *Dial. & Archaic.* — **come'ling,** *a.*

come'ly (kŭm'lĭ), *a.;* COME'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); COME'LI-EST. [ME. *cumlich, comlich, comeliche*, AS. *cȳmlīc; cȳme* beautiful (orig. prob. tender, delicate, weak; cf. ME *kime* weak, G. *kaum*, adv., scarcely) + *-līc.* See LIKE, *a.*] **1.** Pleasing or agreeable to the sight; fair to look upon; good-looking; handsome. In the Middle Ages *comely* was applied in courtesy to persons of exalted station, or to the divinity; as, *comely* queen; *comely* Christ.

He that is *comely* when old and decrepit, surely was very beautiful when he was young. *South.*

2 Gratifying; agreeable. *Obs. or Archaic.*

3. Suitable or becoming; decent; proper. *Obs. or Archaic.*

It is good to sing praises unto our God, for it is pleasant; and praise is *comely* *Ps.* cxlvii. 1

Syn. — COMELY, BEAUTIFUL. COMELY, in present usage, as applied to persons, is a term of lower praise than BEAUTIFUL; as, "Sarah Drew might be rather called *comely* than *beautiful*" (*Gay*). *Comely* usually suggests a well-proportioned figure and wholesomeness of aspect; as, "Once a moorland Helen, and still *comely* as a blood horse and healthy as the hill wind" (*Stevenson*).

She was always thought *comely*; and *comeliness* . . . having not so much to lose as *beauty* had, would hold, when that would evaporate or fly off. *Richardson*

co-men'ic (kō-mĕn'ĭk; -mē'nĭk), *a.* [An anagram of MECONIC.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_8H_9O_3{\cdot}CO_2H$, formed by boiling meconic acid with hydrochloric acid.

come'-off', *n.* **1.** A conclusion or finish. *Obs. or R.*

2. An evasion or excuse. *Colloq.*

3. A taking place of something anticipated. *Slang.*

com'er (kŭm'ẽr), *n.* One that comes, or has come; specif., one newly arrived; an arrival.

co'mes (kō'mēz), *n.; pl.* COMITES (kŏm'ĭ-tēz). [L., lit., one who goes with another. See COUNT a nobleman.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A fellow traveler or companion; hence, one of the suite of a provincial magistrate or distinguished individual, later esp. of the emperor; — ultimately used as a title for various classes of public officials.

2. *a Medieval Hist.* A well-born attendant on the king or chief under duty of military service; later, as a title, an earl. **b** *pl.* The persons in an ambassador's suite.

3. Hence: **a** *Eccl.* An epistolary or lectionary formerly used at Mass, esp. that containing the epistles and gospels, attributed to St. Jerome. **b** *Music.* The answer to the theme (*dux*) in a fugue. **c** *Anat.* A blood vessel that accompanies a nerve. **d** *Astron.* The lesser star accompanying a brighter star in a binary or other system; a companion star.

co-mes'ti-ble (kō-mĕs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *comestible*, fr. L. *comesus, comestus*, p. p. of *comedere* to eat; *com-* + *edere* to eat.] Suitable to be eaten; eatable; esculent. — *n.* A comestible thing; — usually in *pl.*

com'et (kŏm'ĕt; -ĭt; 7), *n.* [L. *cometes, cometa*, fr. Gr. κομήτης comet, prop. long-haired, fr. κομᾶν to wear long hair, fr. κόμη hair, akin to L. *coma:* cf. F. *comète.*] **1.** A heavenly body generally irregular in form, often with a long nebulous train, or tail. Formerly comets were among

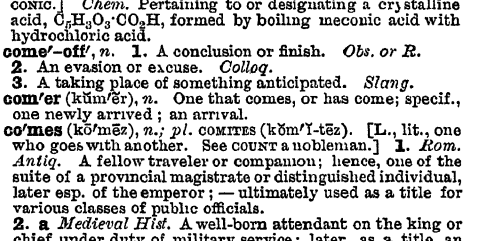

1 Donati's Comet; 2 Head of same.

come'back' (kŭm'băk'), *n* The guinea fowl; — so called from its cry. *Dial. Eng.*

come'-by-chance', *n.* A comer by chance; a bastard. *Colloq.*

comed (kŭmd). Illit. or dial. p. p. of COME.

co-med'dle. † COMMEDDLE.

co-me'di-ant, *n.* [Cf. It. *commediante.*] A comedian. *Obs.*

co-me'dic (kō-mē'dĭk), **co-me'di-cal** (-dĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *comoedicus*, fr. Gr. κωμῳδικός.] Pert. to, or of nature of, comedy. *R.*

‖ **Co'mé'die' Fran'çaise'** (kō'mā'dē' frăN'sāz'). [F.] The Théâtre Français, the French national theater in Paris; — the official name. The *Comédie Française* dates from 1680.

‖ **Co'mé'die' Hu'maine'**, **La** (lä kō'mā'dē' ü'măN'). [F.] Lit., The Human Comedy; — name given by Balzac to a group of his works, left incomplete at his death, which were intended to give a complete picture of contemporary French society.

‖ **co'mé'die lar'mo'yante'** (lar'mwä'yäNt'). [F.] Lit., tearful comedy; sentimental comedy, said to have been invented by Nivelle de La Chaussée

‖ **co'mé'di-en'** (kō'mā'dyĕN'), *n. masc.; pl.* -DIENS (*F.* -dyĕN'). [F.] A comedian.

co-me'di-og'ra-pher (kō-mē'dĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr). *n.* [Gr. κωμῳδιογράφος.] = COMEDIST. *Obs. & R.*

com'e-dist, *n.* One who composes or writes comedies. *Rare.*

Come'-down' Cas'tle. = CASTLE COME-DOWN. *Obs.*

comeliche † COMELY.

comelihed, *n.* Comeliness. *Obs.*

come'li-ly (kŭm'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of COMELY. *Rare.*

come'li-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. "*Comeliness* signifies something less forcible than beauty, less elegant than grace, and less light than prettiness." *Johnson.*

come'ly, *adv.* [ME. *cumliche*, AS. *cȳmlīce.*] Comely. *Obs.*

comen. † COMMON.

comen, p. *t.* Obs. inf. & pret. pl. & dial. p. p. of COME.

comenable. Obs. corrupt. of CONVENABLE. [COVENANT.

comenaunt. Obs. corrupt. of

comenci. † COMMENCE.

comend. † COMMEND.

come'-of-will', **come'-o'-will'**, *n.* One that comes uninvited, as a weed or a bastard. *Scot*

come'-out'er, *n.* One who comes out or withdraws from a religious or other organization; a radical reformer. *Colloq., U. S.*

com'er Var. of CUMMER. *Scot.*

comerade. Obs. or dial. var. of COMRADE.

comeraunce. † CUMBRANCE.

comerous. † CUMBROUS.

com'es-sa'tion, *n.* [L. *comessatio, comessacion:* cf. OF. *comessacion.*] Feasting; reveling. *Obs.*

co-mes'tion (kō-mĕs'chĕn), *n.*

all peoples regarded with superstitious dread, as presaging calamity. They are now commonly regarded as erratic members of the solar system, usually of very small mass. They move in elongated orbits, some of them approaching very near to the sun and then receding to very great distances. They are invisible except in the nearer part of their orbits. Periodic comets, which return to the sun at fixed intervals, have elliptical orbits (see below); but others move in a parabola or a hyperbola, and so are expected never to return. A comet's *head* commonly consists of a bright *nucleus* surrounded by the *coma*, a luminous fog which sometimes consists in part of one or more *envelopes*. The *tail* is an extension of the coma, which grows as the comet approaches perihelion; it is nearly always directed away from the sun. Some meteors appear to be disintegrated remnants of comets (see METEOR). See also BIELA'S COMET.

A star with a lance, that *comet* ycleped is. *R. of Gloucester.*
When beggars die there are no *comets* seen.
The heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes. *Shak.*

TABLE OF THE PERIODIC COMETS.

NAME.	Period in years.	Greatest and least distances from sun (in terms of the earth's mean distance).	Inclination of orbit to ecliptic.	Perihelion passage.†
Barnard's (1884) ..	5 40	4 89—1 28	59 28′	1906 2
Barnard's (1892) ..	6.51	5.58—1.43	31 40	1905.6
Biela's, 1 & 2*... ..	6 69	6.22—0 870	12 22	1846.1
Brooks's	7.10	5 43—1 039	6 4	1902 9
Brorsen's	5.46	5 61—0 588	29 24	1890.2
D'Arrest's.	6.69	5 77—1 327	15 43	1897.4
DeVico-E Swift's	6.40	5.22—1 670	8 35	1901.1
Encke's	3 30	4 09—0 339	12 36	1905.1
Faye's	7.39	5 94—1 650	10 38	1903.4
Finlay's	6 56	6.04—0.969	3 3	1900.2
Halley's..	76.08	35.22—0 587	162 15	1910 3
Holmes's	6 87	5 10—2.128	20 48	1892.2
Olbers's	72 65	33 02—1 199	44 34	1887 S
Pons-Brooks's.....	71.56	33.70—0 776	74 3	1884.1
Tempel's	6 54	4.90—2 091	10 47	1898.8
Tempel's	5.28	4 68—1.388	12 30	1904 8
Tempel-L. Swift's..	5 68	5.21—1.152	5 26	1903 1
Tuttle's	13.67	10.41—1.019	54 29	1899 3
Winnecke's	5.83	5 55—0.923	17 00	1904 1
Wolf's	6.82	5 60—1.555	25 15	1905 3

* Orbits of the two fragments nearly identical, but with a difference of almost two days in perihelion.
† I.e. mean epoch of the perihelion passage nearest to 1900 (first or approximately, July 1, 2 except for Halley's comet.

2. An old game of cards, in which sequences are formed and the game is won by him who first plays all his cards.

com'et-a'ri-um (kŏm'ĕt-ā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-*ä*). [*comet* + *-arium.*] A machine or device for exhibiting the orbital motion of comets, esp. when near their perihelion.

com'et-a-ry (kŏm'ĕt-ā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *cométaire.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, a comet.

co-meth'er (kō-mĕ*th*'ẽr), *n.* [Prob. dial. pron. of *come hither*, used in calling cows, etc.] *Dial. or Colloq., Brit.*
1. Matter; affair.
2 Friendly communication or association.
to put the, *or* one's, comether on, to exercise persuasion upon; to get under one's influence, to beguile; to wheedle.
How does ut come about, sorr, that whin a man has *put the comether on* wan woman he's sure bound to put ut on another? *Kipling.*

co-met'ic (kŏ-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling, a comet.

com'et-og'ra-pher (kŏm'ĕt-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who observes, describes, or writes about, comets.

com'et-og'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*comet* + *-graphy.*] The description of, or a treatise concerning, comets. — **com'et-o-graph'i-cal** (-tō-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

com'et-oid (kŏm'ĕt-oid), *a.* [*comet* + *-oid.*] Resembling, or connected with, a comet, either in physical appearance, or elements of the orbit, as an asteroid or a meteor.

comet seeker, comet finder. A telescope, usually of low power and short focal length, affording a wide field of view and used in searching the sky for comets.

com'fit (kŭm'fĭt), *n.* [F. *confit*, prop. a p. p., fr. *confire* to preserve, pickle, fr. L. *conficere* to prepare; *con-* + *facere* to make. See FACT; cf. CONFECT.] A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit, root, or seed preserved with sugar and dried; a confection.

com'fit, *v. t.*; COM'FIT-ED; COM'FIT-ING. To make into a comfit; to preserve.

com'fi-ture (kŭm'fĭ-tūr), *n.* [F. *confiture*; cf. LL. *confecturae* sweetmeats, *confectura* a preparing. See COMFIT.] A comfit or similar preparation, as of drugs. *Obs. or Archaic.*

com'fort (kŭm'fẽrt), *n.* [OF. *confort*, fr. the verb.]
1. Strengthening aid. Specif.: **a** Assistance; relief; succor; support. *Obs.*, exc. in *Law*, as in the phrase *aid and comfort* (see TREASON). **b** Solace; consolation in trouble.
In *comfort* of her mother's tears. *Shak.*
2. State or feeling of having relief, cheer, or consolation; specif., contented enjoyment in physical well-being, free from want or anxiety; mental ease or satisfaction or material well-being; freedom from pain, want, or anxiety.
I had much joy and *comfort* in thy love. *Phil.* 7 (*Rev. Ver.*).
3. Satisfaction; enjoyment. *Obs.*
Comfort ne mirth there is none
To riden by the way dumb as a stone. *Chaucer.*
4. That which gives or brings comfort; variously: a person who brings aid, support, or satisfaction; as, the child becomes the *comfort* of his parents' age; something that gives mental or physical refreshment or invigoration; as, clear thought should be the *comfort* of solitude; an appurtenance or condition ministering to mental or physical ease; as, the *comforts* of home life.
5. A wadded bedquilt; a comfortable. *U. S.*
Syn. — See EASE.

com'fort (kŭm'fẽrt), *v. t.*; COM'FORT-ED; COM'FORT-ING. [F. *conforter*, fr. L. *confortare* to strengthen much; *con-* + *fortis* strong. See FORT.] **1.** To make strong; to invigorate; fortify; corroborate. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
2. To assist or help; to aid. *Obs.*, except in *Law.*
God *comfort* him in this necessity! *Shak.*
3. To impart strength and hope to; to cheer; gladden; now, usually, to relieve of mental distress; to allay the grief or trouble of; to encourage; console.
Light exceedeth in *comforting* the spirits of men. *Bacon.*
That we may be able to *comfort* them that are in any affliction 2 *Cor* 1. 4 (*Rev. Ver.*).

Syn. — Cheer, revive, encourage, enliven, invigorate, inspirit, refresh, animate, confirm, strengthen. — COMFORT, CONSOLE, SOLACE all presuppose a state of suffering or sorrow. COMFORT, the homelier, more intimate word, suggests relief afforded by imparting positive cheer, hope, or strength, as well as by the diminution of pain; as, "He hath sent me . . . to *comfort* all that mourn" (*Is.* lxi. 1-2); "You have an unspeakable *comfort* of your young prince" (*Shak.*); a mother *comforts* her sobbing child. CONSOLE, the more formal term, emphasizes rather the alleviation of grief or the mitigation of the sense of loss than the communication of pleasure; it frequently implies some definite source of relief; as, the presence of his friend *consoled* him, to *console* one's self by philosophic reflections; cf. *inconsolable* for her loss, the *consolations* of religion. SOLACE frequently suggests relief from weariness, despondency, loneliness, rather than from grief or pain; and the source of *solace* is more commonly things than persons; as, "When the spirit is sore fretted, even tired to sickness of the janglings and nonsense noises of the world, what a balm and *solace* it is to go and seat yourself, for a quiet half hour, . . . among the gentle Quakers!" (*Lamb*); to *solace* one's self with books. See EASE, PITY.

com'fort (kŭm'fẽrt), *v. i.* To take comfort. *Obs. & R.*
Live a little, *comfort* a little, cheer thyself a little *Shak.*

com'fort-a-ble (kŭm'fẽr-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *confortable.*]
1. Affording comfort; esp.: **a** Consolatory or encouraging. "Kind words and *comfortable.*" *Cowper.* **b** Serviceable, helpful. "Be *comfortable* to my mother." *Shak.* **c** Fairly adequate; sufficient, but not in excess. *Colloq.*
A *comfortable* provision made for their subsistence. *Dryden.*
2. In a state of comfort. Specif.: **a** In a state of consolation; cheerful. *Obs.*
Thy conceit is nearer death than thy powers For my sake be *comfortable;* hold death awhile at the arm's end. *Shak.*
b In a state of content; at ease; less emphatically, free or comparatively free from pain or distress.
3. Capable of being comforted. *Obs. & R.*
4. Marked by an appearance of comfort; easy and undisturbed; — often, colloquially, implying complacency.
comfortable words, the comforting passages of Scripture (*Matt.* xi. 28; *John* iii. 16; 1 *Tim.* i. 15; 1 *John* ii. 1, 2) following the Absolution in the office of the Anglican communion, — said to have been introduced in 1548 from Archbishop Hermann of Cologne's "Consultation" (1543).
Hear what *comfortable* words our Saviour Christ saith unto all who truly turn to him. *Bk. of Common Prayer.*

com'fort-a-ble, *n.* **1.** A thing that gives comfort. *Obs.*
2. Specif.: **a** A wrister. **b** A neck scarf. **c** A stuffed or quilted cover for a bed; — called also *comforter, comfort. U. S.*

com'fort-er (kŭm'fẽr-tẽr), *n.* [OF. *conforteor*] **1.** One that gives comfort, as aid, consolation, cheer, etc.
Let no *comforter* delight mine ear
But such a one whose wrongs do suit with mine. *Shak.*
2. Specif.: **a** [*cap.*] *Bib.* The Holy Spirit, referring to his office of comforting believers.
But the *Comforter*, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things. *John* xiv. 26.
b A knit woolen tippet, long and narrow. **c** = COMFORTABLE, *n.*, 2 **c**. *U. S.*

com'fort-less, *a.* **1.** Having no comfort or comforts.
Comfortless through tyranny or might. *Spenser.*
2. Affording no comfort. *Rare.* *Shak.*
Syn. — Forlorn, desolate, cheerless, inconsolable, disconsolate, wretched, miserable.
— **com'fort-less-ly,** *adv.* — **com'fort-less-ness,** *n.*

com'frey (kŭm'frĭ), *n.* [OF. *confire*, prob. for F. *conferve*, L. *conferva*, fr. *confervere* to boil together, to heal, grow together; — named from its supposed healing power; cf. its other name *consolida* (cf. CONSOUND).] Any boraginaceous plant of the genus *Symphytum.* A decoction of the mucilaginous root of the common comfrey (*S. officinale*) is used in cough mixtures, etc.; and the gigantic prickly comfrey (*S. asperrimum*) is cultivated as a forage plant.

com'ic (kŏm'ĭk), *a.* [L. *comicus* pertaining to comedy, Gr. κωμικός: cf. F. *comique* See COMEDY.] **1.** Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy.
I cannot for the stage a drama lay,
Tragic or *comic*, but thou writ'st the play. *B. Jonson.*
2. Causative of mirth as being humorous, witty, etc.; ludicrous; also, burlesque; funny. "*Comic* shows." *Shak.*
Too solemn for the *comic* touches in them. *Tennyson.*
Syn. — See LAUGHABLE.
comic opera, a light opera usually having dialogue like comedy between the musical numbers; also, loosely, in modern use, a musical burlesque.
It [*comic opera*] consists of an intermixture of lightest and most frivolous music with spoken dialogue, and depends as much on its literary sprightliness as on its musical tunefulness for success. *Encyc. Brit.*

com'ic, *n.* **1.** A comedian. *Obs.* *Steele.*
2. *Æsthetics.* That portion of the amusing and mirth-provoking which appeals to intelligent appreciation and in respect to the means used is felt to be harmoniously fitted to its end and complete in its effect. Plato believed the essence of the comic to lie in a feeling of superiority on the part of the person amused. Aristotle and others have considered some element of contrast, error, or incongruity — as excessive predominance of cause over effect — to be the essential. Later writers have sought to explain it by association, physiological reaction from tension, etc.

com'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Relating to or befitting comedy; hence, specif., trivial; low; base. *Obs.*
They deny it to be tragical because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical.* *Gay.*
2. Excitive of mirth; droll; laughable.
The dog was so very *comical* that I was obliged to throw myself back upon my chair and fairly laugh it out. *Johnson.*
3. Queer or out of the way; strange. *Dial. or Colloq.*
4. Queer in temper; disagreeable; out of sorts or unwell: also, uncertain or capricious; ticklish. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Humorous, funny, droll. See LAUGHABLE.
— **com'i-cal-ly** (kŏm'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **com'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

com'i-cal'i-ty (kŏm'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality of being comical; something comical.

com'i-co (kŏm'ĭ-kō-). Combining form from Greek κωμικός, *comic.*

com'ing (kŭm'ĭng), *p. a.* That comes; specif.: **a** Approaching; of the future, esp. the near future; next; as, the *coming* week or year.
Welcome the *coming*, speed the parting, guest. *Pope.*
b Ready to come or meet advances; complaisant, forward.
Kindness somewhat "*coming*" and forward. *Sanitsbury.*

com'ing, *n.* **1.** An approaching, that which approaches, means of approach, etc.; specif.: **a** Approach; arrival. **b** Advent or manifestation; esp., the Second Advent of Christ. **c** Access. *Obs* **d** The future. *Rare.*
coming in. a Entry; entranceway. *Obs.* **b** Entrance; beginning. "The goings out thereof, and the *comings in* thereof." *Ezek.* xliii. 11. **c** Income or revenue; — chiefly *pl.* "What are thy *comings in?*" *Shak.* — *c. out*, a social début; — often attributively; as, *coming-out* gown. *Colloq.* — **for the c. out,** on the London stock exchange, for the time of issuance (of stocks, bonds, etc.); — equiv. to *when issued* of the New York stock exchange

com'ing, *n.* [Cf. 1st COME.] Sprouting, as of barley in malting; also, *pl.*, malt dust or comes. *Dial.*

com'i-tal (kŏm'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [See COUNT.] Of or pert. to a comes (count or earl). "*Comital* manors." *F. W. Maitland.*

com'i-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *comitans*, p. pr. of *comitari* to accompany.] Accompanying. *Rare.*

com'i-tant, *n.* *Math.* An invariant or covariant.

com'i-ta'tus (-tā'tŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** Lit., comites, or companions, collectively; a body of well-born men attached to the king or chieftain by the duty of military service; also, the status of the body so attached.
2. An (English) county, as in *posse comitatus.*

co-mi'ti-a (kō-mĭsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** *Rom Antiq.* An assembly of the people to act on matters submitted to them by duly authorized officials. These assemblies were of three kinds. **a Co-mi'ti-a cu'ri-a'ta** (kū'rĭ-ā'tȧ), or assembly of the curiæ, the most ancient and during the regal period the only assembly of the people. It met in the Comitium. It was convoked to elect and confer sovereignty on a king, to hear provocations (appeals), to hear announcements affecting the calendar, to act upon matters affecting rogations, wills, declarations of war, and esp. adlection (appointment or promotion of a person to a higher office without his having held a required lower office), restitution, arrogation, and detestatio sacrorum, jurisdiction over which it retained after its other functions were lost. Though the plebeians appear to have been included in the comitia curiata, they appear not to have gained the right to vote until the middle of the republican period. **b Co-mi'ti-a cen-tu'ri-a'ta** (sĕn-tū'rĭ-ā'tȧ), or assembly of centuries, orig. a military assembly based upon the reorganization of the army on a property basis and during the regal period having no political functions. About 241 B. C. it was reorganized on a tribal basis. It met usually in the Campus Martius, voted by centuries, and was more democratic in its organization than the comitia curiata, whose political and judicial functions it soon largely acquired, with certain powers of legislation and the right to elect the higher magistrates. After 287 B. C., however, it declined rapidly in favor of the concilium plebis (which see) and the comitia tributa. **c Co-mi'ti-a tri-bu'ta** (trĭ-bū'tȧ), or tribal assembly, which came into existence about 447 B. C., was composed of both patricians and plebeians, met usually in the Forum, was presided over by a magistrate, and voted by tribes. This body elected the lower magistrates, as the quæstors and curule ædiles, could legislate on any subject, and heard certain judicial cases, conducted by the curule ædile. A modified form of this assembly elected the pontifex maximus, and later (after 104 B. C.) the priests, augurs, etc. The three comitia still existed under the early empire, but their action was only formal. Their meetings were designated, according to the magistrates who were to be chosen, **co-mi'ti-a com'mu-la'ri-a** (kŏm'mū-lā'rĭ-ȧ), **co-mi'ti-a præ-to'ri-a** (prē-tō'rĭ-ȧ), **co-mi'ti-a tri'bu-ni'ci-a** (trĭb'ū-nĭsh'ĭ-ȧ), **co-mi'ti-a quæ-sto'ri-a** (kwēs-tō'rĭ-ȧ), etc. Stated meetings of the comitia curiata or comitia centuriata were called **co-mi'ti-a ca-la'ta** (ka-lā'tȧ), i. e., summoned comitia, and were for any one of several purposes: (1) To consecrate or inaugurate a priest or a king. (2) In the early period, to witness wills. (3) To hear announcements as to the calendar. (4) To grant the *detestatio sacrorum*, a ceremony or rite of uncertain character, but generally taken to have been the form of release from the clan sacra.
2. An assembly. *Rare.*
3. [*cap.*] Formerly, at Oxford University, England, the principal assemblage during the Act, corresponding to the modern Encænia.

co-mi'tial (kō-mĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *comitialis.*] Of or pertaining to the Roman comitia, or, formerly, various public assemblies, as the Oxford Comitia, certain 16th-century Presbyterian synods, etc. — **comitial ill** *or* **sickness,** epilepsy, the occurrence of which at the Roman comitia was an ill omen that broke up the assembly.

Co-mi'ti-um (kō-mĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TIA (-*ä*). [L.; *com-* + *ire, itum*, to go.] In ancient Rome, the place at the foot of the Capitol, between the Rostra and the Senate House, where the comitia and law courts convened.
In the early days of Rome the *Comitium* was the center of civil and political business, while the Forum was used simply as a market place *R. Lanciani.*

‖ **co'mi-ti'va** (kō'mē-tē'vä), *n.* [It.] A body of followers; — applied to the lawless or brigand bands in Italy and Sicily.

com'i-ty (kŏm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *comitas*, fr. *comis* courteous, kind.] Mildness and suavity of manners; courtesy as between equals; friendly civility.
Syn. — Civility, good breeding, courtesy, good will.
comity of nations *or* **states,** *or* ‖ **co'mi-tas gen'ti-um** (kŏm'ĭ-tăs jĕn'shĭ-ŭm) [L.], *Law*, the courtesy by which nations recognize, and give effect within their own territory to, the institutions or laws of another nation. Also, sometimes

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[L. *comestio*] Eating; devouring, as by fire. *Obs.*
comet aster. One of a race of garden asters of compact growth, having large heads of flowers with flat reflexed outer rays.
comet finder. = COMET SEEKER.
co-met'i-cal, *a.* Cometic.
com'et-ol'o-gy (kŏm'ĕt-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* See -LOGY; COMET.
comeve. † COMMOVE.
comewne. †COMMUNE. [FORT.]
com'ferd. Obs. pret. of COMFER.
comferie. † COMFREY.
com'fort-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [FORTABLE.]
com'fort-a-bly, *adv.* of COMFORTABLE.
com'fort-a-tive (kŭm'fŭr-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *confortatif.*] Reviving; cheering. *Obs.* — *n.* A medicine to revive or strengthen; a cordial. *Obs.*
com'fort-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
com'for-tiev' (kŭm'fẽr-tēv'), *n.* [See COMFORT.] A brazier for small coals to light pipes with.
com'fort-ing-ly, *adv.* of *comforting*, p. pr.
com'for-tive, *a.* & *n.* Comfortative. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
com'fort-ment. *n.* See -MENT.
com'for-tress (kŭm'fẽr-trĕs), *n.* [Cf. OF *conforteresse.*] Fem. of COMFORTER. *Rare.*
com'fy (kŭm'fĭ), *a.* Comfortable. *Colloq.* [dies. *Obs.*]
com'ic-ar, *n.* A writer of comedies.
com'i-co (kŏm'ĭ-kō), *n.* The catalufa (*Pracanthus arenatus*). *Porto Rico.*
com'ic-ry (kŏm'ĭ-krĭ), *n.* Comic action or conduct. *Rare.*
co-mif'er-ous (kō-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *coma* hair + *-ferous.*] Tufted.
comin. † CUMIN, COMMON.
com'ing. † COAMING.
co-min'gle (kō-mĭn'g'l), = COMMINGLE. *p. a.* See CO-, 2.
co-min'gling (kō-mĭn'glĭng), **co-mi'no** (kō-mē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Sp. *camino.*] A path or trail; also, a journey. *Southwestern U. S.*
‖ **co'mique'** (kō'mēk'), *n.* [F.] **1.** An actor in comic parts; one who sings comic songs.
2 A comic character or rôle.
‖ **co'mi-tas in'ter gen'tes** (kŏm'ĭ-tăs ĭn'tẽr jĕn'tēz). [L.] Comity between nations.
‖ **Co'mi-tat'** (kō'mē-tat'), *n.* [G.] = COMITATUS. **b** A civil division in Hungary.
com'i-tate (kŏm'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *comitatus*, p. p. of *comitare.*] To accompany. *Obs. or R.*
com'i-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* Expressing accompaniment. *Rare.*
‖ **co'mi'té'** (kō'mē'tā'), *n.* [F.] A party, as of intimate friends.
com'i-tes, *n., pl.* of COMES.
com'i-trag'e-dy (kŏm'ĭ-trăj'ē-dĭ), *n.* Tragedy having a comedy element.
comittee. † COMMITTEE.
com'lich. † COMELY.
comliheds. † COMELIHED.
com'ling. † COMELING.
com'ly † COMELY.
comm-. For various forms in *comm-*, see those in COMM-.
comm *Abbr.* Commander; commentary; commerce; commonwealth.

āle, senāte, cāre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofá; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

(perhaps by confusion with *comes*), the group of nations practicing such courtesy.

The "*comity*" [of nations] which often determines a controversy in private law in accordance with rules borrowed from a foreign system has no place in the trial of crimes. *T. E. Holland.*

com'ma (kŏm'ă), *n.*; *pl.* E. COMMAS (-ăz), *older* COMMAES (-az), L. COMMATA (-ă-tȧ). [L. *comma* part of a sentence, comma, Gr. *κόμμα* clause, fr. *κόπτειν* to cut off. Cf. CAPON.] **1.** *Gr. & Lat. Gram. & Pros.* **a** A short phrase or word group less than a colon; a fragment of a few words or feet. **b** Either part of a dactylic hexameter as divided by the cæsura; also, the cæsura itself.

2. *Rhet.* A clause or short division of a composition. *Obs.*

3. *Punctuation.* A point [now,] used to mark the smallest structural divisions of a sentence. In present usage it primarily makes clear the grammatical grouping, rather than indicates rhetorical pauses, and is generally employed: (1) To set off words, phrases, and clauses that are independent, parenthetical, or appositional; as, "Hail, Cæsar!" "Practice, however, perfected his skill." "And he, their prince, shall rank among my peers." (2) To indicate omitted words; as, "Mishap might divide them; mistrust, never." Hence in dates and addresses, etc., as, "Monday, May 1, 1905." (3) To separate words and phrases of like construction used in a series; as, "the virtues of faith, hope, and charity." (4) To mark off phrases and clauses of a complex or compound sentence, when long; when suffering change of subject; when themselves used as the subject; or when slightly parenthetical, as conditional or relative (not restrictive) clauses often are. — "He said, 'Use it before a short, direct quotation.'" "To follow without question any dogmatic rule, is risky in practice." "Clearness of structure to the eye, which the comma is used to insure, may often be sufficient in these cases with the comma left out." But — "That clearness which the comma," etc.

☞ The comma is used also to separate figures and symbols, as in mathematics, chemical formulæ, etc. See also QUOTATION MARK.

4. Hence, fig, a slight separation or pause. "And stand a *comma* 'tween their amities." *Shak.*

5. *Music.* A minute interval or difference in pitch; as: **a** The ‖ **com'ma syn'to-num** (sĭn'tō-nŭm), or that between two tones respectively four perfect fifths, and two octaves and a major third, from a given tone; — represented by the ratio of their vibration numbers, or 81 : 80. **b** The ‖ **com'ma di-to'ni-cum** (dī-tŏn'ĭ-kŭm), or that between two tones respectively twelve perfect fifths and seven octaves from a given tone, represented by the ratio of 531,441 : 524,288; — also called the *Pythagorean comma.*

com'ma, *v. t.*; COM'MAED (-ad), COM'MA-ING. To punctuate with commas.

comma bacillus. *Bacteriol.* A bacterial microorganism (*Microspira comma*) causing Asiatic cholera; — also called *cholera bacillus* and *cholera vibrio.* See MICROSPIRA.

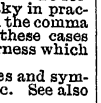

Comma Bacillus. × 1000.

comma butterfly. **a** A common North American anglewing butterfly (*Grapta comma*) having a silvery comma-shaped mark on the under side of the hind wings. Its larva feeds on the nettles. **b** Any of certain related species, as the gray comma (*G. progne*) and green comma (*Grapta faunus*).

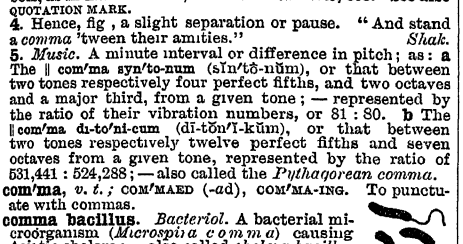

Comma Butterfly (*Grapta comma*). *a* Imago, *r* Wing reversed (♀), *b* Pupa, nat. size.

com-mand' (kŏ-mănd'), *v. t.*; COM-MAND'ED; COM-MAND'ING. [ME. *comaunden, commanden,* OF. *comander,* F. *commander,* fr. L. *com-* + *mandare* to commit to, to command. Cf. COMMEND, MANDATE.] **1.** To direct authoritatively; to bid; order; charge; enjoin.

We are *commanded* to forgive our enemies, but you never read that we are *commanded* to forgive our friends. *Bacon.*

Command these elements to silence. *Shak.*

2. To have at command or have command over. Specif.: **a** To have control of; to rule or dominate; to sway; as, the navy of Great Britain *commands* the seas; — in Middle English, with *to.* **b** To have at bidding or at disposal.

Such aid as I can spare you shall *command.* *Shak.*

c To elicit or secure authoritatively as (one's) right or due; as, the best goods *command* the best price.

'T is not in mortals to *command* success. *Addison.*

d To be the commander of; to lead.

Monmouth *commanded* the English auxiliaries. *Macaulay.*

e To dominate in situation, as by height; also, to overlook.

Bridges *commanded* by a fortified house. *Motley.*

One side *commands* a view of the finest garden. *Addison.*

f To cover (with one's firearm), as game. *Obs. or R.* **g** *Arch.* To contain or constitute the chief or only passage to (a room or suite); — said of a room or a passageway. **h** *Whist.* To hold the higher or controlling cards of (a suit).

3. To summon or cause to come; also, to dispatch or send (away); — with an adverb of place or preposition indicative of motion.

I will *command* my blessing upon you. *Lev.* xxv. 21.

4. To give order for, or ask to be given; require; — sometimes with *of* or *from.* *Obs.*

Choose your own company and *command* what cost
Your heart has mind to. *Shak.*

5. To bring or hold (one's feelings, impulses, etc.) under control; to master or control (one's self).

6. = COMMEND. *Obs.*

Syn. — Bid, dictate, charge, require, prescribe. — COMMAND, ORDER, ENJOIN, DIRECT, INSTRUCT. COMMAND and ORDER agree in stressing the idea of authority, *command* implying its more formal and official, *order,* its more peremptory, sometimes even arbitrary, exercise; as, a king, a military officer, the captain of a ship, *commands;* a landowner *orders* a trespasser off his premises; one is apt to resent being *ordered,* except by those who have a right to *command.* But *order* is used of a physician's directions with no such connotation; as, the doctor *ordered* outdoor exercise; cf., also, *orders* to a tradesman. ENJOIN, DIRECT, and INSTRUCT are all less imperative than *command* or *order. Enjoin* adds to the idea of authority the implication of pressing admonition; *direct* and *instruct* (see INSTRUCTION) suggest rather business, official, or diplomatic relations, *direct* being perhaps the more mandatory, *instruct* the more formal, of the two; as, a parent *enjoins* obedience, the church *enjoins* certain duties; a superior in office *directs* his subordinates to perform a given task; a judge *instructs* a jury, a political convention *instructs* its delegates. See MANDATE, GOVERN, CHIEF.

com-mand' (kŏ-mănd'), *v. i.* **1.** To have or to exercise direct authority; to govern; sway; influence; to give an order or orders; also, to be commander; as, to *command* at a siege.

For the king had so *commanded.* *Esth.* iii. 2.

2. To dominate or overlook, as from a superior position.

Far and wide his eye *commands.* *Milton.*

com-mand', *n.* [Cf. F. *commande.*] **1.** Act of commanding; bidding.

2. A thing commanded. Specif.: **a** An order given; a mandate; a commandment.

Awaiting what *command* their mighty chief
Had to impose. *Milton.*

b A military or naval force, as a body of troops, under a commander. **c** A position or district in which one commands, as a military post. **d** A military order, as *halt, ready, load,* etc.; — called also *word of command.*

3. Faculty or power of commanding. Specif.: **a** Authority or power to command conferred by official position, esp. by military or naval rank.

Your power and your *command* is taken off,
And Cassio rules in Cyprus. *Shak.*

b Power to dominate, command, or overlook by means of position; also, scope of vision; survey.

The steepy stand
Which overlooks the vale with wide *command* *Dryden*

c Control; mastery; as, to have *command* over one's temper or voice; also, facility of employment; as, *command* of language.

He assumed an absolute *command* over his readers *Dryden*

d *Fort.* Height above the ground or the level commanded. **e** *Whist.* Possession of the highest card or cards (of a suit); as, the dealer had the *command* of clubs.

4. Coercion; exercise of authority.

Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion. *Locke.*

Syn. — Control, sway, power, authority, rule, direction, dominion, domination, sovereignty, mandate, order, injunction, charge, behest.

at command, ready to be commanded, or available for service, at one's service.

com'man-dant' (kŏm'ăn-dănt'), *n.* [F., orig. p. pr. of *commander.*] A commander; the commanding officer of a place, or of a body of men; as, the *commandant* of the United States Marine Corps or of a navy yard; — often, as part of a title, indicating actual command at the time. The commandant of the United States Marine Corps has the rank of a brigadier general.

com'man-deer' (-dēr'), *v. t.*; COM'MAN-DEERED' (-dērd'); COM'MAN-DEER'ING. [D. *kommandeeren* to command, in South Africa to commandeer, fr. F. *commander* to command. See COMMAND.] **1.** *Mil.* To compel to perform military service; to seize for military purposes; — orig. used of the Boers.

2. To take arbitrary or forcible possession of. *Colloq.*

com'man-deer', *v. i.* To commandeer men or goods.

com-mand'er (kŏ-măn'dẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *commandeur.* Cf. COMMODORE, COMMENDER.] **1.** One who commands, or has control, mastery, or authority; hence, a chief or leader.

A leader and *commander* to the people. *Is.* lv. 4

2. Specif.: **a** *Navy.* An officer who ranks next below a captain, — ranking with a lieutenant colonel in the army. In the United States navy the insignia of his rank on epaulets and shoulder straps are a silver foul anchor in the center with a silver oak leaf at each end. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.* **b** The chief officer of an army or of any division of it. **c** In medieval religious (esp. military) orders, the administrator or chief officer of a commandery; hence, in certain secret orders, a similar officer; also, in certain orders of knighthood, the French Legion of Honor, etc., a member of one of the higher grades or divisions, usually second or third.

3. A heavy beetle or wooden mallet, used in paving, in sail lofts, etc.

4. *Fort.* = CAVALIER. *Obs.*

5. *Basketwork.* An iron tool consisting of two rings joined by a straight shank and used for straightening thick bent sticks. *P. N. Hasluck.*

Syn. — See CHIEF.

commander in chief; *pl.* COMMANDERS IN CHIEF. A military or naval officer holding supreme command of the forces of a nation or state. In the United States the President is *commander in chief* of the army and navy; but the title is often applied to the general officer of highest rank in the army. In the British army the title accompanies the highest staff appointment, usually held by governors of colonies, the general commanding all the forces in India, or one commanding an expeditionary force. In the British and United States navies the title is applied to the senior flag officer commanding a fleet or detached squadron or within the limits of a port or station.

com-mand'er-y (kŏ-măn'dẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [F. *commanderie.*] **1.** The office or rank of a commander; — now only of orders of knighthood.

2. The jurisdiction of a commander. Specif.: **a** A district or a manor, with lands and tenements appertaining thereto, under the control of a commander of an order of knights; a preceptory; hence, later, a pension or benefice attached to a commandership of an order of knighthood; — also applied to a conventual priory of a religious order. **b** An assembly or lodge in certain secret orders, as of the Knights Templars (so called) among the Freemasons. *U. S.* **c** A district under the administration of a military commander or governor. *Rare.* *Brougham.*

3. The cell, or house, of a medieval commandery.

com-mand'ing, *p. a.* That commands or has the air of command; as, a *commanding* officer; a *commanding* look or presence, a *commanding* position. Specif.: *Astrol.* Exercising command, or possessing control; — said of signs.

Syn. — Authoritative, imperative, imperious.

— **com-mand'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **com-mand'ing-ness,** *n.*

‖ **com'man'dite'** (kŏ'măn'dēt'), *n.*, *or, more fully,* **so'-cié'té' en com'man'dite'** (sō'syā'tā' ăn). [F.] In the Civil Law systems, a form of partnership in which there are one or more silent partners who contribute funds but are liable (originally) only for the capital invested, or (later) according to a registered scheme of liability. This form of partnership is recognized under the law of Louisiana.

com-mand'ment (kŏ-mănd'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *comandement,* F. *commandement.*] Act of commanding, power of command, or what is commanded; specif., *Bib*, one of the Ten Commandments; also, a table or tables of these.

And therefore put I on the countenance
Of stern *commandment.* *Shak.*

A new *commandment* I give unto you, That ye love one another *John* xiii. 34

commandments of the Church, *R. C. Ch.,* rules imposed on members, numbering usually five or six in various catechisms, and prescribing chiefly: (1) Observance of Sundays, holidays of obligation, days of fasting and abstinence, yearly confession and reception of the sacrament. (2) Contribution to the support of pastors. (3) Omission of the "solemnities" of marriage at forbidden times and abstinence from marriage within certain degrees of kindred.

com-man'do (kŏ-măn'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS, -DOES (-dōz). [D. See COMMAND, *v. t.*] In South Africa, a military body or command; also, sometimes, an expedition or raid.

com-mat'ic (kŏ-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *commaticus,* Gr. *κομματικός.* See COMMA.] **1.** Having short clauses or sentences; brief; concise.

2. *Music.* Of or pert. to a comma. — **commatic temperament,** a method of tuning keyboard instruments which is based upon a use of commas in determining the intervals.

com-meas'ure (kŏ-mĕzh'ŭr), *v. t.* To be commensurate with; to equal. *Tennyson.*

Com'me-li'na (kŏm'ē-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., after Kaspar *Commelin,* Dutch botanist.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of monocotyledonous plants, typifying the family Commelinaceæ, of branching or creeping habit, mostly with bright blue ephemeral flowers in small cymes subtended by large hook-shaped bracts forming a spathe. *C. cœlestis* of Mexico is cultivated as a garden plant. This and *C. tuberosa* have edible rhizomes, and the petals yield a blue dye. Several species are common in eastern North America. Also *l. c.*, a plant of this genus.

Com-mel'i-na'ce-æ (kŏ-mĕl'ĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous herbs, the spiderwort family, having perfect flowers subtended by spathaceous bracts. It embraces about 25 genera, including *Commelina, Tradescantia,* and *Zebrina.* Several of these are ornamental in cultivation. — **com-mel'i-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

com-mem'o-ra-ble (kŏ-mĕm'ō-ra-b'l), *a.* [L. *commemorabilis.*] Worthy to be commemorated.

com-mem'o-rate (-rāt), *v. t.*; COM-MEM'O-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); COM-MEM'O-RAT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *commemoratus,* p. p of *commemorare* to remember; *com-* + *memorare* to mention, fr. *memor* mindful. See MEMORY.] To call to remembrance or serve as a memorial of; — now chiefly in eulogy or honor; as, to *commemorate* the sufferings and dying love of our Savior by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the Column Vendôme *commemorates* Napoleon's victories in the campaign of Austerlitz. "*Commemorating* worthies lost." *Couper.*

Syn. — See CELEBRATE.

com-mem'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *commemoratio.*] Act of commemorating; also, that which commemorates, as an observance or celebration. Specif.: **a** *Eccl.* A service, form of prayer, or mention by name in prayer, to commemorate a saint or sacred event; also, a passage as used for this purpose in the celebration of a greater feast.

The common *commemorations* consist of antiphone, versicles, and prayers relating to the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, St. Peter, and St. Paul, the patron or title of the church, and peace. *Cath. Dict.*

b *Oxford Univ.* The Encœnia; strictly, the celebration, with the delivery of the Latin oration, in memory of the founders and benefactors of the university.

com-mem'o-ra-tive (-rā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or intended to commemorate. — **com-mem'o-ra-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **com-mem'o-ra-tive-ness,** *n.*

com-mence' (kŏ-mĕns'), *v. i.*; COM-MENCED' (-mĕnst'); COM-MENC'ING (-mĕn'sĭng). [F. *commencer,* OF *comencier,* fr. L. *com-* + *initiare* to begin. See INITIATE.] **1.** To have or make a beginning, to originate; start; begin.

Here the anthem doth *commence.* *Shak.*

2. To begin to be, or to act as. *Archaic.*

We *commence* judges ourselves. *Coleridge.*

3. To take a degree at a university; also, formerly, to admit candidates to a degree. *Eng.*

I question whether the formality of *commencing* was used in that age. *Fuller.*

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com-mac'er-ate, *v. t.* [L. *commaceratus,* p. p. of *commacerare,* to macerate.] To make lean; harass. *Obs.*

com-mac'u-late (kŏ-măk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *commaculatus,* p p. of *commaculare.*] To spot or stain; defile. *Obs.* — **com-mac'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n Obs.* — **com-mac'u-late,** *a. Obs.*

‖ **comma ditonicum.** See COMMA, *n.*, 5.

com'ma-dore. † COMMODORE.

com-mand'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE

com-mand'a-to-ry, *a.* Mandatory. *Obs.*

com-mand'ed, *p. p.* of COMMAND. — **com-mand'ed-ness,** *n*

Commander of the Faithful. A title of caliphs, Ottoman sultans, and other Mohammedan rulers, as being spiritual heads of Islam; — said to have been first given to Abu-Bekr [-SHIP.

com-mand'er-ship, *n* See

‖ **com'man'dez' à vos' ya'lets'** (kŏ'măn'dĕz'-za vō' yȧ'lĕs'). [F.] Command your servants (not others).

‖ **com'man'di'taire'** (kŏ'măn'dē'tār'), *n.* [F.] *French Law.* A silent partner in a commandite

com-mand'less, *a.* See -LESS *R.*

com-man'dress, *n.*, *fem.* of COMMANDER. [MANDERY.

com-mand'ry. Var. of COM-

com'mark', *n.* [Sp. *comarca,* or LL. *commarca, commarcha; com-* + *marca, marcha,* boundary. See MARCH a confine.] Frontier; march. *Obs.*

com'mas-sa'tion (kŏ m'ă-sā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *commassare* to bring together in a mass.] A method, followed in some European countries, of redistributing lands that are held by different owners in excessively separated parcels, so that the land of each owner shall be in fewer parcels or areas. In several countries a majority of local landowners may force such a redistribution.

com-mas'see (kŏ-măs'ē), *n.* An old base silver coin still current in Arabia at from 40 to 80 to the dollar.

‖ **comma syntonum.** See COMMA, *n.*, 5. [COMMA.

com'ma-ta. *n., L. & Gr pl.* of

com'ma-te'ri-al, *a.* Consisting of the same material. *Obs.* — **com'ma-te'ri-al'i-ty,** *n. Obs.*

com-mat'i-on (kŏ-măt'ĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* COMMATIA (-ĭ-ȧ). [Gr. *κομμάτιον,* dim. of *κόμμα* comma, l.] *Gr Drama.* A brief lyrical dialogue, or, in comedy, a rhythmical phrase of apostrophe prefacing the parabasis.

com'ma-tism (kŏm'ȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* Commatic character. *Rare.*

com-maund'. †COMMAND, COMMEND.

comme. † COMB, COME.

com-meas'ur-a-ble (kŏ-mĕzh'ŭr-a-b'l), *a.* [Cf. COMMENSURABLE.] Commensurate

com'me-a'tion (kŏm'ē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *commeatus,* p. p. of *commeare* to pass to and fro.] *Theol.* Circumincession. *Rare.*

com-med'dle, *v. t.* See CO-, 1.

‖ **comme' il' faut'** (kŏ'-mēl' fō'; kŏ'-mē' fō'). [F.] As it should be; proper; in good form.

com-mem'o-ra'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to commemoration.

com-mem'o-ra'tor, *n.* [L.] One who commemorates.

com-mem'o-ra-to-ry (kŏ-mĕm'ō-rȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Commemorative.

com-mem'o-rize, *v. t.* To commemorate. *Obs. or R.*

com'men. Obs. p. p. of COME.

com-mence' (kŏ-mĕns'), *v. t.* To enter upon; to begin; to perform the first act of; as, to *commence* a lawsuit.
Many a wooer doth *commence* his suit. *Shak.*
Syn. — See BEGIN.
com-mence'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F *commencement.*] **1.** Act, fact, or time, of commencing.
The time of Henry VII. . . . nearly coincides with the *commencement* of what is termed "modern history" *Hallam.*
2. Specif.: **a** The day when, or the ceremonies at which, degrees are conferred by colleges and universities, upon students and others, — also applied to the graduating exercises of academies and schools. **b** *Pleading.* A part of the declaration. See DECLARATION.
com-mend' (kŏ-mĕnd'), *v. t.*; COM-MEND'ED; COM-MEND'ING. [L. *commendare; com-* + *mandare* to intrust, enjoin, command. Cf. COMMAND, MANDATE.] **1.** To commit, intrust, or give in charge for care or preservation.
Father, into thy hands I *commend* my spirit. *Luke* xxiii. 46.
2. To recommend as worthy of confidence or regard; to present as worthy of notice or favorable attention.
Among the objects of knowledge, two especially *commend* themselves to our contemplation. *Sir M. Hale*
I *commend* unto you Phebe our sister. *Rom.* xvi. 1.
3. To mention with approbation; to praise; as, to *commend* a person or an act.
Historians *commend* Alexander for weeping when he read the actions of Achilles *Dryden.*
4. To mention by way of courtesy, implying remembrance and good will. *Archaic.*
Commend me to my brother. *Shak.*
5. To set off advantageously; to grace; adorn. *Obs.*
6. **a** *Eccl.* To bestow in commendam. *Obs. or R.* **b** *Feudalism.* To commit or place as vassal under the protection of a lord; — used reflexively or of land.
com-mend', *v. i.* **1.** To express approval or give praise.
2. **a** *Eccl.* To bestow a benefice, cathedral church, or the like, in commendam. **b** *Feudal Law.* To subject one's self to another as lord; to commend one's self or land.
com-mend', *n.* **1.** Commendation; praise. *Obs.*
Speak in just *commend.* *Shak.*
2. A compliment; a greeting. *Obs.*
Hearty *commends* and much endeared love to you. *Howell.*
3. **a** *Eccl.* = COMMENDAM. **b** *Feudal Law.* A commended estate, or the feudal relation established by commendation. **c** *Sp. Hist.* An estate of encomienda.
com-mend'a-ble (kŏ-mĕn'dȧ-b'l), *formerly accented* com'mend-a-ble, *as by Shakespeare*), *a. & n.* [L. *commendabilis:* cf. OF. *comandable, comendable.*] Worthy of being commended or praised; laudable; praiseworthy. — **com-mend'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **com-mend'a-bly**, *adv.*
com-men'dam (kŏ-mĕn'dăm), *n.* [LL. *dare in commendam* to give into trust.] *Eccl.* **a** The custody or holding of a benefice by a cleric, or sometimes a layman, to whom it has been commended, or given in charge, until a proper pastor should be provided, or perpetually; also, the enjoyment of the revenues so received. A living so held was said to be held *in commendam.* The practice was abolished in England in 1836 by 667 Wm. IV., c. 77, s. 18. **b** The benefice so held.
com-mend'a-ta-ry (kŏ-mĕn'dȧ-tȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *commendataire*, LL. *commendatarius.*] **1.** A commendator.
2 One into whose charge a person has been put.
com'men-da'tion (kŏm'ĕn-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *commendatio:* cf. OF. *commandation, commendation.*] **1.** Act of commending; also, that which commends or is the ground of commending.
Need we . . . epistles of *commendation*? 2 *Cor.* iii 1
Good nature is the most godlike *commendation* of man. *Dryden.*
2. *Eccl.* An office commending to God the souls of the dead or dying.
3. Chiefly *pl.* A message of affection or respect; compliments; greeting. *Archaic.*
Hark you, Margaret;
No princely *commendations* to my king? *Shak.*
4. *Feudalism.* Act of placing as a vassal under the protection of a lord; vassalage.
Commendation seems to put before us the slightest bond that there can be between lord and man *F. W. Maitland.*
Commendation, on the other hand, at first at any rate, had no necessary connection with land. Its predominant feature was a personal relationship which was rather that of master and man than that of landlord and tenant. *Woodrow Wilson.*
5. *Eccl.* Act of giving benefices in commendam: also, the condition of a commendam.
commendation of the soul, in the Roman ritual, a form of prayer for the dying. See COMMENDATION, 2.
com'men-da'tor (kŏm'ĕn-dā'tẽr), *n.* [LL.] **1.** *Eccl.* One who holds a benefice in commendam.
2. *Medieval Law.* The trustee in a commenda.
3. *Sp. Hist.* One holding an estate of encomienda.
com-mend'a-to-ry (kŏ-mĕn'dȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *commendatorius.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or serving for, commendation.
"*Commendatory* verses." *Pope.*
2. Holding a benefice in commendam; as, a *commendatory* bishop; also, held in commendam, as an abbey.
commendatory letter *or* **epistle**, *Eccl.*, a letter of credence given by a bishop to a traveling member of his diocese. — **c. prayer**, *Book of Common Prayer*, a prayer commending one dying to the mercy of God.
com-mend'a-to-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Obs. or R.* **1.** A commendation; eulogy. "*Commendatories* to our affection." *Sharp.*
2. A commandery; also, a knight commander.
3. *Eccl.* **a** A commendator. *Obs.* **b** = COMMENDAM **a.**
com-men'sal (kŏ-mĕn'sȧl), *n.* [LL. *commensalis;* L. *com-* + *mensa* table: cf. F. *commensal.* Cf. MENSAL.] **1.** One who eats at the same table.
2. *Biol.* An organism, not truly parasitic, which lives in, with, or on, another, partaking usually of the same food. Both species may be benefited by the association.

Commensals. Polyps of *Epizoanthus* (*E. incrustatus*) growing on shell inhabited by a Hermit Crab (*Eupagurus pubescens*).

com-men'sal (kŏ-mĕn'sȧl), *a.* Having the character of a commensal; also, pertaining to or designating those who habitually eat together; as, a *commensal* family. — **com-men'sal-ly**, *adv.*
com-men'sal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Commensal state or condition.
com-men'su-ra-ble (kŏ-mĕn'shōō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *commensurabilis; com-* + *mensurabilis* measurable. Cf. COMMENSURATE.] **1.** Having a common measure; capable of being exactly measured by the same number, quantity, or measure. **2.** Proportionable, suitably proportioned. **3.** Measurable. *Obs. or R.*
— **com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **com-men'su-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **com-men'su-ra-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*
commensurable in power, having commensurable squares — c. numbers *or* quantities, *Math.*, those exactly expressible through some common unit; thus a foot and a yard are *commensurable*, one being 12 inches, the other 36 inches.
com-men'su-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *commensuratus* equal. Cf. MENSURATION, MEASURE.] **1.** Equal in measure or extent; also, proportionate; corresponding; — often followed by *with* or *to*; as, an income *commensurate* with one's needs.
2 Commensurable; reducible to a common measure.
Syn. — See PROPORTIONAL.
— **com-men'su-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **com-men'su-rate-ness**, *n.*
com-men'su-rate (-rāt), *v. t. & i.*; COM-MEN'SU-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); COM-MEN'SU-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). To make, or to be, commensurate.
com-men-su-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *commensuration.*] A commensurating, or state of being commensurate
All fitness lies in a particular *commensuration*, or proportion of one thing to another. *South.*
com'ment (kŏm'ĕnt; kŏ-mĕnt'; 277), *v. i.*; COM'MENT-ED; COM'MENT-ING. [F. *commenter*, or LL. *commentare*, fr. L. *commentari* to meditate upon, explain, v. intens. of *comminisci, commentus*, to reflect upon, invent; *com-* + the root of *memnisse* to remember, *mens* mind. See MIND.] To make comments; — often followed by *on* or *upon.*
Critics . . . proceed to *comment* on him. *Dryden.*
I must translate and *comment* *Pope.*
com'ment, *v. t.* To comment on, or furnish with comments. *Archaic.* *Fuller.*
com'ment (kŏm'ĕnt), *n.* [OF *comment.*] **1.** A commentary or expository treatise. *Obs.*
2. A note or observation intended to explain, illustrate, or criticize the meaning of a writing, book, etc.; explanation; annotation; exposition; also, a body of such matter.
All the volumes of philosophy,
With all their *comments.* *Prior.*
3. A remark or criticism; gossip; discourse; talk.
Syn. — See REMARK.
com'men-ta'ri-al (kŏm'ĕn-tā'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, commentaries.
com'men-ta-ry (kŏm'ĕn-tȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *commentarius, commentarium*, notebook, commentary: cf. F. *commentaire.* See COMMENT, *v. i.*] A series of comments or memoranda.
This letter . . . was published by him with a severe *commentary.* *Hallam.*
Specif.: **a** A brief account of transactions or events written hastily, as if for a memorandum; — usually in *pl.*; as, Cæsar's *Commentaries* on the Gallic War. **b** A book of explanations or expositions on the whole or a part of the Scriptures or of some other work. **c** A thing serving for exposition or illustration; a remark or comment.
com'men-tate (-tāt), *v. t. & i.* [L *commentatus*, p. p. of *commentari* to meditate.] To write comments or notes upon; to make comment. *Rare.*
Commentate upon it, and return it enriched *Lamb.*
com'men-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L *commentatio* meditation, treatise.] *Rare.* **1.** Act or process of commentating; annotation. "The spirit of *commentation.*" *Whewell.*
2. Result of commenting; a comment or commentary.
com'men-ta'tor (kŏm'ĕn-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *commentateur.*] One who writes a commentary or comments; annotator. — **com-men'ta-to'ri-al** (kŏ-mĕn'tȧ-tō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.*
com-merce' (kŏ-mûrs'), *v. i.*; COM-MERCED' (-mûrst'); COM-MERC'ING (-mûr'sĭng). [Cf. F. *commercer*, LL. *commerciare.*] **1.** To carry on trade or commerce; to traffic. *Obs.*
Beware you *commerce* not with bankrupts. *B. Jonson.*
2. To hold personal intercourse; to commune. *Milton.*
Commercing with himself. *Tennyson.*
Musicians . . taught the souls of the people in angelic harmonies to *commerce* with heaven. *Prof. Wilson.*
The commerce of words, consciously or not, becomes secondary to the *commercing* of eyes. *Stevenson.*
com'merce (kŏm'ẽrs; *originally, and until the early 18th c., accented* com-mercé'), *n.* [F. *commerce*, L. *commercium; com-* + *merx, mercis*, merchandise. See MERCHANT.] **1.** Business intercourse; esp., the exchange or buying and selling of commodities, and particularly, the exchange of merchandise on a large scale between different places or communities; extended trade or traffic. The earlier word used was *merchandise.* Cf. COMMERCIUM.
The public becomes powerful in proportion to the opulence and extensive *commerce* of private men *Hume.*
Commerce, undoubtedly, is traffic, but it is something more it is intercourse. . . . The mind can scarcely conceive a system for regulating *commerce* between nations, which shall . . be confined to prescribing rules for the conduct of individuals in the actual employment of buying and selling, or of barter.
9 Wheat. 1, 189
All the *commerce* that you have had with Troy. *Shak.*
2. Social intercourse, dealings between persons or groups of persons in society; interchange of ideas, sentiments, etc., as between man and man; formerly, also, communication; channel of intercourse.
☞ This sense, of personal intercourse, was the most widely developed in the early use of the word *commerce.*
Could beauty, my lord, have better *commerce* than with honesty? *Shak.*
Fifteen years of thought, observation, and *commerce* with the world has made him [Bunyan] wiser. *Macaulay.*
3. Sexual intercourse. *W. Montagu.*
4. A mercantile or commercial transaction. *Obs.*
5. *Cards.* A game, somewhat like whisky poker, in which (as now usually played), after anteing, each player in succession may exchange one of his three cards for another card until some one refuses, whereupon the best hand wins. Threes of a kind are the best hand, straight flushes next.
Syn. — COMMERCE, TRAFFIC, TRADE agree in denoting the exchange of commodities. In ordinary use (see defs for more technical distinctions), COMMERCE is the formal term for such exchange, viewed as conducted on a large scale; TRAFFIC more frequently emphasizes the activity of the processes involved, or the actual movement of commodities; TRADE (see SELL, TRADE) suggests the more purely business aspects of exchange, and is often the general term for business dealings of whatever sort; as, the Chamber of *Commerce*, interstate *commerce*, *traffic* of city streets, local *traffic*, the Board of *Trade*, free *trade.* See COMMERCIAL.
Commerce and *trade* are words which are used almost synonymously. But *commerce* may be regarded as national, that is, as covering commercial dealings between nations; *trade* refers more distinctly to special industries and to internal mercantile intercourse. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
commerce destroyer. *Nav.* A very fast, unarmored, lightly armed vessel designed to capture or destroy merchant vessels of an enemy. Not being intended to fight, they may be improvised from fast passenger steamers.
com-mer'cial (kŏ-mûr'shăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to commerce; mercantile; hence, variously: occupied with commerce, engaged in trade; as, *commercial* houses; relating to or dealing with commerce, as, a *commercial* treaty; of the nature of commerce; as, a *commercial* transaction; derived by commerce or trade; as, *commercial* profits, fit for commerce; as, *commercial* wares, or packages (often implying inferiority or dilution; as, *commercial* butter or alcohol); in respect of commerce; as, *commercial* success.
Syn. — COMMERCIAL, MERCANTILE. COMMERCIAL (see COMMERCE) suggests the larger aspects of the operations of exchange; MERCANTILE, the actual buying and selling of commodities; as, *commercial* law, the *commercial* relations of a country; an old *mercantile* house, "the *mercantile* spirit" (*Lamb*). See FINANCIAL.
commercial agency. = MERCANTILE AGENCY. — **c. agent**, *U. S. Govt.*, an agent stationed abroad to attend to commercial interests.
The United States *commercial agents*, although appointed by the President, receive no exequatur. They form a class by themselves, and are distinct from the consular agents *Encyc. Brit.*
— **c. bar.** See GOLD BAR. — **c. bill**, *or* **bill of exchange**, a bill that is commercial paper; specif., a draft drawn on a consignee of goods for part or all of their purchase price. — **c. college**, a school for instruction in commercial usages. — **c. dust.** See GOLD DUST. — **c. geography**, geography describing esp. the location, development, and exchange of commercial commodities; — called also *applied geography.* — **c. law.** *Law.* = LAW MERCHANT **b.** — **c. letter**, a size of paper. See PAPER — **c. letter of credit.** See LETTER OF CREDIT. — **c. note**, a size of paper. See PAPER. — **c. paper**, negotiable paper given in due course of business. It includes bills of exchange, promissory notes, bank checks, etc. — **c. pitch**, auction pitch. — **c. room**, in hotels in Great Britain, a public room for commercial travelers and their custom. — **c. traveler**, a traveling agent or representative of a mercantile house who solicits orders; a drummer.
com-mer'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Commercial spirit, institutions, or method; also, a practice or expression characteristic of commercial affairs. — **com-mer'cial-ist**, *n.*
com-mer'cial-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To render commercial; to conform or subject to the conditions or limitations of commerce. — **com-mer'cial-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*
com-mer'ci-um (kŏ-mûr'shĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [L.] *Law.* Commerce or traffic; commercial transaction; business intercourse; often, in *Roman Law*, short for ‖**jus commercii**, or the right to do business or have business dealings. In Roman and Civil law things which can be the subject of this right, that is, things that are capable of individual possession and enjoyment, are said to be ‖**in com-mer'ci-o** (kŏ-mûr'shĭ-ō), or ‖**in patrimonio**; other things, ‖**ex'tra com-mer'ci-um.**
‖ **com-mer'ci-a bel'li** (bĕl'ī) [NL.], *Internat. Law*, commerce or acts of intercourse belonging to, or consistent with, war, as had between enemy states or their subjects, such as truces, capitulations, safe-conducts, and cartels.
com'mi-nate (kŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.*; COM'MI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); COM'MI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [See COMMINATION.] To threaten, as with anathema; to anathematize.
com'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *comminatio*, from *comminari* to threaten; *com-* + *minari* to threaten: cf. F. *commination.*] **1.** A threat or threatening; denunciation of punishment or vengeance.
With terrible *comminations* to all them that did resist. *Foxe.*
2. *Angl. Ch.* In the liturgy, a recital of God's anger and judgments against sinners, read esp. after the Litany on Ash Wednesday; also, the penitential office containing several prayers and Psalm li.
com-min'a-to-ry (kŏ-mĭn'ȧ-tō-rĭ; kŏm'ĭ-nȧ-; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *comminatoire.*] Threatening; denunciatory.
com-min'gle (kŏ-mĭn'g'l), *v. t. & i.*; -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng) To mingle together; to mix intimately; blend.
com-min'gler (-glẽr), *n.* One that commingles; specif., a device for noiseless heating of water by steam, in a vessel filled with a porous mass, as of pebbles.

com-mence'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
com-menc'er (kŏ-mĕn'sẽr), *n.* One who commences; specif., *Obs.*, a student about to take a degree; an inceptor.
‖ **com-men'da** (kŏ-mĕn'dȧ), *n.* [LL.] a *Medieval Law.* A trust; specif., the form of trust in which goods are delivered to another for a particular enterprise, as to market abroad. **b** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* = COMMENDAM.
com-mend'a-bl Commendable. *Ref. Sp.*
com-men'da-dor' (kŏ-mĕn'dȧ-dôr'), *n.* [Sp. *comendador.*] A commander; — applied chiefly to Spanish and Venetian officers.
commendation ninepence A ninepence bent and used as a love token. *Obs. or R.* [mends.
com-mend'er, *n.* One who com-
com-mend'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
com-mend'sal-ist, *n. Biol.* A commensal. — **com-men'sal-is'tic**, *a*
com'men-sal'i-ty (kŏm'ĕn-săl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Commensalism. *Obs.*
com'men-sa'tion (-sā'shŭn), *n.* An eating together at table. *Obs.*
com-men'su-ra-bl. Commensurable. *Ref. Sp.*
com'ment, *v. t.* To contrive or devise; — esp. in bad sense. *Obs.* comment. *Abbr.* Commentator.
com'men-ta'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -IAL.
com'men-ta-ry, *v. t. & i.* To comment; to annotate. *Rare.*
com-ment'a-tive (kŏ-mĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* = COMMENTITIOUS. *Obs.*
com'men-ta'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
com'ment-er (kŏm'ĕn-tẽr; kŏ-mĕn'tẽr), *n.* One who comments.
com'men-ti'tious (kŏm'ĕn-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *commenticius.*] Fictitious or imaginary, feigned. *Obs or R.* — **com'men-ti'tious-ly**, *adv. Obs. or R.* — **com'men-ti'tious-ness**, *n. Obs. or R.*
‖ **com'mé'rage'** (kŏ'mā'rȧzh'), *n.* [F.] Gossiping. [BUND.
com'mer-band'. † CUMMER-
com-merce'a-ble, *a* See -ABLE. *Obs. or R.*
com'merce-less, *a.* See -LESS.
com-merce'ment, *n.* [From COMMERCE, *v.*] Intercourse. *Obs.*
com-merc'er (kŏ-mûr'sẽr), *n.* One who commerces; a trader. *Obs. or R.* [MERCIUM.
com-mer'ci-a, *n., pl.* of COM-
com-mer'cia-ble (kŏ-mûr'shȧ-b'l), *a.* Marketable. *Rare.*
com-mer'cial, *n.* A commercial traveler.
com-mer'ci-al'i-ty (kŏ-mûr'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Commercialism.
com-mer'cial-ly, *adv.* of COMMERCIAL. See -LY.
com-mer'ci-ate (-shĭ-ĭt), *v. i.* [L. *commerciatus.*] To commerce. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* A denunciation.
‖ **com-mers'**, **com-mer** †. Vars. of KOMMERS.
‖ **com-mes'so** (kŏm-mĕs'sō), *n., more properly* ‖ **lavoro de commesso.** [It.] Italian inlay, esp. the more elaborate kinds, whether in wood (see TARSIA) or in marble and other stones.
commeve. † COMMOVE.
commicke. † COMIC.
com'mi-grate (kŏm'ĭ-grāt), *v. i.* See CO-, 1. — **com'mi-gra'tion** (-grā'shŭn), *n.*
com-mil'i-tant, *a. & n.* See CO-, 2.
com'min. Var. of CUMIN.
com'mi-na-tive (kŏm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *comminativus.*] Denunciatory. — *n.* A denunciation.
com'mi-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who denounces or curses.
com-min'gl. Commingle. *R. Sp.*
com-min'gld. Commingled. *Ref. Sp.* [-MENT.
com-min'gle-ment, *n.* See
com-min'is-ter, *n.* An associate minister, or curate.
com-min'u-ate (kŏ-mĭn'ū-āt), *v. t.* To comminute. *Rare.*
com-min'u-ent (-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *comminuens, -entis*, p. pr.] *Math.* Diminishing and vanishing, simultaneously, as interdependent infinitesimals or differentials; — a term proposed by De Morgan

com/mi-nute (kŏm′ĭ-nūt), *v. t.;* COM′MI-NUT′ED (-nūt′ĕd); COM′MI-NUT′ING (-nūt′ĭng). [L. *comminulus*, p. p. of *comminuere* to comminute, *com-* + *minuere* to lessen. See MINUTE.] To reduce to minute particles, or to a fine powder; to pulverize; triturate.

com/mi-nu′tion (-nū′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of comminuting, or state of being comminuted.

2. *Surg.* Fracture (of a bone) into a number of pieces.

3. Gradual diminution by the removal of small particles at a time; a lessening; a wearing away.

Natural and necessary *comminution* of our lives *Johnson.*

com/mi-nu′tor (kŏm′ĭ-nū′tẽr), *n.* *Agric.* An implement for pulverizing plowed soil.

com-mis′er-a-ble (kŏ-mĭz′ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Pitiable.

com-mis′er-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* COM-MIS′ER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); COM-MIS′ER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *commiseratus*, p. p. of *commiserari* to commiserate; *com-* + *miserari* to pity. See MISERABLE.] To feel or express sorrow, pain, or compassion for, to pity, or express pity for.

Then must we those, who groan beneath the weight
Of age, disease, or want, *commiserate* *Denham.*

We should *commiserate* our mutual ignorance. *Locke.*

Syn.—Pity, compassionate, condole with.

com-mis′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *commisération*, fr. L. *commiseratio* a part of an oration intended to excite compassion.] Act of commiserating; sorrow, or an expression of condolence, for the wants, afflictions, or distresses of another; pity; compassion.

And pluck *commiseration* of his state
From brassy bosoms and rough hearts of flint. *Shak.*

Syn.—See PITY.

com-mis′er-a-tive (kŏ-mĭz′ẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Given to commiseration; compassionate. *Todd.*—**com-mis′er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

com/mis-sa′ri-al (kŏm′ĭ-sā′rĭ-ăl; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to a commissary.

com/mis-sa′ri-at (-rĭ-ăt), *n.* [F. *commissariat* a body of commissaries.] **1.** *Scots Law.* A commissary court, or the office, jurisdiction, or district of a commissary.

2. *Mil.* **a** The organized system by which armies and military posts are supplied with food and daily necessaries. In the United States army it is organized under control of the Subsistence Department. In the British army it is under the control of the Army Service Corps, and deals with a wider range of supplies than in the United States army, including transport, equipment, etc. **b** The body of officers charged with such service.

3. Food supply.

com/mis-sa-ry (kŏm′ĭ-sȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *commissarius*, fr L. *commissus*, p. p. of *committere* to commit, intrust to. See COMMIT.] **1.** One to whom is committed some charge, duty, or office, by a superior power; a commissioner.

Great Destiny, the *Commissary* of God. *Donne*

2. Hence: **a** *Eccl.* An officer with spiritual or ecclesiastical jurisdiction as representative of the bishop in a part, esp. a distant part, of the diocese, or who performs the bishop's duties in his absence. **b** *Eng. Univ.* (1) A former title of the vice chancellor. *Oxford.* (2) An assessor in the vice chancellor's court. *Cambridge.* **c** *Mil* (1) Formerly, an officer in charge of a special service. (2) An officer of the Subsistence Department, charged with providing food for troops or a military post. *U. S.* **d** [F. *commissaire.*] In the French police, a superior officer under the mayor or the prefect of police. **e** *Scots Law.* A judge of a commissary court.

commissary court **a** The court of a bishop's commissary. **b** *Scots Law.* (1) A former supreme probate and divorce court absorbed by the Court of Sessions in 1863. (2) A county or sheriff's court which appoints and confirms executors of estates of persons dying possessed of personal property.—**c. general.** **a** A chief commissary or representative. **b** *Mil.* An officer in charge of some special department of army service, esp. the commissariat department; specif., in the United States army, the head of the Subsistence Department, having the rank of brigadier general.

com-mis′sion (kŏ-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *commissio.* See COMMIT.] **1.** A formal written warrant or authority, granting certain powers or privileges and authorizing or commanding the performance of certain duties; as, a *commission* of lunacy, or one for investigating a case of alleged lunacy; a *commission* of jail delivery, etc. "Let him see our *commission*." *Shak.*

Justice he was full often in assize
By patent and by plain *commission.* *Chaucer.*

2. *Mil. & Nav.* **a** A warrant conferring authority to raise and command a body of troops. *Obs. except Hist.* **b** A certificate conferring military or naval rank and authority on officers of and above the rank of ensign in the navy or lieutenant in the army; as, a colonel's *commission;* also, the rank and command so conferred.

3. Authorization or command made by or as if by such a warrant, or the duty, office, or employment so given, as to act in an official capacity; instruction; charge.

Eat within your stomach, act within your *commission.* *Selden.*

4. Authority given to act for, or in behalf and in place of, another; as, a *commission* to buy something.

5. A company of persons enjoined to perform some duty or execute some trust; a body of commissioners.

6. *Com.* **a** A thing to be done as agent for another; as, I have three *commissions* for the city. **b** The percentage or allowance made to a factor or agent for transacting business for another; as, to sell goods on *commission.* See DEL CREDERE.

7. The condition of being empowered by, or subject to, instructions or authority given, as by a warrant; —used esp., in the phrase **in commission**, of persons vested with delegated authority, or of an office, trust, or other public interest the powers of which are given to a commission or commissioners, as during the abeyance of, or in place of, an incumbent; as, to put the great seal *in commission.*

8. Act of committing, doing, or performing; act of perpetrating; also, the thing committed or done; —usually with a bad implication; as, the *commission* of a theft.

9. Act of intrusting; a giving in charge; instruction as to how a trust shall be executed.

Syn.—Charge, warrant, authority, mandate, office, trust. **commission of array**, *Eng. Hist.*, a commission given from time to time to officers in the counties to muster and array the inhabitants, or see them in a condition for war. From the reign of Henry VIII. commissions of array were gradually superseded by commissions of lieutenancy, issued to county lieutenants representing the crown in military matters, and these ceased with the reign of Charles I.—**c. of rebellion**, *Eng. Law*, in equity practice, a writ (abolished in 1846) issued to bring into court a nonappearing defendant. Cf. OUTLAW.—**c. of review**, *Eng Eccl. Law*, a commission formerly granted by the crown to review the sentence of the Court of Delegates.—**c. of the peace**, a commission under the great seal, constituting one or more persons justices of the peace. *Eng.*—**to put, place, etc., a vessel in** *or* **into c.**, *Naut.*, to equip and man a government vessel and send it out on service after it has been laid up; esp., to perform the formal act of taking command of a vessel for service, hoisting the flag, reading the orders, etc.; also, by extension, to hoist the ensign and formally begin the season on a yacht, or other vessel, after it has been laid up. So, of the vessel, *to go into commission* and similar phrases.—**to put, place, etc., a vessel out of c.**, *Naut.*, to detach the officers and crew and retire it from active service, temporarily or permanently.

com-mis′sion (kŏ-mĭsh′ŭn), *v. t.;* COM-MIS′SIONED (-ŭnd); COM-MIS′SION-ING. **1.** To give a commission to; to furnish with a commission; to appoint and authorize; as, to *commission* persons to act as agents; to *commission* an officer.

2. To send out with a charge or commission.

A chosen band
He first *commissions* to the Latian land. *Dryden.*

3. *Nav.* To put in commission; —said of a ship.

Syn.—Appoint, depute, authorize, empower, delegate, constitute, ordain.

com-mis′sion-aire′ (kŏ-mĭsh′ŭn-ȧr′; kŏ-mē′syŏ-nâr′), *n.* [F. *commissionnaire.* Cf. COMMISSIONER.] **1.** One intrusted with a commission, now only a small commission, as an errand; esp., an attendant or subordinate employee in a public office, hotel, or the like. The *commissionaire* familiar to European travelers performs miscellaneous services as a light porter, messenger, solicitor for hotels, etc.

2. One of a corps of pensioned soldiers, as in London, employed as doorkeepers, messengers, etc.

com-mis′sion-al (kŏ-mĭsh′ŭn-ăl) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or
com-mis′sion-a-ry (-ŭn-ȧ-rĭ) } conferring, a commission; conferred by a commission or warrant. *Rare.*

Delegate or *commissionary* authority *Dp Hall.*

com-mis′sion-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* COM-MIS′SION-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); COM-MIS′SION-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). To commission. *John Fiske.*

com-mis′sioned (-ŭnd), *p. a.* Provided with a commission. **commissioned officer**, *Mil. & Nav.*, an officer who holds rank by virtue of a commission, in distinction from a noncommissioned, warrant, or petty, officer;—formerly sometimes called **commission officer.**

com-mis′sion-er (kŏ-mĭsh′ŭn-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *commissionnaire.*] **1.** A person who has received a warrant or commission to perform some office, or execute some business, for the government, corporation, or person employing him; a member of a commission.

To another address which requested that a commission might be sent to examine into the state of things in Ireland, William . . . desired the Commons to name the *commissioners* *Macaulay.*

2. Specif.: **a** An officer having charge of some department or bureau of the public service; specif., in the United States, the head of any of various subdivisions (called bureaus or offices) of the Departments, esp. the Department of the Interior or of the Treasury, of Federal government; as, the *Commissioner* of Patents, of Internal Revenue. of Education, of Pensions, etc. **b** In Scotland, one of the administrative officials of an unincorporated town. **c** On an estate, a private agent or steward. *Scot.* **d** A commissioner of array. See COMMISSION OF ARRAY. *Eng.*

commissioner of deeds, an officer having authority to take affidavits, depositions, acknowledgment of deeds, etc., for use in the State by which he is appointed. *U. S.*

commission merchant. One who buys or sells another's goods on commission.

com-mis′su-ral (kŏ-mĭsh′ŭ-rȧl; kŏm′ĭ-sū′rȧl; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to a commissure.

com′mis-sure (kŏm′ĭ-shōōr; -ĭs-ūr), *n.* [L. *commissura* a joining together: cf. F. *commissure.* See COMMIT.] **1.** A joint, seam, or closure; the place where two bodies, or parts of a body, meet and unite; an interstice, cleft, or juncture.

2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The point or line of union between two parts, as the angles of the lips or eyelids. **b** The whole line along which the mandibles of a bird's bill close together. **c** A connecting band of nerve tissue, as one of the nerves joining together the ganglia of invertebrates. The **commissures of the brain** connect the right and left parts of the brain, the *anterior*, composed of white matter, crossing in front of the anterior pillars of the fornix, the *middle* (of gray matter) connecting the optic thalami across the third ventricle, the *posterior* (of white matter) bounding the third ventricle behind. The **commissures of the spinal cord** are the narrow portions of the gray and white matter connecting the lateral halves of the cord. The gray commissure contains the central canal. The white commissure lies ventral to this, between it and the bottom of the anterior fissure.

3. *Bot.* The plane of coherence of the two carpels or mericarps in apiaceous fruits, as those of parsnip, carrot, etc.

commissure of Gudden (gōōd′ĕn) [after B. *Gudden* (1824–86), German physician], *Anat.*, the nerve fibers which cross the optic chiasma from one hemisphere to the other.

com-mit′ (kŏ-mĭt′), *v. t.;* COM-MIT′TED; COM-MIT′TING. [L. *committere, commissum*, to connect, commit; *com-* + *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1.** To give in trust; to put into charge or keeping; intrust; consign,—used with *to, unto.*

Commit thy way unto the Lord. *Ps.* xxxvii. 5.

2. Specif.: **a** To consign (for preservation), as by writing down or memorizing;—in various phrases: as, *to commit to memory* (also, simply, *to commit*), *to commit to paper, print, writing*, etc. **b** To consign (for safe keeping or disposal), as by storing or by burial. **c** To put in charge of a jailer; to imprison. **d** *Legislation.* To refer or intrust, as to a committee, to be considered and reported;—said of a bill, petition, or the like.

I have every reason to believe that the bill will pass this week. It has been *committed.* *Scott.*

3 To do; perpetrate, as a crime, sin, fault, folly, or error.

Thou shalt not *commit* adultery. *Ex.* xx. 14.

4. **a** To join. *Obs.* **b** To join for a contest; to match; —followed by *with. Obs. or R.* **c** To confound. *Obs.*

Committing short and long [quantities]. *Milton.*

5. To pledge or bind, to compromise, expose, or endanger by some decisive act or preliminary step;—often used reflexively; as, to *commit* one's self to a certain course.

Any sudden assent to the proposal . . might possibly be considered as *committing* the faith of the United States. *Marshall.*

I have *committed* my self-respect by talking with such a person. *O. W. Holmes.*

Syn.—COMMIT, INTRUST, CONFIDE, CONSIGN, RELEGATE.—COMMIT is the widest term; it may express merely the general idea of delivering into another's charge (as, to *commit* the management of an estate to an agent), or it may have the special sense of an absolute transfer to a superior power or final custody; as, "Into thine hand I *commit* my spirit" (*Ps.* xxxi. 5); "We therefore *commit* his body to the ground; earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*). To INTRUST is to *commit* with trust and confidence; to CONFIDE is to *intrust* with entire reliance and assurance; as, to *intrust* one with a secret, with the care of a child; to *confide* to a friend the execution of one's dying wish. CONSIGN implies a more formal act, and frequently suggests such transfer or delivery as removes its object from one's immediate control; as, to *consign* goods to an agent for sale; "The family mansion had been *consigned* to the charge of a kinsman, who was allowed to make it his home for the time being" (*Hawthorne*); "He must now . . . *consign* him to a living tomb again" (*id.*). To RELEGATE is to *consign* to some particular class, position, or sphere, usually with the implication of banishment; as, "[Man] is attenuated into an aspect, and *relegated* to his place in a classification" (*J. H. Newman*); "What is it that *relegates* divine Cowley to that remote, uncivil Pontus of the 'British Poets,' and keeps garrulous Pepys within the cheery circle of the evening lamp?" (*Lowell*). See TRUST.

com-mit′ (kŏ-mĭt′), *v. i.* **1.** To sin; esp., to be incontinent. *Obs.*

Commit not with man's sworn spouse. *Shak.*

2. To consign one or more to prison.

com-mit′ment (-mĕnt′), *n.* **1.** Act of committing, or putting in charge, keeping, or trust; state of being committed; consignment, esp. of a person to prison.

They were glad to compound for his bare *commitment* to the Tower, whence he was within few days enlarged. *Clarendon.*

2. *Law.* A warrant for imprisonment; a mittimus.

3. *Parliamentary Proc.* Act of referring a matter to a committee; committal.

4. Act of doing or performing something; commission.

5. A promise or pledge to do something; an engagement.

The assurance *commitments* of life [insurance] offices are somewhat similar to bills drawn at long-deferred dates. *T. E. Young.*

com-mit′tal (-ăl), *n.* Commitment.

com-mit′tee (kŏ-mĭt′ē; *see note below*), *n.* [*commit* + *-ee;* orig, one to whom a thing is committed.] **1.** A person to whom some trust or charge is committed. *Obs. or R.*, except: **a** A member of the body appointed to conduct the finances and appoint the governors of Guy's Hospital, London. *Eng.* **b** *Law.* A person to whom another person or his estate is legally given in charge. **c** A person appointed to act in or about a matter under discussion or investigation.

2. A body of persons appointed or elected to consider, investigate, or take action upon, and usually to report concerning, some matter or business, as by a court, legislative body, or a number of persons; as, a *committee* of inquiry. **Committee of Public Safety** [F. *Comité de Salut Public*], *F. Hist.*, a revolutionary executive committee of nine appointed by the Convention in 1793, which came to exercise a veritable dictatorship, esp. under Robespierre, who used it as a tool to further his ends. Its power declined after his fall.—**c. of the whole** [**house**], a committee, embracing all the members present, into which a legislative or deliberative body sometimes resolves itself, for the purpose of considering a particular measure under the operation of different rules from those governing the general legislative proceedings. The *committee of the whole* has its own chairman, and makes its reports in the form of recommendations.

☞ According to the Oxford E. D. this word as applied to an individual (def. 1 above) is pronounced kŏm′ĭ-tē′ in England, but the usual pronunciation in the U. S. is in all senses kŏ-mĭt′ē.

com-mix′ (kŏ-mĭks′), *v. t. & i.;* COM-MIXED′ (-mĭkst′) or COM-MIXT′; COM-MIX′ING. [*com-* + *mix:* cf. L. *commixtus*, p. p. of *commiscere.* See MIX.] **1.** To mix or mingle together; to blend.

The *commixed* impressions of all the colors do stir up and beget a sensation of white. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. To intermix or intersperse.

com-mix′tion (-chŭn), *n.* [L. *commixtio.*] Commixture; act of mixing or uniting, or state of being mixed or united; specif.: **a** Blending, as of wines; garbling. *Obs.* **b** *Roman & Civil Law.* Confusion of goods. **c** *Eccl.* Act of putting a small piece of the Host into the chalice, a rite typifying the reunion of body and soul at the resurrection.

com-mix′ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *commixtura.*] **1.** Act or process of mixing, or state of being mixed; also, the mass of things mixed; a compound; a mixture.

2. *Roman & Civil Law.* Commixtion of goods.

3. *Eccl.* = COMMIXTION **c.**

com/mo-da′ta-ry (kŏm′ŏ-dā′tȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *commodataire.*] *Law.* The bailee in a commodatum

com/mo-da′tum (-tŭm), *n.; pl.* -DATA (-tȧ). [L., prop. p. p.]

(1842), along with *comminute* and *comminution*, but not adopted.

com-min′u-i-ble, *a.* Capable of being comminuted. *Obs. & R.*

com′mi-nute, *a.* [L. *comminutus*, p. p.] Comminuted.

com′mi-nut′ed (kŏm′ĭ-nūt′ĕd), *p. p. & p. a.* of COMMINUTE.—**comminuted fracture.** *Surg.* See FRACTURE.

Com-miph′o-ra (kŏ-mĭf′ŏ-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόμμι gum + φορός bearing.] Syn. of BALSAMEA.

com′mir-wald′, *a.* [*commir*, the same as E. dial. *cummer* woman, prop. godmother, gossip (fr. F. *commère*) + a word akin to E. *wield.*] Henpecked. *Obs.*

‖ **com′mis′** (kŏ′mē′), *n.; pl.* COMMIS (-mē′). [F.] A person appointed an agent for another; hence, a clerk; deputy.

com-mise′, *v. t.* [F. *commis*, p. p. of *commettre* to commit, L. *committere;* or F. *commise* commital, fr *commettre.* See COMMIT.] To commit. *Obs.*

com-mis′er-a′tor (kŏ-mĭz′ẽr-ā′tẽr), *n.* One who commiserates.

com′mis-sar, *n.* [Cf. F. *commissaire.*] A commissary. *Obs.*

commissary sergeant. *U. S. Army.* A noncommissioned staff officer assistant to the commissary, appointed from sergeants, or a sergeant of the Subsistence Department. [-SHIP.]

com′mis-sa-ry-ship′, *n.* See below.

com-mis′sion-a-ry, *n.* [LL. *commissionarius.*] A commissary. *Obs.*

commission day. Opening day of the assizes, when the judge's commission is read. *Eng.* [-SHIP.]

com-mis′sion-er-ship, *n.* See COMMISSIONER, 2.

‖ **com′mis′sion′naire′** (kŏ′mē′syŏ-nâr′), *n.* [F.] A commissionaire. [-SHIP.]

com-mis′sive (kŏ-mĭs′ĭv), *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, commission. *Rare.*—**com-mis′sive-ly**, *adv. Rare.*

commissr. *Abbr.* Commissioner.

com′mit, *n.* *Cards.* Comet.

com-mit′′, Dial. p. p. of COMMIT.

com-mit′ta-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

com-mit′tee-man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. A member of a committee.

com-mit′tee-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

com-mit′tent, *n.* One who commits something to another. *Rare.*

com-mit′ter, *n.* One who commits; specif., *Obs.*, a fornicator.

com-mit′ti-ble (kŏ-mĭt′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Committable.

com-mit′tor (kŏ-mĭt′ẽr), *n.* *Law.* A judge who gives a person or his estate in charge to a committee. *Rare.*

com′mix-a′tion (kŏ′mĭk-sā′shŭn), *n.* Commixtion. *Obs*

com-mix′ion. † COMMIXTION.

com′mix′ture, *pret. & p. p.* of COMMIX.

commn. *Abbr.* Commission.

com′mo-date, *n. t.* [L. *commodare.*] To accommodate *Obs.*

com′mo-date, *n.* *Civil & Scots Law.* = COMMODATUM.

com′mo-da′tion (kŏ′mŏ-dā′shŭn), *n.* **1** Accommodation; adaptation to use. *Obs.*

2. *Law.* The act of making a loan of commodatum.

‖ **com′mo-da′to** (kŏm′ŏ-thä′tō; 146), *n.* [Sp. *comodato.*] *Sp. Law.* = COMMODATUM.

com-mode′, *a.* [F.] Convenient; commodious; also, accommo-

Law. A loan of chattels to be returned without payment for their use; a gratuitous bailment. See BAILMENT, 1 **b**.

com-mode' (kŏ-mōd'), *n.* [F. *commode*, fr. *commode* convenient, L. *commodus*; *com-* + *modus* measure, mode. See MODE.] **1.** A tall headdress of wire adorned with silk, lace, and ribbons, worn by ladies about 1670–1730.

2. A bawd or procuress. *Obs.*

3. *Furniture.* **a** Chest of drawers; bureau. **b** A kind of close-stool. **c** A movable sink or washstand, with closet.

commode step. *Arch.* A step having a curved front or riser, as one projecting beyond the string and surrounding the newel at the foot of a flight.

com-mo'di-ous (kŏ-mō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [LL *commodiosus*, fr. L. *commodum* convenience, fr. *commodus*. See COMMODE.]

1. Beneficial; useful; advantageous. *Obs.*

2. Adapted to its use or purpose, or to wants and necessities; serviceable; spacious and convenient; roomy and comfortable, as a house. "*Commodious* gold." *Pope.*

The haven was not *commodious* to winter in. *Acts* XXVII 12.

3. In various obsolete senses: **a** Comfortable; as, a *commodious* living. **b** Accommodating. "A *commodious* drab." *Shak.* **c** Opportune; as, a *commodious* time.

Syn. — Convenient, suitable, fit, proper, useful.

— com-mo'di-ous-ly, *adv.* **— com-mo'di-ous-ness,** *n.*

com-mod'i-ty (kŏ-mŏd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *commodité* convenience; fr. L. *commoditas*. See COMMODE.]

1. Quality or state of being commodious, also, that which is commodious; convenience; accommodation; opportunity; profit; benefit; advantage; expediency; interest; commodiousness. *Obs. or Archaic, except legal.*

Drawn by the *commodity* of a footpath. *B Jonson.*

Men may seek their own *commodity*, yet if this were done with injury to others, it was not to be suffered. *Hooker.*

2. That which affords convenience, advantage, or profit, esp. in commerce, including everything movable that is bought and sold (except animals), — goods, wares, merchandise, produce of land and manufactures, etc.

3. A parcel or quantity of goods; — often applied specif. to real or fictitious parcels formally bought and sold to evade the usury laws. *Obs.*

A *commodity* of brown paper and old ginger. *Shak.*

4. An element of wealth; an economic good. The word *goods* is commonly used to indicate the aggregate of elements of which wealth is composed; the term *commodity* has been devised to serve as a corresponding singular. *Commodity* has been sometimes used to include services as well as physical things, but this usage is not general.

com'mo-dore' (kŏm'ŏ-dōr'; 201), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *commander*, or Sp. *comendador* a knight of a military order who holds a commandery, also a superior of a monastery, fr. LL. *commendare* to command. Cf. COMMEND, COMMAND, COMMANDER.] **1.** *Naval.* An officer ranking next above a captain and below a rear admiral; specif.: **a** In the British navy, a captain commanding a squadron or a division of a fleet. The title is temporary and the grade is not recognized. When a commodore has on his flagship a captain under him, he receives the pay and allowances of a rear admiral. **b** In the United States navy, an officer commanding a squadron, division, ship of the first class, naval station, etc., having a rank corresponding to that of brigadier general in the army. Prior to 1862 the rank did not exist in the United States navy, but the title was given by courtesy to a captain who commanded or had commanded a squadron as senior captain or flag officer. The grade and title were abolished in 1899 except as a rank to which captains with Civil War service are retired. **c** By extension, a commander of a similar rank in another navy. *Obs. or Colloq.* **d** The flagship of a commodore or other officer commanding a squadron. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Naut.* **a** The senior captain of a line of ships. **b** The president or chief officer of a yacht club or boating association. **c** A captain of pilots. **d** The leading vessel in a convoy of merchantmen. *Obs. or R.* **e** That vessel of a fleet which is for any reason the most prominent. *Rare.*

com'mon (kŏm'ŭn), *a.*; COM'MON-ER (-ēr); COM'MON-EST. [ME. *commun*, *comon*, OF. *comun*, F. *commun*, fr. L. *communis*; *com-* + *munis* ready to be of service; cf. Skr. *mi* to make fast, set up, build, Goth. *gamains* common, G. *gemein*, and E. *mean* low, common. Cf. IMMUNITY, COMMUNE, *n.* & *v.*]

1. Belonging or pertaining to the community at large, either as a social group or as a political organization; public; subject to rights of common; as, the *common* pasture of a village community; railroads are *common* carriers.

Such actions as the *common* good requireth. *Hooker*

2. Shared equally or similarly by two or more individuals or species or by all the members of a group or kind.

The *common* enemy of man. *Shak.*

Specif.: **a** Resulting from, involving, or expressing concordance; joint or mutual, as, a treaty becomes valid upon its *common* ratification by the powers concerned; the barons made *common* cause against the king. **b** Subject to general or indiscriminate use; accessible to, devoted to, or bestowed upon, all or many; as, a *common* kitchen; *common* favors; hence, a *common* woman, a prostitute. **c** Designating, or pertaining to, a joint source or terminus; as, *common* parentage; a *common* outlet; esp., *Anat.*, formed of or dividing into two or more branches; as, the *common* carotid artery, the *common* iliac vessels (see under CAROTID and ILIAC); the *common* bile duct, formed by the union of the ducts from the liver and gall bladder.

3. Belonging or pertaining to many or to the majority; general or prevalent; as, a matter of *common* knowledge; specif., *Archaic*, widely known or talked; as, to make news *common*, i. e., to make it generally known.

Young Arthur's death is *common* in their mouths. *Shak.*

4. Of frequent or ordinary occurrence or appearance; familiar by reason of frequency.

Sweets grown *common* lose their dear delight. *Shak.*

5. Hence: **a** Of the usual type or standard; belonging or pertaining to the generality of its kind; without distinction; as, the *common* talents; a *common* soldier; the *common* people; — often with implication of propriety or of being up to the ordinary standard; as, *common* honesty or decency.

The honest, heartfelt enjoyment of *common* life. *Irving.*

b Below the ordinary standards; second-rate, inferior, mean, unrefined, etc.

He nothing *common* did, or mean. *Marvell.*

6. Designating, or pertaining to, the more prevalent or familiar type of anything; as, *common* salt; — often applied to various vernacular names of animals and plants to indicate a species widely known either through cultivation, extensive geographic distribution and abundance, or economic value; as, *common* morning-glory, *common* tern, etc.

7. Habitual, professed, or confessed; — used indefinitely in various terms implying illegal or criminal conduct; as, a *common* scold, *common* thief, *common* nuisance, etc.

8. *Gram.* **a** In Latin, Greek, etc., applied to nouns that may be either masculine or feminine; also, to verbs that have meanings both active and passive. **b** Of variable (short or long) quantity; as, in *Gr. Pros.* a syllable is *common* that has a short vowel followed by a mute and liquid, as in ΤΕΚΝΟΝ. **c** See COMMON NOUN, below.

9. Impure; unclean; — in a ceremonial or religious sense. *Obs. or R.*

What God hath cleansed, that call not thou *common*. *Acts* x 15.

10. Easy of approach; not reserved. *Obs.*

11. *Iron Manuf.* See BEST, *a.*, 2.

Syn. — General, public, popular, universal; frequent, customary, habitual, usual, familiar; mediocre, mean, cheap, trite, stale, threadbare, commonplace; plebeian, inelegant, cant. — COMMON, ORDINARY, VULGAR. COMMON, as here compared (see GENERAL, MUTUAL), implies the lack of distinguishing, conspicuous, or exceptional qualities; positively, it suggests the usual, everyday, or familiar; as, the *common* people, a *common* soldier, "the light of *common* day" (*Wordsworth*). It frequently connotes the inferior, plebeian, or cheap; as, the *common* herd, of *common* clay, he is hopelessly *common*. ORDINARY expresses more definitely accordance with the regular order or run of things; as, "the *ordinary* intercourse of man with man" (*J. H. Newman*). It commonly implies qualities not above, frequently below, the average; as, "Choice word and measured phrase, above the reach of *ordinary* men" (*Wordsworth*); "Let others expatiate on trivial objects, *ordinary* characters, and uninteresting events" (*Landor*). As a term of depreciation, *ordinary* is less contemptuous than *common*; as, a very *ordinary* lookmg (cf. *common*-looking) person. VULGAR (see etym.) applies primarily to that which is of the people; as, the *vulgar* tongue, "An habitation giddy and unsure hath he that buildeth on the *vulgar* heart" (*Shak.*). As here compared (see COARSE), it connotes lack of refinement, propriety, or taste; as, "I cannot help hoping I shall some time see you happier, according to the *common*, however *vulgar*, ideas of the rest of the world" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "His elegance is really wonderful — there is no such thing as a *vulgar* line in his book" (*Byron*); "We have no word in English that will exactly define this want of propriety in diction. *Vulgar* is too strong, and *commonplace* too weak. Perhaps *bourgeois* comes as near as any" (*Lowell*). See REGULAR, USUAL.

A thing is not *vulgar* merely because it is *common*. 'T is *common* to breathe, to see, to feel, to live. Nothing is *vulgar* that is natural, spontaneous, unavoidable . . All slang phrases are . . *vulgar*, but there is nothing *vulgar* in the *common* English idiom. *Hazlitt.*

common assumpsit. See ASSUMPSIT, 1 **b**. **— c. assurance.** See ASSURANCE, 3. **— c. average.** See AVERAGE, *n.*, 4. **— c. bail.** *Law.* = BAIL BELOW. **— C. Bank.** See COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. **— c. bar,** *Common Law Pleading*, a bar to an action of trespass constituted by the defendant's pleading that the act complained of was on his own freehold. **— c barrator,** *Law*, one who practices barratry. **— c. beam,** the king's beam. **— C. Bench.** See COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. **— c. bile duct,** *Anat.*, the duct formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts. It is about three inches long in man, and opens (together with the pancreatic duct) into the duodenum three or four inches below the pylorus. **— c. brawler,** *Law*, a habitual brawler to the disturbance of the public peace. **— c. bud,** *Bot.*, a bud giving rise to both leaves and inflorescence. **— c. bundle,** *Bot.*, a vascular bundle which passes from the stem into a leaf. Cf. CAULINE BUNDLE. **— c. carrier,** *Law*, one who undertakes the office of carrying goods or persons for hire and for all persons indifferently. At the common law such a carrier is bound to carry in all cases within the nature of his business when he has accommodation, and when his fixed price is tendered, and he is liable for all losses and injuries to the goods except those which happen in consequence of the act of God, or of the enemies of the country, or of the owner of the property himself. **— c. chord.** *Music.* = TRIAD (which see). **— c. council,** in a city or other municipal corporation, the representative (legislative) body, or its lower branch, the members of which are called **common councilmen. — c. counts,** *Common Law Pleading*, various technical counts, or allegations for stating causes of action, which are of a general nature and are used in declarations to prevent a failure of justice by reason of an inadvertent variance, esp. in actions of assumpsit, in which the common counts are those (such as for "goods sold and delivered;" for "work, labor, and services," etc.) included under the term indebitatus assumpsit and quantum meruit and quantum valebat. **— c. crier,** town, or public, crier. **— c. divisor,** *Math.*, a number, quantity, or expression that divides two or more numbers, quantities, or expressions without remainder; an assemblage of elements common to two or more assemblages. **— c. employment,** *Law*, an employment in common with another; the employment that exists when a person is employed with other fellow servants; — used chiefly with reference to the so-called **doctrine of common employment,** a common-law rule that the master is not liable to his servant for the acts of a fellow servant. This rule is now generally more or less modified by statute. **— c. era,** the vulgar, or Christian, era. **— c. field,** a common. **— c. fishery.** *Law.* See FISHERY. **— c. form.** *Schol.* **a** A form pertaining to a species. **b** *Probate Law.* See PROBATE. **— c. forms,** *Pleading*, the forms of pleading used in the common-law actions (esp. assumpsit, covenant, debt, detinue, replevin, trespass on the case, and trover), in which the allegations were fixed in their general nature. These forms arose out of the practice of applying old writs to new facts by fiction of law. They have been abolished in England by the Judicature Acts, and in many of the United States by codes of civil procedure. **— c.,** *or* **vulgar, fraction,** a fraction in which both numerator and denominator are expressed, thus: ½, ⅔, ¾. **— c. fuse** *or* **fuze.** See BICKFORD FUSE. **— c. informer.** See INFORMER, *n.*, 3. **— c. intendment** *or* **intent.** *Law.* See INTENDMENT. **— c. joist,** *Arch.*, one of the floor beams to which the flooring planks are secured. They are the ordinary floor beams as distinguished from girders or framed beams. **— c. jury,** *Law*, a jury drawn in the ordinary manner for the trial of causes; — distinguished from *special jury*. **— c. land,** a common. **— c. law. a** The general and ordinary law of a country or community, as distinguished from its subdivisions, local, civil, equity, etc.; specif.: (1) *Canon Law.* The general law of the universal church, as distinguished from provincial rules, papal privileges, etc. (2) Formerly, in Scotland, the Roman law. **b** The unwritten law (especially of England) that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception; — often used in contradistinction from *statute law*. Hence, any similarly developed system of jurisprudence.

Custom exists as law in every country, though it everywhere tends to lose its importance relatively to other kinds of law. It was known at Rome as the "jus moribus constitutum." It is known in England as "the *common law*" or "the custom of the realm," the existence of which is now usually proved by showing that it has been affirmed by the courts, or at least has been appealed to in the writings of great judicial sages. *T. E. Holland.*

— common-law estoppel. See ESTOPPEL. **— c.-law marriage,** *Law*, an agreement between a man and a woman to enter into the marriage relation without ecclesiastical or civil ceremony, such agreement being provable by the writings, declarations, or conduct of the parties. It is not recognized in many jurisdictions. See COHABIT, *v. i.*, 2; MARRIAGE. **— C. Law Procedure Act,** *Eng*, an act (15 & 16 Vict. c. 76, 1852) simplifying legal procedure, and permitting solemn affirmation to be used instead of an oath. **— c. lawyer,** one versed in common law. **— c. ligaments** (of the vertebræ), *Anat.*, two strong fibrous bands, an anterior and a posterior (the latter within the spinal canal), which extend from the axis to the sacrum and are attached to and bind together the bodies of the vertebræ. **— c. lunar year,** the period of 12 lunar months or 354 days. **— c. measure. a** *Music.* = COMMON TIME. **b** *Math.* = COMMON DIVISOR. **— c. meter** *or* **metre,** *Hymnol.*, an iambic stanza of four verses or lines, having alternately four and three feet to the line, — usually indicated by the initials C. M. **— c. multiple,** *Math.*, a multiple of each of two or more numbers, quantities, or expressions. A *common multiple* (of two or more numbers or expressions) is exactly divisible by each of them; thus, 24 is a common multiple of 3 and 4; $ax-b^4$ is a common multiple of $a+b$ and $a-b$. The *lowest* (or in arithmetic *least*) *common multiple* is the one lowest in value or degree. **— c. name.** See NAME. **— c. noun,** *Gram.*, a noun or name noting any one of a class; an appellative; as, *man*, *whip*, *day*; also, a noun (called a collective noun) denoting a class or aggregate, as, *mankind*, *crowd*; or one (called a *material noun*) denoting a material; as, *sand*, *water*; — opposed to *proper noun* (which see). **— c. nuisance,** *Law*, a public nuisance. **— c. particular meter** *or* **metre,** *Hymnol.*, iambic meter of six lines to the stanza, the number of feet in the lines being as follows: 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 3. **— c. pasturage.** *Scots Law.* = COMMON OF PASTURE. **— c. pine.** = CAMPHORWOOD **b.** *Australia.* **— c. pleas.** *Law.* **a** Originally, in English law, those pleas, or actions, over which the crown did not claim exclusive jurisdiction; later, specif., civil actions between subjects; — distinguished from *pleas of the crown*. **b** Short for *Court of Common Pleas*. See under COURT. **— c. prayer,** the liturgy, contained in the Book of Common Prayer, which all the clergy of the Church of England are enjoined to use. With some modifications it is used in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and it is the basis of similar devotional works used by various sects. **— c. prayer book,** the Book of Common Prayer. **— c. pyrites,** isometric iron disulphide; pyrite. **— c. rafter,** *Arch.*, in a roof, one of the rafters to which the roofing is secured, as distinguished from a hip rafter or valley rafter, or a rafter used in framing around an opening. **— c. recovery,** *Law*, a species of common assurance or mode of conveying lands through the medium of an action and judgment at law, formerly in frequent use. The procedure was a collusive suit instituted by the transferee (the demandant) in which judgment by default was rendered against a person vouched in by the tenant as a (fictitious) warrantor of the title. Common recovery was abolished in England by 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 74 (1833); it has long been obsolete or abolished in the United States. In the later form a preliminary deed was made to a person who was made the defendant, by whom the tenant was vouched, who in turn vouched a third party against whom judgment was rendered. This later form was called a **double recovery,** the earlier and less effectual a **single recovery. — c. room,** a room common to all, as the public room of an inn; specif.: *Acad. Eng.* **a** A room to which the members of the staff have common access, as the college parlor of the fellows at Oxford **b** The body of its members. **— c. salt.** = SALT, *n.*, 1. **— c. school,** in the United States, a public elementary school. **— c. scold,** a woman who disturbs the public peace by frequent scolding, which is a common nuisance at the common law, and was formerly punished by the cucking stool. Prosecution for the offense has fallen into disuse. **— c. seal,** a seal adopted and used by a corporation. **— c. sensation.** *Psychol.* **a** = COENESTHESIS. **b** Sensations, such as pressure, which are common to more than one sense organ. **— c. sense. a** A sense supposed to unite the sensations of all the senses in a general sensation or perception. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** Good, sound, ordinary sense; "horse" sense; normal intelligence. **c** *Philos.* (1) With the Scottish philosophers, the intuitions which are common to all mankind. (2) The unreflective opinions of ordinary men; the ideas and conceptions natural to a man untrained in dialectic; — used especially in epistemological discussions. **— c. sensory,** the seat of the common sense. See COMMON SENSE **a.** *Obs.* **— c. shell,** *Ordnance*, a shell having a comparatively large cavity filled with a bursting charge of high explosive, intended to explode after passing through the lighter protective armor of a vessel. It is usually made of forged steel and is sometimes called *semi-armor-piercing*. It is seldom used with the cannon of larger caliber. **— c. stock,** ordinary capital stock not sharing the privileges of preferred stock. **— c. syllogism,** *Logic.* a syllogism having for its middle term a general term. **— c. time,** *Music*, that variety of time in which the measure consists of two or of four equal portions, esp. that having four crotchets to the bar, and designated 4/4. **— c. traverse.** See TRAVERSE, *n.* **— c. year,** a year of 365 days, as distinguished from *leap year*. **— the c. run.** = THE RUN.

com'mon (kŏm'ŭn), *n.* **1.** The people; the community; also, the common people or commonalty. *Obs.* "The weal o' the *common*." *Shak.*

2. Land held in common, as by all members of a community; a tract of ground for pleasure, for pasturage, etc., the use of which belongs to the public or a number of persons.

3. *Law.* The right of taking a profit in the land of another, in common either with the owner or with other persons; — so called from the community of interest which arises between the claimant of the right and the owner of the soil, or between the claimants and other commoners entitled to the same right.

4. *Eccl.* A service, office, collect, hymn, or the like, suitable for any festival of a particular class; as, the *common* of the dedication of a church; — opposed to *proper*.

common appendant, the right belonging, by the common law alone, to the freeholder of ancient arable land to depasture commonable beasts upon the waste lands of the manor in which his land lies, and originally on all common pasture in the manor. The right passes with any conveyance of the land to which it belongs, without express mention, but cannot now be created where it does not already exist.

dating, esp. in a bad sense. *Obs.* **— com-mode'ly,** *adv. Obs.*

com-mode'ment, *n.* [L. *commodare* to put in order.] Accommodation. *Obs.*

commoder. † COMMOTHER.

com-mod'er-ate, *a.* [L. *commoderatus*.] Proportionate; commensurate. *Obs.*

com-mod'er-a'tion, *n.* A making proportionate; also, proportionateness. *Obs.*

com'mo-dies. Obs. pl. of COMEDY.

com-mod'i-ta-ble (kŏ-mŏd'ĭ-tà-b'l), *a.* Marketable. *Obs. & R.*

‖ **com'mo-do** (kŏm'mō-dō), *adv.* [L. *comodo* convenient.] *Music.* With ease or composure.

com-mod'u-la'tion (kŏ-mŏd'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L *commodulatio*.] Proportionateness. *Obs.*

commodye † COMEDY.

commoeve. † COMMOVE.

com-moigne', *n* [OF. *commoine*.] A fellow monk. *Obs.*

com'mo-li'tion (kŏm'ō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *commolere* to grind thoroughly.] Act of grinding together. *Obs.*

These rights have largely died out. — **common appurtenant**, a right of common in the land of another not historically appurtenant to an estate, but annexed to it by grant or by prescription from long enjoyment. The right passes without mention in a conveyance of the land to which it is annexed. — c. **because of vicinage** *or* **neighborhood**, the right of the inhabitants of each of two townships, lying contiguous to each other, which have usually intercommoned with one another, to let their beasts stray into the other's (unfenced) fields. — c. **in gross** *or* **at large**, a common not appendant or appurtenant to the ownership of any land, but belonging to a person as an independent subject of property. It may arise by grant or by prescriptive right, but always requires a deed for its transfer. — c. **in the soil**, the right to dig and take away a part of the soil or minerals of another's land, as coal, gravel, clay, sand, stone, etc. — c. **of digging.** = COMMON IN THE SOIL. — c. **of estovers**, the right of taking necessary wood from another's land for the use of furniture of a house or farm. — c. **of pasture**, the right of feeding beasts on another's land. — c. **of piscary**, the right of fishing in water belonging to another. — c. **of shack**, *Eng. Law*, the right of persons occupying lands lying together in the same common field to turn out their cattle to range in it after harvest. *Cowell.* — c. **of the saints**, *R. C. Ch.*, in a breviary or missal, the part containing psalms, antiphons, lections, etc., for feasts of a particular class, as of the Blessed Virgin, a martyr, or the like. *Cath. Dict.* — c. **of turbary**, the right of digging turf (for use as fuel in a house) from the ground of another. — **in c.**, commonly; esp., equally with another, or with others; affecting or affected equally. — **out of the c.**, uncommon; extraordinary.

com'mon (kŏm'ŭn), *v. t.*; COM'MONED (-ŭnd); COM'MON-ING. [See COMMUNE, *v.*] To communicate or make common; to impart or share. *Obs.*

com'mon, *v. i.* **1.** To converse together; confer. *Obs.* **2.** To have something in common. Specif.: **a** To participate. *Obs.* **b** To enjoy or exercise a right in common. **c** To board together; to eat at table in common.

com'mon-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Held in common. "Forests . . . and other *commonable* places." *Bacon.* **2.** Allowed to pasture on public commons.
Commonable beasts are either beasts of the plow, or such as manure the ground. *Blackstone.*

com'mon-age (-ĭj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *communage.*] **1.** The right of pasturing on a common; the practice or right of using anything in common with others; also, condition of being held in common, or that which is so held. **2.** The commonalty; also, a body of commoners.

com'mon-al-ty (-ăl-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *comonalte, communalite*, OF. *communalté*, F. *communauté.* See COMMUNAL.] **1.** A community or commonwealth. *Obs.* **2.** The common people; the commons.
The *commonalty*, like the nobility, are divided into several degrees. *Blackstone.*
3. The estate of the realm formed by the commons. *Hist.* **4.** The body or general membership of a body corporate; as, the mayor and *commonalty* of New York.

com'mon-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *communier* one having a thing in common with others.] **1.** A citizen or burgess; specif., one of a town council; — now only the name for a member of the London Court of Common Council. **2.** One of the common people; one having no rank of nobility.
All below them [the peers], even their children, were *commoners*, and in the eye of the law equal to each other. *Hallam.*
3. A member of the House of Commons. **4.** One sharing in anything; a participator. *Obs.* **5.** In some English colleges, as at Oxford, a student who is not dependent on any foundation for support, but pays all university charges; — at Cambridge called a *pensioner.* **6.** A prostitute. *Obs. Shak.*

com'mon-ly, *adv.* In a manner or degree that is common; usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part; familiarly.

com'mon-place' (kŏm'ŭn-plās'; 87), *n.* [Cf. L. *loci communes* general arguments, and F. *lieu commun* commonplace.] **1.** A passage applicable to particular cases; a text, as of a discourse; a theme or topic; also, a thesis or other exercise dealing with a theme or topic. *Archaic or Obs.* **2.** Anything common, ordinary, or trite, esp. an idea or expression wanting originality or interest; a trite or customary remark; a platitude. **3.** A passage noted for a commonplace book or to be frequently consulted or referred to; a memorandum. Also, formerly, a collection of such passages.
Whatever, in my reading, occurs concerning this . . . I do never fail to set it down by way of *commonplace.* *Swift*
4. That which is commonplace.
We all of us like to go on our own way, and not to be forced out of the atmosphere of *commonplace.* *M. Arnold.*
Syn.—COMMONPLACE, PLATITUDE, TRUISM.—A COMMONPLACE is a stock idea or expression; as, "The machinery as well as the characters of those novels became the *commonplaces* of later romancers" (*Raleigh*). It frequently suggests little more than the obvious, conventional, and easy thing to think or say on a given subject. PLATITUDE (see etym.) adds to *commonplace* the suggestion of a flat or trite remark made with an air of importance or novelty. A TRUISM is a self-evident truth; it differs from an *axiom* (see AXIOM) in frequently implying a somewhat superfluous insistence upon the obvious. See TRITE.
It's deadly *commonplace*, but after all, the *commonplaces* are the great poetic truths. *Stevenson.*
What is that sentimental *platitude* of somebody's . . . about the sun being to flowers what art is to life? *M. Hewlett.*
Truisms — "undisputed things said in a solemn way." *Atlantic Monthly.*

com'mon-place', *a.* Common; ordinary; trite.

com'mon-place', *v. t.* **1.** To enter in a commonplace book, or to reduce to general heads; also, to extract "commonplaces" from. **2.** To render commonplace.

com'mon-place', *v. i.* To utter commonplaces; to indulge in platitudes. *Obs. Bacon.*

commonplace book. A book in which passages or events are set down or recorded as important for future use or reference. Cf. COMMONPLACE, *n.*, 3.

com'mons (kŏm'ŭnz), *n. pl.* **1.** The mass of the people, as distinguished from the titled classes or nobility; the commonalty; the common people.
The word *commons* in its present ordinary signification comprises all the people who are under the rank of peers. *Blackstone*
2. [*cap.*] Usually with *the*, the House of Commons. See under HOUSE. **3.** Provisions for a company in common, as at a common table in colleges and universities; rations; food, fare.

com'mon-ty (kŏm'ŭn-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. OF. *communeté* a sharing in common. See COMMON, *a.*; cf. COMMUNITY.] **1.** A commonwealth or community; also, the commonalty. *Obs.*
2. *Scots Law.* **a** A right of ownership in land held in common by two or more persons, as accessory to the private estates of the commoners, for pasturage, use of minerals, etc.; also, the land itself, as a heath or moor. **b** Sometimes, common of pasture.

com'mon-weal' (-wēl'), *n.*, *or* **common weal.** [*common* + *weal.*] Commonwealth. *Shak.*

com'mon-wealth' (-wĕlth'), *n.* [*common* + *wealth* well-being.] **1.** Public welfare; commonweal. *Now Rare.*
2. The body of people constituting a state or politically organized community; a body politic; hence, a state, esp. one constituted by a number of persons united by compact or tacit agreement under one form of government and system of laws. *Commonwealth* was formerly freely used in a general sense of *state* or *community* (having regard to the people of it) irrespective of any special form of government, monarchical or republican; but it is now generally, if not always, restricted to those which are considered as free or popular. Cf. CONFEDERACY, CONFEDERATION.
3. Specif.: **a** [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* The English state as organized upon the death of Charles I., in 1649, which existed under Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard, ending with the abdication of the latter in 1659, or by some regarded as ending with the establishment of the Protectorate in 1653. **b** *U. S. Hist.* Any of the individual States of the United States. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky are each officially called *commonwealth.*
4. A body united for some interest; as, the *commonwealth* of learning, that is, the republic of letters.
Syn. — State, realm, republic.

com'mon-wealth's'-man', **com'mon-wealths'man** (-wĕlths'măn), *n.* **1.** A man in his relation to the commonwealth. *Obs.*
2. An adherent of the English Commonwealth; also, formerly, a republican.

com'mo-ran-cy (kŏm'ō-răn-sĭ), *n.* A dwelling, abiding, or ordinary residence in a place; habitation.

com'mo-rant (-rănt), *a.* [L. *commorans*, p. pr. of *commorari* to abide; *com-* + *morari* to delay.] Ordinarily residing; inhabiting; abiding; dwelling; formerly at Cambridge University, Eng. (prior to the act of 1856, abolishing the qualification of residence), applied specif. to members of the university senate resident in town, and no longer members of their colleges. — *n.* A resident; formerly, dweller; sojourner; specif., a commorant member of Cambridge University.

com'mot, com'mote (kŭm'ŭt), *n.* [W. *cwmwd.*] In Wales, a territorial and administrative division, usually subordinate to a cantred (hundred).

com-mote' (kŏ-mōt'), *v. t.* [See COMMOVE.] To commove; disturb. *Rare. Hawthorne.* — **com-mot'er** (-mōt'ẽr), *n. Obs.*

com-mo'tion (kŏ-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *commotio*: cf. F. *commotion.* See MOTION.] **1.** Continued or recurrent motion. *Obs. or R.*
2. Disturbed or violent motion; agitation; turbulence.
[What] *commotion* in the winds! *Shak.*
3. A popular tumult; public disturbance; riot.
When ye shall hear of wars and *commotions*. *Luke* xxi. 9.
4. Agitation, perturbation, or disorder, of mind; heat; excitement. *Obs.* "He could not debate anything without some *commotion*." *Clarendon.*
Syn. — Excitement, agitation, perturbation, disturbance, tumult, disorder, violence, riot.

com-move' (kŏ-mōōv'), *v. t.*; COM-MOVED' (-mōōvd'); COM-MOV'ING (-mōōv'ĭng). [ME. *commoeven, commeven*, OF. *commoveir* (3d pl. pres. *commuevent*), L. *commovere, commotum*; *com-* + *movere* to move.] **1.** To put in motion; to disturb; unsettle; stir.
Straight the sands,
Commoved around, in gathering eddies play. *Thomson.*
Hereupon Mr. Worldly Wiseman was much *commoved* with passion. *Stevenson.*
2. To urge or incite; to stir. *Obs.*
This *commoveth* me to speke. *Chaucer.*

com'mu-nal (kŏm'ŭ-năl; kŏ-mū'năl; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *communal*, LL. *communalis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a commune or a society characterized by communes; as, *communal* electors; *communal* organization; hence, belonging to or produced by the social environment of a primitive commune; characteristic of a simple social life; as, *communal* poetry is typified by the ballad and dance song.
2. Of or pertaining to the commonalty or commons; belonging to the common people. *Rare.*
communal, *or* group, marriage, a hypothetical primitive promiscuity in which all the women of a social group belonged to all the men in common. The existence of this relation has never been clearly proved. Cf. PUNALUAN.

com'mu-nal-ism (kŏm'ŭ-năl-ĭz'm; kŏ-mū'-), *n.* A system in which communes or other small political units have very large powers, both as compared with the individual on the one hand and as compared with the central government on the other; — substantially equivalent to *communism*, 2.
The student of the Middle Ages will at first sight see *communalism* everywhere. It seems to be an all-pervading principle. Communities rather than individual men appear as the chief units in the governmental system. *Pollock & Mait.*

com'mu-nal-ist (kŏm'ŭ-năl-ĭst; kŏ-mū'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *communaliste.*] **a** An advocate of communalism. **b** A Communard. — **com'mu-nal-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

com'mu-nal-ize (kŏm'ŭ-năl-ĭz; kŏ-mū'-), *v. t.* To render communal; to subject to the rights, methods, organization, or ownership, of a commune or community. — **com'mu-nal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **com'mu-nal-iz'er** (-ĭz'ẽr), *n.*

com'mu-nard (kŏm'ŭ-närd), *n.* [F.] A communalist; specif. [*cap.*], one who supported or participated in the Commune of Paris in 1871.

com'mune (kŏm'ūn), *n.* [F., fr. *commun.* See COMMON.] **1.** The commonalty; the common people; the commons; hence, *Hist.*, any of various bodies treated as a unit (cf. CORPORATION, UNIVERSITY) at law, as the peasantry sharing the common rights and property in a village community, the members of a municipal corporation, etc.
These men, who must be treated as the normal shareholders in the village, form a community, a *commune*, something that might not unfairly be called a corporation *Pollock & Mait.*
The *commune* is society's primary organic cell. A collection of *communes* united under the rule of a sovereign power forms the state. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
2. The smallest administrative district in France locally self-governed by a mayor and municipal council, also, the inhabitants, or the government, of such a district (see ARRONDISSEMENT); also, a similar district in various other countries. **3.** In ethnology, etc., the typical society of a primitive class, tribe, or the like; a social organization in which the life of the individual is almost blended in that of the community, or in which the relationship of the individuals has something of the intimacy of family life. In such societies, natural resources, as land or hunting privileges, are held in common or subject to a periodic apportionment.
the Commune of Paris, *or* **the Commune. a** The government established in Paris (1792-94) by a usurpation of supreme power on the part of representatives chosen by the communes; its period is known as the "Reign of Terror." **b** The insurrectionary government, modeled on communalistic principles, which, after the retirement of the German troops, took possession of Paris from March 18 to May 27, 1871. It was suppressed after a stubborn resistance accompanied by many outrages against life and property.

com'mune (kŏm'ūn), *n.* [From COMMUNE, *v.*] Communion; intercourse; conversation. "For days of happy *commune* dead." *Tennyson.*

com-mune' (kŏ-mūn'; kŏm'ūn; *the second pron. is frequent in verse*), *v. i.*; COM-MUNED' (-mūnd'); COM-MUN'-ING. [OF. *communer* to put in common, to share (fr. *commun* common); cf. also (for sense 3) OF. *communier*, fr. L. *communicare.* See COMMON, COMMUNICATE.] **1.** To share (with); also, to have intercourse (with). *Obs.*
2. To converse or confer together; to take counsel; now, specif., to converse intimately; to hold spiritual or confidential intercourse.
I would *commune* with you of such things
That want no ear but yours. *Shak.*
3. To receive the communion; to partake of the Eucharist.
To *commune* under both kinds. *Bp. Burnet.*

com-mu'ni-ca-ble (kŏ-mū'nĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *communicable*, LL. *communicabilis.*] **1.** Capable of communicating or of being communicated or imparted; as, a *communicable* disease; *communicable* knowledge.
2. Communicative; free-speaking. *Obs. B. Jonson.*
— **com-mu'ni-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **com-mu'ni-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **com-mu'ni-ca-bly**, *adv.*

com-mu'ni-cant (-kănt), *n.* [L. *communicans*, p. pr.] **1.** One who partakes of, or is entitled to partake of, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; a church member.
A never-failing monthly *communicant.* *Atterbury.*
2. One who communicates. *Foxe.*

com-mu'ni-cant, *a.* Communicating.

com-mu'ni-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; COM-MU'NI-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); COM-MU'NI-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *communicatus*, p. p. of *communicare* to communicate, fr. *communis* common. See COMMON, COMMUNE, *v. i.*] **1.** To impart, bestow, or convey; as, to *communicate* a disease or a sensation; to *communicate* motion by means of a crank.
Where God is worshiped, there he *communicates* his blessings and holy influences. *Jer Taylor.*
2. To make known; recount; impart; to give by way of information; — formerly followed by *with* before the person receiving, but now usually by *to*; as, to *communicate* a secret to any one.
He *communicated* those thoughts only with the Lord Digby. *Clarendon.*
3. To share in common; to participate in. *Archaic.*
To thousands that *communicate* our loss. *B. Jonson.*
4. To administer the Communion to.
She [the church] . . . may *communicate* him. *Jer Taylor.*
Syn. — COMMUNICATE, IMPART agree in the idea of a conveyance or transfer of information or of qualities (no longer of tangible or concrete things); they differ chiefly in emphasis. *communicate* stressing the result, *impart*, rather the process, of the transfer. To COMMUNICATE (the more general term) is to make common to both parties or objects involved the knowledge or quality conveyed; to IMPART, to share with another what is regarded as primarily one's own; as, "I . . . *communicated* unto them that gospel which I preach" (*Gal.* ii. 2); "We were willing to have *imparted* unto you, not the gospel of God only, but also our own souls" (1 *Thess.* ii. 8); the sky *communicated* its color to the sea, his courage *communicated* itself to his men; the smoke *imparted* its odor to his clothes; he had the great gift of *imparting* his skill to others.

com-mu'ni-cate, *v. i.* **1.** To share or participate; to possess, take, or give a common part. *Obs.*
Ye did *communicate* with my affliction. *Phil.* iv. 14.
2. To partake of the Lord's Supper; to commune.
The primitive Christians *communicated* every day. *Jer. Taylor.*
3. To administer the Communion. *Obs.* **4.** To have intercourse, or to be the means of intercourse;

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com'mon-al'i-ty (kŏm'ŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n* Commonalty. *Obs.*, exc. in sense: Common people; commons.
com'mon-ey (-ŭn-ĭ), *n. Games.* [A common marble.]
com'mon-ish, *a* See -ISH.
com-mon'ish (kŏ-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [L *commonere* See 2d -ISH.] To remind or admonish. *Rare.*
com'mo-ni'tion (kŏm'ō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L *commonitio*] Formal admonition *Rare.*
com-mon'i-tive (kŏ-mŏn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Monitory *Obs.*
com-mon'i-to-ry (-ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *commonitorius.*] Calling to mind; admonishing. *Obs* — *n.* Something commonitory. *Obs*
com'mon-ize, *v. t.* & *i.* To make common; to eat at commons. *R.*
com'mon-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
com'mon-place', ✝ COMMON PLEAS [See -ISM.]
com'mon-place'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.*
com'mon-place'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
com'mon-plac'er (kŏm'ŭn-plās'ẽr), *n* One who keeps a commonplace book.
common sense. See in phrases under COMMON. *a*
com-mon'strate, *v. t.* [L. *commonstrare* to show.] To make evident; show; teach. *Obs*
com'mo-rance, *n.* = COMMORANCY. *Obs.*
com'mo-ra'tion, *n.* [L. *commoratio.*] = COMMORANCY. *Obs.*
com-mo'ri-ent (kŏ-mō'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *commoriens*, p. pr. of *commorri.*] Dying together. — *n.* Commorient persons.
‖ **com-mo'ri-en'tes** (-ēn'tēz), *n. pl.* [L.] *Law.* Those who die at the same time (by a calamity).
com-morse' (kŏ-mōrs'), *n.* [L. *commorsus*, p. p. of *commordere* bite sharply.] Compassion. *Obs.*
com'morth (kŭm'ŏrth), *n.* [W. *cymmorth, cymorth.*] *Welsh Hist.* A contribution in aid.
com'mos. Var. of KOMOS.
com-moth'er, co-moth'er, *n.* [See COM-; CO-.] A godmother considered in her joint relation to the parents and other godparents. *Obs. or Dial.*
com-mo'tion-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or implying, commotion.
com-mo'tion-er, *n.* Agitator. *Obs.*
com-mo'tive, *a.* Tending or subject to commotion. *Obs.*
com'mun. ✝ COMMON.
com-mu'na (kŏ-mū'nă), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [LL.] *Medieval Law.* = 1st COMMUNE, 1.
communalite ✝ COMMONALTY.
com'mu-nal-ly, *adv.* of COMMUNAL. See -LY.
communaltie. ✝ COMMONALTY.
commune. ✝ COMMON.
‖ **com-mu'ne bo'num** (kŏ-mū'nē). [L.] Common good.
‖ **com-mu'ne con-cil'ĭ-um** (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] Common council; [*cap.*] *Hist.* the Great Council of the Norman kings.
com'mun-er. ✝ COMMONER.
com-mun'er (kŏ-mūn'ẽr), *n.* 1. One who communes. 2. (*prob.* kŏm'ŭn-ẽr; kŏ-mūn'-) A member of a commune.
Com'mu-ne'ro (kŏm'ŏ-nā'rō). Var. of COMUNERO.
‖ **com-mu'ni-a** (kŏ-mū'nĭ-ă), *n.* [LL.] *Law.* = COMMUNE, *n.*, 1.
‖ **com-mu'ni-bus an'nis.** [L.] In common or average years
com-mu'ni-cate. *a.* Communicated. *Obs. or R.*

to hold or afford communication ; as, to *communicate* with another ; to be connected.

Subjects suffered to *communicate* and to have intercourse of traffic. *Hakluyt.*

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals, which all *communicate* with one another. *Arbuthnot.*

com-mu'ni-cat'ing (kŏ-mū'nĭ-kāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COMMUNICATE. — **communicating arteries** (of the brain), the arteries which complete the circle of Willis, three in number, — one *anterior*, connecting the anterior cerebral arteries, and two *posterior*, connecting the internal carotids with the posterior cerebrals.

com-mu'ni-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L *communicatio* · cf. F. *communication*.] **1.** Act or fact of communicating; as, *communication* of smallpox, of a secret, of power.

2. Intercourse by words, letters, or messages ; interchange of thoughts or opinions, by conference or other means, converse ; correspondence.

Argument . . . and friendly *communication*. *Shak.*

Evil *communications* corrupt good manners. 1 *Co.* xv 33.

3. That which is communicated or imparted, intelligence ; news ; a verbal or written message.

4. Act, power, or means of communicating or passing from place to place ; access ; a connecting passage, as, open lines of *communication* are of first importance in warfare.

5. Participation, specif. in the Lord's Supper. *Obs.*

6. *Rhet.* A trope by which a speaker assumes that his hearer shares his sentiments, and says *we*, instead of *I* or *you*.

7. A Masonic lodge meeting ; in England and elsewhere, a quarterly or half-yearly assembly of the lodge.

Syn. — Correspondence, conference, intercourse.

com-mu'ni-ca-tive (kŏ-mū'nĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *communicatif*, LL. *communicativus*.] **1.** Inclined to communicate or impart ; specif., *Obs.*, diffusive ; also, liberal.

2. Ready or suited to impart information, etc.

Determine, for the future, to be less *communicative*. *Swift.*

3. Communicable ; generally applicable. *Obs.*

4. Of or pertaining to communication.

— **com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ness**, *n.*

com-mu'ni-ca-to-ry (-kā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *communicatorius*.] Tending to communicate or impart.

communicatory letters, *Eccl. Hist.*, letters of communication between ancient churches, also, letters of recommendation to the communion of distant churches.

com-mun'ion (kŏ-mūn'yŭn), *n.* [L. *communio* : cf. F. *communion*. See COMMON.] **1.** Act of sharing, community of condition or relation ; participation. "This *communion* of goods." *Blackstone.*

2. Intercourse between persons ; esp., intimate or spiritual intercourse ; interchange of thoughts, purposes, etc. ; fellowship ; as, the *communion* of saints.

We are naturally induced to seek *communion* and fellowship with others. *Hooker.*

What *communion* hath light with darkness? 2 *Cor.* vi. 14.

3. Joint or common action. *Obs.*

4. A body of Christians having one common faith and discipline ; as, the Presbyterian *communion*.

5. [*cap.*] The sacrament of the Eucharist ; the celebration of the Lord's Supper ; act of partaking of the sacrament ; as, to go to *Communion* ; to partake of the *Communion*.

6. The psalm or antiphon said or sung at Communion.

Syn. — Share, participation, fellowship, converse, intercourse ; unity, concord, agreement.

Communion in both kinds, participation in both the bread and wine by all communicants. — **C. in one kind**, participation in but one element, as in the Roman Catholic Church, where the laity partake of the bread only.

Communion cup. A cup used for the wine at the Communion ; — preferred as a name to *chalice*, and fashioned differently from the chalice, by the English Puritans.

com-mun'ion-ist, *n. Eccl.* **a** One who holds a specified theory as to the Communion ; as, a close, strict, open, or free *communionist*. **b** A communicant. *Rare.*

Communion service. The celebration of the Lord's Supper, or the office or service therefor.

Communion table. The table used in the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

com'mu-nism (kŏm'ū-nĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *communisme* See COMMON.] **1.** A system of social organization in which goods are held in common, — the opposite of the system of private property.

2. A system of social organization where large powers are given to small political units, or communes ; communalism.

3. Any theory or system of social organization involving common ownership of the agents of production, and some approach to equality in the distribution of the products of industry ; unformulated socialism.

☞ The popular use of the word *communism* conforms to the third of these definitions. The scientific usage sometimes conforms to the first alone, and sometimes alternates between the first and second. The former was the traditional English practice. The latter is followed by writers influenced by the work of French writers, who as a rule use the term indiscriminately in the two meanings.

4. *Biol.* Commensalism.

com'mu-nist (-nĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *communiste*.] **1.** One who believes in communism in any of the first three senses named, or attempts to put its principles into practice.

2. [*cap.*] A supporter of the Paris Commune, Communard.

Syn. — See SOCIALIST.

com'mu-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to communism or communists ; as, *communistic* theories.

2. Of or pertaining to or supporting the Commune of Paris ; communalistic.

3. *Zoöl.* Living or having their nests in common, as certain birds ; commensal.

com-mu'ni-ta'ri-an (kŏ-mū'nĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* A member of a communistic body or other similar community.

com-mu'ni-ty (kŏ-mū'nĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *communitas* : cf. OF. *communité, communeté*. Cf. COMMONTY ; see COMMON.] **1.** A body of people having common organization or interests, or living in the same place under the same laws and regulations ; as, a *community* of monks. Hence, an assemblage of animals or plants living in a common home, under similar conditions of environment, or with some apparent association of interests.

Creatures that in *communities* exist. *Wordsworth.*

2. Society at large ; a commonwealth or state ; a body politic ; the public, or people in general ; — used with the definite article ; as, the interests of the *community*.

Burdens upon the poorer classes of the *community* *Hallam*

3. Joint relationship or ownership ; common possession or participation ; as, a *community* of goods.

An unreserved *community* of thought and feeling. *Irving.*

4. In various Civil law systems (as the French, Spanish, and Roman Dutch), the species of partnership or society of property arising between husband and wife. It is called **conventional community** when arising from contract ; **legal community**, as arising by virtue of the marriage itself. In French law it is called the **dotal system**, in Spanish law the **ganancial system**, and in the Roman Dutch law (still subsisting in South Africa) **gemeenschap van goederen**. The idea of this community sprang up in the Middle Ages in various parts of Europe, and the nature and extent of it varies in different places. Sometimes the community covers the whole property of husband and wife, whether acquired before or after the marriage ; sometimes only the "conquests" of husband and wife, that is, the property acquired during the marriage, sometimes the community property comprises the movables acquired before the marriage as well as the movable and immovable conquests. English law at an early time rejected the idea of *community*, and so did the law of Normandy, differing in this respect from almost every custom of northern France. The respective rights of husband or wife upon decease of the other vary considerably in the different systems. In general, however, the survivor takes half after the joint debts are paid, and has certain homestead rights; the rest goes to the heirs.

5. Common character ; likeness.

The essential *community* of nature between organic growth and inorganic growth. *H. Spencer.*

6. Social intercourse ; society.

There can be no *community* between you and me ; we are enemies. *Mrs. Shelley.*

7. Commonness ; frequency. *Obs.*

com'mu-nize (kŏm'ū-nīz), *v. t. ;* -NIZED (-nīzd) ; -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To subject to rights of communism or common property rights ; to make common. — **com'mu-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn ; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

com-mut'a-ble (kŏ-mūt'*a*-b'l), *a.* [L. *commutabilis*.] Capable of being commuted or interchanged.

The predicate and subject are not *commutable*. *Whately.*

— **com-mut'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ). **com-mut'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

com'mu-tate (kŏm'ū-tāt), *v. t. ;* -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd) ; -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). *Elec.* To turn or direct (a current or currents), esp. so as to form a current continuous as to direction.

com'mu-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *commutatio* cf. F. *commutation*.] **1.** A passing from one state to another, change, alteration ; mutation. *Rare.*

2. The act of giving one thing for another ; barter ; exchange. *Obs.*

The use of money is . . . that of saving the *commutation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A substitution, as of a less thing for a greater ; as, *commutation* of tithes ; *commutation* of fares, *commutation* of copyright ; *commutation* of rations ; specif. : **a** The substitution of one form of payment for another, or one payment for many, or a specific sum of money for conditional payments or allowances. **b** *Law.* The change of a penalty or punishment to a lesser one by the pardoning power, as of a sentence of death to banishment or imprisonment.

4. That which is given or paid in substitution ; as, money given as a *commutation* for penance.

5. *Elec.* Act of commutating, or commuting.

commutation of tithes, the substitution of a regular payment, chargeable to the land, for the annual tithes in kind.

commutation columns. Two columns, headed respectively D and N (Denominator and Numerator, hence called **D and N columns**), of numbers placed opposite a column of ages x, so calculated that the value of an immediate annuity on any life x is the quotient $N_x \div D_x$, — so named by DeMorgan (1840) because the numbers show, independently of present age, in what ratio a benefit due at one age must be altered to become an equal benefit due at another age.

commutation ticket. A ticket for transportation at a reduced rate in consideration of some special circumstance, as increase of travel ; specif., a ticket for a certain number of, or for daily, trips between neighboring places at a reduced rate, such as are commonly used by those doing business in a city and living in a suburb. Commutation tickets are excepted from the prohibition against special rates contained in the Interstate Commerce Act of Feb. 4, 1887 (24 *Stat.* 379), and in 145 U. S. 263 it was held that *party tickets* were also excepted as being "obviously within the commuting principle."

com-mut'a-tive (kŏ-mūt'*a*-tĭv ; kŏm'ū-tā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *commutatif*.] Of or pertaining to, or effecting, commutation. "*Commutative* justice treats of things in commercio." *Manfred Nathan.* — **com-mut'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

The earliest form of exchange, or *commutative* alienation, is barter. *T. E. Holland.*

commutative contract, *Civil Law*, a contract in which each party gives and receives an equivalent. As usually classified commutative contracts are of four kinds, as follows : *Do ut des*, "I give that you may give ;" *Facio ut facias*, "I do that you may do ;" *Facio ut des*, "I do that you may give ;" *Do ut facias*, "I give that you may do." — **c. groups**, *Math.*, those from which if two substitutions be taken, one from each, the product of these two will be independent of their order, or $st = ts$. — **c. law** *or* **principle**, *Math.*, the fact, in ordinary algebra, that the order of the terms of a polynomial and the order of the factors of a product are indifferent. — **commutative multiplication**, *Math*, multiplication in which the order of the factors in no way affects the product.

com'mu-ta'tor (kŏm'ū-tā'tĕr), *n. Elec.* **a** A device for reversing the direction of an electric current, as through the primary circuit of an induction coil. **b** An attachment for the armature of a dynamo for commutating or rectifying the induced currents in the armature conductors, or in a motor for conveying the current to the conductors. It consists usually of a ring of copper segments insulated from one another by nonconducting strips, the segments being connected electrically with the conductors according to any of several schemes. See 1st BRUSH, *n.*, 3.

commutator bar *or* **segment.** *Elec.* A conducting section of a dynamo or motor commutator.

com-mute' (kŏ-mūt'), *v. t. ;* COM-MUT'ED (-mūt'ĕd) ; COM-MUT'ING (-mūt'ĭng). [L. *commutare, -mutatum ; com-* + *mutare* to change. See MUTATION.] **1.** To exchange, interchange, or substitute.

2. To substitute for (one exaction, obligation, or due, as a payment, penalty, etc.) another that is lighter or less, as, to *commute* military service for a contribution.

The utmost that could be obtained was that her sentence should be *commuted* from burning to beheading. *Macaulay.*

3. *Elec.* To commutate.

com-mute', *v. i.* **1.** To give compensation or substitution ; also, to serve as a substitute.

He . . . thinks it unlawful to *commute*, and that he is bound to pay his vow in kind. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To pay, or arrange to pay, in gross instead of part by part ; as, to *commute* for a year's travel over a route.

com-mut'er (kŏ-mūt'ĕr), *n.* One that commutes ; specif. : **a** One who uses a commutation ticket. **b** *Elec.* A commutator.

com-mut'ing (-mūt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COMMUTE.

commuting transformer, *Elec.*, a transformer resembling a dynamo but with a revolving commutator, the other parts being stationary.

com-mu'tu-al (kŏ-mū'tū-*a*l), *a.* [*com-* + *mutual*.] Mutual ; reciprocal ; united. — **com-mu'tu-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had strove. *Pope.*

‖ **co-mœ'di-a** (kŏ-mē'dĭ-*a*), *n.* [L.] A comedy.

co-mœ'di-a pal'li-a'ta (păl'ĭ-ā'tă), early Latin comedy (about 250–150 B.C.), in which the Greek pallium was worn. It was wholly imitative of the Greek Middle and New Comedy, as in the works of Plautus, Terence, etc. — **co-mœ'di-a to-ga'ta** (tō-gā'tă), later Latin comedy (about 170–80 B.C.), in which the Roman toga was worn and Roman manners portrayed, but following Greek models. In its widest sense it included the **prætextæ**, plays named from the purple-bordered robe of higher magistrates, dealing with legends, celebrated battles, etc. ; the **trabeatæ**, plays named from the dress of the knights ; the **tabernariæ** (from *taberna*, a shop), plays dealing with the lower classes, etc.

co'moid (kō'moid), *a.* [L. *coma* hair (fr. Gr. κόμη) + *-oid*] Resembling a tress or tuft of hair ; as, mare's-tails are *comoid* clouds.

co'mose (kō'mōs ; kŏ-mōs'), *a.* [L *comosus* hairy, from *coma* hair.] *Bot.* Bearing a coma, or tuft of soft hairs.

com'pact (kŏm'păkt ; *originally* com-pact', *as in Shakespeare, who, however, uses both prons.*), *n.* [L. *compactum*, fr. *compacisci*, p. p. *compactus*, to make an agreement with ; *com-* + *pacisci* to make an agreement. See PACT.]

1. An agreement between parties ; a covenant or contract. Wedlock is described as the indissoluble *compact*. *Macaulay.*

The federal constitution has been styled a *compact* between the States by which it was ratified. *Wharton.*

2. Conspiracy ; plot. *Obs. Shak.*

Syn. — See CONTRACT.

com-pact' (kŏm-păkt'), *a.* [L. *compactus*, p. p. of *compingere* to join or unite, *com-* + *pangere* to fasten, fix. See PACT.] **1.** Joined or knit together ; hence, leagued ; confederated. *Obs.* "*Compact* with her that 's gone." *Shak.*

A pipe of seven reeds, *compact* with wax together. *Peacham.*

2. Composed or made, — with *of*.

A wandering fire,
Compact of unctuous vapor. *Milton.*

3. Closely or firmly united or packed, as the particles of solid bodies ; firm ; solid ; dense ; as, a *compact* texture in rocks ; also, lying in a narrow compass or arranged so as to economize space ; having a small surface or border in proportion to contents or bulk ; close ; as, a *compact* estate ; a *compact* order or formation of troops.

Glass, crystals, gems, and other *compact* bodies. *Sir I. Newton.*

4. Brief ; close ; pithy ; not diffuse ; not verbose ; as, a *compact* discourse.

5. *Math.* See DENSE, *a* , 5.

Syn. — Firm, close, solid ; pithy, sententious. See DENSE.

com-pact' (kŏm-păkt'), *v. t. ;* COM-PACT'ED ; COM-PACT'ING.

1. To press closely together ; to join or knit firmly ; to consolidate, as the parts which compose a body.

Now the bright sun *compacts* the precious stone. *Blackmore.*

2. To form by uniting or connecting firmly, as in a system.

The whole body fitly joined together and *compacted* by that which every joint supplieth. *Eph.* iv. 16.

com-pact', *v. i.* To make a compact. — *v. t.* To join by compact. *Obs.*

com-pact', *n.* [See COMPACT, *a.*] A compacted body or structure. *Obs.*

com-pact'ed (kŏm-păk'tĕd), *p. a.* Compact ; pressed close ; concentrated ; firmly joined or united. — **com-pact'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **com-pact'ed-ness**, *n.*

com-pac'tion (kŏm-păk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compactio.*] Act of compacting, or state of being compact. *Obs. or R.*

com-pa'ges (kŏm-pā'jēz), *n. sing. & pl* [L, akin to *compingere*. See COMPACT, *a.*] A system or structure of many parts united ; compaction ; consistency.

A regular *compages* of pipes and vessels. *Ray.*

Its mysterious *compages* or framework. *O. W Holmes.*

‖ **com-mu'ni-ca'ti-o i'di-o-ma'tum** (kŏ-mū'nĭ-kā'shĭ-ō yĭ'dĭ-ō-mā'tŭm). [L. ; with *idioma* in its Gr. sense, peculiarity, property.] *Theol.* The controverted question whether, of the two natures of Christ, divine and human, one imparts its peculiar properties to the other. It became important in the Lutheran Church as bearing on the doctrine of the real presence in the Eucharist. [cative. *Ref. Sp.*]

com-mu'ni-ca-tiv. Communi-

com-mu'ni-ca'tor, *n.* [L.] One that communicates.

‖ **com-mu'ni con-sen'su** (kŏ-mū'nĭ kŏn-sĕn'sū). [L.] By common consent.

‖ **com-mu'ni di'vi-dun'do** (dĭv'ĭ-dŭn'dō). [L.] *Roman & Civil Law.* Lit., for the division of common (property) ; — used to designate an action of partition.

‖ **com-mu'ni-o bo-no'rum** (kŏ-mū'nĭ-ō bō-nō'rŭm). [L.] *Civil Law.* Community of goods.

com-mun'ion-a-ble, *a* Open or admissible to communion. *R.*

com-mun'ion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to communion. *Rare.*

communion rail. = ALTAR RAIL.

com'mu-nis'ter-y (kŏm'ū-nĭs'tĕr-ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz) [*communist* + *-ery.*] A dwelling of communists ; a phalanstery. *R.*

com'mu-nis'ti-cal (kŏm'ū-nĭs'tĭ-kăl). Communistic. — **com'mu-nis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

com'mu-nis'try. Var. of COMMUNISTERY.

com-mu'ni-tal (kŏ-mū'nĭ-tăl), *a.* Pert. to a community. *R.*

com-mu'ni-ta'ri-an (-tā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Communitive.

com'mu-ni'tion (kŏm'ū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Communion. *Rare.*

com-mu'ni-tive (kŏ-mū'nĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to a community ; communal

com-mu'ni-to'ri-um, *n.* [*community* + *-orium.*] A community.

commutation tables. = COMMUTATION COLUMNS.

com'my (kŏm'ĭ). Dial var. of COMMONEY.

Co'mo beds (kō'mō). *Geol.* See MORRISON BEDS

‖ **co'mo-da'to** (kō'mō-dä'tō), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* = COMMODATUM.

comoditie. † COMMODITY.

comoedie. † COMEDY

Co'mo for-ma'tion (kō'mō). See MORRISON FORMATION.

comon. † COMMON.

comonalte. † COMMONALTY.

comonte. † COMMONTY.

comorado. † COMRADO

co-mort'ga-gee' (kō-môr'gĕ-jē'), *n* See CO-, 3 b.

comot. † COMMOT.

co-moth'er. Var. of COMMOTHER *Obs. or Dial.*

comouner. † COMMONER.

comounte. † COMMONTY.

co-mourn'er, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

co'mous (kō'mŭs), *a.* Hairy ; comose.

comp. † CAMP.

comp. *Abbr.* Companion ; compare ; comparative ; comparison ; compilation ; compile ; compiled ; compiler ; composer ; composition, compositor ; compositus (L., compound) ; compound ; compounded (*Pharm.*).

compace. † COMPASS.

compacement. † COMPASSMENT.

compack. † COMPACT.

com-pact'er (kŏm-păk'tĕr), *n.* One that compacts. [-ABLE.

com-pact'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* See **com-pac'tile**, *a.* [L. *compactilis.*] Joined or put together ; connected ; united. *Obs. & R.*

com-pac'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [OF.] 1. Act of compacting or making an agreement. *Rare.* 2 A compact. *Rare.*

com-pact'ly, *adv.* of COMPACT.

com-pact'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

com-pac'tor (kŏm-păk'tĕr), *n.* One that compacts.

com-pac'ture (-păk'tŭr), *n.* [L. *compactura.*] Close union or connection of parts, a joining ; compagination. *Obs.*

com'pa-dore'. † COMPRADOR.

‖ **com-pa'dre.** (kŏm-pä'drā), *n.* [Sp., prop., godfather ; *com-* + *padre* father.] Friend ; companion. *Sp. Amer.*

com-page', *n.* = COMPAGES. *Obs.*

com-pag'i-nate (kŏm-păj'ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [L. *compaginare, compaginatum.*] To unite, knit, or hold together; as, the side pieces *compaginate* the frame. *Now Rare.*

com-pag'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compaginatio.*] Union of parts; structure. *Now Rare.* *Jer. Taylor.*

com-pan'ion (kŭm-păn'yŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *compagne* pantry or storeroom on a ship, OSp. *compaña* an outhouse, office, and LL. *companium* mess. See 2d COMPANION.] *Naut.* **a** A skylight on an upper deck with frames and sashes of various shapes, to admit light to a cabin or lower deck. *Obs.* **b** The hood or covering at the top of a companionway. It may be a mere raised hatch cover or a high hood with vertical doors opening upon deck. **c** A companionway.

com-pan'ion, *n.* [F. *compagnon,* fr. LL. *companio* (cf. *companium* fellowship, a mess), fr. L. *com-* + *panis* bread. See PANTRY.] **1.** One who accompanies or is in company with another for a longer or shorter period, either from choice or casually; one much in the company of, or associated with, another or others; an associate; a comrade.

The *companions* of his fall. *Milton.*

The *companion* of fools shall smart for it *Prov.* XIII. 20 (*Rev. Ver.*).

2. A partner or associate in interest or some special relation; specif., a consort; spouse. *Obs.*

3. A fellow; — in contempt. *Obs.* *Shak.*

4. A member of an order of knighthood; now, one of the lowest grade in certain orders; as, a *companion* of the Bath.

5. One of a pair or set of like or matched things; as, a *companion* to a picture.

6. *Astron.* A star, usually faint, seen in the same field with a bright one — sometimes very close to it; a comes; as, the *companion* of Sirius.

Syn. — Fellow, mate, compeer. — COMPANION, ASSOCIATE, FRIEND, COMRADE. COMPANION is the most general term for one who is in another's company, whether habitually or for the moment; as, "I associate nothing with my traveling *companion* but present objects and passing events. . . . But a *friend* reminds me of other things" (*Hazlitt*). ASSOCIATE implies habitual fellowship, usually on terms of equality; as, the captain and his profligate *associates.* FRIEND connotes a closer and more intimate relationship; as, "A *friend* loveth at all times" (*Prov.* XVII. 17); "A *friend* should bear his *friend's* infirmities" (*Shak.*). COMRADE (see etym.) suggests association in a common calling or pursuit (as, *comrades* in arms), or friendship based on community of interests or of fortunes; as, "We chummed together . . . living a little life of *comradeship* secluded from the daily rounds of lessons and school business" (*J. A. Symonds*). See PARTNER, ACCOMPANY.

com-pan'ion (kŭm-păn'yŭn), *v.t.;* COM-PAN'IONED (-yŭnd); COM-PAN'ION-ING. **1.** To make companion *Obs.*

Companion me with my mistress. *Shak.*

2. To be a companion to; attend; accompany. *Ruskin.*

He hardly knew his loss of a son, so completely was he *companioned* by Rose. *Hamlin Garland.*

com-pan'ion, *v. i.* To keep company; to consort.

Here white sea-born clouds *companion*
With such peaks as know the stars! *Joaquin Miller.*

com-pan'ion-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Fitted to be a companion; fit for good fellowship; agreeable; sociable. "Each *companionable* guest." *Mallet.* "*Companionable* wit." *Clarendon.* — **com-pan'ion-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **com-pan'ion-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **com-pan'ion-a-bly,** *adv.*

companion cell. *Bot.* One of the long slender cells lying next to the sieve tubes of the phloëm, being developed from the same mother cell. They are filled with granular cytoplasm and always retain their nuclei, those of the sieve tubes disappearing early in their development.

companion cropping. *Agric.* A system of cultivation whereby two or more kinds of crops are grown together on the same piece of land.

companion ladder. *Naut.* **a** The ladder by which officers pass between the quarter-deck and the main deck. *Obs. or R.* **b** A ladder leading down a companion hatchway.

com-pan'ion-ship, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being a companion; fellowship; association; the act or fact of keeping company with any one. *Shak.*

He never seemed to avail himself of my sympathy other than by mere *companionship.* *Irving.*

2. *Print.* A group of compositors working under a clicker.

3. The rank of a (knight) companion.

com-pan'ion-way' (-wā'), *n.* *Naut.* A set of wide steps leading from the deck to a cabin or saloon below, also, the space occupied by such steps.

com'pa-ny (kŭm'pă-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). For construction with sing. or pl. vb, see COLLECTIVE NOUN. [F. *compagnie,* OF. *compaignie,* fr. OF. *compaigne* company, fr. (assumed) LL. *compania.* See COMPANION.] **1.** State of being a companion or companions; act of accompanying; fellowship; companionship; society; friendly intercourse.

Evil *company* doth corrupt good manners.
1 *Cor.* XV. 33 (*Rev. Ver.*).

2. An assemblage or association of persons (or, formerly, of things), either permanent or transient; a band; a retinue.

Thou shalt meet a *company* of prophets 1 *Sam.* X. 5.

3. A person or persons affording companionship, an associate or associates.

To thee and thy *company* I bid
A hearty welcome. *Shak.*

4. Society, in general; people assembled for social intercourse; a social party or circle.

Nature has left every man a capacity of being agreeable, though not of shining in *company.* *Swift.*

5. Guests or visitors, in distinction from the members of a family; as, to invite *company* to dine.

6. An association of persons for a joint purpose or performance, esp. for carrying on a commercial or industrial enterprise or business. The term *company* in its general sense includes corporation, guild, joint-stock company, and partnership, but is mostly used of the larger partnerships (specifically called **joint-stock companies**) and trade, industrial, or commercial corporations. In British usage the term is the ordinary one for designating the historic chartered companies (as of the merchant adventurers), the trade guilds (those of London being often called **city companies**), and the modern industrial and commercial organizations more often called *corporations* in the United States, the term *corporation* in British usage being chiefly used of corporations other than those for trade, industrial, or commercial purposes. The ordinary small business or partnership companies are more frequently designated, esp. in England, by the name *firm* or *partnership.* See PRIVATE COMPANY.

7. Those members of a partnership firm whose names do not appear in the firm name. *Colloq.*

8. The body of actors employed in a theater or in the production of a play.

9. *Mil.* **a** A body or troop of soldiers. **b** Specif.: A subdivision of a regiment of infantry under the command of a captain, corresponding to a *troop* of cavalry and a *battery* of artillery. In the United States army it numbers (full war strength) about 100 men. The *company* is the tactical unit of infantry.

10. *Naut.* **a** A merchant fleet. *Obs.* **b** The crew of a ship, including the officers; as, a ship's *company.*

11. [*cap.*] One of the Chinese *Six Companies* (which see).

12. Sexual intercourse. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Gathering, concourse, assembly, assemblage, body, group, circle, party, coterie, set; throng, crowd, flock, multitude, host; mob, horde. — COMPANY, BAND, TROOP, CREW, GANG. COMPANY (see COMPANION) is the general term for either a temporary assemblage or a permanent association of individuals, as, "The next day . . . much people met him. And, behold, a man of the *company* cried out" (*Luke* IX. 37–38); "When all at once I saw a crowd, a host, of golden daffodils . . . A poet could not but be gay in such a jocund *company*" (*Wordsworth*); "the glorious *company* of the apostles" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); a military *company,* a *company* of players, a joint-stock *company.* A BAND (specif. a company of musicians; as, a brass *band*) is a company united by a common tie or purpose; as, "That small, transfigured *band* . . . whose one bond is, that all have been unspotted by the world" (*M. Arnold*). TROOP (specif. a band of soldiers, or, *pl.*, soldiers collectively; as, "Farewell the plumed *troop,* and the big wars," *Shak.*; the British *troops*) frequently suggests the idea of a throng or multitude (cf. *shoal, swarm,* under FLOCK); as, "*troops* of friends" (*Shak.*); "There entertain him all the saints above, in solemn *troops,* and sweet societies" (*Milton*); cf. "Ghosts . . . *troop* home to churchyards" (*Shak.*). CREW (specif. a ship's company), as here compared, has always a derogatory connotation; as, "a *crew* of mischievous critics at Edinburgh" (*Hazlitt*); "They 'll be within their rights to lump us all together as a false, cruel, conspiring *crew*" (*H. James*). GANG (when not used specif. for a group or squad of workmen; as, a *gang* of lumbermen, of section hands, of roustabouts) has a strongly opprobrious or contemptuous connotation; as, "Depend upon it that there were worse folks going, of that *gang,* than even Sheridan was" (*Byron*); a *gang* of robbers, a *gang* of thieving politicians; I detest the whole *gang* (cf. *bunch, pack,* under BUNDLE). See COTERIE, COMBINATION, MULTITUDE, ASSEMBLY.

Company of Jesus. See JESUIT. — **to get, receive,** *etc.,* **one's company,** *Mil.,* to be promoted to the rank of captain in the line. *Colloq., Chiefly Eng.*

com'pa-ny (kŭm'pă-nĭ), *v. i.;* COM'PA-NIED (-nĭd); COM'PA-NY-ING. [OF. *compaignier.*] To accompany or go with; to be companion to. *Archaic.*

Best *companied* when most I am alone. *Drummond.*

com'pa-ny, *v. t.* **1.** To associate.

Men which have *companied* with us all the time. *Acts* I. 21.

2. To have sexual commerce. *Obs.* *Bp. Hall.*

3. To be a gay companion. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

company store. A store, selling groceries and general merchandise, owned and run by an industrial company. The employees are paid in part by orders on the store.

com'pa-ra-bie (kŏm'pă-ră-b'l), *a.* [L. *comparabilis:* cf. F. *comparable.*] Capable of being compared; worthy of comparison.

There is no blessing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend. *Addison.*

— **com'pa-ra-ble-ness,** *n.* — **com'pa-ra-bly,** *adv.*

com'pa-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *comparatus,* p. p. of *comparare.* See 1st COMPARE.] Comparative. — *n.* A thing compared. *Obs.*

com-par'a-ti'val (kŏm-păr'ă-tī'văl; kŏm-păr'ă-tī'v-ăl), *a. Gram.* Of or pertaining to the comparative degree.

com-par'a-tive (kŏm-păr'ă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *comparativus:* cf. F. *comparatif.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to comparison. "The *comparative* faculty." *Glanvill.*

2. Proceeding from, or by the method of, comparison; as, *comparative* mythology.

3. *Gram.* Of an adjective or adverb, expressing an increased (or, with a negative auxiliary, a diminished) degree or amount of the attribute or limitation denoted by the simple form. See 1st COMPARE, *v. t.,* 3.

4. Estimated by comparison; relative; not positive or absolute, as compared with another thing or state.

The bubble, by reason of its *comparative* levity to the fluid that encloses it, would necessarily ascend to the top. *Bentley.*

5. Quick at making comparisons. *Obs. & Humorous.*

Thou hast the most unsavory similes, and art indeed the most *comparative,* rascalliest, sweet young prince. *Shak.*

6. Comparable. *Obs.* *Byron.*

comparative anatomy. See ANATOMY, 2. — **c. grammar.** See GRAMMAR, *n.,* 1. — **c. judgment,** *Logic,* judgment which involves a comparison or a comparative term; as, "this is warmer than that" is a *comparative judgment.* — **c. literature,** the study of literature by the comparative method; the comparison of the same or similar forms, movements, etc., in the literatures of various countries and times. — **c. method,** *Logic,* the method of concomitant variations. — **c. philology,** the study of languages by the comparative method; the scientific study of language by a comparison of the grammatical phenomena of cognate languages; comparative grammar. — **c. psychology.** See PSYCHOLOGY. — **c. religion,** the scientific study of the origin, development, and interrelations of the different religious systems of mankind. — **c. science,** a science whose methods are characterized by extensive observation, classification, and comparison of phenomena as they occur in nature; the biological sciences; contrasted with *exact science.*

The *comparative sciences* are the sciences of organic and intellectual evolution through its varied series and ramifications. Their data are thus, in the first place, actual, independently of the operations of the science, and in the second place are essentially types relative to definite functions. *B. Bosanquet.*

com-par'a-tive (kŏm-păr'ă-tĭv), *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The comparative degree; also, the form denoting it.

In *comparatives* is expressed a relation of two; as in superlatives there is a relation of many. *Angus.*

2. An equal; a rival; a compeer. *Obs.*

3. One who makes comparisons; one who affects wit. *Obs.*

"Every beardless vain *comparative.*" *Shak.*

com'pa-ra'tor (kŏm'pă-rā'tĕr), *n.* [L., a comparer.] *Physics.* An instrument for comparing anything to be measured with a standard measure; esp., a machine for comparing standards of length and producing accurate subdivisions.

com-pare' (kŏm-pâr'), *v. t;* COM-PARED' (-pârd'); COM-PAR'ING (-pâr'ĭng). [L. *comparare,* fr. *compar* like or equal to another; *com-* + *par* equal: cf. F. *comparer.* See PAIR, PEER an equal, cf. COMPEER.] **1.** To represent as similar, as for the purpose of illustration; to liken; —followed by *to.*

Solon *compared* the people unto the sea, and orators and counselors to the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet if the winds did not trouble it *Bacon.*

2. To examine the character or qualities of, as of two or more persons or things, for the purpose of discovering their resemblances or differences; to bring into comparison; — usually followed by *with;* to regard discriminatingly.

Compare dead happiness with living woe. *Shak.*

The place he found beyond expression bright,
Compared with aught on earth. *Milton.*

3. *Gram.* To inflect according to the degrees of comparison; to state the positive, comparative, and superlative forms of. Most adjectives of one syllable are *compared* by affixing "-er" and "-est" to the positive form; as, *black, blacker, blackest,* those of more than one syllable are usually *compared* by using "more" and "most" before the positive; as, *beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful.* The choice between the two is largely a matter of euphony. Inverted comparison is often made by the use of "less" and "least."

Syn. — COMPARE, CONTRAST, COLLATE. Things are COMPARED when they are set side by side, in order to show their relative value or excellence, or to bring out their characteristic qualities; they are CONTRASTED when they are set over against one another in order to emphasize their differences; as, one may *compare* the movement of the Odyssey with that of the Æneid, to arrive at their distinctive qualities; one may thereupon *contrast* the buoyancy and rapidity of the one with the stateliness and dignity of the other. One object is *compared with* another as above; *to* another, when it is formally represented, on the basis of a real or (frequently) imagined similarity, as like it; as, Pope *compares* Homer *with* (not *to*) Vergil; he *compares* Homer *to* (not *with*) the Nile, pouring out his riches with a boundless overflow, Vergil *to* (not *with*) a river in its banks, with a gentle and constant stream; "*With* mine *compare* thou thine own state" (*Shak.*); "Shall I *compare* thee *to* a summer's day?" (*id.*). To COLLATE is to compare minutely or critically, in order to note points of agreement and divergence; it applies esp. to the minute comparison of books and manuscripts for the sake of ascertaining or establishing the correct text; as, to *collate* the printed text of Vergil with the manuscripts. See COMPARISON.

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His mighty champion, strong beyond *compare.* *Milton.*

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Rimes full of protest, of oath, and big *compare.* *Shak.*

com-pare', *v. t.* [L. *comparare* to prepare, procure: *com-* + *parare.* See PREPARE, PARADE.] To acquire. *Obs.*

To fill his bags, and richesse to *compare.* *Spenser*

com-par'i-son (kŏm-păr'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* [F. *comparaison,* L. *comparatio.* See COMPARE to liken] **1.** Act of comparing; specif.: **a** Act of representing as like; a likening. **b** An examination of two or more objects with the view of discovering the resemblances or differences.

As sharp legal practitioners, no class of human beings can bear *comparison* with them. *Macaulay*

c *Gram.* The modification, by inflection or otherwise, of an adjective or adverb to denote degrees of quality, quantity, or relation. Thus, *little, less, least; soon, sooner, soonest,* illustrate the three degrees of *comparison:* the *positive, comparative,* and *superlative.* See COMPARE, *v. t.,* 3.

2. State of being compared; a relative estimate, also, a state, quality, or relation, admitting of being compared; as, there is no *comparison* between them.

The miracles of our Lord and those of the Old Testament afford many interesting points of *comparison* *Trench.*

3. *Rhet.* A figure by which one person or thing is compared to another, or the two are considered with regard to some property or quality, which is common to them both; e. g., the lake sparkled like a jewel.

Whereto shall we liken the kingdom of God? Or with what *comparison* shall we compare it? *Mark* IV. 30.

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Syn. — COMPARISON, SIMILE, METAPHOR. COMPARISON (see COMPARE) is the general term, and applies whenever one object is compared with another; it usually implies, as distinguished from *simile,* that the objects compared belong to the same class, or are more alike than different; as, "The staff of his spear was like a weaver's beam" (1 *Sam.* XVII. 7); "a color like the color of the smoke from damp fuel" (*Dickens*); "a hard white stucco, which glistened like enamel" (*Prescott*). A SIMILE is an imaginative comparison between objects which are essentially unlike, except in certain aspects; as, "I have compared one with the other, though very unlike, like all *similes*" (*Byron*); "Thy teeth are like a flock of sheep" (*Cant.* IV. 2); "As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country" (*Prov.* XXV. 25); "ponderous syllables, like sullen waves in the half-glutted hollows of reef rocks" (*Keats*); "The feeling of unhappiness . . . covered him as water covers a log" (*Kipling*). A METAPHOR imaginatively identifies one object with another, and ascribes to the first the

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com-par'i-nate (kŏm-păr'ĭ-nāt), *a.* Companionated. *Rare.*

‖ com'pa-gnie'schap' (kŏm'pă-nē'sĸă'p'), *n.* [D.] *Roman Dutch Law* Partnership.

‖ com'pa'gnon'nage' (*as mod. Fr.* kŏn'pă'nyŏ'nazh'), *n.* [F., fr. *compagnon* companion.] *Medieval Hist.* Any of numerous associations of itinerant workmen in Italy, France, and England, formed with the purpose of providing members with food, lodging, and employment. *Dict. Pol. Econ.*

compaignable. + COMPANABLE.

compaignie, -gnye, -nie. + COMPANY.

compame. Prob. for *com ba me,* come kiss me. *Obs. Chaucer.*

companable, *a.* [OF. *compagnable.*] Companionable. *Obs.* — **companableness,** *n. Obs.* — **companably,** *adv.* *Obs.*

com'pa-nage, *n.* [OF., also *compenage.*] Anything eaten as an accompaniment or relish with bread. *Obs.*

com'pa-na'tor (kŏm'pă-nā'tĕr), *n.* [LL. *companatores,* pl.] *Eccl.* = IMPANATOR.

‖ com'pa-ñe'ro (kŏm'pä-nyā'rō), *n.; pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp* -rōs). [Sp.] Partner. *Mining Slang, Southwestern U. S.*

com-pan'ia-ble (kŏm-păn'yă-b'l), *a.* Companionable. *Obs.*

com-pan'ia-ble-ness, *n. Obs.* — **com-pan'ia-bly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

com'pa-nied (kŭm'pă-nĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of COMPANY

com-pan'ion-age (kŏm-păn'yŭn-ĭj), *n.* [Cf. F. *compagnonnage.*] **1.** Companionship. *Rare.* **2.** The (knight) companions, collectively.

companion hatch *or* **head.** *Naut.* = 1st COMPANION **b.**

companion hatchway. *Naut.* A hatch giving access from a deck to a deck or cabin below.

com-pan'ion-ize, *v. i.* To companion. *Colloq.*

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com-pan'ion-less, *a.* SEE-LESS.

companion screw. *Mech.* A female screw. [comparison.]

compar *.ibbr.* Comparative;

com'pa-ra-bil'i-ty (kŏm'pă-ră-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Comparableness.

com'pa-ra-bl. Comparable. *Ref. Sp.*

com'pa-ra'tion (kŏm'p*a*-r*ā*'sh*ŭ*n), *n.* [L. *comparatio.*] **1.** Comparison. *Obs or R.* **2.** A making ready; provision *Obs*

com-par'a-tiv. Comparative. *Ref. Sp.*

com-par'a-tive-ly, *adv.* of COMPARATIVE. See -LY. [-NESS.]

com-par'a-tive-ness, *n.* See

com-par'a-tiv-ist, *n.* One who uses or advocates a comparative method. *Rare.*

com-pare', *n.* [F. *compair.* See COMPEER] = COMPEER. *Obs.*

com-par'er, *n.* One who compares. [pare. *Obs.*]

com-par'i-son, *v. t.* & *i.* To com-

qualities of the second; where the *simile* declares that A is *like* B, the *metaphor* assumes that A *is* B; as, "The spirit of man is the candle of the Lord" (*Prov.* xx. 27); "Was it the proud full sail of his great verse, bound for the prize?" (*Shak.*); "Childhood . . . with new-fledged hope still fluttering in his breast" (*Wordsworth*). A *metaphor* may usually be expanded into a *simile*, and a *simile* may be condensed into a *metaphor*; as, "A *torrent* of white uniforms and gleaming bayonets" (*Parkman*); "The front ranks . . . pouring over them *like a torrent*" (*Prescott*). See FABLE, METONYMY.

beyond comparison, so far superior as to have no likeness, or so as to make comparison needless. — **in c. of**, with, *or*, *less commonly*, **to**, as compared with; with reference to. "So miserably unpeopled *in comparison of* what it once was." *Addison.*

comparison ratio. *Engin.* The ratio of the area of the temperature-entropy diagram for an engine to that of the theoretical diagram for an ideal cycle between the same limits of temperature. It serves as a comparison of the heat consumption with that of the ideal cycle. *Lineham.*

com-part' (kŏm-pärt'), *v. t.*; COM-PART'ED; COM-PART'ING. [L. *compartiri*; *com-* + *partiri*, *partire*, to share: cf. OF. *compartir*. See PART, *v. t.*] **1.** To divide and share. *Obs.* **2.** To mark out into parts or subdivisions; specif., *Arch.*, to lay out in parts according to a plan.

The crystal surface is *comparted* all
In niches verged with rubies. *Glover.*

com'par-ti'tion (kŏm'par-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *compartitio*.] Act of comparting; division; also, a compartment. *Obs.*

Their temples . . . needed no *compartitions*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

com-part'ment (kŏm-pärt'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *compartiment*, OF. *compartir* to divide. See COMPART.] **1.** One of the parts into which an inclosed portion of space is divided, as by partitions, or lines; as, the *compartments* of a cabinet, house, garden, or railway carriage. **2.** Specif.: **a** *Arch. & Art.* A separate division of a structure or design, as a panel or coffer in a ceiling, a sculptured subdivision of a portal. **b** *Shipbuilding.* One of the sections into which the hold of a ship is divided by watertight bulkheads. **3.** *Logic.* A formal division the limits of which are determined by the coexistence of certain attributes and the exclusion of others; as, if a given subject matter *A* is analyzed into the elements *a b c*, then, with reference to coexistence of elements, *A* includes the *compartments a*, *b*, *c*, *ab*, *ac*, *bc*, and *abc*. **4.** A separate division or section of anything. **5.** A compartition, or disposition of parts of a design. *Obs.*

com'pass (kŭm'pas), *n.* [F. *compas*, fr. LL. *compassus* circle, prop., a stepping together; L. *com-* + *passus* pace, step. See PACE, PASS.] **1.** Device; cunning; a crafty artifice. *Obs.* **2.** The inclosing limit, boundary, or circumference of any area; as, within the *compass* of an encircling wall. **3.** An inclosed space; an area; extent; hence, the limits within which any power may be exerted or within which any agency or action has effect; reach, sweep, or capacity; as, the *compass* of the eye; the *compass* of imagination.

The tryne *compas* [the threefold world containing earth, sea, and heaven. *Skeat*] *Chaucer.*

The *compass* of his argument. *Wordsworth.*

Their wisdom . . . lies in a very narrow *compass*. *Addison*

4. Specif., *Music*, the range of tones within the capacity of a voice or instrument. **5.** Moderate bounds; limits of truth; moderation; due limits; — used esp. after *within* or *out of*.

In two hundred years before (I speak within *compass*), no such commission had been executed. *Sir J. Davies.*

6. A circle or anything circular, as the horizon; a ring, or arc; specif., *Archery*, the curve of an arrow's flight; also, the angle of elevation determining this curve. **7.** A passing round; circuit; circuitous course.

They fetched a *compass* of seven days' journey. 2 *Kings* iii. 9.

8. (Usually in *pl.*) An instrument for describing circles, transferring measurements, etc., consisting, in its simple form, of two pointed branches, or legs, joined at the top by a pivot; — called also *pair of compasses*. Compasses have generally one pen or pencil point; those with two sharp metal points for measuring are specifically named *dividers* (which see). They are variously designated according to form or use, as: **beam compass**, which consists of a rod or beam having sliding sockets that carry steel or pencil points, and is used for drawing large circles; **bisecting compass** (see PROPORTIONAL COMPASS, below); **bow compass** (see in Vocab.): **bullet compass**, having a ball or the like on one leg, to set in a hole; **caliber compasses** *or* **caliper compasses**, a pair of calipers; **club compass**, *or* **cone compass** (= BULLET COMPASS, above); **double compass** (= PROPORTIONAL COMPASS, below); **elliptic compass**, used for drawing ellipses; **hair compass**, capable of extremely delicate adjustment, usually by means of a jointed leg the end of which is controlled by a spring and fine adjusting screw; **millwright's compass**, a dividing and scribing tool used in laying off the dress on the face of millstones; **Napier's compass**, having folding legs, one bearing a pen and a point on a pivot, the other a pencil and a point; **oval compass** (= ELLIPTIC COMPASS, above); **pillar compass**, similar to a *universal compass*, but with legs of fixed length; **proportional compass**, having legs with points at both ends and an adjustable joint (When open the distances between the points at the two ends are proportional to the lengths of the corresponding legs. It is used in copying drawings on an enlarged or a reduced scale. A similar instrument having a fixed joint one third way along the legs is called a *bisecting compass*); **quadrant compass**, a carpenter's compass with a quadrantal arc and binding screw; **rack compass**, a joiner's compass with rack adjustment; **scribing compass**, which has one sharp-pointed and one scooping leg, used in leather working; **triangular compass**, having three legs of which one is attached by a double joint (It is used for transferring three points, as the vertices of a triangle, from one drawing to another); **tube compass**, which is similar to Napier's compass, but has tubular extensible legs; **universal compass**, a large compass with hollow adjustable legs, each containing a complete bow compass which may be used as part of the large compass, or independently; **volute compass**, having legs that can be gradually expanded, so that a spiral can be drawn; **whole-and-half compass** (= BISECTING COMPASS, above), **wing compass**, a joiner's compass having an arc and set screw.

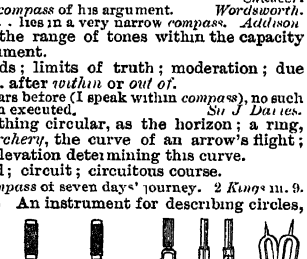

1 Compass with Pen Point, *a* Extension Piece, *b* Pencil Point; 2 Proportional Compass; 3 Beam Compass.

9. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CIRCINUS. **10.** An instrument for determining directions upon the earth's surface by means of a magnetized bar or needle turning freely upon a pivot and pointing to the magnetic north and south. See MAGNETIC NEEDLE, MARINER'S COMPASS, SURVEYOR'S COMPASS.

Syn. — See RANGE.

com'pass (kŭm'pas), *a.* Circular; curved or forming a curve; as, a *compass* or bent timber; specif., semicircular; as, a *compass* window. (See Vocab. for *compass card*, *compass joint*, etc., in which *compass*, n., is the first element.)

compass bar, *Metal.*, a fixed ring for supporting the test or cupel hearth in position in the reverberatory furnace for extracting silver from lead. — **c. brick**, a curved brick for steening shafts and wells. Cf. ARCH BRICK, 1. — **c. calipers**, a pair of callipers. *Obs.* (See also in Vocab.) — **c. plane**, *Carp.*, a plane with a convex sole for producing or smoothing curved surfaces. — **c. rafter**, a rafter cut to a curve; — used in an ornamented roof truss, or in a gable framing. — **c. roof**, a timber roof in which each truss has its rafters, collar beams, and braces combined into an arched form. — **c. saw**, a narrow-bladed saw for cutting curves. — **c. window**, *Arch.*, a bay or oriel window of semicircular plan.

Compass Plane.

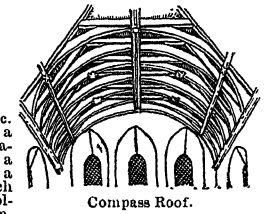
Compass Roof.

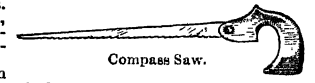
Compass Saw.

com'pass, *adv.* In or round a compass, circle, or curve. *Obs.*

com'pass (kŭm'pas), *v. t.*; COM'PASSED (-past), COM'PASSING. [F. *compasser* to arrange, regulate, ponder. See COMPASS, *n.*] **1.** To purpose; to contrive; imagine; plot. *Obs. except legal.*

I cannot paynt nor *compasse* no gay processe. *Lydgate.*

Compassing and imagining the death of the king are synonymous terms; *compassing* signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not, as in common speech, the carrying such design to effect *Blackstone.*

2. To ponder *Obs.* **3.** To go about or entirely round; to make the circuit of.

Ye shall *compass* the city seven times *Josh.* vi 4.

4. To describe with compasses. *Obs.* **5.** To inclose on all sides; to surround; encircle, environ; invest; besiege; — used esp. with *about*, *round*, *around*, and *round about*.

With terrors and with clamors *compassed* round. *Milton.*

6. To reach; to get within one's power, to obtain, hence, to bring about; to accomplish.

If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to *compass* her I'll use my skill. *Shak.*

7. To circumvent; to "come round." *Obs* **8.** To curve; to bend into a circular form. *Obs., exc. in Carpentry & Shipbuilding.* *Shak.*

com'pass, *v. i.* **1.** To plan or contrive. *Obs.* **2.** To make a circuit; to go about **3.** To assume a circular or curved form; to curve or bend.

compass calipers. An instrument with one curved leg like those of calipers and one straight like those of compasses, as for scribing a line at the end of a board, the curved leg sliding along the end.

compass card. The circular card attached to the needles of a mariner's compass, on which are marked the thirty-two points, or rhumbs.

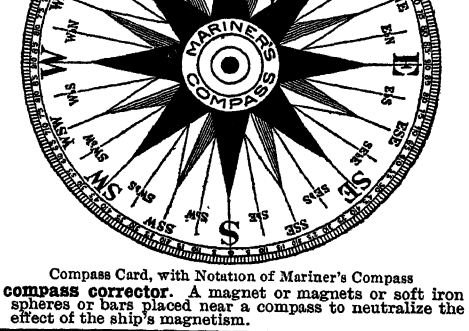

Compass Card, with Notation of Mariner's Compass

compass corrector. A magnet or magnets or soft iron spheres or bars placed near a compass to neutralize the effect of the ship's magnetism.

compass dial. A small pocket sundial fitted with a compass needle by which the gnomon may be adjusted to tell the hour of the day.

com'pass-es (kŭm'pas-ĕz; -ĭz), *n. pl.* An instrument for describing curves, measuring, etc. See COMPASS, *n.*, 8.

com'pass-head'ed, *a. Arch.* Having a semicircular head; as, a *compass-headed* arch.

com'pass-ing (kŭm'pas-ĭng), *p. a.* Curved; bent; as, *compassing* timbers. — **com'pass-ing-ly**, *adv. Obs.*

com-pas'sion (kŏm-păsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *compassio*, fr. *compati* to have compassion, *com-* + *pati* to bear, suffer. See PATIENT.] Lit., suffering with another; fellowship in feeling; hence, sorrow or pity excited by the distress or misfortunes of another; commiseration; sympathy.

Ingenuity set to work by womanly *compassion*. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Fellow-feeling, mercy, condolence. See PITY.

com-pas'sion-ate (-ŭn-ăt), *a.* **1.** Having a temper or disposition to pity; sympathetic.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and *compassionate* *South.*

2. Inviting pity; pitiable. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Sympathizing, tender, merciful, pitiful.

—com-pas'sion-ate-ly, *adv.* — **com-pas'sion-ate-ness**, *n.*

com-pas'sion-ate (-ăt), *v. t.*; COM-PAS'SION-AT'ED (-ăt'ĕd), COM-PAS'SION-AT'ING (-ăt'ĭng) To have compassion for; to pity; to sympathize with.

Compassionates my pains, and pities me. *Addison.*

compass joint. *Mech.* A pin or knuckle joint, as for joining the legs of a pair of compasses.

compass plant. Any of several plants whose leaves or branches are disposed to arrange themselves on the axis so as to indicate the cardinal points of the compass; specif.: **a** The rosinweed *Silphium laciniatum*. **b** The prickly lettuce. **c** The prairie lotus (*Lotus americanus*).

compass rose. *Navig.* A circle graduated to degrees or quarter points and placed on a chart for reference of lines, courses, etc. Both magnetic and true directions are usually given.

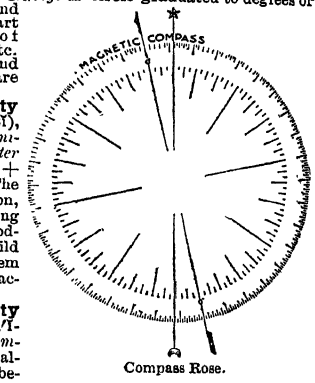

Compass Rose.

com'pa-ter'ni-ty (kŏm'pă-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *compaternitas*, fr. *compater* godfather; *com-* + *pater* father.] The (spiritual) relation, or affinity, existing between the godparents of a child or between them and the child's actual parents.

com-pat'i-bil'i-ty (kŏm-păt'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *compatibilité*.] Quality or power of being compatible or congruous; congruity; consistency; as, a *compatibility* of tempers, a *compatibility* of properties.

com-pat'i-ble (kŏm-păt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *compatibilis*, fr. L. *compati*. See COMPASSION.] **1.** = COMPATIENT. *Obs* **2.** Capable of coexisting in harmony; congruous; accordant; consistent; not repugnant; — usually followed by *with*.

Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature the most *compatible*. *Broome.*

Syn. — Suitable, agreeable, accordant. See CONSONANT. — **com-pat'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **com-pat'i-bly**, *adv.*

com-pa'tient (kŏm-pā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *compatiens*, p. pr. of *compati*. See COMPASSION.] Suffering together; sympathetic. *Obs. or R.* — **com-pa'tience** (-shĕns), *n. Obs. or R.*

com-pa'tri-ot (kŏm-pā'trĭ-ŭt), *n.* [F. *compatriote*, L. *compatriota*; *com-* + *patriota* a native. See PATRIOT, and cf. COPATRIOT.] One of the same country; a fellow countryman. — **com-pa'tri-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

The distrust with which they felt themselves to be regarded by their *compatriots* in America. *Palfrey*

com-pa'tri-ot, *a.* Of the same country; having a common patriotism. — **com-pa'tri-ot-ism** (-ŭt-ĭz'm), *n.*

com-pear' (kŏm-pĕr'), *v. i.* [F. *comparoir*, L. *comparēre*; *com-* + *parēre* to appear.] To appear; *Obs.*, except, *Scots Law*, to appear in court personally or by attorney. — **com-pear'ance** (-ăns), *n.* — **com-pear'ant** (-ănt), *n.*

com-peer' (kŏm-pēr'), *n.* [ME *comper*, through French fr. L. *compar*; *com-* + *par* equal. See PEER an equal, cf. COMPARE to liken.] An equal, as in rank, age, prowess, etc.; a peer; also, a companion; a mate.

His *compeer* in arms. *Ford.*

com-peer', *v. t.* To be equal with; to match. *Rare.*

In my rights.
By me invested, he *compeers* the best. *Shak.*

com-pel' (kŏm-pĕl'), *v. t.*; COM-PELLED' (-pĕld'); COM-PEL'LING. [L. *compellere*, *compulsum*, to drive together, to compel, urge; *com-* + *pellere* to drive: cf. OF. *compeller*, *compellir*. See PULSE.] **1.** To drive or urge with force, or irresistibly; to constrain; oblige; necessitate, whether by physical or moral force.

Wolsey . . . *compelled* the people to pay up the whole subsidy at once. *Hallam.*

2. To take by force or violence; to exact or extort; to get or bring about forcibly; — now chiefly of action; as, to *compel* assent.

Commissions, which *compel* from each
The sixth part of his substance. *Shak.*

They *compel* in me when in their presence . . . that highest of all praise, silence. *H. Weeks.*

3. To force to come, go, etc.; to summon. *Obs. or R.*

She had this knight from far *compelled*. *Spenser.*

4. To drive together or gather in a crowd or company. *A Latinism.* "In one troop *compelled*." *Dryden.*

5. To force to yield; to overpower; to subjugate.

Easy sleep their weary limbs *compelled*. *Dryden.*
I *compel* all creatures to my will. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — Force, constrain, oblige, coerce, necessitate, drive; instigate, urge, incite, induce, influence, actuate, move. — COMPEL, IMPEL agree in the idea of urging to action. COM-

comparison spectrum. See SPECTRUM.

com'pa-ri'tion (kŏm'pă-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *comparition*.] An appearance, as before a tribunal. *Obs. & R.*

com-part', *n.* [*com-* + *part*.] A companion part. *Obs. & R.*

‖ **com-par'ti-men'to** (kŏm-pär'tĭ-mĕn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -MENTI (-tē). [It. Cf. COMPARTMENT.] One of the sixteen unofficial divisions in which the sixty-nine provinces of modern Italy are usually grouped.

com-part'ner, *n.* = COPARTNER. *Obs.* — **com-part'ner-ship**, *n.*

‖ **com-pa'ru-it** (kŏm-păr'ŭ-ĭt), *v. i.* [L.] *Rom. Dutch Law.* Lit., he appeared (in court); — used to designate a default taken in open court.

compase † COMPASS.

compass-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

compass bearing. *Naut.* See BEARING, 10.

compass board. A hole board.

compass bowl. See MARINER'S COMPASS.

compass flower. = COMPASS PLANT.

com-pas'sion, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *compassionner*.] = COMPASSIONATE. *Obs. Shak.*

com-pas'sion-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* 1 Compassionate. *Obs.* 2. Pitiable. *Rare*

com-pas'sion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Compassionate. *Obs. or R*

com-pas'sion-a-tive, *a.* Compassionate. *Obs. & R.*

com-pas'sive (kŏm-păs'ĭv), *a.* [L. *compassus* (p. p. of *compati* to have compassion) + *-ive*.] Compassionate. *Obs. or Archaic.*

com'pas-siv'i-ty (kŏm'pă-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fellowship in suffering.

compass key A kind of screwdriver or pin wrench for tightening or loosening the joints of compasses.

com'pass-less, *a.* See -LESS.

com'pass-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

compass signal. *Nav.* A flag signal designating a point of the compass.

compass weed. = COMPASS PLANT. [*Sp.*]

com-pat'i-bi. *Ref.* Compatible.

com-peer'. † COMPEAR.

com-peir'. Var. of COMPEAR.

PEL implies the exertion (frequently as if from without) of irresistible physical or moral force or constraint; IMPEL suggests rather such an influence (usually exerted upon the mind) as incites or induces to action, as, one may be *compelled* by ill health, or *impelled* by one's love of travel, to visit foreign lands; "If you must offend against the precept . . . let it be seldom, and *compell'd* by need" (*Pope*); "Active its task, it prompts, *impels*, inspires" (*id.*). See MOVE, INDUCE, FORCE.

com-pel' (kŏm-pĕl'), *v. t.* To employ force or constraint.

com'pel-la'tion (kŏm'pĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compellatio*, fr. *compellare* to accost.] Act of addressing or calling upon; style of address or salutation; an appellation. "This endearing *compellation*, 'My little children.'" *Bp. Beveridge.*

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings in France is by "Sire," which is nothing else but father. *Sir W. Temple*

com-pel'la-tive (kŏm-pĕl'ā-tĭv), *n. Gram.* The name by which a person is addressed; an appellative. — *a.* Used in or denoting address.

com-pel'lent (-ĕnt), *a.* Compelling; constraining.

com'pend (kŏm'pĕnd), *n.* A compendium.

A *compend* and recapitulation of the Mosaical law. *Bp. Burnet*

com-pen'di-ous (kŏm-pĕn'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *compendiosus*: cf. F. *compendieux*.] **1.** Containing the substance in a small compass; succinct; abridged; summarized; — esp. of literary work.

Three things be required in the oration . . . — that it be *compendious*, sententious, and delectable. *Sir T. Elyot.*

"The *compendious* value of gold," . . . allowing a vast amount of purchasing power to be concentrated for conveyance or concealment in little bulk. *R. H. Palgrave*

2. Direct; summary. *Obs.* *Woodward.*

Syn. — Short, brief, summary, abridged, condensed, comprehensive, succinct. See CONCISE.

— **com-pen'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **com-pen'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

com-pen'di-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -DIA (-ă). [L. *compendium* that which is weighed, saved, or shortened, a short way, fr. *compendere* to weigh; *com-* + *pendere* to weigh. See PENSION; cf. COMPEND.] **1.** A brief compilation or composition, containing the principal heads, general principles, or substance of a larger work or system; a condensed summary; abridgment; epitome; abstract.

A short system or *compendium* of a science. *I. Watts.*

2. An abbreviation or contraction. *Rare.*

3. A short cut; also, saving; economy. *Obs.*

Syn. — COMPENDIUM, ABRIDGMENT, EPITOME, ABSTRACT, SYNOPSIS, SYLLABUS, BRIEF, DIGEST agree in denoting large content in comparatively small compass. COMPENDIUM implies in general the inclusion within small compass of a large subject or system, with or without suggestion of a more extensive treatment from which it is condensed; ABRIDGMENT always implies the reduction to smaller compass of a larger work, with the retention of relative completeness; EPITOME denotes a concise summary, by main heads, of a subject or treatise, often in such fashion that the summary acquires a value of its own; an ABSTRACT is also a summary of essential points, but is seldom thought of as attaining independent worth, a SYNOPSIS is such an ordered exhibition of the salient points of a subject or treatise as may be apprehended at a glance. SYLLABUS has specific application to synopses of lectures or to the brief abstracts prefixed to cases in law reports; BRIEF, to the concise statement of a case or an argument; DIGEST, to a compendium of a body of law. See ABRIDGE.

com-pen'e-trate (kŏm-pĕn'ē-trāt), *v. t.* [*com-* + *penetrate*.] To penetrate throughout, to pervade. — **com-pen'e-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.*

com'pen-sate (kŏm'pĕn-sāt; kŏm-pĕn'sāt; 277: *see* -ATE), *v. t.*; COM'PEN-SAT'ED (-sāt'ĕd); COM'PEN-SAT'ING (-sāt'ĭng). [L. *compensatus*, p. p. of *compensare*, prop., to weigh several things with one another, to balance with one another, verb intens. fr. *compendere*. See COMPENDIUM.] **1.** To be equivalent in value or effect to; to counterbalance; to make up for; to make amends for.

The length of the night and the dews thereof do *compensate* the heat of the day. *Bacon.*

2. To make equal return to; to remunerate; to recompense, to give an equivalent to; to requite suitably; as, to *compensate* a laborer for work, or a merchant for losses.

3. *Mech.* To provide with means of counteracting variation; as, to *compensate* a pendulum or magnetic needle; to counteract (the variation or varying parts).

4. *Civil Law.* To extinguish or satisfy by compensation.

Syn. — Recompense, remunerate, indemnify, reward, requite, counterbalance. See PAY.

compensated, *or* **compensating, balance.** = COMPENSATION BALANCE. — **compensating carbureter,** *Mach.*, a carbureter that automatically supplies a mixture of invariable proportions no matter how the load on the engine varies. — **compensating errors,** errors equal in amount but opposite in sense, which cancel each other in the course of investigation. — **compensating gear.** *Mach.* **a** Differential gear, as in an automobile, for compensating for difference in speed of connected outside and inside wheels when moving in a curve. **b** A gear for turning a ship's rudder, giving with constant motive force a twisting moment proportional to the angle of deviation of the rudder. — **compensating pendulum.** = COMPENSATION PENDULUM.

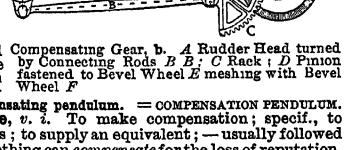

Compensating Gear, **b.** *A* Rudder Head turned by Connecting Rods *B B*; *C* Rack; *D* Pinion fastened to Bevel Wheel *E* meshing with Bevel Wheel *F*

com-pen-sate, *v. i.* To make compensation; specif., to make amends; to supply an equivalent; — usually followed by *for*; as, nothing can *compensate* for the loss of reputation.

com'pen-sa'tion (kŏm'pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compensatio* a weighing, a balancing of accounts: cf. F. *compensation*.] **1.** Act or principle of compensating.

2. *Mech.* Balance or counteraction of opposed forces.

3. That which constitutes, or is regarded as, an equivalent or recompense; that which makes good the lack or variation of something else; that which compensates for loss or privation; amends; remuneration; recompense.

The Parliament . . . vouchsafed not a word toward securing the slightest *compensation* to the dispossessed owners. *Hallam.*

4. *Civil Law.* The extinction of the mutual debts of two persons, reciprocally debtors and creditors, in the same manner as in set-off. It generally operates *ipso jure*, but in Scotland must be pleaded to be operative.

5. *Railroads.* Of a stretch of ascending track part curve and part tangent, reduction of grade on the curve so that the total train resistance is equal to that on the tangent.

6. *Phon.* = COMPENSATORY LENGTHENING.

Syn. — Recompense, reward, indemnification, consideration, requital, satisfaction, set-off.

com'pen-sa'tion-al (kŏm'pĕn-sā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to compensation.

compensation balance. A kind of balance wheel for a timepiece, in which the effects of temperature changes are counteracted on the same principle as that of the compensation pendulum (which see).

compensation bar *or* **strip.** A bar or strip composed of metals of different expansibility, to compensate (as in the compensation pendulum) for the effects of changes of temperature in the atmosphere.

compensation pendulum. A clock pendulum so constructed as to remain of the same (pendulum) length by automatic compensation of the effect of changes of temperature. See PENDULUM.

compensation water. *Law.* Water supplied in times of drought or low water to a stream from a reservoir which is supplied by the stream. This is generally a first charge upon the reservoir.

com-pen'sa-tive (kŏm-pĕn'sā-tĭv; *rarely* kŏm'pĕn-sā-tĭv), *a.* Affording compensation. — **com-pen'sa-tive,** *n.* **compensative lengthening.** = COMPENSATORY LENGTHENING.

com'pen-sa'tor (kŏm'pĕn-sā'tẽr), *n.* One that compensates; — a name applied to various mechanical devices; as: **a** *Naut.* An iron plate, sphere, bar, or magnet placed near the compass on iron vessels to neutralize the ship's attraction on the needle. **b** *Gas Manuf.* A device that equalizes the action of the exhauster which draws the gas from the retorts. **c** *Elec.* A transformer in which the primary and secondary are combined as a single coil. To "step up," as a booster, part of the coil is used as primary and all as secondary. To "step down" the voltage, all the coil is used as primary and part as secondary. Called also *autoconverter*. **d** *Photog.* A device for equalizing the brightness of an image produced by a lens. **e** *Optics.* A plate or combination of prisms for equalizing the retardation of two light rays.

com-pen'sa-to-ry (kŏm-pĕn'sā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving for or to give compensation; making amends; making up for loss. **compensatory change.** *Phon.* See SOUND COMPENSATION. — **c. doubling,** *Phon.*, the doubling or gemination of a consonant subsequent to the shortening of a preceding accented long vowel; as, Lat. *littera*, earlier *litera*. — **c. interest.** See INTEREST. — **c.,** *or* **compensative, lengthening,** *Phon.*, the lengthening of a vowel or a consonant subsequent to the dropping of a following consonant or vowel in the same word, as if to compensate the loss.

Compensatory lengthening has also occurred in *night, light, bright* < ME. *nikt, liht, briht*, the short *i* lengthening in compensation for the *h* which became vocalized. *O. F. Emerson.*

com-pete' (kŏm-pēt'), *v. i.*; COM-PET'ED (-pēt'ĕd); COM-PET'ING (-pēt'ĭng). [L. *competere, competitum*; *com-* + *petere* to seek. See PETITION.] To contend emulously; to seek or strive for the same thing, position, or reward for which another is striving; to contend in rivalry, as for a prize or in business; as, tradesmen *compete* with one another.

The rival statesmen, with eyes fixed on America, were all the while *competing* for European alliances. *Bancroft.*

com'pe-tence (kŏm'pē-tĕns) } *n.* [Cf. F. *compétence*, fr.
com'pe-ten-cy (-tĕn-sĭ) } L. *competentia* agreement.]

1. A sufficient supply (of anything) *Obs.* *Fuller.*

2. Property or means sufficient for the necessaries and conveniences of life; sufficiency without excess.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words — health, peace, and *competence*. *Pope.*

Superfluity comes sooner by white hairs, but *competency* lives longer *Shak.*

3. State of being competent; fitness; ability; adequacy.

The loan demonstrates . . . the *competency* of this kingdom to the assertion of the common cause. *Burke*

The teaching of those physicists who have any claim to philosophical *competence*. *James Ward.*

4. *Phys. Geog.* The ability of a stream to transport detritus, as measured by the size of the largest particle, pebble, or bowlder it can move forward; — contr. with *capacity*, 7.

5. *Law.* Legal capacity or authority. See COMPETENT, 3.

com'pe-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [F. *compétent*, p. pr. of *compéter* to be in the competency of, L. *competere* to strive after together, to agree with, to be qualified. See COMPETE.]

1. Answering to all requirements; adequate; sufficient; suitable; capable; qualified; fit. "A *competent* knowledge of the world." *Atterbury.* "*Competent* age." *Grafton.* "*Competent* statesmen." *Palfrey.*

2. Rightfully or properly belonging; appertaining, — followed by *to*. *Rare or Legal.*

That is the privilege of the infinite Author of things, . . . but is not *competent* to any finite being. *Locke.*

3. *Law.* Legally qualified or capable; specif.: **a** With respect to authority or jurisdiction to take cognizance or act; as, a *competent* court; a *competent* custom. **b** With respect to purely legal grounds of qualification, importing no reference to mental or physical ability, credibility, knowledge of the case, or the like, but (in the case of a judge or juror) a reference to the existence of a personal interest in the matter at issue, or (in the case of a witness) of privileged communications, marital relation, etc.

Syn. — See ABLE.

competent stratum, *Geol.*, a stratum firm enough to transmit effectively the force of the thrust when strata are folded under lateral compression; also, a stratum capable of resisting rupture during the rise of a mass of intrusive lava, so that it is arched up instead of being split or mashed.

‖ **com'pe-tent** (kŏm'pē-tĕnt), *n.*; *usually in L. pl.* COMPETENTES (kŏm'pē-tĕn'tēz). [L. & LL. *competens*, p. pr. of *competere* to be fit. See COMPETENT.] *Eccl. Hist.* A catechumen in the early church who, after a period of instruction, was an applicant for baptism.

com-pet'i-ble (kŏm-pĕt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [See COMPETENT.] Compatible; befitting; suitable; consistent. *Obs.* — **com-pet'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **com-pet'i-ble-ness,** *n.* *Obs.*

com'pe-ti'tion (kŏm'pē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n* [L. *competitio*. See COMPETE.] **1.** Act of seeking, or endeavoring to gain, what another is endeavoring to gain at the same time; common strife for the same object; strife for superiority; emulous contest; rivalry, as for approbation, or for a prize; as, *competition with* a person *for* an object sought.

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*

There is no *competition* but for the second place. *Dryden.*

2. *Com. & Economics.* The effort of two or more parties, acting independently, to secure the custom of a third party by the offer of the most favorable terms; also, the relations between different buyers or different sellers which result from this effort.

Where *competition* does not act at all there is complete monopoly *A. T. Hadley.*

3. A contest between rivals; a match or trial between contestants

Syn. — COMPETITION, EMULATION, RIVALRY. COMPETITION implies a struggle or contest between two or more persons for the same object; EMULATION (see EMULATE), an ardent ambition or desire to equal or excel. Neither term connotes, as a rule, depreciation; *emulation* (which no longer implies envy or grudging) is commonly regarded as honorable or praiseworthy; as, "*Competition* is the life of trade," a keen *competition* for a prize; "A society where *emulation* without envy, ambition without jealousy, contention without animosity, incited industry and awakened genius" (*Gibbon*); "A cook might as well resolve to make bread without fermentation, as a pedagogue to carry on a school without *emulation*" (*Sydney Smith*). RIVALRY more frequently suggests a personal contest for selfish ends, resulting in envy and jealousy; as, the *rivalry* of two candidates for the same honor, of two suitors for a woman's hand, of two neighboring cities; cf., "to be no man's *rival* in love, or *competitor* in business" (*Spectator*). See AMBITION, CONTEST.

com'pe-ti'tion wal'lah (wŏl'ä). [Hind. *wālā*, an adj. suffix.] A member of the Indian civil service admitted to appointment by the competitive system instituted in 1856.

com-pet'i-tive (kŏm-pĕt'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to competition; based on competition; competitory; as, a *competitive* examination. — **com-pet'i-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **com-pet'i-tive-ness,** *n.*

com-pet'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.; cf. F. *compétiteur*.] **1.** One who seeks what another seeks, or claims what another claims; one who competes; a rival.

And cannot brook *competitors* in love *Shak.*

2. Specif., one who is engaged in selling (or buying) goods or services in the same market as another.

3. An associate; a confederate. *Obs.*

Every hour more *competitors*
Flock to their aid, and still their power increaseth. *Shak.*

com-pet'i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Acting in competition; of, pertaining to, or subject to, competition.

com-pet'i-tress (-trĕs), *n.* A woman who competes.

com'pi-la'tion (kŏm'pĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *compilation*, L. *compilatio*.] **1.** Act or process of compiling.

2. That which is compiled; esp., a book or document composed of materials gathered from other books or documents.

His [Goldsmith's] *compilations* are widely distinguished from the *compilations* of ordinary bookmakers *Macaulay.*

com-pile' (kŏm-pīl'), *v. t.*; COM-PILED' (-pīld'); COM-PIL'ING (-pīl'ĭng). [F. *compiler*, fr. L. *compilare* to plunder, pillage; *com-* + (prob.) *pilare* to plunder. Cf. PILLAGE.]

1. To collect together (literary materials) into a treatise or volume.

2. To put together in a new form out of materials already existing; esp., to put together or compose out of materials from other books or documents.

He [Goldsmith] *compiled* . . . a History of Rome. *Macaulay.*

3. To write; to compose. *Obs.* *Sir W. Temple.*

4. To put together; to heap up, to construct; build. *Obs.*

5. To contain; specif., to contain an account of. *Obs.*

Which those six books *compile* *Spenser.*

com-pil'er (kŏm-pīl'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *compilour*; cf. OF. *compileor*, fr. L. *compilator*.] One who compiles; esp., one who makes books by compilation.

com-pla'cence (kŏm-plā'sĕns) } *n.* [LL. *complacentia*.
com-pla'cen-cy (-plā'sĕn-sĭ) } See COMPLACENT; cf. COMPLAISANCE.] **1.** Calm contentment; satisfaction; gratification; esp., self-satisfaction.

The inward *complacence* we find in acting reasonably and virtuously. *Atterbury.*

We approve ourselves in a similar spirit of *complacency*, realizing the proverb's assurance, "a good man shall be satisfied from himself." *James Martineau.*

2. A source of gratification or joy. "O thou, my sole *complacence*." *Milton.*

3. Disposition to give satisfaction; good nature; civility; affability, complaisance.

Complacency, and truth, and manly sweetness,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts. *Addison.*

With mean *complacence* ne'er betray your trust. *Pope.*

4. *pl.* Acts or instances of complaisance.

Syn. — COMPLACENCY, COMPLAISANCE. COMPLACENCY implies a state of serene self-satisfaction; COMPLAISANCE, the desire to induce an agreeable sense of satisfaction in others; as, "Others . . . proclaim the errors and infirmities of a great man with an inward satisfaction and *complacency*, if they discover none of the like errors and infirmities in themselves" (*Spectator*); "That entire *complacency* and satisfaction which beam in the countenances of a new-married couple" (*Lamb*); "He was pleased to approve the body of the discourse, and I hope he is more my friend than to do it out of *complaisance*" (*Dryden*); "Unless you . . . can disguise your religion, as well-bred men do their learning, in *complaisance* to company" (*Swift*). See CIVIL.

com-peld'. Compelled. *Ref. Sp.*
com-pel'la-ble (kŏm-pĕl'ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **com-pel'la-bly,** *adv.* [LENT.]
com-pel'lant. Var. of COMPELLENT.
com-pel'la-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Compulsory. *Obs.* [pels.]
com-pel'ler. *n.* One that compels.
com-pel'ling-ly, *adv.* of *compelling*, p. pr.
compenabull. ✝ COMPANABLE.
com-pen'di-a, *n.*, *L. pl.* of COMPENDIUM.
com-pen'di-a-ri-ous (kŏm-pĕn'dĭ-ā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *compendiarius*.] Compendious. *Obs.* & *R.*
com-pen'di-a-ry, *a.* [L. *compendiarius*] Compendious. *Rare.* — *n.* A compendium. *Obs.*
com-pen'di-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *compendiatus*, p. p. of *compendiare* to shorten, fr. *compendium*.] To sum up. *Obs.* — **com-pen'di-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* *Obs.*
com-pen'di-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Compendiousness. *Obs.*
com-pen'sa-ble (kŏm-pĕn'sä-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F *compensable*.] That can be compensated. *Obs.*
compensation curb. A laminated bar, as of brass and steel, formerly used in compensation balances. [-NESS.]
com-pen'sa-tive-ness, *n.* See
com-pense' (kŏm-pĕns'), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *compenser*. See COMPENSATE.] To compensate. *Rare.* — **com-pens'er** (-pĕn'sẽr), *n. R.*
comper. ✝ COMPARE, COMPEER.
compere. ✝ COMPEAR, COMPEER.
com'pe-ren'di-nate, *v. t.* [L. *comperendinare* to defer (trial).] To delay. *Obs.*
com'pe-ren'di-nous, *a.* [L. *comperendinus*.] Deferred. *Obs.*
compernage, *n.* [Cf. OF. *compaignage, compainage*.] Company. *Obs.* & *R.*
compert, *n.* [L. *compertus*, p. p. of *comperire* to ascertain.] A fact ascertained, as by judicial inquiry *Obs.*
com-pesce' (kŏm-pĕs'), *v. t.* [L. *compescere*.] To hold in check; to restrain. *Obs. or Scot.*
compester, *v. t.* [OF., also *composter*.] To dung (land). *Obs.*
com'pe-tent-ly, *adv.* of COMPETENT.
com'pe-ti'tion-er (kŏm'pē-tĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n* A competitor; one who enters a service, etc., by competition. [*Ref. Sp.*]
com-pet'i-tive Competitive. [*L. compitalis*.] *Rom. Antiq.* Of or pert. to compita, or crossroads, or the Compitalia. See COMPITUM.
com-pet'i-tor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
com-pet'i-trix, *n.* [L.] A competitress. *Obs.*
com'pi-dore'. ✝ COMPRADOR.
com'pi-la'tor (kŏm'pĭ-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L., plunderer.] A compiler.
com-pil'a-to-ry (kŏm-pĭl'ä-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to a compiler or compilation.
com-pile'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
compilour. ✝ COMPILER.
com-pinge' (kŏm-pĭnj'), *v. t.* [L. *compingere*.] To compress; to shut up *Obs.* & *R.*
com'pi-tal (kŏm'pĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *compitalis*.] *Rom. Antiq.* Of or pert. to compita, or crossroads, or the Compitalia. See COMPITUM.
com'pi-tum (-tŭm), *n.* [L, a place where roads meet.] *Rom. Antiq.* A place of meeting of crossroads. Here a shrine was usually erected to the local Lares and an annual rural festival held, the **Com'pi-ta'li-a** (-tă'lĭ-ä), or *Laralia* (see LARES).

com-pla'cent (kŏm-plā'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *complacens* very pleasing, p. pr. of *complacere*; *com-* + *placere* to please. See PLEASE; cf. COMPLAISANT.] **1.** Pleasant. *Obs. & R.*
2. Satisfied; esp., self-satisfied; as, a *complacent* temper; a *complacent* smile.
3. Feeling or showing complaisance.
They look up with a sort of *complacent* awe . . to kings. *Burke.*
com-pla'cent-ly, *adv.* In a complacent manner.
com-plain' (kŏm-plān'), *v. i.*; COM-PLAINED' (-plānd'); COM-PLAIN'ING. [F. *complaindre*, LL. *complangere*; *com-* + L. *plangere* to strike, beat, to beat the breast or head as a sign of grief, to lament. See PLAINT.] **1.** To give utterance to grief, pain, discontent, censure, regret, etc.; to lament; to murmur; to find fault; — commonly used with *of*.
O loss of sight, of thee I most *complain!* *Milton.*
2. To show suffering; to be ailing; — formerly also reflexive; as, "the horse *complaineth* himself." *Obs. or Dial.*
3. To make a formal accusation; to make a charge.
Now, Master Shallow, you 'll *complain* of me to the king? *Shak.*
4. Fig.: To creak or groan, as a timber or wheel.
Syn. — Repine, grumble, deplore, bewail, grieve, murmur.
com-plain', *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To lament; to bewail.
By chaste Lucrece's soul that late *complain'd*
Her wrongs to us. *Shak.*
2. To utter in complaint. *Chaucer.*
com-plain', *n.* Complaint. *Obs. or Poetic.*
com-plain'ant (-ănt), *n.* [F. *complaignant*, p. pr. of *complaindre*.] **1.** One who makes complaint.
Eager *complainants* of the dispute. *Collier*
2. *Law.* The party who makes the complaint in an action or proceeding.
com-plaint' (kŏm-plānt'), *n.* [F. *complainte*. See COMPLAIN.] **1.** Expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, grievance, or resentment; lamentation; murmuring.
I poured out my *complaint* before him. *Ps.* cxlii. 2.
Grievous *complaints* of you. *Shak.*
2. A plaint or plaintive poem.
Songs, *complaintes*, roundels, virelayes. *Chaucer.*
3. *Law.* A formal allegation or charge (generally under oath) against a party, made or presented to the appropriate court or officer, as for a wrong done or a crime committed; variously applied, as to: the initial bill in proceedings in equity; the declaration in a common-law pleading; the statement of claim under the English practice acts; the initial pleading under the code practice in various States of the United States.
4. Cause or subject of complaint or murmuring.
The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the *complaint* of all who wish well to the church. *Swift.*
5. An ailment or disease of the body.
One in a *complaint* of his bowels. *Arbuthnot.*
Syn. — Lamentation, murmuring, sorrow, grief; disease, illness, disorder, malady, ailment.
com'plai-sance' (kŏm'plā-zăns'; kŏm-plā'zăns; 277 · *see note below*), *n.* [F. *complaisance*. See COMPLAISANT; cf. COMPLACENCE.] Disposition to please or oblige; act or habit of obliging compliance with the wishes of others; a deportment indicative of a desire to please; courtesy; civility.
These [ladies] . . . are by the just *complaisance* and gallantry of our nation the most powerful part of our people. *Addison.*
☞ The primary accent in both *complaisance* and *complaisant* has varied between the first and the last syllable, present usage apparently favoring that on the first, but the second accentuation above is now also common for both.
Syn. — Civility, courtesy, urbanity, suavity, affability, good breeding. See COMPLACENCY.
com'plai-sant' (-zănt'; *see* COMPLAISANCE), *a.* [F. *complaisant*, p. pr. of *complaire* to acquiesce as a favor, fr. L. *complacere*. See COMPLACENT.] Disposed to please; courteous; obliging; compliant; as, a *complaisant* gentleman.
There are to whom my satire seems too bold:
Scarce to wise Peter *complaisant* enough. *Pope.*
Syn. — Affable, gracious, civil, polite, well-bred.
— com'plai-sant'ly, *adv.* **— com'plai-sant'ness**, *n.*
com'pla-nate (kŏm'plā-nāt; kŏm-plā'nāt), *a.* [L. *complanatus*, p. p. of *complanare* to make plane. See PLANE, *v. t.*] Flattened; made level.
com'pla-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To make level; to flatten. *Obs.*
com'pla-na'tion (kŏm'plā-nā'shŭn), *n.* [See COMPLANATE, *a.*] **1.** A leveling off or flattening out.
2. *Math.* The process or result of finding a plane area equivalent to a given portion of a curved surface.
com-plect' (kŏm-plĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *complecti*. See COMPLEX, *a.*] **1.** To embrace. *Obs.*
2. To plait together; to interweave.
com'ple-ment (kŏm'plē-mĕnt), *n.* [L *complementum*: cf. F. *complément*. See COMPLETE, *v. t.*, and cf. COMPLIMENT.] **1.** Act of completing or fulfilling; accomplishment; state or fact of being complete. *Obs.*
2. *Her.* Fullness (of the moon); as, the moon in her *complement*.
3. That which fills up or completes; as: **a** The added word or words by which a predication is made complete; as in, they made Saul *king*; to set the slaves *free*; filled them *with terror*; it proved *of no use*. **b** The quantity or number required to fill a thing or make it complete; full allowance. **c** That which is required to supply a deficiency, to make perfect, or to complete a symmetrical whole; one of two mutually completing parts.
History is the *complement* of poetry. *Sir J. Stephen.*
4. Full quantity, number, or amount; a complete set; completeness.
To exceed his *complement* and number appointed him, which was one hundred and twenty persons. *Hakluyt.*
5. *Chem.* See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.
6. *Naut.* The whole force of a vessel; specif., *Nav.*, the entire force of officers and crew allowed to a ship.
7. *Math.* **a** The amount of angle or arc by which a given angle or arc falls short of 90°, or, in earlier usage, of a multiple of 90°. **b** Of a logarithm, the numerical amount by which the logarithm falls short of 10.

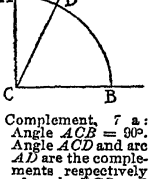

Complement. 7 a: Angle $ACB = 90°$. Angle ACD and arc AD are the complements respectively of angle DCB and arc DB, and vice versa.

8. *Music.* The interval required with a given interval to complete the octave; as, the fourth is the *complement* of the fifth, the sixth of the third.
9. Something added for ornamentation; an accessory. *Obs.*
Vain art or curious *complements*. *Spenser.*
10. A quality or accomplishment of a "finished" gentleman. *Obs.*
11. A ceremonial observance; a compliment. *Obs.*
Syn. — COMPLEMENT, SUPPLEMENT. A COMPLEMENT is that which makes up or supplies a deficiency; it frequently implies two things which mutually complete each other and together constitute a whole; as, Norman refinement and flexibility are the *complement*, in the English vocabulary, of its Saxon homelmess and strength. SUPPLEMENT, as here compared (see APPENDIX), implies an addition to that which has already relative completeness; it does not imply, like *complement*, a mutual dependence of the parts; as, foreign travel is a profitable *supplement* to a collegiate education. A corresponding distinction holds between *complementary* and *supplementary*.
I . . conceived the Rev. Mr Wilbur, who should express the more cautious element of the New England character and its pedantry, as Mr. Biglow should serve for its homely common sense vivified and heated by conscience. The parson was to be the *complement* rather than the antithesis of his parishioner. *Lowell*
complement of a parallelogram, *Geom.*, a gnomon. — **c. of a star's altitude**, *Astron.*, the angular distance of the star from the zenith. — **c. of the dew point**, *Meteor.*, the number of degrees that must be added to the dew point to make it coincide with the temperature of the air.
com'ple-ment' (kŏm'plē-mĕnt'; kŏm'plē-mĕnt'; 277), *v. t.* **1.** To supply a lack; to supplement.
2. *v. t. & i.* = COMPLIMENT. *Obs.*
com'ple-men'tal (kŏm'plē-mĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a complement.
Royal assents to laws are no ways essential . . . but rather a *complemental* ceremony. *Prynne.*
2. Accomplished; — of persons. *Obs.*
3. Ceremonious; complimentary. *Obs.*
complemental air, *Physiol.*, the quantity of air (averaging 100 cubic inches) which can be drawn into the lungs by the deepest possible inspiration in addition to that which is introduced in ordinary breathing. — **c. males**, *Zool.*, peculiar small males living parasitically on the ordinary hermaphrodite individuals of certain barnacles.
— com'ple-men'tal-ly, *adv.* **— com'ple-men'tal-ness**, *n*
com'ple-men'ta-rism (-tă-rĭz'm), *n.* The relation or the occurrence of complementaries.
com'ple-men'ta-ry (-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Serving to fill out or complete; as, *complementary* numbers.
2. Mutually supplying each other's lack.
3. *Petrog.* Designating sets of small bodies of igneous rock (commonly dikes) of varying composition which accompany large masses from which they were derived by differentiation, and which have in total, when combined, the same chemical composition as these masses.
complementary afterimage. See AFTERIMAGE. — **c. air.** *Physiol.* = COMPLEMENTAL AIR. — **c. angles** *or* **arcs**, *Math.*, two angles or arcs whose sum is a right angle or quadrant. — **c. color** *or* **colour.** See COLOR, *n.*, 1. — **c. determinant.** *Math.* See MINOR DETERMINANT. — **c. extents** *or* **surfaces, in** *n***-dimensional space**, *Math.*, any two extents or surfaces the sum of whose dimensions equals n; as a line and a plane in ordinary space, a line and a line in a plane, etc. — **c. function**, *Math.*, the primitive of a subsidiary differential equation, whose right member is 0, which must be added to any particular integral of the same equation with the right member not 0, to obtain the primitive of this latter equation. — **c. males.** = COMPLEMENTAL MALES. — **c. minors**, *Math.*, the two determinants formed by the constituents (taken in order) that are respectively struck out twice or not struck out at all in striking out the same number of rows and of columns in a determinant. See DETERMINANT. — **c. modulus**, *Math.*, the magnitude k' such that $k^2 + k'^2 = 1$; — so called because if $k = \sin \frac{1}{2} x$ (as commonly), then $k' = \cos \frac{1}{2} x$. — **c. operations**, *Math.*, two operations such that if either turns the form F into F′, the other turns F′ into F. — **c. parallelogram.** See GNOMON, 3. — **c. set**, *Math.*, the set of all points of an interval that do not belong to a certain closed set.
com'ple-men'ta-ry, *n*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [See COMPLIMENTARY.] **1.** One skilled in accomplishments. *Obs.*
2. That which is complementary, as a color or image.
com-plete' (kŏm-plēt'; *formerly often accented* com'plete, *as in Shakespeare*), *a.* [L. *completus*, p. p. of *complere* to fill up; *com-* + *plere* to fill. See FULL, *a.*; cf. COMPLY, COMPLIN.] **1.** Filled up; with no part, item, or element lacking; free from deficiency, entire; perfect; consummate. "*Complete* perfections." *Milton.*
Ye are *complete* in him. *Col.* II. 10
That thou, dead corse, again in *complete* steel
Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon. *Shak.*
2. Brought to an end or to a final or intended condition; concluded; completed; as, the edifice is *complete*.
This course of vanity almost *complete*. *Prior.*
3. Perfectly equipped or skilled; accomplished, as in an art or pursuit; as, "The *Compleat* Angler." *Walton.*
4. *Bot.* Having all the parts or organs which belong to it or to the typical form; — said of a flower having calyx, corolla, androecium, and gynoecium.
Syn. — Entire, perfect, total. See WHOLE.
complete annuity. See ANNUITY, 2. — **c. branch of a curve**, *Math.*, any branch of a curve conceived as continuous through infinity. — **c. corporation.** See CORPORATION. — **c. dyadic**, *Math.*, one not reducible to the sum of less than three dyads. — **c. equation**, *Math.*, one containing all positive integral powers of the unknown, lower than the highest. — **c. fertilizer**, *Agric.*, any fertilizer which contains available phosphorus, nitrogen, and potassium, three of the elements essential to plant growth. — **c. group**, *Math.*, one that admits of no contragredient isomorphism and has no self-conjugate operations besides identity. — **c. integral**, *Math.*, of a partial differential equation (1) of the first order, a solution that contains as many arbitrary constants as there are independent variables; (2) of higher order, the most general relation connecting the variables that on substitution, with its derivatives, in the equation satisfies it identically. — **c. linkage.** See LINKAGE, *n.*, 3. — **c. pair**, *Kinematics*, a closed pair. — **c. primitive**, *Math.*, the complete integral, regarded as source of the differential equation. — **c. quadrilateral**, *Geom.*, the figure determined by four lines; a tetragram. It has four sides, as *AB*, *BC*, *CD*, *DA*, and three diagonals, as *AC*, *BD*, *EF*, called *axes*, which cut, each two the other, harmonically in three *centers*, *xxx*, one it may be, or two (as in case of a square) at infinity.

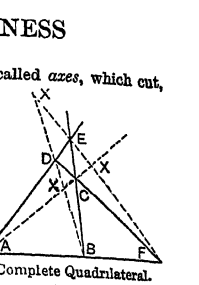

Complete Quadrilateral.

com-plete' (kŏm-plēt'), *v. t.*; COM-PLET'ED (-plēt'ĕd); COM-PLET'ING (-plēt'ĭng). To bring to a state of entirety or perfection; to perfect; to furnish or equip fully; to fulfill; finish; as, to *complete* a task.
And, to *complete* her bliss, a fool for mate. *Pope.*
Syn. — Perform, execute, terminate, conclude, finish, end, fill up, achieve, realize, effect, consummate, accomplish, effectuate, fulfill, bring to pass. See CLOSE, *v. t.*
com-ple'tion (-plē'shŭn), *n.* [L. *completio* a filling, a fulfillment.] **1.** Act or process of making complete; the getting through to the end; as, the *completion* of an undertaking, an education, a service.
The *completion* of some repairs *Prescott.*
2. State of being complete; fulfillment; realization.
Predictions receiving their *completion* in Christ. *South.*
com-ple'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *completivus*: cf. F. *complétif*.] Making complete. — **com-ple'tive-ly**, *adv.*
‖ **com'ple-to'ri-um** (kŏm'plē-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TORIA (-ă). [L.] *Eccl.* **a** = COMPLIN. **b** An anthem in the Ambrosian liturgy sung at lauds and vespers.
com-ple'to-ry (kŏm-plē'tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *completorium*.] **1.** *Eccl.* = COMPLIN.
2 That which affords completion.
com-ple'to-ry, *a.* Serving to complete.
Completory of ancient presignifications. *Barrow.*
com'plex (kŏm'plĕks), *a.* [L. *complexus*, p. p. of *complecti* to entwine around, comprise; *com-* + *plectere* to twist, akin to *plicare* to fold. See PLAIT, *n.*] **1.** Composed of two or more parts; composite; not simple; as, a *complex* being.
Ideas thus made up of several simple ones put together, I call *complex*; such as beauty, gratitude, a man. *Locke.*
2. Involving many parts; complicated; intricate.
When the actual motions of the heavens are calculated in the best possible way, the process is difficult and *complex*. *Whewell.*
Syn. — Implicated, entangled, twisted, interlaced, mazy, perplexed. — COMPLEX, COMPLICATED, INTRICATE, INVOLVED agree in expressing an interrelation of elements or parts. An object is COMPLEX when it is made up of interrelated or interacting parts (cf. *compound*, under AGGREGATE); as, the *complex* mechanism of a watch; it is COMPLICATED when the interconnection or arrangement of the parts is difficult to trace or understand; as, a *complicated* problem in mathematics; it is INTRICATE when, from the interwinding or reticulation of its parts, it is perplexing or hard to follow out; as, the *intricate* tracery of an arabesque; it is INVOLVED when its parts are thought of as intertwined, or as returning in some fashion upon themselves; as, the *involved* patterns of sailors' or heraldic knots; an *involved* sentence or argument. The same object may often be regarded from more than one of the above points of view; as, a sailor's knot may be *intricate* and *complicated*, as well as *involved*; a network of railroad tracks may be *complicated* as well as *intricate*, though not *involved*.
Almost the whole mass of the heart is made up of . . . muscular fibers, which have a very remarkable and *complex* arrangement. *Huxley.*
[Hugo] has set before himself the task of realizing, in the language of romance, much of the involution of our *complicated* lives *Stevenson.*
He [Leonardo] wasted many days in curious tricks of design, seeming to lose himself in the spinning of *intricate* devices of lines and colors. *W. Pater.*
Involved enigmas and riddles. *Sir T. Browne.*
complex division, *Math.*, division of a complex magnitude. — **c. ether**, *Chem.* See ETHER, 3. — **c. fraction**, a fraction having a fraction or mixed number in the numerator or denominator or in each. — **c. function**, *Math.*, a function of the complex variable. — **c. harmonic function.** See HARMONIC FUNCTION. — **c. integer**, *Math.*, a complex number, $a + ib$, where a and b are real integers. — **c number**, *Math.*, specif., an expression of the form $a + ib$, where a and b are ordinary real numbers and i is the so-called imaginary unit $\sqrt{-1}$, defined by $i \cdot i = -1$; generally, any similar algebraic expression, as $ax + by + ck + \ldots$, compounded of disparate units, i, j, k, etc. — **c. plane**, *Math.*, the plane of the complex variable $z = x + iy$, on which every point corresponds to a pair of values of x and y, while every such pair corresponds to a point. — **c. reaction time.** See REACTION TIME. — **c. salt**, *Chem.*, a salt formed by the union of simpler salts and yielding ions more complex than theirs. — **c. sentence**, *Gram.*, a sentence having one principal and one or more subordinate clauses (see CLAUSE); as in "The temple of God is holy, which temple ye are" (1 *Cor.* iii. 17); "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth" (*Matt.* v. 5); — sometimes extended to include also the *compound* sentence. — **c. singularity**, *Math.*, a singularity due to coincident tangents meeting the curve in more than three points. — **c. syllogism**, *Logic*, a chain syllogism, or sorites. — **c. unit**, *Math.*, a complex number $a + ib$, whose modulus or absolute value, $\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$, is 1. It is represented by a point on the unit circle about the origin. — **c. variable**, *Math.*, a variable compounded of real and imaginary parts, as $x + iy$, commonly depicted on a plane by that point whose rectangular Cartesian coördinates are x and y, all real numbers being laid off on the X axis and all pure imaginaries or i-numbers on the Y axis; — sometimes called *affix of the point*.
com'plex, *n.* [L. *complexus*.] **1.** Assemblage of related things; a whole made up of complicated or interrelated parts.
This parable of the wedding supper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings and privileges exhibited by the gospel. *South.*
2. *Gram.* A complex sentence.
3. *Math.* An assemblage in space of forms of any kind that fulfill one condition; esp., a triple infinity of lines, whose coördinates therefore fulfill a single condition. All the intersections of mutual perpendicular planes tangent to a quadric form a *complex* of lines.
complexes in involution. *Math.* See ORTHOGONAL COMPLEXES.
com-plex' (kŏm-plĕks'), *v. t.*; COM-PLEXED' (-plĕkst'); COM-PLEX'ING. [See COMPLEX, *a.*] To make complex or make into a complex; to make up by mingling.

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com'pla-cen'tial (kŏm'plā-sĕn'shăl), *a. Obs. or R.* **a** Marked by, causing, or showing complacence. "*Complacential* love." *Baxter.* **b** Complaisant. — **com'pla-cen'tial-ly**, *adv.*
com-plain'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
com-plaind'. Complained. *Ref. Sp.* [plains.
com-plain'er, *n.* One that complains.
com-plain'ing-ly, *adv.* of *complaining*, p. pr.
com-plain'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
com-plaint'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
com-plain'tive, *a.* [Cf. OF. *complaintif*.] Prone to complain. *Rare.* — **com-plain'tive-ness**, *n. Rare.*
com-pla'nar, *a.* See COPLANAR.
com-plane'. † COMPLAIN.
com-plane', *v. t.* To complanate. *Obs.*
com-plant', *v. t.* [LL. *complantare*: cf. OF. *complanter*.] To plant together; graft upon. *Obs.* — **com'plan-ta'tion**, *n. Obs.*
com'ple, *v. t.* [OF. *complir*, *complier*.] To accomplish. *Obs.*
com-please' (kŏm-plēz'), *v. t.* [F. *complaire*. Cf. PLEASE.] To gratify; to delight. *Obs.*
com-pleat'. † COMPLETE.
com-plec'tion. † COMPLEXION
com-plect'ed, *a.* Complexioned. *Dial. U. S.*
com-plect'ed, *p. a.* Interwoven.
com-plec'tion, *n.* Rare var. of COMPLEXION.
com-pleet'. † COMPLETE.
compleigne. † COMPLAIN.
compleine. † COMPLAIN.
compleinte. † COMPLAINT.
com'ple-men'ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [complements
com'ple-ment'er, *n.* One that
com'ple-ment-oid, *n. Physiol. Chem.* See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.
com-plet'ed (kŏm-plē'tĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of COMPLETE. —
com-plet'ed-ness, *n.*
com-plete'ly, *adv.* of COMPLETE.
com-plete'ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *complétement*.] See -MENT.
com-plete'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
com-plet'er (kŏm-plēt'ẽr), *n.* One that completes.
com-plexed' (kŏm-plĕkst'), *pret. & p. p.* of COMPLEX. — **com-plex'ed-ness** (kŏm-plĕk'sĕd-nĕs), *n.*

com-plex'ion (kŏm-plĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *complexion*, fr. L. *complexio*. See COMPLEX, *a.*] **1.** The combination in a certain proportion of the qualities, *hot, cold, moist, dry*, supposed in medieval physiology and natural philosophy to determine the nature of a body, plant, etc.; also, the analogous combination of the four bodily humors. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. Constitution or habit of body or mind so determined; the temperament, habitude, or natural disposition; character; nature.
If his *complexion* incline him to melancholy. *Milton.*
It is the *complexion* of them all to leave the dam. *Shak.*
The whole *complexion* of thought and language on ethical subjects alters on crossing the line from heathendom to Christendom. *J. Martineau.*
3. The color or hue of the skin, esp. of the face; — formerly thought of as indicating the bodily temperament. Cf. BLOND, BRUNET.
Tall was her stature, her *complexion* dark. *Wordsworth.*
Between the pale *complexion* of true love,
And the red glow of scorn and proud disdain. *Shak.*
4. General appearance or aspect; as, the *complexion* of the sky; the *complexion* of the news.
5. Complexity or act of making complex; a combination or complex. *Obs.*
This paragraph is . . a *complexion* of sophisms. *Coleridge.*

com-plex'ion, *v. t.* **1.** To compose. *Obs.*
2. To give a color or complexion to; to tinge.

com-plex'ion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to complexion of body or mind. — **com-plex'ion-al-ly,** *adv. Rare.*

com-plex'ion-a-ry (kŏm-plĕk'shŭn-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to the complexion or to the care of it. *Rare. Jer. Taylor.*

com-plex'ioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Having a certain complexion, — often used in composition; as, dark-*complexioned*.
A flower is the best-*complexioned* grass. *Fuller.*

com-plex'i-ty (kŏm-plĕk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *complexité*.] **1.** State of being complex in nature or structure; compositeness; intricacy; entanglement.
The objects of society are of the greatest possible *complexity*. *Burke.*
2. That which is complex; an intricacy; a complication.
Many-corridored *complexities*
Of Arthur's palace. *Tennyson.*

com-plex'us (-sŭs), *n.; L. pl.* COMPLEXUS. [L., an embracing.] **1.** A complex; an aggregate of parts; a complication.
2. *Anat.* A broad muscle of the back of the neck, arising from the lower cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ and inserted between the curved lines of the occipital bone.

com-pli'a-ble (kŏm-plī'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of bending or yielding; apt to yield; compliant; accordant.
Another *compliable* mind. *Milton.*
— **com-pli'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **com-pli'a-bly,** *adv.*

com-pli'ance (-ăns), *n.* [See COMPLY.] **1.** Act or practice of complying: **a** Civility; accord; agreement. *Obs.* **b** A yielding, as to a desire, demand, or proposal; conformity.
What *compliances* will remove dissension? *Swift.*
Ready *compliance* with the wishes of his people *Macaulay.*
2. A disposition to yield to others; complaisance.
A man of few words and of great *compliance. Clarendon.*
Syn. — Concession, submission, consent, obedience, performance, execution, acquiescence, assent.

com-pli'an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Compliance; compliant disposition or quality. *Goldsmith.*

com-pli'ant (-ănt), *a.* Yielding; complaisant; pliant; submissive. "The *compliant* boughs." *Milton.*
Syn. — See OBEDIENT.

com'pli-ca-cy (kŏm'plĭ-kă-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** State or quality of being complicate or intricate. *Mulford.*
2. A complicated thing.

com'pli-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *complicatus*, p. p. of *complicare* to fold together; *com-* + *plicare*. See COMPLEX, *a.*] **1.** Complex; complicated; involved.
How *complicate*, how wonderful is man! *Young.*
2. **a** *Bot.* = CONDUPLICATE. **b** *Zoöl.* Folded longitudinally one or more times; — said of insects' wings.

com'pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* COM'PLI-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); COM'PLI-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). **1.** To fold or twist together; to combine intimately or intricately; to make complex; to combine or associate so as to make intricate or difficult.
When the disease is *complicated* with other diseases. *Arbuthnot*
2. To form by combination or complication. *Obs.*

com'pli-cate, *v. i.* To become complicated.

com'pli-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Consisting of parts intricately combined or associated; difficult of separation, analysis, solution, or the like; complex.
Nor can his *complicated* sinews fail. *Young.*
Avarice and luxury very often become one *complicated* principle of action. *Addison.*
Syn. — See COMPLEX.
complicated fracture. *Surg.* See FRACTURE, *n.*
— **com'pli-cat'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **com'pli-cat'ed-ness,** *n.*

com'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *complicatio*: cf. F. *complication*.] **1.** Act or process of complicating, or state of being complicated; intricate or confused relation of parts; complicated matter or structure; entanglement; complexity; a complexus.
A *complication* of diseases. *Macaulay.*
Through and beyond these dark *complications* of the present, the New England founders looked to the great necessities of future times. *Palfrey.*
2. *Med.* A disease or diseases, or adventitious circumstances or conditions, coexistent with and modifying a primary disease, but not necessarily connected with it.
3. *Psychol.* An idea or perception consisting of a combination of elements, yet appearing in consciousness as single.

com'plice (kŏm'plĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *complex, -plicis*, closely connected with one, confederate; akin to *complicare*. See COMPLICATE, *a.*; cf. ACCOMPLICE.] An associate or accomplice; esp., an accomplice in crime. *Archaic.*
To quell the rebels and their *complices*. *Shak.*

com-plic'i-tous (kŏm-plĭs'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Having, or guilty of, complicity.

com-plic'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *complicité*.] **1.** State of being an accomplice; participation in guilt.
2. Complexity.

com-plex'ion-a-bly, *adv.* Complexionally. *Obs. & R.*
com-plex'ion-ist, *n.* One who treats the complexion; a facial dermatologist.
com-plex'ion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
com-plex'ive, *a.* [L. *complexivus*.] Comprehensive. *Obs.*
com-plex'ive-ly, *adv Obs.*
com-plex'ly, *adv.* of COMPLEX.
com'plex-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
com-plex'ure, *n.* Complexion or constitution; nature *Obs.*

com-pli'ant, *n.* One who complies. *Obs.* [ANT]
com-pli'ant-ly, *adv.* of COMPLI-
com'pli-cant (kŏm'plĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *complicans*, p. pr.] *Zoöl.* Overlapping; — said of the elytra of certain beetles.
com'pli-cate, *n.* A complication. *Rare.* [PLICATE.]
com'pli-cate-ly, *a d v.* of COM-
com'pli-cate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
com'pli-ca-tive (kŏm'plĭ-kă-tĭv), *a.* Tending or suited to complicate. — *n.* A complicating principle or agency. *Obs.*
complie † COMPLIN.
com-pli'er, *n.* One who complies. [-ABLE.]
com'pli-men'ta-ble, *a.* See
com'pli-men'ta-ri-ly (kŏm'plĭ-mĕn'tă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of COMPLIMENTARY [-NESS]
com'pli-men'ta-ri-ness, *n.* See
com'pli-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or practice of complimenting. *Rare.*

com'pli-ment (kŏm'plĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *compliment*, It. *complimento*, fr. *complire* to compliment, finish, suit, fr. Sp. *cumplir* to complete, accomplish, perform what is due, be courteous, fr. L. *complere* to fill up. See COMPLETE; cf. COMPLEMENT.] **1.** A ceremonious expression, by word or act, of approbation, regard, confidence, civility, or admiration, a flattering speech or attention.
Tedious waste of time, to sit and hear
So many hollow *compliments* and lies. *Milton.*
2. A ceremonious greeting; a formal respect; — usually *pl.*; as, to send one's *compliments* to a friend.
3. A complimentary gift; a gratuity. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Praise, commendation, eucomium; blandishment, obsequiousness, servility, sycophancy. — COMPLIMENT, FLATTERY, ADULATION. A COMPLIMENT is a courteous expression of commendation, and may be either sincere or merely formal; as, "In the noble dedication . . . to the Duchess of Ormond we have an example of Dryden's most polished and magnificent style in elaborate personal *compliment*" (*E. W. Gosse*); "We are not so fond of paying *compliments*" (*Fielding*). FLATTERY is never sincere; it plays upon self-love or vanity by means of artful or obsequious praise; as, "Intoxicating with *compliment* . . . that you in return may gild with *flattery*" (*Beaconsfield*); "When one is flagging, a little praise (if it can be had genuine and unadulterated by *flattery*, which is as difficult to come by as the genuine mountain dew) is a cordial after all" (*Scott*). ADULATION is servile and fulsome flattery; as, "Willoughby's comportment while the showers of *adulation* drenched him might be likened to the composure of Indian gods undergoing worship" (*G Meredith*); "No *adulation* was too fulsome for her, no *flattery* of her beauty too gross" (*J. R. Green*). See ENCOMIUM, FAWN.
compliments of the season, compliments appropriate to the time or occasion, as to Christmas or a birthday.

com'pli-ment' (kŏm'plĭ-mĕnt'; kŏm'plĭ-mĕnt'; 277), *v. t.;* COM'PLI-MENT'ED; COM'PLI-MENT'ING. [Cf. F. *complimenter*.] **1.** To greet, flatter, or gratify, by formal expression of approbation, respect, congratulation, etc.; to make or pay a compliment to.
Monarchs should their inward soul disguise; . . .
Should *compliment* their foes and shun their friends. *Prior*
2. To present (one) with something by way of civility or compliment.
Syn. — Praise, flatter, adulate, commend.

com'pli-ment', *v. i.* To use formal civility of word or act; to pass conventional expressions of flattery or respect.
I make the interlocutors, upon occasion, *compliment* with one another. *Boyle*

com'pli-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl) *a.* **1.** Formal. *Obs.*
2. Complimentary. *Archaic.*
Complimental phrases, and such froth *Sir H. Wotton*
— **com'pli-men'tal ly,** *adv.* — **com'pli-men'tal-ness,** *n.*

com'pli-men'ta-ry (-tă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Expressive of regard or praise; of the nature of, or containing, a compliment; as, a *complimentary* remark; a *complimentary* ticket.
2. Given to, or using, compliment; — of persons.

com'plin } (kŏm'plĭn), *n.* [ME. *complie*, OF. *complie*, F.
com'pline } *complies*, pl., fr. LL. *completa* (prop. fem. of L. *completus*) the religious exercise which completes and closes the service of the day. See COMPLETE.] *Eccl.* The last division of the Roman Catholic breviary; the seventh and last of the canonical hours of the Western Church; the last prayer of the day, to be said after sunset.
The custom of godly men hath been to shut up the evening with a *complin* of prayer at nine of the night. *Hammond.*

com'plot (kŏm'plŏt), *n.* [F. *complot*, in OF. also a throng; of uncertain origin. Cf. PLOT.] A plotting together; a confederacy in some covert design; a conspiracy.
I know their *complot* is to have my life *Shak.*

com-plot' (kŏm-plŏt'), *v. t. & i.;* COM-PLOT'TED; COM-PLOT'TING. [Cf. F. *comploter*.] To plot or plan together; to conspire; to join in a secret design. — **com-plot'ment,** *n. Obs.*

Com'plu-ten'sian (kŏm'plōō-tĕn'shăn; -sĭ-ăn; 243), *a.* [L. *complutensis*.] Of or pertaining to Complutum (a city near Madrid), now Alcalá de Henares; as, the *Complutensian* Polyglot or Bible. See POLYGLOT.

com-plu'vi-um (kŏm-plōō'vĭ-ŭm; 243), *n.; pl.* -VIA (-ă) [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A square opening in the roof of the atrium (which see) towards which the roof sloped, and through which the rain fell into the impluvium, or cistern.

com-ply' (kŏm-plī'), *v. i.;* COM-PLIED' (-plīd'); COM-PLY'ING. [Cf. L. *complicare* to fold up. See PLY.] To infold; to embrace. *Obs. & R. Herrick.*

com-ply', *v. i.* [Perh. formed fr. *compliment*, influenced by *ply, pliant*, which are of different origin: cf. It. *complire* to compliment, finish, suit. See COMPLIMENT, COMPLETE.] **1.** To be ceremoniously courteous; to make one's compliments. *Obs. Shak.*
2. To yield, accord, agree, or acquiesce; to accommodate or adapt one's self (or itself); to consent or conform, — usually followed by *with* (formerly also by *to* or an infinitive), and now restricted to complying with desires, requirements, conditions, and the like.
They did servilely *comply* with the people *Tillotson.*
He that *complies* against his will
Is of his own opinion still. *Hudibras*
Syn. — See CONFORM.

com-ply', *v. t.* [See COMPLY, *v. i.*] *Obs.* **1.** To fulfill; to accomplish.
2. To bring into conformity with.

com'po (kŏm'pō), *n.; pl.* -POS (-pōz). Short for COMPOSITION; — used, esp. in England, colloq. in various trade applications; as: **a** A mortar made of sand and cement. **b** A carver's mixture of resin, whiting, and glue, used instead of plaster of Paris for ornamenting walls and cornices. **c** A composition for billiard balls. Cf. BONZOLINE. **d** A preparation of which printers' rollers are made. **e** A preparation used in currying leather. **f** Composition paid by a debtor.

com-pone' (kŏm-pōn'), *v. t.* [L. *componere*. See COMPOUND.] To compose; to settle; to arrange. *Obs.*
A good pretense for *componing* peace. *Strype*

com-po'nent (-pō'nĕnt), *a.* [L. *componens*, p. pr. of *componere*. See COMPOUND, *v. t.*] Serving, or helping, to form; composing; constituting; constituent.
The *component* parts of natural bodies. *Sir I. Newton.*

com-po'nent (kŏm-pō'nĕnt), *n.* **1.** A constituent part; an ingredient.
2. *Mech.* One of the factors from which a resultant force, velocity, acceleration, etc., may be compounded, or into which it may be resolved.
3. *Phys. Chem.* Any constituent (of a system) the concentration of which in the different phases is capable of independent variation. See PHASE RULE.
4. *Astron.* One of the stars of a double or multiple star.
Syn. — COMPONENT, CONSTITUENT, INGREDIENT, ELEMENT. COMPONENT (*n.* or *a.*) applies to the parts which go to make up a compound; CONSTITUENT (*n.* or *a.*), so far as it differs from COMPONENT (with which it is often exactly synonymous), connotes more definitely the essential or formative character of the parts; as, copper and zinc are the *components* of brass, hydrogen and oxygen the *constituents* of water; "Sensibility . . . is not only a characteristic feature, but may be deemed a *component* part, of genius" (*Coleridge*); "Break a ray of light into its *constituent* colors" (*J. H. Newman*). INGREDIENT primarily suggests a mixture (such as a drink, a medicine) rather than a compound; as, "The *ingredients* of our poisoned chalice" (*Shak.*); "I used to see him squatting by a fire . . . stirring *ingredients* in a caldron" (*J. A. Symonds*). Similarly, in its fig. uses it suggests rather something which enters (see etym.) into a composition than an essential part; as, "A little grain of romance is no ill *ingredient* to preserve and exalt the dignity of human nature" (*Swift*); "In literature it is what we call genius, an insoluble *ingredient* which kindles, lights, inspires" (*Lowell*). ELEMENT, as here compared, adds to the idea of constituent parts or principles the suggestion of certain basic or ultimate qualities, esp. as applied to immaterial or intangible things; as, the native and foreign *elements* in English, the *elements* of beauty, there were *elements* of tragedy in the situation. See PART.

com'po-nen'tal (kŏm'pō-nĕn'tăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a component or components.

com-po'ny (kŏm-pō'nĭ) } *a.* [F. *componé*, OF. also *cou-*
com-po'né (kŏm-pō'nā) } *ponné.*] *Her.* Divided into squares of two alternate tinctures in a single row; — said of any bearing; or, in the case of a bearing having curved lines, divided into patches of alternate colors following the curve. If there are two rows it is called *counter-compony.*

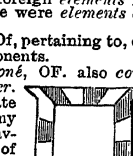
Bordure Compony.

com-port' (-pōrt'), *v. t.;* COM-PORT'ED; COM-PORT'ING [F. *comporter*, LL. *comportare*, fr L. *comportare* to bring together; *com-* + *portare* to carry. See PORT demeanor.] **1.** To bear, to brook; to put up with. *Obs.*
With patience I will my woe *comport*. *Chaucer.*
Observe how Lord Somers . . . *comported* himself *Burke*
2. To carry; to conduct; — with a reflexive pronoun.
3. To carry with it or them; to involve. *Rare.*
Conferring those minor orders which did not necessarily *comport* celibacy. *G Sandys*
to comport the pike, to carry it grasped near the middle and pressed to the right side of the body, with the point raised. *Obs. Od. E. D.*

com-port', *v. i.* **1.** To bear or endure; to put up (with); as, to *comport* with an injury. *Obs. Barrow.*
2. To act or behave. *Obs.*
3. To agree, accord, or suit (with).
How ill this dullness doth *comport* with greatness. *Beau & Fl.*
Syn. — See CORRESPOND.

com-port', *n.* [Cf. OF. *comport.*] Manner of acting; behavior; deportment. *Obs. Dryden.*

com'port (kŏm'pōrt), *n.* [See COMPOTE, COMPOTIER.] A kind of dish for use in serving fruit or dessert.

com-port'a-ble (kŏm-pōr'tă-b'l), *a. Obs.* **1.** That can be borne; tolerable.
2. Suitable; consistent. *Wotton.*

com-port'ance (-tăns), *n.* Behavior; comport. *Obs.*
Goodly *comportance* each to other bear *Spenser*

com-port'ment (kŏm-pōrt'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *comportement.*] Manner of acting; behavior; bearing, — formerly also *pl.*
A graceful *comportment* of their bodies *Cowley*

com-pose' (kŏm-pōz'), *v. t.;* COM-POSED' (-pōzd'); COM-POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *composer*; *com-* + *poser* to place. The sense is that of L. *componere*, but the origin is different. See POSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To form by putting together two or more things, elements, or parts; to put together; to make up; to fashion; — now rarely in the active construction.
2. To form the substance of, or part of the substance of; to constitute; *pass.*, to be made up (of).
Their borrowed gold *composed*
The calf in Oreb *Milton.*
A few useful things . . *compose* their intellectual possessions. *I Watts.*
3. To construct by mental labor; to design and execute, or put together, in a manner involving the adaptation of forms of expression to ideas, or to the laws of harmony or proportion; as, to *compose* a sentence, a sermon, a symphony, or a picture.
Let me *compose*
Something in verse as well as prose. *Pope.*
The genius that *composed* such works as the "Standard" and "Last Supper" *B. R. Haydon.*
4. *Print.* To arrange (type) in a composing stick in order for printing, to set (type).
5. To put together (elements or parts) into a whole; to dispose in proper form; to reduce to order; to put in proper state or condition; to adjust, regulate, or arrange.
In a peaceful grave my corpse *compose*. *Dryden.*
How in safety best we may
Compose our present evils. *Milton.*
6. To free from agitation or disturbance; to tranquilize, settle, or soothe; to calm; to quiet. Specif.: To dispose or adjust, as one's self, one's body, features, or mind, to calmness or preparation for an attitude or act.
Compose thy mind. *Dryden.*

-POED (-pōd); -PO-ING. To employ compo; to apply compo to.
com-pon'der-ate, *v. t.* [L. *componderare*.] To be weighed together. *Obs.*
com-po'né (kŏm-pō'nĕ), *a.* [F.] *Her.* = COMPONY.
com-poned' (kŏm-pōnd'), *p. a.* 1. Compounded, composed, or collocated.
2. *Her.* = COMPONY
componen † COMPOUND.
com-po'nen-cy (kŏm-pō'nĕn-sĭ), *n.* Component quality. *Rare.*
com'po-nen'do (kŏm'pō-nĕn'dō), *n.* [Abl of L. *componendus*, gerundive of *componere*.] Composition of proportion.
com-po'ne-re li'tes (lĭ'tēz). [L.] To settle disputes.
com'por-ta'tion (kŏm'pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *comportatio*.] A bringing together. *Obs*
com'pos (kŏm'pŏs), *a.* For COMPOS MENTIS. [CORPSANT.
com'po-sant, *n.* Corrupt. of

com-pose' (kŏm-pōz'), *v. i.* **1.** To practice composition, as of literary or musical work, or in printing.
2. To enter into or admit of composition; as, the house and adjoining trees *compose* well in the picture.
3. To come to terms. *Obs.* *Shak.*

com-posed' (kŏm-pōzd'), *p. a.* **1.** Formed of parts; composite; compound. *Obs.*
2. Put together well or with art.
By wailful sonnets, whose *composèd* rimes
Should be full-fraught with serviceable vows. *Shak.*
3. Free from agitation; calm; sedate; quiet; tranquil, self-possessed.
The Mantuan there in sober triumph sate,
Composed his posture, and his look sedate. *Pope.*
4. *Her.* = COMPONY.
Syn.—See COOL.

composed throughout [equiv. to G. *durchkomponirt*], *Music*, with an individual setting for each stanza or strophe; — said of a song.

—com-pos'ed-ly (-pōz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*— **com-pos'ed-ness**, *n.*

com-pos'er (kŏm-pōz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that composes.
2. Specif.: **a** An author; esp., an author or writer of music.
His [Mozart's] most brilliant and solid glory is founded upon his talents as a *composer*. *Moore (Encyc. of Mus.)*
b A typesetter; a compositor. *Obs.* **c** One that quiets or calms; one who adjusts a difference.
Sweet *composers* of the pensive soul. *Gay.*

com-pos'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COMPOSE.
composing machine. See TYPESETTING MACHINE. — **c. rule,** *Print.*, a type-high strip of brass or steel, with ears at the upper corners, against which type is set in composing and by the aid of which the set type is transferred from the stick to the galley. Cf. MAKE-UP RULE. — **c. stick,** *Print.*, a tray, usually of metal, which the compositor holds in his left hand, and in which he arranges the type in words and lines. It has one open side, and one adjustable end by means of which the length of the lines is gauged.

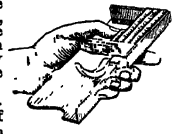
Composing Stick.

Com-pos'i-tæ (kŏm-pŏz'ĭ-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *compositus* made up of parts. See COMPOSITE.] *Bot.* An immense natural group of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, embracing the most highly developed families in the vegetable kingdom, and characterized by having the small flowers or florets borne in dense involucrate heads resembling single flowers. All plants of this type, as the daisy, dandelion, aster, ragweed, and wormwood, were formerly and are still often treated as one family, under the name Compositæ; but they are now more generally divided among the families Asteraceæ, Cichoriaceæ, and Ambrosiaceæ, together forming the order Asterales. See these terms.

com-pos'ite (kŏm-pŏz'ĭt; kŏm'pŏ-zĭt; 277: *the second is the prevailing pron. in England*), *a.* [L. *compositus* made up of parts, p. p. of *componere*. See COMPOUND, *v. t.*; cf. COMPOST.] **1.** Made up of distinct parts or elements; compounded; as, a *composite* language.
Happiness, like air and water . . is *composite*. *Landor.*
2 [*cap.*] *Arch.* Belonging to a modification of the Corinthian order introduced in Roman imperial times by combining the Ionic volutes with the acanthus-circled bell of the Corinthian. In the 16th century classification of "the orders" the Composite was the 5th. Called also by early commentators the **Roman,** or the **Italic, order.** See 3d CAPITAL, *Illust.*; ORDER.
3. *Bot.* Belonging to, or having the characters of, the group Compositæ; as, a *composite* plant; a *composite* inflorescence.
4. *Shipbuilding.* Built of steel or iron framework and wooden planking; of or pertaining to such a style of structure; as, a *composite* ship; the *composite* principle.
composite arch, *Arch.*, an arch the sides of which are made up of curves struck from different centers;—applied to certain forms of the pointed arch. See ARCH, *Illust.* — **c. balance,** *Elec.*, a balance capable of being used as an ammeter, a voltmeter, or a wattmeter at will by suitably altering the coil connections. — **c. candle,** a candle made of a mixture of substances; — applied esp. to a particular kind composed of stearic acid and stearin. — **c. carriage,** a railroad car having compartments of different classes. *Eng.* — **c. determinant,** *Math.*, the sum of all possible determinants that may be formed from a rectangular array of m rows and $m+n$ columns by suppressing n columns in every possible way. — **c. group,** *Math.*, one containing one or more self-conjugate subgroups other than 1. — **c. number,** *Math.*, a product of two or more integers each greater than 1. — **c. photograph** *or* **portrait,** one made by a combination, or blending, of several distinct photographs, either by photographing the individuals one over another on the same plate, or by making one print from a number of negatives. — **c. proposition,** *Logic*, a proposition consisting of and asserting several propositions. — **c. sailing,** *Naut.* See under SAILING. — **c. syllogism,** *Logic*, a syllogism with more than two premises.

com-pos'ite (kŏm-pŏz'ĭt; kŏm'pŏ-zĭt; *see adj.*), *n.* **1.** A component part. *Obs. & R.*
2. A composite thing; a composition, combination, or compound; specif.: **a** *Gram.* A compound word. *Rare.* **b** A composite carriage, candle, photograph, etc.
3. Specif.: *Bot.* A plant of the order Asterales, commonly known as Compositæ (which see). The composites form about one tenth of the living seed plants, and are distributed in all parts of the world. The vast majority are herbs; many are shrubs and some even trees. They are of little economic value, though a few, as the artichoke and lettuce, are cultivated for food. Numerous species are ornamental. Composites are considered the highest plants on account of the remarkable extent to which they display union of parts. The individual flowers have a gamopetalous corolla; anthers united into a tube; calyx and ovary coherent, the former modified into a pappus; and flowers combined in a compact head subtended by an involucre, the whole structure resembling a single flower, especially when the outer florets, as in the daisy, develop ligulate, petal-like corollas.

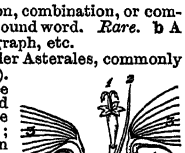
Section of Flower Head of a Composite (*Coreopsis*) enlarged, with all but three florets removed. 1 Discoid Floret; 2 Chaff; 3, 3 Radiate Florets, or Rays; 4, 4 Bracts of Involucre

Syn.—COMPOSITE, COMBINATION, COMPOUND are here compared only in their adjective uses (see AGGREGATE), as elements in the names of certain appliances, apparatus, or manufactured products. COMBINATION suggests an object designed or constructed to serve more than one use or function; as, a *combination* bicycle, a *combination* car, pedal, plane. COMPOSITE suggests an object made by combining different, sometimes heterogeneous, parts; as, a *composite* photograph, a *composite* beam, ship, carriage. COMPOUND stresses the complexity of the component parts; as, a *compound* microscope, a *compound* lever, steam engine, locomotive.

com/po-si'tion (kŏm'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *composition*, fr. L. *compositio*. See COMPOSITE.] **1.** Act or art of composing, or forming a whole or integral by placing together and uniting different things, parts, or ingredients. Specif. **a** The combination of words (1) to form compound words, (2) to form sentences, paragraphs, verses, or other parts of any literary work or discourse; the art or practice of writing. "The constant habit of elaborate *composition*." *Macaulay.* **b** *Fine Arts.* The art or practice of so combining the parts of a work of art as to produce a harmonious whole; as, the *composition* of a drawing, statue, or piece of music. **c** *Math.* The compounding of ratios. See COMPOUND, *v. t.*, 6 **b**. **d** *Print.* The setting up of type and arranging it for printing. **e** Synthesis as opposed to analysis.
The investigation of difficult things by the method of analysis ought ever to precede the method of *composition*. *Sir I. Newton*
2. The ordering, arranging, or settling of anything into a due position or relation. *Archaic.*
3. Manner of being composed, as to style or elements; as, a picture excelling in *composition;* also, constitution, formerly of the body, now esp. of the mind; — of persons.
4. State or quality of being put together, or composed; conjunction; combination; adjustment.
View them in *composition* with other things. *I. Watts.*
The elementary *composition* of bodies. *Whewell.*
5. Consistency; accord; congruity. *Obs. & R.*
There is no *composition* in these news
That gives them credit *Shak.*
6. An aggregate, mixture, mass, or body formed by combining two or more substances; a composite substance.
A *composition* that looks . . . like marble. *Addison.*
7. A literary, musical, or artistic product, esp. one showing study and care in arrangement; — often used of an essay or translation done as an educational exercise.
8. A mutual agreement, as, (1) formerly, a contract, (2) an agreement to terms or conditions for the settlement of a difference, controversy, or hostilities; also, the terms or conditions of settlement; specif., a compromise.
Thus we are agreed:
I crave our *composition* may be written. *Shak.*
9. *Law.* The adjustment of a debt, or avoidance of an obligation or liability, by some form of compensation agreed on between the parties; also, the sum or amount of compensation agreed upon in the adjustment. Formerly in English law, as early in other systems, violent wrongs and many other offenses could be settled by *composition* (see BOTE, 3): but *composition* of a felony is now unlawful. An agreement of *composition* by a single creditor to discharge the debtor in full upon payment of a part is void at common law; but such an agreement by several or all creditors is binding.
10. *Scots Law.* The fine due to a superior on the actual or implied entry of a singular successor, consisting broadly of a year's rent less the fixed charges.
11. *Logic.* **a** A fallacy in which a term taken distributively is used in reasoning as if taken collectively. **b** The production from two or more component terms, or propositions, of a compound term, or proposition, which is true of that of which all the components are true, and false of that of which any of the components is false.
12. *Music.* **a** The combination of tones forming a compound organ stop. **b** A mechanism for operating the drawstops of an organ in groups.
composition of causes, *Logic*, the principle of the correlative and mutual action of causes in producing a single effect; — enunciated by John Stuart Mill.
The general idea of the *composition of causes* has been seen to be, that though two or more laws interfere with one another, and apparently frustrate or modify one another's operation, yet in reality all are fulfilled, the collective effect being the exact sum of the effects of the causes taken separately. *J. S. Mill.*
— **c. of forces, velocities,** etc., *Mech.*, the finding of a single force, velocity, etc. (called the *resultant*), which shall be equal in effect to two or more given ones (called the *components*). See PARALLELOGRAM OF FORCES. — **c. of proportion,** *Math.*, the deduction from a correct proportion of another correct proportion by putting the sum of the first and second terms for the first and the sum of the third and fourth for the third; thus, if $a:b=c:d$, then $a+b:b=c+d:d$;— sometimes called *componendo*. — **c. of ratios.** *Math.* See COMPOUND RATIO.

composition cloth. A kind of cloth made from long flax and covered with a preparation making it waterproof.

composition face, *or* **composition plane.** *Cryst.* The plane by which the two individuals of a twin crystal are united in their reversed positions.

composition series. *Math.* A series, $G, G_1, G_2, \ldots G_m$, consisting of a composite group G and subgroups of G, each the maximum self-conjugate subgroup of the foregoing.

com-pos'i-tive (kŏm-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *compositivus.*] Having the quality of entering into, or being made up by, composition; involving composition; compounded; composite.
—com-pos'i-tive-ly, *adv.*
Sovereign states permanently united together by a federal compact either form a system of confederated states (properly so called) or a supreme federal government, which has been sometimes called a *compositive* state. *Wheaton.*

com-pos'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., an arranger: cf. F. *compositeur.*] One who composes: **a** One who settles a disagreement. *Obs. Scot.* **b** One who makes a literary work. *Obs. & R.* **c** One who sets in order. **d** *Print.* One who sets type.

com-pos'i-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a composer or compositor.

com'pos men'tis (kŏm'pŏs mĕn'tĭs). [L.] *Law.* Sane in mind; being of sound mind, memory, and understanding. See NON COMPOS MENTIS. — **com'pos-men'tis,** *n.* One who is compos mentis. *Colloq.*

com-pos'si-ble (kŏm-pŏs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*com-* + *possible:* cf. OF. *compossible.*] Able to coexist with another thing, or to concur in time and space or in conception; consistent. — **com-pos'si-bil'i-ty** (kŏm-pŏs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.*

com'post (kŏm'pōst; 277), *n.* [OF. *compost*, fr. L. *compositus*, p. p. See COMPOSITE; cf. COMPOTE.] **1.** A composition, mixture, or compound.
2. *Cookery.* A compote. *Obs.*
A sad *compost* of more bitter than sweet. *Hammond.*
3. *Agric.* A mixture for fertilizing or renovating land or earth in which plants are grown; now, esp, a fertilizing mixture composed of such substances as peat, leaf mold, manure, lime, etc., thoroughly mingled and decomposed, usually in a heap called a **compost heap.**
4. = COMPO, mortar or plaster. *Rare.*

com'post, *v. t.*; COM'POST-ED; COM'POST-ING. [Cf OF. *compostier.*] **1.** To treat with compost; to manure.
2. To mingle, as different fertilizing substances, in a mass where they will decompose and form into a compost.
3. To treat with compo; to plaster or stucco. *Rare.*

com-pos'ture (kŏm-pŏs'tūr), *n.* [OF. *compostur*e, L. *compositura, -postura*, a joining.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** Composition; composure.
2. Manure; compost. *Shak.*

com-po'sure (-pō'zhūr), *n.* [From COMPOSE.] **1.** Act of composing; that which is composed; a composition. *Obs.*
Signor Pietro, who had an admirable way both of *composure* [in music] and teaching *Evelyn.*
2. Orderly adjustment; disposition. *Obs.*
3. Frame; make; temperament. *Obs.*
His *composure* must be rare indeed
Whom these things cannot blemish. *Shak.*
4. Manner of composing or arranging; posture; style. *Obs.*
5. A settled state; calmness; sedateness; tranquillity; repose. "We seek peace and *composure*." *Milton.*
6. A combination; a union, a bond. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn.—See EQUANIMITY.

com'po-ta'tion (kŏm'pō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compotatio; com-* + *potare* to drink.] A drinking or tippling together. — **com'po-ta'tion-ship,** *n.*

com'po-ta'tor (kŏm'pō-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who drinks with another. — **com-po'ta-to-ry** (kŏm-pō'tă-tō-rĭ), *a.*

com'pote (kŏm'pōt), *n.* [F., OF. *composte.* Cf. COMPOST.] **1.** A preparation of fruit in syrup in such a manner as to preserve its form, either whole, halved, or quartered; as, a *compote* of pears.
2. (*F. pron.* kŏn'pŏt') A savory dish of pigeons, quails, or larks, mixed with peas or mushrooms.
3. A compotier.

‖ **com'po'tier'** (kŏn'pō'tyā'), *n.*; *pl* COMPOTIERS (*F.* -tyā'). [F.] A dish for holding compotes, fruit, etc.

com'pound (kŏm'pound), *n* [Malay *kampung* a village.] In the East Indies, India, China, South Africa, etc., an inclosure containing a house, outbuildings, etc., esp. one occupied by foreigners.

com-pound' (kŏm-pound'), *v. t.*; COM-POUND'ED; COM-POUND'ING. [ME. *componen, compounen*, L. *componere, compositum; com-* + *ponere* to put, set: cf. OF. *compondre* to arrange, settle. The *d* is excrescent. See POSITION.]
1. To put together, as elements, ingredients, or parts, in order to form a whole; to combine, mix, or unite.
We have the power of altering and *compounding* those images into all the varieties of picture. *Addison.*
2. To form or make up, as a composite product, by combining different elements, ingredients, or parts; as, to *compound* a medicine. "*Compounding* a tale." *Scott.*
3. To compose; to constitute *Obs.*
His pomp and all what state *compounds* *Shak.*
4. To modify or change by combination with some other thing or part; to mingle with something else.
Only *compound* me with forgotten dust. *Shak.*
5. To settle amicably; to adjust by agreement; to compromise; to discharge (an obligation) upon terms different from those which were stipulated, claimed, or demanded, as when a lump sum is paid instead of recurring fees, or a less sum is accepted than was asked; specif., *Crim. Law*, to forbear prosecution of (an offense) for a consideration. (See *to compound a felony*, below.)
I pray, my lords, let me *compound* this strife. *Shak.*
6. *Math.* **a** To combine (forces, velocities, etc.) into a single resultant. **b** To combine (two or more ratios) into a single ratio whose terms are the products of corresponding terms of the component ratios; thus $ac:bd$ is compounded of $a:b$ and $c:d$.
7 *Elec.* To wind the field magnets of (a dynamo) so that it will be excited by both a shunt and a series current.
8. *Mech.* To mesh together, as two or more wheels or one wheel with another or others; as, to *compound* change wheels in a lathe.
to compound a felony, to accept a consideration for forbearing to prosecute, such compounding being now an indictable offense, but originally arising as a step towards civilization by accepting pay in lieu of taking personal vengeance upon the offender. Cf. BOTE, 3.

com-pound', *v. i.* **1.** To unite in a compound. *Obs.*
2. To effect a composition; to come to terms of agreement or payment; to agree; to settle by a compromise; — usually followed by *with* before the person participating, and *for* before the thing compounded or the consideration.
They were at last glad to *compound* for his bare commitment to the Tower. *Clarendon.*
Compound for sins they are inclined to
By damning those they have no mind to *Hudibras.*
3. Specif.: To arrange with the landlord to hold as a compound householder (which see). *Eng.*

com'pound (kŏm'pound), *a.* [ME. *compouned*, p. p. of *compounen*. See COMPOUND, *v. t.*] **1.** Composed of, or produced by the union of, several elements, ingredients, parts, or things; involving combination; composite.
Compound substances are made up of two or more simple substances. *I. Watts.*
2 *Elec.* Compound-wound. See COMPOUND WINDING.
3. *Gram.* Formed by the aggregation of independent elements; being a compound (which see); as, a *compound* word or form.
Syn.—See COMPOSITE.
compound addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, the addition, subtraction, etc., of compound numbers. — **c. animal,** *Zoöl.*, an animal composed of a number of individuals, esp. one of astronomical and ecclesiastical data. *Obs.* ‖ **com'pos vo'ti** (kŏm'pŏs vō'tĭ). [L.] Having obtained or gratified one's wish. Adapted from *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 76). **com'pot.** Var. of COMPOTE. **compot,** *n.* [OF. See COMPUTUS.] Computation; esp., a reckoning of the calendar. *Obs.* **competent,** *a.* Chaucer's equivalent of *ful compos.* *Obs.* **com'po-tist.** † COMPUTIST. **com-po'tor,** *n.* [L.] A computator. *Rare.* **com'pound,** *adv.* *Mach.* As a

com-pos'it. Composite. *Ref. Sp.* **com-pos'i-ta** (kŏm-pŏz'ĭ-tă), *n.* [See COMPOSITE.] A composite or compound; specif. [*cap.*], *Arch.*, the Composite order. [ITE.] **com-pos'ite-ly,** *adv.* of COMPOSITE. **com-pos'ite-ness,** *n.* See -NESS. **composition formula.** *Chem.* See FORMULA, *n.* **composition metal.** = MUNTZ METAL. [NATION PEDAL.] **composition pedal.** = COMBINATION PEDAL. **com-pos'i-tous** (kŏm-pŏz'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* *Bot.* = COMPOSITE, *a.*, 3. **com-pos'i-tum** (-tŭm), *n.* [L., p. p. neut. of *componere.*] Compound; composition. *Obs.* **com-pos'i-ture** (-tūr), *n.* [See COMPOSITE.] Composition; make-up. *Obs.* **com'pos-ses'sor,** *n.* [L.] A joint possessor. *Obs. & R.* ‖ **com'pos su'i** (kŏm'pŏs sū'ĭ). [L.] Master of himself. "The faculty of voluntarily bringing back a wandering attention, over and over again, is the very root of judgment, character, and will. No one is *compos sui* if he have it not." *Wm. James.*

viduals, each performing independently some or most of the vital functions, yet organically connected so as to form a united whole called a *colony*, the individuals being termed *zooids*; as the corals, polyzoans, and some ascidians. The zooids are formed by gemmation. The closeness of their union and the amount of mutual dependence vary in different cases. They may be all similar, or some may be modified to perform particular functions for the whole colony. — **compound arbitration of exchange.** See under ARBITRATION. — **c. armor** *or* **armour,** *Nav.*, armor composed of plates of steel welded to plates of wrought iron about twice the thickness of the steel; — no longer used. — **c. beam,** a built-up beam. — **c. chain.** See CHAIN, *n.*, 8. — **c. circuit,** *Elec.*, a circuit composed of a closed circuit coupled with an open circuit. See CLOSE-COUPLED CIRCUIT. — **c. curve,** *Railroads*, a curve used in joining two tangents, consisting of the arcs of two or more circles of different diameters joined tangentially with their centers on the same side of the curve. The effect of this is to increase the curvature from nothing to a maximum more gradually, and vice versa, and so lessen the jar from the effect of inertia. — **c. determinant,** *Math.*, one whose constituents are minors which are variously derived from one or more arrays. — **c. division,** *Math.*, division of a compound magnitude. — **c. engine.** *Mach.* **a** An engine, esp. a steam engine, in which the working fluid is expanded successively in two distinct stages so as to minimize losses, as from cylinder condensation, and so allow a high ratio of expansion to be used. The steam or other working fluid after expanding in the *high-pressure cylinder* is exhausted into another cylinder, called *low-pressure cylinder* (either directly or through a receiver), whence it is finally exhausted, usually into a condenser. An engine using three cylinders successively in this manner is called a **triple-expansion engine**; one using four cylinders, a **quadruple-expansion engine**, etc. The cylinders other than the high-pressure and the low-pressure are called **intermediate cylinders.** **b** Sometimes, erroneously, a pair of separate single-cylinder engines cranked to the same shaft. — **c. ether,** *Chem.*, an ester. — **c. eye,** *Zoöl.*, a form of eye found in many Arthropoda, esp. in insects and crustaceans. It consists essentially of a great number (sometimes thousands) of minute simple eyes, called *ommatidia*, closely crowded together but optically separated by dark pigment cells. Each ommatidium is narrow and deep, and consists of a sensitive inner portion, or *retinula*, and an outer refractive portion. They are arranged on a convex basal membrane and are covered externally by a chitinous *cornea*, generally divided into polygonal facets, one for each ommatidium. In some insects the compound eyes cover much of the surface of the head. In crustaceans they are often on movable stalks. — **c. flower,** the head of flowers in a composite plant. — **c. fraction.** *Math.* See FRACTION. — **c. fracture.** *Surg.* See FRACTURE, *n.* — **c. frame,** *Engin.*, a frame, as in a bridge truss, in which at least one bar or member forms a component part of more than one cell or simple frame. See TRUSS, *Illust.* — **c. fruit,** *Bot.*, a collective fruit. — **c. harmonic motion.** See under SIMPLE HARMONIC MOTION. — **c. householder,** in Great Britain, a householder who compounds or arranges with his landlord that his rates shall be included in his rents. — **c. inflorescence,** *Bot.*, an inflorescence in which each primary branch bears more than one flower. — **c. interest,** interest both on the original principal and on accrued interest from the time it fell due. — **c. interval.** *Music.* See INTERVAL, 6. — **c. larceny.** *Law.* See LARCENY. — **c. lard,** a lard substitute made by compounding cottonseed oil and beef stearin, with or without an admixture of genuine lard. — **c. leaf,** *Bot.*, a leaf in which the blade is divided to the midrib, forming two or more distinct blades or leaflets on a common axis called the *rachis*. The leaflets may be themselves compound. The two principal types of compound leaves are the *pinnate* and the *palmate* (which see). — **c. lever,** a machine consisting of two or more levers acting upon each other, as in some kinds of testing and weighing machines. — **c. locomotive.** See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.* — **c. magnet.** = MAGNETIC BATTERY. — **c. measure.** *Music.* = COMPOUND TIME. See TIME, *n.*, 10 **a.** — **c. microscope.** See MICROSCOPE. — **c. motion,** a combination of any of the simple motions. — **c. number,** *Math.*, one involving different denominations, or more than one unit; as 3 *yds.* 2 *ft.* 5 *in.* — **c. ovary,** *Bot.*, an ovary consisting of more than one carpel. — **c. pendulum.** See PENDULUM. — **c. pier,** *Arch.*, a clustered column. — **c. proportion,** a proportion one of whose equal ratios is a compound ratio. — **c. proposition,** *Logic*, a proposition with more than one predicate, or subject, or both. — **c. quantity. a** *Alg.* A polynomial, as $a + b - c$, $x^2 - y^3 - z^4$. **b** *Arith.* A quantity expressed by a compound number. — **c. raceme,** *Bot.*, a panicle. — **c. radical.** *Chem.* See RADICAL. — **c. ratio,** *Math.*, the product of two or more ratios; thus *ace* : *bdf* is a ratio compounded of the ratios *a* : *b*, *c* : *d*, and *e* : *f*. — **c. relative,** *Gram.*, a relative pronoun when it serves as its own antecedent, or when it has its antecedent understood, as in, we mean *what* (= that which) we say; *who* (= he who) steals, does wrong. — **c. rest,** *Mech.*, the tool carriage of an engine lathe. — **c. screw,** *Mech.*, a screw having on the same axis two or more screws with differing pitch (a differential screw), or running in different directions (a right and left screw). — **c. sentence,** *Gram.*, a sentence having two or more subjects, predicates, or clauses, esp. one having coordinate principal clauses, as distinguished from a complex sentence (which see); as in "I often wondered and admired at this" (*Carlyle*); "I say unto one go, and he goeth" (*Luke* vii. 8); "Feversham passed for a good-natured man: but he was a foreigner" (*Macaulay*). — **c. steel,** alloy steel. — **c. stop.** *Music*, an organ stop having more than one pipe or reed to each key. — **c. stress. a** *Mech.* Any stress which is not a simple tensile, compressive, or shear stress. **b** *Phon.* See STRESS, *n.*, 4. — **c. syllogism,** *Logic*, a syllogism containing one or more compound propositions. — **c. time.** *Music.* See TIME, *n.*, 13 **a.** — **c. vault,** a vault of any form other than the simplest, as a groined vault, rib vault, fan vault, cloister vault. — **c. winding,** *Elec.*, a kind or method of winding which combines series winding and shunt winding. See WINDING. A dynamo or motor wound in this way is said to be **compound-wound.**

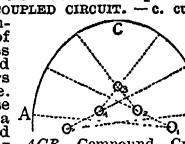

ACB, Compound Curve. O_1, O_2, O_3, O_4, O_5, successive centers.

com'pound (kŏm'pound), *n.* **1.** That which is compounded, or formed by the union or mixture of elements, ingredients, or parts; a combination of simples; a composition. *Shak.*
Rare *compound* of oddity, frolic, and fun. *Goldsmith.*
2. A composite number. *Obs.*
3. *Chem.* A distinct substance formed by a union of two or more ingredients in definite proportions by weight; as, water is a *compound* of oxygen and hydrogen. Every definite chemical *compound* always contains the same elements, united in the same proportions by weight, and with the same internal arrangement.
4. A word form compounded of two or more elements, esp. two or more distinct words; an aggregate of two or more words used as one word in form and meaning. Compounds may arise from any of various reasons, such as: **a** A relation, or relative position, of the elements which is characteristic of compounds, as distinguished from those recognized for separate words; as in *homesick*, *lovelorn*, *switchback*, *childlike*, *drawbar*, *bootblack*, *output*, *intake*, *upset*, *overturn*, *afterthought*, etc. **b** Mere frequency of occurrence and ease of utterance, except for which the parts would be used as separate words, as in *steamboat*, *railroad*, *sunshine*, *seacoast*. **c** Conventional specialization of the word group forming the compound as the name of a certain one out of a number of things which would be included under the phrase if the words were taken in their literal senses; as in *blackfish*, *bluefish*, *rockfish*, *sandwort*, *earthworm*, etc. **d** Attributive use (whether conventionally or for a single occasion only); as in, *open-hearth* furnace, *well-known* man, *high-water* mark, *fresh-water* fish, *jet-black* hair, *long-looked-for* person, *never-to-be-forgotten* event. **e** Arbitrary use of a phrase as a conventional name of something, where there is such a transfer of meaning that the literal senses of the words do not indicate the general nature of the meaning intended; as in *forget-me-not*, *love-lies-bleeding*, *Johnny-jump-up*, *lion's-tooth*, *hound's-tongue*, *bear's-breech*, *bull's-eye*.
When the word "bishopric" was first made, it was made as a *compound*. *Earle.*
5. *Mach.* A compound engine or locomotive.
Syn. — See AGGREGATE.

com-pound'er (kŏm-poun'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that compounds; as, a *compounder* of medicines, of an agreement or compromise, or of a debt, obligation, or crime.
Religious houses made *compounders*
For the horrid actions of their founders *Hudibras*
2. Formerly (prior to 1853), at Oxford University, one who paid an extraordinary fee for the degree he took, by reason of his having an independent income; — called *grand*, or *petty*, *compounder* according to the amount of the fee.
3. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* A Jacobite who favored the restoration of James II., on condition of a general amnesty and of guarantees for the security of the civil and ecclesiastical constitution of the realm.

com-pound'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COMPOUND. Specif., *vb. n.*: **a** *Mach.* Act or process of using a working fluid (as steam) expansively in two or more distinct stages, as in the compound engine. **b** *Steam Engines.* Act or process of making a simple engine compound.

com'pra-dor', -dore' (kŏm'prȧ-dōr'; kŏm'prȧ-dōr'; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -DORS or -DORES (-dōrz'). [Pg. *comprador* a buyer.] **1.** A native house steward employed by Europeans in India and the far East. *Obs. or R.*
2. A native agent, adviser, and factotum employed by a foreign establishment, as commercial houses, banks, consulates, etc., in China, to have charge of its native employees and act as intermediary in transactions with the natives, often with extraordinary powers in financial matters; hence, a similar Chinese employee in other Oriental houses, as in the Philippines.

com'pre-ca'tion (kŏm'prē-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *comprecatio.*] A praying together. *Bp. Wilkins.*

com'pre-hend' (kŏm'prē-hĕnd'), *v. t.*; COM'PRE-HEND'ED; COM'PRE-HEND'ING. [L. *comprehendere*, *comprehensum*; *com-* + *prehendere* to grasp, seize; *prae* before + *hendere* (in comp.). See GET; cf. COMPRISE.] **1.** To take into the mind; to grasp with the understanding; to apprehend the meaning of; to understand.
At a loss to *comprehend* the question. *Irving.*
2. To contain; to embrace; to include; as, the states *comprehended* in the Austrian Empire.
Who hath . . . *comprehended* the dust of the earth in a measure? *Is.* xl. 12.
3. To take in or include by construction or implication; to comprise, to imply.
And if there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this saying. *Rom* xiii. 9.
Syn. — Contain, include, embrace, comprise, inclose, embody, involve, imply, imagine, conceive, grasp, understand. See APPREHEND, CONTAIN.

com'pre-hen'si-ble (-hen'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *comprehensibilis*: cf. F. *compréhensible.*] **1.** Capable of being comprehended, included, or comprised
God . . is not *comprehensible* nor circumscribed. *Sir T. More*
2. Capable of being understood, intelligible; conceivable by the mind.
The horizon sets the bounds . . between what is and what is not *comprehensible* by us. *Locke*
— **com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **com'pre-hen'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **com'pre-hen'si-bly,** *adv.*

com'pre-hen'sion (kŏm'prē-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *comprehensio*: cf. F. *compréhension.*] **1.** Act of comprehending, containing, or comprising; inclusion.
In the Old Testament there is a close *comprehension* of the New; in the New, an open discovery of the Old *Hooker*
2. *Rhet.* A figure by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite.
3. *Eng. Eccl. Hist.* Inclusion of nonconformists in the Established Church by widening the terms of communion.
4. Comprehensiveness. "Words of the widest *comprehension*." *Jowett.*
5. A summary; an epitome. *Obs.*
6. *Logic.* The totality of attributes which make up the notion signified by a general term; the sum of the characteristics distinguishing a class; intension.
The greater the *comprehension* of a concept, the less is its extension; and the greater its extension, the less its *comprehension*. *Sir Wm. Hamilton.*
7. The capacity of the mind for understanding fully, or by means of the relations which connect particular facts to knowledge in general; the power, act, or process of grasping with the intellect; apperceptive knowledge or an act of apperceptive knowing.
8. Grasping or compression, physically. *Obs.*

com'pre-hen'sive (kom'prē-hĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Including much; comprising many things; having a wide scope.
A very *comprehensive* definition. *Bentley.*
Large and *comprehensive* ideas *Channing.*
2. Having the power to comprehend many things; of wide mental grasp. "His *comprehensive* head." *Pope.*
Syn. — Extensive, wide, large, full, compendious. **comprehensive proposition,** *Logic*, a proposition in which the subject is regarded as comprehending, or including, the predicate. *Sir Wm. Hamilton.* — **c. whole.** See WHOLE.
— **com'pre-hen'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **com'pre-hen'sive-ness,** *n.*

com'pre-hen'sor (-sẽr), *n.* One who comprehends fully, — esp. with reference to Phil. iii. 12, 13. *Obs.*

com-press' (kŏm-prĕs'), *v. t.*; COM-PRESSED' (-prĕst') or COM-PREST'; COM-PRESS'ING. [OF. *compresser*, L. *compressare*, freq. of L. *comprimere* to compress; *com-* + *premere* to press. See PRESS.] **1.** To press or squeeze together, to force into a narrower compass; to reduce the volume of by pressure; to compact; condense; as, to *compress* air.
Events of centuries . . *compressed* within the compass of a single life *D. Webster*
2. To repress; to restrain. *Archaic.*
3. To embrace sexually. *Obs.* *Pope.*
4. *Engin.* To subject (a workman) to compression in an air lock. See COMPRESSION, 5.
Syn. — Consolidate, compact, abridge. See CONDENSE.

com'press (kŏm'prĕs), *n.* [F. *compresse.*] **1.** *Med.* A folded piece of cloth, pledget of lint, etc., used to cover the dressing of wounds, and so placed as, by the aid of a bandage, to make due pressure on any part; also, a folded cloth applied firmly, wet or dry, to a part, as to allay inflammation or to check hemorrhage.
2. An apparatus for compressing cotton bales, etc.

com-pressed' (kŏm-prĕst'), *p. a.* **1.** Pressed together; compacted; reduced in volume by pressure.
2. a *Bot.* Flattened lengthwise. **b** *Zoöl.* Specif.: Narrow from side to side, and deep in a dorsoventral direction, as the body of many fishes; — opposed to *depressed.*
compressed air, air under pressure greater than that of the atmosphere. — **c. score,** *Music*, a score in a single staff which carries more than one voice part, esp one in which four parts are written on two staves. — **c. steel,** fluid-compressed steel. — **c. yeast,** a cake yeast made by filtering the cells from the liquid in which they are grown, subjecting to heavy pressure, and mixing with starch or flour. See YEAST.

com-pres'sion (kŏm-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *compressio*: cf. F. *compression.*] **1.** Act of compressing, or state of being compressed. "*Compression* of thought." *Johnson.*
2. *Engin. & Thermodynamics.* **a** The act of compressing the remaining working fluid, as steam, in an engine cylinder after exhaust and before admission; also, the point in the cycle of operations, or on the corresponding indicator diagram, at which this act occurs; also, the period over which it takes place **b** Act of compressing the working fluid in a heat-engine cycle after admission and before the working stroke, esp in a cycle of operations for an internal combustion engine, also, the period of this compression (called also the **compression stroke**). Also, the fluid so compressed. See CARNOT'S CYCLE.
3. *Mech.* The total deformation, or the deformation per unit of length, of a substance, produced by a compressing force.
4. *Astron. & Geog.* The amount of the polar flattening of a planet, as the earth; the ellipticity.
5. *Engin.* Subjection of a workman to compressed air in an air lock before he goes into a caisson to work. Cf. DECOMPRESSION.

com-pres'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Consisting of, pertaining to, or producing, compression; as, a *compressional* force; a *compressional* wave.

compression bib. cock. faucet. One closed by the action of a **compression valve,** that is, a valve which shuts off the flow by being forced against its seat.

compression member. *Engin.* A member, as a rod, brace, or post, subjected to compression; a strut.

compression projectile. A projectile constructed so as to take the grooves of a rifle by means of a soft copper band firmly attached near its base or, formerly, by means of an envelope of soft metal. In small arms the modern projectile, having a soft core and harder jacket, is subjected to compression throughout the entire cylindrical part.

compression slope. *Ordnance.* The slightly conical part of the bore of a breech-loading gun which connects the powder chamber with the cylindrical portion of the bore, and through which the compressible band of the projectile is reduced for its passage; — called also *forcing cone.*

compression tap. *Mach.* A small tap in the cylinder head of a gasoline engine, esp. in an automobile, by which a portion of the charge can be permitted to escape instead of being compressed.

com-pres'sive (kŏm-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *compressif.*] Compressing, or having power or tendency to compress; marked by compression; as, a *compressive* force. — **com-pres'sive-ly,** *adv.*

com-pres'sor (-ẽr), *n.* [L.] Anything that serves to compress; as: **a** *Anat.* A muscle that compresses certain parts. **b** *Surg.* An instrument for compressing an artery (esp., the femoral artery) or other part. **c** An apparatus for confining or flattening between glass plates an object to be examined with the microscope. **d** *Naut.* An arm of iron, usually curved, pivoted on one end, and having an eye in the other to which a tackle hooks, used for checking the cable against the side of the chain pipe while running out. **e** *Mach.* A machine for compressing something, as air for motive power or grain in a binder. **f** A mechanical device formerly used for checking the recoil of a gun by holding its carriage to the slide or platform.

com-pris'al (-prīz'ăl), *n.* Also **com-priz'al** (-prīz'ăl). Act of comprising or comprehending; a compendium or epitome.
A *comprisal* . . and sum of all wickedness *Barrow.*
☞ The spelling *comprize*, for the verb, requires by analogy *comprizal*, for this word.

com-prise', com-prize' (-prīz'), *v. t.*; COM-PRISED', -PRIZED' (-prīzd'); COM-PRIS'ING, -PRIZ'ING (-prīz'ĭng). [F. *compris*, p. p. of *comprendre*, L. *comprehendere.* See COMPREHEND.] **1.** To lay hold of; to seize; *Scot.*, to take by legal authority; to attach. *Obs.*

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compound engine; as, to start an engine *compound*. *Angus Sinclair.*

com-pound'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

com'pound-wound' (-wound'), *a.* See COMPOUND WINDING.

compoune. † COMPOUND.

com'pre-hend', *v. i.* To take hold and grow, as a graft. *Obs.*

com'pre-hend'er, *n.* One that comprehends.

com'pre-hend'i-ble (kŏm'prē-hĕn'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Comprehensible.

com'pre-hend'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COMPREHEND, *v.* — **com'pre-hend'ing-ly,** *adv.*

com'pre-hense', *n.* [Cf. OF. *comprehense.*] *Obs.* **a** Meaning or thing comprehended. **b** Comprehension. [SIVE. *Ref. Sp.*]

com'pre-hen'sive. Comprehension. † COMPROMISE.

compremise. † COMPROMISE.

com-pren'd', *v. t. & i.* [F. *comprendre.*] To comprehend. *Obs.*

com-pres'by-ter, *n.* [L.] One of a body of presbyters *Rare.* — **com-pres'by-te'ri-al,** *a.*

com-pressed'ly (kŏm-prĕst'lĭ; -prĕs'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of COMPRESSED. See -LY. [*Ref. Sp.*]

com-press'i-bil. Compressible.

com-press'i-ble (kŏm-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **com-press'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **com-press'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **com-press'ing,** *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COMPRESS. — **com-press'ing-ly,** *adv* [*Ref. Sp.*]

com-pres'siv Compressive.

com-pres-so'ri-um (kŏm'prĕs-sō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* = COMPRESSOR c.

com-pres'sure (kŏm-prĕsh'ūr), *n.* Compression. [COMPRESS.]

com-prest', *pret. & p. p.* of **com-priest',** *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

com-prime', *v. t.* [F. *comprimer* or L. *comprimere*] To compress. *Obs*

com-print', *v. t. & i.* To print together; to share in printing. *Obs & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

com-priz'a-ble, com-priz'a-ble (kŏm-prīz'ă-b'l), *a* See -ABLE.

com-pri'sor (kŏm-prī'zẽr), *n.*

2. To comprehend; to perceive; to conceive. *Obs.*
3. To comprehend or include; to contain or cover compendiously, or as constituent parts.
Comprise much matter in few words. *Hooker.*
Syn. — Embrace, include, comprehend, encircle, inclose, involve, imply. See CONTAIN.

com'pro-bate (kŏm'prō-bāt), *v. t.* [L. *comprobatus*, p. p. of *comprobare* to approve wholly.] To approve; confirm. *Obs.* — **com'pro-bate**, *p. p. & p. a. Obs. Sir T. Elyot.*

com'pro-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *comprobatio.*] Joint attestation; proof; also, approbation. *Obs.*

com'pro-mise (kŏm'prō-mīz), *n.* [F. *compromis*, fr. L. *compromissum* a mutual promise to abide by the decision of an arbiter, fr. *compromittere* to make such a promise; *com-* + *promittere* to promise. See PROMISE.] **1.** A mutual agreement to refer matters in dispute to the decision of arbitrators. *Obs*
2. A settlement by arbitration or by consent reached by mutual concessions; a reciprocal abatement of extreme demands or rights, resulting in an agreement; composition. An agreement for the compromise of a disputed claim is a valid contract, the waiving of claims by the parties being a sufficient consideration; an unaccepted offer to pay by way of compromise is generally not admissible as evidence.
Every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue and every prudent act, is founded on *compromise* and barter. *Burke*
An abhorrence of concession and *compromise*. *Hallam.*
3. A committal to something derogatory, hazardous, or objectionable; a prejudicial concession, a surrender; as, a *compromise* of character or right.
I was determined not to accept any fine speeches, to the *compromise* of that sex the belonging to which was, after all, my strongest claim and title to them. *Lamb.*
4. The result or embodiment of concession or adjustment; hence, *Colloq.*, a thing intermediate between, or blending qualities of, two different things.
Compromise of Breda (brā-dä'), a document denouncing and agreeing to oppose the Inquisition, signed at Breda by Roman Catholic and Protestant nobles in the Netherlands in 1566. It led to the formation of the League of the Gueux. — **C., or C. Measures, of 1850**, *U. S. Hist.*, measures passed by Congress in 1850 providing for the organization of Utah and New Mexico into Territories without reference to slavery, for the admission of California as a free State, for the payment of $10,000,000 to Texas for her claim to New Mexico, for the return of fugitive slaves to their masters, and for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The bill enacting them is popularly called the *Omnibus Bill.* — **C. of 1820.** = MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

com'pro-mise, *v. t.*; COM'PRO-MISED (-mīzd); COM'PRO-MIS'ING (-mīz'ĭng). [From COMPROMISE, *n.*; cf. COMPROMIT.]
1. To adjust and settle (a difference) between parties; — said of the arbiter. *Obs.*
2. To bind by mutual agreement. *Obs.*
Laban and himself were *compromised*,
That all the eanlings which were streaked and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shak.*
3. To adjust and settle by mutual concessions; to settle by compromise; to compound.
The controversy may easily be *compromised*. *Fuller.*
4. To commit or intrust for determination or decision. *Obs.*
5. To put in jeopardy; to endanger the life, reputation, etc., of, by some act which cannot be recalled; to expose to suspicion, discredit, or mischief.
To pardon all who had been *compromised* in the late disturbances. *Motley.*

com'pro-mise, *v. i.* **1.** To come to agreement by concession.
2. To make a practical adjustment of rival courses, opinions, or principles, by partial concessions.

com-prom'is-sa-ry (kŏm-prŏm'ĭ-sā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *compromissarius* pert. to arbitration.] Of or pert. to compromise.

com'pro-mis'sion (kŏm'prō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *compromissio* an agreement: cf. F. *compromission.*] Compromise; — used esp. in *election by compromission* (see under ELECTION).

com'pro-mit' (kŏm'prō-mĭt'), *v. t.*; COM'PRO-MIT'TED; COM'PRO-MIT'TING. [L. *compromittere.* See COMPROMISE, *n.*]
1. To bind, refer, settle, or delegate: specif.: **a** To pledge or promise jointly. *Obs.* **b** To refer or submit to arbitration. **c** To settle by arbitration or compromise; hence, to allay; to restrain. **d** To vest (one's power or right of election) in (some one else). *All Obs.*
2. To put in jeopardy; to compromise. *Obsoles. U. S.*

com'pro-vin'cial (-vĭn'shăl), *a.* Of, or associated in, the same province. — *n.* One who belongs to the same province; specif., a bishop of the same archiepiscopal province.

Comp-sog'-na-thus (kŏmp-sŏg'-nā-thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κομψός elegant + γνάθος jaw.] *Paleon.* A genus of very small carnivorous dinosaurs of the order Theropoda, from the Upper Jurassic of

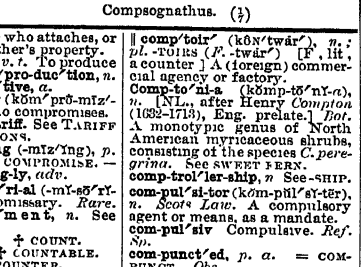
Compsognathus. (⅓)

Bavaria, with long hind limbs much like those of a bird, and other birdlike characters, on account of which it was formerly regarded as constituting a suborder **Comp-sog'-na-tha** (-thă). *C. longipes* was only about two feet long.

compt (kŏmpt), *a.* [L. *comptus*, p. p. of *comere* to care for, comb, arrange, adorn.] Neat, spruce; polished. *Obs.* — **compt'ly**, *adv. Obs.* — **compt'ness**, *n. Obs.*

comp'to-graph (kŏmp'tō-grăf; koun'-), *n.* A machine for adding numbers and making a printed record of the sum.
☞ *Comptograph* is a trade-mark name.

comp-tom'e-ter (kŏmp-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A calculating machine; an arithmometer. *Comptometer* is a trade-mark name.

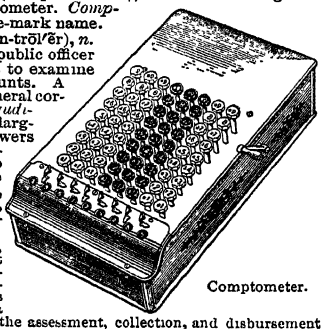
Comptometer.

comp-trol'ler (kŏn-trōl'ẽr), *n.* A controller; a public officer whose duty it is to examine and certify accounts. A *comptroller* in general corresponds to an *auditor*, but often has larger executive powers than those commonly given to an auditor. The terms are often, but not always, used synonymously.
The *comptroller*, or that equivalent officer, the state auditor, is public accountant. It is his function . . . in a word, to regulate the assessment, collection, and disbursement of the public moneys. *Woodrow Wilson.*

com-pul'sa-tive (kŏm-pŭl'sa-tĭv), *a.* [From L. *compulsare*, v. intens. of *compellere*. See COMPEL.] Compulsory. *Rare. Shak.* — **com-pul'sa-tive-ly**, *adv. Rare.*

com-pul'sa-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, resulting from, or enforced by, compulsion. *Rare.* — **com-pul'sa-to-ri-ly**, *adv. Rare.*

com-pulse' (kŏm-pŭls'), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *compulsare* to press or strike violently, to contend, F. *compulser* to inspect, compel the delivery of documents. See COMPULSION.] To compel, force, or oblige. *Obs. or Archaic. R. F. Burton.*

com-pul'sion (-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compulsio*: cf. F. *compulsion.* See COMPEL.] Act of compelling, or state of being compelled; act of driving or urging by force or by physical or moral constraint; subjection to force. Cf COERCION.
If reasons were as plentiful as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon *compulsion*. *Shak.*
Syn. — See FORCE.

com-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Having power to compel; exercising or applying compulsion.
Religion is . . . inconsistent with all *compulsive* motives. *Sharp.*
2. Produced or caused by compulsion; forced. *Obs.*
— **com-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **com-pul'sive-ness**, *n.*

com-pul'so-ry (-sŏ-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *compulsorius.*] **1.** Obligatory; enjoined by authority; acting under, or due to, compulsion; enforced.
This contribution threatening to fall infinitely short of their hopes, they soon made it *compulsory*. *Burke*
2. Having the power of compulsion; coercive.
compulsory purchase. *Law.* See EMINENT DOMAIN. — **c. surrender.** *Law.* See EMINENT DOMAIN.
— **com-pul'so-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **com-pul'so-ri-ness**, *n.*

com-pul'so-ry, *n.* That which compels or is coercive.

com-punct' (kŏm-pŭnkt'), *a.* [LL. *compunctus*, p. p.] Affected with compunction; conscience-stricken. *Obs.*

com-punc'tion (-pŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *compunction*, F. *componction*, L. *compunctio*, fr. *compungere*, *compunctum*, to prick; *com-* + *pungere* to prick, sting. See PUNGENT.]
1. Poignant uneasiness proceeding from a sense of guilt or consciousness of causing pain; the sting of conscience; pricking of heart; remorse; now often, in a weakened sense, a slight or transient feeling of regret for some slight wrong or injustice.
He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great *compunction*. *Clarendon.*
"Well, I don't exactly wish that," she said, with some *compunction*. *W. Black.*
2. The power of producing a sense of guilt. *Obs.*
3. Compassion; pity; sorrow. *Obs.*
4. A pricking; stimulation. *Obs.*
That acid and piercing spirit which, with such activity and *compunction*, invadeth the brains and nostrils. *Sir T. Browne*
Syn. — See REGRET.

com-punc'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Of the nature of compunction; caused by, attended with, causing, or feeling, compunction.
That no *compunctious* visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose. *Shak.*
— **com-punc'tious-ly**, *adv.*

com-punc'tive (-tĭv), *a. Obs.* **1.** Causative of compunction.
2. Sensitive about wrong; conscientious. *Jer. Taylor.*

com'pur-ga'tion (kŏm'pŭr-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compurgatio*, fr. *compurgare* to purify wholly; *com-* + *purgare* to make pure. See PURGE, *v. t.*] *Law.* The clearing or exculpation of a defendant or accused person by the oaths of persons who swear to his veracity or innocence. Compurgation was long a regular form of trial in the ecclesiastical courts (see BENEFIT OF CLERGY); and in the civil courts it was used in many forms of civil and criminal proceedings until gradually superseded by the jury system. Trial by compurgation was claimed, after being long obsolete, in 1824 in Ring *vs.* Williams (8 *Barn. & Cress* 5387); and was abolished in 1833 by 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 42, § 13.

com-pur'ga-to-ri-al (kŏm-pŭr'-gā-tō'-rĭ-ăl) *a.* Compurgatory.

com-pur'sion (kŏm-pŭr'shŭn), *n.* = *purvey*, v.] A pursing together, as of the lips. *Humorous. Sterne.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

com-put'a-bl. Computable

com'pu-tate (kŏm'pū-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *computatus*, p. p.] To compute *Obs.*

com'pu-ta'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to computation. *Rare.*

com'pu-ta'tor (kŏm'pū-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A computer. *Obs.*

com-put'er (kŏm-pūt'ẽr), *n.* One who computes.

compy. *Abbr.* Company.

com'quat. Var. of KUMQUAT.

com'rade, *v. i.* To consort.

com'rade-ly, *a.* Comradelike.

com'rade-ship, *n.* Comradery.

com-ra'do, *n.* Comrade. *Obs.*

com'rogue' (kŏm'rōg'), *n.* A fellow rogue. *Archaic.*

comse, *v.* Contr. of COMMENCE. *Obs.* — **comse'ment**, *n. Obs*

Com'stock lode (kŏm'stŏk). *Mining.* A celebrated gold and silver lode discovered in 1859 in Nevada, where Virginia City now stands. Up to 1880 it had yielded over $300,000,000 in bullion. Geologically it is an ore channel in volcanic rocks.

‖ **comte** (kōnt), *n.* [F.] A count (nobleman).

‖ **com'tesse'** (kŏn'tĕs'), *n.* [F.] A countess.

Com'ti-an (kŏm'tĭ-ăn; kōn'-), *a.* Relating to Auguste Comte (1798–1857), his writings, or doctrines. Cf. POSITIVISM.

Com'tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* = POSITIVISM. — **Com'tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

comu-. For various forms in *comu-*, see those in COMMU-.

comune. † COMMON, COMMUNE.

comuner. † COMMONER.

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2. Any witness or testifier to the innocence or freedom from blame of another.

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com'pu-ta'tion (kŏm'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *computatio.*]
1. Act or process of computing; calculation; reckoning.
By just *computation* of the time. *Shak.*
2. A way or system of reckoning.
3. The result of computation; the amount computed.
Syn. — Reckoning, calculation, estimate, account.

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Two days, as we *compute* the days of heaven. *Milton.*
2. To make up or count; — of numbers. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — Number, estimate, enumerate. See CALCULATE.

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And turned my flying *comrades* to the charge. *J Baillie.*
Syn. — See COMPANION.

com'rade-ry (-rĭ), *n* Camaraderie; comradeship.

Co'mu-ne'ro (kō'mōō-nā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōs). [Sp.] *Sp. Hist.* **a** One who took part in the revolt (1520-22) against the encroachments of Charles V. **b** A member of a party which in the revolution of 1820–23 advocated a moderate constitutional system.

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They say they *con* to heaven the highway. *Spenser.*
2. To study in order to know; to peruse; to learn, as by perusal; to commit to memory; to regard studiously.
The muddy waters which he *conned*
As if he had been reading in a book. *Wordsworth.*
I did not come into Parliament to *con* my lesson. *Burke.*
3. To acknowledge or express; as, to *con* thanks. *Obs.*
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con, conn, *n. Naut.* Act or station of one who cons a ship.

con-. A prefix meaning *with*, *together*. See COM-.

con'a-cre (kŏn'ā-kẽr), *n.* In the Irish land system, the subletting for a single crop of small portions of a farm previously prepared for sowing or planting, also, a single parcel or tenancy so held.

con'a-cre, *v. t.* To sublet in conacre. *Oxf. E. D.* — **con'a-crer** (-krẽr), *n. Ireland.*

co'named' (kō'nāmd'), *a. Math.* Having the same name with *co-* prefixed or omitted; as, *sine* and *cosine* are *conamed.*

Co'nant (kō'nănt), *a.* [After Charles A. *Conant*, American economist.] Designating the money issued by the United States, first in 1903, for use in the Philippine Islands, consisting of the silver peso or "dollar" (= 100 centavos, or 50 cents U. S.), subsidiary silver coins worth 50, 20, and 10 centavos, a 5-centavo nickel coin, and bronze 1 and ½ centavo coins. — *n.* [*l. c.*] A Conant coin, esp. the peso.

co-na'tion (kō-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conatio.*] **1.** Endeavor; attempt. *Obs.*
2. *Psychol.* The power or act which directs or impels to effort of any kind, whether muscular or psychical. *Conation* was used by Hamilton to designate that one of the three great divisions of mind which includes desire and

Scots Law. One who attaches, or comprises, another's property.

com'pro-duce', *v. t.* To produce together. — **com'pro-duc'tion**, *n.* — **com'pro-duc'tive**, *a.*

com'pro-mis'er (kŏm'prō-mīz'-ẽr), *n.* One who compromises.

Compromise Tariff. See TARIFF OF ABOMINATIONS.

com'pro-mis'ing (-mīz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb n.* of COMPROMISE. — **com'pro-mis'ing-ly**, *adv.*

com'pro-mis-so'ri-al (-mĭ-sō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Compromissary. *Rare.*

com'pro-mit'ment, *n.* See -MENT. *Rare.*

compt (kount) † COUNT.

compt'a-ble. † COUNTABLE.

compt'er. † COUNTER.

‖ **compte' ren'du'** (kōnt' rän'-dü'). [F.] An account given; a report; account rendered.

comp'tie (kŏmp'tĭ). Var. of COONTIE.

‖ **comp'toir'** (kŏn'twär'), *n.*; *pl.* -TOIRS (*F.* -twär') [F., lit., a counter.] A (foreign) commercial agency or factory.

Comp-to'ni-a (kŏmp-tō'nĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., after Henry *Compton* (1632–1713), Eng. prelate.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of North American myricaceous shrubs, consisting of the species *C. peregrina*. See SWEET FERN.

comp-trol'ler-ship, *n* See -SHIP.

com-pul'si-tor (kŏm-pŭl'sĭ-tẽr), *n. Scots Law.* A compulsory agent or means, as a mandate.

com-pul'siv Compulsive. *Ref. Sp.*

com-punct'ed, *p. a.* = COMPUNCT *Obs.*

com-punc'tion-a-ry (kŏm-pŭnk'shŭn-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Expressive of compunction. *Rare.*

com-punc'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

com-pu'pil, *n.* See CO-, 3 b. *R.*

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con'a-cre (kŏn'ā-kẽr), *n.* In the Irish land system, the subletting for a single crop of small portions of a farm previously prepared for sowing or planting, also, a single parcel or tenancy so held.

con'a-cre, *v. t.* To sublet in conacre. *Oxf. E. D.* — **con'a-crer** (-krẽr), *n. Ireland.*

co'named' (kō'nāmd'), *a. Math.* Having the same name with *co-* prefixed or omitted; as, *sine* and *cosine* are *conamed.*

Co'nant (kō'nănt), *a.* [After Charles A. *Conant*, American economist.] Designating the money issued by the United States, first in 1903, for use in the Philippine Islands, consisting of the silver peso or "dollar" (= 100 centavos, or 50 cents U. S.), subsidiary silver coins worth 50, 20, and 10 centavos, a 5-centavo nickel coin, and bronze 1 and ½ centavo coins. — *n.* [*l. c.*] A Conant coin, esp. the peso.

co-na'tion (kō-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conatio.*] **1.** Endeavor; attempt. *Obs.*
2. *Psychol.* The power or act which directs or impels to effort of any kind, whether muscular or psychical. *Conation* was used by Hamilton to designate that one of the three great divisions of mind which includes desire and

comunete, comunte. † COMMUNITY.

Com. Ver. *Abbr.* Common Verdict.

comyt † COMMIT.

con. † CAN, began; began to.

con. † CONE

con, *n.* [Cf. F. *coigner* to strike.] A rap or knock, as with the knuckles. *Eng.*

con, *n.* [Cf Norw. dial. *ikonn*, *ikorn.*] A squirrel. *Dial. Eng.*

con, *a.* Slang or cant abbr. for *confidence*; — used adjectively; as, a *con* game. — Hence: *v. t.*; CONNED (kŏnd); CON'NING. To deceive; cheat; swindle. — *n.* One who works the confidence game.

Con., *or* **con.** *Abbr.* Conclusion; conjunction (L. *consort*). (*Law*); connection, Conformist; consol; consolidated; Consul; contra; conundrum; conversation, etc.

con'a-ble. Contr. of COVENABLE. *Obs.* — **con'a-bly**, *adv. Obs.*

‖ **con af-fet'to** (kōn äf-fĕt'tō). [It.] *Music.* With feeling; with affection.

co'nal (kō'năl), *a. Zool.* Of or pert. to the conus of the heart.

con'al-tu'min (kŏn'ăl tū'mĭn), *n* See OVALBUMIN.

‖ **con a-mo're** (kŏn ä-mō'rā). [It.] With love; with zeal; earnestly; heartily.

conand, conant. † COVENANT.

conandschipe. † CUNNINGSHIP.

Con'a-ni'an (kŏn'ā-nĭ'ăn; kō-nā'-). *Bib.*

con'a-rite. Var. of CONNARITE.

co-na'ri-um (kō-nā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ä). [NL., fr. Gr. κωνάριον.] *Anat.* The pineal body. — **co-na'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Con'a-sau'ga (kŏn'ā-sô'gā), *n.* [From *Conasauga*, Tenn.] *Geol.* A Middle Cambrian formation of the Appalachian region.

volition, the other two being *cognition* and *feeling*. Some modern writers make the term broad enough to include every state and degree of mental unrest; *conation* is present wherever consciousness tends of itself to pass from one condition to another. Cf. APPETENCY, ATTENTION.

Of *conation*, in other words, of desire and will *J. S. Mill*

Conation and attention agree in having a dynamic aspect, and in the case of both this dynamic aspect seems to belong to their intrinsic nature as modes of consciousness. *G. F. Stout.*

co-na'tion-al (kō-nā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to conation.

con'a-tive (kŏn'ā-tĭv; kō'nā-; 277), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to conation.

2. *Gram.* Expressive of endeavor; as, a *conative* verb.

co-na'tus (kō-nā'tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., fr. *conari* to attempt] **1.** Striving; inclination; tendency; conation; — ascribed to inanimate nature by Spinoza and others.

2. A natural tendency, impulse, or effort; an inborn desire and endeavor.

What *conatus* could give prickles to the porcupine or hedgehog, or to the sheep its fleece? *Paley*

con-cam'er-ate (kŏn-kăm'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *concameratus* p. p. of *concamerare* to arch over. See CAMBER.] To arch over; to vault. *Rare.*

con-cam'er-at'ed (kŏn-kăm'ĕr-āt'ĕd), *p. a.* *Zoöl.* Divided into chambers.

con-cam'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *concameratio.*] **1.** Vaulting; a vaulted roof or ceiling; specif., the vault or sphere of heaven.

2. A formation or series of chambers; a chamber or cell.

con-cat'e-nate (kŏn-kăt'ē-nāt), *v. t.*; CON-CAT'E-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); CON-CAT'E-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *concatenatus*, p. p. of *concatenare* to concatenate. See CATENATE.] To link together; to unite in a series or chain, as things depending on one another.

This all things friendly will *concatenate*. *Dr. H More*

con-cat'e-nate (-kăt'ē-nāt) } *a.* [L. *concatenatus.*] Linked
con-cat'e-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd) } together; forming a chain or series, as certain unicellular organisms; specif., *Zoöl.*, of processes, connected at their bases.

concatenated connection *or* **connexion**, *Elec.*, the connection with an induction motor of a second machine, the secondary of the former supplying current to the latter. The second machine may be an induction motor (cf. CASCADE, 3) or a converter (cf. MOTOR CONVERTER). — **concatenated system.** *Elec.* = CASCADE SYSTEM.

con-cat'e-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *concatenatio.*] **1.** Act of concatenating, or state of being concatenated; union in a linked series.

2. A series of links united; a series or order of things depending on each other, as if linked together, a chain.

The stoics affirmed a fatal, unchangeable *concatenation* of causes, reaching even to the illicit acts of man's will. *South.*

A *concatenation* of explosions *Irving.*

3. *Elec.* A concatenated connection.

con'cave (kŏn'kāv), *a.* [L. *concavus*; *con-* + *cavus* hollow: cf. F. *concave*. See CAVE a hollow.] **1.** Hollow; void. *Obs.*

As *concave* . . as a worm-eaten nut *Shak.*

2. Hollow and curved or rounded; vaulted; — said of the interior of a curved surface or line, or, mathematically, that side of a curve or surface on which neighboring normals to the curve or surface converge, on which lies the chord joining two neighboring points of the curve or surface, as of the curve of the inner surface of an eggshell, in opposition to *convex;* as, a *concave* mirror; the *concave* arch of the sky.

con'cave, *n.* [Cf. L. *concavum.*] **1.** A hollow; a recess; a cavity, as the bore of a gun. *Obs.*

2. A concave line or surface, as the inner face of an arched vault or hemisphere.

Up to the fiery *concave* towering high. *Milton.*

3. a A concave lens, etc. **b** *Mech.* A curved sheath or breasting for a revolving cylinder or roll. **c** A card cut slightly concave on two edges for the purpose of cheating.

con'cave (kŏn'kāv), *v. t.*; CON'CAVED (-kāvd); CON'CAV-ING (-kāv-ĭng). [Cf. L. *concavare.*] To make hollow or concave.

con-cav'i-ty (kŏn-kăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *concavitas:* cf. F. *concavité*. See CONCAVE.] **1.** Quality or state of being concave.

2. A concave line or surface or the space included by it; a hollow, as of a vault or hemisphere; a concave.

con-ca'vo-con'cave (kŏn-kā'vō-kŏn'kāv), *a.* Concave or hollow on both sides; double concave. See LENS, *Illust.*

con-ca'vo-con'vex, *a.* **1.** Concave on one side and convex on the other, as an eggshell or a lens. See LENS, *Illust.*

2. Specif., in optics, having the concave side of smaller radius of curvature than the convex side.

con-ceal' (kŏn-sēl'), *v. t.*; CON-CEALED' (-sēld'); CON-CEAL'-ING. [OF. *conceler* (3d sing. pres. *conceile*), L. *celare*; *con-* + *celare* to hide; akin to AS. *helan*. See HELL, HELMET.] To hide or withdraw from observation; to cover or keep from sight; to prevent the discovery of, to withhold knowledge of. "Publish and *conceal* not." *Jer.* 1. 2.

He which finds him shall deserve our thanks, . .
He that *conceals* him, death. *Shak.*

Syn. — See HIDE.

con-cealed' (-sēld'), *p. a.* of CONCEAL. — **con-ceal'ed-ly** (-sēl'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **con-ceal'ed-ness,** *n.*

concealed umlaut *or* **mutation,** *Philol.*, umlaut, or mutation, existing in a word from which the vowel of the suffix (usually *i*), having modified the preceding vowel, has disappeared; as in *French*, from *Frankish*. See etym. of *French*. — **c. weapons,** *Law*, dangerous weapons so carried on the person as to be knowingly or willfully concealed from sight, — a practice generally forbidden by statute.

con-ceal'ment (kŏn-sēl'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *concelement.*] **1.** Act or practice of concealing; often, practice or fact of concealing what ought to be revealed; improper secrecy; also, state of being concealed.

But let *concealment*, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek. *Shak.*

2. Out-of-the-way knowledge; secret; mystery. *Obs.*

Well read in strange *concealments*. *Shak.*

3. A hiding place; a retreat from observation; *pl.*, conditions or facilities for concealing.

con-cede' (kŏn-sēd'), *v. t.*; CON-CED'ED (-sēd'ĕd); CON-CED'-ING (-sēd'ĭng). [L. *concedere, concessum*; *con-* + *cedere* to go along, give way, yield: cf. F. *concéder*. See CEDE.] **1.** To yield or suffer to pass; to surrender; to grant; to admit to be true; to acknowledge, as, to *concede* a doubted point.

2. To grant, as a right or privilege; to make concession of.

Syn. — Allow, admit, yield, surrender. See GRANT.

con-cede', *v. i.* To yield or make concession.

I wished you to *concede* to America, at a time when she prayed concession at our feet. *Burke.*

con-ceit' (kŏn-sēt'), *n.* [ME. *conseyte, conceyte, conceipt*, prob. fr. an OF (assumed) *concet* or *concete*, influenced by the OF. or E. verb: cf. F. *concept*, L. *conceptus* a conceiving, conception. See CONCEIVE; cf. CONCEPT, DECEIT, RECEIPT.] **1.** Act or power of conceiving, or that which is conceived; conception or concept; — often in contexts implying idiosyncrasy of conception. *Archaic.* "Wrong *conceit.*" *Chaucer.* "Vain *conceit.*" *Spenser.*

Wise in *conceit*, in act a very sot. *Drayton.*

In laughing, there ever preceedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous. *Bacon.*

How often, alas! did her eyes say unto me that they loved! and yet I, not looking for such a matter, nad not my *conceit* open to understand them *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Idiosyncratic conception; personal judgment; opinion; — often in the phrase *in one's own conceit.*

A man wise in his own *conceit*. *Prov* XXVI 12

3. Favorable opinion; — esp. in, *out of conceit with*, dissatisfied with, and *conceit of one's self*, self-confidence.

The more high-spirited of the Gauls were miserable to see that their countrymen had so lost *conceit* of themselves as to submit willingly to the Roman rule. *Froude*

4. An overweening idea of one's self; vanity.

Plumed with *conceit* he calls aloud. *Cotton.*

5. A fanciful, odd, or extravagant notion; variously: a quaint, artificial, or affected conception, or a witty thought or turn of expression; a whim, quip, or trick.

Tasso is full of *conceits* . . which are not only below the dignity of heroic verse, but contrary to its nature. *Dryden.*

6. Imagination or fancy as a faculty or trait; an active and lively fancy.

His wit 's as thick as Tewksbury mustard; there 's no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet. *Shak.*

7. A fancy article. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — See PRIDE.

in conceit with, in accord with; agreeing or conforming.

con-ceit', *v. t.*; CON-CEIT'ED; CON-CEIT'ING. **1.** To conceive; to apprehend. *Obs.*

2. To imagine; to suppose. *Archaic.*

The strong, by *conceiting* themselves weak, are thereby rendered as inactive . . . as if they really were so *South.*

3. To cause to imagine or fancy. *Obs.*

4. To conceive well of; to take a fancy to. *Obs. or Dial.*

5. To think to (one's self); to flatter (one's self).

As little reason have we to *conceit* ourselves that our progeny will be satisfied with our English. *Fitzed. Hall.*

con-ceit', *v. i.* To form an idea; to think. *Obs.*

Those whose . . . vulgar apprehensions *conceit* but low of matrimonial purposes. *Milton.*

con-ceit'ed, *a.* **1.** Endowed with intelligence or imagination; clever. *Obs.*

He was . . . pleasantly *conceited*, and sharp of wit *Knolles.*

2. Opinioned or minded. *Obs. or Dial.* "To be well *conceited* . . . toward his Maker." *Barrow.*

3. Having favorable opinion, favorably minded. *Obs.*

4. Entertaining a flattering opinion of one's self; vain.

Conceited of their own wit, science, and politeness. *Bentley.*

5. Whimsical; notional. *Obs. or Dial.*

6. Curiously contrived or designed, fanciful. *Obs.*

A *conceited* chair to sleep in. *Evelyn.*

Syn. — Vain, proud, opinionated, egotistical.

— **con-ceit'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **con-ceit'ed-ness,** *n.*

con-ceit'less, *a.* Without conceit; specif., *Obs.*, without wit or thought; ignorant. *Hoccleve.*

con-ceiv'a-ble (kŏn-sēv'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Receivable. *Obs.*

2. Capable of being conceived, imagined, or understood. "Any *conceivable* weight." *Bp. Wilkins.*

— **con-ceiv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **con-ceiv'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **con-ceiv'a-bly,** *adv.*

con-ceive' (kŏn-sēv'), *v. t.*; CON-CEIVED' (-sēvd'); CON-CEIV'-ING. [OF. *conceivre* (3d pl. pres. *conceivent*), *conceveir*, F. *concevoir*, fr. L. *concipere, conceptum*, to take, to conceive; *con-* + *capere* to seize or take. See CAPABLE; cf. CONCEPTION.] **1.** To become pregnant with; to bring into existence in the womb in an embryonic state.

She hath also *conceived* a son in her old age. *Luke* i. 36.

2. To make pregnant; — used in the passive. *Obs.*

3. To produce; to give forth or exhibit; as, alcohol readily *conceives* flame. *Obs.*

4. To take into one's mind; as, to *conceive* a dislike; to formulate; to devise, form a conception of, or imagine.

It was among the ruins of the Capitol that I first *conceived* the idea of a work which has amused and exercised near twenty years of my life. *Gibbon.*

Conceiving and uttering from the heart words of falsehood. *Is.* LIX. 13.

5. To apprehend by reason or imagination; to comprehend; to understand. "I *conceive* you." *Hawthorne.*

You will hardly *conceive* him to have been bred in the same climate. *Swift*

6. To comprise. *Obs.*

7. To perceive (visually); to see. *Obs. & R.* *Chaucer.*

Syn. — Think, suppose, fancy, suspect. — CONCEIVE, IMAGINE, REALIZE, here compared only in their nontechnical uses, agree in implying the formation of a mental representation. CONCEIVE suggests the apprehension or grasping of something as a notion; IMAGINE, its more or less definite picturing as an image; as, one can *conceive*, but scarcely *imagine*, a world of four dimensions; "My main desire has been to make them *conceive*, and, if possible, reproduce sympathetically in their *imagination*, the mental life of their pupil" (*W. James*); "I cannot *conceive* what made the accurate Niebuhr fall into the . . . error" (*R. F. Burton*); cf., One cannot *imagine* the accurate Niebuhr falling into the error. *Conceive* is frequently used in modest, *imagine*, in vague, indefinite, and (really or ironically) cautious expressions of opinion; as, There is, I *conceive*, a better plan; I *imagine* the case is not so clear as you suppose. To REALIZE is to bring before the mind as real; as, shadowy forms which the imagination *realizes*, to *realize* to one's self the distant past; "blank misgivings of a creature moving about in worlds not *realized*" (*Wordsworth*). *Realize* is often loosely used as if it meant to *grasp the fact of* something; as, I cannot *realize* that he is dead; they will *realize* after a time what they have lost. See APPREHEND, IMAGINATION.

con-ceive' (kŏn-sēv'), *v. i.* **1.** To become pregnant.

A virgin shall *conceive*, and bear a son. *Is* VII. 14.

2. To have a conception, idea, or opinion; to think; — usually with *of*.

Conceive of things clearly and distinctly. *I. Watts.*

con-cel'e-brate (kŏn-sĕl'ē-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *concelebratus*, p. p. of *concelebrare*.] To celebrate together. *Obs Holland.*

con-cel'e-brate, *v. i.* *Eccl.* To celebrate the Eucharist or Mass together. See CONCELEBRATION.

con-cel'e-bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* *Eccl.* A celebration of the Eucharist or Mass in which two or more of the clergy unite in repeating the words of the office.

Concelebration . . still prevails in the Oriental churches, but the only vestige of it in the Latin Church is found in the masses said by priests on the day of their ordination, and by bishops on the day of their consecration *Cath. Dict.*

con-cent' (kŏn-sĕnt'), *n.* [L. *concentus*, fr. *concinere* to sing together; *con-* + *canere* to sing.] **1.** Concert of voices; concord of sounds; harmony; as, a *concent* of notes. *Archaic.* *Bacon.*

That undisturbed song of pure *concent* *Milton.*

2. Consistency; accordance. *Obs.*

In *concent* to his own principles. *Atterbury.*

con-cen'ter } (-sĕn'tĕr), *v. t.*; CON-CEN'TERED or CON-CEN'-
con-cen'tre } TRED (-tĕrd); CON-CEN'TER-ING (-tĕr-ĭng) or CON-CEN'TRING (-trĭng). [F. *concentrer*, fr. L. *con-* + *centrum* center. See CENTER; cf. CONCENTRATE.] To draw or direct to a common center; to bring together at a focus or point, as two or more lines; to concentrate.

An intense and *concentered* fury *Parkman.*

In thee *concentering* all their precious beams. *Milton.*

con-cen'ter } *v. i.* To come to one point; to meet in, con-
con-cen'tre } verge toward, or have, a common center.

God, in whom all perfections *concenter*. *Bp. Beveridge.*

con'cen-trate (kŏn'sĕn-trāt; kŏn-sĕn'trāt; 277: *the first pron. is more recent, but is now more commonly heard; see* -ATE), *v. t.*; CON'CEN-TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd); CON'CEN-TRAT'ING (-trāt'ĭng). [*con-* + L. *centrum* center. Cf. CONCENTER.] **1.** To bring to, or direct toward, a common center; to unite more closely; to gather into one body, mass, or force; to fix; as, to *concentrate* rays to a focus; to *concentrate* the attention.

(He) *concentrated* his whole force at his own camp. *Motley.*

2. To increase the strength by diminishing the bulk of, as of a liquid or an ore; to intensify or purify by getting rid of useless material; to condense; as, to *concentrate* acid by evaporation; to *concentrate* ores by washing.

Spirit of vinegar *concentrated* and reduced to its greatest strength. *Arbuthnot.*

Syn. — Consolidate, compact, boil down, intensify. See CONDENSE.

con'cen-trate (kŏn'sĕn-trāt; kŏn-sĕn'-; *see above*), *v. i.* To approach toward or meet in a common center; to consolidate; as, population tends to *concentrate* in cities.

con'cen-trate, *n.* That which has been concentrated. See CONCENTRATE, *v. t.*, 2.

He transferred the *concentrates* which lay in the bottom of the boxes into canvas sacks. *R. E. Beach.*

con'cen-trat'ed (kŏn'sĕn-trāt'ĕd; kŏn-sĕn'trāt-ĕd), *p. a.* of CONCENTRATE.

concentrated alum, aluminium sulphate, occurring in commerce as white cakes soluble in water. It always contains free sulphuric acid — **c. feed,** *Agric.*, any feeding stuff relatively rich in nutrients and containing less crude fiber or water than coarse fodder (see under COARSE). It includes grain, gluten meal, cottonseed meal, oil cake, cowpeas, etc.

con'cen-tra'tion (kŏn'sĕn-trā'shŭn), *n* [Cf. F. *concentration.*] **1.** Act of concentrating, or state of being concentrated; specif.: **a** A bringing to a common center.

All military experience concurs in the general rule of coöperative actions; and this means *concentration*, . . unity of purpose, and subordination to a central control. *Scribner's Mag.*

Concentration of the lunar beams. *Boyle.*

b An increasing the strength of a liquid by reducing the volume, as by evaporation. **c** *Metal.* The removal of the waste of ore and reduction of the valuable part to smaller compass, as by currents of air or water. **d** Close mental application, absorption, or exclusive attention.

2. Result of concentrating; a concentrated mass or thing.

3. *Biol.* The tendency to the appearance of characters in descendants at an earlier stage of growth than that in which they appeared in the ancestors of the group. *Hyatt.*

concentration cell *or* **element.** *Elec.* A cell whose difference of potential is caused by the differences in concentration of the solutions in which the two electrodes are immersed.

con-cen'tra-tive (kŏn-sĕn'trā-tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to concentrate; characterized by concentration.

A discrimination is only possible by a *concentrative* act, or act of attention. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

con-cen'tra-tive-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being concentrative; esp., faculty of intellectual concentration.

con'cen-tra'tor (kŏn'sĕn-trā'tĕr), *n.* One that concentrates; as: **a** Any machine or apparatus for concentrating ores, as a jig; also, a concentrating plant. **b** An apparatus for concentrating solutions or other products. **c** *Firearms.* A frame or ring of wire or hard paper fitting into the cartridge case used in some shotguns, and holding the shot together when discharged, to secure close shooting; also, a device for slightly narrowing the bore at the muzzle for the same purpose.

con-cen'tric (kŏn-sĕn'trĭk) } *a.* [F. *concentrique.* See
con-cen'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } CONCENTER.] Having a common center, as circles or spheres, one within another.

Concentric circles upon the surface of the water. *Sir I. Newton.*

concentric bundle, *Bot.*, a form of vascular bundle found in pteridophytes, in which the tracheal elements are surrounded by the phloem, or the phloem by the tracheal elements.

con-cen'tric-ate (kŏn-sĕn'trĭk-āt), *v. t.* To concentrate. *Rare.*

con-cen'tric-i-ty (kŏn'sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Concentricity. *Rare.*

con-cen'tri-cle (kŏn-sĕn'trĭ-k'l), *n.* [Dim. of CENTER.] *Bot.* A small center, as the point of origin of a system of veins.

con-cen'tric-ly (kŏn-sĕn'trĭk-lĭ), *adv.* In a concentric manner; with concentricity.

con-cen'tri-cum (kŏn-sĕn'trĭ-kŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CA (-kă). [NL.] *Bot.* A concentric bundle.

con-cen'tri-fy (kŏn-sĕn'trĭ-fī), *v. t.* To concentrate. *Rare.*

con-cen'tring (kŏn-sĕn'trĭng), *n.* Concentration. *Rare.*

con-cen'tro- (kŏn-sĕn'trō-). A combining form from L. *centrum* center, as in *concentrometer*.

con-cen'tro-met'ric (kŏn-sĕn'trō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Of or pert.
con-cen'tro-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } to concentrometry.

con-cen'trom'e-try (kŏn-sĕn'trŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*concentro-* + *-metry.*] Measurement of concentration.

con-cen'tro-scope (kŏn-sĕn'trō-skōp), *n.* [*concentro-* + *-scope.*] *Opt.* An instrument for determining the centers of lenses.

con-cen'tu-al (kŏn-sĕn'tū-ăl), *a.* Concentric. *Rare.*

con-cen'u-al (kŏn-sĕn'ū-ăl), *a.* [L. *conceno* to dine together; *con-* + *cena* dinner.] Of or pert. to dining together.

con-cen'u-ous (kŏn-sĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* Concenual. *Rare.*

con-ceor' (kŏn-sē'ôr'), *n.* [L., fr. *concipere* to conceive.] *Law.* A conceiver; one who receives property fraudulently.

con-ceor' (kŏn-sē'ôr'), *v. t.* To receive fraudulently. *Obs.*

con-ceor'ship (kŏn-sē'ôr'shĭp), *n.* *Law.* Fraudulent receiving of property.

con-ceot' (kŏn-sē'ŏt'), *n.* [L. *conceptus* a conception.] *Obs.* **1.** Conception; pregnancy.

2. Offspring; progeny.

con-ceot' (kŏn-sē'ŏt'), *v. t.* To conceive. *Obs.*

con-ceot'ed (kŏn-sē'ŏt'ĕd), *p. a.* Conceived. *Obs.*

con-ceot'ion (kŏn-sē'ŏt'shŭn), *n.* Conception. *Obs.*

con-ceot'ive (kŏn-sē'ŏt'ĭv), *a.* Conceptive. *Obs.*

con-ceot'ure (kŏn-sē'ŏt'ūr), *n.* Conception. *Obs.*

con-ceot'us (kŏn-sē'ŏt'ŭs), *n.* [L.] Conception. *Obs.*

con-ceo'ver (kŏn-sē'ō'vĕr), *n.* [L. *conceptus* a conception + *over*.] *Law.* Fraudulent receiving of property.

con-ceo'ver (kŏn-sē'ō'vĕr), *v. t.* To receive fraudulently. *Obs.*

con-ceo'ver-er (kŏn-sē'ō'vĕr-ĕr), *n.* *Law.* One who fraudulently receives property.

con-ceo'ver-ship (kŏn-sē'ō'vĕr-shĭp), *n.* *Law.* Fraudulent receiving of property.

con-ceo'ver-y (kŏn-sē'ō'vĕr-ĭ), *n.* *Law.* Fraudulent receiving of property.

con-ceo'ver-y (kŏn-sē'ō'vĕr-ĭ), *v. t.* To receive fraudulently. *Obs.*

con-ceo'ver-y-ship (kŏn-sē'ō'vĕr-ĭ-shĭp), *n.* *Law.* Fraudulent receiving of property.

con-ceo'ver-y-ship (kŏn-sē'ō'vĕr-ĭ-shĭp

rounded by xylem strands and these in turn by phloëm. Cf. COLLATERAL BUNDLE. — **concentric corpuscles.** *Anat.* = CORPUSCLES OF HASSALL.

con-cen'tric (kŏn-sĕn'trĭk), *n.* That which has a common center with something else.

Its peculiar relations to its *concentrics.* *Coleridge.*

con'cen-tric'i-ty (kŏn'sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being concentric.

con-cen'tu-al (kŏn-sĕn'tŭ-ăl) } *a.* Possessing concent; ac-
con-cen'tu-ous (kŏn-sĕn'tŭ-ŭs) } cordant. *Rare. Warton.*

con-cen'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L. See CONCENT.] *Music.* **a** The part of the church service, as hymns, psalms, etc., sung by the whole choir; — distinguished from *accentus. Obs. except Hist.* **b** Accord in sounding or singing together; harmony; concent.

con'cept (kŏn'sĕpt), *n.* [L. *conceptus*, fr. *concipere* to conceive: cf. F. *concept.* See CONCEIT.] **1.** Conceit; specif., idea; fancy; disposition. *Obs.*

2. *Philos.* An idea, as distinguished from a percept. *Concepts* have been variously identified: **a** With mental images, as when an image of a horse stands for the idea of a bay, or a sorrel, or both, or when a particular instance symbolizes some universal character, as an isosceles triangle may symbolize a relation true of any triangle. **b** With terms or their meanings; as, the *concept* "man;" the *concept* "origin of species;" — the usual sense in logic. **c** With any meaning, whether universal or particular, specific or generic, capable of being distinguished from other meanings; thus, the idea of *Colosseum* is a particular *concept;* so, also, is that of *Christendom,* although here a system of phenomena, not a single object, is denoted; the idea of *mankind* is a universal *concept;* that of *man* is also universal, but generic rather than specific in its application.

For the act of conceiving, the term conception should be employed; . . . for the object of conception, or that which is conceived, the term *concept* should be used. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The function by which we thus identify a numerically distinct and permanent subject of discourse is called conception; and the thoughts which are its vehicles are called *concepts.* *Wm. James.*

There are two ways in which the mind may bring into explicit consciousness the meaning of a word. It may translate it into an equivalent combination of other words, so as to reconstruct it by successive syntheses of its conceptional constituents, or it may call up a mental picture of the object named. We may call one the verbal, and the other the intuitional, explication of a *concept.* *G. F. Stout.*

con-cep'ta-cle (kŏn-sĕp'tă-k'l), *n.* [L. *conceptaculum*, fr. *concipere* to receive. See CONCEIVE.] A receiver or receptacle; a vessel. *Obs. Woodward.* Hence: *Bot.* **a** Orig., a follicle. **b** In many thallophytic plants, a cavity opening outwards, containing reproductive cells. — **con'cep-tac'u-lar** (kŏn'sĕp-tăk'ŭ-lẽr), *a.*

con-cep'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F. *conception*, L. *conceptio*, fr. *concipere* to conceive. See CONCEIVE.] **1.** Act of becoming pregnant; the fertilization of the egg and the beginning of the growth of the embryo within the body of the mother; state of being conceived. Fig.: Beginning.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes. *Shak.*

2. That which is conceived; esp., the embryo or fetus.

3. The power or function of forming abstract and universal ideas; also, the process of forming such ideas.

Conception . . . properly denotes neither the mental state nor what the mental state signifies, but the relation between the two, namely, the function of the mental state in signifying just that particular thing. *Wm. James.*

The essential character of *conception* is that in it the universal is thought of as such, in contradistinction to the particular. *G. F. Stout.*

4. **a** The image, idea, or notion of any action or thing which is formed in the mind. **b** An ideal scheme, plan, or sense of relationship among the objects of thought. **c** Any of the categories as involved in a process of the mind; a concept; notion; universal. In psychology, *conception* is used in specific contrast to *perception,* and implies recognition or use of the universal element as distinguished from the particular. In philosophy, *conception* refers to the universal element wherever it occurs, in perception as well as in abstract thought.

5. Conceit or fancy; notion; affected sentiment or thought. *Obs.*

He . . is full of *conceptions,* points of epigram, and witticisms. *Dryden.*

6. Mental originating of an idea or plan.

7. Original idea; purpose; design.

Note this dangerous *conception.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Idea, notion, apprehension, comprehension.

con-cep'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to conception.

con'cept-ism (kŏn'sĕp-tĭz'm), *n.* [Sp. *concepto* concept, conceit + *-ism.*] An obscurely allusive style characterized by ambiguous metaphors and puns, developed chiefly by Spanish mystics of the 17th century. Cf. CONCEPTISTA.

‖ **Con'cep-tis'ta** (kŏn'thĕp-tēs'tä; 138), *n.* [Sp. See CONCEIT, *n.*; -IST.] In Spanish literature, one of a school or coterie given to conceptism.

con-cep'tive (kŏn-sĕp'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *conceptif,* L. *conceptivus.*] Capable of, or pert. to, conceiving. *Sir T. Browne.*

con-cep'tu-al (-tŭ-ăl), *a.* [See CONCEPT.] Of or pertaining to conception or concepts. — **con-cep'tu-al-ly,** *adv.*

con-cep'tu-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Metaph.* A theory, intermediate between realism and nominalism, that universals exist in the mind as subjects of discourse or as predicates which may be properly affirmed of reality. Pierre Abélard (1079–1142), a French Scholastic, is the philosopher with whom *conceptualism* is especially identified. Abélard taught that, while universals exist only psychically, yet they correspond to real similarities in things, which previous to creation existed in the mind of God. See NOMINALISM, REALISM. — **con-cep'tu-al-ist,** *n.* — **con-cep'tu-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

con-cep'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Power or faculty of forming conceptions; power of abstract thought.

con-cern' (kŏn-sûrn'), *v. t.;* CON-CERNED' (-sûrnd'); CONCERN'ING. [F. *concerner,* LL. *concernere* to regard, concern, fr. L. *concernere* to mix or mingle together, as in a sieve for separating; *con-* + *cernere* to separate, sift, distinguish by the senses, to perceive, see, have before the mind, have respect to, regard. See CERTAIN.] **1.** To distinguish; to separate. *Obs.*

2. To relate or belong to, to have reference to or connection with; to involve; to affect the interest of; to be of importance to.

Our wars with France have . . . *concerned* us more than those with any other nation. *Addison.*

It much *concerns* a preacher first to learn
The genius of his audience and their turn *Dodsley*

Ignorant, so far as the usual instruction is *concerned.* *Cooper.*

3. To implicate, or give (one) a share *in;* — now only in the passive.

4. To engage by feeling or sentiment; to move to solicitude, or make anxious; to interest; as, a good prince *concerns* himself in the happiness of his subjects; — usually reflexive or passive.

They think themselves out of the reach of Providence, and no longer *concerned* to solicit his favor. *Rogers.*

Syn. — CONCERN, AFFECT. CONCERN implies the bearing or influence, AFFECT, the direct operation or action, of one thing on another; as, a piece of legislation may *concern* (i. e., have to do with, have reference or relation to) certain vested interests without *affecting* them (i. e., producing an effect upon them, changing them in any way).

as concerns, as respects, in reference to.

con-cern' (kŏn-sûrn'), *v. i.* **1.** To be of importance. *Obs.*

Which to deny *concerns* more than avails. *Shak.*

2. To have relation; to appertain. *Obs.*

con-cern', *n.* **1.** A relation, as of interest, intercourse, or sharing; that which relates or belongs to one; business; affair. "The private *concerns* of families." *Addison.*

2. That which affects the welfare or happiness; interest; moment. "All mankind's *concern* is charity." *Pope.*

Mysterious secrets of a high *concern* *Roscommon.*

3. Interest in, or care for, any person or thing; regard; solicitude; anxiety.

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concerns*
And gentle wishes follow me to battle *Addison.*

4. *pl.* The things belonging to a person; things appertaining to a person, work, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.*

5. *Com.* An organization or establishment for business or manufacture; a firm and its business; as, a banking *concern.*

6. Any particular material contrivance or object, esp. one that occasions some difficulty, apprehension, perplexity, or the like; a thing.

Syn. — Anxiety, solicitude, interest, regard; business, affair, matter; moment. See CARE.

con-cerned' (kŏn-sûrnd'), *p. a.* **1.** Affected; disturbed, troubled; anxious; as, to be *concerned* for one's safety.

2. Specif.: Intoxicated; fuddled. *Obs. or Dial.*

— **con-cern'ed-ly** (-sûr'nĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **con-cern'ed-ness,** *n.*

con-cern'ing, *a.* Important; giving concern. *Archaic.* — **con-cern'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **con-cern'ing-ness,** *n.*

So great and so *concerning* a truth. *South.*

con-cern'ing, *n.* Concern; business. *Obs. Shak.*

con-cern'ing, *prep.* Pertaining to; regarding; having relation to; respecting; as regards; — now rarely used to govern an infinitive or a subordinate clause.

The Lord hath spoken good *concerning* Israel. *Num.* x. 29.
As *concerning* that he raised him up from the dead. *Acts* xiii 34.

con-cern'ment (kŏn-sûrn'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** That in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; interest. *Archaic.* "Our everlasting *concernments.*" *I. Watts.*

2. Fact of concerning; relation; bearing; — usually after *of;* as, a matter of general *concernment.*

3. Importance; moment; consequence.

Let every action of *concernment* be begun with prayer. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. Concern; participation; interposition.

5. Solicitude; anxiety.

Their ambition is manifest in their *concernment.* *Dryden*

con-cert' (kŏn-sûrt'), *v. t.;* CON-CERT'ED; CON-CERT'ING. [F. *concerter,* It. *concertare* (cf. *consertare,* fr. L. *consertus,* p. p. of *conserere* to join together; cf. E. SERIES), prob. fr. L. *concertare* to contend, dispute, debate; *con-* + *certare* to strive; prop., to try to decide; fr. *cernere* to distinguish. See CONCERN.] **1.** To bring together, as in unity. *Obs.*

2. To plan together; to settle or adjust by conference, agreement, or consultation.

It was *concerted* to begin the siege in March. *Bp. Burnet.*

3. To plan; to devise; to arrange.

A commander had more trouble to *concert* his defense before the people than to plan . . . the campaign. *Burke.*

4. To arrange (music) in parts. See CONCERTED, 2. *Rare.*

con-cert', *v. i.* **1.** To act in harmony or conjunction; to form combined plans.

The ministers of Denmark were appointed to *concert* with Talbot. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. To play or sing in concert. *Rare.*

con'cert (kŏn'sẽrt), *n.* [F. *concert,* It. *concerto* (cf. also *conserto*), fr. *concertare.* See CONCERT, *v. t.*] **1.** Agreement in a design or plan; union formed by mutual communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme; harmony; simultaneous action.

All these discontents, how ruinous soever, have arisen from the want of a due communication and *concert.* *Swift.*

2. Musical accordance or harmony; concord.

Let us in *concert* to the season sing. *Cowper.*

3. *Music.* **a** = CONCERTO **a.** *Obs.* **b** A band of musicians; a choir. *Obs.* **c** A set of instruments of the same kind but of various sizes.

4. A musical entertainment in which several voices or instruments take part.

Visit by night your lady's chamber window
With some sweet *concert.* *Shak.*

concert of Europe, *or* **European concert,** an agreement or understanding between the chief European powers to take only joint action in the (European) Eastern Question. — **c. of the powers,** an agreement or understanding between the chief European powers, the United States, and Japan in 1900 to take only joint action in the Chinese aspect of the Eastern Question.

‖ **con'cer-tan'te** (kŏn'chĕr-tän'tā), *n.* [It., orig. p. pr. of *concertare* to form or perform a concert. See CONCERT.] *Music.* A concerto for two or more solo voices or instruments, alternating in prominence, with orchestral accompaniment. Also *a.;* as, *concertante* parts, solo parts in orchestral music; *concertante* style.

con-cert'ed (kŏn-sûr'tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Mutually contrived or planned, agreed on; as, *concerted* schemes or signals.

2. *Music.* Arranged in parts for several voices or instruments, or groups thereof, as a trio, quartet, etc.; as, a *concerted* piece.

con'cer-ti'na (kŏn'sẽr-tē'nä), *n.* [See CONCERT.] A small musical instrument, invented in 1829 by Charles Wheatstone, on the principle of the accordion. It is a small elastic box, or bellows, having free reeds on the inside, and keys and handles on the outside of each of the two hexagonal heads. It has a compass of four octaves, and is made with *alto, tenor, bass,* or *double bass* register. — **con'cer-ti'nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

Concertina.

‖ **con'cer-ti'no** (kŏn'chĕr-tē'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *concerto.* See CONCERTO.] *Music.* A small concerto.

‖ **Con-cert'meis'ter** (kŏn-tsĕrt'mīs'tẽr), *n.,* *or* **concert master.** [G. *concert-meister.*] *Music.* The first violinist or leader of the strings in an orchestra; the subleader of the orchestra.

‖ **con-cer'to** (kŏn-chĕr'tō; kŏn-sûr'-), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [It. See CONCERT, *n.*] *Music.* **a** A composition for two or more solo instruments. **b** A composition (usually in symphonic form with three movements) in which one instrument (or two or three) stands out in bold relief against the orchestra, or accompaniment, so as to display its qualities or the performer's skill.

con-ces'sion (kŏn-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *concessio,* fr. *concedere.* cf. F. *concession.* See CONCEDE.] **1.** Act of conceding or yielding; — usually implying a demand, claim, or request, and thus distinguished from *giving,* which is voluntary or spontaneous.

By mutual *concessions* the business was adjusted *Hallam*

2. The admitting of a point claimed in argument; specif., in argumentation, the voluntary yielding of a disputable point, as not necessary to the main contention, or by way of grounding a fresh argument in its place.

3. A thing yielded; an acknowledgment or admission; a boon; a grant; esp., a grant by government or other authority of land, property, or a privilege or right to do something; as, a *concession* to build a canal.

This is therefore a *concession,* that he doth . . . believe the Scriptures to be sufficiently plain. *Sharp.*

4. In Ontario, a government grant of land constituting a subdivision of a township. Such areas lie between the main lines of the government survey, called **concession lines,** and the public roads laid out on these lines are called **concession roads.**

The Concessions, *Amer. Hist.,* the privileges granted to the colony of New Jersey by the proprietors, Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, in 1664–65, under which the colony was governed until the Revolution.

con-ces'sion-aire' (kŏn-sĕsh'ŭn-ãr') } *n.* [F. *concession-*
‖ **con'ces'sion'naire'** (kŏn'sĕs'yŏ'nãr') } *naire.*] The beneficiary of a concession or grant.

con-ces'sion-a-ry (kŏn-sĕsh'ŭn-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to a concession. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A concessionaire

con-ces'sive (kŏn-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* [L. *concessivus.*] **1.** Of the nature of, or making for, concession.

2. *Gram.* Expressive of concession; as, a *concessive* clause or conjunction; for example, "let justice be done, *though* the heavens fall." — **con-ces'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **con-ces'sive-ness,** *n.*

con-ces'so-ry (-ŏ-rĭ), *a.* Conceding; permissive. *Rare.*

conch (kŏŋk, *formerly, and still by some, pron'd* kŏnch *or* kŏnsh), *n.; pl.* CONCHS (kŏŋks); CONCHES (kŏn'chĕz: -shĕz). [L. *concha,* Gr. κόγχη.] **1.** Any of various marine shells, orig. of various bivalve shells, now of various large spiral univalve shells, as those of the genera *Strombus, Cassis,* and their allies. The large pink conch of the West Indies, often used as a garden ornament, is *Strombus gigas.* (See also CASSIS, QUEEN CONCH, *Illust.*) On the northern Atlantic coast the term is applied to the winkles (which see). The conchs are often converted into a kind of horn.

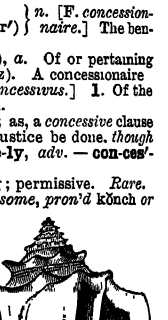
Small Conch of Florida (*Strombus pugilis*). (½)

2. In works of art, the shell used by Tritons as a trumpet.

3. One of the meaner order of white natives of the Bahama Islands or one of a similar class in the Florida Keys; — so called from their habit of gathering the conch.

4. = 2d CONCHA.

‖ **con'cha** (kŏn'chä), *n.* [Sp., shell.] **1.** A piece of translucent shell used for window glass, as in the East Indies.

2. A cigar of small size and tapered at both ends.

‖ **con'cha** (kŏŋ'kä), *n.; pl.* -CHÆ (-kē). [LL. (in sense 1), fr. L. *concha.* See CONCH.] **1.** *Arch.* The plain semidome of an apse; sometimes used for the entire apse.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* A shell-shaped vessel, as for salt, etc.

3. The external ear; specif., *Anat.,* the largest and deepest concavity of the external ear, leading into the meatus.

— **con'chal** (kŏŋ'kăl), *a.*

Con-chif'er-a (kŏn-kĭf'ẽr-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *concha* conch + *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* The Lamellibranchiata; — in old classifications including also the Brachiopoda; in Gegenbaur's classification including all Mollusca except the chitons. — **con'chi-fer** (kŏŋ'kĭ-fẽr), *n.*

con-chif'er-ous (kŏŋ-kĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* **a** Producing or having shells. **b** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Conchifera.

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concentrical. See CONCENTRIC.
con-cen'tri-cal-ly, *adv.* of CONCENTRIC. [centrate. *Obs.*
con-cen'tri-cate, *v. t.* To con-
conceptcion. + CONCEPTION.
con'cep-tac'u-lum (kŏn'sĕp-tăk'ŭ-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lä). [L.] *Bot.* A conceptacle.
con-cep'ti-ble (kŏn-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [See CONCEIVE.] Conceivable *Obs* — **con-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Obs.*
con-cep'tion-al-ist, *n.* A believer in conceptualism.
con-cep'tion-ist, *n.* 1. *Philos.* A conceptualist. *Coleridge.* 2. *R. C. Ch.* A member of any of the various orders using the word *conception* or the phrase *immaculate conception* as a part of their names.
con-cep'tious (kŏn-sĕp'shŭs), *a.* Apt to conceive; fruitful. *Obs.*
con-cep'tive. Conceptive. *Ref. Sp.*
con-cep'tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con-cep'tu-al-ly, *adv.* of CONCEPTUAL. See -LY.
‖ **con-cep'tus** (kŏn-sĕp'tŭs), *n.* [L.] Concept. [ment. *Obs.*
con-cern'an-cy. *n.* Concern-
con-cernd'. Concerned. *Ref. Sp.*
con'cer-ta'tion (kŏn'sẽr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *concertatio.*] Contention; strife. *Obs.* — **con-cer'ta-tive** (kŏn-sûr'tă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *concertativus.*] *Obs.*
‖ **con'cert'** eu'ro'pē'en' (kŏn'sẽr'-tû'rō'pē'ĭn'). [F.] = CONCERT OF EUROPE.
concert grand. A grand piano adapted in power, and in brilliancy of tone, to concert use.
con-cer'tion (kŏn-sûr'shŭn), *n.* Concerted state; accordance. *Obs. & R.*
con-cert'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
concert pitch. See PITCH, 12.
con-ces'si-ble (kŏn-sĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* That can be conceded.
con-ces'sion-er, *n.* = CONCESSIONAIRE. *U. S.*
con-ces'sion-ist, *n.* One who favors concession.
con-ces'siv. Concessive. *Ref. Sp.*
con-ces'sor (kŏn-sĕs'ẽr), *n.* One who concedes. *Rare.* [CETTO.
‖ **con-cet'ti,** *n., pl.* of CON-
con cet'tism (kŏn-chĕt'tĭz'm; kŏn-sĕt'ĭz'm), *n.* Use of conceits; conceptism. — **con-cet'tist,** *n.*
‖ **con-cet'to** (kŏn-chĕt'tō), *n.; pl.* -CETTI (-tē). [It., fr. L. *conceptus.* See CONCEIT.] A conceit. See CONCEIT, *n.*, 5, cf. CONCEPTISM.
con-ceve'. + CONCEIVE.
con-ceyte'. + CONCEIT.
conch. *Abbr.* Conchology.
con'chate (kŏn'kāt), *a.* Conched. **b** Conchiform.
conched (kŏnkt; kŏn'kĕd), *a.* Having a conch.

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con'chi-form (kŏn'kĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*conch* + *-form.*] Shaped like one half of a bivalve shell; shell-shaped.

con-chi'o-lin (kŏn-kī'ō-lĭn), *n.* [L. *concha* shell + *iodine.*] *Chem.* A nitrogenous substance forming the organic basis of the shells of mussels and snails.

con-chit'ic (-kĭt'ĭk), *a.* Composed of shells; containing many shells; — applied to certain rocks.

con'choid (kŏn'koid), *n.* [Gr. κογχοειδής; κόγχη shell + εἶδος form: cf. F. *conchoïde.*] *Math.* The locus of a point, *P*, that forms, with a fixed line, *AB*, a constant intercept, *PC* (= *c*), on every ray of a pencil through a fixed point, *O*. It was invented and mechanically constructed by Nicomedes (? 180 B. C.), as serving both to trisect an angle and to duplicate a cube. Its Cartesian equation is $x^2y^2 = (a+y)^2(c^2-y^2)$, *a* being the distance of *O* from the line. It is of 4th degree, 6th class (but of 5th class for $a = c$, when there is a cusp at *O*), has a double point at *O* (for $a < c$), two branches, and meets the line in four points at infinity.

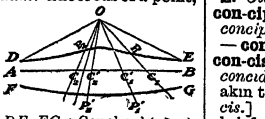

DE, FG, a Conchoid ($a > c$).

con-chol'dal (kŏn-koi'dăl), *a.* *Min.* Having elevations or depressions in form like one half of a bivalve shell; — applied principally to a surface produced by fracture.

con-chol'o-gy (kŏn-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*conch* + *-logy.*] The branch of zoology which deals with shells or mollusks. — **con'cho-log'i-cal** (kŏn'kŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **con'cho-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **con-chol'o-gist** (kŏn-kŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

☞ This name was given when the shells (being the most attractive and easily preserved parts of mollusks) were chiefly studied. The study of mollusks is now generally called *malacology.*

con'chy-la'ceous (kŏn'kĭ-lā'shŭs), **con-chyl'i-a'ceous** (kŏn-kĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *conchylium* shellfish, Gr. κογχύλιον, dim. of κογχύλη, equiv. to κόγχη. See CONCH.] Of or pertaining to shells; resembling a shell.

‖ **con'cierge'** (kŏn'syĕrzh'), *n.* [F.] In France and elsewhere, one who keeps the entrance to an edifice, public or private; a doorkeeper; a janitor, male or female.

‖ **con'cier'ge-rie'** (kŏn'syĕr'zhĕ-rē'), *n.* [F.] **a** The office or lodge of a concierge or janitor. **b** [*cap.*] A celebrated prison, attached to the Palais de Justice in Paris.

con-cil'i-a-ble (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ă-b'l), *n.* [L. *conciliabulum* a place of assembly.] *Eccl.* A small or private assembly, esp. an ecclesiastical assembly or council considered to be illegal or schismatic. *Obs.*

con-cil'i-a-bule (-būl), *n.* [Cf. F. *conciliabule.* See CONCILIABLE, *n.*] *Eccl.* A small or obscure council. *Milman.*

con-cil'i-ar (-ăr) } *a.* Of or pert. to, or issued by, a coun-
con-cil'i-a-ry (-ă-rĭ) } cil. — **con-cil'i-ar-ly**, *adv.*

con-cil'i-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; CON-CIL'I-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); CON-CIL'I-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *conciliatus*, p. p. of *conciliare* to draw or bring together, unite, from *concilium* council. See COUNCIL.]
1. To acquire, win, or get. *Obs.*
2. To gain (good will or favor, etc.).
3. To render accordant or compatible.
Conciliating the qualities of a soldier with those of a philosopher. *Gibbon.*
4. To win over; to gain from a state of hostility; to gain the good will or favor of; to make friendly; to mollify; to propitiate; to appease.
It was found expedient to *conciliate* the nation *Hallam*
Syn. — Reconcile, propitiate, appease. See PACIFY.

con-cil'i-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To become friendly; make friends. *Obs.*
2. To win good will.

con-cil'i-a'tion (-ă'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conciliatio.*] Act or process of conciliating, or state of being conciliated; specif., the mediation of a court or public official between employers and employees, in order to settle or prevent disputes, without previous agreement between the parties to abide by the award of a third party.
The house has . . declared *conciliation* admissible previous to any submission on the part of America. *Burke*

con-cil'i-a-tive (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ă-tĭv), *a.* Conciliatory. *Coleridge.*

con-cil'i-a'tor (-ă'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who conciliates, esp. an arbitrator or peacemaker.

con-cil'i-a-to-ry (-ă-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Tending to conciliate; pacific; mollifying; propitiating.

con-cil'i-um (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ă). [L.] Council.
‖ **con-ci'li-um ple'bis**, *Rom. Hist.*, the council of the plebeians, probably originally organized on a curiate basis, but in 471 B. C. put on a tribal basis. It elected the tribunes and plebeian ædiles, eventually came to be competent to legislate on any subject, except the declaration of an offensive war, and for a time had certain judicial functions, such as the trial of ex-magistrates for malfeasance in office, embezzlement of public funds, etc., and the hearing of appeals from fines imposed by tribunes or plebeian ædiles. It met usually in the Comitium, occasionally in the Capitol, and was presided over by a tribune or by a plebeian ædile. Under the empire its action became merely formal.

con-cin'nate (kŏn-sĭn'āt), *v. t.* [L. *concinnatus*, p. p of *concinnare* to concinnate. See CONCINNITY.] To place fitly together; to adapt; to clear. *Obs. or R.*

con-cin'nate, *a.* [See CONCINNATE, *v.*] **1.** Made fit. *Obs.*
2. Put together appropriately or skillfully; of studied elegance or beauty; — used of language. *Rare.*

con'cin-na'tion (kŏn'sĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *concinnatio.*] Act or process of concinnating. *Rare.*

con-cin'ni-ty (kŏn-sĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *concinnitas*, fr. *concinnus* skillfully put together, beautiful. Of uncertain origin.] **1.** Internal harmony or fitness; mutual adaptation of parts; elegance; — used chiefly of style of discourse.
An exact *concinnity* and evenness of fancy. *Howell.*
2. An example of this: **a** *Music.* An imperfect concord; a concinnous discord. *Obs.* **b** A studied elegance of style.

con-cin'nous (kŏn-sĭn'ŭs), *a.* [L. *concinnus* neat.] **1.** Characterized by concinnity, neat; elegant. *Rare.*
2. *Music.* Harmonious; as, a *concinnous* discord, one that can be used in harmony. *Obs.*

con'cio-na'tor (kŏn'shō-nā'tĕr), *n.* [L. *contionator.*] **1.** A haranguer of the people; a preacher.
2. *Old Law.* A common councilman. *Obs.*

con-cip'i-ent (kŏn-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *concipiens*, p. pr. of *concipere* to conceive.] Conceptive; conceiving. *Rare.* — **con-cip'i-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n. Rare.*

con-cise' (kŏn-sīs'), *a.* [L. *concisus* cut off, short, p. p. of *concidere* to cut to pieces; *con-* + *caedere* to cut, perh. akin to *scindere* to cleave, and to E. *shed*, v. t.; cf. F. *concis.*] **1.** Expressing much in a few words; condensed; brief and compact; — used of style in writing or speaking.
The *concise* style, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood. *B. Jonson.*
2. Cut short; brief; — of time.
Syn. — Brief, condensed, summary, comprehensive, pregnant; pointed, neat, pithy, crisp. — CONCISE, TERSE, SUCCINCT, COMPENDIOUS, SENTENTIOUS, LACONIC, CURT agree in the idea of brevity in speech (see BLUFF). CONCISE (the opposite of *diffuse*) implies clean-cut brevity, attained by excision of the superfluous; as, "that energy of epithet, so *concise* and telling" (*Stevenson*). TERSE adds to *concise* the implication of finish, elegance, or point; as, *terse* as an epigram; "His [Dante's] verse . . . has the *terseness* and edge of steel" (*Lowell*). SUCCINCT implies compression, often with a touch of crispness; as, "Dryden imported a trimmer and *succincter* dress" (*Landor*). COMPENDIOUS (see COMPENDIUM) stresses rather the large or weighty inclusiveness of the matter summarized; as, "Man . . . an extract or *compendious* image of the world" (*Bacon*); "The *compendious* scholarly words which save so much trouble" (*T. E. Brown*). SENTENTIOUS suggests the pithiness of an aphorism or a maxim; as, "*sententious* and oracular brevity" (*Gibbon*); "The Chinese are grave and *sententious*" (*Goldsmith*). LACONIC implies a certain disdain for mere words and a determination to use no more of them than may be necessary; it often suggests pithiness and sometimes brusqueness; as, "I cannot exactly say with Cæsar, 'Veni, vidi, vici:' however, the most important part of his *laconic* account of success applies to my present situation" (*Byron*). CURT denotes excessive brevity or rude conciseness; as, "Banquo's *cuit* answer, 'Too cruel anywhere'" (*A. C. Bradley*). See SHARP; cf. CONDENSE.
He [Aristotle] has a dry *conciseness*, that makes one imagine one is perusing a table of contents rather than a book. *Gray.*
For our language, unless it be very severely chastised, has not the *terseness*, nor our measure the music, of the Greek. *Cowper.*
A strict and *succinct* style is that where you can take away nothing without loss, and that loss to be manifest. *B. Jonson*
To prove Duke Paul heir to the crown, [she] assumed it herself. The proof was *compendious* and unanswerable. *Walpole.*
Sententious distichs which have passed into conversation, and are added as proverbial axioms to the general stock of practical knowledge. *Johnson.*
Robert Burns . . . always spoke to the point, and in general with a *sententious* brevity. His moody thoughtfulness and *laconic* style of expression were both inherited. *Robert Chambers*
The *cut* hammering way with which we usually try to nail down a vague mind to imperative facts *G Eliot.*
— **con-cise'ly** (kŏn-sīs'lĭ), *adv.* — **con-cise'ness**, *n.*

con-cise' (kŏn-sīz'), *v. t.* [L. *concidere*, p. p. *concisus*, to cut to pieces.] To cut away; to mutilate. *Obs. & R.*

con-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *concisio.* See CONCISE, *a.*]
1. A cutting off; a division; a schism; a faction. *South.*
2. *Eccl.* That party in the Apostolic church which laid stress upon circumcision, requiring it of Gentile converts; — in Phil. iii. 2, translating Gr. κατατομή, cutting off, mutilation, used in reproach for περιτομή, circumcision.
3. Conciseness.

con-cla'mant (kŏn-klā'mănt), *a.* [L. *conclamans, -antis*, p. pr.] Crying out together; as, "the *conclamant* voices of science, humanity, and common sense." *G. S. Merriam.*

con'cla-ma'tion (kŏn'klă-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conclamatio.*] An outcry or shout of many together.

con'clave (kŏn'klāv), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conclave* a room that may be locked up; *con-* + *clavis* key. See CLAVICLE.]
1. A private chamber; a closet. *Obs.*
2. The set of apartments within which, since 1274, the cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church are continuously secluded while engaged in choosing a pope.
3. The meeting of cardinals shut up in the conclave for the election of a pope; hence, the body of cardinals.
4. A private meeting; a close or secret assembly.
The verdicts pronounced by this *conclave* [Johnson's Club] on new books, were speedily known over all London. *Macaulay.*
to be in conclave, to be engaged in a secret meeting; — said of several, or a considerable number of, persons.

con'clav-ist (kŏn'klāv-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *conclaviste*, It. *conclavista.*] **1.** A cardinal in conclave. *Obs.*
2. One of the two ecclesiastics allowed to attend a cardinal in the conclave.

con-clude' (kŏn-klōōd'; 243), *v. t.*; CON-CLUD'ED (-klōōd'ĕd); CON-CLUD'ING (-klōōd'ĭng). [L. *concludere, conclusum*; *con-* + *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To shut up, as in the grave; to inclose. *Obs.*
2. To include; to comprehend; to shut up together; to confine; to embrace. *Obs.* *Rom.* xi. 32.
3. To shut off; to restrain; to limit; to estop; to bar; — generally in the passive; as, the defendant is *concluded* by his own plea; a judgment *concludes* further argument.
If therefore they will appeal to revelation for their creation they must be *concluded* by it. *Sir M. Hale*
4. To bring to an end; to close; to finish.
I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a counselor of state. *Bacon.*
5. To reach as an end of reasoning; to infer, as from premises; to close, as an argument, by inferring; — sometimes followed by a dependent clause.
No man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any person by anything that befalls him. *Tillotson.*
We *conclude* that a man is justified by faith. *Rom.* iii 28.
6. To show or prove. *Obs.*
7. To bring about as a result; to effect; as, to *conclude* a bargain. "If we *conclude* a peace." *Shak.*
8. To make a final determination or judgment concerning; to judge; to decide.
But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* blest before he die. *Addison.*
Syn. — Infer, decide, determine, arrange, settle, finish, terminate, end. See CLOSE.

con-clude' (kŏn-klōōd'; 243), *v. i.* **1.** To come to a termination; to make an end; to close; to end; to terminate.
A train of lies,
That, made in lust, *conclude* in perjuries. *Dryden.*
And, to *conclude*,
The victory fell on us. *Shak.*
2. To be conclusive, as an argument. *Obs.*
3. To form a final judgment; to reach a decision or agreement; — formerly with *of*, *on* (a matter), *with* (a person).
Can we *conclude* upon Luther's instability? *Bp. Atterbury.*
Syn. — See INFER.
to conclude to the country, *Common-Law Pleading*, to tender an issue for trial by a jury. See CONCLUSION, *n.*, 11. In concluding to the country the defendant usually says, "And of this the said C D puts himself upon the country;" and the plaintiff, "And this the said A B prays may be inquired of by the country." — **concluded angle**, *Surv.*, a general mean of several mean values of an observed angle, in calculating which the single means are weighted after a certain method.

con-clud'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *concludens*, p. pr.] Bringing to a close; decisive; conclusive. *Obs.*
Arguments . . . *concludent* to my purpose *Sir M. Hale.*

con-clud'ing (kŏn-klōōd'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONCLUDE. — **con-clud'ing-ly**, *adv.*
concluding line, *Naut.*, a line running down the middle of a rope ladder and made fast to each step.

con-clu'sion (kŏn-klōō'zhŭn; 243), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conclusio.* See CONCLUDE.] **1.** The last part of anything; close; termination; end.
A flourish of trumpets announced the *conclusion* of the contest. *Prescott.*
2. Final decision or settlement; result; outcome.
And the *conclusion* is, she shall be thine. *Shak.*
3. The last summing up of a discourse.
4. *Gram.* The apodosis.
5. An inference or reasoned judgment.
6. *Logic.* The inferred proposition of a syllogism; the necessary consequence of the conditions asserted in two related propositions called premises. See SYLLOGISM.
He granted him both the major and minor, but denied him the *conclusion.* *Addison.*
7. Act of concluding; drawing of inferences. *Rare.*
Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes
And still *conclusion.* *Shak.*
8. A proposition, problem, or riddle. *Obs.*
9. An experiment, or something from which a conclusion may be drawn. *Obs.*
10. End or purpose. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
11. *Law.* The closing clause or portion of a pleading; esp., that part of a common-law pleading expressing readiness to verify the allegations by proof, or submitting the issue tendered (which may be "to the country," that is, to a jury for trial, or to the court), and praying for judgment (see DECLARATION; CONCLUDE TO THE COUNTRY).
12. *Law.* An estoppel or bar.
13. *Scots Law.* The concluding clause of a summons exhibiting the purpose of the action; also, the purpose itself.
Syn. — Inference, deduction, consequence, end, decision.
conclusion to the country. *Law.* See def. 11, above. — **in conclusion. a** Finally. **b** In short.

con-clu'sive (kŏn-klōō'sĭv; 243), *a.* [Cf. F. *conclusif.*] Belonging to a close or termination; as: **a** Forming an end or termination. **b** Putting an end to debate or question; involving a conclusion or decision; decisive; final; as, *conclusive* evidence; a *conclusive* presumption.
Syn. — Final, ultimate; convincing, unanswerable, irrefutable. — CONCLUSIVE, DECISIVE agree in the idea of finality. But that which is CONCLUSIVE (esp. propositions, arguments, evidence) is final in the sense of *convincing*; that which is DECISIVE (esp. actions, influences) is final in the sense of *determinative.* See DECIDED, LAST.
Arguments, which are not all of them *conclusive*, and . . . texts of Scripture, of which some are . . . not to the purpose. *Jortin.*
Confirmation ought, if it means anything, to exercise a *decisive* influence over the religious life of the individual — to make a new epoch in his spiritual progress. *J. A. Symonds.*
— **con-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*

con-coct' (kŏn-kŏkt'), *v. t.*; CON-COCT'ED; CON-COCT'ING. [L. *concoctus*, p. p. of *concoquere* to cook together, to digest, mature; *con-* + *coquere* to cook. See COOK.] **1.** To digest; to convert into nourishment by the organs of nutrition. *Obs.*
Food is *concocted*, the heart beats, the blood circulates. *Cheyne.*
2. To digest in the mind; to ruminate, to assimilate; hence, to "stomach;" to brook. *Obs.*
He was a man of a feeble stomach, unable to *concoct* any great fortune. *Hayward.*
3. To prepare, perfect, or refine chemically by the action of heat. *Obs.* *Thomson.*
4. To mature or perfect; to ripen; — used of vegetable growths or of morbid humors, boils, etc. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
5. To prepare from crude materials, as food; to invent or prepare by combining different ingredients; as, to *concoct* a new dish or beverage; hence, to compose, devise, make up, or fabricate.

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con'chi-nine (kŏn'kĭ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [Formed by transposition fr *cinchonine*] = QUINIDINE.

conch'ite (kŏnk'īt), *n.* [See CONCH.] A fossil shell. *Obs.*

con-chi'tis (kŏn-kī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *concha* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the concha of the ear.

con'cho grass (kŏn'chō). [Cf. Sp. *concho* husk of Indian corn.] Texas millet.

con-chom'e-graph (kŏn-koi'mē-graf), *n.* [*conchoid* + *-graph.*] An instrument for giving the form of Grecian columns or the like.

con-chom'e-gize (-kŏl'ŏ-jīz), *v. i.* To study conchology. *Colloq.*

con-chom'e-ter (-kŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*conch* + *-meter.*] *Zoöl.* An instrument for measuring shells, or the angle of their spire.

con-chom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* = CONCHOMETER.

con'cho-scope (kŏn'kō-skōp), *n* [L. *concha* mussel shell + *-scope.*] *Med.* An instrument for examining parts of the nose

con'cho-tome (kŏn'kō-tōm), *n.* [L. *concha* mussel shell + *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument for removing the turbinal bones.

conch shell. = CONCH, 1.

con-chyl'i-a (kŏn-kĭl'ĭ-ă), *n.*, *pl.* of CONCHYLIUM.

con-chyl'i-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* [From CONCHYLIUM.] *Zool.* Derived from mollusks; — said of certain coloring matters.

con'chy-lif'er-ous (kŏn'kĭ-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*conchylium* + *-ferous.*] Conchiferous.

con-chyl'i-ol'o-gist (kŏn-kĭl'ĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*, **con-chyl'i-ol'o-gy** (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* = CONCHOLOGIST, CONCHOLOGY

con-chyl'i-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* = CONCHOMETRY.

con-chyl'i-ous (kŏn-kĭl'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Conchylaceous.

con-chyl'i-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ă). [NL.] *Zool.* Any shell of a mollusk.

con'ci-a'tor (kŏn'shĭ-ā'tĕr), *n.* [It. *conciatore*, fr. *conciare* to adjust, dress] *Glass Works.* The person who weighs out and works and tempers the materials for the glass. [SCIENCE.]

con'cience, con'ciens. + CONSCIENCE.

con-cile', *v. t.* [L. *conciliare*: cf. F. *concilier.*] *Obs.* **a** To reconcile. **b** To conciliate.

con-cil'i-a-ble (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being conciliated or reconciled. *Obs. or R.*

con-cil'i-at'ing (-āt'ĭng), *p. pr & vb. n.* of CONCILIATE. — **con-cil'i-at'ing-ly**, *adv*

con-cil'i-a'tion-ist, *n* See -IST.

con-cil'i-a-to-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [ENCE.]

con-cil'i-ence. Var of CONSIL-

‖ **con'ci-o ad cle'rum** (kŏn'shĭ-ō ăd klē'rŭm). [L.] A discourse to the clergy.

con'cion, *n.* [L. *contio.*] *Obs.*
1. An assembly.
2. A public oration.

con'cion-al, *a.* [L. *contionalis.*] Of or pertaining to a concion. *Obs.* — **con'cion-a-ry**, *a. Obs.*

con'cio-nate (kŏn'shō-nāt), *v. i.* [L. *contionatus*, p. p. of *contionari* to address.] To harangue; preach *Obs.* — **con'cio-na-to-ry** (-nā-tŏ-rĭ), *a. Obs.*

con'ci-tate, *v. t.* [L. *concitatus*, p. p.] = CONCITE. *Obs.*

con'ci-ta'tion (-sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *concitatio.*] Act of stirring up, exciting, or agitating. *Obs.*

‖ **con'ci-ta'to** (kŏn'chē-tä'tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Excited; — designating a passage to be rendered in an agitated style.

con-cite', *v. t.* [L. *concitare*; *con-* + *citare* See CITE.] To excite or stir up. *Obs. & R.*

con-cit'i-zen, *n.* [Cf. F. *concitoyen*] Fellow citizen. *Obs.*

conclucion. + CONCLUSION.

con-clud'a-ble (kŏn-klōōd'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

con-clude', *n.* Conclusion. *Rare.*

con-clud'ence (-ĕns), **-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ). Conclusiveness. *Obs.*

con-clud'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who concludes. [CONCLUDABLE.]

con-clud'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), Var. of **con-clu'si-ble**, *a.* Demonstrable; determinable. *Obs.*

con-clu'sion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a conclusion. — **con-clu'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

con-clu'siv. Conclusive. *Ref. Sp.*

con-clu'so-ry. *a.* Conclusive. *R.*

con-clu'sum (kŏn-klōō'sŭm), *n.* [L., a conclusion.] In diplomatic negotiations, a summary or résumé of demands, not final in its nature, as is an *ultimatum.*

con'co-ag'u-late, *v. t.* [*con-* + *coagulate.*] To coagulate into one mass. *Obs.* — **con'co-ag'u-la'tion**, *n. Obs.*

con-coc'tion (kŏn-kŏk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *concoctio.*] **1.** Digestion (of food). In old physiology it was considered to involve three processes: the *first*, *second*, and *third concoctions*, namely, digestion in the stomach and intestines, change of the chyme into blood, and secretion. Hence fig.; as, "a fault in the first *concoction*," one at the very beginning. *Obs.*
2. Any process, as of assimilation or ripening, by means of which a substance attains a purified or perfected state. *Obs.*
3. *Med.* Separation of morbid matter, as in fever, by a ripening preparatory to its discharge. *Obs*
4. Act of preparing by combining different ingredients, as a viand, or composing or fabricating, as a story.
5. That which is concocted, as a food or compound so prepared, a scheme, or a fiction.

con-coc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining or tending to concoction.

con'col'or, -col'our (kŏn'kŭl'ẽr), *a.* [L. *concolor; con-* + *color* color.] **a** Of uniform color. **b** Of the same color as some other object; concolorate.

con-col'or-ate (-ăt), *a. Zool.* Alike in color and pattern on both sides; —said of the wings of certain Lepidoptera.

con-com'i-tance (kŏn-kŏm'ĭ-tăns) } *n.*
con-com'i-tan-cy (-kŏm'ĭ-tăn-sĭ) } *itance*, fr. LL. *concomitantia.*] **1.** State of accompanying; accompaniment; esp., definite and precise conjunction implying correlative variation of the concomitants.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Fact or instance of being concomitant; concomitant thing or act; as, the *concomitances* of any ceremony.
3 *R. C. Ch.* The existence of both the body and blood of Christ in each element of the Eucharist, so that both are received by communicating in one kind only.

con-com'i-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *concomitans*, p. pr. of *concomitari* to accompany; *con-* + *comitari* to accompany, fr. *comes* companion. See COUNT a nobleman.] Accompanying; conjoined; attending.

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects, as also to several of our thoughts, a *concomitant* pleasure. *Locke.*

Syn. — Attendant, accessory, accompanying, conjoined; coincident, synchronous, cooperant. — CONCOMITANT, CONCURRENT. CONCOMITANT stresses the idea of attendance or association; CONCURRENT (see etym.), that of synchronous existence, frequently of coöperation. See CONTEMPORARY, COOPERATE.

As the beauty of the body always accompanies the health of it, so certainly is decency *concomitant* to virtue. *Spectator.*

The variableness, the complexity, the miraculous surprises of man, *concurrent* with the variety, the complexity, the surprises of nature. *W. Pater.*

concomitant variations. *Logic.* See *method of concomitant variations*, under METHOD.

con-com'i-tant, *n.* **1.** That which accompanies, or is collaterally connected with, another; an accompaniment.

Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatness. *Addison*

The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hardheartedness. *South.*

2. An associate; a companion. *Obs.*
3. *Math.* Sylvester's most general term for · Any function whose relations to the system of quantics considered are unchanged by linear transformation. *Mixed concomitants* are those that involve at least two sets of variables and differ at most by a power of the modulus as factor from the corresponding functions linearly transformed.

con'cord (kŏn'kôrd; kŏn'-), *n.* [F. *concorde*, L. *concordia*, fr. *concors* of the same mind, agreeing; *con-* + *cor, cordis*, heart. See HEART; cf. ACCORD.] **1.** A state of agreement; harmony, as between persons, or of sounds, rhythms, etc.

Love quarrels oft in pleasing *concord* end. *Milton.*

2. Agreement by stipulation, compact, covenant, or treaty.

The *concord* made between Henry and Roderick. *Davies.*

3. *Law.* The agreement between the parties to a fine of land acknowledging that the land belonged to the complainant. See FINE.
4. [Perhaps influenced by *chord.*] *Music.* An agreeable combination of tones simultaneously heard; a consonant chord; consonance; harmony.
5. *Gram.* Agreement between words grammatically connected in inflection for gender, number, person, or case.

The highest development of *concord* is seen in Zulu and the other Bantu languages of South Africa. *H. Sweet.*

con-cord' (kŏn-kôrd'), *v. i.* [F. *concorder*, L. *concordare.*] To agree; to act together; to harmonize. *Obsoles.*

Con'cord (kŏn'kôrd), *n.* A well-known American variety of grape, with large dark blue or blue-black, firm-fleshed, and well-flavored fruit.

con-cord'ance (kŏn-kôr'dăns), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *concordantia.*] **1.** Agreement; accordance; an accord.

Contrasts, and yet *concordances*. *Carlyle*

2. = CONCORD, 2, 4, 5. *Obs.*
3. An alphabetical verbal index showing the places in the text of a book where each principal word may be found, with its immediate context in each place.

His knowledge of the Bible was such, that he might have been called a living *concordance*. *Macaulay.*

4. A topical index or analysis of the contents of a book.

con-cord'ant (-dănt), *a.* [L. *concordans*, p. pr. of *concordare:* cf. F. *concordant.* See CONCORD.] Agreeing; correspondent; harmonious; consonant.

Were everyone employed in points *concordant* to their natures, professions, and arts, commonwealths would rise up of themselves. *Sir T. Browne.*

con-cor'dat (kŏn-kôr'dăt), *n.* [F. *concordat*, LL. *concordatum*, prop. p. p. neut. of L. *concordare* to agree, bring into union. See CONCORD.] **1.** A compact, covenant, or agreement concerning anything.
2. An agreement made between the Pope and a sovereign or government for the regulation of ecclesiastical matters with which both are concerned. The more famous concordats are: —

CONCORDAT OF	WITH	DATE.	SUBJECT.
Worms	Germany	1122	Investiture of bishops and abbots; emperor resigned investiture per annulum et baculum (by ring and crosier).
Frankfort or Vienna	Germany	1446–48	Ecclesiastical patronage, first fruits, etc.
Bologna	France	1516	Abolishment of pragmatic sanction of Charles VII.; nomination of bishops and abbots (vested in king).
1801	France	1801	Reestablishment of R. C. Ch.; nomination of bishops, etc. (vested in state); annulled 1905.

Con'cord bug'gy (kŏn'kŏrd). [From *Concord*, New Hampshire where first made.] A kind of buggy having a body of the type shown in the illustration.

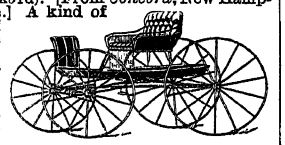

Concord Buggy.

con-cor'po-rate (kŏn-kôr'pŏ-rāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *concorporatus*, p. p. of *concorporare.*] To unite in one mass or body; to incorporate. *Archaic. Jer. Taylor.*

— **con-cor'po-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n. Obs. or R.*

con-cor'po-rate (-rāt), *a.* United in one body, incorporated. *Archaic.*

Con-cor're-za'nes (kŏn-kŏr'ẽ-zā'nēz), *n. pl.* [Cf. LL. *Concorezenses*, fr. *Concorezzo* in Lombardy.] *Eccl. Hist.* A sect of Cathari, which adopted a milder form of dualism than the absolute dualists, the Albanenses.

con'course (kŏn'kōrs; kŏn'-; 201: *formerly accented* concourse', *as in Milton*), *n.* [F. *concours*, L. *concursus*, fr. *concurrere* to run together. See CONCUR.] **1.** A flocking together of people; any moving, flowing, or running together; confluence.

The good frame of the universe was not the product of chance or fortuitous *concourse* of particles of matter. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. An assemblage; a gathering formed by a voluntary or spontaneous moving and meeting in one place.

Amidst the *concourse* were to be seen the noble ladies. *Prescott.*

3. A running together so as to merge, or, in the case of contraries, so as to obliterate or offset one another.

The lesser obligation is extinguished, and the greater diminished as far as the *concourse* of debt and credit goes. *Erskine's Principles.*

4. The place or point of meeting or junction of lines, surfaces, or bodies. *Obs.*
5. An open space where several roads or paths meet; esp., an open space in a park where several roads meet.
6. Concurrence; coöperation; esp., *Theol.*, causative cooperation; influx of divine causation upon secondary causes, which may be either for the conservation of the existence of God's creatures, or for enabling the operation of these as secondary causes.
7. *Law.* The arising or vesting of two or more actions which are founded upon the same state of facts and may all be pursued; as where, at Roman law, a person had different civil actions pursuable simultaneously, or consecutively, or where, at Scots law, there are two competent actions founded on the same fact, one to satisfy public justice, and one to indemnify a private person for his damages.
8. *Scots Law.* Concurrence or consent, esp. of the Lord Advocate, to a criminal prosecution by a private person.
9. *Astrol.* Conjunction, as of planets.

con'cre-ate' (kŏn'krē-āt'; kŏn'krē-āt'), *a.* [L. *concreatus*, p. p.] Created together. *Archaic.* "Order was *concreate* and established." *C. E. Norton (Dante).*

con'cre-ate', *v. t.* To create together or at the same time. — **con'cre-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

If God did *concreate* grace with Adam. *Jer. Taylor.*

con'cre-ma'tion (kŏn'krē-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *concrematio.* See CREMATE.] The burning of different things together; a burning to ashes; specif., a suttee.

con'cre-ment (kŏn'krē-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *concrementum*, fr. *concrescere.*] A growing together; concretion.

con-cres'cence (kŏn-krĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *concrescentia.*] **1.** Coalescence of particles; growth; increase by the addition of particles. *Rare. Raleigh.*
2. *Biol.* A growing together; a union or coalescence of parts originally separate, as the union, at the mouth of the blastopore, of the lateral halves of the blastoderm to form the structural axis of the vertebrate embryo.

con-cres'cive (-ĭv), *a.* Growing together; uniting. *Rare.*

con'crete (kŏn'krēt; *originally, but now less often*, kŏn-krēt'), *a.* [L. *concretus*, p. p. of *concrescere* to grow together; *con-* + *crescere* to grow: cf. F. *concret.* See CRESCENT.] **1.** United in growth; hence: **a** Compounded of different ingredients; composite. **b** Formed by coalition of separate particles into one mass; united in a solid form.

The first *concrete* state, or consistent surface, of the chaos must be of the same figure as the last liquid state. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. Of the nature of, or characterized by, immediate experience of realities, whether physical things, sensations, or emotions; belonging to actual things or events; real; specific; particular; not abstract or ideal; as, the taste of sugar is a *concrete* example of sweetness; a rainbow is *concrete* color; also, dealing with what is concrete; not abstract or general; as, *concrete* ideas or thinking. See ABSTRACT.
3. Having a specific application; particular; as, a *concrete* term or number; — opposed to *abstract* or *general.*

Concrete is opposed to abstract. The names of individuals are *concrete*, those of classes abstract *J. S. Mill.*

4. *Phon.* Of the voice, gliding from one pitch to another, as in speech; — distinguished from *discrete*, designating the "leaping" movement of song. *Rush.*

Syn. — See SPECIAL.

concrete number, a number associated with, or applied to, a particular object or magnitude, as *three* men, *five* days, etc., as distinguished from an *abstract* number, or one used without reference to a particular object or magnitude. — **c. oil of wine.** *Old Chem.* = ETHERIN **b.** — **c. science,** a physical science, one having as its subject of knowledge concrete things instead of abstract laws.

— **con'crete-ly** (see *adj.*), *adv.* — **con'crete-ness,** *n.*

con'crete (kŏn'krēt; *in senses 3 and 5, also* kŏn-krēt'), *n.*
1. A compound or mass formed by concretion, spontaneous union, or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body.

To divide all *concretes*, minerals and others, into the same number of distinct substances. *Boyle.*

2. A mixture of sand, gravel, pebbles, or stone chippings with cement or with tar, etc, used for sidewalks, roadways, floors, foundations, submarine structures, etc.
3. *Logic.* A concrete term, idea, or thing.

The *concretes* "father" and "son" have, or might have, the abstracts "paternity" and "filiety." *J. S. Mill.*

4. Crude sugar obtained in compact masses by boiling down cane juice.
5. A concrete form or object.

con-crete' (kŏn-krēt'), *v. t.;* CON-CRET'ED (-krēt'ĕd); CON-CRET'ING (-krēt'ĭng). **1.** To form into a mass, as by cohesion or coalescence; to congeal or solidify.
2. To combine or unite. *Obs.*
3. To render concrete; to cause to be of the nature of that which is concrete.

If such unwarrantable *concreting* of abstracts is to lead logically to a mechanical theory of the universe, we do well to take note of it. *James Ward.*

4. To cover with, or form of, concrete, as a pavement.

con-crete', *v. i.* **1.** To unite or coalesce, as separate particles, into a mass; to solidify, harden, or congeal, as molten metal; to coagulate, as blood.
2. To apply concrete in building.

con-cre'tion (kŏn-krē'shŭn), *n.* [L. *concretio:* cf. F. *concrétion.*] **1.** Act or process of concreting, or state of being concreted; solidification; congelation; coagulation.
2. A concreted mass; a mass or nodule of solid matter formed by growing together, by congelation, condensation, coagulation, induration, etc. Specif.: **a** *Med.* A calculus or hard inorganic body formed in a natural cavity, as the bladder, or in the tissues of an organism. **b** *Geol.* A mass of mineral matter, generally in rock of a composition different from its own, produced by deposition from aqueous solution in the rock. Concretions are sometimes made up of concentric layers, they assume various forms. Calcareous concretions are common in certain beds of clay; concretions of iron oxide, in some sandstones.

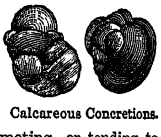

Calcareous Concretions.

3. State of being concrete, or the act of rendering concrete, as a thought, —opposed to *abstraction.*

con-cre'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or formed by, concretion or aggregation; producing or containing concretions.

con-cre'tive (kŏn-krē'tĭv), *a.* Promoting, or tending to, concretion. — **con-cre'tive-ly,** *adv.* *Sir T. Browne.*

con-cu'bi-nage (kŏn-kū'bĭ-nāj), *n.* [F.] **1.** The cohabiting of a man and a woman who are not legally married; the state of being a concubine. *Concubinage* is recognized in many systems of primitive law, as that of the ancient Germans and Hebrews. The offspring in such cases, though not bastards, were not heirs of their fathers.
2. *Rom. Law.* The permanent cohabitation of a man and woman, commonly considered an inferior form of marriage, the offspring of which did not come under the potestas of the father, but might, under the laws of Justinian, be legitimated by a subsequent formal marriage. As in the case of the morganatic (see MORGANATIC) marriage, concubinage could not exist in addition to a formal marriage.

con-cu'bi-na-ry (-nă-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *concubinarius.*] Relating to, living in, or sprung from, concubinage. — *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). One who lives in concubinage.

con'cu-bine (kŏn'kŭ-bīn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *concubina; con-* + *cubare* to lie down; cf. *concumbere* to lie together, akin to E. *cubit.*] **1.** A woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife; a kept mistress; a woman who lives in concubinage with a man.
2. [L. *concubinus.*] A male paramour. *Obs.*

con-cul'cate (kŏn-kŭl'kāt), *v. t.;* **-CAT-ED** (-kāt-ĕd); **-CATING** (-kāt-ĭng). [L. *conculcatus*, p. p. of *conculcare.*] To tread or trample under foot. *Obs. Bp. Montagu.* — **con'cul-ca'tion** (kŏn'kŭl-kā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

con-cu'pis-cence (kŏn-kū'pĭ-sĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *concupiscentia.*] Sexual lust; carnal passion. In Scholastic ethics, *concupiscence* denotes any excessive desire the object of which appeals to sense. Concupiscent love embodies no care for the welfare of the beloved, but is wholly selfish. St. Thomas' doctrine is that: Formally considered, original sin is the privation of original justice; materially considered, it is concupiscence.

con-cu'pis-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *concupiscens*, p. pr. of *concupiscere*, v. incho. of *concupere* to long for; *con-* + *cupere.* See COVET.] Having sexual lust; libidinous; lustful.

con-cu'pis-ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *concupiscible*, L. *n.* The representation of (abstract) things as concrete.

con-cre'tor, *n.* A concreter; specif., an apparatus for boiling down crude sugar solutions.

con-cre'ture, *n.* A mass formed by concretion. *Obs*

con-crew', *v. i.* [OF. *concreu*, p. p. of *concroistre* to increase.] To grow together. *Obs. & R.*

con-crim'i-na'tion (kŏn-krĭm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A joint accusation. *Obs. & R.* [TENT.]

conctypotent. † CUNCTIPOTENT.

con-cu'bi-na-cy (kŏn-kū'bĭ-na-sĭ), *n.* Concubinage. *Obs. Strype.*

con-cu'bi-nal, *a.* [L. *concubinalis.*] Concubinary.

con-cu'bi-na'ri-an (-nā'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n* Concubinary. [ary.]

con-cre'tion-al, *a.* Concretionary.

con'cret-ism (kŏn'krĕt-ĭz'm), **concreate.** † CONCRETE.

con-cresce' (kŏn-krĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *concrescere.* See CONCRETE.] To grow together; to concrete; coalesce.

con-cres'ci-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *concrescere* to grow together, stiffen, congeal.] **1.** Congealable. *Obs.*
2. Capable of growing together.

concrete masonry. Masonry composed of molded blocks of concrete or of large masses of concrete constructed in position.

con-cret'er (kŏn-krēt'ẽr), *n.* One that concretes; specif., one who builds or works with concrete.

concrete steel. Concrete reinforced with a steel core, bars, or the like.

con-cre'tion-al, *a.* Concretionary.

con'cret-ism (kŏn'krēt-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *concubinatus.*] = CONCUBINAGE.

‖ **con-cu'bi-na'tus** (kŏn-kū'bĭ-nā'tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* = CONCUBINAGE, 2

con'cu-bine, *v. t.* To make a concubine of: also, to provide with a concubine. *Rare.*

con-cu'bi-tus (kŏn-kū'bĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L.] Coitus.

con'cu-by, *n.* Concubine. *Obs.*

con-cum'bence, con-cum'bency, *n.* [L. *concumbere* to lie together.] A lying together. *Obs.*

con-cu'pis-cen'tial (kŏn-kū'pĭ-sĕn'shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to concupiscence. *Obs.* — **con-cu'pis-cen'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **con-cu'pis-cen'tial-ly,** *adv.*

con-cu'pis-cen'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Concupiscent. *Obs.* [-NESS.

con-cu'pis-ci-ble-ness, *n.* See

con'cu-py (kŏn'kŭ-pĭ), *n.* A word used only in Shakespeare's

con-coct'er, *n.* One who concocts.

con-coc'tive. Concoctive. *Ref. Sp.*

con-coc'tor, *n.* One that concocts, or aids in concoction.

concolinel. The catchword of an unidentified song. *Obs. Shak.*

con-col'or-ous. *a.* Also **con-col'ored** *or* **con-col'oured.** Concolor.

con-com'i-ta'ne-ous, *a.* Concurrent. *Obs.* [COMITANT.

con-com'i-tant-ly, *adv* of CONCOMITANT. *t.* [L. *concomitatus*, p. p. of *concomitari.*] To accompany. *Obs.*

con-com'i-ta'tion. *n. Obs.* **1.** Concurrence; joint action.
2. Specif.: = CONCOMITANCE, 3.

con-cord', *v. t.* To settle by, or bring into, concord. *Obs.*

con-cord'a-ble, *a.* [L. *concordabilis:* cf. OF. *concordable.*] See -ABLE. — **con-cord'a-bly,** *adv.*

con-cord'al, *a. Gram.* Of or pertaining to concord.

con-cord'ance, *v. t.* To make a concordance to. — **-anc-er,** *n.*

con-cord'an-cy, *n.* Agreement.

con'cor-dan'tial (kŏn'kôr-dăn'-shăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a (Biblical) concordance.

con-cord'ant-ly, *adv.* of CONCORDANT. See -LY. [*Rare.*

con-cord'er, *n.* A harmonizer.

Con-cor'di-a (kŏn-kôr'dĭ-ă), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* Concord, a goddess to whom temples were dedicated, usually at the conclusion of peace after civil war.

‖ **con-cor'di-a dis'cors.** [L.] Discordant harmony.

Horace (*Epistles*, I. xii. 19).

con-cor'dial, *a.* [L. *concordialis.*] Harmonious. *Rare.*

con-cord'ist, *n.* **1.** The compiler of a concordance. *Obs.*
2 [*cap.*] A member of the Concordium. *Obs. or Hist.*

con-cord'i-ty (kŏn-kôr'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* Harmony; concord.

Con-cor'di-um (-dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *concordia* concord.] A socialistic community formed at Ham, in Surrey, England. *Obs. or Hist.*

con'cord-ly, *adv.* [Cf. L. *concors, -cordis*, a., concordant.] Concordantly. *Obs.*

con-cor'po-ral, *a.* [L. *concorporalis* (Vulgate).] Of or pertaining to the same body. *Obs.*

‖ **con'cours'** (kŏn'kōr'), *n.* [F.] Concourse; a competition, as for a prize. [covenanter.]

con-cov'e-nant-er, *n.* A fellow

con. cr. *Abbr.* Contra credit.

concupiscibilis] **1.** That is, or is suitable to be, longed for or lusted after; most desirable. *Obs.*
2. Of the nature of, or moved by, concupiscence; pertaining to appetitive desires of a wholly selfish order. "His *concupiscible* intemperate lust." *Shak.*
The schools reduce all the passions to these two heads, the *concupiscible* and irascible appetite. *South.*

con-cur' (kŏn-kûr'), *v. i.*; CON-CURRED' (-kûrd'); CON-CUR'RING. [L. *concurrere* to run together, agree; *con-* + *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] **1.** To run together; meet. *Obs.*
Anon they fierce encountering both *concurred*. *Hughes*
2. To happen together; to coincide; specif., *Eccl.*, of festivals, to fall upon successive days, so that the celebration of one begins before that of the other ends. Cf. OCCUR.
3. To act jointly; to combine or conjoin toward a common object or effect.
When outward causes *concur* *Jer. Collier.*
These curators . . . are authorized by the judge to *concur* with a pupil or minor already in court. *Erskine's Principles.*
4. To unite or agree (in nature or opinion); to join; to accord; to coincide; to correspond.
Mr. Burke *concurred* with Lord Chatham in opinion. *Fox.*
This *concurs* directly with the letter. *Shak.*
5. To assent; to consent. *Obs.* *Milton.*
Syn. — Unite, combine, conspire, coincide; acquiesce, assent, approve. See AGREE, COÖPERATE.

con-cur'rence (kŭn-kûr'ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *concurrence* competition, equality of rights, LL. *concurrentia* competition.] **1.** Act of concurring; a meeting or coming together; union; conjunction; coincidence; concourse. "This *concurrence* of occurrents." *Bacon.*
2. *Eccl.* The concurring of festivals. See CONCUR, *v. i.*
3. Agreement or union in action; combination of power or influence; coöperation.
An instinct that works us to its own purposes without our *concurrence*. *Burke*
4. A meeting of minds; agreement in opinion; union in design; consent; — implying joint approbation.
Tarquin the Proud was expelled by the universal *concurrence* of nobles and people *Swift.*
5. Competition or rivalry; — now a Gallicism. "Trying a *concurrence* with La Roche." *R. Browning.*
6. A common right; coincidence of equal powers; as, a *concurrence* of jurisdiction in two different courts.
7. *Theol.* The doctrine that prior to the Fall man's spiritual perfection was maintained by the cooperation and support of the Divine Spirit.
8. *Geom.* The meeting of lines, surfaces, etc.; esp., a point common to three or more lines.

con-cur'ren-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Concurrence.

con-cur'rent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *concurrens*, p. pr. of *concurrere*: cf. F. *concurrent*.] **1.** Running together; conjoined; associate; concomitant; existing or happening at the same time.
There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant but the quickness or slowness of the return *Bacon.*
2. Meeting in, or directed to, the same point, as, *concurrent* lines.
3. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act or opinion; contributing to the same event or effect; coöperating.
I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation. *Sir J. Davies.*
The *concurrent* testimony of antiquity. *Bp. Warburton.*
4. Joint and equal in authority; taking cognizance of, or having authority over, the same subject matters; operating on the same objects; as, *concurrent* jurisdiction of courts.
5. *Geom.* Meeting in a point.
Syn. — Meeting, uniting, accompanying, conjoined, associated, coincident, united. See CONCOMITANT.

con-cur'rent, *n.* **1.** One that concurs; a joint or contributory cause.
To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents* . . . time, industry, and faculties *Dr. H. More.*
2. One pursuing the same course, or seeking the same objects; hence, a rival; an opponent.
Menander . . . had no *concurrent* in his time that came near unto him. *Holland.*
3. *Scots Law.* An attendant upon a sheriff's officer.
4. *Chron.* One of the supernumerary days of the year over fifty-two full weeks; — so called because they *concur* with the solar cycle, the course of which they follow. See SOLAR CYCLE; cf. EPACT.

— con-cur'rent-ly, *adv.* **— con-cur'rent-ness,** *n.*

con-cur'ring (kŏn-kûr'ĭng), *p. a.* Agreeing; specif., *Geom.*, congruent; fitting exactly throughout.

con-cuss' (kŏn-kŭs'), *v. t.*; -CUSSED' (-kŭst'); -CUSS'ING. [L. *concussus*, p. p. of *concutere*. See CONCUSSION.] **1.** To shake; agitate; jar. "*Concussed* with uncertainty." *Daniel.*
2. *Law.* To force by intimidation; to coerce. *R. or Scot.*

con-cus'sion (kŏn-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *concussio*, fr. *concutere*, *concussum*, to shake violently; *con-* + *quatere* to shake: cf. F. *concussion*. Cf. QUASH to crush.] **1.** A shaking or agitation; a shock caused by collision of bodies.
It is believed that great ringing of bells, . . . hath dissipated pestilent air; which may be from the *concussion* of the air. *Bacon.*
2. *Med.* A condition of lowered functional activity, without visible structural change, produced in an organ by a shock, as by a fall or blow; as, a *concussion* of the brain.
3. *Law.* A forcing by threats; coercion. *R. or Scot.*
Syn. — See SHOCK.

con-cus'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or made by, concussion.

concussion bellows. A small auxiliary bellows for an organ, controlled by a spring, for storing up air under pressure when there is an over supply of wind and contributing to the supply when there is a deficiency.

concussion box. *Mach.* A box containing baffle plates or other obstructions to deaden sound or to prevent the communication of jar or vibration; a muffler.

con-cus'sive (kŏn-kŭs'ĭv), *a.* Having the power or nature of shaking, agitating, or jarring. *Johnson.*

con-cyc'lic (kŏn-sĭk'lĭk, -sī'klĭk), *a.* [*con-* + *cyclic.*] *Geom.* **a** Lying on one and the same circle; — said of a system of points. **b** Cut in circles by the same parallel planes; — said of certain systems of quadrics.

cond (kŭnd; kŏnd), **cund,** *v. t.* [ME. *conduen*, *condien*, F. *conduire* to conduct, fr. L. *conducere*. See CONDUCT; cf. CON (*Naut.*).] **1.** To conduct. *Obs.*
2. *Naut.* To con (a ship).
3. In offshore fishing, to balk; to hue. *Obs.*

con-demn' (kŏn-dĕm'), *v. t.*; CON-DEMNED' (-dĕmd'); CON-DEMN'ING (-dĕm'ĭng; -dĕm'nĭng). [L. *condemnare*; *con-* + *damnare* to condemn: cf. F. *condamner*, OF. also *condemner*. See DAMN.] **1.** To pronounce to be wrong, to disapprove of; to censure.
Condemn the fault, and not the actor of it!
Why, every fault's *condemned* ere it be done. *Shak.*
2. To declare the guilt of, to make manifest the faults or unworthiness of; to convict of guilt.
The queen of the south shall rise up in the judgment with this generation, and shall *condemn* it *Matt* xii 42.
3. To pronounce a judicial sentence against, to sentence to punishment, or to suffering or loss; to doom; — often with *to* before the penalty.
Driven out from bliss, *condemned*
In this abhorred deep to utter woe *Milton.*
4. To amerce or fine; — with *in* before the penalty. *Obs.*
The king of Egypt . . . *condemned* the land in a hundred talents of silver. 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 3.
5. To pronounce or find guilty; to convict; — with *of* before the crime or fault.
Till forging Nature be *condemn'd* of treason *Shak*
6. To adjudge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service; to adjudge or pronounce to be forfeited; as, the ship and her cargo were *condemned.*
7. To pronounce incurable; as, he had been *condemned* by several physicians. *Ruskin.*
8. *Law.* To pronounce to be taken for public use, under the right of eminent domain.
9. To block or shut up, as a window. *A Gallicism.*
Syn. — Blame, reprove, reproach, upbraid, reprobate; convict, doom, sentence, adjudge. See CENSURE.

con'dem-na'tion (kŏn'dĕm-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *condemnatio*: cf. OF. *condemnation*.] **1.** Act of condemning, or pronouncing to be wrong or morally culpable; censure; blame; reprobation.
In every other sense of *condemnation*, as blame, censure, reproof, private judgment, and the like. *Paley.*
2. Act of judicially condemning, or adjudging guilty, unfit for use, or forfeited; act of dooming to punishment or forfeiture.
3. State or fact of being condemned.
The hopeless hour of *condemnation.* *Irving.*
4. The ground or reason of condemning.
This is the *condemnation*, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light. *John* iii. 19.
5. *Rom. Law.* See FORMULA.

con-dem'na-to-ry (kŏn-dĕm'nă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Condemning; containing or imposing condemnation or censure; as, a *condemnatory* sentence or decree.

con-demned' (kŏn-dĕmd'), *p. a.* **1.** Pronounced to be wrong, guilty, worthless, or forfeited; adjudged or sentenced to punishment, destruction, or confiscation.
2. Used for condemned persons or things.
Richard Savage . . . had lain with fifty pounds weight of irons on his legs in the *condemned* ward of Newgate *Macaulay.*

con-den'sa-ble (kŏn-dĕn'să-b'l), *a.* Capable of being condensed. **— con-den'sa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

con-den'sa-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An establishment in which condensing, as of milk, is carried on; a condensery.

con-den'sate (-sāt), *v. t. & i.*; -SAT-ED (-sāt-ĕd); -SAT-ING (-sāt-ĭng). To condense. *Obs. or R.* *Hammond.*

con-den'sate (-sāt), *a.* [L. *condensatus*, p. p.] Made dense, condensed. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *n. Chem. & Physics.* A product of condensation.

con'den-sa'tion (kŏn'dĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *condensatio*: cf. F. *condensation*.] **1.** Act or process of condensing or of being condensed; state of being condensed; also, a product of condensation.
He [Goldsmith] was a great and perhaps an unequaled master of the arts of selection and *condensation.* *Macaulay.*
2. *Physics.* Act or process of reducing, by depression of temperature or increase of pressure, etc., to another and denser form, as air to the condition of a liquid, or steam to water. See CYLINDER CONDENSATION.
3. *Chem.* A rearrangement or concentration of the different constituents of one or more substances (with or without elimination of water or other unimportant by-product) into a distinct and definite compound of greater complexity and molecular weight, often resulting in an increase of density; as, the *condensation* of oxygen into ozone, or of acetone into mesitylene; a *condensation* product.
4. Fig., concentration. *Rare.* *Milman.*
5. *Phon.* See ASSIMILATORY CONDENSATION.

con-dense' (kŏn-dĕns'), *v. t.*; CON-DENSED' (-dĕnst'); CON-DENS'ING. [L. *condensare*; *con-* + *densare* to make thick or dense, *densus* thick, dense: cf. F. *condenser*. See DENSE; cf. CONDENSATE.] **1.** To make more close, compact, or dense; to compress or concentrate into a smaller compass; to consolidate; abridge; epitomize; concentrate; intensify.
Dilated or *condensed*, bright or obscure. *Milton*
The secret course pursued at Brussels and at Madrid may be *condensed* into the usual formula, dissimulation, procrastination, and again dissimulation. *Motley*
2. *Chem. & Physics.* To subject to condensation.
Syn. — Compact, unite, combine; harden, thicken, solidify; boil down, intensify; bind, tighten, squeeze, narrow; reduce, diminish, lessen; abridge, epitomize. — CONDENSE, CONSOLIDATE, CONCENTRATE, COMPRESS, CONTRACT, CONSTRICT agree in denoting reduction in compass without necessarily implying reduction in content (see ABRIDGE). CONDENSE denotes reduction to greater compactness, usually of what is already more or less homogeneous; as, to *condense* a gas to a liquid, a paragraph to a sentence; CONSOLIDATE (see JOIN) expresses the union in a more compact whole of previously distinct elements; as, to *consolidate* companies or funds; CONCENTRATE implies reduction either by massing about a single point, or by elimination of all save essential elements; as, to *concentrate* troops, a chemical solution; COMPRESS implies reduction by relatively uniform pressure or by other influence applied or exerted from without; as, to *compress* air, a bale of cotton; CONTRACT implies a drawing together, usually through some force exerted from within, sometimes by combination or elision (see *abbreviate*, under ABRIDGE); as, to *contract* the brow, a syllable; CONSTRICT differs from *contract* in that the drawing together is usually through pressure exerted by the tightening of an encircling ligature; as, the pores of certain bodies are *constricted* under the influence of cold. See DECREASE.
The writer of short studies, having to *condense* in a few pages the events of a whole lifetime, . . . is bound . . . to make that condensation logical and striking *Stevenson.*
The insurmountable obstacle to believing the Iliad a *consolidated* work of several poets. *M. Arnold.*
The science of that age was all divination, clairvoyance, . . . seeking in an instant of vision to *concentrate* a thousand experiences *W. Pater*
A drama must *compress* into two or three hours material which may be diffused through three volumes or a novel, because spectators are more impatient than readers. *G. H. Lewes.*
The mind *contracts* herself, and shrinketh in,
And to herself she gladly doth retire. *Sir J. Davies.*

con-dense' (kŏn-dĕns'), *v. i.* **1.** To become more compact, or dense, to be reduced into a denser form.
2. *Chem.* Specif., to undergo condensation; — said of substances which unite, or of one which becomes polymerized.
3. To reduce to a concise or epitomized form of expression.

con-dense', *a.* [L. *condensus*.] Condensed; compact; dense. *Obs. or R.*
The huge *condense* bodies of planets. *Bentley*

con-densed' (kŏn-dĕnst'), *p. a.* That has been subjected to condensation (in any sense); esp.: **a** Reduced to a dense or more dense form; specif., reduced from the gaseous to the liquid state. **b** *Rhet.* Made succinct or compact in expression or details.
condensed letter, type, etc., *Print.*, a letter, type, etc., which is thin and vertically elongated. See TYPE.
☞ This line is printed in condensed gothic.
— c. milk, milk concentrated by evaporation (usually with addition of sugar) for preservation and transportation. Condensed milk without sugar is reduced in bulk about one half, and keeps a week or two; the sweetened variety is more concentrated and can be preserved much longer. **— c. system,** *Phys. Chem.*, any system in which there is no gaseous phase.

con-dens'er (-dĕn'sẽr), *n.* **1.** One that condenses; as, a *condenser* of aqueous vapor; a *condenser* of writings.
2. Specif.: **a** An instrument for compressing air or gases, as one consisting of a cylinder having a movable piston to force the air into a receiver, and a valve to prevent its escape. **b** An instrument for concentrating electricity by the effect of induction between conducting plates separated by a nonconducting plate. The effect is increased by multiplying this apparatus many times. Thus one form of commercial condenser is made up of numerous layers of tin foil separated by paraffin paper, connected alternately to the negative terminal from one end, and to the positive terminal from the other. **c** A lens or mirror, usually of short focal distance, used to concentrate light upon an object. **d** *Spinning.* A device which doffs the web from the carding machine and separates and condenses it into slivers of soft yarn. **e** Any of various pieces of apparatus for condensing vapors to a liquid or solid state, as a tube surrounded by cold water. In the steam engine it usually consists of a box into which water is sprayed (jet condenser) or containing a series of tubes through which cold water circulates (surface condenser), for condensing the exhaust steam. The evaporative condenser consists of a nest of tubes or a radiator cooled by the evaporation of dripping water.

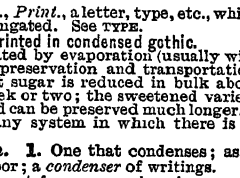

Condenser **b** of Epinus: *A, B* Conducting Plates; *C* Non-conducting Plate.

Jet Condenser Cold condensing water enters at 1, passes down pipe 2 through spraying cone 3 into the enlarged part of the chamber, where it meets and mixes with exhaust steam which enters through 4, the mixture passing in through 5 to the air pumps.

con-dens'ing, *p pr. & vb. n.* of CONDENSE.
condensing electroscope, *Physics*, a form of electroscope in which an increase of sensibility is obtained by the use of a condenser. — **c. engine. a** An air condenser. *Obs.* **b** See STEAM ENGINE.

con'de-scend' (kŏn'dē-sĕnd'), *v. i.*; CON'DE-SCEND'ED; CON'DE-SCEND'ING. [F. *condescendre*, L. *condescendere*; *con-* + *descendere*. See DESCEND.] **1.** Lit., to come or go down; to descend. *Obs.*
2. To stoop or descend; to let one's self down; to waive the privilege of rank or dignity; to accommodate one's self to an inferior. "*Condescend* to men of low estate" *Rom.* xii. 16.
Spain's mighty monarch,
In gracious clemency, does *condescend*,
On these conditions, to become your friend. *Dryden.*
Often used ironically.
Those who thought they were honoring me by *condescending* to address a few words to me *F. W. Robinson.*
3. To concede; to submit with deference; to assent. *Obs.*
All parties willingly *condescended* hereunto. *R. Carew.*
4. To come definitely (to), or to fix or settle (upon), some particular thing or point; also, with *upon*, to mention; specify. *Obs. or Scot.* *Chaucer.*
Syn. — CONDESCEND, DEIGN, VOUCHSAFE. CONDESCEND implies a courteous or patronizing waiving of real or assumed superiority; as, "No beggar ever felt him *condescend*, no prince presume" (*Lowell*); "They insult me with their insolent *condescension*" (*Byron*). DEIGN implies

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"Troilus and Cressida," and perh. for *concuby*, a concubine.
con-curd' Concurred. *Ref Sp.*
con-cur'ring, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONCUR. — **con-cur'ring-ly,** *adv.*
concurse. ✝ CONCOURSE.
con-cur'sion (kŏn-kûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *concursio*.] Act of running together; concourse.
con-cur'so (-sō), *n.* [Sp., L. *concursus*, lit., a running together.] *Civil Law* A proceeding by which all creditors may equally establish their respective rights in a single fund.
‖ **con-cur'sus de'i,** *or* **con-cur'sus di-vi'nus.** [L.] The concourse of God, or the divine concourse. See CONCOURSE, *n.*, 6.
con-cus'sant, *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, concussion.
con'cus-sa'tion (kŏn'kŭs-sā'shŭn), *n.* A violent shock or agitation. *Obs.*
con-cus'sion-a-ry, *n.* [Cf. F. *concussionaire*.] An extortioner. *Obs.*
concussion fuse *or* **fuze.** See FUSE, *n.*
con-cus'siv Concussive. *R. Sp.*
con-cu'tient (kŏn-kū'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *concutiens*] Coming together with concussion. *Rare*
condampn. ✝ CONDEMN.
‖ **con'de** (kŏn'dē), *n.* [Sp.] A count
con'de-cence (kŏn'dē-sĕns; kŏn-dē'-), **con-de'cen-cy,** *n.* [OF. *condecence*.] Fitness *Obs.*
con'de-cent, *a.* [L. *condecens*, p. pr. of *condecere*: cf. OF. *condecent*.] Fit; appropriate. *Obs*
con'dee, *n.* = CONDE. *Obs*
condel. ✝ CANDLE.
con-dem'na-ble (kŏn-dĕm'nă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **con-dem'na-bly,** *adv*
con'dem-nate, *v. t.* [L. *condemnatus*, p. p.] To pronounce condemnation to denunciate *Rare.*
con-dem'na-tor (kŏn-dĕm'nā-tẽr), *a. Scots Law.* Condemnatory.
con-dem'ned-ly, *adv.* of CONDEMNED. *Obs.*
con-dem'ner (-dĕm'ẽr; -dĕm'-nẽr), *n.* One who condemns.
con-demn'ing (kŏn-dĕm'ĭng; -nĭng), *p. pr & vb. n.* of CONDEMN. — **con-demn'ing-ly,** *adv.*
con-demp'. ✝ CONDEMN.
con-dens'ance (kŏn-dĕn'săns), *n.* = CAPACITY REACTANCE.
con'den-sa'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to condensation
con-den'sa-tive (kŏn-dĕn'să-tĭv), *a.* Exhibiting or tending to condensation
con'den-sa'tor (kŏn'dĕn-să'-tẽr; kŏn-dĕn'să-), *n.* [Cf. F *condensateur*.] A condenser.
con-dens'ed-ly (kŏn-dĕn'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of CONDENSED. See -LY.
con-dens'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con-dens'er-y (kŏn-dĕn'sẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). An establishment in which condensing, as of milk, is done
con-den'si-ble, *a.* Less correct form of CONDENSABLE
con-den'si-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being condensed.
con-denst'. Condensed. *Ref Sp.*
cond'er, *n* [From COND.] One who conds, as a ship. *Obs.*

gracious condescension; it frequently occurs in negative sentences with the implication of a haughty or contemptuous refusal; as, "If a prince shall *deign* to be familiar, . . . shall his condescension therefore unking him?" (*South*); "Yet the governor was so . . . arrogant, that he despised all these reiterated overtures, and did not *deign* even to return the least answer to them" (*Anson*). VOUCHSAFE (often ironical) implies the granting or concession of something as a favor or indulgence; as, "a beardless young sprig, who patronized him, and *vouchsafed* to ask him whether he found London was changed" (*Thackeray*).

con'de-scend' (kŏn'dē-sĕnd'), *v. i.* **1.** To concede; to deign to give; to consent to.

2. To fix or settle upon; to specify. *Scot.*

The party was . . . allowed to *condescend* who the witnesses were. *Erskine's Principles.*

con'de-scend'ence (kŏn'dē-sĕn'dĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *condescendance.*] **1.** Condescension; compliance; concession.

2. A specification of particulars. *Scot.* Specif.: *Scots Law.* In criminal actions, the pleading of the pursuer in which the facts material to the action must be set forth. This pleading and the note of pleas in law (which contains the legal propositions on which the action is based) are annexed to the summons, and form a part of it.

con'de-scen'sion (-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *condescensio.*] Act of condescending; voluntary descent from one's rank or dignity in intercourse with an inferior; affability or complaisance, esp. toward inferiors.

Such a dignity and *condescension* . . . as are suitable to a superior nature. *Addison.*

Syn. — Complaisance, courtesy, affability.

‖ con-dic'ti-o (kŏn-dĭk'shĭ-ō), *n.* [L., fr. *condicere* to make a formal claim. See CON-; DICTION.] *Roman Law.* A formal claim for a thing; hence, an action against a person originally for a certain sum of money, and later for anything definite and certain other than money, then called **con-dic'ti-o tri'ti-ca'ri-a** (trĭt'ĭ-kā'rĭ-a). — **con-dic'ti-o ex le'ge** (ĕks lē'jē), an action to enforce a statutory prohibition or order. — **con-dic'ti-o fur-ti'va** (fûr-tī'va), an action for a stolen thing. — **con-dic'ti-o in-de'bi-ti** (ĭn-dĕb'ĭ-tī), an action to recover money paid under a mistake of fact, not, generally, of law.

con-dic'tion (-shŭn), *n. Roman Law.* A formal claim. = CONDICTIO. — **con-dic'tious** (-shŭs), *a.*

con-dign' (kŏn-dīn'; *formerly also* con'dign, *as in Shak.*), *a* [F. *condigne*, L. *condignus* very worthy; *con-* + *dignus* worthy. See DEIGN.] **1.** Of equal worth or dignity. *Obs.*

2. Worthy; suitable; deserving; fit. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Herselt of all that rule she deemed most *condign*. *Spenser.*

3. Deserved; adequate; fit; suitable. *Obs. or Archaic,* except of punishment. "*Condign* censure." *Milman.*

Syn. — CONDIGN, SEVERE. CONDIGN is often wrongly used, with reference to punishment, as if exactly synonymous with SEVERE. Its proper sense is "deserved, appropriate, merited." *Condign* punishment will be *severe* only when the crime merits severity.

Unless it were a bloody murderer . . .
I never gave them *condign* punishment. *Shak.*

con-dig'ni-ty (kŏn-dĭg'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *condignité.*] **1.** Merit; worthiness. *Obs.* *Sylvester.*

2. Specif.: *Scholastic Theol.* Merit acquired by works performed in a state of grace, which can justly claim the reward of eternal life from God; — opposed to *congruity.*

Such a worthiness of *condignity*, and proper merit of the heavenly glory, cannot be found in any the best, most perfect, and excellent of created beings. *Bp. Bull.*

con'di-ment (kŏn'dĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *condimentum*, fr. *condire:* cf. F. *condiment.* See CONDITE.] Something used to give relish to food, and to gratify the taste; a pungent and appetizing substance, as pepper or mustard; seasoning.

con'di-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a condiment.

con'dis-ci'ple (kŏn'dĭ-sī'p'l), *n.* [L. *condiscipulus.* See DISCIPLE.] A fellow disciple or student; a schoolfellow.

con-dite' (kŏn-dīt'), *a.* [L. *conditus*, p. p. of *condire* to pickle, season.] Preserved; pickled; seasoned. *Obs.*

con-dite', *v. t.* To pickle, to preserve; season; as, to *condite* pears, quinces, etc. *Obs.* *Jer. Taylor.*

con-di'tion (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conditio* (better *condicio*) agreement, compact, condition; *con-* + a root signifying to *show, point out*, akin to *dicere* to say, *dicare* to proclaim, dedicate. See TEACH, TOKEN.] **1.** Something established or agreed upon as a requisite to the doing or taking effect of something else; a stipulation or provision; hence, an agreement determining one or more such prerequisites; a covenant.

Many are apt to believe remission of sins, but they believe it without the *condition* of repentance. *Jer. Taylor.*

Such sum or sums as are expressed in the *condition*. *Shak.*

2. *Law.* A provision in a contract, conveyance, grant, or will, providing that the beginning, vesting, rescission, or a modification, of an estate or interest in property or of a personal obligation shall depend upon the occurrence or nonoccurrence of an uncertain event, which may or may not happen; also, the event itself. Impossible, illegal, and repugnant conditions are void, so that if subsequent the estate vests or the obligation accrues absolutely, and if precedent it never vests or accrues. In the Civil Law a condition is classified with reference to the control over its fulfillment by the person to be benefited thereby, as: **casual**, when it is not in his control in any way, but depends entirely on accident; **mixed**, when controlled jointly by him and a third person, as "If you marry my cousin, I will," etc.; **potestative**, when in some degree within his power, as "If you cut down a certain tree, I will," etc. It is called **suspensory** when it suspends until its fulfillment the operation of that which depends upon it; **resolutory**, when its fulfillment terminates such operation. At the common law, a condition is **precedent** when its fulfillment must precede the vesting of an estate or the accruing of a right, as where an estate is granted to A upon condition that he marry B: **subsequent**, where the effect of its fulfillment is to defeat or modify a previously vested estate or accrued obligation, as where an estate is granted to A so long as he shall dwell in my house, or the purchase of a horse upon condition that he shall prove kind and sound. Other classes are **conditions in deed**, or express conditions, **insensible conditions**, or those which are repugnant; **repugnant**, when inconsistent with and contrary to the nature of the estate granted or obligation imposed; and various others whose nature is sufficiently shown by the designating adjective, such as *express, implied, restrictive*, etc.

3. That which exists as an occasion of something else; a circumstance essential to the appearance or occurrence of something else; a prerequisite. *Condition* is distinguished from *cause* only in the place which it holds with respect to interest or attention. All true (that is, necessary) conditions are causes; but for purposes of experiment, or by reason of special interest, we distinguish a prime condition, or direct cause, from the secondary conditions, or indirect causes. See CAUSE.

Drudgery . . is the *condition* of all success. *P. G. Hamerton.*

4. That which limits or modifies the existence or character of something; a circumstance of action or being; an environmental incident; a restriction or qualification. "The new *conditions* of life." *Darwin.*

5. A mode or state of being; as, matter in a gaseous *condition;* specif.: **a** Social estate; rank; position.

I am in my *condition*
A prince, Miranda, I do think, a king *Shak.*

O God, . . . we humbly beseech thee for all sorts and *conditions* of men. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

b State with reference to mental or moral nature, temperament, character, or disposition. *Archaic.*

The *condition* of a saint and the complexion of a devil. *Shak.*

6. A characteristic or trait (of a person or object); *pl.* (of persons) manners; hence, nature or character in general. *Obs.* "Here is the catalogue of her *conditions*." *Shak.*

It seemed to us a *condition* and property of divine powers and beings to be hidden and unseen to others. *Bacon.*

7. Proper or good condition, as for work; state of being "fit;" as, the crew is out of *condition.*

8. *Math.* A state of case that must be if some other state of case is to be. Such is a *necessary* condition, which need not be a *sufficient* condition. This latter brings about of itself the state of which it is the condition, but need not be a *necessary* condition. The more important conditions are both *necessary* and *sufficient*. Conditions are expressed by equations of condition. Thus the necessary and sufficient condition that the quadratic $ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0$ shall have equal roots is $b^2 - ca = 0$.

9. *Logic.* A proposition on the truth of which the truth of another proposition is directly dependent. Cf. HYPOTHESIS.

10. *Gram.* A clause expressing a condition, or prerequisite; — called specif. the *protasis* of a conditional sentence

11. In an educational institution, the requirement made of a student who is conditioned; also, the subject in which the student is conditioned. See CONDITION, *v. t.*, 6. *U. S*

12. *Hop Growing.* The lupulin, or fine yellow powder on the strobiles of the hop plant.

Syn. — Situation, circumstances, station, case, mode, plight, predicament; stipulation, qualification, requisite, article, provision, arrangement. See STATE.

on or **upon condition (that)**, used for *if* in introducing conditional sentences; — sometimes formerly shortened to *condition.* "*Upon condition* thou wilt swear to pay him tribute . . . thou shalt be placed as viceroy under him." *Shak.* "I would I had not, *condition* she had all." *Heywood.*

con-di'tion (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn), *v. i.;* -DI'TIONED (-dĭsh'ŭnd); -DI'TION-ING. **1.** To make conditions or terms; to stipulate.

Pay me back my credit,
And I 'll *condition* with ye. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. *Metaph.* To limit and make definite an object of thought.

To think of a thing is to *condition*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. To attain proper condition. "Mild running ales, which are to '*condition*' rapidly." *Encyc. Brit.*

con-di'tion, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *conditionner*, LL. *conditionare.*] **1** To stipulate; to bargain for; to contract; to agree.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children *Raleigh.*

2. To invest with, limit by, or subject to, conditions; to burden or qualify by a condition; to make conditional (on); as, his tenure is *conditioned* on good behavior; to govern or restrict as a condition; to exist as the condition of; as, his melancholy *conditions* his thoughts.

Seas, that daily gain upon the shore,
Have ebb and flow *conditioning* their march. *Tennyson.*

3. *Metaph.* To limit or restrict in thought or conception.

4. *Law.* To charge with a condition or conditions; as, a bond *conditioned* for the payment of money.

5. *Com.* **a** To test or assay, as silk, wool, or cotton, to ascertain the proportion of moisture it contains; to sample. **b** To treat, as cotton yarn, so as to restore the natural moisture driven off in the processes of manufacture.

6. In an educational institution, to put (a student) under conditions; to require to pass a new examination or to make up a specified study, as a condition of remaining in one's class or in the institution.

7. To put into proper or good condition; to make "fit," as a race horse.

con-di'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [F. *conditionnel*, L. *condicionalis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a condition or conditions; esp., containing, implying, subject to, or depending on, a condition or conditions; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms; as, a *conditional* promise; — often with *on* or *upon;* as, my stay is *conditional* on his plans.

2. Specif.: **a** *Gram. & Logic.* Expressing a condition or supposition; pertaining to the expression of a condition; introducing, containing, or implying, a supposition; as, a *conditional* word, clause, mode, or tense. "Provided that" and "supposing that" are *conditional* phrases.

A *conditional* proposition is one which asserts the dependence of one categorical proposition on another. *Whately.*

The words hypothetical and *conditional* may be . . used synonymously. *J. S. Mill.*

The combination of should and would with the infinitive (should see, would see), when used in the principal clause of *conditional* sentences, is called the *conditional* mood. *H. Sweet.*

b *Math.* Stating the conditions; as, *conditional* equations. **conditional baptism.** *Eccl.* = HYPOTHETICAL BAPTISM. — **c. estate,** *Law*, an estate held upon a condition, precedent or subsequent. See CONDITION, *n.*, 2. — **c. fee,** *Law*, at common law, a fee granted to a man and the heirs, or some class of the heirs, of his body. This limitation was as early as the 13th century construed as a condition which was fulfilled by the birth of such issue, so that the grantee could alienate or encumber the property during his life; but the fee reverted unless the grantee left such an heir surviving or alienated the estate during his life. By the statute of Westminster II. such estates were converted in fees tail. See FEE TAIL. — **c. immortality,** *Theol.*, the theory that man is not by nature immortal, but may achieve immortality by development in accordance with divine law or obtain it by faith in Christ. — **c. lease,** a lease of crownland subject to prescribed conditions as to payment of rent, residence, etc., which the holder of a conditional purchase may acquire to an amount not greater than three times the area of his conditional purchase, and which may at any time be converted into an additional conditional purchase on certain prescribed conditions. *Australia.* — **c. proposition,** *Logic*, a proposition expressing the dependence of one fact or state upon another; — with some writers, including also the disjunctive form. — **c. purchase,** a purchase in fee simple of crownlands, subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions laid down in the Land Acts. This system of taking up lands is also known as the *selection*, or, sometimes, *free-selection, system.* See SELECT. *Australia.* — **c. sale,** *Law*, a sale in which the vesting of title in the purchaser, notwithstanding delivery to him, is made to depend upon the due performance of conditions made a part of the terms of sale. In many jurisdictions such sales must be recorded to be effectual against bona fide purchasers. Cf. CHATTEL MORTGAGE, HIRE PURCHASE. — **c. syllogism,** *Logic*, a syllogism one or both of whose premises, and hence the conclusion, are conditional propositions.

con-di'tion-al (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *n.* A conditional word, clause, mode, tense, or proposition.

con-di'tion-al'i-ty (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being conditional.

con-di'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a conditional manner; subject to a condition or conditions; not absolutely.

conditionally convergent series, *Math.*, one in which the limit of the sum of n terms depends upon the arrangement of the terms, as the series $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \ldots$.

con-di'tion-ate (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ŭt), *a.* [LL. *conditionatus*, p. p.] Conditional, conditioned. — *n.* Something conditioned; a contingency.

con-di'tion-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* CON-DI'TION-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); CON-DI'TION-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To qualify by conditions; to affect or limit as a condition.

2. To put under conditions; to render conditional. *Rare.*

con-di'tion-ate, *v. i.* To make conditions, to stipulate.

con-di'tioned (-ŭnd), *p. a.* Subjected to conditions; conditional — *n. Philos.* With *the*, that which is determined (or made what it is) by something else. Cf. UNCONDITIONED, *n.*

con-do'la-to-ry (kŏn-dō'lă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Expressing condolence.

con-dole' (kŏn-dōl'), *v. i.;* CON-DOLED' (-dōld'); CON-DOL'ING (-dōl'ĭng). [L. *condolere; con-* + *dolere* to feel pain, grieve: cf. OF. *condoloir*, F. *condouloir.* See DOLEFUL.] **1.** To sorrow much; to grieve; to lament. *Obs. Shak.*

2. To express sympathetic sorrow or condolence; to grieve in sympathy; — usually followed by *with;* as, to *condole* with a friend on a death in his family.

con-dole', *v. t* **1.** To lament or grieve over; to express one's sympathetic sorrow at (another's misfortune).

I come not, Samson, to *condole* thy chance. *Milton.*

2. To grieve with; to express one's sympathy for. *Obs.*

Let us *condole* the knight. *Shak.*

con-dole'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Sorrow; mourning. *Obs.*

2. Condolence; an expression of sympathy. "A pitiful *condolement.*" *Milton*

con-do'lence (kŏn-dō'lĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *condoléance.*] **1.** Sympathetic sorrow. *Obs.*

2. Expression of sympathy with another in sorrow or grief.

Their congratulations and their *condolences* *Steele.*

Syn. — See PITY.

con-do'lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *condolens*, p. pr. of *condolere* to suffer with another.] **1.** Grieving deeply. *Obs. Caxton.*

2. Grieving for another; sympathetic; expressing sympathetic sorrow. *Johnson.*

con'do-min'i-um (kŏn'dō-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See CON-; DOMINIUM.] Joint dominion or sovereignty, specif., *Roman Law*, joint ownership.

con-don'ance (kŏn-dōn'ăns), *n.* Condonation.

con'do-na'tion (kŏn'dō-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *condonatio* a giving away.] **1.** Pardon of an offense, voluntary overlooking or implied forgiveness of an offense by treating the offender as if it had not been committed.

2. *Law.* Forgiveness, either express or implied, by a husband or a wife of a breach of marital duty, as adultery, by the other, with an implied condition that the offense shall not be repeated. Voluntary marital intercourse with a knowledge of the offense committed is held to imply condonation. An action will not lie for a condoned offense, unless the guilty party repeats the offense, when it is revived as a valid ground of complaint.

con-done' (kŏn-dōn'), *v. t.;* CON-DONED' (-dōnd'); CON-DON'ING (-dōn'ĭng). [L. *condonare, -donatum*, to give up, remit, forgive; *con-* + *donare* to give. See DONATE.] To pardon or forgive (an offense or fault), esp. tacitly, by treating the offender as if the offense had not been committed; to cause the condonation of. See CONDONATION.

A fraud which he had either concocted or *condoned*. *W. Black.*

Syn. — See EXCUSE.

con'dor (kŏn'dôr), *n.* [Sp. *condor*, fr. Peruvian *cuntur.*] **1.** A very large American vulture (*Sarcorhamphus gryphus*), found in the most elevated parts of the Andes. The head and neck are bare, the plumage is dull black with a downy white neck ruff and white patches on the wings.

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con'de-scend'en-cy (kŏn'dē-sĕn'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Condescension. *Obs. or R.* [condescends.]

con'de-scend'ent, *n.* One who condescends. *Rare.*

con'de-scend'er, *n.* One who condescends. *Rare.*

con'de-scend'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONDESCEND. — **con'de-scend'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **con'de-scend'ing-ness,** *n. Rare.*

con'de-scen'sive (kŏn'dē-sĕn'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. LL. *condescensivus.*] Disposed to, or marked by, condescension. *Obs.* — **con'de-scen'sive-ly,** *adv. Obs.* — **con'de-scen'sive-ness,** *n. Obs.*

con'de-scent', *n.* [Cf. CONDESCEND, DESCENT.] A condescending; condescension. *Obs.*

con'deth. ✝ CONDUIT.

condicion. ✝ CONDITION.

condicional. ✝ CONDITIONAL.

con-did'dle (kŏn-dĭd'l), *v. t.;* -DID'DLED (-ld), -DID'DLING (-dlĭng). [Cf. DIDDLE, *v. t.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To make away with secretly; to steal; waste. — **con-did'dle-ment,** *n.*

con-die'. ✝ CONDUE.

con-dign'ly. *adv.* of CONDIGN.

con-dign'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ con di'li-gen'za (kŏn dē'lē-jĕnt'sä). [It.] With diligence; diligently.

con'di-ment, *v. t.* To treat with a condiment. *Rare.*

con'di-men'ta-ry (kŏn'dĭ-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to a condiment.

conding. ✝ CONDIGN.

con'di-scend ✝ CONDESCEND.

condise. Obs. pl. of CONDUIT.

con'dit, con'dite. ✝ CONDUCT, CONDUIT

con-dite'ment, *n.* [*condite*, v. + *-ment.*] *Obs.* 1. A condiment. 2. A kind of electuary.

con-di'tion-al-ist (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl-ĭst), *n.* A holder or advocate of some doctrine or principle involving conditions; esp., in the 17th century, a holder of the doctrine that God's grace depends on conditions

con-di'tion-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To impose conditions upon. *Rare.*

con-di'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Conditional; hypothetical. *Obs* — *n.* A condition. *Obs.* [ditions.]

con-di'tion-er, *n.* One that conditions, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONDITION. [ally. *Obs.*]

con-di'tion-ly, *adv.* Conditionally.

‖ con-di'ti-o si'ne qua non (kŏn-dĭsh'ĭ-ō sī'nē kwā nŏn). [L.] Lit., condition without which not; an indispensable condition.

con'di-tor, *n.* [L.] A founder. *Obs.*

con'di-to-ry (kŏn'dĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *conditorium*, fr. *condere* to hide.] A repository, esp. for the dead. *Obs.* [DUCTOR.]

conditour. ✝ CONDITOR, CONDUCTOR.

con-di-vi'sion (kŏn'dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn), *n. Logic.* Reciprocal or coordinate division, or one of the reciprocals or coordinates resulting from division.

con'dle. ✝ CANDLE

con'dler. ✝ CHANDLER.

con-dog', *v. t.* [A pun on *concur.*] To concur; to agree. *Obs.*

con-dol' (kŏn-dōl'), *n.* [Tag.] A variety of gourd (*Cucurbita aspera*) the fruit of which is used for making sweets. *Phil. I.*

con-do'lon-cy, *n* Condolence.

con-dol'er (kŏn-dōl'ẽr), *n.* One who condoles.

con-dol'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONDOLE. — **con-dol'ing-ly,** *adv.*

‖ con do-lo're (kŏn dō-lō'rā). [It.] With grief.

con-dom'i-nate, *a.* Of or pertaining to condominium.

con-do'na-tive, *a.* Expressive of condonation. *Rare.*

con-done'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

con-don'er (kŏn-dōn'ẽr), *n.* One who condones.

The condor is one of the largest and most powerful of flying birds, but, though it sometimes attacks living animals, it feeds preferably on carrion. See also CALIFORNIA CONDOR.

Condor.

2. (*Sp. pron.* kŏn-dōr′); *Sp. pl.* CONDORES (kŏn-dō′rās). A gold coin of South America; — fr. the figure of a condor which it bears. See COIN.

‖ **con/dot-tie're** (kŏn′dŏt-tyâr′ē), *n., pl.* -TIERI (-ē). [It., captain.] In European history of the 14th century to the 16th, a military adventurer who sold his services, and those of his followers, to any party at war.

The *condottieri* had often to give their wives and children as hostages, and notwithstanding this, neither felt nor inspired confidence *Middlemore* (*Burckhardt*).

con-duce' (kŏn-dūs′), *v. t.*; CON-DUCED′ (-dūst′); CON-DUC′ING (-dūs′ĭng). [L. *conducere* to bring together, conduce, hire; *con-* + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE, and cf. CONDUCT, *n.*, COND.] *Obs.* **1.** To conduct; to guide; to bring.

He was sent to *conduce* hither the princess. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. To engage for a consideration; to hire. *Scot.*

3. To bring about; to effect.

con-duce', *v. i.* **1.** To lead; — with *to*. *Obs. & R.*

2. To lead or tend, esp. with reference to a favorable or desirable result, to contribute; — followed by *to* or *toward*.

He was sensible how much such a union would *conduce* to the happiness of both. *Macaulay*

3. An uncertain nonce use as in cit. below; — perh. meaning, "to go on."

Within my soul there doth *conduce* a fight
Of this strange nature *Shak*

Syn. — Advance, promote, forward, subserve. — CONDUCE, CONTRIBUTE, REDOUND. To CONDUCE (*to*) is to lead to or make for some (usually desirable) result; as, ambition does not always *conduce* to ultimate happiness. To CONTRIBUTE (*to*) is more directly to take part, as one among other agencies, in effecting a result; as, low wages and high prices have *contributed* to the popular discontent. To REDOUND (*to*) is to conduce or contribute, as if by the returning of an action or influence upon itself, esp. to an advantageous or prejudicial result; as, a prince's clemency *redounds* to his praise; his machinations *redounded* to his own discomfiture.

con-du'cent (kŏn-dū′sĕnt), *a.* [L. *conducens*, p. pr.] Conducive; tending; also, advantageous. *Obs.*

Conducent to the good success of this business. *Abp Laud.*

con-du'cive (-sĭv), *a.* Leading or tending, helpful; contributive; tending to promote. — *n.* A conducive thing.

However *conducive* to the good of our country. *Addison.*

con'duct (kŏn′dŭkt), *n.* [LL. *conductus* defense, escort, fr. *conducere, conductum*: cf. ME *conduit, sauf conduit*, safe-conduct, fr. F. *conduit, sauf-conduit*; also F. *conduite* a conducting, behavior. See CONDUCE; cf. CONDUIT.] **1.** Act or method of conducting; guidance; specif., *Obs. or R.*, the leadership or command of an army, ship, etc.

Like as a ship, that through the ocean wide,
By *conduct* of some star, doth make her way. *Spenser*

2. Convoy; escort; safe-conduct, also, a conductor; guide. *Obs.* "I will be your *conduct*." *B. Jonson.*

In my *conduct* shall your ladies come. *Shak.*

3. Short for CONDUCT MONEY. *Obs. or Hist.*

4. Act or manner of carrying on, directing, or managing, as a business; management; direction.

Christianity has humanized the *conduct* of war. *Paley*
The *conduct* of the state, the administration of its affairs *Ld. Brougham.*

5. *Art & Lit.* Manner of arrangement of parts, as in a painting; mode of performing or treating; construction; execution.

The book of Job, in *conduct* and diction, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his dramas. *Macaulay*

6. Aptitude for leading or managing; skillful guidance or management; good generalship; discretion. *Obs.*

Attacked the Spaniards . . with great impetuosity, but with so little *conduct*, that his forces were totally routed *Robertson.*

7. Manner of guiding or carrying one's self; personal deportment; mode of moral action; behavior.

All these difficulties were increased by the *conduct* of Shrewsbury. *Macaulay*
Let us be content with reckoning *conduct* as three fourths of human life. *M. Arnold.*

8. A piece or course of conduct or behavior.

9. Conveyance; carriage; channel; a conduit. *Obs.*

Syn. — Carriage, deportment, demeanor, bearing; management, guidance. See BEHAVIOR.

con-duct' (kŏn-dŭkt′), *v. t.*; CON-DUCT′ED; CON-DUCT′ING. [L. *conductus*, p. p. of *conducere* · cf. ME. *conditen*, fr. ME. *conduit*, n. See CONDUCE; cf. CONDUCT, *n.*] **1.** To lead, or guide; to escort; to attend.

I can *conduct* you, lady, to a low
But loyal cottage, where you may be safe. *Milton.*

2. To lead as a commander or director; to have the direction of; to manage; to direct; to carry on.

Little skilled in the art of *conducting* a siege. *Prescott.*

3. Specif.: *Music.* To direct as leader (the performance of a musical composition).

4. *Art & Lit.* To arrange, treat, or execute. *Obs.*

5. To behave; to comport; — with the reflexive; as, he *conducted* himself well.

6. To serve as channel for; to convey, as by a channel, or as a channel.

7. Specif.: *Physics.* To serve as a medium for conveying; to transmit, as heat, light, electricity, etc.

8. To hire; to employ for wages. *Obs.*

Syn. — Regulate, govern, rule, guide, superintend, supervise, administer, execute. — CONDUCT, DIRECT, MANAGE, CONTROL. CONDUCT stresses the idea of immediate supervision or personal leadership; as, to *conduct* negotiations, an investigation, a campaign, a prayer meeting. DIRECT emphasizes the notion of authority, and implies the issuance of orders or instructions; as, to *direct* the construction of a canal, the excavations on the site of a buried city, the operations of a syndicate. MANAGE suggests primarily the handling of details; it frequently implies contrivance or address; as, to *manage* a theater, to *manage* refractory pupils. *Manage* is often used absolutely (in the sense of "getting along") for the successful or sagacious conduct of affairs; as, they *manage* better than that here; you *managed* very cleverly; cf. a good, or bad, *manager*. CONTROL implies restraint exercised upon independent activity; as, to *control* the market, to *control* a majority of votes. See COMMAND, GOVERN, EXECUTE, GUIDE; cf. OVERSIGHT.

con-duct' (kŏn-dŭkt′), *v. i.* **1.** To be, or show, the way; to lead, as a road or passage. *Ld. Lytton.*

2. To act as a conductor, as of heat, electricity, a musical performance, etc.

3. To conduct one's self; to behave. *Chiefly U. S.*

con'duct (kŏn′dŭkt), *a.* [L. *conductus*, p. p.] *Obs.* **a** Hired, as, a *conduct* priest. **b** Conducted. *Shelton.*

con'duct, *n.* A hired person; specif.: **a** An employee. *Obs.* **b** A hired chaplain. *Obs.*, exc. at Eton College, Eng.

con-duct'ance (kŏn-dŭk′tăns), *n.* [*conduct*, v. + *-ance.*] *Elec.* Conducting power; — the reciprocal of resistance. A suggested unit is the *mho*, the reciprocal of the ohm.

Conductance is an attribute of any specified conductor, and refers to its shape, length, and other factors. Conductivity is an attribute of any specified material without direct reference to its shape or other factors *Sloane's Elec. Dict.*

con-duct'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of conducting or being conducted. — **con-duct'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

con-duct'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONDUCT.

conducting sheath, *Bot.*, the sheath formed of elongated parenchymatous cells investing the vascular bundles, and extending from the stem into the mesophyll of the leaves. The cells serve to transport carbohydrates from the leaves. — **c. tissue**, *Bot.*, a loose cellular tissue in the interior of the style, adapted to facilitate the growth of the pollen tubes down to the ovules. — **c. transportation**, *Accounting*, a heading designed to cover those items of expense which arise in the daily service of trains and terminals, as distinct from repairs or capital charges.

con-duc'ti-o (kŏn-dŭk′shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* A hiring. See LOCATIO CONDUCTIO.

con-duc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *conductio* a bringing together: cf. F. *conduction.*] **1.** Act of conducting; hence, guidance; management, direction; generalship; skill. *Obs.*

2. Act of conducting or conveying, as water through a pipe.

3. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* The transfer of soluble foods, water, and other substances from one part of a plant to another. **b** *Physics.* Transmission through, or by means of, a conductor; also, conductivity; — distinguished, in the case of heat, from *convection* and *radiation*.

[The] communication [of heat] from one body to another when they are in contact, or through a homogeneous body from particle to particle, constitutes *conduction*. *Amer. Cyc*

4. = CONDUCTIO.

con-duc-ti'tious (kŏn′dŭk-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *conducticius, -itius*, hired.] Hired; open to, or kept for, hire.

con-duc'tive (kŏn-dŭk′tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having the quality or power of conducting.

2. *Physics.* Possessing conductivity; pertaining to conduction, as of electricity; as, the *conductive* power of copper. **conductive tissue.** *Bot.* **a** = CONDUCTING TISSUE. **b** = VASCULAR TISSUE.

con-duc-tiv'i-ty (kŏn′dŭk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). *Physics* Quality or power of conducting, or of receiving and transmitting, as heat, electricity, etc. Specif., specific electric conductance, usually understood to be the conductance of a prism having a length of one centimeter and a cross section of one square centimeter. See CONDUCTANCE, *cit.*

conduct money. Money paid or to pay for the conveyance of some one; money for traveling expenses, as of a witness or a man newly enlisted; specif., *Eng. Hist.*, money to defray expenses of transporting to the rendezvous the men furnished by a hundred for the king's army; esp., a tax exacted as such by Charles I. Cf. COAT MONEY.

con'duc-tom'e-ter (kŏn′dŭk-tŏm′ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [See CONDUCT, *v.*, -METER.] *Physics.* Any instrument for measuring conductivity, specif. one for comparing the rates at which rods of different materials transmit heat.

con-duc'tor (kŏn-dŭk′tẽr), *n.* [LL., a carrier, transporter, L., a lessee.] **1.** One that conducts (in any sense).

2. A person who conducts or leads; leader; guide; escort.

Zeal, the blind *conductor* of the will. *Dryden*

3. *Mil.* In the British army, orig., a driver in the artillery or train; later, one of various noncommissioned, or warrant, officers, principally engaged in the service of supply. **b** In cavalry instruction, a skilled trooper posted in the lead or rear to guide the movements of the others in evolutions.

4. A commander or leader, as of an army or a ship. *Obs.*

5. A person who conducts, manages, or carries on, as a business; a director.

6. *Music.* The leader or director of an orchestra or chorus.

7. One in charge of a public conveyance, as of an omnibus, a street car, or, *U. S.*, a railroad train. The *guard* on a European railroad corresponds in general to the American railroad *conductor*, but his duties are less extensive.

8. Something that conducts, leads, conveys, or forms a channel, or the like, as, esp. in the United States, a nearly vertical leader for rain water on a building.

9. *Surg.* A grooved sound or staff used for directing instruments, as lithontriptic forceps, etc.; a director.

10. *Physics.* A substance or body capable of readily transmitting electricity, heat, or the like. Some of the best electric conductors, in order of decreasing conductivity, are: silver, copper, gold, aluminium, zinc, platinum, iron, nickel, tin, lead, antimony, mercury, bismuth.

11. A lightning rod.

12. [L., a lessee.] *Law.* A hirer, as a bailee or lessee.

con'duit (kŏn′dĭt; *formerly, and still by some*, kŭn′dĭt), *n.* [ME. *condyt, conduyte*, F. *conduit*, fr. LL. *conductus* escort, conduit. See CONDUCT, *n.*] **1.** An artificial channel, as a pipe, or a natural channel or passage, for conveying water or fluid; an aqueduct, canal, or channel; as, the *conduit* of a volcano.

All the *conduits* of my blood froze up. *Shak.*

2. A structure from which water issues, as for distribution; specif., a fountain. *Obs. or Archaic.*

3. *Arch.* **a** In general, a passage. *Obs.* **b** A narrow passage for private communication.

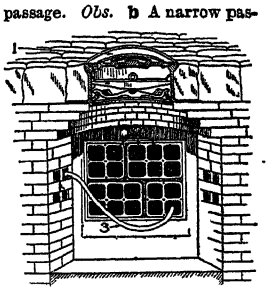

Section of Conduit for Telephone Wires, at a Manhole. 1 Manhole Cover; 2 Ducts; 3 Cable passing from main conduit to a cross conduit

4. A tube or trough for receiving and protecting electric wires, as for telephones, conduit railways, etc.

5. Act of conducting (water) through a channel. *Obs.*

6. *Music.* **a** A codetta, or short connective passage. **b** = CONDUCTUS.

conduit pipe. A tubular conduit. Also fig.

conduit system. *Elec.* A system of electric traction, esp. for light railways, in which the actuating current passes along a wire or rail laid in an underground conduit, from which the current is "picked up" by a plow or other device fixed to the car or electric locomotive. Hence **conduit railway.**

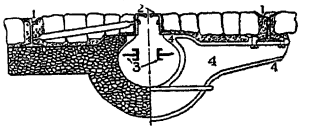

Cross Section of Roadbed and Conduit for Electric Railway. 1, 1 Rails; 2 Slot for Underground Trolley, or Plow; 3 Insulated Conducting Bars or Rails; 4 Half of Frame.

con-du'pli-cate (kŏn-dū′plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *conduplicatus*, p. p. of *conduplicare*. See DUPLICATE.] *Bot.* Folded lengthwise along the midrib, so that the halves are applied together by their upper faces; — said of leaves or petals in vernation or æstivation.

con-du'pli-ca'tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *conduplicatio.*] A doubling; a duplication.

con-dur'rite (kŏn-dûr′ĭt), *n. Min.* A soft black variety of domeykite, from the Condurrow mine, Cornwall.

con'dy-lar (kŏn′dĭ-lẽr), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to a condyle. — **condylar foramen.** *Anat.* = CONDYLOID FORAMEN.

Con/dy-lar'thra (-lar′thrȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See CONDYLE; ARTHRON.] *Paleon.* A suborder of extinct Eocene Ungulata having many primitive characters, some of which connect them with the Creodonta. They were more or less completely plantigrade, with five-toed limbs and a third femoral trochanter. *Phenacodus* is the best-known genus. — **con/dy-lar'throus** (-thrŭs), *a.*

con'dyle (kŏn′dĭl), *n.* [L. *condylus* knuckle, joint, Gr. κόνδυλος: cf. F. *condyle.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* An articular prominence on a bone; — applied esp. to such as occur in pairs likened to a pair of knuckles, specif. to those of the occipital bone for articulation with the atlas, those at the distal end of the humerus and femur, and those of the lower jaw. Birds and reptiles differ from mammals and amphibians in having a single median articular process, also called a *condyle*, on the occipital bone.

2. *Zoöl.* A rounded process of the hard integument in the articulations of the limbs of arthropods.

con-dyl'i-on (kŏn-dĭl′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. κονδύλιον, dim. of κόνδυλος knuckle.] *Craniol.* The lateral tip of the condyle of the jaw. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

con'dy-loid (kŏn′dĭ-loid), *a.* [*condyle* + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Shaped like, pertaining to, or situated near, a condyle. **condyloid foramen**, *Anat.*, a foramen in front of each condyle of the occipital bone which transmits the hypoglossal nerve; — sometimes called the *anterior condylar foramen*, as a second, or posterior, foramen is often present behind the condyle. — **c joint**, *Anat.*, an articulation in which an ovoid head is received into an elliptical cavity, permitting of all movements except axial rotation.

con'dy-lo'ma (-lō′mȧ), *n.; pl.* -LOMATA (-lō′mȧ-tȧ; -lō′mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. κονδύλωμα, fr. κόνδυλος knuckle. See -OMA.] **1.** *Med.* A wartlike new growth on the outer skin or adjoining mucous membrane, usually occurring near the anus and genital organs. There are two kinds of condylomata, the pointed (*condyloma acuminatum*) and the broad (*condyloma latum*), the latter of syphilitic origin.

2. *Veter.* In cloven-hoofed animals, a hyperplasia of the papillary layer of the skin covering the interdigital space as a result of chronic inflammation; — sometimes so called.

con/dy-lom'a-tous (-lŏm′ȧ-tŭs; -lō′mȧ-tŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, condylomata.

Con/dy-lop'o-da (-lŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κόνδυλος knuckle, joint + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* **a** The Arthropoda; — so named from their jointed limbs. **b** The Arthropoda, excluding the Malacopoda. — **con-dyl'o-pod** (kŏn-dĭl′ō-pŏd), *a. & n.* — **con/dy-lop'o-dous** (kŏn/dĭ-lŏp′ō-dŭs), *a.*

Con/dy's flu'id (kŏn′dĭz). A disinfecting fluid consisting of an aqueous solution of manganate (green) or permanganate (red) of either sodium or potassium.

cone (kōn), *n.* [L. *conus* cone (in sense 1), Gr. κῶνος: cf. F. *cône.*] **1.** *Geom.* **a** Primarily and specifically, a right circular cone, a solid generated by the rotation of a right triangle about one of its legs as axis. **b** A solid bounded by a circular or other closed plane base and the surface formed by line segments joining every point of the border of the base to a common point called the *vertex*. **c** Generally, a conical surface; that is, any surface traced by a moving right line passing through a fixed vertex.

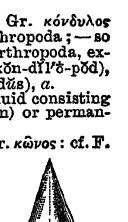

Right Circular Cone.

2. Anything shaped more or less like a mathematical cone.

3. Specif.: **a** A cone-shaped structure or building; as, the *cone* of a glass furnace. **b** A cone-shaped natural formation, as a mountain peak; as, a volcanic *cone*. See under ALLUVIAL and VOLCANIC. **c** *Mach.* A conical or conoidal piece or part, as a hardened steel race for ball bearings or a cone

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con/dot-tie're. Erroneous for CONDOTTIERE.

con/drin. † CANDAREEN.

con/dro-dite. Var. of CHONDRODITE.

con-duce'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

con-duc'er (kŏn-dūs′ẽr), *n.* A conductor

con-duc'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *conducibilis.*] Conducive; also, serviceable, beneficial. — **con-duc'i-bil'i-ty, con-duc'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **con-duc'i-bly**, *adv.* *All Obs.*

con-duc'ing (-dūs′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONDUCE. — **conduc'ing-ly**, *adv.*

con-du'civ. Conducive. *Ref. Sp.*

con-du'cive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

con'duc-til'i-ty (kŏn′dŭk-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Conductivity. *Rare.*

conductor plug. See COHERER.

con-duc'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

con-duc'to-ry, *a.* [LL. *conductorius.*] Conducting. *Rare.*

con-duc'tress, *n.* **1.** A woman who conducts; a directress.

2. A governess. *Obs.*

con-duc'tus (kŏn-dŭk′tŭs), *n.* [LL.] *Mediæval Music.* A form of vocal composition having the tenor not derived from a plainsong melody, but invented, like the descant, or sometimes borrowed from a popular tune.

con-due', **con-dye'**, *v. t.* [F. *conduire.*] To conduct; guide. *Obs.*

conduit. † CONDUCT.

con/du-ran'go (kŏn′dŭ-răn′gō; kŭn′-), *n.* Also *cundurango.* [Peruvian *cundurango.*] *Pharm.* The bark of a South American asclepiadaceous vine (*Marsdenia cundurango*), formerly used as a remedy for cancer.

con'dut, *n.* [OF *conduit.*] = CONDUCTUS *Obs.* [DUCT.]

condute † CONDUIT, CONDUCT.

con'dy-. For forms beginning *condy-*, see those in CONDI-.

con/dy-lar-thro'sis (kŏn/dĭ-lär-thrō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *condyle* + *arthrosis.*] *Anat.* A condyloid articulation. [= CONDYLOMA.]

con/dy-lome (kŏn′dĭ-lōm), *n.* Con/dy-lu'ra (-lū′rȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόνδυλος knob + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the star-nosed moles.

con'dy-lure (kŏn′dĭ-lûr), *n. Zoöl.* A star-nosed mole.

pulley (which see). **d** A cone-shaped apex or point, as of a helmet. **e** In old-time percussion firearms, the vent plug screwed into the barrel to support the percussion cap. **4.** *Bot.* In trees of the pine family (Pinaceæ) and in cycads, a mass of ovule-bearing or pollen-bearing scales; a carpellate or staminate strobile. The term is more often restricted to the so-called "true" cones, or carpellate strobiles, of pines and their allies, whence the old group name *Coniferæ*. See STROBILE. **5.** A cone shell.

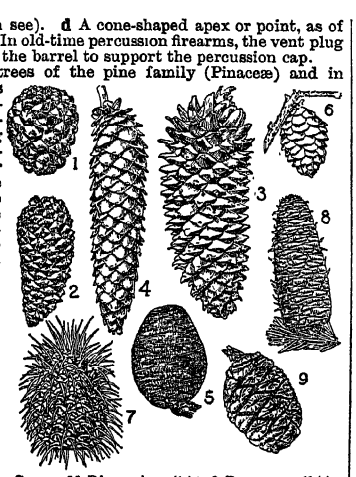

Cones of 1 *Pinus pinea* (1/4); 2 *P. pinaster* (1/4); 3 *P. coulteri* (1/6); 4 *P. lambertiana* (1/6); 5 *Cedrus deodara* (1/4); 6 Red Spruce (1/5); 7 *Abies bracteata* (1/7); 8 *A. nordmanniana* (1/4); 9 *Sequoia gigantea* (1/7)

cone of complex, *Math.*, the class of lines common to the complex and a hyperpencil (or sheaf). — **c. of burst**, *Gun.*, cone of dispersion. — **c. of dispersion**, *Gun.*, the imaginary cone inclosing the diverging bullets and fragments of a shrapnel shell. — **c. of rays**, *Optics*, the pencil of rays of light which proceed from a radiant point to a given surface, as that of a lens, or conversely. — **c. of spread**, *Gun.*, cone of dispersion. — **c. of the retina.** See under RETINA.

Cone of Rays. *L* Light; *a* Lens; *b* Screen; *l* Focus

cone (kōn), *v. t.;* CONED (kōnd); CON'ING (kōn'ĭng). **1.** To render cone-shaped; to bevel like the circular segment of a cone; as, to *cone* the tires of car wheels. **2.** To wind on a cone, as silk.

cone, *v. i.* To form or bear cones, as a pine tree.

cone bearing. *Mach.* A journal bearing containing a taper sleeve capable of endwise movement for taking up wear.

cone bit. A conical bit for boring.

cone clutch. *Mach.* A friction clutch with conical bearing surfaces.

cone coupling. *Mach.* A shaft coupling consisting of two split hollow cone frustums, placed with narrow ends abutting, embracing the ends of the shafts, and contained in a correspondingly shaped sleeve, being pulled and held together by longitudinal bolts, which cause them to grip the shafts tightly.

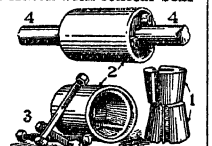

Cone Coupling 1 Cones; 2 Sleeve; 3 Bolts; 4, 4 Shaft with Coupling in place.

cone'flow'er (kōn'flou'ĕr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Rudbeckia;* — so called from the cone-shaped disk of the flower head. Also, any plant of the related genera *Ratibida* and *Brauneria*, the latter usually known as *purple coneflower*.

cone gear. *Mach.* A gear consisting of two cones rolling together.

cone'-in-cone', *a. Geol.* Consisting of a series of parallel cones, each made up of many concentric cones closely packed together; — said of a kind of structure sometimes observed in sedimentary rocks.

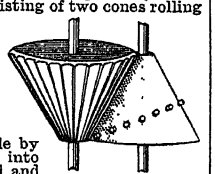

Cone Gear.

cone joint. *Mech.* A joint made by inserting a double cone of iron into the ends of pipes to be joined and then tightening by screw bolts.

cone key. *Mach.* Any of a number (usually three) of taper saddle keys fitting all round a shaft to key on it a piece, as a pulley, which has had to be bored out to pass over a boss or collar on the shaft.

cone mandrel. A mandrel holding hollow work by means of two cones.

cone'-nose', *n.* A large hemipterous insect of the family Reduviidæ, often found in houses, esp. in the southern and western United States. It bites severely, and is one of the species called *kissing bugs*. It is also called *big bedbug*.

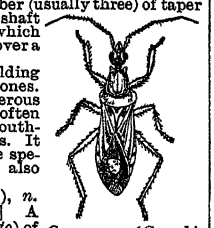

Cone-nose (*Conorhinus sanguisuga*). Nat size.

co'ne-pa'te } (kō'nā-pä'tā; -t'l), *n.*
co'ne-pa'tl } [Mex. *conepatl.*] A large skunk (*Conepatus mapurito*) of Mexico and Central and South America, having the whole back white.

cone plate. *Mach.* A lathe attachment consisting essentially of an adjustable plate perforated with conical holes in any of which a piece of work may be supported and steadied at one end.

cone pulley. *Mach.* A pulley in the form of a truncated cone; also, a series of pulleys forming a stepped cone or conoid. Cone pulleys are used in pairs for varying the velocity ratios of shafts, etc.

Cone Pulley, with steps.

con'er (kōn'ĕr), *n.* A tool, as a drill or punch, for making a conical recess.

cones (kōnz), *n.* A fine white flour, used by bakers for sprinkling dough, loaves, pans, etc.

cone shell. A shell of the genus *Conus* or related genera. See CONUS.

co-nes'si bark (kō-nĕs'ĭ). The bitter bark of any of several East Indian or African apocynaceous trees, as *Wrightia zeylanica, Holarrhena antidysenterica, H. africana*, etc., prized locally as a remedy for dysentery.

co-nes'sine (kō-nĕs'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin.** *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{46}N_2$, obtained from conessi bark; — called also *wrightine*.

Con'es-to'ga wag'on *or* **wain.** [From *Conestoga*, Pennsylvania.] A kind of large broad-wheeled wagon, usually covered, for traveling in soft soil and on prairies.

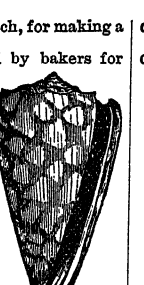

Cone Shell (*Conus marmoreus*) (1/2)

con-fab'u-late (kŏn-făb'ū-lāt), *v. i.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd), -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *confabulatus*, p. p. of *confabulari* to converse together; *con-* + *fabulari* to speak, fr. *fabula*. See FABLE.] To talk familiarly together; chat; prattle. — **con-fab'u-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.*

Both men sometimes leaning one upon the other to *confabulate*. *Stevenson*

con-fab'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *confabulatio*.] Conversation; familiar talk; chat.

Friends' *confabulations* are comfortable at all times. *Burton.*

con-fab'u-la-to-ry (kŏn-făb'ū-la-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of familiar talk; colloquial. *Weever.*

con-far're-ate (-făr'ē-āt) } *a.* [L. *confarreatus.*] Solem-
con-far're-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } nized by confarreation.

con-far're-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *confarreatio*, fr. *confarreare* to marry; *con-* + *farreum* (sc. *libum* cake) a spelt cake, fr. *farreus* made of spelt, fr. *far* a sort of grain.] The most ancient, sacred, and binding form of marriage among the Romans. The essence of the ceremony was the initiation of the bride into the worship of the household gods of her husband (cf. MANES, LARES, PENATES, VESTA), thus coming (until later times) under his manus. Confarreation was preceded by the *traditio*, in which her father released the bride from her ancestral worship, and the *deductio in domum*, in which she was taken to the house of her betrothed, who there pretended to capture her. The final ceremony was named from the *panis farreus*, or loaf partaken by the bride and groom together, before the household altar. Divorce for persons so wedded could only be obtained by diffarreation, in which the wife was formally excluded from worship of her husband's gods. This ceremony also took place before the hearth altar, in the presence of witnesses and a priest, and with the use of a loaf, probably rejected as a sign of divorce. To hold many of the higher, and especially the priestly offices, in ancient Rome it was necessary to be born in confarreation. The rite had fallen into general disuse in Justinian's time. A closely parallel ceremony was in use in ancient Greece.

con-fect' (kŏn-fĕkt'), *v. t.;* CON-FECT'ED; CON-FECT'ING. [L. *confectus*, p. p. of *conficere* to prepare. See COMFIT.] **1.** To put together (ingredients); to mix. *Obs. or R.*

[My joys] are still *confected* with some tears. *Sterling*

2. To prepare or make up by compounding or putting together; specif.: **a** To preserve or pickle; to make a confection of. "Saffron *confected* in Cilicia." *W. Browne.* **b** To construct; to form; to make.

Of this were *confected* the famous everlasting lamps and tapers. *Sir T. Herbert*

con-fect', *a.* [L. *confectus* prepared, completed.] Prepared or made up; specif., preserved *Obs.*

con'fect (kŏn'fĕkt), *n.* A comfit; a confection. *Obs.*

con-fec'tion (kŏn-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *confectio.*] **1.** A making or preparing by combining ingredients; composition; preparation; manufacture; as, the *confection* of jam. **2.** A composition of different materials. *Shak. Obs. or R.*, except: **a** *Pharm.* A composition of drugs; specif., a soft solid made by incorporating a medicinal substance or substances with sugar, sirup, or honey. The pharmacopœias formerly made a distinction between *conserves* and *electuaries*, but the distinction is now abandoned, and all are called *confections.* **b** A prepared dish or dainty; now, a preparation of fruits or roots, etc., with sugar; a sweetmeat; comfit; preserve. **c** A literary or musical composition. *Rare.* **3.** A ready-made or made-up piece of apparel, furniture, etc.; esp., a piece of fashionable apparel for women, as a mantle, cloak, etc. *A Gallicism.*

con-fec'tion (kŏn-fĕk'shŏn), *v. t.;* CON-FEC'TIONED (-shŭnd); CON-FEC'TION-ING. To mix or prepare as a confection.

con-fec'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. LL. *confectionarius* a pharmacist.] **1.** A confectioner. *Archaic.*

He will take your daughters to be *confectionaries*, and to be cooks. 1 *Sam.* viii. 13.

2. A place where confections are made or kept. **3.** A comfit; a sweetmeat. **4.** Improperly, = CONFECTIONERY, 2.

con-fec'tion-a-ry, *a.* Prepared as, or of the nature of, a confection; of or pertaining to confections or their making.

The biscuit or *confectionary* plum *Cowper.*

con-fec'tion-er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** A compounder. *Obs.*

Canidia Neapolitana was *confectioner* of unguents. *Heywood*

2. One whose occupation it is to make or sell confections, candies, etc.

con-fec'tion-ers' sug'ar (-ĕrz). A highly refined sugar in impalpable powder, esp. suited to confectioners' uses.

con-fec'tion-er-y (kŏn-fĕk'shŭn-ĕr-ĭ; -ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Sweetmeats, in general; things prepared and sold by a confectioner; confections; candies. **2.** The confectioner's art or business. **3.** A place where confectionery is made or sold.

con-fed'er (kŏn-fĕd'ĕr), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *confédérer.* See CONFEDERATE.] To confederate. *Obs. Sir T. North.*

con-fed'er-a-cy (-ā-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz) [From CONFEDERATE, *a.*] **1.** A league or compact between two or more persons, bodies of men, or states, for mutual support or common action; alliance.

Confederacies in vice or leagues of pleasure. *Addison.*

Virginia promoted a *confederacy.* *Bancroft.*

2. A combination of persons to do an unlawful act, or to do a lawful act by unlawful means. See CONSPIRACY. **3.** The body formed by persons, bodies, states, or nations united by a league; a confederation.

The Grecian commonwealth, . . . the most heroic *confederacy* that ever existed *Jas. Harris.*

4. [*cap.*] *Amer. Hist.* With *the*, the Confederate States of America. See CONFEDERATE, *a.*, 2.

Syn. — Confederation, federation, league, covenant, coalition, combination, association, union. See ALLIANCE.

Confederacy of the Rhine. See CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.

con-fed'er-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *confoederatus*, p. p. of *confoederare* to join by a league; *con-* + *foederare* to establish by treaty or league, fr. *foedus* league, compact. See FEDERAL.] **1.** United in a league; allied by treaty; engaged in a confederacy or confederation; allied; confederated.

All the swords
In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,
Could not have made this peace *Shak.*

2. [*cap.*] *Amer. Hist.* Designating, or pertaining to, the Confederate States of America, their government, army, etc.; as, the *Confederate* Congress; *Confederate* money. **Confederate States of America**, the eleven States that seceded from the United States and formed a de facto government under that title in 1861. The States, in the order of their secession, were South Carolina, Dec. 20, 1860; Mississippi, Jan. 9, 1861; Florida, Jan. 10; Alabama, Jan 11; Georgia, Jan 19; Louisiana, Jan. 26; Texas, Feb 1; Virginia, April 17; Arkansas, May 6; Tennessee, May 6 by vote of the legislature, June 8 by popular vote; North Carolina, May 20.

con-fed'er-ate, *n.* **1.** One united with others in a confederacy or confederation; a person or a nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally; also, an accomplice, in a bad sense.

He found some of his *confederates* in gaol. *Macaulay.*

2. [*cap.*] *Amer. Hist.* An adherent of the Confederate States of America or their cause.

con-fed'er-ate (kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-āt), *v. t.;* CON-FED'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); CON-FED'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To unite in a league, confederacy, or conspiracy; to ally.

With these the Piercies them *confederate.* *Daniel.*

con-fed'er-ate, *v. i.* To unite in a league; to join in a mutual contract or covenant; to band together.

By words men . . . covenant and *confederate* *South.*

con-fed'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *confoederatio*; cf. F. *confédération.*] **1.** Act of confederating, or state of being confederated; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance, particularly of princes, nations, or states; formerly, also, in a bad sense, a conspiracy.

This was no less than a political *confederation* of the colonies of New England *Palfrey.*

2. The parties that are confederated, considered as a unit; a body of confederated states; a confederacy. Specif.: *Polit. Science.* A body of independent states more or less permanently joined together for joint action in matters, esp. in foreign affairs, which affect them in common. **3.** [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* With *the*, the union formed in 1781 by the colonies under the Articles of Confederation, lasting until the formation of the United States under the Constitution in 1789.

Syn. — See ALLIANCE.

Confederation of the Rhine, a confederation of German states formed in 1805 under the protection of Napoleon. It dissolved in 1813.

con-fed'er-a-tism (kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-ā-tĭz'm), *n.* The organization, system, qualities, or practice, characteristic of a confederacy or confederates.

The governmental organization of Germany has passed the boundary line between *confederatism* and federalism *J. W Burgess.*

con-fed'er-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to a confederation or confederates.

con-fed'er-a-tize (-ā-tiz), *v. t.* To make into a confederacy.

The *confederatizing* of the empire *J. W Burgess.*

con-fer' (kŏn-fûr'), *v. t.;* CON-FERRED' (-fûrd'); CON-FER'RING. [L. *conferre* to bring together, contribute, consult; *con-* + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *conférer.* See 1st BEAR.] **1.** To bring together; to collect. *Obs.* **2** To contribute; to conduce. *Obs.*

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together doth much *confer* to the strength of the union *Glanvill.*

3. To grant as a possession; to bestow.

The public marks of honor and reward
Conferred upon me. *Milton.*

4. To compare; to collate. *Obs. or Archaic*, exc. imperatively.

If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature, we may find cause to rectify the general opinion. *Boyle.*

Confer a passage in the Canticles. *R. Browning.*

5. To consult or talk about; to discuss. *Obs.*

Syn. — See GIVE.

con-fer', *v. i.* **1.** To contribute; also, agree; conform. *Obs.* **2.** To have discourse; to converse; to consult; to compare views; to deliberate.

Festus, when he had *conferred* with the council, answered *Acts* xxv. 12.

Syn. — Counsel, advise, converse.

con'fer-ee' (kŏn'fĕr-ē'), *n.* [Cf. REFEREE.] **1.** One conferred with, or taking part in a conference. *U. S.*

2. One upon whom something is conferred.

con'fer-ence (kŏn'fĕr-ĕns), *n.* [F. *conférence.* See CONFER.] **1.** Act of conferring; as: **a** A bringing together or collecting. *Obs.* **b** A comparing; comparison, as of texts; collation. *Obs.*

Helps and furtherances which . . . the mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations may afford *Hooker.*

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cone, *v. i.* & *t.* [Cf. AS. *cīnan* to gape, to chinks.] To split open; crack; chink; fissure. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cone and key. *Old Law.* A misreading of *cove and key.* See COVE.

cone compass. See COMPASS, *n.*

coned (kōnd), *p. a.* **1.** Shaped like a cone or segment of a cone. **2.** Having a cone or cones.

cone delta. *Phys. Geog.* = ALLUVIAL FAN.

cone gamba. *Music.* An organ stop with conical pipes ending in a bell.

cone'head' (kōn'hĕd'), *n.* Any acanthaceous plant of the genus *Strobilanthus;* — from the cone-shaped flower heads or spikes.

co'ne-ine (kō'nē-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in** *Chem.* = CONINE.

‖ **co-ne'jo** (kō-nā'hō; 189), *n.* [Sp., rabbit, L *cuniculus.* Cf. CONY, COELHO.] The coelho.

cone'let, *n.* A little cone.

Con'e-maugh' (kŏn'ē-mô'), *n.* [From the *Conemaugh* River, Pennsylvania.] *Geol* A major subdivision of the Pennsylvanian system in the eastern United States; the Lower Barren Coal Measures. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

co-nen'chy-ma (kō-nĕn'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κώνος cone + *enchyma.*] *Bot.* Vegetable tissue made up of conical cells. *Rare.*

cone seat. In old-time firearms, an iron piece, with a channel connecting with the chamber, projecting on the barrel to sustain the cone. [See CONIFER.]

cone tree. A coniferous tree

cone valve. *Mech.* A valve with a conical seat.

cone wheat. A bearded wheat having a cone-shaped spike.

cone wheel. *Mach.* A cone pulley, as one used in a cone gear

co'ney (kō'nĭ; kūn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* CONEYS (-nĭz). Var. of CONY.

co'ney-chuck', *n.* Wheatear *Local, Eng.*

coney parsley. Wild chervil.

conf. *Abbr.* Confectio (L., confection) (*Pharm*); conference; confessor.

con'fab (kŏn'făb; kŏn-făb'). Colloq. abbr. of CONFABULATION, CONFABULATE.

con-fab'u-lar (kŏn-făb'ū-lär), *a* Confabulatory

con'fa-lon (kŏn'fȧ-lŏn), *n.* [F See GONFALON.] *R. C. Ch.* An order of penitents established in 1264, which claimed Saint Bonaventura as its founder

con'fa-mil'iar, *a.* [LL. *confamiliaris.*] Of the same family. *Obs.*

con-fat'ed (kŏn-fāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Fated with something else. *R.*

con-fec'tion-ate, *v. t.* To confection. *Obs.*

con'fec-to-ry. *a* Pert. to the art of making sweetmeats. *Obs.*

con-fec'ture, *n.* [LL. *confectura* sweetmeats.] A confection; a comfit. *Obs.*

Con-fed' (kŏn-fĕd'), *n.* Short for CONFEDERATE (soldier). *Colloq., U. S.*

con-fed'er-al, *a.* Of or pert. to a confederation, esp that of the United States under the Articles of Confederation.

con-fed'er-al-ist, *n.* One belonging to a confederation.

con-fed'er-ance, *n* [See CONFEDER.] Confederacy. *Obs.*

con-fed'er-at'er (kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-āt'ĕr), *n.* A confederate.

con-fed'er-a-tiv. Confederative. *Ref. Sp.*

con-fed'er-a'tor, *n.* A confederate. *Obs or R.*

con'fet. † COMFIT.

con-fer'. Conferred. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **con'fé'rence'** (kŏn'fē'rans'), *n.* [F.] A lecture.

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c Act of consulting together formally; serious conversation or discussion; interchange of views; formerly, conversation or discourse, in general.

Nor with such free and friendly *conference*
As he hath used of old. *Shak.*

d A bestowal, bestowal.

2. A meeting for consultation, discussion, or an interchange of opinions; specif.: **a** A meeting of the two branches of a legislature, by their committees, to adjust differences between them. **b** [*cap.*] *Methodist Church.* A stated meeting of preachers and others, invested with authority to take cognizance of ecclesiastical matters. **c** A voluntary association of Congregational churches of a district; the district in which such churches are.

conference meeting. A meeting for conference; specif., a meeting conducted (usually) by laymen, for conference and prayer. *U. S.*

con'fer-en'tial (kŏn'fĕr-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Relating to conference or a conference. *Clarke.*

con-fer'ment (kŏn-fûr'mĕnt), *n.* A conferring; conferral.

con-fer'ral (kŏn-fûr'ăl), *n.* Conferment.

con'fer-ru'mi-nate (kŏn'fĕ-rōō'mĭ-nāt) } *a.* [L. *conferruminare* to cement. See FERRUMINATE.] *Bot.* Closely adherent, as the cotyledons of the horse-chestnut and certain other plants.

con'fer'va (kŏn-fûr'vă), *n.*; *pl.* (*in sense* 2) **-væ** (-vē). [L., a kind of water plant. Cf. COMFREY.] **1.** [NL.] *Bot.* **a** Orig., a genus of filamentous cryptogamous plants including many species now known to be unrelated. **b** A genus of chlorophyceous algæ, — a synonym of *Tribonema.* **2.** [*l. c.*] Loosely, any filamentous green alga forming a scum in ponds or ditches.

con-fer'void (-void), *a.* [*Conferva* + *-oid.*] Resembling or pert. to any confervalike alga. — *n.* An alga of this type.

con-fess' (kŏn-fĕs'), *v. t.*; CON-FESSED' (-fĕst') or CON-FEST'; CON-FESS'ING. [F. *confesser*, fr. L. *confessus*, p. p. of *confiteri* to confess; *con-* + *fateri* to confess; akin to *fari* to speak. See 2d BAN, FAME.] **1.** To make acknowledgment or avowal of (a matter pertaining to one's self, as something kept secret as against one's reputation or a private feeling or opinion); to acknowledge, own, or admit, as a crime, a fault, a debt.

And there *confess*
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg *Milton.*
I must *confess* I was most pleased *Addison.*

2. To make (one's self) known; — used reflex. *Obs. Gower.*

3. To admit as true; to assent to; to acknowledge, as after a previous doubt, denial, or concealment; to concede.

As I *confess* it needs must be. *Tennyson.*
As an actor *confessed* without rival to shine. *Goldsmith.*

4. To acknowledge faith in or as one's belief; to avow formally; to profess belief in; to declare adhesion to.

Whosoever, therefore, shall *confess* me before men, him will I *confess*, also, before my Father which is in heaven. *Matt.* x. 32.
For the Sadducees say that there is no resurrection, neither angel, nor spirit; but the Pharisees *confess* both. *Acts* xxiii 8.

5. To disclose or reveal, as an effect discloses its cause; to prove; to attest; to manifest. *Now Poetical*

Tall thriving trees *confessed* the fruitful mold. *Pope.*

6. *Eccl.* **a** To make known or acknowledge (one's sins), or to tell or acknowledge the sins of (one's self), as to God, or to a priest in order to receive absolution.

It we *confess* our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins. 1 *John* i 9.

b To hear or receive such confession from; to administer confession to; to shrive.

I have *confess'd* her. *Shak.*

Syn. — Admit, own, avow. See ACKNOWLEDGE.

to confess judgment, *Law*, to acknowledge that a claim is, or is about to become, due to another, and consent that judgment may be entered for the amount when due and unpaid. The judgment when duly entered is equally valid with one obtained by an action.

con-fess', *v. i.* **1.** To make confession; to disclose sins or faults, or the state of the conscience, esp. to God or to a priest; also, of a priest, to hear confession.

Every tongue shall *confess* to God. *Rom.* xiv. 11.

2. To acknowledge; admit, concede; own; as, he *confessed* to a morbid dread of solitude.

con-fess'ant (kŏn-fĕs'ănt), *n.* [F. *confessant*, or LL. *confessans*, p. pr.] One who confesses, esp. to a priest. *Bacon.*

con-fess'ed-ly (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By confession; admittedly; avowedly.

con-fes'sion (-fĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *confession*, L. *confessio.*] **1.** Act of confessing; acknowledgment; avowal, esp. in a matter pertaining to one's self; the admission of a debt, obligation, or crime; admission or concession, as of a statement open to question.

We would bring him on to some *confession*
Of his true state *Shak.*

2. *Law.* An admission by a party to whom an act or liability is imputed, in relation to such act or liability. A confession is judicial when made before a judge or court in due course of legal proceedings; any other is extrajudicial, whether made before an officer or other person. A judicial confession determines the issue to which it relates, except that a conviction cannot be had unless the corpus delicti be otherwise proved. An extrajudicial confession may be explained or rebutted; and no confession is admissible as evidence that is not entirely voluntary, and made without being induced by threats, promises, or hope of escape or favor extended by a person in authority. Cf. ADMISSION, 3.

3. *Eccl.* Acknowledgment of sins or sinfulness, esp. in a prescribed form in public worship; specif., the act of disclosing sins or faults to a priest or minister to obtain sacramental absolution. Auricular confession is a prescribed part of the sacrament of penance in the Roman Catholic Church, and is also voluntarily practiced by some communicants of the churches of the Anglican Communion. In the Lutheran Church the practice of confession is recognized, but as purely voluntary, and the minister has authority only to repeat the divine promise of forgiveness.

Auricular *confession*, . . or the private and special *confession* of sins to a priest for . . . obtaining his absolution. *Hallam.*

4. Acknowledgment of belief; profession of one's faith; specif., the testimony given by a confessor, or follower, of Christ.

With the mouth *confession* is made unto salvation. *Rom.* x. 10.

5. What one confesses; esp., questionable or morally offensive matter disclosed in or by confession; as, the *Confessions* of St. Augustine (cf. CONFESSOR, *n.*, 2).

6. A form, as for use in public worship, for the general acknowledgment of sinfulness.

7. A confession of faith.

8. A church or body of Christians having a particular confession of faith; a communion. *Bp. Montagu.*

9. *Eccl.* **a** The tomb of a martyr or confessor, — so called as commemorating his confession of Christ. **b** An altar built over the tomb. **c** The crypt or shrine, or the part of the altar, in which the relics are placed, — occasionally a large subterranean chapel; — in this sense often in the Latin form *confessio.* **d** The high altar in a basilica which stood directly over the altar on the martyr's tomb. **e** The entire building inclosing these two altars.

Syn. — See CREED.

Confession of Augsburg. = AUGSBURG CONFESSION. — **c. of faith,** a formulary containing the articles of faith of a church. (Cf. CREED.) The chief confessions are: for the Roman Catholic Church, the Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent (1563); for the Eastern Church, the Creed of Mogila (1643); for the Lutheran Church, the Augsburg Confession (1530); for the Reformed Church, the Helvetic (in two forms, 1536, 1566), Gallican (1559), Belgic (1561), the Scotch (in two forms, 1560, 1581), the Heidelberg (1563), the Canons of Dort (1619), the Westminster (1647); for the Anglican Church, the Thirty-Nine Articles (in two forms, 1563, 1571).

con-fes'sion-al (kŏn-fĕsh'ŭn-ăl), *n.* [F *confessionnal.*] **1.** The recess, seat, or inclosed place, where a priest sits to hear confessions, often a small structure furnished with a seat for the priest and with a window or aperture so that the penitent who is outside may whisper into the priest's ear without being seen by him or heard by others.

2. Act or practice of confessing to a priest. *Byron.*

3. = CONFESSION, 9.

con-fes'sion-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a confession, esp. a confession of faith.

confessional equality, equality before the law of persons confessing different creeds.

con-fes'sion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principle that a church should have a confession of faith; devotion or adherence to a confession of faith.

con-fes'sion-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who confesses (something).

2. A priest hearing confession. *Rare.*

3. One who believes in, or adheres to, confessionalism; specif. [*cap.*], one of a party of such among German Lutherans.

con-fes'sion-a-ry (kŏn-fĕsh'ŭn-ĕ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ARIES** (-rĭz). [LL. *confessionarium.*] A confessional, esp. in sense 1.

con-fes'sion-a-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to confession, esp. auricular confession; as, a *confessionary* litany.

con-fes'sion-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *confessioniste.*] **1.** One adhering to a certain confession of faith; specif. [*cap.*], an adherent of the Augsburg Confession; a Lutheran. *Bp. Montagu.*

2. One who makes a confession.

con-fes'sor (kŏn-fĕs'ẽr; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [OF. *confessor*, F. *confesseur*, fr. L. & LL. *confessor.*] **1.** One who confesses; one who acknowledges a fault, or the truth of a charge, at the risk of suffering; one who avows belief in some one or something, esp. in religion or in Christ; specif., one who confesses himself a follower of Christ in the presence of danger and endures persecution for his faith.

He who dies for religion is a martyr; he who suffers for it is a *confessor* *Latham*

2. A priest who hears the confessions of others and is authorized to grant them absolution. The statements made to a *confessor* are not privileged communications at the common law.

☞ The historical accentuation *confessor*, as in Shakespeare (who uses both) and in later English poets, has now been mostly superseded, in both senses, by the later *confessor.*

the Con-fes'sor (*the historical accentuation* CON'FESSOR *is preferred by some for this cognomen; see note under* CONFESSOR, *n.*), Edward III., king (1042–66) of Saxon England; — a surname first bestowed upon him in a bull issued by Pope Alexander III., who canonized him in 1161.

‖ **con-fet'ti** (kŏn-fĕt'tē), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **-FETTO** (-tō). [It. Cf. COMFIT.] Bonbons; sweetmeats; confections; also, plaster or paper imitations of, or substitutes for, bonbons, often used by carnival revelers, at weddings, etc.

con'fi-dant', *n. masc.*, **con'fi-dante'**, *n. fem.* (kŏn'fĭ-dănt'; kŏn'fĭ-dänt'). [F. *confident, confidente*, formerly also *confidant, confidante.* See CONFIDE; cf. CONFIDENT.] One to whom secrets, as of love affairs, are confided or intrusted; a confidential or bosom friend.

My *confidant* and friend;
As such I keep no secret from your sight. *Dryden.*

con-fide' (kŏn-fīd'), *v. i.*; CON-FID'ED (-fīd'ĕd); CON-FID'ING (-fīd'ĭng). [L. *confidere*; *con-* + *fidere* to trust. See FAITH; cf. AFFIANCE.] To put or have faith (in); to repose or have confidence; to trust; — usually followed by *in.*

In thy protection I *confide.* *Byron*
Judge before friendships, then *confide* till death. *Young.*

con-fide', *v. t.* **1.** To tell or impart confidentially.

2. To intrust; to give in charge; to commit; — with *to.*

Congress may . . *confide* to the Circuit Court jurisdiction of all offenses against the United States. *Story*

Syn. — See COMMIT.

con'fi-dence (kŏn'fĭ-dĕns), *n.* [L. *confidentia* firm trust in, self-confidence: cf. F. *confidence.*] **1.** Act of confiding, trusting, or putting faith in; trust; reliance; belief; — now commonly followed by *in.*

Confidence is a plant of slow growth in an aged bosom.
Ld. Chatham.

A cheerful *confidence* in the mercy of God. *Macaulay.*

2. State of feeling sure; assurance; certitude; — usually with *of*; as, great *confidence* of success.

3. State of mind characterized by one's reliance on himself or his circumstances; a feeling of self-sufficiency such as leads to a feeling of security; self-confidence.

But *confidence* then bore thee on, secure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial *Milton.*

4. Assurance, in a bad sense; overboldness; presumption.

The intolerable folly and *confidence* of players putting in words of their own. *Steele.*

5. That in which faith is put or reliance had.

The Lord shall be thy *confidence.* *Prov.* iii 26.

6. Relation or state of trust or intimacy, or the intercourse existing between persons who confide in each other; as, I tell you in *confidence* that I am not going.

7. A communication made in confidence. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

8. Trustworthiness; reliableness; as, a person or man of *confidence*, a confidential agent. *Obs.*

Syn. — Audacity, effrontery, impudence, impertinence, presumption. — CONFIDENCE, ASSURANCE, BOLDNESS, HARDIHOOD, HARDINESS, APLOMB come into comparison as suggesting cool or unabashed bearing or behavior. CONFIDENCE, as here compared (see TRUST), may imply either proper self-reliance or obtrusive self-sufficiency; as, "Moneys in possession or in expectation . . . give a set to the head, and a *confidence* to the voice, and an *assurance* to the man" (*Trollope*); "My wife begun to complain to me of Willett's *confidence* in sitting cheek by jowl by us" (*Pepys*). ASSURANCE (see TRUST) is stronger than *confidence;* it implies either quiet self-possession (as, "I take *assurance* to be the faculty of possessing a man's self, or of saying and doing indifferent things without . . . uneasiness," *Spectator*) or cool impudence; as, "[She] fixed her eyes on my face, and examined it with a superb dignity of *assurance* that made me hardly know what I said" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "I'm astonished at the deliberate intrepidity of his *assurance*" (*Goldsmith*). BOLDNESS, as here compared (see COURAGE), adds to *assurance* the implication of brazen or shameless demeanor; as, "a strumpet's *boldness*" (*Shak.*); cf. "Brand the *bold* front of shameless guilty man" (*Pope*). HARDIHOOD and (less frequently) HARDINESS, as here discriminated, imply presumption or audacity; as, "With the cool *hardihood* that always pertained to him, the young man continued his search of the drawers" (*Hawthorne*); "There were some in his day who had the *hardiness* to laugh at the stories of Tartarus, and Styx, and Charon" (*Cowper*). APLOMB (see etym., and cf. BALANCE) suggests assurance of poise and imperturbability of bearing; as, "We are to imitate, to use one of his [Whitman's] absurd and happy phrases, 'the satisfaction and *aplomb* of animals'" (*Stevenson*). See AUDACITY, COOL, SURE.

confidence game, trick (or the like). Any swindling operation in which advantage is taken of confidence reposed by the victim in the swindler. — **confidence man.**

con'fi-dent (kŏn'fĭ-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *confidens, -entis*, p. pr. Cf. CONFIDANT.] **1.** Trustful; confiding; frank; unreserved. *Obs.*

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me
As I am *confident* and kind to thee. *Shak.*

2. Assured beyond doubt; having confidence or strong belief, well assured; sure.

I am *confident* that very much may be done. *Boyle.*

3. Having self-reliance; bold; undaunted.

As *confident* as is the falcon's flight
Against a bird, do I with Mowbray fight *Shak.*

4. Having an excess of assurance; bold to a fault; dogmatical; impudent; presumptuous.

The fool rageth and is *confident.* *Prov.* xiv 16

5. Giving occasion for confidence; trustworthy. *Obs.*

The cause was more *confident* than the event was prosperous.
Jer. Taylor.

6. Confidential. *Obs.*, except as applied in *Scots Law* to a person standing in such intimate and confidential relations as to be likely to know the state of one's business affairs, as a partner, a factor, a servant, or other dependent. A conveyance by an insolvent to such a person may be set aside unless full consideration is proved.

Syn. — See HOPEFUL, SURE.

con'fi-dent, *n.* A person in whom one confides; a confidant.

con'fi-den'tial (kŏn'fĭ-dĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Communicated in confidence; of the nature of confidence; secret. "*Confidential* messages." *Burke.*

2. Indicating close intimacy or the communication in confidence of private matters; inclined to such communication; as, he spoke with a *confidential* tone; she became very *confidential.*

3. Enjoying, or treated with, confidence; trusted in; trustworthy; as, a *confidential* servant or clerk.

confidential communication. *Law.* See PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION. — **c. creditors,** those whose claims arise from confidential debts. — **c. debts,** debts incurred for money borrowed on the strength of personal confidence, and regarded as having a claim to be paid before other debts.

con'fi-den'ti-al'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; -shăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being confidential.

con'fi-dent-ly (kŏn'fĭ-dĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* With confidence; with strong assurance; positively; boldly; unhesitatingly.

con-fid'ing (kŏn-fīd'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** That confides; trustful; unsuspicious.

2. Trustworthy; reliable. *Obs.*

— **con-fid'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **con-fid'ing-ness,** *n.*

con-fig'ur-ate (kŏn-fĭg'ûr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *configuratus*, p. p. of *configurare* to form from or after. See FIGURE; cf. CONFIGURE.] **1.** To fashion; to shape; to give a configuration to.

2. *Astrol.* To associate in a configuration.

con-fig'ur-ate, *v. i.* To take shape; to assume a structurally harmonious form. *Obs.* *Jordan.*

con-fig'ur-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *configuratus*, p. p.] *Astrol.* Associated in configuration.

con-fig'u-ra'tion (-ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *configuratio*: cf. F. *configuration.*] **1.** Relative disposition of parts; the form or shape which this produces; figure; contour.

It is the variety of *configurations* [of the mouth] . . . which gives birth and origin to the several vowels. *Jas. Harris*

2. *Astrol.* Relative position or aspect of the planets.

They [astrologers] undertook . . . to determine the course of a man's character and life from the *configuration* of the stars at the moment of his birth. *Whewell.*

3. *Astron.* An asterism or group of stars.

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conference room *Eccl.* A room for conference and prayer, and for the pastor's less formal addresses *U. S.*
conferm. † CONFIRM, CONFORM.
conferme. † CONFIRM.
confermement. † CONFIRMMENT
con-fer'ra-ble (kŏn-fûr'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
conferre. † CONFER.
con'fer-ree' (kŏn'fûr-ē'). Var. of CONFEREE. [fers.]
con-fer'rer, *n.* One who confers. *Con-fer-va'ce-æ* (kŏn'fẽr-vā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CONFERVA.] syn. of ULOTRICHACEÆ. — **con'fer-va'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
con-fer'val (kŏn-fûr'văl), *a.* *Bot.* Confervoid.
Con'fer-va'les (kŏn'fẽr-vā'lēz), *n pl.* [NL. See CONFERVA.] Syn. of ULOTRICHALES.
con-fer'vous (kŏn-fûr'vŭs), *a.* Confervoid.
con-fess'al, *n.* Confession. *Obs.*
con'fes-sa'ri-us (kŏn'fĕ-sā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CONFESSARII (-ī). [LL.] One who receives confessions; esp., a father confessor.
con-fes'sa-ry, *n.* [LL. *confessarius.*] *Obs.* **1.** A confessarius. **2.** A confessant. [confession.]
con-fess'er, *n.* One who makes
con-fess'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONFESS. — **con-fess'ing-ly,** *adv.*
‖ **con'fes'sion'naire'** (kŏn'fĕs'yō'nâr'), *incorrectly*, **con'fes'sio'naire'**, *n.* [F. *confessionnaire*, a.] A person confessed by a priest.
con-fes'sion-a'li-an, *n.* One who believes in confessionalism. — *a.* Of or pert. to confessionalism.
con-fes'sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP
con-fes'so-ry (kŏn-fĕs'ō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *confessorius.*] Pertaining to or involving a confession, or avowal; as, *confessory* actions, in which an affirmation of a right is made.
con-fest', **con-fest'ly.** Vars. of CONFESSED, CONFESSEDLY.
con'fet. † COMFIT.
confeter. † CONFEDER.
confeth'er, confetheracie, etc. † CONFEDER, CONFEDERACY, etc.
con-fi'cient (kŏn-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* [*L. conficiens.*] Performing; officiating. *Obs. & R.* — *n.* An officiating priest. *Obs. & R.*
con'fi-den-cy, *n.* **1.** Confidence; trust; reliance. *Obs.*
2. Assurance. *Obs. or R.*
3. Confidential association; intimacy. *Rare. R. Browning.*
con'fi-den'tial-ly, *adv.* of CONFIDENTIAL. See -LY.
con'fi-den'tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con'fi-den'ti-a-ry (kŏn'fĭ-dĕn'shĭ-ĕ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Eccl. Law.* Either party to a confidence.
con'fi-dent-ness, *n* See -NESS.
con-fid'er (kŏn-fīd'ẽr), *n.* One who confides.
confiderans. † CONFEDERANCE.
confiderate. † CONFEDERATE.
‖ **con-fi'do et con'qui-es'co.** [L.] I trust and am at rest.
con-fig'u-ra-tive (kŏn-fĭg'ū-rā-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to configuration.
con-fig'u-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* [See CONFIGURATE.] *Astrol.* A magician, or astrologer.

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4. *Geom.* A ruled surface, or skew, viewed as the locus of all linear rays common to three complexes. *Plücker.*
5. *Chem.* The structure of chemical compounds, esp. with reference to the space relations of the atoms in molecules.
Syn. — See FORM.

con-fig'ure (kŏn-fĭg'ūr), *v. t.;* CON-FIG'URED (-ūrd) ; CON-FIG'UR-ING. [L. *configurare* · cf. F. *configurer*. See CONFIGURATE.] **1.** To shape according to some model; to make like in form or fashion. *Rare.*
Man is spirit, a nature *configured* to God. *H. Bushnell.*
2. To arrange or dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape; to give a configuration to ; fig., to shape. *Rare.*

con-fine' (kŏn-fīn'), *v. i.;* -FINED' (-fīnd'); -FIN'ING (-fīn'ĭng). [F. *confiner*.] To have a common boundary ; to border ; to lie contiguous ; — followed by *on*, *with*, or *to*. *Rare.*
Betwixt heaven and earth and skies there stands a place
Confining on all three. *Dryden.*

con-fine', *v. t.* [F. *confiner* to border upon, restrain within limits ; cf. It. *confinare*. See CONFINE, *n.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To border on or bound. **b** To divide as a boundary. **c** To banish.
2. To restrain within limits ; to restrict; to limit; to bound; to shut up ; to imprison ; to put or keep in restraint ; to inclose ; to keep close ; to secure ; to keep in place.
Now let not nature's hand
Keep the wild flood *confined* ! let order die ! *Shak.*
He is to *confine* himself to the compass of numbers and the slavery of rime. *Dryden.*
3. To restrain or keep from going out ; to compel to stay indoors, or in one's bed, etc.; as, he was *confined* by an attack of rheumatism.
4. To bind *to ;* to hold back or check *from*. *Obs.*
5. To bind (the bowels) ; to constipate.
Syn. — Bound, limit, restrain ; imprison, immure ; inclose, circumscribe, restrict.
to be confined, to be in childbed ; to be brought to bed.

con'fine (kŏn'fĭn; *in senses* 3 *and* 4, kŏn-fīn'; *by Shakespeare the pl. is also, though less often, accented* con-fines'), *n.* [F. *confins*, pl., OF. also *confines*, fr. L. *confinium*, pl. *confinia*, common boundary, fr. *confinus* bordering (cf. OF. *confin*) ; *con-* + *finis* end, border. See FINAL.] **1.** A boundary or limit, viewed either as the mutual boundary of adjacent regions or as the extreme limit or inclosure of anything ; also, the region about a boundary ; a frontier region or a borderland ; — now only in the *pl.*
Events that came to pass within the *confines* of Judea. *Locke.*
On the *confines* of the city and the Temple. *Macaulay.*
Betwixt the *confines* of night and day. *Dryden*
2. Region ; territory , — usually in the *pl.*
In view of those bright *confines*. *Milton.*
3. Confinement ; restriction. *Poetic.*
I would not my unhoused free condition
Put into circumscription and *confine*. *Shak.*
4 Place of confinement ; inclosure ; prison. *Obs.*
Confines, wards, and dungeons *Shak.*
Syn. — See BOUND.

con-fine'less (kŏn-fīn'lĕs , kŏn'fĭn-), *a.* Unlimited ; boundless. *Rare. Shak.*

con-fine'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *confinement.*] **1.** Act of confining, or state of being confined ; restraint within limits; imprisonment; any restraint of liberty ; restriction.
The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under *confinement* when the sight is pent up. *Addison.*
2. Restraint within doors by sickness, esp. that caused by childbirth ; lying-in ; accouchement.

con'fin-er (kŏn'fĭn-ẽr ; kŏn-fīn'ẽr), *n. Obs.* **1.** One who lives on the confines ; a borderer ; a neighbor. *Bacon.*
Happy *confiners* you of other lands *Daniel.*
2. A person living within the confines ; an inhabitant.

con-fin'i-ty (kŏn-fĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *confinité.*] Community of limits ; contiguity. *Rare. Bailey.*

con-firm' (kŏn-fûrm'), *v. t.;* CON-FIRMED' (-fûrmd') ; CON-FIRM'ING. [ME. *confermen*, *confirmen*, OF. *confermer*, F. *confirmer*, fr. L. *confirmare ;* *con-* + *firmare* to make firm, fr. *firmus* firm. See FIRM.] **1.** To make firm or firmer ; to establish ; to strengthen, as in a habit, or spiritually, or, formerly, physically ; to settle ; to render inveterate, as a disease , as, health is *confirmed* by exercise. "*Confirm* the feeble knees." *Is.* XXXV. 3.
Almighty God . . . *confirm* and strengthen you in all goodness. *Bk of Com Prayer*
2. To render valid by formal assent ; to complete by a necessary sanction ; to ratify; also, to ratify or validate the appointment, presentation, or the like, of (a person) to an office, power, etc. ; as, to *confirm* the appointment of an official ; the Senate *confirms* a treaty.
Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs. *Shak.*
3. *Eccl.* To administer the rite of confirmation to.
Those which are thus *confirmed* are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament *Hammond.*
4. To strengthen or fortify in a judgment, purpose, etc.
Confirmed, then, I resolve
Adam shall share with me in bliss or woe. *Milton.*
5. To give new assurance of the truth of; to render certain ; to verify ; to corroborate; as, to *confirm* a rumor.
These likelihoods *confirm* her flight. *Shak.*
6. To assert or maintain (that). *Obs.*
7. To make certain ; to assure ; convince. *Obs. B. Jonson.*
8. *Scots Law.* **a** To ratify the right of (a person) to take and administer, as executor or administrator, property of a deceased person. **b** To vest or obtain title as executor or administrator to (property of a deceased person).
Syn. — Establish, strengthen, sustain, make good, ratify, attest, seal. — CONFIRM, CORROBORATE, SUBSTANTIATE, VERIFY, AUTHENTICATE. To CONFIRM is to give certainty, frequently to that which has been regarded as doubtful; as, to *confirm* a rumor, a suspicion; "It was expectation exquisitely gratified, superabundantly *confirmed*" (*H. James*). CORROBORATE (see etym.) suggests particularly the strengthening of one statement or piece of evidence by another ; as, the bystanders *corroborated* his story ; "Having considered the evidence given by the plays themselves. . . . let us now inquire what *corroboration* can be gained from other testimony" (*Johnson*). To SUBSTANTIATE is to establish or make good as fact or reality ; to VERIFY is to ascertain or establish as true or (esp.) as correct, frequently by examination or scrutiny ; to AUTHENTICATE is to confirm as genuine or entitled to credit ; as, to *substantiate* a charge or allegation by adducing proof, to *substantiate* a claim by evidence ; to *verify* a reference, a statement, an account ; to *authenticate* a document, a portrait ; "They . . . ask me whether you visit Weston this autumn. I answer, yes, and I charge you . . . to *authenticate* my information" (*Cowper*). See RATIFY.

con-firm' (kŏn-fûrm'), *v. i. Scots Law.* To obtain confirmation of one's right to administer property of a decedent's estate.

con'fir-mand' (kŏn'fẽr-mănd'), *n.* [L. *confirmandus* fit to be confirmed] *Eccl.* A candidate for confirmation.

con'fir-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *confirmation*, L. *confirmatio.*] **1.** Act of confirming or strengthening ; act of establishing, ratifying, or sanctioning ; as, the *confirmation* of an appointment or election, or of a person in a position.
Their blood is shed
In *confirmation* of the noblest claim *Cowper.*
2. Corroboration or verification ; as, the report lacked *confirmation.*
3. That which confirms, as a statement or circumstance ; a corroboration ; proof ; convincing testimony.
Trifles light as air
Are to the jealous *confirmations* strong
As proofs of holy writ. *Shak*
4. *Law.* A conveyance by which a voidable estate is made sure and not voidable, or by which a particular estate is increased ; a contract, express or implied, by which a person makes that firm and binding which was before voidable. A confirmation will not affect a void estate. Specif.: *Scots Law.* A sentence — formerly of the commissary or bishop's court, now of the sheriff's court — empowering an executor, one or more, upon making inventory of the movables pertaining to the deceased, to recover, possess, and administer them. *Erskine's Principles.*
5. *Eccl.* In various churches, a rite supplemental to baptism, in the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches constituting one of the seven sacraments, by which a person is admitted to the full privileges of the church. In the churches of the Anglican Communion the rite consists in the imposition of hands by the bishop, with the invocation of the divine grace as defender and strengthener of the recipient, accompanied by the ratification of baptismal vows, prayers, etc. In the Roman Catholic Church, in addition to the imposition, the sign of the cross is made with chrism on the recipient's forehead. It is administered by a bishop, or by a priest if he is specially empowered to do so by the Pope. In the Eastern Church the rite is similar to the Roman, but it is customary to allow its administration by priests as well as bishops. In the Lutheran churches the rite is performed by the pastors, the principal feature being the renewal and ratification of the baptismal vow in catechetical exercises as a preparation for the first communion. In the Eastern Church, in conformity with the practice of the ancient church, the rite is administered immediately after baptism ; the other churches administer it to children only when they have reached years of discretion.

con-firm'a-tive (kŏn-fûr'mă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *confirmativus* · cf. F. *confirmatif.*] Tending to confirm or establish. *Sherwood.* — **con-firm'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

con'fir-ma'tor (kŏn'fẽr-mā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that confirms ; a confirmer. *Obs. Sir T. Browne.*

con-firm'a-to-ry (kŏn-fûr'mă-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Serving to confirm ; corroborative.
A fact *confirmatory* of the conclusion. *I. Taylor*
2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation. *Compton.*

con-firmed' (kŏn-fûrmd'), *p. a.* Made firm or firmer ; established ; as : **a** Fortified ; encouraged. **b** Of a disease, inveterate ; chronic. **c** Settled by long continuance ; inveterate ; habitual ; as, a *confirmed* bachelor. **d** Having received the rite of confirmation. **e** Formally ratified.
Syn. — See INVETERATE.
confirmed letter of credit. *Com.* See LETTER OF CREDIT.
— con-firm'ed-ly (kŏn-fûr'mĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **con-firm'ed-ness**, *n.*

con'fir-mee' (kŏn'fẽr-mē'), *n.* [F. *confirmé*, p. p. of *confirmer.*] One to whom anything is confirmed.

con-firm'er (kŏn-fûr'mẽr), *n.* One that confirms. *Shak.*

con'firm-or' (kŏn'fẽr-môr' ; kŏn-fûr'mẽr), *n. Law.* He who makes a confirmation of title to another.

con'fis-cate (kŏn'fĭs-kāt ; kŏn-fĭs'-), *a.* [L. *confiscatus*, p. p. of *confiscare* to confiscate, prop., to lay up in a chest ; *con-* + *fiscus* basket, purse, treasury. Cf. FISCAL.] **1.** Seized and appropriated by the government to public use ; forfeited.
2. Deprived of property by confiscation.

con'fis-cate (kŏn'fĭs-kāt ; kŏn-fĭs'-; 277 : *see* -ATE), *v. t.;* CON'FIS-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd), CON'FIS-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). **1.** To seize as forfeited to the public treasury ; to appropriate to the public use.
It was judged that he should be banished and his whole estate *confiscated* and seized. *Bacon.*
2. To cause (a person) to forfeit property to the state. *Obs.*
3. To seize by or as if by public authority ; — a loose use ; as, the police *confiscated* the liquor found on the premises.

con'fis-ca'tion (kŏn'fĭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *confiscatio* : cf. F. *confiscation.*] Act of confiscating, or state of being confiscated ; properly, the taking or seizure of private property to the public use as being forfeited.
The whole doctrine of *confiscation* [of an enemy's property] is built upon the foundation that it is an instrument of coercion. 11 *Wallace*, 306.

con-fis'ca-to-ry (kŏn-fĭs'kă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Effecting, or of the nature of, confiscation ; characterized by confiscations.
" *Confiscatory* and exterminatory periods." *Burke.*

‖ **con-fi'te-or** (kŏn-fĭt'ẽ-ôr), *n.* [L., I confess. See CONFESS.] *R. C. Ch.* A form of prayer in which public confession of sins is made ; — from its opening word in Latin.

con'fi-ture (kŏn'fĭ-tūr), *n.* [F. See COMFITURE.] A preparation, as of drugs or of preserved fruit ; a confection ; a preserve ; also, act or process of preserving, as fruit. *Obs.*

con-fix' (kŏn-fĭks'), *v. t ;* CON-FIXED' (-fĭkst') ; CON-FIX'ING. [L. *confixus*, p. p. of *configere* to fasten together.] To fix ; to fasten. *Rare. Shak.*

con-fla'grant (kŏn-flā'grănt), *a.* [L. *conflagrans*, p. pr. of *conflagrare ; con-* + *flagrare* to blaze. See FLAGRANT.] Burning ; blazing. "The *conflagrant* mass." *Milton.*

con'fla-grate (kŏn'flă-grāt), *v. i. & t.;* -GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd) ; -GRAT'ING (-grāt'ĭng). [L. *conflagratus*, p. p. of *conflagrare* to burn.] To burst into, or set on, fire ; to flame ; to blaze ; to burn. *Carlyle.*

con'fla-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conflagratio :* cf. F. *conflagration.*] **1.** Consumption by fire. *Obs. or R.*
2. A fire, esp. one extending to many objects, or over a large space ; a large and destructive fire.
Till one wide *conflagration* swallows all. *Pope.*
3. Inflammation ; fever. *Obs.*

con-flate' (kŏn-flāt'), *v. t.;* CON-FLAT'ED (-flāt'ĕd) ; CON-FLAT'ING (-flāt'ĭng). [L. *conflatus*, p. p. of *conflare* to blow together ; *con-* + *flare* to blow.] **1.** To blow together ; to bring together ; to collect; to fuse together ; to join or weld ; to consolidate. *Now Rare.*
The States-General, created and *conflated* by the passionate effort of the whole nation. *Carlyle.*
2. To combine (two readings of a text) into a composite whole; to produce (a composite reading or text) in this way.

con-flate', *a.* Blown together ; brought together ; assembled, blended, or consolidated in one, as a text formed by the combination of variant readings.

con-fla'tion (-flā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conflatio.*] Act or process of conflating ; also, the thing thus formed, as a text combining variant readings. *Bacon.*

con-flict' (kŏn-flĭkt'), *v. i.;* CON-FLICT'ED ; CON-FLICT'ING. [L. *conflictus*, p. p. of *confligere* to conflict (cf. *confluctare*) ; *con-* + *figere* to strike. Cf. AFFLICT.] **1.** To maintain a conflict ; to contend ; to engage in strife or opposition ; to struggle ; to fight ; to strive.
A man would be content to . . *conflict* with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward. *Abp Tillotson.*
2. To meet in collision ; to clash ; to be in opposition or at variance ; to be contradictory or incompatible.
The laws of the United States and of the individual States may, in some cases, *conflict* with each other *Wheaton.*
Syn. — Fight, contend, contest, combat, strive, battle.

con'flict (kŏn'flĭkt), *n.* [L. *conflictus* a striking together, fr. *confligere*, *-flictum*, to strike together, to fight : cf. F. *conflit*, formerly also *conflict*. See CONFLICT, *v.*] **1.** A strife for the mastery ; hostile contest or encounter ; a fight; a battle, esp., a prolonged contest; struggle; fighting.
An irrepressible *conflict* between opposing and enduring forces. *W. H. Seward.*
2. Competition or opposing action of incompatibles ; antagonism, as of divergent interests, ideas, or acts.
Conflict . comprehends all kinds of intellectual hesitation, and it is the psychological counterpart of logical contradiction. Wherever there is any kind of felt inconsistency, there is a psychical *conflict* *G. F Stout.*
3. A striking or dashing together ; collision ; violent meeting ; as, a *conflict* of elements or waves.
Syn. — Collision, struggle, combat, strife, contention, battle, fight, encounter. See CONTEST.
conflict of laws, *Law*, opposition or conflict between the laws of different states or jurisdictions as respects the rights of the same individual ; hence, the branch of jurisprudence which treats of the adjustment of such opposition, which justice often requires.
The group of topics is undoubtedly hard to name Of the old names, "the *conflict of laws* " is probably the best, " private international law " is indubitably the worst. "The application of foreign law " or ' the extraterritorial recognition of rights " may be suggested as at any rate not misleading. *T. E. Holland*

con-flict'ing, *p. a.* Being in conflict, collision, or opposition ; contending ; contradictory ; incompatible.
Torn with sundry *conflicting* passions. *Bp. Hurd.*

con-flic'tion (kŏn-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conflictio.*] Act of conflicting, or state of being in conflict.
Occasionally a *confliction* of antiquity and modernness is to be noticed in the Latin text *Atlantic Monthly.*

con-flic'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to conflict ; conflicting.

con-flow' (kŏn-flō'), *v. i.* [*con-* + *flow :* cf. CONFLUENT.] To flow together, as a river or people. *Rare.*

con'flu-ence (kŏn'flōō-ĕns ; 243), *n.* [L. *confluentia.*] **1.** Act of flowing together ; the meeting or junction of two or more streams ; the place of meeting.
New York stood at the *confluence* of two rivers. *Bancroft*
2. The stream or body formed by the junction of two or more streams ; a combined flood. *Milton.*
3. Act of running, flocking, or coming together, or of meeting and crowding in a place ; a meeting or mingling so as to be blended or interspersed with each other ; hence, a crowd ; a concourse ; a large assemblage ; a multitude.
You see this *confluence*, this great flood of visitors. *Shak.*
The *confluence* . . of all true joys. *Boyle.*
4. *Phon. & Etym.* The assimilation, often due to confusion, of the written or spoken form of a word to that of another older or better-known word ; as, *crowd*, a violin, formerly *crouth ; burden*, formerly *burthen* (through the influence of *burden*, a refrain). Cf. FOLK ETYMOLOGY. *Skeat.*

con'flu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *confluens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *confluere*, *-fluxum ; con-* + *fluere* to flow. See FLUENT.] **1.** Flowing together ; meeting or coming together ; combining to form one ; running into, or united in, a combined whole, as by being blended, interspersed, or united by an imperceptible junction ; as, *confluent* streams.
The whole ocean's *confluent* waters swell. *Prior*
2. Specif. : *Med.* Running or run together, or uniting, as pimples or pustules ; also, characterized by such pimples or pustules ; as, *confluent* smallpox.

con'flu-ent, *n.* [L. *confluens :* cf. F. *confluent*] **1.** A confluence or place of confluence of streams, etc. *Obs.*
2. A confluent stream , loosely, an affluent or tributary.

con'flux (kŏn'flŭks), *n.* [From L. *confluxum*, p. p. See CONFLUENT.] Flowing together ; confluence. "The *confluxe* of meeting sap." *Shak.*
Confluxe and concourse of the whole people. *Clarendon.*

con-fo'cal (kŏn-fō'kăl), *a. Math.* Having the same foci, as the two sets of curves which cut each other at right angles.

con-fo'cal-ly (kŏn-fō'kăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a confocal manner.

con-fo'cal-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being confocal.

con-fo'cate (kŏn-fō'kāt), *a.* Confocal. *Rare.*

con-fo'cate-ly, *adv.* Confocally. *Rare.*

con-fo'ca-tion (kŏn-fō-kā'shŭn), *n.* Confocal condition. *Rare.*

con-fo'cu-lar (kŏn-fō'kū-lẽr), *a.* Confocal. *Rare.*

con-fo'cu-lar-ly, *adv.* Confocally. *Rare.*

con-fo'cu-late (kŏn-fō'kū-lāt), *a.* Confocal. *Rare.*

con-fo'cu-late-ly, *adv.* Confocally. *Rare.*

con-fo'cu-la'tion (kŏn-fō-kū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Confocal condition. *Rare.*

con-fo'cu-lous (kŏn-fō'kū-lŭs), *a.* Confocal. *Rare.*

con-fo'cu-lous-ly, *adv.* Confocally. *Rare.*

con-fo'cu-lous-ness, *n.* Confocal condition. *Rare.*

con-fo'ma-ble (kŏn-fō'mă-b'l), *a.* Conformable. *Ref Sp*

con-fo'ma-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

con-fo'mance *n.* Conformation. *Obs.*

‖ **con-fo'ma-ti-o car-ta'rum** *or* **char-ta'rum** (kŏn'fō-mā'shĭ-ō kär-tā'rŭm). [LL., confirmation of the writings. charters.] The statute 25 Edw. I. (1297). by which Magna Charta was directed to be allowed as the common law, and all judgments contrary to it were declared void.

con-firm'a-ble, *a.* Liable to confiscation.

con-firm'a-to-ri-ly, *adv.* of CONFIRMATORY. See -LY.

con-firm'a-to-ry, *a.* Confiscatory. *R.*

con-firm'ed. Confirmed. *Ref. Sp.*

con-firm'ing, *p. a.* from CONFIRM — **con-firm'ing-ly**, *adv.*

con-firm'i-ty. *n. Obs* 1. Humorous for INFIRMITY. *Shak.* 2. Corrupt of CONFORMITY.

con-firm'ment, *n.* [OF. *confermement.*] Confirmation. *Obs.*

con-fis'ca-bil. Confiscable. *R. S.*

con-fis'ca-ble (kŏn-fĭs'kă-b'l), *a.* Liable to confiscation.

con'fis-cat'a-ble (kŏn'fĭs-kāt'ă-b'l), *a.* Confiscable.

con'fis-ca'tor, *n.* [L., a treasurer] One who confiscates.

con-fisk', *v. t.* [F. *confisquer.*] To confiscate. *Obs.*

con'fit. Comfit. [served. *Obs.*

confite, *a.* [See COMFIT.] Prepared.

con'fi-tent (-fĭ-tĕnt), *n.* [L. *confitens*, p. pr.] A confessant.

con-fix'ure, *n.* Act of fastening; attachment. *Obs.*

con'fla-gra-tive (kŏn'flă-grā-tĭv), *a.* Producing conflagration, given to burning up.

con'fla-gra'tor, *n.* One who sets on fire ; an incendiary.

con-flag'ra-to-ry (kŏn-flăg'rā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Inflammatory.

con-flat'ed (-flāt'ĕd), *p. a.* = CONFLATE.

con'flect (kŏn'flĕkt), *a.* [*con-* + L. *flectere* to bend.] Clustered together ; — said of the hairs on certain insects.

con-flict'o-ry, *a.* Conflictive. *R.*

con-fluc'tion, *n* [See CONFLUENT ; cf. FLUXION.] Confluence. *Obs. B. Jonson.*

con-fluc'tu-ate, *v. i.* [See CON- ; FLUCTUATE.] To flow together. *Obs.* [ENT. See -LY.

con'fluent-ly, *adv.* of CONFLU-

con-flux'i-ble, *a. Obs. & R.* Inclined or liable to flow or run together. — **con-flux'i-bil'i-ty**, **con-flux'i-ble-ness**, *n.*

con'fo-ra'ne-ous (kŏn'fō-rā'nē-ŭs

real or imaginary; — said of conics, and of conicoids whose principal sections are confocal conics

con-form' (kŏn-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *conformis; con-* + *forma* form: cf. F. *conforme.*] Of the same form; similar in import; consistent; harmonious; conformable. *Thos. Usk.*

Care must be taken that the interpretation be every way *conform* to the analogy of faith *Bp. Hall.*

conform representation, *Geom.*, in general, the representation of one surface on another by an isogonal transformation; — called also *conform map projection*, and sometimes *conformal representation.*

con-form', *v. t.*; CON-FORMED' (-fôrmd'); CON-FORM'ING. [F. *conformer*, L. *conformare, -formatum; con-* + *formare* to form, *forma* form. See FORM.] To shape in accordance with; to make like; to bring into harmony or agreement, as with the law or with the customs of society; to harmonize; to adapt; — usually with *to* or *unto.*

Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not themselves unto the order of the church. *Hooker.*

Even the poets are contented with a civil and *conformed* manner of living. *Emerson.*

Syn. — Agree, correspond, harmonize, suit, fit; reconcile, settle, compose. — CONFORM, COMPLY, ADAPT, ADJUST, ACCOMMODATE agree in the idea of bringing or coming into correspondence. To CONFORM (*to*) is to bring into harmony or accordance with something, usually a pattern, example, or principle; as, to *conform* one's life to certain laws of conduct; "The author has *conformed* himself to the example of Homer and the precept of Horace" (*Johnson*). To COMPLY (*with*) is confined, in modern usage, to acquiescence in or fulfillment of wishes, requests, regulations, arrangements, and the like; as, "Think not my judgment leads me to *comply* with laws unjust" (*Dryden*); "I cannot *comply* with her kind invitation" (*Cowper*); "He came to solicit the same service . . . and I reluctantly *complied*" (*id.*). To ADAPT (*to*) is to fit or suit to something; it implies (esp.) modification to meet new conditions, frequently with the added suggestion of pliability or address; as, "'Tis a busy world, and well *adapted* to those who love to bustle in it" (*Walpole*); to *adapt* one's self to a new environment. ADJUST (*to*) implies close and exact conformity or correspondence, esp. such as exists between the parts of a mechanism; it suggests less of flexibility or tact, more of ingenuity or calculation, than *adapt*; as, to *adjust* (cf. to *adapt*) means to ends, one's self to one's surroundings; "Every nerve and muscle in Rosamond was *adjusted* to the consciousness that she was being looked at" (*G. Eliot*). ACCOMMODATE (*to*) implies, rather more than *adjust*, a somewhat marked variance or discrepancy between the objects brought into (often merely superficial) agreement or harmony, as, "Ask a portrait painter to describe his agonies in *accommodating* . . . faces . . . to the principles of his art" (*Byron*); "I think you have translated Tacitus very justly . . . and *accommodated* his thoughts to the turn and genius of our language" (*Gray*); to *accommodate* (cf. to *adjust*) differences. See AGREE, CORRESPOND.

con-form', *v. i.* **1.** To be in accord or harmony; to comply; to be obedient; to submit; to become of the same form; to be conformable, — with *to* or *with.*

A rule to which experience must *conform.* *Whewell.*

2. *Eng.* To comply with the usages of the Established Church; to be a conformist.

About two thousand ministers whose consciences did not suffer them to *conform* were driven from their benefices in a day. *Macaulay.*

con-form'a-ble (-fôr'mă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Corresponding in form, character, opinions, social conventions, etc.; similar; like; consistent; proper or suitable; harmonious; adapted; — usually followed by *to.*

The fragments of Sappho give us a taste of her way of writing perfectly *conformable* with that character. *Addison.*

Conformable to Scripture as well as to philosophy *Whewell.*

To make matters somewhat *conformable* for the old knight. *Scott.*

The most cosmopolitan and *conformable* individuals in the world. *W. C. Brownell.*

2. Giving compliance or obedience; ready to follow directions; submissive; compliant.

I have been to you a true and humble wife,
At all times to your will *conformable.* *Shak.*

3. Specif., *Eng.*, conforming to the usages of the Established Church, esp. as prescribed by the Acts of Uniformity.

4. *Geol.* Parallel (or nearly so) and continuous; — said of strata formed by uninterrupted deposition under the same general conditions. Cf. UNCONFORMITY.

— con-form'a-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **con-form'a-ble-ness,** *n.* **— con-form'a-bly,** *adv.*

con-form'al (kŏn-fôr'măl), *a.* *Math.* Conserving the size of all angles, and therefore the shape of every elementary triangle; — said of a depiction of one surface on another.

con-form'ance (-măns), *n.* Act of conforming; conformity.

con-form'ant (-mănt), *a.* Conforming; conformable. *Rare.*

con'for-ma'tion (kŏn'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conformatio*: cf. F. *conformation.*] **1.** Act of conforming; act of producing conformity; adaptation.

The *conformation* of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality. *I. Watts*

2. Formation or fashioning of anything by the symmetrical arrangement of its parts; shaping.

3. State of being conformed; agreement; hence, structure, as depending on the arrangement of parts; form; arrangement. "A certain *conformation* of the sentences." *Lowth.*

A structure and *conformation* of the earth. *Woodward.*

Syn. — See FORM.

con'for-ma'tor (kŏn'fôr-mā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a framer.] An apparatus for taking the conformation of anything, as of the head for fitting a hat, or, in craniometry, findmg the largest horizontal area of the head.

con-form'ist (kŏn-fôr'mĭst), *n.* One who conforms; esp., *Eng.*, one who conforms to the Established Church, as disting. from a *dissenter* or *nonconformist.*

A cheerful *conformist* to your judgment. *Jer Taylor.*

con-form'i-ty (-mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *conformité.*] **1.** Correspondence in form, manner, or character; resemblance; harmony; agreement; congruity; — followed by *to, with,* or *between.*

By our *conformity* to God. *Tillotson.*

The end of all religion is but to draw us to a *conformity* with God. *Dr. H. More.*

A *conformity* between the mental taste and the sensitive taste *Addison.*

2. Action, or an act, of conforming to something established, as law or fashion; compliance; acquiescence.

Her well-bred *conformities.* *G. Eliot.*

3. Specif., religious or ecclesiastical compliance; esp., *Eng.*, compliance with Established Church usages.

4. *Geol.* Continuity of strata in contact; conformability.

con-found' (kŭn-found'), *v. t.*; CON-FOUND'ED; CON-FOUND'ING. [F. *confondre*, fr. L. *confundere, -fusum*, to pour together; *con-* + *fundere* to pour. See FUSE to melt; cf. CONFUSE.] **1.** To bring to ruin or naught; to overthrow; defeat; discomfit; rout; spoil, corrupt. *Obs. or Archaic.*

One man's lust these many lives *confounds* *Shak*

2. To waste; to spend. *Obs.*

How couldst thou in a mile *confound* an hour? *Shak.*

3. To bring to perdition; to damn; — used in the imperative as a mild or euphemistic imprecation; as, *Confound* you!

Confounded be your strife! *Shak.*

4. To put to shame or confusion; to abash; to shame.

They trusted in thee and were not *confounded* *Ps.* xxii 5.

5. To defeat in argument; to confute. *Archaic. Caxton.*

Saul . . . *confounded* the Jews which dwelt at Damascus, proving that this is very Christ *Acts* ix 22

6. To throw into confusion or disorder; to confuse; to perplex; to strike with amazement; to dismay.

So spake the Son of God, and Satan stood
A while as mute, *confounded* what to say. *Milton*

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language *Gen.* xi. 7.

7. To mingle and blend, so that different elements cannot be distinguished; to confuse.

They who strip not ideas from the marks men use for them, but *confound* them with words, must have endless dispute *Locke.*

8. To mix indiscriminately in the mind; to mistake for another; to identify falsely; to confuse

They [the tinkers] were generally vagrants and pilferers, and were often *confounded* with the gypsies. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Mix, intermingle; bewilder, baffle; astonish, amaze, astound, dumfound. See EMBARRASS.

con-found'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Confused; disordered; abashed; discomfited; perplexed. "*Confounded* Chaos roared." *Milton.*

A cloudy and *confounded* philosopher *Cudworth*

2. Damned, cursed; blessed; — generally used by way of a mild imprecation or as an intensive.

Those dear *confounded* creatures, women. *Addison.*
He was a most *confounded* tory. *Swift.*

con-found'ed-ly, *adv.* Extremely; odiously; detestably. "*Confoundedly* sick." *Goldsmith.*

con'fra-ter'nal (kŏn'frā-tûr'năl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or becoming to, confreres; imbued with the fraternal spirit.

con'fra-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *confraternitas.* cf. F. *confraternité.* See FRATERNITY.] **1.** A society or body of men united for some purpose, esp. for some special religious or charitable service, or in some profession; a brotherhood.

2. Fraternal union or communion. *Robertson.*

con-frat'er-ni-za'tion (kŏn-frăt'ẽr-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Fraternization together; recognition as a brother.

con'frere' (kŏn'frâr'; kŏn-), *n.* [F. *confrère*; *con-* + *frère* brother.] A fellow member of a brotherhood or society; a colleague. *Obs. or R.*, except as French, **con'frère'** (kŏn'frâr').

con-front' (kŏn-frŭnt'), *v. t.*; CON-FRONT'ED; CON-FRONT'ING. [F. *confronter* to confront, border on, LL. *confrontare*; L. *con-* + *frons* the forehead or front. See FRONT.] **1.** To stand facing or in front of; to face, esp. to face hostilely; to oppose with firmness; to stand against.

He spoke and then *confronts* the bull. *Dryden.*

It was impossible at once to *confront* the might of France and to trample on the liberties of England *Macaulay*

2. To put or bring face to face; to cause to face or meet; as, to *confront* one with the proofs of his wrongdoing.

3. To set in opposition for examination or comparison; to put in contrast; to compare.

When I *confront* a medal with a verse, I only show you the same design executed by different hands. *Addison.*

con-front', *n.* Act or state of confronting or facing; an affront. *Obs.*

con-front'al (kŏn-frŭn'tăl), *n.* Act of confronting. *Rare.*

con'fron-ta'tion (kŏn'frŭn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *confrontatio.*] Act of confronting. *H. Swinburne.*

con-front'ment (kŏn-frŭnt'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of confronting; state of being face to face; opposition.

2. Face; aspect. *Obs.*

Con-fu'cian (kŏn-fū'shĭn), *a.* Of or relating to Confucius, the great Chinese philosopher and teacher, or his teaching or followers. — *n.* A Confucianist.

Con-fu'cian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of morality taught by Confucius and his disciples, forming the basis of the Chinese jurisprudence and education. It is based upon ancestor worship, teaching that the source of all true devotion and morality is filial piety, which enjoins veneration of the authors of one's family as the genii of its perpetuity and welfare.

Con-fu'cian-ist, *n.* A follower of Confucianism

con-fuse' (kŏn-fūz'), *v. t.*; CON-FUSED' (-fūzd'); CON-FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng). [F. *confus* confused, L. *confusus*, p. p. of *confundere.* See CONFOUND.] **1.** To bring to ruin or naught; to discomfit; rout; confound. *Obs.*

2. To perplex; to disconcert; to abash; to put to shame; to cause to lose self-possession; to confound.

Nor thou with shadowed hint *confuse*
A life that leads melodious days. *Tennyson.*

Confused and sadly she at length replied. *Pope.*

3. To throw into disorder; to mix or blend so that things cannot be distinguished; to jumble together; to mix indiscriminately in the mind; to mistake for another; to confound; to render indistinct or obscure; as, to *confuse* accounts; to *confuse* one's vision; he has *confused* the two authors of the same name.

A universal hubbub wild
Of stunning sounds and voices all *confused.* *Milton.*

Syn. — Abash, disorder, disarrange, disconcert, confound, obscure, distract. See EMBARRASS.

con-fuse' (kŏn-fūz'), *v. i.* To become confused; also, to fail to discriminate; to make a false identification. *Rare.*

con-fused' (-fūzd'), *p. a.* Perplexed; disconcerted; mingled so as to be indistinguishable; disordered. — **con-fus'ed-ly** (-fūz'ĕd-lĭ; -fūzd'lĭ), *adv.* — **con-fus'ed-ness,** *n.*

con-fu'sion (kŏn-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [F. *confusion*, L. *confusio.*]

1. Overthrow; defeat; discomfiture; ruin. *Obs. or R.*

Ruin seize thee, ruthless king,
Confusion on thy banners wait. *Gray.*
With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confusion worse confounded *Milton.*

2. One that confuses, or ruins; a confounder. *Obs.*

3. Discomfiture of mind; state of being disconcerted; loss of self-possession; perturbation; embarrassment.

Confusion dwelt in every face
And fear in every heart *Spectator.*

4. A confusing or throwing into disorder; as, the *confusion* of tongues at the tower of Babel, called specif. *the Confusion.*

5. State of being confused, or disordered; disorder, as of ideas, persons, or things; tumult; commotion; also, rarely, a confused collection; a clutter.

Moody beggars starving for a time
Of pellmell havoc and *confusion.* *Shak.*

6. Act of mixing or blending, or state of being mixed or blended, so that the elements cannot be distinguished or so as to produce indistinctness or error; the mistaking of one for another; failure to discriminate; false identification; as, the *confusion* of knowledge with wisdom.

One altogether; not by *confusion* of substance; but by unity of person *Bk. of Com. Prayer* (*Ch. of Eng.*).

7. *Law.* **a** A merging of two rights in one, or of two apparently or really antagonistic interests in one. **b** The intermixture of the goods of two or more persons, so that their respective portions can no longer be distinguished.

☞ At the common law, in case of willful confusion the entire mass became the property of the innocent party; but there is now a tendency to apply the rule of the Civil law, and make both parties tenants in common, or allow to the innocent party a recompense for his share. Cf. ACCESSION.

Syn. — Derangement, disarray, jumble; commotion, agitation, tumult, turmoil; bewilderment, embarrassment, abashment. — CONFUSION, DISORDER, CHAOS. CONFUSION (see EMBARRASS) suggests such mixing or mingling as obliterates clear demarcation or distinction; DISORDER implies lack, more frequently disturbance or breach, of due order or arrangement; as, his desk was in *confusion* (i. e., with objects jumbled together), in *disorder* (i. e., with objects deranged or thrown out of place); mental *confusion* (indistinctness or obscurity), mental *disorder* (derangement of functions); the *confusion*, as the angry crowd surged toward the gates, quickly became positive *disorder.* CHAOS suggests absolute or hopeless confusion; as, "A work where nothing 's just or fit; one glaring *chaos* and wild heap of wit" (*Pope*); "The Essays of Montaigne, . . . a *chaos* indeed, but a *chaos* swarming with germs of evolution" (*Lowell*). See ANARCHY.

con-fu-ta'tion (kŏn'fū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *confutatio*: cf. F. *confutation.*] **1.** Act or process of confuting; refutation. "For the edification of some and the *confutation* of others." *Sir T. Elyot.*

2. That which confutes, as an argument. *Gibbon.*

con-fut'a-tive (kŏn-fūt'ă-tĭv), *a.* Adapted, designed, or tending to confute. *Bp. Warburton.*

con-fute' (kŏn-fūt'), *v. t.*; -FUT'ED (-fūt'ĕd); -FUT'ING (-fūt'ĭng). [L. *confutare* to check (a boiling liquid), to repress, confute; *con-* + a root seen in *futis* a water vessel, prob. akin to *fundere* to pour: cf. F. *confuter.* Cf. CONFOUND.] **1.** To overwhelm by argument; to refute conclusively; to prove or show to be false or defective; to overcome; to silence, as by argument or by physical force; to disprove.

Satan stood . . . *confuted* and convinced
Of his weak arguing and fallacious drift. *Milton.*

2. To bring to naught; to confound. *Mrs. Browning.*

Syn. — Refute, set aside, overthrow. See DENY.

‖ con'gé' (kŏn'zhā'; *E.* kŏn'jē; *formerly entirely Anglicized, but now generally treated as French*), *n.*; *pl.* F CONGÉS. Also, as Anglicized, **con'gee.** [F., leave, permission, OF. *congié*, fr. L. *commeatus* a going back and forth, a leave of absence, furlough, fr. *commeare, -meatum*, to go and come; *com-* + *meare* to go. Cf. PERMEATE.] **1.** Authoritative or formal permission to depart; passport. *Obs.*

I have not yet received my *congé.* *Jefferson.*

2. Act of taking leave ceremoniously; parting ceremony; formal farewell; leave; adieu.

They courteous *congé* took, and forth together yode. *Spenser.*

3. A bow or courtesy, as the customary civility on any occasion, orig. on taking leave.

The captain salutes you with *congé* profound. *Swift.*

4. [*Only in form* congé.] Unceremonious dismissal; discharge.

Should she pay off old Briggs and give her her *congé*? *Thackeray.*

5. Permission or leave in general. *Caxton.*

6. *Arch.* A molding of concave, quarter-round profile, tangent to a vertical surface and followed by a fillet parallel to that surface. See MOLDING, *Illust.* The apophyge is a congé applied to a shaft.

con'gé d'é'lire' (kŏn'zhā' dā'lēr'), *Anglo-F.*, **congé d'eslire** [F., leave to choose], *Eccl.*, the sovereign's license or permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop, or formerly also to a monastic body to choose an abbot, the person, since Henry VIII.'s assumption of the right by statute (25 Hen. VIII., c. 20, 1534), being nominated in attached letters missive; hence, sometimes, incorrectly, the nomination itself. — c. d'em'por'ter' (dăN'pôr'tā'), *Law*, leave to have an imparlance.

con-geal' (kŏn-jēl'), *v. t.*; CON-GEALED' (-jēld'; *formerly also* kŏn'jēld); CON-GEAL'ING. [F. *congeler*, L. *congelare*, fr. *con-* + *gelare* to freeze, *gelu* frost, cold; akin to E. *cold.*]

1. To change from a fluid to a solid state by cold; to freeze; to congelate.

2. To cause to coagulate; to curdle; to inspissate.

3. To cause to become rigid, as with fear; to benumb.

4. To cause to become fixed or firm, as affections.

5. To collect into a mass; to accumulate.

con-geal', *v. i.* To become congealed; to be changed from a fluid to a solid state; to be frozen; to coagulate; to curdle; to inspissate.

con-geal'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being congealed. — **con-geal'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

con-fuse'ly, *adv* Confusedly. *Obs.*

con-fus'ing (kŏn-fūz'ĭng), *p. pr., p. a., & vb. n.* of CONFUSE. — **con-fus'ing-ly,** *adv.*

con-fu'sion-al, *a.* Confusing. *Obs.* — **con-fu'sive,** *a.* Confusing. *Obs.* — **con-fu'sive-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

con-fut'a-ble (kŏn-fūt'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

con-fut'ant (-ănt), *n.* [L. *confutans*, p. pr.] A confuter. *Obs.*

con'fu-ta'tor (kŏn'fū-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] = CONFUTER.

con-fute', **con-fute'ment,** *n.* Confutation. *Obs.*

con-fut'er (kŏn-fūt'ẽr), *n.* One who confutes.

Cong, *or* **cong.** *Abbr.* Congress; Congressional; congregation; Congregational; Congregationalist; Congregationalism; congius (L., gallon).

con-gau'dence, *n.* [L. *congaudere* to rejoice with one.] Mutual rejoicing; congratulation. *Obs.*

conge. Var. of CONGÉ.

conge, *n.* [F.] A congius. *Obs.*

con'gé (kŏn'zhā'), *v. t.*; CON'GED' (-zhād'); CON'GE'ING. To congee. *Rare.*

con'ge-a-ble (kŏn'jē-ă-b'l), *a.* (L. *conforaneus.*] Of the same court or market place. *R.*

con-form'a-ble, *adv.* Conformably. *Obs.*

con-form'ate, *a.* [L. *conformatus*, p. p.] Having the same form. *Rare.*

‖ con-for'ma-teur' (kŏn-fôr'mă-tûr'), *n.* [F.] A conformator.

con-formd'. Conformed. *R. Sp.*

con-form'er, *n.* One who conforms; esp., a conformist.

con-form'i-tan, *n.* A conformist. *Obs.*

con-form'i-tant, *a.* Conforming. *Obs.* — *n.* A conformist. *Obs.*

con-form'ly, *adv.* Conformably. *Obs.* [+ COMFORT, etc.]

con'fort, con'for-ta'tion, etc.] **conforture.** **conforture,** *n.* Assistance, support. *Obs.*

‖ con for'za (kŏn fôrt'sä). [It.] *Music.* With force.

con-found'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

con-found'ed, *adv.* Confoundedly. [*Rare.*]

con-found'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

con-found'er, *n.* One who confounds.

con-found'ing, *p. a.* from CONFOUND. — **con-found'ing-ly,** *adv.*

confourme. + CONFORM.

con-fract' (kŏn-frăkt'), *a.* [L. *confractus*] Broken in pieces. *Obs.*

con'frac'tion (-frăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *confractio* a breach] Breaking in pieces or crushing *Obs.*

con'fra-gose' (kŏn'frā-gōs'), *a.* [L. *confragosus.*] Broken; uneven. *Obs.*

con-frair'y (kŏn-frâr'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *confrarie*, F. *confrérie.*] A confraternity. *Obs.*

con-fra'ter, *n.* [LL.] A member of a confraternity. *Obs.*

con-fri'ar. = CONFRERE. *Rare.*

con'fri-ca'tion (kŏn'frĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *confricatio*, fr. *confricare* to rub vigorously] A rubbing together; friction. *Obs*

con-frier'. + CONFRERE.

con-fron'té (kŏn-frŭn'tā'; *F. pron.* kôN'frôN'tā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* = AFFRONTÉ. [fronts.

con-front'er, *n.* One that confronts. Confront. *Ref. Sp*

confunde. + CONFOUND.

‖ con fuo'co (kŏn fwō'kō). [It.] *Music* With fire; impetuously.

‖ con fu'ri-a (kōN' fōō'rē-ä). [It.] With fury.

confus. **confuse,** *a.* [F.] Confused. *Obs.* — *n.* Confusion. *Obs.*

con-fus'a-ble (kŏn-fūz'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being confused. — **con-fus'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

-gelatum ; con- + *gelare* to freeze, *gelu*, frost. See GELID.] **1.** To change from a fluid to a solid state by cold ; to freeze.

A vapory deluge lies to snow *congealed*. *Thomson*

2. To affect as if by freezing ; to make solid or viscid or like jelly ; to curdle ; coagulate.

As if with horror to *congeal* his blood. *Stirling*

con-geal' (kŏn-jēl'), *v. i.* To become congealed ; to grow hard, stiff, or thick, from cold or other causes ; to become solid or viscid ; to freeze ; coagulate ; curdle.

Lest zeal, now melted . . ,
Cool and *congeal* again to what it was *Shak.*

con-geal'ment (kŏn-jēl'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or process of congealing, or state of being congealed ; congelation.

2. That which is formed by congelation ; a clot.

Wash the *congealment* from your wounds. *Shak.*

con-gee' (kŏn-jē'), *v. t.* ; CON-GEED' (-jēd'); CON-GEE'ING. [OF. *congier, congeer*, fr. *congié*, F. *congé*. See CONGÉ, *n.*] *Obs.* **1.** To give permission to depart ; dismiss. *Chaucer.*

2. To grant authoritative permission to ; to license. *Trevisa.*

con-gee', *v. i.* To take leave with the customary civilities ; to make a congé ; to bow or courtesy. *Archaic.*

I have *congeed* with the duke. *Shak.*

con'gee (kŏn'jē), *n.* Leave to depart ; departure ; — an Anglicized form of CONGÉ.

con'ge-la'tion (kŏn'jē-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *congélation*, L. *congelatio.*] **1.** Act or process of congealing, as by abstraction of heat, freezing, crystallization, formation of a jelly, curdling, or coagulation.

The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or *congelation* of the fluid. *Arbuthnot.*

2. State of being congealed, state of being frozen, curdled, crystallized, or coagulated.

3. That which is congealed ; a product of freezing, crystallizing, or coagulating, a concretion, as a petrifaction, clot, frozen or crystallized mass, etc.

Congelations in jellies of various colors. *Tatler.*

4. Numbness, stupor, or coma, as of paralysis or catalepsy.

con'ge-ner (kŏn'jē-nēr), *n.* [From L. *congener* of the same race or kind ; *con-* + *genus, generis*, birth, kind, race : cf. F. *congénère*. See GENUS.] **a** A thing or person allied in nature, character, or action to another. **b** An animal or plant belonging to the same genus as another.

Our elk is more polygamous in his habits than any other deer except his *congener*, the red deer of Europe. *Caton.*

con'ge-ner'ic (kŏn'jē-nĕr'ĭk), *a.* Allied in origin, nature, or action ; specif., *Biol.*, belonging to the same genus.

con-gen'er-ous (kŏn-jĕn'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *congener.*] Of the same kind ; allied in origin or cause ; congeneric, kindred ; as, *congenerous* diseases.— **con-gen'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

con-gen'ial (-jēn'yăl), *a.* [*con-* + *genial.*] **1.** Partaking of the same nature ; allied by natural characteristics ; kindred ; sympathetic.

Congenial souls ! whose life one avarice joins. *Pope*

2. Naturally adapted ; suited to the disposition. "*Congenial* clime." *C. J. Fox.*

To defame the excellence with which it has no sympathy . . . is its *congenial* work. *I. Taylor.*

3. Congenital. *Obs.* *Bp. Ken.*

4. Of or pertaining to one's birth ; natal ; native. *Obs.* "*Congenial* planets." *Dryden.*

5. Of the same kind ; congenerous. *Obs.*

Syn. — CONGENIAL, KINDRED, SYMPATHETIC. CONGENIAL, as used of persons, implies similarity or community of disposition, temperament, interests, or tastes ; as applied to things, it expresses suitability or adaptation ; as, "Fletcher's keen treble and deep Beaumont's bass, two full, *congenial* souls" (*J. Berkenhead*) ; "think blank verse infinitely more *congenial* to the magnificent simplicity of Homer's hexameters than the confined couplets and the jingle of rime" (*Colman*). KINDRED (see AFFINITY) implies affinity in nature, or the possession of cognate or allied qualities ; as, "looking upward to her *kindred* sky" (*Dryden*) ; "some passing smile of *kindred* souls" (*Sir Lewis Morris*) ; *kindred* phenomena. SYMPATHETIC, as here compared (see PITY), is employed, often somewhat colloquially, to suggest more subtle or esoteric affinities than *congenial* or *kindred* ; as, "every author who is '*sympathetic*' to them" (*A. C. Bradley*). See CONSONANT.

That there was something *kindred* in their natures, something *congenial* in their souls, something mysteriously *sympathetic* in their bosoms, was evident. *Dickens*

con-ge'ni-al'i-ty (-jē'nĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ ; -jēn-yăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being congenial ; natural affinity ; adaptation.

If *congenialnity* of tastes could have made a marriage happy, that union should have been thrice blessed. *Motley.*

con-gen'i-tal (-jĕn'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *congenitus ; con-* + *genitus*, p. p. of *gignere* to beget. See GENERATE.] Existing at, or dating from, birth ; pertaining to one from birth ; born with one ; connate ; constitutional ; natural ; as, a *congenital* deformity. See CONNATE, 1.

Syn. — See INNATE.

con-gen'i-tal, *n.* A person having some congenital disease or defect.

con'ger (kŏn'gĕr), *n.* [F. *congre*, L. *conger, congrus*, akin to Gr. γόγγρος.] **1.** A conger eel.

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical conger eels, syn. of *Leptocephalus.*

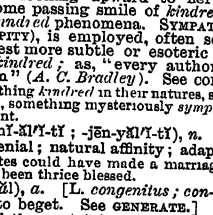

Conger Eel.

conger eel. **a** The sea eel ; a large eel (*Leptocephalus*, syn. *Conger, conger*), which sometimes grows to the length of eight feet. It is an important food fish of Europe and is also found on the Atlantic coast of America. Related species, as *L. caudilimbatus*, occur in the West Indies and other warm regions. **b** The American eelpout. *Local, U. S.* **c** A California moray (*Gymnothorax mordax*). *Local.*

con-ge'ri-es (kŏn-jē'rĭ-ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., fr. *congerere.* See CONGEST.] A collection of particles, parts, or bodies into one mass ; a heap ; aggregation.

An entire poem or a *congeries* of ballads. *Saintsbury.*

Syn. — See COLLECTION.

con-gest' (kŏn-jĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *congestus*, p. p. of *congerere* to bring together ; *con-* + *gerere*. See GESTURE.] **1.** To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate ; to bring together ; to accumulate. *Obs.*

To what will thy *congested* guilt amount ? *Blackmore.*

2. *Med.* To cause an overfullness of the blood vessels (esp. the capillaries) of (an organ or part).

3. To affect with congestion, or overcrowding, to produce an obstructive or disorganizing accumulation in ; as, the traffic was *congested.*

con-gest', *v. i.* To gather together ; to collect ; to become congested.

con-gest'ed, *pret., p. p., & p. a.* from CONGEST ; specif. : *p. a.* **a** *Bot.* Crowded together. **b** *Med.* Containing an unnatural accumulation of blood, hyperæmic, — said of any part of the body. **c** Overcrowded, as with population.

con-ges'tion (kŏn-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* [L. *congestio* : cf. F. *congestion.*] **1.** A gathering or accumulation ; heap. *Obs.*

2. *Med.* Overfullness of the capillary and other blood vessels, etc., in any locality or organ (often producing other morbid symptoms) ; local hyperæmia, as, arterial *congestion ;* venous *congestion ; congestion* of the lungs.

3. Overcrowded state ; obstructive or disorganizing crowding or accumulation ; as, *congestion* of traffic or population.

con-ges'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, indicating, or attended with, congestion ; as, a *congestive* fever.

con'gi-a-ry (kŏn'jĭ-ă-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *congiarium*, fr. *congius* a liquid measure.] *Rom. Antiq.* A present or largess, as of corn, wine, or oil, made to the soldiers or the people ; — so called because orig. something measured to each in a congius.

con'gi-us (-ŭs), *n. ; pl.* CONGII (-ĭ). [L.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* A liquid measure, about three quarts. See MEASURE.

2. *Pharm.* A gallon, or four quarts. Abbr *cong.* or *C.*

con-gla'ci-ate (kŏn-glā'shĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *conglaciatus*, p. p. of *conglaciare.* See GLACIATE.] To turn to ice, to freeze ; to make solid or smooth like ice ; to congeal. *Obs. or R. Sir T. Browne.*—**con-gla'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs. or R.*

con-glo'bate (kŏn-glō'bāt ; 277), *a.* [L. *conglobatus*, p. p. of *conglobare* to conglobate. See GLOBATE.] Collected into, or forming, a rounded mass or ball. — **con-glo'bate-ly**, *a.*

conglobate gland. *Anat.* = LYMPHATIC GLAND.

con-glo'bate (-bāt), *v. t. & i. ;* CON-GLO'BAT-ED (-bāt-ĕd) ; CON-GLO'BAT-ING (-bāt-ĭng). [Cf. CONGLOBE.] To collect or form into a ball or rounded mass ; to conglobe.

Conglobated bubbles undissolved *Wordsworth.*

con'glo-ba'tion (kŏn'glō-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conglobatio* : cf. F. *conglobation.*] Act or process of conglobating, or that which is so formed. *Sir T. Browne.*

con-globe' (kŏn-glōb'), *v. t. & i. ;* CON-GLOBED' (-glōbd') ; CON-GLOB'ING (-glōb'ĭng). [L. *conglobare* : cf. F. *conglober.* Cf. CONGLOBATE.] To gather or form into a ball or globe ; to collect into a round mass ; to conglobate. *R. Browning.*

con-glom'er-ate (-glŏm'ĕr-āt), *a.* [L. *conglomeratus*, p. p. of *conglomerare* to roll together ; *con-* + *glomerare* to wind into a ball. See GLOMERATE.] **1.** Gathered into a ball or a mass, or consisting of parts so collected ; clustered ; concentrated ; as, *conglomerate* eyes, tumors, or tubercles ; a *conglomerate* language.

Beams of light when they are . . *conglomerate. Bacon.*

2. *Bot.* Closely crowded together ; densely clustered ; as, *conglomerate* flowers.

3. *Geol.* Of the nature of a conglomerate ; conglomeratic.

conglomerate gland, *Anat.*, a gland composed of several closely grouped lobules.

con-glom'er-ate (-āt), *v. t. ;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING (-āt'-ĭng). **1.** To wind into a clew or ball, as thread. *Obs.*

2. To gather or form into a ball or round body. *Obs. or R.*

3. To gather into a coherent mass or whole ; to bring together, as separate particles into a mass.

con-glom'er-ate (-ĕt), *n.* **1.** That which is heaped together in a mass or compacted from various sources ; a mass formed of fragments ; collection ; accumulation.

A *conglomerate* of marvelous anecdotes. *Trench*

2. *Geol.* A consolidated rock, composed of gravel or shingle embedded in a matrix of finer material, generally sand ; pudding stone ; — distinguished from *agglomerate.*

Syn. — See AGGLOMERATE.

con-glom'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conglomeratio.*] A conglomerating, or state of being conglomerated ; collection ; that which is conglomerated ; a mixed coherent mass.

Syn. — See AGGLOMERATE.

con-glu'tin (kŏn-glōō'tĭn ; 243), *n.* [Cf. CONGLUTINATE.] *Chem.* A variety of legumin from almonds and lupines.

con-glu'ti-nate (-tĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *conglutinatus*, p. p. of *conglutinare* to glue ; *con-* + *glutinare* to glue, *gluten* glue.] Glued together ; united, as by some adhesive substance.

con-glu'ti-nate, *v. t. & i. ;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) ; -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). To glue together ; to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance ; to cause to adhere or to grow together, as the lips of wounds ; to coalesce. *Obs. in med. use.*

Bones . . have had their broken parts *conglutinated* within three or four days. *Boyle.*

con-glu'ti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conglutinatio* : cf. F. *conglutination.*] Act of conglutinating, or state of being conglutinated ; a gluing together ; a joining by means of some tenacious substance, junction ; union ; also, that which is conglutinated ; a conglutinated mass. *Obs. in med. use.*

Conglutination of parts separated by a wound. *Arbuthnot.*

con-glu'ti-na-tive (kŏn-glōō'tĭ-nā-tĭv, 243), *a.* [Cf. F. *conglutinatif.*] Causing or tending to cause conglutination.

congo eel (kŏn'gō). [Corrupt. of CONGER EEL.] *Local, U. S.* **a** The eelpout. **b** A siren (amphibian).

Congo group. [From CONGO RED.] A group of artificial dyes with an affinity for vegetable fibers, so that no mordant is required. Most of them are azo compounds derived from benzidine or tolidine. Called also **benzidine dyes.**

Congo red. *Chem.* An artificial red dye from which the Congo group received its name. It is also widely used either in aqueous solution or as test paper (**Congo paper**) for the detection of free acid, which turns it blue.

Congo snake. An elongated eel-like amphibian (*Amphiuma means*) having two pairs of very short limbs, each ending in two or three toes. It is bluish black, reaches a length of three feet, and is found in muddy ditches and streams in the southeastern United States.

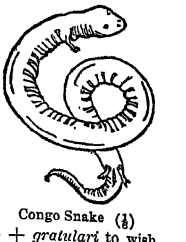

Congo Snake ($\frac{1}{6}$)

con-grat'u-lant (kŏn-grăt'ū-lănt), *a.* [L. *congratulans*, p. pr.] Rejoicing together ; congratulating ; expressive of congratulation. — *n.* A congratulator.

con-grat'u-late (-lāt), *v. i. ;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd) ; -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *congratulatus*, p. p. of *congratulari* to wish joy abundantly ; *con-* + *gratulari* to wish joy, from *gratus* pleasing. See GRATEFUL.] **1.** To rejoice together (with) ; to express or feel sympathetic joy ; as, to *congratulate* with one's country. *Obs. or R. Swift.*

The subjects of England may *congratulate* to themselves. *Dryden.*

2. To offer or present congratulations.

Envoys came . . to *congratulate Froude*

con-grat'u-late, *v. t.* **1.** To feel or express congratulatory delight or satisfaction at. *Obs.*

They *congratulate* our return. *Johnson.*

2. To address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure on account of some happy event affecting the person addressed ; to wish joy to ; to felicitate.

3. To salute ; to greet. *Obs.*

It is the king's most sweet pleasure and affection to *congratulate* the princess in her pavilion. *Shak.*

Syn. — See FELICITATE.

to congratulate one's self, to rejoice ; to feel satisfaction ; to consider one's self happy or fortunate.

con-grat'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *congratulatio* : cf. F. *congratulation.*] **1.** Act of congratulating a person ; an expression of sympathetic pleasure ; felicitation.

With infinite *congratulations* for our safe arrival. *Dr. J. Scott.*

2. Joyful and grateful acknowledgment on one's own part ; rejoicing. *Obs.* *Donne*

con-grat'u-la-to-ry (kŏn-grăt'ū-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Expressive of, or disposed to, congratulation.

con'gre-gant (kŏn'grē-gănt), *n.* [L. *congregans, -antis*, p. pr. See CONGREGATE, *a.*] One who congregates with others ; a member of a congregation. "The *congregants*, with bated breath." *The Spectator* (1887).

con'gre-gate (-gāt), *a.* [L. *congregatus*, p. p. of *congregare* to congregate ; *con-* + *gregare* to collect into a flock, fr. *grex* flock, herd. See GREGARIOUS.] **1.** Collected ; assembled ; congregated. *Bacon.*

2. Conducted in, belonging to, or characterized by, a congregation or assembling ; collective ; as, *congregate* education ; *Penol.*, the **congregate system**, or system of prison discipline in which prisoners are brought together for work during the day but are separated at night.

con'gre-gate (-gāt), *v. t. ;* CON'GRE-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd) ; CON'GRE-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). To collect into a crowd, mass, assembly, or assemblage ; to assemble ; to bring into one place, or into a united body ; to gather together ; to mass.

Any multitude of Christian men *congregated* may be termed by the name of a church. *Hooker.*

Cold *congregates* all bodies *Coleridge.*

con'gre-gate, *v. i.* To come together ; to assemble ; to meet, esp. in a large body.

Even there where merchants most do *congregate. Shak.*

con'gre-gat'ed (-gāt'ĕd), *p. a.* from CONGREGATE. Specif.: Organized according to the Congregational principle or system. *Obs.* "The *congregated* churches." *Milton.*

con'gre-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *congregatio* : cf. F. *congrégation.*] **1.** Act of congregating, or bringing together, or of collecting into one aggregate or mass ; state of being congregated.

2. A collection or mass of separate things.

A foul and pestilent *congregation* of vapors. *Shak.*

3. An assembly of persons ; a gathering ; esp., an assembly of persons met for the worship of God, and for religious instruction ; a body of people who habitually so meet.

He [Bunyan] rode every year to London, and preached there to large and attentive *congregations. Macaulay*

4. In England, a deliberative meeting of the members of a university, or of a university body. At Cambridge a *congregation* is a meeting of the Senate. At Oxford it is a meeting of the deliberative body, called Congregation of the University, or of the Ancient House of Congregation.

5. *Anc. Jewish Hist.* The whole body of the Jewish people ; — called also *Congregation of the Lord.*

It is a sin offering for the *congregation. Lev.* iv. 21.

con-gre'ga-tion-al (-shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a congregation ; congregational.

con-gre'ga-tion-al-ism (-shŭn-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *congrégationalisme.*] The system of church government in which each congregation is self-governing, and has the right to call its own pastor, elect its own officers, and manage its own affairs, without interference from any other ecclesiastical body.

con-gre'ga-tion-al-ist (-shŭn-ăl-ĭst), *n.* [F. *congrégationaliste.*] A member of a congregational church.

con-gre'ga-tion-al-ist, *a.* Congregational.

con-gre'ga-tion-al-ize (-shŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To render congregational.

con-gre'ga-tion-er (-shŭn-ēr), *n.* A member of a congregation.

con-gre'ga-tion-ist (-shŭn-ĭst), *n.* A congregationalist.

con-gre'ga-tive (kŏn-grē'gă-tĭv), *a.* Congregating ; gregarious.

con-gress (kŏn'grĕs), *n.* [L. *congressus*, fr. *congredi* to come together, assemble, fr. *gradi* to step, go.] **1.** A coming together ; a meeting ; an encounter.

2. A formal meeting of representatives of different nations for the settlement of affairs between them ; a diplomatic assembly ; as, the Congress of Vienna.

3. [*cap.*] The national legislature of the United States, consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives.

4. An association for the promotion of some common object ; as, a Congress of Mothers.

5. Sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

con-gres'sion-al (-grĕsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a congress, esp. to the national Congress.

con-gres'sion-al-ist (-grĕsh'ŭn-ăl-ĭst), *n.* A member of a congress, esp. of the national Congress.

con-gres'sive (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* Congressional.

con-gru'ence (kŏn-grōō'ĕns), **con-gru'en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *congruentia.*] **1.** Agreement ; fitness ; suitableness ; congruity.

2. *Geom.* Coincidence of two figures when one is applied to the other.

con-gru'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *congruens*, p. pr. of *congruere* to agree, suit.] **1.** Agreeing ; fitting ; suitable ; congruous.

2. *Geom.* Coinciding when one is applied to the other.

con-gru'ent-ly, *adv.* of CONGRUENT.

con'gru-ism (kŏn'grōō-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *congruus* agreeing.] *Theol.* The doctrine that grace is given to those who will make a right use of it.

con'gru-ist (-ĭst), *n.* *Theol.* One who holds congruism.

con'gru-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *congruus.*] **1.** Agreeing ; fitting ; suitable ; congruent.

2. *Math.* Having the same ratio.

con'gru-ous-ly, *adv.* of CONGRUOUS.

con'gru-ous-ness, *n.* Congruity.

con'ic (kŏn'ĭk), **con'ic-al** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. κωνικός.] Of or pertaining to a cone ; cone-shaped ; tapering.

conical projection. *Geog.* A projection of the surface of the earth on a cone.

con'ic-al-ly, *adv.* of CONICAL.

con'ic-al-ness, *n.* Conicity.

con'ic-ism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* *Geom.* The doctrine of conics.

con'ic-i-ty (kŏ-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Conical form.

con'ics (kŏn'ĭks), *n. pl.* [Gr. κωνικά.] *Geom.* The science of the properties of the conic sections.

con'ic sec'tions. *Geom.* The curves formed by the intersection of a cone and a plane ; the ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola.

co-nid'i-al (kō-nĭd'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to conidia.

co-nid'i-o-phore (-ō-fōr), *n.* [*conidium* + Gr. φορός bearing.] *Bot.* A specialized hyphal branch bearing conidia.

co-nid'i-um (-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* -IA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. κονία dust.] *Bot.* A nonsexual spore borne externally on a hyphal branch.

co-nif'er (kō-nĭf'ēr), *n.* [L. *conifer* cone-bearing ; *conus* cone + *ferre* to bear.] *Bot.* One of the CONIFERÆ.

co-nif'er-æ (-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of gymnosperms, mostly trees, with cones and needle-shaped or scalelike leaves, and including the pines, firs, cedars, cypresses, and yews.

co-nif'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Coniferæ ; bearing cones.

co-nif'er-ous-ness, *n.* The quality of being coniferous.

co-nim'bus (kō-nĭm'bŭs), *n.* [*con-* + *nimbus.*] A cloud or mass of clouds.

co-nine (kō'nēn), **co-nin** (-nĭn), *n.* [L. *conium* hemlock.] *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid, $C_8H_{17}N$, obtained from hemlock.

co-nin'gham-ite (kō-nĭng'ăm-īt), *n.* [From *Conningham*, Ireland.] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of iron and aluminium.

con'i-ros'tral (kŏn'ĭ-rŏs'trăl), *a.* [*conus* cone + *rostrum* beak.] *Zoöl.* Having a conical beak.

con'i-ros'tres (-trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of birds with conirostral beaks, including the finches, buntings, and sparrows.

con'i-sa'tion (kŏn'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *conisation*, fr. Gr. κόνις dust.] *Surg.* Cauterization by powdered caustic.

con'i-sa'tor (-zā'tēr), *n.* [F. *conisateur.*] *Surg.* An instrument for conisation.

con'ite (kŏn'īt), *n.* [Gr. κονία dust.] *Min.* A variety of limestone containing clay.

con'ject (kŏn'jĕkt), *v. t.* [L. *conjectus*, p. p. of *conjicere* to throw together, conjecture ; *con-* + *jacere* to throw.] To conjecture. *Obs.*

con-jec'tur-a-ble (kŏn-jĕk'tūr-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being conjectured.

con-jec'tur-al (-ăl), *a.* Of the nature of conjecture ; based on conjecture ; as, a *conjectural* emendation.

con-jec'tur-al-ist (-ăl-ĭst), *n.* One who conjectures.

con-jec'tur-al-ly, *adv.* of CONJECTURAL.

con-jec'ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *conjectura.*] **1.** Act of conjecturing ; guessing ; guess ; surmise.

2. Indication ; sign. *Obs.*

Syn. — See SUPPOSITION.

con-jec'ture, *v. t.* To guess ; to surmise ; to form an opinion of by guessing.

con-jec'ture, *v. i.* To form conjectures ; to guess.

con-jec'tur-er (-ēr), *n.* One who conjectures.

con-join' (kŏn-jōin'), *v. t.* [F. *conjoindre*, L. *conjungere.* See CONJUNCTION.] To join together ; to unite ; to associate.

con-join'ed (-jōind'), *p. a.* Joined together ; united ; associated ; combined.

con-join'ed-ly, *adv.* of CONJOINED.

con-join'er (-jōin'ēr), *n.* One who conjoins.

con-joint' (-jōint'), *a.* [F. *conjoint*, L. *conjunctus.*] Conjoined ; united ; associated.

con-joint'ly, *adv.* of CONJOINT.

con'ju-gal (kŏn'jōō-găl), *a.* [L. *conjugalis*, fr. *conjux* husband or wife, fr. *conjungere.* See CONJUNCTION.] Of or pertaining to marriage ; connubial ; as, *conjugal* love.

con'ju-gal-ly, *adv.* of CONJUGAL.

con'ju-gant (-gănt), *n.* [L. *conjugans*, p. pr.] *Biol.* One of a pair of conjugating cells.

con'ju-gate (-gāt), *a.* [L. *conjugatus*, p. p. of *conjugare* to join together, fr. *conjux* husband or wife, fr. *conjungere.* See CONJUNCTION.] **1.** Joined together ; united ; coupled.

2. *Bot.* Having the leaflets in pairs.

3. *Gram.* Derived from the same root ; cognate.

4. *Math.* Having a mutual relation, such that each implies the other ; as, *conjugate* hyperbolas.

5. *Zoöl.* Having the fore and hind wings coupled together by a frenulum.

conjugate axis. *Math.* The diameter of a hyperbola which is perpendicular to the transverse axis.

con'ju-gate, *n.* *Gram.* A word derived from the same root as another.

con'ju-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* **1.** To join together ; to unite ; to couple.

2. *Gram.* To inflect (a verb) through its various moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

con'ju-gate (-gāt), *v. i.* **1.** To unite ; to couple.

2. *Biol.* To undergo conjugation.

con'ju-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conjugatio.*] **1.** Act of conjugating, or state of being conjugated ; union ; junction ; coupling.

2. *Gram.* **a** Act of conjugating a verb. **b** The inflection of a verb through its various moods, tenses, numbers, and persons. **c** A class of verbs inflected alike.

3. *Biol.* The union of two cells for the interchange of nuclear material.

con'ju-ga'tor (-gā'tēr), *n.* [L.] *Mech.* An instrument for illustrating the properties of conic sections.

con-junct' (kŏn-jŭngkt'), *a.* [L. *conjunctus*, p. p. of *conjungere.* See CONJUNCTION.] Joined together ; united ; conjoined ; associated.

con-junct'ly, *adv.* of CONJUNCT.

con-junct'ness, *n.* Conjunction.

con-junc'tion (kŏn-jŭngk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conjunctio*, fr. *conjungere* to join together ; *con-* + *jungere* to join.] **1.** Act of conjoining, or state of being conjoined ; union ; association ; combination.

2. *Gram.* A word used to connect words, clauses, or sentences.

3. *Astron.* The meeting of two heavenly bodies in the same degree of longitude.

4. *Med.* Adhesion of the eyelids.

5. *Obs.* Sexual intercourse.

con-junc'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a conjunction ; conjunctive.

con-junc'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of CONJUNCTIONAL.

con-junc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *conjunctivus.*] **1.** Conjoining ; connective ; uniting.

2. *Gram.* Of the nature of a conjunction ; as, a *conjunctive* word.

conjunctive mood. *Gram.* The subjunctive mood.

con-junc'tive, *n.* *Gram.* A conjunctive word.

con-junc'tive-ly, *adv.* of CONJUNCTIVE.

con-junc'tive-ness, *n.* Quality of being conjunctive.

con-junc'ti-vi'tis (-tĭ-vī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See CONJUNCTIVA and -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the conjunctiva.

con-junc'ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *conjunctura.*] **1.** Act of conjoining, or state of being conjoined ; union ; connection.

2. Combination of circumstances ; crisis ; juncture.

con-jun'gate (kŏn-jŭn'gāt), *a.* [L. *conjungatus*, p. p. of *conjungare* to join together.] *Bot.* Conjugate.

con-jun'ga-ted (-gā-tĕd), *a.* Conjugate.

con-jun'ga-tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Conjugation.

con-jun'gi-ble (-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *conjungere* to join together.] Capable of being conjoined.

con-jun'gi-bly, *adv.* of CONJUNGIBLE.

con-jun'gi-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being conjungible

6. The whole body of Christians, or an organized body of believers in a particular locality; church; also, sect or denomination; — used by Tyndale to render *ἐκκλησία*, and hence by the English reformers instead of *church*, which was currently restricted to the clerical order. *Obs.*

7. *New Eng. Hist.* In the colonies in which the Congregational Church was established, the whole body of people of a settlement, town, or parish having its particular place of worship, now called the *society* or *parish*; — distinguished from the *church*, or body of communicants.

8. [*cap.*] *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* The Protestant party; also, a local body of this party.

From the repeated recurrence of the word *congregation* in [the First Covenant, subscribed Dec. 3, 1557] the chief subscribers were after this called *Lords of the Congregation*; and the people who adhered to them were called the *Congregation*. *Hetherington.*

9. *R. C. Ch.* **a** A company or order of religious persons under a common rule, either with or without vows. **b** A group of monasteries forming a subdivision of an order which agree to unite in closer ties of discipline and doctrine; as, the *Congregation* of Cluny (see CLUNIAC). **c** A permanent body or committee of cardinals to which is intrusted some department of the church business; as, the *Congregation of the Propaganda*, which has charge of missions. **d** A temporary committee of cardinals and ecclesiastics for special business. **e** At a general council, a body or committee of bishops to take measures for facilitating business, as by preparation of questions for debate.

10. An order of association of religious persons in some other churches; as, the *Congregation* of the Companions of the Holy Savior, in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Congregation of the Holy Cross, *R. C. Ch.*, a community of lay brothers and priests, in France and the United States, engaged chiefly in teaching and manual labor.

con'gre-ga'tion-al (kŏn'grē-gā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a congregation; conducted, or participated in, by a congregation; connected with a particular congregation of worshipers; as, *congregational* singing.

2. *Presbyterian Ch.* Of or pertaining to the congregation as the lowest organized unit in the system.

3. [*cap.*] Belonging to Congregationalism, or to Congregationalists; holding to the faith and polity of Congregationalism; Independent; as, a *Congregational* church.

Congregational Methodist Church. See METHODIST, *n.*

con'gre-ga'tion-al-ism (-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** That system of church organization which vests all ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church.

2. [*cap.*] The faith and polity of the Congregational churches, taken collectively. In this sense (which is its usual signification) *Congregationalism* is the system of faith and practice common to a large body of evangelical Trinitarian churches, which recognize the local brotherhood of each church as independent of all dictation in ecclesiastical matters, but are united in fellowship and joint action, as in councils for mutual advice, and in consociations, conferences, missionary organizations, etc., and to whose membership the designation "Congregationalists" is generally restricted; but Unitarian and various other churches also are congregational in their polity.

3. Connection with, or attachment to, a particular congregation, instead of the parish or district church, in a church territorially organized.

Con'gre-ga'tion-al-ist, *n.* One who belongs to a Congregational church or society, one who holds to Congregationalism; an Independent (the usual term in England).

Con'gre-ga'tion-er (kŏn'grē-gā'shŭn-ẽr), *n. Obs.* **1.** *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* A member of the Congregation.

2. A Congregationalist.

con'gre-ga-tive (kŏn'grē-gā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *congregativus.*] Tending to congregate; marked by congregating. — **con'gre-ga-tive-ness**, *n.*

con'gress (kŏn'grĕs), *n.* [L. *congressus*, fr. *congredi*, p. p. *-gressus*, to go or come together, *con-* + *gradi* to go or step, *gradus* step: cf. F. *congrès*. See GRADE.] **1.** Act of coming together; a meeting of persons or, formerly, of things; an encounter; interview.

Here Pallas urges on, and Lausus there:
Their *congress* in the field great Jove withstands. *Dryden.*

2. Sexual commerce; coition. *Pennant.*

3. A gathering or assembly; esp., a formal assembly, as of princes, deputies, representatives, or envoys; specif., a formal meeting of the representatives of several governments, societies, or bodies to consider and determine matters of common interest; as, the Social Science *Congress.*

Important international congresses are:

NAME; DATE.	ACTION.
Aix-la-Chapelle; 1818.	Agreed upon evacuation of France, which allies had occupied since fall of Napoleon.
Arras; 1435.	During Hundred Years' War; aimed to establish peace in Europe; England withdrew.
Berlin; 1878.	After Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78; established division of the states and dependencies of southeastern Europe as it now is.
Châtillon; 1814.	Napoleon and allies; dissolved because his demands were impossible.
Hague: first in 1899.	See INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE.
Karlsbad; 1819.	German states, to deal with democratic movement; established censorship of press, suppressed the Burschenschaft, etc.
Kongo (at Berlin); 1884-85.	Recognized neutrality of Kongo Free State, etc.
Laibach; 1821.	Armed intervention to suppress republican rising in Naples and Piedmont.
Paris; 1856.	Decided upon terms of peace after Crimean War
Panama; 1826.	Called to form a conference of Spanish American states; later the United States invited to form an American policy; failure.
Pan-American; first in 1889.	See PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.
Troppau; 1820.	Sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia to consider questions raised by the Neapolitan revolution and to confirm Holy Alliance
Verona; 1822.	Agreed upon the armed intervention (1823) of France in Spain, against protest of England
Vienna, 1815	Settled affairs after Napoleonic wars, readjusting state divisions mostly as they now are.

4. The collective body of senators and representatives of the people of a nation, esp. of a republic, constituting the chief legislative body of the nation. See LEGISLATURE. The Congress of the United States (which took the place of the Federal Congress, March 4, 1789) is a bicameral body, the two houses of which are the Senate and House of Representatives (see these terms). The united body of Senators and Representatives for any term of two years for which the whole body of Representatives is chosen is called *one Congress*. Thus the session which began in December, 1907, was the first (or long) session, and that which began in December, 1908, was the second (or short) session, of the *sixtieth Congress*. When an extra session is had before the date of the first regular meeting of a Congress, that is called the first session, and the following regular session is called the second session.

5. [*cap.*] The lower house of the Spanish Cortes. See LEGISLATURE.

Syn. — Assembly, meeting, convention, convocation, council, diet, conclave, parliament, legislature.

con-gress' (kŏn-grĕs'), *v. i.* [See CONGRESS, *n.*] **1.** To come together; to assemble. *Mrs. Gore.*

2. (*pron.* kŏn'grĕs) To meet in, or attend, a congress.

con'gress boot *or* **gaiter** (kŏn'grĕs). A high shoe or half-boot, coming above the ankle, and having the sides made in part of some elastic material which stretches to allow the boot to be drawn on and off.

con-gres'sion (kŏn-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *congressio.*] A coming or bringing together, as in a public meeting, in a dispute or combat, in the act of comparing, or in sexual intercourse. *Obs. or R. Jer. Taylor.*

con-gres'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a congress, esp. [*cap.*] the Congress of the United States.

Congressional district, one of the divisions, composed of contiguous and compact territory and containing as nearly as possible an equal number of inhabitants, into which (under act of Jan. 16, 1901) each State is divided to elect Representatives to Congress. The districts equal in number the number of Representatives to which the State is entitled, and no one district elects more than one Representative.

con-gres'sion-al-ist, con-gres'sion-ist, *n.* An adherent of a congress; one of a congressional party.

Con'gress-man (kŏn'grĕs-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of the Congress of the United States, esp. of the House of Representatives.

con'greve (kŏn'grēv), *n.* [After Sir William *Congreve*, the inventor.] **1** Short for **Congreve rocket**, a powerful form of rocket formerly used in war, either in the field or for bombardment. In the former case it was armed with shell, shrapnel, or other missiles; in the latter, with an inextinguishable explosive material, inclosed in a metallic case. It was guided by a long wooden stick.

2. Short for **Congreve match**, an early friction match, containing sulphur, potassium chlorate, and antimony sulphide.

con'gru-ence (kŏn'grōō-ĕns), *n.* [L. *congruentia*: cf. OF. *congruence.*] **1.** Suitableness of one thing to another; agreement, consistency, or correspondence, as with what is right or proper; harmony; congruity. *Holland.*

To show that they have such *congruence* as befits complementary sides or aspects of the same thing. *J. Ward*

2. *Math.* **a** *Theory of Numbers.* Divisibility with the same remainder, or this fact stated algebraically, thus: $x \equiv y\,(m)$. This *congruence* is read, *x* congruent to *y*, modulus *m*; it means that the integers *x* and *y* leave the same remainder when divided by the integer *m*. **b** *Geom.* The intersection of two complexes; the assemblage in space of all forms of the same kind that fulfill two conditions; specif., a continuous double infinity of lines in space, as all the bitangents to a surface. Its class (*c*) and degree (*d*) are the number of its lines that pass through any point and that lie in any plane. It is written (*c*, *d*).

3. *Scholastic Theol.* = CONGRUITY, 3 **a**. *Obs.*

congruences of higher orders, *Math.*, those containing the unknown(s) in degree higher than the first, as a quadratic congruence, $ax^2 + 2bx + c \equiv 0\,(\mathrm{mod.}\ m)$.

congruence group. *Math.* A group composed of substitutions, $Z = \frac{as+b}{cs+d}$, where $ad - bc = 1$, and *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, are integers satisfying congruences to a modulus *m*, the degree of the group.

con'gru-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being congruent; congruity; congruence.

2. *Math.* = CONGRUENCE, 2.

3. (*pl.* -CIES [-sĭz]). *Logic.* The relation of congruent propositions. See CONGRUENT, 3.

con'gru-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *congruens*, p. pr. of *congruere*: cf. F. *congruent.*] **1.** Possessing congruity; suitable; agreeing; corresponding; congruous.

The *congruent* and harmonious fitting of parts in a sentence. *B. Jonson.*

2. *Math.* **a** Leaving the same remainder on division by the same integral modulus. See CONGRUENCE, 2 **a**. **b** *Geom.* = CONGRUOUS, 4 **b**.

3. *Logic.* Relating to, or predicable of, the same subject; differing from each other, but predicable as true of the same state of things; as, *congruent* propositions.

con'gru-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Relating to congruences.

con'gru-ent-ly, *adv.* In a congruent manner.

congruently saturated solution, *Phys. Chem.*, a saturated solution which during evaporation to dryness continuously deposits its solid phases; — disting. from an **incongruently saturated solution**, in which, under like conditions, one or more of the phases at first deposited are redissolved and disappear.

con'gru-ism (kŏn'grōō-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *congruisme.*] *Scholastic Theol.* The doctrine that the efficacy of grace depends, not upon anything in the grace itself, but upon the fact that the grace is given by God under circumstances which, as He foresees, are congruous or suitable to the circumstances and state of soul of the recipient, or opportune for the free consent of the will to the acceptance of the offered grace.

con'gru-ist, *n. Theol.* One who holds the doctrine of congruism; specif., one of a party in the great dispute, which began in the 16th century in the Roman Catholic Church, as to the source and condition of the efficacy of grace.

con'gru-ity (kŏn-grōō'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *congruité.*] **1.** State or quality of being congruous, as one with another or with something referred to; agreement between things; conformity; harmony; correspondence.

A whole sentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting one particle. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Accusations . . . which have no *congruity* with one another. *J. Martineau.*

2. An instance of congruity; a point of agreement, correspondence, etc. *H. Spencer.*

3. *Theol.* **a** With the Scholastics, the fittingness that God should bestow grace in response and proportionately to good works performed by a man in his natural state; merit acquired by good works performed by a person not in a state of grace, which it is suitable that God should reward proportionately; — opposed to *condignity*. **b** The suitableness or adaptability of the grace of God to the circumstances and state of soul of the recipient, to which the efficacy of the grace is by some attributed; efficacy of grace combined with free will. Cf. CONGRUISM, CONGRUIST.

4. *Geom.* Exact coincidence throughout; — said of figures superposed.

con'gru-ous (kŏn'grōō-ŭs), *a.* [L. *congruus*, fr. *congruere* to come together, to coincide, to agree; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Suitable or concordant; accordant; harmonious; correspondent; conformable; consistent; congruent.

Not *congruous* to the nature of epic poetry. *Blair.*

2. Accordant to what is proper, reasonable, or right, or to the circumstances, facts, or requirements of the case; hence, suitable, fitting, becoming, proper, or the like.

It is no ways *congruous* that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. *Atterbury.*

3. *Gram.* Conforming to the rules of concord. *Obs.*

4. *Math.* **a** Congruent. **b** *Geom.* Superposable so as to be coincident throughout.

Syn. — See CONSONANT.

con-hy'drine (kŏn-hī'drĭn; -drēn; 184), *n.* Also **-drin.** [*conium* + *hydr*ate.] *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_8H_{17}ON$, closely related to coniine and occurring with it in poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*).

con'ic (kŏn'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *κωνικός*: cf. F. *conique.* See
con'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } CONE.] **1.** Having the form of, or resembling, a cone; round and tapering to a point, or gradually lessening in circumference; as, a *conic* or *conical* figure; a *conical* vessel.

2. Of or pertaining to a cone; as, *conic* sections.

conical function, *Math.*, a spherical function used in determining the distribution of an agent (as electricity) over a cone. — **c. pendulum**, *Physics*, a pendulum whose bob rotates about the vertical through the point of suspension, the string thus forming one of the generators of a cone. — **c. point** (of a surface), *Geom.*, a double point at which an infinity of lines forming a cone of second degree meet the surface in three coincident points, all others through it meeting the surface in two coincident points. — **c. refraction**, *Optics*, the refraction of a ray of light into an infinite number of rays, forming a hollow cone. This occurs when a ray of light is passed through crystals of some substances, under certain circumstances. Conical refraction is of two kinds: **external conical refraction**, in which the ray issues from the crystal in the form of a cone, the vertex of which is at the point of emergence; and **internal conical refraction**, in which the ray is changed into the form of a cone on entering the crystal, from which it issues in the form of a hollow cylinder. The phenomenon was discovered by Sir W. R. Hamilton by a process of mathematical reasoning. — **c. spiral**, *Math.*, a spiral, or helical, curve traced on the surface of a cone. — **c. surface**, *Geom.* See CONE, 1 c. — **conic**, *or* **conical, projection**, *Cartography*, a projection in which points on a spherical surface are projected upon a tangent cone, which is developed into a plane to form the map. The cone is taken tangentially to the earth's surface at the middle parallel of the region mapped. — **conic section**, *Geom.*, a curve formed by the intersection of the surface of a right cone and a plane. The *conic sections* are named *ellipse* (defect), *parabola* (equality), *hyperbola* (excess), according as the square on any chord perpendicular to the axis falls under, equals, or exceeds the rectangle of the parameter and the vertical distance of the chord (*Apollonius*); or, analytically, according as the vertical equation is $y^2 = \frac{2b^2}{a}x - \frac{b^2}{a^2}x^2$, $y^2 = 4px$, or $y^2 = \frac{2b^2}{a}x + \frac{b^2}{a^2}x^2$. The circle is a conic for which the plane is perpendicular to the axis of the cone; the point, a doubly laid line, and two intersecting lines are degenerate conics, when the plane passes through the vertex. — **c. sections**, that branch of geometry which treats of the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola. — **c. vault**, *Arch.*, a vault of which the curved elements, usually arcs of circles, are larger at one extremity than at the other, and whose soffit is therefore conical in form.

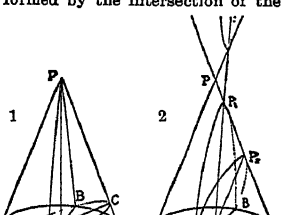

Conic Sections 1 *PAB*, section through apex *P*, giving two straight lines, *PA* and *PB*; *FACE*, Elliptic Section, in which cutting plane cuts right across cone; *DAEB* Circular Section, in which cutting plane is at right angles to *PO* the axis of the cone. 2 P_2AB, Hyperbolic Section, the cutting plane intersecting both parts of the double cone P_2A, Parabolic Section, the cutting plane being parallel to a generator *PD*. This is the limiting case between the elliptic and hyperbolic sections.

con'ic, n. *Math.* A conic section.

con'i-ce'ine (kŏn'ĭ-sē'ĭn), *n.* Also **-in.** [So named to distinguish it from *conicine* (now named *conine*).] *Chem.* Any of several artificial alkaloids of the formula $C_8H_{15}N$, intermediate in composition between conyrine and conine. One of these is said to be seventeen times as poisonous as conine.

con'i-co- (kŏn'ĭ-kō-), *a.* [See CONIC.] A combining form

Christian Schools; — applied to French schools conducted by such teachers. [-IZE.]

con'gre-ga'tion-al-ize, *v. t.* See **con'gre-ga'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* of CONGREGATIONAL. See -LY.

con'gre-ga'tion-ist, *n.* 1. [*cap.*] A Congregationalist. *Obs.* 2 *R. C. Ch.* A congregant.

con'gre-ga'tor (kŏn'grē-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who congregates.

con'gress-er, *n.* One who congresses [congress. *Rare.*]

con'gress-ist, *n.* Member of a

con-gres'sive (kŏn-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* Marked by congression. *Obs.*

Con'gress wa'ter. A saline mineral water from the Congress spring at Saratoga Springs, New York.

Con'gri-dæ (kŏn'grĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. CONGER.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of LEPTOCEPHALIDÆ. — **con'groid** (-groid), *a. & n.*

con-grue' (kŏn-grōō'; kŏn'grōō), *v. i.* [L. *congruere* See CONGRUOUS.] To agree; to be in harmony. *Obs. & R. Shak.*

con-grue', *a.* [F. *congru*, fem. *congrue.*] *Obs.* a Suitable; fitting; proper. b Grammatically correct; congruous.

con-grue'ly, **con-gru'ly**, *adv.* Congruously. *Obs.*

con'gru-is'tic (kŏn'grōō-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pert. to congruism

con'gru-ous-ly, *adv* of CONGRUOUS See -LY.

con'gru-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

con-gust'a-ble, *a.* [*con-* + *gustable*] Having the same or a like taste. *Obs. & R.*

con'gy (kŏn'jĭ). † CONGEE.

con-hy'dri-a (kŏn-hĭ'drĭ-ă), *n.* Conhydrine.

coni. † CONY.

co'ni-a (kō'nĭ-ă; kō-nī'ă), *n.* [NL. See CONIUM.] Conine.

con'iac. Var. of COGNAC.

Co-ni'ah (kō-nī'ă). *Bib.*

con'i-cal-i-ty (kŏn'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Conicalness. *Rare.*

con'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CONICAL.

con'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

con'i-chal'cite (kŏn'ĭ-kăl'sīt), *n.* [Gr. *κονία* powdered lime + *χαλκός* copper.] *Min.* A hydrous basic arsenate of copper and calcium, occurring in green masses resembling malachite.

con'i-cine, *n.* Also **-cin.** *Chem.* Conine *Obs.*

co-nic'i-ty (kō-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being conical.

con'i-cle (kŏn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* A small cone.

meaning *somewhat resembling a cone;* as: **con'i-co-cy-lin'dri-cal**, resembling a cone and a cylinder; **con'i-co-hem'i-spher'i-cal**; **con'i-co-su'bu-late**, etc.

con'ics (kŏn'ĭks), *n. Math.* Doctrine of the conic.

co-nid'i-al (kō-nĭd'ĭ-ăl) } *a. Bot.* Pertaining to, resem-
co-nid'i-an (kō-nĭd'ĭ-ăn) } bling, or producing, conidia; as, the *conidial* stage of a fungus.

co-nid'i-o-phore' (-ĭ-ō-fōr'), *n.* [*conidium* + *-phore*] *Bot.* A special enlarged hyphal branch of the mycelium in certain fungi, which produces successive conidia by abstriction. — **co-nid'i-oph'o-rous** (-ŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.*

co-nid'i-um (kō-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-ia** (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. κόνις dust.] *Bot* An asexual spore produced by abstriction from the summit of a conidiophore.

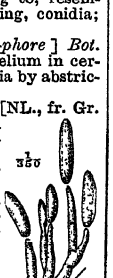
Conidia produced from the Conidiophore (below) by abstriction.

co'ni-fer (kō'nĭ-fẽr), *n.* [L. *conifer; conus* cone + *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *conifère.*] *Bot.* **a** Orig., a plant or shrub of the old order Coniferæ; hence: **b** In modern usage, any tree or shrub of the order Pinales, including not only those belonging to the pine family (Pinaceæ), which bear true cones or strobiles, but those of the yew family (Taxaceæ), in which the fruit is berrylike or drupaceous. In general the conifers are evergreen, and are thus commonly contrasted with *broad-leaved* or *deciduous* trees. The latter are, however, sometimes evergreen, while a few conifers are deciduous or even broad-leaved.

Co-nif'er-æ (kō-nĭf'ẽr-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CONIFER.] A group of gymnospermous trees now better known as the Pinales (which see). The Coniferæ have been variously treated as a family, as an order, and as a group of even wider scope, including the Ginkgoaceæ. The name is thus indefinite in its application. See CONIFER, GYMNOSPERMÆ.

co-nif'er-in (-ĭn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{16}H_{22}O_8{\cdot}2H_2O$, in the cambium of coniferous trees, in asparagus, etc. It is hydrolyzed by emulsin, yielding glucose and **co-nif'er-yl** (-ĭl) (or **co-nif'er-yl'ic** [-ĭl'ĭk]) **al'co-hol**, $C_6H_3(OH)(OCH_3)C_3H_4OH$, a white crystalline substance.

co-nif'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **a** Bearing cones, as the pine and cypress. **b** Pertaining to a conifer, or to the Coniferæ.

co'ni-form (kō'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* Cone-shaped; conical.

con'i-ma (kŏn'ĭ-mă), *n.* [Native name.] The elemi obtained from trees of the genera *Protium* and *Terebinthus.* See ELEMI.

co'nine (kō'nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **co'nin**, *coniine*, *conia*, etc. [From CONIUM.] *Chem.* A liquid alkaloid, $C_8H_{17}N$, with a stupefying odor, found in the poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). It is a derivative of piperidine and is a very powerful poison, producing paralysis of the motor nerves. The natural alkaloid is dextrorotatory, but the inactive and levo varieties have also been prepared.

con'ing (kŏn'ĭng), *vb. n.* Act of making conical, or the taper so produced.

co'ni-ros'tral (kō'nĭ-rŏs'trăl), *a.* **a** Having a conical bill. **b** Of or pertaining to the Conirostres.

Co'ni-ros'tres (-trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., L. *conus* cone + *rostrum* beak.] *Zoöl.* A group of oscine perching birds having the bill stout and conical. It is variously limited, including the finches and weaver birds, and often the tanagers. — **co'ni-ros'ter** (-tẽr), *n.*

Co-ni'um (kō-nī'ŭm, kō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., hemlock, fr. Gr. κώνειον.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of apiaceous plants containing two species, one African, the other (*C. maculatum*) the poison hemlock. The genus is distinguished by the ovate glabrous fruit with prominent wavy ribs and no oil tubes. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.
2. *[l. c.] Pharm.* A drug prepared from the fruit or leaves of the poison hemlock. See HEMLOCK.

con-ject' (kŏn-jĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *conjectare.*] **1.** To conjecture; also, to plan or plot. *Obs.*
2. To augur or prognosticate. *Obs.*
3. To throw together, or to throw; to cast. *Bp. Montagu.*

con-jec'tur-al (-jĕk'tŭr-ăl), *a.* [L. *conjecturalis:* cf. F. *conjectural.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, conjecture; dependent on conjecture; fancied; guessed at.

> And mak'st *conjectural* fears to come into me. *Shak.*
> Who or what such editor may be, must remain *conjectural.* *Carlyle.*

2. Given to conjectures. "A *conjectural* critic." *Johnson.*

con-jec'ture (-tŭr), *n.* [L. *conjectura*, fr. *conjicere, conjectum*, to throw together, infer, conjecture; *con-* + *jacere* to throw: cf. F. *conjecture.* See JET a shooting forth.] **1.** Inference from signs or omens; forecast; divination. *Obs.*
2. Inference from defective or presumptive evidence; variously: the act of making, or state of being absorbed in making, such inference; as, to be lost in *conjecture;* the inference or conclusion so drawn or deduced; surmise; guess; suspicion; as, a mistaken *conjecture;* often esp., a conjectural emendation or interpretation of a text; as, the reading is a pure *conjecture;* a ground of inference; a reason; as, conclusions based on valid *conjecture.*

> He [Herodotus] would thus have corrected his first loose *conjecture* by a real study of nature. *Whewell.*
> *Conjectures*, fancies, built on nothing firm. *Milton.*

3. Hypothesis; supposition. *Obs.* *Shak.*

con-jec'ture, *v. i.*; CON-JEC'TURED (-tŭrd); CON-JEC'TUR-ING. [Cf. F. *conjecturer.*] To arrive at by conjecture or to make conjectures as to; to infer conjecturally, or by way of surmise; to form opinions concerning, on grounds confessedly insufficient to certain conclusion.

con-jec'ture, *v. t.* To make or form conjectures; esp., to draw conjectural inferences; to indulge in surmise.

Syn. — Suspect, imagine, fancy, presume, think, suppose. — CONJECTURE, SURMISE, GUESS. To CONJECTURE is to form an opinion or judgment upon what is recognized as insufficient evidence; as, "We saw below us . . . a hut, which we *conjectured* to be a bark hut" (*D. Wordsworth*); cf., "Mysteries which must explain themselves are not worth the loss of time which a *conjecture* about them takes up" (*Sterne*). To SURMISE is to imagine, or to indulge a suspicion, upon still slighter grounds; as, "What thoughts he had beseems not me to say, though some *surmise* he went to fast and pray" (*Dryden*); cf. "*surmises*, guesses, misgivings, half intuitions, semiconsciousnesses, partial illuminations, dim instincts, embryo conceptions" (*Lamb*). To GUESS is properly to hit upon (or to attempt to hit upon), either at random or from uncertain or ambiguous evidence; as, to *guess* a conundrum; "I cannot see what flowers are at my feet, . . . but, in embalmed darkness, *guess* each sweet" (*Keats*). The use of *guess* in the sense of *think* or *believe*, although sanctioned by older usage, is now merely colloquial; when employed (as frequently in the U. S.) with reference to a fact or purpose about which there is no uncertainty, it is a vulgarism; as, I *guess* I'll go to bed. See INFER, THEORY.

con-join' (kŏn-join'), *v. t.*; **-JOINED'** (-joind'); **-JOIN'ING.** [F. *conjoindre*, fr. L. *conjungere, -junctum; con-* + *jungere* to join. See JOIN; cf. CONJUGATE, CONJUNCTION.] To join together; to unite; to join in action, purpose, etc.; to combine.

> The English army, that divided was
> Into two parties, is now *conjoined* in one. *Shak.*
> Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what he knows already. *Locke.*

con-join', *v. i.* To become or be conjoined; to unite; to be in conjunction, as heavenly bodies. *Shak.*

con-joined' (kŏn-joind'), *p. a.* **1.** Being, coming, or brought together so as to meet, touch, or overlap.

> One event follows another; but we can never observe any tie between them. They seem *conjoined*, but never connected. *Josiah Royce.*

2. *Her.* **a** Joined; as, two lions *conjoined* under one head. **b** Touching, as muscles in a field lozengy. **c** Linked, as annulets.

Conjoined, 2 a.

3. *Astrol.* In conjunction, as planets.
4. *Math.* Having corresponding elements on one another, as when the lines of a pencil go through the corresponding points of a range.
conjoined in lure, *Her.*, joined together with their tips downward; — said of two wings. — **c. manipulation,** *Med.*, bimanual examination.

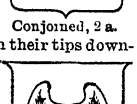
Conjoined in Lure.

con-joint' (-joint'), *a.* [F. *conjoint*, p. p. of *conjoindre.* See CONJOIN; cf. CONJUNCT.] **1.** United; connected; associated; conjoined. "Influence *conjoint.*" *Glover.*
2. Pertaining to, made up of, or carried on by, two or more in combination; joint. "A *conjoint* war" *Wheaton*
conjoint degrees, motion, etc. *Music.* See CONJUNCT DEGREES, MOTION, etc.

con'ju-ga-cy (kŏn'jōō-gă-sĭ), *n.* The fact or character of being conjugate.

con'ju-gal (kŏn'jōō-găl), *a.* [L. *conjugalis*, fr. *conjux* husband, wife, consort, fr. *conjungere* to unite, join in marriage: cf. F. *conjugal.* See CONJOIN.] Of or belonging to marriage or the married state; suitable or appropriate to the marriage state or to married persons; matrimonial; connubial. "*Conjugal* affection." *Milton.*
Syn. — See MATRIMONIAL.

con'ju-gal'i-ty (-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Conjugal state. *Milton.*

con'ju-gate (-gāt), *a.* [L. *conjugatus*, p. p. of *conjugare* to unite; *con-* + *jugare* to join, yoke, marry, *jugum* yoke. See YOKE.] **1.** Yoked or joined together; united, esp. in pairs or in marriage; coupled; related.
2. *Gram.* Of the same derivation and hence usually of kindred signification; — said of words.
3. *Bot.* Bijugate.
4. *Math.* Presenting themselves simultaneously and being interchangeable in the enunciation of properties; — frequently used in pure and applied mathematics with reference to two quantities, points, lines, axes, curves, etc. **conjugate angles,** *Geom.*, two angles having the same sides. Their sum is a round angle, or 360°. — **c. axis of a hyperbola,** *Math.*, the line through the center of the curve, perpendicular to the line through the two foci. — **c. compound,** *Chem.*, as used by Dumas and later extended by Gerhardt, any of various substances formed by the union of two compounds with elimination of water. *Obs. except Hist.* — **c. constituents of a determinant,** *Math.*, those symmetric with each other as to the principal diagonal. — **c. deviation,** *Med.*, abnormal and persistent turning of two similar parts, as of the eyes, to one side at the same time. — **c. diameters,** *Conic Sections*, two diameters of a conic each of which bisects all chords parallel to the other. — **c. directions** (at a point of a surface), *Math.*, the two directions given by any pair of conjugate diameters of Dupin's indicatrix at the point. — **c. foci,** *Optics*, two points so related that rays diverging from either one converge after reflection or refraction upon the other. — **c. form,** *Bot.*, any alga belonging to the order Desmidiales, in which conjugation of the gametes takes place through a connecting tube between two distinct cells. — **c. function.** *Math.* **a** Any one of the m different values, $f_1, f_2, \ldots fm$, that a many-valued function of n symbols $x_1, x_2, \ldots xn$, assumes under the factorial-n possible substitutions. **b** Either part, u or v (both functions of rectangular coordinates x and y), of a monogenic function, $u + iv$, of the complex variable $x + iy$. — **c. groups,** *Math.*, groups that belong to conjugate functions. See CONJUGATE FUNCTION **a**, and GROUP OF A FUNCTION. — **c. hyperbolas,** *Math.*, two hyperbolas having the same asymptotes, the conjugate axis of each being the transverse axis of the other. — **conjugate imaginaries,** *or* **complex numbers,** *Math.*, two differing only in the sign of the imaginary part, as $x + iy$ and $x - iy$. — **c. lines** (as to a linear complex), *Math.*, two lines, being one the junction line of two poles, the other the intersection of the corresponding polar planes. — **c. lines as to a conic,** *Math.*, two lines passing each through the pole of the other. — **c. lines on a surface,** *Math.*, lines (of two systems) traced on a surface, whose directions at every point of intersection are conjugate directions. — **c. mirrors,** *Optics*, two mirrors so placed that rays from the focus of one are received at the focus of the other, especially two concave mirrors so placed that rays proceeding from the principal focus of one and reflected in a parallel beam are received upon the other and brought to its principal focus. — **c. operations,** *Math.*, any two operations, as S and T: ST, of any group, whose T and T' are *inverse* operations; the second, $T'ST$, is the result of *transforming* S by T. — **c. oval,** *Math.*, an oval forming with another oval a complete algebraic curve. — **c. point,** *Math.* **a** In the calculus of variations, the point A', the limiting position of the intersection of the original stationary curve AB with a neighboring stationary curve; — so called because A and A' are reciprocal. **b** *Geom.* An acnode. See ACNODE, DOUBLE POINT. **c** Either of two points lying (with respect to a conic) each on the polar of the other. — **c. polyhedrons,** *Geom.*, two polyhedrons in which the faces and summits of each correspond to the summits and faces of the other. — **c. quaternions,** *Math.*, two that have the same tensor and plane, but reversed angles. — **c. radical,** *Chem.*, a complex radical regarded as a union of two or more simple ones. *Obs. except Hist.* — **c. roots,** *Math.*, roots of an algebraic equation that are conjugate imaginaries. — **c. solutions,** the two corresponding solutions of two partially miscible liquids, one of the first liquid in the second, the other of the second liquid in the first. — **c. spherical harmonics,** *Math.*, two harmonics of the same degree, the surface integral of whose product is 0. — **c. tangents,** *Math.*, two tangents, at any point of a surface, such that the tangent plane at a consecutive point on either contains the other. — **c. triangles,** *Math.*, two triangles in which the vertices of each are the poles of the sides of the other.

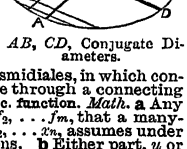

AB, CD, Conjugate Diameters.

con'ju-gate (kŏn'jōō-gāt), *n.* [L., pl., *conjugata verba.* See CONJUGATE, *a.*] **1.** A word of the same derivation with another, and therefore generally resembling it in signification.
2. Anything conjugate or connected with another. *Bacon.*
3. Short for *conjugate axis, diameter, radical,* etc
conjugate of a quaternion, *Math.*, either of a pair of conjugate quaternions.

con'ju-gate (kŏn'jōō-gāt), *v. t.*; CON'JU-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); CON'JU-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). **1.** To yoke or join together; to couple, specif., to unite in marriage. *Rare. Sir H. Wotton.*
2. *Gram.* To inflect (a verb), or give in order the forms which it assumes in its several voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

con'ju-gate, *v. i.* **1.** To unite sexually; to copulate.
2. *Biol.* To fuse or unite in conjugation. See CONJUGATION.

con'ju-gat'ing (-gāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONJUGATE.
conjugating tube, *Bot.*, in certain lower algæ, as *Spirogyra*, a process developed from one cell which fuses with a similar process on an adjacent cell, forming a canal or tube through which the two protoplasts come together.

con'ju-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conjugatio* conjugation (in senses 1 & 4).] **1.** Act of joining together, uniting, or combining; state of being joined together; union, assemblage; conjunction.
2. Something conjoined; a combination; an assemblage. *Obs.*

> Mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms. *Bentley.*

3. *Logic.* Connection of propositions by a common term so as to form the premises of a syllogism. *Obs.*
4. *Gram.* **a** A schematic arrangement of the inflectional forms of a verb, esp. one that is complete for voice, mood, tense, number, and person. **b** A class of verbs having the same type of inflectional forms. **c** Act of conjugating a verb, or of giving in order its various inflectional forms, either in whole or in part. **d** In the Semitic languages, one of several groups of inflectional forms belonging to a verb, including the forms of the simple verb and various derivative groups of forms which express changes of signification such as are expressed in Indo-European languages by derivative verbs and the distinction of voice. Thus, the seven usual conjugations in Hebrew express the simple active, an emphatic and a causal derivative, the three corresponding passives, and a reflexive.
5. *Anat.* Two conjoined parts, as any of the pairs of cranial nerves. *Obs.*
6. *Biol.* The fusion of two isogamous gametes or two unicellular organisms, involving a union of their nuclei or an interchange of nuclear material. Though male and female cells are not distinguished, the process is analogous to fertilization among higher organisms, serving to renew or increase the power of multiplication by mitotic division. In plants it is the common form of sexual reproduction among the lower thallophytes, the two gametes commonly forming by their union a thick-walled zygote. In many infusoria a temporary union is followed by greatly increased multiplication for many generations. See GAMETE.

con'ju-ga'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or relating to conjugation. — **con'ju-ga'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

con'ju-ga-tive (kŏn'jōō-gā-tĭv), *a.* Pert. or tending to conjugation; characterized by, or having power of, conjugation.

con'ju-ga'to- (kŏn'jōō-gā'tō-). Combining form from Latin *conjugatus*, meaning *conjugate.*

con-ju'gi-al (kŏn-jōō'jĭ-ăl; 243), *a.* [L. *conjugialis.*] Matrimonial; — used instead of *conjugal*, to distinguish the Swedenborgian conception of marriage as a spiritual union corresponding to that of Christ and the church.

> Love truly *conjugial*, considered in itself, is an union of souls, a conjunction of minds. *Swedenborg.*

con-ju'gi-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* The marriage tie.

con-junct' (-jŭnkt'), *a.* [L. *conjunctus*, p. p See CONJOIN.]

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con'ic-oid, *a.* [*conic* + *-oid.*] *Math.* = CONOIDAL. — *n.* A surface of second degree; a quadric.

con'i-cop'o-ly (-kŏ p'ō-lĭ), *n.* [Tamil *kanakku ppuḷḷai*] In the Madras Presidency, a native accountant or clerk. *Anglo-Ind.*

co'nid, *n* A conidium. *Rare.*

Con'i-dæ (kŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CONUS.] The family consisting of the cone shells.

co-nid'i-if'er-ous (kō-nĭd'ĭ-fĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*conidium* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Producing conidia.

co-nid'i-oid (kō-nĭd'ĭ-oid), *a.* [*conidium* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Conidial.

co-nid'i-o-spore' (-ō-spōr'), *n. Bot.* A conidium.

co'nies, *n., pl.* of CONY.

Co'ni-fer-a'les (kō'nĭ-fẽr-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of PINALES.

conig. † CONY.

conigree † CONYGER.

co'ni-line (kō'nĭ-lĭn; kō-nī'lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-in.** = CONINE.

conike. † CONIC.

Con'i-lu'rus (kŏn'ĭ-lū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόνιλος rabbit (a mistake for κόνικλος, κύνικλος?) + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Australian jumping rats of the family Muridæ. The species are often called *hapalotes*, from *Hapalotis*, a syn. of *Comluria.*

con'i-mene (kŏn'ĭ-mēn, kŏ'nĭ-), *n.* [See CONIMA.] *Chem.* A sesquiterpene, $C_{15}H_{24}$, obtained as an oil from conima.

coning. † CONY.

Con'ings-by (kŭn'ĭngz-bĭ; kŏn'-), *n.* The hero of the political novel (1844) of that name by B. Disraeli

con'i-o-sper'mous (kŏn'ĭ-ō-spûr'mŭs), *a.* [Gr. κονία, κόνις, dust + *-spermous.*] *Bot.* Having dustlike seeds. *Rare.*

con'i-o-the'ca (-thē'kă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόνια, κόνις, + *theca.*] *Bot* An anther cell. *Obs.*

conique. † CONIC.

conisance, conisante, etc. † COGNIZANCE, COGNIZANT, etc.

conisaunce. † COGNIZANCE.

conisor. † COGNIZOR.

co-nis'tra (kō-nĭs'trā), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. κονίστρα, fr. κόνις dust.] *Gr. Antiq.* In a gymnasium, either the place where sand was stored for sprinkling the wrestlers, or the wrestling ground; also, a part of a theater.

conj *Abbr.* Conjunction; conjunctive; conjugation. [*Obs.*]

con-jec'te-ment, *n.* A device.

con-jec'tor, *n.* [L., a diviner.] One who conjects. *Obs.*

con-jec'tur-a-ble (kŏn-jĕk'tŭr-ă-b'l), *a.* See **-ABLE** — **con-jec'tur-a-bly,** *adv.*

con-jec'tur-al (-ăl), *n.* Something conjectural; a conjecture. *Obs.* [turer. *Rare.*

conisor-al-ist, *n.* A conjec-

con-jec'tur-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). State of being conjectural; a conjecture. *R.*

con-jec'tur-al-ly, *adv.* of CONJECTURAL. [conjectures]

con-jec'tur-er, *n.* One who

con'jee. Var. of CONGEE, rice water. *Anglo-Ind.*

con'jeon. † CONGEON.

con-job'ble (kŏn-jŏb'l), *v. t* To settle; to concert; to talk over; to discuss *Hist. or Colloq.*

con-joind'. Conjoined. *Ref Sp.*

con-join'ed-ly, *adv.* of CONJOINED. See -LY. [joins.]

con-join'er, *n* One that con-

con-joint', *n. Civil Law.* A conjunct person.

con-joint'ly, *adv.* of CONJOINT.

con-joint'ment, *n.* See -MENT. *R.*

con-joint'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

conjoun. † CONGEON.

con-ju'bi-lant (kŏn-jōō'bĭ-lănt), *a* [LL. *conjubilans*, p. pr.] Shouting together with joy; rejoicing together. *Rare.*

con'ju-ga-ble (kŏn'jōō-gă-b'l), *a.* Capable of conjugation. *Rare.* [GAL. See -LY.

con'ju-gal-ly, *adv.* of CONJU-

Con'ju-ga'tæ (-gā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of DESMIDIALES.

con'ju-gat'ed (kŏn'jōō-gāt'ĕd), *p. a.* = CONJUGATE.

con'ju-gate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

conjugation canal. = CONJUGATING TUBE.

conjugation cell. A gamete.

con'ju-ga'tor, *n.* [L.] Conjoiner. *Obs.*

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1. United; conjoined; combined; joined with another; as, a *conjunct* fee. *Chiefly Scot.*
2. Specif.: *Civil Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, persons so related to a person (as an insolvent) as to be incompetent to act as witnesses or judges in matters affecting him.
3. Belonging to, or made up or effected by, united elements or persons; joint; as, a *conjunct* attempt. "*Conjunct* capture with ally." 27 & 28 *Vict.* ch. 25, s. 35.
conjunct cause, direct cause. *Obs.* — **c. consonant** *or* **letter**, *Sanskrit Gram.*, a written character combining two or more consonants without intervening vowels; a consonant combination. — **c. degrees**, *Music*, adjacent or successive degrees of the scale, as *do* and *re*. — **c. extremes**, *Geom.*, the parts of a right or quadrantal spherical triangle adjacent to the mean. — **c. letter.** = CONJUNCT CONSONANT. — **c. motion.** *Music.* See MOTION, 11 **a.** — **c. system**, *Music*, a series of scale degrees comprising similar conjunct tetrachords. — **c. tetrachords**, *Music*, tetrachords in which the same note is the highest of one and the lowest of the other.

con-junct' (kŏn-jŭŋkt'), *n.* That which is conjunct; as: **a** A person or thing joined or associated with another. **b** A conjuncture. *Rare.* **c** A conjunct consonant.

con-junc'tion (kŏn-jŭŋk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conjunctio:* cf. F. *conjonction.* See CONJOIN.] **1.** Act of conjoining, or state of being conjoined, union; association; combination. Formerly used of union in marriage, sexually, in combat, etc.

Man can effect no great matter by his personal strength but as he acts in society and *conjunction* with others. *South.*

2. *Astrol. & Astron.* The meeting or passing of two or more heavenly bodies in the same degree of the zodiac; as, the *conjunction* of the moon with the sun, or of Jupiter and Saturn. Symbol, ☌. See ASPECT, *n.*, 2. Heavenly bodies are said to be in *conjunction* when they are seen in the same part of the heavens, or have the same longitude or right ascension. The inferior planets have two kinds of conjunction, — *inferior* when on the same side of the sun with the earth, and *superior* when on the side of the sun most distant from the earth. Conjunction of a superior planet occurs only when the earth and the planet are on opposite sides of the sun. See OPPOSITION.
3. Occurrence together; concurrence or combination, as of events.
4. An instance of conjunction; a conjoined or associated group; a combination; union; association.
5. *Gram.* **a** A connective or connecting particle; an indeclinable word which serves to join together sentences, clauses, phrases, or words. Conjunctions are commonly classified as *coordinating* and *subordinating*, the former, as *and*, *but*, *or*, joining expressions that are logically coordinate or equal in rank; the latter, as *though*, *if*, *as*, *since*, joining an expression to another that is logically its adjunct or subordinate. Conjunctions are often further classed as *copulative*, *adversative*, *alternative*, *causal*, etc. **b** = CONJUGATION, 4. *Obs. & R.*

con-junc'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, conjunction or a conjunction — **con-junc'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

con'junc-ti'va (kŏn'jŭŋk-tī'vă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *conjunctivus* connective.] *Anat.* The mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids and is reflected over the fore part of the eyeball, covering part of the sclerotic, and forming an epithelium over the cornea.

con'junc-ti'val (-văl), *a.* **1.** Joining; connecting.
2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the conjunctiva.

con-junc'tive (kŏn-jŭŋk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *conjunctivus:* cf. F. *conjonctif.*] **1.** Conjoining; connecting; connective.
2. Conjoined; conjunct; done or existing in conjunction.
3. Specif.: *Gram.* **a** Serving to connect words or clauses; of the nature of a conjunction. **b** Serving to connect the meaning as well as the construction; copulative.

Though all conjunctions conjoin sentences, yet, with respect to the sense, some are *conjunctive* and some disjunctive. *J. Harris.*

c Designating, or pertaining to, the mood of the verb capable of use only in conjunction with another verb; subjunctive. By some the conjunctive mood is now made wider than the subjunctive mood, the latter being limited to its use in dependent clauses; thus, in *Nec, si muneribus certes, concedat Iollas* (And, if you vie with gifts, Iollas will not yield), *concedat* is an independent or pure conjunctive, while *certes* is a subjunctive.
conjunctive legacy, *Roman Law*, a legacy of the same object to different persons jointly, in which cases lapsed shares may be taken by the colegatees subject to their burdens. — **c. proposition**, *Logic*, a complex proposition in which the terms of the complex parts are connected by conjunctions, as, "the government exercises legislative and executive and judicial functions." — **c. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism containing one or more hypothetical propositions. — **c. symbiosis.** *Biol.* See SYMBIOSIS. — **c. tissue.** **a** *Anat.* Connective tissue. **b** *Bot.* The fundamental tissue within the stele, consisting of the pericycle and mesocycle.

con-junc'tive, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* **a** A conjunctive word; a conjunction; a copulative, or conjunctive, conjunction. **b** The conjunctive mood; also, a verb in the conjunctive mood; a subjunctive.
2. *Logic.* A conjunctive syllogism.
3. *Math.* A syzygetic function or polynomial linear in a number of functions; — a name given by Sylvester.

con-junc'ti-vi'tis (kŏn-jŭŋk'tĭ-vī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *conjunctiva* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the conjunctiva.

con-junc'ture (kŏn-jŭŋk'tŭr), *n.* [Cf. F. *conjoncture*, LL. *conjunctura.*] **1.** A joining together, or state of being joined together; union, as in marriage; conjunction; combination; meeting, or a place of meeting; a junction.

The *conjuncture* of philosophy and divinity. *Hobbes.*

2. Now usually: A complication or combination of events or circumstances; a coming together, as of affairs; a particular state of affairs; esp., a crisis produced by a combination of circumstances; a juncture.

A fit *conjuncture* of circumstances. *Addison.*
He had recently governed Ireland, at a momentous *conjuncture*, with eminent firmness. *Macaulay.*
3. *Astron. & Astrol.* Conjunction.

‖ **con-junc'tis vi'ri-bus** (kŏn-jŭŋk'tĭs vī'rĭ-bŭs). [L.] With united powers. [*Ref. Sp.*]
con-junc'tiv. Conjunctive.
con-junc'tive-ly, *adv.* of CONJUNCTIVE. See -LY.
con-junc'tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con-junct'ly, *adv.* of CONJUNCT.
‖ **Con'junc-tur'** (kŏn'ŭŋ-ktōōr'), *n.* [G., fr. LL. *conjunctura.* Cf. CONJUNCTURE.] *Econ.* Legal chance for unearned profit whether by speculation or other means.

Conjunctur. Recent German economists use this word to denote the conditions and opportunities of success which a man does not owe to his own efforts, but received as a gift of fortune. For example, inherited wealth, influential parentage, and even nationality and education, give a good start in life which would be described as due to *Conjunctur.* *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

con-june'. † CONJOIN.
con-junge', *v. t.* [L. *conjungere.*] To conjoin. *Obs. & R.*
conjuracioun. † CONJURATION.
con'ju-ra'tor (kŏn'jōō-rā'tŏr), *n.* [LL.] **a** *O. Eng. Law.* A compurgator. **b** A conspirator. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

con'ju-ra'tion (kŏn'jōō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conjuratio:* cf. F. *conjuration.*] **1.** A swearing together; a league by a common oath, as for a criminal purpose; conspiracy. *Obs.*
2. Act of charging or calling upon in a sacred name, or in a solemn manner, as by appealing to something binding, as an oath; a solemn appeal; adjuration. *Obs. or Archaic.*

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed; . . .
Under this *conjuration* speak, my lord *Shak.*

3. A constraining spirits or devils by invocation of a sacred name or by a spell; invocation of supernatural aid by magic or the effecting of something by or as by such methods; practice of magic; conjuring, incantation; enchantment.

Pretended *conjurations* and prophecies of that event. *Hallam*

4. A magic expression used in conjuring; an incantation, a conjuring trick; a charm; a spell. *Trevisa.*

con-jure' (kŭn-jōōr'; kŭn'jĕr; *the second pron., formerly used for both meanings, is now usual only in sense* 2), *v.t.;* CONJURED' (kŏn-jōōrd'; kŭn'jĕrd) ; CON-JUR'ING. [F. *conjurer*, fr. L. *conjurare* to swear together, to conspire; *con-* + *jurare* to swear. See JURY.] **1.** To swear together; to combine together by an oath; to conspire; to confederate. *Obs.*
2. (*pron.* kŭn'jĕr) To summon a devil, spirit, etc., to appear or obey one by invoking a sacred name or by some spell; to practice magical arts; to use the tricks of a conjurer; to juggle; to charm.

She *conjures*, away with her. *Shak.*

con'jure (kŏn-jōōr'; kŭn'jĕr; *see each def.*), *v. t.* **1.** (*pron.* kŏn-jōōr') To charge or call on in a sacred name or in a solemn manner, as by putting under oath; to adjure. *Obs.*

I *conjure* you, let him know,
Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it *Addison.*

2. (*pron.* kŏn-jōōr') To entreat earnestly; to appeal solemnly to; to implore; beseech; as, he *conjured* the woman to keep the matter secret; she *conjured* his help.
3. (*pron.* kŭn'jĕr; *occas.* kŏn-jōōr') To summon or constrain, as a devil, to appear or obey one by invoking a sacred name or by some spell.

I *conjure* thee by all the saints in heaven. *Shak.*

4. (*pron.* kŭn'jĕr) To affect or effect by conjuration; to call forth or send away by magic arts; to excite, bring about, get, or convey as if by magic or by the aid of supernatural powers.

The habitation which your prophet . . . *conjured* the devil into *Shak.*

Syn. — Supplicate, pray, entreat, implore, beseech; enjoin, invoke. — CONJURE, ADJURE. To CONJURE, as here compared, is to entreat or implore with earnestness or solemnity; the original implication of an oath or an appeal to that which is held sacred is less commonly present than in ADJURE, which still implies a charge or invocation in a sacred name or on pain of a curse; as, "Deny me not admission, I supplicate, I *conjure* you" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "the high priest's *adjuring* or exorcising Christ by the living God" (*Coleridge*). See BEG.

to conjure up (kŭn'jĕr), to call up, raise, cause to exist or to appear to the imagination as if by magic arts or the like; as, *to conjure up* a story; *to conjure up* alarms.

con-jure'ment (kŏn-jōōr'mĕnt; kŭn'jĕr-), *n.* [Cf. OF. *conjurement*] *Obs.* **1.** Exorcising; conjuration.
2. Solemn entreaty; conjuration; adjuration. *Milton.*

con'jur-er, con'jur-or (kŭn'jĕr-ĕr; *in senses* 2 *and* 3 kŏn-jōōr'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *conjureur.*] **1.** One who practices magic arts; one who pretends to act by the aid of supernatural power; also, one who performs feats of legerdemain or sleight of hand, magician; juggler.

Dealing with witches and with *conjurers*. *Shak.*

2. One bound by a common oath with others; a coswearer.
3. One who entreats or charges in a solemn manner.

☞ In sense 1 usually *conjurer*, in 2 and 3 usually *conjuror*

con'jur-y (kŭn'jĕr-ĭ), *n.* Practice of magic; art of the conjurer; enchantment. *Motley.*

Con'lach, *or* **Con'laoch** (kŏn'lă), *n. Irish Myth.* The son of Cuchullin and Aoife. He is brought up by his mother, who is an amazon conquered by Cuchullin. When of age she sends him to his father, but forbids him to reveal his identity The result is a fight in which Conlach is slain by his father.

Con'na-ra'ce-æ (kŏn'ă-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. CONNARUS.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Rosales), closely related to the Mimosaceæ and Fabaceæ, but distinguished by the apocarpous ovary. They are mostly tropical climbing shrubs or lianas. There are 16 genera and about 140 species. — **con'na-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Con'na-rus (kŏn'ă-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κόνναρος* an evergreen tree of the thorn kind.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical shrubs or trees typifying the family Connaraceæ, distinguished by the estipulate leaves and indehiscent, 1-seeded pod, 4 of the 5 carpels in the ovary being abortive.

con'nate (kŏn'āt; kŏ-nāt'; 277), *a.* [L. *connatus; con-* + *natus* born, p. p. of *nasci.* See COGNATE.] **1.** Congenital; innate; inborn. "*Connate* notions." *South.*

A difference has been made, . . . diseases or conditions which are dependent on original conformation being called congenital, while the diseases or affections that may have supervened during gestation or delivery are called *connate.* *Dunglison.*

2. Born, produced, or originated together; connascent.
3. Agreeing in nature; akin; allied; cognate; congenial.
4. *Biol.* Congenitally united; firmly united.

con'nate-per-fo'li-ate, *a. Bot.* Connate or coalescent at the base so as to surround the stem; — applied to leaves, as those of the boneset and various honeysuckles.

Connate-perfoliate Leaves of Wild Honeysuckle (*Lonicera flava*). Reduced.

con-na'tion (kŏ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Quality or state of being connate.

con-nat'u-ral (kŏ-năt'ū-răl), *a.* [*con-* + *natural:* cf. F. *connaturel.*] **1.** Connected by nature; united in nature; inborn; inherent; natural.

Affections are *connatural* to us *L'Estrange.*

2. Of the same nature; allied; cognate.

And mix with our *connatural* dust. *Milton.*

3. Suitable; congenial. *Obs.*

con-nat'u-ral (kŏ-năt'ū-răl), *n.* A connatural person or thing. *Rare.*

con-na'ture (kŏ-nā'tŭr), *n.* Participation in a common nature or character. *Rare.*

Connature was defined as likeness in kind between either two changes in consciousness, or two states of consciousness. *H Spencer.*

con-nect' (kŏ-nĕkt'), *v. t.;* CON-NECT'ED; CON-NECT'ING. [L. *connectere, -nexum; con-* + *nectere* to bind. See ANNEX.] **1.** To join, or fasten together, as by something intervening; to associate, as in occurrence or in idea; to combine; to unite or link together, as in an electrical circuit; to establish a bond or relation between.

A man must see the connection of each intermediate idea with those that it *connects* before he can use it in a syllogism. *Locke.*

2. To associate (a person or thing, or one's self) with another person, thing, business, or affair.

con-nect', *v. i.* **1.** To join, unite, or cohere; to have a close relation; as, one argument *connects* with another.
2. To meet or make connections for the transference of passengers, or change of means of communication; as, northbound and eastbound trains *connect* at New York.

con-nect'ant (kŏ-nĕk'tănt), *a. Biol.* Intermediate in characters between, or serving to connect, two natural groups; as, a *connectant* species.

con-nect'ed (-tĕd; -tĭd; 7, 151), *p. a.* of CONNECT. Joined or linked together by some tie, as of causality, relationship, or intimacy. — **con-nect'ed-ly**, *adv.*

We can never observe any tie between them. They seem conjoined, but never *connected.* *Josiah Royce.*

connected assemblage. *Math.* See CONTINUUM. — **c. equations**, *Math.*, a set of equations some of which may be deduced from the others. — **c. surface**, *Math.*, a surface such that from any point of it a continuous path can be drawn to any other point of it without crossing its boundary. It is *singly* or *simply connected* when every crosscut or loop cut drawn on it severs it into unconnected pieces, as a circular or spherical surface; it is *doubly connected* when such a cut is possible, which will make it simply connected, as a ring between two circles in a plane or a zone on a sphere; it is *triply connected* when such a cut may make it doubly connected, as a circular area with two circular areas cut out; and so on.

con-nect'er, con-nec'tor (kŏ-nĕk'tĕr), *n.* One that connects, as a word, a flexible tube for connecting the ends of glass or other tubes, a railroad coupling, or a device for holding two conductors together in electrical contact.

Con-nect'i-cut seed leaf (kŏ-nĕt'ĭ-kŭt). A kind of tobacco extensively cultivated in the United States, particularly in Connecticut. It produces a broad, elastic leaf, well adapted for use as a cigar wrapper.

con-nect'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONNECT. — **connecting cell,** *Bot.*, a heterocyst. — **c. rod**, *Mach.*, a rod or bar jointed to, and connecting, two or more moving parts; esp., a rod connecting a crank pin with a beam, crosshead, piston rod, or piston, as in a steam engine; a pitman; rarely, a locomotive coupling rod. — **c. zone**, *Bot.*, the girdle in diatoms.

con-nec'tion, con-nex'ion (kŏ-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* [See *Note*, below.] [L. *connexio:* cf. F. *connexion.*] **1.** Act of connecting, or state of being connected, junction; union; alliance; relationship; as, there was formerly a *connection* between the British Isles and the continent of Europe; the *connection* of church and state.
2. Specif.: **a** Conjunction, continuity, or coherence of words or ideas. **b** Relation of thought, writing, or speaking to that with reference to, or in association with, which it is used; contextual relation; context; as, the word varies in meaning according to the *connection* in which it is used. **c** A tie of causality, mutual dependence, logical sequence, or the like; relation of things when one of them is involved in another.

Knowledge and Wisdom, far from being one,
Have oftimes no *connection.* *Cowper.*
He [Algazel] denied the possibility of a known *connection* between cause and effect. *Whewell.*

3. That which connects, as a part, a word, or a particle; bond; tie.
4. A relation of personal intimacy; specif.: **a** Sexual relation or intercourse. **b** Relation in a practical or active way; a having to do, as with a subject of study or with any thing; as, the affair may succeed in spite of his *connection* with it. **c** Relationship by family ties, whether by marriage or by blood; as, a man of good *connections.*
5. A person connected with others by some tie; esp., a relation by marriage or by blood remotely.
6. A body or set of persons connected or associated together, or with whom one is associated, in some common interest; as, a business *connection;* a political *connection.*

At the head of a strong parliamentary *connection.* *Macaulay.*

7 (In this sense officially and invariably spelled *connexion* in Eng.) A religious society; a denomination; a sect; — developed from John Wesley's use of the word with reference to those connected or associated with him in religious work, usages, or purposes; as, the Methodist New *Connexion;* the Countess of Huntingdon's *Connexion.*
8. The act, event, or means of communication or of continuation of a journey; as, I hope to make *connections* at Boston; he missed every *connection.*
9. *Mech.* **a** A connecting rod. **b** *Steam Boiler.* A chamber at the end of a flue or set of flues, forming a connecting passageway for hot gases to another flue or set of flues.

☞ This word had orig. the etymological spelling *connexion* only, but by analogy with such words as *collection, direction*, etc., it came to be spelled also *connection;* and *connexion* is now rarely used in the United States, but is the usual spelling in England.

Syn. — Union, coherence, continuity, junction; association, dependence; intercourse, commerce, communication; affinity, relationship.

con-nec'tion-al, con-nex'ion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, connection.

con-jure'r, *n.* [OF.] Conjuration. *Obs*
con'jur-er-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
con-ju'ri-son, *n.* [OF. *conjuresson*] Conjuration; conjury. *Obs.*
con-ju'ror, *n.* See CONJURER.
conk (kŏŋk), *n.* Nose. *Slang.*
conk. Var. of CONCH, native of Florida Keys, etc.
conk. Var. of CANK, chatter, gabble. *Dial. Eng.*
conk'a-bell', *n* = COCKBELL, icicle *Dial. Eng.*
conk'er, *n.* [From CONK nose.] A blow on the nose. *Slang.*
con'ker. Var. of KUNKUR.
conk'er-bill. Var. of CONKABELL. *Dial. Can. & Newfound.*
conk'y, *n.* [*conk* + *-y.*] A person having a large or prominent "conk," or nose. *Slang.*
‖ **con mo'to** (kŏn mō'tō). [It.] *Music.* With movement; spiritedly.
conn, *n. & v. Naut.* Var. of CON; — now apparently the more usual form
Conn *Abbr.* Connecticut.
con'na-rite (kŏn'ă-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *κόνναρος* an evergreen tree.] *Min.* A hydrous nickel silicate occurring as small green crystals or grains. Sp. gr., 2.46-2.62.
con-nas'cence (kŏ-năs'ĕns), *n.* Connascency *Obs. & R.*
con-nas'cen-cy (kŏ-năs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* 1. Quality of being connascent; also, a growing together. *Rare.* 2. That which is born with, esp. united with, another. *Obs.*
con-nas'cent (kŏ-năs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *connascens*, p. pr. of *connasci* to be born at the same time.] Born together; produced at the same time. *Rare.*
con-na'tal (kŏ-nā'tăl), *a.* Congenital. — **con-na'tal-ly**, *adv.*
con'nate-ly, *adv.* of CONNATE.
con-na'tion-al, *a.* Of or pert. to the same nation. *Obs* [*Obs*
con-na'tive, *a.* = CONNATE, 1.
con-nat'u-ral'i-ty (kŏ-năt'ū-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Connatural quality. *Rare.*
con-nat'u-ral-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
con-nat'u-ral-ly, *adv.* of CONNATURAL See -LY
con-nat'u-ral-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con'naught (kŏn'ôt), *n.* [Fr. *Connaught*, Ir.] = BASKET CLOTH.
con-naut'. Var. of CANAUT.
conne. † CAN, CON.
con-nect'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con-nect'i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
con-nec'tion-al-ism, con-nex'ion-al-ism. See -ISM.
con-nec'tive. Connective. *Ref. Sp.*
con'nec-ti'val (kŏn'ĕk-tī'văl),

2. (spelt *connexional*) Of or pertaining to the Methodist Connexion. *Brit.*

con-nec'tive (kŏ-nĕk'tĭv), *a.* Connecting, or adapted to connect; involving connection.

connective tissue, *Anat.*, a tissue of mesoblastic origin which supports and binds together the other tissues in nearly all parts of the body, insheathing and forming a framework for the organs and composing the tendons and ligaments. It consists of an intercellular material, or *matrix*, containing protoplasmic cells, or *corpuscles*. In many lower animals and the embryos of higher forms the matrix is largely soft and jellylike; in typical connective tissue it consists largely of bundles of fine white inelastic fibers, which dissolve into gelatin on boiling. When the bundles of fibers are close and parallel it is called *fibrous* tissue, if they form a more or less open network, *areolar* or *reticular* tissue. The white fibers may be more or less extensively replaced by thick branching yellow elastic fibers containing *elastin*; this is called *elastic* tissue.

con-nec'tive, *n.* That which connects. Specif.: **a** *Gram.* A word or particle that connects words or sentences, as a conjunction, preposition, or relative pronoun. **b** *Bot.* The tissue connecting the two lobes of an anther.

con'nec-tiv'i-ty (kŏn'ĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being connective. Specif.: *Math.* **a** The order or manner in which a Riemann's surface is connected, the number of independent paths possible between two of its points. **b** An infinity of elements connected with and succeeding one another continuously; specif., the double infinity of elements, connected in the fourfold infinity of elements $(x\,y\,z\,p\,q)$ satisfying $F(x\,y\,z\,p\,q) = 0$, that constitute the solution of $F(x\,y\,z, \delta z/\delta x, \delta z/\delta y) = 0$.

connectivity of a surface, *Math.*, the number 2 less the characteristic of the surface (if closed). It is related to the number of cuts necessary to reduce the surface to one with a single border.

con'ner (kŏn'ẽr; kŏn'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *cunnian* to examine, tempt; cf. AS. *cunnere* tempter.] One who tests or examines; a tester; an examiner; an inspector. *Archaic.*

con'ner (kŏn'ẽr), *n.* One who cons; a peruser.

con'ner, *n.* [From CON to conduct. See COND.] *Naut.* One who cons, or conds; specif., a balker.

con'nex (-ĕks), *n.* [L. *connexus* connection.] **1.** a **A** bond or tie. *Obs.* **b** A connected thing, as an incident or property. *Obs.*

2. *Math.* The infinity of points and lines determined by an equation homogeneous in both point and line coordinates.

con-nex' (kŏ-nĕks'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *connexus*, p. p.: cf. OF. *connexer* See CONNECT.] To connect. *Obs. Sir M. Hale.*

con-nex'ion (kŏ-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* Connection. See CONNECTION.

con'ning (kŏn'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CON, to superintend the steering of (a ship).

conning tower. *Nav.* An armored pilot house, usually having narrow horizontal slits for observation purposes. It contains means of communication with all parts of the ship, and is intended to protect the commanding officer and helmsman in battle.

con-niv'ance (kŏ-nīv'ăns), *n.* [Formerly *connivence*, fr. F. *connivence* or L. *conniventia*.] **1.** Act of conniving; intentional failure or forbearance to discover a fault or wrongdoing; voluntary oversight; passive consent or coöperation.

2. *Law.* Specif., corrupt or guilty assent to wrongdoing, not involving actual participation in it, but knowledge of, and failure to prevent or oppose, it. Cf. ACCOMPLICE.

Syn. — See COLLUSION.

con-niv'an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Act of conniving; connivance.

con-nive' (kŏ-nīv'), *v. i.*; CON-NIVED' (-nīvd'), CON-NIV'ING (-nīv'ĭng). [L. *connivere* to shut the eyes, connive, fr. *con-* + (perh.) a word akin to *nicere* to beckon, *nictare* to wink: cf. F. *conniver*.] **1.** To feign ignorance; to be disregardant; — usually with an adverbial phrase, regularly introduced by *at*, indicating the object; to pretend not to look (at something distasteful or irregular).

The government thought it expedient, occasionally, to *connive* at the violation of this rule. *Macaulay.*

2. Hence, to look with indulgence or secret favor (at); to wink (at); sometimes, to coöperate (with) secretly, or to have a secret understanding (with).

In many of these, the directors were heartily concurring; in most of them, they were encouraging, and sometimes commanding; in all they were *conniving*. *Burke.*

3. To open and close the eyes rapidly; to wink. *Obs.*

The artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, and to *connive* with either eye. *Spectator.*

4. *Biol.* To be connivent. *Rare.*

con-nive', *v. t.* To shut the eyes to; to wink at. *Obs.*

con-niv'ent (kŏ-nīv'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *connivens*, p. pr.] **1.** Conniving; forbearing to see or designedly winking at; as, *connivent* justice; hence, inactive; dormant. *Obs.*

2. *Biol.* Brought close together; arched inward so that the points meet; converging; as, *connivent* petals of a flower or wings of an insect.

con-niv'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who connives.

con'nois-seur' (kŏn'ĭ-sûr'; -sŭr'; 277), *n.* [F. *connaisseur*, formerly *connoisseur*, fr. *connaître* to know, OF. *conoistre*, fr. L. *cognoscere* to become acquainted with; *co-* + *noscere, gnoscere*, to learn to know. See KNOW; cf. COGNIZOR.] One well versed in any subject; esp., one who knows well the details, technique, or principles of a fine art; one competent to act as a critical judge of an art, or in a matter of taste.

The *connoisseur* is "one who knows," as opposed to the dilettante, who only "thinks he knows." *Fairholt.*

Syn. — CONNOISSEUR is often contrasted with *amateur* and *dilettante* (see AMATEUR). It implies trained and discriminating judgment of what is rare or choice, especially in art; as, a *connoisseur* of etchings, of fine bindings, of wines. A *connoisseur* may or may not be a professional

con'no-tate (kŏn'ō-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *con-* + *notatus*, p. p. of *notare* to mark. Cf. CONNOTE.] To connote.

con'no-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *connotation*.] **1.** Act of connoting; esp., implication of something more than the essential or primary meaning; as, the word's associations have given it a disagreeable *connotation*.

2. *Logic.* **a** Implication of a subject of attribution. *Obs.* **b** Implication of attributes or of meaning in general, as belonging to a given subject; also, the sum of the qualities forming the meaning of a term; intension; signification.

Syn. — See DENOTATION.

con-no'ta-tive (kŏ-nō'tă-tĭv; kŏn'ō-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Implying something additional; pertaining to connotation.

2. *Logic.* Bearing connotation.

It is urged that his graduated world of ideas ascends by steps from the less to the more general, ever more and more widely denotative, less and less fully *connotative*. *J. Martineau.*

connotative term. *Logic.* **a** A term which signifies primarily, an attribute, secondarily, a subject *Obs.* **b** A term which denotes a subject and implies one or more attributes.

con-note' (kŏ-nōt'), *v. t.*; CON-NOT'ED (-nōt'ĕd); CON-NOT'ING (-nōt'ĭng). [See CONNOTATE; NOTE.] **1.** To suggest, indicate, or mean along with, or in addition to, the essential or primary signification; to imply secondarily; to involve as a consequence, concomitant, or the like.

Good, in the general notion of it, *connotes* also a certain suitableness of it to some other thing. *South.*

2. *Logic.* To imply as an attribute; bear as connotation.

The word "white" denotes all white things, as snow, paper, the foam of the sea, etc., and implies, or, as it was termed by the schoolmen, *connotes*, the attribute "whiteness." *J. S. Mill.*

con-nu'bi-al (kŏ-nū'bĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *connubialis*, fr. *connubium* marriage; *con-* + *nubere* to veil, to marry. See NUPTIAL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or inclining to, marriage, or the marriage state; conjugal; nuptial.

Kind, *connubial* tenderness. *Goldsmith.*

2. Of or pert. to a husband and wife; conjugal. *Humorous.*

Syn. — See MATRIMONIAL.

con-nu'bi-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being connubial; connubial inclination or characteristic, as the expression of tenderness.

Some *connubialities* . . . between Mr. and Mrs. B. *Dickens*

Co'no-car'pus (kō'nō-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κῶνος cone + καρπός fruit.] A small genus of tropical combretaceous trees or shrubs with smooth or silky-pubescent leaves and small flowers in dense buttonlike heads, whence they are known as button trees. Two species occur in the southern United States.

Con'o-clin'i-um (kŏn'ō-klĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κῶνος cone + κλίνη couch; — in reference to the conical receptacle] *Bot.* A small genus of asteraceous plants allied to *Eupatorium*, having heads of blue flowers resembling those of the garden ageratum.

co'no-cu'ne-us (kō'nō-kū'nē-ŭs), *n. Math.* The surface traced by a line moving round a fixed circle and along, and perpendicular to, a fixed line; — so called as having the base of a cone but the edge of a cuneus (wedge). Walls first used the term (in 1662), applying it to one of the four quadrants into which the whole is divided by two lines quadrisecting the circle, one of them through and one perpendicular to the fixed line.

co'no-dont (kō'nō-dŏnt), *n.* [Gr. κῶνος cone + -*odont*.] *Paleon.* Any of certain minute toothlike fossils found in Paleozoic rocks. They have been regarded as teeth of cyclostomes, but are more probably the jaws of annelids.

co'noid (kō'noid), *n.* [Gr. κωνοειδής conical; κῶνος cone + εἶδος form; cf. F. *conoïde*.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** A solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis; as, a parabolic *conoid*, elliptic *conoid*, etc.; — more commonly called *paraboloid*, *ellipsoid*, etc. **b** A surface generated by a line moving along a given line and a given curve, and parallel to a given plane. **c** The surface generated by a circle arc rotating about its sine as axis.

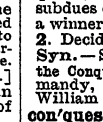
Conoid.

2. Anything that has a conoidal form, as a rifle bullet.

co'noid, *a.* **1.** Like a conoid; conoidal.

2. *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the cone shells or the family Conidæ.

conoid ligament, *Anat.*, the posterior fasciculus of the coraco-clavicular ligament, connecting the conoid tubercle on the under side of the clavicle and the base of the coracoid.

co-noi'dal (kō-noi'dăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *conoïdal*.] Like a conoid; resembling or approaching a cone in shape; nearly, but not exactly, conical.

co-noi'do- (kō-noi'dō-). Combining form for *conoid*.

Co-noph'o-lis (kō-nŏf'ō-lĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κῶνος cone + φολίς a horny scale.] *Bot.* A genus of orobanchaceous herbs containing two species, the American (*C. americana*) being the squawroot. See SQUAWROOT.

Co'no-po-phag'i-dæ (kō'nō-pō-făj'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κώνωψ, κώνωπος, gnat, mosquito + φαγεῖν to eat + *-idæ*.] *Zool.* A small family of clamatorial birds confined to the warmer parts of South America, having a large head, the outer and middle toes connected near the base, and, in the typical genus, *Conopophaga*, a very short tail.

co-nor'mal (kō-nôr'măl), *a.* [*co-* + *normal*.] *Math.* Having common normals, as two (so-called) parallel involutes of an evolute.

conormal correspondence, that of neighboring surfaces, existing when conormal points correspond to each other.

co'no-scope (kō'nō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. κῶνος cone + *-scope*.] *Cryst.* A form of polariscope used for examining crystals in converging polarized light.

con'quer (kŏŋ'kẽr), *v. t.*; CON'QUERED (-kẽrd); CON'QUERING. [OF. *conquerre*, F. *conquérir*, fr. L. *conquirere, -quisitum*, to seek or search for, to bring together, LL., to conquer; *con-* + *quaerere* to seek. See QUEST.] **1.** To procure by effort; to acquire; get; gain. *Obs.*

2 To gain or acquire by force, as of arms; to take possession of by violent means; to gain dominion over; to subdue by physical means; to reduce; to overcome by force of arms; to cause to yield; to vanquish; to subjugate. "If thou *conquer* Rome." *Shak.*

If we be *conquer'd*, let men *conquer* us. *Shak.*

3 To gain or obtain in war, or by overcoming obstacles or opposition; to win; as, to *conquer* freedom or a peace.

4. To subdue or overcome by mental or moral power; to surmount; as, to *conquer* difficulties, temptation, etc.

By winning words to *conquer* willing hearts. *Milton.*

Syn. — Overpower, overthrow, discomfit, beat, crush, subject, humble, master. — CONQUER, VANQUISH, DEFEAT, SUBDUE, SUBJUGATE, REDUCE, OVERCOME, SURMOUNT agree in the idea of bringing under one's power by the exertion of energy or force. CONQUER usually implies the gaining possession or mastery of something (less frequently of some one), VANQUISH, the complete overthrow or discomfiture of some one (less frequently of something), by force; as, "We *conquered* France, but felt our captive's charms" (*Pope*); "a Roman by a Roman valiantly *vanquished*" (*Shak.*). *Vanquish* is more likely than *conquer* to refer to a single engagement. To DEFEAT is to beat or check, esp. for the time being; it does not imply the finality of *vanquish*; as, "But though *defeated*, the Cotton States were not *vanquished*" (*Westm. Review*); of, to retrieve a *defeat*. SUBDUE implies reduction to (frequently) permanent submission or subserviency; SUBJUGATE (see etym.), complete subjection, as under a yoke; as, "Who through faith *subdued* kingdoms" (*Heb.* xi. 33); "And the world's victor stood *subdued* by sound" (*Pope*); "a latent power in him which compels the favor of the gods, and *subjugates* fortune" (*Thackeray*). REDUCE, as here compared (see ABASE), implies a bringing to capitulation or surrender; it applies esp. to a beleaguered town or fortress; as, "*reduced* a province under Roman yoke" (*Milton*); the city was *reduced* by famine. OVERCOME implies, in present usage, esp. the getting the better of other than material objects; SURMOUNT applies esp. to difficulties and obstacles; as, to *overcome* temptations, bad habits, resistance; "Be not *overcome* of evil, but *overcome* evil with good" (*Rom.* xii. 21); "If the poem is a poem, it will *surmount* these obstacles" (*Byron*). See VICTOR, VICTORY, OVERTURN.

con'quer, *v. i.* To gain the victory; to overcome; to prevail; to be victorious.

The champions resolved to *conquer* or to die. *Waller.*

con'quer-or (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *conquereor*.] **1.** One who conquers; specif., one who wins a country, etc., in war, or subdues or subjugates a people, or overcomes an adversary; a winner; a victor, as in a game.

2. Deciding game; rubber, as at whist. *Colloq.*

Syn. — See VICTOR.

the Conqueror, a surname given to William, Duke of Normandy, who by the battle of Hastings, in 1066, became William I. of England.

con'quest (kŏŋ'kwĕst), *n.* [OF. *conquest, conqueste*, F. *conquêt, conquête*, LL. *conquistum* (prop. p. p. neut.), *conquista*, fr. L. *conquirere*. See CONQUER.] **1.** Act or process of conquering, or acquiring by force; act of overcoming or subduing opposition by force, whether physical or moral; subjection; subjugation; reduction.

Three years sufficed for the *conquest* of the country. *Prescott.*

2. Act of gaining by struggle (lit. or fig.); as, the *conquest* of liberty or peace; she came down, dressed for *conquest*.

3. State of being conquered. *Rare.* "Convinced of *conquest*." *Dryden.*

4. That which is conquered; esp., territory definitively appropriated in war; a possession gained by force, physical or moral; specif., a person whose favor or hand has been won.

Wherefore rejoice? What *conquest* brings he home? *Shak.*

5. *Feudal Law.* Acquisition of property by purchase or other means than inheritance; acquisition; also, the property so acquired. In the Civil law such property acquired during marriage belongs to the community goods of husband and wife.

Syn. — Triumph, mastery, subjection. See VICTORY.

the Conquest, *Eng. Hist.*, the subjugation of England by William of Normandy in 1066.

‖ **con-quis'ta-dor'** (kŏn-kēs'tă-thōr'; *E.* kŏn-kwĭs'tă-dôr; *n.* [L. *conquestio*.] A complaining. *Rare.*

conquestor, *n.* [OF. *conquesteur*.] Conqueror. *Obs.*

conquestre, *n.* [OF. *conqueste*.] Conquest. *Obs.*

con'qui-an (kŏŋ'kwĭ-ăn), *n. Card Playing.* A game for two, played with 40 cards, in which each player tries to form three or four of a kind or sequences

‖ **con'qui-es'cat in pa'ce.** [L.] May he [she] rest in peace.

con'quin-am'ine (kŏn'kwĭn-ăm'ĭn; *-ā-mēn'*; 184), *n.* Also *-in.* [*con-* + *quinamine*.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}O_2N_2$, found with quinamine in one of the cuprea barks.

conquinate. ✝ COINQUINATE.

con-quin'ine (kŏn-kwĭn'ĭn; *-ēn*; 184), *n.* Also *-nin.* [*con-* + *quinine*.] Quinidine.

conquire. ✝ CONQUER.

conquiress. ✝ CONQUERESS.

con'qui-si'tion (kŏŋ'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *conquisitio*.] A seeking after; procuring with care. *Obs. & R.*

Con'rad (kŏn'răd), *n.* [G. *Konrad* or F. *Conrade* or LL. *Conradus*; fr. OHG. *Kuonrât*; prop. giving bold or wise counsel See KEEN; READ.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Conradus* (kŏn-rā-dŭs); F. *Conrad*, *Conrade* (kŏn'răd'); It. *Corrado* (kōn-rä'dō); Sp. *Conrado* (kōn-rä'thō; 146); G. *Konrad* (kōn'-rät).

conrai ✝ CONREY.

con-rec'tor (kŏn-rĕk'tẽr; *G.* kŏn'rĕk-tōr), *n.*; *G. pl.* CONRECTOREN (kŏn'rĕk-tō'rĕn). An associate rector; vice principal, as of a German school.

con'red, *n.* [LL. *conredium*.] = CORODY. *Rare.*

conrey, *n.* [See CURRY (leather).] Outfit; also, troop; battalion *Obs.*

Cons., *or* **cons.** *Abbr.* Consonant; Constable; constitution; constitutional; Consul; Consulting.

consacre, *v. t.* [F. *consacrer*.] To consecrate. *Obs.*

consail. ✝ COUNCIL.

consail, consail. ✝ COUNSEL.

con-sait'. Obs. or dial. var. of CONCEIT.

con-sal'u-tant, *a.* [L. *consalutans*, p. pr.] In united salutation. *Rare.*

a. Bot. Pert. to the connective.

con-nec'tive-ly, *adv.* of CONNECTIVE. See -LY.

con'nec-ti'vum (kŏn'ĕk-tī'vŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TIVA (-vă). [NL.] *Bot.* The connective.

con-nec'tor (kŏ-nĕk'tẽr), *n.* = CONNECTER.

con'ner (kŭn'ẽr). Var. of CUNNER.

con-nex'ion-al, con-nex'ion-al-ism. Var. of CONNECTIONAL, CONNECTIONALISM.

con-nex'i-ty (kŏ-nĕk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *connexité*.] a Connectedness. **b** = CONNEX, 1 b. *Obs.*

con-nex'ive (-sĭv), *a.* [L. *connexivus*] Conditional; also, conjunctive; connective. *Obs.*

con-nex'ive-ly, *adv.* of CONNEXIVE. See -LY.

con'nex-i'vum (kŏn'ĕk-sĭ'vŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -VA (-vă). [NL.] *Zoöl.* The flattened, often much dilated, lateral border of the abdomen of hemipters.

con-nex'ure, *n.* = CONNECTION. *Obs.*

con-nex'us (kŏ-nĕk'sŭs), *n.* [L.] Binding together; connection. *Rare.*

Con'nie (kŏn'ĭ), *n.* A dim. or familiar form for CONSTANCE, CONRAD, and some other names.

conniegrea, connigrey. ✝ CONYGER.

con'ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CON, CONN.

con-nip'tion (kŏ-nĭp'shŭn), *n.*, *or, in full,* **conniption fit.** A fit of passion, rage, hysteria, or the like; a paroxysm. *Vulgar or Colloq., U. S.*

con-niv'ence (kŏ-nīv'ĕns), **con-nivency,** *n.* 1. = CONNIVANCE. 2. Lit., winking. *Obs.*

3. Connivent state or tendency.

con'ni-zance. ✝ COGNIZANCE

Con'no-chæ'tes (kŏn'ō-kē'tēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόννος beard + χαίτη mane.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the gnus.

con'nois-sance', *n.* [F. *connaissance*, formerly *connoissance*.] Knowledge or critical judgment of art, esp. a fine art. *Obs.*

con'nois-seur'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

con-no'ta-tive-ly, *adv.* of CONNOTATIVE. See -LY. [*Obs.*]

con-note', *v. t.* To consignify.

con-no'tive, *a.* Connotative. *R.*

con-nu'bi-al-ly, *adv.* of CONNUBIAL. See -LY.

con-nu'bi-um. Var. of CONUBIUM.

con-nu'mer-ate (kŏ-nū'mẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *connumeratus*, p. p. of *connumerare* to number with.] To reckon or count together. Rare.

con'nu-sance, con'nu-sant, con'nu-sor. Obs. or rare vars. of COGNIZANCE, etc.

con'ny (kŏn'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. CANNY, CUNNING.] = CANNY. *Dial Eng.*

co-noi'dal-ly, *adv.* of CONOIDAL.

co-noi'dic (kō-nō-ĭ'dĭk), **co-noi'di-cal** (-dĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to or like a conoid. [dally.

co-noi'di-cal-ly, *adv.* Conoi-

conoissance. ✝ COGNIZANCE.

Co-nol'o-phus (kō-nŏl'ō-fŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κῶνος cone + λόφος crest.] *Zool.* A genus consisting of one species, *C. subcristatus*, a large burrowing iguanid lizard of the Galapagos Islands

co-nom'i-nee', *n.* See co-, 3 b.

Con'o-ni'ah (kŏn'ō-nī'ă; kŏ'nō-). *Bib.*

con'o-po'di-um (kŏn'ō-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-dĭ-ă). [NL.; Gr. κῶνος cone + *-podium*.] A conical receptacle in a flower.

co'no-scen'te (kō'nō-shĕn'tē), *n.*; *pl.* -SCENTI (-tē). [It.] A connoisseur.

co-nour'ish, *v. t.* To nourish together.

con'plane', *a. Math.* Coplanar.

con-quad'rate, *v. t.* [L. *conquadrare*.] To bring into a square *Obs.*

con-quas'sate, *v. t.* [L. *conquassatus*, p. p. of *conquassare*.] To shake severely. *Obs.* — **con'-quas-sa'tion,** *n. Obs.*

con-que'dle (kŏn-kwē'd'l), *n.* The bobolink. *Dial. U. S.*

conqueis. ✝ CONQUESE.

con'quer-a-ble (kŏŋ'kẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE — **con'quer-a-ble-ness,** *n.* [conquers.

con'quer-ess, *n.* A woman who

con'quer-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONQUER. — **con'quer-ing-ly,** *adv.*

con'quer-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

con'quer-ous, *a.* Conquering. *Obs.*

conquese, conqueis. [OF. *conquise*.] = CONQUEST. *Obs. Scot.*

con'quest (kŏŋ'kwĕst; kŏn-kwĕst'), *n. t.* [OF. *conquester*.] *Obs.* 1 To acquire; gain. 2. To conquer; vanquish.

con-ques'ta-dor', *n.* Obs. or rare var. of CONQUISTADOR.

con-ques'tion (kŏn-kwĕs'chŭn), *n.* [L. *conquestio*.] A complaining. *Rare.*

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con-sait'. Obs. or dial. var. of CONCEIT.

con-sal'u-tant, *a.* [L. *consalutans*, p. pr.] In united salutation. *Rare.*

146), *n.*; *pl.* Sp. -DORES (thō′rās), E. -DORS (-dōrz). [Sp., fr. *conquistar* to conquer. See CONQUEST.] Lit., a conqueror; — applied to the leaders in the Spanish conquest of Mexico and Peru in the 16th century.

con-san'guine (kŏn-săn'gwĭn), *a.* [F. *consanguin.*] Consanguineous. — *n.* A blood relation. *Obs.*

con'san-guin'e-an (kŏn'săn-gwĭn'ē-ăn), *a.* Consanguineous. *Scott.* Specif.: *Rom. Law.* Having the same father. — *n.* A consanguinean relation.

con'san-guin'e-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *consanguineus*; *con-* + *sanguis* blood. See SANGUINE.] Of the same blood; descended from the same ancestor; of or pertaining to persons so related. — **con'san-guin'e-ous-ly**, *adv.*

con'san-guin'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *consanguinitas*: cf. F. *consanguinité.*] **1.** State of being related by blood or descended from a common ancestor; blood relationship; — distinguished from *affinity.* Cf. COGNATE, AGNATE. The degrees of lineal consanguinity are reckoned as one degree for each person in the line of descent, exclusive of him from whom the computation begins. This is so at the Civil, canon, and common law. At the Civil law, the degree of consanguinity between collaterals is reckoned by proceeding from one up to the common ancestor and then down to the other. At the common and the canon law the degrees between collaterals are found by taking the number from the common ancestor to either, or the more remote, of them. In the annexed diagram the Roman numerals express the degrees by the Civil law, the Arabic those by the canon and common law. Those in the vertical line are called **lineal relations**, those in the **ascending line** (the portion above the "Intestate") being called **ascendants**, those in the **descending line** (the portion below the "Intestate") being called **descendants**.

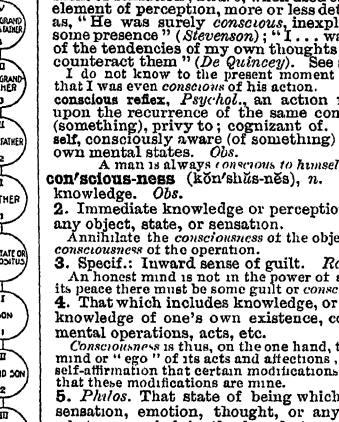

Consanguinity. Diagram showing Degrees of Consanguinity between a given person, called the "Intestate," or "Propositus," and lineal and collateral relations according to the common-law and canon-law computation (indicated by Arabic numerals) and the Civil-law computation (indicated by Roman numerals), lineal relations being represented by the disks vertically connected, collateral relations by those at the side.

2. By extension, genetic relationship in general, as of different kinds of rocks formed from the same fluid mass.

3. Fig.: Any close relation or connection; affinity.

Syn. — See AFFINITY.

con'science (kŏn'shĕns), *n.* [F. *conscience*, fr. L. *conscientia*, fr. *conscens*, p. pr. of *conscire* to know, to be conscious, *con-* + *scire* to know. See SCIENCE.] **1.** Sense or consciousness of the moral goodness or blameworthiness of one's own conduct, intentions, or character, together with a feeling of obligation to do or be that which is recognized as good; — often with special reference to feelings of guilt or remorse for ill-doing. Hence, a faculty, power, or principle, conceived to decide as to the moral quality of one's own thoughts or acts, enjoining what is good.

2. Conformity to the dictates of conscience; right or equity; hence, conscientiousness, or conscientious or scrupulous observance, regard, or reverence; as, to endure suffering for *conscience* toward God.

3. Inmost thought or sense; consciousness; sense; inward conviction or acknowledgment; — esp. in relation to one's own thoughts or actions. *Obs. or Archaic.*

No firm *conscience* of doctrine. *Foxe.*

The sweetest cordial we receive, at last,
Is *conscience* of our virtuous actions past. *Denham.*

4. Tenderness of feeling or sentiment. *Obs. Chaucer.*

in conscience, in all conscience, in deference or obedience to conscience or reason; in reason; reasonably. "This is enough *in conscience*." *Howell.* "Half a dozen fools are, *in all conscience*, as many as you should require." *Swift.*

conscience clause. A clause in a general law exempting persons whose religious scruples forbid compliance therewith, — as from taking judicial oaths, service, etc.

conscience money. Money paid to relieve the conscience by rendering or restoring, usually anonymously, what has been wrongfully acquired or withheld, as a tax payment. Such money paid into the United States treasury is called the **conscience fund.**

con'sci-en'tious (kŏn'shĭ-ĕn'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *consciencieux*, LL. *conscientiosus.*] **1.** Influenced by conscience; governed by, or conformed to, a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong; — said of persons or actions.

The advice of wise and *conscientious* men. *Prescott.*

2. Conscious (of). *Obs.* *Bp. Hall.*

Syn. — Exact, faithful, just, upright. See SCRUPULOUS.

— **con'sci-en'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **con'sci-en'tious-ness**, *n.*

con'scion-a-ble (kŏn'shŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* [Irregularly formed fr. *conscience.*] **1.** Conscientious. *Obs.*

2. Governed by, or accordant with, good conscience; scrupulous; reasonable; just.

Let my debtors have *conscionable* satisfaction. *Sir H. Wotton.*

— **con'scion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **con'scion-a-bly**, *adv.*

con'scious (kŏn'shŭs), *a.* [L. *conscius*; *con-* + *scire* to know. See CONSCIENCE.] **1.** Sharing knowledge; aware of that of which another is aware. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Where two or more men know of one and the same fact, they are said to be *conscious* of it one to another. *Hobbes.*

2. Aware or sensible (of an inward state or outward fact).

The man who breathes most healthily is least *conscious* of his own breathing. *De Quincey.*

To be happy or miserable without being *conscious* of it seems to me utterly inconsistent and impossible *Locke.*

3. Possessed with a sense of guilt; inwardly aware of fault.

I may speak alike to you and my own *conscious* heart. *Shelley.*

4. Unduly or uncomfortably conscious of one's own personality, esp. as subject to the observation of others; self-conscious; also, implying such consciousness.

The *conscious* simper, and the jealous leer *Pope*

5. Mentally awake; psychically active or acute; in a state of consciousness; as, he became *conscious.*

6. Deliberate; intentional.

Pope . . . was a *conscious* and deliberate artist. *Sir Leslie Stephen.*

7. *Philos.* Endowed with consciousness; possessing mental life, or psychical attributes.

8. Of the nature of consciousness; relating to consciousness; as, *conscious* state, or process.

The universal *conscious* fact is not "feelings and thoughts exist," but "I think" and "I feel." *Wm. James.*

9. Involving consciousness of something; as, *conscious* guilt or happiness; also, fig., affecting consciousness or causing consciousness of.

With *conscious* terrors vex me round. *Milton.*

Syn. — CONSCIOUS, AWARE. Conscious applies primarily to that which is felt as within, AWARE, to that which is perceived as without, one's self; as, he is *aware* of the charge against him, but *conscious* of his innocence; "Bitterly *conscious* . . . of her dull and heavy heart, with the frozen pain in it" (*Hawthorne*); "When Kirstie looked up at the speaker's face, she was *aware* of a change" (*Stevenson*). *Conscious*, as applied to external objects, stresses the element of sensation; *aware*, when used of what is within, the element of perception, more or less detached from feeling; as, "He was surely *conscious*, inexplicably *conscious* of some presence" (*Stevenson*); "I . . . was sufficiently *aware* of the tendencies of my own thoughts to do all I could to counteract them" (*De Quincey*). See SENSIBLE.

I do not know to the present moment whether he is *aware* that I was even *conscious* of his action. *O Wilde*

conscious reflex, *Psychol.*, an action regularly following upon the recurrence of the same conscious state. — **c. to** (something), privy to; cognizant of. *Obsolete.* — **c. to one's self,** consciously aware (of something) in relation to one's own mental states. *Obs.*

A man is always *conscious to himself* of thinking *Locke*

con'scious-ness (kŏn'shŭs-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Joint or mutual knowledge. *Obs.*

2. Immediate knowledge or perception of the presence of any object, state, or sensation.

Annihilate the *consciousness* of the object, you annihilate the *consciousness* of the operation. *Sir W Hamilton*

3. Specif.: Inward sense of guilt. *Rare.*

An honest mind is not in the power of a dishonest: to break its peace there must be some guilt or *consciousness* *Pope.*

4. That which includes knowledge, or knowing states, esp. knowledge of one's own existence, condition, sensations, mental operations, acts, etc.

Consciousness is thus, on the one hand, the recognition by the mind or "ego" of its acts and affections, — in other words, the self-affirmation that certain modifications are known by me, and that these modifications are mine. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

5. *Philos.* That state of being which is characterized by sensation, emotion, thought, or any psychical attribute whatever; mind in the broadest possible sense; that in nature which is distinguished from the physical; that form of existence which in its full development is able to distinguish itself from other existence. *Consciousness* has been considered by philosophers to be: (1) an attribute or condition of soul, or of spiritual substance not necessarily conscious; (2) itself a spiritual substance or self-dependent phenomenon; (3) an epiphenomenon, or dependent accompaniment of physical existence; (4) that of which all phenomena, physical as well as psychical, are forms; the ultimate form of existence.

A frank, unbiased study of *consciousness* must convince every biologist that it is one of the fundamental phenomena of at least animal life, if not, as is quite possible, of all life. *C. S. Minot*

Whenever there is any kind of feeling, there *consciousness* exists, and wherever *consciousness* exists, mind exists. Yet the two terms are not synonyms; *consciousness* is an abstract term, mind a concrete. *G. F. Stout.*

6 A state of consciousness or a form of mental activity.

Whatever marble may be in itself, all that we can know of it is under the shape of a bundle of our own *consciousnesses*. *Huxley.*

These ideas are to be found in the religious *consciousness* of the people, and it is the province of philosophy to see their theoretical necessity. *W. T. Harris.*

7. The totality of conscious states connected with any single organism, as a man, or with any group of mental factors closely interrelated, as one of the personalities in the phenomenon of multiple personality; a mind; a single mental life; also, any analogous totality attributed to a social organism; as, the mob *consciousness.*

Consciousness, then, does not appear to itself chopped up in bits. Such words as "chain" or "tram" do not describe it fitly as it presents itself in the first instance It is nothing jointed; it flows. A "river" or a "stream" are the metaphors by which it is most naturally described. In talking of it hereafter, let us call it the stream of thought, of *consciousness*, or of subjective life. *Wm. James.*

consciousness of kind, *Sociol.*, "the original and elementary subjective fact in society; . . . a state of consciousness in which any being, whether low or high in the scale of life, recognizes another conscious being as of like kind with itself." *F. H. Giddings.*

con-scribe' (kŏn-skrīb'), *v. t.* [See CONSCRIPT.] **1.** **a** To enroll; enlist. *Obs.* **b** To enlist by conscription.

2. To circumscribe; to limit. *Obs.*

con'script (kŏn'skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *conscriptus*, p. p. of *conscribere* to write together, enroll; *con-* + *scribere* to write. See SCRIBE.] **1.** Enrolled or chosen. See CONSCRIPT FATHERS.

2. Enlisted by compulsion, as a soldier or sailor; formed by conscription, as an army; conscripted.

conscript fathers. (Rarely in *sing.*) **a** *Roman Hist.* The senators of ancient Rome. When certain new senators were first enrolled with the "fathers," the body was called *Patres et Conscripti*; afterward all were called *Patres conscripti.* **b** The senators of ancient Venice. **c** Allusively, the legislators or administrators of any political unit.

con'script, *n.* One compulsorily enrolled to serve as a soldier or sailor; a recruit secured by conscription.

con-script' (kŏn-skrĭpt'), *v. t.* To enroll by compulsion for military service; to draft.

con-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conscriptio*: cf. F. *conscription.*] **1.** A writing together or down; specif., a conjoint signature. *Obs.*

2. An enrolling; registering; enlistment. *Obs.*

3. A compulsory enrollment of men for military or naval service; a draft, also, those conscripted, collectively.

con'se-crate (kŏn'sĕ-krāt), *a.* [L. *consecratus*, p. p. of *consecrare* to consecrate; *con-* + *sacrare* to consecrate. *sacer* sacred. See SACRED.] Consecrated; devoted; dedicated; sacred; hallowed. "That *consecrate* place." *Bacon.*

con'se-crate, *v. t.*; CON'SE-CRAT'ED (-krāt'ĕd); CON'SE-CRAT'ING (-krāt'ĭng). **1.** To make, or declare, sacred or holy; to appropriate to sacred uses; to set apart, dedicate, or devote, to the service or worship of God; as, to *consecrate* a church; to *consecrate* the elements in the Eucharist.

One day in the week is . . . *consecrated* to a holy rest. *Sharp*

2. To set apart to a sacred office or to an office by sacred rites; as, to *consecrate* a bishop; to *consecrate* a king.

3. To dedicate, devote, or appropriate (something to some purpose); as, to *consecrate* a room to books. *Rare.*

4. To render sacred, venerable, or revered; to hallow; to sanctify; as, rules or principles *consecrated* by time. *Burke.*

5. To devote or doom, as to calamity. *Obs. A Latinism.*

6. To deify; loosely, to canonize. *Obs. A Latinism.*

Syn. — See DEDICATE.

con'se-crate, *v. i.* To perform consecration, as of the elements in the Eucharist.

con'se-cra'tion (-krā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consecratio*: cf. F. *consécration.*] Act or ceremony of consecrating; state of being consecrated; dedication; specif: **a** The official setting apart, as of a church, a burial ground, or the Eucharist, by religious ceremonies.

Consecration makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so. *South.*

b Ordination to a sacred office, esp. that of bishop. **c** *Rom. Antiq.* Apotheosis. **d** Anathematization. *Obs.* **e** Devotion or appropriation to any special purpose.

con'se-cra-to-ry (kŏn'sĕ-krā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to consecrate; consecrating; dedicatory.

con-sec'ta-ry (kŏn-sĕk'tā-rĭ; kŏn'sĕk-tē-rĭ), *a.* [L. *consectarius*, fr. *consectari* to follow after eagerly, *con-* + *sectari* to follow eagerly, fr. *sequi* to follow.] Following by consequence: consequent. *Obs.*

con-sec'ta-ry, *n.* A consequence; corollary. *Rare.*

con'se-cute (kŏn'sĕ-kūt), *v. t.* [L. *consecutus*, p. p. of *consequi.*] To follow closely; to attain. *Obs. & R.*

con'se-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consecutio.* See CONSEQUENT.] **1.** Advance in argument from antecedent to consequent; logical sequence; chain of reasoning.

2. The consequent of an argument; also, a necessary consequence. *Obs.*

3. A succession; series; sequence, as of events, or, in *Grammar*, of words in a sentence or of tenses, or, in *Music*, of similar harmonic intervals, as fifths.

con-sec'u-tive (kŏn-sĕk'ū-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *consécutif.* See CONSEQUENT.] **1.** Following in a train; succeeding one another in a regular order, or with uninterrupted course or succession; with no interval or break; successive; sequent; as, fifty *consecutive* years

2. Made up of successive elements; marked by logical sequence.

3. *Gram.* Expressing consequence; as, a *consecutive* clause.

4. *Music.* Having a parallel sequence, — said of certain interval progressions of two voice parts in a piece of harmony; as, *consecutive* fifths, or *consecutive* octaves, which are forbidden in strict harmony.

5. *Chem.* Designating a certain class of benzene derivatives. See BENZENE NUCLEUS.

Syn. — CONSECUTIVE, SUCCESSIVE agree in applying to objects which follow one another in order, or without interruption or interval. But CONSECUTIVE is somewhat more emphatic, stressing the immediacy of the succession and the regularity or fixedness of the order; as, it rained four *consecutive* days, a group of ten *consecutive* numbers; three *successive* (not *consecutive*) leap years, the *successive* strokes of a piston. See FOLLOW, *v. i.*, SUCCESSION.

consecutive points, *Math.*, two or more points on the same branch of a curve, viewed as coalescing or coming into coincidence, but retaining their distinct determinative power. — **c. points** *or* **poles.** *Magnetism.* = CONSEQUENT POINTS OR POLES.

— **con-sec'u-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **con-sec'u-tive-ness,** *n.*

con-sec'u-tives (-tĭvz), *n. pl.* *Music.* Consecutive intervals; esp., the forbidden consecutive fifths and octaves.

‖ **con'seil' des prud'hommes'** (kôn'sĕ'y' dā pru'dôm'). [F.] Lit., council of prudhommes, or experts; hence, in France and Belgium, a board or court of masters and workmen in any trade for settling industrial disputes by conciliation. Analogous bodies are the Italian **Probi Viri,** and the German **Gewerbegerichte.**

Conseils des prud'hommes . . . are said to have originated in the experts or *prud'hommes* selected by the medieval guilds to settle disputes between manufacturers and merchants *Dict of Pol. Econ.*

con'se-nes'cence (kŏn'sĕ-nĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *consenescere* to grow old together.] A growing old together; general decay from old age. — **con'se-nes'cen-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n. Rare.*

con-sen'sion (kŏn-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consensio.*] Agreement, as in opinion; accord. *Rare.* *Bentley.*

con-sen'su-al (-shū-ăl; 250), *a.* [See CONSENSUS.] **1.** *Law.* Existing or made by mere mutual consent, without the intervention of any further act or of writing, as, in Civil and Scots law, **consensual contracts** (as opposed to *real contracts*) are sale, permutation, location, society, and mandate.

2. a *Physiol.* Designating involuntary action or movement accompanying, or correlative with, voluntary action or movement. **b** *Psychol.* Designating involuntary action or movement accompanied by consciousness.

3. Involving sensation apart from thought or volition; involving organic feelings, cœnæsthesis, and the like; as, *consensual* consciousness.

con-sen'sus (-sŭs), *n.* [L. See CONSENT.] Agreement in opinion, custom, or function; accord.

That traditional *consensus* of society which we call public opinion. *Tylor.*

con-sent' (-sĕnt'), *v. i.*; CON-SENT'ED; CON-SENT'ING. [F.

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con'san-guin'e-al (kŏn'săn-gwĭn'ē-ăl), *a.* Consanguineous *Rare.*

con-san'guined (kŏn'săn-gwĭnd), *a.* Consanguineous. *Obs. & R.*

consaorman. † KHANSAMAH.

con-sar'ci-nate (kŏn-sär'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *consarcinatus*, p. p. of *consarcinare.*] To patch together. *Obs.* — **con-sar'ci-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

con-sate'. Obs or dial. var. of CONCEIT.

con-save'. † CONCEIVE.

con'science-less, *a* See -LESS. — **con'science-less-ly,** *adv.* — **con'science-less-ness,** *n.*

con'scient (kŏn'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *conscients, -entis*, p pr.] Conscious. — *n.* A conscious being. *Obs or R.* — **con'scient-ly,** *a.*

con'scion-a-ry. Erron. form of CONCIONARY.

con'scious-ly, *adv.* of CONSCIOUS

con-scive', *n.* [L. *concivis.* cf. It. *concive.*] A fellow citizen. *Obs.*

con-scrip'tion-al, *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a conscription.

con'se-crat'ed (kŏn'sĕ-krāt'ĕd), *p. a.* from CONSECRATE. — **con'se-crat'ed-ness,** *n.* [secrator.

con'se-crat'or (-ēr), *n.* A con-

con'se-cra-tive (-krā-tĭv), *a.* Consecrating. *Rare.*

con'se-cra'tor (-krā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One that consecrates

con. sect. *Abbr.* Conic section or sections.

con'sec-ta'ne-ous (kŏn'sĕk-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *consectaneus.*] Following as of course *R.* [*Sp.*

con-sec'u-tiv. Consecutive. *Ref.*

conseder † CONSIDER.

‖ **con'seil' de fa'mille'** (dē fä'mē'y'). [F.] Family council. Specif.: = FAMILY MEETING.

‖ **Con'seil' d'É'tat'** (kôn'sĕ'y' dā'tä'). [F.] Council of state

‖ **con'seil' du roi'** (dü rwä'). [F.] Lit., council of the king; specif., in France, a former high council which developed out of the curia regis, or king's court.

conseille. † COUNSEL.

conseite. † CONCEIT.

conseive. † CONCEIVE.

‖ **con'se-jal'.** Var. of CONCEJAL.

‖ **con-se'jo.** Var. of CONCEJO.

con-sense', *n.* [OF. *consence.*] Consent. *Obs.* [SENSUAL.

con'sen'su-al-ly, *adv.* of CON-

‖ **con-sen'sus fa'cit le'gem.** [L.] Consent makes law, that is, an agreement between the parties that the law will enforce.

‖ **con-sen'sus gen'ti-um** (kŏn-sĕn'sŭs jĕn'shĭ-ŭm). [L.] Lit., consent of the gentes, or tribes. Universal or common consent; generally received opinion.

consentir, fr. L. *consentire*, *-sensum*, to feel together, agree; *con-* + *sentire* to feel. See SENSE.] **1.** To agree; to be in harmony or concord, esp. in opinion, statement, or sentiment; to be of the same mind; to accord; concur.

And Saul was *consenting* unto his death. *Acts* viii. 1.

2. To indicate or express a willingness; to yield to guidance, persuasion, or necessity; to give assent or approval; to comply.

My poverty, but not my will, *consents*. *Shak.*

And whispering "I will ne'er *consent*," — *consented*. *Byron.*

Syn. — Accede, acquiesce, yield, comply, agree, concur. See ASSENT.

con-sent' (kŏn-sĕnt'), *v. i.* To grant; to concede. *Obs.*

con-sent', *n.* [Cf. OF. *consent*.] **1.** Voluntary accordance with, or concurrence in, what is done or proposed by another; acquiescence; compliance; approval; permission.

Thou wert possessed of David's throne
By free *consent* of all. *Milton.*

2. *Law.* Capable, deliberate, and voluntary assent or agreement to, or concurrence in, some act or purpose, implying physical and mental power and free action.

3. Agreement as to a course of action or in opinion or sentiment; concert; the being of one mind; consensus; accord; sympathy.

All with one *consent* began to make excuse *Luke* xiv. 18.

4 Correspondence in parts, qualities, or operations; agreement; harmony; coherence. *Archaic.*

Such is the world's great harmony that springs
From union, order, full *consent* of things. *Pope.*

☞ By confusion, *concent*, harmony, was often formerly erroneously spelt *consent*.

The melodious *consent* of the birds. *Holland.*

For government, though high and low and lower,
Put into parts, doth keep in one *consent*,
Like music *Shak.*

5. *Physiol.* Sympathy. *Obs.* See SYMPATHY, 4.

6. Feeling or opinion, or its expression. *Obs.*

7. A body of persons who agree as to some matter, as of politics or opinion; fellowship; party; faction. *Obs. Shak.*

Syn. — Assent, acquiescence, concurrence, agreement, approval, permission.

to be of consent, to be accessory. *Obs. Shak.*

con-sen'ta-ne'i-ty (kŏn-sĕn'tā-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Consentaneous quality or state.

con'sen-ta'ne-ous (kŏn'sĕn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *consentaneus*.] **1.** Agreeing; consistent; agreeable; suitable; accordant; harmonious.

A good law and *consentaneous* to reason. *Howell.*

2. Done with one consent; unanimous; concurrent.

Despite the *consentaneous* profession of loyalty to the teaching of Augustine. *G. P. Fisher.*

— **con'sen-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con'sen-ta'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

con-sen'ti-ence (kŏn-sĕn'shĭ-ĕns; -shĕns), *n.* **1.** Sensuous impression apart from intellectual admixture; also, unity of consciousness felt as arising from mere sensation apart from intellectual processes; — used by Lewes and Mivart.

2. Agreement; coordination.

In normal conditions, when the *consentience* of mental and neural processes is undisturbed, there is in general only one direction of attention at a time, and this is coincident with the main current of mental activity. *G. F. Stout*

con-sen'ti-ent (-shĭ-ĕnt; -shĕnt), *a.* [L. *consentiens*, p. pr. See CONSENT.] **1.** Agreeing; concurrent; esp., united in opinion; unanimous.

The *consentient* judgment of the church. *Bp. Pearson.*

2. Consenting or disposed to consent.

Great part of the submissive or *consentient* East received the dictates of the imperial theologian. *Milman.*

con'se-quence (kŏn'sē-kwĕns), *n.* [F. *conséquence*, L. *consequentia*. See CONSEQUENT.] **1.** That which follows something on which it depends; that which is produced by a cause or ensues from any form of necessary connection, or from any set of conditions; a natural or necessary result; — contrasted with mere *sequence*.

Shun to taste,
And shun the bitter *consequence*. *Milton.*

2. *Logic.* A proposition inferred from the agreement of other previous propositions; any conclusion which results from reason or argument; inference.

3. Chain of causes and effects; consecution.

Link follows link by necessary *consequence*. *Coleridge.*

4. Act of following something else as a result; relation of an effect to its cause.

5. Importance with respect to what comes after; power to influence or produce an effect; value; moment.

It is a matter of small *consequence*. *Shak.*

A sense of your own worth and *consequence*. *Cowper.*

6. Assumed importance; consequentiality.

7. *pl.* A game in which details of an imaginary meeting of two persons of opposite sex, and the consequences ensuing therefrom, etc., are written down by players who each contribute one item without seeing those of the others.

8. *Astron.* The direction in which the sun traverses the signs of the zodiac; eastward direction; also, position to the eastward; as, a planet in *consequence* of the sun.

Syn. — Result, end. See EFFECT, IMPORTANCE.

by consequence, in consequence. *Archaic.* — **in c.**, as a result or effect; consequently; hence. — **in c. of**, by reason of; as the effect of. — **of c.** **a** In consequence. *Obs. or Colloq.* **b** Of importance, value, or influence.

con'se-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *consequens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *consequi* to follow; *con-* + *sequi* to follow: cf. F. *conséquent*. See SECOND; cf. CONSECUTION.] **1.** Following as a result, inference, or natural effect.

The right was *consequent* to, and built on, an act perfectly personal. *Locke.*

2. *Logic.* Following by necessary inference or rational deduction; as, a proposition *consequent* to other propositions.

3. Following; subsequent. *Obs.*

4. Observing or marked by consecution, or logical sequence; logically consistent; consequential. *G. H. Lewes.*

consequent drainage, *Phys. Geog.*, a system of stream courses developed in harmony with the general slope of the surface, and therefore descending from axes of elevation or toward axes of depression; — contrasted with *antecedent drainage*. — **c. points** *or* **poles**, *Magnetism*, extra poles distributed, under certain conditions, along the axis of a magnetized body, as a field magnet. In such a case the two single poles at the extremities (regularly the only ones) are called the *salient poles*.

con'se-quent (kŏn'sē-kwĕnt), *n.* [F. *conséquent*.] **1.** That which follows, or results from, a cause; a consequence. *Obs.*

2. A thing or circumstance, as an event or phenomenon, which follows another, as in time or order, without being a result or without any causal connection being implied.

In that succession the moral feeling would be the condition, and the character the *consequent*. *J. Martineau.*

3. *Logic.* That which follows from propositions by rational deduction; that which is deduced from reasoning or argumentation; a conclusion, or inference.

4. *Math.* The second term of a ratio, as the term *b* in the ratio *a* : *b*, the first, *a*, being the *antecedent*.

5. *Music.* = COMES, 3 **b**.

6. A person who comes after or pursues; a follower. *Obs.*

7. Importance; moment; outcome; consequence. *Obs.*

Syn. — CONSEQUENT, CONSEQUENCE. CONSEQUENT is the term for the concrete case of that of which CONSEQUENCE signifies the abstract principle. *Consequent*, accordingly, is sometimes used to designate a foreseen or prepared *consequence*, the latter denoting vague or *unforeseen* results.

In experimental instruments we find the attempt made to generate actual *consequences* which shall also be *consequents*, as arising from conditions precisely known in respect of the mode and degree of their combination *B. Bosanquet.*

con'se-quen'tial (-kwĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or following as, a consequence, result, or logical inference; involving logical sequence; sequential; consequent.

All that is revealed in Scripture has a *consequential* necessity of being believed, . . . because it is of divine authority. *Locke.*

2. Of the nature of a secondary consequence or result; indirect; eventual.

To be utterly excluded from all its direct and all its *consequential* advantages *Burke*

3. Full of consequences; of consequence; important; weighty.

4. Assuming or showing consequence or self-importance; pompous; self-important; as, a *consequential* man.

His stately and *consequential* pace. *Scott.*

consequential damages, *Law*, those damages which do not arise as an immediate or natural and probable result of the act of the party, but as an incidental result of it. Such damages, as being remote, are generally not recoverable; but sometimes they may be recovered, as in case of special damages or special statutory provision.

— **con'se-quen'tial-ly**, *adv.* — **con'se-quen'tial-ness**, *n.*

con'se-quen'ti-al'i-ty (-kwĕn'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Consequential quality or state; specif.: **a** Logical consecution. *J. Martineau.* **b** Air of importance; self-importance.

con'se-quent-ly (kŏn'sē-kwĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* By consequence; by natural or logical sequence or connection.

Syn. — See THEREFORE.

con-serv'an-cy (kŏn-sûr'văn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Conservation; esp., official conservation, as of trees, rivers, etc., from injury, defilement, or irregular use, or of public health.

2. A board of conservators; as, the Thames *Conservancy*. *Eng.*

con-serv'ant (-vănt), *a.* [L *conservans*, p. pr.] Conserving; preserving. *Obs. or R.*

con'ser-vate (kŏn'sĕr-vāt), *v. t.* [L. *conservatus*, p. p. of *conservare*.] To conserve; to preserve. *Rare.*

con'ser-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conservatio*: cf. F. *conservation*.] **1.** A conserving, preserving, guarding, or protecting; a keeping in a safe or entire state; preservation.

A step necessary for the *conservation* of Protestantism. *Hallam.*

2. Keeping, as of bees or domestic animals. *Obs.*

3. Official care or keeping and supervision, as of a river or forest; conservancy; also, a division, as of a forest, under such conservation.

4. *Psychol.* Retention or retentiveness, as in memory; as, the faculty of *conservation*. *Obsoles.*

5. Making of conserves or preserves, as of fruit.

conservation of areas, *Astron.*, the principle that the radius vector of a body moving in an elliptic orbit sweeps over equal areas in equal times. — **c. of energy**, *or* **c. of force**, *Mech.*, the principle that the total energy of any material system is a quantity which can neither be increased nor diminished by any action between the parts, though it may be transformed into any of the forms of energy.

The *conservation of force* is really the conservation of motion. *J. S. Mill.*

— **c. of mass** *or* **matter**, *Physics & Chem.*, the principle that the total mass of any material system is neither increased nor diminished by any reactions between the parts.

con-serv'a-tism (kŏn-sûr'vă-tĭz'm), *n.* [For *conservativism*.] **1.** Conservative principles; the disposition and tendency to preserve what is established; opposition to change; the habit of mind, or conduct, of a conservative.

2. [*cap.*] Specif.: The principles and practice of the Conservative party in England; Toryism.

con-serv'a-tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *conservatif*.] **1.** Having power or tendency to preserve in a safe or entire state; conserving; preservative.

2. *Psychol.* Relating to conservation. *Obsoles.*

3. [*cap.*] Designating, of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, a political party which favors the conservation of existing institutions and forms of government; as, the *Conservative* party in England; — contradistinguished from *Liberal* and *Radical*.

We have always been conscientiously attached to what is called the Tory, and which might with more propriety be called the *Conservative*, party. *Quart. Rev* (1830).

☞ *Conservative* supplanted *Tory* both as adjective and noun in English political nomenclature about 1830. See LIBERAL, 7; RADICAL, 4; TORY, 2.

4. Tending or disposed to maintain existing institutions or views; opposed to change or innovation; characterized by, or consonant with, conservatism; as, the *conservative* school of Biblical criticism; a *conservative* investment.

Conservative Dunkers. See DUNKER, *n.* — **c. system**, *Mech.*, a material system of such a nature that after the system has undergone any series of changes, and has been brought back in any way to its original state, the whole work done by external agents on the system is equal to the whole work done by the system in overcoming external forces.

con-serv'a-tive (kŏn-sûr'vă-tĭv), *n.* **1.** A conservative agent or principle; a preservative, a preserver; a conserver.

The Holy Spirit is the great *conservative* of the new life. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. [*cap.*] A member of the Conservative party; a Tory. *Eng.*

3. A conservative person; an adherent of conservatism.

‖ **con'ser'va'toire'** (kŏn'sĕr'vă'twar'; kŏn-sûr'vă-twär', 277), *n.* [F.] A public place of instruction in any special branch, esp. music and the arts; a conservatory.

con'ser-va'tor (kŏn'sĕr-vā'tĕr; *formerly accented* con-ser-va-tor' *and* con'ser-va'tor), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *conservateur*.] **1.** One who preserves from injury or violation; a protector; a preserver.

The great Creator and *Conservator* of the world. *Derham.*

2. Specif.: **a** A keeper of a building. **b** Any of various officials charged with the protection of something, as of the peace, river banks, fisheries, etc. (see phrases, below); esp.: (1) Formerly, a consul or similar official; — in Scotland sometimes called *conservator of the staple*. (2) In Connecticut, a guardian or committee of the person or property. **conservator of the truce and safe-conduct**, *Eng. Law*, formerly, an officer whose duty was to inquire into offenses against the king's truce and safe-conduct on the high seas, out of the liberties of the Cinque Ports. — **conservators of a river**, a board of commissioners instituted by Parliament to have the conservancy of a river, as the Thames or Mersey. — **c. of the peace**, *Law*, officers charged with maintaining the public peace, including in England those still having this power annexed to other offices, and specif., the *wardens of the peace*, specially appointed by virtue of 1 Edw. III. (1326), and later superseded (1360) by the *justices of the peace*. In the United States the judges of the State and United States courts, and other high officers, have like powers.

con-serv'a-to-ry (kŏn-sûr'vă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *conservatoire*, LL. *conservatorius*.] **1.** Having the quality of conserving or preserving; preservative.

2. Conservative; as, a *conservatory* principle.

3. Of or pertaining to a conservator or conservators; as, the *conservatory* court of the conservator of the staple.

con-serv'a-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *conservatoire*, LL *conservatorium*.] **1.** That which preserves; a preservative. *Obs.* "A *conservatory* of life." *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A place for preservation or safe-keeping of things. *Obs.*

3. *Hort.* A glasshouse or greenhouse for the preservation or display of ornamental cultivated plants; specif., one of small size, attached to a dwelling.

4. A hospital or asylum for orphans and foundlings. *Obs.*

5. A public place of instruction, designed to preserve and perfect the knowledge of some branch of science or art, esp. music; a conservatoire. *Chiefly U. S.*

con-serve' (kŏn-sûrv'; kŏn'sûrv; 277), *n.* [F. *conserve*, fr. *conserver*.] **1.** A conservative; a preservative. *Obs*

2. A plant conservatory. *Obs* *Evelyn.*

3. That which is conserved; a store; a preserve. *Obs.*

4. *Pharm.* A medicinal confection made of undried vegetable substances mixed with finely powdered refined sugar so as to form a uniform mass. See CONFECTION, 2 **a**.

5. A sweetmeat prepared and conserved with sugar; a confection; *pl.*, preserves, as of fruit.

con-serve' (kŏn-sûrv'), *v. t.*; CON-SERVED' (-sûrvd'); CON-SERV'ING. [F. *conserver*, L. *conservare*; *con-* + *servare* to keep, guard. See SERVE.] **1.** To keep in a safe or sound state; to save; to preserve from change or destruction.

Live still, my love, and so *conserve* my life. *Marlowe.*

2. To prepare with sugar, etc., for the purpose of preservation, as fruits, etc.; to make a conserve of. *Obsoles.*

Syn. — Keep, save, maintain, sustain, uphold; defend, protect, guard, shield, secure. — CONSERVE, PRESERVE agree in the idea of keeping or guarding. To CONSERVE, in present usage, is to keep something (esp. institutions, prerogatives, conditions) unimpaired or sound; it stresses the idea of maintenance of an existing condition; as, to *conserve* the liberties of the people; to *conserve* the advantages, while eliminating the evils, of party government; cf. a *conservative* measure. To PRESERVE (see DEFEND) is to keep or guard from danger, injury, or decay; it stresses rather more the idea of resistance to destructive agencies; as, "The Lord shall *preserve* thee from all evil" (*Ps.* cxxi. 7), "virtue *preserved* from fell destruction's blast" (*Shak.*); to *preserve* the peace; cf. a life *preserver*. See KEEP, SAVE.

con-sid'er (kŏn-sĭd'ĕr), *v. t.*; CON-SID'ERED (-ĕrd); CON-SID'ER-ING. [F. *considérer*, L. *considerare*, *-sideratum*, to consider, view attentively, prob. fr. *con-* + *sidus*, *sideris*, star, constellation; orig., therefore, to look at the stars See SIDEREAL; cf. DESIRE.] **1.** To look at attentively; to inspect; examine. *Archaic.*

She *considereth* a field, and buyeth it. *Prov.* xxxi. 16.

2. To fix the mind on, with a view to a careful examination; hence, to think on with care; to ponder; to study, to meditate on.

I will *consider* thy testimonies. *Ps.* cxix. 95.

3. To take mental note of; to bear in mind.

Consider how it stands upon my credit. *Shak.*

4. To estimate; calculate. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

5. To have regard for in a practical way; to treat with consideration; variously: **a** To make due allowance for; to pay due attention to as affecting one's conduct or course of action; often, esp., to show sympathetic regard for.

Blessed is he that *considereth* the poor. *Ps.* xli. 1.

b To recognize in a substantial way; remunerate. *Obs.*

The queen *considered* him very liberally. *J. Hooker.*

c To regard highly; respect; esteem.

England could grow into a posture of being more united at home, and more *considered* abroad. *Sir W. Temple.*

6. To view, as in a certain relation; to regard; to look upon; to think; to believe; to suppose.

Considered as plays, his works are absurd. *Macaulay.*

con-sid'er, *v. i.* **1.** To look attentively; hence, to think seriously; to reflect; to deliberate.

'T were to *consider* too curiously, to *consider* so. *Shak.*

She wished she had taken a moment to *consider*, before rushing down stairs. *W. Black.*

2. To take heed. *Obs.*

Syn. — Contemplate, cogitate, weigh, revolve. — CONSIDER, REFLECT, DELIBERATE, PONDER, MUSE, MEDITATE, RUMINATE To CONSIDER (see etym.) is to view or contemplate with fixed thought; as, "a process of weighing something in the

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con-sent'. † CONCENT.

con-sent'a-ble (kŏn-sĕn'tă-b'l), *a. Law.* In Pennsylvania, consented to; expressly agreed upon; — of a boundary; as, a *consentable* line. [ing. *Rare.*

con-sent'ant, *a.* [F.] Consentaneous.

con-sent'er, *n.* One who consents. [*pl.* [L.] See DI.

‖ **con-sen'tes** (kŏn-sĕn'tēz), *n.* [*pl.* [L.] See DI.

con-sent'ful, *a.* Consenting fully. — **con-sent'ful-ly**, *adv.*

con-sen'tian (kŏn-sĕn'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the consentes.

con-sen'tient, *a.* [full consent.]

con-sen'tient-ly, *adv.* With consent.

con-sent'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONSENT. — **con-sent'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **con-sent'ing-ness**, *n.*

con-sen'tive, *a* Consentient.

con-sen'tive-ly, *adv.* *R.* — **con-sen'tive-ness**, *n.* [OF. *consentement*.] Consent. *Obs.*

con'se-quence, *v. t.* To infer. *Obs. & R.* [quence. *Obs.*

con'se-quen-cy, *n.* Consequence.

con'se-quen'tials, *n. pl.* Consequential things, as inferences. *Obs.* [*Rare.*

con'se-quent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

conserne. † CONCERN.

con-serv'. Conserve. *Ref. Sp.*

con-serv'a-ble (kŏn-sûr'vă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE; CONSERVE.

con-serv'a-cy, *n.* [LL *conservatia*] Conservancy. *Obs*

con'ser-va'tion-al, *a.* Tending to conserve; preservative.

con-serv'a-tist, *n.* A conservative. [*Ref. Sp.*]

con-serv'a-tiv. Conservative.

con-serv'a-tive-ly, *adv.* of CONSERVATIVE See -LY. [-NESS

con-serv'a-tive-ness, *n.* See

con-serv'a-tize, *v. t. & i.* To render or become conservative. *R.*

‖ **con-ser'va-to'res pa'cis** (kŏn-sûr'vă-tō'rēz pā'sĭs). [L.] = CONSERVATORS OF THE PEACE.

con-ser'va-to'ri-o (kŏn-sĕr'vă-tō'rĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl* -TORI (-rē). [It.] See CONSERVATOIRE.

con-ser'va-to'ri-um (kŏn-sûr'vă-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ă). [LL.] See CONSERVATOIRE.

con'ser-va'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

con'ser-va'trix (kŏn'sĕr-vā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] A woman who conserves or preserves. [that con-

con-ses'sive (kŏn-sĕs'ĭv), *a* [L. *considere*, *consessum*, to sit together + *-ive*.] Sitting together or conjointly. *Rare.*

con-ses'sor, *n.* [L.] A sitter with another or others. *Obs.*

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balance, of *considering*, deciding, dismissing" (*H. James*). To REFLECT (see etym.) is to turn one's thoughts back upon something; it implies quiet or serious consideration; as, "But those things, I *reflected*, were only part of life's open road, along which one had to trudge for one's affairs" (*J. A. Symonds*). To DELIBERATE (see etym. under *a.*) is to weigh mentally; it usually implies a pause for mature consideration; as, "Please you, *deliberate* a day or two" (*Shak.*). To PONDER (see etym.) is to weigh with long and anxious attention; as, "A mind might *ponder* its thoughts for ages and not gain so much self-knowledge as the passion of love shall teach it in a day" (*Emerson*); "Witness this weighty book . . . so nicely *pondered*, yet so strongly wrought" (*Dryden*). To MUSE (see etym.) is to be immersed in silent reflection; as, "Let him . . . read a certain passage of full poesy or distilled prose, and let him wander with it, and *muse* upon it, and reflect from it . . . and dream upon it" (*Keats*); "*musing* slow" (*Collins*). MEDITATE differs from *muse* in implying a more definite direction or focusing of thought; as, "*Meditate* upon these things; give thyself wholly to them" (1 *Tim.* iv. 15); "The other, deep and slow, exhausting thought, and hiving wisdom with each studious year, in *meditation* dwelt" (*Byron*). To RUMINATE (see lit. sense) is to muse or to reflect (often placidly, sometimes stolidly) upon the same recurring themes; as, "That *ruminating* habit, that inward repetition of looks, words, and phrases, which makes a large part in the lives of most girls" (*G. Eliot*); "He might sorely have disturbed their placid but somewhat narrow *ruminations* with the germs of what was strange or beyond them" (*W. Pater*). See SCAN, THOUGHTFUL, PENSIVE.

con-sid'er-a-ble (kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *considérable*, LL. *considerabilis*.] **1.** Capable of being considered. *Obs.*
2. Calling for consideration; requiring to be observed, borne in mind, or attended to; notable.
It is *considerable*, that some urns have had inscriptions on them expressing that the lamps were burning. *Bp. Wilkins*
3. Worthy of consideration; of importance or consequence; of persons, of distinction; notable.
Eternity is infinitely the most *considerable* duration. *Tillotson.*
You are, indeed, a very *considerable* man. *Junius*
4. Rather large in amount, extent, etc.
A *considerable* sum of money *Prescott*

con-sid'er-ate (-ĭt), *a.* [L *consideratus*, p. p.] **1.** Given to consideration or sober reflection; regardful of consequences or circumstances; circumspect; careful; esp., careful of the rights, claims, and feelings of others.
The wisest and most *considerate* men in the world. *Sharp.*
2. Respectful; regardful; as *considerate* of praise *Obs.*
Syn. — Reflective, careful, discreet, prudent, deliberate, serious. See THOUGHTFUL.
— **con-sid'er-ate-ly**, *adv* — **con-sid'er-ate-ness**, *n.*

con-sid'er-a'tion (kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *considerati*o · cf. F. *considération*.] **1.** Act or process of considering; continuous and careful thought; examination; contemplation; deliberation; attention.
Let us think with *consideration*. *Sir P. Sidney.*
2. Attentive respect; appreciative regard, — used especially in diplomatic or stately correspondence.
The undersigned has the honor to repeat to Mr. Hulseman the assurance of his high *consideration*. *D Webster.*
3. Thoughtful or sympathetic regard or notice.
Consideration for the poor is a doctrine of the church. *Newman*
4. Claim to notice or regard; importance or consequence.
Lucan is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin poets who was not explained for . . . the Dauphin. *Addison.*
5. A result of considering; a matured opinion; a reflection; as, *considerations* on the choice of a profession.
6. That which is, or should be, considered as a ground of opinion or action; motive, reason.
Some *considerations* which are necessary to the forming of a correct judgment. *Macaulay.*
7. A recompense, as for a service; a fee or compensation; specif., *Law*, that which is regarded as the equivalent or return given or suffered by one for the act or promise of another; an act or forbearance, or the promise of it, done or given by one party in return for the act or promise of another. The general conception and the name of *consideration* seem to have originated in the latter part of the 15th century. In general a consideration is presumed in case of a contract under seal (although this is changed in some States by statute), and in case of a negotiable instrument. Considerations are variously classified as *good*, *valuable*, *continuing*, etc. (see those terms). A consideration against public policy is void.
8. *Law.* A judgment of a court, — a translation of the Law Lat. *consideratio*.
Syn. — See REPUTATION.

con-sid'er-ing, *prep.* In view of; taking into account; as, he did well *considering* his limitations; — also used as an adverb or elliptically as a conjunction; as very well, *considering; considering* who he is.

con-sign' (kŏn-sīn'), *v. t.*; CON-SIGNED' (-sīnd'); CON-SIGN'-ING. [F. *consigner*, L. *consignare*, *-signatum*, to seal or sign; *con-* + *signare*, fr. *signum* mark. See SIGN.] **1.** To seal or sign, or to devote or confirm by sealing or signing; specif.: **a** To mark with the sign of the cross, esp. in baptism. **b** To attest or confirm by a sign or token. *Obs. or R.*
Consign my spirit with great fear *Jer. Taylor.*
2. To give, transfer, or deliver, formally, as if by signing over into the possession of another, or into a different state, with the sense of fixedness in that state, or permanence of possession, to commit; as, to *consign* the body to the grave.
3. To give in charge; commit; intrust; commission.
The four evangelists *consigned* to writing that history. *Addison.*
4. To deposit, as money; specif., *Rom. & Civil Law*, to make consignation of.
5. *Com.* To send or address (by bill of lading or otherwise) to an agent or correspondent in another place, to be cared for or sold, or for the use of such correspondent, as, to *consign* a cargo or a ship; to *consign* goods.
6. To assign; to devote; to set apart.
The French commander *consigned* it to the use for which it was intended by the donor. *Dryden.*
Syn. — Deliver, hand over, intrust, resign. See COMMIT.

con-sign' (kŏn-sīn'), *v. i.* To yield consent; to subscribe; hence, to subscribe to the same terms as another. *Obs.*
All lovers young, all lovers must
Consign to thee, and come to dust. *Shak.*

con-sig'na-ta-ry (kŏn-sĭg'nȧ-tȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A consignee; also, *Rom. & Civil Law*, one who has received money on deposit, esp. by consignation.

con/sig-na'tion (kŏn'sĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consignatio* written proof, document: cf. F. *consignation* consignation.] **1.** Act of consigning; the act of sealing, ratifying, devoting, or confirming; the act of delivering or committing to another person, place, or state. See CONSIGN, *v. t.*
So is despair a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. Specif.: *Eccl.* **a** Act of marking with the sign of the cross. **b** Confirmation; — from the making of the sign of the cross with the chrism on the forehead.
3. *Rom. & Civil Law.* A deposit of that which he owes made as a tender under judicial sanction by a debtor. It is analogous to the paying of money into court in common law.
4. A sign or token. *Obs.* *Jer. Taylor.*
5. *Astrol.* An ephemeris.

con/sign-ee' (kŏn'sī-nē'; -sĭ-nē'; 277), *n.* [*consign* + *-ee.*] One to whom something is consigned or shipped; — correlative to *consignor*

con/sig-nif'i-cant (kŏn'sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kănt), *a.* **1.** Implying a secondary or related signification; syncategorematic.
2. Having the same signification; synonymous. *Obs.*
3. *Gram.* Significant only when combined with other terms; — applied to prepositions, articles, etc. *Rare.*

con-sig'ni-fi-ca'tion (kŏn-sĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Consignificant character. *Rare.*

con/sig-nif'i-ca'tor (kŏn'sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* *Astrol.* A significator in addition to the principal one.

con-sig'ni-fy (kŏn-sĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* To signify in combination with something else. *Rare.*

con-sign'ment (kŏn-sīn'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of one who consigns anything; also, that which is consigned.
2. The writing by which anything is consigned.

con-sign'or (kŏn-sīn'ẽr; kŏn'sĭ-nôr'; 277), *n.* One who consigns something; — correlative to *consignee*.

con-sil'i-ence (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ĕns), *n.* [*con-* + L. *salire* to leap.] Act or fact of concurring; coincidence; concurrence.
consilience of inductions, *Logic*, the coming into agreement of generalizations from widely differing inductions, so that one set of inductive laws is found to be in accord with another set of totally distinct derivation.
The *consilience of inductions* takes place when one class of facts coincides with an induction obtained from another different class *Whewell.*

con-sil'i-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [*con-* + L. *salire* to leap (in comp. *-silire*).] Showing consilience; concurrent.

con-sist' (kŏn-sĭst'), *v. i.*; CON-SIST'ED; CON-SIST'ING. [L. *consistere* to stand still or firm; *con-* + *sistere* to stand, cause to stand, *stare* to stand: cf. F. *consister*. See STAND.] **1.** To exist in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection; to hold together, to be supported and maintained. *Archaic.*
He is before all things, and by him all things *consist* *Col.* i. 17.
2. To be comprised (*in*); to lie, reside, or inhere (*in*), as the cause, substance, foundation, or essential nature; as, Greek religion does not *consist* in myth.
3. To be composed or made up (*of*), to have its parts or constituents.
The land would *consist* of plains and valleys. *T. Burnet.*
4. To be founded, based, or upheld (*on* or *upon*). *Obs.*
5. To have place or station; to stand or lie (*in*, *within*, *between*, etc.). *Obs.*
6. To exist, or be capable of existing (*with*); hence, to be consistent or harmonious or be in accordance (*with*); — formerly sometimes used absolutely.
Health *consists* with temperance alone. *Pope.*
7 To insist (*on* or *upon*). *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — CONSIST OF, CONSIST IN. To CONSIST OF is used in indicating the parts or material of which a thing is composed; to CONSIST IN is used in defining its nature (esp. when immaterial or abstract), or designating that in which it is comprised or on which it depends; as, "My whole charge *consists of* ancients, corporals, lieutenants" (*Shak.*), "This world, *of* heaven and earth *consisting*" (*Milton*); "A man's life *consisteth* not *in* the abundance of the things which he possesseth" (*Luke* xii. 15); "If *in* the pomp of life *consist* the joy" (*Pope*); "Memory *consists in* a present imagination of things that are past" (*J. H. Newman*). See COMPONENT.

con-sist'ence (kŏn-sĭs'tĕns) } *n.*; *pl.* -ENCES (-ĕz), -ENCIES
con-sist'en-cy (-sĭs'tĕn-sĭ) } (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *consistance*.]
1. Condition of remaining at rest or quiescent. *Obs.*
2. Condition of standing or adhering together, or being fixed in union, as the parts of a body; existence; firmness; coherence; solidity.
Water, being divided, maketh many circles, till it restore itself to the natural *consistence*. *Bacon.*
The same form, substance, and *consistency*. *T. Burnet.*
3. A degree of firmness, density, or spissitude.
The *consistence* of a syrup. *Arbuthnot.*
4. A solid part, substance, or particle. *Obs. or Archaic.*
5. Firmness of constitution or character; substantiality, durability; persistency.
His friendship is of . . . a lasting *consistency*. *South.*
6. That which stands together as a united whole.
The church of God, as meaning the whole *consistence* of orders and members. *Milton*
7. Agreement or harmony of parts, of traits, or of different things; congruity; correspondence; as, the *consistency* of laws or judicial decisions; *consistency* of opinions; *consistency* of conduct or of character; often, specif., harmony of conduct with profession; self-consistency.
Consistency, thou art a jewel. *Popular Saying.*
A foolish *consistency* is the hobgoblin of little minds. *Emerson.*

con-sist'ent (kŏn-sĭs'tĕnt), *a.* [L. *consistens*, p. pr.: cf. F. *consistant*.] **1.** Standing firm; hence, persisting; settled; durable. *Obs.* "One *consistent* solid smile." *Crashaw.*
2. Possessing firmness or coherence; firm; stiff; solid.
The humoral and *consistent* parts of the body. *Harvey.*
3. Having agreement with itself or with something else; having harmony among its parts; accordant; harmonious; congruous; compatible; not contradictory.
With reference to such a lord, to serve and to be free are terms not *consistent* only, but equivalent *South.*
4. Living or acting conformably to one's own belief or professions.
It was utterly impossible to be at once a *consistent* Quaker and a conspirator. *Macaulay.*
5 *Obs.* **a** Composed (of). **b** Coexisting.
Syn. — See CONSONANT.

con-sist'ent-ly, *adv.* In a consistent manner; congruously; — often with *with*, in accordance with; compatibly with.

con/sis-to'ri-al (kŏn'sĭs-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *consistorial*, LL. *consistorialis*.] Of or pertaining to a consistory.

con/sis-to'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Consistorial; esp. (as a controversial epithet), pert. to the consistorial church government of the Presbyterians. — *n.* A Presbyterian. *Obs. or Hist.*
You fall next on the *consistorian* schismatics; for so you call Presbyterians *Milton.*

con-sis'to-ry (kŏn-sĭs'tō-rĭ; kŏn'sĭs-tō-rĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *consistorium* a place of assembly, the place where the emperor's council met, fr. *consistere*: cf. F. *consistoire*. See CONSIST.] **1.** A place of assembly; esp., a council chamber; hence, any solemn assembly or council, as that of the Roman emperor, of the Olympic deities, the saints and martyrs, of Freemasons of the 32d degree, etc.
2. A civil court of justice. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
3. A church tribunal or governing body. See senses below.
4. A bishop's council having oversight of ecclesiastical affairs and composed of some of the leading clergy of his diocese. Such councils exist in the Eastern Church and were existent in the Western Church, as in England and Germany, in pre-Reformation times. In the Roman Catholic Church the term is now confined almost entirely to the papal consistory (see def. 6) and in the Church of England the consistory has become a court only (see def. 5).
5. *Ch. of Eng.* The spiritual court of a diocesan bishop held before his chancellor or commissary in his cathedral church or elsewhere; also, the place of holding its sessions. Its jurisdiction, now only over ecclesiastics, formerly embraced cases of marriage and divorce, wills, administration, tithes, ecclesiastical and moral discipline, etc.
6. *R. C. Ch.* The papal senate or a session of it. Its ordinary sessions, held about once a fortnight, are secret, and it is then composed of the college of cardinals, usually presided over by the Pope. Public sessions are also held, which are attended by other prelates besides the cardinals and by the representatives of foreign courts.
7. In some Reformed churches, as that in Holland, the lowest court, composed of the minister and elders of an individual church, corresponding to a Presbyterian church session. In the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America the deacons have always been in this court.
8. In the Reformed church in France, a higher court, composed of ministers and elders, corresponding to a presbytery.
9. In Lutheran state churches, a body of clerical officers usually appointed by the sovereign to superintend ecclesiastical affairs. The first was formed in Saxony in 1542. This body retained the name and many of the functions of the pre-Reformation bishop's consistory.
10. *Freemasonry.* The organization which confers the degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry from the 19th to the 32d inclusive, officially designated as the **Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret.**

con-sis'to-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to a consistory.

con-so'ci-ate (kŏn-sō'shĭ-ĕt), *a.* [L. *consociatus*, p. p. of *consociare* to associate, unite; *con-* + *sociare* to join, unite. See SOCIAL.] Consociated; associate. — *n.* An associate.

con-so'ci-ate (-āt), *v. t.* & *i.*; CON-SO'CI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); CON-SO'CI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To associate together; to enter or bring into alliance, confederacy, or relationship; to bring together; to join; to unite. *Rare.*
Join pole to pole, *consociate* severed worlds. *Mallet.*
2. To unite in, or form, an ecclesiastical consociation. *U. S.*

con-so'ci-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn; -sĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consociatio.*] **1.** Act of consociating; fellowship; association; also, *Obs.*, a confederation or alliance.
A friendly *consociation* with your kindred elements. *Warburton.*
2. *Eccl.* An association or confederation of churches or religious societies; specif.: **a** A voluntary council or union of neighboring Congregational churches, for coöperation in ecclesiastical matters. **b** Among English Puritans, the union of churches on a Presbyterian basis. *Obs.*

con-sol' (kŏn-sŏl'; kŏn'sŏl), *n.* A consolidated annuity (see CONSOLS); — chiefly in combination or attributively.

con/so-la'tion (kŏn'sō-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consolatio*: cf. F. *consolation*.] **1.** Act of consoling, or state of being consoled; alleviation of misery or distress of mind or spirit; comfort; also, that which or one who consoles.
Are the *consolations* of God small with thee? *Job* xv. 11.
2. In some card games, as omber or quadrille, a fine paid by the loser.
consolation game, match, pot, race, *etc.*, a game, match, etc., open only to losers in early stages of contests.
Syn. — Comfort, solace, alleviation, relief.

Con/so-la'to del Ma're (kŏn'sō-lä'tō dĕl mä'rā). [It.] A code of maritime law, believed to have been compiled at

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con-sid'er-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* A subject, or quality of being a subject, of consideration [*Ref. Sp.*]
con-sid'er-a-bl. Considerable.
con-sid'er-a-ble, *n.* **1.** A thing to be considered *Obs.*
2. A considerable amount, degree, extent, etc. *Colloq., U. S.*
con-sid'er-a-bly, *adv.* Considerably. *Obs. or Dial.* [-NESS.]
con-sid'er-a-ble-ness, *n.* See **con-sid'er-a-bly**, *adv.* of CONSIDERABLE.
con-sid'er-ance, *n.* [L. *considerantia* · cf. OF. *considerance*.] Consideration. *Obs.*
con-sid'er-a-tive (kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Given to consideration; considerate — **con-sid'er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-sid'er-a-tive ness**, *n.* All *Obs or R.*
con-sid'er-a'tor, *n.* [L.] One who considers. *Obs.*
‖ **con-si'der-a'tum est per cu'ri-am** (kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ā'tŭm). [LL.] It is considered by the court; — used in rendering a judgment.
con-sid'ered. Considered. *R. Sp.*
con-sid'er-er, *n.* One who considers. [SIDERING, *p. pr.*]
con-sid'er-ing-ly, *adv.* of CONSIDERATE.
con-sig'na-to-ry (kŏn-sĭg'nȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl* -RIES (-rĭz). = COSIGNATORY.
con-sig'na-ture (kŏn-sĭg'nȧ-tūr), *n.* Joint signature.
con-signd'. Consigned. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **con'signe'** (kŏn'sēn'y'), *n* [F.] A countersign; a watchword.
‖ **con'si'gné'** (kŏn'sē'nyā'), *n.* [F.] One ordered to keep within certain limits; — said esp. of military officers.
con'sign-ee'ship (kŏn'sĭ-nē'-; kŏn'sĭ-), *n.* See -SHIP.
con-sign'er (kŏn-sīn'ẽr), *n.* = CONSIGNOR.
con'sig-nif'i-cate (kŏn'sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kāt), *n.* A thing consignified
con'sig-nif'i-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Consignificant; syncategorematic. *Rare.*
con-sil'i-a-ry (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *consiliarius*, fr. *consilium* counsel.] Of or pert to counsel; having the character of counsel or of a counselor. *Rare.*
‖ **con-si'li-o et a'mi-cis** (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ō ĕt ăm'ĭ-mĭs). [L.] By counsel and courage.
‖ **con-si'li-o et pru-den'ti-a.** [L.] By counsel and prudence.
con-sim'i-lar, *a.* [L. *consimilis*.] Sharing in similarity or entirely similar. *Rare.* — **con-sim'i-lar'i-ty**, *n.* *Rare.* *Obs.*
con-sim'i-late, *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *consimilare* to compare.] To make or become like. *Rare.*
con-sim'i-le, *a.* [L. *consimilis* entirely similar.] Homogeneous. *Obs.*
con'si-mil'i-tude, con'si-mil'i-ty, *n.* [Cf. F. *consimilitude*.] Common resemblance. *Obs.*
‖ **con'sis-ten'tes** (kŏn'sĭs-tĕn'tēz), *n. pl.* [L.] *Eccl.* Among early Christians, those penitents who might witness the celebration of the Eucharist, though not permitted to receive it.
con-sist'i-ble, *a* Compatible *Obs.* [torial. *Obs.*
con'sis-tor'i-cal, *a.* Consis-
con-si'tion (kŏn-sĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *consitio*, fr *conserere* to sow.] A planting together. *Obs.*
con-skite', *v. t.* & *i* [Cf. Icel. *skîta* to cack.] To make or become foul with ordure. *Obs.*
con'so-bri'nal (kŏn'sō-brī'năl), *a.* [L *consobrinus* cousin.] Related as cousin. *Obs.*
con-so'cial, *a.* [*con-* + *social*: cf. L. *consocius* united, connected.] Congenial. *Rare.*
con-so'ci-a'tion-al (kŏn-sō'sĭ-ā'shŭn-ăl, kŏn-sō'shĭ-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a consociation
con-so'ci-a'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM; CONSOCIATION.
con'so-ci'e-ty, *n.* [*con-* + *society*: cf L. *consocius* a companion.] Fellowship. *Obs.*
consol. *Abbr.* Consolidated.
con-sol'a-bl. Consolable. *R. S.*
con-sol'a-ble (kŏn-sōl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *consolabilis*.] See -ABLE. — **con-sol'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
con'so-late, *a.* [L. *consolatus*.] Consoled. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
con'so-late, *v. t.* = CONSOLE.
con-sol'a-tive (kŏn-sōl'ȧ-tĭv), *a* [L. *consolativus*. cf. F. *consolatif*.] Consolatory. *Rare.*
Con'so-la'to, *n.* Short for CONSOLATO DEL MARE.
con'so-la'tor (kŏn'sō-lā'tẽr; *L.* kŏn'sō-lā'tôr), *n.* [L.] = CONSOLER. *Obs. or R.*

Barcelona in the 14th century. The modern maritime law of Europe and America is largely based upon it.

con-sol'a-to-ry (kŏn-sŏl'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *consolatorius.*] Of a consoling nature; tending to console. — **con-sol'a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **con-sol'a-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

con-sol'a-to-ry, *n.* A thing that consoles; a speech or writing intended for consolation. *Obs. & R.* *Milton.*

con-sole' (kŏn-sōl'), *v. t.*; CON-SOLED' (-sōld'); CON-SOL'ING (-sōl'ĭng). [L. *consolari*, p. p. *-atus*; *con-* + *solari* to console, comfort: cf. F. *consoler*. See SOLACE.] To cheer in distress or depression; to alleviate the grief and raise the spirits of; to relieve; comfort; soothe.

And empty heads *console* with empty sound. *Pope*

Syn. — Solace, soothe, cheer, sustain, encourage, support. See COMFORT.

con'sole (kŏn'sōl), *n.* [F., a bracket.] **1.** *Arch.* A member with sides always parallel and nearly plane and with a scroll-shaped profile, usually an ogee curve, projecting from a wall or the like and forming usually a bracket or corbel, as to support a cornice, a window head, a bust, etc., or for ornament, as the keystone of an arch; an ancon, sometimes, a similar member reversed and depending upon the horizontal rather than the vertical surface, and then finishing a parapet or gallery as a scroll-shaped ornament. A console is not to be considered a supporting member, but an ornament, and is almost entirely confined to the Roman and neo-classic styles. Also: **a** A bracket. **b** A console table.

Cornice supported by Consoles.

2. *Ordnance.* = TRAY.

3. *Music.* An organ key desk, or case inclosing its claviers and draw knobs, esp. when bracketed out from the body of the organ.

4. *Mach.* A bracket for fixing machinery to a wall. *U. S.*

con'sole ta'ble. A table whose top is carried, at least in part, by one or more consoles, such as a fixed table between windows, under a mirror, or the like; sometimes, any table having curved or otherwise ornamental supports (legs or an elaborate combined frame); a pier table.

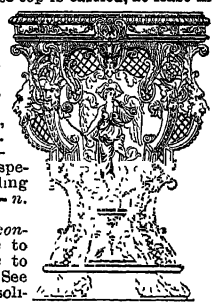

One form of Console Table.

con-sol'i-dant (kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dănt), *a.* [L. *consolidans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *consolidant.*] Serving or tending to unite or consolidate; specif., *Med.*, promoting the healing of wounds or union of parts. — *n.* A consolidant agent.

con-sol'i-date (-dāt), *a.* [L. *consolidatus*, p. p. of *consolidare* to make firm; *con-* + *solidare* to make firm, *solidus* solid. See SOLID; cf. CONSOUND.] Consolidated. *Rare.*

A gentleman [should learn to ride] while he is tender and the brawns and sinews of his thighs not fully *consolidate.* *Sir T. Elyot.*

con-sol'i-date (-dāt), *v. t.*; CON-SOL'I-DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); CON-SOL'I-DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). **1.** To make solid; to unite or press into a compact mass, to harden or make dense and firm; to strengthen.

He fixed and *consolidated* the earth. *T. Burnet.*

2. To unite, as various particulars, into one mass or body; to bring together in close union; to combine; as, to *consolidate* the armies of the republic.

Consolidating numbers into unity *Wordsworth.*

3. *Surg.* To unite by means of applications, as the parts of a broken bone, or the lips of a wound. *Obs.*

4. *Law.* **a** To cause to become united and extinguished in a superior right or estate by both becoming vested in the same person; to merge; — chiefly used in Civil law and feudal law of the extinction of a usufruct or feudal estate in this way. **b** *Pleading* To join in, or cause to proceed as, a single action; — said of causes of action or of actions started separately.

Syn. — Unite, combine, compact, compress, harden, solidify. See CONDENSE, JOIN.

con-sol'i-date, *v. i.* To grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid; as, moist clay *consolidates* by drying.

con-sol'i-dat'ed (kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Made solid, hard, or compact; united; solidified; strengthened.

A mass of partially *consolidated* mud. *Tyndall.*

2. *Bot.* Having a small surface in proportion to bulk, as in the cactus. *Rare.*

consolidated annuities. = CONSOLS. — **c. bond**, a bond in which various descriptions of bonds are consolidated. — **C. Fund**, a British public fund formed in 1787 (by 27 Geo. III. c. 13) by consolidating the Aggregate Fund, the General Fund, and the South Sea Fund. In 1816 the larger part of the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland was assigned to what has since been known as *the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom*, out of which are paid the interest of the national debt, the salaries of the civil list, grants to the royal family, etc., constituting the more permanent charges authorized to be paid from time to time as they fall due, known as **Consolidated Fund charges**, as distinguished from the charges known as the **annual supply charges** granted annually by Parliament from the revenue called the **annual supply.** — **c. revenue fund**, in the self-governing British colonies, a general revenue fund which is formed under the provisions of the constitution act to be disbursed only as provided in the act and subject to the charges imposed by it.

con-sol'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consolidatio* a confirming: cf. F. *consolidation.*] Act or process of consolidating, or state of being consolidated; specif.: solidification; combination; strengthening.

The *consolidation* of the marble and of the stone. *Woodward.*
The *consolidation* of the great European monarchies. *Hallam.*

con-sol'i-da'tor (kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dā'tĕr), *n.* [L., a confirmer, fortifier.] **1.** One that consolidates.

2. *Ceramics.* Apparatus for straining slip.

con-sols' (kŏn-sŏlz', kŏn'sŏlz; 277), *n. pl.* [Contr. of *consolidated* (annuities).] The British funded government securities. In 1751 a considerable part of the public debt of Great Britain, consisting of various public securities, chiefly representing debt contracted in the form of annuities at various rates of interest on the sum borrowed, was consolidated into one fund at 3 per cent interest, the account of which is kept at the Bank of England. This now constitutes more than half of the national debt. In 1887 the interest was reduced to 2½ per cent until 1903, and in the latter year it was again reduced to 2½ per cent until 1923. The market price of the stocks is regarded as a gauge of the national credit.

‖ **con'som'mé'** (kŏn'sŏ'mā'; kŏn'sŏ-mā'), *n.* [F., lit. p. p. of *consommer* to finish.] *Cookery.* Strong broth of meat and vegetables, concentrated till slightly browned, — in restaurants applied to thin soups such as would be made by diluting this broth.

con'so-nance (kŏn'sō-năns) } *n.* [L. *consonantia*: cf. F.
con'so-nan-cy (-năn-sĭ) } *consonnance.*] **1.** Agreement or congruity; harmony; accord.

The perfect *consonancy* of our persecuted church to the doctrines of Scripture and antiquity. *Hammond.*
The optic nerve responds to the waves with which it is in *consonance.* *Tyndall.*

2. Correspondence, accord, or agreement of sounds; specif., *Music*, a pleasing accord of sounds produced simultaneously, as of a note with its third, fifth, and eighth.

3. *Physics.* Sympathetic vibration; resonance. Some make a distinction between *resonance* and *consonance*, applying the former term to the sympathetic vibrations of connected parts, as the strings and sounding boards of an instrument, and the latter to that of independent things, as two musical strings, or two electric circuits.

Syn. — Agreement, accord, consistency, unison, harmony, congruity, suitableness, agreeableness.

con'so-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *consonans, -antis*, p. pr. of *consonare* to sound at the same time, agree; *con-* + *sonare* to sound: cf. F. *consonnant.* See SOUND to make a noise.]

1. Having agreement; congruous; consistent; according; — usually followed by *with* or *to*.

Each one pretends that his opinion . . . is *consonant* to the words there used. *Bp. Berkeley*
That where much is given there shall be much required is a thing *consonant* with natural equity. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Having like sounds.

Consonant words and syllables. *Howell.*

3. *Music.* Harmonizing; accordant, as tones or chords.

4. Consonantal.

No Russian whose dissonant *consonant* name
Almost shatters to fragments the trumpet of fame. *T. Moore.*

5. *Physics.* Pert. to or exhibiting consonance; resonant.

Syn. — CONSONANT, ACCORDANT, CONSISTENT, COMPATIBLE, CONGRUOUS. CONSONANT (*with* or *to*) and ACCORDANT (*with* or *to*) express agreement or harmony with a concurrent circumstance, or conformity to an accepted standard; they imply the negation of discord, as, "She . . . first sounded their inclinations, with which her sentiments were always strictly *consonant*" (*Fielding*); "Any particular thing, *consonant* to the constant observation of ourselves and others" (*Locke*); "His conscience bore an *accordant* testimony with the world's laudatory voice" (*Hawthorne*); "Which of the senses is best *accordant* with the text" (*Byron*). CONSISTENT (*with*) denotes such agreement or harmony as implies the negation of contradiction, as, "What they wished was that their letters should be as kind as was *consistent* with proper maidenly pride" (*De Quincey*); "the *consistency* of the practice with good morals" (*Cowper*). Those things are COMPATIBLE which are capable of existing together in harmony; as, "If the proper aim of all human culture be to combine, in the highest measure in which they are *compatible*, the two elements of refinement and manliness" (*Froude*); "I know it [the translation] to be as exact as is *compatible* with poetry" (*Cowper*). CONGRUOUS (*with* or *to*) implies agreement or correspondence in nature or qualities; as, "Common sense dictated to writers the necessity of method, connection, and thoughts *congruous* to the nature of their subject" (*Cowper*). See CONGENIAL, CORRESPOND; cf. DISSONANT, INCONSISTENT.

con'so-nant, *n.* [L. *consonans, -antis*: cf. OF. *consonant, consonante.*] An articulate sound which in utterance is usually combined and sounded with a more open sound called a vowel; a member of the spoken alphabet other than a vowel; also, a letter or character representing such a sound. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 49-70.

A *consonant* is the result of audible friction, squeezing, or stopping of the breath in some part of the mouth (or occasionally of the throat). The main distinction between vowels and *consonants* is, that while in the former the mouth configuration merely modifies the vocalized breath, which is therefore an essential element of the vowels, in *consonants* the narrowing or stopping of the oral passage is the foundation of the sound, and the state of the glottis is something secondary. *H. Sweet.*

con'so-nan'tal (-năn'tăl), *a.* Of the nature of a consonant; pertaining to or marked by consonants.

con'so-nant-ism (kŏn'sŏ-năn-tĭz'm), *n.* Use of consonants; a consonant formation, as by the consonantizing of a vowel; the consonant system of a language or dialect.

The subject of my book is "The Vocalism and *Consonantism* of Old English or Anglo-Saxon." *A. L. Mayhew.*

con'so-nant-ize' (-tīz'), *v. t. Phon.* To change into, or use as, a consonant. "The vowel is *consonantized*, that is, made closer in position." *Peile.*

con'so-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *consonus.* See CONSONANT.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

con'sort (kŏn'sôrt; -sôrt; *originally accented* con-sôrt'), *n.* [L. *consors, -sortis*; *con-* + *sors* lot, fate, share: cf. F. *consort.* See SORT.] **1.** A partner, companion, or colleague; now, fig. or specif.: **a** A wife or husband; spouse. *Milton.*

The snow-white gander, invariably accompanied by his darker *consort.* *Darwin*

b *Naut.* A ship keeping company with another.

2. [Cf. L. *consortium* fellowship, participation, or CONSORT, *v.*] An assembly or association of persons; a company; a group, a combination. *Obs. or R.*

In one *consort* there sat
Cruel revenge and rancorous despite. *Spenser.*

3. Concurrence or accord; conjunction; combination; association. "Working in *consort*." *Hare.*

Take it singly, and it carries an air of levity; but, in *consort* with the rest, has a meaning quite different. *Atterbury.*

4. [Perh. confused with *concert.*] Harmony of sounds; concert, as of musical instruments; also, a producing of such harmony, or the music produced; a concert. *Obs. or Hist.*

To make a sad *consort*,
Come let us join our mournful song with theirs. *Spenser.*

5. A group of jointly performing musicians. *Obs.*

consort of viols, *Music*, a set of four viol instruments played together.

con-sort' (kŏn-sôrt'), *v. i.*; CON-SORT'ED; CON-SORT'ING. [See CONSORT a company.] **1.** To unite or to keep company; to associate.

Which of the Grecian chiefs *consorts* with thee? *Dryden.*

2. To be or come into accord; harmonize; also, *Obs.*, to make harmony; play.

con-sort', *v. t.* **1.** To unite or join, as in affection, harmony, company, marriage, etc.; to associate.

He with his *consorted* Eve. *Milton.*
He begins to *consort* himself with men. *Locke.*

2. To escort or attend; accompany. *Obs.*

Thou, wretched boy, that didst *consort* him here,
Shalt with him hence. *Shak.*

3. To harmonize or sound in harmony. *Obs.*

con'sound (kŏn'sound; kŏn-sound'), *n.* [F. *consoude*, fr. L. *consolida* comfrey, *con-* + *solidus* solid, cf. *consolidare* to make solid. Cf. COMFREY, CONSOLIDATE.] Orig., a plant supposed to possess healing properties, identified by some with the comfrey; later, also, the bugle, daisy, and field larkspur (*Delphinium consolida*). The herbalists distinguished several species of a so-called genus *Consolida*, each referring to one of the above-named plants.

con'spe-cif'ic (kŏn'spē-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* Of the same species.

con-spec'tus (kŏn-spĕk'tŭs), *n.* [L.] A general survey, esp. a sketch or outline of a subject; a synopsis.

con-sperse' (-spûrs'), *a.* [L. *conspersus*, p. p. of *conspergere* to sprinkle; *con-* + *spargere* to scatter.] *Zoöl.* **a** Thickly and irregularly scattered, as fine spots, punctures, etc. **b** Thickly and irregularly strewn or spotted, as a surface.

con-sper'sion (-spûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conspersio.*] *Obs.* **1.** Act of sprinkling.

The *conspersion* and washing the doorposts. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Paste, dough.

con-spic'u-ous (-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *conspicuus*, fr. *conspicere* to get sight of, to perceive; *con-* + *specere, specere*, to look. See SPY.] Obvious to the eye or mind; plainly visible, manifest; hence, attracting or tending to attract attention, as by reason of size, brilliance, contrast, or station; striking; eminent; distinguished.

Conspicuous as the brightness of a star *Couper.*
A man who holds a *conspicuous* place in the political, ecclesiastical, and literary history of England *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Distinguished, eminent, famous, illustrious, celebrated. See PROMINENT.

— **con-spic'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con-spic'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

con-spir'a-cy (-spĭr'ă-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [See CONSPIRATION.] **1.** Act of conspiring; combination of men for an evil purpose, an agreement between two or more persons to commit a crime in concert, as treason, a plot.

I had forgot that foul *conspiracy*
Of the beast Caliban and his confederates. *Shak.*

2. A concurrence or general tendency, as of circumstances, to one event; harmonious action.

A *conspiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. *Law.* An agreement, manifesting itself in words or deeds, by which two or more persons confederate to do an unlawful act, or to use unlawful means to do an act which is lawful; confederacy.

Syn. — CONSPIRACY, PLOT, INTRIGUE, MACHINATION. A CONSPIRACY, as here compared (see defs for legal usage), is a combination, usually secret, of persons for evil or unlawful ends; as, "Certain of the Jews banded together, and bound themselves under a curse, saying that they would neither eat nor drink till they had killed Paul. And they were more than forty which had made this *conspiracy*" (*Acts* xxiii. 12, 13); "There's a knot, a gang, a pack, a *conspiracy* against me" (*Shak.*). PLOT stresses more strongly than *conspiracy* the idea of a carefully devised and secret plan or contrivance for mischievous or treacherous ends; it may or may not involve more than one person; as, "the artfulest, the wisest, the most toilsome and dexterous *plot* builders in the world" (*Thackeray*); "Our indiscretion sometimes serves us well, when our deep *plots* do pall" (*Shak.*). INTRIGUE (see etym) usually implies more complicated scheming than *plot*, and more petty or underhand dealings; as, "The diplomatic maneuvers and *intrigues* in which she [Elizabeth] excelled" (*J. R. Green*); "Mr. Swift hath finely described that passion for *intrigue*, that love of secrecy, slander, and lying, which belongs to weak people, hangers-on of weak courts" (*Thackeray*). With similar implications, *intrigue* is frequently used of a clandestine love affair; as, "Now love is dwindled to *intrigue*" (*Swift*). MACHINATION (usually *pl.*) emphasizes the crafty and tortuous processes of plotting or intriguing; as, "Tortured by some black trouble of the soul, and given over to the *machinations* of his deadliest enemy" (*Hawthorne*). See COMBINATION, ARTIFICE, PLAN.

Conspiracy of Am'boise' (ăN'bwaz'), *F. Hist.*, an unsuccessful Huguenot plot in 1560 to remove King Francis II. from the influence of the Guises, and carry into power the Prince of Condé.

con'spi-ra'tion (kŏn'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *conspiration*, L. *conspiratio.*] **1.** A conspiring; a conspiracy. *Obs. or R.*

2. Agreement or concurrence for some end or purpose; conspiracy. *Rare.*

All together form, by their harmonious *conspiration*, a healthy whole. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

con-sol'a-tress (kŏn-sŏl'ă-trĕs), **con-sol'a-trix** (-trĭks), *n.* [F. *consolatrice*] = CONSOLATRIX.

con'so-la'trix (kŏn'sō-lā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] A female consoler.

con-sole'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

con-sol'er (kŏn-sōl'ẽr), *n.* One who consoles.

con-sol'id, *v. t.* [L. *consolidare*: cf. F. *consolider.*] To make solid or sound; consolidate. *Obs.*

Con-sol'i-da. (kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dă), *n.* See CONSOUND, *n.*

consolidation act. *Eng.* Any of various acts consolidating various provisions for convenience of incorporation in other acts by reference, to secure uniformity.

con-sol'i-da'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.

consolidation type. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*

con-sol'i-da-tive (kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *consolidatif.*] Tending or having power to consolidate; healing. [tion. *Obs.*]

con-sol'i-da'ture, *n.* Consolidation.

con-sol'ing (kŏn-sōl'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of CONSOLE. — **con-sol'ing-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **con'som'ma'tion'** (kŏn'sŏ'mā'shŏn'), *n.* [F.] A repast taken at a café or restaurant. [*Obs.*]

con'so-nant. *adv.* Consonantly

con'so-nan'tic, *a.* Consonantal.

con'so-nant-ly, *adv* of CONSONANT.

con'so-nant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

consonant shifting. *Philol.* = LAUTVERSCHIEBUNG.

con'so-nate, *v. t.* [L. *consonare* to sound together.] To sound in consonance. *Rare.* [*Obs*]

con'so-nate, *a.* Consonant.

con'so-pite, *a.* [L. *consopitus*, p. p. of *consopire.*] Lulled to sleep. *Obs.*

con'so-pite, *v. t.* To lull to sleep; quiet, compose. *Obs.* —

con'so-pi'tion (kŏn'sŏ-pĭsh'ŭn), *n. Obs.*

con-sorce', **consorss**, *n.* [OF. *consorce*] Company; association. *Obs.* — *a.* Associated. *Obs.*

‖ **con sor-di'ni** (kŏn sôr-dē'nē). [It] *Music.* With the mutes (in violin playing); with the dampers, that is, not raising them with the damper pedal (in pianoforte playing); — used as a direction.

con-sort'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Obs. or R.* [sorts.

con-sort'er, *n.* One who consorts.

con-sor'tial (kŏn-sôr'shăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a consortium.

con-sor'tion (kŏn-sôr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consortio*] Association. *R.*

con'sort-ism (kŏn'sôrt-ĭz'm), *n. Biol.* Symbiosis (which see).

con-sor'ti-um (kŏn-sôr'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fellowship.] *Law.* Fellowship; partnership; union.

con-sort'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

con'sort-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

consoude † CONSOUND. — **consouder**, *n. Obs.*

con-sound', *v. t.* [OF. *consoder.* Cf. CONSOUND, *n.*, CONSOLIDATE.] To join together in healing. *Obs.*

con-spe'cies (kŏn-spē'shēz; -shĭz), *n.* A congeneric species; also, *Zoöl.*, a subspecies or variety.

con-spect', *n.* [L. *conspectus.*] View; sight; *Astrol.*, aspect. *Obs. & R.*

con-spect's-ble (kŏn-spĕk'tă-bl), *a.* Easy to be seen. *Rare.*

con-spec'tion, *n.* [Ct. OF. *conspection*, L. *conspectio.*] Act of beholding or seeing. *Obs.*

con'spec-tu'i-ty (-spĕk-tū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Faculty of seeing; sight. *Obs.*
Shak. (*Coriolanus*, II. i).

con-spic'a-ble, *a.* [L. *conspectabilis*] Visible; evident. *Obs.*

con-spic'u-ous. † CONSPICUOUS.

con'spi-cu'i-ty (kŏn'spĭ-kū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being clear, bright, or conspicuous. *R.*

con-spir'ant (kŏn-spīr'ănt), *a.*

con-spir'a-tor (kŏn-spīr'ā-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *conspirateur.*] One engaged in a conspiracy; a plotter.

con-spire' (-spīr'), *v. i.*; CON-SPIRED' (-spīrd'); CON-SPIR'ING (-spīr'ĭng). [F. *conspirer*, L. *conspirare* to blow together, harmonize, agree, plot, *con-* + *spirare* to breathe, blow. See SPIRIT.] **1.** To make an agreement, esp. a secret agreement, to do some act, as to commit treason or a crime, or to do some unlawful deed; to plot together, also, formerly, of one person, to contrive or plot secretly.

They *conspired* against [Joseph] to slay him. *Gen.* XXXVII. 18.

2. To concur or work to one end; agree.

The press, the pulpit, and the stage
Conspire to censure and expose our age *Roscommon.*

3. To breathe together or in accord, as in singing. *Latinism.*

Syn.—Unite, concur, combine, complot, confederate, league. See COOPERATE.

con-spire', *v. t.* **1.** To plot; plan; combine for.

Angry clouds *conspire* your overthrow. *Bp Hall*

2. To unite to produce; concur to. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

con'sta-ble (kŭn'stă-b'l, 277), *n.* [ME. *conestable, conestable*, a constable (in sense 1), OF. *conestable*, F. *connétable*, LL. *conestabulus, comes stabuli*, orig., count of the stable, master of the horse, equerry; *comes* count (L. companion) + L. *stabulum* stable. See COUNT a nobleman; STABLE.] **1.** A high officer in the monarchial and princely establishments of the Middle Ages. From being, as the name denotes, chief groom of the stable, the constable became the chief officer of the household, army, or the like. The **Constable of France** became the first officer of the crown, and as such commander in chief of the army and supreme judge of the military courts and the courts of chivalry, with other minor powers. The office was abolished in 1627; it was revived by Napoleon I., but discontinued upon his overthrow. The **Constable**, or **Lord High Constable**, **of England** was likewise one of the highest officers of the crown, commander in chief of the forces, and a high judicial officer. The office was forfeited by attainder by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in 1521, and has been revived only for special occasions, as at the coronation of the sovereigns. The **Constable of Scotland** was a similar officer, whose title now remains only as a hereditary dignity of the earls of Errol.

2. The warden or keeper of a royal castle or fortress or of a fortified town. The office survives as the official title of the warden of the Tower of London and of Dover and Windsor castles, appointed by the crown

3. Orig., a military officer; now, any of various officers of the peace having power as a conservator of the public peace, and bound to execute the warrants of judicial officers.

4. Specif., In Great Britain: **a** The **high constable**, an officer of a hundred or other large district originally charged with certain military duties. The office became practically obsolete as the result of the High Constable Act of 1869. **b** The **petty constable**, a parish or township officer appointed as conservator of the peace, to execute the process of the justices of the peace, etc. The petty constable has now been generally superseded by the county police. **c** A member of the county police, also called the **county constabulary**, the chief officer of which is called the **chief constable**. **d** Any of several officials of the Channel Islands, Jersey, or Guernsey, with somewhat similar functions.

con'sta-ble-wick' (-wĭk'), *n.* [*constable* + *wick* a village.] The office, jurisdiction, or district of a constable.

con-stab'u-la-ry (kŏn-stăb'ū-lă-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *constabularius* an equerry. See CONSTABLE.] Of or pertaining to a constable; consisting of constables. — **con-stab'u-lar** (-lẽr), *a.*

con-stab'u-la-ry, *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1. a** The office of a constable. *Obs.* **b** A constablewick.

2. The collective body of constables in any town, district, or country.

3. An armed force of a civil government, distinct from the regular army; a police force of a country or dependency, organized on military lines; as, the Philippines *Constabulary;* the Royal *Constabulary* of Ireland. In the Philippines the Constabulary consists of enlisted native soldiers with American officers.

con'stan-cy (kŏn'stăn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *constantia.* See CONSTANT.] **1.** Steadfastness or firmness of mind; persevering resolution; esp., firmness under sufferings, steadiness in attachments, or perseverance in enterprise; fidelity.

A fellow of plain uncoined *constancy* *Shak*
Constancy and contempt of danger. *Prescott.*

2. State or quality of being constant or steadfast; freedom from change, stability; fixedness; immutability.

Ever changing, like a joyless eye
That finds no object worth its *constancy.* *Shelley.*

3. A thing that is permanent. *C. E. Craddock.*

4. A Japanese stonecrop (*Sedum sieboldii*) cultivated for its abundant pink flowers.

Syn.—Attachment, adherence, faith, steadfastness; loyalty, fealty, allegiance; truth, honesty, integrity; devotedness, ardor, eagerness, earnestness, zeal.—CONSTANCY, FIDELITY, FAITHFULNESS, DEVOTION. CONSTANCY, as here compared (see FIRMNESS), implies steadfastness of attachment or adherence, esp. in love or friendship; as, "While thou livest, dear Kate, take a fellow of plain and uncoined *constancy;* for he perforce must do thee right, because he hath not the gift to woo in other places" (*Shak.*); "Or was . . . of *constancy* no root infixed, that either they love nothing or not long" (*Milton*). FIDELITY implies unswerving loyalty or allegiance, not only to a person, but also to a principle, a duty, a trust; as, "Who, being a simple-hearted woman, with but one rule of faith and right, never thought of swerving from her *fidelity* to the exiled family" (*Thackeray*); "*Fidelity* to engagements is a virtue" (*Bentham*). *Fidelity* is often used of exact adherence or literal correspondence to an original; as, "There are minutiæ in every language which transfused into another will spoil the version. Such extreme *fidelity* is in fact unfaithful" (*Cowper*). FAITHFULNESS frequently implies a warmer or more personal relation than *fidelity;* as, "To show forth thy lovingkindness in the morning, and thy *faithfulness* every night" (*Ps.* xcii. 2). DEVOTION, as here compared (see DEVOUT), suggests great strength or ardency of attachment or loyalty; as, "It shows my earnestness of affection . . . my *devotion*" (*Shak.*); "Insectlike *devotion* to a creed" (*J. A. Symonds*); "With that *devotion* we bestow when goddesses appear below" (*Swift*). See LOYALTY, ATTACHMENT.

con'stant (kŏn'stănt), *a.* [L. *constans, -antis*, p. pr. of *constare* to stand firm, to be consistent; *con-* + *stare* to stand: cf. F. *constant.* See STAND; cf. COST, *v. t.*] **1.** Firm or steadfast; resolute; also, faithful, true.

Both loving one fair maid, they yet remained *constant* friends.
Sir P. Sidney

I am *constant* to my purposes. *Shak.*

2. Fixed or invariable; uniform; specif., *Math. & Physics*, remaining unchanged or invariable, as a quantity, force, law, error.

Unstaid and skittish in all motions else
Save in the *constant* image of the creature
That is beloved. *Shak.*

3. Continually recurring; regular; persistent; perpetual.

His gift, his *constant* courtship, nothing gained. *Dryden.*
The *constant* creaking of a country sign. *Cowper.*

4. Consistent. *Obs.*

5. Firm or steady; immovable; solid,—sometimes opposed to *fluid. Obs.*

If you mix them, you may turn these two fluid liquors into a *constant* body. *Boyle*

6. Confident; positive; also, certain. *Obs.*

Syn.—Firm, steadfast, faithful. See CONTINUAL.

constant error. **a** *Math.* See ERROR. **b** *Psychol.* A persistent error, either positive or negative, in judgments or perceptions of a real magnitude.—**c. quantity.** *Math.* = CONSTANT, *n.*, 2.—**c. white.** = PERMANENT WHITE.

con'stant, *n.* **1.** That which is not subject to change; that which is invariable.

2. *Physics*, etc. A numerical quantity expressing some physical law or magnitude as a fixed relation, or expressing a condition of adjustment of an instrument of precision, or a natural property or condition of a substance, which retains the same value throughout an investigation or process provided the conditions remain unchanged; as, the *constant* or aberration; the collimation *constant* of a transit instrument; the dielectric *constant* of quartz.

3. *Math.* A magnitude that is supposed not to change its value in a certain discussion or stage of investigation;—distinguished from a *variable;* but constants at one stage of the investigation are often variables at another. A constant that has the same value under all circumstances, as the number 10, is called an *absolute constant.*

constant of aberration, *or* **aberration constant,** *Astron.*, a number which by substitution in the general formula for aberration enables a prediction to be made of the effect of aberration on a star anywhere situated. Its value is 20″.47. —**c. of capillarity.** *Physics.* See SURFACE TENSION.—**c. of gravitation,** *Physics*, the acceleration per unit of time produced by the attraction of a unit of mass at unit distance. It has been determined to be 6.6579×10^{-8} in C. G. S. units. Its symbol is g.—**c. of integration,** *Math.*, an arbitrary constant that may be added to every result of indefinite integration.—**c. of refraction.** = SPECIFIC REFRACTIVE POWER.

Con'stan-tin'i-an (kŏn'stăn-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Constantine the Great or his period, about 306–337 A.D.

Con-stan'ti-no-pol'i-tan (kŏn-stăn'tĭ-nō-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with, Constantinople.

Constantinopolitan councils. See COUNCIL, *Table.*—**C. Creed.** See NICENE CREED **b.**

con'stant-ly (kŏn'stănt-lĭ), *adv.* In a constant manner; with constancy; esp., uniformly; continuously.

But she *constantly* affirmed that it was even so. *Acts* xii 15.

con'stat (kŏn'stăt), *n.* [L., it is evident.] *Law.* A certificate showing what appears upon record touching a matter in question; hence, popularly, positive evidence.

con-state' (kŏn-stāt'), *v. t.* [F. *constater.* See CONSTAT.] To evidence positively; to establish; as, *constating* instruments. *Chiefly Scots Law.*

con'stel-late (kŏn'stĕl-lāt; kŏn-stĕl'lāt), *v. i.*; CON'STEL-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -ăt-ĕd); CON'STEL-LAT'ING (-ĭng). [*con-* + L. *stellatus*, p. p. See STELLATE.] To join luster; to shine with united radiance, or one general light. *Rare.*

The several things which engage our affections . . . shine forth and *constellate* in God. *Boyle*

con'stel-late, *v. t.* **1.** *Astrol. Obs.* **a** To affect with stellar influence. **b** To cast the horoscope of. *Oxf. E. D.* **c** To fashion under, or be determined or destined by, an especial conjunction of planets.

2. To unite in one luster or radiance, as stars.

Who know how to *constellate* these lights. *Boyle*

3. To set or adorn with stars or constellations; as, *constellated* heavens; to stud. *J. Barlow.*

constellated image, a preservative image formed under a certain constellation, as to counteract fever, dropsy, etc.

con'stel-la'tion (kŏn'stĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *constellation*, L. *constellatio.*] **1.** Configuration of the stars, esp. at one's birth (cf. HOROSCOPE); hence, character or disposition as determined by one's stars.

It is *constellation*, which causeth all that a man doeth. *Gower.*
Happy *constellations* on that hour
Shed their selectest influence *Milton.*

2. Any one of a number of arbitrary groups of fixed stars, or a division (with imaginary outlines) of the stellar heavens including such a group. Each of the early constellations is named after some mythological personage, animal, or inanimate object whose image has a fancied correspondence to the configuration of the stars. Many constellations are of great antiquity; others, esp. in the southern hemisphere, are modern. In each of the constellations now recognized by astronomers (about 90 in number) the brightest stars, both named and unnamed, are designated nearly in the order of brilliancy by the letters of the Greek alphabet; as, *α* Tauri (Aldebaran) is the first star of Taurus, *γ* Orionis (Bellatrix) is the third star of Orion.

CONSTELLATIONS NORTH OF THE ZODIAC.

Andromeda, the Chained Lady.	**Lacerta**, the Lizard.
Aquila, the Eagle.	**Leo Minor**, the Lesser Lion.
Auriga, the Wagoner, or the Charioteer.	**Lynx**, the Lynx.
Bootes, the Herdsman.	**Lyra**, the Lyre.
Camelopardalis, Camelopardus, Camellus*, the Giraffe.	**Ophiuchus**, the Serpent Bearer (sometimes called *Serpentarius*).
Canes Venatici, the Hunting Dogs. [Charr.	**Pegasus**, the Winged Horse
Cassiopeia, the Lady in the	**Perseus**, Rescuer, or the Champion.
Cepheus, the Monarch.	**Sagitta**, the Arrow
Coma Berenices, Berenice's Hair	**Scutum (Sobieskii)**, the Shield of Sobieski.
Corona Borealis, Corona*, the Northern Crown.	**Serpens**, the Serpent.
Cygnus, the Swan.	**Serpentarius** (see OPHIUCHUS).
Delphinus, the Dolphin.	**Triangulum**, the (Northern) Triangle. [Bear.
Draco, the Dragon.	**Ursa Major, Ursa***, the Great
Equuleus, the Foal	**Ursa Minor**, the Lesser Bear.
Hercules.	**Vulpecula**, the Little Fox.

CONSTELLATIONS OF THE ZODIAC.

Aries, the Ram.	**Libra**, the Balance.
Taurus, the Bull.	**Scorpio**, the Scorpion.
Gemini, the Twins.	**Sagittarius**, the Archer.
Cancer, the Crab.	**Capricornus**, Capricorn.
Leo, the Lion.	**Aquarius**, the Water Bearer.
Virgo, the Virgin.	**Pisces**, the Fishes.

CONSTELLATIONS SOUTH OF THE ZODIAC.

Antlia (Pneumatica), the Air Pump.	**Hydrus**, the Water Snake.
Apus, the Bird of Paradise.	**Indus**, the Indian.
Ara, the Altar.	**Lepus**, the Hare.
Argo, Argo Navis, the Ship Argo; subdivided into: (1) Carina, the Keel; (2) **Malus**, the Mast; (3) **Puppis**, the Poop; (4) **Vela**, the Sails.	**Lupus**, the Wolf.
	Malus (see ARGO).
	Mensa, Mons Mensæ, the Table Mountain.
	Microscopium, the Microscope.
	Monoceros, the Unicorn.
Cælum, the Sculptor's Tool.	**Musca**, the Fly.
Canis Major, Canis*, the Dog.	**Norma**, the Rule.
Canis Minor, the Lesser Dog.	**Octans**, the Octant.
Carina (see ARGO).	**Orion**, the Giant Hunter.
Centaurus, the Centaur.	**Pavo**, the Peacock.
Cetus, the Sea Monster.	**Phœnix**, the Phœnix.
Chamæleon, the Chameleon.	**Pictor**, the Painter's Easel.
Circinus, the Compasses.	**Piscis Australis** (or **Austrinus**), **Piscis***, the Southern Fish.
Columba (Noæ), Noah's Dove	**Puppis** (see ARGO).
Corona Australis, Corolla*, the Wreath.	**Reticulum**, the Net.
Corvus, the Crow.	**Sculptor**, the Sculptor's Workshop.
Crater, the Cup.	**Sextans**, the Sextant.
Crux, the Cross.	**Telescopium**, the Telescope.
Dorado, the Goldfish, or the Swordfish [(Po).	**Tucana**, the Toucan.
Eridanus, the River Eridanus	**Triangulum**, the (Southern) Triangle.
Fornax, the Furnace.	**Vela** (see ARGO).
Grus, the Crane.	**Volans, Piscis Volans**, the Flying Fish.
Horologium, the Clock.	
Hydra, the Sea Serpent.	

* Proctor's abbreviated name (not extensively adopted).

3. Fig.: An assemblage of splendors or excellences.

The *constellation* of genius . . . which was to shed a glory over the meridian and close of Philip's reign. *Prescott*

con-stel'la-to-ry (kŏn-stĕl'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, relating to, or resembling, an asterism or group of stars.

con'ster-nate (kŏn'stẽr-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *consternatus*, p. p. of *consternare.*] To fill with consternation.

con'ster-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consternatio*, fr. *consternare* to overcome, perplex, an acessory form of *consternere* to throw down, prostrate; *con-* + *sternere* to spread out, throw down: cf. F. *consternation.* See STRATUM.] Amazement or horror that confounds the faculties and incapacitates for reflection; dismay

The chiefs around,
In silence wrapped, in *consternation* drowned,
Attend the stern reply. *Pope.*

Syn.—Alarm, horror, fright, amazement, astonishment, surprise, panic, perturbation. See FEAR.

con'sti-pate (kŏn'stĭ-pāt), *v. t.*; CON'STI-PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd); CON'STI-PAT'ING (-pāt'ĭng). [L. *constipatus*, p. p. of *constipare; con-* + *stipare* to crowd together. See COSTIVE.]

1. To crowd or cram into a narrow compass; to press together; to condense. *Now Rare.*

Of cold the property is to condense and *constipate.* *Bacon.*
Constipated vapors blotching the lustrous disk. *Agnes M. Clerke.*

2. To stop (a channel) by filling it, and preventing passage through it; as, to *constipate* the capillary vessels.

3. *Med.* To render costive; to cause constipation in.

con'sti-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *constipatio* a crowding together: cf. F. *constipation.*] **1.** Act of constipating; state of being constipated; condensation. *Now Rare.*

Fullness of matter, or a pretty close *constipation* . . . of its particles. *Boyle.*

2. A state of the bowels in which the evacuations are infrequent and difficult, or the intestines become filled with hardened feces; costiveness.

con-stit'u-en-cy (kŏn-stĭt'ū-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). **1.** A body of constituents, as the body of citizens or voters in a representative district; loosely, the body of residents of such a district; also, the district represented.

2. Any similar body, as of customers or subscribers. *Colloq.*

con-stit'u-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *constituens, -entis*, p. pr.: cf. F. *constituant.* See CONSTITUTE.] **1.** Serving to form, compose, or make up; component or constitutive.

Body, soul, and reason are the three parts necessarily *constituent* of a man. *Dryden.*

2. Having power to elect or appoint.

A question of right arises between the *constituent* and representative body. *Junius.*

3. Having power to form or revise a constitution; as, a *constituent* assembly.

Constituent Assembly. [F. *Assemblée constituante.*] *F. Hist.* See NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.—**c. whole.** See WHOLE.

con-stit'u-ent, *n.* **1.** One that constitutes or constructs.

Their first composure and origination require a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance. *Sir M. Hale.*

[L. *conspirans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *conspirant.*] Conspiring *Rare.*—*n.* A conspirator. *Rare.*

con-spir'a-to'ri-al (kŏn-spīr'ă-tō'rĭ-ăl), **con-spir'a-to-ry** (-spīr'ă-tō-rĭ), *a* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, conspiracy or conspirators.

con-spir'a-tress (-trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of CONSPIRATOR. [acy. *Obs.*]

con-spire'ment, *n.* A conspiracy.

con-spir'er (-spīr'ẽr), *n.* A conspirator

con-spir'ing, *p. pr.* of CONSPIRE.—**con-spir'ing-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **con spi'ri-to** (kŏn spē'rē-tō). [It.] *Music.* With spirit or animation

con-spis'sate, *v. t.* [L. *conspissatus*, p. p. of *conspissare.*] To make dense or thicken. *Obs.*—**con'spis-sa'tion,** *n. Obs.*

con-spon'sor, *n.* [L.] A witness or joint surety *Obs.*

con-spur'cate (kŏn-spûr'kāt; kŏn'spûr-), *v. t.* [L. *conspurcatus*, p. p. of *conspurcare.*] *Obs.* To pollute; defile.—**con-spur'cate,** *a.*—**con'spur-ca'tion** (kŏn'spûr-kā'shŭn), *n.* Const., *or* **const.** *Abbr.* Constable; Constantin; Constitution.

con'sta-ble-ry (kŭn'stă-b'l-rĭ), *n.* [OF. *conestablerie.*] = CONSTABULARY, 1. *Obs.*

con'sta-ble-ship', *n.* See -SHIP. of CONSTABLE. *Rare.*

con-stab'lish (kŏn-stăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To establish coördinately or concomitantly. *Rare.*

con-stab'u-la-to-ry (-ū-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.* & *n.* Constabulary. *Obs. or R.*

Con'stance (kŏn'stăns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *Constantia*, prop., firmness, constancy. See CONSTANCY.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. L. *Constantia* (kŏn-stăn'shĭ-ă; -shĭ-ă); F. *Constance* (k ôN'stäNs'); It. *Costanza* (kō-stän'tsa); Sp. *Costenza* (kō-stĕn'thä; 268), *Constanza* (kŏn-stän'tha); Pg. *Constancia* (kŏn-stăN'sē-ă); G. *Constanze* (kŏn-shtänt'sĕ); G. & *D. Constantia* (G., kŏn-shtänt'sē-ă; D. -stän'tĭ-ă). **2.** In Shakespeare's "King John," the devoted, strong-minded, and wretched widowed mother of Prince Arthur, Duke of Bretagne. [*Obs.*

con'stance, *n.* [F.] Constancy.

Con'stans (kŏn'stănz), *n.* [L. See CONSTANT, *a.*] A legendary king of Britain, grandfather of King Arthur.

Con'stant (kŏn'stănt), *n.* [From L. *Constans.* See CONSTANT, *a.*] Lit., firm; faithful; = masc. prop. name. L. *Constans* (kŏn'stănz), *Constantius* (kŏn-stăn'shĭ-ŭs); It. *Costante* (kō-stän'tā), *Costanzo* (kō-stant'sō); Sp. *Constancio* (kŏn-stăn'thē-ō; 138); Pg. *Constancio* (kŏN-stăN'sē-ō); G. *Constanz* (kŏn'shtänts).

con'stant-an (kŏn'stăn-tăn), *n.* [Coined from CONSTANT, *a.*] An alloy of equal parts of nickel and copper, used in some electric resistance standards.

Con-stan'ti-a (kŏn-stăn'shĭ-ă; -shă), *n.* A superior wine, white and red, from Constantia, in Cape Colony.

‖ **con-stan'ti-a et vir-tu'te.** [L.] By firmness and vigor.

Con'stan-tine (kŏn'stăn-tĭn), *n.* [L. *Constantinus.* Cf. CONSTANT.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Constantinus* (-tī'nŭs); It. *Costantino* (kō'stän-tē'nō); Sp. & Pg. *Constantino* (kŏn'stän-tē'nō); *Pg.* kŏn'stăn-tē'nŭ); G. *Constantin* (kŏn'stän-tēn').

con'stant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

con'stel-late, *a.* Constellated.

con'ster (kŏn'stẽr). Obs or dial var. of CONSTRUE

con-still', *v. t.* [*con-* + *still*, v.] To distill. *Obs.*

constipe, *v. t* [L. *constipare*: cf. F. *constiper.*] To constipate. *Obs.*

con-stip'u-la'tion (kŏn-stĭp'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* See CO-, 3 a.

con'sti-tue, *v. t* & *i.* [F. *constituer.*] To constitute. *Obs.*

con-stit'u-ent-ly, *adv.* of CONSTITUENT. See -LY.

‖ **con'sti-tu'ta pe-cu'ni-a.** [L., (a sum of) money agreed upon.] *Rom. Law.* = PACTUM DE CONSTITUTO. [law. *Obs.*]

con'sti-tute, *n.* An established

2. That which constitutes or composes, as a part, or an essential part; a component; an element.
We know how to bring these *constituents* together, and to cause them to form water. *Tyndall.*
3. One who aids, as an elector, in the establishment of the rights of another as his representative in a legislative body; broadly, any citizen or resident of a district represented, considered with reference to the representative.
The electors in the district of a Representative in Congress, or in the legislature of a State, are termed his *constituents.* *Abbott.*
4. *Law.* A person who appoints another to act for him as attorney in fact; a principal.
5. *Phys. Chem.* Any of the chemical substances in a system, whether element or compound. Cf. COMPONENT.
Syn. — See COMPONENT.

con'sti-tute (kŏn'stĭ-tūt), *v. t.*; CON'STI-TUT'ED (-tūt'ĕd); CON'STI-TUT'ING (-tūt'ĭng). [L. *constitutus*, p. p. of *constituere* to constitute; *con-* + *statuere* to place. See STATUTE.] **1.** To set or station in a given place, state, or character; esp., to appoint, depute, or ordain to an office or function; to make, as by fiat; as, he *constituted* himself their guide.
Me didst Thou *constitute* a priest of thine. *Wordsworth*
2. To set up; establish; variously: to enact or put in force, as a law; to found, as a social or political institution; to give due or lawful form to, as a proceeding or a document; to fix or determine, as a trait or characteristic.
Laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority. *Jer. Taylor.*
3. To form; to make up, as being the constitutive element or elements; as, vivacity *constitutes* her greatest charm.
Truth and reason *constitute* that intellectual gold that defies destruction. *Johnson.*
4. To form or make, as by a constructive act; as, human nature being *constituted* finite, human knowledge must always be limited.
constituted authorities, the established, or de facto, officers of government, collectively, as of a nation, city, town, etc.

con'sti-tute, *a.* [L. *constitutus.*] Constituted; established; formed.
constitute whole. See WHOLE.

con'sti-tu'tion (kŏn'stĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* [F. *constitution*, L. *constitutio.*] **1.** Act or process of constituting; esp., act of enacting, establishing, or appointing.
2. That form of being, or structure and connection of parts, which constitutes and characterizes a system or body; natural structure, texture, or conformation.
The physical *constitution* of the sun. *Sir J Herschel.*
3. The aggregate of the physical and vital powers of an individual; physique or physical nature; also, the aggregate of an individual's mental powers or qualities; temperament or disposition.
He defended himself with . . . less passion than was expected from his *constitution.* *Clarendon.*
4. The mode of organization of a society is the organization of its individuals into specialized associations for achieving various social ends. *F. H. Giddings.*
5. An authoritative ordinance, regulation, or enactment; esp., one made by a Roman emperor, or one affecting ecclesiastical doctrine or discipline. Also, an established custom.
An imperial *constitution* is what the emperor settles by decree, edict, or letter. *W. A. Hunter (Gaius).*
6. The fundamental, organic law or principles of government of a nation, state, society, or other organized body of men, embodied in written documents, or implied in the institutions and customs of the country or society; also, a written instrument embodying such organic law, and laying down fundamental rules and principles for the conduct of affairs. The British constitution belongs to what are called **unwritten constitutions**, and any customary, rule of action, or ordinary act of Parliament may be modified by an ordinary act of Parliament. The Constitution of the United States belongs to the class of **rigid constitutions**, and cannot be modified in its expression itself except through such proceeding as the Constitution ordains. Gradual and essential changes take place in the effect of the Constitution's unconscious growth and written constitutions through given to both customary law by the judiciary. The Constitution of the United States was framed at Philadelphia in 1787 by a convention called because of the failure of the Articles of Confederation to provide an effective national government. It was adopted and signed on Sept. 17, 1787, by representatives of all the thirteen original States except Rhode Island; and by August, 1788, it had been ratified by eleven States, and went into effect between them. Amendments I to X (the *Bill of Rights*) were ratified (by eleven States) between Nov. 20, 1789, and Dec. 15, 1791; Amendments XI and XII were adopted in 1798 and 1804, respectively; Amendments XIII, XIV, and XV were adopted in 1865, 1868, and 1870, respectively.
The modern term *constitution* may be defined as the body of rules and maxims in accordance with which the powers of sovereignty are habitually exercised. *T. M. Cooley.*
The relation of the governmental organs to each other and to the state is what determines, more than anything else, the character of a *constitution.* *J. W Burgess.*
7. *Rom. Law.* Act of entering into a pactum de constituto.
Constitution of Basil, *or* **Constitution of the three emperors.** = PROCHIRON. — **Constitutions of Clarendon,** *Eng. Hist.*, a body of 16 declarations of the law adopted in 1164 at a council of the bishops and barons held at Clarendon, abridging the right of benefit of clergy, and in other ways defining and limiting the rights of the clergy as to advowsons, tithes, ordination of villeins, departure from the realm, appeal to Rome, etc. — **the Constitution,** *U. S. Navy*, a frigate launched in 1797, famed for her victories and exploits in the War of 1812. She is the subject of Holmes's poem "Old Ironsides."

con'sti-tu'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Belonging to, or inherent in, the constitution, or structure of body or mind; as, a *constitutional* infirmity.
2. For the benefit of one's constitution or health.
A two hours' *constitutional* walk in the afternoons. *T. Hughes.*
3. Pertaining to the composition of anything; essential.
The rise, progress, and now the fall of this very *constitutional* part of the national force. *Scott.*
4. In accordance with, or authorized by, the constitution of a state or a society; as, *constitutional* reforms.
5. Regulated by, dependent on, or secured by, a constitution; as, *constitutional* government or rights.
6. Relating to a constitution, or established form of government; as, a *constitutional* crisis.
The ancient *constitutional* traditions of the state. *Macaulay.*
7. Loyal to, or supporting, the constitution.
constitutional clergy, *F. Hist.*, that portion of the clergy which gave adhesion to the civil constitution of the clergy provided in 1790 by the National Assembly. — **c. formula.** See FORMULA. — **c. law.** **a** The law that has to do with the subject matter and with the interpretation and construction of constitutions, or that which deals with the nature and organization of government, its sovereign powers and their distribution and mode of exercise, and the relation of the sovereign to the subjects or citizens. **b** Specif., of any particular state, its constitution, with, or as developed by, the judicial constructions and interpretations which it has received. — **C. Right,** *F. Politics*, the Rallies. — **C. Union party,** *U. S. Hist.*, the temporary party which convened in May, 1860, and nominated for the Presidency John Bell of Tennessee. It carried Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

con'sti-tu'tion-al (kŏn'stĭ-tū'shŭn-ăl), *n.* **1.** A walk or other exercise taken for one's health or constitution. *Colloq.* *Thackeray.*
The men trudged diurnal *constitutionals* along the different roads. *Compton Reade.*
2. [*cap.*] A Constitutionalist, as in France about 1790.
3. *F. Hist.* One of the constitutional clergy. *Cath. Dict.*

con'sti-tu'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Adherence to, or government according to, constitutional principles or forms; also, a constitutional system of government.

con'sti-tu'tion-al-ist, *n.* **1.** An adherent of some particular constitution, or an advocate or student of, or a writer on, constitutionalism or constitutions. Specif. [*cap.*]: **a** *U. S. Hist.* (1) An advocate of the Federal Constitution about the time of its adoption (1787). (2) In Pennsylvania, about 1787, one of a party advocating the retention of the State Constitution of 1776. (3) In Pennsylvania, about 1804, one of the moderate faction of the Democratic-Republican party. **b** In France, an advocate or framer of the constitution of 1789–90. **c** In England, about 1870–80, sometimes, a Conservative. **d** In Spain, a liberal.
2. One who takes a constitutional. *Jocose.*

con'sti-tu'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *constitutionnalité.*] Quality or state of being constitutional; esp., state of being consistent with the provisions of governmental constitution.

con'sti-tu'tion-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In accordance with the constitution, or natural disposition of the mind or body; naturally; as, he was *constitutionally* timid.
2. In accordance with the constitution, or fundamental law; legally; as, he was not *constitutionally* appointed.
Nothing would induce them to acknowledge that [such] an assembly . . . was *constitutionally* a Parliament. *Macaulay.*

con'sti-tu'tive (kŏn'stĭ-tū'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *constitutif.*] **1.** Tending or assisting to constitute or compose; elemental; essential.
An ingredient and *constitutive* part of every virtue. *Barrow*
2. Having power to enact, establish, or create; instituting.
3. Entering into the essential nature; entering into the nature as a formative element or necessary attribute.
Some processes that actually do mingle with our moral experience; only, not as its *constitutive* essentials, but as its subsidiary accidents. *J Martineau.*
4. *Kantianism.* True in fact, or in the nature of things, or involving such truth; — contrasted with *regulative.*
5. *Physics & Chem.* Pertaining to, or dependent on, constitution; as, a *constitutive* property. Cf. COLLIGATIVE.
constitutive equation. *Math.* **a** An equation viewed as of itself constituting, or calling into being, the concept, locus, or function that it defines; thus $a + a' = 0$ and $i \cdot i + 1 = 0$ create the notions of the negative a' and the imaginary i, which they define. **b** The equation of a locus.
— **con'sti-tu'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **con'sti-tu'tive-ness,** *n. Rare.*

con'sti-tu'tive, *n.* That which enters into the constitution of anything; one of the qualities or characters which make a thing what it is; an element; constituent.

con'sti-tu'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L., an arranger, fr. *constituere* to constitute.] **1.** One who frames a constitution.
2. *Rom. Law.* One who enters into a pactum de constituto.

con-strain' (kŏn-strān'), *v. t.*; CON-STRAINED' (-strānd'); CON-STRAIN'ING. [OF. *constreindre*, F. *contraindre*, L. *constringere*; *con-* + *stringere* to draw tight. See STRAIN; cf. CONSTRICT, CONSTRINGE.] **1.** To compel; force, necessitate; oblige.
The love of Christ *constraineth* us. 2 *Cor.* v. 14.
I was *constrained* to appeal unto Cæsar. *Acts* xxviii. 1.
2. Hence, specif.: **a** To force or produce in an unnatural or strained manner; as, a *constrained* smile. **b** To take by force, as a town. *Obs.* **c** To violate; ravish. *Obs. Shak.*
3. To secure by bonds; to chain, bind, or confine; also, to constrict or constringe.
When winter frosts *constrain* the fields with cold *Dryden.*
4. To bring into narrow compass; clasp tightly; compress.
How the strait stays the slender waist *constrain.* *Gay.*
5. To hold back by force; to restrain; to repress.
My ears in caves *constrains* the winds *Dryden.*
That God of Nature, who, within us still,
Inclines our actions, not *constrains* our will. *Pope.*
6. To oppress or distress; to reduce to straits. *Obs. or R.*
7. *Mech.* **a** To prevent the occurrence of (motion), except in a particular manner; as, the relative motions of the parts of any machine are always *constrained.* **b** To prevent the operation, esp. the motion, of (a material point or body), except in a particular and definite manner; as, to *constrain* a part of a mechanism.
Syn. — Compel, force, drive, impel, urge, press.

con-strain', *v. i.* To force or oblige; compel.

con-strained' (-strānd'), *p. a.* of CONSTRAIN; esp., marked by constraint; forced; cramped; as, a *constrained* manner.
— **con-strain'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **con-strain'ed-ness,** *n.*

con-strain'ment (kŏn-strān'mĕnt), *n.* Constraint. *Rare.*
Machines . . . so designed as to give us complete *constrainment* of motion in all their parts. *A. B. W. Kennedy*

con-straint' (kŏn-strānt'), *n.* [OF. *constrainte*, F. *contrainte.*] **1.** Act of constraining, or state of being constrained; also, that which constrains; compulsion; necessity; restraint.
Long imprisonment and hard *constraint.* *Spenser.*
Not by *constraint*, but by my choice, I came. *Dryden.*
2. Specif., repression; hence, embarrassment or unnaturalness of manner.
The duel has to be fought out between an inward impulse and an outward *constraint* *J. Martineau*
Syn. — Compulsion, coercion, necessity. See FORCE.

con-strict' (kŏn-strĭkt'), *v. t.*; CON-STRICT'ED; CON-STRICTING. [L. *constrictus*, p. p. of *constringere.* See CONSTRAIN.] To draw together; to render narrower or smaller; to bind, cramp; to contract or cause to shrink.
Such things as *constrict* the fibers. *Arbuthnot*
Membranous organs inclosing a cavity which their contraction serves to *constrict.* *Todd & Bowman.*
Syn. — Contract, bind, tighten, squeeze. See CONDENSE.

con-strict'ed, *p. a.* from CONSTRICT. Specif.: *Bot.* Contracted or compressed at regular intervals; moniliform; as, a *constricted* pod or legume.

con-stric'tion (kŏn-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *constrictio*: cf. F. *constriction.*] Act of constricting, or state of being constricted; hence, anything that constricts or a part that is constricted; as, a *constriction* of the throat.

con-stric'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *constrictif.*] Of, pertaining to, or marked by, constriction; tending to constrict; constringent.

con-stric'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [NL.] **1.** That which constricts.
2 *Anat.* A muscle which contracts a cavity or orifice, or compresses an organ; as in: ‖ **con-stric'tor isth'mi fau'cium** (ĭsth'mī fô'shĭ-ŭm), the palatoglossus muscle. — **constrictors of the pharynx,** flat thin muscles (distinguished as superior, middle, and inferior) which form most of the fleshy walls of the pharynx.
3. *Zoöl.* A serpent that kills its prey by inclosing and crushing it with its coils; as, the boa *constrictor.*

con-stringe' (kŏn-strĭnj'), *v. t.*; CON-STRINGED' (-strĭnjd'); CON-STRING'ING (-strĭn'jĭng). [L. *constringere.* See CONSTRAIN.] To draw together; to contract; to force to contract itself; to constrict; to cause to shrink.
Strong liquors . . . intoxicate, *constringe*, harden the fibers, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

con-strin'gent (-strĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *constringens*, p. pr.] Causing constriction. — **con-strin'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.*

con-struct' (kŏn-strŭkt'), *v. t.*; CON-STRUCT'ED; CONSTRUCT'ING. [L. *constructus*, p. p. of *construere* to bring together, to construct; *con-* + *struere* to pile up, set in order. See STRUCTURE; cf. CONSTRUE.] **1.** To construe, as a document. *Obs. Scot.*
2. To put together the constituent parts of (something) in their proper place and order; to build; form; make; as, to *construct* an edifice.
3. To devise; to invent; to set in order; to arrange; as, to *construct* a theory of ethics.
4. *Math.* To represent (one kind of mathematical magnitude) by another; specif., to depict (an algebraic value or relation) geometrically, as by points, strokes, or curves.
Syn. — Erect, make, fabricate, originate, invent, compile.

con-struct' (kŏn-strŭkt'), *a.* Formed by, or relating to, construction, interpretation, or inference.
construct state, *Gram. of Hebrew and other Semitic languages*, the state or form of a noun when preceding another having a genitive relation to it. These languages, having no distinctive ending for the genitive, indicate the genitive relation by combining in pronunciation the two nouns, the first of which loses its independent stress and undergoes various consequent changes.

con'struct (kŏn'strŭkt), *n.* That which is constructed; specif., *Psychol.*, a mental experience involving along with sensation the associational elements which make it intelligible. Any sense perception is a *construct.* *Lloyd Morgan.*

con-struc'tion (kŏn-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *constructio*: cf. F. *construction.*] **1.** Process or art of constructing; act of building; erection; act of devising and forming; fabrication; composition; also, a thing constructed; a structure.
2. Form or manner of building or putting together the parts of anything; structure; arrangement.
There 's no art
To find the mind's *construction* in the face. *Shak.*
An astrolabe of peculiar *construction.* *Whewell.*
3. *Gram.* Arrangement and connection of words in a sentence; syntactical arrangement; also, act of construing, esp. as in translating.
4. Act or method of construing, interpreting, or explaining a declaration or fact; an attributed sense or meaning; interpretation; specif., as distinguished from *interpretation*, the discovery and application of the meaning and intention of a statement or fact to a particular state of affairs. In ordinary and legal usage the distinction between *construction* and *interpretation* is not well observed.
Under your hard *construction* must I sit. *Shak.*
Any person . . . might, by the sort of *construction* that would be put on this act, become liable to the penalties of treason. *Hallam.*
Interpretation properly precedes *construction*, but it does not go beyond the written text. *Parsons.*
5. The process of mentally uniting ideas or conceptions so as to form an organic or congruous object of thought; also, the object or conception so formed.
6. *Math.* The act or result of drawing, esp. with compasses and ruler, a figure to fulfill given conditions or such figures as represent geometrically certain algebraic magnitudes and their given relations.

con-struc'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or deduced from, construction; structural; specif., *Geol.*, pertaining to, resulting from, or designating, constructive processes, as deposition and volcanic eruption, distinguished from those of erosion. — **con-struc'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

con-struc'tion-ist, *n.* One who puts a certain construction upon some writing or instrument, as the Constitution of the United States; as, a strict *constructionist.*

con-struc'tive (kŏn-strŭk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *constructif.*]

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con'sti-tut'er (kŏn'stĭ-tūt'ĕr), *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

con'sti-tu'tion-al-ize (-tū'shŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.* & *i.* See -IZE. — **con'sti-tu'tion-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zĭ'shŭn), *n.*

con'sti-tu'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Constitutional.

con'sti-tu'tioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Having a constitution (of the sort specified).

con'sti-tu'tion-er, *n.* A framer or supporter of a constitution; specif., a member of the Constitution Club which supported at Oxford the principles of the Revolution. *Obs. Oxf. E. D*

‖ **Con'sti-tu'ti-o'nes Cle'mentĭ'næ** (kŏn'stĭ-tū'shĭ-ō'nēz klĕm'ĕn-tī'nē). [LL.] See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI.

con'sti-tu'tion-ist, *n.* A constitutionalist. *Obs. or R.*

con'sti-tu'tiv. Constitutive. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **con'sti-tu'tum** (kŏn'stĭ-tū'tŭm), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* An agreement as to an existing obligation not entered into by stipulation: as in: **constitu'tum de'bi-tī** (dĕb'ĭ-tī), an agreement, usually by a surety, to pay an existing debt. — **c. pos'ses-so'rĭ-um** (pŏs'ĕs-sō'rĭ-ŭm), an agreement to hold as bailee something given but not delivered to another.

constorie. † CONSISTORY.

con-strain'a-bl. Constrainable. *Ref. Sp.*

con-strain'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

con-strain-ance', *n.* [OF. *constraignance.*] Constraint. *Obs.*

con-strain'd'. Constrained. *Ref. Sp.* [STRAINS.

con-strain'er, *n.* One who constrains.

con-strain'ing-ly, *adv.* of *constraining*, p. pr. See -LY.

con-straint'ĭ, *p. a.* [OF. *constreint.*] Constrained. *Obs.*

con-strain'tive, *a.* Constraining; compulsory. *Obs. or R.*

con-streine'. † CONSTRAIN.

con-stru'able (kŏn-stro͞o'ă-b'l), *a* That may be construed. — **con-stru'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

construccion. † CONSTRUCTION. [structs.

con-struct'er, *n.* One that con-

con-struct'i-ble (kŏn-strŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

construction train. *Railroads.* A train for transporting men and materials for construction or repairs.

construction way. A temporary way for use in constructing a permanent one. [*Ref. Sp.*

con-struc'tiv. Constructive.

con-struc'tive-ly, *adv.* of CONSTRUCTIVE. See -LY.

1. Qualified or given to construct or form.
The *constructive* fingers of Watts. *Emerson.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, construction.
3. Derived from, or depending on, construction or interpretation; not directly expressed, but inferred; — often applied in law to an act or condition assumed from other acts or conditions which are considered (either as an inference or from public policy) as amounting to or involving the act or condition assumed; as in *constructive* fraud, *constructive* notice, *constructive* total loss, *constructive* trust, etc. See FRAUD, LOSS, TRUST, etc.

Syn. — CONSTRUCTIVE, IMPLICIT, VIRTUAL. That is CONSTRUCTIVE which depends upon construction or interpretation rather than upon direct expression; as, "The power of control and direction . . . is derived, by those who maintain it, from the right of removal, that is to say, it is a *constructive* power" (*D. Webster*); *constructive* treason, contempt. That is IMPLICIT which is implied or involved in something without being definitely stated or expressed; the term suggests a less strict or formal deduction than *constructive*; as, "A good present behavior is an *implicit* repentance for any miscarriage in what is past" (*Spectator*). That is VIRTUAL which exists in essence or effect, but not in actual fact; as, "But America is *virtually* represented. What! does the electric force of *virtual* representation more easily pass over the Atlantic than pervade . . . Chester and Durham, surrounded by abundance of representation that is actual and palpable?" (*Burke*); *virtual* denial, confession. See LATENT.

constructive crime, *Law*, an act assumed to amount to, or involve, the commission of a crime when the real criminal act is not proved; as, *constructive* treason. Constructive crimes are no longer recognized by the courts. — **c. fraud.** *Law.* See FRAUD. — **c. imagination.** See IMAGINATION. — **c. mileage,** a mileage allowed for journeys supposed to be made, but not actually made. — **c. total loss.** *Insurance.* See LOSS.

con·struc'tive-ness (kŏn·strŭk'tĭv-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Tendency or ability to form or construct
2. Systematic modification or ideal combination of thoughts or conceptions.

con·struc'tor (kŏn·strŭk'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *constructor.*] A constructer; specif., *Nav.*, an officer supervising the construction and repairs of vessels. In the U. S. navy five naval constructors have the rank of captain, five that of commander, the others that of lieutenant commander or lieutenant. Assistant naval constructors have the rank of lieutenant or lieutenant, junior grade. The chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair has the rank of rear admiral. — **con·struc'tor-ship,** *n.*

con·strue (kŏn'strōō; kŏn-strōō', 277: *formerly* kŏn'stẽr), *v. t.*; CON'STRUED (-strōōd; -strōōd'); CON'STRU-ING. [L. *construere.* See CONSTRUCT.] **1.** = CONSTRUCT. *Obs.*
2. To apply the rules of syntax to (a sentence or clause) so as to exhibit the structure, arrangement, or connection of, or to discover the sense; to explain the construction of; to interpret; also, to translate. Also, to combine grammatically, as a verb or preposition, with words with which it is syntactically used.
3. To put a construction upon; to explain the sense or intention of; specif., as distinguished from *interpret*, to discover and apply the meaning and intention of with reference to a particular state of affairs, to interpret; to understand; also, to deduce or infer by construction. See CONSTRUCTION.
And to be dull was *construed* to be good. *Pope.*

con'strue, *v. i.* **1.** To analyze syntax, esp. in connection with translating; also, to admit of being construed.
2. To infer; — formerly with *of.*

con'strue, *n. Gram.* An act of construing; also, the statement or translation made in accordance with a given construction. "*Construes* of a tithe of the hard passages marked in the margin of their books." *T. Hughes.*

con'stu·prate (-stū-prāt), *v. t.*; CON'STU-PRAT'ED (-prāt'ĕd); CON'STU-PRAT'ING (-prāt'ĭng). [L. *constupratus*, p. p. of *constuprare* to ravish; *con-* + *stuprare* to ravish, *stuprum* rape.] To ravish. — **con'stu·pra'tion** (-prā'shŭn), *n.*

con'sub·stan'tial (kŏn'sŭb-stăn'shăl), *a.* [L. *consubstantialis*; *con-* + *substantialis*: cf. F. *consubstantiel.* See SUBSTANTIAL.] Of the same kind or nature; having the same substance or essence; coessential.
Christ Jesus . . . coeternal and *consubstantial* with the Father and with the Holy Ghost. *Foxe.*

con'sub·stan'ti-al'i-ty (-stăn'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; -stăn-shăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *consubstantialité*, L. *consubstantialitas.*] Quality or state of being consubstantial.
While the Eastern theology likewise insisted on the consubstantiality of the Son, there was always recognized the subordination of the second and third persons. *G. P. Fisher*

con·sub·stan'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt). *v. t.*; CON'SUB-STAN'TI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); CON'SUB-STAN'TI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To regard as, or make to be, united in one common substance or nature.
His soul must be *consubstantiated* with reason. *Jer. Taylor.*

con'sub·stan'ti-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To adhere to the doctrine of consubstantiation.
The *consubstantiating* church and priest. *Dryden.*
2. To become united in substance.

con'sub·stan'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The actual substantial presence of the body of Christ with the bread and wine of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; impanation; — a doctrine attributed to Lutherans, but repudiated by them. It is so called by non-Lutheran writers, as distinguished from *transubstantiation.*
2. Act of rendering consubstantial. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

con'struc'ture, *n* Structure; construction *Obs.*
con'stru·er (kŏn'strōō-ẽr; kŏn-strōō'ẽr), *n.* One who construes.
con'stry. † CONSISTORY.
con·stult', *v. i.* [*con-* + L. *stultus* fool.] To play the fool together; — punning upon *consult. Obs.*
Con'su-a'li-a (kŏn'sū-ā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [L.] See CONSUS.
con'sub·sist', *v. i.* See CO-, I. —
con'sub·sist'en-cy, *n. Rare.* —
con'sub·stan'tial-ism (kŏn'sŭb-stăn'shăl-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of consubstantiation.
con'sub·stan'tial-ist, *n.* One who believes in consubstantiality; also, one who believes in consubstantiation.
con'sub·stan'tial-ly, *adv.* of CONSUBSTANTIAL. [stantial.]
con'sub·stan'ti-ate, *a.* Consub-
con'sub·stan'ti-a'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST. [stantial.]
con'sub·stan'tive, *a.* Consub-
Con'su-e'lo ('(kŏn'sū-ā'lō; *F.* kôn'sü'ĕ'lō'), *n* [F.] In George Sand's (Mme. Dudevant's) novels "Consuelo" and "La Comtesse de Rudolstadt," a Spanish singer whose noble purity is sustained amidst temptations and disillusions.
con·suete', *a.* [L. *consuetus*, p. p. of *consuescere* to accustom.] Accustomed *Obs.*
con·su·et'i·tude (kŏn'swē-tĭ-tūd; kŏn-swĕt'-), *n.* = CONSUETUDE.
con·sue·tu'di·nal (kŏn'swē-tū'dĭ-năl), *a & n.* [LL. *consuetudinalis.*] Consuetudinary. *R.*
‖ **con'sue·tu'do** (kŏn'swē-tū'dō), *n., pl.* CONSUETUDINES (-dĭ-nēz). [L., custom.] **1.** A custom or usage; as in: — **con·sue·tu'do An'gli·ca'na** (ăn'glĭ-kā'nă), custom of England. — **con'sue·tu'do cu'ri·æ** (kū'rĭ-ē), custom of court. — **Con'sue·tu'di·nes Feu·do'rum** (fū-dō'rŭm), **con'sue·tude** (kŏn'swē-tūd), *n.* [L. *consuetudo*: cf. OF. *consuetude.* See CUSTOM.] Custom; habit, usage.
Consuetudes or habits of society *Emerson*
con'sue·tu'di·na·ry (kŏn'swē-tū'dĭ-nă-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *consuetudinarius.*] Customary.
con'sue·tu'di·na·ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A manual embodying the customs or usages of a particular body, esp. one containing ritualistic and ceremonial observances of monastic discipline; also, loosely, an ordinary.
con'sul (kŏn'sŭl), *n.* [L.; akin to *consulere* to deliberate: cf. F. *consul.* See CONSULT.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* Either of the two joint chief magistrates of the republic, originally of patrician rank and called also *prætores* or *judices.* The first Licinian law (B. C. 367) enacted that one consul should be plebeian, and the second (B. C. 342) that both might be. The consuls were originally elected by the comitia centuriata, but under the empire by the senate. Their term of office was one year until the empire, then to the death of Nero usually six months, and after that ordinarily two or four months, those first chosen each year being the ‖ **con'sul·les or'di·na'ri·i** (kŏn'sŭ-lēz ôr'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ī), by whose consulship official documents were dated, the later consuls in each year being called ‖ **con'sul·les suf·fec'tu** (sŭ-fĕk'tū). The emperors assumed or bestowed the office at will, sometimes taking the title of ‖ **con'sul per·pe'tu·us** (pẽr-pĕt'ū-ŭs). Their original supreme kingly powers were gradually taken away, until under the empire the office became a mere dignity. In the senate the ‖ **con'sul·les de'sig·na'ti** (kŏn'sŭ-lēz dĕs'ĭg-nā'tī), or consuls elect, had precedence in debate. At the end of his term a consul was usually commissioned by the senate as a proconsul to govern a province.
2. Hence: **a** In the Middle Ages, esp. in Italy, a municipal magistrate of functions varying at different times.
Under their *consuls* the Italian burghs rose to a great height of prosperity and splendor *Encyc. Brit.*
b *F. Hist.* One of the three chief magistrates of the republic from 1799 to 1804, called respectively, First, Second, and Third Consul. Napoleon held the office of First Consul, in which all the real power was centered. His colleagues were Cambacérès and Lebrun. **c** Count or earl, comes. *Obs. or Hist.* **d** A member of a council, as of a trading company. *Obs.* **e** A senator; counselor. *Obs*
Many of the *consuls*, raised and met,
Are at the duke's already. *Shak.*
With kings and *consuls* of the earth. *Job* xli 14 (*D. Bib.*).
3. An official appointed by, or with the authority of, a government to reside in some foreign country, to care for the commercial interests of the citizens of the appointing government, and to protect its seamen. The modern consul corresponds to the ancient Greek *proxenus*, and originally had large local judicial powers, civil and criminal, over the citizens of the country represented, as the consuls of the civilized countries still have in some more barbarous countries. He is ordinarily not accredited to the sovereign or minister of the foreign government, and therefore not a diplomatic agent (see under DIPLOMATIC), but may be, where he has large judicial powers. Consuls are ranked as **consuls general, consuls, vice consuls,** and **consular agents,** the first being the highest.

con'sul, *v. t. Com.* To submit to a consul's inspection, as an invoice.

con'su·lar (kŏn'sŭ-lăr), *a.* [L. *consularis*: cf. F. *consulaire.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a consul; as, *consular* dignity; a *consular* court.
consular agent. See CONSUL. — **c. city,** *It. Hist.*, in the Middle Ages, a city governed by a consul. — **c. tribune.** See TRIBUNE. — **c. year,** *Rom. Antiq.*, the year reckoned as beginning with the installation of the consuls. The initial day of the consulate was never fixed.

con'su·late (-lāt), *n.* [L. *consulatus*: cf. F. *consulat.*] **1.** Consular government; also, the office or term of office of a consul.
The *consulate* is the date employed by the Latin historians generally, and by many of the Greeks, down to the 6th century of our era *Encyc. Brit.*
2. The jurisdiction or residence of a consul.
consulate of the sea, Eng. rendering of CONSOLATO DEL MARE.

consul general; *pl.* CONSULS GENERAL. A consul of the first rank, stationed in an important place, or having jurisdiction in several places or over several consuls.

con·sult' (kŏn·sŭlt'), *v. i.*; CON·SULT'ED; CON·SULT'ING. [L. *consultare*, fr *consulere* to consult: cf. F. *consulter.* Cf. COUNSEL.] To seek the opinion or advice of another; to take counsel, to deliberate together; to confer.
All the laws of England have been made by the kings of England, *consulting* with the nobility and commons. *Hobbes.*

con·sult', *v. t.* **1.** To deliberate on; take counsel for. *Obs.*
2. To take counsel to bring about; to devise; contrive. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house by cutting off many people. *Hab.* ii. 10.
3. To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of; to apply to for information or instruction; to refer to.
Men forgot, or feared, to *consult* nature . . .; they were content to *consult* libraries. *Whewell.*
4. To have reference to, in judging or acting; to have regard to; to consider; as, to *consult* one's wishes.
We are . . . to *consult* the necessities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight. *L'Estrange.*

con·sult' (kŏn·sŭlt'; kŏn'sŭlt), *n.* [From CONSULT, *v.*: cf. F. *consulte.*] **1.** A decree (of the Roman senate). *Hist.*
2. Act of consulting or deliberating; consultation; also, the result of consultation; determination, decision. *Obs. or R.*
3. A council; a meeting for consultation; — often in a bad sense; a cabal. "A *consult* of coquettes." *Swift.*
4. Agreement; concert. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

con·sult'ant (kŏn·sŭl'tănt), *n.* [L. *consultans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] **1.** One who consults another.
2. A consulting physician.

con·sult'a·ry (-tă-rĭ), *a.* Consultatory. — **consultary response,** *Law*, the opinion of a court on a special case.

con'sul·ta'tion (kŏn'sŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consultatio*: cf. F. *consultation.*] **1.** Act of consulting or conferring; deliberation of two or more persons on some matter.
Their doubtful *consultations* dark. *Milton.*
2. A council or conference to consider a special case.

con·sult'a·tive (kŏn·sŭl'tă-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to consultation, having the privilege or right of conference; advisory.

con·sult'a·to·ry (-tŭ-rĭ), *a.* Resulting from consultation; advisory, consultative.

con·sult'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONSULT. Specif.: *p. a.* Designating one called in conference regarding some case or project; as, a *consulting* physician, a *consulting* engineer.

con·sul'tive (kŏn·sŭl'tĭv), *a.* Consultative. *Rare.* — **con·sul'tive·ly,** *adv. Obs. or R.*

con·sum'a·ble (kŏn·sūm'*a*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being consumed. — *n.* A thing that may be consumed.

con·sume' (kŏn·sūm'), *v. t.*; CON·SUMED' (-sūmd'); CON·SUM'ING (-sūm'ĭng). [L. *consumere* to take wholly or completely, to consume, *con-* + *sumere* to take; *sub* + *emere* to buy. See REDEEM.] **1.** To destroy, as by decomposition, dissipation, waste, or fire.
If he were putting to my house the brand
That shall *consume* it. *Shak.*
Let me alone . . . that I may *consume* them. *Ex* xxxii. 10.
2. To use up; expend; waste; devour.
Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth *consume.* *Matt.* vi. 20 (*Rev Ver.*).
Whence is thy learning? Hath thy toil
O'er books *consumed* the midnight oil? *Gay*

Syn. — Destroy, swallow up, ingulf, absorb, waste, exhaust, spend, expend, squander, lavish, dissipate; burn up.

con·sume', *v. i.* To waste away or suffer destruction.
Therefore, let Benedick, like covered fire,
Consume away in sighs. *Shak.*

con·sum'ed·ly (-sūm'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* Excessively.
He 's so *consumedly* proud of it *Thackeray.*

con·sum'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that consumes.
2 *Economics.* One who uses (economic) goods and so diminishes or destroys their utilities; — opposed to *producer.* See CONSUMPTION, 3.

con·sum'ers' goods (-ẽrz). *Economics.* Economic goods that directly satisfy human wants or desires, such as food, clothes, pictures, etc.; — called also *consumption goods*, or *goods of the first order*, and opposed to *producers' goods.*

consumer's surplus. *Economics.* The excess that a purchaser would be willing to pay for a commodity over what he does pay, rather than go without the commodity; — called also **consumer's rent.**
The price which a person pays for a thing can never exceed, and seldom comes up to, that which he would be willing to pay rather than go without it. . . . The excess of the price which he would be willing to pay rather than go without it, over that which he actually does pay, is the economic measure of this surplus satisfaction It has some analogies to a rent; but is perhaps best called simply *consumer's surplus* *Alfred Marshall.*

con'sum·mate (kŏn'sŭ-māt; kŏn·sŭm'ăt; 277: see -ATE), *v. t.*; CON'SUM-MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); CON'SUM-MAT'ING (-māt'ĭng). **1.** To bring to completion; to raise to the highest point or degree; to complete; finish, perfect; achieve.
To *consummate* this business happily. *Shak.*
2. To put an end to; to destroy. *Obs.*
3. To complete by intercourse, — said of marriage.

con·sum'mate, *v. i.* To come to fulfillment or perfection; also, to consummate a marriage.

con·sum'mate (kŏn·sŭm'ăt; kŏn'sŭ-māt), *a.* [L. *consummatus*, p. p. of *consummare* to accomplish, sum up; *con-* + *summa* sum. See SUM.] Consummated; carried to the utmost extent or degree, of the highest quality; complete; perfect. "A man of perfect and *consummate* virtue." *Addison.* — **con·sum'mate·ly,** *adv.*
The little band held the post with *consummate* tenacity *Motley.*

con'sum·ma'tion (kŏn'sŭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consummatio*: cf. F. *consommation.*] Act of consummating, or state of being consummated; completion; perfection; end.
'T is a *consummation*
Devoutly to be wished. *Shak.*
From its original to its *consummation.* *Addison.*

con·sum'ma·tive (kŏn·sŭ'mă-tĭv; kŏn·sŭm'ă-tĭv; 277), *a.* Serving to consummate; completing. "The final, the *consummative* procedure of philosophy." *Sir W. Hamilton.* — **con'sum·ma·tive·ly,** *adv.* — **con'sum·ma·tive·ness,** *n.*

con·sump'tion (kŏn·sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consumptio*: cf. F. *consomption.*] **1.** Act or process of consuming; state of being consumed; waste; decay; destruction.
2. *Med.* A progressive wasting away of the body, esp. that attendant upon pulmonary phthisis, called *pulmonary consumption*; hence, pulmonary phthisis or tuberculosis. See PHTHISIS, TUBERCULOSIS.
3. *Economics.* The use of (economic) goods resulting in the diminution or destruction of their utilities; — opposed to *production.* *Consumption* may consist in the active use of goods in such a manner as to accomplish their direct and immediate destruction, as in eating food, wearing clothes, or burning fuel; or it may consist in the mere keeping, and enjoying the presence or prospect of, a thing, which is destroyed only by the gradual processes of natural decay, as in the maintenance of a picture gallery.
Generally, it may be said that *consumption* means using things, and production means adapting them for use *J. S. Nicholson.*

Syn. — Decline, waste, decay.

con·sul'to, *n* [See CONSULTA.] A conference; the records of a conference. *Obs*
con·sul'tor. Var. of CONSULTER.
con·sult'o·ry, *a* Consultatory. *Obs. or R.* [MAH.]
con'su·mah Var. of KHUSNA-
con·su·ma'tion, *n.* [See CONSUME.] Consumption *Obs.*
con·sume', *v. t.* [F. *consumer*, L. *consumere* confused with *consummare.* See CONSUME, CONSUMMATE.] To consummate. *Obs.* [able. *Rare.*
con·sume'less, *a.* Not consum-
consumers' cooperation. *Economics.* See COÖPERATION.
con·sum'ing (kŏn·sūm'ĭng), *p. pr.* of CONSUME. — **con·sum'ing·ly,** *adv.* — **con·sum'ing·ness,** *n.*
con'sum·ma'tor, *n.* [L.] One who consummates.
con·sum'ma·to·ry (kŏn·sŭm'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Consummative *Rare.*
‖ **con'sum·ma'tum est.** [L.] It is finished.

con·sumpt' (kŏn·sŭmpt'), *a.* [L. *consumptus.*] Consumed. *Obs* — *n.* Consumption; thing consumed. *Chiefly Scot*
con·sumpt'ed, *a.* Affected with consumption. *Illiterate.*
con·sump'ti·ble (-sŭmp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *consumptus*, p. p. of *consumere* to consume + *-ible.*] Capable of being consumed, as by wear, attrition, decay, etc., in being used. — *n.* Any object that is consumptible. Cf. CONSUMER'S GOODS, FUNGIBLE.
The loaf which is eaten on the day of baking, the Suez Canal, which will last, it is hoped, for centuries, are both *consumptibles.* *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
con·sump'tion sl, *a.* Consumptive. [sumptive. *Obs.*]
con·sump'tion-a·ry, *a* Con-
con·sump'tion-er, *n. Econ* A consumer of commodities. *Obs.*
consumption goods. *Economics.* = CONSUMERS' GOODS.

consumption of the bowels, *Med.*, inflammation and ulceration of the intestines from tubercular disease.

con-sump'tive (kŏn-sŭmp'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *consomptif.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to consumption, tending to consume or be consumed, destructive; wasting.

It [prayer] is not *consumptive* of our time *Sharp.*

2. *Med.* Affected with, or inclined to, consumption

The lean, *consumptive* wench, with coughs decayed *Dryden*

consumptive cooperation. *Economics.* See COÖPERATION.

con-sump'tive, *n.* One affected with consumption; as, a resort for *consumptives.*

Con'sus (kŏn'sŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An early Italian god of the earth and its harvests, whose ancient altar at the foot of the Palatine was subterranean. Mules were under his special protection, and mule races were run in his honor. In later times he was conceived as a patron of equestrian races in general; and again as the giver and guardian of secret counsels. His feasts, **Con'su-a'li-a** (kŏn'sū-ā'lĭ-ȧ), fell on August 21 and December 15, probably originally celebrating the end of the harvest and of the threshing.

con'ta-bes'cence (kŏn'tȧ-bĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *contabescere* to waste away.] **1.** A wasting away, marasmus; atrophy. **2.** *Bot.* Abortion of a stamen.

—**con'ta-bes'cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

con'tact (kŏn'tăkt), *n.* [L. *contactus,* fr. *contingere, -tactum,* to touch on all sides: cf. F. *contact.* See CONTINGENT.] **1.** A union or junction of bodies, a touching or meeting.

2. *Geol. & Mining.* The plane between two adjacent bodies of dissimilar rock.

3. *Elec.* The junction or touching surface of two conductors through which a current passes; also, a special part, as a platinum stud, made for such a junction for temporary or momentary connection

4. *Mil.* Proximity (to other troops of the same command or to the enemy) sufficiently close to permit of constant communication or observation.

5. *Med.* A person who has been exposed to a contagious disease. *Cant.*

6. *Astron.* The apparent touching (or coincidence at a single point) of the limbs (or edges of the disks) of any two celestial bodies, or of the disk of one body with the shadow of another; — used in connection with eclipses, transits, and occultations. During every such phenomenon there are four contacts, which happen in the following order: I., or first exterior, II., or first interior; III., or second interior; IV., or last exterior. In a total solar eclipse contact II. marks the beginning of totality, contact III. its end.

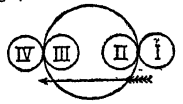

Contact, *Astron*

7. *Geom.* The meeting of curves or surfaces so as to have tangents, or consecutive points and no others, in common. The **order of contact** is in general one less than the number of common consecutive points. **Contact of surfaces** consists in general in the contact of their sections by any plane, or in their curve of intersection having a double point.

con'tact, *v. t. & i.* To bring into contact; to enter, or be, in contact; to touch.

The top or largest circumference of one *contacts* with the smallest circumference of the other *Joshua Rose*

contact deposit. *Geol. & Mining.* An ore deposit formed along the line of contact of two dissimilar rocks, esp. of an igneous and a sedimentary rock.

contact goniometer. A goniometer for measuring the angles between the faces of crystals, having two movable arms (*ab, cd*), against which (at *ac*) the faces of the crystals are placed.

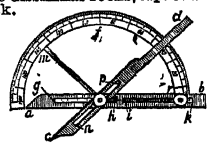
Contact Goniometer.

contact level. A delicate spirit level so pivoted as to tilt when two parts of a measuring apparatus come into contact with each other, — used in precise determinations of lengths and in the accurate graduation of instruments.

contact maker. *Elec.* A device for making, or for making and breaking, an electric contact.

contact mass. The active mass, containing the catalyzing agent, used in a contact process.

con'tac-tor (kŏn'tăk-tẽr), *n. Elec.* An electromagnetic or electropneumatic contact device used in some recent forms of multiple-unit control systems for electric cars.

contact process. *Chemical Tech.* Any of several catalytic processes, that is, processes in which chemical action is accelerated by the presence, in contact with the reacting substances, of some agent which itself is left unchanged. See SULPHURIC ACID.

contact series. *Elec.* An arrangement of metals so that each is positively electrified by contact with the next.

contact transformation. *Math.* Analytically and in general, any point transformation in $2n + 1$ variables, z, n x's, and n derivatives (p's) of z as to the n x's, that maintains the relation $dz = \sum pdx$; — so called because by means of it a special system of the double infinity of elements of a surface is turned into another special system of the double infinity of elements of a surface; and two special systems having an element in common retain an element in common; that is, two tangent curves or surfaces are transformed into two tangent curves or surfaces.

con-tac'tu-al (kŏn-tăk'tŭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to contact. *Rare.* — **con-tac'tu-al-ly,** *adv. Rare.*

contact vein. *Geol. & Mining.* A vein formed along the common boundary of two dissimilar rocks; a contact deposit.

con-ta'gi-o- (kŏn-tā'jĭ-ō-). Combining form for *contagium, contagion.*

con-ta'gion (kŏn-tā'jŭn), *n.* [L. *contagio:* cf. F. *contagion.* See CONTACT.] **1.** *Med.* **a** The transmission of a disease from one person to another by direct or indirect contact. **b** A contagious disease. **c** That which serves as a medium or agency to transmit disease; any virus or morbific matter which may produce disease.

2. Hence: **a** Poison. "I 'll touch my point with this *contagion.*" *Shak.* **b** Contagious influence, as of miasmata.

And will he steal out of his wholesome bed
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night? *Shak.*

3. Communication of any influence to the mind or heart, tendency of it to be communicated, or means of communicating it; as, the *contagion* of enthusiasm. "The *contagion* of example." *Eikon Basilike.*

con-ta'gious (-jŭs), *a.* [L. *contagiosus:* cf. F. *contagieux.*] **1.** *Med.* Communicable by contact; catching, as, a *contagious* disease. A **contagious disease** is one communicable by contact with a patient suffering from it, or with some secretion of, or object touched by, such a patient. Most such diseases have already been proved to be germ diseases, and their communicability depends on the transmission of the living germs. Many germ diseases are not contagious, some special method of transmission or inoculation of the germs being required. Cf. INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

2. Conveying contagion; charged with disease germs; hence, favoring or generating disease; noxious; pestilential; poisonous.

3. Spreading or communicable from one to another; exciting similar emotions or conduct in others

The spirit of imitation is *contagious* *Ames.*

— **con-ta'gious-ly,** *adv.* — **con-ta'gious-ness,** *n.*

con-ta'gi-um (-jĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -GIA (-jĭ-ȧ). [L.] *Med.* Contagion; contagious matter.

con-tain' (kŏn-tān'), *v. t.;* CON-TAINED' (-tānd'); CON-TAIN'ING. [ME. *conteinen, conteinen,* F. *contenir,* fr. L. *continere, -tentum; con-* + *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE; cf. COUNTENANCE.] **1.** To hold within fixed limits; to inclose; to hold; hence, to comprise, comprehend, or include.

Behold, heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot *contain* thee; how much less this house! 2 *Chron.* vi. 18

What thy stores *contain* bring forth *Milton.*

2. To have capacity for; to be able to hold; to hold; to be equivalent to; as, a bushel *contains* four pecks.

3. To occupy or take up; to extend over; measure. *Obs.*

4. To put constraint upon; to restrain; confine; to keep within bounds. *Obs.,* except as used reflexively.

Fear not, my lord; we can *contain* ourselves. *Shak.*
Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood *contain* *Pope.*

5. In *Obs.* uses: **a** To conduct or demean; behave; — used reflexively. **b** To sustain. **c** To retain; keep. **d** To place or hold, as regards opinion or esteem.

6. To detain. *Dial. Eng.*

7. *Geom.* To inclose, include, or bound, as a figure or angle.

8. *Arith. & Alg.* To be a multiple of, or to be divisible by, (generally) without a remainder.

Syn. — Have, keep, retain; inclose, embody, take in, cover. — CONTAIN, HOLD, COMPREHEND, COMPRISE, EMBRACE, INCLUDE, SUBSUME. TO CONTAIN is to have (something) within, or as an element, fraction, or part; HOLD, as here compared, stresses the idea of capacity to contain, or of keeping or retaining; as, The bookcase *contains* (i. e., actually has in it) fifty volumes, but *holds* (i. e., is capable of containing) a larger number; a bushel *contains* (not *holds*) four pecks, a bushel basket *holds* (not *contains*) a bushel, this basket *contains* (or *holds*) apples; the compound *contains* iron, which it *holds* in solution; his philosophy *contains* some elements of truth; the place was too hot to *hold* him. But the distinction between *hold* and *contain* is often inconsiderable or disregarded. To COMPREHEND (so also COMPRISE; see etym.) is to contain, usually within a more or less definite (often compendious) class, scope, or limit; EMBRACE, as here compared (see ADOPT), usually implies a somewhat more extensive compass; as, "If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" (*Rom.* xiii. 9); "A third kind of female orators may be *comprehended* under the word gossips" (*Spectator*); "If one short volume could *comprise* all that was witty, learned, and wise" (*Swift*); "In whom all beauties are *comprised* in one" (*Pope*), "The other productions of this indefatigable scholar *embrace* a large circle of topics" (*Prescott*). To INCLUDE is to comprise, esp. as a constituent or subordinate element of a whole, or as a part of a total; as, "The loss of such a lord *includes* all harm" (*Shak.*); "The class man is *included* in the class mortal" (*J. S. Mill*); an edition of the Bible which *includes* the Apocrypha; thirty days, *including* Sundays. To SUBSUME (see etym.) is to take up or include under a general class or proposition; as, "He [Whitman] wishes to drag with a larger net, to make a more *comprehensive* synthesis. . . . In feeling after the central type of man, he must *embrace* all eccentricities; his cosmology must *subsume* all cosmologies . . .; his statement of facts must *include* all religion and all irreligion, Christ and Buddha, God and the Devil" (*Stevenson*).

to contain one number with respect to another, *Arith. & Alg.,* to consist of two parts that contain the two numbers respectively; as, 31 *contains* 5 with respect to 3, since $31 = 5 \times 5 + 3 \times 2$.

con-tain', *v. i.* **1.** To conduct one's self; to behave. *Obs.*

2. To restrain one's self; also, *Obs.,* to restrain desire; to live in continence or chastity.

con-ta'ki-on (kŏn-tā'kĭ-ŏn; -tăk'ĭ-ŏn), *n.; pl.* CONTAKIA (-ȧ). [LGr. κοντάκιον.] *East. Ch.* **a** A short hymn in praise of a saint. *Contakia* are found in the offices. **b** A volume formed by the liturgies of St. Basil and St. Chrysostom and the liturgy of the Presanctified.

con-tam'i-nate (kŏn-tăm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* CON-TAM'I-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); CON-TAM'I-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng) [L. *contaminatus,* p. p. of *contaminare* to bring into contact, to contaminate, fr. *contamen* contagion, for *contagmen; con-* + root of *tangere* to touch. See CONTACT.] To soil, stain, or corrupt by contact; to defile or pollute.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? *Shak.*

Syn. — Soil, sully, stain; infect, corrupt, poison; befoul, desecrate, debauch, dishonor. — CONTAMINATE, TAINT, DEFILE, POLLUTE agree in expressing impairment of purity. CONTAMINATE and TAINT imply loss of purity resulting, in the one case, from mixture or contact, in the other, from infection or putrefaction; as, water may be *contaminated* by surface drainage, the air *tainted* by decayed matter. DEFILE is a stronger term, POLLUTE stronger still, for such soiling or sullying as renders an object foul or unclean; as, a bird may *defile* its nest, a sewer may *pollute* a stream. In general, the figurative senses accord with the literal. See CORRUPT.

Fly the world's *contaminating* touch *Cowper.*
As a pestilence that *taints* the air is more destructive than poison infused in a draft *Johnson*

In one of those beautiful valleys through which the Thames, not yet *polluted* with the tide, the scouring of cities, or even the minor *defilement* of the sandy streams of Surrey, rolls a clear flood. *T. L. Peacock*

con-tam'i-na'tion (kŏn-tăm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contaminatio.*] **1.** Act or process of contaminating, or state of being contaminated; also, that which contaminates.

2. *Philol.* Blending of two words or phrases of similar meaning into a new word or phrase, usually through confusion; as in *insinuendo,* from *insinuation* and *innuendo; whirlicane,* from *whirlwind* and *hurricane.* Cf. ANALOGY.

Nevertheless, we may lay it down that for analogy we must demand a sufficient number of examples on which to base a rule; while for *contamination,* a single form or construction may suffice *Strong, Logeman, Wheeler*

When, however, the associative interference of the second word is stronger and both synonyms have about equal share in the creation of the new form, we are accustomed to speak of *contamination.* *Oertel.*

3. A similar blending or confusion in the case of manuscripts (resulting in the occurrence in a single manuscript of readings belonging to different lines of tradition) or of legends or stories (resulting in new combinations of incident or in other modifications of plot).

contamination by successive association. = ASSIMILATORY CONDENSATION.

con-tam'i-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to contaminate.

con-tan'go (kŏn-tăn'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOES (-gōz). [Prob. a corrupt. of *contingent.*] *London Stock Exchange.* Premium or interest paid (on **contango day,** see SETTLEMENT, *n.,* 4) by a buyer to the seller to be allowed to defer payment until a future settlement; — the opposite of *backwardation.*

con-tan'go, *v. i. Stock Exchange.* To allow deferment of payment of the purchase price of stocks in consideration of a contango. *Rare. Eng.*

‖ **conte** (kōNt), *n.; pl.* CONTES (*F.* kōNt). [F.] A short narrative or tale, esp. one dealing with surprising or marvelous events.

The *conte* (sic) is a tale something more than a sketch, it may be, and something less than a short story . . . The "Canterbury Tales" are *contes,* most of them, if not all, and so are some of the "Tales of a Wayside Inn." *Brander Matthews.*

con'teck (kŏn'tĕk), **con'tek,** *n.* [OF. *contec,* of uncert. origin.] **1.** Quarreling or contention; contest. *Obs. Chaucer.*

So *conteck* soon by concord mought be ended. *Spenser.*

2. Contumely; reproach. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*

con-teck' (kŏn-tĕk'), *v. i.* To contend; to quarrel. *Obs.*

con-temn' (kŏn-tĕm'), *v. t.;* CON-TEMNED' (-tĕmd', *formerly* -tĕm'nĕd); CON-TEMN'ING (-tĕm'ĭng; -nĭng). [L. *contemnere, -temptum; con-* + *temnere* to slight, despise: cf. OF. *contemner.*] To view or treat with contempt, as mean and despicable; to reject with disdain; to despise; scorn.

One who *contemned* divine and human laws. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See DESPISE.

con-tem'per (kŏn-tĕm'pẽr), *v. t.* [L. *contemperare, -temperatum; con-* + *temperare* to temper: cf. OF *contemperer.*] To modify or temper, variously: to modify with respect to one another; to suit to one another; to blend, to modify by admixture or adaptation; to qualify or soften; to adjust or adapt. *Obs. or R.*

The antidotes . . . have allayed its bitterness and *contempered* its malignancy. *Johnson.*

con-tem'per-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contemperatio.*] Act of contempering, or state of being contempered; also, that which contempers or is contempered; compromise. *Obs.*

con'tem-plate (kŏn'tĕm-plāt; kŏn-tĕm'plāt; 277: *see* -ATE), *v. t.;* -PLAT'ED (-plāt'ĕd; -plăt-ĕd); -PLAT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *contemplatus,* p. p. of *contemplari* to contemplate; *con-* + *templum* a space for observation marked out by the augur. See TEMPLE.] **1.** To view or consider with continued attention; to regard thoughtfully; to meditate on; to study.

To love, at least *contemplate* and admire,
What I see excellent. *Milton.*

2. Hence, to look upon (mentally); to view in a certain light or respect; to regard.

3. To have in view as contingent or probable or as an end or intention; to look forward to, to purpose or intend.

If a treaty contains any stipulations which *contemplate* a state of future war. *Kent.*

Syn. — View, behold, study, ponder, muse, meditate on, reflect on, consider; intend, design, plan, propose, purpose. See SCAN.

con'tem-plate, *v. i.* To consider or think studiously; to ponder; to reflect; muse; meditate.

So many hours must I *contemplate* *Shak.*

con'tem-pla'tion (kŏn'tĕm-plā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *contempla-*

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consumption weed. The false wintergreen (*Pyrola rotundifolia*). *Local, U. S.*

con-sump'tive-ly, *adv.* of CONSUMPTIVE. See -LY. [-NESS.]

con-sump'tive-ness, *n.* See **consumptive's weed.** = YERBA SANTA. *Local, Calif.*

con'sump-tiv'i-ty (kŏn'sŭm-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Consumptive diathesis. [tive. *Obs.*]

con-sump'tu-ous, *a.* Consumptive. **con'sur-rec'tion,** *n.* [L. *consurrectio,* fr. *consurgere.*] Rising in unison. *Obs.*

con-sute' (kŏn-sūt'), *a.* [L. *consutus,* p. p. of *consuere* to sew together.] *Zool.* Having markings like lines of stitching.

con-swade', *v. t.* [Cf. L. *consuadere.*] To persuade. *Obs.*

con'sy, *n. Cookery.* A manner of cutting into small pieces, seasoning, and coloring with saffron; — used in preparing capons. *Obs.*

Cont., *or* **cont.** *Abbr.* Containing; Contents; Continent; Continental; continue; continued; contra; contract.

con-tab'u-late (kŏn-tăb'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *contabulatus,* p. p. of *contabulare.*] *Obs.* To plank or floor as with boards. — **con-tab'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

‖ **con-tab'u-la'ti-o** (-lā'shĭ-ō; -shō), *n.* [L.] *Rom. & Eccl. Antiq.* Plaiting or folding, as of the toga or palla, orig. so as to cross the breast in a flat band.

con'tac. † CONTECK, *n.*

‖ **con-ta'ci-on** (kŏn-tā'shĭ-ŏn), *n. East. Ch.* = CONTAKION.

‖ **con-ta'ci-um** (-shĭ-ŭm), *n. East. Ch.* = CONTAKION.

contacki. † CONTECK.

contact action. = CATALYSIS.

con-tac'tion (kŏn-tăk'shŭn), *n.* Act of touching; taction *Obs.*

contact metamorphism See METAMORPHISM. [PROCESS]

contact method = CONTACT

contact mineral. A mineral whose origin is due to contact metamorphism.

contact printing. Photographic printing in which sensitive film and negative are in contact.

‖ **con'ta-di'na,** (kŏn'tȧ-dī'nȧ), *n. fem.; It. pl.* -DINE (-dī'nā), ‖ **con'ta-di'no** (kŏn'tȧ-dī'nō), *n. masc.; It. pl.* -DINI (-dī'nē), *n.* [It.] An Italian peasant

con-ta'gi-a (kŏn-tā'jĭ-ȧ), *n., pl.* of CONTAGIUM.

con-ta'gioned (-jŭnd), *a.* Affected by contagion.

con-ta'gion-ist, *n.* A believer in the contagiousness of certain diseases, as of yellow fever.

con-ta'gi-os'i-ty (-jĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being contagious. *R.*

contagy, *n.* [L. *contagium.*] Foul odor. *Obs.*

con-tain'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

con-tain'ant, *n.* A container.

con-tain'er, *n.* One that contains

con-tain'ment, *n.* a See -MENT. b = CONTENEMENT. *Obs.*

con'tak. con'takt † CONTECK.

con-tam'i-na-ble (kŏn-tăm'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being contaminated.

con-tam'i-nate, *a.* Contaminated. *Archaic.* [contaminates.]

con-tam'i-na'tor, *n.* One that infection.] Infectious. *Obs.*

con'tan-gen'tial, *a.* = COTANGENTIAL. [KEROUS.]

con-tan'ker-ous. † CANTANKEROUS. † COUNTESS.

cont bon. mor *Abbr.* Contra bonos mores (L., contrary to good manners).

con-teck'er, *n.* One who is contentious or quarrelsome. *Obs.*

con'teck-head', *n.* [*conteck* + *-head.*] State of discord or dispute. *Obs.* [CRAYON.]

con'té' cray'on (kŏn'tā'). See

con tec'tion (kŏn-tĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contegere, -tectum,* to cover up.] Covering. *Obs.*

contenen. † CONTAIN.

contek, conteke. † CONTECK.

contekour † CONTECKER.

con-tem'er-ate (kŏn-tĕm'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *contemerare.*] To pollute or defile. *Obs.* — **con-tem'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs*

con-temned' (kŏn-tĕmd'), *pret., p. p., & p. a.* of CONTEMN — **con-tem'ned-ly** (-tĕm'nĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

con-tem'ner (kŏn-tĕm'nẽr; -tĕm'ẽr), *n.* One who contemns.

con-tem'ni-ble (kŏn-tĕm'nĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **con-tem'ni-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

con-temn'ing (-tĕm'nĭng; -nĭng), *p. pr.* of CONTEMN. — **con-temn'ing-ly,** *adv. Rare.*

con-tem'nor, *n.* A contemner.

con-tem'per-a-ment, *n.* Act of contempering, or state of being contempered. *Rare.*

con-tem'per-ate, *v. t.* To temper; to contemper. *Obs*

con-tem'per-a-ture, *n* Contempering, proportionate mixture, temperature. *Obs.*

con-tem'pla-ble (kŏn-tĕm'plȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being contemplated. *Rare.*

con'tem-pla'men (kŏn'tĕm-plā'mĕn), *n.* [NL.] Anything contemplated *Rare.*

con-tem'plance, *n.* Contemplation. *Obs.*

con-tem'plant, *a.* [L. *contemplans,* p. pr.] Contemplative *R.*

con'tem-plat'ing-ly, *adv.* of *contemplating,* p. pr.

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tion, L. *contemplatio.*] **1.** Holy meditation ; a state of mystic revelation or rapt regard of things divine.

To live in prayer and *contemplation*. *Shak.*

2. Act of the mind in considering with attention ; continued attention to a particular subject, meditation, musing; study.

Contemplation is keeping the idea which is brought into the mind for some time actually in view *Locke*

3. Regard, consideration; also, that for which consideration is asked ; a petition, prayer, or request. *Obs.*

4. Act of contemplating, or of viewing or looking steadfastly and attentively.

Lost in *contemplation* of the blue and white tiles *Irving.*

5. Act of looking forward to an event as about to happen ; expectation ; act of intending, purposing, or considering ; hence, intention, consideration, etc.

In *contemplation* of returning at an early date, he left. *Reid*

con-tem'pla-tive (kŏn-tĕm'plă-tĭv), *a.* [F. *contemplatif*, L. *contemplativus.*] **1.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, contemplation ; addicted to, or employed in, contemplation, meditative.

Fixed and *contemplative* their looks. *Denham.*

2. Theoretical ; theorizing. *Obs.*

contemplative life, life passed in meditation, esp. religious meditation, and prayer.

—con-tem'pla-tive-ly, *adv.* **— con-tem'pla-tive-ness**, *n.*

con-tem'pla-tive, *n.* One who leads the contemplative life.

con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (kŏn-tĕm'pō-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *contemporaneus ; con-* + *tempus* time. See TEMPORAL ; cf. COTEMPORANEOUS.] Living, existing, or occurring at the same time : contemporary.

The great age of Jewish philosophy . had been *contemporaneous* with the later Spanish school of Arabic philosophy. *Milman.*

Syn. — See CONTEMPORARY.

— con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ly, *adv.* **— con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

con-tem'po-ra-ry (-tĕm'pŏ-rā-rĭ), *a.* [*con-* + L. *temporarius* of or belonging to time, *tempus* time. See TEMPORAL ; cf. COTEMPORANEOUS.] **1.** Living, occurring, or existing at the same time ; done in, or belonging to, the same times ; contemporaneous ; hence, historically present.

This king [Henry VIII.] was *contemporary* with the greatest monarchs of Europe. *Strype.*

2. Of the same age ; coeval.

A grove born with himself he sees,
And loves his old *contemporary* trees. *Cowley.*

Syn. — CONTEMPORARY, CONTEMPORANEOUS, COEVAL, SYNCHRONOUS, SIMULTANEOUS, COINCIDENT agree in the idea of existing, living, or occurring at the same time. In CONTEMPORARY and CONTEMPORANEOUS (of which *contemporary* is applied more frequently to persons, *contemporaneous* to events) the time regarding which agreement is implied is indefinite ; as, Shakespeare was *contemporary* with Cervantes, who died on the same day ; Shakespeare's last year was also *contemporaneous* with Molière's first ; the reign of Louis XIV. was *contemporaneous* with the Commonwealth in England, as also with the Restoration and the revolution of 1688, a history based on *contemporary* accounts. COEVAL usually implies contemporaneousness for a long, or at a remote, period or time ; as, " Every one knows that the Roman Catholic religion is at least *coeval* with most of the governments where it prevails " (*Burke*) ; " Mr. —, in his poem, makes trees *coeval* with Chaos " (*Coleridge*). SYNCHRONOUS implies an exact correspondence between the (usually brief) periods of time involved ; SIMULTANEOUS more frequently denotes agreement in the same point or instant of time ; as, two pendulums so adjusted that their movements are *synchronous ;* the two shots were *simultaneous.* COINCIDENT (see AGREE) applies to events which are regarded as falling or happening (sometimes in a notable or singular manner) at the same time ; as, the discovery of America was almost *coincident* with the capture of Granada ; his sudden departure was suspiciously *coincident* with the stranger's arrival. See CONCOMITANT.

con-tem'po-ra-ry, *n. ; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). One who is contemporary, or lives at the same time, with another ; as, Petrarch and Chaucer were *contemporaries.*

con-tem'po-rize (-rīz), *v. t. & i.* To make or be contemporary ; to conform to each other, or agree, in time.

con-tempt' (kŏn-tĕmpt'), *n.* [L. *contemptus*, fr. *contemnere:* cf. OF. *contempt.* See CONTEMN.] **1.** Act of contemning, or despising ; the feeling with which one regards that which is esteemed mean, vile, or worthless ; disdain ; scorn ; as, familiarity breeds *contempt.*

Criminal *contempt* of public feeling. *Macaulay.*

2. State of being despised ; disgrace ; shame.

Contempt and beggary hangs upon thy back. *Shak.*

3. An object of contempt. *Obs.*

4. An act or expression denoting contempt.

Little insults and *contempts*. *Spectator*

5. *Law.* Willful disobedience to, or open disrespect of, the valid rules, orders, or process, or the dignity and authority, of a court of justice or a legislative body, whether by disorderly, contemptuous, or insolent language or behavior, or other disturbing conduct, in presence of a court, or by mere failure to obey its orders (*constructive contempt*). The power of punishing for *contempt* is incident to all superior courts ; inferior courts are usually restricted to the punishment of contempts done in the presence of the court. *Contempt* is in some jurisdictions restricted so as not to include publications reflecting injuriously on a court of justice or on its procedures.

Syn. — Derision, mockery, contumely, neglect, slight.

con-tempt'i-ble (kŏn-tĕmp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *contemptible.*] **1.** Worthy of contempt ; deserving of scorn or disdain ; mean ; vile ; despicable ; also, unworthy of consideration.

The arguments of tyranny are as *contemptible* as its force is dreadful *Burke.*

2. Despised ; scorned ; neglected ; abject. *Locke.*

3. Scornful, contemptuous. *Obs*

If she should make tender of her love, 't is very possible he 'll scorn it, for the man . . . hath a *contemptible* spirit. *Shak.*

Syn. — Vile, low, mean, base, worthless, sorry, insignificant, inferior, beggarly, groveling. — CONTEMPTIBLE, DESPICABLE, PITIFUL, PALTRY, SORDID, CHEAP, ABJECT. CONTEMPTIBLE applies to that which is worthy only of contempt ; DESPICABLE is a stronger term, and frequently implies keen and scornful, sometimes indignant, disapprobation ; as, "There is no vice or folly . . . which, by ill management, makes so *contemptible* a figure [as vanity]" (*Swift*), " I know none so *despicable* as those who despise others " (*Fielding*) ; " In proportion as he became *contemptible* to others, he became *despicable* to himself " (*Goldsmith*). PITIFUL (see PITEOUS) suggests such littleness or insignificance as stirs contemptuous pity ; as, " The whole lot to be divided is such a beggarly matter. . . . Take that *pitiful* additional fraction of a share . . , which thou so wantest " (*Carlyle*). PALTRY (see etym.) suggests pettiness or worthlessness, as of trumpery or baubles, as, " a quarrel . . . about a hoop of gold, a *paltry* ring " (*Shak.*) ; " We love the man, the *paltry* pageant you " (*Cowper*) ; " The part I have acted has been in open day ; and to hold out to a conduct which stands in that clear and steady light . . . the *paltry* winking tapers of excuses and promises — I never will do it " (*Burke*). SORDID (cf. BASE) implies degrading attachment to low, mean, or inferior things ; as, " In psalm and antiphon, inexhaustibly fresh, the soul seemed to be taking refuge from the *sordid* languor and mean business of men's lives " (*W. Pater*). CHEAP, as here compared, implies contempt bred by familiarity ; as, " Had I so lavish of my presence been, so common hackney'd in the eyes of men, so stale and *cheap* to vulgar company " (*Shak.*) ; " Be admonished . . . not to strike leagues of friendship with *cheap* persons " (*Emerson*). ABJECT implies a mean-spirited or groveling attitude ; as, " It is *abject*, and creeps " (*Jonson*) ; " Although I wished to be thought meek, I would not be *abject ;* although humble, not mean " (*Richardson*) ; " His wife may do what she pleases . . . he has no weapon left but tears and the most *abject* submission " (*Stevenson*). See DESPISE, CONTEMPTUOUS, PETTY, PARSIMONIOUS.

—con-tempt'i-ble-ness, *n.* **—con-tempt'i-bly**, *adv.*

con-temp'tu-ous (kŏn-tĕmp'tū-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain.

Savage invective and *contemptuous* sarcasm. *Macaulay*

2. Contemptible or exciting contempt ; despicable. *Obs.*

—con-temp'tu-ous-ly, *adv.* **— con-temp'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Haughty, arrogant, insolent, supercilious, contumelious. — CONTEMPTUOUS, SCORNFUL, DISDAINFUL. CONTEMPTUOUS expresses one's attitude towards what is deemed mean, vile, or worthless ; as, " Johnson replied to Macpherson's letter by one of *contemptuous* brevity and pith " (*Leigh Hunt*) ; " A *contemptuous* disdain of all natures less coarse than his own " (*Lord Cockburn*). *Contemptuous* is not to be confused with *contemptible* (see CONTEMPTIBLE), which is properly applied to the object of contempt ; as, *contemptible* conduct, a *contemptible* fellow. SCORNFUL implies proud, often mocking, sometimes scathing, contempt ; as, " Withal it is a silent pain too, a silent *scornful* one ; the lip is curled in a kind of godlike disdain of the thing that is eating out his heart " (*Carlyle*) ; " You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames into her *scornful* eyes " (*Shak.*). DISDAINFUL implies haughty, sometimes even insolent, disregard or contempt ; as, " Nor Grandeur hear with a *disdainful* smile the short and simple annals of the poor " (*Gray*) ; " Curled *disdainful* mustachio " (*Carlyle*) ; " Is the calm shine of stoic souls, who weigh life well, and find it wanting, nor deplore ; but in *disdainful* silence turn away, stand mute, self-centered, stern, and dream no more ? " (*M. Arnold*). See DESPISE, ARROGANT.

con-tend' (kŏn-tĕnd'), *v. i. ;* CON-TEND'ED ; CON-TEND'ING. [OF. *contendre*, L. *contendere, -tentum ; con-* + *tendere* to stretch. See TEND.] **1.** To strive in opposition or rivalry ; to compete ; vie ; contest ; fight.

The Lord said unto me, Distress not the Moabites, neither *contend* with them in battle. *Deut.* ii. 9.

In ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valor *Shak.*

2. To struggle or exert one's self ; to strive. *Now Rare.*

You sit above, and see vain men below
Contend for what you only can bestow. *Dryden.*

3. To strive in debate ; to engage in discussion ; to argue.

The question which our author would *contend* for. *Locke.*

Syn. — CONTEND, COPE. TO CONTEND is to strive ; it implies opposition, but not necessarily animosity ; as, " Although Mrs. Smith and Stephen were always *contending*, they were never at enmity " (*T. Hardy*). TO COPE (*with*) is to contend successfully or on equal terms ; as, " Once he had the subject chosen, he could *cope* with nature single-handed, and make every stroke a triumph " (*Stevenson*). See CONTEST.

con-tend', *v. t.* **1.** To maintain or assert ; to argue.

2. To struggle for ; contest. *Rare.*

Carthage shall *contend* the world with Rome. *Dryden.*

con'tent (kŏn'tĕnt ; kŏn-tĕnt' ; 277), *n. ; usually in the pl.*, CONTENTS. [L. *contentum*, p. p. neut. of *continere* to contain. See CONTAIN.] **1.** That which is contained ; the thing or things held by a receptacle or included within specified limits ; as, the *contents* of a cask or bale or of a room ; the topics or matter treated in a document or the like ; as, the *contents* of a book.

2. Specif. : **a** That which constitutes a part or element, or a series of parts or elements, considered abstractly and without reference to precise determination ; as, a *content* of consciousness.

A brief survey of the problems of sociology in the order of their systematic arrangement will be a sufficient proof that the *content* of sociology is inexhaustible and real. *F. H. Giddings.*

b A significant part ; real meaning ; esp., the reality or implied reality which is referred to by a subject of discourse.

Scientific analysis as such, however, does not deal with instances, but only with *contents*. When we speak of a scientific treatment of instances, we mean a precise determination and skillful resolution of their *content*. *B. Bosanquet.*

3. Power of containing ; capacity ; hence, extent ; size.

Strong ships, of great *content*. *Bacon.*

4. *Geom.* Area or quantity of space or matter contained within certain limits ; as, linear, or superficial, or solid *contents.*

The geometrical *content*, figure, and situation of all the lands of a kingdom *Graunt.*

5. The amount (of the specified material) contained, as, the sulphur *content* of a sample of coal ; — *sing.* only.

6. *Customs.* A paper declaring a ship's destination, cargo, etc., delivered to the searcher before clearing outwards.

con-tent' (kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* [F. *content*, fr. L. *contentus*, p. p. of *continere* to hold together, restrain. See CONTAIN.] **1.** Contained within limits ; hence, having the desires limited by that which one has ; not disposed to repine or grumble ; satisfied ; contented.

Having food and raiment, let us be therewith *content*. 1 *Tim.* vi. 8.

2. Willing ; assenting, agreeing. *Content* is used in the British House of Lords for *Aye.*

con-tent', *n.* **1.** State of being content ; satisfaction ; esp., habitual satisfaction or mental ease and quietude ; freedom from dissatisfaction, anxiety, or agitation ; contentment ; — formerly also in *pl.*

Such is the fullness of my heart's *content*. *Shak.*

2. Acquiescence without examination. *Obs.*

The style is excellent;
The sense they humbly take upon *content*. *Pope.*

3. That which contents or satisfies ; that which if attained would make one happy.

So will I in England work your grace's full *content*. *Shak.*

4. *British House of Lords.* An expression of assent to a bill or motion ; an affirmative vote ; also, a member who votes " Content."

Supposing the number of " *Contents* " and " Not contents " strictly equal in number and consequence. *Burke*

con-tent', *v. t. ;* CON-TENT'ED ; CON-TENT'ING. [F. *contenter*, LL. *contentare*, fr. L. *contentus*, p. p. See CONTENT, *a.*]

1. To make content ; to satisfy the desires of ; to make easy in any situation ; to appease or quiet ; to gratify ; please.

Do not *content* yourselves with obscure and confused ideas, where clearer are to be attained *I. Watts.*

2. To satisfy the expectations or claims of ; to pay ; requite.

Come the next Sabbath, and I will *content* you. *Shak.*

Syn. — Suffice, appease, gratify ; sate, satiate, cloy, gorge, surfeit, glut. — CONTENT, SATISFY. TO CONTENT is to bring to the point where one is not disquieted or disturbed by a desire for what one does not have, even though every wish is not fully gratified ; to SATISFY is to appease fully one's desires ; between *to be content* (or *contented*) and *to be satisfied*, there is a corresponding distinction ; as, " When I was at home, I was in a better place ; but travelers must be *content* " (*Shak.*) ; " Sense of pleasure we may well spare out of life perhaps, and not repine, but live *content* — which is the calmest life " (*Milton*) ; " Fat, *contented* ignorance " (*Sterne*) ; " There are three things that are never *satisfied*, yea, four things say not, It is enough " (*Prov.* xxx. 15), " I am *satisfied* and need no more than what I know " (*Shak.*), self-*satisfied* pedantry. See SATIATE, FULL ; cf. DISSATISFACTION.

I am a being perfectly *contented* when others are pleased. *Sterne.*

" I please every one else," says Tully, " but never *satisfy* myself " *Johnson*

con-tent'ed (kŏn-tĕn'tĕd ; -tĭd ; 151), *p. a.* Content ; easy in mind ; satisfied ; quiet ; willing. — **con-tent'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tent'ed-ness**, *n.*

con-ten'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F. *contention*, L. *contentio.* See CONTEND.] **1.** Act or instance of contending ; a violent effort or struggle to obtain, or to resist, something ; contest ; strife, specif., strife in words, altercation or controversy.

I would my arms could match thee in *contention*. *Shak.*

2. Vehemence of endeavor ; eagerness ; ardor ; zeal.

An end . . . worthy our utmost *contention* to obtain. *Rogers.*

3. A point maintained in an argument, or a line of argument taken in its support ; the subject matter of discussion or strife ; a position taken or contended for.

This was my original *contention*, and I still maintain that you should abide by your former decision. *Jowett.*

Syn. — Struggle, contest, conflict, combat, quarrel, feud ; controversy, dissension, litigation, variance, disagreement, debate ; competition, rivalry, emulation. — CONTENTION, STRIFE, agreeing in the idea of a struggle between two or more parties, are frequently used with little or no distinction ; as, " The beginning of *strife* is as when one letteth out water ; therefore leave off *contention*, before it be meddled with " (*Prov.* xvii. 14). Both words are occasionally used in a good or a neutral sense ; as, " The lights and shades, whose well-accorded *strife* gives all the strength and color of our life " (*Pope*) ; " A reverence . . . not so great as to prevent us from engaging with them in something like a generous *contention* " (*Sir J. Reynolds*). More commonly, STRIFE is the stronger word, implying violent or angry discord ; CONTENTION suggests rather altercation in words, or a factious or quarrelsome temper ; as, " Yet live in hatred, enmity, and *strife* among themselves " (*Milton*) ; " domestic fury and fierce civil *strife* " (*Shak.*) ; " A fool's lips enter into *contention* " (*Prov.* xviii. 6) ; " The one preach Christ of *contention*, not sincerely, supposing to add affliction to my bonds " (*Phil.* i. 16). See DISPUTE, CONTEST.

I strove with none, for none was worth my *strife*. *Landor.*

I . . . had lost my gayety and happiness during the *strife* and fever of *contention* with my guardian. *De Quincey.*

con-ten'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *contentiosus :* cf. F. *contentieux.*] **1.** Given to contention ; quarrelsome.

Despotic and *contentious* temper. *Macaulay.*

2. Relating to, involving, or characterized by, contention.

More cheerful, though not less *contentious*, regions. *Brougham.*

3. *Law.* Pertaining to, or involving the litigation of differences between, contending parties ; as, *contentious* jurisdiction, jurisdiction over matters in controversy between parties, in contradistinction to *voluntary jurisdiction.*

Syn. — Quarrelsome, pugnacious, dissentious, wrangling, litigious, perverse, peevish. See BELLIGERENT.

— con-ten'tious-ly, *adv.* **— con-ten'tious-ness**, *n.*

con-tent'ment (kŏn-tĕnt'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *contentement.* See CONTENT, *v. t.*] **1.** Act or process of contenting, or state of being contented ; as, *contentment* of avarice is impossible.

Contentment without external honor is humility. *Grew.*

2. Gratification ; pleasure ; satisfaction. *Obs.*

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con-tem'pla-tist (kŏn-tĕm'plă-tĭst), *n.* A contemplator. *Rare.*

con-tem'pla-tive. Contemplative. *Ref. Sp.*

con'tem-pla'tor (kŏn'tĕm-plā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] 1 One who contemplates or is contemplative.

2. A theorist. *Obs.*

con-tem'pla-ture (kŏn-tĕm'plă-tūr), *n* Contemplation. *Obs.*

con-tem'ple (-p'l), *v. t.* To contemplate. *Obs.* [rary. *Obs.*]

con-tem'po-ral, *a.* Contemporaneous ; contemporary.

con-tem'po-rane, *a & n.* [L. *contemporaneus.*] Contemporary. *Obs.*

con-tem'po-ra-ne'i-ty (kŏn-tĕm'pō-ra-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being contemporaneous.

con-tem'po-ra-ri-ness (-tĕm'pō-rā-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

con-tem'po-rate, *v. t.* [L. *contemporare ; con-* together + *tempus* time.] To synchronize. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

con-tem'po-rist, *n.* A contemporary. *Obs & R.* [*Obs.*]

con-tempt', *v. t.* To contemn. [*Obs.*]

con-tempt'ful, *a.* Contemptuous ; contemptible. *Obs.*

con-tempt'i-bil'i-ty (kŏn-tĕmp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being contemptible. [*Ref. Sp.*]

con-tempt'i-bl. Contemptible.

con-tempt'i-ble, *n.* One that is contemptible. *Obs. Oxf. E. D*

con-temp'tion, *n.* [L. *contemptio.*] Contempt. *Obs.*

con'te-nance. ✝ COUNTENANCE.

con-tend'ent, *a.* [L. *contendens*, p. pr.] Contending. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* — *n.* A contender. *Obs.*

con-tend'er, *n.* A contestant.

con-tend'ing-ly, *adv.* of *contending*, p. pr [TENDER.]

con-tend'ress, *n., fem* of CON-

con-ten'e-ment, *n.* [OF. See CONTAIN.] *Law.* A word used only as a rendering or equivalent of *contenementum* in Magna Charta. The meaning is perhaps " Holding, freehold " (Godefroy has two instances of F. *contenement* in this sense) ; but some take it in the sense, " Property (of any kind) necessary to the freeman for the maintenance of his position." *Oxf. E. D.*

contenen. ✝ CONTAIN.

con-tent', *n.* [OF.] Contention ; strife. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

con-tent', *v. t.* To be content.

con-tent'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

con'ten-ta'cion. ✝ CONTENTATION.

con'ten-ta'tion (kŏn'tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *contentatio.*] Act of contenting ; state of being contented ; that which makes one content ; content ; satisfaction. *Obs or Archaic.*

con-tent'ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Obs.* — **con-tent'ful-ly**, *adv. Obs.* — **con-tent'ful-ness**, *n. Obs.*

con-ten'tion-al, *a.* Of the nature of contention. [*Obs.*]

con-ten'tion-er, *n.* A contender.

con-ten'tive, *a.* Tending to make content. *Obs. or R.*

con-tent'less, *a.* See -LESS.

con-tent'ly, *adv* Contentedly. *Obs.* [TENT, *n.*,]

contents, *n. pl.* See 1st CON-

con-tent'some, *a.* See -SOME.

con'te-nu, *n.* [F.] Content ; contents. *Obs.* [of CONTENEMENT.]

contenument. *Obs.* erron. form] conter-. For various words in *conter-*, see forms in COUNTER-, CONTRA-, CONTRE-.

con'ter-f'tion. ✝ CONTRITION

con-ter'mi-na-ble (kŏn-tûr'mĭ-nă-b'l), *a.* Conterminous, or capable of being so. *Rare.*

con-ter'mi-nal (-năl), *a* [LL. *conterminalis.*] Conterminous.

con-ter'mi-nant (-nănt), *a.* Conterminous.

con-ter'mi-nate, *a.* [L. *conterminare* to border upon.] Conterminous. *Obs. or R.*

con-ter'mi-nate, *v. t.* To be conterminous *Obs.* — **con-ter'mi-na'tion**, *n. Obs.*

con-ter'mine, *v. t. & i.* [F. *conterminer*, fr. L. *conterminare.*] To make or be conterminous. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

3. One that affords content or pleasure. *Obs. or R.*
4. *Law.* Erroneous for CONTENEMENT.

con-ter'mi-nous (kŏn-tûr'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *conterminus.* Cf. CONTERMINOUS.] Having the same bounds, or limits.
This conformed so many of them as were *conterminous* to the colonies and garrisons, to the Roman laws *Sir M. Hale.*
Syn. — See ADJACENT.

con-test' (kŏn-tĕst'), *v. t.;* CON-TEST'ED; CON-TEST'ING. [F. *contester*, fr. L. *contestari* to call to witness, *contestari litem* to introduce a lawsuit by calling witnesses, to bring an action; *con-* + *testari* to be a witness, *testis* witness. See TESTIFY.] **1.** To witness or attest; to call to witness, to adjure. *Obs.*
2. To make a subject of dispute, contention, or emulation; to contend for; to call in question; to controvert; oppose; dispute.
The people . . *contested* not what was done. *Locke*
Few philosophical aphorisms have been more frequently repeated, few more *contested* than this *J. D. Morell.*
3. To strive earnestly to gain, hold, or maintain; as, the troops *contested* every inch of ground.
4. *Law.* To make a subject of litigation; to dispute or resist by course of law; to defend, as a suit; to controvert.
Syn. — Dispute, controvert, debate, litigate, oppose, argue, contend.
to contest an election. *Polit.* **a** To strive to be elected. **b** To dispute the declared result of an election.

con-test', *v. i.* **1.** To engage in contention or emulation; to contend; strive; vie; emulate; — followed by *with.*
The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting* with it, when there are hopes of victory. *Bp. Burnet.*
Of man, who dares in pomp with Jove *contest?* *Pope*
2. To bear witness; also, to protest. *Obs.*

con'test (kŏn'tĕst), *n.* Earnest struggle for superiority, victory, defense, etc.; competition; emulation, strife or argument; also, an encounter of such nature, as in arms.
What mighty *contests* rise from trivial things. *Pope*
Leave all noisy *contests*, all immodest clamors and brawling language *I. Watts.*
Syn. — Struggle, encounter, battle, dispute, altercation, contention, strife. — CONTEST, CONFLICT, COMBAT, FIGHT, AFFRAY, FRAY. CONTEST is the broadest term, and originally referred merely to strife in argument (see etym. under *v. t.*); it is now applicable to any struggle, whether friendly or hostile, for a common object, and often implies considerable duration; as, "All the *contest* is now 'twixt God and Dagon. Dagon hath presumed . . . to enter lists with God" (*Milton*); "What mighty *contests* rise from trivial things" (*Pope*). CONFLICT (see etym.) implies a closer engagement, in which sense it is applied to actual fighting; as, "Arms on armor clashing brayed, . . . dire was the noise of *conflict*" (*Milton*). Fig., *conflict* frequently denotes a struggle (often spiritual or mental) between opposing principles or forces; as, "There is [in a Shakespearean tragedy] an outward *conflict* of persons and groups, there is also a *conflict* of forces in the hero's soul" (*A. C. Bradley*). COMBAT is less commonly used in a fig. sense (as, a *combat* against despair); it implies esp. an armed encounter between two (whether individuals, or parties regarded as units), frequently for the determination of a dispute; as, "Let these have a day appointed them for single *combat* in convenient place" (*Shak.*); "I . . . said he lied . . . and defied him to the death, if he . . .; had the inclination to be genteel in the way of *combat*" (*Byron*). FIGHT usually implies a hand-to-hand conflict; it ranges in dignity from a spiritual struggle (as, "Fight the good *fight* of faith," 1 *Tim.* vi. 12) to actual fisticuffs; as, a prize *fight.* AFFRAY (see etym. under *v. t.*) and FRAY (which occasionally has more dignified connotation) commonly refer to a tumultuous disturbance or brawl; as, "Where are the vile beginners of this *fray?* O noble prince, I can discover all the unlucky manage of this fatal brawl" (*Shak.*). For the legal sense of *affray*, see def. See CONTENTION, CONTEND, BATTLE, ENCOUNTER, DISPUTE.

con-test'ant (kŏn-tĕs'tănt), *n.* [Cf. F. *contestant.*] One who contests or participates in a contest; specif., one who contests an award or decision, past or proposed; as, a *contestant* of the returns of an election; the *contestants* in proceedings to probate a will.

con'tes-ta'tion (kŏn'tĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contestatio* testimony: cf. F. *contestation* a contesting.] **1.** Act or process of contesting; contention.
After years spent in domestic, unsociable *contestations*, she found means to withdraw. *Clarendon.*
2. Proof by witnesses; attestation; testimony. *Obs.*
A solemn *contestation* ratified on the part of God. *Barrow*
3. *Eccl.* The preface or prayer immediately preceding the canon of the Mass; — so called in the old Gallican liturgy, because regarded as a testimony.

con'text (kŏn'tĕkst), *n.* [L. *contextus*, fr. *contexere* to weave, join together; *con-* + *texere* to weave. See TEXT.] **1.** The weaving together of words in language; also, the discourse or writing so produced. *Obs.*
2. The part or parts of something written or printed preceding or following a "text" or passage or a word, or so intimately associated with it as to throw light upon its meaning; — usually in *sing.*
According to all the light that the *contexts* afford. *Sharp.*
3. Contexture. *Obs.*
4. *Bot.* In mycology, one or more fibrous layers developed between the hymenium and the true mycelial tissue in certain basidiomycetous fungi.

con-text' (kŏn-tĕkst'), *v. t.* To knit or weave together; to unite closely. *Obs.* *Feltham.*
The whole world's frame, which is *contexted* only by commerce and contracts. *R. Junius*

con-text', *a.* [L. *contextus*, p. p. See CONTEXT, *n.*] Knit or woven together; close; firm. *Obs.*

con-tex'tu-al (kŏn-tĕks'tū-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or conforming to, the context. — **con-tex'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

con-tex'ture (-tûr), *n.* [Cf. F. *contexture.*] **1.** Act of linking or weaving into a connected structure. *Rare.*
2. The arrangement and union of the constitueat parts of a thing; a weaving together of parts; structural character of a thing; system; constitution; texture.
That wonderful *contexture* of all created beings *Dryden.*
3. A body or structure made by the interweaving or fabrication of parts; a fabric.
He made a *contexture* called Love, whence the first production of all things proceeded. *T. Gale*
4. Context in discourse or writing. *Obs. or R.*

con'tig-na'tion (kŏn'tĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contignatio*, fr. *contignare* to join with beams; *con-* + *tignum* beam.] A framing together of timbers; a joining, as of beams and boards; also, a framework; formerly, a stage or floor. *Archaic.*

con'ti-gu'i-ty (-tĭ-gū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *contiguité*, LL. *contiguitas.*] **1.** State of being contiguous; intimate association or relation; nearness; proximity.
The conviciuity and *contiguity* of the two parishes. *T. Warton.*
2. A continuous mass or series; a stretch.
O for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless *contiguity* of shade. *Cowper*
3. *Psychol.* See ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.

con-tig'u-ous (kŏn-tĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *contiguus;* akin to *contingere* to touch on all sides. See CONTINGENT.] **1.** In actual contact; touching; also, near, though not in contact; neighboring; adjoining.
The two halves of the paper did not appear fully divided . . . but seemed *contiguous* at one of their angles *Sir I. Newton.*
2. Involving contiguity; as, *contiguous* association.
3. *Geom.* Adjacent; — said of angles. See under ADJACENT.
Syn. — Adjoining, conterminous, abutting. See ADJACENT. — **con-tig'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tig'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

con'ti-nence (kŏn'tĭ-nĕns), **con'ti-nen-cy** (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* [F. *continence*, L. *continentia.* See CONTINENT; cf. COUNTENANCE.] **1.** Self-restraint; self-command.
He knew what to say; he knew also when to leave off, — a *continence* which is practiced by few writers. *Dryden.*
2. Specif., self-restraint in refraining from sexual indulgence, esp. from unlawful, or undue, indulgence.
Chastity is either abstinence or *continence* abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence*, that of married persons *Jer. Taylor.*
3. *Obs.* **a** Capacity; contents. **b** Continuity.

con'ti-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *continens, -entis*, prop., p. pr. of *continere* to hold together, to repress: cf. F. *continent.* See CONTAIN.] **1.** Exercising restraint as to the indulgence of desires or passions; temperate; moderate.
Have a *continent* forbearance till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shak.*
2. Exercising continence in regard to the sexual appetite; esp., chaste.
3. Connected; continuous; as, a *continent* fever. *Obs.*
4. Serving to restrain or limit; restrictive. *Obs.*
Africa and Europe bordering on your land,
And *continent* to your dominions. *Marlowe*
5. Containing, or able to contain;—often with *of. Obs. or R.*

con'ti-nent, *n.* [L. *continens*, prop., a holding together: cf. F. *continent.* See CONTINENT, *a.*] **1.** One who is continent or vowed to continence; specif.: [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* = ENCRATITE. *Obs.*
2. That which contains anything; a receptacle; hence, that which is the seat or the external representative of something, or that which represents the totality of a complex being.
Is it the mere radiance of a foul soul that thus transpires through, and transfigures its clay *continent?* *Stevenson.*
3. Capacity; content. *Obs.*
4. A continuous extent or mass, esp. of land; mainland.
5. One of the grand divisions of land on the globe; specif., *Phys. Geog.*, a large body of land differing from an island or a peninsula not merely in its size, but in its structure, which is that of a large basin bordered by mountain chains; as, the *continent* of North America. The *continents* are now usually regarded as six in number: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. But other large bodies of land are also referred to as continents; as, the Antarctic *continent;* the *continent* of Greenland. Europe, Asia, and Africa are often grouped together as the *Eastern continent*, and North and South America as the *Western continent.* Europe and Asia are often designated together as the Eurasian *continent.*
the Continent, the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the islands, esp. the British Isles; also, *Amer. Hist.*, in the Revolutionary period, the group of colonies or states, later forming the United States.

con'ti-nen'tal (-nĕn'tăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *continental.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a continent.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the mainland of Europe, in distinction from the adjacent islands, especially England.
The labyrinth of *Continental* alliances. *Hallam.*
3. [*cap.*] *Amer. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the confederated colonies collectively, in the time of the Revolutionary War, as, *Continental* money.
continental basin, *Phys. Geog.*, a region in the interior of a continent comprising one or several closed basins. — **c. climate**, the typical climate of a great land mass, characterized by great range of temperature and found in such parts of a continent as are not affected by nearness to the sea or other modifying influence. — **C. Congress, the**, an assembly of deputies from the British colonies later forming the United States, appointed to deliberate in respect to their common interests. They met in Philadelphia Sept. 5 to Oct. 26, 1774; May 10, 1775, to Dec. 12, 1776; and in Baltimore Dec. 20, 1776. The Congress was held from time to time until March 1, 1781. — **c. divide**, a divide separating streams which flow to opposite sides of a continent. — **c. drive**, *Automobiles*, a transmission arrangement in which the longitudinal crank shaft drives the rear wheels through a clutch, change-speed gear, countershaft, and two parallel side chains, in order. — **c. glacier**, a broad ice sheet resting on a plain or plateau and spreading outward from a central névé, or region of accumulation. — **c. island**, an island which is near, and geologically related to, a continent, as are the British Isles; — contrasted with *oceanic island.* — **c. plateau** *or* **platform**, *Phys. Geog.*, a broad protuberance of the surface of the lithosphere, coinciding approximately with a continent, but including also the continental shelf; — contrasted with *ocean basin.* — **C. pronunciation** (of Latin and Greek), a method of pronouncing Latin and Greek in which the vowels have their more familiar Continental values, as in German and Italian, the consonants being pronounced mostly as in English. The stricter form of this method of pronouncing Latin approaches the Roman, the modified form the English, pronunciation. The Continental method of Greek pronunciation is often called *Erasmian.* — **continental shelf**, *Phys. Geog.*, a submarine plain of variable width, forming a border to nearly every continent. The water above it is comparatively shallow (usually less than 100 fathoms). The rapid descent from it to the ocean depths is known as the **continental slope.** — **C. system**, *Hist.*, the system of commercial blockade aiming to exclude England from commerce with the Continent instituted by the **Berlin decree**, which Napoleon I. issued from Berlin Nov. 21, 1806, declaring the British Isles to be in a state of blockade, and British subjects, property, and merchandise subject to capture, and excluding British ships from all parts of Europe under French dominion. The retaliatory measures of England were followed by the **Milan decree**, issued by Napoleon from Milan Dec. 17, 1807, imposing further restrictions, and declaring every ship going to or from a port of England or her colonies to be lawful prize. — **c. tea.** = LABRADOR TEA.

con'ti-nen'tal (kŏn'tĭ-nĕn'tăl), *n.* **1.** One belonging to a continent or the Continent; specif. [*cap.*], *Amer. Hist.*, a soldier in the Continental army, or a piece of the Continental currency; also, *pl*, the uniform of the Continental army.
2. An inhabitant of a continent, specif. of the Continent of Europe.

con-tin'gence (kŏn-tĭn'jĕns), *n.* **1.** Contact; touching; as, angle of *contingence.*
2. Contingency. *Rare.*

con-tin'gen-cy (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *contingence.*] **1.** Quality or state of being contingent.
Aristotle says we are not to build certain rules on the *contingency* of human actions. *South*
2. That which is contingent; a chance event; often, an event or condition looked forward to as possible or probable, or one dependent upon an uncertain happening.
The remarkable position of the queen rendering her death a most important *contingency.* *Hallam.*
3. An adjunct or accessory; an incidental.
4. Contact; contingence. *Obs.*
Syn. — Casualty, accident, chance.
contingency with a double aspect, *Law*, the contingency that exists when a second remainder is limited to vest contingently in substitution for another contingent remainder.

con-tin'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *contingens, -entis*, p. pr. of *contingere* to touch on all sides, to happen; *con-* + *tangere* to touch: cf. F. *contingent.* See TANGENT.] **1.** Liable, but not certain, to occur; possible.
Weighing so much actual crime against so much *contingent* advantage. *Burke.*
2. Happening from unforeseen causes, or subject to unforeseen conditions; accidental or incidental, chance. "Uncertain and *contingent* causes." *Tillotson.*
3. Dependent (upon a preceding event or situation); subject to something else; conditioned or conditional, as, peace *contingent* upon compliance with the proffered terms.
4. *Law.* Dependent for effect on something that may or may not occur; as, a *contingent* estate.
If a *contingent* legacy be left to any one when he attains, or if he attains, the age of twenty-one. *Blackstone.*
5. Expressive of thought condition, rather than of fact.
Moods are actual (indicative) or *contingent*, the most familiar examples of the latter being the subjunctive (will), optative (wish), and imperative (command). *N. Int. Encyc*
6. Of human action or will, free. *Obs.*
7. *Logic.* Containing matter the terms of which in part agree and in part disagree
8. In contact, touching. *Obs.*
Syn. — Dependent, provisional, incidental, casual, fortuitous. See ACCIDENTAL.
contingent annuity. See ANNUITY. — **c. proposition.** See PROPOSITION, 4. — **c. symbiosis** *Biol.* = HELOTISM. — **c. use**, *Law*, a use to come into operation on a future uncertain event.

con-tin'gent, *n.* **1.** That which is contingent; a contingency.
His understanding could almost pierce into future *contingents* *South*
2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a suitable share; proportion; esp, a quota of troops; as, the *contingent* of our allies.

con-tin'u-al (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ăl), *a.* [ME. *continuel*, F. *continuel.* See CONTINUE.] **1.** Characterized by continuity; proceeding without interruption or cessation; continuous; unbroken.
He that is of a merry heart hath a *continual* feast. *Prov.* XV. 15
2. Occurring in steady and rapid succession; very frequent; often repeated.
A *continual* succession of small landscapes. *Irving*
Syn. — Uninterrupted, unintermitted, unremitting, unbroken, connected, continued; uniform, regular, invariable; unceasing, ceaseless; eternal, endless, everlasting; undying, imperishable, enduring, permanent. — CONTINUAL, CONTINUOUS, CONSTANT, INCESSANT, PERPETUAL, PERENNIAL. CONTINUAL implies a close or unceasing succession or recurrence, CONTINUOUS, an uninterrupted continuity or union, of objects or parts, as, "terms of *continual* recurrence" (*Carlyle*); "a *continuous* series" (*De Quincey*); "*continual* and regular impulses of pleasurable surprise from the metrical arrangement" (*Wordsworth*); "Analytic studies are *continuous*, and not to be pursued by fits and starts, or fragmentary efforts" (*De Quincey*); "The *continual* suggestion of the landscape . . . entering . . . into the texture of *continuous* intelligent narration" (*Stevenson*). As applied to objects in the singular, *continual* also stresses frequently the idea of going on in time, rather than (like *continuous*) that of unbroken connection or substance; thus, "*continual* industry" (*Stevenson*) implies that one is always at it; "*continuous* labor" (*Hazlitt*), that the work itself is performed at a stretch; cf. "He that is of a merry heart hath a *continual* feast" (*Prov.* XV. 15); "That dull and *continuous* burden of the sea heard inland before or after a great storm" (*Lowell*). *Continuous* refers to both time and space, *continual* only to time; as, a *continuous* (not *continual*) expanse, a *continual* (or *continuous*) noise; "A *continual* increase of pain" (*Gray*); "Filling up the whole intermediate space [on the canvas] with *continuous* grace and beauty" (*Hazlitt*). CONSTANT, as here compared, implies a uniform, persistent, or "stand-

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con-ter'mi-nous-ly, *adv.* of CONTERMINOUS.

con'ter-ra'ne-an (kŏn'tĕ-rā'nē-ăn), **con'ter-ra'ne-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *conterraneus.*] Of or belonging to the same country. *Obs.*

contesse. † COUNTESS.

con-tes'ser-a'tion (kŏn-tĕs'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contesseratio*, from *contesserare* to contract friendship by means of the *tesserae* (friendship tokens).] Contraction of union; also, an assemblage or collection. *Obs.*

con-test', *n.* [*con-* + L. *testis* witness.] A fellow witness. *Obs.*

con-test'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **con-test'a-ble-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

con'tes-tate', *v. t. & i.* [See CONTEST, *v.*] To contest. *Obs. & R.*

con-test'ee', *n.* See -EE.

con-test'er, *n.* One who contests.

con-test'ing-ly, *adv.* of *contesting*, p. pr.

con-test'less, *a.* Incontestable. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **con'teur'** (kŏn'tûr'), *n.* [F.] A reciter of contes.

con-tex', *v. t.* To context. *Obs.*

con-tex'tive (kŏn-tĕks'tĭv), *a.* That weaves together.

con-tex'tur-al (-tûr-ăl), *a.* Pert. to or producing contexture. *R.*

con-tex'tured (-tûrd), *a.* Arranged; composed. *Rare.*

contg. *Abbr.* Containing.

con'ti-cent (kŏn'tĭ-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *conticens*, p. pr. of *conticere.*] Silent. *Rare.* *Thackeray.*

‖ **con'ti chia'ri or spes'si, a'mi-ci'zi-a lun'ga** (kŏn'tē kyä'rē (spās'sē), ä'mē-chē'zē-ä lōōn'gä). [It.] Clear or frequent accounts, long friendship.

con-tig'u-al, *a.* Contiguous. *Obs.*

con-tig'u-ate, *a.* [LL. *contiguatus.*] Contiguous. *Obs.*

con'tigue, *a.* [F. *contigu.*] Contiguous. *Obs. Scot.*

con'ti-max. † CONTUMAX.

contin. *Abbr.* Continued; continuer; continuetur (L., let it be continued) (*Pharm.*).

Con'ti-nen'tal-er, *n.* *Amer. Hist.* A soldier of the Continental army.

con'ti-nen'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A thing characteristic of the Continent (of Europe).

con'ti-nen'tal-ist, *n.* A continental; specif., *Amer. Hist.*, an advocate of close federation after the Revolutionary War.

Con'ti-nen'tal-ize, *v. t. & i.* To travel on the Continent; to imbue with Continental culture or ideas. [TINENTAL.

con'ti-nen'tal-ly, *adv.* of CON-

con'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* of CONTINENT. See -LY.

con'ti-nent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

continew. † CONTENU.

con'tin-gen'tial (kŏn'tĭn-jĕn'shăl), *a.* Contingent. — *n.* An incidental or nonessential. —

con'tin-gen'tial-ness, *n.* *All Rare.* [TINGENT.

con-tin'gent-ly, *adv.* of CON-

con-tin'gent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

con-tin'u-a-ble (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.*

con-tin'u-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being continual.

ing" occurrence or recurrence; as, "A *constant* vapor o'er the palace flies" (*Pope*); *constant* interruptions, the *constant* throbbing of the engine. INCESSANT implies ceaseless or uninterrupted activity; PERPETUAL (see ETERNAL), unfailing repetition or lasting duration; as, "an *incessant* cough" (*Cowper*), "*perpetual* colds" (*id.*); "the most delightful little girl in the world chattering *incessantly*" (*E. FitzGerald*); "the *perpetual* fuel of controversy" (*J. H. Newman*); "*perpetual* benediction" (*Wordsworth*). PERENNIAL adds the implication of exhaustlessness or constant renewal; as, "the *perennial* beauty and heroism of the homeliest human nature" (*Lowell*); "the *perennial* feeling of silent worship" (*Carlyle*). See CONTINUATION.

continual claim, *Law*, a claim reiterated so as not to become legally abandoned. Until 1833 (3 & 4 Wm. IV., c 27, sec. 11) in England, a claim reiterated annually preserved a right of entry to a disseized person. — **c. proportionals**, *Math.*, quantities in continued proportion, or forming a geometrical progression.

con-tin'u-al-ly (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** Unceasingly; continuously.

Why do not all animals *continually* increase in bigness? *Bentley.*

2. In regular or repeated succession; very often.

Thou shalt eat bread at my table *continually*. 2 *Sam.* ix. 7.

con-tin'u-ance (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ăns), *n.* [OF. *continuance.*]

1. A holding on, or remaining, in a particular state or course of action; permanence, as of action, condition, habits, abode, etc.; perseverance; duration; stay.

Great plagues, and of long *continuance* *Deut.* xxviii. 59.

2. Uninterrupted succession; continuation.

The brute immediately regards his own preservation or the *continuance* of his species. *Addison.*

3. *Obs.* **a** Durability. **b** Continuity. *Bacon.*

4. *Law.* The adjournment of the proceedings in a cause to a future day certain; also, the entry of such adjournment and the grounds thereof on the record.

5. A continuation or sequel.

Syn. — See CONTINUATION.

con-tin'u-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *continuans*, p. pr.] Continuing; prolonged; sustained. *Obs.*

con-tin'u-ant, *n.* **1.** *Phon.* A consonant sound which may be continued or prolonged in utterance, as that of *f*, *v*, etc.; — opposed to abrupt sounds, or stops, as *p*, *b*, etc. Also, a letter representing such a sound.

2. *Math.* A determinant containing any principal diagonal and two adjacent minor diagonals, one consisting of +1's, the other of —1's, the other constituents being 0's; — called also a *cumulant*. So named by Muir because occurring in the doctrine of *continued* fractions.

con-tin'u-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *continuatus*, p. p. See CONTINUE.] **1.** Immediately united; intimately connected. *R.*

We are of Him and in Him, even as though our very flesh and bones should be made *continuate* with his. *Hooker*

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken; continual; continued.

An untirable and *continuate* goodness. *Shak*

— **con-tin'u-ate-ly**, *adv.* *R.* — **con-tin'u-ate-ness**, *n.* *R.*

con-tin'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *continuatus*, p. p. of *continuare*.] To make continuous or give continuity to. *Obs.*

con-tin'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *continuatio*: cf. F. *continuation*.] **1.** Act or state of continuing, or state of being continued; uninterrupted extension or succession; prolongation; propagation.

Preventing the *continuation* of the royal line. *Macaulay.*

2. The action of carrying on or resuming after an interruption or break; also, that which extends, increases, supplements, or carries on; as, the *continuation* of a story.

My *continuation* of the version of Statius *Pope.*

3. *Math.* **a** The obsolete fluxionary equivalent of integration by parts. **b** A new power series, $P_2(z-b, a)$, developed for a new circle of convergence, about the point *b*, and yielding values of the function $f(z)$ not yielded by the original power series $P_1(z-a)$ defining the function in the domain of *a*; an additional representation of an analytic function. (A translation of the Ger *Fortsetzung*.)

4. *Stock Exchange.* Contango.

5. *pl.* Trousers; gaiters; stockings. *Slang.*

Syn. — CONTINUATION, CONTINUANCE, CONTINUITY. CONTINUATION suggests prolongation or resumption (as, the *continuation* of a line, a story); CONTINUANCE, duration, perseverance, or stay (as, "eleven years' *continuance*," *Shak.*; "patient *continuance* in welldoing," *Rom.* ii. 7; our *continuance* in the city); CONTINUITY, uninterrupted or unbroken connection, sequence, or extent (as, the *continuity* of a series, a surface, a discourse, *continuity* of attention; "the entire breach of *continuity* in your history made by the Revolution," *M. Arnold*). See CONTINUAL.

con-tin'u-a-tive (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *continuativus* serving to connect the discourse.] Causing or expressing continuance; specif., *Gram.*, serving to connect the parts of the sentence, or to continue it. — **con-tin'u-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tin'u-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

con-tin'u-a-tive, *n.* **a** *Logic.* A term denoting continuance. *Obs.* **b** *Gram.* A continuative word or particle.

con-tin'ue (kŏn-tĭn'ū), *v. i.*; CON-TIN'UED (-ūd); CON-TIN'U-ING. [F. *continuer*, L. *continuare*, *-tinuatum*, to connect, continue, fr. *continuus*. See CONTINUOUS; cf. CONTINUATE.] **1.** To remain in a given place or condition; to remain in connection; to abide; to stay.

They *continue* with me now three days. *Matt.* xv. 32.

But now thy kingdom shall not *continue*. 1 *Sam.* xiii. 14.

2. To be permanent or durable; to endure; to last.

3. To be steadfast or constant in any course; to persevere; abide; endure; persist; to keep up or maintain a particular condition, course, or series of actions.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. *John* viii 31.

Syn. — Persevere, persist, go on.

con-tin'ue, *v. t.* **1.** To unite; to connect. *Obs.*

2. To protract or extend in duration; to persevere or persist in; to cease not.

O *continue* thy loving kindness unto them *Ps.* xxxvi. 10

3. To carry onward or extend; to prolong or produce; to add to or draw out in length, duration, or development; specif., of a trial or other legal proceeding, to keep on the calendar or subject to further consideration; as, the case was *continued* until the next term.

A bridge of wond'rous length,
From hell *continued*, reaching th' utmost orb
Of this frail world. *Milton.*

4. To retain; to suffer or cause to remain; as, the trustees were *continued*; also, *Obs.*, to suffer to live; keep alive.

And how shall we *continue* Claudio? *Shak.*

con-tin'ued (kŏn-tĭn'ūd), *p. a.* Having extension of time, space, order of events, exertion of energy, etc.; uninterrupted; also, resumed after interruption; extending through a succession of issues, sessions, etc.; as, a *continued* story. "*Continued* succession." *Locke.*

continued bass, *Music*, thorough bass. — **c. fever**, *Med.*, a fever which presents no interruption in its course. — **c. fraction**, *Math.*, a fraction whose numerator is an integer and whose denominator is an integer plus a fraction whose numerator is an integer and whose denominator is an integer plus a fraction, and so on; thus: If *a*, *b*, *c*, are all 1, the continued fraction is *proper*; if all are —1, it is *improper*; if they form a finite recurring set, it is *periodic* or *recurring*. $\cfrac{a}{a'+\cfrac{b}{b'+\cfrac{c}{c'+\ldots}}}$ — **c. proportion**, *Math.*, a proportion in which the consequent of each ratio is the antecedent of the next; as, $4:8::8.16::16.32$, or $\frac{a}{b}=\frac{b}{c}=\frac{c}{d}=\ldots$ — **c. voyage.** = CONTINUOUS VOYAGE.

— **con-tin'ued-ly** (-tĭn'ūd-lĭ; -ū-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **con-tin'ued-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

con-tin'u-er (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ĕr), *n.* One that continues; specif.. **a** One who carries forward an uncompleted task or furthers a work, style, or doctrine already promulgated; as, the *continuers* of scholastic tradition. **b** One that continues or remains in a given state. **c** One who persists or perseveres in a given course.

con-tin'u-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONTINUE.

continuing agreement, an agreement made by a regular borrower with his lender, giving to the latter continued rights of collateral, etc., to obviate the necessity of a new note or agreement for each transaction. — **c. consideration**, *Law*, a consideration consisting of an act that in its nature must extend over a considerable period of time.

con'ti-nu'i-ty (kŏn'tĭ-nū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *continuitas*: cf. F. *continuité*. See CONTINUOUS.] **1.** Quality or state of being continuous; uninterrupted connection or succession; close union of parts; cohesion; as, the *continuity* of fibers. *Continuity* signifies identity with respect to a series of changes. This identity may be no more than an identity of medium or measure, as in the case of time and space. In such case the continuities are expressed in series of like units — for example, minutes or inches — whose mere repetition forms the contrasting change. It was with reference to this type that Aristotle defined *continuity* as "that in which adjacent parts have their limits in common," that is, adjacent parts are reciprocally limits of one another and there is no third element, no interruption, between them. There is, however, another type of *continuity*; that is, a qualitative identity, in which the uninterrupted persistence of some quality in time or space is continuous with reference to conjoint changing qualities. Cf. CONTINUUM.

The sight would be tired, if it were attracted by a *continuity* of glittering objects. *Dryden.*

In specifying what is to be counted we specify at once the nature of the *continuity* and the rule of the discretion. *B. Bosanquet.*

2. That which shows continuity.

3. *Math.* A continuum.

Syn. — See CONTINUATION.

con-tin'u-ous (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *continuus*, fr. *continere* to hold together. See CONTINENT.] **1.** Having contiguity of parts; without break, cessation, or interruption; without intervening space or time; uninterrupted; unbroken; constant; continued; as, a *continuous* road

He can hear its *continuous* murmur. *Longfellow.*

2. *Bot.* Not jointed or articulated.

3. *Math.* Having the property of a continuum.

Syn. — See CONTINUAL.

continuous brake, *Railroad*, a brake consisting of a series of brakes attached one to each car of a train and operated in all the cars simultaneously from a point on any car or on the engine. — **c. consonant.** = CONTINUANT. — **c. crime**, one not wholly committed within a single jurisdiction. — **c. current**, *Elec.*, a direct current flowing uninterruptedly in one direction; — called also *unidirectional current*. — **c. function**, *Math.*, one whose oscillation in value in a certain interval may be made and kept small at will by making and keeping the corresponding fluctuation of the argument (or independent variable) small at will; a function that changes gradually or passes through a continuous series of values as its argument passes through a continuous series of values. A function of a single variable $f(x)$ is *continuous at a point* *a* when it is defined for an interval containing *a* and has a limit $f(a)$ at *a*, for an unrestricted domain about *a*. If it has the limit $f(a)$ on the left at *a*, then it is *continuous to the left* at *a*, and so for the right. It is *continuous throughout an interval* when continuous at every point within the interval, also to the right at the smaller end value and to the left at the larger end value. When not so continuous at these end values, it is continuous *within* but not *throughout the interval*. — **c. girder** *or* **beam**, a girder or beam having more than two supports. See THEOREM OF THREE MOMENTS.

Continuous girders require less material for the depth, span, and permanent load than simple girders. *Encyc Brit.*

— **c. group**, *Math.*, a group all parameters of which are subject to continuous variation. There are two classes, *finite* and *infinite* continuous groups. — **c. group of linear substitutions**, *Math.*, a group containing infinitesimal substitutions, that is, substitutions that change the quantity, or move the point operated on, infinitesimally. — **c. impost.** See IMPOST. — **c. mill**, a mill consisting of a series of consecutive rolls; specif., *Wiredrawing*, one through which a rod is passed from one set of rolls to the next until the finished wire is evolved at the last set of rolls. — **c. pool**, pool in which the scoring of the game is continued until all the balls in each frame have been pocketed. *Hoyle.* — **c.-service certificate**, in the United States navy, a certificate issued to a continuous-service man which entitles him to extra pay and privileges on reënlisting. — **c.-service man**, in the United States navy, one who reënlists within four months from the date of his discharge. — **c. spectrum.** See SPECTRUM. — **c. stairs**, stairs in which one or both strings and hand rails run continuously from top to bottom of the successive flights, characterized chiefly by well holes curved (usually circular) at the ends. *Geo. Ellis.* — **c. variation.** **a** *Math.* Gradual or continuous deviation from some mean value or form, the number of deviations of a given magnitude being calculable according to the *curve of probability*. **b** *Biol.* Variation in which a series of intermediate types connects the extremes. — **continuous voyage**, *Insurance & Internat. Law*, a voyage which, in view of the purposes with which it was undertaken, is regarded as one single voyage, though interrupted by stoppages at various ports or otherwise. — **c. whole.** See WHOLE. — **c. winding.** = UNDULATORY WINDING.

— **con-tin'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tin'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

con-tin'u-um (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* CONTINUA (-ă). [L., neut. of *continuus* continuous.] **1.** That which is absolutely continuous and selfsame; that of which no distinction of content can be affirmed except by reference to something else (as duration and extension, which are capable of supporting distinctions only by reference to numbers or to such relations as those of *now* to *then*, *here* to *there*, *before* to *after*); secondarily, that of which the only assertable variation is variation in time or space.

Out of what is in itself an undistinguishable, swarming *continuum*, devoid of distinction or emphasis, our senses make for us, by attending to this motion and ignoring that, a world full of contrasts, of sharp accents, of abrupt changes, of picturesque light and shade *Wm. James.*

2. Anything in which a fundamental common character is discernible amid a series of insensible or indefinite variations; as, a sensation *continuum*; also, any identity of substance uniting discrete parts; hence, loosely, a continuity.

3. *Math.* A continuous magnitude or extent; a continuity. According to Georg Cantor, it is a **perfect connected aggregate** (of *elements* or *points*) of *n* dimensions when each element corresponds to a set of simultaneous values of *n* independent real variables $x_1, x_2, \ldots x_n$, called coordinates of the point. The *difference* of any two points is the sum of the absolute differences $|x_1-x'_1|$ etc., of the corresponding coördinates. The *neighborhood* of any point is the aggregate of all points (in the continuum) that differ from it by not more than a certain positive *h*. A **limiting point** is one whose neighborhood for *h*, however small, forms itself an infinite aggregate; it need not be itself *in* the aggregate. A **perfect aggregate** contains all its own limiting points and no other points. An aggregate is **connected** when between any two points, *a* and *b*, may always be found *m* other points, $a_1, \ldots a_m$, whose successive differences $|a_1-a|, |a_2-a_1|, \ldots, |b-a_m|$ are each less than any preassigned σ, however small. Familiar examples of continuities are space and figures in it, time, and the aggregate of all real numbers. But the aggregate of rational numbers is everywhere *discontinuous*, because of the *cuts* made by the infinitely many intermediate irrationals.

cont'line (kŏnt'lĭn; -lĭn), *n.* [Perh. fr. *cant* angle, tilt.] **1.** The space between the strands on the outside of a rope.

2. *Naut.* The space between the bilges of two casks stowed side by side.

con-tor'ni-ate (kŏn-tôr'nĭ-āt) } *n.*; *pl.* E. -ATES (-āts), It.
con-tor'ni-a'to (-nĭ-ä'tō) } -ATI (-ä'tē). [It. *contorniato*, p. pr. of *contorniare* to make a circuit or outline, fr. *contorno* circuit, outline. See CONTOUR.] *Numis.* A species of medal or medallion of bronze having a deep furrow on the contour or edge, supposed to have been struck in the days of Constantine and his successors, and to have been distributed at the games.

con-tor'ni-ate (-āt), *a.* *Numis.* Having a furrow round the edge, as a medal.

con-tort' (kŏn-tôrt'), *v. t.*; CON-TORT'ED; CON-TORT'ING. [L. *contortus*, p. p. of *contorquere* to twist; *con-* + *torquere* to twist. See TORTURE.] To twist, or twist together; to turn awry; to bend; distort; wrest.

The vertebral arteries are variously *contorted*. *Ray.*

Kant *contorted* the term category from the proper meaning of attribution. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Syn. — Twist, wrest, deform, pervert. — CONTORT, DISTORT agree in the idea of twisting; they are sometimes used with little distinction. More commonly, CONTORT implies any such twisting of a thing, esp. together or upon itself, as produces a grotesque or painful effect; DISTORT, a twisting or wresting (esp.) away from or out of the natural, regular, or true shape, posture, or direction; as, "Medusa's snakes, with Pallas' crest, convolv'd, *contorted*, and compress'd" (*Whitehead*); "That conjunction of the grotesque . . . with passionate *contortion* and horror, that is so characteristic of Gothic art" (*Stevenson*); "That most perverse of scowls *contorting* her brow" (*Hawthorne*); "A many-sided mirror, which could *distort* to many a shape of error this true fair world of things" (*Shelley*); "One of his eyes . . . of which the vision . . . was in a slight and partial degree *distorted*" (*Scott*); "The face which had bewitched him, now *distorted* with dreadful passions" (*A. C. Bradley*). See DEFACE.

con-tort'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Twisted, or twisted together. "A *contorted* chain of icicles." *Massinger.*

2. *Bot.* **a** Twisted or bent. **b** In æstivation = CONVOLUTE.

con-tor'tion (kŏn-tôr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contortio*: cf. F. *contorsion*. See CONTORT; cf. TORSION.] Act of contorting, or state of being contorted: a twisting, writhing, or wresting; wry motion; a twist.

All the *contortions* of the sibyl, without the inspiration. *Burke.*

con-tor'tion-ist, *n.* One who contorts or resorts to or practices contortions; specif.: **a** An acrobat who throws his body into unnatural or extraordinary postures. **b** One who twists the meanings or usages of words.

con-tor'tive (kŏn-tôr'tĭv), *a.* Causing or characterized by, or tending to, contortions or twisting.

con'tour' (kŏn'tōōr'; kŏn'tōōr'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *contourner* to mark the outlines; *con-* + *tourner* to turn. See TURN.] **1.** The outline of a figure or body, or the line or lines representing such an outline; periphery.

Titian's coloring and *contours*. *A. Drummond.*

2. *Mil.* The outline of a horizontal section of the ground, or of works of fortification.

3. = CONTOUR LINE.

Syn. — See FORM.

contour of ground, *Surv.*, the outline of the surface of ground with respect to its undulations, etc.

con-tour' (kŏn-tōōr'), *v. t.*; CON-TOURED' (-tōōrd'); CON-TOUR'ING. **1.** To make in contour; to draw, or lay down, the contour of; also, to make or construct, as a road, in conformity to a contour.

2. To form the contour of.

Its innermost layer is probably of a denser consistence, and sharply *contours* the contained protoplasm, giving the latter the appearance of being surrounded by a membrane. *N. McL Harris.*

con-tu'an-cy (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ăn-sĭ), *n.* = CONTINUANCE. *Rare.*
con-tin'u-an'do (-ăn'dō), *n.* [L., by continuing.] *Law.* In common-law pleading, a form of averment that a trespass (in its nature continuable) had been committed "continuando" (by continuation) on several days.

con-tin'u-ant-ly, *adv.* Continuously. *Obs.*
continuation day. Contango day. *Exch.*
continuation school. A school for those who have left school after receiving only elementary instruction.
con-tin'u-a'tor (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ā'tẽr), *n.* A continuer.
con-tin'ue, *n.* Continuance or something continuous. *Obs.*
continuel. † CONTINUAL.
‖ **con-tin'u-e'tur** (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ē'tŭr). [L.] Let it be continued.
con-tin'u-ing-ly, *adv.* of CONTINUING, *p. pr.*
con-tin'u-ist, *n.* An advocate of a theory of continuity.
‖ **con-ti'nue** (kŏn-tē'nwē), *n.* [It.] *Music.* Basso continuo. See THOROUGH BASS.
contirfet. † COUNTERFEIT.
contirmont. † COUNTERMONT.
‖ **con'ti'sé'** (*as F.* kŏn'tē'zā'), *a.* [Cf OF. *comtise* adornment.] Inlaid with small scallops, as of truffles, tongue, etc.
con'to (kŏn'tō), *n.* [Pg.] Lit., a million; elliptically, a million reis. See COIN | QUANTISE.
contoise. Corrupt. of COINTISE, | QUAINTISE.
‖ **con-tor'no** (kŏn-tôr'nō), *n.* [It.] Contour, as of a statue
con-tor'sion. † CONTORTION.
con-tor'sive (kŏn-tôr'sĭv), *a.* Contortive.
con-tor'tæ (-tē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of GENTIANALES.
con-tort'ed-ly, *adv.* of CONTORTED. See -LY.
con-tor'tious (kŏn-tôr'shŭs), *a.* *Obs. or R.* Affected by contortions — **con-tor'tious-ness**, *n.*
con'tor-tu'pli-cate (kŏn'tôr-tū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *contortuplicatus*.

con-tour' (kŏn-tōōr'), *v. i.* To draw or plot a contour.

con'tour feath'ers. *Zoöl.* Those feathers that form the general covering of a bird, determining the external contour of the body.

con'tour line. A line connecting the points on a surface, as of a mountain, that have the same elevation; also, the line representing this on a map or chart.

con'tour map. A map showing the configuration of a surface by means of contour lines drawn at regular intervals of elevation (contour intervals), as one for every twenty feet, a crowding of contour lines indicating steepness.

‖ **con-tour'né** (kŏn-tōōr'nā), *a.* [F., p. p. of *contourner* to twist.] *Her.* Turned about, — said of an animal facing to the sinister side of the shield.

con'tra- (kŏn'trā-). A prefix from the Latin adverb and preposition *contra*, signifying *against, contrary, in opposition*, etc. Specif., *Music*, in the names of instruments or organ stops, designating the larger member of its class, with tones an octave lower than those of its normal form; as, *contra*bassoon.

con'tra-ar'ith-met'i-cal, *a. Math.* Designating the proportion $a - b : c - a = a : b$, whence $a + b = c$; occurring in phyllotactic sequence, as 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, . . . where each term is the sum of the two preceding.

con'tra-band (kŏn'trā-bănd), *n.* [It. *contrabbando; contra* + *bando* ban, proclamation: cf. F. *contrebande*, Sp. *contrabando*. See BAN an edict.] **1.** Illegal or prohibited traffic.

Persons the most bound in duty to prevent *contraband*, and the most interested in the seizures. *Burke.*

2. Goods or merchandise the importation or exportation of which is forbidden; also, smuggled goods.

3. A negro slave who, during the Civil War, escaped to, or was brought within, the Union lines; — so called from such slaves having been treated as contraband of war. *U.S.*

4. Short for CONTRABAND OF WAR.

contraband of war, that which, according to international law, cannot be supplied to one belligerent except at the risk of seizure and condemnation by the other. A distinction is made between **absolute contraband**, or goods of such a nature as to be presumably intended solely for war purposes, such as arms, explosives, cement, uniforms, etc., or any materials or machinery for use in the preparation of war materials or fortifications, and **occasional contraband**, or those which are made contraband only upon condition of their being intended for a warlike use, such as provisions, horses, harness, fodder, vehicles, etc. A neutral nation is under no obligation to restrain or prohibit contraband trade, although it is bound to use due diligence to prevent armed expeditions being sent from its territory.

con'tra-band, *a.* Prohibited or excluded by law or treaty; forbidden; as, *contraband* goods, or trade.

con'tra-band, *v. t. & i.* **1.** To import illegally, as prohibited goods; to smuggle. *Obs. or R.* *Johnson.*

2. To declare prohibited; to forbid. *Obs.*

The law severely *contrabands*
Our taking business off men's hands. *Hudibras.*

con'tra-band-ism (-băn-dĭz'm), *n.* Traffic in contraband goods.

con'tra-band-ist, *n.* [Cf. Sp. *contrabandista.*] One engaged in contrabandism; a smuggler.

con'tra-bass' (kŏn'trā-bās'), *a. Music.* Double bass; — applied to any instrument of the same deep range as the stringed double bass; as, the *contrabass* ophicleide.

con'tra-bass' (-bās'), *n. Music.* The largest and deepest-toned instrument of the viol family, having three or four strings and a compass of over three octaves up from E or G (see PITCH); the violone. It preserves the flat back, deep ribs, and other features of the old viol type. — **con'tra-bass'ist** (-bās'ĭst; kŏn'trā-bās'ĭst), *n.*

con'tra-clock'wise' (-klŏk'wīz'), *adv.* In a direction opposite to that of the hands of a timepiece; counterclockwise.

con-tract' (kŏn-trăkt'), *v. t.;* CON-TRACT'ED; CON-TRACT'ING. [L. *contractus*, p. p. of *contrahere* to contract; *con-* + *trahere* to draw: cf. F. *contracter*. See TRACE; cf. CONTRACT, *n.*] **1.** To enter into with mutual obligations; to establish or undertake by contract.

We have *contracted* an inviolable amity, peace, and league with the aforesaid queen. *Hakluyt.*

Many persons . . . had *contracted* marriage within the degrees of consanguinity . . . prohibited by law. *Strype.*

2. To betroth; to affiance.

The truth is, she and I, long since *contracted*,
Are now so sure, that nothing can dissolve us. *Shak.*

3. To bring on or incur; to acquire.

Each from each *contract* new strength and light. *Pope.*

4. To draw together or nearer; to reduce to a less compass; to shorten, narrow, or lessen.

In all things desuetude doth *contract* and narrow our faculties. *Dr. H. More.*

5. Hence: **a** To limit or restrict. **b** To abridge or abbreviate. *Obs.* **c** *Gram.* To shorten by omitting a letter or letters, or by reducing two or more vowels or syllables to one. **d** To collect or combine; to concentrate. *Obs.*

6. To cause to shrink.

7. To draw together so as to wrinkle; to knit.

Thou didst *contract* and purse thy brow. *Shak.*

Syn. — Shorten, abridge, epitomize, narrow, reduce; incur, assume, acquire. See CONDENSE, INCUR.

to contract marriage *or* **matrimony,** to enter into marriage; to constitute marriage by contract. — **to c. on,** *Mech.*, to shrink on, as a steel tire on a car wheel. — **to c. one's self out of,** to free one's self from, or give up, by making a contract.

con-tract', *v. i.* **1.** To make a contract; to covenant; agree; bargain; specif., to make a contract of marriage.

2. To be drawn together so as to be diminished in size or extent; to shrink, as iron in cooling; to be reduced in compass, duration, or length. (Cf. CONTRACTION, 2 **e.**)

Years *contracting* to a moment. *Wordsworth.*

con'tract (kŏn'trăkt), *n.* [L. *contractus*, fr. *contrahere:* cf. F. *contrat*, formerly also *contract.* See CONTRACT, *v.*] **1.** *Law.* An agreement between two or more persons to do or forbear something, esp. such an agreement that is legally enforceable; a bargain; a compact; a covenant. A legal contract was defined by Blackstone as "An agreement upon sufficient consideration to do or not to do a particular thing," and this has been the generally accepted definition, either literally or in one paraphrase or another adopted to express more plainly one or more of the necessary elements of a contract, such as the mutuality. The law writers have, until recently, generally classified contracts as: **contract of record**, a conclusive legal obligation incurred through the intervention of some public authority and evidenced by public record, as judgments, recognizances, statutes merchant and staple, **contract of specialty,** or **specialty contract,** one depending for its validity upon the formality of its execution, that is, upon its being signed, sealed, and delivered in the form called a *deed;* and **simple,** or **parol, contract,** one not depending upon formality of execution for its validity, but upon the existence of a consideration. Contracts of record are now usually classified as *quasi contracts* (which see), as not being properly called contracts If a seal (which see) does not import a consideration Blackstone's definition covers only the simple contract. Various classifications of contracts with reference to different principles are made; as: unilateral and bilateral; gratuitous and onerous; real and consensual; executed and executory; aleatory or not, etc. (see these terms). Cf. COVENANT, PACT, NUDUM PACTUM, CAUSE, 3, CONSIDERATION, 7, DEED, etc.

The commonwealth [of the United States] are inhibited from passing any law impairing the obligation of *contracts* (Constitution, Art. I., sec. 10, § I). . . . The term *contract* has, in this connection, been made subject to exhaustive definition by the courts It is held to mean a legally binding agreement in respect to property, either expressed or implied, executory or executed, between private parties, or between a commonwealth and a private party or private parties; or a grant from one party to another; or a grant, charter, or franchise from a commonwealth to a private party or private parties. *J. W. Burgess.*

2. Specif.: The act by which two parties enter into the marriage relation; also, the agreement so to do; betrothal.

This is the night of the *contract.* *Longfellow.*

3. A writing made by the parties to evidence the terms and conditions of a contract (in sense 1).

4. The department or principles of law having to do with contracts (in sense 1).

5. *Com.* A certain grade of a product, as wheat or cotton, defined and established by an exchange dealing in this product, which grade is tacitly assumed by rule of the exchange to be understood in every transaction between members of the exchange dealing on the floor.

6. *Gram.* A contracted form.

Syn. — Arrangement, understanding, convention, pact. — CONTRACT, AGREEMENT, BARGAIN, COMPACT, COVENANT, STIPULATION, agreeing in the idea of a mutual arrangement between two parties, are here compared in their more general senses. For their specifically legal usage see defs. AGREEMENT is the most general term; it frequently implies little more than a mutual understanding. CONTRACT applies esp. to such formal agreements, often of a business nature, as are legally binding; BARGAIN, esp. to agreements regarding purchase and sale. A COMPACT is a stronger and more solemn contract, frequently applying to alliances between states; COVENANT has special reference to religious engagements. A STIPULATION is one of the articles or provisions of a contract. See PROMISE.

According to some versions of the story, a regular *contract* to the above effect was drawn up by a lawyer, and signed and sealed in the presence of witnesses. Others say that Matthew Maule was contented with a private written *agreement*, in which Mr. Pyncheon pledged his honor and integrity to the fulfillment of the terms concluded upon. The gentleman then ordered wine, which he and the carpenter drank together, in confirmation of their *bargain.* . . . There was, at least, an assignable motive for the first *stipulation;* there appeared to be none whatever for the last. *Hawthorne.*

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress . . . enter into any agreement or *compact* with another State, or with a foreign power. *Const. of U. S.*

I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a *covenant* between me and the earth. *Gen.* IX. 13

con'tract qua'si (kwā'sī) *or* **u'ti** (ū'tī), *Law*, a quasi contract.

con-tract'ed (kŏn-trăk'tĕd), *pret., p. p., & p. a.* of CONTRACT. Specif.: *p. a.* Subjected to contraction; as: **a** Drawn together; shrunken; wrinkled; narrow; shortened; as, a *contracted* brow; a *contracted* noun. **b** Narrow; illiberal; selfish; as, a *contracted* mind; *contracted* views. **c** Bargained for; betrothed; as, a *contracted* peace.

Inquire me out *contracted* bachelors. *Shak.*

contracted heels, *Veter.*, a contracted condition of the hoof, usually of horses, caused by a shrinking of the wall of the quarter preventing the proper expansion of the parts and producing pressure on the soft structures with more or less lameness.

—con-tract'ed-ly, *adv.* — **con-tract'ed-ness,** *n.*

con-trac'tile (kŏn-trăk'tĭl; 182), *a.* [Cf. F. *contractile.*] **1.** Tending to contract; having the power or property of contracting; displaying or producing contraction.

The heart's *contractile* force. *H. Brooke.*

2. *Zoöl.* Capable of being folded in close to the body; — said of the limbs or other parts of certain insects.

contractile cell, *Bot.*, one of the cells forming a layer in the anther wall, causing the dehiscence of the anther by their hygroscopic contraction. — **c. vacuole,** *Biol.*, a small vesicle containing watery fluid found in the protoplasm of many unicellular organisms, which gradually increases in size and then suddenly collapses, often making regular pulsations. Its function is believed to be respiratory or excretory.

con'trac-til'i-ty (kŏn'trăk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *contractilité.*] The capability or quality of shrinking or contracting; esp., *Physiol.*, the power of shortening or drawing into a more compact form possessed by living muscle fibers and to a less extent by many forms of living matter.

con-trac'tion (kŏn-trăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contractio:* cf. F. *contraction.*] **1.** Act or process of contracting, or state of being contracted.

2. Specif.: **a** = CONTRACTATION. *Obs.* **b** *Gram.* The shortening of a word, or of two words, by the omission of a letter or letters, or by reducing two or more syllables to one; as, *ne'er* for *never; can't* for *cannot; don't* for *do not.* **c** *Philol.* The coalescence of two or more vowels into one; as, Lat. *copia* for *co-opia;* Eng. *lord* from AS. *hlāford* (for *hlāfweard*). **d** *Class. Pros.* The replacement of two short syllables by a long syllable. **e** *Physiol.* The shortening (accompanied by thickening) of a muscle fiber, or of a whole muscle when in action. See MUSCLE.

3. Something formed by contracting or abbreviating, as a word or phrase; as, *dep't* for *department, plenipo* for *plenipotentiary, crim con* for *criminal conversation*, etc.

contraction rule A pattern maker's rule in which the divisions are made larger (⅛" for iron, ⅛" for brass) than standard measures, to allow for contraction in cooling.

con-trac'tive (kŏn-trăk'tĭv), *a.* Tending to contract; having the property or power of contracting, pert. to contraction.

con'tract note. A brief written announcement given by a factor or broker to his principal that he has bought (then called a **bought note**) or sold (then called a **sold note**) for his principal a certain amount of merchandise or securities at a price, commission, etc., specified. It is in effect a memorandum of the terms of the employment by the principal.

con-trac'tor (kŏn-trăk'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who contracts; a party to a bargain; one who covenants to do anything for another; specif., one who contracts to perform work, or supply articles on a large scale, at a certain price or rate, as in building houses or provisioning troops.

2 One that contracts, shortens, or narrows, as a muscle.

Friendship is . . . a *contractor* and taker up of . . . affections. *Earle.*

con'tract sur'geon. In the United States army, a physician or dental surgeon without military rank, temporarily engaged for service in the Medical Department; — called also *acting assistant surgeon.*

con'tract sys'tem. **a** The sweating system. **b** The system of employing convicts by selling their labor (to be performed inside the prison) at a fixed price per day to contractors who are allowed to have agents in the prison to superintend the work.

contract tablet. *Babylonian & Assyrian Antiq.* A clay tablet on which was inscribed a contract, for safe keeping. This tablet was inclosed in an outer case (often called the *envelope*), on which was inscribed a duplicate of the inscription on the inclosed tablet.

con-trac'ture (kŏn-trăk'tūr), *n.* [L. *contractura* a drawing together: cf. F. *contracture.*] **1.** *Med.* A state of permanent rigidity or contraction, esp. of the muscles.

2. *Arch.* A narrowing of the girth of a column, as at the top.

con'tra-dict' (kŏn'trā-dĭkt'), *v. t.;* -DICT'ED; -DICT'ING. [L. *contradictus*, p. p. of *contradicere* to speak against; *contra* + *dicere* to speak. See DICTION.] **1.** To assert the contrary of; to take issue with; to gainsay; to deny the truth of, as of a statement or a speaker; to impugn.

The future cannot *contradict* the past. *Wordsworth.*

2. To resist or forbid; to oppose; to oppose in words. *Obs.*

A greater power than we can *contradict*
Hath thwarted our intents *Shak.*

3. To be contrary or opposed to; to go counter to.

No truth can *contradict* another truth. *Hooker.*

Syn. — See DENY.

con'tra-dict', *v. i.* To oppose in words; to gainsay; to deny, or assert the contrary of, something. *Acts* xiii. 45.

con'tra-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contradictio* answer, objection: cf. F. *contradiction.*] **1.** An assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed; denial of the truth of a statement; contrary declaration; gainsaying.

His fair demands
Shall be accomplished without *contradiction.* *Shak.*

2. Direct opposition or repugnancy; absolute incompatibility, as of logical contraries or contradictories; anything the falsity of which is shown by the law or principle that a thing cannot both be and not be in the same way at the same time. See OPPOSITION, LAWS OF THOUGHT.

Can he make deathless death? That were to make
Strange *contradiction.* *Milton.*

If we take the law of *contradiction* in the obvious sense that a statement and a denial cannot both be true, it bears witness to the fact that a judgment may be truly denied, i. e., that a judgment may be false, and therefore that there may be truth in a negation. *B. Bosanquet.*

3. Act of opposing, or contending against, whether by argument or deed.

4. That which is contradictory, or involves conflicting qualities, whether act, fact, person, or thing.

Of *contradiction* infinite the slave. *Wordsworth.*

a contradiction in terms, a self-contradictory statement.

con'tra-dic'tious (kŏn'trā-dĭk'shŭs), *a.* **1** Contradictory; also, contrary; adverse. *Obs.*

2. Self-contradictory; inconsistent. *Obs. or Archaic.*

3. Inclined to contradict or cavil. *Sharp.*

Wherefore she wedded a little man in a rifle regiment — being by nature *contradictious.* *Kipling.*

—con'tra-dic'tious-ly, *adv.* — **con'tra-dic'tious-ness,** *n.*

con'tra-dic'to-ry (-dĭk'tŏ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *contradictorius:* cf. F. *contradictoire.*] Tending to contradict; of the nature of, given to, showing, or causing, contradiction. "*Contradictory* assertions." *South.*

Schemes . . . *contradictory* to common sense. *Addison.*

Syn. — See OPPOSITE.

con'tra-dic'to-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A term, proposition, or thing which denies or opposes another.

It is common with princes to will *contradictories.* *Bacon.*

2. *Logic.* A proposition having the same terms as another proposition, but opposed to it in quality and quantity. See OPPOSITION.

con'tra-dis-tinct' (kŏn'trā-dĭs-tĭŋkt'), *a.* Distinguished by opposite qualities. — **con'tra-dis-tinct'ly,** *adv.*

con'tra-dis-tinc'tion (-tĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* Act of contradis-

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tus.] *Bot.* Convolute and twisted, as the bud of the morning-glory.

con-tourb'. † CONTURE.

contour checks. *Irrigation.* Checks formed by low levees constructed approximately on contour lines to hold water applied to land until it soaks away. The area is limited by cross levees. [MAP.]

contour interval. See CONTOUR

con-tour'ni-at'ed (kŏn-tōōr'nĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* [Cf. CONTORNIATE.] *Numis.* Contorniate.

contr. *Abbr.* Contract; contracted; contraction; contractions; contrary.

‖ **con'tra,** *prep* [L.] Against; — chiefly in *pro and contra.*

con'tra (kŏn'trā), *adv.* To the contrary; contrariwise.

con'tra, *n.* Contrary; a thing opposite or against another.

con'tra-band-age, con'tra-band-er-y, *n.* Contrabandism.

con'tra-ban-dis'ta (kŏn'trā-băn-dĭs'tä), *n.* [Sp.] A contrabandist.

con'tra-bas'so (-bās'ō), *n.* [It. *contrabbasso.*] *Music.* = CONTRABASS.

con'tra-bas-soon', *n.* See CONTRABASS. [TRA-.]

‖ **con'tra bo'nos mo'res** (mō'rēz). [L.] Against good manners or morals. Contracts *contra bonos mores* are void by public policy.

con-tract' (kŏn-trăkt'), *a.* = CONTRACTED. [*a* See -ABLE.]

con-tract'a-ble (-trăk'tä-b'l), *n.* One who contracts.

con'trac-ta'tion (kŏn'trăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F., or Sp. *contratación.*] A contracting; bargaining or trading. *Obs.*

contractation house. [Cf. Sp. *casa de contratación.*] A house for contractation,—as at Seville, in connection with the West Indies trade. *Obs. or R.*

con'tract-ee', *n.* See -EE.

con-tract'or, *n.* A contractor.

con-tract'i-bl. Contractible. *Ref. Sp.*

con-tract'i-ble (kŏn-trăk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **con-tract'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **con-tract'i-ble-ness,** *n.*

con-tract'il. Contractile. *R. Sp.*

con-trac'tion-al, *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, contraction.

contraction fit. = SHRINKAGE FIT.

con-trac'tion-ist, *n.* An advocate of contraction, esp. of the United States paper currency; — opposed to *expansionist, inflationist.*

con-trac'tive-ly, *adv.* of CONTRACTIVE.

con-tract'ly, *adv.* Contractedly; by contraction. *Obs. Cnf. E. D.*

con-trac'tu-al (kŏn-trăk'tū-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *contractuel.*] Of or pertaining to, or implying, a contract; of the nature of a contract; as, *contractual* obligations.

con-trac'tured (-tūrd), *a.* Affected by contracture.

‖ **con-trac'tus fi-du'ci-æ** (kŏn-trăk'tŭs fĭ-dū'shĭ-ē). [L.] *Civil Law* See FIDUCIA.

‖ **con-trac'tus tri'nus** (trī'nŭs) [L.] = TRIPLE CONTRACT.

‖ **con-tra'da** (kŏn-trä'dä), *n.; pl* -DE (-dā). [It] A street or way; also, a district or quarter.

con'tra-dance', con'tra-danse'. Vars. of CONTREDANCE.

con'tra-debt', *n.* See CONTRA-.

con'tra-dict'a-ble (kŏn'trā-dĭk'tä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

con'tra-dict'ed, *p. a.* from CONTRADICT. — **con'tra-dict'ed-ness,** *n.* [contradicts.

con'tra-dict'er, *n.* One who

‖ **con'tra-dic'ti-o in ad-jec'to** (kŏn'trä-dĭk'shĭ-ō ĭn ăd-jĕk'tō). [L.] *Logic.* Contradiction in terms.

con'tra-dic'tion-al (-shŭn-ăl), *a.* Contradictory. *Rare.*

con'tra-dic'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Contradictory. — **con'tra-dic'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **con'tra-dic'tive-ness,** *n.*

con'tra-dic'tor, *n.* [L.] A contradicter.

con'tra-dic'to-ri-ly, *adv.* of CONTRADICTORY. [-NESS.

con'tra-dic'to-ri-ness, *n.* See

con'tra-dic-to'ri-ous, *a. Obs.* Opposite; also, contradictory. — **con'tra-dic-to'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*

con'tra-dis-crim'i-nate, *v. t.* See CONTRA-. *Rare.*

tinguishing; distinction by contrast; — chiefly in the phrase *in contradistinction to*.

That there are such things as sins of infirmity in *contradistinction* to those of presumption is not to be questioned. *South.*

con'tra-dis-tinc'tive (kŏn'trə-dĭs-tĭŋk'tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of contradistinction, or serving to contradistinguish. — **con'tra-dis-tinc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

con'tra-dis-tin'guish (kŏn'trə-dĭs-tĭŋ'gwĭsh), *v. t.* To distinguish by a contrast of opposite qualities.

Complex ideas of soul and body, as *contradistinguished* *Locke*

con'tra-fis'sure (-fĭsh'ŭr; 250), *n. Med.* A fracture, contusion, or injury, esp. of the cranium, caused by a blow and occurring in a part opposite to or some distance from that on which the blow is received.

con'tra-flex'ure (-flĕk'shŭr; -flĕks'ŭr), *n.* A bending in opposite directions like the curve of an ogee; also, the point where this occurs; a point of contrary flexure or inflexion. In a fixed beam it is a point of zero bending moment.

con'tra-fo'cal (-fō'kăl), *a.* [*contra-* + *focal.*] *Math.* Having the corresponding sums of the squared axes equal; — said of two conics or coincoids. Distinguished from *confocal*, where the differences are equal. — **con'tra-fo'cal-ism** (-ĭz'm), **con'tra-fo-cal'i-ty** (-fō-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

con'tra-ge'o-met'ric (-jē'ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [*contra-* + *geometric.*] *Math.* Said of the proportions $a:b=b-c:a-b$ and $b:c=b-c:a-b$, as differing from the geometric $a\cdot b=b:c$.

con'tra-gre'di-ent (-grē'dĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *contra* + *-grediens*, the form used in compounds of *gradiens*, p. pr. of *gradi* to walk.] *Math.* Undergoing simultaneous inverse linear transformations, the rows of the matrix of substitution in the one transformation being the columns in the other; thus, if *u*, *v*, *w* are turned into $au'+bv'+cw'$, $du'+ev'+fw'$, $gu'+hv'+iw'$, when *x*, *y*, *z* are turned into $ax'+dy'+gz'$, $bx'+ey'+hz'$, $cx'+fy'+iz'$, then the systems (*x*, *y*, *z*) and (*u*, *v*, *w*) are *contragredient*. — **con'tra-gre'di-ence** (-ĕns), *n.*

contragredient isomorphism, one that is not cogredient.

con'tra-har-mon'ic (-har-mŏn'ĭk) } *a. Math.* Opposed or
con'tra-har-mon'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } opposite to that which is harmonical; — said of a proportion one of whose couplets is the inverse of the corresponding couplet in a harmonical proportion, as $c.a=a-b:b-c$. — **con'tra-har-mon'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

con'tra-in'di-cant (-ĭn'dĭ-kănt), *a. Med.* Rendering any certain method of treatment unadvisable. — *n.* Any contraindicant symptom or condition.

con'tra-in'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). *Med.* To indicate treatment contrary to (that which the general tenor of the case would seem to require).

con'tra-in'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n. Med.* An indication or symptom which opposes some particular method of treatment otherwise advisable.

con'tra-lat'er-al (-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* Recurring on an opposite side; acting in conjunction with similar parts on an opposite side; as, *contralateral* muscles.

con-tral'to (kŏn-trăl'tō; -trál'tō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TOS (-tōz), It. -TI (-tē). [It., fr. *contra* + *alto*. See ALTO.] *Music.* **a** The part sung by the highest male or lowest female voices; the alto or counter tenor, intermediate between tenor and soprano, and having the range of about *g* to *c''*. See PITCH. **b** The voice or singer performing this part; as, her voice is a *contralto*; she is a *contralto*.

con-tral'to, *a. Music.* Of or pertaining to a contralto or the part in music called contralto; as, a *contralto* voice.

con'tra-oc'tave (kŏn'trə-ŏk'tăv), *n. Music.* The third octave below middle *c* — C_1 to *C*. See PITCH.

con'tra-plex (kŏn'trə-plĕks), *a.* [*contra-* + *-plex*, as in *duplex.*] *Teleg.* Pertaining to the sending of two messages in opposite directions at the same time. See DIPLEX.

con'tra-po-nend' (kŏn'trə-pō-nĕnd'), *n.* [L. *contraponendum* thing to be formed by contraposition, neut. of the gerundive of *contraponere.*] *Logic.* A proposition from which another is formed by contraposition.

con'tra-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [*contra-* + *pose.*] **1.** *Logic.* To convert (a proposition) by contraposition.

2. To set over against, as the thumb to the fingers.

con'tra-po-si'tion (-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *contreposition.*] **1.** A placing over against; opposition; antithesis.

2. *Logic.* A so-called immediate inference which consists in denying the original subject of the contradictory predicate; e. g.: Every S is P; therefore, no Not-P is S.

con'tra-pos'i-tive (-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characterized by, contraposition. — *n.* A contrapositive proposition.

con-trap'tion (kŏn-trăp'shŭn), *n.* A contrivance; a newfangled device; — used scornfully. *Collog. or Dial.*

We all remember some of the extraordinary *contraptions* which have been thus evolved and put upon the market *F. M Ware.*

— **con-trap'tious** (-shŭs), *a.*

con'tra-pun'tal (kŏn'trə-pŭn'tăl), *a.* [It. *contrappunto* counterpoint. See COUNTERPOINT.] *Music.* Of, or according to the rules of, counterpoint. — **con'tra-pun'tal-ly**, *adv.*

con'tra-pun'tist (-pŭn'tĭst), *n.* [It. *contrappuntista.*] *Music.* One skilled in counterpoint.

con'tra-re-mon'strance (-rē-mŏn'străns), *n.* A remonstrance to a remonstrance.

con'tra-re-mon'strant (kŏn'trə-rē-mŏn'strănt), *n.* One who makes a contraremonstrance; specif. [*cap.*], *Eccl. Hist.*, one of the Counter Remonstrants.

con-tra'ri-ant (kŏn-trā'rĭ-ănt; -trâr'ĭ-ănt; 115), *a.* [LL. *contrarians*, p. pr. of *contrariare* to oppose: cf. F. *contrariant*. See CONTRARY.] Opposed; antagonistic; adverse. *R.*

The struggles of *contrariant* factions. *Coleridge.*

con'tra-rĭ'e-ty (kŏn'trə-rĭ'ē-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *contrarite, contrariete*; cf. L. *contrarietas*, F. *contrariété.*]

1. State or quality of being contrary; opposition, repugnance; disagreement, antagonism.

There is a *contrariety* between those things that conscience inclines to, and those that entertain the senses. *South.*

2. Something which is contrary to something else; an inconsistency; a discrepancy; an adversity.

How can these *contrarieties* agree? *Shak.*

3. *Logic.* The relation of contraries. See OPPOSITION.

Syn. — Inconsistency, discrepancy, repugnance.

con-tra'ri-ous (kŏn-trā'rĭ-ŭs; -trâr'ĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [OF. *contrarios, contrarieus*, LL. *contrariosus.*] **1.** Having contrariety; repugnant; contrary; perverse. *Archaic.*

She flew *contrarious* in the face of God. *Mrs Browning.*

2. Antagonistic; hostile. *Obs.*

— **con-tra'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tra'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

con'tra-ri-wise' (kŏn'trə-rĭ-wīz'; kŏn'trĭ-; *formerly, and still often, accented* con-tra'ri-wise'; see CONTRARY, *a.*), *adv.*

1. On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand.

Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing; but *contrariwise*, blessing. 1 *Pet.* iii. 9.

2. In a contrary order; conversely.

Everything that acts upon the fluids must, at the same time, act upon the solids, and *contrariwise* *Arbuthnot.*

3. Perversely, contrarily.

con'tra-ri-wise', *a.* Contrary; perverse. *Rare.*

con'tra-ry (kŏn'trə-rĭ; kŏn'trĭ-; *see note below*), *a.* [ME. *contrarie, contraire*, F. *contraire*, fr. L. *contrarius*, fr. *contra.* See CONTRA-.] **1.** Opposed; contradictory; inconsistent.

Fame, if not double-faced, is double-mouthed,
And with *contrary* blast proclaims most deeds. *Milton.*

The doctrine of the earth's motion appeared to be *contrary* to the sacred Scripture *Whewell*

2. Opposed to one's interests or desires; unfavorable or prejudicial; also (rarely), distasteful; — now only of wind, weather, etc.

3. Opposite; in an opposite direction.

And if ye walk *contrary* unto me, and will not hearken unto me. *Lev* xxvi 21.

We have lost our labor; they are gone a *contrary* way. *Shak.*

4. *Logic.* Affirming the opposite; so opposed as to destroy each other; as, *contrary* propositions.

5. Given to opposition; perverse; captious; froward; wayward; as, a *contrary* disposition; a *contrary* child; "Mistress Mary, quite *contrary*."

6. Antagonistic; hostile. *Obs.*

☞ The accent was orig. *con-trá'ry*, but *con'tra-ry* has existed side by side with it since Chaucer's time and now prevails in cultivated usage, while *con-trá'ry* (used esp. in sense 5) is almost exclusively dialectal, colloquial, or playful. The accent on the first syllable also prevails in those derivatives the accentuation of which naturally follows that of the adj., as *con'tra-ri-ly*, *con'tra-ri-wise'*, etc.

Syn. — Adverse, repugnant, hostile, inimical, discordant, inconsistent. See OPPOSITE.

contrary motion. *Music.* See MOTION, 11 **b**. — *c.* **terms**, *Logic*, terms which express the extremes of divergence in the same genus, as white and black, good and bad.

con'tra-ry, *adv.* Contrarily; contrariwise; counter.

con'tra-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1** One of two things having contrary or opposite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy
Than I and such a knave. *Shak.*

2. The opposite; a proposition, fact, or condition incompatible with another; as, slender proofs which rather show the *contrary*. Cf. CONVERSE, *n.*

3. Antagonism or hostility; a hostile action; also, an opponent; an enemy. *Obs.*

4. A denial or contradiction. *Rare.*

5. *Logic.* A universal proposition affirming what another denies, or denying what another affirms.

If two universals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, *every vine is a tree*, *no vine is a tree*. These can never be both true together; but they may be both false. *I. Watts*

by contraries, by way of opposition; contrary to expectation. — **on the contrary**, in opposition; on the other hand. — **to the c.**, to an opposite purpose or intent; on the other side. "They did it, not for want of instruction *to the contrary*." *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

con'tra-ry (kŏn'trə-rĭ; kŏn-trā'rĭ, -trâr'ĭ), *v. t.*; CON'TRARIED (-rĭd); CON'TRA-RY-ING. [F. *contrarier*. See CONTRARY, *a.*] To act contrary to; to oppose or thwart; to contradict. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

I was advised not to *contrary* the king. *Bp. Latimer*

con'tra-ry, *v. i.* To go or act contrary; to dispute or debate; also, to be inconsistent. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

con-trast' (kŏn-trăst'), *v. i.*; CON-TRAST'ED; CON-TRAST'ING. [F. *contraster*, It. *contrastare* to oppose, LL. id., fr. L. *contra* + *stare* to stand. See STAND.] **1.** To contend or strive. *Obs. or R.*

2. To form a contrast; to exhibit more or less marked or noticeable difference or opposition.

The joints which divide the sandstone *contrast* finely with the divisional planes which separate the basalt into pillars. *Lyell.*

con-trast' (kŏn-trăst'), *v. t.* To put in contrast; to set off by contrast or form a contrast to.

The figures of the groups must not be all on a side . . but must *contrast* each other by their several positions *Dryden*

Syn. — See COMPARE.

con'trast (kŏn'trăst), *n.* [F. *contraste*, fr. It. *contrasto.*]

1. Strife or opposition. *Obs.*

2. Opposition or dissimilitude of associated things or qualities, esp. as shown by juxtaposition or comparison, thus, in painting, *contrast* is the reverse of gradation. Specif.: *Psychol.* See ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.

The *contrasts* and resemblances of the seasons *Whewell.*

Genuine *contrasts*, as black-white, giant-dwarf, up-down, are peculiar in having under the difference a foundation of similarity, the two members lying within the sphere of a common higher notion. *Encyc Brit.*

3. Act of contrasting, or state of being contrasted; also, that which contrasts with something else.

Place the prospect of the soul
In sober *contrast* with reality. *Wordsworth.*

con'tra-stim'u-lant (kŏn'trə-stĭm'ū-lănt), *n. Med.* An agent which counteracts the effect of a stimulant. — **con'tra-stim'u-lant**, *a.*

con-tras'tive (kŏn-trăs'tĭv), *a.* Formative of, or consisting in, contrast. — **con-tras'tive-ly**, *adv.*

con'tra-tab'u-lar (kŏn'trə-tăb'ū-lər), *a.* [*contra-* + L. *tabula* a tablet, a will.] *Rom. Law.* Contrary to the terms of a will or testament. — **contratabular possession**, that given by the prætor to children passed over but not disinherited.

con'trate (kŏn'trāt), *a* [From L. *contra.*] Lit., opposed; specif., *Horol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the fourth wheel of a verge or vertical watch, which has teeth set on its face perpendicular to the plane of the wheel.

con'tra-val-la'tion (kŏn'trə-văl-lā'shŭn), *n.* [*contra-* + *vallation:* cf. F. *contrevallation.* Cf. CONTRAVALLATION.] *Fort.* A series of works confronting the walls of an invested place to completely isolate the defenders and safeguard the besiegers against sallies; also, their construction.

con'tra-va'ri-ant (-vā'rĭ-ănt), *n.* [*contra-* + *variant.*] *Math.* Any function of coefficients and variables (to be transformed by inverse substitution) that differs only by a multiplier (a power of the modulus) from the corresponding function of the transformed coefficients and variables; — so called by Sylvester.

con'tra-vene' (-vēn'), *v. t.*; CON'TRA-VENED' (-vēnd'); CON'TRA-VEN'ING (-vēn'ĭng). [LL. *contravenire*; L. *contra* + *venire* to come: cf. F. *contrevenir.* See COME.] **1.** To go or act contrary to; to obstruct the operation of; to infringe or disregard; as, to *contravene* a law.

Laws that place the subjects in such a state *contravene* the first principles of the compact of authority. *Johnson.*

2. To oppose in principle or effect; to come into conflict with; to contradict or dispute; to defeat.

So plain a proposition . . . was not likely to be *contravened* *Southey.*

Syn. — See DENY.

con'tra-vene', *v. i.* To make a contravention; esp., *Scots Law*, of an heir of entail, to do some act, as aliening a part of the estate, by which his estate may be forfeited.

con'tra-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [Cf F. *contravention.*]

1. Act of contravening; also, transgression; violation.

Warrants in *contravention* of the acts of Parliament *Macaulay.*

In *contravention* of all his marriage stipulations *Motley.*

2. *Law.* In the codes of various European countries, as Italy, France, Belgium, and Austria, the lowest class of offenses, constituted by those punishable in the police courts. The next grade is the *délit.*

con'tra-yer'va (-yûr'vä), *n* [Sp. *contrayerba*, lit., a counter herb, hence, an antidote for poison, fr. L. *contra* + *herba* herb] **a** A tropical American moraceous plant (*Dorstenia contrayerva*), the aromatic root of which is stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic. **b** Any West Indian species of *Aristolochia* similarly used.

con'trec-ta'tion (kŏn'trĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contrectatio, -onis; con-* + *tractare* to handle.] Touching with the hands; handling. *Rare, exc. Rom. & Civil Law.*

con'tre-dance', **con'tre-danse'** (kŏn'trĕ-dăns'), *n.* [Cf. F. *contredanse* (fr. E. COUNTRY-DANCE).] **1. a** A dance in which the partners are arranged face to face, or in opposite lines. **b** The quadrille. *Obs.*

2. *Music.* A piece of music in the rhythm of such a dance.

‖ **con'tre-temps'** (kŏN'trĕ'tän'), *n.*; *pl.* -TEMPS (*F.* -tän'). [F.; *contre* (L. *contra*) + *temps* time, fr. L. *tempus.*] **1.** An untoward accident; something inopportune or embarrassing; a hitch.

In this unhappy *contretemps.* *De Quincey.*

2. *Music.* = SYNCOPATION.

con-trib'u-ta-ry (kŏn-trĭb'ū-tă-rĭ), *a. Obs. or R.* **1.** Contributory.

2. Tributary; contributing.

It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where this river received a *contributary* stream. *D'Anville (trans.).*

con-trib'ute (kŏn-trĭb'ūt, *formerly accented* con'tri-bute), *v. t.*; CON-TRIB'UT-ED (-ū-tĕd); CON-TRIB'UT-ING (-ū-tĭng). [L. *contributus*, p. p. of *contribuere* to bring together, to add; *con-* + *tribuere* to grant, impart. See TRIBUTE.] To give or grant in common with others, as to a common stock or for a common purpose; to furnish or supply in

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con'tra-dis-tinct'ly, *adv* See CONTRADISTINCT. [& R.]

con-tra'do, *n.* A contrada. *Obs.*

con'tra-fa-got'to (kŏn'trə-fə-gŏt'tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* See DOUBLE BASSOON

‖ **con'tra for'mam sta'tu-ti** (kŏn-trä fôr'mäm stä'tū-tī). [L.] *Law.* Against the form of the statute; — a phrase used in concluding declarations based on statutory penalties and indictments for statutory crimes.

‖ **con'tra ha-re'di-ta'tem ja-cen'tem** (hē-rĕd'ĭ-tā'tĕm jə-sĕn'tĕm). [L.] *Scots Law.* Against an inheritance not entered upon by the heir. See HEREDITAS JACENS.

con'tra-hent (kŏn'trə-hĕnt), *a.* [L. *contrahens*, p. pr. See CONTRACT.] Entering into covenant; contracting. — *n.* A contracting party.

con'tra-in-ci'sion (-in-sĭzh'ŭn), *n. Surg.* = COUNTER OPENING.

con'trair (kŏn'trâr; *formerly* kŏn-trâr'), *a.* & *n.* [F. *contraire.*] Contrary. — *prep.* In opposition to; against. — **con-trair'ly**, *adv. All Obs. or Scot.*

con-trair', *v. t* [Cf. F. *contrarier.*] To "contrary;" oppose; thwart. *Obs. or Scot.*

con-trai'ry (kŏn-trā'rĭ). Dial. var of CONTRARY, *a.* & *v. t.*

contrait. † CONTRACT.

con'tra-jer'va. Var. of CONTRAYERVA. [LODE.

con'tra-lode', *n.* = COUNTER-

con'tra-mure' (kŏn'trə-mūr'). *Fort.* = COUNTERMURE. *Obs.*

con'tra-nat'u-ral, *a.* = COUNTERNATURAL. *Rare.*

con'tra-ni'tence, **con'tra-ni'tency**, *n.* [*contra-* + L. *nitens*, p. pr. of *niti* to strive] *Obs.* & *R.* Reaction, as resistance to pressure. — **con'tra-ni'tent**, *a.*

con'tran-tis'ci-on (-trăn-tĭsh'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*contra-* + *antiscion.*] *Astrol.* Point of ecliptic opposite the antiscion. See ANTISCION.

‖ **con'tra pa'cem** (kŏn'trə pā'sĕm). [L.] *Law.* Against the peace; — an allegation once material in prosecution for trespass, etc., but now purely formal.

con'tra-pleid, *n.* Counterplea. *Obs* *Scot.*

con'tra-pone' (-trə-pōn'), *v. t.* [L. *contraponere* to place opposite] *Logic* = CONTRAPOSE.

con'tra-pos'it (-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *contrapositus*, p. p. of *contraponere* to place opposite.] *Logic.* = CONTRAPOSE.

con'tra-pos'i-ta (-ĭ-tə), *n. pl.* [L. pl. of *contrapositum* an antithesis.] *Logic.* The two propositions appearing in a process of contraposition.

con'tra-prog'ress-ist, *n.* See CONTRA-. *Rare.*

con'tra-pro-vec'tor, *n* [*contra-* + *provector.*] The operator got by putting for the facients $\xi, \eta, \ldots$ in a contravariant the symbols of partial derivation as to $x, y, \ldots$; — so called by Cayley.

con'tra-pun'to (kŏn'trə-pŭn'tō), *n.* [It. *contrappunto.*] *Music.* See COUNTERPOINT.

con'tra-re-lat'ed (-rē-lāt'ĕd), *a. Math.* See CORRELATED.

con-tra'ri-a con'tra-ri-is cu'ran-tur (kŏn-trā'rĭ-ä kŏn-trā'rĭ-ĭs kū-răn'tûr). [L.] Opposites are cured by opposites.

con-tra'ri-ant (kŏn-trā'rĭ-ănt; kŏn-trâr'ĭ-ənt), *a.* "Contrarying;" opposing. *Obs.*

con-tra'ri-ant, *n.* One that is contrariant; specif., *Eng. Hist.*, one of the barons leagued under Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, against Edward II. [rily. *R.*

con-tra'ri-ant-ly, *adv.* Contrarily. *R.*

con-tra'ri-ence, **con-tra'ri-en-cy**, *n.* [OF. *contrariance*] Adverse action; contrariety. *Obs.*

con'tra-ri-ly (kŏn'trə-rĭ-lĭ; kŏn'trĭ-; *see* CONTRARY, *a.*), *adv.* of CONTRARY.

con'tra-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

con-tra'ri-os'i-ty, *n.* [AF. *contrariousete.*] Contrariousness. *Obs* [ITY.

contrariousness † CONTRARIOS-

contrarite † CONTRARIETY.

con'tra-ri-wise', *n.* Contrary.

con'tra-ro-ta'tion, *n.* Rotation contrary to another rotation.

‖ **con'tra-ro'tu-la'tor** (kŏn'trə-rō'tū-lā'tər), *n.* [LL.] = CONTROLLER.

con'tra-ry-mind'ed, *a.* Of a contrary opinion. [*trasted*, p. p.]

con-trast'ed-ly, *adv.* of *con-*

con'tra-stim'u-lism (-stĭm'ū-lĭz'm), *n. Med.* A system of medicine based on the contrastimulant properties of certain remedies. — **con'tra-stim'u-list**, *n.* — **con'tra-a-tim'u-lus** (-ā-tĭm'ū-lŭs), *n. Med.* = CONTRASTIMULANT.

con-trast'ing-ly, *adv.* of *contrasting*, p. pr.

con-trast'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

‖ **con-tras'to** (kŏn-trăs'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tē) [It.] Strife; a dispute; also, *Lit.*, a love song consisting of a disputation between a man and a woman, or a comic disputation between apair of abstract or allegorical figures.

‖ **con'trat'** (kŏN'trä'), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* = contract.

con'tra-ta'tion. † CONTRACTA-

con'tra-ten'or (kŏn'trə-tĕn'ər; kŏn'trə-tĕn'ər), *n. Music.* Counter tenor; contralto

‖ **con'trat' so'cial'** (kŏN'trä' sō'syäl'). [F.] = SOCIAL COMPACT.

con'tra-ven'er (kŏn'trə-vē'nər), *n.* One who contravenes.

con'tra-ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [*L. contraversus* turned opposite.] A turning to the opposite side; antistrophe. *Rare.*

con'tra-vin'di-cate, *v. i.* [L. *contra vindicare.*] *Rom. Law.* To counterclaim. *Rare.* — **con'tra-vin'di-ca'tion**, *n. Rare.*

contrave. † COUNTRY.

contre. † COUNTER, COUNTRY.

‖ **con're** (kŏN'trĕ), *prep* & *adv.* [F.] = CONTRA.

‖ **con'tre-coup'** (-kōō'), *n.* [F., fr. *contre* (L. *contra*) + *coup* a blow.] *Med* = CONTRAFISSURE.

con'tre-fa'cé' (-fä'sā'), *a.* = COUNTERFESSED. [FEITURE.

contrefaiture. † COUNTER-

‖ **con'tre-fort** (kŏN'trĕ'fôrt; *F.* kŏN'trĕ'fôr'), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* = COUNTERFORT.

con'tre-pa-lé' (kŏn'trĕ-pä-lā'), *a.* [F.] = COUNTERPALY.

contreplete. † COUNTERPLEAD.

contrevaile. † COUNTERVAIL.

contreve. † CONTRIVE.

contrevore, *n* [OF. *controveüre.*] Contrivance. *Obs.*

con-trib'u-al (kŏn-trĭb'ū-ăl), *a.* [*con-* + L. *tribus* tribe.] Of or pertaining to the same tribe.

con-trib'ut-a-ble (-ū-tă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

part; to give (money or other aid) for a specified object; as, to *contribute* food or fuel for the poor.
England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. *Addison.*

con-trib'ute (kŏn-trĭb'ūt; *formerly accented* con'trĭ-bute), *v. i.* **1.** To pay tribute. *Obs.* *Marlowe.*
2. To give a part to a common stock; to lend assistance or aid, or give something, to a common purpose; to have a share in any act or effect.
We are engaged in war; the Secretary of State calls upon the colonies to *contribute*. *Burke.*
These men also *contributed* to obstruct the progress of wisdom. *Goldsmith.*

Syn. — See CONDUCE.

con'trĭ-bu'tion (kŏn'trĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contributio:* cf. F. *contribution.*] **1.** A payment or render imposed upon a body of persons or on the population of a territory by civil, military, or ecclesiastical authority; an impost; esp., a tax or imposition levied on the people of a country by an army of occupation, orig. as a composition for exemption from pillage, but now to meet military necessity; specif., as used by some, a payment in money so levied in excess of the usual taxes. Cf. REQUISITION.
2. Act of contributing.
3. That which is contributed; the portion which an individual furnishes to the common stock, or the whole which is formed by the gifts of individuals.
A certain *contribution* for the poor saints which are at Jerusalem. *Rom.* xv. 26.
Aristotle's actual *contributions* to the physical sciences *Whewell.*
4. Specif., a writing for a publication, as a periodical having parts by different authors.
5. *Law.* Payment by each of several jointly liable of his individual share in a loss suffered; also, the amount so paid by one of them. Contribution is now enforceable in law as well as in equity. It is not enforceable between wrongdoers.
6. *Life Insurance.* See CONTRIBUTION PLAN.

con'trĭ-bu'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or furnishing, a contribution.

contribution plan. *Life Insurance.* A plan of distributing surplus by giving to each policy the excess of premiums and interest earned thereon over the expenses of management, cost of insurance, and the policy value at the date of computation. This excess is called the *contribution* of the policy.

con-trib'u-tive (kŏn-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* Contributing, or tending to contribute. — **con-trib'u-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **con-trib'u-tive-ness,** *n.*

con-trib'u-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *contributeur.*] **1.** One that contributes; specif., one who writes articles for a newspaper or periodical.
2. One that pays tribute. *Obs.*

con-trib'u-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Subject to, or contributing to, a common fund or enterprise; subject to levy or furnishing a share or contingent. "*Contributory* allies." *Grote.*
2. Of the nature of, or forming, a contribution; entering, given, occurring, or acting as a contribution, share, or aid, as in effecting an end or result; as, *contributory* labors.
Bonfires of *contributory* wood. *Chapman.*
3. Tributary. *Obs.*
contributory negligence, *Law,* negligence by an injured party which combines as a proximate and efficient cause with the negligence of the injurer in producing the injury. Such negligence bars recovery by the plaintiff at common law, but may only diminish his damages in admiralty.

con-trib'u-to-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One that contributes or is bound to contribute, specif., *Eng. Law,* one who, as being or representing a past or present member, is liable to contribute to the payment of the debts of a corporation on its being wound up.

con'trite (kŏn'trĭt; *see note below*), *a.* [L. *contritus* bruised, p. p. of *conterere* to grind, bruise; *con-* + *terere* to rub, grind: cf. F. *contrit.* See TEITE.] **1.** Broken down with grief and penitence; deeply sorrowful for sin because it is displeasing to God; humbly and thoroughly penitent.
A *contrite* heart, O God, thou wilt not despise. *Ps.* li. 17
2. Proceeding from contrition; as, *contrite* sighs.
3. Thoroughly bruised or broken; worn. *Obs. & R.*
☞ *Contrite,* now prevalent, has long existed by the side of the original *con-trīte'*, which is still often used in poetry or where such accentuation is the more euphonic.
Syn. — Penitent, repentant, humble, sorrowful.
— **con'trite-ly,** *adv.* — **con'trite-ness,** *n.*

con-tri'tion (kŏn-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *contrition,* L. *contritio.*] **1.** State of being contrite; deep sorrow and repentance for sin because sin is displeasing to God.
My future days shall be one whole *contrition.* *Dryden.*
2. Act of grinding; attrition; friction. *Obs.*
Syn. — Regret, compunction, self-reproach, humiliation. — CONTRITION, ATTRITION, PENITENCE, REPENTANCE. In theological usage, *contrition* and *attrition* differ in motive and degree. CONTRITION denotes deep sorrow for sin, growing out of love toward God; ATTRITION, such imperfect sorrow for sin as arises from fear of punishment; as, "Sacramental grace to raise our sorrow from *attrition* to *contrition*" (*H. E. Manning*). *Attrition* is used only in its technical sense; *contrition* has more general application; as, "Shame and *contrition* reformed the life of the disinherited youth" (*Spectator*); "I own with *contrition* that I have not always written prose" (*Stevenson*). PENITENCE and REPENTANCE agree in implying sorrow for what is past and purposed amendment, *penitence* emphasizing rather the element of feeling, *repentance,* that of a new purpose; as, "With his sweet and mighty eloquence the hearts of those who watched it did unlock, and made them melt in tears of *penitence*" (*Shelley*); "Bring forth therefore fruits meet for *repentance*" (*Matt.* iii. 8). See REGRET.

con-triv'ance (kŏn-trĭv'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act or faculty of contriving; as, he is ready in *contrivance;* also, state of being contrived; disposition of parts or causes by design; adaptation.
The machine which we are inspecting demonstrates, by its construction, *contrivance* and design. *Contrivance* must have had a contriver. *Paley.*
2 A thing contrived or used in contriving; a scheme, plan, or artifice; an arrangement or device.
Government is a *contrivance* of human wisdom to provide for human wants. *Burke.*
Syn. — Plan, scheme, project, design, artifice, shift; invention, machine. See DEVICE.

con-trive' (kŏn-trĭv'), *v. t.;* CON-TRIVED' (-trĭvd'); CON-TRIV'ING (-trĭv'ĭng). [ME. *contriven, contreven, controeven, controven,* to invent, OF. *controver* (3d pl. pres. *controuevent*), F. *controuver; con-* + OF. *trover,* F. *trouver,* to find. See TROUBADOUR, TROVER.] **1.** To form, fabricate, or make by an exercise of ingenuity; to devise; to plan; to plot.
What more likely to *contrive* this admirable frame of the universe than infinite wisdom? *Tillotson.*
Neither do thou imagine that I shall *contrive* aught against his life. *Hawthorne.*
2. To find out or discover. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. To compass or effect; to bring about by device, scheme, or stratagem.
4. To introduce, shape, or adapt, by contrivance; hence, to lay out or divide. *Obs.*
Syn. — Invent, discover, devise, plan, design, project, plot, concert, hatch.

con-trive', *v. i.* To make devices; to form plans, schemes, or designs; to plan; to scheme; to plot.
The Fates with traitors do *contrive.* *Shak.*

con-trol' (kŏn-trōl'), *v. t.;* CON-TROLLED' (-trōld'); CON-TROL'LING. [F. *contrôler,* fr. *contrôle* counter register, contr. fr. *contre-rôle; contre* (L. *contra*) + *rôle* roll, catalogue. See COUNTER-; ROLL.] **1.** Orig., to check by a duplicate register or account; now, to check or regulate (expenditure, payments, etc.).
2. To check, test, or verify by counter or parallel evidence or experiments; to verify by comparison or research. *Rare.*
This report was *controlled* to be false. *Fuller.*
3. To censure or call to account. *Obs.*
4. To exercise restraining or directing influence over; to dominate; regulate; hence, to hold from action; to curb; subject; overpower.
Give me a staff of honor for mine age,
But not a scepter to *control* the world. *Shak.*

Syn. — Restrain, rule, govern, guide, regulate, hinder, direct; check, curb, counteract, subdue. See CONDUCT.
to control the point, *Fencing,* to beat down the point.

con-trol', *n.* [F. *contrôle* a counter register, verification, scrutiny; or fr. the v. See CONTROL, *v.*; cf. COUNTER-ROLL.] **1.** Power or authority to control; superintendence; government; as, under parental *control.*
The House of Commons should exercise a *control* over all the departments of the executive administration. *Macaulay.*
2. One that serves to control; specif.: **a** Reserve or restraint. "Speak without *control.*" *Dryden.* **b** A check; a controller. **c** A standard of comparison or means of verification; a control experiment. **d** A duplicate register kept as a check. *Obs.* **e** In automobile racing, a short stretch of the road or track, usually through a village or town, the time of passing over which is not counted. A limited time may be given at these places to effect minor repairs. **f** *Spiritualism.* A personality or spirit believed to actuate the utterances or performances of the medium.
Syn. — Regulation, check, restraint.

control clock. An accurate clock used in sending automatic signals to control distant clocks or dials.

control experiment. An experiment whose object is to enable the experimenter to control or check the results of other experiments. By imitating the conditions of the other experiments with the exception of some particular, inferences can be obtained as to how far the omitted factor was responsible for the results observed in the other cases. Cf. BLANK DETERMINATION.

con-trol'ler (-ẽr), *n.* [From CONTROL, *v. t.*: cf. F. *contrôleur.*] **1.** One who keeps a counter-roll to control accounts; an officer appointed to check expenditure, as a steward; any of various public officers, or officers of corporations, having similar duties; — often used as a title of office. More commonly as the title of a public official written *comptroller* (which see).
2. Specif.: *Brit. Navy.* A member of the admiralty having the title, in full, of Additional Naval Lord and Controller, who has charge of whatever concerns the material of the fleet, as the construction and equipment of ships.
3. One that controls or has power or authority to control; one who governs.
The great *controller* of our fate *Dryden.*
4. *Naut.* An iron block, usually bolted to a ship's deck, for controlling the movement of a chain cable. The links of the cable tend to drop into hollows in the block, and thus hold fast until disengaged.
In the merchant service, the *controller* is called a compressor. *A. M. Knight.*
5. *Elec.* Any electric device for controlling a circuit or system; specif.: **a** An electromagnet, excited by the main current, for throwing a regulator magnet into or out of circuit in an automatic device for constant current regulation. **b** A kind of multiple switch for gradually admitting the current to, or shutting it off from, an electric motor; as, a car *controller* for an electric railway car.
6. *Mach.* A lever controlling the speed of an engine; — applied esp. to the lever governing a throttle valve, as of a steam or gasoline engine, esp. on an automobile.

con-trol'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Power or act of controlling, or state of being controlled; control; restraint; check; regulation; superintendence.
You may do it without *controlment.* *Shak.*

con'tro-ver'sial (kŏn'trō-vûr'shăl), *a.* [Cf. L. *controversialis.*] Subject to controversy; relating to, or consisting of, controversy; polemical; disputatious; as, *controversial* books. — **con'tro-ver'sial-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

con'tro-ver'sial-ist, *n.* One who carries on a controversy; one given to controversy; a disputant.
He [Johnson] was both intellectually and morally of the stuff of which *controversialists* are made. *Macaulay.*

con'tro-ver'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *controversion,* LL. *controversio.*] **1.** Act of controverting; controversy.
2. Act of turning in the opposite direction.

con'tro-ver'sy (kŏn'trō-vûr'sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [L. *controversia,* fr. *controversus* turned against, disputed; *contro-* = *contra* + *versus,* p. p. See VERSION.] **1.** Act or instance of controverting; a cause or case of variance or contention; a difference; esp., a disputatious difference; a discussion, dispute, or debate; sometimes, a quarrel; strife.
The Lord hath a *controversy* with the nations *Jer* xxv 31.
This left no room for *controversy* about the title. *Locke.*
A dispute is commonly oral, and a *controversy* in writing. *Johnson.*
2. *Law.* A suit in law or equity; — distinguished from *case* as not including criminal actions or proceedings.
The judicial power shall extend . . . to *controversies* to which the United States shall be a party; to *controversies* between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, [etc.]. *U. S. Constitution,* Art. III., sec. 2.
Syn. — Debate, disputation, disagreement, altercation, contention, wrangle, strife, quarrel. See DISPUTE.
in controversy. See FACT, *n.*

con'tro-vert (kŏn'trō-vûrt; kŏn'trō-vûrt'; 277), *v. t.;* CON'TRO-VERT'ED; CON'TRO-VERT'ING. [See CONTROVERSY.] To make matter of controversy; to debate; to dispute or oppose by reasoning; to deny; to contend against in words or writings; to contest; oppose.
Some *controverted* points had been decided according to the sense of the best jurists. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — See DENY.

con'tro-vert, *v. i.* To hold controversy.

con-tu'ber-nal (kŏn-tū'bẽr-năl), **con'tu-ber'nl-al** (kŏn'tū-bûr'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *contubernalis* a tent companion; cf. *contubernium* tent companionship.] Living or messing together; familiar; in companionship. — **con-tu'ber-nal,** *n.*
Humble folk ben Christes friends: they ben *contubernal* with the Lord, thy King. *Chaucer.*

con'tu-ma'cious (kŏn'tū-mā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *contumax, -acis.* See CONTUMACY.] Exhibiting contumacy; contemning authority; obstinate; stubborn; disobedient; rebellious.
There is another very efficacious method for subduing the most obstinate, *contumacious* sinner. *Hammond.*
Syn. — Stubborn, obstinate, unyielding, headstrong, perverse, disobedient; unruly, refractory, intractable, mutinous, seditious, riotous. — CONTUMACIOUS, INSUBORDINATE, REBELLIOUS agree in the idea of resistance to authority. CONTUMACIOUS implies stubbornness or perversity, esp. as manifested in willful contempt of any lawful summons or orders, as of a court; as, a *contumacious* witness. INSUBORDINATE implies a refractory or disobedient attitude towards one's constituted superiors in authority; as, *insubordinate* troops. REBELLIOUS (often fig.) implies more open defiance of authority; as, "Art thou that Traitor-Angel . . . who . . . in proud *rebellious* arms drew after him the third part of Heaven's sons"? (*Milton*); "Be taught, O faithful consort, to control *rebellious* passion" (*Wordsworth*). See OBSTINATE, REBELLION.
— **con'tu-ma'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **con'tu-ma'cious-ness,** *n.*

con'tu-ma-cy (kŏn'tū-mă-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *contumacia,* fr. *contumax, -acis,* insolent.] Quality or state of being contumacious; specif., pertinacious resistance to authority; state or quality of being willfully disobedient to the summons or orders of a court, or committing willful contempt of court.
The bishop commanded him . . . to be thrust into the stocks for his manifest and manifold *contumacy.* *Strype.*
Syn. — Stubbornness, perverseness, obstinacy.

con'tu-me'li-ous (-mē'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *contumeliosus.*] **1.** Exhibiting contumely; insolent; disdainful.
Scoffs, and scorns, and *contumelious* taunts. *Shak.*
Curving a *contumelious* lip. *Tennyson*
2. Shameful; disgraceful. *Obs.* *Dr. H. More.*
Syn. — See OPPROBRIOUS.
— **con'tu-me'li-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **con'tu-me'li-ous-ness,** *n.*

con'tu-me-ly (kŏn'tū-mē-lĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [L. *contumelia,* prob. akin to *contumax* insolent: cf. OF. *contumelie.* Cf. CONTUMACY.] **1.** Rudeness compounded of haughtiness and contempt; scornful insolence; despiteful treatment; disdain; contemptuousness in act or speech.
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely* *Shak.*
Nothing aggravates tyranny so much as *contumely* *Burke.*
2. An instance or exhibition of contumely; an insult.
3. The suffering of contumely; humiliation.

con-tuse' (kŏn-tūz'), *v. t.;* -TUSED' (-tūzd'); -TUS'ING (-tūz'ĭng). [L. *contusus,* p. p. of *contundere* to beat, crush; *con-* + *tundere* to beat, akin to SKT. *tud* (for *stud*) to strike, Goth. *stautan.* See STUTTER.] **1.** To beat or pound together. *Obs.*
2. To bruise; to injure or disorganize a part of without breaking the skin.

con-tu'sion (-tū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *contusio:* cf. F. *contusion.*] **1.** Act or process of contusing, or state of being contused.
2. *Med.* A bruise; an injury attended with more or less disorganization of the subcutaneous tissue and effusion of blood beneath the skin, but without breaking the skin.

co-nu'bi-um (kō-nū'bĭ-ŭm), *or, less correctly,* **con-nu'bi-um,** *n.* [L.] **a** Lawful marriage; — called also by the Romans *justum matrimonium.* **b** The right to intermarry; — called in full *jus connubii.*

Con/u-la'ri-a (kŏn'ū-lā'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *conus* cone.] *Paleon.* A genus of Paleozoic and Mesozoic shells generally

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con'trĭ-bu'tion-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Rare.* [*Ref. Sp.*]
con-trib'u-tiv. Contributive.
con-trib'u-to'rĭ-al (kŏn-trĭb'ū-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a contributor. [-SHIP.]
con-trib'u-tor-ship', *n.* See **con-trist'** (kŏn-trĭst'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *contrister.*] To make sad or sorrowful. *Obs. or Archaic.*
con-tris'tate (-trĭs'tāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *contristatus,* p. p. of *contristare* to sadden.] To contrist. *Obs.* — **con'tris-ta'tion** (kŏn'trĭs-tā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
con'trite, *n.* A contrite person.
con-trit'ed (kŏn-trĭt'ĕd), *a.* = CONTRITE. *Obs.*
con-trit'u-rate (-trĭt'ū-rāt), *v. t.* To triturate; pulverize. *Rare.*
con-triv'a-ble (-trĭv'a-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [ance. *Obs.*]
con-triv'al (-ăl), *n.* Contrivance. *Obs.*
con-triv'an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Faculty of contriving. *Rare.*
con-trive', *v. t.* [Cf. L. *conterere,* perf. *contrivi.*] To consume or wear away; to spend. *Obs.*
con-trive'ment, *n.* Contrivance. *Obs. or R.*
contriven. Obs. p. p. of CONTRIVE.
con-triv'er (kŏn-trĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who contrives; as, a good *contriver* in housekeeping.
controeve. † CONTRIVE.
con-trold'. Controlled. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **con'trō'leur'** (kŏn'trō'lûr'), *n.* [F., through D.] A subordinate supervising official; specif., in the Dutch East Indies, an agent of the Resident, who has especially to do with the government plantations. [*Ref. Sp.*]
con-trol'la-bl. Controllable.
con-trol'la-ble (kŏn-trōl'a-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **con-trol'la-bĭ'ĭ-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **con-trol'la-bleness,** *n.*
controller general. An officer intrusted with general control over some branch of administration.
con-trol'ler-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
con-trove'. † CONTRIVE.
con'tro-ver'sal (kŏn'trō-vûr'săl), *a.* [L. *controversus* turned against.] *Obs.* 1. Controversial. **2.** Turning or looking opposite ways. [Controversial. *Obs.*]
con'tro-ver'sa-ry (-sa-rĭ), *a.* [F. *controverse.*] Controversy. *Obs.*
con'tro-verse, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. L. *controversari.*] To dispute; controvert. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
con'tro-ver'er, *n.* A disputant.
con'tro-ver'sial-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
con'tro-ver'sial-ly, *adv.* of CONTROVERSIAL.
con'tro-ver'sion-al, *a. Rare.* Controversial. — **con'tro-ver'sion-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **con'tro-ver'sion-al-ist.** *n.*
con'tro-ver'sious, *a* Full of controversy *Obs.* [verser. *Obs.*]
con'tro-ver'sor, *n.* = A controverser. *Obs.*
con'tro-ver'sy, *v. t. & i.* To controvert. *Obs.* [ialist.
con'tro-vert'er, *n.* A controver-
con'tro-vert'i-ble (kŏn'trō-vûr't-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **con'tro-vert'i-bly,** *adv.*
con'tro-vert'ist (-vûr'tĭst; -vûr'tĭ-ĭst), *n.* A controversialist.
How unfriendly is the spirit of the *controvertist* to the discernment of the critic! *Campbell.*
con'tro-ver-tis'ti-cal, *a.* Controversial. *Obs.*
con-trude', *v. t.* [L. *contrudere; con-* + *trudere* to push, thrust.] To crowd or push together. *Obs.*
con-tru'sion, *n.* [L. *contrusus,* p. p. of *contrudere* to contrude.] A crowding together. *Obs. & R.*
‖ **con'tu-ber'ni-um** (kŏ n't ū-bûr'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The interior form of marriage open to slaves.
contumace, *n.* [F. *contumace.*] *Obs.* Contumacy. — *a.* Contumacious.
con'tu-mac'i-ty (kŏn'tū-măs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *contumacité.*] Contumacy. *Rare.* [cious. *Obs.*]
con'tu-max, *a.* [L.] Contumacious. *Obs. or R.*
con-tu'mu-late, *v. t.* [L. *contumulatus,* p. p. of *contumulare.*] To bury in the same tomb. — **con-tu'mu-la'tion,** *n*
con-tund', *v. t.* [L. *contundere.*] To contuse. *Rare or Humorous.*
con-tune'. † CONTINUE.
con-turb', *v. t.* [OF. *conturber, conturber.*] To perturb. *Obs.*
con'tur-ba'tion, *n.* [L. *conturbatio.*] Disturbance. *Obs.*
con-tu'stoned (kŏn-tŭ'stŭnd), *a.* Contused; bruised.
con-tu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *con-*

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believed to belong to the Pteropoda, but often much larger than any existing pteropods. They are of tapering form, having a four-angled cross section and narrowed aperture.

co-nun'drum (kŏ-nŭn'drŭm), *n.* [Of unknown origin; cf. E. dial. *conundrums*, pl., odds and ends, one's belongings.]

1. *Obs.* **a** A conceit or crotchet; a whim. **b** A pun.

2. A kind of riddle based upon some fanciful or fantastic resemblance between things quite unlike, forming a puzzling question, of which the answer is or involves a pun.

Or pun ambiguous, or *conundrum* quaint. *J. Philips.*

3. A thing that puzzles, as a question to which only a conjectural answer can be made, sometimes, specif., a thing with an unknown or puzzling name.

Do you think life is long enough to let me speculate on *conundrums* like that? *W. Black.*

Syn. — See ENIGMA.

co'nus (kō'nŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-NI** (-nī). [L., a cone.] **1.** A cone.

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A Linnæan genus of toxoglossate gastropods, consisting of the typical cone shells, which have a narrow aperture, the outer whorls enveloping the inner, whose walls become partly absorbed. There are numerous species, many large and beautifully colored, in tropical seas. The bite of some of them is said to be dangerous.

3. *Med.* Posterior staphyloma embracing the optic disk.

‖ **co'nus ar-te'ri-o'sus** (ar-tē'rĭ-ō'sŭs). [NL.] **a** *Zool.* A division of the heart of amphibians and some fishes, through which the blood passes from the ventricle to the aorta. It is well developed in the elasmobranchs and ganoids, where it contains rows of valves, but is wanting in the teleosts. **b** *Anat.* The pouchlike extension of the right ventricle from which the pulmonary artery arises. — ‖ **co'nus me'dullā'ris** (mĕd'ŭ-lā'rĭs) [NL.], the tapering posterior end of the spinal cord.

con'va-lesce' (kŏn'vă-lĕs'), *v. i.*; CON'VA-LESCED' (-lĕst'); CON'VA-LES'ING. [L. *convalescere*; *con-* + *valescere* to grow strong, v. incho. of *valere* to be strong. See VALIANT.] **1.** To gather strength; to recover health and strength, esp. gradually, after sickness or weakness; to get better.

He found the queen somewhat *convalesced*. *J Knox.*

2. *Rom. Law.* To become valid. *Rare.*

con'va-les'cence (-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *convalescentia*: cf. F. *convalescence.*] Recovery, esp. gradual recovery, of health and strength after disease; state of a body renewing its vigor after sickness or weakness; the time between the subsidence of a disease and complete restoration to health.

con'va-les'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *convalescens, -entis*, p. pr.: cf. F. *convalescent.*] **1.** Recovering from sickness or debility; partially restored to health or strength.

2. Of or pertaining to convalescence or convalescents.

con'va-les'cent, *n.* One recovering from sickness.

con-val'la-ma'rin (kŏn-văl'ă-mā'rĭn; kŏn'vă-lăm'ă-rĭn), *n.* [*Convallaria* + L. *amarus* bitter.] *Chem.* A bitter, poisonous glucoside, $C_{23}H_{44}O_{12}$, extracted from the lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*).

Con'val-la'ri-a (kŏn'vă-lā'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; L. *convallis* a valley; *con-* + *vallis* valley.] *Bot.* A genus of plants, typifying the family Convallariaceæ. The only species, *C. majalis*, is the lily of the valley (which see).

Con'val-la'ri-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous herbs differing from the Liliaceæ in having a fleshy, baccate fruit, and from the Smilacaceæ in their perfect flowers. There are about 23 genera and 215 species, of wide distribution, including *Asparagus*, *Clintonia*, and *Convallaria*. — **con'val-la'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

con'val-la'rin (-lā'rĭn; kŏn-văl'ă-rĭn), *n.* *Chem.* An acrid, poisonous glucoside, $C_{34}H_{62}O_{11}$, extracted from the lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*).

con-vec'tion (kŏn-vĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *convectio*, fr. *convehere* to bring together; *con-* + *vehere* to carry.] Lit., act or process of conveying or transmitting; specif.: **a** *Physics.* A process of transfer or transmission, as of heat, by means of currents in liquids or gases, resulting from changes of temperature and other causes; — distinguished from *conduction* and *radiation*. **b** *Meteor.* The disturbance of the atmospheric equilibrium by ascensional and expanding heated air, thus causing a wind system by the underflow of cooler air, and also in moist regions the formation of cumulus clouds by the expansion and mechanical cooling of the ascending air. Convection plays an important part in tornadoes, thunderstorms, and squalls.

con-vec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving for conveying; transporting; as, the *convective* force of water.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, convection; caused or accomplished by convection.

convective discharge, *Elec.*, a continuous discharge of a current of high tension and frequency across a spark gap.

con've-na-ble (kŏn'vē-nă-b'l), *a.* [F. *convenable*, fr. *convenir.* See CONVENE.] *Now Rare.* Consistent; accordant; congruous; suitable; proper. — **con've-na-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

With his word his work is *convenable*. *Spenser.*

con-ven'a-ble (kŏn-vēn'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being convened or assembled.

‖ **con've-nance'** (kŏn'v'-năns'), *n.* [F., fitness, suitableness.] Propriety; decency; conventional usage; *pl.*, the conventionalities; those things established by convention as proper to civilized living and social intercourse.

con-vene' (kŏn-vēn'), *v. i.*; CON-VENED' (-vēnd'); CON-VEN'ING (-vēn'ĭng). [L. *convenire*; *con-* + *venire* to come: cf. F. *convenir* to agree, to be fitting, OF. also, to assemble. See COME; cf. COVENANT.] **1.** To come together, as in one body or for a public purpose; to meet; assemble. *Locke.*

The Parliament of Scotland now *convened*. *Sir R. Baker.*

2. To come together; to meet; unite. *Obs. or R.*

3. To agree; to harmonize; to be fitting. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — Meet, assemble, congregate, collect, unite.

con-vene', *v. t.* **1.** To cause to assemble; to convoke.

And now the almighty father of the gods
Convenes a council in the blest abodes. *Pope.*

2. To summon to appear before a tribunal.

3. To be convenient to; to suit. *Dial. U. S.*

con-ven'er (kŏn-vē'nĕr), *n.* One who convenes; esp., one who calls an assembly together or convenes a meeting; specif., *Scot.*, an official appointed to convoke a committee or other organized body.

con-ven'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). Convention; congress. *Scot.*

con-ven'ience (kŏn-vēn'yĕns), *or*, *now less commonly*, **con-ven'ien-cy** (kŏn-vēn'yĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *convenientia* agreement, fitness. See CONVENIENT.] **1.** Agreement; harmony; congruity. *Obs.*

2. State or quality of being convenient; fitness or suitableness, as of place, time, etc.

Weigh what *convenience* both of time and means
May fit us to our shape. *Shak*
With all brief and plain *conveniency*,
Let me have judgment. *Shak.*

3. Freedom from discomfort, difficulty, or trouble; personal ease or comfort; accommodation.

Thus first necessity invented stools,
Convenience next suggested elbow chairs. *Cowper*

We are rather intent upon the end of God's glory than our own *conveniency*. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. A convenient or fit condition or time; an opportunity or advantage.

5. That which promotes comfort or advantage; something suited to one's wants; an accommodation; specif., an appliance or utensil for personal ease or comfort. *Smollett.*

A pair of spectacles and several other little *conveniences*. *Swift.*

con-ven'ience, *v. t.*; **-VEN'IENCED** (-yĕnst); **-VEN'IENC-ING** (-yĕn-sĭng). To afford convenience to; to accommodate.

con-ven'ient (kŏn-vēn'yĕnt; 277), *a.* [L. *conveniens, -entis*, suitable, p. pr. of *convenire* to be suitable, to come. See CONVENE, *v. i.*] **1.** Fit or adapted; suitable; congruous; appropriate; becoming; proper. *Archaic.*

Feed me with food *convenient* for me. *Prov.* XXX. 8.

Neither filthiness, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not *convenient*. *Eph.* v 4.

2. Suited to one's personal ease or comfort or to one's easy performance of some act or function; affording accommodation, advantage, or saving of trouble; well adapted to one's ready use; handy; as, a *convenient* time or occasion; a *convenient* house; *convenient* tools.

When I have a *convenient* season, I will call for thee
Acts XXIV 25

3. Near at hand; easy of access; handy. *Colloq. or Dial.*

Heretics used to be brought thither, *convenient* for burning. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — Fit, suitable, proper, adapted, fitted, suited, handy, commodious.

con'vent (kŏn'vĕnt), *n.* [L. *conventus* a meeting, LL. also, a convent; cf. ME. *covent*, fr. OF. *covent*, F. *couvent*, fr. L. *conventus*. See CONVENE, *v. i.*] **1.** A coming together; assemblage; assembly; a meeting. *Obs. B. Jonson.*

2. An association or community of recluses devoted to a religious life under a superior; a body of monks, friars, or nuns, constituting one local community; hence, such a company as an organized institution; — often popularly restricted to a convent of nuns; as, to go into a *convent*.

3. A company of twelve, or, with the superior, thirteen, monks or nuns, whether forming a community by itself or a division of a larger body. *Obs. Chaucer.*

4. A house or set of buildings occupied by a community of religious recluses; a monastery or nunnery; — often popularly restricted to a nunnery.

5. A similar community or institution in non-Christian religious systems, as Buddhism.

Syn. — Nunnery, monastery, abbey. See CLOISTER.

con-vent' (kŏn-vĕnt'), *v. t.* To cause to come together; to convene; specif., to summon; to cite. *Obs. Shak.*

con-vent', *v. i.* [L. *convenire, conventum*. See CONVENE, *v. i.*] **1.** To meet together; to convene; to concur. *Obs.*

2. Probably, to be convenient; to serve. *Obs.*

When that is known and golden time *convents*. *Shak.*

con-ven'ti-cle (-vĕn'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *conventiculum*, dim. of *conventus*: cf. F. *conventicule*. See CONVENT, *n.*] **1.** *Obs.* An assembly or gathering; esp.: **a** A small or private assembly. **b** An assembly or meeting of, or regarded as of, a bad character or tendency, as being secret, unlawful, for purposes presumed to be evil, or the like. *Shak.*

2. An assembly for religious worship; esp., a secret or illegal meeting for worship in forms other than those of the established church; specif., such an assembly held by Nonconformists or Dissenters in England, or by Covenanters in Scotland; — often used opprobriously.

A sort of men who . . . attend its [the Church of England's] service in the morning, and go with their wives to a *conventicle* in the afternoon. *Swift.*

3. A place of meeting, esp. of Nonconformists.

con-ven'ti-cle, *v. i.* To assemble in a conventicle; to frequent conventicles.

con-ven'ti-cler (-klẽr), *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles; opprobriously, a separatist.

con-ven'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *conventio*: cf. F. *convention.* See CONVENE, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of convening; specif.: **a** A coming together or meeting. *Obs.* **b** A summoning or meeting of an assembly. **c** Act of summoning before a judge or other official. *Obs. or R.*

2. A body or assembly of persons met for some common purpose; esp., a formal and special or occasional assembly of delegates, representatives, members of an estate or party, or the like, met to accomplish some specific civil, social, political, ecclesiastical, or other important object.

He set himself to the making of good laws in a grand *convention* of his nobles. *Sir R. Baker.*

A *convention* composed of delegates from all the States, to meet in Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the federal system, and correcting its defects. *Irving.*

Specif.: **a** *Eng. Hist.* An assembly of the Parliament held without the king's writ, esp. the assembly of 1660 which restored Charles II. to the throne, and that of 1688 which declared the throne to be abdicated by James II. **b** In Scotland: A meeting of the estates held (before the Union) without the formal summons for a Parliament. Also, a yearly assembly of commissioners of the royal burghs of Scotland, held at Edinburgh, and formerly of great influence in national legislation. **c** *F. Hist.* = NATIONAL CONVENTION. **d** In the United States, any one of various special assemblies either self-convened or met under statutory or other authority; specif.: **Albany convention**, of 1754, a convention of colonial delegates at which Franklin made the first formal proposition of a scheme for union of the colonies. — **constitutional convention**, one held to frame a constitution or amendments to one, as that which framed the Constitution of the United States. It was called to convene in Philadelphia on May 14, 1787, was formally begun with a quorum May 25, and adopted and signed the Constitution on Sept. 17, 1787. — **diocesan convention**, *Prot. Epis. Ch.*, the annual assembly of the resident clergy and of lay delegates from each parish, presided over by the bishop. — **General Convention**, *Prot. Epis. Ch.*, the triennial assembly of the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. — **Hartford Convention**, an assembly of Federalists, held in 1814-15, at Hartford, Conn., in opposition to the War of 1812. — **joint convention**, a meeting together of both branches of Congress or a State legislature. — **national convention** (of the delegates of a political party), held to nominate candidates for the presidency and vice presidency, frame the party platform, etc

3. Agreement or an agreement; specif.: **a** An agreement enforceable in law; a contract, covenant. **b** *Law.* Conventionary tenure. *Eng.* **c** *Internat. Law.* An agreement between states or sovereigns; as a treaty, or, more usually, one less formal or more specific than a treaty, by which several states arrange for the regulation of matters affecting all, as postage, copyright, the conduct of war, etc.; also, a compact between commanders of armies in respect to military operations, as the suspension of hostilities, etc.

The *convention* with the State of Georgia has been ratified by their Legislature *Jefferson.*

4. General agreement or concurrence, as the basis of any custom, opinion, or the like, or as embodied in any accepted standard, method, usage, or the like; hence, arbitrary or inflexible custom; fixed usage; conventionality.

There are thousands now
Such women, but *convention* beats them down *Tennyson.*

5. A rule or usage based upon general agreement; a rule or practice generally adhered to; an arbitrary or inflexible rule, form, principle, etc., as in an art; a conventionalism.

His pathetic pains to keep his table manners and the little *conventions* of the daily life of men. *Scribner's Mag.*

The claims of established *conventions* *James Ward.*

con-ven'tion-al (kŏn-vĕn'shŭn-ăl), *a.* [L. *conventionalis*: cf. F. *conventionnel.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, convention or a convention; characterized by, or based upon or formed by, convention; specif.: **a** Formed by agreement or compact; stipulated; contractual; — opposed in law to *legal* and *judicial*.

Conventional services reserved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights' service *Sir M. Hale.*

b *Law.* Conventionary. *Eng.* **c** Growing out of, or depending on, custom or general agreement; established or sanctioned by general concurrence or usage; formal.

"*Conventional* decorum." *Whewell.*

The *conventional* language appropriated to monarchs. *Motley.*

The ordinary salutations, and other points of social behavior, are *conventional*. *Latham.*

2. *Fine Arts.* Following conventions in respect of design, technique, or conception, variously: **a** Based upon traditionary or accepted models; as, a *conventional* picture of Christ. **b** Established by convention or rule; as, on Greek vases the *conventional* flesh color for men is red, for women white; hence, often, symbolic; as, a wavy line is the *conventional* representation of water. **c** Formed according to received principles; esp., modified to suit a particular material or application; hence, formal; nonnaturalistic; conventionalized; as, the *conventional* flowers of a design.

Syn. — See CEREMONIAL.

conventional heir, *Law*, one entitled by contract to be heir. — **c. person.** *Law.* See PERSON. — **c. terms.** See TERM. *Scot.*

con-ven'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Regard for or adherence to that which is received or established by convention or arbitrary agreement; that which is in accordance with the fashion, tradition, or usage; a conventional practice, usage, principle, or the like; conformity.

All the artifice and *conventionalism* of life *Hawthorne.*

They gaze on all with dead, dim eyes, — wrapped in *conventionalisms*, . . . simulating feelings according to a received standard. *F. W. Robertson.*

con-ven'tion-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who supports or adheres to a convention.

2. One who is conventional in conduct or artistic practice; a formalist.

con-ven'tion-al'i-ty (kŏn-vĕn'shŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). State or quality of being conventional, specif., adherence to social formalities or usages; also, that which is established by conventional use; a conventional usage, practice, or thing.

con-ven'tion-al-i-za'tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* Act of conventionalizing, or state of being conventionalized.

con-ven'tion-al-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-ĭzd); **-IZ'ING** (-ĭz'ĭng). **1.** To make conventional; to bring under the influence of, or cause to conform to, conventional rules.

2. *Fine Arts.* To portray or design in a conventional way or manner; to make conventional. See CONVENTIONAL, *a.*, 2.

con-ven'tion-al-ize, *v. i.* *Fine Arts.* To follow conventional principles or adopt conventional motives.

con-ven'tion-a-ry (-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Acting under convention, or contract; settled by express agreement; — applied now chiefly to a peculiar form of tenure existing in Cornwall and parts of Devonshire, Eng.

con-ven'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A member of a convention.

2. *Eng. Law.* One of a former class of agricultural tenants.

They are regarded as "outsiders" who have recently come to the manor, who have taken tenements under agreements (*conventiones*), who must perform agricultural services, and who are protected by law; but their title to protection is given them not by the custom of the manor, but by the terms of the agreement; we have called them "*conventioners.*" *Pollock & Mait.*

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tusif, -ive.] Of or pert. to a contusion; causative of contusion. *Archaic.*

co-nu'mer-a-ry, *a.* See CO-, 2.

co-nu'mer-ous, *a.* See CO-, 2.

Co-nu'rus (kō-nū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κῶνος a cone + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of American parrakeets with a long cuneate tail and chiefly green and yellow plumage. It includes the nearly extinct Carolina parrakeet: [able. *Obs.*]

con'u-sa-ble, *a.* *Law.* Cognizable.

con'u-sance (kŏn'ū-zăns; kŏn'-Y-), *n.* Cognizance. *Obs. or Archaic.*

con'u-sant (-zănt), *a.* *Law.* = COGNIZANT. — *n.* = CONUSOR *Obs. or Archaic.*

con'u-see', **con'u-zee'** (-zē'), *n.* = COGNIZEE. *Obs. or Archaic.*

con'u-sor', **con'u-zor'**, *n.* *Law.* = COGNIZOR. *Obs. or Archaic.*

co'nu-tri'tion, *n.* See CO-, 3 a.

con-vail', **con-vale'**, *v. i.* [OF. *convaloir.*] To convalesce. *Obs.*

con-vain'quish, *v. t.* [OF. *convaincquer.*] To vanquish; to confute. *Obs.*

con-vale', *n.* [L. *convallis.*] Probably, a valley. *Obs.*

con'va-les'cen-cy, *n.* Convalescence. *Rare.*

con'va-les'cent-ly, *adv.* of CONVALESCENT. See -LY.

con'val lil'y (kŏn'văl). See CONVALLARIA.] The lily of the valley. *Dial.*

con'va-nesce' (kŏn'vă-nĕs'), *v. i.* [*con-* + L. *vanescere* to vanish.] *Math.* To vanish by the coalescence of two summits; — said of the edge of a polyhedron. — **con'va-nes'ci-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.*

con-vec'tion-al, *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced by, convection.

con-vec'tive-ly, *adv.* of CONVECTIVE. See -LY.

con-veigh'. † CONVEY.

con-vell', *v. t* [L. *convellere.*] To tear; shatter; hence, to refute or overthrow. *Obs.*

con-vel'lent, *a* [L. *convellens*] Tearing, shattering. *Obs. or R.*

convenant. † COVENANT.

convene. † COVIN.

con'vene', *n.* Convenience. *Scot.*

con've-nee' (kŏn'vē-nē'), *n.* See -EE.

con-ven'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

con-ve'ni-a-ble, *a* Convenable. *Obs.* [VENIENT.]

con-ven'ient-ly, *adv.* of CONVENIENT. See -LY.

con-ven'ient-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

con-ven'ti-cal (kŏn-vĕn'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a convent or a conventicle. *Rare.* — **con-ven'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.* — **conventical prior**, a conventual prior. See PRIOR, 1.

convenant. † COVENANT.

convene. † COVIN.

con'vene', *n.* Convenience. *Scot.*

con've-nee' (kŏn'vē-nē'), *n.* See -EE.

con-ven'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

con-ve'ni-a-ble, *a* Convenable. *Obs.* [VENIENT.]

con-ven'ient-ly, *adv.* of CONVENIENT. See -LY.

con-ven'ient-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

con-ven'ti-cal (kŏn-vĕn'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a convent or a conventicle. *Rare.* — **con-ven'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.* — **conventical prior**, a conventual prior. See PRIOR, 1.

con-ven'ti-cle-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

con-ven'ti-cling (kŏn-vĕn'tĭ-klĭng), *a.* Belonging or going to, or resembling, a conventicle.

con'ven-tic'u-lar (kŏn'vĕn-tĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a conventicle. *Rare.*

con-ven'tion-al, *n.* **1.** = CONVENTIONALIST, 2.

2. *pl.* Conventionalisms. *Colloq.*

con-ven'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of CONVENTIONAL. See -LY. [-ISM.]

con-ven'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See

con-ven'tion-ist (kŏn-vĕn'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* **1.** A member of a convention.
2. A party to a convention, or contract. *Obs.*

con-ven'tion-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Conventionalized; tending toward conventionalized form.

convention money. Money of a common standard, issued under agreement between two or more powers.

con-ven'tu-al (kŏn-vĕn'tū-ăl), *a.* [LL. *conventualis*: cf. F. *conventuel.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a convent; as, a *conventual* church.
2. [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the Conventual Franciscans.
conventual prior. See PRIOR, 1.

con-ven'tu-al, *n.* **1.** An inmate of a convent.
2 [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* **a** One of a branch of the order of Franciscans noted for their splendid convents and mitigated rule. Cf. OBSERVANTINE. **b** See CARMELITE, 2.

con-verge' (kŏn-vûrj'), *v. i.*; -VERGED' (-vûrjd'); -VERG'ING (-vûr'jĭng). [L. *convergere*; *con-* + *vergere* to turn, incline: cf. F. *converger.* See VERGE, *v. i.*] **1.** To tend to one point or line; to incline and approach nearer together; as, the radii of a circle *converge* toward the center.
The mountains *converge* into a single ridge. *Jefferson.*
2. *Math.* To be convergent, to approach a limit in the sum of its terms.

con-verge', *v. t.* To cause to tend to one point or line; to cause to incline and approach nearer together.
I *converge* its rays to a focus of dazzling brilliancy *Tyndall.*

con-ver'gence (-vûr'jĕns) } *n., pls.* CONVERGENCES (-jĕn-
con-ver'gen-cy (-jĕn-sĭ) } sĕz), CONVERGENCIES (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *convergence.*] **1.** Act, condition, or quality of converging; tendency to one point; also, elliptically, degree or point of convergence.
2. *Math.* Tendency toward one point or value; divergence taken negatively.
3. *Biol.* The development or possession of similar characters by animals or plants of different groups, due usually to similarity in habits or environment. The resemblance in form of body of the whales and fishes is an example. [In this sense *convergency* is rarely or never used.]
4. *Surv.* The difference of the reciprocal true bearings between two stations. It must be taken into account in dealing with large areas, being due to the convergency of the earth's meridians.

con-ver'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [Cf. F. *convergent.*] **1.** Tending to one point or focus or line; approaching each other, converging; formed by converging lines.
As many rays of light, as conveniently can be let in, and made *convergent.* *Boyle*
The vast dome of its cathedral . . . directing its *convergent* curves to heaven. *Hallam.*
2 *Math.* Really existent; — said of the improper definite integral of a function that tends to infinity.
convergent squint. *Med.* = ESOTROPIA.

con-ver'gent, *n. Math.* An approximate value of a continued fraction obtained by retaining only some of the first partial quotients. The convergents are alternately greater and less than the exact value. The convergents to π (3.14159 . . .) are $\frac{3}{1}$, $\frac{22}{7}$, $\frac{333}{106}$, $\frac{355}{113}$, etc.

con-verg'ing (-jĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONVERGE. Specif.: *p. a.* Causing convergence; as, a *converging* lens.
absolutely converging, *Math.*, of a series, convergent regardless of the signs of its terms, or when for each term is put its absolute value. — converging meniscus. See LENS. — c. rays, *Optics*, rays of light which, proceeding from different points, tend toward a single point. — c. series, *Math.*, an infinite series whose terms diminish successively so that it is possible to take out so large a finite number of them that the sum of any number of those left shall not exceed a prescribed value, however small. Thus the exponential series, $1 + x + \frac{x^2}{1.2} + \frac{x^3}{1.2.3} + \ldots$, converges for all finite values of x, but the logarithmic series, $x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \ldots$ converges only for $|x| < 1$. The limit to which the sum of the first n terms approaches as n becomes ever larger is called the *sum* of the series.

con-vers'a-ble (kŏn-vûr'sȧ-b'l; *formerly accented* con'ver-sa-ble), *a.* [Cf. F. *conversable.*] **1.** Capable of being readily conversed with; also, disposed to converse; free in discourse.
While young, humane, *conversable*, and kind. *Cowper.*
2. Pert. to, or suitable for, converse or social intercourse.
The evening was quiet and *conversable* *Jane Austen*
— **con-vers'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **con-vers'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

con'ver-sance (kŏn'vĕr-săns), *n.* Conversant quality, state, or practice.

con'ver-sant (-sănt), *a.* [L. *conversans*, p. pr. of *conversari*: cf. F. *conversant.*] **1.** Accustomed to dwell or stay; abiding much. *Obs.*
They who have been *conversant* abroad. *Addison.*
2. Having frequent, customary, or familiar intercourse; familiarly associated; intimately acquainted.
I have been *conversant* with the first persons of the age. *Dryden.*
3. Having to do with; busied, occupied, or concerned. *Obs.*
The matters wherein church policy is *conversant.* *Hooker.*
4. Familiar or acquainted by use or study; well informed; versed; — usually followed by *with*, less often by *in.*
Deeply *conversant* in the Platonic philosophy. *Dryden.*
Conversant only with the ways of men. *Cowper.*
Syn. — Acquainted, familiar; proficient, skilled, practiced. — CONVERSANT, VERSED agree in the idea of acquaintance or familiarity with something; they are frequently interchangeable. More commonly, CONVERSANT (*with*, rarely *in*) implies the possession of knowledge or information; VERSED (*in*), such intimate familiarity as comes from experience or practice; as, "The scholar has been very *conversant* with books, and the other with men only; which makes them both superficial" (*Tatler*); "I don't think him [Leigh Hunt] deeply *versed* in life" (*Byron*). See SKILLFUL.

con'ver-sa'tion (-sā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *conversacion* conversation (in senses 1, 2, & 3), OF. *conversacion*, F. *conversation*, fr. L. *conversatio* frequent abode in a place, intercourse, LL. also, manner of life. See CONVERSE.] **1.** State or act of living with others; an abiding. *Obs.*
For our *conversation* is in heaven. *Phil.* iii. 20.
2. Manner of living; conduct; behavior. *Archaic.*
Be ye holy in all manner of *conversation.* 1 *Pet.* i. 15.
3. Social interchange; association; intercourse; also, *Obs.*, those among whom intercourse is maintained; social circle; company.
All traffic and mutual *conversation.* *Hakluyt*
You may know the man by the *conversation* he keeps *Shelton*
4. Sexual intercourse; as, criminal *conversation.* *Shak.*
5. Colloquial discourse; oral interchange of sentiments or observations; also, an instance of this, talk; colloquy.
The influence exercised by his [Johnson's] *conversation* . . was altogether without a parallel. *Macaulay.*
6. A meeting or assembly for conversation or discussion; a debate; a conversazione; an at home. *Obs.* *Steele.*
7. Occupation or employment, as with an object of study, hence, familiar or close acquaintance or intimacy.
I set down, out of long experience in business and much *conversation* in books, what I thought pertinent to this business *Bacon*
8. *Paint.* Short for **conversation piece**, a kind of genre painting in which a group of figures is represented.
Syn. — Intercourse, communion, commerce, familiarity, conference, discourse, dialogue, colloquy, talk, chat.

con'ver-sa'tion-al (kŏn'vĕr-sā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* **1.** Ready or able to converse; given to conversation.
2. Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, conversation; as, a *conversational* style. *Thackeray.*

con'ver-sa'tion-ist, *n.* One who converses much, or who excels in conversation; a conversationalist. *Byron.*

con-ver'sa-tive (kŏn-vûr'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Relating or suitable to intercourse with men; social. *Obs.*
2. Ready or disposed to converse; conversational. *Rare.*

‖ **con'ver-sa'zi-o'ne** (kŏn'vĕr-sat'sĕ-ō'nā), *n., pl.* E. -ZIONES (-nāz), It. -ZIONI (-nē). [It.] In Italy, and, by imitation, elsewhere, a meeting or assembly, esp. in the evening, for conversation and social recreation, or for discussion of some topic of art, literature, or science. *Gray.*
These *conversazioni* [at Florence] resemble our card assemblies *J. Drummond.*

con-verse' (kŏn-vûrs'), *v. i.*; CON-VERSED' (-vûrst'); CONVERS'ING. [F. *converser*, L. *conversari* to associate with; *con-* + *versari* to be turned, to live, remain, fr. *versare* to turn often, v. intens. of *vertere* to turn. See CONVERT.]
1. To move or move about; hence, to live; dwell. *Obs.*
2. To hold intercourse; to deal or traffic, socially, sexually, or commercially; to associate familiarly or intimately; — usually followed by *with.*
That do *converse* and waste the time together *Shak.*
Conversing with the world, we use the world's fashions *Scott.*
3. To be occupied or engaged; to have acquaintance or familiarity from long intercourse or study; as, to *converse* with books. *Archaic.*
According as the objects they *converse* with afford greater or less variety. *Locke*
4. To engage in familiar colloquy; to interchange thoughts and opinions in speech; to talk, esp. in an intelligent or sustained manner; to communicate, — followed by *with* before a person; by *on, about, concerning*, etc., before a thing.
We had *conversed* so often on that subject. *Dryden.*
Talking is not always to *converse.* *Cowper.*
Syn. — See TALK.

con-verse', *v. t.* **1.** To associate familiarly with. *Obs.*
2. To talk with or about; also, to talk (one) *to, out of*, etc. *Rare or Nonce Use.*

con'verse (kŏn'vûrs), *n.* **1.** Intercourse; intimate association; communion.
'T is but to hold
Converse with Nature's charms, and view her stores. *Byron.*
2. Familiar discourse; free interchange of thoughts or views; conversation; talk; also, interchange of ideas otherwise than by speech, as by signs. *Tylor.*
Formed by thy *converse* happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope*
3. = CONVERSATION, 2, 7. *Obs.*

con'verse, *a.* [L. *conversus*, p. p. of *convertere.* See CONVERT.] Turned about; reversed in order or relation; acting oppositely or contrarily. — converse motion, *Astron.*, the apparent motion of the heavenly bodies due to the diurnal rotation of the earth on its axis. — c. proportion, the proportion got by exchanging antecedent and consequent. *Obs.*

con'verse, *n.* [Cf. F. *converse.*] **1.** In general, that which is related to something else in a way that is converse, or turned, its statement being derived from that of the other by transposing two antithetical terms; as, "a rainy day and a clear night" is the *converse* of "a clear day and a rainy night;" this belief and its *converse* are both held.
2. That which is opposite in character to something else; a thing, act, or person entirely different from another.
The natural *converse* of accession is secession. *D. Webster.*
3. *Math.* A proposition formed by the interchange of hypothesis and conclusion in a previous proposition. Thus, if two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite the sides are equal; and the *converse* is true, i. e., if these angles are equal, the two sides are equal. Converses, however, are not generally true.
4. *Logic.* A proposition obtained by conversion; as, the converse of "all men are animals" is "some animals are men," the converse of "no virtue is vice" is "no vice is virtue;" — not to be confounded with "*contrary* proposition." See CONVERSION, 4.
Syn. — CONVERSE, OBVERSE, REVERSE. CONVERSE applies to propositions; it implies an interchange or transposition of the important terms; as, the *converse* of "None but the brave deserves the fair" is "None but the fair deserves the brave." *Converse* is not to be confused with *opposite* (see OPPOSITE) or *reverse*, thus, the *opposite* of "None but the brave deserves the fair" would be "All but the brave deserve the fair;" "Francis I. wrote, after the battle of Pavia, 'All is lost except our honor.' A hissed author may *reverse* it — 'Nothing is lost except our honor'" (*Byron*). OBVERSE and REVERSE are specifically applied to the two faces of a coin, medal, etc.; *obverse* referring to the side containing the head or principal inscription, *reverse*, to the other. More generally, *obverse* refers to the more, *reverse* to the less, apparent or intentionally conspicuous side or face of anything; as, "Looking at the fair tapestry of Life, with its royal and even sacred figures, he dwells not on the *obverse* alone, but here chiefly on the *reverse*, and indeed turns out the rough seams, tatters, and manifold thrums of that unsightly wrong side" (*Carlyle*). In their more absolute uses, *obverse* corresponds to *counterpart, reverse* to *opposite*; as, evil is the *obverse* of (i. e., necessarily answering to) good; evil is the *reverse* (i. e., the direct opposite) of good. See COMPLEMENT, REVERSE.

con-ver'sion (kŏn-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *conversio*: cf. F. *conversion.* See CONVERT.] **1.** Act of converting, or state of being converted (in any sense); as: **a** From one position or direction to another **b** From one view or course to another, as in passing from one side, party, or form of religion to another. "*Conversion* to Christianity." *Prescott.* **c** From one state, character, or form to another; transmutation; change.
Artificial *conversion* of water into ice *Bacon.*
d From one thing to another by substitution.
In its financial aspect *conversion* is a term generally applied to consolidations and simplifications of securities or to reconstructions of a national currency, like that carried out by Germany in 1873 *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
2. *Theol* A spiritual and moral change attending a change of belief with conviction: a change of heart; a change from worldliness to godliness; a change of the ruling disposition of the soul, involving a transformation of the outward life.
3. *Law.* **a** An appropriation of, and dealing with, the property of another as if it were one's own, without right, as, the *conversion* of a horse. **b** *Equity.* The exchange of property of one nature to property of another nature, as of real to personal, heritable to movable, or the reverse, which is sometimes considered for legal purposes as having taken place, although no actual exchange has been made, as where a trustee has been directed to sell real estate and buy bonds, but fails to do so.
4. *Logic.* Act of interchanging the terms of a proposition, as by putting the subject in the place of the predicate, or the contrary. A simple conversion is a mere transposition of subject and predicate, and is valid of universal negative, particular affirmative, and some universal affirmative propositions. Con-ver'sion per ac'ci-dens (pûr ăk'sĭ-dĕnz) (accidental conversion) involves change of quantity from universal to particular, as well as transposition of the subject and predicate, and is employed in case of universal affirmatives. Particular negatives cannot be converted.
Conversion is usually treated with opposition under the head of immediate inference. It is primarily a transition from one grammatical form to another which introduces no new elements into the content *B Bosanquet.*
5. *Mil.* **a** A change of front, as of a body of troops. **b** A change of character or use, as of smoothbore guns into rifles. **c** The formation of a bridge (called a bridge by conversion) by swinging into position a series of pontoons already constructed parallel to the shore for that purpose.
6 *Math.* A change or reduction of the form of a proposition or expression; as, the *conversion* of equations; the *conversion* of proportions; esp., the reduction by multiplication from a fractional to an integral form.
Conversion of St. Paul, *Eccl.*, a festival (January 25) commemorative of the conversion of the apostle Paul.

con-ver'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *conversif.*] **1.** Causing, or having the power or function of, conversion. Specif., *Philol.*, designating the Hebrew conjunction *va* (or *ua*), which is written with the letter *vau* (or *uau*) when used to convert a following future (or imperfect) tense into a past (or perfect) or vice versa, in sense; — called vau, or wau, conversive
2. Capable of being converted.

con vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.*; CON-VERT'ED; CON-VERT'ING. [L. *convertere, -versum*; *con-* + *vertere* to turn: cf. F. *convertir.* See VERSION.] **1.** To cause to turn; to turn; specif., to turn back; hence, to restore. *Obs.*
O, which way shall I first *convert* myself? *B. Jonson.*
2. To reverse or transpose. *Obs.*, except, *Logic*, to change (one proposition) into another so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second. See CONVERSION, 4.
3. To change or turn from one belief or course to another, as from one religion, party, or sect to another.
No attempt was made to *convert* the Moslems. *Prescott.*
4. To produce the spiritual change called conversion in (any one); to turn from a bad life to a good one; to change the heart and moral character of (any one) from the controlling power of sin to that of holiness.
He which *converteth* the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death. *James* v. 20.
5. To change or turn from one state to another; to alter in form, substance, or quality; to transform; transmute.
If the whole atmosphere were *converted* into water *T. Burnet.*
That still lessens
The sorrow, and *converts* it nigh to joy. *Milton.*
6. To apply to any use or purpose by a diversion from a prior one to the proper or intended use; specif., *Law*, to appropriate dishonestly or illegally.
7. To exchange for some specified equivalent; as, to convert goods into money; specif.: **a** *Equity.* To exchange (property of one nature, as real or personal) for property of another nature (as personal or real). See CONVERSION, 3 **b**. **b** *Finance.* To change (one form of security, obligation, or the like) into an equivalent of a different nature; specif., to change (paper, or fiat, money) for specie.
8. To turn into another language; to translate. *Obs.*
Which story . . Catullus more elegantly *converted* *B Jonson.*
9. In various technical uses: **a** To turn (iron) into steel, or to make (steel) from iron by some process, as cementation. **b** *Carpentering.* To saw or cut (timber) into suitable size or shape. **c** To alter, as a vessel or firearm, so as to change from one class or type to another. **d** To change the chemical nature of, in the process of manufacture, or to produce by such a change; as, to *convert* starch into sugar; to *convert* Chile saltpeter (sodium nitrate) into saltpeter (potassium nitrate). **e** To change the escapement of (a watch) for one of a different kind.
Syn. — Change, turn, transmute. See TRANSFORM.

con-vert', *v. i.* **1.** To be converted (in any of various senses); to undergo a change, physically or morally.
If Nebo had had the preaching that thou hast, they [the Nebites] would have *converted.* *Latimer.*
A red dust which *converteth* into worms. *Sandys.*
2. *Football.* To turn a try into a goal by a place kick. *Eng.*

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con-ven'tion-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
‖ **con-ven'to** (kŏn-vĕn'tō), *n.*; *pl* -TOS (*Sp* -tŏs). [Sp.] **a** A convent **b** Residence of the parish priest. *Phil. I. & Sp. Amer* [VENTUAL.]
con-ven'tu-al-ly. *adv.* of CONVENTUAL.
con-verge'ment. *n* See -MENT.
con'ver-gen'cence (kŏn'vĕr-jĕn'-ĕns), *n* [See -ESCENCE.] Convergent tendency.
con-verg'ing-ly, *adv.* of CONVERGING. [TION.]
conversacion † CONVERSA-
con'ver-san-cy (kŏn'vĕr-sănsĭ). *n* Conversance.
con'ver-sant(-sănt). *n.* A familiar acquaintance; a familiar. *Obs.* [VERSANT.]
con'ver-sant-ly. *adv.* of CONVERSANT.
con'ver-sa'tion (kŏn'vĕr-sā'-shŭn). *v. i.* To converse. *Rare.*
con'ver-sa'tion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a* Conversable. *Rare.*
con ver-sa'tion-al-ist, *n.* A conversationist
con'ver-sa'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of CONVERSATIONAL. See -LY.
conversation chair. A style of chair, as in Louis Seize and Sheraton, arranged for one to sit facing the back with his legs astride the seat and his arms resting on the broad, stuffed top rail of the back.
con'ver-sa'tioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Behaved. *Obs.* & *R*
con'ver-sa'tion-ism (-Yz'm), *n.* A colloquialism. [-IZE.]
con'ver-sa'tion-ize, *v. t.* See
Conversation Sharp. Richard Sharp, Esq (c 1759-1835), English littérateur and conversationist.
converse, *a.* [OF. *convers*, L *conversus*, p. p of *convertere.* See CONVERT.] Converted. *Obs.*
— *n.* A convert; a lay member of a convent. *Obs.*
con'verse-ly (kŏn'vûrs-lĭ; kŏn-vûrs'lĭ), *adv.* of CONVERSE.
con-verse'ment, *n.* [OF.] Business, *pl*, affairs. *Obs.* [ist.]
con-vers'er. *n.* A conversationalist.
con-ver'si-ble (kŏn-vûr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being converted or transposed. — **con-ver'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
con-ver'si-ble, *a.* Erron. for CONVERSABLE.
con-ver'sion-ism (-shŭn-Yz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [*Obs.*
con-ver'sive, *a.* Conversative.
con-verst'. Conversed. *Ref. Sp.*
con'vert, *a.* Converted (in religion) *Rare.* — **convert brother**

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con'vert (kŏn'vûrt), *n.* **1.** A person converted from one opinion or practice to another, a person who is won over to, or espouses, a creed, religious system, or party, which he did not before believe in or espouse; esp., one who turns from the controlling power of sin to that of holiness. **2.** A lay brother or sister; a converse. *Obs.*

Syn.—CONVERT, PROSELYTE, NEOPHYTE. CONVERT implies a hearty, usually genuine, embracing of some creed, opinion, or doctrine which one has previously rejected or, at least, not accepted; it is commonly taken in a good sense; as, a *convert* to Christianity, to free trade, to protection. PROSELYTE properly applies to an adherent of one system (esp. religious) who has transferred himself or been gained over to another; it is a somewhat ambiguous term, frequently implying a change in mere externals, and sometimes suggesting unworthy or ulterior motives; as, "Ye compass sea and land to make one *proselyte*" (*Matt.* xxiii. 15); "You agree with the rest of the married world in a propensity to make *proselytes*" (*Shenstone*). A NEOPHYTE is a new convert; the term is frequently applied to a novice in anything (see NOVICE); as, "Her whole soul was possessed by the fact that a fuller life was opening before her; she was a *neophyte* about to enter on a higher grade of initiation" (*G. Eliot*); "Just as the Deputy Grand Master was bringing in the mystic gridiron for the reception of a *neophyte*" (*Thackeray*). See PERVERT.

con-vert'ed (kŏn-vûr'tĕd), *p. a.* Subjected to conversion; as, a *converted* proposition.

converted gun, a cast-iron gun that has been bored out and lined with a rifled wrought-iron or steel tube.

con'ver-tend' (kŏn'vẽr-tĕnd'), *n.* [L. *convertendus* to be converted.] *Logic.* Any proposition subjected to the process of conversion; — so called in relation to its *converse*.

con-vert'er (kŏn-vûr'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who converts; one who makes converts.

2. An apparatus for converting one thing into another; specif.: **a** *Steel Manuf.* The vessel used in the Bessemer process (which see). **b** *Elec.* A device for changing electrical energy from one form to another. The term was originally applied to the transformer, but is now limited to a machine employing mechanical rotation. Cf. SYNCHRONOUS CONVERTER, DIRECT-CURRENT CONVERTER, MOTOR CONVERTER, FREQUENCY CONVERTER, PHASE CONVERTER. **c** A large wooden or copper vat in which starch is converted into glucose, or grape sugar.

con-vert'i-bil'i-ty (-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Condition or quality of being convertible; capability of being converted.

con-vert'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *convertibilis:* cf. F. *convertible.*] Capable of being converted, specif.: **a** Capable of being transposed or interchanged; reciprocal; interchangeable; equivalent; synonymous.

So long as we are in the regions of nature, miraculous and improbable, miraculous and incredible, may be allowed to remain *convertible* terms. *Trench.*

b Capable of being turned, as in direction or use. **c** Capable of being converted to a belief or opinion, or to a religion. **d** Capable of being transformed or transmuted; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable. **e** Capable of being exchanged for property, value, or obligation of another kind; as, *convertible* paper money, i. e., that exchangeable for specie; *convertible* bonds.

Syn.—See RECIPROCAL.

convertible husbandry, rotation of crops.

con-vert'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONVERT.

converting proposition, *Logic*, a proposition obtained from another by immediate inference.

con'vert-ite (kŏn'vẽr-tĭt), *n.* [Cf. It. *convertito*, p. p. of *convertire* to convert.] A convert; specif., a magdalen, or reformed prostitute, esp. one of an order of nuns who are such. *Archaic or Obs* *Shak.*

con'vex (kŏn'vĕks), *a.* [L. *convexus* vaulted, arched, convex, concave, fr. *convehere* to bring together: cf. F. *convexe.* See VEHICLE.] **1.** Rising or swelling into a spherical or rounded form; regularly protuberant or bulging; — said of a spherical surface or curved line when viewed from without, in opposition to *concave*. See LENS, *Illust., c.*

Drops of water naturally form themselves into figures with a convex surface. *Whewell.*

2. *Math.* Arched up; bulging out; — said of that side of a curve or surface on which the tangent line or plane lies, or on which normals at neighboring points diverge. Opposed to *concave.*

con'vex (kŏn'vĕks; *formerly often accented* con-vex', *as by Milton, and occas. by later poets*), *n.* **1.** A convex body, surface, or part, as a vault or arch as seen from without, or, *Poetic*, the vault of the sky, etc.

Of this round world, whose first *convex* divides
The luminous inferior orbs. *Milton.*
Half heaven's *convex* glitters with the flame. *Tickell.*

2. A convex glass or lens.

3. A playing card, opposite edges of which have been made slightly convex for cheating. *Slang.*

con'vex (kŏn'vĕks; kŏn-vĕks'), *v. i. & t.* To form, have, or cause to have, a convexity; to bend convexly. *Rare.*

con-vex'i-ty (kŏn-vĕk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *convexitas:* cf. F *convexité.*] State or quality of being convex; a convex surface, curve, or part.

A smooth, uniform *convexity* and rotundity of a globe. *Bentley.*

con-vex'o-. A combining form for *convex;* as in: **con-vex'o-con'cave** (kŏn-vĕk'sō-kŏn'kāv), *a. Optics.* Convex on one side and concave on the other; specif., having the convex side of smaller radius of curvature than the concave side. See LENS, *Illust., e.* — **con-vex'o-con'vex,** *a.* Convex on both sides; double convex. See LENS, *Illust., d.* — **con-vex'o-plane',** *a.* Plano-convex.

con-vey' (kŏn-vā'), *v. t.;* CON-VEYED' (-vād'); CON-VEY'ING. [OF. *conveier, convoier*, to escort, convoy, F. *convoyer*, LL. *conviare*, fr. L. *con-* + *via* way. See VOYAGE; cf. CONVOY.] **1.** To accompany; esp., to convoy, conduct, guide, or lead. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. To bear from one place to another; to carry; transport.

I will *convey* them by sea in floats. 1 *Kings* v. 9.
Convey me to my bed, then to my grave. *Shak.*

3. To carry or take away, or remove, esp. secretly; hence, euphemistically, to steal. *Cant or Archaic.* *Dobson.*

4. To cause to pass from one place or person to another; to serve as a medium or conduit in carrying (anything) from one place or person to another; to transmit; to transfer; as, air *conveys* sound; pipes *convey* water.

5. To impart or communicate, as by language; to serve as a means of communicating; as, to *convey* information.

Men fill one another's heads with noise and sound, but *convey* not thereby their thoughts. *Locke.*

6. To transfer or deliver to another; to make over, as property; more strictly, *Law*, to transfer (real estate or a vessel) or pass (a title to real estate or a vessel) by a sealed writing. See CONVEYANCE, 2.

7. To bring down, as by lineal descent; to derive. *Obs.*

8. To manage or conduct, esp. with privacy or craft. *Obs.*

I . . . will *convey* the business as I shall find means. *Shak.*

9. To bear or sustain. *Obs. & R.*

Syn.—CONVEY, TRANSMIT, TRANSPORT agree in the idea of causing to pass from one place or object to another. CONVEY usually stresses the suggestion of a medium which conducts or imparts; TRANSMIT suggests rather the process of sending, or allowing to pass, through; as, "words that *convey* feelings, and words that flash images" (*Coleridge*); "the channels by which the afferent impulses are *conveyed*" (*Huxley*); to *transmit* a message, money; air both *transmits* (sends on through) and *conveys* (carries as a medium) sound; cf. the emphasis in "a pipe to *convey*, a pipe to *transmit*, water." TRANSPORT implies an actual carrying, as by a vehicle or vessel; as, to *transport* troops, convicts, goods; "As when the force of subterranean wind *transports* a hill torn from Pelorus" (*Milton*). See BRING.

con-vey' (kŏn-vā'), *v. i.* **1.** To play the thief; to steal. *Cant.*

But as I am Crack, I will *convey*, crossbite, and cheat upon Simplicius. *Marston.*

2. *Law.* To make conveyance.

con'vey (kŏn'vā), *n. Obs.* **1.** Conveyance. *Robert Greene.*

2. Manner of directing; conduct (of life).

3. A convoying; also, a convoy. *Holinshed.*

con-vey'ance (kŏn-vā'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of conveying (in any sense); esp.: **a** Carrying, or transporting; carriage.

The long journey was to be performed on horseback,—the only sure mode of *conveyance.* *Prescott.*

b A carrying off, esp. feloniously or by stealth; stealing; theft. **c** Act or process of conducting, transmitting, handing down, or communicating; transmission.

Tradition is no infallible way of *conveyance.* *Stillingfleet.*

d Act of conveying by language; act, manner, or form of expression; also, an expression. *Obs.* *Johnson.*

2. *Law.* The act by which the title to property, esp. real estate or a vessel, is transferred; transfer of ownership; an instrument in writing (as a deed or mortgage) by which the title to property is conveyed from one person to another. Down to the 17th century conveyances were chiefly distinguished as in **pais**, that is, made in the country, or according to the old common law, and on the land itself; and of **record**, that is, effected by assurances in the superior courts. Later, various new classes of conveyances were introduced, depending on statutes for their force. The conveyances of these various classes are: (1) Common-law conveyances: feoffment, grant, lease, exchange, partition, called **primary**, and release, confirmation, surrender, assignment, defeasance, and lease and release, called **secondary** or **derivative**. (2) Conveyances by statute law: feoffment to uses, covenant to stand seized to uses, bargain and sale, lease and release, and grant to uses. (3) Conveyances by matter of record: fine, recovery, private act of Parliament, and royal grant. A devise or will is also reckoned as a conveyance in the broadest sense of the word. The earlier common-law conveyances which required notoriety or publicity in the transaction, as in livery of seizin, and fines and recoveries involving public judicial proceedings, are called **notorious**; the modern conveyances by mere delivery of a deed between the parties are called **secret**, even though the deed be recorded. The earlier conveyances might operate to convey a greater estate than that of the conveyor, as where a tenant for years conveys a fee simple by feoffment, and this was called a **tortious** conveyance; conveyances by deed have been distinguished as **innocent**. All conveyances are now innocent by statute both in England and the United States. Conveyances are now practically always by deed, the deed of grant being the one generally used for freeholds in England since 1845. See CONVEY, *v. t.*, 6, CONVEYANCING, 2.

3. Act or mode of managing; management; esp.: **a** Skillful management; generalship. *Obs.* **b** Crafty or dishonest management; underhand work or practice, or sleight of hand; also, a crafty contrivance; an artifice or a trick. *Obs.* "Juggling *conveyance.*" *Hakewill.*

4. Means or way of conveying; specif.: **a** Means or way of communicating or passing; a passage; sometimes, a private passage. *Obs.* **b** A channel or passage for conduction or transmission, as of fluids, heat, electricity, etc.

These pipes and these *conveyances* of our blood. *Shak.*

c A tube for conducting the wind in an organ. **d** The instrument or means of carrying or transporting anything, now esp. persons as passengers, from place to place; a vehicle; a carriage.

con-vey'ance, *v. t. Music. Organ Building.* To set apart by a conveyance; as, organ pipes are *conveyanced* off when thus supplied with wind at a distance from the sound board.

con-vey'anc-er (-ăn-sẽr), *n.* **1.** That which effects a conveyance of something.

2. *Law.* One whose business is conveyancing.

con-vey'anc-ing (-sĭng), *n.* **1.** Crafty management or contrivance. *Obs.*

2. *Law.* The business of a conveyancer; the act or business of drawing deeds, leases, or other writings, for transferring the title to property, the branch of law having to do with titles and their transference

In its popular usage the word "conveyance" signifies the document employed to carry out a purchase of land. But the term "*conveyancing*" is of much wider import, and comprises the preparation and completion of all kinds of legal instruments. *Encyc. Brit.*

con-vey'er (kŏn-vā'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that conveys, carries, transmits, or transfers; specif., any mechanical device or apparatus for carrying something from place to place, as grain, coal, timber, etc.

2. A thief. *Cant or Archaic.* *Shak.*

3. A person who transfers property.

con-vey'or (kŏn-vā'ẽr), *n.* One that conveys; a conveyer; esp., a mechanical carrier.

con-vict' (kŏn-vĭkt'), *p. p. & p. a.* [L. *convictus*, p. p. See CONVINCE.] Convicted. *Obs.*, except in sense of: proved or found guilty. *Shak.*

con'vict (kŏn'vĭkt), *n.* A person proved guilty, by a competent tribunal, of a criminal offense; esp., a person convicted of, and under sentence for, a felony or serious crime.

Syn.—Malefactor, culprit, criminal, felon.

con-vict' (kŏn-vĭkt'), *v. t.;* CON-VICT'ED; CON-VICT'ING. [L. *convictus*, p. p. of *convincere* to convict, prove. See CONVINCE.] **1.** To prove or find guilty of an offense or crime charged or of wrong; to pronounce or find guilty, as of a crime by legal decision, or of sin by one's conscience.

Being *convicted* by their own conscience. *John* viii. 9.

2. To demonstrate by proof or evidence; to prove. *Obs.*

3. To prove or show to be false or in the wrong; to refute; confute; convince. *Obs.*

4. To defeat; to doom to destruction. *Obs.*

A whole armada of *convicted* sail. *Shak.*

Syn.—Confute, convince, confound.

con-vic'tion (kŏn-vĭk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *convictio* proof, F. *conviction* conviction (in senses 3 & 4). See CONVICT, CONVINCE.] **1.** Act of convicting; act of proving, finding, or adjudging, guilty of an offense.

2. *Law.* Act of convicting a person, or state of being convicted, of a criminal offense; the proceeding of record by which a person is legally found guilty of any crime, esp. by a jury, and on which the judgment is based.

3. Act of convincing of error, or of compelling the admission of a truth; confutation.

For all his tedious talk is but vain boast,
Or subtle shifts *conviction* to evade. *Milton.*

4. State of being convinced or convicted; strong persuasion or belief; esp., state of being convicted of sin, or by one's conscience.

To call good evil, and evil good, against the *conviction* of their own consciences *Swift.*
And did you presently fall under the power of this *conviction?* *Bunyan.*

Syn.—See BELIEF.

con'vict-ism (kŏn'vĭk-tĭz'm), *n.* The policy or practice of transporting convicts to penal settlements; also, the convict class. "The evils of *convictism.*" *W. Howitt.*

con-vic'tive (kŏn-vĭk'tĭv), *a.* Convincing; producing or tending to produce conviction.

The best and most *convictive* argument *Glanvill.*

— **con-vic'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **con-vic'tive-ness,** *n.*

con-vic'tor (-tẽr; -tôr), *n.* [L., fr. *convivere* to live with. See CONVIVIAL.] A table companion; a messmate; a commoner; a boarder. *Archaic.*

con-vince' (kŏn-vĭns'), *v. t.;* CON-VINCED' (-vĭnst'); CON-VINC'ING (-vĭn'sĭng). [L. *convincere, -victum*, to refute, prove; *con-* + *vincere* to conquer. See VICTOR; cf. CONVICT.] **1.** To overpower; overcome; subdue. *Obs.*

His two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassail so *convince*
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shak.*

2. To overcome by argument; to confute; (of things) to prove the fallacy of; to refute. *Obs.*

God never wrought miracle to *convince* atheism, because his ordinary works *convince* it *Bacon.*

3. To overcome and persuade by argument; to force to yield assent to truth; to satisfy by proof.

Such convincing proofs and assurances of it as might enable them to *convince* others *Atterbury*

4. To prove guilty; to convict. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Which of you *convinceth* me of sin? *John* viii. 46.

5. Hence, to prove or demonstrate (as existing, or as of a certain, orig. bad, character). *Obs.*

con-vince'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A convincing, or state of being convinced; specif., religious conviction; conviction of sin.

The fear of a *convincement* *Milton.*

con'vive (kŏn'vĭv; *F.* kôn'vēv'), *n.* [L. *conviva:* cf. F. *convive.*] A fellow banqueter or feaster; a comrade at table.

A *convive* thoroughly conversant with French slang. *Pall Mall Mag*

con-vive' (kŏn-vīv'), *v. i.* [L. *convivari.*] To feast together. *Obs.* "There, in the full, *convive* we." *Shak.*

con-viv'i-al (-vĭv'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *convivialis*, fr. *convivium* a feast, *con-* + *vivere* to live. See VICTUALS.] Of or relating to a feast or entertainment, or eating and drinking, with accompanying festivity; festive; social; gay; jovial.

Which feasts *convivial* meetings we did name. *Denham.*

Syn.—See SOCIAL.

— **con-viv'i-al-ly,** *adv.*

con-viv'i-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). The good humor or mirth indulged in upon festive occasions; convivial spirit or humor; festivity.

con'vo-cate (kŏn'vō-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *convocatus*, p. p. of *convocare* to convocate. See CONVOKE.] To convoke; to call together.

con'vo-cate, *a.* [L. *convocatus*, p. p.] Convocated. — *n.* A member of a convocation. *Obs.*

con'vo-ca'tion (kŏn'vō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *convocatio:* cf. F. *convocation.*] **1.** Act of calling or assembling by summons.

2. An assembly or meeting of persons convoked.

In the first day there shall be an holy *convocation. Ex.* xii. 16.

3. *Ch. of Eng.* An assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs. The provinces of Canterbury and York have each their convocation, but no sessions for business were allowed from 1717 to 1861. The Convocation of Canterbury consists of two houses. In the Convocation of York the business has been generally conducted in one assembly.

4. *Prot. Epis. Ch.* **a** A meeting of an organization composed of the clergy and some of the laity of a territorial division of a diocese, to promote interest in diocesan missions, etc.; hence, the organization itself, which is a purely

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or sister. *Eccl.* = CONVERT, *n.*, 2 *Obs.*
con-vert'i-ble, *n.* A convertible thing or term; — usually in *pl.*
con-vert'i-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con-vert'i-bly, *adv.* of CONVERTIBLE. See -LY.
con-vert'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
convertise, *v. t.* [F. *convertir.*] To convert *Obs.*
con'vert-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
con-ver'tive, *a.* Converting or tending to convert. *Rare.*
con-ver'tor, *n.* = CONVERTER.
con'veth, *n.* [Ir. *commhedha*, fr. *commhe* feast.] In Scotland, under the Celtic tribal chiefs, a burden upon lands, orig. of a night's entertainment of the chief and his followers.
con'vexed (kŏn'vĕkst; kŏn-vĕkst'), *a.* Made convex
con-vex'ed-ly, *adv.* of *con vexed*, p. p. See -LY *Obs.*
con-vex'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con'vex-ly, *adv.* of CONVEX.
con'vex-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
con-vey'a-ble (kŏn-vĕ'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [ing; conveyance.
con-vey'al (-ăl), *n.* A conveying-
con-veyd'. Conveyed *Ref. Sp.*
con'vic'ar, *n* See CO-, 3 b.
con-vi'ci-ate (-vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *conviciatus*, p. p of *conviciari* to revile, fr. *convicium* loud reproach.] To revile; to utter reproaches; rail. *Obs.*
con-vic'ine (kŏn-vĭs'ĭn; -ĭn), *n.* Also -in. [L. *con-* + *G. vicin* a substance derived (by a like process) from the vetch (L. *vicia*).] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{17}O_7N_3H_2O$, obtained from the seeds of some vetches. It yields alloxantin
con'vi-cin'i-ty (kŏn'vĭ-sĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Nearness in place. *Obs.*
con-vi'cious (kŏn-vĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Reproachful; reviling. *Obs.*
‖ **con-vi'ci-um** (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., outcry, reviling.] *Civil Law.* The offense of publicly reviling or insulting a person, esp. by several acting concertedly.
con-vict', *n.* Conviction. *Obs.*
con-vict'a-ble (kŏn-vĭk'tă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. *R.* [victable.
con-vict'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Con-
con-vic'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to conviction. *Rare.*
con-vict'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
con-vinced' (kŏn-vĭnst'), *pret., p. p., & p. a.* of CONVINCE.
con-vinc'ed-ly (-vĭn'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **con-vinc'ed-ness,** *n.*
con-vinc'er (-vĭn'sẽr), *n.* One that convinces.
con-vin'ci-bil (-sĭ-b'l). Convincible *Ref. Sp.*
con-vin'ci-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
con-vinc'ing (-sĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CONVINCE. — **con-vinc'ingly,** *adv.* — **con-vinc'ing-ness,** *n.*
convine. † COVIN.
con-vi'ta', *v. t.* [LL. or It. *convitare.*] To invite. *Obs Oxf. E. D.*
con-vi'ti-ate, **con-vi'tious.** † CONVICIATE, CONVICIOUS.
con-vi'val (kŏn-vĭ'văl), *a.* [L. *convivalis.*] Convivial. *Obs.* — *n* A banqueter. *Obs.*
convive *n.* [OF.] A banquet *Obs.*
con-viv'i-al-ist (kŏn-vĭv'ĭ-ăl-ĭst), *n.* A convivial person.
con-viv'i-al-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE. *R.*
‖ **con-viv'i-um** (-ĭ-ŭm). *n* [L.] A convivial gathering
con'vo-cant (kŏn'vō-kănt). *n.* [L. *convocans*, p. pr.] One who convokes.

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voluntary one with no legislative functions, or the territorial division. A convocation is presided over by a clergyman elected by the clergy or appointed by the bishop and called the *dean of convocation*. **b** The annual meeting of the bishop, clergy, and lay delegates of a missionary jurisdiction which, not being a diocese, cannot hold a diocesan convention.

5. *Freemasonry.* A meeting of a chapter of Royal Arch Masons. That of a grand chapter is a grand convocation.

Syn. — Meeting, assembly, congregation, congress, diet, convention, synod, council.

con'vo-ca'tion-al (kŏn'vō-kā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a convocation. — **con'vo-ca'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

con-voke' (kŏn-vōk'), *v. t.*; CON-VOKED' (-vōkt'); CON-VOK'-ING (-vōk'ĭng). [L. *convocare*; *con-* + *vocare* to call; cf. F. *convoquer*. See VOCATION.] To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons.

There remained no resource but the dreadful one of *convoking* a Parliament. *Palfrey.*

Syn. — Summon, assemble, convene. See CALL.

con'vo-lute (kŏn'vō-lūt), *a.* [L. *convolutus*, p. p. of *convolvere*. See CONVOLVE.] Rolled or wound together, one part upon another; — in *Bot.*, said esp. of cotyledons, or of flowers or leaves in æstivation or vernation; in *Zoöl.*, applied to discoid shells in which the inner whorls are more or less completely concealed by the outer whorls. — *n.* Something convoluted in form; a convolution. *Rare.*

con'vo-lute, *v. t. & i.*; CON'VO-LUT'ED (-lūt'ĕd); CON'VO-LUT'ING (-lūt'ĭng). **1.** To twist or coil around. *Obs.*

2. To make convolute; to coil.

con'vo-lut'ed (-lūt'ĕd), *p. a.* Folded in curved or tortuous windings; coiled; rolled up; having convolutions.

A highly *convoluted* brain. *North Amer. Rev*

Beaks recurved and *convoluted* like a ram's horn. *Pennant*

con'vo-lu'tion (kŏn'vō-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A convoluting, or state of being convoluted, a rolling or coiling together, a winding.

O'er the calm sea, in *convolution* swift,
The feathered eddy floats. *Thomson.*

2. A tortuous or sinuous winding or fold, as of something rolled or folded upon itself; a coil, whorl, fold, or sinuosity; as, the *convolutions* of the intestines; specif., one of the irregular ridges upon the surface of the brain, esp. of the cerebrum, of some animals; a gyrus See BRAIN. *n.*, 1.

convolution of Broca (brō'kä') [after Paul *Broca* (1824-81), French surgeon], *Anat.*, the center for articulate speech; usually the left (sometimes the right) inferior frontal convolution of the brain.

con-volve' (kŏn-vŏlv'), *v. t.*; CON-VOLVED' (-vŏlvd'); CON-VOLV'ING. [L. *convolvere*, *-volutum*; *con-* + *volvere* to roll. See VOLUBLE.] **1.** To infold; inwrap. *Obs.*

2. To roll or wind together; to roll or twist one part of on another.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And writhed him to and fro *convolved*. *Milton.*

con-volve', *v. i.* To roll or circle about together or involvedly.

Con-vol'vu-la'ce-æ (kŏn-vŏl'vū-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CONVOLVULUS.] *Bot.* A large family of twining vines, erect herbs, shrubs, or even trees (order Polemoniales), the morning-glory family. They have alternate leaves and regular pentamerous flowers. There are about 40 genera and 900 species, of wide distribution. *Convolvulus* and *Ipomœa* contain many species ornamental in cultivation. Other prominent genera are *Quamoclit*, *Evolvulus*, and *Breweria*. — **con-vol'vu-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

con-vol'vu-lic (-vŏl'vū-lĭk) } *a.* [*convolvulin* + *-ic.*] *Chem.*
con-vol'vu-lin'ic (-lĭn'ĭk) } Pertaining to or designating an acid formed by treating convolvulin with alkalies, and itself yielding on further hydrolysis glucose and a product known as con-vol'vu-lin-ol'ic ac'id (-lĭn-ŏl'ĭk).

con-vol'vu-lin (-lĭn), *n. Chem.* A resinous glucoside, the active purgative principle of jalap.

Con-vol'vu-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* (sense 2) E. **-LUSES** (-ĕz; -ĭz), L. **-LI** (-lī). [L., bindweed, fr. *convolvere* to roll around; — so named from its twining stems.] **1.** *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of erect or trailing or twining herbs typifying the family Convolvulaceæ, having flowers with an entire style and two stigmas. The genus is closely related to Ipomœa, and the common species are popularly known by the name *bindweed* or sometimes *morning-glory*. Some species (as *C. sepium*, the greater bindweed, and *C. arvensis*, the lesser bindweed) are troublesome weeds; a few are medicinal (as *C. scammonia*, which furnishes scammony); and many are cultivated as ornamental vines, as *C. sepium*, *C. japonicus*, with bright pink flowers, and esp. *C. tricolor*, with blue-and-white or white flowers, etc.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

The luster of the long *convolvuluses*
That coiled around the stately stems. *Tennyson*

con-voy' (kŏn-voi'), *v. t.*; CON-VOYED' (-void'); CON-VOY'-ING. [F. *convoyer*, OF. *conveier*, *convoier*. See CONVEY.] **1.** To accompany or escort (for any purpose); hence, to guide or conduct. *Archaic or Scot.*

2. To accompany for protection, by sea or land; to attend for protection; to escort; as, a cruiser *convoyed* the ship.

I know ye skillful to *convoy*
The total freight of hope and joy *Emerson.*

3. To convey or carry; hence, to carry on; manage. *Obs.*

con'voy (kŏn'voi), *n.* [F. *convoi.*] **1.** Act of convoying, or escorting; act of attending for defense; state of being so attended; escorting protection; escort.

To obtain the *convoy* of a man-of-war. *Macaulay*

2. One that convoys another; an escort; as: **a** A funeral train. **b** A protecting force accompanying ships, traders, etc., on their way from place to place, by sea or land; an escort for protection or guidance.

When every morn my bosom glowed
To watch the *convoy* on the road. *Emerson.*

c Conveyance; conducting channel. *Obs. Shak.* **d** A drag or brake applied to the wheels of a carriage to check its velocity or guide it in going down a hill.

3. One that is convoyed; esp., a vessel or fleet, or a train or trams of wagons, employed in the transportation of merchandise, munitions of war, money, subsistence, clothing, etc., and having an armed escort.

4. Carriage; conduct; management; art. *Obs.*

convoy pennant. A white pennant with red border, carried: **a** Forward on all vessels on convoy duty. **b** Alone by a senior officer present during evolutions or drills, when it commands "Silence." **c** Over a signal number, when it refers to the signal number of an officer in the Annual Navy Register.

con-vul'sant (kŏn-vŭl'sănt), *a. Med.* Causing convulsions; convulsive. — *n.* An agent that produces convulsions.

con-vulse' (kŏn-vŭls'), *v. t.*; CON-VULSED' (-vŭlst'); CON-VULS'ING. [L. *convulsus*, p. p. of *convellere* to tear up, to shake; *con-* + *vellere* to pluck, pull.] **1.** To shake violently, lit. or fig.; to agitate greatly.

The world is *convulsed* by the agonies of great nations *Macaulay.*

2. To affect with violent and irregular contractions of the muscles; to shake with or as if with irregular spasms, as in excessive laughter, or in agony from grief or pain.

With emotions which checked his voice and *convulsed* his powerful frame. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Agitate, disturb, shake, tear, rend.

con-vulse', *v. i.* To be affected with a convulsion.

con-vul'sion (-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *convulsio*: cf. F. *convulsion.*] **1.** A tear or wrench. *Obs.*

2. *Med.* **a** Spasmodic contraction of the muscles; cramp; tetanus. *Obs.* **b** (Usually in *pl.*) A more or less widely distributed unnatural, violent, and involuntary contraction or series of contractions of the muscles; spasm.

3. Any violent and irregular motion or agitation; a violent shaking; tumult; commotion.

Those two massy pillars,
With horrible *convulsion*, to and fro
He tugged, he shook, till down they came. *Milton.*
Times of violence and *convulsion*. *Ames.*

Syn. — Agitation, tumult, disturbance. See PAROXYSM.

con-vul'sion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or of the nature of, convulsion; convulsive. "*Convulsionary* struggles." *Scott.*

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Convulsionaries.

con-vul'sion-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *convulsionnaire.*] One who has convulsions, esp. as a result of religious mania or ecstasy; specif. [*cap.*], one of a body of Jansenist fanatics in France, early in the 18th century, who in their religious mania exhibited convulsions and effected supposed cures, esp. at the tomb of the Jansenist François de Paris, in the cemetery of St.-Médard at Paris. Cf. DANCING MANIA.

con-vul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Of the nature of a convulsion; producing, or attended with, convulsions or spasms; affected with, or characterized by, convulsions; convulsionary. — **con-vul'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-vul'sive-ness**, *n.*

An irregular, *convulsive* movement may be necessary to throw off an irregular, *convulsive* disease. *Burke.*

co'ny, co'ney (kō'nĭ; kŭn'ĭ; *see note below*), *n.*; *pl.* **-NIES** or **-NEYS** (-nĭz). [ME. *coning*, *conig*, *coni*, OF. *connin*, *conin*, *connil*, fr. L. *cuniculus* a rabbit, cony, prob. a Hispanic word.] **1.** **a** A rabbit, esp. the European rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*).

The litel *conyes* to her pley gunne hye [did hasten]. *Chaucer.*

b In the Old Testament, the daman or cherogril (*Procavia syriaca*), hence commonly applied to all the members of the genus *Procavia* (syn. *Hyrax*) of the Hyracoidea. See HYRACOIDEA. **c** A pika, or little chief hare. **d** See HUTIA.

2. *Her.* A rabbit borne as a charge.

3. Rabbit skin or fur.

4. A woman; — familiarly or endearingly so called. *Obs.*

5. A simpleton; a dupe. *Obs.*

6. Any of various fishes, as: **a** The burbot. **b** The red hind (*Petrometopon cruentatus*), a brightly colored serranoid food fish of the West Indies, Florida, etc. **c** The niggerfish (*Bodianus fulvus*).

☞ The older pronunciation is *kŭn'ĭ*, as given by former orthoëpists, and shown by variant spellings, as *coney*, like *honey* and *money*; but the more recent *kō'nĭ*, which has come in since the word became less familiar, now prevails.

co'ny-catch', *v. t. & i.* To deceive; cheat; trick; gull. *Obs.*

Take heed, Signor Baptista, lest you be *cony-catched* in this business. *Shak.*

co'ny-catch'er, *n.* A cheat; sharper; swindler. *Obs.*

con'y-lene (kŏn'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*conine* + *ethylene.*] *Chem.* An oily hydrocarbon, C_8H_{14}, a decomposition product of conine. It is a propyl derivative of piperylene.

con'y-rine (-rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** [From CONINE.] *Chem.* An oily base, $C_8H_{11}N$, a decomposition product of conine. It is one of the collidines (α-propyl pyridine).

Co-ny'za (kō-nī'zä), *n.* [L. *conyza* fleabane, fr. Gr. *κόνυζα.*] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous herbs, chiefly of the tropics, with rayless heads of flowers and usually finely divided leaves.

coo (kōō), *v. i.*; COOED (kōōd); COO'ING. [Of imitative origin.] **1.** To make a low repeated cry or sound, like the characteristic note of pigeons or doves.

The stockdove only through the forest *cooes*,
Mournfully hoarse. *Thomson*

2. To converse or act in a loving way; — usually in *billing and cooing.* "Billing or *cooing.*" *Byron.*

coo, *v. t.* To utter, express, or effect with a coo or coos.

coo, *n.* The cry or call of doves or pigeons; any similar sound; — often implying amorousness or affection.

The grave *coo* of a dove, and the keen piping of a field lark. *Sidney Lanier.*

It opened a pair of bright huckleberry eyes . . . and uttered a "*coo*" at the sound of its mother's voice. *Bret Harte.*

coo'ba } (kōō'bà), *n.* [Native name.] An Australian wattle
coo'bah } tree (*Acacia salicina*); — called also *native willow.*

Branch of Cooba (*Acacia salicina*), showing leaves and flowers, with a pod at the left.

co-ŏb'li-gor' (kō-ŏb'lĭ-gôr'), *n Law.* A joint obligor.

coo'ey, coo'ee (kōō'ĭ; -ē; *see definition*), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] A peculiar cry uttered by the Australian aborigines as a call to attract attention, and also in common use among the Australian colonists. In the actual call the first syllable is much prolonged (kōō'-) and the second ends in a shrill, staccato ē. To represent the sound itself the spelling *cooee* is generally used.

within cooey, within earshot.

coo'ey, coo'ee, *v. i.*; COO'-EYED or COO'EED (-ĭd; -ēd); COO'EY-ING or COO'EE-ING. To call out *cooee. Australia.*

I *cooeyed* and beckoned them to approach. *E. Giles.*

cook (kōōk), *n.* [AS. *cōc*, fr. L *cocus*, *coquus*, fr. *coquere* to cook; akin to Gr. *πεπτειν*, Skr. *pac*, and to E. *apricot*, *biscuit*, *concoct*, *dyspepsia*, *precocious*. Cf. PUMPKIN.] **1.** One whose occupation is to prepare food for the table; one who dresses or cooks meat or vegetables for eating. Formerly the term included one who prepared and sold cooked food, as a keeper of a cookshop, or eating house. This use of the term survives only in combination or special uses, as in *pastry cook*; the *Cooks' Company*, one of the London city companies.

Too many *cooks* spoil the broth. *Gerber.*

2. = COOK WRASSE.

3. One who cooks, concocts, or "doctors" something.

4. *Chess.* A second or alternative key move that cooks a problem, position, etc.

cook, *v. t.*; COOKED (kōōkt); COOK'ING. **1.** To prepare (food) by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, etc.; to make suitable for eating, by the agency of fire or heat; hence, to prepare or treat (anything) by the action of heat.

Then he chew'd
The thrice-turn'd cud of wrath, and *cook'd* his spleen,
Communing with his captains of the war. *Tennyson.*

2. To concoct or prepare; hence, to tamper with; to falsify; doctor, — often with *up*; as, to *cook* up a story. *Colloq.*

They all of them receive the same advices from abroad, and very often in the same words, but their way of *cooking* it is so different. *Addison.*

3. To undo; to ruin or spoil; specif., *Chess*, to spoil (a problem, position, etc.) by finding two or more key moves.

Now I am off. I must give myself plenty of time to *cook* Wurley. *T. Hughes.*

4. *Math. Slang.* To adjust (observations and calculations) arbitrarily so as to render them apparently harmonious.

to cook one's goose, to "do up" or "fix" a person; to undo a person or his plans; to ruin or kill one.

cook, *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of a cook; to prepare food for the table by the action of heat.

Contrition that had *cooked* for them all. *Piers Plowman*

2. To undergo the process of being cooked.

cook'book' (kōōk'bŏŏk'), *n.* A book of directions and receipts for cooking; a cookery book. *U. S.*

cook'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that cooks something, esp a special vessel or apparatus in which food or other material is cooked, as a steam-heated pan.

2. An eatable, as fruit, that cooks (well or ill). *Colloq.*

cook'er-y (kōōk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). **1.** Art, process, or practice of cooking.

2. A place or apparatus for cooking. *Obs.*

3. A cooked food, esp. delicacy or dainty. *Obs. R. North.*

cook'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COOK.

cooking soda, sodium bicarbonate. *Colloq.*

cook'maid' (-mād'), *n.* A maid who assists the cook.

cook'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room for cookery; a kitchen; the galley or caboose of a ship. *Raleigh.*

cook'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* An eating house. *Macaulay.*

cook wrasse. The peacock fish or other European wrasse.

cook'y, cook'ie (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-IES** (-ĭz). [Cf. D. *koek* cake, dim. *koekje*; akin to G. *kuchen*, E. *cake.*] A form of small cake; in Scotland, a baker's plain bun; in the United States, a small, flat, usually sweetened cake of various kinds.

cool (kōōl), *a.*; COOL'ER (-ẽr); COOL'EST. [AS. *cōl*; akin to D. *koel*, G. *kühl*, OHG. *chuoli*, Dan. *kölig*, Sw. *kylig*, also to AS. *calan* to be cold, Icel. *kala.* See COLD; cf. CHILL.] **1.** Moderately cold; between warm and cold; lacking in warmth; — sometimes in earlier uses apparently not distinguished from *cold.*

In midwinter when that the weather is *cool*. *William Stewart*
Fanned with *cool* winds. *Milton.*

2. Producing or giving a sensation of coolness, not retaining or admitting heat; as, a *cool* dress.

3. Not ardent, warm, fond, or passionate; not hasty; deliberate; exercising self-control; self-possessed; dispassionate; indifferent; as, a *cool* lover; a *cool* debater.

For a patriot, too *cool*. *Goldsmith.*

We see this *cool* dialectician . . . overcome by the emotions excited by the contemplation of the spiritual excellence of Christ. *G. P. Fisher.*

4. Manifesting coldness or dislike; chilling; apathetic; as, a *cool* manner.

con'vo-ca'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
con-voc'a-tive, *a.* Convoking.
con'vo-ca'tor, *n.* [LL.] One who convokes an assembly; also, a member of a convocation.
con-vok'er (kŏn-vōk'ẽr), *n.* One who convokes.
con'vo-lute-ly, *adv.* of CONVOLUTE. See -LY.
con'vo-lu'tive, *a. Bot.* Convolute.
con-volve'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
con-voy'ance, *n.* Conveyance. *Obs.*
con-voyed'. Convoyed. *Ref. Sp.*
con-vul'ner-ate, *v. t.* [L. *convulneratus*, p. p. of *convulnerare.*] To wound severely; to perforate. *Obs.*
con-vulse', *n.* Convulsion. *R.*
con-vuls'i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
con-vul'sion-al, *a.* Convulsive; convulsionary. *Rare.*
con-vul'sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* 1. The ecstasy or practice of convulsionaries.
2. *Geol.* = CATASTROPHISM.
con-vul'sion-ist, *n.* 1. = CONVULSIONARY.
2. *Geol.* = CATASTROPHIST.
‖ **con'vul'sion'naire'** (kŏn'vul'syŏ'nâr'), *n.* [F.] = CONVULSIONARY, *n.*
convulsion root, convulsion weed. The Indian pipe.
con-vul'siv. Convulsive. *R. Sp.*
co-nyd'ri-a, con'y-drine. Vars. of CONNYDRIA, CONNYDRINE.
co'ny-gat', *n.* [*cony* + *gat* a passage.] A rabbit burrow. *Obs.*
con'y-ger, *n.* [OF. *conninere.*] A rabbit warren. *Obs.*
conynge. † CONY. [GER
conynger, conyngry. † CONY-coo. For various words beginning *coo-*, see those in KU-.
co-ŏb'li-gant, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
co'o-bli'ge', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
co-ŏc'cu-pant, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
co-ŏc'cu-pied, *p. a.* See CO-, 2.
cooch (kōōch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COUCH. [of CUD.
cood (kōōd). Obs. or Scot. var.
cood. Cooed. *Ref. Sp.*
coo'er, *n.* One that coos.
coof (kōōf, kŭf), *n.* Stupid fellow; blockhead; dolt; lout; clownish fellow. *Scot. or Dial.*
coo'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COO.
coo'ing-ly, *adv.*
coo'-in-new' (kōō'ĭn-nū'), *n.* The native beech of Australia (*Gmelina leichhardtii*).

☞ Of this aboriginal name, which has been inserted in some English dictionaries, J. H. Maiden says, "I cannot find that it has ever been used by white men."

‖ **coo'ja** (kōō'jà), *n.* [Per. *kūza.*] A goglet. *India.*
cook (kŏŏk). Var. of CUCK, to throw. *Dial. Eng.*
cook, *v. t.* [Cf. G. *kauchen.*] To crouch down; to disappear suddenly. *Scot.*
cook, *v.i.* [Imitative.] To make the noise of the cuckoo. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
cook'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being cooked as food. — *n.* Anything cookable.
cook conner, cook cunner. = COOK WRASSE.
cook'dom, *n.* See -DOM.
cook'e-e (kŏŏk'ē). Var. of COOKY, a cook.
cooke'ite (kōōk'ĭt), *n.* [After J. P. *Cooke*, American mineralogist.] *Min.* A micaceous mineral allied to lepidolite.
cook'ey. Var. of COOKY, a cake.
cook fish. = COOK WRASSE.
cook'house', *n.* A compartment or building for cooking; esp., *Naut.*, a ship's galley.
cook'ie. Var. of COOKY.
cook'ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **cook'-ish-ly**, *adv.*
cook'it (kŏŏk'ĭt), *pret. & p. a.* of COOK, to crouch down. *Scot.*
Cook's anger An auger rounded at the end for boring wood with the grain. [ing.
cook'stove', *n.* A stove for cook-
cookt. Cooked. *Ref Sp.*
cook'y, *n.* Familiarly, a cook; esp., female cook. *Colloq.*
cool. † COLE.
cool (kōōl). Obs or Scot. var. of COWL, a garment.
cowl, *n.* 1. Dial. Eng. var. of COWL, a tub.
2. A tub of butter said to weigh usually 28 lbs. *Eng.*

5. Quietly impudent; negligent of conventional propriety in manners towards others, either ignorantly or willfully; audacious.

Its *cool* stare of familiarity was intolerable. *Hawthorne.*

6. Considered, stated, estimated, or the like, with calm deliberation; — often used of an amount or sum stated with an implication that nothing is to be deducted from it.

He had lost a *cool* hundred. *Fielding.*

Leaving a *cool* thousand to Mr. Matthew Pocket. *Dickens.*

7. *Hunting.* Of a scent, weak, faint.

8. *Fine Arts.* Producing a sense of coolness; — applied to green, blue, and violet colors or tones; — contr. with *warm.*

Syn. — Calm, self-possessed, unruffled, unmoved, tranquil, sedate; careless, unconcerned, indifferent, apathetic. — COOL, COMPOSED, COLLECTED, IMPERTURBABLE, NONCHALANT. COOL, as here compared (see OFFICIOUS), implies freedom from heat, passion, or excitement; as, *cool* as a veteran; "The coquette of the presence chamber became the *coolest* and hardest of politicians at the council board" (*J. R. Green*). COMPOSED (see EQUANIMITY) suggests calmness or tranquillity; COLLECTED, self-possession, esp. in the face of difficulty or danger; both are opposed to *distracted*; as, "*Compos'd* in suff'rings, and in joy sedate" (*Pope*); "As when of old some orator renowned . . . stood in himself *collected*" (*Milton*). That is IMPERTURBABLE which is not readily abashed or disconcerted; as, "Franklin's *imperturbable* common sense" (*M. Arnold*); "Dip in [Gower] at the middle or the end, dodge back to the beginning, the patient old man is there to take you by the button and go on with his *imperturbable* narrative" (*Lowell*). NONCHALANT implies indifference or unconcern; as, "God . . . knows, if he is not as indifferent to mortals as the *nonchalant* deities of Lucretius" (*Byron*); "Dallying with a cigar, which he smoked *nonchalantly* as he sang" (*T. E. Brown*). See CALM, STILL; cf. APATHY, CONFIDENCE.

cool as a cucumber, audaciously unabashed; perfectly self-possessed. *Colloq.*

Thucydides . . . is as *cool as a cucumber* upon every act of atrocity. *De Quincey.*

— **c. storage,** cold storage. — **c. tankard,** a cooling drink usually made of wine and water, flavored with lemon juice, spices and borage. *Eng.*

cool (kōōl), *adv.* In a cool manner; coolly. *Colloq.*

cool, *n.* **1.** Something that is cool; cool time, place, etc.; *Obs.*, a cool breeze or blowing; as, the *cool* of the day or morning, or of a hillside.

2. State of being cool; coolness.

cool, *v. i.*; COOLED (kōōld); COOL'ING. [AS. *cōlian.* See COOL, *a.*; cf. KEEL, *v. t.*] **1.** To become less hot; lose heat.

I saw a smith stand with his hammer, thus,
The whilst his iron did on the anvil *cool.* *Shak.*

2. To lose the heat of excitement or passion; to become less ardent, angry, zealous, or affectionate; to moderate.

I will not . . . think, lest I should *cool.* *Congreve.*

cool, *v. t.* **1.** To make cool or cold; to reduce the temperature of; as, ice *cools* water.

Send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and *cool* my tongue. *Luke* xvi. 24

2. To moderate the heat or excitement of; to allay, as passion of any kind; to calm; to moderate.

We have reason to *cool* our raging motions, our carnal stings, our unbitted lusts *Shak.*

For the moment the agitation was *cooled* down. *Froude.*

to cool the heels, to be kept waiting, as for admission to a patron's house. *Colloq.* *Dryden.*

cool'er (kōōl'ẽr), *n.* One that cools something; as: **a** Something that abates heat or, fig., excitement, passion, etc. **b** A vessel used to cool water for drinking, wort in brewing, etc. **c** A cooling drug or agent; a refrigerant. **d** A lockup, prison, or jail; esp., a prison cell for the confinement of violent or refractory prisoners. *Slang.*

cool'-head'ed, *a.* Of a temper not easily excited; free from passion. — **cool'-head'ed-ness,** *n.*

cool'house' (-hous'), *n. Hort.* A greenhouse kept at a cool temperature for the forcing of hardy plants, or for the winter storage of dormant plants. See GREENHOUSE.

coo'lie, coo'ly (kōō'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [Cf. Hind. *kūlī, qulī,* Bengali *kūlī;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** [*cap.*] Obs. var. of KOLI.

2. Among Europeans in India and China, and sometimes Japan, a native unskilled hired laborer, or a porter or carrier; also, elsewhere, a cheap laborer transported from the East Indies, China, or Japan.

cool'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COOL, *v.*

cooling card, something that dashes hopes or cools one's ardor; — perh. a term borrowed from some old game. *Obs.* — **c. time,** *Law,* such a lapse of time as ought, under all the circumstances of the case, to produce a subsiding of passion previously provoked, so that the provocation cannot then be set up as a defense for subsequent acts.

cool'ly (kōōl'lĭ), *adv.* In a cool manner; without heat or excessive cold; without passion or ardor; calmly, deliberately; with indifference; impudently.

cool'ness, *n.* State of being cool (in any sense).

coom, coomb (kōōm), *n.* [Cf. G. *kahm* mold on liquids, D. *kaam,* Sw. *kimrök* pine soot, smoke black, Icel. *kām* grime.] *Scot. or Local, Eng.* **1.** Soot.

2. Any of various dirty or refuse things, as: **a** Dust; fine coal dust or coal slack, peat dust, dust from a grain mill or a sawmill; malt refuse; or any of various forms of dust or fine dirt, as scrapings from wood, etc. **b** Refuse or impure grease, such as that used for axles; also, the grease which exudes from axle boxes, bearings, etc.

Tallow, *coomb,* axle, or machine grease. *Virgin Islands Tariff. Coomb.* — The paste obtained by rubbing together two pieces of bluestone with oil. It is used for polishing brass. *F. J. Britten*

coomb (kōōm; kōm), **coom,** *n.* Also **comb.** [AS. *cumb* liquid measure; cf. G. *kumpf* bowl.] **1.** A brewing vat. *Obs.*

2. See MEASURE.

coomb, combe, comb (kōōm; kōm), *n.* Also *coombe, coom,* etc. [AS. *cumb,* prob. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *cwm* a dale, valley.] A valley; esp.: **a** A narrow ravinelike valley. *Eng.* **b** A hollow in the side of a hill or mountain, a short steep valley, esp. one closed in at the head; also, the head of such a hollow or valley. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

coon (kōōn), *n.* [See RACCOON.] **1.** A raccoon.

2 a A negro. *Slang, U. S.* **b** A member of the early Whig party; — a nickname alluding to their emblem, a raccoon (whence **coon'er-y** [kōōn'ẽr-ĭ], Whiggery). *U. S.*

coon, *v. t. & i.* To creep crouchingly, like a coon on a branch. *Colloq., U. S.*

coon cat. One of a variety of domestic cat with very long, fine, silky hair, esp. on the tail.

coon oyster. A small, poor oyster, as those which grow on many natural beds of the coast of the southern United States, or attached to sedge in the salt marshes.

coon'skin' (kōōn'skĭn'), *n.* The skin of the raccoon, used as a material, as for caps.

coon'tie (kōōn'tĭ), *n* Either of two cycadaceous plants of Florida (*Zamia pumila, Z. floridana*), yielding arrowroot.

coop (kōōp), *n.* [Prob. fr. LL. *copa,* equiv. to *cupa* cask, vat, tub; cf. D. *kuip* tub, Icel. *kupa* bowl, G. *kufe* coop, tub, AS. *cȳpe* cask, measure, and LL. *cuppa* cup. Cf. CUP, KEEVE.] **1.** A cage or small inclosure, as of basketwork, for confining poultry or other small animals; a pen.

2. A wicker basket or pot used in catching fish. *Local, Eng.*

3. A place of confinement; *Slang,* a prison or jail.

coop, *v. t.*; COOPED (kōōpt); COOP'ING. To confine in a coop; hence, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass; to cramp; also, to provide with coops; — used esp. with *up* or *in.*

The contempt of all other knowledge . . . *coops* the understanding up within narrow bounds. *Locke.*

Their national and tribal pride . . . might appear to *coop* within itself this peculiar people *Milman.*

coo'per (kōō'pẽr; *not* kōō'pẽr), *n.* [D. *kooper* (or a similar LG. or Fries. form) a buyer, trader, fr. *koopen* to buy. See COPE to barter.] A vessel equipped to supply spirituous liquors, tobacco, etc., to the deep-sea fishers in the North Sea; hence, a floating grogshop; a coper.

coop'er (kōōp'ẽr; kōōp'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *cowper, cowpare;* cf. D. *kuiper,* LL. *cuparius.* See COOP, *n.*] **1.** One who makes or repairs barrels, hogsheads, casks, etc.

2. One whose business is sampling, bottling, or retailing wine. *Eng.*

3. A drink made of porter and stout in equal parts. *Eng.*

coop'er, *v. t.*; COOP'ERED (-ẽrd); COOP'ER-ING. **1.** To do the work of a cooper upon; as, to *cooper* a cask. Also fig.

As good a novelist as ever *coopered* out three volumes. *Aytoun.*

2. To stow or put in casks.

3. To do for; spoil; cook. *Slang.*

coo'per-age (kōō'pẽr-ĕj), *n.* The business for which a cooper (trading vessel) is employed.

coop'er-age (kōōp'ẽr-ĕj; kōōp'-), *n.* Work done by a cooper, or the pay for it; also, a place for coopers' work.

co-öp'er-ant (kō-ŏp'ẽr-ănt), *a.* [L. *coöperans,* p. pr.: cf. F. *coopérant.*] Operating together. — *n.* Something cooperant. — **co-öp'er-an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.*

co-öp'er-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; CO-OP'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); CO-OP'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *coöperatus,* p. p. of *cooperari* to coöperate; *co-* + *operari* to work. See OPERATE.] **1.** To act or operate jointly with another or others; to concur in action, effort, or effect.

What'er *coopei ates* to the common mirth. *Crashaw.*

2. To join in economic cooperation.

Syn. — Contribute, conduce, agree, combine, tend. — CO-OPERATE, CONCUR, CONSPIRE. COÖPERATE implies joint action or operation, CONCUR, convergence or coincidence, CONSPIRE, agreement or union, of influences or forces in producing an effect; as, "I consulted, and sincerely *coöperated* with, men of all parties" (*Burke*); "accidents happily *concurring*" (*Stevenson*); "Though wit and art *conspire* to move your mind" (*Pope*). See CONCOMITANT, AGREE.

co-öp'er-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *cooperatus,* p. p.] Made coöperative. "A man's *coöperate* . . . will." *Louise I. Guiney.*

co-öp'er-at'ing (-āt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COÖPERATE.

coöperating grace, *Theol.,* cooperative grace.

co-öp'er-a'tion (kō-ŏp'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coöperatio:* cf. F. *coopération.*] **1.** Act of cooperating; joint operation; concurrent effort or labor.

Not holpen by the *cooperation* of angels. *Bacon.*

2. *Economics.* The association of a number of persons for their common benefit; collective action in the pursuit of common well-being, esp. in some industrial or business process. *Cooperation* may be among workers in production (called **producers',** or **productive, coöperation**), where the workers have a voice in the control of the enterprise, as in the medieval guilds; or among consumers in the acquisition, protection, or distribution of products (called **consumers', consumptive,** or **distributive, coöperation**). *Consumers' coöperation* is mainly either between purchasers (called **coöperative purchase**); between insurers, as in the case of mutual fire insurance companies (called **coöperative insurance**); or between borrowers and lenders of capital (called **coöperative banking,** or **banking coöperation**), as in the case of building and loan associations. The term *coöperation* is often inaccurately applied to profit sharing.

co-öp'er-a'tion-ist, *n.* One who advocates or practices coöperation; specif.: **a** A member of a coöperative society. **b** *U. S. Hist.* One who, during the secession controversy in the Southern States, favored secession of his own State only in the event of the coöperation of the sister States.

co-öp'er-a-tive (kō-ŏp'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Operating jointly to the same end, coöperating; of or pertaining to cooperation.

The "prevenient" grace of God is said [by the Schoolmen] to act upon the will, enabling and moving it to turn to God. This effect being produced, there follows the "subsequent" or *cooperating* grace, whereby the divine work in the soul is carried forward and the soul is qualified to perform good works. *G. P. Fisher.*

coöperative association, society, or the like, an association, society, or the like, for the practice of economic coöperation. — **c. bank.** See BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. — **c. store,** a store established by a consumers' coöperative society, where the members make their purchases and share in the profits and losses.

co-öp'er-a-tive (kō-ŏp'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *n.* One who practices cooperation; a member of a cooperative society.

co-öp'er-a'tor (kō-ŏp'ẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *coopérateur.*] One who cooperates; a coworker; a cooperative. "*Cooperators* with the truth." *Boyle.*

Coo-pe'ri-a (kōō-pē'rĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., after Joseph *Cooper,* English gardener.] *Bot.* A small genus of amaryllidaceous bulbous plants of Texas and adjacent Mexico. They have fragrant solitary white flowers with erect anthers, and are sometimes cultivated for summer blooming. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

Cooper lines. [After Theodore *Cooper,* American engineer.] *Engin.* Lines which often appear on the surface of iron during testing, as a result of applying distorting forces. They are useful as indicating the lines of maximum strain.

Coop'er's hawk (kōōp'ẽrz; kōōp'-). A common American hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*) resembling in color, but larger than, the sharp-shinned hawk. See HAWK, *Illust.*

Cooper's ligament. [After Sir A. P. *Cooper,* English surgeon.] *Anat.* A strong ligamentous band extending upward and backward from the base of Gimbernat's ligament along the ileopectineal line, to which it is attached.

coop'er's wood. The wood of either of the two Australian rhamnaceous trees *Alphitonia excelsa* and *Pomaderris apetala,* used by coopers for staves; also, a tree furnishing this wood.

coop'er-y (kōōp'ẽr-ĭ; kōōp'-), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A cooper's work, or place of work; also, the product of his work. — **coop'er-y,** *a.* "*Coopery* vessels." *Holland.*

co-öpt' (kō-ŏpt'), *v. t.*; CO-ÖPT'ED; CO-ÖPT'ING. [L. *coöptare; co-* + *optare* to choose.] To choose or elect to be a fellow member.

Each of the hundred was to *coopt* three others. *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

co-öp'tate (kō-ŏp'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *coöptatus,* p. p. of *coöptare.*] To choose; elect; coöpt. *Rare.* *Cockeram.*

co'öp-ta'tion (kō'ŏp-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coöptatio.*] Act of coopting; act of choosing or electing; selection; choice.

The first election and *cooptation* of a friend. *Howell.*

Vacancies again are filled, not by popular election, but by *cooptation.* *Pollock & Mait.*

co-öp'ta-tive (kō-ŏp'tā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or chosen by, cooptation.

co-ör'di-nal (kō-ôr'dĭ-năl), *a.* **1.** Of the same order.

2. *Math.* Having, or determined by (so many), coördinates.

co-ör'di-nate (-nāt), *a.* [*co-* + L. *ordinatus,* p. p. of *ordinare* to regulate. See ORDAIN.] **1.** Equal in, or in the same, rank or order; not subordinate; specif., *Gram.*, designating members of like rank in a compound sentence, or words standing in the same rank or relation in a sentence.

Whether there was one Supreme Governor of the world, or many *coordinate* powers presiding over each country. *Law.*

Conjunctions join . . . *coordinate* terms. *R Morris.*

2. Of, pert. to, or involving, coördination or coördinates; specif., *Gram.*, joining word groups or words of the same rank; coördinative or coördinating. See CONJUNCTION, 5 **a.**

co-ör'di-nate, *n.* **1.** One that is coördinate, one of equal rank, authority, or importance with another.

It has neither *coördinate* nor analogon. *Coleridge.*

2. *Math.* Any of a number, usually a system, of magnitudes that characterize the elements of a continuum, distinguishing one from another; specif., any of two or more magnitudes that determine position, esp. of spatial elements, as of points, planes, etc. Thus, latitude and longitude are *coördinates* of a point on the earth's surface. There are many systems of coördinates, among the chief being the following: (1) **Areal coördinates,** which fix a point *P* by the areas (with proper signs) of three triangles having the point as common vertex and the three sides of a fixed fundamental triangle as bases. (2) **Barycentric coördinates.** See TRIANGULAR and TETRAHEDRAL COÖRDINATES, below. (3) **Biangular coördinates,** which fix *P* by the angles *PF F'* and *PF' F* (or their cotangents), where *FF'* is a fixed straight segment in the plane. (4) **Bicircular coördinates,** which define *P* as the intersection of a pair of circles meeting at a constant angle. These are of two chief kinds. (5) **Bilinear** or **vectorial coördinates,** which determine *P* by its distances (*r* and *r'*) from two fixed foci. Many ovals and similar curves are easily expressed in these coördinates, as the ellipse ($r + r' = 2a$), the hyperbola ($r' - r = 2a$), the curve of attraction for two otherwise isolated magnetic poles ($\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r'} = k$), etc. (6) **Binary coördinates,** nonhomogeneous coördinates locating a point or line in a plane. (7) **Bipunctal coördinates,** which determine a line by the segments between it and two foci on two fixed parallel rays. (8) **Cartesian coördinates,** the two line segments drawn from a point in a plane each to one, and parallel to the other, of two lines crossing each other in a plane and dividing it into four compartments, as xOy, yOx', $x'Oy'$, $y'Ox$ (see fig. 1). The fixed lines $x'Ox$, yOy', are called the axes, and their intersection *O* is the *origin.* The segment *SP* (or *OU*) is called the *y coördinate* (or *ordinate* or *y*) of *P*, and the segment *OS* (or *UP*), the *x coördinate* (or *abscissa* or *x*). Coördinates reckoned rightward or upward receive the sign +, those reckoned leftward or downward the sign —. When yOy' (the *y axis*) is oblique to $x'Ox$ (the *x axis*) the coördinates are

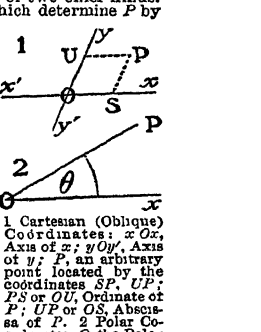

1 Cartesian (Oblique) Coördinates: *x Ox*, Axis of *x*; *y Oy'*, Axis of *y*; *P*, an arbitrary point located by the coördinates *SP*, *UP*; *PS* or *OU*, Ordinate of *P*; *UP* or *OS*, Abscissa of *P*. 2 Polar Coördinates: *O*, the Pole; *Ox*, Polar Axis or Origin of Direction; *OP*, Radius Vector. The coördinates *OP* (a length) and *xOP* (an angle), locate *P*.

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cool. Dial. Eng. var of COWL, a lump

cool'a-man, cool'a-min. Vars. of KOOLIMAN. *Australia.*

coold. Cooled. *Ref. Sp.*

coolds. † COLD.

coole. † COAL, COLE.

coo'len (kōō'lĕn), *n. India.* a The coolung. b The demoiselle crane.

coo'ley, coo'lie (kōō lĭ). Anglicized var. of COULEE. *Northwestern U. S.*

coo'li-bah (kōō'lĭ-bä), *n.* [Native name.] Any of several Australian gum trees, as *Eucalyptus microtheca* and *E. largiflorens.*

coo'lie-man, coo'li-man. Var. of KOOLIMAN. *Australia.*

coo'ling-ly *adv.* of COOLING.

cool'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cool'ish, *a.* See -ISH

coolly (kōōl'ĭ). Var. of COULEE.

coo-loo'ly Var of KOOLOOLY.

cool'rife, cool'riff (kōōl'rĭf), *a.* [*cool* + *rife.*] Cool. *Scot.*

coolth (kōōlth), *n.* [*cool* + 1st *-th.*] Coolness; also, a cold, the malady. *Chiefly Dial. or Humorous.*

coo'lung (kōō'lŭng), *n.* [Hind. *kulang.*] The common or gray crane. *India.*

cool'weed', *n.* Richweed

cool'wort', † COLEWORT.

cool'wort', *n.* False interwort.

cool'y, *a.* Coolish. *Obs.*

coo'ly. Var. of COLLIE, COOLIE.

coo'ly-bah. Var. of COOLIBAH.

coom (kōōm), *n.* [Cf. CULMEN.] *Scot.* a The center or centering of an arch b The arched cover of a coffin.

coom (kōōm), *v. t.* To begrime, as with coom or soot; to smut. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

coomb. † COMB.

coomb (kōōm; kōm). Dial. Eng. var of COOM.

coomb (kōōm). Var. of COOM, [smut.

coombat. † COMBAT.

coomb'ing. Var. of COAMING.

coome, *n. & v.* † COOMB, a valley.

coome. Obs. or dial. form of COME.

coom'en. Obs. pret. pl of COME.

coom'fort. † COMFORT.

co'om-nip'o-tent, *a.* See co-, 2.

compasse † COMPASS.

coom'y (kōōm'ĭ), *a* Begrimed with coom; sooty. *Obs or Dial.*

coon bear. The *Pandarctos melanoleucus.* See PANDARCTOS.

coon'dah oil. Var. of KUNDAH OIL.

coon'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

coon' root', *n.* Bloodroot.

coon's age. A long time. *Colloq., U. S.* [COONTIE.

coon'tah (kōōn'tä) Var of

coon'y (kōōn'ĭ), *a.*; COON'I-ER (-ẽr); COON'I-EST. [*coon* + 3d *-y.*] Sly and cute; crafty; foxy. *Slang, U. S.*

coop Var of COUP, a dirt cart.

coop, *v. t.* To cooper. *Obs.*

co-öp' (kō-ŏp'). *Abbr.* Coöperative

coop (kōōp), *interj.* A call for domestic animals *Dial.*

coo-pee'. † COUPEE.

co-öp'er-a-tive-ly, *adv* of COÖPERATIVE. See -LY [-NESS

co-öp'er-a-tive-ness, *n.* See

co'o-per'cu-lum (kō'ō-pûr'kū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl* -LA (-lä). [L., cover, lid.] *E. C. Ch.* The cover of the pyx.

Coop'er-Hew'itt lamp (kōōp'ẽr-hū'ĭt; kōōp'ẽr-). = MERCURY VAPOR LAMP. [COOPER.

coop'er-ing, *n. pr. & vb. n.* of COOPER, *v.*

coop'er's flag (kōōp'ẽrz; kōōp'-). The reed-mace, or cattail, the long leaves of which are sometimes used between barrel staves to make the barrel watertight. *New Zealand.*

coo'ple (*dial.* kōōp'l; kūp'l). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of COUPLE, *n. & v.*

coopt. Cooped. *Ref. Sp.*

co-öp'tion (kō-ŏp'shŭn), *n.* Coöptation

coo'ra-min (kōō'rä-mĭn), *n.* [Native name.] The common kurrajong. *Australia.*

coor' bash, coor' batch. Var. of KURBASH.

coorbyd. Obs. p. p. of COURBE.

co'or-dain', *v. t.* To ordain together. *R.* — **co'ör-dain'er,** *n. R.*

co-ör'der, *v. t.* To arrange coordinately.

co-ör'di-na-cy (kō-ôr'dĭ-nă-sĭ), *n.* Coördination. [co-, 3 a.

co-ör'di-nance (-năns), *n.* See

co-ör'di-nan-cy (-năn-sĭ), *n.* = COÖRDINACY.

oblique, when at right angles to it, *rectangular*. This system is extended to points in space, a point being located by the three line segments drawn from it, each to the plane of two axes and parallel to the other; these three coordinate axes determine three planes (the *coördinate planes*), which pass through a fixed point (the *origin*, *O*) and thus divide three-dimensional space into eight compartments. (9) **Curve coördinates**, for determining curves. (10) **Curvilinear coördinates**, for defining points on a curved surface. (11) **Elliptic coördinates**, which determine *P* as the intersection of two confocals in the plane or of three in space (an ellipsoid and two hyperboloids). (12) **Generalized coördinates**, three values of three parameters in three equations of three sets of surfaces, which determine each a surface of its set, which three surfaces determine a point as their common intersection. (13) **Homogeneous coördinates**, in which the ratios of coördinates (one more than necessary) are substituted for the coördinates themselves, which renders the equations (all but one) homogeneous. (14) **Isothermal coördinates**, which locate *P* in a plane by the intersection of two orthogonal curves. (15) **Line coördinates** (in Plucker's sense), six homogeneous coördinates, connected by one condition, which fix a line in space. (16) **Orthotomic coördinates**, which locate *P* in space by the intersection of three mutually orthogonal surfaces. (17) **Point coördinates**, for simply fixing a point. (18) **Polar coördinates**, which determine *P* by its radius vector (r) from the origin and the angle (θ) to this radius vector from a fixed half line, the *origin of direction* or *polar axis* (*Ox* in fig. 2, *O* being the origin). These coördinates are often called r, θ *coördinates*, *OP* being usually called r and the angle xOP, θ. Polar coordinates can also be used in three-dimensional space, a point being located by its radius vector (r) from an origin (*O*) and its latitude (ϕ) and longitude (θ) on a sphere about that origin as center. These are usually called r, ϕ, θ *coördinates*. (19) **Projective coördinates**, determining elements (projective, not metrical) that define a point (or plane) by the *order* they establish among the points of a line (or the planes of a pencil) free from all metrical considerations. (20) **Quadriplanar coördinates**, which fix *P* in space by the line segments measured in fixed directions from it to four fixed planes. (21) **Rodrigues's coördinates**, which fix the position of a rigid body with one fixed point by the direction cosines of an axis through the point and the angle of rotation about it. (22) **Spherical coördinates**, which determine *P* on a sphere, as by latitude and longitude. See POLAR COÖRDINATES, above. (23) **Tangential coördinates**, determining lines in a plane, or planes in space. (24) **Tetrahedral coördinates**, a kind of quadriplanar coördinates whose sum is constant. (25) **Triangular coördinates**, a kind of trilinear coördinates in which the sum of the coördinates is constant. (26) **Trigonometrical coördinates.** = SPHERICAL COÖRDINATES. (27) **Trilinear coördinates**, which determine *P* in a plane by proportionals to its distances from three fixed lines in the plane. (28) **Vectorial coördinates.** = BILINEAR COÖRDINATES.

3. *Phon.* One of a group of sounds having a characteristic formation in common, as the stopped consonants *p*, *t*, *k*, etc.

co-ör'di-nate (kō-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). **1.** To make or become coordinate; to put in the same order or rank; as, to *coördinate* ideas in classification.

2. To bring or fall into a common action, movement, or condition; to regulate and combine in harmonious action; to adjust; harmonize; as, to *coördinate* muscular movements.

coördinate geometry. Geometry that uses coordinates; analytical geometry.

co-ör'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of coördinating; act of putting in the same order, class, rank, dignity, etc.; act of regulating and combining so as to give harmonious results; harmonious adjustment; as, the *coördination* of the executive, legislative, and judicial authority.

Coordination of muscular movement by the cerebellum. *Carpenter.*

2. State of being coördinate, or of equal rank, power, etc.

In this high court of parliament, there is a rare *coördination* of power. *Howell.*

co-ör'di-na-tive (kō-ôr'dĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Coördinate.

2. That coördinates; coördinating. See CONJUNCTION, 5 **a**.

co-ŏs'si-fy (kō-ŏs'ĭ-fī), *v. i.* [*co-* + *ossify*.] *Anat.* To grow together by ossification, as bones or parts of a bone; to ankylose. — **co-ŏs'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

coot (kōōt), *n.* [ME. *cote*, *coote*; cf. D. *koet*.] **1.** Any of certain birds of the rail family constituting the genus *Fulica*. The coots are more ducklike in shape, plumage, and habits than the rest of the family, and have lobes along the sides of the toes. They are stupid and fly slowly, and can hardly be classed as game birds. The common coot of Europe is *F. atra*; that of North America is *F. americana*.

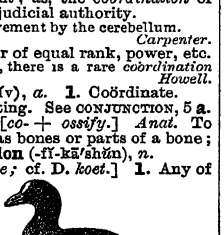

European Coot (*Fulica atra*).

2. Any North American species of surf duck, or scoter, of the genus *Oidemia*. See SCOTER.

3. A murre. *Scot.*

4. A stupid fellow; gull; simpleton; as, a silly *coot*. *Colloq.*

coot (kōōt; kŭt), *n.* [Cf. D. *koot*, MLG. *kote*, *kute*, fetlock.] *Scot.* **1.** The ankle joint; also, the fetlock of a horse.

2. A thing of little worth; trifle.

coot'er (kōōt'ẽr), *n.* *Local, U. S.* Any of several turtles or tortoises; as: **a** A fresh-water turtle (*Pseudemys concinna*) of Florida. **b** The box tortoise. **c** The common snapping turtle.

co-ŏwn'er (kō-ŏn'ẽr), *n.* A joint owner. — **co-ŏwn'er-ship**, *n.* Tenancy in common, joint tenancy, coparcenary, and tenancy by the entirety are forms of coöwnership.

cop (kŏp), *n.* [AS. *cop* top, summit; cf. G. *kopf* head, in MHG. also skull, drinking cup, G. *kuppe* top, peak, perh. fr. the L. source of F. *coupe* cup. Cf. CUP, COB, COIF.]

1. The top of a thing; the head; crest. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Cop they used to call
The tops of many hills. *Drayton.*

2. A conical or conical-ended mass of coiled thread, yarn, or roving, wound upon a spindle, tube, etc.

3. A tube or quill upon which silk is wound.

4. *Mil. Arch.* = MERLON. *Obs.*

5. A heap or pile; specif.: **a** A shock or stock of grain, peas, etc. **b** A mound or bank of earth, as earth thrown up in excavating a ditch and left as a fence or hedge bank, the highest part or butt of plowed land. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cop, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A policeman. *Slang.*

cop, *v. t.*; COPPED (kŏpt); COP'PING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *caper* to capture, to seize.] To catch; to capture; to get hold of. *Slang, or Dial. Eng.*

to cop it, to "catch it;" to be punished. *Dial. Eng.*

co-pai'ba (kō-pā'bȧ; -pī'bȧ; 277), *n.* [Sp. & Pg. *copaiba*, fr. Braz. *cupaúba*.] **1.** *Pharm.* An oleoresin obtained from several species of *Copaiva*, as a viscid, transparent, pale yellow or brown liquid of aromatic odor. It is stimulant and diuretic and is much used in affections of the mucous membranes. Called also **copaiba balsam.**

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* Syn. of COPAIVA.

Co-pai'va (-vȧ), *n.* [NL. See COPAIBA.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of South American and African cæsalpiniaceous trees, distinguished for their useful timber, known as *purpleheart*, and for the medicinal oleoresin which they yield. **b** [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* = COPAIBA.

co-pai'vic (-vĭk), *a.* Of, or obtained from, copaiba; specif., *Chem.*, designating a crystalline acid, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, extracted from copaiba.

co'pal (kō'pȧl), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mexican *copalli*, a generic name of resins. *Clavigero.*] A resinous substance exuding from various tropical trees, and occurring in roundish or irregular pieces, colorless, yellowish, or brownish yellow, and ordinarily hard. It is used chiefly in making varnishes. Copal is collected from the living trees or is dug from the ground as a fossil. Among its sources are: *Trachylobium hornemannianum* (Zanzibar), *Hymenæa courbaril* (West Indies or South America); *Vateria indica* (East Indies); *Dammara australis* (Australia and New Zealand); also species of *Copaiva* and *Terebinthus*. Copal is a complex mixture of resins; when hard it must be altered by heat to render it soluble in ether, etc.

co-pal'che } (kō-pȧl'chē), *n.* [From a native name: cf.
co-pal'chi } Sp. *copalchi*, *copalqui*.] Either of two South American trees, *Strychnos pseudo-quina* and *Croton niveus*, having bitter medicinal bark used as a febrifuge.

co'pal-ite (kō'pȧl-īt), **co'pal-ine** (-ĭn), *n.* *Min.* A resinous substance, first found in the blue clay at Highgate, near London, and apparently a vegetable resin, partly changed by remaining in the earth.

co'palm' (kō'pȧm'), *n.* [Etymol. unknown.] The yellowish, fragrant balsam yielded by the sweet gum; also, the tree itself. See STORAX.

co-par'ce-na-ry (kō-pär'sē-nȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [*co-* + *parcenary*.] **1.** *Law.* Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship. In England, on account of the rule of primogeniture, coparcenary can arise only among females, except by particular custom, as in gavelkind. The coparceners at common law constitute but one heir; and there is no benefit of survivorship in the case of coparcenary; but the right of a deceased coparcener descends to the heirs, who are treated as coparceners, and take per stirpes. The estate becomes an estate in common upon the alienation of a share by a coparcener. In the United States coparceners are generally declared by statute to take the land in common.

2. Copartnership; joint ownership.

co-par'ce-na-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to coparceners.

co-par'ce-ner (-nẽr), *n.* [*co-* + *parcener*.] *Law.* A joint heir or heiress; a tenant of an estate in coparcenary.

co-part'ner (kō-pärt'nẽr), *n.* One jointly concerned with another or others, as in business; a partner; associate; sharer. See PARTNER Formerly, also, a coparcener.

The associates and *copartners* of our loss. *Milton.*

co-part'ner-ship, *n.* **1.** State or right of a copartner or copartners; also, a company of copartners; partnership.

2. = COPARCENARY. *Obs.*

cop bottom. *Cotton Spinning.* The part of the cop first wound on to form the base for the subsequent layers. This part is used in making shoddy.

cope (kōp), *n.* [Cf. D. *koop* purchase, E. *cope* to barter, and E. *cheap*, or OF. *coupe*, *cope*, a measure of grain or salt.] *Lead Mining.* A duty paid to the lord of the manor on the ore raised. *Local, Eng.*

cope, *v. t.*; COPED (kōpt); COP'ING (kōp'ĭng). [ME. *copen*, prob. fr. D. *koopen* to buy, orig., to bargain. See CHEAP.]

1. To buy. *Obs.*

2. To exchange or barter. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cope, *n.* [ME. *cape*, *cope*, fr. LL. *capa*. See CAPE, CAP.]

1. A long cape or cloak, esp. for outdoor wear, as the garb of a monk or friar. *Obs.*

2. An ecclesiastical vestment in the form of a long semicircular cloak open in front except at the top, where it is united by a band or clasp. It is worn in processions and on some other occasions. Originally the *cope* was a garment designed for protection against inclement weather, and was provided with a hood. The canon's *cope* was a black unornamented variety sewn at the neck.

A hundred and sixty priests all in their *copes*. *Bp. Burnet.*

3. Something likened to a cope, as concealing or covering over; as: **a** A vault or canopy, esp. the vault, arch, or expanse of heaven; hence, vertex; height.

With such a sound as when an iceberg splits
From *cope* to base. *Tennyson.*

b In *cope of lead*, a leaden coffin. *Obs.* **c** = COPING, of a wall. **d** *Founding.* The top part of a set of flasks or a mold; also, the brick structure in which the outer surface of a loam mold is formed. *Bolland.*

cope (kōp), *v. t.* **1.** To dress, cover, or furnish with a cope.

2. *Arch.* To cover or cap with a coping.

3. To cover as if with a cope or a coping.

cope, *v. i.* To form a cope or arch; to bend; arch. *Obs.*

Some bending down and *coping* toward the earth *Holland.*

cope, *v. i.* [Prob. fr. ME. *coupen* to strike, fight, OF. *couper*, *colper*, to strike (F. *couper* to cut), fr. OF. *coup*, *colp*, blow, F. *coup*. See COUP.] **1.** To strike; hence, to fight with blows. *Obs.*

2. To enter into or maintain a hostile contest; to struggle; to combat; now usually, to strive or contend on equal terms or with a measure of success; to match; to equal; — followed by *with*.

Host *coped* with host, dire was the din of war. *Philips.*

Their generals have not been able to *cope* with the troops of Athens. *Addison*

3. To meet or have to do (*with*); to encounter. *Archaic.*

Horatio, thou art e'en as just a man
As e'er my conversation *coped* withal. *Shak.*

Syn. — See CONTEND.

cope, *v. t.* **1.** To encounter, as in combat; to match one's self against; to meet, or have to do, with. *Obs. or Archaic.*

I love to *cope* him in these sullen fits. *Shak.*

They say he yesterday *coped* Hector in the battle, and struck him down. *Shak.*

2. To meet by way of requital; to match (*with*). *Obs.*

Three thousand ducats due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal. *Shak.*

cope, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *couper* to cut.] **1.** *Falconry.* To pare (the beak or talons of a hawk).

2. To notch; hence: *Arch. & Engin.* To shape, as the end of a beam, so as to fit a coping or to conform to the shape of a supporting beam or girder; to join (pieces) or form (a joint) in this way.

cope, *v. t.* [Cf. COOP, *v.*] To muzzle (a ferret) by sewing up or tying its mouth; — also used fig. *Obs. or Dial. Eng., except as a hunting term.* *Dekker.*

A *coped* ferret cannot kill a rabbit, but will scratch and worry it *Encyc. of Sport.*

cope chisel. A chisel adapted for cutting grooves.

cope cutter. *Wood Working.* A cutter for undercutting the shoulder of a tenon.

cope head. A head for a cope cutter in a tenoning machine.

cope'mate' (kōp'māt'), **copes'mate** (kōps'-), *n.* *Obs.*

1. [Cf. COPE to strike.] An antagonist.

2. [*cope* to barter + *mate*.] A partner; comrade; associate, as in office, cheating, illicit love, marriage.

Misshapen Time, *copesmate* of ugly Night. *Shak.*

co'pen-ha'gen (kō'p'n-hā'g'n), *n.* [From *Copenhagen*, Denmark.] **1.** A sweetened hot drink of spirit and beaten eggs.

2. A children's game in which one player is inclosed by a circle of others holding a rope.

co'pe-pod (kō'pē-pŏd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of, like, or pertaining to, the Copepoda. — *n.* One of the Copepoda.

Co-pep'o-da (kō-pĕp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κώπη an oar + *-poda*.] *Zoöl.* A large order of entomostracan crustaceans, mostly minute in size, found both in fresh and salt water. In typical Copepoda the body is distinctly segmented and the thorax bears four or five pairs of biramous appendages. The abdomen is limbless. The eggs are usually carried by the female in a pair of external pouches attached to the base of the abdomen. Copepods are, from their abundance, important as food for fishes. Some are parasitic and degraded in structure. — **co-pep'o-dan** (-dăn), *a. & n.* — **co-pep'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

cop'er (kŏp'ẽr), *n.* One that copes; esp., a machine for coping or notching girders; a coping machine.

cop'er (kō'pẽr), *n.* [From COPE to barter.] **1.** A dealer or chapman; a barterer or bargainer; specif., a horse dealer, esp. one of doubtful integrity. *Eng.*

2. = COOPER, a vessel.

3. A lead miner. *Local, Eng.*

Co-per'ni-can (kō-pûr'nĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Copernicus, a Prussian by birth (1473–1543), who taught the world the order of the system of sun and planets now received, called the *Copernican* system. Cf. PTOLEMAIC SYSTEM. — *n.* A believer in the astronomical teachings of Copernicus. — **Co-per'ni-can-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Copernican system, the system maintained by Copernicus, who asserted the diurnal rotation of the earth on its axis, and showed that it would account for the apparent revolution of the stars about the earth. He further showed that nearly all the known motions of the planets could be

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co-ör'di-nate-ly, *adv.* of COÖRDINATE. See -LY.

co-ör'di-nate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

coördinate paper. Plotting paper.

coördinate systems. Systems or kinds of coördinates.

co-ör'di-na'tor, *n.* One that coordinates. [tive.

co-ör'di-na-to-ry, *a.* Coordina-

coo'ree, *n.* = CORGE.

Coorg (kōōrg), *n.* A person of one of the native Dravidian tribes of Coorg, India.

co-ör'gan-ize, *v. t.* See CO-, 1.

coorge (kōōrj). Var. of CORGE.

coo'rie (kōō'rĭ), *v. i.* [See COWER to stoop.] To crouch; cower; stoop. *Scot. & Ir.*

co-ör'i-gin, *n.* See CO-, 3 a.

co'ö-rig'i-nal, *n.* See CO-, 2. — **co'ö-rig'i-nal-i-ty**, *n.*

coorn (*dial.* kōōrn; kôrn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CORN.

coo'rong (kōō'rŏng), *n.* [From native name.] The camphorwood. *Australia.*

coorse (*dial.* kōōrs; kôrs). Obs. or dial. var. of COARSE.

co'ör-thog'o-nal, *a.* *Math.* Intersecting at right angles, as confocal conics and quadrics.

co-ör'tho-tom'ic, *a.* *Math.* Coörthogonal.

Co'ös (kō'ŏs). *Bib.* [of CUSHAT.

coo'scot. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COTHE, sickness.

coose (kōōz; kōz), *n. & v. i.* [Cf. F. *causer*.] Chat; gossip. *Dial. Eng.* [COZEN.

coosen, coosin. † COUSIN,

coosener. † COZENER.

coss'er (kŏs'ẽr), *n.* [See COURSER a horse.] A courser; a stallion. *Scot.*

cossinage. † COZENAGE.

coost, *n. & v.* † COAST, COST.

coost (kōōst; kŭst). Obs. or Scot. pret. of CAST. [try.

coos'tre. † COSTER, a tapes-

coot. † COAT.

coot (kōōt), *v. t.* To build or cut with a backward slope; — said of the gable wall of a house or the end of a hayrick. A full hipped roof is a cooted roof; a pavilion roof is said to be half cooted. *Local, Eng.*

coote. † COAT, COOT, a bird.

coot'er. Var. of COUTER. *Slang.*

coot'er (*dial.* kōōt'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COLTER.

coot'foot', *n.* A phalarope. Its toes are lobate, like the coot's.

cooth (kōōth). Dial. Eng var. of COTHE, sickness.

cooth (kōōth), *n.* [Cf. Norw. *kōt* young coalfish, Icel. *kōð* the fry of salmon or trout.] A coalfish not full-grown. *Scot.*

coo-thay' (kōō-thā'), *n.* A striped satin made in India.

coot'ie (kōōt'ĭ; kŭt'ĭ), *n.* A wooden bowl or vessel. *Scot.*

coot'ie, coot'y, *a.* [From COOT ankle joint.] Feather-legged; — said of fowls. *Scot.* [BASH.

Coo'zel-bash. Var. of KIZIL-

coozen. † COZEN.

cop, *n.* Erroneous for COPS, COPSE, hasp, also thicket.

cop, *n.* = COB, a blow. *Dial.*

cop, *n.* [AS. *coppa* (in comp.).] A spider. *Obs.*

cop, *n.* [AS. *copp* a cup.] **1.** A cup or drinking vessel.

2. See MEASURE.

cop, *v. t.* **1.** To pile or heap up, esp. in a cop or cops, as dirt or hay *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To pollard. *Dial. Eng.*

3. To outdo. *Dial. Eng.*

Cop., *or* **cop.** *Abbr.* Copernican; copper; Coptic; copyrighted.

co'pa (kō'pȧ), *n.* [Sp., tree top.] A landmark, as a tree. *Southwestern U. S.* [-ABLE.

cop'a-ble (kōp'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See

co-pai'bic, *a.* = COPAIVIC.

co-pai'yé wood (kō-pī'yē). [From native name.] The compact wood of the South American tree *Vochy guanensis*.

co'pal-if'er-ous (kō'pȧl-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS.

copalm balsam. See COPALM.

co-par'ce-ny (kō-pär'sē-nĭ), *n.* *Law.* = COPARCENARY.

co-par'ent, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

co-part', *n.* A joint or coördinate part.

co-part', *v. t. & i.* [Cf. COMPART.] To share. *Obs.*

co-par'tial, *a.* Sharing; taking part. — **co-par'ti-al'i-ty**, *n.*

co-par'ti-ment, co-part'ment. † COMPARTMENT.

co-part'ner-y (-ĭ), *n.* = COPARTNERSHIP, 1. *Rare or Scot.*

co-part'ning, *p. a.* Acting as copartners. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

co-pas'tion-ate, *a.* See CO-, 2.

co-pas'tor, co-pas'tor-ate, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

cop'a-tain, *a.* [Perh. fr. COP top, in imitation of *captain*. Cf. COPINTANK.] Designating a kind of hat, probably the copintank. *Obs.*

co-pat'ent-ee', *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

co-pa'tri-ot, *n.* = COMPATRIOT.

co-pa'tron. *n.* See CO-, 3 b. — **co-pa'tron-ess**, *fem.*

co-pay'ba. Var. of COPAIBA.

cope, *v. i.* To make exchange or barter. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cope, *n.* Act of coping; a bargain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cope, *n.* [See COPE to strike.] Shock of combat; encounter. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

co'peck (kō'pĕk), *n.* Also **co'pec.** Var. of KOPECK. See COIN.

Co-pe'han (kō-pā'hăn), *a.* Pert. to or designating an Indian linguistic stock formerly occupying the region between Sacramento and Mount Shasta, California.

Co'pe-la'ta (kō'pē-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κωπηλάτης a rower.] *Zool.* = LARVACEA.

co'pe-late (kō'pē-lāt), *a.* — **co'pel-li-dine** (kō-pĕl'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* [Coined to indicate that it stands in the same relation to *collidine* as *piperidine* does to *pyridine*.] *Chem.* A liquid, $C_5H_9(CH_3)_3$, formed as a hydrite of one of the collidines by reduction.

cope'man, *n.* [Cf. D. *koopman*, fr. *koopen* to buy. See COPE to buy, CHAPMAN.] A chapman; dealer; merchant. *Obs. or R.*

copener, copenere, *n.* [AS. *copenere*.] Lover; paramour. *Obs.*

copentank. = COPINTANK.

coper. † COPPER. [COOPER.

cop'er (kō'pẽr). Var. of 1st

copera. † COPRA.

co'per-cep'tion, *n.* See CO-, 3 a.

co-pe'ri-od'ic, *a.* See CO-, 2.

Co-per'ni-cal-ly, *adv.* *Astron.* In accord with the principles of the Copernican system.

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accounted for by supposing them, with the earth as one of them, to revolve about the sun in circular orbits, the sun being slightly out of the center. He retained a few small epicycles to account for some of the irregularities.

Co·per·ni'ci·a (kō·pĕr·nĭsh'ĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., after the astronomer *Copernicus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of lofty fan palms of the West Indies, Mexico, and South America, of which the most important is the carnauba (*C. cerifera*), one of the wax palms. They have perfect or imperfect cup-shaped flowers; the fruit is a 1-seeded, yellowish drupe. Also [*l. c.*], a palm of this genus.

cope'stone' (kōp'stōn'), *n. Arch.* A stone for a coping (see COPING); fig., crown; finishing touch.

Co·phet'u·a (kō·fĕt'ū-*a*), *n.* An imaginary African king who married a beggar maid, Penelophon (spelt *Zenelophon* in Shak., "Love's Labor 's Lost," IV. 1). The story is told in Percy's "Reliques," and is the subject of Tennyson's "The Beggar Maid."

co'pi-a-pite (kō'pĭ-*a*-pīt), *n.* [From *Copiapó*, locality in Chile.] *Min.* A basic sulphate of iron, of yellow color and metallic taste; — called also *misy.* It results from the oxidation of other iron minerals. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 2.10.

cop'i-er (kŏp'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [From COPY.] **1.** One who copies; one who makes a copy of an original; transcriber, copyist. **2** An imitator; one who imitates an example.

cop'ing (kōp'ĭng), *n.* [See 1st COPE, *n.*] *Arch.* The highest or covering course of a wall, often with a sloping top to carry off water. Copings are commonly cut with a drip.

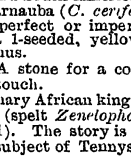

Coping. 1 Wall; 2 Coping; 3 Drip.

co'pi-ous (kō'pĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *copiosus*, fr. *copia* abundance. See COPY, OPULENT.] **1.** Having or yielding an abundance or plenty; abounding (*in*); specif., full of thought, information, matter, or the like; hence, profuse or exuberant in words, expression, or style of expression.

> The earth of that land is *copious* of metal ore. *Trevisa*
> Ev'n *copious* Dryden wanted, or forgot,
> The last and greatest art, the art to blot. *Pope.*

2. Large in quantity or amount; plentiful; abundant.

> Kindly pours its *copious* treasures forth. *Thomson.*
> Hail, Son of God, Savior of men! thy name
> Shall be the *copious* matter of my song *Milton.*

Syn. — Ample, abundant, plenteous, rich, full, exuberant, overflowing. See PLENTIFUL.

— **co'pi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **co'pi-ous-ness**, *n.*

copped (kŏpt), *a.* [From 1st COP.] **1.** Rising to a top or head; conical; peaked. "The blind mole casts *copp'd* hills towards heaven." *Shak.*
2. Having a cop or crest, as a bird. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. Set up or proud; "stuck up;" also, saucy; crabbed. *Dial. Eng. or Scot.*

cop'per (kŏp'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *coper* (cf. D. *koper*, Sw. *kopp*ar, Dan. *kobber*, G. *kupfer*), LL. *cuper*, fr. L. *cuprum*, a different form of *Cyprium*, *Cyprium aes*, i. e., Cyprian brass, fr. Gr. Κύπριος of Cyprus (Gr. Κύπρος), anciently renowned for its copper mines. Cf. CUPREOUS.] **1.** A common metal of a reddish color, ductile, malleable, and very tenacious, and one of the best conductors of heat and electricity. Symbol, *Cu;* at. wt., 63 57. Sp. gr., 8.79–8.93. Weight of a cu. ft., 548–557 lbs. Copper is the only metal which occurs native abundantly in large masses; it is found also in various ores, of which the most important are chalcopyrite, chalcocite, cuprite, and malachite. Copper is reduced from its ores either by leaching them, and precipitating pure metallic copper from the solution then obtained, or by smelting them, usually with coke, in the reverberatory or the shaft furnace, thus forming a regulus, which is subsequently refined in a converter (see BESSEMER PROCESS) or a reverberatory, or by electrolytic methods. Cf. ELECTRIC SMELTING. Pure copper melts at 1065° C. (1949° F.). It is extensively used in the arts, both in the pure state and in brass, bronze, and other alloys. Chemically, copper is univalent (cuprous compounds) and bivalent (cupric compounds).
2. A coin made of copper or bronze; a penny, cent, or other minor coin of copper; specif., *Hist.*, in the former American colonies of England, an American penny, as distinguished from the somewhat more valuable English penny.
3. A vessel, esp. a large boiler, made of copper.
4. *pl.* Specif., *Naut.*, the boilers in the galley for cooking.
5. A copperwing butterfly.
6. In various specific senses: **a** A copperplate. **b** In faro, a small copper coin or similarly shaped object used in coppering. *Cant, U. S.* See COPPER, *v. t.*, 2. **c** A soldering iron. **d** A hollow cylinder of copper used as a kind of reel by gold and silver wiredrawers. The wire is annealed on it. **e** Copper sheathing of a vessel. **f** *pl.* The mouth and throat or fauces; — used esp. in *hot coppers*, to *cool one's coppers*, etc., implying a parched condition due to excessive drinking.

cop'per (kŏp'ẽr), *a.* Having the characteristic color of copper, red brown.

> All in a hot and *copper* sky *Coleridge.*

cop'per, *v. t.;* COP'PERED (-ẽrd); COP'PER-ING. **1.** To cover, coat, or sheathe with copper; as, to *copper* a ship.
2. In faro, to lay a copper cent or other token upon or against (a card or bet) to indicate that the player bets against its winning; to bet against. *Cant, U. S.*
3. To produce a metallic appearance in (a tissue, as cloth) by covering it with a very thin layer of metallic sulphide.

cop'per, *n.* [Cf. 2d COP.] A policeman; a cop. *Slang.*

cop'per-as (-*ăs*), *n.* [ME. *coperose*, F. *couperose*, possibly fr. (assumed) L. *cuprirosa*, equiv. to Gr. χάλκανθος, i. e., copper flower, vitriol. See COPPER; ROSE.] Ferrous sulphate, $FeSO_4\,7H_2O$, a green crystalline substance, of an astringent taste, used in making ink, in dyeing blacks, as a tonic in medicine, etc.; — called also *green vitriol, protosulphate of iron.* It is a by-product in many industries.

☞ The term *copperas* formerly included the green, blue, and white vitriols, the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc.

cop'per ba·ril'la (bȧ-rēl'ya). Native copper in granular form mixed with sand. It is an ore brought from Bolivia.

copper beech. A variety of the European beech with copper-colored, shining leaves.

cop'per–bel'ly, *n.* **a** The copperhead. **b** The common American water snake (*Natrix fasciata sipedon*).

cop'per–bot'tomed (-bŏt'ŭmd; 87), *a.* Having a bottom of copper, as a tin boiler, or sheathed with copper, as a ship.

cop'per–fas'tened (-fȧs'nd; 87), *a.* Fastened with copper bolts, rivets, etc.; as, a *copper-fastened* ship or boat.

Cop'per-field, David (-fēld). The hero of Dickens's novel of the same name. His history is, in a large degree, the author's own, especially the part of it relating to his boyhood and youth.

cop'per-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A poisonous snake (*Agkistrodon contortrix*) allied to the rattlesnake, but without rattles, found in most parts of the eastern United States. It becomes about three feet long, and is coppery brown above with dark transverse, sometimes hourglass-shaped markings. It is viviparous and inhabits chiefly damp places, and is quicker and more aggressive than the rattlesnake. See also DIAMOND SNAKE.

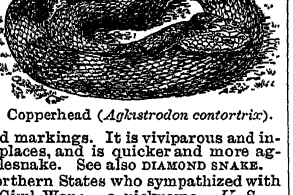
Copperhead (*Agkistrodon contortrix*).

2. A person in the Northern States who sympathized with the South during the Civil War; — a nickname. *U. S.* —

cop'per-head'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.*

3. One of the early Dutch colonists in New York. *Obs.*

cop'per-ing, *n.* Envelope or covering of copper.

copper loss. *Elec.* Energy wasted in the copper conductors of a dynamo, motor, or conducting system.

cop'per-nose' (kŏp'ẽr-nōz'), *n.* **1.** A red nose, as that caused by intemperance, by acne rosacea, etc.; also, the disease acne rosacea. *Shak.* — **cop'per-nosed'** (-nōzd'), *a.*
2. a The black scoter. **b** The bluegill. *Local, U. S.*

cop'per-plate' (-plāt'), *n.* **a** A plate of polished copper on which a design or writing is engraved or etched. **b** An impression taken from such a plate. (See PLATE PRINTING.) **c** Copperplate engraving or printing.

cop'per-smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils; a worker in copper.
2. A barbet (*Xantholäema hæmatocephala*) of India; — so called from its ringing notes.

cop'per-wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* Any of various small butterflies of the family Lycænidæ having copper-colored wings, as *Chrysophanus hypophlæas* of the eastern United States.

cop'per-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* The teredo

cop'per-y (-ĭ), *a.* Mixed with copper; containing copper, or made of copper; like copper, as in color or taste.

cop'pice (kŏp'ĭs), *n.* [OF. *copeiz*, fr. *coper*, *couper*, to cut, F. *couper*, *cop*, *coup*, *colp*, a blow, F. *coup*, L. *colaphus*, fr. Gr. κόλαφος. Cf. COPSE a growth; cf. COUPÉ, COUPEE.] **1.** A thicket, grove, or growth composed of small trees that are cut for fuel or other purposes on a short rotation; a brushwood; copse.

> The rate of *coppice* lands will fall, upon the discovery of coal mines. *Locke.*

☞ *Coppice* is more usual than *copse* in forestry works.

2. Coppice wood, collectively; underwood; brushwood.
coppice under standards, *Forestry*, a forest of coppice growing under older trees either of seedling origin or selected sprouts.

cop'pice, *v. t.;* COP'PICED (-ĭst); COP'PIC-ING (-ĭs-ĭng). *Forestry.* To cause to grow in the form of a coppice; to cut back so as to produce shoots from old stumps.

cop'pice (kŏp'ĭs), *v. i. Forestry.* To form a coppice; to sprout freely from the base; — said of certain trees.

coppice shoot. *Forestry.* Any young tree which has grown from a sucker and not from seed.

cop'ping (kŏp'ĭng), *n. Spinning.* The forming of the cop; — chiefly used in the names of parts of the spinning machine directly connected with this operation; as in copping rail, a lever, now made in two parts, by whose rise and fall the distribution of the yarn is regulated.

cop'ple–crown' (kŏp'l-kroun'), *n.* A crested crown; a bird's crest, as that of the lapwing; also, *U. S.*, a fowl having a crest. — **cop'ple–crowned'** (-kround'), *a.*

cop'ra (kŏp'rȧ), *n.* Also *cobra*, *coprah*, *coppra*, and *copperah.* [Malayalam *koppara* or Hind. *khōprā*: cf. Sp. & Pg. *copra.*] Dried coconut meat, from which coconut oil is expressed. It is an important export from many tropical countries.

cop-ræ'mi-a, cop-re'mi-a (kŏp-rē'mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόπρος dung + -*ɛ*μια.] *Med.* Blood poisoning due to retention of feces. — **cop-ræ'mic, cop-re'mic** (-rē'mĭk; kŏ-prē'mĭk), *a.*

Cop-ri'nus (kŏp-rī'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόπρος dung; — in allusion to the habitat of some species.] *Bot.* A large genus of black-spored agaricaceous fungi, distinguished by having a pileus deliquescent at maturity into an inky fluid. Some species are edible, the most familiar being the shaggy-mane or horsetail mushroom (*C. comatus*).

cop'ro- (kŏp'rō-). A combining form from Greek κόπρος, *dung, excrement.*

cop'ro-lite (-līt), *n.* [*copro-* + *-lite.*] *Paleon.* A piece of petrified dung; a fossil excrement. Such remains are found in many geological formations. They are usually those of reptiles and fishes, and sometimes contain fragments of animals on which they preyed. — **cop'ro-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

cop-rol'o-gy (kŏp-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. κοπρολογεῖν to collect dung; κόπρος dung + λέγειν to collect.] A collection of ordure; — also used fig. of filthy literature or art.

cop-roph'a-gan (-rŏf'ȧ-gȧn), *n. Zoöl.* A dung beetle.

cop-roph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [*copro-* + *-phagous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding upon dung, as certain insects.

cop-roph'a-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [See COPROPHAGOUS.] *Zoöl. & Med.* The act or habit of eating dung or excrement, as among insects or birds. In man it is a symptom of some forms of insanity. — **cop-roph'a-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

cop-roph'i-lous (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*copro-* + *-philous.*] Growing or living on dung, as certain fungi, beetles, etc.

Cop-ros'ma (kŏp-rŏs'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *copro-* + Gr. ὀσμή odor, from the unpleasant smell of some species.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of rubiaceous shrubs or small trees of New Zealand, Australia, and Hawaii. They have shining, often variegated leaves and small white or greenish flowers with revolute corolla lobes and 4–6 stamens. Several are in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

copse (kŏps), *n.* [Contr. from *coppice.*] A growth of small trees periodically cut; a coppice (which see).

> Near yonder *copse* where once the garden smiled. *Goldsmith.*

copse, *v. t.* **1.** To trim or cut; to coppice.
2. To plant and preserve, as a copse.

copse'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* A copse; also, the underwood of a copse. — **copse'wood'ed,** *a.*

cops'y (kŏp'sĭ), *a.* Abounding in copses. "*Copsy* villages." "*Copsy* banks." *J. Dyer.*

Copt (kŏpt), *n.* [See COPTIC.] An Egyptian of the native race descended from the ancient Egyptians; esp., a member of the Coptic Church (which see). Cf. COPTIC.

Cop'tic (kŏp'tĭk), *a.* [Prob. of same origin as L. *Aegyptius* an Egyptian, Gr. Αἰγύπτιος; cf. Ar. *qibt* Egypt, Copts, *qibṭī, qubṭī*, Copt.] Of or pertaining to the Copts or Coptic.
Coptic Church, the native church of Egypt or church of Alexandria, which in general organization and doctrines resembles the Roman Catholic Church, except that it holds to the Monophysitic doctrine which was condemned (A. D. 451) by the council of Chalcedon, and allows its priests to marry. The "pope and patriarch" has jurisdiction over the Abyssinian Church. Since the 7th century the Coptic Church has been so isolated from modifying influences that in many respects it is the most ancient monument of primitive Christian rites and ceremonies. But centuries of subjection to Moslem rule have weakened and degraded it. — **C. rite,** the rite of the Coptic Church. — **C. version** (of the Bible). See VERSION.

Cop'tic, *n.* A Hamitic language derived from the ancient Egyptian and divided into Old Coptic and Christian Coptic, the latter characterized by the introduction of Greek loan words. Christian Coptic is divided into Sahidic of the upper Thebais, Akhmimic of the neighborhood of Akhmim, Fayumic (formerly Bashmuric) of the Fayum, Bohairic (formerly Memphite) of the northwestern delta near Alexandria, and Memphite of the country about Memphis. *Coptic* became a dead language about 1500 A. D., but is still in use as the liturgical language of the Coptic Church. Its alphabet of 32 letters was the earliest national alphabet arising from

coperose. + COPPERAS.
coperoun, *n.* [OF. *couperon.*] Top; summit. *Obs.*
co'per-ture (kō'pĕr-tūr), *n.* [LL. *copertura.* Cf. COVERTURE.] A covering, as a horse-cloth, or a book cover. *Obs.*
copes'man (kōps'mȧn), **copes'mate'**, *n.* = COPEMAN, COPEMATE.
co'pe·si'tion-er, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
cop'head', *n.* [1st *cop* + *head.*] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** A high and peaked head.
2. A crest of feathers or tuft of hair on the head; a crested head.
co-pho'sis (kō-fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κώφωσις.] *Med.* Deafness.
‖ **co'pi-a** (kō'pĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [L.] Plenty; — chiefly used in the Latin phrase *co'pi-a ver-bo'rum* (vẽr-bō'rŭm), abundance of words.
cop'i-a-ble (kŏp'ĭ-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE; COPY.
copie + COPPICE, COPY.
copiner. + COPENER.
cop'in-tank, cop'er-tank, *n.* [Cf. COPATAIN.] *Obs.* **1.** A sugar-loaf hat.
2. A person with a peaked head.
co·pi'o·pi'a (kō·pī'ō-pī'*ȧ*), **co·pi'o·pi'a** (-sĭ'*ȧ*; -shĭ'*ȧ*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόπος fatigue + *-opia, -opsia.*] Asthenopia
copiose, *a.* Copious. *Obs.*
co'pi-os'i-ty (kō'pĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Copiousness. *Rare.*
cop'ist (kŏp'ĭst), *n.* [F. *copiste.* See COPY.] A copier. *Obs.*
co-pi'ta (kō-pē'*ta*), *n.* [Sp.] Dim of COPA.
co-plain'tiff, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
co-plan'ar (kō-plā'n*ẽ*r), *a. Math.* Lying or acting in the same plane.
co-plant', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.
co-pleased', *p. a.* See CO-, 2.
co-plot'ter, *n.* See CO-, 3 b. Cf. COMPLOTTER.
co-plow'ing, co-plough'ing, *n* Cooperative plowing.
Copng. *Abbr.* Copenhagen.
co-po'lar, *a.* See CO-, 2.
co-pop'si-a (kō-pŏp'sĭ-*ȧ* ; -shȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόπος fatigue + *-opsia.*] *Med.* = ASTHENOPIA.
co-por'tion, *n.* Equal share. *Obs.*
copotain. + COPATAIN.
coppe. + COPE, garment.
coppe. + COP, top, COP, spider.
coppe. + CUP.
copped (kŏpt), *pret.*, *p. p.*, & *p. a.* of COP.
cop'pel (kŏp'ĕl). Var. of [CUPEL
coppentante. + COPINTANK.
cop'per, *n.* [Cf. OF. *coupier.* See CUP.] A cupbearer. *Obs.*
cop'per age. See AGE, *n.*, 7.
cop'per-ah (kŏp'ẽr-ȧ). Var. of COPRA.
copperas black. *Dyeing.* A black obtained by the use of logwood, with copperas as a mordant.
copper bit. The copper head of a soldering iron, to which an iron shank is attached; hence, a soldering iron.
Copper Captain, the. Michael Perez, a fortune-seeking intriguer in Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife."
copper drift. *Mech.* A copper slab to be held against a finished metal piece so that the latter can be hammered into position without injury.
cop'per-faced', *a.* Faced or covered with copper.
copper finch. The chaffinch.
copper glance. = CHALCOCITE.
copper glass. A blue silicate of copper and calcium formerly used as a pigment. [GREEN a.
copper green. = MINERAL [GREEN a.
cop'per-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
cop'per-ize, *v. t.* To impregnate or plate with copper. — **cop'per-i-za'tion** (kŏp'ẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn, -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* [LUSTER.
copper luster *or* **lustre.** See **cop'per-nick'el,** *n.* Niccolite.
cop'per-nosed' bream *or* **sun'fish'.** The bluegill.
cop'per-ose', **cop'per-ous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to copperas. *Obs.*
cop'per-plate', *v. t.* To make a copperplate engraving or print of. [PRESS.
copperplate press. = PLATE
copper pyrites. = CHALCOPYRITE. [ROSE.
cop'per-rose'. Var. of COP-
copper sulphate. Cupric sulphate.
cop'per-tail', *n.* One belonging to the lower classes of society, as distinguished from *silvertail. Australian Bush Cant.*
copper vitriol. Blue vitriol.
cop'per-ware', *n.* Articles made of copper. [of COPPED.
cop'pet. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
cop'pet, *n.* A brushwood or scrub. *Bahamas.*
coppeweb. + COBWEB.
cop'piced (kŏp'ĭst), *a.* Furnished or covered with coppice.
coppice oak. Bark from roots of the kermes oak (*Quercus coccifera*). [COPPICE.
coppice woods. *Forestry.* = **cop'pic-ing** (kŏp'ĭs-ĭng), *n.* = COPPICE.
coppidtanke. + COPINTANK.
cop'pie. + COPY.
cop'pin, *n.* [See 1st COP.] A cop of thread.
cop'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COP.
cop'pin-tank'. + COPINTANK.
cop'ple. + COUPLE, CUPEL.
cop'ple (kŏp'l), *n.* [Dim. of 1st COP.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** A crest on a bird's head.
2. A hill or knoll of land.
cop'pled (kŭp'ld), *a.* [From COPPLE.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Conical; copped.
2. Crested; copple-crowned.
cop'ple-stone', *n.* A cobblestone. *Obs.*
cop'ple-tank'. + COPINTANK.
cop'pra. Var. of COPRA.
cop'py. + COPY. [of COPPICE.
cop'py. Obs or dial. Eng. var
cop'py, *a.* Having a cop or crest. — *n.* A fowl having a crest or topknot. *Eng.*
cop'py, cop'py-stool', *n.* A low stool. *Dial. Eng.*
cop'ra-gogue (kŏp'rȧ-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. κόπρος dung + -αγωγος.] *Med.* A purgative; a cathartic.
co-pres'by-ter, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
co-pres'ence, *n.* See CO-, 3 a.
co-pres'ent, *a.* See CO-, 2.
Cop'ri-des (kŏp'rĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόπρος dung.] *Zool.* Equiv. of COPRINÆ.
Co-pri'næ (kō-prī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόπρος dung.] *Zool.* See DUNG BEETLE.
co-prin'ci-pal, *a.* See CO-, 2.
co-prin'ci-pate, *n.* See CO-, 3 a.
coprodæ'um (kŏp'rō-dē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόπρος dung.] *Zool.* The innermost division or chamber of the cloaca of birds.
co'pro-duce', *v. t. & i.* See CO-, 1.
co'pro-jec'tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
cop'ro-la'li-a (kŏp'rō-lā'lĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *copro-* + Gr. λαλιά talk.] *Med.* Use of obscene or disgusting language, — a symptom of some forms of insanity.
cop'ro-lith, *n.* [*copro-* + *-lith.*] A mass of hard fecal matter.
co-prom'i-sor, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
co'pro-mot'er, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
cop'ro-phyte (kŏp'rō-fīt), *n.* [*copro-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A dung-inhabiting saprophyte
co'pro-pri'e-tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
cop'rose' (kŏp'rōz'), *n.* [F. *coproso*, of uncertain origin; cf. D. *klaproos, klapperroos.*] The corn poppy. *Dial. Eng.*
cop-ros'ta-sis (kŏp-rŏs'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *copro-* + Gr. στάσις standing.] *Med.* Constipation.
cop-ros'ter-in, *n. Chem.* = KOPROSTERIN.
coproune. + COPEROUN.
cops = COCK'S, God's. *Obs.*
cops. Copse. *Ref. Sp.*
cops, copse (kŏps), *n.* [AS. *copse, cosp*, fetter.] **1.** A hasp for fastening a door or gate. *Dial. Eng.* *Cent. E. D.*
2. A clevis or similar coupling device. *Dial. Eng.*
copse (kŏps), *n.* [See COPS a fetter.] A detachable framework for a wagon top *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
copse, cops, *v. t.* [Cf. COPS fetter.] To fasten or shut in. *Obs.*
copse laurel. The spurge laurel.
cops'ing, *n.* Copsewood; coppicing. [*Cent. E. D.*
cop'spin', *n.* A spider. *Obs.*
copt (kŏpt). Dial. Eng. var. of COPPED.
Copt. *Abbr.* Coptic.
cop'tank + COPINTANK.
Coptic. + COPT.

the Greek uncial, and still retains the Alexandrian uncial form of the 4th or 5th century, with slight variations, the additional characters being derived from the Egyptian demotic script. See HAMITIC.

Cop'tis (kŏp'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κόπτειν* to cut; — in allusion to the divided leaves.] *Bot.* A genus of small ranunculaceous herbs of the north temperate zone, having basal divided or compound leaves, a slender rootstock, and scapose white flowers. *C. trifolia* is the goldthread.

cop'u-la (kŏp'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-LAS** (-laz), L., *Rare*, **-LÆ** (-lē). [L., bond. See COUPLE.] **1.** *Gram.* A word (esp. a form of the verb *be*) used as expressing simply the relation between subject and predicate; a predicative connecting word. **2.** *Music.* **a** = COUPLER. **b** A short transition passage. **3.** *Logic.* The term or verbal sign expressing affirmation or negation. For convenience, logicians usually consider only *is* and *is not* as true copulas. *Is*, however, is considered to have two uses or meanings: first, where it serves properly as a copula, joining subject and predicate without necessarily affirming the actual existence of either (but cf. BE, *v. i.*, 1); as in "a griffin *is* an animal combining traits of the lion and the eagle;" second, where it is used merely to affirm existence, or as a predicate; as in "a lion *is*," that is, "has actual being;" "a griffin *is* not," that is, "has no actual being." By some logicians the copula is conceived as essentially the (expressed or implied) relationship to reality of any given judgment, and so is contained in any verbal form which conveys such a relationship.

The real nature of the *copula* we have seen already. It is the mere sign of affirmation, and, though usually conveyed by a finite verb in languages which possess one, does not depend on tense. *B. Bosanquet.*

4. *Zoöl.* A basibranchial or basihyal bone or cartilage; — so called because uniting parts of the visceral arches. **5.** *Rom. & Civil Law.* Sexual union.

cop'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *copulatus*, p. p. of *copulare* to couple, fr. *copula*. See COPULA.] *Obs.* **1.** Joined; coupled. **2.** *Gram.* Joining, as subject and predicate; copulative.

cop'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; COP'U-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); COP'U-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). **1.** To join or unite. *Obs.* **2.** To unite in sexual intercourse.

cop'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *copulatio*: cf. F. *copulation*.] **1.** Act of coupling or joining, or state of being coupled or joined; union; conjunction.

Wit, you know, is the unexpected *copulation* of ideas. *Johnson.*

2. Sexual union; coition. **3.** *Logic.* The joining of subject and predicate by a copula.

cop'u-la-tive (kŏp'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *copulativus*: cf. F. *copulatif*.] **1.** *Gram.* **a** Serving to connect; as, a *copulative* conjunction is one, like "and," which joins in coördinate construction members of a sentence that are also joined in sense, as opposed to an *adversative* or *disjunctive* conjunction. See under DISJUNCTIVE, *a.* **b** Involving or containing connected clauses. **c** Of the nature of a copula; as, a *copulative* verb, an intransitive verb taking a noun complement, as in, John *became* king, he *seemed* a hero. **2.** Showing connection; connective. *Obs.* **3.** Pertaining to, or serving for, copulation.

copulative proposition, *Logic*, a composite proposition. — **c. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism having a copulative proposition as its conclusion.

cop'u-la-tive, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A copulative word. **2.** A person about to be married; — a nonce humorous use. *Shak.*

cop'u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to copulation; tending or serving to unite; copulative.

co-punc'tal (kō-pŭŋk'tăl), *a.* [*co-* + L. *punctum* point.] *Math.* Concurrent; meeting in a point.

cop waste. Waste consisting of cop bottoms.

cop'y (kŏp'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-IES** (-Iz). [F. *copie*, fr. L. *copia* abundance, number, LL. also, a transcript; *co-* + the root of *opes* riches. See OPULENT; cf. COPIOUS.] **1.** Copious supply of anything, as of words; abundance. *Obs.* **2.** An imitation, transcript, or reproduction of an original work; as, a *copy* of a letter, an engraving, a painting, or a statue. Copies of records or documents are variously called *examined*, *certified*, *exemplified*, and *office*, according to the manner in which they are made and authenticated.

I have not the vanity to think my *copy* equal to the original. *Denham.*

3. *Eng. Law.* **a** The transcript of the roll of the manorial court containing the entries made by the steward of the admissions of tenants to land according to custom, under the tenure thence called copyhold. See COPYHOLD. **b** A holding or estate by copyhold.

But in them nature's *copy* 's not eterne. *Shak*

4. That which is to be imitated, transcribed, or reproduced; a pattern, model, or example, esp. of penmanship; as, his virtues are an excellent *copy* for imitation.

Let him first learn to write, after a *copy*, all the letters *Holder*. You may see in *copy* letters done a great P. B of white pebbles. *R. D. Blackmore.*

5. *Print.* Manuscript or printed matter to be put in type or plates for printing. "The *copy* is at the press." *Dryden.* **6.** An individual one of a number of books, sets of books, manuscripts, engravings, or the like, reproducing the same composition or work; an individual example of a writing, print, or the like. **7.** Copyright. *Obs. or R.*

Scott might suffer the inconvenience of losing the *copy* money of his last novel. *Lockhart.*

8. A size of paper. See PAPER.

Syn. — Imitation, transcript, counterfeit. See DUPLICATE. by copy, *Eng. Law*, by copy of the memorial court roll. See COPYHOLD. — **c. of court roll.** See COURT ROLL. — **c. of verses**, a short composition in verse. *Oxf. E. D.*

cop'y (kŏp'ĭ), *v. t.*; COP'IED (-Id); COP'Y-ING. [Cf. F. *copier*, fr. LL. *copiare*. See COPY, *n.*] **1.** To make a copy or copies of; to write, print, engrave, or paint, after an original; to duplicate; reproduce; transcribe.

I like the work well; ere it be demanded
(As like enough it will), I'd have it *copied*. *Shak.*

2. To imitate; to attempt to resemble; to follow, as in manners or course of life.

We *copy* instinctively the voices of our companions, their accents, and their modes of pronunciation. *Stewart.*

cop'y (kŏp'ĭ), *v. i.* **1.** To make a copy or copies; as, he *copies* from Rembrandt; also, to imitate or mimic; as, French sportsmen *copy* after the English.

Some . . never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good things. *Dryden.*

2. To yield a duplicate or transcript; as, the letter did not *copy* well.

copy book. **1.** A book containing copies, as of accounts. **2.** A book in which copies, esp. of penmanship, are written or printed for learners to imitate.

cop'y-hold' (-hōld'), *n.* **1.** In England and Ireland, a tenure of lands, being parcel of a manor, by copy of court roll, at the will of the lord and according to the custom of the manor. Copyhold tenure grew out of tenure in villenage, which was at the will of the lord, but the lord's will is now absolutely controlled by the custom of the manor, which is said to be the "life" of the tenure. The record of the title is contained only in the copy of the manorial court roll made by the steward. The rules of descent, and the nature of the estate held and the service to be rendered, are governed by custom, and may not be changed except according to it. Conveyance is by surrender and admittance. Under the provisions of the Copyhold Act of 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 46, ss. 5-7), and previous acts, copyholds have been largely abolished. **2.** An estate held by this tenure.

cop'y-hold'er (-hōl'dĕr), *n.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* One holding land in copyhold. **2.** **a** A device for holding copy, esp. for a typesetter or typewriter. **b** *Print.* One who reads copy for a proof reader.

cop'y-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COPY, *v.*

copying ink, any ink suitable for writings of which copies by impression are to be taken. Ordinary ink becomes too insoluble for this purpose on exposure to the air, unless some glaze, such as gum or glycerin, has previously been added to it. — **c. lathe.** = BLANCHARD LATHE. — **c. paper**, thin unsized paper used for taking copies of letters, etc., in a copying press. — **c. press**, a machine for taking by pressure copies of letters, etc., written in copying ink.

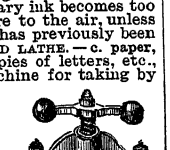

Copying Press.

cop'y-ist, *n.* A copier; transcriber; imitator; plagiarist.

cop'y-right' (-rīt'), *n.* The exclusive right to reproduce (by writing, printing, or otherwise), publish, and sell the matter and form of a literary or artistic work and often, also, to use the work in various other ways, as in dramatizing, novelizing, reading or reciting in public, etc. In the United States and in Great Britain copyright rests entirely upon statutory provisions. In the United States the Constitution (Art. 1, sec. 8) empowers Congress to "promote the progress of science and the useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." The term "writings" has been construed to include maps, charts, music, prints, engravings, drawings, paintings, and photographs, as well as books, written and printed matter, etc. The first statute was passed in 1790; the act now in force went into effect July 1st, 1909. The term of copyright is 28 years, with right of renewal for 28 years on due application with a corresponding renewal right as to existing copyrights obtained under previous statutes. See LITERARY PROPERTY. In Great Britain the first copyright law was the Act of 8 Anne, c. 19; the act now mainly governing the subject is the Copyright Act of 1842 (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45), which provides for the copyright of books for the life of the author and seven years thereafter, or a period not less than forty-two years in any event. Under this statute "book" has been construed to include "every volume, part or division of a volume, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, chart, or plan."

cop'y-right', *v. t.* To secure a copyright on.

coque (kōk), *n.* [F., prop., a shell.] A small loop or bow of ribbon used in making hats, boas, etc.

coque'li-cot' (kōk'lē-kō'), *n.* [F.] The corn poppy; also, its bright orange-scarlet color.

co-quet' (kō-kĕt'), *a.* [F.] **1.** Amorous in manner. *Obs.* **2.** Coquettish.

co-quet', *n.* [F. See COQUETTE.] **1.** A man who indulges in coquetry. *Obs. or R.* **2.** [F. *coquette*, fem. of *coquet*.] A coquette; — formerly the common spelling.

co-quet', *v. t.*; CO-QUET'TED; CO-QUET'TING. [See COQUETTE.] To treat after the manner of a coquette; to treat with a show of tenderness or regard; to flirt with. *Obs. or R.*

You are *coquetting* a maid of honor *Swift.*

co-quet', *v. i.* To trifle in love; to simulate affection or interest; to play the coquette; to deal playfully instead of seriously; to play or dally (with); as, we have *coquetted* with political crime.

Vain Hope, that dost abuse,
Coquetting with thine eyes,
And fooling him who sighs. *E. W. Ellsworth.*

co'quet-ry (kō'kĕt-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [F. *coquetterie*.] **1.** The conduct or art of a coquette; effort or action intended to attract admiration, notice, or love, for the mere gratification of vanity; trifling in love. "Little affectations of *coquetry*." *Addison.* **2.** Dallying or trifling attention or consideration, without serious espousal, as of questions, parties, etc. **3.** An attractive air or appearance, as of a coquette.

co-quette' (kō-kĕt'), *n.* Also, now rarely, **co-quet'**. [F., fr. *coquet*, *coquette*, coquettish, orig., cocklike, strutting like a cock, fr. *coq* a cock. Cf. COCK, COCKADE.] **1.** A woman who endeavors to attract men's admiration or affection for mere self-gratification, as to gratify vanity; a flirt. Sometimes, with *male*, used of a man. **2.** Any of several tropical humming birds of the genus *Lophornis*, with crested head and metallic-tinted neck feathers.

co-quet'ish (kō-kĕt'ĭsh), *a.* Having the air or nature of a coquette or coquetry; practicing or exhibiting coquetry. — **co-quet'ish-ly**, *adv.*

A pretty, *coquettish* housemaid. *Irving.*

co-quil'la nut (kō-kēl'yȧ). [Pg. *coquilho* or Sp. *coquillo*, dim. of *coco* a coconut.] The fruit or nut of one of the piassaba palms (*Attalea funifera*), of Brazil. It is three or four inches long, with a hazel-brown, very hard shell, much used, like vegetable ivory, by turners.

co-quille' (kō-kēl'; *F.* kō'kē'y'), *n.* [F.] Lit., a shell; hence: **a** A shell or shell-like dish or mold in which viands are served. **b** The expansion of the guard of a sword, dagger, etc. **c** A form of ruching used as a dress trimming or for neckwear, and named from the manner in which it is gathered or fulled.

coquille lens. An oval glass of curved surface and uniform thickness, used in spectacles.

co-quim'bite (kō-kĭm'bīt), *n.* *Min.* A hydrous ferric sulphate, $Fe_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$, occurring in white or slightly colored masses; white copperas. It is found in the province of Coquimbo, Chile.

co-qui'na (kō-kē'nȧ), *n.* [Sp., shellfish, cockle.] A soft, whitish stone, formed of broken shells and corals cemented together, found in the southern United States, and used for roadbeds and for building material.

co-qui'to (kō-kē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* **-TOS** (-tōz). Also **coquito palm.** [Sp. *coquito*, dim. of *coco* the coco palm.] A pinnate-leaved palm of Chile (*Jubæa spectabilis*) the sap of which is used in making palm honey and the edible seeds for sweetmeats. The tree is frequently cultivated in greenhouses.

cor (kôr), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Anat.* The heart. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* The brightest star in various constellations; as, *Cor* Leonis (Regulus); *Cor* Scorpii (Antares).

cor- (kŏr-). An assimilated form of COM-.

Co-ra'ci-æ (kō-rā'sĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κοραξ* crow, raven. Cf. CORACIAS.] *Zool.* A suborder of coraciform birds containing the rollers, motmots, todies, kingfishers, bee eaters, hornbills, and hoopoes.

Co-ra'ci-as (kō-rā'shĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κορακίας* a kind of daw or grackle.] *Zool.* The genus of birds consisting of the typical rollers.

Cor'a-ci'i-for'mes (kŏr'ȧ-sĭ'Ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Coracias* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* A large and heterogeneous order of arboreal nonpasserine birds nearly equivalent to the old group Picariæ, and including the rollers, owls, nightjars, swifts, humming birds, kingfishers, hornbills, colies, trogons, toucans, woodpeckers, and allied forms. — **cor'a-ci'i-form** (-sĭ'Ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

cor'a-cle (kŏr'ȧ-k'l), *n.* [W. *corwgl*, *cwrwgl*, fr. *corwg*, *cwrwg*, any round body or vessel, the trunk of the body, carcass.] A small boat made by covering a wicker frame with hide, leather, oilcloth, or the like. It was used by the ancient Britons, and is still used in Wales and Ireland.

Coracles.

cor'a-co- (kŏr'ȧ-kō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the coracoid bone* or *process*; as in cor'a-co-a-cro'mi-al (*-a*-krō'mĭ-ăl), *a.* Connecting the coracoid and acromial processes; — designating esp. a certain ligament protecting the shoulder joint. — cor'a-co-bra'chi-al (-brā'kĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to the coracoid and the brachium, or to the coracobrachialis. — *n.* The coracobrachialis. — cor'a-co-cla-vic'u-lar (-klȧ-vĭk'ū-lar), *a.* *Anat.* Connecting the coracoid and clavicle; — designating esp. a certain ligament formed of two fascículi, called the *conoid* and *trapezoid* ligaments. — cor'a-co-cos'tal (-kŏs'tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Costocoracoid. *Rare.* — cor'a-co-hu'mer-al (-hū'mĕr-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Connecting the coracoid and humerus; — designating esp a broad ligamentous band which strengthens the upper part of the capsular ligament of the shoulder joint. — cor'a-co-man-dib'u-lar (-măn-dĭb'ū-lar), *a.* *Zool.* Pertaining to or extending between the coracoid and mandible. — cor'a-co-pec'to-ral (-pĕk'tō-răl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to or connecting the coracoid and the walls of the chest; — applied to the pectoralis minor muscle. — cor'a-co-scap'u-lar (-skăp'ū-lar), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or formed of the coracoid and scapular. — *n.* A bone or cartilage so formed.

cor'a-co-brach'i-a'lis (-brāk'Ĭ-ā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle extending between the coracoid process and the middle of the shaft of the humerus.

cor'a-coid (kŏr'ȧ-koid), *a.* [Gr. *κορακοειδής*; *κόραξ* crow + *εἶδος* form; — from some fancied resemblance of the human coracoid process to a crow's beak.] *Anat. & Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to, a process or cartilage bone of the shoulder girdle of many vertebrates which extends from the scapula to or toward the sternum. In most orders of reptiles, and in the birds and monotremes, it is a well-developed bone, but in the other mammals, including man, it is rudimentary and represented by the coracoid process (see below) of the scapula. It is present in most amphibians, and in fishes various bones, esp. the hypocoracoid, have been believed to represent coracoids.

coracoid fontanel, *or* **c. foramen**, *Zoöl.*, in many amphibians, an opening or space in the pectoral arch bounded by the coracoid behind and the precoracoid or clavicle in front. — **c. ligament**, *Anat.*, the transverse ligament of the scapula which bridges over the suprascapular notch. — **c. process**, *Anat.*, the rudimentary coracoid bone of most mammals, ankylosed with and forming a process of the scapula. In man it extends upward and inward from the neck of the scapula, then curves forward and finally outward.

cor'a-coid, *n.* The coracoid bone or process.

cor'a-co-morph' (kŏr'ȧ-kō-môrf'), *n.* One of the Coracomorphæ.

Cor'a-co-mor'phæ (-kō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *κόραξ*, *-ακος*, crow + *μορφή* form.] *Zoöl.* In Huxley's classification, a group of birds including the rollers, hoopoes, hornbills, kingfishers, bee eaters, motmots, todies, and many others. It is practically equivalent to the order Coraciiformes.

cor'a-cor (kŏr'ȧ-kôr), *n.* Var. of CURRACH, a coracle.

Cor'a-ci'i-dæ (kŏr'ȧ-sĭ'Ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CORACIAS.] *Zool.* A family of Old World coraciiform birds, consisting chiefly of the rollers (which see).

cor'a-cine (kŏr'ȧ-sĭn; *-sīn*), *n.* [L. *coracinus*, Gr. *κορακῖνος*, fr. *κόραξ*, *-ακος*, crow; — from its black color.] A perchlike fish of the Nile, of doubtful identity.

cor'a-cler (kŏr'ȧ-klēr), *n.* A user of a coracle.

cor'a-coi'dal, *a.* Coracoid.

cor'a-lar (kŏr'ū-lar), *a.* Of, pert. to, or constituting, a corolla.

cor'u-la-tiv. Copulative *R. Sp.*

cor'u-la-tive-ly, *adv.* of COPULATIVE. See -LY.

co-pur'chas-er, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

co'pus, *n.* A hot drink of beer, wine, and spices served in a loving cup (*Brewer*). *Univ. Slang, Eng.*

cop'web'. Obs. or dial. var. of COBWEB.

cop'y (kŏp'Ĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of COPPY, a stool. [PICE.]

cop'y. Dial. Eng. var. of COPPICE; correspondence; correspondent; correspondng, corrupted; corruption.

co'ra (kō'rȧ), *n.* A gazelle (*Gazella arabica*), found from Persia to North Africa.

Co'ra (kō'rȧ), *n.* [L. See KORE.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. Cf. CORINNA. **2.** *pl.* CORÆ (-rē). = KORE.

Co'ra (kō'ra), *n.* An Indian of an agricultural tribe of Nahuatlan stock in northern Mexico.

corage, *n.* *Law.* A misreading of CORNAGE, occurring in Cowel.

cor'ach. Var. of CURRACH, a coracle.

cor'al (kŏr'ăl), *n.* [OF. *coral*, *corail*, F. *corail*, fr. L. *corallium*, fr. Gr. *κοράλλιον*, *κοράλλιος*, *κοράλλη*, *κοράλλιον*, coral, perh. fr. Heb. *gōrāl* a pebble.] **1.** The hard, stony, or horny skeleton of various species of coelenterates, esp. of the class Anthozoa, and of the order Gorgonacea. Coral is usually white, red, or pink, but sometimes black, blue, or yellow. It is used for ornaments, and in medicine as an antacid. **2.** A piece of coral. **3.** A coral reef or island. **4.** *Zoöl.* **a** A coral polyp. **b** The roe of a lobster, crab, or other crustacean, which is bright red when cooked. **5.** *Her.* A tincture, red, in the blazoning of precious stones. **6.** A child's plaything, usually of coral, bells, and bauble, given to cut the gums in teething. **7.** *Print.* A thin piece of metal placed between the lines of type to increase the leading.

coral bead. **1.** A bead made of coral. **2.** *Bot.* The scarlet seed of the jequirity.

coral berry. **1.** *Bot.* The scarlet fruit of the coral plant. **2.** The coral plant.

coral bush. *Bot.* A shrub (*Jatropha multifida*) of the West Indies, with coral-red flowers.

coral fern. *Bot.* A fern (*Gymnogramma calomelanos*) with coral-red stipes.

coral fish. Any fish living among coral reefs, esp. one of the brightly colored species.

coral flower. *Bot.* A saxifragaceous herb (*Heuchera sanguinea*) with coral-red flowers.

coral fungus. *Bot.* Any fungus of the genus *Clavaria*, having a coral-like form.

coral gall. *Bot.* A coral-like gall on the leaves of the scrub oak, caused by a gall wasp (*Cynips conglomerata*).

coral honeysuckle. *Bot.* A climbing honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*) with coral-red flowers.

coral insect. Any coral polyp.

coral island. An island formed of coral.

coral plant. *Bot.* A plant (*Jatropha multifida*) of the West Indies, with coral-red flowers.

coral reef. A reef formed of coral.

coral root. *Bot.* Any orchid of the genus *Corallorhiza*, having a coral-like rootstock.

coral snake. Any of various venomous snakes of the genus *Elaps* and allied genera, having the body ringed with red, black, and yellow.

coral tree. *Bot.* Any tree of the genus *Erythrina*, having coral-red flowers.

coral wood. *Bot.* A tree (*Adenanthera pavonina*) of India, with coral-red seeds.

cor'al (kŏr'ăl), *v. t.* To cover with coral.

cor'al-ine (kŏr'ăl-ĭn; *-īn*), *a.* [L. *corallinus*.] Of, pert. to, or like, coral.

cor'al-ine, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Any of various calcareous seaweeds of the genus *Corallina* and allied genera. **2.** *Chem.* A red dye made by heating phenol and phthalic anhydride with sulphuric acid.

cor'al-ite (kŏr'ăl-īt), *n.* [Coral + *-ite*.] *Zoöl.* The cup-shaped calcareous corallum of a single coral polyp.

cor'al-lif'er-ous (kŏr'ăl-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Coral + *-ferous*.] Containing coral.

cor'al-lif'er-ous, *a.* [L. *corallifer*; *corallium* coral + *ferre* to bear.] Coral-bearing.

cor'al-lig'e-nous (kŏr'ăl-ĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [Coral + *-genous*.] Coral-producing.

cor'al-lin (kŏr'ăl-ĭn), *n.* [Coral + *-in*.] *Chem.* A red dye made by heating phenol and phthalic anhydride with sulphuric acid.

cor'al-line (kŏr'ăl-ĭn; *-īn*), *a.* [L. *corallinus*.] Of, pert. to, or like, coral.

cor'al-line, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Any of various calcareous seaweeds of the genus *Corallina* and allied genera. **2.** *Chem.* A red dye made by heating phenol and phthalic anhydride with sulphuric acid.

**cor'al-l

tion, a group of ægithognathous birds equivalent to Passeres. — **cor'a-co-mor'phic** (kŏr'ă-kō-môr'fĭk), *a.*

co'rah (kō'rä), *a.* [Hind. *kōrā* virgin, plain.] Plain; undyed; — applied to Indian silk. — *n.* Corah silk.

cor'al (kŏr'ăl), *n.* [OF. *coral*, F. *corail*, L. *corallum*, *coralium*, fr. Gr. *κοράλλιον*.] **1.** The calcareous or hornlike skeleton of various Actinozoa and a few Hydrozoa (the millepores); also, the entire animal which produces this skeleton. The corals are mostly compound animals the individual polyps of which arise by budding; and the colony in many cases has a branching, treelike form. The red coral (*Corallium nobile*) of the Mediterranean, used for jewelry and ornaments, is the internal calcareous skeleton of one of the group Alcyonaria, but the large stony corals which make up the coral reefs of tropical seas belong chiefly to the Madreporaria, though some are millepores. (See MILLEPORE.) The fan corals, sea-pens, etc., which have an internal hornlike skeleton, belong to the order Gorgonacea. The polyps of corals are sometimes quite erroneously called *insects*, to which they do not bear the slightest resemblance. Except in their small size, and power of budding and secreting a hard skeleton, they resemble sea anemones.

End of a Branch of Red Coral (*Corallium nobile*) with expanded polyps. *a* Section of Cœnenchyma; *b* Longitudinal Ducts; *c* Axis.

2. The ovaries of a lobster; — so called from their color when cooked

3. A piece of coral or some similar material, usually fitted with small bells and other appurtenances, given to infants as a plaything or to bite on when cutting their teeth.

cor'al, *a.* Having a red color, like coral.

coral bean. **a** A small fabaceous tree (*Sophora secundiflora*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico; also, its highly narcotic red seeds, used by the Indians in preparing an intoxicating drink. Called also *frijolillo.* **b** A West Indian tree of the same family (*Erythrina corallodendron*), or its ornamental seed.

cor'al-bells', *n.* A saxifragaceous herb (*Heuchera sanguinea*) of the western United States, cultivated for its feathery spikes of small red flowers.

cor'al-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n ; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). An American caprifoliaceous dwarf shrub (*Symphoricarpos symphoricarpos*) bearing clusters of small white flowers succeeded by red berries; — called also *buckbush* and *Indian currant.*

coral bush. An Australian fabaceous shrub (*Templetonia retusa*), with brilliant scarlet flowers. It is frequently cultivated in European greenhouses.

coral fish. Any of numerous bright-colored fishes, as those of the families Chætodontidæ and Pomacentridæ, etc., which live among reef corals.

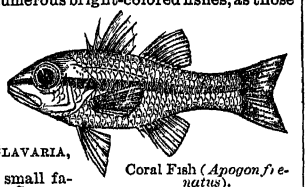
Coral Fish (*Apogon fasciatus*).

coral fungus. Any basidiomycetous fungus of the family Clavariaceæ. They grow in coral-like masses. See CLAVARIA, CLAVARIACEÆ.

cor'al-gem', *n.* A small fabaceous bush of the Canary Islands (*Lotus berthelotii*) cultivated for its scarlet flowers.

cor'al-la'ceous (kŏr'ăl-lā'shŭs), *a.* Of or like coral.

Co-ral'li-an (kō-răl'ĭ-ăn), *a. Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the Middle Oolite (of the Jurassic period). See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The Corallian formation is a limestone composed largely of coral and often called *coral-rag.* — **Co-ral'li-an,** *n.*

cor'al-lif'er-ous (kŏr'ă-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *corallum* coral + *-ferous.*] Containing or producing coral.

Cor'al-lig'e-na (-lĭj'ẽ-na), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *corallum* coral + root of *gignere* to produce.] *Zoöl.* A group nearly or exactly equivalent to Actinozoa in its modern sense, consisting of the corals and their allies.

cor'al-lig'e-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Producing coral.

cor'al-lin (kŏr'ă-lĭn), *n.* [In allusion to the color of red corallin, fr. L. *corallum* coral.] **a** A poisonous yellow dyestuff prepared by heating phenol with sulphuric and oxalic acids. It is a derivative of rosolic acid. **b** A red dyestuff obtained by the action of ammonia on yellow corallin; — called also *pæonin.*

Cor'al-li'na (-lī'nă), *n.* [NL. See CORALLINE, *a.*] *Bot.* A genus of algæ, typifying the family Corallinaceæ.

Cor'al-li-na'ce-æ (-lĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. CORALLINA.] *Bot.* A peculiar family of red algæ (*Rhodophyceæ*), distinguished from all other marine forms by their calcareous habit. There are 9 genera and about 150 species, exhibiting a wide range of shape and coloring. The thallus is usually soft at first, but soon becomes hard and brittle from the deposition of calcium carbonate. — **cor'al-li-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cor'al-line (kŏr'ă-lĭn; -lĭn), *a.* [Cf. L. *corallinus* coral-red.] **1.** Composed of coral or corallines; as, *coralline* limestone; also, having the color of red coral: coral-red.

2. *Bot.* Belonging to or resembling the genus *Corallina* or the family Corallinaceæ.

cor'al-line (kŏr'ă-lĭn; -lĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *coralline.*] **1.** *Bot.* A calcareous alga or seaweed of the family Corallinaceæ.

2. *Zoöl.* Any coral-like animal; applied more particularly to the polyzoans and some of the hydroids that form delicate, somewhat coral-like growths.

3. *Dyeing.* = CORALLIN.

Coralline zone. *Zoöl.* That zone of the sea depths, extending from about twenty to fifty fathoms, in which corallines, or Polyzoa, most abound.

cor'al-lite (-līt), *n.* [L. *corallum* coral.] **a** *Paleon* A fossil coral. *Obs.* **b** *Zoöl.* That part of the skeleton of a coral formed by a single polyp.

cor'al-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Containing, or consisting of, coral.

cor'al-loid (kŏr'ă-loid), *a.* [L. *corallum* coral + *-oid.*] Having the form or appearance of coral; branching like coral; as, a *coralloid* root.

Coralloid Roots.

Cor'al-lo-rhi'za (-lō-rī'zä), *n.* [NL.; L. *corallum* (cf. Gr. *κοράλλιον*) coral + Gr. *ῥίζα* root.] *Bot.* A genus of leafless root-parasitic or saprophytic orchids, of wide distribution in temperate regions. They send up yellow or white stems from large bunches of coralloid roots. The small racemose flowers are purplish or yellowish, with an entire or lobed lip.

co-ral'lum (kō-răl'ŭm), *n. ; pl.* -LA (-ä). [L.] *Zoöl.* The entire skeleton of a compound coral, consisting of corallites.

coral pea. Any Australian plant of the genus *Kennedya* having scarlet flowers, esp. *K. prostrata.* See KENNEDYA.

coral plant. **1.** A plantlike coral. *Obs.*

2. A much-cultivated East Indian euphorbiaceous plant (*Jatropha multifida*), with showy scarlet flowers and deeply incised leaves.

cor'al-red', *a.* Of the color of red coral.

coral reef. *Phys. Geog.* A reef, often of great extent, made up chiefly of fragments of corals, coral sands, and the solid limestone resulting from their consolidation. It is called a **fringing reef** when it borders the land, and a **barrier reef** when separated from the shore by a broad belt of water. See also ATOLL.

cor'al-root' (kŏr'ăl-rōōt'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Corallorhiza.*

coral snake. Any of various small American venomous snakes of the genus *Elaps*, handsomely marked with red and black; esp., the South American and West Indian *E. corallinus*, and *E. fulvius* of the southern United States. Certain nonpoisonous snakes of similar colors are also called coral snakes, as *Ilysia scytale* of tropical America.

coral tree. Any of several scarlet-flowered fabaceous trees of the genus *Erythrina*, esp. *E. indica* of the East Indies, *E. corallodendron* of the West Indies, and the batswing coral. They have slender pods and coral-red seeds.

cor'al-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A common European kind of toothwort (*Dentaria bulbifera*), with a knotted white rootstock. **b** = CORALROOT.

cor'ban (kôr'băn), *n.* [Heb. *qorbān*, akin to Ar. *qurbān* an offering.] **1.** *Jewish Antiq.* An offering devoted to God, and therefore not to be appropriated to any other use. For misuse of this dedication, see Mark vii. 11–13 (*R. V.*).

2. The Temple treasury at Jerusalem, wherein money given for the poor was kept; hence, *Obs.*, a church treasury where such offerings were deposited.

cor'bell (kôr'bĕl), *n.* [F. *corbeille*, fr. L. *corbicula* a little basket, dim. of *corbis* basket. Cf. CORF, CORVETTE.] **1.** *Fort.* A kind of small gabion. *Obs.*

2. *Arch.* A sculptured basket of flowers, fruit, etc.

cor'bel (kôr'bĕl), *n.* [OF. *corbel*, F. *corbeau*, prop., raven, dim. of OF *corp*, L. *corvus*, raven.] **1.** A raven. *Obs.*

2. *Arch.* **a** A projection from the face of a wall, supporting a superincumbent weight. A common form of corbel is a single stone or timber set in and projecting from a wall, or a projection consisting of courses of stones or bricks, each projecting slightly beyond the next below it. **b** A short timber placed lengthwise under a girder to afford a bearing, as on the cap of a trestle. **c** Erron. for CORBEIL, 2.

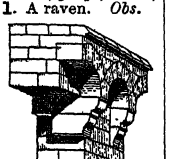
Corbels.

cor'bel, *v. t. ;* -BELED (-bĕld) or -BELLED; -BEL-ING or -BEL-LING. To furnish with a corbel or corbels; to support by a corbel; to make in the form of a corbel. **to corbel out** *or* **off,** to furnish with or as with a corbel of courses, each projecting beyond the one next below it, also, intransitively, to project on or as on corbels.

corbel arch. A span (not an arch in the technical specific sense) of masonry constructed by advancing successive courses until the top ones can be joined by a capstone, used esp. in primitive or barbaric architecture, as of the Mayas of ancient Mexico. See ARCH, *Illust.* (1).

cor'bel-ing, cor'bel-ling, *n.* Corbel work or the construction of corbels; a series of corbels or piece of continuous corbeled masonry, sometimes of decorative purpose, as in the stalactite ornament of the Moslems.

corbel table. *Arch.* A projecting course, as of masonry, resting on a horizontal row of corbels.

cor-bic'u-la (kôr-bĭk'ū-la), *n. ; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a small basket, dim. of *corbis* basket.] *Zoöl.* The pollen plate (which see) or pollen basket of a bee.

cor'bie, *or* **cor'by** (kôr'bĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). Also **corbie crow.** [See CORBEL.] **1.** A raven or carrion crow. *Scot.*

2. *Her.* A raven, crow, or chough, used as a charge.

cor'bie-step' (-stĕp'), *n. Arch.* One of the steps in which a gable wall is often finished in place of a continuous slope; — called also *crowstep.*

Gable with Corbiesteps.

Cor'cho-rus (kôr'kō-rŭs), *n.* [L., a kind of pulse, fr. Gr. *κόρχορος* a wild plant of bitter taste.] **1.** *Bot.* A widely distributed genus of tropical tiliaceous herbs or undershrubs bearing ample leaves, and yellow flowers in cymose umbels. They are usually regarded as weeds, but two East Indian species yield the valuable jute fiber, and are cultivated in all tropical countries See JUTE.

2. [*l. c.*] The Japanese rose (*Kerria japonica*). See under JAPANESE.

cord (kôrd), *n.* [F. *corde*, L. *chorda* catgut, chord, cord, fr. Gr. *χορδή* ; cf. L. *haruspex* soothsayer (inspector of entrails), Icel. *gorn*, pl. *garnir*, gut, and E. *yarn.* Cf. CHORD, YARN.] **1.** A string, or small rope, of several strands twisted or woven together; also, such string as a material.

2. A rope used for hanging; the hangman's rope.

> O, the charity of a penny *cord.* *Shak.*

3. A structure likened to a cord, esp. a tendon or a nerve. See under SPERMATIC, SPINAL, UMBILICAL, VOCAL.

4. A cubic measure used esp. for wood cut for fuel, originally measured with a cord or line. It is now legally in the United States a pile 8 ft. by 4 ft. by 4 ft. (equivalent to 128 cu. ft. or 3.623 cu. m.), and the same measure is the common one in British usage, though it varies in different counties in England. A former legal measure for the cord was a pile measuring 14 ft. by 3 ft. by 3 ft. (126 cu. ft.).

5. A cordlike rib on the surface of a textile fabric; also, a ribbed fabric, esp. corduroy, in *pl.*, trousers or breeches of corduroy.

6. *Weaving.* **a** Any of various strings for communicating motion in a pattern-weaving or a Jacquard loom. **b** A space on a design paper representing a warp thread.

7. Any moral influence by which persons are caught, held, or drawn, as if by a cord; an enticement; an allurement; as, the *cords* of the wicked; the *cords* of sin.

> The wounding *cords* that bind and strain
> The heart until it bleeds. *Tennyson.*

cord, *v. t. ;* CORD'ED; CORD'ING. **1.** To furnish, bind, fasten, or connect with a cord or cords; to ornament or finish with a cord or cords, as a garment.

2. To arrange or pile up (wood, etc) in cords.

3. To connect the treadles of (a loom) by cords with the leaves of the heddles so as to produce the pattern.

cord, *v. i.* To unite or felt into long cordlike strands or curls, as the hair of poodles.

cord'age (kôr'dĭj), *n.* [F. *cordage.* See CORD.] **1.** Ropes or cords, collectively; esp., the ropes in the rigging of a ship.

2. The number of cords, as of wood, on a given area.

cordage tree. A malvaceous tree of Tasmania (*Plagianthus pulchellus*), the bark of which was formerly used for tying fence posts, rafters, etc.

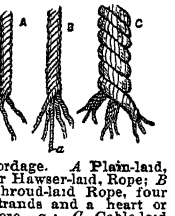
Cordage. *A* Plain-laid, or Hawser-laid, Rope; *B* Shroud-laid Rope, four strands and a heart or core, *a*; *C* Cable-laid Rope, three plain-laid ropes laid together with a left-handed twist.

Cor'da-i-ta'ce-æ (kôr'dă-ĭ-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CORDAITES.] *Paleobot.* A family of Paleozoic plants, chiefly trees, intermediate in structure between the Cycadales and the Pinales. *Cordaites* is the type and principal genus. — **cor'da-i-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cor'da-i'tes (-ĭ'tēz), *n.* [NL., after A. J. *Corda*, Austrian botanist.] *Paleobot.* A genus of Paleozoic plants, consisting chiefly of large trees with straight slender stems and broad longitudinally veined leaves. Flowers and fruits also occur in the coal measures. It is regarded as the ancestral form from which the Ginkgoales have descended, represented in the Mesozoic by the genus *Jeanpaulia* and in later ages and living flora by the genus *Ginkgo.* — **cor'da-i-te'an** (-tē'ăn), *a.*

Cordate Leaf.

cor'date (kôr'dāt), *a.* [L. *cordatus* wise, prudent, fr. *cor, cordis*, heart.] **1.** Sagacious; also, cordial. *Obs. & R.*

2. Heart-shaped; as, a *cordate* shell.

co-rad'i-cal, *n.* See CO-, 3 a.

co-rad'i-cate, *a.* [See CO-; RADICATE.] *Philol.* Having the same root; as, "two" and "dual," "cook" and "pepsin," "four" and "quart," are *co-radicate.*

corage, † COURAGE.

co-rag'gio, co-ra'gio (kō-rä'jō), *interj.* [It *coraggio.*] Courage.

Co'rah, *n.* In Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," Titus Oates of the Popish plot;—alluding to *Koʻah* who rose up against Moses.

Co'rah-ism (kō'rä-ĭz'm), *n.* The practices of Korah (*Num.* xvi); a spirit of sedition. *Obs. & R.*

co'ra humming bird. [Peruvian *coa.*] A South American humming bird (*Thaumastura cora*), having two of the tail feathers very long in the male.

co-raise', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.

cor'al, *v. t.* To make coral-red.

cor'al-and-pearl', *n.* The red baneberry. *Local, U. S.*

coral bead. A jequirity bean.

cor'aled, cor'alled (kŏr'ăld), *a.* Adorned or covered with coral.

cor'al-er, cor'al-ler, *n.* A coral fisher. *Obs.*

coral evergreen The common ground pine. [FERN.]

cor'al-fern', *n.* = PARASOL.

cor'al-flow'er, *n* = CORAL PEA.

cor-al'ic Var. of CORALLIC.

coral insect. See CORAL.

cor'al-ist, *n.* A maker of, or dealer in, coral ornaments.

co-ral'la, *n., pl.* of CORALLUM.

cor'al-let (kŏr'ăl-lĕt), *n.* = CORALLITE b. [laceous.]

cor-al'lic (kŏr-ăl'ĭk), *a.* Coral- + root of *gignere* to produce.] *Zoöl.* Inhabiting coral reefs.

cor-al'li-form (kŏr-ăl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling coral.

cor'al-lig'er-ous (kŏr'ă-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a* [L. *corallum* coral + *-gerous.*] Coralliferous.

cor'al-loid'dal, *a.* Coralloid.

cor'al-rag', *n.* See CORALLIAN.

coral stitch. See STITCH.

coral sumac *or* **sumach.** The poisonwood (*Rhus metopium*).

co'ram (kō'răm), *n.* Obs. corruption of QUORUM. *Shak.*

‖ co'ram, *prep.* [L.] Before; in the presence of.

‖ co'ram ip'so re'ge *or* **re'ge ip'so.** [L.] *Eng. Law.* Before the king himself; — formerly said of proceedings in the Court of King's Bench.

‖ co'ram ju'di-ce [L.] *Law.* Before a judge (having jurisdiction).

‖ co'ram no'bis. [L.] *Eng. Law.* Before us (the sovereign), that is, in the Court of King's Bench (cf. CORAM IPSO REGE); — applied to writs of error for the review in the King's Bench of its own judgments.

‖ co'ram non ju'di-ce. [L.] *Law.* Before a judge not competent, or without jurisdiction.

‖ co'ram pa'ri-bus (pā'rĭ-bŭs). [L.] *Law* Before one's peers

‖ co'ram po'pu-lo (pŏp'ū-lō). [L.] Publicly; in public

‖ co'ram re'ge. Before the king. coran. † CURRANT.

Co-ran'. Var. of KORAN.

cor'a-nach (kŏr'ă-năk). Var. of CORONACH.

co-rance'. † CRANTS.

corance. Obs. pl. of CURRANT.

‖ cor' an'glais' (kôr' an'glĕ'). [F.] *Music.* a = ENGLISH HORN. b An organ stop of similar tone.

cor'a-nich (kŏr'ă-nĭk). Obs. or Scot. var. of CORONACH.

corant. † COURANT, CURRANT, CURRENT

co-ran' Var of COURANTE.

co-ran'to. † COURANT.

co-ran'to, *n.* = COURANTE, a dance. [ROZO.]

co-ra'zo (kō-rä'sō). Var. of CO-

‖ co'ra-zon' (kō'ra-sōn'; 268), *n.* [Sp., heart.] The custard apple of the West Indies.

corb (kôrb). Var. of CORF; obs. var. of CURB. [KURBASH.

cor'bage (kôr'bĭj) Var. of

cor-ba'na (kôr-bā'nä), *n.* [LL.] = CORBAN, 2.

corbe. † COARB, CURB.

Cor'be (kôr'bē). *Bib.*

corbe, *a.* [OF *corbe*, fr. L. *curvus.*] Curved. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

corbe, *n.* Short for CORBEL

‖ corbeau' (kôr'bō'), *n* [F., raven.] A dark green color, approaching black.

‖ corbeille' (*F.* kôr'bĕ'y'), *n.* [F.] = CORBEIL.

corbeling, *or* **corbelling, piece.** = CORBEL, 2 b.

cor'bell. Var. of CORBEL.

corbet. † CURVET

corbet, *n.* [Cf. OF. *corbet* raven, and E. *corbel.*] A corbel. *Obs.*

corbial. † CORBEL.

cor-bic'u-late (kôr-bĭk'ū-lāt), *a. Zoöl.* a Resembling a little basket. b Having corbiculæ.

cor-bic'u-lum (-lŭm), *n. ; pl.* -LA (-lä). [NL.] *Zoöl.* = CORBICULA.

corbie gable. A gable having corbiesteps.

corbie messenger. One who is long upon his errand, or who, like the raven sent from the Ark, returns not again. *Scot.*

cor'bil. † CORBEL.

corbin. *n.* [OF.] A raven. *Obs.*

‖ cor'bleu' (kôr'blû'), *interj.* [Corruption of *corps dieu*, i. e., *corps de dieu.*] God's body; — a French oath.

cor-bo'na (kôr-bō'nä). [LL.] Var. of CORBAN.

cor'bu-la (kôr'bū-lä), *n. ; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *corbis* basket.] *Zoöl.* A protective receptacle inclosing the gonangia of some plumularian hydroids.

corbun. † CORBIN.

cor'by. Var. of CORBIE. *Scot.*

Cor'da'ro-li (kôr kär'ō-lī). [LL., lit., Charles's heart.] *Astron.* Alpha (*α*) Canum Venaticorum. See STAR.

cor'cass (kôr'kăs), *n.* [Ir. *corcach.*] In Ireland, a marsh along the bank of a river.

corce. † CORSE, *n* & *v.*

corchat. † CROTCHET.

cor'cle (kôr'k'l), *n.* [L *corculum*, dim of *cor* heart] *Bot.* An embryo or germ. *Obs.*

cor-cop'a-li (kôr-kŏp'ă-lĭ), *n.* The fruit of an East Indian cluster-flowered tree (*Garcinia indica*). See COCUM. *Indra.* [CORCLE.

cor'cule (kôr'kūl). Var. of CORD. † CHORD.

cord. Short for ACCORD

Cord. *Abbr.* Cordelia. [*Obs.*]

cor-daille', *n.* (OF.) Cordage.

Cor'da-i-ta'les (kôr'dĭ-tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleobot.* An order of gymnospermous Paleozoic plants, consisting chiefly of the Cordaitaceæ.

cord'al, *n.* [OF *cordal, cordail*, cord.] The string of a mantle or state robe, woven of gold and silk thread. *Obs.*

cord'ant, *a.* Aphetic for ACCORDANT.

cor'date-ly, *adv.* of CORDATE.

cor'dax (kôr'dăks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *κόρδαξ.*] In old Greek comedy, a chorus dance of an indecent kind.

corde. † ACCORD, CORD.

cord'ed (kôr'dĕd ; -dĭd ; 7,151), *a.* **1.** Bound, fastened, or wound about, with cords.
2. Made of, having, or provided with, cords, or cordlike ridges; in form of cords. "A *corded* ladder." *Shak.*
3. Striped or ribbed with cords or cordlike lines ; twilled ; as, a *corded* cloth.
4. Piled or arranged in cords.
5. Having the hair felted into long wavy cordlike strands or curls, as the German poodle.

cord'ed-up', *a. Veter.* Characterized by excessive contraction of the muscles of the back, causing an arching of the spinal column. It is chiefly seen in cows during œstrus.

Cor-de'li-a (kôr-dē'lĭ-ȧ ; -dēl'yȧ), *n.* [LL. *Cordeilla ;* cf. OW. *Creiddylad*] **1.** Fem. prop. name. L. id. ; F. *Cordélie* (kôr'dā'lē'); G. *Cordelia* (kôr-dā'lē-ä), *Cordula* (kôr-dōō'lä).
2. In Shakespeare's "King Lear," the youngest of Lear's three daughters. See LEAR.

Cor'de-lier' (kôr'dĕ-lēr'), *n.* [F., fr. *cordelle* small cord, dim. fr. *corde* string, rope. See CORD.] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* A Franciscan ; — so called from the girdle of knotted cord.
2. *F. Hist.* A member of a French political club of the time of the first Revolution, to which Danton and Marat belonged. It met in an old Cordelier convent in Paris.
3. [*l. c.*] *Rope Laying.* The first form of rope-making machine that used an epicyclic train to rotate the bobbins contrary to the direction of twisting, so as to prevent untwisting of the strands.

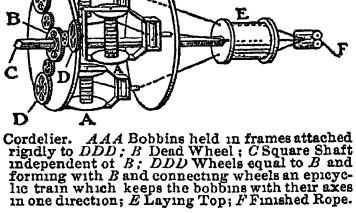

Cordelier. *AAA* Bobbins held in frames attached rigidly to *DDD* ; *B* Dead Wheel ; *C* Square Shaft independent of *B* ; *DDD* Wheels equal to *B* and forming with *B* and connecting wheels an epicyclic train which keeps the bobbins with their axes in one direction; *E* Laying Top; *F* Finished Rope.

cord'er (kôr'dĕr), *n.* One that applies a cord ; specif., a sewing-machine attachment for laying a cord which is to be sewed between the folds of a fabric.

cord glottis. *Phon.* That part of the glottis lying between the vocal cords proper, as distinguished from the part between the adjusting cartilages, called *cartilage* (or *whisper*) *glottis ;* the voice glottis. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 19.

cor'di- (kôr'dĭ-). A prefix formerly often used (as in cordialgy, cardialgy ; cordiology, cardiology, etc.), having its origin in an assimilation of *cardi-* to L. *cor, cordis,* identical in meaning with, and more familiar than, Gr. *καρδία,* heart. *Obs.*

Cor'di-a (kôr'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after E. & V. *Cordus,* German botanists.] *Bot.* A large genus of boraginaceous shrubs and trees, natives of the warmer parts of both hemispheres and characterized chiefly by the entire ovary. *C. myxa* of tropical Asia, *C. cylindrostachya,* and several American species yield useful fiber. The drupaceous fruit of many species is edible. The genus includes a number of ornamental trees, esp. in the West Indies, where some afford valuable timber.

cor'dial (kôr'jăl ; kôrd'yăl), *a.* [LL. *cordialis,* fr. L. *cor* heart : cf. F. *cordial.* See HEART.] **1.** Of, belonging to, or proceeding from, the heart, esp. as the seat of life or of feeling, affection, etc. ; vital ; internal. *Obs. or R.*

A rib with *cordial* spirits warm. *Milton.*

2. Tending to revive, cheer, or invigorate ; giving strength or spirits, as a medicine or drink.

Behold this *cordial* julep here
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds. *Milton.*

3. Hearty, characterized by a sincere and warm friendliness ; sincerely or deeply felt ; — often implying a robust or vigorous emotion ; as, a *cordial* hatred of politics.

He . . . with looks of *cordial* love
Hung over her enamored. *Milton.*

Syn. — Sincere, real, unfeigned ; warm, ardent, zealous, vigorous. — CORDIAL, HEARTY. CORDIAL implies warmth and sincerity of feelings and manner ; HEARTY adds the suggestion of honesty and simplicity, frequently, also, of vigor or energy ; as, a *cordial* invitation, a *cordial* greeting, a *hearty* welcome, a *hearty* shake of the hand. See AMICABLE, HONEST.

cor'dial, *n.* **1.** Any invigorating and stimulating preparation, as a medicine, food, or drink; as, a peppermint *cordial.*
2. *Com.* Aromatized and sweetened spirit, used as a beverage ; a liqueur.
3. Anything that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

Charms to my sight, and *cordials* to my mind. *Dryden.*

cor-dial'i-ty (kôr-jăl'ĭ-tĭ ; kôr'dĭ-ăl'ĭ-), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *cordialitas :* cf. F. *cordialité.*] **1.** Relation to the heart. *Obs.*
2. Cordial quality ; sincere affection and kindness ; warmth of regard ; heartiness. *Motley.*

cor'dial-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a cordial manner ; with sincere good will ; as, *cordially* yours ; heartily or emphatically ; as, to dislike *cordially.*

Of those offenses which their own society *cordially* condemns, Frenchmen commit as few . . . as any other people *W. C. Brownell.*

2. As a cordial or liqueur. *Obs.*

cor'di-form (kôr'dĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cor, cordis,* heart + *-form.*] Heart-shaped. — **cordiform tendon,** *Anat.,* the central aponeurotic portion of the diaphragm.

cor'dil-le'ra (kôr'dĭl-yā'rä ; kôr-dĭl'ĕr-ä), *n.* [Sp., fr. OSp. *cordilla, cordiella,* dim. of *cuerda* a rope, string. See CORD.] A mountain range or system, orig. one of the Andes ; sometimes, the main mountain axis of a continent. Thus, the western *cordilleras* of North America (also called simply the *Cordilleras*) includes the Rocky Mountains, Sierra Nevada, Coast and Cascade ranges. — **cor'dill-le'ran** (-răn), *a.*

cord'ing (kôr'dĭng), *n.* **1.** The action of one that cords.
2. Cords collectively ; cordage ; corded work.

cord'ite (kôr'dīt), *n.* [From CORD, *n.*] *Mil.* A smokeless powder composed of nitroglycerin, guncotton, and mineral jelly, and used by the British army and in other services. In making it the ingredients are mixed into a paste with the addition of acetone and pressed out into cords (of various diameters) resembling brown twine, which are dried and cut to length. A variety containing less nitroglycerin than the original is known as cordite M. D.

cord'leaf' (kôrd'lēf'), *n.* [*cord* + *leaf.*] Any plant of the family Restionaceæ, esp. of the genus *Restio ;* — so called from their terete, rushlike leaves.

cord moss. A common moss (*Funaria hygrometrica*) having a twisted, hygroscopic seta, which uncoils when moist.

cor'don (kôr'dŏn), *n.* [F., fr. *corde.* See CORD] **1.** *Fort.* **a** In stone works, an ornamental projecting course placed along the junction of a parapet with a rampart or with a sloping wall. **b** The coping of the scarp wall, which sometimes projects beyond the face of the wall a few inches.
2. *Arch.* A stringcourse.
3. *Mil.* A line or series of men placed at intervals, or of military posts, inclosing any place or area to prevent passage into or out of it.
4. A line or circle of persons around any person or place ; as, a *cordon* of police kept back the crowd. Specif., short for **sanitary cordon,** a line of guards stationed to prevent communication with an infected district.
5. **a** An ornamental cord, braid, lace, or string, used esp. on costumes, as to fasten them. **b** *Her.* An ornamental cord used as an accompaniment to the shield of an ecclesiastical dignitary. Cf. CORDELIERE.
6. A cord or ribbon worn as a badge of honor or as a decoration of an order of knighthood ; esp., more fully, **grand cordon,** a broad ribbon, usually worn after the manner of a baldric, constituting a mark of a very high grade in an honorary order. *A Gallicism.*
7. *Hort.* A form of grapevine or fruit-tree training in which the plant is limited to a single shoot, or to two shoots trained in opposite or parallel directions.

‖**cor'don' bleu'** (kôr'dôN' blŭ'). [F., blue cordon.] **a** Formerly, the blue ribbon worn as a decoration by the old order of Knights of the Holy Ghost, the highest in France under the Bourbons ; also, a person decorated with it. **b** Hence, a person eminent for his rank or authority ; esp., jocularly, a first-rate cook. — ‖ **c. rouge** (rōōzh') [F., red cordon], formerly, the red ribbon by which was suspended the cross of the order of St. Louis in France ; also, a person who wore this. — ‖ **c. sa/ni/taire'** (sȧ/nē'târ'). [F., sanitary cordon.] See CORDON, 4.

cor'don-net' (kôr'dŏ-nĕt' ; *F.* kôr'dô'nĕ'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cordon.* See CORDON] Thread, or small cord, made of linen, cotton, or silk, used for tassels, fringes, embroidery, etc., and to outline or edge point lace.

Cor'do-van (kôr'dō-văn ; *originally accented* cor'do-vaN'), *a.* [Sp. *cordobán,* fr. *Córdova,* or *Córdoba,* in Spain, L. *Corduba.* Cf. CORDWAIN.] Of or pertaining to Cordova ; hence [*l. c.*], made of the leather manufactured at Cordova, Spain.

Cor'do-van, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Cordova.
2. [*l. c.*] Cordovan leather ; esp., a soft, fine-grained, colored leather, for a long time chiefly manufactured at Cordova of goatskins tanned and dressed and afterwards of split horsehides, and now made of goatskin, pigskin, etc., and, esp. in England, of fine horsehides.

cor'du-roy' (kôr'dŭ-roi' ; kôr'dŭ-roi' ; 277), *n.* [Prob. for F. *corde du roi* king's cord.] **1.** A kind of coarse, durable cotton fabric, having a piled surface, like that of velvet, raised in cords, ridges, or ribs.
2. *pl.* Trousers or breeches of corduroy. *Colloq.*
3. A corduroy road, the material forming, or the structure of, such a road.

cor'du-roy', *a.* **1.** Made of corduroy, as a jacket.
2. Corded and furrowed like corduroy.
3. Specif., designating a road, bridge, or the like, formed of logs or tree trunks laid side by side transversely, as across a swamp or miry place.

cor'du-roy', *v. t. ;* COR'DU-ROYED' (-roid' ; -roid') ; COR'DU-ROY'ING. To form (a road) of logs laid side by side transversely ; to cross, as a swamp, by a corduroy road.

cord'wain (kôrd'wān), *n.* [ME. *cordewan, corduan,* OF. *cordoan, cordouan,* fr. Sp. *cordobán.* See CORDOVAN.] A kind of leather. = CORDOVAN, *n.*, 2. *Archaic.*

Buskins he wore of costliest *cordwain. Spenser.*

cord'wain-er (-ēr), *n.* [ME. *cordwaner, cordiner,* fr. OF. *cordoanier, cordouanie,* F. *cordonnier.*] A worker in cordwain, or cordovan leather ; a shoemaker. *Archaic.*

cord'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* Wood piled up or sold in cords ; wood for fuel cut to the length of four feet, so as to be readily measurable in cords.

cord'y (kôr'dĭ), *a. ;* CORD'I-ER (-dĭ-ẽr) ; CORD'I-EST. Of, or like, cord ; having cords or cordlike parts.

Cor'dy-ceps (kôr'dĭ-sĕps), *n.* [NL., said to be fr. Gr. κορδύλη club + L. *-ceps,* fr. *caput* head.] *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi parasitic in insect larvæ, ultimately converting the whole body into a sclerotium, and producing a long, club-shaped sporophore. See AWETO.

Cor'dy-li'ne (kôr'dĭ-lī'nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κορδύλη club, in allusion to the stout caudex.] *Bot.* **a** A small genus of tropical Old World liliaceous plants having fleshy sword-shaped basal leaves and tall scapes bearing white flowers with a narrow perianth tube. *C. hyacinthoides* is the bowstring hemp. **b** Syn. of TÆTSIA. Hence [*l. c.*], any of various cultivated species of *Tætsia,* as the ti tree, palm lily, or cabbage tree of New Zealand (*T. terminalis*), etc.

core (kôr; 201), *n.* [F. *corps.* See CORPS] **1.** A body of individuals ; a company, as of players in a curling match or of miners in one shift. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

He was in a *core* of people. *Bacon.*

2. *Mining.* Underground working time or shift, esp. in a Cornish tin mine. The twenty-four hours are divided into three or four *cores. Dial. Eng.*

core, *n.* [Perh. fr. L. *cor* heart. See HEART.] **1.** The hard central portion in fruits of the apple family, consisting of papery or leathery carpels composing the ripened ovary, as in the apple, pear, quince, etc.
2. The central part of anything, esp. as being a residue or unused portion, as being enveloped by parts of a different character, or as being the essential or vital part.

Within the flame we have a *core* of gas as yet unburnt. *Tyndall.*

3. Specif. : **a** A hard unburned central part of a piece of coal, limestone, etc. **b** The slough in the central part of boils. **c** In boring, the cylindrical mass of rock removed. **d** *Arch.* The central or axial interior part of a structure, as a column or wall, often made of inferior material. **e** *Hydraulic Engin.* A wall or structure of impervious material forming the central part of an embankment or dike, as a dam, the outer parts of which are more or less pervious. **f** The central part of a came, or window lead. **g** *Founding.* The portion of a mold which shapes the interior of a hollow casting, or which makes a hole in or through a casting ; a part of the mold made separately, and inserted for shaping some part of the casting. **h** *Archæol.* A piece of obsidian, flint, or other stone from which flakes have been struck for the manufacture of implements. **i** *Zoöl.* The bony process which forms the central axis of the horns of the hollow-horned ruminants. **j** *Elec.* (1) The central, conducting wires (of a cable). (2) A bar of iron, a bundle of iron wires, an aggregation of insulated iron laminæ, or the like, used to concentrate and intensify an induced magnetic field, as in a transformer, induction coil, or armature. **k** The central strand around which others are twisted in some kinds of rope. **l** The heart or most vital part, as of timber.
4. Hence, the gist, essence, or central meaning ; the inmost or most intimate part ; — sometimes alluding to the hypothetical derivation of *core* from L. *cor,* heart.

Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's *core,* ay, in my heart of hearts. *Shak.*
Their theory of life had its *core* of soundness. *G. Eliot.*

5. *Veter.* **a** A disorder of sheep occasioned by worms in the liver, or a tumor characteristic of the disease. **b** An affection of the udders of cows characterized by the formation of inner lumps. *U. S.*

core, *v. t. ;* CORED (kôrd) ; COR'ING (kōr'ĭng). **1.** To take out the core of; as, to *core* an apple ; — often with *out.*

He's like a corn upon my great toe . . . he must be *cored* out. *Marston.*

2. To inclose in the core or innermost part. *Leigh Hunt.*
3. To form by means of a core, as a hole in a casting.

core bit. A hollow cylindrical boring bit for cutting out a core in earth boring or rock drilling.

cored (kôrd), *a.* **1.** Affected with the core, as a sheep.
2. Furnished with a core.
cored carbon, *Elec.,* a carbon for arc lights, having a small core of softer material for the purpose of keeping the crater central. — **c. shot,** *Gun.,* a hollow cast projectile having a cavity smaller than in shell.

Cor'e-go'nus (kôr'ē-gō'nŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. κόρη pupil of the eye + γωνία angle.] *Zoöl.* A genus of plainly colored salmonid fishes, comprising the typical whitefishes of the lakes of Europe, Asia, and North America. See WHITEFISH : ARGYROSOMUS. — **cor'e-go'nine** (-nĭn , -nīn ; 183), **cor'e-go'noid** (-noid), *a. & n.*

core iron. *Founding.* A strengthening iron grate in a core.

co're-li'gion-ist (kō're-lĭj'ŭn-Ist), *n.* One of the same religion.

co-rel'la (kō-rĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. κόρη girl, doll.] *Zoöl.* Any of several parrots of the genus *Nymphicus,* as the Australian crested parrakeet (*N. novæ-hollandiæ*).

core loss. *Elec.* Energy wasted by hysteresis or eddy currents in the core of an armature, transformer, etc.

co-rel'y-sis (kō-rĕl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. κόρη pupil + *-lysis.*] *Med.* The operation of breaking loose adhesions formed between the iris and adjacent parts.

cor'e-om'e-ter (kôr'ē-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. κόρη pupil + *-meter.*] *Med.* An apparatus for measuring the width of the pupil.

Co're-op'sis (kō'rē-ŏp'sĭs ; kôr'ē-), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. κόρις bug + *-opsis,* in allusion to the achene.] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous plants, natives of America, South Africa, and Australasia, distinguished from *Bidens* by the two short pappus teeth, which, however, are often wanting. Several species, esp. *C. tinctoria, C. drummondii,* and *C. lanceolata,* are familiar garden plants, having heads with bright yellow or crimson rays. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus ; — also called *calliopsis.*

cor'e-plas'ty (kôr'ē-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [Gr. κόρη pupil + *-plasty.*] *Med.* A plastic operation on the pupil, as for forming an artificial pupil. — **cor'e-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

cor-des'. Var. of CHORDEE.
Cordelia fig. One of a race of edible figs having staminate as well as pistillate flowers.
cor'de-liere', **cor'de-lière'** (*F.* kôr'dĕ-lyâr'), *n.* [F. *cordelière.*] *Her.* A knotted cord, as around the escutcheon or lozenge of a widow.
cor'del-ing, cor'del-ling (kôr'dĕl-ĭng), *a.* [F. *cordeler* to twist. See CORDELIER.] Twisting.
cor'delle (kôr'dĕl ; kôr-dĕl'), *n.* [F., dim. of *corde* cord.] **1.** A twisted cord ; a tassel. *Obs.*
2. (*pron.* kôr-dĕl' ; kôr'dĕl) A towline or towrope. *Canada & Local, U. S.*
cor-delle' (kôr-dĕl' ; kôr'dĕl), *v. t. ;* COR-DELLED' (-dĕld) ; COR-DELL'ING. To haul or tow by a cordelle. *Canada & Local, U. S.*
cordement. † ACCORDMENT.
cord'en. † CORDWAIN.
cor'de-roy'. Var. of CORDUROY.
Cor'der-y (kôr'dẽr-ĭ), *n ; pl.* -DERIES (-ĭz). A Latin primer, "The Colloquies of Corderius" (Mathurin Cordier (1479-1564), a French grammarian), formerly much used in British schools.
cordevan. † CORDOVAN.
cordewane. † CORDWAIN.
cord grass. = MARSH GRASS.
cor'di-al'gic, *n.* See CORDI-.
cor'dial-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
cor'dial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cor'di-cole (kôr'dĭ-kōl), *n.* [F.] Lit., heart worshiper ; — a nickname applied to a worshiper of the "Sacred Heart of Jesus."
Cor'dière', La Belle (lȧ bĕl kôr'dyâr'). [F.] See *The Beautiful Ropemaker,* under BEAUTIFUL.
cor'di-er-ite (kôr'dĭ-ẽr-īt), *n.* [After P. L. A. *Cordier,* French geologist.] *Min.* = IOLITE.
cordilere. † CORDELIER.
‖ **cor'dil'lat'**, *or* **cor'dil'las'** (*mod. F.* kôr'dē'yȧ'), *n.* [F.] A rather coarse fabric of smooth wool, made in Languedoc ; formerly, a kind of very coarse woolen material. *Obs. or French.*
cord'i-ner (kôr'dĭ-nẽr). Obs. or Scot. form of CORDWAINER
cording quires. The two outside quires of a ream of paper, the casse quires. See CASSE PAPER.
cor'di-vant. † CORDOVAN.
‖ **cor'do-bán'** (kôr'dō-văn' ; 183), *n.* [Sp.] Cordovan leather.
cor'don. *v. t.* [F. *cordonner.*] To twist into a cordon or rope ; to decorate with a cordon.
cor'do-net', **cor'don-nette'.** Vars. of CORDONNET.
corduan. † CORDWAIN.
corduener. † CORDWAINER.
cord'wain-er-y, *n.* Shoemaking.
cordwaner. † CORDWAINER.
cord'wind-er, *n.* Corrupt. of CORDWAINER.
cord'y (kôr'dĭ), *n. ; pl.* CORDIES (-dĭz). A kind of coarse felt hat.
core. Var. of COR, a measure.
core. Var. of CORPS.
core. Obs. p. p. of CHOOSE.
core. Var. of KOR. See HOMER.
Co're (kō'rē ; kôr'ē). *Bib.*
Co-re'an. Var. of KOREAN.
core barrel. *Founding.* A perforated iron tube on which a loam core is struck up.
co-reb'el, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
core board. *Founding.* A board for shrinkling a loam core to shape. See CORE BARREL.
core box. *Founding.* A box in which cores are formed.
corecheffe. † KERCHIEF.
co're-cip'ro-cal, *a.* See CO-, 2.
cor-ec'tome (kôr-ĕk'tōm ; kôr'ĕk-), *n. Surg.* An instrument used in corectomy.
cor-ec'to-my (kôr-ĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. κόρη pupil + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* = IRIDECTOMY.
cor'ec-to'pi-a (kôr'ĕk-tō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL ; Gr. κόρη pupil + *-ectopia.*] *Med.* Abnormal situation of the pupil of the eye.
co-rec'tor. † CORRECTOR.
co-rec'tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
co're-deem', co're-deem'er, *n.* — **co're-demp'tress,** *n. fem.*
cor'e-di-al'y-sis (kôr'ē-dĭ-ăl'ĭ-sĭs), *n* [NL. ; Gr. κόρη pupil + *dialysis*] Iridodialysis.
co-re'gence (kō-rē'jĕns), **co-re'gen-cy,** *n.* See CO-, 3 a.
co-re'gent, *a. & n.* See CO-, 2, 3 b.
co-reg'nan-cy, *n.* See CO-, 3 a.
co-reg'nant, *a. & n.* See CO-, 2, 3 b.
co'reg-na'tion (kō'rĕg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *regnatio* government] = COREGNANCY.
Co-re'i-dæ (kō-rē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόρις bedbug.] *Zoöl.* A large family of heteropterous Hemiptera of which the squash bug is an example.
co-reign', *n.* A joint reign. — **co-reign'er,** *n.*
co're-joice', *v. i.* See CO-, 1.
co're-lat'ed, *p. a.* See CO-, 2.
co're-la'tion, *n.* Correlation. — **co-rel'a-tive,** *a.* — **co-rel'a-tive-ly,** *adv.*
core'less, *a.* See -LESS.
co're-li'gion-a-ry (kō're-lĭj'ŭn-ĕ-rĭ), *n.* = CORELIGIONIST.
cor'e-mor-pho'sis (kôr'ē-môr-fō'sĭs ; -môr'fō-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. κόρη pupil + μόρφωσις a shaping.] *Med.* = COREPLASTY.
coren. † CORN, CURRANT.
coren. Obs. p. p. of CHOOSE.
co're-nounce', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.

core print. *Founding* A projecting piece on a pattern which forms, in the mold, an impression for holding in place or steadying a core.

cor'er (kōr'ẽr), *n.* That which cores; an instrument for coring fruit; as, an apple *corer*.

co're-sid'u-al (kō'rē-zĭd'ū-ăl), *n.* [*co-* + *residual.*] *Math.* A point on a cubic, through which, if any conic intersect the cubic in four fixed points, the chord joining the other two points of intersection will pass.

coresidual groups See EQUIVALENT GROUPS OF POINTS.

co're-spond'ent (kō'rē-spŏn'dĕnt), *n.* *Law.* A joint respondent; specif., a man (or a woman) charged with adultery in a divorce suit and proceeded against together with the respondent. — **co're-spond'en-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.*

core wheel. *Mach.* A mortise gear wheel, before or after being furnished with its wooden cogs.

corf (kôrf), *n.*; *pl.* CORVES (kôrvz). [Cf. LG. & D. *korf* basket, G. *korb*, prob. fr. L. *corbis*.] **1.** Formerly, a basket (of any kind); now, a round-handled basket, bulging in the middle, and holding a bushel or more, sometimes used as a measure. *Dial. or Local, Eng. & Scot.*

2. *Mining.* A basket of hazel rods, formerly used for conveying ore, coal, etc., to the pit mouth; hence, the "tub," wagon, or truck now used for this purpose. *Eng. & Scot.*

3. Silver basketwork. *Obs. Scot.*

4. A floating cage or basket for keeping lobsters, fish, etc., alive. *Dial. Eng.*

5. A shed, or other temporary construction. *Scot.*

Cor'fi-ote (kôr'fĭ-ōt) } [Cf. F. *Corfiote.*] A native of
Cor'fute (kôr'fūt) } the island of Corfu.

co'ri-a'ceous (kō'rĭ-ā'shus, kŏr'ĭ-, 201), *a.* [L *coriaceus*, fr. *corium* leather. See CUIRASS.] Consisting of, or resembling, leather; leatherlike; tough; as, a *coriaceous* leaf.

co'ri-an'der (kō'rĭ-ăn'dẽr; kŏr'ĭ-; 277), *n.* [F. *coriandre*, L. *coriandrum*, fr. Gr. κορίαννον.] *Bot.* The apiaceous herb *Coriandrum sativum*. Its aromatic seeds (coriander seeds) are used in medicine as a stomachic and carminative.

Co'ri-an'drum (-drŭm), *n.* [NL. See CORIANDER.] *Bot.* A genus of apiaceous plants consisting of *C. sativum*, common coriander, and *C. tordylioides*, both of the Mediterranean region. They have white flowers and finely divided leaves.

Co'ri-a'ri-a (kō'rĭ-ā'rĭ-*a*; kŏr'ĭ-; 201), *n.* [NL, fr. L. *corium* leather; — in ref. to the use of the leaves in tanning.] *Bot.* A small, widely distributed genus of shrubs or half shrubs, constituting the family Coriariaceæ. They have opposite simple leaves, clustered pentamerous flowers, and a fruit consisting of five carpels, enveloped by fleshy petals. *C. myrtifolia*, of Europe, is cultivated for the black dye which it yields. *C. sarmentosa* is the wineberry of New Zealand.

co'ri-dine (kō'rĭ-dĭn; kŏr'ĭ-; -dēn; 184) } *n.* Also **co'ri-co'rin-dine** (kō'rĭn-dĭn; kŏr'ĭn-; -dēn) } **din, co'rin-din.** [From L. *corium* leather.] Any of a number of isomeric liquid bases, $C_{10}H_{15}N$, of the pyridine series, occurring in coal tar, bone oil, tobacco smoke, etc.

Cor'inth (kŏr'ĭnth), *n.* [L. *Corinthus*, Gr. Κόρινθος, a city of ancient Greece, famed for its luxury and licentiousness. Cf. CURRANT.] **1.** *pl.* Corinthians. *Obs.*

2. [*l. c.*] Orig., a currant of any kind; now, specif., a variety of currant obtained from Corinth, much used in making currant wine in France.

Co-rin'thi-an (kŏ-rĭn'thĭ-ăn), *a.*. **1.** Of or pert. to Corinth.

2. *Arch.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the lightest and most ornate of the three Greek orders, characterized esp. by its bell-shaped capital enveloped with acanthus leaves. It became a favorite order with the Romans. See 3d CAPITAL, *Illust.*, ORDER, ACANTHUS, 2.

3. In allusion: **a** To Corinthian morals, given to luxurious dissipation. **b** To Corinthian art, elegant, ornate.

4. *Yachting.* Amateur. *U. S.*

Corinthian brass *or* **bronze,** a celebrated metal of antiquity, an alloy of gold, silver, and copper, erroneously said to have been discovered by accident during the burning of Corinth by Mummius. — **C. Tom.** See TOM AND JERRY.

Co-rin'thi-an, *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Corinth.

2. In allusion to Corinthian manners and wealth: **a** A gay, licentious person. *Obs.* **b** A man of mettle. *Obs.*

A *Corinthian*, a lad of mettle, a good boy. *Shak.*

c A fashionable man about town; esp., a man of means, given to sport, who drives his own horses, sails his own yacht, or the like.

3. *pl.* Either of the two Epistles to the Corinthians, called First, and Second, Corinthians. See NEW TESTAMENT.

co'ri-um (kō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ă). [L., leather.] **1.** A body armor of overlapping leather flaps, — used by the Romans, also by the English till the reign of Edward I.

2. *Anat.* The derma, or deeper vascular and sensitive layer of the skin; also, the corresponding layer of the mucous membranes.

3. *Zoöl.* The chief or middle division of the thickened portion of the hemelytra of heteropterous Hemiptera. See HEMELYTRON, *Illust.*

Co-rix'a (kŏ-rĭk'sā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόρις bedbug.] *Zoöl.* A genus of aquatic carnivorous heteropterous insects (called "water boatmen"). It is the type and chief genus of a family, **Co-rix'i-dæ** (-sĭ-dē). Many forms of the species occur in the fresh waters of North America. *C. mercenaria* and *C. femorata*, extraordinarily abundant in the lakes near the City of Mexico, are exported as food for cage birds, etc., and their eggs are eaten by the natives.

cork (kôrk), *n.* [Cf. G., Dan., & Sw. *kork*, D. *kurk*; all prob. fr. Sp. *alcorque* cork, cork-soled sandal, perh. fr. an Ar. source; cf. also Sp. *corcho* cork, L. *cortex* bark, cork.]

1. *Bot.* A tissue developed in the stems of most woody plants from the phellogen, or cork cambium, derived from the outer layer of the cortex. It forms an external protective investment, and makes up the greater part of what is known as bark.

2. Specif.: This tissue in the cork oak (*Quercus suber*), in which it attains unusual thickness. Cork is composed of the walls of dead cells filled with air, rendering it very light, the specific gravity being only 0.24. It is elastic, tough, impervious, and very light; and these qualities render it useful for stoppers for bottles, floats for nets, life preservers, handles for implements, etc.

3. A piece of cork, or any of various objects made of it, as a cork sole or a float.

4. Esp., a stopper for a bottle, cask, etc., cut out of cork; also, a similar stopper of other material, as rubber.

5. The cork oak.

6. *Bot.* The torus of certain fruits. *Obs.* *Grew.*

7. An overseer or a small employer. *Colloq., Scot.*

cork, *v. t.*; CORKED (kôrkt); CORK'ING. **1.** To provide (a shoe) with a sole or heel of cork; to furnish or fit with cork or a cork.

Tread on *corked* stilts a prisoner's pace. *Bp. Hall.*

2. To stop with or as with a cork; as, to *cork* a bottle, to seal or close (something) in a bottle or the like by means of a cork; as, to *cork* the wine; hence, to hold in reserve, as if sealed, to restrain, or confine; — often with *up*.

3. To blacken with burnt cork.

cork, *v. i.* To become corked, as wine.

The "*corking*" of wine probably has its origin in the invasion of a specific microbe — it may be from the cork, or more likely it is present in an undeveloped state in the wine before bottling *The Lancet.*

cork'age (kôr'kăj), *n.* Corking or uncorking of bottles; hence, a charge made by innkeepers, etc., for every bottle of wine, etc., uncorked and served; orig., a charge for drawing the cork and taking care of bottles of wine bought elsewhere by a guest.

cork black. A black pigment made by charring cork.

cork cambium. *Bot.* = PHELLOGEN.

corked (kôrkt), *a.* Possessed of a peculiar unpleasant taste and odor commonly attributed to the cork (esp. when defective); spoiled by the cork (supposedly); — said of wine and other liquors. See CORK, *v. i.*

cork elm. a The rock elm. **b** The wing elm.

cork'er (kôr'kẽr), *n.* **1.** Lit., something that corks, or stops or confines as a cork does; specif., *Slang*, an unanswerable or conclusive argument, statement, or fact; a settler; also, a person or thing of an extraordinary or remarkable kind.

2. *Manuf.* An instrument for stretching women's shoes.

cork fossil. *Min.* A very light variety of amianthus.

cork jacket. A jacket having thin pieces of cork inclosed within canvas, used as a life preserver.

cork oak. An oak (*Quercus ilex*) of southern Europe and northern Africa, especially abundant in Spain and Portugal. The trees attain a height of forty feet, and furnish the cork of commerce, which is cut off in large plates at intervals of from twelve to fifteen years. See 1st CORK, 1.

cork'screw' (kôrk'skrōō'), *n.* **1.** An instrument with a screw or a spiral for drawing corks from bottles.

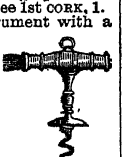

Corkscrew.

2. *Dancing.* A figure in which one dancer stands still while the others circle round him. *Colloq.* *Dickens.*

3. A geared logging locomotive. *Western U. S*

cork'screw', *v. t.* **1.** To cause to proceed or to press forward in a winding way; as, to *corkscrew* one's way through a crowd. *Colloq.* *Dickens.*

2. To cause to resemble a corkscrew; to give a spiral form to.

cork'screw', *v. i.* To proceed in a winding course. *Colloq.*

cork'screw', *a.* Resembling a corkscrew; spiral.

corkscrew twill, *Fabrics*, a piece of goods having a spiral twill, made by weaving so that the weft lies hidden inside.

cork'screw'-plant', *n.* A small terrestrial orchid of the eastern United States (*Gyrostachys gracilis*) having a twisted spike of small white flowers.

cork'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* The goldfinny (*Crenilabrus melops*) or other related species of wrasse.

cork'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* **1.** The wood of the cork oak. *Obs.*

2. Any one of several trees or shrubs having light or corky wood; esp.: **a** In the United States, the tree *Leitneria floridana*. See LEITNERIA. **b** In the West Indies: (1) Either of the cotton trees *Ochroma lagopus* and *Pariti tiliaceum*. (2) The tree producing the alligator apple. (3) The blolly. **c** In Australia: (1) The batswing coral. (2) The solanaceous shrub *Duboisia myoporoides;* or the cunoniaceous tree *Ackama paniculata*.

corkwood cotton. The soft cottonlike investment of the seeds of certain corkwoods belonging to the family Bombacaceæ, as *Ochroma lagopus*.

cork'y (kôr'kĭ), *a.*; CORK'I-ER (-ẽr); CORK'I-EST. **1.** Of the nature of, or like, cork; hence: **a** Dry; shriveled up. "Bind fast his *corky* arms." *Shak.* **b** Light, buoyant, lively, or skittish. *Colloq.*

2. Corked, as wine; characteristic of corked liquor; as, a *corky* flavor.

Cor'liss en'gine (kôr'lĭs). *Mach.* An engine using the peculiar valve gear (which see) invented by G. H. Corliss of Providence, Rhode Island, in 1849, or a modification of it.

corm (kôrm), *n.* [See CORMUS.] **1.** *Bot.* A short, bulblike fleshy stem, invested with a few thin membranes or scale leaves, and bearing buds at the summit, as in the crocus and gladiolus. Cf. BULB.

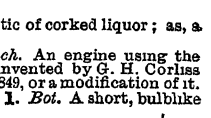

1 Corm of Crocus, 2 Section of same showing Buds.

2. *Zoöl.* = CORMUS, 2.

corm'el (kôr'mĕl), *n.* [Dim. of *corm.*] *Bot.* One of the small or secondary corms produced annually by an old corm.

cor'mo- (kôr'mŏ-) A combining form from Greek κορμός, *trunk of a tree.*

cor'mo-phyte (-fīt), *n.* [*cormo-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A vascular plant whose body or axis is differentiated into stem and root; — opposed to *thallophyte*. The cormophytes were classed by Endlicher as a separate grand division (**Cormoph'y-ta** [kôr-mŏf'ĭ-tă]). — **cor'mo-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

cor'mo-rant (kôr'mŏ-rănt), *n.* [OF. *cormorant, cormarant*, F. *cormoran*; prob. for earlier *corp* raven (L. *corvus*) + (assumed) *marenc* marine, fr. L. *mare* sea + a G. suffix *-ing* (cf E. Fleming). Cf. CORBEL, MARINE.] **1.** Any species of *Phalacrocorax*, a genus of dark-colored totipalmate sea birds having a sac under the beak; a shag. Cormorants devour fish voraciously, and have become the emblem of gluttony. They are sometimes trained to catch fish, a band being placed about the neck so that they cannot swallow. There are a number of species. The common one of the northeastern Atlantic coast is *P. dilophus*; that of Europe (also found in America) is *P. carbo*. One large species, Pallas's cormorant (*P. perspicillatus*), formerly found at Bering Island, has already been exterminated.

Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).

2. A greedy or gluttonous person; a voracious eater; an avaricious or rapacious accumulator of wealth.

cor'mo-rant, *a.* Ravenous; voracious.

Cormorant, devouring Time. *Shak*

corm'ous (kôr'mŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Bearing or producing corms.

cor'mus (kôr'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κορμός trunk of a tree (with the boughs cut off), fr. κείρειν to shear.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** = CORM. **b** The plant body in the higher plants, exhibiting segmentation into stem and leaf units; — opposed to *thallus*.

2. *Zoöl.* The entire body, colony, or polypidom of a compound animal.

corn (kôrn), *n.* [AS. *corn*; akin to OS. *korn*, D. *koren*, G., Dan., Sw., & Icel. *korn*, Goth. *kaúrn*, L. *granum*, Russ. *zerno*. Cf. GRAIN, KERNEL.] **1.** A small, hard particle; a grain. "A *corn* of powder." *Beau. & Fl. Now Chiefly Dial.*

2. Any small, hard seed, as that of an apple, pepper, coffee, etc.; specif., the seed of any one of the cereal grasses, as wheat, rye, etc.

The ears had ninety *corns* each on an average *Lance.*

3. Collectively, the seeds of any of the cereal grasses used for food; grain, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, etc. *Corn* is often specifically used for the important cereal crop of a given region; thus in England it is so used of wheat, and in Scotland and Ireland of oats; and in the United States the word is restricted to Indian corn (which see), or maize, the other cereals being there collectively called *grain*.

4. Any plant which produces corn; — now only used collectively for the grain crop, the stalks and ears after reaping, or the ears ready for threshing.

In one night ere glimpse of morn
His shadowy flail had thrashed the *corn.* *Milton.*

corn, *v. t.*; CORNED (kôrnd); CORN'ING. **1.** To preserve and season with salt in grains; to sprinkle with salt; to cure by salting; now, specif., to salt slightly in brine or otherwise; as, to *corn* beef; to *corn* a tongue.

2. To form into grains; to granulate, as gunpowder.

3. To feed with (in the United States) Indian corn or (in Scotland) oats; as, to *corn* horses.

4. To plant (land) with corn.

5. To intoxicate; as, ale strong enough to *corn* one. *Colloq.*

corn, *v. i.* **1.** To become granular. *Obs.*

2. To form or fill with the corn or seed; — said of cereals or pulse or their ears or pods.

3. To produce corn.

corn, *a.* Consisting of grains; granulated; as, *corn* emery.

corn, *n.* [L. *cornu* horn: cf. F. *corne* horn, hornlike excrescence, *cor* a corn, horn, OF. also *corn*. See HORN.] **1.** A horny induration and thickening of the epidermis at some point, esp. on the toes, produced by friction or pressure. When the substance of the corn is white and sodden, as between the toes, it is called a *soft corn*.

Welcome, gentlemen! ladies that have their toes
Unplagued with *corns* will have a bout with you. *Shak.*

corese. † COURSE, *v.*

co-res'i-dence, *n.* See CO-, 3 a

co-res'o-nant, *a.* See CO-, 2

cor-es'te-no'ma (kôr-ĕs'tē-nō'-mă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κόρη pupil + στένωμα narrow place] *Med.* Abnormal shape of the pupil due to marginal excrescences.

cor'e-sy (kôr'ẽ-sĭ) Var. of CORSIE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cor-et'o-my (kôr-ĕt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. κόρη pupil + *-tomy.*] *Med* = IRIDOTOMY. [CO-, 3 b

co-rev'el-er, -rev'el-ler, *n.* See

co're-volve', *v. i.* See CO-, 1.

cor'few, cor'fu † CURFEW.

Cor-fiam'bo (kôr-fĭăm'bō), *n.* In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a giant, the personification of lust, slain by Prince Arthur.

corge (kôrj), *n.* [Hind. *kōṛī*, Gujarati *kōṛe.*] A score; twenty. *Anglo-Ind.*

Cor Hy'dræ (kôr hī'drē). [L., the Hydra's heart.] *Astron.* Alpha (α) Hydræ. See STAR.

co'ri-a-myr'tin (kō'rĭ-ā-mûr'-tĭn; kŏr'ĭ-). *n.* A poisonous crystalline glucoside found in the fruit of *Coriaria myrtifolia*.

coriander oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

co'ri-an'drol (kō'rĭ-ăn'drōl; kŏr'ĭ-; -drŏl), *n.* [*coriander* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* = LINALOŌL.

Co'ri-a-ri'a-ce-æ (-ā'rĭ-ā'shĭ-ē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Bot* See CORIARIA. — **co'ri-a-ri'a-ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

coriaus. † COURAGEOUS

corier. † CURRIER

corige. † CORRIGE.

cor'i-geen. Var. of CARRAGEEN.

co'rĭ-in (kō'rĭ-ĭn), *n.* [L. *corium* hide] A substance formed by the action of alkalies on fibrous connective tissue, as of skin.

co-rin'don (kō-rĭn'dŏn), *n.* [F.] *Min.* Corundum.

Co-rin'eus (kō-rĭn'ŭs; kŏr'ĭ-nūs), *n.* See GOGMAGOG.

Co-rin'na (kō-rĭn'ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κόριννά.] **1.** Lit., maiden; — fem. prop. name. L. & It id.; F. *Corinne* (kŏ'rĭn').

2. A lyric poetess (fl. B. C. 490) of Thebes or Tanagra, said to have gained the victory over the youthful Pindar five times.

3. A feigned ladylove of Ovid and of various modern poets.

Co'rinne' (kō'rĭn'), *n* [F.] The æsthetic and unfortunate heroine of Mme. de Staël's novel (1807) of "Corinne, ou L'Italie."

co-rinne' (kō-rĭn'), *n.* [Cf. F. *corinne.*] *Zool.* The common gazelle (*Gazella dorcas*).

Co-rin'thi-ac, *a.* [L *Corinthiacus*, Gr. Κορινθιακός.] Corinthian *Obs.*

Co-rin'thi-an-esque' (-ĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE. [See -ISM.]

Co-rin'thi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Co-rin'thi-an-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

Co-rin'thus (kō-rĭn'thŭs). *Bib.* *Mim.* Corundum.

coriolus. † CURRIER.

corious. † CURIOUS.

co'ri-pa'ri-an (kō'rĭ-pā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* See CO-, 2.

Cor'i-sa (kôr'ĭ-sà), **Co-ris'i-dæ** (kō-rĭs'ĭ-dē), *n.* *Zool.* = CORIXA, CORIXIDÆ.

co-ri'val, co-ri'val-ry, etc. Vars. of CORRIVAL, etc.

cork, *n.* [Cf. COLK a core.] A core, as of an apple. *Obs*

cork, *n* Erron for CAUK, chalk.

cork, *n.* & *v.* Erron. for CALK.

cork, *v. t.* & *i. Arch.* Erron form of COG. [CUDBEAR.]

cork, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *corcur.*] = **Cork,** *n. Her.* See HERALD.

cork'-bark' elm = CORK ELM.

cork cortex. *Bot.* The external corky layer of the cortex.

cork cutter. One that cuts corks. — **cork cutting.**

corke. † COLK, core.

cork'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cork'ing, *p pr.* & *vb. n.* of CORK.

corking pin. A pin of large size *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

cor'kir (kôr'kẽr), *n.* [Gael. *corcur.*] Canary moss. *Scot.*

cork'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

cork'ite, *n.* [From *Cork*, Ireland, its locality.] *Min.* Beudantite. [FLOWER.]

cork'screw-flow'er, *n.* = SNAIL-

cork'screw'y, *a.* Like a corkscrew; spiral.

cork shoe. A shoe of cork or having a cork sole or heel. *Obs.*

corkt. Corked. *Ref. Sp.*

cork tree. a The cork oak. **b** The batswing coral. *Australia*

corkwood elm. = CORK ELM.

Cor Le-o'nis. [L., lion's heart.] *Astron.* Alpha (α) Leonis, or Regulus. See STAR. [GEAR.]

Corliss valve gear. See VALVE

cor-lit' (kôr-lĕt') *or* **cor-lis'** (-lĕs'), *n.* [Tag.] *Philol.* A diacritical mark used in the Filipino alphabets. When over a consonant it is supposed to have indicated that the consonant was followed by the sound of *i* or *e*; when underneath, by that of *o* or *u*.

corlonell. † COLONEL.

cormb (kôrm). Var. of CORM.

cormе (kôrm), *n.* [F. *corme* fruit of the service] The service tree. *Obs.* [ing Member.]

Cor Mem. *Abbr.* Corresponding

cormerannt. † CORMORANT.

cormerawnt. † CORMORANT.

‖ **cor' me'um e'ruc-ta'vit.** See ERUCTAVIT COR MEUM.

cor'mi, *n.*, *pl.* of CORMUS.

cor-mid'i-um (kôr-mĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n*; *pl.* CORMIDIA (-ă) [NL., dim fr. Gr. κορμός trunk of a tree.] *Zool* The entire body or colony of a compound animal; — used chiefly or exclusively of the Siphonophoræ

cor'mo-gen (kôr'mŏ-jĕn), *n.* [*cormo-* + *-gen.*] *Biol.* A cormophyte *Obs*

cor-mog'e-nous (kôr-mŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* *Bot.* a Pert. to, or like, a cormogen **b** Corm-bearing.

cor-mog'e-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [*cormo-* + *-geny.*] *Biol.* The ontogeny of groups or families. *Haeckel.*

cor'moid, *a* [*corm* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a corm.

cor'mo-phy-log'e-ny (kôr'mŏ-fĭ-lŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*cormo-* + *phylogeny.*] *Biol.* The phylogeny of groups or families. *Haeckel.*

cor-moph'y-ly (kôr-mŏf'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* [*cormo-* + Gr. φῦλον tribe, race.] **1.** Tribal history.

2. *Biol.* = CORMOPHYLOGENY.

cormuse. † CORNEMUSE.

2. *Veter.* An affection, or affected part, of the fore hoofs of horses, due to bruises of the velvety tissue of the sole causing diffusion of blood into the horn, which is stained yellowish or reddish. It appears usually in the angles of the sole toward the heels. According to severity and character corns are classified as *dry*, *moist*, and *suppurative*, and they are frequently accompanied by lameness.

to tread, trample, (or the like) **on one's corns,** to hurt one's feelings. *Colloq.*

-corn (-kôrn). A suffix from Latin *cornu*, meaning, *horn;* as in *unicorn*, *longicorn*, *palpicorn*, *naricorn*, etc.

Cor-na'ce-æ (kôr-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CORNUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees, shrubs, or herbs (order Apiales), the dogwood family, consisting of about 16 genera and 85 species, mainly of temperate regions. They have small clustered flowers with the calyx tube adherent to the ovary, and drupaceous fruit. *Cornus* and *Nyssa* are the two principal genera. — **cor-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cor'nage (kôr'nāj), *n.* [F., fr. *corne* horn of a beast.] A feudal rent charge or service fixed with reference to the number of horned cattle of the tenant; horngeld.

☞ This word has been erroneously explained as meaning, lit., horn-blowing, and designating an ancient tenure of land, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

corn ball. A ball of popped corn stuck together with soft candy from molasses or sugar.

corn beetle. The saw-toothed grain beetle (*Silvanus surinamensis*), or other small beetle infesting stored grain.

corn brandy. Spirits distilled from grain; whisky.

corn bread. Bread made from corn; specif., *U. S.*, bread made of Indian meal.

corn cake. A kind of cake or bread made of Indian meal; johnnycake; hoecake. *U. S.*

corn'cob' (kôrn'kŏb'), *n.* The chaffy axis on which the kernels of Indian corn, or maize, are arranged in rows. *U. S.*

corncob pipe. A tobacco pipe the bowl of which is made from a corncob, usually impregnated with clay. *U. S.*

corn cockle. An annual hairy silenaceous weed (*Agrostemma githago*), having bright red flowers, common, esp. in Europe, in grain fields.

corn crake. A common European short-billed rail (*Crex crex*) which frequents grain fields; the land rail.

corn'crib' (kôrn'krĭb'), *n.* A crib for holding or storing Indian corn. *U. S.*

corn crowfoot. A common European crowfoot (*Ranunculus arvensis*) with pale yellow flowers and spiny achenes.

corn cutter. A machine for cutting up stalks of Indian corn for food of cattle; also, a scythelike implement, or a form of harvesting machine, for cutting down the stalks of Indian corn. *U. S.*

corn'dodg'er (kôrn'dŏj'ẽr), *n.* A cake made of the meal of Indian corn, baked hard under embers. *U. S.*

cor'ne-a (kôr'nē-ă), *n.*; *pl.* -NEAS (-āz). [Fem. sing., fr. L. *corneus* horny, fr. *cornu* a horn. See HORN.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The transparent part of the coat of the eyeball which covers the iris and pupil and admits light to the interior. See EYE. The cornea is covered externally by the ectodermic conjunctival epithelium, and is itself of mesodermic origin, composed of layers of interlacing fibers continuous with those of the sclerotic and united by a cementing substance. **b** The outer transparent covering of the compound eyes of arthropods, which is divided into small facets, each acting as a lens, and called a **cornea lens.**

cor'ne-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cornea.

cor'ne-al der'ma-to'ma (dûr'mă-tō'mă), *Veter.*, a very rare congenital tumorous growth on the cornea of animals. It has a growth of hair upon its surface.

cor'ne-in (-ĭn), *n.* [From L. *corneus* horny.] *Physiol. Chem.* A nitrogenous substance, showing some proteid reactions, constituting the organic basis of corals.

cor'nel (kôr'nĕl), *n.* [OF. *cornille*, *cornoille*, F. *cornouille*, cornel berry, LL. *cornolium* cornel tree, fr. L. *cornus*, fr. *cornu* horn, alluding to its hard wood. See HORN.] Any plant of the genus *Cornus;* esp.: **a** The cornelian cherry. **b** The European dogwood (*C. sanguinea*). **c** Either of the two herbaceous species *C. canadensis* and *C. suecica*, usually called *dwarf cornel* (see under DWARF). **d** The flowering cornel or dogwood of the United States (*C. florida*).

cor-nel'ian (kôr-nēl'yăn), *n.* [F. *cornaline*, OF. *corneline*, perh. fr. L. *cornu* horn, and named from its horny appearance when broken. See HORN; cf. CARNELIAN.] *Min.* A variety of chalcedony. = CARNELIAN.

cornelian cherry. The red olive-shaped berry of *Cornus mas*, a European shrub or small tree producing clusters of small yellow flowers in spring before the leaves; also, the plant. It is often cultivated in the United States.

cor'ne-o- (kôr'nē-ŏ-). Combining form from Latin *corneus*, meaning *horny*, *corneous*, or from *cornea*, *part of the eye;* as in: **cor'ne-o-cal-ca're-ous** (-kăl-kā'rē-ŭs), *a.* Both horny and calcareous. — **cor'ne-o-scle-rot'ic** (-sklē-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to both the cornea and the sclerotic coat. — **cor'ne-o-si-li'ceous** (-sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Both horny and siliceous, as some sponges.

cor'ne-ous (kôr'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *corneus*, fr. *cornu* horn.] Of a texture resembling horn; horny; hard. *Sir T. Browne.*

cor'ner (kôr'nẽr), *n.* [OF. *cornière*, *cornier*, LL. *cornerium*, *corneria*, fr. L. *cornu* horn, end, point. See HORN.] **1.** The point or place where two converging lines, sides, or edges meet; an angle, either external or internal; specif.: **a** The place of intersection of two streets. **b** An angular part of anything at the meeting point of two of its sides or edges. **c** A corner piece separated or remaining from anything. **d** The space between meeting lines or walls, close to the vertex of the angle, as, the chimney *corner*. **e** A position from which escape by retreat is impossible; a position of great and unavoidable difficulty or embarrassment, as in a discussion; as, to drive a person into a *corner*.

2. A secret or secluded place; a remote or out-of-the-way place; a nook.

> This thing was not done in a *corner*. *Acts* XXVI. 26.

3. An edge or extremity; the part farthest from the center; hence, any quarter or part; esp., a quarter of the earth; one of the four quarters or directions.

> From the four *corners* of the earth they come. *Shak.*
> Sits the wind in that *corner*? *Shak.*

4. A piece designed to form, occupy, mark, or adorn a corner of anything, as a protecting cap for the corner of a book; also, a design for a corner ornament or a stamp, type, or the like, for impressing it.

5. *a Association Football.* More fully **corner kick.** A free kick from close to the nearest corner flag post, allowed to the opposite side when a player has sent the ball behind his own goal line. **b** *Card Playing.* A player or position in a game in which several play, considered as being at a corner of the table; as, to play poker or whist at ten cents a *corner*.

6. *Com.* The state of things produced by a combination of persons who buy up the whole or the available part of any stock or species of property, which compels those who need such stock or property to buy of them at their own price; as, a *corner* in flour or cotton. Cf. ENGROSS.

Syn. — CORNER, ANGLE. In common usage, CORNER applies to the space included or the projection formed by the convergence of the actual sides of a material structure; as, the *corner* of a box, a table, a room, a house; a street *corner*, a chimney *corner;* to drive into a *corner*. ANGLE has usually the more technical sense of the space included between, or the degree of inclination of, two converging lines or planes; as, a right *angle*, the *angle* of the faces of a crystal; the walls forming the *corner* met at an obtuse *angle*. *Angle* is also used in the sense of a sharp projection; as, "We rub each other's *angles* down" (*Tennyson*); cf. *corner*, in "I hit my head against the sharp *corner* of the table."

the Corner, Tattersall's betting rooms, formerly near Hyde Park Corner, London. *Sporting Slang.* *Oxf. E. D.*

cor'ner (kôr'nẽr), *v. t.*; COR'NERED (-nẽrd); COR'NER-ING.

1. To provide with corners.

2. To put or set in a corner.

3. To drive into a corner or into a position of great difficulty or hopeless embarrassment; to put in a tight place; as, to *corner* a person in argument.

4. *Com.* To get command of (a stock, commodity, etc.), so as to be able to put one's own price on it, as, to *corner* the shares of a railroad stock; to *corner* petroleum.

cor'ner, *v. i.* **1.** *Com.* To make a corner.

2. To form, have, or come to, a corner or angle. *U. S.*

> The spot where North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, *corner*. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*

3. To take or round a corner, as in a race. *Colloq.*

cor'nered (kôr'nẽrd), *p. a.* **1.** Having corners or angles.

2. In a position of great difficulty; brought to bay.

cornered cap. = CORNER CAP. *Obs.*

corner man. 1. An end man in a negro minstrel show. *Eng.* **2.** A lounger or loafer about street corners.

3. *Com.* One who makes or gets a corner.

corner quadrat. *Print.* A quadrat of L shape to fit against a corner.

corner stone. 1. A stone forming a part of a corner or angle in a wall, esp. such a stone lying at the foundation of a principal angle; specif., one laid at the formal inauguration of the erection of a building, usually inscribed with the date or other matters, and often hollowed out to receive a record of the event, or other documents or relics.

2. Hence, fig.: Something of fundamental importance; a trait or fact upon which others rest as if forming a superstructure. Cf. KEYSTONE.

corner tooth. One of the third or outer pair of incisor teeth of either jaw of the horse. They replace the milk teeth at an age of about four and one half years.

cor'ner-wise' (kôr'nẽr-wīz'), *adv.* With the corner in front; so as to form a corner; diagonally.

cor'net (kôr'nĕt; kôr-nĕt'), *n.* [F. *cornet*, m. (for senses 1 & 2), *cornette*, f. & m. (for other senses), dim. of *corne* horn, fr. (assumed) LL. *corna*, for L. *cornu*. See HORN.]

1. *Music.* **a** An ancient horn. **b** = KRUMMHORN. **c** See CORNET-À-PISTONS. **d** One of several organ stops.

2. Something having the general shape of a cornet or horn; as: **a** A cap of paper twisted at the end, used by retailers to inclose small wares. **b** *Assaying.* A metallic bead flattened out and made into a roll for treatment with acid. **c** A horn-shaped instrument for inserting in the ear.

3. A headdress: **a** A kind of women's headdress formerly worn; also, a flap or pendant as part of a woman's headdress. *Obs.* **b** The white headdress of Sisters of Charity.

4. **a** *Mil.* The standard of a troop of cavalry; hence, a troop of cavalry. *Obs.* "A body of five *cornets* of horse." *Clarendon.* **b** Formerly, the fifth grade of commissioned officer in a British cavalry troop, who carried the standard.

5. *Naut.* A pennant or flag (in the U. S. navy only the latter) used in signaling.

cor'net-à-pis'tons (kôr'nĕt-ă-pĭs'tŏnz; *F.* kôr'nĕ'ă-pēs'tôN'), *n.*; *pl.* COR'NETS-À-PIS'TONS (kôr'nĕts-; *F.* kôr'nĕ'-). [F.] *Music.* A brass wind instrument, like the trumpet, furnished with cupped mouthpiece and valves moved by small pistons or sliding rods; a cornopean; a cornet. The cornet-à-pistons usually has the fundamental key of E♭ or B♭, a penetrating and somewhat blaring tone, and a treble register of about two octaves.

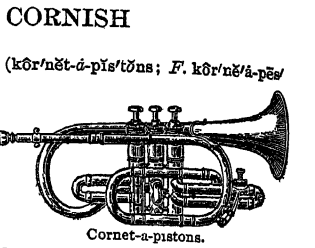

Cornet-a-pistons.

cor'net-cy (kôr'nĕt-sĭ), *n.* Commission or rank of a cornet.

corn'field' (kôrn'fēld'), *n.* A field in which corn is growing; — specif., in England, a field of wheat, rye, barley, or oats; in America, a field of Indian corn.

corn flag. **a** The garden gladiolus. **b** A yellow-flowered European iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) naturalized in the northeastern United States.

corn flour. Very fine Indian meal; also, flour made of rice or other grain.

corn fly. **a** A small dipterous fly (*Anthomyia zeæ*) whose larva or maggot destroys seed corn (maize) after it has been planted. **b** The gout fly.

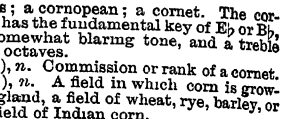

Larva of Corn Fly b (*Anthomyia zeæ*). *a* Larva enlarged; *b* Larva, nat. size, eating the interior of kernels of corn.

corn gromwell. A boraginaceous annual herb (*Lithospermum arvense*) with inconspicuous flowers, growing as a weed in fields.

corn husk. The husk of Indian corn. *U. S.*

corn husker. A person who removes the husks from the ears of Indian corn; also, a machine for this purpose. *U. S.*

corn husking. The husking of Indian corn; specif., a husking, or husking bee. *U. S.*

cor'nice (kôr'nĭs), *n.* [F. *corniche*, It. *cornice*, of uncertain origin.] **1.** *Arch.* The horizontal member (typically molded and projecting) which crowns a composition, as a façade; hence, even when not horizontal, the top course or courses of the wall when treated as a finish or crowning member; specif., the uppermost of the three members of a classic entablature (see ORDER, *Illust.*). By extension, a similar member in a piece of furniture, as a cabinet or bookcase. Sometimes erroneously used in the sense of *surbase*.

2. In upholstery, etc., a decorative band put up to conceal the hooks or rings by which a curtain is hung, or to support picture hooks, etc.

3. *Gun.* An astragal.

4. *Mountaineering.* An overhanging formation of snow produced by the action of some prevalent wind that carries the falling snow with it over the crest of a ridge.

cor'nice (kôr'nĭs), *v. t.*; COR'NICED (-nĭst), COR'NIC-ING (-nĭs-ĭng). To furnish or crown with or as with a cornice.

cor-nic'u-late (kôr-nĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *corniculatus*.] Having horns or small hornlike processes.

corniculate cartilage. = CARTILAGE OF SANTORINI.

cor-nic'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lă). [L., little horn.] *Anat. & Zool.* A small hornlike part or process.

Cor-nif'er-ous (kôr-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cornu* horn + *-ferous*.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating an epoch, or a formation (called also **Onondaga limestone**), of the Middle Devonian in New York and adjacent regions; — from the hornlike nodules of chert contained in the limestone. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Cor-nif'er-ous,** *n.*

cor-nif'ic (kôr-nĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *cornu* horn + *facere* to make.] Producing horns; forming horn.

cor'ni-fi-ca'tion (kôr'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Conversion into horn.

cor'ni-fied (kôr'nĭ-fīd), *a.* [L. *cornu* horn + *-fy*.] *Anat.* Converted into horn; horny.

cor'nin (kôr'nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* **a** A bitter crystalline substance obtained from dogwood (*Cornus florida*). **b** An extract from dogwood used as a tonic and antiperiodic.

corn'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act or process of granulating.

2. Pickling with brine.

Cor'nish (kôr'nĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cornwall, England, Cornishmen, or Cornish.

Cornish bit, *Mach.*, a lathe drill having at the end of the drillstock a diametral slot in which the cutter is inserted. — **C. boiler.** See BOILER, 3. — **C. chough,** *Her.*, a crow represented black, with red legs and beak; — called also *aylet* and *sea swallow*. — **C. diamond,** a quartz crystal from Cornwall. — **C. engine,** *Mach.*, a single-cylinder, single-acting beam engine, using steam expansively and regulated by a cataract. It was of remarkably high efficiency and was largely used in the Cornish mines and elsewhere as a pumping engine. — **C. hug,** a lock in wrestling in which one contestant is clasped to the other's breast; hence, fig., a display of falsely pretended affection. — **C. mining tin.** See TIN, 1. — **C. moneywort,** a small European scrophulariaceous plant (*Sibthorpia europæa*), with orbicular leaves

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corn. Obs. p. p of CHOOSE.

Corn. *Abbr.* Cornelius; Cornish; Cornwall.

cornaline. † CORNELIAN.

cornamute. † CORNEMUSE

cornardy, *n.* [OF. *cornardie* folly.] Beguilement *Obs.*

corn baby. Corrupt. of KIRN-BABY. See HARVEST HOME.

corn'-beads', *n.* = JOB'S-TEARS.

corn'bell', *n.* Any of several nest fungi (*Nidulariaceæ*) occurring in grain fields, as *Nidularia campanulata*, *Cyathus vernicosus*, etc.; — so called from the bell-shaped fruit body.

Corn Belt. The belt or region including the States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio) which are the chief growers of corn. *U. S.*

corn'bind' (-bīnd'), *n.* Any cornfield bindweed. *Dial. Eng.*

corn bindweed. = CORNBIND.

corn'-binks' (-bĭŋks'), *n.*, **corn bluebottle.** The bluebottle (sense 1). *Dial. Eng.*

corn' bird'. The corn crake.

corn'bole', *n. Early Eng. Law.* A best sheaf levied as a tax at harvest time.

Corn'brash', *n.* [*corn* + *brash*.] *Geol.* A bed of earthy, shelly limestone of the Lower Oölite (Bathonian subdivision) in England. On weathering it makes good grain-raising land

corn bunting. See BUNTING

corn campion. = CORN COCKLE

corn chandler. A retailer of grain and allied products. *Eng.* — **corn chandlery** *Eng.*

corn'-crack'er, *n.* **1.** A native of Kentucky. *Colloq., U. S.* **2.** A cracker, or poor white. See CRACKER, *n.*, 1. *Slang or Contemptuous, U. S.* **3.** a A ray (*Rhinoptera quadriloba*). *Local, U. S.* **b** A corn crake.

Corn-cracker State. State of Kentucky; — nickname. *U. S.*

corn'cut'ter, *n.* A chiropodist. — **corn'cut'ting,** *vb. n.* & *p. a.*

corncl. Corneal. *Ref. Sp.*

corn drake. The corn crake. *Local, Brit*

corne † CORN.

corn'-ear' worm. The bollworm.

corn eater. An eater of corn; specif., formerly, a North American Indian who had adopted the ways of civilization.

cor'ne-i'tis (kôr'nē-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cornea* + *-itis*] *Med.* = KERATITIS.

cor'nel, *n.* [OF. *cornal.*] A corner or angle. *Obs.*

cor'neled, *p. a.* Embattled. *Obs.*

Cor-ne'li-a (kôr-nē'lĭ-ă; -nēl'-yă), *n.* [L.] Fem. prop. name; — fem. of CORNELIUS. F. *Cornélie* (kôr'nā'lē'). It. *Cornelia* (kôr-nā'lyă); G. *Cornelia* (kôr-nā'lē-ă). [cherry.]

cornelian tree. The cornelian

Cor-ne'li-us (kôr-nē'lĭ-ŭs; -nēl'-yŭs), *n.* [L.] Masc. prop. name. F. *Cornélius* (kôr'nā'lē'üs'). It., Sp., & Pg. *Cornelio* (kôr-nā'lyō); G. *Cornelius* (-nā'lē-ōos).

cornelle, *n.* [See CARNEL.] A carnel; a battlement. *Obs.*

cornemuse, *n.* [F.] An early wind instrument nearly identical with the bagpipe; a hornpipe.

cor'ne-ol, *n.* [OF *corneole.*] Cornelian. *Obs.*

cor'ner, *n.* A carnel; a battlement. *Obs.*

cor'ner-bind' (-bīnd'), *a.* Designating a kind of hook or chain used in binding logs, timber, or lumber on vehicles.

corner block. *Woodworking.* A block, usually of wood, glued to the inside of a piece of joiner work to hold adjoining pieces firmly in their places.

cor'ner-cap', *n.* An academic and ecclesiastical cap with four (or three) corners, worn in the 16th and 17th centuries. *Obs.*

corner chisel. A chisel having two rectangular edges for cutting corners or angles.

cor'ner-er, *n. Com.* = CORNER MAN, 3.

corner tree A tree marking a corner of a tract of land. *U. S.*

cor'net, *v. t.* To play on a cornet. *Obs.*

‖ **cor-ne'ta** (kôr-nā'tă), *n.* [Sp., cornet.] A cornet fish, esp. *Fistularia depressa* of the Pacific coast of the United States.

cor'net-er, cor'net-ter, *n.* A cornetist.

cornet fish. A trumpet fish of the genus *Fistularia*.

cor'net-ist, cor-net'tist, *n.* A performer on the cornet.

cor-nette' (kôr-nĕt'). Var. of CORNET, a headdress, CORNET, a wind instrument.

cor-net'to (-nĕt'tō), *n.* [It.] = CORNET, 1 a.

cor'ne-ule (kôr'nē-ūl), *n.* [F. *cornéule*, dim. of *cornée* the cornea] *Zool.* = CORNEA LENS. See CORNEA. *Rare.*

corn factor. A dealer in corn.

cornfield pea. The cowpea. *Southern U. S.*

corn'flow'er, *n.* A threshing floor. *Archaic. Hos.* IX. 1.

corn'flower (kôrn'flou'ẽr), *n.* **a** The corn cockle. **b** = BLUEBOTTLE, 1.

corn fodder. Indian corn cut for fodder while green. *U. S*

corn grass a The European grass *Apera spica-venti* **b** The American grass *Panicum clandestinum*.

corn heath. Buckwheat.

corn hoarder. A person who hoards grain to realize a higher price. *Archaic.*

cor'nic (kôr'nĭk), *a.* See CORNIN **a.**

cornice hook. A hook for hanging pictures from a cornice, or picture molding.

cornice ring. In old-time cannon, a ring next behind the muzzle ring.

‖ **cor'ni'chon'** (kôr'nē'shôN'), *n.*; *pl.* -CHONS (F. -shôN'). [F.] A small cucumber or cucumber pickle

cor'ni-cle. † CHRONICLE.

cor'ni-cle (kôr'nĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *corniculum*, dim of *cornu* horn] A little horn or hornlike process; specif., *Zool.*, in aphids, either of two protruding dorsal tubes formerly believed to discharge honeydew.

cor-nic'u-la, *n.*, *pl* of CORNICULUM.

cor-nic'u-ler, cor-nic'u-lere, *n.* [L. *corniculārius*, an adjutant, assistant, prop. one presented with a *corniculum*, or horn-shaped ornament, as a reward for bravery.] An assistant officer; a secretary or clerk. *Obs.*

cor'ni-form, *a.* [L. *cornu* horn + *-form*.] Horn-shaped.

cor-nig'er-ous (kôr-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cornuger*; *cornu* horn + *gerere* to bear.] Having horns. *Obs.*

cor'nill. † CORNEL, a tree.

corning house. A house or place where powder is corned.

cor'ni-plume (kôr'nĭ-plōōm), *n.* [L. *cornu* horn + *pluma* feather.] *Zool.* A hornlike tuft of feathers on a bird's head.

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and yellow and white flowers. — **Cornish stamp,** *Mining,* a gravity stamp. — **C. stone. a** = CORNISH DIAMOND. *Obs.* **b** A partially decomposed granite used in manufacturing earthenware; china stone.

Cor'nish (kôr'nĭsh), *n.* The dialect of the Cymric branch of Celtic which survived in Cornwall until the 18th century. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Cor'nish-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A native or inhabitant of Cornwall.

corn'land (kôrn'lănd), *n.* Land devoted to, or suitable for, the growing of corn.

corn law. A law regulating trade in corn; *pl.*, the series of laws dating back to 1436, and in force in Great Britain till 1846, regulating the export and import of grain. These laws varied in their provisions, but the later ones were avowedly in support of the agricultural interests, and prohibited, or laid heavy duties upon, the importation of foreign grain for home consumption, except when the price rose above a certain rate.

Corn-law Rimer or **Rhymer,** Ebenezer Elliott, an English poet (1781-1849), who, by his "Corn-law Rimes," aided the agitation against the corn laws.

corn marigold. A European asteraceous plant (*Chrysanthemum segetum*) with bright yellow rays, common as a weed in cornfields.

corn mayweed. a The field camomile. **b** The scentless camomile (*Matricaria inodora*).

corn meal. Meal made of corn; specif., in Scotland, oatmeal; in U. S., Indian meal.

corn mint. A European mint (*Mentha arvensis*) found in cornfields.

corn moth. The grain moth *Tinea granella.*

corn oyster. A fritter containing grated green Indian corn and butter. *U. S.*

corn parsley. A wild parsley (*Petroselinum segetum*) found as a weed in European cornfields.

corn pith. The central portion of the stalk of Indian corn, or maize, used for making paper, cellulose packing for the hulls of war vessels, etc. See PITH.

corn pone. Corn bread, esp. when made without milk or eggs; also, a loaf of it. *Southern U. S.*

corn popper. A sievelike utensil with a lid, used in popping corn.

corn poppy. An annual red-flowered poppy (*Papaver rhœas*), common in European cornfields, — called also *corn rose, canker rose, African rose,* and *field poppy.*

corn powder. Granulated gunpowder. *Obs.*

corn rootworm. The larva of a leaf beetle (*Diabrotica longicornis*) destructive to corn in the Mississippi valley.

corn rose. a The corn poppy. **b** The corn cockle.

corn salad. Any one of several half-succulent herbs of the genus *Valerianella,* sometimes used for salad.

corn sawfly. A sawfly (*Cephus pygmæus*) whose larva cuts into the stalks of growing grain, doing great damage in some parts of Europe.

corn silk. The silky, filamentous styles which hang in a cluster from the apex of an ear of Indian corn. *U. S.*

corn sirup *or* **syrup.** Sirup made from the starch of corn. See GLUCOSE.

corn smut. A smut fungus (*Ustilago maydis*) common in the maize-producing districts of the western United States. It reduces the affected portions of the ear to a mass of black powder, which is poisonous to live stock.

corn snake. A large harmless North American snake (*Coluber guttatus*).

corn speedwell. A small speedwell (*Veronica arvensis*) of Europe and America, found in fields and waste places.

corn spirit. Any of various personifications interpreted by folklorists as representing the vegetative energy of growing grain, with which it flourishes and dies; also, the type to which these personifications conform. Many harvest customs are traced to the ancient prevalence of this belief, while such deities as Ceres, Demeter, and Persephone are believed to have been the result of this form of superstition. Cf. ADONIS, OSIRIS.

corn spurry. A small silenaceous weed (*Spergula arvensis*) with whorled leaves and white flowers.

corn'stalk' (kôrn'stôk'), *n.* **1.** A stalk of corn, esp., in the United States, of Indian corn.

2. A native-born Australian white; — a term first used in New South Wales, because the youth were generally tall and thin.

> Young men in Tasmania are more robust . . . than the *cornstalks* of the more wealthy Australian colonies. *W Senior.*

corn'starch' (-stärch'), *n.* Starch made from Indian corn, esp. a fine white flour used for puddings, etc. *U. S.*

corn'stone' (-stōn'), *n. Geol.* A siliceous limestone characteristic of some of the Paleozoic red sandstones. *Chiefly Eng.*

corn sugar. Glucose made from Indian corn. See GLUCOSE. *U. S.*

corn tongs. Jewelers' tweezers with points shaped like a barleycorn shell, used in picking up stones, etc.

cor'nu (kôr'nū), *n.; pl.* CORNUA (-nŭ-ă). [L.] **A** horn, or anything shaped like or resembling a horn. In *Anat.,* *cornu* is applied to various structures, as the *cornu ammonis* (see below); the horns or processes of the hyoid bone (see HYOID); the prolongations of the lateral ventricles of the brain; the articular processes of the sacrum and coccyx by which these bones are united; the upwardly and downwardly directed processes of the back part of the thyroid cartilage; and the lateral divisions of the uterus, when (as in many mammals) partially divided. — **cor'nu-al** (-nū-ăl), *a.*

cor'nu am-mo'nis (ă-mō'nĭs); *pl.* CORNUA AMMONIS. [L., horn of Ammon. See AMMONITE.] **a** *Anat.* The hippocampus major. **b** *Paleon.* An ammonite. *Obs.*

cor-nu'bi-an-ite (kôr-nū'bĭ-ăn-īt), *n.* [From *Cornubia,* the Latinized name of Cornwall, where it is found.] *Petrog.* A kind of hornfels consisting of andalusite, mica, and quartz.

cor'nu-co'pi-a (kôr'nŭ-kō'pĭ-ă), *n.; pl.* **-PIAS** (-ăz). According to some, this should be sing. *cornu copiæ,* and pl. *cornua copuæ.* [L. *cornu copiæ* horn of plenty. See HORN; COPIOUS.] The horn of Amalthæa, or horn of plenty, an emblem of abundance (see AMALTHÆA) Hence, an abundance; an overflowing supply. — **cor'nu-co'pi-an** (-ăn), *a.*

Cornucopia.

cor'nu-pete (kôr'nŭ-pēt), *a.* [L. *cornupeta*] *Archæol.* Goring or attacking with the horns; — said of bulls, etc., represented with the head lowered.

Cor'nus (kôr'nŭs), *n.* [L., cornel, fr. *cornu* horn. Cf. CORNEL.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs and small trees, rarely herbs, the dogwoods and cornels, typifying the family Cornaceæ, and natives chiefly of the north temperate zone. They usually have very hard wood and perfect flowers with a 2-celled ovary. See CORNEL, DOGWOOD, KINNIKINIC.

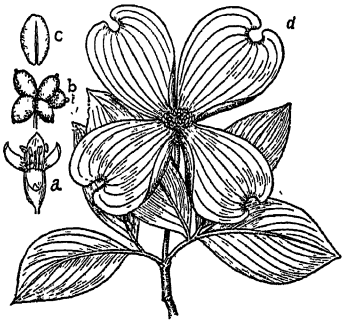

Cornus (*Cornus florida*). *a* Single Flower; *b* Fruit; *c* Seed; *d* One of the large white petaloid Bracts.

cor-nute' (kôr-nūt'), *a.* [L. *cornutus* horned, fr. *cornu* horn] **1.** = CORNUTED. *Obs.*

2. *Bot.* Having a hornlike appendage.

cor-nute', *v. t.* To bestow horns upon; hence, fig., to make a cuckold of; to cuckold. *Archaic.*

cor-nut'ed (-nūt'ĕd), *p. a.* [L. *cornutus* horned, from *cornu* horn.] **1.** Bearing or having horns, horned; horn-shaped.

2. Cuckolded. *Rare.* "My being *cornuted.*" *L'Estrange.*

3. Spurred with ergot; — said of grain. *Obs.*

cor-nu'tine (kôr-nū'tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **cor-nu'tin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid found in ergot, and used, esp. in the form of the citrate, in medicine, as a remedy in uterine hemorrhage. See ERGOT.

corn weevil. a The granary weevil (*Calandra granaria*). **b** In America, a weevil (*Sphenophorus zeæ*) which attacks the stalk of maize near the root, often doing great damage.

corn worm. a The cotton worm. **b** The bollworm.

corn'y (kôr'nĭ), *a.* **1.** Tasting well of malt. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* "A draft of moist and *corny* ale." *Chaucer.*

2. Of or pertaining to corn. "The *corny* reed." *Milton.*

3. Producing, or abounding in, corn or grain; furnished with, or full of, grains of corn. "The *corny* ear" *Prior.*

4. Tipsy; corned. *Dial. Eng. Forby.*

corn'y, *a.* Pertaining to or having corns on the feet.

cor'o-dy (kŏr'ō-dĭ), *n.; pl.* **-DIES** (-dĭz). [LL. *corrodium, corredium, convedium,* furniture, provision: cf. OF. *conroi.* See CURRY.] *Old Law.* An allowance of provisions for maintenance, as of meat, drink, or clothing; also, the right to such allowance, constituting an incorporeal hereditament. Originally the corody was the provision of free quarters due from the vassal to the lord on his circuit; later it was esp. the supply at stated times of victuals and clothes or other commodities by a religious house, and specif. the right, long since disused, of the king to have one of his chaplains maintained by a bishop until promoted to a benefice. The same right of maintenance existed in respect to every abbey or priory of royal foundation.

co-rol'la (kŏ-rŏl'ă), *n.* [L., a little crown or garland, dim. of *corona.* See CROWN.]

1. *Bot.* The petals of a flower collectively; the inner perianth, or floral envelope immediately surrounding the sporophylls. The corolla may be *polypetalous,* consisting of distinct petals, or *gamopetalous,* consisting of petals more or less united. It is usually distinguished from the *calyx,* or outer perianth series, by its more delicate texture and bright colors, but is sometimes inconspicuous. The following classification shows the leading types of corolla:

Open Flower, showing Corolla.

POLYPETALOUS	Regular	Cruciate or cruciform Silenaceous Rosaceous
	Irregular	Papilionaceous
GAMOPETALOUS	Regular	Tubular Campanulate Infundibuliform Hypocrateriform Rotate Urceolate
	Irregular	Labiate Personate Ligulate

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CORONA AUSTRALIS.

cor'ol-la-ry (kŏr'ŏ-lĕ-rĭ; *formerly, and still commonly in British usage,* kŏ-rŏl'ă-rĭ; 277), *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [L. *corollarium* gift, corollary, fr *corolla.* See COROLLA.]

1. A deduction, consequence, or additional inference, more or less immediate, from a proved proposition.

2. A thesis; theorem; dogma. *Obs. Byron.*

3. Something that naturally follows; a practical consequence; a result.

4. Something appended to a speech or writing; an appendix; a crowning portion; the conclusion. *Obs Prior.*

5. Something beyond what is actually due; surplus; something added, superfluous, or supernumerary. *Obs.*

> Now come, my Ariel; bring a *corollary,*
> Rather than want a spirit. *Shak.*

corolla tube. *Bot.* The lower or basal, often tubular, portion of a gamopetalous corolla.

co-rol'line (kŏ-rŏl'ĭn; kŏr'ŏ-lĭn; -in), *a. Bot.* **a** Pertaining to, or resembling, a corolla. **b** Borne on a corolla.

Co'rom-bo'na, Vittoria (vĭt-tō'rĭ-ă kō'rŏm-bō'nä). In Webster's "The White Devil" (also called *Vittoria Corombona*), the title character, a brilliant, fascinating, and murderous woman. Instigated by her ambitious brother, she induces a duke to murder his wife and her own husband. She defends herself successfully when tried for these crimes, but after she has married the duke is killed by her brother in revenge for the duke's failure to advance him.

co-ro'na (kŏ-rō'nä), *n.; pl.* L. **-NÆ** (-nē), E. **-NAS** (-näz). [L., crown. See CROWN.] **1.** A crown; specif., *Rom. Antiq.,* a crown or garland bestowed as a reward for distinguished services.

2. *Meteor.* **a** A circle, usually colored, sometimes seen around and close to a luminous body, as the sun or moon. It is due to diffraction produced by suspended particles of ice or moisture. See HALO, 1. **b** See AURORA BOREALIS.

3. *Astron.* An irregularly luminous envelope surrounding the sun, beyond the chromosphere. The corona can be seen and studied only during a total eclipse, and then for a very few minutes, usually from one to four; so that little is known about it. The corona is a real solar appendage, changeable in form, particularly during a period of sun-spot activity, and sometimes its streamers are many millions miles in extent.

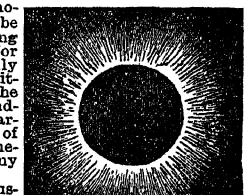

Corona, *Astron.*

4. A crown or circlet suspended from the roof or vaulting of churches, to hold tapers lighted on solemn occasions. It is sometimes formed of double or triple circlets, arranged pyramidally Called also *corona lucis.*

5. *Arch.* The projecting part of a Classic cornice, the under side of which is often cut with a drip.

6 *Eccl.* **a** A fillet or circlet, as of gold, on a vestment for the head. **b** *R. C. Ch.* The tonsure of a cleric.

7. *Anat.* The upper part or surface of some part, as of a tooth or the skull; a crown.

8. *Zoöl.* **a** The main part of the shelly skeleton of a sea urchin, excluding the apical system of plates. **b** The ciliated trochal disk of rotifers and some other organisms.

9. *Bot.* **a** Any appendage on the summit of a seed or seedlike fruit, as the coma in milkweed or the pappus in a dandelion. *Rare.* **b** An appendage or series of united appendages borne on the inner side of the corolla in certain flowers, as in the daffodil, jonquil, catchfly, etc., often resembling an additional whorl of the perianth. See *Illust.* **c** The circle of ray florets surrounding the disk in the daisy and similar plants. *Obs.* **d** = MEDULLARY SHEATH. **e** The junction of root and stem.

10. *Music.* The pause [𝄐]. *Obs.*

11. A kind of upper saddle blanket used upon pack animals. *Western U. S.*

12. *Phon.* The tip or point of the tongue.

Co-ro'na Aus-tra'lis (ôs-trā'lĭs), *gen.* CORONÆ AUSTRALIS (kŏ-rō'nē) [L., southern crown], *Astron.,* the Southern Crown, a rona quil. *a* Cosouthern constellation, adjoining Sagittarius on the south; — sometimes called *Corolla, the Wreath.* — **C. Bo're-a'lis** (bō'rē-ā'lĭs; 201), *gen.* CORONÆ BOREALIS (kŏ-rō'nē) [L.,

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cor'nish. Dial. Eng. & Scot. var. of CORNICE. [cornetist.]

cor'nist, *n.* [F. *corniste.*] A

cor'nix, *n.* [Cf. It. *cornice* (Florio).] A cornelian. *Obs.*

corn juice Whisky made from Indian corn. *Slang, U. S.*

corn kale Wild mustard.

corn'less, *a.* See -LESS.

corn lily. The greater or the lesser bindweed.

corn liquor. Whisky distilled from Indian corn. *Southern U. S.*

corn'loft', *n.* A loft for corn; a granary.

corn maiden. Corrupt. of *kirn maiden.* See HARVEST HOME.

corn master. A dealer in grain. *Obs.*

corn mildew. = WHEAT MILDEW.

corn mill. 1. A flour mill.

2. A machine to grind corncobs for fodder. *U. S.* [er. *Obs.*

corn'mon'ger, *n.* A grain dealer. *Obs.* [*Dial. Eng.*

corn'mudg'in, *n.* A grain dealer. *Obs.*

cor'nock. Var. of CURNOCK.

‖ cor'no di bas-set'to (kôr'nō dē bäs-sĕt'tō); *pl.* CORNI (-nē) DI BASSETTO. [It.] *Music.* = BASSET HORN; — sometimes confounded with *English horn.*

corn oil = MAIZE OIL

‖ cor'no In-gle'se (ĕn-glā'sĕ); *pl.* CORNI INGLESI (-sē). [It.] *Music.* = ENGLISH HORN.

cor-no'pe-an (kôr-nō'pē-ăn), *n.* The cornet-à-pistons. *Obs.*

corn pink = CORN COCKLE.

corn'pipe', *n.* A rustic musical instrument made from a stalk of grain, as an oaten pipe. Cf. PANPIPE.

corn rent. Rent paid in corn.

corn'root', *n.* = BLOODROOT.

corn sheller. A machine that separates the kernels of corn from the cob.

corn shuck. = CORN HUSK

corn shucking. = CORN HUSKING. [root.

corn snakeroot. Button snake-

corn snapdragon. A European wild snapdragon (*Anturrhinum orontium*). [TLE.

corn sow thistle See SOW THIS-

cornstalk fiddle. A toy fiddle made from a joint of a stalk of maize. [pine.

cornstalk pine. The loblolly

cornstalk weed. A river weed (*Potamogeton lucens*) having shining ribbon-shaped leaves, like those of Indian corn.

corn thistle. The Canada thistle.

corn tree. The cornel tree *Obs.*

cor'nu-a. *n., pl.* of CORNU.

cor'nu-ate (kôr'nū-āt), **cor'nu-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Cornuted.

Cor'nu-co'pi-æ (-k ô'p ĭ-ē), *n.* [NL. See CORNUCOPIA.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses, consisting of *C. cucullatum,* native of Asia Minor. See HORN-OF-PLENTY.

cor'nu-co'pi-ate, *a.* Shaped like a cornucopia, as a shell.

cor'nule (kôr'nūl), *n.* [L. *cornulum,* dim. of *cornu* horn.] *Zool.* A small horny plate or process, specif. one of those which serve as teeth in the lower jaw of the duckbill.

cor'nu-lite (-līt), *n.* A fossil of the genus *Cornulites.*

Cor'nu-li'tes (-nū-lī'tēz), *n* [NL.; L. *cornu* horn + Gr. λίθος stone.] *Paleon.* A genus of unidentified animals (supposed to be annelids) the remains of which are thick-walled trumpet-shaped tubes with annulations and fine longitudinal striations, found from the Ordvician to the Silurian inclusive.

Cor'nu-stib'i-(-stĭb'ĭ-). *D. Bib.*

cor-nute', *n. Obs.* One forked or having horns; as: **a** A retort for distilling. **b** A horned person; a cuckold **c** *Logic.* A dilemma; esp., a sophistical dilemma.

cor-nu'to (kôr-nū'tō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *cornutus* horned.] A man that wears the horns; a cuckold. *Obs. or Archaic.*

cor-nu'tor (-tẽr), *n.* A cuckold maker. *Obs.*

‖ cor-nu'tus (tŭs), *n.* [L., horned] *Logic.* = CORNUTE.

corn violet. A European campanulaceous herb (*Specularia speculum*) with purple flowers.

Cornwall and Devon wrestling. See WRESTLING

corn-wal'lis (kôrn-wŏl'ĭs), *n.* A muster in masquerade formerly held in parts of New England, in reference to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. *Lowell.*

corn'wall-ite (kôrn'wŏl-īt), *n.* [From *Cornwall,* England, its locality.] *Min.* A basic arsenate of copper, $Cu_5(OH)_2(AsO_4)_2 \cdot H_2O$, resembling malachite.

cor'ny (kôr'nĭ), *a* [L. *cornu* horn.] Horny. *Obs & R.*

co-ro'a (kō-rō'ä), *n.* [Pg., lit., crown.] See COIN.

cor'co-core (kôr'kō-kôr). **cor'co-co'ro** (-kō'rō). Vars. of CARACORE.

co-ro'co-ro (kō-rō'kō-rō), *n.* [Sp *corócoro,* fr. Tupi.] The striped grunt (*Hæmulon macrostomum*). *Porto Rico.*

co-ro'di-a-ry, cor-ro'di-a-ry (kŏ-rō'dĭ-ĕ-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *corodarius.*] The recipient of a corody; prebendary. *Oxf. E. D.*

co-ro'je (kō-rō'hē), **corojo palm.** Vars. of COROZO, COROZO PALM.

cor'ol (kŏr'ŏl), *n. Bot.* A corolla. *Obs. or R.*

corol. *Abbr.* Corollary.

co-rol'a-rie. ÷ COROLLARY.

coroll. *Abbr.* Corollary.

cor'ol-la'ceous (kŏr'ŏ-lā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling a corolla.

cor'ol-late (kŏr'ŏ-lāt), **cor'ollat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a. Bot.* Having a corolla.

cor'ol-let (-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. fr. *corolla.*] *Bot.* A floret in an aggregate or composite flower. *Rare.*

cor'ol-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*corolla* + *ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing or having a corolla.

Co-rol'li-flo'ræ (kŏ-rŏl'ĭ-flō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *corolla* + L. *flos, floris,* flower.] *Bot* The Gamopetalæ; — so called in the classification of De Candolle — **co-rol'li-flo'ral** (-răl), **co-rol'li-flo'rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

co-rol'li-form, *a.* Of the form of a corolla.

co-rol'list, *n.* One who classifies plants according to their corollas. *Obs. or R.*

cor'ol-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Usually erroneously *carolitic.* [Cf F. *corolli tique. Oxf. E. D.*] *Arch.* Designating a form of column with a foliated shaft. *Obs. or R.*

‖ co-rol'lu-la (kŏ-rŏl'ū-lä), **co-rol'lule** (-ūl), *n.; pl* L. **-LÆ** (-lē), E. **-LULES** (-ūlz). [Dim. of COROLLA.] *Bot* = COROLLET.

Cor'o-man'del goos'ber-ry (kŏr'ŏ-măn'dĕl). [From *Coromandel* Coast.] = CARAMBOLA.

cor'o-man'der wood. Var. of CALAMANDER WOOD.

cor'o-mo'ta (kŏr'ŏ-mō'tä), *n.* [Tupi *curumatá.*] = GACHUA.

corompe. † CORRUMP.

northern crown], *Astron.*, a northern constellation between Hercules and Boötes; the Northern Crown. — **corona ra/di-a/ta** (rā/dĭ-ā/tə). [NL.] *Embryol.* **a** The layer of elongated radially placed follicular cells which immediately surround the mammalian egg in the discus proligerus. **b** The radiating white fibers passing up from the internal capsule to the cerebral cortex.

cor'o-nach (kŏr'ŏ-năk), *n.* [Gael. *coranach*, or *corranach*, a crying, the Irish funeral cry (the *keen*), a dirge, *comh* with + *ranaich* a roaring, *ran* to roar, shriek.] A lamentation for the dead; a dirge, whether sung or played, as on bagpipes. *Scot. & Irish.*

co'ro-na'do (kŏ'rō-nä'dō; 146), *n.* [Sp., lit, crowned.] Either of two amber fishes (*Seriola lalandi* and *S. dumerili*) found in warm parts of the Atlantic.

co-ro'na-graph (kŏ-rō'nə-grăf), *or, more correctly,* **co-ro'no-graph** (-nō-grăf), *n.* [*corona* + *-graph.*] *Astron.* An apparatus for making a picture, usually a photograph, of the corona of the sun. — **co-ro'na-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

cor'o-nal (kŏr'ŏ-năl; kŏ-rō'năl; 277), *a.* [L. *coronalis*: cf. F. *coronal.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a crown or corona, as a king's crown, the crown of the head, the corona of a flower, the sun's corona, etc.

> The law and his *coronal* oath require his undeniable assent to what laws the Parliament agree upon. *Milton*
>
> The *coronal* light during the eclipse is faint. *Abney*

2. *Anat.* Lying in the direction of the coronal suture; designating an anteroposterior and transverse plane or section passing through or parallel to the long axis of the body. **3.** *Phon.* Of or pert. to the tip of the tongue (*corona*); specif., pronounced with the tip of the tongue turned upward toward the palate, as often in Eng. *r*; inverted.

coronal roots, *Bot.*, roots that spring from the stem just above the surface of the ground, as in wheat, Indian corn, and other grasses. — **c. suture,** *Anat.*, a suture extending across the skull between the parietal and frontal bones, the frontoparietal suture.

cor'o-nal (kŏr'ŏ-năl), *n.* **1.** A circlet for the head; esp., such a circlet implying rank or dignity; a crown or coronet; also, a wreath or garland. *Spenser.*

2. The frontal bone. *Obs*

3. The head of a spear or lance; esp., the head of a tilting spear, divided into two or more blunt prongs. *Obs.*

cor'o-na-ry (kŏr'ŏ-nĕ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *coronarius*. cf. F. *coronaire.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a crown; forming, or adapted to form, a crown, wreath, or garland. "*Coronary* thorns." *Bp. Pearson.*

2. *Anat.* Resembling, or situated like, a crown or circlet. **coronary arteries,** *Anat.*, the two arteries (right and left) which arise from the aorta immediately above the semilunar valves, and supply the tissues of the heart itself. (See AORTA, *Illust.*) Each divides into a transverse branch, which runs in the auriculo-ventricular groove, and a descending branch running in one of the interventricular grooves. The name *coronary* is also applied to certain arteries encircling the lips, and to the gastric artery. — **c. band.** = CORONARY CUSHION. — **c. bone,** the small pastern bone of the horse and allied animals. — **c. cushion,** a cushionlike band of vascular tissue at the upper border of the wall of the hoof of the horse and allied animals. It takes an important part in the secretion of the horny walls. — **c. ligament. a** The folds of peritoneum connecting the posterior surface of the liver and the diaphragm. **b** A part of the capsular ligament of the knee connecting each semilunar fibrocartilage with the margin of the head of the tibia. — **c. ring.** = CORONARY CUSHION. — **c. sinus,** *Anat.*, a dilatation of the great cardiac vein which receives several of the other cardiac veins and opens into the right auricle of the heart.

cor'o-nate (kŏr'ŏ-nāt), *v. t.*; COR'O-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) or COR'O-NATE; COR'O-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *coronare* to crown, fr. *corona.* See CROWN.] To crown.

cor'o-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Crowned; specif., *Bot. & Zoöl.*, having a crown, crest, or corona, or some structure likened thereto; — said esp. of univalve shells when the spire is surrounded by a row of spines or tubercles.

cor'o-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [See CORONATE.] **1.** Act or solemnity of crowning; ceremony of investing a sovereign or his consort with the royal crown.

2. The completion or crowning of something, as a work.

3. *East. Ch.* The sacrament of matrimony, in celebrating which garlands or crowns are placed by the priest upon the heads of the bride and groom.

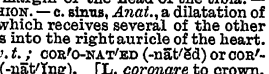

Coronation Cord.

coronation cord. *Embroidery.* A filled cotton cord used in couching.

Coronation Stone. The Stone of Scone, upon which the Scottish kings sat at coronation. It was brought to England by Edward I. in 1296, and is now preserved at Westminster Abbey in the coronation chair.

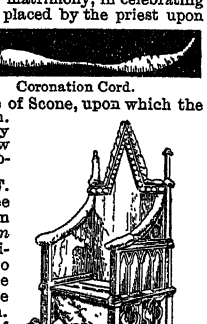

Coronation Chair, showing the Coronation Stone.

cor'o-ner (kŏr'ŏ-nĕr), *n.* [OF. *corone* crown, L. *corona.* See CROWN.] **1.** Orig., in England, an officer (called *custos placitorum coronæ*), established by an ordinance of 1194, whose duty was to keep (a record of) the pleas of the crown in a county, and guard the royal revenues arising from them. Now, by a gradual change of function, a public officer whose principal duty is to inquire by an inquest (which see) held in the presence of a jury (called a coroner's jury) into the cause of any death which there is reason to suppose is not due to natural causes. This duty has varied little since the 14th century; but he had other minor duties (such as inquests concerning shipwrecks, royal fish, treasure trove) which have become of little importance or obsolete. By statute in some of the United States and in some British colonies his duties have been changed or the office abolished, a **medical examiner** taking his place in some jurisdictions; in some jurisdictions he is now empowered to inquire into fires apparently incendiary.

2. In the Isle of Man, a chief constable. See SHEADING.

> The *coroner* of the sheading, who is appointed annually by the governor, is a kind of sheriff *Encyc Brit.*

cor'o-net (kŏr'ŏ-nĕt), *n.* [OF *coronete*, dim of *corone* crown. See CROWN; cf. CROWNET, CRONET.] **1.** A small or inferior crown; esp., a crown worn as the mark of high rank lower than sovereignty (though with Shakespeare sometimes a kingly crown); also, a figure of a coronet, as in heraldry, etc. Coronets for the British nobility consist of circlets

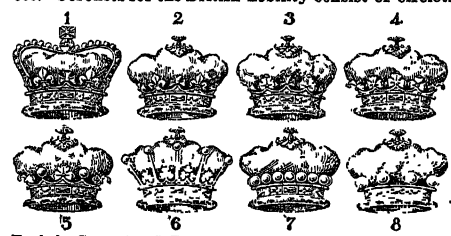

English Coronets: 1 Prince of Wales; 2 Younger Son and Brother of the Blood Royal; 3 Nephew, etc., of the Blood Royal, 4 Duke; 5 Marquis; 6 Earl; 7 Viscount; 8 Baron

adorned with: (1) eight conventional strawberry leaves, for a duke; (2) four strawberry leaves alternating with four pearls, for a marquis; (3) eight pearls on rays alternating with as many leaves, for an earl; (4) sixteen pearls, for a viscount; (5) six pearls, for a baron. The *coronet* of the Prince of Wales differs from the crown of England only in having a single arch.

> Without a star, a *coronet*, or garter. *Goldsmith.*
>
> Kind hearts are more than *coronets*,
> And simple faith than Norman blood *Tennyson*

2. An ornamental fillet or wreath worn round the temples, esp., an ornamental plate or band of metal, or the like, constituting part of a woman's headdress.

3. *Arch.* A decorative piece, as a pediment, wrought in relief on a wall above a window or door. *Eng.*

4. *Far.* The lower part of a horse's pastern where the horn terminates in skin. *James White.*

5. *Zoöl.* **a** The bur of an antler. **b** A small crownlike structure; esp., a terminal circle of small spines or hairs.

6. *Bot.* = CORONA, 9. *Obs.*

cor'o-net, *v. t.* To bestow a coronet upon; to crown. *Rare*

cor'o-net'ed (kŏr'ŏ-nĕt'ĕd), *a.* Wearing, or entitled to wear, a coronet; of noble birth or rank. Also **cor'o-net'ted.**

Co-ro'nid (kŏ-rō'nĭd), *n.* [*Corona* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Corona Borealis; — usually in *pl.*

Cor'o-nil'la (kŏr'ŏ-nĭl'ə), *n.* [NL. & Sp. dim. of L. *corona* crown, apparently referring to the flower clusters.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World fabaceous herbs with odd-pinnate leaves and purple, pink, or yellow flowers in heads or umbels. *C. varia* is the axseed. Several species are ornamental in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

cor'o-nil'lin (-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous glucoside obtained as a yellow powder from the seeds of *Coronilla scorpioides*, and used as a cardiac tonic and diuretic.

co-ro'ni-on (kŏ-rō'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Craniol.* The tip of the coronoid process of the jaw. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

co-ro'nis (-nĭs), *n.* [L., a curved line or stroke, Gr. *κορωνίς.*] **1.** *Paleography.* A curved line or flourish at the end of a book or chapter.

2. *Gr. Gram.* A sign ['] sometimes placed over a contracted syllable.

cor'o-ni'tis (kŏr'ŏ-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *corona* + *-itis.*] *Veter.* Inflammation of the coronary cushion of animals.

co-ro'ni-um (kŏ-rō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *corona* + *-ium.*] *Chem. & Astron.* A gaseous and probably nonterrestrial substance forming the chief constituent of the solar corona, and characterized by a bright green line in the coronal spectrum.

co-ro'no-. *Anat.* Combining form for *coronal.*

co-ro'no-fron'tal (kŏ-rō'nō-frŏn'tăl; kŏr'ŏ-nō-), *a.* *Craniol.* Pertaining to both the coronal and frontal regions of the cranium. — **coronofrontal index,** the ratio of the greatest frontal to the greatest coronal breadth of the head, usually expressed in hundredths of the latter.

cor'o-noid (kŏr'ŏ-noid; 277), *a.* [Gr. *κορώνη* crow + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Resembling the beak of a crow; as, the *coronoid* process of the ramus of the lower jaw, to which the temporal and part of the masseter muscles are attached, or the process of the anterior upper part of the ulna to which the brachialis anticus is attached; — also applied to the depression or fossa in the humerus into which the coronoid process of the ulna fits when the arm is flexed.

cor'o-plast (-plăst), *n.*; *pl.* -PLASTÆ (-plăs'tē). [Gr. *κορο-πλάστης*; *κορη* maiden + *πλάσσειν* to mold.] *Class. Antiq.* A modeler of terra-cotta figurines, esp. representations of young women.

co-ro'zo (kŏ-rō'sō; *Sp.* -thō, 268), *n.*, *or* **corozo palm.** [Sp. *corozo*, prob. fr. native name.] Any of several tropical American palms: **a** The ivory palm, its seeds being known as **corozo nuts** **b** The cohune palm. **c** Any species of *Acrocomia*; in the West Indies, esp. *A. media.* **d** Any of several species of *Cocos.*

‖ **cor'po-ra** (kŏr'pŏ-rə), *n.*, *pl.* of CORPUS.

cor'po-ra al/bi-can'ti-a (ăl'bĭ-kăn'shĭ-ə); *sing.* CORPUS ALBICANS [NL., whitish bodies], *Anat.*, two small rounded eminences on the base of the brain behind the tuber cinereum, formed by the looping of the anterior pillars of the fornix. — **corpora a/my-la/ce-a** (ă/mĭ-lā/shē-ə) [NL.], *Anat.*, small, usually concentrically striated amylaceous bodies, staining blue with iodine, found in many parts of the brain, esp. about the ventricles, and certain other organs. They do not necessarily indicate a pathological condition. — **c. A-ran'tĭ-i** (ə-răn'shĭ-ī) [after J. C. *Aranzi*, Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, small fibrous nodules occurring at the middle of the free margin of the semilunar valves. — **c. bi-ge'mi-na** (bī-jĕm'ĭ-nə). [NL., twin bodies.] *Zool.* See CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA. — **c. ca/ver-no'sa** (kăv/ĕr-nō'sə); *sing.* CORPUS CAVERNOSUM (-sŭm), *Anat*, the cavernous bodies. See under CAVERNOUS. — **c. ge-nĭ/cu-la'ta** (jĕ-nĭk'ū-lā'tə), *sing.* CORPUS GENICULATUM (jĕ-nĭk'ū-lā'tŭm) [NL., knotted bodies], *Anat.*, two small protuberances situated behind and beneath the posterior end of each optic thalamus. The external and larger pair are composed of layers of gray and white matter and are connected with the visual function. — **c. mam/mĭl-la'ri-a** (măm'ĭ-lā'rĭ-ə). [NL., mammillary bodies.] *Anat.* = CORPORA ALBICANTIA. — **c. ni/gra** (nī'grə) [L., lit., black bodies], *Veter.*, smooth, rounded, darkly pigmented projecting masses outside the free border of the upper portion of the iris. They are most markedly developed in the horse. — **c. quad'ri-ge'mi-na** (kwŏd'rĭ-jĕm'ĭ-nə) [NL., fourfold bodies], *Anat.*, two pairs of elevations on the dorsal surface of the midbrain. The anterior or upper pair are the larger and are called the *nates*; the posterior pair are called the *testes.* They are composed of white matter externally and gray matter within. They are but two in number and are hollow in reptiles, birds, and fishes, where they are known as *corpora bigemina* or *optic lobes*, and form an important part of the brain, exceeding the prosencephalon in size in many fishes. — **c. stri-a'ta.** For this and other phrases see singular form under CORPUS.

cor'po-ral (kôr'pŏ-răl), *n.* [F. *caporal*, formerly also *corporal*, fr. It. *caporale*, fr. *capo* head, chief, L. *caput*, prob. influenced by L. *corporalis*, a. See CHIEF; cf. CAPORAL, CORPORAL, *a.*] **1.** *Mil.* The lowest noncommissioned officer, next below a sergeant. He usually has the duty of placing and relieving sentinels, leading small squads, etc.

2. *Nav.* Formerly, a petty officer who had charge of setting and relieving the watch, of teaching the use and care of the small arms, etc.; later, an assistant to the master-at-arms, — now called *master-at-arms*, 1st, 2d, or 3d class.

3. The fallfish (*Semotilus corporalis*).

cor'po-ral, *a.* [F. *corporel*, L *corporalis*, fr. *corpus* body. See CORPSE.] **1.** Belonging or relating to the body; bodily. "*Corporal* toil." *Shak* "*Corporal* infirmities" *Milton.*

2. Hence, of or relating to the person; personal.

3. Corporeal. *Obs.* *Milton.*

> What seemed *corporal* melted
> As breath into the wind. *Shak.*

4. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the body, as distinguished from the head and limbs.

Syn. — See BODILY.

corporal conjunction, *Astron.*, conjunction in which the bodies seem to touch or overlap. *Obs.* — **c. oath,** *Law*, an oath solemnized by actually touching a sacred object, as the Gospels. — **c. punishment,** *Law*, punishment applied to the body of the offender, including the death penalty, whipping, and imprisonment.

cor'po-ral, *n.* Also **cor'po-ra'le** (-rā'lē). [LL. *corporale*: cf. F. *corporal.* See CORPORAL, *a.*] *Eccl.* A linen cloth on which the sacred elements are consecrated in the Eucharist, or with which they are covered; a communion cloth.

cor'po-ral'i-ty (kôr'pŏ-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *corporalitas.*] **1.** State or quality of being or having a body; corporeality; also, embodied quality, state, or existence; bodily substance; body.

2. A body of persons; a corporation. *Obs.* *Milton.*

3. A corporal, or bodily, affair. *Rare.* *Richardson.*

cor'po-ral's guard (kôr'pŏ-rălz). A detachment such as would be in charge of a corporal for guard duty, etc., hence, derisively, a very small number of persons.

Corporal Trim (trĭm). Uncle Toby's attendant in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," distinguished for his fidelity and affection, his respectfulness, and his volubility.

Corporal Violet. [F. *Caporal la Violette.*] Napoleon; — so called by his adherents in France during his exile in Elba in 1814-15, who hoped for his return with the violets in the spring.

cor'po-rate (kôr'pŏ-rāt), *a.* [L. *corporatus*, p. p. of *corporare* to shape into a body, fr. *corpus* body. See CORPSE.] **1.** Combined into one body; united; grouped together, also, pert. to a body made up of particulars; aggregate

> *Corporate* judgment . . . is meant to include all such affirmations as deal with comprehensive totalities. *B. Bosanquet*

2. Formed into a body by legal enactment; united in an association, and endowed by law with the rights and liabilities of an individual; incorporated; as, a *corporate* town.

3. Belonging to a corporation or incorporated body. "*Corporate* property." *Hallam.*

4. Pertaining to, or having, a body; corporeal. *Archaic.*

corporate county. See COUNTY, 3. — **c. member,** an actual or voting member of a corporation, as distinguished from an associate or one honorary. — **c. name,** legal name of a corporation.

cor'po-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* To incorporate. *Rare.*

cor'po-rate, *v. i.* To become incorporated. *Rare.*

cor'po-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *corporatio* incorporation.] **1.** Act of incorporating; state of being incorporated. *Obs.*

2. A body consisting of an organized group of persons or objects. *Obs.*, except: *Roman, Civil, & Theoretical Law.* Any group of persons or objects treated by the law as an individual or unity having rights or liabilities, or both, distinct from those of the persons or objects composing it; a body corporate; a university or universitas (which see); hence, a single person or object treated by the law as having a legal individuality or entity other than that of a natural person; a juristic person (which see). "According to some authorities, the requirement of state recognition as a prerequisite of juristic personality [corporate existence] was unknown under the [Roman] Republic. It was

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coronacion † CORONATION.
cor'o-na-cle, *n.* A coronal. *Obs.*
cor'o-na'dite (kŏr'ŏ-nə'dīt, -nā'dīt), *n.* [From the *Coronado* mine, Arizona.] *Min.* A lead manganite occurring in black massive form with fibrous structure.
cor'o-naled (kŏr'ŏ-năld), **cor'o-nalled,** *a.* Adorned with a coronal. [*Obs. or R.*]
cor'o-nal-ly, *adv.* of CORONAL.
cor'o-na'men (kŏr'ŏ-nā'mĕn), *n.* [L., a crowning.] The coronet of a hoof.
cor'o-na-ry (kŏr'ŏ-nĕ-rĭ), *n* L. *coronarius* of or belonging to a wreath.] A plant suitable for wreaths or garlands. *Obs.*
cor'o-nate, *p. a.* [L. *coronatus*, p. p.] Crowned *Obs.*
coronation oath The oath taken by a sovereign at coronation.
‖ **cor'o-na'tor** (kŏr'ŏ-nā'tôr), *n.* [LL.] *Law.* = CORONER.
cor'o-na-to'ri-al (-nā-tō'rĭ-əl), *a* Of or pert. to a coroner. *Rare.*
corone. † CROWN, CORONA.
cor'o-nel. † COLONEL, CORONAL.
cor'o-ner-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
cor'o-nest, *a.* [Superl of ME. & AS. *coren*, p. p., chosen.] Worthiest; choicest. *Obs.*
coronet. † CORNET, a headdress.
cor'o-net'ty, cor'o-net'tee, *a.* *Her.* Formed like a coronet; having a coronetlike ornament.
coronich. † CORNICE.
co-ro'nu-form (kŏ-rō'nĭ-fôrm; kŏ-rŏn'ŭ-), *a.* [L. *corona* crown + *-form.*] Crown-shaped.
co'ro-nil'la (kŏ'rō-nēl'yə), *n.* [Sp.] See COIN.
Co-ro'nis (kŏ-rō'nĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κορωνίς.*] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of a Thessalian prince and mother of Asclepius, who is thence called **Cor'o-ni'des** (kŏr'ŏ-nī'dēz).
cor'o-nize, *v. t.* [L. *corona* crown] To deck with a coronet or coronal; to crown. *Obs.*
cor'o-noid. *n.* *Zool.* A small bone in the lower jaw of certain reptiles, as crocodiles.
corons. Obs. pl. of CURRANT.
co-ro'nu-la (kŏ-rō'nū-lə), **cor'o-nule** (kŏr'ŏ-nūl; kŏ-rō'nūl), *n.* [L. *coronula*, dim. of *corona.*] *Bot.* = PAPPUS. *Obs. or R.*
cor'o-plas'ta (kŏr'ŏ-plăs'tə), *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [NL.] = COROPLAST.
‖ **co-ro'so** (kŏ-rō'sō). Var. of COROUMP. † CORRUMP.
coroun, coroune. † CROWN.
co-rour', *n.* [OF. *coreor* a runner, F. *coureur.*] Courser. *Obs.*
corowne. † CROWN.
corowr. † COURIER.
Co-ro'zain (kŏ-rō'zān). *D. Bib.*
corp (kôrp). Dial. Eng & Scot var. of CORPSE.
corp. *Abbr.* Corporal; corporation.
cor'pi-on, *n.* [F. *carpion* a small salmon.] A kind of herring. *Obs.*
Corp. Jur. Civ. *Abbr.* Corpus Juris Civilis.
corporace † CORPORAS.
Cor'po-ral Forbes' (fôrbz'). Cholera morbus. *Anglo-Ind. Slang.*
cor'po-ral-ism (-ĭzm), *n.* See -ISM.
Corporal John. John Churchill (1650-1722), Duke of Marlborough, who had been a corporal; — so called by his soldiers
cor'po-ral-ly, *adv.* of CORPORAL. See -LY.
cor'po-ral-ship', *n.* *Mil.* **a** A body of soldiers under a corporal's command. *Obs.* **b** A corporal's office or position.
cor'po-ral-ty. † CORPORALITY.
cor'po-ras (kôr'pŏ-răs), *n.* [Prop. pl. of OF. nom. sing. of *corporal.*] The corporal, or communion cloth. [RARE.]
cor'po-rate-ly, *adv.* of CORPORATE.
cor'po-rate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

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certainly relaxed in favor of ecclesiastical bodies by the Christian emperors, and was not, as a general rule, insisted upon during the Middle Ages" (*T. E. Holland*). A corporation is generally considered to be a juristic person, that is, one existing only by fiction of law. Some modern law writers, however, reject the conception of a person existing by legal fiction, and explain a corporation as merely a number of natural persons acting under special rules of agency, or presentation, and governed by special rules of succession; others, going to an opposite extreme and maintaining the **anthropomorphic** theory, so called, regard the corporation as having a true personality other than the sum or resultant of its members, and not created, but merely recognized, by the law.

3. *Eng. & Amer. Common and Statute Law.* A body politic or corporate formed and authorized by law to act as a single person, and endowed by law with the capacity of succession; an entity recognized by law as constituted by one or more persons and as having various rights and duties together with the capacity of succession; a juristic person constituted by one or more natural persons. The definition most commonly accepted by judicial decision in the United States is that of the Dartmouth College Case (see cit., below). Such a corporation can be formed only by prescription, patent of the crown, or legislative act, either special or general. (See CHARTER, ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.) *Corporations* having two or more members, called **corporations aggregate**, are the more usual form. Such corporations are constituted by the mayor and aldermen of cities, the head and fellows of a college, the dean and chapter of a cathedral church, the stockholders of any industrial or financial company, etc. A *corporation* consisting of a single person is called a **corporation sole**. Kings, bishops, deans, parsons, and vicars, are in England sole corporations; there are few instances of such corporations in the United States. As classed according to their purposes, corporations are: **ecclesiastical corporations**, or those concerned only with religious matters and consisting wholly of spiritual persons; and **lay corporations**, including all others. Lay corporations may be, **eleemosynary corporations**, or those created for charitable uses (which see); and **civil corporations**, or those formed for temporal purposes, and comprising **public**, or **municipal, corporations**, or those created for purposes of government, and **private corporations**, including all others of a civil nature, as ordinary business corporations and those corporations, such as railroad companies, lighting companies, water companies, etc, organized or chartered to follow a public calling (see PUBLIC, *a.*) or to render services more or less essential to the general public convenience or safety, and now often called **public-service corporations** or sometimes **quasi-public corporations**. With reference to their limited powers various corporations consisting of a person or body of persons invested with some of the qualities of an artificial person, though not expressly incorporated, esp. the officials of certain municipal divisions such as counties, school districts, and the towns of some States of the United States, certain church officials, as a churchwarden, etc, are called **quasi corporations** (hence **quasi-corporateness**), those with fuller powers, such as the ordinary business or ecclesiastical corporation, being sometimes called **complete corporations**. Cf COMPANY, 6.

> A *corporation* is an artificial being, invisible intangible, and existing only in contemplation of law.
> *Dartmouth College Case* (17 *U. S.* 518, 636)

4. The abdomen or belly, esp. when protuberant *Colloq. & Vulgar.*

> Surrah! my *corporation* is made up of good wholesome English fat. *Smollett.*

Corporation Act. *Eng. Hist.* An act passed in 1661 requiring all officers in municipal corporations to acknowledge the royal supremacy, to accept the doctrine of passive obedience, to subscribe a declaration against the Solemn League and Covenant, and to receive the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England. It was repealed in 1828.

corporation cock, stop, *or* **tap.** A cock, valve, or tap inserted at the junction of service pipes with water or gas mains to shut off or regulate the flow. *U. S.*

cor'po-ra-tive (kôr'pŭ-rā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *corporativus* pertaining to the forming of a body] Pertaining to, or consisting of, a corporation.

cor'po-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* A member of a corporation, esp. one of the original members.

cor'po-ra-ture (kôr'pŏ-rȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *corporatura.*] *Obs.* **1.** Bodily constitution or structure; physique.

2. State of being embodied; bodily existence. *Dr. H. More.*

cor-po're-al (kôr-pō'rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *corporeus*, fr. *corpus* body. See CORPSE.] **1.** Of the nature of, consisting of, or pertaining to, matter or a material body; physical; bodily; material; — opposed to *spiritual* or *immaterial.*

> His omnipotence
> That to *corporeal* substances could add
> Speed almost spiritual. *Milton.*

2. Of or pertaining to the human body; corporal; as, *corporeal* investiture; *corporeal* punishment. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — See BODILY.

corporeal property, tangible or palpable property, as land or gold; — opposed to *incorporeal property*, or that which is intangible, consisting of rights in or to property in the possession of another. This distinction is borrowed from the Roman law. — **c. quantity**, spatial quantity; dimension.

cor-po're-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Materialism. *Rare.*

cor-po're-al-ist, *n.* A materialist. *Rare. Berkeley.*

cor-po're-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being corporeal; corporeal existence; humorously, the body.

cor'po-re'i-ty (kôr'pŏ-rē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *corporeitas*: cf. F. *corporéité.*] **1.** State or quality of having or being a body; state of being corporeal; materiality; physical nature.

> The one attributed *corporeity* to God. *Bp Stillingfleet.*

2. Physical personality; also, *Obs.*, carnality.

cor-por'i-fy (kôr-pŏr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *corpus* body + *-fy.*] To embody; to form into a body; to incorporate; solidify. *Obs.* — **cor-por'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

cor'po-sant (kôr'pō-zănt), *n.* [It. or Pg. *corpo santo* holy body, or L. *corpus sancti* body of a saint.] St. Elmo's fire.

corps (kôr; *pl., E.* kôrz, *F.* kôr; 201), *n. sing. & pl.* [F., fr. L. *corpus* body. See CORPSE.] **1.** (*at first pron'd* kôrs) A corpse (in any sense); — *corps* being an earlier spelling. **2.** A body of men organized or under common direction; esp., an organized division of the military establishment; as, the Marine *Corps*; the *Corps* of Engineers; specif., an army corps (which see).

3. [Ger.] In some countries of Europe, a form of students' social society binding the members to strict adherence to certain student customs and its code of honor (cf. CERevis), — Ger. spelling usually *korps.*

☞ The phrases below that are preceded by bars are French.

‖ **corps' à corps'** (kôr'-zȧ kôr'), body to body, hand to hand. — ‖ **c. d'ar'mée** (dȧr'mā'). See ARMY CORPS. — ‖ **c. de bal'let'** (dē bȧ'lĕ'), a company of ballet dancers attached to a theater; the ballet dancers. — ‖ **c. de bā'tĭ'ment'** (dē bā'tē'mĕn'). See CORPS DE LOGIS. — ‖ **c. de garde'** (gȧrd'), formerly, a body of men who guard, now, the place where they stay; guardroom; guardhouse. — ‖ **c. d'ē'lite'** (dā'lēt'), *Mil.*, a corps or body of picked men. — ‖ **c. de lo'gis'** (lō'zhē') *or* **de bā'tĭ'ment'.** [F., body of house or building.] **a** The principal mass of a building, considered apart from its wings, etc. **b** A structure detached from the main building. — ‖ **c. de ré'serve'** (dē rē'zĕrv'), *Mil.*, a body of reserve. — ‖ **c. de ville'** (vēl'), lit., town body; anciently, in France, a local administrative body formed of municipal officers. — ‖ **c. di'plo'ma'tique'** (dē'plō'mȧ'tēk'). **a** The body of ministers or envoys accredited to a government; the diplomatic corps. **b** The body of law, or corpus juris. *Burke.* — ‖ **c. dra'ma'tique'** (drȧ'mȧ'tēk'), a dramatic body; theatrical company. — ‖ **c. lé'gis'la'tif'** (lā'zhēs'lȧ'tĕf'), lit., legislative body; — former name, under various constitutions, of the lower house of the French legislature. — **c. of cadets,** *Mil.*, in the United States army, the body of cadets under instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point. The corps consists of one cadet from each Congressional district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, two from each State at large, one from Porto Rico, and forty from the United States at large. — **C. of Engineers. a** *Mil.* In the United States army, a corps of officers and enlisted men consisting of one band and three battalions of engineers commanded by a brigadier general, whose title is Chief of Engineers. It has charge of the construction of fortifications for land and seacoast defense, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the construction of lighthouses, etc., and, in time of war, supervises the engineering operations of the armies in the field. **b** *Nav.* The Engineer Corps (which see).

corpse (kôrps; *y arely* kôrs), *n.* Orig., **corps** (*at first pron'd* kôrs) [ME. *cors, corps*, body, OF. *cors* (later spelt *corps*), F. *corps*, L. *corpus*; akin to AS. *hrif* womb. See MIDRIFF; cf. CORSE, CORSELET, CORSET, CORPS, CORPUS, CUERPO.] **1.** A human or animal body in general, whether living or dead; a body; a person. *Obs.*

2 The dead body of a human being; — used also fig.

> He touched the dead *corpse* of Public Credit, and it sprung upon its feet *D. Webster*

3. *Alchemy.* = BODY, 6. See *the bodies seven*, under BODY. *Obs* *Gower.*

4. The main or larger portion; the majority; the bulk, collective whole or mass; a systematic whole or general collection; body, as of law, Scripture, or persons; specif., in *corpus of law*, the corpus juris. *Obs.*

5. An endowment pertaining to an office; as: **a** Of a shrievalty or other civil office. **b** Of a prebend or other ecclesiastical office. *Obs.*

Syn. — See BODY.

corpse candle. **a** A thick candle formerly used at a lich wake. *Obs.* **b** A luminous appearance, resembling the flame of a candle, sometimes seen in churchyards and other damp places, superstitiously regarded as portending death.

cor'pu-lence (kôr'pū-lĕns), *n.* [F.] Bodily bulk, esp., excessive fatness; fleshiness; obesity.

cor'pu-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *corpulentia.*] **1.** Corpulence.

2. Materiality; corporeal substance; density. *Obs.*

> The heaviness and *corpulency* of the water requiring a great force to divide it *Ray.*

cor'pu-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *corpulentus*, fr. *corpus*: cf. F. *corpulent.* See CORPSE.] **1** Bulky; very fat; obese.

2. Corporeal; material; solid. *Obs. Hammond.*

Syn. — Fleshy, bulky, obese. See STOUT.

‖ **cor'pus** (kôr'pŭs), *n.; pl.* CORPORA (-pŏ-rȧ) [L.] **1.** The body of a man or animal, esp. when dead, — now chiefly *Humorous.*

2. *Anat.* A comparatively solid and homogeneous structure forming a part of an organ, esp. of the brain.

3. A body or general collection of writings or the like, the whole literature of a subject.

4. The main body or corporeal substance of a thing; specif., the principal of a fund or estate, as opposed to interest, income, dividends, or the like.

5. *Math.* A domain of rationality; an aggregate of elements or magnitudes which when combined unlimitedly by addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division (the divisor 0 being excluded) always produce an element of the aggregate. The elements are esp. numbers and also functions of any number of variables (*J. W. R. Dedekind*, 1831-). **cor'pus al'bi-cans** (ăl'bĭ-kănz), and other phrases. See plural forms under CORPORA. — **c. A-ran'ti-i** (ȧ-rȧn'shĭ-ī). *Anat.* Sing. of CORPORA ARANTII. — **C. Au-then'ti-ca'rum** (ô-thĕn'tĭ-kā'rŭm). [L., lit., body of the original (laws).] See AUTHENTIC, *n.*, 2. — **c. cal-lo'sum** (kă-lō'sŭm); *pl.* CORPORA CALLOSA (-sȧ) [NL., callous body], *Anat.*, the great band of commissural fibers uniting the cerebral hemispheres of man and the higher mammals. See BRAIN. — **C. Chris'ti** (krĭs'tĭ; -tī) [L., body of Christ], *R. C. Ch.*, a festival in honor of the Eucharist, observed on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. — **C. Christi cloth.** = PYX CLOTH. — **c. de-lic'ti** (dē-lĭk'tī) [L., the body of the crime], *Law*, the substantial and fundamental fact or facts necessary to the commission of a crime, as in murder the actual death of the person alleged to have been murdered, and as a result of criminal agency. — **c. den-ta'tum** (dĕn-tā'tŭm) [NL., dentate body], *Anat.*, a wavy sheet of gray matter forming a partially closed capsule, in the white matter of each cerebellar hemisphere; also, a somewhat similar mass in each olivary body. — **C. Do'mi-ni** (dŏm'ĭ-nī). = CORPUS CHRISTI. — **c. fim'bri-a'tum** (fĭm'brĭ-ā'tŭm) [NL., fringed body], *Anat.*, the tænia hippocampi — **c. High-mo'ri** (hī-mō'rī) *or* **High-mo'ri-a'num** (hī-mō'rĭ-ā'nŭm) [NL., body of Highmore, after N. *Highmore*, English anatomist], *Anat.*, the mediastinum testis. — **c. ju'ris** (jōō'rĭs) [L.], a body of law; a comprehensive collection of the law of a country or jurisdiction; esp. [*cap.*], the Corpus Juris Civilis, or, less often, the Corpus Juris Canonici. — **Corpus Ju'ris Ca-no'ni-ci** (kȧ-nŏn'ĭ-sī), the body of canon law. It was orig. comprised in the *Decretum*, a private compilation by Gratian, a monk of Bologna, consisting of principles deduced by him, citations to prove them, and comment by him, and containing the decretals of the popes up to and including Innocent II.; later there were included in it, besides this, various official compilations, chiefly the *Libri Extra Decretum* (1234) of Gregory IX., composed of decretals issued after the time of Gratian, the *Liber Sextus* (1298) of Boniface VIII., containing decretals issued since the time of Gregory, and the *Clementinæ*, *Clementines*, or *Clementine Decretals* (1313), of Clement V., containing later decretals, and the *Extravagantes* or *Extravagants* (1500, included in an official edition of the Corpus published in 1582), two private collections of decretals of John XXII. and other popes. The Corpus is the standard of the canon law. — **C. Ju'ris Ci-vi'lis** (sĭ-vī'lĭs), the body of the Civil or Roman Law, made up of the Code or Codex, Pandects or Digest, Institutes, and Novels, compiled and promulgated under Justinian's authority, A. D. 528-534. As a whole it is the foundation of the scientific study of the law throughout modern Europe. Cf. CIVIL LAW. — **c. lu'te-um** (lū'tē-ŭm); *pl.* CORPORA LUTEA (-ȧ) [NL., luteous body], *Embryol.*, the reddish yellow mass (containing polyhedral cells when well developed) which fills a ruptured Graafian follicle in the mammalian ovary. If the discharge of the egg is followed by pregnancy a much larger and more permanent corpus luteum is formed, which is sometimes called a *true* corpus luteum, in distinction from the *false* or small one formed when pregnancy does not follow. — **c. spon'gi-o'sum** (spŏn'jĭ-ō'sŭm) [NL., spongy body], *Anat.*, the erectile tissue lying in the groove beneath the cavernous bodies, surrounding the urethra, and terminating in the glans of the penis. — **c. stri-a'tum** (strī-ā'tŭm); *pl.* CORPORA STRIATA (-tȧ) [NL., striate body], *Anat.*, either of a pair of large ganglia of the brain situated beneath and external to the anterior cornua of the lateral ventricles and forming part of their floor. They each contain two large nuclei of gray matter, the *caudate* and *lenticular* nuclei. — **C. The'o-do'si-a'num** (thē'ŏ-dō'shĭ-ā'nŭm). = BREVIARY OF ALARIC.

cor'pus-cle (kôr'pŭs-'l, 277), *n.* [L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus.*] **1.** A minute or elementary particle; specif., as used by J. J. Thomson, an electron.

2. *Anat.* A protoplasmic cell, esp. such as float free, like blood, lymph, and pus corpuscles, or such as are embedded in an intercellular matrix, like connective-tissue and cartilage corpuscles. Also, esp. with some qualifying word, applied to various small circumscribed bodies composed of many cells, as the *tactile* corpuscles, *Malpighian* corpuscles, etc. See BLOOD and LYMPH.

3 *Bot.* **a** Any minute mass of protoplasm of definite form or function; as, a chlorophyll *corpuscle*, or chloroplast. **b** One of the large flask-shaped cells within the embryo sac in gymnospermous plants. They correspond to the archegonia of the higher cryptogams, and are so called by most modern writers. **c** The small adhesive body by which the pollinia of asclepiadaceous plants become attached to insects. See ASCLEPIAS, *Illust.*

corpuscles of Has'sall (hăs'ăl) [after A. S *Hassall*, English physician], *Anat.*, small, usually concentrically striated bodies in the thymus body, representing remains of the epithelial tissue found in early stages of development. — **c. of Herbst** (hẽrpst), *Anat.*, tactile organs found in birds, somewhat similar to the Pacinian corpuscles. — **c. of Krause.** *Anat.* = KRAUSE'S CORPUSCLES. — **c. of Meiss'ner** (mīs'nẽr) [after Prof. Georg *Meissner* of Göttingen], *Anat.*, small elliptical tactile bodies in the skin of the palmar surfaces of the fingers and toes, containing numerous transversely placed tactile cells and connected with one or more medullated nerve fibers. — **c. of Mie'scher** (mē'shẽr). [After J. F. *Miescher* (b. 1811), German pathologist.] See SARCOCYSTIDEA. — **c. of Rain'ey.** [After George *Rainey* (1801-84), English anatomist.] See SARCOCYSTIDEA. — **c. of the spleen.** See MALPIGHIAN CORPUSCLE b. — **c. of Va'ter** (fä'tẽr). [After A. *Vater*, German anatomist.] *Anat.* = PACINIAN CORPUSCLES.

cor-pus'cu-lar (kôr-pŭs'kū-lȧr), *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, dealing with, or composed of, corpuscles or particles.

corpuscular philosophy, that which attempts to account for the phenomena of nature by the motion, figure, rest, position, etc, of the minute particles of matter. — **c. theory of light,** the theory, enunciated by Sir Isaac Newton, that light consists in the emission and rapid progression of minute particles or corpuscles. The theory is now generally rejected, and supplanted by the *undulatory theory.*

cor-pus'cu-lat'ed (kôr-pŭs'kū-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Furnished with, or containing, corpuscles.

cor-rade' (kŏ-rād'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *corradere, -rasum; cor-* + *radere* to rub.] **1.** To scrape; to scrape together. *Obs.*

2. *Geol.* To erode.

cor-ral' (kŏ-răl'; *Sp.* kō-rȧl'), *n.* [Sp., a yard, a yard for cattle, fr. *corro* a circle or ring, fr. L. *currere* to run. Cf. KRAAL.] A pen or inclosure for confining or capturing animals; also, an inclosure, made with wagons, in an encampment, as a place of defense and security (cf. LAAGER).

cor-ral' (kŏ-răl'), *v. t.*; COR-RALLED' (-răld'); COR-RAL'LING. **1.** To confine in or as in a corral; to surround and inclose; to coop up.

2. To arrange (wagons) so as to form a corral.

3. Hence, to get and keep hold or possession of; to lay hold of; to capture. *Colloq., U. S.*

Correa (*Correa speciosa*).

cor-ra'sion (kŏ-rā'zhŭn), *n.* [See CORRADE.] *Geol.* The detachment and removal of rock material by running water, by glaciers, by waves, or by wind. It is accomplished by any one of these agents, acting by itself, or by the aid of the materials moved by these agents. Solution by land waters is sometimes included in *corrasion*, though with doubtful propriety. See CORROSION, 3.

Cor're-a (kôr'ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Correa* de Serra, Portuguese Corradiating, as rays. *Rare.*

cor-ra'di-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To radiate to or from one point or focus, as light rays or heat rays. *Rare.* — **cor-ra'di-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

cor'ragh. Var. of CURRAGH

cor'ral. † CORAL.

corrant. † COURANT.

cor-ran'to. † CORANTO.

cor-ran'to, dance. See COURANTE.

cor-ra'sive. † CORROSIVE.

cor'po-ra'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a corporation.

cor'po-ra'tion-er, *n.* One belonging to a corporation.

cor'po-ra'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

corporation stock. Stock issued by a municipality. *Eng.*

cor'po-rax. Var. of CORPORAS.

cor'pore, *n.* Body. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To incorporate. *Obs.*

cor po're-al-ize, *v. t.* To make corporeal; materialize. — **cor-po're-al-i-za'tion,** *n.* [REAL.]

cor-po're-al-ly, *adv.* of CORPOREAL.

cor-po're-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cor-po're-als (kôr-pō'rē-ălz), *n. pl.* A Material things. b Things pert. to the human body. *Rare.* c *Law.* Corporeal property.

cor-po're-ous, *a.* Corporeal. *Obs.*

cor'po-ros'i-ty (kôr'pŏ-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *corpus* body + *-osity.*] Bodily bulk; hence, a person who is of impressive size. *Humorous, U. S.*

corpse, *v. t. Slang* a *Theat.* To confuse (an actor) in performance; to spoil, as a scene, by blundering b To kill

corpse gate A lich gate.

corpse light. a = CORPSE CANDLE. b = CORPSE PLANT.

corpse plant. The Indian pipe.

cor'pu-lent-ly, *adv.* of CORPULENT. See -LY.

cor'pu-lent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cor'pu-sant. † CORPOSANT.

cor-pus'cu-la'ri-an (kôr-pŭs'kū-lā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Corpuscular. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* A believer in the corpuscular philosophy or the corpuscular theory of light.

cor-pus'cu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Corpuscular state or quality.

cor-pus'cule (kôr-pŭs'kūl), *n.* A corpuscle. [puscular.]

cor-pus'cu-lous (-kū-lŭs), *a.* Cor-

cor'pus-cu-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] = CORPUSCLE

Corpus Jur. Can *Abbr.* Corpus Juris Canonici.

‖ **cor'pus . . . sĭ'ne pec'to-re.** [L.] Body without soul.

> *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. iv. 6).

corr. *Abbr.* Correspond; correspondence; correspondent; corresponding; corrupt; corrupted; corruption.

cor-ra'di-al (k ŏ-r ā'd ĭ-ăl), *a.*

botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of Australian rutaceous shrubs, most of which are cultivated for their handsome tubular scarlet, yellow, or white flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus; — called also *native fuchsia.*

cor're-al (kŏr'ē-ăl; kō-rē'ăl), *a.* [LL. *correus* one who is responsible with others; L. *cor-* + *reus* one who is responsible or accused.] *Civil Law.* Pertaining to or designating a joint obligation or right which may be enforced in full against any one of several joint debtors (*correi debendi* or *promittendi*), or by any one of several joint creditors (*correi credendi* or *stipulandi*) against a single debtor. Some authorities consider that in the Roman Law debtors on a correal obligation had no right of contribution (see SOLIDARITY), others, that the right might or might not exist, according to the intention of the parties.

cor're-al'i-ty (kŏr'ē-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). *Civil Law.* State or quality of being correal; correal obligation or right.

cor-rect' (kō-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *correctus*, p. p. of *corrigere* to make straight, to correct; *cor-* + *regere* to lead straight. See REGULAR, RIGHT; cf. ESCORT.] **1.** Conforming to a just, acknowledged, or conventional standard; of manners or morals, in accordance with social proprieties or ethical right; of literary or artistic style, in accordance with recognized conventions and traditions; of taste, nice; free from offense or incongruity.

2. Conforming to fact or truth; of reasoning, in accordance with logical principles; of statements or opinions, adhering to established principles or according with known facts; of a copy or reproduction, free from errors or slips; exact. "Always use the most *correct* editions." *Felton.*

Syn. — Right, proper, true, faultless, perfect, strict, definite, rigorous, scrupulous, particular, punctilious, prim. - CORRECT, ACCURATE, EXACT, PRECISE, NICE agree in the idea of conformity to standard, fact, or truth. CORRECT, the most colorless term, denotes scarcely more than freedom from fault or error, as judged by some (usually) conventional or acknowledged standard; as, *correct* dress, style, deportment; "Sedley's valet, the most solemn and *correct* of gentlemen" (*Thackeray*); (colloq.) "the *correct* thing." ACCURATE implies, more positively, conformity to fact or truth attained by the exercise of care; as, an *accurate* investigation, statement, observer. EXACT emphasizes the strictness or rigor of the agreement, which neither exceeds nor falls short of the fact or standard; as, an *exact* likeness, the *exact* value, his *exact* words; "Milton is most careful and *exact* in his spelling, and his ear is as *correct* as his learning" (*Landor*). PRECISE stresses rather sharpness of definition or delimitation, or such scrupulous exactness of conformity to the standard as often verges on excess; as, the *precise* meaning of a word, *precise* utterance, garb; "a *precise* and proper definition of the title" (*Gibbon*). NICE (see NICE) implies still greater, occasionally excessive, fineness or delicacy of observation or discrimination; as, a *nice* calculation, distinction, point of law, "more *nice* than wise." See REAL, AUTHENTIC.

The less a literature has felt the influence of a supposed center of *correct* information, *correct* judgment, *correct* taste, the more we shall find in it this note of provinciality. *M. Arnold*

The collections of Tillemont, whose inimitable *accuracy* almost assumes the character of genius *Gibbon*

He [Thoreau] could pick up at once an *exact* dozen of pencils by the feeling. *Stevenson.*

The *precise* marking of the shadowy boundaries of a complex government. *Burke.*

A narrow, *precise*, and formal reading of theology. *Stevenson.*

Thomson, who was a *nice* observer of natural occurrences. *Gilbert White.*

cor-rect', *v. t.*; COR-RECT'ED; COR-RECT'ING. [See CORRECT, *a.*] **1.** To make or set right; to bring to the standard, as of truth, justice, or propriety; to remove, or, loosely, to indicate for amendment, the faults or errors of; to amend, to rectify: as, to *correct* manners or principles; to *correct* proof by indicating the changes to be made in type.

This is a defect in the first make of some men's minds which can scarce ever be *corrected* afterwards. *T. Burnet.*

2. To bring back, or attempt to bring back, to propriety in morals; to indicate for amendment the errors or faults of; to reprove or punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude; to chastise; discipline.

My accuser is my 'prentice; and when I did *correct* him for his fault the other day, he did vow upon his knees he would be even with me. *Shak.*

3. To bring or reduce to order; to tame; to train. *Obs.*

4. To counteract by the agency of opposite qualities or tendencies; to remove or prevent the effect of; to neutralize, — said of what is wrong or undesirable; as, to *correct* acidity of the stomach by alkaline preparations.

5. *Physics*, etc. To alter or adjust so as to bring to some standard or required condition; as, to *correct* a reading of a gas volume for temperature and pressure (i. e., to calculate the volume of the same mass under standard conditions); to *correct* a lens for spherical aberration.

Syn. — Mend, amend, emend, reform, set right, better, improve. — CORRECT, RECTIFY agree in the idea of amending; they are sometimes interchanged. More commonly, to CORRECT is to bring into conformity with some standard or rule; to RECTIFY, to set right, make good, or remedy, with special reference to a mistake or defect, or its results; as, to *correct* proof, to *correct* grammatical errors, to *correct* a copy by comparison with the original; to *rectify* an error in an account (by *correcting* the statement); "Could we but bring him back before the discovery of the judge's death, the evil might be *rectified*" (*Hawthorne*). *Correct* sometimes applies to persons (as, to *correct* a child, to *correct* one for bad grammar); *rectify*, never. See MEND.

to correct the press, *Print.*, to correct press proofs. *Obs.*

cor-rect', *v. i.* To make corrections.

cor-rect'ed, *p. a.* Subjected to correction; made correct.

corrected establishment, *Navig.*, the mean of all high-water lunitidal intervals for at least a month. Used by navigators to find the time of high water at any place. The time of the moon's upper transit is taken from the nautical almanac. The *corrected establishment* of the port added to this gives the time of high water on that date — **c. time**, *Yachting*, a vessel's elapsed time less her time allowance. It is the corrected time which determines the winner of a race.

cor-rec'tion (kŏ-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *correctio.*] **1.** Act of correcting; specif.: **a** Act of making that right which was wrong; a bringing to the standard; a change that remedies an error or defect, amendment; rectification.

The due *correction* of swearing, rioting, neglect of God's word, and other scandalous vices. *Stype*

b Act of reproving or punishing for faults or for deviations from moral rectitude; rebuke; punishment; discipline; chastisement.

Correction and instruction must both work
Ere this rude beast will profit. *Shak.*

c Control; regulation. *Obs.* **d** Neutralization of noxious qualities; counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful in its effects; as, *correction* of acidity in the stomach.

2. That which is substituted in the place of what is wrong; an emendation; as, the *corrections* on a proof.

3. A quantity applied by way of correcting, as for inaccuracy in an instrument, or of its adjustment; as, the index *correction* of a sextant, or azimuth *correction.*

correction of a clock, *Astron.*, the amount of time to be added to or subtracted from clock-face time to give the correct time. — **under c.**, subject to correction; admitting the possibility of error; — a formula of deference.

cor-rec'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F *correctionnel.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to correction; reformatory.

2. Designating, or pertaining to, the courts which punish delinquents, esp. minors, by detention in a house of correction, or, loosely, those that have a corrective jurisdiction over petty offenses.

correction line. *Surv.* A parallel used as a new base line in laying out townships in the government lands of the United States. The adoption of different *correction lines* is necessitated by the convergence of meridians and the statute requirement that the townships shall be squares.

cor-rec'tive (kŏ-rĕk'tĭv), *a* [Cf. F. *correctif.*] Having the power or property of correcting, counteracting, or restoring to a normal condition; tending to rectify or amend; as, *corrective* penalties.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alkali. *Arbuthnot*

cor-rec'tive, *n.* **1.** A corrective agent; as, alkalies are *correctives* of acids; penalties are *correctives* of faults.

2. A change that corrects; a correction. *Obs. Sir M. Hale.*

cor-rect'ness, *n.* State or quality of being correct.

Syn. — Accuracy, exactness, precision, propriety.

cor-rec'tor (kŏ-rĕk'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One that corrects, as, a *corrector* of abuses; a *corrector* of children.

2. Short for *corrector of the press*, below.

3. As an official title, a controller or director; specif.: **a** In the Roman Empire, a provincial governor ranking below a proconsul or consul. **b** A superior or director of an ecclesiastical office, order, etc. **c** [F. *correcteur.*] Formerly, as in France, an officer in the chamber of accounts. *Obs.*

4. *Med. & Chem.* A remedial agent; a corrective. *Obs.*

corrector of the press, a proof reader. *Chiefly Eng.*

Cor-reg'gi-esque' (kŏ-rĕj'ĭ-ĕsk'), *a.* Resembling or supposed to resemble the painting of Correggio (Antonio Allegri, 1494–1534), an Italian painter noted for the glow and splendor of his color and for the grace of his figure composition, which is sometimes marred by inadequate drawing.

cor're-late' (kŏr'ē-lāt'; kŏr'ē-lāt; 277), *v. t.*; COR'RE-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; -lāt'ĕd); COR'RE-LAT'ING (-ĭng). [*cor-* + *relate.*] To have reciprocal or mutual relations; to be correlative.

Doctrine and worship *correlate* as theory and practice. *Tylor*

cor're-late', *v. t.* **1.** To put in relation with each other, to connect together by the disclosure of a mutual relation; as, to *correlate* natural phenomena.

2. To relate reciprocally (with or to).

The color of the skin and hair is sometimes *correlated* in a surprising manner with a complete immunity from the action of certain vegetable poisons. *Darwin.*

cor're-late (kŏr'ē-lāt), *n.* **1.** One standing in a reciprocal relation to something else, as father to son; either of two related things, esp. things so connected that one directly implies, or is complementary to, the other; a correlative.

2. Something that corresponds; an analogue. *Rare.*

cor're-lat'ed (kŏr'ē-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Mutually or closely related; involving correlation.

2. *Math.* As used by Sylvester, designating rigid bodies that, having principal axes initially parallel and being set in motion by equal impulsive couples in parallel planes, maintain constantly their principal axes equally inclined to the common axis of the couples. If, similarly, the couples be equal but opposite in sense, the bodies are contrarelated. They have respectively confocal and contrafocal momental ellipsoids.

cor're-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *correlatio*; L. *cor-* + *relatio*. cf. F. *corrélation.* Cf. CORELATION.] **1.** A mutual or reciprocal relation, as of part to part, or of parts to a whole; also, the act of bringing into or determining such relation. *Correlation* may mean no more than similarity or the separate relationship of each of two things to a third, but it always implies a conception or a real system within which the correlatives exist; thus, *correlation* of ideas is dependent upon the system of knowledge as a whole.

2. *Math.* A one-to-one correspondence between double aggregates or dual subaggregates, as between the points and lines of one plane and the lines and points of another or the same plane, or between the points and planes of one space and the planes and points of another or the same space, and so on for extents of n-dimensions. Thus, to every three collinear points will correspond three copunctal lines.

3. *Geol.* Determination of synchrony, or of relation to the scale of geologic time; — usually applied to the comparison of geologic formations, or of fossil faunas or floras, belonging to different districts.

correlation coefficient. *Biometry.* The quotient of the average product of the deviations (from their means) of two organs (of an associated pair), divided by the product of the corresponding standard deviations of the two organs. The *correlation coefficient* measures the probability with which from one member may be predicted the value of an associated member; as it approaches 1, the correlation passes over practically into causation.

cor're-la'tion-ist (kŏr'ē-lā'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* An adherent of the doctrine of the correlation of energy, or of forces.

cor-rel'a-tive (kŏ-rĕl'ă-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *corrélatif.*] **1.** Having, indicating, or involving, a reciprocal relation; of the nature of correlates; reciprocally or mutually related; conjoint, as, *correlative* words, *correlative* forces.

Father and son, prince and subject, stranger and citizen, are *correlative* terms *Hume.*

2. Corresponding; analogous. *Bacon.*

3. *Gram.* Having a mutual relation; answering to each other; corresponding and regularly used together; — said of various pairs of words, or expressions; as, "either" and "or" are *correlative* conjunctions; "the former" and "the latter" are *correlative* demonstratives

4. *Geom.* Derivable from one another by properly interchanging the one-to-one correspondent elements, as by exchanging point and line (or plane).

Syn. — See RECIPROCAL.

cor-rel'a-tive, *n.* **1.** A correlate.

Spiritual things and spiritual men are *correlatives. Spelman*

2. Specif.: **a** *Gram.* Each of two correlative words or expressions. **b** *Physics*, etc. A correlative force. **c** *Biol.* A correlated characteristic structure, etc.

cor-rep'tion (kŏ-rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L *correptio*, fr. *corripere* to chide, to shorten] **1.** Chiding; reproof; reproach. *Obs.*

2. A shortening in pronunciation, in *Class. Pros.*, the shortening of a syllable to less than its normal time.

cor're-spond' (kŏr'ē-spŏnd'), *v. i.*; COR/RE-SPOND'ED; COR/RE-SPOND'ING. [*cor-* + *respond*: cf. F. *correspondre.*] **1.** To answer (to something else) in fitness, character, function, amount, etc.; to be adapted, congruous, reciprocal, or analogous; to suit, agree, fit, or match; to be like, as in dimensions or arrangement of parts; — followed by *with* or *to.*

Words being but empty sounds, any farther than they are signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them as they *correspond* to those ideas we have, but no farther. *Locke.*

2. To respond. *Obs.* *Walpole.*

3 To have intercourse, communion, or communication; esp, to hold intercourse or to communicate by sending and receiving letters, — followed by *with.*

After having been long in indirect communication with the exiled family, he [Atterbury] began to *correspond* directly with the Pretender *Macaulay.*

Syn. — CORRESPOND, COMPORT, ACCORD, HARMONIZE agree in the idea of conformity or congruity. CORRESPOND (*to*, sometimes *with*), as here compared, implies an answering or analogous relation, whether of two objects mutually, or of but one with reference to the other; as, appearance and reality seldom *correspond*; "I should never *correspond* to your pattern of a lady" (*G. Eliot*). COMPORT (*with*) adds to the idea of correspondence the implication of fitness or suitability; as, an establishment *comporting* with his dignity; "It was Waller who first learned in France that to talk in rime alone *comported* with the state of royalty" (*Lowell*). ACCORD (see CONSONANT) implies adjustment or harmony — a suggestion which becomes explicit in HARMONIZE (see HARMONY); as, "That mind and soul, *according* well, may make one music as before" (*Tennyson*); "I would make bad writers follow good ones, and good writers *accord* with themselves" (*Landor*); purple does not *harmonize* with red; the last stanza does not *harmonize* with the rest of the poem. See CONFORM.

cor're-spond'ence (-spŏn'dĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *correspondance.*] **1.** Act or state of corresponding; mutual adaptation, relation, or agreement, of one thing to another.

2 Response. *Obs.*

3. Intercourse or communication. *Obs.* except, specif., intercourse between persons by means of letters.

To facilitate *correspondence* between one part of London and another, was not originally one of the objects of the post office. *Macaulay*

4. The letters which pass between correspondents; also, letters contributed by a correspondent to a periodical.

5. *Math.* Definite consociation of certain M members of one aggregate with each member of a second, and of certain N members of the second with each member of the first, — called an *M-to-N correspondence.* If M and N are both 1, it is a **one-to-one correspondence.**

correspondence school. A school that teaches by correspondence, the instruction being based on printed instruction sheets and the recitation papers written by the student in answer to the questions or requirements of these sheets. In the broadest sense of the term *correspondence school* may be used to include any educational institution or department for instruction by correspondence, as in a university or other educational bodies, but the term is commonly applied to various educational institutions organized on a commercial basis, some of which offer a large variety of courses in general and technical subjects, conducted by specialists in the departments taught.

cor're-spond'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Correspondence. *Obs.* in the sense of epistolary intercourse.

The *correspondencies* of types and antitypes . . may be very reasonable confirmations. *S. Clarke*

cor're-spond'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [Cf. F. *correspondant.*] **1.** Answering (to something) in fitness or adaptation; suitable; conformable; congruous.

Action *correspondent* or repugnant unto the law. *Hooker.*

2. Answering (to something) in quality, size, degree, function, kind, etc.; agreeing; corresponding.

As fast the *correspondent* passions rise. *Thomson.*

3. Obedient; submissive. *Obs.* *Shak.*

I will be *correspondent* to command. *Shak*

cor're-spond'ent, *n.* **1.** Something that corresponds or answers; a correlative. *Jer. Taylor.*

Connectives of the class known to grammarians as *correspondents* — such as *not only, but also; either, or; neither, nor; both, and.* *A. S. Hill.*

2. One with whom intercourse is carried on by letter.

3. Specif., one who communicates information, criticism, etc., by letter or telegram to a periodical, as a newspaper; esp., a person employed to contribute news regularly from a particular place or scene of action.

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cor're-al'i-ty (kŏr'ē-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*cor-* + *reality.*] State or quality of being equally real. *Rare.*

correccion. † CORRECTION.

cor-rect', *pret. & p. a.* Corrected. *Obs.*

cor-rect'. *n.* Correction. *Obs. & R.*

cor-rect'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

cor-rect'ant, *a. & n. Med.* Corrective *Rare.*

cor-rect'i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

cor-rect'i-fy (kŏ-rĕk'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* To correct. *Obs.* [*ing*, p. pr.

cor-rect'ing-ly, *adv.* of *correct*-

cor-rec'tion-al, *n.* A house of correction.

cor-rec'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who corrects or punishes. *Obs. & R.*

cor-rec'tive. Corrective. *Ref. Sp.*

cor-rec'tive-ly, *adv.* of CORRECTIVE. See -LY.

cor-rec'tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cor-rect'ly, *adv.* of CORRECT.

cor-rec'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

cor-rec'to-ry, *a.* Corrective. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* A corrective. *Obs*

cor-rec'tress, *n.* A woman who corrects.

cor-rec'trice (kŏ-rĕk'trĭs), *n.* [F.] Corrective. *Rare.*

corredor. † CORRIDOR.

‖ **cor-reg'i-dor** (kŏ-rĕj'ĭ-dōr; *Sp.* kōr-rā'hē-thōr'; 146, 172), *n.; pl.* E. CORREGIDORS (-dōrz), Sp. -DORES (-thō'rās). [Sp., orig., a corrector.] A Spanish magistrate; esp., the chief magistrate of a Spanish town.

‖ **cor-reg'i-mien'to** (-myĕn'tō), *n.* [Sp.] Business, office, or jurisdiction of a corregidor.

cor'rei (kŏr'ē-ī), Var. of CORRIE.

‖ **cor'rei** (kŏr'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [LL See CORREAL.] *Civil Law.* Persons jointly liable or secured.

cor're-i cre-den'di *or* **sti'pu-lan'di** (krē-dĕn'dī; stĭp'ū-lăn'dī). *Rom. Law.* See CORREAL.

‖ **cor're-i de-ben'di** *or* **pro'mit-ten'di** (dē-bĕn'dī; prō'mĭ-tĕn'dī). *Civil Law.* See CORREAL.

cor're-lat'a-ble (kŏ'rē-lā'tă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

cor're-late, *a.* Correlated. *Rare.*

cor-rel'a-tiv. Correlative. *R. Sp.*

cor-rel'a-tive-ly, *adv.* of CORRELATIVE. See -LY.

cor-rel'a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cor-rel'a-tiv-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A theory or style of thought depending upon correlations; esp., a theory of universal relativity, or interdependence of relations.

cor-rel'a-tiv'i-ty (kŏ-rĕl'ă-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality, state, or instance of being correlative.

cor're-li'gion-ist (kŏr'ē-lĭj'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* A coreligionist.

correnoch. † CORONACH.

‖ **cor-re'o** (kŏr-rā'ō), *n.* [Sp.] A post office; also, a letter carrier.

cor-rept', *v. t.* [L. *correptus*, p. p. of *corripere* to chide.] To reprove. *Obs.* [Rapt. *Obs.*]

cor-rept', *a.* [L. *correptus.*] *Obs.*

cor-rep'to-ry. *a.* [L. *corruptor* a reprover] Reproving. *Obs.*

‖ **cor're-sol'** (kŏr'ē-sŏl'), *n.* [F (in Antilles) *corossol.*] Soursop.

cor're-spond', *v. t.* To answer to; to accord with; to suit. *Obs.*

cor're-spon-den'tial (kŏr'ē-spŏn-dĕn'shăl), *a* Of or pertaining to correspondence or a correspondent. — **-spon-den'tial-ly,** *adv.*

cor're-spond'ent-ly, *adv.* of CORRESPONDENT. [-SHIP.

cor're-spond'ent-ship, *n.* See

cor're-spond'er, *n.* A correspondent.

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4. One who communicates with another, esp. secretly; an accomplice or confederate. *Obs.* *Smollett.*
5. *Com.* One who has regular commercial relations with another, esp. with a firm at a distance, as, the London *correspondent* of a New York bank.

cor're-spond'ing (kŏr'ē-spŏn'dĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Answering; correspondent; as, *corresponding* numbers.
2. Carrying on intercourse by letters.
corresponding member of a society, one residing at a distance, who has been invited to aid in the work of the society, without sharing its management. — **c. points**, *Physiol.*, points on the retinas of the two eyes which when simultaneously stimulated usually produce a single visual impression.

cor're-spon'sive (kŏr'ē-spŏn'sĭv), *a.* Mutually responsive; answering; corresponding. — **cor're-spon'sive-ly**, *adv.*

cor'ri-dor (kŏr'ĭ-dôr; -dōr; 201), *n.* [F., fr. It. *corridore*, or Sp. *corredor*; prop., a runner, hence, a running or long line, a gallery, fr. L. *currere* to run. See COURSE.] **1.** A passageway, esp. covered; hence, *Fort.*, the covered way. *Obs.*
2. *Arch.* A gallery or passageway connecting several apartments of a building.

corridor train. A train whose coaches are connected so as to have through its entire length a continuous corridor, into which the compartments open. Cf. VESTIBULE TRAIN. *Eng.*

cor'rie (kŏr'ĭ), *n.* [Gael. *coire*, prop., caldron.] A circular hollow in the side of a hill or mountain; a cirque. *Scot.*
Where the principal mountain opens into a wide and precipitous and circular *corrie* or hollow, lies the Dwarfie Stone. *Scott.*

cor'ri-gen'dum (kŏr'ĭ-jĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -GENDA (-*da*). [L.] A fault or error to be corrected.

cor'ri-gent (kŏr'ĭ-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *corrigens*, p. pr. of *corrigere* to correct.] *Med.* = CORRECTIVE. — *n.* A substance added to a medicine to modify its action or counteract a disagreeable effect of the principal ingredient.

cor'ri-gi-ble (-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *corrigibilis*, fr. L. *corrigere* to correct: cf. F. *corrigible*. See CORRECT.] **1.** Capable of being set right, amended, or reformed; correctable; as, a *corrigible* fault.
2. Submissive to correction. "Bending down his *corrigible* neck." *Shak.*
3. Deserving chastisement; punishable. *Obs.* *Howell.*
4. Having power to correct; corrective. *Obs.* *Shak.*
—cor'ri-gi-bil'i-ty (-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **cor'ri-gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **cor'ri-gi-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

cor-ri'val (kŏ-rī'văl), *n.* [L. *corrivalis*: cf. F. *corrival.*] A fellow rival; a competitor; a rival, also, a companion or compeer.

cor-ri'val, *v. i. & t.* To compete with; to rival. *Rare.*

cor-ri'val, *a.* Having rivaling claims; rival.

cor-rob'o-rant (kŏ-rŏb'ō-rănt), *a.* [L. *corroborans*, p. pr. See CORROBORATE.] Corroborating; strengthening; supporting; of medicines, invigorating; tonic. *Bacon.* — *n.* Anything that is corroborant; specif., a tonic.
The brain, with its proper *corroborants*, especially with sweet odors and with music. *Southey*

cor-rob'o-rate (-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *corroboratus*, p. p. of *corroborare* to corroborate; *cor-* + *roborare* to strengthen, *robur* strength. See ROBUST.] **1.** To make strong; strengthen. *Obs.*
As any limb well and duly exercised, grows stronger, the nerves of the body are *corroborated* thereby. *I. Watts*
2. To make more certain; to confirm; establish.
The concurrence of all *corroborates* the same truth *I. Taylor.*
Syn. — See CONFIRM.

cor-rob'o-rate (-rāt), *a.* Corroborated. *Obs. or Archaic.* "Out of her *corroborate* ranks arose the three." *L. I. Guiney.*

cor-rob'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *corroboration.*] Act of corroborating, a strengthening or confirming; confirmation; also, that which corroborates.
Doctors of Christ's religion in the *corroboration* of their arguments and sentences, do allege the same histories. *Sir T. Elyot.*

cor-rob'o-ra-tive (-rā-tĭv; -rā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *corroboratif.*] Tending to corroborate; specif., confirmatory. — *n.* A corroborant; specif., a tonic. — **cor-rob'o-ra-tive-ly**, *adv.*

cor-rob'o-ra-to-ry (-rā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to strengthen; corroborative. — **cor-rob'o-ra-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

cor-rob'o-ree' (kŏ-rŏb'ō-rē'), *n.* Also *corrobboree*, *corroborí*, etc. [Native name.] **1.** A nocturnal festivity with which the Australian aborigines celebrate tribal events of importance. Symbolic dances are given by the young men of the tribe, while the women act as musicians.
2. A song or chant made for such a festivity.
3. A festivity or social gathering, esp one of a noisy or uproarious character; hence, tumult; uproar. *Australia.*

cor-rob'o-ree', *v. i.*; -REED' (-rēd'); -REE'ING. To hold or take part in a corroboree. *Australia.*

cor-rode' (kŏ-rōd'), *v. t.*; COR-ROD'ED (-rōd'ĕd); COR-ROD'ING (-rōd'ĭng). [L. *corrodere*, *-rosum*; *cor-* + *rodere* to gnaw: cf. F. *corroder*. See RODENT.] **1.** To eat or gnaw away, literally. *Obs.*
2. To eat away by degrees, as if by gnawing; to wear away or diminish by gradually separating or destroying small particles or by converting into an easily disintegrated substance, as in case of some diseases, or now, generally, of a strong acid, caustic alkali, or other chemical; to act upon by corrosion; — now disting. from *erode*.
Aqua fortis *corroding* copper . . . is wont to reduce it to a green-blue solution. *Boyle.*
3. To consume; to wear away; to prey upon; to impair.

cor-rode', *v. i.* To act corrosively; to undergo corrosion.
Syn. — Canker, gnaw, rust, waste, wear away.

Cor'ro-den'ti-a (kŏr'ō-dĕn'shĭ-*ā*), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *corrodens* gnawing.] *Zoöl.* A group (now usually considered an order) of small insects having four membranous wings, when winged at all, and the mouth parts formed for biting. The best-known examples are the family Psocidæ, in which the book lice are usually included.

cor-rod'ing (kŏ-rōd'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CORRODE.
corroding lead, lead sufficiently pure to be used in making white lead by a process of corroding.

cor-ro'sion (kŏ-rō'zhŭn), *n.* [LL. *corrosio*: cf. F. *corrosion*. See CORRODE.] **1.** Action or effect of corroding, or of corrosive agents, the process of corrosive change. *Corrosion* is now generally used of a gradual wearing away by a chemical process, as in the rusting of iron; but it formerly included *erosion*, which is a mechanical process. It is sometimes applied to chemical alteration not necessarily accompanied by loss of form or compactness, as in the change of lead into white lead.
2. A product of corrosion; as, a hard porcelaneous *corrosion* of white lead.
3. *Geol.* Sometimes, solution of mineral matter by water.

cor-ro'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Resulting from, or pertaining to, corrosion; as, *corrosional* grooving in a steam boiler.

cor-ro'sive (-sĭv; *formerly also* kŏr'ō-sĭv), *a.* [F. *corrosif.*] **1.** Eating away; having the power of wearing away, or gradually changing, or destroying the texture or substance of, a body; corroding: as, the *corrosive* action of an acid. "*Corrosive* famine." *Thomson.*
2. Having the quality of fretting or vexing.
Care is no cure, but *corrosive*. *Shak.*
Syn. — See MORDANT.

corrosive sublimate, *Chem.*, mercuric chloride, $HgCl_2$, a heavy transparent crystalline substance, easily soluble and of an acrid, burning taste. It is obtained by subliming a mixture of mercuric sulphate and common salt, and by other methods. It is a virulent poison, a powerful antiseptic, and an antisyphilitic, and is useful in dyeing and other industries. Called also *bichloride of mercury*. It is to be distinguished from calomel, the mild chloride of mercury.

cor-ro'sive, *n.* That which corrodes.
[*Corrosives*] act either directly, by chemically destroying the part, or indirectly by causing inflammation and gangrene. *Dunglison.*
Such speeches . . . are grievous *corrosives*. *Hooker.*

— cor-ro'sive-ly, *adv.* — **cor-ro'sive-ness**, *n.*

cor'ru-gate (kŏr'ōō-gāt), *a.* [L. *corrugatus*, p. p. of *corrugare*; *cor-* + *rugare* to wrinkle, *ruga* wrinkle; prob. akin to E. *wrinkle*.] Wrinkled; crumpled; furrowed.

cor'ru-gate (-gāt), *v. t.*; COR'RU-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); COR'RU-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). To form or shape into wrinkles or folds, or alternate ridges and grooves, as by drawing, contraction, pressure, bending, or otherwise; to wrinkle; to furrow; as, to *corrugate* plates of iron; to *corrugate* the forehead.

cor'ru-gate, *v. i.* To become corrugated.

cor'ru-gat'ed (-gāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Formed into folds or furrows.
corrugated iron, sheet iron, usually galvanized, bent into a series of alternate parallel ridges and grooves, giving it greater stiffness. — **c. lens**, a lens in which concentric portions are cut out from the surface, so as to lessen the weight, without affecting the refracting power. — **c. paper**, a thick, coarse paper corrugated in order to give it elasticity, for use as a wrapping paper.

Corrugated Lenses, 1 with inner, 2 with outer, face cut away.

cor'ru-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *corrugation.*] Act of corrugating; also, a wrinkle or groove of a corrugated surface.

cor-rupt' (kŏ-rŭpt'), *a.* [L. *corruptus*, p. p. of *corrumpere* to corrupt; *cor-* + *rumpere* to break: cf. OF. *corrupt*. See RUPTURE.]
1. Changed from a sound to a putrid state; spoiled; tainted; vitiated; unsound.
Who with such *corrupt* and pestilent bread would feed them. *Knolles.*
2. *Law.* Affected by attainder; — said of the blood of those attainted. See CORRUPTION OF BLOOD.
3. Changed from a state of uprightness, correctness, truth, etc., to a worse state; vitiated; depraved; debased; perverted; as, *corrupt* language; *corrupt* judges.
At what ease
Might *corrupt* minds procure knaves as *corrupt*
To swear against you. *Shak.*
4. Not genuine or correct, as the text of a manuscript.
Syn. — Adulterated, tainted, spoiled, defiled, polluted, contaminated, vicious, debased, unsound. — CORRUPT, VITIATED, DEPRAVED, PERVERTED agree in the idea of deterioration (see DETERIORATION). An object is CORRUPT when it has lost its original soundness, integrity, or purity; as, *corrupt* flesh, a *corrupt* judge, text. It is VITIATED when it is rendered faulty, defective, or invalid; as, a *vitiated* taste, style, contract. It is DEPRAVED when there is marked or unnatural deterioration or impairment of quality; as, a *depraved* appetite or taste. It is PERVERTED when it is turned from its proper course, distorted, or misapplied; as, *perverted* intellectual activity, a *perverted* version of an occurrence. Cf. ABANDONED, OBDURATE.
With the progress of refinement this diction became more and more *corrupt*, thrusting out of sight the plain humanities of nature by a motley masquerade of tricks, quaintnesses, hieroglyphics, and enigmas. *Wordsworth.*
A palate *vitiated* with the sweets of adulation *Byron.*
It would be necessary to give a full account of the present state of the public taste in this country, and to determine how far this taste is healthy or *depraved*. *Wordsworth.*
It is an awful thing to be eternally tempted by the *perverted* senses. *Coleridge*

cor-rupt', *v. t.*; COR-RUPT'ED; COR-RUPT'ING. **1.** To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to make putrid; to putrefy; to taint.
2. To change from good to bad; to vitiate; to deprave; pervert; debase; defile.
Evil communications *corrupt* good manners. 1 *Cor.* xv. 33.
3. *Law.* To affect with corruption; — said of the blood of a person attainted. See CORRUPTION OF BLOOD.
4. To draw aside from the path of rectitude and duty; to induce to willful unlawful conduct; to pervert; as, to *corrupt* a judge by a bribe.
Heaven is above all yet; there sits a Judge
That no king can *corrupt*. *Shak.*
5. To debase or render impure by alterations or innovations; to falsify; as, to *corrupt* the sacred text.
6. To waste, spoil, or consume; to make worthless.
Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth *corrupt*. *Matt.* vi. 19.

cor-rupt' (kŏ-rŭpt'), *v. i.* **1.** To become putrid or tainted; to rot.
2. To become vitiated or debased; to lose purity or virtue.

cor-rupt'i-ble (kŏ-rŭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *corruptibilis*; cf. F. *corruptible.*] Capable of being corrupted or of corruption; liable to corruption. — **cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **cor-rupt'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **cor-rupt'i-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

cor-rupt'i-ble, *n.* That which may decay and perish; the human body.
This *corruptible* must put on incorruption; and this mortal must put on immortality. 1 *Cor* xv. 53.

cor-rup'tion (kŏ-rŭp'shŭn), *n* [F. *corruption*, L. *corruptio.*] **a** A corrupting, or state of being corrupt; specif.: Decay; decomposition or putrefaction; deterioration.
The inducing and accelerating of putrefaction is a subject of very universal inquiry; for *corruption* is a reciprocal to "generation." *Bacon.*
b The product of decomposition or putrefaction; putrid matter. **c** Act of impairing integrity, virtue, or moral principle, or the state of being morally debased; loss of purity or integrity; depravity; impurity. *Corruption* of an officer, trustee, etc., is inducing him by means of improper considerations to commit a violation of duty.
They abstained from some of the worst methods of *corruption* usual to their party in its earlier days. *Bancroft.*
d Act of changing, or state of being changed, for the worse; a departure from what is pure, simple, or correct; as, a *corruption* of style; *corruption* in language.
Syn. — Putrescence, pollution, defilement, contamination, depravation, debasement, adulteration, depravity, taint.
corruption of blood, *Law*, the taint or impurity of blood of a person which at common law was held to result from attainder of treason or felony, so that the attainted person's estate escheated at once and he was disabled from retaining any estate, rank, or title, and from inheriting any estate, or from transmitting it to others. His estate in case of treason was forfeited to the crown; in case of any other felony it escheated to his lord. Forfeiture of blood existed nominally in England till abolished in 1870 (except for outlawry) by the Forfeiture Act. In the United States it has never been tolerated for felonies; and the Constitution (Art. III., s. 3) declares that "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted."

cor-rup'tion-ist, *n.* One whose practices are corrupt or whose influence is corrupting; esp., in politics, one who engages in corrupt practices while in a position of public trust.

cor-rup'tive (kŏ-rŭp'tĭv), *a.* [L. *corruptivus*: cf. F. *corruptif.*] **1.** Having the quality of tainting or vitiating; tending to produce corruption.
It should be endued with some *corruptive* quality for so speedy a dissolution of the meat. *Ray*
2. Subject to corruption. *Obs.*

cor'sage (kôr'säj; *F.* kôr'sàzh'; 277), *n.* [F. See CORSET.]
1. The trunk of the human body. *Obs.*
2. The waist or bodice of a woman's dress.

cor'sair (kôr'sâr), *n.* [F. *corsaire* (cf. It. *corsare*, *corsale*, Pr. *corsari*, Sp. *corsario*), LL. *cursarius*, *corsarius*, fr. L. *cursus* a running, course. See COURSE; cf. COURSER a horse.] **1.** A privateer; esp., a Turk or Saracen of the Barbary coast, authorized by his government to prey upon the commerce and harry the shores of all Christian nations. In England and Europe a corsair was generally considered and treated as a pirate; hence, by extension, a pirate.
2. The vessel of a corsair
3. a A Californian rockfish (*Sebastodes rosaceus*). **b** A blood-sucking hemipterous bug (*Rasahus biguttatus*) of the western United States.

Corsair (*Rasahus biguttatus*). Nat. size.

cor'sak (kôr'săk), *n.* [Native name: cf. Russ. *korsak*.] A small fox (*Vulpes corsac*), of Central Asia.

corse (kôrs), *n.* [OF. *cors*, F. *corps*. See CORPSE.] **1.** A living body or its bulk. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. A corpse; a dead body. *Archaic or Poetic.* *Shak.*
3. The ribbon or band, as of silk, used in making an embroidered girdle, garter, etc. *Obs.*
4. The main body of a thing, as of a tree or ship. *Obs.*

corse'let, cors'let (kôrs'lĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *cors*, F. *corps*, body. See CORSE.] **1.** Armor for the body, as, esp. in the 16th century, the breastplate and backpiece taken together; also, the entire suit of a pikeman, including breastplate and backpiece, tassets and headpiece.
2. *Zoöl.* The thorax of an insect.
3. A garment in shape suggestive of the armor corselet.

corse'let, *v. t.*; -LET-ED; -LET-ING. To clasp or encircle with or as with a corselet; also, to furnish with a corselet.

cor'set (kôr'sĕt; -sĭt; 7, 151), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *cors*, F. *corps*, body. See CORSE.] **1.** In the Middle Ages, a gown or basque of which the body was close-fitting, and usually laced, worn by both men and women.
2. Often in *pl.* An inner article of dress inclosing the chest

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cor're-spond'ing-ly, *adv.* of CORRESPONDING. See -LY.

cor're-spon'sion (-spŏn'shŭn), *n.* Correspondent relation. *Rare.*

cor'ri. Var. of CORRIE. *Scot.*

‖ cor-ri'da de to'ros (kōr-rē'tha dā tō'rōs; 146) or **‖ cor-ri'da**, *n.* [Sp. *corrida* course + *de* of + *toros* bulls.] A bullfight.

corrige, *v. t.* [F. *corriger*.] To correct; punish. *Obs.*

corrigidor. † CORREGIDOR.

corrigiour, *n.* [OF. *corrigeour*.] Corrector. *Obs.*

cor'ri-val'i-ty, *n.* Corrivalry. *Obs.*

cor-ri'val-ry, *n.* Joint rivalry; competition.

cor-ri'val-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

cor'ri-vate (kŏr'ĭ-vĕt), *v. t.* [L. *corrivatus*, p. p. of *corrivare*.] To cause to flow or run together, as several streams. *Obs.* — **cor'ri-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

cor-rive', *v. t. & i.* To corrival. *Obs.* [ing Member.]

Corr. Mem. *Abbr.* Corresponding Member.

cor-rob'bo-ree', **cor-rob'o-ri**, **cor-rob'o-ry**, **cor-rob'er-ee'**, **cor-rob'y**, **cor-rob'er-y**, etc. Vars. of CORROBOREE.

corrobor, *v. t.* To corroborate *Obs*

cor-rob'o-rat'ic, *a. & n.* Corroborant. *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*

cor-rob'o-ra-tiv. Corroborative.

cor-rob'o-ra'tor, *n.* One that corroborates.

cor-rod'ent (kŏ-rōd'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *corrodens*, p. pr.] Corrosive. *R.* — *n.* A corrosive agent. *R.*

cor-rod'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that corrodes. [DIARY.

cor-ro'di-a-ry Var. of CORRO-

cor-ro'di-ate, *v. t.* To corrode. *Obs.*

cor-rod'i-ble (kŏ-rōd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **cor-rod'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*Obs*

corrodice, *n., pl.* of CORRODY.

cor-ro'di-er, *n.* = CORODIARY.

cor'ro-dy. Var. of CORODY.

corrompe. † CORRUMP

cor-ro'si-ble (kŏ-rō'sĭ-b'l; -zĭ-b'l), *a.* Corrodible. — **cor-ro'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **cor-ro'si-ble-ness**, *n.*

cor-ro'siv. Corrosive. *Ref Sp*

cor-ro'sive, *v. t.* To consume or wear upon as by corroding. *Obs.*

cor'ro-siv'i-ty (kŏr'ō-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Corrosiveness. *Rare.*

cor'ro-sy. Var. of CORSIE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

corrour. † COURIER.

cor'ru-gant (kŏr'ōō-gănt), *a.* [L. *corrugans*, p. pr.] Corrugating. *Rare.* [rugated. *R.*

cor'ru-ga'tor (-gā'tẽr), *n.* [NL.] That which corrugates; specif., *Anat.*, a muscle that contracts the skin into wrinkles, as the **‖ cor'ru-ga'tor su'per-ci'li-i** (sū'pẽr-sĭl'ĭ-ĭ), one of the small muscles that knit the brows.

cor-ru'gent, *a.* Causing wrinkles.

cor-rump', *v. t. & i.* [F. *corrompre*, L. *corrumpere*.] To corrupt. *Obs.*

cor-rump'a-ble, *a.* [F. *corrompable*.] Corruptible. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

cor-rump'cion, *n.* Corruption

cor-rup', *v. t.* To corrupt. *Obs.* — **cor-rup'a-ble**, *a. Obs.*

cor-rupt'ed. *pret. & p. a.* of CORRUPT. — **cor-rupt'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **cor-rupt'ed-ness**, *n.*

cor-rupt'er. *n.* One that corrupts.

cor-rupt'ful, *a.* Tending to corrupt. *Rare.*

cor-rupt'ing-ly, *adv* of *corrupting*, p. pr.

cor-rup'tious, *a.* Corrupt, or liable to corruption *Obs.*

cor-rup'tive-ly, *adv.* of CORRUPTIVE. See -LY. [ble. *Obs.*

cor-rupt'less, *a.* Incorrupti-

cor-rupt'ly, *adv.* of CORRUPT.

cor-rupt'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cor-rup'tor, *n* [L.] A corrupter. *Rare.* — **cor-rup'tress**, *n.*

cor'ry. Var. of CORRIE. *Scot.*

corrypable, *a.* Corruptible. *Obs.*

cors. † COARSE, CORSE, COURSE, CROSS, *n.*, CURSE.

cor'sac. Var. of CORSAK.

corsaint, *n.* [OF *cors saint.*] A saint's body; a deceased saint, esp. as present at his shrine. *Obs.*

corsale. † CORSAIR.

corsant. † CORSAINT.

corsare, corsarie, -ry. † CORSAIR. [TROGRAPHY

corsase (kôr'säz), *n.* See PE-

‖ Cor Scor'pi-i (kôr skôr'pĭ-ī). [L., scorpion's heart.] *Astron.* Alpha (*a*) Scorpii, or Antares. See STAR.

corse. † COARSE, COURSE, CURSE.

corse. Scot. var. of CROSS.

corse (kôrs), *v.* To barter; exchange. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Cor. Sec. *Abbr.* Corresponding Secretary.

corseint. † CORSAINT.

corsement. † CURSEMENT.

corse'pres'ent (kôrs'prĕz'ĕnt), *n. Eng. Law.* A mortuary.

cors'er. † COURSER.

cors'er, *n.* A jobber; a broker; esp., a horse dealer. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

cor'se-rie, *n.* Jobbery; barter.

‖ Cor Ser-pen'tis (kôr sẽr-pĕn'-

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and waist, worn (chiefly by women) to support the body or to modify its shape; stays.
3. In the later Middle Ages, a close-fitting jupon or surcoat, a garment fitting the body closely, though often with a loose skirt; by extension, a similar garment when stuffed to serve as a defense.

cor'set (kôr'sĕt; -sĭt; 7, 151), *v. t.*; -SET-ED; -SET-ING. To dress in a corset.

Cor'si-can (kôr'sĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Corsica or its inhabitants, who are typical representatives of the Mediterranean race. —*n.* A native of Corsica; also, the dialect of Italian spoken in Corsica.
Corsican fir. = CORSICAN PINE. — **C. pine**, a European pine (*Pinus laricio*), of symmetrical growth, nearly allied to the Scotch pine, but of less value as a timber tree. It yields a large quantity of resin, from which turpentine and Burgundy pitch are manufactured. — **C. moss**, *Pharm.*, a mixture of dried seaweeds used medicinally as an anthelmintic. The chief species is *Sphærococcus helminthochorton*. — **C. wormweed.** = WORM MOSS.

cor'site (kôr'sīt), *n. Petrog.* An orbicular variety of diorite obtained from Corsica, used in ornamental work. = NAPOLEONITE.

cors'ned (kôrs'nĕd), *n.* [AS. *corsnæd.*] *A.-S. Law.* The morsel of test or trial, a morsel of bread, consecrated by exorcism, used in a species of ordeal. If it stuck in the throat of the prisoner he was pronounced guilty.

‖ **cor'tège'** (kôr'tĕzh'), *or, as formerly in French,* ‖ **cor'tége'** (-tāzh'), *n.* Also **cor-tege'** (kôr-tĕzh'). [F. *cortège*, fr. It. *corteggio*, fr. *corte* court. See COURT.] A train of attendants; a procession.

Cor'tes (kôr'tĕs), *n. pl.* [Sp. & Pg., fr. *corte* court.] *Spain, Portugal.* The legislature. See LEGISLATURE.
‖Cor'tes Ge-ra'es (*Pg.* kôr'tĕsh zhā-ra'ĕsh). [Pg.] *Portugal.* See LEGISLATURE.

cor'tex (kôr'tĕks), *n.*; *pl.* CORTICES (-tĭ-sēz). [L., bark.]
1. *Bot.* The portion of a stem or root external to the vascular tissue. In perennial plants it is modified by the large development of cork, which replaces the epidermis and is then commonly known as *bark*.
2. *Pharm.* The bark of various trees used medicinally; specif., Peruvian bark or cinchona.
3. *Anat.* The outer or superficial part of an organ, as the kidney, thymus body, suprarenal body, etc.; esp., the outer layer of gray matter of the cerebrum and cerebellum; also, the outer part of certain organisms, as some Protozoa, the internal portion being termed the *medulla*.

cortex parenchyma. *Bot.* The parenchyma which is found in the primary cortex, which in roots is composed almost wholly of parenchyma. Cf. BARK PARENCHYMA.

cor'ti-cal (kôr'tĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *cortex* bark.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, cortex, esp. the cortex of the brain or kidneys. — **cor'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
cortical layer, *Bot.*, in lichens, a superficial often double layer of cells forming a pseudo-parenchymatous protective tissue at the surface of the thallus. — **c. sheath**, *Bot.*, in dicotyledons and gymnosperms, the ring of primary bast bundles.

cor'ti-cate (kôr'tĭ-kāt) ‖ **cor'ti-cat'ed** (-kāt'ĕd) } *a.* [L. *corticatus.*] Covered with bark or with a cortex or specially developed external investment.

cor'ti-cat'ing (-kāt'ĭng), *a. Bot.* Forming cortex; as, *corticating* cells.

cor'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Formation of cortex.

cor'ti-cif'er-ous (-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cortex* bark + *-ferous.*] Having or producing bark or a barklike cortex.

cor-tic'i-form (kôr-tĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cortex, corticis*, bark + *-form.*] Resembling bark.

cor'ti-cose (kôr'tĭ-kōs) ‖ *a.* [L. *corticosus.*] **a** Resembling **cor'ti-cous** (kôr'tĭ-kŭs) } bark. **b** = CORTICATE.

cor-ti'na (kôr-tī'nă), *n.*; *pl.* **-NÆ** (-nē). [L., a curtain.] *Bot.* In certain Agaricales, the cobwebby veil which hangs as a membranous curtain from the border of the pileus.

Cor'ti-na'ri-us (kôr'tĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; — from the prominent *cortina.*] A large genus of brown-spored agarics having a pileus of various colors, and powdery gills. Most species are edible; probably none are violently poisonous.

cor'ti-nate (kôr'tĭ-nāt), *a. Bot.* Characterized by a cortina; hence, of cobwebby texture.

cort'landt-ite (kôrt'lănd-īt), *n* [From *Cortlandt* township, New York.] *Petrog.* A variety of peridotite consisting essentially of hornblende and olivine.

Cor-tu'sa (kôr-tū'să), *n.* [NL., after G. A. *Cortusi* (d. 1593), Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of primulaceous plants consisting of *C. matthioli*, a small scapose plant of the Swiss Alps, bearing an umbel of purple drooping flowers, and often cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

co-run'dum (kō-rŭn'dŭm), *n.* Also *corindon.* [From Hind. *kurand*, fr. Skr. *kuruvinda* ruby.] *Min.* Native alumina, or aluminium oxide, Al_2O_3, occurring in rhombohedral crystals and also in masses and grains, and colored variously; — applied specif. to nontransparent kinds used as abrasives, but not classed under emery. It is the hardest mineral except the diamond. H., 9. Sp. gr., 3 95–4.10. Pure and transparent corundum is highly prized as a gem. It is called, according to its color, *sapphire* (blue), *true*, or *Oriental*, *ruby* (red), *Oriental amethyst* (purple), *Oriental emerald* (green), *Oriental topaz* (yellow), *white sapphire* (colorless). *Adamantine spar* is smoky brown, sometimes translucent. *Emery* is very dark-colored and granular and contains magnetite or hematite.

co-rus'cant (kō-rŭs'kănt), *a.* [L. *coruscans*, p. pr. See CORUSCATE.] Glittering or gleaming intermittently.

cor'us-cate (kôr'ŭs-kāt, kō-rŭs'kāt; 277: *see* -ATE), *v. i.*; COR'US-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd), COR'US-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *coruscare* to flash, vibrate.] To glitter or gleam in flashes.
Syn. — Glisten, gleam, sparkle, radiate. See SCINTILLATE.

cor'us-ca'tion (kôr'ŭs-kā'shŭn), *n* [L. *coruscatio*: cf. F. *coruscation.*] Act of coruscating, or the light so produced; a sudden flash or play of light; fig, a flash of intellectual brilliancy.
A very vivid but exceeding short-lived splendor, not to call it a little *coruscation* — *Boyle.*
He might have illuminated his times with the incessant *coruscations* of his genius — *I. Taylor.*
Syn. — Flash, glitter, blaze, gleam, sparkle.

‖ **cor'vée'** (kôr'vā'), *n.* [F. *corvée*, fr. LL. *corvada, corrogata*, fr. L. *corrogare* to entreat together; *cor-* + *rogare* to ask.] **1.** *Feudal Law.* Unpaid labor for a day or longer period due from a vassal to his lord, as in the repair of roads.
2. *Economics.* Unpaid or but partially paid labor exacted from laboring classes, esp. for the construction or repair of highways, bridges, canals, etc. Corvée was formerly exacted in various countries, but is now largely abolished.

cor'vet (kôr'vĕt) ‖ **cor-vette'** (kôr-vĕt') } *n.* [F. *corvette*; cf. Pg. *corveta* or Sp. *corbeta*; fr. L. *corbita* a slow-sailing ship of burden, fr. *corbis* basket. Cf. CORBEIL.] *Naut.* A war vessel with flush deck ranking in the old sailing navies next below a frigate, and having usually only one tier of guns. A small *corvette* and a large United States *sloop of war* closely corresponded.

Cor'vi-dæ (kôr'vĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. CORVUS.] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed family of typical passerine birds having a stout, moderately long, cultrate bill. The family includes the ravens, crows, choughs, magpies, jays, etc.

cor-vi'na (kôr-vī'nă), *n.* [Sp., a kind of fish. Cf. CORVINE.] Any of various marine fishes, esp. the southern Californian *Cynoscion parvipinnis* and *C. reticulatus*, which are large and important food fishes related to the weakfish, and the croaker (*Micropogon undulatus*) of the Atlantic coast.

Cor-vi'næ (-nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CORVINE.] *Zoöl.* One of the two subfamilies of the Corvidæ (the other being the Garrulinæ, or jays), containing the crows and their allies.

cor'vine (kôr'vĭn; -vīn; 183), *a.* [L. *corvinus*, fr. *corvus* raven.] Of or pertaining to the crow; crowlike.

cor'void (-void), *a.* [L. *corvus* raven + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a crow, or member of the crow family.

Cor'vus (-vŭs), *n.*; *gen.* CORVI (-vī). [L., raven, akin to Gr. *κόραξ*.] **1.** *Astron.* A small constellation adjoining Virgo on the south and containing four bright stars which mark the corners of a quadrilateral; the Raven; the Crow.
2. *Zoöl.* A genus of birds (type of the family Corvidæ) consisting of the ravens and typical crows.
3. [*l. c.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A kind of grappling iron; also, a battering-ram with a hook.

Cor'y-bant (kôr'ĭ-bănt), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-BANTES** (-băn'tēz), E. **-BANTS.** [L. *Corybas*, Gr. *Κορύβας.*] *Gr. Relig.* One of the mythical attendants of Cybele, supposed to accompany the goddess with wild dances and music while she wandered by torchlight over the forest-clad mountains; also, one of the priests of Cybele, who with orgiastic processions and rites simulated her wild train. The Corybantes, Curetes, Dactyli, and Telchines, who were all associated with Rhea Cybele, were often confused by the ancients, not only with each other, but also with the Samothracian Cabiri. Some modern scholars view them all as originally Pelasgian tribes devoted to the cult of the goddesses with whom they came to be mythically associated. Their general character was twofold, they being associated on the one hand with the discovery and spread of useful arts, metal working in particular, and on the other (esp. those of Asiatic origin) with orgiastic worship. In the latter character they became associated with the cult of Dionysus (which see) and with the Orphic mysteries. See GREAT MOTHER. — **Cor'y-ban'tic** (-băn'tĭk), **Cor'y-ban'tine** (-tĭn; -tīn), **Cor'y-ban'tian** (-shăn), *a.*

co-ryd'a-lin (kō-rĭd'ă-lĭn), *n.* [From *Corydalis*, syn. of *Capnoides.*] *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline substance, $C_{22}H_{27}O_4N$, the principal alkaloid of the root of *Capnoides tuberosum*. It is obtained also from other species.

Co-ryd'a-lis (kō-rĭd'ă-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κορυδαλλις* a crested lark, fr. *κόρυς* helmet.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Syn. of CAPNOIDES. **b** [*l. c.*] Any plant of the genus *Capnoides*.
2. *Zoöl.* The genus of large neuropterous insects containing the dobson or hellgramite.

cor'yl (kôr'ĭl), *n. Med.* A local anæsthetic consisting of a mixture of methyl and ethyl chlorides.

cor'y-lin (kôr'ĭ-lĭn), *n. Chem.* The proteid in the meat of certain nuts of the genus *Corylus*, the hazelnut or filbert, and also in other nuts, as the walnut. It is a globulin.

Cor'y-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *corylus*, better *corulus*, hazel; akin to E. *hazel.*] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs or small trees, the hazels, natives of the Northern Hemisphere. They have the flowers in the staminate aments subtended by bractlets, and the few pistillate flowers capitate. The nut, inclosed in a leafy involucre, is known as a hazelnut or a filbert. See FILBERT, HAZEL.

cor'ymb (kôr'ĭmb; -ĭm; 277), *n.* [L. *corymbus* cluster of flowers, Gr. *κόρυμβος.*] *Bot.* **a** Orig., any flat-topped or convex flower cluster. **b** In more specif., and now general, usage, a form of centripetal inflorescence in which the outermost flowers are the first to expand. It differs from a raceme in having the outer pedicels elongated, thus making the cluster convex or nearly level. **c** The disk of a composite head. *Obs.*

Corymb of a species of Cherry (*Prunus*). 1 Peduncle; 2, 2 Pedicels; 3, 3 Bracts.

co-rym'bose (kō-rĭm'bōs; kôr'ĭm-bōs'), *a. Bot.* Pert. to or resembling a corymb; borne in a corymb. — **co-rym'bose-ly**, *adv.*

Cor'y-no-car'pus (kôr'ĭ-nō-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *κορύνη* a club + *καρπός* fruit.] *Bot.* A genus of trees consisting of one species, *C. lævigatus* of New Zealand, constituting the family Corynocarpaceæ (order Sapindales). It has smooth entire leaves and clusters of small white flowers having glandular scales alternating with the petals. The sweet plumlike fruit is freely eaten, but the raw seeds are poisonous.

Cor'y-pha (kôr'ĭ-fă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κορυφή* summit, peak.] *Bot.* A small genus of gigantic East Indian fan palms. As the flower cluster is terminal, they flower only once, but are slow in attaining maturity. See TALIPOT PALM, GEBANG PALM, TALIERA.

Cor'y-phæ'ni-dæ (-fē'nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κορυφή* head, summit.] *Zoöl.* A family of large active pelagic acanthopterygian fishes, consisting of one genus, **Cor'y-phæ'na** (-nă), of two species, known as *dolphins*. — **cor'y-phæ'nid** (-nĭd), *a. & n.* — **cor'y-phæ'noid** (-noid), *a.*

cor'y-phæ'us (-fē'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-PHÆI** (-ī). [L., fr. Gr. *κορυφαῖος* leader of the chorus, fr. *κορυφή* head, top.]
1. *Gr. Antiq.* The leader of the chorus in the Greek drama; hence, the leader of any chorus.
2. The leader of a party, school of thought, etc.
3. An official of Oxford University having the nominal duties of assistant to the choragus.
Coryphæus of Grammarians [Gr. ὁ κορυφαῖος τῶν γραμματικῶν], Aristarchus of Samothrace, the most celebrated grammarian and critic of antiquity.

‖ **co'ry'phée'** (kō'rē'fā'), *n.*; *pl.* **-PHÉES** (*E.* **-fāz'**; *F.* **-fā'**). [F.] A leading ballet dancer.

Co-ryph'o-don (kō-rĭf'ō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. *κορυφή* head, peak + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct amblypod mammals from the lower Eocene of Europe and America. Its species varied in size between the tapir and rhinoceros, and had short, plantigrade, five-toed feet, like the elephant. The head was large, but the horns, if present, were small or rudimentary. — **co-ryph'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

Feet of Coryphodon. ($\frac{1}{12}$)
a Fore Foot; *b* Hind Foot.

co-ry'za (kō-rī'zā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κόρυζα* catarrh.] *Med.* An acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavities; nasal catarrh; cold in the head.

co'sa-lite (kō'sā-līt), *n.* [From *Cosalá*, Sinaloa State, Mexico.] *Min.* A lead-gray or steel-gray mineral composed of lead, bismuth, and sulphur, $Pb_2Bi_2S_5$. Sp. gr., 6.39–6.75.

co-se'cant (kō-sē'kănt), *n.* [For *co. secans*, an abbr. of

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tŭs), *n.* [L., serpent's heart.] *Astron.* Alpha (α) Serpentis. See STAR.
‖ **cor'se-tier'** (kôr'sĕ-tyā'), *n. masc.*, **cor'se-tière'** (-tyâr'), *n. fem.* [F.] A maker of, or dealer in, corsets.
cor'sey. ✝ CORSIE.
corseynt. ✝ CORSAINT.
Cor'si-ca Pa'o-li (kôr'sĭ-kă pä'ō-lē). Pasquale di Paoli (1725–1807), a Corsican patriot who was a refugee in England from the French. He was a friend of Burke, Johnson, and other distinguished persons.
cor'sie (kôr'zĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *corrosif.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* A corrosive; fig., a grievance. — *a* Corrosive. ✝ **cor'sive.** *Obs.*
cor'sie, *v. t.* To fret; grieve:
cor'sious, *a.* [OF. *corsieus.*] Corpulent. *Obs.*
cor'sive (kôr'sĭv), *a. & n.* Corrupt. of CORROSIVE. *Obs.*
cors'let. Var. of CORSELET.
Cor'so (kôr'sō), *n.* [It., lit., course.] **1.** A famous street of Rome, the *Via del Corso*, which is the principal scene of the carnival festivities. [riages.]
2. A festal procession of car-
corsour. ✝ COURSER.
cors'pres'ent. Var. of CORSEPRESENT.
cors'y, *a.* [Cf. OF. *corsu*, F. *corsé.*] Corpulent; unwieldy. *Obs*
cort. ✝ COURT. [*Pharm.*).]
cort. *Abbr.* Cortex (*Med.* &
cortaine. ✝ CURTAIN.
cortals. ✝ COURTEOUS.
‖ **Cor Tau'ri** (kôr tô'rī). [L., bull's heart.] *Astron.* Alpha (α) Tauri. See STAR.
corteis. ✝ COURTEOUS.
corteise. ✝ COURTESY
cortel. ✝ KIRTLE.
Cor'ti-ca'ta (kôr'tĭ-kā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See CORTICATE.] *Zool.* Any of several groups of animals having a cortex or barklike exterior covering, as many alcyonarians, certain protozoans, and certain sponges. *Rare.*
cor'ti-cine (kôr'tĭ-sēn), *n.* [L. *cortex, corticis*, bark, cork.] A floor-covering material of ground cork and India rubber.
cor-tic'o-line (kôr-tĭk'ō-lĭn), **cor-tic'o-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Also **cor'ti-cole** [L. *cortex, corticis*, bark + *-colous.*] Growing on bark, as many lichens or fungi.
‖ **cor-ti'le** (kôr-tē'lē), *n.*; *pl.* **-LI** (-lē). [It., fr. *corte* court.] An open internal courtyard inclosed by the walls of a building, or buildings, such as a hall of entrance, a cloister garth, etc.
cor'ti-na'ri-ous (kôr'tĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *a Bot.* Cortinate
cortine ✝ CURTAIN.
Cor'ti's organ (kôr'tĭz). *Anat.* = ORGAN OF CORTI.
cort'landt-ase' (kôrt'lănd-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
cortois. ✝ COURTEOUS.
Cor'ton' (*F* kôr'tôn'), *n.* [From Aloxe-*Corton*, near Beaune, France.] A kind of Burgundy wine. See BURGUNDY, 2.
Cor'tu-sa'les (kôr'tŭ-sā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., after G. A. *Cortusi*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the primrose family, etc. — **cor-tu'sal** (kôr-tū'săl), *a.* [co-, 3 b.]
co-rul'er (kō-rōōl'ĕr), *n.* See **corum** ✝ QUORUM.
corupt. ✝ CORRUMP
corumpable ✝ CORRUMPABLE
co-rump'er, co-rum'pour, *n.* [OF. *corrompeur.*] A corrupter *Obs.*
cor'un-doph'i-lite (kôr'ŭn-dŏf'ĭ-līt), *n.* [*corundum* + *-phil*] A chlorite occurring with corundum
‖ **cor u'num, vi'a u'na.** [L.] One heart, one way
corupcion. ✝ CORRUPTION
corupt. ✝ CORRUPT
co'rus (kō'rŭs; 201) Var of **corve.** Dial. Eng. var of CORF
corve. Obs. pret. & p. p. of CARVE. [of CARVE.
cor'ven. Obs. pret. pl. & p p.
corveser. ✝ CORVISER.
corvester, *n.* [G *kunfürst.*] An electoral prince of the Holy Roman Empire. *Obs.*
corvet. ✝ CURVET, *n. & v.*
‖ **cor-vet'to** (kôr-vĕt'ō), *n. Man.* A curvet.
cor'vi-form (kôr'vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *corvus* raven + *-form.*] *Zool* Crowlike; corvine.
cor vil-lo'sum (vĭ-lō'sŭm). [L., a hairy heart.] *Med.* A rough condition of the pericardium due to exudate on its surface, occurring in pericarditis.
corviser, *n* [OF. *corveisier.*] A shoemaker *Obs.*
cor'vo-rant. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of CORMORANT.
cor'vy, *n.* [Cf L. *corvus* raven.] An old engine of war used in sieges, probably a grapnel. *Obs*
cory ✝ CURRY, *n. & v.*
coryar. ✝ CURRIER
cor'y-ban'ti-asm (kôr'ĭ-băn'tĭ-ăz'm), *n.* [Gr *κορυβαντιασμός* a corybantic frenzy.] *Med.* A kind of frenzy in which the patient is tormented by fantastic visions and want of sleep
cor'y-bant-ish, *a* See -ISH.
cor'y-bul'bine (kôr'ĭ-bŭl'bĭn; -bēn; 183), *n.* Also **-bin** [*corydalis* + L. *bulbosus*] *Chem* See CAPNOIDES
cor'y-ca'va-mine (kôr'ĭ-kā'vă-mĭn; -kă'va-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-min** [*Corydalis cava*, name of a plant + *amine.*] *Chem.* See CAPNOIDES
cor'y-ca'vine (-kā'vĭn; -vēn; 184), *n.* Also **-vin.** *Chem* See CAPNOIDES
cor'y-dine (kôr'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [From CORYDALIS.] *Chem.* See CAPNOIDES
Cor'y-don (kôr'ĭ-dŏn), *n.* [L., from Gr. *Κορυδών.*] A shepherd in Theocritus's Idyls and Vergil's Eclogues; hence, used in modern pastorals as a name for a young rustic swain.
cor'y-la'ceous (-lā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Belonging to or resembling the genus *Corylus.*
cor'y-let, *n.* [L. *coryletum* a hazel thicket, fr. *corylus* hazel shrub.] Hazel. *Obs.*
cor'y-leur' (kôr'ĭ-lûr'), *n.* Apparatus for spraying with coryl.
cor'ymbed (kôr'ĭmd), *a. Bot.* Having corymbs.
co-rym'bi-ate (kō-rĭm'bĭ-āt), **co-rym'bi-a-ted** (-ā-tĕd), *a* Bearing, or set about with, berries in the form of a corymb
cor-ym-bif'er-ous (kôr'ĭm-bĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *corymbifer.*] *Bot.* Bearing corymbs.
co-rym'bi-form (kō-rĭm'bĭ-fôrm), *a.* Corymbose. [bose
co-rym'bous (-bŭs), *a* Corym-
co-rym'bu-lose' (kō-rĭm'bū-lōs'; kō-rĭm'bū-lōz'), *a Bot* Consisting of, or arranged in, small corymbs.
co-rym'bu-lous (kō-rĭm'bū-lŭs), *a. Bot.* Corymbulose
co-rym'bus (-bŭs), *n.*; *pl* **-BI** (-bī). [L.] *Bot.* A corymb
Cor'y-no-car-pa'ce-æ (kôr'ĭ-nō-kär-pā'sē-ē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Bot.* See CORYNOCARPUS — **cor'y-no-car-pa'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Corypha palm. A palm of the genus *Corypha* Specif.: *Australia* = CABBAGE TREE
coryphe ✝ CORYPHÆUS.
cor'y-phene (kôr'ĭ-fēn), *n.* [Cf. F. *coryphène*] *Zool.* A fish of the genus *Coryphæna* See DOLPHIN, 2
cor'y-tu'ber-ine (kôr'ĭ-tū'bĕr-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*Corydalis* + L. *tuberosus.*] *Chem.* See CAPNOIDES.
cor'zie. ✝ CORSIE.
cos. ✝ KISS.
cos, *n.* = COS LETTUCE.
cos (kŏs). Var of KOS. See MEASURE. [Cosine.]
cos [without period, *cos*]. *Abbr* of **C. O. S.** *Abbr.* Charity Organization Society; Chief of Section (*Mil.*).
‖ **co'sa fak'ta ca'po ha** (kō'sä fäk'tä kä'pō ä). [It.] A thing done has a head (is finished).
Co'sam (kō'săm). *Bib.*
cos'a-prin (kŏs'ă-prĭn). *n.* [So named by P. Schwarz in 1897.] *Pharm.* A crystalline substance, an acetyl derivative of sodium sulphanilate. It is used as an antipyretic and antirheumatic.
cos'cet. *n.* [Cf. AS *cotsetla.*] *O. Eng Hist* A class of peasant landholders See 1st COTTER, *n.*, 2.
coscbe. ✝ COSH, but
cos'ci-no-man'cy (kŏs'ĭ-nō-măn'sĭ). *n* [Gr *κόσκινον* sieve + *-mancy*] Divination by observation of the motion of a balanced or suspended sieve.
cos'co-ro'ba (kŏs'kō-rō'bă), *n.* [Native name.] A large swamplike South American bird (*Coscoroba candida*) of the duck family, having white plumage with black-tipped primaries.
‖ **Cos' d'Es'tour'nel'** (kŏs' dĕs'-tōōr'nĕl'). A kind of Bordeaux wine. See BORDEAUX, *n.*, 2
cose. Var. of COZE. [URE.
cose Var. of KOS. See MEAS-
cosec [without period, *cosec*]. *Abbr.* Cosecant.

NL. *complementi secans.*] *Trig.* The secant of the complement of an arc or angle. Abbr. *cosec* or *csc.* See TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTION.

co-seis'mal (kō-sīs'măl) } *a.* [*co-* + *seismal, seismic.*] Per-
co-seis'mic (kō-sīs'mĭk) } taining to or designating a line or zone at all points of which the intensity of shock produced by an earthquake is the same; as, *coseismal* lines; a *coseismic* chart.

co-seis'mal, *n.* A coseismal line.

cosh'er (kŏsh'ẽr), *v. i.*; -ERED (-ẽrd); -ER-ING. [Ir. *coisir* a feast.] To feast; hence, to lodge and eat at the expense of dependents, tenants, etc. *Ireland.* See COSHERING.

cosh'er, *v. t.* To pet; to pamper.

cosh'er-ing, *n.* Act of one who coshers; esp., the receiving or exacting of free lodging and food from dependents or tenants, formerly exercised as a customary right by Irish feudal chiefs.

cosh'er-y (kŏsh'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; -ERIES (-ĭz). [See COSHER, *v. i.*, to feast.] Feasting; usually specif., entertainment for a chieftain exacted from his tenants. *Ireland.*

co-sig'na-to-ry (kō-sĭg'nȧ-tŭ-rĭ), *a.* Signing jointly or in common. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One of the joint signers of a document, as a treaty.

cos'in-age (kŭz''n-ăj). Var. of COUSINAGE, cousinhood; consanguinity. *Obs.*, except in writ of *cosinage, Law*, an obsolete writ to recover possession of an estate in lands when a stranger has entered after the death of any of certain lineal kinsmen. Hence, the writ itself.

co'sine (kō'sīn), *n.* [For *co. sinus*, an abbr. of NL. *complementi sinus.*] *Trig.* The sine of the complement of an arc or angle. Abbr. *cos.* See TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTION.

cosine galvanometer. A galvanometer according to which the strength of the current is proportional to the cosine of the angle through which the needle is deflected.

cosine integral. *Math.* The integral $\int_{\infty}^{x} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx$.

co-sin'gu-lar (kō-sĭn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* Agreeing in their singular elements. — **cosingular complexes,** *Pluckerian Line Geometry*, those having the same singular lines, the analogues of confocal surfaces in four-dimensional geometry.

Cos' let'tuce (kŏs). A race of lettuce comprising many cultural forms, distinguished by the elongated, usually somewhat spoon-shaped leaves, with large-sized midribs, and tall or elongated heads. It is said to have been introduced from the island of Cos. See LETTUCE.

Cos'ma-tesque' (kŏz'mȧ-tĕsk'), *a. Arch.* Designating a kind of delicate decoration which originated in the Byzantine work of southern Italy and Sicily, and is characterized by a lavish use of marble mosaics. See COSMATI WORK.

Cos-ma'ti (kŏz-mä'tē), *or* **Cos-ma'to** (-tō), **work.** A style of mosaic inlay in geometric patterns, made of colored marbles, glass paste, and gold leaf, used in connection with architecture and sculpture, as in the cloisters of the Lateran. It was practiced in medieval Italy, esp. at Rome in the 13th century by members of the Cosmati family, also in Campania and Sicily.

cos-met'ic (kŏz-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κοσμητικός skilled in decorating, fr. κόσμος order, ornament: cf. F. *cosmétique.* See COSMOS.] Beautifying, or improving beauty, esp. the beauty of the complexion.

First, robed in white, the nymph intent adores,
With head uncovered, the *cosmetic* powers. *Pope.*

cosmetic bark tree, an East Indian rutaceous tree (*Murraya paniculata*) having strong yellow wood. Its bark is used as a cosmetic.

cos-met'ic, *n.* **1.** Any external application intended to beautify and improve the complexion, skin, or hair.

2. The art or practice of applying cosmetics.

cos-met'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to cosmetics; also, *Obs.*, beautifying. — **cos-met'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cos'mic (kŏz'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. κοσμικός of the world, fr. κόσμος: cf. F. *cosmique.* See COSMOS.] **1.** Of or relating to the cosmos or something similarly vast and systematic; shared with or assimilated to the cosmos; as, *cosmic* consciousness; imbued with a sense of magnitude and order; expansively vast, catholic, and grandiose; as, *cosmic* emotion.

2. Hence, harmonious; orderly, as opposed to *chaotic.*

3. Pertaining to the material universe as a whole, and not to the earth alone.

4. Of or pertaining to cosmism.

cosmic dust, fine particles, probably of meteoric matter, which is constantly falling in small amount upon the earth from space. — **c. fog,** *Astron.*, nebulous matter; a nebula. — **c. philosophy,** cosmism.

cos'mi-cal (kŏz'mĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Relating to the terrestrial world. *Obs. or R.*

2. = COSMIC.

3. Occurring near sunrise; — the opposite of *acronycal.*

cosmical physics. = ASTROPHYSICS.

cos'mi-cal-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a cosmical manner; as, a star rises or sets *cosmically.*

2. Universally. *Rare.* *Emerson*

cos'mism (kŏz'mĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of cosmic evolution, esp. as interpreted by John Fiske, who formulated it as an interpretation of Spencer's philosophy, and also termed it "Cosmic Philosophy." — **cos'mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

cos'mo- (kŏz'mŏ-), **cosm-.** Combining form from Greek κόσμος, *cosmos, world.*

cos-mog'o-nal (kŏz-mŏg'ŏ-năl) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
cos'mo-gon'ic (kŏz'mŏ-gŏn'ĭk) } cosmogony.
cos'mo-gon'i-cal (-gŏn'ĭ-kăl) }

cos-mog'o-nist (kŏz-mŏg'ŏ-nĭst), *n.* One versed in, or occupied with, cosmogony.

cos-mog'o-ny (-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Gr. κοσμογονία; κόσμος the world + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born: cf. F. *cosmogonie.*] **1.** The creation, origination, or manner of coming into being, of the world or universe.

The *cosmogony* or creation of the world has puzzled philosophers of all ages. *Goldsmith.*

2. A theory or account of the origination of the universe; also, such theories considered as a department of knowledge.

cos-mog'ra-pher (kŏz-mŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One skilled or occupied in cosmography.

cos'mo-graph'ic (kŏz'mŏ-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *cosmogra-*
cos'mo-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl) } *phique.*] Of or pertaining to cosmography.

cos-mog'ra-phy (kŏz-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [Gr. κοσμογραφία; κόσμος the world + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *cosmographie.*] A general description of the world or of the universe; or the science which teaches the constitution of the whole system of worlds, or the figure, disposition, and relation of all its parts.

cos'mo-line (kŏz'mŏ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [Prob. fr. *cosmetic* + L. *oleum* oil.] A kind of petroleum jelly of the same nature as vaseline but somewhat stiffer. See VASELINE.

cos'mo-log'ic (kŏz'mŏ-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
cos'mo-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) } cosmology. — **cos'mo-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **cosmological argument,** *Theol.*, an argument for the existence of God the basis of which is the necessity of inferring an infinite being as the only rational correlative of the world in time and space.

cos-mol'o-gist (kŏz-mŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in, or occupied with, cosmology.

cos-mol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*cosmo-* + *-logy.*] That branch of metaphysics which treats of the character of the universe as an orderly system, or cosmos; also, a treatise relating to the structure and parts of the world system.

"*Cosmoplastic* and hylozoic atheisms." *Cudworth.*

cos'mo-plas'tic (kŏz'mŏ-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*cosmo-* + *-plastic.*] Pertaining to a plastic force as operative in the formation of the world independently of God; world-forming. "*Cosmoplastic* and hylozoic atheisms." *Cudworth.*

cos'mo-poi-et'ic (-poi-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κοσμοποιητικός. See COSMOS; -POIETIC.] Cosmos-producing; world-creating.

Where the *cosmopoietic* energy works through sentient beings, there arises . . . that which we call pain or suffering. *Huxley.*

cos'mo-pol'i-tan (-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *cosmopolitain.* See COSMOPOLITE.] **1.** Belonging to all the world; not restricted to any locality, field of activity, or sphere of thought.

2. At home in any country; without local or national attachments or prejudices; not provincial.

3. Characteristic of a cosmopolite; as, *cosmopolitan* indifference, traits, or interest.

4. *Nat. Hist.* Common everywhere; widely spread; found in most parts of the world, as the bats.

Syn. — See ECUMENICAL.

cosmopolitan justice, *Law*, justice proposed to be administered according to a theory that would give each state the right to punish criminals who are within its power, whether the crime was committed within its territories or not.

cos'mo-pol'i-tan, *n.* One who is cosmopolitan; cosmopolite.

cos'mo-pol'i-tan-ism (-tăn'ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being cosmopolitan; cosmopolitism.

cos'mop'o-lite (kŏz-mŏp'ŏ-lĭt), *n.* [Gr. κοσμοπολίτης; κόσμος world + πολιτης citizen, πόλις city: cf. F. *cosmopolite.*] **1.** One at home in every country; a citizen of the world; one without national prejudices or attachments.

2. A plant or animal found in most parts of the world; also, a similarly cosmopolitan tale, proverb, or maxim.

cos'mo-po-lit'i-cal (-pŏ-lĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to universal polities or interests.

cos-mop'o-li-tism (kŏz-mŏp'ŏ-lĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* State or character of that which is cosmopolitan; specif., disregard of national or local peculiarities, prejudices, and attachments.

cos'mo-ra'ma (kŏz'mŏ-rȧ'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cosmo-* + Gr. ὁραμα a sight.] An exhibition of views of various parts of the world made to appear natural by the aid of mirrors, lenses, illumination, etc. — **cos'mo-ram'ic** (-răm'ĭk), *a.*

cos'mos (kŏz'mŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόσμος order, harmony, the world (from its perfect order and arrangement); akin to Skr. *çad* to distinguish one's self.] **1.** The universe conceived as an orderly and harmonious system; — contrasted with *chaos.*

2. Any self-inclusive system characterized by order and harmony amid complexity of detail.

3. Order; harmony.

4. *Bot.* a [*cap.*] A genus of asteraceous plants closely related to *Bidens*, usually with very showy flowers, some with yellow, others with red, purple, or white rays. The species are natives of tropical and subtropical America; several are in cultivation. The varieties of *C. bipinnatus* are among the most popular fall-blooming annuals, esp. in the United States. b A plant of this genus.

cos'mo-thet'ic (kŏz-mŏ-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*cosmo-* + Gr. τιθέναι to place.] *Metaph.* Designating those idealists, or a form of idealism, maintaining the reality of external objects while denying that the mind has direct cognizance of aught save ideas or representations.

The *cosmothetic* idealists . . deny that mind is immediately conscious of matter. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Cosne (kōn), *n.* A wine of the Bordeaux type, made at Cosne, in the department of Nièvre, France.

Cos'sack (kŏs'ăk), *n.* [Russ. *kozak, kazak.*] One of a warlike, pastoral people, skillful as horsemen, inhabiting different parts of the Russian empire and furnishing valuable contingents of cavalry, often lancers, and field artillery to its armies, those of Little Russia and those of the Don forming the principal divisions. See RUSSIAN.

Cossack post. *Mil.* An outpost consisting of four men, forming one of a single line of posts substituted for the more formal line of sentinels and line of pickets.

cos'set (kŏs'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Cf. AS. *cotsella, coiseẽta*, cottager, akin to G. *kossat, kothsusse*, E. *cot*, and *sit.*] A lamb reared without the aid of the dam; a pet lamb; hence, a pet, in general.

cos'set, *v. t.*; cos'SET-ED; cos'SET-ING. To treat as a pet; to fondle; to pamper.

She was *cosseted* and posseted and . . . made much of. *O. W. Holmes.*

cos-sette' (kŏ-sĕt'), *n.* [F.] One of the small chips or slices into which beets are cut in sugar making.

Cos'si-dæ (kŏs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *cossus* a kind of larva under the bark of trees.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the carpenter moths and goat moths (see these terms). They are of moderate or large size, without a functional proboscis. The larvæ bore in wood. — **cos'sid** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*

cost (kŏst; 205), *n.* [See COAST.] **1.** A rib; side; region, coast. *Obs.*

2. *Her.* = COTISE.

☞ According to Guillim, this diminutive of the bend is called a *cost* only when borne alone, a rare occurrence; when borne in pairs it is called a *cotise.* Other authorities do not acknowledge this distinction. Woodward and Burnett mention only *cotise*

cost, *v. t. & i.*; *pret. & p. p.* COST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COST'-ING. [OF. *coster, couster*, F. *coûter*, fr. L. *constare* to stand at, to cost; *con-* + *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. CONSTANT.] **1.** To require to be given, expended, or laid out therefor, as in barter, purchase, acquisition, etc.; to be of the price of; to cause the cost, expenditure, relinquishment, or loss of; as, the ticket *cost* a dollar; the effort *cost* his life.

If thou attempt it, it will *cost* thee dear. *Shak.*

2. To require or cause to be borne or suffered.

To do him wanton rites, which *cost* them woe. *Milton.*

3. To incur expense; to spend. *Obs.*

4. To estimate the cost of production of an article. *Brit.*

☞ In the third sense above *cost* is clearly transitive. In its other meanings it would seem to be intransitive, so that it cannot be used in the passive either with the price or the indirect object as subject; thus, "this *cost* you a dollar" cannot be changed into "a dollar was *cost* you by this" nor into "you were *cost* a dollar by this."

cost, *n.* [OF. *cost*, F. *coût.* See COST, *v.*] **1.** The amount or equivalent paid, or given, or charged, or engaged to be paid or given for anything bought or taken in barter or service rendered; charge; expense; hence, whatever, as labor, self-denial, suffering, etc., is requisite to secure benefit.

At less *cost* of life than is often expended in a skirmish, [Charles V.] saved Europe from invasion. *Prescott.*

2. Loss of any kind; detriment; deprivation; suffering.

I know thy trains,
Though dearly to my *cost*, thy gins and toils. *Milton.*

3 Expenditure; outlay, as of money, time, labor, etc.

Her duties being to talk French, and her privileges to live *cost* free and to gather scraps of knowledge. *Thackeray.*

4. That which has involved the expenditure of money, labor, etc.; a costly thing. *Obs. & R.*

5. *pl. Law.* In a general sense, expenses incurred in litigation; as: a Those payable to the attorney or counsel by his client, esp. when fixed by law; — commonly called *fees.* In England the itemized statement of these, rendered by an attorney or solicitor to his client, is called a *bill of costs.* b Those given by the law or the court to the prevailing against the losing party. This is the usual sense in the United States, and the itemized statement of these costs, which is filed and by which they are taxed, is called a *bill of costs.* In equity the giving of costs, and the party to whom they shall be paid, is discretionary with the court. Costs are not recoverable against the sovereign unless expressly granted by statute.

Costs were in England eo nomine unknown to the common law, but were given to the plaintiff by 6 Edw. I c. 1, to the defendant by 23 H. VIII. c. 15. *T. E. Holland.*

6. *Economics.* That which is sacrificed to obtain anything. The cost of production is by some measured in terms of the total waste of capital (including under that head economic goods of all kinds) and by others in terms of the pain or disutility involved in it. The cost of anything to

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co'sech. *Abbr* Cosecans hyperbolicus. See HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS.

co'sec-ta'ri-an, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

co-sec'tion-al, *a.* See CO-, 2.

cosen. † COUSIN

cosen Var. of COZEN, *v. t. & i.*

co-sen'a-tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

cosener † COZENER.

co-sen'tient (kō-sĕn'shĕnt), *a.* See CO-, 2. — **co-sen'tien-cy** (-shĕn-sĭ), *n*

cosert. † COSSERY.

Co-sette' (kō-zĕt'), *n.* In Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," the daughter of Fantine. She is the protégée of Jean Valjean, and the beloved of Marius.

co-set'tler, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

cosh (kŏsh), *n.* [Cf. F. *cosse* Husk of grain, peas, beans, etc. *Dial. Eng.* [tage. *Obs.*

cosh, *n.* A hovel or small cottage. See HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS.

cosh (kŏsh), *a.* [Origin uncertain.] *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** Comfortable; snug; tidy; neat; trim. **2.** Still; quiet; without interruption. **3.** Friendly; familiar. **4.** Lively; happy. [CO-, 3 b.]

co-shar'er (kō-shâr'ẽr), *n.* See

co-sheath', *n.* See CO-, 3 a.

co'sher. Var. of KOSHER.

cosh'er-er, *n* One that coshers.

co'sie, co'sey. Vars. of COZY.

co'sier (kō'zhẽr). † COZIER, *n.*

co'si-er, *compar* of COSY

co-sign'er, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

co'sig-nif'i-ca-tive, *a.* Consignificative. *Obs.*

co-sig'ni-ta-ry (kō-sĭg'nȧ-tŭ-rĭ), *a. & n.* = COSIGNATORY.

co'si-ly. Var. of COZILY.

cosin. † COUSIN, COZEN.

co'si-ness. Var. of COZINESS.

‖ cos in-ge'ni-o'rum. [L.] A whetstone of the wits.

cos'ins, *n. pl.* [So called from the name of the maker. *Oxf. E. D.*] A make of stays. *Obs*

co-si'nus-oid (kō-sī'nŭs-oid), *n. Math.* The curve of cosines. See SINUSOID

cosm-. See COSMO-.

cos-me'sis (kŏz-mē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. κόσμησις ordering, adornment.] The art of improving and preserving natural beauty; use of cosmetics.

cos'mete (k ŏ z'mē t), *n.* [Gr. κοσμητής, fr. κοσμεῖν to order.] *Gr. Antiq.* The officer who supervised the training of the Athenian ephebi.

cos'me-tol'o-gy (kŏz'mē-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. κοσμητός well-ordered + *-logy.*] A treatise on dress and bodily cleanliness

cos-mog'e-ny (kŏz-mŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* = COSMOGONY. — **cos'mo-g e-net'ic** (kŏz'mŏ-jē-nĕt'ĭk), **cos'mo-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

cos-mog'o-ner (kŏz-mŏg'ŏ-nẽr), *n.* = COSMOGONIST.

cos-mog'o-nize, *v. i.* To form theories as to cosmogony

cos'mo-graph'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of COSMOGRAPHIC, -ICAL. See -LY.

cos-mog'ra-phist (kŏz-mŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* = COSMOGRAPHER.

cos'mo-labe (kŏz'mŏ-lāb), *n.* [*cosmo-* + Gr. λαμβάνειν to take: cf. F. *cosmolabe.*] An instrument resembling the astrolabe, formerly used for measuring angular distances, esp. those between heavenly bodies.

cos-mol'a-try (kŏz-mŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*cosmo-* + *-latry.*] Worship of the world.

cos-mom'e-try (-mŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*cosmo-* + *-metry.*] The science of measuring the universe.

cos'mo-pol'i-cy (kŏz'mŏ-pŏl'ĭ-sĭ), *n.* Cosmopolitism. *Rare.*

cos'mo-pol'i-tan-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE. — **cos'mo-pol'i-tan-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zĭ'), *n.*

cos-mop'o-lite (kŏz-mŏp'ŏ-lĭt), *n.* [tan.

cos'mo-pol'i-tic, *a.* Cosmopolitical. *Obs.*

cos'mo-pol'i-tics, *n.* [See COSMOS; POLITICS.] World politics.

cos'mor-gan'ic (kŏz'mŏr-găn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an organic cosmos

He (Fechner) deduced a "*cosmorganic*" evolution from a "*cosmorganic*" or original condition of the world as a living organism, into the inorganic, by the principle of tendency to stability. *Encyc. Brit.*

cosmos. † KUMISS.

cos'mo-scope, *n.* [*cosmo-* + *-scope.*] A kind of orrery.

cos'mo-sphere, *n.* [*cosmo-* + *sphere.*] An apparatus for showing the position of the earth, at any given time, with respect to the fixed stars. It consists of a hollow glass globe, on which are depicted the stars and constellations, and within which is a terrestrial globe.

cos'mo-tel-lu'ri-an, *a.* [*cosmo-* + *tellurian.*] Relating to or affecting both heavens and earth.

cos'mo-the'ism (kŏz'mŏ-thē'ĭz'm; kŏz'mŏ-thē'-), *n.* [*cosmo-* + Gr. θεός god.] Ascription of divinity to the cosmos; identification of god with the world. — **cos'mo-the'ist,** *n.* — **cos'mo-the-is'tic** (-thē-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

cos'mo-zo'ism (kŏz'mŏ-zō'ĭz'm), *n.* [*cosmo-* + Gr ζωή life + *-ism.*] Theory or conception of the cosmos as animate.

‖ co'so (kō'sō), *n.* [Sp.] An open space in Spanish towns, sometimes used for bullfights.

co-so'nant, *a.* See CO-, 2.

co-sound'ing, *a.* See CO-, 2.

co-sov'er-eign, co-sov'er-eign-ty See CO-, 3.

cosp (kŏsp), *n.* [See COPS.] A crosspiece, as at the top of a spade; fig., the head of a person or animal. *Dial. Eng.*

co-spe'cies, *n.* See CO-, 3 a.

co'spe-cif'ic, *a* Belonging to the same species. [CO-, 2.]

co-sphered' (kō-sfērd'), *a.* See

co-splen'dor, or co-splen'dour, *n.* See CO-, 3 a.

coss. † KISS.

coss (kŏs), *n.* [It. *cosa.*] A thing; — used only in the old phrase *rule of coss.* See under RULE.

coss, *n. & v.* [Cf. OF. *cosson,* *cochon,* horse dealer, L. *cocio* and *cociator* broker, factor.] Bargain; barter. *Chiefly Scot.*

coss, *n.* Var. of KOS. See MEASURE. [sule).

coss. *Abbr.* Consules (L., con-

cos'sart. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of COSSET.

cos'sas (kŏs'ăz), *n. pl.* [Hind. & Ar. *khāṣṣa*, prop special, excellent.] Plain Indian muslins and cottons.

cosse. † KISS.

cossede. Obs. pret. of KISS.

cos'ser-y, *n.* [From coss bargain.] Dealing; bargaining *Obs.*

cos'set Var. of COSSID courier.

cossihen. † CUSHION.

cosshirh. † COSHERY.

cos'sic (kŏs'ĭk), **cos'si-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [It. *cossico.* See 2d coss.] Algebraic. *Obs.*—**cos'sic-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

cos'sid (kŏs'ĭd), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *qāṣid.*] A mounted messenger. *India*

cos'so. Var. of CUSSO.

cos'sy-rite (kŏs'ĭ-rīt), *n.* [From *Cossyra*, ancient name of Pantelleria, an island between Sicily and Africa.] *Min.* A variety of zenigmatite occurring in minute crystals in lava.

a particular individual is called **private cost**, or often *expense;* the cost of anything to the community is called the **public cost**, and is represented by the total amount of capital (used in its widest sense) consumed or rendered unavailable. The cost of a thing as reckoned in terms of the amount of labor, or effort, and abstinence required to produce it is often called the **real**, or **subjective, cost.** The old theory was that this directly determines value. The more modern theory is that the relative cost of different articles has only an indirect effect on value by causing the labor and capital of a country to be used in those branches of production in which the product is largest in comparison to the cost of production. This is called the law of **comparative cost.** Since the price for which anything is ordinarily sold is essentially what is paid for it in money, *cost* is often used in the sense of *price.* In any enterprise involving large capital the costs or expenses are of two kinds: one set necessary for the management of the undertaking as a whole, such as administration, interest, taxes, and general maintenance; the other directly connected with particular portions of the business, taking the form of wages, supplies, and special repairs in a railroad. The former class of expenses vary comparatively little with the amount of business done; the latter are in almost direct proportion to it. Expenses of this latter class, which can be divided or apportioned among specific pieces of business, are said to be *direct.* Expenses of the former class are said to be *indirect.* Different writers have used various other terms to express this distinction, distinguishing cost as *distributed* and *undistributed, specific* and *general, operating* and *fixed, prime* and *supplementary.* (*Alfred Marshall.*)

Cost is, in the last analysis, pain inflicted, just as utility is pleasure conferred. *J. B. Clark.*

Syn. — See PRICE.

cos'ta (kŏs'tȧ), *n.; pl.* **-tæ** (-tē). [L.] Lit., a rib; specif.: **a** *Anat.* A rib; also, the side or border of a part. **b** *Zoöl.* Any of various parts likened to a rib; a ridge or thickened line; specif., in insects, the anterior vein of an insect's wing (hence also the anterior margin of the wing, and the space bordering on that margin); in shells, one of the ridges on the surface crossing the whorls, or (in bivalves) radiating from the umbos; in corals, etc., an external vertical ridge marking the site of a septum within. **c** *Bot.* A rib or vein of a leaf, esp. the midrib.

cos'tal (kŏs'tȧl), *a.* [Cf. F *costal.* See COSTA.] *Biol.* Pertaining to a rib or a costa, in any of the various senses of the words, specif.: **a** Pertaining to the ribs or the sides of the body; as, *costal* nerves. **b** Pertaining to or situated near the anterior vein or margin of an insect's wing. **c** Pertaining to or designating the bony dermal plates which become fused with the ribs in turtles, and form an important part of the carapace, also the horny shields which cover these plates (though not corresponding in number or limits with them), forming a series each side of the neural shields. **d** Pert. to or designating the primary brachial plates of crinoids (those next above the radials). **e** *Bot.* Relating to a nerve or rib, as the midvein of a leaf.

costal angle, *Zoöl.,* the tip of an insect's wing. — **c. cartilages,** *Anat.,* the cartilages which connect the distal ends of the ribs with the sternum, and by their elasticity permit of the movements of the walls of the chest in respiration, etc. See THORAX, *Illust.* — **c. process.** **a** *Anat.* The anterior or ventral root of the transverse process of a cervical vertebra. **b** *Zoöl.* A process of the sternum of many birds with which the ribs articulate. — **c. respiration,** *Physiol.,* inspiration and expiration produced chiefly by movements of the ribs; — distinguished from *diaphragmatic* or *abdominal* respiration.

cos-tal'gi-a (kŏs-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *costa* rib + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the ribs; intercostal neuralgia.

cos'tal-nerved' (kŏs'tȧl-nûrvd'), *a.* *Bot.* Having the nerves springing from the midrib.

cos'tard (kŏs'tȧrd), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *coste* rib, side, F *côte,* and meaning orig., a ribbed apple, from the ribs or angles on its sides. See COAST.] **1.** A large English variety of apple having five prominent ribs or angles.

2. The head; — used contemptuously or humorously.

Try whether your *costard* or my hat be the harder *Shak.*

3. [*cap.*] A clown in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost," who imitates the affected language of the courtiers.

cos'tate (kŏs'tāt), *a.* [L. *costatus,* fr. *costa* rib.] Having ribs; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Having one or more longitudinal ribs, or nerves, as a leaf. **b** *Zoöl.* Having costæ, or elevated lines or ridges, on the surface, as a shell.

cost book. **1.** *Bookkeeping.* A book used to keep a record of the cost of articles, as of purchases, manufactured articles, etc.

2. The book which contains the names of the shareholders and the number of shares held by each partner, and particulars of all transactions, in a partnership, called a **cost-book company,** formed for working a mine. (*Dict. of Pol. Econ.*) It must be made up and laid before the shareholders every sixteen weeks. Any shareholder may then retire without further liability. *British.*

cos-tean' (kŏs-tēn'; kŏs'tēn, *Eng. Dial. Dict.*), *v. i.* [Cornish *cothas* dropped + *stean* tin.] *Mining.* To dig trenches or small pits through the surface soil or débris to the underlying rock in place for the purpose of exposing the outcrop of a mineral deposit, and determining its course; — usually in *p. pr. & vb. n.,* **cos-tean'ing.** *Cornwall, Eng.*

cos'ter-mon'ger (kŏs'tẽr-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* [See COSTARD.] An apple seller; a hawker of any kind of fruit or vegetables from a street stand, barrow, or cart; — often abbrev. to *coster. Chiefly English.*

cos'ti- (kŏs'tĭ-). Combining form for *costa* (see COSTO-); as in: **cos'ti-car'ti-lage** (-kar'tĭ-lĭj), *n. Anat.* A costal cartilage. *Rare.* — **cos'ti-car'ti-lag'i-nous** (-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a. Rare.* — **cos'ti-cer'vi-cal** (-sûr'vĭ-kăl), *a Anat.* Pertaining to or connecting the ribs and neck. — **cos-tif'er-ous** (kŏs-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a. Anat.* Rib-bearing, as the dorsal vertebræ of man. — **cos'ti-form** (kŏs'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a rib. — **cos'ti-spi'nal** (-spī'năl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to or connecting the ribs and spine.

Cos'ti-gan, Captain (kŏs'tĭ-găn). In Thackeray's novel "Pendennis," a retired Irish army officer, poor and shabby but still dashing and with an assumption of gentility. He is the father of **Emily,** or **Milly, Costigan,** a beautiful but commonplace actress (whose stage name is *the Fotheringay*) with whom Pendennis first falls in love.

cos'tive (kŏs'tĭv), *a.* [OF. *costivé,* p. p. of *costever* to constipate, fr. L. *constipare* to press closely together, to cram; *con-* + *stipare* to press together, cram. See STIFF; cf. CONSTIPATE.] **1.** Retaining hardened fecal matter in the bowels, constipated; also, causing costiveness, as a drug.

2. Reserved; slow or stiff in expression or action; close; cold. *Obs.* "*A costive* bram." *Prior.*

You must be frank, but without indiscretion; and close, but without being *costive. Lord Chesterfield.*

3. Dry and hard; impermeable; unyielding. *Obs.*

— **cos'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **cos'tive-ness,** *n.*

cost'ly (kŏst'lĭ; 205), *a.;* **-li-er** (-lĭ-ẽr); **-li-est.** [From *cost* expense.] **1.** Of great cost, expensive, dear.

He had fitted up his palace in the most *costly* and sumptuous style, for the accommodation of the princess *Prescott.*

2. Gorgeous; sumptuous. *Poetic.*

To show how *costly* summer was at hand. *Shak.*

3. Extravagant. "The *costly* sahib." *Tennyson. Archaic.*

Syn. — High-priced, extravagant; rich, sumptuous, gorgeous, splendid. — COSTLY, EXPENSIVE, DEAR refer to the expenditure or sacrifice involved in obtaining or procuring a thing (see VALUABLE). COSTLY applies to that which costs much; it usually implies sumptuousness, rarity, fine workmanship, or the like; as, "I took a *costly* jewel from my neck, a heart it was, bound in with diamonds" (*Shak.*). EXPENSIVE applies to that which is high-priced, esp with the implication of a cost beyond the thing's value or the buyer's means; as, "The father . . . was unable to give the child *expensive* an education as he had desired" (*Froude*). Both *costly* and (less frequently) *expensive* may be used of that which involves loss; as, a *costly* (or *expensive*) error. DEAR, as here compared (opposed to *cheap*), commonly suggests exorbitance of price or excess of cost; it is frequent in idiomatic expressions; as, "Yet sell your face for five pence and 't is *dear*" (*Shak.*), "The cheapest of us is ten groats too *dear*" (*id.*); "My thanks are too *dear* a half-penny" (*id.*); to pay *dear,* to cost one *dear.* See PRICE, RICH.

cost'ma-ry (kŏst'mā-rĭ; 115), *n.* [L. *costum* an Oriental aromatic plant (Gr. *κόστος,* cf. Ar. *kost, kust*) + *Maria* Mary. Cf. ALECOST.] An asteraceous garden plant (*Chrysanthemum balsamita*) nearly allied to tansy, having a strong balsamic odor. It is used as a pot herb and salad plant and (now rarely) in flavoring ale and beer. Called also *alecost.*

cos'to- (kŏs'tō-), **cos'ti-** (kŏs'tĭ-). [L. *costa* rib.] Combining form used in anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate *connection with, situation near,* or *relation to, a costa,* or *to a rib* or *ribs;* as in: **cos'to-ap'i-cal** (-ăp'ĭ-kăl), *a. Zoöl.* Pertaining to or near the apex of the costal margin of the wing. — **cos'to-cen'tral** (-sĕn'trăl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to or joining a rib and a vertebral centrum. — **cos'to-chon'dral** (-kŏn'drăl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to or joining a rib and costal cartilage. — **cos'to-cla-vic'u-lar** (-klȧ-vĭk'ŭ-lẽr), *a. Anat.* Specif., designating a ligament connecting the costal cartilage of the first rib with the clavicle. — **cos'to-col'ic** (-kŏl'ĭk), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to or joining the ribs and colon. — **cos'to-cor'a-coid** (-kŏr'ȧ-koid). See below. — **cos'to-in-fe'ri-or** (-ĭn-fē'rĭ-ẽr), *a. Physiol* Designating respiration in which expansion is chiefly limited to the region of the lower ribs. — **cos'to-scap'u-lar** (-skăp'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* Relating to the ribs and scapula. — **cos'to-ster'nal** (-stûr'năl), *a.* Relating to the ribs and sternum. — **cos'to-su-pe'ri-or** (-sū-pē'rĭ-ẽr), *a. Physiol.* Designating respiration in which the expansion is chiefly in the region of the upper ribs. — **cos'to-tome.** See below. — **cos'to-trans-verse'** (-trăns-vûrs'), *a. Anat* Pertaining to or connecting a rib and the transverse process of a vertebra. — **cos'to-ver'te-bral** (-vûr'tē-brăl), *a.* Relating to the ribs and vertebræ. — **cos'to-xiph'oid** (-zĭf'oid), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to or connecting a costal cartilage and the xiphoid process.

cos'to-cor'a-coid (-kŏr'ȧ-koid), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the ribs and coracoid process or bone.

costocoracoid membrane, a strong fascia which insheathes, and extends between, the subclavius and pectoralis minor muscles, protecting the axillary vessels and nerves. The outer border, extending between the coracoid process and first rib, is called the **costocoracoid ligament.**

Cos'ton lights (kŏs'tŭn). Signals made by burning lights of different colors and used by vessels at sea, and in the life-saving service; — named after their inventor.

cos'to-tome (kŏs'tō-tōm), *n.* [*costo-* + *-tome.*] An instrument to cut the ribs and open the thoracic cavity, in post-mortem examinations and dissections.

cos'trel (kŏs'trĕl), *n.* [OF. *costerel,* LL. *costerellum,* a liquid measure, cf. LL. *costrellus* a wine cup.] A bottle of leather, earthenware, or wood, having ears by which it may be suspended at the waist, formerly in general use, but now chiefly used by peasants in the field.

cos'tume (kŏs'tūm; kŏs-tūm'; 277), *n.* [F. *costume,* It. *costume* custom, dress, fr. L. *consuetumen* (not found), for *consuetudo* custom. See CUSTOM; cf. CONSUETUDE.] **1.** The custom or habit of a place or period with respect to manners, dress, arms, furniture, or other apparel, including all accessories; — chiefly used with respect to their representation in art. Also, the literary custom of a particular age or school of literature.

2. Dress in general, including ornaments and the style of wearing the hair; esp., the distinctive style of dress of a people, class, or period.

3. Specif., a character dress of a particular period or locality, worn in the drama, at fancy balls, etc.

4. A suit or dress of outer garments, esp. of a woman.

cos-tume' (kŏs-tūm'), *v. t.;* **-TUMED'** (-tūmd'); **-TUM'ING** (-tūm'ĭng). To provide with, or to put on, a costume or costumes.

cos-tum'er (kŏs-tūm'ẽr; kŏs'tūm-ẽr), *n.* One who makes or deals in costumes, as for theaters, fancy balls, etc.

cos-tum'i-er (kŏs-tūm'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F.] One who makes, sells, or, esp., lets out, costumes; a costumer.

cos'tus root (kŏs'tŭs). [NL. *costus,* specific name (see COSTMARY) + *root.*] *Pharm.* The fragrant root of an asteraceous herb (*Theodorea costus*), native of Kashmir. It is used in India and China as incense, also as an aphrodisiac. It is supposed to be the *costus* of the ancients.

co-swear'er (kō-swâr'ẽr), *n.* One bound by a common oath with others; specif., a compurgator.

cot (kŏt), *n.* [ME. *cot, cote,* AS. *cot, cote,* cottage; akin to D. & Icel. *kot,* G. *koth, kot, lothe.*] **1.** A small house; a cottage or hut. "The sheltered *cot.*" *Goldsmith.*

2. A pen, coop, or like shelter for small domestic animals, as for sheep or pigeons; a cote.

3. A cover or sheath; as, a roller *cot* (the clothing of a drawing roller in a spinning frame); a *cot* for a sore finger.

cot, *n.* [Hind. *khāt* bedstead, bier.] **1.** A light bedstead; a charpoy. *Anglo-Ind.*

2. A portable or small bed, as a piece of canvas extended by a frame, used as a bed, a child's crib, etc.

cot, *n.* [Cf. COT a house; COTQUEAN.] A man who busies himself with domestic affairs; — prob. an abbr. of COTQUEAN. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cot, *n.* [Cf. Ir. *cot.*] A small, rudely formed boat.

co-tan'gent (kō-tăn'jĕnt), *n.* [For *co. tangens,* an abbr. of NL *complementi tangens.* See TANGENT.] *Trig.* The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle. Abbr. *cot.* See TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTION.

co'tan-gen'tial (kō'tăn-jĕn'shăl), *a.* [*co-* + *tangential.*] Having the same tangent.

co-tar'nine (kō-tär'nĭn, -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [F., fr. *narcotine,* by transposition of letters.] *Chem.* A crystalline nonpoisonous alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{15}O_4N$, obtained by the oxidation of narcotine.

cote (kōt), *n.* [See COT a small house.] **1.** A cottage or hut; specif., *O. Eng. Hist.,* the holding of a cotter, typically a house or hut and five acres of land. *Obs or Hist*

2. A shed, shelter, or inclosure for small domestic animals, as for sheep or doves; a cot.

cote, *v. t.;* **cot'ED** (kōt'ĕd); **cot'ING** (kōt'ĭng). [Cf. F. *côté* side, OF. *costet,* LL. *costatus, costatum,* fr. L. *costa* rib, side, F. *côtoyer* to go or keep at the side of, and E. COAST.] To pass by; to outrun and get before; as, a dog *cotes* his fellow and turns the hare; hence, to surpass; to outstrip. *Obs. or Archaic.*

We *coted* them on the way, and hither are they coming *Shak.*

cote, *n.* [See COTE, *v.*] **1.** An act of coting. *Eng.*

2. *Bowling.* A sliding touch of one bowl upon another.

‖ **co'teau'** (kō'tō'), *n.; pl.* COTEAUX (*F.* -tō'; *E.* -tōz'). [F., a hill.] *Canada & U. S.* **1.** A hilly upland including the divide between two valleys; a divide.

2. The side of a valley.

co-ten'ant (kō-tĕn'ănt), *n.* A tenant in common, or a joint tenant. — **co-ten'an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* — **co-ten'ure** (-ūr), *n.*

co'te-rie (kō'tē-rĭ; -rē; *F.* kō'tĕ-rē'; *formerly also* kōt'-), *n.* [F., prob. fr. OF. *coterie* servile tenure, fr. *cotier* cotter; cf German origin. See COT a small house.] A set or circle of persons who meet familiarly, as for social, literary, or other purposes; a clique. "The queen of your *coterie.*" *Thackeray.*

Syn. — COTERIE, CLIQUE, SET agree in the idea of a more or less exclusive group or circle. COTERIE stresses the notion of set exclusiveness or of congeniality within the small circle; CLIQUE heightens the implication of an often selfish or arrogant exclusiveness; SET is a more colloquial term than *coterie* or *clique;* as, "the Tunbridge *coterie*" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "We three formed a little *coterie* within the household" (*J. A. Symonds*); "the best English society — mind, I don't call the London exclusive *clique* the best English society" (*Coleridge*); "To humanize [knowledge], to make it efficient outside the *clique* of the cultivated and learned" (*M. Arnold*); "it gives me great pleasure that you and Sellar like *Thyrsis.* . . . The voices I do turn to are the voices of our old *set*" (*M. Arnold*); the fast *set.* See COMPANY, COMBINATION.

co-ter'mi-nous (kō-tûr'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Conterminous; specif., *Biol.,* of groups of organisms, coextensive.

Co-te'sian (kō-tē'zhăn), *a.* Relating to the English mathematician Roger Cotes, particularly to his "theorem" or "property of the circle."

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cost (kŏst; 205), *n.* [AS *cost,* fr. Icel. *kostr* condition, chance, choice; akin to E. *choose.*] *Obs.* **1.** Manner; way; means.

2. Characteristic; disposition; quality; value.

cost. Apheretic for ACCOST.

cost, *n.* [AS. *cost,* L. *costum* See COSTMARY.] Costmary. *Obs*

cost. Obs. or dial. var. of COAST.

cost-. = COSTO-. [COSTIFORM.]

cos'tae-form, *a.* Corrupt. of **cost'age,** *n.* [OF. *coustage.*] Expense; cost. *Obs.*

cos'tal, *n. Anat. & Zoöl.* A costal plate or other part.

cos'tal-ly, *adv. Zool.* Toward or at the costal margin or vein of an insect's wing.

co-stand'er, *n.* One who stands with or by; specif., *Eccl. Hist.,* one of the consistentes.

Cos-ta'no-an (kŏs-tā'nō-ăn), *a.* [Cf Sp. *costa* coast.] Pertaining to or designating an Indian linguistic stock, nearly or quite extinct, formerly inhabiting the coast of California from the Golden Gate to Monterey Bay.

cos'tard-jag'ger, *n.* [Cf. JAGGER a peddler.] Probably, a costermonger. *Obs.*

cos'tard-mon'ger. Obs. or rare var. of COSTERMONGER. [tate.]

cos'tat-ed (kŏs'tāt-ĕd), *a.* Cos-

costay. † COAST.

cost'cas'tle, *n.* An old game, perhaps at catching up objects while running. Obs.

coste. † COAST. [dering. *Obs*

costeiant, *a.* [OF., p. pr] Bor-

costelewe. † COSTLY.

cos-tel'late (kŏs-tĕl'āt), *a.* [Dim. fr. L. *costa* rib.] Finely ribbed or costated.

costely. † COSTLY.

cost'en, *v. t.* [ME. *costnen.* Cf. COST.] To cost. *Obs.*

cos'ter (kŏs'tẽr), *n.* For COSTERMONGER; — chiefly in comb. — **cos'ter-ing,** *vb. n. Collog.*

cos'ter, *n.* [OF. *costier.*] A curtain or tapestry used as a side-piece, as for a bed or altar. *Obs.*

cos'ter-ing, *n.* A tapestry or hanging. *Obs.*

cos'ter-wife', *n.* A woman costermonger. *Obs.*

costevous. † COSTIOUS.

costey. † COAST.

cost'ful, *a.* Costly. — **cost'fully,** *adv. Both Archaic.*

costien. † COAST.

costifous. † COSTIOUS.

costile. † CUSTILE.

costily. † COSTLY.

cos'tious, *a.* [Cf. OF. *costeus, F. coûteux.*] Costly. *Obs.*

cos'tiv. Costive. *Ref. Sp.*

cost'less, *a* Costing nothing. — **cost'less-ness,** *n*

cost'lew-lewe, *a.* [*cost* + the suffix seen in *choleiewe.*] Costly; sumptuous; extravagant. *Obs.*

cost'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cost'men. † COSTEN

cost'ning, *n* [See COSTEN to cost.] Expense. *Obs.*

cost'nung, *n.* [AS.] Temptation. *Obs.*

costome. † CUSTOM.

co-straight', *a* [*co-* + *straight.*] Collinear.

cos'tred. † COSTRET.

cos'trel, *n.* [Cf. COSTREL.] The head. *Obs or Dial. Eng*

cos'tret, *n.* [OF *costeret.*] = COSTREL, a vessel *Obs.*

cos'tril. † COSTREL.

costso † CATSO.

cos-tum'a-ry (kŏs-tūm'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to costume. *Rare.*

‖ **cos-tum'bre** (*Sp.* kōs-tōōm'brā), *n.* [Sp.] Custom; habit; a customary law.

costume. † CUSTOM.

cos-tum'er-y (kŏs-tūm'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Articles of costume or art of costuming.

cos-tum'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to costume. *Rare.*

cos-tum'ist (-ĭst), *n.* A connoisseur or student of costume.

cos'tu-ous † COSTIOUS.

cos'tus oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

cost'y, *a.* Costly. *Obs.*

co'sub-or'di-nate, *a.* See CO-, 2.

co-sue'fer, *v. t & i.* See CO-, 1. — **co-suf'fer-er,** *n.*

co-suit'or, *n* See CO-, 3 b.

co'su-preme', *n.* A partaker of supremacy, one jointly supreme.

co-sure'ty, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

co'sus-tain', *v. t.* See CO-, 1.

co'sy (kō'zĭ). Var. of COZY.

cosynes. † COUSINESS.

cot. † COAT.

cot. [CUT.]

cot. Dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of

cot, *v. i. & t.* **1.** To live in the same building (with another). *Dial. Eng.*

2. To drive (animals) to the shelter of the cot.

cot, *n.* [Cf. LL. *cottum, cottus,* quilt.] A matted or felted lock in a fleece of wool; refuse wool; hence, a tangle; a confused mass. *Dial. Eng. or Wool Manuf.*

cot, *v. t.* To mat. *Dial. Eng. or Wool Manuf.*

cot [without period. *cf.*] *Abbr.*

‖ **co'ta, cot'ta** (kō'tȧ), *n.* [Tag.] A kind of fort common in parts of the Philippine Islands.

cotage. † COTTAGE.

co-ta'ri-us (kō-tâ'rĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl.* **-RII** (-rĭ-ī). [LL., fr. *cota* cot.] *O. Eng. Hist.* See 1st COTTER, *n.*, 2.

co-ta'tion. † QUOTATION.

cot bar. *Joinery.* A circular bar in a sash.

cot'bet'ty (kŏt'bĕt'ĭ), *n.* [See 3d COT.] = BETTY, *n.*, 2. *Dial. U. S.*

cotch, *v. t.* Dial. or illit. for

cote. † COAT, COOT, COT.

cote, *v. t.* [F. *coter.*] To quote. *Obs.*

‖ **côte** (kōt), *n.* [F., side, rib.] A series of neighboring lots, usually abutting on the same line. *Canadian French.*

cote-armure, *n.* [ME.] A coat of arms. *Obs.*

cote'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

cote-hardie, *n.* [OF.] A close-fitting body garment of the Middle Ages, varying in the style of the sleeves and skirt.

‖ **co'te-lé'** (kō't'-lĕ'), *a.* [F *côtelé* ribbed.] In decorative art, having a broken outline of straight or curved portions.

coteler. † CUTLER.

‖ **cô'te-lette'** (kō't'-lĕt'), *n.* [F.] Lit, a small rib (of meat); chop.

co'te-line' (kō't'-lēn'), *n* [F.] A kind of white muslin fabric, generally corded.

co-tell'er, *n.* A joint teller; specif., the second teller in the House of Commons.

co-tem'po-ran. *n.* A contemporary. *Obs & R.*

co-tem'po-rane. co-tem'po-ra'ne-an, co-tem'po-ra'ne-ous, co-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ly, co-te'm'po-ra-ry, etc. Vars. of CONTEMPORANE, etc.

cot'er-ell (kŏt'ẽr-ĕl), *n.* Also formerly, **cat'er-el.** [OF. *coterel.*] = 1st COTTER, *n.*, 2.

cot'er-ell, *n.* [OF. *couturelle,* dim. of *couture* cultivated land.] A tumulus or mound, in the marshes of Kent. *Dial. Eng.*

Côte'-Rô'tie' (kōt'rō'tē'), *n* Wine, esp. a superior red wine, produced by a vineyard of the same name on the Rhone, below Vienne, France.

Cotes's spirals (kōtz'sīz). *Math.* The paths of particles projected in any way and subject to a central force varying inversely as the cubed distance. They are of five varieties, all embraced by the formula $r^2 = Ap^2 + Bp\pm 1$.

co-thur'nal (kō-thûr'năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cothurnus; hence, conveying the idea of dramatic tragedy.

co-thur'nate (kō-thûr'nāt) } *a.* **1.** Wearing a cothurnus.
co-thur'nat-ed (-nāt-ĕd) } **2.** Tragic; grave, stilted.

co-thur'nus (-nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *κόθορνος*.] A laced boot, reaching halfway to the knees, having very thick soles, worn by actors in the Greek and Roman tragic drama. Hence, *cothurnus* is often used as symbolizing the dignified and somewhat stilted spirit of ancient tragedy.
St. Paul cannot always wear the majestic *cothurnus*, yet his lightest words are full of dignity. *Farrar.*

co-tid'al (kō-tīd'ăl), *a. Phys. Geog.* Marking or indicating an equality in the tides, or a coincidence in the time of high tide; as, *cotidal* lines, lines passing through places that have high tide at the same time.

co-til'lion } (kō-tĭl'yŭn; *F.* kō'tē'yôN') *n.* [F. *cotillon*,
‖ **co-til'lon** } orig. petticoat, fr. OF. *cote* coat. See COAT.]
1. a Orig., a lively French quadrille, comprising a variety of fancy steps and figures; also, any of various quadrilles. **b** In the United States, a series of round dances interspersed with fanciful evolutions; a german. Women and men alternately choose their partners for the succeeding dance, usually at the same time presenting them with "favors" or trinkets furnished by the managers of the cotillion.
2. Music which regulates or accompanies the dance.
3. A woolen material for women's skirts.

Co-tin'ga (kō-tĭn'ga), *n.* [NL., fr. native South American name.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the family Cotingidæ; also [*l. c.*], any member of that family.

Co-tin'gi-dæ (kō-tĭn'jĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See COTINGA.] *Zoöl.* A family of clamatorial passerine birds of South and Central America, allied to, and sometimes including, the manakins. The majority are plainly colored forest birds, but in many genera the males are strikingly colored or crested. The cock of the rock, umbrella birds, and campanero are some of the more remarkable. The book name *chatterer* is often applied to birds of the family. — **co-tin'goid** (kō-tĭn'goid), *a.*

Cot'i-nus (kŏt'ĭ-nŭs, kō-tī'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cotinus* a shrub furnishing a purple color, or Gr. *κότινος* the oleaster.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental anacardiaceous shrubs or small trees closely related to *Rhus*, containing one European and one North American species. See SMOKE TREE.

cot'ise (kŏt'ĭs), *n.* [F. *cotice*.] *Her.* A diminutive of the bend, one fourth its width. See 1st COST, *n.*, 2, *Note*. Cf. COUPLE-CLOSE.

Cotised Bend

cot'ise, *v. t.*; -ISED (-ĭst), -IS-ING. Also **cot'tise, cot'ice,** etc. *Her.* To set between two cotises, chevronels, bar rulets, etc.; — said of a bend, chevron, fess, etc.

co'to (kō'tō), *n.*, **coto bark.** [From *coto-coló*, native name of *Palicourea densiflora* in southern Brazil.] *Pharm.* An aromatic and astringent bark obtained from an unidentified Bolivian lauraceous tree, probably a species of *Nectandra*. It is used in medicine as a remedy in intestinal troubles, esp. diarrhea, as is also a less pungent variety, called **paracoto bark.**

co'to-in (kō'tō-ĭn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_4$, occurring in coto bark and used in treating intestinal disorders. It is a derivative of phloroglucin.

Co-to'ne-as'ter (kō-tō'nē-ăs'tĕr), *n.* [NL.; L. *cotonea, cydonia*, quince (see QUINCE) + (prob.) 2d *-aster*.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental Old World malaceous shrubs and small trees, closely related to *Crataegus*, but having fruit with bony carpels, each containing two similar ovules. *C. vulgaris*, the common pink-flowered European species, and *C. pyracantha*, the fire thorn, are often cultivated.

cot'quean (kŏt'kwēn), *n.* [*cot* a cottage + *quean*.]
1. Orig., apparently, the wife of a cottier. *Obs.*
2. A coarse, masculine woman. *Archaic.*
3. A man who busies himself with affairs which properly belong to women. *Addison.*

co'trus-tee' (kō'trŭs-tē'), *n.* A joint trustee.

Cots'wold (kŏts'wōld), *n.* [*cot* a cottage or hut + *wold* an open country.] One of a breed of large, long-wooled sheep, formerly common in the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, Eng.; — so called from the Cotswold hills, in England. They are valued esp. for crossing with other breeds to increase size.

cot'ta (kŏt'ă), *n.* [LL. See COAT.] **1.** *Eccl* A surplice, in England and America usually one shorter and less full than the ordinary surplice and with short sleeves, or sometimes none.
2. A kind of very coarse woolen blanket.

cot'ta-bus (kŏt'a-bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *κότταβος*.] A form of amusement at ancient Greek drinking parties, consisting in throwing wine from a cup into some vessel, aiming to have it strike without spilling in such a manner as to give out a clear, ringing sound.

cot'tage (kŏt'ĕj), *n.* [From COT a cottage.] **1.** A small house; a cot; a hut. *Cottage* was formerly limited to a habitation for the poor, but is now applied to any small or modest country or suburban dwelling, and at places of summer or fashionable temporary resort to any residence or lodging house, irrespective of size or cost.
2. A shed or similar small structure used for temporary shelter for man or beast. *Obs.*
3. In Australia, a city or country house of one story, though sometimes with attic rooms.

cottage allotment. An allotment of a small portion of land to a country laborer for cultivation. *Eng.*

cottage cheese. The thick part of curdled milk strained, salted, and pressed into a ball or mass.

cottage hospital. *Med.* A small hospital without a resident staff; also, a hospital consisting of several detached or semidetached cottages.

cot'tag-er (kŏt'ă-jĕr), *n.* **1.** One who lives in a cottage; specif., in Great Britain, a rural laborer; in the United States, one who resides in a private summer residence or villa at a summer resort.
2. = 1st COTTER, 2.
☞ This word has no technical meaning in law.

cot'ter, cot'tar (kŏt'ĕr), *n.* [LL. *cotarius, cottarius, cotenus* Cf. COTTIER.] **1.** A cottager; a cottier.
2. *O. Eng. Hist.* A peasant of the class designated in Domesday Book by the term *cotarius* (pl. *cotarii*), a cotset; a coterell. The *cotarii* were a class of villeins ranking next above the slaves, or *servi*, and below the bordars, or *borderii*; and under this head appear to have been usually included the *coscets*, or *cotsets*, who, however, in a few cases are distinguished as superior in rank to the *cotarii*.
3. In Scotland, a peasant occupying a small holding, orig. in return for services; also, a peasant tenant similar to the Irish cottier.
4. An Irish cottier.

cot'ter (kŏt'ĕr), *v. t.*; COT'TERED (-ĕrd); COT'TER-ING. [Cf. E. dial. *cott* a matted fleece of wool, any confused mass or tangle.] *Dial. Eng. or R.* **1.** To mat together; entangle.
2. To congeal; clot; coagulate.
3. To shrivel; shrink; pucker; wither; — often with *up*.

cot'ter, *v. i.* [Cf. COTTER to entangle.] *Dial. Eng. or R.*
1. To shrink or shrivel; wither; — often with *up*.
2. To potter about; also, to vex; worry; complain.

cot'ter, *n.* **1.** A pin or a taper piece of wood or metal used to fasten together parts of a machine or structure. It is driven into an opening through one or all of the parts. In the United States a cotter is commonly called a *key*.
2. A toggle.

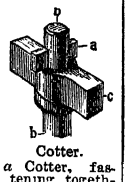

Cotter.
a Cotter, fastening together parts *b* and *c*

cot'ter, *v. t.* To fasten with a cotter.

cot'ter-el (kŏt'ĕr-ĕl), *n.* [Origin unknown. Cf. 4th COTTER.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A cotter, or fastening pin, key, etc. **b** A crane, trammel, or the like, for a fireplace. **c** A washer, as of leather.

cot'ter-el, *v. t.* To fasten by a cotterel. *Dial. Eng.*

Cot'ti-dæ (kŏt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See COTTUS.] *Zoöl.* A family of spiny-finned fishes with a large, wide head, usually armed with spines, a wide mouth, and tapering body. They occur in fresh and salt water in the cold and temperate parts of the Northern Hemisphere. The species, known as sculpins, miller's-thumbs, etc., are mostly valueless as food, though some are eaten by the natives of northern countries. — **cot'tid** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*

cot'ti-er (-ĭ-ĕr), *n.* [OF. *cotier* See COTERIE; cf. 1st COTTER.] **1.** In Great Britain and Ireland, a peasant tenant of a cot, cote, or cottage; a cottager; orig., a villein that occupied a cot or cote; a cotter (see 1st COTTER, 2).
2. Specif., in Ireland, a tenant renting a small farm under the rack-rent system (often called the **cottier system**) as it formerly obtained there, the land being let to the highest bidder.
3. A peasant farmer.

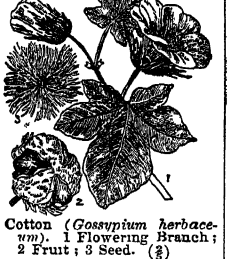

Cotton (*Gossypium herbaceum*). 1 Flowering Branch; 2 Fruit; 3 Seed. (⅔)

cot'ton (kŏt'n), *n.* [F. *coton*, Sp. *algodon* the cotton plant and its wool, *coton* printed cotton, cloth, fr. Ar. *qutun, alqutun*, cotton wool.] **1.** A soft, white, fibrous substance composed of the twisted hairs clothing the seeds of various malvaceous plants, esp. of the genus *Gossypium*. Careful selection has greatly improved the quality and increased the length (staple) of the fiber. The southern United States yield about 85 per cent of the total cotton crop, the remainder being grown in Egypt, India, China, Brazil, and a few other countries. On account of its cheapness and durability, cotton is the most important of textile products. It is also used extensively in medicine and surgery and in the arts. Chemically it is almost pure cellulose.
2. The cotton plant, also, collectively, the crop. The plant is of erect and freely branching habit, with alternate lobed leaves and large yellow flowers, becoming red the second day, subtended by a cup-shaped involucre composed of several large fringed bracts. The fruit (boll) is a capsule which bursts open when ripe, allowing the seeds and attached cotton to be easily picked. Most of the cotton grown in the United States belongs to two types: **upland cotton** (*Gossypium hirsutum*) with a short staple, and **sea island cotton** (*G. barbadense*) with a long, silky staple. The important cottons of other countries are the Peruvian, Egyptian, Brazilian, and Indian varieties.
3. Fabric made of cotton; in *pl.*, also, cotton garments.
4. Thread spun from cotton, used for sewing; specif., *Eng.*, a piece of such thread.
5. Any downy cottonlike substance produced by plants.

cot'ton (kŏt'n), *v. t.*; COT'TONED (-nd); COT'TON-ING. **1.** To furnish with a down or nap. *Obs.*
2. To wrap as in cotton; hence, to coddle. *Rare.*

cot'ton, *v. i.* **1.** To rise with a nap, as cloth does. *Obs.*
It *cottons* well; it cannot choose but bear
A pretty nap. *Middleton.*
2. To go on prosperously; to succeed; to develop well. *Obs.*
Now, Hephestion, does not this matter *cotton* as I would? *Lyly.*
3. To unite; to agree; to make friends; — usually followed by *with*. *Colloq.*
A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to *cotton* with another. *Swift.*
4. To take a liking to; to stick to like cotton; — used with *to*. *Now Colloq.*

cotton batting. Cotton prepared in sheets or rolls for quilting, upholstering, and similar purposes.

cotton bush. In Australia, either of two chenopodiaceous shrubs (*Kochia villosa* and *Bassia bicornis*), used for forage.

cotton cake. A cake or mass of cottonseed meal.

cotton fern. A polypodiaceous fern of California (*Notholæna newberryi*) the fronds of which are covered with a cottony tomentum.

cotton gin. A machine to separate the seeds from cotton. The *saw gin*, the first commercially successful cotton gin and the prototype of most modern gins, was invented by Eli Whitney in 1793. Gins based on other principles have been only partially successful, though some, as the roller gin, give better results with cotton admitting of their use.

cotton grass. Any plant of the cyperaceous genus *Eriophorum*. Delicate capillary bristles surround the achenes and elongate at maturity, resembling tufts of cotton.

cotton gum. A large tree of the southern United States (*Nyssa aquatica*) growing usually in swamps, with hard, heavy wood and large, slightly toothed leaves.

Cot-to'ni-an (kŏ-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Robert Bruce Cotton (1571–1631), an English antiquary, or his valuable library now in the British Museum, consisting of about 900 volumes.

cotton moth. The adult of the cotton worm.

cotton mouse. A field mouse (*Peromyscus gossypinus*), injurious to cotton crops.

cot'ton-mouth' (kŏt'n-mouth'), *n.* **a** The copperhead. *Southern U. S.* **b** The water moccasin.

cotton opener. A machine that picks and cleans cotton that has been baled and makes it into a soft layer, or lap.

cotton powder. A blasting powder containing guncotton. Cotton powder No. 1 is *tonite* (which see).

cotton rat. A long-haired burrowing rat (*Sigmodon hispidus*), native of the southern United States and Mexico.

cotton rep. A heavy cotton material for linings, etc.

cotton rock. *Min.* **a** Chert in a decomposed state. **b** A kind of magnesian limestone.

cotton rose. Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Gifola*, esp. the cudweed or herba impia (*G. germanica*).

cotton seed, *or, usually collectively,* **cot'ton-seed'** (-sēd'), *n.* The seed of the cotton plant. See COTTON.

cottonseed meal. A meal made from hulled cotton seeds after the oil has been expressed.

cottonseed oil. A fixed, semidrying oil extracted from cottonseed. It is pale yellow when pure (sp. gr., .92–.93), and is extensively used in soap making, in cookery, and as an adulterant of other oils.

cotton spirits. *Dyeing.* A solution of a stannic salt, esp. the chloride, used as a mordant for cotton.

Cotton Stainer.

cotton stainer. A lygæid bug (*Dysdercus suturellus*) which stains the fibers of growing cotton.

Cotgr. *Abbr.* Cotgrave (See *Biog. Dict.*)
coth. + COTHE, QUOTH.
coth. *Abbr.* Cosecans hyperbolicus (Mod. L., hyperbolic cosecant). See HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS.
cothe (kōth; kŏth), *n.* [AS. *coðu*] Also **coath, coth.** **1** Disease; sudden illness or fainting. *Obs.*
2. A disease of cattle, sheep, etc *Dial.*
cothe, *v. t. & i.* Also **coath** To cause coe, or rot, in (sheep). *Dial. Eng.*
co-the'o-rist, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
coth'ish (kŏth'ĭsh), *a.* [From COTHE.] Diseased; sickly; faint. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
co'thon (kō'thŏn), *n.* [Gr. *κώθων*, lit., drinking vessel.] *Class Antiq.* An artificial harbor, as the inner harbor at Carthage.
coth'set. Var. of COTSET.
co'thurn (kō'thûrn; kō-thûrn'), *n* = COTHURNUS.
co-thurned' (kō-thûrnd'), **co-thur'nic,** *a.* Wearing the cothurnus. *Obs. or R.*
coth'y (kŏth'ĭ), **coath'y,** *a.* [*cothe* + 3d *-y*.] Diseased; faint; of animals, esp. sheep, afflicted with rot. *Dial. Eng.*
co-tic'u-lar (kō-tĭk'ū-lăr), *a* [L. *coticula* a touchstone, dim. of *cos, cotis*, whetstone.] Pert. to whetstones, like or suitable for whetstones. *Rare.*
co-tid'i-al. + QUOTIDIAL.
co-tid'i-al-ly + QUOTIDIALLY.
co-tid'i-an. + QUOTIDIAN.
cotidianlich. + QUOTIDIANLY
cotidiene. + QUOTIDIAN.
cotier. + COTTIER.
co-ti'gnac (kō-tēn'yăk; *F.* kō'tē'nyăk'). Var. of CODINIAC.
co-till'age, *n.* Coöperative tillage. *Rare.*
co-tit'u-lar, *n.* [See CO-; TITULAR.] One of the patron saints to whom a church is jointly dedicated. *Oxf. E. D.*
cot'land, *n.* The land belonging to a cot or cotter.
cot'lif, *n.* [AS. *cotlif.* See COT a house, LIFE.] A cottage or dwelling place. *Obs*
cot'loft, *n.* A cockloft. *Obs.*
cot'man, *n.* A cottager; a cotter. *Hist. or Scot.*
cot'nar (kŏt'nar), *n.* A sweet white wine made at Cotnar, in Moldavia.
cotonade. Var. of COTTONADE.
co-to'ne-a, *n.* [L., a quince.] A quince tree. *Obs.*
‖ **co'to-ni'a** (kō'tō-nē'ă), *n.* [Sp. *cotonia*, or Pg. *cotonia*.] Cotton cloth or canvas.
co'to'nier' (kō'tō'nyĕr'), *n.* [F. *cotonnier* cotton plant.] Plane tree, or buttonwood. *Louisiana.*
co-to'ro (kō-tō'rō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *cotorra* small parrot.] Any of various parrot fishes. *W. Indies.*
cotoun. + COTTON.
cot-quean'i-ty (kŏt-kwēn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Condition, character, or conduct of a female cotquean. *Obs.*
co-tral'tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
co'trans-la'tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
cots. A perversion of *God's*; — used in profanity. *Obs.*
cot'set, *n.* [AS. *cotsæta.*] *O Eng. Hist.* See 1st COTTER, *n.*, 2.
cotsetla, cotsetle, *n.* [AS. *cotsetla.*] = COTSET.
cot'set-land, *n. O. Eng. Hist* Land held by a cotset. [SET.]
cotsetle, *n. O.Eng. Hist* = COTSET.
cotsol. + COTSWOLD
Cotswold lion. A sheep. *Humorous. Brit.*
cott Obs. or dial. var. of COT.
‖ **cot'ta.** Var. of COTA.
cot'ta, *n.* [Bengali *kaṭṭhā.*] See MEASURE
cottage bonnet A woman's bonnet of a shape fashionable in England in the first half of the 19th century.
cottage china. A kind of cheap china largely made at Bristol, England.
cot'taged (kŏt'ĭjd), *a.* Set or covered with cottages.
cot'tage-ly, *a.* Cottagelike; suitable for a cottage; rustic; humble; poor. *Obs.*
cot'tage-or-né' (ôr-nā'). [*cottage* + F. *orné* ornate.] In England in the 19th century, a picturesquely designed small dwelling, superior to the cottage of the poorer classes but less pretentious than a villa.
cottage piano. A small upright piano.
cot'tag-ers (kŏt'ă-jĕrz), *n* Foxglove. *Dial. Eng.* [MEASURE.]
cot'tah. Var. of COTTA. See
cot'tar. Var. of COTTER, a pin.
cot'tar. Var. of 1st COTTER.
cotte. + CUT.
cotte (kŏt), *n.* [F. See COAT.] A tight-fitting garment like the cote-hardie. [cottages.]
cot'ted, *a.* Dotted with cots or
cot'ted, *a.* Matted; tangled; as, a *cotted* fleece. *Dial. Eng.*
cot'ter, *n.* [From COTTER to entangle.] An entanglement; difficulty; trouble. *Dial. Eng.*
cotter drill. = TRAVERSE DRILL.
cotterell, cotterill. Vars. of COTERELL, COTTEREL
cotter file See FILE, *n.*, tool.
cot'ter-ite, *n.* [After Miss *Cotter*, its discoverer.] A variety of quartz of pearly luster.
cot'ter-y, *n.* House and land occupied by a cotter. *Obs. Scot.*
cot'tice. Var. of COTISE.
cot'ti-er-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
cot'ti-form, *a. Zool.* Cottoid.
cot'tise, cot'tize, *n. & v.* Vars of COTISE, *Her.*
cot'toid (kŏt'oid), *a.* [NL. *cottus* sculpin + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Pertaining to or like the family Cottidæ. — *n.* A cottoid fish.
cot'to-lene', *n.* A product from cottonseed, used as lard.
cot'ton, *v. t.* [Origin uncertain.] To flog; beat. *Dial. Eng.*
cot'ton-ade' (kŏt'n-ād'), *n.* [F. *cotonnade.*] One of various kinds of cotton cloth, usually of a coarse and inferior quality.
cot'ton-a-ry, *a.* Cottony. *Obs.*
Cotton Belt. The cotton-growing portion of the United States, including the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and those lying south and east of them.
cotton blue Any of several blue dyes used on cotton, as soluble blue. [cotton plant.]
cotton boll. The boll of the
cot'ton-boll' wee'vil. See BOLL WEEVIL. [WORM.]
cotton bollworm. See BOLL-
cotton cambric. = CAMBRIC, 2.
cotton chopper. A machine for cutting openings through a drilled row of cotton plants so as to leave them in hills or small groups.
cot'ton-ee', *n.* A Turkish fabric of cotton and silk satinet.
cot'ton-eer', *n.* [*cotton* + *-eer.*] A cotton manufacturer or worker. *Brit.* *Oxf. E. D.*
cot'ton-er, *n.* **1.** One who cottons, or puts a nap on cloth.
2 The European wayfaring tree. *Dial. Eng.*
cotton ferret. See FERRET.
cotton flannel. = CANTON FLANNEL.
cotton floater. A cover of India rubber or oilskin used on a cotton bale to float it down a river.
cot'ton-ize, *v. t.* To make like cotton.
cotton mule. A comparatively small mule, in distinction from a large one, or *sugar mule. Southern U. S*
Cotton Belt.
cot'ton-oc'ra-cy (kŏt''n-ŏk'rā-sĭ), *n.* [*cotton* + *-cracy.*] The class who have made their wealth from cotton, either as planters, manufacturers, or traders. *Colloq.*
Cot'ton-op'o-lis (-ŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.* [*cotton* + Gr. *πόλις* city.] Manchester, England; — so called as a center of the cotton-manufacturing industry.
cot'ton-ous (kŏt'n-ŭs), *a.* Resembling cotton. *Rare.*
cotton plant. = COTTON, 2.
cotton press. A press (or building) for pressing cotton into bales.
cotton rush. = COTTON GRASS.
cotton scarlet. Brilliant crocein M. See DYE.
cot'ton-seed' blue. A purple or violet-blue substance, produced by oxidation of crude cottonseed oil when saponified.
cottonseed tree. The groundsel tree.
cotton shrub. **a** The cotton plant. **b** In Tasmania, the proteaceous shrub *Josephia nivea.*
Cotton State. Alabama.
cotton sugar. *Chem.* Raffinose.
cotton sweep. A small plow used in tilling cotton.

cot'ton-tail' (kŏt"n-tāl'), *n.* The common American wood rabbit (*Lepus floridanus* or any of its varieties).

Cottontail. 1/16

cotton tree. **a** Any of various bombacaceous trees belonging to the genera *Bombax* and *Ceiba*. **b** The European wayfaring tree. **c** The cottonwood (*Populus deltoides* or *P. heterophylla*). **d** The black poplar. **e** In Australia, the malvaceous tree *Pariti tiliaceum*. The fiber of its bark is used for nets and fishing lines by the natives.

cotton waste. Refuse yarn of cotton mills. See WASTE.

cotton wax. A wax occurring on raw cotton fiber.

cot'ton-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* **a** Any of several American species of *Populus*; — so called from the cottony coma investing the seeds. The common cottonwoods of the eastern United States are *P. deltoides* and *P. heterophylla*, the former also extending to the Rocky Mountains. In the West *P. trichocarpa*, *P. angustifolia*, and *P. fremontii* are called *cottonwood*. **b** The white basswood (*Tilia heterophylla*). **c** An Australian asteraceous tree (*Bedfordia salicina*), having abundant down on its leaves.

cotton worm. The larva of a noctuid moth (*Aletia argillacea*), which in the larval state does great damage to the cotton plant by eating the leaves.

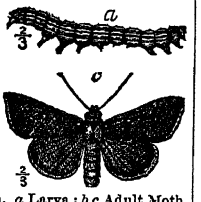
Cotton Worm. *a* Larva; *b c* Adult Moth with wings folded and expanded. *a* 2/3; *b* 2/3; *c* 2/3

cot'ton-y (kŏt"n-Y), *a.* **1.** Covered with hairs or pubescence, like cotton; downy; nappy; woolly. **2.** Of or pertaining to cotton; resembling cotton in appearance or character; soft, like cotton.

cot'ton-y-cush'ion scale, a scale (*Icerya purchasi*) which infests the orange and various other cultivated trees and plants. See ICERYA, *Illust.* — **cottony scale,** a scale of the genus *Pulvinaria* (which see).

Cot'tus (kŏt'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κόττος a small river fish.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of fishes of the family Cottidæ. As now restricted, it includes many of the small fresh-water species known as *miller's-thumbs*.

cot'u-la (kŏt'ū-lȧ), **kot'y-le** (kŏt'Y-lē), *n.*; *pl.* COTULÆ (-lē) and KOTYLAI (-lī). Also **cot'y-la** (kŏt'Y-lȧ) [L. *cotula*, *cotyla*, fr. Gr. κοτύλη.] **1.** *Class. Archæol.* A cup or vase of medium size, sometimes, specif., one with slightly curved sides, horizontal handles near the brim, and flat base, usually decorated with one or two figures on each side. **2.** An ancient Greek measure varying from a quart to half a pint or less; in modern Greece, a deciliter. See MEASURE.

cot'y-le'don (kŏt'Y-lē'dŭn), *n.* [L., navelwort, Gr. κοτυληδών a cup-shaped hollow, navelwort, fr. κοτύλη. See COTULA.] **1.** *Embryol.* A patch or circumscribed area of villi on the placenta of a mammal; — applied esp. to the isolated tufts of villi on the chorion of the typical ruminants. **2.** *Bot.* The first leaf, or one of the first pair or whorl of leaves, developed by the embryo sporophyte in seed plants; — called also *seed leaf*. The number of cotyledons is so constant that they afford a character for the primary division of angiospermous plants. Thus the grasses, lilies, palms, etc., having only one cotyledon, form the class Monocotyledones, while the bean, rose, oak, etc., with two cotyledons, form the class Dicotyledones. Cotyledons sometimes perform the function of foliage leaves, but more frequently they serve as a storehouse of nourishment for the embryo, and vary in form and position to suit the requirements of each species. In *Tumboa*, an African gymnosperm, they are the only leaves produced by the plant and persist throughout its life. See SEEDLING, *Illust.* **3.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of herbaceous or woody-stemmed crassulaceous plants, natives of warm temperate regions, esp. South Africa. Many species are in cultivation as bedding plants. They have bright reddish or orange flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

cot'y-le'don-al (kŏt'Y-lē'dŭn-ăl; -lēd'ŭn-ăl; 277), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a cotyledon.

cot'y-le'don-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** *Embryol.* Having cotyledons; — said of the placenta of the typical ruminants. **2.** *Bot.* Consisting of, having, or resembling, cotyledons.

cot'y-le'don-ous (-ŭs; cf. COTYLEDONAL, 277), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to, or having, a cotyledon or cotyledons.

cot'y-lis'cus (kŏt'Y-lĭs'kŭs), *n.* [Gr. κοτυλίσκος, dim. of κοτύλη.] *Class. Archæol.* A small cotula, or cup.

cot'y-loid (kŏt'Y-loid), *a.* [L. *cotyla*, *cotula*, cup + *-oid*.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Shaped like a cup. **b** Pertaining to a cotyloid cavity.

cotyloid bone, a small bone forming part of the acetabulum of some mammals. — **c. cavity,** the acetabulum. — **c. ligament,** the rim of fibrocartilage which borders the acetabulum. — **c. notch,** a notch in the bony rim of the acetabulum which transmits the vessels and nerves.

cot'y-loph'o-rous (-lŏf'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* [*cotyledon* + *-phorous*.] *Zoöl.* Having a cotyledonary placenta.

co-type' (kō-tīp'), *n. Biol.* An additional or associate type specimen from which a species is described; now, esp., such a specimen in cases where there is no holotype, the description being based on more than one specimen.

cou'cal (ko͞o'kăl), *n.* [F., perh. fr. a native name.] Any of many species of large Old World cuckoos of the genus *Centropus*. See CROW PHEASANT.

couch (kouch; *formerly, and still as a proper name,* ko͞och), *n.* [F. *couche*, OF. *colche*, *culche*, fr. *colchier*. See COUCH, *v. t.*] **1.** A bed or structure for repose or sleep; often, specif., a lounge.

> Like one that wraps the drapery of his *couch*
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams *Bryant.*

2. Any place for repose, as the lair of a beast, etc. **3.** A mass of steeped grain heaped or thickly spread to germinate, in malting; also, the place occupied by it. **4.** *Painting & Gilding.* A preliminary layer, as of color, size, etc. **5.** *Paper Making.* A board covered with felt or flannel on which the sheets of pulp are pressed.

couch, *v. t.*; COUCHED (koucht); COUCH'ING. [F. *coucher* to lay down, lie down, OF. *colchier*, fr. L. *collocare* to lay, put, place; *col-* + *locare* to place. See LOCATE.] **1.** To lay upon a bed or other resting place.

> Where unbruised youth, with unstuffed brain,
> Does *couch* his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shak.*

2. To lay or deposit in a bed or layer; to bed; also, to arrange or dispose as in a bed; — sometimes followed by the reflexive pronoun.

> The waters *couch* themselves as close as may be to the center of this globe, in a spherical convexity. *T. Burnet.*

3. To overlay; to inlay; to embroider or set with; to set, — used with *with* or *of*. *Obs. or R.* **4.** To cause to crouch, as in fear or helplessness. *Obs.* **5.** To set or place; specif., *Obs.*, to lodge. **6.** To lower; to bring down; to depress, as some part of the body, a lance, etc. **7.** To put into some form of language; to express; to phrase; — used with *in* and *under*.

> A well-*couched* invective *Milton*
> A letter . . . *couched* in rather cool terms. *Blackw. Mag.*

8. To conceal; hence, to include or involve darkly.

> There is all this, and more, that lies naturally *couched* under this allegory. *L'Estrange.*

9. *Med.* To treat (a cataract) by turning down or displacing the opaque lens of the eye with a needle. The operation is now obsolete. **10.** *Malting.* To heap or thickly spread (grain) to promote germination. **11.** *Paper Making.* To transfer (as sheets of partly dried pulp) from the wire cloth mold to a felt blanket, for further drying. **12.** To clear (land) of couch grass.

couch, *v. i.* **1.** To lie down or recline, as on a bed or other place of rest; to repose; to lie.

> Where souls do *couch* on flowers, we'll hand in hand. *Shak.*

2. To lie down for concealment; to hide; to be concealed; to be included or involved darkly.

> We'll *couch* in the castle ditch, till we see the light of our fairies. *Shak.*
> The half-hidden, half-revealed wonders, that yet *couch* beneath the words of the Scripture. *I Taylor.*

3. To bend the body, as in reverence, pain, labor, etc., to stoop; to crouch. *Obs.* *Spenser.* **4.** To lie or be situated; as, *couching* close together. **5.** Of leaves, etc., to lie in a heap or mass while decomposition or fermentation proceeds.

couch'ant (kouch'ănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *coucher*.] **1.** Lying down; specif., squatting. **2.** *Her.* Lying down with the head raised, — disting. from *dormant*, or sleeping; — said of a lion or other beast. **3.** Lodging; sojourning. *Obs.*

Couchant Lion, *Her.*

couchant and levant. *Law.* = LEVANT AND COUCHANT.

cou'chee (ko͞o'shā; ko͞o'shā'), *n.* [F. *couchée* a sleeping place, taken for COUCH, *v. t.*] A reception held at the time of going to bed, as by a sovereign or great prince. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

couch'er (kouch'ẽr), *n.* [From COUCH, *v.*; cf. F. *coucheur*.] **1.** One that couches anything. **2.** A factor or agent resident in a country for traffic. *Obs.* **3.** A large book such as is used lying on a desk; specif.: **a** A large breviary. **b** A register or cartulary, as of a corporation. *Obs.*

couch grass (kouch). [See QUITCH GRASS.] **1.** Any of various grasses having creeping rhizomes by which they spread rapidly; specif.: **a** The European grass *Agropyron repens*, naturalized throughout North America as a weed. **b** Redtop or fiorin (*Agrostis alba*). **c** The slender foxtail (*Alopecurus agrestis*).

[rare] The above species are also called *quitch*, *quick*, *twitch*, *scutch*, etc., with or without the word *grass*. **2.** In Australia, Bermuda grass.

Couch Grass (*Agropyron repens*).

couch'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of one who couches. **2.** A method of embroidery by which a design is wrought by means of threads, cords, etc., laid upon the surface of a material and secured by fine stitches drawn through the material. Couching is either *flat* or *raised*, and is named according to the direction of the securing stitches, as *basket*, *diamond*, *wheel*, *shell*, etc.

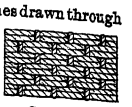
Couching.

couch roll. *Paper Making.* One of a pair of felt-covered rolls through which the newly formed sheet of pulp is passed to aid in drying it.

cou'gar (ko͞o'gar), *n.* [F. *couguar*, fr. a native name in South America, cf. *cuguacuarana*, given as the native Brazilian name by G. Marcgraf (*Historia rerum naturalium Brasiliae*, appended to Piso, *De Medicina Brasiliensi*, 1648), and Guarani *guaçu ara*.] A large quadruped (*Felis concolor*) of the cat family, tawny brown in color without spots, found from British America to Patagonia, but now practically extinct in eastern North America. It

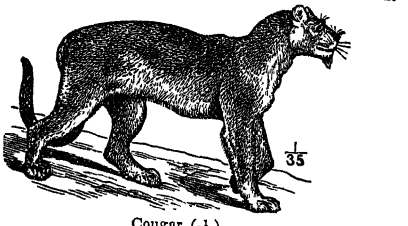
Cougar (1/35)

is very variable in size, and several races (sometimes considered species) have been distinguished in different parts of its range. It becomes from four to five feet long, exclusive of the tail, but is proportionally longer limbed and less bulky than the jaguar. It is called also *puma*, *panther*, *catamount*, *mountain lion*, and *American lion*.

cough (kŏf; 205), *v. i.*; COUGHED (kŏft); COUGH'ING. [ME. *coughen*, *coghen*, *couwen*; cf. D. *kuchen*, MHG. *küchen* to breathe, G. *keuchen* to plant, and E. *chincough*, the first part of which is prob. akin to *cough*; cf. also E. *choke*.] To expel air, or obstructing or irritating matter, from the lungs or air passages, in a noisy and violent manner.

cough, *v. t.* **1.** To expel from the lungs or air passages by coughing; — followed by *up* or *out*; as, to *cough* up phlegm. **2.** To utter; disclose; give; pay; deliver; — often with *up*. *Obs. or Slang.*

> All that I knew (was) wicked by any of our convent, I *coughed* it up in our cloister. *Piers Plowman.*

3. To bring to a specified state by coughing; as, he *coughed* himself hoarse.

to cough down, to silence or put down (an objectionable speaker) by simulated coughing. Cf. def. 2.

cough, *n.* **1.** A sudden, noisy, and violent expulsion of air from the chest, caused by irritation in the air passages, or by the reflex action of nervous or gastric disorder, etc. **2.** The more or less frequent repetition of coughing, constituting a symptom of disease; an ailment manifesting itself in involuntary coughing.

could (kŏod), *pret. & dial. & obs. p. p.* of CAN. [ME. *coude*, *couthe*, *cuðe*, AS. *cūðe*. The *l* was inserted under the influence of *should* and *would*.] Was, should be, or would be, able, capable, or susceptible; — as an auxiliary, in the past tense or in the conditional present. See 2d CAN, *v.*

cou'lee (ko͞o'lĭ; *F.* ko͞o'lā'), *n.* [F. *coulée*, fr. *couler* to flow.] **1.** *Geol.* A stream or sheet of lava. **2.** The bed of a stream, even if dry, when deep and having inclined sides; — distinguished from a *cañon*, which has relatively steep sides. *Western North Amer.*

cou'leur' (ko͞o-lûr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Color; — chiefly used in a few French phrases, as **cou'leur' de rose'** (dē rōz'), color of rose, and hence, *chiefly fig.*, rose-colored, roseate. **2.** A suit of cards, as hearts or clubs; — in some games.

cou-lisse' (ko͞o-lēs'), *n.* [F., fr. *couler* to glide.] **1.** A piece of timber having a groove in which something glides, as an upright of a sluice. **2.** A side scene of the stage in a theater, or the space between the side scenes. **3.** A fluting in a sword blade. **4.** The outside stock exchange, or "curb market," of Paris. *French Use.*

cou'loir' (ko͞o-lwär'), *n.* [F., a strainer.] **1.** A deep gorge; a gully on a mountain side, esp. in the Swiss Alps. **2.** A dredging machine for excavating canals, etc.

cou-lomb' (ko͞o-lŏm'), *n.* [After Charles A. de *Coulomb*, French physicist and electrician.] *Physics.* The practical unit of quantity in electrical measurements; namely, the quantity of electricity conveyed in one second by the current produced by an electromotive force of one volt acting in a circuit having a resistance of one ohm; the quantity transferred by a current of one ampere in one second. Formerly called *weber*.

coulomb meter. *Elec.* Any instrument by which electricity can be measured in coulombs. Cf. VOLTAMETER.

Cou'lomb's' law (ko͞o-lŏnz'). *Physics.* The law that the force exerted between two electric or magnetic charges is directly proportional to the product of the charges and inversely to the square of the distance between them.

Coulomb's ring theory. *Mech.* The assumption that the stress at any point in a bar under torsion is propor-

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cotton thistle. The Scotch thistle. [tion of velvet.]
cotton velvet. A cotton imita-
cot'ton-weed', *n.* = CUDWEED.
Cottonwood formation. [From *Cottonwood* Creek, Texas.] *Geol.* A limestone formation of the Pennsylvanian (Upper Carboniferous) system, in the western plains of North America.
cotton wool. Raw cotton.
cottony. † CUTTANEE. [*Scot.*]
cot town. A hamlet of cots.
cot'trel, cot'tril. Dial. Eng. vars. of COTTEREL.
Cot'tus, *n.* [Gr. Κόττος.] One of the Hecatoncheires.
cot'ty (kŏt'Y), *a.* [From COT matted wool.] Entangled; matted, as hair. *Dial. Eng.* or *Wool Trade.*
cotul. † CUTTLE.
cotul, *n.* A cotula. *Obs.*
cotuse. † COTTON.
co-tun'nite (kō-tŭn'īt), *n.* [After D. *Cotugno*, Italian anatomist.] *Min.* Native lead chloride, $PbCl_2$, sott, and of white to yellowish color. Sp. gr., 5.24.
Co-tur'nix (kō-tûr'nĭks), *n.* [L., a quail.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the common European and other Old World quails.
co-tu'tor, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.
cot'wal. Var. of KOTWAL. *India.*
cot'y-la (kŏt'Y-lȧ), **cot'y-le** (-lē), *n.* [Gr. κοτύλη anything hollow.] **1.** = COTULA. **2.** *Anat.* A cuplike cavity or organ; an acetabulum.
cot'y-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a cotyla.
cot'y-le'don-ar (kŏt'Y-lē'dŭn-ăr; -lēd'ŭn-ar), *a.* Cotyledonary.
cot'y-le'don-oid, *n.* [*cotyledon* + *-oid*.] *Bot.* Protonema. *Obs.*
co-tyl'i-form (kō-tĭl'Y-fôrm; kŏt'Y-lĭ-), *a.* [*cotyle* + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* = COTYLOID a.
cot'y-lig'er-ous (kŏt'Y-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*cotyle* + *-gerous*.] *Zoöl.* Having cuplike cavities, or having cotyledons.
Cot'y-loph'o-ra (-lŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group equiv. to PECORA; — so named from their cotyledonary placenta.
Co'tys (kō'tĭs), *or* **Co-tyt'to** (kō-tĭt'tō), *n.* [Gr. Κότυς, Κοτυττώ.] *Gr. Myth.* A Thracian goddess, whose worship was introduced at Athens and Corinth, her festivals, **'Co-tyt'ti-a** (-tĭ-ȧ) (Gr. Κοτυττία), being orgiastic. See GREAT MOTHER.
cou. † COW.
couard. † COWARD.
couch, *n.* = COUCH GRASS.
couch'an-cy (kouch'ăn-sĭ), *n.* State of lying down for repose. *Rare.* [stratum.]
‖ **couche** (ko͞osh), *n.* [F.] Bed; ‖ **cou'ché'** (ko͞o'shā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *coucher*. See COUCH, *v. t.*] *Her.* Not erect; inclined; — said of anything that is usually erect, as a shield with its sinister angle uppermost; specif., of a chevron that emerges from one side and has its apex on the opposite side, or at the fess point. [COUCHE.]
couched (koucht), *a. Her.* = ‖ **cou'cher'** (ko͞o'shā'). Var. of COUCHÉE. [a quail. *Obs.*
couch-quail, *n. t.* To cower like
coucht Couched. *Ref. Sp.*
couch wheat. = COUCH GRASS.
couch'y (kouch'Y), *a.* Infested with, or resembling, couch grass.
cou'cum-ber. † CUCUMBER.
cond. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of COULD.
coude. † COULD.
cou'dé' (ko͞o'dā'), *a.* [F.] *Astron.* Bent like an elbow; — said of instruments in which light is reflected at right angles.
cou'dee (ko͞o'dē; *F.* ko͞o'dā'), *n.* [F. *coudée*, from *coude* elbow.] A measure of length; a cubit.
‖ **cou'dière'** (ko͞o'dĭ-y ûr'), *n.* [F. *coude* elbow.] In medieval armor, a piece of steel to protect the elbow, either worn over a suit of mail, or forming part of a full suit of plates.
cou'é (ko͞o'ā), *n.* [F., having a tail.] *Her.* = COWARD.
cou'ee. Var. of COOEY.
couele. † COWL. [& *Scot.*
couf Var. of COOF. *Dial. Eng.*
coufes. Obs. pl. of COWL, tub.
cough'er, *n.* One who coughs.
cough'root', *n.* A species of wakerobin (*Trillium cernuum*).
cought. † CAUGHT.
cough'weed', *n.* Golden ragwort.
cough'wort' (kŏf'wûrt'), *n.* The coltsfoot.
cou'gnar (ko͞og'när), *n.* A three-masted, square-rigged Malay vessel. [COUGAR.]
cou'guar (ko͞o'gwär). Var. of
cou'hage. † COWHAGE.
couherdely. † COWARDLY.
couk. Var. of COKE, core. *Dial.*
coul. † COLL; COOL, *a.*
coul. Obs or dial Eng. var. of COWL, a tub, COWL, a lump; Scot. var. of COWL, a garment.
coul (koul), *or* **cowl,** *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *coillir*, F. *cueillir*, to gather.] To draw together with a rake or scraper. *Dial. Eng.*
cou'lant, *a.* [F., p. pr.] Gliding; flowing. *Obs.*
could. † COLD.
coule. † COWL.
‖ **cou'lé'** (ko͞o'lā'), *n.* [F., lit., slide.] *Music.* **a** A slur. **b** One of several old graces, usually of two or three sliding notes, indicated by a dash. **c** = COULEE.
cou'lie. Var. of COULEE.
cou-lom'e-ter (ko͞o-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n. Elec.* A coulomb meter.
coulpable. † CULPABLE.
coulpe. † CULPE.

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tional to its radial distance from the neutral axis of the bar. This is true only for bars of circular section.

cou-lure' (kōō-lūr'), *n.* [F., prop., a dropping.] *Hort.* A disease affecting grapes, esp. in California, manifested by the premature dropping of the fruit.

cou-mar'ic (kōō-mär'ĭk ; kōō'mȧ-rĭk), *a.* [From COUMARIN.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_9H_8O_3$ (a hydroxy derivative of cinnamic acid), existing in three isomeric forms. The most important is orthocoumaric acid, obtained from the tonka bean, melilot, etc., and also produced artificially, as by boiling coumarin with caustic potash. The para acid is best prepared by boiling aloes with sulphuric acid.

cou'ma-ril'ic (kōō'mȧ-rĭl'ĭk), *a. Chem* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_8H_5O{\cdot}CO_2H$, obtained indirectly from coumarin.

cou'ma-rin (kōō'mȧ-rĭn), *n.* [F.] *Chem.* The concrete essence of the tonka bean, the fruit of *Coumarouna odorata*. It consists essentially of coumarin proper, which is a white crystalline substance, $C_9H_6O_2$, of vanillalike odor, regarded as an anhydride of orthocoumaric acid, and is used in flavoring. Coumarin occurs in other plants and is also made artificially.

cou'ma-rone (-rōn), *n.* [*coumar*in + 1st-*one*.] *Chem* A compound, $C_6H_4{\cdot}O{\cdot}CH{\cdot}CH$, obtained as a heavy oil by heating coumarilic acid with lime, and by other methods.

cou'ma-rou (-rōō), *n.* [F.] The tonka-bean tree; also, its seeds.

Cou'ma-rou'na (-rōō'nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American fabaceous trees having pinnate leaves and flowers with a 2-lipped calyx, the upper lip winglike. The pod is 1-seeded and indehiscent. *C. odorata* is the tonka-bean tree.

coun'cil (koun'sĭl), ˋ. [F. *concile*, fr. L. *concilium* (confused with F. *conseil*, L. *consilium*; cf. E. COUNSEL); *con-* + *calare* to call, akin to Gr. καλεῖν to call, and E. *hale*, v., *haul*. Cf. CONCILIATE.] **1.** Formerly, any gathering or convocation; now, an assembly of men summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, advice, or agreement upon some concerted action; as, a *council* of physicians for consultation in a critical case.

2. Specif.: **a** *Eccl.* An assembly of ecclesiastics convened to consider doctrine or discipline or questions between church and state. The earliest councils were provincial, and known as **metropolitan councils**, from the fact that metropolitan bishops presided over them. Later, **provincial synods** were instituted with authority over several of these; still later, **national councils**. With respect to the early church and the Roman Catholic Church, ecclesiastical *councils* or *synods* in general are of five kinds: **General**, composed of bishops and theologians from different nations (which become **ecumenical** when accepted by the church in general); **national**, composed of the bishops and other clergy of one nation; **provincial**, in which the bishops and other clergy of one province meet (called also **convocations**); **diocesan**, in which the bishop of the diocese or his representative presides. In Protestant usage the term is applied to such gatherings as have been called by the general or denominational alliances, as the Evangelical or the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance, or by churches in the Congregational body. But no such body pretends to lay down laws for the whole church. Of the ecumenical councils (see ECUMENICAL) there are some 20 recognized by the Roman Catholic Church. Their names, dates, and the matter acted upon are given in the table below. The first six are accepted as ecumenical by the churches of the Anglican Communion and the first seven by the Eastern Church.

NAME.	DATE.	ACTION TAKEN.
1st Nicene.....	325	Condemned Arian heresy, and promulgated Nicene Creed
Constantinople.	381	Condemned Macedonian and other heresies; reaffirmed Nicene Creed
Ephesus..	431	Condemned Nestorian heresy.
Chalcedon	451	Condemned Eutychian heresy.
Constantinople.	553	Condemned survivals of Nestorianism.
Constantinople.	680	Anathematized Monothelites as heretics.
2d Nicene... ..	787	Defined veneration due to images.
Constantinople	869	Deposed Photius.
Clermont..... ..	1095	First Crusade decreed.
1st Lateran.....	1123	Confirmed Concordat of Worms
2d Lateran	1139	Condemned errors of Arnold of Brescia and others.
3d Lateran.....	1179	Condemned Albigenses and Waldenses; settled matters of discipline.
4th Lateran.....	1215	Formulated more detailed confession of faith, against Albigenses and others.
Lyons.....	1245	Pronounced deposition of Emperor Frederick II.; took measures for defense against the Mohammedans and others.
Lyons.....	1274	Attempted reconciliation of Eastern and Western churches; regulated papal elections.
Vienne.....	1311	Suppressed Knights Templars; condemned various sects.
Constance.....	1414-18	(Partly ecumenical.) Healed papal schism; condemned doctrines of Wyclife and Huss.
Basel.....	1431-	(Partly ecumenical.) Attempted a reformation and a union of Eastern and Western churches.
Ferrara-Florence	1438-42	Continuation of preceding.
5th Lateran.....	1512-17	Annulled Pragmatic Sanction and confirmed bull "Unam Sanctam."
Trent	1545-63	Formulated most of the present R. C. Ch. doctrines; regulated discipline.
Vatican	1869, adjourned 1870	Decreed papal infallibility.

b In the New Testament, an assembly or meeting of the authorities, esp. the Sanhedrin. *Matt.* x. 17, *Mark* xiv. 55, *etc.* **c** *Eng. Hist.* A great council. See under GREAT.

3. A body of men elected or appointed to constitute a more or less permanent advisory or legislative body.

An old lord of the *council* rated me the other day *Shak.*

Specif.: **a** *Eng. Hist.* The king's privy council. See under PRIVY. **b** A council of state. **c** *Scot. Hist.* The Scottish privy council. **d** In the British colonies, etc., a body nominated by the governor, with the consent of the home government, to assist him in executive or legislative matters (or in both). **e** = GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL. See under GOVERNOR. *U. S.* **f** A legislative or administrative body of a society, institution, or corporation, esp. of a municipal corporation; as, a borough, town, city, or county *council*. Specif., *Scot. Universities*, the deliberative body, called in full *General Council*, answering to the Convocation of London University; also, *Oxford Univ.*, the administrative board, called in full *Hebdomadal Council*. In the British administrative counties and county boroughs there are not, as in some American cities, a council and a board of aldermen, but a single body known as *the council* and composed of two classes of members, councilors and aldermen, differing only in number, term of office, and mode of election. In the counties the councilors are elected by the voters; the aldermen by the councilors. In the boroughs the presiding officer is called the *mayor*. Cf. ALDERMAN, 3. **g** Any specific council, as a council of war, etc.

4. The deliberation carried on in a council or council chamber; consultation; —used after *to*, *in*, etc.

O great in action and in *council* wise. *Pope.*

Syn. — COUNCIL, COUNSEL are frequently confused. COUNCIL applies to a deliberative or advisory assembly or body; COUNSEL, to deliberation or advice. See ADVICE.

Council of Ancients *or* **Elders**, *F. Hist.*, the upper chamber of the legislature under the Directory (1795-99). — **C. of Blood.** See BLOOD COUNCIL. — **C. of Clarendon.** See CONSTITUTIONS OF CLARENDON. — **C. of Ephesus.** **a** An ecumenical council held at Ephesus in 431. See *Table*. **b** A synod held at Ephesus in August, 449. It decided in favor of the doctrine that there was but one nature, the divine, in Christ. The council was marked by disorder and violence and its decision was reversed by the Ecumenical Council of Chalcedon (451). Sometimes called the "Robber Synod." — **C. of Five Hundred**, *F. Hist.*, the lower house of the legislature under the Directory (1795-99). — **C. of Ministers**, in France, the council composed of the heads of the different departments of the national administration, charged with the general oversight of the execution of the laws. It is recognized by law, sits under its own president, is subordinate in official rank at least to the President, or Chief Executive, of the republic; and its members are ex-officio members of the Council of State. Cf. CABINET, *n.*, 7. — **C. of Pisa**, *Eccl. Hist.*, a council, not reckoned as ecumenical, held at Pisa in 1409, during the great schism, in unsuccessful attempt to restore the peace of the church. The rival popes Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII. (antipope) refused to appear when formally cited by the cardinals and were both deposed, the conclave electing a new pope, Alexander V. — **C. of State**, an administrative council to consider matters of state, esp. as advisory to a ruler; specif.: **a** *Eng. Hist.* The council of 41 appointed by Parliament in 1649 to be the executive, after the execution of King Charles I. It governed England until the Protectorate was established in 1653. **b** In France. (1) Anciently, a council, developed out of the sovereign's feudal court, having in early times political, judicial, and financial functions, but by ordinance of Philip the Fair in 1302 deprived of all but its political functions. (2) Now, the highest administrative court of the nation, composed of the ministers and of various high administrative officers of the permanent service. — **C. of Ten**, the secret council, at first of ten, but soon of seventeen, members, which governed with unlimited powers and arbitrary acts the republic of Venice from 1310 to its overthrow in 1797. — **C. of the Army**, *Eng. Hist.*, a council in Cromwell's Army consisting of a body of officers and another body of representatives of the rank and file. — **C. of the Indies**, *Sp. Hist.*, the council formed in 1511 by King Ferdinand, which governed the colonies with unlimited powers. — **C. of the North**, *Eng. Hist.*, a council or tribunal established by Henry VIII. at York, after the insurrection called the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536, to deal with the questions that event produced. It was used by Charles I. to bolster up his power and was consequently abolished by Parliament in 1641. — **C. of Troubles.** See BLOOD COUNCIL. — **c. of war.** **a** An assembly of officers, usually of high rank, called to consult with the commanding officer in regard to questions of importance or emergency. Its decision is merely advisory and may be disregarded by the commanding officer. **b** In some countries of continental Europe, a board of military affairs corresponding somewhat to a general staff. *Rare.*

council bill *or* **draft.** *Finance.* A bill or draft on the banks of India issued by the India council in London, and sold to merchants desiring to remit to India. *Eng.*

council board, council table. The table round which a council holds consultation; also, the council itself in deliberation; specif., *Eng.*, the privy council.

council chamber. The room or apartment in which a council meets; place of consultation.

council fire. The ceremonial fire kept burning during an Indian council. *North Amer.*

council house. A house in which the meetings of a council are held; specif., as in Scotland, a town hall.

coun'cil-man (koun'sĭl-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of a council, esp. of the common council of a city; a councilor.

coun'ci-lor, coun'cil-lor (koun'sĭ-lẽr), *n.* [Cf. COUNSELOR.] A member of a council; one appointed or elected to advise a sovereign or chief magistrate.

☞ The spelling *councilor* replaced the older one, *counselor*, in the 16th century in conformity with the restriction of the form *council* to an advisory or deliberative body.

co'u-nite' (kō'ū-nīt'), *v. i.* & *i.* To conjoin: to unite with. — **co'u-nit'er** (-nĭt'ẽr), *n.*

coun'sel (koun'sĕl), *n.* [ME. *conseil*, *counseil*, counsel, council, F. *conseil*, fr. L. *consilium*, fr. the root of *consulere* to consult, of uncertain origin. Cf. CONSULT, CONSUL.] **1.** Interchange of opinions; mutual advising; deliberation together; consultation.

All the chief priests and elders of the people took *counsel* against Jesus, to put him to death. *Matt.* xxvii. 1.

2. Examination of consequences; exercise of deliberate judgment; prudence.

They all confess, therefore, in the working of that first cause, that *counsel* is used. *Hooker.*

3. Advice; instruction; esp., that given as the result of consultation.

I like thy *counsel*; well hast thou advised. *Shak.*

4. *Theol.* One of the advisory declarations of Christ, by some held not to be absolutely binding, but to have been given as an aid to attaining approximate moral perfection; as, the *counsel* of perfection (see *Matt.* xix. 21).

5. Deliberate purpose; design; intent; scheme; plan.

The *counsel* of the Lord standeth forever *Ps.* xxxiii. 11.

6. A secret opinion or purpose; a private matter; hence, a secret or confidence. *Obs.*

Thilke lord . . . to whom no *counsel* may be hid. *Gower.*

7 One who gives advice, esp. in legal matters; one professionally engaged in the trial or management of a cause in court; a barrister; also, collectively, the legal advocates united in the management of a case; as, the defendant has able *counsel*. In some courts a distinction is observed between the attorney and the counsel in a cause, the former being employed in the management of the more mechanical parts of the suit, the latter in attending to the pleadings, managing the cause at the trial, and in applying the law to the exigencies of the case during the whole progress of the suit. In other courts the same person can exercise the powers of each. See ATTORNEY.

Syn. — See ADVICE, COUNCIL.

in counsel, in secret. *Obs.* — **to keep one's c.**, to be reticent as to knowledge, opinion, or intentions.

coun'sel (koun'sĕl), *v. t.*; COUN'SELED (-sĕld) or COUN'SELLED; COUN'SEL-ING or COUN'SEL-LING. [ME. *conseilen*, *counseilen*, F. *conseiller*, fr. L. *consiliari*, fr. *consilium* counsel.] **1.** To give advice to; to advise, admonish, or instruct, as a person.

Good sir, I do in friendship *counsel* you
To leave this place. *Shak.*

2. To advise or recommend, as an act or course.

They who *counsel* war. *Milton.*

coun'sel, *v. i.* To take counsel; to deliberate.

coun'sel-a-ble, coun'sel-la-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Willing to receive counsel or follow advice. *Rare.*

2. Suitable to be recommended; advisable; wise. *Rare.*

coun'se-lor, coun'sel-lor (koun'sĕ-lẽr), *n.* [ME. *conseiler*, *counselour*, OF. *conseillier*, F. *conseiller*, fr. L. *consiliarius*, confused with OF. *conseilleor*, F. *conseilleur*, L. *consiliator*. See COUNSEL, *v.* & *n.*; cf. COUNCILOR.] **1.** One who counsels; an adviser. "Fit *counselor* . . . for a prince." *Shak.*

2. A member of a council, — the earlier spelling. See COUNCILOR.

3. One whose profession is to give advice in law, and manage causes for clients in court, a counsel (which see).

Good *counselors* lack no clients. *Shak.*

count (kount), *v. t.*; COUNT'ED; COUNT'ING. [OF. *conter*, and later (etymological spelling) *compter*, in modern French distinguished; *conter* to relate (cf. RECOUNT, ACCOUNT), *compter* to count; fr. L. *computare* to reckon, compute; *com-* + *putare* to reckon, settle, order, prune, orig., to clean. See PUTATIVE; cf. COMPUTE.] **1.** To tell or name one by one, or by groups, for the purpose of ascertaining the whole number of units in a collection; to number, enumerate, compute, or reckon.

Who can *count* the dust of Jacob? *Num* xxiii 10.

2. To take into account; to include in reckoning; as, there were twenty dogs, *counting* the puppies; in computing the ten days we will not *count* Sunday.

3. To name the numerals in regular succession up to and including (a specified numeral); as, a boxer who falls must rise to his feet before the referee *counts* ten.

4. To place to an account; to ascribe or impute. *Archaic.*

Abraham believed God, and it was *counted* unto him for righteousness. *Rom.* iv. 3.

5. To esteem; to account; to think, judge, or consider.

I *count* myself in nothing else so happy
As in a soul remembering my good friends *Shak.*

6. To tell; to recount. *Obs.*

Syn. — See CALCULATE.

to count out. **a** To exclude (one) from consideration; to be assured that (one) will not participate or cannot be depended upon. **b** *House of Commons.* To declare adjourned, as a sitting of the House, when it is ascertained that a quorum is not present. **c** To prevent the accession of (the elected candidate) to office, by a fraudulent return or count of the votes cast. *Colloq., U. S.* **d** In children's games, to count (the players) by the words of a rime, the player to whom falls the last word (or any other agreed upon) being reckoned as "out." The process is kept up until all players are "out" except one, who is thus selected for a central (often undesirable) rôle in the game (cf. IT, 8). Many of the rimes employed, commonly called **counting-out rimes**, *or* **rhymes**, are of great antiquity.

count, *v. i.* **1.** To reckon; to make up an account; as, he *counted* without his host. *Rare.*

2. To enumerate articles one by one or by groups; also, to name numerals in order.

3. To take account or note; — with *of*. *Obs.* "No man *counts* of her beauty." *Shak.*

4. To reckon; rely; depend; — with *on* or *upon*.

I think it a great error to *count* upon the genius of a nation as a standing argument in all ages. *Swift.*

5. *Eng. Law.* To plead in a court of law; in the old pleading, of the plaintiff, to state his complaint, orally by his advocate or by written document. *Obs.*

6. To amount in number. *Obs. or R.* "They *counted* thirty." *Byron.*

7. *Music.* To keep time by counting.

8. To be accounted; to possess value or carry weight; to be of account; as, every vote *counts*.

count, *n.* [F. *conte* and *compte*, with different meanings, fr. L. *computus* a computation, fr. *computare*. See COUNT, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of numbering; reckoning; also, the number ascertained by counting.

Of blessed saints for to increase the *count*. *Spenser.*
By this *count*, I shall be much in years. *Shak.*

2. A reckoning; an accounting as to money, goods, conduct, or the like.

3. Regard, notice, or value; account; as, take no *count* of circumstances; he sets much *count* on this. *Archaic.*

4. *Law.* A particular allegation or charge in a declaration or indictment, separately stating the cause of action or

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coul'rake Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COLERAKE

coult † COLT. [COLTER.

coul'ter (kōl'tẽr). Var. of

coul'ter-neb' (-nĕb'), *n.* The puffin. *Local, British*

Coul'ter pine, Coul'ter's pine (kōl'tẽrz). [After T. *Coulter*, American explorer.] = BIGCONE PINE.

cou-mal'ic (kōō-măl'ĭk). *a.* [*coumarin* + *malic*.] *Chem.* Designating a white crystalline acid, $C_9H_8O_4$, of cyclic structure, got by heating malic acid with sulphuric acid or zinc chloride.

cou'ma-lin (kōō'mȧ-lĭn), *n. Chem* α-pyrone. See PYRONE.

cou'ma-rate (-rāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of coumaric acid.

coumforde. † COMFORT

cou'mu oil (kōō'mōō). See OIL, *Table I.*

counceil. † COUNCIL, COUNSEL.

councel. † COUNSEL.

counceller, councelour. † COUNCILOR, COUNSELOR.

coun'cil. † COUNSEL.

coun'cil-ist, *n.* One versed in the subject of ecclesiastical councils. *Obs.* *Oxf E. D.*

coun'cil-man'ic (koun'sĭl-măn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a councilman or consisting of councilmen.

council table. = COUNCIL BOARD.

coun'di oil (kōōn'dĭ). Var. of KUNDAH OIL.

coundue. † CONDUE.

coundute. † CONDUT.

co'-une' (kō'ŭn'), *v. t.* To combine or unite. *Obs. & R.*

counforde. † COMFORT.

counge. † CONGEE.

counger † CONJURE.

cungy. † CONGEE.

co'-u-nite', *a.* United with another; conjoined. *Obs.* — **co-u'-ni-ty,** *n. Obs.*

counjon. † CONGEON.

counsail, counseil. † COUNSEL.

counsailour. † COUNCILOR, COUNSELOR.

counseil. † COUNCIL.

counseiller, counseillor, counsellor. † COUNCILOR, COUNSELOR.

coun'sel-ful, *a.* See -FUL.

coun'sel-or-ship', coun'sel-lor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

prosecution; also formerly, esp. in real actions, the whole declaration. In common-law pleading, when the plaintiff has but one cause of action, and makes but one statement of it, that statement is called indifferently *count* or *declaration*, but usually the latter. When the suit embraces several causes, or the plaintiff makes several different statements of the same cause of action, each statement is called a *count*, and all of them combined, a *declaration*. See COMMON COUNTS.

5. Of yarns, the number of hanks to the pound; — used also to denote the size of threads. See HANK.

6. An oyster, terrapin, salmon, or the like, of such size as to be reckoned in selling by the number.

count (kount), *n.* [F. *comte* (OF. *conte*), fr. L. *comes, comitis*, associate, companion, one of the imperial court or train, prop., one who goes with another; *com-* + *ire* to go, akin to Skr. *i* to go.] A nobleman on the continent of Europe, corresponding in rank to an English earl or a German graf. Historically the Roman count, or *comes*, was an assistant of a proconsul or propraetor; later, one of the imperial court or train. The Teutonic count, or *graf*, was charged with maintaining the sovereign's authority over a district. The officer thus became a feudal proprietor, and his title hereditary.

☞ Though the title *count* has never been introduced into Britain, except as in *count palatine*, the wives of earls have, from the earliest period of its history, been designated as *countesses*.

Count of the Saxon Shore [L. *Comes Littoris Saxonici*], in the Roman government of Britain in the 4th century, an officer in charge of the coast districts from Brighton northwards to the Wash, which were exposed to Saxon inroads. — **c palatine.** **a** Formerly, the proprietor of a county who possessed royal prerogatives within his county, as did the Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham, and the Duke of Lancaster. *Eng.* See COUNTY PALATINE. **b** Orig., a high judicial officer of the German emperors; afterward, the holder of a fief, to whom was granted the right to exercise certain imperial powers within his own domains. *Germany.*

count'a-ble (koun'ta-b'l), *a.* Also formerly *comptible*. [Cf. OF. *coniable*, F. *comptable*.] **1.** Accountable. *Obs.* **2.** Sensitive (*to*).

I am very *comptible* even to the least sinister usage. *Shak*

3. Capable of being counted or numbered.

coun'te-nance (koun'tē-năns), *n.* [ME. *contenance, countenaunce*, demeanor, composure, F. *contenance* demeanor, fr. L. *continentia* continence, LL., also, demeanor, fr. L. *continere* to hold together, repress, contain. See CONTAIN, cf. CONTINENCE.] **1.** Mien, bearing, or demeanor; conduct, also, specif., act of behavior toward others, as a gesture. *Obs.* **2.** Outward look or appearance; aspect; hence, superficial appearance; show; pretense. *Obs.* **3.** The look or expression of the face; esp., facial expression as indicative of mental composure; hence, the state of mental composure itself; as, to "put one out of *countenance*," to disconcert one.

So spake the Son, and into terror changed
His *countenance*. *Milton.*

God made your features, but you made your *countenance*
Cardinal Manning
It puts the learned in *countenance*. *Addison*

4 The face; the visage.

In *countenance* somewhat doth resemble you. *Shak.*

5. Approving or encouraging bearing or facial aspect; hence, favor; good will; support; aid; encouragement.

Thou hast made him . . . glad with thy *countenance*. *Ps.* xxi. 6.

This is the magistrate's peculiar province, to give *countenance* to piety and virtue, and to rebuke vice *Atterbury*

6 The state or appearance which one maintains; public standing, repute, or credit. *Obs.*

Syn. — See FACE.

coun'te-nance, *v. t.*; COUN'TE-NANCED (-năn̈st); COUN'TE-NANC'ING (-năn'sĭng). **1.** To give the appropriate aspect to; esp., to give a brave or plausible appearance to; sometimes (with *out*), to persist in; to face out. *Obs.*

Malcolm ! Banquo !
As from your graves rise up, and walk like sprites,
To *countenance* this horror. *Shak.*

2. To give countenance to; to encourage; favor; approve, aid, or abet; to indorse tacitly or actively.

This conceit, though *countenanced* by learned men, is not made out either by experience or reason. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. To make show of; pretend. *Obs.*

Which to these ladies love did *countenance*. *Spenser.*

coun'te nance, *v. i.* To assume an aspect or demeanor. *Obs.*

coun'ter (koun'tĕr), *n.* Encounter. *Obs.*

count'er (koun'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *countour*, OF. *contouer, comptouer*, F. *comptoir*, LL. *computatorium*, prop., a computing place, place of accounts, fr. L. *computare*. See COUNT, *v. t.*] **1.** A device used in keeping accounts; esp., a piece of metal, ivory, wood, bone, etc., used in reckoning, in keeping account of games, etc.

The old gods of our own race whose names . . . serve as *counters* to reckon the days of the week. *E. B. Tylor.*

What comes the wool to ? . . . I cannot do it without *counters*. *Shak*

2. An imitation or token coin of base metal; hence, a coin or money when contemptuously referred to.

3. A counting, or banking, house or room. *Obs.*

4. A table or board on which money is counted and over which business is transacted; a long, narrow table or bench on which goods are laid for examination by purchasers, or on which they are weighed or measured, etc.

5. A prison attached to a city court; esp. [*cap.*], one of two debtors' prisons formerly in London. *Obs. or Hist.*

over the counter, *Stock Exchanges*, in an office; — said of business so done, as distinguished from that done at an exchange. *Cant.*

count'er (koun'tĕr), *v. t.*; COUN'TERED (-tĕrd); COUN'TERING. **1.** To provide or furnish (a shoe, etc.) with a counter.

2. To put on the counter, as money. *Rare. W. E. Henley.*

coun'ter (koun'tĕr), *n.* [ME. *countere, countour*, a counter (in sense 1), OF. *contere, conteor*, fr. *conter* to count. See COUNT, *v. t.*] **1.** One that counts.

2. Specif., *Mach.*, a speed counter (which see).

3. a *Early Eng. Law.* A pleader or sergeant at law. **b** In old English history, a public official who acted as an accountant and perhaps as an auditor.

coun'ter (koun'tĕr), *adv.* [F. *contre*, fr. L. *contra* against. Cf. CONTRA-.] **1.** In the wrong way, contrary to the right course; as, a hound that runs *counter*, or in the reverse direction on the trail.

2. Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction, contrariwise; — used chiefly with *run* or *go*.

Running *counter* to all the rules of virtue *Locke*

3. At or against the front or face. *Rare.*

Which [darts] they never throw *counter*, but at the back of the flier *Sandys*

4. In opposite directions. *Obs.*

counter electromotive force *or* **pressure,** *Elec.*, an electromotive force opposed to that regularly impressed on an electric circuit, as the electromotive force due to the self-induction of the circuit.

coun'ter, *a.* **1.** Contrary; opposite; contrasted; opposed; adverse; antagonistic; reciprocal; as, a *counter* current; a *counter* revolution; a *counter* agent; *counter* fugue. "Innumerable facts attesting the *counter* principle." *I. Taylor.*

2. Duplicate, as a tally; as, a *counter* list.

coun'ter, *n.* [See COUNTER, *adv.*, CONTRA-.] **1.** The opposite or contrary.

2. *Naut.* That portion of a vessel's stern from the water line to the knuckle, or extreme outward swell, or overhang.

Counter, *Naut.* *a* Knuckle; *b* Water line; *c* Counter.

3. *Music.* Same as CONTRA-: — formerly used to designate any voice part which served for contrast to a principal part; now specif. for *counter tenor*.

4. *Far.* The breast, or that part of a horse between the shoulders and under the neck.

5. The back leather or heel part of a boot or shoe upper.

6. Short for COUNTERLODE, COUNTERSHAFT, etc.

7. *Type Founding.* The depression between lines in the face of a type.

coun'ter, *v. t.* [Cf. ENCOUNTER.] **1.** To meet. *Obs. or R.*

2. To go, act, move, speak, fight, or the like, counter to; to encounter, oppose, contradict, combat, or the like.

coun'ter, *v. i.* **1.** To make a counter move, attack, parry, statement, argument, or the like.

2. *Boxing.* To deliver a blow while receiving or parrying one, as in boxing; as, he *countered* with his left.

3. *Music.* To sing a counter or accompanying voice part to a principal melody. *Obs.*

coun'ter, *n.* **1.** *Boxing & Broadsword Play.* The act of countering, or giving a blow when receiving or parrying one; also, the blow so given.

2. *Fencing.* A circular parry in which the blade follows that of the opponent, and meets it again where the former engagement was, diverting the point.

coun'ter- (koun'tĕr-). [See COUNTER, *adv.*] A prefix denoting: **a** In combination with a verb, action which is: (1) *opposite*, (2) *reciprocal*, (3) *retaliatory*, or (4) *complementary* to, the action of the verb. **b** In combination with nouns or adjectives, *opposition, reciprocality*, etc. In these cases it is commonly treated in this work as an adverb or adjective, in accordance with the modern tendency in such cases (see COUNTER, *a.*); but frequency of usage may cause a form to be written as a hyphened or solid word that otherwise would be treated as two words. The accent in these compounds often varies with the position of the word, with antithesis, expressed or understood, etc.

coun'ter-act' (-ăkt'), *v. t.*; -ACT'ED; -ACT'ING. To act in opposition to; to hinder, defeat, frustrate, or neutralize, by contrary agency or influence; as, to *counteract* the effect of medicines; to *counteract* good advice. — **coun'ter-ac'tion** (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* — **coun'ter-act'er, -ac'tor** (-ăk'tĕr), *n.*

Syn. — See NEUTRALIZE.

coun'ter-act'ant (-ăk'tănt), *n.* Anything that tends to counteract; a counteragent.

coun'ter-ac'tive (-ăk'tĭv), *a.* Tending to counteract. — *n.* One that counteracts. — **coun'ter-ac'tive-ly,** *adv.*

coun'ter-bal'ance (-băl'ăns), *v. t.*; -BAL'ANCED (-ănst); -BAL'ANC-ING (-ăn-sĭng). To oppose with an equal weight or power; to counteract the power or effect of; to counterpoise; to countervail; equiponderate; balance.

The study of mind is necessary to *counterbalance* and correct the influence of the study of nature. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

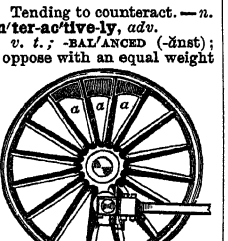

a a a Counterbalance of Locomotive Driving Wheel.

coun'ter-bal'ance (koun'tĕr-băl'ăns), *n.* **1.** One scale of a balance. *Archaic.*

2. A weight that balances another, making motion easier or steadier or causing the system to return to a particular position; a counterpoise.

3. Influence or power which balances or offsets contrary influence or power.

Money is the *counterbalance* to all other things purchasable by it. *Locke.*

coun'ter-blast' (koun'tĕr-blăst'), *n.* A blast blown against, or in opposition to, another blast, specif., a vigorous speech or writing in answer to another or attacking some person, thing, policy, or idea.

A *Counterblast* to Tobacco. [Title.] *James I.*

coun'ter-bore' (-bōr'), *n.* A flat-bottomed enlargement of the mouth of a cylindrical hole or bore, usually of slight depth; also, a kind of drill for making such an enlargement. Cf. COUNTERSINK, *n.*

coun'ter-bore' (-bōr'), *v. t.* To form a counterbore in; also, to enlarge, as a hole, by means of a counterbore.

coun'ter-brace' (koun'tĕr-brās'), *n.* **1.** *Naut* The brace of the foretopsail on the leeward side of a vessel. *Rare,*

2. *Arch. & Engin.* An extra diagonal brace in a compartment of a frame or truss, designed to relieve the main brace when the stress in that member is reversed, as in a roof by the wind, or in a bridge by a moving train.

coun'ter-brace', *v. t.* **1.** *Naut.* To brace in opposite directions; as, to *counterbrace* the yards, i. e., to brace the head yards one way and the after yards another.

2. *Arch. & Engin.* To brace in such a way that opposite strains are resisted; to apply counterbraces to.

coun'ter-brand' (-brănd'), *n.* A brand put on in addition to a previous one, destroying the force of the latter. — **coun'ter-brand',** *v. t.*

coun'ter-change' (koun'tĕr-chānj'), *n.* Exchange; reciprocation; transposition; alternation.

coun'ter-change' (-chānj'), *v. t.* **1.** To give or receive in exchange; also, to cause to change places; to exchange; to change; to shift.

2. To checker; to diversify, as in heraldic counterchanging. See COUNTERCHANGED, *a.*, 2.

Witch-elms, that *counterchange* the floor
Of this flat lawn with dusk and bright. *Tennyson.*

coun'ter-changed' (-chānjd'), *a.* **1.** Exchanged.

2. *Her.* Having metal and color reversed so that on one side of a partition line a charge or portion of a charge on the metal is of the color, and on the other side vice versa; — said of a charge or charges separated by a partition line when the field is of a metal and a color. Cf COUNTERPALY.

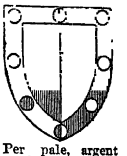
Per pale, argent and gules, a bordure charged with eight Roundels Counterchanged.

coun'ter-charge' (koun'tĕr-chārj'), *n.* An opposing or retaliatory charge.

coun'ter-charge' (-chārj'), *v. t.* To charge in opposition, contradiction, or reply; as, to *counterchange* the enemy.

coun'ter-charm' (-chārm'), *v. t.* To counteract or to neutralize the effect of a charm upon; to oppose with a charm. — **coun'ter-charm',** *n.*

coun'ter-check' (koun'tĕr-chĕk'), *n.* **1.** A check; a stop; a rebuke, or censure, to check a reprover.

2. A restraining or opposing check.

3. Any force or device designed to restrain another restraining force; a check upon a check.

The system of checks and *counter checks* *J H Newman*

4. *Piano Actions.* = 3d BUMPER, 1. See ACTION, *Illust.*

coun'ter-check' (-chĕk'), *v. t.* To oppose or check by some obstacle; to rebuke or reprove by way of retaliation or opposition; to check by a return check.

coun'ter-claim' (koun'tĕr-klām'), *n.* Counter, or opposing, claim; *Law*, a claim of matter constituting a distinct cause of action made by a defendant in an action as an offset to a claim made on him, and distinct from his defense. The counterclaim is in effect a distinct action which is allowed to be brought in order to reduce the amount and cost of litigation. At the common law no counterclaim can be made, but each cause of action can be sued only in a separate action. Counterclaim includes both set-off and recoupment. In England, under the Judicature Acts, the defendant may set up any right or claim he may have against the plaintiff; in the United States set-off exists generally, but the wider counterclaim is allowed only in the code States, where the provisions vary.

coun'ter-claim' (-klām'), *v. t. & i. Law.* To present or demand by way of counterclaim; to plead a counterclaim. — **coun'ter-claim'ant** (-ănt), *n.*

coun'ter-com-po'ny (-kŏm-pō'nĭ), *a.* [F. *contre-componé.*] *Her.* Composed of a double row of small squares of alternating tinctures.

coun'ter-cou-rant' (-kōō-rănt'), *a. Her.* Running in opposite directions; — said of animals borne on a shield.

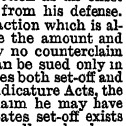
Counter-courant.

coun'ter-cur'rent (koun'tĕr-kŭr'ĕnt), *n.* A current running in an opposite direction.

coun'ter-die' (-dī'), *n.* An upper die having hollows matching the raised points of the lower die in a stamping machine.

coun'ter-dis/en-gage' (-dĭs'ĕn-gāj'), *v. i. Fencing.* To disengage into the previous line and at the moment when one's adversary disengages. — **-dis/en-gage'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

coun'ter-drain' (koun'tĕr-drān'), *n.* A drain at the foot of the embankment of a canal or watercourse, for carrying off the water that may soak through.

coun'ter-earth' (-ûrth'), *n. Pythagoreanism.* A planet supposed to accompany the earth in its revolutions and to shield it from the fire at the center of the universe. The sun was supposed to reflect this central fire.

coun'ter-ef-fi'cien-cy (-ĕ-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n. Mech.* The reciprocal of the efficiency.

The *counterefficiency* expresses, of course, the ratio in which it is necessary that the whole effort exerted or work done should exceed the net value of the effort or work required. *A. B. W. Kennedy.*

count'ant, *a.* Aphetic form of ACCOUNTANT, accountable. *Obs.*

countas. † COUNTESS. *Obs.*

count book. = ACCOUNT BOOK.

count'dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

counte. † COUNT, COUNTY.

coun'te-nanc-er (koun'tē-năn-sĕr), *n.* One who countenances.

countenaunce. † COUNTENANCE.

count'er, *n.* An engineer's clerk at works, or compter. *Obs.*

coun'ter, *prep.* [See COUNTER, *adv.*] Against. *Obs.*

coun'ter-ac-quit'tance, *n.* See COUNTER-.

coun'ter-act'ing-ly, *adv.* of *counteracting*, p. pr. [TER-.]

coun'ter-ad-dress' See COUN-|

coun'ter-a'gent, *n.* = COUNTER-ACTANT. — **coun'ter-a'gen-cy,** *n.*

coun'ter-ap-peal', *n.* See COUNTER-. — **coun'ter-ap-pel'lant,** *n.*

coun'ter-ap-proach', *n.* [F. *contre-approche.*] *Fort.* A work advanced from defensive works to meet hostile approaches.

coun'ter-apse', *n.* Apse opposite the chief apse of a church, — little used outside of Germany.

coun'ter-arch', *n.* **a** An opposite, strengthening, arch. **b** *Fort.* Arch connecting counterforts.

coun'ter-arch', *v. t.* To strengthen or supply with a counterarch.

coun'ter-ar'gue, *v. t. & i.* See COUNTER- — **coun'ter-ar'gument,** *n.*

coun'ter-at-tired', *a. Her.* Having double horns pointing in opposite directions.

coun'ter-at-trac'tion, *n* See COUNTER-. — **coun'ter-at-trac'tive,** *a.* — **coun'ter-at-trac'tively,** *adv.*

coun'ter-band', *n. Her.* A bend sinister. *Obs.*

coun'ter-bane', *n.* Antidote. *Obs.*

coun'ter-bar', *n* A cross bar on the outside of a door or window.

coun'ter-barred' (-bär'd'), *a. Her.* Counterbarry. *Obs.*

coun'ter-bar'ry, *a.* [Cf. F. *contre-barré.*] *Her.* Barry per pale, or bendy sinister per bend, counterchanged. *Obs.*

coun'ter-bat'ter, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *contre-battre.*] *Mil.* To batter with a bombardment in reply.

coun'ter-bat'ter-y, *n.* [F. *contre-batterie.*] See COUNTER-.

coun'ter-bat'tled, *a.* Counterembattled. *Obs.* [terbendy. *Obs.*]

coun'ter-bend'ed, *a. Her* Coun-

coun'ter-ben'dy, *a.* [Cf. F. *contre-bandé.*] *Her. Obs.* Bendy, with the bends formed of two halves of different tinctures counterchanged. *Cf. E. D.*

coun'ter-bi'as, *v. t.* To set or bias against. *Obs.* [TER-.]

coun'ter-blow', *n.* See COUN-

coun'ter-bond', *n. Law* In old practice, a bond to indemnify one who has given a bond.

coun'ter-brave', *n.* A boast or vaunt in return. *Obs.*

coun'ter-buff', *n.* **1.** A counterblow; also, a rebuff. [counter. **2.** An exchange of blows; an en-

coun'ter-buff', *v. t.* To strike back; to meet or stop by a blow.

coun'ter-camp', *a.* Countercompony *Obs.* [COUNTER-.

coun'ter-carte', *n. Fencing.* See|

coun'ter-cast', *n.* Antagonistic trick; delusive contrivance. *Obs.*

coun'ter-cast'er, *n.* A reckoner, as of accounts, with counters; a bookkeeper; — used contemptuously. *Obs.* [TERCOMPONY.|

coun'ter-check'y, *a* = COUN-|

coun'ter-chev'ronned, **coun'ter-chev'ron-y,** *a. Her.* Chevrony and divided palewise, with the tinctures of the half chevrons alternating. [clockwise|

coun'ter-clock'wise', *a.* Contra-|

coun'ter-clout', *n.* A counter-sunk head with a large flat head.

coun'ter-coine', *a. Her.* Charged with gyrons whose coins meet in the center of the shield, with alternate tinctures; — said of the field.

coun'ter-col'ored, -col'oured, *a. Her.* = COUNTERCHANGED.

coun'ter-com-pon'ed', *a. Her.* Countercompony. *Obs.*

coun'ter-con'dem-na'tion, *n.* See COUNTER-.

coun'ter-couch'ant, *a. Her.* Lying down with their heads in opposite directions; — said of animals borne on a shield.

coun'ter-cou'pé', *n. Fencing* A riposte by means of a coupé.

coun'ter-cur'rent, *a.* Running in an opposite direction.

coun'ter-deed', *n. Law.* A secret writing which destroys or alters a more public deed. *Obs*

coun'ter-dike', *n.* A second or reserve dike.

coun'ter-dis-tinc'tion, *n.* Contradistinction. *Obs.*

coun'ter-draw', *v. t.* To copy by tracing on transparent paper or cloth. [the antiscians|

coun'ter-dwell'er, *n.* One of|

coun'ter-em-bat'tled, *a. Her.* Embattled on opposite sides with the battlement or merlon

coun'ter-fall'er (koun'tĕr-fôl'ĕr), *n.* *Spinning.* A wire in a spinning mule which lifts the yarn when it is not depressed by the faller, so as to keep the tension uniform.

coun'ter-feit (koun'tĕr-fĭt), *a.* [F. *contrefait*, p. p. of *contrefaire* to counterfeit; *contre* (L. *contra*) + *faire* to make, fr. L. *facere*. See COUNTER, *adv.*; FACT.] **1.** Made to resemble something genuine or original; fashioned to a pattern; also, disguised; pictured; imaged. *Archaic.*

The *counterfeit* presentiment of two brothers. *Shak.*

2. Fabricated in imitation of something else with a view to defraud by passing the false copy for genuine or original; as, *counterfeit* antiques, coin, writings, etc. "No *counterfeit* gem." *Robinson (More's Utopia).*

3. Given or assuming the appearance of something; spurious; deceitful; as, a *counterfeit* philanthropist; a *counterfeit* virtue. "An arrant *counterfeit* rascal." *Shak.*

4. Deformed; unnatural; misshapen. *Obs.*

Syn.—Forged, fictitious, spurious, false. See ARTIFICIAL.

coun'ter-feit, *n.* **1.** That which is made in imitation of something, with a view to deceive by passing the false for the true; a thing made to resemble something else; a forgery; as, the bank note was a *counterfeit*.

Some of these *counterfeits* are fabricated with such exquisite taste and skill, that it is the achievement of criticism to distinguish them from originals. *Macaulay.*

2. One who pretends to be what he is not; one who personates another; an impostor; a cheat.

I fear thou art another *counterfeit*;
And yet, in faith, thou bear'st thee like a king. *Shak.*

3. That which represents or is like another thing; a likeness; a portrait; a counterpart.

Thou drawest a *counterfeit*
Best in all Athens. *Shak.*

4. An unnatural or misshapen person. *Obs.*

5. A counterfeiter. *Obs. & R.*

Syn.—COUNTERFEIT, FORGERY. COUNTERFEIT is chiefly used of imitations of coin, paper money, or securities depending upon pictorial devices or engraved designs for identity or assurance of genuineness. FORGERY is more properly applied to the fraudulent making of a written or printed document, or to a fraudulent imitation of it or change in it. See ARTIFICIAL, IMITATE.

coun'ter-feit (koun'tĕr-fĭt), *v. t.*; COUN'TER-FEIT'ED (-fĭt'ĕd); COUN'TER-FEIT'ING. **1.** To imitate, or put on a semblance of; as, to *counterfeit* the voice of another person.

Full well they laughed with *counterfeited* glee. *Goldsmith.*

2. To imitate, or make a copy of, with a view to deceiving; to forge; as, to *counterfeit* coins, notes, signatures, etc.

3. To make with fraudulent intent (anything) in imitation of, or resemblance to, something else; to forge.

4. To represent, portray, or depict by writing, music, painting, sculpture, etc. *Archaic.*

5. To adulterate. *Obs.*

6. To follow or imitate, as conduct, fashion, etc. *Obs.*

7. To imitate or copy (a thing). *Obs.*

8. To make (something) in imitation of something else. *Obs.*

coun'ter-feit, *v. i.* **1.** To institute or carry on a deception; to dissemble; to feign; to pretend.

The knave *counterfeits* well; a good knave. *Shak.*

2. To make counterfeits, especially of money.

coun'ter-feit'er (-fĭt'ĕr), *n.* One who counterfeits; one who copies or imitates with either good or bad intent; esp., one who forges, or makes fraudulent imitations of, current money.

The coin which was corrupted by *counterfeiters*. *Camden.*

coun'ter-flo'ry (-flō'rĭ; 201), *a.* [F. *contrefleuri.*] *Her.* Flory on opposite sides so that the middles of the flowers are apparently covered by a part of the charge; — said of an ordinary, esp. of an orle or a tressure.

coun'ter-foil' (koun'tĕr-foil'), *n.* [*counter-* + *foil* a leaf.] **1.** The part of a writing (as the stub of a bank check) in which are noted the main particulars contained in the corresponding part, which has been issued.

2. = COUNTERSTOCK.

coun'ter-fort' (-fôrt'), *n.* [F. *contrefort.*] **1.** A kind of buttress to strengthen a revetment, cofferdam, etc.

2. A spur or projection of a mountain.

coun'ter-gam'bit (-găm'bĭt), *n.* *Chess.* A gambit played in return to a gambit offered by the first player.

coun'ter-gauge', **coun'ter-gage'** (-gāj'), *n.* *Carp.* An adjustable gauge with double points for transferring measurements from one timber to another.

coun'ter-glow' (-glō'), *n.* *Astron.* An exceedingly faint roundish or somewhat oblong nebulous light near the ecliptic and opposite the sun, best seen during September and October, when in the constellations Sagittarius and Pisces. Its cause is not yet understood. Called also *Gegenschein.*

coun'ter-guard' (-gärd'), *n.* [F. *contre-garde.*] **1.** *Fort.* An outwork protecting from a breaching fire the faces of a bastion, ravelin, or similar work. It usually consists of two ramparts parallel to the faces protected.

2. A part of a sword hilt guarding the hand; esp., a guard other than the cross guard.

coun'ter-ir'ri-tant (-ĭr'ĭ-tănt), *n.* *Med.* An irritant to produce a blister, a pustular eruption, or other irritation, to relieve an existing irritation elsewhere. Some common counterirritants are mustard, pepper, iodine, silver nitrate, turpentine, cantharides, and various caustics.

coun'ter-ir'ri-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* *Med.* To produce counterirritation in; to treat with counterirritants. — **coun'ter-ir'ri-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

on one side opposed to the embrasure on the other.

coun'ter-em-bowed', *a.* *Her.* See COUNTER-.

coun'ter-en-am'el, *n.* Enamel on the reverse side of an enameled plate, plaque, or shield. — *v. t.* (*pron.* koun'tĕr-ĕn-ăm'ĕl). To enamel on the reverse side as well as the face. [MINES.]

coun'ter-er'mine, *n.* *Her.* = ERMINES.

coun'ter-es-pal'ier, *n.* See COUNTER-. [COUNTER-]

coun'ter-ev'i-dence, *n.* See COUNTER-.

coun'ter-ex'po-si'tion, *n.* *Music.* A form of thematic exposition in which subject and answer change places.

coun'ter-ex-tend', *v.* See COUNTER-. — **coun'ter-ex-tend'ing**, *n.*

coun'ter-ex-ten'sion, *n.* *Surg.* The fixation of the upper part of a limb while extension is practiced on the lower part, as in cases of luxation or fracture.

coun'ter-faced', *a.* *Her.* = COUNTERFESSED.

coun'ter-fei'sance, coun'ter-fai'sance, *n* [OF. *contrefaisance.*] A counterfeiting. *Obs.*

coun'ter-feit-ly, *adv.* of COUNTERFEIT. See -LY.

coun'ter-feit-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

coun'ter-feit-ure, *n.* [OF. *contrefaiture.*] Act of counterfeiting. *Obs.*

counterfesance, counterfesaunce. + COUNTERFEISANCE.

coun'ter-fessed' (-fĕst'), *a.* *Her.* Barry and divided palewise, the half bars being of alternate tinctures. *Oxf. E. D.*

coun'ter-fes'sy, *n.* [OF. *contrefaisaie.*] = COUNTERFESSED.

counterfet. + COUNTERFEIT.

coun'ter-fis'sure, *n.* *Surg.* = CONTRAFISSURE.

coun'ter-fleur'ty, *a.* *Her.* Counterflory. *Obs.*

coun'ter-fleu'ry (koun'tĕr-flŭ'rĭ), *a.* [F. *contrefleuri.*] *Her.* Counterflory. [TER-]

coun'ter-force', *n.* See COUNTER-.

coun'ter-fugue', *n.* [F. *contrefugue.*] *Music.* A figure having the imitation of the subject by contrary motion.

coun'ter-gauge', coun'ter-gage', *v. t.* To gauge as a check on a former gauging. — **coun'ter-gaug'er, -gag'er** (-gā'jẽr), *n.*

coun'ter-gear', *n.* *Mach.* A geared countershaft.

coun'ter-guard', *v. t.* [F. *contregarder.*] To guard against; to safeguard. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

coun'ter-in'di-ca'tion, *n.* *Med.* = CONTRAINDICATION.

coun'ter-in'flu-ence, *n.* See COUNTER-. — **coun'ter-in'fluence,** *v.*

coun'ter-jump'er, *n.* A salesman in a shop; a shopman; — used contemptuously. *Colloq.*

coun'ter-light', *n.* An opposite, unfavorable light.

coun'ter-lode'. *Mining.* A cross lode. Cf. CAUNTER LODE.

coun'ter-ly, *a.* & *adv.* *Her.* Party per pale. *Obs.*

coun'ter-ly, *a.* Of the kind found in the Counter, the debtors' prison. *Obs.*

coun'ter-make', *v. t.* To make in replacement. *Obs.*

coun'ter-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who attends at the counter of a shop. *Rare. Eng.* [-ABLE.]

coun'ter-mand'-a-ble, *a.* See **coun'ter-marcht',** Countermarched. *Ref. Sp.*

coun'ter-marque', *n.* Reprisal against letters of marque. *Obs.*

coun'ter-mont, *adv.* [F. *contremont.*] Uphill; contrary to the natural way. *Obs.* [TER-]

coun'ter-mo'tion, *n.* See COUNTER-.

coun'ter-move' (-mōōv'), *n.* See COUNTER-. — **coun'ter-move'** (koun'tĕr-mōōv'), *v. t.* & *i.* — **coun'ter-move'ment,** *n.*

coun'ter-na'iant (-nĕ'yănt), *a.* *Her.* Swimming in opposite directions. [TER-]

coun'ter-nat'u-ral, *a.* See COUNTER-.

coun'ter-neb'u-lé, *a.* *Her.* See COUNTER-.

coun'ter-noise', *n.* See COUNTER-. [TER-]

coun'ter-no'tice, *n.* See COUNTER-.

coun'ter-op'po-site, *a.* *Her.* Opposed on opposite sides.

coun'ter-pace', *n.* A countermovement. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

coun'ter-pal'ace, *n.* A rival.

coun'ter-paled' (-păld'), *a.* *Her.* = COUNTERPALY. [TER-]

coun'ter-par'ty, *n.* See COUNTER-.

coun'ter-par'ty, *n.* [F. *contrepartie.*] An adversary or opposite party. *Obs.* [TER-]

coun'ter-pas'sion, *n.* See COUNTER-.

counterpeise. + COUNTERPOISE.

coun'ter-pen'al-ty, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A penalty chosen by a convicted wrongdoer in place of one suggested by the accuser.

coun'ter-pend'ent, *a.* *Her.* Pendent on opposite sides.

coun'ter-ples', *n.* *Law.* A replication to a plea; answering plea.

coun'ter-plead', *v. t.* & *i.* To plead contrary to or against; to make a counterplea; to deny.

coun'ter-poin'té (-poin'tĕ), *a.* [F. *contre-pointé.*] *Her.* = COUNTERPOINTED.

coun'ter-point'ed, *a.* *Her.* Having two chevrons rising from opposite sides or from the top and bottom of the shield and meeting in the fess point. — **counterpointed in fess,** *Her.*, counterpointed.

coun'ter-pole', *n.* The exact opposite; antithesis; antipodes.

coun'ter-pon'der-ate, *v. t.* To counterbalance.

coun'ter-pose', *v. t.* = CONTRAPOSE. *Rare.* — **coun'ter-po-si'tion,** *n.* *Rare.*

coun'ter-po'ten-cé (-pō'tĕn-sā), **coun'ter-po'ten-cy,** *a.* [F. *contre-potencé.*] *Her.* = COUNTERPOTENT.

coun'ter-po'tent, *a.* *Her.* Having the potents arranged base to base; — applied to a fur. — *n.* A counterpotent fur. [TER-]

coun'ter-proj'ect, *n.* See COUN-

in the illustration may also be blazoned "paly of six per fess counterchanged argent and azure."

coun'ter-pane' (koun'tĕr-pān'), *n.* [See 2d COUNTERPOINT, corrupted into counter-*pane*, from the employment of *pane*-shaped figures in these coverlets.] A coverlet for a bed, originally stitched or woven in squares or figures.

coun'ter-pane', *n.* [OF. *contrepan* a pledge, security; *contre* + *pan* a skirt, also, a pawn or gage, F. *pan* a skirt. See PANE; cf. PAWN.] Counterpart; esp., *O. Law*, the counterpart of an indenture, deed, etc. *Obs.*

coun'ter-pa-role' (-pă-rōl'), *n.* *Mil.* A word in addition to the password, given in time of alarm as a signal.

coun'ter-part' (koun'tĕr-pärt'), *n.* **1.** A part or thing corresponding to another; a copy; duplicate; facsimile.

In some things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England, so that they seem to be, as it were, copies or *counterparts* one of another *Sir M. Hale.*

2. *Law.* One of two corresponding copies of an instrument, esp. of an indenture; a duplicate.

3. A person who closely resembles another.

4. A thing that may be applied to another thing so as to fit perfectly, as a seal to its impression; hence, that which serves to complete or complement something else; a person or thing having qualities lacking in another; an opposite. Cf. COMPLEMENT, 3.

O *counterpart*
Of our soft sex, well are you made our lords. *Dryden.*

5. *Music.* A part written as an "opposite" or accompaniment to another; as, the bass is the *counterpart* of the treble.

coun'ter-pas'sant (-păs'ănt), *a.* [*counter-* + *passant*: cf. F. *contrepassant.*] *Her.* Passant in opposite directions; — said of two animals.

coun'ter-plot' (koun'tĕr-plŏt'), *n.* A plot or artifice opposed to another.

coun'ter-plot' (koun'tĕr-plŏt'; koun'tĕr-plŏt'), *v. t.* & *i.*; -PLOT'TED; -PLOT'TING. To oppose (a plot) by plotting; to combat or frustrate (stratagem) by stratagem.

Every plot had been *counterplotted*. *De Quincey.*

coun'ter-point' (koun'tĕr-point'), *n.* [*counter-* + *point.*] An opposite point or extreme.

coun'ter-point', *n.* [OF. *contrepoincte*, corruption of *coutre pointe, coute pointe*, F. *courtepointe*, fr. L. *culcita* cushion, mattress (see QUILT) + *puncta*, fem. p. p. of *pungere* to prick (see POINT). The word properly meant a quilted covering.] A coverlet; a counterpane. *Obs. or Archaic.*

coun'ter-point', *n.* [F. *contrepoint*; cf. It. *contrappunto.* Cf. CONTRAPUNTAL.] *Music.* **a** A melody added to a given melody (*cantus firmus*) as accompaniment. **b** The art of composite melody, i. e., of melody not single, but moving attended by one or more related but independent melodies. **Strict,** or **plain, counterpoint** forbids all chromatics, and all dissonances except passing notes; — distinguished from **free counterpoint** (which see). It is generally divided into five species: note against note of the cantus firmus, two notes to one, four notes to one, syncopated, and figurate or florid counterpoint. It is **single, double,** or **triple, counterpoint** according to the invertibility of the voice parts (see under SINGLE, etc.). Counterpoint was carried to high technical perfection in the school of the Netherlands (15th and 16th centuries) and is still cultivated as a necessary basis of all polyphonic composition.

While polyphony is flexible enough to allow unhampered play of individual character, *counterpoint*, in the proper sense of the term, is rigid and narrow, confining the artist within restrictions as hard as a medieval coat of mail. *W. H. Hadow*

c Music in parts; part writing; polyphonic music. See POLYPHONY.

Counterpoint . . . is the combination of simultaneous voice parts, each independent, but all conducing to a result of uniform and coherent texture. *W. H. Hadow*

coun'ter-poise' (-poiz'), *n.* [OF. *contrepois*, F. *contrepoids.* See COUNTER, *adv.*; POISE, *n.*] **1.** A weight acting against another, as a weight placed in one scale pan of a balance to balance something in the other; a counterweight.

2. An equivalent power or force acting in opposition.

The second nobles are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility, that they grow not too potent. *Bacon.*

3. A state of balance; equilibrium; equiponderance.

The pendulous round earth, with balanced air
In *counterpoise*. *Milton.*

4. *Man.* Balance of the rider in the saddle.

Syn. — See BALANCE.

counterpoise gun carriage, *Mil.*, a gun carriage in which the gun is moved into battery by the action of a counterpoise which is raised by the recoil of the gun.

coun'ter-poise' (koun'tĕr-poiz', 277), *v. t.*; -POISED' (-poizd'); -POIS'ING. [ME. *countrepesen, counterpeisen*, F. *contrepeser* (3d sing. pres. *-peise*, later *-poise*). See COUNTER, *adv.*; POISE, *v. t.*] **1.** To act against with equal effect; to equal in weight; to counterbalance.

Weights, *counterpoising* one another. *Sir K. Digby.*

2. To act against with equal power; to balance; to keep in equilibrium.

3. To weigh (one thing) against another.

coun'ter-poi'son (-poi'z'n), *n.* A poison that counteracts another poison.

coun'ter-pres'sure (-prĕsh'ūr), *n.* A force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction to an opposing pressure.

coun'ter-proof' (-prōōf'), *n.* In engraving, a reversed print taken by contact impression from a proof for comparison with the engraved plate.

coun'ter-prove' (koun'tĕr-prōōv'), *v. t.*; -PROVED' (-prōōvd'); -PROV'ING (-prōōv'ĭng). To take a counterproof of.

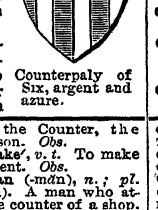

Counterpaly of Six, argent and azure.

coun'ter-punch' (koun'tĕr-pŭnch'; 140), *n.* **a** A support beneath metal that is being hammered or punched from above; a bolster.

coun'ter-quar'tered (-kwôr'tĕrd), **coun'ter-quar'ter-ly** (-tĕr-lĭ), *a. Her.* **a** Counterchanged quarterly; — said of a charge, esp. a cross. **b** Quarterly with each quarter also quarterly; — said of the field.

coun'ter–ref'or-ma'tion, *n.* An opposing or counteracting reformation; specif. [*cap.*] (usually written **Counter Reformation**), the reformatory movement in the Roman Catholic Church which followed the Reformation and the growth of Protestantism. Activity of the Jesuits, the rejuvenescence of the Inquisition, and the decrees of the Council of Trent (1545–63) were its principal features.

coun'ter–re-mon'strant, *n.* A remonstrant of an opposing party or movement, specif. [*cap.*] (usually written **Counter Remonstrant**), *Eccl. Hist.*, one actively opposed to the Arminian Remonstrants in the 17th century, an Antiremonstrant. See REMONSTRANT.

coun'ter–rev'o-lu'tion, *n.* A revolution opposed to a former one, and endeavoring to restore a former state of things. — **coun'ter–rev'o-lu'tion-a-ry,** *a.* — **coun'ter–rev'o-lu'tion-ist,** *n.* — **coun'ter–rev'o-lu'tion-ize,** *v. t.*

coun'ter–roll', *n.* [Cf. CONTROL.] *O. Eng. Law.* A duplicate roll (record or account) kept by an officer as a check upon another officer's roll.

coun'ter-sa'li-ent (koun'tĕr-sā'lĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [Cf. F. *contre-saillant.*] *Her.* Leaping from each other; — said of figures on a coat of arms.

coun'ter-scarp' (koun'tĕr-skärp'), *n.* [*counter-* + *scarp*: cf. F. *contrescarpe.*] *Fort.* The exterior slope or wall of the ditch; — sometimes loosely used to include the covered way with its parapet and glacis.

coun'ter-sea' (-sē'), *n.* **a** A sea running counter to the wind, as after a storm when the wind changes suddenly. **b** A sea running against another sea. *Rare.*

coun'ter-seal' (koun'tĕr-sēl'), *v. t.*; -SEALED' (-sēld'); -SEAL'ING. To seal or ratify with another or others; to add additional seals to.

coun'ter-se-cure' (-sē-kūr'), *v. t.*; -SE-CURED' (-kūrd'); -SE-CUR'ING. **1.** To secure against loss because of having become security for another.

2. To give additional security to or for.

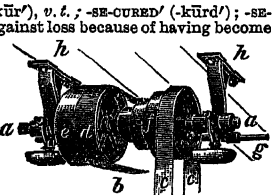

Countershaft and Appurtenances. *aa* Shaft; *b* Belt from line shaft; *c* Belt to machine; *d e* Tight and Loose Pulleys; *f* Cone Pulley; *g* Belt Shifter Rod; *h h* Hangers.

coun'ter-shaft' (koun'tĕr-shăft'), *n. Mach.* An intermediate shaft which receives motion from a main shaft and transmits it to a working part, as, in a machine shop or factory, to a machine, or, in an automobile, to the road wheels. It is usually furnished with a clutch or fast and loose pulleys (with belt shifter), and a speed-changing device. — **coun'ter-shaft'ing,** *n.*

coun'ter-sign' (koun'tĕr-sīn'; koun'tĕr-sĭn'; 277), *v. t.*; -SIGNED' (-sīnd'; -sĭnd'); -SIGN'ING. [*counter-* + *sign*: cf. F. *contresigner.*] **1.** To sign on the opposite side of (an instrument or writing); hence, to sign in addition to the signature of another, in order to attest the authenticity.

2. To sign or mark for authentication, etc. *Obs.*

coun'ter-sign', *n.* [Cf. OF. *contresigne.*] **1.** The signature of a secretary or other person to a writing already signed by another, to attest its authenticity.

2. *Mil.* A secret signal, as a word or phrase communicated to sentries and guards, which must be given by any one wishing to pass.

coun'ter-sig'na-ture (-sĭg'nă-tūr), *n.* The signature made by one who countersigns anything.

coun'ter-sink' (koun'tĕr-sĭŋk'; 277), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -SUNK' (-sŭŋk'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SINK'ING. **1.** To chamfer or form a depression around the top of (a hole in wood, metal, etc.) for the reception of the head of a screw, bolt, etc., below the surface, either wholly or in part; as, to *countersink* a hole for a rivet.

2. To cause to sink even with or below the surface; as, to *countersink* a screw or bolt into woodwork.

coun'ter-sink', *n.* A countersunk hole; properly, a flaring enlargement of the upper part of a hole; also, a drill or other tool for countersinking a hole. Cf. COUNTERBORE, *n.*

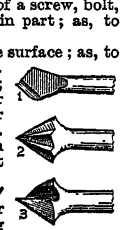
Countersinks. 1 Flat; 2 Rose; 3 Snail.

coun'ter-stain' (-stān'), *n. Micros.* A stain used to color portions of a specimen not affected by another stain.

coun'ter-stain' (-stān'), *v. t.*; -STAINED' (-stānd'); -STAIN'ING. To stain (a tissue or specimen) with an additional or contrasting color.

coun'ter-sub'ject (koun'tĕr-sŭb'jĕkt), *n. Music.* A contrasting melody or tune, to be interwoven with a primary (first heard) subject, as in a fugue, where it usually is a counterpoint to the answer.

coun'ter-sunk' (-sŭŋk'), *pret. & p. p. of* COUNTERSINK. Hence: *p. a.* **1.** Chamfered at the top; — said of a hole.

2. Sunk into a chamfer; as, a *countersunk* bolt.

3. Beveled on the lower side, so as to fit a countersink; as, a *countersunk* nail head.

coun'ter-tail' (koun'tĕr-tāl'), *n.* [F. *contretaille; contre* (L. *contra*) + *taille* cut. See TALLY.] A tally to check another; the countertally; also, a counter stroke. *Obs.*

at the countertail, in reply. *Obs. Chaucer.*

coun'ter-ten'or (-tĕn'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *contreteneur.* Cf. CONTRATENOR; see TENOR a part in music.] *Music.* One of the middle parts in music, between the tenor and the treble; high tenor.

coun'ter-term' (-tûrm'), *n.* An antithetical term; an antonym; as, "foe" is the *counterterm* of "friend."

coun'ter-time' (-tīm'), *n.* **1.** *Man.* The resistance of a horse, that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manège.

2. Resistance, opposition. *Obs.*

3. *Fencing.* A pass or thrust delivered inopportunely, as when one's opponent is thrusting; specif., in broadsword, a blow delivered at an opponent's arm while he is trying a time hit.

coun'ter-trip'pant (-trĭp'ănt), *a. Her.* Trippant in opposite directions, — said of animals of chase passing each other.

coun'ter-turn' (koun'tĕr-tûrn'), *n.* **1.** A critical moment in a play, when, contrary to expectation, the action is embroiled in new difficulties. *Dryden.*

2. A turn in the opposite direction.

coun'ter-type' (-tīp'), *n.* An antitype or opposite; also, a corresponding or parallel type.

coun'ter-vail' (koun'tĕr-vāl'), *v. t.*; -VAILED' (-vāld'); -VAIL'ING. [OF. *contrevaloir; contre* (L. *contra*) + *valoir* to avail, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, avail. See VALIANT.] To act against with equal force, power, or effect; to thwart or overcome by such action; to furnish an equivalent to or for; to counterbalance; to compensate.

The profit at last will hardly *countervail* the inconveniences that go along with it. *L'Estrange.*

Syn. — See NEUTRALIZE.

countervailing duty, *Economics*, a duty or surtax imposed on imports to offset an excise or inland revenue tax put upon articles of the same class manufactured at home; also, in more recent usage, a duty imposed to offset the advantage given to foreign producers by a bounty which their government offers for the production or export of the article taxed.

coun'ter-vail' (koun'tĕr-vāl'), *n.* A countervailing power or value; an equivalent. *Obs.*

Surely the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterness of the review. *South*

coun'ter-vair' (-vâr'), *n.* [Cf. F. *contre-vair.*] *Her.* A fur of diaper pattern in which bells or shields of the same tincture are arranged in double horizontal rows, back to back and point to point, the tinctures of the double rows alternating white and blue as in the single rows in vair. — **coun'ter-vair', coun'ter-vair'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

coun'ter-view' (koun'tĕr-vū'), *n.* **1.** Confrontation. *Obs.*

Within the gates of hell sat Death and Sin,
In *counterview* *Milton.*

2. An opposite or opposing view; also, opposition; contrast. *Rare.*

coun'ter-vote' (-vōt'), *v. t.*; -VOT'ED (vōt'ĕd); -VOT'ING (-vōt'ĭng). To vote in opposition to; to balance or overcome by voting; to outvote.

coun'ter-weigh' (-wā'), *v. t. & i.*; -WEIGHED' (-wād'); -WEIGH'ING. To weigh against; to counterbalance.

coun'ter-weight' (koun'tĕr-wāt'), *n.* An equivalent weight; a counterpoise; counterbalance; specif., as to an astronomical instrument.

coun'ter-weight'ed, *p. a.* Having, or controlled by, a counterweight.

coun'ter-wheel' (-hwēl'), *v. t. & i.*; -WHEELED' (-hwēld'); WHEEL'ING. *Mil.* To wheel, or cause to wheel, or turn, in an opposite direction.

coun'ter-work' (koun'tĕr-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Any work done counter to another work.

2. *Mil.* Fortifications constructed to oppose and counteract the effect of fortifications of the enemy, in sieges.

coun'ter-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.*; -WORKED' (-wûrkt'), -WORK'ING. To work in opposition to; to counteract. — *v. i.* To work to the contrary.

That *counterworks* each folly and caprice. *Pope.*

count'ess (koun'tĕs), *n.* [F. *comtesse.* See COUNT a nobleman.] **1.** The wife or widow of an earl in the British peerage, or of a count in the Continental nobility; also, a lady possessed of the same dignity in her own right. See 4th COUNT, *Note.*

2. A roofing slate of middle size. See SLATE.

count'ing-house' (koun'tĭng-hous') } *n.* [See COUNT, *v. t.*]
count'ing-room' (koun'tĭng-rōōm') }
In which a merchant, trader, or manufacturer keeps his books and transacts business.

count'less, *a.* Incapable of being counted; not ascertainable; innumerable.

coun'tor, coun'tour (koun'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *conteor.*] **a** *Eng. Hist.* An accountant, apparently a county auditor or collector. **b** *O. Eng. Law.* A pleader in court; specif., a sergeant at law.

coun'tri-fied (kŭn'trĭ-fīd), *p. a. Less properly* **coun'try-fied** Having the appearance and manners of a rustic; rude.

coun'tri-fy (kŭn'trĭ-fī), *v. t.*; COUN'TRI-FIED (-fīd); COUN'TRI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To give a rural appearance to; to cause to appear rustic.

coun'try (kŭn'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [F. *contrée*, LL. *contrata*, fr. L. *contra* over against, on the opposite side. Cf. COUNTER, *adv.*, CONTRA-.] **1.** A region or tract of land; a district; land area; as, wild *country*; the Lake *country.*

2. An inhabited region; a peopled land.

A certain householder . . . went into a far *country.* *Matt.* XXI. 33

3. The territory of a nation; a state, whether independent or not, that is distinct as to name and the character, language, institutions, or historical memories of its people, as England or Poland.

4. The land of a person's birth or adoption, to which he owes his allegiance.

I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my *country* *Nathan Hale.*

5. The people of a state or district; the nation.

All the *country* wept with a loud voice. 2 *Sam.* XV. 23.

6. Rural regions, as opposed to a city or town.

God made the *country*, and man made the town. *Cowper.*

Only very great men were in the habit of dividing the year between town and *country.* *Macaulay*

7. *Law.* A jury; — so called because originally the jury was a body of men chosen from the country or neighborhood (hundred), by whose decision the litigants had agreed to be bound, a jury trial being called **trial by the country,** and the litigants being said to **put themselves upon the,** or **their, country.** An accused criminal still submits, in England, to trial by God and his country.

8. *Naut.* **a** A region of the ocean. *Obs. or R.* **b** *Nav.* The space in the wardroom of a war vessel outside the staterooms, which border on it; — usually called *wardroom country. U. S.*

9. *Mining.* The rock in which a mineral vein is inclosed; — often called *country rock.*

10. *Cricket.* The parts of the field far from the wickets.

to go to the country, *Politics*, to appeal to the electors from a vote in the British House of Commons unfavorable to the ministry. Such an appeal is taken by dissolving Parliament. — **to put,** *or* **throw, one's self upon the c**, to appeal to one's constituents; also, to stand trial before a jury.

coun'try, *a.* **1.** Pertaining, or peculiar, to one's own country; native.

She, bowing herself towards him, laughing the cruel tyrant to scorn, spake in her *country* language 2 *Macc.* VII 27.

2. Pertaining to the regions remote from a city; rural; rustic; as, a *country* life; a *country* town.

3. Destitute of refinement; rude; unpolished; rustic; not urbane; as, *country* manners.

country almond. = MALABAR ALMOND. — **c bank,** *Banking*, a national bank not in a reserve city. *Colloq., U. S.* — **c. bishop.** *Eccl.* See CHOREPISCOPUS. — **c. club,** a club usually located in the suburbs or vicinity of a city or town and devoted mainly to outdoor sports. — **c. cousin,** a relative from the country visiting the city and unfamiliar with city manners and sights. — **c. fig,** a West African rubiaceous tree or shrub (*Sarcocephalus esculentus*). Its succulent fruit has emetic properties, and its bark, known as *doundaké bark*, is said to be astringent and febrifugal. — **c. mallow.** See MALLOW. — **c. party,** a political party which supports the interests of the country as a whole rather than those of the court or a faction; or, one that favors the claims of the country and agriculture rather than those of the cities and manufacturing; specif., a party formed in England about 1673, for the special object of guarding against the religious and political designs of the court. It sympathized with the nonconformists and later developed into the Whig party. — **c. play,** a village fair. *Scot.* — **c. rock.** *Mining.* = COUNTRY, 9. — **c. walnut,** the candlenut.

coun'try-dance', *n.* Any dance of rural English origin; specif., a dance where the partners stand opposite each other in parallel lines and dance in couples up and down between the lines, as in the Sir Roger de Coverley or the Virginia reel.

coun'try-man (kŭn'trĭ-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** An inhabitant or native of a country; also, one born in the same country with another; a compatriot.

In perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own *countrymen.* 2 *Cor.* XI 26.

2. One who dwells in the country, as distinguished from a townsman; a rustic; a husbandman or farmer.

A simple *countryman* that brought her figs. *Shak.*

coun'try-seat' (-sēt'), *n.* A dwelling of some pretensions in the country; esp., in Great Britain, the residence of a country gentleman or of a person of rank.

coun'try-side' (-sīd'), *n.* A particular rural district or its inhabitants; a country neighborhood.

coun'try-wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn). A woman of the country, or of the same country.

count'–wheel', *n.* The wheel in a clock which regulates the number of strokes in sounding the hour.

coun'ty (koun'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *conté*, F. *comté*, fr. LL. *comitatus.* See COUNT.] **1.** An earldom; the domain of a count or earl. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. In Great Britain and Ireland, the community of inhabitants of one of the territorial districts called counties (see def. 3, below); specif., the body of inhabitants enfranchised of the civil and political liberties of such a district, or, formerly, the county court (which see) or a session of it.

coun'ter-puff', *n.* An opposing puff or breeze. *Obs. or R.*

coun'ter-push', *n.* Push or thrust in return. *Obs.* — **coun'ter-push',** *v.*

coun'ter-ques'tion, *n.* See COUNTER-. — **coun'ter-ques'tion,** *v. t. & i.*

coun'ter-ra-guled', coun'ter-rag'u-ly, coun'ter-ram'pant. *Her.* See COUNTER-. *Obs.*

coun'ter-rate', *n. Finance.* In foreign exchange, the rate paid for a bill by the dealer. *Colloq.*

coun'ter-re-flect'ed, *a. Her.* See COUNTER-. *Obs.*

coun'ter-ri-poste', *n. Fencing.* A riposte delivered after parrying the adversary's riposte. — **coun'ter-ri-poste',** *v. i.*

counterroll † CONTROL.

coun'ter-rol'ment, *n.* A counter account. See CONTROL. *Obs.*

coun'ter-round', *n. Mil.* An extra round made unexpectedly to insure that the ordinary rounds have been made and that the sentinels are vigilant; also, the body of officers making this round. [dict. *Obs.*]

coun'ter-say', *v. t.* To contradict. [dict. *Obs.*]

coun'ter-scale', *n.* Counterbalance; balance, as of one scale against another. *Obs.*

coun'ter-scal'loped (-skăl'ŏpt), *a. Her.* = ESCALLOPED.

coun'ter-scarf'. † COUNTERSCARP.

coun'ter-scoff', *n.* See COUNTER-.

coun'ter-scuf'fle, *n.* A scuffling contest. *Obs.* — **coun'ter-scuffler,** *n. Obs.*

coun'ter-seal', *n. Obs. or Hist.* **a** A smaller seal imposed upon the reverse of a larger. **b** The reverse of a seal. [COUNTER-.]

coun'ter-se-cu'ri-ty, *n.* See **coun'ter-sense',** *n.* [F. *contresens.*] A meaning or interpretation opposed to the original or intended meaning. [TER-.]

coun'ter-sig'nal, *n.* See COUN-**coun'ter-signd'.** Countersigned. *Ref. Sp.*

coun'ter-slope', *n.* **1.** An overhanging slope; as, a wall with a *counterslope.* [tion.]

2. A slope in an opposite direc-

coun'ter-stand', *n.* Resistance.

coun'ter-state'ment, *n.* See COUNTER-. [TER-.]

coun'ter-stat'ute, *n.* See COUN-

coun'ter-step', *n.* A contrary method of procedure; opposite course of action.

coun'ter-stock', *n.* The part of a tally kept by the creditor in a transaction. See TALLY.

coun'ter-strive', *v. t.* To strive against. *Obs.* [TER-.]

coun'ter-stroke', *n.* See COUN-

coun'ter-sure'ty, *n.* = COUNTER-SECURITY.

coun'ter-sway', *n.* A swaying in a contrary direction; an opposing influence. *Obs.*

coun'ter-sway', *v. t.* To sway toward the reverse or opposite. *Obs.*

coun'ter-tail'y, *n.* The counterstock of a tally.

coun'ter-taste', *n.* See COUNTER-. [COUNTER-.]

coun'ter-tend'en-cy, *n.* See

coun'ter-ten'or clef. *Music.* = ALTO CLEF. [COUNTER-.]

coun'ter-tierce', *n. Fencing.* See

counter timber. *Shipbuilding.* A timber built in the counter.

coun'ter-trac'tion, *n. Surg.* = COUNTEREXTENSION. [TER-.]

coun'ter-trench', *n.* See COUN-

coun'ter-trip'ping, *a. Her.* = COUNTERTRIPPANT.

coun'ter-tune', *n. Music.* A tune or voice part accompanying or answering another. *Obs.*

coun'ter-turned', *a. Her.* Turned in opposite directions.

coun'ter-vail'a-ble, *a.* That may be taken to countervail. *Rare.*

coun'ter-vail'ment, *n.* Countervail. *Obs.*

coun'ter-val-la'tion, *n. Fort.* = CONTRAVALLATION. [VENE.]

coun'ter-vene', *v. i.* = CONTRA-

coun'ter-venge', *v. t.* [OF. *contrevengier.*] To revenge. *Obs.*

coun'ter-ven'om, *n.* See COUNTER-.

coun'ter-verse', *n.* A verse sung in reply or in chorus. *Obs.*

coun'ter-wait', *v. t.* To wait or watch for; to be on guard against. *Obs.*

coun'ter-wall', *n.* An independent side wall against an adjacent building that stands clear of the party line.

coun'ter-weight', *v. t.* = COUNTERWEIGH. [TER-.]

coun'ter-wind', *n.* See COUN-

countes, countese. † COUNTESS.

count'fish', *n.* See SCHNAPPER.

counting glass. A gauged magnifying glass used in ascertaining the fineness of woven goods.

count'ing-out' rime *or* **rhyme.** See *to count out*, d, under 1st COUNT.

countise. † QUAINTISE.

count muster. A round-up of sheep or cattle, to count them. *Australia.*

count number. A number obtained by counting; the cardinal number of an assemblage.

countor, countour. † COUNTER.

countray. † COUNTRY.

countre, countrey. † COUNTRY.

countre-. For various forms in *countre-*, see those in COUNTER-.

countrefete. † COUNTERFEIT.

countrepeise. † COUNTERPOISE.

countreplete. † COUNTERPLEAD.

countresegge. † COUNTERSAY.

countretaille. † COUNTERTAIL.

countrevaile † COUNTERVAIL.

countrewaite. † COUNTERWAIT.

coun'try-base', *n.* = PRISONER'S BASE.

countryman's treacle. *Dial. Eng.* **a** The common rue. **b** The valerian. **c** The wild garlic

coun'try-ward, *adv.* Towards the country; — orig. with *to.*

count'ship, *n.* See -SHIP

count word. *Math.* The name of a cardinal number, as *two, five*, etc. [3 c.]

county borough. See COUNTY,

3. In Great Britain and Ireland, one of the territorial divisions constituting the chief units for administrative, judicial, and political purposes. The first districts to be called *counties* were the old Anglo-Saxon shires, often called the **ancient**, or **geographical**, **counties**, or, more commonly, **counties at large**, which had various historical origins going back to Anglo-Saxon days. Later the term was applied to: **a** Certain duchies (as Cornwall, Shetland, etc.). **b** Certain districts consisting of cities or towns with neighboring territory separated out of the older shires and given the organization of counties (and called **counties corporate**, or **corporate counties**). **c** Administrative divisions (often not coincident with the older counties) to which the administrative functions (but not the judicial or political ones) of the older counties have been transferred under the Local Government Act of 1888, and which are called **administrative counties**. Some of these administrative counties consist of boroughs of more than 50,000 inhabitants, which are specifically called **county boroughs**. **d** Territorial divisions, called **registration counties**, which are aggregates of the registration districts for births, deaths, and marriages. **e** In Scotland, the 33 **civil counties** into which the country is divided, the Local Government Act of 1889 having extended to Scotland a system of county government substantially the same as that of England.

4. In the United States, the largest division for local government in all States except Louisiana, where the corresponding division is the *parish*. The administrative functions of the county are more important than those of the town in the Southern States, less important than those of the town in the New England States, and in the Middle and Western States of about equal importance. The county is subdivided for governmental purposes into minor civil **divisions** (so called), such as townships, towns, plantations, locations, purchases, grants, surpluses (which see), etc. Cf. *quasi corporation* and *municipal corporation*, under CORPORATION, 3.

5. One of the larger administrative divisions for local and political purposes in various British colonies, as Canada, Jamaica, New Zealand, and Australia.

6. = COUNT, the title. *Obs.* *Shak.*

county commissioner. Any of certain administrative officers in some of the States, invested by local laws with various powers in reference to the roads, courthouses, financial matters, etc., of the county. *U. S.*

county council. A council having authority over a county, as that provided for in England by the Local Government Act of 1888, or since 1899 by statute in the State of Indiana in the United States.

county court. *Eng. Hist.* **1.** Orig., the assembly or court of the county, presided over by the sheriff and attended by suitors representing all the lands in the county or shire. It represented the older shire moot, and its jurisdiction was chiefly judicial, as a court of first instance in both civil and criminal cases and of appeal from the minor courts, but it also had certain administrative and, at least in some cases, some legislative powers. The suitors were the judges, or doomsmen, of the court, and decree of outlawry could be declared only at this court. The contentious jurisdiction of the court fell into disuse before the creation of the statutory county courts. (See def. 2, below.)

2. In England, any of various judicial courts for civil actions established by the County Courts Act of 1846 (9 & 10 Vict. c. 95), mainly for the recovery of small debts. Their jurisdiction has been largely increased.

3. In the United States and various British colonies, a court having a certain (designated) jurisdiction, usually both civil and criminal and both original and appellative, within the limits of a county.

county palatine. The dominion or territory of a count, or earl, palatine; now, in England, a county of which the earl (count) had originally royal powers with exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction. These powers are now mostly abolished. The counties palatine in England are now Lancashire, Cheshire, and Durham; but formerly Ely, Pembroke, and Hexhamshire were included.

county rates. Rates levied upon the county, and collected by the boards of guardians, for county purposes. *Eng.*

county seat. A county town. *U. S.*

county sessions. The general quarter sessions of the peace for each county, held four times a year. *Eng.*

county town. The town where the county business is transacted; a shire town.

‖ **coup** (kōō), *n.* [F., fr. L. *colaphus* a cuff, Gr. κόλαφος.] **1.** Lit., a stroke or blow; hence, a sudden stroke; an unexpected device or stratagem; — a term used in various ways to convey the idea of promptness and force.

2. a A single roll of the wheel at roulette, or a deal at rouge et noir. *Cant.* **b** *Billiards.* The pocketing of the cue ball without its touching another ball, which adds three points to the opponent's score. *Eng.*

3. Among some tribes of North American Indians, the act of striking or touching an enemy in warfare with the hand or at close quarters, as with a short stick, in such a manner as by custom counts as an act of bravery; hence, any of various other deeds recognized by custom as acts of marked bravery or honor.

coup de glotte' (dē glŏt') [F.], *Phon.*, the catch of the glottis, or glottal stop. — **c. de grâce'** (grās') [F.], the stroke of mercy with which an executioner ends by death the sufferings of the condemned, or a knight dispatched his mortally wounded adversary; hence, a decisive, finishing stroke. — **c. de Jar'nac'** (zhär'näk') [F.], an unexpected and decisive stroke, from that with which Guy Chabot, Baron de Jarnac, overcame La Châteigneraie in a duel before Henri II. and his courtiers in July, 1547. — **c. de main'** (măn') [F.], *Mil.*, a sudden and unexpected movement or attack. — **c. de maî'tre** (mĕ'tr') [F.], a master stroke; action or work which exhibits much ability. — **c. de pied'** (pyā') [F.], lit., a stroke of foot; a kick; hence, a check or repulse, an accident, or a cause of disgrace. — **c. de re-pos'** (rē-pō') [F.], *Chess*, a move leaving the main features of a position unchanged when the adversary can change these only to his disadvantage. — **c. de so'leil'** (sō'lā'y') [F.], *Med.*, a sunstroke. — **c. d'é'tat'** (dā'tä') [F.], *Politics*, a sudden, decisive exercise of power whereby the existing government is subverted without the consent of the people; an unexpected measure of state, more or less violent; a stroke of policy. — **c. de thé'â'tre** (dē tā'a'tr') [F.], a sudden and sensational turn or action in a play; hence, any showy or theatrical act. — **c. d'œil'** (dœ'y'). [F.] **a** A comprehensive view; esp., a general view such as can be taken at a glance. **b** *Mil.* The faculty or the act of comprehending at a glance the weakness or strength of a military position, or a certain arrangement of troops, the most advantageous position for a battlefield, etc.

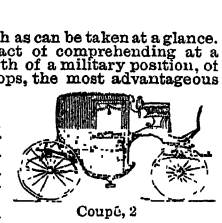

Coupé, 2

cou'pé' (kōō'pā'), *n.* [F., fr. *coupé*, p. p. of *couper* to cut. See COPPICE.] **1.** The front or after compartment of a Continental diligence; also, an end compartment of a car or carriage on British railways.

2. A four-wheeled close carriage for two persons inside, with an outside seat for the driver; — so called because giving the appearance of a larger carriage cut off.

couped (kōōpt), *a.* [F. *couper* to cut] *Her.* Cut off smoothly, as distinguished from *erased*; — said esp. of the head or limb of an animal.

cou-pee' (kōō-pē'; kōōp'ē), *n.* [F. *coupé*, n., properly p. p. of *couper* to cut. Cf. COUPÉ.] A motion in dancing which the dancer makes, as a sort of salutation, by resting on one foot and passing the other forward or backward.

‖ **coupe'-gorge'** (kōōp'gôrzh'), *n.* [F., cutthroat] **1.** *Mil.* Any position such that the troops occupying it must either surrender or be cut to pieces.

2 A cutthroat. *Obs.*

coup'er (kōōp'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *coup* to overturn, incline.] A lever in a loom for lifting the harness.

cou'ple (kŭp''l), *n.* [F. *couple*, fr. L. *copula* a bond, band; *co-* + *apere*, *aptum*, to join. See APT, *a.*; cf. COPULA.] **1.** That which joins or links two things together; a bond or tie; a coupler; a leash.

It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples*: they should be of the same size and humor *L'Estrange.*

2. A joining together in wedlock; sexual union. *Obs.*

3. Two of the same kind connected or considered together; a pair; a brace. "A *couple* of shepherds." *Sir P. Sidney.* "A *couple* of drops." *Addison.* "A *couple* of miles." *Dickens.* "A *couple* of weeks." *Carlyle.*

Adding one to one we have the complex idea of a *couple*. *Locke.*

[Ziba] met him with a *couple* of asses saddled. 2 *Sam.* xvi. 1.

4. A male and female associated together; esp., a man and woman married, betrothed, or partners at a dance.

Fair *couple* linked in happy, nuptial league. *Milton.*

5. *Arch.* = COUPLE-CLOSE, 2.

6. *Elec.* A pair of substances, usually but not necessarily metals, capable of acting together as an electric source when dipped in an electrolyte; — called also *voltaic couple.*

7. *Mech.* A pair of equal parallel forces, acting in opposite directions but not on the same point. They cannot be balanced by any single force, and their tendency is to produce rotation.

8. *Music.* = COUPLER, 2.

9. *Astron.* A binary star, or a double star.

Syn. — COUPLE, PAIR, BRACE, YOKE. COUPLE applies to two things of the same sort, regarded as in some way associated, but not necessarily (except in the case of a married or betrothed pair) matched or belonging together; it frequently means no more than *two*; as, "Make me a *couple* of cakes" (2 *Sam.* xiii. 6); "a *couple* of short-legged hens" (*Shak.*), a *couple* of hours, a *couple* of dollars. PAIR, in modern usage, applies to two things which belong or are used together, frequently so that one is useless or defective without the other; it also applies to a single object composed of two corresponding or complementary parts; as, "one *pair* of English legs" (*Shak.*); "How many *pair* of silk stockings thou hast" (*id.*); "a *pair* of gloves" (*Pope*); "wedded *pair*" (*Milton*); "a *pair* of shears" (*Shak.*); "a *pair* of balances" (*Rev.* vi. 5); a *pair* of trousers, spectacles, tongs. BRACE commonly applies to a pair of certain birds or animals (as, a *brace* of pheasants, ducks, greyhounds); occasionally, to a pair of inanimate objects (as, a *brace* of pistols); rarely, to persons, with contemptuous or humorous connotation (as, "a *brace* of dukes," *Goldsmith*). YOKE applies to a pair of animals linked together; it is used of persons only in contempt; as, "Elisha . . . was plowing, with twelve *yoke* of oxen" (1 *Kings* xix. 19); "a *yoke* of his discarded men" (*Shak.*). Cf. FLOCK.

cou'ple (kŭp''l), *v. t.*; COU'PLED (kŭp''ld); COU'PLING (kŭp'-lĭng). [F. *coupler*, fr. L. *copulare*. See COUPLE, *n.*; cf. COPULATE.] **1.** To link or tie, as one thing to another; to connect or fasten together; to join.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds, . . .
And *couple* Clowder with the deep-mouthed brach. *Shak.*

They lost no opportunity of *coupling* his name with the names of the most hateful tyrants. *Macaulay.*

2. To join in wedlock; to marry. *Obs. or Colloq.*

A parson who *couples* all our beggars *Swift.*

3. *Music.* To connect (two or more keys or keyboards of an organ) by a coupler.

cou'ple, *v. i.* **1.** To wed; to copulate.

2. To come together, forming a pair or pairs.

3. *Organ Playing.* To allow of coupling. See *v. t.*, 3.

cou'ple-beg'gar, *n.* One who makes it his business to marry beggars to each other or perform clandestine or irregular marriages. *Obs.* *Swift.*

cou'ple-close' (-klōz'), *n.*; *pl.* COUPLE-CLOSES (-klōz'ĕz; -ĭz). **1.** *Her.* A diminutive of the chevron, containing one fourth of its surface. Couple-closes are never borne singly. They are generally borne one on each side of a chevron, and the blazoning may then be either a chevron between two couple-closes or a chevron cottised.

2. *Arch.* A pair of rafters framed together with a tie fixed at their feet, or with a collar beam. *Eng.*

cou'pled (kŭp''ld), *p. a.* **1.** United in twos; paired; joined.

2. Of animals, designating the coupling or joining of the hind quarters to the parts in front; — chiefly in combination; as, long-*coupled*; short-*coupled*. See COUPLING, 3.

3. Designating two or more horses from the same stable running in a race, in which case bets upon them are decided by the position of the foremost of them. *Racing Cant.*

coupled column, *Arch.*, two columns set nearer together than others of the same order, or forming one of many groups of two, used esp. in the neoclassic art of the 17th century and later; — chiefly in *pl.* — **coupled engine.** *Mach.* **a** A locomotive engine having two or more driving wheels on either side joined by a coupling rod. See LOCOMOTIVE. **b** An engine with two independent cylinders working on the same crank shaft, usually with cranks at right angles, so that the engine can be easily started from rest in any position.

cou'ple-ment (kŭp''l-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *couplement.*] Union; combination; a coupling; a pair. *Obs.* *Shak.*

cou'pler (kŭp'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One that couples, as a link, ring, or shackle, to connect cars.

2. Specif., in the organ, a contrivance by which any two or more of the manuals, or a manual and the pedal keyboard, or keys of the same keyboard an octave apart, are connected so as to act together when one is played.

cou'plet (-lĕt), *n.* [F. *couplet* a stanza, dim. of *couple.* See COUPLE, *n.*] **1.** Two successive lines of verse that rime with each other, esp. two such of the same length.

A sudden *couplet* rushes on your mind. *Crabbe.*

2. Two taken together; a pair or couple.

3. *Music.* Two equal notes taking the time of three of the same kind in triple rhythm.

cou'pling (-lĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of bringing or coming together; connection; specif., sexual union.

2. *Mach.* A device or contrivance which serves to couple or connect adjacent parts or objects; as, a belt *coupling*, which connects the ends of a belt; a car *coupling*, which connects the cars in a train; a shaft *coupling*, which connects the ends of shafts. See BOX COUPLING, CONE COUPLING, *Illusts.*

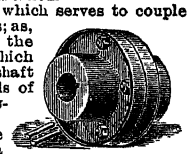

Flange Coupling for Shaft.

3. The joining of, or the part of the body joining, the hind quarters of a dog, horse, or other quadruped, to the parts of the body in front; specif., in dogs, the distance from the top of the shoulder blades to the top of the hip joints

4. *Chem.* The union of two compounds to form a new one; esp., the combination of an amine or phenol with a diazonium salt to form an azo compound. Practical use is made of this reaction in dyeing.

coupling box, a coupling shaped like a journal box, for clamping together the ends of two shafts, so that they may revolve together. — **c. grab,** *Logging*, a pair of pointed dogs united by a short chain for coupling logs end to end. — **c. pin,** a pin used in coupling two railroad cars; a drawbolt. — **c. rod,** *Mach.*, a link connecting two or more cranks or their equivalents, as in a coupled (locomotive) engine. — **c. strap,** a check strap coupling a restive horse of a team by the bit to his mate.

cou'pon (kōō'pŏn; *F.* kōō'pôN'), *n.* [F., fr *couper* to cut, cut off. See COPPICE.] **1.** *Com.* A certificate of interest due, printed at the bottom of transferable bonds, given for a term of years, designed to be cut off and presented for payment when the interest is due.

2. A section of a ticket, showing the holder to be entitled to some specified accommodation or service, as to a passage over a designated line of travel, a particular seat in a theater, or the like.

coup'stick' (kōō'stĭk'), *n.* [*coup* + *stick.*] A stick or switch used among some American Indians in making or counting a coup. See COUP, *n.*, 3.

cour'age (kŭr'ĕj), *n.* [ME. *corage* heart, mind, will, courage, OF. *corage*, F. *courage*, fr. a LL. derivative of L. *cor* heart. See HEART.] **1.** The heart, as the seat of intelligence or of feeling; hence, mind, spirit, temper, or disposition; also, a proud or angry temper; high spirit. *Obs.*

This soft *courage* makes your followers faint. *Shak.*

2. Desire; will; intention; specif., sexual desire. *Obs.*

I'd such a *courage* to do him good. *Shak.*

3. That quality of mind which enables one to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear, or fainting of heart; valor; boldness; resolution.

The king-becoming graces . .
Devotion, patience, *courage*, fortitude. *Shak.*

Syn. — Daring, fearlessness, resolution, hardihood, audacity, firmness, mettle, pluck. — COURAGE, BRAVERY, DAUNTLESSNESS, GALLANTRY, BOLDNESS, INTREPIDITY, VALOR, PROWESS, FORTITUDE, HEROISM. COURAGE (the generic term) is that firmness of spirit which meets danger without fear. BRAVERY (see BRAVERY) is daring, often defiant. DAUNTLESSNESS, lofty and unintimidated, GALLANTRY, dashing and adventurous, courage. BOLDNESS is the opposite of (sometimes the outgrowth of conscious resistance against) timidity; INTREPIDITY is cool fearlessness; VALOR, personal bravery, esp. in battle; PROWESS, valor united with skill. FORTITUDE is passive courage, esp. as shown in enduring pain or adversity with a steadfast and unbroken spirit. HEROISM, which may call into exercise all these modifications of courage, is contempt of danger from a noble and self-forgetful devotion to some great cause or purpose. See DECISION, CONFIDENCE, GALLANT.

Courage never to submit or yield:
And what is else not to be overcome. *Milton.*

Brave as they were, the men who swept the Spanish main or glided between icebergs of Baffin's Bay never doubted that the palm of *bravery* lay with their Queen. *J. R. Green.*

The wisdom of old age was mingled there
With youth's primeval *dauntlessness* *Shelley.*

Our troops cheering and huzzaing, and coming on . . . with immense resolution and *gallantry.* *Thackeray.*

Bold as only your timid creatures can be *bold.* *G. Meredith.*

He . . . shows an *intrepidity* that some ascribe to real *courage*, and some to brandy. *Gray.*

The grief of the Romans inspired them with invincible *valor.* *Gibbon.*

How insignificant a thing . . . does personal *prowess* appear compared with the *fortitude* of patience and *heroic* martyrdom. *Wordsworth.*

The qualities of the sexes correspond. The man's *courage* is loved by the woman, whose *fortitude* again is coveted by the man. *Coleridge.*

cour'age, *v. t.* To inspire with courage. *Obs.*

cou-ra'geous (kŭ-rā'jŭs), *a.* [OF. *corajus*, F. *courageux.*] **1.** Possessing, or characterized by, courage; brave; bold.

2. Full of spirit and vigor. *Obs.*

Syn. — Gallant, brave, bold, daring, valiant, valorous, intrepid, fearless, hardy, stout, adventurous, enterprising.

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county corporate. See COUNTY, *n.*, 3 b

coup Obs or dial. Eng. var. of COOP, *n* & *v.*; COPE, to fight.

coup (koup; kōōp), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *kaupa.*] *Dial. Eng.* & *Scot.* **1.** To buy; traffic; barter. **2** To aby or pay for. *Obs.*

coup (koup; kōōp), *n. Obs. or Scot.* & *Dial Eng* [F. *coup.*] **1.** A blow or shock; an upset. **2.** A fault in a coal seam. **3.** The act of dumping a cart or a barrow by tipping it up. **4** A cart for carrying dirt, refuse, etc.; esp., a tipcart; also, the load of such a cart.

coup (kōō), *v. i.* To make a coup. See COUP, *n.*, 3.

coup (kōōp), *v. t.* [F. *couper* to cut.] **1.** To cut or slash. *Obs.* **2.** *Her.* To cut off clean.

coup (koup; kōōp), *n. t. Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* **1.** To strike; to come to blows. *Obs.* **2.** To be upset; to capsize.

coup (koup; kōōp), *v. t. Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* **1.** To overturn; upset; capsize; also, to tip; tilt. **2.** Hence, to drink off; drain. **to coup the crans,** to go to wreck, like a pot on the fire, when the crane upon which it stood is upset. — **to c. the creels,** lit., to upset the creels, or baskets (of eggs, fish, etc.); hence, to fall head over heels; to have a mishap.

cou'pa-ble. ✝ CULPABLE.

cou'page' (kōō'pázh'), *n.* [F.] Process of unhairing skins.

coup'-cart' (koup'-; kōōp'-), *n.* [Cf. COUP, *n.*, an upset; COUP, *v. t.*, to overturn.] A cart that tilts; tipcart. *Scot. or Dial Eng.*

coupe. ✝ COOP, COPE, COUP, CULP, CUP.

‖ **cou'pé'** (kōō'pā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* = COUPED.

2. *Dancing.* = COUPEE.

cou-pee', *v. i.* To make a coupee.

coup'er (koup'ẽr), *n.* A trafficker. *Dial. Eng.* & *Scot.*

Cou'per's' blue (kōō'pyŭz'). See INDULINE.

coup'it (koup'ĭt), *pret.* & *p. p.* of COUP, to traffic. *Scot.*

cou'pler-ess, *n.* A procuress.

coupling box = JOINT BOX.

coupole, coupulo ✝ CUPOLA.

cou-pure' (kōō-pūr'), *n* [F., fr. *couper* to cut.] **1.** *Fort.* **a** A passage cut through the glacis to facilitate sallies by the besieged. **b** A line of fortification to defend a breach. **c** A line of hasty intrenchment to bar a passage. **2.** *Math.* A crosscut or loop cut on a Riemann's surface

cour. ✝ COVER.

cour (kōōr; kour). Obs. or dial. Eng. & Scot. var. of COWER.

cour'age-a-ble, *a.* Courageous. *Obs.* [ment. *Obs.*]

cour'age-ment, *n.* Encouragement.

cou-ra'geous-ly, *adv.* of COURAGEOUS. See -LY.

cou-ra'geous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cou-rant', *n.* Var. of COURANTE.

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cou-rant' (kōō-rănt'), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *courir* to run, L. *currere*. Cf. CURRENT.] *Her.* Represented as running; — said of a beast.

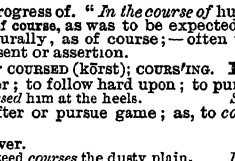

Courant, *Her.*

cou-rant' (kōō-rănt'; kōō'rănt; 277), *n.* **1.** In certain passages, perh., "an express messenger or message." *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **2.** A gazette; a published news letter or newspaper. *Obs.*, except as used in the names of newspapers (*pron. in U. S. often* kŭr'ănt).

cou-rante' (kōō-rănt'; *F.* kōō'rănt'), *n.* [F. *courante*, fr. *courant*, p. pr.] **1.** An old-fashioned dance distinguished by a running or gliding step. **2** Music for such a dance, or having its rhythm. The French courante is in rather quick $\frac{3}{2}$ time, and is characterized by dotted notes and a shift to $\frac{3}{4}$ time. It usually followed the allemande in the classic suite. Another form, the Italian, is more strongly marked by running passages, and a third form combines features of the other two. **3.** A running about; a romp; a carouse. *Dial. Eng.*

‖ **cour' des aides'** (kōōr'dā-zĕd'). [F.] *F. Hist.* Lit., court of the aids; — a sovereign court, established in 1411, with jurisdiction in cases concerning aids or subsidies or other taxes. Later other courts with similar jurisdiction were created; all were suppressed in 1790.

‖ **cou'reur' de bois'** (kōō'rûr' dĕ bwä'); *pl.* COUREURS DE BOIS (kōō'rûr'). [F.] One of the French or half-breed trappers and hunters of western North America, esp. of Canada.

courge (kōōrzh), *n.* [F., a gourd.] *Sea Fishing.* An elongated basket with an aperture that is closed with a bung, — used to hold sand eels and other live bait, and towed astern.

cou'ri-er (kōō'rĭ-ẽr; kōōr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [*F. courrier*, fr. *courre*, *courir*, to run, L. *currere*. See COURSE, CURRENT.] **1.** A messenger sent with haste to convey letters or dispatches, usually on public business.

The wary Bassa . . . by speedy *couriers* advertised Solyman of the enemy's purpose. *Knolles*

2. A light-armed horseman or cavalryman. *Obs.* **3.** An attendant on travelers, whose business it is to arrange for their convenience at hotels and on the way.

cour'lan (kōōr'lăn; *F.* kōōr'lăn'), *n.* [F., prob. fr. native name.] Either of two rather large long-billed, rail-like birds with brown, more or less streaked plumage, which constitute the genus *Aramus* and family Aramidæ, intermediate in some respects between the cranes and the rails. They inhabit swamps and are noted for their loud cries. The South American species is *A. scolopaceus;* that of Florida, Central America, and the West Indies, commonly called *limpkin*, is *A. giganteus.*

course (kōrs; 201), *n.* [F. *cours*, L. *cursus*, and F. *course;* both fr. L. *currere, cursum*, to run. See CURRENT; cf. COARSE.] **1.** The act of running or moving from one point to another; progress; passage.

And when we had finished our *course* from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais. *Acts* XXI. 7

2. The ground or path traversed; track; way.

The round *course* at Newmarket. *Pennant.*

3. A single charge of opposing knights in a tourney; hence, any round or bout in sport; a heat in a race; the chase of a hare with dogs, etc.

4. Motion, considered as to its general or resultant direction or its goal; line of progress or advance; direction.

A light by which the Argive squadron steers
Their silent *cow se* to Ilium's well-known shore. *Denham.*

Westward the *course* of empire takes its way. *Berkeley.*

5. Progress considered with regard to time; as, in the *course* of a year.

6. Progress from point to point without change of direction; any part of a progress from one place to another, which is in a straight line, or in one direction; as, a sailing ship in a long voyage makes many *courses;* a *course* measured by a surveyor between two stations.

7. Motion considered with reference to manner; orderly progress; procedure in a certain line of thought or action; as, the *course* of an argument.

The *course* of true love never did run smooth. *Shak.*

8. Customary or established sequence of events; recurrence of events according to natural laws.

By *course* of nature and of law. *Davies.*

9. Method of procedure; manner or way of conducting; conduct; behavior.

My lord of York commends the plot and the general *course* of the action. *Shak.*

By perseverance in the *course* prescribed. *Wordsworth.*

10. A series of motions or acts arranged in order; a succession of acts or practices connectedly followed; as, a *course* of medicine; a *course* of lectures on chemistry.

11. The succession of one to another in office or duty; order; turn; also, a set or shift of persons appointed to perform some duty or hold some office in turn.

He appointed . . . the *courses* of the priests. 2 *Chron.* viii. 14

12. That part of a meal served at one time, with its accompaniments.

He [Goldsmith] wore fine clothes, gave dinners of several *courses*, paid court to venal beauties. *Macaulay.*

13. *Arch. & Engin.* **a** A continuous level range of brick or masonry throughout the face or faces of a building. **b** A horizontal layer of cement, concrete, or the like, forming one of a series of such layers, as in road making, etc.

14. *Naut.* **a** The lowest sail on any square-rigged mast of a vessel; as, the fore *course*, main *course*, etc.; also, formerly, the lower staysails. **b** A point of the compass. "Set her two *courses* off to sea." *Shak.*

15. *pl.* Catamenia.

16. *Mining.* Horizontal direction or strike.

17. *Music.* See under CHANGE RINGING.

Syn.—Way, road, route, passage; series, succession; manner, method, mode; career, progress.

as of course, *Law*, as a thing to be granted upon a mere showing of the usual grounds and as not within the discretion of the judge to withhold; as a matter to be granted ex parte upon laying jurisdiction and the legal grounds. — **in c. a** In order or turn. *Obs.* **b** In regular succession; in the usual or natural order. **c** As was to be expected; of course. *Now Illiterate.* — **in the c. of,** at some time or times during; in the process or during the progress of. "*In the course of* human events." *Jefferson.* — **of course,** as was to be expected, in the regular order; naturally, as of course; — often used by way of emphatic assent or assertion.

course (kōrs; 201), *v. t.;* COURSED (kōrst); COURSING. **1.** To run, hunt, or chase after; to follow hard upon; to pursue.

We *coursed* him at the heels. *Shak.*

2. To cause to chase after or pursue game; as, to *course* greyhounds after deer. **3.** To run through or over.

The bounding steed *courses* the dusty plain. *Pope.*

4. *Arch.* To lay or form in courses, as bricks.

course, *v. i.* **1.** To take or follow a course. **2.** To run as in a tournament, in a race, or in hunting; to pursue the sport of coursing; as, the sportsmen *coursed* over the flats of Lancashire. **3.** To move with speed; to race; as, the blood *courses* through the veins.

coursed (kōrst; 201), *p. a.* **1.** Hunted; as, a *coursed* hare. **2.** Arranged in courses; as, *coursed* masonry.

course protractor. *Navig.* An instrument for measuring bearings and chart courses, and transferring them to and from the charts.

cours'er (kōr'sẽr; 201), *n.* [From COURSE, *v.*] **1** One who courses or hunts.

2. [F. *coursier*, LL. *cursarius.* See COURSE, *n.;* cf. CORSAIR.] A swift or spirited horse; a racer or a war horse; a charger. *Poetic. Pope.*

Courser (*Cursorius gallicus*). ($\frac{1}{2}$)

3. [Cf. L. *cursorius* pertaining to running.] Any of a small group of birds related to the plovers, inhabiting Africa and southern Asia, and remarkable for their speed in running. One species (*Cursorius gallicus*) sometimes strays to Europe.

cours'ing, *n.* **1.** The pursuit of running game with dogs that follow by sight instead of by scent. **2.** Conduction of the air current of a mine in different directions by means of doors and stoppings. *Raymond.*

coursing joint. *Masonry.* The mortar joint between two courses of bricks or stones.

court (kōrt; 201), *n.* [OF *court, curt, cort*, F. *cour*, LL. *cortis*, fr. L. *cohors, cors, chors*, gen. *cohortis, cortis, chortis*, an inclosure. court, thing inclosed, crowd, throng; *co-* + a root akin to Gr. χόρτος inclosure, feeding place, and to E. *garden, yard, orchard.* See YARD, and cf. COHORT.] **1.** An uncovered area partly or wholly inclosed by buildings or by walls and grates. Large houses in France and elsewhere in Europe commonly have the entrance on a court which, when very large and showy, is called **court of honor.**

And round the cool green *courts* there ran a row
Of cloisters *Tennyson.*

2. A building, or group of buildings, inclosed in a courtyard; hence, a manorial house; a stately country house. *Obs.*, except as part of a proper name of some specific building, as in *Ashton Court.* **3.** An open space like a short street, inclosed by the dwellings or other buildings that face upon it, often having gates to shut it off and bearing some special name.

Goldsmith took a garret in a miserable *court. Macaulay.*

4. A space, primarily quadrangular, arranged for playing one of various games with a ball, such as tennis, lawn tennis, racquets, fives, handball, etc.; also, one of the base divisions marked off in such a court. **5.** A courtlike section or area of a museum or exhibition, usually devoted to a certain exhibit or group of exhibits. **6.** The residence of a sovereign, prince, nobleman, or other dignitary; a palace.

Attends the emperor in his royal *court Shak.*

7. The collective body of persons composing the retinue of a sovereign or person high in authority; all the surroundings of a sovereign in his regal state; also, a prince or sovereign and his ministers and officials as a political body; as, interference of a *court* in foreign affairs.

Love rules the *court*, the camp, the grove. *Scott.*

8. Any formal assembling of the retinue of a sovereign.

The Princesses held their *court* within the fortress *Macaulay.*

9. Attention directed to a person in power; conduct or address designed to gain favor; homage; courtship.

I went to make my *court* to the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle *Evelyn.*

10. *Law.* **a** The hall, chamber, or place, where justice is administered. **b** The persons duly assembled under authority of law for the administration of justice, whether specifically appointed to exercise only judicial powers, as most modern courts, or combining judicial with legislative powers, as often formerly, and still in some cases, as that of the British Parliament, the legislature of Massachusetts, etc.; an official assembly legally met together for the transaction of judicial business; a judge or judges sitting for the hearing or trial of causes. **c** A tribunal established for the administration of justice. **d** The judge or judges, as distinguished from the counsel or jury, or both. **e** The session of a judicial assembly.

11. A body of directors, managers, delegates, or the like, qualified to superintend the general affairs of an organization (cf. GENERAL COURT); any body exercising judicial powers over its members or the members of a body represented by it; as, the *court* of an ecclesiastical body.

12. A local branch or lodge.

court Christian, *Eng. Law*, an ecclesiastical court. *Obs. or Hist.* — **c. holy bread, c. holy water,** empty or insincere fair words, as of flattery. *Obs.*

O nuncle, *court holy water* in a dry house is better than this rain water out o' door *Shak.*

— **c. of aids.** = COUR DES AIDES. — **C. of Appeal.** See HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. — **C. of Arches,** *or* **Arches Court,** *Eng. Eccl. Law*, the court of appeal of the province of Canterbury. See DEAN OF ARCHES. — **Court of Audience,** *Eng. Eccl. Law*, the court (long obsolete) held by an archbishop, later by auditors for him. — **C. of Augmentation.** = AUGMENTATION COURT. — **C. of Brotherhood, C. of Brotherhood and Guestling.** See GUESTLING. — **C. of Cassation,** the highest court of appeal in France, constituted by the Council of State, with power to quash or reverse decisions of inferior courts; hence, a court of similar nature in any of various other countries, as of Austria-Hungary. — **C. of Castle Chamber,** an Irish court corresponding to the Star Chamber under the Tudors and Stuarts. — **C. of Chivalry,** *Eng. Law*, a court, now obsolete, held before the Lord High Constable and Earl Marshal of England as judges, having cognizance of matters relating to deeds of arms and war out of the realm. It had both criminal and civil jurisdiction, and continued to exercise its jurisdiction over injuries of honor, encroachments in coat armor, and other distinctions of families, for a time after it was deprived of its criminal jurisdiction. — **c. of claims,** *Law*, a court for settling claims against a state or government; specif. [*cap.*], such a court of the United States, created by act of Congress Feb. 24, 1855, and holding its sessions at Washington. It is given jurisdiction over various claims against the United States not sounding in tort. Originally it consisted of three judges; now it has a chief justice and four associates. — **C. of Common Pleas. a** *Eng. Law.* One of the former three superior courts of common law at Westminster, having jurisdiction over the ordinary civil suits between subject and subject; — called also, esp. in earlier times, *Common Bench, Common Bank,* and *Court of Common Bank.* The court ceased to exist in 1875 by virtue of the Judicature Acts, being succeeded by the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice, which in 1880 was merged in the King's (or Queen's) Bench Division. **b** In some States of the United States, a court of similar jurisdiction. The name is now retained in but a few cases. — **C. of Conscience. a** The chancery court; — sometimes so called as descriptive of its original character. **b** = COURT OF REQUESTS (below). *Eng.* — **C. of Delegates,** formerly, the great court of appeal from the archbishops' courts and also from the court of admiralty. It was abolished in 1832. *Eng.* — **c. of error,** *U. S. Law*, a court having jurisdiction to hear appeals on error. See ERROR, APPEAL, *n.*, 1 b. — **C. of Exchequer.** See EXCHEQUER. — **c. of guard.** = CORPS DE GARDE; — a perversion. *Obs.* — **C. of High Commission,** *Eng. Hist.*, a court erected by act of Eliz. c. 1 (1559) to try offenses against the church or the crown's supremacy therein, and abolished by 16 Charles I. c. 11 (1641). It exercised almost despotic powers of fining and imprisonment. — **c. of honor. a** A court or tribunal to investigate and decide questions relating to points of honor; as a court of chivalry, or a military court to investigate acts or omissions which are unofficerlike or ungentlemanly. **b** See COURT, *n.*, 1. — **c. of inquiry,** *Mil.*, a court appointed to inquire into and report on some military matter, as the conduct of an officer. — **C. of Justiciary,** *Scots Law*, the supreme criminal court, having jurisdiction over the whole of Scotland. — **C. of Lions,** in the Alhambra, an elaborately ornamented court (about 116 × 66 ft.) containing the *Fountain of Lions*, an alabaster basin resting on twelve standing marble lions. See ALHAMBRA, *Illust.* — **c. of love,** in the medieval literary cult of love, a court held or feigned to be held by noble ladies to pronounce upon questions of love and courtesy. — **C. of Marshalsea.** See MARSHALSEA. — **C. of Peculiars,** *Eng. Law*, a branch of the Court of Arches having cognizance of the peculiars of the province of Canterbury. — **c. of pipoudre.** *Law.* See PIEPOUDRE. — **c. of probate.** See PROBATE. — **c. of record,** a court whose acts and judicial proceedings are written on parchment or in books for a perpetual memorial. — **c. of regard,** *Eng. Law*, a former forest court held every third year for the lawing, or expeditation, of dogs; — called also *survey of dogs.* — **c. of requests,** *Eng. Law*, any of various local small debt courts, now mostly fallen into disuse in England; a court of conscience. — **C. of St. James's,** *or, more commonly though less correctly,* **C. of St. James,** the usual designation of the British court; — so called from the old palace of St. James, which was long used for the royal receptions, levees, and drawing-rooms. — **C. of Session,** the supreme civil court of Scotland, erected by act of 1425, c. 65. — **c. of sessions,** a court with power to hold sessions of the peace; specif., any of various State criminal courts of record in the United States. — **C. of Tynwald.** See TYNWALD. — **the courts of the Lord,** the temple at Jerusalem; hence, a church, or Christian house of worship.

court (kōrt; 201), *v. t.;* COURT'ED; COURT'ING. **1.** To endeavor to gain the favor of by attention or flattery; to try to ingratiate one's self with.

By one person, however, Portland was still assiduously *courted. Macaulay.*

2. To endeavor to gain the affections of; to seek in marriage; to woo.

If either of you both love Katharina . . .
Leave shall you have to *court* her at your pleasure. *Shak.*

3. To attempt to gain; to solicit; to seek.

Guilt and misery . . . *court* privacy and solitude *De Quincey.*

4. To invite by attractions; to allure; to attract.

A well-worn pathway *courted* us
To one green wicket in a privet hedge. *Tennyson.*

court, *v. i.* **1.** To play the courtier *Rare.* **2.** To play the lover; to woo; as, to go *courting.*

court'-bar'on, *n. Eng. Law.* The court in which a lord exercised his private jurisdiction, usually the court of a manor. There was originally a single court presided over by the lord or his agent, usually his steward, with suitors sitting as doomsmen, a free man being entitled to a judgment of his peers, that is, of free doomsmen. Later this original court gave place to three courts, distinguished from each other; the **court-baron** (so called), composed of freeholders sitting as judges, presided over by the steward, and having only civil jurisdiction; the **customary court,** in which the steward was the judge, having jurisdiction only in matters affecting copyhold or unfree tenants who acted only as presenters; and the **court-leet,** by which the lord exercised the criminal jurisdiction granted by royal franchise, being a police court of record, presided over by the steward and coördinate with the sheriff's turn, with jurisdiction over affairs of a public nature, and to present offenses and punish offenses below the grade of felony. These courts survive as institutions, but later statutory courts have superseded them in practice.

court card. **a** A corrupted form of COAT CARD. **b** A gay fellow. *Obs. Slang.* **c** A person who is important socially. *Dial. Eng.*

court'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* The art or craft of conducting the

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cou-rant', *v. i.* **1.** To dance the courante *Obs.* **2** To romp; to caper; also, to go about gossiping. *Dial. Eng.*

cou-ran'to. † CORANTO.

cou-rap' (kōō-răp'; kōō'răp). *n. Med.* A skin disease, common in India, with perpetual itching and eruption, esp. of the groin, breast, armpits, and face.

courav. † CURRY.

courb, *a.* [F. *courbe*, fr. L. *curvus.*] Curved; bent. *Obs.*

courb, *n.* [F. *courbe.*] A crook or hump. *Obs.*

courb, *v. t. & i.* [F. *courber.*] To bend; bow. *Obs.* [KURBASH.]

cour'bache, cour'bash. Vars. of **cour'ba-ril** (kōōr'ba-rĭl), *n.* [F., fr. South Amer. word.] The West Indian locust tree (*Hymenæa courbaril*); also, the resin (called **courbaril copal**) from it. See ANIME.

courbe. † CURB.

cour-bette' (kōōr-bĕt'), *n.* [F. See CURVET, *n.*] A curvet.

couche. † CURCH.

couchef. † KERCHIEF.

cou're Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COWER.

courfew. † CURFEW.

cou'rie. Var of COWRY.

‖ **cou'ronne'** (kōō'rŏn'), *n.* [F., lit., crown.] A loop added to the cordonnet on the edge of point lace, or in the body of the pattern (there called a *fleur volante*, flying flower).

‖ **cou'ronne' des tasses'** (kōō'rŏn' dā tas'). [F., lit., crown of the cups.] *Elec.* An early form of the voltaic battery, consisting of a circle of small zinc-copper or zinc-silver cells in series. [CORSE, COURSE.]

cours, *a., n., & v.* † COARSE.

cours'a-ble, *a.* [F.] Current. *Obs.* — **cours'a-bly,** *adv. Obs.*

course. † COARSE, CORSE, KOS.

course. Var. of COOSE. *Dial. Eng.*

course'-a-park', *n.* An old country game in which the maids chose lads to chase them. *Obs.*

cour'ser. † CORSER.

cour'sey, cour'sey (kōr'sĭ), *n.* [OF. *corsee, coursie*, passage-way to the stern, It. *corsia.* See COURSE, *n.*] A raised way fore and aft on a galley between the rowers' seats. *Obs.*

courtace † COURTEOUS.

‖ **cour'tage'** (kōōr'tăzh'; kōr'tĭj), *n.* [F.] Brokerage.

courtain. † CURTAIN.

courtal, courtault. † CURTAL.

court bouillon. A rich bouillon containing wine.

court'bred', *a.* Bred or educated, at court; polished; courtly.

courtby. † COURTEPY.

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affairs of a court; derogatorily, court intrigues, or statecraft conducted by such intrigues.

court cupboard. A form of cupboard occurring in Elizabethan and Jacobean furniture, resembling a cupboard set on a table and surmounted by a top or canopy supported by turned or square columns.

cour'te-ous (kûr'tē-ŭs; kōr't'yŭs; 201, 277), *a.* [ME. *cortais, corteis, cortois*, rarely *corteous*, OF. *curteis, corteis*, F. *courtois*. See COURT.] Of courtlike manners; pertaining to, or expressive of, courtesy; characterized by courtesy, civil; obliging; well-bred; polite; affable.

His behavior toward his people is grave and *courteous*. *Fuller.*

Syn. — See CIVIL.

— **cour'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **cour'te-ous-ness**, *n.*

court'er (kōr't'ēr; 201), *n.* One who courts, esp., one who plays the lover or solicits in marriage.

cour'te-san, cour'te-zan (kōr't'ē-zăn; kûr'-; 201, 277: *formerly always, and still by many, pronounced* kûr'-), *n.* [F *courtisane*, fr. *courtisan* courtier, It. *cortigiano;* or directly fr. It. *cortigiana*, or Sp. *cortesana*. See COURT.] A court mistress; a loose woman; a prostitute.

Lasciviously decked like a *courtesan*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

cour'te-san, cour'te-zan, *n.* [F. *courtisan*, It. *cortigiano.*] *Obs.* **1** A person attached to a prince's court, esp. the papal curia; a courtier.

2. The language of a court in Italy.

cour'te-sy (kûr'tē-sĭ; kōr'tē-sĭ; 201, 277), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [ME. *cortaisie, corteisie, courtesie*, OF. *curteisie, cortoisie*, F. *courtoisie*. See COURTEOUS; cf. CURTSY.] **1.** Politeness; civility; urbanity; courtliness.

And trust thy honest-offered *courtesy*,
Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds,
With smoky rafters, than in tapestry walls
And courts of princes, where it first was named,
And yet is most pretended. *Milton.*

2. An act of civility or respect; an act of kindness or favor performed with politeness.

My lord, for your many *courtesies* I thank you. *Shak*

3. Favor or indulgence, as distinguished from right; as, a title given one by *courtesy*.

4. = CURTSY.

Syn. — Politeness, urbanity, civility, complaisance, affability, courteousness, elegance, refinement, courtliness.

courtesy of the Senate, the Senate's practice of allowing appointments in a State which are subject to its confirmation to be determined by the senators from that State, or, in case they are of different parties, the senator of the predominant party in that State. *Political Cant, U. S.*

cour'te-sy, *v. i.;* COUR'TE-SIED (-sĭd); COUR'TE-SY-ING (-sĭ-ĭng). To make a curtsy. See CURTSY.

courtesy title. A title assumed by a person, or popularly conceded to him, but to which he has no valid legal claim. In Great Britain the eldest son of a nobleman of the higher ranks usually assumes one of his father's inferior territorial titles; thus, the heir of the Marquis of Winchester is the *Earl* of Wiltshire; the younger sons of dukes and marquises have the courtesy title of *Lord*, and the daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls that of *Lady*, prefixed to their names; the younger sons of earls and the sons and daughters of viscounts and barons have that of *Honorable*. Cf. LORD, LADY, and HONORABLE.

court fool. A buffoon or jester, formerly kept by princes and nobles for their amusement.

court'house' (kōrt'hous'; 201), *n.* **1.** A building in which established courts are held, or a house appropriated to courts and public meetings.

2. A county town; — so called in Virginia and in some others of the Southern States in the United States.

Providence, the county town of Fairfax, is unknown by that name, and passes as Fairfax *Court House*. *Bartlett*

court'ier (kōrt'yēr, 201), *n.* [From COURT.] **1.** One who is in attendance at the court of a prince; one who holds an appointment at court.

You know I am no *courtier*, nor versed in state affairs. *Bacon.*

2. One who courts or solicits favor; one who flatters.

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard III. *Suckling.*

court lands. *Eng. Law.* Land kept in demesne, that is, for the use of the lord and his family.

court'li-ness (kōrt'lĭ-nĕs; 201), *n.* The quality of being courtly; elegance or dignity of manners.

court'ling, *n.* [*court* + 1st *-ling.*] A courtier; esp., a sycophantic courtier.

court'ly, *a.* [From COURT.] **1.** Relating or belonging to a court. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. Elegant; polite; courtlike; flattering.

3. Disposed to favor the great; favoring the policy or party of the court; obsequious.

Syn. — See CIVIL.

court'ly, *adv.* In the manner of courts; politely; gracefully; elegantly.

They can produce nothing so *courtly* writ. *Dryden.*

court'-mar'tial, *n.; pl.* COURTS-MARTIAL. A court consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of one belonging to the army or navy or of offenses against military or naval law. In the United States army the different kinds of courts-martial are: **a** The *general court-martial*, consisting of from five to thirteen officers and a judge advocate, having complete jurisdiction in all cases and exclusive jurisdiction of commissioned officers, of capital offenses and of certain serious offenses committed in time of war. **b** The *regimental court-martial* and *garrison court-martial*, each consisting of three officers and having jurisdiction over offenses not capital committed by enlisted men. Each has been almost entirely superseded by the *summary court*. **c** The *summary court*, appointed by the commanding officer, and consisting of one officer, having jurisdiction over enlisted men, except noncommissioned officers objecting, for minor offenses. It cannot inflict a penalty of more than forfeiture of pay or imprisonment or both for three months, with reduction to the ranks in case of noncommissioned officers. In the United States navy courts-martial are either *general* or *summary*. The former may adjudge any adequate punishment; but that of death only on the concurrence of two thirds of its members. A *summary court-martial* consists of three officers not below the rank of ensign and a recorder, and has jurisdiction over offenses of petty officers, seamen, and marines. In the British services the classes of courts-martial are approximately similar.

court'-mar'tial (kōrt'mär'shăl; 201), *v. t.;* -MAR'TIALED (-mär'shăld) or -MAR'TIALLED; MAR'TIAL-ING or -MAR'TIALLING. To subject to trial by a court-martial.

court'-plas'ter, *n.* Sticking plaster made by coating silk or other fabric on one side, commonly with a mixture of isinglass and glycerin.

court'ship (kōrt'shĭp; 201), *n.* **1.** Act of paying court; esp., the act of wooing; solicitation of a woman to marriage; the series of attentions paid by a lover to a woman, and the relations of the two during the period of such attentions and prior to a formal betrothal.

2. Courtliness; elegance of manners; courtesy. *Obs.*

Trim gallants, full of *courtship* and of state. *Shak.*

3. Court policy; the character of a courtier; artifice of a court; courtcraft; finesse. *Obs.*

She [the queen] being composed of *courtship* and popery. *Fuller.*

court'yard' (kōrt'yärd'; 201), *n.* A court or inclosure attached to a house, castle, or palace.

cous'cous' (kōōs'kōōs'), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *kuskus.*] A kind of food used by the natives of northern Africa, made of flour cooked with flesh, and other ingredients, as leaves of the baobab. Cf. LALO.

cous'in (kŭz''n), *n.* [F. *cousin, cousine*, LL. *cosinus*, masc., fr. L. *consobrinus* the child of a mother's sister, cousin; *con-* + *sobrinus* a cousin by the mother's side, fr. *soror* (for *sosor*) sister. See SISTER; cf. COZEN, COZ.] **1.** Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister; also, in legal use, any of the next of kin, whether collaterally or lineally related. *Obs.*, except as in def. 2, or as fig.; as in, "our American *cousins*."

2. Specif.: The son or daughter of one's uncle or aunt (called more fully *own, first*, or *full, cousin*, or *cousin-german*); in a wider sense (usually with *second, third*, or the like, prefixed), a relative descended the same number of steps by a different line from a common ancestor. The children of first cousins are *second cousins* to each other, and the children of second cousins are *third cousins* to each other, etc. The child of one's first cousin is properly called *first cousin once removed*, but is often popularly called *second cousin*.

3. A person or thing akin to, or of the same kind as, another.

The wild berry is smaller than its cultivated *cousin*. *Sci. Amer*

4. A title used by a sovereign in addressing or formally naming a nobleman of his own country (esp. one who is a member of the council) or another sovereign. In English writs, charters, etc., issued by the crown, it is applied to earls and peers of higher rank.

My noble lords and *cousins*, all, good morrow. *Shak*

cous'in, *v. t.;* COUS'INED (-ĭnd); COUS'IN-ING. To call (one) cousin as if akin. *Archaic.*

cou'sin, *a.* Allied; akin. *Obs.*

cous'in-ger'man, *n.* [F. *cousin germain.* See GERMAN closely akin.] A first cousin. See COUSIN, 2.

cous'in-hood (-hōōd), *n.* State or condition of a cousin; also, the collective body of cousins; kinsfolk.

cous'in-ly, *a.* Like or becoming a cousin.

cous'in-ly, *adv.* In a cousinly manner.

Cous'in Mi'chael (mī'kĕl). [G. *Vetter Michel.*] A humorous designation for a German or for the German people collectively considered, representing a sluggish, simple, credulous person.

cous'in-ry (kŭz'n-rĭ), *n.* A body or collection of cousins or kinsfolk.

cous'si-net' (kōōs'ĭ-nĕt'; *F.* kōōs'ē'nā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *coussin* cushion. Cf. CUSHIONET.] *Arch.* **a** A stone placed on the impost of a pier for receiving the first stone of an arch. **b** The bolster or cushion of an Ionic capital.

‖ **cou'teau'** (kōō'tō'), *n.* [F.] A knife; esp., a large knife; also, a two-edged dagger.

cou'teau' de chasse' (dē shās') [F.], a hunting knife.

couth (kōōth), *obs. pret. & p. p.* of CAN. Specif., as *p. a.* [See CAN, COULD]. **1.** Known; familiar; noted. Cf. UNCOUTH. *Obs.*

To him were all things *couth*. *Gower.*

2. Acquainted; as, *couth with* or *of* anything. *Obs.*

3. = COUTHIE. *Scot.*

cou-til' (kōō-tĭl'; *F.* kōō'tē'), *n.* Also **cou-tille'** (kōō-tĭl'), **cou-telle'** (-tĕl'). [F. *coutil.*] A close-woven fabric used for mattresses, corsets, etc.

cou-vade' (kōō-väd'), *n.* [F., Pr. *couvado.* See COVEY.] A custom, among primitive peoples in many parts of the world, in accordance with which when a child is born the father takes to his bed as if he himself had suffered the pains of childbirth, cares for the child, or submits himself to fasting and purification. This custom has been variously explained, as an acknowledgment of paternity, as a form of acknowledgment by the man in a patriarchal society of headship which formerly belonged to the mother under a matriarchal system, and as a precaution caused by the belief that there is a sympathetic relation between the father's and the child's soul, the safety of the child in its first days being secured only by the father's avoidance of danger and exertion.

‖ **cou'veuse'** (kōō'vûz'), *n.* [F.] *Med.* An incubator for sickly infants, esp. those prematurely born.

co-va'ri-ant (kō-vā'rĭ-ănt), *n.* [*co-* + *variant.*] *Math.* A function of both coefficients and variables of a quantic that retains its form (and value, only multiplied by a power of the modulus of transformation) when the quantic is transformed linearly. An *invariant* is a like function of the coefficients only.

co-va'ri-ant, *a. Math.* Changing along with something else so as to preserve certain interrelations unchanged; — said of an object O with respect to a number of objects $O_1, O_2, \ldots$ to which O is invariantly related; that is, if each object be changed into another object (accented, thus $'$), then the relations of O' to $O'_1, O'_2, \ldots$ are the same as of O to $O_1, O_2, \ldots$

cove (kōv), *n.* [AS. *cofa* room; akin to G. *koben* pigsty, orig., hut, Icel. *kofi* hut. Cf. COBALT.] **1.** A small inner chamber. *Obs.*

2. A retired nook; esp., a small sheltered inlet, creek, or bay; a recess in the shore.

3. A strip of prairie extending into woodland; also, a recess or small valley in the side of a mountain, or between mountains. *Chiefly U. S.*

4. *Arch.* **a** A concave molding. **b** A member whose section is a concave curve; — used esp. with regard to an inner roof or ceiling, as around a skylight.

cove and key, *Law*, lit., chamber or closet and key, — a phrase used by Bracton (but misprinted in the 1569 edition, and thence copied, as *cone and key*) in saying that a woman could not, as having arrived at majority, assume control of the *cove and key*, that is, the management of her house, before the age of fourteen or fifteen.

cove, *v. t. & i.;* COVED (kōvd); COV'ING (kōv'ĭng). *Arch.* To arch over; to build in a hollow concave form; to make in the form of a cove.

The mosques and other buildings of the Arabians are rounded into domes and *coved* roofs. *H. Swinburne*

cove, *n.* [A gypsy word, *covo* that man, *covi* that woman.] A boy or man of any age or station. *Slang.*

There 's a gentry *cove* here. *Wit's Recreations* (1654).

cove, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *couver*, It. *covare.* See COVEY.] To brood, cover, or sit over, as birds their eggs. *Obs.*

coved (kōvd), *p. a.* from COVE. — **coved ceiling,** a ceiling the part of which next the wall is constructed in a cove. — **c. vault,** a cloister vault. See VAULT, *Illust.*

co-vel'line (kō-vĕl'ĭn; -ĭn) } *n.* [After *Covelli*, the dis-
co-vel'lite (kō-vĕl'ĭt) } coverer.] *Min.* A native sulphide of copper, CuS, occurring commonly in dark blue masses, and hence called also *indigo copper*. Sp. gr., 4.59.

cov'e-na-ble (kŭv'ē-nā-b'l), *a.* [OF. *covenable*, F. *convenable.* See COVENANT.] Fit; proper; convenient; also, well-appearing; accomplished. *Obs.* — **cov'e-na-ble-ness,** *n. Obs.* — **cov'e-na-bly** (-blĭ), *adv. Obs.*

cov'e-nant (-nănt), *n.* [OF. *covenant*, fr. OF. *covenir*, F. *convenir*, to agree, L. *convenire.* See CONVENE.] **1.** An agreement between two or more persons or parties, or one of the stipulations in such an agreement.

Then Jonathan and David made a *covenant*. 1 *Sam.* XVIII 3

Let there be *covenants* drawn between us. *Shak.*

2. *Theol.* The promises of God as revealed in the Scriptures, conditioned on certain terms on the part of man, as obedience, repentance, faith, etc.

I will establish my *covenant* between me and thee and thy seed after thee in their generations for an everlasting *covenant*, to be a God unto thee, and to thy seed after thee. *Gen.* XVII. 7.

3. A solemn compact between members of a church to maintain its faith, discipline, etc.

4. [*cap.*] *Hist.* **a** The National Covenant of 1638 (which see). **b** An agreement between the English and Scottish Parliaments in 1643 for "the reformation and defense of religion" (i. e., of Presbyterianism), "the honor and happiness of the king, and the peace and safety of the three

court day. A day on which a court sits to administer justice.

Court Diet. See DIET, 3 *f.*

court element. = COURT HOLY WATER. *Obs.*

court dress. Dress prescribed to appear in at a sovereign's court.

courteour. † COURTIER.

cour'te-py, *n.* [D. *kort* short + *pye* a coarse cloth.] A short coat or cloak of coarse cloth. *Obs.*

cour'te-san-ship', cour'te-zan-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

cour'te-sy (kûr'tē-sĭ), *v. t.* To treat with civility. *Obs.* [SAN.]

cour'te-zan. Var. of COURTESAN.

court frump Snub at court *Obs.*

court guide. A directory of the names and addresses of the nobility and gentry in a town.

court hand. The hand, or manner of writing, used in records and judicial proceedings. *Shak.*

courtician, *n.* [OF. *courtisien.*] A courtier. *Obs.* [-ISM.

court'ier-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See **court'ier-ly,** *a.* Like a courtier.

court'ier-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

court'ier-y (-ĭ), *n.* Manners of a courtier; courtliness. *Obs.*

courtin, courtine. † CURTAIN.

courtisan, -zan. † COURTESAN.

court'lage, court'ledge. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COURTILAGE.

court'-leet', *n.* See COURT-BARON.

court'less, *a.* Without a court; also, formerly, lacking in courtliness [court.

court'let, *n.* [See -LET.] A petty

court'like', *a.* After the manner of a court; elegant; courtly.

court'man, *n.* A courtier. *Archaic.*

Court'man'tle, *n.* [OF. *cort* short + *mantel* cloak.] Short Cloak; a surname given to Henry II.

court'noll', *n.* [*court* + *noll.*] A courtier; used familiarly and generally contemptuously.

courtois. † COURTEOUS.

court party. A party attached to the court.

courtpie. † COURTEPY.

court'ress, *n.* A female courtier. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

court'rie, *n.* Body of courtiers.

court roll. A roll used in the records of a court. See ROLL. Copyholders are often called *tenants by copy of court roll.*

court'ship-and-mat'ri-mo-ny, *n.* The plant meadowsweet.

court'ship-ment, *n.* = COURTSHIP, courtly guile. *Obs.*

court tennis. See TENNIS, 1.

court water. = COURT HOLY WATER. *Obs.* [COURTIER.]

court'y, *n.* Prob., erron. for **court'zil-ite,** *n.* A kind of asphalt.

cou'ry (kou'rĭ), *n.* [Bengali *kaurī.*] A kind of pure catechu made in India from the nuts of *Areca catechu.* [CUVISH.]

cous (kous; kōōs). Var. of **cous'cous-sous'** (kōōs'kōō-sōō'), *n.* = COUSCOUS. [of COOSE.

couse. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

co-use', *n.* See CO-, 3 a.

cousen. † COZEN

cou'se-ran-ite (kōō'zē-răn-īt), *n.* [From *Couserans*, old name of department of Ariège, France.] *Min.* An altered form of dipyre.

cousin, *v. t.* † COZEN. — **cousinage,** *n. Obs.*

cous'in-age, *n.* Also **cos'in-age, cos'yn-age,** etc. [F. *cousinage*, OF., also, *cosinage* Cf. COSINAGE.] **1** Relationship of cousins; kinship; also, kinsfolk.

2. *Law.* Short for **writ or action of cosinage,** one answering in case of collateral to that of *ael* in case of lineal relatives.

Cousin Betty. a A strumpet. *Obs. Cant.* **b** A mad (orig. female) beggar; hence, a mad person, a vagrant, beggar, or, colloq., half-witted person. *Eng.*

cous'in-ess, *n., fem.* of COUSIN.

Cousin Jack. A Cornishman. *Colloq.*

cous'in-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

cous'in-ry (-ĭ). *a.* Pertaining to or like cousins.

cous'so. Var. of CUSSO.

coust. † COST

coustage. † COSTAGE.

coustumier, coutumier, *n.* [OF. *coustumier*, F. *coutumier.*] *Law.* See GRAND COUTUMIER.

‖ **cou'su'** (kōō'sū'), *p. a.* [F.] *Her.* Lit., sewed; — used of marks of cadency, bordures, cantons, chiefs, etc., when blazoned in colour on color, or metal on metal, notwithstanding the heraldic rule to the contrary, these marks according to some authorities being supposed not to be a part of the field proper, but to be sewed to it.

cou'ta (kōō'tä), *n.* Short for BARRACOUTA. *Australia.*

cou-tel', *n.* [OF. *coutel*, F. *couteau.*] A kind of short knife or dagger. *Obs.*

cou-tell'. Var. of COUTIL.

‖ **coûte' que coûte'** (kōōt' kē kōōt'). [F.] Let it cost what it may.

cou'ter (kōō'tĕr), *n.* [Gypsy *cotor.*] A sovereign (coin). *Brit. Slang.*

cou'ter, *n.* [OF. *coute* elbow.] *Armor.* An elbow piece. *Obs*

couteval. † KOTWAL.

couth. † COULD. [sickness.

couth. Dial. Eng. var. of COTHE.

couth, *adv.* [AS. *cūðe.*] Familiarly; manifestly. *Obs.*

Cou'tha (kou'thä; kōō'-). *Bib.*

couthe. † COULD.

couthe. † KITHE.

couth'ie (*Scot.* kōōth'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. AS. *cūð* known.] Kindly; loving; agreeable. *Obs. or Scot.*

— **couth'i-ly,** *adv. Obs. or Scot.* — **couth'i-ness** (kōōth'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [Prob. fr. native name.] A saki monkey.

couth'ly (kōōth'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Clearly. *Obs.*

2. Familiarly; in a friendly manner. *Scot*

couthutlaughe, *n.* [Cf. AS. *cūð* known, *cūðe* an acquaintance, and *ūtlaga* outlaw.] *O. Eng. Law* A person who knowingly harbors or conceals an outlaw (and thereby becomes an outlaw himself); — a term mentioned by Bracton, but occurring elsewhere only as taken from him.

couth'y. Var. of COUTHIE.

‖ **cou'verte'** (kōō'vĕrt'), *n.* [F.] A glaze, as that on pottery.

couv'ey, *v. i.* To brood; to incubate. *Obs.*

cou'vre (*dial.* kōōv'ĕr; kŭv'ĕr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COVER, *n.* & *v.*

‖ **cou'vre-feu'** (kōō'vr'-fû'), *n.* [F.] Curfew.

‖ **cou'vre-nuque'** (-n ü k'), *n.* [F.] A steel collar to protect the joint between the body armor and the headpiece.

‖ **cou'vre-pied'** (-pyĕ'), *n.* [F.] A coverlet or small rug to throw over the lower legs and feet.

couwen. † COUGH.

cou'xi-a (kōō'shē-ä), **cou'xi-o** (-ō), *n* [Prob. fr. native name.] A saki monkey.

couzen. † COZEN [ANITE.

couzeranite. Var. of COUSER-

co-va'do (kō-vä'dō), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE.

covations. † COVETOUS.

co-va'ri-oid, *n.* [*covariant* + *-oid.*] *Math.* A differential covariant; — so called by Cockle.

co-vas'sal, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

cove. † COF, COFE, COVEY.

covece. † COVETISE.

coveite. † COVET.

coveitise. † COVETISE.

coveitous. † COVETOUS.

co'vel (kō'vĕl). Obs. or dial. var. of COWL.

coven. † COVIN.

cov'en (kŭv'ĕn), *n.* [OF. *convent.*] A company or assembly; specif., a covin, or "convent," of witches. *Scot.*

covenablete, *n.* Covenableness; an opportune occasion. *Obs.*

cov'e-nance, *n.* & *v. t.* [OF. *covenance*, *n.*] Covenant. *Obs.*

cov'e-nant, *a.* Covenanted. *Obs.*

kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland;" — usually called *The Solemn League and Covenant*. It was very generally signed in both countries. It was annulled in 1661.

5. *Law.* **a** An undertaking or promise of legal validity; esp.: (1) A contract under seal. A covenant is distinguished from other specialties by the promise or undertaking contained in it, as from a bond, which is a mere recital of indebtedness. (2) A particular agreement contained in a specialty or deed incidental to its main purpose. Certain such agreements usually put in deeds and leases are called *usual covenants*. See under USUAL. (3) The document or writing containing the terms of the agreement or promise. **b** The common-law form of action to recover damages for breach of such a contract.

Syn. — See CONTRACT.

covenant of faith, covenant of works. *Theol.* See FEDERAL THEOLOGY. — **covenants for title.** *Law.* See USUAL COVENANTS.

cov'e-nant (kŭv'ĕ-nănt), *v. i.*; COV'E-NANT-ED, COV'E-NANT-ING. To agree (*with*); to enter into a formal agreement, to bind one's self by contract; to make a stipulation.

And they *covenanted* with him for thirty pieces of silver
Matt. XXVI. 15.

Syn. — Agree, contract, bargain, stipulate.

cov'e-nant, *v. t.* To grant or promise by covenant; to stipulate.

My covenant of peace that I *covenanted* with you. *Wycliffe.*

cov'e-nant-ed (kŭv'ĕ-năn-tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Bound by a covenant; specif., in India, designating the servants in the higher branch of the Indian civil service, who entered into covenant with the East India Company not to trade, receive presents, etc. They were substantially replaced by those in what is now called the **imperial service** or **civil service of India**, who enter into similar covenants.

2. Established by a covenant.

3. *Hist.* Having signed the Covenant. See COVENANT, 4.

cov'e-nan-tee' (kŭv'ĕ-năn-tē'), *n.* The person to whom the promise of a covenant is made.

cov'e-nant-er (kŭv'ĕ-năn-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who makes a covenant; specif.: [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One who subscribed and defended the National Covenant or the "Solemn League and Covenant." See COVENANT, 4. Cf. SUPPLICANT, 2.

2. A whisky jar. *Obs. or Dial.*

cov'e-nant-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Belonging to a covenant; specif., [*cap.*] belonging to the Scotch Covenanters.

Be they *Covenanting* traitors,
Or the brood of false Argyle? *Aytoun.*

2. Entering into a covenant.

cov'e-nan-tor' (kŭv'ĕ-năn-tôr'), *n.* The party to a covenant who is bound to perform the obligation expressed in it.

cov'ent (kŭv'ĕnt), *n.* [OF. *covent*, F. *couvent*. See CONVENT.] A convent or monastery. *Obs.*

Covent Garden. A large square in London, so called because originally it was the garden of a monastery. It is now the chief vegetable, fruit, and flower market of London. Near by stands the Royal Italian Opera, called also the *Covent Garden Theater*.

Cov'en-try (-ĕn-trĭ), *n.* A town in Warwickshire, England.

Coventry bell. *Bot.* = CANTERBURY BELL. — **C. blue,** blue thread of a superior dye, made at Coventry, England, and used for embroidery. — **C. rape,** the rampion. — **to be in C.,** to be ostracized or excluded from intercourse with one's fellows. — **to send to C.,** to exclude (one) from society or from the society or class to which he belongs; to shut out from social intercourse, as for ungentlemanly conduct; to refuse to associate with or recognize; to ostracize or cut; to treat with manifest neglect or contempt; — a phrase the origin of which is unknown or uncertain.

If in addition to his masculine gender and his connection with the obnoxious railroad, he was so brazen as to talk of being poor — why then indeed he must be *sent to Coventry*. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

cov'er (kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.*; COV'ERED (-ẽrd); COV'ER-ING. [OF. *covrir*, F. *couvrir*, fr. L. *cooperire*; *co-* + *operire* to cover; probably fr. *ob* towards, over + the root appearing in *aperire* to open. Cf. APERIENT, OVERT, CURFEW.] **1.** To place a covering over (something) to protect it or to preserve the quality of its contents; as, to *cover* a flower bed with straw; to *cover* a bowl of soup.

2. To overspread the surface of (one thing) with another; as, to *cover* wood with paint; to *cover* a book with silk.

3. To envelop; to clothe, as with a mantle or cloak.

All that beauty that doth *cover* thee. *Shak.*

4. To invest (one's self *with* something); to bring upon (one's self); as, he *covered* himself with glory.

5. To hide from sight; to conceal; to cloak; as, the enemy were *covered* from our sight by the woods.

In vain thou striv'st to *cover* shame with shame. *Milton.*

6. To brood or sit on; to incubate.

While the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male . . . diverts her with his songs. *Addison.*

7. To overwhelm; to spread over.

The waters returned and *covered* the chariots and the horsemen. *Ex.* XIV. 28.

8. To extend thickly over; as, the Roman legions *covered* the country.

9. To shelter, as from evil or danger; to protect; to defend; as, the cavalry *covered* the retreat.

The soft wings of peace *cover* him round. *Cowley.*

10. To remove from remembrance; to put away; to remit. "Blessed is he whose sin is *covered*." *Ps.* XXXII. 1.

11. To extend over; to be sufficient for; to comprehend, include, or embrace; to account for or solve; to counterbalance; as, a mortgage which fully *covers* a sum loaned on it; a law which *covers* all possible cases of a crime.

12. To put the usual covering or headdress on.

Cover thy head . . . ; nay, prithee, be *covered*. *Shak.*

13. To copulate with (a female); to serve; as, a horse *covers* a mare; — said of the male.

14. To pass over (a distance); as, the train (ship, bird) *covered* ten miles at high speed.

15. To bring or hold within range; as, to *cover* one with a revolver.

16. To place one's money or stake upon or in equal jeopardy with (the money or stake of one's opponent) in accepting an offer of a wager.

17. *Mil.* To stand, or march, directly behind (another man or unit); — also used absolutely.

Syn. — Shelter, screen, shield, hide, overspread.

to cover into, to transfer to; as, *to cover* money *into* the treasury. — **to c. one's short contracts,** *Stock Exchange*, to buy stock which one has previously sold short, as in order to protect one's self when the market has risen or to take profits when the market has fallen. — **to c. the buckle,** to execute a certain old fancy step in dancing.

cov'er (kŭv'ẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To spread a table for a meal; to prepare a banquet. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. To spread over a surface so as to conceal it; as, this paint *covers* well.

cov'er, *n.* **1.** Anything laid, set, or spread upon, about, or over another thing; an envelope; a lid; as, the *cover* of a book; the *cover* of a box.

2. Anything which veils or conceals; a screen; disguise; a cloak. "Under *cover* of the night." *Macaulay.*

A handsome *cover* for imperfections. *Collier.*

3. Shelter; protection; as, the troops fought under *cover* of the batteries; the woods afforded a good *cover*.

4. *Hunting.* The woods, underbrush, etc., which shelter and conceal game; covert; as, to beat a *cover*.

5. A deposit or sum of money sufficient to secure against loss or to meet an obligation. *Eng.*

6. That portion of a slate, tile, or shingle which is hidden by the overlap of the course above.

7. *Mach.* The lap of a slide valve.

8. A large shallow salt pan with a movable roof used for making salt from brine by solar evaporation.

9. *Weaving.* The condition or surface of cloth which has equidistant threads.

10. [Cf. F. *couvert*.] A tablecloth and the other table furniture; esp., the table furniture for the use of one person at a meal; as, *covers* were laid for fifty guests.

under cover, in an envelope, or within a letter, addressed to another than the person for whom it is intended; hence, secretly.

Letters . . . dispatched *under cover* to her ladyship. *Thackeray*

cov'er-chief (-chĕf), *n.* [See KERCHIEF.] *Obs.* **1.** A covering for the head.

2. A handkerchief.

cover crop. A catch crop planted, esp. in orchards, as a protection to the soil in winter, as well as for the benefit of the soil when plowed under in spring. See CATCH CROP.

cov'ered (kŭv'ẽrd), *p. a.* **1.** Having a cover, or under cover; screened; sheltered; not exposed; hidden.

2. Having one's hat on.

3. Secured by a deposit, as of money or, specif., specie; as, notes *covered* by gold in the treasury.

covered cloth, *Weaving*, cloth in which all the threads are equidistant. — **c. fifths** *or* **octaves.** See HIDDEN FIFTHS, etc. — **c. smut,** a smut fungus (*Ustilago hordei*) affecting barley. — **c. way,** *Fort.*, a corridor or banquette running along the top of the counterscarp, covered from the enemy's fire by an embankment whose outer slope forms the glacis. Where there occurs a salient or reëntrant angle in the counterscarp it often is enlarged to form a *place of arms* (which see). It gives the garrison an open line of communication around the works, a standing place beyond the ditch, and a favorable starting point for sorties. Called also *covert way*. See FORTIFICATION, *Illust.*

cover glass. *Macros.* A piece of very thin glass used to cover microscopic preparations mounted on glass slides.

cov'er-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COVER. Hence: *n.* **1.** Anything which covers or conceals, as a roof, a screen, a wrapper, clothing, etc.

Noah removed the *covering* of the ark. *Gen.* viii. 13.
They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no *covering* in the cold. *Job* xxiv. 7.

2. *Music.* See under CHANGE RINGING.

covering board. *Shipbuilding.* = PLANK-SHEER. — **c. note,** *Fire Insurance*, a preliminary memorandum or binder for insurance. *British.* — **c. party,** *Mil.*, a detachment of troops sent for the protection of another detachment, as of men working in the trenches. — **c. plate,** *Founding*, a cast plate with prickers or spikes on one side for holding rammed sand or swept loam, used, as in loam molding, for a final covering over a mold after the cores and cope have been placed in position.

cov'er-let (kŭv'ẽr-lĕt), *n.* [ME. *coverlyte*, prob. fr. F. *couvrir* to cover + *lit* bed, fr. L. *lectus* bed. See COVER.] The uppermost cover of a bed or of any piece of furniture.

Odored sheets and arras *coverlets*. *Spenser.*

Cov'er-ley, Sir Rog'er de (rŏj'ẽr dẽ kŭv'ẽr-lĭ). **1.** A leading member of the imaginary club under whose direction the "Spectator," of the 18th century, was professedly edited. He was a kind-hearted, simple, and somewhat eccentric old English country gentleman.

2. A kind of old dance. See COUNTRY-DANCE.

cov'er-lid (kŭv'ẽr-lĭd), *n.* A coverlet. *Tennyson.*

cov'er-point', *n.* The fielder or player in the games of cricket, lacrosse, and ice hockey who supports "point." See CRICKET, *n.*, the game.

co-versed' sine (kō-vûrst'). [*co-* (= *co-* in *cosine*) + *versed sine.*] *Geom.* The versed sine of the complement of an arc or angle. Abbr. *covers.* See TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTION.

cov'er-side' (kŭv'ẽr-sīd'), *n.* A region of country having covers; a hunting country.

cov'ert (kŭv'ẽrt), *a.* [OF *covert*, F. *couvert*, p. p. of *couvrir*. See COVER, *v. t.*] **1.** Covered over; private; hidden; secret; disguised.

Whether of open war or *covert* guile. *Milton.*

2. Sheltered; retired, protected; as, a *covert* nook.

3. *Law.* Under cover, authority, or protection (of her husband); — said of a married woman. See FEME COVERT.

Syn. — Covered, insidious, concealed. See SECRET.

cov'ert, *n.* [OF. See COVERT, *a.*] **1.** A covering; esp., a place that covers and protects; a shelter; defense.

A tabernacle . . . for a *covert* from storm. *Is.* IV. 6.
The highwayman has darted from his *covert*. *Prescott.*

2. A thicket or underbrush affording cover for game.

3. [Cf. F. *couverte.*] *Zoöl.* One of the special feathers covering the bases of the quills of the wings and tail of a bird. They are also called **tectrices,** and distinguished as **upper** and **under,** or **lower, coverts,** according to the surface of the wing or tail on which they are situated, and those of the wing as **primary coverts** and **secondary coverts,** according to the quills whose bases they cover. The secondary coverts form more or less definite rows, called **greater, middle,** and **lesser coverts** (the last including several indistinct series), according to their length. (See BIRD, *Illust.*) The auriculars are sometimes called **ear coverts.**

4. *Fowling.* A flock of birds, as coots; a covey.

5 *Law.* = COVERT-BARON. *Obs.*

cov'ert-bar'on (kŭv'ẽrt-băr'ŭn), *a.* [Cf. COVERT, *n.* & *a.*] *Obs. or R. Law.* = COVERT, *a.*, 3. — *n.* The status of a feme covert, or married woman; — chiefly with *under*.

co-ver'ti-cal (kō-vûr'tĭ-kăl), *a.* [*co-* + *vertical.*] **1.** *Geom.* Having the same vertex or vertices.

2. *Math.* Lying one directly above another in the different sheets of a Riemann surface, being or representing the same function value corresponding to different argument values; thus, if $z^2 = w$, both $+z$ and $-z$ yield the same value of w, the two *places* (w, z) and $(w, -z)$ are *co-vertical* in the two sheets laid over the w plane. See PLACE.

cov'ert-ly (kŭv'ẽrt-lĭ), *adv.* Secretly; in private; insidiously

cov'er-ture (kŭv'ẽr-tūr), *n.* [OF. *coverture*, F. *couverture.*] **1.** Covering; shelter; defense; hiding.

Protected by walls or other like *coverture*. *Woodward*

2. *Law.* The condition or status of a woman during marriage, because she is considered under the cover, authority, and protection of her husband, and is therefore called a *feme covert*. See MARRIAGE.

cov'et (kŭv'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *v. t.*; COV'ET-ED; COV'ET-ING. [OF. *coveitier*, F. *convoiter*, from a derivative fr. L. *cupidus* eager, fr. *cupere* to desire; cf. Skr. *kup* to become excited. Cf. CUPIDITY.] **1.** To wish for with eagerness; to desire possession of.

Covet earnestly the best gifts. 1 *Cor.* XII. 31.

2. To long for inordinately or unlawfully; to hanker after (something forbidden).

Thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbor's house. *Ex.* XX. 17.

Syn. — Long for, desire, hanker after, crave. See ENVY.

cov'et, *v. i.* To have or indulge inordinate desire.

Which [money] while some *coveted* after, they have erred from the faith. 1 *Tim.* VI. 10.

cov'et-ous (kŭv'ĕ-tŭs), *a.* [OF. *coveitos*, F. *convoiteux.* See COVET, *v. t.*] **1.** Very desirous; eager to obtain. *Archaic.*

Covetous of wisdom and fair virtue. *Shak.*

2. Inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess (esp. money); avaricious.

The *covetous* person lives as if the world were made altogether for him, and not he for the world. *South.*

Syn. — COVETOUS, AVARICIOUS agree in the idea of inordinate desire for gain or possession. COVETOUS implies esp. excessive desire for what belongs to another; AVARICIOUS, greed of wealth with a view to hoarding it. See PARSIMONIOUS, GREEDY, MERCENARY.

You cannot behold a *covetous* spirit walk by a goldsmith's shop without casting a wishful eye at the heaps upon the counter. *Spectator.*

Each is contented with his own possessions, nor *avariciously* endeavors to heap up more than is necessary for his own subsistence. *Goldsmith.*

— **cov'et-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **cov'et-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Avarice, cupidity, eagerness.

cov'ey (kŭv'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -EYS (-ĭz). [OF. *covée*, F. *couvée*, fr. *cover*, F. *couver*, to sit or brood on, fr. L. *cubare* to lie down, cf. E. *incubate*.] **1.** A brood or hatch of birds; an old bird with her brood of young; hence, a small flock or number of birds together; — said chiefly of partridges, and certain allied birds, as grouse and ptarmigans. See BEVY.

2 A company; a bevy; as, a *covey* of girls. *Addison.*

Syn. — See FLOCK.

Co-vil'le-a (kō-vĭl'ē-ă), *n.* [NL., after F. V. *Coville* (b. 1867), American botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of zygophyllaceous shrubs, natives of desert regions in North and South America. See CREOSOTE BUSH.

cov'in (kŭv'ĭn), *n.* [OF. *covin*, *covine.* See COVENANT.] **1.** A number of persons banded together; specif., *Scot.*, a company of witches. *Obs.*

2. A private compact. *Obs.*

3. *Law.* A collusive agreement between two or more persons to prejudice a third; conspiracy.

4. Deceit, fraud; artifice. *Archaic.* *Chaucer.*

5. A secret device or intent. *Obs.*

6. State or condition. *Obs.*

cov'ing (kŭv'ĭng), *n.* [See 1st COVE, *n.*, 4.] *Arch.* **a** A cove or series of coves, as the concaved surface under the overhang of a projecting upper story. **b** The splayed jambs of a flaring fireplace.

cov'in-ous (kŭv'ĭn-ŭs), *a.* *Law.* Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent. — **cov'in-ous-ly,** *adv.*

co-vol'ume (kō-vŏl'ūm), *n.* [*co-* + *volume.*] *Physics.* A quantity subtracted from the volume of a gas to represent by the remainder the actual volume of the molecules; the volume of the interspaces between the molecules in a gas.

cow (kou), *n.*; *pl.* cows (kouz); *old pl., now chiefly poetic,* KINE (kīn). [ME. *cu, cou*, AS. *cū*; akin to D. *koe*, G. *kuh*, OHG. *kuo*, Icel. *kȳr*, Dan. & Sw. *ko*, L. *bos* ox, cow, Gr. *βοῦς*, Skr. *gō*. Cf. BEEF, BOVINE, BUCOLIC, BUTTER, NYLGHAU.] **1.** The mature female of wild or domestic cattle of the genus *Bos*, or of any of the various animals the male of which is called *bull*, as the moose, certain of the seal kind, the terrapin, etc.

2. A coward. *Obs.*

3. [Perh. so named as suggesting a cow's horns.] A wedge, or brake, to check a machine or car; a clog, as of a gin.

4. A raft of large trees upon which a log cabin is built, formerly used on Western rivers. *U. S.*

cow, *n.* [See COWL a hood.] A chimney cowl.

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cov'e-nan'tal (kŭv'ĕ-năn'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a covenant.

Covenant Code. *Bib.* See LAW, *n.*

cov'e-nous. Var. of COVINOUS.

cov'en-tree', *n.* [Cf. COVEN, *n.*] A tree in front of an old-time Scottish mansion beneath which the laird or owner met his visitors or his retainers.

cov'er (kŭv'ẽr), *n.* [W. *cyfar.*] See MEASURE.

cov'er, *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *covrer*, perh. confused with obs. *acovrer.* Cf. RECOVER.] To get; attain; also, recover; restore; heal. *Obs.*

cov'er-cle (-k'l), *n.* [OF. *covercle*, F. *couvercle*, fr. L. *cooperculum*, fr. *cooperire.* See COVER.] Cover; lid. *Obs.* [BIBLE.]

Cov'er-dale's Bible (-dālz). See

cov'er-er, *n.* One that covers.

cov'er-less, *a* See -LESS.

coverlyte. † COVERLET

covers. *Abbr.* Covered sine.

cov'er-shame', *n.* **1.** A thing used to conceal infamy. *Obs.* **2.** Savin; — from its use as an ecbolic and abortifacient.

co-ver'sine' (kō-vûr'sĭn'), *n.* *Math.* The covered sine.

cover slip. = COVER GLASS.

cov'er-slut', *n.* A garment worn to conceal untidy clothes. *Obs.*

cov'ert (kŭv'ẽrt), *v. t.* To cover; conceal. *Obs.*

covert, cover cloth. A twilled diagonal cloth, usually waterproof and made in mixtures, for tailoring.

covert coat. A short light overcoat for wear as a dust coat, or in riding, shooting, etc.

covert hack. [From COVERT, *n.*, 2.] A horse for riding to the place of meeting of a hunt.

cov'ert-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

covert way. *Fort.* See COVERED WAY.

cov'ess (kŏv'ĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of COVE. *Slang or Low.*

cov'et-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

cov'et-er, *n.* One who covets.

cov'et-ing, *p. a.* That covets. — **cov'et-ing-ly,** *adv.*

cov'et-ise, *n.* [OF. *coveitise*, F. *convoitise.* See COVET, *v. t.*] Avarice; inordinate desire; covetousness. *Obs.*

cov'e-tive-ness, *n.* *Phren.* Acquisitiveness.

co-vet'ta (kō-vĕt'ă), *n.* [Cf. COVE a molding.] *Carp.* A quarter-round molding plane.

covey, *n.* A pantry. *Obs.*

cov'ey (kŭv'ĭ), *n.* A dim. of COVE, a boy or man, used in familiarity or intimacy. *Slang.*

co-vi'brate, *v. i.* See CO-, 1.

cov'id (kŭv'ĭd), *n.* [Indo-Portuguese, fr. Pg. *covado* cubit.] See MEASURE. [MEASURE.

covido, *n.* [See COVID.] See

covie. † COVEY.

Co-viel'lo (kō-vyĕl'lō), *n.* [It.] See MASKED COMEDY.

co'vil (kō'vĭl), *n.* [Tamil.] *Anglo-Ind.* A temple; also, vulgarly, a church.

co-vil'lag-er, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

cov'ine. Var. of COVIN.

cov'ined (kŭv'ĭnd), *p. a.* [OF. *covenir* to agree, F. *convenir.*] Agreed. *Obs.* [TREE.

co-vis'tree', *n.* Var. of COVEN-

co-vis'it, *n.* See CO-, 3 a.

co-vo'ta-ry, *n.* See CO-, 3 b.

covyne. Var. of COVIN.

cow. † CHOUGH. [for COE.

cow (*Scot.* kō; kō). Obs. or Scot.

cow (kou), *n.* A bogy or goblin. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

cow (kou; kō), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *kolla* head, *kolla* to hit on the head.] *Scot.* **1.** To poll (the head); cut short; prune; lop off. **2.** To overtop; exceed; outdo.

cow (kou), *n.* A bunch of twigs, as in a branch or bundle; a wisp; a birch or besom. *Scot.*

cow, *v. t.;* COWED (koud); COW'ING. [Cf. Icel. *kuga*, Sw. *kufva* to check, subdue, Dan. *kue.*] To depress with fear; to daunt the spirits or courage of; to overawe.

To vanquish a people already *cowed.* *Steele*

Syn. — See FRIGHTEN.

co'walk'er (kō'wôk'ẽr), *n.* A phantasmic or "astral" body deemed to be separable from the physical body and capable of acting independently, a doppelganger.

cow'an (*Scot.* kŏ'ăn), *n.* **1.** A dry-stone diker; — applied to one who works as a mason without having served a regular apprenticeship. *Scot.*

2. (*pron.* kou'ăn; kŏ'ăn) A pretender; interloper. *Freemasons' Cant.*

cow'ard (kou'ẽrd), *a.* [OF. *couard, coard, coart,* n. & adj., F. *couard,* fr. OF. *coe, coue,* tail, F. *queue* (fr. L. *coda,* a form of *cauda* tail) + *-ard;* orig., short-tailed, as an epithet of the hare, or perh., turning tail, like a scared dog. Cf. CUE, QUEUE, CAUDAL.] **1.** Destitute of courage; timid; cowardly. "That craven, *coward* knight." *Spenser.*

2. Belonging to a coward; proceeding from, or expressive of, base fear or timidity.

He raised the house with loud and *coward* cries. *Shak.*

3. *Her.* Borne in the escutcheon with his tail doubled between his legs; — said of a lion.

cow'ard, *n.* A person who lacks courage; a pusillanimous or ignobly timid person; a poltroon.

A fool is nauseous, but a *coward* worse. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Craven, poltroon, dastard, caitiff.

cow'ard, *v. t.* **1.** To make timorous; to frighten. *Obs.*

2. To call (a person) a coward.

cow'ard-ice (kou'ẽr-dĭs), *n.* [ME. *cowardise,* F. *couardise,* fr. *couard.* See COWARD.] Want of courage to face danger; ignoble timidity; pusillanimity; base fear of danger or hurt; lack of spirit.

The *cowardice* of doing wrong *Milton*

Falsehood, *cowardice,* and poor descent,
Three things that women highly hold in hate. *Shak*

cow'ard-ish, *a.* Cowardly. *Obs. or R.*

cow'ard-ly, *a.* **1.** Wanting courage; basely or weakly timid or fearful; pusillanimous; spiritless.

The *cowardly* rascals that ran from the battle. *Shak.*

2. Befitting, or characteristic of, a coward; as, a *cowardly* lie.

The *cowardly* rashness of those who dare not look danger in the face. *Burke.*

Syn. — COWARDLY, PUSILLANIMOUS, POLTROON, CRAVEN, DASTARDLY, RECREANT. COWARDLY (the most general term) implies a weak or ignoble, PUSILLANIMOUS, a mean-spirited and contemptible, lack of courage; as, "[I] do now not basely die, not *cowardly* put off my helmet to my countryman" (*Shak.*); "I lived in a continual, indefinite, pining fear; tremulous, *pusillanimous,* apprehensive of I knew not what" (*Carlyle*). POLTROON, CRAVEN, and DASTARDLY are terms of extreme opprobrium. *Poltroon* (more frequently *n.*) implies arrant cowardice; *craven,* abject pusillanimity; *dastardly,* esp. the cowardly or skulking execution of an outrageous or malicious design; as, a *poltroon* surrender, a *craven* fear of death, a *dastardly* assassination. RECREANT, as here compared, implies cowardly submission; as, "Here standeth Thomas Mowbray . . . ou pain to be found false or *recreant*" (*Shak.*); "It is the breath of this spirit that pours through the 'Areopagitica' as through a trumpet, sounding the charge against whatever is base and *recreant*" (*Lowell*). See AFRAID.

cow'ard-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a coward.

cow'bane' (kou'bān'), *n.* Any of several poisonous apiaceous plants: **a** In England, *Cicuta virosa.* **b** In the United States, *Cicuta maculata* and related species, and *Oxypolis rigida.* See WATER HEMLOCK.

cow'bell' (-bĕl'), *n.* **1.** A bell hung about the neck of a cow to indicate her whereabouts when out of sight.

2. The bladder campion.

cow'ber-ry (kou'bĕr-ĭ), *n pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The berry or fruit of any of several shrubs, which grow in pastures; also, any plant producing such fruit; specif.: **a** The mountain cranberry. **b** The bog strawberry. **c** The bilberry. *Eng.* **d** The partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*). *U. S.*

cow'bind' (-bīnd'), *n.* The white bryony.

cow'bird' (-bûrd'), *n., or* **cow blackbird.** A small North American blackbird (*Molothrus ater*). Like the European cuckoo, it builds no nest, but lays its eggs in the nests of other birds. It is so called because it frequently associates with cattle. Related species occur in Mexico and farther southward.

Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*). ⅕

cow'boy' (-boi'), *n.* **1.** A boy who has charge of cows.

2. A cattle herder; specif., one of a class of herders on the plains of the western and southwestern United States and western Canada who do their work on horseback. As a class they are noted for hardiness and often recklessness.

3. One of the Tory marauders who, in the Revolutionary War, infested the neutral ground between the American and British lines near New York, and committed depredations on the Americans.

cow'catch'er (kou'kăch'ẽr), *n.* A strong inclined frame in front of a locomotive for catching or throwing off cattle or other obstructions on a railroad. *U. S.*

cow'er (kou'ẽr), *v. i.;* COW'ERED (-ẽrd); COW'ER-ING. [ME. *couren;* cf. Icel. *kūra* to doze, lie quiet, Sw. *kura,* Dan. *kure,* G. *kauern* to cower.] To stoop by bending the knees; to crouch; to squat; hence, to quail; to sink through fear.

Our dame sits *cowering* o'er a kitchen fire. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See FAWN.

cow'fish' (kou'fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** **a** Any of various small cetaceans, as the grampus and species of porpoises and dolphins. **b** A sirenian, as the manatee.

2. Any of various trunkfishes having hornlike projections over the eyes.

cow'hage (-ĭj), *n.* Also *couhage, cowage,* and *cowitch.* [Hind. *kawānch, koānch.*] **a** A climbing fabaceous plant (*Stizolobium pruriens*), having crooked pods covered with barbed brittle hairs which cause intolerable itching. These hairs, mixed with honey or other vehicle, are sometimes used as a vermifuge. **b** The trumpet creeper. *Local, U. S.*

Cowfish (*Lactophrys tricornis*). ⅛

cow'heart' (-härt'), *n.* A coward; — by false etymology.

cow'heart'ed (-härt'ĕd; -tĭd; 7, 151), *a.* Cowardly.

The Lady Powis . . . patted him with her fan, and called him a *cowhearted* fellow. *R. North.*

cow'heel' (-hēl'), *n., or* **cow's' heel'** (kouz'). *Cookery.* The dressed foot of a neat.

cow'herb' (-hûrb'; -ûrb'), *n.* A silenaceous herb (*Vaccaria vaccaria*) with smooth glaucous clasping leaves and corymbose pink flowers. It is naturalized from Europe in the United States. Called also *cow basil* and *cow-fat.*

cow'herd' (-hûrd'), *n.* [AS. *cūhyrde; cū* cow + *hyrde* a herder.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.

cow'hide' (-hīd'), *n.* **1.** The hide of a cow.

2. Leather made of the hide of a cow.

3. A coarse whip made of rawhide or of braided leather.

cow'hide', *v. t.* To flog with a cowhide.

cow hock. *Farriery.* A hock that turns or bends inward like that of a cow, so that the shanks of the hind legs are unduly close.

cow'-hocked' (kou'hŏkt'), *a. Farriery.* Having cow hocks.

cow house. A building used for stabling cattle.

cow'ish (kou'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Like a cow.

2. Timorous; fearful; cowardly. *Rare.* *Shak.*

cow'ish, *n.* Also *cous.* An apiaceous plant of Oregon (*Lomatium cous*) having edible tuberous roots somewhat like the sweet potato. It is used as food by the Indians.

cowl (koul), *n.* [ME. *coule, couele,* AS. *cuhle, cugle, cugele;* cf. dial. G. *kogel, gugel,* F. *coule;* all fr. L. *cuculla, cuculus,* cap, hood: cf. also Icel. *kufl.* Cf. CUCULLATE.] **1.** A monk's hood, usually attached to the gown; also, the hood and garment together; hence, sometimes, a monk.

What differ more you cry, than crown and *cowl?* *Pope.*

2. A chimney pot of some elaboration, often a revolving metal hood, sometimes an arrangement for throwing the smoke out horizontally, leaving no opening at the top, used to improve the draft of a chimney, ventilator, etc.

3. A wire cap for the smokestack of a locomotive.

cowl, *v. t.;* COWLED (kould); COWL'ING. **1.** To garb with a cowl; to make monkish.

2. To cover as with a cowl.

cowl, *n.* [AS. *cufl,* fr. L. *cupella,* dim. of L. *cupa* tub, vat. Cf. COOP.] A large water tub; specif., a vessel carried on a pole between two persons for conveyance of water.

cowle (koul), *n.* [Hind. *kaul,* fr. Ar. *qaul* declaration.] A grant or engagement in writing; hence, safe-conduct; amnesty. *India.*

cowled (kould *or, esp. in poetry,* kou'lĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Wearing a cowl; hooded. "That *cowled* churchman." *Emerson.*

2. *Bot.* Hood-shaped; cucullate.

cow'lick' (kou'lĭk'), *n.* A tuft of hair turned up or awry (usually over the forehead), as if licked by a cow.

cowl'staff' (koul'stăf'), *n.* [*cowl* a vessel + *staff.*] A staff or pole on which a vessel is supported between two persons. *Archaic & Dial.*

cow'man (kou'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A cattle owner; a ranchman.

cow oak. A large American oak (*Quercus michauxii*), having white bark, and leaves resembling those of the chestnut oak. The wood is hard, strong, and light brown. Called also *basket oak.*

co'work'er (kō'wûr'kẽr), *n.* One who works with another; a coöperator.

cow parsley. The wild chervil.

cow parsnip. Any apiaceous plant of the genus *Heracleum,* esp. *H. sphondylium* in England and *H. lanatum* in North America.

cow'pea' (kou'pē'), *n.* **1** A fabaceous plant (*Vigna sinensis*) found throughout the tropics of the Old World and more nearly related to the bean than the pea. It is extensively cultivated in the southern United States for forage and green manure.

2. The seed of this plant, used frequently for food.

Cowpea. 1 Branch with Leaves and Flowers (1/15); 2 Pod (1/7); 3 Seed (1/3).

cowpea rust. A rust fungus (*Uromyces appendiculatus*) attacking the cowpea and various wild and cultivated beans.

cowpea weevil. A small weevil which eats the interior of cowpeas, common peas, and beans; also, *B. quadrimaculatus,* having similar habits.

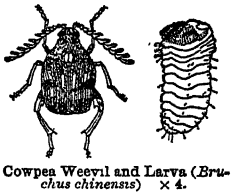

Cowpea Weevil and Larva (*Bruchus chinensis*) × 4.

Cow'per's gland (kou'pẽrz; kōō'pẽrz; *in England the name is pron'd* kōō'pẽr *by those who bear it*). [After the discoverer, William *Cowper,* an English surgeon.] *Anat.* Either of two small glands discharging into the male urethra.

cow'-pi'lot, *n.* A handsomely banded pomacentrid coral-reef fish, of Florida and the West Indies (*Abudefduf saxatilis*).

cow'-plant', *n.* **a** The great laurel, or rhododendron. *U. S.* **b** An East Indian asclepiadaceous vine (*Gymnema lactiferum*), the milky juice of which is used as food among the Singhalese.

cow'pox' (kou'pŏks'), *n. Med.* A pustular eruptive disease of the udder of the cow, which, when communicated to the human system, as by vaccination, protects from the smallpox; vaccinia; — called also *kinepox, cowpock,* and *kinepock.*

cow'rie } (kou'rĭ), *n.; pl.*
cow'ry } -RIES (-rĭz). [Hind. *kaurī.*] A marine gastropod shell of the genus *Cypræa* (which see). There are numerous species, many of them ornamental. Formerly *C. moneta,* a small yellow and white species of the Indian Ocean, and several other species were largely used as money in Africa and some Asiatic countries, and they are still so used to some extent. The value is always trifling, and varies at different places.

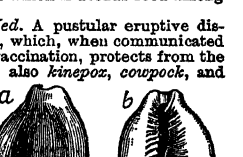

Money Cowrie (*Cypræa moneta*). *a* Dorsal side; *b* Ventral side. ⅔

cow shark. A large European and West Indian shark (*Heranchus griseus*) having six gill openings on each side. The name is extended to allied species. See HEXANCHIDÆ.

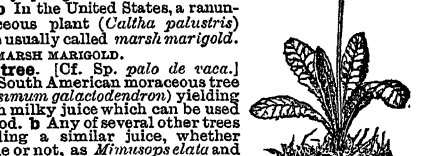

Cow Shark (*Hexanchus griseus*).

cow'slip' (kou'slĭp'), *n.* [AS. *cūslyppe,* prob. orig., cow's droppings. Cf. SLOP, *n.*] **a** In Great Britain, a common primrose (*Primula officinalis*) having umbels of fragrant yellow flowers appearing in early spring. It is often cultivated. **b** In the United States, a ranunculaceous plant (*Caltha palustris*) more usually called *marsh marigold.* See MARSH MARIGOLD.

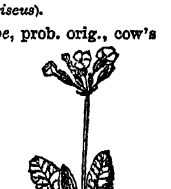

English Cowslip (*Primula officinalis*), much reduced.

cow tree. [Cf. Sp. *palo de vaca.*] **a** A South American moraceous tree (*Brosimum galactodendron*) yielding a rich milky juice which can be used as food. **b** Any of several other trees yielding a similar juice, whether edible or not, as *Mimusops elata* and *Tabernæmontana utilis.* **c** In New Zealand, the karaka.

cow vetch. A common perennial vetch of temperate regions (*Vicia cracca*) having dense racemes of bluish purple flowers.

cow'wheat' (-hwēt'), *n.* **a** A scrophulariaceous hemiparasite (*Melampyrum arvense*) found as a weed in European wheat fields; also, any one of various other species of *Melampyrum.* **b** The yellow rattle. *Dial. Eng.*

cox'a (kŏk'sȧ), *n.; pl.* COXÆ (-sē). [L., the hip.] **1.** *Anat.* The hip or hip joint. *Rare.*

cow'age. Var. of COWHAGE.

cow'al (kou'ăl), *n.* A kind of depression or channel, not necessarily connected with a river, similar to a billabong or an anabranch. *Local, Australia.*

cow ant. = VELVET ANT.

cowarb. Var. of COARB. *Obs.*

cowardis, *n.* [OF. *couardie*] Cowardice. *Obs.*

cow'ard-ise. † COWARDICE.

cow'ard-ize, *v. t.* To render cowardly. *Obs.*

cow'ard-ize. † COWARDICE.

cow'ard-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS

cow'ard-ness, *n.* Cowardice. *R.*

cow'ard-ous, *a.* Cowardly. *Obs.*

cow'ard-ry, *n.* Cowardice. *Obs.*

cow'ard-ship, *n.* Cowardice. *Obs.* *Shak.*

cow'ar-dy, *n.* [OF. *couardie.*] Cowardice. *Obs.*

cowartis. † COWARDICE.

cow'-ba'by, *n.* One who is timid; also, a childish person; a simpleton. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cow basil. = COWHERB.

cow'blakes' (kou'blāks'), *n. pl.* [E. dial. *blakes.*] Dried cow dung used as fuel. *Dial. Eng.*

cow'bun-cle. Dial. Amer. var. of CARBUNCLE.

cow bunting = COWBIRD.

cow calf. A female calf.

cow chaff. Grass or forage plants cut up for feeding stock. *Australia.*

cowche † COUCH.

cow chervil. The wild chervil

cow chips. Dried cow droppings used for fuel

cow clover. **a** The zigzag clover. **b** The red clover.

cow'-crack'ers, *n.* The bladder campion. *Dial. Eng*

cow creamer. A cream jug in the shape of a cow.

cow cress. The field cress.

cow'cum-ber, cow'cum-mer. Obs. or dial. vars. of CUCUMBER.

cowd. Cowed. *Ref. Sp.*

cowde. Obs. pl. of COULD.

cow'die (kou'dĭ), *n.* = KAURI.

cow'dy, *n.* [Cf. dial. *cow, cowe,* to poll (the head), p. p. *cowed* hornless, and *coll* to cut, to clip, Icel. *kolla* a deer without horns, a cow.] A small cow, esp a mulley cow. *Obs.*

cowe. † CHOUGH.

cowe. Var. of cow, to poll. *Scot.* [*Scot.*]

cowe, *n.* = COWING, cropping.

cow'en. Var. of COWAN

cow'er. † COVER.

cow'erd Covered *Ref. Sp.*

cow'-fat', *n.* **a** The red valerian. **b** = COWHERB. [garlic.]

cow garlic. The field or wild

cow gate', cow gait', *n.* [*cow* + *gate* a way.] A cow pasture, or a common of pasturage. *Eng.*

cowghe. † COUGH.

cow'girl', *n.* A girl who performs the duties of a cowboy.

cow grass. **a** = COW CLOVER. **b** = KNOTGRASS. [cherry.]

cowhage cherry. Barbados

cow'heard', † COWHERD

cow'-hitch', *n. Naut.* A clumsy or slippery hitch or knot.

cow'horn' fly. = HORN FLY.

cow-hub'by, *n.* An unidentified term of endearment. *Obs. Scot.*

co-wid'ow, *n.* See co-, 3 a.

cow'itch. Var. of COWHAGE.

cow killer. A wasp (*Sphæropthalma occidentalis*) of the family Mutillidæ, the females of which are wingless and resemble large ants. Its sting is popularly believed to be dangerous to cattle. *Local, U. S.*

cowl. Var. of COUL, *v.*

cowl, *n.* A lump or swelling; also, a boil. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To bruise, to raise a lump. *Dial. Eng.*

cowld Cowled. *Ref. Sp.*

cow'leech', *n.* A cow doctor. — **cow'leech'ing,** *n.*

cow'licks' (kou'lĭks'), *n.* The snowdrop tree. *Louisiana.*

cow'like', *a.* Resembling a cow.

cow lily. The American cowslip (*Caltha palustris*).

cowl'rake. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of COLERAKE.

cowlte. † QUILT.

cow'-mum'ble, *n.* The wild chervil. *Dial. Eng.*

cownand † COVENANT.

co-work', *v. t.* See co-, 1.

co-wor'ship, *v. t. & i.* See co-, 1.

cowp, cowpe. † COOP, CUP.

cowp. Var. of COUP. *Obs. or Scot.*

cow'pen', *n.* An old brand of Virginia tobacco.

cow'pen', *v. t.* To fertilize (ground) by penning cows upon it. *Archaic.*

cow'per. Obs. var. of COOPER; also, var. of COUPER.

Cow-pe'ri-an (kou-pē'rĭ-ăn; kōō-), *a. Anat.* Designating Cowper's glands.

cow'per-i'tis (kou'pẽr-ī'tĭs; kōō-), *n.* [See -ITIS.] Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

cow'pock', *n.* = COWPOX.

cow poison. A tall mountain larkspur (*Delphinium trollifolium*) of the American Pacific coast, often poisonous to stock.

cow pony. A pony used in herding cattle. *Western U. S.*

cowpul. † COUPLE.

cow'-punch'er, *n.* A cowboy. *Colloq., U. S.*

cow'quake', *n.* **a** = QUAKING GRASS. **b** Spurry.

cowr. Obs. or dial. Eng. and Scot. var. of COWER.

cow'-rat'tle, *n.* **a** The bladder campion. **b** The white campion.

cow'rie, *n. Bot.* = KAURI.

cowrteby. † COURTEPY

cowry bird. An East Indian weaver bird (*Munia punctulata*) often kept as a cage bird.

cows'-and-calves', *n. pl.* Flowers of wakerobin. *Dial. Eng*

cow'shard, cow'sharn, cow'-shed, *n* [Cf. AS. *scearn* dung.] Cow dung. *Obs. or Dial.*

cow'shot, cow'shut. Obs., dial. Eng. or Scot. var. of CUSHAT.

cow'skin', *n.* **1.** Cow leather. **2.** A rawhide whip. *Rare.*

cow'slipped' (kou'slĭpt'), *a.* Adorned with cowslips.

cow'slop'. Obs. or dial var. of COWSLIP.

cowslowpe. † COWSLIP.

cow's lungwort. Mullein.

cow sorrel. Sheep sorrel.

cow's'-tail', *n.* **1.** The horseweed. [spliced rope.]

2. A frayed end, as of a badly

cow's'-wort', *n.* The red rattle (*Pedicularis palustris*) *Eng*

cowt (kōt). Dial. form of COLT.

cow'-tail', *a.* Designating, or relating to, the coarsest grade of wool, sheared from the hind legs of the sheep.

cow'tail', *n.* Chowry. *Obs.*

cow'ter. † COUTER.

cow thistle. **a** The bull thistle. **b** A European wild lettuce (*Lactuca alpina*) *Obs.*

cowth'wort' (kōōth'wûrt'), *n.* Motherwort. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cow'tongue', *n.* The yellow clintonia (*Clintonia borealis*).

cow'weed', *n.* Wild chervil.

cowyslepe. † COWSLIP.

cox. † COKES.

cox, *n. Colloq.* Short for COXSWAIN. — *v. t. & i.* To act as coxswain (to).

2. *Zoöl.* The first segment of the leg of an insect or other arthropod.

cox'al (kŏk'săl). *a.* Pertaining to a coxa.

coxal cavities, *Zoöl.*, the cavities on the lower surface of the body of arthropods in which the coxæ of the limbs articulate.

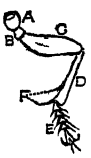

Leg of an Insect. *A* Coxa; *B* Trochanter; *C* Femur, *D* Tibia; *F* Spurs; *E* Tarsus. Enlarged.

cox-al'gi-a (-săl'jĭ-ă) ‖ *n.* [NL. *coxalgia*, fr. **cox'al'gy** (kŏk'săl'jĭ) ‖ L. *coxa* hip + Gr. ἄλγος pain.] *Med.* Pain in the hip. — **cox-al'gic** (kŏk-săl'jĭk), *a.*

cox'comb' (kŏks'kōm'), *n.* [A corrupted spelling of *cock's comb.*] **1. a** A strip of red cloth notched like the comb of a cock, which licensed jesters formerly wore in their caps (as shown in the *Illust.* of BAUBLE.) **b** The jester's cap with a coxcomb. **2.** The top of the head, or the head itself. *Humorous.*

It a bloody *coxcomb* be a hurt, you have hurt me. *Shak.*

3. A fool. *Obs.*

4. A vain, showy fellow; a conceited, silly man, fond of display; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments, a fop.

Fond to be seen, she kept a bevy
Of powdered *coxcombs* at her levee. *Goldsmith.*

5. *Naut.* A kind of cleat near the end of a yardarm to afford a lead in hauling out reef earings.

6. *Bot.* = COCKSCOMB.

cox-comb'i-cal (kŏks-kŏm'ĭ-kăl; -kōm'ĭ-kăl; 277), *a.* Also **cox-comb'ic** (-kŏm'ĭk; -kōm'ĭk). Befitting or indicating a coxcomb; like a coxcomb; foppish; vain. — **cox-comb'i-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **cox-comb'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

cox'comb'ly (kŏks'kōm'lĭ), *a.* Like a coxcomb. "You *coxcombly* ass, you!" *Beau. & Fl.* — **cox'comb'li-ness,** *n.*

cox'comb'ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). The manners, or an act characteristic, of a coxcomb; foppishness.

cox-i'tis (kŏk-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *coxa* hip + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the hip joint.

cox'swain, cockswain (kŏk'swān; *naut.* kŏk'sn), *n.* [*cock* a boat + *swain;* hence, the master of a boat.] The steersman of a boat; esp.: **a** A sailor who has charge of a ship's boat and its crew, and who usually steers. **b** A lightweight steersman of a racing shell, who usually in a measure directs the crew by his voice; — often abbreviated colloquially to *cox.*

coy (koi), *a.* [ME. *coy* quiet, still, OF. *coi*, fr. L. *quietus* quiet. See QUIET, *a.*] **1.** Quiet; still. *Obs. Chaucer.* **2.** Shrinking from approach or familiarity; reserved; bashful; shy; modest; — usually applied to women, sometimes with an implication of coquetry.

Coy, and difficult to win. *Cowper.*
Coy and furtive graces. *Irving.*

3. Soft; gentle; hesitating "Love's *coy* touch." *Shak.*

4. Disdainful; distant. *Obs.*

Syn. — Reserved, modest, bashful, demure. See SHY.

coy, *v. t.*; COYED (koid); COY'ING. **1.** To quiet; soothe. **2.** To allure; entice; coax; decoy. *Obs.*

3. To caress with the hand; to stroke. *Obs.*

Come sit thee down upon this flowery bed,
While I thy amiable cheeks do *coy.* *Shak.*

coy, *v. i.* **1.** To behave with reserve or coyness; to shrink back or seem to shrink back. *Rare.*

Thus to *coy* it,
With one who knows you too! *Rowe.*

2. To be unwilling; to demur; disdain. *Obs. Shak.*

coy'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being coy; feigned or bashful unwillingness to become familiar; reserve.

When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

coyn'ye (koin'yĭ), *n. Irish Hist.* [Ir. *coimmheadh.*] A chieftain's exaction of victuals from tenants, esp. for the use of his soldiery; also, the quartering of military followers among the people, or an equivalent impost. *Spenser.*

coy-o'te (kī-ō'tē; kī'ōt: *the correct Spanish pron. is* kō-yō'tā, *almost* koi-ō'tā, *but in the western U. S. usage almost universally makes the first syllable* kī-), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. Mex. *coyotl.*] A small species of wolf (*Canis latrans*) of the western part of North America; the prairie wolf. It is common on the plains. It can run swiftly and is very cunning, but lacks the ferocity of the large timber wolves. It is noted for its loud and continued howling at night.

‖ **co'yo-til'lo** (kō'yō-tăl'yō; kī'ō-; 194), *n.* [Mex. Sp. dim. See COYOTE.] A low rhamnaceous shrub (*Karwinskia humboldtiana*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico. Its berries are said to be poisonous to the coyote.

coy'pu (koi'pōō), *n.* [Native name.] A South American aquatic rodent (*Myocastor coypus*), having webbed hind feet. It produces the fur called nutria.

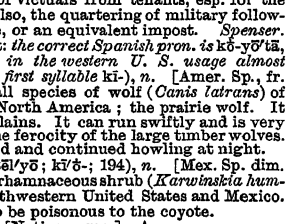
Coypu.

coz (kŭz), *n.* Cousin; — an abbrev. common, esp. formerly, in fond or familiar address.

coze (kōz), *v. i.*; COZED (kōzd); COZ'ING (kōz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *causer*, or E. *cozy.*] To have a friendly or familiar chat or conversation.

coze, *n.* A friendly chat.

coz'en (kŭz'n), *v. t.*; COZ'ENED (-nd); COZ'EN-ING (-n-ĭng). [From *cousin*, hence, lit., to deceive through pretext of relationship, F. *cousiner.*] To cheat; to defraud; to beguile; to deceive, usually by small arts, or in a paltry way.

He had *cozened* the world by fine phrases. *Macaulay.*

coz'en, *v. i.* To act deceitfully; to commit a cheat.

Some cogging, *cozening* slave. *Shak.*

coz'en-age (kŭz'n-ĭj), *n.* [See COZEN.] **1.** The art or practice of cozening; artifice; fraud. *Shak.*

2. An act of deceit or fraud.

coz'en-ing, *a.* Fraudulent; cheating.—**coz'en-ing-ly,** *adv.*

co'zy (kō'zĭ), *a.*; CO'ZI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr), CO'ZI-EST. Also **co'sy, co'sey.** [Cf. Scot. *cosie, cozie*, perh. fr. Gael. *cosach* abounding in hollows, or *cosagach* full of holes or crevices, snug, sheltered, from *cos* a hollow, a crevice.] **1.** Snug; comfortable; easy; contented.

2. [Cf. F. *causer* to chat, talk.] Chatty; talkative; sociable; familiar. *Eng.*

Syn. — See SNUG.

co'zy, *n.* Also **co'sy, co'sey. 1.** A wadded covering for a teakettle or other vessel to keep the contents hot.

2. A canopied seat in the corner of a room.

crab (krăb), *n.* [AS. *crabba;* akin to D. *krab*, G. *krabbe, krebs*, Icel. *krabbi*, Sw. *krabba*, Dan. *krabbe*, and to E. *crawl*, and perh. *cramp.* Cf. CRAWFISH.] **1.** Any crustacean of the order Decapoda and suborder Brachyura, distinguished by the short, broad, and usually flattened carapace, the small abdomen, which is curled up beneath the body, and fits into a groove or depression under the thorax, and the short antennæ; also, any of various other crustacea, esp. of the group Anomura, which resemble the Brachyura in the more or less reduced condition of the abdomen. (See HERMIT CRAB, PURSE CRAB.) The *king crabs*, or *horseshoe crabs* (which see), constitute a separate order or class. The true crabs have the anterior pair of limbs modified into large pincers, and in some (the swimming crabs) the posterior pair take the form of paddles. Crabs can walk in any direction on land without turning, but usually move sideways. The majority of forms are marine; some spend most of their lives on land, and a few habitually climb trees. They generally feed on other animals or on carrion, but sometimes on vegetable matter. A few attain a very large size, 20 to 30 pounds in weight (see GIANT CRAB), and some species, as the blue crab of the United States (see BLUE CRAB), are important as food.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* **a** The zodiacal sign and constellation Cancer, between Gemini and Leo. **b** The Crab nebula in the constellation Taurus.

3. A malignant growth; a cancer. *Obs. & R.*

4. A crab louse.

5. *Angling.* The larva of a stone fly.

6. An arch. *Obs. & R.* *Trevisa.*

7. A crawfish. *Local, U. S.*

8. *Mech.* Any of various machines or apparatus for raising or hauling heavy weights, orig. a machine with claws; specif.: **a** A movable winch or windlass with powerful gearing, used with derricks, etc. **b** A gin. *Obs.* **c** A windlass, or small geared capstan, for hauling ships into dock, etc. **d** A machine used in ropewalks to stretch the yarn. **e** A claw for anchoring a portable machine.

9. An iron trivet to hold a kettle or the like. *Dial. Eng.*

10. *pl.* [Perh. a different word.] At hazard, the lowest throw, or two aces

to catch, *or rarely* **cut, a crab,** *Rowing*, a phrase used of a rower: **a** When he fails to raise the oar clear of the water on the recovery. **b** When he misses the water altogether in making a stroke.

crab, *v. i.*; CRABBED (krăbd); CRAB'BING. **1.** *Naut.* To drift sidewise or to leeward, as a vessel. *Ham. Nav. Encyc.*

2. To fish for or catch crabs; — chiefly in *p. pr. & vb. n.*

crab, *v. t.* [Cf. CRAB the animal; CRABBED.] **1.** To anger; to irritate; also, to make sour or morose. *Obs. or Scot.*

crab, *v. i.* To be or become cross or angry. *Obs.*

crab, *n.* [Perh. fr. the name of the animal; cf. CRAB, *a.*] **1.** A crab apple; in England, the small wild apple or the tree which produces it. See CRAB APPLE.

When roasted *crabs* hiss in the bowl,
Then nightly sings the staring owl. *Shak.*

2. A cudgel of crab-tree wood; a crabstick. *Garrick.*

3. A sour, or crabbed, ill-tempered person.

crab, *a.* [Cf. CRABBED.] Of or pert. to the crab apple or crab tree; like the crab apple; sour; harsh-tasting; rough.

The *crab* vintage of the neighb'ring coast. *Dryden.*

crab, *v. t.* **1.** To beat with a crabstick. *Obs. J. Fletcher.*

2. *Textiles.* To subject to crabbing.

crab, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. D. *krabben* to scratch; prob. akin to E. *crab*, n.] **1.** Of hawks, to scratch or claw; to fight.

2. To find fault with or run down; to pull to pieces; to criticize adversely. *Colloq., Eng.*

crab apple. Also *crab.* [See CRAB, *a.*] **1.** A small, wild sour apple; specif., in England, the wild form of the common apple (*Malus malus*); in the United States, any native species of *Malus*, as *M. ioensis, M. coronaria, M. angustifolia*, and *M. rivularis.*

2. Any of several cultivated varieties of apple having long petioles and rather small acid fruit, used chiefly for jelly and preserves.

3. A cunoniaceous tree (*Schizomeria ovata*). *Australia.*

crab'bed (krăb'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. a.* [See CRAB the animal, CRAB crab apple.] **1.** Characterized by, or manifesting, peevishness, moroseness, or sourness; fractious; out of humor, harsh; cross.

Crabbed age and youth cannot live together. *Shak.*
How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and *crabbed*, as dull fools suppose. *Milton.*

2. Characterized by harshness or roughness; unpleasant; bitter; as, a *crabbed* taste. *Archæc.*

3. Crooked; knotted; gnarled; rugged. *Obs.*

4. Obscure or intricate, difficult; perplexing; trying; as, a *crabbed* author. "*Crabbed* eloquence." *Chaucer.*

5. Cramped; irregular; as, *crabbed* handwriting. *Milton.*

Syn. — See SULLEN.

— **crab'bed-ly,** *adv.* — **crab'bed-ness,** *n.*

crab'ber (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who catches crabs; also, a kind of boat used in crab fishing.

2. [F. *crabier* from *crabe*, crab, of G. origin; — named as eating crabs.] The European water vole. *Obs. & R.*

crab'bing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRAB, *v.* (which see); specif.: *n. Textiles.* A process to which cloth is subjected to prevent its wrinkling on wetting, or to give it a particular finish. The fabric after being treated, while in a state of tension, with boiling water, is wound tightly upon a roller and subjected to the action of steam.

crab'by (-ĭ), *a.* Crabbed; specif.: **a** Crooked; rough; difficult, or perplexing. *Obs.* "Persius is *crabby*, because ancient." *Marston.* **b** Cross; churlish; ill-natured.

crab cactus. A branching South American cactus (*Epiphyllum truncatum*) with flat joints and red flowers, commonly cultivated; — called also *Christmas cactus.*

crab claw. *Mach.* A claw or clutch for grappling, fastening, etc.; specif., in a Corliss engine, the pawls which release the valve gear from the influence of the eccentric when the point of cut-off is reached.

crab'-eat'er, *n.* Any of several fishes and birds reputed to eat crabs, as the sergeant fish and various herons.

crab'-eat'ing, *a.* Feeding on crabs.

crab-eating dog, a wild dog (*Canis cancrivorus*) of northern South America. — **c. opossum,** a South American opossum (*Didelphys cancrivora*). — **c. raccoon,** a South American raccoon (*Procyon cancrivorus*).

crab'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a sour countenance. *Beau. & Fl.*

crab grass. 1. Any of several grasses with creeping or decumbent stems which root freely at the nodes, so that the plants become pests in cultivated lands; esp.: **a** *Synthetisma sanguinalis* or any of other species of *Synthetisma.* **b** Yard grass. **c** Egyptian grass.

2. The knotweed.

3. Glasswort (*Salicornia herbacea*), supposed to be a food for crabs.

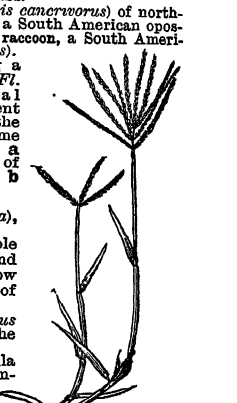
Crab Grass (*Syntherisma sanguinalis*).

crab'hole' (krăb'hōl'), *n.* The hole burrowed by the Australian land crab or crawfish; also, the hollow formed by the caving in of one of these burrows.

crab louse. A louse (*Phthirius inguinalis*), sometimes infesting the human body.

Crab nebula. *Astron.* A nebula in the constellation Taurus, resembling a crab in shape.

crab's'-claw' (krăbz'-), *n.* The water soldier.

crab's'-eye', *or* **crab's'-stone',** *n.* **1.** One of the masses of calcareous matter found, at certain seasons, on either side of the stomach of the European crawfishes, and formerly used in medicine for absorbent and antacid purposes; a gastrolith.

2. *Bot.* A jequirity bean.

crab spider. Any of numerous spiders of the group Laterigradæ; — so called because they can run backwards or sideways like a crab.

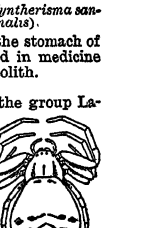
Crab Spider (*Thomisus*). Much enlarged.

crab'stick' (krăb'stĭk'), *n.* **1.** A stick, cane, or cudgel, of crab-tree wood.

2. Fig.: A crabbed, ill-natured person.

Our colonel, the most cross-grained old *cruberi* that ever breathed. *C. Lever.*

crab stock. 1. A seedling of the common apple, used as a stock.

2. Fig., a wild or untamed person.

crab tree. a Corrupt. of *cacap tree* (see CARAPA). **b** A crab-apple tree. **c** In Australia, the bitterbark *Petalostigma quadriloculare.*

crab'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* [Cf. CARAPA.] **a** A euphorbiaceous tree (*Gymnanthes lucida*) of the West Indies and southern Florida, containing a poisonous juice. **b** A light cabinet wood from Guiana.

Crac'ca (krăk'ă), *n.* [L., a kind of pulse, perh. vetch.] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous herbs or undershrubs with odd-pinnate leaves and handsome purple, red, or white

cox'ar-thri'tis (kŏk'sär-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. *coxa* hip + *arthritis.*] *Med.* = COXITIS.

cox-comb'i-cal, *a.* Coxcombical. *R.* — **cox-com'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

coxe, *n.* Coxa. *Obs.*

cox'less, *a.* Without a coxswain. *Colloq.*

cox-oc'er-ite (kŏk-sŏs'ẽr-īt), *n.* [*coxa* + Gr. κέρας horn.] Basal segment of an insect's antenna. — **cox-oc'er-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

cox'o-fem'o-ral (kŏk'sō-fĕm'ō-răl), *a.* [*coxa* + *femoral.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the hip and thigh.

cox'on. † COXSWAIN.

cox-op'o-dite (kŏk-sŏp'ō-dīt), *n.* [*coxa* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* The basal, or first, joint of a crustacean limb.

cox'y (kŏk'sĭ), *a.*; COX'I-ER (-sĭ-ẽr); COX'I-EST. [From 4th COCK (cf. TRICKSY, fr. *trick*).] Self-conceited; saucy; arrogant. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

coy, *n.* [D. *kooi.* See DECOY.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** A trap or decoy for wild fowl.

2. A lobster pot or trap. *Eng.*

3. A decoy (bird).

coy. *Abbr.* Company.

co-yang' (kō-yang'), *n.* [Malay *kayam.*] See MEASURE.

coy duck. = DECOY DUCK.

coy'-duck', *v. t.* To entice; decoy. *Dial. Eng.*

coygue Var. of COYNYE

coy'ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **coy'ish-ness,** *n.*

coylsh, *n.* Corrupt. of CLOSH

coy'ly, *adv.* of COY. See -LY

coyn, coyne, *n.* [OF. *cooin*, F. *coing.*] A quince. *Obs.*

coyne. Var. of COIGNE.

coy-o'ting (kī-ō'tĭng), *n.* Mining in irregular openings or in a small way. *Colloq., Western U. S.*

coy'pou. Var. of COYPU.

co-yu're (kō-yōō'rē), *n.* A spiny palm of Porto Rico (*Curima calaphylla*). *Porto Rico.*

coz (kŏz). *Bib.*

Coz'bi (kŏz'bĭ). *Bib.*

coz'en, coz'in. † COUSIN.

coz'en-age. † COUSINAGE.

coz'en-er, .n. One who cheats or defrauds.

co'zie. Var. of COZY.

co'zier, *n.* [Cf. OF. *couseor* tailor, fr. OF. & F. *coudre*, p. p. *cousu* to sew, fr. L. *consuere* to sew together. See SEW to stitch.] A codger or shoemaker; a cobbler; also, a saddler. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Slang.*

co'zi-ly, *adv.* of COZY. See -LY.

coz'in-age. Var. of COSINAGE

co'zi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Cp., *or* **cp.** *Abbr.* Christoph; compare; confer.

C. P., *or* **c. p.** *Abbr.* Candle power; chemically pure; Chief Patriarch; Civil Power; Clerk of the Peace; Code of Procedure; College of Preceptors; Common Pleas; Common Prayer; Conditional Purchase (Australia); Congregatio Passionis (L., lit., Congregation of the Passion, i. e., the Passionist Fathers); convicted poacher; Court of Probate; Crystal Palace.

c/p. *Abbr.* Custom of port (grain trade)

C/P. *Abbr.* Charter Party.

C. P. A. *Abbr.* Coal prospecting area. *Australia.*

C. P. C *Abbr.* Clerk of the Privy Council.

C. P. L. *Abbr.* Conditional purchase lease. *Australia.*

C. P. M. *Abbr.* Common particular meter. [officer.

c. p. o. *Abbr.* Chief petty

C. P. S. *Abbr.* Clerk of Petty Sessions; Custos Privati Sigilli (L., Keeper of the Privy Seal).

Cr., *or* **cr.** *Abbr.* Created; credit; creditor; crown; (without period, *Cr*) chromium (*Chem.*).

C. R. *Abbr.* Camping Reserve (lands), in Australia; Carolus Rex (L., King Charles); Carolina Regina (L., Queen Caroline); Chief Ranger (Foresters); Civis Romanus (L., A Roman Citizen); Custos Rotulorum (L., Keeper of the Rolls).

craal. Var. of KRAAL.

crab, *n.* Corrupt. of *carap.* See CARAPA.

crabat, crabbat. † CRAVAT.

crabat, *n.* [L. *crabatus.*] A couch. *Obs.*

crabbe. † CRAB.

crab'ber-y, *n.* A place where crabs abound or are fished for.

crab'bing, *n.* Gathering of crab apples. *Dial. Eng.*

crab'bish, *a.* Somewhat cross; crabbed.

crab'bit (krăb'ĭt). Scot. var of crabbed.

crab'by (-ĭ), *a.* Like a crab; also, abounding in crabs.

crab'catch'er, *n., or* **crab catcher. 1.** A catcher of crabs. **2.** *Zoöl.* Any of several herons that eat crabs, as the boatbill.

crab harrow. A heavy harrow with bent teeth, for use on strong adhesive soils. *Dial. Eng.* — **crab'-har'row,** *v. t. & i.*

‖ **cra'bier'** (F. krà'byĕ'), *n.* [F.] = CRABCATCHER, 2.

crab'let, *n.* See -LET, *dim. suff.*

crab nut, crab oil. See CARAPA.

crab plover. A ploverlike bird (*Dromas ardeola*) with a compressed bill, webbed feet, and black, white, and gray plumage, found on the coasts of the Indian Ocean [ricorice.

crab's'-eye' wine. The Indian

Crab'shaw, Timothy (krăb'shô). In Smollett's "Sir Launcelot Greaves," the squire of that quixotic knight.

crab'si'dle (-sī'd'l), *v. i.* To move sidewise as a crab. *Colloq.*

crab's'-stone', *n.* See CRAB'S-EYE.

crab thistle. The Scotch thistle.

crab'weed', *n.* = CRAB GRASS.

crab wherry. Wherry, the drink. *Dial. Eng.*

crab winch. *Mech.* = CRAB, 8 a.

crab'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

crab wood. See CARAPA, *Note.*

crab'-yaws' (krăb'yôz'), *n. Med.* A disease in the West Indies. See FRAMBŒSIA.

cracche † SCRATCH, *n. & v.*

crac'cus, *n.* [Prob. fr. *Caracas*, Venezuela.] A kind of tobacco. *Obs.*

cra'ches, *n.* a Pimpernel. **b** Chickweed. *Obs.*

crachoun, *n.* [Cf. OF. *crachon* what is spat out.] A word prob. equiv. to, caitiff; wretch. *Obs.*

Crac'i-dæ (krăs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CRAX.] *Zoöl.* A family of gallinaceous birds of the warmer parts of America related to the megapodes. It contains the curassows, guans, etc.

Cra-ci'na (krà-sī'nē), *n. pl.*

flowers in axillary racemes. The species are natives of temperate and tropical regions, several being cultivated. *C. virginiana*, of the eastern United States, is known as *goat's rue* and *catgut*.

crack (krăk), *v. i.*; CRACKED (krăkt); CRACK'ING. [ME. *cracken, craken*, to crack, break, boast, AS. *cracian* to crack; akin to D. *kraken*, G. *krachen*; cf. Skr. *garj* to rattle, or perh. imitative. Cf. CRACKNEL.] **1.** To make or give forth a loud or sharp, sudden sound in or as in breaking.

As thunder when the clouds in autumn *crack*. *Shak.*

2. To utter vain, pompous words; to brag, to boast, — usually with *of*. *Obs. or Dial.*

Ethiopes of their sweet complexion *crack*. *Shak.*

3. To talk; to converse freely or lively; to chat; to gossip. *Scot. or Dial.*

I have sent him to *crack* a little with the Frenchman. *Cooper.*

4. To burst or open in chinks; to break, with or without quite separating into parts.

By misfortune it *cracked* in the cooling. *Boyle.*
The mirror *cracked* from side to side *Tennyson.*

5. To be ruined or impaired; to fail; to break down. *Obs. or Sporting Slang.*

The credit . . . of exchequers *cracks*, when little comes in and much goes out. *Dryden.*

6. To become cracked; — said of the voice.

7. To travel by or as if by whipping on, to whip; as, he *cracked* on at a rapid pace. *Colloq.*

to crack on. **a** See def. 7 above. **b** To clap on or carry full sail or, rarely, steam. *Colloq. Naut.*

crack, *v. t.* **1.** To break or burst, as something brittle or hollow, with a sharp or explosive sound; hence, without particular reference to the sound, to break or fracture (anything hard or brittle), with or without separation of the parts; as, to *crack* glass; to *crack* nuts.

2. Hence, in fig. and transferred uses: **a** To rend or burst, as with grief or pain; to impair; to make unsound; hence, to disorder; to craze.

O, madam, my old heart is *cracked*. *Shak.*
He thought none poets till their brains were *cracked*. *Roscommon.*

b To empty as if by cracking; to open and drink; to "discuss;" as, to *crack* a bottle of sherry. *Shak.* **c** To puzzle or make out; to solve.

Logic you cannot *crack* without a tutor *Wesley*

d To break into; esp. in the phrase *to crack a crib*, to break into a house, store, etc. *Thieves' Cant.* **e** To break (a vow, engagement, or the like). *Obs. or Dial.*

3. To utter smartly and sententiously; to tell strikingly; as, to *crack* a joke. *B. Jonson.*

4. To strike with a sharp noise; to slap. *Colloq. or Vulgar.*

5. To cause to make a sharp noise; to snap; as, to *crack* a whip.

6. To move sharply or with a jerk, to snatch or whip. *Colloq.*

7. To damage irreparably; to destroy practically, as a reputation or credit.

8. To impair the musical quality or clearness of; to make discordant or harsh; — said of the voice.

9. To decompose by heat in the process of distillation. See CRACKING.

10. To cry up; to extol; to praise; — with *up*. *Colloq.*

to crack a smile, to smile. *Slang.* — **to c. on,** to put or clap on; as, *to crack on* more sail, or more steam. *Colloq.*

crack, *n.* **1.** A sharp, sudden sound or report; the sound of anything suddenly burst or broken; as, the *crack* of a falling house; the *crack* of thunder; the *crack* of a whip.

Will the line stretch out to the *crack* of doom? *Shak.*

2. Hence: **a** A cannon; cannon shot. *Obs.* "Cannons overcharged with double *cracks*." *Shak.* **b** A shot as with a rifle; as, he took a *crack* at the ducks. *Colloq.* **c** A sharp resounding blow; as, a *crack* on the head. *Colloq.*

3. The time a crack lasts; an instant; as, to be with one in a *crack*. *Colloq.*

4. A boast; boasting. "*Cracks* and brags." *Burton.* "Vainglorious *cracks*." *Spenser. Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

5. Talk; conversation; friendly chat; gossip; also, a tale or good story; joke; *pl.*, news. *Scot & Dial.*

What is *crack* in English? . . . A *crack* is . . . a chat with a good, kindly human heart in it *P. P. Alexander*
The incumbent of their childhood, dropping in for his *crack*. *Mrs Humphry Ward*

6. A partial separation of parts, with or without a perceptible opening; a chink or fissure; a narrow breach; a crevice; as, a *crack* in timber, or in a wall, or in glass.

7. Rupture; flaw; breach or unsoundness.

My love to thee is sound, sans *crack* or flaw. *Shak.*

8. The breaking or broken tone of the voice, as when changed at puberty.

Though now our voices
Have got the mannish *crack*. *Shak.*

9. Mental flaw; a touch of craziness; partial insanity; as, he has a *crack*; also, *Obs.*, a crazy or crack-brained person.

Look upon me as a *crack* and a projector. *Addison.*

10. A boy, generally a pert, lively boy; a rogue. *Obs.*

Val. 'Tis a noble child. *Vir* A *crack*, madam *Shak.*

11. A talker; a gossip. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Scott.*

12. A prostitute. *Obs.* *D'Urfey.*

13. A thing or person fit to be boasted of; a racer, athlete, vessel, etc., of superior excellence. *Colloq.*

14. A burglar; also, burglary. *Thieves' Slang.*

crack, *a.* Of superior excellence; having qualities to be boasted of. *Colloq.*

One of our *crack* speakers in the Commons *Dickens.*

crack'a-jack' (krăk'ă-jăk'), *n.* **1.** An individual of marked ability or of the highest excellence in some line, esp. in some sport; as, he is a *crackajack* at tennis. *Slang.*

2. A preparation of popped corn, candied and pressed into small cakes. *U. S.*

crack'a-jack', *a.* Of marked ability or excellence. *Slang.*

crack'brain' (-brān'), *n.* A crack-brained or crazy person.

crack'-brained' (-brānd'), *a.* Crazy; reasonless; as, a *crack-brained* person or enterprise. Cf. HAREBRAINED.

cracked (krăkt), *p. p. & p. a.* from CRACK (in any of its senses); as: *p. a.* **a** Broken; fissured; fractured; specif., broken into coarse particles; as, *cracked* wheat or maize. **b** Flawed; unsound; bankrupt; as, a *cracked* reputation. **c** Crack-brained, crazy. *Colloq.* **d** Marked by discordant notes, — said of the voice.

cracked glass, glass crackle. See CRACKLE, *n.*, 2. — **c. heels,** *Veter.* = SCRATCHES.

crack'er (krăk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that cracks.

2 A boaster; a braggart; also, a liar; rarely, a lie.

What *cracker* is this same that deafs our ears? *Shak.*

3. A small firework, consisting of a little powder inclosed in a thick paper cylinder with a fuse, which explodes with a sharp noise; — often called *firecracker*.

4. A bonbon or package of sweets, etc., containing an explosive, which is exploded by pulling the ends sharply; — called also **cracker bonbon.**

5. An instrument for cracking or crushing; specif., *pl.*: **a** *Mach.* A pair of fluted rolls for grinding caoutchouc. **b** Nutcrackers. **c** The teeth. *Humorous.*

6. The pintail duck. *Local.*

7. One of the lower class of the white population of the southern United States, esp. of Georgia and Florida, inhabiting the hills or backwoods; — a nickname. *U. S.*

8. A thin, dry biscuit, often hard or crisp; as, a Boston *cracker*; a Graham *cracker*; a soda *cracker*; an oyster *cracker*. *Chiefly U. S.*

9. *Slang.* **a** A cracking or rapid pace. **b** A breakdown; smash. **c** A considerable sum of money.

10. The cracking or snapping part at the end of a whiplash; a snapper. Also fig.

The authentic, balanced, self-containing couplet with the *cracker* of rime at the tail of it. *Saintsbury*

cracker mill. *Mach.* A mill consisting of large disks covered with projecting teeth, set face to face and rotating in opposite directions, used to crush previously softened grain in the manufacture of starch, glucose, etc. *F. Thorp.*

crack'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRACK, *v.* Specif.: *n.* A process of destructive distillation of oils, as petroleum, in which the heavy vapors, falling back upon the liquid, are superheated and decomposed into lighter products. In the case of petroleum the yield of illuminating oil is increased at the expense of the yield of lubricants.

crack'le (krăk''l), *v. i.*; CRACK'LED (-ld); CRACK'LING. [Dim. of *crack*.] To make slight cracks; to make small, sharp, sudden noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; to crepitate; as, burning thorns *crackle*.

The unknown ice that *crackles* underneath them *Dryden.*

crack'le, *v. t.* To crack or break with slight crushing rapidly repeated.

crack'le, *n.* **1.** The noise of slight and frequent cracks or reports; a crackling. "The *crackle* of fireworks." *Carlyle.*

2. *Fine Arts.* A peculiar cracked surface (the same as craze, but made deliberately) common in much Oriental pottery and porcelain and in some glassware; also, porcelain, pottery, or glassware having such a surface; as, Chinese *crackle*; Bohemian *crackle*.

crack'led (-ld), *a.* **1.** *Fine Arts.* Having the appearance of being covered with minute cracks. See CRACKLE, *n.*, 2.

2. Having the rind crisp and brittle; — said of roast pork.

crack'ling (krăk'lĭng), *n.* **1.** The making of small, sharp cracks or reports, frequently repeated.

As the *crackling* of thorns under a pot, so is the laughter of the fool. *Eccl* VII. 6.

2. The well-browned, crisp rind of roasted pork.

For the first time in his life he tasted *crackling*. *Lamb.*

3. Usually in *pl.* **a** Refuse of tallow melting, used as food for dogs. **b** The crisp residue of fat, esp. hogs' fat, after the lard or fat has been removed. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

4. = CRACKNEL, 1. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

crack'-loo' (krăk'lōō'), *n.* Also **crack'a-loo'.** A kind of gambling game consisting in pitching coins to or towards the ceiling of a room so that they shall fall as near as possible to a crack in the floor. *Gamblers' Cant, U. S.*

crack'nel (-nĕl), *n.* [F. *craquelin*, fr. *craquer* to crackle, of imitative origin; or fr. D. *krakeling*, fr. *krakken*. See CRACK, *v. i.*] **1.** A hard, brittle kind of cake or biscuit. *Spenser.*

2. The crisp residue from fat; crackling; also, a piece of pork fried crisp.

cracks'man (krăks'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A housebreaker or burglar. *Slang.*

crack'-the-whip', *n.* A child's game played by a number joining hands and running forward parallel till the leader's end, stopping suddenly, causes the line to revolve rapidly and often flings off players at the other end.

crack willow. A common and widely cultivated Old World willow (*Salix fragilis*); — called also *snap willow* and *brittle willow*. The twigs break easily from the main stem.

crack'y (krăk'ĭ), *a.* [From CRACK, *n.*] **1.** Having cracks; inclined to crack.

2. Crack-brained; crazy; also, talkative. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Cra-co'vi-an (krā-kō'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Cracow, Austria.

‖ **Cra-co'vi-enne'** (krā-kō'vĭ-ĕn'), *n.* [F., fr. *Cracovie*, Cracow.] *Music.* A lively Polish dance, in 2-4 time, with frequent syncopations and unexpected accents.

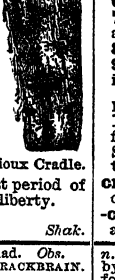

Sioux Cradle.

-cracy. [Gr. *-κρατία* (as in *δημοκρατία* democracy), fr. *κράτος* strength, rule.] A suffix denoting *government, sway, ruling power*, or *authority*; as, *monocracy, plutocracy, polycracy*, etc. Cf. -ARCHY.

cra'dle (krā'd'l), *n.* [AS. *cradel, cradol*, of uncertain origin.] **1.** A bed or cot for a baby, usually oscillating on rockers or swinging on pivots; hence, the place of origin or where anything is nurtured or protected in the earliest period of existence; as, a *cradle* of crime; the *cradle* of liberty.

2. Infancy, or very early life.

From their *cradles* bred together. *Shak.*

3. *Naut.* A standing bed used instead of a hammock for wounded seamen. *Obs.*

4. Something suggestive of a baby's cradle, as in construction, appearance, motion, or use; as: **a** A supporting or protecting framework of bars, rods, etc., joined by cross-pieces, as a workman's suspended scaffold or part of one, a support or backing for work, as the ribbing of a vaulted ceiling to be covered with plaster, etc. **b** *Weaving.* A device of curved metal pieces fastened beneath the cylinders to catch the cards as they fall. **c** A frame in which the treads and risers of stairs are glued together in stair building, etc. **d** *Agric.* A kind of attachment of finger-like rods to a scythe for receiving the grain and laying it evenly in a swath; also, the scythe and attachment together; a cradle scythe. **e** *Med.* A frame to keep the bedclothes from contact with an injured part of the body, as in fractures, wounds, etc. **f** A framework of timbers, or iron frames, moving upon ways or rollers, used to support, lift, or carry ships or other vessels, heavy guns, etc., as up an inclined plane, or across a strip of land, or to support a ship or raft of logs during construction or repairs. **g** The basket or other apparatus in which, when a line has been made fast to a wrecked ship from the shore, persons are brought off from the wreck. **h** *Engraving.* A tool used in mezzotint engraving, which, by a rocking motion, raises burrs on the surface of the plate, so preparing the ground. **i** *Mining.* A rocking device used in washing out auriferous earth by hand; — also called a *rocker*. **j** A nail catcher for a pneumatic tire on a vehicle. **k** = SLEEVE, of a gun.

Cradle, *Mining.*

5. See CAT'S CRADLE.

Cradle of Liberty, Faneuil Hall.

cra'dle (krā'd'l), *v. t.*; CRA'DLED (-d'ld); CRA'DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To place, lay to rest, or rock in or as in a cradle; to lull or quiet as by rocking; to hold as a cradle. "It *cradles* their fears to sleep." *D. A. Clark.*

2. To nurse or train in infancy or the first stage of life.

He that hath been *cradled* in majesty will not leave the throne to play with beggars *Glanvill.*

3. To mow with a cradle scythe, as grain.

4. To place or support in or on a cradle; to raise or transport, as a vessel, by means of a cradle.

5. To put ribs across the back of (a picture, panel, etc.), to prevent warping.

6. *Mining.* To wash in a cradle.

cra'dle, *v. i.* **1.** To lie or lodge as in a cradle. *Obs.*

Withered roots and husks wherein the acorn *cradled*. *Shak.*

2. To mow grain with a cradle scythe.

cradle bar. A bar forming part of a cradlelike structure or device; specif., *Joinery*, a cot bar.

cradle hole. *Sleighing.* A sunken place in a road, caused by thawing, or by travel over a soft spot.

cra'dle-land' (-lănd'), *n.* Land or region where one was cradled; hence, land of origin.

This antiquary boldly places the *cradleland* of mankind itself in Central America. *A. H. Keane.*

cradle roof. *Arch.* A kind of timber roof, much used in the Middle Ages, with the rafters, collar beams, and braces of each truss combined into a form approaching that of an arch, thus giving the effect of a series of arches or, when ceiled, of a cradle, or barrel, vault. Cf. COMPASS ROOF.

cradle scythe. A scythe having a cradle.

cra'dling (krā'dlĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of using a cradle.

2. *Coopering.* Cutting a cask into two pieces lengthwise, to enable it to pass a narrow place, the two parts being afterward united and rehooped.

3. A wooden or iron framework; structural work in the form of a cradle or cradles; specif., *Arch.*, framework in arched or coved ceilings to which the laths are nailed.

craft (krăft), *n.* [AS. *cræft* strength, skill, art, cunning; akin to OS., G., Sw., & Dan. *kraft* strength, D. *kracht*, Icel. *kraptr*.] **1.** Strength; might; power. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. Art or skill; dexterity, as in some manual employment; skillfulness in planning or executing; hence, an occupation or employment requiring this; a manual art; a trade, business, or profession.

The life so short, the *craft* so long to learn. *Chaucer.*
A poem is the work of the poet; poesy is his skill or *craft* of making *B. Jonson.*

3. A device or contrivance exhibiting skill; an artifice; a work of art; also, a magical device; spell. *Obs.*

4. A power or faculty; esp., a psychical aptitude or knack viewed as a natural endowment.

A singular *craft* of our nature links the most theoretical sorts of inquiry by unexpected ties with men's daily business. *Josiah Royce.*

5. Cunning, art, or skill, in a bad sense, or applied to bad purposes; artifice; guile; skill or dexterity employed to effect purposes by deceit or shrewd devices.

You have that crooked wisdom which is called *craft*. *Hobbes*
The chief priests and the scribes sought how they might take him by *craft*, and put him to death. *Mark* XIV. 1.

6. A crafty act; an artifice; a trick. *Obs.*

7. Those engaged in any trade, taken collectively; a guild; as, the *craft* of ironmongers.

8. A craftsman, as a shoemaker. *Scot.*

9. *Naut.* A vessel; vessels of any kind; — generally used in a collective sense.

The evolutions of the numerous tiny *craft* moving over the lake. *Prof. Wilson.*

10. *Fishing.* The implements used in catching or killing fish, esp. in whale fishing, collectively.

Syn. — See TRADE.

the craft, the brotherhood of Freemasons.

craft, *v. i.* To use craft or trickery; also, to practice one's craft. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* "You have *crafted* fair." *Shak.*

-craft. [See CRAFT, *n.*] A suffix denoting *art, skill, trade*; as in witch*craft*, priest*craft*, state*craft*, water*craft*, etc.

[NL. See CRAX.] *Zool.* See CURASSOW.

crack, *adv.* With a cracking.

crack'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

crack'a-loo'. Var. of CRACK-LOO.

crack'en. Var. of KRAKEN.

crack'er-ber'ry, *n.* Bunchberry, or dwarf cornel. [AJACK.]

crack'er-jack'. Var. of CRACK-JACK.

crack'ers (krăk'ẽrz), *n.* The high-bush huckleberry (*Gaylussacia resinosa*).

Cracker State. Georgia. See CRACKER, 7. *A nickname.*

crack'et. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CRICKET, insect, CRICKET, stool.

crack'ey, crack'ie (krăk'ĭ), *interj* Var. of CRICKEY. *Dial. or Slang.* [HEMP. *Obs.*

crack'hal'ter, *n.* = CRACK-**crack'hemp',** *n* Gallows bird. *Obs. or Archaic Slang.*

crack'i-ness, *n.* Cracky quality; craziness. *Colloq.*

crack'jaw', *a.* Jaw-breaking; hard to pronounce; as, the migrant had a *crackjaw* name.

crack'l. Crackle. *Ref. Sp.*

crack'ld. Crackled. *Ref. Sp.*

crack'less, *a.* See -LESS. [*n.*, 2.

crack'le-ware', *n.* See CRACKLE, [*n.*

crack'ly, *a.* Inclined to crackle; crisp and brittle.

crack'mans (krăk'mănz), *n.* [Cf. CRACK, *n.*, 14.] A hedge. *Thieves' Slang.*

crack'ow. Var. of CRAKOW.

crack'rope', *n.* = CRACKHEMP. *Obs. Slang.*

crack'ship, *n.* A mock title for a crack. or roguish lad. *Obs.*

crack'skull', *n.* = CRACKBRAIN. *Rare.*

crackt Cracked *Ref Sp.*

crack'-tryst', *n.* A person who breaks a tryst. *Scot.* [*or Slang.*]

crack'y. Var. of CRICKEY. *Dial.*

cracon. creconum, *n.* Crackling, or refuse of tallow. *Obs.*

cracowe. † CRAKOW.

crad'dant. Dial. Eng. var. of CRADDEN. [*Dial. Eng. & Scot.*]

crad'den, *n.* A coward. *Obs. or Dial.*

crad'dy (*dial.* krăd'ĭ; krŏd'ĭ), *n.* A feat or trick, esp. one set by boys with a challenge to perform it; a stunt; also, a puzzle; a riddle. *Dial. Eng.*

crade. † CRATE.

cradge (krāj), *n.* [F. *crèche* crib, manger, protecting piles or posts.] A small bank to prevent water overflowing. *Local, Eng.*

cradge, *v. t. & i.* To heighten and back (a bank) with clay to prevent overflow or percolation of water. *Local, Eng.*

cradle chimlay. A kind of portable oblong grate open on all sides. *Scot.*

cradle vault. = BARREL VAULT.

cra'dle-walk', *n.* A walk covered by arching trees. *Obs.*

Crad'ock, *n.* See CARADOC, the knight.

cradoun. † CRADDEN.

craeft. † CRAFT. [*Scot.*

craem (krām). Var. of CRAME.

craer. † CRAYER.

cra'fish. † CRAWFISH.

craft (krăft). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of CROFT.

craft guild. A guild of craftsmen; a trade guild.

crafts'man (krăfts'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who practices some trade or manual occupation; an artificer or artisan; also, sometimes, an artist.
Syn. — See WORKMAN.

craft'y (krăf'tĭ), *a.;* CRAFT'I-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); CRAFT'I-EST. [AS. *cræftig.*] **1.** Exhibiting, or characterized by, craft, or skill; dexterous. *Obs.* "*Crafty* work." *Piers Plowman.* **2.** Skillful; ingenious. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* **3.** Skillful at deceiving others; characterized by craft; cunning; wily. "A pair of *crafty* knaves." *Shak.*
With anxious care and *crafty* wiles. *J. Baillie.*
Syn. — Skillful, dexterous, artful, wily, sly, fraudulent, deceitful, subtle, shrewd. See CUNNING.

crag (krăg), *n.* [W. *craig* or the kindred Ir. & Gael *creag.*] **1.** A steep, rugged rock; a rough, broken cliff or a projecting point of rock. **2.** A detached fragment of rock. *Rare.* **3.** *Geol.* Any of several beds of shelly sand or gravel in the Pliocene system of Great Britain.
crag and tail, a hill having on one side a steep face of hard rock, and on the other a gentle slope of soft rock or drift.

crag, *n.* [A form of *craw:* cf. D. *kraag* neck, collar, G. *kragen.* See CRAW.] **1.** The neck or throat. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** The neck piece, or scrag, of mutton or veal. *Obs.*

crag'gan (krăg'ăn), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *crogan.*] A rude earthenware vessel for domestic use, of a kind made by the natives in the Hebrides.

crag'gy (krăg'ĭ), *a.;* CRAG'GI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); CRAG'GI-EST. **1.** Full of, or marked by, crags; rugged with projecting points of rocks; of the nature of a crag; as, the *craggy* side of a mountain. "The *craggy* ledge." *Tennyson.* **2.** Rough; rugged; knotty; of sound, harsh or rough.
His *craggy* club in his right hand. *Spenser*

crags'man (krăgz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One accustomed to, or expert in, climbing crags or cliffs; esp., one who makes a business of climbing cliffs overhanging the sea to get sea birds or their eggs.

crake (krāk), *n.* [Cf Icel. *krāka* crow, *krākr* raven, Sw. *kråka,* Dan. *krage;* perh. of imitative origin.] **1.** A crow or rook. *Dial. Brit.* **2.** Any of various rails, esp. the corn crake and other short-billed kinds, as species of *Porzana.* **3.** The corn crake's cry.

Spotted Crake (*Porzana maruetta*).

crake, *v. i.;* CRAKED (krākt); CRAK'ING (krāk'ĭng). [Cf. CRAKE the bird.] To cry out harshly and loudly, as crakes.

crak'ow (krăk'ou; -ō), *n.* A kind of boot or shoe with a very long, pointed toe; — so called from Cracow, where they were first worn in the 14th century. *Obs. or Hist.*

cram (krăm), *v. t.;* CRAMMED (krămd); CRAM'MING. [AS. *crammian* to cram; akin to Icel. *kremja* to squeeze, bruise, Sw. *krama* to press. Cf. CRAMP.] **1.** To press, force, or drive, particularly in filling, or in thrusting one thing into another; to stuff; to crowd; also, to fill by crowding in as much as possible; to fill to superfluity.
Their storehouses *crammed* with grain. *Shak.*
He will *cram* his brass down our throats. *Swift.*
2. To fill with or as with food to satiety; to stuff.
Children would be freer from diseases if they were not *crammed* so much as they are by fond mothers. *Locke.*
Cram us with praise, and make us
As fat as tame things. *Shak*
3. To fill the mind of (a person), as with false or exaggerated stories or assertions; to "stuff." *Slang. Thackeray.* **4.** To put (a person) hastily through a course of memorizing or study, as in preparation for an examination; also (usually with *up*), to get a knowledge of (a subject) by hasty study or by memorizing for some occasion. *Colloq.* **5.** To urge (a horse) onward. *Slang. Oxf. E. D.* **6.** *Basketwork.* To finish off (a border) by bending over each stake (previously pointed) at right angles, bringing it forward along the border and tapping it down beside a stake (usually the fifth) ahead of it. *P. N. Hasluck.*

cram, *v. i.* **1.** To eat greedily, and to satiety; to stuff.
Gluttony . . .
Crams, and blasphemes his feeder. *Milton.*
2. To make crude preparation for a special occasion, as an examination, by a hasty and extensive course of memorizing or study. *Colloq.*

cram, *n.* **1.** A food, as a cake of dough, prepared for fattening animals, as calves or fowls. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** A crammed or overcrowded state; a number of persons crowded together; a crush. *Colloq. Dickens.* **3.** A lie; esp., a hoaxing lie. *Slang.* **4.** Act of cramming; esp., act of hastily filling the mind with information for a temporary purpose, as for an examination; also, the information so acquired. *Colloq.* **5.** One who crams. = CRAMMER, 2. *Colloq.* **6.** *Weaving.* A warp having more than two threads passing through each dent or split of the reed.

cram-bam'bu-li, cram-bam'bu-lee (krăm-băm'bōō-lĭ; krăm'băm-bōō'lĭ), *n.* [G. *krambambuli.*] A punch made from fired spirits and sugar melted in the flame.

cram'be (krăm'bē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *κράμβη* cabbage.] **1.** Cabbage;—usually in allusion to the L. phrase ‖ **cram'be re'pe-ti'ta** (rĕp'ĕ-tĭ'tȧ), warmed-over cabbage; something repeated; an old story. *Juvenal* (VII. 154). **2.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Old World brassicaceous herbs. They have coarse lyrate leaves and panicled white flowers. *C. maritima* is esteemed in England as a pot herb.

Cram'bi-dæ (krăm'bĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CRAMBUS.] *Zool.* A family of small moths which wrap their wings closely about the body when at rest. They are found in grass, on which their larvæ chiefly feed, and are called grass moths. *Crambus* is the chief and type genus. Cf. GRASS WEBWORM.

cram'ble (*dial.* krăm''l), *v. i.* [Cf. D. *krabbelen* to scratch, and E. *scramble.*] **1.** To creep or run with twists or turns, as a root. *Obs.* **2.** To walk or go with difficulty; hobble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cram'bo (krăm'bō), *n.* [See CRAMBE.] **1.** A game in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rime. **2.** A word rimıng with another; rime. *Contemptuous.*
His similes in order set
And every *crambo* he could get. *Swift*

cram'mer (krăm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that crams; specif., a person who fattens or an apparatus used in fattening poultry, etc. **2.** One who prepares a pupil hastily for an examination, or a pupil who is thus prepared. *Colloq.* **3.** A lie; a falsehood. *Slang.*

cram'ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRAM.
cramming machine, a machine for forced feeding of fowls, etc.

cram'oi-sy, cram'oi-sie (krăm'oi-zĭ; -ō-zĭ), *a.* [F. *cramoisi* crimson. See CRIMSON.] Crimson. *Archaic.*
A splendid seignior, magnificent in *cramoisy* velvet. *Motley.*
— *n.* Crimson cloth. *Archaic.*

cramp (krămp), *n.* [Cf. D. & Sw. *kramp,* Dan. *krampe,* G. *krampf,* Icel. *krappr* strait, narrow, and E. *crump, crumple.* Cf. CRAMP (of a muscle), CRAM, GRAPE.] **1.** An iron bar with a hooked end; a grappling iron. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

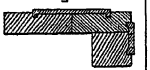
Cramp. 2.

2. A device, usually of iron bent at the ends or of dovetail form, used to hold together blocks of stone, timbers, etc.; a cramp iron.
3. A device or tool for holding things together by means of a movable threaded part; esp., a rectangular frame, with a tightening screw, used for compressing the joints of framework, pieces to be joined, etc.

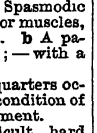
Cramp, 3.

4. A sheet of iron laid down at the end of a curling rink to keep a player from slipping in delivering his stone; also, a crampon. *Scot.* **5.** *Shoemaking.* A piece of wood having a curve corresponding to that of the upper part of the instep, on which the upper leather of a boot is stretched to give it the requisite shape. **6.** That which confines or contracts; a restraint; a shackle; a hindrance.
A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind. *L'Estrange.*
7. Cramped state or part; a compression or constraint.

cramp, *n.* [ME. *crampe, craumpe,* F. *crampe,* of G. or D. origin. See CRAMP an iron bar.] **1.** *Med.* **a** Spasmodic and painful involuntary contraction of a muscle or muscles, as of the leg; also, with *a,* a case or form of it. **b** A paralysis of certain muscles due to excessive use; — with a qualifying word or phrase; as, writer's *cramp.* **2.** *pl. Veter.* A partial paralysis of the hind quarters occasionally seen in pregnant animals; also, the condition of birds unable to fly as a result of narrow confinement.

cramp, *a.* [See 1st CRAMP, *n.*] **1.** Knotty; difficult, hard to understand or decipher, as handwriting.
Not to add any of the *cramp* reasons for this opinion. *Coleridge.*
2. Contracted; narrow; confined; as, a *cramp* corner.

cramp, *v. t.;* CRAMPED (krămpt); CRAMP'ING. **1.** To cause to have a cramp; to affect with cramp.
When the gout *cramps* my joints *Ford.*
2. To compress as with irons for punishment or torture. *Obs.* **3.** To compress; to restrain from free action; to confine and contract; to restrict narrowly; to hamper; narrow.
The mind may be as much *cramped* by too much knowledge as by ignorance. *Layard.*
4. To cause (the front wheels of a vehicle) to be out of line with the hind wheels, as in making a turn. **5.** To fasten or hold with or as with a cramp.
The . . . fabric of universal justice is well *cramped* and bolted together in all its parts. *Burke.*
6. To form on a cramp; as, to *cramp* boot legs.

cramp bark. *Pharm.* The bark of the cranberry tree (*Viburnum opulus*) used as an antispasmodic.

cramp bone. The patella of a sheep; — formerly used as a charm for the cramp.

cramp'et, cramp'ette (krămp'ĕt), *n.* [See 1st CRAMP, *n.*] **1.** The chape of a sword scabbard; also, *Her.,* a representation of it used as a charge.
2. a = CRAMPON, 2. **b** = 1st CRAMP, *n.,* 4.

cramp'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* The torpedo (fish).

cramp iron. **1.** An iron cramp. = 1st CRAMP, *n.,* 1 & 2.

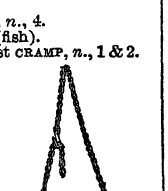
Crampons, 1.

2. A metal clip or strip at the side of the body of a vehicle where the front wheel is likely to rub when cramped.

cram'pon (krăm'pŏn), *n.* [F., fr. OHG. *chramph* crooked; akin to G. *krampf* cramp. See 1st CRAMP, *n.*] **1.** Usually in *pl.* A form of hooked clutch or dog for raising stones, lumber, blocks of ice, etc.; grappling irons. **2.** An iron plate with sharp points, worn on the shoe to gain or keep a foothold; — usually in *pl.* **3.** *Bot.* An aërial root or rootlet for support in climbing.

cramp ring. **1.** A ring formerly supposed to avert or cure cramp, epilepsy, etc., esp. one consecrated for this purpose by one of the early kings of England on Good Friday. **2.** A fetter or shackle, — usually in *pl. Obs. Thieves' Cant.*

cramp'y (krăm'pĭ), *a.* Affected with, of the nature of, or marked by, cramp; productive of cramps.

cran'age (krăn'āj), *n.* The use of a crane, as for loading and unloading vessels; also, the price paid for such use.

cran'ber-ry (krăn'bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Cf. G. *kranichbeere;* prop. *crane-berry.* At the time of blossoming the stem, calyx, and petals are fancied to resemble the neck, head, and bill of a crane.] **1.** The bright red, acid berry produced by any ericaceous plant of the genus *Oxycoccus.* It is much used for making sauce, jelly, tarts, etc. **2.** Any plant of this genus. The European cranberry is *O. oxycoccus,* known in the United States, where it also grows, as the *small cranberry,* to distinguish it from *O. macrocarpus,* the large cranberry, furnishing most of the fruit of American markets. See OXYCOCCUS. **3.** Any of numerous other plants having fruit more or less resembling a cranberry; — usually with attributive, as Australian *cranberry,* bush *cranberry,* etc.
cranberry tree. A caprifoliaceous tree or shrub (*Viburnum opulus*) of North America and Europe, with lobed leaves, white cymose flowers, and red berries. It is widely cultivated under the names *guelder-rose* and *snowball tree,* and is also called *bush,* or *high, cranberry.* See GUELDER ROSE.

cran'dall (krăn'dăl), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Crandall,* prop. name.] *Stoneculting.* A kind of hammer having a head formed of a group of transverse, pointed plates, or, oftener, steel bars, for dressing soft stone. — *v. t.* To dress with a crandall.

crane (krān), *n.* [AS. *cran;* akin to D. & LG. *kraan,* G. *kranich, krahn* (this in sense 4), Gr. *γέρανος,* W. & Armor. *garan,* OSlav. *zeravĭ,* Lith. *gerve,* Icel. *trani,* Sw. *trana,* Dan. *trane.* Cf. GERANIUM.] **1.** Any bird of the family Gruidæ, a small group of tall wading birds superficially resembling the herons, with which they are popularly confused, but structurally more nearly related to the rails. They are usually larger than the herons, and differ from them in having a schizognathous skull, compacter plumage (though the inner wing quills are usually long and flowing), partly naked head, obtuse bill with large nostrils near the middle, and elevated hind toe. The family comprises some of the largest wading birds. They are, or were, found in most parts of the world, except South America, and most of them perform extensive migrations. They are rapidly disappearing from civilized countries, and the largest of the three North American species, the whooping crane, is already nearly extinct.

European Crane (*Grus grus*).

2. a In the eastern United States, commonly the great blue heron; — called also blue crane. **b** In parts of Great Britain, the common heron; in other parts, a cormorant. **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = GRUS. **4.** A machine for raising and lowering heavy weights, and, while holding them suspended, transporting them through a limited lateral distance. Cranes are generally essentially of either of two forms: (1) The form (called jib crane) having a projecting arm or jib of timber or iron, with the necessary tackle, windlasses, etc., being called specif. a *derrick crane* when the jib is affixed to a rotating post held by guys (see DERRICK). (2) Any of various forms in which the hoisting apparatus is supported by a trolley which runs on an overhead track, being called a traveling crane when this track is on a movable bridge.

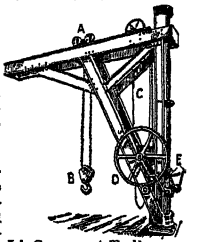
Jib Crane. *A* Trolley supporting Hoisting Block *B,* and traversed by Chain *C; D* Hoist operated by Crank *E.*

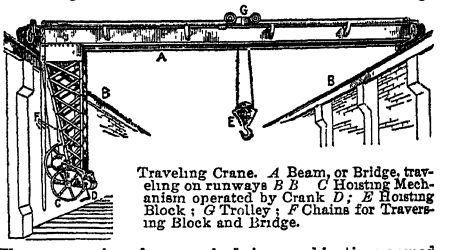
Traveling Crane. *A* Beam, or Bridge, traveling on runways *B B C* Hoisting Mechanism operated by Crank *D; E* Hoisting Block; *G* Trolley; *F* Chains for Traversing Block and Bridge.

There are various forms embodying combinations or modifications of these two main varieties. **5.** Any arm which swings about a vertical axis at one end, used for supporting a suspended weight; as: **a** An iron arm with horizontal motion, attached to the side or back of a fireplace, for supporting kettles, etc., over a fire. **b** A device or machine for weighing goods. **c** A water crane. **d** A device in Colt revolvers for swinging the cylinder out of position to facilitate loading.

craft'i-ly, *adv.* of CRAFTY.
craft'i-man, *n.* A craftsman; fig., an artificer or builder. *Obs*
craft'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
craft'less, *a.* See -LESS.
craft'ly, *a.* Ingenious; cunning. *Obs.* [ingly. *Obs.*
craft'ly, *adv.* Craftily; knowingly. *Obs.*
crafts'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
crafts'mas'ter, *n.* A skilled craftsman; also, one of superior cunning. *Obs. or Archaic.*
cragge. † CRAG, a rock; CRAG, the neck.
crag'ged (krăg'ĕd), *a.* Craggy. — **crag'ged-ness,** *n.*
crag'gi-ly, *adv.* of CRAGGY.
crag'gi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
craich (krēk). Var. of CREAGH.
craich'y (krāch'ĭ), *a.* Infirm; dilapidated; ailing. *Dial. Eng.*
craier. † CRAYER.
crai'fish'. † CRAWFISH.
craig (krāg). Scot. var. of CRAG, a rock; CRAG, the neck.
craig flounder. [Scot. *craig* a rock.] The pole flounder.
craig'ie, craig'y (krāg'ĭ), *n.* The crag, or neck; throat. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
‖ **crai'gnez' honte'** (krē'nyā' ŏNt'). [F.] Fear disgrace.
crail. Scot. var. of CRAKE.
crail. Scot. var. of CRACK, to brag, CREAK, *v.*
crail. † CREEL, basket.
craim. Var. of CRAME. *Scot.*
crain (krān), *n.* The pilewort. *Dial. Eng.*
crain'roch. † CRANREUCH.
crain'tive, *a.* [F. *craintif.*] Timorous. *Obs.*
crai'sey, crai'zey (krā'zĭ). Vars. of CRAZY, *n.*
crake. † CRACK.
crake'ber-ry, *n.* = CROWBERRY.
crake'feet', *n.* The male orchis. *Dial. Eng.* [COMB.]
crake'-nee'dles, *n.* = LADY'S-CRAKENELLE. † CRACKNEL.
crak'er, *n.* † CRACKER; esp., one who boasts; a braggart.
crakke. † CRACK, *n. & v.*
crall. † CRAWL. [curl. *Obs.*
crall, *v. i.* [Cf. CURL.] To twist; **cram'a-site** (krăm'ă-zīt). Archaic var. of CRAMOISY.
cram'be (krăm'bē), *v. i.* To play crambo. *Obs.*
cram'ber-ry, *n.* Illit. for CRANBERRY.
cram'ble (*dial.* krăm''l), *n.* A crooked or gnarled branch; — usually in *pl. Dial. Eng.*
cram'bly (*dial.* krăm''lĭ), *a.* Tottery; shaky. *Dial. Eng.* — **cram'bly,** *adv. Dial. Eng.*
cram'bo-clink', *or* **cram'bo-jin'gle,** *n.* Doggerel; crambo.
Cram'bus (krăm'bŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κράμβος* dry, withered.] *Zoöl.* See CRAMBIDÆ.
cramd. Crammed. *Ref. Sp.*
crame (krām), *n.* [Cf. D. *kraam,* G. *kram* shop, small wares.] A booth, stall, or tent where goods are sold, as at a fair. *Scot.*
crame, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *krammen* to crame.] To mend by fastening with cramps, or bent pieces of wire. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
cram'er (krăm'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. D. *kramer,* G. *krämer.*] A person who sells goods from a crame; also, a peddler or hawker. *Scot.*
cram'-full', *a.* As full as can be by cramming. [† CRAMOISY.
cram'ma-sa-sy, cram'me-sy. † CRAM
cramme † CRAM
cram'mel, cram'mle. Dial. Eng. vars. of CRAMBLE.
cramocke. Obs. corrupt of CAMcramp, *v. t.* To show; to display. *Obs. Scot*
cramp'bit Scot. var. of CRAMPET.
cramped (krămpt), *pret. & p. a.* of CRAMP. — **cramp'ed-ness,** *n.*
cramp'er, *n.* **1.** Cramp iron. *Obs.* **2.** = CRAMPFISH.
cram-pette' (krăm-pĕt'). Var. of CRAMPET.
cramp'ing-ly, *adv.* of *cramping, p. a. & t.* To become cramped; to cramp. *Obs.*
cramp'it, *n.* Var. of CRAMPET.
cram'po-nee', cram'pon-nee' (krăm'pō-nē'; krăm-pŏn'ē), *a.* [F. *cramponné.*] *Her.* Having a cramp or squarehook at the end; — said of a cross.
cram-poon' (krăm-pōōn'). Var. of CRAMPOON.
cramp ray. = CRAMPFISH.
crampt. Cramped. *Ref. Sp.*
cran (krăn), **crane** (krān), *n.* [Scot., fr. Gael *crann.*] See MEASURE.
cran. Var. of KRAN. See COIN.
cran (krăn), *n.* [See CRANE.] *Scot.* a Var. of 1st CRANE. *Obs. or R.* b The common swift (*Cypselus apus*).
cranberry bush. = CRANBERRY TREE.
cranberry worm. The fireworm, a- wreath.] *Naut.* a A boom iron; esp., an iron on the outer end of the bowsprit, through which the jib boom passes. *Obs* b A ring attached to the edge of a deck through which a davit passes
crance iron. *Naut.* A band on the outer end of the bowsprit with eyebolts to which the bobstays, bowsprit shrouds, etc., are fastened.
cranch. Var. of CRAUNCH.

6. A siphon, or bent pipe, for drawing a liquid out of a vessel **7.** *Naut.* A projecting bracket or, sometimes, a forked post, to support spars, etc., — generally used in pairs.

crane (krān), *v. t.*; CRANED (krānd); CRAN'ING (krān'ĭng). **1.** To raise or lift by or as by a crane; — often with *up*.

What engines, what instruments are used in *craning* up a soul, sunk below the center, to the highest heavens. *Bates.*

2. To stretch (the neck) as a crane does; also, to move (the head) by so doing.

crane, *v. i.* To stretch out one's neck; to bend forward with head and neck, in order to see better; in hunting, to stop at an obstacle and look over before leaping; hence, fig., to look before one leaps; to hesitate.

Don't *crane* at such a small fence on my account. *T Hughes*

Crane, Ich'a-bod (Ĭk'a-bŏd). In Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," a timorous Yankee schoolmaster chased in the night by his Dutch rival in love, who masquerades as a headless horseman and frightens Ichabod into quitting the country.

crane fly. Any of numerous very long-legged, slender, dipterous insects of the family Tipulidæ, which resemble large mosquitoes, though they do not bite. Their larvæ usually live in the ground (cf. LEATHERJACKET), but a few are aquatic. The adults appear chiefly late in the summer and are feeble in their flight and movements.

crane'-fly' or'chis. A small orchid of the eastern United States (*Tipularia unifolia*), so named from its slender sepals and petals, the whole flower resembling a crane fly. See TIPULARIA.

crane line. *Naut.* **a** One of the lines which formerly went from the spritsail topmast to the middle of the forestay to steady the former; also, one of the small lines for preventing the lee backstays from chafing against the yards. **b** Now, *pl.*, small lines joining together the backstays, so that in case one parts the end will be supported aloft. Also used for men to stand on, in tarring down, etc.

crane's'-bill', cranes'bill' (krānz'bĭl'), *n.* **1.** [From the long slender beak of the carpels.] Orig., a native European species of geranium (*Geranium dissectum*), now, generally, any species, esp. one of those native in England and the United States, as the spotted crane's-bill (*G. maculatum*) and the herb Robert (*G. robertianum*).

2. *Surg.* A pair of long-beaked forceps.

Crania (*C. anti-qua*) Nat size.

Cra'ni-a (krā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of lyopomatous brachiopods attached by the surface of the ventral valve, — so called from its fancied resemblance to the cranium, or skull. It is remarkable for having existed ever since the Ordovician.

cra'ni-al (krā'nĭ-ăl), *a. Anat.* **a** Of or pertaining to the cranium, or skull. **b** Of or pertaining to the cranium proper, or that part of the skull which incloses the brain. — **cra'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

cranial bones, *Anat.*, those bones of the skull which inclose the brain, as distinguished from those of the face and jaws. In human anatomy they are reckoned as eight, the occipital, parietals (two), temporals (two), frontal, sphenoid, and ethmoid, but most of these are themselves compound bones. See CRANIAL SEGMENTS. — **c. fossæ,** specif., the three large depressions, posterior, middle, and anterior, of the floor of the cranial cavity, which lodge the cerebellum and the temporal and frontal lobes of the cerebrum respectively. — **c. index.** See CEPHALIC INDEX. — **c. nerves,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the nerves which arise from the brain or the upper (anterior) end of the spinal cord, and pass out of the foramina of the skull. With certain exceptions (see PNEUMOGASTRIC), they are distributed to the parts and organs of the head, some being sensory, some motor, and others mixed. In mammals, birds, and reptiles, there are always twelve pairs, as follows: 1. Olfactory. 2. Optic. 3. Oculomotor. 4. Trochlear. 5. Trifacial or trigeminal. 6. Abducent. 7. Facial. 8. Auditory. 9. Glossopharyngeal. 10. Pneumogastric or vagus 11 Spinal accessory. 12. Hypoglossal. (In an older and now obsolete nomenclature the total number is reckoned as nine, the 7th, called *portio dura*, and 8th, called *portio mollis*, being taken together as constituting the seventh, and the following three, the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory, as constituting together the eighth, the hypoglossal being the ninth). In the fishes and amphibians the number is regularly only ten. The spinal accessory is wanting, but the hypoglossal is frequently replaced by the first cervical spinal nerve. The others correspond to those of the higher vertebrates. — **c. segments,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, three annular segments into which the bones of the cranium proper may be grouped. Beginning behind, they are the *occipital*, consisting of the basiocciput, exoccipitals, and supraoccipital; the *parietal*, of the basisphenoid, alisphenoids, and parietals; and the *frontal*, of the presphenoid, orbitosphenoids, and frontals. — **c. vertebræ,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, divisions of the whole skull which have been considered as representing modified vertebræ.

Cra'ni-a'ta (krā'nĭ-ā'tă), *n. pl* [NL.] A primary division of the Vertebrata including all except the lancelets; — so called from their having a cartilaginous or bony cranium.

cra'ni-ate (krā'nĭ-āt), *a. Zoöl.* Having a skull or cranium, as the Craniata. — *n.* One of the Craniata.

cra'ni-ec'to-my (-ĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*cranio-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of portions of the bones of the cranium.

cra'ni-o- (krā'nĭ-ō-), **cra'ni-** (krā'nĭ-). Combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the cranium.*

cra'ni-oc'la-sis (-ŏk'lă-sĭs), **cra'ni-o-clasm** (-ō-klăz'm), *n.* [*cranio-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] *Med.* The crushing of the head of a fetus, as with the cranioclast or craniotomy forceps in cases of very difficult delivery.

cra'ni-o-clast (-klăst), *n. Med.* An instrument for crushing the head of a fetus, to facilitate delivery.

cra'ni-o-fa'cial (-fā'shăl), *a. Craniol.* Of or pertaining to the cranium and face. — **craniofacial angle,** the angle formed by lines drawn from the vertex to the nasion and from the nasion to the gnathion, the **craniofacial index** representing the ratio (in hundredths) of the former line to the latter.

cra'ni-ol'o-gist (krā'nĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in, or a student of, craniology.

cra'ni-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*cranio-* + *-logy.*] **1.** Phrenology. *Obs.* **2.** The science which deals with the shape, size, proportions, indications, etc., of skulls (esp. human skulls); the study of skulls for anatomical, morphological, or ethnical purposes. See CRANIOMETRY. — **cra'ni-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **cra'ni-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cra'ni-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*cranio-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring skulls.

cra'ni-o-met'ric (-ō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to craniom-
cra'ni-o-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } etry.

craniometric point, one of the points of measurement used in craniometry (which see).

cra'ni-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The science or technic of the measurement of skulls. The object of this science, which originated with Anders Retzius in 1842 and was elaborated by Paul Broca in 1861, is to distinguish racial types by variations in the form and traits of the skull (cf. MAN). The most important of the many skull measurements are those which give: the **cephalic index,** or proportion of greatest breadth to greatest length; the **facial angle,** or degree of gnathism (expressed also by the **gnathic index**); and the **cranial capacity,** or cubic contents of the calvaria, or brain case. Minor peculiarities of the shape of the skull are expressed by the **auriculoparietal, auriculovertical, basilar, coronofrontal, craniofacial, frontoparietal, occipitoparietal, sphenoparietal, transversovertical,** and **vertical indices.** Peculiarities of face and feature are expressed by the **dental, facial, frontal, nasal, orbital, orbitonasal,** and **palatal indices.** (See these terms.) The chief craniometrical points used in determining these indices are shown in the following diagram. For precise study, esp. the making of photographs

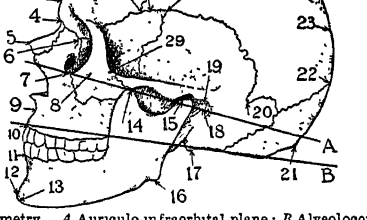

Craniometry. *A* Auriculo-infraorbital plane; *B* Alveolocondylean plane; 1 Metopion; 2 Ophryon; 3 Glabella; 4 Nasion; 5 Rhinion; 6 Dacryon; 7 Orbital point; 8 Malar point; 9 Acanthion; 10 Alveolar point, or Prosthion; 11 Symphysion; 12 Pogonion; 13 Gnathion; 14 Coronion; 15 Condylion; 16 Gonion; 17 Mastoidale; 18 Auricular point; 19 Supra-auricular point; 20 Entomion, at arrow, left; Asterion, at junction of sutures, right; 21 Inion; 22 Lambda; 23 Obelion; 24 Bregma; 25 Stephanion, 26 Sphenion; 27 Pterion; 28 Crotaphion; 29 Jugal point

and projections, skulls are referred to a fixed horizontal position, or norm, called the **norma horizontalis.** In France and in English-speaking countries this is usually the **alveolocondylean plane of Broca**; in German-speaking countries it is the **auriculo-infraorbital plane** (see *Illust.*). With reference to this plane six aspects of the skull are distinguished: the **norma facialis,** or **frontalis,** viewing the full face; the **norma lateralis,** or **temporalis,** viewing the skull from the side; the **norma occipitalis,** from behind; the **norma basilaris,** from below; the **norma verticalis,** from above; and the **norma mediana,** viewing a median section.

Syn. — CRANIOMETRY, CRANIOSCOPY, CRANIOLOGY, CRANIOGRAPHY, CEPHALOMETRY. In strict usage CRANIOMETRY is distinguished from CRANIOSCOPY, which describes the anatomical and morphological peculiarities of skulls, and from CRANIOGRAPHY, which embraces photographic and cartographical studies. All three are branches of CRANIOLOGY. *Craniometry* is also distinguished from CEPHALOMETRY, the measurement of the living head.

cra'ni-o-plas'ty (krā'nĭ-ō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*cranio-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Surgical correction of deficiencies of the skull.

cra'ni-os'co-py (-ŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* [*cranio-* + *-scopy.*] Examination of the skull; formerly, phrenology, now, a department of craniology. — **cra'ni-os'co-pist** (-pĭst), *n.*

cra'ni-o-ta'bes (-ō-tā'bēz), *n.* [NL., *cranio-* + *tabes.*] A morbid condition of the cranium occurring in infancy and marked by a thinning in various spots of the cranial bones. It is chiefly due to rachitis or syphilis.

cra'ni-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*cranio-* + *-tomy.*] *Med.* Operation of cutting into the fetal head to effect delivery.

cra'ni-um (krā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-niums** (-ŭmz), L. **-nia** (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. κρανίον; akin to καρα head.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** The skull of a vertebrate animal. **b** In a more technical sense, the part of the skull which incloses the brain; the brain case or brainpan. Its primitive form is called the **chondrocranium,** and consists of a partial or nearly complete investment composed of continuous cartilage. This condition is found in the embryos of all craniate vertebrates. In many of the lower forms, as the sharks and lampreys, it persists through life, usually becoming more or less calcified. In all the higher vertebrates distinct bones are formed in its place, and become more or less fused together. But in these animals the cranium comprises also other bones, formed in membrane (see OSSIFICATION), and the term *chondrocranium* is sometimes applied to the part of it that is preformed in cartilage. See SKULL.

2. *Zoöl.* The chief part of the hard integument of an insect's head.

crank (krăngk), *n.* [ME. *cranke;* akin to E. *cringe, cringle, crinkle,* and to *crank,* a., the root meaning, probably, "to turn, twist." See CRINGE.] **1.** *Mech.* **a** A bent portion of an axle, or shaft, or an arm keyed at right angles to the end of a shaft, by which motion is imparted to or received from it, as in changing circular into reciprocating motion, or vice versa. See BELL CRANK. **b** A disk crank

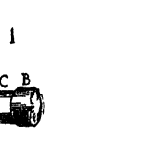

1 Single Overhung Crank. *A* Crank Pin; *B* Crank Shaft; *C* Journal; *D* Web. 2 Crank Shaft with four Double Cranks. *a, a, a, a* Crank Pins

2. An elbow-shaped brace, bracket, or support.

3. A prison machine for punishing criminals, now rarely used, consisting of a revolving disk subjected to pressure, which the prisoner is required to turn.

4. Any bend, turn, or winding. *Obs.*

So many turning *cranks* these have, so many crooks *Spenser*

5. A twist or turn in speech; a conceit consisting in a fantastic change of the form or meaning of a word, also, anything fantastic in action, manner, or the like.

Quips, and *cranks,* and wanton wiles. *Milton.*

6 A twist or turn of the mind; an eccentric act or idea; caprice; whim; crotchet.

Violent of temper; subject to sudden *cranks. Carlyle*

7. A person with a crotchet or a mental twist; one given to fantastic or impracticable projects; one possessed by a hobby; one overenthusiastic or of perverted judgment in respect to a particular matter; a monomaniac. *Colloq.*

crank, *v. t.*, CRANKED (krăngkt); CRANK'ING. To bend into the shape of a crank; to bend back or down; to furnish or fasten with a crank; to move or operate by a crank.

Crank the [automobile] engine slowly by hand. *F. R Jones*

crank, *v. i.* [See CRANK, *n.*] **1.** To run or move with a winding course; to crook; to wind and turn; to zigzag.

See how this river comes me *cranking* in *Shak.*

2. To turn a crank, as in starting an automobile engine.

crank, *a.* [Cf AS. *crane* weak, Icel. *krangr,* D & G. *krank* sick, weak; akin to E. *crank,* n.] **1.** Distorted; bent, hence, awkwardly difficult. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. Sick; infirm; weak; ailing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. Out of gear; working with difficulty; loose; shaky.

4. [Cf. D. *krengen* to careen.] *Naut.* Very easily inclined by any external force, as that of the wind on the sails, — said of a vessel. See STEADY and STIFF. A *crank* vessel is often steadier than a stiff vessel because, while more easily inclined, it remains nearly parallel to the wave slope, whereas a stiff vessel when inclined comes back suddenly to the horizontal when the inclining force is removed.

crank, *a.* [Of uncertain origin.] Lusty; vigorous, full of spirit; sprightly; hence, aggressively confident, inclined to exult; pert or confident. *Obs. or Dial. Eng & U. S.*

He . . . was now *crank* and lusty *Udall.*

crank, *adv.* Lustily; vigorously; boldly. *Obs. Spenser*

crank axle. **a** *Mech.* A driving axle formed with a crank or cranks, as in some kinds of locomotives. **b** A carriage axle bent twice at a right angle near the ends, to allow the body to be low and large wheels to be used.

cranked (krăngkt), *a.* Formed with, or having, a bend or crank; provided with a crank; as, a *cranked* axle.

crank effort. *Mech.* The torque exerted on or by a crank.

crank'i-ness (krăng'kĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being cranky; specif., irritable or unreasonable temper; emotional perversity or idiosyncrasy.

Borderland insanity, *crankiness,* insane temperament, loss of mental balance, psychopathic degeneration . . a few of the many synonyms by which it [the psychopathic state] has been called *Wm James*

cran'kle (krăng'k'l), *v. i.*; CRAN'KLED (-k'ld), CRAN'KLING (-klĭng). [Cf. CRANK, *v.*, CRINKLE.] To break into bends, turns, or angles; to crinkle. *Obs.*

cran'kle, *v. i.* To bend, turn, or wind in and out; to zigzag.

cran'kle, *n.* A bend or turn, a twist; a crinkle.

crank pin, or crank'pin' (krăngk'pĭn'), *n. Mech.* The cylindrical piece which forms the handle, or to which the connecting rod is attached, at the end of a crank, or between the arms of a double crank. See CRANK, *Illust.*

crank plane *or* **planer.** *Mech.* **a** A planer for metals, the bed or toolstock of which is operated by a crank. **b** A machine for planing engine cranks

crank shaft, *or* **crank'shaft'** (krăngk'shăft'), *n.* A shaft turning, or driven by, a crank.

crank'y (krăngk'ĭ), *a.*; CRANK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr), CRANK'I-EST. [See CRANK something bent, CRANK distorted.] **1.** Sickly, ailing; infirm; crank. *Dial. Eng.*

2 Out of gear or order; shaky; in bad condition; crank, as machinery

3. Ill-tempered; irritable; difficult to deal with, please, or satisfy; also, addicted to crotchets and whims, eccentric; crotchety.

The *cranky* person has extraordinary emotional susceptibility *Wm James*

4. Silly; imbecile; crazy, insane. *Dial. Eng*

5. Abounding in twists, turns, windings, or crannies; crooked; tortuous, as roads.

6. *Naut.* Liable to careen. = 4th CRANK, 4 *Lowell.*

cran'nied (krăn'ĭd), *a.* Having crannies, chinks, or fissures, also, of the form or nature of a cranny.

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crane. Var of CRAN, a measure.

crane'man, *n* One employed in working a crane.

crane's'-ber'ry. = CRANBERRY.

cranes'man (krānz'măn), *n.* = CRANEMAN.

cran'et, *n.* A small red worm. *Obs. Dial Eng.*

cran'et, *n.* [OF. *crignete* mane.] A crinière. *Obs.*

crane willow. The buttonbush.

crang. Var. of KRANG.

cranging hook. Var. of KRENGING HOOK.

crang'le (krăng''l), *v. i.* To crankle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cra'ni-a, *n.*, *pl.* of CRANIUM.

cra'ni-a-cro'mi-al (krā'nĭ-ă-krō'mĭ-ăl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the cranium and acromion

cranie. † CRANNY.

cra'ni-o-au'ral, *a.* See CRANIO-.

cra'ni-o-cele', *n* [*cranio-* + *-cele.*] = ENCEPHALOCELE.

cra'ni-o-cer'e-bral, *a.* See CRANIO-.

cra'ni-og'no-my (krā'nĭ-ŏg'nŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*cranio-* + Gr γνώναι, γιγνώσκειν, to know.] The science of the form and characteristics of the skull. *R* — **cra'ni-og-nom'ic** (-ŏg-nŏm'ĭk), *a.*

cra'ni-o-graph' (-ō-grăf'), *n.* [*cranio-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for outlining the skull. — **cra'ni-og'ra-pher** (-ŏg'rā-fẽr), *n.* **cra'ni-og'ra-phy** (-fĭ), *n.* Graphic study of crania. See CRANIOMETRY.

craniol *Abbr.* Craniology.

craniom *Abbr.* Craniometry.

cra'ni-o-met'ri-cal-ly, *adv.* of CRANIOMETRIC. See -LY.

cra'ni-om'e-trist (-ŏm'ē-trĭst), *n* A specialist in craniometry. **cra'ni-op'a-gus** (-ŏp'ă-gŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cranio-* + root of L. *pangere* to fasten.] *Terat.* A twin monster joined by the heads.

cra'ni-o-pha-ryn'ge-al (-fă-rĭn'jē-ăl; -făr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* See CRANIO-.

cra'ni-o-phore', *n.* [*cranio-* + *phore.*] A device for holding skulls in position

cra'ni-or-rha-chis'chi-sis (krā'nĭ-ō-rā-kĭs'kĭ-sĭs), *n* [NL.; *cranio-* + *rhachis-* + Gr. σχίσις cleavage.] Congenital fissure of the skull and spinal column.

cra'ni-os'chi-sis (-ŏs'kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cranio-* + Gr. σχίσις cleavage.] Congenital fissure of the skull.

cra'ni-o-spi'nal, *a.* See CRANIO-.

cra'ni-o-ste-no'sis, *n.* [NL.; *cranio-* + *stenosis.*] Hyperostosis of the cranium

Cra'ni-o'ta (krā'nĭ-ō'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = CRANIATA.

cra'ni-o-tome', *n.* *Med.* An instrument used in craniotomy.

cra'ni-o-tym-pan'ic, *a. Anat.* Pert. to the skull and tympanum. [CRANIO-]

cra'ni-o-ver'te-bral, *a* See CRANIO-.

crank (krăngk; kraŋk), *n.* A harsh or grating or creaking sound, as of an ungreased wheel.

crank, *v. i.* To make a harsh creaking or raucous sound.

crank, *n.* [Cf. D. & G. *krank* sick, and E. *crank* infirm.] A sick person; — chiefly in phr. *counterfeit crank,* a rogue who pretended to be sick in order to get sympathy and money. *Obs. Thieves' Slang.*

crank'bird' (krăngk'bûrd'), *n* The European lesser spotted woodpecker

crank brace *Mech* A hand brace revolved by a crank

crank disk. *Mech.* The disk of a disk crank.

crank'er-y (krăngk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* The practices or characteristics of a crank, or monomaniac

crank'i-ly, *adv* of CRANKY

crank'less, *a.* See -LESS.

crank'ly, *adv* of CRANK, lusty

crank'man, *n.* A man who operates, turns, or has charge of, a crank, as of a gun.

crank'ness, *n.* **1.** Sprightliness; vigor; health *Obs.* **2.** *Naut.* Liability to be overset.

crank'ous (krăngk'ŭs), *a.* Fretful; captious; cranky. *Scot.*

crank path. *Mech.* The circular path of the crank pin of a revolving crank

crank pit. *Mech* A recess or pit in which a crank revolves

crank'-sid'ed, *a.* = CRANK

crank'um (krăngk'ŭm), *n.* [See CRANK something bent.] An eccentric turn; crotchet; vagary

crank wheel A disk crank.

crank'y (*dial.* krăngk'ĭ; krĕngk'ĭ), *a* [See CRANK lusty.] Full of spirit; brisk; inclined to exult; crank. *Dial. Eng.*

Cran'mer's Bi'ble (krăn'mẽrz). The Great Bible (see under GREAT) with the preface by Archbishop Cranmer

cran'nage (krăn'ĕj), *n.* In herring fishing, crans collectively.

cran'nel, *n.* [Cf. CRANNY.] A crevice; cranny. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

cran'ney. Var. of CRANNY.

cran'nog (krăn'ŏg), *n.* Erroneously also **cran'noge** (krăn'-ŏj). [From Celtic; cf. Ir. *crannog* an old lake dwelling, Ir. & Gael. *crann* a tree.] *Scot. & Irish Antiq.* A hut built upon piles in a lake or bog; by extension, a platform or artificial island apparently used as a stronghold, and perhaps supporting several huts. They were constructed of layers of earth and stone strengthened by piles and sometimes protected by stockade breakwaters. They constitute a late class of prehistoric strongholds, reaching their greatest development in early historic times. Cf. LAKE DWELLING.

cran'ny (krăn'ĭ), *n. pl.;* -NIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *cran* notch, and OF. *cren, crene;* of uncertain origin.] A small, narrow opening; a fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall.

In a firm building, the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, but with brick or stone fitted to the *crannies.* *Dryden.*

cran'ny, *v. i.;* CRAN'NIED (-ĭd); CRAN'NY-ING. **1.** To crack into, or become full of, crannies. *Obs. or R.*

2. To enter or penetrate into or by crannies. *Rare.*

All tenantless, save to the *crannying* wind. *Byron.*

cran'ny, *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). [Of uncertain origin.] *Glass Making.* A tool for forming the necks of bottles, etc.

crants (krănts), *n.* [Cf. D. *krans,* G. *kranz.*] A garland; a wreath. *Obs.* *Shak.*

crape (krāp), *n.* [F. *crêpe,* fr. L. *crispus* curled, crisped. See CRISP.] **1.** A thin, crimped stuff, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill; also, a cotton or woolen fabric of similar texture. Black crape is much used for mourning garments and funereal draping.

2. A kind of thin worsted stuff, formerly used for the gowns of clergymen; hence, a clergyman or the clergy. *Obs.*

3. A piece of crape used for some special purpose, as a band worn round a hat, sleeve, etc., as a sign of mourning.

crape, *v. t.;* CRAPED (krāpt); CRAP'ING (krāp'ĭng). [F. *crêper,* fr. L. *crispare* to curl, crisp, fr. *crispus.* See CRAPE, *n.*] **1.** To make crimped or crinkled like crape; to crimp; friz; as, to *crape* the hair; to *crape* silk.

2. To drape, cover, or clothe, with crape.

crape jasmine. A cultivated apocynaceous shrub (*Tabernæmontana coronaria*) of uncertain origin. It has white fragrant flowers with crimped or wavy corollas. Also called *Nero's-crown* and *Adam's-apple.*

crape myrtle. An ornamental East Indian lythraceous shrub (*Lagerstræmia indica*), very commonly planted in the southern United States. It has myrtlelike foliage and large pink flowers with wavy crisped petals.

crape ring. *Astron.* The faint, darkish, innermost ring of the planet Saturn; — called also *gauze ring.*

crap'pie (krăp'ĭ), *n.* A North American fresh-water fish (*Pomoxis annularis*) of the family Centrarchidæ, found chiefly in the Great Lake region and southward through the Mississippi Valley. It becomes a foot long, and is considered a good game fish in the South. Also, the nearly related calico bass (*Pomoxis sparoides*).

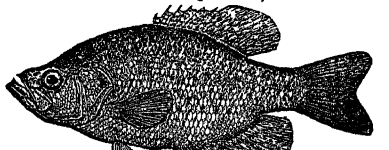

Crappie (*Pomoxis annularis*). (½)

craps (krăps), *n.* [Cf. E. *crabs* a throw of two aces at hazard, whence F. *crabs, craps,* a game of dice.] A gambling game played with two dice; — called also **crap shooting, crap game.** The caster throws or "shoots" the dice, and wins if the throw is 7 or 11 (called a *nick* or *natural*), but loses if it is 2, 3, or 12 (called a *crap*). If 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, or 10 is thrown it becomes the caster's "point," and the caster continues to throw until he wins, by again throwing his point, or loses, by throwing 7. The odds are 251 to 244 against the caster.

crap'u-late (krăp'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [LL. *crapulatus,* p. p. of *crapulari* to intoxicate.] To overfill; surfeit; glut. *Rare.*

Voracity increases with the distance from the equator. An Eskimo eats a quantum that would *crapulate* three Hottentots and six Hindus. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*

crap'u-lence (-lĕns), *n.* **1.** Sickness occasioned by intemperance; surfeit.

2. Great intemperance, esp. in drinking, gross excess.

crap'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *crapulentus.*] Of or pertaining to crapulence; also, crapulous.

crap'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *crapulosus:* cf. F. *crapuleux.*] **1.** Marked by gross intemperance in drinking or eating; intemperate; dissipated.

2. Sick from excessive indulgence in liquor; crapulent; also, arising from drunkenness; as, *crapulous* diarrhea.

crash (krăsh), *v. t.;* CRASHED (krăsht); CRASH'ING. [ME. *craschen,* prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** To break or dash in pieces violently and noisily; to smash; to shatter.

2. To cause to crash, or sound noisily; as, he *crashed* the staves together; also, to force, or force to go, with a crashing noise; as, to *crash* one's way through a thicket.

3. To gnash (the teeth); also, to crunch. *Obs.*

crash (krăsh), *v. i.* To break or become shattered with violence and noise; to smash; hence, to make a crash, or loud, clattering sound.

crash, *n.* **1.** A loud, sudden, confused sound, as of many things falling and breaking at once; a breaking to pieces by violent collision; the shock of such collision and breaking.

The wreck of matter and the *crash* of worlds. *Addison.*

2. Ruin; failure; sudden breaking down, as of a business house or a commercial enterprise.

3. *Hunting.* The noise made when the hounds give tongue together on finding the game, as a fox.

4. A spell or bout at something, as revelry, fighting, etc.

5. *Theat.* A basket containing glass or pottery fragments, used to imitate the sound of breaking windows, or the like.

crash, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** Coarse, heavy linen cloth, used for towels, summer suits, etc.

2. A canvas wall hanging resembling fabrikona.

cra'sis (krā'sĭs), *n.* [LL., temperament, fr. Gr. κρᾶσις a mixing, combination, fr. κερανύναι to mix.] **1.** The blending or mixture of constituents, as of the blood; constitution; temperament. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Gram.* A contraction of two vowels, esp. the final and initial vowels of united words, into one long vowel or diphthong; synæresis; as, *cogo* for *coago.*

cras-ped'o-drome (krăs-pĕd'ō-drōm) } *a.* [Gr. κρά-
cras'pe-dod'ro-mous (krăs'pē-dŏd'rō-mŭs) } σπεδον border + δρόμος a running] *Bot.* Running to the margin; — said of nervation in leaves when the nerves run directly from the midrib to the margin, as in the beech, elm, etc.

Cras'pe-do'ta (krăs'pē-dō'tà), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. κρασπεδοῦσθαι to be bordered or edged.] *Zool.* A group of cœlenterates more or less exactly equivalent to Hydromedusæ; — so named from the well-marked velum commonly present in the free-swimming medusa form.

cras'pe-dote (krăs'pē-dōt), *a.* [See CRASPEDOTA.] *Zoöl.* **a** Having a velum. **b** Of or pert. to the Craspedota.

crass (krăs), *a.* [L. *crassus* thick, fat, gross. Cf. GREASE animal fat.] Gross; thick; dense; coarse, of persons, ideas, etc, very stupid, unrefined, or lacking in sensibility. "*Crass* and fumid exhalations." *Sir T. Browne.* "*Crass* ignorance." *Cudworth.*

Syn. — See CRUDE.

crass negligence. See NEGLIGENCE.

cras'sa-ment (krăs'ā-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *crassamentum.*] The thick portion of a fluid; sediment; dregs; settlings. *Obs.*

cras'sa-men'tum (-mĕn'tŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *crassare* to make thick. See CRASS, *a.*] **1.** = CRASSAMENT. *Obs.*

2. The clot formed in coagulation of blood; coagulum.

cras'si-tude (krăs'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *crassitudo.*] **1.** Thickness, as of a solid body; also, rarely, volume. *Obs.*

2. Crass state or quality; coarseness; grossness; obtuseness; "density," or an instance of it.

Cras'su-la (krăs'ū-là), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *crassus* thick, crass.] *Bot.* A large genus of succulent herbs, type of the Crassulaceæ, distinguished by tetramerous flowers, with the stamens as many as the petals. They are most abundant in South Africa; many are cultivated as bedding plants or for their flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Cras'su-la'ce-æ (-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of succulent herbs (order Rosales), occasionally with woody stems, having flowers with persistent petals, free calyx, and fruit consisting of distinct carpels. There are about 15 genera and 500 species, of wide distribution, most abundant in the Old World. *Crassula, Sedum, Sempervivum, Cotyledon,* and *Dudleya* contain many species in cultivation. — **cras'su-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cra-tæ'gus (krā-tē'gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κράταιγος a flowering thorn.] *Bot.* A very large genus of usually spiny malaceous shrubs and small trees, the hawthorns, having white or pink corymbose flowers and small, berrylike pomes. Many are cultivated, being ornamental in bloom.

Cra-ta'va (-và), *n.* [NL., after *Cratevas,* Gr. Κρατεύας, a Greek herbalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of capparidaceous shrubs, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres. They have flowers with stalked petals, 8–20 stamens, a sessile stigma, and stipitate ovary. Several of the species are ornamental. *C. gynandra,* the garlic pear, and some others have a strong alliaceous odor.

cratch (krăch), *n.* [ME. *cracche, crecche,* F. *crèche* crib, manger, fr. OHG. *krippa, krippea,* G. *krippe* crib. See CRIB.] **1.** A crib, rack, or grating, esp. for fodder; specif., the manger at Bethlehem. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial. Eng.*

Begin from first where He encradled was,
In simple *cratch,* wrapt in a wad of hay. *Spenser.*

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The star cluster Præsepe in the constellation Cancer.

crate (krāt), *n.* [L. *cratis* hurdle; perh. akin to E. *cradle.* See HURDLE, and cf. GRATE a framework.] **1.** A large basket or hamper of wickerwork, used for the transportation of china, crockery, and similar wares.

2. A box or case usually of wooden slats, with interspaces, used as a container for goods in transportation.

3. A glazier's frame or cradle for carrying glass.

crate, *v. t.;* CRAT'ED (krāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 7, 151); CRAT'ING (krāt'ĭng). To pack in a crate or case for transportation; as, to *crate* a sewing machine; to *crate* peaches.

cra'ter (krā'tẽr), *n.; gen.* CRATERIS (krăt'ẽr-ĭs). [L., a mixing vessel, the mouth of a volcano, Gr. κρατήρ, fr. κερανύναι to mix.] **1.** *Class. Archæol.* A vessel resembling an amphora but having a proportionately larger body with wide mouth, and smaller handles; — in this sense usually written *krater.*

Craters: 1 Corinthian; 2 Bell; 3 Calyx.

Very large vases were often made in this form. The Corinthian style of crater (called in Italian **va'so a co'lon-net'ta**) is distinguished by its columnar handles; this style has also been called **kelebe.** It dates from the black-figured period of vase painting, as does also the volute-handled crater (**va'so a ro-tel'le**), of which the *François vase* (which see) is the most famous example. Later varieties are the calyx crater (**va'so a ca-li-ce**), the bell crater (**va'so a cam-pa'na**), both of Greek origin, and a large four-handled variety invented in southern Italy.

2. Hence: **a** *Geol.* The basinlike or funnel-shaped opening which marks the vent of a volcano; also, the mouth of a geyser, when similarly shaped. **b** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Corvus and Leo; — called also the *Cup.* **c** *Mil.* The pit left by the explosion of a mine or of a shell which strikes the ground. **d** *Elec.* The cuplike cavity formed at the end of the positive carbon of a continuous-current arc lamp.

cra-ter'i-form (krā-tĕr'ĭ-fôrm; krā'tẽr-), *a.* [L. *crater* + *-form.*] Having the form of a crater, or bowl.

Cra-tin'e-an (krà-tĭn'ē-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Cratinus (5th century B. C.), a Greek comic poet; as, *Cratinean* verse, a logaœdic verse, consisting typically of a first Glyconic and a catalectic trochaic tetrapody. Cf. EUPOLIDEAN. — **Cra-tin'e-an,** *n.*

Cra-tox'y-lon (krà-tŏk'sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κράτος strength + ξύλον wood.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Asiatic clusiaceous shrubs and trees having hard wood, entire punctate leaves, and showy yellow flowers in axillary or terminal clusters.

craunch (krônch; 277), *v. t. & i.;* CRAUNCHED (krancht; krôncht); CRAUNCH'ING. Also *cranch.* [Perh. of imitative origin. Cf. CRUNCH.] To crunch. *Swift.*

craunch, *n.* Also *cranch.* **1.** Act of craunching; a crunch.

2. That which is craunched, material to craunch. *Colloq.*

3. *Mining.* A portion, as of a vein, left to support a roof.

cra-vat' (krà-văt'), *n.* [F. *cravate,* fr. *Cravate* a Croat, an inhabitant of Croatia, one of a body of Austrian troops, from whom, in 1636, this article of dress was adopted in France.] **1.** A neckcloth; a piece of silk, fine muslin, or other cloth, worn, chiefly by men, about the neck.

While his wig was combed and his *cravat* tied. *Macaulay*

2. *Surg.* A form of bandage made by folding a piece of cloth of triangular shape upon itself.

cra-vat', *v. t. & i.;* CRA-VAT'TED; CRA-VAT'TING To dress or furnish with a cravat; to cover as with a cravat; to put on or wear a cravat.

crave (krāv), *v. t.;* CRAVED (krāvd); CRAV'ING (krāv'ĭng). [AS. *crafian;* akin to Icel. *krefja,* Sw *kräfva,* Dan. *kræve.*] **1.** To demand; to ask, as by right. *Obs., except Scots Law.*

The regular practice is that the officers or "the burgesses" of the borough should . . . (to use the language of the time) "*crave* their court and obtain it." *Pollock & Matt.*

2. To ask with earnestness or importunity, to ask with submission or humility; to beg; entreat; beseech; implore.

I *crave* your honor's pardon. *Shak.*

3. To ask (a person), as for a thing or to do something.

4. To dun (a debtor). *Scot.*

5. To call for, as a gratification; to long for; hence, to require or demand; to need; as, the stomach *craves* food.

It will *crave* some time to tune the harp *Scott.*

Syn. — Ask, seek, beg, beseech, implore, entreat, solicit, request, supplicate, adjure. See LONG.

crave, *v. i.* To desire strongly; to feel an insatiable longing; also, to beg.

Once one may *crave* for love. *Suckling.*

He who gives to-day may *crave* to-morrow. *Fuller.*

cra'ven (krā'v'n), *a.* [ME. *cravant, cravaunde,* of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *cravanté* struck down, p. p. of *cravanter, crevanter,* to break, crush, strike down, fr. an assumed LL. *crepantare,* fr. L. *crepans,* p. pr. of *crepare* to break, crack, rattle.] **1.** Overcome; defeated. *Obs.*

2. Avowedly defeated or afraid; cowardly; faint-hearted.

The poor *craven* bridegroom said never a word. *Scott.*

Syn. — See COWARDLY.

cra'ven, *n.* **1.** An avowed coward; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow; a recreant.

King Henry. Is it fit this soldier keep his oath?
Fluellen He is a *craven* and a villain else. *Shak.*

2. A cock that lacks courage or is not game.

Syn. — Coward, poltroon, dastard, caitiff.

cra'ven, *v. t.;* CRA'VENED (-v'nd); CRA'VEN-ING. To make craven, or cowardly or timid.

There is a prohibition so divine,
That *cravens* my weak hand. *Shak.*

cra'ven-ette' (krā'v'n-ĕt'), *n.* Cloth (or sometimes leather) made waterproof by special chemical processes; also, an outer garment made from such material.

☞ *Cravenette* is a trade-mark name.

cran'nog-er (krăn'ŏg-ẽr), *n.* A crannog dweller.

cran'ny, *a.* Crank or cranky. *Dial. Eng.*

cran'reuch (kran'rŭx), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *crann* tree, *reoth, crith-reothadh, crith-reodhadh,* hoarfrost.] Hoarfrost; rime. *Scot.*

cranse. Var. of CRANCE.

cran-ta'ra (krăn-ta'rà; krăn'-ta-rà), *n.* [Gael. *cramtara.*] The fiery cross, formerly used as a rallying signal in the Highlands of Scotland.

crany, *n.* Cranium. *Obs.*

cranze. Var. of CRANCE.

crap (krăp), *n.* Corrupt. of *carap.* See CARAPA.

crap (*dial.* krăp, kràp). Obs. or dial. Eng. and Scot. pret. of CREEP.

crap, *n.* [Cf. D. *krap* narrow, tight-fitting.] The gallows. *Thieves' Cant.* — *v. t.* To hang on the gallows. *Thieves' Cant.*

crap. Obs. or dial. Eng. and Scot. var. of CROP.

crap, *n.* See CRAPS.

crap, *v. i.* To play at craps. *R.*

crap (krăp), *n.* [Cf. ME. *crappe* chaff, OF. *crape* siftings, LL. *crappa*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** a Buckwheat. **b** Any of certain plants that grow among grain, as darnel, charlock, etc. **2.** a Residue from rendered fat; graves; — usually in *pl.* **b** Sediment or dregs of beer or ale. **3.** Money. *Slang.* **4.** A scrap.

crapaud, *n.* [F.] **1.** A toad. *Obs.* **2.** Short for **crapaud stone,** a jewel or precious stone supposed to come from the head of a toad. *Obs.* — **John'ny Cra'paud'** (kra'pō'), a Frenchman, or the French people collectively.

cra'pau-dine' (kra'pū-dēn'), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Far.* An ulcer on the coronet of a horse. **2.** A socket for a pivot of a swing door. [ing on pivots.

crapaudine door. A door turn-

crapantee, *n.* [OF. *crapot, crapaut,* toad, F. *crapaud.*] = CRAPAUD. *Obs.*

crape'fish', *n.* Salted codfish hardened by pressure. *Kane.*

crap'et (krăp'ĕt; -ĭt), *n* [Cf. CRAPPIE] The crappie.

crap grass. Rye grass. *U. S.*

craple. † GRAPPLE.

crap'nel. † GRAPNEL.

crapon. † CRAPAUD.

crappe. † CRAPE.

crap'pel. † GRAPPLE. [PING

crap'pin. Scot. var. of CROP-

crap'pit head (krăp'ĭt). [Cf. D. *kroppen* to cram, fill (birds)] The head of a haddock stuffed with a mixture of oatmeal, suet, onions, pepper, etc. *Scot.*

crap'u-la (krăp'ū-la), **crap'u-le,** *n.* [L. *crapula* intoxication.] = CRAPULENCE. *Obs.*

crap'u-lous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

crap'y (krāp'ĭ), *a.* Resembling, or abounding in, crape.

‖ **cra'que-lé'** (krà'k'-lā'), *a.* [F.] Crackled.

crare (krâr). † CRAYER.

crashen. † CRASH, *v.*

crase. † CRAZE, *n.* & *v.*

crash, *adv.* With a crash.

crash'es (krăsh'ĕz; -ĭz), *n.* [See CRESS.] Water cress. *Dial. Eng.* [CRASH.

crash'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of

crasht. Crashed. *Ref. Sp*

crasie. † CRAZY.

‖ **cras ma'ne sum-men'dus.** [L.] *Med.* To be taken tomorrow morning; — a direction used in prescriptions.

cras'pe-don (krăs'pē-dŏn), *n.* Rare var. of CRASPEDUM.

cras'pe-do'tal (-dō'tăl), *a. Zool.* Craspedote.

cras'pe-dum (krăs'pē-dŭm), *n.;* *pl.* CRASPEDA (-dà). [NL., fr. Gr. κράσπεδον edge, border.] *Zool.* A thickened convoluted cord attached along the edges to the mesenteries of Anthozoa. The craspeda bear nematocysts and serve to kill the prey, which is taken alive into the stomach. — **cras'pe-dal** (-dăl), *a.*

‖ **cras'sa ne'gli-gen'ti-a** (krăs'-a nĕg'ĭ-jĕn'shĭ-a). [L.] *Law.* Gross negligence.

crasshe. † CRASH.

cras'si-lin'gual (krăs'ĭ-lĭn'-gwăl), *a.* [L. *crassus* thick + *lingua* tongue.] Thick-tongued.

cras'si-ment Erron. var. of CRASSAMENT. *Obs.*

crass'ly, *adv* of CRASS. See -LY.

crass'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cras'ti-na'tion (krăs'tĭ-nā'-shŭn), *n.* [L. *crastinus* of tomorrow, from *cras* to-morrow.] Procrastination. *Obs.*

cratch, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. D. *krassen,* G. *kratzen,* and E. *scratch.*] To scratch; claw; grab. *Obs.*

cratch cradle. A cat's cradle; — called also *scratch cradle.*

cratch'ens, cratch'ins (krăch'-ĕnz; -ĭnz), *n. pl.* Cracklings, or refuse from tallow, lard, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cratch'es (-ĕz; -ĭz), *n pl. Far.* The scratches; also, a similar disease of sheep.

crate'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

crate'man, *n* A man who carries a crate; hence, a hawker of pottery.

cra-te'ra (krà-tē'rà), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cratera* a mixing vessel.] *Bot.* An apothecium. *Rare.*

cra'ter-al (krā'tẽr-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a crater.

cra'tered (-tẽrd), *a.* Having, or provided with, a crater.

cra'ter-kin, *n.* A little crater.

cra'ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.

cra'ter-let, *n.* A little crater.

cra'ter-ous (krā'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling, a crater.

Cra'tes (krā'tēz). *Bib.*

crathait, *n.* A word prob. equiv. to caitiff, wretch. *Obs.*

cra-tic'u-lar (krà-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *craticula* fine hurdlework, gridiron.] *Bot.* Of or like a crate; specif., designating a resting stage in diatoms during which new valves are formed within the old ones

cra-tom'e-ter (krà-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. κράτος power + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring power, as magnifying power. — **cra-tom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n* — **crat'o-met'ric** (krăt'ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

craton, *n.* A word prob. equiv. to caitiff, wretch. *Obs.*

craumpe. † CRAMP, a contraction of the muscles.

craunch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRAUNCH. — **craunch'ing-ly,** *adv.*

cravanserras. † CARAVANSERAI.

cravant † CRAVEN.

cravas. † CREVICE.

cravaunde. † CRAVEN.

cra'ven-ly, *adv.* of CRAVEN.

cra'ven-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

crav'er (krāv'ẽr), *n.* One who craves.

crav'ing (krāv'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRAVE. — **crav'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **crav'ing-ness,** *n.*

craw (krô), *n.* [ME. *crawe*, akin to D. *kraag* neck, collar, G. *kragen*, Sw. *kräfva* craw, Dan. *kro*, and possibly to Gr. βρόγχος (E. *bronchus*), or βρόχθος, throat. Cf. CRAG neck.] **a** The crop or ingluvies of a bird or insect. **b** The stomach of an animal.

craw'fish' (krô'fĭsh'), **cray'fish'** (krā'-), *n.; pl.* -FISHES or -FISH. [ME. *crevis, creves*, OF. *crevice*, F. *écrevisse*, fr. OHG. *krebiz* crab, G. *krebs*. See CRAB. The ending *-fish* arose from confusion with E. *fish*.] **1.** Any of numerous crustaceans of the family Astacidæ, closely resembling the lobster, but much smaller, and found in fresh waters. Some of them attain a length of six inches and are esteemed as food. The North American species are numerous, and mostly belong to the genus *Cambarus* (those of the Pacific States to *Astacus*). The common European species is *Astacus fluviatilis*.

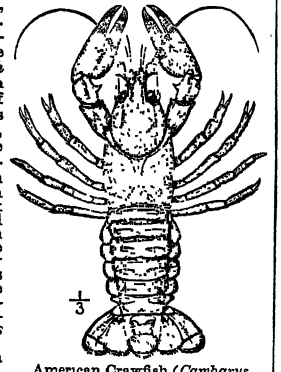

American Crawfish (*Cambarus affinis*).

2. A sea crawfish (which see).

3. A person who crawfishes, or retreats from a position. *Slang, U. S.*

craw'fish', *v. i.* To retreat from a position; to back out; to attempt to recall something said or done. *Slang, U. S.*

Craw'ford (krô'fẽrd), *n.*, *or* **Crawford peach.** A well-known freestone peach, with yellow flesh, first raised by Mr. William Crawford, of New Jersey.

crawl (krôl), *v. i.*; CRAWLED (krôld); CRAWL'ING. [Dan. *kravle*, or Icel. *krafla*, to paw, scrabble with the hands, akin to Sw. *krala* to crawl; cf. LG. *krabbeln*, D. *krabbelen* to scratch. Cf. CRAB, the animal.] **1.** To move slowly by drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; to move slowly on hands and knees; to creep.

A worm finds what it searches after only by feeling, as it *crawls* from one thing to another. *Grew.*

2. Hence, to move or advance in a feeble, slow, or timorous manner.

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To advance slowly and furtively or abjectly; to insinuate one's self; to advance by servile or obsequious conduct.

Hath *crawled* into the favor of the king *Shak.*

4. To advance or spread by extending stems or branches, as a plant or nerve; to creep; to trail.

5. To be alive or swarming with a great number of crawling things; as, the dead body *crawls* with worms.

6. To have a sensation as of insects creeping over the body; to creep; as, the flesh *crawls*.

7. To take back a bet or what one has said; to go back on one's course of action. *Slang, U. S.*

Syn. — See CREEP.

crawl, *n.* Act or motion of crawling; slow motion, as the motion of a creeping animal or of a creeping rail.

crawl, *n.* [Cf. KRAAL.] **1.** A pen for hogs or slaves. *Obs.* **2.** Specif., a pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the seacoast, for holding fish, turtles, etc. **3.** = KRAAL. *Rare.*

crawl'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that crawls, as a reptile. **2.** The hellgramite. *Local, U. S.* **3.** A cab that is driven slowly along until employment is found. *Colloq., Eng.*

Crawl'ey (krôl'ĭ), *n.* In Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," the family name of several important characters. Sir Pitt Crawley is a rich, miserly, vulgar old baronet. His elder son, Pitt, is an evangelical prig, who, after he becomes rich, grows avaricious, mean, and hypocritical. The younger son, Rawdon, is a handsome military "blood about town," who secretly marries Becky Sharp and later repudiates her. Sir Pitt's brother, Bute, is a fox-hunting, horse-racing parson, whose wife writes his sermons.

crawl stroke. *Swimming.* A racing stroke, in which the swimmer, lying flat on the water with face submerged, takes alternate overhand arm strokes while moving his legs up and down alternately from the knee.

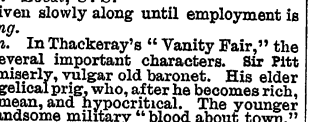

Crawl Stroke.

crayer, crare (krâr), *n.* [OF. *craier, creer, croyer*, ship of war, LL. *craiera, creyera*.] A former kind of small trading vessel. *Obs. Shak.*

cray'fish', *n.* A kind of crustacean. See CRAWFISH.

cray'on (krā'ŏn), *n.* [F., a crayon, a lead pencil (*crayon Conté* Conté's pencil, i. e., one made of a black compound invented by Conté), fr. *craie* chalk, L. *creta*. Cf. CRETACEOUS.] **1.** An implement (sometimes called a *conté crayon*) for drawing, made of clay, plumbago, some preparation of chalk, or other material, usually sold in small prisms or cylinders. The black crayon gives a deeper black than the lead pencil. Crayons are often called *chalks*, irrespective of the nature of their composition. The red crayon is also called *sanguine*. See CHALK, SANGUINE.

Crayon and Crayon Holder.

Let no day pass over you . . . without giving some strokes of the pencil or the *crayon*. *Dryden.*

2. A crayon drawing.

3. *Elec.* A carbon pencil used in producing electric light.

cray'on (krā'ŏn), *v. t.*; CRAY'ONED (-ŏnd); CRAY'ON-ING. [Cf. F. *crayonner*.] To draw or sketch, or to draw upon, with or as with crayons; hence, to sketch or plan.

He soon afterwards composed that discourse, conformably to the plan which he had *crayoned* out. *Malone*

craze (krāz), *v. t.*; CRAZED (krāzd); CRAZ'ING (krāz'ĭng). [ME. *crasen* to break, fr. Scand., perh. through OF.; cf. Sw. *krasa* to crackle, *slå i kras*, to break to pieces, F. *écraser* to crush, fr. the Scand.] **1.** To break into pieces; to crush; shatter. *Obs.*

God, looking forth, will trouble all his host,
And *craze* their chariot wheels *Milton.*

2. To break without separation of parts; to crack. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. *Pottery.* To produce minute cracks on the surface or glaze of. See CRACKLE, *n.*, 2.

4. To weaken, impair, or destroy, as one's health or strength. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Till length of years,
And sedentary numbness, *craze* my limbs. *Milton.*

5. To derange the intellect of; to render insane.

Any man . . that is *crazed* and out of his wits. *Tillotson.*
Grief hath *crazed* my wits *Shak.*

craze, *v. i.* **1.** To break; to be crushed or shattered. *Obs.* **2.** To crack minutely, as pottery glazing. Cf. CRACKLE. **3.** To be crazed; to go mad; to become insane.

She would weep and he would *craze*. *Keats*

craze, *n.* **1.** A break, flaw, or defect; a physical or mental infirmity. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** A more or less temporary passion or infatuation, as for some new amusement, pursuit, or fashion; a mania.

Various *crazes* concerning health and disease *W. Pater.*

3. Craziness; insanity. **4.** *Ceramics.* A crack in the glaze or enamel, such as is caused by exposure of the pottery to irregular heat. See CRACKLE, *n.*, 2.

Syn. — See FASHION.

craz'ing (krāz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRAZE, *v.* Hence: *n.* Fine cracks resulting from shrinkage on the surface of glazed pottery, concrete, or other material. The admired crackle in some Oriental potteries and porcelains is crazing produced in a foreseen and regulated way. In common pottery it is often the result of exposure to undue heat, and the beginning of disintegration.

cra'zy (krā'zĭ), *a.*; CRA'ZI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr); CRA'ZI-EST. [From CRAZE.] **1.** Full of cracks or flaws; characterized by weakness; damaged; unsound; liable to break down or fall to decay; shaky; unsafe.

Piles of mean and *crazy* houses. *Macaulay.*

2. Broken down in health or bodily constitution or functions; ailing; sickly; infirm; decrepit; frail. *Obs. or R.*

One of great riches, but a *crazy* constitution. *Addison.*

3. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect, insane; mad; demented; mentally deranged. **4.** Distracted with eager desire, excitement, or the like; inordinately desirous. *Colloq.*

Syn. — See INSANE.

crazy bone, the place at the back of the elbow where the ulnar nerve rests against the inner condyle of the humerus; — so called on account of the curiously painful tingling felt when, in a particular position, it receives a blow; — called also *funny bone*. — **c. quilt,** a quilt made of pieces of silk or other material of irregular sizes and shapes, and various colors. — **c. weed.** = LOCO WEED.

creak (krēk), *v. i.*; CREAKED (krēkt); CREAK'ING. [ME. *creken* to croak, prob. imitative.] **1.** To croak. *Obs.* **2.** To make a prolonged sharp grating or squeaking sound, as by the friction of hard substances; as, shoes *creak*.

Doors upon their hinges *creaked*. *Tennyson.*

creak, *v. t.* To cause to creak.

Creaking my shoes on the plain masonry. *Shak.*

creak, *n.* The sound produced by creaking. *Roget.*

The harsh, shrill *creak* of the crickets. *Hamlin Garland.*

creak'y (-ĭ), *a.*; CREAK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CREAK'I-EST. Apt to creak; marked by creaking; squeaky; as, *creaky* shoes.

cream (krēm), *n.* [F. *crème*, OF. also *cresme*, LL. *chrisma* chrism. See CHRISM.] **1.** The rich, oily, and yellowish part of milk, which gradually rises and collects on the surface. See MILK.

2. Hence: **a** A fancy dish or confection prepared from cream, etc., or so as to resemble cream, as a kind of filling for cake made with cream, or cornstarch, eggs, etc. **b** A substance, as an emulsion, resembling cream in appearance and consistency; esp., a cosmetic; a creamlike medicinal preparation.

In vain she tries her paste and *creams*,
To smooth her skin or hide its seams. *Goldsmith.*

c The part of any liquor that rises and collects on the surface. **d** A sirupy liqueur or cordial. See CRÈME.

3. The best or choicest part of a thing; the best of its kind; the quintessence.

Welcome, O flower and *cream* of knights errant. *Shelton.*

4. The color of cream; a very light yellow.

cream of lime. **a** A scum of calcium carbonate which is formed on a solution of milk of lime by its combination with the carbon dioxide of the air. **b** A thick creamy emulsion of lime in water. — **c. of tartar,** *Chem.*, purified tartar; — so called because of the crust of crystals which forms on the surface of the liquor in purification by recrystallization. Chemically, it is acid potassium tartrate or potassium bitartrate, $KHC_4H_4O_6$. It is a white crystalline substance, with a gritty, acid taste, and is used as an ingredient of baking powders. In medicine it is employed as a cathartic, diuretic, and refrigerant. — **cream-of-tartar tree,** the Australian baobab, or sour gourd (*Adansonia gregorii*), a bombacaceous desert tree of northern Australia, with a trunk often 50 feet or more in circumference. The natives eat its agreeably acid fruit. See ADANSONIA.

cream (krēm), *v. i.*; CREAMED (krēmd); CREAM'ING. To form or become covered with cream; to become thick like cream; to assume the appearance of cream; to mantle; to froth.

There are a sort of men whose visages
Do *cream* and mantle like a standing pond. *Shak.*

cream, *v. t.* **1.** To cause or allow cream to form on. **2.** To skim the cream from, as milk, or take off by skimming, as cream. **3.** To take the best or choicest part of. **4.** To furnish with or as with cream; to prepare with cream or a creamlike sauce.

to cream butter, *Cooking*, to rub, stir, or beat butter till it is of a light creamy consistency

cream'cake' (krēm'kāk'), *n. Cookery.* Cake made with cream, esp. a cake made in layers with a filling of cream between, or a cream puff.

cream cheese. Cheese made from cream, or from the curd of milk from which the cream has not been removed or to which it has been added.

Standard whole-milk cheese or full-*cream cheese* is whole-milk or full-*cream cheese* containing in the water-free substance not less than fifty (50) per cent of butter fat. *U. S. Dept. of Agric.*

cream'-col'ored *or* **-col'oured,** *a.* Of the color of cream; very light yellow. "*Cream-colored* horses" *Hazlitt.*

cream'cups' (krēm'kŭps'), *n.* Any one of several Californian papaveraceous annuals having pale yellow flowers, esp. *Meconella californica*.

cream'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** Something used for separating cream from milk, as a flat dish for skimming it off, a machine for separating it by centrifugal action, etc. **2.** A vessel for holding cream, as a small pitcher.

cream'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *crèmerie*.] **1.** An establishment where butter and cheese are made or where milk and cream are sold or prepared for market; also, rarely, the work of such an establishment. **2.** A place or apparatus in which milk is set for creaming.

cream fruit. The edible fruit of an apocynaceous plant (*Roupellia grata*) of Sierra Leone; also, the plant itself.

cream-om'e-ter (krēm-ŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* Also *cremometer*. [See CREAM; METER.] A graduated glass instrument for the rough determination of the percentage of cream in milk.

cream puff. *Cookery.* A kind of cake consisting of a hollow shell filled with cream.

cream'-slice', *n.* **1.** A wooden knife with a long thin blade, used in skimming cream or in serving ice cream. **2.** A kind of iced puff pastry with a layer of cream. *Eng.*

cream'y (krēm'ĭ), *a.*; CREAM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CREAM'I-EST. Full of, or containing, cream; resembling cream, in nature, appearance, color, or taste, creamlike; luscious. "*Creamy* bowls." *Collins.* "Lines of *creamy* spray." *Tennyson.* "Your *creamy* words but cozen." *Beau. & Fl*

cre'ance (krē'ăns), *n.* [F. *créance*, lit., credence, fr. L. *credere* to trust. See CREDENCE.] **1.** Credence; faith; belief; creed; also, credit; trust. *Obs.*

2. *Falconry.* A fine, small line fastened to a hawk's leash when it is first lured.

cre'an-cer (-ăn-sẽr), *n.* [F. *créancier* creditor; cf. also OF. *creanceor*.] *Obs.* **1.** A creditor.

2 A person having charge of another; a guardian or tutor.

cre'ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *creans*, p. pr. of *creare* to create.] Creative; formative. *Rare. Mrs. Browning*

crease (krēs), *n.* [Prob. the same word as *crest*, meaning accordingly a ridge, as in paper when folded; cf. E. dial. *crease, cress*, a ridge tile of a roof, E. *crest tile*. See CREST.] **1.** A line or mark made by folding any pliable substance; hence, a similar mark, however produced. **2.** The ridge crest or tile of a roof. *Dial. Eng.* **3** The crest of a horse's neck; the withers. *Dial. Eng.* **4.** a *Cricket.* One of the lines serving to define the limits of the bowler and the batsman. See CRICKET. **b** *Lacrosse.* The combination of four lines forming a rectangle inclosing either goal, or the inclosed space itself, within which no attacking player is allowed unless the ball is there; — called also *goal crease*.

crease, *v. t.*; CREASED (krēst); CREAS'ING. **1.** To make a crease or creases in or on; to wrinkle, crimp, or indent.

Creased, like dog's ears in a folio. *Gray.*

2. To wound, as a horse or other animal, by shooting, so as to cut or stun but not to cause permanent injury. *U. S.* **3.** = CRIMP, *v. t.*, 2, 3.

crease, *v. i.* To become creased or wrinkled.

creas'er (krēs'ẽr), *n.* One that creases; specif.: **a** A tool, or a sewing-machine attachment, for making lines or creases on leather or cloth, as guides to sew by. **b** A tool for making creases or beads, as in sheet iron, or for rounding small tubes. **c** *Bookbinding.* A tool for making the band impression distinct on the back. **d** A fuller. **e** A tool for crimping cartridges.

creas'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of making creases; also, a crease. **2.** **a** One or more courses of bricks or tiles, each course projecting slightly, crowning a wall, chimney, or the like. It is useful as a watershed. **b** A flashing of slate or metal over a window cap, or a projecting stringcourse.

creas'y (krēs'ĭ), *a.* Characterized by, full of, or forming, creases.

cra'vo (krä'vō), *n.* The opah.

craw (*dial.* krô; kra). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CROW.

craw'bone', *n.* The wishbone or merrythought. *Obs.*

craw'-craw' (krô'krô'), *n* A contagious, parasitic pustular skin disease, occurring in West Africa, chiefly among negroes.

craw'dad', *n.* A crawfish. *Local, U. S.*

craw'dom. Scot. var. of CRADDOM.

crawe † CROW, *n.* & *v.*

craw'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

crawl. † GROWL, *v.*

crawl'-a-bot'tom, *n.* Any of several fresh-water fishes that live close to the bottom; esp., the stone roller (*Hypentelium nigricans*) and certain darters.

crawld. Crawled. *Ref. Sp.*

craw'ley (krô'lĭ), *n.* **craw'ley-root'**, *n.* = CORALROOT.

crawl'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRAWL. — **crawl'ing-ly**, *adv.*

crawl'y, *a.* Creepy. *Colloq.*

craw'nels (krô'nĕlz), *n.* The kidney vetch. *Dial. Eng.*

craw'tae' (krô'tā'; krä'-). Scot. var. of CROWTOE.

Craw'thump'er, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Maryland. *Slang.*

Crax (krăks), *n. Zool.* The genus consisting of the typical curassows.

cray, *n.* [F. *craie*.] A disease of hawks, marked by constipation.

cray, craye, *n.* = CRAYER. *Obs.*

crayon board. Cardboard with a surface prepared for crayon drawing.

cray'on-ist, *n.* An artist in crayon drawing. [CRAZY, *n.*]

cray'se (krā'zĭ). Var. of CRAZE (krāz), *n. Mining.* The tin ore which collects in the central part of the washing pit or buddle. *Cornwall.*

crazed (krāzd), *p. p.* of CRAZE. — **craz'ed-ness** (krāz'ĕd-), *n.*

craze'-mill', craz'ing-mill', *n.* A mill to grind tin ore. *Cornwall. Obs. or R.* [CRAZY, *n.*]

cra'zey (krā'zĭ). Var. of **cra'zi-a** (krā'shĭ-ä), *n.*; *pl.* **cra'zi-æ** (krā'shĭ-ē). CRAZIE (-ā). See COIN.

cra'zi-ly, *adv.* of CRAZY.

cra'zi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cra'zy, *n*; *pl.* CRAZIES (-zĭz). Also *crazey, craizey*, etc. The buttercup; also, any of various other ranunculaceous plants, as marsh marigold, pilewort, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

cra'za (krä'zä), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of linen much used in Spain and Spanish America; also, a similar fabric of cotton.

cre'a-ble (krē'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *creabilis*.] Creatable. *Obs.*

creach'y (krēch'ĭ; krĕch'ĭ). Var. of CRAICHY. *Dial. Eng.*

creagh, creach (krēk), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *creach* plunder.] A plundering incursion; a raid; a foray; also, plunder; booty. *Scot. & Ire.*

creagh, creach, *v. t.* To raid or plunder. *Scot. & Ire.*

creaght (krēkt; krăt), *n.* [Ir. *caoraighteacht*. *Osf. E. D.*] *Ir. Hist.* A herd of cattle driven about from place to place for pasture, or in time of war with the forces of their owners; — sometimes loosely or erroneously used, as by Macaulay for a Rapparee. *Osf. E. D.*

creaght, *v. t. & i.* To drive (cattle) from place to place for pasture. *Obs.* [creaking noise.]

creak, *adv.* With a creak, or

creak'er, *n.* That which creaks, as a child's rattle.

creak'ing, *p. pr & vb. n.* of CREAK. — **creak'ing-ly**, *adv.*

creakt. Creaked. *Ref. Sp.*

cream. Var. of CRAME. *Scot.*

cream, creme, *n. & v.* [F. *chrême*, OF. *cresme*. See CREAM.] Creamed. *Ref. Sp.*

cream'-faced', *a.* White or pale, as from fear. [ometer.]

cream gauge *or* **gage.** A cream-

cream'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cream nut. The Brazil nut.

cream'-sacs', *n.* A small yellow-flowered scrophulariaceous herb (*Orthocarpus lithospermoides*) with saccate corollas. *California.*

cream tube. A creamometer.

cream'y (krēm'ĭ), *n.* A cream-colored horse. *Colloq.*

cre'ance (krē'ăns), *v. i.* [OF. *creancier*.] To give a pledge, as for credit. *Obs.*

cre'ant (krē'ănt), *a.* [OF., p. pr of *creire, croire*, to believe. Cf. RECREANT.] Vanquished; defeated; — only in phrases, *to yield one's self creant, to cry* or *say creant*, to give one's self up, acknowledge one's defeat. *Obs.*

crear. Obs. Scot. var. of CRAYER.

crease. Var. of CREESE.

cree'ase, *n. & v.* [Cf. OF. *creistre*, F. *croître*, to increase, L. *increase*, and (obs.) *accrease*.] Increase. *Obs.*

crease'less, *a.* See -LESS.

cre'a-sote. Var of CREOSOTE.

creast. † CREST.

creast. Creased. *Ref. Sp.*

creat † CREATE.

cre'at, *n.* [F. *créat*, ultimately fr. L. *creatus* created, begotten;

cre-ate' (krē-āt'), *a.* [L. *creatus*, p. p. of *creare* to create; akin to Gr. *κραίνειν* to accomplish, Skr. *kṛ* to make. Cf. CRESCENT.] Created. *Archaic.*

Hearts *create* of duty and zeal. *Shak.*

cre-ate', *v. t.*; CRE-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd), CRE-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1** To bring into being, to cause to exist; — said esp. of the divine fiat by which the world is regarded as brought into being out of nothing.

In the beginning, God *created* the heaven and the earth. *Gen* i. 1

2. Hence, to cause to be, or to produce, by fiat or by mental, moral, or legal action; as: **a** To produce, form, or bring to pass, by influence over or stimulation of others; as, to *create* a favorable public opinion.

Your eye in Scotland
Would *create* soldiers *Shak*

b To produce as by an act of grace.

Create in me a clean heart *Ps.* li 10

c To produce as a work of thought or imagination, — often said of a work of plastic art, and characteristically of dramatic interpretations along new or unconventional lines; as, Irving *created* a new Hamlet. **d** To invest with a new form, office, or character; to constitute by an act of law or of sovereignty; to appoint; as, to *create* one a peer. "I *create* you companions to our person." *Shak.*

3. To cause or occasion, to form; — said of natural or physical causes and especially of social and evolutional forces; as, new environment *creates* new forms of life.

cre-ate', *v. i.* To perform the act of creating something.

cre-at'ic (krē-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κρέας*, *-ατος*, flesh.] Relating to, or caused by, flesh or animal food; as, *creatic* nausea.

cre'a-tine (krē'ă-tĭn, -tēn, 184), *n.* Also **-tin**. [Gr. *κρέας* flesh.] *Physiol. Chem.* A white, crystalline, nitrogenous substance, $C_4H_9O_2N_3$, found in the muscles of vertebrates, notably birds, and also in the brain, blood, etc. It is easily converted into creatinine, and by another decomposition yields urea and other products. Chemically, it is methylguanidine acetic acid.

cre-at'i-nine (krē-ăt'ĭ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin**. *Physiol. Chem.* A white, crystalline, strongly basic substance, $C_4H_7ON_3$, formed from creatine by elimination of water, and occurring naturally in muscle tissue and urine.

cre-a'tion (krē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *creatio*: cf. F. *création*. See CREATE.] **1.** Act of creating, or fact of being created; specif.: **a** Act of causing to exist, or fact of being brought into existence by divine power or its equivalent; esp., the act of bringing the universe or this world into existence.

From the *creation* to the general doom *Shak.*

As when a new particle of matter doth begin to exist, . . . which had before no being; and this we call *creation*. *Locke*

b Act of making, producing, fashioning, or bringing into existence, in general. **c** Act of constituting or investing with a new character, title, or the like; appointment.

An Irish peer of recent *creation*. *Landor.*

2. That which is created; specif., that which is caused to exist by God or by man, as the world or some original work of art or of the imagination; also, creatures collectively.

We know that the whole *creation* groaneth *Rom.* viii 22
Choice pictures and *creations* of curious art. *Beaconsfield.*

cre-a'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to creation.

Creation Epic. The Babylonian account of creation in the form of an epic in honor of Marduk, and called by the Babylonians "When Above," from its first words "When above, the heavens were not named; Below, the dry land did not bear a name." It is a composite production and narrates: (1) The overthrow of Apsu, the Deep, and Mummu, Chaos or Confusion, by the great gods under the headship of Ea. (2) The revolt of Tiamat, another personification of the Deep conceived as a female principle and mother of the gods, followed by her destruction by Marduk; the creation of heaven and earth and the establishment of order; the creation of man by Marduk, the glorification of this deity, and counsel to men to worship him. This version received its present form in Babylon; other versions were current in other religious centers.

cre-a'tion-ism (krē-ā'shŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine that the world came into being out of nothing through an act (or series of acts) of a transcendent Creator. **2.** *Theol.* The doctrine that the human soul is separately created in each individual born; — opposed to *traducianism*.

cre-a'tion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* An adherent of creationism; also, one who believes that distinct species of animals or plants were separately created. — **cre-a'tion-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

cre-a'tive (krē-ā'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having the power or quality of creating; given to creation; of or pertaining to creation; originative "*Creative* talent." *Irving.*

2. Productive; — followed by *of*. — **cre-a'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **cre-a'tive-ness**, **cre'a-tiv'i-ty** (krē'ă-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

cre-a'tor (krē-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *creator*: cf. F. *créateur*.] One that creates, produces, or constitutes; specif. [*cap.*], the Supreme Being.

To sin's rebuke and my *Creator's* praise. *Shak.*

— **cre-a'tor-hood**, **cre-a'tor-ship**, *n.*

crea'tur-al (krē'tūr-ăl; 135), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a creature or creatures.

crea'ture (krē'tūr), *n.* [F. *créature*, L. *creatura*. See CREATE, *a.*] **1.** Anything created; anything not self-existent; a creation, whether regarded as the work of God, of the human mind, or of natural forces or conditions.

God's first *creature* was light. *Bacon.*

2. Specif.: **a** The world or universe; creation. *Obs.*

For the earnest expectation of the *creature* [*R. V.* creation] waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God. *Rom.* viii. 19.

b A living created being; an animal or a human being; — of human beings, often used with a qualifying word of endearment, admiration, pity, contempt, reprobation, etc., and in contempt or reprobation sometimes without any qualifiers; as, the *creature* who had charge of the vile place.

On earth, join, all ye *creatures*, to extol
Him first, him last, him midst, and without end. *Milton.*
The world hath not a sweeter *creature*. *Shak.*

c A domestic animal such as the horse or ox. *Rural, U. S.* **d** Something, as food or drink, that promotes the comfort of human beings; — usually qualified by *good*, alluding to 1 Tim. iv. 4, "For every *creature* of God is good."

He asked water, a *creature* so common and needful that it was against the law of nature to deny him *Fuller.*

e (*dial. or humorous pron.*, krē'tẽr *or* krā'tẽr) Hence, humorously, usually preceded by *the*, intoxicating drink, esp. whisky.

3. A person who owes his rise and fortune to another; a servile dependent; an instrument; a tool.

Both Charles himself and his *creature*, Laud. *Macaulay.*

creature comforts Things, as food, which minister to the comfort of the body.

crea'ture-ly (krē'tūr-lĭ), *a.* Creaturai; characteristic of a creature. "*Creaturely* faculties." *Cheyne.* — **crea'ture-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

cre'bri- (krē'brĭ-). Combining form from Latin *creber*, meaning *close*, *near together*, as in: **cre'bri-cos'tate** (-kŏs'tāt), *a. Zool* Having closely set ribs or ridges. — **cre'bri-sul'cate** (-sŭl'kāt), *a. Zool.* Having closely set transverse furrows.

cre'dence (krē'dĕns), *n.* [LL. *credentia*, fr. L. *credens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *credere* to trust, believe: cf. OF. *credence*. See CREED; cf. CREDENT, CREANCE.] **1.** Belief; credit; — usually said of belief formed lightly on the basis of indirect, esp. verbal, testimony; as, to give *credence* to gossip.

To give *credence* to the Scripture miracles. *Trench.*

2. Trust; confidence; hence, trustworthiness. *Obs.*

3. Source or warrant of credit or confidence; credentials, — in the case of formal documents, called *letters of credence*. *Obs. or Hist.*

4. A kind of sideboard, elaborate cupboard, or buffet, of the Renaissance, used chiefly as a repository for valuable plate and vessels. It was developed from the simple table of medieval times upon which foods ready to be served were placed for tasting to guard against poisoning.

5. *Eccl.* A small table, shelf, or niche by the side of the altar or communion table, on which the bread and wine are placed before being consecrated.

Syn. — CREDENCE, CREDIT. CREDENCE is the acceptance (subjectively considered) of something as true; CREDIT, as here compared, is belief or faith itself (objectively considered), or a title to confidence. See BELIEF.

What I mean by giving *credence* to propositions is pretty much the same as having "no doubt" about them. It is the sort of assent which we give to those opinions and professed facts which are ever presenting themselves to us with out any effort of ours, and which we commonly take for granted *J. H. Newman*

That former fabulous story . . . got *credit*,
That Bevis was believed. *Shak.*

cre-den'dum (krē-dĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-DA** (-dă). [L., fr *credere* to believe.] *Theol.* A thing to be believed; an article of faith; — distinguished from *agendum*.

The great articles and *credenda* of Christianity *South*

cre'dent (krē'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *credens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *credere* to trust, believe. See CREED.] **1** Believing; giving credence; confiding. *Rare.* "Too *credent* ear." *Shak.*

2. Having credit or repute; credible. *Obs.*

cre-den'tial (krē-dĕn'shăl), *a.* [Cf. It. *credenziale*, fr. LL. *credentia*. See CREDENCE.] Giving a title or claim to credit or confidence; accrediting. *Rare.*

Their *credential* letters on both sides. *Camden*

cre-den'tial, *n.* [Cf. It. *credenziale*.] **1.** That which gives a title to credit or confidence.

2. Usually in *pl.* Testimonials showing that a person is entitled to credit, or has a right to exercise official power, as the letters given by a government to an ambassador, or a certificate of election as delegate.

Had they not shown undoubted *credentials* from the Divine Person who sent them on such a message. *Addison.*

cred'i-bil'i-ty (krĕd'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *crédibilité*.] Credible quality or state, or an instance of it.

cred'i-ble (krĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *credibilis*, fr. *credere*. See CREED.] **1.** Capable of being credited or believed; worthy of belief; entitled to confidence; trustworthy.

Things are made *credible* either by the known condition and quality of the utterer or by the manifest likelihood of truth in themselves. *Hooker.*

2. Credulous; also, creditable; reputable. *Obs.*

cred'it (-ĭt), *n.* [F. *crédit* (cf. It. *credito*), L. *creditum* loan, prop. neut. of *creditus*, p. p. of *credere* to trust, loan, believe. See CREED.] **1.** Reliance on the truth or reality of something; belief; faith; trust.

When Jonathan and the people heard these words they gave no *credit* unto them, nor received them. 1 *Macc* x. 46.

2. Quality of being generally believed or of being worthy of belief or trust; trustworthiness; credibility; also, right to be believed; authority causing belief.

The things which we properly believe, be only such as are received on the *credit* of divine testimony. *Hooker.*

3. Something credited, or believed; a believed report. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*

4. Reputation; now, usually, favorable reputation; esteem; honor; good name; estimation.

John Gilpin was a citizen
Of *credit* and renown. *Cowper.*

5. Influence or power derived from the confidence of others or from one's character or reputation.

Having *credit* enough with his master to provide for his own interest. *Clarendon.*

6. That which procures, or adds to, reputation or esteem; honor, as for the performance of some meritorious act; as, he took no *credit* for having done so well; that does *credit* to you; also, a source of honor; as, to be a *credit* to one's family.

I published, because I was told I might please such as it was a *credit* to please. *Pope.*

7. Responsible care; charge; trust. *Obs.*

8. *Com.* Trust given or received; expectation of future payment for property transferred, or of fulfillment of promises given; the relation existing between one person and another who trusts in him to pay or render something in the future; mercantile reputation entitling one to be trusted; as, to buy goods on *credit*.

Credit is nothing but the expectation of money within some limited time. *Locke.*

9. The time given for payment for lands or goods sold on trust; as, a long *credit* or a short *credit*.

10. *Bookkeeping.* **a** Acknowledgment of payment by entering in an account. **b** The side of an account on which are entered all items reckoned as values received from the party or the category named at the head of the account; also, any one, or the sum, of these items; — the opposite of *debit*; as, this sum is carried to one's *credit*, and that to his *debit*; A has several *credits* on the books of B.

11. The balance in a person's favor in an account; also, an amount or limit to the extent of which a person may receive goods or money on trust; specif., an amount or sum placed at a person's disposal by a bank.

12. A sum which the administration is empowered by vote of Parliament to borrow and expend in anticipation of the amount voted in the Annual Estimates. *Eng. Oxf. E. D.*

Syn. — See CREDENCE.

cred'it (krĕd'ĭt), *v. t.*; CRED'IT-ED; CRED'IT-ING. **1** To confide in the truth of; to give credence to; to put trust in; to believe; as, to *credit* a story or its author.

2. To bring into credit; specif.: **a** To make credible; to accredit. *Rare.* **b** To bring or repute upon; to do credit to; to raise the estimation of.

You *credit* the church as much by your government as you did the school formerly by your wit. *South.*

3. *Com.* To give credit to; specif.: **a** To sell goods to on credit. *Obs.* **b** *Bookkeeping.* To enter upon the credit side of an account; to give credit for; as, to *credit* to a man the amount paid, to place to the credit of; as to *credit* a debtor with an amount paid.

4. To give credit for; to attribute or ascribe *to* or *with*.

Grove, Helmholtz, and Meyer, are more than any others to be *credited* with the clear enunciation of this doctrine. *Newman.*

5. To intrust. *Obs.*

Syn. — CREDIT, ACCREDIT. To CREDIT is to believe; to ACCREDIT (in present usage), to invest with credit or authority; as, to *credit* (i. e., believe) a legend, to *accredit* (i. e., vouch for, as by evidence) a legend; an *accredited* agent.

How shall they *credit*
A poor unlearnèd virgin? *Shak.*

I am better pleased indeed that he censures some things, than I should have been with unmixed commendation, for his censure will (to use the new diplomatic term) *accredit* his praises *Cowper.*

cred'it-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Worthy of belief. *Obs.*

2. Worthy of commercial credit. *Obs.*

3. Deserving or possessing reputation or esteem; reputable; estimable; honorable; as, *creditable* conduct; a *creditable* achievement.

‖ **cré'dit' fon'cier'** (krā'dē' fôn'syā'). [F.; *crédit* credit + *foncier* relating to land, landed.] A variety of credit, consisting of a loan upon landed property, secured by a mortgage and, usually, a contract to make payment in annual installments covering the interest and providing a sinking fund for extinction of the principal debt at the end of a specified term; also, an institution for facilitating such credits; esp. [*cap.*], the large special bank so called, established in France in 1852.

credit man. *Com.* An employee of a business house who fixes the amount of credit to be allowed to customers.

‖ **cré'dit' mo'bi'lier'** (krā'dē' mō'bē'lyā'; *Eng.* krĕd'ĭt mō-bēl'yēr). [F.; *crédit* credit + *mobilier* personal, pertaining to personal property.] **1.** A variety of credit, consisting of a loan upon personal movables, or personal property; hence, [*cap.*] a French banking company, called more fully **Société générale de crédit mobilier**, formed in 1853 for placing loans on personal property and handling stock to facilitate the use of credit, esp. in promoting industrial enterprises. In 1856 the government refused it permission to issue its notes. It was reorganized in 1871.

2. [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* A similar joint-stock company organized under the laws of Pennsylvania in 1863, originally to conduct a general loan and contract business, and reorganized in 1867 under this name to build the Union Pacific Railroad. A scandal arising from the charge of bribery of members of Congress brought about its collapse.

cred'i-tor (krĕd'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *créditeur*. See CREDIT.] **1.** One who gives credit in business matters; hence, one to whom money is due; — correlative to *debtor*.

Creditors have better memories than debtors. *Franklin.*

2. *Bookkeeping.* The credit or right-hand side of any account, or what is entered there; — so called from *Creditor* or *Cr.* being written at the top of it, originally preceded by the name of the person. Cf. DEBTOR, 2.

3. A person who acts as a surety. *Obs.*

4. One who credits, or believes. *Obs. & R.*

5. *Roman Law.* The promisee in a contract. *A Latinism.*

creditor's bill. *Law.* A bill in equity filed by one or more creditors, usually in behalf of all who may become parties to the action, for the collection or protection of debts where an execution at law would not be available for the purpose. When filed for the purpose of reaching assets subject to execution but fraudulently transferred, it is often called a *bill in aid of an execution*.

cre'do (krē'dō), *n.*; *pl.* **-DOS** (-dōz). [L., I believe. See CREED.] **1.** [*Usually cap.*] Either the Apostles' or the Nicene Creed, as sung or read in church service.

He repeated Aves and *Credos* *Macaulay.*

2. [*Usually cap.*] *Music.* A setting of the creed, esp. one in fugue or canon form sung between the Gloria and the Sanctus.

3. A creed, or set of opinions professed or adhered to.

cre-du'li-ty (krē-dū'lĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *credulitas*: cf. F. *crédulité*. See CREDULOUS.] Belief or readiness of belief; esp., a disposition to believe on slight or uncertain evidence; uncritical belief.

That implicit *credulity* is the mark of a feeble mind will not be disputed. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

cred'u-lous (krĕd'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *credulus*, fr. *credere*.

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cf. It. *creato* pupil, servant, Sp *criado* a servant, client] *Man.* An usher, or under riding master, in a riding school. *Obs.*

cre-at'a-ble (krē-āt'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

cre-at'ed (-ĕd), *p. a.* of CREATE. — **cre-at'ed-ness**, *n.*

cre-a'tiv. Creative. *Ref. Sp.*

cre'a-toph'a-gous (krē'ă-tŏf'ă-gŭs), *a.* = CREOPHAGOUS.

cre-a'tress (krē-ā'trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of CREATOR. [creatress. *Rare.*]

cre-a'trix (-trĭks), *n* [L.] A

crea'ture-less, *a.* See -LESS.

crea'ture-ling, *n.* See -LING.

crea'ture-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

crea'tur-ize, *v. t.* To make into a creature; bestialize. *Obs.*

creaunce. † CREANCE.

creave (krēv). Var. of CREE.

creaze. Var. of CRAZE, tin ore.

creb'ri-tude (krĕb'rĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *crebritudo*, fr. *creber* close] Frequency. *Obs. & R.*

creb'ri-ty (krĕb'rĭ-tĭ; krē'brĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *as ebritas*] Frequency. *Rare.*

cre'brous (krē'brŭs), *a.* [L. *creber*] Frequent. *Obs. & R.*

crecche. † CRATCH, *n.*

‖ **crèche** (krĕsh), *n.* [F.] **1** = DAY NURSERY [pital.

2. Sometimes, a foundling hos-

creck'et. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CRICKET, insect.

cre'dal (krē'dăl). Var. of CREEDAL.

‖ **cre'dat Ju-dæ'us A-pel'la!** [L.] Let the Jew Apella, i. e., a credulous person, believe (it). *Horace* (*Satires*, I. v. 96).

cred'dle. Dial. Eng. var. of CRADLE.

cred'dock (krĕd'ŭk), *n.* The turnstone. *Local, U. S.*

crede. † CREED.

‖ **cre'de ex-per'to.** [L.; Believe an experienced person. Cf. EXPERTO CREDITE.

credel. † CRADLE.

cre'dence, *v. t* To give credence to; to believe. *Obs. & R.*

credence shelf *or* **table.** *Eccl.* See CREDENCE, 5.

cre-den'cive, **cre-den'sive** (krē-dĕn'sĭv), *a.* Credulous. *Rare.* — **cre-den'cive-ness**, **cre-den'sive-ness**, *n. Rare.*

cre-den'tialed (-shăld), *a* Furnished with credentials.

‖ **cre-den'za** (krā-dĕnt'sä), *n.* [It.] = CREDENCE, 4.

‖ **cre'de quod ha'bes, et ha'bes.** [L.] Believe that you have (it), and you have (it).

cred'i-bl. Credible. *Ref. Sp.*

cred'i-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cred'i-bly, *adv.* of CREDIBLE.

credile † CRADLE.

cred'it-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Creditable quality or a creditable thing. *R.*

cred'it-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cred'it-a-bly (-blĭ), *adv.* of CREDITABLE. See -LY. [ANCE.]

credit insurance. See INSURANCE.

credit slip. = DEPOSIT SLIP.

cred'ner-ite (krĕd'nẽr-īt), *n.* [After C. F. *Credner*, Ger. geologist.] A grayish to black foliated mineral, $CuMn_2O_4$, composed of copper, manganese, and oxygen. H., 4-5. Sp gr., 4.9-5.1.

‖ **cre'do qui'a im'pos-si'bi-le est** (ĭm'pŏ-sĭb'ĭ-lē). [L.] I believe because it is impossible; — adapted from Tertullian's *certum est quia impossibile*.

‖ **cre'du-la res a'mor est** (krē'dū-la rēz). [L.] A credulous thing is love. *Ovid* (*Heroides*, VI. 91; *Metamorphoses*, VII. 826).

cred'u-lous-ly, *adv.* of CREDULOUS. See -LY.

cred'u-lous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

See CREED.] **1.** Ready or inclined to believe; esp., apt to believe on slight evidence; easily imposed upon.
Eve, our *credulous* mother. *Milton.*
2. Based upon, or proceeding from, credulity, as, *credulous* superstition. *Milton.*
3. Believed too readily. *Obs. & R.* *Beau. & Fl.*

cree (krē), *v. t. & i.*; CREED (krēd); CREE'ING. Also *creye, creave*, etc. [F. *crever* to burst, *faire crever* to cause to burst or swell, said of rice when boiling, L. *crepare* to break, crack, rattle.] **1.** To soften into a pulpy mass by boiling, stewing, soaking, etc.; — said of grain. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
2. To soften by pounding or crushing. *Dial. Eng.*

Cree (krē), *n.* An Indian of a hunting Algonquian tribe of whom there are upwards of 10,000 in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and agencies. They are closely related to the Ojibwas.

creed (krēd), *n.* [ME. *credo, crede*, AS. *creda*, fr. L. *credo* I believe, at the beginning of the Apostles' Creed, fr. *credere* to believe; akin to OIr. *cretim* I believe, and Skr. *çraddadhāmi; çrad* trust (perh. akin to E. *heart*) + *dhā* to put. See DO, *v. t.*; cf. CREDO, GRANT.] **1.** An authoritative summary or formula of those articles of Christian faith which are considered essential; esp., the Apostles', the Nicene, or the Athanasian Creed (which see). *The Creed*, without qualification, usually means the Apostles' Creed.
In the Protestant system the *creed* is not coordinate with, but always subordinate to, the Bible. *Schaff-Herzog Encyc.*
2. Hence, any formula or confession of religious faith; a system of religious belief, esp. as expressed or expressible in a definite statement; sometimes, a summary of principles or set of opinions professed or adhered to in science or politics, or the like; as, his hopeful *creed*.
I love him not, nor fear him, there's my *creed*. *Shak.*
3. Belief, as in something or that something is so. *Rare.*
Her *creed* in her own innocence. *Byron.*

Syn. — CREED, CONFESSION. A CREED is a brief presentation of essential doctrine; a CONFESSION OF FAITH is an elaborate setting forth of the whole body of belief of a communion.

Creed of Chal-ce'don (kăl-sē'dŏn), a creed adopted by the church at the council of Chalcedon in 451, which affirmed the full and unchanged divinity and humanity of Christ, these two natures being comprised in the unity of one person. — **C. of Constantinople.** See NICENO-CONSTANTINOPOLITAN. — **C. of Pius IV.**, *R. C. Ch.*, a creed published in 1564 by Pope Pius IV., consisting of the Niceno-Constantinopolitan Creed with a summary of the Tridentine definitions, and now containing also a profession of belief in the definitions of the Vatican Council. *Cath. Dict.*

creed, *v. t. & i.* To believe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
That part which is so *creeded* by the people. *Milton.*

creed'al (krēd'ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or marked by, a creed or creeds; as, *creedal* controversies; *creedal* restraint.

creek (krēk; *see note below*), *n.* [Cf. ME. *crike*, F. *crique*, D. *kreek*, Icel. *kriki* crack, nook.] **1.** A small inlet or bay, narrower and extending farther into the land than a cove; a narrow recess in the shore of the sea, a river, or a lake.
Each *creek* and cavern of the dangerous shore *Cowper.*
2. A small port or harbor; an inlet within the limits, or included within the jurisdiction, of a port or haven. *Eng.*
3. A stream of water smaller than a river; a rivulet; a run. *U. S. & British Colonies.*
Lesser streams and rivulets are denominated *creeks*. *Goldsmith.*
4. A strip of land, as a recess in a mountain, having the conformation of a creek.
5. A narrow or winding passage; a concealed or secret corner. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
The passages of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands. *Shak.*
6. A trick. *Obs.*
☞ The dialectal or colloquial pronunciation *krĭk* is common throughout the United States.

Creek (krēk), *n.* An Indian of one of a number of confederated tribes mostly of Muskhogean stock, including the ruling Muscogee, the Alabama, Hichitee, Koasati, Uchee, Natchez, and others. They formerly held a large part of Alabama and Georgia, but in 1832 removed west of the Mississippi. They now form one of the Five Civilized Tribes, or Nations.

creek'y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in creeks. *Spenser.*

creel (krēl), *n.* [Prob. through an OF. *crâlle, creille*, or *creïl*, a dim. fr. L. *cratis* hurdle, wickerwork (cf. E. GRILL); or cf. Gael. *craidhleag* basket, creel.] **1.** A wickerwork basket or receptacle; as: **a** A large basket for carrying fish, peat, etc., on the back. **b** An angler's basket. **c** A trap for catching fish, lobsters, etc.
2. A framework, of varying form and use, as a rack for plates, a frame upon which to slaughter pigs or shear sheep, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
3. *Spinning.* A bar or set of bars with skewers for holding paying-off bobbins, as in the roving machine, throstle, and mule; any frame for holding the bobbins or spools from which a machine is fed.
in a creel, in a state of temporary confusion or stupefaction of mind. *Scot.*

creel, *v. t.*; CREELED (krēld); CREEL'ING. **1.** To put into a creel. *Scot.*
2. *Angling.* To capture and put in a creel, or basket.
3. In some Scotch marriage customs, to put (a man) through some ordeal in connection with a creel, or basket, as the carrying of a basket of stones.

creep (krēp), *v. i.*; CREPT (krĕpt); CREEP'ING. [ME. *crepen, creopen*, AS. *crēopan*; akin to D. *kruipen*, Icel. *krjupa*, Sw. *krypa*, Dan. *krybe*. Cf. CRIPPLE.] **1.** To move along with the body prone and close to the ground, or any other surface, as a worm or reptile; to move slowly, as a child, on the hands and knees; to crawl.
Ye that walk
The earth, and stately tread, or lowly *creep*. *Milton.*
2. Hence: **a** To move or advance at a creeper's gait or in a creeper's manner; to advance slowly, timorously, or stealthily.
The whining schoolboy . . . *creeping*, like snail,
Unwillingly to school. *Shak.*
b To enter clandestinely; to steal in; to insinuate itself or one's self; as, age *creeps* upon us.
The sophistry which *creeps* into most of the books of argument. *Locke.*
c To move or behave with servility or exaggerated humility, to fawn; cringe; as, a *creeping* sycophant.
3. To spread or grow over the ground, a wall, or other surface, by means of prostrate or clinging stems, as a plant, specif., *Bot.*, to run or spread along or beneath the surface of the ground, commonly rooting at intervals.
4. To have a sensation as of insects creeping on the skin of the body; to crawl; as, the sight made my flesh *creep*.
5. To drag in deep water with creepers, as for recovering a submarine cable.
6. To slip or become slightly displaced; as, the collodion on a negative, or a coat of varnish, may *creep* in drying; esp., of rails, to shift longitudinally (cf. CREEPING, 1 **d**).
7. To rise above the surface of a solution upon the walls of the vessel in which the solution is contained, as salt crystals in a voltaic cell.
8. *Mach.* Of a belt, to slip or slide backwards on a pulley, by reason of the contraction of the belt as the tension is released in passing from the tight side to the slack side. This creeping of the belt represents a loss usually of about two per cent.

Syn. — CREEP, CRAWL, in their literal senses, are frequently interchanged; in modern usage *crawl*, more commonly than *creep*, is applied to worms and reptiles; as, "Slimy things did *crawl* with legs upon the slimy sea" (*Coleridge*). Fig., CREEP stresses the idea of slowness or stealthiness; CRAWL, of abjectness or servility; as, "To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, *creeps* in this petty pace from day to day" (*Shak.*); "At night the river with its reflected lights, its tiny bateaux mouches with their ferret eyes, *creeping* stealthily along as if in search of prey" (*Lowell*); "Cranmer . . . hath *crawled* into the favor of the king" (*Shak.*); "Man is a very worm by birth, vile reptile, weak and vain! A while he *crawls* upon the earth" (*Pope*).

creep (krēp), *v. t.* To creep along, over, or (*Obs.*) to. *Rare.*
Every creeping thing that *creeps* the ground. *Milton.*

creep, *n.* **1.** Act of creeping.
2. A distressing sensation, like that occasioned by the creeping of insects; a feeling of apprehension or horror; — often *colloq.* in *pl.*, *the creeps* or *the cold creeps*.
A *creep* of undefinable horror. *Blackwood's Mag.*
3. **a** *Mining.* A slow rising of the floor of a gallery, occasioned by the pressure of incumbent strata upon the pillars or sides; a gradual movement of mining ground. **b** *Geol.* A gradual movement of loose rock material such as clay, due to alternate freezing and thawing, wetting and drying, or other causes.
4. A close opening or way for animals to pass through.
5. A creeper, or kind of grapnel or drag.
6. *Mach.* The retrograde movement on a pulley of a belt as it creeps; — called also *slip*.

creep'er (krēp'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *créopere.*] **1.** One that creeps; esp., an animal having a creeping gait or locomotion, as an insect or reptile.
Standing waters are most unwholesome, . . full of mites, *creepers*; slimy, muddy, unclean *Burton.*
2. *Angling.* The larva of the stone fly.
3 One of a breed of poultry with such short legs that they can move only slowly.
4. Any of various (mostly small-sized) birds, generally so named from their climbing and creeping about on trees, bushes, etc., searching for insects, esp. those of the family Certhiidæ (see BROWN CREEPER), and certain American warblers, as the black and white creeper (*Mniotilta varia*). See also HONEY CREEPER, TREE CREEPER, WALL CREEPER.

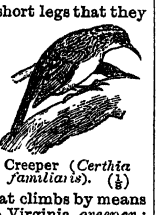
Creeper (*Certhia familiaris*). (½)

5. *Bot.* A plant that creeps upon or beneath the surface of the ground, or that climbs by means of aërial rootlets, tendrils, etc.; as, the Virginia *creeper*; trumpet *creeper*; specif.: **a** The hedge bindweed. **b** The wild balsam apple.
6. *pl. Arch.* Crockets. See CROCKET.
7. Any of various tools, implements, etc.; as: **a** An instrument with iron hooks for dragging the bottom of a body of water; a kind of grapnel or drag. **b** A kind of patten mounted on short pieces of iron instead of rings; also, a fixture with iron points worn on a shoe to prevent one from slipping. **c** *pl.* Climbing irons. *U. S.* **d** Any device for causing material to move steadily from one part of a machine to another, as an apron in a carding machine, or an inner spiral in a grain screen. **e** A small frying pan with short legs; a spider. *Local, U. S.* **f** A small, low iron, or dog, between the andirons. *Obs.*
8. *pl.* Creeps. See CREEP, *n.*, 2. *Colloq.*

creep'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* A retreat through or into which one may creep, as to escape notice; hence, subterfuge; excuse.

creep'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CREEP. Specif.: *n.* **1.** Act or action of one that creeps; slow or secret movement, or a simulation of it; specif.: **a** A variation in the path of an electric current from a direct line through a conductor. **b** A capillary phenomenon of saline solutions, by which the salts "creep" up the sides of the containing vessel. **c** A running together of the lines, frequently met with as a difficulty in photo-engraving processes in which gelatin films are used. **d** A longitudinal movement of rails, caused by the continued heavy pressure of the trains. **e** A slipping of a belt caused by its stretching and contraction. See CREEP, *v. i.*, 8.
2. Creeping sensation; "the creeps." Cf. CREEP, *n.*, 2.
3. Still-hunting; stalking, as of moose. *Canada.*
4. *Magnetism.* = VISCOUS HYSTERESIS.

creeping bent grass, a common pasture grass (*Agrostis stolonifera*) closely related to redtop (*A. alba*) and by some regarded as a variety of it. See REDTOP, *Illust.* — **c. bur,** the bur clover. — **c. Charlie.** **a** The stonecrop. **b** The common mallow. **c** Moneywort. **d** Ground ivy. — **c. crowfoot,** a perennial European crowfoot (*Ranunculus repens*) with long creeping stolons. — **c. cucumber,** a small cucurbitaceous plant (*Melothria pendula*) of the southern United States and the West Indies, bearing oblong green fruits. — **c. disk,** *Zoöl.*, the smooth adhesive lower surface of the foot, or sometimes of the entire body, of mollusks and some other invertebrates, on which they creep along. — **c. fern,** the climbing fern. — **c. fig,** a prostrate or climbing fig (*Ficus pumila*), native of Asia and very commonly cultivated in greenhouses, to the walls of which it clings by means of rootlets. — **c. hemlock.** = GROUND HEMLOCK. — **c. Jack.** = CREEPING SAILOR **b.** *Local, Eng.* — **c. Jennie.** **a** Moneywort. **b** The wild balsam apple. — **c. juniper,** the savin (*Juniperus sabina*). — **c. loosestrife,** moneywort. — **c. oxeye,** a West Indian maritime asteraceous plant (*Seruneum trilobatum*). — **c. palsy** *or* **paralysis,** progressive muscular atrophy. — **c. plates,** *Railroads,* an expansion joint coupling two rails to allow for creeping. — **c. sailor.** **a** The beefsteak saxifrage. **b** The wall pepper, or stonecrop. — **c. sheet,** the creeper of a carding machine. — **c. sickness,** *Med.*, ergotism. — **c. snowberry,** an American vacciniaceous plant (*Chiogenes hispidula*) with white berries and very small round leaves having the flavor of wintergreen. — **c. soft grass,** a perennial grass (*Holcus mollis*) allied to velvet grass, introduced into the United States from Europe. — **c. thistle,** the Canada thistle. — **c. wheat grass.** = COUCH GRASS.

creep'y (krēp'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Marked by creeping, or slow motion.
2. Crawly; having or producing a sensation as if insects are creeping on the skin
One's whole blood grew curdling and *creepy*. *R. Browning.*

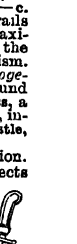
Creese.

creese, *or* **kris** (krēs), *n.* [Malay *kris.*] A dagger used by the Malays, having a serpentine blade. — *v. t.* To stab with a creese.

‖ **cré'ma'illère'** (krā'mà'yĕr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Fort.* An indented or zigzagged line of intrenchment.
2. The winding rack of a repeating watch.

cre-mas'ter (krē-măs'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κρεμαστήρ, fr. κρεμαννύναι to hang.] **a** *Anat.* A thin muscle consisting of loops of fibers derived from the internal oblique muscle and descending with the spermatic cord, which serves to draw up the testicle. **b** *Zoöl.* A variously shaped process of the posterior end of many insect pupæ, esp. of Lepidoptera. It is often provided with hooks and serves to suspend the pupa. — **crem'as-te'ri-al** (krĕm'ăs-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a* — **crem'as-ter'ic** (krĕm'ăs-tĕr'ĭk), *a.*

cre-mate' (krē-māt'; krē'māt; 277), *v. t.*; CRE-MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd; krē'māt-ĕd); CRE-MAT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *crematus*, p. p. of *cremare* to burn; cf. Skr. *çrā* to cook.] To burn; to reduce to ashes by the action of fire, either directly or in an oven or retort; to incremate or incinerate; as, to *cremate* a corpse, instead of burying it.

cre-ma'tion (krē-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *crematio.*] A burning; esp., act or practice of cremating the dead.

cre-ma'tion-ist, *n.* One who advocates the practice of cremating dead bodies. — **cre-ma'tion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

cre-ma'tor (krē-mā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that cremates, esp. corpses; a furnace for cremating rubbish or corpses.

crem'a-to-ry (krĕm'ă-tō-rĭ; krē'mà-; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [NL. *crematorium.*] A furnace for cremating, as corpses or refuse; a building containing such a furnace.

crem'a-to-ry, *a.* Of, pert. to, or employed in, cremation.

‖ **crème** (krĕm), *n.* [F.] Cream; — used in names in cookery, etc.; specif., a sirupy liqueur, the principal flavoring being usually specified; as, *crème de menthe* (dẽ mänt'), (cream of mint), *crème de rose* (dẽ rōz'), etc.

crem'o-carp (krĕm'ō-kärp; krē'mō-), *n.* [Gr. κρεμαννύναι to hang + *-carp.*] *Bot.* A form of schizocarp consisting of two indehiscent 1-seeded carpels (*mericarps*), which split apart at maturity, remaining pendent from the summit of a slender axis, the *carpophore*. It is the characteristic seedlike fruit of apiaceous plants.

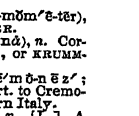

Cremocarp.

Cre-mo'na (krē-mō'nä), *n.* A superior kind of violin, formerly made at Cremona, in Italy; esp., one made by the Amati family, Guarnerius, or Stradivarius.
a Mericarps; b Carpophore.

Cre-mo'na's the'o-rem (krā-mō'nāz). [After Luigi *Cremona* (b. 1830), Italian geometer.] *Math.* The proposition that every Cremona transformation may be brought about by a succession of reversible quadratic transformations.

Cre-mo'na trans'for-ma'tion (krā-mō'nä). *Math.* A reversible birational transformation of the whole plane by which any curve may be changed into another (of the same genus) with no point singularities but simple nodes.

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cree, *v. t.* [F. *créer.*] To create. *Obs.*

creed (krēd), *pret. & p. p.* of CREEDLESS, *a.* See -LESS. — **creed'less-ness,** *n.*

creeds'man (krēdz'măn), *n.* An adherent of a (certain) creed or (the same) creed. *Rare.*

creek, *v. i* **1** To run as, or form, a creek. *Obs.*
2. To turn; to wind. *Obs.*

creek, *n.* [Cf. LG. *krîken* to break (of the day), D. *krieken.*] Dawn. *Obs.*

creek chub. The common chub (*Semotilus atromaculatus*) of the small streams of eastern North America. See CHUB, *Illust.*

creek duck. The gadwall. *Local, U. S.*

creek'er, *n.* The spotted sandpiper. *Local, U. S.*

creek'fish', *n.* The chub sucker.

creek grass. A North American species of river weed (*Potamogeton nuttallii*).

creek gum. Any of several Australian eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus gunnii* and *E. rostrata*.

creek maple. The silver maple.

creek nettle. A tall nettle (*Urtica holosericea*) growing along streams on the Pacific coast of the United States.

creek'-stuff', *n.* A grass (*Spartina polystachya*) growing along creeks and in salt marshes. *U. S.*

creel'er, *n.* A boy or girl whose occupation is to take off empty bobbins from the creels and put on full ones.

creem (krēm), *v. t* To put or slip secretly or slyly. *Dial. Eng.*

creem (krēm), *v. t.* [Cf. MHG. *krimmen* to scratch, seize.] To squeeze or hug, as in wrestling; to crush; to mash. *Dial. Eng.*

creem, *v. i. & n.* Shiver, as with cold; shudder. *Dial. Eng.*

creen (krēn), *n.* Obs. or dial. U. S. var. of CAREEN; — esp in phrase *on the creen*, ready to turn either way.

creep'ie (krē'p'ĭ; krĭ'p'ĭ), *n.* A low three-legged stool; a cuttystool. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

creep'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

creep'ing-ly, *adv.* of CREEPING

creeple. † CRIPPLE.

creep'mouse', *n.* A mouse, in allusion to its furtiveness. — *a.* Furtive; shy.

Cree potato, *or* **Cree turnip.** The Indian breadroot.

creep'y. Var. of CREEPIE.

creesh (krēsh), *n. & v. t.* [OF *creisse, cresse*, *n.* Cf. GREASE.] Grease; oil. *Chiefly Scot.* — **creesh'y** (-ĭ), *a. Chiefly Scot.*

creest. † CREST. [CREATURE.

cree'ter. Obs. or dial. var. of

creeze. † CREESE.

cre'fish. † CRAWFISH.

creft. † CRAFT.

crefti. † CRAFTY.

‖ **cre-hue'la** (krā-wā'la), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *crea.*] A kind of linen, pure or mixed, used in Spain and Spanish countries for linings, as osnaburg or cretonne

Creigh'ton, the Admirable (krĭ'tŭn). See ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

creil (krēl; krĭl). Var. of CRILE. *North of Eng. & Scot.*

creil, creill (krēl). Obs. or Scot. vars. of CREEL, basket.

creime. † CHRISM.

creir'gist (krār'gĭst), *n.* [W. *crair*, pl. *creïriau*, relic + *cist* a chest.] A reliquary.

creische. † CREESH.

creish (krēsh). Var. of CREESH. *Chiefly Scot.*

creke. † CREAK.

creket. † CRICKET, an insect

crelle. † CREEL, basket.

cre'ma-tog'ra-phy (krē'mà-tŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* [Gr χρῆμα thing used, pl χρήματα goods, property + *-graphy.*] That division of economic geography which treats of the minerals, flora, and fauna of a region in their economic aspect. *Rare.*

crem'a-to'ri-al (krĕm'à-tō'rĭ-ăl; krē'mà-), *a.* Crematory.

crem'a-to'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -UMS (-ŭmz) or -RIA (-ä). [NL.] = CREMATORY.

crem'ba-lum (krĕm'bà-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-là). [NL., fr. Gr. κρέμβαλον a kind of vibrating musical instrument.] A jew's-harp

creme. † CREAM.

‖ **crème' de la crème'** (krĕm d'là krĕm'). [F.] Cream of the cream; the very choicest.

Crem'nitz white Var. of KREMNITZ WHITE.

cre-mom'e-ter (krē-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* = CREMOMETER.

cre-mo'na (krē-mō'nà), *n.* Corrupt. of CROMORNA, or KRUMMHORN

Cre'mo-nese' (krē'mō-nēz'; -nēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Cremona, a city of northern Italy.

cre'mor (krē'mẽr), *n.* [L.] A thick juice or decoction; also, a scum on a liquid.

cremosin. † CRIMSON.

cremp, *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *crempen* to shrink.] To contract; restrain. *Obs.*

crems. Var. of KREMS.

crem'sin, crem'syne. † CRIMSON. [WHITE.

Crems white. = KREMNITZ

cre'na (krē'nà), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [NL., or perh. L., a notch.] A crenation.

cre'nate (krē'nāt), *a.* [NL. *crena* notch.] Having the margin cut into rounded projections or scallops; —used esp. in *Bot.*, of the margins of foliar structures, and in *Anat.* of shrunken red blood corpuscles. See CRENATION.

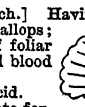
Crenate Leaf.

cre'nate, *n.* A salt or ester of crenic acid.

cre-na'tion (krē-nā'shŭn), *n.* **a** A crenate formation; a rounded projection, as the edge of a leaf. **b** State or quality of being crenate; specif.: *Anat.* The shrinkage, or shrunken condition, of red blood corpuscles when exposed to various unnatural conditions, in which their edges become crenate or toothed, the corpuscle assuming a stellate outline.

cren'a-ture (krĕn'*a*-tūr; krē'*na*-), *n.* A crenation; also, sometimes, a notch or indentation, as between crenations.

cren'el (krĕn'ĕl), **cre-nelle'** (krē-nĕl'), *n.* [OF. *crenel*, F. *créneau*, LL. *crenellus*, *lernellus*, dim. fr. (assumed) L. *crena* notch.] **1.** One of the embrasures or indentations alternating with merlons in a battlement; an indentation; a notch. See MERLON, BATTLEMENT, *Illust.*

2. *Bot.* = CRENULATION.

cren'el (krĕn'ĕl), *v. t.*; CREN'ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; CREN'EL-ING or -EL-LING. [F. *créneler.*] To embattle; crenelate

cren'el-ate, cren'el-late (krĕn'ĕl-āt), *v. t.*; CREN'EL-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) or -EL-LAT'ED; CREN'EL-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng) or -EL-LAT'ING. [Cf. F. *créneler* to indent. See CRENEL.] To furnish with battlements, and thus make defensible according to ancient warfare, as a wall, or a manor house.

cren'el-at'ed, cren'el-lat'ed (-āt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Furnished with battlements; embattled.

2. *Bot.* Crenulate. *Rare.*

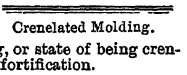
Crenelated Molding.

crenelated, *or* **crenellated, molding** *or* **moulding,** *Arch.*, a molding of embattled or indented pattern common in medieval buildings.

cren'el-a'tion, cren'el-la'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of crenelating, or state of being crenelated; hence, crenelated work or fortification.

2. *Bot.* = CRENULATION.

cre'nic (krē'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κρήνη* spring, fountain.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a pale yellow, uncrystallizable acid said to occur in vegetable mold and in ocherous deposits. It forms apocrenic acid by oxidation.

Cren'o-thrix (krĕn'ō-thrĭks), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κρήνη* a spring + *θρίξ* a hair.] *Bacteriol.* A genus of bacteria of the family Chlamydobacteriaceæ, consisting of long, stiff, unbranched filaments. The only species, *C. polyspora*, occurs abundantly in ponds and often in reservoirs, imparting a bad taste to the water.

cren'u-late (krĕn'ū-lāt) } *a.* [Dim. of *crenate.*] Minutely
cren'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } crenate.

cren'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **a** A minute crenation. **b** The state of being minutely crenate or scalloped.

Cre'o-don'ta (krē'ō-dŏn'ta), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *κρέας* flesh + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, tooth.] *Paleon.* An order of primitive carnivorous mammals showing relationship to the primitive ungulates. Their remains occur in Europe and North and South America, in Eocene and Miocene formations. Cf. HYÆNODON. — **cre'o-dont** (krē'ō-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

cre'ole (krē'ōl), *n.* [F. *créole*, Sp. *criollo*, from an American negro word, perh. a corruption of a Sp. *criadillo*, dim. of *criado* servant, formerly also child, fr. L. *creatus*, p. p. of *creare* to create. Cf. CREATE.] **1.** [*Usually cap.*] Orig., as used especially in Spanish America and the southern French colonies, a person of European descent but born and bred in the colony.

2. [*Usually cap.*] Hence: **a** A person of French or Spanish descent born and raised in a colonial or remote region, esp. an intertropical region, the environment and culture of which have entailed a characteristic adaptation of the national type. **b** In the United States, a white person descended from the French or Spanish settlers of Louisiana and the Gulf States, and preserving their characteristic speech and culture. **c** The French patois spoken in Louisiana.

> The title [*Creole*] did not first belong to the descendants of Spanish, but of French, settlers. But such a meaning implied a certain excellence of origin, and so came early to include any native of French or Spanish descent by either parent, whose nonalliance with the slave race entitled him to social rank. Later, the term was adopted by, not conceded to, the natives of mixed blood, and is still so used among themselves. . . . Besides French and Spanish, there are even, for convenience of speech, "colored" *Creoles;* but there are no Italian, or Sicilian, nor any English, Scotch, Irish, or "Yankee" *Creoles*, unless of parentage married into, and themselves thoroughly proselyted in, Creole society. *G. W. Cable.*

3. A negro born in America; — more properly, *creole negro* (see CREOLE, *a.*, 2).

4. **a** A person of mixed Creole and negro blood speaking a dialect of French or Spanish (cf., however, citation under CREOLE, *a.*, 2). **b** In Alaska, a person of mixed Russian and Eskimo or Indian descent.

5. *Zoöl.* **a** = JANISSARY, fish. **b** A handsomely colored serranoid market fish (*Paranthias furcifer*) from both coasts of tropical America.

cre'ole, *a.* **1.** [*Usually cap.*] Designating a Creole (in senses 1 and 2); of Creole blood and culture.

2. Born and bred as a native, but not of indigenous stock; as, a *creole* negro; a *creole* pony.

> The term *creole* negro is employed in the English West Indies to distinguish the negroes born there from the Africans imported during the time of the slave trade. The application of this term to the colored people has led to an idea common in some parts of the United States, though wholly unfounded, that it implies an admixture greater or less of African blood. *R. Hildreth.*

3. [*Usually cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a Creole or Creoles; as, *Creole* French; also, manufactured or produced by Creoles, loosely, peculiar to Louisiana; as, *Creole* shoes, eggs, wagons, baskets, etc.

cre'ol-ize (krē'ōl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). Also **cre'ole-ize.** [*Usually cap.*] To make or imbue with Creole qualities or characteristics, as of manners, feelings, climatic immunity, or the like. — **cre'ol-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Cre'on (krē'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. Κρέων.] *Gr. Myth.* Brother-in-law of Œdipus, who espoused the cause of Eteocles against Polynices. He became king of Thebes after the death of his nephews and condemned Antigone to be buried alive for performing funeral rites over Polynices. See ANTIGONE.

cre'o-sol (krē'ō-sōl; -sŏl), *n.* Also *creasol.* [*creosote* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* A colorless aromatic liquid, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, resembling carbolic acid. It is obtained from beechwood tar and gum guaiacum, and is related to pyrocatechin.

cre'o-so'tal (-sō'tăl), *n.* *Pharm.* A thick pale yellow liquid, consisting of a mixture of phenol carbonates prepared from creosote. It is used as an internal antiseptic.

cre'o-sote (krē'ō-sōt), *n.* [Gr. *κρέας*, gen. *κρέως*, flesh + *σώζειν* to preserve.] *Chem.* **a** An oily antiseptic liquid, of a burning smoky taste, colorless when pure, but usually colored yellow or brown by impurity or exposure, obtained by the distillation of wood tar, esp. that of beechwood. It is a complex mixture of various phenols and their ethers, the principal constituents being guaiacol, creosol, phlorol, and methyl creosol. It is remarkable as an antiseptic and deodorizer in the preservation of wood, flesh, etc., and in the prevention of putrefaction; but it is a poor germicide. Smoked meat, as ham, owes its preservation and taste to a small quantity of creosote absorbed from the smoke to which it is exposed. **b** A similar substance obtained from coal tar.

cre'o-sote, *v. t.*; CRE'O-SOT'ED (-sōt'ĕd); CRE'O-SOT'ING (-sōt'ĭng). To saturate or impregnate with creosote, as timber, for the prevention of decay.

creosote bush. A zygophyllaceous shrub (*Covillea mexicana*) found in desert regions from Colorado to California and southward through Mexico. It has yellow flowers and very resinous foliage with a strong odor of creosote. See SONORA GUM.

creosote oil. **a** That part of the wood-tar distillate from which creosote is obtained by purification. **b** The third main fraction in the distillation of coal tar, boiling from 230° or 240° to 270° C. It is a greenish yellow oil, heavier than water, containing phenols and other bodies, and is used for creosoting timber, and for other purposes.

cre'o-sot'ic (-sŏt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to creosote.

cre'pance (krē'păns), *n.* [Cf. It. *crepaccio*, fr. *crepare* to crack.] *Far.* An injury in a horse's leg, caused by interference. It sometimes forms an ulcer.

‖ **crêpe** (krāp; *E.* krāp), *n.* [F.] Crape; also, any of various crapelike fabrics, whether crinkled or not.

crêpe de Chine (d'-shēn') [F. *de Chine* of China], Canton crape or an inferior gauzy fabric resembling it. — **c. lisse** (lēs) [F. *lisse* smooth], smooth, or unwrinkled, crape.

Cre'pis (krē'pĭs), *n.* [L., an unknown plant.] *Bot.* A large genus of cichoriaceous herbs of the Northern Hemisphere. They have alternate or basal mostly pinnatifid leaves, and heads of yellow or orange flowers. Several species are common in the western United States. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

crep'i-tant (krĕp'ĭ-tănt), *a.* [See CREPITATE.] Having or making a crackling sound; crackling, rattling.

crepitant râle, *Med.*, a peculiar crackling sound audible with inspiration in pneumonia and other lung diseases.

crep'i-tate (krĕp'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.*; CREP'I-TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); CREP'I-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L *crepitare* to crackle, v. intensive of *crepare* to crack. Cf. CREVICE.] **1.** To make a series of small, sharp, rapidly repeated explosions or sounds, as salt in fire; to crackle; rattle; snap.

2. *Zoöl.* To discharge fluid. See CREPITATION, *n.*, 3.

crep'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *crépitation.*] **1.** Act of crepitating; crackling; a crackling noise.

2. *Med.* **a** A grating or crackling sensation or sound, as that produced by rubbing two fragments of a broken bone together, or by pressing upon cellular tissue containing air. **b** A crepitant râle.

3. *Zoöl.* The explosive discharge of any defensive fluid by an insect, as the bombardier beetle.

crep'i-tus (krĕp'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *crepare* to crack.] *Med.* **a** The noise produced by a sudden discharge of wind from the bowels. **b** = CREPITATION.

‖ **cré'pon** (krā'pŏn; krĕp'ŏn; F. krā'pôn'), *n.* [F.] A stuff resembling crape but firmer in texture.

cre-pus'cle (krē-pŭs'l) } *n.* [L. *crepusculum*, fr. *creper*
cre-pus'cule (krē-pŭs'kūl) } dusky, dark: cf. F. *crépuscule.*] Twilight.

cre-pus'cu-lar (-kŭ-lăr), *a.* [Cf. F. *crépusculaire.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, twilight; glimmering; imperfectly clear or luminous; dim.

> This semihistorical and *crepuscular* period *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

2. Flying in the twilight or evening, or before sunrise, as certain birds and insects.

crepuscular light, the white arc appearing above the red segment of the western sky after sunset, also less frequently in the eastern sky before sunrise.

cres'a-lol (krĕs'*a*-lōl; -lŏl), *n.* [*cresol* + *salol.*] *Pharm.* Any of the cresol salicylates, esp. metacresol salicylate, recommended as a substitute for salol.

cre-scen'do (krē-shĕn'dō; krē-sĕn'dō; 277), *a. & adv.* [It., fr. *crescere* to increase. See CRESCENT.] **1.** *Music.* With a constantly increasing volume; gradually increasing in force and fullness of tone; — a direction for the performance of a passage, indicated by the mark ——, by the word, or by the abbreviation *cresc.*

2. *Phon.* Pronounced with increasing force or stress; rising; as, Ital. *iu* is a *crescendo*, or rising, diphthong, the stress coming upon the second element.

cre-scen'do, *n.* An increase in force, stress, or volume of sound, as in the rendering of a passage of music; also, a passage so rendered.

cres'cent (krĕs'ĕnt), *n.* [ME *cressent, cressaunt*, crescent (in sense 1), OF. *creissant* increasing, F. *croissant*, p. pr. of *croître*, OF. *creistre*, fr. L. *crescere* to increase, v. incho.; akin to *creare* to create. See CREATE; cf. ACCRUE, INCREASE, CRESCENDO.] **1.** The increasing moon; the moon in her first quarter, or its figure, defined by a concave and a convex edge; also, improperly, the old or decreasing moon in a like state.

Crescent, *Her.*

2. A representation or figure of the increasing moon; as: **a** An ornament or decoration. **b** *Her.* A charge consisting of the figure of the increasing moon with the horns directed upward, often used as a mark of cadency to distinguish a second son and his descendants. **c** An emblem or badge, as, *Antiq.*, a symbol of Artemis, or Diana, or the ancient symbol of Byzantium, or Constantinople; specif., the emblem of the Turkish Empire, adopted after the taking of Constantinople; hence, the Turkish power, and, by extension, Mohammedanism as a political force.

> The cross of our faith is replanted,
> The pale, dying *crescent* is daunted. *Campbell.*

d A badge of knighthood or a decorative order. An order of the Crescent was instituted by Charles I., king of Naples and Sicily, in 1268; a second by René of Anjou, in 1448; a third by Sultan Selim III., 1799, to be conferred upon foreigners to whom Turkey might be indebted for valuable services. All three are extinct.

Turkish Crescent

3. A crescent-shaped object; as: **a** A circular row of houses. **b** A crescent-shaped bun or roll. *U. S.* **c** A Turkish instrument with bells or jingles and a crescent at the top. **d** *Med.* A crescent-shaped form of the malaria parasite.

4. A defect in a horse's foot, caused by the falling down of the coffin bone, which presses the sole outward.

5. *Lace Making.* A raised cordonnet inclosing flat stitches of needle-point laces or joining separate pieces.

crescents of Gia-nuz'zi (jä-nōōt'sē). *Anat.* = DEMILUNES OF HEIDENHAIN.

cres'cent, *a.* **1.** Increasing; growing.

> The *crescent* promise of my spirit hath not set. *Tennyson.*

2. Shaped like the moon in her first quarter.

> Astarte, queen of heaven, with *crescent* horns. *Milton.*

Crescent City, New Orleans, La., the older portion of which forms a crescent around a bend of the Mississippi River. — **c. spot,** *Zoöl.*, any of numerous small nymphalid butterflies having crescent-shaped white spots along the margins of the red or brown wings.

cres'cent, *v. t.*; CRES'CENT-ED, CRES'CENT-ING To form into a crescent, border in a crescent, or adorn or charge with crescents.

Cre-scen'ti-a (krē-sĕn'shĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL, after Pietro *Crescenzi*, medieval Italian writer on agriculture.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American bignoniaceous trees having coriaceous leaves and pale yellow flowers borne on the old wood. The fruit contains a pulp filled with numerous seeds; its hard rind affords utensils of various kinds. See CALABASH, CALABASH TREE.

cres-cen'tic (krē-sĕn'tĭk), *a.* Crescent-shaped.

crescentic lobes, *Anat.*, two lobes (anterior and posterior) of the upper surface of each hemisphere of the cerebellum separated by the preclival fissure.

cres'cive (krĕs'ĭv), *a.* [L. *crescere* to increase.] Increasing; growing. "The great and *crescive* self." *Emerson.*

cre'sol (krē'sōl; -sŏl), *n.* [From CREOSOTE.] *Chem.* Any one of three isomeric substances, $CH_3{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}OH$, homologous with and resembling phenol, and distinguished as *ortho-*, *meta-*, and *para*-cresol; — called also *cresylic acid.* They are obtained from coal tar and wood tar as colorless, oily liquids or solids, and are used as disinfectants. Paracresol occurs combined in the urine, as a product of the intestinal putrefaction of tyrosine.

cre-sor'cin (krē-sôr'sĭn), *n.* [*cresol* + *orcin.*] *Chem.* A crystalline dihydroxy toluene, $C_6H_3CH_3(OH)_2$, isomeric with orcin.

cre-sot'ic (krē-sŏt'ĭk) } *a.* *Chem.* Designating any
cre'so-tin'ic (krē'sō-tĭn'ĭk) } of ten isomeric acids, $C_8H_3(CH_3)(OH)CO_2H$, derived from the cresols. One of them, melting at 151° C., is used in medicine as an antipyretic.

cress (krĕs), *n.*; *pl.* CRESSES (krĕs'ĕz; -ĭz). [ME. *cres, cresse, kers, kerse*, AS. *cresse, cerse;* akin to D. *kers*, G. *kresse*, Dan. *karse*, Sw. *krasse;* possibly also to OHG. *chresan* to creep.] **1.** Any of numerous plants of the

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cre'nat-ed (krē'nāt-ĕd), *a.* Crenate.
cre'nate-ly, *adv* of CRENATE.
crenche. † CRINGE.
crencle. † CRINGLE.
cren'el-ate, cren'el-late, *a.* Crenelated.
cré'ne-lé' (krā'nĕ-lā'), **cren'el-lé'** (krĕn'ĕ-lā'), *a* Also **cren'e-lee'.** [F. *crénelé*, p. p. of *creneler* to indent. See CRENEL.] **1.** *Her.* Having the upper edge crenelated; embattled.
2. *Needlework.* Cut on the edge in square scallops.
cren'el-ed, cren'elled (krĕn'ĕld), *p. a.* = CRENELATED.
cren'el-et (krĕn'ĕl-ĕt), *n.* A small crenel, or imitation of one in a decorative design.
cren'el-ing, cren'el-ling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRENEL. Specif.: *n. Bot.* A crenation or crenature
cren'el-late, cren'el-la'tion, cren-elle', etc. Vars. of CRENELATE, CRENELATION, CRENEL, etc.
cren'gle. † CRINGLE
cren-nit'ic (krē-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κρήνη* a spring.] *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or resulting from, the raising of mineral matter from subterranean igneous rocks through the action of springs. — **crenitic hypothesis,** the theory that the ancient crystalline rocks were formed by crenitic action.
cren'kle. † CRINKLE.
cren'u-la (krĕn'ū-lă), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL.] A crenulation.
creoiz. † CROSS.
cre-o'le-an (krē-ō'lē-ăn), **cre-o'li-an,** *a. & n.* = CREOLE. *Rare*
Creole State. The State of Louisiana. Cf. CREOLE, *n.*, 2 b.
cre'o-lin (krē'ō-lĭn), *n.* A preparation of cresols, used as an antiseptic. *Trade Name.*
cre'ol-ism (krē'ōl-ĭz'm), *n.* **a** *Spanish-American Lit.* Description or portrayal of Creole life **b** Creole descent.
cre-oph'a-gous (krē-ŏf'*ä*-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. *κρέας* flesh + *-phagous.*] Carnivorous.
crep. Obs or dial pret. and p. p. of CREEP.
crep'a-ture, *n.* [L. *crepatura.*] Rupture; crack. *Obs.*
crepaud, crepawd. † CRAPAUD
crepe. † CREEP; obs. pret. and p. p. of CREEP.
‖ **crêpe** (krāp), *v. t.* [F. *crêper.*] To friz, as hair.
‖ **crêpe,** *n.* [F.] A pancake.
‖ **crê'pé'** (krā'pā'), *a.* [F.] Frizzed; wrinkled.
crepel. † CRIPPLE.
‖ **crê'pe-line'** (krā'p'-lēn'), *n.* [F.] A very thin and light material of silk, or silk and wool, used for women's costumes.
cre'pi-do'ma (krē'pĭ-dō'mă), *n.*; *pl.* -DOMATA (-dŏ'mă-tă). [Gr. *κρηπίδωμα.*] *Gr. Archæol.* A foundation, esp the entire foundation or level floor space of a building.
Cre-pid'u-la (krē-pĭd'ū-lă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *crepidula* a small sandal.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tænioglossate limpetlike gastropods. They have an internal plate or shelf at one end of the shell. Several species are common on the oyster beds of the Atlantic coast. See BOAT SHELL.
crep'ine (krĕp'ĭn), *n.* [F. *crépine.*] A netted or fringed work of lace, formerly much used.
‖ **cré'pine'** (krā'pēn'), *n.* [F.] The caul.
‖ **cré'pi'nette'** (krā'pē'nĕt'). *n.* [F.] A ragout of hashed meat in pieces of crépine.
crep'i-tac'u-lum (krĕp'ĭ-tăk'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lă). [L., a rattle. See CREPITATE.] *Zoöl.* a The rattle of a rattlesnake. b A sound-producing organ of certain insects, as the katydid.
crep'i-tous (krĕp'ĭ-tŭs), *a. Med.* Producing crepitation.
crept, *pret. & p. p.* of CREEP.
crepul. † CRIPPLE.
cre-pus'cu-line (krē-pŭs'kŭ-lĭn; -lēn), *a.* Crepuscular.
cre-pus'cu-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [L.] Crepuscule; twilight; dusk.
crêp'y (krā'pĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or like, crêpe.
cres. † CREASE, increase.
cres. † CRESS.
cres-am'ine (krĕs-ăm'ĭn; krĕs'-*a*-mēn'; 184), *n. Pharm.* An antiseptic used in diseases of the skin. It is a mixture of tricresol and ethylene diamine.
cresant. † CRESCENT.
cresc *Abbr.* Crescendo.
cresce. † CREASE, increase
cres'cence (krĕs'ĕns), *n.* Increase; growth. *Obs.*
Cres'cens (krĕs'ĕnz). *Bib.*
cres'cent-ade' (krĕs'ĕnt-ād'), *n.* [*crescent* + *-ade*, as in *crusade.*] A religious war carried on under the crescent, or Turkish emblem, or on behalf of Islamism. — **cres'cent-ad'er** (-ăr), *n.*
cres-cen'ti-form (krē-sĕn'tĭ-fôrm), *a* Crescent-shaped.
cres-cen'toid, *a.* Crescentlike.
cres'cent-wise' (krĕs'ĕnt-wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.
‖ **cre'sci-te et mul'ti-pli-ca'mi-ni** (krĕs'ĭ-tē ĕt mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kăm'ĭ-nī). [L.] Increase and multiply; — motto of Maryland.
‖ **cre'scit e-un'do** (krĕs'ĭt ē-ŭn'dō). [L.] It grows by going, or as it goes; — motto of New Mexico *Lucretius* (VI. 341).
‖ **cre'scit sub pon'de-re vir'tus.** [L.] Strength increases under a load.
cresse. † CREASE, increase.
cresse. † CREESE.
cresse, *v. t.* Perh., to crush. *Obs.*
cresme. † CHRISM, CHRISOM.
cres'o-lin (krĕs'ō-lĭn), **cres'o-line** (-lĭn; -lēn). = CREOLIN.
cre'so-tate (krē'sō-tāt; krĕs'ō-tāt), **cre-sot'i-nate** (krē-sŏt'ĭ-nāt), *n.* A salt of cresotic (cresotinic) acid.
cres-phon'tes but'ter fly' (krĕs-fŏn'tēz). [Gr. Κρεσφόντης, a personal name.] = ORANGE-TREE BUTTERFLY.
crespine. † CREPINE.
cress. † CREESE.

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family Brassicaceæ (hence called the *cress family*), the moderately pungent leaves of which are used in salads and garnishings, esp.: any of the various species of *Rorippa* (see WATER CRESS); the garden peppergrass (*Lepidium*); or (with qualifying adjective) any of various species of *Barbarea, Arabis, Cardamine, Dentaria*, etc.
2. Any of several plants resembling true cresses; as, the Indian *cress* (*Tropæolum majus*), Peter's *cress* (*Crithmum maritimum*), etc.
not worth a cress, or "*not worth a kers*," of little value or importance; — an old phrase now corrupted into "*not worth a curse.*" *Skeat.*

cress (krĕs), *n. Mech.* A die used in drop forging.

cres-selle' (krĕ-sĕl'), *n.* [F. *crécelle* rattle.] *E. C. Ch.* A wooden rattle used as a substitute for a bell during the Thursday and Friday of Holy Week.

cres'set (krĕs'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [OF. *craisset, crasset, cresset*, sort of lamp or torch; perh. connected with OF. *crouset* a sort of lamp, and influenced by OF. *cras, crais*, grease (cf. GREASE), the ultimate origin is uncertain; cf. also E. *cruse*, F. *creuset* crucible, E. *crucible.*] **1.** An iron vessel or basket for holding burning oil, pitchy wood, or other illuminant, and mounted as a torch, or suspended as a lantern; a fire basket.

Starry lamps and blazing *cressets*, fed
With naphtha and asphaltus. *Milton.*

2. *Coopering.* A small furnace or iron fire cage for placing inside a cask to cause it to bulge.
3. A chafer.

Cres'si-da (krĕs'ĭ-dȧ), *n.* The beautiful daughter of Calchas, proverbial for her infidelity to her lover. See TROILUS.

cress rocket. A yellow-flowered brassicaceous plant (*Vella pseudocytisus*) of Spain, often cultivated in European gardens.

cress'y (krĕs'ĭ), *a.* Abounding in cresses. *Tennyson.*

crest (krĕst), *n.* [OF. *creste*, F *crête*, L. *crista.* Cf. CREASE.] **1.** A tuft or process (usually ornamental) on the upper part of the head of a bird or animal, as the comb of a cock, or a tuft of feathers.
2. The plume of feathers, or other decoration, worn on a helmet, as one indicating the rank of the wearer; also, the apex of a helmet; hence, a helmet.

Stooping low his lofty *crest.* *Scott.*
And on his head there stood upright
A *crest*, in token of a knight *Gower.*

3 *Her.* A bearing or device worn, not upon the shield, but usually above it, or separately as an ornament or cognizance for plate, liveries, and the like.
4. Hence, metaphorically, high spirits, self-confidence, pride, courage, or the like; — probably with reference both to senses 1 and 2. Cf. CRESTFALLEN.
5. Something analogous to a bird's or an animal's crest, esp. as being the head, crown, or top; specif.: **a** The upper point or edge; a peak, summit, or ridge; esp., the top line of a mountain or hill or of a range of mountains or hills, or of a col or pass. **b** The ridge or top of a wave.

Like wave with *crest* of sparkling foam. *Scott.*

c The upper curve or ridge of the neck of a horse or other quadruped; sometimes, specif., the mane borne by this part **d** *Arch.* The ornamental ridging of a roof, canopy, etc.; also, a finial. **e** *Anat.* A ridge or prominent raised line on a bone; as, the **crest of the ilium**, the thickened curved upper border of the hip bone; **crest of the tibia**, the angular anterior border of the shin bone. See also FRONTAL CREST, OCCIPITAL CREST, etc. **f** *Zoöl.* A ridge or elongated prominence, esp. a longitudinal and median one, or one which is serrated or tuberculated so as to suggest the comb of a cock, as that on the back and tail of certain lizards. See BASILISK, *Illust.* **g** *Bot.* A ridge or process forming a partial aril in certain seeds, as those of *Sanguinaria*; also, an appendage terminating or crowning any organ, as those borne on the leaves of some hepatics.

crest, *v. t.*; CREST'ED; CREST'ING. **1.** To furnish with, or surmount as, a crest; to serve as a crest for, to top; crown.

Groves of clouds that *crest* the mountain's brow. *Wordsworth*

2. To mark with lines or streaks like, or regarded as like, waving plumes.

Like as the shining sky in summer's night, . .
Is *crested* all with lines of fiery light. *Spenser.*

3. To reach the crest of, as a mountain or wave.

crest, *v. i.* To form or rise to a crest.

crest coronet. *Her.* A coronet ornamented with four strawberry leaves, sometimes placed under a crest; — sometimes improperly called *ducal coronet.*

crest'ed (krĕs'tĕd; -tĭd; 7, 151), *p. a.* **1.** Having or furnished with a crest. "His *crested* helm" *Dryden.*
2. *Her.* Having or wearing a crest of specified tincture; specif., of a cock, cockatrice, etc., having a crest or comb of tincture different from the rest of the body.
crested auk *or* **auklet.** See AUKLET. — **c. curassow.** See CURASSOW. — **c. dog's-tail,** a European grass (*Cynosurus cristatus*), valued as a pasture and forage grass, and used also in lawns. The flowers are in stiff, spikelike panicles. The stems are used in the manufacture of leghorn hats. — **c. fern.** = CREST FERN. — **c. grebe,** a large grebe (*Colymbus cristatus*), widely distributed in the Old World, having when in full plumage a large bifurcated crest. — **c. guinea fowl.** See GUINEA FOWL. — **c. hair grass,** a tufted grass (*Koeleria cristata*) of the north temperate zone, abundant on prairies. It has narrowly linear or setaceous leaves and spikelike panicles. — **c. lark,** a common lark (*Galerita cristata*) of Continental Europe, having dull plumage and a conspicuous pointed crest. Related species occur in other parts of the Old World. — **c. oriole,** a South American cacique (*Ostinops decumanus*). — **c. penguin.** See ROCK HOPPER. — **c. screamer.** **a** The chaja, or the allied species (*Chauna chavaria*) of northern South America. **b** The seriema. — **crested shield fern.** = CREST FERN.

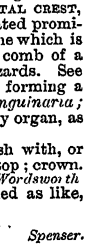
Crested Dog's-tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*).

crest'fall'en (krĕst'fôl'n), *a.* **1.** With drooping crest or hanging head; hence, dispirited; dejected; cowed.

Let it make thee *crestfallen*;
Ay, and allay this thy abortive pride. *Shak.*

2. Having the crest, or upper part of the neck, hanging to one side; — said of a horse.

crest fern, *or* **crested fern.** A tall polypodiaceous fern (*Dryopteris cristata*) of North America, Europe, and Asia. It has handsome pinnate, sometimes cristate, fronds.

crest'ing, *n. Arch.* An ornamental ridge surmounting a wall or the crest of a roof.

crest'less, *a.* Without a crest or escutcheon; of low birth.
"*Crestless* yeomen." *Shak.*

crest table. A crested or saddleback coping, used for the top of a wall, esp. of the merlons and crenels of a battlement.

crest tile. A tile made to cover the ridge of a roof, fitting upon it like a saddle.

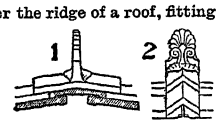
Greek Crest Tile: 1, front, 2, side view

cres'y-late (krĕs'ĭ-lāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of cresol.

cre-syl'ic (krē-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* [From CREOSOTE.] *Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, cresol, creosote, etc.
cresylic acid. *Chem.* = CRESOL.

cre-ta'ceous (krē-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *cretaceus*, fr. *creta* chalk. Cf. CRAYON.] **1.** Having the qualities of, or abounding in, chalk; chalky. See CHALK.
2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the last period of the Mesozoic and the corresponding system of rocks, either: (1) as heretofore commonly used, the entire period between the Jurassic and the Tertiary, divided into *Upper* and *Lower*; or: (2) according to a recent classification, the upper of these divisions, the lower being called the Comanchean. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The deposits of the period include the larger part of the known chalk beds, greensand marl, and much coal, besides the more common sorts of sedimentary rocks Most of the coal of the United States, west of the Great Plains, is of Cretaceous age. The (Upper) Cretaceous vegetation approached the modern temperate and subtropical flora in general aspect. The reptiles remained dominant on the land and in the sea; ganoid fishes for the first time became subordinate to teleosts. The period ended with widespread mountain-forming disturbances and with extensive igneous eruptions, especially in the western parts of the Americas. These events mark the transition from Mesozoic to Cenozoic.
cretaceous acid, carbonic acid. *Obs.*

Cre-ta'ceous, *n. Geol.* The Cretaceous period or system.

Cre'tan (krē'tăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Crete, or Candia, which was one of the principal seats of the Mycenæan civilization (which see) and has always been socially dominated by the culture of the Greek races, though long under Roman, Venetian, and Ottoman rule. In 1898 Crete became autonomous under the supervision of the European powers.
Cretan bull, *Gr. Myth.*, the bull of which Pasiphaë became enamored and whose capture was one of the labors of Hercules. — **C. carrot,** an apiaceous herb (*Athamanta cretensis*) of the Mediterranean region, the aromatic seeds of which are used in medicine as a carminative. — **C. dittany,** a menthaceous herb (*Amaracus dictamnus*), native of Crete. It is often cultivated for its drooping spikes of pink flowers and colored bracts. — **C. hemp,** the bastard hemp. — **C. rockrose,** a South European rockrose (*Cistus creticus*), one of the sources of gum ladanum. — **C. spikenard,** an Asiatic valerian (*Valeriana phu*), sometimes cultivated as a substitute for the true spikenard.

Cre'tan, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Crete, or Candia. The ancient Cretans came to be notorious for their lying and avarice. See *Titus* i. 12, quoting Epimenides.

He was perfectly truthful toward men, but to woman lied like a *Cretan.* *T. Hardy*

cre'tic (krē'tĭk), *n.* [L. *Creticus* (sc *pes* foot), Gr. Κρητικός (sc. πούς foot), prop., a Cretan (metrical) foot.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot composed of one short syllable between two long ones (⏑ – ⏑); an amphimacer.

cre'tin (krē'tĭn), *n.* [F. *crétin*, fr. a dial. form meaning prop. Christian, hence human being, fr. L. *Christianus.*] One afflicted with cretinism.

cre'tin-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *crétinisme.*] A condition of endemic or inherited idiocy, accompanied by physical degeneracy and deformity (usually with goiter), frequent in certain mountain valleys, esp. of the Alps.

cre'tin-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Having the traits of a cretin.

cre'tion (krē'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cretio, -onis*, fr. *cernere.* See CERN.] *Rom. Law.* **a** An act before a magistrate by which an outside heir declares his acceptance of the succession. **b** The time allowed him to make his decision. See JUS DELIBERANDI. — **cre'tion-a-ry** (-ă-rĭ), *a.*

Cre'tism (krē'tĭz'm), *n.* Also **Cre'ti-cism** (-tĭ-sĭz'm). [Gr. κρητισμός lying, fr. κρητίζειν to act like a Cretan, that is, to lie.] Cretan practice; lying; falsehood.

cre-tonne' (krē-tŏn'; krē'tŏn), *n.* [F., fr. *Creton*, a village in Normandy.] Orig., a strong white fabric with warp of hemp and weft of flax; now, a strong unglazed cotton cloth, plain or printed on one or both sides, often used for covering furniture, for curtains, etc.

Creu'sot' gun (krū'zō'). *Ordnance.* Any cannon made at Creusot in France, the location of the steel and ordnance works of Schneider & Co., which are among the largest in the world.

cre-vasse' (krē-vȧs'), *n.* [F. See CREVICE.] A deep crevice or fissure, as in an embankment; esp.: **a** A fissure in the mass of a glacier. **b** A breach in the levee or embankment of a river, as on the lower Mississippi. *U. S.*

cre-vasse', *v. t.*; CRE-VASSED' (-vȧst'); CRE-VASS'ING. [F. *crevasser.*] To open or fissure with crevasses.

crève'-cœur' (krĕv'kûr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Heartbreak; deep sorrow or grief; mortification.
2. One of a French breed of black, crested domestic fowls, having a V-shaped leaf comb.

crev'ice (krĕv'ĭs), *n.* [ME. *crevace, crevice*, OF. *crevace*, F. *crevasse*, fr. *crever* to break, burst, fr. L. *crepare* to crack, break. Cf. CREPITATE, CREVASSE.] **1.** A narrow opening resulting from a split or crack or the separation of a junction; a cleft; a fissure; as, a *crevice* in a wall.
2. *Mining.* A fissure filled with mineral; a fissure vein.

crev'iced (-ĭst), *a.* Having a crevice or crevices.

crew (krōō), *n.* [From older *accrue* accession, reënforcement, hence, company, crew; or cf. OF. *creüe* growth, increase, recruit, fr. OF. *creistre* to grow, L. *crescere.* See ACCRUE, CRESCENT.] **1.** *Mil.* A reënforcement or additional force; a detail of men; a band; company. *Obs.*
2. Any band or force of armed men.
3. A company of people, animals, or things associated together; an assemblage; a throng.

There a noble *crew*
Of lords and ladies stood on every side. *Spenser*

4. The company of seamen who man a ship, vessel, or boat; the whole company belonging to a vessel or a boat The word *crew* is legally construed to include the officers and master unless the context shows that one or both of them are intended to be excluded.
5. In an extended sense, any small body of men regarded as associated, as by common occupation or traits; often, derogatorily, set; gang; herd; mob.
6. A company or squad of laborers or workmen employed on some piece of work or under one foreman, as in lumbering or quarrying; a gang.
7. *Naut. & Nav.* A small body or gang of men who work under the direction of some petty officer or who are assigned to some particular duty, as, the carpenter's, gunner's, or boat's *crew.*
Syn. — Band, gang, horde, throng, party. See COMPANY.

crew'el (krōō'ĕl), *n.* [Perh. for *clewel*, dim. of *clew* a ball of thread; or cf. D. *krul* curl, E. *curl.*] **1.** Worsted yarn, slackly twisted, used for embroidery and fancy work, formerly also for fringes, laces, hosiery, etc.
2. Short for CREWELWORK.
crewel stitch. *Embroidery.* A stitch making a line of ropelike appearance, worked from the bottom of the material upwards with the thread always to the right of the needle; — called also *stem stitch.*

crew'el-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Embroidery in crewels, commonly done upon some plain material, such as linen.

crib (krĭb), *n.* [AS. *cribb*, akin to OS. *kribbja*, D. *krib, kribbe*, Dan. *krybbe*, G. *krippe*, and perh. to MHG. *krebe* basket.] **1.** A manger or rack for feeding animals.

The steer and lion at one *crib* shall meet. *Pope.*

2. A stall for oxen or other cattle.
3. A hut or hovel; also, a small narrow room.

Why rather, Sleep, liest thou in smoky *cribs*, . . .
Than in the perfumed chambers of the great? *Shak.*

4. An osier or wickerwork basket; a crate or bin.
5. A small bedstead or cot with high inclosing sides, often of openwork, for a child.
6. A box or bin or a building for storing grain, salt, etc., usually of open or slat construction, as in a corn*crib.*
7. Any of various devices of open or cratelike construction; specif.: **a** A heavy framework for supporting, strengthening, etc., as under a building that is being moved, for a foundation, for supporting a roof, or for lining a shaft. **b** A frame of logs or beams to be filled with stones, rubble, or the like, and sunk as a foundation or retaining wall in the building of docks, piers, dams, etc. **c** A small raft of timber. *Canada & U. S.* **d** A weir.

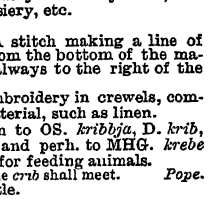
Crib, 7 b

8. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The star cluster Præsepe.
9. *Card Playing.* **a** In cribbage, the cards discarded for the dealer to use in scoring. **b** Cribbage. *Colloq.*
10. A small theft; anything purloined; a plagiarism; hence, a translation or key, etc., to aid a student in preparing or reciting his lessons; esp., *School Cant*, some contrivance of this sort, as a roll of paper containing information, for dishonest use in examination or recitation.

The Latin version technically called a *crib* *Ld. Lytton*

11. A miner's luncheon. *Cant.*
12. A house, store, shop, or the like; as, to "crack a *crib.*" *Thieves' Cant.*

crib, *v. t.*; CRIBBED (krĭbd); CRIB'BING. **1.** To shut up or confine in a narrow habitation; to cage; hence, to cramp.

Now I am cabin'd, *cribbed*, confined *Shak.*

2. To provide with, or put in, a crib or cribs; esp., *Civil Engin.*, to support or line with a crib, or timber framework.
3. To surround (floating logs) with a boom and draw on to a raft; also, to tow (logs) by steam. *U. S. & Canada.*
4. To pilfer or purloin; to steal; hence, to appropriate, as a passage or idea, and use as one's own; to plagiarize; as, to *crib* a line from Milton. *Colloq.*

crib, *v. i.* **1.** To lie as in a crib. *Obs.*
2. To steal; purloin; plagiarize; esp., *School Cant*, to use a crib, as in an examination or in preparing a lesson.

Call in law when a neighbor breaks your fence,
Cribs from your field. *R. Browning.*

3. = CRIB-BITE.

crib'bage (krĭb'ăj), *n.* [From CRIB, *v. t.*, 4.] **1.** A game of cards, played by two, three, or four persons, the chief object of which is to form various counting combinations. The dealer has an extra set of cards called the *crib*, composed of discards from the hands of the players, and

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cressaunt. † CRESCENT.
cressed (krĕst), *a.* Cressy.
cres'sent. † CRESCENT.
cress family. See CRESS, 1.
cress'ion' (*F.* krĕ-sĭŏN'), *n.* [F., cress.] A shade of green imitating the color of water cress.
cress'-seed' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
cress'wort' (krĕs'wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the cress family.
crest'fall'en-ly, *adv.* of CREST-FALLEN See -LY
crest'fall'en-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cre'syl (krē'sĭl), *n.* [*cresol* + *-yl.*] = TOLYL.
cre'ta (krē'tȧ), *n* [L.] Chalk.
‖ **cre'ta an car-bo'ne no-ta'ti** (*or* **no-tan'di**)? [L.] (Are they) to be marked with chalk or charcoal, i. e., as lucky or unlucky? *Horace* (*Satires*, II. 3, 246).
cre-ta'ceous-ly, *adv.* of CRETACEOUS See -LY. [taceous.]
Cre-tac'ic (krē-tăs'ĭk), *a.* Cretaceous. [*Cres, Cretis*] A Cretan.
‖ **crête** (krāt), *n.* [F.] Crest; — used esp. in *Fort.* [Cretan.
Cre'tian (krē'shăn), *a & n.*
Cre'tic. *a.* Cretan.
cre'ti-fy (krē'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *creta* chalk + *-fy.*] To convert into chalk; to infiltrate with lime salts; to calcify. — **cre'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*
cre-tin'ic (krē-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* Characterized by cretinism.
cre'tin-ize (krē'tĭn-īz), *v. t.* See -IZE. — **cre'tin-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zĭ-shŭn), *n.*
cre'tin-oid, *a.* Like a cretin or cretinism; cretinous.
cre-ton'. Var. of CRETONNE.
cre'tose (krē'tōs; krē-tōs'), *a.* [L. *cretosus.*] Cretaceous. *Obs.*
Creudylad, *n.* See CORDELIA.
Cre'us (krē'ŭs), *n.* [Gr. Κρέων.] *Myth.* A Titan (which see).
Cre-ü'sa (krē-ū'sȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κρέουσα.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** Æneas's wife, a daughter of Priam. **b** See MEDEA. **c** See ION.
creuse. † CRUSE.
Creu'sot', *n.* A Creusot gun.
creut'zer. Var. of KREUTZER.
crevace. † CREVICE.
‖ **cre'val-lé'** (krā'vȧ-lā'), *n.* [Cf. CAVALLY.] = CAVALLA b.
cre'val'ly jack (krē-vȧl'ĭ). = CAVALLA b.
cre'vat'. † CRAVAT.
creves † CRAWFISH.
crevesse. † CREVICE.
‖ **cre-vette'** (krē-vĕt'), *n.* [F.] A shrimp.
crev'ice, *v. t.* To make crevices in; to crack; also, to clean crevices in (a mine).
crevis. † CRAWFISH.
crevisse. † CREVICE.
crey'isse (krĕv'ĭs). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of CRAWFISH.
crew (krū), *n.* The Manx shearwater (*Puffinus anglorum*). *Local, Eng.*
crew (krō͞o), *pret.* of CROW.
crew, crue (krō͞o; *dial. also* krū), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *cro.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A pen or fold for cattle, swine, sheep, etc.
2. A hut; hovel or cabin.
crewe, *n.* [OF. *crue, crue.*] A pot. *Obs.* [of CRUEL.
crew'el. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
crew'el, *v. t.* To work with crewel; to adorn with embroidery in crewels.
crew'el-ist, *n.* A worker in crewels. [Crewelwork.
crew'el-ler-y (krō͞o'ĕl-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*
crew'els (krō͞o'ĕlz), *n. pl.* [F. *écrouelles.*] = SCROFULA. *Scot.*
crew'et. Var. of CRUET.
Crex (krĕks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κρέξ a sort of long-legged bird.] *Zool.* The genus of which the corn crake is the type.
crey. † CREE. *Dial. Eng.*
cre-yat' (krē-yät'). Var. of KARIYAT.
cri. † CRY, *n.*
criance † CREANCE.
crib'bage, *v. t.* To crib; steal. *Colloq., Eng.*

counted independently of the hands played. Points are usually scored by moving pegs on a **cribbage board**, a strip of wood, or other material, having 61 holes for each player. The player who first counts or "pegs" 61 holes or sometimes 121 holes, wins.

2. Act of cribbing; something cribbed; plagiarism. *Colloq.*

crib'-bite', *v. i.* *Veter.* To exhibit the vice of crib biting.

crib biting. *Veter.* A vice of some horses in which the animal makes peculiar movements with the head and at intervals grasps the manger or other object with the incisor teeth, arches the neck and swallows large quantities of air, in marked cases resulting in colic and indigestion; — called also *cribbing* and *wind sucking*. — **crib biter.**

crib'ble (krĭb'l), *n.* [F. *crible*, LL *criblus* sieve, fr. L. *cribrum*.] A sieve; also, *Obs.*, coarse flour or meal.

crib'ble, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *cribler*.] To sift. *Obs. or R.*

cri-bel'lum (krĭ-bĕl'ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-la** (-ȧ). [L., a small sieve, dim. of *cribrum* sieve.] *Zoöl.* A special spinning organ with numerous fine perforations, situated in front of the ordinary spinning organs, and found only in certain families of spiders. The threads spun by this organ are curled by the calamistrum (which see).

‖ **cri'blé'** (krē'blā'), *a.* [F. See CRIBBLE, *n.*] Designating a kind or manner of engraving (**la manière criblée**) in which round holes in the wood block produce white spots in the print, originally used in the 15th century for effects of light and shade, now for illustrating astronomical books.

crib'rate (krĭb'rāt; krī'brāt), *a.* Cribriform.

crib'rate, *v. t.* [L. *cribratus*, p. p. of *cribrare*.] To sift. *Obs.*

cri-bra'tion (krĭ-brā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *cribration*.] Act of sifting; specif.: *Pharm.* Act or process of separating the finer parts of drugs from the coarser by sifting.

crib'ri-form (krĭb'rĭ-fôrm; krĭ'brĭ-; 277), *a.* [L. *cribrum* sieve + *-form*.] Resembling a sieve; pierced with holes.

cribriform cell. *Bot.* = SIEVE CELL. — **c. fascia,** *Anat.*, the fascia, perforated with openings for the passage of vessels, which covers the saphenous opening in the fascia lata of the thigh. — **c. plate,** *Anat.*, the horizontal plate of the ethmoid bone, perforated with numerous foramina for the passage of the olfactory nerve filaments from the cranial to the nasal cavity. — **c. tissue.** *Bot.* = SIEVE TISSUE.

crib'work' (krĭb'wûrk'), *n.* Framework formed by logs arranged as in the walls of a log cabin or as in a crib, a structure made with cribs; also, a crib.

crick (krĭk), *n.* [Perh. the same as *creek* a bending, twisting. See CREEK.] **1.** A painful spasmodic affection of the muscles of some part of the body, as of the neck or back, rendering it difficult to move the part.

To those also that, with a *crick* or cramp, have their necks drawn backward. *Holland.*

2. [Cf. F. *cric*.] A small jackscrew.

crick, *v. t.*; CRICKED (krĭkt); CRICK'ING. To turn or wrench so as to cause a crick.

crick, *v. i.* [Cf. CREAK, *v. i.*] To make a slight abrupt sound like that of a grasshopper. *Rare.*

crick'et (-ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A low stool.

crick'et, *n.* *Arch.* A small false roof, or the raising of a portion of a roof, to throw off water from behind an obstacle, such as a chimney.

crick'et (krĭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *criket*, OF. *crequet*, *criquet*; perh. fr. D. or G.; cf. D. *kriek* a cricket; prob. of imitative origin. Cf. CREAK.] Any of the saltatorial orthopterous insects constituting the family Gryllidæ, noted for the chirping notes produced by the males by rubbing together specially modified parts of the fore wings. Unlike the grasshoppers, they have the fore wings flat above and sharply bent down at the sides, and in typical crickets the antennæ are long and the ovipositor is long and spear-shaped. The European house or hearth cricket (*Gryllus domesticus*) has been naturalized in parts of America. It lives in human dwellings, often between the bricks of fireplaces. *G. neglectus* is one of the common large black American species, several of which also enter houses. See also MOLE CRICKET, TREE CRICKET. The term *cricket* is also applied to some of the related family Locustidæ.

European House Cricket.

crick'et, *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. F. *criquet* a game of skill.] An outdoor game played with bats, ball, wickets, etc., usually between sides of eleven players each. The wickets are pitched (i. e. stuck vertically in the ground) at the centers of the two bowling creases (see *Illust.*), lines each 6 feet 8 inches in length and 22 yards apart, from or behind which the ball must be bowled. At each end of the bowling crease is a short limiting line called the return crease. The position of the batsman is fixed by the popping crease, a line 4 feet from either bowling crease. A bowler bowls a certain number (usually 6) of consecutive balls constituting an over, alternating with another at the other end. The score is counted by runs, a run being scored by the batsmen crossing between wickets when a ball is hit to a safe distance, or when the ball is missed by the wicket keeper (see BYE, *n.*, **2 a**) or by a fielder. The batsman is out: (1) when his bail is displaced by a fair ball (bowled); (2) when the batted ball is caught before it reaches the ground (caught); (3) when his bail is displaced while he is out of his crease, i. e., when he has not either a foot or his bat on the ground behind his popping crease (being stumped when he is so put out by the wicket keeper when attempting to play a bowled ball, or run out when so put out by a fielder in attempting a run); (4) when his leg intercepts a fair ball so as to prevent it from hitting the wicket (leg before wicket, abbr., *l. b. w.*); (5) when he violates any of various rules. An innings is finished when all but one of the batsmen are out, the remaining batsman being declared not out. In single wicket there is but one batsman, the bowler's position being marked by a stump called the bowling stump. The game with two batsmen is often called double wicket. The positions of the players vary according to circumstances, those shown in the illust. being for fast bowling, and the players are often called by the names of their positions, as point, short slip, etc. Varying positions (some not shown) are: deep field, near the boundary; square leg, in line with the striker's wicket on the same side as, but farther out than, short leg; long-off, on the off boundary; long-on, on the on boundary; silly leg, silly mid-off, silly mid-on, silly point, and silly slip, corresponding to short leg, mid-off, mid-on, point, and short slip, but much closer to the wicket. See BOUNDARY, 2, BREAK, *n.*, 8 **d**, WICKET, etc.

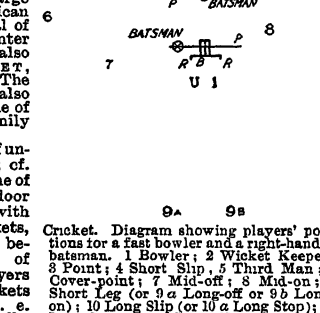

Cricket. Diagram showing players' positions for a fast bowler and a right-handed batsman. 1 Bowler; 2 Wicket Keeper; 3 Point; 4 Short Slip, 5 Third Man; 6 Cover-point; 7 Mid-off; 8 Mid-on; 9 Short Leg (or 9 *a* Long-off or 9 *b* Long-on); 10 Long Slip (or 10 *a* Long Stop); 11 Long Leg (or 11 *a* Extra Slip); *B B* Bowling Creases; *R R R R* Return Creases; *P P* Popping Creases; *U U* Umpires.

crick'et (krĭk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *v. i.* To play cricket. *Tennyson.*

cricket bird. The European grasshopper warbler.

crick'et-er (krĭk'ĕt-ẽr), *n.* One who plays cricket.

cricket frog. A small American tree frog (*Acris gryllus*); — so called from its chirping.

cri'co- (krī'kō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the cricoid cartilage;* as in: **cri'co-ar'y-te'noid** (-ăr'ĭ-tē'noid; *-ȧ-rĭt'ē-noid*), pertaining to or connecting the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages; **cri'co-pha-ryn'ge-al** (-fȧ-rĭn'jē-ȧl; -făr'ĭn-jē'ȧl), pertaining to the cricoid and pharynx; **cri'co-thy'roid** (-thī'roid), **cri'co-thy-roi'de-an** (-thī-roi'dē-ăn), pertaining to or connecting the cricoid and thyroid cartilages, etc.

cri'coid (krī'koid), *a.* [Gr. κρικος ring + *-oid*.] Designating, or pertaining to, a cartilage of the larynx which articulates with the lower cornua of the thyroid cartilage, and with which the arytenoid cartilages articulate; — so called because it is shaped like a signet ring. — *n.* The cricoid cartilage. See LARYNX, *Illust.*

cri'er (krī'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *crieur*. See CRY.] One who cries; one who makes proclamation; specif., an officer who proclaims the orders or directions of a court, a person who gives public notice by loud proclamation, or one who cries goods for sale.

crime (krīm), *n.* [F. *crime*, fr. L. *crimen* judicial decision, that which is subjected to such a decision, charge, fault, crime, fr. the root of *cernere* to decide judicially. See CERTAIN.] **1.** An omission of a duty commanded, or the commission of an act forbidden, by a public law. The term *crime* is hardly a technical term at the common law, but is essentially defined in many of the penal codes in the United States, as in the New York code, as "an act or omission forbidden by law and punishable upon conviction by (1) death; or (2) imprisonment; or (3) fine; or (4) removal from office; or (5) disqualification to hold or enjoy any office of trust, honor, or profit under the state; or (6) other penal discipline." A crime is a violation of a public right and may also involve a violation of the rights of an individual. *Crime* includes all grade of public offenses, which at the common law are often classified as treason, felony, and misdemeanor (see these terms); also see WRONG, TORT, SANCTION, MALUM IN SE, and MALUM PROHIBITUM; and cf. DELICT.

2. Gross violation of human law, in distinction from a misdemeanor or trespass, or other slight offense. Hence, also, any aggravated offense against morality or the public welfare: any outrage or great wrong.

As to these it will, of course, be understood that I am here speaking mainly of peccadilloes and not *crimes*. *W. C Brownell.*

3. The action of committing such offenses; conduct violating the law. "Men steeped in *crime*." *Froude.*

4. Any evil act or sin; a violation of the divine law; esp., a grievous sin; also, sinful conduct; wrongdoing.

No *crime* was thine, if 't is no *crime* to love. *Pope*

5. That which causes crime; also, charge; accusation. *Obs.*

The tree of life, the *crime* of our first father's fall. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Wickedness, iniquity, wrong. — CRIME, SIN, VICE. SIN is the generic term, embracing wrongdoing of every kind, but specifically denoting an offense as committed against God. CRIME is strictly a violation of law either human or divine; in present usage the term is commonly applied to grave offenses against the laws of the state. VICE commonly implies the inordinate and degrading indulgence of natural propensities or appetites. Thus, intemperance and unchastity are *vices;* murder and forgery are *crimes;* all, in their theological aspect, are *sins*. See FAULT, BLEMISH, BAD.

Human society may punish us for *crimes;* human monitors reprove us for *vices;* but God alone can charge upon us the *sin*, which He alone is able to forgive. *J. Martineau.*

crime of 1873, the act, of Feb. 12, 1873, discontinuing the coinage of the silver dollar; — so called by advocates of free coinage of silver. *Political Rhetoric, U. S.*

Cri-me'an (krī-mē'ăn; krĭ-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Crimea, a peninsula in southern Russia.

Crimean War, a war (1854-56), the chief seat of which was the Crimea, waged between Russia on the one side, and Turkey and its allies, England, France, and Sardinia, on the other. It was terminated by the Treaty of Paris in 1856.

crim'i-nal (krĭm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *criminalis*, fr. *crimen*: cf. F. *criminel*. See CRIME.] **1.** Involving, or of the nature of, a crime; — said of an act or of conduct; as, *criminal* carelessness; hence, wicked.

Doubt was almost universally regarded as *criminal*. *Lecky.*

2. Relating to crime or its punishment, as, a *criminal* action, or one instituted to secure conviction and punishment for a crime, the *criminal* code; *criminal* process, *criminal* law; — opposed to *civil*.

A description of those rights of the community at large which are violated by injuries done to it as a whole or to any member of it, and of the punishments with which infractions of such rights are visited. This is commonly called *criminal* or penal law; because the usual mode of stating and circumscribing such rights is by defining violations of them, and by prescribing the punishment due to such violations. *T. E. Erskine.*

3. Guilty of crime or sin.

The neglect or any of the relative duties renders us *criminal* in the sight of God. *Rogers*

criminal conversation, *Law*, unlawful intercourse with a married woman (considered as a tort); adultery; — usually abbr., *crim. con.* — **c. law,** that branch of jurisprudence which relates to crimes. — **c. psychology.** See PSYCHOLOGY.

crim'i-nal, *n.* One who has committed a crime, esp. one found guilty; malefactor; felon.

crim'i-nal-ist, *n.* One versed in criminal law; a criminologist.

crim'i-nal'i-ty (krĭm'ĭ-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *criminalité*, LL. *criminalitas*.] Quality or state of being criminal; that which constitutes a crime; guiltiness; guilt.

crim'i-nal-ly (krĭm'ĭ-năl-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** According to criminal law; as, to proceed against one *criminally*.

2. In a criminal manner; in violation of law; wickedly.

crim'i-nal-oid (-oid), *n.* [*criminal* + *-oid*.] *Criminol.* A person born with criminal tendencies.

crim'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; CRIM'I-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); CRIM'I-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *crimminatus*, p. p. of *criminare*, *criminari*, to criminate, fr. *crimen*. See CRIME.] **1.** To accuse of, or charge with, a crime; to incriminate.

To *criminate*, with the heavy and ungrounded charge of disloyalty and disaffection. *Burke.*

2. To represent (anything) as criminal; to censure strongly; to condemn.

crim'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *criminatio*.] Act of criminating; accusation; strong censure.

Criminations and recriminations of the . . . parties. *Macaulay*

crim'i-na-tive (krĭm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Leading to, or involving, crimination; charging with crime.

crim'i-na-to-ry (-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Relating to, or involving, crimination; accusing; as, a *criminatory* conscience.

crim'i-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [L. *crimen*, *criminis*, crime + *-logy*.] The scientific study of crime as a social phenomenon, or of criminals with reference to their physical and mental traits, their habits, their proper discipline, etc. — **crim'i-no-log'ic** (-nō-lŏj'ĭk), **crim'i-no-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **crim'i-nol'o-gist** (-nŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

crim'i-nous (krĭm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *criminosus*, fr. *crimen*. See CRIME.] **1.** Of the nature of, full of, or involving, crime; criminal, heinous. *Obs. or R* *Holland.*

2. Guilty of crime; as, *criminous* clerks (ecclesiastics).

3. Of or pertaining to crime; criminal. *Obs.*

— **crim'i-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **crim'i-nous-ness,** *n. Obs.*

crimp (krĭmp), *n.* An old game at cards. *Obs. B. Jonson.*

crimp, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** One whose business it is to lure, entrap, or force men into shipping as sailors against their will or when insensible, or, formerly, into enlisting in the army or navy under similar conditions.

2. A coal broker. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *De Foe.*

crimp (krĭmp), *v. t.*; CRIMPED (krĭmpt); CRIMP'ING. [Akin to D. *krimpen* to shrink, shrivel, Sw. *krympa*, Dan. *krympe*, and to E. *cramp*. See CRAMP.] **1.** To fold or plait in small regular undulations in such a way that the material will retain the shape intended; to give a wavy appearance to; as, to *crimp* the border of a cap; to *crimp* a ruffle.

The comely hostess in a *crimped* cap. *Irving.*

2. To pinch and hold; seize.

3. To fold the edge of (a cartridge case) inward so as to close the mouth partly and confine the charge.

4. To gash; specif., *Cookery*, to gash (the flesh of a living or newly killed fish) so as to cause the muscles to contract and render it more crisp when cooked.

5. To form (leather) into the required shape, as in making boot uppers or saddles.

6. [Cf. CRIMP one who entraps.] To entrap or decoy into military or sea service; impress; as, to *crimp* seamen.

crimp, *n.* [See CRIMP, *v.*] **1.** Act or product of crimping; a small undulation or wrinkle or a series of them.

2. Hair which has been crimped; — usually in *pl.*

3. A crimper. See 2d CRIMPER.

crimp, *a.* [Cf. CRIMP, *v.*] **1.** Easily crumbled; friable; brittle.

2. Weak; inconsistent, as evidence. *Obs. & R.*

3. Crimped, as hair or cloth.

crimp'er (krĭm'pẽr), *n.* A crimp. See 2d CRIMP, *n.*, 1.

crimp'er, *n.* One that crimps; as: **a** A curved board or frame over which the upper of a boot or shoe is stretched to the required shape. **b** A crimping iron. **c** A crimping machine. **d** An apparatus for crimping cartridge cases.

crimp'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRIMP, to fold, etc. Specif.: *n.* A small undulation, frill, or fold, or a series of them.

crimping iron. **a** An iron instrument for crimping and curling the hair. **b** A crimping machine. — **c. machine,** a machine with fluted rollers or with dies, for crimping ruffles, leather, iron, etc. — **c. pin,** an instrument for crimping or puckering the border of a lady's cap.

crim'ple (krĭm'p'l), *v. i. & t.*; CRIM'PLED (-p'ld); CRIM'PLING (-plĭng). [Dim. of *crimp*, v. t.] **1.** To shrink or draw up, as from heat; to curl up; to contract; to shrivel.

cribbe. † CRIB.

crib'ber, *n.* One that cribs.

crib'bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRIB; specif. = CRIB BITING.

crib'ble bread. Bread made of "cribble," or coarse meal. *Obs.*

crib'bled (krĭb'ld), *a.* = CRIBLÉ.

crib'le (krĭb'l). Dial. Eng. var. of CRIBBLE.

crib'rate-ly, *adv.* of CRIBRATE.

crib'rose (krĭb'rōs; krī-brōs'), *a.* [L. *cribrum* sieve.] Cribriform. — **cribrose cell,** *Bot.*, a sieve tube. *Obs.*

crib strap. A preventive strap round the neck to compress the windpipe of a cribbing horse.

cric (krĭk), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *cric* a jackscrew.] The ring which turns inward and condenses the flame of a lamp.

Cri-ce'tus (krĭ-sē'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Slavic; cf. Pol. *skrzeczek* hamster, Servian *chrčak*, Bohem. *křeček*.] *Zool.* The genus of rodents consisting of the hamsters. — **cric'e-tine** (krĭs'ē-tĭn; -tīn), *a. & n.*

Crich'ton, Admirable. See ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

crick. Obs. or dial. var. of CREEK.

crick, *n.* [Cf. G. *krieke*, Dan. *kvik-and*.] The garganey teal. *Local, Eng.* [CRICKET.]

crick'et-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **crick'et-ings,** *n. pl.* Flannels of a superior kind, much used for cricketing costumes, etc.

cricket teal. [See CRICK, teal.] The garganey teal. *Local, Eng.*

crick'ey (krĭk'ĭ), **cri'key** (krī'kĭ), *interj.* [Prob. an alteration of *Christ*.] An exclamation expressing wonder or astonishment. [*Obs.*]

crick'le-crack'le, *n.* Crackling.

crick'y, Var. of CRICKEY.

Cri-co'tus (krĭ-kō'tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κρικωτός ringed.] *Paleon.* A genus of large stegocephalians whose remains are found in the Permian of Texas and Illinois. It is closely allied to *Eryops* (which see).

cried (krīd), *pret. & p. p.* of CRY.

cried, *pret. & p. p.* of CREE, to create. *Obs.*

criesh'y. Var. of CREESHY.

crike. † CREEK.

crik'et. † CRICKET, an insect.

crik'et, *n.* [Dim. of CREEK.] A little creek. *Obs.*

cri'key. Var. of CRICKEY.

crile (krīl, krēl), *n.* [Cf. D. *kriel* dwarf.] A short, deformed person; a dwarf. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

crim. *Abbr.* Criminal.

crim'ble. † CRUMBLE.

crim. con. *Abbr.* Criminal conversation.

crime'ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Shak.*

crime'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **crime'less-ness,** *n.*

‖ **cri'men** (krī'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* CRIMINA (krĭm'ĭ-nȧ). [L.] *Law.* A crime. — **cri'men con-ti'nu-um** (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭm). = CONTINUOUS CRIME. — **cri'mi-na ex'tra-or'di-na'ri-a** (ĕk'strȧ-ôr'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧ). *Roman Law.* See EXTRAORDINARY CRIMES. — **cri'men fal'si** (făl'sī). = FALSI CRIMEN. — **cri'men læ'sæ ma'jes-ta'tis** (lē'sē mā'jĕs-tā'tĭs). The crime of lese majesty; high treason.

crim'i-nal-dom (krĭm'ĭ-năl-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [-ISM.]

crim'i-nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See **crim'i-nal-ness,** *n.* See -NESS. *R.*

crim'i-na'tor (krĭm'ĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who criminates.

crim'i-ne, crim'i-ni, crim'i-ny (krĭm'ĭ-nĭ), *interj.* A vulgar interjection of surprise, astonishment, or the like.

crimison, crimosen, crimosin. † CRIMSON.

crimp'age, *n.* Money paid to a crimp for his services

crimping house. A house built or used for crimping sailors or soldiers.

crim'pl. Crimple. *Ref. Sp.*

crim'pld. Crimpled. *Ref. Sp.*

crim'ple, *n.* [Cf. CRIMPLE, *v.*] A fold or crease. *Dial. Eng.*

as the legs of a horse; hence, to go lame for this or a like reason. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To wrinkle; to curl. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

crimp'y (krĭm'pĭ), *a.*; CRIMP'I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr); CRIMP'I-EST. Having a crimped appearance; frizzly; as, the *crimpy* wool of the Saxony sheep.

crim'son (krĭm'z'n), *n.* [Formerly also *cremesin, cramoysin, crimosin*; cf. OF. *cremesy, cramoisin*, F. *cramoisi*, LL. *carmesinus, cremesinus*, OSp. *cremesín*, Sp. *carmesí*; all fr. Ar. *qermazī*, fr. *qermez* crimson, kermes, fr. Skr. *kṛmija* produced by a worm; *kṛmi* worm or insect + *jan* to generate, akin to E. *kin*. Cf. CARMINE, KERMES.] **1.** A deep red color tinged with blue, one of the primary pigment colors; also, red color in general.

Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like *crimson*, they shall be as wool. *Is.* 1. 18.

2. Any pigment or dye which colors crimson.

crim'son, *a.* Of the color crimson; deep red; hence, sanguinary; bloody. "A *crimson* tide." *Mrs. Hemans.*

crimson bells, a saxifrageous herb (*Heuchera sanguinea*) of the western United States, cultivated for its panicles of small red flowers. — **c. clover,** a European annual clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*) with cylindrical heads of crimson flowers, extensively cultivated in the United States as a forage plant; — called also *Italian* and *scarlet clover*. — **c. flag,** a South African iridaceous plant (*Schizostylis coccinea*) with clustered, fleshy roots, narrow leaves, and a slender scape bearing a number of crimson bell-shaped flowers. — **c.-fronted bullfinch,** the house finch. — **c. lake,** a cochineal lake containing more alumina than carmine has. — **c. rambler,** a well-known hardy climbing rose, originating as a hybrid between *Rosa wichuraiana* and *R. multiflora*. It has shining leaves and large trusses of medium-sized crimson flowers.

crim'son (krĭm'z'n), *v. t.*; CRIM'SONED (-z'nd); CRIM'SON-ING. To make crimson; to dye with crimson.

Signed in thy spoil and *crimsoned* in thy lethe [death]. *Shak.*

crim'son, *v. i.* To become crimson; to blush.

Ancient towers . . . beginning to *crimson* with the radiant luster of a cloudless July morning. *De Quincey*

cri'nal (krī'năl), *a.* [L. *crinalis*, fr. *crinis* the hair.] Of or pertaining to the hair. *Rare.*

crined (krīnd), *a.* [L. *crinis* hair: cf. F. *crin.*] *Her.* Noting or specifying the tincture of the hair or mane.

cringe (krĭnj), *v. i.*; CRINGED (krĭnjd); CRING'ING (krĭn'jĭng). [Cf. AS. *cringan, cringan, crincan*, to yield, fall, and ME. *crengen, crenchen*, to bend one's self; prob. akin to E. *crank.*] **1.** To draw in or contract one's muscles involuntarily; to shrink; to cower.

2. To draw one's self together in fear or servility; to bend or crouch with base humility; to wince; hence, to make court in a degrading manner; to fawn.

Sly hypocrite, . . . who more than thou
Once fawned and *cringed*, and servilely adored
Heaven's awful monarch? *Milton.*

Syn. — See FAWN.

cringe, *v. t.* **1.** To contract; to draw together or in; to cause to shrink or wrinkle; to distort. *Obs.*

Till like a boy you see him *cringe* his face,
And whine aloud for mercy. *Shak.*

2. To show cringing conduct toward. *Rare.* *Byron.*

cringe, *n.* Servile civility; fawning; a cringing act; a shrinking or bowing in fear, servility, or the like. "With *cringe* and shrug, and bow obsequious." *Cowper.*

cringe'ling, *n.* One who cringes; a fawner. *Rare.*

crin'gle (krĭn'g'l), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kringla* orb, G. *kringel* ring, twisted cake; akin to Icel. *kring* around, D. *kring* circle, E. *cringe, crank.*] **1.** *Naut.* An iron or rope thimble or grommet worked into or attached to the edges and corners of a sail, used for making fast the bowline bridles, earings, etc.; also, in light sails, an eyelet worked in the sail itself.

2. A withe or rope for fastening a gate, etc.

cri-nig'er-ous (krĭ-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs; krī-), *a.* [L. *criniger; crinis* hair + *gerere* to bear.] Bearing hair; hairy. *Rare.*

cri'nite (krī'nīt), *a.* [L. *crinitus*, p. p. of *crinire* to provide or cover with hair, fr. *crinis* hair.] Having hair or a hairlike tail; covered or provided with hairy growths; hairy. "Comate, *crinite*, caudate stars." *Fairfax.*

cri'nite (krĭ'nīt; krĭn'ĭt), *n.* A fossil crinoid.

crink (krĭŋk), *v. t.*; CRINKED (krĭŋkt); CRINK'ING. [Cf. CRINKLE, CRANK.] To bend or twist; to wrinkle or crinkle. *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A twist or wrinkle. *Dial. Eng.*

crink, *v. i.* [Of imitative origin.] To make or emit a thin abrupt metallic or crackling sound.

Not a sound except the *crinking* of the thin paper *Hall Caine.*

crin'kle (krĭŋ'k'l), *v. i.*; CRIN'KLED (-k'ld); CRIN'KLING (-klĭng). [A freq. fr the root of *cringe*; akin to D. *krinkelen* to wind or twist. Cf. CRINGLE, CRINGE.] **1.** To turn or wind; to run in and out in many short bends or turns; also, to move in waves; to ripple.

The green wheat *crinkles* like a lake. *J. T. Trowbridge.*

2. To cringe; to bend obsequiously; also, to turn aside or draw back from a purpose or promise. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. To give forth a thin metallic or crackling sound; to rustle, as stiff cloth when moved.

And all the rooms
Were full of *crinkling* silks. *Mrs. Browning.*

crin'kle, *v. t.* To form with short turns, bends, or wrinkles; to mold into inequalities or sinuosities; to cause to wrinkle or curl; to crimp.

The house is *crinkled* to and fro. *Chaucer.*

The flames through all the casements pushing forth,
Like red-hot devils *crinkled* into snakes. *Mrs. Browning.*

crin'kle, *n.* A winding or turn; wrinkle; sinuosity.

The *crinkles* in this glass, making objects appear double. *A. Tucker.*

crin'kle-root' (krĭŋ'k'l-rōōt'), *n.* An American toothwort (*Dentaria diphylla*), with a knotted succulent and pungent rootstock.

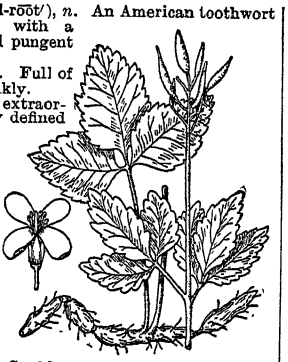

Crinkleroot (*Dentaria diphylla*). (½)

crin'kly (krĭŋ'klĭ), *a.* Full of crinkles; wavy; wrinkly.

crinkly curves, *Math.*, extraordinary curves, exactly defined but broadly different in properties from ordinary curves, as the tangentless curves of Weierstrass and Peano (see WEIERSTRASSIAN), and the surface-filling curves of Peano and Hilbert, which pass continuously through every point of a given unit square.

cri'noid (krī'noid; krĭ'noid), *a.* [See CRINOIDEA.] Of or pertaining to the Crinoidea; crinoidal. — *n.* One of the Crinoidea.

cri-noi'dal (krī-noi'dăl; krĭ-), *a.* *Zoöl. & Paleon.* Of or pert. to crinoids; consisting of, or containing, crinoids.

Cri-noi'de-a (-dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κρίνον lily + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* A large group, usually ranking as a class, of echinoderms which are mostly permanently attached by the part of the body opposite the mouth, having in the typical forms a more or less cup-shaped body provided with five or more featherlike arms (commonly bifurcated or many-branched) bearing pinnules; the sea lilies, stone lilies, and feather stars. In an older and wider sense the group includes all the attached echinoderms, thus comprising the Cystoidea and Blastoidea (which see), and is then equivalent to Pelmatozoa, but in most recent classifications it is restricted to the arm-bearing forms as here described, being in this sense equivalent to Brachiata. In most of the Crinoidea the body is borne on a long, jointed stalk or *column*, whose base often divides into rootlike processes. Some, as the comatulas, become detached and free-moving in the adult stage. The fossil forms are very numerous, esp. in the Paleozoic, where whole beds of limestone are formed chiefly of their remains, and some are found as far back as the Ordovician. The living crinoids are comparatively few. — **cri-noi'de-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

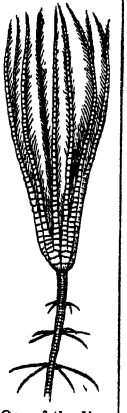

One of the living Crinoidea (*Pentacrinus naresianus*). (⅛)

crin'o-line (krĭn'ō-lĭn; -lēn; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *crin* hair, L. *crinis.*] **1.** A kind of stiff cloth, formerly used for making underskirts to expand the gowns worn over them, and now used for linings, etc. It was originally made of horsehair and linen thread. Also, some substitute for this fabric.

2. A lady's skirt of any stiff material; also, a hoop skirt.

crinoline steel. Steel in narrow finely tempered ribbons as used for crinolines.

Cri'num (krī'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κρινον lily.] *Bot.* A large genus of bulbous amaryllidaceous plants, natives of tropical and subtropical regions. They have umbels of large showy flowers borne on scapes, usually in advance of the thick leaves. Many species are commonly cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

Cri-oc'er-as (krī-ŏs'ẽr-ăs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κριός ram + κέρας horn.] *Paleon.* A genus of Cretaceous Ammonoidea with complexly plicated septa, having the shell in the form of a discoidal spiral with the whorls disunited. — **cri'o-cer'a-tite** (krĭ'ō-sẽr'ȧ-tīt), *n.* — **cri'o-cer'a-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

cri'o-phore (krĭ'ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. κριοφόρος carrying the battering-rams; also an epithet of Hermes.] *Anc. Art.* A statue, figurine, or other representation of a man carrying a ram.

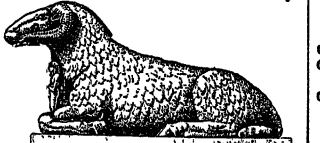

Criosphinx from Karnak.

cri'o-sphinx' (-sfĭŋks'), *n.* [Gr. κριός ram + σφίγξ sphinx.] A ram-headed sphinx. See SPHINX, 3.

crip'ple (krĭp''l), *n.* [ME. *cripel, crepel, crupel*, AS. *crypel* (akin to D. *kreupele*, G. *krüppel*), prop., one that cannot walk, but must creep, fr. AS. *créopan* to creep. See CREEP.] **1.** One who creeps, halts, or limps; one who has lost, or who never has had, the use of a limb or limbs; a lame person; hence, one who is partially disabled.

I am a *cripple* in my limbs; but what decays are in my mind, the reader must determine. *Dryden.*

2. A supporting framework or staging, as for use in washing windows.

3. *Local, U. S.* **a** Swampy or low wet ground, often covered with brush or with thickets; bog.

The flats or *cripple* land lying between high- and low-water lines, and over which the waters of the stream ordinarily come and go. *Pennsylvania Law Reports.*

b A rocky shallow in a stream; — a lumbermen's term.

4. A sixpence; — so called as often bent. *Slang, Eng.*

5. A bend or distortion, as in a curve.

6. An ailment affecting the bones of cattle, due to a lack of certain food constituents in the pasture; — often in *pl.* Also called *osteomalacia. Dial. Eng. & Australia.*

crip'ple (krĭp''l), *a.* Lame; halting. "The *cripple*, tardy-gaited night." *Shak.*

crip'ple (krĭp''l), *v. t.*; CRIP'PLED (-'ld); CRIP'PLING (-lĭng).

1. To deprive of the use of a limb, particularly of a leg or foot; to lame.

2. To deprive of strength, activity, or capability for service or use; to disable; as, to be financially *crippled.*

More serious embarrassments . . . were *crippling* the energy of the settlement in the Bay. *Palfrey.*

crip'ple, *v. i.* To go or walk lamely; to hobble.

crip'pler (krĭp'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One that cripples.

2. A wooden tool used in graining leather.

crip'ply (-lĭ), *a.* Somewhat crippled; lame.

cri'sis (krī'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* CRISES (-sēz). [L. *crisis*, Gr. κρίσις, fr. κρίνειν to separate. See CERTAIN.] **1.** *Med.* **a** That change in a disease which indicates whether the result is to be recovery or death, sometimes, also, a striking change of symptoms attended by an outward manifestation, as by an eruption or sweat.

Till some safe *crisis* authorize their skill. *Dryden.*

b One of the painful paroxysmal attacks occurring in cases of locomotor ataxia, etc.

2. *Astrol.* A planetary or other conjunction determinant of a critical issue.

3. The point of time when it is decided whether any affair or course of action must go on, or be modified or terminate; decisive moment; turning point; also, a state of things in which a decisive change one way or the other is impending; specif., a time of difficulty, danger, and suspense in commerce or finance; as, the bank faced a *crisis.*

This hour's the very *crisis* of your fate. *Dryden.*

Syn. — See JUNCTURE.

crisp (krĭsp), *a.*; CRISP'ER (krĭs'pẽr); CRISP'EST. [AS. *crisp*, fr. L. *crispus*; cf. *carpere* to pluck, card (wool); E. *harvest.* Cf. CRAPE.] **1.** Curly; wavy; in curls or ringlets; as, *crisp* hair.

2. Having the surface roughened into small curls, frets, waves, or folds.

You nymphs called Naiads, of the winding brooks . . .
Leave your *crisp* channels. *Shak.*

3. *Bot.* Curled or twisted, as the leaves of cabbage.

4. Brittle; friable; short, as pastry; in a condition to break with a short, sharp fracture; as, *crisp* snow.

The cakes at tea ate short and *crisp*. *Goldsmith.*

5. Having characteristics of crisp substances; sharp, clean-cut, and clear; as, *crisp* outlines; a *crisp* style; decided; brisk; as, *crisp* manners; lively; bright; sparkling; as, *crisp* repartee; firm and fresh; as, *crisp* vegetation; also, inducing crispness or briskness, as does frosty weather; hence, invigorating; bracing; as, *crisp* air. "Below *crisp* heaven." *Shak.*

The snug, small room, and the *crisp* fire. *Dickens.*

It [laurel] has been plucked nine months, and yet looks as hale and *crisp* as it it would last ninety years. *Leigh Hunt.*

Syn. — See SHARP.

crisp, *n.* That which is crisp or brittle; state or quality of being crisp or brittle; as, burned to a *crisp*; specif.: **a** A thin, delicate fabric formerly used for veils, etc. *Obs.* **b** A brittle kind of candy; as, peanut *crisp.* **c** The rind of roasted pork; crackling.

crisp, *v. t.*; CRISPED (krĭspt); CRISP'ING. [L. *crispare*, fr. *crispus.* See CRISP, *a.*] **1.** To curl; to form into ringlets, as hair, or the nap of cloth; to interweave, as the branches of trees; to cause to undulate irregularly, as crape or water; to wrinkle; to cause to ripple. Cf. CRIMP.

The lover with the myrtle sprays
Adorns his *crispèd* tresses. *Drayton.*

The *crispèd* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold. *Milton.*

2. To make crisp, brittle, or short, as in cooking.

3. To cause to crackle; as, the wheels *crisp* the gravel.

crisp, *v. i.* **1.** To curl in short folds; to undulate or ripple.

To watch the *crisping* ripples on the beach. *Tennyson.*

2. To become crisp.

And where we drank, the puddled bank
Is *crisping* into clay. *Kipling*

3. To sound like a crisp substance breaking; to crackle.

cris'pate (krĭs'pāt) } *a.* [L. *crispatus*, p. p. See CRISP,
cris'pat-ed (-pāt-ĕd) } *v. t.*] Having a crisped appearance; irregularly curled or twisted.

cris-pa'tion (krĭs-pā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of curling, or state of being curled; undulation.

2. A very slight convulsive or spasmodic contraction.

Few men can look down from a great height without creepings and *crispations* *O. W. Holmes*

crisp'er (krĭs'pẽr), *n.* One that crisps; specif., an instrument for making little curls in the nap of cloth.

Cris'pin (krĭs'pĭn), *n.* [L. *Crispus, Crispinus*; cf. *crispus* having curly hair.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. L. *Crispus* (krĭs'pŭs), *Crispinus* (krĭs-pī'nŭs), *Crispianus* (krĭs'pĭ-ā'nŭs); F. *Crispin* (krẽs'păN'), *Crépin* (krā'păN'); It. *Crispino* (krĕs-spē'nō), *Crispo* (krĕs'pō); Sp. *Crispo* (krĕs'pō); G. *Crispus* (krĕs'pŏŏs).

2. A shoemaker; — so called from Saint Crispin, the patron of shoemakers. He was a Christian shoemaker in France, martyred about 287. His day is Oct. 25.

3. In French comedy, a well-known character, the clever, swaggering, knavish valet.

crisp'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRISP.

crisping iron, a crimping iron. — **c. pin,** the simplest form of crisping iron.

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crimp'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
crimpt. Crimped. *Ref. Sp.*
cri'nat-ed (krī'nāt-ĕd), *a.* Hairy.
cri'na-to-ry, *a.* Crinitory.
crinch (*dial.* krĭnsh; 140). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CRINGE.
crinch. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of CRUNCH.
crin'cum. † CRINKUM.
cring (krĭn), *n.* [L. *crinis* hair: cf. F. *crin*, It. *crine.*] **1.** Hair; head of hair.
2. *pl.* = CRINET, 2.
crine, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. Gael. *crion.*] To shrink or shrivel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
crinet, *n.* [Dim. of F. *crin* hair.] **1.** A hair; also, one of the harlike feathers about a hawk's bill. *Obs.*
2. A crinière. *Obs.* [cringes.]
cring'er (krĭn'jẽr), *n.* One who
cring'ing (krĭn'jĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRINGE, *v.* — **cring'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **cring'ing-ness,** *n.*
cring'le-cran'gle (krĭng'l-krăng''l; krĭn'g'l-), *n.* *Obs. & adv.* Zigzag. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
crin'i-cul'tur-al (krĭn'ĭ-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *a.* [L. *crinis* hair + *cultura.*] Relating to the growth of hair.
cri'nid (krī'nĭd; krĭn'ĭd), *n.* *Zoöl.* A crinoid, esp. in the narrower sense, as distinguished from other Pelmatozoa.
Cri-nid'e-a (krĭ-nĭd'ē-ȧ; krĭ'-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Crinoidea in the narrower sense (excluding the Cystoidea and Blastoidea). — **cri-nid'e-an** (-ăn), *a.*
‖ cri'nière' (krē'nyâr'), *n.* [F., fr. *crin* hair, L. *crinis.*] That part of a bard, or medieval horse armor, which covered the neck and mane.
cri-nif'er-ous (krĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs; krī-), *a.* [L. *crinis* hair + *-ferous.*] Crinigerous.
Crin'i-ger (krĭn'ĭ-jẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *criniger* long-haired.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of Asiatic and African bulbuls; — so called from the hairlike filaments on some of their feathers.
cri-nip'a-rous (krĭ-nĭp'ȧ-rŭs; krī-), *a.* [L. *crinis* hair + *-parous.*] Hair-producing.
cri-ni'tal, *a.* Hairy; crinite; — used of a comet. *Obs.*
crin'i-to-ry (krĭn'ĭ-tō-rĭ; krĭ'nĭ-), *a.* Of, or of the nature of, hair; hairy; as, a *crinitory* covering. *Rare.*
crin'kl. Crinkle. *Ref. Sp.*
crin'kld. Crinkled. *Ref. Sp.*
crin'kle-cran'kle (krĭn'k'l-krăn'k'l), *n.* [See CRINKLE.] A winding in and out; a sinuosity; a zigzag. — *a. & adv.* Winding in and out.
crin'kum, crin'cum (krĭŋ'kŭm), *n* Syphilis; — usually in *pl. Obs. or Slang.*
crin'kum-cran'kum (-krăn'kŭm), *n.* Something full of twists and turns; a twist; a whimsey or whim. *Colloq.*
crin'o-line, *v. t.* To furnish or stiffen with crinoline.
cri-nose' (krĭ-nōs'; krĭ'nōs), *a.* [L. *crinis* hair.] Hairy. *Rare.*
cri-nos'i-ty (krĭ-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Hairiness. *Rare.*
‖ crin' vé'gé'tal' (krăN' vā'zhā'tăl'). [F., lit., vegetable hair.] The fiber of the hemp palm of Europe.
cri'o-ceph'a-lus (krĭ'ō-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL.; Gr. κριοκέφαλος; κριός ram + κεφαλή head.] = CRIOSPHINX.
cri'ous, *a.* [OF. *crieus.*] Clamorous. *Obs.*
crip. † SCRIP.
cripel. † CRIPPLE.
crip'l. Cripple. *Ref. Sp.*
crip'ld. Crippled. *Ref. Sp.*
crippe. † SCRIP. [-DOM.
crip'ple-dom (-d ŭ m), *n.* See
crip'ple-gate', *n.* Also **crip'ple-gait', crip'ple-gap', crip'ple-hole'.** A creep for sheep. Cf. CREEP, *n.*, 4. *Dial. Eng.*
crip'ple-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cripple stopper. *Hunting.* A small gun for killing wounded wild fowl. [side of a building.
crip'pling, *n.* Shoring for the
crips. Obs. or dial. Eng. form of CRISP, *a.*
‖ cris (krĕs). Var of CREESE.
crise (*Scot.* krĭs; krēz), *n.* [F.] CRISIS. *Obs. or Scot.*
crise. † CREESE.
criselleit. † CHRYSOLITE.
crisle. † CRIZZLE.
crismatoris. † CHRISMATORY.
crisme. † CHRISM.
cris'o-lite. † CHRYSOLITE.
cris'om. † CHRISOM.
crisopace. † CHRYSOPRASE.
cris'pat-ed (krĭs'pāt-ĕd), *p. a.* = CRISPATE.
cris'pa-ture (-pȧ-tŭr), *n.* Crispation. *Rare.* [CRISP.
crisped (krĭspt), *a.* *Bot.* =
crisp'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cris'ple, *n. & v.* [Dim. of CRISP.] Curl; ripple. *Obs.*
crisp'ly, *adv.* of CRISP. See -LY.

crisp'y (krĭs'pĭ), *a.*; CRISP'I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr); CRISP'I-EST. **1.** Formed into short, close ringlets; curly; undulated; frizzed; crisp; as, *crispy* locks.
2. Crisp; brittle; short; as, a *crispy* pie crust.
3. Brisk; agreeably sharp; short.

cris'sal (krĭs'ăl), *a. Zoöl.* Pertaining to the crissum.
crissal thrasher, a thrasher (*Toxostoma crissalis*) of the southwestern United States, having the crissal feathers conspicuously colored.

criss'cross' (krĭs'krŏs', 205), *n.* [Corrupt. of *Christcross.*]
1. A christcross (which see); esp., a crosslike mark made for a signature by a person unable to write, usually between his first and last names written by another.

JOHN his × mark DOE

2. A child's game played by means of lines arranged in the form of a cross on paper or slate.

criss'cross', *v. t.* To mark or cover with cross lines.

criss'cross', *a.* Disposed in crossing lines: crossed; marked by crossings.

criss'cross', *adv.* **1.** In opposite directions; in a way to cross something else; crossing one another at various angles and in various ways.
2. With opposition or hindrance; at cross purposes; awry; askew; contrarily; as, things go *crisscross.*

cris'sum (krĭs'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* CRISSA (-ȧ). [NL.; cf. L. *crissare* to move the haunches.] *Zoöl.* That part of a bird surrounding the cloacal opening, or the feathers covering that region; the under tail coverts.

cris'ta (krĭs'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* CRISTÆ (-tē). [L., crest, cock's comb.] **1.** A crest or ridge; — used esp in anatomy and zoölogy, and sometimes specif. applied to the keel of a carinate sternum.
2. *Zoöl.* See CROCHET, of a tooth.
‖ **cris'ta a-cu'sti-ca** (ȧ-kū'stĭ-kȧ; ȧ-kōō'-) [NL.], *Anat.*, one of the areas of specialized auditory epithelium in the ampullæ of the semicircular canals of the ear. — ‖ **c. gal'li** (găl'ī) [NL., lit., cock's comb], *Anat.*, an upwardly directed median triangular process of the ethmoid bone to which the falx cerebri is attached.

cris'tate (krĭs'tāt) } *a.* [L. *cristatus*, fr. *crista* crest.]
cris'tat-ed (-tāt-ĕd) }
Having a crista, or crest; crested.

cris'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *crista* crest + *-form.*] Having the form of a crest.

cri-te'ri-on (krī-tē'rĭ-ŭn), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ), sometimes -RIONS (-ŭnz). [Gr. κριτήριον a means for judging, fr. κριτής decider, judge, fr. κρίνειν to separate. See CERTAIN.] **1.** A standard of judging; a rule or test, by which facts, principles, opinions, and conduct are tried in forming a correct judgment respecting them.

Of the diseases of the mind there is no *criterion. Donne.*
Inferences founded on such enduring *criteria. Sir G. C. Lewis*

2. *Math.* An expression by whose value varieties of a mathematical form may be distinguished; as, the *criterion* of a conic.

Syn. — Measure, rule, test. See STANDARD.

crith (krĭth), *n.* [Gr. κριθή a barleycorn, a small weight.] *Physics.* A unit for estimating the weight of gaseous substances; — the weight of a liter of hydrogen at 0° centigrade, and 760 millimeters barometric pressure. It is 0.0899 of a gram, or 1.387 grains.

crith'o-man'cy (krĭth'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. κριθαί, pl., barley + *-mancy.*] A kind of divination by means of the dough of the cakes offered in the ancient sacrifices and the meal strewn over the victims.

crit'ic (krĭt'ĭk), *n.* [L. *criticus*, Gr. κριτικός, a critic; prop., an adj. meaning *able to discuss*, from κρίνειν to judge, discern: cf. F. *critique.* See CERTAIN; cf. CRISIS, CRITIQUE.] **1.** One who expresses a reasoned opinion on any matter, as a work of art or a course of conduct, involving a judgment of its value, truth, or righteousness, an appreciation of its beauty or technique, or an interpretation of its meaning; esp., one skilled in judging the merits of literary or artistic works, one concerned or adept in any analysis of the work of others involving critical judgments, or one whose profession is to write criticism; as, an art or a dramatic *critic;* a textual *critic;* a Biblical *critic;* a *critic* of science. Also, opprobriously, one given to harsh, rigorous, or captious judgment; a caviler or carper.
2. *Obs.* **a** = CRITICISM. **b** = CRITIQUE.

And make each day a *critic* on the last. *Pope.*

crit'i-cal (krĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [See CRITIC, *n.*, CRISIS.] **1.** Inclined to criticize; esp., given to unfavorable criticism or faultfinding; captious, censorious.

O gentle lady, do not put me to 't,
For I am nothing, if not *critical. Shak.*

2. Exercising, or qualified to exercise, careful judgment; exact; nicely judicious; as, a *critical* writer.

It is submitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not. *Holder.*

3. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, criticism or critics; characterized by, or involving the qualities of, criticism or the methods of critics; as, a *critical* analysis or judgment; *critical* traditions.
4. [*cap.*] *Biblical Criticism.* Designating, or pertaining to, that school of Bible students who treat the received text with greater freedom than the Traditionalists do, discussing its sources and history and departing in many places from the Traditional conclusion.
5. Pertaining to or indicating a crisis, turning point, or specially important juncture; of the nature of, or constituting, a crisis; important as regards consequences; hence, of doubtful issue; decisive; crucial; as, the *critical* moment; a *critical* issue; attended with risk; dangerous; as, the *critical* stage of a fever; a *critical* situation.

Our circumstances are indeed *critical. Burke.*

6. *Physics, Math.*, etc. Pertaining to or designating a transition point at which some character or property suffers a finite change; as, the *critical* angle; the parabola is a *critical* curve through which a conic passes from an ellipse into a hyperbola. See phrases below.
critical age, change of life. — **c. angle,** *Optics,* the least angle of incidence at which total reflection takes place, — made by a ray of light passing through one medium toward another which is less refracting. The sine of this angle is the reciprocal of the refractive index of the medium. — **c. density,** *Physics,* the density of a substance at its critical point. — **c. function,** *Math.*, any symmetric function of the differences of the roots of an equation. — **c. mineral,** *Petrog.*, an abnormative mineral present in notable amount. See PETROGRAPHY. — **c. philosophy,** the metaphysical system of Kant, — so called from his three critiques: of pure reason, of practical reason, and of judgment. — **c. point. a** *Physics*, etc. A point of transition; specif., the point at which the gaseous and liquid conditions of a substance merge into each other, that is to say, when it is at its critical temperature and critical pressure. **b** *Math.* Any singular point of a function in the plane of the complex variable, esp. a branch point, at which two function values become equal. — **c. pressure,** *Physics,* the pressure necessary to raise the boiling point of a substance, in the liquid form, to the critical temperature; or, otherwise stated, the pressure which will just liquefy a gas at its critical temperature. — **c. solution temperature,** *Phys. Chem.*, for a substance and its solvent, the temperature above which there is infinite solubility, that is, perfect miscibility. For phenol and water, it is 68.4° C. — **c. speed.** *Engin.* See WHIRL, *v. i.* — **c. temperature,** *Physics,* any temperature marked by a transition; specif., the temperature above which a substance can exist only in the gaseous state, no matter what the pressure. Its value in degrees centigrade is: for water, 365°; for alcohol, 244°; for ammonia, 130°; for carbon dioxide, 31°; for oxygen, —119°; for nitrogen, —146°; for hydrogen, —242°. — **c. volume,** *Physics,* the reciprocal of the critical density.

AOD, AO′B′, AO″B″ Angles of Incidence; *AOC,* Refracted Ray, *AO″C″,* Totally Reflected Ray; *AO′B′,* Critical Angle.

crit'ic-as'ter (krĭt'ĭk-ăs'tẽr; krĭt'ĭk-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [See 2d -ASTER.] An inferior or contemptible critic.

The rancorous and reptile crew of poeticules, who decompose into *criticasters. Swinburne.*

—crit'ic-as'ter-ism (-ăs'tẽr-ĭz'm), **crit'ic-as'try** (-trĭ), *n.*

crit'i-cism (krĭt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Act of criticizing; a critical observation, judgment, or detailed examination and review; a critique; esp., an unfavorable criticism; animadversion; censure.
2. The rules and principles which regulate the practice of the critic; the art of judging with knowledge and propriety of the beauties and faults of works of art or literature, of moral values, of the soundness of scientific hypotheses and procedures, etc.

By *criticism,* as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well. *Dryden.*

I am bound by my own definition of *criticism*, a disinterested endeavor to learn and propagate the best that is known and thought in the world. *M. Arnold.*

3. The scientific investigation of the origin, text, composition, character, history, etc., of literary documents, esp. the Bible. See HIGHER CRITICISM, LOWER CRITICISM.
4. A subtle point or distinction; nicety; subtlety. *Obs.*

The choicest delights and *criticisms* of sin. *Milton.*

Syn. — See ANIMADVERSION, REVIEW.

crit'i-cize, crit'i-cise (krĭt'ĭ-sīz), *v. i.*; CRIT'I-CIZED, CRIT'I-CISED (-sīzd); CRIT'I-CIZ'ING, CRIT'I-CIS'ING (-sīz'ĭng). [See CRITIC.] To act as a critic; to pass judgment as a critic; to play the critic; to discuss the merits or demerits of a thing or person; esp., to find fault; — formerly used with *on* or *upon.*

Several of these ladies, indeed, *criticized* upon the form of the association. *Addison.*

Cavil you may, but never *criticize* *Pope*

crit'i-cize, crit'i-cise, *v. t.* To examine and judge as a critic; also, to express one's views as to the merit or demerit of; esp., to animadvert upon; to find fault with; as, to *criticize* impartially an author or a picture; to *criticize* conduct harshly.

cri-tique' (krĭ-tēk'), *n.* [F. *critique*, f., fr. Gr. κριτική (sc. τέχνη) the critical art, from κριτικός. See CRITIC.] **1.** A critical examination or estimate of a work of literature or art; a critical dissertation or essay; a careful and thorough analysis of any subject; a criticism; a review; as, Kant's "*Critique* of Pure Reason."
2. Act or art of criticism.
3. A critic; one who criticizes. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — See REVIEW.

Crit'ten-den Com'pro-mise (krĭt'ĕn-dĕn). *U. S. Hist.* A proposition for compromise set forth in 1860 in proposed constitutional amendments and resolutions concerning slavery, by Senator J. J. Crittenden of Kentucky. Important features were the reëstablishment of the Missouri Compromise and the enforcement of fugitive-slave laws.

cro (krō), *n.* [Gael. *cro* blood money, payment made for killing a man; cf. Ir. *cro* blood, death.] In early Scottish tribal law, a word occurring, often in conjunction with the term *galnes*, or *galnys*, as the name of a payment by way of bote.

The *cro* and galnes seem to be substantially the same thing as the wergeld. . . . The word galnes can hardly be other than the Welsh galanes or wergeld. Whether the phrase *cro* and galnes means two things, what the distinction between them was, it is not easy to see. But evidently the two together made a single payment for each grade of rank. *F. Seebohm.*

croak (krōk), *v. i.*; CROAKED (krōkt); CROAK'ING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. AS. *cracettan* to croak as a raven, G. *krächzen* to croak, and E. *creak, crake.*] **1** To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog, a raven, or a crow; hence, to make any hoarse, dismal sound.

Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog,
And the hoarse nation *croaked. Pope.*

2. To complain; esp., to grumble; to forebode evil; to utter complaints or forebodings habitually.
3. To die. *Slang. Kipling.*

croak (krōk), *v. t.* To utter in a low, hoarse voice; to announce by croaking; to forebode; as, to *croak* disaster.

The raven himself is hoarse,
That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Duncan *Shak.*

croak, *n.* **1.** The hoarse, harsh cry of a frog or raven, or a similar sound. "The Danish *croak.*" *A. J. Ellis.*
2. *Hawking.* A disease of the breathing apparatus which makes the bird croak during any exertion.
3. = CROAKER, 3.

croak'er (krōk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** An animal that croaks, as a frog.
2. Any of various fishes so called because they produce croaking or grunting noises, as certain grunts and surf fishes; esp.: **a** *Micropogon undulatus,* a scianoid fish of the Atlantic coast south of Cape Cod and the Gulf coast, and a rather small but important food fish. **b** The fresh-water drumfish (*Aplodinotus grunniens*). **c** The queenfish (*Seriphus politus*).

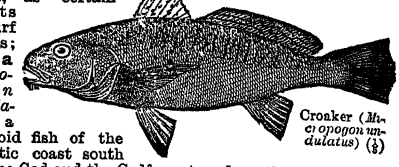
Croaker (*Micropogon undulatus*) (⅛)

3. One who croaks, murmurs, grumbles, or complains unreasonably; one who habitually forebodes evil.

Croak'er, *n.* A character in Goldsmith's comedy "The Good-natured Man," intended as a caricature of groaners and grumblers. Mrs. Croaker is the very reverse, "all laugh and no joke."

Cro'at (krō'ăt), *n* [(f CRAVAT] **1.** A native of Croatia (see *Gaz.*); esp., one of the native Slavic-speaking race.
2 An irregular soldier, esp. a Croatian. *Obs. or Hist.*

Cro-a'tian (krō-ā'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Croatia. — *n.* A Croat; also, the Croatian language. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

croc (krŏk), *n.* [F. *croc* a hook. See CROTCHET.] *Mil. Antiq.* **a** A hook-shaped iron projection fastened to the stock of an arquebus by means of which it was supported on a stake driven into the ground. **b** A fork with hooked points formerly used in sorties to tear down the fascine and gabion revetments of the besiegers' works.

cro'ce-in (krō'sē-ĭn), *n.* [See CROCEOUS.] *Chem.* Any of several yellow or scarlet dyestuffs of artificial production and complex structure. In general they are diazo and sulphonic acid derivatives of benzene and naphthol, as, *croceïn* orange; *croceïn* scarlet. See DYE.

cro'ce-o- (krō'sē-ō-). [See CROCEOUS.] *Chem.* A combining form used in naming certain complex yellow crystalline cobalt compounds; as, *croceo*-cobaltic sulphate, $Co_2(NH_3)_8(NO_2)_4SO_4$. See COBALTAMMINE.

cro'ceous (krō'shŭs), *a.* [L. *croceus*, fr. *crocus* saffron. See CROCUS.] Saffron-colored; deep reddish yellow. *Rare.*

cro'ce-tin (krō'sē-tĭn), *n. Chem.* A substance obtained by treating crocin with dilute acids or alkalies. It dyes fabrics a brilliant yellow.

croche (krōch), *n.* [OF. *croche*, a fem. corresponding to F. *croc* hook. See CROTCHET.] A little knob at the top of a deer's antler.

cro-chet' (krō-shā'; *in British usage commonly* krō'shā), *n.* [F. *crochet* small hook. See CROTCHET.] A kind of knitting done with a hooked needle; work thus knit. —

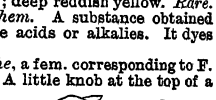
Position of Hands in Crochet Work.

cro-chet', *a.*

cro-chet', *v. t. & i.*; -CHETED' (-shād'); -CHET'ING (-shā'ĭng). To knit with a crochet needle or hook; as, to *crochet* a shawl.

croch'et (krŏch'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [See CROCHET knitting.] *Zoöl.* One of three secondary folds of the crests of lophodont molar teeth, the others being termed *anticrochet* and *crista*, the crochet being a projection of the protoloph, the anticrochet of the metaloph, and the crista of the ectoloph.

cro-cid'o-lite (krō-sĭd'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. κροκύς, κροκύδος, nap on cloth + *-lite.*] *Min.* A lavender-blue or leek-green mineral of the amphibole group, occurring in silky fibers, and also in massive and earthy form; — called also *blue asbestos.* It is essentially a silicate of iron and sodium. H., 4. Sp. gr., 3.20-3.30. See TIGER-EYE.

crock (krŏk), *n.* [Cf. *crock* an earthen pot.] The loose black particles collected from combustion, as on pots and kettles, or in a chimney; soot; smut; also, coloring matter which rubs off from cloth.

crock, *v. t.*; CROCKED (krŏkt); CROCK'ING. To soil with crock; to defile.

crock, *v. i.* To give off crock or smut.

crock, *n.* [AS. *croc, crocca*; akin to D. *kruik*, G. *krug*, Icel. *krukka*, Dan. *krukke*, Sw. *kruka*; remoter origin uncertain. Cf. CRUET.] **1.** Any piece of crockery, esp. of coarse earthenware; an earthen pot or pitcher.

Like foolish flies about an honey *crock. Spenser.*

2. A pot of iron or other metal; esp., an iron cooking pot with three legs. *Dial. Eng.*
3. A broken piece of earthenware; a potsherd, as one used to cover the hole in a flowerpot.

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crisp'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
crispt. Crisped. *Ref. Sp.*
Cris'pus (krĭs'pŭs). *Bib.*
criss'cross'-row'. Var. of CHRISTCROSS-ROW.
cris'tel (krĭz'tl). Dial. Eng. var. of CRIZZLE.
cris'set. Var. of CRESSET.
crist. † CREST.
Crist. † CHRIST.
cris'tal. † CRYSTAL.
Cris'ta-tel'la (krĭs'tȧ-tĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *cristatus* crested.] *Zoöl.* A genus of remarkable fresh-water ectoproctous polyzoans in which the colony has an elongated flattened form and creeps about.
Cristemes. † CHRISTMAS.
cris'ten. † CHRISTEN.
Cris'ten-dom. † CHRISTENDOM.
Cristiente. † CHRISTIANITY.
Cris-ti'no (krĭs-tē'nō), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Hist.* A partisan of the Queen Regent Maria Christina (1860-78) against the Carlists.
Cristmasse. † CHRISTMAS.
cristne. † CHRISTEN.
cris'to-bal'ite (krĭs'tō-băl'īt), *n.* [From Cerro San *Cristobal*, Pachuca, Mexico.] Silica, SiO_2, in white octahedra. Sp. gr., 2.27.
cris'um. † CHRISOM.
crit. *Abbr.* Critical; criticized; criticism.
critch (krĭch). Dial. Eng. var. of CRETCH.
cri-te'ri-a (krī-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of CRITERION or CRITERIUM.
cri-te'ri-ol'o-gy (-ōl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*criterion* + *-logy*] Method dealing with the establishment of a criterion or criteria.
cri-te'ri-on-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a criterion.
cri-te'ri-um (krī-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] = CRITERION.
crit'ic, *a.* Critical. *Obs.*
crit'ic, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. F. *critiquer.*] To criticize; to play the critic. *Obs.*
crit'i-cal-i-ty (krĭt'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Critical quality or state; a criticism; a crisis. *Rare.*
crit'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CRITICAL.
crit'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
crit'i-ciz'a-ble, crit'i-cis'a-ble (krĭt'ĭ-sīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
crit'i-ciz'er, crit'i-cis'er (-sīz'ẽr), *n.* A critic
crit'i-ciz'ing-ly, crit'i-cis'ing-ly, *adv.* of *criticizing*, p. pr.
crit'ic-kin, *n.* [See -KIN.] A petty critic.
crit'ic-oid, *n.* [See CRITIC, -OID.] *Math.* A differential invariant; — so called by Cockle.
crit'ic-ule (krĭt'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [See -ULE.] A petty critic.
cri-tique', *v. t.* [Cf. CRITIC, *v.*] To criticize or review.
crit'ize, *v. t.* To criticize. *Obs.*
crit'ling (krĭt'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. F. *creton.*] Crackling from fat; — usually in *pl. Dial. Eng.*
crit'on (krĭt'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *creton.*] Bits of meat left from melting lard. *Obs.*, exc. in the *pl.* form *crittens. Dial Eng.*
crit'ter. Dial. and colloq. var. of CREATURE.
crize. † CREESE.
criz'zle, criz'zel (krĭz'z'l), *n.* A roughness, as on the skin in hot weather, or on the surface of glass, clouding its transparency.
criz'zle, *v. t. & i.* To roughen or crumple, as water beginning to freeze.
croakt. Croaked *Ref. Sp.*
croak'y, *a.* **1.** Characterized by, or of the nature of, a croak; deeply hoarse.
2. *Naut.* Carving sharply. *Obs.*
croan. Var. of CROON.
croane. † CRONE.
croce. † CROSE, CROSS, *n.*
crocer. † CROSIER.
croche. † CROTCH.
croche, *n.* [OF. See CROSIER.] A pastoral staff; a crosier. *Obs.*
crocheed, *p. a.* Crooked. *Obs.*
crochet file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.
crocht. Crotched. *Ref. Sp.*
cro'ci-a-ry (krō'shĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [See CROSIER.) *Eccl.* A crosier bearer, as before a bishop. *Obs.*
crociate, *n.* [It. *crociata*, fr. *croce* cross] Crusade. *Obs.*
cro'cin (krō'sĭn), *n.* [Gr. κρόκος saffron.] *Chem.* Carotin; — from its occurrence in saffron.
croc'i-ta'tion (krŏs'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *crocitare* to croak.] Croaking. *Obs.*

crock (krŏk), *v. t.* **1.** To put in a crock; as, to *crock* butter.
2. *Hort.* To provide (a flowerpot) with crocks, or potsherds.

Crocket, *Arch.*

crock'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [From CROCK an earthen vessel.] Earthenware; crocks collectively; vessels formed of baked clay, esp. those for domestic use.
crock'et (-ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [OF. *croquet*, a dial. form of F. *crochet*. See CROTCHET; cf. CROQUET.] **1.** A kind of curl or roll once fashionable. *Obs*
2. *Arch.* An ornament, often resembling curved and bent foliage, projecting from the sloping edge of a gable, spire, etc.
3. = CROCHE, antler knob.
crock'et-ing, *n.* *Arch.* Ornamentation with crockets.
crock'y (krŏk'ĭ), *a.* [From CROCK soot.] Smutty.
croc'o-dile (krŏk'ŏ-dīl), *n.* [L. *crocodilus*, Gr. κροκόδειλος: cf. F. *crocodile*, also ME. *cokadrill*, *cocodrille*, fr. OF. *cocodrille*, fr. the same source.] **1.** Any of several large, thick-skinned, long-tailed, aquatic reptiles of the genus *Crocodilus*; also, in a wider sense, any reptile of the family Crocodilidæ or order Crocodilia. See CROCODILIA, ALLIGATOR. True crocodiles are found in the waters of tropical Africa, Asia, Australia, and America. One species (*C. americanus*) occurs in the West Indies and Florida. It reaches a length of 12 feet, but some species of other countries become much larger. Other well-known species are that of the Nile (*C. niloticus*), the mugger (*C. palustris*)

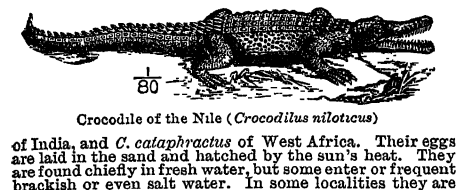
Crocodile of the Nile (*Crocodilus niloticus*)

of India, and *C. cataphractus* of West Africa. Their eggs are laid in the sand and hatched by the sun's heat. They are found chiefly in fresh water, but some enter or frequent brackish or even salt water. In some localities they are dangerous to man.
2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Virgin's-bower. **b** European holly.
3. = CROCODILITE.
crocodile bird. An African ploverlike bird, believed to be *Pluvianus ægyptius*, which alights upon the crocodile and devours its insect parasites, even entering its open mouth (according to reliable writers) in pursuit of flies, etc. It is the *trochilos* of ancient writers.
crocodile tears. False or affected tears; hypocritical sorrow; — derived from the old fiction that crocodiles shed tears over those whom they devour, or that they make a noise of weeping to allure human prey.
Croc'o-dil'i-a (-dĭl'ĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *crocodilus* crocodile.] *Zool.* An order of reptiles including the crocodiles, gavials, alligators, and related extinct forms. The existing Crocodilia are large, long-tailed, lizardlike reptiles with four limbs adapted to swimming or walking, having a tough skin stiffened with small bony plates and horny epidermal scales. Their teeth are implanted in sockets and confined to the margins of the jaws, the quadrate bone is immovably fixed to the skull, and the heart is completely four-chambered. The earliest Crocodilia show characters connecting them with other orders. Many of the older fossil forms were marine fish-eating animals with narrow jaws like the modern gavials.
croc'o-dil'i-an (-ăn), *a.* *Zool.* Like, or pertaining to, the Crocodilia. — *n.* One of the Crocodilia.
croc'o-di-lite (krŏk'ŏ-dĭ-līt), *n.* [Gr. κροκοδειλίτης.] *Logic.* A sophism in the form of a dilemma (which see, for a further example) so termed from the following ancient illustration: A boy has been stolen by a crocodile, which promises to restore him if the boy's father answers truly the crocodile's question, "Am I going to return this boy or not?" If the father replies in the affirmative, the crocodile keeps the boy, and thus the father answers falsely; if in the negative, should the crocodile restore the boy the father will have answered falsely.
cro'co-ite (krō'kō-īt), **cro-co'i-site** (krō-kō'ĭ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. κρόκος saffron.] *Min.* Native lead chromate, $PbCrO_4$, in monoclinic crystals of a bright hyacinth-red color; — called also *red lead ore*. H., 2.5–3. Sp. gr., 5.9–6.1.
cro'co-nate (-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of croconic acid.
cro-con'ic (krō-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κρόκος saffron.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a yellow crystalline acid, $C_5O_5·(OH)_2$, obtained from potassium carbonyl, rhodizonic acid, and various phenol and quinone derivatives of benzene, and forming yellow or orange-colored salts.
Cro-cos'mi-a (krō-kŏz'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κρόκος saffron + ὀσμή odor.] *Bot.* A genus of African iridaceous bulbous plants consisting of a single species, *C. aurea*, often cultivated for its bright yellow panicled flowers; also [*l. c.*], a bulb, plant, or flower of this genus.
Cro'cus (krō'kŭs), *n.* [L., saffron, fr. Gr. κρόκος; cf. Heb. *karkōm*, Ar. *kurkum*, Skr. *kunkuma*.]

Crocus (*C sativus*). (1/2)

1. *Bot.* A large genus of pretty bulbous iridaceous plants with solitary long-tubed flowers arising with the grasslike leaves from a fibrous-coated corm. They are natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. Those commonly cultivated are among the most popular of spring-flowering plants, the colors of the flowers ranging from white to yellow and purple. A few species flower in autumn, among them being *C. sativus*, which yields saffron. Also [*l. c.*], a bulb, plant, or flower of this genus.
2. [*l. c.*] Saffron. *Obs.*
3. [*l. c.*] *Chem.* A deep yellow powder; the oxide of some metal calcined to a red or deep yellow color; esp., the oxide of iron (*crocus of Mars* or *colcothar*) thus produced from salts of iron, and used as a polishing powder and pigment.
crocus of antimony, a product, mainly sodium or potassium thioantimonite, Na_3SbS_3 or K_3SbS_3, obtained as a slag in refining antimony. — **c. of Venus**, *Old Chem.*, oxide of copper.
Cre'sus (krē'sŭs), *n.* [L, fr. G. Κροῖσος] A king of Lydia in the 6th century B. C., renowned for his vast wealth; hence, a very rich man.
croft (krŏft; 205), *n.* [AS *croft*; akin to D. *kroft* hillock.] *Great Britain.* **1.** A small inclosed field, usually one adjoining a house.
2. A small agricultural holding worked by a peasant tenant, esp. that of a Scottish crofter.
croft, *v. t.*; CROFT'ED; CROFT'ING. To grass, as linen, for bleaching in the sun. *Now Rare, Brit.* — **croft'er**, *n.* *Brit.*
croft'er (krŏf'tẽr), *n.* One who rents and tills a croft, or small agricultural holding; esp., in the Scottish Highlands and islands, one of a class of tenants holding and occupying small parcels of farm land in severalty. *Brit.*

A *crofter* is defined [in the Crofters' Holdings Acts] as "a tenant of a holding" — being arable or pasture land, or partly arable and partly pasture land — "from year to year who resides on his holding, the annual rent of which does not exceed £30 in money, and which is situated in a 'crofting parish.'" *Encyc. Brit.*

croft'ing, *n.* *Great Britain.* **1.** State of being successively cropped; the land thus cropped; croftland.
2. The system of tenancy of crofters; also, a crofter's holding.
Crof'ton sys'tem (krŏf'tŭn). [After Sir Walter *Crofton*, Irish penologist.] *Penology.* A system of prison discipline employing for consecutive periods cellular confinement, associated imprisonment under the mark system, restraint intermediate between imprisonment and freedom, and liberation on ticket of leave.
croise (kroiz), *v. t.* [OF. *croiser*, F. *croiser*, fr. OF. *crois* cross, F. *croix*, L. *crux*.] *Obs.* **1.** To make the sign of the cross over or on, esp. one vowing to fight the foes of Christianity.
2. To crucify.
crois'es (kroiz'ĕz), *n. pl.* [F. *croisé* crusader, fr. OF. *crois*, F. *croix*, cross. See CROSS.] Persons who have been "croised" as crusaders. *Obs.*

The conquests of the *croises* extending over Palestine. *Burke.*

☞ **croise** as a singular of this is an erroneous pseudo archaism.
Cro'-Ma'gnon' race (krō'mă'nyŏn'). *Ethnol.* A race of men of whom remains have been found in the Cro-Magnon cave in Dordogne, France, dating from the Magdalenian period. They were dolichocephalic, with deep-set eyes, low forehead, and dark complexion. They were unacquainted with metals, but expert in the manufacture of bone and flint implements. Some ethnologists regard this race as the substratum of the modern European populations, and even as still surviving in local populations in comparative purity.
crom'lech (krŏm'lĕk), *n.* [W. *cromlech*; *crom* bending or bent, concave + *llech* a flat stone; akin to Ir. *cromleac*.] *Archæol.* **a** = DOLMEN. **b** A circle of monoliths, usually inclosing a dolmen or mound; a cyclolith, or stone circle.
cro-mor'na (krō-mōr'nă), *n.* [F. *cromorne* (cf. It. *cromorno*), fr. G. *krummhorn* crooked horn, cornet, an organ pipe turned like a trumpet, *krumm* crooked + *horn* horn.] *Music.* A certain reed stop in the organ, resembling the oboe in quality of tone.
Crom-wel'li-an (krŏm-wĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Oliver Cromwell; specif., designating, or pertaining to, a style of furniture in vogue under the Protectorate and early Restoration, characterized by straight lines, refined moldings, and simplicity of ornament. — *n.* A partisan or follower of Cromwell.
crone (krōn), *n.* [OD. *kronie*, *karonie*, an old sheep, OF. *carogne*, F. *charogne*, carrion (also F. *carogne* ill-natured woman). See CARRION.] **1.** A withered old woman, esp. one in humble circumstances.
2. An old man useless or womanish from senility. *Rare.*

A few old battered *crones* of office. *Beaconsfield.*

3. An old ewe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
cronk (krŏnk), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] The hoarse croak of a raven, or honk of a wild goose.
cron'stedt-ite (krŏn'stĕt-ĭt), *n.* [After A. *Cronstedt*, Swedish mineralogist.] *Min.* A black, hydrous iron silicate, crystallizing in hexagonal prisms with perfect basal cleavage and showing a dark green streak. Sp. gr., 3.34–3.35
Cro'nus (krō'nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κρόνος.] *Gr. Myth.* A Titan, a son of Uranus and Gæa, who dethroned his father and was in turn dethroned by his son Zeus. His wife was Rhea (which see). He was a god of harvests and was identified by the Romans with Saturn. By confusion of his name with Chronos ("Time"), he came to be erroneously regarded as a god of time. Cf. AGES IN MYTHOLOGY, **a**.
cro'ny (krō'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Of uncertain origin; cf. *crone*, or Gr. χρόνιος lasting long, fr. χρόνος time.] An intimate companion; a familiar friend; a chum.

He soon found his former *cronies*, though all rather the worse for the wear and tear of time. *Irving.*

cro'ny, *v. i.*; CRO'NIED (-nĭd); CRO'NY-ING. To associate as a crony (with); to be cronies or chums.
crook (krŏŏk), *n.* [ME. *crok*; akin to Icel. *krókr* hook, bend, Sw. *krok*, Dan. *krog*, OD. *krooke*. Cf. CRUTCH.] **1.** Any implement having a bent or hooked form; as, **a** A sickle. *Obs.* **b** A hook; esp., a pothook. "As black as the *crook*." *Scott.* **c** A crosier. **d** The staff used by a shepherd, the hook of which serves to hold a runaway sheep.

He left his *crook*, he left his flocks. *Prior.*

2. Any hooked or curved appendage, part, or contrivance; as: **a** *Bot.* A tendril, also, a crosier. **b** A crooked piece of timber; a knee. **c** *pl. Print.* Brackets. *Obs.* **d** *Bell Founding.* A kind of double wooden compass, the legs of which are respectively curved to the form of the inner and outer sides of the bell, used in making the mold. **e** *Music.* A small tube, usually curved, inserted in the tube of trumpet, horn, etc., to change its pitch or key; also, the curved tube carrying the mouthpiece of a bassoon. **f** A wooden frame for carrying loads, used in pairs attached to pack saddles. *Local, Eng. Obsoles.*
3. An angular or odd-shaped bit of land. *Rare*
4. Act of crooking, or state of being crooked or bent; a bend, turn, or curve; flexure; formerly, esp., a bending of the knee or body in reverence.
5. An artifice; trick; tricky device; subterfuge. *Obs.*

For all your brags, hooks, and *crooks* *Chamner*

6. A person given to crooked or fraudulent practices; a swindler, sharper, thief, forger, or the like. *Cant.*
7. *Dial. Eng.* **a** A crick or painful stiffness, as in the neck. **b** A disease of sheep or cattle causing curvature, as of the neck or legs.
on the crook, dishonestly; fraudulently. *Slang.* — **c. in one's lot**, a misfortune; an adversity; a trial; an affliction. *Scot.*
crook, *v. t.*; CROOKED (krŏŏkt); CROOK'ING. [ME. *croken*; cf. Sw. *kröka*, Dan. *kroge*. See CROOK, *n.*] **1.** To turn from a straight line; to bend; to curve.

Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee *Shak.*

2. To turn from the path of rectitude, to pervert; to misapply; to twist. *Obs.*
3. In polo, to hook or catch (an opponent's stick) with one's own stick, so as to interfere with his play.
to crook the elbow, to take a drink; to drink. *Slang.*
crook, *v. i.* **1.** To bend; to curve; to wind; to have a curvature. "The port . . . *crooketh* like a bow." *Phaer.*
2. To bow, as in obeisance. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. To turn from a straight or right course or path. *Obs.*
4. In polo, to catch an opponent's stick with one's own.
crook'ed (krŏŏk'ĕd; -ĭd; 7, 151), *a.* **1.** Characterized by a crook or curve; not straight; turning; bent; twisted; deformed. "*Crooked* paths." *Locke.*

He is deformed, *crooked*, old, and sere. *Shak.*

2. Not straightforward; deviating from rectitude; distorted from the right.

They are a perverse and *crooked* generation. *Deut.* xxxii. 5.

3. False; dishonest; fraudulent; as, *crooked* dealings.
Syn. — Bent, curved, oblique, aslant, asquint, twisted, distorted, WRY. — CROOKED, AWRY, ASKEW, ASKANCE. CROOKED is the general term for that which is not straight or which (fig.) deviates from rectitude; as, "His hand hath formed the *crooked* serpent" (*Job* xxvi. 13); "O *crooked* soul and serpentine in arts!" (*Dryden*); "We take cunning for a sinister or *crooked* wisdom" (*Bacon*). AWRY applies to that which is out of a straight line; in its fig. sense it suggests erroneousness or perversity; as, "It undoubtedly was the fact that the nose on Mrs. Lupex's face was a little *awry*. It . . . certainly had a preponderating bias towards the left side" (*Trollope*); "Much of the soul they talk, but all *awry*" (*Milton*). ASKEW implies decided slant or obliquity; in its fig. sense it suggests contempt or disdain; as, "And wrench'd the poles some leagues yet more *askew*" (*Blackmore*); "He on it lookt scornfully *askew*, as much disdaining" (*Spenser*). ASKANCE is now used chiefly in the phrase "to look (eye, view) *askance*;" it commonly implies jealousy or mistrust; as, "Aside the Devil turned for envy; yet with jealous

crock, *n.* [Cf. LG. & Fries. *krakke* an old worn-out horse, Fries. *krakke* an old and feeble man, E. *crack*, v.] **a** An old or barren ewe. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** An old or broken-down horse.
crock, *n.* Prob., a low stool. "I . . seated her upon a little *crock*." *Addison.*
crock'a-ni'tion (krŏk'ă-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Destruction; smash; "smithereens." *Scot.*
crock'ard (krŏk'ărd), *n.* [AF. *crokard*; cf. OF. *croquart* a poor wretch.] A kind of foreign-minted debased coin or piece of coin used in England in the 13th century, and under Edward I. forbidden to be used.
crock'er, *n.* The black-headed gull. *Eng.*
crock'er, *n.* A potter. *Obs.*
crock'et-ed, *a.* Furnished with crockets.
crock'ets, *n. pl.* A variety of cricket played with a narrow bat, five wickets, and a fives ball. It is played at certain English public schools. [NOLE.]
crock'i-nole. Var. of CROKINOLE.
crocodile oil. See OIL, *Table II.*
crocodile squeezer. See SQUEEZER, *n.*
Croc'o-dil'i-dæ (krŏk'ŏ-dĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family including the existing crocodiles and in some classifications also the alligators.
croc'o-di-line (krŏk'ŏ-dĭ-līn; -lĭn), *a.* [Gr. κροκοδείλινος.] Crocodilian. — **crocodoline syllogism.** See CROCODILITE.
croc'o-dil'i-ty (-dĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Logic.* A crocodilite; hence, sophistical argumentation.
croc'o-dil'oid (-oid), *a.* Like a crocodile.
Croc'o-di'lus (-dĭ'lŭs), *n.* [L., crocodile.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical crocodiles.
cro'cose (krō'kōs), *n.* [Gr. κρόκος saffron.] *Chem.* A white crystalline sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, obtained by decomposition of crocin.
cro'cus, *n.* The fresh-water drumfish. See CROAKER, *n.*, 2. *Local, U. S.* [*Slang, Eng*
cro'cus, *n.* A quack doctor.
cro'cus Mar'tis. Crocus of Mars. See CROCUS, *n.*, 3.
cro-cu'ta (krō-kū'tă), *n.* [L. *crocotta*, *crocuta*, Gr. κροκόττας; prob. of Oriental origin.] An unidentified wild beast (perh. the hyena) of Ethiopia or the Orient, described by Pliny and other ancients. *Obs.*
crod, ✝ CURD.
croes. ✝ CROZE.
croft, *n.* [Cf. D *krocht*, OD. *krofte*, and E. *crypt*.] A crypt; vault; cavern *Rare.*
croft. See CARAFE.
croft'land', *n.* Land of superior quality, on which successive crops are raised. *Scot.*
croice ✝ CROSS, *n.*, CROISE.
croinen. ✝ CROON.
crois, *n.* Cross. *Obs.*
croisade, *n.* Crusade. *Obs.*
croiserie, *n* [OF.] A crusade. *Obs.* [CROISETTE.]
croi'sette' (*F* krwa'zĕt'), *n.* = **croisie.** [OF. *croisée*, *croisie*] A crusade. *Obs.*
croissant. ✝ CRESCENT.
crois'san'té' (krwa'sĭN'tĕ'), *a.* [F. *croissant*, adj. & n., crescent.] *Her.* Terminated with crescents; — said of the ends of a cross when so represented.
croiz. ✝ CROSS, *n.*
crok. ✝ CROOK.
crok Obs or Scot. var. of CROCK.
croke. ✝ CROOK.
croke. Obs. or Scot. var. of CROAK
cro'ker, *n.* [Gr. κρόκος saffron.] A cultivator of saffron; a dealer in saffron. *Obs.*
croket. ✝ CROCKET.
crok'i-nole (krŏk'ĭ-nōl), *n.* A variety of squails. *Trade Name.*
crokke. ✝ CROCK, a vessel.
crolle. ✝ CRULL.
crom. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of CRAM, *n.* & *v.* [quaver. *Obs.*
‖ **cro'ma**, *n.* [It.] *Music.* A
cromb (krōm). Var. of CROME.
cromb'ie (krŭm'ĭ). Var. of CRUMMIE.
crome. ✝ CRUMB.
crome, *n.* [Cf. D. *kram* hook, cramp iron, OD. *kramme*.] **a** A claw. *Obs.* **b** A hook; esp., a long stick with a hook at the end. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
crom'ford-ite (krŏm'fŏrd-ĭt), *n.* [From *Cromford*, Derbyshire, England.] *Min.* Phosgenite.
crom'horn. ✝ KRUMMHORN.
crom'ie (krŭm'ĭ). Scot. var. of CRUMMIE.
cromme. ✝ CRAM, CRUMB.
crom'mel. Error for CROMLECH.
cromona. Corrupt. of CROMORNA.
crom'ple. ✝ CRUMPLE.
crom'ster. ✝ CRUMSTER.
Crom'well chair (krŏm'wĕl). A square, squat type of chair, usually covered with leather fastened by bright metal nails, and having often a short fringe.
Crom'well-er, *n.* A Cromwellian.
cron. ✝ CRANE.
cro'nach. Var. of CORANACH.
cronakle. ✝ CHRONICLE.
crone. Var. of CROON.
crone. Obs or dial. Eng and Scot var of CROWN.
crone'bane', *n.* [Ir. *crón* brown + *banna* halfpenny.] An Irish halfpenny. *Obs.*
crone'ber-ry, *n.* The cranberry. *Dial.* [ICLE.]
croneclis. Obs. pl. of CHRON-
cro'nel. ✝ CORONAL.
cro'net, *n.* ✝ CORONET.
cronge, *n.* Probably, hilt. *Obs.*
Cro'ni-a (krō'nĭ-ă), *n. pl.* *Gr. Antiq.* [L., fr. Gr. τὰ Κρόνια.] A festival in honor of Cronus, kept at Athens on the 12th of Hecatombæon (July, nearly); later, the Roman Saturnalia.
Cro'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* [Gr. Κρόνιος Saturnian, fr. Κρόνος Saturn.] Saturnian. — **Cronian sea**, the North Polar sea. *Milton.*
cron'i-cle. ✝ CHRONICLE. — **cron'i-cler.** *Obs.* [crone. *Obs.*
cro'nie, cro'ny (krō'nĭ), *n.* A
cronique. ✝ CHRONIQUE.
cronk (krŏnk). Dial. Eng. var. of CRUNK, *n.* & *v.*
cronk, *a.* [Cf. CRANK, *a.*] *Australia.* **1.** Sick; ill-conditioned. = CRANK, *a. Dial.*
2. Running or run unfairly; cheating. *Racing Slang.*
3. Obtained by stealing or fraud, as stolen goods. *Slang.*
cronk'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Cro'nos. Var. of CRONUS.
cro'ny. ✝ CRONIE.
cronycall, *a.* Aphetic form of ACRONYCAL. *Obs.*
croo (krōō), *v. i.* [Of imitative origin.] = CROOD. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
croo. Var. of CREW, a pen or fold, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
crooch. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CROUCH, *v.*
crood, *or* **croud** (krōōd), *v. i.* [Of imitative origin.] To coo. *Scot.*
croo'dle (krōō'd'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *crood*.] To make a low murmuring sound; to coo. *Scot.*
croo'dle, *v. i.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To cower or cuddle together, as from fear or cold. **b** To fawn or coax.
crook, *v. i.* [Of imitative origin.] To croak; also, to crood. *Obs.*
crook'back', *n.* A crooked back; hence, a hunchback. — **crook'-back'**, **crook'backed'**, *a.*
crook'bill', *n.* = WRYBILL.
crook'ed, *adv.* In a crooked manner; crookedly.

leer malign eyed them *askance*" (*Milton*); "He had already felt that men at his club looked *askance* at him" (*Trollope*). See SLANT, CIRCUITOUS.

crooked stick, a person who does not harmonize with others; also, a tricky person. *Colloq.*

crook'ed-foot', *n. Veter.* An abnormal condition of the horse's hoof in which one wall is convex from the coronet to the plantar surface, while the opposite wall is concave, giving the hoof a bent appearance. It results from improper trimming and shoeing.

Crookes' lay'er (krōōks'). [See CROOKES SPACE.] **a** The layer of vapor separating any mass or liquid when in the spheroidal state from the surface upon which it rests. **b** Sometimes, the Crookes space.

Crookes' space. [After SIR WILLIAM *Crookes*, English chemist, who first described it.] *Physics.* The dark space within the negative-pole glow at the cathode of a vacuum tube, observed only when the pressure is low enough to give a striated discharge; — called also *Crookes layer*.

Crookes Space shown within the Halo at the Cathode, *a*, of a Vacuum Tube; *b* Anode.

Crookes tube. [See CROOKES SPACE.] *Physics.* A vacuum tube in which the rarefaction is carried to that high degree, known as the **Crookes vacuum**, in which molecular actions have free play. With air the maximum effect is obtained at a pressure of about .03 mm. of mercury.

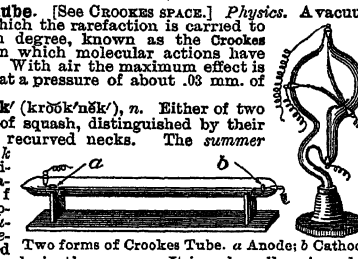

Two forms of Crookes Tube. *a* Anode; *b* Cathode.

crook'neck' (krōōk'nĕk'), *n.* Either of two varieties of squash, distinguished by their tapering, recurved necks. The *summer crookneck* is botanically a variety of the pumpkin (*Cucurbita pepo*) and matures early in the season. It is pale yellow in color, with warty excrescences. The *winter crookneck* belongs to a distinct species (*C. moschata*) and is smooth and often striped. See CUCURBITA. *U. S.*

Croom'i-a (krōōm'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after H. B. *Croom*, American botanist.] *Bot.* A peculiar monotypic genus of monocotyledonous herbs, the only American representative of the family Stemonaceæ. The species, *C. pauciflora*, occurs in the southern United States. It has small nodding green flowers, and large rounded leaves clustered near the summit of the stem.

croon (krōōn), *v. i.*; CROONED (krōōnd); CROON'ING. [ME. *croïnen*, cf. D. *kreunen* to moan.] **1.** To make a continuous hollow sound, as cattle in pain; to bellow; boom. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To hum or sing in a low tone.

An old grandmother was *crooning* over a sick child. *Dickens*

3. To lament or wail with low monotonous sounds. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

croon, *v. t.* To sing in a low tone; to hum.

The fragment of the childish hymn with which he sung and *crooned* himself asleep. *Dickens.*

croon, *n.* The sound made in crooning; specif., a low murmuring, humming, or singing.

crop (krŏp), *n.* [ME. *crop, croppe*, craw, top of a plant, harvest, AS. *crop, cropp*, craw, top, bunch, ear of corn; akin to D. *krop* craw, G. *kropf*, Icel. *kroppr* hump or bunch on the body, body. Cf. CROUP the rump of a horse, CRUPPER, GROUP.] **1. a** A pouchlike enlargement of the gullet of many birds, serving as a receptacle for the food and for its preliminary maceration; the craw or ingluvies. **b** An analogous dilatation of the gullet of other animals, as many insects.

2. The stomach, breast, neck, or throat. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. The top, head, or highest part, esp. of a plant or tree. *Now Chiefly Dial.* "*Crop* and root." *Chaucer.*

4. Specif.: **a** *Arch.* A finial. **b** The upper part of a whip; the stock or handle of a whip; specif., a riding whip with a short straight stock and a loop (for opening gates) instead of a lash, used in hunting.

5. Of grain or fruit, that which is cropped, cut, or gathered from a single field, or of a single kind, or in a single season or part of a season; the product of the field, whether gathered or growing; harvest; also, the state of yielding crops; cultivation; as, to be in or out of *crop*.

Lab'ring the soil and reaping plenteous *crop*. *Milton.*

6. By extension, the product or yield of anything growing or formed together or during one season; as, the ice *crop*; a *crop* of turkeys; a *crop* of crystals.

7. That which resembles a crop, as being cut as if in reaping or increased as if from sowing; as, a *crop* of lies.

8. [From the *v.*] Act or product of cropping; specif.: **a** Hair cut close or short; the act or style of so cutting, or state of being so cut; as, a convict's *crop*. **b** An earmark on an animal, made by cropping. **c** A joint cut from the ribs of an ox or pig; of pork, a spareribs. *Dial.*

9. An entire tanned hide, esp. of a cow or steer.

10. The depression behind the shoulders of a cow.

11. *Mining.* **a** Tin ore prepared for smelting. **b** Outcrop of a vein or seam at the surface.

crop, *v. t.*; CROPPED (krŏpt), *or rarely* CROPT; CROP'PING.

1. To cut off the tops or tips of; to bite, pull, or snip off; to gather, pluck, pick, or reap.

I will *crop* off from the top of his young twigs a tender one. *Ezek.* xvii. 22.

Death . . . *crops* the growing boys. *Creech.*

2. Specif., to clip the ears or, sometimes, hair, etc., of, as a punishment or as an identifying mark.

3. To cause to bear a crop; as, to *crop* a field.

4. *Coal Mining.* To dock or fine by deducting a certain proportion of the weight of coal in the tub when there is an excess of refuse, or the like. *Dial. Eng.*

crop (krŏp), *v. i.* **1.** To bite off the tops of herbage, etc.; — said of animals.

2. To yield a crop or crops. *Shak.*

3. *Hort.* To produce fruit or flowers periodically rather than continuously, as certain cultivated plants.

4. To come or appear, as from concealment; to manifest itself unexpectedly or casually; — usually with *out, forth*, or *up*; as, the idiosyncrasies of the author *crop* out; savage instincts *crop* forth in civilized societies. "Cares *crop* up in villas." *Beaconsfield.*

5. *Mining & Geol.* To appear at the surface, as a seam, vein, or mass of rock.

crop'-ear', *n.* A cropped ear; hence, a person or animal whose ears are cropped.

crop'-eared' (-ērd'), *a.* **1.** Having the ears cropped.

2. Having the hair cropped, so that the ears are conspicuous; — used esp. of the English Puritans, or Roundheads.

crop end. An end cut or cropped off, as the imperfect end of a rolled iron or steel bar.

crop'per (krŏp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that crops; esp.: **a** *Mech.* A machine for cropping, as for shearing iron rods, the nap of cloth, etc. **b** A workman who cuts off the nap of cloth.

2. A pouter pigeon.

3. One who raises a crop or crops; esp., a person who cultivates another's farm, receiving either a share of the crop or a commission, or paying a rent for the land.

4. *Agric.* A plant which yields a crop; — used generally with qualifying adjective; as, a good *cropper*.

5. [Perh. fr. the phrase *neck and crop*. *Oxf. E. D.*] A severe fall, as headlong when riding at full speed; hence, a failure or collapse; — usually in the phrases to come, fall, or get, a cropper, to fall headlong. *Colloq. or Slang.*

crop'pie (-ĭ), *n.* A long iron rod used in making cylinder glass, to transfer the cylinder to the flattening stone.

crop'pie-crown' (krŏp'ĭ-kroun'), *n.* A crested or high-topped crown or head. See COPPLE-CROWN.

crop'py (krŏp'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). A person with the hair cropped short; specif., *Eng. Hist.* **a** One of the Irish rebels of 1798 who wore their hair cut close to the head as a token of sympathy with the French Revolution. **b** A Puritan, or Roundhead. *Rare.* Cf. CROP-EARED, *a.*, 2.

‖ **cro'quante'** (krō'känt'; *E.* krō'kănt), *n.* [F.] A brittle cake or other crisp pastry.

cro-quet' (krō-kā'; *in England commonly* krō'kā, -kĭ), *n.* [Prob. a dial. form of F. *crochet*, prop., a hooked stick used in playing a game. *Oxf. E. D.* See CROTCHET; cf. CROCKET.] **1.** A game in which two or more players endeavor to drive wooden balls, by means of mallets, through a series of hoops or arches set in the ground. Cf. ROQUE.

2. Act of croqueting. It is called a *loose* (or *roquet*) *croquet*, when the player does not put his foot upon his ball, and a *tight croquet* when he does do so.

cro-quet', *v. t. & i.*; CRO-QUETED' (-kād'); CRO-QUET'ING (-kā'ĭng). In the game of croquet, to drive away (an opponent's ball) after putting one's own in contact with it, by striking one's own ball with the mallet.

cro-quette' (krō-kĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *croquer* to crunch.] *Cookery.* A fried ball made of minced meat, fowl, rice, or other ingredients.

crore (krōr; 201), *n.* [Hind. *karōṛ*, Skr. *kōṭi*.] Ten million; specif., ten million rupees, a sum at present equal to two thirds of a million sterling. See RUPEE. *Anglo-Ind.*

cro'sier, cro'zier (krō'zhẽr), *n.* [ME *crocer, croser*, fr. *croce* crosier, OF. *croce croche*, F. *crosse*, fr. LL. *crocea, crocia*, fr. same G. or Celtic source as F. *croc* hook. The word was somewhat confused with F. *croisier* cross-bearer, fr. F. *crois* cross. Cf. LACROSSE.] **1.** The bearer of a bishop's crook, or pastoral staff; also, the bearer of a cross before an archbishop. *Obs.*

2. The pastoral staff of a bishop or abbot, being the symbol of his office as a shepherd of the flock of God; also, erroneously, the cross, or cross-staff, of an archbishop. See CROSS, 3 b

Crosier.

3. *Bot.* The young frond of a fern, which is coiled or circinate in vernation.

4. [*cap.*] [Sp. *crucero*, name of the constellation, prop., cross-bearer; confused with E. *crosier* pastoral staff.] *Astron.* The constellation Crux, or the Southern Cross; *pl.*, the four chief stars of this constellation. *Obs.*

cros'kill' (krŏs'kĭl'), *n.*, *or* **croskill roller.** [From the name of the inventor.] *Agric.* A kind of roller for breaking clods, consisting of a great number of disks so mounted that the apparatus accommodates itself to the inequalities of the ground.

cross (krŏs; 205, 277), *n.* [ME. *crois, cros*; the former fr. OF. *crois*, F. *croix*, fr. L. *crux*; the second is AS. *cros*, fr. OIr. *cros*, fr. the same L. *crux*; cf. Icel. *kross*. Cf. CRUCIAL, CRUSADE, CRUISE, CRUX.] **1.** A gibbetlike structure, typically consisting of an upright supporting a horizontal beam, anciently used in the execution of malefactors (cf. CRUCIFY); specif. (with *the*), the structure of this kind on which Jesus Christ was crucified.

2. A representation of the cross as the symbol of Christ's death, and so of the finishing of his mission of redemption; hence, the ensign and chosen symbol of Christianity, of a Christian people, and of Christendom; fig., the Christian religion or religious experience.

Before the *cross* has waned the crescent's ray. *Scott.*

'T is where the *cross* is preached. *Cowper.*

3. Specif.: **a** A monument or other structure in the form of a cross, or surmounted by a cross; as, a boundary *cross*; Charing *Cross* in London; esp., a cross set up in the center or market place of a town; hence, a market. **b** A cruciform badge, ornament, or article of ecclesiastical furniture, as a staff carried in religious processions, esp. that borne before an archbishop as a sign of his office. **c** The crusaders' symbol; hence, *to take the cross*, to take the crusader's vows. **d** = SIGN OF THE CROSS. *Rare.*

4. Hence, in secular uses: **a** *Her.* A common bearing, of which there are many varieties, representing the Christian emblem or some variation of it, or two crossing bars. **b** A

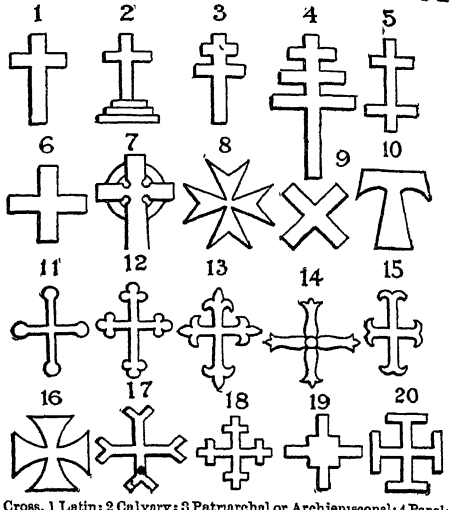

Cross. 1 Latin; 2 Calvary; 3 Patriarchal or Archiepiscopal; 4 Papal; 5 Lorraine; 6 Greek; 7 Celtic; 8 Maltese; 9 St. Andrew's; 10 Tau Cross; 11 Pommée; 12 Botonée; 13 Fleury; 14 Avellane; 15 Moline; 16 Pattée; 17 Fourchée; 18 Crosslet; 19 Quadrate; 20 Potent (Jerusalem).

figure of the cross used as the badge or emblem of an order of chivalry (originally of a religious order); also, the wearer of such a decoration. **c** A cross-shaped impression on a coin; hence, a coin having such an impression, and, by extension, any coin. Cf. CROSS AND PILE. *Obs.*

I should bear no *cross* if I did bear you; for I think you have no money in your purse. *Shak.*

5. Affliction or trial regarded as a test of Christian patience or virtue; hence, in general, trial; trouble; annoyance; misfortune; — often in the phrases *to take up the cross, to bear one's cross*.

Whosoever doth not bear his *cross* . . . cannot be my disciple *Luke* xiv. 27.

Heaven prepares a good man with *crosses*. *B Jonson.*

6. Any figure or mark formed by the intersection of two straight lines, or any figure or decoration imitating or closely analogous to some form of the Christian symbol (cf. ANKH, SWASTIKA); specif., such a cross in ink, pencil, or the like, esp. as a mark of signature (see CRISSCROSS, *n.*, 1).

Five . . . subscribed their names and *crosses*. *Fuller.*

7. A cruciform object; specif.: **a** A part of an instrument or object, as an anchor, which is transverse to the main part; *Obs.*, the cross guard of a sword, dagger, or the like. **b** *Mech.* A pipe fitting with four branches the axes of which usually form a right angle. **c** *Surveying.* An instrument for laying off offsets perpendicular to the main course; a cross-staff. It consists of two pairs of sights at right angles to each other on a staff sharp at the end, to be set in the ground. **d** In horse breaking, an X-shaped dummy rider fastened across the back of the horse, to which the bridle reins are attached to make him carry his head properly. **e** = FIERY CROSS. **f** [*cap.*] *Astron.* (1) The Southern Cross. See CRUX. (2) The Northern Cross (sometimes called the *False Cross*), formed by four stars in Cygnus.

8. A crossing; a crossed position or state; specif.: **a** The intersection of two lines or ways; a crossing; a crossroad. **b** *Elec.* An accidental contact between two conductors.

9. A crossing, or opposing; a thwarting; also, a difference or altercation.

I have had *crosses* with your doer [agent] *Stevenson.*

10. A mixing of breeds, races, or kinds, or of the characteristics of persons or things; also, the product of such intermixture; a mongrel or hybrid (which see).

Toning down the ancient Viking into a sort of a *cross* between Paul Jones and Jeremy Diddler. *Lord Dufferin.*

11. That which is not honest, fair, or square, as a match or contest the result of which is prearranged; dishonest or illegal practices in general; — used esp. in phrase *on the cross*, dishonest or dishonestly. *Slang.*

12. *Ir. Hist.* Church lands. *Obs.*

13. Strabismus. *Rare.*

14. See CHECKER, *n.*, 2.

cross and (*or*) **pile**, the obverse and (or) reverse of a coin; head and (or) tail; hence, a matter of pure chance; a "toss-up." *Obs. or Archaic.* — **c. estoilé** (ĕs'twȧ'lā'), *Her.*, a cross each of whose arms is pointed like the ray of a star; that is, a star having four long points only. — **c. in hawse.** *Naut.* See HAWSE. — **C. of Calvary.** See CALVARY CROSS. — **c. of the resurrection**, a slender cross with a pennant floating from the junction of the bars.

cross (krŏs; 205, 277), *v. t.*; CROSSED (krŏst), *or, now Rare,* CROST; CROSS'ING. **1.** To crucify. *Obs.*

2. To put or lay across or athwart; to cause to intersect; as, to *cross* the arms; also, to lie or pass across; to intersect; as, the roads *cross* each other.

3. *Naut.* To send aloft and get in place across the mast (a yard or, formerly, a sail) on a square-rigged vessel.

4. To make the sign of the cross upon or over; as, he *crossed* himself.

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crook'ed-ly, *adv.* of CROOKED.
crook'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
crook'en, *v. t.* To crook. *Obs.*
crookes'ite (krōōks'īt), *n.* [See CROOKES SPACE.] *Min.* Selenide of copper, thallium, and silver ($Cu,Tl,Ag)_2Se$, occurring in lead-gray metallic-looking masses. Sp. gr., 6.9.
crook'le (*dial.* krōōk'l), *v. t. & i.* [Dim. of CROOK to bend.] To bend; twist. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
crook rafter. = KNEE RAFTER.
crookt. Crooked. *Ref. Sp.*
crool (krōōl), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a repeated low, liquid or gurgling sound.
croom (krōōm). Var. of CROME, a hook. *Dial. Eng.* [*Eng.*]
croom. Var. of CROME. *Dial.*
croop. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of CROUP, rump; CROUP, croak.
croo'pan, croo'pin. Dial. Scot. forms of CROUPON.
croope. † CROUP, the rump.
croos. † CRUSE.
croose. Var. of CROUSE. *Scot.*
crop. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CREEP.
crope. † CREEP; obs. or dial. Eng pret. and p. p. of CREEP.
cro'pen. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. pret. and p. p. of CREEP.
croper. † CRUPIER.
crop'-full', *a.* Having a full crop or stomach. *Milton.*
crop'-head'ed, *a.* Having the hair of the head cropped. *Rare.*
crop hide. = CROP, *n.*, 9.
crop madder. The best quality of madder, obtained by grinding the inner portion of the root.
cropon. † CROUPON.
cropore. † CRUPPER.
crop'pa (krŏp'ȧ), *n.* A stone jar. *Isle of Man.*
croppe. † CROP. [CRAPPIE.]
crop'pie (krŏp'ĭ). Var. of **crop'ping,** *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CROP. Specif.: *n. Geol. & Mining.* = OUTCROP.
crop'py, *n.* [Dim. of CROP.] Stomach; maw. *Obs.*
crop seed. In sweet-potato culture, the small tubers of the regular crop. Cf. SLIP SEED.
crop'shin, *n.* A scorpion. *Obs.*
crop'sick, *a.* Sick from excess in eating or drinking. *Obs. or Dial.* — **crop'sick'ness,** *n.*
cropt, *pret. & p. p.* of CROP.
crop'weed', *n.* The knapweed.
‖ **cro'quem'bouche'** (krō'kän'-bōōsh'), *n.* [F., lit., crunch-in-mouth.] A small piece of crisp pastry, such as a macaroon.
‖ **croque'mi'taine'** (krōk'mē'-tĕn'), *n.* [F.] A bugaboo.
‖ **cro'quis'** (krō'kē'), *n.* [F.] *Art.* A sketch or study, as for a finished work.
cros. † CROSS, *n.*
crose, *n.* [OF. *croce.* See CROSIER.] A staff; a crosier. *Obs.*
croser. † CROSIER.
crosette. Var. of CROSSETTE.
croshabell, *n* A prostitute. *Obs*
cro'siered (krō'zhērd), *a.* Bearing, or having, a crosier.
cros'let. † CROSSLET, a cross; CROSSLET, a crucible.
crosnes (krōn), *n.* [F.] = CHINESE ARTICHOKE.

5. To cancel by marking crosses on or over, or drawing a line across; to erase; — usually with *out* or *off*; as, to *cross* out a name.

6. To draw or write something, as a line, across (something previously drawn or written); as, to *cross* one's *t*'s; to mark with cross lines or the like; to write lines across (what has been written); to write (a letter) in this way.

Augusta was *crossing* a note to her bosom friend. *A. Trollope.*

7. To pass; to move across or past; specif.: **a** To pass or extend from one side to the other of; to pass or move over; to traverse; as, to *cross* a stream.

A hunted hare . . . *crosses* . . . her former track. *I. Watts*

b To cause to pass or move over; to carry, transport, or take across; as, the general *crossed* his army at this ford. **c** To meet and pass, to pass going in opposite directions, as two persons, or two letters dispatched by two writers to each other, or either letter with respect to the other. "Your kind letter *crossed* mine." *J. D. Forbes.*

8. To run counter to; to thwart; obstruct; oppose.

In each thing give him way; *cross* him in nothing. *Shak.*

9. Hence: **a** To cut off; to debar; preclude. *Obs. & R.*

To *cross* me from the golden time I look for. *Shak.*

b To contradict or traverse, as a statement. *Obs.*

10. To meet or confront, as something in one's way; to encounter, esp. in opposition.

I'll *cross* it, though it blast me. *Shak.*

11. To cause (animals or plants of different races or kinds) to interbreed; to hybridize; to mix the breed of; specif., *Bot.*, to perform the operation of cross-pollination upon, as flowers.

12. To prearrange the result of (a contest or match) by collusion. *Sporting Slang.*

13. To cross-plow.

to cross a check, *Eng. Banking*, to draw two parallel transverse lines across the face of a check, with or without adding between them the words "and company," with or without the words "not negotiable," or to draw the transverse lines simply, with or without the words "not negotiable" (the check in any of these cases being *crossed generally*). Also, to write or print across the face of a check the name of a banker, with or without the words "not negotiable" (the check being then *crossed specially*). A check crossed generally is payable only when presented through a bank; one crossed specially, only when presented through the bank mentioned. — **to c. (another's) hand** *or* **palm,** to make crosses with a coin on another's hand or palm, as on that of a gypsy fortune teller when consulting her; hence, to give money to; to bribe. — **to c. one's mind** *or* **one,** to occur or suggest itself to one. — **to c. swords,** to engage in conflict. — **to c. the cudgels,** to forbear or give up the contest; — a phrase borrowed from the practice of cudgel players, who lay one cudgel over another when the contest is ended. — **to c. the suit,** in card playing, esp. in euchre, to change the trump to a suit of a different color from the original trump.

cross (krŏs; 205, 277), *v. i.* **1.** To lie or be athwart.

2. To move or pass, or to extend, from one side to the other, or from place to place; to make a transit; as, to *cross* from New York to Liverpool; — often with *over*.

3. To meet and pass; as, our letters *crossed*.

4. To run counter; to be inconsistent, — followed by *with* or *upon*. *Obs.*

5. To interbreed, as two different races; to hybridize; specif., *Bot.*, to become mixed through cross-pollination.

6. In card playing, to cross the suit.

7. To pass across the course of a rider; esp., *Polo*, to obstruct by crossing the player "in possession of" the ball, — usually an illegal action.

cross, *adv.* From side to side; across; athwart; hence, contrariwise; unfavorably.

cross, *prep.* [Cf. ACROSS.] Across. *Archaic or Colloq.*

A fox was taking a walk one night *cross* a village. *L'Estrange.*

cross, *a.* **1.** Not parallel; lying, falling, or passing athwart; transverse; oblique; intersecting.

The *cross* refraction of the second prism. *Sir I. Newton*

2. Contrary or adverse; specif.: **a** Opposite or counter (usually with *to*); as, an outcome *cross* to the purpose; (with *plurals*), mutually opposed or contradictory; as, *cross* requirements.

The article of the resurrection seems to lie marvelously *cross* to the common experience of mankind *South.*

b Not accordant with what is wished or expected; thwarting; perverse. "A *cross* fortune." *Jer. Taylor.*

The *cross* and unlucky issue of my design. *Glanville.*

3. Of persons: **a** Given to quarreling; contrarious. *Obs. or Archaic.* **b** Characterized by, or in a state of, peevishness, fretfulness, or ill humor; as, a *cross* man or woman.

He had received a *cross* answer from his mistress. *Jer. Taylor*

4. Involving mutual interchange or relation; reciprocal; as, a *cross* interrogatory or *cross*-interrogatory; *cross* marriage, or *cross*-marriage, as when a brother and sister marry persons in the same relation. In this sense *cross* in many cases may or may not be joined by a hyphen to the word united, and in some cases, as in *crossbar*, *crossbow*, *crosscut*, etc., is usually joined with it to form a solid word.

5. Crossbred; hybrid.

6. Dishonest; crooked. *Slang.*

Syn. — Fretful, petulant, pettish. See PEEVISH.

☞ The adjective *cross* is used as a combining form, **cross-**, as frequently also are the noun (as, *cross*bow), the preposition (as, *cross*-country), and the adverb (as, *cross*-breed, *v.*). In numerous cases the form from which the combining element is derived is uncertain.

cross action. *Law.* An action by a party sued against the person who has sued him, upon the same subject matter. A counterclaim is now generally made instead.

cross axle. *Mach.* **a** A shaft, windlass, or roller worked by levers at opposite ends, as in the copperplate printing press. **b** A driving axle with cranks set at an angle of 90° with each other.

cross'band' (krŏs'bănd'), *n.* A band that goes across; a transverse band.

cross'band', *a. Textile Manuf.* Designating, or pertaining to, a kind of twist, yarn, or thread produced by a method of twisting in which the fibers are caused to revolve from right to left; — opposed to *openband*.

cross'-band'ed, *a.* Having bands of veneer inlaid with the grain transverse to that of the general surface. — **cross'-band'ing,** *n.*

cross'bar' (krŏs'bär'), *n.* **1.** A transverse bar or piece; as: **a** A bar across a door. **b** = STOCK, of an anchor. **c** *Football*, etc. The horizontal bar across the goal posts. **d** The top bar in a bicycle frame.

2. A transverse line or stripe.

3. *Her.* The baton, the mark of bastardy. *Obs.*

cross'bar', *v. t.*; CROSS'BARRED' (-bärd'); CROSS'BAR'RING. To provide or mark with crossbars, or transverse stripes.

crossbar shot. Orig., a round shot with two projections, so that it appeared to have a bar running through its center; later, a projectile which folded into a sphere for loading, but on leaving the gun opened into a cross with a quarter ball at the end of each arm. Crossbar shot were formerly used in naval actions, principally for cutting the enemy's rigging.

cross'beam' (krŏs'bēm'), *n.* **1.** A girder; a transverse supporting beam.

2. *Naut.* A beam across the bitts, to which the cable is fastened when riding at anchor; a norman. *Obs.*

cross'-bear'er, *n.* **1.** One who bears or wears a cross; as: **a** An attendant who carries a cross in a religious procession or ceremony; a crucifer. **b** A person who wears a cross in token of a vow; specif., one of certain Inquisitors under vow to persecute heretics vigorously. *Obs.* **c** A person who patiently endures afflictions and trials for Christ's sake.

2. Transverse bars for supporting something, as the grate bars of a furnace or the planking or roadway of a bridge.

cross'-bed'ded, *a. Geol.* Composed of a system of minor beds or laminæ oblique to the main beds of stratified rock; cross-stratified. — **cross'-bed'ding,** *n.*

Section of Cross-bedded Sandstone

cross'belt', *n.* **a** A double belt passing over both shoulders and crossing at the breast. **b** A single belt passing obliquely across the breast.

cross'-bench', *n.* A bench placed crosswise; specif., in the British Parliament, any of certain benches so placed where independent or neutral members often sit. — *a.* Neutral; independent. — **cross'-benched'** (-bĕncht'; 140), *a.* — **cross'-bench'ed-ness** (-bĕn'chĕd-nĕs), *n.* — **cross'-bench'er,** *n.*

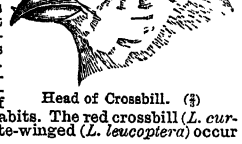

Head of Crossbill. (⅔)

cross'bill' (krŏs'bĭl'; 205), *n.* Any of several finches constituting the genus *Loxia*. Their mandibles are strongly curved and cross each other, an arrangement especially adapted to extracting seeds from fruits and from the cones of trees. The species inhabit the coniferous forests of the Northern Hemisphere, and are of gregarious and wandering habits. The red crossbill (*L. curvirostra minor*) and the white-winged (*L. leucoptera*) occur in eastern North America.

cross bill. *Law.* **a** In equity, a bill by a defendant against a plaintiff, respecting the matter in question in that suit. **b** In criminal practice, a bill of indictment in which the prosecutor in one case is the defendant in another. **c** A bill of exchange given by one person in return for a bill received from another

cross'-bind' (-bīnd'), *v. t. Railroads.* To bind or grip (a creeping rail); — said of spikes or ties when the spikes are arranged with the outside ones in advance of the corresponding inside ones in the direction of creeping, so that creeping of the rail and the corresponding cross movement or slewing round of the tie causes the spikes to grip the rail; also, to arrange (the spikes) in such a manner.

cross birth. *Med.* Any abnormal presentation in which the body of the fetus lies transversely in the uterus.

cross'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* A double bolt in a lock, the two parts of which are shot simultaneously in opposite directions.

cross bond. **a** *Masonry.* See BOND, *n.*, 10 **a.** **b** *Elec.* A connection between the ground feeder or conductor and the rails of an electric railway.

cross'-bond', *v. t.* To provide with a cross bond or bonds.

cross'bones' (krŏs'bōnz'), *n. pl.* Two leg or arm bones placed or depicted crosswise. See SKULL AND CROSSBONES.

Crossbones, scythes, hourglasses, and other lugubrious emblems of mortality. *Hawthorne*

cross'bow' (-bō'), *n.* A medieval weapon for discharging quarrels, stones, etc., formed of a bow set crosswise on a stock. Cf. ARBALEST.

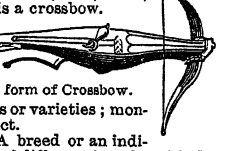

One form of Crossbow.

cross'bow'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn) One, esp. a soldier, whose weapon is a crossbow.

cross bracing. *Arch.* **a** Any system of bracing by means of cross struts or ties. **b** Cross bridging. *U. S.*

cross'bred' (-brĕd'), *p. a.* Produced by mixing breeds or varieties; mongrel. — *n.* A crossbred product.

cross'breed' (-brēd'), *n.* **1.** A breed or an individual produced from parents of different breeds or kinds; specif., *Hort.*, a cross between two varieties of the same species.

2. Anything partaking of the natures of two different things; a hybrid.

cross'breed' (-brēd'), *v. t. & i.*; -BRED' (-brĕd'); -BREED'ING. To hybridize; to cross (see CROSS, *v. t.*, 11); specif., *Hort.*, to breed between two varieties of the same species.

cross bridging. *Arch.* A kind of bridging, used esp. in floors, consisting of transverse rows of small diagonal braces or struts set in pairs and crossing each other between the timbers; also, the setting of struts or bridging pieces in this way. *U. S.*

cross'-bun', *n.* A bun or cake marked with a cross, commonly eaten on Good Friday.

cross'-but'tock, *n. Wrestling.* A throw in which the wrestler turns his left side to his opponent, places his left leg across both legs of his opponent, and pulls him forward over his hip; hence, an unexpected defeat or repulse.

cross'-com'pound, *a. Mach.* Designating a kind of compound engine with two cylinders side by side, the high-pressure cylinder exhausting directly, or through a receiver, into the low-pressure cylinder. — **cross'-com'pound,** *v. t.*

cross counter. *Boxing.* A blow in answer to a lead for the head, in which the countering right arm crosses the leader's left arm on the outside, or his left the leader's right.

cross'-coun'try, *a.* Across the country or fields, etc.; not by the road or roads; running transversely to the main highways. "The *cross-country* ride." *Cowper.*

cross course. *Mining.* A seam, bar, or belt of rock, not necessarily a lode, crossing a lode; also, a crosscut.

cross'-cross'let, *n. Her.* A cross having the ends crossed, so as to form four small crosses. See cross, *Illust.* (18).

cross'cut' (krŏs'kŭt'), *a.* **1.** Made or used for crosscutting, as a **crosscut saw,** or one set to cut across the grain of wood, as distinguished from a *splitsaw* or *ripsaw*.

2. Cut across or transversely; esp., cut across the grain, as wood; also, having transverse or oblique cuts.

crosscut chisel, a narrow chisel for cutting grooves. — **c. file.** See FILE, *n.*, tool.

cross'cut', *n.* **1.** A cut across; a direct path transverse or oblique to the main road; a short cut.

2. *Mining.* A level driven across the course of a vein, or across the main workings. See MINE, *Illust.*

3. *Math* A section (as with scissors) through a (Riemann's) surface from one to another point of its boundary; a coupure.

4. Short for *crosscut chisel*, *file*, *saw*, etc.

cross'cut', *v. t.* To cut across. — **cross'cut'ter,** *n.* — **cross'cut'ting,** *n. & a.*

crosse (krŏs; 205), *n.* [F., crosier, hooked stick.] The implement with which the ball is thrown and caught in the game of lacrosse. See LACROSSE.

crossed, crost (krŏst), *p. a.* Subjected to, or involving, crossing; placed crosswise; occurring in opposite parts; marked by, or bearing, a cross.

crossed belt, *Mech.*, a pulley belt whose sides cross each other to reverse the direction of rotation or to obtain a bigger angle of contact between the belt and the pulleys. — **c. diplopia.** See DIPLOPIA. — **c. friar.** = CRUTCHED FRIAR. *Obs.* — **c. lens,** *Optics*, a double-convex lens with one radius equal to six times the other (which is the condition of minimum spherical aberration for spherical surfaces). — **c.-cut wheel,** *Watchmaking*, a wheel with arms. — **c. paralysis** *or* **palsy.** *Med.* **a** Paralysis affecting the extremities of one side and the face on the opposite side. **b** Paralysis of the arm on one side and of the leg on the other. — **c. pyramidal tract,** *Anat.*, a tract or bundle of nerve fibers in the hinder part of the anterolateral column of the spinal cord; — so called because the fibers are derived from the pyramid of the medulla of the opposite side. — **c. riveting,** riveting in which the rivets in one row are set opposite the spaces between the rivets in the next.

cros-sette' (krŏ-sĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *crosse*. See CROSIER.] *Arch.* **a** A projection or ear at a corner of the architrave of a door or window; — called also *ancon*, *ear*, *elbow*. **b** A shoulder or projection in a voussoir, as of a flat arch, fitting into a corresponding recess in the adjacent voussoir, to strengthen the construction.

cross'-ex-am'i-na'tion, *n. Law.* A cross-examining; interrogating or questioning of a witness by the party against whom he has been called and examined.

cross'-ex-am'ine, *v. t. & i. Law.* To examine or question, esp. as a check to a previous examination, as a witness examined by the opposite party; to subject to a cross-examination. — **cross'-ex-am'in-er** (-ĭn-ẽr), *n.*

cross'-eye', *n.* See STRABISMUS.

cross'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Strabismic; squint-eyed; squinting.

cross'-face', *a.* Having one face at a right angle to the other; — said of a kind of hammer, used by sawmakers, etc. — *n.* A cross-face hammer.

cross'-feed', *n. Mach.* A feed that acts transversely to the longitudinal axis of the machine bed.

cross'-feed', *v. t. & i. Mach.* To feed transversely.

cross'-fer'ti-li-za'tion, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* **a** In seed plants, fertilization by cross-pollination; — opposed to *close fertilization*. See FERTILIZATION. **b** Inaccurately, cross-pollination.

2. *Zool.* The fertilization of the eggs of a hermaphroditic animal by spermatozoa of another individual.

cross'-fer'ti-lize, *v. t.* **a** To accomplish cross-fertilization of. **b** Loosely, to cross-pollinate.

cross fire. *Mil.* A firing from two or more points so that the lines of fire cross. Also fig.; as, a *cross fire* of questions.

cross'-fire', *v. i.* **1.** *Mil.* To make a cross fire. *Rare.*

2. To overreach by striking the opposite fore foot; — said of horses. *Cant.*

cross forked. *Her.* A cross the ends of whose arms are divided into two sharp points; — called also *cross double fitché*. A *cross forked of three points* is a cross each of whose arms terminates in three sharp points.

cross'-fox', *n.* A color variety of the common red foxes of America and Europe, having a more or less definite dark cross-shaped mark on the back and shoulders.

cross frog. *Railroads.* A frog adapted for tracks that cross at right angles.

cross furrow. A furrow or trench cut across other furrows to receive the water running in them and conduct it to the side of the field.

cross girder. *Engin.* Any of the principal transverse binding beams of a girder bridge.

cross grain. **a** A grain running transversely to the regular grain. **b** The grain, as of wood, cut across.

cross'-grained' (-grānd'), *a.* **1.** Having the grain or fibers running diagonally, transversely, or irregularly.

If the stuff proves *cross-grained*, . . . then you must turn your stuff to plane it the contrary way. *Moxon.*

2. Perverse; intractable; contrary.

She was none of your *cross-grained* . . . jades. *Arbuthnot.*

cross guard. *Mil.* A sword guard consisting of a short bar which crosses the blade at its junction with the hilt.

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cross aisle. A transept. *Obs.*

cross and English bond. *Masonry.* See BOND, *n.*, 10 **a.** [crossed.]

cross'-armed', *a.* With arms

cross'beak', *n.* A crossbill.

cross bearings. *Naut* Compass bearings of two or more points taken simultaneously, to fix the position of a ship.

cross'-bi'as, *n.* A bias counter to another. — **cross'-bi'ased,** **cross'-bi'assed,** *a.*

cross'-bi'as, *v. t.* To give a cross-bias to.

cross'bite', *n.* A return cheat; a deception; a swindle. *Obs.*

cross'bite', *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To cheat in return; outwit; cozen. **2.** To censure or attack bitingly. — **cross'bit'er,** *n. Obs.*

cross bitt *Naut.* = CROSSPIECE.

cross'bow'er, *n* A crossbowman. *Obs.*

cross'-but'tock, *v. t.* To throw with a cross-buttock. — **cross'-but'tock-er,** *n.*

cross'ca'per, *n.* Prob., a movement in dancing. *Obs.*

cross'-chan'nel, *a.* Crossing, or situated across, a channel, esp. the English Channel. [church.]

cross'-church', *n.* A cruciform

cross'-cloth', *n. Obs.* a *Eccl.* A cloth before the cross. **b** A cloth worn across the forehead.

cross'-curve', *n. Math.* The locus of points in a plane that have each two coincident corresponding points in a correspondent plane. [a crosscut.

cross'cut', *v.n. Mining.* To drive

cross'-days', *n. pl.* The three days preceding the Feast of the Ascension. *Obs.*

cross drawing. The making of an accommodation bill.

crosse. † CROSS, *n.*

cros-sect', *v. t.* [*cross* + L. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] To cut or divide across or transversely.

cross'er, *n.* One that crosses.

cros'set. Var. of CROSSETTE.

cross facet. A skew facet.

cross fault. *Geol. & Mining.* See FAULT [-ABLE.]

cross'-fer'ti-liz'a-ble, *a.* See cross file See FILE, *n.*, tool.

cross'-fil'ing (-fīl'ĭng), *n.* Filing by pushing the file in the line of its length.

cross'fish', *n.* A starfish.

cross'flow', *v. i.* To flow across.

cross'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* The European milkwort. [flute.

cross flute. *Music.* A transverse

cross'-gar'net, *n.* A tau-shaped, or T, hinge.

cross'-gar'tered, *p. a.* Having the garters crossed. *Obs. Shak.*

cross'-grained', *adv.* Across the grain.

cross'-grain'ed-ness (krŏs'

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cross handle. A handle attached transversely to the axis of a tool, as in the auger.

cross'hatch' (krŏs'hăch'), *v. t. & i.*; -HATCHED' (-hăcht'); -HATCH'ING. To cut, engrave, or furrow with parallel lines in two series crossing one another, usually obliquely; esp., to shade by this means. — **cross'hatch'er** (-hăch'ẽr), *n.*

cross'hatch'ing, *n.* The process or result of marking with crossing series of parallel lines; esp., shading with lines that cross one another obliquely.

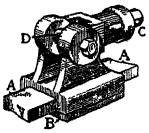

Crosshead. *A A* Slide Bar; *B* Shoe, *C* Piston Rod; *D* Pin on which end of connecting rod turns.

cross'head' (krŏs'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* A beam or bar across the head or end of a rod, etc., or a block attached to it and carrying a knuckle pin; esp., the solid crosspiece running between parallel slides which receives motion from the piston of a steam engine and imparts it to the connecting rod.

2. *Print.* A heading occupying a line or lines across the column.

cross hilt. A sword hilt having a cross guard, thus forming with the blade a Latin cross. — **cross'-hilt'ed,** *a.*

cross'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CROSS. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** A point of intersection, as the place where the transept crosses the nave of a church, or where two roads cross. **b** A place where anything is crossed; esp., a paved walk across a street. **c** Contradiction; thwarting; opposition.

> I do not bear these *crossings.* *Shak.*

cross'-in-ter'ro-gate, *v. t. Law.* To cross-question, orally or by a written interrogatory. — **cross'-in-ter'ro-ga'tion,** *n.*

cross'-in'ter-rog'a-to-ry, *n. Law.* A cross-question, esp. one propounded as an interrogatory in taking a deposition.

cross'jack' (krŏs'jăk'; *naut.* krŏ'jĕk; -jĭk), *n. Naut.* A square sail, now rarely used, set on the lower yard (**cross-jack yard**) of the mizzenmast.

cross keelson. A structure similar to a keelson, lying athwart the keelson, to support the engines, boilers, etc.

cross keys. *Her.* A representation of two keys laid crosswise, used as a sign or bearing.

cross'-leg'ged (krŏs'lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *a.* Having the legs crossed or one leg laid across the other, as a person so sitting. — **cross'-leg'ged-ness,** *n.*

cross'let, *n.* [Dim. of *cross.*] **1.** A small cross, esp. as a heraldic bearing.

2. [Cf. OF. *croisuel* crucible; E. CRESSET.] A crucible. *Obs.*

cross'-light', *n.* A light which crosses the path of another light, illuminating what the other leaves in shade; also, the illumination produced by the blending of crossing lights. — **cross'-light'ed,** *p. a.*

cross'line' (-lĭn'), *n.* **1.** A line that crosses something, as another line.

2. *Fishing.* A line with many hooks set across a stream.

cross'line', *v. t.* To mark with crossing lines.

cross lock. *Railroads.* In an interlocking frame for signals, any of a number of bars or tappets lying across the locking bars and notched once for each lever to be locked. — **cross'-lock'ing,** *a.*

cross lode. *Mining.* A vein intersecting the true or principal lode.

cross'-lots', *adv.* Across the fields, instead of by the road; — hence, by a short cut. *Colloq.*

cross'-mate', *v. t.* To mate or breed from a male and females of different breeds, races, or kinds.

Cros-sop'te-ryg'i-i (krŏ-sŏp'tẽr-ĭj'ĭ-ĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. κροσσοί tassels, a fringe + πτερύγιον, dim. of πτέρυξ wing, fin.] *Zoöl.* An order of ganoid fishes having the paired fins with a scaly axis fringed on both sides by dermal rays. Fossil forms are known from the Devonian onward, but there are only two existing genera, *Polypterus* (containing the bichir) and *Erpetoichthys*, both inhabiting African fresh waters. See these terms. — **cross-sop'ter-yg'i-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Cros'so-so'ma (krŏs'ŏ-sō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κροσσοι tassels, fringe + σῶμα body.] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubs, restricted to southern California and Mexico. They have bitter bark and white flowers of peculiar structure, whence the genus has been variously placed, by some authors in the Ranunculaceæ, by others in the Dilleniaceæ, and by still others erected into a family, Crossosomataceæ.

cross'o'ver (krŏs'ō'vẽr, 205), *n.* **1.** *Textiles.* **a** A fabric made with the design running transverse from selvage to selvage. **b** In calico printing, a cross stripe or bar of color.

2. A kind of woman's wrap that crosses in front. *Eng.*

3. *Railroads.* A short connecting track with a switch and frog at each end, by which trains may be switched from either of two tracks to the other.

cross'patch' (-păch'), *n.* An ill-natured person. *Colloq.*

> "*Crosspatch*, draw the latch." *Mother Goose.*

cross'-peen', *a.* Designating a hammer the peen of which runs crosswise of the direction of the handle.

cross'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* **1.** A piece of any structure which is fitted or framed crosswise.

2. *Naut.* A bar or timber connecting two knightheads or two bitts.

cross'-plow', cross'-plough', *v. t. Agric.* To plow (a field) so that the furrows cross those of an earlier plowing.

cross'point', *n.* **1.** An old dancing step. *Obs.*

2. A compass point between two cardinal points. *Rare.*

cross'-pol'li-nate, *v. t. Bot.* To subject to the operation of cross-pollination.

cross'-pol'li-na'tion, *n. Bot.* **a** The placing or deposition of pollen from one flower on the stigma of another. It is accomplished naturally by various devices in the structure of the plant or by the agency of wind or insects. It is resorted to artificially to secure new or improved varieties. Cross-fertilization is the result of cross-pollination. See HYBRID, HYBRIDIZATION. **b** Hybridization. *Rare.*

cross potent. *Her.* A cross with flat bars across the ends of the arms. See CROSS, *Illust.* (20).

cross'-pur'pose, *n.* **1.** A counter or opposing purpose; that which is inconsistent or contradictory.

2. *pl.* A game in which questions and answers are made so as to involve ludicrous combinations of ideas.

to be at cross-purposes, to misunderstand or to act counter to one another without intending it.

cross'-ques'tion, *v. t.* To cross-examine (which see), to subject to close questioning.

cross'-ques'tion, *n.* **1.** A question put in cross-examination.

2. A question asked in return. *Obs. or R.*

cross ratio. *Math.* = ANHARMONIC RATIO.

cross ratio of four complexes, the cross ratio (*a b c d*) of the four parameters *a, b, c, d* of the four complexes (of the pencil of complexes). — **cross-ratio sextic.** = ANHARMONIC SEXTIC.

cross'-read'ing, *n.* Reading from column to column across a page, instead of down the columns, thus producing ludicrous combinations of phrases.

cross'-re-fer', *v. t. & i.*; -RE-FERRED'; -RE-FER'RING. To refer across or from one place to another; to make cross references.

cross reference. A reference made from one part of a book or register to another part, where the same or an allied subject is treated.

cross relation. *Music.* The false relation (which see) occurring between successive chords. It is allowed only at a modulation or in figurate counterpoint.

cross remainder. *Law.* Either of two or more remainders left to two or more persons so that upon failure of one his share goes to the other or others.

cross'road' (krŏs'rōd'), *n.* **1.** A road that crosses a main road or runs across country between main roads; an obscure road intersecting or avoiding the main road.

2. The place of intersection of two or more roads; — often in *pl.*, the pl. form being also used as a singular. Formerly, in England, suicides were buried in such places, with a stake driven through the body.

cross'row' (-rō'), *n.* **1.** The alphabet; christcross-row. *Obs.*

> And from the *crossrow* plucks the letter G. *Shak.*

2. A row that crosses others.

cross'ruff' (-rŭf'), *n.* **1.** An old game of cards, similar to ruff. *Obs.*

2. *Whist.* The play in which partners trump different suits, and lead to each other for that purpose; a seesaw.

cross sea. *Naut.* A chopping sea in which the waves run in different directions, as from a sudden change in the direction of the wind, or from a current running across the direction of the wind.

cross section. A cutting or section across; a section at right angles to an axis, esp. the longer axis, of anything; also, a piece of something cut off in a direction at right angles to an axis. See SECTION.

cross seizing. *Naut.* A seizing in which a number of turns or parts (usually four) cross an equal number of turns or parts in an opposite direction.

cross'-spale' (-spāl') } *n.* [See SPALE & SPALL.] *Ship-*
cross'-spall' (-spôl') } *building.* A temporary wooden brace secured horizontally across a frame to hold it in position until the deck beams are in place; a cross-pawl.

cross spider. The common European garden spider (*Epeira diadema*); — so called from the cross-shaped mark on its abdomen.

cross springer. *Arch.* One of the ribs in a groined arch, springing from the corners in a diagonal direction.

cross'-staff', *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* An archbishop's cross; also, erroneously, a crosier. *Obs. or Hist.*

Head of Cross-staff, 3.

2. An instrument formerly used at sea for taking the altitudes of celestial bodies, esp. the sun. It consisted of a graduated pole, with one or more sliding crosspieces, called *transversaries.* To take the altitude of the sun, the observer, sighting from one end of the long staff, adjusted the transversary until one end touched the horizon and the other end the center of the sun.

3. A surveyor's instrument for measuring offsets.

cross'-stitch', *n.* A form of stitch, or a kind of needlework, in which the stitches are diagonal and in pairs, the thread of one stitch crossing that of the other, forming a square. — **cross'-stitch',** *v. t. & i.*

cross strap. An attachment of leather and elastic placed upon the legs of a horse to aid in changing his gait or to prevent him from pacing.

cross street. A street that crosses a main street, esp. at right angles, or one running across between two streets.

cross'tail', *n. Steam Engine.* A bar joining the ends of the side rods or levers of a back-acting or side-lever engine.

cross'tie', *n.* A tie placed across something for support, as a railroad sleeper. — **cross'tied',** *a.*

cross tongue. A kind of dowel used to give additional strength to a tenoned frame.

cross'tree' (krŏs'trē'; 205), *n.* **1.** *pl. Naut.* Two horizontal crosspieces of timber or metal supported by trestletrees at a masthead, which spread the upper shrouds in order to support the mast. At the heads of lower masts in large vessels, they usually support a semicircular platform called the "top."

2. A cross or gibbet. *Obs.*

cross valley. *Phys. Geog.* A valley crossing the strike of dipping strata, or intersecting a mountain range or ridge.

cross vault. *Arch.* A vault formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults. See VAULT, *n.* — **cross'-vault'ed,** *a.* — **cross'-vault'ing,** *n.*

cross vine. A bignoniaceous climbing shrub (*Bignonia crucigera*) of the southern United States, with pinnate leaves and red or orange cymose flowers. Its stems often show a conspicuous cross in a transverse section.

cross wires. Fine wires or threads, usually of spider-web or platinum wire or ruled on glass, mounted as a reticle in the focus of the objective of optical instruments, and used to define the line of sight with accuracy. In a micrometer one or two such wires are usually movable in the field of view by a screw.

cross'wise' (krŏs'wīz'; 205), *adv.* In the form of a cross; also, athwart; across; hence, perversely; contrarily.

cross'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any one of several plants having leaves in whorls of four, or opposite and 2-ranked (whence the name), as boneset, loosestrife, species of *Galium* and *Crucianella*, etc; specif., the European plant *Galium cruciata.*

Crot'a-la'ri-a (krŏt'ȧ-lā'rĭ-ȧ; krō'tȧ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κρόταλον rattle.] *Bot.* A very large genus of mainly tropical fabaceous herbs with simple or pinnate leaves and racemose, often showy, yellow flowers. Several exotic species are in cultivation; the native American species are called *rattlebox.* The East Indian *C. juncea* yields sunn or Madras hemp. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See SUNN.

crot'a-line (krŏt'ȧ-lĭn; krō'tȧ-; -lĭn), *a.* [See CROTALUS.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or resembling the rattlesnakes

crot'a-lism (-lĭz'm), *n. Veter.* The poisoning, or poisoned condition, of animals caused from eating rattlebox (*Crotalaria sagittalis*), either in the field or as hay.

Crot'a-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κρόταλον rattle.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical rattlesnakes.

cro-taph'i-on (krō-tăf'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κροτάφιον, neut. of κροτάφιος of the temples.] *Craniol.* The tip of the great wing of the sphenoid. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

crotch (krŏch), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. CROTCHET, CRUTCH.] **1.** A fork; esp., a pole or stake with a forked top, used to support or prop something.

2. *Naut.* A stanchion or post of wood or iron, with two arms or a hollowed top for supporting a boom, spare yards, etc.; a crane; a crutch.

3. The angle formed by the parting of two legs or branches; a fork; a bifurcation; the point where a trunk divides; as, the *crotch* of a tree, of a human body, or of a river.

4. *Billiards.* In the three-ball carom game, a small space at each corner of the table. See CROTCHED, *a.*, 3.

crotch, *v. t.*; CROTCHED (krŏcht); CROTCH'ING. **1.** To provide with a crotch; to give the form of a crotch to, as, to *crotch* the ends of ropes in splicing or tying knots.

2. *Logging.* To notch (a log) on opposite sides to provide a grip for the dogs in hauling. *Western U. S.*

crotch chain. *Logging.* A form of tackle for loading a log sideways on a sled, skidway, etc.

crotched (krŏcht), *a* **1.** Having a crotch; forked.

2. Cross; peevish; perverse; obstinate. *Dial. Eng*

3 *Billiards.* Lying within a crotch; — said of the object balls in the three-ball carom game whenever the centers of both lie within a 4½-inch square at a corner of the table, in which case but three counts are allowed unless one or both balls be forced out of the crotch.

crotch'et (krŏch'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *crochet*, prop., a little hook, a dim. fr. same source as *croc* hook, and OF. *croche.* Cf. CROCHET, CROCKET, CROSIER.] **1.** = CROCKET, 1 & 2.

2. A small hook or hooklike instrument; specif., **a** A brooch. *Obs.* **b** A reaping hook. **c** A hook for carrying things on the back. **d** A hooklike or forklike process or organ of an animal. **e** *Surg.* An instrument of a hooked form, used in the extraction of a fetus after craniotomy.

3. *Music.* A note written with a stem, having one fourth the time value of a semibreve, one half that of a minim, and twice that of a quaver; a quarter note. See NOTE.

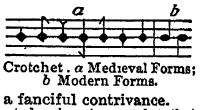

Crotchet. *a* Mediæval Forms; *b* Modern Forms.

4. *Print.* A bracket ([).

5. A perverse fancy; a whimsey; an odd notion or conceit; a fanciful contrivance.

> He ruined himself and all that trusted in him by *crotchets* that he could never explain to any rational man. *De Quincey.*

6. **a** *Fort.* A passage around a traverse in the covered way. *Rare.* **b** *Mil.* Arrangement of troops in a line nearly perpendicular to the general line of battle. *Obs.*

Syn. — See CAPRICE.

crotch'et, *v. t. & i.*; CROTCH'ET-ED; CROTCH'ET-ING. **1.** *Music.* **a** To play music in quick time, as measured by crotchets. **b** To mark or measure by crotchets.

2. To affect with crotchets, or perverse fancies. *Obs.*

3. To provide or adorn with crotchets, or crockets.

crotch'et-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Given to, or full of, crotchets; subject to whims; as, a *crotchety* man.

2. Of the nature of a crotchet, or whimsey.

crotch rope. *Naut.* **a** Any of two or more small ropes used to steady a spanker boom when resting in the crotch. **b** Either of two tackles leading from a boom to each quarter, used in place of sheets and traveler. *Rare.*

crotch tongue. A V-shaped part joining the front and rear sleds of a logging sled.

Cro'ton (krō'tŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κρότων a tick (which the seeds resemble).] **1.** *Bot.* A very large genus of strong-scented euphorbiaceous herbs and shrubs with stellate-pubescent foliage and small dicœcious flowers. They are of wide distribution in warm regions. Many possess medicinal properties, the most important being *C. eluteria*, which yields cascarilla bark, and *C. tiglium*, the source of croton oil. Others, as *C. aromaticus*, the lac tree, yield aromatic resins.

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grăn'ĕd-nĕs; -grănd'nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

cross'hack'le, *v t.* To cross-question, esp. annoyingly.

cross hairs. = CROSS WIRES.

cross'hand', *n Bowls.* Backhand

cross'-hand'ed, *a. & adv.* Having, or with, the hands crossed.

cross'-han'dled, *a.* Having a handle shaped like a cross.

cross'hatch', *n.* = CROSS-HATCHING.

cross'haul', *n. Lumbering.* A short road or clearing made at an angle to a log that it may be hauled into a better position for drawing out.

cross'-head'ed, *a.* Having the head or top cross-shaped.

crossing file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.

cross'ite (krŏs'ĭt; 205), *n.* [After Whitman *Cross*, American geologist.] *Min.* A blue variety of amphibole found in the crystalline schists of California.

cross'-lam'i-nat'ed (-lăm'ĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a. Geol* = CROSS-BEDDED. [legs crossed.

cross'legs' (-lĕgz'), *adv.* With

cross'let-ed, *a.* See -ED.

Cross'ley trans-mit'ter (krŏs'lĭ). See MICROPHONE.

cross'-lift', *v. t. Gun.* To raise (a gun or other object) by crossing handspikes under it from opposite sides. *Rare.*

cross'ly, *adv.* of CROSS. See -LY. Cf. CROSS, *adv.* [*crispa.*

cross mint. The mint *Mentha*

cross multiplication. = DUODECIMAL MULTIPLICATION.

cross'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Cros-sop'ter-yg'i-a (krŏ-sŏp'tẽr-ĭj'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = CROSSOPTERYGII.

Cros'so-som'a-ta'ce-æ (krŏs'ŏ-sŏm'ȧ-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See CROSSOSOMA. — **cros'so-som'a-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cross'-pawl', *n.* = CROSS-SPALE.

cross'-point', *v. t.* To point (a rope) by plaiting the nettles or seizing crosswise. [pollinate.

cross'-pol'li-nize, *v. t.* To cross-

cross quarters. *Arch.* A cruciform flower in tracery. [-ABLE.

cross'-ques'tion-a-ble, *a.* See

cross'-ra'ti-o group. See QUADRATIC GROUP

cross'-sec'tion-al, *a.* Of or pert. to a cross section.

cross'-stone', *n. Min.* **a** Chiastolite **b** Harmotome. **c** Staurolite.

cross'-strat'i-fied, *p. a. Geol.* Cross-bedded. — **cross'-strat'i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* [TARIE.

cross'-tar'rie. Var. of CROSS-

cross'-tin'ing (-tĭn'ĭng), *n. Agric.* A mode of harrowing transversely to the ridges.

cross'toes' (-tōz'), *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil. *Dial. Eng.*

cross'walk' (-wôk'), *n.* A walk crossing a street or other way.

cross'way', *n.* = CROSSROAD.

cross'way', *adv.* Crosswise. — *a.* Placed or done crosswise.

cross'ways' (-wāz'), *adv.* = CROSSWISE.

cross'weed', *n.* Either of two crucifers (*Diplotaxis tenuifolia* and *D. muralis*) resembling mustard.

cross'-week', *n.* Rogation week, when the cross was borne in processions *Obs.*

crost, *pret. & p. p.* of CROSS. *Rare, Poetic, or Ref. Sp.*

cros-ta'rie (krŏs-tā'rĭ-ȳ), *n.* [Gael. *cros-taraidh, crois-tair*, the cross or beam of gathering.] The fiery cross. *Scot.*

crot, *n.* A bit; particle. *Obs.*

cro'tal (krō'tăl). Scot. and Ir. var. of CROTTLE.

cro'tal, *n.* [L. *crotalum*; cf. F. *crotale.*] **1.** = CROTALUM.

2. *Ir Antiq.* A small pear-shaped bell or rattle, of obscure nature and use.

Cro-tal'i-dæ (krō-tăl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl*, **Crot'a-li'næ** (krŏt'ȧ-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CROTALUS.] See PIT VIPER.

cro-tal'i-form (krō-tăl'ĭ-fôrm; krŏt'ȧ-lĭ-), *a.* [*Crotalus* + *-form.*] *Zool.* Crotaline.

crot'a-lin (krŏt'ȧ-lĭn; krō'tȧ-lĭn), *n. Chem.* A poisonous proteid in the venom of the rattlesnake (*Crotalus*) and other snakes.

crot'a-lo (krŏt'ȧ-lō), *n.* A Turkish musical instrument, answering to the ancient small cymbal.

crot'a-loid (krŏt'ȧ-loid; krō'tȧ-), *a.* [*Crotalus* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Crotaline.

crot'a-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LA** (-lȧ). [L., fr. Gr. κρόταλον rattle.] *Antiq.* A rattle or castanet

cro-taph'ic (krō-tăf'ĭk), *a. Anat.* Crotaphitic. *Rare.*

crot'a-phite (krŏt'ȧ-fīt; krō'tȧ-), *n.* [Gr. κρόταφος.] *Anat.* The temporal fossa.

crot'a-phite, crot'a-phit'ic (-fĭt'ĭk), *a. Anat.* Temporal.

crotch'et, *n.* [Cf. CROTCH.] A crotch *Obs.*

crotch'et-ed, *a.* See -ED.

crotch'et-eer', *n.* One who has a crotchet or who obtrudes his crotchets.

crotch'et-i-ness, *n* See -NESS.

crotch'y (krŏch'ĭ), *a* Full of crotches, or forks, as a tree.

crote. + CROT.

cro-tes'co. + GROTESQUE.

crot'eys, *n. pl.* Crottels. *Obs.*

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2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant of the allied genus *Phyllaurea*, esp. of the species *P. variegata*, many varieties of which are cultivated for their highly ornamental variegated foliage.

cro'ton-al'de-hyde (krō'tŭn-ăl'dē-hīd), *n. Chem.* Crotonic aldehyde, $CH_3CH:CHCHO$, a pungent liquid often obtained by heating acetaldehyde with water and zinc chloride.

cro'ton-ate (krō'tŭn-āt), *n* A salt or ester of crotonic acid.

Croton bug. [From the *Croton* water of New York.] A small, active, winged species of cockroach (*Phyllodromia germanica*) common aboard ships, and in houses in cities, esp. in those with hot-water pipes; — called also *water bug.*

Croton Bug. Nat size.

cro-ton'ic (krō-tŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* **a** Pertaining to or designating a solid crystalline monobasic acid, $CH_3CH:CHCO_2H$, of the acrylic acid series, obtained variously, as by heating malonic acid with paraldehyde and acetic anhydride; — so called because an acid of this formula was at one time supposed to occur in croton oil. **b** Pertaining to or designating any of three liquid acids isomeric with the above, one of which, distinguished as isocrotonic acid, is considered to be in alloisomerism with the ordinary form.

crotonic aldehyde. = CROTONALDEHYDE.

croton oil. A viscid, acrid, brownish yellow fixed oil (sp. gr., .94), obtained from the seeds of *Croton tiglium*, a small East Indian euphorbiaceous tree. It is a most powerful drastic cathartic, and is used externally as a pustulant.

cro-ton'y-lene (krō-tŏn'ĭ-lēn, krō't'ō-nĭ-lēn'), *n.* [*crotonic* + *acetylene.*] *Chem.* A colorless, volatile, pungent liquid, $CH_3{\cdot}C{:}C{\cdot}CH_3$, one of the products of the distillation of coal tar. It is a hydrocarbon of the acetylene series, and is closely related to crotonic acid.

crouch (krouch; krōōch), *n* [ME. *cruche, crouche*, AS. *crūc*, fr. L. *crux* (acc. *crucem*). Cf. CROSS.] A cross. *Obs.*

crouch, *v. t.* To sign with the cross; to cross. *Obs. Chaucer.*

crouch (krouch), *v. i.*; CROUCHED (kroucht); CROUCH'ING. [ME. *crucchen, crouchen;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** To bend down; to stoop low; to lie close to the ground with the legs bent, as an animal waiting for prey, or in fear.

Now *crouch* like a cur *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To bend servilely; to stoop meanly; to fawn; cringe. "A *crouching* purpose." *Wordsworth.*

Must I stand and *crouch*
Under your testy humor? *Shak.*

crouch, *v. t.* To bow, or bend, low, as in humility or fear

She folded her arms across her chest,
And *crouched* her head upon her breast. *Coleridge.*

crouch ware. *Pottery.* An early ware of Staffordshire, England, made of clay and sand and glazed with salt.

croup (krōōp), *n.* [F. *croupe* hind quarters, croup, rump, of G. or Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *kryppa* hump; akin to Icel. *kroppr*, G. *kropf* crop. Cf. CROP.] **1.** The posterior part of the back (above the hind limbs) of a quadruped, esp. of the horse; hence, the place behind the saddle.

So light to the *croup* the fair lady he swung,
So light to the saddle before her he sprung. *Scott.*

2. The buttocks of a man. *Humorous* *S. Butler.*

croup, *n.* [Scot. *croup*, cf. *croup, crowp*, to croak, to cry or speak with a hoarse voice; prob. of imitative origin.] *Med.* Any affection of the larynx or trachea, accompanied by a hoarse, ringing cough and stridulous, difficult breathing; esp., such an affection when associated with the development of a false membrane in the air passages (also called *membranous croup*). See FALSE CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.

croup (krōōp; *dial. also* krōp), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative. Cf. CROUP, *n.*] **1.** To cry hoarsely; to croak, as a raven. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To speak hoarsely, as one with a cold. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. To cough with the hoarse ringing cough of croup.

crou-pade' (krōō-pād'), *n.* [F., fr. *croupe* hind quarters.] *Man.* A leap in which the horse pulls up his hind legs well under his belly.

crou'pi-er (krōō'pĭ-ĕr; krōō-pēr'; *F.* krōō'pyā'; 277), *n.* [F.; prop., one who sits on the croup, and hence, in the second place; an assistant. See 1st CROUP.] **1.** A gamester's assistant. *Obs.*

2. One who presides at a gaming table and collects and, usually, pays the stakes.

3. One who, at a public dinner party, sits at the lower end of the table as assistant chairman.

croup'ous (krōōp'ŭs), *a. Med.* Relating to or resembling croup; esp., attended with the formation of a deposit or membrane like that found in membranous croup.

croupous pneumonia, an acute affection marked by sudden onset with a chill, high fever, cough, and dyspnœa. It has a rapid course and sudden decline. Also called *lobar pneumonia*, from its affecting a whole lobe of the lung at once.

croup'y (-ĭ), *a.;* CROUP'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); CROUP'I-EST. Of or pert. to, like, or indicating, croup; as, a *croupy* cough.

‖ **crou'stade'** (krōō-stād'), *n.* [F., fr. *croûte* a crust, OF. *crouste.*] *Cookery.* A kind of crisp patty, made of bread, rice, cornstarch, hominy, etc., to receive some filling.

‖ **crou'ton'** (krōō'tŏN'), *n.* [F. *croûton*, fr. *croûte* a crust.] *Cookery.* A small piece of bread toasted or fried crisp, used in soups, in garnishing, etc.

crow (krō), *n.* [Cf. D. *kroos.*] The mesentery of a beast.

crow (krō), *v. i.; pret.* CREW (krōō), now chiefly used in sense 1, or CROWED (krōd); *p. p.* CROWED, *Archaic or Dial.* CROWN (krōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROW'ING. [AS. *crāwan;* akin to D. *kraaijen*, G. *krähen*, cf. Lith. *groti* to croak.]

1. To make the loud shrill sound characteristic of a cock. "The morning cock *crew* loud." *Shak.*

2. To utter a sound expressive of joy or pleasure.

The sweetest little maid,
That ever *crowed* for kisses. *Tennyson.*

3. To shout in exultation or defiance; to brag.

to crow over, to exult over, as a vanquished antagonist.

Sennacherib *crowing over* poor Jerusalem *Bp. Hall.*

crow (krō), *v. t.* To announce or wake by crowing. *Rare.*

crow, *n.* [AS. *crāwe* a crow (in sense 1), fr. *crāwan* to crow; akin to D. *kraai*, G. *krähe.* See CROW, *v. i.*] **1.** Any of various species of large, usually entirely glossy black, oscine birds of the genus *Corvus* and allied genera; specif. (without a qualifying word), generally in England, the carrion crow (*C. corone*); or, as also in Scotland and Ireland, the rook (*C. frugilegus*); in North America, *C. brachyrhynchus*, syn. *C. americanus*, a species persecuted chiefly for damaging young corn, though to some extent beneficial in destroying cutworms, grubs, and other larvæ. Though the notes produced by crows are harsh and unmusical, their vocal muscles are highly developed, and their general structure and intelligence has caused them to be regarded as the highest type of birds. In a wider sense (often with qualifying words) the term is applied to various other members of the family Corvidæ, and as a general term for that family, or even to birds of other families. See HOODED CROW, FISH CROW, PIPING CROW, etc.

Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchus*). ($\frac{1}{11}$)

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The southern constellation Corvus.

3. The cry of the cock; crowing. See CROW, *v. i.*, 1

4. [*cap.*] An Indian of a warlike tribe of Siouan stock, formerly ranging the region of the upper Yellowstone, now gathered at their agency in Montana.

5. A bar of iron with a beak, crook, or claw; esp., a bar of iron used as a lever; a crowbar. *Shak.*

6. An old kind of door knocker. *Obs.*

7. *Mech.* A yoke applied to a street water main to hold the drill for tapping the main.

as the crow flies, in a direct line. — **to have a crow to pluck, pull,** *or* **pick** with (any one), to have a disagreeable or embarrassing matter to settle with (any one); to have some fault to find with (any one).

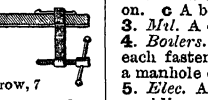
Crow, 7

crow'bar' (krō'bär'), *n.* A bar of iron, usually wedge-shaped at the point or working end and sometimes more or less bent, used as a lever, etc. See BAR, *Illust.*

crow'ber-ry (krō'bĕr-Y), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-Iz). **a** A heathlike undershrub of arctic regions (*Empetrum nigrum*); also, its black, insipid berry. **b** The bearberry. **c** The large cranberry. *U. S.* **d** The bilberry or the cowberry. *Dial. Eng.*

crow blackbird. A common and familiar grackle found in several varieties in eastern North America, with black, and in the full-plumaged male brilliantly iridescent, plumage. Where abundant they sometimes injure corn and other crops, but are of benefit as destroyers of grubs and other larvæ. The purple grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*) and the bronzed grackle (*Q. quiscula æneus*) are the most widely distributed varieties.

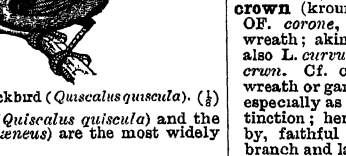
Crow Blackbird (*Quiscalus quiscula*). ($\frac{1}{3}$)

crowd (kroud), *n.* [Corn. *crowd* or W. *crwth;* akin to Gael. *cruit.* Cf. ROTE a musical instrument.] **1.** *Music.* An ancient Celtic instrument with a shallow, rectangular body and six strings; a kind of primitive violin, being the oldest known stringed instrument played with a bow.

Crowd.

2. (*dial.* krōōd) A fiddle or a fiddler. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

crowd (kroud; *dial.* krōōd), *v. i.* To play on a crowd; to fiddle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

crowd (kroud), *v. i.;* CROWD'ED; CROWD'ING. [ME. *crouden, cruden*, AS. *crūdan;* cf. D. *kruijen* to push in a wheelbarrow.] **1.** To press; to push or drive on; to hasten; — said orig. and chiefly of a ship.

The clouds
That *crowd* away before the driving wind. *Cowper.*

2. To urge or press forward; to force one's self; as, a man *crowds* into a thronged place.

3. To press together or collect in numbers; to throng.

The whole company *crowded* about the fire. *Addison.*
Images came *crowding* on his mind. *Macaulay.*

crowd, *v. t.* **1.** To shove or push.

2. To press, force, or thrust, as into a much smaller space or time; to collect or mass together; to compress; cram.

3. To squeeze or crush in a crowd.

4 To fill by pressing or thronging together, to fill or occupy to excess or obstruction.

The balconies and verandas were *crowded* with spectators, anxious to behold their future sovereign. *Prescott.*

5. To put pressure upon; to press by solicitation; to urge; to dun unreasonably or harshly. *Colloq.*

to crowd sail, *Naut.*, to carry an extraordinary amount of sail, with a view to accelerate the speed of the vessel; to carry a press of canvas.

crowd (kroud), *n.* **1.** A large number of persons congregated or collected into a close body without order; a throng.

Crowds that stream from yawning doors. *Tennyson.*

2. A great number of persons; esp., the great body of the people; the populace; the masses; the multitude.

Far from the madding *crowd's* ignoble strife *Gray.*

3. A company; set; clique. *Colloq.*

4. A large number of things collected or closely pressed together or adjacent to each other; a multitude.

A *crowd* of islands. *Pope.*

crowd of sail, *Naut.*, a press of sail.

crowd'ed (kroud'ĕd; -ĭd, 7, 151), *p. a.* **1.** Filled with a crowd, or great number, as of people or actions.

One *crowded* hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without a name *Scott.*

2. Pressed or collected close together.

— **crowd'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **crowd'ed-ness,** *n.*

crowd'er (kroud'ĕr, *dial.* krōōd'ĕr), *n.* One who plays on a crowd; a fiddler *Obs., Hist., or Dial. Eng.*

crowd'er (kroud'ĕr), *n.* One that crowds, or shoves; specif., a V-shaped implement used to crowd the loose dirt to each side in preparing ground for irrigation by the check system.

crow'foot' (krō'fōōt'), *n.; pl., except sense* 1, -FEET. **1.** [*pl.* -FOOTS (-fōōts') ; incorrectly, -FEET (-fēt').] **a** Any species of *Ranunculus;* — in allusion to the pedately lobed leaves in some species. **b** Any of numerous other plants having leaves of this type, as *Plantago coronopus, Geranium dissectum* and *G. pratense, Coronopus coronopus*, etc. **c** By extension, any of several plants whose roots or other parts suggest a bird's foot, as the male orchis, the wild hyacinth, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

2. *Naut.* **a** A number of divergent small cords rove through a long block, or euphroe, as to suspend an awning. **b** An iron stand fastened at one end to a mess table and at the other to a beam above, to hang kids, or tubs, etc., on. **c** A beam arm.

3. *Mil.* A caltrop.

4. *Boilers.* **a** A brace end consisting of branching parts, each fastened to the shell. **b** The crosspiece which holds a manhole or handhole plate in place.

5. *Elec.* A zinc electrode in a gravity cell, somewhat resembling a crow's foot in shape.

6 A mark, such as an arrowhead, used on drawings to limit a dimension, indicate a note, etc.

7. =CROW'S-FOOT (in any of various senses).

Crowtoot, 5.

crow garlic. A European wild garlic (*Allium vineale*) troublesome as a weed in some parts of the United States, imparting an alliaceous odor and taste to milk and butter when eaten by cows; — called also *rush garlic, wild onion*, and *wild garlic.*

crow'keep'er (-kēp'ĕr), *n.* A person employed to scare off crows; hence, a scarecrow. *Obs. Shak.*

crown (kroun), *n.* [ME. *corone, coroun, crune, croun*, OF. *corone, corune*, F. *couronne*, fr. L. *corona* crown, wreath; akin to Gr. κορώνη anything curved, crown; cf. also L. *curvus* curved, E. *curve*, Gael. *cruinn* round, W. *crwn.* Cf. COROLLA, CORONA, CORONER, CORONET.] **1.** A wreath or garland, or ornamental fillet encircling the head, especially as a reward of victory or mark of honorable distinction; hence, anything given on account of, or obtained by, faithful or successful effort; a reward. "An olive branch and laurel *crown.*" *Shak.*

Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a *crown* of life *Rev.* ii. 10.

2. Specif., a royal or imperial headdress or cap of sovereignty, worn by monarchs; a diadem. The crown of England is a circlet of gold heightened with four crosses pattée alternating with four fleurs-de-lis, and having, rising from the crosses, arches surmounted by a mound and a cross pattée, the whole being ornamented with numerous precious stones. The triple crown of the Pope is usually called a *tiara.* Cf. CORONET.

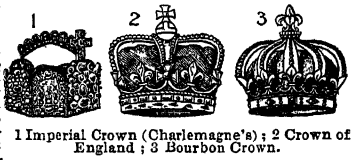
1 Imperial Crown (Charlemagne's); 2 Crown of England; 3 Bourbon Crown.

3. Hence. **a** Imperial or regal power or dominion; sovereignty.

There is a power behind the *crown* greater than the *crown* itself. *Junius.*

b The person entitled to wear a regal or imperial crown; the sovereign in a monarchy or autocracy; — used with *the.*

Parliament may be dissolved by the demise of the *crown.* *Blackstone.*

4. Anything resembling a crown, as in being crown-shaped or circular, as having the form or bearing a representation

croton chloral hydrate. [From a supposed relationship to *crotonic* acid.] = BUTYL CHLORAL HYDRATE.

cro'ton-ine (krō'tŭn-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A supposed alkaloid obtained from croton oil, now known to be merely a magnesium soap.

cro'to-nol'ic (krō'tō-nŏl'ĭk), **cro'to-no-le'ic** (-nō-lē'ĭk), *a.* [See CROTON, OLEIC.] *Chem.* Designating an oily irritant acid found in croton oil.

cro'to-nyl (krō'tō-nĭl), *n.* [*crotonic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* a The univalent radical C_4H_5O, the radical of crotonic acid. Cf. BENZOYL. **b** Butenyl; as, *crotonyl* alcohol.

Cro-toph'a-ga (krō-tŏf'ā-gā), *n.* [NL; Gr. κρόταφος a tick + φαγεῖν to eat] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the anis See ANI.

crott, *n.* [F *crotte.*] Filth. *Obs.*

crot'tels (krŏt'lz), *n. pl.* [Prob. fr. F. *crotte*] Excrement of hares, etc

crot'tle (krŏt'l), *n.* [Gael. *crotal.*] Any lichen furnishing a dyestuff; — commonly in *pl. Scot.*

cro'tyl (krō'tĭl), *n.* [*crotonic* + *-yl.*] *Chem* Butenyl

crouch Short for CROUCH WARE.

crouch'back', *n.* A humped back; humpback. *Obs.*

crouche. ✝ CRUCHE [a cross.

crouched. ✝ CRUTCHED, having

crouch'er, *n.* One who crouches.

crouch'ie (krōōch'ĭ). *a.* Crook-backed; hunchbacked. *Scot.*

crouch'ing (krouch'ĭng), *p. pr & vb. n.* of CROUCH. — **crouch'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Crouch'mas, *n*, *or* **Crouch'mas Day.** [See CROUCH a cross: 1st MASS.] *Eccl.* The festival of the Invention of the Cross. *Obs.*

croucht. Crouched. *Ref. Sp.*

croud. ✝ CROWD, *n. & v.*, press.

croud (krōōd). Obs. or dial. var. of CROWD, *n. & v.*, fiddle.

crouke, *v. t.* To bow; bend. *Obs.*

crouke, *n.* [AS. *crūce.*] A pitcher or jug. *Obs.*

croume. ✝ CRUMB, *n. & v.*

croun (*Scot.* krōōn). Obs. or Scot. var. of CROWN.

croune. ✝ CROWN.

croup'al (krōōp'ăl), *a* Croupy.

croupe (krōōp), *n.* [F.] **1.** Var of CROUP, the rump.

2. = CROUPADE. *Byron.*

croup'er (krōōp'ĕr). Var. of CRUPPER. [bush *Dial., U. S.*]

croup'er-bush', *n.* The button-

crou'pière' (krōō'pyâr'), *n.* [F. Armor covering the croup of a horse. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

croup'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

crou'pon (krōō'pŭn), *n.* [OF.] Rump; buttock; hence, crupper. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

crouse. ✝ CRUSE.

crouse (krōōs), *a.* [Cf. D. *kroes* ill-humored.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1. Angry; crabbed. *Obs.* 2 Bold; confident; hence, cocky. 3. Brisk; lively; cheerful. *Burns.*

— crouse, crouse'ly, *adv.*

croushe. ✝ CRUSH.

crout (krout), *n.* [G. *kraut.*] Herb or cabbage; — occurring in *sourcrout.* See SAUERKRAUT.

crouth (krōōth). ✝ CROWD, fiddle.

crove. Obs. or Scot. var. of CRUIVE. [a yard

crow Dial. Eng. var. of CREW,

crow'bar', *v. t.* To move, break, etc., with a crowbar

crow'bell', crow'bells', *n.* **a** The daffodil. **b** The bluebell. *Obs.*

crow'bill', *n.* = CROW'S-BILL.

crow corn. The colicroot.

crowd, crowde, *n.* [Cf. OF. *crote.* E. *crypt.*] A crypt. *Obs.*

crowd, *v. i.* [Cf. CROOD] *Obs.* **1.** To crow, as a cock.

2 (*pron.* krōōd). To coo. = CROOD *Scot.* [gruel.

crow'die. Var. of CROWDY, a

crow'dle (krōō'd'l) Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CROODLE.

crowd poisoning. *Med.* Disease caused by the crowding together

crow'foot'ed, *a.* **1.** Having, or marked with, crow's-feet. **2.** Having crowsteps, or corbie-steps, as a gable.

crowfoot grass. a Crab grass (*Syntherisma sanguinalis*). **b** Egyptian grass. [violet.

crowfoot violet. The bird's-foot

crowing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CROW. — **crowing convulsion.** *Med.* Childcrowing

crowl (krōōl). Scot & dial. Eng form of CRAWL.

crowl, *v. i.* To rumble; — said of the stomach and bowels. *Obs.*

crowl (krōōl), *n.* A dwarfed person. *Scot. & Ir.* — *v. t.* To stunt. *Scot & Ir.*

crow ling. Either of two common European heathers or heaths (*Calluna vulgaris* and *Erica cinerea*).

crowme. ✝ CRUMB.

crown (krōn), *p. p.* of CROW. *Archaic or Dial.*

crown (*dial.* krōōn), *v. t.* [From *crowner* for *coroner.*] To hold

of a crown, or as constituting the summit, crest, or topmost part of an object; as, the *crown* of the road.

The steepy *crown* of the bare mountains. *Dryden.*

5. Anything which imparts beauty, splendor, honor, dignity, or finish; also, the consummation, perfection, or highest state or quality of anything.

A virtuous woman is a *crown* to her husband. *Prov* xii. 4.
Mutual love, the *crown* of all our bliss. *Milton.*

6. The topmost part of the skull or head; hence, by extension, the head.

From toe to *crown* he'll fill our skin with pinches. *Shak*
Twenty things which I set down;
This done, I twenty more had in my *crown*. *Bunyan*

7. The part of a hat or other headwear covering the crown of the head; the upper part of a hat.

8. Any of several coins (orig., one bearing the image of a crown); also, a money of account. The British silver crown has been current at five shillings ever since the first issue in 1551, under Edward VI. It is legal tender up to 40s. For other current crowns, see COIN. The values of some old crowns are: Brabant, $1.07; Holland, $0.87, Denmark, $1.23; France, see ECU, Bern, $0.90; Zurich, $0.89.

9. A representation of a crown as a heraldic bearing, a watermark, hall-mark, etc.; also, a size of paper originally watermarked with a crown (see PAPER).

10. *Arch.* **a** An open rooflike finial of a tower, as if four or eight or more flying buttresses met in a common finial; found in late English Gothic. **b** = CORONA, 5.

11. *Bot.* **a** = CORONA, 9 **a**. **b** The junction of stem and root in a seed plant; a corona (in sense 9 **e**). **c** The head of foliage in a tree or shrub. **d** The tuft of leaves at the apex of a pineapple. **e** In general, any circle of appendages, as the scales composing the pappus in certain composites or the ring at the apex of the nucule in Characeæ.

12. *Anat., Zoöl.*, etc. **a** *Anat.* The part of a tooth which projects above the gum; also, the top or grinding surface of a tooth; hence, *Dentistry*, an artificial substitute for the natural crown of a tooth; as, a gold *crown*. **b** The top or upper part of an antler. **c** The crest, as of a bird. **d** The vertex of the head of a whale, in which the blowholes are located. **e** The entire body of a crinoid above the stock or column.

13. *Arts, Industries*, etc. **a** *Jewelry.* The top part, or part above the girdle, of a cut gem; specif., the upper range of facets in a rose diamond or the bezel of a brilliant. **b** *Mech.* Any terminal flat member, as the face of an anvil. **c** The vertex or top part of an arch or arched surface, as a street, a deck rounding toward the middle, etc. See ARCH, *Illust.* (2) **d** The top or cover of a bell. **e** The dome of a furnace; the howell of a porcelain furnace. **f** In a bicycle, the junction of the front fork with the head. **g** The crossbar connecting the prongs of a card tooth. **h** *Surg.* The crown saw of a trepan. **i** *Lace Making.* See COURONNE.

14. *Naut.* **a** The thick, arching end of the shank of an anchor where the arms are joined to it. See ANCHOR. **b** An interweaving of the strands of a rope so as to prevent untwisting. Crowns are added to wall knots, and are single or double See KNOT, *Illust.*

15. = CORONA, in various senses, as a halo, a tonsure, a circlet for tapers, etc. Cf. 10 **b**, 11 **a**, above.

16. *Geom.* The plane area between two concentric perimeters.

17. Short for CROWN LENS.

crown of aberration, *Astron.*, an apparent circle of light around the true circle of the sun, due to aberration and diffusion of light. — **c. of cups.** *Elec.* = COURONNE DES TASSES. — **c.-of-the-field'**, the corn cockle. — **c. of thorns. a** The wreath placed on the head of Christ just before his crucifixion (*John* xix. 2, 5). It is supposed to have been composed of the thorny shrub *Zizyphus vulgaris*. **b** *Hort.* A very spiny, leafless species of *Euphorbia* (*E. splendens*) grown in conservatories as a curiosity, and for its brilliant scarlet flowers. — **c. of Upper and Lower Egypt**, the headdress of the Egyptian pharaohs, formed of the two crowns worn by the respective pharaohs of Upper and of Lower Egypt before the country was united under one rule; — called also *pschent.*

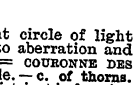

1 Hieroglyphic representations of Crown of Upper Egypt, 2 Crown of Lower Egypt, 3 Pschent.

crown (kroun), *v. t.*; CROWNED (krownd); CROWN'ING. [ME. *coronen, corunen, crunien, crounien*, OF. *coroner*, F. *couronner*, fr. L. *coronare*, fr. *corona* a crown. See CROWN, *n.*] **1.** To place a crown upon; to cover, decorate, or invest with a crown, hence, to invest with royalty; to establish as a sovereign; to enthrone.

Her who fairest does appear,
Crown her queen of all the year. *Dryden.*
Crown him, and say, "Long live our emperor" *Shak.*

2. To bestow something upon as a mark of honor, dignity, or recompense; to adorn; dignify.

Thou . hast *crowned* him with glory and honor. *Ps.* viii. 5

3. To top, cap, or surmount, as with a crown.

Amidst the grove that *crowns* yon tufted hill. *Byron.*

4. To form or furnish the topmost or finishing part of; to complete; consummate; perfect, also, to form the loftiest or supreme adornment of; to beautify, glorify.

How blest is he who *crowns*, in shades like these,
A youth of labor with an age of ease *Goldsmith.*

5. To fill, as a cup, to the brim or until the foam forms a crown above it. *Dryden.*

6. *Checkers.* To place another man on, or to turn with the crown upward (a man that has reached an opponent's king row, or crown head), to indicate that it is a king.

7. *Mil.* To effect a lodgment upon, as upon the crest of the glacis, or the summit of the breach.

8. To cause to round upward, to make convex, as a road or a roof; to make (anything) higher at the middle than at the edges, as the face of a machine pulley; — often with *up*.

9. *Dentistry.* To put an artificial crown upon (a tooth).

crown'al (kroun'ăl), *n.* [See CORONAL; CROWN, *n.*] A coronet; crown; wreath; coronal. *Obs. or Archaic.*
"*Crownals* of violet, ivy, and pine." *Shelley.*

crown antler. The topmost branch or tine of an antler.

crown arch. A plate supporting a crown sheet.

crown bar. One of the bars supporting a crown sheet.

crown'beard' (kroun'bērd'), *n.* Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Verbesina*.

crown block. A timber structure connecting at the top the posts of a derrick for an oil well.

crown brace A brace attached to a crown bar and to the shell and dome of a boiler, to support the crown sheet.

crown colony. A colony of the British Empire not having responsible self-government, being more or less completely under the control of the home government. They range in organization from mere military administrations, such as Gibraltar, to those having elected councils, but no responsible ministry, such as Bermuda.

crown debt. *Eng. Law.* Any debt due to the crown. Upon crown debts of record the crown has the remedy by writ of extent. By virtue of 33 Hen. VIII. c. 39, 1541, crown debts of record include debts on obligation or other specialty; by virtue of 13 Eliz c. 4, 1571, debts due from the accountants to the crown; and by the Taxes Management Act of 1880, sec. 118, duties detained in the hands of tax collectors.

crowned (krownd), *p. a.* **1.** Having or wearing a crown, surmounted, invested, or adorned, with a crown; specif., *Her.*, having a crown of specified tincture.

2. Consummate; perfect; sovereign. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

3. Brimful; bounteous; as, a *crowned* cup.

crowned pigeon, any of several very large and handsome pigeons constituting the genus *Goura*, native of New Guinea and the adjacent islands. They are mostly pale blue, or ash-blue and chestnut, with white or gray markings, and have a remarkable erect crest of decomposed feathers.

crown'er (krown'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that crowns; an act that crowns or consummates. *J. Fletcher.*

2. A fall on the crown of the head.

crown'er (krown'ẽr; krōōn'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. CORONER.] **1.** A coroner. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. A commander of a county's troops. *Scot. Hist.*

crown'et (krown'ĕt), *n.* [See CROWN, CORONET.] A coronet. *Obs.* *Shak.*

crown gall. a A disease affecting the peach, apricot, grape, rose, and other nursery stock, often resulting in serious damage. It is manifested by swellings appearing at the crown of the plant, followed by decay of the roots. **b** The slime fungus (*Dendrophagus globosus*) causing this disease.

crown glass. 1. Window glass blown and whirled into the form of a disk, in the center of which is a knot, called the *bull's-eye*, left by the worker's rod. Panes cut from it are brilliant but small and uneven, and, though formerly in almost universal use, are now manufactured for occasional decorative purposes only.

2. Hence, the material from which crown glass is made; alkali-lime glass (for optical purposes potash-lime glass), as distinguished from *flint glass.*

3. = CROWN LENS.

crown gold. Gold eleven twelfths (.917) fine, the standard for English gold coins since the reign of Charles II.

crown grafting. *Hort.* a See BARK GRAFTING. **b** Any form of grafting in which the scion is inserted into the stock at the crown or surface of the ground.

crown imperial, *n.* **1.** An emperor's crown.

2. A spring-blooming liliaceous plant (*Fritillaria imperialis*) having at the top of the stalk a cluster of pendent bell-shaped flowers surmounted by a whorl of leaves. It is an old garden favorite.

3. *Arch.* = CROWN, 10 **a**.

crown jewels The jewels appertaining to a sovereign.

crown'land' (kroun'lănd'), *n.* **1.** Land belonging to the crown, to the revenues of which the reigning sovereign is entitled; the crown's domain or estate.

2. [G. *kronland.*] In Austria-Hungary, one of the provinces, or largest administrative divisions of the monarchy; as, the *crownland* of Lower Austria.

crown law. The law of criminal prosecutions. *Eng.*

crown lawyer. One employed by the crown in criminal cases. *Eng.*

crown lens. The convex lens of an achromatic lens, made of crown glass (see ACHROMATIC LENS, *Illust.*).

crown office. *Eng. Law.* **a** The office of the Court of King's (or Queen's) Bench, in which certain procedure took place on the crown, or criminal, law side, and in matters relating to the prerogative writs of quo warranto, mandamus, and prohibition. It is now a department for the King's (or Queen's) Bench Division in the Central Office of the High Court of Justice. **b** The chancery office in which the great seal is generally affixed; formerly, the office of the common-law side of the Chancery Court.

crown palm. A West Indian pinnate-leaved palm (*Englerophœnix caribæa*) related to the coconut palm.

crown'piece' (kroun'pēs'), *n.* **a** A piece or part forming the crown or top of anything. **b** The piece which passes over the head in a bridle. **c** Properly **crown piece.** A coin. See CROWN, 8. **d** *Arch.* A short timber placed on a wall to receive the end of a strut.

crown plate. 1. *Founding.* A plate placed on the core. **2** *Arch.* A ridge beam.

crown prince. The heir apparent to a crown or throne.

crown princess. The wife of a crown prince.

crown prosecutor. In British colonies, a barrister appointed to institute and carry on criminal suits in the name of the government.

crown pulley. A pulley in the crown block of a derrick.

crown rust. Either of two species of rust fungi (*Puccinia coronata* and *P. coronifera*) attacking grain; — so called from the crown of blunt teeth surmounting the teliospores.

crown saw. [From its resemblance to a crown.] A rotary saw in the form of a hollow cylinder, with teeth on the end or edge.

Crown Saw.

crown scab. *Far.* A cancerous sore round the corners of a hoof, similar to greased heels.

crown sheet. The flat plate which forms the top of the furnace or fire box of an internally fired steam boiler.

crown side. *Eng. Law.* The criminal-law side of the Court of King's (or Queen's) Bench, or, now, of the corresponding division of the High Court of Justice.

crown sparrow. Any of certain North American sparrows which constitute the genus *Zonotrichia*, having conspicuous stripes on the head.

crown system. A system of coinage the unit of which is called the crown, as the present system of Austria-Hungary and of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

crown tax. A tax paid to the crown; esp., the golden crown, or its value, required annually from the Jews by the king of Syria in the time of the Maccabees. 1 *Macc.* x. 20.

crown valve. A dome-shaped valve reciprocating over a series of slots and regulating the opening through them.

crown wheel. *Mach.* A wheel with cogs or teeth set in its rims at right angles to its plane.

crown'-wheel' es-cape'ment. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

crown'work' (kroun'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** *Fort.* An outwork consisting of a central bastion connected by curtains with two demibastions, occupying a hill, covering a bridgehead or the like, and connected by wings with the main work or the river bank.

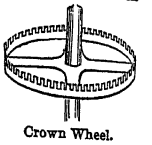

Crown Wheel.

2. *Dentistry.* The application of artificial crowns to teeth; also, a piece of such work.

crow pheasant. The common coucal (*Centropus sinensis*) of India and China, a large cuckoo of terrestrial habits, believed by the natives to give omens.

crow poison. a A small American liliaceous plant (*Nothoscordum bivalve*) resembling *Allium* but without odor. It is poisonous to stock. **b** = FLY POISON.

crow'-quill', *n.* A quill of the crow, or a fine pen made from it; also, a kind of small fine steel pen.

crow's'-bill' (krōz'-), **crow'bill'** (krō'bl'), *n. Surg.* A kind of forceps for extracting foreign bodies, as bullets from wounds.

crow's'-foot', *n.*; *pl.* CROW'S-FEET. **1.** Anything having the form of, or likened to, a crow's foot; specif.: **a** One of the small wrinkles that appear, as the effect of age, etc., under and around the outer corners of the eyes; — usually in the *pl.* **b** *Well Boring.* A tool with a side claw used for various purposes, as for holding a drill rod while a section is being attached or detached or for recovering broken rods. **c** An embroidery stitch. **d** A contrivance consisting of two pieces fastened together crosswise to support a post.

2. a = CROWFOOT, in various senses, as sense 1, 2, 3, or 6. **b** *Arch.* = BIRD'S-MOUTH. *U. S.*

crow shrike. Any of various peculiar, often strikingly black-and-white-plumaged, shrikes constituting the subfamily Gymnorhininæ. They are found chiefly in the Australian region and include the organ bird, piping crows, and so-called magpies of Australia and Tasmania. See MAGPIE.

crow's nest. *Naut.* A box or perch near the top of a mast, esp. in whalers, built for the man on the lookout.

crow'toe' (krō'tō'), *n.* **1. a** A toothwort (*Dentaria laciniata*) of the eastern United States; — so called from its slender rhizome. **b** The bird's-foot trefoil. **c** In popular or dial. English usage: the wild hyacinth (*Scilla nutans*); the male orchis; the buttercup.

2. A caltrop.

croy'don (kroi'dŭn), *n.* [From *Croydon*, England.] **1.** A kind of carriage like a gig, originally of wickerwork.

2. A kind of cotton sheeting; also, a calico.

croze (krōz), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Coopering* The groove in the staves of casks, barrels, etc., for receiving the edge of the head; also, a tool for making it.

croze, *v. t.*; CROZED (krōzd); CROZ'ING (krōz'ĭng). **1.** To make a croze in (a stave).

2. *Hat Manuf.* To refold (a hat body) so as to present a fresh surface to the felting machine.

Cro'zier wire'-wound' gun (krō'zhẽr). [After William *Crozier*, American army officer.] *Ordnance.* A gun consisting essentially of a steel tube wrapped in part or throughout its entire length with steel wire under tension and finished by shrinking on a jacket and hoops. A series of step rings forms the front connection between the jacket and tube, no longitudinal stress being transmitted through any portion of the wire wrapping

cru'cial (krōō'shăl), *a.* [F. *crucial*, fr. L. *crux, crucis*, cross. See CROSS.] **1.** Having the form of, or pert. to, a cross; cruciform, intersecting; as, a *crucial* incision.

2. Of the nature of, or relating to, a supreme trial or a final choice or decision; supremely critical; decisive; as, a *crucial* test, argument, or experiment; also, of the nature of a crux; as, a *crucial* difficulty; hence, trying, severe; serving as a test; as, a *crucial* period; a *crucial* trial.

crucial ligaments, *Anat.*, two ligaments (anterior and posterior) which connect the femur and the tibia in the interior of the knee joint, between the condyles. They cross each other somewhat like the letter X.

Cru'cian (-shăn), *a.* [*Crux* + *-ian.*] *Astron.* In chemical classification of stars, denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Alpha (α) Crucis, in which the lines of hydrogen, helium, asterium, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon predominate.

crucian carp. [Cf. Sw. *karussa*, G. *karausche*, F. *carousse, carassin, corassin*, LL. *coracinus*, Gr. κοράκινος a sort of fish.] A European carp (*Carassius vulgaris*) having a thicker and deeper body than the common carp, and no barbels.

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a coroner's inquest on. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

crown'a-cle. † CHRONICLE.

crown animalcule. A rotifer of the genus *Stephanoceros*, in which the female is attached and tubicolous, with the edges of the disk produced into a circle of ciliated tentacles.

crown-a'tion (*dial.* krōō-nā'shŭn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CORONATION. [bark.

crown bark. *Pharm.* Pale

crown crane The demoiselle crane. [= LADY'S-COMB.

crow needle, *or* **crow needles.**

crown escapement. See ESCAPEMENT, 3

crown filler. Precipitated calcium sulphate, used as a filler in paper making.

crown fire *Forestry* A forest fire in which the crowns of the trees are ignited.

crown gate. The head gate of a lock of a canal, etc. [row.

crown head. *Checkers.* A king

crown'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n* of CROWN

crown knot. = CROWN GALL.

crown'less, *a.* See -LESS.

crown'let, *n.* A coronet.

crown'ling, *n.* A young king.

crown living An ecclesiastical living in the gift of the crown.

crown'ment, *n.* [OF. *coronement.*] Coronation. *Obs.*

crown octavo. See OCTAVO.

crown paper. See PAPER.

crown pigeon. = CROWNED PIGEON. [POST.

crown'-post', *n.* **1.** = KING-

2. *Dentistry* A small post attached to an artificial crown to fit into the pulp canal

crown rootknot. = CROWN GALL. [EVIDENCE. *Eng.*

crown's evidence. = KING'S

crown shell. = ACORN SHELL

crown thistle. The European thistle *Cirduus eriophorus. Obs.*

crown tile. A plain or flat roof tile; also, a hip tile.

crown tuber. A tuber of which the top is stem and the lower part root. *L. H. Bailey.*

crown vetch. = AXSEED.

crow onion. = CROW GARLIC

crowp (krōōp; krŏp). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CROUP, croak.

crow pea. The bush vetch (*Vicia sepium*).

crow purse. The sea purse.

crow's ash. The flindosa. *Australia.* [Eng. var of CROUSE.

crowse (krōōs). Obs. or dial.

crow'-silk', *n.* Any of various confervoid filamentous freshwater algæ, esp. *Rhizoclonium riparianæ.*

crow'-soap', *n.* Soapwort.

crow'step', *n. Arch.* = CORBIESTEP. — **crow'stepped'** (krō'stĕpt'), *a.*

crow'stone', *n.* **1.** The top stone of a gable end. [*Dial. Eng.*

2. A flinty white sandstone.

crowth. † CROWD, instrument

crow'-tread', *v. t.* To tread (a female bird) in the way a crow was supposed to do; hence, fig., to treat ignominiously; to abuse. *Obs.*

crow'-vict'uals, *n.* Ground ivy.

croydon, *or* **croyden, sanguine.** Prob. a sallow color. *Obs.*

croyl'stone', *n. Min.* Crystallized cawk, in which the crystals are small. *Obs.* [bearer.

croyser. † CROSIER, cross-

cro'zier (krō'zhẽr), *n.*, **cro'ziered** (-zhērd), *a.* Vars. of CROSIER, CROSIERED.

croz'zil croz'le, croz'zle (krŏz'l; -'l), *n. t.* To shrivel or cake with heat; to burn to a cinder. *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A cinder.

C. R. P. *Abbr.* Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium (L., Calendar of the Patent Rolls).

crs. *Abbr.* Credits; creditors.

Crsp. *Abbr* Crispian; Crispin; Crispus.

cru (krū), *n.* [F., prop., p. p. of *croître* to grow.] Lit. growth; hence, also, a tract of land on which something is grown; esp. a vineyard. [CURB.

crub (krŭb). Dial. var. of

crucche, cruche. † CRUTCH

cruce † CRUSE. [*Poetic.*

cruce (krōōs), *n.* Crucible.

cru'ces, *n.*, *pl.* of CRUX.

cruch. Crutch. *Ref. Sp.*

crusche. † CROUCH, a cross.

cruche. † CROUCH, *n & v.*

crucht. Crutched. *Ref. Sp.*

cru'ci-ade, *n.* [LL. *cruciata*, cf. F. *cruciade.*] Also **cru'ci-a'da, cru'ci-at**, etc. A crusade; also, a papal bull sanctioning a crusade or privileging participants in it. *Obs. or Hist.*

cru'cial-ly, *adv* of CRUCIAL.

cru'cian, *n.* The crucian carp.

ăle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recēnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

cru'ci-ate (krōō'shĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *cruciatus*, p. p. of *cruciare* to crucify, torture, fr. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, torture. See CROSS.] **1.** Tormented. *Obs.* *Bale.*
2. Cross-shaped or marked with a cross. Specif.: **a** *Bot.* Having leaves or petals in the form of a cross; cruciform. **b** *Zool.* Crossing, as the wings of some insects.

Cruciate Flower.

cru'ci-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; CRU'CI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); CRU'CI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To crucify. *Obs.* **2.** To mark with a cross or crosses. *Rare.*
cru'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *cruciatio.*] **1.** Act of torturing; torture; torment. *R.* **2.** State of being cruciate, or crossed.
cru'ci-ble (krōō'sĭ-b'l), *n.* [LL. *crucibulum* a hanging lamp, an earthen pot for melting metals; cf. OF. *croisuel* a sort of lamp, crucible, F. *creuset* crucible, and E. *cresset.* It was confused with derivatives of L. *crux* cross (cf. CROSSLET), lamps and later crucibles prob. having been sometimes marked with a cross.] **1.** A vessel or melting pot of some very refractory substance, as clay, graphite, porcelain, or platinum, used for melting and calcining substances which require a high degree of heat, as metals, ores, etc. Crucibles vary in size from those an inch or less in height (for chemical analyses) to those having a capacity of many hundreds of pounds.

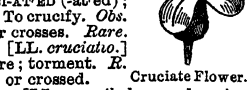
Crucibles.

2. A hollow at the bottom of a furnace, to receive the melted metal.
3. A severe trial or test; as, the *crucible* of affliction.
crucible steel. Also **crucible cast steel.** A superior but expensive kind of cast steel made either by melting blister steel in crucibles, or by fusing together wrought iron, carbon, and flux in crucibles. That made by the former method is the standard for fine tools.
cru'ci-fer (-fĕr), *n.* [L. See CRUCIFEROUS.] **1.** *Eccl.* One who carries a cross, as at the head of a procession.
2. *Bot.* Any plant of the family Brassicaceæ; a cress; — in allusion to the four petals, which resemble a Maltese cross.
cru-cif'er-ous (krōō-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *crux*, *crucis*, cross + *-ferous.*] **1.** Bearing a cross.
2. *Bot.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Cruciferæ, or Brassicaceæ.
cru'ci-fix (krōō'sĭ-fĭks), *n.* [F. *crucifix* or LL. *crucifixus*, fr. L. *crux*, *crucis*, cross + *figere*, *fixum*, to fix. See CROSS, FIX; cf. CRUCIFY.] **1.** A representation of the figure of Christ upon the cross; esp., the sculptured figure affixed to a cross such as is used as a religious emblem; also, in loose usage, the cross, as a Christian emblem

The cross, too, by degrees, became the *crucifix.* *Milman.*
And kissing oft her *crucifix*,
Unto the block she drew. *Warner.*

2. The crucified Christ. *Obs.*
cru'ci-fix'ion (-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *crucifixio*; cf. F. *crucifixion.*] **1.** Act of crucifying; specif., the execution of Christ on the cross.

The *Crucifixion* was therefore on a Friday in some year between A. D 28 and 33 inclusive. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. State of one who is crucified; death upon a cross.
3. Intense suffering or affliction; painful trial.

What *crucifixions* are in love? *Herrick.*

cru'ci-form (krōō'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *crux*, *crucis*, cross + *-form.*] Cross-shaped; cruciate; as, a *cruciform* flower.
cruciform ligament, *Anat.*, a strong ligamentous band which crosses the ring of the atlas and holds the odontoid against its anterior part, — so called because it gives off an ascending and descending slip as it crosses the odontoid, so that the whole ligament is cross-shaped.
cru'ci-fy (krōō'sĭ-fī), *v. t.*; CRU'CI-FIED (-fīd); CRU'CI-FY'ING. [F. *crucifier*, fr. LL. *crucificare*, for *crucifigere*, fr. L. *crux*, *crucis*, cross + *figere* to fix, the ending *-figere* being changed to *-ficare*, F. *-fier* (in compounds), as if fr. L. *facere* to do, make. See CROSS, FIX; cf. CRUCIFIX.] **1.** To fasten to a cross; to put to death by nailing or binding the hands and feet to a cross of execution.

They cried, saying, *Crucify* him, *crucify* him. *Luke* xxiii. 21.

2. To destroy the power or ruling influence of; to subdue completely; to mortify.

They that are Christ's have *crucified* the flesh. *Gal* v. 24.

3. To vex or torment. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*
4. To place crosswise; to cross. *Rare.*
crude (krōōd), *a.*; CRUD'ER (-ẽr); CRUD'EST. [L. *crudus* raw; akin to *cruor* blood (which flows from a wound). See RAW; cf. CRUEL.] **1.** In a natural state; not cooked or prepared by fire or heat; not altered, refined, or prepared for use by any process; raw; as, *crude* flesh; *crude* sugar.
2. Undigested; unconcocted; not brought into a form to give nourishment. "*Crude* and inconcoct." *Bacon.*
3. Unripe; not mature or perfect; immature; undeveloped.

I come to pluck your berries harsh and *crude.* *Milton*

4. Wanting finish, grace, tact, taste, or other quality characteristic of maturity or culture; immature, unfinished, inadept, or unassimilated; as, *crude* reasoning or politics; unpolished or unrefined; as, *crude* manners; rough, raw, harsh, or crass; as, *crude* coloring; *crude* remedies.

Crude, undigested masses of suggestion, furnishing rather raw materials for composition. *De Quincey.*

5. Unalleviated; undisguised; bald; bare; as, confronted by the *crude* facts; *crude* necessities.
6. *Gram* Designating, or pertaining to, the uninflected or inflectionless part of a word; as, the stem of a word is often called the *crude* form.

Syn. — Unripe, immature, undigested, green, inexperienced, unrefined. — CRUDE, RAW, CALLOW, CRASS are here compared, esp. in their fig. senses. CRUDE and RAW agree in suggesting lack of finish, polish, or assimilation, *raw* frequently connoting in addition lack of seasoning or experience; as, "a wild Eastern caravan . . . with *crude* colors in the sun, fierce pipes in the air, high spears against the sky" (*H. James*); "The coloring of the Saturn [was] too *raw*" (*Walpole*); "If a truth is nude and *crude*, that is a proof it has not been steeped long enough in the soul" (*M. Arnold*); "his conclusions *raw* and unconcocted" (*Hazlitt*); in its *crude* form, *raw* material, a *raw* recruit, a *raw* hand. CALLOW adds to *raw* the implication of great immaturity, as of one who is very young or unsophisticated; as, "souls and wits which have never got beyond the *callow* and boarding-school stage" (*M. Arnold*); a *callow* judgment, a *callow* discourse. CRASS adds to *crude* the implication of density or grossness; as, "There were many *crass* minds in Middlemarch, whose reflective scales could only weigh things in the lump" (*G. Eliot*); "insufferable piety and *crass* conceit" (*M. Hewlett*); *crass* (cf. CRUDE) materialism. See ROUGH, COARSE, COMMON; cf. MATURE.
crude fiber *or* **fibre,** the material, chiefly cellulose, obtained as a residue in the chemical analysis of vegetable substances, as by successive extraction with acid and alkali.
— **crude'ly,** *adv.* — **crude'ness,** *n.*
cru'di-ty (krōō'dĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *cruditas*: cf. F. *crudité*. See CRUDE.] **1.** State or quality of being crude; rawness; harshness.
2. That which is crude, as undigested matter, an ill-defined conception, a piece of literary or artistic work lacking finish, etc. "*Crudities* in the stomach." *Arbuthnot.*
cru'el (krōō'ĕl), *a.*; CRU'EL-ER (-ẽr); CRU'EL-EST. [F., fr. (assumed) LL. *crudalis*, for L. *crudelis*, fr. *crudus.* See CRUDE.] **1.** Disposed to give pain to others; willing or pleased to hurt, torment, or afflict; destitute of mercy or pity; savage; inhuman; hard-hearted; merciless.

Behold a people cometh from the north country; . . . they are *cruel* and have no mercy. *Jer.* vi 22, 23.

2. Causing, or fitted to cause, pain, grief, or misery.

Cruel wars, wasting the earth. *Milton.*
Cursed be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, for it was *cruel.* *Gen* xlix 7.

3. Attended with cruelty; painful; harsh

You have seen *cruel* proof of this man's strength. *Shak.*

Syn. — See FEROCIOUS.
cruel plant, any of several cultivated species of the asclepiadaceous genera *Araujia*, *Schubertia*, and *Cynanchum*; — so called because insects become entangled in the flowers.
cru'el, *adv.* Cruelly. *Obs.*, *Dial.*, *or Colloq.*
cru'el-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a cruel manner.
2. Extremely; severely. *Colloq.* *Spectator.*
cru'el-ty (krōō'ĕl-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *cruelté*, F. *cruauté*; cf. L. *crudelitas*, fr. *crudelis.* See CRUEL.] **1.** Quality or state of being cruel; disposition to give unnecessary pain or suffering to others; inhumanity; barbarity.

Pierced through the heart with your stern *cruelty.* *Shak*

2. A cruel and barbarous deed; inhuman treatment; act of willfully causing unnecessary pain.

Cruelties worthy of the dungeons of the Inquisition. *Macaulay*

cru'et (krōō'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [AF. *cruet*, a dim. from OF. *crue*, *cruie*; prob. of G. origin (cf. OS. *krūka*, G. *krug*) and akin to E. *crock* an earthen vessel.] **1.** A bottle or vessel, esp., a vial or small glass bottle for holding vinegar, oil, pepper, or the like, for the table; a caster.
2. *Eccl.* A vessel used to hold wine, oil, or water for the service of the altar, as in the Eucharist.
cruet stand. A frame for holding cruets; a caster.

Cruet, 2.

cruise (krōōz), *v. i.*; CRUISED (krōōzd); CRUIS'ING. [Prob. fr. D. *kruisen* to move crosswise or in a zigzag, to cruise, fr. *kruis* cross, fr. OF. *crois*, F. *croix*; cf. OF. *croisier*, F. *croiser*, to cross, cruise. See CROSS.] **1.** To sail back and forth on the ocean; to sail, as for the protection of commerce, in search of an enemy, for plunder, or for pleasure.

Ships of war were sent to *cruise* near the isle of Bute. *Macaulay.*

'Mid sands, and rocks, and storms to *cruise* for pleasure. *Young.*

2. To wander hither and thither on land. *Colloq.*
3. *Forestry.* To inspect forest land for the purpose of estimating the quantity of lumber it will yield.
cruise, *v. t.* **1.** To cruise over or about.
2. *Forestry.* To explore with reference to capacity for the production of lumber; as, to *cruise* a section of land.
cruise, *n.* A voyage made in various directions, as of an armed vessel for the protection of other vessels, to visit foreign ports, or in search of an enemy; a sailing to and fro, as for exploration or for pleasure.

He feigned a compliance with some of his men, who were bent upon going a *cruise* to Manila *Dampier.*

cruis'er (krōōz'ẽr), *n.* One that cruises; specif., of war vessels, in the 18th century, usually, a privateer; now, a man-of-war less heavily armed and armored than a battleship, having superior speed, and generally of from 2,000 to 16,000 tons displacement. Armored cruisers have side or vertical armor, in addition to an armored deck sloping to the sides, upon which coal is carried in small bunkers. Protected cruisers have no side or vertical armor, but have an armored deck. Unprotected cruisers have no armor or special protection against damage by gun fire.
cruive (krōōv; *Scot.* krūv; krüv), *n.* **1.** A small rude inclosure, as a hovel, a pen for animals, etc. *Scot.*
2. A kind of fish trap in a weir or tideway, etc. *Brit.*
crul'ler (krŭl'ẽr), *n.* [Cf D. *krullen* to curl. See CURL.] A small sweet cake made of a rich egg batter, cut into rings, strips, or twists, and fried brown in deep fat.
crumb (krŭm), *n.* Also, commonly till 19th century, **crum.** [AS. *crūma*, akin to D. *kruim*, G. *krume*; cf. G. *krauen* to scratch, claw.] **1.** A small fragment or piece; esp., a very small piece of bread or other food broken or rubbed off.

The *crumbs* which fell from the rich man's table *Luke* xvi. 21.
His eye a mere pin point, . . . gleaming like a *crumb* of glass *Stevenson.*

2. Fig.: A little; a bit; as, a *crumb* of comfort.
3. The soft part of bread; — opposed to *crust.*

Dust unto dust, what must be, must;
If you can't get *crumb*, you 'd best eat crust. *Old Song.*

4. Loose friable earth, as the mold or tilth. *Eng.*
5. The body louse. *Local, U. S.*
to a crumb, with great exactness; completely.
crumb, *v. t. & i.*; CRUMBED (krŭmd); CRUMB'ING (krŭm'ĭng). Also, commonly till 19th century, **crum.** **1.** To break into crumbs or small pieces, as with the fingers, as, to *crumb* bread.
2. *Cookery.* To cover, thicken, or dress with crumbs.
3. To remove crumbs from; as, to *crumb* the table. *Colloq.*
crumb brush. A brush for sweeping crumbs from a table.
crumb cloth. **1.** A cloth, often damask, to lay on or under a dining table to receive falling fragments.
2. A heavy damask material, suitable for this use or for embroidery.
crum'ble (krŭm'b'l), *v. t.*; CRUM'BLED (-b'ld); CRUM'BLING (-blĭng). [Freq. of *crumb*, v. t., akin to D. *kruimelen*, G. *krümeln.*] To break into, or cause to fall in, small pieces.

He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,
And *crumble* all thy sinews. *Milton.*

crum'ble, *v. i.* To fall into small pieces; to break or part into small fragments; hence, to fall to decay or ruin; to become disintegrated; to perish.

If the stone is brittle, it will *crumble* *Arbuthnot.*

The league deprived of its principal supports must soon *crumble* to pieces. *Prescott.*

crum'ble, *n.* **1.** A crumb. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. Crumbling substance; fine débris.
crum'bly (krŭm'blĭ), *a.* Easily crumbled; friable. "The *crumbly* soil." *Hawthorne.* — **crum'bli-ness** (-blĭ-nĕs), *n.*
cru'men (krōō'mĕn), *n.* [L. *crumena* purse, bag.] *Zool.* The suborbital gland, secreting a waxy substance, present in many deer and antelopes.
crum'my (krŭm'ĭ), *a.*; CRUM'MI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CRUM'MI-EST. **1.** Friable; crumbly. *Obs.*
2. Full of crumb or crumbs; also, soft, as the crumb of bread is; not crusty.
3. *Slang.* **a** Plump, and in good condition; comely; buxom. *Eng.* **b** Inferior; cheap. *U. S.*
crump (krŭmp; krŏŏmp), *v. t. & i.* [Of imitative origin.] **1.** To crunch; to make a crunching sound, as in eating.
2. To thump or thwack. *Colloq., Eng.*
crump, *a.* [Prob. of imitative origin; or cf. *crimp*, a. & v.] Brittle or friable; crusty. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
crump (krŭmp), *a.* [See CRUMPLE.] Crooked; bent. *Obs.* — *n.* A hump on the back, a humpbacked person. *Obs.*
crump (krŭmp; krŏŏmp), *v. t. & i.* To crook or curve; to curl up. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
crump'et (krŭm'pĕt; -pĭt; 151), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A kind of cake cooked on a griddle or spider.
crum'ple (krŭm'p'l), *v. t.*; CRUM'PLED (-p'ld); CRUM'PLING (-plĭng). [Dim. fr. the old a. *crump* crooked, bent, AS. *crump*, *crumb*, akin to G. *krumm*, OHG. *chrumb*, Dan. *krum*, D. *krom*, and E. *cramp.*] To draw or press into wrinkles or folds; to crush together; to rumple, as, to *crumple* paper.
crum'ple, *v. i.* To contract irregularly; to show wrinkles after being crushed together; as, leaves *crumple.*
crum'ple, *n.* A wrinkle, fold, or crease made by crumpling or squeezing; a crumpled part of anything.
crum'pled (krŭm'p'ld), *p. a.* Wrinkled, creased, or furrowed by or as if by pressing or crushing; also, bent, as in a spiral curve; as, the cow with the *crumpled* horn.
crunch (krŭnch; 140), *v. t.*; CRUNCHED (krŭncht); CRUNCH'ING. [Prob. fr. earlier *craunch*; cf. D. *schransen* to eat heartily, or E. *scrunch.*] **1.** To chew with force and noise; to craunch.

And their white tusks *crunched* o'er the whiter skull. *Byron.*

2. To grind or press with violence and noise.

The ship *crunched* through the ice. *Kane.*

crunch, *v. t.* To chew with a grinding noise; hence, to crush or grind, as under foot or wheel, with a noise.
crunch, *n.* **1.** The act of crunching.
2. A piece made or separated by crunching.
cru-no'dal (krōō-nō'dăl), *a.* *Geom.* Possessing, relating to, or characterized by, a crunode; — used of curves.

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cru'ci-ar, *n.* [L. *cruciare* to crucify.] A crucifier. *Obs.*
cru'ci-at. Var. of CRUCIATE.
cru'ci-ate-ly, *adv.* of CRUCIATE.
cru'ci-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *cruciatorius.*] Torturing; tormenting. *Obs.* [In a crucible.]
cru'ci-ble, *v. t.* To melt or test [In a crucible.]
cru-cif'er-æ (krōō-sĭf'ẽr-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CRUCIFEROUS.] *Bot.* Syn. of BRASSICACEÆ.
cru'ci-fi'cial (krōō'sĭ-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cross.
cru'ci-fi'er (krōō'sĭ-fĭ'ẽr), *n.* One who crucifies
cru'ci-fix. *v. t.* To crucify. *Obs.*
crucifixion thorn = CHRIST'S-THORN.
cru'ci-form'i-ty (krōō'sĭ-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being cruciform [FORM.]
cru'ci-form-ly, *adv.* of CRUCIFORM.
cru-cig'er-ous (krōō-sĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *crux*, *crucis*, cross + *-gerous.*] Bearing, or marked with, a cross. *R.* [CRUSILY.]
cru'cil-ly, cru'ci-ly, *a. Her.* = Cru'cis (krōō'sĭs), *n., gen.* of CRUX.
cru'cite (krōō'sīt), *n* [L. *crux*, *crucis*, cross.] Andalusite *Obs.*
cruck (krŏŏk), *n.* [Cf. W. *crwc*, or E. *crock* an earthen pot.] A pail. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
cruck'le (*dial.* krŏŏk'ĭ; krŭk'-'l). Var. of CROOKLE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
cruck'le, *v. i.* To rustle or crackle. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
crud (krŭd; *dial. also* krŏŏd, krōōd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of CURD.
crud'dle (krŭd'-'l; krŏŏd'-'l). Var. of CROODLE. [CURDLE.]
crud'die. Obs. or dial. var. of crud'dy (krŭd'ĭ; *dial. also* krŏŏd'ĭ, krōōd'ĭ). Obs or dial for CURDY. [for CROWDIE.]
crud'dy (krŭ'dĭ). Dial. Eng.
crude. † CROWD, *v.*, press.
crudes (krōōdz), *n. pl.* Crude or unconcentrated ore. *Australia.*
cru'dle (krōō'd'l). Obs. or dial. var. of CURDLE, CROODLE.
crud'wort' (krŭd'wŭrt'; *dial. also* krŏŏd'-), *n.* The yellow bedstraw. *Dial. Eng.*
crue. † CREW, a band; Scot. var. of CREW, a yard or fold
cru'el. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of CREWEL.
cru'el-ness, *n.* Cruelty. *Obs or R.*
cru'els (krōō'ĕlz), *n. pl.* [F. *écrouelle*, scrofula.] Scrofula
cru'ent, *a.* [L. *cruentus.*] Bloody *Obs*
cru'en-tate, *a.* [L. *cruentatus*, p. p. of *cruentare* to bloody.] Made bloody. *Obs.* — **cru'en-tat'ed** (krōō'ĕn-tāt'ĕd), *a. Obs.*
cru'en-ta'tion (-tā'shăn), *n.* [L. *cruentatio* a staining with blood.] Oozing of blood, as from a corpse after incision, or, as formerly thought to happen, in presence of the murderer.
cru-en'tous (krōō-ĕn'tŭs), *a.* [L. *cruentus.*] Bloody. *Obs.*
crufe. Obs. or Scot. for CRUIVE
cruin (*dial* krūn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CROON, *v.*
cruise Var. of CRUSE, a bottle.
cruis'ie (krŭ'zĭ). Var. of CRUSIE. *Scot.*
cruis'keen, cruis'ken (krŭs'-kĕn; krōōs'-), *n.* [Cf. *cruskyn*, and OD. *kroesken* a small cruse.] A jug; a pitcher. *Jr. or Scot.*
cruk (*dial.* krŏŏk). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of CROOK. [CREWEL.
crule. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of **crull,** *or* **crul,** *a.* Curly. *Obs.*
crul'lest, *a.* Dial Eng. var. of CREWEL.
crum. *v. t.* [Cf. D. *krommen.*] To crook *Obs.* [*Obs or Dial*
crumbed (krŭmd), *p. a.* Bent.
crumb'er. **crum'mer,** *n.* One that crumbs, as an implement for crumbing a table cloth.
crum'bid. Crumbled. *Ref. Sp.*
crum'ble-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
crumb'let, crum'let, *n.* See -LET.
crumb'lings (krŭm'lĭngz), *n. pl* Crumbled particles.
crumb'y (-ĭ), *a.* = CRUMMY, 2.
crumd. Crumbed. *Ref. Sp.*
crume (krōōm; krŏŏm). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CRUMB.
cru'me-nal (krōō'mē-năl), *a.* [L. *crumena* purse.] A purse. *Obs*
crum'ma-ble (krŭm'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being crumbed. *R.*
crumme † CRUMB. [ost CRUM.]
crummed (krŭmd), *pret. & p. p.*
crum'mie, crum'my (krŭm'ĭ; krŏŏm'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. CRUM to crook.] A cow; esp., a cow with crumpled horns; also, a crook, or staff. *Scot. or Dial Eng.*
crum'ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRUM.
Crum'mles (krŭm'-'lz), **Vincent.** In Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," an eccentric actor and theatrical manager
crum'mock (krŭm'ŭk; krŏŏm'-ŭk), *n.* [Cf. AS. *crumb* bent, D. *kromm* crooked, E. *crumple.*] **1.** A crummie. *Scot.*
2. An Asiatic apiaceous herb (*Sium sisarum*), cultivated for its root. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
crump (*dial.* krŏmp). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CRAMP.
crump (krŭmp; krŏmp), *n.* A blow; a thump. *Colloq., Eng.*
crumpe. † CRAMP, a spasm.
crump'er, *n.* A whopper; a bouncing lie. *Colloq., Eng.*
crum'pl. Crumple. *Ref. Sp.*
crum'pld. Crumpled. *Ref. Sp.*
crum'p'le (*dial.* krŭm'p'l; krŏŏm'p'l), *a.* Crumpled. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
crum'pler (krŭm'plẽr). *n.* One that crumples; specif.: **a** A cravat. **b** A fall that throws both rides and horse. *Colloq.*
crum'pling (*dial.* krŭm'-plĭn(g); krŏŏm'-), *n.* [Cf. CRUMP, CRUMPLE.] A stunted or shriveled apple, cucumber, or the like. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
crum'ply (krŭm'plĭ), *a.* Full of crumples.
crump'y (krŭm'pĭ; krŏŏm'pĭ), *a.* [See CRUMP, *a.*, crusty.] Brittle; crump. *Dial. Eng.*
crum'ster, *n.* [D. *krom* crooked] A kind of galley or hoy. *Obs*
crune † CROWN.
crune Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng var. of CROON.
crunk (*dial* krŏŏnk), *v. i.* [Of imitative origin. Cf. Icel. *krúnka* to croak.] To cry like a crane; to cronk. *Obs. or Dial.* — **crunk,** *n. Obs. or Dial.* [CRUNE. *Obs*
crun'kle (krŭn'k'l), *v. i.* = **crun'kle** (krŭng'k'l; krŏŏng'k'l), *n.* [Cf. CRINKLE.] A crease; a wrinkle; a rumple. *Scot*

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cru'node (krōō'nōd), *n.* [Prob fr. L. *crux* a cross + E. *node.*] *Geom.* A point where a curve crosses itself; a double point with two real tangents.

cru'or (krōō'ôr), *n.* [L., blood. See CRUDE.] *Physiol.* The clotted portion of coagulated *a* Crunode. blood, containing the coloring matter; gore.

cru'o-rin (-ō-rĭn), *n. Physiol.* The coloring matter of the blood in the living animal; hæmoglobin.

crup'per (krŭp'ẽr; krōōp'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *cropere*, OF. *croupiere*, F. *croupière*, fr. *croupe.* See CROUP, of a horse.] **1.** A leather loop passing under a horse's tail and buckled to the saddle to keep it from slipping forwards. See HARNESS, *Illust.*

2. The rump of a horse; croup; hence, *Obs. or Humorous*, in general, hind quarters; buttocks.

crup'per, *v. t.;* CRUP'PERED (-ẽrd); CRUP'PER-ING. To fit with a crupper; to place a crupper upon; as, to *crupper* a horse.

cru'ral (krōō'răl), *a.* [L. *cruralis*, fr. *crus, cruris*, leg.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the thigh or leg, or any of the parts called *crura;* femoral. See CRUS.

crural arch. = POUPART'S LIGAMENT. The *deep crural arch* is a fibrous band arching over the femoral sheath arising from the middle of Poupart's ligament and inserted into the pectineal line. — **c. artery.** = FEMORAL ARTERY. — **c. canal.** = FEMORAL CANAL. — **c. nerve.** See ANTERIOR CRURAL NERVE. — **c. ring.** = FEMORAL RING. — **c. septum,** the connective tissue which in the normal condition closes the femoral ring. — **c. sheath.** = FEMORAL SHEATH.

cru-re'us (krōō-rē'ŭs), *n.* Also **cru-ræ'us.** [NL., fr L. *crus, cruris*, leg.] *Anat.* The division of the quadriceps exterior muscle of the thigh which arises from, and covers the front of, the shaft of the femur.

cru'ro- (krōō'rō-). A combining form for *crus,* the *shank;* as in: **cru'ro-tar'sal** (-tar'săl), *Anat.*, pertaining to or situated between the crus and tarsus.

crus (krŭs), *n.; pl.* CRURA (krōō'ra). [L., the leg.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **1.** That part of the hind limb between the femur, or thigh, and the ankle, or tarsus; the shank.

2. Any of various parts likened to a leg, or (in plural) to a pair of legs; as: the diverging proximal ends of the cavernous bodies; the peduncles of the cerebrum and cerebellum; the tendinous attachments of the diaphragm to the bodies of the lumbar vertebræ, forming the sides of the aortic opening.

‖ **cru'ra ce're-bri** (sĕr'ẽ-brī), the large diverging bundles of nerve fibers passing from the pons Varolii forward and outward to enter the cerebral hemispheres, and forming the main connection between the cerebrum and spinal cord; the peduncles of the cerebrum. — ‖ **c. for'ni-cis** (fôr'nĭ-sĭs), the posterior pillars of the fornix.

cru-sade' (krōō-sād'), *n.* [F. *croisade*, for OF. *croisiée*, influenced by Pr *crozada*, or Sp. *cruzada*, or It. *crociata*, from a verb signifying to mark (one's self) with a cross, fr. L. *crux* cross. Cf. CROISADE, CRUSADO; see CROSS.] **1.** Any of the military expeditions undertaken by Christian powers, in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, to recover the Holy Land from the Mohammedans. The seven principal crusades to the Holy Land were as follows:

NAME.	DATE.	OUTCOME.
First	1096–99	Took Jerusalem.
Second	1147–49	Unsuccessful.
Third	1189–92 (or 91)	Conquest of Acre.
Fourth	1202 (or 01)–04	Established Latin Empire in East.
Fifth	1228–29	Jerusalem taken, but lost, finally, 1244.
Sixth	1248–54	Unsuccessful.
Seventh	1270	Unsuccessful.

Many authorities reckon nine instead of seven crusades. A crusade, 1217–21, under King Andrew of Hungary and later John of Brienne is reckoned by some as the fifth; some make the fourth an unsuccessful expedition of German barons in 1196–97; some reckon as the seventh the expedition of 1240 under Richard, Earl of Cornwall. The Children's Crusade (which see) took place in 1212.

2. Any hostile expedition under papal sanction, as those against the Albigenses, the Hohenstaufen, and other opponents of the popes.

3. Any enterprise undertaken with zeal and enthusiasm; as, a *crusade* against intemperance.

4. A papal bull sanctioning a crusade with indulgences to the crusaders. *Obs. or Hist.*

5. A mark or symbol of the cross. *Obs.*

6. [Sp. *cruzada.*] *Sp. Hist.* Money raised by selling copies of the papal bulls sanctioning crusades, orig. to pay for war against the Moors. *Obs.*

7. = CRUSADO.

cru-sade', *v. i.;* CRU-SAD'ED (-sād'ĕd); CRU-SAD'ING (-sād'-Ing). To engage in a crusade; to attack in a zealous or hotheaded manner. "*Crusading* against sense." *M. Green.*

cru-sad'er (-sād'ẽr), *n.* One engaged in a crusade.

cru-sa'do (-sā'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). [Pg. *cruzado*, prop., marked with a cross. Cf. CRUSADE.] An old Portuguese coin of gold or silver, of various values. One of the early crusadoes was equivalent to nine shillings, and a late one, called the "new crusado," was estimated in 1700 at 2s. 8½d. *Shak.*

cruse (krōōs; krōōz; 277), *n.* [Cf. LG. *kruus, kroos*, mug, jug, jar, D. *kroes*, G. *krause*, Icel. *krūs*, Sw. *krus*, Dan. *kruus*, and E. *crucible, cresset.*] A vessel, as a jar, pot, or cup, for holding water, oil, honey, etc.

So David took . . . the *cruse* of water. 1 *Sam* xxvi. 12.

crush (krŭsh), *v. t.;* CRUSHED (krŭsht); CRUSH'ING. [ME. *cruschen, crousshen*, OF. *cruissir, croissir*, fr. LL. *cruscire*, prob. of G. origin, fr. a derivative of the word seen in Goth. *kriustan* to gnash; akin to Sw. *krysta* to squeeze, Dan. *kryste*, Icel. *kreysta.*] **1.** To compress or bruise between two hard bodies; to squeeze or force by pressure so as to destroy the natural condition, shape, or integrity of the parts, or to force together into a mass; as, to *crush* grapes.

The ass . . . thrust herself unto the wall, and *crushed* Balaam's foot against the wall *Num.* xxii. 25

To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden.*

2. To reduce to fine particles by pounding or grinding; to comminute; to bray; as, to *crush* quartz.

3. To overwhelm as if by pressure or weight; to beat or force down as if by an incumbent weight.

Truth, *crushed* to earth, shall rise again. *Bryant.*

4. Hence: **a** To oppress or burden grievously.

Thou shalt be only oppressed and *crushed. Deut.* xxviii. 33.

b To overcome completely; to subdue totally; — often with *out* intensive; as, to *crush* out resistance.

Speedily overtaking and *crushing* the rebels. *Scott.*

5. To force by pressure; to press or squeeze; — used with *out;* as, to *crush* out the juice from grapes.

6. To drink, as a bottle of wine or a pot of ale. *Shak.*

crush (krŭsh), *v. i.* To be or become crushed; as, an egg-shell *crushes* easily.

crush, *n.* **1.** Clashing noise; crash. *Obs.*

2. Act of crushing; violent compression, overwhelming force; crash; destruction; ruin.

The wrecks of matter, and the *crush* of worlds. *Addison.*

3. An injury caused by crushing; a bruise. *Obs.*

4. Violent crowding, as of a mass of people; a crowd which produces uncomfortable pressure; as, a *crush* at a ball.

5. In Australian stock yards, a fenced passage narrow at one end.

crush breccia. *Geol.* A breccia whose component fragments were produced by the crushing of rock in situ within the crust of the earth.

crush conglomerate. *Geol.* A conglomerate similar in origin to a crush breccia, but whose fragments were rounded more or less by grinding on each other.

crushed (krŭsht), *p. p.* of CRUSH.

crushed steel, an abrasive made by suddenly cooling, powdering, and tempering high-grade crucible steel. It approaches the diamond in hardness.

crush'er (krŭsh'ẽr), *n.* One that crushes, as: **a** A machine for crushing rock or other materials. **b** A policeman. *Slang, Eng.* **c** A conclusive or overwhelming fact, argument, or retort. *Colloq.*

crusher gauge. An instrument for measuring the maximum pressure exerted by a charge in the chamber of a gun, determined by the compression of a copper cylinder.

crush hat. A hat not injured by compressing, as a soft felt hat; specif., an opera hat.

crush'ing, *p. a.* That crushes; overwhelming. "*Crushing* penury." *Shak.*

crush room. A large room, as in a theater, for the use of the audience during intermissions; a foyer. *Now Rare.*

Cru'soe, Rob'in-son (rŏb'ĭn-sŭn krōō'sō). The hero of De Foe's romance (1719) of the same name. He is an ingenious sailor who is shipwrecked on an uninhabited island, where he lives many years with no companions save his dog, a parrot, and finally his man Friday, a young savage whom he rescues on a Friday from cannibals visiting the island. The story is supposed to be based upon the adventures of Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch sailor, who was cast away upon Juan Fernandez.

crust (krŭst), *n.* [L. *crusta*: cf. OF. *crouste*, F. *croûte;* prob. akin to Gr. κρύσταλλος ice, E. *crystal.* Cf CUSTARD.] **1** The hardened exterior or surface part of bread, in distinction from the soft part, or crumb; also, a piece of this or of any bread grown dry or hard.

Th' impenetrable *crust* thy teeth defies. *Dryden.*
He that keeps nor *crust* nor crumb. *Shak.*

2. The cover or case of a pie; also, *U. S.*, the dough, or dumpling, cooked with a potpie.

They . . . made the *crust* for the venison pasty *Macaulay*

3. A hard external coat or covering of anything; a hard exterior surface or outer shell; an incrustation.

Below this icy *crust* of conformity, the waters of infidelity lay dark and deep as ever. *Prescott.*

4. Specif.: **a** *Med.* A hard mass, made up of dried secretions, blood, or pus, occurring upon the surface of the body, esp. in such diseases as eczema, seborrhea, syphilis, impetigo, etc. **b** *Geol.* The exterior portion of the earth, formerly universally supposed to inclose a molten interior; — still used, even by many who reject the above notion, to designate the outer relatively cool part of the globe, the part of known constitution, as distinguished from the unknown hotter part within. **c** A hardened surface upon snow. *U. S. & Canada.* **d** The horny outer wall of a hoof, as of that of the horse. **e** The shell of crustaceans or other animals. *Rare.* **f** An incrustation on the interior surface of wine bottles, the result of the ripening of the wine; a deposit of tartar, etc. Cf. BEESWING.

5. The state of rough-tanned skins of sheep or goats before they are dyed; also, the skins in this state.

6. A crusty or surly person. *Obs.*

crust, *v. t. & i.;* CRUST'ED; CRUST'ING. [Cf. OF. *crouster*, L. *crustare.* See CRUST, *n.*] **1.** To cover with a crust, or form a crust on the surface of; to cover or line with an incrustation; to incrust, or become incrusted.

The whole body is *crusted* over with ice *Boyle.*
Very foul and *crusted* bottles. *Swift.*
The place that was burnt . . . *crusted* and healed. *Temple.*

2. To form or gather into a crust; to harden into crust; as, the dirt was *crusted* on the glass.

3. To crust-hunt. *U. S. & Canada.*

In many localities . . . the settlers have completely killed out the moose by this villainous habit of *crusting. Encyc of Sport.*

crus'ta (krŭs'tă), *n.; L. pl.* CRUSTÆ (-tē). [L., shell, crust, inlaid work.] **1.** A crust or shell.

2. Something prepared, as an engraved gem, or a plate embossed in low relief, for inlaying or applying to a vase or other object.

3. *Anat.* The lower or ventral of the two parts into which the substantia nigra divides the crura cerebri.

Crus-ta'ce-a (krŭs-tā'shē-*a*), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. of NL. *crustaceus* pert. to the crust or shell, from L. *crusta* the hard surface of a body, rind, shell.] *Zoöl.* A large class comprising the majority of the aquatic water-breathing Arthropoda, as well as some terrestrial forms. It includes the lobsters, shrimps, crabs, wood lice, water fleas, barnacles, etc., and comprises too great a variety of types to admit of a satisfactory definition of universal application, yet the most diverse forms are connected by intermediate ones, or by similarity in the early stages of development. The body is commonly covered with a chitinous integument hardened (in the larger forms) with calcareous matter, making a firm shell. It is divided into head, thorax, and abdomen. The segments constituting the two former are often consolidated into a cephalothorax, the abdominal segments remaining mobile. The segments number 20 or 21 in the higher groups, but vary in number in the lower. The limbs are variously differentiated into mouth parts, pincers, walking or swimming legs, etc., and the higher forms have large compound eyes on movable stalks. There are usually two pairs of antennæ. The class is commonly divided into the subclasses Entomostraca and Malacostraca. Other groups which have been included, esp. in older classifications, are the Trilobita, Pycnogonida, and the king crab and its extinct allies.

crus-ta'cean (-shăn), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Crustacea, crustaceous. — *n.* An animal of the class Crustacea.

crus-ta'ceous (-shŭs), *a.* [NL. *crustaceus.* See CRUSTACEA.] **1.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, crust or shell; having a crustlike shell or scab.

2. *Zool.* Belonging to the Crustacea; crustacean. *Obs.*

3. *Bot.* Forming a thin, brittle crust; specif., in lichenology, having a thin thallus adhering inseparably to the substratum of rocks, bark, soil, etc.

crust'al (krŭs'tăl), *a.* Pert to a crust, as that of the earth.

‖ **crus'ta pe-tro'sa** (pē-trō'să). [NL., lit., rocky shell.] *Anat.* The cement of a tooth.

crus'tat-ed (krŭs'tāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *crustatus*, p. p.] Covered with a crust; incrusted; as, *crustated* basalt.

crus-ta'tion (krŭs-tā'shŭn), *n.* An incrustation.

crust'ed (krŭs'tĕd; -tĭd, 7, 151), *a.* Incrusted; covered with or containing crust; as, old, *crusted* port wine — **crust'ed-ly,** *adv.*

crust'–hunt', *v. i.* To hunt large game, as moose, etc., on crusted snow, which will not support the game. *U. S. & Canada.* — **crust'–hunt'er,** *n.*

crust'y (krŭs'tĭ), *a.;* CRUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); CRUST'I-EST. **1.** Having the nature of crust; pertaining to a hard covering; of wine, crusted; as, a *crusty* surface or substance; a *crusty* consistency.

Come, waiter! quick a flagon *crusty* . . .
I'll pledge the dean in the good old wine. *Thackeray.*

2. Having a harsh exterior, or a short, rough manner.

Thou *crusty* batch of nature, what 's the news? *Shak.*

Syn. — See BLUFF.

crutch (krŭch), *n.* [ME. *crucche*, AS. *cryce;* akin to D. *kruk*, G. *krücke*, Dan. *krykke*, Sw. *krycka*, and to E. *crook.*] **1** A staff to support the lame or infirm in walking, now one with a crosspiece at the top to be placed under the armpit. Sometimes used fig., to symbolize old age; as, from cradle to *crutch.*

I 'll lean upon one *crutch*, and fight with the other. *Shak.*
Rime is a *crutch* that lifts the weak alone *H. Smith*

2. Formerly, the raised part of a saddle at either end; now, the part of a saddletree that supports the pommel, or a forked leg rest constituting the pommel of a sidesaddle.

3. Anything resembling a crutch in shape or use; as: **a** A supporting frame made by joining inclined timbers or sticks near the top. **b** *Naut.* Any of various pieces or parts, as: (1) A forked or two-legged scissorslike support for a fore-and-aft boom when its sail is stowed; also, a forked stanchion or post to support any spar, rail, or the like when not in use. (2) A breasthook at the stern. See BREASTHOOK. **c** In a clock, the depending forked rod or arm by which the pendulum is moved. **d** An anchor escapement. **e** A bar with a crosspiece at the end, used for stirring, etc., as in making soap. **f** The crotch of a human being. **g** A rod with a long hook used to immerse a sheep during the process of washing. *Brit.*

crutch, *v. t.;* CRUTCHED (krŭcht); CRUTCH'ING. **1** To support on crutches; to prop up.

Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse *Dryden.*

2. To stir or mix with or as with a crutch. See CRUTCH, *n.*, 3 **e.**

crutched (krŭcht), *p. a.* **1.** Supported upon, or as if upon, a crutch; also, caught or fixed in, or as if in, a forked crutch, or crotch.

It is there that we see ourselves *crutched* between love grown old and indifference aging to love. *G. Meredith.*

2. Formed, used, or placed like a crutch or crutches.

3. Furnished with a crutch or crutchlike handle.

crutched, *a.* [See CROUCH, *v. t.;* CROUCHED, *a.*] Marked with the sign of the cross; crouched.

crutched friar, *Eccl.*, one of a Catholic religious order in England (1244–1656), so called because its members bore the sign of the cross on their staves and habits; — called also *crossed friar* and *crouched friar.*

crutch'er (krŭch'ẽr), *n* One that crutches; specif., an apparatus for mixing soap, as a tank containing a broad revolving vertical screw.

crutch'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Wool from the hind parts of a sheep, either clipped off, or rubbed off through the sheep crowding together. *Australia.*

crutch paralysis *or* **palsy.** *Med.* Paralysis of certain nerves in the axilla caused by the pressure of a crutch.

crux (krŭks), *n.; pl.* E. CRUXES (-ĭz; -ĭz), L CRUCES (krōō'sēz); *gen.* CRUCIS (krōō'sĭs). [L., cross, torture, trouble.]

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crunt (krŭnt), *n.* A blow with a cudgel or the like. *Scot.*

crup. † CROUP, of a horse.

crup (krŭp; krŭp), *a.* Short; brittle; as, *crup* cake; also, snappish; cross. *Dial. Eng.* [*Scot.*]

crup'pin (krŭp'ĭn), *p. p.* Crept.

cru'ra, *n., pl.* of CRUS.

crus. † CROUSE.

cru-sa'do (krōō-sā'dō), *n.* [Sp. or Pg. *cruzada.*] A crusade. *Obs.*

cru-sa'do, *n.* [Sp. or Pg. *cruzado.*] A crusader. *Obs.*

Crus'ca, *n.* Short for DELLA CRUSCA.

crusche. † CRUSH.

cruse (krōōs). Var. of CROUSE. *North of Eng. & Scot.*

cru'set (krōō'sĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *creuset* and E. *cruse, cresset.*] A crucible. *Obs.*

crusht, *pret & p. p.* of CRUSH. *Rare or Ref. Sp.*

cru'sian. Var. of CRUCIAN.

cru'si-ble. † CRUCIBLE.

cru'sis (krōō'sĭs; krōō'zĭs), *n* [Cf CRESSET.] A kind of rude iron lamp or candlestick; also, an iron crucible, as for lead. *Scot.*

cru'si-ly (krōō'sĭ-lĭ), *a.* Also **cru'si-lé, cru'si-lee.** [OF. *croisillié.*] *Her.* Sprinkled with small plain crosses or cross-crosslets; semé of crosses of specified shape; as, *crusily-fitchy.*

crus'kyn, crus'ken (krŭs'-kĭn; *Scot.* krŭs'-, krŭs'-), *n.* Also **crus'kin, cruske,** etc. [OF. *crousequn. Oxf. E. D.*] A small vessel for liquors; hence, a liquid measure. *Obs. or Scot.*

cru'so-cre-a'ti-nine (krōō'sō-krē-ă'tĭ-nĭn -nēn), *n.* Also -nin. [Prob. fr. Gr. χρυσός gold + *creatnine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A leucomaine of the creatinine group, $C_6H_9ON_3$, obtained from muscle tissue. It is said to be poisonous.

crusoile, *n.* [Cf. CRUCIBLE, CRESSET.] A crucible. *Obs. & R.*

crus-ta'ceal (krŭs-tā'shăl), *a.* Crustacean. *Rare.*

crus-ta'ce-o'id (-shē-oid), *a. Zoöl.* Resembling the Crustacea. *Rare.*

crus-ta'ce-ol'o-gy (-shē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Crustacea* + *-logy.*] That branch of zoölogy which treats of the Crustacea. — **crus-ta'ce-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **crus-ta'ce-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

crus-ta'ceous-ness, *n.* See -NESS

crus-tade', *n.* [Cf. OF. *croustade*, E. *custard.*] A spiced pie of fish or meat, eggs, herbs, etc. *Obs.*

crus-tal'o-gy (krŭs-tăl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *crusta* shell + *-logy.*] Crustaceology. — **crus'ta-log'i-cal** (krŭs'tă-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **crus-tal'o-gist** (krŭs-tăl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

crus'tate (krŭs'tāt), *a.* [L. *crustatus.*] Having a crust; crustaceous. [*U. S. & Canada.*]

crust'er, *n.* A crust-hunter

crus-tif'ic (krŭs-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* Forming a crust. *Rare.*

crust'i-fi-ca'tion (krŭs'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Incrustation.

crust'i-ly, *adv.* of CRUSTY.

crust'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

crust'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CRUST.

crus'tose (krŭs'tōs; krŭs-tōs'), *a.* [L. *crustosus.*] Having crustlike skin. *Rare.*

crus'tous, *a.* [OF. *crousteus*] Crusty; scabby. *Obs.*

crut (krŭt), *n.* [Ir. *crut.* Cf. CROWD a musical instrument.] An ancient Irish musical instrument, probably the oldest form of the crowd (which see). It was orig a small harp or lyre, but was later played with a bow.

crut (krŭt), *n* [Cf. F. *croûte* crust.] The rough part of oak bark. *Rare.* [CRUTCH.]

crutch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of crutching machine. A crutcher

crutch stake. *Leather Manuf.* See PERCH, *n.*

cruth (krōōth). Var of CROWD, an instrument. [CRUIVE.

truve. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

Cru'vel/hier's' at'ro-phy (krū'vĕl/hēr's' ăt'rō-fĭ; -fĭ-yăz') [After J. *Cruveilhier* (1791–1874), Fr. anatomist.] *Med.* Progressive muscular atrophy

cru'wel. † CRUEL.

1. [Used as a Latin word.] A cross, as in heraldry; specif. [*cap.*], *Astron.*, the Southern Cross.
2. Anything very puzzling or difficult to explain; a perplexing problem or difficulty.
The perpetual *crux* of New Testament chronologists. *Strauss.*
‖ **crux an-sa'ta** (krŭks ăn-sā'tă), a cross in the shape of the ankh. — ‖ **c. com-mis'sa** (kŏ-mĭs'ă), the tau cross. — ‖ **c. cri'ti-co'rum** (krĭt'ĭ-kŏ'rŭm), the crux of critics. — ‖ **c. de'cus-sa'ta** (dē'kŭ-sā'tă), a decussate, or X-shaped, cross. — ‖ **c. im-mis'sa** (ĭ-mĭs'ă), the Latin cross. — ‖ **c. ma'the-ma-ti-co'rum** (măth'ē-măt'ĭ-kŏ'rŭm), the crux of mathematicians. — ‖ **c. me'di-co'rum** (mĕd'ĭ-kŏ'rŭm), the crux of physicians. — ‖ **c. mi'hi an-cho'ra** (mī'hī ăn-kŏ'ra), the cross is my anchor. — ‖ **c. stel-la'ta** (stĕ-lā'tă), a cross the arms of which end in stars.

cry (krī), *v. i.*; CRIED (krīd); CRY'ING. [F. *crier*, L. *quiritare* to raise a plaintive cry, scream, shriek; perh. orig. to implore the help of the *Quirites* or Roman citizens.] **1.** To make a loud call or cry, as in an effort to be heard, in prayer or supplication, in pain or anger, etc.; to call out or exclaim vehemently or earnestly, to shout; to vociferate.
And about the ninth hour, Jesus *cried* with a loud voice. *Matt.* xxvii. 46.
Some *cried* after him to return *Bunyan.*
2. To utter lamentations; to lament audibly; to express pain, grief, or distress, by weeping and sobbing; to wail; to shed tears with or without making a sound; to weep.
Ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart *Is.* lxv 14
I could find it in my heart to disgrace my man's apparel and to *cry* like a woman. *Shak.*
3. Of an animal, to utter its characteristic sound or call.
The young ravens which *cry*. *Ps.* cxlvii. 9.
Syn. — CRY, WEEP (the first the homelier, the second the more formal, term) are frequently interchanged. CRY is more apt to stress the audible lamentation, WEEP, the shedding of tears; as, "If you hear a child *cry* in the night, you must call to the nurse" (*Shak.*); "*Weep* not, sweet queen; for trickling tears are vain" (*id.*); cf. "And make poor England *weep* in streams of blood" (*id.*).
to cry back, to go back over the course followed, as a hunter on a trail; hence, to revert to a former type; to show atavism, as a breed of animals; to throw back. — **to c. off**, to call off a negotiation, a bargaining, treaty, or the like. — **to c. on** *or* **upon**, to call upon the name of, to beseech. "No longer *on* Saint Denis will we *cry*." *Shak.* — **to c. out.** **a** To exclaim; to vociferate; to scream; to clamor **b** To complain loudly, to lament. — **to c. out against**, to complain loudly of; to censure; to blame. — **to c. out on** *or* **upon**, to denounce; to censure. "*Cries out upon* abuses." *Shak.* — **to c. to**, to call on in prayer; to implore.

cry, *v. t.* **1.** To ask for earnestly or excitedly; to beseech; beg; implore; — now chiefly in the phrase *to cry quarter*. Often with the person addressed as an indirect object.
I *cry* you mercy, Madam; was it you? *Shak.*
2. To utter loudly; to call out; to shout; to sound abroad; to declare publicly; to proclaim. Sometimes with an indirect object. "They *cried* us we were over close to Falmouth." *Kipling.*
All, all, *cry* shame against ye, yet I'll speak *Shak.*
The man . . . ran on, *crying*, Life! Life! *Bunyan.*
3. To affect or effect by weeping; to bring to some state by weeping; as, to *cry* one's self to sleep; to *cry* one's eyes out (fig.).
4. To make oral and public proclamation of; to declare publicly; to notify or advertise by outcry, esp. things lost or found, goods to be sold, etc.
Love is lost, and thus she *cries* him *Crashaw.*
5. Hence, to publish the banns of, as for marriage.
6. Specif.: *Obs.* **a** To call or summon loudly. **b** To call for; to demand. **c** To cry the praises of; to extol.
to cry aim, to encourage; — from an old cry of encouragement to archers. *Obs.* — **to c. clink**, to clang; hence, to elicit a response. *Obs.* — **to c. creak**, to give up a contest. *Obs.* — **to c. down.** **a** To declare unlawful; to forbid; to suppress. **b** To decry; to depreciate; dispraise; condemn.
Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it *Tillotson.*
— **to c. halves**, to claim an equal share with another. — **to c. out**, to proclaim; to shout. "Your gesture *cries* it *out*." *Shak.* — **to c. quittance**, *or*, *now usually*, **to c. quits**, to declare one's self clear or even with another, either for past favors or injuries, or as in a contest, and willing to let matters rest as they stand, often implying retaliation or revenge. — **to c. up**, to enhance the value or reputation of by public praise; to extol; to laud publicly or urgently. — **to c. wolf**, to give alarm without occasion; — alluding to the fable in which the alarm "Wolf!" was so often given in mere sport that when at last the wolf did come the cry was not heeded.

cry, *n.*; *pl.* CRIES (krīz). [F. *cri*, fr. *crier* to cry. See CRY, *v. i.*] **1.** A loud, vehement utterance of a sound or sounds expressing strong and usually somewhat sudden emotion or passion; as, a *cry* of agony, of fear, or of joy.
One blind *cry* of passion and of pain. *Tennyson.*
2. A loud calling out of words, as for announcement, proclamation, or the like; as, a *cry* of "Man overboard!"; the *cries* of peddlers; the *cries* of sailors.
There went up a great *cry*, "The Prince is slain!" *Tennyson.*
3. A proclamation, summons, announcement, or the like, made publicly and, usually, orally. *Obs.*
4. A loud shout; an outcry; a clamor.
And there arose a great *cry*. *Acts* xxiii. 9.
5. Importunate supplication; entreaty; appeal.
The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears open unto their *cry*. *Ps.* xxxiv 15.
6. Common report; fame.
The *cry* goes that you shall marry her. *Shak.*
7. The utterance of the general opinion, feeling, or desire; the public voice, raised in approval, anger, or the like.
There was a great *cry* of the people . . . against their brethren the Jews. *Neh.* v. 1.
8. A word or phrase used as a watchword or battle cry or caught up by a party or faction and repeated for effect.
9. An inarticulate vocal sound characteristic of one of the lower animals; as, the *cry* of a hawk; the *cry* of wolves.
10. The giving voice of hounds in chase; hence, a pack of hounds; in contempt, a pack, or company, of persons.
A *cry* more tunable
Was never hollaed to, nor cheered with horn. *Shak.*
A fellowship in a *cry* of players. *Shak.*
11. An act of shedding tears; a fit of weeping; as, a woman finds relief in a good *cry*.
12. The crackling noise made by block tin when it is bent.
a far cry, a great distance or transition. — **great,** *or* **much, c. and little wool**, much noise and slight result; much ado about nothing; — alluding to a fabled shearing of hogs. — **in full c.**, in full pursuit, as a hound on the scent. — **on the c.**, on report or hearsay.
I do not go *on the cry* in this, but practical knowledge. *Scott.*
— **out of c.** *or* **all c.**, beyond reckoning, or disputing; excessively. *Obs.*

cry'ing (krī'ĭng), *p. a.* That cries; hence, calling for notice; compelling attention; notorious; heinous; as, a *crying* evil.
crying bird, the limpkin. — **c. hare.** = PIKA.

cry'ing, *vb. n.* of CRY.
crying out, childbirth; confinement. *Obs.* *Richardson.*

cry'o- (krī'ŏ-). A combining form from Greek κρύος, *icy cold, frost.*

cry'o-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [*cryo-* + *-gen.*] A substance for obtaining low temperatures; refrigerant; freezing mixture.

cry'o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to cryogens or the production of low temperatures; as, a *cryogenic* laboratory.

cry'o-hy'drate (-hī'drāt), *n.* [*cryo-* + *hydrate.*] *Chem.* A crystalline solid of constant composition and melting point obtained by lowering the temperature of a solution of some substance in water or (by extension) in some other solvent. Cryohydrates were originally believed to be true chemical compounds, but are now regarded as being, in any particular case, that mixture of solvent and solute which has the lowest freezing point. Cf. EUTECTIC.

cry'o-hy'dric (-drĭk), *a.* Of or pert to a cryohydrate.
cryohydric point *or* **temperature**, the freezing point of a cryohydrate.

cry'o-lite (krī'ŏ-lit), *n.* [*cryo-* + *-lite*; — from its icy appearance.] *Min.* A fluoride of sodium and aluminium, Na_3AlF_6, found in Greenland, usually in white cleavable masses of waxy luster. It has been much used in making soda, aluminium, etc. H., 2.5. Sp gr., 2 95–3.0.
cryolite glass. A milk-white glass due to the presence of cryolite or its elements. It is used for lamp shades, ornaments, etc.

cry-om'e-ter (krī-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*cryo-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* A thermometer for the measurement of low temperatures, esp. one containing alcohol or some other liquid freezing at a lower temperature than mercury.

cry'o-phor'ic (krī'ŏ-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* [See CRYOPHORUS.] *Physics.* Pertaining to the process of freezing water by its own evaporation. See CRYOPHORUS.

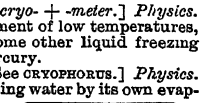
Cryophorus.

cry-oph'o-rus (krī-ŏf'ŏ-rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *cryo-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] *Physics.* An instrument to illustrate the freezing of water by its own evaporation. Ordinarily it consists of two glass bulbs connected by a glass tube, the whole being devoid of air. One of the bulbs contains a quantity of water which freezes, as the result of evaporation and condensation, when the other is cooled below 32° Fahr.

cry-os'co-py (-ŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* [*cryo-* + *-scopy.*] The determination of the freezing points of liquids or of the lowering of the freezing point of a liquid by dissolved substances; specif., *Med.*, the determination for diagnosis of the freezing point of urine, which in some kidney diseases varies from the normal, owing to abnormal amounts of dissolved solids. — **cry'o-scop'ic** (krī'ŏ-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

crypt (krĭpt), *n.* [L. *crypta* vault, crypt, Gr. κρύπτη, fr. Gr. κρυπτός hidden, κρύπτειν to hide. Cf. GROT, GROTTO.] **1.** A vault, or other chamber, wholly or partly under ground; esp., a vault under the main floor of a church, whether for burial purposes or for a chapel or oratory.
2 *Anat.* A simple gland, glandular cavity, or tube; follicle; as, the **crypts of Lie'ber-kuhn'** (lē'bĕr-kün'), tubular glands abundant in the mucous membrane of the small and large intestines. They do not extend into the submucosa.

cryp'tic (krĭp'tĭk) } *a.* [L. *crypticus*, Gr. κρυπτικός.]
cryp'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } **1.** Hidden; secret; occult. "Her [Nature's] more *cryptic* ways of working." *Glanvill.*
2. Of the nature of a crypt. *Rare.*
3. *Zoöl.* Adapted to conceal; as, *cryptic* coloring, which renders an animal inconspicuous in its natural environment.
Cryptic Rite, a system of Freemasonry including certain degrees that have been known as *side degrees*. In U. S. called *The Council*. — **c. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogistic argument not stated in the full or regular syllogistic form.

cryp'ti-dine (krĭp'tĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [Gr. κρυπτός hidden.] *Chem.* Any of several liquid bases, $C_{11}H_{11}N$, of the quinoline series, esp. one from coal tar.

cryp'to- (krĭp'tŏ-), **crypt-.** Combining forms from Greek κρυπτός, *hidden, covered, secret*; as, *cryptogam, cryptograph, cryptodont*, etc.; — opposed to *gymno-*.

Cryp'to-Cal'vin-ism, *n.* [*crypto-* + *Calvinism.*] *Eccl. Hist.* a Melanchthon's teaching on the Lord's Supper, which was essentially Calvin's theory of the spiritual presence of Christ in the Eucharist, rather than Luther's theory of Christ's ubiquity. **b** The teaching upon unconditional election advocated by the Missouri Lutherans in the United States; — so called by its opponents. — **Cryp'to-Cal'vin-ist**, *n.* — **Cryp'to-Cal'vin-is'tic**, *a.*

Cryp'to-ca'ry-a (krĭp'tŏ-kā'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *crypto-* + Gr. κάρυον nut, kernel.] *Bot.* A genus of lauraceous trees, natives of Asia, Australia, Brazil, and South Africa. They are distinguished by the perfect flowers with 9 fertile and 3 sterile stamens; the ripened ovary is embedded in the succulent calyx tube. *C. moschata* is the Brazilian nutmeg. Various Australian species furnish useful timber.

Cryp'to-cer'a-ta (krĭp'tŏ-sĕr'ă-tă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *crypto-* + Gr. κέρας, κεράτος, horn.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily of heteropterous Hemiptera including the swimming bugs, as the water boatmen, etc.; — so called from the concealed position of their antennæ. — **cryp-toc'er-ous** (krĭp-tŏs'ĕr-ŭs), *a.*

cryp-toch'ro-ism (krĭp-tŏk'rō-ĭz'm), *n.* [*crypto-* + Gr. χροιά, χρόα, color.] *Physics.* Difference of wave length in the case of certain obscure rays, corresponding to that to which color differences in the visible spectrum are due.

cryp'to-clas'tic (krĭp'tŏ-klăs'tĭk), *a.* [*crypto-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] *Petrog.* Made up of extremely minute fragmental particles.

cryp'to-crys'tal-line (-krĭs'tăl-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* [*crypto-* + *crystalline.*] Indistinctly crystalline; — applied to rocks whose structure, though crystalline, is so fine that no distinct particles are recognizable, even under the microscope. — **cryp'to-crys'tal-li-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Cryp'to-di'ra (-dī'ra), *n. pl.* [NL.; *crypto-* + Gr. δειρή neck.] *Zoöl.* A suborder or superfamily of turtles in which the neck is bent in an S-shaped curve in a vertical plane when the head is retracted. — **cryp'to-di'rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

cryp'to-dou'ble (-dŭb''l), *n.* [*crypto-* + *double.*] *Astron.* A binary or double star one component of which is dark.

cryp'to-dy-nam'ic (-dī-năm'ĭk; -dĭ-năm'ĭk), *a.* [*crypto-* + *dynamic.*] Pertaining to, or possessing, hidden power.

cryp'to-gam (krĭp'tŏ-găm), *n.* [Cf. F. *cryptogame.* See CRYPTOGAMIA.] *Bot.* Orig., a plant of the Cryptogamia; now almost exclusively, in popular usage, a plant of any group below the seed plants, or Spermatophyta.

Cryp'to-ga'mi-a (-gā'mĭ-ă; -găm'ĭ-ă; 277), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *crypto-* + Gr. γάμος marriage.] *Bot.* **1.** In older systems of classification, a series or subkingdom embracing all plants not producing flowers or seeds; — contrasted with *Phanerogamia*. In the Linnæan system the Cryptogamia constituted one of the twenty-four classes. The reproductive organs of the lower plants being little known at that period, and their morphological connection with those of the seed plants not being understood, the name was given in allusion to the supposed "secret" or "concealed" reproduction. Cf. PHANEROGAMIA; see SPERMATOPHYTA, PTERIDOPHYTA, BRYOPHYTA, THALLOPHYTA.
2. [*l. c.*] Erroneously, *pl.* of CRYPTOGAM.

cryp'to-gam'ic (krĭp'tŏ-găm'ĭk) } *a. Bot.* Pertaining to
cryp-tog'a-mous (krĭp-tŏg'ă-mŭs) } a cryptogam, or to the old group Cryptogamia.

cryp-tog'a-mist (krĭp-tŏg'ă-mĭst), *n.* A botanist who is a specialist in the lower groups of plants.

crypto gear. *Mach.* **a** An epicyclic gear in which a cogwheel, by means of two smaller cogwheels, one on each side, gears with the teeth on the inside circumference of an annular wheel concentric with it. It was formerly used for direct-driven bicycles, and is now used in some variable-speed gears, etc. **b** A device like a lathe back gear used for a similar purpose.

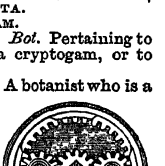
Crypto Gear a.

cryp'to-gen'ic (krĭp'tŏ-jĕn'ĭk), **cryp-tog'e-nous** (krĭp-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*crypto-* + *-genic, -genous.*] *Med.* Of obscure or unknown origin, as certain diseases

cryp'to-gram (krĭp'tŏ-grăm), *n.* [*crypto-* + *-gram.*] A writing in cipher or secret arrangement of letters or words. — **cryp'to-gram'mic** (-grăm'ĭk), *a.*

Cryp'to-gram'ma (-grăm'ă), *n.* [NL.; *crypto-* + Gr. γράμμα letter, line of a drawing.] *Bot.* A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns of arctic and north temperate regions, known as *rock brakes* from their habit. They have small fronds of two kinds, the fertile ones being long-stalked and less compound than the sterile.

cryp'to-graph (krĭp'tŏ-grăf), *n.* [*crypto-* + *-graph.*] Cryptogram, or cipher.

cryp'to-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Relating to cryptography;
cryp'to-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } written in cryptograph or with sympathetic ink.

cryp-tog'ra-phy (krĭp-tŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* Act or art of writing in secret characters; also, secret characters, or cipher.

cryp-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*crypto-* + *-logy.*] Secret or enigmatical language.

Cryp'to-me'ri-a (krĭp'tŏ-mē'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See CRYPTO-; -MERE. Alluding to the concealment of the seeds of the cones within bracts.] *Bot.* A genus of pinaceous trees consisting of the species *C. japonica*, the Japan cedar or sugi. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus. See JAPAN CEDAR.

cryp'to-nym (krĭp'tŏ-nĭm), *n.* [*crypto-* + Gr ὄνυμα name.] A secret name; a name by which a person is known only to the initiated. — **cryp-ton'y-mous** (krĭp-tŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.*

cryp'toph-thal'mos (krĭp'tŏf-thăl'mŏs), *n.* [*crypto-* + Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye.] *Med.* Concealment of the eyeball by complete congenital adhesion of the eyelids.

cryp'to-pine (krĭp'tŏ-pĭn; -pēn; 184), **cryp'to-pin**, *n.* Also **cryp-to'pi-a** (krĭp-tō'pĭ-ă). [*crypto-* + *opium.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{23}O_5N$, obtained in small quantities from opium.

cryp'to-por'ti-cus (krĭp'tŏ-pōr'tĭ-kŭs), *n.* [L.; *crypto-* + L. *porticus* a portico or porch.] *Rom. Archæol.* A porch, gallery, or ambulatory, wholly or partly concealed, having few openings and serving for private communication, or the passage of servants, guards, or the like.

‖ **cru-za'do** (krō-zä'dō), *n.* Pg. form of CRUSADO, the coin.
‖ **crwth** (krōōth), *n.* [W.] = CROWD, an instrument.
cry-. For various obsolete spellings beginning *cry-*, see the forms in CRI-.
cry-. Var. of CRYO-.
cry'as-the'si-a, *or* **cry'e-sis-**, *n.* [NL.; *cryo-* + *æsthesia.*] *Med.* Abnormal sensitiveness to cold.
cry'al-ge'si-a, *n.* [NL.; *cryo-* + *algesia.*] Pain caused by the application of cold.
cryar. † CRIER.
cry'-ba'by, *n.* One who cries as easily or often as a baby. *Derisive*
crydestow. Second person pret. sing. of CRY, run together with *thow*, obs. form of THOU. *Obs.*
cry'mo-dyn'i-a (krī'mō-dĭn'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. · Gr. κρυμός frost + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Rheumatic pain occurring esp. in cold or damp weather.
cry'mo-ther'a-py(-thĕr'ă-pĭ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κρυμός frost + *therapy.*] Therapeutic use of cold.
cry-oc'o-nite (krĭ-ŏk'ō-nīt), *n.* [*cryo-* + Gr. κόνις dust + *-ite.*] *Min.* Gray dust found on the surface of the ice in Greenland.
cry'o-phyl'lite (krī'ŏ-fĭl'īt), *n.* [*cryo-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf; — referring to its foliate structure and low melting point.] *Min.* A lithium mica related to zinnwaldite.
cryour † CRIER.
crypt'al (krĭp'tăl), *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, a crypt.
cryp'tarch (-tärk) *n.* [Gr. κρυπτός hidden + *-arch.*] A secret ruler. *Rare.* — **cryp'tarch-y** (-tar-kĭ), *n. Rare.*
crypt'ed, *a.* Vaulted. *Rare.*
cryp'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of CRYPTIC, CRYPTICAL.
cryp'to-, *n* = CRYPTO GEAR.
Cryp'to-bran'chi-a (krĭp'tŏ-brăn'kĭ-ă), **Cryp'to-bran'chi-a'ta** (-ā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *crypto-* + L. *branchia* a gill.] *Zoöl.* The Derotremata; also, any of various other groups of animals having concealed gills. — **cryp'to-bran'chi-ate**, *a.* — **cryp'to-branch** (krĭp'tŏ-brăngk), *a.* & *n.* **Cryp'to-bran'chus** (-brăn'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *crypto-* + Gr. βράγχιον gill.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large urodele Amphibia containing the hellbender and sometimes the giant salamander of Japan.
cryp'to-carp, *n.* [*crypto-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* A cystocarp.
cryp'to-car'pic, **cryp'to-car'pous**, *a.*
Cryp'to-ceph'a-la (-sĕf'ă-lă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *crypto-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of Polychæta in which the peristomium is greatly developed and the prestomium reduced. Cf. PHANEROCEPHALA.
cryp'to-ceph'a-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [*crypto-* + *cephalous.*] Having a rudimentary or concealed head.
Cryp'to-cle'dus (-klĭ'dŭs), *n.* [NL.; *crypto-* + Gr. κλείς, κλειδός, collar bone.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct marine reptiles, closely related to *Plesiosaurus*, from the Upper Jurassic of England.
cryp'to-ga'mi-an (-gā'mĭ-ăn; -găm'ĭ-ăn), **cryp'to-gam'i-cal**, *a. Bot.* Cryptogamic. — **cryp-tog'a-my** (krĭp-tŏg'ă-mĭ), *n.*
cryp'to-ge-net'ic, *a* [*crypto-* + *genetic*] *Med.* Cryptogenic
Cryp'to-glaux (krĭp'tŏ-glôks), *n.* [NL.; *crypto-* + Gr. γλαύξ owl.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small northern owls including the Acadian owl.
cryp'to-gli-o'ma, *n* [NL.; *crypto-* + *glioma.*] *Med.* An early stage of retinal glioma.
cryp'to-gra'ma-ma'ta (-grā-măt'ă), **-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Cryptogrammic.
cryp'to-gram'ma-tist, *n.* A decipherer of cryptograms.
cryp-tog'ra-phal (krĭp-tŏg'ră-făl), *a.* Cryptographic.
cryp-tog'ra-pher (-fĕr), **cryp-tog'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.* One who writes in cryptograph.
cryp'to-lite, *n.* [*crypto-* + *-lite.*] A mineral occurring as wine-yellow grains in apatite. It is probably monazite
cryp'ton Var. of KRYPTON.
cryp'to-neu'rous (krĭp'tŏ-nū'rŭs), *a.* [*crypto-* + Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] *Zoöl.* Having no distinct or recognizable nervous system.
cryp'to-pa'pist, *n.* [*crypto-* + *papist.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One who secretly favors the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church; — used as a term of reproach
cryp'to-phyte (krĭp'tŏ-fīt), *n. Bot.* A cryptogam. *Rare.*
Cryp'to-proc'ta (-prŏk'tă), *n.* [NL.; *crypto-* + Gr. πρωκτός anus.] *Zoöl.* See FOUSSA.

cryp-tor'chid (krĭp-tôr'kĭd), *n.* [*crypto-* + Gr. ὄρχις testicle.] *Med.* One affected with cryptorchism.

cryp-tor'chism (-kĭz'm), *n.* [See CRYPTORCHID.] *Med. & Veter.* A condition in which the testes fail to descend normally into the scrotum from the abdomen.

cryp-tos'to-ma (-tŏs'tō-mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-stomata** (krĭp'-tō-stō'mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm'ȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *crypto-* + *stoma.*] *Bot.* In certain fucaceous algæ, a barren conceptacle containing only paraphyses.

crys'al (krĭs'ăl), *n.* Also *chrysal.* [Origin unknown.] *Archery.* A minute crack in a bow.

crys'al, *v. i.* Also *chrysal. Archery.* To develop a crysal.

crys'tal (krĭs'tăl), *n.* [ME. *cristal,* F. *cristal,* L. *crystallum* crystal, ice, fr. Gr. κρύσταλλος, fr. κρύος icy cold, frost; cf. AS. *crystalla,* fr. L. *crystallum;* prob. akin to E. *crust.*] **1.** Ice. *Obs.*

2. Quartz that is transparent or nearly so, and either colorless or slightly tinged, as with gray; also, a piece of this material, as one cut for personal ornament, or for use in magic art (of. CRYSTAL GAZING); — called also *rock crystal.* Ornamental vessels are made of it. Cf. SMOKY QUARTZ, PEBBLE, 2; also *Brazilian pebble,* under PEBBLE, 2.

3. Anything resembling crystal, as clear water, etc.

The blue *crystals* of the seas. *Byron.*

4. A body formed by the solidification, under favorable conditions, of a chemical element, a compound, or an isomorphous mixture, and bounded by plane surfaces symmetrically arranged, which are the external expression of a definite internal structure. Crystals have the property of growing indefinitely by addition from the outside. The faces often develop unequally, but the angles between them remain constant, and each species has its fixed axial ratio. A crystal fragment having a regular form because bounded by cleavage faces is called a **cleavage crystal.** See CRYSTALLIZATION.

5. A liquid having certain physical properties, as double refraction and interference colors, shown by crystalline solids but not by ordinary liquids; — called specif. **liquid crystal.** Such liquids are obtained by melting certain substances, as cholesteryl acetate.

6. Glass of superior brilliancy, made into articles for the table, etc., often with ornamental cutting, crystal glass; flint glass (which see); also, a piece of this material, or such glassware collectively.

7. The glass over the dial of a watch.

8. *Jewelry.* A colorless transparent diamond.

9. *Her.* Argent, in blazoning by gems.

10. A corded silk material with wool filling.

crystals of tartar, cream of tartar. — **crystals of Venus,** *Old Chem.,* crystallized copper acetate.

crys'tal, *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or resembling, crystal; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid; crystalline.

By *crystal* streams that murmur through the meads. *Dryden*

2. Of or pertaining to the crystalline heavens. *Obs.*

crystal aggregate, a mass of crystals showing well-developed external forms. — **c. form.** = FORM, *n.,* 3 d. — **c. glass.** = FLINT GLASS. — **c. varnish,** a pale transparent varnish prepared by dissolving Canada balsam in spirits of turpentine. It is used for preserving maps, prints, etc. — **c. violet.** See DYE.

crys'tal, *v. t.;* **-taled** (-tăld) or **-talled; -tal-ing** or **-tal-ling.** To cause to appear like a crystal; to crystallize.

crystal gazing. The practice of crystal vision (which see), conceived as a method of divination.

crys'tal-lif'er-ous (krĭs'tăl-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs) } *a.* [L. *crystallum* **crys'tal-lig'er-ous** (-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs) } crystal + *-ferous, -gerous.*] Producing, or containing, crystals.

crys'tal-lin (krĭs'tăl-ĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A globulin occurring in the crystalline lens. Two varieties are recognized, *α-crystallin* and *β-crystallin,* the latter being richer in nitrogen and sulphur.

crys'tal-line (-ĭn; -īn; 277), *a.* [L. *crystallinus,* fr. Gr. κρυστάλλινος: cf. F. *cristallin.* See CRYSTAL.] **1.** Consisting or made of crystal.

Mount, eagle, to my palace *crystalline.* *Shak.*

2. Resembling crystal; pure; transparent; pellucid. "The *crystalline* sky." *Milton.*

3. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a crystal or crystals; formed by crystallization; having regular molecular structure; — opposed to *amorphous.* Specif., imperfectly crystallized; as, granite is only *crystalline,* while quartz crystal is perfectly crystallized.

crystalline aggregate, an aggregate of crystalline grains or fragments, as granite, not showing well-defined crystal forms. — **c. cone,** a highly transparent, more or less conical, refractive body in each ommatidium of the compound eye of many arthropods. — **c. heavens,** in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, two transparent spheres imagined to exist between the region of the fixed stars and the *primum mobile* (or outer circle of the heavens, which by its motion was supposed to carry round all those within it), in order to explain certain observed movements of the heavenly bodies. — **c. lens,** *Anat. & Zool.,* a highly transparent biconvex lens-shaped body in the eye which serves to focus the rays of light. See EYE. In the vertebrates the lens is ectodermic and formed by an ingrowth of the external epithelium of the head, but becomes surrounded by a capsule of mesoblastic origin. By maceration it can be separated into concentric lamellæ which are themselves composed of very long, slender, curved, rodlike cells, the modified descendants of the original ectoderm cells. — **crystalline spheres.** = CRYSTALLINE HEAVENS. — **c. style** *or* **stylet,** *Zool.,* a long cylindrical or tapered translucent gelatinous rod found in the digestive tract (usually in a special cæcal appendage of it) in many bivalve mollusks. Its function has not been definitely determined.

crys'tal-line (krĭs'tăl-ĭn, -īn; 277), *n.* **a** A crystalline substance. **b** *Chem.* Aniline. *Obs.*

crys'tal-lin'i-ty (-ĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being crystalline, or degree of crystallization.

crys'tal-lite (krĭs'tăl-īt), *n.* [See CRYSTAL.] *Min.* A minute mineral form like those common in glassy volcanic rocks and some slags, not having a definite crystalline outline and not referable to any mineral species, but marking the first step in the crystallization process. According to their form, crystallites are called *trichites, belonites, globulites,* etc. — **crys'tal-lit'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Crystallites. *a* Trichite; *b, c, d,* other forms.

crys'tal-li'tis (-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κρύσταλλος crystal + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

crys'tal-li-za'tion (krĭs'tăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Of. F. *cristallisation.*] Act or process of crystallizing; also, a form or body resulting from this act or process. The systems of crystallization are the six (or seven) groups into which the forms of crystals are classified, according to the relative lengths and inclinations of the axes to which they are referred. The six systems commonly recognized are: 1. The **isometric system,** having three equal axes at right angles, as in the cube, regular octahedron, etc. 2. The **tetragonal system,** having three axes at right angles, but only two, the lateral axes, equal, as in the right square prism. 3. The **hexagonal system** (including the **rhombohedral** division), having three equal lateral axes intersecting at angles of 60° and a vertical axis of variable length at right angles, as in the hexagonal prism. 4. The **orthorhombic system,** having three unequal axes at right angles, as in the right rhombic prism. In this system the lateral axes are called, respectively, **macrodiagonal** and **brachydiagonal.** 5. The **monoclinic system,** having three unequal axes, with one oblique intersection, as in the oblique rhombic prism. In this system the lateral axes are called, respectively, **clinodiagonal** and **orthodiagonal.** 6. The **triclinic system,** having all three axes unequal and intersections oblique, as in the oblique rhomboidal prism. The rhombohedral division of the hexagonal system is made a separate **rhombohedral system** by some authors, the forms being referred to three equal oblique axes parallel to the faces of the fundamental rhombohedron. Each system embraces several classes (e. g., the isometric system, five) which differ in symmetry, though referred to the same axes (see SYMMETRY). With regard to optical and similar properties isometric crystals are **isotropic,** while all others are **anisotropic,** being either uniaxial (tetragonal, hexagonal) or biaxial (orthorhombic, monoclinic, triclinic).

crys'tal-lize (krĭs'tăl-īz), *v. t.;* CRYS'TAL-LIZED (-īzd); CRYS'TAL-LIZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *cristalliser.* See CRYSTAL.] **1.** To convert into crystal, or ice. *Obs.*

2. To cause to form crystals or assume crystalline character or form.

3. Fig.: To cause to assume a fixed and definite form

crys'tal-lize, *v. i.* **1.** To be converted into a crystal; to take on a crystalline form; to deposit crystals.

2. Fig.: To become settled and definite in form; as, public opinion *crystallizes* slowly.

crys'tal-lo- (krĭs'tăl-ō-). A combining form from Gr. κρύσταλλος, *crystal.*

crys'tal-lo-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk) } *a.* [*crystallo-* + *-genic*
crys'tal-lo-gen'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Pert. to the production of crystals; crystal-producing; as, *crystallogenic* attraction.

crys'tal-log'e-ny (krĭs'tăl-ŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*crystallo-* + *-geny.*] The science which pertains to the production of crystals.

crys'tal-log'ra-pher (-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who studies or is occupied or versed in crystallography.

crys'tal-lo-graph'ic (-ō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to crys-
crys'tal-lo-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } tallography. — **crys'tal-lo-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

crys'tal-log'ra-phy (krĭs'tăl-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*crystallo-* + *-graphy.* See CRYSTAL.] **1.** The science of crystallization, treating of the system of forms among crystals, their structure, and their forms of aggregation.

2. A discourse or treatise on crystallization.

crys'tal-loid (krĭs'tăl-oid), *a.* [*crystallo-* + *-oid.*] Crystal-like; of the nature of a crystalloid.

crys'tal-loid (krĭs'tăl-oid), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A substance which, in solution, diffuses readily through animal membranes, lowers the freezing point of the solvent, and generally is capable of being crystallized; — opposed to *colloid.* **2.** *Bot.* One of the minute crystal-like particles, consisting of proteids, found in certain cells; — called also *protein crystal.* They are prominent in the tissues of oily seeds, as the Brazil nut and castor bean.

crys'tal-loi'dal (-oi'dăl), *a.* Like or pert. to a crystalloid.

crys'tal-lo-mag-net'ic (krĭs'tăl-ō-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the magnetic properties of crystals and the relation of the same to the crystal structure.

crys'tal-lom'e-try (-ŏm'ẽ-trĭ), *n.* [*crystallo-* + *-metry.*] Art of measuring crystals. — **-lo-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

crys-tal'lo-type (krĭs-tăl'ō-tīp; krĭs'tăl-ō-), *n.* [*crystallo-* + *-type.*] A photographic picture on glass.

crys'tal-lo-typ'y (krĭs'tăl-ō-tīp'ĭ), *n. Print.* A process of producing frostlike traceries by crystallization of certain salts and transferring these designs to printing surfaces.

crystal vision. *Psychol.* Visual images aroused by concentrated gazing upon a crystal or crystal-like surface in or on which the objects seem to be seen; also, the faculty of seeing such images.

crys'tic (krĭs'tĭk), *a.* [See CRYSTAL.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or treating of, ice and ice phenomena.

crys'to-graph (krĭs'tō-grăf), *n.* [*crystal* + *-graph.*] A picture or writing on glass.

crys-to'le-um (krĭs-tō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [*crystal* + *oleum.*] Process of transferring oil paintings or photographs to glass.

crys'to-phene (krĭs'tō-fēn), *n.* [Irreg. fr. Gr. κρύσταλλος clear ice + φαίνειν to show.] A buried sheet of ice under the tundra of northern America, formed by the freezing of spring water which rises from the rock beneath alluvial deposits, or under swamps, and spreads laterally at the zone of freezing.

cte-nid'i-um (tē-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* **-nidia** (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. κτενίδιον, dim. of κτείς, κτενός, comb.] *Zoöl.* The true gill of a mollusk. A typical ctenidium is more or less featherlike or combline in form, having a main stem with lateral lamellæ on one or both sides. Except in the Amphineura, there is only a single one, or one pair (rarely two pairs). In many Mollusca they are wanting and replaced by other respiratory organs which are not homologous, as the lung sac of Pulmonata and the dorsal branchiæ of Nudibranchiata. — **cte-nid'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

cten'o- (tĕn'ō-, tē'nō-). A combining form from Greek κτείς, κτενός, *comb.*

cten'o-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [*cteno-* + Gr. κυστις bladder.] *Zoöl.* A characteristic sensory or balancing organ of Ctenophora, situated at the aboral pole of the body and containing a mass of calcareous particles.

cte'noid (tē'noid; tĕn'oid), *a.* [*cteno-* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Having a combline margin, as a ctenoid scale. **b** Pert. to the Ctenoidei. — *n.* One of the Ctenoidei.

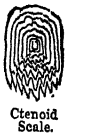

Ctenoid Scale.

Cte-noi'de-i (tē-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl* An order of fishes having ctenoid scales. It is an artificial group, no longer adopted, comprising most of the acanthopterygians. — **cte-noi'de-an** (-ăn), **cte-noi'di-an** (-dĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

Cte-noph'o-ra (tē-nŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl* [NL.; *cteno-* + Gr. φέρειν to carry.] *Zoöl.* A small group of Cœlenterata, now considered a class, comprising those free-swimming jellyfishes, commonly of more or less ellipsoidal shape, that swim chiefly by means of eight meridional bands of transverse combline plates, each plate representing a row of greatly enlarged and modified cilia. They show decided bilateral as well as radial symmetry. They are hermaphroditic and do not exhibit alternation of generations, nor do they form colonies or have a hard skeleton. They commonly lack nematocysts, but have peculiar adhesive cells which assist them to hold their prey. Species are found in nearly all seas. See CESTUS. — **cte-noph'o-ral** (-răl), *a.* — **cte-noph'o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **cte-noph'o-rous** (tē-nŏf'ō-rŭs). **cten'o-phor'ic** (tĕn'ō-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*

cten'o-phore (tĕn'ō-fōr; tē'nō-), *n. Zoöl.* **a** One of the Ctenophora. **b** One of the meridional bands that bear the combline swimming plates in the Ctenophora.

Cten'o-sto'ma-ta (-stō'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cteno-* + Gr. στόμα, *-ατος,* mouth.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of gymnolæmatous Polyzoa having a circle of bristlelike processes which close the aperture when the tentacles are retracted. — **cten'o-stom'a-tous** (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* — **cten'o-stome** (tĕn'ō-stōm; tē'nō-), *n.*

cuar'to (kwär'tō), *n.* [Sp, lit., fourth. Cf. QUART, QUARTER.] **a** A Spanish copper coin of the old system, worth about $\frac{1}{8}$ of a cent U. S. **b** A money of account equal to $\frac{1}{25}$ of a Mexican dollar, also, a copper coin worth twice this amount.

cub (*dial.* kŭb; kōōb), *n.* [Perh. of LG. origin; cf. G. *koben* pigsty, orig. hut, D. *kub, kubbe,* a wicker basket to

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cryp't o-py'ic, *a.* [*crypto-* + *pyic.*] *Med.* Attended by concealed suppuration

cryp-tor'chid-ism (krĭp-tôr'kĭd-ĭz'm), *n.* = CRYPTORCHISM.

cryp-tor'chis, *n.* = CRYPTORCHID.

cryp-sor'chis. = CRYPTORCHID.

cryp'to-scope, *n.* [*crypto-* + *-scope.*] = FLUOROSCOPE.

cryp-tos'co-py (krĭp-tŏs'kō-pĭ), *n* Fluoroscopy.

cryp'tous (krĭp'tŭs), *a.* [Gr. κρυπτός.] Hidden; concealed; also, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a crypt. *Rare.*

Cryp'to-zo'ni-a (krĭp'tō-zō'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *crypto-* + Gr. ζωνη girdle.] *Zoöl.* An order of starfishes with the marginal plates small and inconspicuous in the adult. — **cryp'to-zo'nate** (-nāt), *a.*

cryp-toz'y-gous (krĭp-tŏz'ĭ-gŭs), *a* [*crypto-* + Gr ζυγόν yoke.] *Cranol.* Having the zygomatic arches concealed when viewed from above. — **cryp'to-zy-gos'i-ty** (krĭp'tō-zĭ-gŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Cryp-tu'ri (krĭp-tū'rĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *crypto-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zool.* An order or suborder of dromæognathous birds, consisting of the tinamous; — syn. of *Dromæognathæ.*

Cryp-tu'ri-dæ (-rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool* Syn of TINAMIDÆ.

crys-. For obsolete forms in *crys-*, see those in CHRIS-, CHRYS-, CRIS-.

cryst. *Abbr.* Crystallography.

crystal. *Abbr.* Crystallography.

crystal-ate, *n.* [A trade mark.] A composition closely resembling ivory in its elastic properties, used esp. for making billiard and pool balls.

crys-tal'lic (krĭs-tăl'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to crystals or crystallization

crys-tal'li-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having crystalline form.

crys'tal-liz'a-ble (krĭs'tăl-īz'ȧ-bl; -ĭz'ȧ-bl), *a.* See -ABLE. — **crys'tal-liz'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

crys'tal-liz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n* One that crystallizes; specif., a reagent which causes or promotes crystallization.

crys'tal-loid (krĭs'tăl-ŏd; -ōd), *n.* [*crystallo-* + *od.*] The so-called odic force supposed by Reichenbach to be manifested in crystals. [phy.]

crystallog. *Abbr.* Crystallography.

crys'tal-lo-gen'e-sis. *n.* [*crystallo-* + *-genesis.*] The production or formation of crystals.

crys'tal-lo-ge-net'ic, *a. Min.* = CRYSTALLOGENIC.

crys'tal-lol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*crystallo-* + *-logy.*] The science of the crystalline structure of inorganic bodies.

crys'tal-lo-man'cy (-ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*crystallo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by crystal gazing.

crys'tal-lose (-ōs), *n. Chem.* The sodium salt of saccharin, like saccharin intensely sweet.

crys'tal-lur'gy (-lŭr'jĭ), *n.* [*crystallo-* + Gr. ἔργον work.] Crystallization. *Obs.*

crys'tal-wort' (krĭs'tăl-wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any hepatic, or liverwort, of the order Ricciales. **b** The common hepatica.

Cs., *or* **cs.** *Abbr.* Cases; commanders; Cæsar; (without period, *Cs*) cæsium (*Chem.*); communis (L., common); Consul.

C. S., *or* **c. s.** *Abbr.* Cast steel; Chemical Society; Christian Science or Scientist; Civil Service; Clerk of Session; Clerk to the Signet; colla sinistra; Commissary of Subsistence; Common Sergeant; Court of Sessions; Custos Sigilli (L., Keeper of the Seal).

C/s. *Abbr.* Cases

C/S. *Abbr.* Colliery screened (*Coal Trade*).

C. S. A. *Abbr.* Confederate States of America; Confederate States Army.

‖ **csár'dás** (chär'däsh), *n.* [Hung.] A Magyar dance, characteristically in $\frac{2}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$ time.

csc. *Abbr.* (without period, *csc*) Cosecant.

C. S. C. *Abbr.* Civil Service Club; Congregationis Sanctæ Crucis (L., of the Order of the Holy Cross, *R. C. Ch*); Conspicuous Service Cross

C. S. I. *Abbr.* Companion of the Star of India. [Navy.]

C.S.N. *Abbr.* Confederate States [Navy.]

C. S. O. *Abbr.* Chief Signal Officer (U. S. A.); Chief Staff Officer [Section.]

Cs. o. S *Abbr. Mil* Chiefs of

Csp. *Abbr.* Caspar.

C. S. P *Abbr.* Congregation of St. Paul (the Paulists).

C spring. See under C, *adj*

C. Ss. R. *Abbr.* Congregatio Sanctissimi Redemptoris (L., Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, that is, the Redemptorist Fathers). [St. Viateur.]

C. S. V. *Abbr.* Congregation of St., *or* ct. *Abbr.* Cent; centum (L., a hundred); Connecticut; count; court.

CT. *Abbr.* Certificate, or certificates; — used on the tape of stock tickers. [commercial traveler

c. t. *Abbr.* Certified teacher; **C/T.** *Abbr.* Californian terms (*Grain Trade*).

Cten'o-bran'chi-a (tĕn'ō-brăn'kĭ-ȧ; tē'nō-), **Cten'o-bran'chi-a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of PECTINIBRANCHIATA. — **cten'o-bran'chi-ate,** *a. & n.*

Cten'o-dip'ter-i'ni (-dĭp'tẽr-ĭ'nī), *n. pl.* [NL. See CTENODUS; DIPTERUS.] *Paleon.* An order of extinct Dipnoi with small and numerous cranial bones.

Cten'o-dus (tĕn'ō-dŭs; tē'nō-), *n* [NL.; *cteno-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of Carboniferous dipnoan fishes whose dental plates have numerous radiating tuberculated ridges. — **cten'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a & n.*

Cten'o-pla'na (-plā'nȧ), *n.* [NL.; *cteno-* + L. *planus* level, plain.] *Zool.* A genus consisting of a single small species of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, which was formerly regarded as intermediate between the ctenophores and flatworms, but is now considered a degenerate member of the former group. *Cœloplana* of the Red Sea is a somewhat similar genus.

cte-tol'o-gy (tē-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. κτητός that may be acquired + *-logy.*] The branch of biology dealing with the origin and development of acquired characters.

ctge. *Abbr* Cartage

C. Theod. *Abbr.* Codex Theodosianus (L., Theodosian Code).

ctl. *Abbr.* Cental; centals.

cto. *Abbr.* Concerto.

cts. *Abbr.* Centimes; cents.

cu. + CUE, the letter; cow.

Cu., *or* **cu.** *Abbr.* Cubic; cumulus; (without period, *Cu*) cuprum, or copper (*Chem.*).

cua'dra (kwa'drȧ), *n* [Sp., lit., square.] A Spanish square measure, usually 100 × 100 varas = 10,000 square varas, but sometimes, as in Argentina, 150 × 150 = 22,500 square varas; — called also *manzana.* See *cuadra* and *manzana* under MEASURE.

‖ **cua-dril'la** (kwa-drĭl'yȧ; 195), *n.* [Sp.] *Bullfighting.* The troupe or following of a matador

‖ **cua'dril-le'ro** (kwä'drĕl-yā'rō; 195), *n.; pl* **-ros** (*Sp.* -rōs). [Sp.] 1 *Bullfighting.* A member of the cuadrilla. 2. In the Philippine Islands, a subsidiary soldier or policeman.

cuar'ta (kwär'tȧ), *n.* [Amer. Sp. Cf. QUIRT.] A long whip of rawhide; a quirt. *Southwestern U. S*

‖ **cuar-tel'** (kwär-tĕl'), *n.* [Sp.] A station or barracks for soldiers or prisoners.

cuar'te-ron' (kwär'tĕ-rŏn'), *n.* [Sp. *cuarterón,* lit., a quarter.] See MEASURE

cuar-til'la (kwär-tēl'yȧ; 195), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *cuarta* a fourth. Cf. QUART.] See MEASURE.

cuar-til'lo (kwär-tēl'yō), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** See COIN.

2. See MEASURE.

cub, *v. t.* To shut up or confine. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

cub. *Abbr.* Cubic.

hold fish, and E. *cove* a retired nook.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** A stall, pen, or shed for cattle. **2.** A fodder crib; also, a bin or cupboard.

cub (kŭb), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *cub* cub, whelp, young dog, Ir. & Gael. *cu* dog, akin to E. *hound.*] **1.** Orig., the young of the fox; hence, the young of the bear, wolf, lion, tiger, etc., and sometimes that of the whale. **2.** Jocosely or in contempt, a boy or girl, esp. an awkward, ill-mannered boy.

O, thou dissembling *cub!* what wilt thou be
When time hath sowed a grizzle on thy case? *Shak.*

3. A hospital surgeon's assistant. *Obs. Local, Eng.*

cub, *v. t. & i.*; CUBBED (kŭbd); CUB'BING. To bring forth; — said of animals, or, in contempt, of persons.

Cu'ba (kū'bȧ), *n.* An island in the Atlantic. — **Cuba bast,** the majagua. — **C. grass,** Johnson grass. — **C wood,** fustic.

Cu'ban (kū'bȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cuba or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cuba.

Cuban lily, a bulbous liliaceous plant of the Mediterranean region (*Scilla peruviana*) with broad flat basal leaves and scapes of purple, red, or white rotate flowers. It is attractive in cultivation. Called also *Peruvian jacinth* and *Peruvian hyacinth,* though of neither West Indian nor South American origin. — **C. macaw,** a large macaw (*Ara tricolor*) which until recently inhabited Cuba. It is believed to have been exterminated. — **C. mastiff.** See MASTIFF. — **C. pine,** a native pine of Cuba (*Pinus cubensis*), one of the only two pines occurring on the island; also, the slash pine of the southern United States (*P. heterophylla*). By some these two species are considered identical. — **C. vanilla,** a sweet-scented West Indian asteraceous shrub (*Eupatorium dalea*).

cu'ban-ite (-it), *n.* [Described from *Cuba.*] *Min.* A bronze-yellow sulphide of copper and iron. Sp.gr., 4.03–4.17.

cu'ba-ture (kū'bȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *cubus* cube: cf. F. *cubature.*] **1.** Determination of cubic contents. **2.** Cubic content; volume.

cub'by (kŭb'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CUBBIES (-ĭz). [See CUB a stall.] **1.** A snug or confined place. **2.** A straw basket. *Orkney & Shetland.*

cub'by-hole' (-hōl'), *n.* A snug or confined place, as one to hide or play in, or for storage.

cub'by-house' (-hous'), *n.* A cubby-hole; esp., a doll house or playhouse.

cube (kūb), *n.* [F. *cube,* L. *cubus,* fr. Gr. κύβος a cube, a cubical die.] **1.** *Geom.* The regular solid of six equal square sides. **2.** *Math.* The third power; the product got by taking a number or quantity three times as a factor; as, $2\times2\times2=8$, the *cube* of 2. **3.** *Civil Engin.* A block or set for paving.

Cube.

cube, *v. t.*; CUBED (kūbd); CUB'ING (kūb'ĭng). **1.** To raise to the third power; to form the cube of. **2.** *Civil Engin.* To pave with "cubes."

cu'beb (kū'bĕb), *n.* [F. *cubèbe* (cf. It. *cubebe,* Pr., Sp., Pg., & NL. *cubeba*), fr. Ar. *kabâbah.*] The small aromatic berry of *Piper cubeba,* a climbing shrub, native in Java and Borneo, but now cultivated in various tropical countries. The dried unripe fruit is much used in medicine as a stimulant, expectorant, and diuretic. The inhalation of smoke from burning cubebs has a palliative effect in some affections of the respiratory passages.

cu-beb'in (kū-bĕb'ĭn; kū'bĕb-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* An inodorous nonnitrogenous crystalline substance occurring in cubebs. It resembles piperine.

cube root. *Math.* A number or quantity whose cube is the given number or quantity; thus, 3 is the cube root of 27, for $3\times3\times3=27$.

cu'bi- (kū'bĭ-). Combining form for *cube.* See CUBO-.

cu'bic (kū'bĭk) } *a.* [L. *cubicus,* Gr. κυβικός: cf. F.
cu'bi-cal (-bĭ-kăl) } *cubique.* See CUBE.] **1.** Having the form or properties of a cube. **2.** *Cryst.* **a** Pertaining to the cube considered as a crystal form; as, *cubical* cleavage; a *cubic* face. **b** Isometric. **3.** Three-dimensional; esp., with a unit of length, denoting the volume of a cube whose edge is that unit; as, a *cubic* foot. Abbr. *c.* or *cu.* **4.** *Math.* Of third degree, order, or power.

cubical epithelium. *Anat.* See EPITHELIUM. — **c. parabola,** *Geom.,* in the plane, the curve $y^3=a^2x$, of third class, with a point of inflexion as center and a cusp at infinity; in space, a twisted cubic meeting the plane at infinity in two or in three coincident points. — **cubic centimeter, inch, foot,** etc. See *centimeter, inch, foot,* etc., under MEASURE. — **c. determinant,** *Math.,* a mathematical form analogous to a square determinant, but with constituents forming a cube. — **c. equation,** one in which the highest sum of exponents of unknown quantities in any term is three. — **c. niter** *or* **saltpeter,** Chile saltpeter. — **c. number** *or* **quantity,** *Math.,* a cube. — **c. residue of an integer.** *Math.* See *quadratic residue of an integer,* under QUADRATIC.

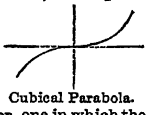
Cubical Parabola.

cu'bic, *n.* *Geom.* A cubic curve, equation, or quantic.

cu'bi-cle (kū'bĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *cubiculum,* fr. *cubare* to lie down.] A sleeping place, esp. one partitioned off from a large dormitory.

cu-bic'u-lar (kū-bĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *cubicularis,* fr. *cubiculum* a sleeping room, fr. *cubare* to lie down.] Belonging or pertaining to a bedroom. *Obs.* *Howell.*

cu-bic'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L. See CUBICLE.] **1.** A bedchamber; a cubicle; hence, any small inclosed space in a building, as a theater box; — now used only humorously. **2.** In the catacombs, a chamber with tombs or recesses (called *loculi*) to receive the dead; hence, a tomb.

cu'bit (kū'bĭt), *n.* [L. *cubitum, cubitus,* elbow, ell, cubit, perh. fr. (because the elbow serves for leaning upon) *cubare* to lie down; cf. Gr. κύβιτον elbow, κύπτειν to bend, stoop, κυφός bent, stooping, humpbacked.] **1.** The forearm. *Obs.* **2.** A measure of length, in its origin the length of the forearm, from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger; in English measure, 18 inches (45.72 cm.). The ancient Egyptian cubit was 20.61 inches (52 35 cm.), and the ancient Roman 17.4 inches (44.20 cm.). The usual cubit of the ancient Greeks is stated to have been 18.25 inches (46.35 cm.), and of the Hebrews, 17.58 inches (44.65 cm.). **3.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* = CUBITUS. *Rare.*

cu'bit-al (kū'bĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *cubitalis.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the cubit or cubitus, in any sense. **2.** Of the length of a cubit. *Sir T. Browne.*

cu'bit-al, *n.* **1.** A sleeve covering the forearm. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Zoöl.* A cubital nervure or vein; specif., the cubitus.

cu'bi'tiere' (ku'bē'tyâr'), *n.* [F. *cubitière.*] In medieval armor, an elbow guard consisting in the 13th century of a cup-shaped piece strapped over the hauberk. See ARMOR, *Illust*

cu'bi-to- (kū'bĭ-tō). [See CUBIT.] A combining form used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the forearm* or *the ulna* (the related part being indicated by the final element of the compound word); as in: **cu'bi-to-car'pal** (-kär'păl), *a.*; **cu'bi-to-dig'i-tal** (-dĭj'ĭ-tăl), *a.*; **cu'bi-to-plan'tar** (-plăn'tär), *a.* (used specif. to designate a nerve of horses and other quadrupeds); **cu'bi-to-ra'di-al** (-rā'dĭ-ăl), *a.*; etc.

cu'bi-tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., elbow. See CUBIT.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** The forearm or antebrachium. **b** The ulna. **2.** *Zool.* The primary vein of an insect's wing situated next in front of the anal vein or veins. *Comstock.*

cu'bo- (kū'bō-), **cu'bi-** (kū'bĭ-). A combining form from L. *cubus,* Gr. κύβος, *cube;* used specif.: **1.** In anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the cuboid* bone (the related part being shown by the final element of the compound word); as: **cu'bo-cal-ca'ne-al** (-kălkā'nē-ăl), pert. to the cuboid bone and calcaneum, etc. **2.** In mathematical terms, to signify *of the third degree.*

cu'boc-ta-he'dron (kū'bŏk-tȧ-hē'drŏn), **cu'bo-ŏc'ta-he'dron** (kū'bō-), *n.* One of the thirteen Archimedean solids, having as faces six equal squares and eight equal regular triangles, formed by cutting off the corners of a cube. The **truncated cuboctahedron** is an Archimedean solid of twenty-six faces, equal regular tetragons, hexagons, and octagons. — **cu'boc-ta-he'dral, cu'bo-ŏc'ta-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*

cu'boid (kū'boid), *a.* [*cube* + *-oid:* cf. Gr. κυβοειδής.] Approximately cubic in shape, specif., *Anat.,* designating the outermost of the distal row of tarsal bones of many of the higher vertebrates, which supports the fourth and fifth metatarsals and is considered as representing the fused fourth and fifth distal tarsal bones.

cu'boid, *n.* **1.** *Math.* A rectangular parallelepiped. **2.** *Anat.* The cuboid bone.

cu-boi'dal (kū-boi'dăl), *a.* **1.** Relating to or like a cuboid. **2.** *Anat.* Pertaining to the cuboid bone.

cu'bo-ŏc'ta-he'dral (kū'bō-ŏk'tȧ-hē'drăl), *a.* Related or similar to a cuboctahedron.

Cu-chul'lin, *or* **Cu-chu'lainn** (kōō-hōō'lĭn ; kōō-kōō'lĭn), *n. Irish Myth.* The hero of a series of tales, dating probably from about the beginning of the Christian Era. The chief champion of the king of Ulster, single-handed he defends the latter against the united forces of Ireland. Among his many exploits are the slaying of the hound (*cu*) of Culann (whence he derives his name, signifying "Culann's Hound"), the wooing of Eimer (which see), and the duel in which he unwittingly slays his son Conlach (which see). He perishes in battle as a result of magic and druidry.

cuck'hold (kŭk'hōld), *n.* *Brickmaking.* A concave shovel for cutting off the tempered clay coming from the pug mill.

cuck'ing stool (kŭk'ĭng). [Cf. Icel. *kúka* to dung, *kúkr* dung, the name prob. being given from the resemblance to a close-stool.] A kind of chair formerly used for punishing scolds, dishonest tradesmen, etc., by fastening them in it, usually in front of their doors, to be pelted and hooted at by the mob, but sometimes to be taken to the water and ducked. Cf. DUCKING STOOL.

cuck'old (kŭk'ŭld), *n.* [ME. *kukeweld, cokewold, cokold,* fr. OF. *coucoul, cucuault,* the last syllable being prob. modified by an English suffix; cf. F. *cocu* a cuckold, formerly also, a cuckoo, and F *coucou* cuckoo. Cf. CUCKOO. The word alludes to the habit of the female cuckoo, which lays her eggs in the nests of other birds, to be hatched by them.] **1.** A man whose wife is unfaithful; the husband of an adulteress. *Shak.* **2. a** A cowfish. **b** The cowbird.

cuck'old (kŭk'ŭld), *v. t.*; CUCK'OLD-ED; CUCK'OLD-ING. To make a cuckold of (a husband) by seducing his wife, or by her becoming an adulteress. *Shak.*

cuck'old-ly, *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold; mean-spirited; sneaking. *Obs. or Archaic.*

cuck'old-ry (kŭk'ŭld-rĭ), *n.* State or quality of being a cuckold; practice of making cuckolds.

cuck'oo (kōōk'ōō), *n.* [ME. *cuccu, coccou, cukkow,* of imitative origin; cf. F. *coucou,* L. *cuculus,* Gr. κόκκυξ, Skr. *kōkila,* G. *kuckuk,* D. *koekoek.*] **1.** A familiar European bird (*Cuculus canorus*), grayish brown in color above, and white barred with dusky on the under parts. It is noted for its characteristic two-syllabled whistle, in imitation of which it is named, and for its habit of laying its eggs in the nests of other birds for them to hatch, instead of building a nest of its own. Also, in a wider sense, any member of the large family (Cuculidæ) of which the above bird is the type. The Cuculidæ are zygodactyl and desmognathous, usually long-tailed birds, comprising several distinct subfamilies. Only a part of them are habitually, if ever, parasitic. The common North American cuckoos, the black-billed (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) and the yellow-billed (*C. americanus*), nearly always incubate their own eggs. Among the more divergent forms are the anis, the chaparral cock, the coucals, and the channelbill.

Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*). (½)

2. The boobook. *Local, Australia.* **3.** The call of the cuckoo or a similar sound. **4.** Derogatorily, applied to a person, — alluding to the cuckoo's laying its eggs in other birds' nests, or to its monotonous note; also, a fool; a gowk. *Slang.* **5.** = CUCKOO-FLOWER; — usually in *pl.*

cuck'oo (kōōk'ōō), *v. t.*; CUCK'OOED (-ōōd); CUCK'OO-ING. To repeat monotonously, as a cuckoo does its call.

cuck'oo, *v. i.* To utter the call of the cuckoo, or a sound like it.

cuck'oo, *a.* Barred like the under parts of the cuckoo; — applied to domestic fowls.

cuckoo bee. Any of numerous bees, often regarded as a family (Nomadidæ), which are parasitic in the larval stage in the nests of other bees, feeding upon their food and in some cases destroying their larvæ, in others apparently living in friendly relations with them.

cuckoo clock. A clock that announces the hours by cuckoolike sounds made by reed pipes. Usually an imitation cuckoo comes out and returns at the sound of the pipes.

cuckoo falcon. Any of numerous falcons with crested head and doubly notched bill constituting the genus *Baza.* They inhabit Africa and the East Indies.

cuck'oo-flow'er (kōōk'ōō-flou'ẽr), *n.* **a** A bitter cress of Europe and America (*Cardamine pratensis*) with lilac-purple flowers, used sometimes in salads. **b** The ragged robin. **c** The wood sorrel. **d** Locally, any of several other plants, as the male orchis, the wild hyacinth, etc. *Eng.*

cuckoo fly. a An ichneumon fly. **b** Any of various, usually brilliantly metallic-colored, hymenopterous insects constituting the family Chrysididæ, which are parasitic on other insects.

cuck'oo-pint' (kōōk'ōō-pĭnt'), *n.* [Cf. PINTLE.] A common European arum (*Arum maculatum*) with lanceolate erect spathe and short purple spadix. It varies greatly, and many forms are in cultivation. Called also *wake-robin, lords-and-ladies,* etc.

cuckoo shrike. Any of several Old World oscine birds of the genus *Campephaga* and allied genera, related to, and sometimes included among, the shrikes or placed in a distinct family, the Campephagidæ. They are variously colored, most often gray, black, and white, and somewhat like flycatchers in habits, feeding chiefly on insects and caterpillars.

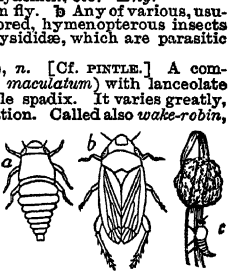
Cuckoo Spit (*Ptyelus lineatus*). *a* Larva, ×3; *b* Mature insect, ×3; *c* Frothy secretion and exposed larva on grass, nat. size.

cuckoo spit. 1. a A frothy secretion found upon plants, exuded by the larvæ of spittle

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cu'ba. Var. of KUBA.

cub'age (kūb'ĭj), *n.* Cubic content of a solid; also, cubature.

cub'an'gle (-ăn'g'l), *n.* [*cube* + *angle.*] *Geom.* The solid angle defined by three lines concurrent at right angles.

cub'a-rithm (-ȧ-rĭth'm), *n.* [*cube* + Gr. ἀριθμός number.] *Math.* A die with raised points on all the faces, used by the blind in calculation.

cu-ba'tion (kū-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cubatio.*] A lying down. *Obs.*

cu-ba'ture, *n.* [*cube* + *-ature.*] *Math.* Cubature.

cu'ba-to-ry (kū'bȧ-tō-rĭ), *a* Lying down; recumbent. *Rare.* — *n.* A dormitory. *Rare.*

cub'bing, *n.* Hunting of cubs, or young foxes.

cub'bish, *a.* Resembling a cub; awkward; uncouth. — **cub'bish-ly,** *adv.* — **cub'bish-ness,** *n.*

cub'board, cub'bord. + CUPBOARD. [COBRIDGE-HEAD.]

cub'bridge-head'. Var. of

cub'by-yew' (kŭb'ĭ-ū'), *n.* [Cf. COBIA.] The sergeant fish.

cub'dom, *n.* See -DOM. [cubs.]

cub'-drawn', *a.* Sucked by

cu'beb-ate (kū'bĕb-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of cubebic acid.

cu-beb'ic (kū-bĕb'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid got from cubebs as a soft greenish resin.

cubeb oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

cube ore. Pharmacosiderite, commonly in cubic crystals.

‖ **cu-be'ra** (kōō-bē'rȧ), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A large, coarse West Indian snapper (*Lutianus cyanopterus*), regarded as unwholesome for food.

cube spar. *Min.* Anhydrite.

cube sugar. Loaf sugar molded or cut into cubes or nearly cubical blocks or lumps.

cub'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

cu'bi-ca (kū'bĭ-kȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A fine lining fabric of worsted, a kind of shalloon.

cu'bi-cal-ly, *adv.* of CUBICAL.

cu'bi-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cu-bic'i-ty (kū-bĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being cubic. *Rare.*

cu'bi-cone', *n.* [*cubo-* + *cone.*] *Math.* A cone surface of third degree. [ULUM.]

cu-bic'u-la, *n.*, *L. pl.* of CUBIC-

cu-bic'u-lar, **cu-bic'u-la-ry,** *n.* [L. *cubicularius.*] A chamber attendant; a chamberlain. *Obs.*

cu-bic'u-la-ry, *a.* & *n.* Cubicular. *Obs.* [CUBICLE.]

cu'bi-cule (kū'bĭ-kūl). Var. of

cu-bic'u-lo (kū-bĭk'ū-lō), *n.* A cubiculum. *Obs.*

cu'bi-form (kū'bĭ-fôrm), *a.* Of the form of a cube.

‖ **cu-bi'le** (kū-bī'lē), *n.*; *pl.* CUBILIA (-bĭl'ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Lit, a bed; hence, the lowest course in masonry.

cubit arm. [L. *cubitum* elbow.] *Her.* A hand and arm couped at the elbow.

cubit bone. The ulna.

cu'bit-ed, *a.* Having the measure of a cubit. *Rare.*

cu'bi-ture, *n.* = CUBATURE.

cu'bo-bi'quad-rat'ic, *a.* *Math.* Of seventh degree. [See CUBO-.]

cu'bo-cal-ca'ne-al, *a.* *Anat.*

cu'bo-cube', *n.* [Gr. κυβόκυβος.] *Math.* The square of a cube. [or of sixth degree.]

cu'bo-cu'bic, *a.* *Math.* Sixth.

cu'bo-cu'bo-cube', *n.* *Math.* The cube of a cube.

cu'bo-cu'bo-cu'bic, *a.* *Math.* Ninth, or of ninth degree.

cu'bo-cu-ne'i-form, *a* See CUBO-.

cu'bo-do-dec'a-he'dral, *a.* *Math.* Combining the forms of cube and dodecahedron

cu-boi'des (kū-boi'dēz), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The cuboid bone.

cu'bo-ite (kū'bō-īt), *n.* [*cubo-* + *-ite.*] *Analcite.* *Obs.*

cu'bo-man'cy, *n.* [*cubo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination with dice.

Cu'bo-me-du'sa (-mē-dū'sȧ), *n.* *pl.* [NL.; L. *cubus* cube + NL. *Medusæ.*] *Zool.* An order or suborder of Scyphozoa with a four-sided cup-shaped umbrella, and four perradial tentaculocysts — **cu'bo-me-du'san** (-sȧn), *a.* & *n.* [See CUBO-.]

cu'bo-met'a-tar'sal, *a.* *Anat.*

cu'bo-na-vic'u-lar, *a.* *Anat.* See CUBO-. [BOCTAHEDRON.]

cu'bo-oc'ta-he'dron, *n.* = CUBO-

cub shark. See CARCHARIAS.

cu'oa (kōō'ka), **cu-ca'ine** (kōō-kȧ'ĭn ; -ēn), etc. Vars. of COCA, COCAINE, etc.

cucu. + CUCKOO.

cuchene. + KUTCHEN.

‖ **cu'chi-a** (kōō'chĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Bengali *kunchiya.*] A sluggish eel-like fish (*Amphipnous cuchia*) inhabiting swamps in Bengal, having a lunglike respiratory apparatus enabling it to live long out of water.

cuchil, *n.* A grove or forest. *Obs. Scot*

cuck, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *kúka.*] To void excrement. *Obs.*

cuck, *v. t.* To punish by the cucking stool. *Obs.*

cuck (kŏk), *v. t. & i.* To throw or be thrown; "cook." *Dial. Eng.*

cuck (kŏk), *v. i.* [See CUCKOO.] To sound the cuckoo's note; to cuckoo. *Dial. Eng.*

cuck'al-ly, *a.* Cuckoldly *Obs.*

cuck'le (kŏk'l) Var. of COCKLE, CACKLE. *Dial.*

cuck'le-bur' (kŭk'l-bûr'). Dial. var. of COCKLE-BUR.

cucko + CUCKOO.

cuck'old. + COCKLE.

cuckold dock Burdock. *Dial*

cuck'old-ize, *v. t.* To cuckold. *Obs.* [See -DOM.]

cuck'ol-dom (kŭk'ŭl-dŭm), *n.*

cuckold's neck. See KNOT, *n.*

cuck'old-y, *a.* = CUCKOLDLY.

cuckoo ale. Ale drunk out of doors when the cuckoo is first heard in the spring. *Obs.*

cuck'oo-ba'bies, *n.* = CUCKOO-PINT. *Dial. Eng.*

cuck'oo-bread', *or* **cuck'oo's-bread',** *n.* **a** The wood sorrel. **b** The cuckoo-flower.

cuck'oo-bud', *n.* A plant (of unknown identity). *Poetic.*

cuckoo clover. = CUCKOO-BREAD.

cuckoo dove Any of several long-tailed pigeons of the genus *Macropygia,* esp. *M. tusalia* of northern India and parts of China. Other species inhabit the Philippines, Australia, etc.

cuckoo fish. **a** The European red gurnard (*Trigla cuculus*). **b** The boarfish *Capros aper.*

cuck'oo's-fool', **-maid,** **-maiden,** **-mate.** = CUCKOO-MAID.

cuck'oo-shoe', *n* The dog violet. *Dial. Eng.*

cuck'oo's-lead'er, *n.* The wryneck. *Local, Eng* [BREAD.]

cuck'oo's-meat', *n.* = CUCKOO-BREAD.

cuck'oo-sour', **cuck'oo's-sour,** *n.* = CUCKOO-BREAD.

cuck'oo's-sand'y, *n.* The meadow pipit. *Dial. Eng.*

cuck'oo-spit'. = CUCKOO SPIT.

cuckoo spittle. The common cuckoo gurnard. = CUCKOO FISH **a.**

cuck'oo-maid', *n.* **a** The wryneck *Local, Eng.* **b** The red-backed shrike (*Lanius collurio*). *Local, Eng.* [neck. *Eng.*

cuck'oo-maid'en, *n.* The wryneck *Local, Eng.* [BREAD.]

cuck'oo-mate', *n.* The wryneck. *Local, Eng.*

cuck'oo-meat', *n.* = CUCKOO-

cuckoo orchis. The male orchis.

cuckoo owl. The boobook.

cuck'oo-pin'tle (-pĭn'tl), *n.* The cuckoopint. [*miraletus.*]

cuckoo ray. A British ray (*Raia*

cuck'oo's-eye', *n.* a Herb Robert. **b** Germander speedwell.

insects;—called also *toad spittle* and *frog spit*. **b** An insect secreting the above; a spittle insect.
2. = CUCKOO-FLOWER.

Cu-cu'ji-dæ (kū-kū'jĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *cucujus*, so named by Geoffroy, who says it was an ancient name of a beetle with golden-green back.] *Zoöl.* A family of clavicorn beetles, mostly of flattened form. The majority live under the bark of trees, and are believed to be carnivorous in both the larval and adult state. —**cu'cu-jid** (kū'kū-jid), *a. & n.*

‖ **cu-cu'jo** (kōō-kōō'yō), *n.* [Native name.] A fire beetle, esp. *Pyrophorus noctiluca* or an allied species. See FIRE BEETLE. *Sp. Amer.*

Cu-cu'li-for'mes (kū-kū'lĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** A superfamily or suborder of picarian birds, nearly or exactly equiv. to Coccygomorphæ. **b** An order of birds including the cuckoos, plantain eaters, and parrots.

cu'cu-line (kū'kŭ-lĭn; -lĭn; 133), *a.* [From NL. *Cuculus*, generic name of the cuckoos. See CUCKOO.] *Zoöl.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or related to, the cuckoos. **b** Having the parasitic habits of a cuckoo or cuckoo bee.

cu'cul-late (kū'kŭ-lāt; kū-kŭl'āt) } *a.* [LL. *cucullatus*, fr.
cu'cul-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -āt-ĕd) } L. *cucullus* cap. See COWL a hood.] **1.** Hooded; cowled; covered, as with a hood.
2. *Bot.* Hood-shaped, as the posterior sepal in the flower of aconite; having the basal edges rolled inward, as certain leaves.

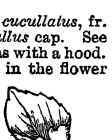
Cucullate Leaf of Violet.

3. *Zoöl.* Hooded; specif., in insects, having the prothorax elevated so as to form a sort of hood, receiving the head.

cu-cul'li-form (kū-kŭl'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cucullus* hood + *-form*.] Hood-shaped; cowl-like.

Cu'cu-lus (kū'kŭ-lŭs), *n.* [L., a cuckoo.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical cuckoos. See CUCKOO.

cu'cum-ber (kū'kŭm-bĕr; *see note below*), *n.* [ME *cucumer, cocumber, cucumber*, fr. L. *cucumis*, gen. *cucumeris*; cf. OF. *cocombre*, F. *concombre*.] **1.** The oblong succulent fruit of a cucurbitaceous vine (*Cucumis sativus*) cultivated from earliest times as a garden vegetable and usually pickled or eaten green as a salad, though it may be cooked like the eggplant. There are many varieties.
2. The vine which bears this fruit. See CUCUMIS.
3. With qualifying term, any of several other plants of this genus or family, as bitter *cucumber*, snake *cucumber*, etc.
4. = CUCUMBER TREE.

☞ The pronunciation kou'kŭm-bĕr, current in the 17th and early 18th century, corresponds to the spelling *cowcumber, cowcumber*, which had a still earlier pronunciation kōō'- (*ow* = ōō, as still seen in the English family name *Cowper*, and in dial.). Both these pronunciations, kou- and kōō-, are now dial. only.

cucumber beetle. Any of several leaf beetles of the genus *Diabrotica*, injurious as adults to the leaves, and as larvæ to the roots and stems, of cucumbers, squashes, and other vegetables, also to fruit trees. The common species are greenish yellow with black stripes (*D. vittata*) or black spots (*D. duodecimpunctata* and *D. soror*). The last named is very injurious to fruit trees on the Pacific coast.

cucumber flea beetle. A black flea beetle (*Epitrix cucumeris*) injurious to leaves of tomatoes, cucumbers, etc.

cucumber melon. A variety of melon with oblong or cylindrical fruit, the flesh cucumber-flavored.

cucumber mildew. A downy white mildew (*Plasmopara cubensis*) destructive to the cucumber and melon.

cucumber tree. **a** Any of several American magnolias, esp. *Magnolia acuminata*, said to be so called on account of a slight resemblance of its young fruit to a small cucumber. **b** The tulip tree. **c** In India, the bilimbi.

cu-cu'mi-form (kū-kū'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cucumis* cucumber + *-form*.] Having the form of a cucumber.

Cu'cu-mis (kū'kū-mĭs), *n.* [L., cucumber.] *Bot.* A genus of cucurbitaceous plants, natives of the warmer parts of the world, differing from related genera only by technical characters. The two important species are *C. sativus*, the cucumber, and *C. melo*, the muskmelon and its varieties. Some other species have bitter, purgative fruits.

cu-cur'bit (kū-kûr'bĭt), *n.* In sense 1 also **cu-cur'bite.** [L. *cucurbita* a gourd: cf. F. *cucurbite*;—alluding to the original shape. See GOURD.] **1.** *Chem.* A vessel or flask for distillation, used with or forming part of an alembic; a matrass. See ALEMBIC. *Archaic.*
2. A plant of the genus *Cucurbita*, or of the Cucurbitaceæ.

Cu-cur'bi-ta (-bĭ-tă), *n.* [L., a gourd. See GOURD.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical herbaceous vines, typifying the family Cucurbitaceæ, from several species of which the varieties of squash and pumpkin have originated. The common field pumpkin and the summer squashes belong to *C. pepo*; the Hubbard, Marblehead, Sibley, and turban squashes to *C. maxima*; and the Canada crookneck, winter crookneck, and cushaws to *C. moschata*. See SQUASH, PUMPKIN.

Cu-cur'bi-ta'ce-æ (-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of chiefly herbaceous tendril-bearing vines (order Campanulales), containing about 90 genera and 700 species, mostly tropical. The flowers are dicecious or monœcious, with one or three stamens, and the fruit is a pepo. The family yields such vegetables as the cucumber, melon, squash, and pumpkin; also, the drug colocynth and various ornamental plants, as the gourds. The chief genera are *Cucurbita, Cucumis, Citrullus, Bryonia, Momordica*, and *Luffa*. — **cu-cur'bi-ta'ceous** (kū-kûr'bĭ-tā'shŭs), *a.*

cucurbit wilt. A bacterial disease of cucurbitaceous plants caused by *Bacillus tracheiphilus*; also, the bacillus.

cud (kŭd), *n.* [AS. *cudu, cwudu, cwidu, cweodo*, of uncertain origin. Cf. QUID.] **1.** That portion of food which is brought up into the mouth by ruminating animals from their first stomach, to be chewed a second time.
2. A quid of tobacco. *Low.*

cud'bear (kŭd'bâr), *n.* [After Dr. *Cuthbert* Gordon, a Scotchman, who first brought it into notice.] **1.** A dyestuff, a form of archil.
2. The lichen yielding this substance. See ARCHIL.

cud'den (kŭd'ĕn; kōōd'-), *n.* [For sense 1, cf. Scot. *cuddy* an ass; for sense 2, see CUDDY, the fish.] **1.** A born fool; a dolt. *Obs.*
2. The coalfish; —applied esp. to the young.

cud'dle (kŭd'l), *v. t.;* CUD'DLED (-ld); CUD'DLING (-lĭng). [Perh. for *couthle*, fr. *couth* known; cf. ME. *cuðlechen* to make friends with.] To embrace closely; to fondle.

cud'dle, *v. i.* To lie close or snug; to crouch; to nestle.
She *cuddles* low beneath the brake. *Prior.*

cud'dle, *n.* A close embrace; act of nestling.

cud'dy (kŭd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* CUD'DIES (-Iz). [Ir. *cuid oidhche* evening portion. *Oxf. E. D.*] In Ireland and Scotland, orig., a supper due from a tenant to his lord or chief; hence, a rent or gift instead of this; a present; a bribe. *Obs.*
Cuddies, or night suppers, were due by lands upon which the chief might quarter himself and his train for four days four times a year. *Goldwin Smith.*

cud'dy (kŭd'ĭ; kōōd'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. CUDDY a swain, CUDDEN.]
1. An ass or donkey. *Chiefly Scot.*
2. Hence: A blockhead; a lout. *Hood.*
3. *Mech.* A lever mounted on a tripod for lifting stones, leveling up railroad ties, etc.

cud'dy, *n.* [Scot.; cf. Gael *cudaig, cudainn*.] The coalfish or cudden; — applied esp. to the young.

cud'dy (kŭd'ĭ), *n.* [Perh. fr. D. *kajuit* cabin: cf. F. *cahute* hut.] **1.** *Naut.* A small cabin, formerly a saloon under the poop deck; also, the galley or pantry of a small vessel.
2. Any small room or closet, as a cupboard; — often used adjectively, as in *cuddy* table, *cuddy* door.

cudg'el (kŭj'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *kuggel*, AS. *cycgel*; cf. G. *keule* club (with a round end), *kugel* ball.] **1.** A short heavy stick used as a weapon, esp. one used in cudgel play, shorter than the quarterstaff, and wielded with one hand.
He getteth him a grievous crabtree *cudgel* *Bunyan.*

2. *pl.* Cudgel play.
to take up the cudgels for, to engage in a contest in behalf of.

cudg'el, *v. t.;* CUDG'ELED (-ĕld) or CUDG'ELLED; CUDG'ELING or CUDG'EL-LING. To beat with a cudgel.
to cudgel one's brains, to exercise one's wits.
Cudgel thy brains no more about it. *Shak.*

cudg'el-er, *or* **cudg'el-ler** (-ĕr), *n.* One who uses a cudgel.

cudgel play. Fighting or sportive contest with cudgels.

cud'weed' (kŭd'wēd'), *n.* [Apparently fr. *cud* + *weed*.]
1. A plant with silky or cottony herbage. **a** Orig., the European asteraceous plant *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*; later, any species of *Gnaphalium*. **b** Any of several species belonging to the related genera *Antennaria, Filago*, etc.
2. = CUDBEAR, 2.

cue (kū), *n.* [F. *queue*, fr. L. *coda*, another form of *cauda* tail. Cf. CAUDAL, COWARD, QUEUE.] **1.** A tail-like twist or plait of hair worn at the back of the head; a queue.
2. [Formerly in F. applied to the tip of the cue.] A straight tapering rod tipped with leather used to impel the balls in billiards and other games.
3. A file or line of persons waiting; a queue.
4. The tail of an animal. *Humorous.* *Lowell.*

cue, *v. t.;* CUED (kūd); CU'ING (kū'ĭng). To form into a cue; to braid; to twist.

cue, *n.* **1.** The letter *Q*, *q*.
2. Orig., a half farthing; — formerly in Eng. noted in college accounts by *q*, prop. an abbr. for *quadrans* a farthing.
3. A small portion of bread or beer; the quantity bought with a farthing or half farthing. *Obs.*

cue, *n.* [Prob. fr. the letter *q*, the initial of some word, perh. L. *quando* when.] **1.** The last word or words of a speech, or the ending of any action, in a play, as indicating the time for the next person to speak or act; hence, in music, a few final notes from a preceding part, written at the place of beginning after a long rest.
When my *cue* comes, call me, and I will answer. *Shak.*

2. Any catchword; a hint or intimation.
Give them [the servants] their *cue* to attend in two lines as he leaves the house. *Swift.*

3. The part one has to perform in or as in a play.
My *cue* is villainous melancholy. *Shak.*

4. Humor; attitude or temper of mind. *Colloq. Dickens.*

cues'ta (kwĕs'tă; *Sp.* kwās'tä), *n.* [Sp.] A sloping plain, esp. one with the upper end at the crest of a cliff; a hill or ridge with one face steep and the opposite face gently sloping. *Southwestern U. S.*

cuff (kŭf), *v. t.;* CUFFED (kŭft); CUFF'ING. [Cf. Sw. *kuffa* to knock, push.] To strike with or as with the palm or flat of the hand, or with the fist; to buffet.
I swear I 'll *cuff* you, if you strike again. *Shak.*
Cuffed by the gale. *Tennyson.*

cuff, *v. i.* To fight; to scuffle; to box.

cuff, *n.* A blow with the open hand or the fist; a box; a slap; also, any knock or blow.
Many a bitter kick and *cuff.* *Hudibras*

cuff, *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *coiffe* headdress, coif; as if a cuff were a cap for the hand. Cf. COIF.] **1.** A glove or mitten. *Obs.*
2. An ornamental band covering the wrist, either part of the sleeve turned back or a piece attached to the sleeve; esp., a wide stiffened band, commonly of linen, worn either attached to the shirt sleeve or separate.
He would visit his mistress in a morning gown, band, short *cuffs*, and a peaked beard. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The part of a long glove covering the wrist or forearm.
4. A handcuff.
5. *Mech.* Something resembling, or likened to, a cuff for the wrist, as a guide box permitting longitudinal but no vertical play of the spring rail in a type of railroad frog.

‖ **cui bo'no** (kī bō'nō). [L.] Lit., to whom (is it) for a benefit; that is, who benefits by it; hence, of what use or good is it; what end does it serve; as, painstaking research, to be sure, but in such a subject *cui bono?*

cui-rass' (kwĕ-rās'; 277), *n.; pl.* CUIRASSES (-ĕz; -Iz). [F. *cuirasse*, orig., a leather breastplate, for OF. *cuiriée*, influenced by It. *corazza*, or Sp. *coraza*, fr. an assumed LL. *coriacea*, fr. L. *coriaceus*, adj., of leather, fr. *corium* leather, hide, akin to Gr. χόριον intestinal membrane, OSlav. *skora* hide, Lith. *skura* hide, leather. Cf. CORIACEOUS.] **1.** **a** A piece of armor, orig. one of leather, covering the body from neck to girdle, esp. one consisting of a coupled breastplate and backplate, and sometimes called *cuirasses* or *a pair of cuirasses*. **b** The breastplate of such a piece. **c** Generally, any of the ancient kinds of close-fitting body armor.

Breastplate of Cuirass with two Taces attached.

2. A Jewish high priest's breastplate.
3. A stiff or stiffened garment for the body, as a protective jacket or a woman's bodice.
4. *Zoöl.* An armor of bony plates, or other protective structure, resembling a cuirass.
5. Protecting armor plate, as of a ship. *Rare.*

cui-rass', *v. t.;* CUI-RASSED' (-răst'); CUI-RASS'ING. To cover or armor with or as with a cuirass.

cui-rassed' (kwĕ-răst'), *a.* Having, or wearing, a cuirass.

cui'ras-sier' (kwĕ'rŭ-sēr'), *n.* [F. *cuirassier*. See CUIRASS.] A mounted soldier wearing a cuirass; specif., a soldier of a certain type of heavy cavalry in the French and other modern European armies.

‖ **cuir'-bou'illi'** (kwēr'bōō'yē'), *n.* [F.] Leather softened by boiling or soaking and then pressed or molded, when it becomes extremely hard and will retain the shape or impression given it. It has been used from the Middle Ages for armor, and is now used esp. for decorative objects.

‖ **cui-sine'** (kwē-zēn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *coquina* kitchen. See KITCHEN.] The kitchen or cooking department, also, manner or style of cooking.

cuisse (kwĭs), **cuish** (kwĭsh), *n.* [OF *cuisseus, quissieus*, pl. of *cuisseul*, dim. fr. F. *cuisse* thigh, fr. L. *coxa* hip. Cf. CUSHION.] As *pl., cuisses* (kwĭs'ĕz; -Iz), defensive plate armor for the thighs, esp. in front; *sing.*, a thigh piece. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

-cu-la (-kŭ-lă). A diminutive suffix. See -CULUS.

Cul'dee (kŭl'dē), *n.* [Prob. fr. Gael. *cuilleach*; cf. Ir. *ceiledé*.] One of a class of anchorites who lived in various parts of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales from about the 8th to the 15th century.—**Cul-de'an** (kŭl-dē'ăn), *a.*
The pure *Culdees*
Were Albyn's earliest priests of God *Campbell.*

‖ **cul'-de-lampe'** (kŭ'd'-lăNp'; kül'dē-), *n.; pl.* CULS-DE-LAMPE (kŭ'-; külz'-). [F.] Lit., a lamp bottom;—applied to various ornaments or parts suggestive of the somewhat conical bottom of ancient lamps, as a pendant from a roof, an isolated corbel supporting an oriel, column, turret, or the like, a decorative design filling a blank at the bottom of a page, etc.

‖ **cul'-de-sac'** (kŭ'd'-săk'; kül'dē-săk'), *n.; pl.* CULS-DE-SAC (kŭ'-; külz'-). [F., lit., bottom of a bag.] A passage or place with only one outlet, as a street or blind alley, a cavity, vessel, or organ in an animal, or a position in which an army can move only in one direction.

cu-le'bra (kŭ-lā'bră; *Sp.* kōō-), *n.* [Sp., lit., a snake.] A cigar that is twisted with others, generally three in a bunch.

cuck'ow (kŭk'ōō; kōō-kōō'). + CUCKOO.

cuck'quean', *n.* [*cuckold* + *quean*.] A woman whose husband is unfaithful to her. *Obs.*

cuck'quean', *v. t.* To render a cuckquean. *Obs.*

cuck'stool, *n.* = CUCKING STOOL. *Obs.*

cucube. + CUBEB.

Cu-cu'li-dæ (kū-kū'lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *cuculus* cuckoo.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the cuckoos. See CUCKOO, I.

cu-cu'li-form (kū-kū'lĭ-fôrm; kū'kŭ-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *cuculus* cuckoo + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* Like, or belonging to, the cuckoos or the Cuculiformes.

cu'cul-la'ris (kū'kŭ-lā'rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cucullus* cap.] *Anat.* The trapezius muscle.

cu'cul-late-ly, *adv.* of CUCULLATE.

cuculle, *n.* [L. *cucullus*.] A cowl or hood. *Obs.*

cu-cul'lus (kū-kŭl'ŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-I). [L., a hood.] A hood-like organ or part of an animal or plant; also, a colored area on the head likened to a hood.

‖ **cu-cul'lus non fa'cit mo'nachum** (mŏn'ă-kŭm). [L.] The cowl does not make the monk.

cu'cu-loid (kū'kū-loid), *a.* [L. *cuculus* a cuckoo + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Cuculiform; cowl-like.

cucumber fish *or* **mullet.** The grayling of Australia; — so called from its odor

cucumber fly. = MELON FLY.

cucumber mullet. = CUCUMBER FISH.

cucumber oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

cucumber root. = INDIAN CUCUMBER.

cucumer. + CUCUMBER.

cu-curb' (kū-kûrb'), *n.* Short for CUCURBIT, a plant. *Colloq.*

Cu-cur'bi-ta'les (kū-kûr'bĭ-tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *cucurbita* gourd.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the modern family Cucurbitaceæ, etc. — **cu-cur'bi-tal** (kū-kûr'bĭ-tăl), *a.*

cu-cur'bi-tin (-tĭn), **cu-cur'bi-tine** (-tĭn; -tīn), *n.* [L. *cucurbitinus* gourdlike.] A segment of a tapeworm; a proglottis.

cu-cur'bi-tine (-tĭn; -tīn), *a. Zool.* Shaped like a gourd seed.

cu-cur'bi-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Cucurbitine.

‖ **cu'cu-ru'cho** (kōō'kōō-rōō'chō), *n.* [Sp.] A paper cone or cornucopia.

‖ **cu-cu'yo** (kōō-kōō'yō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] **a** A trigger fish. *West Indies.* **b** Var. of CUCUJO.

cud. + CUDE.

cud (kŏd; kŭd), *n.* [Cf. OD. *kodde* club.] A cudgel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

cudde. + CUD.

cudde. Obs. pret. of KITHE.

cuddeehih. + CUDDY, a supper or present.

cud'die. Var. of CUDDY

cud'die (kŭd'ĭ). Var. of CUTTLE, a fish.

Cud'dy, *n.* [Dim. of *Cuthbert*.] **1.** In pastorals, a rustic swain, as the neatherd's boy enamored of Phyllis in Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar."
2. [Origin uncertain.] Any of various birds, as the wren, hedge sparrow, or gallinule. *Dial. Eng.*

cud'dy-hole, *n.* = CUDDY, *n.*, 1.

cude. + CUD.

cude, *n.* [ME. also *code*; orig. unknown.] A chrism cloth. *Obs.*

cud'eigh. Var. of CUDDY, a supper, etc. *Scot & Ir.*

cudg'er-ie (kŭj'ĕr-ē), *n.* [Native name.] *Bot.* The timdosa or its wood. *Australia.*

cud'wort', *n.* Cudweed. *Obs.*

cue. Queue *Ref. Sp.*

cueard. + COWARD.

cue'ball', *a.* Skewbald. *Dial.*

cue'ist, *n.* One skilled in, or addicted to, the use of the (billiard) cue. *Slang.*

Cuen'ca bark (kwĕn'kă). [From *Cuenca*, city of Ecuador.] *Pharm.* Pale bark.

cue owl. A small European owl (*Scops giu*).

cuer'da (kwĕr'dă), *n.* [Sp., prop., cord, L. *chorda*. See CORD, *n.*] See MEASURE.

‖ **cuer'po** (kwĕr'pō), *n.* [Sp *cuerpo*, fr. L. *corpus* body See CORPSE.] The body.—**in cuerpo,** dressed so that the shape of the body is exposed; hence, naked or uncovered.

cuf. Cuff. *Ref. Sp.*

cuff, *v. t.* To handcuff. *Rare.*

cuff, *n.* An old man, esp. a miser. *Slang.*

cuff (kŭf; kōōf). Scot. var. of SCUFF, SCRUFF.

cuf'fee, cuf'fey Vars. of CUFFY.

cuf'fin (kŭf'ĭn), *n.* A man; fellow. *Cant.* [*Obs.*]

cuf'fle, *n.* & *v. i.* Prob., to scuffle.

cuf'fy (kŭf'ĭ), *n.* [Prob. of African origin.] A negro; familiarly or humorously so called. —**cuf'fy-ism** (-fĭz'm), *n.*

Cu'fic. Var. of KUFIC.

cuft. Cuffed. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **cui'chun-chul'li** (kwē'chŭn-chül'ĭ), *n.* [From native name.] The root of a South American violaceous shrub (*Hybanthus glutinosus*), used as an emetic, cathartic, and diuretic.

‖ **cui-da'do** (kwē-thä'thō; 146), *interj.* [Sp.] Take care! look out!

cuif Var. of COOF. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

‖ **cui . . . For-tu'na ip'sa ca'-dit.** [L.] To whom . . . Fortune herself yields. *Cicero* (*Paradox* V.).

cuin'age (kwĭn'ăj), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *coinage*.] The official stamping of pigs of tin *Eng.*

‖ **cui in vi'ta** (kĭ). [L., lit., to whom in life.] *Law.* An obsolete writ of entry lying for a woman against him to whom her husband had during his lifetime aliened her lands.

cuir'tan (kwûr'tăn), *n.* A twilled woolen material for undergarments and hose. *Scot*

cuish. Var of CUISSE.

cuis'sard', cuis'sart' (kwē'-sär'), *n.* [F.] = CUISSE.

cuis'ser Var. of COOSER *Scot.*

cuist (kūst). Dial. pret. of CAST.

cuit (kōōt; kūt). Scot. var. of COOT, ankle.

cuit, *n.* [F., p. p. of *cuire* to cook.] *Obs.* **1.** New wine boiled down. [baking.
2. [F. *cuite*.] A seething or

cuithe. + KITHE.

cuit'i-kin (kūt'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* = CUTIKIN.

cuit'tle, cui'tle (kŭ't'l), *v. t. Scot.* **1.** To coax; to wheedle.
2. To tickle.

cuj. *Abbr.* Cujus (L., of which)

cuk. For various forms in *cuk-*, see those in CUCK-.

cuke (kūk), *n.* A cucumber. *Slang or Trade Cant, U. S.*

cuke, *v. t.* = CACK. *Obs.*

cuker, *n.* A cocker; a half-shoe. *Obs*

cukewalde. + CUCKOLD.

cuk'kow. + CUCKOO.

cuk'stole'. + CUCKSTOOL.

‖ **cu'lasse'** (kū'läs'). *n.* [F., fr. *cul* bottom.] *Jewelry.* The culet.

culbroun. + CULROUN.

cul'but (kŭl'bŭt), *v. t.* [F. *culbuter*.] To drive back in confusion. *Rare.*

culch. Var. of CULTCH.

culd. + *could*, pret. of CAN.

culd. Culled. *Ref. Sp.*

culde. Obs. pret. of KILL.

‖ **cul'-de-four'** (kŭ'd'-fōōr'; kul'dē-), *n.; pl.* CULS-DE-FOUR (kŭ'-; külz'-). [F., lit., bottom of an oven.] A vault having the general shape of a quarter sphere, or, less properly, of a hemisphere. Cf. SEMIDOME.

Cul'din's prop'er-ties (kŭl'dĭnz). See CENTROBARIC METHOD.

cule. Obs. or Scot. var. of COOL, *v.*

-cule. See -CLE.

cule, *n.* [F. *cul*.] Buttock; rump. *Obs.*

culerage. + CULERAGE.

cu'let (kū'lĕt), *n.* [OF., dim. of *cul* bottom, breech, L. *culus.*] **1.** *Jewelry.* The small flat facet parallel to the table, at the bottom of a brilliant; collet. See BRILLIANT. **2.** In medieval armor, the part covering the rear of the body below the waist.

Cu'lex (kū'lĕks), *n.* [L., a gnat.] *Zool.* A genus of mosquitoes to which most of the North American species belong. Some members of this genus are exceedingly annoying, as *C. sollicitans*, which breeds in enormous numbers in the salt marshes of the Atlantic coast, and *C. pipiens*, breeding very widely in the fresh waters of North America. (For characters distinguishing these from the malaria mosquitoes, see ANOPHELES.) The yellow-fever mosquito is now placed in another genus, *Stegomyia.*

cu'li-cid (-lĭ-sĭd), *a.* [L. *culex, -icis*, gnat.] *Zoöl.* Like or pert. to the mosquito family (Culicidæ). — *n.* A mosquito.

Cu-lic'i-dæ (kū-lĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CULEX.] *Zoöl.* The family of dipterous insects consisting of the mosquitoes. In older classifications the gnats, midges, etc., now placed in other families, were included.

cu'li-cide (kū'lĭ-sīd), *n.* [Irreg. fr. L. *culex, culicis*, a gnat + *-cide.*] An agent which destroys insects, esp. gnats and mosquitoes. — **cu'li-cid'al** (kū'lĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.*

cu'li-la'wan (kū'lĭ-lä'wän), *n.*, **cullilawan bark.** [Malay *kŭlit lāwang* bark of clove.] The aromatic bark of *Cinnamomum culilaban*, a lauraceous tree of the Moluccas; — called also *clove bark.*

cu'li-na-ry (kū'lĭ-nă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *culinarius*, fr. *culina* kitchen; cf. F. *culinaire.* Cf. KILN.] Of or relating to, or suited for, the kitchen or cookery; as, the *culinary* art; a *culinary* vessel; *culinary* vegetables.

cull (kŭl), *v. t.*; CULLED (kŭld); CULL'ING. [ME. *cullen*, OF. *cuillir, coillir*, F. *cueillir*, to gather, pluck, pick, fr. L. *colligere.* See COIL, *v. t.*; cf. COLLECT.] **1.** To separate, select, or pick out, to choose and gather or collect; as, to *cull* flowers.

Whitest honey in fairy gardens *culled.* *Tennyson.*

2. To subject to culling; to select from; as, to *cull* a field.
Syn. — See CHOOSE.

cull, *n.* **1.** Act of culling; selection. *Obs. or R.*
2. Something selected, esp. as being inferior or worthless, as a cow from the herd, brashy timber from the sound, small oysters from the large, etc.; — usually in *pl.*

cul'let (kŭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *collet*, prop. a little neck, applied to the bits of glass at the neck of a bottle detached from the iron in blowing the glass. See COLLET.] Broken or refuse glass for remelting.

cull'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who culls.
2. Anything culled out, a cull; — usually in *pl.*

cul'lion (kŭl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *couillon, coullon*, F. *cŏion* a vile fellow, coward, fr. *coil* the scrotum, L. *coleus.*] **1.** A testicle. *Obs.*
2. A mean or base fellow. "Away, base *cullions.*" *Shak.*
3. *Bot.* **a** A tuberous root, as that of certain orchids. **b** The male orchis. *Dial. Eng.*

cul'lis (kŭl'ĭs), *n.* [F. *coulisse* groove. See COULISSE.] *Arch.* A gutter in a roof; a channel or groove.

cul'lis, *n.* [OF. *coleiz*, F. *coulis*, orig., sliding, slipping. Cf. PORTCULLIS, COLANDER.] A strong clear broth of meat, as for invalids; also, a savory jelly. *Obs. or R.*

cul'ly (kŭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-LIES** (-ĭz). [Perh. fr. *cullion.*] **1.** A person easily tricked or imposed on; a dupe; a gull.

I have learned that . . I am not the first *cully* whom she has passed upon for a countess. *Addison.*

2. A companion; mate. *Slang.*

cul'ly (kŭl'ĭ), *v. t.*; CUL'LIED (-ĭd); CUL'LY-ING. [See CULLY, *n.*; cf. D. *kullen* to cheat, gull.] To trick, cheat, or impose on; to deceive. "Tricks to *cully* fools." *Pomfret.*

culm (kŭlm), *n.* [L. *culmus* stalk, stem; akin to *calamus.* See HALM.] *Bot.* **a** The jointed stem of a grass, which is usually hollow except at the nodes, and herbaceous except in the bamboos and other arborescent species. **b** Improperly, the stem of a sedge or cyperaceous plant.

culm, *v. i.*; CULMED (kŭlmd); CULM'ING. *Bot.* To form or grow into a culm.

culm, *n.* [ME. *culme* smoke, soot.] **1.** Soot; smut. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. **a** Refuse coal or coal dust; slack; specif., anthracite slack. **b** Hence, anthracite, esp. when in small nodules.
3. *Geol.* A European Lower Carboniferous formation of conglomerates, sandstones, etc. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

cul'men (kŭl'mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *cellere* (in comp.) to impel, cf. *celsus* pushed upward, lofty.] **1.** Top; acme. *Rare.*
2. *Zoöl.* The dorsal ridge of a bird's bill.
‖ **cul'men mon-ti'cu-li** (mŏn-tĭk'ū-lī) [NL.], *Anat.*, a lobe of the cerebellum consisting of the part of the vermiform process between the anterior crescentic lobes.

cul-mif'er-ous (kŭl-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [3d *culm* + *-ferous.*] Containing or abounding in culm.

cul'mi-nal (kŭl'mĭ-năl), *a.* Pertaining to a culmen.

cul'mi-nant (-nănt), *a.* At greatest height or altitude; being on the meridian; hence, predominant. *Rare.*

cul'mi-nate (kŭl'mĭ-nāt), *v. i.*; CUL'MI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); CUL'MI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *culmen* top or ridge. See COLUMN.] **1.** To reach its highest altitude; to come to the meridian; in special cases, to be vertical or directly overhead.

As when his beams at noon
Culminate from the equator *Milton.*

2. To reach the highest point, as of rank, number, size, power, glory, etc.

The house of Burgundy was rapidly *culminating.* *Motley*

cul'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *culminaton.*] Act of culminating; also, that in which anything culminates; culminating position; summit; acme; culmen.
Syn. — CULMINATION, CLIMAX, APEX, VERTEX, ZENITH. CULMINATION designates the attainment by anything of its highest point, it stresses the idea of consummation; as, the *culmination* of a development, a career. CLIMAX (see etym.) suggests more definitely the movement or ascent which leads to the culminating point; ACME, the culminating point itself; as, the *climax* of a play, "the *acme* of his fame" (*Byron*). APEX and VERTEX, less frequently used in a fig. sense, apply to anything which comes to a point or tip, *vertex* having the more technical connotations; as, the *apex* of a leaf, a pyramid, the *vertex* of an angle, of a curve. ZENITH, specif. the point of the heavens highest overhead, differs from *acme* (in its fig. sense) in connoting more of luster or splendor; as, the *zenith* of his fame.

cul'pa (kŭl'pä), *n.* [L.] *Law.* Negligence or fault, as distinguishable from *dolus* (deceit, fraud), which implies intent, *culpa* being imputable to heedlessness, rashness, etc.; sometimes, loosely, guilt. See NEGLIGENCE. In Roman law three grades of *culpa* were distinguished, ‖**cul'pa la'ta**, or gross negligence, ‖**cul'pa le'vis** in con-cre'to, or ordinary negligence (see DILIGENCE, 1), and ‖**cul'pa le'vis** in ab-stra'cto, or the negligence of a careful person (see DILIGENCE, 1). In the Civil law systems these are called ‖**cul'pa la'ta**, ‖**cul'pa le'vis**, and ‖**cul'pa le-vis'si-ma**, respectively
‖ **cul'pa me'a** (mē'ä), the fault (is) mine.

cul'pa-bil'i-ty (kŭl'pä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). State or quality of being culpable.
Syn. — CULPABILITY, GUILT. CULPABILITY is blameworthiness of any sort; GUILT designates the state which results from willful violation of moral or statute law.

cul'pa-ble (kŭl'pä-b'l), *a.* [ME. *culpable, coulpable, coupable*, F. *coupable*, formerly also *coulpable, culpable*, fr. L. *culpabilis*, fr. *culpare* to blame, fr *culpa* fault.] **1.** Deserving censure or moral blame; faulty; immoral; criminal.
2. Guilty; as, *culpable* of a crime. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
— **cul'pa-ble-ness,** *n.* — **cul'pa-bly,** *adv.*

cul'prit (kŭl'prĭt), *n.* [Prob. fr. *cul.* (abbr. of L. *culpabilis* guilty; see CULPABLE) + OF *prest* ready (i. e., to prove it), F. *prêt*, L. *praestus*, a., *praesto*, adv. Cf. PRESTO.]
1 A word formerly used in the reply to a prisoner pleading "not guilty," orig. meaning "ready (to prove) guilty."
2. One accused of, or arraigned for, a crime, as in court.
3. One guilty of a crime or a fault; an offender.

cult (kŭlt), *n.* [F *culte*, L. *cultus* care, culture, fr. *colere* to cultivate. Cf. CULTUS.] **1.** Care; devotion. *Rare.*

Every one is convinced of the reality of a better self, and of the *cult* or homage which is due to it. *Shaftesbury*

2. Worship; generally, the worship of a deity according to its specific rites; as, the *cult* of Apollo; or, the worship of a group of deities allied in nature or relationship; as, the *cult* of the chthonian gods.
3. Hence: **a** The rites and ceremonies, or externals, of a religion, as distinguished from its inner meaning or truth.

That which was the religion of Moses is the ceremonial or *cult* of the religion of Christ. *Coleridge*

b Great or excessive devotion to some person, idea, or thing, esp such devotion viewed as a sort of intellectual fad or as the enthusiasm of a body of self-constituted admirers or followers; as, the Browning *cult.*

cultch, culch (kŭlch), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** Rubbish; débris; refuse. *Local.*
2. Oyster shells and other objects laid down on oyster grounds to furnish points for the attachment of the spawn of the oyster, also, the spawn.

cul'ti-vate (kŭl'tĭ-vāt), *v. t.*; CUL'TI-VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); CUL'TI-VAT'ING (-vāt'ĭng). [LL. *cultivatus*, p. p. of *cultivare* to cultivate, fr. *cultivus* cultivated, fr. L. *cultus*, p. p. of *colere* to till, cultivate. Cf. COLONY.] **1.** To prepare, or to prepare and use, for the raising of crops; to till; as, to *cultivate* the soil; specif., to loosen or break up the soil about (growing crops or plants) for the purpose of killing weeds, etc., esp. with a cultivator; as, to *cultivate* corn.
2. To raise, or foster the growth of, by tillage or by labor and care; to produce by culture; as, to *cultivate* roses; to *cultivate* oysters.
3. To improve by labor, care, or study; to impart culture to; to civilize; refine.

To *cultivate* the wild, licentious savage. *Addison.*

4. To direct special attention to; to devote time and thought to; to foster; cherish.

Leisure . . to *cultivate* general literature *Wordsworth.*

5. To seek the society of; to court intimacy with.

I ever looked on Lord Keppel as one of the greatest and best men of his age; and I loved and *cultivated* him. *Burke.*

cul'ti-va'tion (kŭl'tĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *cultivation.*] Art or act of cultivating, or state of being cultivated; specif: **a** Art or process of agriculture; tillage; husbandry. **b** Assiduous devotion (to a branch of learning, or the like) or development (of the mind, tastes, etc.). **c** Culture; refinement; the discipline of civilization.

Italy . . was but imperfectly reduced to *cultivation* before the irruption of the barbarians. *Hallam.*

Syn. — See CIVILIZATION.

cultivation paddock. A field used for raising crops, and not for pasture. *Australia.*

cul'ti-va'tor (kŭl'tĭ-vā'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *cultivateur.*] **1.** One who cultivates; as, a *cultivator* of the soil.

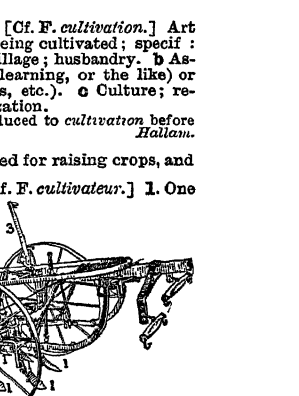

Cultivator. 1 Shovels; 2 Seat; 3 Adjusting Levers.

2. *Agric.* An implement used to break up the surface of the ground while the crops are growing in order to keep the soil in a porous condition and to kill weeds. It commonly consists of a frame set with small shares and drawn by horse power. See DISK CULTIVATOR.

cul'trate (kŭl'trāt) } *a.* [L. *cultratus* knife-shaped, from
cul'trat-ed (-trāt-ĕd) } *culter* knife.] Sharp-edged and pointed; shaped like a pruning knife, as a crow's beak.

cul'tur-al (kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to culture. — **cul'tur-al-ly,** *adv.* — **cultural variety.** *Hort.* See VARIETY.

cul'ture (kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *cultura*, fr. *colere* to till, cultivate · cf. F. *culture.* Cf. COLONY.] **1.** Worship; cult. *Obs.*
2. Art or practice of cultivating, cultivation; tillage.
3. Cultivated land; a cultivated area. *Obs.*
4. *Bacteriol. & Med.* Cultivation of bacteria or other microörganisms in prepared nutrient media; also, the product of such cultivation. *Culture* is used in this sense in many self-explaining phrases, as **culture flask, culture fluid, culture medium, culture plate, culture tube,** etc. See PURE CULTURE.
5. Act of improving or developing by education, discipline, etc.; the training, disciplining, or refining of the moral and intellectual nature.
6. The state of being cultivated; esp., the enlightenment and discipline acquired by mental and moral training; civilization; refinement in manners and taste.

What the Greeks expressed by their *παιδεία*, the Romans by their humanitas, we less happily try to express by the more artificial word *culture* *J. C. Shairp.*

7. A particular state or stage of advancement in civilization; the characteristic attainments of a people or social order; as, Greek *culture*; primitive *culture.*

The list of all the items of the general life of a people represents that whole which we call its *culture.* *Tylor*

Cultures like languages seldom mix as men do. *W. Z. Ripley.*

8. *Cartography.* Those details of a map, collectively, which do not represent natural features of the area delineated, as names and the symbols for towns, roads, houses, bridges, meridians, and parallels.
Syn. — See CIVILIZATION.

cul'ture, *v. t.*; **-TURED** (-tŭrd); **-TUR-ING.** To cultivate.

They came . . into places well inhabited and *cultured.* *Usher.*

cul'tured (kŭl'tŭrd), *p. a.* **1.** Under culture; cultivated.
2. Characterized by mental and moral training, disciplined and refined; possessing or showing culture.

The sense of beauty in nature even among *cultured* people, is less often met with than other mental endowments. *J. Taylor.*

culture features. *Surv.* The artificial features of a district as distinguished from the natural.

culture hero. A personage (commonly mythical) credited with introducing higher arts or more civilized ways among a people in prehistoric or traditional times.

culture myth. A myth accounting for the discovery of arts and sciences or the advent of a higher civilization, as in the Aztec myth of Quetzalcoatl.

cul'tur-ist, *n.* A cultivator; also, an advocate of culture.

cul'tus (kŭl'tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.*; *E. pl.* CULTUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz). [L., cultivation, culture. See CULT.] A cult.

cultus image *or* **statue.** An image or statue which is a direct object of worship, as distinguished from one which is merely a votive offering to the deity represented.

-cu-lus (-kū-lŭs), *masc.* } [L.] Noun suffixes forming di-
-cu-la (-kū-lă), *fem.* } minutives; as in *funiculus*, tuber-
-cu-lum (-kū-lŭm), *neut.* } *culus*, *corbicula*, *scrobicula*, *crepitaculum*, *opusculum*, etc. Cf. **-CLE.**

cul'ver (kŭl'vĕr), *n.* [AS. *culfre.*] A dove; a pigeon; specif., *Local, Eng.*, the wood pigeon.

cul'ver-in (kŭl'vĕr-ĭn), *n.* [F. *coulevrine*, prop. fem. of *couleuvrin* like a serpent, fr. *couleuvre* adder, fr. L. *coluber, colubra.*] A kind of firearm, orig. a rude sort of musket, later (16th and 17th centuries) a long cannon, usually an 18-pounder with serpent-shaped handles.

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culet, culett, *n.* [OF. *cueillete, colliete*, L. *collecta.* See COLLECT.] An assessment or tax, as of certain tuition fees paid annually by Oxford graduates, or parochial dues. *Obs. Oxf E. D.*

cul'fre. † CULVER.

cul-gee' (kŭl-gē'), *n.* [Hind. *kalghi*, fr. Per. *kalagī* a jeweled plume.] **a** A figured silk formerly imported from India. **b** A jeweled plume on the turban. *India.*

cu-lic'i-form (kū-lĭs'ĭ-fôrm; kŭ'lĭ-sĭ-fôrm'), *a* [L. *culex* a gnat + *-form.*] Mosquitolike.

cu-lic'i-fuge (kū-lĭs'ĭ-fūj), *n.* [L. *culex* a gnat + *fugare* to drive away.] An agent for driving off gnats and mosquitoes. — **cu-li-cif'u-gal** (kū'lĭ-sĭf'ū-găl), *a.* [See OIL, *Table I.*]

cu'li-la'ban oil (kōō'lĭ-lä'bän).

cu'li-na-ri-ly, *adv.* of CULINARY.

cull † KILL.

cull. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COOL, to hug or tondle.

cull, n. A dupe; a gull; a cully. *Slang or Dial.*

cullambine † COLUMBINE.

culle. † KILL. [of COLANDER.]

cul'len-der (kŭl'ĕn-dĕr) Var.

Cul'lens earth (kŭl'ĕnz). Cologne earth.

cul'ler. † COLOR.

cull'er, *n.* One that culls.

cul'ler-y (kŭl'ĕr-Y), *n.*; *pl.* **-IES** (-ĭz) [F. *cueillerie*, fr. *cueillir* to collect. *Oxf. E. D.*] A kind of customary copyhold tenure of small holdings. *Cartisle, Eng.*

cul'let. Var. of CULET.

cul'li-ble (kŭl'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. CULLY a dupe, CULLY to cheat.] Gullible. *Obs.* — **cul'li-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

cul'lice. † CULLIS, *v.*

Cul'lins earth (kŭl'ĭnz). Cologne earth. [or *R.*]

cul'lion-ly, *a.* Mean; base. *Obs.*

cul'lion-ry, *n.* Conduct befitting a cullion; roguery; cowardice. *Obs. or Scot.*

cul'lis, *v. t.* [From CULLIS jelly.] To beat to a jelly. *Obs.*

cullisance, cullisen, etc. Obs. corruptions of COGNIZANCE.

cull'-me-to'-you, *n.* The pansy. *Dial. Eng.*

cul'lor † COLOR.

cul'ly, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. ME. *collen* to embrace, OF. *coler.*] To caress; hug. *Obs or Scot.*

cul'ly-ism, *n.* See **-ISM.**

culm, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *culmen.*] Culminating point; top. *Rare*

Cul'mann's di'a-gram (kōōl'-mänz). [After Karl *Culmann* (1821-81), German engineer.] = FUNICULAR POLYGON b.

cul-mic'o-lous (kŭl-mĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *culmus* stalk, stem + *-colous.*] *Bot.* Growing on culms of grasses, as certain fungi.

cul-mif'er-ous (-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a* [L. *culmus* stalk + *-ferous.*] Having culms, or jointed stems.

cul-mig'e-nous (-mĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *culmus* stalk + *-genous.*] *Bot.* = CULMICOLOUS.

cul'mi-nate (k ŭl'mĭ-nāt), *a.* Growing upward.

culm'y (kŭl'mĭ), *a.* **1.** Covered with soot. *Obs.* [culm.]
2. Containing, or composed of, culm.

culome. † CULUM.

cul'or. Color. *Ref Sp.*

cul'or-a-bl. Colorable. *Ref. Sp.*

cul'ord. Colored. *Ref Sp.*

cu-lo'rum, *n.* End; conclusion. *Obs.*

‖ **cu'lot'** (kū'lō'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A mass of metal collected at the bottom of a crucible.
2. An iron cup formerly used at the base of a projectile to spread it when shot.
3. In art, a cup or calyx from which proceed scrolls, etc.

cu-lot'tic (kū-lŏt'ĭk), *a.* [F. *culotte* breeches.] Wearing breeches; respectable; — opposed to *sans-culottic. Rare.* —

cu-lot'tism (-ĭz'm), *n. Rare.*

culp, culpe, *n.* [F. *coulpe*, fr. L. *culpa.*] Sin; guilt; fault. *Obs.*

cul'pa-bil. Culpable. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **cul'pam pœ'na pre'mit co'mes** (k ŏ'm ē z). Punishment presses a close companion upon crime. *Horace* (*Odes*, IV. v. 24).

cul'pate, *v. t.* [L. *culpatus*, p. p. of *culpare.*] To blame. *Obs.* —

cul-pa'tion, *n. Obs.*

cul'pa-to-ry (kŭl'pă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Censorious; reprehensory. *Rare.*

cul'pon, *n.* [See COUPON.] A shred; a strip. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

cul'pon, *v. t.* To cut up; split.

cul-pose' (kŭl-pōs'), *a. Roman Law.* Characterized by culpa.

culpown. † CULPON.

cul'rach, cul'reach (kōōl'răkh), *n.* [Gael. *cul* back (n. & adv) + *reachd* law.] *Scots Law.* A cautioner, or surety, given to a court from which a cause has been repledged, answerable for any failure of justice or wrongful repledging *Obs.*

cul'rache. † CULRAGE.

cul'rage (kŭl'rĭj), *n.* [ME., fr. OF. *culrage*, F. *curage*; F. *cul* the buttock + *rage*, rage.] Smartweed. *Obs.*

cul'roun, *n.* A rascal. *Obs. Scot.*
— *a.* *Sarcastically. Obs. Scot*

‖ **culs'-de-four',** *n.*, *pl.* of CUL-DE-FOUR.

‖ **culs'-de-lampe',** *n.*, *pl* of CUL-DE-LAMPE. [SAC.

‖ **culs'-de-sac',** *n.*, *pl.* of CUL-DE-

cul'tel, *n.* [OF.] A long knife carried by a knight's attendant, hence called *cultellarius. Obs.*

— cul'tel-la-ry, *a. Obs.*

cul'tel-la'tion (kŭl'tĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] In measuring land, the marking of an exact spot, as at the base of a hillside, by dropping something sharp from a determined point above.

cul-tel'lus (kŭl-tĕl'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-LI** (-ī). [L., a small knife.] *Zoöl* One of the sharp lancet-like organs (perhaps corresponding to mandibles) of many blood-sucking Diptera.

cul'ter. Var. of COULTER.

‖ **cul-te'ra-nis'mo** (kōōl-tĕ'rä-nĕs'mō), *n.* [Sp.] Cultism.

cul'ti-ros'tral (kŭl'tĭ-rŏs'trăl) *a. Zool.* Having a cultrate bill, of or pert. to the Cultrostres.

Cul'tiros'tres (-trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *culter* colter of a plow, knife + *rostrum* bill] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a group of wading birds including the storks, herons, cranes, etc.

cult'ism (kŭl'tĭz'm), *n.* = GONGORISM. — **cult'ist,** *n.*

cul'ti-va-bl. Cultivable. *Ref.Sp.*

cul'ti-va-ble (kŭl'tĭ-vä-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *cultivable.*] Capable of being cultivated. — **cul'ti-va-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

cul'ti-vat'a-ble (kŭl'tĭ-vāt'ä-b'l), *n.* Cultivable. — **cul'ti-vat'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n*

cultivation flask, cultivation tube. = CULTURE FLASK, CULTURE TUBE.

cul'tive, *v. t.* [F. *cultiver.*] To cultivate. *Obs.*

‖ **cul'tos** (kōōl'tŏs), *n., pl.* [Sp.] The Spanish writers who practiced cultism.

cul'tri-form (kŭl'trĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L *culter* knife + *-form.*] *Bot. & Zool.* Cultrate.

Cul'tri-ros'tres (-rŏs'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] = CULTIROSTRES.

cul'tri-ros'tral (-trăl), *a.*

cul-tri'ro-rous (kŭl-trĭr'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L *culter* knife + *-vorous.*] Swallowing or pretending to swallow knives or swords.

cul'tur-a-ble (kŭl'tŭr-ä-b l), *a* Capable of culture, cultivable

cul'tur-ate, *v t* [See CULTURE.] To cultivate. *Obs.* — **cul'tur-a'tion,** *n. Obs.* [TURKAMPF.

‖ **Cul-tur'kampf'.** Var. of KULTURKAMPF.

cul'tus cod (kŭl'tŭs). [Chinook *cultus* of little worth] The buffalo cod.

cultus, *n.* [L. *cultus.*] Fundament. *Obs.*

cul'vard, cul'vart. † CULVERT.

cul'ver, *n.* Short for CULVERIN.

cul'ver-foot', *n.* A small-flowered European crane's-bill (*Geranium columbinum*). *Obs.*

cul'ver-house' (*dial.* kōōl'vĕr-; kŭl'-), *n* A dovecote. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

cul'ver-in-eer' (kŭl'vĕr-ĭn-ēr'), **cul'ver-in-er** (kŭl'vĕr-ĭn-ĕr), *n.* A soldier armed with, or in charge of, a culverin.

Cul'ver's root *or* **phys'ic** (kŭl'vĕrz). [After a Dr. *Culver*, who used it.] **a** The root of a tall scrophulariaceous herb (*Leptandra virginica*) common in eastern North America, used as an active cathartic and emetic. **b** The plant itself.

cul'vert (kŭl'vĕrt), *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *coulouere*, F. *couloir*, channel, gutter, gallery, fr. *couler* to flow.] A transverse drain or waterway under a road, railroad, canal, etc.; an arched drain or sewer; also, a conduit. *Culverts* are usually constructed of brickwork, masonry, tiles, iron pipes, etc., rarely of timber

cul'vert, *v. t.*, CUL'VERT-ED; CUL'VERT-ING. To provide with a culvert or culverts.

Cu-ma'ce-a (kū-mā'shē-ă; -sē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. Gr. *κῦμα* wave.] *Zoöl.* An order of small, shrimplike, malacostracous marine crustaceans. They have the first three or four thoracic segments fused with the head, the rest being free, and the eyes sessile.

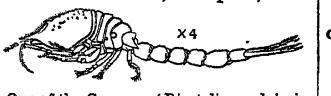

One of the Cumacea (*Diastylis quadrispinosa*).

— **cu-ma'cean** (-shăn), *a. & n.* — **cu-ma'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cu-mæ'an (kū-mē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Cumaeus*.] Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Cumæ, originally a Greek colony, in Campania, Italy; as, the *Cumæan* sibyl, who sold to Tarquinius Superbus the Sibylline books.

cum'ber (kŭm'bĕr), *v. t.*; CUM'BERED (-bĕrd); CUM'BER-ING. [ME. *combren*, *cumbren*, fr. the n., or shortened fr. *encumber*, or fr. OF. *combre* barrier, LL. *cumbrus*, *combrus*, of uncertain origin.] **1.** To defeat or destroy utterly. *Obs.*

2. To trouble; harass; vex; perplex.

Martha was *cumbered* about much serving. *Luke* x. 40.

3. To hinder or embarrass; esp., to rest upon as a troublesome or useless load; to burden uselessly; to lumber up.

Cut it down; why *cumbereth* it the ground? *Luke* xiii 7.

The multiplying variety of arguments, especially frivolous ones, . . . but *cumbers* the memory *Locke.*

cum'ber, *n.* [Cf. F. *encombre* hindrance, and OF. *combre*. See CUMBER, *v.*] **1.** Overthrow; ruin. *Obs.*

2. That which cumbers; that which hinders, burdens, or obstructs; that which troubles or vexes.

3. State or quality of being cumbered; hindrance; encumbrance; embarrassment; trouble; vexation.

A place of much distraction and *cumber*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

4. Cumbersome affairs; burdensome occupation. *Obs.*

cum'ber-some (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Difficult of passage or access; as, a *cumbersome* road. *Obs.*

2. Burdensome or hindering, as a weight or drag; embarrassing; vexatious; cumbrous.

To perform a *cumbersome* obedience. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Uselessly troublesome; unwieldy; unmanageable; clumsy; as, a *cumbersome* contrivance or machine.

— **cum'ber-some-ly**, *adv.* — **cum'ber-some-ness**, *n.*

Cum'bri-an (kŭm'brĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cumbria, an ancient British kingdom which included much of Cumberland, England.

cum'brous (kŭm'brŭs), *a.* **1.** Difficult to pass through or over or to reach. *Archaic.*

2. Rendering action or motion difficult or toilsome; unwieldy; burdensome, clogging.

He sunk beneath the *cumbrous* weight *Swift.*

That *cumbrous* and unwieldy style which disfigures English composition so extensively. *De Quincey.*

3. Giving trouble; vexatious. *Obs.*

— **cum'brous-ly**, *adv.* — **cum'brous-ness**, *n.*

cu'mene (kū'mēn; kŭm'ēn), *n.* Also *cumol*. [From CUMIN.] *Chem.* A colorless oily hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5{\cdot}C_3H_7$, obtained by distilling cumic acid with lime, and by other methods.

cu'mic (kū'mĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_3H_7C_6H_4CO_2H$, obtained by oxidation of oil of cumin. It is the para isopropyl derivative of benzoic acid. Also, pertaining to or designating any of several acids isomeric with the above. — **cumic aldehyde**, an aromatic oil, $C_3H_7C_6H_4CHO$, found in Roman caraway oil, and other essential oils; — called also *cuminol*.

cu'mi-dine (kū'mĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. [From CUMIN.] *Org. Chem.* A strong liquid base, $C_3H_7{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}NH_2$, an amino derivative of cumene, obtained indirectly from cumic acid; also, any of several bases isomeric with it.

cum'in (kŭm'ĭn), *n.* Also *cummin*. [ME. *comin*, OF. *comin*, F. *cumin*, fr. L. *cuminum*, Gr. *κύμινον*; of Semitic origin, cf. Ar. *kammūn*, Heb. *kammōn*; cf. AS. *cymen*, fr. L. Cf. KUMMEL.] A dwarf apiaceous plant (*Cuminum cyminum*), native of Egypt and Syria, long cultivated for its seeds, which have a bitterish, warm taste, with an aromatic flavor, and are used like those of anise and caraway.

Rank-smelling rue, and *cumin* good for eyes. *Spenser.*

‖ **cum lau'de** (kŭm lô'dē). [L.] With praise; — used esp. in diplomas to indicate that the recipient has done superior work, of a higher grade than that of the ordinary recipient of a degree or that denoted by *rite*.

cum'mer (kŭm'ĕr), **kim'mer** (kĭm'ĕr), *n.* [F *commère*.] A godmother; hence, in familiar reference, variously: A wife or gossip; a female intimate, a midwife; a witch or hag; a young woman; a lass.

cum'mer-bund' (kŭm'ĕr-bŭnd'), *n.* [Hind. *kamarband*, fr. Per. *kamar* loins + *band* fastening.] A sash; girdle. *India.*

cum'ming-ton-ite (kŭm'ĭng-tŭn-īt), *n.* [From *Cummington*, Massachusetts.] *Min.* An iron-magnesium amphibole, usually gray to brown and fibrous, resembling anthophyllite but monoclinic.

cum'shaw (kŭm'shô), *n.* [Amoy *kam sia*, Chin. *kan*[2] *hsieh*[4], grateful thanks; — a phrase used by beggars.] A present or bonus; a gratuity; — orig. applied to that paid on ships which entered the port of Canton.

cu'mu-late (kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.*; CU'MU-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); CU'MU-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *cumulatus*, p. p. of *cumulare* to heap up, fr. *cumulus* a heap.] **1.** To gather or throw into a heap, to heap together; to accumulate.

Shells, bedded and *cumulated* heap upon heap *Woodward*

2 To combine (with something) in addition; as, to *cumulate* one office with another; specif., *Law*, in pleading, to unite in one action, as several causes of action or defenses.

cu'mu-late (kū'mū-lāt), *a.* [See CUMULATE, *v. t.*] Heaped up; gathered in a heap; massed; made up by addition of one to another. — **cu'mu-late-ly**, *adv.*

cu'mu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of cumulating; a heaping together; aheap. See ACCUMULATION.

cu'mu-la-tive (kū'mū-lă-tĭv), *a.* **1** Composed of accumulated parts; formed, or becoming larger, by gathering or successive additions; as, *cumulative* force.

As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it is *cumulative*, not original *Bacon*

2. Subject to cumulation; that is to be, or may be, added to something else; specif.: **a** *Finance.* Designating a dividend, interest, etc., which if not paid or received when due is added to what is to be paid in the future. **b** *Law.* (1) Tending to prove the same point to which other evidence has been offered; — said of evidence. (2) Given by the same testator to the same legatee; — said of a legacy. (3) *Crim. Law.* Imposing a punishment to be carried into effect after the convict has suffered a punishment to which he has already been sentenced; as, a *cumulative* sentence. Sometimes, designating a sentence or punishment for an offense increasing in severity with repetition of the offense.

cumulative action, *Med.*, sudden violent action of certain drugs, after several doses have been administered without apparent effect. — **c. error**, an error whose degree or significance gradually increases in the course of a series of measurements or connected calculations; specif., one that is repeated in the same sense or with the same sign, as one due to the shortness or sag of a chain in surveying. — **c. intercession**. See INTERCESSION. — **c legacy**. See LEGACY — **c. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition which is regarded as a compound of singular propositions. *Cent. Dict.* — **c. vote** *or* **system of voting**, that system which allows to each voter as many votes as there are persons to be voted for, and permits him to accumulate these votes upon one person, or to distribute them among the candidates as he pleases.

— **cu'mu-la-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **cu'mu-la-tive-ness**, *n.*

cu'mu-lo- (kū'mū-lō-). *Meteor.* Combining form of *cumulus;* as in: **cu'mu-lo-cir'rus**, a small cumulus cloud at a high elevation, having the whiteness and delicacy of the cirrus. — **cu'mu-lo-cir'ro-stra'tus**, the rain cloud of the thunderstorm; a cumulus cloud with stratiform base and cirriform extension or overflow, called *false cirrus*, at the top. — **cu'mu-lo-nim'bus**, a mountainous cloudy mass of condensed vapor from whose base fall showers of rain, snow, sleet, or hail. — **cu'mu-lo-stra'tus**, a cloud form combining the features of cumulus and stratus; a cumulus whose base extends horizontally as a stratus cloud, the snail cloud (not used in the International Cloud Atlas).

cu'mu-lous (kū'mū-lŭs), *a.* Like cumulus clouds.

cu'mu-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a heap.] **1.** A heap; an accumulation; also, the acme of an accumulation; cumulative extreme.

2. A massy cloud form occurring in the middle cloud region (at elevations between 5,000 and 15,000 feet), having a flat base and rounded outlines often piled up like a mountain. It commonly appears in the early afternoon on warm days, and may afford rain or thunder gusts, though groups of small cumulus clouds indicate fine weather.

3. *Embryol.* = DISCUS PROLIGERUS.

cu'myl (kū'mĭl; kŭm'ĭl), *n.* [*cumic* + *-yl*.] *Org. Chem.* **a** The radical of cumic acid, $C_{10}H_{11}O$. Cf. BENZOYL. **b** The univalent radical $C_3H_7C_6H_4CH_2$; as, *cumyl* alcohol, a liquid formed by reduction of cumic aldehyde. **c** The univalent radical C_9H_{11}, of which cumene is the hydride.

cunc-ta'tion (kŭnk-tā'shăn), *n.* [L. *cunctatio*, fr. *cunctari* to delay.] Delay; procrastination. *Rare.*

cunc-ta'tious (kŭnk-tā'shŭs) } *a.* Tardy; dilatory; as, a
cunc'ta-tive (kŭnk'tă-tĭv) } *cunctative* policy. *Rare.*

cunc-ta'tor (kŭnk-tā'tĕr), *n.* [L., lit., a delayer.] One who delays or lingers, esp. in allusion to the surname given to Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus (died about B. C. 205), because of his cautious (but effectual) action in opposing Hannibal's march. — **cunc-ta'tor-ship**, *n. Rare.*

cu'ne-al (kū'nē-ăl), *a.* [L. *cuneus* a wedge. See COIN.] Pertaining to a wedge, or cuneus; wedge-shaped.

cu'ne-ate (kū'nē-āt) } *a.* [L. *cuneatus*, fr. *cuneus* a wedge.
cu'ne-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } See COIN.] Wedge-shaped; specif., of leaves, truncate at the apex and tapering to a point at the base. — **cu'ne-ate-ly**, *adv.*

Cuneate Leaf.

cuneate funiculus. *Anat.* See FUNICULUS CUNEATUS. — **c. lobe**, *Anat.*, a convolution of the mesial surface of the occipital lobe of the brain, above the calcarine fissure.

cu-ne'i-form (kū-nē'ĭ-fôrm; kū'nē-ĭ-fôrm'; 277), *a.* Also *cuniform*. [L. *cuneus* a wedge + *-form*: cf. F. *cunéiforme*. See COIN.] **1.** Wedge-shaped; — applied esp. to the wedge-shaped or arrowheaded characters of ancient inscriptions of Persia, Assyria, etc., and hence also to the inscriptions themselves. *Cuneiform* writing is thought to have originated with the pre-Semitic inhabitants of Mesopotamia at least 6,000 years ago, whence it spread widely, remaining in use until the 3d century B. C. The chief cuneiform signaries or syllabaries, often called alphabets, are the Sumerian or Accadian, Assyro-Babylonian, New Susian, Old Persian, and Armenian. Of these the oldest is the Sumerian, with ideographic characters. The Assyro-Babylonian is the most important both in extent and length of use; it is also the most complicated. Its syllabic characters were written from left to right. The phonetic characters of Old Persian, employed from the 6th to the 4th century B. C., form the simplest system of cuneiform, and were the first to be deciphered, giving a key to the other systems. The form assumed by the cuneiform characters was due to their being most often inscribed on soft clay, on which the easiest stroke was a straight line. Their characteristic arrow-shaped heads were probably from the initial touch of the stylus. Cf. HIEROGLYPHICS.

Cuneiform Writing

2. *Craniom.* Designating one of the types of skull, according to Sergi characteristic of the Mediterranean race. It presents a somewhat wedge-shaped form as seen from the norma verticalis.

3. *Anat.* Pert. to or designating any of the three distal tarsal bones (called internal, middle, and external, or *entocuneiform*, *mesocuneiform*, and *ectocuneiform* respectively) supporting the first, second, and third metatarsals, or the third carpal bone of the proximal row (also called *ulnare*). **cuneiform cartilages.** = CARTILAGES OF WRISBERG.

cu-ne'i-form, *n.* Also *cuniform*. **1.** The cuneiform characters or writing.

2. *Anat.* Any of the cuneiform bones

cu-ne'i-form-ist, *n.* A student of, or expert in, cuneiform.

cu'ne-us (kū'nē-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -NEI (-nē-ī). [L., wedge.] **1.** Anything wedge-shaped, as a formation of troops.

2. *Zoöl.* A terminal segment of the corium of the fore wing of certain Heteroptera. See HEMELYTRON, *Illust.*

3. *Anat.* The cuneate lobe of the cerebrum.

cun'ge-boi (kŭn'jē-boi), **cun'ge-voi** (-voi), *n.* [Native name.] An ascidian of the family Halocynthiidæ which grows upon rock and is used for bait. *Australia.*

cu-nic'u-lus (kū-nĭk'ū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -ULI (-lī). [L., rabbit, rabbit burrow. See CONY.] **1.** An underground passage, as a burrow or mine; specif., *Rom. Archæol.*, one of the prehistoric underground drains about Rome.

2. *Med.* The burrow of an itch mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei*) in the human skin.

3 [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of DICROSTONYX.

Cu-ni'la (kū-nī'lă), *n.* [L., a plant, a species of *Origanum*.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical American menthaceous herbs, of which only *C. origanoides*, the dittany, occurs in the United States. They have small purple or white flowers with two exserted stamens.

cun'ner (kŭn'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. CONNER.] *Zoöl.* **a** Either of two species of wrasse; in England, *Crenilabrus melops;* in America, *Tautogolabrus adspersus*, abundant on the rocky shores of New England, and a good, though generally small, food fish. It is noted for nibbling the bait off the hooks. **b** A limpet.

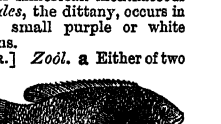
Cunner (*Tautogolabrus adspersus*) (½)

cul'ver-key' (kŭl'vĕr-kē'), *n Dial. Eng.* **a** The wild hyacinth. **b** The cowslip. **c** A samara of the ash.

Cul'vers (kŭl'vĕrz), *n., or* **Cul'ver's root** = CULVER'S PHYSIC.

cul'vert, *a.* [OF.] Villainous; treacherous. *Obs*

cul'vert-age (kŭl'vĕr-tĭj), *n.* [LL. *culvertagium* or OF. *culvertage* serfage. fr. OF. *culvert* sert, wretch, L. *collibertus* a fellow freedman] *Feudal Law.* Status of a culvert, or colliberti; also, reduction to this condition with forfeiture of estate.

cul'ver-tail' (kŭl'vĕr-tāl'), *n. Carp* Dovetail. — **cul'ver-tailed'** (-tāld'), *a.*

cul'vert-ship, *n.* Villainy; treachery. *Obs.* [bine]

cul'ver-wort', *n.* The columcul'ye (kŏŏl'ĭ), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *coler* to embrace.] To cherish; also, to coax; wheedle. *Obs. or R. Scot.*

‖ **cum** (kŭm), *prep.* [L.] With; — used specif. in England in names of combined parishes or benefices, as Stow-cum-Quy.—

cum dividend See DIVIDEND.

cum. Obs, dial., or ref. sp. form of COME.

cu-mal'ic. Var. of COUMALIC.

cumande † COMMAND.

cu'ma-rin, cu'ma-rone. Vars. of COUMARIN, COUMARONE

cum'bent (kŭm'bĕnt), *a.* = RECUMBENT.

cum'berd Cumbered *Ref. Sp.*

Cum'ber-land and West'morland wres'tling. See WRESTLING.

Cum'ber-land dis-ease'. *Veter.* Anthrax. *Australia.*

cum'ber-less, *a.* See -LESS.

cum'ber-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

cum'ber-sum. Cumbersome. *Ref. Sp.*

cum'ber-world', *n.* A useless person or thing. *Obs or R*

cum'ble, *n.* [F. *comble*] Cul mination. *Obs*

cum'bled (kŭm'b'ld), *p. a.* Cramped, benumbed with cold *Obs. or Dial Eng*

cumb'ly (kŭm'blĭ), *n.* [Hind. *kamlī* a small blanket, fr. Skr. *kambala.*] A blanket made of wool or goat's hair; also, the material of such blankets. *India.*

‖ **cum bo'na ve'ni-a.** [L.] With (your) good favor; by (your) good leave.

cum'brance (kŭm'brăns), *n.* Encumbrance. *Obs.*

cum'bre. † CUMBER.

cum div. *Abbr.* Cum dividendo (L., with dividend).

cume † COME.

cumel-. For obsolete forms in *cumel-*, see those in COMEL-.

cumen. † COME.

cum'fit. Comfit. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

cum'fort, cum'fort-a-bl, cum'fort-er Comfort, comfortable, comforter. *Ref. Sp.*

cum'forth. † COMFORT.

cum'frey (kŭm'frĭ). Var. of COMFREY

‖ **cum gra'no sa'lis** (kŭm grā'nō sā'lĭs). [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance.

cumhal (koul; kōō'ăl), *n.* [Ir.] *Brehon Law.* A female slave.

‖ **cum hoc er'go prop'ter hoc.** [L.] *Logic.* With this, therefore on account of it; — a fallacious inference of causality from the mere fact of accompaniment.

cumidina red. Ponceau 3 R or 4 R. See DYE.

cum'ing Coming. *Ref Sp.*

cu-min'ic (kū-mĭn'ĭk), *a.* = CUMIC.

cumin oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

cu-min'o-in (kū-mĭn'ō-ĭn), *n. Org. Chem.* A white crystalline compound, $C_{20}H_{24}O_2$, prepared from cumic aldehyde and analogous to benzoin.

cu'mi-nol (kū'mĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*cuminic* + 2d *-ol.*] = CUMIC ALDEHYDE. [cumin.

cum'in-seed, *n.* The seed of

cum'i-nyl (kŭm'ĭ-nĭl), *n. Org Chem.* = CUMYL a & b

cum'lich. † COMELY. [*Sp.*

cum'li-ness. Comeliness. *Ref.*

cum'ling. † COMELING.

cum'ly. Comely. *Obs.or Ref.Sp.*

cum'ly. Var. of CUMBLY.

cum'mar, cum'mer. Scot vars. of CUMBER. [COME.

cum'men. Obs. or dial. p. p. of

cum'min. Var. of CUMIN.

cum'min-seed' Var. of CUMINSEED [MOCK.

cum'mock (kŭm'ŭk) † CAM-

‖ **cum mul'tis a'li-is.** [L.] With many others

‖ **cum no'tis va'ri-o'rum.** [L.] With the notes of various authors or commentators.

cu'mol (kū'mōl; -mŏl), *n.* [*cumin* + 2d *-ol*.] *Chem.* Cumene.

cump-. For various forms in *cump-*, see those in COMP-.

cum'pa-na-ry, *n* [Cf. Sp. *compañero* companion, E. *company.*] Companionship. *Obs.*

cum-pan'ion, cum-pan'ion-a-bl, cum-pan'ion-ship *cum'pa-ny, cum'pass, cum'past.* Companion, companionable, etc *Ref. Sp.*

cum'pas. † COMPASS.

cumplie. † COMPLIN.

Cum. Pref. *Abbr.* Cumulative preference.

‖ **cum pri'vi-le'gi-o** (kŭm prĭv'ĭ-lē'jĭ-ō). [L.] With privilege.

cum'quat. Var of KUMQUAT.

cum'rade. † COMRADE.

cum'ray, *v. t.* To rout or overwhelm. *Obs. Scot.*

cums. Comes. *Ref. Sp.*

cumse. † COMSE.

cum'shaw, *v. t.* To make a present to. *China.*

‖ **cum tes'ta-men'to an-nex'o.** [L.] With the will annexed; — used with reference to a person appointed administrator to carry out the terms of a will.

cu'mu-cir'ro-stra'tus, *n.* Short for CUMULO-CIRRO-STRATUS.

cu'mu-lant (kū'mū-lănt), *n* [L. *cumulans, -antis*, p pr.] *Math* = CONTINUANT, 2

cu'mu-la-tist (-lă-tĭst), *n.* One who accumulates. *R.* [*R. Sp.*]

cu'mu-la-tive. Cumulative.

cu'mu-li, *n., pl.* of CUMULUS.

cu'mu-li-form' (kū'mū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a. Meteor.* Of the form of a cumulus.

cu'mu-lite (-līt), *n.* [L. *cumulus* heap + *-ite*] *Petrog.* A spherulitic aggregate of globulites.

cu'mu-lose' (kū'mū-lōs'; kū'mū-lōz'), *a.* **1.** Full of heaps. **2.** *Geol.* Pert. to or designating formations built by growth and decay of vegetation in situ.

cun. † KIN.

cun. † CAN, did.

cun. Var. of CON, *v. Obsoles.*

cun (kŭn; kōōn), *v. t.* [AS. *cunnan* to try, to test.] To try; prove; taste; come to know. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

cu-na. *Abbr.* Cumulo-nimbus.

Cu'na (kōō'nä), *n.* An Indian of an unclassified tribe of southern Panama.— **Cu'nan** (-năn), *a.*

‖ **cu-nab'u-la** (kū-năb'ū-lă), *n. pl* [L., fr. *cunae* cradle.] **1.** Cradle; earliest abode.

2. *Bibliography.* = INCUNABULA.

cu-nab'u-lar (-lăr), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cunabula.

cunc-tip'o-tent (kŭnk-tĭp'ō-tĕnt) (kŭnk-tĭp'ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *cunctipotens; cunctus* all + *potens* powerful.] Almighty; omnipotent. *Rare.*

cund † COND.

cunde † KIND

cun'dite. † CONDUIT.

cun'du-ran'go. Var. of CONDURANGO.

cun'dy (kŭn'dĭ; kŏŏn'dĭ). *Dial. Eng.* and Scot. form of CONDUIT. [Cuneiform. *R.*]

cu'ne-at'ic (kū'nē-ăt'ĭk), *a*

cu'ne-a'tor (kū'nē-ā'tĕr), *n.* [NL., coiner.] *Eng. Hist.* Formerly, an officer in charge of the dies used in the mints. [*n.*, 2]

cu'ne-form. Var. of CUNEIFORM, **cu'ne-o-cu'boid** (kū'nē-ō-kū'boid), *a. Anat* Pert to the cuneiform and cuboid bones

cu'ne-o-scaph'oid (-skăf'oid), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the cuneiform and scaphoid bones.

cu-nette' (kū-nĕt'), *n.* [F.] A trench in a ditch or moat for drainage, and in fortifications often also for defense. *Rare.*

‖ **cu'ne-us cu'ne-um tru'dit.** [L.] Wedge drives wedge

cu-nic'u-lar (kū-nĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *cunae* cradle.] Cunabular *Obs. or R.*

cu-nic'u-lar, *a.* [L. *cuniculatus.*] **a** Of or pertaining to cuniculi. **b** Living in burrows.

cu'ni-form, *a. & n.* Cuneiform.

cuningar. Obs. or Scot. var. of CONYGER. [ING.

cunnand † COVENANT, CUN-

cunne † CAN, CON, CUN, KIN.

cunniegreene. † CONYGER.

cun'ning (kŭn'ĭng), *a.* [Prop. p. pr., fr. AS. *cunnan* to know, be able. See CON, CAN.] **1.** Learned; well versed, esp. in occult or magic lore. *Archaic.*
2. Skillful; dexterous. "A *cunning* workman." *Ex.* xxxviii. 23. "Esau was a *cunning* hunter." *Gen.* xxv. 27.
3. Wrought with, or exhibiting, skill or ingenuity; ingenious; curious; as, *cunning* work.
Over them Arachne high did hit
Her *cunning* web. *Spenser*
4. Crafty, sly, or artful; cleverly designing or deceitful.
They are resolved to be *cunning;* let others run the hazard of being sincere. *South.*
5. Keen; clever; possessed of intelligence; as, man is more *cunning* than the brutes.
6. Prettily or piquantly interesting; quaintly or daintily attractive; — said of children, small animals, etc. *U. S.*
Syn. — Deceitful, designing, tricky, politic, sharp, subtle, insidious, stealthy, foxy. — CUNNING, CRAFTY, ARTFUL, SLY, WILY agree in implying an aptitude for attaining an end by secret or devious means. CUNNING (see etym., and cf. *knowing*, under SHREWD), as here compared, implies skill, esp. in overreaching or circumventing; it frequently suggests a low order of intelligence; as, "Certainly there is a great difference between a *cunning* man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability" (*Bacon*); "A dark, *cunning*, roguish countenance, with small eyes" (*G. Borrow*). CRAFTY implies more secret or underhand devices than *cunning*, and frequently suggests an adroitness at deception acquired by experience; as, "the underhand *craftiness* of his [Jacob's] mother Rebecca" (*Coleridge*); "Whose pious talk, when most his heart was dry, made wet the *crafty* crowsfoot round his eye" (*Tennyson*). ARTFUL (cf. *artless*, under SIMPLE) implies more insinuating indirectness of dealing; as, "—— is a good-natured old easy fool, and has been deceived by the most *artful* of her sex" (*Sterne*); "She had, by the most *artful* conduct in the world, . . . insinuated herself into his favor" (*Fielding*). SLY, as here compared, implies a somewhat vulgar turn for what is covert or double; as, "with knowing leer and words of *sly* import" (*Irving*); "wrinkled *slyness* and craft pitted against native truth and sagacity" (*Hawthorne*). WILY (see ARTIFICE) implies the subtle use of tricks and stratagems, esp. in attack or defense; as, "Soft, as the *wily* fox is seen to creep, where bask on sunny banks the simple sheep" (*Pope*). See STEALTHY, SECRET, SHREWD.

cun'ning, *n.* [Vb. n. fr. AS. *cunnan* to know. See CON, CAN.] **1.** Knowledge; learning; wisdom. *Obs.*
2. Skill; dexterity. *Archaic.*
Let my right hand forget her *cunning. Ps* xxxvii. 5.
3. An art or craft; specif., magic; witchcraft. *Obs.*
4. The faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose; fraudulent skill or dexterity; deceit; craft.
Discourage *cunning* in a child; *cunning* is the ape of wisdom. *Locke.*

Cu-no'ni-a (kū-nō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after J. C. *Cuno*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of plants, typifying the family Cunoniaceæ, and containing one South African species, *C. capensis*, the tileseed, and 5 in New Caledonia. They are shrubs or small trees with pinnate leaves and racemose white flowers. The bark is used for tanning.

Cu-no'ni-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n pl.* [NL. See CUNONIA.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Rosales), distinguished by the opposite or verticillate leaves and the small flowers borne in dense clusters. There are 19 genera and about 115 species, mostly tropical. Many are highly ornamental in cultivation. — **cu-no'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cup (kŭp), *n.* [AS. *cuppe*, LL. *cuppa* cup; cf. L. *cupa* tub, cask, also Gr. *κύπη* hut, Skr. *kūpa* pit, hollow, OSlav. *kupa* cup. The English word is perh. partly due to OF. *cope*, F. *coupe*, fr. L. *cuppa*. Cf. COOP, CUPOLA, COWL a water vessel, COB, COIF, COP.] **1.** A small vessel used chiefly to drink from, esp. one of pottery or porcelain used for tea, coffee, or the like. Besides the common form called a *cup*, with or without a handle, the term is used to designate larger and ornamental forms, as chalices or wine cups, such as those for the Communion service, often with a stem and a foot and sometimes a lid.
2. The containing part of a drinking vessel that has a stem and a foot.
3. A thing resembling a cup (in sense 1) in shape or use, or likened to such a utensil; as: **a** A vessel of a certain capacity, usually four ounces, used in bloodletting to receive the blood. **b** *Med.* A cupping glass or other utensil for producing the vacuum in cupping. **c** *Bot.* A cup-shaped organ or part of a plant, as an apothecium or peridium, a volva, or, in seed plants, a cupule, a calyx, or corolla. **d** A socket or recess in which something turns, as the hip bone, the recess in which a capstan spindle turns, etc. **e** Any small cavity in the surface of the ground. **f** [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Crater. **g** An annular trough, filled with water, at the base of each section of a telescopic gas holder, into which fits the grip of the section next outside.
4. A drinking vessel and its contents; a cupful.
5. The wine of the Communion.
6. That which is to be received or endured; that which is allotted to one; a portion.
If it be possible, let this *cup* pass from me *Matt* xxvi 39.
7. *pl.* Repeated potations; social or excessive indulgence in intoxicating drinks; revelry.
Thence from *cups* to civil broils. *Milton.*
8. A beverage made of liquor, sweetened and flavored with various fruits, herbs, etc., and usually iced; — specif. named from the liquor forming the basis; as, *claret cup*, *cider cup*, *champagne cup*.
9. *Sporting.* An ornamental cup or other vessel offered as a prize; — loosely applied to prizes other than cups.
A *cup* is any prize not given in money. *Encyc. of Sport.*

cup and ball, an implement having a cup on the top of a stick to which a ball is attached by a cord; the ball, being thrown up, is to be caught in the cup; also, the game so played; bilboquet. — **c. and ball joint.** = BALL AND SOCKET JOINT. — **c. and cone.** = BELL AND HOPPER. — **c -and-saucer,** a cultivated variety of the Canterbury bell having the calyx colored like the corolla, thus simulating a cup and saucer. — **in one's cups,** drunk; formerly, drinking.

cup (kŭp), *v. t.;* CUPPED (kŭpt); CUP'PING. **1.** To supply with cups of liquor. *Obs.*
Cup us, till the world go round. *Shak.*
2. *Med* To subject to cupping. See CUPPING.
3. To receive, take, or place in or as in a cup; as, to *cup* water from a stream; to *cup* a ball in golf.
4. *Mech* To make concave or in the form of a cup; as, to *cup* the end of a screw.

cup, *v. i.* **1.** To become or grow cup-shaped.
2. *Golf.* To make a cup, or depression, in the ground with the club when sending the ball.

cup'bear'er (-bâr'ĕr), *n.* One whose office it is to fill and hand the cups in which drink is served, esp., one in the household of a prince or noble, charged with this office.

cup'board (kŭb'ĕrd), *n.* [*cup* + *board.*] **1.** A board or shelf for cups and dishes, also, a piece of furniture for this purpose; a sideboard or buffet. *Obs.*
2. A set of dishes as kept on a cupboard. *Obs.*
3. A closet with shelves to receive cups, dishes, food, etc.; hence, any small closet.
to cry cupboard, to call for food; to express hunger. *Colloq.*
"My stomach *cries cupboard.*" *Irving.*

cup'board, *v. t.* To stow or collect, as into a cupboard. *R.*

cupboard love. Interested love, or that which has an eye to the cupboard. *Colloq.* "A *cupboard love* is seldom true." *Poor Robin.*

cup cake. A kind of sweet cake the ingredients of which are measured by the cupful, or a cake mixture baked in cups.

cup coral. *Zoöl.* Any cup-shaped coral formed by a single polyp.

cu'pel (kū'pĕl), *n.* [F. *coupelle*, dim. of *coupe* cup; cf. LL. *cupella* cup (for *cuppella;* not quite the same as L. *cupella*, small cask, dim. of *cupa*). See CUP.] A small, shallow, porous cup, esp. of bone ash, used in assaying to separate precious metals from lead, etc.; also, a larger form, for commercial refining. See CUPELLATION.

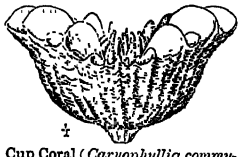
Cup Coral (*Caryophyllia communis*).

cu'pel (kū'pĕl; kŭ-pĕl'), *v. t.;* CU'PELED (kū'pĕld) or CU-PELLED' (-pĕld'), CU'PEL-ING or CU-PEL'LING. To refine by means of a cupel.

cu'pel-la'tion (kū'pĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of refining gold or silver, etc., in a cupel. The process consists in exposing the cupel containing the metal to be assayed or refined to a high temperature in a draft or blast of air, by which the lead, copper, tin, etc., are oxidized and sink into the porous cupel, leaving the unoxidizable precious metal. If lead is not already present in the alloy it is added before cupellation.

cup'flow'er (kŭp'flou'ĕr), *n.* **a** Any species of *Nierembergia.* See NIEREMBERGIA. **b** A South American loasaceous plant (*Scyphanthus elegans*) with yellow flowers.

cup'ful (kŭp'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a cup will hold; in cookery, a half pint.

cup fungus. Any fungus of the order Pezizales; — so called from the cup-shaped ascoma.

Cu'phe-a (kū'fē-ă), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. *κῦφος* a hump, or *κυφός* curved.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American lythraceous plants having opposite or verticillate leaves and showy axillary irregular flowers with an elongated calyx tube and six petals. Several species are in cultivation. See CIGAR PLANT, WAXWEED.

cup head. An approximately hemispherical head to a rivet, bolt, etc. It may be a section of a sphere less than a hemisphere, or of an ellipsoid, etc. — **cup'-head'ed,** *a.*

Cu'pid (kū'pĭd), *n.* [L. *Cupido*, fr. *cupido* desire, desire of love, akin to *cupidus.* See CUPIDITY.] **1.** *Rom. Myth.* The god of love, son of Venus; — usually represented as a naked, winged boy with bow and arrow. See EROS, PSYCHE.
Pretty dimpled boys, like smiling *cupids. Shak.*
2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* One of a race of sweet peas of very dwarf habit and small flowers and foliage.
3. [*l. c.*] A love-well; — called also *cupid cake.*

cu-pid'i-ty (kū-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *cupidité*, L. *cupiditas*, fr. *cupidus* longing, desiring, *cupere* to long for, desire. See COVET.] Eager or inordinate desire, esp. for wealth; greed of gain; avarice; covetousness.
Syn. — Avarice, lust, appetite, longing. — CUPIDITY, GREED, AVIDITY agree in the idea of extreme or inordinate desire. CUPIDITY, in modern usage, applies to covetousness of wealth or material possessions; GREED, to insatiate and selfish craving or desire; AVIDITY (commonly in the phrase "with *avidity*;" as, "Holcroft, whose novels . . . I had read with *avidity*," *H. C. Robinson*), to eager or ardent relish or appetite. See GREEDY, COVETOUS, EAGERNESS.
There was not in his [Nelson's] nature the slightest alloy of selfishness or *cupidity. Southey*
The woman's *greed* and rapacity . . . choked and disgusted me *Thackeray.*
Artistic falsehoods, springing from . . . an unprincipled *avidity* after effect. *Stevenson*

cup joint. *Plumbing.* A socket joint for small pipes in which the annular space between the end of one pipe and the flanged end of the other is filled in with melted solder.

cup leather. *Mach.* A kind of packing, as in hydraulic cylinders, pumps, etc., consisting of a ring of leather of a U-shaped, or cuplike, cross section. It is made tight by the pressure of the fluid on the hollow side. Cf. HAT LEATHER.

A Section of Hydraulic Cylinder showing Cup Leather, *A.*

cup lichen. Any lichen having cup-shaped podetia, as various species of *Cladonia*, or cup-shaped apothecia, as *Lecanora tartarea.*

cu'po-la (kū'pō-lă), *n.; pl.* -LAS (-lăz). [It. *cupola*, L. *cupula* little tub, a small burying vault, fr. *cupa* tub. Cf. CUP, CUPULE.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** A roof having a rounded form, hemispherical or nearly so; also, a ceiling having the same form. When on a large scale it is usually called *dome.* See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.* **b** Loosely, a small structure built on top of a roof or building for a lookout, to complete a design, etc., as a lantern at the top of a dome. **c** *Astron.* The rotating structure of an observatory; — usually called the *dome.*
2. A furnace resembling a blast furnace but smaller, used for melting iron or other metals in large quantity, as in foundries and steel works.
3. A revolving armored turret for heavy ordnance; a turret. *Obs.*
4. *Anat.* The apex of the cochlea.
5. *Brickmaking.* A circular kiln with a domed roof.

Cupola, 2, with part of front cut away to show lining of interior.

cu'po-la (kū'pō-lă), *v. t.;* -LAED (-lăd); -LA-ING (-lă-ĭng). To construct with, or in the shape of, a cupola; to furnish with a cupola.

cup'per (kŭp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A cupbearer. *Obs.*
2. One who performs the cupping operation.

cup'ping (kŭp'ĭng), *n. Med.* The operation of drawing blood to or from the surface of the body to relieve congestion or inflammation of internal parts, by forming a partial vacuum over a certain spot. When combined with scarification it is called wet cupping, otherwise dry cupping.

cupping glass. A glass cup in which a partial vacuum is produced by heat, in the process of cupping.

cup plant. A tall yellow-flowered asteraceous plant (*Silphium perfoliatum*), of the United States, having the upper leaves connate around the stem.

cup'py (kŭp'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Hollow; cuplike; also, full of cups, or small depressions.
2. Characterized by cup shakes; — said of timber.

cu'pram (kū'prăm), *n.* [L. *cuprum* copper + E. *ammonia.*] Ammoniacal copper carbonate, used as a fungicide.

cu'pre-a bark (kū'prē-ă). [L. *cupreus*, fem. *cuprea*, of copper.] *Pharm.* The coppery-red bark of either of two South American rubiaceous trees (*Remijia pedunculata* and *R. purdieana*). It is one of the sources of quinine.

cu'pre-ine (-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [From *cuprea* (bark).] *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_{19}H_{22}O_2N_2$, one of the cinchona alkaloids. It is a methyl ester of quinine.

cu'pre-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cupreus*, fr. *cuprum.*] Containing copper, or resembling copper; coppery.

Cu-pres'sus (kū-prĕs'ŭs), *n.* [L., cypress. See CYPRESS.] *Bot.* A genus of pinaceous trees, the true cypresses, natives of the Mediterranean region, temperate Asia, and North America. They have scalelike leaves similar to those of the juniper, and globose cones composed of peltate scales. *C. macrocarpa*, the Monterey cypress, is the most important American species. See CYPRESS, 1.

cu'pric (kū'prĭk), *a.* [From CUPRUM.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, copper; containing copper; — said of copper compounds in which this element is bivalent.
cupric acetate, a dark green crystalline salt, $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2$-H_2O. Verdigris is basic cupric acetate. — **c. chloride,** a compound, $CuCl_2$, yellowish brown when anhydrous, but commonly in the form of green crystals containing two molecules of water. — **c. hydroxide,** a compound, $Cu(OH)_2$, formed as an amorphous blue precipitate which on heating decomposes into cupric oxide and water. — **c. oxide,** a compound, CuO, obtained as a black amorphous powder by heating certain cupric salts, and also occurring native as the mineral tenorite. It is easily reduced to metallic copper. — **c. sulphate,** a compound, $CuSO_4$, white when anhydrous, but commonly in the form of blue triclinic crystals containing five molecules of water, and then called also *blue vitriol* (which see). — **c. sulphide,** a compound, CuS, precipitated from cupric solutions by hydrogen sulphide as a black powder, and occurring native as the mineral covellite.

cu'prite (kū'prīt), *n. Min.* Native cuprous oxide, or red oxide of copper, Cu_2O, occurring in isometric crystals or massive, sometimes in capillary or earthy forms; — called also *red copper* and *red* or *ruby copper ore.* It is an important ore. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 5.85–6.15.

cu'pro- (kū'prō-). A combining form from *cuprum*, copper.

cu'pro-cy'a-nide (-sī'ă-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n. Chem.* A complex salt yielding the anion $Cu(CN)_2^-$; as, potassium *cuprocyanide*, $KCu(CN)_2$.

cu'proid (kū'proid), *n.* [*cupro-* + *-oid;* — prob. because it occurs in gray copper ore.] *Cryst.* A solid related to a tetrahedron, and having twelve equal triangular faces.

cu'pro-man'ga-nese (kū'prō-măn'gă-nēz; -măn'gă-nēs'), *n.* [*cupro-* + *manganese.*] A manganese-copper alloy containing about 30 per cent of manganese, used for strengthening bronze and brass.

cu'pro-sil'i-con (-sĭl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [*cupro-* + *silicon.*] An alloy of copper and silicon, produced in the electric furnace.

cu'ple (*dial.* kōōp''l; kŭp'l) Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COUPLE

cuppola. + CUPOLA.

cup'py, *a* [Cf F *coupé* cut.] *Her.* = POTENT-COUNTERPOTENT.

cu'pram-mo'ni-a (kū'prăm-mō'nĭ-ă), **cu'pram-mo'ni-um** (-ŭm), *n* = SCHWEITZER'S REAGENT.

cu'pres-sin'e-ous (kū'prĕs-sĭn'ē-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the cypress (*Cupressus*) or its allies.

cu-pres'site (kū-prĕs'īt; kū'prĕs-īt), *n.* A fossil cypress *Obs.*

cu-prif'er-ous (kū-prĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a* See -FEROUS; CUPRUM.

cu'pri'on (kū'prī-ŏn), *n.* [*cupric* + *ion.*] The characteristic blue ion, Cu^{++}, of cupric salts.

cu'pro-bis'mu-tite (kū'prō-bĭz'mū-tīt), *n. Min.* A sulphide of copper and bismuth resembling bismuthinite. Sp. gr., 6.3–6.7

cu'pro-des-cloi'zite (-dā-klwȧ'zīt), *n. Min.* A massive cuproferous variety of descloizite.

cu'pro-i'o-dar'gy-rite (-ī'ō-där'jĭ-rīt), *n.* [*cupro-* + *iodide* + Gr. *ἀργυρος* silver.] *Min.* A sulphur-yellow iodide of copper and silver.

cu'pro-plum'bite (-plŭm'bīt), *n.* [*cupro-* + *plumbum.*] *Min.* A massive sulphide of copper and lead, intermediate between galena and chalcocite.

cu'pro-scheel'ite (-shēl'īt), *n. Min.* Scheelite in which copper partly replaces calcium. Its color is green. [COP-ROSE

cup'-rose'. Dial. Eng. var. of

cu'pro-tung'stite (kū'prō-tŭng'stīt). Native yellowish green cupric tungstate, $CuWO_4$.

cunningaire. + CONYGER.
Cun'ning-ham'i-an (kŭn'ĭng-hăm'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [NL., after R. *Cunningham*, English physician in China.] *Bot.* Syn. of BELLIS.
Cun'ning-ham's gam'bit (-hămz). See CHESS, the game.
cun'ning-head, *n.* [See -HEAD, -HOOD.] Cunningness. *Obs.*
cun'ning-ly, *adv.* of CUNNING.
cun'ning-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cun'ning-ship, *n.* Cunningness. *Obs.*
cun'ny + CONY.
cunrede. + KINDRED.
cunsail. + COUNSEL.
cun'sta-bl Constable. *Ref. Sp.*
cun'ster, *n.* [From AS. *cunnan* to test; see -STER.] An alconner. *Obs. Scot.*
cuntake. + CONTECK.
cuntenaunce + COUNTENANCE.
cuntesse. + COUNTESS.
cuntirpoint + COUNTERPOINT.
cuntre, cuntrei. + COUNTRY.
cun'try. *Ref Sp.*
cu-nun'drum. + CONUNDRUM.
cun'ye (kŭn'yē). Scot. var of COIN.
cunyour, *n.* [AF. *coignour*, fr. OF. *coignier* to coin.] A coiner; a minter. *Obs. Scot.*
cun'zie (kun'yĭ; kun'ĭ; cf. CAPERCAILZIE). Var of CUNYE.
cup (kōōp; kŭp) Dial. Eng var. of COOP, *interj.*
cu'pa-lo. Dial. var. of CUPOLA.
Cu'par jus'tice (kōō'par) [Fr. *Cupar*, town in Scotland.] = JEDBURGH JUSTICE. *Scot.*
cup barometer. See BAROMETER. [that cupels.]
cu'pel-er, cu-pel'ler, *n* One
cu'pel-late (kū'pĕl-āt), *v. t.* To cupel. *Rare.* [gall.
cup gall. Any cup-shaped oak
cup hook. A form of small screw hook, such as is often used for hanging cups upon
cupid cake A love-well.
cu-pid'i-nous (kū-pĭd'ĭ-nŭs). *a* 1 Marked by cupidity. 2 LIBIDINOUS; amorous. *Rare.*
‖ **cu'pi-don** (kū'pĭ-dŏn), *n.* [F., lit., Cupid.] A beau. *Rare.*
cu'pi-done (-dōn), *n.* [F. *cupidon* Cupid.] The blue succory.
cu'pi-dous (-dŭs), *a.* [L. *cupidus.*] Full of cupidity. *Rare.*
Cu'pid's-de-light', *n.* The pansy
Cupid's flower. The cypress vine. [of CUPOLA.
cu'pi-lo. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
cu'pis-cence (kū'pĭs-ĕns), *n* Concupiscence. [cent.
cu'pis-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* Concupiscent.
cup'l. Couple. *Ref. Sp.*
cup'ld. Coupled. *Ref. Sp.*
cup'let. Couplet. *Ref. Sp.*
cup'ling. Coupling. *Ref Sp.*
cup'ls. Couples. *Ref Sp.*
cup'-mark'er, *n.* A maker of cup sculptures
cup'meal', *adv* [Cf. PIECEMEAL.] Cup by cup. *Obs.*
cup moss. = CUP LICHEN.
cup mushroom. = CUP FUNGUS.
cu'po-lar (kū'pō-lär), *a* Like a cupola. *Rare.*
cu'po-la'ed (-lăt'ĕd), *a.* Having, or formed like, a cupola or cupolas
cupped (kŭpt), *a.* Formed like a cup; cup-shaped. "The difference between . . dished and *cupped* is merely that *cupped* is deeper than dished." *J. Rose.*
cup'pel. + CUPEL.
cuppelo. + CUPOLA.
cuppemel. + CUPMEAL.
cup'pil (*Scot.* kōōp''l; kŭp'l). Obs. or Scot. var. of COUPLE.

cu'prous (kū'prŭs), *a.* [From CUPRUM.] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, copper; — said of those compounds of copper in which this element is univalent.

cuprous oxide, a compound, Cu_2O, obtained as a red crystalline powder by reducing Fehling's solution, and occurring native as the mineral cuprite; copper suboxide.

‖ **cu'prum** (kū'prŭm), *n.* [L.] *Chem.* Copper.

cup sculpture. *Archæol.* A rock inscription or sculpture the typical form of which is a circular depression. Cups withm circles, concentric circles, spirals, and other forms are also found. Such inscriptions are found in all the continents and in Oceania.

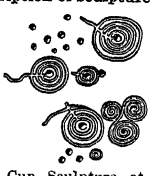

Cup Sculpture at Auchnabreach, Scotland

cup'seed' (kŭp'sēd'), *n.* A handsome menispermaceous vine (*Calycocarpum lyoni*) of the southern United States, having the stone of the fruit hollowed out on one side like a shallow cup.

cup shake. *Forestry & Woodworking.* A shake or fissure between the annual rings of a tree, oftenest near the roots.

cup sponge. A cup-shaped sponge.

cup'stone' (kŭp'stōn'), *n. Archæol.* A stone or rock surface inscribed with cup sculptures.

cu'pu-lar (kū'pū-lăr), *a.* Shaped like a cupule; cupulate.

cu'pu-late (-lāt), *a.* Shaped like a cupule; having, or bearing, a cupule.

cu'pule (kū'pūl), *n.* [F., dim. fr. LL. *cupa* cup, better *cuppa*. See CUP; cf. CUPOLA.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A cup-shaped involucre in which the bracts are indurated and coherent, esp. characteristic of the oak. The husks of the chestnut, beech, filbert, etc., are morphologically also cupules, though closed over the nut. See ACORN, *Illust.* **b** The ascoma of a cup fungus. **c** The cup-shaped outgrowth of liverworts belonging to the order Marchantiales. They contain stalked propagation buds, or gemmæ.

2. *Zoöl.* A small sucker, or acetabulum.

3. Any small cup-shaped depression.

Cu'pu-lif'er-æ (kū'pū-lĭf'ẽr-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cupule* + L. *ferre* to bear.] *Bot.* A group of amentiferous dicotyledonous trees including the oak, chestnut, beech, birch, and others now comprised in the families Betulaceæ and Fagaceæ. The Cupuliferæ are still by some authors treated as a single order or family, characterized by the presence of cupules or cuplike involucres. — **cu'pu-lif'er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

cup valve. *Mach.* Any of various valves more or less resembling a cup, as a spindle valve working on a seat having a flat trapezoidal cross section.

cup washer. *Mach.* A cup-shaped washer to keep an elastic washer, as of India rubber, in position.

cur (kûr), *n.* [ME. *curre, kur;* cf. Sw. dial. *kurre* dog, OD. *korre* watchdog; Icel. *kurra* to murmur, grumble, Sw. *kurra* to rumble, croak, Dan. *kurre* to coo, whirr; this v. is prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** A dog; esp, a sheep dog or watchdog. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. A mongrel or inferior dog.

3. A worthless, snarling fellow; — used in contempt.

What would you have, you *curs,*
That like nor peace nor war? *Shak.*

4. a The red gurnard. *Obs.* **b** A golden-eye. *Dial. Eng.*

cur'a-ble (kūr'ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *curable,* L. *curabilis.* See CURE, *v. t.*] **1.** Able or disposed to cure. *Obs.*

2. Capable of being cured; admitting remedy. — **cur'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **cur'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **cur'a-bly,** *adv.*

cu'ra-çao' (kū'rȧ-sō'; kōō'-), *n.* Also, less correctly, *curaçoa.* [From *Curaçao,* island of the Dutch West Indies.] A liqueur made, chiefly in Amsterdam, from the dried peel of the bitter, or Curaçao, orange, often with the addition of certain spices.

cu'ra-cy (kū'rȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl* -CIES (-sĭz). [See CURATE.] **1.** The office or employment of a curate.

2. The office of curator. *Obs.*

cu-ra're ‖ (kōō-rä'rē), *n.* Also *curara, urari, woorali,* **cu-ra'ri** ‖ *woorari,* etc. [From the native name. Cf. WOURALI.] **1.** A black resinoid extract prepared by the South American Indians from the bark of *Strychnos toxifera* and related species. It sometimes has little effect when taken internally, but it paralyzes the motor nerves and produces death by paralysis of respiration when introduced into the blood. It is used by the Indians as an arrow poison. The active principle was formerly supposed to be a single alkaloid, which was named *curarine,* but the presence of several is now recognized, as *tubocurarine* ($C_{19}H_{21}O_3N$) and *curine* ($C_{18}H_{19}O_3N$) from one kind, *curarine* ($C_{19}H_{26}ON_2$) from *Strychnos toxifera,* etc.

2. The plant that yields this substance.

cu'ra-rize (kū'rȧ-rīz; kōō-rä'rīz), *v. t.;* -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). To bring under the influence of curare. — **cu'ra-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

cu'ras-sow (kū'rȧ-sō; kŭ-răs'ō), *n.* [From the island of *Curaçao.*] Any of several large arboreal gallinaceous birds of South and Central America of *Crax* and allied genera, constituting the subfamily Cracinæ of the family Cracidæ. Though readily tamed, they rarely breed in confinement. The best-known species, the crested curassow, is chiefly greenish black in color.

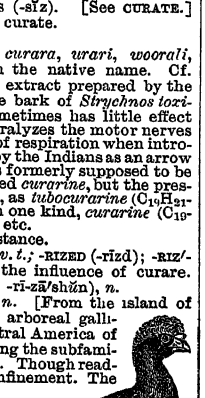

Crested Curassow (*Crax alector*).

cu'rate (kū'rāt), *n.* [LL. *curatus,* prop., one who is charged with the care (L. *cura*) of souls. See CURE, *n.;* cf. CURÉ.] **1.** One who has the cure of souls; orig., any clergyman, but now usually, in the churches of the Anglican Communion and in the Roman Catholic Church, an assistant or a deputy of a rector or vicar.

The words vicar and *curate* have now practically changed places. *W. W. Skeat.*

2. A curator, or overseer. *Obs.*

Cu'rate of Meu'don' (mū'dôN'') [F. *le Curé de Meudon*], Rabelais; — often so called because he held for a time the living of Meudon, although he probably never officiated.

cur'a-tive (kūr'ă-tĭv), *a.* [Cf F. *curatif.*] Relating to, or employed in, the cure of diseases; tending to cure. — *n.* A remedy. — **cur'a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **cur'a-tive-ness,** *n.*

cu-ra'tor (kū-rā'tẽr; *in senses* 1 *and* 2, *prov'd also* kū'rā-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *curare* to take care of, fr. *cura* care: cf. F. *curateur.*] **1.** *Law.* **a** *Roman Law.* A person (answering nearly to the guardian of English law) appointed to manage the affairs of a person past the age of puberty while he is a minor (i. e., till he is 25 years of age), or of any such person when legally incompetent, as a spendthrift or a lunatic (in this last case also having the care of the person). **b** In various modern systems, as the Scots law, Roman Dutch law, etc., a similar guardian appointed for minors or others past the age of pupillarity (generally 14 years for males, 12 for females).

2. One having the cure of souls; a curate. *Obs.*

3. A person having the care and superintendence of anything; an overseer, manager, or steward. Now *Rare,* except, specif., a keeper or custodian, esp. the chief one, of a museum, library, or the like.

4 In some European universities, a member of a general or special board of managers, as, in Oxford, the *Curators* of the Bodleian Library.

cu'ra-to'ri-al (kū'rȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *curatorius.*] Of or pertaining to a curator.

cu'ra-to-ry (kū'rȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *curatorium.*] **1.** The office, duties, or jurisdiction of a curator; curatorship; as, the *curatory* of the insane; — chiefly in Roman and Scots law.

2. A body of curators.

cu-ra'trix (kū-rā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] *Rare.* **1.** A female curator.

2. A woman who cures.

curb (kûrb), *v. t.;* CURBED (kûrbd); CURB'ING. [F. *courber* to bend, curve, L *curvare,* fr. *curvus* bent, curved; cf. Gr. κυρτός curved. Cf. CURVE.] **1.** To bend or curve. *Obs.*

2. To guide and manage, or restrain, as with a curb; to bend to one's will; to keep in check; to restrain; confine.

Where pinching want must *curb* thy warm desires. *Prior.*

3. [See CURB, *n.*] To furnish with a curb, as a sidewalk.

4. *Teleg.* To make (transmitted signals) shorter and sharper by reducing the retardation, thus increasing the speed of transmission.

curb, *v. i.* To bend; to crouch; to cringe. *Obs. Shak.*

curb, *n.* [F. *courbe* curve, curved piece of wood or iron. In some senses from the verb.] **1.** A chain or strap attached to the upper part of the branches of a bit, used for restraint by drawing against the lower jaw of the horse.

He that before ran in the pastures wild
Felt the stiff *curb* control his angry jaws. *Drayton.*

2. That which restrains or subdues; a check or hindrance.

Laying a *curb* upon reason. *G. P. Fisher*

3. An inclosing frame, border, or edging, orig., and usually, one curvilinear in shape; specif.: **a** The coaming round the mouth of a well or shaft or at the change of slope in a roof; see CURB ROOF. **b** *Arch.* A circular frame or plate round an opening, to strengthen it, as the casing for a skylight, the wall plate at the springing of a dome, the race of a windmill, etc. **c** A curved, straight, or broken projecting or raised edge or margin, or a wall, casing, or the like, to strengthen or confine something, as: (1) A rim or hopper on a kettle to keep the contents from boiling over. (2) An iron border to the incorporating bed of a gunpowder mill. (3) A raised margin round a drying kiln for hops. (4) A raised fender round a flower plot or bed. (5) A lead flashing for the curb plate of a curb roof. (6) A timber nosing for a brick step. (7) *Founding.* An iron casing in which to ram loam molds. (8) The lower of the two slopes of a curb or mansard roof. (9) A crib for molding a block of concrete. (10) *Chem. Manuf.* The walls of a chamber in which sulphuric acid is manufactured. (11) The casing of a turbine wheel. (12) The curved guide for directing the water against the buckets or floats of a breast wheel, or the like. (13) A flat ring, usually of wood, on which a complete section of the brickwork lining for a shaft or well is built.

4. An edging of upright stones or the like along the outer limit of a sidewalk; a line of curbstones; — written also, esp. in British usage, *kerb.*

5. The street as a market for stocks and bonds not sold at the exchange, or, as in England, for trading outside of exchange hours, — written also, esp. in British usage, *kerb.*

6. *Far.* A swelling on the back of the hind leg of a horse, just behind the lowest part of the hock joint, due to strain or rupture of the ligament, generally causing lameness.

7. A massive ornamental fender for a fireplace. There is no plane horizontal top to it, as is usual in the common kitchen fender, and the fire irons usually rest on dogs on the hearth; — written also *kerb Eng.*

8. *Carp.* A mold or template for use in laying out curved work; — written also *kerb.*

9. A curve, as an arc of a circle. *Obs.*

curb bit. A stiff bit having branches by which a leverage is obtained upon the jaws of a horse. See BIT, *Illust.*

curb key, *or* **curb sender.** *Teleg.* A device for curbing electric signals.

curb pin. *Horology.* Either of a pair of pins on the regulator which restrain the hairspring and regulate the time of the vibration.

curb plate. *Arch.* A plate serving the purposes of a curb.

curb roof. A roof having a double slope, or composed, on each side, of two parts unequally inclined. Mansard, or French, roofs, and gambrel roofs are built in this way, with a curb or coaming to retain the upper slopes.

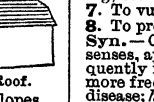

Curb Roof.

curb'-send'ing, curb'-sig'nal-ing *or* **curb'-sig'nal-ling,** *n.* The act or process of transmitting curbed telegraphic signals.

curb'stone' (kûrb'stōn'), *n.* Also *kersbtone.* A stone set along a margin as a limit and protection, as along the edge of a sidewalk next the roadway; an edge stone.

curb'y (kûr'bĭ), *a. Far.* Affected with curb.

Cur-cu'li-o (kûr-kū'lĭ-ō), *n.* [L., a grain weevil.] **1.** A Linnæan genus of snout beetles, or weevils.

2. [*l. c.*] Any snout beetle, esp. any of certain forms which injure fruit, as the plum curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*). See PLUM CURCULIO, *Illust.*

Cur-cu'li-on'i-dæ (-ŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CURCULIO.] *Zool.* The family of snout beetles, or Rhynchophora, consisting of the typical weevils. See WEEVIL. Among its distinguishing characters is a deep fold near the outer margin of the lower surface of the elytra. It includes a great number of genera and species, about 20,000 having already been described. Many are injurious to fruits and crops. — **cur-cu'li-on'id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.* — **cur-cu'li-o-nid'e-ous** (-ō-nĭd'ē-ŭs), **cur-cu'li-on'i-dous** (-ŏn'ĭ-dŭs), *a.*

Cur'cu-ma (kûr'kŭ-mȧ), *n.* [Cf. F., It., & Sp. *curcuma;* all fr. Ar. *kurkum.* Cf. CROCUS, TURMERIC.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of zinziberaceous plants of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. They have tuberous roots and spicate often brightly colored flowers, several being cultivated. *C. longa* yields turmeric, and *C. zedoaria,* zedoary. The roots of some species afford starch or arrowroot

2. [*l. c.*] **a** A plant of this genus, or starch from it. **b** Turmeric.

cur'cu-min (-mĭn), *n. Chem.* **1.** A yellow crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{20}O_6$, the coloring principle of turmeric, or curcuma root. It possesses acid properties and with alkalies forms brownish salts. This change in color from yellow to brown is the characteristic reaction of turmeric paper.

2. An artificial dye. See DYE, *Table.*

curd (kûrd), *n.* [ME. *curd, crud, crod;* prob. akin to AS. *crūdan* to crowd, a curd being formed by pressure. See CROWD.] **1** The coagulated or thickened part of milk, as distinguished from the whey, or watery part. It is eaten as food, esp. when made into cheese. Skimmed milk, coagulated by rennet or acids, yields about one tenth its weight of curd, which is composed approximately as follows: water, 59.3 per cent; proteids (chiefly casein), 27.8; fat, 6.4; milk sugar, 5.0; salts (esp. calcium phosphate), 1.5.

2. A substance resembling the curd of milk.

3. The edible whitish flower head of certain brassicaceous plants, as the broccoli and cauliflower.

curd, *v. t.;* CURD'ED; CURD'ING. Also, *Dial. & Poetic,* **crud.** **1.** To cause to coagulate or thicken; to cause to congeal; to coagulate; to curdle.

Does it *curd* thy blood
To say I am thy mother? *Shak.*

2. To cover with or as with curd.

curd, *v. i.* To become coagulated or thickened; to separate into curds and whey. *Shak.*

cur'dle (kûr'd'l), *v. t.;* CUR'DLED (-d'ld); CUR'DLING (-dlĭng). Also, *Dial. & Poetic,* **crud'dle.** [From CURD.] **1.** To change into curd, to coagulate. "To *curdle* whites of eggs." *Boyle.*

2. To congeal or thicken.

Flies the solitary loon his cold and *curdled* bay. *A. B. Street.*

Wealth which is used only for idle luxury is always envied, and envy soon *curdles* into hate. *J. A. Froude.*

cur'dle (kûr'd'l), *v. i.* Also, *Dial. & Poetic,* **crud'dle.** [From CURD.] **1.** To change into curd; to coagulate; as, rennet causes milk to *curdle.* *Thomson.*

2. To thicken; to congeal, to take permanent form.

Then Mary could feel her heart's blood *curdle* cold. *Southey.*

curd soap. A white soap of curdy texture, usually containing free alkali.

cur'dy (kûr'dĭ), *a.* Also, *Dial. & Poetic,* **crud'dy** and **cru'dy.** Like curd; full of curd; coagulated.

The foolish and dull and *crudy* vapors. *Shak.*

cure (kūr), *n.* [ME. *cure* cure, care, OF. *cure* care, F., also, cure, healing, cure of souls, L. *cura* care, medical attendance, cure; perh. akin to *cavere* to pay heed, E. *caution. Cure* is not related to *care.*] **1.** Care; attention. *Obs.*

2. Spiritual charge; care of souls; the office of a parish priest or of a curate; hence, that which is committed to the charge of a parish priest or of a curate; a curacy; as, to resign a *cure;* to obtain a *cure.*

3. Medical or hygienic care; remedial treatment of disease; a method of medical treatment; as, to use the water *cure.*

4. Act of healing, or state of being healed; restoration to health from disease, or to soundness after injury.

I do *cures* to-day and to-morrow. *Luke* XIII. 32.

5. Means of the removal of disease or evil; that which heals; a remedy; a restorative.

The proper *cure* of such prejudices. *Bp. Hurd.*

6. a A medical patient. *Obs.* **b** One who has been cured. *R.*

7. Process or method of curing, as of fish, pork, etc.

cure (kūr), *v. t.;* CURED (kūrd); CUR'ING (kūr'ĭng). [OF. *curer* to take care, to heal, F., only, to cleanse, L. *curare* to take care, to heal, fr. *cura.* See CURE, *n.*] **1.** To take care or charge of; to care for. *Obs.*

2. To look after the spiritual interests of. *Obs.*

3. To treat medically or surgically. *Obs.*

4. To heal; to restore to health, soundness, or sanity; to make well; — said of a patient.

The child was *cured* from that very hour. *Matt.* XVII 18.

5. To subdue or remove by remedial means; to remedy; to remove; to heal; — said of a malady.

To *cure* this deadly grief. *Shak.*

6. To prepare for keeping; to preserve, as by drying, salting, etc.; as, to *cure* beef or fish; to *cure* hay.

7. To vulcanize (caoutchouc, gutta percha).

8. To prepare, as land for a crop. *Obs.*

Syn. — CURE, HEAL, REMEDY. CURE and HEAL, in their lit. senses, apply to both wounds and diseases, and are frequently interchanged. In modern usage, however, *cure* is more frequently applied to the restoration to health after disease; *heal,* to the restoration to soundness after a wound or lesion; as, "His fever . . . might *cure* him of his tendency to epilepsy" (*Byron*); "Where I will *heal* me of my grievous wound" (*Tennyson*). Fig., a similar distinction often holds; as, to *cure* (not *heal*) mistrust, to *heal* (not *cure*) a breach between friends. REMEDY is of broader ap-

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cup'-shot', **cup'-shot'ten.** *a.* Tipsy; intoxicated. *Obs.*

cupt. Cupped. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **cu'pu-la** (kū'pū-lȧ), *n.;* pl. -LÆ (-lē). [NL.] A cupule or cup.

cu'pu-li-form' (-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Cup-shaped; cupulate.

cur. *Abbr.* Currency; current.

‖ **cu'ra** (kōō'rȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A parish priest; a curate.

cur'a-bl. Curable. *Ref. Sp.*

curaçao bird. The crested curassow. *Obs.*

curace. ✝ CUIRASS.

‖ **cu'ræ le'ves lo-quun'tur;** in-gen'tes stu'pent. [L.] Light griefs speak out; great ones are dumb. *Seneca* (*Phædra,* 615).

cur'age. Courage. *Ref. Sp.*

cur-a'geous. Courageous. *Ref. Sp.*

curaiows. ✝ COURAGEOUS.

Curan. See ARGENTILE AND CURAN.

cu-ra'ra. Var. of CURARE.

cu-ra'rine (kōō-rä'rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** See CURARE.

curat. ✝ CUIRASS. CURATE.

cu'rat-age (kū'rȧ-tĭj), *n.* 1. Office of a curator. *Obs.* 2. Residence of a curate. *Rare.*

curate. ✝ CUIRASS.

cu'ra-tel (kū'rȧ-tĕl), *n.* [LL. *curatela:* cf. F. *curatelle.*] *Roman Law.* The status of one having a curator. *Rare.*

cu'rate-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

cu'rat-ess, *n.* A curate's wife.

cu-ra'tion (kū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *curacion.*] *Obs.* **1.** Cure; healing.

2. Officiation as a curator.

cur'a-tiv. Curative. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **cu-ra'tor bo'nis.** [L.] A curator of one's goods or estate.

cu'ra-to'ri-um (kū'rȧ-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] The governing body of an institution. *Rare.*

cu-ra'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

cur'a-to-ry (kūr'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Curative.

cu'ra-ture, *n.* [L. *curatura;* cf OF. *curature.*] Curatorship. *Obs.*

curb, *v. t. & i.* [F. *courber.*] To bend; bow. *Obs.* [-ABLE.]

curb'a-ble (kûr'bȧ-b'l), *a.* See **cur'bash.** Var. of KURBASH.

curbd. Curbed. *Ref. Sp.*

curb'er, *n.* One that curbs.

cur'ble, *n* = CURB. *Obs.*

curb sender. = CURB KEY.

cur'cas (kûr'kăs), *n.* [From *Jatropha curcas,* the plant producing it.] The physic nut.

cur'cas oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

curch (kûrch), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *courrechiés,* acc. pl. of *courrechief,* whence a wrong singular was formed. See KERCHIEF.] A kerchief; esp., a linen kerchief worn instead of the mutch. *Scot.*

cur'chef. ✝ KERCHIEF.

curch'ie (kûr'chĭ). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CURTSEY, CURTSY.

cur-cud'doch (kûr-kŭd'ŭk), *a.* Also **cur-cud'dock.** [Cf. Gael. *cor-cardeach* friendly manner.] Fond; familiar; warm in attention *Scot.* [paper.]

curcuma paper. TURMERIC

curd'i-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

cur'dle (kûr'd'l), *n. & v.* [See CURL.] Curl. *Dial. Eng.*

cur'dly (kûr'dlĭ), *a.* Apt to curdle; also, curdled.

curd'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* The yellow bedstraw. *Dial. Eng.*

cure ✝ CURRE. [Cover. *Obs.*]

cure, *n. & v.* [See COVER.]

plication, and refers to the counteraction of evil of any sort; as, to *remedy* an abuse, an error; it is past *remedy*.

cure (kūr), *v. t.* **1.** To pay heed; to care; to attend. *Obs.*
2. To restore health; to effect a cure.
3. To become healed.

One desperate grief *cures* with another's languish. *Shak.*

‖ **cu'ré'** (kü'rā'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *curatus*. See CURATE.] A parish priest.

cure'-all', *n.* **1.** A remedy for all diseases or ills; panacea. **2.** Any of several plants of reputed medicinal virtue, esp. the garden balm and the purple avens.

cure'less, *a.* Incurable. — **cure'less-ly**, *adv.*

Cu-re'tes (kū-rē'tēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* CURETE (-tē). [L., fr. Gr. Κουρῆτες.] *Gr. Myth.* Earth-born dæmons, attendants upon Rhea, in Crete, who, when she gave the infant Zeus into their charge, executed a wild dance, clashing spear against shield, so that the clamor drowned the child's cries and concealed his presence from Cronus; also, priests of the Cretan Rhea See CORYBANT.

Cure-to'ni-an (kūr-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the English Syriac scholar William Cureton (1808–64).

Curetonian Gospels, the remains of a translation of the four Gospels into Syriac, discovered, edited, and translated by Cureton (London, 1858).

cu-ret'tage (kū-rĕt'ăj; *F.* kü'rĕ'tázh'), *n.* [F.] *Surg.* Scraping or cleaning by means of a curette.

cu-rette' (kū-rĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *curer* to cleanse.] *Surg.* A scoop with either a blunt or a cutting edge, for removing foreign bodies, growths, etc., from the walls of a cavity.

cu-rette', *v. t.*; CU-RET'TED; CU-RET'TING. *Surg.* To scrape with a curette.

cur'few (kûr'fū), *n.* [ME. *courfew, curfu*, fr. OF. *cuevrefu, covrefeu*, F. *couvre-feu; covrir* to cover + *feu* fire, fr. L. *focus* fireplace, hearth. See COVER; FOCUS.] **1.** A regulation directing that fires be covered or extinguished at a fixed hour in the evening, when a bell was rung, in force in Europe in the Middle Ages; also, the ringing of the bell or the time of its being rung, or the bell itself; hence, the ringing of a bell in the evening as a signal, as for retirement of persons from the streets.
2. The ringing of a signal bell in the morning. *Obs.*
3. A utensil for covering the fire. *Obs.*

For pans, pots, *curfews*, counters, and the like. *Bacon.*

‖ **cu'ri-a** (kū'rĭ-ă), *n.*; *pl.* CURIÆ (-ē). [L., in sense 1, in LL., court.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** One of the subdivisions of the tribes which formed the political divisions of Rome in its earliest days. Each curia comprised several gentes (see GENS), and ten curiæ were comprised in each of the three traditional tribes. Like the gens, they possessed religious cults (worship of heroes) to which none but members were admitted. The Roman *curia* corresponds to the Greek *phratry*. **b** The place of assembly of one of these divisions. **c** The place where the meetings of the senate were held; the senate house. **d** A division of the people, or the senate, in other Italian cities.
2. a Formerly, in England, the lord's house, or the courtyard about it; specif., the king's hall. **b** Hence, formerly, any court held in the king's name; esp.: (1) Under William I. and II., the great council, or assemblage of nobles that collected three times a year about the king, when he wore his crown, to do justice (specif. called the **Cu'ri-a Re'gis** **Mag'na** (rē'jĭs măg'nă). (2) The court (specif. called **Cu'pi-ta'lis Cu'ri-a Re'gis** [kăp'ĭ-tā'lĭs]) established in the reign (1154–89) of Henry II., that later was called the Court of King's Bench or Court of Common Pleas. These two courts were also called **Aula Regis**, or **Regia**.
3. [*cap.*] The papal court. Called also **Cu'ri-a Ro-ma'na** (rō-mā'nă).

cu'ri-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *curialis* belonging to the *curia*. See CURIA.] **1.** Pertaining to a royal court; courtly. *Obs.*
2. Of or pertaining to a curia.

cu'ri-al, *n.* A member of an ancient curia.

cu'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The view or doctrine of the ultramontane party in the Latin Church; the system or policy of a curia or court, esp. of the papal curia; Vaticanism; ultramontanism. — **cu'ri-al-ist**, *n.* — **cu'ri-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

cu'ri-ate (kū'rĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *curiatus*.] Of or pertaining to a curia or curiæ; voting by curiæ; as, the *curiate* comitia, or comitia curiata (see COMITIA), of ancient Rome.

cur'ing (kūr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CURE.

curing house, a building in which something is cured, esp., *West Indies*, one in which sugar is drained and dried.

cu'ri-o (kū'rĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* CURIOS (-ōz). [Abbr. of *curiosity*.] Any curiosity or article of virtu.

cu'ri-o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Also **ku'ri-o-log'ic**. [Gr.
cu'ri-o-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } κυριολογικός speaking literally (applied to curiologic hieroglyphics); κύριος authoritative, proper + λόγος word, thought.] Designating, or pert. to, that form of hieroglyphics representing things by their pictures instead of by symbols. — **cu'ri-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cu'ri-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *curiouste, curiosite*, OF. *curioseté, curiosité*, F. *curiosité*, fr. L. *curiositas*, fr. *curiosus*. See CURIOUS; cf. CURIO.] **1.** Careful attention; nicety; exactness; fastidiousness. *Obs.*

When thou wast in thy gilt and thy perfume, they mocked thee for too much *curiosity*. *Shak.*

2. Careful or artistic workmanship; elaboration; detail. *Obs. or Archaic.*

A screen accurately cut .. with great *curiosity*. *Evelyn.*

3. Disposition to inquire into anything, esp. something new or strange, often implying meddlesomeness; desire to know; inquisitiveness.
4. That which is curious, or fitted to excite or reward attention.

To hear their screaming and to see the twinkling of their wings, made a most inimitable *curiosity*. *Stevenson.*

cu'ri-ous (kū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *curios, curius*, F. *curieux*, L. *curiosus* careful, inquisitive, fr. *cura* care. See CURE.]
1. Difficult to please or satisfy; solicitous to be correct; careful; scrupulous; nice; exact. *Obs.*
2. Exhibiting care or nicety; artfully constructed; elaborate; wrought with elegance or skill.

His body couched in a *curious* bed. *Shak.*

3. Careful or anxious to learn; eager for knowledge, given to research or inquiry; habitually inquisitive; prying.

It is a pity a gentleman so very *curious* after things that were elegant and beautiful should not have been as *curious* as to their origin, their uses, and their natural history. *Woodward.*

4. Exciting attention or inquiry; awakening surprise; inviting and rewarding inquisitiveness; not simple or plain; strange; rare. "A *curious* tale." *Shak.*

A multitude of *curious* analogies. *Macaulay.*

Many a quaint and *curious* volume of forgotten lore *Poe.*

Syn. — Inquiring, meddling, intrusive. — CURIOUS, INQUISITIVE, PRYING. CURIOUS, as here compared, implies desire to learn (esp.) what does not concern one. INQUISITIVE suggests habitual and impertinent curiosity; PRYING, officious or meddling inquisitiveness.

I never was less wise, however wise,
Too *curious* Vivien, though you talk of trust,
Than when I told you first of such a charm. *Tennyson.*

A weakness
In me, but incident to all our sex,
Curiosity, *inquisitive*, importune
Of secrets. *Milton.*

A *prying* old woman. *Hawthorne.*

curious arts, magic. *Obs.*

cu'ri-ous-ness, *n.* **1.** Carefulness, painstaking. *Obs.*
2. Curious workmanship; ingenuity of contrivance.
3. Inquisitiveness; curiosity.

curl (kûrl), *v. t.*; CURLED (kûrld); CURL'ING. [Akin to D. *krullen*, Dan. *krölle*, Sw. dial. *krulla* to curl, crisp. Cf. CURL, *n.*, CRULLER.] **1.** To twist or form into ringlets; to crisp, as the hair.

But *curl* their locks with bodkins and with braid. *Gascoigne*

2. To deck with or as if with curls; to ornament. *Obs.*

Curling with metaphors a plain intention. *Herbert*

3. To form into a curved shape, or to make a curve or curves in or on; to twist or coil; as, to *curl* a hat brim.

Seas would be pools without the brushing air
To *curl* the waves. *Dryden.*

curl, *v. i.* **1.** To contract or bend into curls or ringlets, as hair; to grow in curls or spirals, as a vine, to be crinkled or contorted; to have a curly appearance; as, leaves *curl* after falling.

Thou seest it [hair] will not *curl* by nature. *Shak.*

2. To move in curves, spirals, or undulations; to contract in curving outlines; to bend in a curved form; to make a curl or curls. "*Curling* billows." *Dryden.*

Then round her slender waist he *curled*. *Dryden.*

3. To writhe; to squirm. *Obs.*
4. To play at the game called *curling*. *Scot.*

curl, *n.* [Akin to D. *krul*, Dan. *krölle*; cf. ME. *crull, croll*, curly, MHG. *krol*. See CURL, *v. t.*] **1.** A lock of hair that curves spirally; a ringlet.

See, what a grace was seated on this brow;
Hyperion's *curls*; the front of Jove himself. *Shak.*

2. A spiral or winding form, as of smoke; an undulating or waving line, as in wood; a coil; flexure; sinuosity.
3. Action of curling, or state of being curled.
4. A disease of potatoes in which the leaves are curled and malformed; any similar plant disease. See LEAF CURL.

curl of a vector q, *Math.*, another vector whose components are $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, where u, v, w are the components of q; — so called because, if the lines of q curl round in any region so that the tangential component nowhere changes sign on a closed curve, the surface integral, and therefore the curl, cannot vanish.

curled (kûrld), *p. a.* Having curls; curly; sinuous; wavy. curled dock, a European dock (*Rumex crispus*) with crisped or curled leaves, naturalized as a weed in the United States. c. hair, *Com.*, the hair of the manes and tails of horses, prepared for upholstery purposes. — c. mallow, a European mallow (*Malva crispa*) having curled leaf margins. — c. maple. See BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE.

curl'er (kûr'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One that curls anything.
2. A player at the game called *curling*.

cur'lew (kûr'lū), *n.* [F. *courlieu, courlis*; perh. of imitative origin, but cf. OF. *courlieu* courier.] **1.** Any of a number of birds of the snipe family (of large size for members of that group) with long legs, long, slender, downwardly curved bill, and plumage variegated with brown and buff. They constitute the genus *Numenius*. The common large species of Europe is *N. arquata*; the smaller species, or whimbrel, is *N. phæopus*. The formerly widely distributed American species, the long-billed curlew (*N. longirostris*), the Hudsonian, or Jack curlew (*N. hudsonicus*), and the Eskimo curlew (*N. borealis*), are becoming rare on account of shooting for sport and the markets. The last named is perhaps already extinct.

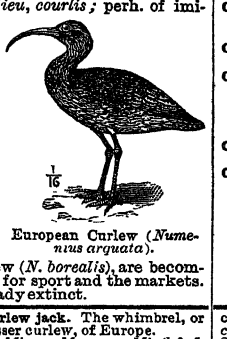

European Curlew (*Numenius arquata*).

2. Locally, as in parts of Great Britain and Australia, ordinarily a stone curlew, or thick-knee (which see).

curlew sandpiper. A sandpiper (*Erolia ferruginea*), common in Europe, though rare in America, resembling a curlew in having a long, decurved bill.

curl'i-cue (kûr'lĭ-kū), *n.* Also **curl'y-cue**. [Prob. *curly* + *cue*.] Something curled or spiral, as a flourish made with a pen on paper, or with skates on the ice. *Colloq.*

to cut a curlicue, to make a flourish; to cut a caper.

I . . . *cut a curlicue* with my right foot. *McClintock.*

curl'ing (kûr'lĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or state of that which curls; also, action of one who curls something, as hair, hat brims.
2. A game, developed by the Scotch, in which stones are hurled by hand along a level stretch of ice about 40 yards long toward a mark, the object being to place one's stones nearest the mark. The weight of the stones varies from 33 to 44 pounds (the usual weight being about 38 pounds), or, when made of iron, from 60 to 70 pounds. There are four men on a side, each playing two stones.

Curling Stone.

curling irons *or* **tongs.** An instrument for curling the hair. It is commonly heated when used.

curl'y (kûr'lĭ), *a.*; CURL'I-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); CURL'I-EST. Curling or tending to curl; having curls; full of ripples; crinkled. curly dock. = CURLED DOCK. — c. grass, a very rare small fern (*Schizæa pusilla*) of eastern North America, having twisted threadlike sterile fronds. — c. maple. = BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE. — c. mesquite. = SCREW BEAN. — c. mesquite grass, a valuable creeping pasture grass (*Hilaria cenchroides*) of the dry regions of the southwestern United States. — c. n, *Print.*, n with the tilde (ñ).

curl'y-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A clematis (*Clematis ochroleuca*) of the eastern United States, having its fruiting heads of achenes tipped with long plumose styles.

cur-mudg'eon (kûr-mŭj'ŭn), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] An avaricious, grasping fellow; a miser; niggard; churl.

cur-mudg'eon-ly, *a.* Like a curmudgeon; niggardly; churlish; as, a *curmudgeonly* fellow.

curn (kûrn), *n.* [Akin to *corn* grain. See KERN, *v.*] *North of Eng. & Scot.* **1.** *pl.* Grain; grain crops. *Obs.*
2. A grain; a corn; hence, a small number or quantity.

curr (kûr), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative.] To make a murmuring sound, as of doves, owls, or cats. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

The owlets hoot, the owlets *curr*. *Wordsworth.*

cur'rach } (kûr'ă; kŏo'răx), *n.* [Gael. *curach* or Ir.
cur'ragh } *curachan*.] **1.** A coracle. *Scot. & Ireland.*
2. *pl.* Curracks. *Scot.*

cur'racks, cur'rocks (kŭr'ŭks), *n. pl.* [Cf. Gael. *curran* panniers hung on horses.] A pair of wood or wicker frames, slung over a horse, for carrying hay, etc. *Scot.*

cur'rant (kŭr'ănt), *n.* [F. *corinthe* (raisins de *Corinthe* raisins of Corinth) currant (in sense 1), fr. *Corinth* in Greece, whence, probably, the raisins were first imported, the *Ribes* fruit receiving the name from its resemblance to these raisins.] **1.** A small seedless raisin, grown chiefly in the Levant, used extensively in cookery and confectionery. In France they are used for making currant wine.
2. The acid berry of several species of *Ribes*. The cultivated varieties of red and white currants are all derived from *R. rubrum*; these are eaten as dessert fruits, but their chief use is for jellies and jam. Black currants are obtained from *R. americanum* and *R. nigrum* (see BLACK CURRANT). *R. aureum*, of the western United States, is the buffalo currant.
3. The plant which bears this fruit. See RIBES.
4. In the West Indies, the similar fruit of any of several shrubs or trees, as *Jaquinia armillaris*, and various species of *Bourreria, Clidemia, Miconia*, etc.; also, the plant bearing the fruit.
5. In Australia, the white berry of the epacridaceous shrub *Leucopogon richii*, or the shrub bearing it; also, any of various species of *Leucopogon* and of *Coprosma*. See NATIVE CURRANT.

currant borer. The larva of an insect that bores into the pith and kills currant bushes; specif., the larva of the small clearwing moth *Ægeria tipuliformis* or of the longicorn beetle *Psenocerus supernotatus*.

currant bush. **a** = CURRANT, 3. **b** In Australia, the cappradaceous shrub *Apophyllum anomalum*, which is relished by stock. It bears small berries. Called also *warrior bush*.

currant leaf spot. **a** A disease of currants caused by either of two parasitic fungi (*Gloeosporium ribis* and *Septoria ribis*), the former causing blackish and the latter white spots on the leaves, which fall prematurely. **b** The fungus producing this disease.

currant moth. A moth whose larvæ feed on currant bushes, as the magpie moth or the moth of the currant spanworm.

currant scale. A soft scale (*Lecanium ribis*), which attacks currant bushes.

currant tomato. A solanaceous plant (*Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium*) resembling the tomato, but having the small scarlet fruits borne in long racemes; also, its fruit. It is grown chiefly for ornament, as the fruit, though edible, is too small for domestic use.

currant tree. **a** In the United States, the shadbush. **b** = CURRANT, 4. *West Indies.*

currant worm. Any of various insect larvæ which eat the leaves or fruit of the currant. The most injurious are the currant sawfly (*Nematus ribesii*) introduced from Europe, a native sawfly (*Pristiphora grossulariæ*), and a spanworm (*Diastictis ribearia*). The worms attacking the fruit are the larva of a fly (*Epochra canadensis*),

Currant Spanworm (*Diastictis ribearia*).

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cure, *n.* [ME. *curen* to choose, *cure, kire*, choice, cf. AS *cyre* choice, and *cēosan* to choose, p. p. *coren*. Cf. CHOOSE.] Choice. *Obs.* — *v. t.* Choose. *Obs.*
cure, *n.* [See CURE.] Cookery. *Obs.*
cure (kūr), *n.* [Cf. CURIO.] A queer person, as being a curiosity. *Slang.*
curee. † 2d CURRY. [cures.]
cur'er (kūr'ẽr), *n.* One that
cu-rette'ment (kū-rĕt'mĕnt), *n.* *Surg.* = CURETTAGE.
curf. Dial. var. of KERF.
curfu. † CURFEW.
cur-fuf'fle. Var. of CARFUFFLE.
curfur. † CURFEW.
Cur'haus, Cur'saal. Vars. of KURHAUS, KURSAAL.
‖ **cu'ri-a ad'vi-sa'ri vult** (kū'rĭ-ă ăd'vĭ-sā'rĭ vŭlt). [LL.] *Law.* The court wishes to be advised, i. e., to take time to deliberate; — indicating that judgment was not given at the term when the cause was argued. Abbr. *cur. adv. vult*, or *c. a. v.*
‖ **cu'ri-a bur'gi** (bûr'jī). [LL.] *O. Eng. Law.* = HUSTING, 1.
cu'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n* [Cf. LL. *curialitas* courtesy.] That which pertains to or befits a court; courtliness; courtesy. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
Cu'ri-a'ti-i (-ā'shĭ-ī), *n. pl* [L.] In Roman legend, three brothers from Alba Longa slain in combat with the three Horatii from Rome.
curiet. † CUIRASS.
cu'rine (kū'rĭn; -rēn), *n.* Also **-rin.** *Chem.* See CURARE.
cu'ri-o-log'ics (kū'rĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭks), *n.* Curiologic writing.
cu'ri-ol'o-gy (kū'rĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Curiologics. *Rare.*
‖ **cu'ri-o'sa fe-li'ci-tas** (kū'rĭ-ō'sa fē-lĭs'ĭ-tăs). [L.] Felicity (of expression) arising from care or painstaking; — orig. applied by Petronius to Horace.
curiosite. † CURIOSITY.
‖ **cu'ri-o'so** (kū'rē-ō'sō; kō'ō-), *n.*; *pl.* It. -SI (-sē), E. -SOS (-sōz). [It. See CURIOUS.] A virtuoso.
curiour. † CURRIER.
cu'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* of CURIOUS.
curiouste. † CURIOSITY.
Cu-ri'tis (kū-rī'tĭs), *a.* [L.] See JUNO.
curl cloud. Cirrus cloud.
curld. Curled *Ref. Sp.*
curl'dod'dy (kûrl'dŏd'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. CURL; also dial. *doddy* short, and ME. *dodden* to poll.] Any of various plants having flowers in heads, as the ribwort plantain, species of scabious, clover, etc. *Scot.*
curl'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cur'lew-ber'ry, *n.* Crowberry.
curlew jack. The whimbrel, or lesser curlew, of Europe.
curl'ie-wurl'y *or* **-wur'lie** (kûr'lĭ-wûr'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -WURLIES (-lĭz). A fantastic circular or curly ornament. *Colloq.*
curl'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
curl'ing-ly, *adv.* of CURLING.
curl'ock (kûr'lŏk). Dial. var. of CHARLOCK.
curloreous, *a.* Churlish. *Obs.*
curlue. † CURLEW.
curl'y-pate', *n.* A curly-headed person. *Colloq.* — **curl'y-pat'ed** (-păt'ĕd; -ĭd), *a. Colloq.*
cur-mur'ring (kûr-mûr'ĭng), *n.* [Imitative.] Murmuring; grumbling; sometimes, the rumbling accompanying a slight attack of the gripes. *Scot.*
cur'nel, cur'nle. † KERNEL.
curn'sy (kûr'nĭ), *n.* [See CURN a small quantity.] A company, as of persons. *Scot.*
cur'nock (kûr'nŭk), *n.* [W. *crynnog, crynnog*, a dry measure.] See MEASURE.
curn'y, *a.* [*curn*, n. + -*y*.] Grainy; granulated. *Scot.*
cur'pan, cur'pen, cur'pin, cur'pon (kûr'-). Scot. vars. of CROUPON.
curphour. † CURFEW
cur'ple (kûr'p'l), *n.* [Cf. CRUPPER.] A crupper; the buttocks. *Scot.*
curr. *Abbr.* Current; of the present month.
cur'ragh (kûr'ăx), *n.* [Manx.] Marshy ground; bog. *Isle of Man.*
curraien. † CURRY, *v.*
cur'ra-jong', cur'ri-jong'. Vars. of KURRAJONG.
curran. † CURRANT.
cur'rance (kŭr'ăns), *n.* A current; flow. *Obs.*
cur'rane (kûr'ăn), *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *curachan* small boat.] A kind of sea boat. *Isle of Man.*
cur-rant' (kŭ-rănt'). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COURANTE.
currant, currannt. † CURRENT.
currant clearwing. See CURRANT BORER.
currant jelly. *Hunt* The scent of a hare crossing that of the fox, and disturbing the hounds. *Cant.* *Encyc. of Sport.*
cur'rant-leaf', *n.* Miterwort.
cur-ran'to. † CORANTO.
currant spanworm. See CURRANT WORM.
cur'ra-wang (kŭr'ă-wŏng), *n.* [Native name.] = SPEARWOOD. *Australia.*
cur'ray. † CURRY.
curre. † CUR.
curre, *n.* [OF., L. *currus*.] A chariot. *Obs.*
cur'ree. † CURRY, *n.*
curreien. † CURRY, *v.*

cur'ren-cy (kŭr'ĕn-sĭ), *n.*, *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Cf. LL. *currentia* a current, fr. L. *currens*, p. pr. of *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] **1.** Continuous flowing; course; flow, as of a stream; fluency; also, that which flows, as a stream; as, the *currency* of time; *currency* of interest. *Now Rare.*

She might be in the *currency* of her eighth year. *De Quincey.*

2. State of being current; general acceptance or reception; a passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulation; as, a report has had a long or general *currency;* the *currency* of bank notes.

3. That which is in circulation, or passes from hand to hand, as a medium of exchange, including coin, government notes, and bank notes; as, the silver *currency;* the note *currency.* The term *currency* includes as well the part circulating at its market value (for example, gold coins in the United States) as the part that owes more or less of its purchasing power to government fiat or to its representative character, as paper money, subsidiary coins, or bank notes. Sometimes *currency* is used only of the fiat or representative money; usually, however, where this has driven the other out of circulation.

4. The total sum or amount of such medium of exchange in circulation, — in which summation bank checks are occasionally, but incorrectly, included.

5. Current value; general estimation; the rate at which anything is generally valued.

He . . . takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6. Collectively, persons born in the Australian colonies; — formerly so called. Also adjectively; as, a *currency* lass.

☞ In Australia, in the early days, the name *currency* was given to the mixed colonial money, as opposed to English gold pieces, or *sterling*. Hence, fig., the two words were applied to the native-born and immigrants, respectively.

Contests between the colonial youth and natives of England, or, to use the phrase of the colony, between *currency* and sterling. *J. D. Lang.*

currency doctrine *or* **principle**. *Banking.* The principle that banks should issue notes only against coin or bullion; — a term first used as the name of the theory on which Peel based the act of 1844 by which the note issue of the Bank of England is still regulated. The principle is based on the assumption that notes are not merely forms of credit, but money or currency in a special sense; that mere convertibility will not prevent an overissue of notes; and that such overissue increases the quantity of money in circulation and thus raises prices. The opposing theory (called the *banking doctrine* or *principle*) holds that bank notes represent a form of banker's credit, and should not be subject to special regulation, and assumes that freedom from regulation is essential to an elastic currency, the fluctuation of which will be regulated by business conditions.

cur'rent (kŭr'ĕnt), *a.* [ME. *currant*, OF. *curant*, *corant*, p. pr. of *curre*, *corre*, F. *courre*, *courir*, to run, fr. L. *curreve;* perh. akin to E. *horse*. Cf. COURSE, CONCUR, COURANT, CORANTO.] **1.** Running; moving; flowing; fluent; as, *current* handwriting; *current* rime. *Archaic.*

To chase a creature that was *current* then
In these wild woods, the hart with golden horns. *Tennyson*

2. Now passing, as time, or belonging to the present time; as, the *current* month; the *current* number of a periodical.

3. Passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulating through the community; as, a *current* coin; a *current* report; *current* history.

4. Fitted for general acceptance or circulation; authentic; passable; not counterfeit.

O Buckingham, now do I play the touch
To try if thou be *current* gold indeed. *Shak.*

5. Commonly acknowledged or received as genuine; generally accepted; in vogue; as, *current* value; the *current* meaning of a word.

6. *Math.* Varying from point to point; general; as, *current* coördinates.

Syn. — See PREVAILING.

current account. See DEPOSIT ACCOUNT. — c. **money**, lawful money.

cur'rent, *n.* [Of. F. *courant*. See CURRENT, *a.*] **1.** A flowing or passing; onward motion. Hence: A body of fluid moving continuously in a certain direction; a stream, esp. the swiftest part of it; as, a *current* of water or of air.

The surface of the ocean is furrowed by *currents*, whose direction . . . the navigator should know. *Nichol.*

2. General course; progressive and connected movement; as, the *current* of time, of events, of opinion, etc.

3. *Elec.* A movement of electricity analogous to the motion of a stream of water or other liquid; also, the rate of such a movement. An electric current results from a difference of potential between two points, just as a current of water results from a difference of level, and this difference is measured in volts. The current, or rate of flow, is measured in amperes; it depends on the difference of potential and the resistance to be overcome. The quantity delivered is measured in coulombs; it depends on the current and the time during which it flows.

Syn. — See STREAM.

current density. *Elec.* The amount of current per unit cross-section area of the conductor, at any part of the circuit. The quality of the metallic deposits made in electroplating depends on the *current density* at the electrodes.

cur'rent-ly, *adv.* In a current manner; generally; commonly; as, it is *currently* believed.

current meter. Any instrument for measuring the velocity, force, etc., of currents.

cur'rent-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being current; currency; circulation; general reception.

2. Flow of language, ease of pronunciation; fluency. *Obs.*

current wheel. A wheel dipping into the water and driven by the current or by the ebb and flow of the tide.

cur'ri-cle (kŭr'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *curriculum* a running, a race course, fr. *currere* to run. See CURRENT; cf. CURRICULUM.]

1. A course, esp. a short one. *Obs.*

Upon a *curricle* in this world depends a long course of the next. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A two-wheeled chaise drawn by two horses abreast.

cur'ri-cled, *v. i.*; CUR'RI-CLED (-k'ld); CUR'RI-CLING (-klĭng). To drive in a curricle. *Carlyle.*

cur-ric'u-lar (kŭ-rĭk'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *curriculum* race course, chariot.] Of or pert. to driving or carriages. *Rare.*

cur-ric'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUMS (-lŭmz), L. -LA (-lȧ). [L. See CURRICLE.] **1.** A race course; a place for running.

2. A course, particularly, a specified fixed course of study, as in a university.

cur'ried (kŭr'ĭd), *p. a.* [See CURRY, *v. t.*, and (for sense 2) CURRY, *n.*] **1** Dressed by currying; cleaned; prepared.

2. Prepared with curry; as, *curried* rice, fowl, etc.

cur'ri-er (kŭr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *corotier*, and F. *courroie* strap, L. *corrigia*, or OF. *correeur*, F. *courroyeur* (see CURRY, as leather).] One who curries and dresses leather after it is tanned.

cur'ri-er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* The trade of a currier of leather, or the place where currying is done.

cur'rish (kŭr'ĭsh), *a.* [From CUR.] Pert. to, or like, a cur; snarling; quarrelsome; snappish; brutal; also, base; mean-spirited; ignoble. "Thy *currish* spirit." *Shak.* — **cur'rish-ly**, *adv.* — **cur'rish-ness**, *n.*

cur'ry (kŭr'ĭ), *v. t.*; CUR'RIED (-ĭd); CUR'RY-ING. [ME. *curraien*, *curreien*, OF. *conreer*, *correer*, to prepare, arrange, furnish, curry (a horse), F. *corroyer* to curry (leather) (cf. OF. *conrei*, *conroi*, order, arrangement, LL. *conredium*); *cor-* (L. *com-*) + *roi*, *rei*, arrangement, order. Cf. ARRAY, CORODY.] **1.** To dress the hair or coat of (a horse, ox, or the like) with a currycomb and brush; to comb, as a horse, in order to make clean.

Your short horse is soon *curried*. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To dress or prepare by a process of scraping, cleansing, beating, smoothing, and coloring; — said of leather.

3. To beat or bruise, to drub; — said of persons.

I have seen him *curry* a fellow's carcass. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. To cajole, or smooth down, as with flattery. *Obs.*

to curry favor, to seek to gain favor by flattery or attentions. This phrase was originally *to curry favel*, in which *favel* means "a fallow, or yellowish, horse," — used as a type of cunning and duplicity.

cur'ry, *n.* [See QUARRY game.] *Venery.* The parts of the game which were thrown to the hounds; also, the cutting up of the game. *Obs.*

cur'ry (kŭr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CURRIES (-ĭz). [Tamil *kari*.] Also *currie*. **1.** *Cookery.* A kind of condiment introduced from India, containing turmeric (which gives it a yellow color), curry leaves, garlic, pepper, ginger, and other strong spices.

2. A stew, as of fowl, fish, or game, cooked with curry.

cur'ry, *v. t.* To flavor or cook with curry.

cur'ry-comb' (-kōm'), *n.* A kind of comb having rows of metallic teeth or serrated ridges, used in currying a horse.

cur'ry-comb', *v. t.* To comb with a currycomb.

curry leaves. The pungent leaves of an Asiatic rutaceous shrub (*Murraya koenigii*) used as an ingredient of curry powder.

curry powder. *Cookery.* A powder containing some of the chief ingredients of curry, as turmeric, spices, etc., and used in making that sauce.

cur'sal (kŭr'sȧl), *a.* [LL. *cursalis*, fr. L. *cursus* course.] Of or pertaining to a course; as, *cursal* canons of St. Asaph.

curse (kŭrs), *v. t.*; CURSED (kŭrst) or CURST; CURS'ING. [AS. *cursian*, of uncertain origin] **1.** To call upon divine or supernatural power to send injury upon; to imprecate evil upon; to execrate; to swear at.

Thou shalt not . . . *curse* the ruler of thy people. *Ex.* xxii 28

2. To use profanely insolent and reproachful language against; to scoff at; to blaspheme. "Sad Sir Balaam *curses* God and dies." *Pope.*

3. To bring great evil upon; to be the cause of serious harm or unhappiness to; to furnish with that which will be a cause of deep trouble; to afflict or injure grievously; to harass or torment.

On impious realms and barbarous kings impose
Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sons as those *Pope*

to curse by bell, book, and candle. See under BELL.

curse, *v. i.* To utter imprecations or curses; to affirm or deny with imprecations; to swear.

Then began he to *curse* and to swear. *Matt.* xxvi. 74.

curse, *n.* [AS. *curs*. See CURSE, *v. t.*] **1.** A prayer or invocation for harm or injury to come upon one; an imprecation; malediction; also, a profane oath.

Curses, like chickens, come home to roost. *Old Proverb.*

2. That which is cursed or accursed; an object of cursing.

I will make this city a *curse* to all the nations. *Jer.* xxvi. 6.

3. Evil that comes as if in response to imprecation, or as retribution.

4. The cause of great harm, evil, or misfortune; that which brings evil or severe affliction; torment.

The common *curse* of mankind, folly and ignorance. *Shak.*

Syn. — CURSE, IMPRECATION, EXECRATION, MALEDICTION, OATH, ANATHEMA, BAN. CURSE (opposed to *blessing*) implies the desire or threat of evil, declared solemnly or upon oath; as, "The untented woundings of a father's *curse* pierce every sense about thee!" (*Shak.*). IMPRECATION denotes an invocation of evil or calamity; EXECRATION, an expression of intense hatred or utter detestation; as, "With *imprecations* thus he fill'd the air, and angry Neptune heard the unrighteous prayer" (*Pope*); "Those acts of perfidy, midnight murder, usurpation, and remorseless tyranny, which have consigned his name to universal *execration*, now and forever" (*Southey*). MALEDICTION (opposed to *benediction*) is a more general term for bitter reproach or proclamation of evil against some one; as, "My name . . . to all posterity may stand defamed, with *maledictions* mentioned" (*Milton*). OATH, as here compared, denotes a blasphemous calling to witness of God or sacred things; as, "He [Peter] denied with an *oath*" (*Matt.* xxvi. 72). ANATHEMA is specifically the solemn curse of the church; in ordinary usage it has been weakened to a synonym for *imprecation;* as, "As he walks through the streets, his very face denotes his horror of the world's wickedness; and there is always an *anathema* lurking in the corner of his eye" (*Trollope*). BAN implies a formal proclamation of outlawry or excommunication; as, "For centuries the languages which served men for all the occasions of private life were put under a *ban*, and the revival of learning extended this outlawry to the literature" (*Lowell*). *Curse*, *imprecation*, *execration*, and *oath* are frequently used to describe profane swearing. See BLASPHEMY.

curse of Scotland, the nine of diamonds in playing cards; — perhaps from resemblance to the armorial bearings of the Earls of Stair, the first of whom was detested for sanctioning the massacre of Glencoe in 1692.

curs'ed (kûr'sĕd; -sĭd; 7, 151: *the pret. and p. p. are ordinarily pron'd* kûrst), *p. a.* **1.** Being under a curse; damned.

2. Deserving a curse; wicked; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable. "The *cursed* quarrel." *Dryden.*

Let us fly this *cursed* place. *Milton.*

3. Of a malignant, virulent, or vicious disposition; cantankerous; shrewish; — usually *curst*. *Archaic or Dial.*

cursed crowfoot, a coarse, weedy crowfoot (*Ranunculus sceleratus*) of wide distribution in Europe and the United States. It has very small flowers with whitish petals. Called also *water celery*. — c. **thistle**. = BLESSED THISTLE.

curs'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CURSE.

Syn. — See BLASPHEMY.

cur'sive (kûr'sĭv), *a.* [LL. *cursivus:* cf. F. *cursif*. See COURSE.] Of writing: Running; flowing; formed with the strokes joined and the angles often rounded, in contradistinction to the more formal *uncial*. The earliest known examples of Roman *cursive* writing, from which the chief national scripts of Europe have been developed, are on certain Pompeiian wax tablets dated 55 and 56 A. D.

cur'sive, *n.* A character used in, or a manuscript written in, cursive writing.

cur'sor (kûr'sôr), *n.* [L., a runner.] **1.** A runner. *Obs.*

2. A part of a mathematical instrument that moves to and fro upon another part.

3. In medieval universities, a bachelor of theology who gave "cursory lectures," as a preliminary to the doctorate.

Cur-so'res (kûr-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** In old classifications, a group equiv. to Ratitæ; also, any of certain other groups of long-legged birds **b** A group of spiders consisting of the wolf spiders and other forms which make no web, but pursue their prey.

Cur-so'ri-a (-rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** A suborder consisting of those Orthoptera which progress by running, not leaping, including the families Blattidæ, Mantidæ, and Phasmidæ. **b** The Blattidæ only.

cur-so'ri-al (-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Adapted to running or walking, and not to prehension, as the limbs of the horse. **b** Of or pertaining to the Cursores or Cursoria.

cur'so-ry (kûr'sŭ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *cursorius*, fr. *cursor*. See CURSOR.] **1.** Running about; not stationary. *Obs.*

2. Characterized by haste; hastily or superficially performed; slight; superficial; careless.

Far too important to be treated in a *cursory* manner. *Hallam.*

3. In medieval universities, subsidiary or informal; — said of lectures delivered by bachelors of theology.

Syn. — Superficial, careless, hasty, passing; unmethodical, disconnected, irregular, fitful; rambling, roving. — CURSORY, DESULTORY, DISCURSIVE. CURSORY (see etym.) implies a hasty, often superficial, running over a subject; as, "[Mrs. Thrale] stands the test of the closest examination, as well and as much to her honor as she does a mere *cursory* view" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "The coffeehouse must not be dismissed with a *cursory* mention" (*Macaulay*). DESULTORY (see etym.) implies a disconnected or aimless leaping or passing from one thing to another; as, "His studies were rather *desultory* and fortuitous than constant and methodical" (*Johnson*); "Women are intellectually more *desultory* and volatile than men" (*Lecky*). DISCURSIVE suggests a ranging or rambling, sometimes digressively, over a wide field; as, "She [Elizabeth] played with a hundred courses, fitfully and *discursively*, as a musician runs his fingers over the keyboard, till she hit suddenly upon the right one" (*J. R. Green*); "a girlish instruction comparable to the nibblings and judgments of a *discursive* mouse" (*G. Eliot*). See ACCIDENTAL.

cur'sus (kûr'sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *currere* to run.] A course; as: **a** A course for racing, driving, or running. **b** A form or ritual for celebrating religious rites. **c** A course of studies. **d** *Eccl.* The series of offices constituting the regular course of the divine service; also, the written directions for holding such an office.

curt (kûrt), *a.* [L. *curtus*. Cf. CURTAIL.] **1.** Short; abbreviated; shortened.

2. Short or brief in language; brief; condensed; esp., short to a fault; characterized by excessive brevity; rudely concise; as, *curt* limits; a *curt* answer.

The *curt* yet comprehensive reply. *Irving.*

Syn. — See BLUFF, CONCISE.

cur-tail' (kûr-tāl'; *formerly accented* cur'tail, *as given by Dr. Johnson, following the older adj. curtal*), *v. t.*; CUR-TAILED' (-tāld'); CUR-TAIL'ING. [See CURTAL.] **1.** To dock the tail of; to make a curtal of. *Obs.*

2. To cut off the end, or any part, of; to shorten; abridge; diminish; lessen; reduce.

I, that am *curtailed* of this fair proportion. *Shak.*
Our incomes have been *curtailed*. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See ABRIDGE.

cur'tail (kûr'tāl), *n.* **1.** Act of curtailing. *Obs.*

2. [Perh. a different word.] *Arch.* The scroll termination of any architectural member, as of a step, called a **curtail step**, usually at the foot of a flight, etc.

cur'tain (kûr'tĭn; -t'n), *n.* [ME. *cortin*, *curtin*, fr. OF. *cortine*, *curtme*, F. *courtine*, LL. *cortina*, curtain (in senses 1 and 2); of uncertain origin.] **1.** A hanging screen intended to darken, conceal, or protect, or sometimes merely to be ornamental, usually admitting of being drawn back or up at pleasure; esp., drapery of cloth or lace round a bed or at a window; in theaters, and like places, a movable screen for concealing the stage, or a fireproof screen for preventing the spread of fire to or from the stage.

2. *Fort.* That part of a bastioned front connecting two neighboring bastions; also, sometimes, a similar stretch of plain wall. See *Illustrations* of RAVELIN and BASTION.

3. *Arch.* That part of a wall of a building which is between two pavilions, towers, etc.

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cur'rent, *v. t.* To make current or accepted. *Obs.* [bedding.

current bedding. *Geol.* Cross-

‖ **cur-ren'te ca'la-mo** (kŭ-rĕn'-tē kăl'ȧ-mō). [L.] With a running pen; without stopping to think.

current intensity. *Elec.* Strength of current. Its practical unit is the ampere. See AMPERE. [a current wheel.

current mill. A mill driven by

curreye. † CONREY. [ULUM.

cur-ric'u-la, *n.*, *pl.* of CURRIC-

cur'rie. Var. of CURRY, sauce.

cur'ri-er, *n* An obsolete firearm like the arquebus, but with a longer barrel; also, a man armed with one.

currier's sumac *or* **sumach.** = TANNER'S SUMAC.

cur'ri-jong. Var. of KURRAJONG

curror, currour. † COURIER.

cur'ry, *v. t.* To course; to scurry. *Obs.*

currycomb file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.

cur'ry-fa'vel, *n.* [Prop., one who curries *favel*, i. e., a horse. See CURRY, FAVEL; cf. *curry favor* (under CURRY).] One who curries favor; a sycophant. *Obs.*

cur'ry-fa'vor *or* **-fa'vour**, *n.* A curry favel; also, act of currying favor. *Obs.*

Cur-sa' (kûr-sä'), *n.* See STAR.

cursare, cursaro. † CORSAIR.

Cursch'mann's spi'rals (k ôr sh'm ănz). [After H. *Curschmann* (b. 1846), German pathologist.] *Med.* Coiled spirals of mucin sometimes found in the sputum of persons having bronchial asthma or croupous pneumonia.

cursedhead, *n.* Cursedness. *Obs.*

curs'ed-ly, *adv.* of CURSED.

curs'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

curse'ment, *n.* Cursing. *Obs.*

cur'sen (*dial.* kûr's'n). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CHRISTEN.

curs'er. † COURSER.

curs'er, *n.* One who curses.

cur'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

cur'si-tor (kûr'sĭ-tẽr), *n.* [LL. *cursitor*, equiv. to L. *cursor*, fr. *cursare* to run hither and thither.] 1. *Eng. Law.* A former officer (abolished in 1835) in the Court of Chancery, whose business was to make out original writs issuing as of course.

2. A courier or runner; also, a vagabond. *Obs.*

cur'siv. Cursive. *Ref. Sp.*

cur'sive-ly, *adv.* of CURSIVE.

cur'sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cur'son (*dial.* kûr's'n). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CHRISTEN.

cur'so-ra-ry, *a.* Cursory. *Obs.*

cur'so-ri-ly (kûr'sō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of CURSORY.

cur'so-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cur-so'ri-ous, *n.* [L. *cursorius*.] *Zool.* Cursorial. *R.*

Cur-so'ri-us, *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the typical coursers. [COURSER.

cur'sour. Obs. or Scot. var. of

curst (kûrst), *pret., p. p., & p. a.* = CURSED. [*Obs.*

curst'ful-ly, *adv.* Cursefully.

curst'ly, curst'ness Vars. of CURSEDLY, CURSEDNESS.

curt. † COURT.

curt. *Abbr.* Current.

cur'tail. † CURTAL, *a. & n.*

cur-tail'ed-ly, *adv.* As if curtailed shortly. *Rare.*

cur-tail'er, *n.* One that curtails.

cur-tail'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

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4. A flag; — in contempt. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
5. A floating boom to protect a river bank. *U. S.*
6. *Bot.* = CORTINA.

the curtain falls, the performance closes. — **the c. rises,** the performance begins.

cur'tain (kûr'tĭn; -t'n), *v. t.;* CUR'TAINED (-tĭnd; -t'nd); CUR'TAIN-ING. To inclose with or as with curtains; to furnish with curtains.

So when the sun in bed
Curtained with cloudy red. *Milton.*

curtain angle. *Fort.* The angle formed by a flank with a curtain. See BASTION, *Illust.*

curtain dam. A dam having a curtain formed of strips of wood, which may be rolled up during times of flood.

curtain lecture. A querulous lecture by a wife to her husband within the bed curtains, or in bed. See CAUDLE, MRS.

A *curtain lecture* is worth all the sermons in the world for teaching the virtues of patience and long-suffering. *Irving.*

curtain raiser. *Theat.* A short piece, usually of one scene, with few characters, used to open a performance.

cur'tal (kûr'tăl), *a.* [OF. *courtauli*, F. *courtaud*, having a docked tail (cf. It *cortaldo*), fr. *court* short, L. *curtus.* See CURT; CURTAIL.] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** Having a docked tail; as, a *curtal* dog; — once implying that the tail had been shortened in accordance with the forest laws, as marking the dog of a person not qualified to course, and later simply that the dog was not fit for sporting.

2. Made or being short; curt; brief; laconic.

Essays and *curtal* aphorisms. *Milton.*

3. Wearing a short frock; as, a *curtal* friar.

cur'tal, *n. Obs.* **1.** A horse, later any animal, with a docked tail; hence, anything cut short.

2. Hence, of persons: **a** One with cropped ears. **b** One wearing a short, or curtal, cloak. **c** An indecent woman.

3. An obsolete kind of cannon with a short barrel.

4. An obsolete musical instrument of the bassoon kind; also, an organ stop of similar tone.

Cur-ta'na (kûr-tā'nă; -tā'nȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. OF. *Cortain, Courtain,* the sword of Ogier, fr. L. *curtus.* See CURT.] The pointless sword carried before English monarchs at their coronation, and emblematically considered the sword of mercy; — also called the *sword of Edward the Confessor.*

cur'tate (kûr'tāt), *a.* [L. *curtatus,* p. p. of *curtare* to shorten, fr. *curtus.* See CURT.] **1.** Comparatively short or shortened; as, *curtate,* or average, expectation of life (see under EXPECTATION).

2. *Astron.* Shortened or reduced; — said of the distance of a planet or comet from the sun or earth as measured in the plane of the ecliptic, or of the distance from the sun or earth to that point where a perpendicular, let fall from the planet upon the plane of the ecliptic, meets that plane.

curtate annuity. See ANNUITY. — **c. cycloid.** See CYCLOID.

cur-ta'tion (kûr-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Alchemy.* A short process for transmutation of metals.

2. *Astron.* The amount by which the curtate distance of a planet or comet from the sun is less than the true distance.

cur'te-sy (kûr'tē-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [See COURTESY.] *Law.* The life estate or the tenure which a husband has in the lands of his deceased wife, which by the common law takes effect where he has had issue by her, born alive, and capable of inheriting the lands; — called in full, esp. formerly, **curtesy of England** or (in Scots law) **of Scotland.** In Scots law the husband enjoys the right only in his wife's inherited property. In some States of the United States the common-law conditions of curtesy have been more or less modified. — **curtesy initiate.** See *tenant by the curtesy initiate,* under INITIATE.

cur'ti-lage (kûr'tĭ-lĭj), *n.* [OF. *cortillage, curtillage,* fr. *cortil* court, courtyard, LL. *cortis* court. See CURT.] A yard, courtyard, or piece of ground, included within the fence surrounding a dwelling house, the area of land surrounding a house and actually or by legal construction forming one inclosure with it.

curt'sy } (kûrt'sĭ); *pl.* -SIES, -SEYS (-sĭz). A var. of COURTE-
curt'sey } SY, now chiefly *Obs. or R.,* except specif.:

1. An act of civility, respect, or reverence, made by women, consisting of a slight depression or dropping of the body, with bending of the knees.

Smiles, bows, and *curtsies* rained on us like odors, from all the courtiers and ladies of the train *Scott.*

2. A small or "mannerly" quantity. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

curt'sy } *v. i.;* -SIED, -SEYED (-sĭd); -SY-ING, -SEY-ING. To
curt'sey } make a curtsy; — now said only of women.
curt'sy } *v. t.* **1.** To make a curtsy to. *Obs.*
curt'sey }

2. To express or bestow with a curtsy.

cu'rule (kū'rōōl), *a.* [L. *curulis:* cf. F. *curule.*] **1.** Designating a form of seat (L. *sella curulis*) appropriated in ancient Rome to the use of the highest dignitaries, esp. the senators, prætors, and curule ædiles, and usually made like a camp stool with curved legs, and ornamented with ivory, or made of ivory and inlaid with gold.

2. Privileged to sit in a curule chair; hence, of the highest rank or dignity; as, a *curule* magistrate.

cur'val (kûr'văl), **cur'vant** (-vănt), *a.* [L. *curvans,* p. pr.] *Her.* Bowed; bent; curved.

cur'vate (kûr'vāt) } *a.* [L. *curvatus,* p. p. of *curvare* to
cur'vat-ed (-vāt-ĕd) } curve. See CURVE, *v.*] Bent in a regular form; curved.

cur-va'tion (kûr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *curvatio.*] Act of curving, or state of being curved.

cur'va-ture (kûr'vȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *curvatura.*] **1.** Act of curving, or state of being curved; a curving or bending, normal or abnormal, as of a line or surface from a rectilinear direction; a bend; a curve.

The elegant *curvature* of their fronds. *Darwin.*

2. *Geom.* Of a plane curve, the angle per arc length through which the tangent turns in rolling round from point to point of the curve.

3. *Plant Physiol.* An irritomotile reaction of organs, members, or parts, to stimuli, resulting in temporary or permanent change in their position or direction of growth. Curvatures are produced by an alteration or disturbance of the normal turgor tension of the tissues (see TURGOR); this is effected by the action of various external forces, as heat, light, gravity, mechanical contact, etc. The capacity of the plant to respond to stimuli by curvatures is dependent upon the tonicity of the protoplasm (see TONICITY, IRRITOMOTILITY); the sensitiveness is usually limited to definite zones or areas. As paratonic movements, curvatures are to be distinguished from autonomic growth movements. See NUTATION, CIRCUMNUTATION.

curvature of space. See SPACE CURVATURE. — **c. of the spine,** *Med.,* an abnormal curving of the spine.

curve (kûrv), *a.* [L. *curvus* bent, curved. See CURB.] Bent continuously without angles; curved; as, a *curve* line.

curve, *n.* [See CURVE, *a.,* CURB.] **1.** A bending without angles; that which is bent; a flexure; as, a *curve* in a road.

2. *Math.* Analytically, a line or lines that may be precisely defined by an equation or equations; geometrically or kinematically, the path of a point gliding along an axis round which turns a plane while the axis turns round the point in the plane. Geometrically a curve is the intersection of two surfaces, or the path of a moving point, or the envelope of a moving line; analytically, it is a simply infinite system of points or of lines, according as its equation is in point or line coördinates. If a point glides continuously on a line that turns continuously about the point, the same curve is traced by the point and enveloped by the line (*Plücker*).

☞ The broadest accepted definition of a plane curve is: An assemblage of points that may be set in continuous one-to-one correspondence with the points (including the ends) of a line segment or with the points of a circle according as the curve is open or closed (*Hurwitz*).

3. A curved ruler of any of various forms or kinds used by draftsmen.

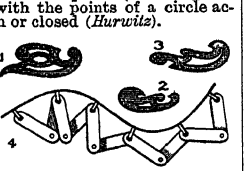

Curve, 3. 1, 2, 3 French Curves; 4 Flexible Curve consisting of a flexible strip of steel with devices to hold it at a given curve.

4. *Baseball.* A ball so thrown that its course is a curve different from that ordinarily caused by the force of gravity acting on a projectile, also, the deflection from the ordinary course. This effect is caused by the rapid rotation of the ball and the resistance of the air. If the ball bends toward the (right-handed) batter it is called an **in curve,** or **in**; if away, an **out curve,** or **out**; if upward, an **up shoot**; and if downward, a **drop.**

curve of a complex, *Math.,* the curve enveloped by the lines common to the complex and a plane (hyperpencil). — **c. of double curvature,** *Math.,* one not lying in a plane; in general, one having no four consecutive points in a plane; a twisted or tortuous curve. — **c. of equal approach,** *Math.,* one along which vertical descent under gravity varies as the time. — **c. of frequency of error, c. of probability.** See PROBABILITY CURVE. — **c. of pursuit,** *Geom.,* a curve described by a point moving always directly towards or from a second point, which is itself moving according to some law. — **c. of quickest descent.** See BRACHISTOCHRONE. — **c. of style.** = STYLE CURVE.

curve, *v. t.;* CURVED (kûrvd); CURV'ING. [L. *curvare,* fr. *curvus.* See CURVE, *a.,* CURB.] To bend; to crook; to cause to swerve from a plane projectile path; as, to *curve* a line; to *curve* a pipe; to *curve* a ball in pitching it.

curve, *v. i.* To bend or turn gradually; to have or take a curved form or direction; as, the road *curves* to the right.

curved (kûrvd), *p. p.* of CURVE. — **curved fire,** *Gun.,* fire from guns with reduced charges and from howitzers and mortars at angles of elevation not exceeding fifteen or twenty degrees, — used to shatter ramparts, etc., or to dislodge troops from behind them.

cur'vet (kûr'vĕt; kûr-vĕt'), *n.* [Earlier *corvetto,* fr. It. *corvetta,* dim. fr. L. *curvus,* a.: cf. F. *courbette.* See CURVE.]

1. *Man.* A particular leap of a horse, when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced, and, as his fore legs are falling, raises his hind legs, so that all his legs are in the air at once.

2. A prank; a frolic.

cur-vet' (kûr-vĕt'; kûr'vĕt), *v. i.;* CUR-VET'TED or CUR'VET-ED; CUR-VET'TING or CUR'VET-ING. [Cf. It. *corvettare.* See CURVET, *n.*] **1.** To make a curvet; to leap; to bound.

"Oft and high he did *curvet.*" *Drayton.*

2. To leap and frisk; to frolic. *Shak.*

cur-vet', *v. t.* To cause to curvet. *Landor.*

cur'vi- (kûr'vĭ-), **cur'vo-** (kûr'vō-). Combining forms from Latin *curvus,* meaning *curved, bent.*

cur'vi-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*curvi-* + *-form.*] Having a curved form.

cur'vi-lin'e-ad (-lĭn'ē-ăd), *n.* [*curvi-* + L. *linea* line + 2d *-ad.*] *Geom.* An instrument for drawing curves.

cur'vi-lin'e-al (-ăl) } *a.* [*curvi-* + *lineal, linear.*] Con-
cur'vi-lin'e-ar (-ar) } sisting of, or bounded by, curved lines; as, a *curvilinear* angle. — **cur'vi-lin'e-ar'i-ty** (kûr'vĭ-lĭn'ē-ăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **cur'vi-lin'e-ar-ly** (-ar-lĭ), *adv.*

curvilinear coordinates. See COÖRDINATE, *n.,* 2 (10). — **c. perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE, *n.,* 4.

cur'vi-nerved' (kûr'vĭ-nûrvd'), *a.* [*curvi-* + *nerve.*] *Bot.* Having the veins or nerves of the leaves curved.

cur'vi-tal (kûr'vĭ-tăl), *a.* Pertaining to curves.

curvital function, *Math.,* a function of the length of the arc from a fixed to a variable point of a curve, which expresses the length of the perpendicular from the fixed point upon the normal at the variable point.

cur'vi-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *curvitas,* fr. *curvus* bent: cf. F. *curvité.*] State of being curved; crookedness. *Obs. or R.*

curv-om'e-ter (kûrv-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*curve* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the length of a curve. The simplest form consists essentially of a wheel, which is rolled tangentially along the curve, and a recording dial.

cur'vous (kûr'vŭs), *a.* [L. *curvus.*] Curved; crooked.

cus'cus (kŭs'kŭs), *n.* [Var. of couscous.] Pearl millet.

Cus-cu'ta (kŭs-kū'tȧ; kŭs'kū-tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *kushkūt.*] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of twining, leafless parasites, the dodders, constituting the family Cuscutaceæ. Their seeds germinate in the ground and the seedlings elongate until they come in contact with stems of other plants to which they become attached by haustoria. They are yellow and without chlorophyll. The small clustered flowers are pentamerous, similar in structure to those of the Convolvulaceæ. See DODDER.

Cus'cu-ta'ce-æ (kŭs'kŭ-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants consisting of the single genus *Cuscuta.* — **cus'cu-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cush (kŭsh), *n.* In the Bible, the eldest son of Ham; hence, also, the "land of Cush," peopled by the Hamites, and usually identified as Ethiopia.

cush'at (kŭsh'ăt; kōōsh'ăt), *n.* [AS. *cusceote.*] The ringdove or wood pigeon of Europe.

cu-shaw' (kŭ-shô'), *n.* [Cf. Chin. *ku*[1] *shou*[2] gourd ripened for fruit as disting. from that picked green for making into bowls, etc.] A variety of long-necked squash (*Cucurbita moschata*) grown for food in the southern United States, and prob. of East Asiatic origin; — called *China squash.*

cush'ion (kōōsh'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *cuischun, cuisshen, quisshen,* OF. *coissin, cuissin,* F. *coussin,* LL. *coxinus,* fr. L. *coxnus,* fr. L. *coxa* hip. Cf. CUISH.] **1.** A case or bag stuffed with some soft and elastic material, and used to sit or recline upon; a soft pillow or pad.

Two *cushions* stuffed with straw, the seat to raise. *Dryden.*

2. Anything resembling a cushion in properties or use; as: **a** A pad on which gold leaf is placed to be cut. **b** A pillow used in making lace. **c** A pincushion. **d** A pad for a woman's hair, or a bustle. **e** The exciting pad of an electrical machine. **f** The elastic lining of the rim of the inner part or field of a billiard table. **g** *Mech.* An elastic medium, as of air or steam, for reducing shock, esp. the residual steam in an engine cylinder after exhaust to resist gradually the inertia effect of the reciprocating parts. **h** The head of a bitstock. **i** The fleshy part of the buttock of the horse, pig, etc. **j** The frog of a horse's hoof; also, the pad just above the hoof. **k** The mass of feathers over the rump of a domestic fowl, so developed in the hen of some varieties as to cover the tail. **l** *Bot.* = PULVINUS. **m** A soft finishing surface to a race track. **n** *Arch.* A part, as a frieze, that projects convexly; also, the top stone of a pier supporting an arch.

3. The seat where a judge or ruler sits.

4. A swelling like that of pregnancy: — called also *Queen Mary's cushion,* after Mary Tudor. *Obs.*

cush'ion, *v. t.;* CUSH'IONED (-ŭnd); CUSH'ION-ING. **1.** To seat or place on or as if on a cushion.

Many who are *cushioned* on thrones *Bolingbroke.*

2. To furnish with cushions; as, to *cushion* a chaise.

3. To conceal or cover up, as if under a cushion; also, to suppress or ignore; as, to *cushion* complaints.

4. *Mech.* To check gradually so as to minimize shock due to the inertia of moving parts, as by retarding with an elastic medium or cushion; as, to *cushion* a piston by leaving some steam in the cylinder after exhaust.

cushion capital *Arch.* **a** A capital so sculptured as to appear like a cushion pressed down by the weight of its entablature. **b** A form of capital, esp. in the Romanesque style, modeled like a bowl the upper part of which is cut away on four sides. See 3d CAPITAL, *Illust.*

cushion carom. *Billiards.* A carom in which the cue ball goes to a cushion before touching the second object ball.

cushion dance. A round dance, formerly common at weddings, in which a cushion was knelt on for kissing.

cush'ion-flow'er (kōōsh'ŭn-flou'ĕr), *n.* An Australian proteaceous plant (*Hakea laurina*) with large globose crimson flowers. See HAKEA.

cushion plant. Any plant which grows in a dense, cushionlike tuft. Xerophilous plants frequently assume this habit as a means of avoiding excessive transpiration. The sheep plant of New Zealand is an instance. It is also of common occurrence in alpine plants, as the moss campion.

cushion scale. **a** The oleander scale. **b** The cottony-cushion scale.

cushion star. Any of numerous pentagonal starfishes belonging to *Goniaster, Astrogonium,* and allied genera; — so called from their form.

cushion stitch. A short straight stitch formerly used to fill in backgrounds in embroidery, and now used on coarse canvas, producing an effect like weaving.

curtais. † COURTEOUS.
cur'tal. † CURTAIL.
curtal ax *or* **axe, curtle ax** *or* **axe, curtelaxe.** Corrupt. of CUTLASS. *Obs. or Archaic.*
cur'tal-ize, *v. t.* To curtail. *Obs.*
curtase. † COURTEOUS.
cur'ta-tive-ly (kûr'tă-tĭv-lĭ), *adv.* In a shortened manner. *R.*
curt'axe', *n.* A curtal ax. *Obs.*
curt'ed, *p. a.* Shortened; curt. *Obs.*
Curtein. † CURTANA.
curteis. † COURTEOUS.
curteisie. † COURTESY.
cur'tel. † KIRTLE.
curtelace, *n.* A cutlass. *Obs.*
curtelain, *n.* [Cf. OF. *cortil* a garden.] Prob., a gardener. *Obs.*
cur'te-ous. Var. of COURTEOUS. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
cur'te-san. Courtesan. *Ref. Sp.*
curtese. † COURTEOUS.
cur'te-sy. Var. of COURTESY. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
Curt'-hose', *n.* Short hose; — a surname of Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror.
curtician. † COURTICIAN.
curt'ill. † KIRTLE.
cur'til-er, *n.* [OF. *cortillier.*] A gardener. *Obs.*
cur'tine. † CURTAIN.
Cur'tise' (kōōr'tēz'), *n.* [OFlem. *Cortois,* fr. OF. *cortois* courtly, courteous, F. *courtois.*] In "Reynard the Fox," the little hound.
curtizan. † COURTESAN.
curt'lax. † CURTAL AX.
cur'tle. † CURTEL.
curt'ly, *adv.* of CURT. See -LY.
Curt'man'tle (kûrt'măn't'l), *n.* Henry II. of England; — from his wearing the short Anjou mantle instead of the long mantle of his predecessors.
curt'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
curtois. † COURTEOUS.
curtoll. † CURTAIL, CURTAL.
cu'ru-ba (kōō'rōō-bȧ), *n.* [Of Braz. origin: cf. Pg. *curupa.*] **a** The sweet calabash (*Passiflora maliformis*) of the West Indies. **b** The cassabanana.
cu'ru-cu'cu (-kōō'kōō), *n.* [Native name.] The bush master.
cu-ru'ro (kōō-rōō'rō), *n.* [Chilean name.] *Zool.* A Chilean burrowing rodent (*Spalacopus poeppigii*).
curv. Curve. *Ref. Sp.*
curvd. Curved. *Ref. Sp.*
curve coordinates. See COÖRDINATE, *n.,* 2.
curv'ed-ly, *adv.* of CURVED, *p. p.*
curv'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
curve'-veined', *a.* Curvinerved.
cur'vi-can'date, *a.* [*curvi-* + *caudate.*] Having a curved tail.
cur'vi-cos'tate, *a.* [*curvi-* + *costate.*] Having curved costæ.
cur'vi-den'tate, *a.* [*curvi-* + *dentate.*] Having curved teeth.
cur'vi-fo'li-ate, *a.* [*curvi-* + *foliate.*] Having curved leaves.
cur'vi-fy, *v. t. & i.* [L. *curvus* bent + *-fy.*] To curve. *Obs.*
curv-im'e-ter (kûrv-ĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* = CURVOMETER. [NERVED.]
cur'vi-nerv'ate, *a.* = CURVI-CURVED.
cur'vi-ros'tral, *a.* [*curvi-* + *rostral.*] Having a curved bill; of or pert. to the Curvirostres.
Cur'vi-ros'tres (kûr'vĭ-rŏs'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *curvus* curved + *rostrum* beak.] *Zool.* A group of passerine birds, consisting of the creepers and allied families. *Obs.*
cur'vi-se-ri-al, *a.* [*curvi-* + *serial.*] *Bot.* Forming a spiral series (on the stem); — applied to leaves. *Rare.*
cur'vo-graph, *n.* [*curvo-* + *-graph.*] = ARCOGRAPH.
curv'y (kûr'vĭ), *a.* Having a curve or curves. *P. L. Ford.*
cur-whib'ble (kŭr-hwĭb'l), *n.* A contrivance or contraption. *Local, Eng.*
cur-wil'let (-wĭl'ĭt), *n.* [Imitative.] The sanderling. *Local, Eng.*
cu'ry (kū'rĭ), *n.* [OF. *queuerie* cookery, fr. *queu* cook, L. *coquus*] Cookery; cooked food. *Obs.*
cus. † KISS.
cuschett. † CUSHAT.
cuschone. † CUSHION.
cus'co bark (kŭs'kō). [From *Cusco,* city of Peru.] *Pharm.* A variety of Peruvian bark obtained from *Cinchona pubescens.*
cusco china. Cusco bark.
cus'co-hy'grine (kŭs'kō-hī'grĭn; -grēn), *n.* Also **-grin.** *Chem.* An oily base, $C_{13}H_{22}ON_2$, occurring with hygrine in leaves of the cusco-bark tree.
cus'co-nine (kŭs'kō-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{38}O_4N_2{\cdot}2H_2O$, found in cusco bark.
cus'cou-sou', **cus'cu-su'** (kŏōs'-kōō-sōō'), **cus'cus.** Vars. of COUSCOUS.
cus'cus (kŭs'kŭs). Var. of KUSKUS.
Cus'cus, *n.* a *Zoöl.* Syn. of PHALANGER (genus). **b** [*l. c.*] A phalanger of that genus.
cuscus, cuscusu. † COUSCOUS.
cuscus oil. = VETIVER OIL.
cusec. *Abbr.* Cubic foot per second.
cush (kŏōsh), *n.* Bread or crackers boiled and seasoned, as in the water in which meat has been cooked. *Dial., Southern U. S.*
cush (kŭsh), *n.* Sorghum. *India*
cush'ag (kŏōsh'ăg), *n.* [Manx.] The ragwort. *Isle of Man.*
Cu'shan (kū'shăn). *Bib.*
Cu'shan-rish'a-tha'im (-rĭsh'ȧ-thā'ĭm). *Bib.*
cush'ew-bird' (kŭsh'ōō-bûrd'), *n.* = CASHEW BIRD
Cu'shi (kū'shī). *Bib.*
cush'ie (kŭsh'ĭ; kŏōsh'ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CUSHAT.
cushies. Obs. pl. of CUISSE.
cush'ion-et (kŏōsh'ŭn-ĕt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *coissinet,* F. *coussinet.*] A little cushion.
cush'ion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
cushion pink. **a** The moss campion. **b** Thrift. [RAFTER.]
cushion rafter. = AUXILIARY
cushionshot. = CUSHION CAROM.

cushion tire. A thick solid-rubber tire, as for a bicycle, with a hollow groove running lengthwise on the inside.

cush'ion-y (kōōsh'ŭn-ĭ), *a.* Like a cushion; soft, pliable.

Cush'ite (kŭsh'īt), *n.* A native of Cush (which see); an Ethiopian. — **Cush'ite,** *a.*

Cush-it'ic (kŭsh-ĭt'ĭk), *n.* The Hamitic language of ancient Cush. Cf. HAMITIC.

cusk (kŭsk), *n.* **a** A large, edible, marine fish (*Brosme brosme*), allied to the cod, of the coasts of northern Europe

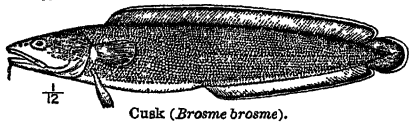

Cusk (*Brosme brosme*).

and America; — called also *tusk* and *torsk.* **b** The burbot (*Lota maculosa*).

cusp (kŭsp), *n.* [L. *cuspis, -idis,* point, pointed end.] **1.** *Astrol.* The beginning or first entrance of any house in the calculations of nativities, etc.

2. A pointed end; apex; peak; specif.: **a** *Astron.* Either point or horn of the crescent moon or other crescent-shaped luminary. **b** *Math.* The coincidence of two consecutive points of a curve regarded as a system of points, where the tracing point stops moving forward and begins moving backward; — called *ceratoid* or *rhamphoid,* according as the tangent lies between or outside the adjacent parts of the curve. **c** *Arch.* A triangular projection from the intrados of an arch, or from an inner curve of tracery. **d** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A prominence or point, especially on the crown of a tooth. **e** *Bot.* A sharp and rigid point.

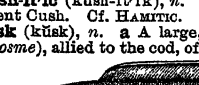

1 Ceratoid Cusp; 2 Ramphoid Cusp.

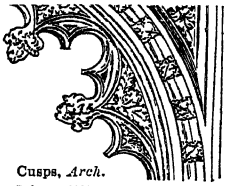

Cusps, *Arch.*

cusp, *v. t.;* CUSP'ED (kŭspt); CUSP'ING. To furnish with a cusp or cusps.

cus'pate (kŭs'pāt), **cus'pat-ed** (-pāt-ĕd), *a.* Also **cusped** (kŭspt). Having a cusp or cusps; also, cusp-shaped; cuspidate.

cus'pid (kŭs'pĭd), *n.* [See CUSP.] *Anat.* A canine tooth.

cus'pi-dal (-pĭ-dăl), *a.* [See CUSP.] Like, or of the nature of, a cusp; also, pertaining to, or furnished with, a cusp. **cuspidal cubic,** *Math.,* a plane cubic of the third class, with one cusp, one point of inflexion, and no node. — **c. curve,** *Math.,* a curve on a surface, every point of which is a cusp of the curve of intersection of the surface with any plane through that point. — **c. edge,** *Math.,* the locus of the intersection of consecutive generatrices of a developable surface; — called also the *edge of regression.* — **c. locus,** *Math.,* the locus of the cusps of a family of curves. — **c. point.** *Math.* = CUSP, *n.,* 2 b. — **c. tangent,** *Geom.,* the tangent at a cusp.

cus'pi-date (-dāt), *v. t.;* CUS'PI-DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); CUS'PI-DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). To make pointed or sharp.

cus'pi-date (kŭs'pĭ-dāt) } *a.* [L. *cuspidatus,* p. p. of *cuspidare* to make pointed, fr. *cuspis.* See CUSP.] Having a cusp or cusps; terminating in a point; as, a *cuspidate* leaf. See APICULATE, *Illust.*

cuspidate tooth. *Anat.* = CANINE TOOTH.

cus'pi-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n. Arch.* Decoration with cusps.

cus'pi-dor (kŭs'pĭ-dōr; kŭs'pĭ-dôr), *n.* [Pg. *cuspideira,* fr. *cuspir* to spit; cf. Pg. *cuspidor* one who spits.] A spittoon.

‖ **cus'pis** (kŭs'pĭs), *n.; pl.* -PIDES (-pĭ-dēz). [L.] A cusp, or point; a sharp end.

cuss (kŭs), *n.* [See CURSE.] *Slang, U. S.* **1.** A curse.

2 Fellow; beast; — by way of reproach or contempt, or humorously, or with no definite meaning.

cuss'ed-ness (-ĕd-nĕs), *n.* [*cussed* (for *cursed*) + *-ness.*] Disposition to willful wrongdoing; perversity, cantankerousness; obstinacy. *Slang or Colloq., U. S.*

Disputatiousness and perversity (what the Americans call "*cussedness*"). *James Bryce.*

cus'so (kōōs'ō; kŭ'sō), *n.* Also *kooso, kousso, koosso, cousso,* etc. [Prob. fr. a native name.] *Pharm.* The dried pistillate flowers of an Abyssinian rosaceous tree (*Hagenia abyssinica*) used as an anthelmintic, esp. to expel the tapeworm.

cus'tard (kŭs'tărd), *n.* [Prob. same word as ME. *crustade, crustate,* a pie made with a crust, fr. L. *crustatus* covered with a crust, p. p. of *crustare,* fr *crusta* crust; cf. OF. *croustade* pasty, It. *crostata,* or F. *coutarde.* See CRUST; cf. CRUSTATED.] **1.** = CRUSTADE. *Obs.*

2. A sweetened mixture of milk and eggs, baked or boiled. **custard apple. 1. a** A small West Indian annonaceous tree (*Annona reticulata*); also, its yellowish, oval, nearly smooth fruit, the soft cream-colored pulp of which is edible, though rather insipid. **b** The sweetsop (*A. squamosa*); hence, as a book name, any species of the genus. **2.** The North American papaw (*Asimina triloba*).

cus-to'di-al (kŭs-tō'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Relating to custody or guardianship.

cus-to'di-al, *n.* A receptacle for sacred objects, as the Host or relics.

cus-to'di-an (-ăn), *n* [From CUSTODY.] One who has care or custody, as of some public building; a keeper.

cus'to-dy (kŭs'tō-dĭ), *n.* [L. *custodia,* fr. *custos* guard; prob. akin to Gr. *κεύθειν* to hide, and E. *hide.* See HIDE to cover.] **1.** A keeping or guarding; care, watch, inspection, for keeping, preservation, or security.

A fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas. *Bacon.*

2. Judicial or penal safe-keeping; control of a thing or person with such actual or constructive possession as fulfills the purpose of the law or duty requiring it; specif., as to persons, imprisonment; durance; as to things, charge.

3. State of being guarded and watched to prevent escape; restraint of liberty; confinement.

cus'tom (kŭs'tŭm), *n.* [ME. also *custume, custome, costume,* OF. *custume, costume,* F. *coutume,* fr. (assumed) LL. *consuetumina* (prop. pl. of *-men*) custom, habit, fr. L. *consuetudo, -dinis,* fr. *consuescere* to accustom, v. incho. fr. *consuere* to be accustomed, *con-* + *suere* to be accustomed, prob. orig., to make one's own, fr. root of *suus* one's own. Cf. CONSUETUDE, COSTUME.] **1.** A form or course of action characteristically repeated under like circumstances; a usage or practice, whether common to many or to a particular place or class, or the habit of an individual; as, the *custom* of booksellers.

And teach *customs* which are not lawful. *Acts* xvi. 21.

A *custom*
More honored in the breach than the observance. *Shak.*
Age cannot wither her, nor *custom* stale
Her infinite variety *Shak.*

2. The whole body of usages, practices, or conventions which regulate social life; usual manner and method of living and doing; habit by general inheritance; social habit, whether of thought or action.

To leap the rotten pales of prejudice,
Disyoke their necks from *custom,* and assert
None lordlier than themselves but that which made
Woman and man. *Tennyson.*

3. *Law.* Long-established practice considered as unwritten law and resting for authority on long consent; a usage that has by long continuance acquired a legally binding force; also, the usage of a country or particular locality having the force of law there, as, the *custom* of London, of Normandy, of Paris, etc. In English and American law customs are divided into **general customs,** or those constituting a part of the common law of the land, of which the courts take judicial notice; and **particular customs,** or those only locally binding, which must be proved, except for certain important local customs, such as gavelkind and borough-English in England. In order to constitute a legal custom, a usage must be immemorial, continued, peaceable, reasonable, certain, compulsory, and constant.

4. A due or rent, whether in money, in kind, or in services, that a feudal tenant was bound to render to his lord; also, the obligation to render, or right to receive, such due or rent. *Obs. or Hist.*

Render, therefore, to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; *custom* to whom *custom.* *Rom.* xiii 7.

5. Tribute or revenue exacted by a lord or government on goods en route to or from market; now esp., *pl.,* duties, tolls, or imposts imposed by the sovereign law of a country on commodities imported into, or exported from, the country. Export duties are now seldom imposed, and there are none in Great Britain or the United States. Cf. RATE.

6. Habitual buying of goods; practice of frequenting, as a shop, manufactory, etc., for making purchases or giving orders; business support or patronage. Cf. GOODWILL.

Let him have your *custom,* but not your votes. *Addison.*

7. The former practice of slaying numerous human victims after, or on the anniversary of, the death of an Ashanti king or chief. See ASHANTI, DAHOMAN.

Syn. — Practice, fashion, usage. See HABIT.

custom of Kent. *Eng. Law.* = GAVELKIND. — **c. of merchants,** a system or code of customs by which affairs of commerce are regulated.

cus'tom, *a.* **1.** Made or done to order; as, *custom* clothes.

2. Dealing in things made to order, or doing work only when it is ordered, as, a *custom* shoemaker; a *custom* mill.

cus'tom (kŭs'tŭm), *v. t.;* -TOMED (-tŭmd); -TOM-ING. [Cf. OF. *costumer.*] *Obs.* **1.** To make familiar; to accustom.

2. To deal with as a customer.

3. To pay the customs on.

cus'tom, *v. i.* To have a custom; to wont. *Obs.*

cus'tom-a-ble (kŭs'tŭm-ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *coustumable.*] **1.** Customary; habitual; also, accustomed. *Obs.*

2. Subject to the payment of customs; dutiable.

— **cus'tom-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **cus'tom-a-bly,** *adv.*

cus'tom-a-ri-ly (-ă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a customary manner; in the line of one's custom; habitually.

cus'tom-a-ry (-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. OF. *coustumier,* F. *coutumier.* See CUSTOM; cf. CUSTOMER.] **1.** Agreeing with, or established by, custom; established by common usage; conventional; habitual; as, one's *customary* exercise.

Even now I met him
With *customary* compliment. *Shak.*

2. *Law.* **a** Liable or subject to, or holding by payment of, customs or dues; as, *customary* tenure, lands, etc. **b** Holding, or held by, or owing its validity as law to, custom; as, *customary* tenants; *customary* service or estate.

Syn. — See USUAL.

customary court. See COURT-BARON. — **c. tare.** See TARE.

cus'tom-a-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *coustumier,* F. *coutumier.*] **1.** A book or body of customary laws, as of a manor or district; as, the *customary* of Normandy.

2. *Eccl.* A consuetudinary.

cus'tom-er (kŭs'tŭm-ẽr), *n.* [A doublet of *customary,* a.: cf. LL. *custumarius* toll gatherer. See CUSTOM.] **1. a** One who collects customs; a toll gatherer. *Obs.* **b** *Early Eng. Law.* A customary tenant. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. One who regularly or repeatedly makes purchases of, or has business dealings with, a tradesman or business house; one who customarily has dealings with a business establishment; a buyer or purchaser; a patron.

3. A person with whom one has dealings or doings of any kind; esp., a singular or uncommon kind of person; a chap; a fellow; as, a queer *customer;* an ugly *customer.*

4. A lewd woman; a prostitute. *Obs.*

5. = CUSTOMARY, *n.,* 1. *Obs.*

cus'tom-house' (-hous'), *n.* The building where customs and duties are paid, and, if a seaport, where vessels are entered or cleared.

customhouse broker. An agent who acts for merchants in the business of entering and clearing goods and vessels.

cus'tom-made' (kŭs'tŭm-mād'), *a.* Made for custom, or to order; — distinguished from *ready-made,* and said esp. of wearing apparel.

cus'toms un'ion (kŭs'tŭmz). A union of states or nations for regulation of customs; a Zollverein.

custom work. Work done or made for custom, or to order.

‖ **cus'tos** (kŭs'tŏs), *n.; L. pl.* CUSTODES (kŭs-tō'dēz). [L., guard, keeper.] **1.** A keeper; custodian; superintendent. **2.** *Music.* A mark (𝄐 or 𝄐) at the end of a line or page, indicating the position of the first note on the next.

Cus'tos Bre'vi-um, the Keeper of the Briefs, an official of the King's Bench and the Court of Common Pleas, charged with the custody of the writs, warranty, etc. *Obs.* — **C. Fri-va'ti Si-gil'lĭ** (prĭ-vā'tī sĭ-jĭl'ī), the Keeper of the Privy Seal. — **C. Re'gni** (rēg'nī), lit., Keeper of the Realm; a regent. — **C. Ro'tu-lo'rum** (rō'tū-lō'rŭm) [LL., keeper of the rolls], *Eng. Law,* the principal justice of the peace in a county, who is also keeper of the rolls and records of the sessions of the peace. — **C. Si-gil'lĭ** (sĭ-jĭl'ī), the Keeper of the Seal.

cus'trel (kŭs'trĕl), *n.* [OF. *coustillier.* See COISTREL.] **1.** An armor-bearer to a knight. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. = COISTREL, a knave, etc. *Obs.*

cus'tu-mal (kŭs'tū-măl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the customs of a manor, city, etc., or to customs duties.

cus'tu-mal, *n.* [See CUSTOM.] A written collection of the customs of a manor or other locality; a customary.

cut (kŭt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* CUT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CUT'TING. [ME. *cutten, kitten, ketten;* of unknown origin.] **1.** To penetrate or divide by or as if by an edged instrument, as a knife or other tool; to cleave; to make an incision in; to gash; to slash; as, to *cut* one's hand.

2. To divide into parts, or to sever a portion or portions from, by an edged tool or instrument; as, to *cut* bread. Also, to separate or remove by an edged tool; as, to *cut* a slice of bread.

You must *cut* this flesh from off his breast. *Shak.*

3. Specif.: **a** To carve, as meat. **b** To fell; to hew; as, to *cut* timber. **c** To mow; to reap; as, to *cut* hay; also, to sever from the growing plant; as, to *cut* flowers. **d** To trim; to pare, as, to *cut* the hair or the nails.

4. To separate into parts with an action or result more or less suggestive of that of an edged instrument; to sever; divide; also, to make less or reduce, as in amount or extent, in such a way; as: **a** To strike out parts of; to abridge; as, to *cut* a play. **b** To reduce in amount; to lower; as, to *cut* rates, or prices, or expenditures. **c** *Card Playing.* To divide or separate (the cards or pack) by removing cards from the top.

5. To intersect; to cross; as, the lines *cut* one another.

6. To cause to be less viscous, tenacious, or the like; to dissolve; as, alcohol *cuts* shellac.

7. To form or shape by cutting; to carve, as a gem or statue; to shape, as by grinding facets; as, to *cut* a diamond; to engrave, as a plate or a woodcut; to shear out; as, to *cut* a garment; to hollow out, bore, or excavate; as, to *cut* a ditch or a tunnel; to pierce, as by excavation; as, to *cut* a dike.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandsire *cut* in alabaster? *Shak.*

8. To strike sharply as in cutting, as with a whip.

9. To wound or hurt the sensibilities of; to cause to suffer mentally, as, sarcasm *cuts* him to the quick.

The man was *cut* to the heart. *Addison.*

10. To perform a surgical operation upon, as castration or lithotomy.

11. To refuse to recognize; to ignore; as, to *cut* a person in the street; to *cut* one's acquaintance. *Colloq.*

12. To absent one's self from; as, to *cut* an appointment, a recitation, etc. *Colloq.*

An English tradesman is always solicitous to *cut* the shop whenever he can do so with impunity. *Thomas Hamilton.*

13. To perform; to execute or make (some action that is grotesque, out of place, or conspicuous); as, to *cut* a caper, a dash, a dido, a figure, etc. *Colloq*

14. *Mech.* To cause to move, as a timber, roller, gun, etc., by prying or driving each end alternately sideways in the desired direction.

15. a *Cricket.* To deflect (a bowled ball) to the off, with a chopping movement of the bat. **b** *Billiards,* etc. To drive (an object ball) to either side by hitting it fine on the other side with the cue ball or another object ball. **c** *Lawn Tennis,* etc. To strike (a ball) with the racket inclined or struck across the ball so as to put a certain spin on the ball. **d** *Croquet.* To drive (a ball) to one side by hitting with another ball.

16. To soften (a color) in shade.

17. *Irish Hist.* To levy (a tax, etc.). *Obs.*

18. To speak; utter. *Obs. Thieves' Cant.*

Syn. — CUT, HEW, CHOP. To CUT is, in general, to incise by means of any sharp instrument; to HEW is to cut with (frequently heavy or violent) blows; to CHOP is to cut (often into pieces) with quick or repeated blows. See TEAR.

to cut a feather. a To make a fine distinction; to split hairs. *Obs.* **b** *Naut.* To make the water rise in a feathery foam or spray on each side of the stem in moving. **c** To make one's self conspicuous. *Colloq.* — **to c. a figure,** to be conspicuous; to show prominently. — **to c. and cover,** *Civil Engin.,* to construct, as a tunnel, by a cutting which is lined, arched, and covered over. It is only employed for tunnels of small depth below the surface. — **to c. a tooth,** *or* **one's teeth,** to have a tooth, or teeth, cut its way through the gum. — **to c. down. a** To sever and cause to fall; to fell; to prostrate. "Timber . . . *cut down* in the mountains of Cilicia." *Knolles.* **b** To put down; to abash; to humble. *Obs.* "So great is his natural eloquence, that he *cuts down* the finest orator." *Addison.* **c** To lessen; to retrench; to curtail; as, *to cut down* expenses. **d** *Naut.* To razee; as, *to cut down* a frigate into a sloop. — **to c. lots,** to determine lots by cutting cards; to draw lots. — **to c. off. a** To sever; to separate.

I would to God, . . .
The king had *cut off* my head with my brother's. *Shak.*

b To put to an untimely death; to put an end to; to de-

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cusk eel. Any of various elongated fishes of the family Ophidiidæ.

cus'kin, *n.* = CRUSKYN. *Obs.*

cus'pa-dore. Var. of CUSPIDOR.

cus-pa'ri-a bark (kŭs-pā'rĭ-ă). [From *cuspuré,* the Galibi name (in Venezuela).] Angostura bark.

cus'pa-rine (kŭs'pă-rĭn; -rēn), **cus-par'i-dine** (kŭs-pär'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* See ANGOSTURA BARK.

cusp locus. = CUSPIDAL LOCUS.

cuss. † KISS.

cuss, *v. t. & i.* A vulgar or euphemistic corrupt. of CURSE.

cus'sa-nis, *n. pl.* [Cf. OF. *cuissonson* thigh armor.] Cuisses. *Obs.*

cuss'ed, *a.* Cursed. — **cuss'ed-ly,** *adv. Both Vulgar or Euphemistic, U. S.*

cussede Obs. pret. of KISS.

cus'ser (kōōs'ẽr). Scot. var. of COURSER, a stallion.

cusshin. † CUSHION.

cust, *n.* [AS. *cyst* choice, excellence, virtue.] Quality; virtue; also, manner. *Obs.*

cust, *n.* A low fellow; a custron. *Obs. Scot.*

cus'ta-lo'rum. Contr. or corrupt. of CUSTOS ROTULORUM. *Obs. Shak.*

custance † CONSTANCE

custard coffin. Pastry, or crust, which covers a custard. *Obs.*

cus'tard-cups', *n.* The hairy willow herb.

cus'tell. † CUSTILE.

cus'ti, *a.* [AS. *cystig.*] Liberal; munificent. *Obs.* — **cus'ti-ness,** *n. Obs.*

custille, *n.* [OF. *coustille.*] A large knife or dagger. *Obs.*

cus'tock (kŭs'tŭk). Var. of CASTOCK. *Scot.*

‖ **cus-to'de** (*Ital.* kōōs-tō'dā), *n.; It. pl.* -TODI (-tō'dē). [F. or It. *custode.*] A custodian. *Obs. Shak.*

cus'to-des'. *n., L. pl.* of CUSTOS.

‖ **cus-to'des pa'cis** (kŭs-tō'dēz pā'sĭs). [L.] = *conservators of the peace,* under CONSERVATOR.

‖ **cus-to'di-a** (-dĭ-ă), *n.; pl.* CUSTODIÆ (-ē). [L.] **1.** Custody; guardianship.

2. = CUSTODIAL.

‖**cus-to'di-a le'gis** (lē'jĭs). *Law.* Custody of the law; — used chiefly in the ablative.

cus-to'di-am (-ăm), *n.* [L., acc. sing. of *custodia* custody.] *Eng. Law.* A three years' grant of land in possession of the crown.

cus-to'di-an-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

cus-to'di-ar (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *custodiarius.*] A custodian. *Now Chiefly Scot.*

cus'tom-age, *n.* Levying or paying of customs. *Obs.*

cus'to-mal, *a.* [OF. *costumel, costumal.*] Customary. *Obs.*

cus'to-mal. = CUSTUMAL.

cus'to-mance, *n.* [OF. *coustumance.*] Custom; habit. *Obs.*

cus'tom-a-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cus'tom-er, *a.* [OF. *costumier,* F. *coutumier.*] Accustomed. *Obs.*

cus'tom-ly, *a.* Customarily. *Obs.*

‖**cus'tos mo'rum** (kŭs'tŏs mō'rŭm). [L.] The guardian of manners or morals.

‖ **cus'tos pla'ci-to'rum** co-ro'næ (plā'sĭ-tō'rŭm kō-rō'nē). [L.] See CORONER.

cus'trel. † COSTREL.

cus'trel-ing, *n.* Groom; boy. *Obs.*

cus'tron, cus'troun, *n.* [OF. *coistron*] A scullion; a low-born boy; fellow; vagabond. *Obs.*

cus'tum. † CUSTOM. [ARY.]

cus'tum-a-ry. Var. of CUSTOM-

cust'y, *n.* An ill-tempered person. *Obs. Scot.*

stroy. "Irenæus was likewise *cut off* by martyrdom." *Addison.* **c** To interrupt; as, *to cut off* communication; *to cut off* (the flow of) steam from (the boiler to) a steam engine. **d** To intercept; as, *to cut off* an enemy's retreat. **e** To end; finish; as, *to cut off* further debate. — **to cut one's eyeteeth**, to become acute or knowing. *Colloq.* — **to c. one's stick**, *or* **to c. stick**, to run away. *Slang.* — **to c. one's wisdom teeth**, to come to years of discretion. *Colloq.* — **to c. out.** **a** To remove by cutting or carving; as, *to cut out* a piece from a board. **b** To shape or form by cutting; as, *to cut out* a garment. "A large forest *cut out* into walks." *Addison.* **c** To scheme, to contrive; to prepare; as, *to cut out* work for another day. "Every man had *cut out* a place for himself." *Addison.* **d** To step in and take the place of; to supplant; as, *to cut out* a rival. *Colloq.* **e** To debar. "I am *cut out* from anything but common acknowledgments." *Pope.* **f** *Naut.* To seize and carry off (a vessel) from a harbor, or from under the guns of an enemy. **g** To remove from the midst of a number; as, *to cut out* a steer from a herd; *to cut out* a car from a train; *to cut out* a lamp from an electric circuit. — **to c. short**, to arrest or check abruptly; to bring to a sudden termination. "Achilles *cut* him *short*, and thus replied." *Dryden.* — **to c. the knot** *or* **the Gordian knot**, to dispose of a difficulty summarily; to solve it by prompt, arbitrary action, rather than by skill or patience. See GORDIAN KNOT. — **to c. under**, to undersell, as, *to cut under* a competitor in trade. — **to c. up** **a** To sever at the bottom or root; as, *to cut up* weeds. **b** To cut to pieces; as, *to cut up* an animal or wood. **c** To destroy or damage as if by cutting; to injure; to wound; as, *to cut up* a book or its author by severe criticism. **d** To afflict; to deject; to demoralize; as, the death of his friend *cut* him *up* terribly. *Colloq.*

cut (kŭt), *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of an edged tool, to serve in dividing or gashing; as, a knife *cuts* well.
2. To admit of incision or severance; to yield to a cutting instrument; as, cheese *cuts* easily.
3. To perform the operation of one who cuts (in any sense), as in dividing, severing, incising, intersecting, etc.; to use a cutting instrument.
4. To pierce the gum in growing; — said of teeth.
5. To go across, rather than around, something, to make a short cut; — usually with *across* or (formerly) *over*.
6. To move away quickly; to make off; — formerly with *away* or *off*. *Colloq.*
7. To make a stroke with a whip or the edge of a sword.
8. To interfere, as a horse.
9. To divide a pack of cards into two portions to decide the deal or trump, or to change the order of the cards.
10. *Dancing.* To do a step involving springing from the ground and rapidly moving the feet alternately in front of each other before alighting again. *Now Rare.*
11. *Painting.* To be too prominent; as, colors that *cut*.
12. In lawn tennis, cricket, etc., to make a cut.
to cut and come again, to cut a portion (as from a roast of meat) and come again for another portion as often as one likes; to help one's self to all one wants. — **to c. and run**, to make off suddenly and quickly; — from the cutting of a ship's cable, when there is not time to raise the anchor. *Colloq.* — **to c. in**, to interrupt; to join in anything suddenly. — **to c. loose.** **a** To escape from custody or influence. **b** To throw off restraint and act wildly. — **to c. under**, to run, as front wheels, under the body of the vehicle in turning. — **to c. up.** **a** To play pranks. *Colloq.* **b** To divide into portions well or ill, to have the property left at one's death turn out well or poorly when divided among heirs, legatees, etc. *Slang.* **c** *Naut.* To turn up, as a ship's keel at the ends.

cut, *p. a.* **1.** That has been subjected to the action of cutting. Specif.: **a** Formed, shaped, or fashioned by cutting; as, *cut* stone; *cut* nails. **b** Castrated, as a horse. **c** Reduced or curtailed, as prices, rates, or expenditures.
2 *Bot.* Incised; separated into sharp-pointed lobes; — said of foliage or floral leaves
3. Overcome by liquor; tipsy. *Slang.*
4. Of tobacco, shredded for use in smoking.
cut and dried, prepared beforehand; not spontaneous; lacking freshness or life; — orig. referring to herbs in the herbalist's shop, as distinguished from growing plants. — **c. and longtail**, all, gentlefolks and others, as they might come. *Shak.* — **c. glass**, glass shaped or ornamented by cutting, or grinding, and polishing. Flint glass is used as the material on account of its brilliancy. — **c. money**, money consisting of coins cut into pieces, formerly often used for lack of the smaller denominations. — **c. string.** *Arch.* = OPEN STRING. — **c. sugar**, sugar cut into blocks for table use. — **c. terrace**, *Phys. Geog.*, a bench or platform cut by the waves at the base of a cliff; — applied esp. after the bench has emerged.

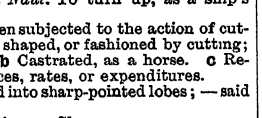
Butte near Kelton, Utah, showing a Cut Terrace.

cut, *n.* **1.** The effect produced by cutting; primarily, an opening made with an edged instrument; a cleft; a gash; a slash; hence: a wound made by cutting; as, a *cut* in the thigh; a surface or outline left by cutting; as, a clean or smooth *cut*; a natural cleft resembling a cut; as, the *cuts* of a maple leaf; fig., a wound; a hurt.
It there were no more women but Fulvia, then had you indeed a *cut*, and the case to be lamented. *Shak.*
2. A notch, passage, or channel made by excavation; a furrow; a groove: as, a *cut* for a canal; also, a passage or channel excavated by natural action, esp. by that of water.
3. A straight or easy passage or course; as, a short *cut*.
4. An ornamental slash in a garment. *Obs.*
5. Manner in which a thing is cut or formed; shape; style; fashion; as, the *cut* of a garment.
With eyes severe and beard of formal *cut*. *Shak*
6. That which is cut or cut off; a severed portion; a division or a segment; as, a *cut* of beef; often, *Butchering*, a part of an animal, whether severed from the body or not, which forms a natural or customary segment.
7. Specif.: **a** The yield of products that are cut, as of timber or grain. **b** A length of cloth, generally about 100 yards, cut from a warp. **c** A length of yarn; — used in certain localities to indicate the size; as, a 6-*cut* woolen yarn has 6 *cuts* of 300 yards each in a pound.
8. An engraved block or plate for printing; the impression from such an engraving; as, a book illustrated with fine *cuts*. See citation under ENGRAVING, *n.*, 3.
9. Act of cutting; specif.: **a** A stroke or blow with the edge of a knife, the lash of a whip, or the like. **b** *Fencing.* A stroke with the edge of the weapon, as distinguished from a thrust, or the motion of giving such a stroke. **c** Act of removing a part, as of a writing, or reducing or dividing as if by use of a knife; also, the part taken out or off; as, to make *cuts* in a drama; the *cut*, as opposed to the pack, in playing cards; a *cut* in prices. **d** Act of a horse that interferes in his gait. **e** A dancing step made by springing up and moving the feet rapidly while in the air.
10. **a** *Lawn Tennis*, etc. A slanting stroke causing the ball to spin and bound irregularly; also, the spin so given to the ball. **b** *Cricket.* A stroke on the off side between point and the wicket; also, one who plays this stroke.
11. An act or expression that wounds the feelings, as a harsh criticism or a sarcasm; esp., personal discourtesy in neglecting to recognize an acquaintance; a slight.
Rip called him by name, but the cur snarled, snapped his teeth, and passed on. This was an unkind *cut* indeed *Irving.*
12. *pl.* Persons who have ceased to be friends. *Colloq.*
13. Absence at a regular or appointed time for attendance; esp., failure of a college officer or student to be present at any appointed exercise.
14. *Irish Hist.* A tax; an impost. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
15. A common work horse; nag; a "plug." *Obs.*
He 'll buy me a *cut*, forth for to ride. *Beau. & Fl.*
16. A base or vile person; — an abusive epithet. *Obs.*
17. [In this sense perh. a different word.] One of several pieces, as of straw, paper, or wood, varying in length, to be drawn in determining a choice; a lot; — chiefly in the phrase *to draw cuts*, or formerly, *cut*.
Now draweth *cut* . . .
The which that hath the shortest shall begin. *Chaucer.*
18. Hence: act of drawing cuts; also, one's lot. *Obs.*
19. *Math.* A division, or that which divides into two classes, esp., in the aggregate of rational numbers, a partition or border constituted by an irrational number; thus, $\sqrt{3}$ is a *cut* between all positive rationals whose squares are > 3, and all negatives and all positive rationals whose squares are < 3.
cut and fill, *Phys. Geog.*, the lateral planation and the accompanying lateral filling accomplished by a stream which meanders in its flood plain. — **the c. of one's jib**, one's outward appearance. *Colloq.*

cu-ta'ne-ous (kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L *cutis* skin: cf. F. *cutané*. See CUTICLE.] Of or pertaining to the skin; existing on, or affecting, the skin; as, a *cutaneous* disease; *cutaneous* respiration. — **cu-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv*
cutaneous sensation, sensation of which the skin is the end organ, as touch, temperature; — contr. esp. with sensations with which muscles, joints, or tendons are connected.

cut'a-way' (kŭt'ȧ-wā'), *a.* **1.** Having a part cut off or away; having the corners rounded or cut away.
2. Having a cutting action; as, a *cutaway* harrow.
cutaway coat, a coat whose skirts are cut away in front so as not to meet at the bottom.

cut'a-way', *n.* A cutaway coat. *Colloq.*

cutch (kŭch), *n.* [Cf. F. *cruchet*, fr. OF. *cauchier*, *chaucher*, to press, L. *calcare* to tread.] *Gold Beating* The packet of vellum leaves in which the gold is first beaten into thin sheets.

cutch'er (kŭch'ẽr), *n.* [See COUCHER, COUCH, *v. t.*] *Paper Making.* **a** A coucher. **b** One of the cylinders which carry the felt in a Fourdrinier machine.

cut-cher'ry (kŭ-chẽr'ĭ), **cutch'er-y** (kŭch'ẽr-ĭ; *the first pronunciation is used in northern India, the second at Madras. Oxf. E. D.*), *n.* [Hind. *kachahri.*] A public office for administrative or judicial business; also, any administrative office, as the business office of a planter. *India.*

cut drag. *Agric.* A drag or cultivator having a long, wide, horizontal knife which runs a few inches below the soil surface and destroys weeds by cutting their roots.

cute (kūt), *a.*; CUT'ER (kūt'ẽr); CUT'EST (-ĕst). [An abbr. of *acute.*] **1.** Clever, sharp, shrewd, or ingenious. *Colloq.*
2. Attractive by reason of daintiness or picturesqueness in manners or appearance, as a child or a small animal.
— **cute'ly**, *adv.* — **cute'ness**, *n.*

cut'-grass', *n.* Any grass having the edges of the leaf blade beset with minute hooked prickles, which form a cutting edge; specif., any species of *Homalocenchrus. H. oryzoides* is also known as *rice cut-grass.*

Cu-thæ'an, Cu-the'an (kū-thē'ăn), *n.* A Samaritan; — so called from Cuthah, one of the cities from which people were taken by Sargon to colonize Samaria (2 *Kings* xvii. 24).

cu'ti-cle (kū'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis* skin; akin to E. *hide* skin of an animal.] **1.** *Anat & Zoöl.* A skin, pellicle, or membrane; an integument; esp., an external membranous or hardened noncellular investment secreted by the cells of the epidermis or by the outer surface of the body. In the higher animals and man, where such an investment is wanting, the term is applied to the epidermis itself (see SKIN); in unicellular animals it frequently designates the cell wall.
2. *Bot.* **a** The epidermis. *Obs.* **b** A very thin skin or film covering the surface of a plant body. It is formed from the cutinized outer walls of the younger epidermal cells.
3. A thin skin formed on the surface of a liquid.

cu-tic'u-lar (kū-tĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* Pertaining to a cuticle, or to the external coat of the skin; epidermal.
cuticular transpiration, *Plant Physiol.*, the transpiration of gases or vapor directly through the external membranes.

cu-tic'u-lar-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* Process of forming a cuticle or skin; specif., *Bot.*, cutinization.

cu-tic'u-lar-ize (kū-tĭk'ū-lȧr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To form into cuticle; specif., *Bot.*, to cutinize.

cut'-in', *a.* Inserted by or as if by cutting, as a note or illustration printed at the side within the text of a page.

cu'tin (kū'tĭn), *n.* [L *cutis* skin, outside.] *Plant Physiol.* A waxy substance which, combined with cellulose, forms cutocelluloses nearly impervious to water and constituting the cuticle in plants. Cutin differs from ordinary cellulose in staining yellow instead of blue when treated with sulphuric acid and iodine. Cf. SUBERIN.

cu'tin-i-za'tion (kū'tĭn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* *Bot.* Conversion of the outermost portions of exposed cell walls into a protective tissue, the cuticle, which is nearly impervious to water and gases This is accomplished by the deposition of cutin. See CUTIN; cf. SUBERIZATION.

cu'tin-ize (kū'tĭn-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To change into cutin; form a cuticle by deposition of cutin.

cu'tis (kū'tĭs), *n.*, *or* ‖ **cu'tis ve'ra** (vē'rȧ). [L. See CUTICLE.] *Anat.* The derma, or deeper layer of the skin.
‖ **cu'tis an'se-ri'na** (ăn'sẽr-ī'nȧ). [NL.] = GOOSE FLESH.

cu'ti-sec'tor (kū'tĭ-sĕk'tẽr), *n.* [*cutis* + L. *sector* a cutter.] *Micros.* An instrument for removing small particles of skin.

cut'lass (kŭt'lȧs), *n.* Also **cut'las.** [F. *coutelas* (cf. It. *coltellaccio*), augm. fr. L. *cultellus* a small knife, dim. of *culter* knife. See COLTER; cf. CURTAL AX.]

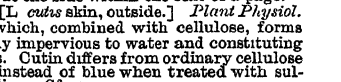
Cutlass.

A short, heavy, curving sword, used by sailors on war vessels. See CURTAL AX. In the United States navy the cutlass is not now used or worn except by a few petty officers as a badge of authority, the blueajckets being armed with revolvers and, ashore, with rifles.

cutlass fish. A peculiar, long, thin, marine fish (*Trichiurus lepturus*). It is widely distributed, often occurring on the coasts of the southern United States and West Indies; also, any of several related species.

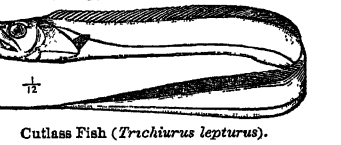
Cutlass Fish (*Trichiurus lepturus*).

cut'ler (kŭt'lẽr), *n.* [ME. *coteler*, F. *coutelier*, LL. *cultellarius*, fr. L. *cultellus*. See CUTLASS.] One who makes, deals in, or repairs, cutlery.

cut'ler-y (-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *coutellerie*, OF. *coutelerie.*]
1. The business of a cutler.
2. Edged or cutting instruments, collectively.

cut'let (kŭt'lĕt), *n.* [F. *côtelette*, prop., little rib, dim. of *côte* rib, fr. L. *costa*. See COAST.] A small piece of meat, as of veal or mutton, cut usually from the leg or ribs, for broiling or frying; also, any preparation, as of lobster or salmon, shaped like a meat cutlet.

cu'to-cel'lu-lose' (kū'tō-sĕl'ū-lōs'), *n.* [*cutis* + *cellulose.*] *Plant Physiol.* Any of a group of cellulose compounds forming the cuticle in plants. See CUTIN.

cut'-off', *n.* **1.** That which cuts off or shortens, as a nearer passage or road.
2. *Engin.* **a** The act of shutting off (cutting off) the admission of the working fluid, as steam, to an engine cylinder; also, the point in the cycle of operations, or on the corresponding indicator diagram, at which this act occurs; also, the period over which this cut-off (as above) extends. **b** The mechanism for effecting this cut-off at a definite point in the stroke. See VALVE GEAR.
3. Any device for stopping or changing a current, as of grain or water in a spout.
4. *a Phys. Geog.* The new and relatively short channel formed when a stream cuts through the neck of an oxbow. **b** The crescent-shaped body of water thus cut off from the channel, esp. when it has become separated from the stream by deposits of silt. See BAYOU, OXBOW.
5. A device in the mechanism of magazine rifles which, when in active use, prevents the feeding of cartridges from the magazine into the chamber, the gun then being used as a single-loader and the magazine held in reserve. The presence of a cut-off constitutes the technical distinction of a *magazine rifle* from a *repeater.*

cut'-out', *n.* **1.** A piece cut out, or the place it is cut from.
2. *Elec.* A device for cutting out a circuit or a portion of a circuit, generally including a fuse designed to melt when the current exceeds a certain strength, a circuit breaker.

cut'purse' (kŭt'pûrs'), *n.* One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing them or their contents (an act common when men wore purses fastened by a string to their girdles), one who steals from the person; a pickpocket.

Cut'purse', Moll, *or* **Mall** (mŏl; môl). A pseudonym of Mary Frith, a notorious character frequently mentioned or alluded to by the older English writers.

cut'tage (kŭt'ăj), *n.* *Hort.* The practice or method of growing plants by means of cuttings. Cf. GRAFTAGE.

cut'ta-ne'go (kŭt'ȧ-nē'gō), *n.* An alloy of equal parts of tin and bismuth, melting at about 150° C. In oxidized form it is used for white enamel.

cut'ter (kŭt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who cuts; as, a stone*cutter*; a die *cutter*; specif., one who cuts out garments.
2. That which cuts; a machine or part of a machine, or a tool or instrument, used for cutting, as that part of a mower which severs the stalk, or as a paper *cutter.*

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cu-ta'ne-al (kū-tā'nē-ăl), *a* Cutaneous. *Rare.* [NEOUS.]
cu-ta'ne-ous-ly, *adv.* of CUTANEOUS.
cutch, *n.* Couch grass.
cutch. *Oyster Culture.* Var. of CULTCH.
cutch (kŭch), *n.* Catechu, esp. that from *Acacia catechu.*
cutch'a (kŭch'ȧ), *a.* Var. of KUTCHA.
cutchaneel, cutchenele [INEAL.] **cutch'ery.** [COCH.] **cute** (kūt; kŭt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COOT, the bird; Scot var. of COOT, ankle.
cut'-fin'ger, *n.* The large periwinkle (*Vinca major*).
cuth. [COUTH, KITH, QUOTH.
cuth. Scot for COOTH, coalfish.
Cuth (kūth). *Bib.*
Cu'tha (kū'thȧ). *D Bib.*
Cu'thah (-thȧ) *Bib.*
Cu'thah (kū'thȧ), *n.* [Heb *Kûthah*, identified with Babylonian *Kutâ.*] A city of ancient Babylonia, of which Nergal, god of Aralu, or the lower world, was the patron deity; hence, metaphorically, the lower world.
Cuth'bert (kŭth'bẽrt), *n.* [LL. *Cuthbertus*, fr. AS. *Cûðbeorht*; cf. AS. *cûð* known and *beorht* bright. Cf. UNCOUTH, BRIGHT.]
1. Lit., noted splendor; — a masc prop. name.
2 A well-known American market variety of red raspberry.
cuthe [COULD, KITHE.
cut'-heal', *n.* The common valerian.
cuthie. [COUTHIE. [THÆAN.
Cuth'ite (kūth'īt), *n.* = CU-
cuth'li. [COUTHLY.
cuththe. [KITH.
cu'ti-cel. Cuticle. *Ref. Sp.*
cu-tic'u-la (kū-tĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] *Anat. & Zool.* = CUTICLE. — **cu-tic'u-la den'tis** [L. *dentis* of the tooth], Nasmyth's membrane.
cu'ti-dure (kū'tĭ-dūr), **cu'ti-du'ris** (-dū'rĭs), *n.* [F. *cutidure*; L. *cutis dura* hard skin.] *Far* The coronary cushion.
cu'ti fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Formation of cuticle.
cu'ti-kin (kū'tĭ-kĭn), *n.* [Cf. COOT ankle.] A gaiter or spatterdash. *Scot.*
cu-ti'tis (kū tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cutis* + *-itis.*] = DERMATITIS.
cut'las. Var. of CUTLASS.
cut'lash Dial. Eng. var. of CUTLASS.
cut'-lish' Cuttlefish. *Ref. Sp.*
cut'ling, *n.* See 1st -LING.
cut'ling, *n.* [Cf. CUTTLE knife.] Occupation of a cutler. *Obs.*
cut'lings (kŭt'lĭngz), *n. pl.* Grits of oatmeal or barley; groats. *Eng.*
cut'lips', *n.* **a** The stone toter (*Exoglossum maxillingua*). **b** A sucker (*Lagochila lacera*) of the Mississippi Valley, having the lower lip cleft into two lobes.
cut meter *Mach.* A kind of tachometer for determining the speed of work or tools.
cut'-pa'per, *n.* The paper mulberry.
cuts, cutts (*dial.* kŭts; kŏŏts), *n. pl.* Two pairs of wheels with a long pole between, used as a timber cart. *Local, Eng.*
cuts, *n.* Euphemism for *God's*, used in oaths. *Obs.*
cut'-tail', *n.* A tall Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus fastigiata*). *New South Wales.*
cut'ta-nee (kŭt'ȧ-nē), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *kattân* flax, linen.] A kind of piece goods of fine linen or of silk and cotton mixed. *India.*
cutte. [CUT.
cut'ted, *p. a.* *Obs. or Dial.*
1. That is cut (in any sense).
2. Cut short; also, having the skirts cut short.
3. Cut short in expression; concise; hence, concise to rudeness; curt; snappish.
cut'tel. [CUTTLE.
cuttelas. [CUTLASS.
cut'ter (kŭt'ẽr; kōōt'-), *v. i.* To talk low or confidentially.

3. A fore tooth; an incisor; — disting. from *grinder*.
4. *Naut.* **a** A broad, square-sterned boat for carrying stores and passengers, and either rowed, sailed, or propelled by engines, used by ships of war. **b** A vessel with one mast, rigged in most essentials like a sloop, although usually with a reefing bowsprit and topmast. A cutter is narrower and deeper than a typical sloop of the same length, and depends for stability on a deep keel, often heavily weighted with lead. See SLOOP. **c** A small armed steam vessel in the Revenue Cutter Service; — called also *revenue cutter. U. S.*

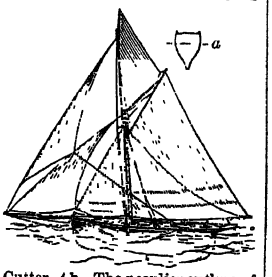

Cutter. 4 b. The peculiar outline of the hull is shown below the water, as also the mass of lead *L*. *a* Section of hull.

5. A small, light one-horse sleigh.
6. Formerly, an officer in the Exchequer who noted, by cutting on the tallies, the sums paid. *Eng.*
7. A ruffian; a bravo; a cutthroat. *Obs.*
8. A soft brick which can be cut or rubbed to any shape.
9. *Mining & Quarrying.* A joint, usually a dip joint, running in the direction of working.

cutter bar. A bar to which knives or cutters are attached, as in a harvesting or mowing machine.
cutter head. *Mach.* A rotating head which itself forms a cutter, or a rotating stock to which cutters may be attached, as in a planing or matching machine.
cut'throat' (kŭt'thrōt'), *n.* **1.** One who cuts throats, a murderer; an assassin.
2. A small finchlike bird (*Amadina fasciata*) with a red mark on the throat, often kept as a cage bird.
3. The mustang grape of Texas.
cut'throat', *a.* **1.** Murderous; cruel; barbarous.
2. *Card Playing.* Designating a game or play, as in euchre or poker, played by three, each playing for himself.
cutthroat trout. A trout (*Salmo clarkii*) of the lakes and rivers from northern California to British Columbia or southern Alaska. There are many local varieties or closely allied species, often named after the waters in which they occur. The typical form has numerous rounded black spots and a red mark under the jaw.
cut'ting (kŭt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that cuts.
2. Something cut, cut off, or cut out, as a piece from a newspaper; specif.: **a** An excavation or cut, as for a canal, etc. **b** *Hort* Any severed portion of a plant used for propagation. The word commonly signifies a **stem cutting** when used alone, other propagative elements being distinguished as **root cuttings** or **leaf cuttings**.

Cuttle Bone, from *Sepia officinalis*. 1/4

cut'ting, *p. a.* **1.** Adapted to cut.
2. Chilling; piercing; sharp, as, a *cutting* wind.
3. Severe; sarcastic; biting; as, a *cutting* reply.
4 Swaggering; blustering. *Obs.*
Syn. — See SHARP.
cutting angle. *Mach.* The angle between the face of the point of a cutting tool and the surface of the work back of the tool. For cast iron it is 70°, for wrought iron 65°, for brass 80°. See CLEARANCE, *Illust.*
cutting grass. In Australia, any of several sedges of the genera *Gahnia* or *Cladium*, with sharp-edged triquetrous leaves; esp., *C. psittacorum*, called also *cutty grass*.
cut'tle (kŭt'l), *n.* [See CUTLER, CUTLASS.] A knife. *Obs.*
cuttle bone. The shell or bone of cuttlefishes, used for making polishing powder, etc., and often hung in the cage of canaries and other cage birds, affording them a supply of lime and salts.
cut'tle-fish' (-fĭsh'), **cut'tle,** *n.* [ME. *codule*, AS. *cudele*; akin to G. *kuttelfisch*; cf. G. *kötel*, D. *keutel*, dirt from the guts, G. *kuttel* bowels, entrails, AS. *cwip* womb, Goth. *qipus* belly, womb.] **1.** A ten-armed dibranchiate cephalopod of the genus *Sepia* and allied genera, differing from the squids in possessing a calcareous internal shell, which is known in commerce as *cuttle bone*. Hence, any of the dibranchiate cephalopods, including the squids and octopuses. The sepia or India ink of commerce is obtained from the ink bag of these animals. See CEPHALOPODA, SEPIA, and DIBRANCHIATA.

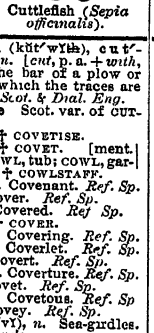
Cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*). 1/12

2. A foul-mouthed fellow. "An you play the saucy *cuttle* with me." *Shak.*
cut'-toothed' (kŭt'tōōtht'), *a. Bot.* Incised or cut into sharp-pointed lobes.
cut'ty (kŭt'ĭ; kŏŏt'ĭ), *a.* [See CUT.] *Scot. & North of Eng.* Short; as, a *cutty* knife; a *cutty* sark, hence, testy; ill-tempered.
cut'ty, *n. Scot. & North of Eng.* Something short; as: **a** A short spoon. **b** A short tobacco pipe. *Ramsay.* **c** A short or stumpy woman; opprobriously, a testy or light or unchaste woman; — often used playfully. **d** A familiar or local British name of the wren, the black guillemot, or the hare.
cutty stool. *Scot.* **1.** A low stool.
2. A seat in old Scotch churches, where offenders, esp. against chastity, were made to sit, for public rebuke.
cut'-un'der, *a.* So made as to admit the front wheels under the body in turning; as, a *cut-under* buggy or surrey.
— *n.* A cut-under vehicle.
cut'-up', *n.* **1.** Act of cutting up, or state of being cut up.
2. *Naut.* The turned-up part of a ship's keel at either end
cut'wa'ter (kŭt'wô'tẽr), *n.* **1.** The fore part of a ship's stem, which cuts the water.
2. A starling or other structure attached to the pier of a bridge, with an angle or edge to better resist the action of water, ice, etc.; the sharpened end of the pier itself.
3. The black skimmer. See SKIMMER.
cut'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any of various marine algæ, esp. the bladder wrack (*Fucus vesiculosus*) and sea-girdles.
cut'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work made by cutting.
2. The early embroidery in which the material was cut away and from which the manufacture of lace was developed; later, openwork embroidery, lace, or appliqué work.
3. The work of printing cuts
cut'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A caterpillar which at night eats off young plants of cabbage, corn, etc., usually at the ground, thus destroying much more than it eats. Some kinds ascend fruit trees and eat off the flower buds. During the day they conceal themselves in the earth. The common cutworms are larvæ of various species of *Agrotis* and related genera of noctuid moths. They usually lay their eggs about midsummer. The young pass the winter in the larval state, and attack the plants in the spring.

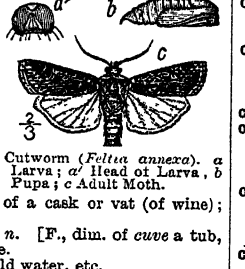

Cutworm (*Feltia annexa*). *a* Larva; *a'* Head of Larva, *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Moth.

‖ **cu'vée** (kü'vā'), *n.* [F., fr. *cuve* vat.] The contents of a cask or vat (of wine); hence, a vintage.
‖ **cu'vette'** (kü'vĕt'; kŭ-vĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cuve* a tub, L. *cupa*.] **1.** *Fort.* A cunette.
2. An ornamental basin to hold water, etc.
3. A pot, bucket, or basin, in which molten plate glass is carried from the melting pot to the casting table.
Cu'vi-e'ri-an (kū'vĭ-ē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Georges Cuvier (1769–1832) or his classification (see under ANIMAL).
Cuvierian organs, *or* **Cu'vier's' or'gans** (kü'vyăz'), *Zoöl.*, glandular tubules of uncertain function extending from the cloaca of certain holothurians.
-cy (-sĭ). [L. *-cia*, *-tia*; Gr. *-κια*, *-κεια*, *-τια*, *-τεια*.] A noun suffix signifying *state, quality, office, rank, -ship, -hood* (as, bankruptcy, captaincy, infancy, secrecy, etc.), but chiefly occurring in the compound suffixes *-acy, -ancy, -ency, -cracy, -mancy* (which see).
cy-am'e-lide (sĭ-ăm'ē-līd; -lĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-lid.** [*cyano-*, 2 + *melam* + *-ide*.] *Chem.* A white amorphous substance produced by the polymerization of cyanic acid.
cy'an (sī'ăn), *a.* [See CYANO-, 1.] *Physics.* Designating a greenish blue color in a region of the spectrum near the F line (wave length 496 millimicrons). Cyan blue may be imitated in pigments by mixing cobalt blue and emerald green.
cy'an-a-ce'tic (sī'ăn-ă-sē'tĭk; -sĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*cyano-*, 2 + *acetic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $CN{\cdot}CH_2CO_2H$, obtained by treating chloracetic acid with potassium cyanide.
cy'an-al'kine (-ăl'kĭn; -kēn; 184), *n.* Also **-kin.** [*cyano-*, 2 + *alk*aline.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of cyclic compounds belonging to the metadiazines, formed by the polymerization of certain alkyl cyanides.
cy'an-am'ide (sī'ăn-ăm'ĭd; sī-ăn'*a*-mīd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*cyano-*, 2 + *amide*.] *Chem.* A crystalline, weakly basic substance, $CN{\cdot}NH_2$, obtained by the action of ammonia gas on cyanogen chloride, and by other methods.
cy'a-nate (sī'ă-nāt), *n.* [See CYANIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of cyanic acid.
cy'an-au'rate (sī'ăn-ô'rāt), *n.* [*cyano-*, 2 + *aurate*.] *Chem.* A salt of cyanauric acid; — called also *auricyanide*.
cy'an-au'ric (-rĭk), *a.* [*cyano-*, 2 + *auric*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline acid, $HAu(CN)_4{\cdot}3H_2O$, which on heating decomposes into gold, cyanogen, and hydrocyanic acid.
cy-a'ne-ous (sī-ā'nē-ŭs), *a* [Gr. *κύανος* dark blue.] Azure; cerulean. *Rare.*
cy'an-hy'drin (sī'ăn-hī'drĭn), *n.* [*cyano-*, 2 + 2d *hydro-* + *-in*.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds containing both cyanogen and hydroxyl, usually formed by the addition of hydrocyanic acid to an aldehyde or ketone
cy-an'ic (sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κύανος* a dark blue substance. Cf. KYANITE.] **1.** Pertaining to or containing cyanogen.
2. Pertaining to or having a blue color; specif., *Bot.*, designating flowers with some tinge of blue; — opposed to *xanthic*. The division of flower colors into those having a shade of blue (*cyanic*) and those having a shade of yellow (*xanthic*) was proposed by de Candolle. A color of either series may pass into red or white, but not into the opposing color.
cyanic acid, *Chem.*, a strong acid, HOCN, obtained by heating cyanuric acid. It is a colorless, mobile, and very volatile liquid, stable below 0° C., but at the ordinary temperature rapidly polymerizing into cyamelide.
cy'a-ni-da'tion (sī'ă-nĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of cyaniding.
cy'a-nide (sī'ă-nīd; -nĭd; 184, 277), *n.* [See CYANIC.] *Chem.* A compound of cyanogen with an element or radical; a salt or ester of hydrocyanic acid; specif., potassium cyanide, much used in extracting gold, in photography, etc.
cy'a-nide, *v. t.*; CY'A-NID'ED (-nīd'ĕd; -nĭd-ĕd); CY'A-NID'ING (-ĭng). To treat with a cyanide; to subject to the cyanide process.
cyanide mill. *Metal.* A mill in which the cyanide process is carried on.
cyanide process. *Metal.* A method of extracting gold (and sometimes silver also) from certain ores by treatment with a dilute solution of potassium cyanide. The dissolved metal is afterward precipitated by zinc, or electrolytically, and is then fused and cast into ingots. Much material formerly considered worthless is now profitably treated by this process.
cy'a-nine (sī'ă-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* An unstable blue dye obtained from quinoline and lepidine. It has been used chiefly in photography, for making orthochromatic plates.
cy'a-nite (-nīt), *n.* Also **kyanite.** [See CYANIC.] *Mm.* A silicate of aluminium, Al_2SiO_5, occurring commonly in blue thin-bladed triclinic crystals and crystalline aggregates; — called also *disthene*. H., 5–7.25. Sp. gr., 3.56–3.67.
cy'an-met'hæ-mo-glo'bin } (sī'ăn-mĕt'hē-mō-glō'bĭn; -hĕm-ō-glō'bĭn), *n.* [*cyano-*, 2 + *methæmoglobin*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline compound formed by action of hydrocyanic acid on methæmoglobin in the cold or on oxyhæmoglobin at the body temperature.
cyano-, cyan-. **1.** Combining form from Greek *κύανος*, *dark blue*.
2. Combining form used in chemistry to denote the *presence of the cyanogen group*.
cy'a-no-chroi'a (sī'ă-nō-kroi'ă), *n.* [NL.; *cyano-*, 1 + Gr. *χροιά* color.] *Med.* Blue discoloration of the skin. — **cy'a-no-chro'ic** (-krō'ĭk), *a.*
cy-an'o-gen (sī-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*cyano-*, 1 + *-gen*.] *Chem.* **a** A univalent radical, CN, composed of carbon and nitrogen, present in hydrocyanic acid and the cyanides. Some of its compounds are intensely blue. **b** A colorless, inflammable, poisonous gas, $(CN)_2$, with an odor like that of peach leaves, variously formed, as by heating mercuric cyanide. It is a compound of the radical with itself, just as the molecule of chlorine gas is believed to be formed by the union of chlorine atoms. Called also *dicyanogen*. It readily polymerizes to form still more complex compounds.
cyanogen bromide. *Chem.* A colorless crystalline poisonous substance, CNBr, with a pungent and irritating vapor. It is easily soluble in water. It is used in the extraction of gold from certain ores.
cyanogen chloride. *Chem.* A colorless, very pungent gas, CNCl, obtained by the action of chlorine on hydrocyanic acid or a cyanide. It readily condenses to a liquid.
cy'a-nom'e-ter (sī'ă-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*cyano-*, 1 + *-meter*.] An instrument to measure degrees of blueness, as of the sky.
cy'a-nom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Measurement of degrees of blue light. — **cy'a-no-met'ric** (-nō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*
cy'a-nop'a-thy (sī'ă-nŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [*cyano-*, 1 + *-pathy*.] *Med.* A disease in which the body is colored blue on its surface, arising usually from a malformation of the heart, which causes an imperfect arterialization of the blood; blue jaundice; cyanosis. — **cy'a-no-path'ic** (-nō-păth'ĭk), *a.*
cy'a-noph'i-lous (-nŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*cyano-*, 1 + *-philous*.] *Biol.* Having an especial affinity for blue or green dyes.
cy'a-no'sis (-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See CYANIC.] *Med.* A condition in which, from insufficient aëration of the blood, the surface of the body becomes blue; cyanopathy.
cy'a-not'ic (-nŏt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Relating to cyanosis; affected with cyanosis; as, a *cyanotic* patient; having the hue caused by cyanosis; as, a *cyanotic* skin
cy-an'o-type (sī-ăn'ō-tīp), *n.* [*cyano-*, 2 + *-type*.] A simple method of producing photographic prints, usually blue in color, by the use of paper, linen, or the like, coated with certain compounds of cyanogen and of iron; also, a print so obtained. It is much used for copying maps, charts, etc. There are many variations of the process.

Dial. Eng. — *v. t.* To fondle; coax. *Dial. Eng.*
cutter brig *Naut.* A vessel rigged like a yawl but having square topsails on the mainmast, now rare.
cut'ter-y. † KHATRI.
cutting almond. The American fevertree.
cutting drift. See DRIFT, *n.*, 13.
cut'ting-ly, *adv.* of CUTTING.
cutting press. = PLOW PRESS
cut'tit. Obs. or Scot. pret. and p. p. of CUT.
cut'tle (kŭt'l), *n.* A cuttlefish.
Cut'tle, **Captain** (kŭt'l). In Dickens's "Dombey and Son," a kindly, simple, eccentric, and trustful old sailor. One of his favorite expressions is, "When found, make a note of."
cut'tle-bung', *n.* A knife for cutting purses. *Obs. Cant.*
cut'toe (kŭt'ō), *n.* [F. *couteau*.] A large knife. *Obs. exc. Local. U. S.*
cut'too (kŭt'tōō). *n.* A hood over the end of a wheel hub to keep dirt away from the axle.
cutts. Var. of CUTS.
cutty grass. = CUTTING GRASS.
cut' wal. Var. of KOTWAL.
cutwater bow. = CLIPPER BOW.
cut'with (kŭt'wĭth), **cut'with-y** (-ĭ), *n.* [*cut*, p. a. + *with*, *withy*.] The bar of a plow or harrow to which the traces are attached. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
cut'wud-die Scot. var. of CUTWITH
cuvatice. † COVETISE.
cuveiten. † COVET. [ment.
cuvel. † COWL, tub; COWL, gar-
cuvelstaf. † COWLSTAFF.
cuv'e-nant. Covenant. *Ref. Sp.*
cuv'er. Cover. *Ref. Sp.*
cuv'erd. Covered. *Ref. Sp.*
cuveren. † COVER.
cuv'er-ing. Covering. *Ref. Sp.*
cuv'er-let Coverlet. *Ref. Sp.*
cuv'ert. Covert. *Ref. Sp.*
cuv'er-ture. Coverture. *Ref. Sp.*
cuv'et. Covet. *Ref. Sp.*
cuv'et-ous. Covetous. *Ref. Sp*
cuv'ey. Covey. *Ref. Sp.*
cu'vy (kū'vĭ), *n.* Sea-girdles. *Orkney Islands.*
cuy-. For various forms in *cuy-*, see those in CUI and COI-.
cuyl. *v. t.* [OF. *coillir*. F. *cueillir* Cf COIL] To collect *Obs.*
cuz'co bark *or* **china** (kŏōs'kō). Var. of CUSCO BARK or CHINA.
cuz'en Cozen. *Ref. Sp.*
cuz'en-age Cozenage. *Ref. Sp.*
cuz'in. Cousin. *Ref. Sp.*
cv *Abbr.* Convertible bonds; — on the tape of stock tickers.
c v., *or* **C. V.** *Abbr* Cheval-vapeur (F., horse power); Common Version.
C. V. O *Abbr.* Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
C. W. *Abbr.* Canada West.
cw- For various forms in *cw-*, see those in CU-, QU-.
cwaer. † QUIRE
cwakien. † QUAKE.
cwalm. † QUALM.
cwarterne. † QUARTERN.
cwath. † QUOTH.
cweade. † QUED.
cwehte. Obs pret. of QUETCH.
cweise, n. [Icel. *kveisa*.] A sore. *Obs.*
cwelle. † QUELL.
cweme. † QUEME.
cwene. † QUEAN, QUEEN.
cwethen. † QUETHE.
cwic. † QUICK.
cwide. † QUIDE.
cwitaunce. † QUITTANCE.
cwiver. † QUIVER.
c. w. o. *Abbr.* Cash with order.
cwt., *or* **cwt.** *Abbr.* Hundredweight, hundredweights, — prop. for L. *centum*, a hundred, and E. *weight*.
Cy [with or without period, *Cy*]. *Chem.* A symbol frequently used for the cyanogen group, CN.
CY *Abbr.* Currency; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
Cy'a-mon (sī'ă-mŏn). *Bib.*
Cy'a-mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κύαμος* a bean.] *Zoöl.* See WHALE LOUSE.
Cy-a'ne-a (sī-ā'nē-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of jellyfishes of the order Discomedusæ. *C. arctica* is the common large red jellyfish of the Atlantic coast.
cy-a'ne-an (-ăn), *a.* Cyaneous. *R.*
cy'an-hæ'ma-tin, **-he'ma-tin** (sī'ăn-hē'ma-tĭn; -hēm'a-tĭn), *n.* [*cyano-* + *hæmatin*.] *Chem.* A compound supposed to be formed when hæmatin or hæmoglobin is acted on by potassium cyanide under certain conditions.
cy'an-hi-dro'sis, *n.* [NL.; *cyano-*, 1 + *hidrosis*.] *Med.* Excretion of blue sweat.
cy'an-hy'drate, *n.* [*cyano-* + *hydrate*.] A cyanide. [CYANIC.
cy'an-hy'dric, *a.* = HYDRO-
cy-an'i-dine (sī-ăn'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** See TRIAZINE.
cy'a-nid-i'on (sī'ă-nĭd-ĭ'ŏn), *n.* [*cyanide* + *ion*.] *Chem.* Ionic cyanogen, CN⁻.
cy'an-i-dro'sis (sī'ăn-ĭ-drō'sĭs). Var. of CYANHIDROSIS.
cy'a-nin (sī'ă-nĭn), *n.* [See CYANIC.] See ANTHOCYANIN.
cy'a-no'pi-a (sī'ă-nō'pĭ-ă), *cy'a-nop'si-a* (-nŏp'sĭ-ă; -shă), *n.* [NL., *cyano-* 1 + *-opia*, *-opsia*.] *Med.* A morbid condition of sight in which all objects appear blue
cy'a-nose (sī'ă-nōs), **cy-an'o-site** (sī-ăn'ō-sīt), *n.* [See CYANIC.] Chalcanthite. CYANOTIC.
cy'a-nosed (sī'ă-nōsd). *a.* =
cy-an'o-sin (sī-ăn'ō-sĭn), **cy-an'o-sine** (-sĭn; -sēn), *n.* [See CYANO-.] A methyl or ethyl derivative of phloxin See DYE.
Cy'a-no-spi'za (sī'ă-nō-spī'zą), *n.* [NL.; *cyano-*, 1 + Gr. *σπίζα* a kind of finch.] *Zoöl.* A genus of American finches consisting of the indigo bird, nonpareil, and related species. Formerly called *Passerina*
cy'a-not'ri-chite (-nŏt'rĭ-kīt), *n.* [*cyano-*, 1 + Gr. *θρίξ* hair.] *Min.* A hydrous basic sulphate of copper and aluminium, in bright blue fibrous crusts.
cy-an'u-ram'ide (sī-ăn'ū-răm'ĭd; -rĭd), *n.* [*cyano-*, 1 + *uric* + *amide*.] *Chem.* Melamine.
cy-an'o-phyl, cy-an'o-phyll (sī-ăn'ō-fĭl), *n.* [*cyano-*, 1 + *-phyll*.] = ANTHOCYANIN. *Obs. or R.*
cy'a-nop'sis (sī'ă-nŏp'sĭs). Var. of CYANOPIA.
cy'a-no-ben'zene, *n.* [*cyano-*, 2 + *benzene*.] = BENZONITRILE, C_6H_5CN.
cy'a-no-chlo'rous, *a.* [*cyano-*, 1 + Gr. *χλωρός* green.] Bluish green. *Rare.*
Cy'a-no-cit'ta (sī'ă-nō-sĭt'ă), *n.* [NL.; *cyano-*, 1 + Gr. *κίττα*, *κίσσα*, a chattering bird.] *Zoöl.* A genus of American jays largely blue in color. See BLUE JAY.
cy'a-no-cryp'tal-line, *n.* [*cyano-*, 1 + *crystalline*.] *Chem.* The blue pigment of the shells and eggs of lobsters and crabs, turned red by acids or boiling water.
cy'a-no-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*cyano-*, 2 + *-genesis*.] The production of hydrocyanic acid, as from a glucoside. — **cy'a-no-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*
Cy'a-no-phyc'e-æ (-fĭs'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cyano-*, 1 + Gr. *φῦκος* seaweed.] *Bot.* Syn. of SCHIZOPHYCEÆ. — **cy'a-no-phy'cean** (-fĭsh'ăn), *a.*
cy'a-no-phy'cin (sī'ă-nō-fī'sĭn), *n. Bot* = PHYCOCYANIN.

cy/a-nu/rate (sī′ə-nū′rāt ; sī-ăn′ū-), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of cyanuric acid

cy/a-nu/ric (sī′ə-nū′rĭk), *a.* [*cyano-*, 2 + *uric.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white, crystalline, almost tasteless acid, $C_3N_3(OH)_3$. It was first obtained by heating uric acid or urea, and called pyrolithic, or pyrouric, acid; and was afterwards obtained from cyanic acid by polymerization. It is a derivative of symmetrical triazine. It is called also tricarbimide and tricyanic acid.

cy-aph/e-nine (sī-ăf′ē-nĭn ; -nēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*cyano-*, 2 + *phenyl* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_3(C_6H_5)_3N_3$, formed by the polymerization of benzonitrile and in other ways. It is a triazine derivative.

Cy/a-thas/pis (sī′ə-thăs′pĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *κύαθος* cup + *ἀσπίς* shield.] *Paleon.* A genus of small ostracophores, having the dorsal shield composed of a large median plate and three smaller pieces. Specimens of this genus from the Ludlow beds of the Upper Silurian are perhaps the earliest of known vertebrate remains. The genus was also found in the lower Old Red Sandstone.

Cy-ath/e-a (sī-ăth′ē-ə), *n.* [NL. See CYATHUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of tree ferns, type of the family Cyatheaceæ, having the sporangia inclosed in cup-shaped indusia. The species are natives of South America, Africa, and Polynesia. Some species are common in greenhouses. The crown of *C. medullaris*, of New Zealand, is eaten by the natives, being similar to sago in nutritive properties.

Cy-ath/e-a/ce-æ (-ā/sē-ē ; sī′ə-thē-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical tree ferns having ample, palmlike fronds with crowded, stalked sporangia, either naked or oftener inclosed in a cup-shaped indusium. The majority of existing tree ferns are of this family. — **cy-ath/e-a/ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cy-ath/i-form (sī-ăth′ĭ-fôrm ; sī′ə-thĭ-fôrm′), *a.* [L. *cyathus* a cup (Gr. *κύαθος*) + *-form.*] Shaped like a cup, a little widened at the top.

cy-ath/i-um (sī-ăth′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* **-ATHIA** (-ə). [NL.] *Bot* The inflorescence of *Euphorbia*, consisting of a cuplike involucre inclosing several naked staminate flowers and a single naked pistillate flower.

cy-ath/o-lith (-ō-lĭth), *n.* [*cyathus* + *-lith.*] *Geol.* A kind of coccolith resembling a minute cyathus, or cup widened at the top.

Cy/a-tho-phyl/li-dæ (sī′ə-thō-fĭl′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr *κύαθος* cyathus + *φύλλον* leaf.] *Paleon.* A family of Paleozoic corals of the group Tetracoralla. The typical genus, **Cy/a-tho-phyl/lum** (-ŭm), comprises over one hundred species, most abundant in the Devonian, and includes both simple cup corals and compound forms. — **cy/a-tho-phyl/line** (-ĭn ; -ēn), *a.* — **cy/a-tho-phyl/loid** (-oid), *a.* & *n.*

Cyathophylloid (*Heliophyllum halli*). (½)

cy/a-thus (sī′ə-thŭs), *or* (*in sense* 1) **ky/a-thos** (kī′ə-thŏs), *n.* ; *pl.* CYATHI (-thī), KYATHOI (-thoi). [L., cup, fr. Gr. *κύαθος*.] **1.** *Class. Archæol.* An earthenware ladle or long-handled cup, for filling drinking cups with wine. **2.** *Bot.* **a** Any small cup-shaped cavity or organ, esp the cupule of a liverwort. **b** [*cap.*] A genus of nidulariaceous fungi having the spores in a cup-shaped peridium. **3.** See MEASURE.

Cyb/e-le (sĭb′ē-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κυβέλη.] The great nature goddess of the ancient peoples of Anatolia. Primarily she was a deification of the earth as sustaining and reproducing the wild life of nature; secondarily she was the nourishing mother of man, giver of the arts of life, and founder and upholder of cities and nations. She was thought to haunt mountain and forest fastnesses, accompanied by trains of wild attendants (Corybantes, Dactyli) bearing torches and dancing to music. Features of her service were, in early days, armed female temple attendants (prob. the Amazons of Greek legend); later, hierodules and emasculated priests, or Galli. Orgiastic rites and revelries were celebrated in honor of her and of her god lover, Attis, who typified the annually dying and rejuvenated vegetation. Phrygia, Lydia, and Mysia were the chief early centers of her cult, but it was widely adopted by the Greeks, who identified the goddess with the Cretan Rhea as **Rhea Cybele**, the Great Mother of the Gods. The Romans imported her cult direct from Asia Minor in 204 B. C. The goddess was represented as riding in a lion-drawn chariot or as enthroned between lions, wearing the mural crown, and holding the patera and tympanon. In mythology she was regarded as mother of Zeus and foster mother of Dionysus, and she was sometimes regarded by the Greeks as a form of Demeter, Artemis, or Aphrodite. See GREAT MOTHER, MAGNA MATER, RHEA.

cy/cad (sī′kăd), *n.* [See CYCAS.] **a** Any plant of the family Cycadaceæ, as the sago palm, etc. **b** *Paleobot.* A fossil cycadean trunk.

Cyc/a-da/ce-æ (sĭk′ə-dā′sē-ē ; sī′kə-), *n. pl.* [NL. See CYCAS.] *Bot.* A family of gymnospermous plants in which fertilization takes place by means of spermatozoids, hence showing a close relationship to the Pteridophyta and lower groups. They are intermediate in appearance between tree ferns and palms, having a thick trunk crowned by a tuft of large pinnately divided leaves. The principal genera are *Cycas*, *Zamia*, *Dion*, and *Encephalartos*, mostly natives of the tropics. — **cyc/a-da/ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cyc/a-da/les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of gymnospermous plants coextensive with the family Cycadaceæ.

cy-ca/de-an (sī-kā/dē-ăn ; sī-), *a.* *Bot.* Belonging or relating to the family Cycadaceæ, living cycads, or to the family Bennettitaceæ, fossil cycads.

Cyc/a-de-ol/de-a (sĭk′ə-dē-ol′dē-ə ; sī′kə-), *n.* [NL. See CYCAS ; -OID.] *Paleobot.* A genus of Mesozoic gymnospermous plants of the family Bennettitaceæ. It is represented by petrified, chiefly silicified, trunks clothed with a thick false bark or armor made up from the persistent leaf bases and surrounding ramentum, and having the reproductive organs more or less embedded in it. Many species are known from European and American deposits

Cy/cas (sī′kăs), *n.* [Of uncertain origin: perh. fr. Gr. *κύκας*, an error for *κόικας*, acc. pl. of *κοῖξ* an Egyptian kind of palm. *Orf. E. D.*] *Bot.* A genus of gymnospermous trees typifying the family Cycadaceæ, of wide distribution in warm regions. *C. revoluta*, of Japan, is a well-known greenhouse plant, and *C. circinalis* is also cultivated. The trunk yields a kind of sago, and on account of their palmlike habit the species are often called sago palms.

Cy-clad/ic (sī-klăd′ĭk), *a.* [From Gr Κυκλάδες Cyclades, fr. *κύκλος* circle.] Of or pertaining to the Cyclades Islands ; specif., designating, or pertaining to, the prehistoric civilization (placed between 2500 and 1600 B. C) which prevailed there previous to the Mycenæan civilization.

Cyc/la-men (sĭk′lə-mĕn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κυκλάμινος*, *κυκλαμίς*.] *Bot.* A small genus of primulaceous plants having depressed rounded tubers, basal leaves, and pretty nodding white or pink flowers with reflexed petals. They are natives of the mountains of Europe and western Asia, some blooming in spring and others in fall. *C. latifolium* and its varieties are among the most popular plants for pot culture. Also *[L. c.]*, a plant or flower of this genus.

Cyclamen.

cyc/la-min (-mĭn), *n.* A white, amorphous, poisonous glucoside, the active principle of the root of *Cyclamen europæum*. It is a drastic cathartic.

cyc/lane (sĭk′lān ; sī′klān), *n* [*cyclo-*, 2 + *-ane.*] *Org. Chem.* A saturated cyclic hydrocarbon, as cyclopentane or cyclohexane. *Off. Nom.*

Cyc/lan-tha/ce-æ (sĭk′lăn-thā′sē-ē ; sī′klăn-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of tropical monocotyledonous plants constituting the order **Cyc/lan-tha/les** (-thā/lēz). They are intermediate between the palms (Phœnicaceæ) and the screw pines (Pandanaceæ), and were formerly included in the one or the other. They are erect palmlike plants with subterranean rhizomes, or epiphytic climbing lianes. The inflorescence is borne in a spadix. Of the 6 genera *Cyclanthus* and *Carludovica* are the most important. — **cyc/lan-tha/ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cy-clan/thus (sī-klăn′thŭs ; sī-), *n.* [NL ; *cyclo-* + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical South American plants, type of the Cyclanthaceæ, having milky juice, equitant leaves, and unisexual flowers arranged spirally on the spadix.

cyc/lar-thro/sis (sĭk′lär-thrō′sĭs ; sī′klar-), *n.* [NL. ; *cyclo-* + *arthrosis.*] *Anat.* A pivot joint — **cyc/lar-thro/di-al** (-dĭ-ăl), *a.*

cy-clas (sī′klăs ; sī′klăs), *n.* [L. *cyclas* state robe of women, Gr. *κύκλας* Cf. CICLATOUN] **1.** An outer robe with ornamental border worn by women, and (rarely) by men, in imperial Rome ; hence, a surcoat worn in the Middle Ages by women, and sometimes by knights over their armor. **2.** = CICLATOUN. **3.** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of SPHÆRIUM.

cy/cle (sī′k'l), *n.* [L. *cyclus*, fr. Gr. *κύκλος* ring or circle, cycle ; akin to Skr. *cakra* wheel, circle : cf. F. *cycle*. See WHEEL.] **1.** An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens ; one of the celestial spheres. *Milton.* **2.** One of the intervals or spaces of time in which one course or round of a certain regularly and continually recurring succession of events or phenomena is completed; a period of time marked by the beginning and completion of one round or course of events recurring in the same order in a series ; as, the *cycle* of the seasons, or of the year. **3.** A complete course of operations of some kind, returning into itself and restoring the original state ; circle ; round. **4.** An age ; a long period of time.

Better fifty years of Europe than a *cycle* of Cathay. *Tennyson.*

5. An orderly list for a given time ; a calendar. *Obs.*

We . . . present our gardeners with a complete *cycle* of what is requisite to be done throughout every month. *Evelyn.*

6. The circle of subjects connected with the exploits of the hero or heroes of some particular period which have served as a popular theme for poetry, as the legend of Arthur and the knights of the Round Table, and that of Charlemagne and his paladins. **7.** In technical senses : **a** *Thermodyn.* A series of operations in which heat is imparted to (or taken away from) a working substance which by its expansion gives up a part of its internal energy in the form of mechanical work (or being compressed increases its internal energy) and is again brought back to its original state. See CARNOT'S CYCLE, OTTO CYCLE, RANKINE'S CYCLE. **b** *Math.* In Lobachevskian geometry, the locus of all points equidistant from a fixed point (the *center*) and therefore from the *polar* of the center (the *axis*). When the center is real the cycle is a circle ; when ideal, it is called *hypercycle*, the axis remaining real. **c** *Bot.* (1) In phyllotaxy, a section or turn of the spiral between one member and the next immediately over it. (2) A whorl of floral leaves. **d** *Zoöl.* In a coral, a set of septa or tentacles of the same age. **e** *Elec.* A complete positive and negative wave of an alternating current, one period. The number of cycles (per second) is a measure of the frequency of an alternating current. **8.** A bicycle, tricycle, or other similar vehicle.

cycle of alternations, *Elec.*, a complete or double alternation of an alternating current ; also, the time required for a complete alternation. — **c. of eclipses**, a period of about 6,586 days, the time of revolution of the moon's node ; — called **saros** by the Chaldeans. — **c. of erosion**, *Phys. Geog.*, the time necessary to reduce a region, as a continent or a river basin, to base level. — **c. of indiction**, a period of 15 years, employed in Roman and ecclesiastical chronology, having reference to certain judicial acts which took place at stated epochs under the Greek emperors. See INDICTION, 3. — **cycle of the moon**, the Metonic or the Callippic cycle (see these). — **c. of the sun**, *or* **solar c.**, a period of 28 years, at the end of which time the days of the month according to the old style or Julian calendar return to the same days of the week. The *dominical* or *Sunday letter* follows the same order ; hence the *solar cycle* is also called the cycle of the Sunday letter. In the Gregorian calendar the *solar cycle* is in general interrupted at the end of the century.

cy/cle (sī′k'l), *v. i.* ; CY/CLED (-k'ld) ; CY/CLING (sī′klĭng). **1.** To pass through a cycle of changes ; to recur in cycles. **2.** To ride a bicycle, tricycle, or other form of cycle.

cycle engine. *Mach.* An efficient kind of gas engine having a linkwork connection between the piston and crank pin so as to give short admission and compression strokes and long expansion and exhaust strokes.

cy/cler (sī′klĕr), *n.* One who rides a cycle.

cyc/li-an (sĭk′lĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. *κύκλιος* circular.] **1.** Pertaining to a cycle of poetry ; as, *cyclian* poets. **2.** Designating the cyclic chorus.

cyc/lic (sĭk′lĭk ; sī′klĭk ; 277), *a.* [L. *cyclicus*, Gr *κυκλικός*, fr. *κύκλος* : cf. F. *cyclique*. See CYCLE.] **1.** Of or pert. to a cycle or circle ; moving in cycles ; as, *cyclic* time.

With this continual outcropping, this *cyclic* persistence, of the romance in English fiction. *Richard Burton.*

2. Of or pertaining to an epic cycle ; as, a *cyclic* poem. **3.** *Class. Pros.* Pertaining to or designating a kind of shortened dactyl or anapæst having the time of only three moræ, or short syllables, instead of four ; as, the *cyclic* or "lyric" dactyl is equivalent in time to a trochee. Thus while the four moræ of the true dactyl are arranged $2+1+1$ (♩ ♫ or – ⏑ ⏑), the three of the cyclic dactyl are commonly treated (after J. H. Schmidt and others) as arranged $1\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+1$ (♫ ♩ or – ⏑); sometimes (after Westphal) as arranged $1\frac{1}{2}+\frac{3}{4}+\frac{3}{4}$ (𝅗𝅥. 𝅗𝅥. or – –).

See TROCHAIC DACTYL, PROSODY. **4.** *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, a closed chain or ring formation. Compounds in which the ring is composed of carbon atoms are called **carbocyclic** ; of atoms of the same kind, whether carbon or not, **isocyclic** ; of atoms of different kinds, **heterocyclic** See CLOSED CHAIN. The organic cyclic compounds are very numerous and include benzene, naphthalene, anthracene, quinoline, pyridine, thiophene, etc., and their derivatives. Many alkaloids, terpenes, and other natural substances possess cyclic structure. **5.** *Bot.* Having the floral leaves arranged in cycles or whorls ; — applied to flowers. Cf. ACYCLIC.

cyclic chorus, *Gr. Antiq.*, the chorus which sang and danced to the dithyrambic odes round the altar of Dionysus. — **c. constant**, *Math.*, the constant difference in the values of an integral on opposite edges of a crosscut. — **c. cube** *or* **square**, *Math.*, a cube or square (number) congruent with its base, particularly to the modulus 10, as $64 = 4^3$ and $36 = 6^2$. — **c. determinant**. *Math.* See CIRCULANT. — **c. dyadic**, *Math.*, a dyadic expressible as nearly as desired as a root of 1 or a universal idemfactor. — **c. function**, *Math.*, a function that changes in value by an additive constant whenever its variable arguments pass continuously through a cycle of values. — **c. permutation**, *Math.*, rearranging a set of symbols by putting for each the one that follows and the first for the last, or inversely, like pushing beads round on a string. — **c. poets**, the epic poets who followed Homer, and composed (probably none later than 600 B. C.) on the Trojan war and its heroes ; — so called because keeping within the circle of a single subject. Also, any series or coterie of poets writing on one subject — **c. quadrilateral**, an encyclic quadrilateral. — **c. sections**, *Math.*, circular sections.

cyc/lic (sĭk′lĭk ; sī′klĭk ; 277), *n.* A cyclic poem.

cyc/li-cal (sĭk′lĭ-kăl ; sī′klĭ-), *a.* **1.** Cyclic (in senses 1-4). **2.** *Bot.* Coiled in a circle ; — applied to some embryos. *E.* **cyclical group**, *Math.*, a set of repeated operations and their inverses, as $S^1, S^1, 1, S^{-1}, S^{-2}, \ldots$.

cy/clide (sī′klīd ; -klĭd , 277), *n.* [Gr. *κύκλος* circle.] *Math.* A quartic surface touching all spheres orthogonal to a given sphere, with centers on a given quadric. **Dupin's cyclide** results when the quadric degenerates into a conic ; it touches always a sphere that always touches three fixed spheres.

cy/cling (sī′klĭng), *n.* Act or practice of riding a cycle, esp. a bicycle. — **cy/clism** (sī′klĭz′m), *n.*

cy/clist (sī′klĭst), *n.* **1.** A cycler. **2.** One who asserts or believes in the existence of natural cycles in the recurrence of phenomena, as in the recurrence of famines in connection with sun spots, etc. — **cy-clis/tic** (sī-klĭs′tĭk), *a.*

cy-cli/tis (sī-klī′tĭs ; sī-), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *κύκλος* circle + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the ciliary body. It is usually associated with iritis.

cy/clo- (sī′klō- ; sĭk′lō-). [Gr. *κυκλος* a circle, wheel.] **1.** Combining form meaning *circular*, *of a circle* or *wheel*. **2.** *Chem.* A combining form used in forming the names of *cyclic compounds*. *Off. Nom.*

Cy/clo-both/ra (-bŏth′rə), *n.* [NL. ; *cyclo-* + Gr. *βόθρος* pit ; — referring to the nectaries.] **a** *Bot.* Syn. of CALOCHORTUS. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A Mexican liliaceous plant (*Calochortus flavus*) often cultivated for its pretty yellow flowers.

Cy/clo-ga-noi/de-i (-gā-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *cyclo-* + *Ganoidei.*] *Zoöl.* A group of ganoid fishes having cycloid scales and closely approaching the teleosts in structure. The bowfin (*Amia calva*) is the only living example. — **cy/clo-gan/oid** (-găn′oid ; -gā′noid), *a.* & *n.*

cy-clog/e-nous (sī-klŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [*cyclo-* + *-genous.*] Said of a stem growing in concentric circles ; exogenous.

cy/clo-graph (sī′klō-grăf), *n.* [*cyclo-* + *-graph.*] **1.** = ARCOGRAPH. **2.** *Photog.* A special form of camera giving a panoramic view of the entire periphery of an object, as a vase. **3.** An autographic apparatus, to be carried on a bicycle, for making a topographical record of the line traversed.

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cy-an/u-ret (sī-ăn′ū-rĕt), *n.* *Chem* A cyanide. *Obs.*

cy/ath. *n.* A cyathus. *Obs.*

cy/a-thoid (sī′ə-thoid), *a.* [*cyathus* + *-oid.*] = CYATHIFORM.

cy/a-tho-zo/id (sī′ə-thō-zō′ĭd), *n.* [*cyathus* + *zooid.*] *Zool.* The imperfect primary zooid of certain compound tunicates, as *Pyrosoma*. The secondary zooids bud from it.

cyatica, cyatyca. † SCIATICA.

cyb, cybbe. † SIB

Cy-be/be (sĭ-bē′bē), *n.* [Gr Κυβήβη.] = CYBELE.

Cy-bis/ter (sĭ-bĭs′tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κυβιστητήρ* a diver.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large diving beetles. See DYTISCIDÆ.

cyc., *or* **Cyc.** *Abbr.* Cycling ; cyclopedia : cyclopedic

cy-ca/de-ous (sĭ-kā′dē-ŭs ; sī-), *a.* *Bot.* Cycadaceous.

cy-cad/i-form (sĭ-kăd′ĭ-fôrm ; sī-), *a.* [*cycad* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Having the form of a cycad.

cyc/a-dite (sĭk′ə-dīt ; sī′kə-), *n.* *Paleobot.* Any fossil cycad. *Obs.*

Cyc/a-do-fil/i-ces (-dō-fĭl′ĭ-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See CYCAS ; FILICES.] *Paleobot.* Syn. of PTERIDOSPERMÆ. — **cyc/a-do-fil/i-cin/e-an** (-sĭn′ē-ăn), *a.*

cychory. † CHICORY.

Cyc/lad (sĭk′lăd), *n.* An inhabitant of the Cyclades Islands. *Rare.*

cy/clar (sī′klär), *a.* Cyclic. *Rare.*

cy/cle-dom (sī′k'l-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM ; CYCLE, a vehicle.

Cyc/li-a (sĭk′lĭ-ə ; sī′klĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See PALÆOSPONDYLUS.

cyc/li-cal-ly, *adv.* of CYCLIC.

cyc/li-cism (-sĭz′m). See -ISM.

cyc/li-cot/o-my (sĭ′klĭ-kŏt′ə-mĭ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κυκλικός* circular + *-tomy.*] Division of the ciliary body in glaucoma.

cyclo, *or* **Cyclo.** *Abbr.* Cyclopedia ; cyclopedic.

Cy/clo-bran/chi-a/ta (sī′klō-brăn′kĭ-ā′tə ; sĭk′lō-), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *cyclo-* + Gr. *βράγχια* gills.] *Zool.* In old classifications, an artificial group consisting of the chitons and true limpets, which have gills about the margin of the body. In a later sense, the true limpets alone. — **cy/clo-bran/chi-ate**, *a.*

cy/clo-ceph/a-lus (-sĕf′ə-lŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* **-LI** (-lī). [NL. ; *cyclo-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] *Med.* A fetus with but one eye, in the median line of the face. — **cy/clo-ce-phal/ic** (-sē-făl′ĭk), *a.*

cy/clo-cli/nal (-klī′năl), *a.* [*cyclo-* + Gr. *κλίνειν* to incline.] *Geol.* Quaquaversal.

cy/clo-coe/lic (-sē′lĭk), **cy/clo-coe/lous** (-sē′lŭs), *a.* [*cyclo-* + Gr. *κοιλία* the intestines.] *Zool* Having the intestines arranged in one or more spiral convolutions, instead of simple loops, as certain birds.

cy/cloda (sī′klōd), *n.* [*cyclo-* + 2d *-ode.*] *Math.* The continued or *n*th involute of a circle ; — so called by Sylvester.

cy/clo-gen (sī′klō-jĕn ; sĭk′lō-), *n* [*cyclo-* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* = EXOGEN. *Obs.* — **cy-clog/e-nous** (sī-klŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* *Obs.*

cy-clog/ra-pher (sī-klŏg′rə-fĕr), *n* [*cyclo-* + *-grapher.*] A writer of a cycle (of legends, etc.).

cy/clo-hep/tane, *n.* [*cyclo-*, 2 + *heptane.*] Suberane. *Off. Nom*

cy/clo-hep/ta-none, *n.* [*cyclo-*, 2 + *heptanone.*] *Chem.* Suberone *Off. Nom.*

cy/clo-hex/ane, *n* [*cyclo-*, 2 + *hexane.*] *Chem* Hexamethylene. *Off. Nom.*

cy′cloid (sī′kloid), *n.* [Gr. κυκλοειδής circular; κύκλος circle + εἶδος form: cf. F. *cycloïde.*] **1.** *Geom.* A curve traced by a point on the radius (prolonged if necessary) of a circle rolling in a plane along a line in the plane. It is called **common, curtate,** or **prolate,** according as the generating point (*p* in illust.) is *on, without,* or *within* the circle.

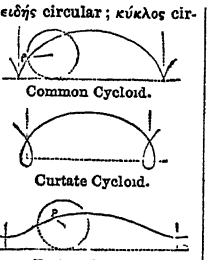

2. *Zoöl.* A fish with cycloid scales; one of the Cycloidei.

cy′cloid (sī′kloid), *a.* **1.** Circular, or arranged in circles. **2.** *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating a type of scale found on many fishes (see CYCLOID SCALE), or a fish or a group of fishes (Cycloidei) with such scales. — **cycloid scale,** *Zoöl.*, a fish scale which is thin and not enameled, and shows concentric lines of growth, without serrations on the margin.

cy-cloi′dal (sī-kloi′dăl), *a.* **1.** Pert. to or resembling a cycloid; as, the *cycloidal* space between a cycloid and its base. **2.** *Zoöl.* = CYCLOID, 2.

cycloidal engine. = GEOMETRIC LATHE. — **c. pendulum,** a pendulum the bob of which is constrained to move in a cycloid. It consists usually of a simple pendulum the string of which unwraps from and wraps upon an evolute of the cycloid to be described. It is perfectly isochronous.

Cy-cloi′de-i (-dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cyclo-* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* An order of fishes, proposed by Agassiz, for those with cycloid scales. It included most malacopterygians and some acanthopterygians, but is not now considered a natural group. — **cy-cloi′de-an** (-ăn), **cy-cloi′di-an,** *a. & n.*

cy′clo-mat′ic (sī′klō-măt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κύκλωμα, -ματος, a wheel.] *Math.* Relating to cycles; denoting the number of cycles in a diagram.

cy-clom′e-ter (sī-klŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*cyclo-* + *-meter.*] **1.** An instrument to measure arcs of circles. **2.** A contrivance for recording the revolutions of a wheel, often used for registering distance traversed, as by a bicycle.

cy′clo-met′ric (sī′klō-mĕt′rĭk) } *a.* Relating to cyclometry,
cy′clo-met′ri-cal (-mĕt′rĭ-kăl) } or the division of a circle into equal parts.

cy-clom′e-try (sī-klŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [*cyclo-* + *-metry.*] *Geom.* **a** The doctrine of measuring, specif. of "squaring," circles. **b** The doctrine of circular functions. **c** Cyclotomy.

cy′clone (sī′klōn), *n.* [Gr. κυκλῶν moving in a circle, p. pr. of κυκλοῦν, fr. κύκλος circle.] **1.** *Meteor.* **a** A violent storm, often of vast extent, characterized by high winds rotating about a calm center of low atmospheric pressure. This center moves onward, often with a velocity of twenty or thirty miles an hour. Cf. ANTICYCLONE. **b** In general, a condition of the atmosphere characterized by a central area of pressure much lower than that of surrounding areas, and a system of winds blowing inward and around (clockwise in the southern hemisphere and counterclockwise in the northern); — called also a *low-area storm.* It is attended by high temperature, moist air, abundant precipitation, and clouded sky. The term includes the hurricane, typhoon, baguio, and tropical storms; it should not be applied to the moderate disturbances attending ordinary areas of low pressure nor to tornadoes, waterspouts, or "twisters," in which the vertical motion is more important than the horizontal. **2.** A tornado. See **b** above, and TORNADO, 2 **b.** *Middle U. S.* **3.** *Astron.* A violent rotary storm sometimes observed in the solar photosphere.

cyclone cellar *or* **pit.** A cellar or excavation used for refuge from a cyclone, or tornado. *Middle U. S.*

cyclone center *or* **centre.** The region of lowest barometric pressure about which cyclonic winds are blowing; the eye of a hurricane.

cy-clon′ic (sī-klŏn′ĭk), **cy-clon′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a cyclone. — **cy-clon′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cyclonic region, the area covered by a cyclone. — **c. storm.** *Meteor.* = CYCLONE **b.**

cy′clon-ol′o-gy (sī′klŏn-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*cyclone* + *-logy.*] The science of cyclones. — **cy′clon-ol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

cy-clo′no-scope (sī-klō′nō-skōp), *n.* [*cyclone* + *-scope.*] An apparatus to assist in locating the center of a cyclone.

cy′clo-ō′le-fine (sī′klō-ō′lē-fĭn; -fēn; 184), *n.* [*cyclo-*, 2 + *olefine.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** Any cyclic hydrocarbon containing a double bond. **b** Sometimes, a polymethylene.

Cy′clo-pe′an (sī′klō-pē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Cyclopeus,* Gr. Κυκλώπειος, fr. Κύκλωψ Cyclops.] **1.** Pertaining to the Cyclopes; characteristic of the Cyclopes; huge; gigantic; vast and rough; massive; as, *Cyclopean* labors. **2.** *Arch.* Pertaining to or designating a style of stone construction typically of large irregular blocks without mortar. **Cyclopean eye,** an imaginary eye in the middle of the forehead, which would see objects in space where we normally see them by binocular vision.

cy′clo-pe′di-a } (-pē′dĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κύκλος circle +
cy′clo-pæ′di-a } παιδεία the bringing up of a child, education, fr. παιδεύειν to bring up a child, fr. παῖς child. See CYCLE; cf. ENCYCLOPEDIA, PEDAGOGUE.] **1.** The full compass of human knowledge. *Obs.*

2. A work containing information in all departments of knowledge, or on all subjects in a department; an encyclopedia; as, a general *cyclopedia;* a *cyclopedia* of mechanics.

cy′clo-pe′dic } (sī′klō-pē′dĭk; -pĕd′ĭk; 277), *a.* Belonging
cy′clo-pæ′dic } to the circle of the sciences, or to a cyclopedia; of the nature of a cyclopedia; hence, of great range, extent, or amount; as, a man of *cyclopedic* knowledge.

cy′clo-pe′dist } (sī′klō-pē′dĭst), *n.* A maker of, or writer
cy′clo-pæ′dist } for, a cyclopedia.

cy′clo-pho′ri-a (-fō′rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *cyclo-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] *Med.* Rotation of the eyeball due to insufficiency of the oblique muscles. — **cy′clo-phor′ic** (-fŏr′ĭk), *a.*

Cy-clop′ic (sī-klŏp′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. Κυκλωπικός.] Pertaining
Cy-clop′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to the Cyclopes; Cyclopean.

cy′clo-ple′gi-a (sī′klō-plē′jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *cyclo-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the ciliary muscle of the eye.

cy′clo-ple′gic (-plē′jĭk; -plĕj′ĭk), *a. Med.* Producing cycloplegia. — *n* A cycloplegic agent.

Cy′clops (sī′klŏps), *n.*; *pl.* CYCLOPES (sī-klō′pēz). [L. *Cyclops,* Gr. Κύκλωψ (lit., round-eyed), pl. Κύκλωπες, *κύκλος* circle + ὤψ eye] **1.** *Class. Myth.* One of a race of giants, having but one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead, fabled to inhabit Sicily, and, in later tradition, said to assist in the workshops of Hephæstus (Vulcan), under Mt. Etna. According to Homer, they were shepherds. Hesiod made them the children of Uranus and Gæa and forgers of the thunderbolts of Zeus, etc. They were also credited with building the "Cyclopean" walls of Mycenæ and other prehistoric cities.

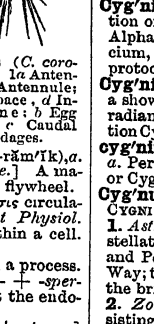

Cyclops (*C. coronatus*) 1*a* Antenna, 2*a* Antennule; *a* Carapace, *d* Intestine; *b* Egg Sacs, *c* Caudal Appendages.

2. [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of minute free-swimming copepod crustaceans, which includes many of the forms popularly known as water fleas. They have a large median eye (whence the name) which is really double, a pear-shaped body tapering behind, and long antennules used in swimming. The species abound in fresh waters. Numerous closely related forms, many of them marine, which are now placed in other genera, were formerly also included. See COPEPODA.

cy′clo-ra′ma (sī′klō-rā′mă), *n.* [*cyclo-* + Gr. ὅραμα sight, spectacle.] A pictorial view which is extended circularly, so that the spectator is surrounded as if by things in nature. The realistic effect is increased by putting, in the space between the spectator and the picture, things adapted to the scene represented, and in some places only parts of these objects, their completion being carried out pictorially. — **cy′clo-ram′ic** (-răm′ĭk), *a.*

cy′clo-scope (sī′klō-skōp), *n.* [*cyclo-* + *-scope.*] A machine for measuring velocity of rotation, as of a flywheel.

cy-clo′sis (sī-klō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κύκλωσις circulation, from κυκλοῦν. See CYCLONE.] **1.** *Plant Physiol.* The movement or streaming of protoplasm within a cell. See CIRCULATION, 5, ROTATION, 3.

2. *Geom.* Existence or occurrence of cycles in a process.

cy′clo-sper′mous (sī′klō-spûr′mŭs), *a.* [*cyclo-* + *-spermous.*] *Bot.* Having the embryo curved about the endosperm, as in plants of the order Chenopodiales.

Cy-clos′to-ma (sī-klŏs′tō-mă), *n.* [NL.; *cyclo-* + *-stoma.*] *Zool.* A large genus of tænioglossate operculate land gastropods. They are found chiefly in tropical countries, though a few extend to temperate regions. The genus is the type of a large family, **Cy-clos′to-mat′i-dæ** (-măt′ĭ-dē), syn. **Cy′clo-stom′i-dæ** (-stŏm′ĭ-dē).

Cy′clo-sto′ma-ta (sī′klō-stō′mă-tă; -stŏm′ă-tă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cyclo-* + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zoöl.* **1.** The lowest class of craniate vertebrates, consisting of the lampreys and hagfishes; — syn. of *Marsipobranchii.* They were formerly included among the fishes, of which they usually constituted a subclass. The existing members of the group have the body elongated and eel-like; they have a large sucking mouth destitute of true jaws, and no limbs or paired fins. The skeleton is not calcified, the notochord is persistent through life, the cartilaginous skull is roofed partly or wholly by membrane, and the six or seven pairs of gill pouches are supported by peculiar cartilaginous structures (rudimentary in the hagfishes) forming the so-called **branchial basket.** There is but one nasal opening, whence one name of the group (*Monorhina*). The brain is small, but possesses cerebral hemispheres; the cerebellum is rudimentary; the optic nerves do not cross, and the ear has but one or two semicircular canals. Though of low organization, they are in some respects highly specialized, and their relationship to other groups is doubtful. Fossil cyclostomes are not certainly known, but a small Devonian form (*Palæospondylus*), which has calcified vertebral centra, may belong to this group.

2. A suborder of gymnolæmatous Polyzoa. Their tubular calcareous zoœcia have circular apertures without opercula.

cy-clos′to-mate (sī-klŏs′tō-māt), **cy′clo-stom′a-tous** (sī′klō-stŏm′ă-tŭs; -stō′mă-tŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Having a circular mouth; specif., of or pert. to the Cyclostomata.

cy′clo-stome (sī′klō-stōm), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Cyclostomata. — *n.* One of the Cyclostomata.

cy-clos′to-mous (sī-klŏs′tō-mŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Having a circular mouth; specif., of or pertaining to the Cyclostomata.

cy′clo-style (sī′klō-stīl), *n.* [*cyclo-* + *style* a pen.] A kind of manifolding apparatus. A stencil is made by writing or drawing with a pen containing at its end a small wheel which makes minute punctures in the paper.

cy′clo-tom′ic (sī′klō-tŏm′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to cyclotomy. **cyclotomic corpus,** *Math.*, one whose elements are all rational functions of roots of unity. The complete cyclotomic corpus, C_m, consists of all rational functions of a primitive *m*th root of 1. — **c. divisor,** *Math.*, a divisor of a cyclotomic function. It is called **intrinsic** or **extrinsic** according as it does or does not divide the index of the congruence. — **c. equation,** *Math.*, the result of dividing $x^m - 1 = 0$ by $x - 1$, when *m* is prime. — **c. function,** *Math.*, an irreducible function forming a divisor of an equation in cyclotomy.

cy-clot′o-my (sī-klŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*cyclo-* + *-tomy.*] **1.** *Math.* The theory of the division of the circle into equal parts, or of the construction of regular polygons, or, analytically, of the extraction of the *n*th roots of 1.

2. *Surg.* Incision or division of the ciliary muscle.

cy′clus (sī′klŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CYCLI (-klī). [See CYCLE.] A literary cycle, as of poetry or romance; also, a pictorial presentation of such a cycle. *Rare.*

Cy-dip′pi-da (sī-dĭp′ĭ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *Cydippe,* Gr. Κυδίππη, name of a Nereid.] *Zoöl.* An order of Ctenophora having two long, slender tentacles, retractile into sheaths, and unbranched meridional and stomodæal vessels. The typical genus is *Pleurobrachia,* syn. **Cy-dip′pe** (-ē). — **cy-dip′pi-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* — **cy-dip′pid** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*

Cy-do′ni-a (sī-dō′nĭ-ă), *n.* [L., a quince. See QUINCE.] *Bot.* A small genus of malaceous shrubs and trees, the quinces, distinguished from *Pyrus* by the leafy calyx lobes and the numerous seeds in each cell of the fruit. The species are natives of Europe and Asia. *C. cydonia* is the common quince, and *C. japonica* the Japan quince.

cy-e′si-ol′o-gy (sī-ē′sĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*cyesis* + *-logy.*] The branch of medical science which treats of pregnancy.

cy-e′sis (sī-ē′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κύησις.] *Med.* Pregnancy; gestation.

cyg′net (sĭg′nĕt; 151), *n.* [Dim. of F. *cygne* swan, L. *cycnus, cygnus,* fr. Gr. κύκνος; but F. *cygne* seems to be an etymological spelling of OF. *cine, cisne,* fr. LL. *cecinus, cicinus,* prob. ult. also fr. Gr. κύκνος.] A young swan.

Cyg′ni-an (-nĭ-ăn), *a. Astron.* In the chemical classification of the stars, denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Alpha (*α*) Cygni, in which the lines of hydrogen, protocalcium, protomagnesium, proto-iron, silicon, prototitanium, protocopper, and protochromium, predominate.

Cyg′nid (-nĭd), *n.* [*Cygnus* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Cygnus; — usually in *pl.*

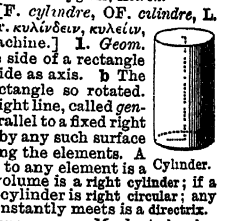

Cygnus, *Astron.*

cyg′nine (-nĭn; -nīn; 183), *a.* Pertaining to the swans, or Cygninæ.

Cyg′nus (-nŭs), *n.*; *gen.* CYGNI (-nī). [L., a swan.] **1.** *Astron.* A northern constellation between Lyra and Pegasus, in the Milky Way; the Swan. It contains the bright star Deneb. **2.** *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical swans.

cyl′in-der (sĭl′ĭn-dẽr), *n* [F. *cylindre,* OF. *cilindre,* L. *cylindrus,* fr. Gr. κύλινδρος, fr. κυλίνδειν, κυλεῖν, to roll. Cf. CALENDER the machine.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** The surface traced by one side of a rectangle rotated round the parallel side as axis. **b** The volume generated by a rectangle so rotated. **c** The surface traced by any right line, called *generatrix* or *element,* moving parallel to a fixed right line. **d** The space bounded by any such surface and two parallel planes cutting the elements. A plane section perpendicular to any element is a **right section;** the bounded volume is a **right cylinder;** if a right section be a circle the cylinder is **right circular;** any curve that the generatrix constantly meets is a **directrix.**

Cylinder.

2. Any body of cylindrical form; as: **a** *Mach.* A chamber in an engine in which a piston is impelled by the pressure or expansive force of the working fluid; occasionally, the analogous part, though not cylindrical, in certain abnormal types of engines. **b** The barrel of a pump. **c** *Print.* The revolving platen or bed which produces the impression or carries the type in a cylinder press. **d** The cylindrical part of the bore of a gun; the turning chambered breech of a revolver. **e** A cylindrical attachment to control the escape wheel of a watch. **3.** The square prism carrying the cards in a Jacquard loom. **4.** *Archæol.* A cylindrical seal used, esp. by the Babylonians and Assyrians, as a means of signing clay tablets, or as an amulet; also, a cylindrical clay tablet with cuneiform inscriptions. Cf. CUNEIFORM, 1. **5.** *Bot.* A zone or region of a plant stem marked by a definite kind of tissue. In the stem of an ordinary seed plant, dermal, cortical, and central cylinders are recognizable. They correspond in general to the bark, wood, and pith.

cyl′in-der (sĭl′ĭn-dẽr), *v. t.*; **-DERED** (-dẽrd), **-DER-ING.** To furnish with a cylinder, or to subject to action of a cylinder.

cylinder condensation. *Steam Engine.* Condensation of

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cy-cloi′do-trope, *n* [*cycloid* + *-trope.*] A form of lantern slide for illustrating on a large scale the operation of engine engraving or turning.

cy′clo-im′ber (sī′klō-ĭm′bẽr), *n. Geom.* A curve on a right circular cylinder, which becomes a circle when the cylinder is developed on a plane.

cy′clo-lith (sī′klō-lĭth), *n.* [*cyclo-* + *-lith.*] = CROMLECH **b.**

Cy′clo-my-a′ri-a (-mī-ā′rĭ-ă; sī′klō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cyclo-* + Gr. μῦς muscle.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Thalliacea having a barrel-shaped body with a series of muscular rings (usually complete) about the body. *Doliolum* is the best-known genus. — **cy′clo-my-a′ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* [clonic.

cy-clo′nal (sī-klō′năl), *a.* Cyclonic.

Cy′clo-ne′ra (sī′klō-nē′ră; sī′klō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cyclo-* + Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] *Zoöl.* A group of ccelenterates nearly or exactly equivalent to Hydromedusæ. They have a complete circular nervous system. — **cy′clo-ner′al,** *a* — **cy′clo-ner′ous,** *a.*

cy′clon-ist (sī′klōn-ĭst), *n.* A student of cyclones.

cy′clo-par′af-fin, *n.* [*cyclo-*, 2 + *paraffin.*] = POLYMETHYLENE.

cy′clope (sī′klōp), *a.* Like a Cyclops. *Rare.*

cy′clo-pe-dia, *n.* A cyclopedia. *Obs.*

cy′clo-pe′di-cal, **cy′clo-pæ′di-cal,** *a.* = CYCLOPEDIC. — **cy′clo-pe′di-cal-ly,** **-pæ′di-,** *adv.*

cy′clo-pen′tane, *n.* [*cyclo-*, 2 + *pentane.*] Pentamethylene.

Cy-clo′pes, *n., pl.* of CYCLOPS.

Cy-clo′pes (sī-klō′pēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Cyclops.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of Edentata consisting of two small slothlike arboreal anteaters of tropical America, which have only two functional toes on each fore foot.

cy-clo′pi-a (sī-klō′pĭ-ă), **cy′clo-py** (sī′klō-pĭ), *n.* [NL. See CYCLOPS.] *Terat.* State of being cyclocephalic.

Cy-clo′pi-an. † CYCLOPEAN.

cy′clo-pite (sī′klō-pīt; sī′klō-), *n.* [From *Cyclopean* Islands, where it is found.] A variety of anorthite occurring in small glassy crystals.

cy′clo-poid (-poid), *a.* [*Cyclops* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining or related to the genus *Cyclops.*

cy′clo-pro′pane, *n* [*cyclo-*, 2 + *propane.*] *Chem* = TRIMETHYLENE. *Off. Nom.*

Cy′clop-ter′i-dæ (sī′klŏp-tĕr′ĭ-dē; sī′klŏp-), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cyclo-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Zool.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes having the united ventral fins (unless these are absent) modified into a sucking disk. The lumpfish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*) is an example. — **cy-clop′ter-oid** (sī-klŏp′tẽr-oid; sī′-), *a.* & *n.* — **cy-clop′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Cyclorhapha, cyclorhaphous, etc. Vars. of CYCLORRHAPHA, CYCLORRHAPHOUS, etc.

cy′clorn (sī′klôrn), *n.* [*cycle* + *horn.*] A cyclist's signal horn.

Cy-clor′rha-pha (sī-klôr′ă-fă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cyclo-* + Gr. ῥαφή a seam.] *Zool.* A suborder of Diptera in which the pupa case opens by a circular orifice made by the separating off of the anterior end. The house fly and bottles are examples. — **cy-clor′rha-phous** (-fŭs), *a.*

cy-clor′rha-phy (-fĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being cyclorrhaphous.

Cy′clo-spon′dy-li (sī′klō-spŏn′dĭ-lī, sī′klō-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A suborder of sharks having cyclospondylic vertebræ.

cy′clo-spon-dyl′ic (-spŏn-dĭl′ĭk), **cy′clo-spon′dy-lous** (-spŏn′dĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*cyclo-* + Gr. σπόνδυλος a vertebra.] *Zoöl.* Having the vertebral centra in the form of constricted cylinders pierced by the notochord, as certain sharks.

Cy-clos′to-ma (sī-klŏs′tō-mă; sī-), *n. pl.* = CYCLOSTOMATA.

Cy′clo-sto-mat′i-dæ (sī′klō-stŏ-măt′ĭ-dē; sī′klō-), *n. pl.* [NL.] See CYCLOSTOMA, the genus.

Cy-clos′to-mes (sī-klŏs′tō-mēz; sī-), *n. pl.* [NL.] = CYCLOSTOMATA, 1.

Cy-clos′to-mi (-mĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = CYCLOSTOMATA, 1.

Cy′clo-stom′i-dæ (sī′klō-stŏm′ĭ-dē; sī′klō-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* See CYCLOSTOMA, the genus.

cy′clo-sty′lar (-stī′lär), *a.* [*cyclo-* + Gr. στῦλος column.] *Arch.* Pert. to or composed of a circular range of columns, without a core or building within.

Cy′clo-thu′rus (-thū′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κυκλωτός rounded + οὐρά tail.] *Zool.* A genus of Edentata, syn. of CYCLOPES. — **cy′clo-thure** (-thūr), *n.* — **cy′clo-thu′rine** (-rĭn; -rīn), *a.*

Cy-clo′to-sau′rus (sī-klō′tō-sô′rŭs; sī′-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κυκλωτός rounded + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of labyrinthodonts from the Trias of Germany.

Cy′clo-tu′rus, **-tu′rine,** etc. Vars. of CYCLOTHURUS, etc.

cy-dar′i-form (sī-dăr′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cydarum* a kind of small ship (Gr. κύδαρος) + *-form.*] *Zool.* Rounded with truncate ends; beadlike.

cy′der. Var. of CIDER.

Cy-dip′pe (sī-dĭp′ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κυδίππη.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* An Athenian maiden at whose feet a lover, Acontius, threw an apple bearing the words: "I swear by the sanctuary of Artemis that I will wed Acontius." Cydippe read the words aloud and was thence held by the goddess as pledged to Acontius. **2.** *Zool.* See CYDIPPIDA.

cy′do-nin (sī′ō-dō-nĭn; sī-dō′nĭn), *n. Chem.* A mucilaginous substance in quince seeds.

cy-do′ni-um (sī-dō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See QUINCE.] *Pharm.* Quince seed. [CIPHER.

cy′fer Obs. or rare var. of

cyg′ne-ous (sĭg′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cygnus* a swan.] *Bot.* Curved like the neck of a swan.

Cyg-ni′næ (sĭg-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *cygnus* swan.] *Zool.* The subfamily of Anatidæ consisting of the swans.

cyl. *Abbr.* Cylinder; cylindrical.

a part of the steam on admission due to the cooling effect of the previous exhaust on the cylinder walls. It occasions a great thermodynamic loss. See REËVAPORATION.

cyl'in-dered (sĭl'ĭn-dĕrd), *a.* Having a cylinder or cylinders; as, a four-*cylindered* engine.

cylinder face. *Mach.* The plane face of an engine cylinder, on which the slide valve works.

cylinder feed. *Mech.* The amount of steam, etc., passing through an engine cylinder per stroke. *J. A. Ewing.*

cylinder glass. Glass made in sheets by first blowing the glass in a cylinder, which is then split longitudinally and opened. Nearly all common window glass is now so made.

cylinder lock. A lock consisting essentially of a cylinder fitted to receive a series of tumblers which are sprung back, the cylinder rotated, and the lock unfastened, only when the proper key is inserted and turned.

cylinder machine. *Paper Making.* A machine in which a cylinder takes up the pulp and delivers it in a continuous sheet to the driers.

cylinder metal. Cast iron alloyed with two or more per cent of manganese and possessing a low coefficient of friction when highly polished, used esp. for engine cylinders.

cylinder mill. *Mach.* A grinding mill, as for gunpowder, in which rollers replace the face stones formerly in vogue.

cylinder oil. The heaviest grade of lubricating oil, used esp. for the piston in an engine cylinder.

cylinder press. A printing press in which the impression is produced by a revolving cylinder under which the form passes; also, one in which the form of type or plates is curved around a cylinder, instead of resting on a flat bed.

cyl'in-dra'ceous (sĭl'ĭn-drā'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *cylindracé.*] More or less like a cylinder.

Cyl'in-drel'la (-drĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *cylindrus* cylinder.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of small pulmonate land snails, with a more or less cylindrical shell, the last whorl often detached and the apex truncated. It is the type of the family Cyl'in-drel'li-dæ (-ĭ-dē), esp. abundant in the West Indies. — cyl'in-drel'loid (-oid), *a.*

cy-lin'dric (sĭ-lĭn'drĭk) } *a.* [Gr. κυλινδρικός, from κύλιν-
cy-lin'dri-cal (-drĭ-kăl) } δρος cylinder: cf. F. *cylindrique.*] Having the form or properties of a cylinder.

cylindrical harmonics. *Math.* = BESSEL'S FUNCTIONS. — **c. lens,** a lens having one, or more than one, cylindrical surface. — **c. perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **c. projection,** a projection on the surface of a cylinder. Cf. MERCATOR'S PROJECTION. — **c. spiral,** *Math.*, a spiral, or helical, curve traced on a cylinder. — **c. spring,** a spiral spring having coils of uniform diameter. — **c. surface.** = CYLINDER, 1 c. — **c. vault.** = BARREL VAULT. — **cylindric functions,** *Math.*, the Besselian functions J_1 and J_2, — so called by Heine.

cyl'in-dric'i-ty (sĭl'ĭn-drĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or condition of being cylindrical.

cy-lin'dri-form (sĭ-lĭn'drĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cylindrus* + *-form.*] Having the form of a cylinder.

cy-lin'dro- (sĭ-lĭn'drō-). Combining form from Greek κύλινδρος, *cylinder;* as in: **cy-lin'dro-ce-phal'ic,** having the head cylindrical, or elongated: **cy-lin'dro-con'i-cal,** cylindrical with one conical end: **cy-lin'dro-co-nol'dal,** cylindrical with a conoidal end: **cy-lin'dro-cy-lin'dric,** having two cylinders intersecting: **cy-lin'dro-o-gi'val,** cylindrical with an ogival head, — said of projectiles for cannon.

cy-lin'dro-graph (-graf), *n. Photog.* A form of panoramic camera having an angular range of nearly 180 degrees.

cyl'in-droid (sĭl'ĭn-droid), *n.* [Gr. κύλινδρος cylinder + *-oid.*] **1.** *Math.* **a** A cylinder with elliptic right sections. **b** The conoidal cubic surface $zx^2 + y^2z = 2axy$, important in the doctrine of screws and complexes. **c** A screwlike surface traced by a line that intersects an axis at right angles and turns round it uniformly in a period double that of the simple harmonic motion of the intersection.

2. *Med.* A urinary cast of cylindrical form.

cyl'in-droid (sĭl'ĭn-droid) } *a.* More or less like a cylinder;
cyl'in-droi'dal (-droi'dăl) } of or pert. to a cylindroid.

cyl'in-dro'ma (-drō'mä), *n.; pl.* -DROMATA (-tä). [NL.; *cylindro-* + *-oma.*] A form of myxosarcoma consisting of cylindrical masses. — **cyl'in-drom'a-tous** (-drŏm'ä-tŭs; -drō'mä-tŭs), *a.*

cy-lin'dro-met'ric (sĭ-lĭn'drō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [*cylindro-* + *metric.*] Belonging to a scale used in measuring cylinders.

cy'lix (sī'lĭks; sĭl'ĭks), **ky'lix** (kī'-; kĭl'-), *n.; pl.* CYLICES (sĭl'ĭ-sēz), KYLIKES (kĭl'ĭ-kēz). [Gr. κύλιξ.] *Class. Archæol.* A two-handled drinking cup with a shallow bowl set on a stem and foot, much used at banquets. It was a favorite of the vase painters.

Cylix.

Cyl'la-ros (sĭl'ä-rŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κύλλαρος.] The horse of Castor or of Pollux.

Cyl-le'ni-an (sĭ-lē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Cyllenius,* Gr. Κυλλήνιος.] Of or pertaining to Mount Cyllene, in southern Greece, the fabled birthplace of Hermes; hence, of or pertaining to Hermes, the god of commerce, thieving, lying, etc.; as, the *Cyllenian* art, or thievery.

cy'ma (sī'mä), *n.; L. pl.* CYMÆ (-mē). [NL., fr. Gr. κῦμα. See CYME.] **1.** *Arch.* A member or molding of the cornice of a wavelike profile. It is common in Greek and Greco-Roman art. The ‖**cy'ma rec'ta** is hollow in its upper part and swelling below; the ‖**cy'ma re-ver'sa** is swelling above and hollow below. See MOLDING, *Illust.*

2. *Bot.* A cyme. *Rare.*

cy-mar' (sĭ-mär'), *n.* [F. *simarre.* See CHIMER.] **1.** A loose robe or garment worn by women. See SIMAR.

2. = CHIMER, bishop's robe.

cy-ma'ti-um (sĭ-mā'shĭ-ŭm; -măt'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -TIA (-ä). [L., fr. Gr. κυμάτιον, dim. of κῦμα wave.] *Arch.* A capping or crowning molding in classic architecture. See ORDER. Also, often, a cyma.

cym'bal (sĭm'băl), *n.* [ME. *cymbale, symbale,* F. *cymbale,* L. *cymbalum,* fr. Gr. κυμβαλον, fr. κύμβη, κύμβος, anything hollow, hollow vessel, basin, akin to Skr. *kumbha* pot. Cf. CHIME.] *Music.* **a** One of a pair of brass half globes or concave plates, usually with handles at the back, clashed together to produce a sharp ringing sound. *Cymbals* vary in size from small castanetlike finger cymbals to those played in connection with the bass drum of a modern orchestra. **b** A high-pitched mixture stop of an organ. **c** An instrument used by gypsies and others, made of steel wire, in a triangular form, on which are movable rings, sounded with an iron rod.

Cymbals.

cym'bal (sĭm'băl), *v. t. & i.*; CYM'BALED (-băld) or CYM'BALLED; CYM'BAL-ING or CYM'BAL-LING. To play on cymbals.

cym'baled (sĭm'băld), *a.* Furnished with cymbals.

cym'bal-ine (sĭm'bă-lĭn; -ĭn), *a.* Cymbal-like.

cym'ba-lo (sĭm'bä-lō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [It. *cimbalo, cembalo.*] *Music.* A kind of dulcimer.

Cym'be-line (sĭm'bĕ-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* A legendary or mythical king of Britain, a leading character in Shakespeare's play of the same name.

cym'bi-form (sĭm'bĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cymba* boat (Gr. κύμβη) + *-form.*] Boat-shaped; convex and keeled.

Cym'bi-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; L., a small cup, fr. Gr. κυμβίον.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine rachiglossate gastropods of the family Volutidæ, having a very long wide aperture. They are sometimes called boat shells.

cym'bo-ceph'a-ly (sĭm'bō-sĕf'ä-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. κυμβη boat + κεφαλή head.] *Craniol.* A cranial form characterized by a receding forehead, disproportionately prolonged, and by the projection of the occiput. — **cym'bo-ce-phal'ic** (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), **cym'bo-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ä-lŭs), *a.*

cyme (sīm), *n.* [L. *cyma* the young sprout of a cabbage, fr. Gr. κῦμα, prop., anything swollen, hence also cyme, wave, fr. κύειν to be pregnant.] *Bot.* **a** Any form of determinate or centrifugal inflorescence. The main axis always terminates in a single flower, which may be the only one produced, as in the wood anemone, or the inflorescence may be continued by secondary and tertiary axes, as in the buttercup. **b** Hence, specif., and now more commonly, any flat or convex inflorescence of this type containing several or many flowers, as that of forget-me-not. Cymes are of different shapes according to the length and arrangement of the secondary axes. They may always be distinguished from corymbs by the opening of the central flower first, the others expanding in order toward the periphery. See MONOCHASIUM, DICHASIUM.

Cyme.

cy'mene (sī'mēn), *n.* [Gr. κύμινον. See CUMIN.] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric hydrocarbons, $CH_3 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot C_3H_7$, distinguished as *ortho-, meta-,* and *paracymene,* all methyl isopropyl derivatives of benzene. Par'a-cy'mene, or ordinary cymene, is a colorless liquid of pleasant odor and obtained from oil of cumin, oil of caraway, carvacrol, camphor, etc. Its derivatives include many terpenes. Met'a-cy'mene is also a liquid and is obtained by distilling rosin. Or'tho-cy'mene is known in the form of derivatives.

cy'mi-dine (sī'mĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* An organic base, $C_{10}H_{13} \cdot NH_2$, derived from cymene. It is a colorless oil.

cym'ling (sĭm'lĭng), **cymb'ling** (sĭm(b)'lĭng), *n.* [See SIMLIN.] A scalloped or "pattypan" summer squash.

cy'mo-gene (sī'mō-jēn), *n.* [Cf. CYMENE, -GENE.] *Chem.* An inflammable gaseous petroleum product used for producing low temperatures. See PETROLEUM.

cy'mo-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*cyma* + *-graph.*] **a** An instrument for making tracings of the outline or contour of profiles, moldings, etc. **b** Var. of KYMOGRAPH. — **cy'mo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

cy'mo-graph, *v. t.* To trace or copy with a cymograph.

cy'moid (sī'moid), *a.* [*cyme* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling, or having the form of, a cyme.

cy-mom'e-ter (sī-mŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. κῦμα wave + *-meter.*] An instrument for exhibiting and measuring wave motion; specif., *Elec.*, an instrument for determining the frequency of electric wave oscillations, esp. in connection with wireless telegraphy.

cy'mo-phane (sī'mō-fān; sĭm'ō-), *n.* [Gr. κῦμα wave + φαίνεσθαι to appear.] *Min.* Chrysoberyl, esp. an opalescent variety.

cy-moph'a-nous (sī-mŏf'ä-nŭs), *a.* Having a wavy, floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

cy'mo-scope (sī'mō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. κῦμα wave + *-scope.*] *Elec.* Any device for detecting the presence of electric waves. The influence of electric waves on the resistance of a particular kind of electric circuit, on the magnetization of steel, on the polarization of an electrolytic cell, or on the electric condition of a vacuum has been applied in the various cymoscopes. Cf. ANTICOHERER, BARRETTER, COHERER, etc.

cy'mose (sī'mōs; sī-mōs'; 277), *a.* [L. *cymosus* full of shoots. See CYME.] *Bot.* Of the nature of, or derived from, a cyme; bearing, or pert. to, a cyme. — **cy'mose-ly,** *adv.*

cymose umbel, a form of cyme in which the main axis is as long as the secondary ones, forming a false umbel, as in various pelargoniums; — more properly called an **umbellate cyme.**

cy-mot'ri-chous (sī-mŏt'rĭ-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. κῦμα wave + θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] Having wavy hair.

Cym'ric (kĭm'rĭk), **Kym'ric,** *a.* [W. *Cymru* Wales.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, the Celtic tribes of Wales or their speech; hence, pertaining to or designating peoples speaking a form of Celtic belonging to the same branch as Welsh. — *n.* The Welsh language, or the languages of the group to which it belongs. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Cym'ry (kĭm'rĭ), **Kym'ry,** *n.* [W., *pl.*] **a** The Welsh race or the Cymric Celts, collectively. **b** With some ethnologists, the tall blond race of northern France also called *Gauls.* See CELT.

cy'mule (sī'mūl), *n.* [Cf. L. *cymula* a tender sprout, dim. of *cyma.* See CYME.] *Bot.* A small cyme, or one of very few flowers forming part of a compound cyme.

cy'mu-lose' (sī'mū-lōs'; sĭ'mū-lōs'), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to a cymule, bearing or resembling cymules.

cy'myl (sī'mĭl), *n.* [*cymene* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, $C_{10}H_{13}$, of which cymene is the hydride.

cy-nan'che (sĭ-năn'kē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κυνάγχη dog's collar, bad kind of sore throat. Cf. QUINSY.] *Med.* Any disease of the tonsils, throat, or windpipe, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficult breathing and swallowing.

Cyn'a-ra (sĭn'ä-ra), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cinara, cynara,* a kind of artichoke, Gr. κινάρα; cf. Gr. κυνάρα, perh. the same plant.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous plants of the Mediterranean region and Canary Islands, having spiny pinnatifid leaves and large flower heads with fleshy receptacles. *C. scolymus* is the artichoke; *C. cardunculus* is the cardoon.

cyn'ar-rho'di-um (sĭn'är-rō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κυνόροδον dog-rose; κύων, κυνός, dog + ῥόδον rose.] *Bot.* The characteristic fruit of the rose (*Rosa*), in which the achenes are borne on the inner surface of a concave, fleshy, urn-shaped receptacle. It is a modification of the etærio.

cy'ne- (kū'nē-; kĭn'ē-). A combining form occurring in Old English terms, sometimes used historically, and meaning *king, kingly, royal;* as in: **cy'ne-bot'** (-bŏt'), bote paid for the murder of the king; **cy'ne-gild'** (-gĭld'), the gild or fine to pay bote or wer for the murder of a king.

cyn'e-get'ic (-jĕt'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. κυνηγετική (sc. τέχνη art), fr. κυνηγέτης hunter; κύων, κυνός, dog + ἡγεῖσθαι to lead.] Art of hunting with dogs. — **cyn'e-get'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

cy-ni'a-tri'a (sĭ-nī'ä-trĭ'ä) } [NL. *cyniatria,* fr. *cyno-*
cyn'i-at'rics (sĭn'ĭ-ăt'rĭks) } + *-iatria.*] That branch of veterinary medicine which treats of the diseases of the dog.

cyn'ic (sĭn'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *cynicus* of the sect of Cynics, fr.
cyn'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Gr. κυνικός, prop., doglike, fr. κύων, κυνός, dog: cf. F. *cynique.* See HOUND.] **1.** Having the qualities of a surly dog; snarling, captious; currish. *Rare.*

I hope it is no very *cynical* asperity not to confess obligations where no benefit has been received. *Johnson.*

2. Pertaining to the Dog Star; as, the *cynic,* or Sothic, or Sothiac, year, *cynic* cycle.

3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Cynics; resembling the doctrines of the Cynics.

4. Given to sneering at rectitude and the conduct of life by moral principles; disbelieving in the reality of human purposes not suggested or directed by self-interest or self-indulgence; as, a *cynical* man; characterized by such opinions; as, *cynical* views of human nature. See CYNIC, *n.*

Syn. — CYNICAL, MISANTHROPIC, PESSIMISTIC. CYNICAL implies a sneering disbelief in sincerity and rectitude. MISANTHROPIC, a rooted dislike of men and aversion to their society; PESSIMISTIC, a distrustful and gloomy view of things in general.

The ease with which she [Elizabeth] asserted or denied whatever suited her purpose was only equaled by the *cynical* indifference with which she met the exposure of her lies. *J. R. Green.*

I suspect that he . . . expected to meet a *misanthropical* gentleman, in wolfskin breeches, and answering in fierce monosyllables, instead of a man of this world. *Byron*

cynic, *or* **cynical, spasm,** *Med.*, a convulsive contraction of the muscles of one side of the face, producing a sort of grin, suggesting certain movements in a dog's upper lip; sardonic grin.

cyn'ic, *n.* [See CYNIC, *a.*] **1.** [*cap.*] *Philos.* One of a school of philosophers founded by Antisthenes (born c. 444 B. C.), a pupil of Socrates, and of whom Diogenes was a disciple. The Cynics taught that virtue is the only good, and that its essence lies in self-control and independence. Later Cynicism developed into a coarse protestantism against social customs and current philosophical opinions. Hence the term *Cynic* symbolized, in the popular judgment, moroseness, and contempt for the views of others.

2. One who holds views resembling those of the Cynics; a snarler; a misanthrope; particularly, a person who believes that human conduct is directed, either consciously or unconsciously, wholly by self-interest or self-indulgence.

cyn'i-cism (sĭn'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the Cynics; quality of being cynical; mental state, opinions, or conduct of a cynic; cynicalness.

Cy-nip'i-dæ (sĭ-nĭp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. CYNIPS.] *Zoöl.* A large family of small hymenopterous insects, most of which produce galls on plants, esp. oaks and rosebushes, in which their maggotlike larvæ develop; the gallflies. They are mostly dark-colored, with few veins and no dark spot or stigma on the wings, and a short pedicle to the usually peculiarly shaped abdomen. Many of them exhibit alternation of generations. Not all the species produce galls; some inhabit the galls produced by other forms though making none themselves, others are parasitic on the bodies of living insects. In some recent classifications this group is regarded as a superfamily, **Cyn'i-poi'de-a** (sĭn'ĭ-poi'dē-ä), while the family Cynipidæ is restricted to its more typical genera. — **cyn'i-pid** (sĭn'ĭ-pĭd), *a. & n.*

cyn'i-poid (sĭn'ĭ-poid), *a.* [*Cynips* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like or pertaining to the gallflies, or Cynipoidea.

Cyn'ips (sĭn'ĭps; sĭ'nĭps), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. κύων, *Chem.* Carvacrol (which see).

cy-mif'er-ous (sĭ-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*cyme* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Producing cymes.

cym'lin. Var. of CYMLING.

cy'mo-bot'rys (sī'mō-bŏt'rĭs), *n.; pl.* -RYSES (-rĭ-sēz). [NL.; *cyma* + Gr. βότρυς cluster of grapes.] *Bot.* A thyrsus. *Obs. or R.*—**cy'mo-bot'ry-ose** (-rĭ-ōs), *a.*

cy'mol (sī'mōl; -mŏl), *n.* [*cyme* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* Cymene.

cy'mo-phe'nol, *n.* Carvacrol.

cy'mous (sī'mŭs), *a.* Cymose.

cymphe, *n.* [L. *cymbium,* Gr. κυμβιον: cf. OF. *cymbe.*] A sacrificial cup. *Obs.*

cym'u-la (sĭm'ū-lä). *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] *Bot.* A cymule.

cyn-. For various forms in *cyn-,* see the forms in CIN-, SIN-.

Cyn'ai-lu'rus (sĭn'ī-lū'rŭs; sĭ'nĭ-), *n.* [NL.; *cyno-* + Gr. αἴλουρος cat.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of *Acinonyx,* the genus containing the cheetah (which see).

cy-nan'thro-py (sĭ-năn'thrō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. κυνάνθρωπος of a dog-man; κύων, κυνός, dog + ἄνθρωπος man: cf. F. *cynanthropie.*] *Med.* A form of insanity in which the patients fancy themselves changed into dogs, and imitate the voice and habits of that animal.

cyn'a-ra'ceous (sĭn'ä-rā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Pert. to *Cynara.*

cyn'arc-tom'a-chy (sĭn'ĭr-ktŏm'ä-kĭ), *n.* [*cyno-* + Gr. ἄρκτος bear + μάχη fight.] Bear baiting with a dog. *Nonce Word.*

cyn'a-roid (sĭn'ä-roid), *a.* [*Cynara* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling the artichoke.

cy-nar'thro-don (sĭ-när'thō-dŏn; sĭ-), *n.; pl.* -DA (-dä). [NL.] *Bot.* = OYNARRHODIUM.

cyner, *n.* [L. *cinis, cineris.*] Cinders. *Obs.*

cyn'hy-æ'na (sĭn'hĭ-ē'nä), *n.* [Gr. κύων, κυνός, dog + ὕαινα hyena.] The hyena dog. *Rare.*

cyn'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of CYNIC, CYNICAL.

cyn'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cyn'i-pid'e-an (sĭn'ĭ-pĭd'ē-ăn), **cyn'i-pid'e-ous** (-ŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Cynipidous. *Rare.*

cy-nip'i-dous (sĭ-nĭp'ĭ-dŭs), *a.* [See CYNIPS.] *Zoöl.* Pertain-

κυνός, dog + ὄψ an insect that eats vine buds ; or perh. fr. L. *cynips*, *cinips*, pl., a kind of stinging insect, Gr. κνίψ : cf. F. *cynips*.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small hymenopterous gallflies, type of the family Cynipidæ. The species mostly form galls on oaks.

cyn'o- (sĭn'ō ; sī'nō-). A combining form from Greek κύων, κυνός, *dog*.

cyn'o-ce-phal'ic (-sē-făl'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. κυνοκέφαλος ;
cyn'o-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'a-lŭs) } κύων, κυνός, dog + κεφαλή head.] Having a head or face like that of a dog; like or pertaining to a cynocephalus.

cyn'o-ceph'a-lus (-sĕf'a-lŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. κυνοκέφαλος.] **1.** One of a fabled race of dog-headed men. **2.** [*cap.*] *Zool.* **a** The genus containing the flying lemurs. *Galeopithecus* is a synonym. **b** The genus containing the typical baboons ; — syn. of *Papio*.

Cyn'o-glos'sum (-glŏs'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κυνόγλωσσον hound's-tongue ; κύων, κυνός, a dog + γλῶσσα tongue.] *Bot.* A large genus of tall, rough boraginaceous herbs found in most temperate and subtropical regions. They have purple or white flowers in panicled scorpioid racemes, and prickly nutlets. *C. officinalis* is the hound's-tongue, used medicinally as a demulcent and sedative.

Cy-nog'na-thus (sī-nŏg'nā-thŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *cyno-* + Gr. γνάθος jaw.] *Paleon.* A genus of large ferocious carnivorous anomodont reptiles of the group Theriodontia, whose remains are found in the Karoo formation of the Permian of South Africa.

cyn'oid (sĭn'oĭd ; sī'noid), *a.* [*cyno-* + *-oid* : cf. Gr. κυνοειδής doglike.] Doglike ; *Zoöl.*, like or pertaining to the dog family.

Cy-noi'de-a (sī-noi'dē-ā ; sī-), *n. pl.* [NL. See CYNOID.] *Zool.* A division of Carnivora, including the dogs, wolves, and foxes ; — coextensive with *Canidæ*.

Cyn'o-mo'ri-um (sĭn'ō-mō'rĭ-ŭm ; sī'nō-), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. κυνομόριον a parasitic plant, perh. dodder.] *Bot.* A genus of parasitic plants constituting the family Cynomoriaceæ (order Myrtales). It consists of a single species, *C. coccineum*, of the Levant, southern Europe, and northern Africa. It is a bright red leafless herb, with unisexual flowers borne in heads. It was formerly valued as a remedy for dysentery ; it is considered edible in the Canary Islands.

Cyn'o-su'ra (sĭn'ō-sū'rā, sī'nō-). [L., fr. Gr. Κυνόσουρα.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A Cretan nymph, nurse of Zeus, afterwards changed into a constellation.

2. *Astron.* = CYNOSURE, 1.

cy'no-su'ral (sī'nō-shōō'răl ; sĭn'ō-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cynosure.

cy'no-sure (sī'nō-shōōr ; sĭn'ō- ; 277), *n.* [L. *Cynosura* the constellation Cynosure, Gr. κυνόσουρα dog's tail, the constellation Cynosure ; κύων, κυνός, dog + οὐρά tail : cf. F. *cynosure*. See CYNIC.] **1.** [*cap.*] The northern circumpolar constellation Ursa Minor, or the Lesser Bear, to which, as containing the north star (Polaris), the eyes of mariners and travelers were often directed ; also, the north star itself.

2. That which serves to direct or guide.

3. Anything to which attention is strongly turned ; a center of attraction.

> Where perhaps some beauty lies,
> The *cynosure* of neighboring eyes. *Milton.*

Cyn'o-su'rus (sĭn'ō-sū'rŭs ; sī'nō-), *n.* [NL. See CYNOSURE.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World grasses, the dog's-tails, distinguished by the spikelike or capitate one-sided panicles. The only important species is *C. cristatus*, the crested dog's-tail.

Cyn'thi-a (sĭn'thĭ-ā), *a. fem.* [L., fr. Gr. Κυνθία.] Of or from Mt. Cynthus, in Delos, where Apollo and Artemis were fabled to have been born. Hence, an epithet of Artemis, as Cyn'thi-us (masc.) is of Apollo.

Cyn'thi-a, *n.* **1.** Artemis ; hence, the moon personified.

> While *Cynthia* checks her dragon yoke
> Gently o'er the accustomed oak. *Milton.*

2. Queen Elizabeth ; — often alluded to under this name in the literature of her time.

Cynthia moth. A silkworm moth (*Philosamia cynthia*) whose larva feeds on the ailanthus. See SILKWORM.

Cy'per-a'ce-æ (sī'pĕr-ā'sē-ē ; sĭp'ĕr-), *n. pl.* [NL. See CYPERUS.] *Bot.* A very large family of monocotyledonous plants, the sedge family, distinguished from the grasses chiefly by the solid stems, and by the fruit, which is an achene instead of a grain. There are about 65 genera and 3,000 species, of wide distribution. The most important genera are *Carex*, *Cyperus*, *Scirpus*, *Eleocharis*, and *Rynchospora*. The sedges include some useful forage plants, and in the tropics they often furnish material for mats, baskets, etc. — **cy'per-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cy-pe'rus (sĭ-pē'rŭs ; sĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κύπειρος sedge.] *Bot.* A genus of plants typifying the family Cyperaceæ, and containing about 650 species of wide distribution. They differ from most sedges in having the scales of the spikelet 2-ranked instead of spirally arranged, and from *Carex* in having the flowers all perfect and the spikelets alike. Several species, as *C. esculentus*, the chufa, have edible tuberous roots. *C. alternifolius* is the umbrella plant ; *C. papyrus*, the papyrus of Egypt.

cy-phel'la (sī-fĕl'ā), *n.* ; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. Gr. κύφελλα, pl., the hollows of the ears.] *Bot.* **a** A little cup-like pit on the lower surface of the thallus in lichens of the genus *Sticta* and allies, probably the analogue of a lenticel in higher plants. **b** [*cap.*] A genus of small cup-shaped basidiomycetous fungi found on decaying wood.

Cy'pho-man'dra (sī'fō-măn'drā), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. κύφωμα hump + ἀνήρ man ; — from the thickened connective.] *Bot.* A genus of South American solanaceous shrubs or trees having large simple or divided leaves, and flowers resembling those of *Solanum*. *C. betacea* is the tree tomato, grown for ornament and for its edible egg-shaped fruit.

cy'pho-nau'tes (sī'fō-nô'tēz ; sĭf'ō-), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. κυφός bent + ναύτης sailor.] *Zoöl.* The free-swimming bivalve larva of certain Polyzoa.

cy'pho-nism (sī'fō-nĭz'm ; sĭf'ō-), *n.* [Gr. κυφωνισμός, fr. κύφων a crooked piece of wood, a sort of pillory, fr. κυφός bent, stooping.] An ancient method of punishment by exposure in a pillory, thought by some to have included besmearing the criminal with honey, to attract insects, by others to have been mere exposure in a collar like the Chinese cangue.

Cy-præ'a (sī-prē'ā), *n.* [NL. ; cf Gr. Κυπρία a name of Venus.] *Zoöl.* A genus of tænioglossate gastropod mollusks, including the cowries. See COWRIE. The shell is smoothly polished externally, being extensively covered in life by the reflected lobes of the mantle, and is often handsomely colored. It is convex above and flattened below, having a long narrow aperture canaliculate at each end, and entirely concealed spire in the adult condition. The genus is the type of a family **Cy-præ'i-dæ** (-ĭ-dē). — **cy-præ'id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.* — **cy-præ'i-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

cy'pres (sĭ'prĕs), *n.* Also **cy'prus** (-prŭs). [ME. *cipres*, *cypris* ; perh. so named as being first made in Cyprus.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** Any of various early textile fabrics, as cloth of gold, a kind of satin, or esp. a thin, transparent stuff (often called **cypress**, or **cyprus**, lawn), the same as, or corresponding to, crape. It was either white or black, the latter being most common, and used for mourning ; — hence used in Scot. and dial. Eng. to designate a black color.

> Lawn as white as driven snow ;
> *Cyprus* black as e'er was crow. *Shak.*

2. A piece of this fabric, as a kerchief.

cy' pres' (sē' prā'). Also **cy'pres'**, *adv.* [OF. *si près* so nearly (as may be).] *Law.* Lit., as nearly (as may be) ; used of a rule for equitably construing wills so as to conform as nearly as is possible to the intention of the testator when a gift has been made attempting to create a fee-tail estate or a charitable trust ; as, the court will carry out the testator's intention *cy près* (or *cypres*).

cy'–pres', *a.* Also **cy'pres'.** Designating, or in accordance with, the doctrine that certain wills (see CY PRES) are to be construed cy pres. The doctrine is applied in English and Scots law and in some of the States of the United States, but has been rejected in a number of the States. — *n.* The cy-pres doctrine.

cy'press (sī'prĕs), *n.* [ME. *cipres*, *cipresse*, OF. *ciprès*, F. *cyprès*, L. *cypressus*, *cyparissus* (cf. the usual L. form *cupressus*), fr. Gr. κυπάρισσος, perh. of Semitic origin ; cf. Heb. *gōpher*, Gen. vi. 14.] **1.** Any pinaceous tree of the genus *Cupressus* ; also, its wood. Most species of cypress are ornamental in cultivation on account of their dark green evergreen foliage and symmetrical habit, as the American *C. macrocarpa* and the European and Oriental *C. sempervirens*. The latter, being often planted in cemeteries and around tombs, is regarded as an emblem of mourning. Its wood is valuable in carpentry. See CUPRESSUS.

2. Any of several pinaceous trees of allied genera, as the **Lawson's cypress** (*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana*) and **Sitka cypress** (*C. nuikaënsis*) of the western United States, and the **bald cypresses** (*Taxodium distichum* and *T. imbricarium*) of the southern United States.

3. Any of several plants having foliage suggesting that of a cypress, as the American polemoniaceous herb *Gilia coronopifolia*.

cy'pressed (-prĕst), *a.* Having or overgrown with cypresses.

cypress knee. One of the hard, hollow, conical outgrowths from the roots of the bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), serving to aërate the root system.

cypress moss. **a** A moss (*Hypnum cupressiforme*) with cypresslike foliage. **b** A club moss (*Lycopodium alpinum*) growing on mountains of Europe and America.

cypress pine. Any pinaceous tree of the genus *Callitris*, esp. *C. rhomboidea* and *C. calcarata*. *Australasia.*

cypress spurge. An Old World spurge (*Euphorbia cyparissias*) the foliage of which somewhat resembles that of the cypress. It is sometimes cultivated and has become a weed in the eastern United States.

cypress vine. A convolvulaceous garden plant (*Quamoclit quamoclit*) with red or white tubular flowers and finely dissected leaves.

Cyp'ri-an (sĭp'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Cyprius*, fr. *Cyprus*, Gr. Κύπρος.] Of or pertaining to Cyprus (the reputed birthplace of Aphrodite, anciently famous for her worship), the people of Cyprus, or their language ; also (in allusion to Aphrodite worship), lewd or licentious.

Cyprian turpentine, Chian turpentine. See **TURPENTINE a.**

Cyp'ri-an, *n.* **1.** **a** One of the people of Cyprus ; also, their dialect (see GREEK, *n.*, 5). **b** A lewd woman ; a prostitute.

2. [L. *Cyprianus*, prop., of Cyprus, Gr. Κύπρος.] Masc. prop. name. F. *Cyprien* (sē'prē'ĂN') ; G. *Cyprian* (tsē'prē-ān). — **Cyprian and Justina.** See JUSTINA.

cyp'rine (sĭp'rĭn ; -rīn), *a.* [Cf. CYPRESS.] Of or pertaining to the cypress.

Cy-prin'i-dæ (sĭ-prĭn'ĭ-dē ; sī-prĭ'nĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL. See CYPRINUS.] *Zoöl.* **1.** A large family of soft-finned freshwater fishes, which includes the carp, barbels, tenches, breams, goldfish, chubs, dace, shiners, etc., and most of the fresh-water minnows ; the carp family. They have a single dorsal fin, and a more or less protractile mouth destitute of teeth, except for a few on the pharyngeal bones. The body is nearly always covered with cycloid scales and the air bladder large and divided into two parts. It is the largest family of fishes, containing about 2,000 species, a large majority of them of small size. They occur in most parts of the world except Australia, Madagascar, and South America. In the Old World many are important food fishes, but in North America, except in the Pacific States, they are nearly all small in size and of little importance, though numerous in species. — **cy-prin'oid** (sĭ-prĭn'oĭd ; sĭp'rĭn-oĭd), *a. & n.* — **cy-prin'i-form** (sĭ-prĭn'ĭ-fôrm ; sĭ-prĭ'nĭ-fôrm), *a.*

2. A family of bivalve mollusks of which the genus *Cyprina* is the type.

Cy-prin'o-don'ti-dæ (sĭ-prĭn'ō-dŏn'tĭ-dē ; sĭ-prī'nō-), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. κυπρῖνος a kind of carp + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zool.* A large family of small soft-finned fishes, including the killifishes and related minnows, many of which live equally well in fresh, brackish, or salt water. The body is usually compressed behind and depressed at the head, with under jaw projecting beyond the upper. The jaws bear the small teeth. Cf. ANABLEPS. — **cy-prin'o-dont** (-dŏnt), **cyprin'o-don'toid** (-dŏn'toid), *a. & n.*

cyp'ri-noid (sĭp'rĭ-noid ; sī-prī'noid), *a.* [Gr. κυπρῖνος a kind of carp + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like or pert. to the carp family (Cyprinidæ). — *n.* One of the Cyprinidæ or Cyprinoidea.

Cyp'ri-noi'de-a (sĭp'rĭ-noi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. See CYPRINOID.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily consisting of the carp family and several closely related families, as the suckers and loaches. — **cyp'ri-noi'de-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Cy-pri'nus (sī-prī'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cyprinus*, Gr. κυπρῖνος, a kind of carp.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of fishes of the family Cyprinidæ, now usually restricted to the true carp (*Cyprinus carpio*).

Cyp'ri-ote (sĭp'rĭ-ōt), **Cyp'ri-ot** (-ŏt), *a.* [F. *Cypriot*, *Chypriot*.] Of or pertaining to Cyprus ; Cyprian. — *n.* An inhabitant of Cyprus ; also, the Cypriote Greek dialect. **Cypriote syllabary,** a syllabary of great antiquity and disputed origin, in which Cypriote is preserved.

Cyp'ri-pe'di-um (-pē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Cypris* Venus + *pes*, *pedis*, foot ; cf. Gr. πέδιον, dim. of πούς foot.] *Bot.* A genus of mostly scapose or leafy-stemmed terrestrial orchids with large drooping flowers, usually showily colored or marked, the lip forming a large inflated sac or pouch. They are natives of temperate and tropical regions, 10 species occurring in North America and one in Great Britain. They are highly prized for greenhouse cultivation, and readily hybridize. The native species are known as *lady's-slippers* and *moccasin flowers*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Cypripedium (*C. reginæ*).

Cy'pris (sĭ'prĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κύπρις. See CYPRIAN.] **1.** An epithet of Aphrodite.

2. *Zool.* A genus of small ostracode Crustacea, having a light, strong, bivalve shell, found in stagnant fresh water.

cy'prus (sĭ'prŭs), *n.* The color of a cyprus cat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

cyprus cat. A kind of striped tabby cat ; prob. so called from coming orig. from Cyprus. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

cyp'se-la (sĭp'sē-lā), *n.* ; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē) [NL., fr. Gr. κυψέλη hollow vessel.] *Bot.* A bicarpellary achene with adherent calyx tube, as in the sunflowers. — **cyp'se-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

Cyp'se-lo-mor'phæ (-lō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. κύψελος a swift + μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily or suborder of picarian birds having small feet and wings whose distal parts are much elongated. It includes the humming birds, goatsuckers, and swifts. — **cyp'se-lo-morph'** (sĭp'sē-lō-môrf'), *n.* — **cyp'se-lo-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.*

Cy'ra'no' de Ber'ge-rac' (sē'rā'nō' dē bĕr'zhĕ-rāk'). In Edmond Rostand's drama (1897) of the same name, a witty, daring Gascon soldier of fortune, disfigured by a huge nose. In despair of winning for himself the précieuse Roxane, he wins her love for a slower-witted but handsome comrade, revealing his own passion only long afterward, when dying. Cyrano is in part modeled after a 17th-century soldier and poet of the same name.

Cy're-na'ic (sī'rē-nā'ĭk ; sĭr'ē-), *a.* [L. *Cyrenaicus*, fr. *Cyrene*, in Libya.] Pertaining to Cyrenaica, an ancient country of northern Africa, and to Cyrene, its principal city ; also, to a school of philosophy founded by Aristippus, a native of Cyrene. — *n.* A native of Cyrenaica ; also, a disciple of the school of Aristippus, a disciple of Socrates, who established a school at Cyrene. He taught that pleasure is the chief end of life, and that its essential nature is sensation of gentle motion. Later Cyrenaics elaborated the theory of hedonism.

Cy-re'ni-an (sī-rē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Cyrene, in Africa ; Cyrenaic. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cyrene ; also, a Cyrenaic philosopher.

Cy-ril'la (sĭ-rĭl'ā), *n.* [NL., after Domenico *Cirillo*, or

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ing to, or produced by, the gallflies of the family Cynipidæ.

cyn'ism (sĭn'ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *cynisme*, fr. L. *cynismus*, Gr. κυνισμός.] Cynicism. *Rare.*

Cyn'o-cram-ba'ce-æ (sĭn'ō-krăm-bā'sē-ē ; sī'nō-), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of THELIGONACEÆ. — **cyn'o-cram-ba'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cyn'o-cram'be (-krăm'bē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κυνοκράμβη dog cabbage ; κύων, κυνός, dog + κράμβη cabbage.] *Bot.* Syn of THELIGONUM.

Cy'no-don (sī'nō-dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κυνόδων, κυνόδοντος the canine tooth. See CYNO-, -ODONT.] Syn. of CAPRIOLA.

Cy-nog'a-le (sī-nŏg'ā-lē ; sī-), *n.* [NL. ; *cyno-* + Gr. γαλῆ weasel.] See VIVERRINE OTTER.

cy-nog'ra-phy (-ra-fĭ), *n.* [*cyno-* + *-graphy.*] A writing or treatise on dogs. *Rare.*

Cyn'o-mo'ri-a'ce-æ (sĭn'ō-mō'rĭ-ā'sē-ē ; sī'nō-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See CYNOMORIUM. — **cyn'o-mo'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cyn'o-mor'pha (-môr'fā), **Cyn'o-mor'phæ** (-fē), *n. pl.* [NL., *cyno-* + Gr. μορφή form.] *Zool.* A group coextensive with Cercopithecidæ. *Rare.* — **cyn'o-mor'phic** (-fĭk), *a.*

Cyn'o-mys (sĭn'ō-mĭs ; sī'nō-), *n.* [NL. ; *cyno-* + Gr. μῦς mouse.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the prairie dogs.

cynoper. † CINNABAR.

cyn'o-pho'bi-a (sĭn'ō-fō'bĭ-ā ; sī'nō-), *n.* [NL. ; *cyno-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* A morbid dread of dogs or of hydrophobia.

Cyn'o-pi-the'ci-dæ (-pĭ-thē'sĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CYNOPITHECUS.] = CERCOPITHECIDÆ. — **cyn'o-pi-the'coid** (-koid), *a.*

cy-nop'o-dous (sī-nŏp'ō-dŭs ; sĭ-), *a.* [*cyno-* + *-podous.*] *Zoöl.* Having feet like those of a dog, with claws not retractile.

cyn'o-rex'i-a (sĭn'ō-rĕk'sĭ-ā ; sĭ'nō-), *n.* [NL. ; *cyno-* + Gr. ὄρεξις appetite.] *Med.* A voracious appetite.

cy-nor'rho-don (sī-nôr'ō-dŏn ; sĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κυνόρροδον] a The dog-rose. b Var. of CYNARRHODON.

Cy-nos'ci-on (-nŏs'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL. ; *cyno-* + Gr. σκίαινα a sea fish.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine sciænoid fishes containing the weakfishes and allied species, all valuable as food fishes.

Cyn'thi-us (sĭn'thĭ-ŭs), *a. masc.* [L.] See CYNTHIA.

cyn'u-ren'ic (sĭn'ū-rĕn'ĭk ; sĭ'nū-), **cy-nu'ric** (sĭ-nū'rĭk ; sĭ-), etc. *Chem.* Vars. of KYNURENIC, KYNURIC, etc.

cy'on. † CION, SCION.

Cy'on (sī'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. κύων dog.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Canidæ characterized by the absence of the usual last lower molar. It includes the dhole.

cy'o-pho'ri-a (sī'ō-fō'rĭ-ā), *n.* [Gr. κυοφορία.] Pregnancy.

cy-phel'late (sī-fĕl'āt), *a. Bot.* Having cyphellæ.

cy'pher. Var. of CIPHER.

cy-pho'sis (sī-fō'sĭs), **cy-phot'ic** (-fŏt'ĭk). Vars. of KYPHOSIS, KYPHOTIC.

cy-præ'oid (sī-prē'oid), *a.* [*Cypræa* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Like or pertaining to the genus *Cypræa* or family Cypræidæ.

cy'press, *or* **cy'press-root'**, *n.* [Corruption of CYPERUS.] The galingale (*Cyperus longus*).

cypress grass. A common sedge (*Cyperus diandrus*) of the eastern United States.

cypress lawn. See CYPRES, the fabric. [*Table I.*]

cy'press-leaf' oil. See OIL,

cypress thatch. Thatch of the leaves of a palmetto (*Thrinax keyensis*) of southern Florida.

Cy-pri'na (sī-prī'nā), *n.* [NL. Cf. CYPRINUS.] *Zoöl.* A genus of thick-shelled siphonate bivalve mollusks of the order Eulamellibranchia.

cyp'rine (sĭp'rĭn ; -rīn ; 183), *a. Zool.* Cyprinoid. *Rare.*

cyp'rine (sĭp'rĭn ; -rīn), *n.* [L. *cyprinus* of copper.] *Min.* A variety of vesuvianite, colored blue by copper.

cyp'ri-nine (sĭp'rĭ-nĭn ; -nēn), *n.* Also -nin. [See CYPRINUS.] *Physiol. Chem.* Either of two protamines (α- and β-) contained in the spermatozoa of the carp.

cy'prus. Var. of CYPRES, the fabric. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **cyprus lawn.**

Cyp'se-li (sĭp'sē-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = CYPSELOMORPHÆ.

Cyp-sel'i-dæ (sĭp-sĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CYPSELUS.] Syn. of MICROPODIDÆ. See SWIFT.

Cyp'se-li-for'mes (sĭp'sē-lĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *Cypselus* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* = CYPSELOMORPHÆ. — **cyp'se-li-form'** (-fôrm'; sĭp-sĕl'ĭ-), *a.*

cyp'se-line (sĭp'sē-lĭn ; -līn), *a.* [From *Cypselus.*] *Zool.* Like or pertaining to the swifts.

cyp'se-loid (-loid), *a.* [*cypselus* + *-oid.*] *Zool* Like or pertaining to the swifts.

Cyp'se-loi'des (-loi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] = CYPSELOMORPHÆ. *Obs.*

Cyp'se-lus (sĭp'sē-lŭs), *n.* [NL. ; L. *cypselus* a kind of swallow, Gr. κύψελος.] *Zoöl.* A genus of swifts, syn. of *Micropus*.

cyr-. For various obsolete forms in *cyr-*, see those in CIR-.

Cyr'a-ma (sĭr'ā-mā ; sĭ-rā'mā). *Bib.*

Cy're-na'i-cism (sĭ'rē-nā'ĭ-sĭz'm ; sĭr'ē-), *n.* Doctrine of the Cyrenaics ; Cyrenaic hedonism.

Cy-re'ne (sī-rē'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κυρήνη.] *Gr. Myth.* A nymph or local goddess of Cyrene, beloved by Apollo, a deity of vegetation and possibly an early form of Artemis.

Cyr'il (sĭr'ĭl), *n.* [L. *Cyrillus*, Gr. Κύριλλος ; cf. *κύριος* lord.] Lit., lordly ; — masc. prop. name. L. *Cyrillus* (sĭ-rĭl'ŭs) ; F. *Cy-*

Cyrillo, Italian physician.] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubs and trees, type of the Cyrillaceæ. They have lateral racemes of small white flowers with acute, contorted petals, 5 stamens, and a dehiscent fruit without wings. *C. racemiflora* is the ironwood of the southern United States.

Cyr'il-la'ce-æ (sĭr'Ĭ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees (order Sapindales) related to the Aquifoliaceæ. They have hard wood, entire coriaceous leaves, small racemose white flowers, and capsular fruit. There are 3 genera and 6 species exclusively American, *Cyrilla* and *Cliftonia* being found throughout the Gulf States and *Costæa* in South America. — **cyr'il-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cy-ril'li-an (sĭ-rĭl'Ĭ-ăn), *a.* **1** Of or pert. to Cyril, Bishop of Alexandria (4th and 5th centuries), or his followers in his controversy with Nestorius. — *n.* A follower of Cyril.

2. = CYRILLIC.

Cy-ril'lic (-lĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the old Slavic alphabet reputed to have been invented by Cyril, a missionary to the Slavs in the 9th century. The Cyrillic alphabet consisted originally of 38 letters based on the Greek uncials, to which 10 letters were added later. In its present form it is the alphabet of Russia, Bulgaria, and Servia, and one of the three dominant alphabets of the world, the other two being the Arabic and the Roman. Cf. SLAVIC.

cyrto-. A combining form from Greek *κυρτός, bent, curved.*

cyr-tom'e-ter (sẽr-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*cyrto-* + *-meter.*] *Med.* An instrument for determining the dimensions and movements of the chest.

cyr-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κύρτωσις* a being humpbacked.] *Med.* Curvature or deformity, esp. of the spine.

Cyr'to-spa'dix (sûr'tō-spā'dĭks), *n.* [NL.; *cyrto-* + *spadix.*] *Bot.* A small genus of South American aroids having tuberous roots and basal, long-petioled, more or less hastate leaves. In the cultivated forms (often known by the name *caladium*) the leaves exhibit beautiful shades and markings in red, yellow, white, and green.

cyr'to-style (sûr'tō-stīl), *n.* [*cyrto-* + Gr. *στῦλος* pillar.] *Arch.* A circular projecting portico.

cyst (sĭst), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις* bladder, sac, fr. *κύειν* to be pregnant. Cf. CYME.] **1.** *Med.* A pouch or sac without opening, provided with a distinct membrane and containing fluid or semifluid morbid matter, abnormally developed in one of the natural cavities or in the substance of an organ.

2. *Bot.* **a** In many algæ, as Desmidiales and Schizophyceæ, a resting spore formed by the breaking up of portions of the filaments or the inclosing of cell groups, and their investment by a sheath or envelope. It includes a number of types, as aplanospore, akinete, etc. **b** An air vesicle in certain algæ, as in the common rockweed. **c** The spore case in certain fungi, as *Mucor* and its allies.

3. *Zoöl.* A sac or capsule, esp. that which many protozoans and other minute animals secrete about themselves when they assume a quiescent condition, as in æstivation or as a preliminary to spore formation; also, that by which larval tapeworms are surrounded in the tissues of their hosts. Commonly the contained organism as well as the sac or capsule is included in the meaning.

cyst, *n.* [See CIST.] *Antig.* A box or chest; a cist. See CIST.

> The Bolognese *cysts* are said to have been the produce of local art and industry. *R. F. Burton.*

-cyst (-sĭst). A suffix from Greek *κύστις, bladder, bag, pouch;* as, macro*cyst*, ob*cyst*, sagitto*cyst*, etc.

cys-tec'ta-sy (sĭs-tĕk'tă-sĭ), *n.* [*cyst-* + Gr. *ἔκτασις* extension.] *Surg.* **a** Dilatation of the bladder. **b** A form of lithotomy.

cys-tec'to-my (-tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*cyst* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a cyst.

cyst'ed (sĭs'tĕd), *a.* Inclosed in a cyst.

cyst'e-ine (sĭs'tē-Ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **cyst'e-in.** [See CYST.] *Physiol. Chem.* An intermediate and possibly primary decomposition product of proteids. Chemically it is α-amino-β-thio-hydracrylic acid, $C_3H_7O_2NS$, and is converted by atmospheric oxygen into cystine, from which it can be regained by reduction. — **cyst'e-in'ic** (-Ĭn'Ĭk), *a.*

cys'ti- (sĭs'tĭ-). Combining form for *cyst.* = CYSTO-.

cyst'ic (sĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *cystique.*] **1.** Of, like, or pertaining to, a cyst; esp., in *Anat.*, of or pertaining to the gall bladder or urinary bladder.

2. Containing a cyst or cysts; cystose.

3. *Zoöl.* Contained in a cyst; encysted.

cystic duct, the duct from the gall bladder which unites with the hepatic to form the common bile duct. — **c. worm,** a bladder worm.

cys'ti-cer'coid (sĭs'tĭ-sûr'koid), *a.* [*cysticercus* + *-oid.*] Like or pertaining to a cysticercus. — *n.* A cysticercus.

— **cys'ti-cer-coi'dal** (-koi'dăl), *a.*

cys'ti-cer-co'sis (-sẽr-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cysticercus* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Infestation of the muscles with cysticerci.

cys'ti-cer'cus (-sûr'kŭs), *n.; L. pl.* **-cerci** (-sûr'sī). [NL.; *cysti-* + Gr. *κέρκος* tail.] *Zoöl.* The larval form of certain species of tapeworms having the head and neck of a tapeworm attached to a saclike body filled with fluid; — called also *bladder worm, hydatid,* and *measle* (as, pork *measle*). These larvæ live in the tissues of various living animals, and, when swallowed by a suitable animal, develop into adult tapeworms in the intestine (see MEASLES, TAPEWORM). The name *Cysticercus* was given as a generic name before the larval nature of these worms was known, and it is still so used for convenience when the larval forms, or bladder worms, as distinguished from the adult, are spoken of.

Cysticercus of Tapeworm (*Hæmatotænia solium*), enlarged. *A* One with the head protruded; *b* Sac; *s* Suckers; *h* Hooks. *B* One with the head retracted.

cys'ti-dĭ'a-lum (sĭs-tĭd'Ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. **-TIDIA** (-ă); E. **-TIDIUMS** (-ŭmz). *Bot.* In certain basidiomycetous fungi, one of the large inflated and thick-walled cells of the hymenial layer projecting beyond the basidia and paraphyses.

cys'ti-form (sĭs'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*cysti-* + *-form.*] Having the form of a cyst; bladderlike.

cyst'ine (sĭs'tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **cyst'in.** [See CYST.] *Physiol. Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_{12}O_4N_2S_2$, found in horn, hair, etc., rarely in urine and urinary calculi, and formed as a cleavage product of proteids. Its relation to cysteine is that of a disulphide to a mercaptan.

cys-ti'tis (sĭs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cyst-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the bladder.

cys'to- (sĭs'tō-), **cys'ti-** (-tĭ-), **cyst-.** [Gr. *κύστις* bladder.] Combining forms used in *Anat. & Biol.*, usually to denote *likeness to* or *connection with a bladder or cyst.*

cys'to-carp (-kärp), *n.* [*cysto-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* The form of sporocarp produced in the Rhodophyceæ, or red algæ, after fertilization of the procarp. It has a thickened envelope and develops asexual carpospores, thus constituting probably the sporophytic generation in these plants. — **cys'to-car'pic** (-kär'pĭk), *a.*

cys'to-cele (-sēl), *n.* [*cysto-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia in which the urinary bladder protrudes; vesical hernia.

cys'to-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'Ĭ-a), *n.* [NL.; *cyst-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in the bladder.

cys'to-fi-bro'ma (-fī-brō'mă), *n.; L. pl.* **-BROMATA** (-tă). [NL.] *Med.* A cystic fibroma.

Cys'to-flag'el-la'ta (-flăj'ĕ-lā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See CYSTO-; FLAGELLUM.] *Zoöl.* An order of Mastigophora having two flagella, one modified into a long tentacle, while the other is small and contained within the gullet. It consists of but two genera, *Noctiluca* (which see) and *Leptodiscus.* — **cys'to-flag'ellate** (-flăj'ĕ-lĭt), *a.* & *n.*

cyst'oid (sĭs'toid), *a.* [*cyst* + *-oid.*] **1.** Bladderlike; resembling a cyst.

2. *Paleon.* Of or pertaining to the Cystoidea.

cyst'oid, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A cystoid formation.

2. One of the Cystoidea.

Cys-toi'de-a (sĭs-toi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cyst-* + *-oid.*] *Paleon.* A group (formerly included in the Crinoidea, but now usually ranking as a separate class) of extinct Paleozoic short-stemmed or stemless pelmatozoan echinoderms. The body is commonly more or less globular or egg-shaped and inclosed in irregularly arranged plates, which are usually pierced by a peculiar system of pores, probably respiratory in function. The arms are weakly developed in most forms. Recent classifications restrict the class Cystoidea by the exclusion of the Thecoidea and Carpoidea (which see). — **cys-toi'de-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

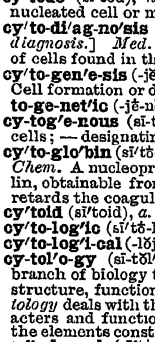
One of the Cystoidea (*Apiocystites gebhardi*). (½)

cys'to-lith (sĭs'tō-lĭth), *n.* [*cysto-* + *-lith.*] **1.** *Bot.* A concretion of calcium carbonate deposited in a plant cell, usually on a projection of the cell wall.

2. *Med.* A urinary calculus.

— **cys'to-lith'ic** (-lĭth'Ĭk), *a.*

cys-to'ma (sĭs-tō'mă), *n.; L. pl.* **-TOMATA** (-mă-tă). [NL.; *cyst-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor containing cysts. — **cys-tom'a-tous** (-tŏm'ă-tŭs; -tō'mă-tŭs), *a.*

cys'to-my-o'ma (sĭs'tō-mī-ō'mă), *n.; L. pl.* **-OMATA** (-mă-tă). [NL.] *Med.* A cystic myoma.

cys'to-myx-o'ma (-mĭk-sō'mă), *n.; L. pl.* **-OMATA** (-mă-tă) [NL.] *Med.* A cystic myxoma.

cys'to-neu-ral'gi-a (-nū-răl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *cysto-* + *neuralgia.*] *Med.* Neuralgia of the bladder.

cys'to-pa-ral'y-sis (-pă-răl'Ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cysto-* + *paralysis.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the bladder.

cys'tor-rha'gi-a (sĭs'tō-rā'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL; *cysto-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the bladder.

cys'tor-rhe'a, -rhœ'a (-rē'ă), *n.* [NL.; *cysto-* + *-rhea.*] Catarrh of the bladder.

cys'to-sar-co'ma (-sär-kō'mă), *n.; L. pl.* **-COMATA** (-tă). [NL.] *Med.* A cystic sarcoma.

cys'to-scope (sĭs'tō-skōp), *n.* [*cysto-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An instrument for inspecting the interior of the bladder. — **cys'to-scop'ic** (sĭs'tō-skŏp'Ĭk), *a.* — **cys-tos'co-py** (sĭs-tŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.*

cyst'ose (sĭs'tōs; sĭs-tōs'), *a.* Containing or resembling a cyst or cysts.

cys'to-spasm (sĭs'tō-spăz'm), *n.* [*cysto-* + *spasm.*] *Med.* Spasm of the bladder. — **cys'to-spas'tic** (-spăs'tĭk), *a.*

cys-tos'to-my (sĭs-tŏs'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*cysto-* + *-stomy.*] *Surg.* Formation of an opening into the bladder by incision.

cys'to-tome (-tōm), *n.* [*cysto-* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* **a** An instrument for incising the bladder. **b** = CYSTITOME.

cys-tot'o-my (-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*cysto-* + *-tomy*] *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the bladder, esp. in lithotomy.

cy'tase (sī'tās), *n.* [*cyto-* + *-ase.*] *Chem.* **a** An enzyme found in the seeds of various plants, esp. the grasses, which has the power of rendering soluble the material of cell walls. It is destroyed by heating to 60°–65° C. **b** See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY. — **cy-tas'ic** (sĭ-tăs'Ĭk), *a.*

cy'tas-ter (sī'tăs-tẽr), *n.* [*cyto-* + *aster.*] *Biol.* An achromatic aster (see ASTER, 4 **a**), as dusting, from a *karyaster.*

-cyte (-sīt). A suffix from Greek *κύτος, hollow vessel,* used to denote a *cell;* as leuco*cyte*, erythro*cyte*, etc.

Cyth'er-e'a (sĭth'ẽr-ē'a), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κυθέρεια.*] **1.** An epithet of Aphrodite (which see), hence of Venus.

2. *Bot.* A genus of orchids containing a single species, *C. bulbosa*, of northern Europe and North America. It is a delicate bulbous bog herb having a single white flower variegated with purple, pink, and yellow, followed later in the season by an ovate, plaited leaf.

Cyth'er-e'an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *Cythereus.* See CYTHEREA.] Of or pertaining to the goddess Aphrodite or Venus, or the planet Venus. — *n.* A votary of Aphrodite.

Cyt'i-nus (sĭt'Ĭ-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κύτινος* the calyx of the pomegranate.] *Bot.* A genus of root-parasitic herbs constituting or typifying the family **Cyt'i-na'ce-æ** [-nā'sē-ē] (order Aristolochiales), and including one European and possibly one African species. They are yellow or reddish fleshy plants, growing on the roots of *Cistus*, and have been used as astringents and styptics.

cyt'i-sine (sĭt'Ĭ-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin.** [From *Cytisus*, name of a genus allied to Laburnum.] A bitter, crystalline, very poisonous alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{14}ON_2$, found in many leguminous plants, as the laburnum (*Laburnum laburnum*).

Cyt'i-sus (-sŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cytisus* a plant, prob. a medic, Gr. *κύτισος.*] *Bot.* A genus of stiff or spiny fabaceous shrubs having unifoliolate leaves and showy racemose flowers with a two-lipped calyx. The numerous species are natives of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. *C. scoparius* is the common broom. Several are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

cy'to- (sī'tō-), **cyt-.** Combining form from Greek *κύτος, hollow vessel,* used to indicate *connection with, relation to,* or *derivation from, a cell, cells,* or *cytoplasm;* as, *cytology*, etc.

cy'tode (sī'tōd), *n.* [*cyto-* + 1st *-ode.*] *Biol.* A nonnucleated cell or mass of protoplasm.

cy'to-di'ag-no'sis (sī'tō-dī'ăg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cyto-* + *diagnosis.*] *Med.* Diagnosis based upon the examination of cells found in the tissues or fluids of the body.

cy'to-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cyto-* + *genesis.*] *Biol.* Cell formation or development. — **cy'to-gen'ic** (-Ĭk), **cy'to-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'Ĭk), *a.*

cy-tog'e-nous (sī-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a. Anat. & Biol.* Producing cells; — designating specif. lymphatic, or adenoid, tissue.

cy'to-glo'bin (sī'tō-glō'bĭn), *n.* [*cyto-* + *globulin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A nucleoproteid, at one time thought to be a globulin, obtainable from many cells and glandular organs. It retards the coagulation of the blood.

cy'toid (sī'toid), *a.* [*cyto-* + *-oid.*] Cell-like.

cy'to-log'ic (sī'tō-lŏj'Ĭk) } *a. Biol* Pertaining to cytology.
cy'to-log'i-cal (-lŏj'Ĭ-kăl) } — **cy'to-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cy-tol'o-gy (sī-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*cyto-* + *-logy.*] *Biol.* The branch of biology treating of cells with reference to their structure, functions, multiplication, and life history. *Cytology* deals with the individual cell, and its intrinsic characters and functions; *histology* deals with cells chiefly as the elements constituting tissues.— **cy-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

cy'to-lymph (sī'tō-lĭmf), *n.* [*cyto-* + *lymph.*] *Biol.* The more fluid part or ground substance of cytoplasm; — opposed to *cytoreticulum.*

cy-tol'y-sis (sī-tŏl'Ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., *cyto-* + *-lysis.*] *Physiol.* The dissolution or degeneration of cells or neurons.

cy'to-lyt'ic (sī'tō-lĭt'Ĭk), *a. Physiol.* Of or pert. to, or effecting, cytolysis; specif., *Physiol. Chem.*, capable of decomposing the material of cell walls; as, a *cytolytic* enzyme.

cy-tom'e-ter (sī-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*cyto-* + *-meter*] *Physiol.* An apparatus for counting and measuring cells.

cy'to-plasm (sī'tō-plăz'm), *n.* [*cyto-* + Gr. *πλάσμα* a mold.] *Biol.* Orig., the watery ground substance of the protoplasm as opposed to the granular contents; later, the entire protoplasm; now, the protoplasm of the cell exclusive of the nucleus. — **cy'to-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

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rille (sē'rĕl'); Sp. *Cirilo* (thē-rē'lō; 134); It. *Cirillo* (chē-rēl'lō); G. *Cyrill* (tsē'rĭl). **Cy-ril'lic-a** (sĭ-rĭl'Ĭ-kă). Var. of CYRILLICEÆ.

cyring, + **syringe.**

cyr'i-o-log'ic (sĭr'Ĭ-ō-lŏj'Ĭk; sĭ'rĭ-), **cyr'i-o-log'i-cal** (-Ĭ-kăl), *a.* Vars. of CURIOLOGIC, -LOGICAL.

cyr-toc'er-a-cone' (sẽr-tŏs'ẽr-ă-kōn'), *n. Paleon.* A nautiloid cephalopod shell curved like those of the genus *Cyrtoceras.*

Cyr-toc'er-as (-ăs), *n.* [NL.; *cyrto-* + Gr. *κέρας* horn.] *Paleon.* A genus of Paleozoic nautiloid cephalopods having a conical or subcylindrical slightly curved shell, with a large body chamber.

cyr'to-cer'a-tite (sûr'tō-sẽr'ă-tīt), *n. Paleon* A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Cyrtoceras.*

cyr'to-cer'a-tit'ic (-sĭt'Ĭk), *a.*

cyr'to-graph (sûr'tō-grăf), *n.* = CYRTOMETER.

cyr'to-lite (sûr'tō-līt), *n.* [*cyrto-* + *-lite.*] *Chem.* A mineral related to zircon but containing uranium, yttrium, etc.

cyr'tus (sĭr'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κύρτος,* fr. OPer. *Kūrush.*] Lit., the sun; — masc. prop. name.

cy'rus, *n.* = SARUS. *India.*

cyst. See CYSTO-.

cyst'ad-e-no'ma (sĭs'tăd-ē-nō'mă), *n.; L. pl.* **-NOMATA** (-tă). [NL.] *Med.* A cystic adenoma.

cys-tal'gi-a (sĭs-tăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *cyst-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the bladder.

cys'ta-tro'phi-a (sĭs'tă-trō'fĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *cyst-* + *atrophia.*] *Med.* Atrophy of the bladder.

cys'tel-minth (sĭs'tĕl-mĭnth), *n.* [*cyst-* + Gr. *ἕλμινς, -νθος,* worm.] A bladder worm.

cys-ten'chy-ma (sĭs-tĕn'kĭ-mă), **cys-ten'chyme** (-kĭm), *n.* [*cyst-* + *-enchyma*] *Zoöl.* A tissue containing large cells with thin walls found in some sponges. **cys'ten-chym'a-tous** (sĭs'tĕn-kĭm'ă-tŭs), *a.*

cys'ti-car'pi-um (sĭs'tĭ-kär'pĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* **-PIA** (-ă). [NL.] *Bot.* Cystocarp.— **cys'ti-car'pic** (-pĭk), *a.* [cysticercus. *Rare.*]

cys'ti-cer-cose (sĭs'tĭ-sẽr-kōs), *n.* A cyst/i-cle, *n.* A small cyst. *Rare.*

cys-tic'o-lous (sĭs-tĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [*cysti-* + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Inhabiting a cyst.

cys'ti-co-car'ci-no'ma (-kär'sĭ-nō'mă), *n.; L. pl.* **-NOMATA** (-tă). [NL.] *Med.* A cystic carcinoma.

cys'to-cyte (-sīt), *n.* [*cysto-* + *-cyte.*] *Zoöl.* A cystlike cell of the cystenchyma of a sponge.

cys'to-gen'e-sis, *n.* Cytogenesis

cys-tog'e-nous (sĭs-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*cysto-* + *-genous.*] *Biol.* Cell-producing. *Obs. or R.*

Cys-toph'o-ra (-tŏf'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., *cysto-* + Gr. *φέρειν* to bear.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the hooded seal.

cys'to-plast (sĭs'tō-plăst), *n.* [*cysto-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* A cell having a cell wall. *Obs.*

cys'to-plas'ty, *n* [*cysto-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg* Any plastic operation upon the bladder.

cys'to-ple'gi-a, *n.* [NL.; *cysto-* + *-plegia.*] Cystoparalysis.

Cys-top'ter-is (sĭs-tŏp'tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cysto-* + Gr. *πτερίς* fern; — in ref. to the inflated indusium.] *Bot.* Syn. of FILIX.

cys'top-to'sis (sĭs'tŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cysto-* + Gr. *πτῶσις* a falling.] *Med.* Prolapse of the mucous membrane of the bladder into the urethra.

Cys-to'pus (sĭs-tō'pŭs), *n* [NL.; *cysto-* + Gr. *πούς* foot.] *Bot.* Syn. of ALBUGO.

cys'to-spore, *n.* [*cysto-* + *spore*] *Bot.* = CARPOSPORE.

cyst'ous (sĭs'tŭs), *a.* Cystic. *R.*

cyt-. See CYTO-.

cyte. + CITY, KITE.

Cyt'i-na'ce-æ (sĭt'Ĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Bot.* See CYTINUS.

— **cyt'i-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

cyt'i-o-blast' (sĭt'Ĭ-ō-blăst'; sĭsh'Ĭ-ō-), *n. Bot.* A cytoblast.

cyt'i-o-derm', **cy-tĭ'i-o-der'ma,** *n.* Cytoderm. *Obs.*

cyt'i-o-plasm (-plăz'm), *n. Biol.* Cytoplasm. *Rare.*

cy-tĭ'tis (sĭ-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κύτος* skin + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the skin.

cy'to-blast, *n.* [*cyto-* + *blast.*] *Biol.* a The cell nucleus. *Schleiden.* b One of the hypothetical ultimate vital units of which the cell is built up. *Altmann.* **c** A protoplast. *Kölliker.*

cy'to-blas-te'ma (sĭ'tō-blăs-tē'mă), *n.* [NL.; *cyto-* + Gr. *βλάστημα* growth.] *Biol.* The formative material from which cells were thought to arise. *Obs. Schleiden.* — **cy'to-blas-te'mal,** **cy'to-blas-tem'a-tous** (-tĕm'ă-tŭs), **cy-to-blas-tem'ic, cy'to-blas-te'mous** (-tē'mŭs), *a. Obs.*

cy'to-chy-le'ma (-kĭ-lē'mă), *n.* [NL.; *cyto-* + Gr. *χυλός* juice.] *Biol.* Cytolymph.

cy-toc'la-sis (sĭ-tŏk'lă-sĭs; sĭ'tŏ-klā'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cyto-* + Gr. *κλάσις* a breaking.] *Physiol.* The destruction of cells. — **cy'to-clas'tic** (sĭ'tō-klăs'tĭk), *a.*

cy'to-coc'cus (sĭ'tō-kŏk'ŭs), *n.; pl.* **-COCCI** (-kŏk'sĭ). [NL.; *cyto-* + Gr. *κόκκος* kernel, grain.] *Biol.* The nucleus of a cytula.

cy'to-den'drite, *n.* [*cyto-* + *dendrite.*] *Anat.* A dendrite given off from the body of a nerve cell; — dist. from *axodendrite*

cy'to-derm, *n. Obs. or R.* [*cyto-* + *-derm.*] **1.** *Biol.* Cell wall.

2. *Bot.* The primordial utricle.

cy'to-di-er'e-sis (-dĭ-ẽr'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cyto-* + Gr. *διαίρεσις* a dividing.] *Biol.* Mitosis. *Obs.*

— **cy'to-di-er-et'ic** (-ẽr-ĕt'Ĭk), *a.*

cy'to-gam'y (sĭ-tŏg'ă-mĭ), *n.* [*cyto-* + *-gamy.*] *Biol* Cell union; conjugation. *Rare.*

cy-tog'e-ny (sĭ-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n. Biol.* Cytogenesis.

cy'to-ly'sin (sĭ'tō-lī'sĭn), *n. Physiol Chem.* A substance producing cytolysis.

cy'to-mi'cro-some, *n. Biol* A microsome occurring in the cytoplasm, distinguished from a nuclear microsome.

cy-tom'i-tome (sĭ-tŏm'Ĭ-tōm), *n.* [*cyto-* + Gr. *μίτος* a thread, web.] *Biol.* = CYTORETICULUM.

cy'to-mor-pho'sis, *n.* [NL.; *cyto-* + *morphosis.*] *Biol.* The series of changes undergone by cells. *Rare.*

cy-toph'a-gous (sĭ-tŏf'ă-gŭs), *a.* [*cyto-* + *-phagous.*] *Biol.* Phagocytic; cell-devouring. *Rare.*

cy'to-phil (sĭ'tō-fĭl), *a.* [*cyto-* + *-phil.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Having affinity for cells; — said of certain haptophorous groups. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

cy'to-plast (sī'tō-plăst), *n.* [*cyto-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* The cytoplasmic contents of the cell, as distinguished from the nuclear contents. — **cy'to-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

cy'to-re-tic'u-lum (sī'tō-rē-tĭk'ū-lŭm), *n.* [NL.; *cyto-* + *reticulum.*] *Biol.* The network formed of the more solid part of the cytoplasm, as opposed to the *cytolymph*, or more fluid ground substance.

cy'to-sine (sī'tō-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin.** [*cyto-* + *-ine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline base, $C_4H_5ON_3$, prepared from carp sperm, herring testicles, and different nucleic acids, and also synthetically. It is a pyrimidine derivative.

cy'to-stome (-stōm), *n.* [*cyto-* + *-stome.*] *Zoöl.* The mouth of a unicellular animal.

cy'to-tox'in (sī'tō-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [*cyto-* + *toxin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance developed in the blood serum and having a toxic effect upon cells. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY. — **cy'to-tox'ic** (sī'tō-tŏk'sĭk), *a.*

cyt'u-la (sĭt'ū-lă), *n.* [NL. See CYTO-.] *Zoöl.* The fertilized egg cell or parent cell of an organism. *Haeckel.*

Cyz'i-cene (sĭz'ĭ-sēn), *a.* [L. *Cyzicenus.*] *Class. Antiq.* Lit., of or pertaining to the ancient city of Cyzicus in Mysia, Asia Minor; — used to designate a large banqueting hall in a house, built so as to open on a garden.

czar (zär; tsär; 277), **tsar** (tsär), *n.* [Russ. *tsar'*, fr. L. *Caesar* Cæsar; cf. OPol. *czar*, Pol. *car.*] A king; an emperor; specif., the popular title of the emperor of Russia; officially, his title as king of Poland and some other parts of his empire; — in the Middle Ages assumed by various Slavonic rulers and ascribed also to the Mongol princes. The title was assumed in 1547 by Ivan IV., the Terrible.

czar'e-vitch (zär'ĕ-vĭch; tsär'-), **tsar'e-vitch** (tsär'ĕ-; *Russ.* tsá-rā'-), *n.* [Russ. *tsarevich.*] A son of a czar of Russia; — formerly a title, now replaced by *grand duke.* The eldest son's title is *tsesarevitch* or *cesarevitch.*

cza-rev'na (zä-rĕv'nä; tsä-), **tsa-rev'na** (tsä-rĕv'nä), *n.* [Russ *tsarevna*] A daughter of a czar of Russia, — formerly a title.

cza-ri'na (zä-rē'nä; tsä-), **tsa-ri'na** (tsä-), *n.* [Cf. G. *Zarin*, *Czarin*, fem., Russ. *tsaritsa.*] The title of the empress of Russia, corresponding to the emperor's title of *czar.*

czar'ish, tsar'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or like, a czar.

czar'ism (zär'ĭz'm; tsar'-), **tsar'ism** (tsär'-), *n.* [*czar* + *-ism.*] Autocratic government exampled by that of Russia; absolutism.

Czech (chĕk), *n.* An individual of the most westerly branch of the Slavs. This branch numbers more than 6,000,000, chiefly in Bohemia and Moravia. Also, the Czech language; Bohemian. See SLAV. — **Czech'ic** (-ĭk), **Czech'ish,** *a.*

D

D (dē). **1.** The fourth letter of the English alphabet, into which it comes through the Latin and Greek from the Phœnician and Hebrew *Daleth.* Etymologically *d* is related most nearly to *t* and *th*; as, E. *deep*, G. *tief*, E. *daughter*, G. *tochter*, Gr. *θυγάτηρ*, Skr. *duhitr.* See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 145, 146, and ALPHABET, *Illust.*

2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: **a** Fourth in order or class, or sometimes the numeral 4, as, Class *D*; Company *D*. **b** *Math.* [*l. c.*] Differentiation, or a fourth known quantity (*Alg.*); [*cap.*] derivation. **c** [*cap.*] *Music.* (1) The second tone in the model major scale (that of C), or the fourth tone in its relative minor scale (that of A minor). (2) In notation, any symbol representing this tone, as a note on a certain line or space of a staff. See CLEF, *Illust.* (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See KEYBOARD, *Illust.* **d** [*cap.*] Degree of curve. **e** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A prominent Fraunhofer line caused by sodium. **f** [*cap.*] Debenture; divisional (bonds); — used on the tape of stock tickers.

3. As a numeral, D stands for 500. In this use it is strictly the second half of the sign Ⅽ Ↄ (or Ⅽ|Ↄ), the original Etruscan numeral for 1,000. $\bar{\text{D}}$ stands for 500,000, sometimes for 5,000.

4. As an abbreviation: **a** In the form **D.**: Various proper names, as Daniel, David, etc.; Dame (G., queen, in *Chess*); December; Deus (L., God); also D^1, the kernel of Deuteronomy, or Deuteronomic material generally or in any particular book, that later than D^1 being designated D^2, D^3 (*O. T. Criticism*); sometimes, didymium (see DI); doctor (see DEGREE); formerly, dollar, Dominus (L., Lord); Don; Double (*Hymnology*); Dublin; duchess; duke, Dutch; dux (L., leader). **b** In the form **d.** or **D.**: da (L., give); dam (in pedigrees); date; daughter; day; dead; deciduous; decretum (L., decree); degree; democrat, democratic; deputy; destra (It., right (hand) in *Music*); denarius, denarii (L., penny, pence); deserted; deserter, [often *ital.*] dextro-, as *d*-tartaric acid (*Chem.*); diameter; died; dime; door (*Theater*); dorsal; dose; dowager; drizzling (*Naut.*). **D and N columns.** See COMMUTATION COLUMNS. — **D flat** (D♭), *Music*, the tone a half step below D. — **D flat major, D major,** *Music*, the major scales or keys having the signatures respectively of five flats and two sharps. — **D minor, D sharp minor,** *Music*, the minor scales or keys relative to F major and F sharp major, and having the same signatures respectively of one flat and six sharps. — **D sharp** (D♯), *Music*, the tone a half step above D.

D (dē), *n.*; *pl.* **D's,** **Ds** (dēz). Also **dee**; *pl.* **DEES** (dēz). **1.** The letter **D, d,** or its sound.

2. An object like the letter **D** in shape or outline, as an eye of metal at the end of a harness trace, or a loop of iron attached to a saddle to suspend articles from.

D, *a.* Having the general form of the (capital) letter D, as, **D** block; **D** valve.

dab (dăb), *v. t.*; DABBED (dăbd); DAB'BING. [ME. *dabben* to strike; cf. OD. *dabben* to pinch, knead, fumble, dabble, and G. *tappen* to grope.] **1.** To strike or hit with a sudden motion; to peck. "To *dab* him in the neck." *Sir T. More.*

2. To dress the face of (stone) by picking or fretting.

3. To strike or touch, or cause to strike, gently or so as to give a momentary pressure, as with a soft or moist substance; to tap; also, to apply by striking in that way; hence, to strike or pat with a dabber.

dab, *v. i.* **1.** To make a dab at anything; to strike with a quick motion.

2. To use a dabber, as in printing or etching.

3. *Type Founding.* To make a dab.

dab, *n.* **1.** A blow; variously: **a** A gentle blow, as with the hand or some soft substance. **b** A sudden blow or hit; a peck, thrust, or sharp slap.

A scratch of her claw, a *dab* of her beak. *Hawthorne.*

2. A flattish mass of anything soft or moist.

3. A small or slight amount, portion, or the like. *Rare.*

4. *Dial. Eng* (*pron.* dăb; dāb). **a** A child's pinafore. **b** An insignificant person; a chit. **c** A slattern.

5. Refuse sugar foots

6. *Mech.* An instrument, as a center punch, for dabbing, or marking, something; also, a mark or dot so made.

7. *Die Sinking & Type Founding.* An impression, esp. a trial one, of a die made by striking it into metal.

8. *Print. & Engraving.* A dabber.

dab (dăb), *n.* [Cf. DAB a small mass.] Any flatfish; specif., any of several species of flounder, esp. the European *Limanda limanda*, and the sand dab or rusty dab (*L. ferruginea*) of America. Cf. SMEAR DAB.

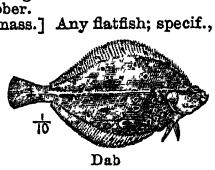

Dab

dab (dăb), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A skillful hand; a dabster, an expert. *Colloq. or Dial.*

dab'ber (dăb'ẽr), *n.* One that dabs; specif.: **a** A pad or other device used by printers, engravers, etc., to apply ink, color, etc., evenly to a surface. **b** A brush used by stereotypers to force the damped paper into the interstices of the type, or one used in gilding, photography, etc.

dab'ble (dăb'l), *v. i.*; DAB'BLED (-ld); DAB'BLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *dab*; cf. OD. *dabbelen.*] To wet by splashing or by little dips or strokes; to spatter, sprinkle, moisten.

"Bright hair *dabbled* in blood." *Shak.*

dab'ble, *v. i.* **1.** To play in water, as with the hands; to paddle or splash in mud or water.

Where the duck *dabbles* 'mid the rustling sedge *Wordsworth*

2. To work in a slight or superficial manner; to do something in a small way.

Burns . . . began to *dabble* in politics *J. C. Sharp*

3. To tamper; to meddle. *Obs.*

dab'bler (dăb'lẽr), *n.* One who dabbles; esp., one who dips slightly into anything; a dilettante.

dab'by (-ĭ), *a.* [Cf. 3d DAB, 2.] Moist; damp; wet and adhesive, as clothes.

dab'chick' (dăb'chĭk'), *n.* [For *dapchuck.* Cf. DAP, DIP, DIPCHICK.] **a** The little grebe (*Podiceps fluviatilis*) of Europe, or the pied-billed grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) of America, both remarkable for their quickness in diving. **b** The common gallinule. *Dial. Eng.*

da-boi'a (dä-boi'ä; dăb'ō-yä), *n.* **a** The jessur. **b** [*cap.*] The genus to which the jessur belongs.

dab'ster (dăb'stẽr), *n.* [Cf. DAB an expert.] *Dial. or Colloq.* **1.** One who is skilled; an expert; an adept; a dab. **2.** A dabbler at anything; an unskilled hand. *Browning.*

da ca'po (dä kä'pō). [It., from (the) head or beginning.] *Music.* From the beginning; a direction to return to the first strain and repeat; — indicated by the letters *D. C.* Also, the strain so repeated.

da ca'po al fi'ne (äl fē'nā), (repeat) from the beginning to the sign *fine.* — **da ca'po al se'gno** (sā'nyō), (repeat) from the beginning to the sign 𝄋 or 𝄌.

dace (dās), *n.* [For older *darce*, fr. OF. *dars*, F. *dard*, LL. *darsus*, of unknown origin.] **a** A small European cyprinoid fish (*Leuciscus leuciscus*) inhabiting chiefly clear quiet streams; — called also *dare* and *dart.* **b** In North America, any of many cyprinoid fishes of the genera *Minnilus*, *Semotilus*, etc. The common black-nosed dace is *Rhinichthys atronasus*; the horned dace are species of *Semotilus*; the red dace is the redfin (which see).

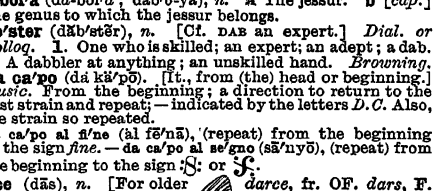

Black-nosed Dace (*Rhinichthys atronasus*).

Da-ce'lo (dā-sē'lō), *n.* [NL., an anagram of L. *alcedo* kingfisher.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of dacelonine kingfishers, including the laughing jackass (which see).

dachs'hund' (däks'hŏŏnt'; däks'hŏŏnd), *n.* [G.; *dachs* badger + *hund* dog.] One of a breed of small or medium-sized hounds with a long body and very short, crooked legs. It is used in Europe (esp. in Germany) for hunting the badger, fox, and other animals inhabiting burrows, and is a popular house dog in most parts of the world. The common variety has short, smooth hair, but a long-haired variety also exists. Dachshunds are of various colors, usually black and tan, or a shade of red or brown. They are intelligent and courageous, but often quarrelsome and obstinate.

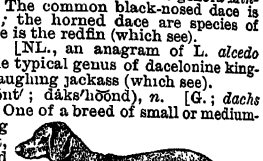

Dachshund. ($\frac{1}{10}$)

Da'cian (dā'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Dacia (the ancient name of the country north of the Danube, west of the Dniester, and east of the Theiss) or its inhabitants. Originally Dacia was peopled by the *Daci* and *Getæ.* The former long withstood Roman aggression, but were conquered by Trajan. From the colonists settled in the country as a result of this conquest or from later colonists from the south of them the modern Roumanian speech is derived. — *n* A native of Dacia

da'cite (dā'sīt), *n.* [From L. *Dacia.* See DACIAN.] *Petrog.* A volcanic or intrusive rock, sometimes partly glassy, composed of plagioclase and quartz, with biotite, hornblende, or pyroxene. — **da-cit'ic** (dă-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

da-coit' (dä-koit'), *n.* [Hind. *ḍakait.*] One of a class of murderous robbers, in India, who act in gangs. Cf. THUG.

da-coit' (dä-koit'), *v. t. & i.*; DA-COIT'ED, DA-COIT'ING. To practice dacoity; to maraud or plunder as a dacoit.

da-coit'y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [Hind. *ḍakaitī.*] Robbery by dacoits; robbery by an armed gang (now, according to the Indian penal code, of not less than five men. *Oxf. E. D.*).

Da-cryd'i-um (dă-krĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δακρυδιον*, dim. of *δάκρυ* tear; — in ref. to the gummy exudations.] *Bot.* A genus of taxaceous trees of New Zealand, Australia, and the Malayan region, resembling *Podocarpus*, but with orthotropous seeds. They are mostly tall evergreens with valuable timber, the species being called chiefly *pine* or *mountain pine.* See RIMU, HUON PINE.

dac'ry-o- (dăk'rĭ-ō-), **dac'ry-** (dăk'rĭ-). [Gr. *δάκρυον* a tear.] Combining form indicating *relation to tears, or to the lachrymal apparatus.*

dac'ry-o-ad'e-ni'tis (-ăd'ĕ-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *dacryo-* + *adenitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.

dac'ry-o-cele' (-sēl'), *n.* [*dacryo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of a lachrymal sac

dac'ry-o-cyst' (-sĭst'), *n.* [*dacryo-* + *-cyst.*] *Anat.* The lachrymal sac.

dac'ry-o-cys-ti'tis (-sĭs-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *dacryocyst* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the lachrymal sac.

dac'ry-o-lith' (-lĭth') } *n.* [*dacryo-* + *-lith, -lite.*] *Med.*
dac'ry-o-lite' (-līt') } A calculus in the lachrymal duct.

dac'ry-o'ma (dăk'rĭ-ō'mä), *n.* [NL.; *dacryo-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* **a** Stoppage of the minute orifices of the lachrymal canals. **b** A lachrymal tumor.

dac'ry-on (dăk'rĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-RYA** (-ä). [NL.] *Anat.* The point of junction of the anterior border of the lachrymal bone with the frontal bone. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

dac'ry-ops (-ŏps), *n.* [NL.; *dacryo-* + Gr. *ὄψ* eye.] *Med.* **a** A cyst of the lachrymal gland due to stoppage of the ducts. **b** A watery state of the eye.

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cy'to-proct (-prŏkt), *n.* [*cyto-* + Gr. *πρωκτός* anus.] *Zool.* Anal aperture of a unicellular animal.

cy'to-pyge (-pĭj), *n.* [*cyto-* + Gr. *πυγή* the rump.] = CYTOPROCT.

cy'to-some, *n.* Also **cy'to-so'ma** [*cyto-* + 2d *-some.*] *Biol.* **a** The cell body as opposed to the nucleus. *Obs.* **b** A deeply staining filament or other structure pertaining to the cytoplasm. *R.*

cy'to-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See CYTO-; TAXIS.] *Physiol.* A form of chemotaxis in which isolated cells move toward each other — **cy'to-tac'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

cy-toth'e-sis (sī-tŏth'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *cyto-* + *thesis.*] *Physiol.* Changes in a cell or neuron tending toward regeneration.

cy-tot'ro-pism (sī-tŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*cyto-* + *tropism.*] Cytotaxis.

Cy'to-zo'a, *n. pl.* [NL.; *cyto* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* The Protozoa. *R.*

cy'to-zym'ase (-zĭm'ās), *n.* [*cyto-* + *zymase.*] *Chem.* Invertase.

cyt'u-lo-plasm (sĭt'ū-lō-plăz'm), *n.* Protoplasm of a cytula. *Obs.*

czar'das, *n.* = CSARDAS.

czar'dom, tsar'dom (zär'dŭm; tsär'-), *n* See -DOM.

czar'i-an (zar'ĭ-ăn; tsär'-), **czar'ic** (-ĭk), *a.* = CZARISH.

cza-rin'i-an (zä-rĭn'ĭ-ăn; tsä-), *a.* Pert. to the czarina or czar.

czar'ist, *n.* See -IST.

cza-rit'za (zä-rēt'sä; tsä-), **tsa-rit'za** (tsä-), *n.* [Russ *tsaritsa.*] = CZARINA.

czar'o-witch (zär'ō-vĭch; tsär'-), *n* = CZAREVITCH.

czar'o-witz (zär'ō-vĭts; tsär'-), *n.*; *pl.* -WITZES (-ĕz). = CZAREVITCH.

czar'ship, tsar'ship, *n* See -SHIP.

‖ **cai'ga-ny** (chī'gä-nē), ‖ **tzi'ga-ny** (tsē'-), *n.* [Hung. *cigány*, formerly also *czigány.*] A gypsy.

D

da (dä). Obs. or Scot. for DAW.

da. † DAY, DOE.

Da. *Abbr.* Danish.

D. A. *Abbr. Com.* Documentary bill for acceptance. [tance.

d/a. *Abbr.* Days after acceptance.

D/A. *Abbr.* Discharge afloat (*Chartering*); deposit account (*Banking*). [COIN.

daal'der (däl'ẽr), *n.* [D.] See

‖ **da-an'** (dä-an'), *n.* [Tag.] A road *Phil. I.*

dab (dăb; dāb), *v. t* [Cf. DAUB, *v.*] = DAUB, to plaster.

dab, *n.* Rough mortar or mud for plastering; daub. *Eng*

dab, *adv.* With a dab; sharply.

dab, dabb (dăb), *n.* [Ar. *dabbun.*] A large spiny-tailed lizard

ga-ny (tsē'-), *n.* [Hung. *cigány*, formerly also *czigány.*] A gypsy.

‖ **da bal'lo** (dä bäl'lō). [It.] *Music* In dance style; in a sprightly manner.

Dab'a-reh (dăb'ä-rĕ). *Bib.*

Dab'ba-sheth (-shĕth). *Bib.*

dabbe, † DAB, *n.* & *v.*, tap, slap.

da'b'b e h (dŭb'ē) Var. of DUBBEH

dab'bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DAB.

dab'bling-ly, *adv.* of *dabbling*, p. pr. See -LY.

dabbd. Dabbed. *Ref. Sp.*

Dab'e-rath (dăb'ē-răth). *Bib.*

Dab'e-reth (-rĕth). *D. Bib.*

‖ **da'bit de'us his quo'que fa'vem.** [L.] God will grant an end to these also. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, I. 199).

Dab'i-tis (dăb'ĭ-tĭs), *n. Logic.* See MODE, fourth figure.

dab'l. Dabble. *Ref. Sp.*

dab'ld. Dabbled. *Ref. Sp.*

dab'let, *n.* [OF *deablet*] A little devil. *Obs*

da-boy'a. Var. of DABOIA a.

Da'bri-a (dā'brĭ-ä; dăb'-). *Bib.*

dab'uh, *n* [Ar. *ḍabū'.*] The striped hyena. *Obs.*

da'case' (dā'kās'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Dac'ca ba-na'na (dăk'ä). [From *Dacca*, India.] A dwarf variety of banana.

‖ **d'ac'cord'** (dä'kôr'). [F.] In accord; in tune; agreed.

Da-ce'lo-ni'næ (dā-sē'lō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DACELO.] *Zoöl.* See KINGFISHER. — **da-ce'lo-nine** (-nĭn; -nīn; 183), *a.*

dachs'hound'. Incorrect for DACHSHUND. [DACIAN.

Da'ci (dā'sī), *n pl.* [L.] See

dac'i-ty (dăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [For *audacity.*] Capacity; energy; smartness. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dack'er (dăk'ẽr), **dai'ker** (dā'kẽr), †, ‡ [Cf OD. *dakeren* to waver.] *Dial. Eng. & Scot* 1. To waver; vacillate.

2. To stagger; to saunter.

3. To work leisurely or fitfully; to potter.

4. To wrangle; dispute; also, to dare; challenge.

5. Also *v. t.* To search.

dack'er, dai'ker, *n.* A stroll; a saunter; also, wrangle; quarrel *Dial. Eng. or Scot.*

Da-co'bi (dä-kō'bĭ). *Bib.*

da-coit'age, *n.* Dacoity

dacco. † DACOIT.

Da-co'tah. Var. of DAKOTA.

dacre † DICKER, ten.

Da'cre's knot (dā'k'rz). See HERALDIC KNOT.

dac'ro-cys-ti'tis (dăk'rō-sĭs-tī'tĭs). Var. of DACRYOCYSTITIS.

dac'ry (dăk'rĭ). See DACRYO-.

dac'ry-ad'e-ni'tis (-ăd'ĕ-nī'tĭs) Var of DACRYOADENITIS.

dac'ryd (dăk'rĭd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Dacrydium. Rare.*

dac'ry-o-li-thi'a-sis (dăk'rĭ-ō-lĭ-thī'ä-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *dacryo-*

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dac'tyl (dăk'tĭl), *n.* [L. *dactylus*, Gr. δάκτυλος a finger, a dactyl. Cf. DATE, the fruit.] **1.** *Pros.* A poetical foot of three syllables (– ◡ ◡), one long followed by two short, or, in modern verse, one accented followed by two unaccented; as, L. *tēgmĭnĕ*, E. *merr'ĭly*; — so called from the similarity of its arrangement to that of the joints of a finger. See CYCLIC, *a.*, 3; FOOT.
2. *Zoöl.* A finger or toe, a dactylus.
3. The common European piddock (*Pholas dactylus*).

Dac'tyl (dăk'tĭl), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TYLS (-tĭlz), L. -TYLI (-tĭ-lī). [L. pl. *Dactyli*, Gr. Δάκτυλοι.] *Class. Myth.* One of the attendants of Cybele in the neighborhood of Mt. Ida (see IDÆAN), local equivalents of the *Corybantes*. They were credited with the discovery of iron working and with the introduction of rhythm into Greece. See CORYBANT.

dac'tyl-ar (-tĭ-lär), *a.* **1.** Dactylic.
2. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a digit, or dactylus.

dac-tyl'ic (dăk-tĭl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *dactylicus*, Gr. δακτυλικός, fr. δάκτυλος.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting chiefly or wholly of, dactyls; as, *dactylic* verses. See HEXAMETER.

dac-tyl'ic, *n.* A dactylic verse or measure.

dac-tyl'i-o-glyph' (dăk-tĭl'ĭ-ō-glĭf'), *n.* [Gr. δακτυλιογλύφος an engraver of gems; δακτύλιος finger ring (fr. δάκτυλος finger) + γλύφειν to engrave.] An engraver of gems for rings and other ornaments; also, the inscription of the engraver's name on a ring or gem. — **dac-tyl'i-o-glyph'ic** (-glĭf'ĭk), *a.* — **dac-tyl'i-og'ly-phy** (-ŏg'lĭ-fĭ), *n.*

dac-tyl'i-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. δακτύλιος finger ring + *-graphy*.] Lore or history of gem engraving; also, *Rare*, the art of gem engraving. — **dac-tyl'i-og'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **dac-tyl'i-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

dac-tyl'i-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. δακτύλιος finger ring + *-logy*.] Study of finger rings; also, *Rare*, dactyliography.

dac-tyl'i-o-man'cy (-tĭl'ĭ-ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. δακτύλιος finger ring + *-mancy*.] Divination by means of finger rings.

Dac'ty-lis (dăk'tĭ-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δάκτυλος finger.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses consisting of a single species, *D. glomerata*. See ORCHARD GRASS.

dac'ty-li'tis (dăk'tĭ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δάκτυλος finger, toe + *-itis*.] *Med.* An inflammatory affection of the fingers or toes, frequently occurring in syphilis.

dac'ty-lo- (dăk'tĭ-lō-), **dac'tyl-**. A combining form from Greek δάκτυλος, *finger, toe, digit*.

dac'tyl-oid (dăk'tĭ-loid), *a.* [*dactyl* + *-oid*: cf. Gr. δακτυλοειδής fingerlike.] Resembling a finger.

dac'ty-lol'o-gy (-tĭ-lŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*dactylo-* + *-logy*.] Art of communicating ideas by signs made with the fingers, as in the manual alphabets of deaf-mutes. There are two manual alphabets, the *one-hand* alphabet, perfected by the Abbé de l'Epée (d. 1789), and the *two-hand* alphabet, probably based on that of George Dalgarus of Aberdeen, published in 1680.

One-hand Alphabet.

dac'ty-lop'o-dite (dăk'tĭ-lŏp'ō-dīt), *n.* [See DACTYLO-; -POD.] *Zoöl.* The distal segment of certain limbs of crustaceans (as the ambulatory limbs of a decapod).

dac'ty-lose' (dăk'tĭ-lōs'; dăk'tĭ-lōz'), *a.* [*dactylo-* + *-ose*.] Finger-shaped.

-dac'ty-lous (dăk'tĭ-lŭs). Suffix from Greek δάκτυλος, *finger, toe, digit*; as in *isodactylous*, monodactylous, etc.

dac'ty-lo-zo'oid (dăk'tĭ-lō-zō'oid), *n.* [*dactylo-* + *zooid*.] *Zoöl.* A form of zooid having no mouth, found in certain hydrozoans. They perform tactile and protective functions for the colony.

dac'ty-lus (dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL., fr. Gr. δάκτυλος finger, toe.] *Zoöl.* **a** = DACTYLOPODITE. **b** The part (consisting of one or more joints) of the tarsus of certain insects following the enlarged and modified first joint.

dad (dăd), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *daid*, Gael. *daidein*, W. *tad*, OL. *tata*, Gr. τάτα, τέττα, Skr. *tāta*.] Father; — a word used by children or familiarly. *Shak.*

dad'dle (dăd'l), *v. i.*; DAD'DLED (-ld); DAD'DLING. [Prob. freq. of DADE.] To toddle like a child; hence, to do anything slowly or feebly; to dawdle. *Dial.*

dad'dy (dăd'ĭ), *n.* Dad; — a familiar diminutive.

daddy longlegs. A popular name (given on account of their long slender legs) of: **a** A crane fly. **b** A harvestman or arachnid of the order Phalangida. See CRANE FLY, HARVESTMAN.

dade (dād), *v. t*; DAD'ED (dād'ĕd); DAD'ING (dād'ĭng). [Of uncertain origin. Cf. DADDLE.] To lead and hold up by leading strings. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dade, *v. i.* To walk unsteadily. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

da'do (dā'dō; dă'dō), *n.*; *pl.* DADOES (-dōz). [It. *dado* die, cube, pedestal; of same origin as E. *die*, n See DIE, *n.*] **1.** *Arch.* **a** That part of a pedestal included between the base and the cornice (or surbase); the die; hence: **b** In any wall, that part of the basement included between the surbase and the base course (see BASE COURSE). **c** In interior decoration, the lower part of the wall of an apartment when adorned with moldings, or otherwise specially decorated.

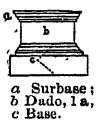

a Surbase; *b* Dado, 1 *a*, *c* Base.

2. A groove made by dadoing.

da'do, *v. t.*; DA'DOED (-dōd); DA'DO-ING. **1.** To furnish with a dado; as, a *dadoed* drawing-room.
2. (dā'dō) To secure by fitting into a groove; to set into a groove; as, the shelf is *dadoed* into a wooden upright
3. To make a rectangular groove in, as a plank.

dado head. *Mach.* An attachment to a woodworking machine, as a saw bench, for dadoing.

Da-dox'y-lon (dă-dŏk'sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἑᾱς, δᾳδός, firebrand + ξύλον wood.] *Puleobot.* A genus of fossil gymnospermous trees represented by various specimens of wood found in Paleozoic deposits from the Middle Devonian to the Permian. It belongs to the extinct Cordaitaceæ.

dæ'dal (dē'dăl), *a.* [L. *daedalus* cunningly wrought, fr. Gr. δαίδαλος; cf. δαιδάλλειν to work cunningly. The word also alludes to Dædalus (Gr. Δαίδαλος, lit., the cunning worker).] **1.** Cunningly or ingeniously formed or working; skillful; artistic; ingenious; like a maze; intricate.

The *dædal* hand of Nature *J. Philips.*

2. Varied; variegated; rich; — a poetic usage, probably with reference to Lucretius, "De Rerum Natura," I. 7 (*dædala tellus*, dædal earth).

Dæ-da'le-a (dē-dā'lē-ă), *n.* [NL., in ref. to the labyrinthiform lamellæ. See DÆDAL, *a.*] *Bot.* A genus of tough polyporaceous fungi of Europe and America, distinguished from *Polyporus* by the sinuous labyrinthiform lamellæ formed by the pores. The species grow upon dead wood.

dæ-da'le-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** Var. of DÆDALIAN.
2. *Bot.* Pertaining to the genus *Dædalea* or to its labyrinthiform pores.

Dæ-dal'ian (dē-dāl'yăn), *a.* [See DÆDAL, *a.*] **1.** Pert. to, or after the manner of, Dædalus; skillful; cunningly made; ingenious; like the labyrinth of Dædalus; intricate.

Our bodies decked in our *Dædalian* arms. *Chapman.*

2. [*l. c.*] = DÆDAL, 2. *Obs.*

Dæd'a-lus (dĕd'ă-lŭs; dē'dă-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δαίδαλος. See DÆDAL, *a.*] **1.** *Class. Myth.* An Athenian artificer and architect, expelled for murder to Crete, where he built the Labyrinth. Being cast into the Labyrinth by Minos, he escaped, with his son Icarus, by means of artificial wings. Dædalus reached Sicily in safety; but Icarus flew too near the sun, the wax of his wings melted, and he fell into the sea and was drowned.
2. Hence, a skillful artificer or contriver.

da'er (dā'ĕr), *a.* [Cf. Ir. *daor* enslaved, condemned, guilty, earlier *dāer*, *dōer*.] *Irish Tribal Custom.* Designating or relating to stock taken by a vassal from a superior under certain conditions; as, *daer* stock, *daer* tenant, etc. The *daer* tenant seems to have been an adscriptus glebæ of lower rank than a *saer* tenant. — **da'er-man**, *n*

daff (dăf), *v. t.*; DAFFED (dăft); DAFF'ING. [Cf. DOFF.] **1.** To cast off; doff. *Obs.*
2. To put, turn, or thrust aside; — used esp. in the phrase *to daff the world aside* (cf. *Shak., 1 Henry IV.*, act IV., scene i.), to make it get out of one's way.

Canst thou so *daff* me? Thou hast killed my child. *Shak.*

daff, *n.* [See DAFT.] A stupid fellow; a numskull; also, a coward or dastard. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. Chaucer.*

daff, *v. i.* To act foolishly or sportively; to toy. *Chiefly Scot.* "Gentlemen *daffing* at their wine." *Stevenson.*

daf'fo-dil (dăf'ō-dĭl), *n.* [Formerly *affodylle*, prop., the asphodel, fr. LL. *affodillus* (cf. D. *affodille* or OF. *asphodile*, *afrodille*, F. *asphodèle*), L. *asphodelus*, fr. Gr. ἀσφόδελος. The initial *d* in English is not satisfactorily explained. See ASPHODEL.] *Bot.* **a** = AFFODILL, asphodel. *Obs.* **b** Formerly, any species of *Narcissus*; now, specif., *N. pseudo-narcissus*, with large yellow single or double flowers. See NARCISSUS. Called also *daffodilly*, *daffadilly*, *daffadowndilly*, *daffydowndilly*, etc.

daff'y (dăf'ĭ), *a.*; DAFF'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DAFF'I-EST. [Cf. DAFF, *n.*] Crazy; imbecile; daft. *Colloq. or Dial.*

daft (dăft), *a.* [ME. *dafte*, *defte*, stupid, also meek; prob. same word as E. *dejt*; but cf. also ME. *daffe*, *daf*, fool, coward, of uncertain origin. See DEFT.] **1.** Mild; meek; humble. *Obs.*
2. Foolish; idiotic; also, crazy; insane; as, he is *daft*.

Let us think no more of this *daft* business. *Scott.*

3. Gay; frolicsome; merry; — esp. in *daft days*, the days of merrymaking at Christmas. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dag (dăg; dāg), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *dagg*, Icel *dogg*. See DEW.] Dew; also, a fog or mist, or a drizzling rain. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dag, *v. i.*; DAGGED (dăgd; dāgd); DAG'GING (dăg'ĭng). [From DAG dew.] To be misty; to drizzle. *Dial. Eng.*

dag, *n.* [ME. *dagge*; of uncertain origin.] A loose hanging end or shred; a deep pointed ornamental division in the edge of a garment; specif., *pl.*, daglocks. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

dag, *v. t.* [From DAG a loose end.] **1.** To cut into jags or points; to slash; as, to *dag* a garment. *Obs.*
2. To cut off the daglocks from (sheep).

dag, *v. i.* To trail in the wet or dirt. *Dial. Eng.*

dag (dăg), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A large pistol formerly used. *Obs.*
or Hist.

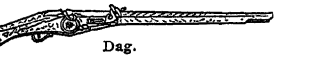
Dag.

Da'gan (dā'găn), *n. Babylon. Myth.* God of the earth.

Dagan is one of the earlier deities of Babylonia, often mentioned with Anu and Ninib. It is plausible to assume some relationship with the Philistine god of agriculture, *Dagon*, though the precise nature of the relationship cannot be determined. He was identified with Bel, and his worship lapsed as early as the 9th century B. C.

Dag'da (dăg'dă), *n.* [Prop., good god.] *Celt. Myth.* A Gaelic god, perhaps of the earth, famous as a warrior, harpist, and eater of porridge. He was king of the Tuatha De Danann after their defeat by the Milesians.

dag'ger (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. ME. *daggen* to pierce, F. *daguer* to stab, F. *dague* a dagger.] **1.** A short weapon used for stabbing. This is the general term: cf. PONIARD, STILETTO, BOWIE KNIFE, DIRK, MISERICORD, ANLACE.

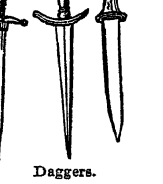
Daggers.

2. Anything having the general shape of, or suggesting, a dagger; specif.: *Print.* A mark of reference [†]; — called also *obelisk*. It is the second in order when more than one reference occurs on a page.
3. [Perh. fr. *diagonal*.] *Shipbuilding.* = DOGSHORE.
4. A dagger moth.

dagger of lath, the wooden weapon given to Vice in the old Moralities. *Shak.*

dag'ger, *v. t.*; DAG'GERED (-ẽrd); DAG'GER-ING. **1.** To pierce with a dagger; to stab.
2. *Print.* To mark with a dagger.

dagger moth. Any of several noctuid moths of the genus *Acronycta* and certain allied genera, some of which have a daggerlike mark near the anal angle of the fore wings. Their larvæ feed on foliage, and are in some cases more or less hairy, an unusual character among noctuids.

dagger plant. Any species of *Yucca*, esp. the Spanish bayonet (*Y. aloifolia*). See YUCCA.

dag'gers (dăg'ẽrz), *n.* Any of various plants having ensiform leaves, as the water flag of Europe (*Iris pseudacorus*), reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), etc.

dag'gett (dăg'ĕt), *n.* [Russ. *degot'*.] A thick dark oil obtained by the distillation of the bark of the European white birch. It is used in the preparation in Russia leather, and in medicine as a local application in various skin diseases.

dag'gle (dăg'l), *v. t.*; DAG'GLED (-ld); DAG'GLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of DAG, *v. t.*] To clog with mud or mire; to wet and befoul, as a garment, by trailing it through mud or wet; also, to make wet and limp by sprinkling or splashing; to draggle.

dag'gle, *v. i.* To trail through mud or slush; to draggle.

Nor like a puppy [have I] *daggled* through the town. *Pope.*

dag'gy (dăg'ĭ), *a.* Having daglocks; — said of a sheep.

dag'lock' (dăg'lŏk'), *n.* [*dag* end + *lock*.] A dirty or clotted lock of wool on a sheep, hair on a dog, etc.; taglock.

Da'go (dā'gō), *n.*; *pl.* DAGOS or DAGOES (-gōz). [Cf. Sp. *Diego*, a common proper name.] [*also l. c.*] A person of Spanish (or, by extension, Portuguese or, now most commonly, Italian) descent. *Slang, U. S*

Da'gon (dā'gŏn), *n.* [Heb. *Dāgōn*: cf. L. *Dagon*, Gr. Δαγών.] *Bib.* A god of the Philistines. The common supposition that he was represented as half man and half fish rests on a doubtful etymology of the name. He was probably an agricultural deity. Cf. DAGAN.

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lith + *-iasis*.] *Med.* Formation of dacryoliths.

dac'tile, *v. i.* [Of uncertain origin.] To move quickly or nimbly; leap; bound *Obs.*

dac'tyle + DACTYL.

dac'tyl-et (dăk'tĭ-lĕt; dăk'tĭ-lĕt'), *n.* [*dactyl* + *-et*.] A little dactyl. *Nonce Word.*

dac-tyl'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of DACTYLIC

dac-tyl'i-og'ly-phist (dăk-tĭl'ĭ-ŏg'lĭ-fĭst), *n.* An engraver of gems; a dactylioglyph.

dac-tyl'i-o-glyph'ic (-ō-glĭf'ĭk), *a.* Dactylioglyphic.

dac-tyl'i-on (dăk-tĭl'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δάκτυλος finger, toe.] **1.** = SYNDACTYLISM.
2. *Music.* An obsolete contrivance for developing the fingers of piano players.

dac-tyl'i-o-the'ca (-ō-thē'kă), *n.*; *pl.* -THECÆ (-sē). [L., fr. Gr. δακτυλιοθήκη.] *Class. Antiq.* A casket for rings; a collection of rings and jewels.

dac'tyl-ist, *n.* A writer of dactylic verse. *Obs. or R.*

dac'ty-log'ra-phy (dăk'tĭ-lŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*dactylo-* + *-graphy*.] Dactylology.

dac'ty-lo-man'cy, *n.* Erron. for DACTYLIOMANCY.

dac'ty-lon'o-my (dăk'tĭ-lŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*dactylo-* + Gr. νόμος law, distribution.] Art of counting by the fingers.

dac'ty-lo-pa-ta'gi-um, *n.* [NL.; *dactylo-* + *patagium*.] *Zool* = ECTOPATAGIUM.

dac'ty-lo-pore', *n. Zoöl.* One of the pores in hydrozoan corals through which in life the dactylozooids protrude.

Dac'ty-lop-ter'i-dæ (dăk'tĭ-lŏp-tĕr'ĭ-dē), **Dac'ty-lop'ter-us** (-lŏp'tĕr-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syns. of CEPHALACANTHIDÆ, CEPHALACANTHUS.

dac'ty-lop'ter-ous (-lŏp'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*dactylo-* + Gr. πτερόν wing, fin.] *Zoöl.* Having the inferior rays of the pectoral fins more or less free, as the flying gurnards.

dac'ty-lo-rhi'za (-lō-rī'zä), *n.* [NL.; *dactylo-* + Gr. ῥίζα root] *Bot.* Clubroot. *Rare.*

dac'ty-los'co-py (dăk'tĭ-lŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* Also **dak'tyl-.** [*dactylo-* + *-scopy*.] Identification by comparison of finger impressions. See SIGNALMENT.

dac'ty-lo-the'ca, *n.* [NL.; *dactylo-* + Gr. θήκη case, box] *Zool* The horny covering of the toes of birds. *Rare*

dac'ty-lous (dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *a Zool.* Of or pert. to a dactylus.

dad (dăd), *or* **daud**, *n.* A blow; a thump; also, a lump; hunk. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

dad, *or* **daud**, *v. t.* & *i.*; prin. parts usually DAD'DED, DAD'DIT, DAUD'ED, DAUD'IT; DAD'DING, DAUD'ING. To strike forcibly; to beat; to knock. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* [*Dial. Eng.*

dad Var. of DADE. *Obs. or*

dad (dăd; dād) A euphemistic corruption of GOD, in oaths.

dad'a (dăd'ă; dă-dă'), *n* [Cf. DAD.] Father; — a child's word.

Da'da-yag' (dä'da-yag'), *n. pl.* Igorrotes of the mountainous wilds of Cabagán, Luzon.

dad'da (dăd'ă). Var. of DADA.

dad'dle. + DAD, father.

dad'der (dăd'ẽr). Var. of DATHER. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Dad-de'us (dă-dē'ŭs). *Bib.*

dad'die. Var. of DADDY.

dad'dle (dăd'l; dād'-). Var. of DIDDLE, to cheat.

dad'dle, *n.* The hand. *Dial.Eng.*

dad'dock (-ŭk), *n.* Rotten wood *Dial.* [cayed. *Dial.*

dad'dock-y (-ĭ), *a.* Rotten; de-

dad'dy-nut', *n.*, **daddynut tree.** The American linden. *U. S.*

‖ **da dex'tram mi'se-ro** (mĭz'ẽ-rō). [L.] Give the right hand to the wretched one.

Vergil (*Æneid*, VI. 370).

da-doph'o-rus (dă-dŏf'ō-rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PHORI (-rī) [Gr. δᾳ-δοφόρος; δᾳς, δᾳδός, torch + φέρειν to bear.] *Class. Archæol.* A torchbearer; — applied esp. to images of torchbearers.

dado rail. = CHAIR RAIL.

da-du'chus (dă-dū'kŭs), **da-dou'chos** (dă-dōō'kŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -CHI (-kī), -CHOI (-koi). [L. *daduchus*, fr. Gr. δᾳδοῦχος; δᾳς, δᾳδός, torch + ἔχειν to hold.] In the Eleusinian mysteries, the torchbearer, whose office probably symbolized Demeter's search for her daughter The office fell exclusively to the Keryces. Cf. HIEROPHANT

Da'du Pan'thi (dä'dōō pän'-thē) [Hind. *panthī* follower.] A destitic reforming sect of India, followers of Dadu, who lived about A. D. 1600.

dae (dā). Sco. var. of DOE, deer.

dæd. + DEED.

dæ'dal (dē'dăl), *n. Obs.* **1.** [*cap.*] A skilful contriver.
2. [Cf. F. *dédale*.] A labyrinth.

Dæd'a-list (dĕd'ă-lĭst; dē'dă-), *n.* An imitator of Dædalus, as in flying.

dæd'a-loid (-loid), *a. Bot.* Labyrinthiform; resembling the genus *Dædalea*. [RUS.

Dæ-du-cu'rus. Var of DŒDICURÆL. + DEAL.

dæ'mon (dē'mŏn), **dæ-mon'ic** (dē-mŏn'ĭk), etc. Vars. of DEMON, DEMONIC, etc.

dærne + DERN. [DESMAN.

dæs'man (dĕs'măn). Var. of

dæ'va. Var. of DEVA.

daf'a-dar' (dŭf'ă-dar'). Var. of DUFFADAR.

daff, *v. t.* To daunt. *Dial. Eng.*

daf'fa-dil'ly, daf'fa-down-dil'ly. Dial or poetic var. of DAFFODIL.

daff'ing, *vb. n.* [From DAFF, *v.*] Fooling; folly. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

daff'ish, *a.* Sheepish; low-spirited; stupid. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

daffodil lily. The atamasco lily.

daf'fo-dil'ly, daf'fy-down-dil'ly. Dial. or poetic var. of DAFFODIL.

Daf'la (daf'lă), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

daf'tar (dŭf'tär) Var. of DUFTER. *India.*

daf'tar-dar' (-där'). Var. of DEFTERDAR and DUFTERDAR.

daffte. + DEFT. [OF DAUGHTER.]

daft'er. Obs or dial. Eng. var.

daft'ly, *adv.* of DAFT.

daft'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

dag, *n.* [F. *dague* horn of a young deer, dagger] The unbranched antler of a young deer.

dag (*dial.* dăg, dāg), *v. t.* [From DAG dew.] **1.** To daggle or bemire. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
2. To sprinkle; to damp, as clothes for ironing. *Dial. Eng.*

dag, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *dague* dagger, *daguer* to stab.] To pierce or stab, as with a dagger. *Obs.*

dag, *v. t.* To shoot with a dag, or hand gun. *Obs.*

dagesh. = DAGHESH.

dagg. Var. of DAG, a pistol.

dagge. + DAG, a loose end; DAG, a pistol; DAG, to slash.

Dagger ale. Ale sold at the Dagger, an old tavern in Holborn, London. *Obs.* [cocklebur.

dagger cocklebur. The spiny

dagger knee. *Naut* A knee which is inclined diagonally.

dagger money. Money to provide against marauders, formerly paid in England to justices of assize on the northern circuit.

dagger plank. *Naut.* The plank securing the heads of the pope ts of bilge ways.

dagger wood = DAGGER PLANK.

dag'gle-tail' (dăg'l-tāl'), *n.* A draggletail. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

— dag'gle-tailed', *a. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dag'gly (dăg'lĭ), *a.* [*daggle* + *-y*.] Wet; drizzly. *Dial. Eng.*

dagh. + DOUGH

‖ **dagh** (dăh), *n.* [Turki *dāgh*.] Hill; mountain.

da'ghesh, da'gesh (dä'gĕsh; -gāsh), *n.* [LHeb. *dāghēsh*.] *Heb. Gram.* A point placed in a consonant to denote that it is not aspirated (**da'ghesh le'ne** [L., soft]) or that it is doubled (**da'ghesh for'te** [L., hard]).

da'ghesh, *v. t.* To mark with a daghesh.

dag'l. Daggle. *Ref. Sp.*

dag'ld. Daggled. *Ref. Sp.*

da'go-ba (dä'gō-bä), *n.* [Singhalese *dāgoba*.] In India, a shrine, usually architectural, inclosing or covering sacred relics. Cf. TOPE.

dag'om, *n.* [See DAG an end.] A piece, as of a blanket. *Obs.*

Dag'o-net (dăg'ō-nĕt), **Dag'-**

da-guerre'o-type (dȧ-gĕr'ō-tīp), *n.* [From L. J. M. *Daguerre*, French inventor + *-type*.] An early variety of photograph, produced on a silver plate, or a copper plate covered with silver; also, the process of producing such pictures. The plate was rendered sensitive by the action of iodine, or iodine and bromine, and, after exposure in the camera, the latent image developed by the vapor of mercury. — **da-guerre'o-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*

da-guerre'o-type, *v. t.*; -TYPED (-tīpt); -TYP'ING (-tīp'ĭng). To produce or represent by the daguerreotype process, hence, to impress with great distinctness; to photograph.

da-guerre'o-typ'y (-tīp'ĭ), *n.* Art or process of producing daguerreotypes.

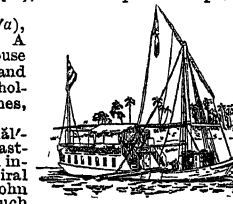

Dahabeah.

da'ha-be'ah (dä'ha-bē'a), *n.* [Ar. *dhahabīyah*.] A long, light-draft house boat, lateen-rigged, and now often propelled wholly or partly by engines, used on the Nile.

Dahl'gren gun (dăl'grĕn). *Ordnance.* A cast-iron smoothbore gun invented in 1856 by Admiral (then Lieutenant) John A. Dahlgren and much used in the United States navy during the Civil War. The principal feature of the gun was that the exterior was shaped to conform more nearly to the curve of pressure than in other guns. The smaller calibers were cast solid, but the 15- and 20-inch guns were cast hollow after the Rodman method.

Dahl'ia (dăl'yȧ; *often, esp. in senses* 2 & 3, dāl'yȧ *or* dăl'yȧ), *n.* [NL., after A. *Dahl*, Swedish botanist.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of asteraceous tuberous-rooted herbs of Mexico and Central America. It differs from the related genera *Bidens* and *Coreopsis* in having rays of many shades of red. The species are popular garden plants, most of the numerous single and double horticultural varieties being descended from *D. variabilis*. The cactus dahlias belong to a distinct species, *D. juarezii*. See CACTUS DAHLIA.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant, flower, or tuber of this genus.

3. [*l. c.*] *Dyeing.* Methyl violet, or a mixture of this with fuchsine.

Da-ho'man (dä-hō'măn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the West African state of Dahomey, or its inhabitants. Dahomey was founded early in the 17th century and was independent until annexed by France, in 1894. Despite some advance in weaving, metal working, and the like, the natives (Negroes of the Ewe group) were noted for their revolting barbarities, human sacrifice, cannibalism, and the practice of "custom." Cf. AMAZON, 2. — *n.* A Dahoman Negro.

da-hoon' (dȧ-hōōn'), *n.* [Origin unknown.] An evergreen shrub or small tree (*Ilex cassine*) of the southern United States, bearing red drupes and having soft, white, close-grained wood; — called also dahoon holly.

dai'ly (dā'lĭ), *a.* [AS. *dæglīc*. See DAY; -LY.] Happening, belonging to, done, or issued, each or every day or week day; diurnal; as, *daily* labor; a *daily* bulletin.

Give us this day our *daily* bread. *Matt.* vi. 11.

Syn. — DAILY, DIURNAL. DAILY (of AS. origin) is used with reference to the ordinary concerns of life; as, *daily* wants, cares, the *daily* newspaper, "the *daily* anodyne and nightly draft" (*Pope*); DIURNAL (of Latin origin) is commonly either astronomical (with special reference to the movements of the heavenly bodies) or poetic; as, the *diurnal* revolution of the earth; "stars . . . and their swift return *diurnal*" (*Milton*). See NIGHTLY.

dai'ly, *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A daily newspaper.

dai'ly, *adv.* Every day; day by day; as, to happen *daily*.

dai'mi-ate (dī'mĭ-āt), **dai'mio-ate** (-myō-āt), *n.* Also *daimiote*. The territory, jurisdiction, or office of a daimio.

Each *daimoate*, however petty, was a microcosmic government by itself. *W. E. Griffis*

dai'mio (dī'myō), *n.*; *pl.* DAIMIO or -MIOS (-myōz). [Jap., fr. Chin., lit., great name.] One of the feudal nobles of Japan under the old régime. Cf. SHOGUN.

dain'ti-fy (dān'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*dainty* + *-fy*.] To render dainty, delicate, or fastidious.

dain'ti-ness, *n.* Quality of being dainty; nicety; elegance; neatness; delicacy; fastidiousness; squeamishness.

dain'ty (dān'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *deinte*, *dainte*, *deintie*, *deyntee*, OF. *deintié* delicacy, orig., dignity, honor, fr. L. *dignitas*, fr. *dignus* worthy. See DEIGN; cf. DIGNITY.] **1.** Favorable attitude toward anything; estimation, favor, or honor; intimate regard, love; also, gratification; satisfaction; pleasure; delight. *Obs.*

2. Anything that arouses favor or excites pleasure; now esp., that which is delicate to the taste; a delicacy.

That precious nectar may the taste renew
Of Eden's *dainties*, by our parents lost. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. Quality of being dainty; daintiness. *Obs.* *Shak.*

dain'ty (dān'tĭ), *a.*; DAIN'TI-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); DAIN'TI-EST. **1.** Of great worth; costly; fine; choice; esp., choice or precious because of rarity; hence, rare; scarce. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. Delicious to the palate; toothsome; delicate. "*Dainty* bits make rich the ribs." *Shak.*

3. Of a delicate or fragile beauty or charm; tenderly fair; as, a *dainty* flower; characterized by nice form or construction or soft harmony of color; exquisitely tasteful; as, a *dainty* costume. "*Dainty* limbs." *Milton.*

4. Having or exhibiting delicate taste, sensibility, or discrimination; nice; fastidious; scrupulous; particular, often, overnice; squeamish; specif., particular or fastidious regarding food or creature comforts.

And let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,
But shirt away *Shak.*

5. Chary; sparing; also, loath; reluctant. *Obs.*

Syn. — DAINTY, DELICATE, EXQUISITE, CHOICE, RARE. DAINTY, as here compared (see NICE), implies slightness and elegance; DELICATE, fineness, subtlety, or (often) fragility; EXQUISITE, consummate niceness or delicacy of workmanship, perception, or susceptibility; CHOICE, picked excellence, the result of a finely discriminating selection; RARE (see RARE), exceptional or uncommon merit or excellence. See ELEGANCE, DELICACY, SELECT.

Let your gifts be slight and *dainty*, rather than precious.
B. Jonson.

The clairvoyants, through whom, as through *delicate* instruments, one becomes aware of the subtler forces of nature.
W. Pater.

Aldrich . . . the most pointed and *exquisite* of our lyrical craftsmen. *E. C. Stedman.*

A rich collection of the *choice* things of all times. *W. Pater*

What is so *rare* as a day in June? *Lowell.*

da'i-ra (dä'ĭ-rä), *n.* [Turk *daire* circuit, department, fr. Ar. *dawrah* circle.] Any of several valuable estates of the Egyptian khedive or his family. The most important are the **Da'ĭ-ra Sa'ni-eh** (sa'nĭ-ĕ), or **Sa'ni-yeh**, and the **Da'ĭ-ra Khas'sa**, administered by the khedive's European bondholders, and known collectively as the **Daira**, or the **Daira estates**.

dai'ry (dā'rĭ, dăr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz) [ME. *deierie*, from *deie*, *daie*, maid, AS. *dǣge*; akin to Icel. *deigja* maid, dairymaid, Sw. *deja*; orig., a kneader of dough. See DOUGH.]

1. The place, room, or house where milk is kept and converted into butter or cheese.

What stores my *dairies* and my folds contain. *Dryden.*

2. The department of farming or of a farm that is concerned with the production of milk, butter, and cheese.

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or *dairy*; and this advanced the trade of English butter. *Temple.*

3. Hence, a dairy farm; also, the cows of a farm.

dai'ry-ing, *n.* The business of conducting a dairy.

dai'ry-maid' (-mād'), *n.* A maid employed in a dairy.

dai'ry-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who keeps or works in a dairy; also, one who sells dairy produce.

dai'ry-wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 151). A woman who attends to a dairy or sells dairy products.

da'is (dā'ĭs; dās; 277), *n.* [ME. *deis*, *des*, table, dais, OF. *deis* table, F. *dais* a canopy, L. *discus* a quoit, a dish (from the shape), LL., table, fr. Gr. δίσκος a quoit, a dish. See DISH.] **1.** The high or principal table, at the end of a hall, at which the chief guests were seated; also, the chief seat at the high table. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. A platform above the floor of a hall or large room, to give distinction or prominence to those occupying it; often, specif., the platform of a lecture room or a church.

3. A bench, settle, or fixed seat. *Scot.*

4. A terrace. *Rare.*

5. A canopy over the seat of state. *A Gallicism.*

dai'sied (dā'zĭd), *a.* Full of daisies; adorned with daisies.

dai'sy (dā'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). [ME. *daiseie*, *dayesye*, AS. *dæges-ēage* day's eye, daisy. See DAY; EYE.] **1.** A low scapose European asteraceous plant (*Bellis perennis*) having heads with small white or pink rays and yellow disks, and often cultivated in both Europe and America. This is the daisy of classical literature and of Great Britain and Ireland generally. In the United States it is called **English daisy**.

2. A rather tall leafy-stemmed plant of the same family (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*), having larger heads with long white rays. It is a troublesome weed, esp. in the United States, into which it was introduced in the 18th century, and where it is known simply as *daisy*. It is called also *whiteweed*, and generally in England **oxeye daisy**.

3. Any of numerous other asteraceous plants; as: **a** In Australia, the Swan River daisy; also, any species of *Vittadinia*. **b** In New Zealand, any species of *Lagenophora*. **c** Locally in the United States, any of certain native species of *Aster* and *Erigeron*. **d** Also with qualifying or attributive adjective; as, African *daisy*, blue *daisy*, yellow-rayed *daisy* (often called *oxeye daisy*), etc.

4. A person or thing that is notably pretty or charming; one that is first-rate of its kind. *Slang.*

dai'sy (dā'zĭ), *a.* Fine; first-rate. Cf. DAISY, *n.*, 4. *Slang.*

daisy bush. In New Zealand, an asteraceous shrub (*Olearia haastii*) with daisylike heads of white flowers.

daisy fleabane. Any of several white-rayed American species of *Erigeron*, esp. *E. annuus* and *E. ramosus*.

daisy tree. A Tasmanian asteraceous shrub (*Olearia stellulata*).

dak, dawk (dôk; dăk), *n.* [Hind. *ḍāk*.] Prop., transport by relays of men and horses; hence, post, mail; also, any arrangement for transportation by relays. *India.*

Da-ko'ta (dȧ-kō'tȧ), *n.* **1.** An Indian of the Siouan tribes inhabiting the plains of Dakota See SIOUX, SIOUAN.

2. A former Territory of the United States, — in 1889 divided and organized into the States called North Dakota and South Dakota.

3. *Geol.* The lowest subdivision of the (Upper) Cretaceous in western North America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.

Dakota potato, the groundnut *Apios apios*. — **D. turnip.** = BREADROOT. — **D. vetch**, a fabaceous forage plant (*Lotus americanus*) of the western United States.

dal (dăl), *n.* [Hind. *dāl*.] Split pulse, esp. of the pigeon pea. *East Indies.*

dale (dāl), *n.* [AS. *dæl*; akin to LG., D., Sw., Dan., OS., & Goth. *dal*, Icel. *dalr*, OHG. *tal*, G. *thal*, and perh. to Gr. θόλος a rotunda. Cf. DELL.] A low place between hills; a vale or valley. "Umbrageous *dales*." *Thomson.*

dales'man (dālz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One living or born in a dale; specif., one of the inhabitants of the valleys in the north of England.

da'li (dä'lĭ), *n.* [Native name in Guiana. Cf. DOLLEE wood.] A tropical American tree (*Myristica sebifera*). Its wood is used for staves; its nutlike seeds yield an illuminating wax or solid oil.

Dal'i-bar'da (dăl'ĭ-bär'dȧ), *n.* [NL., after T. F. *Dalibard* (1703–99), French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of American rosaceous plants consisting of a single species, *D. repens*. It is a small herb with entire leaves, and white flowers resembling those of the strawberry. It is cultivated in rock gardens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

dalle (dăl), *n.* [F.] A slab, as of marble, used for flooring or paving, esp. such a slab of decorative character.

dalles (dălz), *n. pl.* [F. *dalle* a tube, gutter, trough.] A rapid, esp. one where the channel is narrowed between rock walls. *Northwestern U. S. & Canada.*

The place below, where the compressed river wound like a silver thread among the flat black rocks, was the far-famed *Dalles* of the Columbia. *J. H. Balch*

dal'li-ance (dăl'ĭ-ăns), *n.* [From DALLY.] Act of dallying; specif.: **a** Talk; chat; gossip; light, familiar, or serious discourse. *Obs.* **b** Trifling; play. **c** Esp., amorous or wanton play; fondling; interchange of caresses.

Look thou be true, do not give *dalliance*
Too much the rein. *Shak*

dal'ly (dăl'ĭ), *v. i.*; DAL'LIED (-ĭd); DAL'LY-ING. [ME. *dalyen*, *daylyen*, OF. *dalier*; of uncertain origin; cf. G. *dahlen* to trifle.] **1.** To talk familiarly or lightly; chat. *Obs.*

2. To act playfully; to play; sport; toy; esp., to play amorously; to interchange caresses; to wanton.

3. To trifle, play, or be light (with a person or matter).

We have put off God, and *dallied* with his grace. *Barrow.*

4. To waste time, as in frivolity, idleness, or trifling.

Syn. — See TRIFLE.

dal'ly, *v. t.* **1.** To evade, delay, or consume, by trifling; — usually with *out*, *off*, or *away*. *Obs. or R.*

Dallying off the time with often skirmishes. *Knolles.*

2. To lead on with dalliance, or amorous play. *Obs.*

Dal'ma-ni'tes (dăl'mȧ-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL., after *Dalman*, the geologist.] *Paleon.* A large genus of trilobites found from the Ordovician to the Devonian, and occurring in Europe, America, and India.

Dalmanites (*D. limulurus*) from the Upper Silurian.

Dal-ma'tian (dăl-mā'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Dalmatia. — *n.* **a** One of the Slavic-speaking people inhabiting Dalmatia, largely seamen, classed by Deniker as of the Adriatic race. **b** A Dalmatian dog. **Dalmatian dog**, the coach dog. — **D. insect powder**, an inferior insect powder obtained from *Chrysanthemum cinerariæfolium*.

dal-mat'ic (dăl-măt'ĭk), *n.* [LL. *dalmatica*; cf. F. *dalmatique*.] **1.** *Eccl.* In the Western Church, a vestment of deacons and bishops, resembling the alb in form but having slits in the sides. Cf. ALB, COLOBIUM, TUNICLE.

2. A similar robe worn on state occasions, as that worn by English kings at their coronation.

Dal-mat'ic, *a.* Dalmatian.

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ue-net, Sir. The attendant fool of King Arthur.

dag'swain, *n.* [From DAG a loose end ?] A coarse shaggy fabric or a coverlet of it. *Obs.*

dag'-tailed', *a.* Having dags about the tail, as a sheep

dague. Var. of DAG, antler.

Dag'ue-net, Sir (dăg'ē-nĕt). = DAGONET, SIR.

Da-guer're-an, dag'uer're-an (dȧ-gĕr'ē-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Daguerre or [*l. c.*] the daguerreotype.

da-guerre'o-typ'er (dȧ-gĕr'ō-tīp'ẽr), **-typ'ist** (-ĭst), *n.* One who makes daguerreotypes.

dah (dä), *n.* A large heavy knife, used esp. by the Burmese. *India.*

da'ha-bee'yah (dä'hȧ-bē'yȧ), **-bi'ah** (-ä), **-bi'eh** (-ē), **-bi'yeh** (-yē). Vars. of DAHABEAH.

Dah-co'tah. Var. of DAKOTA.

dahet, dathet, *n.* [OF. *dahet*, *dehait*, prob. for *dehé* (orig. *dehet* with *t* like English *th*) *ait*, meaning may (he) have the hatred of God.] Misfortune; a curse; — in imprecations. *Obs.*

dahl'in (dal'ĭn), *n.* [From DAHLIA.] *Chem.* Inulin.

Da-ho'mey-an (dä-hō'mā-ăn), *a. & n.* = DAHOMAN. [of DAY.

dai (dī). Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

daiblet. ✝ DABLET.

dai'dle (dā'd'l), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. DADDLE.] To dawdle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

daie. ✝ DEY.

daigh (dāx), **daigh'y.** Scot. vars. of DOUGH, DOUGHY.

daigne. ✝ DEIGN.

daiker. ✝ DICKER, ten.

daik'er (dāk'ẽr). Var. of DACKER. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

daik'er (dāk'ẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *décorer* to decorate.] To dispose or arrange; to set in order. *Scot.*

Da-i'k o'ku (dī'kō'kōō'), *n.* [Jap.] See *Seven Gods of Happiness*, under SEVEN.

dail. Scot. var. of DEAL, a plank.

dail. Scot. var. of DALE, a share of land; DALE, a trough or drain.

dai'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *R.*

‖ d'ail'leurs' (dȧ'y ûr'), *adv* [F.] From some other cause; besides; moreover; otherwise.

dai'men (dā'mĭn; dĕm'ĭn), *a.* Occasional. *Scot.* [MIATE.

dai'mi-ote (dī'mĭ-ōt), *n.* = DAI-

dai'mon (dī'mŏn), *n.* [Gr. δαίμων.] = DEMON; — a transliteration of the Greek. — **dai-mon'ic** (dī-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [OLOGY.

dai'mon-ol'o-gy, *n.* = DEMON-

dai'myo. Var. of DAIMIO.

dain (dān), *n.* [Prob. akin to Icel. *daunn* a smell.] Stink. *Dial. Eng.*

dain, *a.* Stinking. *Dial. Eng.*

dain, *n.* [Cf. DISDAIN.] Disdain; also, ignominy. *Obs.*

dain, *v. t. & i.* To disdain. *Obs.*

daun, *a.* [Cf. OF. *dain* (Cotgrave) dainty.] Haughty. *Obs.*

daine. ✝ DEIGN.

dain'ful, *a.* Disdainful. *Obs.*

daint (dānt), *a. & n.* [See DAINTY, *n.*] Dainty. *Obs.*

dain'te-ous, *a.* Dainty. *Obs.*

—dain'te-ous-ly, *adv.* *Obs.*

dain'teth (dān'tĕth), *n.* [OF. *dantet*, early form of *demitié*.] Dainty. *Obs. or Scot.*

dain'ti-ful, *a.* Dainty. *Obs.*

dain'ti-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

dain'ti-ly, *adv.* of DAINTY.

dain'tith. Var. of DAINTETH. *Obs. or Scot.* [Obs.

dain'tive-ly, *adv.* Daintily

daint'ly, *adv.* Daintily. *Obs.*

dain'trel, *n.* [From *daint* or *dainty*.] A delicacy. *Obs.*

dain'ty, *adv.* Daintily. *Rare.*

dai're (dī're), *n.* [Ar. *ṭār*.] A kind of Oriental tambourine

dai'ri (dī'rē), *n. sing & pl.* [Jap. *dairi*, fr. Chino-Jap. *dai* great + *ri* within.] The residence or court of the mikado; also, as a term of respect, the mikado.

dairy lunch. A variety of public lunch room serving simple dishes in which dairy products figure as a specialty. *Cant.*

Dai'san (dā'sän; dā'ĭ-). *Bib.*

daise. Var. of DAIZE.

daisy cutter. *Slang.* **a** A horse that carries its feet low in trotting. **b** In baseball, cricket, etc., a ball so batted or bowled as to skim along the ground. — **dai'sy-cut'ting**, *n. & a.*

dai'va (dī'vȧ), *n., or* **daiva rite.** [Skr. *daiva*.] A Hindu marriage rite in which the woman with a dowry is given to a priest while he officiates at a sacrifice. *India.*

daize. Dial. var. of DAZE.

daj'aksh (dī'ăksh), *n.* A kind of arrow poison used in Borneo

da-ja'o (dä-hä'ō), *n.* A fresh-water mullet (*Agonostomus monticola*) of the West Indies and eastern Mexico.

dak boat (dŏk; dăk). A mail boat. *India.* [house. *India.*

dak bungalow A traveler's rest

dak'er. Var. of DACKER.

da'ker, da'kir (dä'kẽr), *n.* [LL. *dacra*, *dacrum*: cf. OF. *dacre*. The LL. and OF. words are prob. indirectly (through G.) fr. L. *decuria*. See DICKER.] = DICKER, a set of ten.

daker hen. The corn crake.

Dakh'i-ni (dăk'ĭ-nē), *n.* [Hind. *Dakhinī* of the Dekkan.] Hindustani as spoken by the Mohammedans of the Dekkan. See INDO-EUROPEAN. [DOKHMA.

dak'hma (dă k'mȧ). Var. of

da'kir. Var. of DAKER, ten.

da-koit', da-koit'y. Vars. of DACOIT, DACOITY. [DACOIT

da-koo', da-ku' (dȧ-kōō'), *n.* =

Dak'sha (dăk'shȧ), *n.* *Hindu Myth.* A Prajapati and son of Brahma. *Daksha's sacrifice* is variously told, the gist being the exclusion of Rudra, or Siva, from the sacrifice, and his consequent rage, punishment of Daksha, and combat with Vishnu.

dak'tyl, *n.*; *Gr. pl.* DAKTYLOI. Var. of DACTYL.

dak'ty-los (dăk'tĭ-lŏs), *n.* [Gr. δάκτυλος pret. of DELVE.

Dal-get'ty, Ritt'mas-ter Du'gald (rĭt'mäs-tẽr dū'gȧld dăl-gĕt'ĭ). A soldier of fortune in Scott's "Legend of Montrose," notable for pedantry, vulgar assurance, and greed.

da'li (da'lĭ), *n.* Var. of DOLLY, an offering. *India.*

daliance. ✝ DALLIANCE

Dal'ĭ-la (dăl'ĭ-lȧ). *D Bib.*

Da-li'lah (da-lī'lä). Var. of DELILAH.

da'li oil (dä'lĭ). See OIL, *Table*

dalk, *n.* [AS. *dalc*.] A pin; a brooch; a clasp. *Obs.*

dalk (*dial.* dôk), **delk** (*dial.* dĕlk), *n.* [Cf. DALE a valley] A cavity or depression, as in the ground. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dall (dăl) Obs or Scot. var. of DALE, valley

dall, *n.* The hand. *Obs.*

dal'lack (dăl'ăk), *v. t.* To dress smartly. *Dial. Eng.*

dal'las-type' (dăl'ăs-tīp'), *n.* A process of photo-engraving.

dal'ler ✝ DOLLAR

dal'lĭ-a'tion (dăl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Dallying. *Obs.*

dal'li-er, *n.* One who dallies.

dal'lop (dăl'ŭp; dăl'-). Var. of DOLLOP. [p. pr.

dal'ly-ing-ly, *adv.* of *dallying*.

Dal-ma'ni-a (dăl-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of DALMANITES.

Dal'ma-nu'tha (dăl'mȧ-nū'thȧ). *Bib.*

dal-mat'i-ca (dăl-măt'ĭ-kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [LL.] Dalmatic.

‖ da lo'cum me'li-o'ri-bus (dä lō'kŭm mē'lĭ-ōr'ĭ-bŭs). [L.] Give place to (your) betters. *Terence (Phormo, III. ii. 37).*

‖ **dal se'gno** (dăl sā'nyō). [It , from the sign.] *Music.* A direction to go back to the sign 𝄋 and repeat from it to the close, or to the point marked *fine.*

Dal-to'ni-an (dôl-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the English chemist John Dalton (1766–1844) or his theory of atoms. See ATOMIC THEORY.

Dal'ton's law (dôl'tŭnz). [After John *Dalton*, Eng chemist.] **a** = *law of partial pressures*, under LAW. **b** Charles's law. **c** The law of multiple proportions. See under LAW.

dam (dăm), *n.* [Akin to OLG., D., & Dan. *dam*, G. & Sw. *damm*, Icel. *dammr*, and AS. *fordemman* to stop up, Goth. *faúrdammjan.*] **1.** A barrier to prevent the flow of a liquid; esp., a bank of earth, or wall of any kind, as of masonry or wood, built across a watercourse, to confine and keep back flowing water.

2. A body of water confined or held by a dam; a mill pond.
Creeks, waterholes, and *dams* were drying up. *Boldrewood*

3. A drained marsh. *Dial. Eng.*

4. *Mining.* A barrier to keep out water, fire, or gas.

5. *Metal.* **a** A firebrick wall, or a stone, which forms the front of the hearth of a blast furnace. **b** In founding, a reservoir or tank, as of loam and brick construction, to collect metal for heavy castings. *Bolland.*

6. *Dentistry.* A piece of sheet rubber stretched around a tooth to keep it dry during an operation.

dam, *v. t.;* DAMMED (dămd); DAM'MING. **1.** To provide with a dam; to obstruct or restrain the flow of by a dam.
I'll have the current in this place *dammed* up. *Shak.*

2. To shut up; to stop up, to close; obstruct.
The strait pass was *dammed*
With dead men hurt behind, and cowards. *Shak.*

to dam out, to keep out by means of a dam.

dam (dăm), *n.* [ME. *dame* mistress, lady; also, mother, dam. See DAME.] **1.** Var. of DAME. *Obs.*

2. A female parent; — used of beasts, esp. quadrupeds; sometimes applied, usually in contempt, to a woman.

3 A piece, esp. a king, in checkers (draughts); also, *pl.* [F *jeu de dames*], the game itself. *Obs. or Scot.*

dam'age (dăm'ăj), *n.* [OF. *damage, domage*, F. *dommage*, fr. assumed LL. *damnaticum*, from L. *damnum* damage. Cf. DAMN.] **1.** Loss or detriment due to injury; injury or harm to person, property, or reputation; hurt; harm.
Great errors and absurdities many commit . . . to the great *damage* both of their fame and fortune. *Bacon*

2. A disadvantage; a thing to be regretted. *Obs. Chaucer.*

3. *pl. Law.* The estimated reparation in money for detriment or injury sustained; compensation or satisfaction imposed by law for a wrong or injury caused by a violation of a legal right. Damages are either *substantial* or *nominal*, according to whether there has been actual or merely nominal loss. (Cf. DAMNUM ABSQUE INJURIA.) Legal damages are limited to those which are the natural and proximate result of the wrong done. Some do not include under the term *damages* the amount sued for upon a liquidated claim, as in an action for recovery of a sum of money due upon a bond, contract, or quasi contract.
"Direct" or "general" *damages* are those which are the necessary and immediate consequence of the wrong, while "indirect" or "special" *damages* are sometimes granted in respect of its remoter consequences. *T. E. Holland.*

4. Expense; cost; charge. *Slang.*

Syn. — Mischief, harm, detriment, evil, ill. See INJURY.

dam'age (dăm'ăj), *v. t.;* DAM'AGED (-ăjd); DAM'AG-ING (-ă-jĭng). [Cf. OF. *damagier, domagier.* See DAMAGE, *n.*] To occasion damage to; to hurt; harm; injure; impair.

dam'age, *v. i.* To receive damage; to be injured or impaired; as, some colors in cloth *damage* in sunlight

dam'age-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *damageable*, F. *dammageable*, for sense 1.] **1.** Causing damage; hurtful. *Obs.*

2. Capable of being injured; liable to damage.

—dam'age-a-ble-ness, dam'age-a-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **—dam'age-a-bly,** *adv. Obs*

dam'an (dăm'ăn), *n.* A small, herbivorous, ungulate mammal (*Procavia*, syn. *Hyrax, syriaca*) of Palestine, Syria, etc.; the coney of the Old Testament; also, any of various other species of the genus *Procavia* and suborder Hyracoidea. See HYRACOIDEA.

Da-ma'ra (dă-mā'rā), *n.* [The name is supposed to be from Hottentot *dama* vanquished.] A native of Damaraland, German Southwest Africa. The Damaras include the important and warlike Ovaherero (which see) of Bantu stock, and the Hill Damaras, who are Hottentots and mixed breeds hostile to the Bantus.

Dam'a-scene (dăm'ă-sēn; dăm'ă-sēn'; 277), *a.* [L. *Damascenus* of Damascus, fr. *Damascus* the city, Gr. Δαμασκός. See DAMASK; cf. DAMASKEEN, DAMASKIN, DAMSON.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Damascus.

2. [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to damask or the art of damascening; as, *damascene* work.

Damascene lace, an imitation of Honiton lace, made with lace braid and lace sprigs joined together with corded bars.
The difference between *Damascene* and modern point lace (which it closely resembles) consists in the introduction into the former of real Honiton sprigs, and the absence of any needle-worked fillings. *Caulfeild & S* (*Dict. of Needlework*).

Dam'a-scene, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Damascus.

2. [*l. c.*] Damascene work; also, formerly, damask.

3. [*l. c.*] The damson plum.

dam'a-scene' (dăm'ă-sēn'; dăm'ă-sēn), **dam'as-keen'** (-ăs-kēn'), *v. t.;* -SCENED' (-sēnd'; -sēnd) or -KEENED' (-kēnd'); -SCEN'ING (-sēn'ĭng; -sēn'ĭng) or -KEEN'ING. To decorate, as iron, steel, etc., with a peculiar marking or "water" produced in the manufacture, or with designs produced by inlaying or incrusting with another metal, as silver or gold, or by etching, etc. Cf. DAMASK STEEL.

Da-mas'cus (dă-măs'kŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** A city of Syria, famous for its silks and steel.

2. [*l. c.*] Short for DAMASCUS BLADE, DAMASCUS STEEL, etc. Also = DAMASK.

Damascus barrel. See DAMASK STEEL. — **D blade,** a blade of damask steel, esp. one made at Damascus — **D. iron.** See DAMASK STEEL. — **D. steel.** = DAMASK STEEL. — **D. twist.** See DAMASK STEEL.

dam'ask (dăm'ask), *n.* [From the city *Damascus*, L. *Damascus*, Gr. Δαμασκος, Heb. *Dammesq*; cf. Ar. *Demeshq*; also Heb. *dmeseq* damask, It. *damasco*, Sp. *damasco*, F. *damas.* Cf. DAMASCENE, DAMASSÉ.] **1.** Damask silk; silk woven with an elaborate pattern of flowers and the like. "A bed of ancient *damask.*" *Irving.*

2. Linen so woven that a pattern is made by the different directions of the thread, without contrast of color, also, a stuff of silk, wool, worsted, or cotton, with such a weave, used for furniture covering, hangings, etc.

3. Damask or Damascus steel; also, the peculiar markings or "water" of such steel.

4. A deep pink or rose color; damask color.

dam'ask, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, originating at, or brought from, Damascus; resembling the products of Damascus.

2. Made of, or provided with, damask.

3. Made of, or resembling, Damascus steel. *Shak.*

4. Designating a deep rose color like that of the damask rose; also, of this color.
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her *damask* cheek. *Shak.*

damask plum. = DAMSON. *Obs.* — **d. rose,** a large, pink, very fragrant hardy rose (*Rosa damascena*), native of Asia Minor, where it is extensively cultivated as a source of attar of roses. It is the parent of many garden roses of the hybrid perpetual type. — **d. steel,** *or* **Damascus steel,** steel of the kind orig. made at Damascus, famous for its hardness and elasticity and its ornamentation with wavy lines, and formerly much valued for sword blades; also, any steel the surface of which exhibits similar wavy patterns. Such patterns may be etched upon the surface of ordinary steel, but the lines of the genuine damask steel result from its peculiar texture, which may be produced by piling and welding together several bars or wires of iron and steel. The latter process, with elaborate twisting, is used to make the **Damascus iron** or **Damascus twist** of the gun makers. Gun barrels made of this material are called **Damascus barrels**; their surface is polished and treated with acid to bring out the ornamental effect. — **d. violet,** the damewort. — **d. water,** rose water made chiefly from damask roses. *Obs.*

dam'ask (dăm'ask), *v. t.;* DAM'ASKED (-askt); DAM'ASK-ING. **1.** = DAMASCENE.

2. To weave or adorn with the ornamentation characteristic of damask; to decorate with variegated pattern or color.
On the soft, downy bank, *damasked* with flowers *Milton.*

3. To furnish with damask or damask hangings.

4 To make of the color of a damask rose.

5. To deface, as an offensive book by lines or figures. *E.*

da'mas-sé' (dă'mă-sā'; dă-mă'sā), *a.* [F. *damassé*, fr. *damas.* See DAMASK.] Woven like damask — *n.* A damassé fabric, esp. one of linen.

dam'as-sin (dăm'ă-sĭn), *n.* [F., fr. *damas.* See DAMASK.] A kind of damask or brocade made with gold and silver floral ornamentation.

dam'bon-ite (dăm'bŏn-īt), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_6H_{10}O_5{\cdot}3H_2O$, a dimethyl derivative of inosite, found in a certain kind of caoutchouc.

dame (dām), *n.* [F. *dame*, LL. *domna*, fr. L. *domina* mistress, lady, fem. of *dominus* master, ruler, lord; akin to *domare* to tame, subdue. See TAME; cf. DAM a mother, DAN, DANGER, DUNGEON, DOMINIE, DON, *n.*, DUENNA.] **1.** A woman of station or authority; specif.: **a** The female head or superior of a body or institution, as of a nunnery. *Obs.* **b** The mistress of a household; a housewife. *Archaic or Dial.*
Then shall the priest be as the people, the master as the servant, the *dame* like the maid. *Is.* XXIV 2 (1551)
c The wife or daughter of a lord; a lady. *Hist.*
Not all these lords do vex me half so much
As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife. *Shak.*
d The mistress of a school. *Obs. or R.* **e** At Eton College, England, a matron (or, by extension, a man) in charge of a boarding house.
To this day, however, — such is the force of tradition, — all masters who are not also tutors are called "*dames.*" *J Corbin.*

2. A title equivalent to *Lady, Madam, Mistress, Miss*, used as a form of address for: **a** A woman of rank. *Archaic.* **b** The wife of a knight or baronet. **c** The mistress of a household or of a dame school, or an elderly matron.

3. A matron or an elderly woman.

4. A mother. = 3d DAM, 2. *Obs.*

5. *Chess.* The queen. *Rare.*

dame school. A child's school taught by a woman. *Obs. or Hist.*

dame'wort' (dām'wûrt'), *n.* The garden rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*).

dam'i-a-na (dăm'ĭ-ā'nă; -ăn'ă), *n.* [NL.; of uncertain origin.] *Pharm.* A Mexican drug used as a stimulant, tonic, and aphrodisiac. It is obtained from several plants, esp. *Turnera aphrodisiaca* and *Chrysothamnus venetus.*

Da'mi-an-ist (dā'mĭ-ăn-ĭst), *n. Eccl* A follower of Damian, patriarch of Alexandria in the 6th century, who taught that there was only a single substance in the Holy Trinity.

dam'mar (dăm'ar; dă-mär'), *n.* [Jav. & Malay. *damar.*] **a** A resin derived from various pinaceous trees of the genus *Dammara*, in Australia, New Zealand, and the East Indies, esp. *D. alba.* It is used largely for making colorless varnish. **b** A similar resin obtained from various East Indian dipterocarpaceous trees (*Shorea, Hopea*, etc.).

Dam'ma-ra (dăm'ă-rā), *n.* [NL., fr. Jav. & Malay. *damar* dammar resin.] *Bot.* A small genus of tall pinaceous timber trees, of Australasia, the Philippine Islands, etc, distinguished by the single free ovule in the carpellary scale. They are valued for their wood and their fragrant resins. *D. alba* is the Amboyna pine, *D. australis*, the kauri pine.

damn (dăm), *v. t.;* DAMNED (dămd); DAMN'ING (dăm'nĭng). [ME. *damnen, dampnen* (with excrescent *p*), OF. *damner, dampner*, F. *damner*, fr. L. *damnare, damnatum*, to condemn, fr. *damnum* damage, a fine, penalty. Cf. CONDEMN, DAMAGE.] **1** To adjudge or declare (a person) guilty or culpable; to condemn; also, to condemn to punishment; to sentence; doom. *Archaic.*
He shall not live; look, with a spot I *damn* him. *Shak.*
Cromwell *damned* to everlasting fame. *Pope.*

2. *Theol.* To doom to eternal (or everlasting) punishment in the future world; to consign to perdition; to curse.

3 To condemn as invalid, illegal, immoral, or wicked; to pronounce bad or hurtful; usually, in modern usage, to condemn or denounce as being a failure; esp., to pronounce adverse judgment upon (a work of art or literature).
Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And without sneering teach the rest to sneer. *Pope.*

4. To bring condemnation or ruin upon; to be the ruin of.
Do you *damn* others, and let this [gold] *damn* you. *Shak.*

5. To invoke damnation upon, to swear at, using "damn."
He *damn'd* his wife, and bid her go in to the company. *Fielding.*

damn, *v. i.* To invoke damnation; to curse; swear.

damn, *n.* **1.** Utterance of the word "damn" as an oath; hence, any profane utterance.

2. Something of as little value as an oath; — used in various slang or profane phrases, as, *not to care*, or *give, a damn, not worth a damn*, etc

dam'na-bil'i-ty (dăm'nă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Damnable quality; liability to damnation.

dam'na-ble (dăm'nă-b'l), *a.* [L. *damnabilis:* cf. F. *damnable.* See DAMN.] **1.** Deserving to be condemned or reprobated; liable to damnation; damning.

2. Worthy of imprecation; odious; detestable; execrable.
Begin, murderer; . . . leave thy *damnable* faces. *Shak.*
— dam'na-ble-ness, *n.* **— dam'na-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

dam-na'tion (dăm-nā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *damnacioun*, F. *damnation*, L. *damnatio*, fr. *damnare.* See DAMN.] **1.** Act of damning, or state of being damned; formerly, judicial condemnation or sentence.

2. Specif.: *Theol.* Condemnation to everlasting punishment in the future state, or the punishment itself.
How can ye escape the *damnation* of hell? *Matt.* XXIII. 33

3. A cause or occasion of damnation; a sin deserving of, or exposing one to, everlasting punishment.
The deep *damnation* of his taking off. *Shak.*

4. *Rom. Law.* Lit. as a translation of L. *damnatio*, condemnation (to pay); — used in legacy by damnation, or per dam-na'ti-o'nem (pĕr dăm-nā'shĭ-ō'nĕm), which gave a personal claim against the heir, without vesting in the legatee title to the thing bequeathed.

dam'na-to-ry (dăm'nă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L *damnatorius*, fr. *damnator* a condemner.] **1.** Expressing, imposing, or occasioning condemnation; condemnatory. "*Damnatory* invectives." *Hallam.*

2. *Theol.* Containing, imposing, or consigning to, damnation; as, the *damnatory* clauses of the Athanasian Creed.

damned (dămd; *poet. or rhetorical*, dăm'nĕd), *p. p.* of DAMN, now chiefly used profanely as an expression of strong dislike, or execration.
But, O, what *damned* minutes tells he o'er
Who dotes, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly loves *Shak.*

dam-nif'ic (dăm-nĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *damnificus;* *damnum* damage, loss + *facere* to make. See DAMN.] Causing damage or loss. *Obs. or R.*

dam'ni-fi-ca'tion (dăm'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *damnificatio.*] A damnifying; an infliction of injury or loss.

dam'ni-fy (dăm'nĭ-fī), *v. t.;* DAM'NI-FIED (-fīd); DAM'NI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [LL. *damnificare*, fr. L. *damnificus:* cf. OF. *damnefier.* See DAMNIFIC.] **1.** To cause loss or damage to; to damage; injure; wrong. *Rare.*

2. To effect loss or ruin of; bring to destruction. *Obs.*

damn'ing (dăm'ĭng; dăm'nĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n* of DAMN.
Specif.: *p. a.* **1.** Incurring or bringing damnation.

2. Addicted to profanity. *Rare.* *Pepys.*
— damn'ing-ly, *adv.* **— damn'ing-ness,** *n.*

‖ **dam'num** (dăm'nŭm), *n.; pl.* -NA (-nă). [L.] *Law.* Harm; loss; detriment, either to character or property, whether involving legal wrong (injuria) or not.
dam'num abs'que in-ju'ri-a (ăbs'kwē ĭn-jōō'rĭ-ă), damages without injuria, or the violation of a legal right. For such damages no legal action will lie. — **d. e-mer'gens** (ē-mûr'-

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Dal'phon (dăl'fŏn). *Bib.*

Dal-ra'di-an (dăl-rā'dĭ-ăn), *a* [From old Celtic region of *Dalriada*, Scotland.] *Geol.* Noting a series of pre-Cambrian metamorphic rocks in Scotland. See GEOLOGY. — **Dal-ra'di-an,** *n.*

dalt (dôlt), *n.* [Gael. *dalta.*] Foster child. *Scot.*

Dal'ton-ism (dôl'tŭn-Yz'm), *n.* Color blindness, esp. red blindness; — so called from, and described by, the chemist Dalton, who had this infirmity. — **Dal'to'ni-an** (dôl-tō'nĭ-ăn), **Dal'ton-ist** (dôl'tŭn-ĭst), *n.* — **Dal-ton'ic** (dôl-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

Dal'ton's the'o-ry (dôl'tŭnz). *Chem.* = ATOMIC THEORY

da'ly, *n.* A die; a cube. *Obs.*

dalye. † DALLY.

dam, damp, *n.* [See DAN.] Lord; dan; — in titles of address. *Obs.*

dam (dăm; dŏm), *n.* [Hind. *dām.*] A former copper coin and, later, money of account, of India, reckoned variously at from 1/40 to 1/1000 of a rupee.

da'ma (dā'mă), *n.* [L. *dama, damma*, fallow deer.] **a** A gazelle (*Gazella dama*) of the Sudan. **b** [*cap.*] *Zool.* A subgenus of *Cervus* containing the fallow deer.

‖ **da'ma de no'che** (dă'mä dā nō'chĕ). [Sp., lit., lady of night.] A tropical solanaceous shrub (*Cestrum nocturnum*) with sweet-scented flowers.

dam'age fea'sant (fē'zănt). [OF. *damage* + F. *faisant* doing, p. pr. See FEASIBLE.] *Law.* Doing injury; — said of cattle trespassing.

dam'age-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

dam'age-ous, *a.* [OF. *damageus.*] Causing damage. *Obs.*

dam'ag-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DAMAGE. — **dam'ag-ing-ly,** *adv.*

damaisele. † DAMSEL.

dam'a-lu'ric (dăm'ă-lū'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. δάμαλις, δαμάλη, heifer + *uric.*] *Org. Chem.* Designating an acid said to have been obtained from cow's urine.

damar. Var. of DAMMAR.

Dam'a-ris (dăm'ă-rĭs). *Bib.*

damas. † DAMASK.

dam'a-scen'er (dăm'ă-sēn'ĕr), *n.* One who damascenes metal.

dam'a-sce'nine (-sē'nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_9H_{11}O_2N$, obtained from the seeds of *Nigella damascena.* [CUS. *Obs.*]

Da-mas'co, *n.* [It.] = DAMASK.

dam'a-see', *n.* = DAMSON. *Obs.*

damasin. † DAMSON.

dam'as-keen', **-kine, -kin,** *a.* [Cf. F. *damasquin*, adj., It *damaschino*, Sp. *damasquino.*] Damascene. *Obs.* — *n.* A Damascus blade or sword. *Obs.*

dam'as-keen', *v. t.* [F. *damasquiner*] = DAMASCENE.

dam'as-quin'er-ie (dă'mă-skēn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [F.] Damascene ornament or inlay.

dam'bose (dăm'bōs), *n. Chem.* Inactive inosite, obtained by hydrolysis of dambonite.

dam'brod' (dăm'brŏd'), **dam'board'** (-bōrd'), *n.* [*dam* a checker + *brod, board.*] A checkerboard. *Scot.*

damd. Dammed. *Ref. Sp.*

Dame' aux Ca'mé'lias', **la** (là dăm'-ō ka'mā'lyä'). [F.] See CAMILLE, I.

‖ **dame' de com'pa'gnie'** (dăm' dē kôN'pä'nyē'). [F.] A woman who acts as a paid companion.

‖ **dame' d'hon'neur'** (dō'nûr'). [F.] Maid of honor.

‖ **dame' du pa'lais'** (dü pä'lĕ'). [F.] Maid of honor.

da-me'ni-za'tion (dă-mē'nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Fr. syllables *da, me, ni.*] *Music.* Use of the syllables *da, me, ni, po, tu, la, be* in solmization for the tones of the scale, advocated about 1750 by Graun.

‖ **dames' de la halle'** (dăm' dē là äl'). [F.] Market women.

damesele. † DAMSEL.

dame's gilliflower, rocket, *or* **violet.** = DAMEWORT.

Da'mi-a (dā'mĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. Δαμια.] See BONA DEA.

Da'mi-an-ite, *n.* = DAMIANIST.

dam'ie (dăm'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of DAME. *Scot.*

da'mine (dă'mēn; -mĭn; 188), *a.* Pert. to or like the fallow deer (*Cervus dama*); designating or having antlers palmated near the tip, as the fallow deer.

damisele, damiselle. † DAMSEL.

Dam-ki'na (dam-kē'nă), *n. Babylon. Myth.* Consort of Ea and mother of Marduk, possibly an earth goddess, since her name signifies "lady of the earth."

dam'mage † DAMAGE.

dam'ma-ret, *n.* [F. *dameret.*] A lady's man; carpet knight. *Obs.* [AMBOYNA PINE.]

dam'mar pine (dĭm'ar). =

Dam-mas'ko. † DAM, *n.* & *v.*; DAM, in checkers.

dam'me (dăm'ē), *interj.* Short for *damn me*, used as an oath. — *n.* The oath itself; also, *Obs.*, one who habitually uses it.

dam'mer. Var. of DAMMAR.

dam'mer, *n.* A constructor of dams; a miner. *Scot.*

dam'mer, *v. t.* [Cf. G. *dämmern* to dim.] To dim. *Obs.*

dam'mer (dăm'ĕr), *v. t.* To astonish; stun. *Scot.*

dam'mish. *v. t.* To stun; to stupefy; bruise; damage. *Scot.*

dam'na-bl. Damnable. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **dam'nant quod non in-tel'li-gu'nt.** [L.] They condemn what they do not understand.

Dam-ni'na (dam-kē'nă), *n. Babylon. Myth.* Consort of Ea and mother of Marduk, possibly an earth goddess, since her name signifies "lady of the earth."

dam'nage † DAMAGE.

dam'na-ret, *n.* [F. *dameret.*] A lady's man; carpet knight. *Obs.* [AMBOYNA PINE.]

dam'nar pine (dĭm'ar). =

Dam-mas'ko. † DAM, *n.* & *v.*; DAM, in checkers.

damme. † DAM, *n.* & *v.*; DAM, in checkers.

dam'me (dăm'ē), *interj.* Short for *damn me*, used as an oath. — *n.* The oath itself; also, *Obs.*, one who habitually uses it.

dam'mer. Var. of DAMMAR.

dam'mer, *n.* A constructor of dams; a miner. *Scot.*

dam'mer, *v. t.* [Cf. G. *dämmern* to dim.] To dim. *Obs.*

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dam'mish. *v. t.* To stun; to stupefy; bruise; damage. *Scot.*

dam'na-bl. Damnable. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **dam'no'sa he-re'di-tas,** *or* **hæ-re'di-tas** (dăm-nō'sä hē-rĕd'ĭ-tās). [L.] *Rom. Law.* Lit., a damaging inheritance, that is, one from a person who died insolvent, and the debts of which the heir was (in early times) bound to discharge. See HEIR.

dam'nous (dăm'nŭs), *a.* [L. *damnosus* hurtful.] *Law.* Of the nature of, or involving, a damnum. — **dam'nous-ly,** *adv.*

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jĕnz). See INTEREST. — **dam'num fa-ta'le** (fā-tā'lē). *Civil Law*, loss arising from inevitable accident or the act of God. See ACT OF GOD. — **d. in-fec'tum** (ĭn-fĕk'tŭm). *Rom. Law*, lit., loss or damage threatened or anticipated, but not yet sustained. — **d. mi-na'tum** (mĭ-nā'tŭm). *Civil Law.* = DAMNUM INFECTUM, above.

Dam'o-cles (dăm'ō-klēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δαμοκλῆς.] A flatterer in the court of Dionysius I. of Syracuse. To rebuke his constant praises of the happiness of kings, Dionysius seated him at a royal banquet with a sword hung over his head by a single hair. — **Dam'o-cle'an** (-klē'ăn), *a.*

dam'oi-seau (dăm'ĭ-zō), *n.* [F., OF. *damoisel, dameisel*, masc. corresponding to F. *demoiselle*, E. *damsel*.] A young noble not yet made a knight. *Archaic Gallicism.*

Da'mon (dā'mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δάμων.] **1.** A goatherd in Vergil's third Eclogue; hence, any rustic.
2. A Pythagorean whose friend Pythias was condemned to death by Dionysius I. of Syracuse. When Pythias asked for a short time to arrange his affairs Damon pledged his life for his friend's return. Pythias returned, and Dionysius, impressed by their constancy, released both.

damp (dămp), *n.* [Akin to LG., D., & Dan. *damp* vapor, steam, fog, G. *dampf*, Icel. *dampi*, Sw. *damb* dust, and to MHG. *dimpfen* to smoke, imp. *dampf*.] **1.** A noxious exhalation, gas, or vapor; *Obs.* except specif., *Mining*, a gaseous product formed in coal mines, etc. See CHOKE DAMP, FIRE DAMP.
2. Moisture; humidity; also, *Obs.*, fog; mist.
3. A stupefied or dazed state; insensibility; stupor. *Obs.*
4. Dejection; depression; cloud of the mind; also, a discouragement; a check.
A secret *damp* of grief eats o'er my soul. *Addison.*

damp, *a.*; DAMP'ER; DAMP'EST. **1.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a noxious exhalation, gas, or vapor. *Obs.*
2. Dejected; depressed; stupefied. *Archaic.*
Downcast and *damp*. *Milton.*
3. In a state between dry and wet; moderately wet; moist; humid. "A *damp* sweat." *Dryden.*
Syn. — See MOIST.

damp, *v. t.*; DAMPED (dămpt); DAMP'ING. [ME. *dampen* to choke, suffocate. See DAMP, *n.*] **1.** To affect with or as with a noxious exhalation, or the like; to choke; stifle; to put out or deaden, as a fire or a sound.
2. To check or retard; specif.: **a** *Acoustics, Music*, etc. To check the vibration of, as a string; to provide with dampers. **b** *Elec.* To impede (electric surging or oscillation, or actual oscillatory motion). See DAMPER, 2 **c** & **d**.
3. To stifle or stupefy (mental powers); to daze. *Obs.*
4. To depress or deject; to deaden; cloud; to check or restrain, as action or vigor; to make dull; to weaken; discourage. "To *damp* your tender hopes." *Akenside.*
The failure of his enterprise *damped* the spirit of the soldiers *Macaulay.*
5. To render damp; to moisten; as, to *damp* cloth.
to damp down, to cover (a furnace fire) with small damp coal to retard, and thus prolong, combustion.

damp, *v. i.* To become damp.
to damp off, *Hort.*, to decay at or near the surface of the ground as the result of the attack of parasitic fungi which destroy the tissue of the stem, esp. of young seedlings.

damp'en (dăm'p'n), *v. t.*; DAMP'ENED (-p'nd); DAMP'EN-ING. **1.** To depress or deaden; to make dull; to damp.
Considerably *dampened* our enthusiasm. *Century Mag.*
2. *Elec.* To damp.
3. To make damp, moist, or slightly wet.

damp'en, *v. i.* To become damp or dull; to deaden.

damp'en-er (-ĕr), *n.* One that dampens; specif., a device for dampening linen, etc., as in laundries. *U. S.*

damp'er (dăm'pĕr), *n.* **1.** A thing or person that damps, or checks, depresses, lessens, deadens, etc.
Nor did Sabrina's presence seem to act as any *damper* at the modest little festivities *W. Black.*
2. Specif.: **a** A valve or movable plate in the flue or other part of a stove, furnace, etc., used to check or regulate the draft. **b** A contrivance, as the felt-covered pieces of wood in a pianoforte, or the mute of a horn, to deaden vibrations; or, as in other pieces of mechanism, to check some action at a particular time. **c** *Elec.* A device, as a nonmagnetic conductor or a vane, for diminishing or destroying the oscillation of a suspended magnetic needle or freely moving coil. **d** *Elec.* A copper piece placed around, or embedded in, each of the pole pieces of a synchronous machine, or placed between them, to decrease hunting.
3. Any device for damping or wetting; as, a label *damper*.
4. Bread made of flour and water, without yeast, and baked in the ashes. *Australia.*

damp'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DAMP. Specif.: *Math.* In damped harmonic oscillations, the ratio of one maximum to the one preceding it in the opposite direction.

damp'ish, *a.* Somewhat damp, or tending to dampness; specif., *Obs.*, vaporous and noxious; pestilential; also, stifling. — **damp'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **damp'ish-ness,** *n.*

dam'sel (dăm'zĕl), *n.* Also, *poetic and archaic*, **dam'o-zel'** (-ō-zĕl'). [ME. *damesele, damaisele, damisele*, fem., fr. OF. *damoisele, dameisele*, gentlewoman, F. *demoiselle* young lady; cf. OF. *damoisel* young nobleman, F. *damoiseau*; fr. LL. *domicella, dominicella*, fem., *domicellus, dominicellus*, masc., dim. fr. L. *domina, dominus*. See DAME; cf. DEMOISELLE, DONCELLA.] **1.** A young maid or young man of noble or gentle birth. *Obs. or Poetic.*
Erewhile Narcissus was a *damozel*. *J. A Symonds.*
2. A young unmarried woman; a girl; a maiden.
Sometimes a troop of *damsels* glad, . . .
Goes by to towered Camelot. *Tennyson.*
3. A waiting maid, orig. one of gentle birth. *Obs.*
4. *Milling.* An attachment to a millstone spindle for shaking the hopper.

Damsel of Brittany, Eleanora, daughter of Geoffrey, second son of Henry II. of England, and Duke of Brittany by marriage with Constance, the daughter and heiress of Duke Conan IV. She was imprisoned by her uncle, King John.

damsel fly. A dragon fly; — applied esp. to the slender-bodied, narrow-winged forms, as of the genera *Lestes* and *Enallagma*.

dam'son (dăm'z'n), *n.* [ME. *damasin* the Damascus plum, fr. L. *Damascenus*. See DAMASCENE.] A small dark purple plum (*Prunus domestica damascena*) introduced into Europe from Asia Minor; also, the tree producing this fruit.

damson plum. **a** Orig., the damson; now, in England, a sweeter variety of the damson. **b** In the West Indies, a sapotaceous tree (*Chrysophyllum monopyrenum*) with plumlike fruit.

Dan (dăn), *n.* [ME. *dan, danz*, OF. *danz* (prop. only nom.), *dan*, master, fr. L. *dominus* See DAME.] A title of honor equivalent to *master*, or *sir*; — apparently first given to members of religious orders, as the Benedictines. *Obs.*
Old *Dan* Geoffry [Chaucer], in whose gentle spright
The pure wellhead of poetry did dwell. *Spenser.*

Dan (dăn), *n.* [Heb. *Dān.*] **1.** Lit., a judge; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* **a** A son of Jacob by Rachel's handmaid, Bilhah. **b** A Hebrew tribe whose allotted territory was northwest of Judah, but a portion of which afterwards migrated to a region in the extreme north of Palestine.
from Dan to Beersheba, from limit to limit; — throughout the whole region; through, or in, any extent; — Dan and Beersheba being respectively the northern and southern limits of Palestine in early Old Testament times.

Dan'a-ăn (dăn'ā-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Danaë.

Dan'a-ē (dăn'ā-ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δανάη.] *Class. Myth.* A princess of Argos, mother of Perseus by Zeus, who visited her in the form of a golden shower, in the brazen tower where her father had imprisoned her.

Dan'a-ĭ (dăn'ā-ī), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Δαναοί.] *Class. Lit.* The Argives, as descendants of Danaüs; hence, the Greeks.

Dan'a-id (dăn'ā-ĭd), *n.*; *pl.* DANAÏDES (*da-nā'ĭ-dēz*). [L. pl. *Danaïdes*, Gr. Δαναΐδες.] One of the daughters of Danaüs (which see).

dan'a-ide (-ĭd), *n.* [From the mythical *Danaïdes*. See DANAÜS.] *Mach.* A water wheel having a vertical axis, and an inner and outer tapering shell, between which are spiral vanes or floats attached usually to both shells, but sometimes only to one.

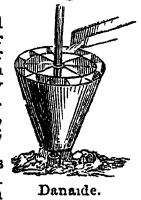
Danaide.

Dan'a-id'e-an (dăn'ā-ĭd'ē-ăn; -ĭ-dē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Danaïdes; hence, fruitless and endless.

da'na-lite (dā'nȧ-līt), *n.* [After James Dwight *Dana*, American geologist.] A reddish or gray mineral occurring in octahedral crystals, also massive. It is a silicate of iron, zinc, manganese, and beryllium, containing sulphur. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 3.43.

Dan'a-üs (dăn'ā-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δαναος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Belus and king of Arabia and later of Argos. Having quarreled with his brother Ægyptus, he fled with his fifty daughters, the DA-NA'I-DES, to Argos, pursued by the fifty sons of Ægyptus. Feigning reconciliation, he caused his daughters to wed the sons of Ægyptus, commanding each to murder her husband. All obeyed except Hypermnestra. For this crime they were doomed to pour water perpetually into a broken cistern (or to draw water with a sieve) in Hades.

dan'bur-ite (dăn'bŭr-īt), *n. Min.* A borosilicate of calcium, $CaB_2(SiO_4)_2$, first found at Danbury, Conn. It is transparent to translucent, often wine-yellow in color, and in crystal habit resembles topaz. H., 7. Sp. gr., 2.97–3.02.

dance (dȧns), *v. i.*; DANCED (dȧnst); DANC'ING (dȧn'sĭng). [ME. *daunsen, dauncen*, OF. *dancier*, F. *danser*; cf. It. *danzare*, Sp *danzar*, Pr. & Pg. *dansar*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To perform, either alone or with others, a regulated succession of movements, commonly to the sound of music; to trip, glide, or leap rhythmically.
Jack shall pipe and Gill shall *dance*. *Wither.*
2. To move nimbly or merrily (often implying gayety or joy); to bob up and down as a mote in the air.
More *dances* my rapt heart
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw. *Shak.*
Shadows in the glassy waters *dance*. *Byron*
to dance after *or* **to** (one's) **pipe, whistle,** etc., to follow (one's) lead; to do as one wishes or urges. *Scott.* — **to d. barefoot,** an old expression used of an elder unmarried sister of a young married woman. *Obs. Shak.* — **to d. on a rope,** *or* **to d. on nothing,** to be hanged. *Ironical.*

dance, *v. t.* **1.** To perform, execute, or take part in, as a dancer; — with cognate object; as, to *dance* a polka.
2. To cause to dance, or move nimbly or merrily about, or up and down; to dance with; to dandle.
To *dance* our ringlets to the whistling wind. *Shak.*
Many a time he *danced* thee on his knee. *Shak.*
3. To cause to be in a specified condition or position by dancing; — with a complementary word, as *away, off*, etc.; as, he *danced* himself into the favor of the queen.
to dance attendance, to attend assiduously and obsequiously; to be or remain in waiting, at the beck and call of another, with a view to please or gain favor.
To *dance attendance* on their lordships' pleasure. *Shak.*
— **to d. Barnaby,** to dance briskly; to move or act expeditiously. *Obs.* — **to d. the hay** *or* **hays,** to execute serpentine movements or evolutions comparable to those of the old dance called the *hay*.

dance, *n.* [ME. *daunce*, OF. *dance*, F. *danse*. See DANCE, *v. i.*] **1.** A measured leaping, tripping, or stepping, accompanied by turnings and movements of the body and limbs and in unison with music or rhythmic beats, performed as a manifestation of emotion, as a religious exercise, or as an amusement; act of dancing; esp., the amusement, in which the movements of the persons are regulated by art, in figures and in harmony with music. The dance in its most primitive form consists of a common movement, such as swaying or stamping, done by a group of performers to the accompaniment of rhythmic cries and hand clappings. In this and in developments characterized by the comparatively simple rhythmical movements of a group, the dance is a play or game (cf. WALTZ, POLKA, REEL, SQUARE DANCE, MINUET, etc.). But many primitive dances are performances in imitation of some action, story, or myth, done with magical or religious intent. The war, scalp, buffalo, snake, and sun dances of the American Indians belong to this class, as do also many forms of classic dance, as the dithyramb in honor of Dionysus, the dance of the Curetes, the dances of the Luperci and Salii in Rome. From these mimetic dances developed dramatic performances (cf. CHORUS, TRAGEDY, BALLET), and many forms of Oriental dancing to-day are practically dumb-show acting or posturing (cf. NAUTCH, HULA). Individual performances are a later development from all these forms of dance, and, as applied to European usage, *dance* commonly denotes a display of skill in rhythmic motion, sometimes with scenic or mimetic elements, as in the clog, the skirt, or the butterfly dance.
2. A round or turn of dancing; also, a social assembly for the purpose of dancing; a ball.
3. *Music.* A tune by which dancing is regulated, as the minuet, the waltz, etc.; also, any piece of music having the rhythm and character of such a dance.
4. Method of proceeding; course of action; game; — an ironical use of old writers. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
5. The complicated aërial movements of swarms of some insects, as midges, gnats, and certain butterflies.
dance of death, a dance or procession in which Death, represented as a skeleton, leads the living or other skeletons to the grave. It appears in many allegorical compositions in art and literature. Called also **danse macabre.**

danc'er (dȧn'sĕr), *n.* **1.** One who dances; specif., a professional performer of dances.
2. A dancing master. *Obs.* *Middleton.*
3. *Eccl. Hist.* One of the fanatical victims of the dancing mania (which see).
4. *Paper Making.* = DANDY ROLL. See PAPER, *n.*, 1.
5. *pl.* **a** Stairs. *Slang.* **b** The aurora borealis; — also called *merry dancers. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dan-cette' (dăn-sĕt'), *n.* [Cf. F. *danché, denché*, indented (in heraldry).] **1.** *Her.* A fess or bar dancetté or indented.
2. *Arch.* A molding or group of moldings with a zigzag pattern in the design; a chevron molding (which see).

dan-cet'té (dȧn-sĕt'ā), **dan-cet'tee** (-ē), **dan-cet'ty** (-ĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *danché* dancetté, *dent* tooth.] *Her.* Having large indentations, three in number; as, a fess *dancetté*. Cf. INDENTED.

danc'ing (dȧn'sĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DANCE.
Dancing Chancellor, Sir Christopher Hatton (1540–91), Chancellor of England, who first attracted Queen Elizabeth's attention by his graceful dancing at a court masque. — **d. dervish.** See DERVISH. — **d. disease.** *Med.* = TARANTISM. — **d. girl,** a girl who dances professionally in public; a dansense; esp., in India and the East, a nautch girl or bayadere. — **d.-girls,** an East Indian zingiberaceous plant (*Mantisia saltatorra*) sometimes cultivated in greenhouses for its singular purple and yellow flowers; — called also *opera-girls*. — **d. mania** *or* **malady,** *Med.*, epidemic chorea; choromania; corybantiasm; esp., an epidemic which began in Germany in 1374 and spread over Europe, and was characterized by religious exaltation, dancing to exhaustion, and convulsions. — **d. master,** a male teacher of dancing. — **d. mistress,** a female teacher of dancing. — **d. plague.** = DANCING MANIA. — **d. school,** a school where dancing is taught. — **d. step.** *Arch.* = BALANCED STEP.

dan'de-li'on (dăn'dē-lī'ŭn), *n.* [F. *dent de lion* lion's tooth, fr. L. *dens* tooth + *leo* lion. See TOOTH, *n.*; LION.] **1.** A well-known cichoraceous plant (*Taraxacum taraxacum*), abundant as a weed in meadows and cultivated ground throughout Europe, Asia, and North America; also, any other species of *Taraxacum*. They are scapose perennials with long taproots, toothed or pinnatifid leaves, and heads of bright yellow flowers. The herbage is bitter and tonic, and is often cooked and eaten like spinach. The root has been used like chicory as a substitute for coffee, and in medicine as a diuretic, stomachic, and cholagogue.

Ripe head of Dandelion showing achenes with plumose pappus.

2. With qualifying adjective or attributive, any of several related plants more or less resembling the dandelion; as, autumn *dandelion*, dwarf *dandelion*, etc.

dan'der (dăn'dĕr), *n.* **1.** [E. dial. *dan, dander*, scurf.] Dandruff, or scurf on the head.
2. [Perh. a different word.] Anger or temper; — esp. in phrase, **to have one's dander up.** *Colloq. or Dial.*

dan'der (*dial.* dăn'dĕr; dŏn'-), *v. i.* [See DANDLE.] **1.** To walk idly; wander; saunter; hence, to wander in mind; to talk incoherently. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To tremble, shake, or vibrate. *Dial. Eng.*

dan'der, *n.* [See DANDER, *v.*] **1.** A stroll or saunter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. *pl.* A shivering fit. *Dial. Eng.*

Dan'die Din'mont (dăn'dĭ dĭn'mŏnt), *or* **Dan'die,** *n.* **1.** In Scott's "Guy Mannering," a Border farmer of eccentric but fine character, who owns two terriers claimed to be the progenitors of the Dandie Dinmont terriers.
2. One of a breed of terriers with short legs, long body, and rough coat, originating in the country about the English and Scotch border.

Dandie Dinmont Terrier.

dan'di-fy (dăn'dĭ-fī), *v. t.*; DAN'DI-FIED (-fīd); DAN'DI-FY-ING (-fī'ĭng). [*dandy* + *-fy*.] To cause to resemble a dandy; to make dandyish; to dress like a dandy.

Da-mœ'tas (dā-mē'tăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δαμοίτας.] A herdsman in Theocritus and Vergil; hence, any herdsman or rustic.

dam'oi-selle' (dăm'ĭ-zĕl'). Var. of DAMSEL. *Archaic.*

dam'o-sel', dam'o-selle', dam'oy-sell', dam'o-zel, dam'o-zell', etc. Vars. of DAMSEL. *Archaic.*

dam'our-ite (dăm'ōr-īt; *dā-mōōr'īt*), *n.* [After A. A. *Damour* (1808–1902), Fr. chemist.] Hydromica, or a variety of it.

damp. † DAM, lord.

dam plate *Blast Furnace.* An iron plate in front of the dam.

damp'ly, *adv.* of DAMP. *Rare.*

damp'na-ble. † DAMNABLE.

dampnacion. † DAMNATION.

dampne. † DAMN.

damp'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

damp'num, *n.* † DAMNUM.

damp sheet. A curtain in a mine gallery to direct air currents and prevent accumulation of gas.

dampt. Dumped. *Ref. Sp.*

damp'y, *a.* = DAMPISH.

dam'sel-er'rant, *n.* A female knight-errant; — suggested probably by Spenser's "errant damozel" ("Faerie Queene," II. i. 19). *Tennyson.*

damsel fish. = DEMOISELLE, fish.

dam'sel-hood *n.* See -HOOD.

damson cheese A thick conserve of damsons and sugar.

damson pie, damson tart. [Cf. DAMN.] Profanity. *Slang, Eng.*

dan, *n. Coal Mining.* A small truck or sledge used to draw coal from the workings to the main shaft or road. *Local, Eng.*

dan. *n.* A buoy marking the position of deep-sea fishing lines or the place for trawling. *Eng.*

Dan. *Abbr.* Danish; Daniel.

da'na-ite (dā'nȧ-īt), *n.* [After J. Freeman *Dana* (1793–1827), American chemist.] *Min.* A cobaltiferous arsenopyrite.

Dan'bur-y News Man (dăn'bĕr-Y). Sobriquet of James Montgomery Bailey (1841–94), American humorist, editor of the "Danbury [Conn.] News."

dance fly. See EMPIDIDÆ.

danc'er-ess (dȧn'sĕr-ĕs), *n.* A female dancer.

danc'er's bone (-sĕrz). *Med.* A formation of new bone in the connective tissue of the muscles of the leg, due to excessive exercise of certain muscles, as in professional dancers.

danc'er-y (dȧn'sĕr-Y), *n.* [OF. *danserie*.] Dancing. *Obs.*

danc'ing-ly, *adv.* of DANCING.

danc'i-tive, *a.* Given to dancing. *Obs.* [CETTE.]

dan'cy (dȧn'sY), *a.* = DANDAND (dănd), *n.* Dandy. *Dial. or Slang. Abbr.*

dance'er (-sĕr), *n. Med.* A piece of slag, vitrified refuse, or calcined cinder. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

dan'der (dăn'dĕr), *n.* = DUNDER.

dan'di. Var. of DANDY, a boatman.

dan-di'a-cal (dăn-dī'ȧ-kăl), *a.* Dandylike; dandified. — **dan-di'a-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dan'die. Var. of DANDY, a boat

dan'di-fi-ca'tion (dăn'dĭ-fĭ-kā'shăn), *n.* Act of dandifying, or state of being dandified; also, anything that dandifies. *Colloq.*

dan'di-prat (dăn'dĭ-prăt), *n.* [Cf. DANDY.] **1.** See COIN. **2.** A little, insignificant, or young person or fellow; a pygmy; — usually in sport or contempt. *Archaic.*

dan'dle (dăn'd'l), *v. t.*; DAN'DLED (-d'ld); DAN'DLING (-dl'ng). [Cf. It. *dondolare*, formerly also *dandolare*.] **1.** To move up and down on one's knee or in one's arms in affectionate play, as an infant.

Ye shall be *dandled* . . . upon her knees. *Is* lxvi. 12.

2. To treat with fondness, as if a child; to fondle; toy with; pet; pamper.

The book, thus *dandled* into popularity by bishops and good ladies, contained many pieces of nursery eloquence. *Jeffrey.*

3. To play or trifle with; to put off or delay by trifles *Obs.*

dan'dle, *v. i.* **1.** To play or trifle; — followed by *with*. *R.* **2.** To dangle. *Obs.*

dan'druff (dăn'drŭf), *n.* [Perh. fr. *dander* dandruff + E. dial. *hurf* scurf; cf. Icel. *hrufa* crust, scab.] A scurf that forms on the head and comes off in small scales or particles

dan'dy, dan'di (dăn'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz), -DIS (-dĭz). [Hind. *dāṇḍi*, fr. *dāṇḍ* an oar.] *Anglo-Ind.* **1.** A boatman of the Ganges.

2. A member of an order of Sivaite mendicants; — so named from the wand (Hind. *dāṇḍ*) which they carry.

3. A kind of litter consisting of a cloth hammock hung from a bamboo pole.

dan'dy (dăn'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Cf *Dandy* for the proper name *Andrew*, and also *dandiprat*.] **1.** One who gives great or undue attention to dress; a fop; a beau; an exquisite.

2. Anything especially excellent in its class, a "daisy;" esp., with *the*, the best in kind. *Slang or Colloq.*

The Yankee boys for fighting are the *dandy*, oh!
U. S. Ballad of 1812.

3. *Naut.* **a** A sloop or cutter with a jigger mast on which, commonly, a lugsail is set. **b** A small sail carried at or near the stern of small boats; — called also *jigger*, and *mizzen*. **c** In fishing, a device resembling a small capstan, for hoisting the trawl.

4. In technical uses: **a** A light two-wheeled cart, as an iron handcart for carrying ore, fuel, etc. *Eng.* **b** Any of various convenient attachments or accessories, as a running-out fire for melting pig iron in tin-plate making, a small false grate fitted to a grate or fireplace to save fuel, etc. **c** Short for DANDY ROLL, DANDY CART, DANDY-COCK, etc.

dan'dy (dăn'dĭ), *a.*; -DI-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); -DI-EST. **1.** Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a dandy, or fop; foppish; exquisite. **2** Of the best grade or class; fine. *Colloq. or Slang.*

dandy brush. A stiff brush, as of whalebone or vegetable fiber, used in cleaning animals.

dandy cart. A kind of spring cart, used esp. by milkmen.

dan'dy-cock', *n. masc.*, **dan'dy-hen'**, *n. fem.* [See DANDY.] A bantam cock or hen.

dandy horse. An early kind of two-wheeled velocipede, propelled by pushing with the feet on the ground.

dandy line. A kind of fishing line to which are attached crosspieces of whalebone carrying a hook at each end.

dandy note. A customs document serving as an order on the government export officer for goods to be removed from a bonded warehouse for shipment at his station. It is generally used in connection with a *pricking note*. *Eng.*

dandy roll, dandy roller. *Paper Making.* A roller which impresses the watermark. See PAPER, *n.*, 1.

Dane (dān), *n.* [LL. *Dani*, pl.: cf. AS. *Dene*.] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Denmark, or a person of Danish descent. The Danes belong to the Scandinavian division of the Teutonic race. The extensive kitchen middens of Denmark show that its peopling dates from early Neolithic times. See SCANDINAVIAN.

2. A dog. = GREAT DANE.

Dane'geld' (dān'gĕld'), **Dane'gelt'** (-gĕlt'), *n.* [The last part of the word corresponds to AS. *gield* payment. See DANE; YIELD, *n.*] *Eng. Hist.* An annual tax, imposed at the end of the 10th or in the 11th century, originally (it is supposed) to buy off the ravages of Danish invaders, or to maintain forces to oppose them, but later continued as a land tax, usually of two shillings upon each hide of land. The tax ceased to be levied under that name in 1163, but was continued under the name of *hydagium* and later *tallage*.

Dane'law' (dān'lô'), *n.* Also **Da'ne-la'ga** (dā'nĕ-la'gā), **Dane'lagh'**. [AS. *Dena lagu*.] *Eng. Hist.* The Danish law anciently in force in the northeastern part of England held by the Danes during their invasion; also, the part of England where this law was in force.

Dane's'-blood' (dānz'blŭd'), *n. Dial. Eng.* Any of certain plants fabled to have sprung from the blood of Danes slain in battle; as: **a** Danewort, or dwarf elder. **b** The pasque flower. **c** The clustered bellflower.

Dane'wort' (dān'wŭrt'), *n.* A dwarf herbaceous elder of Europe (*Sambucus ebulus*) with purplish flowers and a nauseous odor; — called also *Dane's-blood* and *Daneweed*.

dan'ger (dān'jẽr), *n.* [ME. *danger*, *daunger*, power, arrogance, refusal, difficulty, fr. OF. *dangier*, *dongier* (with same meaning), F. *danger* danger, fr. an assumed LL. *dominiarium* power, authority, from L. *dominium* power, property. See DUNGEON, DOMAIN, DAME.] **1.** Authority; jurisdiction, power, or control; hence, reach or range, as of a missile. "Out of the shot and *danger* of desire." *Shak.* Also, state of being in subjection or control; duress; state of being liable, as to a penalty. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Covetousness ot gains hath brought [them] in *danger* of this statute. *Robinson (More's Utopia).*

2. Expression or show of reluctance or hesitation; hence, noncompliance; ungracious conduct. *Obs.*

3. Exposure or liability to injury, loss, pain, or other evil; peril; risk; insecurity; also, a particular case or cause of danger.

Out of this nettle, *danger*, we pluck this flower, safety. *Shak.*

4. Injury; hurt; damage. *Obs.* *Shak.*

5. *Law.* The lordship over a forest; the rent paid in acknowledgment of this "In the forest law, a duty paid by the tenants to the lord for leave to plow and sow in the time of pannage, or mast feeding." *(Philips.) Cyc. E. D.*

Syn. — DANGER, PERIL, JEOPARDY, HAZARD, RISK, VENTURE. DANGER is the generic term, and implies some contingent evil (esp. harm or injury) in prospect; as, "To win renown even in the jaws of *danger* and of death" *(Shak.)*; "Whosoever shall kill shall be in *danger* of the judgment" *(Matt.* v. 21). PERIL is instant or impending danger; as, "In *perils* of waters, in *perils* of robbers, . . . in *perils* in the city, in *perils* in the wilderness, in *perils* in the sea" (2 *Cor.* xi. 26). JEOPARDY implies exposure to extreme or dangerous chances; as, "Why stand we in *jeopardy* every hour?" (1 *Cor.* xv. 30). HAZARD implies danger from something fortuitous or beyond one's control; it is not so strong a term as *jeopardy*; as, "The amusements, even the active pursuits, of most of us remain wholly within the range of uncertainty, and, therefore, are full of *hazard* and precariousness" *(Froude)*; "There would have been no triumph in success, had there been no *hazard* of failure" *(J. H. Newman)*. RISK, more frequently than *hazard*, implies a voluntary taking of doubtful or adverse chances; as, "'No chance of opulence,' he said, 'is worth the *risk* of a competence'" *(Scott)*; "We are bound where mariner has not yet dared to go, and we will *risk* the ship, ourselves and all" *(W. Whitman)*. VENTURE, as compared with *hazard* and *risk*, implies a more voluntary assumption of (commonly) less imminent chances; as, "This was a *venture*, sir, that Jacob served for, a thing not in his power to bring to pass" *(Shak.)*. See RASH.

dangers of navigation, dangers of the sea, dangers of the river, etc., in insurance policies, bills of lading, etc., such dangers as are natural to navigation, the sea, rivers, etc., and are not avoidable by the exercise of due care (cf. *perils of the sea*, under PERIL). — **to make danger.** *Obs.* **a** To make a difficulty; to hesitate. **b** To make trial; to venture.

danger angle. In coastwise navigation, the angle between two known points as observed from a point marking the limit of safe approach of a ship to a reef, shoal, or other obstruction. The ship can pass safely by keeping the known points at an angle (as observed from the ship in her course) greater than the danger angle, or less than it, as the case may be. When the two known points are one directly above the other, as the base and top of a lighthouse, it is called a *vertical danger angle*.

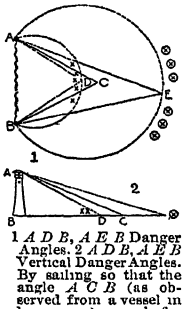

1 *A D B*, *A E B* Danger Angles. 2 *A D B*, *A E B* Vertical Danger Angles. By sailing so that the angle *A C B* (as observed from a vessel in her course) in each figure is always less than *A D B* and greater than *A E B* the submerged (and therefore invisible) dangers × × × and × × × are avoided.

Our troops set forth to-morrow; stay with us;
The ways are *dangerous* *Shak.*
It is *dangerous* to assert a negative. *Macaulay.*

3. In a condition of danger, as from illness; threatened with death. *Dial. & Colloq.*

— dan'ger-ous-ly, *adv.* — **dan'ger-ous-ness,** *n.*

dan'gle (dăng'g'l), *v. i.*; DAN'GLED (-g'ld); DAN'GLING (-gl'ng). [Akin to Dan. *dangle*, Sw. dial. *dangla*, Dan. *dingle*, Sw. *dingla*, Icel. *dingla*, and perh. to E. *ding*.] **1.** To hang loosely with a swinging or jerking motion.

From her lifted hand
Dangled a length of ribbon. *Tennyson.*

2. To be hanged.

3. To be a hanger-on or dependent; to hang about, as a self-invited attendant; as, fops *dangling* after the ladies.

The Presbyterians, and other fanatics that *dangle* after them, are well inclined to pull down the present establishment. *Swift.*

dan'gle, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to dangle; to swing, as something suspended loosely; as, to *dangle* the feet.

The bridegroom stood *dangling* his bonnet. *Scott.*

2. To lead as an idle attendant or as an appendage; — with *about*.

dan'gle, *n.* Act of dangling; also, anything that dangles; as, a *dangle* of curls.

dan'gler (dăng'glẽr), *n.* One that dangles; esp., a person who dangles about or after a woman.

dan'gling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DANGLE.

dangling participle, *Rhet.*, a participle left standing either without the noun that it logically belongs with, or so separated from it as to make the sentence structure incoherent; as in, *leaping* to the saddle, his horse broke into a gallop.

Dan'iel (dăn'yĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Dānîyēl*.] **1.** Lit., God is my judge; — **masc. prop. name.** F. *Daniel'* (dà'nyĕl'); It. *Daniel'le* (dä-nyĕl'lā); G. *Daniel* (dä'nĕ-ĕl). — DIM. *Dan.* **2.** *Bib.* **a** A Hebrew prophet, captive at Babylon. He interpreted the dreams of Nebuchadrezzar and the handwriting on the wall for Belshazzar (see BELSHAZZAR), and was delivered by God from the lions into whose den he was thrown for refusing to obey a decree of King Darius. **3.** A prophetical book of the Old Testament, the fourth of the major prophets. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Daniell's cell (dăn'yĕlz). [After John F. *Daniell* (1790-1845), English physicist.] *Elec.* A cell having as its electrodes copper in a copper sulphate solution and zinc in dilute sulphuric acid or zinc sulphate, the two solutions being separated by a porous partition (usually an unglazed porcelain cup). Its E. M. F. is about 1.1 volts, and it is very constant.

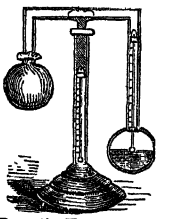
Daniell's Hygrometer.

Daniell's hygrometer. A hygrometer consisting of a bent glass tube terminating in bulbs, one covered with muslin, the other of black glass containing ether and a thermometer. Ether being poured on the muslin, the black ball cools by the evaporation of the ether within and becomes covered with dew; the inclosed thermometer then gives the dew point, which, compared with the reading of one in the air, determines the humidity.

Dan'ish (dān'ĭsh), *a.* [See DANE.] Of or pertaining to the Danes or their language or country. — *n.* The language of the Danes, the literature of which dates chiefly from the 16th century. See INDO-EUROPEAN

Danish balance, a balance consisting of a graduated beam with a bob at one end and a scale pan at the other. The fulcrum slides along the beam, and its position when the beam is balanced indicates the weight of the object in the pan. — **D. gambit.** See CHESS, the game.

Dan'ite (dăn'ĭt), *n.* **1.** A descendant of Dan; an Israelite of the tribe of Dan. *Judges* xiii. 2. **2.** [In remembrance of the prophecy in Gen. xlix. 17, "*Dan* shall be a serpent by the way," etc.] One of an alleged secret association (the **Danite Band**) of Mormons, formed about 1837, to which many crimes and atrocities have been attributed; also (as a political nickname), an anti-Douglas Democrat in the Illinois senatorial campaign of 1858.

dank (dăngk), *a.*; DANK'ER (-ẽr); DANK'EST. [Cf. Sw. dial. *dank* a moist place in a field, Icel. *dökk* pit, pool; possibly akin to E. *damp*.] **1.** Damp; moist; humid, wet; esp., disagreeably or pestiferously moist or wet.

Now that the fields are *dank* and ways are mire. *Milton.*

2. Rank; — said of vegetation growing in damp places.

Syn. — See MOIST.

dank, *n.* Moisture; wetness; also, a wet place. *Obs.*

dank'ish, *a.* Somewhat dank. — **dank'ish-ness,** *n.*

Dan'ne-brog (dăn'ĕ-brŏg), *n.* [Dan.] **1.** The national flag of Denmark, a red swallow-tailed standard bearing a white cross about the center of which is placed a white square containing the royal arms with the collars of the orders of the Elephant and of the Dannebrog underneath them.

2. A Danish order of knighthood. See under ORDER.

3. A well-known garden poppy having red flowers with a white cross at the base.

dan'ne-mo-rite (dăn'ĕ-mō-rīt), *n.* [From *Dannemora*, Sweden, its locality.] *Min.* A columnar or fibrous variety of amphibole, containing iron and manganese.

Da'no- (dā'nō-). [See DANE.] Combining form signifying *consisting of*, or *pertaining to*, *the Danish language* or *race*; as, *Dano*-Norwegian; *Dano*-Eskimo.

‖ **dan'seuse'** (dăn'sŭz'), *n.*; *pl.* -SEUSES (*F.* -sŭz'). [F., fr. *danser* to dance.] A professional female dancer, a woman who dances at a public exhibition, as in a ballet.

Dan'te-an (dăn'tē-ăn; dăn-tē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the poet Dante or his writings; Dantesque (which see). — *n.* A student or admirer of Dante.

Dan'tès, Ed'mond' (ĕd'mŏn' dăn'tĕs'). In Dumas's "Count of Monte Cristo," the hero, a young sailor, who is the victim of the plotting of three men. After fourteen years' imprisonment in the Château d'If, he escapes, possesses himself of the treasure on the isle of Monte Cristo, and reappears as the Count of Monte Cristo, assuming other names while carrying out his successful revenge.

Dan-tesque' (dăn-tĕsk'), *a.* [It. *Dantesco*.] Of or pertaining to Dante; Dantean; esp., characteristic of, or resembling, Dante or his work, which, notably in the "Inferno," is distinguished by sublimity and vividness of imagination, austerity of feeling, and brooding and subtle reflection.

Dan-tho'ni-a (dăn-thō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Étienne *Danthoine*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses containing about 100 species, chiefly South African. They have contracted or open panicles and flat or convolute leaves. Some American species are useful for fodder.

Dan'u (dăn'ōō), *n.* *Celt. Myth.* The Gaelic mother of the gods, cognate with the Cymric goddess *Don*. She was probably an earth goddess, and is represented as ancestress of the forces of light and knowledge, the Tuatha de Danann, who overcame the powers of darkness, the Fomors, or giants.

Da-nu'bi-an (dă-nū'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or bordering on, the river Danube. — **Danubian reed,** the giant reed (*Arundo donax*); — so called in Australia, where it is cultivated.

dap (dăp), *v. i.*; DAPPED (dăpt); DAP'PING. [Cf. DIP, DAB.] *Angling.* To drop, or fish by dropping, the bait gently on the water; to dibble.

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dan'dill. † DANDLE.

dan'dil-ly (dăn'dĭ-lĭ), *a.* Cherished; petted. *Obs Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A pet. *Scot.*

dan'di-ly, *adv* of DANDY.

Dan'din', George (zhôrzh dĕN'-dĕN'). [F.] The hero of Molière's comedy of the same name, a wealthy French citizen, who married above his rank and is outwitted on all occasions by his wife, Angélique, and her lover. He constantly reproaches himself with "Vous l'avez voulu, George Dandin" (You would have it so, George Dandin).

dan'di-zette', dan'di-sette' (dăn'dĭ-zĕt'), *n.* [Formed in imitation of F.] Female dandy.

dan'dl. Dandle. *Ref. Sp.*

dan'dld. Dandled. *Ref. Sp.*

dan'dler (dăn'dlẽr), *n.* One who dandles.

dan'dling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DANDLE. — **dan'dling-ly,** *adv.*

dan'dling, *n.* [See DANDLE, *v.*] A fondling. *Obs.*

D and N columns. See COMMUTATION COLUMNS.

dan'drif. Dandrift. *Ref. Sp.*

dan'druf. Dandruff. *Ref. Sp.*

dan'dy, n., *or* **dandy fever.** See DENGUE.

dandy funk. Hard tack soaked in water and baked with grease and molasses. *Naut Slang.*

dan'dy-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

dan'dy-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM

dan'dy-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

Dandy King. Joachim Murat (1771-1815), King of Naples — so called from his fondness for personal adornment.

dan'dy-ling, *n.* See 1st -LING.

dan'dy-prat. Var. of DANDIPRAT.

dane'ball', *n.* = DANEWORT.

Dan'e-brog. Var. of DANNEBROG.

Dane flower, *or* **Dane's flower.** The pasque flower. *Dial. Eng.*

Dane'-lage. † DANELAW.

Dane'weed', Dane's'-weed', *n.* **a** A coarse European apiaceous herb (*Eryngium campestre*). *Obs.* **b** = DANEWORT.

Dan'forth's oil (dăn'fôrths). = NAPHTHA, 3. [pl. of DING.

dang (dăng). Obs, Scot., or dial

dang, *v. t.* = DING. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* [euphemism.

dang (dăng), *v.* = DAMN; — a

dan'ger, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To make liable or legally bound. **2.** To endanger. *Shak.*

dan'ger-ful, *a.* Dangerous. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **dan'ger-ful-ly,** *adv.*

dan'ger-less, *a.* See -LESS.

dan'ger-some, *a.* [See 1st -SOME.] Dangerous. *Obs. or R.*

dan'gl. Dangle. *Ref. Sp.*

dan'gld. Dangled. *Ref. Sp.*

dan'gle-ber'ry, *n.* a = TANGLEBERRY. b The deerberry.

dan'gle-ment, *n.* **1.** Dangling. **2.** *pl.* Fringes; finery. *Dial. Eng.*

dan'gling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DANGLE. — **dan'gling-ly,** *adv.*

Da'ni-an (dā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [LL. *Dania* Denmark; — named from its development in Denmark.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the European Cretaceous. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.

Dan'ic (dăn'ĭk; dā'nĭk), *a.* [L. *Danicus*] Danish. *Rare.*

Dan'i-cism (dăn'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A Danish idiom or expression.

Dan'i-cize (dăn'ĭ-sīz'), *v. t. & i.* To Danish.

Dan'ic-ism (dăn'ĭz'm), *n.* = DANICISM.

Dan'i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making Danish.

Dan'-ja'an (dăn'jā'ăn). *Bib.*

dank, *n. t. & i.* To dampen; drizzle: depress. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Dan-ka'li (dăn-kä'lē), *n.*; *pl.* DANAKIL. *Ethnol.* = AFAR.

dank'ly, *adv.* of DANK

dank'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

danks (dăngks), *n. Mining.* Black shale intermixed with fine coal.

Dan'nah (dăn'ä). *Bib.*

dan'ning, *n* [DAN, *n.*] Drawing coal in dans, — a work performed by boys. *Local, Eng.*

dan'nock (dăn'ŭk; dăn'-), *n.* A hedger's glove of thick untanned leather. *Dial. Eng.*

danse, *n.* = DANCETTE *Obs.*

‖ **danse' ma'ca'bre** (dŏNs' mä'kä'br'). [F.] = DANCE OF DEATH.

Dansk (dănsk), *a.* [Dan.] = DANISH. *Obs.* — **Dansk'er,** *n. Obs*

‖ **dans' les pe-tites' boîtes',** *les bons' on'guents'* (dan' lĕ p'tĕt' bwat', lĕ bôN-zôN'gäN'). In the small boxes, the good ointments; — a consolation to persons of small stature.

dant (dant). Obs. or Scot. var. of DAUNT, *v.* [*Eng.*]

dant (dant), *n.* Soft coal. *Dial.*

dant, *n.* [Cf. OD. *dante* a base, babbling woman.] A word meaning, perhaps, a profligate woman. *Obs. & R.* [scholar

Dan'tist (dăn'tĭst), *n.* A Dante

dan'ton. Var. of DAUNTON. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

Dan-toph'i-list (dăn-tŏf'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [*Dante* the poet + *-phile*.] A lover of Dante.

danz. † DAN, title.

da'o (dä'ō), *n.* Any of several Philippine anacardiaceous trees of the genus *Dracontomelum*, with light reddish wood

dap (dăp, dåp), *n.* [Cf. DAP, *v.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Action; trick; *pl.*, ways; habits; also, looks; likeness; image. **2.** Bound; bounce; skip.

da-pat'i-cal (dā-păt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *dapaticus*, fr. *daps* feast.] Sumptuous. *Obs.*

dap'-dap' (dăp'dăp'), *n.* [Tag. and Visayan.] The East Indian coral tree. *Phil. I.*

dape. † DAP.

Da-pe'di-um (dā-pē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δαπεδον a level surface, floor.] *Zool.* A genus of extinct Mesozoic, esp. Liassic, ganoid fishes of the group Lepi-

2. To dip gently or quickly into water, as a bird.
3. To rebound, to skip, as a stone over water.

Daph'ne (dăf'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δάφνη.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A nymph, daughter of Peneus (in some versions, Ladon), pursued first by Leucippus and afterwards by Apollo, from whom she escapes by being transformed into a laurel tree. **2.** [*l. c.*] The laurel. Hence [*cap.*]: *Bot.* A genus of thymelæaceous shrubs of Europe and Asia, having tetramerous, often fragrant apetalous flowers, with a colored calyx resembling a corolla, also [*l.c.*], a plant of this genus. Some species, as the mezereon (*D. mezereum*) and spurge laurel (*D. laureola*), are cultivated for ornament, and are used in medicine as stimulants, vesicatories, and purgatives. The fibrous bark of various East Indian species is used in making paper. Most of them possess an acrid property.

Daph'ni-a (dăf'nĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of minute fresh-water entomostracan crustaceans of the order Cladocera.

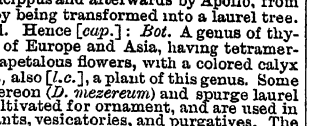

Daphnia, much enlarged. *AA'A''* Alimentary Canal; *H* Heart; *B* Egg Sac; *L* Liver; *E* Eye; *C* Antennæ; *G* Cephalic Ganglion; *S* Shell Gland.

daph'nin (-nĭn), *n. Chem.* A bitter crystalline glucoside, $C_{15}H_{16}O_9{\cdot}H_2O$, occurring in *Daphne mezereum* and *D. alpina.*

Daph'nis (-nĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δάφνις.] *Class. Myth.* A Sicilian shepherd, son of Hermes. He was a pupil of Pan on the flute, and was regarded as the inventor of bucolic poetry. When a Naiad, to whom he was faithless, punished him with blindness, Hermes translated him to heaven. The name is frequently given to shepherds or rustics.

Daphnis and Chlo'e (klō'ē), a pair of lovers, in the Greek pastoral romance of the same name attributed to Longus (4th or 5th century).

dap'i-fer (dăp'ĭ-fẽr), *n.* [L.; *daps* a feast + *ferre* to bear.] One who brings meat to the table; hence, as an official title, the steward of the king's or a nobleman's household.

dap'per (dăp'ẽr), *a.* [ME. *daper;* prob. fr. D. *dapper* brave, valiant; akin to G. *tapfer* brave, OHG. *taphar* heavy, weighty, OSlav. *dobrŭ* good, Russ *dobry.*] Little and active; spruce; trim; neat in dress or appearance; lively.

He wondered how so many provinces could be held in subjection by such a *dapper* little man *Milton.*
Sharp-nosed, *dapper* steam yachts. *Julian Hawthorne*

Syn. — See FINICAL.

dap'ple (dăp'l), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *depill* a spot, a dot, a dog with spots over the eyes, *dapi* a pool; perh. orig. a small splash or blot.] **1.** One of the spots on a dappled animal. *Obs.* **2.** Dappled state or appearance; spotting; clouding. **3.** A dappled animal, as a horse.

dap'ple, *v. t.;* DAP'PLED (-'ld); DAP'PLING (-lĭng). To variegate with spots. — *v. i.* To become dappled.

The gentle day, . . .
Dapples the drowsy east with spots of gray. *Shak.*
The *dappled* pink and blushing rose. *Prior.*

dap'pled (dăp'ld), *p. a.* Marked with small spots, esp. of gray; as, a *dappled* horse; a *dappled* fawn.

Some *dappled* mists still floated along the peaks. *Scott.*

dap'ple-gray' *or* **-grey'**, *a.* Also **dap'pled-gray'** *or* **-grey'**. Gray variegated with spots or patches of a different shade. "His steed was all *dapple-gray.*" *Chaucer.*

dar'by (där'bĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). **1.** *pl.* Manacles; handcuffs; also, fetters; — prob. orig. from a phrase, "Father Derby's bands," designating a bond by which a borrower was put in the power of a money lender. *Cant. Scott.* **2.** Cash; ready money. *Obs. Slang.* **3.** Short for *Derby ale*, ale from Derby, **Eng.**, which was formerly famous. **4.** A plasterer's float, consisting of a narrow strip of wood, having two handles, used in smoothing ceilings, etc.; also, a trowel with a handle elevated above the blade for similar use.

Darby and Joan (jōn; jō-ăn'). A married couple, esp. an elderly couple, who live in a state of conjugal felicity, indifferent to the society of others; — a humorous designation said to have been originally used in an 18th-century ballad, "The Happy Old Couple," by Henry Woodfall, who is said to have been apprenticed to John Darby, a printer.

Dar'by-ite (där'bĭ-īt), *n.* One of the Plymouth Brethren, or of a sect among them; — so called from their leader, John Nelson Darby. — **Dar'by-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

Dar'cet's' al-loy' *or* **met'al** (där'sāz'). [After Jean *Darcet*, French chemist.] A fusible metal composed of bismuth, lead, and tin in the proportions 8:5:3 or 8:4:4. Mercury is sometimes added.

Dar'dan (dar'dăn), **Dar-da'ni-an** (där-dā'nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* [L. *Dardanus, Dardanius.*] Trojan. *Shak.*

dare (dâr), *v. i.; pret.* DURST (dûrst) or DARED (dârd); *p. p.* DARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAR'ING. (See *Note* below.) [ME. *I dar, dear,* I dare, pret. *dorste, durste,* AS. *ic dear* I dare, imp. *dorste,* inf. *durran;* akin to OS. *gidar, gidorsta, gidurran,* OHG. *tar, torsta, turran,* Goth. *gadars, gadaúrsta, gadaúrsan,* Gr. θαρσεῖν, θαρρεῖν, to be bold, θαρσύς, θρασύς, bold, Skr. *dhṛsh* to be bold.] To have adequate or sufficient courage for any purpose; to be bold or venturesome; not to be afraid; to venture; — followed by an infinitive with or without *to*, or sometimes having an infinitive implied but not expressed.

I *dare* do all that may become a man;
Who *dares* do more is none *Shak.*

Who *dared* to sully her sweet love with suspicion. *Thackeray.*

☞ The present *dare* is an original preterit form, so that the 3d sing. is *he dare;* but this is now often replaced by *he dares*, esp. when transitive or when followed by *to*, in which construction *durst* also is now replaced by *dared.* As a preterit subjunctive or conditional, *durst* (like *could, would*, etc.) is often used of an indefinite present time.

You know one *dare* not discover you. *Dryden*
The fellow *dares* not deceive me *Shak.*

Here boldly spread thy hands, no venom'd weed
Dares blister them, no slimy snail *dare* creep *Beau. & Fl*

dare say. **a** Prop., to be not afraid to say; to venture to affirm. **b** To venture to say, as probably so; to presume; — chiefly in the parenthetical phrase, **I dare say** (or **daresay**).

dare (dâr), *v. t.;* DARED (dârd); DAR'ING. **1.** To have courage for; to venture to do, meet, face, or undertake.

What high concentration of steady feelings makes men *dare* everything and do anything? *Bagehot.*

To wrest it from barbarism, to *dare* its solitudes. *Cent. Mag.*

2. To meet defiantly; to challenge; to defy.

Time, I *dare* thee to discover
Such a youth and such a lover *Dryden.*

dare, *n.* **1.** Act of daring or defying; defiance; challenge.

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the *dare* to Cæsar *Shak.*

2. Daring; venturesomeness; boldness. *Rare.*

It lends a luster . . .
A larger *dare* to our great enterprise. *Shak*

dare, *v. i.* [ME. *darien, dearien,* to lie hidden, be timid.] **1.** To be frightened; tremble with fear. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To look fixedly or stupidly; to stare or gaze. *Obs.* **3.** To lie motionless or hid; to crouch, to lurk. *Obs.*

dare, *v. t. Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To terrify, to daunt. **2** To daze; to paralyze; to dazzle and fascinate; as, to *dare* larks through the use of mirrors, etc. **3.** To be concealed from; to escape (one). *Wycliffe.*

dare, *n.* A device for daring larks. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dare, *n.* [ME. *dar*, for *dars*, the *s* being taken as a pl. ending. See DACE.] The European dace. *Dial. Eng.*

dare'-dev'il, *n.* A recklessly bold fellow. — *a.* Characteristic of a dare-devil; reckless; as, *dare-devil* excitement.

dare'-dev'il-try, *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). Reckless mischief, the action of a dare-devil. *U. S.*

darg, dargue (darg), *n.* [Scot., contr. fr. *day work.*] A day's work; also, a fixed amount of work, whether more or less than that of a day; a task. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

dar'ic (dăr'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. δαρεικός, of Per. origin.] *Antiq.* **a** A coin of ancient Persia of nearly pure gold, weighing usually a little more than 128 grains (intrinsic value about $5.50) and bearing on one side the figure of an archer. **b** A silver coin of about 86 grains, having the figure of an archer, and hence, in modern times, called a *daric.*

dar'ing (dâr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DARE. — **dar'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **dar'ing-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See RASH.

da'rĭ-ole' (dā'rĭ-ōl'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A crustade. *Obs.* **2.** A shell or cup of pastry filled with custard, whipped cream, crushed macaroons, etc.

dark (därk), *a.;* DARK'ER (därk'ẽr); DARK'EST. [ME. *darl, derk, deork,* AS. *deorc;* cf. OHG. *tarchanjan* to hide.] **1.** Destitute, or partially destitute, of light; not receiving, reflecting, or radiating light; wholly or partially black, or of a deep shade of color; not light-colored; as, a *dark* room; a *dark* day; *dark* paint.

In the *dark* and silent grave. *Ralegh*

☞ Madmen were formerly often confined in a *dark house* or *room* to quiet them, and keeping one thus confined was called *keeping him dark.*

Love is merely a madness, and, I tell you, deserves as well a *dark house* and a whip as madmen do. *Shak.*

2. Destitute of moral or spiritual light; evincing black or foul traits; vile; wicked; atrocious; as, a *dark* deed.

Left him at large to his own *dark* designs. *Milton.*

3. Destitute of sunniness or cheer; gloomy; dismal; sad; sullen; frowning. "More *dark* and *dark* our woes." *Shak.*

There is, in every true woman's heart, a spark of heavenly fire, which beams and blazes in the *dark* hour of adversity. *Irving.*

4. Not clear to the understanding; not easily seen through; obscure; enigmatic; mysterious, hidden; secret.

The *dark* problems of existence. *Shairp.*

5. Reticent; secretive; mum; as, keep *dark* about it. **6.** Destitute of knowledge and culture; in spiritual or intellectual darkness; unrefined; ignorant.

The age wherein he lived was *dark*, but he
Could not want light who taught the world to see. *Denham.*

7. Deprived of sight; blind *Obs. or Dial.*

He was, I think, at this time quite *dark* *Evelyn.*

8. Not known to the public; — chiefly in *dark horse* (see in phrases below).

Syn. — Unintelligible, mysterious, enigmatical, recondite, abstruse, indistinct, faint; ambiguous, uncertain. — DARK, OPAQUE, OBSCURE, DIM, VAGUE. In its literal sense, DARK implies total or partial absence of light; OPAQUE, imperviousness to light; OBSCURE (see etym.), insufficiency of light, as when something is overclouded or covered; DIM, lack of brightness, clearness, or distinctness; VAGUE (archaic in its literal sense) is synonymous with the others in its fig. sense only; as, a *dark* room, an *opaque* substance, "the day misty and *obscure*" (*Kane*), a *dim* light, "*vague* unseeing eyes" (*Keats*). Fig., the words come into comparison as applied to ideas or their expression. That is DARK which is mysterious or difficult to understand; as, "I will utter *dark* sayings" (*Ps* lxxviii. 2); "For the drift of the Maker is *dark*" (*Tennyson*). That is OPAQUE which is hard to see through or (conversely) impervious to ideas; as, "They eclipse the luminous and consoling truths of Scripture by putting between us and them its *opaque* and dismal truths" (*M. Arnold*); "People were so ridiculous . . . thinking their own lies *opaque* while everybody else's were transparent" (*G. Eliot*). That is OBSCURE which lacks perspicuity; DIM, which is, as it were, blurred or faint; as, "An author is *obscure*, when his conceptions are *dim* and imperfect, and his language incorrect, or inappropriate, or involved" (*Coleridge*). That is VAGUE which wants fixity or distinctness of outline or definition; as, "The rush of solemn emotion in which things became *vague* and images floated uncertainly" (*G. Eliot*). See TURBID; cf. BRIGHT, CLEAR.

Dark Ages (ā'jĕz; -ĭjz; 7). See MIDDLE AGES. — **D. and Bloody Ground,** Kentucky; — said to be the significance of its name, in allusion to its many Indian wars. — **d. box,** *Photog.,* a box from which the light is wholly excluded, used for storing plates, etc. — **D. Continent,** Africa, as formerly little known, or in allusion to the barbarism of its native tribes. — **d. day,** any day characterized by great darkness, whether due to remarkably dark cloudiness, smoke from forest fires, volcanic ashes, or the like; esp., May 19, 1780, when a remarkable and unexplained darkness extended over all New England (very possibly due to forest fires). — **d. elves,** *Teut Myth.* See ELF. — **d. glass,** *Astron.,* a small piece of colored optical glass attached to a sextant or the eyepiece of a telescope, to moderate the glare or heat, esp. in observing the sun. — **d. heat,** *Physics,* the heat due to the infra-red (see INFRA-RED) rays of the spectrum. — **d. horse,** *Colloq.* **a** In racing, a horse whose chances of success are not known, and whose capabilities have not been made the subject of general comment or of wagers; an unknown or little-known competitor who unexpectedly wins. **b** Hence, *Political Cant,* a candidate unexpectedly nominated, esp. as a compromise of jarring factions. — **d. lantern,** a lantern with a single opening, which may be closed so as to conceal the light; — called also *bull's-eye.* — **d. light.** **a** A contrivance for excluding light, etc.; esp., *Naut.,* a deadlight. *Obs.* **b** *Physics.* Invisible actinic rays; ultra-violet rays. — **d. moon,** the interval of a few days' invisibility of the moon when near conjunction with the sun; also, the moon when so obscured. — **d. pine,** camphorwood (*Callitris robusta*). — **d. red silver ore,** pyrargyrite. — **d. room,** *Photog.,* a room kept chemically dark, that is, free from actinic rays, as for the developing of sensitive plates. Ruby or orange light, not too bright, enables the worker to observe the course of the process. — **d. space,** *Physics,* in a vacuum tube, a space near the cathode which remains dark during the electrical discharge, esp. the small dark space (called the *Crookes space* or the *first dark space*) within the negative-pole glow, or halo at the cathode. See CROOKES SPACE, *Illust.* — **d. star,** *Astron.,* an invisible or very feebly luminous star. It is evidently impossible to estimate the proportion of stars that are "dark;" it is conceivable that these may greatly outnumber the visible ones. That many dark stars do exist, however, is shown by their effects on the orbits and light of certain luminous stars, and by the appearance of novæ. — **d. whites.** = MELANOCHROI.

dark (dark), *n.* **1.** Absence of light; darkness; a place where or the time when there is little or no light; night; nightfall.

Here stood he in the *dark*, his sharp sword out. *Shak.*

2. A dark color or shade; specif., a dark shade or dark part in a painting, engraving, or the like; as, the lights and *darks* are well contrasted. **3.** The condition of being secret or obscure; often, underhand secrecy; as, to plot in the *dark*; also, lack of enlightenment or understanding; ignorance; esp., mystified ignorance; as, to be in the *dark* about something.

Till we perceive by our own understandings, we are as much in the *dark*, and as void of knowledge, as before. *Locke.*

dark, *v. i.;* DARKED (därkt); DARK'ING. **1.** To darken; specif., to be eclipsed. *Obs.* **2.** To lie or keep concealed or unseen; to hide. *Obs.* **3.** To listen so as to overhear; to eavesdrop. *Dial. Eng.*

dark, *v. t.* To darken; to obscure, cloud, dim, blind, sully, or the like. *Archaic. M. Arnold.*

dark'en (dar'k'n), *v. i.;* DARK'ENED (-k'nd); DARK'EN-ING. **1.** To grow dark; to become obscure, clouded, or gloomy. **2.** To become blind; hence, to lose insight or culture.

dark'en, *v. t.* **1.** To make dark or black; to deprive of light; to obscure; as, a *darkened* room.

So spake the Sovran Voice; and clouds began
To *darken* all the hill. *Milton.*

2. To render dim; to deprive of vision; to blind.

Let their eyes be *darkened*, that they may not see. *Rom.* xi 10.

3. To cloud, obscure, or perplex; to render less clear.

Who is this that *darkeneth* counsel by words without knowledge? *Job* xxxviii. 2

4. To cast a gloom upon.

With these forced thoughts, I prithee, *darken* not
The mirth of the feast. *Shak.*

5. To make foul; to sully; to tarnish.

Evils enough to *darken* all his goodness. *Shak*

to **darken one's** *or* **the door** *or* **doors,** to enter or appear at one's or the door or doors.

dark'en-ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of making dark. **2.** Twilight; gloaming; dusk. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

dar'kle (dar'k'l), *v. i. & t.;* -KLED (-k'ld); -KLING (-klĭng). [From DARKLING. *Oxf. E. D.*] To be, grow, or make dark; to be in the dark; to become clouded or gloomy, as the face.

His honest brows *darkling* as he looked towards me. *Thackeray.*

dark'ling (därk'lĭng), *adv.* [*dark* + 2d *-ling.*] In the dark. "We were left *darkling.*" *Shak.*

dark'ling, *a.* Occurring in darkness; characterized by darkness; darksome; obscure.

darkling beetle, any of numerous beetles of the family Tenebrionidæ, mostly uniform black in color and terrestrial in habits, and often incapable of flight.

dark'ly, *adv.* In a dark manner; specif.: **a** In the dark; secretly. **b** With a dark or blackish color. **c** With a dark, gloomy, or menacing look or manner.

Looking *darkly* at the clergyman. *Hawthorne.*

d Obscurely; vaguely; mysteriously. **e** With imperfect light, clearness, or knowledge; dimly, uncertainly.

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dostei, having a deep, laterally compressed body. **Da-pe'di-us** (dā-pē'dĭ-ŭs) is a synonym.
daper. † DAPPER.
‖ **da'pes in-emp'tæ** (dā'pēz ĭn-ĕmp'tē). [L.] Unbought feasts, that is, of no cost because made up of home products. Adapted from *Horace* (*Epodes,* II. 48), *Vergil* (*Georgics,* IV. 133).
Daph-na'les (dăf-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See DAPHNE.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance nearly coextensive with the Thymelæales. — **daph'nal,** *a.*
Daph'ne (dăf'nē). *Bib.*
Daph'ne-an (dăf'nē-ăn; dăf-nē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Daphnæus,* Gr. Δαφναῖος.] Of or pertaining to Daphne; hence, shy; bashful.
Daph'ne-pho'rĭ-a (dăf'nē-fō'rĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [Gr. δαφνηφορία; δάφνη laurel + φέρειν to bear.] *Gr. Relig.* A festival of Apollo held at Thebes every eighth years.
daph'ne-tin (dăf'nē-tĭn), *n. Chem.* A decomposition product, $C_9H_6O_4H_2O$, of daphnin. It is a derivative of coumarin.
daph'ni-oid, daph'noid, *a.* [*Daphnia* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Like, or pert. to, the genus *Daphnia.*
daph'no-man'cy (dăf'nō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. δάφνη the laurel + *-mancy.*] Divination by the laurel. *Obs.*
daph'i-co (dăp'ĭ-kō), *n.* Caoutchouc obtained from *Hevea guianensis* and other species of *Hevea. S. Amer.*
dap'l. Dapple. *Ref. Sp.*
dap'ld Dappled. *Ref. Sp.*
dap'pel. † DAPPLE. [fellow.]
dap'per-ling, *n.* A little dapper
dap'ple, *a.* = DAPPLED.
dap'ple-bay', *n.* A dappled bay horse.
dar (dâr). Obs or dial. of DARE.
dar (dâr), *n.* [Ar. *dâr.*] An abode; a dwelling. *Oriental*
dar (dâr; dŭr), *n.* [Per. *dar.*] A door or gate. *India & Persia.*
Da'ra (dā'rä; dăr'a). *Bib.*
Da-rap'ti (dä-răp'tĭ), *n. Logic.* See MODE, third figure.
‖ **dar'bar** (dŭr'bär). Var. of DURBAR.
darce † DACE.
D. Arch. *Abbr.* Doctor of Architecture.
Dar'cy, Mr. (där'sĭ). See BENNET, ELIZABETH.
Dard (dard), *n.* An individual of one of various Turko-Iranian tribes of Dardistan, in the upper part of the Northwest Frontier Province of India.
Dar'da (där'da). *Bib.*
‖ **dar'da-na'rĭ-us** (där'dä-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L.] A speculator in grain; a forestaller.
‖ **dar-da'ni-um** (där-dā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *Dardanus* Dardanian.] A golden bracelet. *Obs.*
Dar'da-nus (dar'dă-nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δάρδανος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Zeus and Electra and the ancestor of the Trojans.
dare, *a.* Stupid. *Obs.*
dare. † DERE.
dare'all', *n.* = DREADNAUGHT.
dare'-dev'il-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
dare'ful, *a.* Full of daring.
‖ **da're pon'dus i-do'ne-a fu'mo.** [L.] Things fit to give weight to smoke. *Persius* (V. 20).
dar'er (dâr'ẽr), *n.* One who dares or defies.
darf, darfe. † DERF.
dar'gah (dŭr'gä), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *dargāh.*] *Moham. Law.* The shrine of a saint.
dar'gase' (där'gāz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.
darg days (därg). *Feudalism.* Days of work done for the feudal lord in lieu of rent. *Scot* —
darg'er (där'gẽr), **dargs'man** (dargz'măn), *n. Scot.*
Dar'go (där'gō), *n.* A member of a tribe of the Caucasus of Lezghian affiliations.
dargue. Var. of DARG.
dar'i (dăr'ĭ), = DURRA.
dar'i-bah, *n.* See MEASURE.
Da'rĭ-en' Scheme (dā'rĭ-ĕn'; dă'rĭ-ĕn) A plan promoted by a Scotchman, Wm. Patterson, to secure the trade of the East by using a route across the isthmus of Darien (Panama). The Scottish Parliament (1695) granted a monopoly of trade by this route, but English and Spanish opposition defeated the plan.
Da'rĭ-ĕn (dā'rĭ-ĕn), *n. Logic.* See MODE, first figure.
daring glass. A mirror used to dare larks. *Obs.*
Da-rĭ'us (dā-rī'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δαρεῖος, fr OPer. *Dārayavahush.*] Lit., possessing wealth; — masc. prop. name. L. id.
dark. Var. of DARG.
dark, adv. Darkly.
darkelong. † DARKLING
dark'end. Darkened. *Ref. Sp.*
dark'en-er, *n.* One that darkens.
dark'ey. Var. of DARKY.
dark'ful, *a.* [AS. *deorcfull.*] Full of darkness. *Rare.*
dark'head', *n.* Darkness. *Obs.*
dark'ie. Var. of DARKY.
dark'ish, *a.* Somewhat dark; dusky. — **dark'ish-ness,** *n.*
dark'ling, *n.* [See 1st -LING.] 1. A child of darkness; a dark or evil being
2. *pl. Art.* = TENEBROSI.
dark'lings (därk'lĭngz), *adv.* Darkling. *Rare.*
dark'ly (därk'lĭ), *a.* Dark-looking; darkish. *Rare*

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dark'ness (dark'nĕs), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being dark; specif.: **a** Absence of light; blackness; obscurity; gloom.
And *darkness* was upon the face of the deep. *Gen.* i. 2.
b Dark quality in shade or color. **c** A state of ignorance or error, esp. on moral or religious subjects; hence, wickedness, iniquity.
Pursue these sons of *darkness* · drive them out
From all heaven's bounds. *Milton.*
d A state of distress or trouble. **e** Privacy; secrecy.
What I tell you in *darkness*, that speak ye in light. *Matt* x 27.
f Want of clearness or perspicuity; obscurity; as, the *darkness* of a subject, or of a discussion.
2. Deprivation of sight; blindness.

dark'some (därk'sŭm), *a.* Dark or darkish; gloomy; obscure; shaded; cheerless; somber; wicked. *Chiefly Poetic.* — **dark'some-ness**, *n.*
He brought him through a *darksome*, narrow pass. *Spenser*

dark'y, dark'ey (där'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DARKIES, -EYS (-kĭz). Something dark; as: **a** The night. *Slang.* **b** A dark lantern. *Slang.* **c** A negro. *Colloq.* **d** A blind person. *Dial. Eng.*

dar'ling (där'lĭng), *n.* [ME. *derling, deorling*, AS. *déorling; déore* dear + *-ling*. See DEAR; 1st -LING.] **1.** One dearly beloved; the object of one's love.
And can do naught but wail her *darling's* loss. *Shak.*
2. A favorite; a minion; as, the *darling* of kings. *Archaic.*
3. One worthy of being cherished or greatly loved; a pet.

dar'ling, *a.* Dearly beloved; regarded with especial kindness and tenderness; favorite. "Some *darling* science." *I. Watts* "*Darling* sin." *Macaulay.* — **dar'ling-ly**, *adv.* — **dar'ling-ness**, *n.*

Darling lily. A handsome Australian amaryllidaceous plant (*Crinum flaccidum*) bearing white flowers; — so called from the river Darling. Its bulbs yield a substance similar to arrowroot.

Darling pea. Either of two Australian species of *Swainsona* (*S. galegifolia* and *S. greyana*), with pretty racemose flowers. They are very poisonous to sheep in the Darling River district. Called also *poison bush.* See SWAINSONA.

darn (därn), *v. t.*; DARNED (därnd); DARN'ING. [Formerly *dern*, prob. fr. ME. *dernen* to conceal, *derne* secret, hidden, AS. *dęrne, dyrne*; cf. AS. *gedyrnan* to conceal, E. dial. *darn* to stop up a hole (not in clothing), OHG. *tarn* secret.] To mend, as a rent or hole, with interlacing stitches of yarn or thread, to sew together with yarn or thread; as, to *darn* stockings; hence, to sew with a stitch like darning, as in embroidery or lace making.

darn, *v. i.* To do darning.

darn, *n.* Act or result of darning; a place darned.

darned (därnd), *p. a.* Formed, made, or mended by darning. — **darned embroidery**, a kind of needlework, originating in India, consisting of elaborate designs formed of lines worked with the stitch used in darning. It is now usually worked on huckaback, Java canvas, etc., in geometric patterns, or as a background to an outlined design.

dar'nel (där'nĕl), *n.* [ME. *darnel, dernel*, of uncertain origin; cf. dial. F. *darnelle*, Sw. *dår-repe;* perh. named from a supposed intoxicating quality of the plant, and akin to Sw. *dåra* to infatuate; cf. also OF *mielle, noielle*, a plant with black seeds growing among grain, LL. *nigella*, dim. fr. *niger* black.] **a** An annual grass (*Lolium temulentum*) found as a weed in cornfields and other cultivated grounds, frequently called also *bearded darnel* on account of its awned flowering glumes. Its seeds are considered poisonous. **b** Occasionally, any other species of *Lolium*, as the rye grass (*L. perenne*). **c** Any cornfield weed. *Obs. or R.*

Darnel (*Lolium temulentum*).

darn'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DARN.
Specif.: *vb. n.* Things darned or to be darned, collectively.
darning ball *or* **last**, a smooth, hard body, often egg-shaped or spherical, over which a material is stretched to facilitate darning — **d. needle.** **a** A long, strong needle used in darning. **b** Any species of dragon fly, having a long, cylindrical body, likened to a needle. See DRAGON FLY.

da-ro'ga } (da-rō'gȧ), *n.* Also **da-ro'-da-ro'gah** } **gha.** [Hind. *dārōgha*, fr. Per. *dārōgha* superintendent.] A governor, chief officer, or manager, as, under the Mongols, the governor of a city or province; later, a head of a department under a native government, and esp. the head of a police, customs, or excise station. *India.*

dar'rein (dăr'ăn; dă-rān'), *a.* [OF. *darrein, derrain*, fr an assumed LL. *deretranus;* L. *de* + *retro* back, backward.] *Law.* Last; dernier; as in: **darrein presentment**, the last presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice; **darrein resort**, dernier, or last, resort. See also PUIS DARREIN CONTINUANCE.

dart (dărt), *n.* [OF. *dart*, F. *dard;* prob. of G. origin; cf. OHG. *tart* javelin, dart, AS. *daraƀ, daroƀ*, Sw. *dart* dagger, Icel. *darraðr* dart.] **1.** A pointed missile weapon, intended to be thrown by the hand; a short lance; a javelin; hence, any sharp-pointed missile weapon, as an arrow.
2. Anything that pierces or wounds like a dart.
3. Anything resembling a dart, as the sting of an insect, a form of eel spear, etc.; specif.: **a** *Surg.* A dart-shaped piece of caustic. **b** *Dressmaking.* A short seam uniting two edges where a piece has been cut away in order to fit a garment to the figure; as, the *darts* in a bodice or skirt.
4. Act of darting or moving like a dart; a quick movement; as, to make a *dart* at anything; also, the act of throwing a dart or other missile.
5. [See DACE.] The European dace.
6. Plan; method, scheme. *Colloq., Australia.*

dart (dart), *v. t.*, DART'ED; DART'ING. **1.** To pierce or transfix with or as with a dart, or the like. *Obs.*
2. To throw with a sudden effort or thrust, as a dart or other missile weapon; to hurl or launch.
3. To throw suddenly or rapidly; to send forth; to emit; to shoot; as, the sun *darts* forth his beams.
Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart?* *Pope*
4. *Dressmaking.* To furnish with a dart or darts.

dart, *v. i.* **1.** To throw a dart or other missile. *Obs. or R.*
2. To move like a dart; to start and run with velocity, to shoot rapidly along; as, the deer *darted* from the thicket.

dar'tars (där'tẽrz), *n.* [F. *dartre* eruption, dandruff.] A mange affecting the head of sheep, caused by the mite *Sarcoptes scabiei*, var. *ovis.* It is characterized by the eruption of papules and violent pruritus, — called also *black muzzle.*

dart'er (där't'ẽr), *n.* One that darts; specif.: **a** = SNAKEBIRD. **b** Any of numerous small American fresh-water fishes closely related to the perches, so called from their swift and sudden movements when disturbed in their retreats. They constitute the genus *Etheostoma* and allied genera, and form a subfamily, Etheostominæ, of the Percidæ, or a family, Etheostomidæ. **c** The archer fish.

Darter (*Boleosoma olmstedi*).

dar'tle (där't'l), *v. t. & i.*; DAR'TLED (-t'ld), DAR'TLING (-tlĭng). To dart repeatedly; — frequentative of *dart. Rare.*
My star that *dartles* the red and the blue. *R. Browning.*

Dar'tle, Rosa. In Dickens's "David Copperfield," a clever, passionate woman, who lives as companion with Mrs. Steerforth and has an unrequited love for her son. Instead of saying things directly, she usually speaks interrogatively.

Dart'mouth Col'lege case (dărt'mŭth). *Law.* A case in which an act of the legislature of New Hampshire changing the charter of Dartmouth College without its consent was declared (in 1819) to be unconstitutional, as violating the provision of the Federal Constitution that "no State shall . . pass any . . law impairing the obligation of contracts." Daniel Webster was the attorney for the college. The decision made a charter granted by a State and not expressly reserving the right to change it a contract subject to the provision mentioned, and the opinion was by John Marshall. The effect of the decision in supporting the inviolability of private trusts, limiting State sovereignty, and extending the scope of the Constitution's application, has been far-reaching.

dar'tos (dar'tŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δαρτός flayed.] *Anat.* A thin layer of vascular contractile tissue, containing unstriped muscle fibers but no fat, beneath the skin of the scrotum. — **dar-to'ic** (där-tō'ĭk), **dar'toid** (dar'toid), *a.*

dar'tre (där't'r), *n.* [F., eruption, dandruff. Cf. DARTARS.] *Med.* **a** Any herpetic disease of the skin; tetter. See HERPES. **b** *Veter.* Specif., DARTARS.

dar'trous (dar'trŭs), *a.* [F. *dartreux.*] *Med.* Relating to, or of the nature of, dartre.
dartrous diathesis, a morbid condition predisposing to skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, and pityriasis, — also called *rheumatic diathesis*, and *herpetism.*

Dar-win'i-an (dar-wĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the naturalist Charles R. Darwin (1809–82), his theories or followers. **Darwinian curvature**, *Plant Physiol.*, the curvature induced in a root tip by various forms of mechanical irritation. It differs from the curvatures of other sensitive organs in that the stimulated side becomes convex instead of concave, and is probably a pathological rather than a physiological phenomenon. — **D. theory**, *Biol.*, Darwinism. — **D. tubercle**, *or* **Darwin's tubercle** (dăr'wĭnz), *Anat.*, the slight projection, occasionally present on the edge of the external human ear, which represents the pointed part of the ear of quadrupeds; — called also **Darwin's point, process, or tip.** In the Bertillon system the degrees of development of the protuberance are discriminated as the **Darwinian nodosity**, barely perceptible, **Darwinian enlargement**, a blunt swelling, **Darwinian projection**, saw-tooth form, and the pronounced *tubercle.*

Dar-win'i-an, *n.* An advocate of Darwinism. Cf. NEO-DARWINIAN.

Dar'win-ism (dăr'wĭn-Iz'm), *n.* The theory of the origin and perpetuation of new species of animals and plants propounded by Charles Robert Darwin (1809–82), first publicly stated in 1858, and elaborated in a work entitled "The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection," published in 1859. The theory maintains that organisms tend to produce offspring varying slightly from their parents, and that the process of *natural selection* (which see) tends to favor the survival of individuals whose peculiarities render them best adapted to their environment; also, that, chiefly by the continued operation of these factors, new species not only have been and may still be produced, but organisms of widely differing groups may have arisen from common ancestors. This view involved the substitution of a theory of *evolution* (which see) for the then generally accepted belief in the immutability and separate creation of species, though Darwin was by no means the first to suggest such a theory. Though natural selection is still universally recognized as an important factor, the most recent authorities attribute more weight than did Darwin to other influences as modifying the process of evolution. (Cf. LAMARCKISM, MUTATION.) A similar theory was arrived at independently by A. R. Wallace and announced at the same time as that of Darwin.

dash (dăsh), *v. t.*; DASHED (dăsht) or DASHT; DASH'ING. [ME. *daschen;* cf. Dan. *daske* to beat, strike, Sw. *daska*, Dan. & Sw. *dask* blow.] **1.** To strike or cause to strike violently or crushingly; hence, to break or smash by collision; to shatter; crush.
Thou shalt *dash* them in pieces like a potter's vessel *Ps.* ii. 9.
2. To knock, throw, hurl, or thrust (something) *away* or *out*, or *against, upon*, or *into* something else, with violence or suddenness; as, to *dash* one's tears away.
If you *dash* a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water, it maketh a sound. *Bacon.*
3. To hurl against so as to splash, spot, or splotch; to bespatter; hence, to throw on roughly, in the manner of a splashing fluid; as, to *dash* color on a canvas; also, to cause to have the appearance of being splashed, splotched, streaked, or spotted, as, a landscape *dashed* with sunlight
The very source and fount of day
Is *dashed* with wandering isles of night. *Tennyson.*
4. To ruin; frustrate; bring to naught; as, to *dash* (one's) hopes. "To perplex and *dash* maturest counsels." *Milton.*
5. To put to shame; confound; confuse; also, to abash, depress; as, to *dash* one's spirits. *South.*
This state of my affairs *dashed* me still further; and indeed my plight on that third morning was truly pitiful. *Stevenson.*
6. To throw in or on in a rapid, careless manner; to mix, quality, or adulterate, by throwing in something of a different or an inferior quality; as, to *dash* wine with water.
7. To form, write, or sketch rapidly or carelessly; to execute rapidly, or with careless haste or vigor; — often with *off;* as, to *dash* off a review or sermon.
8. To erase or efface by a stroke or dash; — usually with *out;* also, to mark with dashes.
9. A euphemism for *damn*, or a mild imprecation.

dash (dăsh), *v. i.* **1.** To move or advance violently; to rush; as, the locomotive *dashed* forward; to hurl itself or one's self so as to fall or strike violently; as, the waves *dash* upon the rocks; to run violently and impetuously or with spirit, as, he "*dashed* through the stream." *W. Morris.*
2 To make a vain show; to "cut a dash."

dash, *n.* **1.** Violent striking together of two bodies, collision; crash.
2. A sudden or discouraging check; abashment; as, his hopes received a *dash.*
3. The striking or breaking of a liquid in violent motion; as, the *dash* of the waves; also, the sound of anything dashed or dashing; as, the *dash* of oars.
4. A small quantity or portion dashed, or appearing as if dashed, into or upon anything; a slight admixture, infusion, or adulteration; a touch; a tinge; as, wine with a *dash* of water; red with a *dash* of purple.
Innocence when it has in it a *dash* of folly. *Addison.*
5. A stroke or line made as with a pen; also, a mark resembling or suggesting such a stroke or line; specif.: **a** One drawn through words, letters, or figures to erase or cancel them. **b** One made as a flourish in writing or forming a part of a letter or other character. **c** *Punctuation.* A mark [—] used most commonly to denote: (1) A sudden break or stop, as in a faltering utterance, at an abrupt change of sentence structure, an interjected parenthesis, or an epigrammatic turn of sentiment; as, "I 'm sorry — but — a — it seemed necessary." "Whom I — but first 't is fit the billows to restrain." "Her beauty would not have waned — or not beyond recovery — in all that time." "He paid his debts — sometimes." (2) A significant pause or special stress; as, "I pause for a reply — None? — Then none have I offended." "We have not failed to seize one truth — the truth that, etc." (3) An omission, as of suppressed words or letters, intermediate terms of a series, etc.; as, "Variance for the ladies, but — ! "Ten G — e I have buried the hatchet" In printing, dashes are designated according to their length, as *en dash* [-], *em dash* [—], *two-em dash* [——], etc. Certain modifications, as the *parallel* dash [═══], *double* dash [‖], *diamond* or *swell* dash [—◆—], are used to mark distinct column or page divisions of matter.
6. *Music.* **a** The small mark ['] denoting that the note over or under which it is placed is to be rendered staccato. **b** The stroke drawn through a figure in thorough bass to make it indicate a tone higher by a half step than that for which the figure alone stands. **c** The line between notes in old harpsichord music indicating a coulé.
7. A rapid movement, esp. one of short duration; a sudden onset or rush; as, a bold *dash* at the enemy.
8. Energy in style or action; animation; spirit.
9. An ostentatious show; a display; a flourish; as, to make or cut a *dash. Colloq.*
Lived on his means, cut no great *dash*,
And paid his debts in honest cash. *Lowell.*
10. *Racing.* A race the length of which is so limited that it can be run throughout at very high speed; a short swift race or trial of speed; as, a hundred-yard *dash.* Also, in trotting-horse racing, a race decided in a single trial instead of in heats.
11. a A dashboard. **b** A churn dasher.
Syn. — See VEIN.

dash, *adv.* With a dash.

dash'board' (dăsh'bōrd'), *n.* **1.** A screen of wood or leather placed on the fore part of a carriage, sleigh, or other vehicle, to intercept water, mud, or snow, thrown up by the heels of the horses; a splashboard.
2. *Naut.* **a** A floatboard of a paddle wheel. **b** A screen at the bow of a launch to keep off spray; a sprayboard.
3 *Arch.* A board attached to a wall at an angle, to throw off rain water.

dash'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who dashes; specif., one who makes a display, or cuts a dash; a dashing person. *Colloq.*
2. That which dashes or agitates; as, the *dasher* of a churn.
3. A dashboard or splashboard. *U. S.*
4. *Steam Engin.* An iron plate inside a boiler to prevent the entering cold water from impinging upon the tubes.

dasher block. *Naut.* A small block for hoisting the colors or signals, at the end of the spanker gaff.

dash'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DASH. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Characterized by dash; showy; as, a *dashing* equipage. **b** Rash; impetuous; as, a *dashing* young fellow. **c** Bold; spirited; as, a *dashing* style of writing.

dash'ing-ly, *adv.* In a dashing manner.

dash'ing iron. = DASHING-CHARACTER.

dash'ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Dashing character. *Rare.*

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dark'mans (därk'mănz), *n.* The night. *Thieves' Cant.*

Dar'kon (dar'kŏn). *Bib.*

dark'sum. Darksome. *Ref. Sp.*

Darling plum. Red ironwood.

Dar'ling-to'ni-a (dar'lĭng-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. William *Darlington*, American botanist.] Syn. of CHRYSAMPHORA.

darn Var. of DERN, *a. & v. Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

darn. *v.*, **dar-na'tion** (dar-nā'shŭn), *n.*, **darned** (därnd), *a.* Colloquial euphemisms for DAMN, DAMNATION, DAMNED.

Dar'nay, Charles (dăr'nā). In Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," the assumed name of Charles St. Evrémonde, a French émigré in England.

darnd. Darned *Ref. Sp.*

darn'er, *n.* One who darns; a darning needle

dar'nex (dar'nĕks), **dar'nick** (-nĭk). + DORNICK. [*Dial. Eng.*]

darn grass. Wood anemone.

darnscipe + DERNSHIP

da-roo' (dȧ-rōō'), *n.*, *or* **daroo tree.** The sycamore. *Egypt.*

darr (dar), *n.* The European black tern.

dar'rack, dar'rak (dar'ăk). Vars. of DARG. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

darraign, darrain + DERAIGN.

D'Ar'rest's' com'et (dȧ'rĕsts'). See COMET. [tain.]

darreyne. + DERAIGN, to main-

darss. + DACE.

d'Artagnan. See ARTAGNAN, D'.

Dart'ford war'bler (dărt'fẽrd). [From *Dartford*, England.] The furzeling.

dart grass. Velvet grass.

dart'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DART. — **dart'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dart'ing-ness**, *n.* [with a dart.]

dart'man, *n.* A soldier armed

Dart'moor, *n.* [From *Dartmoor* region, Eng.] A breed of English hornless, long-wooled sheep having a long whitish face similar to that of the Leicester.

dart sac. *Zoöl.* A sac connected with the reproductive organs of pulmonate snails, which contains a dart, or arrow-like structure.

darts'man, *n.* = DARTMAN.

dart snake. A snakelike lizard of the genus *Acontias.*

darveesh, darvish. + DERVISH.

dar'waysh (dar'wăsh), **dar'wesh** (-wĕsh). Vars. of DERVISH.

dar-wa'za band' (dŭr-wä'zȧ bŭnd'). [Hind. *darwāza band*, fr Per *darwāza* door + *band* closed.] Lit. the door (is) closed; — Anglo-Ind. equiv. of *not at home*, being the formula used by native servants.

Dar-win'i-cal, *a.* = DARWINIAN. *Rare.* — **Dar-win'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Dar'win-ist, *n.* A Darwinian. — **Dar'win-is'tic,** *a.*

Dar'win-ize, *v. i.* To speculate or theorize after the manner of Darwin (Erasmus or Charles).

Dar'win po-ta'to. A Chilean herbaceous plant (*Solanum maglia*) described by Darwin and formerly thought to be the original of the cultivated potato.

‖ das (dȧs), *n.* [D., badger.] A badger. *Obs.* **b** = DASSY.

Das'a-ha-ra' (dȧs'ȧ-hȧ-rȧ'), *n.* [Skr. *daçaharā*, prop., the one that takes away ten sins.] An annual Hindu festival held about the first of October, — in Bengal a festival, chiefly of Durga, esp. characterized by worship of a variety of acacia, and, among soldiers, by consecration of arms, etc. [*Obs. Scot.*]

das'can, *v. i.* To reason; ponder.

dase (dāz). Obs. or Scot and dial. Eng. var. of DAZE.

dasewe + DASWEN.

‖ das E'wig-Weib'li-che zieht uns hin-an' (dȧs ā'vĭk-vīp'lĭ-kĕ tsēt ōns hĭn-ăn'). [G.] The eternal-feminine draws us up. *Goethe* (*Faust*, Part II., Act V., at end).

dash. *n.* [Of Afr. origin.] A gift; gratuity. — *v. t.* To give a gift to. *Africa.* [DAHABEAH.]

Dash'a-ra' (dăsh'ȧ-rȧ'). Var. of DASHT (dăsht), *p. p.* of DASH. — **dash'ed-ly**, *adv.*

dash'ee (dăsh'ē). *n. & v.* = DASH, a gift. *Africa.*

‖ das heisst' (dȧs hīst'). [G.] That is to say; that is. Abbr. *d.h.*

dash'el (dăsh'l). *n.* Canada thistle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dash'ing-ly, *adv.* of DASHING

dash iron. = DASHING IRON.

dash'ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Dashing character. *Rare.*

terized by dash, or energy of manner or action; spirited; impetuous. "The *dashing* and daring spirit." *T. Campbell.* **b** Inclined to make a display; showy; stylish.

dashing iron, the iron frame for fastening a dashboard to a vehicle. — **d. leather.** A leather dashboard.

dash'plate' (dăsh'plāt'), *n. Engin.* A baffle plate in a ship's boiler to prevent the water from leaving the fire-box plates when the ship is rolling or pitching.

dash'pot' (-pŏt'), *n. Mach.* **a** A device for cushioning or damping a movement to avoid shock, consisting essentially of a cylinder containing air or a liquid and a piston moving in it. **b** A similar device for closing the valves in a Corliss engine, actuated by atmospheric pressure or by a contained spring.

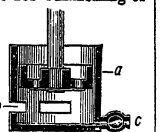

Section of Dashpot. The piston *a* falls freely until, passing the large air holes *b*, it is checked by the resistance of the remaining air, which escapes slowly through the cock *c*.

dash'wheel' (-hwēl'), *n. Dyeing*, etc. A machine for washing fabrics consisting of a revolving drum divided into compartments and supplied with water.

dash'y (-ĭ), *a.;* DASH'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr), DASH'I-EST. [From DASH.] Characterized by dash or dashes; esp: **a** Calculated to arrest attention; ostentatiously fashionable; showy; dashing. **b** Abounding in, or characterized by the use of, dashes, as writing.

das'sy (dăs'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-ĭz). [D. *dasje*, dim. of *das* badger.] The cony, or daman (*Procavia capensis*), of South Africa.

das'tard (dăs'tărd), *n.* [ME. *dastard* dullard, coward, prob. fr. Icel. *dæstr* exhausted, breathless, p.p. of *dæsa* to groan, lose one's breath; cf. *dasask* to become exhausted, and E. *daze.*] **1.** A dullard; a sot. *Obs.*

2. One who meanly shrinks from danger; an arrant coward; a poltroon; esp., one who slyly does malicious acts.

Like a *dastard* and a treacherous coward. *Shak.*

das'tard, *a.* Meanly shrinking from danger; cowardly; dastardly. "Their *dastard* souls." *Addison.*

das'tard-ize (-tär-dīz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-dīzd); -IZ'ING (-dīz'-Ing). To make cowardly; to intimidate; cow.

das'tard-li-ness (-tärd-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of one who is dastardly; dastardy.

das'tard-ly, *a.* **1.** Stupid; dull. *Obs.*

2. Characteristic of a dastard, marked by, or exhibiting, arrant cowardice.

Syn. — See COWARDLY.

das'tard-y (dăs'tar-dĭ), *n.* Dastardliness. *Archaic.*

Das'y-lir'i-on (dăs'ĭ-lĭr'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δασύς thick + λείριον lily.] *Bot.* A genus of liliaceous plants allied to *Yucca* and *Dracæna*, native of Mexico and the southwestern United States; also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. They have a woody stem, a cluster of stiff sword-shaped leaves, and a tall panicle of small white flowers. A few species are cultivated.

da-sym'e-ter (dă-sĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. δασύς thick + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the density of gas, consisting of a thin glass globe, which is weighed in the gas, and then in an atmosphere of known density.

Das'y-pod'i-dæ (dăs'ĭ-pŏd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DASYPUS.] *Zoöl.* The family of mammals consisting of the armadillos (sometimes restricted to include only the more typical genera). — **da-syp'o-doid** (dă-sĭp'ŏ-doid), *a.*

Das'y-pus (dăs'ĭ-pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δασύπους a hare, lit. hairy-footed.] *Zoöl.* A genus of typical armadillos, as now used restricted to the peludo and its near allies.

Da-sys'to-ma (dă-sĭs'tŏ-mă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δασύς rough + *-stoma;* cf. δασύστομος rough-voiced.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American scrophulariaceous root-parasitic herbs (the false foxgloves) formerly included in *Gerardia*, but distinguished by the yellow flowers and awned anthers.

das'y-ure (dăs'ĭ-ūr), *n.* [Gr. δασύς thick, shaggy + οὐρά tail.] Any of several arboreal, carnivorous, polyprotodont, marsupial mammals of the Australian region, resembling the martens in habits, constituting the genus **Das'y-u'rus** (-ū'rŭs), and typical of a family, **Das'y-u'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē). — **das'y-u'rine** (-rĭn; -rīn; 183), *a.* — **das'y-u'roid** (-roid), *a. & n.*

Dasyure (*Dasyurus viverrinus*). 1/2

da-ta'ri-a (dă-tā'rĭ-ă), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *datum* given.] *E. C. Ch.* The office of a datary, orig. a branch of the Roman chancery, but from the 13th century a separate organization.

da'ta-ry (dā'tă-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *datarius* See DATARIA.] *E. C. Ch.* An officer in the Pope's court, whose duties are to date, register, and dispatch all bulls and other documents issued by the Pope, and to represent the Pope in all matters relating to grants, dispensations, etc.; also, the office of a datary; dataria.

date (dāt), *n.* [F. *datte*, L. *dactylus*, fr. Gr. δάκτυλος, perh. not the same word as δάκτυλος finger (cf. DACTYL), but of Semitic origin.] **1.** The fruit of a palm (*Phœnix dactylifera*) constituting a staple food for the people of northern Africa and western Asia, and also largely imported into other countries. It is an oblong berry with a grooved seed, the latter yielding an oil, and when ground being sometimes used as a substitute for coffee.

2. The tree which yields this fruit; the date palm. It is cultivated in many parts of the tropics, and produces good fruit in Arizona and California. It is a tall tree with pinnate leaves and large clusters of dicœcious flowers. The wood, the stem fiber, and the leaves are variously utilized in Asia and Africa.

date (dāt), *n.* [F. *date*, LL. *data*, fr. L. *datus* given, p. p. of *dare* to give; akin to Gr. διδόναι, OSlav. *duti*, Skr. *dā.* Cf. DATUM, DOSE, DADO, DIE, *n.*] **1.** That statement or formula affixed to a writing, inscription, coin, etc., which specifies the time (as day, month, and year), and often the place, of execution or making.

2. The point of time at which a transaction or event takes place, or is appointed to take place, a given point of time; as, the *date* of the battle of Hastings was October 14, 1066.

3. Time of lasting of anything; term of life or existence, age; duration.

Through his life's whole *date.* *Chapman*

4. The period of time to which something belongs, esp. historically; as, sculptures of an early *date.*

5. Limit of duration; termination; end. *Archaic.*

What Time would spare, from Steel receives its *date.* *Pope.*

6. A point or period of time to which anything is referred as present, considered with reference to usage, style, conception, knowledge, etc.; — chiefly in: **out of date**, obsolete or behind the times; unseasonable; unfashionable; antiquated. — **up,** *or* **down, to date,** so as to cover or meet present facts, knowledge, etc.; up to the modern or present standard or style. See UP-TO-DATE, *a.*

7. An appointment or engagement for a specified time, as, to have a *date* with some one. *Colloq.*

date, *v. t.;* DAT'ED (dāt'ĕd); DAT'ING (dāt'ĭng). [Cf. F. *dater.* See 2d DATE.] **1.** To note the time of writing or executing; to express in (an instrument) the time of its execution; as, to *date* a letter, a bond, a deed, or a charter; — often followed by *at* or *from.*

The letter is *dated* at Philadelphia. *G. T. Curtis.*

In these countries much of his journal seems to have been written; parts of it are *dated* from them. *M. Arnold.*

2. To ascertain, estimate, or give the date of (an event) or the period of making or origin of (a work); as, he *dates* the vase from Mycenæan times; to *date* the birth of Christ.

3. To reckon as to period of duration; as, geological time is not *dated* by years.

4. To set a date or period to. "My *dated* life." *Marlowe.*

date, *v. i.* **1.** To reckon chronologically.

2. To be dated; to bear date; — usually with *from.*

3. To belong to a given time or period; to have beginning; to be dated or reckoned; — usually with *from*

The Batavian republic *dates* from the successes of the French arms. *E. Everett.*

date'less, *a.* **1.** Without date; as: **a** Undated. **b** Having no fixed term; endless. "Death's *dateless* night." *Shak.* **c** So old as not to be assignable to any date or age; immemorial. *Ruskin.*

2. Stupefied; foolish; crazed; insensible. *Dial. Eng.*

date line. 1. A line relating to a date or dates, as, in a newspaper, a line at the head of a letter, special article, or the like, giving its date (and usually place of origin).

2. Specif.: An hypothetical line, coinciding approximately with the meridian 180° from Greenwich, fixed by international or general agreement as the place where each calendar day *first* begins. The day for any given locality commences when it is midnight at that place; hence, any given day, say Monday, *first* begins at midnight on the date line, and following the midnight line begins continuously farther westward, in New Zealand, Australia, etc. It is thus Monday from the date line *westward* to the midnight line and Sunday from the date line *eastward* to the midnight line. Finally, as the midnight line reaches the date line again, it is for the instant Monday over practically the whole world; then Tuesday begins, and so on. Thus for the greater part of the twenty-four hours Hawaii has the same day name as San Francisco, and Manila the same day name (one day later than the day of Hawaii) as Australia. Thus, when it is Monday noon, May 1st, at San Francisco, it is 4 o'clock (standard time) or 14 minutes past 4 (local mean time) Tuesday morning, May 2d, at Manila. A vessel crossing the date line to the westward sets the date forward by one day, as from Sunday to Monday; if the line is crossed in going eastward, the date is set back. To avoid dividing places in close intercourse, the line is deflected between north latitudes 45° and 80°, so that all Asia lies to the west of it, all North America, including the Aleutian Islands, to the east; and between south latitudes 12° and 36° the line is deflected so that Chatham Island and the Tonga group lie to the west.

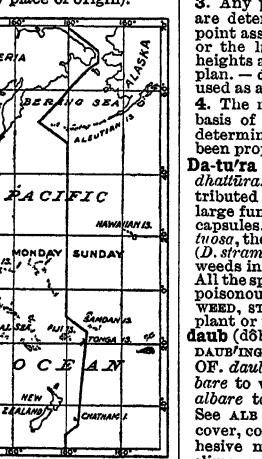

Date Line, indicated in chart by heavy line.

date plum. The fruit of any tree of the genus *Diospyros*; also, the tree. In the United States it is called chiefly *persimmon.* See PERSIMMON.

dat'ing (dāt'ĭng), *vb. n. Com.* An extension of credit by postdating of a bill or by not dating it until an agreed time after sale or shipment of goods, so that credit is really extended that does not appear upon the face of the bill.

Da-tis'ca (dă-tĭs'kă), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A genus of tall herbs resembling the hemp, constituting the family **Dat'is-ca'ce-æ** (dăt'ĭs-kā'sĕ-ē) (order Hypericales), related to the Begoniaceæ, the only species being *D. cannabina*, the bastard hemp, of western Asia, and *D. glomerata*, the American false hemp. — **dat'is-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

da-tis'cin (dă-tĭs'ĭn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{31}H_{22}O_{12}$, extracted from *Datisca cannabina.*

Da'tism (dā'tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. Δατισμός, fr. Δᾶτις Datis, a Median general.] A barbarism, or error of speech, such as might be made by one unfamiliar with a language. *Rare.*

da'tive (dā'tĭv), *a.* [L. *dativus* appropriate to giving, fr. *dare* to give. See 2d DATE.] **1.** *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, the case of a noun which expresses the relation of indirect or remoter object, and is generally indicated in modern English by *to* or *for* with the objective; also applied to the relation itself.

2. Of the nature of a gift. *Obs.*

3. *Law.* **a** In one's gift; capable of being disposed of at will and pleasure, as an office. **b** Removable, as distinguished from *perpetual;* — said of an officer. **c** Given or appointed, as distinguished from being cast upon a party by the law; in *Civil Law*, given or appointed by a magistrate or court; also, of or pertaining to such appointment; as in: *Rom. & Civil Law*, **decree dative**, a decree appointing an executor dative; **executor dative**, an executor appointed by the commissary or a magistrate; an administrator; **testament dative**, the decree confirming, and vesting full title in, an executor dative; **tutor dative**, a tutor appointed by a magistrate. — also sometimes, in Roman law, following Gaius and Ulpian, applied to a tutor appointed by a testator, called *tutor nominate* or *testamentary* in Civil law.

da'tive, *n.* [L. *dativus.*] The dative case, or a word in it.

da-ti'vo- (dă-tī'vō-). Combining form for *dative.*

‖ **da'to** (dā'tō), **dat'to** (dăt'ō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz; *E.* -tōs). [Tag. & Sp.] *Phil. I.* **1.** The headman of a barrio or town. **2.** The chief of a (Mohammedan) Moro tribe, usually subject to a sultan.

dat'o-lite (dăt'ŏ-līt), *n.* [From Gr. δατεῖσθαι to divide + *-lite;* in ref. to the granular structure of a massive variety.] *Min.* A basic borosilicate of calcium commonly occurring in glassy, greenish crystals. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 2.9–3.0.

da'tum (dā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* DATA (-tă). [L. See 2d DATE.] **1.** Something given or admitted; a fact or principle granted or presented; that upon which an inference or an argument is based, or from which an ideal system of any sort is constructed; as, a *datum* of experience; the *data* of ethics.

Any writer, therefore, who . . . furnishes us with *data* sufficient to determine the time in which he wrote *Priestley.*

2. *Math.* Any magnitude, figure, or relation supposed to be given, drawn, or known in a mathematical investigation, from which other magnitudes, figures, or relations are to be deduced; — commonly in *pl.*

3. Any position or element in relation to which others are determined; — chiefly in the phrases: **datum point**, a point assumed or used as a basis of reckoning, adjustment, or the like. — **datum line**, a horizontal line from which heights and depths of points are reckoned, as in a railroad plan. — **datum plane** *or* **level**, a plane or level assumed or used as a basis of reckoning.

4. The mean low-water mark of all tides, assumed as a basis of reckoning but not admitting rigorous scientific determination. A slightly different low-water datum has been proposed for new Indian tidal stations.

Da-tu'ra (dă-tū'rà), *n.* [NL., fr. Hind. *dhatūrā*, Skr. *dhattūra.*] *Bot.* A genus of solanaceous plants widely distributed in tropical and temperate regions. They have large funnel-shaped flowers succeeded by spiny, 4-celled capsules. Several are cultivated for ornament, esp. *D. fastuosa*, the horn of plenty. The Jimson weed, or thorn apple (*D. stramonium*), and the related *D. tatula* are naturalized as weeds in many parts of the world. All the species possess narcotic and poisonous properties. See JIMSON WEED, STRAMONIUM. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

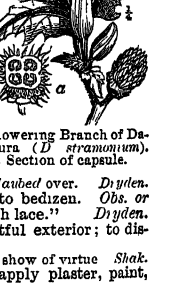

Flowering Branch of Datura (*D. stramonium*). *a* Section of capsule.

daub (dôb), *v. t.;* DAUBED (dôbd); DAUB'ING. [ME. *dauben* to smear, OF. *dauber* to plaster, fr. L. *dealbare* to whitewash, plaster; *de* + *albare* to whiten, fr. *albus* white. See ALB; cf. DEALBATE.] **1.** To cover, coat, or smear with soft, adhesive matter, as plaster, pitch, slime, mud, etc.; to plaster; bedaub; besmear.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daubed* it with slime. *Ex.* II. 3.

2. To paint in a coarse or unskillful manner.

A lame, imperfect piece, rudely *daubed* over. *Dryden.*

3. To deck tastelessly or gaudily; to bedizen. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* "Let him be *daubed* with lace." *Dryden.*

4. To cover with a specious or deceitful exterior; to disguise; whitewash. *Obs.*

So smooth he *daubed* his vice with show of virtue *Shak.*

daub, *v. i.* **1.** To do daubing; to apply plaster, paint, or the like, coarsely and unskillfully.

2. To put on a specious or false exterior; counterfeit; hence, to flatter grossly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

daub, *n.* **1.** Material, as plaster, rough mortar, clay, or mud combined with straw or hay, or roughcast, used to daub masonry walls, etc.

2. Anything daubed on; a viscous sticky application, or a daubed spot or smear; fig., flattery.

dash lamp. A lamp fixed on the dashboard of a vehicle.

da'si (dä'sē), *n.* [Skr. *dāsī.*] *Hindu Law.* Lit., a female slave; hence: a concubine; a dancing girl in a pagoda. *India.*

dasiberd, *n.* [Cf. DAZE; BEARD.] A stupid fellow; a dullard. *Obs.*

dask (dăsk). Scot. var. of DESK.

daskan, daskane. † DASCAN.

dass (dăs). Scot. var. of DESS, a stratum.

dasse. † DASH.

das'tard, *v. t.* To dastardize. *Obs.*

das'tard-ice, das'tard-ness, *n.* Dastardliness. *Obs.* [DUSTOOR.

das-tur' (dŭs-tōōr'). Var. of **das-tur'** (dŭs-tōōr'), *n.* [Hind. *dastūr*, fr. Per. *dastūr.*] Custom; customary practice. *India.*

das-tu'ri (-tōō'rē), *n.* [Hind. *dastūrī.*] Customary fee; perquisite. *India.*

daswen, *v. i.* [ME. *dasewen, daswen.* Cf. DAZE.] To be or become dim or dim-sighted. *Obs.*

das'y-pæ'des (dăs'ĭ-pē'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. δασύς hairy, shaggy + πούς, παιδός, a child.] *Zool.* Those birds whose young are covered with down when hatched. — **das'y-pæ'dal** (-dăl), *a.* — **das'y-pæ'dic** (-dĭk), *a.*

Das'y-pel'tis (-pĕl'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δασύς thick + πέλτη small shield.] See EGG-EATING SNAKE.

Das'y-proc'ta (-prŏk'tă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δασύς hairy + πρωκτός anus.] *Zool.* The genus of rodents consisting of the agoutis, the type of a family, **Das'y-proc'ti-dæ** (-t ĭ-dē), including also the pacas.

Das'yus (dăs'yŏōs), *n. pl.* In the Vedas, the dark-hued enemies of the gods and mankind; — prob. Dravidian aborigines.

dat. *Abbr.* Dative.

da'ta (dā'tă), *n., L. pl.* of DATUM. Following announced destines. *Vergil (Æneid,* I. 382).

da'tal (dā'tăl), **da'tal-er, -ler.** Vars of DAYTALE, DAYTALER.

datch (dăch, dàch). Dial. Eng. var. of THATCH. [DAUT.

date (dāt). Obs. or Scot. var. of **date'a-ble.** Var. of DATABLE.

date disease. [From DATE the fruit.] = ALEPPO BOIL.

date fever. = DENGUE.

date fig A variety of fig commonly dried for export.

date palm. = 1st DATE, 2.

dat'er (dā'tẽr), *n.* One who dates; also, an instrument for stamping dates.

date shell. Any rock-boring bivalve shell of the genus *Lithodomus* of the mussel family; — so called from its shape.

date tree. = 1st DATE, 2.

Da'than (dā'thăn). *Bib.*

Dath'e-ma (dăth'ē-mà). *Bib.*

Dath'e-man (-măn). *Bib.*

dath'er (*dual.* dăth'ẽr; dăth'-ẽr), *v. t.* To dither. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dath'o-lite. Var. of DATOLITE.

‖ **da'ti-o** (dā'shĭ-ō). [L.] *Rom. Law.* = DATION, 2. — **da'ti-o in so-lu'tum** (sŏ-lū'tŭm). [L.] = DATION IN PAYMENT

da'tion (dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *datio* a giving.] **1.** A dose. *Obs.* **2.** *Civil Law.* A giving merely, without implication of liberality; — distinguished from *donation.* Thus, **dation in payment,** F. **da'tion' en pai'e-ment'** (dà'syôN' ăN pĕ'mĂN'), is the giving of something (other than money) in payment of a debt; **dation of an office** is the giving of an office simply for fitness.

da-tis'ce-tin (dă-tĭs'ē-tĭn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_{17}H_{10}O_7$, a decomposition product of datiscin.

Da-ti'si (dă-tī'sī), *n. Logic.* See MODE, third figure.

da'tive Dative. *Ref. Sp.*

da-ti'val (dă-tī'văl), *a. Gram.* Dative.

da'tive-ly, *adv.* of DATIVE.

dat'to Var. of DATO

dat'tock (dăt'ŭk), *n.* [From a native name.] *Bot.* A tropical African cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Detarium senegalense*) or its wood, which resembles mahogany. The pods yield a fragrant edible pulp, though the seeds are said to be poisonous.

datum level. See DATUM, *n.*, 3.

da-tu'rine (dă-tū'rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **da-tu'rin, -ri-a** (-rĭ-*a*). [From DATURA.] *Chem.* Hyoscyamine.

dat'u-rism (dăt'ū-rĭz'm), *n.* [See DATURA.] *Med.* The morbid condition produced by stramonium poisoning.

dau. *Abbr.* Daughter.

daub. Var. of DAB, to dress (stone).

3. An act or case of daubing.
4. *Paint.* A picture coarsely and unskillfully executed.
Did you . . . take a look at the grand picture? . . . 'T is a melancholy *daub*, my lord *Sterne.*
daube (dōb), *n.* [F.] A seasoning of meat such as is used in making stews of mutton, birds, or veal. See À LA DAUBE.
Dau'ben-to'ni-a (dô'bĕn-tō'nĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., after L. J. M. *Daubenton* (1716–99), French naturalist.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous shrubs containing 3 tropical American and 1 African species. They have pinnate leaves, showy yellow or yellow and purple flowers, and curiously winged pods. *D. longifolia* is naturalized along the Gulf coast of the United States. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
2. *Zoöl.* The genus consisting only of the aye-aye. It constitutes a family, **Dau'ben-to-ni'i-dæ** (-tō-nĭ'ĭ-dē).
daub'er (dôb'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that daubs; as: **a** A plasterer. **b** A flatterer. *Obs.* **c** A painter of daubs. **d** A mud wasp.
2. Anything used to daub something; as: **a** A brush used to put blacking on boots and shoes. **b** = DABBER, a pad.
daub'er-y (-ĭ), *or* **daub'ry** (dôb'rĭ), *n.* Daubing; dauber's work; specious practice.
She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and such *daubery* as this is. *Shak.*
daub'ing, *n.* Act of one who daubs; also, that which is daubed, as plaster; specif., in currying leather, a mixture of fish oil and tallow worked into the leather.
dau'bree-lite (dô'brē-līt), *n.* [After G. A. *Daubrée*, French mineralogist.] *Min.* A black sulphide of chromium and iron, $FeS{\cdot}Cr_2S_3$, in some meteoric irons. Sp. gr., 5.01.
daub'y (dôb'ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or like, daub or a daub; esp., coarsely executed, as a painting; smeary; adhesive; as, *dauby* wax.
Dau'cus (dô'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *daucus* or *daucum*, Gr. δαῦκος or δαῦκον, a kind of parsnip or carrot.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Old World apiaceous plants with bipinnate or tripinnate leaves, compound umbels of mostly white flowers, and prickly fruit. *D. carota*, the carrot, is a cosmopolitan weed in its wild form. *D. gingidium* and *D. gummifer* of southern Europe yield a resin. See CARROT, 1.
daugh'ter (dô'tẽr), *n.*; *pl.* -TERS (-tẽrz); *obs. pl.* -TREN (-trĕn). [ME. *doughter, doghter, dohter*, AS. *dohtor, dohter;* akin to OS. *dohtar*, D. *dochter*, G. *tochter*, Icel. *dōttir*, Sw. *dotter*, Dan. *dotter, datter*, Goth. *daúhtar*, OSlav. *dŭshti*, Russ. *doch'*, Lith. *duktē*, Gr. θυγάτηρ, Zend *dughdhar*, Skr. *duhitṛ;* possibly originally, the milker, cf. Skr. *duh* to milk.] **1.** A human female considered with reference to her parents or either of them; a female child (cf. CHILD, 7) or offspring of a human being, or sometimes of certain animals, as horses or dogs; also, with reference to descent from more remote ancestors, a female descendant; a girl or woman of a given blood or lineage. In fig. uses, a girl or woman considered with reference: (1) to the place or land of her nativity; as, *daughters* of Egypt; (2) to a spiritual kinship analogous to the physical, as, *daughter* of the church, or (3) to the authority or love between parent and child, esp. as a term of address indicating affectionate interest on the part of an elder or a superior.
2 A son's wife; a daughter-in-law.
And Naomi said, Turn again, my *daughters. Ruth* i. 11
3. A maiden; a young woman. *Archaic.*
As the lily among thorns, so is my love among the *daughters. Song of Sol.* ii 2.
4. Fig.: Anything (regarded as feminine) considered with reference to its source or origin; as, the United States is a *daughter* of Great Britain.
Fresh blooming Hope, gay *daughter* of the sky! *Pope.*
daughter of Eve, a woman.
daugh'ter, *a.* Having the nature of a daughter, or the relationship of a daughter to her parents; as, a *daughter* child; specif., *Biol.*, without reference to sex, having the relation of offspring of the first generation, or resulting from a primary division; as, *daughter* cell; *daughter* nucleus.
daugh'ter-in-law' (-ĭn-lô'), *n.; pl.* DAUGHTERS-IN-LAW. **1.** The wife of one's son. Cf. AFFINITY, 1.
2. A stepdaughter; — now regarded as incorrect.
daugh'ter-ly, *a.* Becoming a daughter; filial.
Dau'li-as (dô'lĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Δαυλιάς, lit., (woman) of Daulis, an epithet of Philomela.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the nightingales.
daunt (dânt; dônt; 277), *v. t.;* DAUNT'ED; DAUNT'ING. [OF. *danter*, F. *dompter* to tame, subdue, fr. L. *domitare*, v. intens. of *domare* to tame. See TAME.] **1.** To overcome; conquer; hence, to subdue or keep subdued; to control; specif., to tame; break, as a horse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To repress or subdue the courage of; to check by fear of danger; to cow; intimidate; dishearten.
Some presences *daunt* and discourage us. *Glanvill.*
3. To stupefy; daze; stun. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. To dandle, fondle. *Obs. Wycliffe.*
5. *Herring Fishery.* To press into a barrel with a daunt.
Syn. — See DISMAY.
daunt, *n.* **1.** Act of daunting; intimidation; a discouragement or check.
2. *Herring Fishery.* A wooden disk for pressing the salted fish down in the barrels.
daunt'less, *a.* Incapable of being daunted; undaunted; bold; fearless; intrepid.
Syn. — See COURAGE.
— **daunt'less-ly,** *adv.* — **daunt'less-ness,** *n.*

daubd. Daubed. *Ref. Sp.*
daub'ing, *p. pr.* of DAUB. — **daub'ing-ly,** *adv.*
dau'bree-lite, dau'bre-lite (dô'-brē-līt), *n.* [See DAUBREELITE.] *Min.* A yellowish, earthy oxychloride of bismuth.
daud (dâd; dôd). Var. of DAD, thump. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
dauerk. ✝ DARG.
dau'fin. Dauphin. *Ref. Sp.*
daugh'ter-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
daugh'ter-kin, *n.* See -KIN. *Nonce Word.*
daughter-less, *a.* See -LESS.
daugh'ter-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
daugh'ter-ling, *n.* See -LING.
daugh'ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
dauk. Var. of DAK. [cut.
dauk (dôk). Var. of DAWK, to
dauke, *n.* [See DAUCUS.] The wild carrot. *Obs.*
dau'kin. ✝ DAWKIN.
daul'phin ✝ DAUPHIN.
daun. ✝ DAN, a title.
daunce. ✝ DANCE.
daunch (*dial.* dônsh; dânsh), *n.* Over sensitive or fastidious; squeamish *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
daun'der (dân'dẽr; dôn'-). Var. of DANDER, saunter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
daun'er (-ẽr) For DANDER, to saunter, wander in mind. *Scot*
dau'nert (d ô'n ē r t), *p. a.* of DAUNER. Crazy; daft *Scot.*
daun'ger. ✝ DANGER.
daun'ger-ous. ✝ DANGEROUS
daungier. ✝ DANGER.
Dau'ni-i (dô'nĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *Daunus*, Gr. Δαύνος.] See IAPYGIAN.
daunse. ✝ DANCE.
daun'sel, *v. t.* [OF. *danceler.*] To cherish; caress. *Obs.*
daunt'er, *n.* One who daunts.
daunt'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DAUNT. — **daunt'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **daunt'ing-ness,** *n.*
daunt'on, dant'on (dôn'tŭn), *v. t.* = DAUNT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
daur (dôr; dar). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DARE.
daurg (dârg), **daurk** (dark). Scot. vars. of DARG. [*Scot.*]
daur'na (dôr'nä). Dare not.

dau'phin (dô'fĭn), *n.* [F. *dauphin*, prop., a dolphin, from L. *delphinus*. See DOLPHIN. The name was given, for some reason unexplained, to Guigo, Count of Vienne, in the 12th century, and was borne by succeeding counts of Vienne. In 1349 Dauphiné was bequeathed to Philippe de Valois, King of France, on condition that the heir of the crown should always hold the title of *Dauphin* de Viennois.] *F. Hist.* **a** Orig., a title of the lords of certain territories, viz., Vienne and Auvergne, and hence of the province of Dauphiné. **b** From 1349 to 1830, the title of the eldest son of the king of France.
dau'phin-ess (-ĕs), *or* **dau'phine** (dô'fēn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dauphine.*] The title of the wife of the dauphin.
daut, dawt (dôt; dŏt), *v. t.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *dalta* a foster son.] To make much of; pet; caress. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
da'vach (dä'vȧk), *n.* Also *davoch.* [OIr. *dabach* cask, also a land measure; cf. Ir. *dabhach* a vessel, vat.] An ancient Scotch land measure of varying value, said to have averaged 416 Scotch acres (about 524 English acres). In the east of Scotland it equaled 4 plowgates or 32 bovates.
Da-val'li-a (*da*-vȧl'ĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., after E. *Davall*, Swiss botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of polypodiaceous ferns, chiefly of the tropics of the Old World. They have scaly creeping rhizomes and ample pinnate or pinnately decompound fronds with marginal sori. Many species are cultivated in greenhouses. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
da'ver (dā'vẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To move as if stupefied; to stagger; also, to wander in mind; to become stupid; to be benumbed. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To fade; droop; wither. *Dial. Eng.*
Da'vid (dā'vĭd), *n.* [Heb. *Dāvid.*] **1.** Lit., beloved; — masc. prop. name. F. *David* (dȧ'vēd'); It. *Davìd* (dä'vĕd), *Davidde* (dä'vĕd-dā, *poet.* dä-vēd'dā); G. *David* (dä'vĕt). — Dim. *Davy, Dave* (*Davkin*, obs.). — Fem. *Vida.*
2. *Bib.* The youngest son of Jesse of Bethlehem, a shepherd boy whom Samuel anointed as the future king. He slew the Philistine giant Goliath with his sling, and charmed Saul with his harping; but, incurring Saul's ill will, he was driven with his bosom friend, Saul's son Jonathan, into outlawry. After Saul's death David reigned over Israel about forty years. See ABSALOM, 1, BATH-SHEBA, 1.
3. In Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," Charles II.
Da'vid-ist, *n. Eccl. Hist.* **a** A follower of David of Dinant (d. 1215), whose book "Quaterni" was burned for its alleged pantheistic teaching (1210). **b** A follower of Johann David Joris (properly Joriszoon), of Delft, Holland, who founded an Anabaptist sect in 1536 that existed more than a century; — called also *Davidian* and *Jorist.*
Da-vie'si-a (dā-vē'zĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL., after Hugh *Davies*, British botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous shrubs confined to Australia and Tasmania. They differ greatly in foliage, some having acerose, others cordate, clasping leaves, and still others being leafless. The small yellow or purple flowers are followed by short triangular pods. Some species are cultivated in glasshouses, esp. in England.
dav'it (dăv'ĭt; dā'vĭt), *n.* [Cf. F. *davier* forceps, davit, cooper's instrument, OF. *daviot, daviet, david*, G. *davit* davit; all probably from the proper name *David.*] *Naut.* **a** A spar used on board of ships, as a crane to hoist the flukes of the anchor to the top of the bow, without injuring the sides of the ship; — called also the *fish davit.* **b** One of a pair of curved arms of timber or iron, projecting over a ship's side or stern, having a tackle to hoist or lower boats, stores, etc.; also, a similar hoisting contrivance at a hatch.

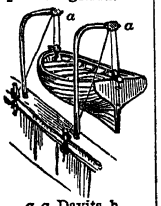

a a Davits b.

Da'vy Jones' (dā'vĭ jōnz'). The spirit of the sea; sea devil; — a term used by sailors, often shortened to *Davy.*
Davy Jones's locker (jōnz'ĭz), the ocean, or bottom of the ocean; hence, to be gone, to be sent, etc., to Davy Jones's locker, to be drowned, to be killed, etc., and buried in the sea.
daw (dô), *n.* [ME. *dawe;* akin to OHG. *tāha*, MHG. *tāhe, tāhele*, G. *dohle.* Cf. CADDOW.] **1.** A jackdaw.
2. A simpleton; — from the silliness ascribed to daws. (Cf. Shakespeare, "Then thou dwellest with *daws* too." *Coriolanus*, IV. v. 47.)
3. A drab; a slattern; a sluggard. *Dial. Eng.*
daw, *v. t.* [For ADAW.] To rouse; awaken; revive. *Obs.*
daw, *v. i.* [ME. *dazien, dawen.* See DAWN.] **1.** To dawn. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. To rouse or awaken as from sleep or a swoon. *Obs.*
daw'dle (dô'd'l), *v. i.;* DAW'DLED (-d'ld); DAW'DLING (-dlĭng). [Cf. DADDLE.] To waste time in trifling employment; to trifle; loiter; dally. — **daw'dler** (dô'dlẽr), *n.*
Come some evening and *dawdle* over a dish of tea. *Johnson.*
We . . . *dawdle* up and down Pall Mall. *Thackeray.*
Syn. — See TRIFLE.
daw'dle, *v. t.* To waste by trifling; as, to *dawdle* away a whole morning.
daw'dle, *n.* A dawdler; esp, a girl or woman who dawdles; also, the act of dawdling.
dawn (dôn), *v. i.;* DAWNED (dônd); DAWN'ING. [Prob. fr. *dawning* daybreak, itself prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. & Dan. *dagning*, prob. fr. a verb derived fr. the verb corresponding to ME. *dazien, dawen*, AS. *dagian*, to become day, to dawn, fr. *dæg* day; akin to D. *dagen*, G. *tagen*, Icel. *daga*, Dan. *dages*, Sw. *dagas.* See DAY.] **1.** To begin to grow light in the morning; to brighten with the approach of day; to grow light with or as with the light of the rising sun; as, the day *dawns;* the morning *dawns.* "The *dawning* hills." *Tennyson.*
2. To begin to appear, expand, develop, or give promise. "In *dawning* youth." *Dryden.*
When life awakes, and *dawns* at every line. *Pope.*
3. To begin to make an impression; to begin to be perceived or understood; — followed by *upon* or *on;* as, this fact has just *dawned* upon me.
dawn (dôn), *n.* **1.** The break of day; the first appearance of light in the morning; show of approaching sunrise.
And ott at *dawn*, deep noon, or falling eve *Thomson.*
2. First opening or expansion; first appearance; beginning; rise. "The *dawn* of time." *Thomson.*
These tender circumstances diffuse a *dawn* of serenity over the soul *Pope.*
daw'son-ite (dô'sŭn-īt), *n.* [After J. W. *Dawson* of Montreal.] *Min.* A basic carbonate of aluminium and sodium, occurring in white, bladed crystals. Sp. gr., 2.40.
day (dā), *n.* [ME. *day, dai, dei*, AS. *dæg;* akin to OS., D., Dan., & Sw. *dag*, G. *tag*, Icel. *dagr*, Goth. *dags;* cf. Skr. *dah* (for *dhagh*?) to burn Cf. DAWN.] **1.** The time of light, or interval between one night and the next; the time between sunrise and sunset, or from dawn to darkness; hence, the light; sunshine.
2. The period of the earth's revolution on its axis, — ordinarily divided into twenty-four hours. It is measured by the interval between two successive transits of a celestial body over the same meridian, and takes a specific name from that of the body. Thus, if this body is the sun, the day (the interval between two successive transits of the sun's center over the same meridian) is called a *solar day* (24 h. 0 m.); if it is a star, a *sidereal day* (23 h. 56 m.); if it is the moon, a *lunar day* (24 h. 50 m.).
3. Hence, *Astron.*, the time required by any heavenly body in turning once on its axis; as, the lunar *day* (27 solar days).
4. The mean solar day, used in the ordinary reckoning of time, and among most modern nations beginning at mean midnight: its hours are usually numbered in two series, each from 1 to 12, but sometimes now, more conveniently for railroad and other purposes, in a single series from 1 to 24, — called, specif., the *civil day.* This is the period recognized by courts as constituting a day. The Babylonians and Hindus began their day at sunrise, the Athenians and Jews at sunset, the ancient Egyptians and Romans at midnight.
5. Those hours, or the daily recurring period, allotted by usage or law for work; as, an eight-hour *day.*
6. A specified day; a particular day or date set aside for a purpose; as, rent *day;* Christmas *Day;* *days* of grace.
The field of Agincourt,
Fought on the *day* of Crispin Crispianus. *Shak.*
7. Hence, with reference to contests, the conflict or contention of the day; as, to win, or lose, the *day.*
His name struck fear, his conduct won the *day. Roscommon.*
8. A specified time or period; time, with reference to the existence or prominence of a person or thing; age; time.
Great among the Hellenes of his *day. Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).
9. A space of time; time (in which to do anything); specif., a period of grace or opportunity; delay; respite. *Obs.*
10. *Arch.* A division of a window. = LIGHT.
11. *Mining.* The surface of the ground over a mine.
☞ *Day* is used reduplicatively in various expressions to indicate the point of view from which the passage of time is considered. Thus: **day after day** denotes a continuing of an action or state with a sense of the length of the passing time; as, the wrecked mariners watched for a sail *day after day;* **day by day** denotes a continuing of an action with a sense of its constant repetition, or daily occurrence; as, "*day by day* we magnify thee" (*Bk. of Common Prayer*); **day in, day out,** denotes the extension of an action or state through the daytimes of an indefinite number of successive days; as, he does nothing but work *day in, day out;* **from day to day** denotes the progressive alteration or augmentation of an action or state as time passes; as, he improves *from day to day;* or (also **only from day to day**) it denotes the temporariness or uncertainty of an action or state; as, he barely holds his own *from day to day;* savages live *only from day to day.*
day in court, day or opportunity for appearance in a suit, to contest it or otherwise. — **D. of Atonement,** Yom Kippur, a Jewish fast day of the Mosaic ritual, celebrated on the 10th day of the 7th month (Tishri), orig. according to the rites described in Leviticus xvi. — **D. of Barricades** [F. *Journée des Barricades*], *F. Hist.*, any of several days of insurrection on which the citizens of Paris erected barricades against the authorities; esp., May 12, 1588, Aug. 27, 1648. — **d. of doom,** the judgment day. — **D. of Dupes** [F. *Journée des Dupes*], in French history, Nov. 11, 1630, on which day Maria de' Medici, plotting with others, forced Richelieu to tender his resignation as prime minister to the king. In a secret interview with the king Richelieu regained his office. — **d. of essoin.** = ESSOIN DAY. — **d. of grace.** **a** *Theol.* The time during which the offer of divine forgiveness is open to acceptance; time for repentance.
That *day of grace* fleets fast away *I. Watts.*
b *pl. Com.* The days immediately following the day when a bill or note becomes due on its face, which days are allowed to the debtor or payer to make payment in. The number of days varies from 3 to 30 in different countries, being 3 in Great Britain and generally, except where abolished,

dauntie, dawt'ie (dôt'ĭ; dŏt'ĭ), *n.* [From DAUT, *v.*] A darling; a pet *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dauw (dô; dou), *n.* [D.] The Burchell's zebra. See ZEBRA.
Dav *Abbr.* David.
dav'en-port (dăv'ĕn-pōrt), *n.* [From the name of some maker.]
1. A kind of small writing desk, usually ornamental.
2. A kind of large square settle or divan.
Da'ver (dā'vẽr), *v. t.* To stun; stupefy. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
david ✝ DAVIT.
Da-vid'i-an (dȧ-vĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* = DAVIDIST B.
Da-vid'ic (-ĭk), **Da-vid'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pert. to David, king of Israel, or his family. [SEAL a.
Da'vid's-harp', *n.* = LADY'S-
da'vid-son-ite, *n.* [After Prof. *Davidson*, of Aberdeen.] *Min.* A yellowish green variety of beryl.
Da'vid-son's plum (dā'vĭd-sŭnz). An Australian cunoniaceous tree (*Davidsonia pruriens*); also, its edible fruit.
David's root. = CAHINCA ROOT.
da'vie-ly (dā'vĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Listlessly; spiritlessly. *Scot.*
da'vies-ite (dā'vēz-īt), *n.* [After Thomas *Davies* (1837–91), of the British Museum.] *Min.* A lead oxychloride occurring in minute colorless crystals.
Da'vis's quad'rant (dā'vĭs-ĭz). [After John *Davis*, or *Davys*, Eng. navigator.] = BACKSTAFF.
davit span. *Naut.* A chain or rope stretched between the tops of davits to keep them from spreading too far apart.
da'voch Var. of DAVACH.
Da'vus (dā'vŭs), *n.* [L.] The stock name for a servant or slave in Latin comedies. — ‖ **Da'vus sum, non Œ'di-pus** (ēd'ĭ-pŭs). [L.] I am Davus, not Œdipus, that is, a simple servant, not a solver of riddles.
Terence (*Andria*, I. ii. 23).
da'vy (dā'vĭ), *n.; pl* DAVIES (-vĭz), *n.* [After Sir Humphry *Davy*, the inventor.] A Davy lamp. See SAFETY LAMP.
da'vy, *n.* Illit or slang abbr. of AFFIDAVIT.
Davy lamp. See SAFETY LAMP.
da'zyne (dā'zĭn), *n.* [See DAVYUM.] A mineral identical, in part at least, with microsommite.
da'vy-um (dā'vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [After Sir Humphry *Davy*, English chemist.] *Chem.* A supposed new metal announced in 1877, since shown to be a mixture of iridium, rhodium, and iron.
daw, *v. t.* To daunt *Obs.*
daw, *n.* [Ir. and Gael *dath* dye, color, stain.] The pinkish yellow color found in the eyes of some varieties of game fowls.
dawbe ✝ DAUB.
daw'cock', *n.* A male jackdaw; fig., a dolt. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
daw'dling (dô'dlĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DAWDLE. — **daw'dling-ly,** *adv.*
daw'dy. Dial Eng. for DOWDY.
dawe. ✝ DAY.
daw'fish', *n.* A dogfish. *Scot.*
daw'ish, *a.* Like a daw; silly; slatternly. *Obs.*
dawk (dôk). Var. of DAK, DHAK.
dawk, *v. t.* To cut or mark with an incision; to gash *Dial. Eng.*
dawk, *n.* A hollow furrow, or incision, as in timber *Dial Eng.*
daw'kin, *n. Dial. Eng.* **a** A stupid person; a simpleton **b** A slattern. — **daw'kin-ly,** *adv.*
dawl, *v. t* To weary; to satiate. *Dial. Eng.* [*Eng.*
daw'ly. Var. of DOWLY. *Dial.*
dawm. Var. of DAM (the coin).
dawnd. Dawned. *Ref. Sp.*
dawn'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DAWN. [puny. *Dial. Ir.*
daw'ny (dô'nĭ), *a.* Small; **daw'pate',** *n.* A simpleton; a daw. *Obs.*
dawt, dawt'ie, dawt'y Vars. of DAUT, DAUTIE.
dawt'it (dôt'ĭt), **dawt'et,** *pret. & p. p.* of DAUT, DAWT.
day, *v. t.* [Cf. DAY, *n.*; DAWN.] To dawn. *Obs.* [day to or for.
day, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To appoint a
2. To fix or limit the day or days of; to furnish with days. *Rare.*

in the United States. Most European countries and most of the United States have abolished them entirely; most countries do not allow them on demand notes. The question as to allowance or number is determined by the place where the note becomes due. If the last day comes on Sunday the note is payable on the preceding day. — **days in bank**, *Eng Law*, certain days for the return of writs and the appearance of parties; — so called because originally peculiar to the Court of Common Bench, or Bench (*bank*) as it was termed. — **days of devotion**, *Eccl.*, certain festivals on which devotion leads the faithful to attend Mass. — **days of obligation**, *Eccl.*, festival days when it is obligatory to attend Mass. — **day-to-day money.** = CALL MONEY. *Eng.*

day'book' (dā'bo͝ok'), *n.* **a** A book in which events or transactions of the day are recorded; specif.: **a** A diary; a journal. **b** *Bookkeeping.* A book of original entry in which are recorded the debits and credits, or accounts of the day, in their order, and from which they are transferred to the journal or other book.

day'break' (-brāk'), *n.* **1.** The first appearance of light in the morning, or the time of it; dawn.
2. A variety of carnation having shell-pink flowers.

day'-coal', *n.* The upper stratum of coal, as nearest the light or surface.

day'dream' (-drēm'), *n.* A pleasant reverie; a castle in the air; hence, a delusional experience, as of unsubstantial happiness or unfounded hope.

day'dream', *v. i.*; -DREAMED' (-drēmd'); -DREAM'ING. To indulge in daydreams or reveries. — **day'dream'er** (-ēr), *n.*

day drift. *Mining.* A drift with one end at the surface.

day'flow'er (dā'flou'ēr), *n.* Any species of *Commelina.*

day'fly' (-flī'), *n.* A shad fly or May fly. See EPHEMERIDA.

day house. *Astrol.* That house of a planet which is above the horizon.

day labor *or* **labour.** Labor hired or performed by the day.

day laborer *or* **labourer.** One who works by the day or for daily wages, esp. as an unskilled laborer.

day'light' (dā'līt'), *n.* **1.** The light of day as opposed to the darkness of night; the light of the sun as opposed to that of the moon or to artificial light; often, the diffused light of the sun as distinguished from *sunlight* or *sunshine*, that is, the sun's direct shine.
2. Daytime; esp., the time when light first appears; dawn.
3. A clear or open space, as between boats in a race, between the rim of a glass and the liquor in it, between the jambs of a window, etc. *Slang or Colloq.*
4. *pl* The eyes. *Slang*

day lily. **a** Any liliaceous plant or flower of the genus *Hemerocallis*, esp. *H. fulva* and *H. flava*, commonly cultivated in old gardens. They have long narrow basal leaves and yellow or tawny orange flowers. See HEMEROCALLIS. **b** Any plant or flower of the related genus *Niobe*, having plaited basal leaves and racemose white or violet flowers.

day'long' (-lông'; 205), *a.* Lasting all day. "His weary *daylong* chirping." *Tennyson.* — *adv.* Through the entire day. *Daylong* a craven cry goes up. *John Vance Cheney.*

day'mare' (-mâr'), *n.* [*day* + *mare* incubus.] *Med.* A sensation of great distress resembling that experienced in nightmare but occurring during wakefulness.

day nursery. A public nursery, where young children are cared for while their mothers are at work.

day scholar. At a boarding school, a pupil who attends the daily classes but who does not live in the school.

day school. **a** A school held on week days, as distinguished from a *Sunday school.* **b** A school held in the daytime, as distinguished from a *night* or *evening school.* **c** A school which pupils attend during the day only, as distinguished from a *boarding school.*

days'man (dāz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [From *day* in the sense of *day fixed for trial.*] **1.** An umpire or arbiter; a mediator. *Archaic.* *Job* ix. 33.
2. A day laborer.

day'spring' (dā'sprĭng'), *n.* The beginning of the day, dawn; hence, the beginning. *Milton.*

day'-star', *n.* **1.** The morning star.
2. The sun, as the orb of day. *Poetic.*
So sinks the *day-star* in the ocean bed. *Milton.*

day'time' (-tīm'), *n.* The time during which there is daylight, as distinguished from the night.

day'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** The work of a day; day's work; hence, the quantity of land (normally) worked, as by mowing or plowing, in a day. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. Work done and paid for by the day, in distinction from piecework or work done by contract; also, work done during the day, as distinguished from work at night.

daze (dāz), *v. t.*; DAZED (dāzd); DAZ'ING (dāz'ĭng). [ME. *dasen*, prob. from Icel. *dasask* to become weary, a reflexive verb; cf. Sw. *dasa* to lie idle.] To stupefy with excess of light, with a blow, with cold, or with fear, grief, etc.; to confuse, benumb, stun, or dazzle.
While flashing beams do *daze* his feeble eyen. *Spenser.*
He comes out of the room in a *dazed* state. *Dickens.*

daze, *v. i.* **1.** To be or become dazed, stupefied, benumbed, dazzled, or bewildered. *Obs.*
2. To wither; spoil, as eggs or meat. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

daze, *n.* **1.** State of being dazed; as, to be in a *daze.*
2. *Mining.* Mica, or any glittering stone.

daz'zle (dăz'l), *v. i.*; DAZ'ZLED (-'ld); DAZ'ZLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *daze.*] **1.** To be overpowered by light; to have the vision confused by excess of light or by moving lights; hence, to be or become stupefied, confused, or dizzied, by something overpowering.
An overlight maketh the eyes *dazzle.* *Bacon.*
Cover her face; mine eyes *dazzle*; she died young. *J. Webster.*
2. To excite admiration by brilliancy; to "shine."
Ah, friend! to *dazzle*, let the vain design. *Pope*

daz'zle (dăz'l), *v. t.* **1.** To overpower with light; to confuse the vision of, as by excess of light, to overpower as if by brilliance.
Those heavenly shapes
Will *dazzle* now the earthly, with their blaze. *Milton.*
2. To bewilder or surprise with brilliancy or display of any kind. "*Dazzled* and drove back his enemies." *Shak.*
3. To outshine; to eclipse by greater brilliancy. *Rare.*

daz'zle, *n.* Act of dazzling; state of being dazzling, or dazzling quality or light.

de, *prep.* **1.** (*pron.* dē) From; down or away from; of, out of; about; concerning, on account of; according to; after; — a Latin prep., occurring in various phrases.
2. (*pron.* dĕ, dē; *as F.*, dē) Of; from; by; with, — a French prep. sometimes used in names of places, titles, surnames, and in French phrases used in English.

de-. [L. *de* from, down, away; also fr. F. *dé-*, OF. *des-*, going back to L. *de-*, or L. *dis-*. See DIS-.] A prefix, originally through the French from Latin, with the senses of:
1. *Down*; as in *de*pose, put down, *de*pend, hang down.
2. *Separation; off; away*; as in *de*sist, to stand off, *de*legate, to send away.
3. *Intensivation; completely; quite*; as, *de*relict, abandoned utterly, *de*nude, to make quite nude
4. *Reversing* or *undoing* of an action, or *depriving* or *ridding* of, or *freeing* from, the thing or quality expressed by the second part of the word; as, *de*form, *de*capitate, *de*naturalize, *de*centralize, *de*localize, *de*classify, *de*flesh, *de*gum, etc. In English words not derived directly from French or Latin, *de-* usually has this sense, and is used at will to form verbs (and their derivatives) having an annulling or privative force.

dea'con (dē'k'n), *n.* [ME. *diakne, deakne, deken*, AS. *diacon, deacon*, L. *diaconus*, fr. Gr. διάκονος a servant or minister, a minister of the church, of uncertain origin: cf. also OF. *diacne*, F. *diacre*, fr. L. *diaconus.*] **1.** *Eccl.* An officer in Christian churches appointed to perform certain subordinate duties varying in different communions. *Deacon* specif. denotes: **a** In episcopal churches, a person in the third order in the ministry, subordinate to the bishops and priests. Deacons are advanced to the priesthood by ordination by a bishop, with a special form of service and the laying on of his hands and those of any priests present. **b** In presbyterian churches, a layman subordinate to the minister and elders, who has charge of certain duties connected with the Communion service and the care of the poor. **c** In congregational churches, a layman having some duties similar to those of an elder in presbyterian churches. **d** In Lutheran churches, a layman in an office subordinate to pastors and elders; also, an assistant minister of a church in which there are several ministers, also, a minister of the Inner Mission in Germany.
2. A Levite. *Obs.* *Wycliffe.*
3. *Eccl.* **a** The gospeler in the Communion service. **b** A kind of chasuble, such as was worn by deacons during the celebration of the Eucharist. *Obs.*
4. The president of an incorporated trade or craft; hence, a master; an adept. *Scot.*
5. *Freemasonry.* One of two officers in a lodge, known respectively as the senior and the junior *deacon.*
6. *Leather Trade.* The skin of a very young or aborted calf. It must weigh less than eight pounds. *U. S.*

dea'con (dē'k'n), *v. t.*; DEA'CONED (-k'nd); DEA'CON-ING. **1.** To read aloud each line of (a psalm or hymn) before singing it, — usually with *off.* Formerly, in the Congregational churches of New England, it was part of the office of a deacon to read aloud the hymn or psalm given out, one line at a time, the congregation singing each line as soon as read. See LINE, *v. t.*, 4. *U. S*
2. With humorous reference to hypocritical posing: To pack (fruit or vegetables) with the finest specimens on top; to slyly alter the boundaries of (land); to adulterate or doctor (an article to be sold), etc. *Colloq., U. S.*
3. To kill (a calf) at or very soon after birth. *U. S.*

dea'con-ess, *n.* *Eccl.* A female deacon; as: **a** *Primitive Ch.* One of an order of women whose duties resembled those of deacons. **b** *Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.* A woman set apart for church work by a bishop. **c** A chosen helper in church work, as among the Methodists. **d** In Europe, a member of a sort of sisterhood devoted to works of religion and charity, founded at Kaiserswerth by Pastor Theodor Fliedner of the German Protestant Church in 1836. The sisters take no vows.

dea'con-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** The office of deacon; also, deaconship; diaconate; deacons collectively.
2. *R. C. Ch.* The charitable institution with attached chapel belonging to any of the regions of the city of Rome, under the care of a cardinal or regionary deacon.

Dea'con's prog'ess (dē'k'nz). [After H. *Deacon*, who introduced it.] *Chem.* A method of obtaining chlorine gas by passing a mixture of air and hydrochloric acid gas over a heated surface impregnated with some metallic salt, as sulphate of copper. Under the influence of this catalyzer the hydrochloric acid reacts with the oxygen of the air to form chlorine and water.

dead (dĕd), *a.* [ME. *ded, dead, deed*, AS. *dēad*; akin to OS. *dōd*, D. *dood*, G. *todt, tot*, Icel. *dauðr*, Sw. & Dan. *död*, Goth. *daups*; prop. p. p. of an old verb meaning *to die.* See DIE; cf. DEATH.] **1.** Deprived of life; — opposed to *alive* and *living*; reduced to that state of a being in which the organs of motion and life have irrevocably ceased to perform their functions; as, a *dead* tree; a *dead* man.
"The queen, my lord, is *dead*." *Shak.*
The crew, all except himself, were *dead* of hunger. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Hence, extinct; extinguished; disused, obsolete; — said of objects, usages, feelings, etc., having a natural course, or "life;" as, a *dead* volcano; a *dead* custom; a *dead* affection; specif., no longer in spoken or current use, as, a *dead* language.
3. Resembling the dead as being without motion; still; not circulating or running, as water or air; hence **a** Marked by a retardation or stoppage of motion or action, as, a *dead* river; a *dead* stop. **b** *Mach.* Without independent motion, as, the *dead* spindle of a lathe. See SPINDLE.
4 Resembling the dead as being devoid of activity, energy, power, or effect; specif. **a** Nerveless; lifeless; without warmth or fervor; as, a *dead* description; a *dead* response to eloquence; also, without elasticity, or the normal or requisite degree of it; lacking natural "tone," as, a *dead* tennis ball; *dead* lime, lime which will not heat with water, a *dead* track in racing. **b** Inactive, inoperative, ineffectual, or incapable; as, a *dead* law. **c** *Law.* Being in the state of civil death; cut off from the rights of a citizen; deprived of the power of enjoying the rights of property. **d** Unrelieved by activity, dull; tame; quiet; as, a *dead* social season; the *dead* hours of the night **e** Without meaning; having lost its significance or usefulness; as, the ritual consists of *dead* forms. **f** Unproductive; bringing no gain; unprofitable; unsalable; as, *dead* capital; *dead* stock in trade **g** Not serving its ostensible purpose; false; blind; as, a *dead* door or window. **h** *Sports.* Out of play or temporarily deprived of the right to play or to make a certain play or plays; — said of a ball, piece, or player under certain conditions in cricket, baseball, checkers, and some other games. **i** *Elec.* Carrying no current, or producing no useful effect, — said of a conductor in a dynamo or motor, also of a telegraph wire which has no instrument attached and, therefore, is not in use. **j** *Print.* Having been used, or not to be used; — said of copy after composition and of type ready to be distributed. **k** Having no thoroughfare; blind; as, a *dead* hole.
5. Resembling the dead as being bereft of sensation or consciousness; numb or insensible, as a limb, unconscious; as, a *dead* faint; deathlike; as, a *dead* sleep.
6. Bereft or devoid of intellectual or spiritual powers or sensibilities; as, *dead* to human pity; *dead* to reason; indifferent; as, *dead* to all sense of honor; wanting in religious spirit and vitality; as, *dead* faith; *dead* works.
7. Wanting the quality which naturally gives rise to a sharp or lively sensation; specif.: **a** Without tang or taste; as, a *dead* wine. **b** Having no fire, warmth, or glow; as, a *dead* coal; a *dead* cigar. **c** Lacking color, brightness, or gloss; dull; lusterless; as, a *dead* eye; a *dead*, or mat, surface or finish in painting; drab is a *dead* color, as compared with crimson. **d** Of a sound, dull or muffled; hence, of a floor or the like, so constructed as not to transmit sound; deadened.
8. Not endowed with life; inanimate; as, *dead* matter.
9. Made of dead organic or of some inorganic material.
10. Destitute of vitality or producing power; barren; sterile; unproductive; as, *dead* soil; *dead* ground in mining, that is, ground bearing no ore.
11. Entire; absolute; complete; as, a *dead* calm; a *dead* loss; a *dead* certainty; *dead* ebb or *dead* low water.
I had them a *dead* bargain. *Goldsmith.*
12. Unrelieved; unbroken; uniform; as, a *dead* level; a *dead* wall. "The ground is a *dead* flat." *C. Reade.*
13. Of pulls, strains, etc., characterized by the utmost effort or exertion, physical or mental, or by such effort without the production of movement.
14. Acting with full or unrelieved force; as, a *dead* weight.
15. Sure as death; quite certain; also, exact; direct; as, a *dead* shot; a *dead* height; in a *dead* line.
[In golf] a ball is said to lie *dead* when it lies so near the hole that the player is certain to hole it in the next stroke. *Encyc of Sport.*
16. Bringing death; deadly. *Shak.*
17. Of or pert to death. "These *dead* news." *Shak.*
Syn. — Inanimate, deceased, extinct. See LIFELESS.
dead-air compartment *or* **space**, *Arch.*, the unventilated air space in a hollow wall. — **dead angle**, *Fort.*, an angle or space outside of a work which cannot be swept or reached by the direct fire of the defenders. One of the great problems in fortification is to avoid *dead angles.* — **d. as a doornail**, quite or surely dead; stone dead — **d. as a herring**, absolutely dead. — **d beat.** **a** A man in financial ill luck; a broken man. *Obs. or Austral.* **b** A sponge; a beat. See BEAT, *n.*, 10. — **d. block**, either of two blocks at the end of a railroad car for taking the shock of concussion, as against a buffer. — **d. bolt**, a lock bolt that is moved positively by turning the knob or key without the action of a spring. — **d. center** *or* **point**, *Mach.*, the position of a crank when the turning moment exerted on it is zero; esp., in a crank and connecting rod, either of the two positions at the ends of a stroke when the crank and rod are in the same straight line. — **d. cotton**, cotton fibers which on account of their immaturity do not absorb dye properly and cause blemishes in dyed goods. — **d. door**, *Shipbuilding*, a storm shut-

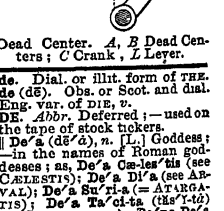

Dead Center. *A, B* Dead Centers; *C* Crank, *L* Lever.

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da'ya-bha'ga (da'yȧ-bha'gȧ; 134), *n.* [Skr. *dāyabhāga.*] *Hindu Law.* Lit., partition by inheritance; specif. [*cap.*], a treatise on partition made by Jimutavahana, somewhere between the end of the 12th and the beginning of the 16th century A. D. It is the prevailing authority in the valley of the Ganges below Bhagalpur.

Dayak, Dayakker, *n.* = DYAK.

da-yal' (da-yăl'), *n.* [Hind. *dahiyāl.*] The dial bird. *India.*

day'ber-ry, *n.* The wild form of the gooseberry. *Dial. Eng.*

day blindness, See HEMERALOPIA **a.** [be wound every day

day clock. A clock which must

day'dawn', *n.* Daybreak.

day'dream'y, *a.* Of or pertaining to daydreams.

daye. † DIE, *v.*

dayesie. † DAISY. [EYEPIECE.

day eyepiece. See TERRESTRIAL

day hole. *Mining.* A day drift.

day'house'. † DEYHOUSE.

day'less, *a.* See -LESS.

day'light'ed, *a.* Provided with daylight; light *Rare.*

day'man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man employed for the day or for service on a particular day.

day'ment, *n.* [*day*, *v. t.* + *-ment.*] Arbitration. *Obs. Cf. E. D.*

day'net', *n.* A clapnet. *Obs.*

day nettle. The dead nettle.

day'nous-ly. † DEIGNOUSLY.

day owl. = HAWK OWL.

day'-peep', *n.* The peep of day.

day-rawe, day-rewe, *n.* [Cf. ROW a series.] Dawn *Obs.*

day rule. *Eng. Law.* An order of court (abolished by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 22) allowing a prisoner on civil process, under certain circumstances, to go beyond the prison limits for a single day.

day'-set', *n.* Sunset. *Obs.*

day'shine', *n.* Daylight.

day'sie. † DAISY. [LOPIA **a.**]

day sight. *Med.* See NYCTALOPIA.

day stone. A rock lying exposed, in its natural state. *Dial. Eng.*

day's work. 1. The work of a day; work performed in, or proper to, a day.
2. *Naut.* The reckoning and observations made for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon, to determine a ship's position.

day'tale (dā'tāl, -tăl), *n.* Tale, or reckoning, as of work or wages, by the day; — used chiefly adjectively, as in *daytale* man, *daytale* work, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

day'tal-er (dā'tăl-ēr), *n.* A day laborer. *Dial. Eng.*

day'tide', *n.* Daytime. *Rare.*

day wages. Wages by the day.

day water. Surface water.

day'wom'an. † DEYWOMAN.

day'writ', *n* = DAY RULE.

Da'za (da'zā), *n.* See TIBU.

dazed (dāzd), *p. p.* of DAZE, *v.* —
daz'ed-ly, *adv.* — **daz'ed-ness**, *n.*

daz'l. Dazzle. *Ref. Sp.*

daz'ld. Dazzled. *Ref. Sp.*

daz'y (dāz'ĭ), *a. Rare* & Dazed. b Chill; raw. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

daz'zle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

daz'zler, *n.* One that dazzles, as a dashing woman or a blow *Cheefly Slang or Colloq.*

daz'zling, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DAZZLE. — **daz'zling-ly**, *adv.*

D. B., *or* **d b.** *Abbr.* Daybook; Domesday Book; double-breasted.

dbk. *Abbr.* Drawback.

dbl, dble *Abbrs.* Double.

DC. *Abbr. Bot.* De Candolle.

D. C., *or* **d. c.** *Abbr.* Da capo; Deputy Consul; District Court; District of Columbia.

D. C. L. *Abbr.* Doctor of Civil Law. [Law.]

D.Cn L. *Abbr.* Doctor of Canon

D. C. S. *Abbr.* Deputy Clerk of Sessions; Doctor of Christian Science.

dd. *Abbr.* Delivered.

d d. *Abbr.* Days after date; day's date; dono dedit (L., he gave as a gift). [gave to God).

D. d. *Abbr.* Deo dedit (L.,

D. D. *Abbr.* Divinitatis Doctor (L., Doctor of Divinity).

d/d. *Abbr.* Delivered.

D/d. *Abbr.* Days' date (i. e., days after date)

D/D. *Abbr.* Demand draft.

D. D. D. *Abbr.* Dono dedit dedicavit (L., he gave and consecrated as a gift); dat, dicat, dedicat (L., he gives, he devotes, he dedicates).

d. d. in d. *Abbr.* De die in diem (L., from day to day); — used in prescriptions, etc.

D. D. S *Abbr.* Doctor of Dental Surgery.

dd/s. *Abbr* Delivered sound (grain trade).

de. Dial. or illit. form of THE.

de (dĕ). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DIE, *v.*

DE. *Abbr.* Deferred; — used on the tape of stock tickers.

‖ De'a (dē'ȧ), *n.* [L.] Goddess; — in the names of Roman goddesses; as, **De'a Cæ-les'tis** (see CÆLESTIS); **De'a Di'a** (see ARVAL); **De'a Su'ri-a** (= ATARGATIS); **De'a Ta'ci-ta** (tās'ĭ-tȧ) (see LARENTALIA); **Bo'na De'a** (which see).

Dea. *Abbr.* Deacon.

de'a-cid'i-fy, *v. t.* See DE-, 4. — **de'a-cid'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* See DE-, 4.

dea'con-al, *a.* Diaconal.

dea'con-ate, *n.* Diaconate.

dea'con-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

deacon seat. A long settee placed before the fire in a lumberman's cabin. *U. S. & Canada.*

dea'con-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

dead. † DEED.

dead. † DEATH.

ter fitted to the outside of the quarter-gallery door. *Obs.* — **dead duck**, a person or thing that has so deteriorated or depreciated as to be practically worthless; esp., *Stock Exchange*, a person, as a broker, who has failed completely. *Cant.* — **d. earth.** *Elec.* = DEAD GROUND. — **d. end**, an end of a passage, pipe, or the like, having no opening. — **d. escapement.** *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3. — **d. file**, a dead-smooth file. — **d. finish**, the impenetrable thicket formed by certain trees or shrubs, esp. *Albizzia basaltica* and *Acacia farnesiana*, bringing the traveler to a "*dead finish*," or stop; also, any such tree or shrub, or its wood. *Colloq., Australia.* — **d. fire**, St. Elmo's fire, superstitiously believed to portend death. — **d. flat**, *Nav. Arch.*, the midship section of a vessel. — **d. freight**, *Marine Law*, the amount paid by, or recoverable from, a charterer for such part of the vessel's capacity as he has contracted for but fails to occupy. — **d. ground**, *Elec.*, perfect connection with the earth. — **d. hand.** = MORTMAIN. — **d. heat**, a heat or course between horses, boats, etc., in which they reach the goal at the same instant, so that neither wins. — **d. horse**, work to be done which has been paid for in advance. *Slang.* — **d. latch.** = DEADLATCH. — **d. latitude**, *Naut.*, latitude obtained by dead reckoning; — usually called *latitude by dead reckoning* or *by account*. — **d.-leaf butterfly**, any of several butterflies of the genus *Kallima*. See LEAF BUTTERFLY. — **d. letter.** **a** Orig., a law or decree interpreted according to the letter instead of the spirit and therefore useless or inoperative. **b** That which has lost its force or authority, or has fallen into disuse without being formally abolished or declared useless; as, that law has become a *dead letter*. **c** A letter which, after lying for a certain fixed time uncalled for at the post office to which it was directed, is then sent to a department of the general post office (the **dead-letter office**) to be opened, and either returned to the writer or destroyed. — **d. lift.** **a** A direct lift, without assistance from mechanical advantage. **b** An extreme emergency. — **d. line**, *Mil.*, a line drawn within or around a prison, to cross which involves for a prisoner the penalty or liability of being instantly shot. — **d. man.** **a** A bottle emptied of wine or liquor, as at a banquet or revel; — usually in the *pl. Colloq.* **b** See in the main Vocabulary. — **d. man's eye**, *Naut.*, a deadeye (which see). — **d.-man's-fingers**, *or* **d.-men's-fingers.** **a** Any of several European species of *Orchis*, having pale digitate roots, esp. *O. mascula* (probably the flower referred to in Shakespeare's "Hamlet," iv. 7), *O. maculata*, *O. latifolia*, and *O. morio*. *Local, Eng.* **b** Any of several other plants, as the bird's-foot trefoil, the wake-robin, and the meadow foxtail grass. *Local, Eng.* **c** A fleshy alcyonarian (*Alcyonium digitatum*), usually lobed or digitate in form. — **d.-man's-hand.** *Dial. Eng.* **a** The male orchis. **b** The male fern, the circinate buds of which resemble a closed hand. **c** A palmately branching seaweed (*Laminaria digitata*). — **d. man's handle**, *Elec.*, a handle for an electric car controller, with a push button which must be depressed for the current to pass, so that the current is automatically cut off should the motorman become incapacitated and release the handle. — **d. man's head**, a death's-head. *Obs.* — **d -man's-thumb**, = DEAD-MAN'S HAND **a**, above. — **d. march**, *Music*, a piece of music suited in solemnity of style and rhythm to accompany a funeral procession, as, the *Dead March* from Handel's "Saul." — **d.-men's-bells**, the foxglove. *Scot.* — **d.-men's-bones**, the yellow toadflax. *Dial. Eng.* — **d.-men's-fingers.** = DEAD-MAN'S-FINGERS. — **d.-men's-lines.** = SEA LACE. — **d. men's shoes**, a position or possession formerly held by one who has died; as, to wait for *dead men's shoes*. — **d. mouth**, of a horse, a mouth that is no longer sensitive to the bit. — **d. nettle**, any menthaceous plant of the genus *Lamium*. They have leaves resembling those of the nettle but destitute of stinging hairs. The white, purple, or yellow flowers are borne in axillary clusters. Several species are common European weeds. See LAMIUM. — **d. oil.** *Chem.* = HEAVY OIL. — **d. plate**, the iron plate between the fire door of a boiler furnace and the end of the grate bars; also, a similar plate in some metallurgical furnaces. — **d. pledge** [transl. of LL. *mortuum vadium*], *Law*, a mortgage. See MORTGAGE. — **d. point.** = DEAD CENTER. — **d.-pulled wool**, wool pulled from a carcass. — **d. reckoning**, *Naut.*, the method of finding the place of a ship without the aid of celestial observations, from a record of the courses sailed and the distance made on each course. — **d. rent**, rent reserved in a mining lease and payable whether the mine be worked or not. *Dict. Pol. Econ.* — **d. rise**, *Shipbuilding*, the transverse upward curvature of a vessel's floor. — **d. rising**, *Shipbuilding*, a curved line drawn on the sheer plan to determine the sweep of the floorheads throughout the ship's length. — **d. rope.** **a** *Naut.* A rope that does not pass over a sheave or reeve through a block. **b** In the apparatus for ringing chimes, a rope operating on a half wheel. — **D. Sea apples.** **a** = APPLES OF SODOM. **b** A kind of gallnut coming from Asiatic Turkey. — **d. set.** **a** The act or position of a setter dog when it discovers the game and remains intently fixed in pointing it out. **b** A fixed or stationary condition arising from obstacle or hindrance; a deadlock; as, to be at a *dead set*. **c** A determined effort or onset. — **d. sheave**, *Naut.*, a hole in the heel of a topmast to receive a top pendant. — **d. shore**, *Arch.*, an upright shore left in a wall after the repairs or alterations on account of which it was introduced have been completed. — **d. short circuit**, *Elec.*, a short circuit through zero resistance. Hence, **d.-short-circuit**, *v. t.* — **d.-smooth file.** See FILE, *n.*, tool. — **d. space.** *Fort.* See DEAD ANGLE, above. — **d. stock**, *Agric.*, the implements of husbandry, and produce stored up for use; — in distinction from *live stock*, or the domestic animals on the farm. — **d. wall**, *Arch.*, a blank wall. — **d. water.** **a** Standing or still water. **b** The quietest state of the tide, when there is the least rise and fall; neap tide. **c** *Naut.* The mass of eddying water formed along a vessel's sides in her progress through the water. — **d. weight.** **a** The unrelieved weight of anything inert. **b** A heavy or oppressive burden. **c** *Shipping.* A ship's lading. **d** The weight of the vehicle in which a load is carried, in distinction from the *live weight*, which is the load; specif., *Railroads*, the weight of rolling stock. **e** That part of the national debt of Great Britain not represented by investments or reproductive outlay. It includes the permanent indebtedness to the Bank of England, against which the bank issues notes, appearing as a credit item in the statements of its Issue Department. — **d.-weight capacity**, *Naut.*, capacity for carrying dead weight, or the difference between the load displacement and the light displacement. — **d. well.** **a** An absorbing well. **b** A well or excavation to receive the descending weights of a large clock. — **d. wind**, *Naut.*, a wind directly ahead, or opposed to the ship's course; — usually called *head wind*. — **d. wool.** = FALLEN WOOL. — **d. work.** **a** *Mining.* Work not directly producing ore, such as excavation in barren rock. **b** Unfinished work. — **to be d.**, to die; to have died; also, to be put to death or killed. *Obs.*

dead (dĕd), *n.* **1.** One who is dead; — now commonly used collectively.

> And Abraham stood up from before his *dead* *Gen.* xxiii. 3.

2. The most quiet or deathlike time; the period of profoundest inertness or gloom; as, the *dead* of winter.

> When the drum beat at *dead* of night. *Campbell.*

dead (dĕd), *adv.* **1.** To a degree or in a manner resembling or characteristic of death; to the last degree; absolutely, utterly; entirely; exactly; as, *dead* ripe; *dead* tired.

2. With sudden and entire, or almost entire, stoppage of motion or action; as, he stopped *dead*.

3. Directly; exactly; as, they ran *dead* away from us; a *dead* square hole; he went a kilometer in 28 seconds *dead*.

dead ahead. *Naut.* See BEARING, 10 a. — **d. soft**, *Steel Making*, very soft; — said of steel containing very little carbon.

dead, *v. i.* [AS. *dēadian.*] To die; to lose life. *Obs.*

dead, *v. t.;* DEAD'ED; DEAD'ING. To make dead; to deaden. *Obs., Dial., or Illit.*

dead'-a-live', *a.* Also **dead-and-alive.** Alive but as if dead; dull; spiritless. — **dead'-a-liv'ism** (*-a*-liv'ĭz'm), *n.*

> *Dead-alive* conventionalism was again regnant. *Kenyon Cox.*

dead'beat' (dĕd'bēt'), *a. Physics.* Making a beat without recoil; giving indications by a single beat or excursion; — said of galvanometers and other instruments in which the needle or index moves to the extent of its deflection and stops with little or no further oscillation.

deadbeat escapement. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

dead'-beat', *a.* Completely beat; tired out. *Colloq.*

> She sank down, *dead-beat*, on the doorstep. *C. E. Craddock.*

dead'-bright', *a. Metal Work.* Polished so that all tool marks are obliterated and the grain closed up; burnished.

dead'-col'or, dead'-col'our, *n.* In oil painting, specif., the preparatory layer of paint applied to the canvas, or other surface.

dead'-col'or, dead'-col'our, *v. t.* To paint in the dead-color; to apply the dead-color to, as to a new canvas.

dead'-dip'ping, *n.* The act or process of imparting a dead, or dull, surface to brass or other metal by dipping it in an acid. — **dead'-dipped'** (-dĭpt'), *p. a.*

dead'-drunk', *a.* So drunk as to be unconscious or unable to move. — **dead'-drunk'en-ness**, *n.*

dead'en (dĕd''n), *v. i.;* -ENED (-'nd); -EN-ING. [From DEAD, *a.*] To become dead; to lose life, force, or the like.

dead'en, *v. t.* **1.** To make as dead; to impair in vigor, force, activity, or sensation; to blunt; as, to *deaden* the natural powers or feelings; to *deaden* a sound.

2. To lessen the velocity or momentum of; to retard; as, to *deaden* a ship's headway.

3. To make vapid or spiritless; as, to *deaden* wine.

4. To deprive of gloss or brilliancy; to obscure; as, to *deaden* gilding by a coat of size.

5. To render impervious to sound, as a wall; to deafen.

6. To deprive of life; to kill; specif., *U. S.*, to kill (trees) by girdling; to clear (land) by thus killing the trees.

7. To convert (metallic mercury) into a gray powder consisting of minute globules, as by shaking with oil.

dead'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that deadens; specif., *Logging*, a log with spikes in the butt end so arranged over a skidway as to retard logs that pass under it.

dead'en-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that deadens anything.

2. That which deadens anything; as: **a** Material used to render walls, floors, etc., impervious to sound. **b** A coating, as of glue, to deprive a surface of gloss or brilliancy.

3. Act of killing trees by girdling; also, an area on which the trees have been deadened. *U. S.*

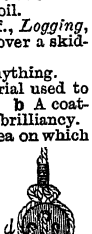

d d Deadeyes; *c* Chain Plate.

dead'eye' (-ī'), *n. Naut.* A rounded flattish wooden block, encircled by a rope or an iron band, and pierced with holes to receive the lanyard, used to extend shrouds and stays, and for other purposes; — called also, rarely, *dead man's eye*.

dead'fall' (dĕd'fôl'), *n.* **1.** A trap constructed so that a gate, log, or other weight falls upon the animal and kills or disables it.

2 A forest tree which has fallen from age or decay. Cf. WINDFALL. *Local, U. S.*

3. A low drinking saloon or gambling den. *Western U. S.*

dead'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** *Old Chem.* A translation of CAPUT MORTUUM, 2. *Obs.*

2. *Mach.* A tailstock.

3. *Naut.* **a** A block of wood used as a buoy. **b** A heavy post or block on a wharf to which to fasten a hawser; a bollard.

4. *Founding.* The extra metal poured into a gate after the mold is filled to allow the spongy metal and impurities to rise to the top, to compress the casting proper, and to furnish metal to compensate for contraction in cooling.

5. *Logging.* A sunken or partly sunken log.

6. One who is not required to pay for something that the general public have to pay for; a person who receives free tickets for theaters, public conveyances, etc. *Colloq.*

dead'head', *v. t. & i.* To treat as a deadhead; to act or play the deadhead. *Colloq.* *Lowell.*

dead'-heart'ed, *a.* Having a dead, or insensible, heart; callous; unfeeling. — **dead'-heart'ed-ly**, *adv.*

dead'-heat', *v. i. & t.* To run a dead heat (with). — **dead'-heat'er**, *n.*

dead'house' (dĕd'hous'), *n.* A morgue; a mortuary.

dead'ing, *n. Mech.* Lagging, cleading, jacketing, or the like, for preventing heat radiation.

dead'ish, *a.* Somewhat dead; deathlike.

> The lips put on a *deadish* paleness. *A. Stafford.*

dead'latch' (dĕd'lăch'), *n.* A latch whose bolt may be so locked by a detent that it cannot be opened from the inside by the handle, or from the outside by the latchkey.

dead'light' (-līt'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** A strong shutter to fit ports or cabin windows and keep out water. **b** A piece of heavy glass in a deck or ship's side to admit light.

2. A skylight made not to open.

3. A luminosity seen over graves, etc.; corpse candle. *Scot.*

4. *pl.* Eyes. *Sailors' Slang.*

dead'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* **1.** A counteraction of things producing entire stoppage; a complete obstruction of action.

> The board is much more likely to be at a *deadlock* of two to two. *Century Mag.*

2. A lock having a dead bolt; — usually written *dead lock.*

3. *Railroads.* In a point switch, a device for locking, or holding securely together, the point and stock rails.

dead'lock' (dĕd'lŏk'), *v. t.* To bring to a deadlock or standstill.

dead'ly (-lĭ), *a.;* DEAD'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); DEAD'LI-EST. [AS. *dēadlīc.*] **1.** Subject to death; mortal; also, in danger of dying; likely to die. *Obs.*

> The image of a *deadly* man. *Wyclif's* (*Rom.* i. 23)

2. Causing, or capable of causing, death; mortal; fatal; destructive, certain or likely to cause death; as, a *deadly* blow.

3. *Theol.* Productive of, or involving, spiritual death, mortal. See *deadly sins*, below.

4. Aiming or willing to destroy; implacable; desperately hostile; flagitious; as, *deadly* enemies.

5. Like or pertaining to death; characteristic or suggestive of death or the dead; belonging to death; deathly.

> "Pale and *deadly* looks." *Shak.*

6. Very great; excessive; "terrible." *Colloq.*

Syn. — DEADLY, MORTAL, FATAL. DEADLY applies to that which causes, or is capable of causing, death, or which is relentless or to the death; as, "his *deadly* wound" (*Rev.* xiii. 3); "his *deadly* arrow" (*Milton*); "Two brave vessels matched in *deadly* fight, and fighting to the death" (*Wordsworth*); *deadly* hate. *Deadly* has frequently the special implication of venomousness or virulence; as, "Poisons more *deadly* than a mad dog's tooth" (*Shak.*); "Two ringlets hanging heavy and *deadly* as small tired snakes" (*Swinburne*), *deadly* nightshade. MORTAL, as here compared, applies to the immediate cause of death, but not to a death-dealing instrument or agency; as, a *mortal* wound, a *mortal* disease (but not, a *mortal* arrow, poison, serpent). Like *deadly*, it may refer to that which is implacable or to the death; as, *mortal* hatred, a *mortal* enmity, *mortal* combat. FATAL (see *fate*, under DESTINY) applies to that which inevitably results in, or has already actually resulted in, death, as, a *fatal* illness, a *fatal* accident, a reply *fatal* to his hopes. See DEATHLY, DEATH, LIFELESS.

deadly amanita, the fly amanita (which see). — **d. carrot**, a large European apiaceous plant (*Thapsia garganica*), the root of which is emetic and cathartic. It yields a gum resin. — **d. nightshade.** = BELLADONNA, 1. — **d.,** *or* **mortal, sins**, *R. C. Theol.*, willful and deliberate transgressions, that take away divine grace and involve the death of the soul; — in distinction from *venial sins*. In the modern view, the distinction is one of degree instead of kind, some sins, as blasphemy, perjury, impurity, being, if deliberate, always mortal, while others, as theft, though mortal in their own nature, are venial if the amount of the wrong done is very small. Others again are venial in their own nature, and only become mortal under superadded circumstances. In the Fathers, mortal sins were sins of an aggravated character, which were specially named in the canons and synodal decrees, and which subjected a guilty person to canonical penalties. Sometimes mortal sins were simply those for which public penance was due (*Cath. Dict.*). The **seven deadly sins** of the old theologians are pride, covetousness, lust, wrath, gluttony, envy, and sloth.

dead'ly, *adv.* [AS. *dēadlīce.*] **1.** In a manner to occasion death; mortally; to death. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> The groanings of a *deadly* wounded man *Ezek.* xxx. 24.

2. In an implacable manner; to the death. *Obs.*

3. In a manner or degree resembling, or as if produced by, death. "*Deadly* pale." *Shak.*

4. Extremely; excessively; "terribly." *Obs. or Colloq.*

> "So *deadly* cunning a man." *Arbuthnot.*

5. In a dead manner; as if dead; lifelessly.

dead'man (dĕd'măn), *n.* **1.** A dead man. *Obs.*

2. In dialect and cant uses: **a** One of the temporary loose brick pillars erected to hold the leveling line along a wall. **b** A scarecrow. **c** A buried log, or the like, serving as an anchor for something, as a guy rope, also, any stout timber or log used as an anchorage, as for a boom. **d** *Logging.* A fallen tree on the shore. **e** *pl. Naut.* Reef or gasket ends carelessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is furled. *Obs.* **f** See *dead man*, under DEAD, *a.*

dead'melt' (-mĕlt'), *v. t.;* DEAD'MELT'ED; DEAD'MELT'ING. *Steel Manuf.* To keep at a melting heat until bubbling ceases and the liquid becomes quiet.

dead'ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being dead.

Syn. Lifelessness; inertness, languor; spiritlessness, coldness, indifference; flatness, insipidity, vapidness.

dead'-roast'ed, *a.* Roasted so that practically all the sulphur, arsenic, etc., has been driven off; — said of ores.

deads (dĕdz), *n. pl. Mining.* The substances which inclose the ore on every side.

dead's part (dĕdz). *Old Eng. & Scots Law.* That part of a married man's personal property which he may dispose of by will, the rest going by statute to the widow and children. The dead's part is one half if only a widow survives or only children, and one third if both widow and children survive. The like part left to the free disposition of the wife by the Married Women's Property Act, 1881, is called by this name also. See LEGITIM, JUS RELICTÆ.

dead'-stroke', *a. Mech.* Making a stroke without recoil; deadbeat. — **dead-stroke hammer**, a power hammer having a spring interposed between the driving mechanism and the hammer head, or helve, to lessen the recoil of the hammer and reduce the shock upon the mechanism.

dead'wood' (dĕd'wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** Wood dead on the tree; dead trees or branches; hence, useless material, as the discards in poker, tenpins fallen on the alley, etc.

2. *Shipbuilding.* The vertical flat portion at the ends of a wooden ship, built up from the keel to support the cant frames at the stem and stern; hence, the vertical flat part of an iron or steel ship at the stern.

3. *Railroads.* The buffer block of a bumping post.

to have, *or* **possess, the deadwood**, to have control or the advantage; — often with *on*. *Slang, Western U. S.*

deadwood fence. A kind of heavy fence made of rough logs, branches of trees, etc., as in Australia.

deaf (dĕf; *dial. or archaic* dēf), *a.* [ME. *def, deaf, deef*, AS. *dēaf*; akin to D. *doof*, G. *taub*, Icel. *daufr*, Dan. *døv*, Sw. *döf*, Goth. *daubs*, and prob. to E. *dumb* (the original sense being, dull as applied to one of the senses), and perh. to GR. τυφλός (for θυφλός) blind, and to G. *toben* to rage. Cf. DUMB.] **1.** Wanting, or deprived of, the sense of hearing, either wholly or in part; unable to perceive sounds.

> Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf*. *Shak.*

> *Deaf* or dumb persons were unable [at Roman law] to contract by "stipulatio." *T. E. Holland.*

2. Unwilling to hear or listen; determinedly inattentive; of the tongue. *Dial. Eng.*

deaf'-weight' safety valve. See SAFETY VALVE

deaf'works', *n pl. Naut.* The upper works of a ship. *Obs.*

deaf'wort' (dĕf'wûrt'), *n.* = DANEWORT. *Dial. Eng.*

dead'born', *a.* Stillborn.

dead'-do'ing, *n. a.* Killing; murderous. *Obs.*

dead'er, *n. Slang.* **1.** A corpse. **2.** A tired-out person. *U. S.*

dead'head'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

De'a Di'a. [L.] See ARVAL.

dead'li-hood, *n.* State of the dead. *Obs. & R.*

dead'li-ly, *adv.* of DEADLY.

dead'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **de ad-men'su-ra'ti-o'ne** (dē ăd-mĕn'sŭ-rā'shĭ-ō'nē). [LL.] *Law.* Of admeasurement; — used of the old writs for admeasurement of dower or pasture.

dead'pay', *n.* Pay drawn by a soldier, sailor, etc., removed from service by retirement, or for one actually dead, discharged, or the like; also, the ostensible recipient of such pay. *Obs.*

dead throw (dĕd thrō; dĕd) *or* **throw.** Death throe. *Scot.*

dead'-tongue', *n.* The European apiaceous plant *Œnanthe crocata*. It is said to cause paralysis

‖ **de a/qui-ta'te** (dē ā/kwĭ-tā'tē). [LL.] *Law* By equity; — distinguishing from *de jure*.

de-a'ër-ate. *v. t.* See DE-, 4. — **de-a'ër-a'tion**, *n.*

deaf, *v. t.* To deafen. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

regardless; not to be persuaded as to facts, argument, or exhortation; — with *to*; as, *deaf* to reason.
3. Muffled; stifled; deadened; — said of sounds. *Obs.*
4. Wanting its essential characteristic; barren; unproductive; sterile; empty; tasteless; dead; as, a *deaf* seed; *deaf* corn. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot. Holland.*
deaf adder. **a** In America, the copperhead or any of various harmless snakes (esp. the puffing adder) wrongly considered venomous. **b** In England, the slowworm. — **d. and dumb**, lacking the sense of hearing and the faculty of speech See DEAF-MUTE. — **d.-and-dumb alphabet.** See DACTYLOLOGY. — **d. ears,** *Poultry*, folds of bare skin below the ears of domestic fowls. — **d. nettle,** a species of dead nettle (*Lamium purpureum*). — **d. nut,** a nut having no kernel; hence, fig., anything empty, hollow, unproductive, or valueless. *Obs. or Dial.*

deaf'en (dĕf'n; *dial. or archaic* dē'fn), *v. t.*; DEAF'ENED (-nd); DEAF'EN-ING. [From DEAF.] **1.** To make deaf; to deprive of the power of hearing; to render incapable of perceiving sounds distinctly.
Deafened and stunned with their promiscuous cries. *Addison.*
2. To make inaudible; to drown; — said of sounds.
3. *Arch.* To render impervious to sound, as a partition or floor, by filling the space within with mortar, by lining with granulated cork, paper, etc.

deaf'en-ing, *n.* Act or process of rendering impervious to sound, as a floor or wall; also, the material with which the spaces are filled in this process; pugging.

deaf'-mute', *n.* A person who is deaf and dumb; one who, through deprivation or defect of hearing, has either failed to acquire the power of speech or lost it. Deaf-mutes, now often called simply *the deaf*, communicate by means of signs, the manual alphabet, writing, or speech. They are classed among the defectives. Their vocal organs are usually normal, and an increasing number are taught by the oral method, learning to speak more or less perfectly. See DACTYLOLOGY, LIP READING, ORAL METHOD.

deaf'-mut'ism (-mūt'ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Condition of being a deaf-mute.
2. An incorrect use of language such as deaf-mutes are particularly liable to, as the use of *thiefed* for *stole*, the frequent transposition of letters esp. in writing, as *slik* for *sulk*, *kinfe* for *knife*, etc.

deaf'ness (dĕf'nĕs; *dial. or archaic* dēf'-), *n.* State or quality of being deaf. Ordinarily *deafness* is due to paralysis of the auditory nerve, to some structural defect of the organs of the ear (such as closure of the Eustachian tube, puncture of the ear drum, etc.), or to some mechanical obstruction to the passage of the sound waves, as accumulated wax. **Psychic,** or **mental, deafness** is loss of ability to comprehend the significance or harmony of sounds, although confused auditory sensations persist. **Word deafness,** or inability to comprehend spoken language, and **tone deafness,** or *amusia*, are the commonest forms.

deal (dēl), *n.* [ME. *deal, dæl, del, deel*, part, AS. *dǣl;* akin to OS. *dēl*, D. & Dan. *deel*, G. *theil, teil*, Icel. *deild*, Sw. *del*, Goth. *dails*. Cf. 3d DOLE.] **1.** A part or portion; a share; hence, an indefinite quantity, amount, degree, or extent; as, a *deal* of time and trouble; a *deal* of cold.
Three tenth *deals* [parts of an ephah] of flour. *Num.* xv. 9
She was resolved to be a good *deal* more circumspect. *W. Black.*
☞ *Deal* was formerly limited by *some, every, never a, a thousand, any*, etc.; as, *some deal;* but these expressions are now obsolete or archaic, or dialectal. In general, we now qualify the word with *great* or *good*, and often use it adverbially, *by* being understood; as, a *great deal* of time and pains; a *great* (or *good*) *deal* better or worse; that is, better *by* a great deal, or by a great part or difference.
2. A good or great deal. *Colloq.*
A brief sermon . . . which indeed Harry thought a *deal* too short. *Thackeray*

deal, *v. t.;* DEALT (dĕlt); DEAL'ING. [ME. *dælen, delen*, AS *dǣlan*, fr. *dǣl* share; akin to OS. *dēlan*, D. *deelen*, G. *theilen, teilen*, Icel. *deila*, Sw. *dela*, Dan. *dele*, Goth. *dailjan*. See DEAL, a part.] **1.** To divide; separate; sever. *Obs.*
2 To give in portions or as one's portion or share; to distribute; apportion; — often with *out*.
Is it not to *deal* thy bread to the hungry? *Is.* lviii. 7
And Rome *deals* out her blessings and her gold. *Tickell.*
3. To bestow; deliver, as blows or the like.
The nightly mallet *deals* resounding blows. *Gay.*
4. *Card Playing.* To distribute (cards) to the players, as at the beginning of a game; to give, as a particular card, in distributing; as, to *deal* the cards; to *deal* one an ace.

deal, *v. i.* **1.** To share (*in* or *with*) or to be a sharer (*with* or *of*); also, to make distribution of shares. *Obs.*, except specif., *Card Playing*, to make distribution of the cards; to act as dealer.
2. To contend (*with*); to strive or treat (*with*) by way of opposition, check, or correction; as, he has turbulent passions to *deal* with; to *deal* with unforeseen difficulties.
3. To have to do, be concerned, or be occupied (*with* or *in*); as, he *deals* with serious affairs; they *deal* in politics.
4. To have intercourse or dealings (*with*); — sometimes implying connivance, sinister purpose, or the like.
Dealing with witches. *Shak.*
5. To treat, act, do (*by* or *with*).
Return . . . and I will *deal* well with thee. *Gen.* xxxii. 9
Such an one *deals* not fairly by his own mind. *Locke.*
6. To take action (*in, on*, or *upon*). *Obs. or Archaic.*
7. To conduct one's self; to behave or act in any affair or towards any one. "Let us *deal* justly." *Shak.*
8. To act as an intermediary in business or any affairs; to manage; to make arrangements; to negotiate; — followed by *between* or *with*. *Archaic.*
Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man raiseth his own credit with both, by pretending greater interest than he hath in either. *Bacon.*
9. To do a distributing or retailing business, as distinguished from that of a manufacturer or producer; to traffic; to trade; to do business; — followed by *in* before an article, *with* before a person; as, he *deals* in flour; we *deal* with several merchants
They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffic. *South.*

deal (dēl), *n.* [From DEAL, v.] Act of dealing; specif.: **a** Act or system of sharing, apportionment. **b** *Card Playing.* The process of dealing cards to the players; also, a single round of play, ending when all the cards dealt at one time are used; a hand. **c** An act of buying and selling; a bargain. *Colloq.* **d** A secret arrangement, as in business or political bargains, to attain a desired result by a combination of interested parties. *Cant, U. S.*

deal, *n.* [Prob. from D. *deel* a plank, threshing floor. See THILL.] **1.** A board, now always of fir or pine, cut to any of several specified sizes. Thus, **standard deals,** from which the others are sawed, are usually 9 by 3 inches and 12 feet long; **whole deals** are 1¼ inches thick; **slit deals,** ¾ inch thick; and **five-cut stuff,** ½ inch or less. Pieces less than 6 feet long are called **deal ends.** *Eng.*
2. Pine or fir wood; deals collectively; as, a floor of *deal.*

de-al'bate (dē-ăl'bāt), *v. t.* [L. *dealbatus*, p. p. of *dealbare*. See DAUB.] To whiten. *Obs. or R.*

de-al'bate, *a. Bot.* Covered with an opaque white powder

de'al-ba'tion (dē'ăl-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L *dealbatio.*] Act of whitening; a bleaching or blanching.

deal'er (dēl'ẽr), *n.* One who deals; specif.: **a** One who divides, distributes, or delivers. **b** *Card Playing.* The person who deals the cards. **c** A negotiator; an agent. *Obs.* **d** One who does business, a trader; a trafficker; esp., a person who makes a business of buying and selling goods, esp., as distinguished from a *manufacturer*, without altering their condition; as, a *dealer* in dry goods; a *dealer* in stocks; a retail *dealer.* **e** One who acts or conducts himself in some specified way towards others; — with qualifying adjective; as, a plain *dealer;* a double *dealer.* **f** *Stock Exchange.* = JOBBER. **g** *Banking.* A depositor who borrows to keep up the amount of his account.

deal'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* [From *deal* a long, narrow plank.] Any of several long, thin fishes of the genus *Trachypterus* inhabiting the deep sea, and sometimes washed on the shores of the eastern Atlantic and the Pacific.

deal'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DEAL. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** (usually *pl.*) Intercourse; traffic; as, to have *dealings* with a person. **b** Method of business or manner of conduct; as, underhand *dealing;* double *dealing.*

de-am'bu-late (dē-ăm'bŭ-lāt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *deambulare, deambulatum; de* + *ambulare* to walk.] To walk abroad or about. *Rare.* — **de-am'bu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

de-am'bu-la-to-ry (-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Going about from place to place; wandering. "*Deambulatory* actors." *Bp. Morton.*

de-am'bu-la-to-ry, *n.* [L. *deambulatorium.*] An ambulatory.

dean (dēn), *n.* Also *dene*, and in comp. *-den.* [AS. *denu, dene.* See DEN, *n*, 5.] **1.** A vale or valley (in the general sense). *Obs*, except in place names
2. A deep narrow wooded valley, esp. one through which a rivulet flows; a dell.

dean (dēn), *n.* [ME. *dene, deene*, OF. *deien*, F. *doyen*, eldest of a corporation, a dean, L. *decanus* the chief of ten, one set over ten persons, e. g., over soldiers or over monks, from *decem* ten. See TEN; cf. DECEMVIR.] **1.** A chief or head of ten men; hence, a tithingman. *Obs.*
2. *Eccl.* **a** A head over ten monks in a monastery. **b** In a collegiate or cathedral church, the head of the chapter, or body of canons or prebendaries, the *dean and chapter* constituting the legal corporation of the church. **c** A presbyter over a division of a diocese or an archdeaconry, subordinate to the bishop or archdeacon; — called, specif., *rural dean*, or *dean of Christianity.* **d** Short for *dean of convocation* (below).
3. In the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England, a resident fellow of a college, who supervises the junior students, presents them for graduation, etc.
4. The head or chief administrative officer, under the college or university president, of a college or university faculty or department; as, the *dean* of an academic or theological faculty; the *dean* of a law or graduate school. Generally, the dean of an undergraduate faculty or department has supervision of the conduct and studies of the students and is charged with the maintenance of discipline; the dean of a graduate school has virtually full charge of all matters pertaining to the administration of that department. In some American colleges and universities the dean is merely a registrar or secretary of a faculty.
5. The chief or senior of a company or body of men; doyen; as, the *dean* of the diplomatic corps; — so called by courtesy.
Dean of Arches, the lay judge of the Court of Arches, formerly held in the church of St. Mary-le-bow, Lat., *Sancta Maria de Arcubus* (St. Mary of the Arches). He had jurisdiction over 13 London parishes constituting a deanery, which was peculiar (i. e., was exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London).—**d. of Christianity.** = DEAN, 2 c, above. — **d. of convocation,** *Prot. Epis. Ch.*, the president of a convocation. — **d. of guild.** **a** In medieval and some existing European guilds, the head of a guild, having the power to summon the members to meetings, etc. **b** In Scotland, a borough or town magistrate formerly having jurisdiction of mercantile causes within a burgh, and still having, partly by common law and partly by statute, the inspection of, and control over, the construction, alteration, or repair of buildings, streets, hoardings, etc., to prevent encroachments, unsanitary ventilation, obstructions, etc. Orig., he was the head of the burghal merchant company or guild, and still is, in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Aberdeen; but elsewhere he is an officer elected by the town councilors from their own number. — **deans of peculiars,** deans holding preferments which have some peculiarity, or exemption, relative to spiritual superiors and jurisdiction, such as the deans of the chapels royal. *Brit.*

dean'er-y (dēn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-Ĭz). **1.** The office or position of a dean.
2. The jurisdiction of a dean; the group of parishes over which a rural dean presides.
3. The official residence of a dean.
Deaneries of Christianity. See CHRISTIANITY, 5. *Shak.*

dear, dere (dēr), *a.* [AS. *dēor* brave, severe. *Oxf. E. D.*] Hard; severe; grievous, dire. *Obs. or Archaic.*
In our *dear* peril. *Shak.*

dear (dēr), *a.;* DEAR'ER (-ẽr); DEAR'EST. [ME. *dere, deore*, AS. *dēore;* akin to OS. *diuri*, D. *duur*, OHG. *tiuri*, G. *theuer, teuer*, Icel. *dȳrr*, Dan. & Sw. *dyr.* Cf. DARLING, DEARTH.] **1.** Glorious; worthy; honorable. *Obs.* "*Dear* men of estimation." *Shak*
2. Highly valued or esteemed; loved; precious; regarded fondly or with great affection; — used in mere politeness in forms of address, as, *dear* sir; *dear* Mrs. X. "Hear me, *dear* lady." *Shak.*
Neither count I my life *dear* unto myself. *Acts* xx. 24.
Sir Henry Wotton, a *dear* lover of this art. *Walton.*
4. Bearing a high price; costly; expensive.
The cheapest of us is ten groats too *dear.* *Shak.*
5 Marked by high prices; as, a *dear* year of scarcity; a shop good but *dear.*
6. Close to the heart; heartfelt; present in mind; engaging the attention; earnest.
His *dearest* wish was to escape from the bustle and glitter of Whitehall. *Macaulay.*
7. *Dear* is often used in interjectional expressions, as *Dear! O dear! Dear me!* etc., uttered in surprise, consternation, grief, pain, distress, regret, etc.
Syn. — See COSTLY.
dear bless us, d. knows, etc., goodness, or Heaven, bless us, knows, etc. *Dial. or Scot.* — **for d life,** for life as a thing precious to one; as if life were at stake; as, to ride or work *for dear life.*

dear, *n.* A dear one; darling; sweetheart.
That kiss I carried from thee, *dear.* *Shak.*

dear, *adv.* Dearly, at a high price; fondly; affectionately.

dear'-bought', *a.* Bought or obtained at a high price.

dear'ly, *adv.* In a dear manner; specif.: **a** Preciously; worthily; richly. *Obs.* **b** With affection; fondly; affectionately, as, to love one *dearly* **c** Heartily; earnestly; deeply; keenly. *Obs.* **d** At a high rate or price.
He buys his mistress *dearly* with his throne. *Dryden.*

dearth (dûrth), *n.* [ME. *derthe*, fr. *dere.* See 2d DEAR.]
1. Glory; beauty. *Obs.*
2. Dearness; highness of price; costliness. *Obs.*
3. Scarcity which renders dear; want; lack; deficiency; insufficiency; specif., lack of food on account of failure of crops; famine or a time of famine.
There came a *dearth* over all the land of Egypt. *Acts* vii. 11.

deas'il (dyĕsh'l; dēs'-; dēz'-), *adv.* [Gael. *deiseil*, for *deis-iuil* right course.] *Chiefly Folklore.* Towards the right; clockwise; sunwise. — *n.* Motion towards the right or sunwise. See DESSIL.

death (dĕth), *n.* [ME. *deth, deað*, AS. *dēaþ;* akin to OS. *dōð*, D. *dood*, G. *tod*, Icel. *dauði*, Sw. & Dan. *död*, Goth. *daupus;* from a verb meaning *to die.* See DIE, *v. i.;* cf. DEAD.] **1.** The cessation of all vital functions without capability of resuscitation, either in animals or plants; act or fact of dying.
A *death* that I abhor. *Shak.*
Let me die the *death* of the righteous. *Num.* xxiii. 10.
Local *death* is going on at all times and in all parts of the living body, in which individual cells and elements are being cast off and replaced by new; a process essential to life. General *death* is of two kinds *death* of the body as a whole (somatic or systemic *death*), and *death* of the tissues. By the former is implied the absolute cessation of the functions of the brain, the circulatory and the respiratory organs; by the latter the entire disappearance of the vital actions of the ultimate structural constituents of the body. *Huxley.*
2. *Theol.* Cessation of the spiritual life, called *spiritual death.* This conception has been developed esp. in the Christian and Jewish religions. *Spiritual death* is variously conceived as alienation from God, as annihilation of the spirit in consequence of sin, as irredeemable damnation.
To be carnally minded is *death.* *Rom.* viii. 6
3. Personified: The destroyer of life, — conventionally represented as a skeleton with a scythe.
Death's great proprietor of all. *Young.*
4. State of being dead, or without life, energy, or activity.
5. Anything so dreadful as to be like death.
It was *death* to them to think of entertaining such doctrines. *Atterbury.*
6. Loss of life in society; the being deprived of certain rights and privileges; civil death (see CIVIL).
7. Total privation or loss; extinction; cessation of function or existence; annihilation; as, the *death* of memory; the *death* of a language.
8. Murder; bloodshed.
Not to suffer a man of *death* to live. *Bacon.*
9. Cause or occasion of loss of life. "It was one who should be the *death* of both his parents." *Milton.*
When hissing through the skies the feathered *deaths* were dealt. *Dryden.*
10. A deadly peril. "In *deaths* oft." 2 *Cor.* xi. 23.
Syn. — DEATH, DECEASE, DEMISE. DEATH is the general word for the termination of every form of existence, as well of plants and animals as of men; DECEASE and DEMISE apply only to human beings. *Decease* is the legal, in ordinary use a slightly euphemistic or rhetorical, term for *death. Demise* (as here compared; cf. defs.) refers esp. to the death of a sovereign or other illustrious person; in common usage it is a somewhat grandiloquent term for *death.* See DEADLY, DEATHLY, LIFELESS.
The felicitous word "*demise*," which had seasonably occurred to him, had raised his spirits even above their usual evening pitch. . . . Considered as a *demise*, old Featherstone's *death* assumed a merely legal aspect. *G. Eliot.*

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deaf'-dumb', *a* Deaf and dumb. — **deaf'-dumb'ness,** *n.*
deaf'en-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DEAFEN. — **deaf'en-ing-ly,** *adv.*
de'af-for'est, *v. t.* = DISAFFOREST. — **de'af-for'es-ta'tion,** *n.*
deaf'ly, *adv.* of DEAF. [LY.]
deaf'ly (dĕf'lĭ). Var. of DEAVE-
deaf'-mute'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
deakne. † DEACON. [valley.]
deal. Dial. Eng. var. of DALE,
deal (dēl) Dial. Eng. var. of DOLE, portion. [a deal.]
deal board. A fir or pine board;
de-al'co-hol-ist, *n.* See DE-, 4.
de-al'co-hol-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4. — **de-al'co-hol'i-za'tion,** *n.*
deale, *inter j.* Probably, a call to observe something. *Obs.*
deal frame = LOG FRAME.
de-al'ka-lize, *v. t.* To remove alkali from, as by adding acid.
deal pine. White pine. [*Obs.*]
dealth (dĕlth), *n.* Share dealt.
deal tree A fir tree. *Dial. Eng.*
deame † DEEM. [of DAME.]
deamr. *Obs.* or dial. Eng. var
dean (dēn; dăn). Dial. Eng. var of DIN. [DE-, 4.]
de'a-nath'e-ma-tize, *v. t.* See
dean'ess. *n.* 1. *Eccl.* A woman head of a female chapter.
2. The wife of a dean *Humorous.*
dea'-net'tle (dē'nĕt'l), *n.* The dead nettle. *Dial. Eng.*
de-an'i-mal-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

Deans, Jean'ie (jēn'Ĭ dēnz). The heroine of Scott's "The Heart of Midlothian," the sturdy and sensible daughter of Douce (= kindly) **Davie Deans,** an eccentric and very religious cowherd. Jeanie walks from Edinburgh to London, and obtains pardon for her half sister **Effie Deans,** condemned for child murder, who becomes Lady Staunton.
dean'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
de-an'thro-po-mor'phic, *a.* Pert. to, or marked by, deanthropomorphism; deanthropomorphized.
de-an'thro-po-mor'phism, *n. Philos.* The elimination of anthropomorphic elements from the conception of deity. — **de-an'thro-po-mor'phi-za'tion,** *n.* — **de-an'thro-po-mor'phize,** *v. t.*
dear. † DEER. [DARE.]
dear. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of **dear,** *n.* [See DEAR, *a.*] Dearth; dearness. *Obs.*
dear. *v. t.* 1. To make dear, or costly *Obs.*
2. To endear. *Obs.*
3. To address as "dear."
dear'born (-bûrn), *n.* A kind of four-wheeled carriage with curtained sides. *U. S*
dearch. † DERCH.
deare. † DARE, to stare, DEAR, DEER, DERE.

dear'ie. Var. of DEARY.
dear joy. An Irishman. *Obs.*
dear'ling. † DARLING
dear'ly, *a.* Dear. *Obs.*
dearn. † DARN. [DERN.]
dearn. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of **dearnescipe.** † DERNSHIP.
dear'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
de'ar-sen'i-cize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
dearth. *v. t.* To render scarce, dear, or high-priced. *Obs.*
dearth'ful (dûrth'fo͝ol; darth'-), *or* **dearth'fu'** (-fo͝o) *a.* Dear; costly. *Obs. Scot.*
de'ar-tic'u-late, *a.* Jointed.
de'ar-tic'u-la'tion, *n.* 1. Act or result of disjointing
2 *Anat.* Abarticulation.

dear'worth' (dēr'wûrth'), *a.* [See DERWORTH.] *Obs.* 1 Precious; costly; dear
2. Worthy; honorable; glorious.
dearn. = DEAR'WORTH'-LY, *adv. Obs.* — **dear'worth'i-ness,** *n. Obs.*
dear'worth'ly, *adv.* Dearworthily. *Obs.*
dear'worth'y, *a.* Dearworth. *Obs.*
dear'y, dear'ie (dēr'Ĭ), *n.*, *pl.* DEAR'IES (-Ĭz). A little dear; a darling. *Familiar.*
deas (dēs; dēs). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var of DAIS.
de-as'pi-rate. *v. t Phon.* To deprive (an aspirated sound) of aspiration. — **de-as'pi-ra'tion,** *n.*

death in life, a condition but little removed from death; a living death. *Poetic.* "Lay lingering out a five years' *death in life*." *Tennyson.* — **to be d. on**, to be a cause of death to; to be good at the execution, treating, or management of; also, to be very fond of. *Slang.* — **to be in at the d.**, *Fox Hunting*, to be present when the hounds kill the game. Also fig. — **to d.**, to the last extremity; utterly; excessively; beyond endurance; to the point of exhaustion, as, sick *to death*; tired *to death*; to laugh one's self *to death*. — **to the d.**, to death.

death adder. A highly venomous viviparous elapine snake (*Acanthophis antarctica*) of the Australian region, which has a stout body and a spine on the end of the tail. It becomes about three feet long. Also, sometimes, any of other related venomous snakes of Australia, Tasmania, etc., as those of the genus *Holocephalus*.

death'bed' (dĕth'bĕd'), *n.* The bed in which a person dies; hence, the closing hours of life of one who dies by sickness or the like; the last sickness.

death bell. A bell tolled to announce a death; a passing bell. "The *death bell* thrice was heard to ring." *Mickle.*

death'blow' (-blō'), *n.* A mortal or crushing blow; a stroke or event which kills or destroys.

The *deathblow* of my hope *Byron.*

death camas. A common melanthaceous plant of the western United States (*Zygadenus venenosus*), the bulb of which is poisonous to stock. See ZYGADENUS.

death candle. A luminous appearance like a candle flame, superstitiously thought to presage death; a corpse candle.

death cup. **1.** A very poisonous mushroom (*Amanita phalloides*) of wide distribution. It ranges in color from pure white, the more common form in the United States, to olive or yellow, and is so called from the prominent volva (see below). It contains phallin (which see), and is almost invariably fatal when eaten.

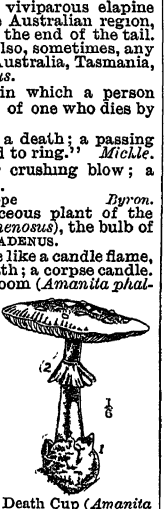

Death Cup (*Amanita phalloides*). 1 Volva, 2 Annulus.

2. The remnant of the volva, forming a prominent cuplike enlargement at the base of the stipe in certain species of *Amanita*, and usually characteristic of poisonous species, though it occurs in some edible forms

death damp. A cold sweat at the coming on of death

death'day' (dĕth'dā'), *n* The day of a person's death, or its anniversary. *R. Browning.*

death duty. *Law.* A tax or duty imposed on the transfer of property at the owner's death, by inheritance or will, to an heir, devisee, or legatee; — used in Great Britain to include several duties levied under acts of Parliament, which are: **account duty**, a duty payable by the beneficiary of a decedent. This is superseded by the estate duty. — **estate duty**, a duty created by the Finance Act of 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 30) on all property, both real and personal, which passes, or for the purposes of the act is deemed to pass, upon the death of any one. It varies with the amount of the estate from 1 to 8 per cent, and supersedes the probate duty, the account duty, and the additional succession duty, and the legacy duty and succession duty in case of beneficiaries in the lineal line — **legacy duty**, a duty created by 20 Geo. III. c. 28, and payable on beneficial interests devolving upon the decease of a person testate or intestate, and varying with the degree of consanguinity from 1 per cent (in case of lineal relations) up to 10 per cent. — **probate duty**, a stamp duty on the personal estate payable by the executor or administrator applying for probate of the will or letters of administration. It was superseded by the estate duty (see above). — **succession duty**, a duty created by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 51 (1853), payable, in installments, by the successor to real property when the successor is not a purchaser for value, the duty varying from 1 to 10 per cent according to the degree of consanguinity of the successor. b An additional duty added to the foregoing, being .5 per cent when the foregoing is 1 per cent, and 1.5 per cent when it is greater.

death fire. **1.** A kind of ignis fatuus supposed to forebode death; a corpse candle.

2. A fire for burning a person to death. *Rare.*

death'ful (dĕth'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of death or slaughter; deadly, murderous; destructive; bloody.

The *deathful* scene. *Pope.*

2. Liable to undergo death; mortal.

The deathless gods and *deathful* earth. *Chapman.*

3. Like death; deathly. "A *deathful* stillness." *S. Weir Mitchell.*

— **death'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **death'ful-ness**, *n.*

death'less (-lĕs), *a.* Not subject to death, destruction, or extinction; immortal; undying; imperishable; as, *deathless* fame. — **death'less-ly**, *adv.* — **death'less-ness**, *n.*

death'like', *a.* **1.** Deadly. *Obs.* "*Deathlike* dragons." *Shak.* **2.** Resembling death; deathly.

death'ly, *a.* [AS. *dēaþlīc.*] **1.** Liable to death; mortal. *Obs.* **2.** Deadly; fatal; mortal; destructive. **3.** Like or of the nature of death; as, a *deathly* silence. **4.** Of or pertaining to death. *Poetic.*

Syn. — DEATHLY, DEADLY (see DEADLY). In strictness, DEADLY means fatal or death-dealing (as, a *deadly* wound, or, less exactly, *deadly* enmity, i. e., hatred to the death); DEATHLY means deathlike (as, *deathly* pallor, faintness). But the distinction is not always observed. See DEATH.

death'ly, *adv.* Deadly; as, *deathly* pale or sick.

death mask. A cast of the face of a dead person.

death point. *Biol.* The temperature limit either of heat or cold beyond which microörganisms, as bacteria and plant spores, cannot survive.

death rate. The relation or ratio of the number of deaths for a given period to the population.

death rattle. A rattling or gurgling sound sometimes produced by air passing though mucus collected in the throat of a dying person.

death's'-head' (dĕths'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A human skull as the emblem of death; the head of the conventional personification of death.

2. A finger ring bearing the figure of a skull. About 1600 it was commonly worn by procuresses. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

death's-head moth. A very large European hawk moth (*Acherontia atropos*), so called from a figure resembling a human skull on the back of the thorax.

deaths'man (dĕths'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A man who puts persons to death; an executioner. *Archaic. Shak.*

death trap. Any place so unhealthy or building so constructed or situated as to be very dangerous to life.

death warrant. **a** *Law.* A warrant for the execution of a death sentence. **b** Fig.: That which puts an end to expectation, hope, or joy.

death'watch' (dĕth'wŏch'), *n.* **1.** Any of several small insects which make a ticking sound supposed by superstitious people to presage death. The best known of these are certain small beetles of the family Ptinidæ, as *Anobium tessellatum* and related species, most common in old houses, where they bore in the woodwork and furniture. The sound is a sexual call made by knocking the head against the wood. One or more species of the book lice (as *Clothilla pulsatoria*) believed to make similar sounds are also called *deathwatch.* "She is always seeing apparitions and hearing *deathwatches*." *Addison.*

2. The guard set over a criminal before his execution.

death'y (dĕth'ĭ), *a.* & *adv.* Deathly. *Shelley.*

deave (dēv), *v. t.*; DEAVED (dēvd); DEAV'ING. [See DEAF.] To stun or stupefy with noise; to deafen; to bewilder; to din at; to bother. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

de-ba'cle (dē-bä'k'l; -băk'l; 277), *n.* [F. *débâcle*, fr. *débâcler* to unbar, break loose; *dé-* (prob. = L. *dis*) + *bâcler* to bolt, fr. L. *baculum* a stick.] **1.** A breaking up of ice in a stream; also, the rush of water, broken ice, etc., which follows; in geology, a violent rush or flood of waters which breaks down opposing barriers, and hurls forward and disperses blocks of stone and other débris.

2. Fig.: A sudden breaking up or breaking loose; a violent dispersion or disruption; stampede; rout.

de-bar' (dē-bär'), *v. t.*; DE-BARRED' (-bärd'); DE-BAR'RING. [F. *débarrer*, OF. *desbarer*. See DIS-; cf. DISBAR.] **1.** To cut off from entrance, as if by a bar or barrier; to preclude; to hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment; to shut out or exclude; to deny or refuse; — with *from*, and sometimes with *of*.

Their wages were so low as to *debar* them, not only from the comforts but from the common decencies of civilized life. *Buckle.*

2. To bar; to prohibit; to forbid; to prevent. *Rare.*

de-bark' (dē-bärk'), *v. t. & i.*; DE-BARKED' (-bärkt'), DE-BARK'ING. [F. *débarquer*; *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *barque.* See BARK the vessel; cf. DISBARK.] To disembark.

de'bar-ka'tion (dē'bär-kā'shŭn), *n.* Disembarkation.

de-bar'ment (dē-bär'mĕnt), *n.* Act of debarring, or state of being debarred. *Rare.*

de-bar'rass (dē-băr'ŭs), *v. t.* [F. *débarrasser* See EMBARRASS.] To disembarrass; to relieve. *Now Rare.*

Mrs. Vane . . . wore a thick mantle and a hood. . . . Of these Triplet *debarrassed* her. *Charles Reade.*

de-base' (dē-bās'), *v. t.*; DE-BASED' (-bāst'); DE-BAS'ING (-bās'ĭng). [*de-* + *base.* See BASE, *a.*; cf. ABASE.] To reduce from a higher to a lower state or grade of worth, dignity, purity, value, quality, station, etc.; variously: to abase; degrade; lower, deteriorate; adulterate; depreciate; as, to *debase* the character by crime; to *debase* the mind by frivolity; to *debase* style by vulgar words.

The coin which was adulterated and *debased*. *Hale.*

It is a kind of taking God's name in vain to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes. *Hooker.*

Syn. — See ABASE.

de-based' (dē-bāst'), *a.* *Her.* Inverted; reversed.

de-base'ment, *n.* Act of debasing, or state of being debased; anything involving or causing degradation *Milton.*

de-bat'a-ble (dē-bāt'ā-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *debatable.* See DEBATE.] Liable to be debated; disputable; subject to controversy or contention; open to question or dispute; as, a *debatable* question.

debatable land *or* **ground**, a tract of land the ownership of which is in dispute between two countries; esp. [*caps.*], a tract between the Esk and the Sark, claimed by both England and Scotland.

de-bate' (dē-bāt'), *v. i.*; DE-BAT'ED (-bāt'ĕd); DE-BAT'ING (-bāt'ĭng). [OF. *debatre*, F. *débattre*; L. *de* + *batuere* to beat. See BATTER, *v. t.*; cf. ABATE.] **1.** To engage in strife or combat; to fight; contend; quarrel. *Obs. Chaucer.*

Well could he tourney and in lists *debate*. *Spenser.*

2. To contend in words; to dispute; hence, to deliberate; to consider; to discuss or examine (a question) by considering or stating different arguments; — often followed by *on* or *upon*.

He presents that great soul *debating* upon the subject of life and death with his intimate friends. *Tatler.*

de-bate', *v. t.* **1.** To engage in combat for; to strive or fight for; to contest. *Obs. or Archaic.*

The cause of religion was *debated* with the same ardor in Spain as on the plains of Palestine. *Prescott.*

2. To contend for in words or arguments, to strive to maintain by reasoning; to dispute; to contest; to discuss or to argue for and against (a question) by considering or stating the arguments on both sides.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbor himself *Prov.* XXV. 9.

3. To discuss with one's self, to consider or deliberate upon; as, to *debate* a matter with one's self.

Syn. — Argue, dispute, controvert. See DISCUSS.

de-bate' (dē-bāt'), *n.* [F. *débat*, fr. *débattre.* See DEBATE to fight.] **1.** A fight or fighting; contest; strife, contention, wrangling; a quarrel. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. Contention in words or arguments; discussion for the purpose of elucidating truth or influencing action; strife in argument; controversy; as, the *debates* in Parliament or in Congress.

Heard, noted, answer'd, as in full *debate*. *Pope.*

3. Specif.: A set discussion of a given subject between two matched sides under formal rules as a test of forensic ability; as, the *debates* common between teams from American universities.

4. Subject of discussion. *Rare.*

de-bat'er (dē-bāt'ẽr), *n.* One who debates; specif.: **a** One who contends or fights; a quarrelsome person. *Obs.* **b** One who participates in debate; one given to, or skilled in, argument; a disputant; a controvertist.

de-bauch' (dē-bôch'), *v. t.*; DE-BAUCHED' (-bôcht'); DE-BAUCH'ING. [F. *débaucher*, OF. *desbaucher* to turn one away from service; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + (perh.) *bauchier* to put timbers in place in building; cf. OF. *bauche, bauge*, hut; perh. fr. a G. word akin to E. *balk* a beam.] **1.** To lead away or seduce, as *from* duty or allegiance, or *to* a party or action; to render disloyal; to disaffect. *Obs.*

2. To lead away from purity, virtue, or excellence; to corrupt in character or principles; to vitiate; to pollute; to seduce; as, to *debauch* one's self by intemperance, to *debauch* a woman; to *debauch* an army.

Learning not *debauched* by ambition. *Burke.*

3. To depreciate; to decry; to vilify. *Obs. Shak.*

de-bauch', *v. i.* To indulge excessively in sensual pleasures, esp. in eating and drinking.

de-bauch', *n.* [F. *débauche.*] **1.** An act or occasion of debauchery; as, a night's *debauch.*

2. Excess in sensual pleasures, esp. in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; lewdness; debauchery.

The first physicians by *debauch* were made. *Dryden.*

de-bauched' (dē-bôcht'), *p. a.* Dissolute; depraved. "A coarse and *debauched* look." *Ld. Lytton.* — **de-bauch'ed-ly** (-bôch'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **de-bauch'ed-ness**, *n.*

deb'au-chee' (dĕb'ô-shē'; 277), *n.* [F. *débauché*, n., properly p. p. of *débaucher.* See DEBAUCH, *v. t.*] One given to sensual excesses, as intemperance; esp., a libertine.

de-bauch'er (dē-bôch'ẽr), *n.* One who debauches or corrupts others; esp., a seducer to lewdness.

de-bauch'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). **1.** Excessive indulgence of the appetites; esp., excessive indulgence of lust; intemperance; sensuality; habitual lewdness.

Oppose . *debauchery* by temperance. *Sprat.*

2. Corruption of fidelity; seduction from virtue, duty, or allegiance; as, *debauchery* of troops.

de-bauch'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *débauchement.*] Act of debauching, or state of being debauched; act of seducing from virtue or duty, debauchery; a debauch.

de-beige' (dē-bāzh'), *n.* [F. *de* of + *beige* the natural color of wool.] A kind of woolen or mixed dress goods.

‖ **de be'ne es'se** (dē bē'nē ĕs'ē). [L.] *Law.* Of well being; of formal sufficiency for the time; conditionally; provisionally; — said of various things done subject to future exception or avoidance, as the taking of testimony before trial where it may be unavailable at the time of trial.

de-ben'ture (dē-bĕn'tūr), *n.* [L. *debentur* (they) are due, fr. *débere* to owe; cf. F. *debenture.* These certificates are supposed to have begun with the words *Debentur mihi.* See DEBT.] A writing or certificate signed by a public officer as evidence of a debt or of a right to demand or receive a sum of money; any writing or voucher acknowledging a debt; specif.: **a** A voucher from a department or official certifying a sum of money to be due to a person, as for stores supplied to the ordnance department, or formerly, in England, for arrears of pay to a soldier or sailor. **b** A customhouse certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback of duties paid on their importation, or of home produce to a sum as bounty granted. **c** Any of various instruments issued, esp. by corporations, as evidences of debt. Such instruments (often called **debenture bonds**) are generally, though not necessarily, under seal, and are usually secured by a mortgage or other charge upon property; they may be registered or unregistered. A debenture secured by a mortgage on specific property is called a **mortgage debenture**; one secured by a floating charge (which see), a **floating debenture**; one not secured by any charge a **naked debenture.** In general the term debenture in British usage designates any security issued by companies other than their shares, including, therefore, what are in the United States commonly called *bonds.* When used in the United States *debenture* generally designates an instrument secured by a floating charge junior to other charges secured by fixed mortgages, or, specif., one

deathbed deed. A deed made by a person upon his deathbed, used in Scots law of one made by a person after contracting a sickness that ended in death within sixty days after the date of granting and without such convalescence as is indicated by the granter going to kirk or market. Such a deed affecting heritage was, until 1871, voidable, unless consented to by the heir or made to pay debts.

death bill. *Eccl.* A list of dead to be prayed for.

death blast a A blast of a horn, etc., announcing or portending death. b A destructive storm.

death'-come-quick'ly, *n* The herb Robert *Dial. Eng.*

death cord The rope used for hanging persons. [death.

death dance. The dance of

death debts *Rom. Dutch Law.* Debts incurred in defraying the (legally) necessary expenses attending a person's decease and burial, the funeral debts having a preference over the others.

death demon A demon or spirit announcing death.

death flame A death fire; a corpse candle. [kill. *Rare.*

death'i-fy (dĕth'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To death'in' (dĕth'ĭn), *n.* [Cf. DEATH.] **a** The water hemlock of Europe (*Cicuta virosa*). **b** A similar and closely related poisonous plant (*Œnanthe phellandrium*). [*Rare.*

death'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

death knell. A stroke or tolling of a bell announcing death.

death light. **1.** = DEATH FIRE, 1. **2.** A light burning in a death chamber.

death'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

death'ling, *n.* [See 1st -LING.] *Rare.* **1.** One liable to death; a mortal

2. An offspring of Death.

death'-of-man', *n.* American water hemlock. *Local, U. S.*

death penalty. The penalty of death; capital punishment.

death penny. *Class. Antiq.* A penny, or obolus, placed in the mouth of a corpse to pay Charon, the ferryman of Hades.

death rope. = DEATH CORD.

Death's-Head Corps. See BLACK BRUNSWICKERS.

death's'-herb', *n.* The deadly nightshade. *Obs.* [death.

death stroke. A stroke causing

death'-struck', *a.* Smitten with death; mortally injured or sick.

death throe. Spasm of death.

death tick. = DEATHWATCH.

death token. The signal of approaching death.

death trance. *Med.* Trance which closely resembles death.

death'ward (dĕth'wẽrd), *adv.* See -WARD. [-WARDS.

death'wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See

death weight. A small weight, as a penny, laid on the eyelids of a corpse to keep them closed.

death'worm', *n.* **1.** = DEATHWATCH, 1. *Obs.* **2.** A worm that feeds on a buried dead body. *Poetic.*

death wound. A fatal wound.

de-au'rate, *a.* [L. *deauratus*, p. p. of *deaurare* to gild.] Gilded, golden *Obs. or R.*

de-au'rate, *v. t.* To gild. *Obs. or R.* — **de'au-ra'tion** (dē'ô-rā'shŭn), *n. Obs. or R.*

deave (dēv), *v. t.* [AS. *dēafian* (in comp.).] To become deaf. *Obs. & R.*

deave'ly, *a.* [Cf. DEAF.] Lovely; solitary. *Dial. Eng.*

deaw. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DEW.

Deb., *or* **deb.** *Abbr.* Deborah; **de-bac'chate** (dē-băk'āt), *v. i.* [L. *debacchatus*, p. p. of *debacchari* to rage.] To rave as a bacchanal. *Obs.* — **de'bac-cha'tion** (dē'băk-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs*

de-bage'. Var. of DEBEIGE.

de-bait'. Scot. var. of DEBATE.

de-barb', *v. t.* [*de-* + L. *barba* beard.] To deprive of the beard. *Obs.*

de-bar'ba-rize (dē-bär'bă-rīz), *v. t.* [*de-* + *barbarize*.] To divest of barbarous qualities

de-bar'ba-ri-za'tion (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zĭ-shŭn), *n*

de-bard'. Debarred. *Ref. Sp.*

de-bare', *a.* Bare. *Obs.*

de-bark', *v. t.* To decorticate *Rare.* [*Rare.*

de-bark'ment, *n.* Debarkation.

de-barkt'. Debarked. *Ref. Sp*

de-bar'rance (dē-bär'ăns), **de-bar-ra'tion** (dē'bär-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of debarring; specif., *Sc. & Scot.*, act of fencing the tables. See under FENCE, *v. t. Rare.*

de-bas'ed-ness (dē-bās'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being debased. [bases.

de-bas'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that debases.

de-bash' Var. of DUBASH.

de-bash', *v. t.* [See DE-, 1, 3; BASH.] To abash. *Obs.*

de-bas'ing (dē-bās'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DEBASE — **de-bas'ing-ly,** *adv.*

de-bat'ous (dē-bāt'ŭs), *a.* Full of debate; quarrelsome. *Obs*

de-bauch'ness, *n.* Debauchedness. *Obs.*

de-baucht'. Debauched. *Ref. Sp.*

de-baurd', *n.* [Cf. F. *débord* overflow.] Debordment; excess. *Obs Scot.*

de-baush', *a.* [Cf. F. *débauché*, p. p.] Debauched. *Obs.* [*Bib*

Deb'ba-seth (dĕb'ă-sĕth). *D*

Deb'bo-ra (dĕb'ô-rä). *D. Bib.*

de-bel', *de-bell',* *v. t.* [Cf. F. *débeller.* See DEBELLATE.] To conquer. *Obs.* [*Bib*

De'be-la'im (dē'bē-lā'ĭm). *D.*

de-bel'late, *v. t.* [L. *debellatus*, p. p. of *debellare* to subdue; *de* + *bellum* war.] To conquer. *Obs.* — **deb'el-la'tion** (dĕb'ĕl-lā'shŭn), *n. Obs.* — **deb'el-la'tor,** *n. Obs.*

de-bel'lish, *v. t.* To disembel-

‖ **de-be'mur mor'ti, nos no-**

de-bate'ment, *n.* Abatement. *R.*

de-bate' ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *debatement* a beating.] Controversy; debate; conflict. *Obs.*

de-bat'ing (dē-bāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DEBATE. — **de-bat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

of a series of securities secured by a group of securities held in trust for the benefit of the debenture holders.

de-ben'tured (dē-bĕn'tūrd), *a.* Accompanied or secured by a debenture; as, *debentured* goods.

debenture stock. *Finance.* The debt or series of debts, collectively, represented by a series of debentures; a debt secured by a trust deed of property for the benefit of the holders of shares in the debt or of a series of debentures. By the terms of much debenture stock the holders are not entitled to demand payment until the winding up of the company or default in payment; in the case of railway debentures, they cannot demand payment of the principal, and the debtor company cannot redeem the stock, except by authority of an act of Parliament. *Eng.*

deb'ile (dĕb'Il), *a.* [L. *debilis:* cf. F. *débile.* See DEBILITY.] Weak; feeble. *Obs. or Archaic. Shak.*

deb'i-lis'si-ma (dĕb'I-lĭs'ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [L., fem. superl. of *debilis* weak.] *Astron.* A very faint telescopic object.

de-bil'i-tant (dē-bĭl'I-tȧnt), *a* [L. *debilitans*, p. pr.] *Med.* Diminishing the energy of organs; reducing excitement. —*n.* A debilitant agent.

de-bil'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.;* DE-BIL'I-TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); DE-BIL'I-TAT'ING (-tāt'Ing). [L. *debilitatus*, p. p. of *debilitare* to debilitate, fr. *debilis.* See DEBILITY.] To impair the strength of; to weaken; to enfeeble; as, to *debilitate* the body by intemperance.

Various ails *debilitate* the mind. *Jenyns.*

de-bil'i-tat'ed (-tāt'ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of DEBILITATE. Specif.: *Astrol.* Having its influence weakened by unfavorable position; — said of a planet.

Syn. — Feeble, infirm, decrepit. See WEAK.

de-bil'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *debilitatio:* cf. F. *débilitation.*] Act or process of debilitating, or the condition of one who is debilitated; weakness.

de-bil'i-ty (dē-bĭl'I-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *debilitas*, fr. *debilis* weak, fr. *de* + *habilis* able: cf. F. *débilité.* See ABLE, *a*] **1.** State or quality of being weak; weakness; feebleness; languor.

2. *Astrol.* A weakness of a planet in influence, due to unfavorable position, etc. Cf. FORTITUDE.

deb'it (dĕb'ĭt), *n.* [L. *debitum* what is due, debt, from *debere* to owe: cf. F. *débit.* See DEBT.] **1.** A debt. *Obs.*

2. *Bookkeeping.* An entry in an account of something owed; an item or the sum of the items so entered; also, the side (the left-hand or debtor side) of an account on which such entries are made; — the opposite of *credit.*

deb'it, *v. t.;* DEB'IT-ED; DEB'IT-ING. To charge with, or as, a debt; to enter on the debtor (Dr.) side of an account; — the opposite of, and correlative to, *credit;* as, to *debit* a purchaser for goods sold, he failed to *debit* the amount of goods sold.

deb'o-nair', deb'o-naire' (dĕb'ō-nâr'), *a.* Also **deb'on-naire'.** [ME. *debonaire, debonere*, OF. *de bon aire, debonaire*, of good disposition, F. *débonnaire* debonair; *de* of (L. *de*) + *bon* good (L. *bonus*) + *aire* disposition.] **1.** Of good or gentle disposition; gracious; kindly.

Was never prince so meek and *debonair.* *Spenser*

2. Of affable and courteous appearance and manners; characterized by grace and lightheartedness. "So buxom, blithe, and *debonair.*" *Milton.*

de-bouch' (dē-bōōsh'), *v. i.;* DE-BOUCHED' (-bōōsht'); DE-BOUCH'ING. [F. *déboucher; dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *bouche* mouth, fr. L. *bucca* cheek. Cf. DISEMBOGUE.] **1.** *Mil.* To march out from a wood, defile, or other confined spot, into open ground.

2. Hence, in general, to emerge into a more open place; to issue; as, a glacier *debouches* on a plain; a tributary *debouches* into the main stream.

de-bouch', *v. t.* To cause to debouch.

de-bouch' (dē-bōōsh'), ‖ **dé'bou'ché'** (dā'bōō'shā'), *n.* [F. *débouché.*] **1.** *Mil.* An outlet in works for the debouching of troops.

2. Hence, an exit; an outlet; specif., an outlet or market for goods.

Debruised.

de-bouch'ment (dē-bōōsh'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *débouchement.*] **1.** *Mil.* Act of debouching.

2. The mouth or outlet of a river, etc.

‖ **dé'bris'** (dā'brē', *or, esp. in British usage,* dā'brĭ), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *debrisier* to break. Cf. BRUISE.] **1.** Rubbish, esp. such as results from the breaking down or destruction of anything; remains; ruins.

2. *Geol.* Any accumulation of broken and detached fragments, as of those detached from a rock or mountain and piled up at the base. Cf. DETRITUS.

de-bruised' (dē-brōōzd'), *a.* [OF. *debruisier* to shatter, break. Cf. BRUISE.] *Her.* Of a charge, surmounted or crossed by an ordinary; — said esp. of an animal. Also, of a serpent, bent or folded so that its body partly covers its head or tail.

debt (dĕt), *n.* [ME. *dette*, F. *dette*, LL. *debita*, fr. L. *debitus* owed, p. p. of *debere* to owe, prop., to have on loan; *de* + *habere* to have. See HABIT; cf. DEBIT, DUE.] **1.** That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; that which one person is bound to pay to another, or to perform for his benefit; thing owed; obligation; liability.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt.* *Shak.*

When you run in *debt,* you give to another power over your liberty. *Franklin*

2. *Law.* The common-law action for the recovery of a certain specified sum of money alleged to be due, or of a sum that can be ascertained by simple computation; — usually called *action of debt.* See FORMS OF ACTION.

3. Bounden duty. *Obs.*

4. A neglect or violation of duty; a fault; a sin; a trespass. "Forgive us our *debts.*" *Matt.* vi. 12.

debt of honor, a debt, as one incurred by betting or gambling, which is not recoverable by law, but which the debtor is conventionally considered in honor bound to pay. — d. of, *or* to, nature, the natural necessity of dying; death; — used with the verb *pay.* — d. of record, a judgment.

debt book. *Bookkeeping.* A ledger.

debt'or (dĕt'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *dettur, dettour*, OF. *detor, detur, detour*, fr. L. *debitor*, fr. *debere* to owe. See DEBT.] **1.** One who owes a debt; one who is indebted; — correlative to *creditor.* "*Debtors* for our lives to you." *Tennyson.*

2. *Bookkeeping.* The debit or left-hand side of any account, or what is entered there; — so called from *Debtor* or *Dr.* being written at the top of it. Cf. CREDITOR, 2.

debt'or's ward (dĕt'ẽrz). In British South Africa, the place for the confinement of poor debtors in the public jail.

‖ **dé'but'** (dā'bu'; dē-bū'), *n.* [F. *début*, fr. *débuter* to make the first play in certain games, to begin, perh orig. to knock away the adversary's ball from the mark (*but*), so as to have one's own nearer it, and so gain the right to play first. See DIS-; cf. BUTT, *n.*] A beginning; hence, a first appearance before the public, as of an actor or public speaker; entrance into society.

dé'but' (dā'bu'; dē-bū'), *v. i.;* DE'BUTED' (dā'büd'; dē-būd') DE'BUT'ING (dā-bu'Ing; dē-bū'Ing). To make one's début. *Colloq.*

‖ **dé'bu'tant'** (dā'bu'tan'; dĕb'ū-tant'), *n. masc.; fem.* ‖ **dé'bu'tante'** (-tänt'; -tänt'). [F., p. pr. of *débuter* to have the first throw, to make one's *début.* See DÉBUT.] One making a first appearance before the public or in society.

dec'a- (dĕk'ȧ-). [Gr. *δέκα* ten. Cf. TEN.] A prefix meaning *ten,* used in many technical words; specif., in the *metric system,* the prefix in names of weights and measures that contain ten times the standard unit.

De-cac'er-a (dē-kăs'ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *deca-* + Gr. *κέρας* a horn.] *Zool.* One of the two primary divisions (ranking as an order or suborder) of the dibranchiate cephalopods; — called also *Decapoda.* It includes the cuttlefishes, squids, *Spirula,* the extinct belemnites, etc., which are distinguished from the Octopoda by possessing ten arms (one pair, longer than the rest, enlarged at the end and more or less retractile), stalked suckers with horny rims (sometimes armed with, or replaced by, hooks), and an internal horny or calcareous shell. — **de-cac'er-ate** (-ĕt), *a.* — **de-cac'er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

dec'a-chord (dĕk'ȧ-kôrd), *a.* [Gr. *δεκάχορδος* ten-stringed; *δέκα* ten + *χορδή* a string.] Ten-stringed.

dec'a-chord, *n.* **1.** An ancient musical instrument of ten strings, resembling the harp.

2. Something consisting of ten parts. *W. Watson.*

dec'ad (dĕk'ăd), *n.* [See DECADE.] **1.** The number ten, the perfect number in the Pythagorean system.

2. In musical acoustics, a group of ten tones of precise pitch relations, comprising two heptads having in common a "cell" or unit of three harmonic elements. Its arrangement makes it of use in explaining problems in harmony.

3. A decade. *Now Rare. Tennyson.*

dec'a-dal (dĕk'ȧ-dăl), *a.* Pertaining to ten; consisting of tens; belonging to a decade. — **dec'a-dal-ly,** *adv.*

dec'ade (dĕk'ăd), *n.* [F. *décade*, L. *decas, -adis*, fr. Gr. *δεκάς*, fr. *δέκα* ten. See TEN.] **1.** A group or division of ten; esp., a period of ten years; a decennium; as, a *decade* of years or days; a *decade* of soldiers.

2. A division of a book, or any literary work, divided into ten parts.

de-ca'dence } (dē-kā'dĕns, -dĕn-sĭ; dĕk'ȧ-dĕns, -dĕn-sĭ; **de-ca'den-cy** } *see note below*), *n.* [LL. *decadentia;* L. *de* + *cadere* to fall: cf. F. *décadence.* See DECAY.] A falling away; decay; deterioration; declension; a period of retrogression or decline in art or letters. "The old castle, where the family lived in their *decadence.*" *Scott.*

☞ *Decadence, decadency,* and *decadent* are now often accented on the first syllable, esp. in England. "The prevalent accentuation has been *deca'dence,* perh. after *decay* . . ; *dec'adence* is now considered more scholarly" (*Oxf. E. D.*).

Syn. — See DETERIORATION.

de-ca'dent (dē-kā'dĕnt; dĕk'ȧ-; *see* DECADENCE), *a.* Decaying, deteriorating; characterized by decadence.

de-ca'dent, *n.* **1.** One that is decadent, or deteriorating; esp., one characterized by, or exhibiting, the qualities of those who are degenerating to a lower type.

2. [F. *décadent*] Specif.: One of a school of French writers of the end of the 19th century, who concerned themselves with the æsthetic motives characteristic of decadent or hypercivilized society. They cultivated the abnormal, artificial, and neurotic in subject and treatment, tending on the one hand to the morbid or eccentric, and on the other to the mystically sensuous and symbolic. Notable leaders among them were the poets Baudelaire, Verlaine, and Mallarmé. Their cult has come to be prevalently called *symbolist,* though *decadent* is still applied both to them and to such other writers and artists as d'Annunzio and Aubrey Beardsley, by those who would stigmatize their work as morbid or pessimistic.

de-cad'ic (dē-kăd'Ik), *a.* [Gr. *δεκαδικός* containing ten.] Pertaining to the decimal system of counting.

dec'a-gon (dĕk'ȧ-gŏn), *n. & a.* [*deca-* + Gr. *γωνία* corner, angle: cf. F. *décagone.*] *Geom.* A polygon, esp. a plane polygon, of ten angles and ten sides. A *regular decagon* has all sides and angles equal. — **de-cag'o-nal** (dē-kăg'ō-năl), *a.*

dec'a-gram, -gramme (-grăm), *n.* [F. *décagramme;* Gr. *δέκα* ten + F. *gramme.* See GRAM.] A metric measure of weight, equiv. to 10 grams or 0.3527 oz. See WEIGHT.

Dec'a-gyn'i-a (dĕk'ȧ-jĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *deca-* + Gr. *γυνή* a woman.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants including those having flowers with 10 pistils or styles. — **dec'a-gyn'i-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **dec'a-gyn** (dĕk'ȧ-jĭn), *n.*

dec'a-he'dron (dĕk'ȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.; pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŏnz), L. -DRA (-drȧ). Also, less correctly, **dec'a-ë'dron.** [NL.; *deca-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* a seat, a base, fr. *ἕζεσθαι* to sit.] *Geom.* A polyhedron of ten faces. — **dec'a-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*

dec'a-hy'drate (-hĭ'drāt), *n.* [*deca-* + *hydrate.*] A compound with ten molecules of water. — **dec'a-hy'drat-ed** (-drāt-ĕd), *a.*

de-cal'ci-fi-ca'tion (dē-kăl'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The removal of calcareous matter.

de-cal'ci-fy (dē-kăl'sĭ-fī), *v. t.;* DE-CAL'CI-FIED (-fīd), DE-CAL'CI-FY'ING (-fī'Ing). To deprive of calcareous matter; thus, to *decalcify* bones is to remove the mineral part, and leave only the organic part.

de-cal'co-ma'ni-a (-kŏ-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [F. *décalcomanie.*] Art or process of transferring pictures and designs, as from specially prepared paper, to china, glass, marble, etc., and permanently fixing them thereto; also, a picture or design prepared to be so transferred.

de'ca-les'cence (dē'kȧ-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *decalescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *decalescere* to grow warm. See DE-, CALESCENCE.] *Physics.* The sudden absorption of heat observed when metals in process of heating pass certain temperatures; — the reverse of *recalescence.* — **de'ca-les'cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

dec'a-li'ter] (dĕk'ȧ-lē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *décalitre;* Gr. *δέκα* ten
dec'a-li'tre] + F. *litre.* Obs.] A metric measure of volume, containing 10 liters, or 610.25 cu. in.; .284 bu. U. S., .275 Br.; 2.64 gal. U. S., 2.20 Br. See MEASURE.

dec'a-logue (-lŏg), *n.* [F. *décalogue,* L. *decalogus,* fr. Gr. *δεκάλογος; δέκα* ten + *λόγος* speech, *λέγειν* to speak, to say. See TEN; LOGIC.] *[Usually cap.] Bib.* The Ten Commandments, given by God to Moses (*Exodus* xx. 1-18) on Mount Sinai, originally written on two tables of stone.

de-cal'vant (dē-kăl'vȧnt), *a.* [L. *decalvans, -antis*, p. pr. of *decalvare* to make bald; *de* + *calvus* bald.] *Med.* Having the property of removing hair.

de'cal-va'tion (dē'kăl-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *decalvatio.*] An extraction of hair so as to make bald.

De-cam'er-on (dē-kăm'ẽr-ŏn), *n.* [It. *decamerone,* fr. Gr. *δέκα* ten + *ἡμέρα* day.] A celebrated Italian collection of 100 tales, by Boccaccio, first published in 1353. They purport to be related during ten days by several ladies and gentlemen who have gone to a villa outside of Florence to escape the plague of 1348. Most of the tales are worked over from the French fabliaux, classical or Oriental stories, or current folk-lore tales. They are distinguished by consummate literary art and their faithful reflection of the somewhat loose life of the time and country. — **De-cam'er-on'ic** (-ŏn'Ik), *a.*

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stra'que [L.] We are destined to death, we and ours.
Horace (Ars Poetica, 63).

Deb'e-ra (dĕb'ē-rȧ). *D. Bib.*

‖ **de'bet et de'ti-net** (dē'bĕt ĕt dē'tĭ-nĕt). [L.] Lit., he owes and withholds or detains; — a formula formerly used in the pleading in an action of debt between the original creditor and debtor. [feeble. *Obs.*

de-bil'i-tate, *a.* Weakened; **debilite,** *v. t.* [F. *débiliter.*] To debilitate. *Obs.*

de-bil'i-tude, *n.* Debility. *Obs.*

de-bind', *v.* To bind down. *Nomes Word.*

De'bir (dē'bẽr). *Bib.*

‖ **de'bi-ta** (dĕb'ĭ-tȧ), *n., pl.* of DEBITUM.

‖ **de'bi-ta la'i-co'rum** (lā'ĭ-kŏ'rŭm). [L.] Debts of the laity (recoverable in the civil courts).

debite, *n.* [Cf. DEPUTE, DEPUTY.] A deputy. *Obs.*

debit note. *Com.* A memorandum sent to a consignor by a consignee of goods returned and debited to the consignor.

‖ **de'bi-to jus-ti'ti-æ** (dĕb'ĭ-tō jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-ē). [L.] By debt of justice.

deb'i-tor, *n.* [L.; cf. OF. *debitor.*] A debtor. *Obs.,* or used as Latin. — ‖ **de'bi-tor non pras'su'mi-tur** do-nā're (dĕb'ĭ-tôr nŏn prē-sŭm'ĭ-tŭr dō-nā're). [L.] A debtor is not presumed to make a donation.

debit ticket. *Banking.* An order for the payment of a sum of money, drawn at a depositor's request by an officer or employee of a bank, to be charged to the depositor's account.

‖ **de'bi-tum** (dĕb'ĭ-tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). *Law.* A debt. — **de'bi-tum fun'di** (fŭn'dī). [L.] *Scots Law.* Lit., a debt of the land, that is, one that is a lien on the land; a real debt.

de'bi-tu'mi-nize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4 — **de'bi-tu'mi-ni-za'tion,** *n.*

deb'i-ty. Obs. corrupt. of DEPUTY.

‖ **dé'blai'** (dā'blĕ'), *n* [F.] *Fort.* The cavity formed by removing earth for parapets, etc. Cf. REMBLAI.

de-blat'er-ate (dē-blăt'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *deblateratus,* p. p. of *deblaterare.*] To prate. *Rare.*

Deb'la-tha (dĕb'lȧ-thȧ). *D. Bib.*

Deb'la-tha'im (-thā'ĭm). *D. Bib.*

deb'let. † DABLET.

de-boise', *v. t.* [Cf. DEBAUCH.] To debauch. *Obs.*

de-boist', *p. a.* Debauched. *Obs.*

deb'o-nair', **deb'o-naire',** *n. Obs* **1.** A debonair person or being. **2.** Debonairness. *Obs.*

deb'o-nair'-ous, *a.* Debonair.

deb'o-nair'i-ty. Var of DEBONAIRTY. [NAIR.]

deb'o-nair'ly, *adv.* of DEBONAIR. **deb'o-nair'ness,** *n.* See -NESS.

deb'o-nair'ty, **deb'o-nar'i-ty,** *n* [OF. *debonnaireté.* F. *débonnaireté.*] Debonairness. *Obs.*

deb'o-na-ry, *a.* Debonair. *Obs*

‖ **de bon' au'gure'** (dē bŏn'-nō'gür'). [F.] Of good omen.

‖ **de bo'nis as'por-ta'tis** (dē bō'nĭs ăs'pŏr-tā'tĭs). [L., Lit., of goods carried away; — used as the name of the action for a trespass to personal property, in which only money damages can be recovered. It arose about 1250, and originally could be brought only against the actual trespasser. See TRESPASS.

‖ **de bo'nis non,** *more fully,* **de bo'nis non ad-mi'ni-stra'tis** (nŏn ăd-mĭn'ĭ-strā'tĭs). [L.] *Law.* Of the goods not (yet administered); — used of letters of administration granted, or of an administrator appointed, for the administration of property left unadministered by an administrator or executor

‖ **de bo'nis pro' pri-is** (prō' prĭ-ĭs). [L.] *Law.* Out of his own goods; out of his own pocket.

deb'on-naire' (dĕb'ŏn-nâr'). Var. of DEBONAIR.

‖ **de bonne' grâce'** (dē bŏn' gräs') [F.] With good grace; willingly.

Deb'o-rah (dĕb'ō-rȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Děbōrāh.*] **1** Lit., a bee, — fem. prop. name. G. *Debora* (dē-bō'rä). — Dim. *Deb, Debby* (dĕb'ĭ). **2.** *Bib.* A Hebrew prophetess who helped to free the Israelites from the Canaanites, and celebrated the victory in a famous song of triumph. *Judges* iv, v.

de-bord', *v.i.* [F. *déborder.*] To overflow; to go beyond bounds; to go to excess *Obs. or R.* — **de-bord'ment,** *n. Obs. or R.*

de-bosh' (dē-bŏsh'). Obs. or Scot. var. of DEBAUCH, *n. & v.*

de-bosh'ed' (dē-bŏsht'), *p. a.* Debauched.

‖ **de'bou'chure'** (dā'bōō'shür'), *n.* The outward opening of a river, etc.; a debouchment.

de-bout', *v. t.* [OF. *debouter.*] To push out; expel; oust. *Obs.*

de-bow'el, *v. t.* To disembowel. *Obs.*

‖ **dé'bri'de-ment'** (dā'brē'dē-mȧn'), *n.* [F.] *Surg.* Operation of removing by an incision any part which causes obstruction or prevents escape of pus.

de-bruise' (dē-brōōz'), *v. t.* [OF. *debruisier.*] **1.** To break down or in pieces; to smash. *Obs.*

2. *Her.* To cross or partially cover (a charge, as an animal) as if bearing it down; — said of an ordinary. See DEBRUISED, *a.*

de-bruise', *v. t.* To be dashed to pieces. *Obs.*

debt, *p. a.* [L. *debitus* owed. Cf. DEBT, *n.*] Due; owed. *Obs.*

debt' and det'i-net. *Law.* = DEBET ET DETINET.

debt'ed, *p. a. Obs.* **1.** Owed. **2.** Indebted; obliged

debt'ee' (dĕt'ē'), *n. Law.* A creditor; — correlative to *debtor.*

debt'ful, *a.* Debted; also, dutiful. *Obs. [Scot.]*

debt'ful-ly, *adv.* Duly. *Obs.*

debt'less, *a.* See -LESS.

Debtor's Act. *Eng.* An act (32 & 33 Vict., 1869) abolishing imprisonment (solely) for debt and arrest on mesne process

Debts Recovery Court. See SHERIFF'S COURT.

de-bul'li-ate (dē-bŭl'ĭ-āt), *v. i.* [*de-* + L. *bullire* to boil] To boil over. *Obs.*

deb'ul-li'tion (dĕb'ŭ-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [See DEBULLIATE.] A bubbling or boiling over. *Obs.*

de-burse', *v. t. & i.* [See DISBURSE.] To disburse. *Obs.*

deb'us-scope (dĕb'ŭ-skōp), *n.* [From the inventor, *Debus,* a French optician + *-scope.*] *Optics.* A modification of the kaleidoscope, having two mirrors inclined at an angle of 72°, used to reflect images so as to form beautiful designs.

Dec., *or* **dec.** *Abbr.* Decani (*Eccl.*); deceased; December; declaration; declension; decorative; decrease; decrescendo (*Music*).

De-cac'er-a'ta (dē-kăs'ẽr-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = DECACERA.

dec'a-chor'don (dĕ k'ȧ-kôr'dŏn), *n.* [Gr. *δεκάχορδον,* neut.] Decachord. *Obs.*

dec'a-cu'mi-nate (-kū'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *decacuminare.*] To cut off the top of. *Obs.*

dec'a-dac'tyl-ous, *a.* See DECA-.

dec'a-darch (dĕk'ȧ-dark), *n.,* **dec'a-darch-y** (-där-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *δεκάδαρχος, δεκαδαρχία.* See DECADE, -ARCH, -ARCHY.] = DECARCH, DECARCHY.

dec'a-da-ry (dĕk'ȧ-dĭ-rĭ), *a.* [F. *décadaire.*] Pert. to a decade (ten days) in the calendar of the first French Republic. See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

dec'a-da'tion (dĕk'ȧ-dā'shŭn), *n.* In musical acoustics, process of making transitions from one decad to another related one.

decadently, *adv.* of DECADENT.

‖ **de'ca-den'za** (dā'kä-dĕnt'sä), *n.* [It.] Decadence.

decade ring. A ring having ten knobs for counting Aves, and sometimes extra ones for a Pater and a Credo.

dec'a-des'cent (dĕk'ȧ-dĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [See -ESCENT.] Having a tendency towards decadence.

dec'a-di'a-nome, *n* [*deca-* + *dianome.*] *Math.* A quartic surface with ten conical points.

dec'a-dist (dĕk'ȧ-dĭst), *n.* A writer of a book divided into decades; as, Livy was a *decadist. Rare.* [DECAGRACHMA.

dec'a-drachm (-drăm), *n.* =

dec'a-drach'ma (dĕ k'ȧ-drĕ k'-mȧ), *n.; pl.* E. -MAS (-mȧz), L. -MÆ (-mē) [NL. Cf Gr. *δεκάδραχμος* worth ten drachmas] An ancient Greek silver coin worth ten drachmas. See DRACHMA.

dec'a-ë'dron (dĕk'ȧ-ē'drŏn). Var. of DECAHEDRON.

dec'a-fid (dĕk'ȧ-fĭd), *a* [*deca-* + *-fid.*] Decemfid.

de-cag'y-nous (dē-kăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a. Bot.* Belonging to the Decagynia; having ten styles.

de-cal'co-ma'ni-ac, *n.* An enthusiast over decalcomania.

‖ **dé'cal'co'ma'nie'** (dā'kăl'kŏ'-mā'nē'), *n.* [F.] = DECALCOMANIA.

dec'a-let (dĕk'ȧ-lĕt), *n.* [Cf. *triplet.*] A ten-line stanza.

dec'a-lo'bate (dĕk'ȧ-lō'bāt), *a.* [*deca-* + *lobate.*] Ten-lobed.

dec'a-log. Decalogue. *Obs. or R. or Rel. Sp.*

De-cal'o-gist (dē-kăl'ō-jĭst), *n.* An expounder of the Decalogue.

de'ca-ma'lee. Var. of DEKAMALI.

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de-cam'er-ous (dĕ-kăm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*deca-* + *-merous.*] Having ten parts or divisions; specif., *Bot.*, having the parts in tens; — said of a flower, and usually written *10-merous.*

de-cam'e-ter (-ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. δεκάμετρος of ten meters. See DECA-; 3d METER.] *Pros.* A verse of ten feet.

dec'a-me'ter } (dĕk'ă-mē'tĕr), *n.* [F. *décamètre*; Gr. δέκα
dec'a-me'tre } ten + F. *mètre.* See METER.] A metric measure of length, equiv. to 10 meters, or 32.809 ft. See MEASURE.

de-camp' (dĕ-kămp'), *v. i.*; DE-CAMPED' (-kămpt'); DE-CAMP'ING. [F. *décamper*; *dé-* (L. *dis*) + *camp* camp. See CAMP.] **1.** To break up a camp; to move away from a camping ground, usually by night or secretly. *Macaulay.* **2.** Hence, to depart suddenly; to run away; — generally used disparagingly; as, the intruder *decamped.* **3.** To camp; — an incorrect use. *Obs.*

Syn. — DECAMP, ABSCOND. DECAMP is frequently used of a sudden departure to elude discovery or arrest, it commonly conveys a disparaging, sometimes a humorous, implication; as, "Having imparted my situation to my companion, she found it high time for us to *decamp*, and that without noise, because we were not only indebted to our landlady, but also to several tradesmen in the neighborhood" (*Smollett*); "Spotty kept pulling me all the time, to *decamp*; but I kept 'invincible'" (*Mad. D'Arblay*). ABSCOND stresses the implication of a secret or clandestine withdrawal; as, "His coat collar was up, his hat was melancholy; he had the appearance of a bankrupt tradesman *absconding*" (*G. Meredith*).

de-camp'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *décampement.*] Departure from a camp; a marching off.

dec'an (dĕk'ăn), *n.* [L. *decanus.* See DEAN.] **1.** A chief of ten; a dean. *Obs.*

2. *Astrol.* The ruler of ten degrees of a sign of the zodiac; also, the division itself.

dec'a-nal (dĕk'ă-năl; dē-kā'năl; 277), *a.* [L. *decanus* dean: cf. F. *décanal.*] Pertaining to a dean or deanery. — **dec'a-nal-ly** (-ĭ), **de-can'i-cal-ly** (dē-kăn'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* **decanal side**, the side of the choir on which the dean's stall is placed. — **d. stall**, the stall allotted to the dean in the choir, on the right or south side of the chancel.

dec'ane (dĕk'ān), *n.* [See DECA-.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric liquid hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_{22}$, of the methane series.

‖ **de-ca'ni** (dē-kā'nī), *a.* [L.] Lit., of the dean; decanal; — said of the side of the choir (the south side) on which the dean's stall is placed; — correlative to *cantoris.*

de-cant' (dē-kănt'), *v. t.*; DE-CANT'ED; DE-CANT'ING. [F. *décanter* (cf. It. *decantare*), prop., to pour off from the edge of a vessel; L. *de* + *canthus* in the sense of the lip of a vessel. See CANT an edge.] To pour off gently, as liquor, so as not to disturb the sediment or precipitate; or, to pour from one vessel into another; as, to *decant* wine.

de'can-ta'tion (dē'kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *décantation.*] Act or process of decanting.

de-cant'er (dē-kăn'tĕr), *n.* **1.** A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors; a kind of glass bottle for holding wine or other liquors, from which drinking glasses are filled.

2. One who decants liquors.

de-cap'i-tate (dē-kăp'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; DE-CAP'I-TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); DE-CAP'I-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [LL. *decapitatus*, p. p. of *decapitare*; L. *de* + *caput* head. See CHIEF.] **1.** To cut off the head of; to behead.

2. To remove summarily from office. *Colloq., U. S.*

de-cap'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *decapitatio*: cf. F. *décapitation.*] Act of decapitating, or fact of being decapitated.

de-cap'i-ta'tor (dē-kăp'ĭ-tā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who decapitates.

2. An obstetrical instrument for decapitating the fetus.

dec'a-pod (dĕk'ă-pŏd), *n.* [Cf. F. *décapode.*] **1.** An animal with ten feet or legs; specif., one of the Decapoda.

2. A decapod locomotive. See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*

dec'a-pod, *a.* [*deca-* + *-pod.*] Having ten feet or legs; specif., *Zool.*, of or pert. to the Decapoda (in either sense).

De-cap'o-da (dē-kăp'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The order of malacostracan Crustacea which includes the shrimps, lobsters, crabs, etc. It comprises the largest and most highly organized crustaceans. They have five pairs of legs upon the thorax, whence the name *Decapoda.* One or more of these pairs are usually modified into pincers. The eyes are stalked, and the mouth parts consist of a pair of mandibles, two pairs of maxillæ, and three pairs of maxillipeds. The head and thorax are covered by a carapace which forms a gill chamber on each side. The order is usually divided into *Macrura* and *Brachyura.*

One of the Decapoda (*Palæmonetes vulgaris*) of the Atlantic coast of America. ½

2. *Zoöl.* = DECACERA.

de-cap'o-dan (-dăn), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Decapoda. — *n.* A decapod animal.

de-car'bon-ate (dē-kär'bŏn-āt), *v. t.* To deprive of carbon or carbonic acid.

de-car'bon-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To deprive of carbon; as, to *decarbonize* steel; to *decarbonize* the blood. Also used intransitively. — **de-car'bon-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* — **de-car'bon-iz'er** (-ĭz'ĕr), *n.* decarbonized iron, wrought iron; also, ingot iron. — **d. steel**, low or mild steel; ingot iron. See IRON.

dec'arch, dek'arch (dĕk'ark), *n.* [Gr. δεκάρχης. See DECA-; -ARCH.] **1.** A commander of ten; a decurion.

2. A member of a decarchy.

dec'arch-y, dek'arch-y (-är-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. δεκαρχία.] A governing body of ten.

dec'are' (dĕk'ăr'; dĕk-ăr'), *n.* [F. *décare.* See DECA-; 1st ARE.] A metric measure of surface, containing 10 ares or 0.2471 acre. See MEASURE.

dec'a-stere (dĕk'ă-stēr), *n.* [F *décastère*; Gr. δεκα ten + F. *stère* a stere.] A metric measure of capacity, containing 10 cu. meters, or 13.08 cu. yd.; 353.15 cu. ft. See MEASURE.

deo'a-stich (dĕk'ă-stĭk), *n.* [*deca-* + Gr. στίχος a row, a line of writing, a verse.] A poem of ten lines.

deo'a-syl-lab'ic (-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.* [*deca-* + *syllabic*: cf. F. *décasyllabique, décasyllabe.*] Having, or composed of parts having, ten syllables. — *n.* A line of ten syllables.

deo'a-syl'la-ble (-sĭl'ă-b'l), *n.* [See DECA-.] A line of ten syllables.

de-cau'date (dē-kô'dāt), *v. t.* [*de-* + L. *cauda* tail.] To deprive of the tail.

de-cay' (dē-kā'), *v. i.*; DE-CAYED' (-kād'); DE-CAY'ING. [OF. *decaeir, decaïr*, F. *déchoir*, to decline, fall, become less; L. *de* + *cadere* to fall. See CHANCE.] **1.** To pass gradually from a more or less sound, prosperous, or perfect state, to one of imperfection, adversity, or dissolution; to waste away; to decline; to fail.

> Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
> Where wealth accumulates and men *decay.* *Goldsmith*

2. To decrease in numbers, volume, or intensity.

3. To decrease in health, strength, or vigor; to wear out.

4. To rot.

Syn. — Deteriorate, decline, wither, waste, spoil. — DECAY, DECOMPOSE, PUTREFY, ROT, in common usage (for technical distinctions see defs.), agree in the idea of dissolution or disintegration. *Decay* and *decompose* do not necessarily convey repulsive implications; *putrefy* always, *rot* frequently, implies offensive odor. DECAY, the general term, suggests such deterioration or decline as is incident to the nature of things; as, "A mind that doth renew swifter than blood *decays*" (*Shak.*); "Love raised on beauty will like that *decay*" (*Pope*); "Lowness and *decayedness* of . . . fortunes" (*Clarendon*); "As winter fruits grow mild ere they *decay*" (*Pope*). DECOMPOSE stresses the idea of disintegration, but is sometimes used euphemistically for *putrefy* or *rot.* PUTREFY, in nontechnical usage, suggests offensively decaying animal matter; as, "*putrefying* sores" (*Is.* i. 6). ROT, the most vigorous term, may or may not imply offensiveness or foulness; fig., it differs from *decay* in suggesting stagnation or corruption rather than decline; as, "The . . . little pitted speck in garnered fruit, that *rotting* inward slowly molders all" (*Tennyson*); "*Rot*, poor bachelor, in your club" (*Thackeray*).

de-cay', *v. t.* **1.** To cause to decay; to impair. *Rare.*

> Infirmity, that *decays* the wise *Shak.*

2. To destroy by decomposition; to rot. *Obs. or R. Shak.*

de-cay', *n.* **1.** Gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, prosperity, or of any species of excellence or perfection; tendency toward dissolution or extinction; corruption; rottenness; decline; deterioration; as, *decay* of the body; *decay* of virtue; the *decay* of the Roman empire.

> His [Johnson's] failure was not to be ascribed to intellectual *decay.* *Macaulay.*

2. Decrease in numbers, volume, or intensity

3. Ruin; dilapidation; as, ancient *decays*; — usually in *pl.*

> Genius is the activity which repairs the *decays* of things. *Emerson*

4. Destruction; death. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

5. Cause of decay. *Rare.* "My love was my *decay*" *Shak.*

6. A decline in health or vigor; a disease, esp. phthisis; also formerly, in *pl.*, the marks of such decline or disease.

de-cayed' (dē-kād'), *p. a.* Fallen, as in physical or social condition; affected with decay; rotten; as, *decayed* vegetation; a *decayed* gentleman. — **de-cayed'ness** (dē-kād'nĕs; dē-kā'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

de-cease' (dē-sēs'), *n.* [ME. *deses, deces*, F. *décès*, fr. L. *decessus* departure, death, fr. *decedere* to depart, die; *de* + *cedere* to withdraw. See CEASE, CEDE.] Departure from this life; death.

Syn. — Dissolution, demise, release. See DEATH.

de-cease', *v. i.*; DE-CEASED' (-sēst'); DE-CEAS'ING. To depart from this life; to die.

> She's dead, *deceased*, she 's dead *Shak.*
> When our summers have *deceased* *Tennyson.*

de-ceased' (dē-sēst'), *p. a.* Dead; esp., lately dead.

the deceased, the dead person. — **d. wife's sister bill**, *Eng. Law*, a bill, which was introduced in most Parliaments from 1835 until its final passage in 1907, to legalize the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister. Such a marriage was voidable by the ecclesiastical courts, as within the prohibited degrees, until 1835, when it was declared void ab initio by the Marriage, or Lord Lyndhurst's, Act (5 & 6 William IV. c. 54), — though marriage with a deceased wife's sister had been made valid in all the self-governing colonies before 1907.

de-ce'dent (dē-sē'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *decedens*, p. pr. of *decedere.*] Removing; departing.

de-ce'dent, *n.* **1.** One who retires from an office. *Obs.*

2. A deceased person; — in U. S. chiefly as a law term.

de-ceit' (dē-sēt'), *n.* [OF. *deceite*, fr. (assumed) LL. *decepta*, fr. L. *decipere, decepturn.* The *ei* is due to influence of verb forms (cf. OF. inf. *deceivre*, ind. pr. *il deceit*). See DECEIVE; cf. RECEIPT.] **1.** An attempt or disposition to deceive or lead into error; any declaration, artifice, or practice, which misleads another, or causes him to believe what is false; a contrivance to entrap; deception; a wily device; a trick; fraud.

> Falsifying the balances by *deceit.* *Amos* viii. 5.
> Friendly to man, far from *deceit* or guile. *Milton.*

2. *Law.* Any trick, collusion, contrivance, false representation, or underhand practice, used to defraud another. When injury is thereby effected, an *action of deceit*, as it is called, lies for compensation. See FRAUD.

> The decision [of Peek *v* Derry] was reversed by the House of Lords, which has thus reestablished the rule that no liability for *deceit* can arise upon a statement made with an honest belief in its truth. *T. E. Holland.*

Syn. — Fraud, imposture, trickery; double dealing, dissimulation; craft, artifice, treachery, subtlety, wiliness, cunning; sophistry, intrigue, tergiversation. — DECEIT, DECEPTION, DECEITFULNESS, DUPLICITY, GUILE, CHICANERY. DECEIT commonly emphasizes the habit or practice, DECEPTION, the act, of deceiving; *deceit* always implies design, *deception* may be unintentional; as, addicted to *deceit*, skilled in *deception*; "In his simple show he harbors treason . . . a man unsounded yet and full of deep *deceit*" (*Shak.*); self-*deception* due to hasty observation. *Deception*, not *deceit*, applies to the state of being deceived; as, "Reason not impossibly may . . . fall into *deception* unaware" (*Milton*). DECEITFULNESS implies a disposition or tendency to deceive; as, "Sin, by that *deceitfulness* which the Apostle speaks of, . . . hides its deformed appearances from the eyes of foolish men" (*South*); "the *deceitfulness* of riches" (*Matt.* xiii. 22). DUPLICITY is intentional and (frequently) sustained double dealing; it always implies bad faith; as, "I should disdain myself as much as I do him, were I capable of such *duplicity* as to flatter a man whom I scorn and despise" (*Mad. D'Arblay*). GUILE (cf. WILE) implies esp. craft and insidiousness of artifice; as, "To work in close design, by fraud or *guile*, what force effected not" (*Milton*). CHICANERY (or CHICANE) implies subterfuge, sophistry, and trickery, esp. in legal proceedings; as, "To wrest from them by force, or shuffle from them by *chicane*" (*Burke*); "I saw many scenes of London intrigues and complex *chicanery*" (*De Quincey*). See CONSPIRACY, ARTIFICE, FALLACY, FALLACIOUS, FALSITY, DELUSION, CHEAT, IMPOSTOR, MISREPRESENT.

de-ceit'ful (dē-sēt'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or marked by, deceit; having a tendency or disposition to deceive; serving to mislead or insnare; trickish; fraudulent; cheating; insincere.

> Harboring foul *deceitful* thoughts *Shak.*

— **de-ceit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ceit'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Deceptive, misleading. See FALLACIOUS.

de-ceiv'a-ble (dē-sē'vă-b'l), *a.* [F. *décevable.*] **1.** Fitted to deceive; deceitful. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> The fraud of *deceivable* traditions. *Milton.*

2. Subject to deceit; capable of being misled.

— **de-ceiv'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.* — **de-ceiv'a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **de-ceiv'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

de-ceive' (dē-sēv'), *v. t.*; DE-CEIVED' (-sēvd'); DE-CEIV'ING. [OF. *deceivre, deceveir* (3d pl. pr. *deceivent*), F. *décevoir*, fr. L. *decipere* to catch, insnare, deceive; *de* + *capere* to take, catch. See CAPABLE; cf. DECEIT, DECEPTION.] **1.** To lead into error; to cause to believe what is false, or disbelieve what is true; to impose upon; to deal treacherously with; to mislead; cheat; disappoint; delude; insnare.

> Nimble jugglers that *deceive* the eye. *Shak.*
> What can 'scape the eye
> Of God all-seeing, or *deceive* his heart? *Milton.*

2. To beguile; to divert; to while away. *Archaic.*

> These occupations oftentimes *deceived*
> The listless hour. *Wordsworth.*

3. To deprive by fraud or stealth; to defraud. *Obs.*

> Plant fruit trees in large borders, and set therein fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they *deceive* the trees. *Bacon.*

4. To frustrate; — obsolete except as used of avoiding an attack or parry in fencing.

de-ceive', *v. i.* To use or practice deceit.

de-ceiv'er (dē-sēv'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *deceveor.*] One who deceives; one who leads into error; a cheat; impostor.

decem-. Combining form from Latin *decem*, meaning *ten.*

De-cem'ber (dē-sĕm'bĕr), *n.* [F. *décembre*, from L. *December*, fr. *decem* ten; — this being the tenth month among the early Romans, who began the year in March. See TEN.] **1.** The twelfth and last month of the year, having 31 days.

2. Fig.: Final period, or winter; as, the *December* of his life.

De-cem'brist (-brĭst), *n.* One associated with events occurring in December. Specif., *Russian Hist.*, one of those who conspired for constitutional government against the Emperor Nicholas on his accession at the death of Alexander I., in December, 1825; — called also *Dekabrist.*

de-cem'vir (-vĕr), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VIRS (-vĕrz), L. -VIRI (-vĭ-rī). [L., fr. *decemviri*, pl.; *decem* ten + *vir* a man.] **1.** One of a body of ten magistrates in ancient Rome; esp., a member of either of the two commissions, of ten men each, who framed "the laws of the Twelve Tables" in 451-450 B. C., and who had absolute power during their term of office. See also QUINDECIMVIR.

2. A member of any body of ten men in authority, as of the Council of Ten in the Venetian Republic.

de-cem'vi-ral (-vĭ-răl), *a.* [L. *decemviralis.*] Of or pertaining to the decemvirs.

de-cem'vi-rate (-rāt), *n.* [L. *decemviratus.*] **1.** The office or term of office of the decemvirs, in Rome.

2. A body of ten men in authority.

de-cen'a-ry, de-cen'na-ry (dē-sĕn'ă-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *decenarius*, fr. *decena, decenna*, a tithing.] *Eng. Hist.* Of or pertaining to a tithing. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ă-rĭz). A tithing.

‖ **dé'ca-mi-sa'do** (dā'kă-mē-sä'dō), *n.* A Gallicized spelling of DESCAMISADO.

de-campt'. Decamped *Ref. Sp.*

dec'a-nate (dĕk'ă-nāt), *n.* [LL. *decanatus* the office of a *decanus.* See DECAN.] **1.** *Astrol.* Any of the three divisions of ten degrees into which each sign of the zodiac is divided. Each planet has a particular *decanate*, or *face*, in which it has its least dignity.

2. A deanery.

De-can'dri-a (dē-kăn'drĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL; *deca-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants including those having flowers with ten stamens. — **de-can'der** (-dĕr), *n.* — **de-can'dri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

de-can'drous (-drŭs), *a.* Of the Decandria; having ten stamens.

dec-an'gu-lar (dĕk-ăn'gū-lăr), *a.* [*deca-* + *angular*] Having ten angles

de-cant'ate (dē-kăn'tāt), *n* The liquid decanted.

de-can'tate (dē-kăn'tāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *decantatus*, p. p. of *decantare.*] To sing or say repeatedly *Obs*

dec-an'ther-ous (dĕk-ăn'thĕr-ŭs), *a.* See DECA-; ANTHER. *R.*

dec'a-pet'al-ous, *a.* See DECA-; -PETAL; -OUS.

dec'a-phyl'lous (dĕk'ă-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* See DECA-.

de-cap'i-tal-ize, *v. t.* & *i.* See DE-, 4. — **de-cap'i-tal-i-za'tion,** *n.*

de-cap'i-té (dē-kăp'ĭ-tē), *a.* [F. *décapité.*] *Her.* Couped.

de-cap'o-dal, de-cap'o-dous, *a* Decapod. [var. of DECAPOD.]

dec'a-pode (dĕk'ă-pōd). Rare] **dec'a-pod'i-form** (-pŏd'ĭ-fôrm), *a* [*decapod* + *-form.*] *Zool.* Shaped like a decapod; — said of certain insect larvæ.

decapod type. See under LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*

de-cap'ter-yg'i-an (dē-kăp'tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-ăn), **de-cap'ter-yg'i-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [*deca-* + Gr. πτερύγιον wing, fin.] *Zoöl.* Having tentaculiform fins.

de-car'bu-ra'tion (dē-kär'bū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Decarbonization.

de-car'bu-rize (-rīz), *v. t.* = DECARBONIZE. — **de-car'bu-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rĭ-zā'-), *n.*

dec'arch (dĕk'ark), *a.* [*deca-* + Gr. ἀρχή beginning] *Bot.* Having ten protoxylems.

de-card', *v. t.* To discard. *Obs*

de-car'di-nal-ize (dē-kär'dĭ-năl-īz), *v. t.* To depose from the rank of cardinal.

de-car'nate (dē-kär'nāt), **de-car'nat-ed** (-ā-tĕd), *a.* [L. *decarnatus* unfleshed.] Having lost, or been divested of, incarnation.

de'car-na'tion (dē'kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* Deliverance from, or putting off, carnality. *Obs.*

de-cas', *n.* [LL. *decasus.*] Destruction; decay. *Obs.*

dec'a-sem'ic (dĕk'ă-sē'mĭk; -sĕ'mĭk), *a.* [*deca-* + Gr. σῆμα sign.] Consisting of ten metrical units. *Obs.*

dec'a-sep'al-ous, *a.* See DECA-.

dec'a-sper'mal, dec'a-sper'mous, *a.* [See DECA-; SPERM, seed.] Ten-seeded.

de-cas'tel-late (dē-kăs'tĕ-lāt), *v. t.* [LL. *decastellare.*] To remove the battlements of. *Rare.*

dec'a-style, *a.* & *n.* [Gr. δεκάστυλος; δέκα ten + στῦλος a column.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION b & d.

dec'a-tyl (dĕk'ă-tĭl), *n* [Gr. δέκατος tenth + *-yl.*] *Chem* Decyl

de-cay'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

de-cayd'. Decayed. *Ref. Sp.*

de-cay'er, *n.* A causer of decay *Rare.*

Dec'can trap (dĕk'ăn) [From the *Dekkan*, or *Deccan*, India.] *Geol.* A remarkable series of Cretaceous lavas in India, covering plateau areas some 200,000 square miles in extent.

decc. = DAIS

de-ceast'. Deceased. *Ref. Sp.*

de-cess'ure, *n.* Decease. *Obs.*

de-ceave' = DECEIVE.

de-cede', *v. i.* [L. *decedere.* See DECEASE, *n.*] To withdraw *Obs.*

de-ceipt'. = DECEIT.

de-ceiv'. Deceive. *Ref. Sp.*

de-ceiv'ance (dē-sē'vă-ăns), *n.* [F. *décevance.*] Deceit. *Obs.*

de-ceiv'ant (-ănt), *a.* [F. *décevant*, p. pr.] Deceitful. *Obs.*

de-ceivd'. Deceived. *Ref. Sp.*

de-ceiv'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DECEIVE. — **de-ceiv'ing-ly,** *adv.*

de'cem-cos'tate, *a.* See DECEM-.

de'cem-den'tate, *a.* See DECEM-.

de-cem'fid (dē-sĕm'fĭd), *a.* [*decem-* + *-fid*] *Bot.* Cleft into ten segments; — often written *10-fid.*

de'cem-flo'rous, *a.* See DECEM-.

de'cem-fo'li-ate, *a.* See DECEM-.

de'cem-ju-gate (dē-sĕm'jo͞o-gāt; dē'sĕm-jo͞o'gāt), *a.* [*decem-* + *jugate.*] *Bot.* Having ten pairs of leaflets; — usually written *10-jugate.*

de'cem-loc'u-lar, *a.* See DECEM-.

de'cem-par'tite, *a* [*decem-* + *partite.*] Parted into ten lobes or divisions; — said esp. of leaves.

de-cem'pe-dal (dē-sĕm'pē-dăl; dē'sĕm-pēd'ăl), *a.* [*decem-* + *pedal.*] 1 Ten feet long. *Obs.* 2. *Zoöl.* Having ten feet. *Rare.*

de-cem'pe-date (dē-sĕm'pē-dāt; dē'sĕm-pēd'āt), *a.* Decempedal.

de'cem-pen'nate, *a.* [*decem-* + *pennate.*] *Zoöl.* Having ten primaries in each wing. *Rare.*

de-cem'vi-ri, *n.*, *L pl.* of DECEMVIR.

de-cem'vir-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

de'cence, *n.* [F. *décence.*] Decency. *Obs.*

de'cen-cy (dē'sĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *decentia*, fr. *decens:* cf. F. *décence.* See DECENT.] **1.** Quality or state of being decent, suitable, or becoming, in words or behavior; propriety of form in social intercourse, in actions, or in discourse; proper formality; seemliness; hence, freedom from obscenity or indecorum; modesty.

Observances of time, place, and of *decency* in general. *Burke.*
Immodest words admit of no defense,
For want of *decency* is want of sense. *Roscommon.*

2. That which is proper or becoming.

The external *decencies* of worship. *Atterbury.*

de-cen'na-ry (dē-sĕn'ä-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *decennis* of ten years. See DECENNIUM.] A period of ten years. — *a.* Decennial.

de-cen'ni-al (-ĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. L. *decennalis.* See DECENNIUM.] Consisting of ten years; happening every ten years; as, a *decennial* period; *decennial* games. — *n.* A tenth anniversary or its celebration. — **de-cen'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

de-cen'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -NIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -NIA (-ä). [L., fr. *decennis* of ten years; *decem* ten + *annus* year.] A period of ten years. "The present *decennium*." *Hallam.*

de'cent (dē'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *decens, decentis*, p. pr. of *decere* to be fitting or becoming; akin to *decus* glory, honor, ornament, Gr. δοκεῖν to seem good, to seem, think, Skr. *daçasy* to be gracious: cf. F. *décent.* Cf. DECORATE, DECORUM, DEIGN.] **1.** Suitable in words, behavior, dress, or ceremony; becoming; fit; decorous; proper; seemly; as, *decent* conduct; *decent* language. *Shak.*

2. Free from immodesty or obscenity; modest

3. Comely; shapely; well-formed. *Archaic.*

A sable stole of cyprus lawn
Over thy *decent* shoulders drawn. *Milton.*

4. Moderate, but competent; sufficient; hence, respectable; fairly good; passable; reasonably comfortable or satisfying; as, a *decent* fortune; a *decent* person.

A *decent* retreat in the mutability of human affairs. *Burke.*

— **de'cent-ly**, *adv.* — **de'cent-ness**, *n.*

de-cen'ter, de-cen'tre (dē-sĕn'tẽr), *v. t.;* DE-CEN'TERED, DE-CEN'TRED (-tẽrd); DE-CEN'TER-ING, DE-CEN'TRING. To place out of center; to render or make eccentric; specif., *Optics*, to cut (a lens, as for spectacles) so that the optical center does not coincide with the geometrical center.

de-cen'tral-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [See DE-, 4.] To deprive of centralization; to cause to withdraw from the center or place of concentration; to divide and distribute (what has been united or concentrated); — esp. said of authority, or the administration of public affairs. The opposite of *centralize.* — **de-cen'tral-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

de'cen-tra'tion (dē'sĕn-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of decentering, or state of being decentered.

de-ceph'a-li-za'tion (dē-sĕf'ä-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'-), *n. Zoöl.* Decrease or degeneration of organs and parts pertaining to the head or cephalic regions; — opposed to *cephalization.*

de-ceph'a-lize (dē-sĕf'ä-līz), *v. t.;* -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). *Zoöl.* To subject to decephalization.

de-cep'ti-ble (dē-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being deceived; deceivable. — **de-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

de-cep'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F. *déception*, L. *deceptio*, fr. *decipere, deceptum.* See DECEIVE.] **1.** Act of deceiving or misleading. *South.*

2. Fact or state of being deceived or misled.

3. That which deceives or is intended to deceive; false representation; artifice; cheat; fraud.

There was of course room for vast *deception.* *Motley.*

Syn. — See DECEIT.

de-cep'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [LL. *deceptiosus.*] Tending to deceive; delusive. *Rare.* — **de-cep'tious-ly**, *adv. Rare. Shak.*

de-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *décevtif.* See DECEIVE.] Tending to deceive; having power to mislead, or impress with false opinions; as, a *deceptive* appearance.

Language altogether *deceptive*, and hiding the deeper reality from our eyes. *Tylor.*

Syn. — See FALLACIOUS.

deceptive cadence. See under CADENCE, 3.

— **de-cep'tive-ly**, *a.* — **de-cep'tive-ness**, *n.*

de-cern' (dē-sûrn'), *v. t.;* DE-CERNED' (-sûrnd'); DE-CERN'ING. [L. *decernere:* cf. F. *décerner.* See DECREE.] **1.** To decide; to determine. *Obs.*

2. *Scots Law.* To decree; to adjudge; — the use of the word *decern* being now necessary to constitute a decree.

3. To distinguish (one thing from another). *Obs. or R.*

de-cern', *v. i.* To distinguish; specif., to discern clearly.

de-cern'i-ture (dē-sûr'nĭ-tûr), *n.* Act of decerning; *Scots Law*, a decree of a court.

de-chlo'ri-na'tion (dē-klō'rĭ-nā'shŭn), *n. Chem.* Loss or removal of chlorine.

de-chris'tian-ize (dē-krĭs'chăn-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To turn from, or divest of, Christianity. — **de-chris'tian-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

dec'i- (dĕs'ĭ-). [F. *déci-*, L. *decimus* tenth, fr. *decem* ten.] A prefix signifying *tenth;* specif., *Metric System*, signifying *a tenth* of the unit following it; thus *deciare*, *decigram*, *deciliter*, *decimeter*, *decistere*.

dec'i-are' (dĕs'ĭ-ãr'; dĕs'ĭ-ãr'), *n.* [F. *déciare, déci-* tenth + *are.* See 1st ARE.] A metric measure of surface, containing 10 sq. meters, or 11.96 sq. yd. See MEASURE.

de-cide' (dē-sīd'), *v. t.;* DE-CID'ED (-sīd'ĕd); DE-CID'ING (-sīd'ĭng). [L. *decidere; de* + *caedere* to cut, cut off: cf. F. *décider.* Cf. CONCISE, DECISION.] **1.** To bring to a termination, as a question, controversy, or struggle, by giving the victory to one side or party; to render judgment concerning; to determine; to settle.

The quarrel toucheth none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us *decide* it then. *Shak.*

2. To cut off; to separate. *Obs. & R.*

3. To cause to decide; as, that fact *decides* me.

de-cide', *v. i.* To determine; to form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion; to give decision; as, the court *decided* in favor of the defendant.

Who shall *decide*, when doctors disagree? *Pope.*

de-cid'ed (dē-sīd'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Free from ambiguity; unequivocal; unquestionable; clear; as, a *decided* advantage. "A more *decided* taste for science." *Prescott.*

2. Free from doubt or wavering; determined; fully settled; as, a *decided* opinion or purpose.

Syn. — DECIDED, DECISIVE. DECIDED applies to persons or things; DECISIVE, only to things. *Decided* denotes, as applied to things, that which is definite or beyond mistake, doubt, or question; with personal application, it characterizes one who (or that which) is resolute or determined; as, a *decided* preference, aversion, a *decided* success, a *decided* blue; a very *decided* person, the speaker had a *decided* air, a *decided* opinion. *Decisive* (see CONCLUSIVE) applies to that which is final or conclusive, as, a *decisive* judgment, decree, a *decisive* experiment, a *decisive* victory (i. e., one which ends the contest); cf. a *decided* victory (i. e., one about which there can be no question). See DECISION.

I see too many ways of saying things; a more *decided* mind hits on the right way at once. *Mrs Humphry Ward*

This was enough to determine Sir Thomas, and a *decisive* "Then so it shall be" closed that stage of the business. *Jane Austen.*

— **de-cid'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **de-cid'ed-ness**, *n.*

de-cid'u-a (dē-sĭd'ū-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *deciduus.* See DECIDUOUS.] *Anat.* The portion of the mucous membrane lining the uterus which undergoes special modifications in preparation for and during pregnancy, and is cast off at parturition. It is characteristic of the higher placental mammals only, and reaches extreme development in the human species, where most of the mucous membrane of the uterus is cast off. The part of the decidua directly lining the uterus is called ‖ **de-cid'u-a ve'ra** (dē-sĭd'ū-ä vē'rä); that which overgrows and incloses the egg is called ‖ **de-cid'u-a re-flex'a** (rē-flĕk'sä). The portion of the decidua vera which underlies the area of attachment of the chorion and takes part in forming the placenta is called ‖ **de-cid'u-a se'ro-ti'na** (sē'rō-tī'nä).

‖ **de-cid'u-a men'stru-a'lis** (mĕn'strōō-ā'lĭs), the part of the mucous membrane of the uterus which is cast off in the ordinary process of menstruation.

de-cid'u-al (-ăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the decidua. **decidual cells**, peculiar large irregular cells formed in the decidua of pregnancy, probably by modification of connective-tissue cells.

de-cid'u-ate (-āt), *a. Anat.* **a** Possessed of, or characterized by, a decidua; as, a *deciduate* mammal. **b** Formed in part from the decidua; as, a *deciduate* placenta. See PLACENTA, 1.

de-cid'u-o'ma (-ō'mä), *n.; pl.* -OMATA (-tä). [NL.; *decidua* + *-oma.*] *Med.* An abnormal growth resembling the decidua, in the uterus. It is sometimes found after abortion, and may be malignant (**de-cid'u-o'ma ma-lig'num** [mä-lĭg'nŭm]), producing metastatic changes in other regions

de-cid'u-ous (dē-sĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *deciduus*, fr. *decidere* to fall off; *de* + *cadere* to fall. See CHANCE.] **1.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Falling off or shed at maturity, or at certain seasons, as, *Zoöl.*, the antlers of deer, the hair of certain animals, etc.; specif., *Bot.:* **a** Falling at the end of the growing period, as leaves, fruits, etc., or after anthesis, as the petals of many flowers; — opposed to *persistent.* Cf. FUGACIOUS, CADUCOUS, 1. **b** Having leaves of this type; as, a *deciduous* tree or shrub; — opposed to *evergreen.*

2. Perishing or transitory; ephemeral or fleeting.

deciduous cypress, the bald cypress. — **d. teeth**, the milk teeth.

dec'i-gram } (dĕs'ĭ-grăm), *n.* [F. *décigramme; déci-* tenth (L. *deci-*
dec'i-gramme } *mus*) + *litre.* See LITER.] A metric measure of volume, containing .1 liter, or 6.1024 cu. in.; .211 pt. U. S., .176 Br. See MEASURE.

de-cil'lion (dē-sĭl'yŭn), *n.* [L. *decem* ten + the ending of *million.*] The number denoted by a unit with 33 zeros annexed (in French-American notation) or with 60 zeros annexed (in English notation). See *Note* under NUMERATION. — **de-cil'lion**, *a.*

de-cil'lionth (-yŭnth), *a.* Pert. to, or having the last place in a series of, a decillion. — *n.* **a** The quotient of unity divided by a decillion. **b** One of a decillion equal parts.

dec'i-ma (dĕs'ĭ-mä), *n.; pl.* -MÆ (-mē). [L., a tenth (sc. *pars* part). See DECIMAL.] **1.** A tenth; a tithe.

2. *Music.* **a** The interval of a tenth, or an octave and a third. **b** An organ stop whose pipes give tones a tenth above the keys played.

dec'i-mal (-măl), *a.* [F. *décimal* (cf. LL. *decimalis*), fr. L. *decimus* tenth, fr. *decem* ten. See TEN; cf. DIME.] **1.** Numbered or proceeding by tens, each unit being ten times the unit next smaller; as, *decimal* notation; a *decimal* coinage.

2. *Eccl.* Pertaining to tithes.

decimal arithmetic, the common arithmetic, in which numeration proceeds by tens; sometimes, restrictedly, calculation with decimals. — **d. candle.** = BOUGIE DECIMALE. — **d. fraction**, *Arith.*, a fraction in which the denominator is some power of 10, usually not expressed, but signified by a point placed at the left of the numerator, as $.2 = \frac{2}{10}$, $.25 = \frac{25}{100}$. To make the number of places in the numerator equal to the number of zeros in the omitted denominator, zeros are inserted after the decimal point, thus. $\frac{37}{1000} = .0037$. — **d. line**, a vertical line separating integral and decimal parts of a number, used in accounts, prescriptions, etc., for the decimal point. — **d. measure**, *Math.*, a measure used in a decimal system. — **d. notation**, *Math.*, the expression of numbers through powers of 10; specif., the common method employing nine digits and zero. It is supposed to have been invented in India, was partially set forth, without the zero, in a contested passage of a Latin geometry attributed to Boethius (d. A. D. 525), was revived in Europe through the Arabs, and fully expounded by Leonardo da Pisa (1200). — **d. numeration**, *Math.*, the naming of numbers through multiples of powers of 10, the system used almost universally. It originated from counting on the fingers. — **d. place**, the place of a figure in a decimal system. — **d. point**, the dot at the left of a decimal fraction; introduced, it seems, by Napier (*Constructio*, 1619), and written by Newton above the line. — **d. system**, *Math.*, a system of decimal notation.

dec'i-mal (dĕs'ĭ-măl), *n.* A number expressed in the scale of tens; — almost exclusively used for *decimal fraction.* The use of decimals seems to have begun with Stevin (1582). For *recurring, circulating*, or *repeating decimal*, see the adj.

dec'i-mal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The system or theory of decimal notation, as in currency, weights, measures, etc.

dec'i-mal-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To reduce to a decimal system; as, to *decimalize* the currency. — **dec'i-mal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

dec'i-mal-ly, *adv.* By tens; by means of decimals.

dec'i-mate (-māt), *v. t.;* DEC'I-MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); DEC'I-MAT'ING (-māt'ĭng). [L. *decimatus*, p. p. of *decimare* to decimate (in senses 1 & 2), fr. *decimus* tenth. See DECIMAL.]

1. To take the tenth part of; to tithe. *Johnson.*

2. To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man of; as, to *decimate* a regiment for mutiny. *Macaulay.*

3. To destroy a considerable part of; as, to *decimate* an army in battle; to *decimate* a people by disease.

dec'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *decimatio:* cf. F. *décimation.*] **1.** A tithing. *Obs.*

2. A selection of every tenth person, as for punishment

3. The destruction of one in every ten or of any large proportion, as of people by pestilence or war.

dec'i-mes'tri-al (-mĕs'trĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *decemmestris.* See DECI-, TEN, SEMESTER.] *Chron.* Consisting of ten months, as the ancient Roman year.

dec'i-me'ter } (dĕs'ĭ-mē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *décimètre; déci-* tenth
dec'i-me'tre } (L. *decimus*) + *mètre.* See METER.] A metric measure of length, equiv. to .1 meter, or 3.937 in. A sq. decimeter contains .01 sq. meter, or 15.50 sq. in.; a cu. decimeter, .001 cu. meter, or 61.024 cu. in. See MEASURE.

dec'i-mo-sex'to (-mō-sĕks'tō), *n. & a.* [Prop., in sixteenth; fr. L. *decimus* tenth + *sextus* sixth.] Sixteenmo.

dec'i-nene (dĕs'ĭ-nēn), *n.* [L. *decem* ten + *-ene.*] *Chem.* Any one of several unsaturated hydrocarbons of the formula $C_{10}H_{18}$.

dec'i-nor'mal (-nôr'măl), *a.* [*deci-* + *normal*] Having one tenth of the normal strength. Symbol $\frac{n}{10}$. See NORMAL, *a.*, 4 **a.**

de-ci'pher (dē-sī'fẽr), *v. t.;* DE-CI'PHERED (-fẽrd); DE-CI'PHER-ING. [*de-* + *cipher.* Formed in imitation of F. *déchiffrer.* See CIPHER.] **1.** To translate from secret characters, or ciphers, into intelligible terms; as, to *decipher* a letter written in secret characters.

2. To find out so as to be able to make known the meaning of; to make out or read, as words badly written or partly obliterated; to detect; to reveal; to unfold.

3. To detect; to discover. *Obs. or R.*

You are both *deciphered*, . . .
For villains. *Shak.*

4. To represent by oral description or pictorial art; to express by a cipher or hieroglyphic. *Obs.*

de-ci'pher, *n.* **1.** A translation of a cipher.

2. A description. *Obs.*

de-ci'pher-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* The act of deciphering.

de-ci'sion (dē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *decisio*, fr. *decidere, decisum:* cf. F. *décision.* See DECIDE.] **1.** Act of deciding; act of settling or terminating, as a controversy, by giving judgment on the matter at issue; determination or result arrived at after due consideration, as of a question or doubt; settlement; conclusion. See JUDGMENT, PRECEDENT, STARE DECISIS.

A judgment of the court is its order upon a case; a *decision* of the court is its finding upon a question of law or fact arising in a case. *Quick & Garran.*

2. An account or report of a conclusion, especially of a legal adjudication or judicial determination of a question or cause; as, a *decision* of the Supreme Court.

3. The quality of being decided; prompt and fixed determination; firmness; as, to manifest great *decision.*

4. A cutting off; separation. *Obs.*

Syn. — Firmness, constancy, steadfastness, fortitude, courage, resoluteness, resolve, mettle, nerve, backbone. — DECISION, DETERMINATION, RESOLUTION, PLUCK, GRIT are here

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de-cend', *v.* † DESCEND.

de'cene (dē'sĕn), *n.* [L. *decem* ten.] *Chem.* = DECYLENE.

dec'e-ner (dĕs'ē-nẽr; dē-sĕn'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *decenier.* See DECENARY, *a.*] The head of a squad of ten soldiers; also, the head or a member of a tithing. *Obs.*

de-cen'nal (dē-sĕn'ăl), *a.* [L. *decennalis.*] Decennial.

dec'en-na'li-an (dĕs'ĕ-nā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Decennial. *Obs.*

de-cen'na-ry. Var. of DECENARY.

de-cen'ni-al (dē-sĕn'ĭ-ăl), *n.* [Cf. *chiliad.*] = DECENNIUM.

de-cen'no-val (-ō-văl), **de-cen'no-va-ry** (-vā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *decennovalis; decem* ten + *novem* nine.] Pert. to the number nineteen; of nineteen years. *Obs.*

de-cen'yl (dē-sĕn'ĭl), *n.* [*decene* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical $C_{10}H_{19}$.

de-cen'yl-ene (-ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*decenyl* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* Decenene.

de-cep'er, *v. t.* [OF. *desseparer.*] To sever. *Obs.* — **de-cep'er-a'tion**, *n. Obs.*

‖ **de-cep'ti-o vi'sus** (dē-sĕp'shĭ-ō vī'sŭs). [L.] Optical illusion.

de'cep-ti'tious (dē'sĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Of a deceptive nature.

de-cep'tive. Deceptive. *Ref. Sp.*

de'cep-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Deceptiveness; a deception. *Rare.*

de-cep'tor (dē-sĕp'tẽr), *n.* [L.; cf. F. *décepteur.*] A deceiver.

de-cep'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *deceptorius.*] Deceptive. *Obs.*

de-cep'tour, *n.* [See DECEPTOR.] Deceiver. *Obs.*

de-cer'e-brate (dē-sĕr'ē-brāt), *v. t.* = DECEREBRIZE. — **de-cer'e-bra'tion** (-brā'shŭn), *n.*

de-cer'e-brize (-brīz), *v. t.* To remove the cerebrum from.

de-cern'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

de-cerp' (dē-sûrp'), *v. t.* [L. *decerpere; de* + *carpere* to pluck.] To pluck; crop; gather. *Obs.*

de-cerpt' (dē-sûrpt'), *a.* [L. *decerptus.*] Decerped. *Obs.*

de-cer'tal (dē-sûr'tăl), *a.* Cheerless. *Obs.*

dechen. † DITCH, to smear.

dech'en-ite (dĕk'ĕn-īt; dĕK'-), *n.* [After E. H. K. von *Dechen*, German mineralogist.] *Min.* Lead vanadate, prob. PbV_2O_6, in red botryoidal masses. Sp. gr., 5.6-5.8.

De'ci-an (dē'shĭ-ăn; -shăn), *a.* Pert. to Decius, a Roman emperor (A. D. 249-251), who persecuted the Christians severely

dec'i-a-tine. Var. of DESSIATINE. [See -ABLE.]

de-cid'a-ble (dē-sīd'ä-b'l), *a.*

de-cide'ment, *n.* Decision. *Obs.*

dec'i-dence (dĕs'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* [See DECIDUOUS.] A falling off. *Obs.*

de-cid'er (dē-sīd'ẽr), *n.* One that decides.

de-cid'ing-ly (-ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* Decisively.

de-cid'u-a-ry (dē-sĭd'ū-ä-rĭ), *a.* Deciduous.

De-cid'u-a'ta (-ä'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A division of mammals including those having a deciduate placenta. *Huxley.*

dec'i-du'i-ty (dĕs'ĭ-dū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Deciduousness. *Rare.*

de-cid'u-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **de'ci-es re'pe-ti'ta pla-ce'bit** (dē'shĭ-ēz rē'pē-tī'tä plä-sē'bĭt). [L.] (This) will please (though) ten times repeated. *Horace (Ars Poetica*, 365).

de-ci'fer. Decipher. *Ref. Sp.*

de-ci'ferd. Deciphered *Ref. Sp.*

dec'il, dec'ile (dĕs'ĭl), *n.* [F. *décil*, fr. L. *decem* ten.] *Astrol* An aspect or position of two planets, when they are distant from each other a tenth part of the circuit of the zodiac, or 36°.

dec'i-mal-ist, *n.* One who uses or advocates a decimal system.

dec'i-ma'tor (dĕs'ĭ-mā'tẽr), *n.* One who decimates.

‖ **dé'cime'** (dā'sē'mē'), *n.* [F.] See COIN.

dec'ime (dĕs'ĭm), *n.* [LL. *decima.*] *Eng. Hist.* A tithing.

‖ **dé'ci-mo** (dā'thē-mō; 188), *n.* [Sp., lit., tenth.] See COIN.

dec'i-mo'lar, *a.* [*deci-* + *molar.*] *Chem.* Tenth molar. See MOLAR.

dec'i-mole (dĕs'ĭ-mōl), *n.* [L. *decem* ten.] *Music.* A decuplet.

dec'i-ner. † DECENER.

de-ci'pher-a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **de-ci'pher-a-bly**, *adv.*

de-ci'pher-er, *n.* One who deciphers. — **de-ci'pher-ess**, *n. Rare.*

de-cip'i-en-cy (dē-sĭp'ĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *decipiens*, p. pr.] State of being deceived; hallucination. *Obs.*

‖ **de-ci'pi-mur spe'ci-e rec'ti** (dē-sĭp'ĭ-mŭr). [L.] We are deceived by the semblance of what is right. Adapted from *Horace (Ars Poetica*, 25).

de-cip'i-um (dē-sĭp'ĭ-ŭm). *n.* [NL., fr. L. *decipere* to deceive.] *Chem.* A rare element announced in 1878, and more recently called *samarium.* Symbol, *Dp* (no period). See SAMARIUM.

de-ci'ple † DISCIPLE.

dec'i-po'lar, *a.* [*deci-* + *polar.*] Having ten poles, as a dynamo.

de-cip'i-pi-um. Var. of DECIPIUM.

de-cise', *v. t.* To decide. *Obs.*

de-cis'or, *n.* [LL. *decisor.*] Decider. *Obs.*

de-ci'sion-al (dē-sĭzh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of the nature of a decision. *R.*

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compared as qualities of mind or character. DECISION is the power or habit of promptly and definitely deciding, esp. upon a course of action; as, *decision* of character. DETERMINATION implies adherence, with a fixed, sometimes obstinate, purpose, to a course of action once settled upon; as, a man of dogged *determination*. RESOLUTION implies constancy and courage, esp. in carrying out a course of action in the face of difficulty or danger; as, "What reënforcement we may gain from hope, if not, what *resolution* from despair" (*Milton*). PLUCK implies spirited and indomitable resolution, esp. against odds; as, "decay of English spirit, decay of manly *pluck*" (*Thackeray*). GRIT implies stamina and staying power; as, it is *grit* that tells. See COURAGE, DECIDED.

Without question or delay, — with the irresistible *decision* . . . which had so strangely taken possession of him *Hawthorne.*

He [spoke] in a voice of forced calmness, but with an air of the most resolute *determination*. *Miss Ferrier.*

To her own subjects, indeed, who knew nothing of her maneuvers and retreats, . . . she [Elizabeth] seemed the embodiment of dauntless *resolution*. *J. R. Green.*

The energy, fortitude, and dogged perseverance that we technically style *pluck*. *Ld Lytton.*

If I have any *grit* in me, I owe it to this proud humility of my forefathers. *J. A. Symonds.*

de-ci'sive (dē-sī'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *décisif*. See DECISION.] **1.** Having the power or quality of deciding a question or controversy; putting an end to contest or controversy; final; conclusive. "A *decisive*, irrevocable doom." *Bates.* "*Decisive* campaign." *Macaulay.* "*Decisive* proof." *Hallam.* **2.** Marked by promptness and decision.

This attribute of the *decisive* character. *J. Foster.*

Syn. — See DECIDED, CONCLUSIVE.

— **de-ci'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ci'sive-ness**, *n.*

dec'i-stere (dĕs'ĭ-stēr), *n.* [F. *décistère*; *déci-* tenth + *stère* a stere.] A metric measure of capacity, containing .1 cu. meter, or 3 5315 cu. ft. See MEASURE.

de-civ'i-lize (dē-sĭv'ĭ-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). To reduce from civilization to a lower, or a savage, state. *Rare.* — **de-civ'i-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

deck (dĕk), *v. t.*; DECKED (dĕkt); DECK'ING. [D. *dekken* to cover; akin to E. *thatch*. See THATCH.] **1.** To cover; to overspread. *Obs. or R.*

To *deck* with clouds the uncolored sky. *Milton.*

2. To dress, as the person; to clothe; esp., to clothe with more than ordinary elegance; to array; adorn, embellish

Deck thyself now with majesty and excellency. *Job* xl. 10.

And *deck* my body in gay ornaments. *Shak.*

3. To furnish with a deck, as a vessel.

4. To load or pile up on a deck; — sometimes with *up*; as, to *deck* up logs on a skidway.

Syn. — See ADORN.

deck, *n.* [D. *dek*. See DECK, *v.*] **1.** A covering. *Obs.*

2. The floorlike platform of a horizontal section, or compartment, of a ship. The deck names in modern merchant vessels vary so greatly that no exact statement regarding them can be given that is entirely uniform, though certain general types are observed. Small vessels have but one deck (the main deck), and are called **single-deck vessels**. Where the single deck steps to a higher level aft the vessel is called a **raised-quarter-deck vessel**; where there are two steps the vessel is a **well-deck vessel**. **Two-deck vessels** have a main and lower deck. The decks of a **three-deck vessel** are the **upper deck** (weather deck), those below being **main deck**, **lower deck**, **orlop deck**, and **platform deck**. The decks of a **hurricane-deck vessel** are the **hurricane deck** (weather deck), and below main, lower, orlop, and platform deck. In the large merchant vessels the decks are named from the weather deck that designates the type of vessel. Thus, the decks of a **shelter-deck vessel** are **shelter deck** (weather deck), and below this the upper, main, lower, orlop, and **platform deck**, and above the shelter deck there may be **bridge deck**, **promenade deck**, and **boat deck**. The decks of a **spar-deck vessel** are **spar deck** (weather deck), and below **main**, lower, orlop, and **platform deck**, and above the spar deck there may be **bridge deck**, **promenade deck**, and **boat deck**. In naval usage: a The highest deck extending from stem to stern is the **main deck**. A partial deck above the main deck at the bow is called the **forecastle deck**; at the stern, **poop deck**; amidships, **upper deck**. The name *upper deck* is also applied to such a partial deck extending from the waist to either bow or stern, in which case the name *forecastle deck* or *poop deck*, as the case may be, is not used. A partial deck above the main deck amidships, the space under which is not inclosed, or consists of small compartments, is called **bridge deck**. b The first deck below the main deck, which is used primarily for berthing purposes, and on which no guns, or light rapid-fire guns only, are carried, is called the **berth deck**. This is usually the deck at or next above the water line. A complete deck on which guns are carried between the main deck and the berth deck is called the **gun deck**, or if there are two such decks the gun deck and the **lower deck**, respectively. c A partial deck below the berth deck, if located on or above the protective deck or the water-tight deck, is called the **orlop deck**; if below the protective deck or the water-tight deck, the **platform**. If there are two platforms, at different levels, they are **upper** and **lower platform**. Where there is no protective or water-tight deck, the same nomenclature is followed, the deck below the berth deck being called the **orlop deck**. d A deck of extra strength and thickness of plating, worked for protective purposes, is called the **protective deck**. e The deck with sloping or curved sides in similar vessels, worked similarly to a protective deck, but not of extra strength and thickness above structural requirements, is called the **water-tight deck**. f A deck worked for protective purposes below the protective deck and as a separate construction, and not as plating on lower side of the protective-deck beams, is called the **splinter deck**.

3. A flat space or floor resembling, or likened to, a ship's deck, esp. when exposed to the open air, as the top of a mansard roof or curb roof when made nearly flat, the roof of a railroad passenger car, etc.; in mining, the platform of a cage. Cf. DECK BRIDGE.

4. A pack or set of playing cards; also, the cards of a pack left over after the deal.

The king was slyly fingered from the *deck*. *Shak.*

5. A heap or store. *Obs.*

between decks, *or, colloquially*, **'tween decks**, the space, or in the space, between the decks of a vessel.

deck beam. A T bar or beam supporting the deck, having a cylindrical rib along the edge opposite to the flange.

deck bridge. *Railroad Engin.* A bridge carrying the track on the upper chords; — disting. from a *through bridge*, with the track upon the lower chords, between the girders.

decked (dĕkt), *a.* **1.** Adorned; specif., *Her.*, having edges of another color (said of the feathers of a bird).

2. Having a deck or decks.

deck'er (dĕk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that decks, or adorns; a coverer; as, a table *decker*.

2. A vessel which has a deck or decks; — used esp. in composition; as, a single-*decker*; a three-*decker*.

3. One who rolls logs upon a skidway or log deck.

deck floor. *Arch.* A floor which serves also as a roof, as of a belfry or balcony.

deck hand. A common sailor, esp. one employed on steamers or coasting vessels.

deck hook. A horizontal knee or frame, in the bow of a ship, on which the forward part of the deck rests.

deck house. *Naut.* A house, cabin, or saloon erected on the upper deck.

deck'ing (dĕk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Ornament; adornment.

2. The material forming a deck, and its fashioning.

decking chain. A long chain used in loading or piling logs by horse power.

deck'le (dĕk''l), *n.* Also **deck'el, dek'le** [Cf. G. *deckel* cover, lid.] *Paper Making.* **a** A separate thin wooden frame used to form the border of a hand mold. **b** A curb on either side of the apron in a paper machine to confine the flowing pulp and so determine the width of the paper.

deckle edge. The rough, untrimmed edge of paper left by the deckle; also, a rough edge in imitation of this.

deck'le-edged' (-ējd'), *a.* Having a deckle edge; as, *deckle-edged* paper; a *deckle-edged* book.

deck log. *Nav.* In the United States navy, a book in which the items of the log are entered, by the officer of the watch at the end of the watch. It corresponds to the old log slate.

deck molding *or* **moulding.** *Arch.* The molded finish of the edge of a deck, making the junction with the lower slope of the roof.

deck'-pierc'ing (-pẽr'sĭng), *a.* Designed, or fitted, to penetrate a vessel's deck.

deck-piercing shell, *Ordnance*, a shell designed for use principally with large coast mortars, carrying a bursting charge of high explosive and intended by vertical, or high-angle, fire to penetrate the protective deck plating of vessels and burst within. It has a soft steel cap.

deck roof. *Arch.* A nearly flat roof not surmounted by parapet walls.

deck sheet. *Naut.* A sheet leading from the clew of a topmast studding sail to the deck.

deck stopper. *Naut.* A stopper fastened to the deck, used to hold the cable when the anchor is down.

deck stringer. *Shipbuilding.* A wide plate riveted to the extremities of each tier of beams to connect them to the side of the ship and to each other.

deck transom. *Shipbuilding.* The transom into which the deck is framed.

de-claim' (dē-klām'), *v. i.*; DE-CLAIMED' (-klāmd'); DE-CLAIM'ING. [L. *declamare*; *de* + *clamare* to cry out: cf. F. *déclamer*. See CLAIM.] **1.** To speak rhetorically; to make a formal speech or oration; to harangue; specif., to recite a speech, poem, etc., in public as an elocutionary exercise; as, the students *declaim* twice a week.

2. To speak for rhetorical display; to speak pompously, noisily, or theatrically; to make an empty speech; to rehearse trite arguments in debate; to rant.

Grenville seized the opportunity to *declaim* on the repeal of the stamp act. *Bancroft.*

de-claim', *v. t.* **1.** To utter in public; to deliver in a rhetorical or set manner.

2. To defend by declamation; to advocate loudly. *Obs.*

"*Declaims* his cause." *South.*

3. To denounce. *Obs.*

dec'la-ma'tion (dĕk'lă-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *declamatio*: cf. F. *déclamation*. See DECLAIM.] **1.** Act or art of declaiming; rhetorical delivery; haranguing; loud speaking in public; esp., recitation of selected speeches, etc., as a school exercise; as, the practice of *declamation* by students.

The public listened with little emotion, but with much civility, to five acts of monotonous *declamation*. *Macaulay.*

2. A set speech or harangue; declamatory discourse.

3. Pretentious rhetorical display, with more sound than sense; as, mere *declamation*

4. *Music.* The fit rhetorical rendering of words in singing.

de-clam'a-to-ry (dē-klăm'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *declamatorius*: cf. F. *déclamatoire*.] **1.** Pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician; as, a *declamatory* theme.

2. Characterized by rhetorical display; pretentiously rhetorical; bombastic; noisy; as, a *declamatory* way or style.

de-clar'ant (dē-klâr'ănt), *n.* [Cf. F. *déclarant*, p. pr.] One who makes a declaration, esp. in a legal action.

dec'la-ra'tion (dĕk'lă-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *déclaration*, fr. L. *declaratio*, fr. *declarare*. See DECLARE.] **1.** Act of elucidating; interpretation; also, description; exposition. *Obs.*

2. Act of declaring, proclaiming, or publicly announcing; explicit assertion; undisguised token of a ground or side taken on any subject; proclamation; exposition; as, the *declaration* of an opinion; a *declaration* of war; *declaration* of a dividend, etc.

3. That which is declared or proclaimed; announcement; formal expression; avowal; also, the document or instrument containing such statement or proclamation; as, the *Declaration* of Independence (see below, in *Phrases*) is now preserved in Washington, D. C.

Declarations of mercy and love . . . in the Gospel *Tillotson.*

In 1776 the Americans laid before Europe that noble *Declaration*, which ought to be hung up in the nursery of every king, and blazoned on the porch of every royal palace. *Buckle.*

4. *Law.* In common-law practice, the first pleading in an action, consisting of the plaintiff's statement in order and at large of his cause of complaint and demand for relief; the narration of the plaintiff's case containing the count, or counts. Originally in England the *declaration* was distinguished from *count* (see COUNT, 1st *n.*, 4). The parts of a declaration are: the **title**, giving the name of the court and term; the **venue**, or county or district in which the action is laid; the **commencement**, giving the parties and the capacities in which they appear, and the necessary facts as to the summoning of the defendant and the form of the action; the **statement**, or **body**, giving the facts on which the cause of action is based; and the **conclusion**, giving the damage and demand for relief; and in some cases, the **profert**, as of letters testamentary, and the **pledges of prosecution**, giving the plaintiff's undertaking to pursue the action to judgment. The *declaration* corresponds to the *complaint* of code practice, the *bill* in equity, the *libel* (*narratio*) of the Civil law, and *allegations* of the ecclesiastical courts.

5. *Scots Law.* In criminal proceedings, the (voluntary) statement made by an accused person at his preliminary examination, taken in writing and signed by the judge and at least two witnesses.

6. *Law.* A solemn statement allowed in most jurisdictions to be made by witnesses, etc., instead of the oath, and subjecting them to perjury for its violation.

7. *Racing.* A formal withdrawal of a horse from a race in which it has been entered.

8. *Card Playing.* **a** In bézique and other games, an announcement during the play of points scored by a player. **b** *Bridge.* The announcement of the trump suit by dealer or dummy.

Declaration of Breda (brā-dä'), a declaration of amnesty and religious liberty issued from Breda in the Netherlands by Charles II in April, 1660, just before the Restoration. — **D. of Independence**, the public act in which the Second Continental Congress declared the thirteen North American colonies to be free and independent states and repudiated any connection with Great Britain. It was passed on July 4, 1776, by the vote of all the colonies save New York, which ratified it on July 9, 1776. It was signed on August 2, 1776, by representatives of Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia. A declaration of independence of Great Britain is said to have been made by the citizens of Mecklenburg County, N. C., in May, 1775. Resolutions of independence had been offered in Congress in June, 1776. — **D. of Indulgence.** *Eng. Hist.* **a** A proclamation by Charles II. in 1673 suspending all penal laws against dissenters. Parliament held that the king had no constitutional right to suspend ecclesiastical penal statutes and he was forced to withdraw the declaration. **b** A proclamation by James II. in 1687, on his sole authority, annulling all religious tests and all penal enactments against dissenters. — **D. of Paris**, a statement of the rules of maritime law to be applied in case of war, made and signed by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, at Paris, April 16, 1856. It declared that: (1) Privateering is and remains abolished. (2) The neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, except contraband of war. (3) Neutral goods, except contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag. (4) Blockades to be binding must be effective. It has been since acceded to by practically all maritime states. — **d. of rights. a** A formal declaration enumerating somewhat in detail the rights of the citizen which the government of a state must respect. *Tredeman.* — **b** *Eng. Hist* See BILL OF RIGHTS. — **D. of St. Petersburg**, a declaration by which nearly all the European states in 1868 renounced the use, in case of war between themselves, of any projectile of a weight below 14 ounces which is either explosive or charged with fulminating or inflammable substances. — **d. of trust** *or* **use**, *Law*, an acknowledgment, usually in writing, by one holding or taking title to property, that he holds the property in trust for, or to the use of, another. Although it passes the equitable title, a declaration of trust is not technically a grant. — **d. of war**, a formal announcement by one sovereignty or state of the beginning of hostilities against another, whether by a public proclamation, or, as formerly under primitive custom, by the mouth of heralds. The announcement may either precede or follow overt acts of hostility. In the United States the power to declare war is vested in Congress by the Constitution (Art. I. sec. 8, cl. 11.)

de-clar'a-tive (dē-klăr'ă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *declarativus*: cf. F. *déclaratif*.] **1.** Making clear; elucidating. *Obs.*

2. Making declaration; explanatory; assertive; declaratory. "*Declarative* laws." *Baker.*

3. Declared; made known; manifested; as, the *declarative* glory of God.

de-clar'a-tor (dē-klăr'ă-tẽr), *n.* [F. acte *déclaratoire*.] *Scots Law.* A declaratory statement; hence, a form of action by which some right, violated or threatened, is prayed to be judicially declared in favor of the pursuer, but not praying anything to be done or paid by the defendant.

de-clar'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *déclaratoire*.] **1.** Making declaration; manifesting; affirmative; expressive; as, a clause *declaratory* of the will of the legislature.

2. Specif.: *Law.* **a** Declaring what is the existing law; as, *declaratory* law; a *declaratory* act; — distinguished from *remedial*. **b** *Scots Law.* Designating, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an action of declarator.

de-clare' (dē-klâr'), *v. t.*; DE-CLARED' (-klârd'); DE-CLAR'ING (-klâr'ĭng). [F. *déclarer*, from L. *declarare*; *de* + *clarare* to make clear, *clarus* clear, bright. See CLEAR.] **1.** To make clear; to free from obscurity. *Obs.* "To *declare* this a little." *Boyle.*

2. To make known by language; to communicate or manifest to others explicitly and plainly, whether by acts, words, writing, or signs; to publish; proclaim; announce.

This day I have begot whom I *declare*
My only Son. *Milton.*

The heavens *declare* the glory of God. *Ps.* XIX. 1.

3. To make declaration of; to assert; to affirm; to set forth; to avow; as, he *declares* the story to be false.

I the Lord . . . *declare* things that are right. *Is* xlv. 19.

4. To make full statement of (goods, etc., subject to taxes, duties, etc.); to name (dutiable or taxable property) as being in one's possession or ownership.

5. To clear (some one) of an accusation. *Obs.*

6. *Racing.* To announce the withdrawal of (a horse) from a race in which it has been entered.

7. *Card Playing.* **a** In bézique and other games, to announce (the points already made by a player), usually by laying the scoring cards face upward upon the table. **b** To make (a certain suit) trumps, as at bridge.

8. *Cricket.* To order (an innings) closed or ended before the usual ten wickets have fallen. This is often done by a captain when his side has made enough runs to be reasonably assured of winning the match, esp. when there is a limited time to get the other side out.

9. *Billiards.* = CALL, *v. t.*, 20. *Brit.*

Syn. — Affirm, aver, asseverate, assert, maintain; publish, advertise, herald, blazon, bruit. — DECLARE, ANNOUNCE, PROCLAIM, PROMULGATE. To DECLARE is to make known explicitly and plainly, esp. in a formal and public manner; as, to *declare* one's intentions, to *declare* one's self satisfied, to *declare* war. To ANNOUNCE is to declare by anticipation or to make known publicly, esp. for the first time; as, to *announce* a forthcoming book, a public meeting, a discovery, to *announce* dinner, to *announce* the arrival or entrance of a distinguished visitor. To PROCLAIM is to announce with the widest publicity; as, "He hath sent me . . . to *proclaim* liberty to the captives" (*Is.*

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de-ci'siv. Decisive. *Ref. Sp*
de-ci'so-ry, *a.* [Cf. F. *décisoire*.] Decisive. *Obs. or R.*
de-cist'. † DESIST.
de-cit'i-zen-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
‖ **De Ci'vi-ta'te De'i** (-sĭv'ĭ-tā'-tē dē'ĭ). [L.] Concerning the city of God; — title of a famous religious work by St. Augustine.
deck Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DIKE.
deck curb. *Arch.* A curb supporting a roof deck.
deck'el. Var. of DECKLE.
deck feather. *Zool.* One of the two central tail feathers of a bird.
deckle strap. = DECKLE b.
deck pipe. *Naut.* A pipe through which the cable is paid into the chain locker.
deck plate. *Naut.* Any plate in the deck surrounding an opening for a pipe, mast, or the like.
deckt. Decked. *Ref. Sp.*
deck tackle. See TACKLE.
deck watch. *Naut.* A second-rate timepiece for deck use.
decl. *Abbr.* Declension; declensional.
de-claim'ant, *n.* Declaimer. *R.*
de-claimd'. Declaimed. *Ref. Sp.*
de-claim'er, *n.* One who declaims; a haranguer.
‖ **de'cla-man'do** (dā'klä-män'dō; dĕk-la-măn'-), *adv.* [It., p. pr.] *Music.* In declamatory style.
dec'la-ma'tor (dĕk'lă-mā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A declaimer. *Obs.*
de-clam'a-to-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
de-clar'a-ble (dē-klâr'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
de-clar'a-tiv. Declarative. *R. S.*
de-clar'a-tive, *n.* One that is declaratory. [CLARATIVE.]
de-clar'a-tive-ly, *adv.* of DECLARATORY.
de-clar'a-to-ri-ly, *adv.* of DECLARATORY.

lxi. 1); "Hear her black trumpet through the land *proclaim*." *(Pope)*. To PROMULGATE is to proclaim or make known more widely (often in an official way) what is already known by some persons; as, to *promulgate* a decree, a doctrine; "With little disguise a new opposite commandment, 'Thou shalt steal,' is everywhere *promulgated*" *(Carlyle)*. See PUBLISH, AFFIRM, ASSERT, ALLEGE.

to declare off, to announce formally to be off, as a bet; intransitively, to recede; to withdraw; to back out. — **to d. one's self**, to avow one's opinion; to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses; to manifest or disclose one's true character, one's identity, or the like. — **to d. to win with**, in racing, where one stable has two or more horses entered and starting in one race, to announce with (which one) the race will be won, if possible, so far as its stable companions are concerned.

de-clare' (dē-klâr'), *v. t.* **1.** To make exposition (of). *Obs.* **2.** To make a declaration, or an open and explicit avowal; to proclaim one's self; — often with *for* or *against*; as, Washington *declared* for his country against his king. **3.** *Law.* To make a declaration as plaintiff in an action at law; as, the plaintiff *declares* in trespass. See DECLARATION, *n.*, 5. **4.** *Cricket.* To declare an innings. See DECLARE, *v. t.*, 8.

de-clared' (dē-klârd'), *p. a.* Openly avowed or made known. **declared game.** *Billiards.* = CALL GAME. *Brit.* — **d. trump**, *Whist*, a trump suit announced in advance of the play, thus dispensing with the turned trump.

— **de-clar'ed-ly** (-klâr'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **de-clar'ed-ness**, *n.*

de-class' (dē-klăs'), *v. t.*; DE-CLASSED' (-klăst'); DE-CLASS'ING. [Cf. F. *déclasser*.] To remove from a class; to separate or degrade from one's class, esp. one's social class; — chiefly used in *p. p.*; as, in both society and business he was one of the *declassed*.

de-clen'sion (dē-klĕn'shŭn), *n.* [Apparently fr. F. *declinaison*, fr. L. *declinatio*, fr. *declinare*. See DECLINE; cf. DECLINATION.] **1.** Act or state of declining; declination; descent, slope.

The *declension* of the land from that place to the sea. *T. Burnet.*

2. A falling off towards a worse state; a downward tendency; deterioration; decay; as, the *declension* of virtue, of science, of a state, etc.

3. Act of courteously refusing; act of declining; a declinature; refusal; as, the *declension* of a nomination.

4. *Gram.* Inflection of nouns, adjectives, etc., according to the grammatical cases; also, the inflectional class of a word declined by cases; as, the first or the second *declension* of nouns, adjectives, etc.; or the rehearsing of a word as declined. The nominative was anciently held to be the primary and original form, and was likened to a perpendicular line, from which the variations, or *oblique* cases, were regarded as fallings away (hence called *casus*, cases, or fallings); and an enumerating of the various forms, being a sort of progressive descent from the noun's upright form, was hence called a *declension*. By a later extension of meaning *case* was applied also to the nominative.

5. *Magnetism.* **a** Formerly, magnetic dip. **b** = DECLINATION, 8.

de-clen'sion-al (dē-klĕn'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to declension. — **de-clen'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

de-clin'a-ble (dē-klīn'ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *déclinable*. See DECLINE.] Capable of being declined; admitting of declension or inflection; as, *declinable* parts of speech.

dec'li-nant (dĕk'lĭ-nănt), *a.* [F. *déclinant*.] *Her.* Having the tail hanging straight downwards; — said of a serpent.

dec'li-nate (dĕk'lĭ-nāt) } *a.* [L. *declinatus*, p. p. of *decli-*
dec'li-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd) } *nare*. See DECLINE.] Bent downward or aside; specif., *Bot.*, bending downward in a curve.

dec'li-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *declinatio* a bending aside, an avoiding: cf. F. *déclination* a decadence. See DECLENSION.] **1.** Act of deviating, or turning aside; swerving; obliquity.

The *declination* of atoms in their descent. *Bentley.*

2. Act or state of falling off, or declining, from excellence or perfection; deterioration; decay; decline. "The *declination* of a monarchy." *Bacon.*

3. Act or state of bending downward; inclination; as, *declination* of the head.

4. Act or state of declining, or refusing; withdrawal; refusal; averseness.

The queen's *declination* from marriage *Stow*

5. *Astron.* The angular distance of any object from the celestial equator, measured either northward or southward on an hour circle.

6. *Dialing.* The arc of the horizon, contained between a vertical circle and the prime vertical if reckoned from the east or west, or between the meridian and the vertical circle if reckoned from the north or south.

7. *Gram.* Inflection of a word; declension. See DECLINE, *v. t.*, 4.

8. *Magnetism.* The angle which the magnetic needle makes with the geographical meridian. It is said to be *east* or *west*, according as the needle points to the east or west of the geographical pole.

declination axis. *Astron.* In an equatorial, the axis mounted perpendicular to the polar axis, to one end of which is fastened the telescope and to the other the declination circle.

declination circle. *Astron.* **a** The graduated circle on the declination axis of an equatorial, from which declinations are read. **b** A great circle of the celestial sphere, along which declinations are measured; an hour circle.

declination compass. *Physics.* A compass combined with a telescope (for determining the astronomical meridian), used for finding the declination of the magnetic needle.

dec'li-na'tor (dĕk'lĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *déclinateur*. See DECLINE.] **1.** An instrument for taking the declination or angle which a plane makes with the horizontal plane.

2. A dissentient. *Rare.*

de-clin'a-to-ry (dē-klīn'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *declinatorius*, fr. L. *declinare*: cf. F. *déclinatoire*.] Containing or involving a declination or refusal, as of submission to a charge or sentence. — **declinatory plea**, *Law*, a dilatory plea denying the court's jurisdiction; esp., the plea of benefit of clergy, which could be pleaded in bar of execution only, abolished by 6 & 7 Geo. IV. c. 28, § 6 (1826), or of sanctuary, abolished completely by 21 James I. c. 28 (1623).

de-clin'a-ture (dē-klīn'ă-tūr), *n.* **1.** *Scots Law.* A plea denying jurisdiction, or the privilege of such a plea.

2 Act of declining, or refusing; as, *declinature* of an office.

de-cline' (dē-klīn'), *v. i.*; DE-CLINED' (-klīnd'); DE-CLIN'ING (-klīn'ĭng). [ME. *declinen* to bend down, lower, sink, decline (a noun), F. *décliner* to decline, refuse, fr. L. *declinare* to turn aside, inflect (a part of speech), avoid; *de* + *clinare* to incline; akin to E. *lean*. See LEAN, *v. i.*] **1.** To turn or bend aside; to deviate; stray; withdraw, as, a line that *declines* from straightness; conduct that *declines* from sound morals.

Yet do I not *decline* from thy testimonies. *Ps.* CXIX. 157.

2. To tend or draw towards a close, decay, or extinction, to tend to a less perfect state; to become diminished or impaired; to fail; sink; diminish; lessen; as, the day *declines*; virtue *declines*; religion *declines*; business *declines*.

That empire must *decline*
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin. *Waller*

3. To bend or lean downward; to take a downward direction; to bend over or hang down, as from weakness, despondency, etc.; hence, fig., to sink or stoop, as to an unworthy object. "With *declining* head." *Shak.* "[Eyes] *declining* toward the ground." *Fielding.*

Disdaining to *decline*,
Slowly he falls, amidst triumphant cries. *Byron.*

The ground . . . became broken and *declined* rapidly. *Scott.*

4. To turn away; to shun consent; to refuse; — the opposite of *accept* or *consent*; as, he *declined*, upon principle.

5. To tend or incline (to); to be favorable. *Obs.*

6. To descend in lineage. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

7. *Astron.* To deviate from the celestial equator (or, formerly, from the ecliptic); to have declination, or latitude.

de-cline', *v. t.* **1.** To bend downward; to bring, or move, down; to depress; to cause to bend, bow, or fall; hence, *Obs.*, to degrade; debase.

In melancholy deep, with head *declined*. *Thomson.*
And now fair Phœbus gan *decline* in haste
His weary wagon to the western vale *Spenser.*

2. To cause to decrease or diminish. *Obs.* "You have *declined* his means." *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To put or turn aside; to turn off or away from; to refuse to undertake or comply with; to reject; to shun; to avoid; as, to *decline* an offer; to *decline* a contest.

Could I
Decline this dreadful hour? *Massinger.*

4. *Gram.* To inflect, or rehearse in order the changes of grammatical form of; as, to *decline* a noun or an adjective; — now restricted to case inflection, but formerly applied also to conjugation.

5. To run through from first to last; to repeat like a schoolboy declining a noun. *Rare.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Reject, repudiate, repel. — DECLINE, REFUSE agree in expressing the opposite of *consent*. DECLINE is the more courteous term; REFUSE is more positive, often implying decided, even ungracious, rejection of what is offered; as, to *decline* an invitation; "Meats by the law unclean . . . young Daniel could *refuse*" *(Milton)*. See DISCARD.

de-cline', *n.* [F. *déclin*. See DECLINE, *v. i.*] **1.** A falling off; a tendency to a worse state; diminution or decay; deterioration; also, the period when a thing is tending toward extinction or a less perfect state; as, the *decline* of life; the *decline* of day; the *decline* of strength.

Their fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Swift.*

2. *Med.* **a** That period of a disorder or paroxysm when the symptoms begin to abate in violence; as, the *decline* of a fever. **b** A gradual sinking and wasting away of the physical and mental faculties. **c** Any wasting disease, esp. pulmonary consumption; as, to die of a *decline*.

3. A weakened or deteriorated condition.

4. A downward slope; declivity.

de-clined' (dē-klīnd'), *p. a.* **1.** = DECLINATE.

2. Turned, or bent, aside; sloped; lowered; debased; brought near an end.

3. *Dialing.* See DIRECT, *a.*, 8.

de-clin'er (dē-klīn'ẽr), *n.* One that declines; specif.: **a** One who rejects or refuses something. **b** *Dialing.* A plane deviating from the prime vertical or the meridian, or a dial whose plane so deviates.

dec'li-nom'e-ter (dĕk'lĭ-nŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*decline* + *-meter*.]

1. *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle.

2. *Astron.* An instrument for registering declinations.

de-clive' (dē-klīv'), *a.* [F. *déclive*, fr. L. *declivis* sloping.] Sloping down. — *n. Med.* The lowest part, as of a wound.

de-cliv'i-tous (dē-klĭv'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Having a considerable downward slope; moderately steep

de-cliv'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *declivitas*, fr. *declivis* sloping, downhill; *de* + *clivus* a slope, a hill; akin to *clinare* to incline: cf. F. *déclivité*. See DECLINE.] **1.** Deviation from the horizontal; gradual descent of surface; inclination downwards; slope; — opposed to *acclivity*, or ascent; the same slope, considered as *descending*, being a *declivity*, which, considered as *ascending*, is an *acclivity*.

2. A descending surface; a sloping place.

Syn. — See ACCLIVITY.

de-cli'vous (dē-klī'vŭs), *a.* Sloping, esp. downwards.

de-coct' (dē-kŏkt'), *v. t.*; DE-COCT'ED (-kŏk'tĕd); DE-COCT'ING. [L. *decoctus*, p. p. of *decoquere* to boil down; *de-* + *coquere* to cook, boil. See COOK.] **1.** To prepare by boiling; to digest in hot or boiling water; to extract the strength or flavor of by boiling; to make an infusion of.

2. To prepare by heat; specif., to prepare by the heat of the stomach for assimilation; digest; concoct. *Obs. or R.*

3. To warm, strengthen, or invigorate, as if by boiling. *Rare.* "*Decoct* their cold blood." *Shak.*

4. Fig.: To plan; devise; concoct. *Obs. & R.*

de-coct', *a.* [L. *decoctus*.] Decocted. *Obs.*

de-coct'i-ble (dē-kŏk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being boiled or digested.

de-coc'tion (dē-kŏk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *décoction*, L. *decoctio*.]

1. Act or process of boiling anything in a watery fluid to extract its virtues.

2. An extract got from a body by boiling it in water.

3. A preparing or maturing by heat, as in digestion. *Obs.*

de'co-here' (dē'kō-hēr'), *v. i. & t.* [See DE-, 4.] *Elec.* To restore or return to the normal condition; — said of a coherer. — **de'co-her'ence** (-hēr'ĕns), *n.*

de'co-her'er (-hēr'ẽr), *n.* [*de-* + *coherer*.] *Elec.* A device for restoring a coherer to its normal condition after it has been affected by an electric wave, a process usually accomplished by tapping, shaking, or rotation.

de'co-he'sion (-hē'zhŭn), *n.* *Elec.* Act of decohering.

de-co'ic (dē-kō'ĭk), *a.* [L. *decem* + *-ic*.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any acid of the formula $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$. Normal decoic acid is *capric acid*. See CAPRIC, 2.

de-col'late (dē-kōl'āt), *v. t.*; -LAT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -LAT-ING (-āt-ĭng). [L. *decollatus*, p. p. of *decollare* to behead; *de-* + *collum* neck.] To sever from the neck; behead, decapitate.

The *decollated* head of St. John the Baptist. *Burke.*

de-col'lat-ed (-āt-ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Beheaded.

2. *Zoöl.* Having the apex broken or worn off, as is constantly the case in certain univalve shells.

de-col-la'tion (dē'kŏ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *decollatio*. cf. F. *décollation*.] Act of decollating, or state of being decollated; decapitation; specif., *Obstetrics*, the removal of the head of the fetus in difficult parturition.

‖ **de'col'le-tage'** (dā'kŏ'l'-tázh'), *n.* [F. See DÉCOLLETÉ.] *Costume.* The upper border or part of a décolleté corsage.

‖ **dé'col'le-té'** (-tā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *décolleter* to bare the neck and shoulders; *dé-* + *collet* collar, fr. L. *collum* neck.] **1.** Leaving the neck and shoulders uncovered; cut low in the neck, or low-necked; — said of a dress, bodice, etc.

2. Wearing a décolleté gown.

de-col'or, de-col'our (dē-kŭl'ẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *décolorer*, L. *decolorare*. Cf. DISCOLOR.] To deprive of color; to bleach.

de-col'or-ant (-ănt), *a.* Capable of removing color; bleaching. — *n.* A substance that removes color, or bleaches.

de-col'or-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *decoloratus*.] Deprived of color.

de-col'or-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To decolor.

de-col'or-a'tion (dē-kŭl'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *decoloratio*: cf. F. *décoloration*.] The removal or absence of color.

de-col'or-ize, -col'our-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To decolor; whiten. — **de-col'or-i-za'tion, -our-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*

de'com-plex' (dē'kŏm-plĕks'), *a.* [*de-* + *complex*.] Repeatedly compound; made up of complex constituents.

de'com-pos'a-ble (dē'kŏm-pōz'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being decomposed. — **de'com-pos'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

de'com-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.*; DE'COM-POSED' (-pōzd'); DE'COM-POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *décomposer*. See COMPOSE; cf. DISCOMPOSE.] To separate the constituent parts of; to resolve into original elements or simpler compounds; to bring to dissolution; to rot or decay.

de'com-pose', *v. i.* To be or become decomposed; to undergo dissolution; to decay; to rot.

Syn. — See DECAY.

de'com-posed' (-pōzd'), *p. a.* **1.** Subjected to decay; in a state of decomposition.

2. *Zoöl.* Separated; not cohering; — said of the crest of birds when the feathers are divergent, or of a feather when the barbs do not cohere.

de'com-pos'ite (dē'kŏm-pŏz'ĭt; dē-kŏm'pŏ-zĭt; 277), *a.* [L. *decompositus* formed from a compound word. See COMPOSITE.] **1.** Compounded more than once; compounded with things already composite.

2. *Bot.* = DECOMPOUND, *a.*, 2.

de'com-pos'ite, *n.* Anything decompounded.

Decomposites of three metals or more. *Bacon.*

de-com'po-si'tion (dē-kŏm'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [*de-* (in sense 2 intensive) + *composition*: cf. F. *décomposition*. Cf. DECOMPOUND, DISCOMPOSITION.] **1.** Act or process of decomposing, or state of being decomposed; separation into components; specif., decay or dissolution.

2. Repeated composition; a combination of compounds.

decomposition of forces. = RESOLUTION, *n.*, 3 c. — **d. of light**, the division of light into the prismatic colors.

de'com-pound' (dē'kŏm-pound'), *v. t.*; -POUND'ED; -POUND'ING. [*de-* + *compound*, v. t.] **1.** To compound or mix with a compound; to compound a second time.

2. To reduce to constituent parts; to decompose.

It divides and *decompounds* objects into . . . parts. *Hazlitt.*

de'com-pound', *a.* [*de-* + *compound*, a.] **1.** Compound of what is already compounded; compounded again.

2. *Bot.* Having divisions which are themselves compound; — said of leaves, as those of bugbane, meadow rue, etc.

Decompound Leaf.

de'com-pound', *n.* A decomposite.

de'com-press' (dē'kŏm-prĕs'), *v. t. Engin.* To subject (a workman) to decompression in an air lock. See DECOMPRESSION.

de'com-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [*de-* + *compression*.] *Engin.* Gradual release of atmospheric pressure from a workman in an air lock on returning to the outside air from a caisson under compressed air. Cf. COMPRESSION, 2.

de-con'se-crate (dē-kŏn'sĕ-krāt), *v. t.*; -CRAT'ED (-krāt'ĕd); -CRAT'ING (-krāt'ĭng). To deprive of sacredness; to secularize. — **de-con'se-cra'tion** (-krā'shŭn), *n.*

dec'o-ra-ment (dĕk'ō-ră-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *decoramentum*.] Ornament; decoration. *Rare.*

dec'o-rate (dĕk'ō-rāt), *v. t.*; DEC'O-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); DEC'O-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *decoratus*, p. p. of *decorare*, fr. *decus* ornament; akin to *decere* to be becoming. See DECENT.] **1.** To deck with that which is becoming or ornamental; to adorn; to beautify; to embellish, as, to *decorate* the person; to *decorate* an edifice.

2. To award a decoration of honor to, or place a decoration on; as, to *decorate* a hero.

Syn. — Embellish, ornament, deck, beautify. See ADORN.

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de-clare'ment, *n.* Declaration. *Obs.*

de-clar'er (dē-klâr'ẽr), *n.* One who declares something.

‖ **dé'clas'sé'** (dā'klă'sā'), *a.* [F.] Declassed.

dé'clas'sé', dé'clas'sée' (dā'klă'sā'), *n.* [F.] A declassed person.

‖ **de clau'so fra'cto** (dē klô'zō frăk'tō). [LL.] Of broken close; — used of the old action against a trespasser upon real property.

de-cler'i-cal-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

de-clin'al (dē-klīn'ăl), *n.* A declining; a refusal. *Rare.*

de-clin'al, *a.* **1.** Declining; sloping.

2. Declinable. *Obs.* [lination.

dec'li-na'tion-al, *a.* Pert. to declination parallel. See PARALLEL OF DECLINATION.

de-clin'a-to-ry, *n. Law.* A declinatory plea.

de-clin'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

de-cli'no-graph (dē-klī'nō-grăf), *n.* [L. *declinare* to decline + *-graph*.] An automatic recorder of declinations, operated with a micrometer. [Declinate.

de-clin'ous (-klīn'ŭs), *a. Bot.*

de-cli'vate (dē-klī'vāt; dĕk'lĭ-vāt), *a.* [L. *declivis*.] Inclining, or sloping, downwards.

de-cliv'y, *n.* [L. *declivis*.] Declivous. *Obs.*

de-clutch', *v. i.* To disengage a clutch, esp. of an automobile.

decoct. *Abbr. Pharm.* Decoctum (L., a decoction).

decoction process. *Brewing.* See MASH, *v. t.*

de-coc'tive (dē-kŏk'tĭv), *a.* Pert. to or suitable for decoction.

de-coc'ture (-tūr), *n.* A decoction. *Rare.*

de-coir'. † DECORE, *a.* & *v.*

de-coll', *v. t.* [L. *decollare*: cf. F. *décoller*.] To decapitate. *Obs.*

— de-col'late, *a. Archaic.*

de-col'or-im'e-ter (-klĭ'ẽr-ĭm'ĕ-tẽr). *n.* Instrument for measuring power of a decolorizing agent.

de-col'or-iz'er, de-col'our-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* That which decolorizes. [posable. *Rare.*

de'com-po'ni-ble, *a.* Decom-

de'com-pos'er (dē'kŏm-pōz'ẽr), *n.* One that decomposes.

de'com-pound'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE [COMPOUND.

de'com-pound'ly, *adv.* of DE-

decon. † DEACON.

de-con'cen-trate, *v. t. & i.* See DE-, 4. — **de-con'cen-tra'tion,** *n.*

de'con-coct', *v. t.* To decompose. *Obs.*

de'con-ges'tive, *a.* Relieving congestion. — *n.* Decongestive agent.

de'con-sid'er, *v. t.* [F. *déconsidérer*.] To regard, or treat, with too little consideration. *R.*

— de'con-sid'er-a'tion, *n. R.*

de-coped', *a.* [OF. *décopé*.] Slashed; cut fancifully. *Obs.*

de-cop'per-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

— de-cop'per-i-za'tion, *n.*

de-co'ra, *n., L. pl.* of DECORUM.

dec'o-rate (dĕk'ō-rāt), *a.* [L. *decoratus*, p. p.] Adorned; decorated. "A fair hall and richly *decorate*." *R. F. Burton.*

dec'o-rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Ornamented: embellished. — **Decorated Style**, *Arch.*, the matured English Gothic of the middle period, corresponding to the French "Rayonnant." See ARCHITECTURE, *Table.*

dec'o-ra'tion (dĕk'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *decoratio*: cf. F. *décoration.*] **1.** Act of adorning, embellishing, or honoring. **2.** That which adorns, enriches, or beautifies; embellishment; ornament. "The richness of its *decoration*." *Motley.* **3.** A mark of honor to be worn upon the person, as a medal, cross, or ribbon of an order of knighthood, bestowed for noteworthy service or achievements.

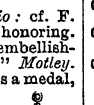
Decoration, 3.

dec'o-ra-tive (dĕk'ō-rā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *décoratif.*] Suited to decorate or embellish; adorning. — **dec'o-ra-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **dec'o-ra-tive-ness**, *n.*

decorative art, fine art which has for its end ornamentation, rather than the representation of objects or events.

dec'o-ra'tor (-rā'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *décorateur.*] One who decorates; specif., an artist or artisan whose business is the decoration of houses, esp. of their interior.

de-core' (dē-kōr'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *décorer.* See DECORATE.] To decorate; to beautify. *Obs. or Archaic.*

To *decore* and beautify the house of God. *E Hall.*

de-core'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF.] Decoration; ornamentation, ornament. *Obs. or Archaic.*

de-co'rous (dē-kō'rŭs; dĕk'ō-rŭs; 201, 277: *see note below*), *a.* [L. *decōrus*, fr. *decor* comeliness, beauty; akin to *decere.* See DECENT; cf. DECORUM.] Suitable to a character, or to the time, place, and occasion; marked with decorum; becoming; proper; seemly; befitting; as, a *decorous* speech; *decorous* behavior. "A *decorous* pretext." *Motley.*

Syn. — Decent, proper, fitting, seemly; sober; settled, composed, calm, quiet, serene, unruffled; grave, steady, regular. — DECOROUS, DEMURE, SEDATE, STAID. That is DECOROUS (see DECORUM) which is proper and becoming, esp. as judged by formal or conventional standards; as, "our reaction from the *decorous* platitudes of the last century" (*Lowell*); "Congratulate yourself if you have done something strange and extravagant and broken the monotony of a *decorous* age" (*Emerson*). DEMURE implies an affectation of decorum or modesty, frequently with a suggestion of coyness; as, "They were . . . giving each other the wink; but the moment they caught my eye they pulled grave faces, and were exceedingly *demure*" (*Irving*); "your puss, *demure* and pensive" (*F. Locker*). SEDATE implies composure and soberness of character or speech; as, "Good sense alone is a *sedate* and quiescent quality" (*Johnson*); "He was . . . of a *sedate* look, something approaching to gravity" (*Sterne*). STAID implies a more settled gravity, an even stronger negation of volatility or frivolity, than *sedate*; as, "The side streets here are excessively maiden-lady-like. . . . The knockers have a very *staid*, serious, nay almost awful quietness about them" (*Keats*) See CALM, COOL, EARNEST, GENTLE.

☞ Usage seems to be about evenly divided between the two accentuations given above. *De-co'rous*, following the Latin (see etym. and cf. also DECORUM and SONOROUS), is preferred by all recent leading authorities.

— **de-co'rous-ly**, *adv.* — **de-co'rous-ness**, *n.*

de-cor'ti-cate (dē-kôr'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; DE-COR'TI-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); DE-COR'TI-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *decorticatus*, p. p. of *decorticare* to bark; *de* + *cortex* bark.] To divest of the bark, husk, or exterior coating; to husk; to peel; to hull. "Great barley dried and *decorticated*." *Arbuthnot.*

de-cor'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *decorticatio.*] Act of stripping off the bark, rind, hull, or outer coat.

de-cor'ti-ca'tor (-kā'tĕr), *n.* One that decorticates; a machine for decorticating wood, hulling grain, etc.; also, an instrument for removing surplus bark or moss from trees.

de-co'rum (dē-kō'rŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RUMS (-rŭmz), L. -RA (-rä). [L., prop. neut. of *decōrus.* See DECOROUS.] **1.** Propriety of manner or conduct; dignity arising from suitableness of speech and behavior to one's own character, or to the place and occasion; decency of conduct; seemliness; that which is seemly; as, a sense of *decorum.*

Negligent of the duties and *decorums* of his station. *Hallam.*

He disregarded the *decora* of mere fashion. *Poe.*

2. A seemly and fitting act; an act demanded by the social contingency or general custom.

Syn. — Decency, seemliness; loftiness, stateliness, majesty; fitness, appropriateness; modesty. — DECORUM, DIGNITY, PROPRIETY. DECORUM (see DECOROUS) applies esp. to that which is decent or becoming in manners or conduct; it frequently implies little more than the absence of all that is unseemly. DIGNITY suggests such becoming elevation of style, manner, or conduct as arises from inner nobility or worth, or from a proper consciousness of one's position or responsibilities. PROPRIETY is a somewhat more relative term than *decorum*; it implies consonance with recognized standards of what is fitting or correct. See DELICACY, FIT.

If gentlemen of that profession [the army] were at least obliged to some external *decorum* in their conduct . . . it is impossible the corruptions there should be so universal. *Swift.*

To the force of manhood [he] added the senatorial *dignity* of years. *Stevenson.*

My whole life has been at variance with *propriety*, not to say *decency.* *Byron.*

de-coy' (dē-koi'), *v. t.*; DE-COYED' (-koid'); DE-COY'ING. [See DECOY, *n.*] To lead into danger by artifice; to lure into a net or snare; to entrap; insnare; allure; entice; as, to *decoy* troops into an ambush; to *decoy* ducks into a net.

Did to a lonely cot his steps *decoy.* *Thomson.*

Syn. — Entice, lure, inveigle. See ALLURE.

de-coy', *v. i.* To be lured by a decoy; to fall into a trap.

de-coy', *n.* [D. *kooi* cage, inclosure for trapping wild fowl; cf. G. *kaue* a kind of hut, MHG. *kouwe*; all fr. L. *cavea* cage. The first syllable of the English word is perh. fr. the D. article *de.* Cf. CAGE.] **1.** A place, as a pipe, into which wild fowl, esp. ducks, are enticed in order to take or shoot them.

2. Anything intended to lead into a snare; a lure that deceives and misleads into danger, or into the power of an enemy; a bait; specif., a fowl, or the likeness of one, used by sportsmen to entice other fowl within shot or into a net.

3. A person employed by officers of justice, or parties exposed to injury, to induce a suspected person to commit an offense under circumstances that will lead to his detection.

4. A person employed to lead a person into a position where he may be swindled, robbed, or otherwise injured.

decoy duck. A duck or an imitation of one used as a decoy; hence, a person employed to decoy others.

de-cras'si-fy (dē-krăs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*de-* + *crass* + *-fy.*] To free from what is crass, or gross. *R. Browning.*

de-crease' (dē-krēs'), *v. i.*; DE-CREASED' (-krēst'); DE-CREAS'ING. [ME. *decrecen, discresen*, fr. OF. *decreistre, descreistres* (3d pl. pr. *-creissent*), F. *décroître*, fr. L. *decrescere* to grow less, or LL. *discrescere*; *de* (or *dis-*) + *crescere* to grow. See CRESCENT; cf. INCREASE.] To grow less, — opposed to *increase*; to be diminished gradually, in size, degree, number, duration, etc., or in strength or quality; as, the days *decrease* in length from June to December.

He must increase, but I must *decrease.* *John* III. 30.

Syn. — Lessen, decline, wane, fall off, shrink, waste, abate, subside. — DECREASE, DIMINISH, DWINDLE agree in the idea of lessening (see ABRIDGE, CONDENSE). DECREASE commonly suggests a process going on in that which grows less; DIMINISH frequently suggests a lessening by taking something away: consequently *decrease* is chiefly used as an intransitive verb, referring to the process, and *diminish* as a transitive verb, implying the operation of an outside agent; as, a flood, the cold, the length of autumn days, *decreases*; an army may be *diminished* by disease, one's prospects through extravagance; "a *decreasing* leg? an increasing belly?" (*Shak.*); cf. "His [the fool's] part declines as the drama advances, *diminishing* markedly at the end of the sixteenth century" (*A. C. Bradley*). The two words, however, are often interchanged. DWINDLE implies becoming smaller and smaller, usually until the limit reached is insignificant or even contemptible; as, "Our proper names . . . generally *dwindle* to monosyllables" (*Addison*); "The House of Commons is *dwindled* into a very dialogue between Pitt and Fox" (*Walpole*). Cf. ABATE.

Weary se'nnights nine times nine
Shall he *dwindle*, peak, and pine. *Shak.*

de-crease', *v. t.* To cause to grow less; to diminish gradually; as, extravagance *decreases* one's means.

de-crease' (dē'krēs', dē'krēs), *n.* [ME. *decrees*, OF. *decres, descreis*, fr. the v. See DECREASE, *v.*] **1.** A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay; as, a *decrease* of revenue or of strength.

2. The wane of the moon. *Bacon.*

3. The amount by which anything has decreased, or become less.

de-crease'less, *a.* Suffering no decrease. *Rare.*

de-creas'ing, *p. a.* Becoming less and less; diminishing.

decreasing series, *Math.*, a series in which each term is numerically smaller than the preceding term.

— **de-creas'ing-ly**, *adv.*

de-cree' (dē-krē'), *n.* [ME. *decre*, OF. *decré, decret*, F. *décret*, fr. L. *decretum*, neut. of *decretus*, p. p. of *decernere* to decide; *de* + *cernere* to decide. See CERTAIN; cf. DECREET, DECRETAL.] **1.** An order or decision from one having authority deciding what is, or is to be, done; a determination by one having power deciding what is to be done or to take place; authoritative decision; imperative rule; edict; law; ordinance. "The *decrees* of Venice." *Shak.*

There went out a *decree* from Cæsar Augustus that all the world should be taxed *Luke* II. 1.

2. *Theol.* An eternal purpose of God foreordaining some event or condition. Calvinists hold God's decrees to be absolute, Arminians regard them as conditional.

3. *Eccl.* An edict or law made by a council, usually deciding some matter of doctrine or discipline; *pl.*, the collection of such edicts or laws forming a section of the canon law; as, the *decrees* of Trent (1545-63), which, with the additions of the dogmas of Immaculate Conception (1854) and papal infallibility (1870), constitute the fixed authoritative symbol or confession of faith of the Church of Rome.

4. *Law.* A judicial decision; specif.: **a** *Rom. Law.* (1) A judicial decision of the emperor. See CONSTITUTION, 5. (2) A command of the prætor enjoining some act or forbearance. **b** *Eng. & Amer. Law.* A decision or sentence given in a cause by a court of equity, admiralty, probate, or divorce; — now, by extension, often used as synonymous with *judgment*, as under codes of civil procedure, judicature acts, etc. **c** *Scots Law.* A final judgment of a civil court, properly one containing the executive words "and decerns."

Syn. — Law, regulation, edict, ordinance.

decree arbitral, *Scots Law*, a sentence proceeding on a submission to arbitration. — **d. dative**. *Scots Law.* See DATIVE, *a.*, 3 c. — **d. in absence**, *Scots Law*, a judgment by default. — **d. nisi** (nī'sī), *Eng. Law*, the form of decree first made upon a petition for a divorce, which is made absolute at such time (not less than six months) thereafter as may be directed, unless cause to the contrary is shown; sometimes, any decree or order which is to become absolute unless cause to the contrary be shown. — **D. of Berlin.** See CONTINENTAL SYSTEM. — **d. of nullity.** *Law.* See DIVORCE. — **d. of registration**, *Scots Law*, a form of decree upon a stipulation, without suit or intervention by a judge.

de-cree' (dē-krē'), *v. t.*; DE-CREED' (-krēd'); DE-CREE'ING. **1.** To command or enjoin authoritatively; to order or appoint by decree; to ordain, as by fate.

2. *Law.* **a** To settle or decide (a cause) by a judgment. *Obs.* **b** To determine or order judicially by authority, or by decree; to determine; to adjudge; as, a court *decrees* a restoration of property.

Thou shalt also *decree* a thing, and it shall be established unto thee *Job* XXII. 28.

3. To determine; to decide mentally. *Obs. or Archaic.*

de-cree', *v. i.* To make decrees; to ordain; determine.

Father eternal! thine is to *decree.* *Milton.*

de-cree'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* An act of decreeing; a decree.

dec're-ment (dĕk'rē-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *decrementum*, fr. *decrescere.* See DECREASE.] **1.** State, act, or process of becoming gradually less; decrease; diminution; waste; loss.

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth suffer a continual *decrement.* *Woodward.*

2. The quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste; decrease, — opposed to *increment.*

3. *Cryst.* The successive diminution of the layers of molecules applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which Hauy supposed the secondary forms to be produced.

4. The waning (of the moon); — in the phrase, "the moon in her *decrement.*" *Chiefly Her.*

5. *Math.* The quantity by which a variable is decreased.

de-crep'it (dē-krĕp'ĭt), *a.* [L. *decrepitus*, perhaps orig., noised out, noiseless, applied to old people, who creep about quietly; *de* + *crepare* to make a noise, rattle: cf. F. *décrépit.* See CREPITATE.] Broken down with age; wasted and enfeebled by the infirmities of old age; feeble; worn out. "Beggary or *decrepit* age." *Milton.*

Already *decrepit* with premature old age. *Motley.*

Syn. — Infirm, feeble. See WEAK.

de-crep'i-tate (-ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*, DE-CREP'I-TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); DE-CREP'I-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [Cf. F. *décrépiter.*] To roast or calcine so as to cause crackling; as, to *decrepitate* salt.

de-crep'i-tate, *v. i.* To crackle, as salt from the presence of moisture when heated.

de-crep'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *décrépitation.*] Act of decrepitating; a crackling noise made by salt or a mineral when roasting.

de-crep'i-tude (dē-krĕp'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [Cf. F. *décrépitude.*] The broken state produced by decay and the infirmities of age; infirm old age; senile weakness.

de-cres'cence (dē-krĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *decrescentia*] Act or process of decreasing; state or quality of being decrescent.

de'cre-scen'do (dē'krē-shĕn'dō; -sĕn'dō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* **1.** = DIMINUENDO. Abbr. *dec.*, or *decresc.*

2. *Phon.* Pronounced with decreasing force or stress; falling; as, *ou* (*out*) is a *decrescendo* or falling diphthong, the stress being strongest upon the first element.

de'cres-cen'do, *n.* A decrease in force, stress, or volume of sound.

de-cres'cent (dē-krĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *decrescens*, p. pr. of *decrescere.* See DECREASE.] **1.** Becoming less by gradual diminution; decreasing; as, a *decrescent* moon.

2. *Her.* In her decrement; — said of the moon in her last quarter depicted with the horns pointing to the sinister. Also, noting a crescent so represented.

de-cres'cent (dē-krĕs'ĕnt), *n.* The moon in her decrement; *Her.*, a crescent decrescent.

de-cre'tal (dē-krē'tăl), *a.* [L. *decretalis*, fr. *decretum.* See DECREE.] **1.** Pertaining to a decree; containing a decree; as, a *decretal* epistle. *Ayliffe.*

2. Having the binding effect of a decree. *Archaic.*

3. Decisive; final. *Archaic.*

de-cre'tal, *n.* [LL. *decretale*, neut. of L. *decretalis*: cf. OF. *decretale.* See DECRETAL, *a.*] **1.** *Eccl.* **a** An authoritative order or decree; esp., an epistle or document issued by a pope, determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law. **b** Usually in *pl.* The collection of such decrees forming the second part of the Corpus Juris Canonici (which see).

2. A decree. "The *decretals* of eternity." *Martineau.*

de-cre'tal-ist, *n* [Cf. F. *décrétaliste.*] *Theol.* **a** One learned in the decretals. **b** One who believes that the decrees of God were made with foreknowledge.

de-cre'tist (dē-krē'tĭst), *n.* [LL. *decretista* · cf. F. *décrétiste.* See DECREE, *n.*] One versed in the Decreta; a canon lawyer. See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI.

de-cre'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [From L. *decretum.* See DECREE, *n.*] Having the force of a decree; decretory.

The will of God is either *decretive* or preceptive *Bates.*

dec're-to-ry (dĕk'rē-tō-rĭ; dĕ-krē'tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *decretorius*, fr. *decretum.* See DECREE.] **1.** Pert. to, of the nature of, or established by, a decree, decision, or judgment.

The *decretory* rigors of a condemning sentence. *South.*

2. Making decree or decision; decided; positive. *Obs.*

3. Serving to determine; specif., *Old Med. & Astrol.*, decisive of the issue; critical. "The critical or *decretory* days." *Sir T. Browne.*

de-cre'tum (dē-krē'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tä). [L.] **1.** A decree; an ordinance.

2. [*cap.*] Short for *Decretum Gratiani.* See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI.

de-cri'al (dē-krī'ăl), *n.* [See DECRY.] A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.

de-crown' (dē-kroun'), *v. t.* To discrown. *Rare.*

de'crus-ta'tion (dē'krŭs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *decrustare* to peel off.] The removal of a crust.

de-cry' (dē-krī'), *v. t.*; DE-CRIED' (-krīd'); DE-CRY'ING. [F. *décrier*, OF. *descrier*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *crier* to cry. See CRY; cf. DESCRY.] **1.** To depreciate, or denounce, officially.

Pre-Victorian gold was *decried* by proclamation in 1890. *Quick & Garran.*

The king may at any time *decry*, or cry down, any coin of the kingdom, and make it no longer current. *Blackstone.*

2. To decrease the value of (anything) by public statements.

3. To censure as faulty, mean, or worthless; to clamor against; to disparage.

For small errors they whole plays *decry.* *Dryden.*

Syn. — Discredit, run down, condemn, traduce; belittle, undervalue, lower, degrade. — DECRY, DEPRECIATE, DISPARAGE, DETRACT, DEROGATE agree in the idea of diminishing or lessening in estimation or value. To DECRY is to discredit or run down by open or public condemnation or censure; to DEPRECIATE, to belittle or underrate by representing as of small worth; to DISPARAGE, to lower (or attempt to lower) in esteem by slighting or invidious reference or faint praise; as, "There seems almost a general wish of *decrying* the capacity and undervaluing the labor of the novelist" (*Jane Austen*); "To prove that the Americans ought not to be free, we are obliged to *depreciate* the value of freedom itself" (*Burke*); "He chilled the popular praises of the king with silent smiles of slow *disparagement*" (*Tennyson*). DETRACT (*from*) and DEROGATE (*from*) stress the idea of taking away, positively and injuriously, esp. from reputation or merit; *detract* may be used with either personal or impersonal subject; *derogate*, with im-

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Decoration Day. = MEMORIAL DAY. *U. S* [sional decorator.]
dec'o-ra'tion-ist, *n.* A profes-
dec'o-ra-tiv. Decorative. *R. Sp.*
dec'o-ra-to-ry, *a.* Decorative.
de-core', *n* [Cf. OF. *decore* decoration.] Beauty; adornment; honor. *Obs.* — *a.* Beautiful. *Obs.*
‖ **de'co-ri de'cus ad'dit a-vi'to** (dĕk'ō-rī). [L.] He adds honor to (his) ancestral honor.
de-co'rist (dē-kō'rĭst), *n.* One too much attached to decorum or convention in art or letters. *Nonce Word.*
decorre, *v. i.* [OF. *decorre, decourre*, L. *decurrere.*] To depart; to pass away. *Obs.*
de-cor'ru-ga-tive (dē-kŏr'ŏō-gā-tĭv), *a.* See DE-, 4.
de-cor'ti-cate, *a. Bot.* Without a cortical layer.
de-cos'tate, *a.* See DE-, 4.
dé'cou'plé' (dā'kōō'plā'), *a* [F.] *Her.* Uncoupled, as a chevron with separated rafters.
de-coure'. † DECORE, *n*
de-court', *v. t.* To forbid (one) the court. *Obs.*
‖**dé'cou'su'** (dā'kōō'sŭ'), *a.* [F., lit., unsewed, ripped.] Disconnected. *Archaic.*
de-coy', *n.* A game of cards fashionable in the 16th century. *Obs.*
de-coyd'. Decoyed. *Ref. Sp.*
de-coy'er, *n.* One that decoys.
de-coy'man, *n.* A man employed to care for and handle decoys.
de-creast'. Decreased. *Ref. Sp.*
de'cre-a'tion (dē'krē-ā'shŭn), *n.* Destruction; annihilation. *R.*
decrecen. † DECREASE.
de-cree'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
de-cre'er, *n.* One that decrees.
decrees, decreesse. † DECREASE.
de-creet', *n.* [Cf. DECREE.] A decree. *Obs. exc. Scots Law.*
de-creet', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *décréter.*] To decree. *Obs.* [CREPIT.
de-crep'id. Erroneous for DE-
de-crep'it-ly, *adv.* of DECREPIT.
de-crep'it-ness, *n.* Decrepitude.
de-crep'i-ty, *n.* [OF. *decrepité.*] Decrepitude. *Obs. or R.*
decrese. † DECREASE.
de-cre'ta, *n.*, *pl.* of DECRETUM.
de-cre'te', *n.* [Cf. DECREE.] 1. Obs. var. of DECREET. 2. *Rom. Law.* A decree.
de-cre'tion (dē-krē'shŭn), *n.* [From L. *decrescere, decretum.* See DECREASE.] Decrease. *Obs.*
de'cre-tis'tre, *n.* [OF.] A decretist. *Obs.* [TIVE.
de-cre'tive-ly, *adv.* of DECRE-
dec're-to'ri-al (dĕk'rē-tō'rĭ-ăl). *a.* Decretory; authoritative.
dec're-to-ri-ly (dĕk'rē-tō-rĭ-lĭ; dē-krē'-). *adv.* of DECRETORY.
‖ **de-cre'vi** (dē-krē'vī). [L.] I have decreed.
de-crew', *n. i.* [F. *décrue*, n., decrease, and *décru*, p. p. of *décroître.*] Decrease. *Obs* [CRY.
de-cried', *pret. & p. p.* of DE-
de-cri'er, *n.* One who decries.
de-crott', *v. t* [F. *décrotter.*] To cleanse. *Obs.*

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personal only; as, "Far am I from *detracting* from the merit of some gentlemen . . . on that occasion" (*Burke*), your absence *detracted* from our pleasure; "A few instances of inaccuracy or mediocrity can never *derogate* from the superlative merit of Homer and Vergil" (*Goldsmith*). Cf. DECREASE.

de-cu'bi-tal (dē-kū'bĭ-tăl), *a. Med.* **a** Pertaining to, or resulting from, decubitus, or lying down; as, a *decubital* sore. **b** Pert. to, or resembling, a decubitus, or bedsore.

de-cu'bi-tus (-tŭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *de* + *cubare* to lie down.] *Med.* **a** An attitude assumed in lying down; as, the dorsal *decubitus*. **b** A bedsore.

‖ **dé'cu'lasse'ment'** (dā'ku'lās'mänt'), *n.* [F.] Also, sometimes, Anglicized **dec'u-lass'ment** (dĕk'ū-lăs'mĕnt). *Ordnance.* An accidental blowing off of, or other serious damage to, the breechblock of a gun; also, a removal of the breechblock for the purpose of disabling the gun.

dec'u-man (dĕk'ū-măn), *a.* [L. *decumanus* of the tenth, and by metonymy, large, fr. *decem* ten.] **1.** Large; chief; — applied to an extraordinary billow, supposed by some to be every tenth in order. *Rare.* Also used substantively. "Such *decuman* billows." *Gauden.*

2. *Rom. Antiq.* Pertaining to the tenth cohort; — applied to the principal gate of a camp, near which this cohort was usually encamped.

de-cum'bence (dē-kŭm'bĕns) } *n.* Act or posture of lying
de-cum'ben-cy (-bĕn-sĭ) } down. *Sir T. Browne.*

de-cum'bent (-bĕnt), *a.* [L. *decumbens, -entis*, p. pr. of *decumbere; de* + *cumbere* (only in comp.), *cubare* to lie down.] **1.** Lying down; prostrate; recumbent.

2. *Bot.* Reclining on the ground, but with ascending apex or extremity; — said of stems or shoots.

de-cum'bi-ture (-bĭ-tūr), *n.* **1.** Confinement to a sick bed, or time of taking to one's bed from sickness.

2. *Astrol.* Aspect of the heavens at the time of taking to one's sick bed, from which the prognostics of recovery or death were made.

dec'u-ple (dĕk'ū-p'l), *a.* [F. *décuple*, L. *decuplus*, fr. *decem* ten.] Tenfold. — *n.* A number ten times repeated.

dec'u-ple, *v. t.*; DEC'U-PLED (-p'ld); DEC'U-PLING (-plĭng). To make tenfold; to multiply by ten.

dec'u-plet (-plĕt), *n.* [See DECOUPLE, *a.*; cf. TRIPLET.] *Music.* A group of ten notes performed in the time of eight or four; a decimole.

de-cu'ri-on (dē-kū'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L. *decurio, decurionis*, fr. *decuria* a squad of ten, fr. *decem* ten.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* **a** A head, chief, or representative of a decury. **b** A member of a municipal or colonial senate.

2. *Hist.* **a** An overseer of ten families or households; a tithingman. **b** Formerly, in some Italian cities and towns, a member of the municipal Great Council.

3. *Astrol.* = DECAN, 2.

de-cu'ri-on-ate (-āt), *n.* [L. *decurionatus*, fr. *decurio.*] The office of a decurion.

de-cur'rence (dē-kŭr'ĕns), **de-cur'ren-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Act or state of running down; a lapse. *Rare.*

de-cur'rent (dē-kŭr'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *decurrens, -entis*, p. pr of *decurrere* to run down; *de* + *currere* to run.] **1** Running or flowing downward; specif., *Bot.*, extending downward; — said of a leaf whose base extends downward and forms a wing or ridge along the stem.

Decurrent Leaves.

de-cur'sion (dē-kŭr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *decursio*, fr. *decurrere*. See DECURRENT.] **1.** A decurrence. *Obs.*

2. *Class. Antiq.* A maneuver or procession of troops under arms, as a march for exercise, or around a funeral pyre.

de-cur'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *décursif.* See DECURRENT.] Running down; decurrent. — **de-cur'sive-ly**, *adv.*

decursively pinnate, *Bot.*, pinnate with decurrent leaflets.

de-cur'tate (dē-kûr'tāt), *a.* [L *decurtatus*, p. p.] Curtailed; shortened. — **decurtate syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism with one premise suppressed.

de'cur-va'tion (dē'kûr-vā'shŭn), *n* [L. *decurvatus* bent downward; *de* + *curvare, curvatum*, to bend.] Act of decurving, or state of being decurved.

de-curve' (-kûrv'), *v. t. & i.* [See DE-, 1; CURVE, *v. t.*] To curve or bend downward.

dec'u-ry (dĕk'ū-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *decuria*, fr. *decem* ten.] *Rom. Hist.* A division or company of ten persons, or later of any number; in general, a division, company, or class; specif.: **a** A division of the curiæ. **b** A division of the senate. **c** A squad of cavalrymen under a decurion. **d** A division or class of judges. **e** A division of the collegia or corporations.

de-cus'sate (dē-kŭs'āt; dĕk'ŭs-; 277: *see* -ATE), *v. t.*; -CUS'SAT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -CUS'SAT-ING (-ĭng). [L. *decussatus*, p. p. of *decussare* to cross like an X, fr. *decussis* (orig. equiv. to *decem asses*) the number ten, which the Romans represented by X.] To cross at an acute angle; to cut or divide in the form of X; to intersect; — said of lines, rays of light, nerves, etc. In anatomy, *decussate* is used by some writers of the crossing of two nerves only where some of the fibers of each nerve pass into the other nerve; others use it of any crossing without interchange of fibers.

de-cus'sate (dē-kŭs'āt), } *a.* [L. *decussatus*, p. p.]
de-cus'sat-ed (-āt-ĕd, dĕk'ŭs-), } **1.** Crossed; intersected.

2. *Bot.* Arranged in pairs each at right angles to the next pair above or below; as, *decussate* leaves or branches.

3. *Rhet.* Consisting of two rising and two falling clauses alternated; as, a *decussated* period.

de'cus-sa'tion (dē'kŭ-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *decussatio.*] **1.** Act of crossing at an acute angle, or state of being thus crossed; an intersection in the form of an X; a chiasma; as, the *decussation* of lines, rays, nerves, etc.

2. *Bot.* The state of being decussate.

decussation of the pyramids, *Anat.*, the crossing of the nerve fibers of the crossed pyramidal tract of each side over to the other side, which occurs in the medulla.

dec'yl (dĕs'ĭl), *n.* [*decem-* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical $C_{10}H_{21}$, of which decane is the hydride.

dec'y-lene (dĕs'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*decyl* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* Any of a number of isomeric hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_{20}$, belonging to the ethylene series. — **dec'y-len'ic** (-lēn'ĭk), *a.*

de-cyl'ic (dē-sĭl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* **a** Of or pertaining to decyl; as, *decylic* alcohol, $C_{10}H_{21}OH$. **b** Decoic.

‖ **de-dans'** (dē-dänz'), *n.* [F.] *Tennis.* An open gallery, at the service end of a tennis court, for spectators; hence, the spectators; as, the *dedans* applauded.

de-dec'o-rate (dē-dĕk'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *dedecoratus*, p. p. of *dedecorare* to disgrace. See DECORATE.] To shame; disgrace; also, to disfigure. *Obs. or R.* — **de-dec'o-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n. Obs. or R.*

de-den'dum (-dĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-DA** (-dă). [L., (a thing) to be given up, delivered, p. fut. pass. of *dedere; de* + *dare* to give; — so named as contrasting with *addendum.*] *Mech.* The root of a gear tooth; also, the dedendum, or root, circle of a gear wheel.

dedendum circle. *Mech.* The root circle of a gear wheel.

ded'i-cate (dĕd'ĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *dedicatus*, p. p. of *dedicare* to affirm, to dedicate; *de* + *dicare* to declare, dedicate; akin to *dicere* to say. See DICTION.] Dedicated. *Archaic.*

Dedicate to nothing temporal *Shak.*

Syn. — Devoted, consecrated, addicted.

ded'i-cate (dĕd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; DED'I-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); DED'I-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). **1.** To set apart and consecrate, as to a divinity, or for sacred uses; to devote formally and solemnly to a special use; as, to *dedicate* vessels, treasures, a temple, or a church, to a religious use.

Vessels of silver, and vessels of gold, . . . which also king David did *dedicate* unto the Lord. *2 Sam* VIII. 10, 11.

2. To set apart or give up, as one's self, to a duty or service; to devote; specif., *Law*, to give or surrender by way of dedication (which see).

The profession of a soldier, to which he had *dedicated* himself. *Clarendon*

3. To inscribe, address, or name by way of compliment, honor, or the like, as a book to a patron.

4. To open to the public formally. *Rare.*

Syn. — DEDICATE, DEVOTE, CONSECRATE, HALLOW. To DEDICATE is to give up to (or as if to) sacred or serious uses; to DEVOTE (see etym.) is to dedicate solemnly and (esp.) exclusively; as, "It is a mistake to suppose that I *dedicate* my poetical compositions solely to the direct enforcement of reform" (*Shelley*); "I had *devoted* the labor of my whole life, and had *dedicated* my intellect . . . to the slow and elaborate toil of constructing one single work" (*De Quincey*); "Eloquence, erudition, and philosophy . . . were humbly *devoted* to the service of religion" (*Gibbon*). To CONSECRATE is to set apart as itself sacred or exalted; to HALLOW (the stronger term) is to make sacred or holy; as, "A night of memories and of sighs I *consecrate* to thee" (*Landor*); "But in a larger sense we cannot *dedicate*, we cannot *consecrate*, we cannot *hallow* this ground" (*A. Lincoln*). See ADDICTED; cf. PROFANATION.

ded'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dedicatio*. cf. OF. *dedication.*] **1.** Act of setting apart or consecrating to a divine being, or to a sacred use, often with religious solemnities; solemn appropriation; as, the *dedication* of Solomon's temple. Also, the formula used in the act, or the day or feast observed in it.

2. A devoting or setting aside for any particular purpose; specif., *Law*, an appropriation or giving up of land to public use, which precludes the owner or others claiming under him from asserting any right of ownership inconsistent with the use for which the property is dedicated.

3. An address to a patron or friend, prefixed to a book, or other production, testifying respect, and often recommending the work to his special protection and favor.

ded'i-ca'tor (dĕd'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who dedicates.

ded'i-ca-to-ry (-kă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *dédicatoire.*] Constituting or serving as a dedication.

ded'i-mus (dĕd'ĭ-mŭs), *n*, *or* ‖ **de'di-mus po'te-sta'tem** (dĕd'ĭ-mŭs pō'tĕs-tā'tĕm). [L, we have given (the power, etc.).] *Law.* A writ to commission a private person to do some act in place of a judge, as to examine a witness, etc.; — so named from its introductory words.

ded'i-ti'cian (-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* [L. *deditĭcius*, prop., one who has surrendered, fr. *dedere* to surrender; *de* + *dare* to give.] *Rom. Law.* A freedman not allowed full citizenship rights because of grave misconduct during slavery. The class of dediticians was abolished by Justinian (*Inst.* 5, 3). — *a.* Of or pert. to a deditician or dediticians. — **ded'i-ti'cian-cy** (-sĭ), *n.*

de-di'tion (dē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *deditio*, fr. *dedere* to surrender.] Act of yielding; surrender. *Rare.*

de-duce' (dē-dūs'), *v. t.*; DE-DUCED' (-dūst'); DE-DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *deducere; de* + *ducere* to lead, draw. See DUKE; cf. DEDUCT.] **1.** To lead; to bring. *Obs.*

He should hither *deduce* a colony. *Selden.*

2. To take away; to deduct; to subtract; as, to *deduce* a part from the whole. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

3. To derive by logical process; to obtain or arrive at as the result of reasoning; to gather, as a truth or opinion, from what precedes or from premises; to derive; draw, infer; — with *from* or *out of.*

Reasoning is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke*

See what regard will be paid to the pedigree which *deduces* your descent from kings and conquerors. *Scott.*

4. To trace or have the course or derivation of.

5. To convey by inheritance. *Obs.*

6. To reduce (to another form or denomination). *Obs.*

7. To conduct before a tribunal; to prosecute (a cause) to judicial determination; to deal with or treat of. *Obs., or Scots Law.*

Syn. — See INFER.

de-duce'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Inference; tracing; deduction. *R.*

de-duc'i-ble (dē-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being deduced; derivable by reasoning as a result or consequence.

2. Capable of being brought down. *Obs.* "As if God [were] *deducible* to human imbecility." *State Trials* (1649). — **de-duc'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **de-duc'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-duc'i-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

de-duct' (dē-dŭkt'), *v. t.*; DE-DUCT'ED; DE-DUCT'ING. [L *deductus*, p. p. of *deducere* to deduct. See DEDUCE.] **1.** To take away, separate, or remove, in numbering, estimating, or calculating; to subtract; — often with *from* or *out of.*

Deduct what is but vanity, or dress. *Pope.*

Two and a half per cent should be *deducted* out of the pay of the foreign troops. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. To lead forth or out; to withdraw. *Obs.*

3. To trace out in order; to set forth.

4. To draw as a conclusion from reasoning; to deduce.

5. To reduce; to diminish. *Obs.*

Syn. — DEDUCT, SUBTRACT agree in the idea of taking away. In present usage, DEDUCT applies specifically to amounts or quantities, SUBTRACT, to numbers; as, to *deduct* the cost of transportation from the profits, to *subtract* 5 from 10.

de-duc'tion (dē-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *deductio*: cf. F. *déduction.*] **1.** Act or process of deducing; mediate inference in which the conclusion follows necessarily from a full understanding of given data or propositions; — contrasted with *induction.*

This process, by which from two statements we deduce a third, is called *deduction.* *J. R. Seeley*

We may take induction as inference viewed from the side of the differences, *deduction* as inference viewed from the side of the universal. *B. Bosanquet*

2. Act of deducting, or taking away; subtraction; as, the *deduction* of the subtrahend from the minuend.

3. That which is deducted; the part taken away; abatement; as, a *deduction* from the yearly rent.

4. That which is deduced or drawn from premises by a process of reasoning; an inference; a conclusion.

Make fair *deductions;* see to what they mount. *Pope.*

5. A withdrawing; a leading forth (specif., of a colony) *R.*

6. A tracing out or derivation. *Obs. or R.*

The *deduction* of one word from another. *Johnson.*

Syn. — DEDUCTION, INDUCTION. DEDUCTION, as contrasted with INDUCTION, is reasoning from the general to the particular or from the implicit to the explicit, as contrasted with reasoning from particular facts to general truths or from a part to a whole. *Deduction* gives explicit knowledge, as in a geometrical demonstration; *induction* gives general principles, as in the formulation of a natural law. Both processes appear in ordinary reasoning.

de-duc'tive (dē-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *deductivus* derivative.] Of or pert. to deduction; employing deduction in reasoning; capable of being deduced from premises; deducible.

All knowledge of causes is *deductive.* *Glanvill.*

deductive method, *Logic*, the method of scientific reasoning by which from assumed or established general principles concrete applications or consequences are deduced. Cf. DEDUCTION, 1; INDUCTION, 4.

de-duc'tive-ly, *adv.* By deduction; by way of inference; by consequence; by derivation.

dee (dē), *n.* **1.** The letter *d* or D.

2. A D-shaped object. See D, *n.*, 2.

deed (dēd), *n.* [AS. *dēd*; akin to OS. *dād*, D. & Dan. *daad*, G. *that*, Sw. *dåd*, Goth. *dēds*; fr. the root of *do.* See DO, *v. t.*] **1.** That which is done or effected by a responsible agent; act; action; thing done; — a word of wide application, including whatever is done, good or bad, great or small.

What *deed* is this which ye have done? *Gen.* xliv. 15.
Would serve his kind in *deed* and word. *Tennyson.*

2. Illustrious act; achievement; exploit; feat. "Knightly *deeds.*" *Spenser.*

Whose *deeds* some nobler poem shall adorn. *Dryden.*

3. Power of action; agency; efficiency. *Obs.*

To be, both will and *deed*, created free. *Milton.*

4. *Law.* A sealed instrument in writing, on paper or parchment, duly executed and delivered, containing some transfer, bargain, or contract; also, loosely, such an instrument

de-cry's'tal-li-za'tion, *n.* See DE-, 4.

dec'u-ba'tion (dĕk'ū-bā'shŭn; dē'kū-), *n.* [L. *decubare.*] Decumbence. *Obs.*

de-cul'or Decolor. *Ref. Sp.*

de-cul'or-ize Decolorize. *R.Sp.*

Dec'u-ma (dĕk'ū-mä), *n.* [L.] See FATE, 4. [BENT.

de-cum'bent-ly, *adv.* of DECUMBENT.

dec'u-plate, *v. t.* [L. *decuplatus*, p. p. of *decuplare.*] *Math.* To multiply by ten; to decuple. — **dec'u-pla'tion** (dē'k'ū-p l ā'-shŭn), *n.*

de-cu'ri-a (dē-kū'rĭ-ă), *n.*; *pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [L.] A decury.

de-cur'rent-ly, *adv.* of DECURRENT. See -LY.

de-cur'ring, *a.* = DECURRENT.

de-cur'siv. Decursive. *Ref. Sp.*

de-curt', *v. t.* [L. *decurtare; de* + *curtare.*] To curtail. *Obs.*

de-cur'tate, *v. t.* To decurt. *Obs.* — **de'cur-ta'tion** (dē'kûr-tā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

de-cur'va-ture (dē-kûr'vă-tūr), *n.* = DECURVATION.

de'cus (dē'kŭs), *n.* [From L. *decus et tutamen*, a motto on the rim of the coin.] A five-shilling piece. *Slang, Eng.* [SATE.

de-cus'sate-ly, *adv.* of DECUSSATE. **de-cus'sa-tive** (dē-kŭs'ā-tĭv), *a.* Intersecting; crossing. [wise.

de-cus'sa-tive-ly, *adv.* Cross-

de-cus'sion, *n.* [L. *decussio.*] A shaking off or down. *Obs.*

de-cus'sis, *n.* [L.] See COIN.

de'cus-so'ri-um (dē'kŭ-sō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Surg.* An instrument for depressing the dura mater in trepanning.

ded. Obs. or ref. sp. of DEAD.

ded. † DEATH, DEED, DID.

dedain. † DISDAIN.

de'dal, **De-da'li-an**, etc. Vars. of DÆDAL, DÆDALIAN, etc.

De'dan (dē'dăn), *n. Bib.* In Gen. x. 7, a son of Raamah, son of Cush; in Gen. xxv. 3, a son of Jokshan. — **De'dan-ite**, *n.* **Ded'a-nim** (dĕd'ā-nĭm; dē-dā'nĭm), *n. pl. Bib.* Dedanites.

dedbote. † DEEDBOTE.

dede. † DEATH, DEED, DID.

dede (dēd). Obs. or Scot. var. of DEAD.

de-dec'o-rous (dē-dĕk'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *dedecorus.* See DECOROUS.] Disgraceful; unbecoming. *R.*

de-deign', *v. t & i.* [*de-* + *deign.*] To deign. *Obs.*

dedein. † DISDAIN.

dedely. † DEADLY.

ded'end. Deadened. *Ref. Sp.*

ded'en-ing. Deadening. *Ref. Sp.*

de'den-ti'tion (dē'dĕn-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The shedding of teeth. *Rare.*

dedeyn. † DISDAIN.

ded'i-cant (dĕd'ĭ-kănt), *n.* One who dedicates. *Rare.*

ded'i-ca-tee' (dĕd'ĭ-kă-tē'), *n.* One to whom a thing is dedicated;—correlative to *dedicator.*

ded'i-ca'tion-al (dĕd'ĭ-kā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to dedication.

ded'i-ca-tive (dĕd'ĭ-kă-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. L. *dedicativus* affirmative.] Dedicating; dedicatory.

ded'i-ca-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Dedicatory. [CATORY.

ded'i-ca-to-ri-ly, *adv.* of DEDI-

ded'i-ca-ture (-tūr), *n.* Dedication. *Rare.* [dedicate. *Obs.*

dedie, *v. t.* [F. *dédier.*] To

‖ **de di'e in di'em** (dē dĭ'ē ĭn dĭ'ĕm) [L.] From day to day. Abbr. **d. d. in d**

ded'i-fy, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *dédier*; E. *-fy.*] To dedicate. *Obs.*

ded'ig-na'tion, *n.* [L. *dedignatio*: cf OF. *dedignation.*] Disdain; scorn. *Obs.*

dedir. † DIDDER.

‖ **dé'dit'** (dā'dē'), *n.* [F., fr. *dédire* to retract, contradict; *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *dire* to say.] *Fr. & Canadian Law.* A sum forfeited or lost by one who has failed in an engagement; forfeit; forfeiture; penalty.

‖ **de'di-ti'ti-i** (dē'dĭ-tĭsh'ĭ-ĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] See FREEDMAN.

Ded'lock, Sir Leices'ter (lĕs'tẽr dĕd'lŏk). A character in Dickens's "Bleak House." "He is an honorable, obstinate, truthful, high-spirited, intensely prejudiced, perfectly unreasonable man." His wife, **Lady Dedlock**, is a proud, ambitious woman, who before her marriage had a child, Esther Summerson, and suffers with remorse and fear of discovery. She finally leaves home and perishes miserably at the grave of Esther's father, Captain Hawdon.

ded'ly. Var of DEADLY. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

de'do (dē'dō; 146), *n.* [Sp. & Pg., lit., finger.] See MEASURE.

ded'o-la'tion (dĕd'ō-lā'shŭn; dē'dō-), *n.* [L. *dedolare* to hew away.] *Surg.* Removal of a thin piece of skin by an oblique cut.

ded'o-lent (dĕd'ō-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *dedolens*, p. pr. of *dedolere* to give over grieving; *de* + *dolere* to grieve.] Feeling no grief or compunction; callous. *Rare.* — **ded'o-lence** (-lĕns), **ded'o-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n. Rare.*

‖ **de do'lo** [L.] *Civil Law.* Of deceit or fraud.

‖ **de do'nis con-di'ti-o-na'li-bus** (kŏn-dĭsh'ĭ-ō-nā'lĭ-bŭs). [L., concerning conditional gifts.] *Law.* See *Statute de Donis*, etc., under STATUTE.

de-duc'i-bil. Deducible. *Ref. Sp.*

de-duc'i-ble (dē-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *n.* That which is capable of being deduced. *Rare.*

de-duc'ive (dē-dū'sĭv), *a.* That deduces; inferential. *Rare.*

de-duct'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being deducted; deducible. *Rare.*

de-duc'tile, *a.* Easy of deduction. *Obs.*

‖ **de-duc'ti-o** (dē-dŭk'shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] Deduction.

de-duc'tive. Deductive. *Ref. Sp.*

de-duc'to-ry, *a.* Deductive.

deduit, *n.* [F. *déduit.* Cf. DEDUCT.] Diversion; delight; pleasure. Obs.

de-du'pli-ca'tion, *n.* [*de-* + *duplication.*] *Bot.* = CHORISIS.

dedute, deduyt. † DEDUIT.

dedyne. † DEDEIGN.

dee (dē). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DIE, *n.* & *v.*

dee, *v. t.* To damn; — a euphemistic pronunciation of d——, standing for *damn* — deed [for *d—d*] (dēd) or dee'deed' [for *d—d'd*] (dē'dēd'), *p. p.*

dee, d'ee. Early forms of D'YE = do ye? [of DEAD

deed. Obs. or dial. Eng var.

deed (dēd), *adv.* Short for INDEED. *Colloq. or Dial*

before it has been given effect by delivery. In its broadest or general sense *deed* properly includes every such instrument; but it is often used specifically of an instrument conveying a fee in land, as distinguished from a lease, mortgage, or other instruments under seal. A will, although under seal, is not a deed, because not delivered and accepted. The formal parts of a common-law deed of land are the premises, habendum, reddendum, conditions, covenants, and conclusion. Signature is not essential at the English common law to the execution of a deed; but it is practically universal, and is required along with acknowledgment in many jurisdictions in the United States.

The technical use of the word *deed* seems the outcome of the very common plea *Non est factum mean, Nient mon fet*, i. e., I did not execute that document. As a word which will stand for the document itself, it slowly supplants *carta*, it is thus used in Y. B. 33-5 Edw. I. p. 331. *Pollock & Mat.*

5. Performance; action; doing, esp. as contrasted with words. "We live in *deeds*, not years." *Bailey* (*Festus*).

6. Doings; ado. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See ACTION.

deed of arrangement. *Eng. Law.* See ARRANGEMENT, 6. — **d. of assumption,** *Scots Law*, a deed by which a trustee assumes, or appoints, a new cotrustee. — **in deed,** in fact; in truth; verily. See INDEED.

deed (dēd), *v. t.;* DEED'ED; DEED'ING. To convey or transfer by deed; as, he *deeded* all his estate to his son. *U. S.*

deed'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of deeds or exploits; active; stirring. *Rare.* "A *deedful* life." *Tennyson.* — **deed'ful-ly,** *adv.*

deed'less, *a.* **1.** Without action; unmarked by deeds; as, a *deedless* old age.

2. Not performing, or not having performed, deeds or exploits; inactive. "*Deedless* in his tongue." *Shak.*

deed poll. *Law.* A deed executed by only one party, and orig. disting. from an indenture by having the edge of the parchment or paper cut even, or *polled*, instead of being indented. A deed poll now usually begins "Know all men by these presents, that I, A. B., have given, granted," etc Cf. INDENTURE.

deem (dēm), *v. i.;* DEEMED (dēmd); DEEM'ING. [ME. *demen* to judge, condemn, AS. *dēman*, fr. *dōm* doom; akin to OFries. *dēma*, OS. *adōmian*, D. *doemen*, OHG. *tuommen*, Icel. *dæma*, Sw. *dömma*, Dan. *dömme*, Goth. *dōmjan*. See DOOM, *n.*; cf. DOOM, *v.*] **1.** To pass judgment; to render a decision; to act as a judge or arbitrator. *Obs.*

2. To be of opinion; to think; estimate; opine; suppose.

And *deemest* thou as those who pore,
With aged eyes, short way before? *Emerson.*

3. To expect; to hope. *Now Rare.* *Byron.*

deem, *v. t.* **1.** To sit in judgment over or upon; to judge; also, to pronounce judgment upon; to decide (a case) or give (sentence); sometimes, specif., to judge adversely; to censure or condemn. *Obs.*

Clandius . . . was *demed* for to hang upon a tree. *Chaucer.*

2. To conclude or believe on consideration, to form a judgment upon; to hold in opinion; to regard; esteem; think.

For never can I *deem* him less than god. *Dryden.*

3. To give or decree as a result of judgment; to award; ordain. *Obs.*

4. To proclaim; announce; tell; say. *Obs. Poetic.*

5. To distinguish between (things); to discern. *Obs.*

de-ĕm'a-nate (dē-ĕm'ā-nāt), *v. t. Physics & Chem.* To deprive of the property of giving off a radioactive emanation; as, to *deēmanate* thorium by intense ignition. — **de-ĕm'a-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

deem'er (dēm'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *dēmere.* See DEEM.] One who deems; specif.: *Obs.* **a** A judge. **b** One who criticizes or censures; also, one who discriminates.

deem'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [*deem* + *-ster;* i. e., doomster. Cf. DEMPSTER.] A judge. *Obs.*, except as the title of the two justices of the common-law courts of the Isle of Man, having jurisdiction one over the northern division and the other over the southern. — **deem'ster-ship,** *n.*

deep (dēp), *a.;* DEEP'ER (-ẽr); DEEP'EST. [ME. *dep, deop*, AS. *dēop*; akin to D. *diep*, G. *tief*, Icel. *djūpr*, Sw. *djup*, Dan. *dyb*, Goth. *diups;* fr. the root of E. *dip.* See DIP.]

1. Extending far, or comparatively far, below the surface; of great, or comparatively great, perpendicular dimension (measured from the surface downward); — disting. from *high;* far to the bottom; as, a *deep* sea.

The water where the brook is *deep.* *Shak.*

2. Having extension downwards of a specified dimension; as, knee-*deep;* a mile *deep.*

3. Extending far back from the front or outer part; of great horizontal dimension (measured backward from the front or nearer part, mouth, etc.); as, a *deep* cave or recess; a *deep* wound.

Shadowing squadrons *deep* *Milton.*

4. Having extension backwards of specified dimensions; as, a tunnel 1,000 feet *deep;* a lot of land 100 feet *deep.*

5. Low or far back in situation; lying far below the general surface or distant from the exterior or front; as, a *deep* valley.

6. Hard to penetrate or comprehend; profound, — opposed to *shallow* or *superficial;* mysterious; not obvious; obscure; as, a *deep* subject or plot.

A question *deep* almost as the mystery of life. *De Quincey.*

7. Of action, motion, influence, etc.: coming from, or extending to, a depth; deep-seated.

8. Solemn; serious; grave in nature or effect. *Obs.*

9. Of penetrating or far-reaching intellect; not superficial; thoroughly skilled; sagacious; cunning.

Deep clerks she dumbs *Shak.*

10. Great; powerful; profound; thorough; complete; unmixed; intense; heavy; heartfelt; as, *deep* distress, affection, melancholy, or horror. "*Deep* silence." *Milton.* "*Deep* sleep." *Gen.* ii. 21. "*Deeper* darkness." *Hoole.*

An attitude of *deep* respect. *Motley.*

11. Of colors: strong; rich; intense; not light or thin; as, *deep* blue or crimson.

12. Of low tone; full-toned; not high or sharp; grave; heavy. "The *deep* thunder." *Byron.*

The bass of heaven's *deep* organ. *Milton.*

13. Muddy; boggy; sandy; — said of roads. *Chaucer.*

14. Heavy; involving profound interest, absorption, or the like; extreme; excessive; as, *deep* gambling; *deep* drinking; *deep* study. Also, of persons, acting, feeling, thinking, etc., extremely or profoundly; as, a *deep* student; a *deep* mourner.

15. Immersed; engrossed; absorbed, involved; as, *deep* in reading; *deep* in debt.

16. Advanced (in time); late. *Obs. & R. or Dial. Eng.*

17. *Golf.* Broad; — said of the face of a club.

Syn. — DEEP, PROFOUND. In its literal sense DEEP (cf. HIGH) implies either extension downward from a surface (actual or assumed), or backward or inward from the front or outer part; as, a *deep* pond, a *deep* ravine, a *deep* cave, a *deep* forest, a crowd ten *deep.* PROFOUND (which can be substituted for *deep* in none of the above phrases), when used, as is rare, in its literal sense, connotes great or unfathomable depths; as, "All . . . the *profound* sea hides in unknown fathoms" (*Shak.*); "All else *deep* snow and ice, a gulf *profound* as that Serbonian bog . . . where armies whole have sunk" (*Milton*). Fig., as applied to persons or to mental states or processes, *deep* implies the presence, or a necessity for the exercise, of penetration or subtlety, sometimes of craft; *profound*, the presence, or need, of thoroughness; as, a *deep* politician, *deep* designs, "*deep* plots" (*Shak.*); a *profound* thinker, a *profound* treatise; cf. a *deep* theologian, a *profound* theologian. As expressing intensity, *profound* is commonly the stronger, though considerations of euphony often prevail; as, *deep* sleep, *profound* slumber; *deep* sorrow, *profound* melancholy; *deep* humility, *profound* respect. *Deep* alone is used of sound or color; as, a *deep* voice, a *deep* blue.

deep culture, *Bacteriol.*, a culture resulting from a deep inoculation in a solid medium, as gelatin. It is especially adapted to the growth of anaërobes. — **d. fascia.** *Anat.* See FASCIA. — **d. field.** See CRICKET, a game. — **d. mourning,** *Costume*, mourning complete and strongly marked, the garments being not only all black, but also composed of lusterless materials and of such fashion as is identified with mourning garments. — **d. tank,** *Naut.*, a portion of a ship's hold partitioned off and devised to hold water.

deep (dēp), *n.* **1.** Depth. *Obs. & R.*

2. That which is deep, esp. deep water or a deep body of water, as the sea or ocean; an abyss; the depth of space.

Courage from the *deeps* of knowledge springs. *Cowley.*
The hollow *deep* of hell resounded. *Milton*

3. a One of the deep portions of any body of water; specif., an area in the ocean where the depth exceeds 3,000 fathoms; as, the Aldrich *Deep* in the South Pacific. **b** A deep channel in a strait or estuary.

4. The middle, or most intense, part; as, the *deep* of winter.

The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk. *Shak.*

5. That which is profound, not easily fathomed, or incomprehensible; a moral or spiritual depth or abyss.

Thy judgments are a great *deep* *Ps.* xxxvi. 6.

6. *Naut.* Any of the fathom points on a sounding, or lead, line not designated by "marks."

7. *Coal Mining.* The lowest part of the vein.

deep, *adv.* [AS. *dēope.*] **1.** To a great depth; with depth; far down; profoundly; deeply.

Deep-versed in books, and shallow in himself. *Milton.*
Drink *deep*, or taste not the Pierian spring. *Pope*

2. Far on (in time); as, *deep* in the night.

deep'en (dēp''n), *v. t.;* DEEP'ENED (-'nd); DEEP'EN-ING. To make deep or deeper; to increase the depth, or intensity, of; as, to *deepen* a well or a channel; the event *deepened* the prevailing gloom; specif.: to increase in degree; as, to *deepen* grief or sorrow; to make graver or lower in tone; as, to *deepen* the tones of an organ.

Deepens the murmur of the falling floods. *Pope*
It would . . . *deepen* the bed of the Tiber. *Addison*
You must *deepen* your colors. *Peacham*

deep'en, *v. i.* To become deeper; as, the water *deepens* at every cast of the lead; the plot *deepens.*

deep'-grown', *a.* Designating a kind of strong and robust wool fiber with great depth of staple.

deep'ing, *n.* A piece of netting a fathom deep, with lacings, forming a section of a drift net. *Brit.*

deep'-laid', *a.* Laid deeply; formed with cunning and sagacity; as, *deep-laid* plans.

deep'ly, *adv.* [AS. *dēoplice.*] **1.** At or to a great depth; far below the surface; as, to sink *deeply.*

2. Profoundly; thoroughly; not superficially; in a high degree; intensely; as, *deeply* skilled in ethics.

He had *deeply* offended both his nobles and people. *Bacon.*
He sighed *deeply* in his spirit *Mark* viii 12.

3. With a tendency to richness and intensity of color.

4. With low or deep tone; sonorously; as, a *deeply* toned instrument; hounds baying *deeply.*

5. With profound skill; with art or intricacy; as, a *deeply* laid plot or intrigue.

6. Gravely; seriously; as, *deeply* compromised.

deep'-mouthed' (dēp'moutht'; -moutht'), *a.* Having a loud and sonorous voice. "*Deep-mouthed* dogs." *Dryden.*

deep'ness (dēp'nĕs), *n.* [AS. *dēopnes.*] **1.** State or quality of being deep (in any sense); state or quality of being profound, mysterious, secretive, intense, serious, crafty, etc.; depth; profundity; — opposed to *shallowness.*

Because they had no *deepness* of earth *Matt* xiii. 5.

2. A deep place; the deep sea. *Obs.*

deep'-sea' (dēp'sē'; *colloq., as by sailors,* dĭp'sĭ; *cf.* DIPSEY), *a.* Of or pertaining to the deeper parts of the sea; as, a *deep-sea* line (i. e., a line to take soundings at a great depth); *deep-sea* soundings, explorations, etc.

deep-sea lead, a lead used for sounding in deep water; specif., the heaviest of sounding leads, used in water exceeding a hundred fathoms in depth.

deep'-seat'ed (dēp'sēt'ĕd; 87), *a.* Having its seat far below the surface; hence, fig., hard to be removed; as, *deep-seated* prejudice; a *deep-seated* disease.

deep'-sink'er, *n.* A kind of tall drinking glass; also, the drink which it contains; — so called in fanciful allusion to the shaft of a mine. *Colloq., Australia.*

deep'-waist'ed, *a. Naut.* Having a deep waist, as a ship with poop and forecastle much elevated above the deck.

deer (dēr), *n. sing. & pl.* (See PLURAL, *n.*) [ME. *der, deor*, animal, wild animal, AS. *dēor;* akin to D. *dier*, OFries. *diar*, G. *thier, tier*, Icel. *dȳr*, Dan. *dyr*, Sw. *djur*, Goth. *dius;* of unknown origin.] **1.** Any animal; esp., a wild animal. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

Mice and rats, and such small *deer.* *Shak.*
The camel, that great *deer.* *Lindisfarne MS.*

2. In a wide sense, any of the numerous ruminant mammals constituting the family Cervidæ, distinguished chiefly by the peculiar type of horns called *antlers* (see ANTLER) borne by the males of nearly all forms (rarely also by the females) and shed and renewed annually. They are numerous in species and individuals in most countries, except most of Africa (where their place is taken by the antelopes) and Australia, and are an important source of food in many places for man and the larger carnivorous animals, while the reindeer (which see) is an indispensable domestic animal in some northern regions. Some deer, as the moose and elk, attain a large size; others may not exceed eighteen inches in height. The flesh of deer is called *venison.* Among the well-known species are the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), fallow deer (*C. dama*), and roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), of Europe; and the Virginia or white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), mule deer (*O. hemionus*), and the black-tailed deer (*O. columbianus*), of North America. See also CARIBOU, ELK, MOOSE, CERVIDÆ, MUSK DEER. In popular language, the term is often used in a more restricted sense, excluding those large species of the family, as the elk, moose, and caribou, which have their own vernacular names.

deer'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** The fruit of a vacciniaceous shrub (*Polycodium stamineum*) of the eastern United States, closely related to the blueberries, but having a more open corolla and an inedible fruit; also, the plant. **b** The checkerberry, or wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*). **c** The partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*).

deer brush. A Californian rosaceous shrub (*Adenostoma sparsifolium*) which is grazed upon by stock in winter.

deer fern A polypodiaceous fern of Europe and western North America (*Struthiopteris spicant*), having erect fronds of two kinds, the sterile foliaceous, the fertile contracted. Deer eat the young fronds, for which the fern is often cultivated.

deer fly. Any of numerous small, usually partly green or metallic-colored, horseflies of *Chrysops* and allied genera.

deer foot. *Logging.* Any of several forked iron catches on the sides of a car for securing binding chains.

deer grass. Any plant of the genus *Rhexia.*

deer'-hair', *or* **deer's'-hair'** (dēr'-), *n.* A small club-rush (*Scirpus cæspitosus*) of Europe, Asia, and North America; — so called from its filiform culms.

deer'horn' (dēr'hôrn'), *n.* **1.** The horn of deer.

2. A large, rough, elongated mussel (*Tritigonia*, or *Unio, verrucosa*) of the Mississippi, used for making buttons.

deer'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A hound used for hunting deer; specif., one of a Scotch breed of large hounds resembling the greyhound in build, but generally stronger and heavier, and having a rough coat, usually of some shade of gray or tawny. They should stand about 30 inches high and weigh about 100 pounds. Cf. STAGHOUND.

Deerhound.

deer'let, *n.* [See -LET.] **a** A little deer. **b** A chevrotain.

deer mouse. The white-footed mouse

deer'-neck', *n.* A deerlike, or thin, neck, as of a horse.

deer'skin' (dēr'skĭn'), *n.* The skin of a deer, or the leather which is made from it.

Deer'slay'er (-slā'ẽr), *n.* The hero of Cooper's novel of the same name, identical with Natty Bumppo, the hero of the whole series of "Leather-Stocking Tales."

deer'stalk'er (-stôk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who stalks deer.

2. A close-fitting hat with a low crown, such as is worn in deerstalking.

deer'stalk'ing, *n.* The hunting of deer on foot, by stealing upon them unawares.

deer's'-tongue' (dērz'tŭng'), *n.* **a** The wild vanilla. **b** Rib grass. **c** The hart's-tongue.

deer'weed' (dēr'wēd'), *n.* A bushy fabaceous herb of southern California (*Lotus glaber*) with trifoliolate leaves and yellow flowers. It is a useful forage plant for arid regions, and is sometimes cut for fodder.

de-ĕth'i-cize (dē-ĕth'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.;* -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'-ĭng). To deprive of ethical qualities; to remove from ethics, as religion. — **de-ĕth'i-ci-za'tion** (-sĭ-zā'shŭn; -sĭ-zā'-), *n.*

de-face' (dē-fās'), *v. t.;* DE-FACED' (-fāst'); DE-FAC'ING (-fās'ĭng). [ME. *defacen* to disfigure, efface, OF. *desfacier;* L. *dis-* + *facies* face. See FACE; cf. EFFACE.] **1.** To destroy or mar the face or external appearance of; to disfigure; to injure, spoil, or mar, by effacing or obliterating important features or portions of; as, to *deface* a monument; to *deface* a note, deed, or bond; to *deface* a record. "This high face *defaced.*" *Emerson.*

So by false learning is good sense *defaced.* *Pope.*

2. [Cf. F. *défarre.*] To destroy; to make null. *Obs.*

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dead'bote', *n.* [*deed* + *bote.*] Penance; penitence. *Obs.*

dead'-ly, *adv.* Busily; actively. *Rare.*

deeds (dēdz). Var. of DEADS. *Dial. Eng.*

deed'y (dēd'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Industrious; active. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** Genuine; actual. *Obs.*

deef. Obs. or dial. var. of DEAF.

‖ **de ejec'ti-o'ne fir'mæ** *or* **ter'mæ** (dē ē-jĕk'shĭ-ō'nē fûr'mē, tûr'mē). [LL.] See EJECTMENT.

deel † DEAL; DOLE, grief.

deem (dēm), *n.* Judgment; surmise. *Obs.*

deemd. Deemed. *Ref. Sp.*

deen. † DEAN, an officer, DEN.

deene. † DEAN.

de-en'er-gize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

deep, *v. i.* [AS. *dīpan, dīepan.*] To become deep; deepen. *Rare.*

deep'-browed', *a.* Having a high, broad brow.

deep'-dyed', *a.* Thorough; unmitigated; — commonly with noun of ill meaning.

deep'end. Deepened. *Ref. Sp.*

deep'en-er, *n.* One that deepens.

deep'en-ing-ly, *adv.* of *deepening,* p. pr.

deep'-fet', *a.* Fetched from a depth, as of the bosom. *Obs.*

deep'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

deep'most, *a.* Deepest. *Rare.*

deep'-piled', *a.* Having a thick pile, as Oriental rugs, etc.

deep'-root'ed, *a.* Deeply implanted; — usually said of feelings, opinions, etc. — **deep'-root'ed-ness,** *n.*

deep'-set', *a.* Deeply set.

deep'some (dēp'sŭm), *a.* Deep; somewhat deep *Poetic.*

deep water. Embarrassment; trouble. [teague.

deep'-wa'ter trout. The squeteague.

deer. Scot. var. of DERE.

deer. Dial. Eng. var. of DOOR.

deer cabbage. A blue-flowered lupine (*Lupinus diffusus*) of the southern United States, remarkable for its unifoliolate leaves.

deer cart. A covered cart for carrying to the meet a captive stag that is to be hunted. *Brit.*

deere † DEAR, DERE. [shield.

deer'-foot', *n. Bot.* The water

deer'-hay', *n.* [See HAY a net.] A net for insnaring deer. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

deer'herd', *n.* A keeper of deer.

deer laurel. The great laurel (*Rhododendron maximum*).

deer lick. A lick to which deer resort.

deer reeve. A New England town officer in colonial days who executed the laws as to deer.

deer's'-hair', *n.* = DEER-HAIR.

deer's'-milk', *n.* The wood spurge. *Dial. Eng.*

deer tiger. The puma.

deer'-tongue', *n.* = DEER'S-TONGUE.

deer vine. The twinflower.

deer'wood', *n.* Hop hornbeam.

dees † DAIS, DICE.

‖ **de-ē'sis** (dē-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δέησις supplication.] *Rhet.* An invocation of, or address to, the Supreme Being.

de'ess, *n.* [F. *déesse*, fem. of *dieu* god.] A goddess. *Obs.*

deeth. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DEATH.

deev (dēv). Var. of DEV.

deeve. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of DEAVE.

deeve. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DIVE.

dee'vil (dē'v'l; dēl). Dial. or colloq. var. of DEVIL.

dee-wan'. Var. of DIWAN.

dee-wan'. † DIWAN.

‖ **de ex'com-mu'ni-ca'to ca'pi-en'do** (dĕk'sk'ŏm-mū'nĭ-kā'tō kăp'ĭ-ĕn'dō). [L., of seizing an excommunicated (person).] See SIGNIFICAVIT.

‖ **de ex-pen'sis mi'ĭ-tum le-van'dis** (dē ĕk-spĕn'sĭs mī'ĭ-tŭm lē-văn'dĭs). [LL.] *Eng. Law.* Lit., for levying the expenses of the knights; — used of an old writ for levying the expenses of knights of the shire in attending Parliament.

def. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of DEAF.

def. *Abbr.* Defendant; deferred; defined; definite; definition.

de-face', *n.* Defacement. *Obs.*

de-face'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

3. To defame; discredit; outface. *Obs.*

Syn.—Mar, injure, spoil, ruin, distort.—DEFACE, DISFIGURE, DEFORM agree in the idea of marring. To DEFACE is primarily to mar the face or external appearance of anything; it frequently implies the effacement, obliteration, or removal of some part or detail; as, "The splendid armor of the combatants was now *defaced* with dust and blood" (*Scott*); "Earth has yet a little gilding left, not quite rubbed off, dishonored, and *defaced*" (*Hazlitt*). DISFIGURE (cf. TRANSFORM), as applied to a surface, implies deeper or more permanent injury than *deface;* as applied to figure or conformation, it frequently suggests such impairing of beauty or attractiveness as results from other than structural injury; as, "The smallpox . . . fell foul of poor little Oliver's face . . . and left him scarred and *disfigured* for his life" (*Thackeray*); "A few of those instances in which vanity or caprice have contrived to distort and *disfigure* the human form" (*Reynolds*). DEFORM applies esp. to such distortion as is deep-seated or structural; as, "An anatomist . . . would have seen that the *deformity* of Philip's spine was not a congenital hump" (*G. Eliot*). See ERASE, BLEMISH, CONTORT; cf. FORM.

de-face'ment (dē-fās'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of defacing, or state of being defaced; injury to surface or exterior; obliteration.

2. That which mars or disfigures. *Bacon.*

‖ **de fac'to** (dē făk'tō). [L.] Actually; in fact; in reality; —distinguished from *de jure.* A *de facto* corporation, court, officer, or the like, must exist under a claim and color of right, which requires that there should be possible a de jure corporation, court, officer, or the like.

One . . . [kind of *de facto* government] is such as exists after it has expelled the regularly constituted authorities from the seats of power and the public offices, and established its own functionaries in their places, so as to represent in fact the sovereignty of the nation. Such was the government of England under the Commonwealth. . . . As far as other nations are concerned, such a government is treated as in most respects possessing rightful authority; its contracts and treaties are usually enforced; its acquisitions are retained; its legislation is in general recognized, and the rights acquired under it are, with few exceptions, respected after the restoration of the authorities which were expelled. . . . The other kind of *de facto* government . . . is such as exists where a portion of the inhabitants of a country have separated themselves from the parent state and established an independent government . . . If it fail to establish itself permanently, all such acts perish with it. 96 *U. S.* 176, 185–6.

de-fal'cate (dē-făl'kāt), *v. t.;* DE-FAL'CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); DE-FAL'CAT-ING (-kāt-ĭng). [LL. *defalcatus,* p. p. of *defalcare* to deduct, orig., to cut off with a sickle; L. *de* + *falx, falcis,* a sickle. See FALCHION.] To cut off; to take away or deduct a part of; —used chiefly of money, accounts, rents, income, etc. *Now Rare. Burke.*

de-fal'cate, *v. i.* To commit defalcation; to embezzle money held in trust. "Some partner *defalcating.*" *Carlyle.*

de'fal-ca'tion (dē'făl-kā'shŭn; dĕf'ăl- ; 277), *n.* [LL. *defalcatio:* cf. F. *défalcation.*] **1.** A lopping off; a diminution; curtailment; abatement; specif., reduction of a claim by deducting a counterclaim; set-off. *Now Rare.*

2. That which is lopped off, deducted, or abated.

3. An abstraction or misappropriation of money, etc., in breach of trust by one, as an officer or agent, having it in trust; an embezzlement. See EMBEZZLEMENT.

def'al-ca'tor (dĕf'ăl-kā'tēr; dē'făl- ; 277), *n.* A defaulter; an embezzler.

def'a-ma'tion (dĕf'ā-mā'shŭn; dē'fā- ; 277), *n.* [ME. *diffamacioun,* F. *diffamation.* See DEFAME.] **1.** Dishonor; disgrace. *Obs.*

2. Act of defaming another, or injuring another's reputation by any slanderous communication, technically, at the common law, called *libel* when written and *slander* when oral; detraction; calumny; aspersion. (See LIBEL, SLANDER.)

Roman law . . . did not clearly distinguish *defamation* from insult given by blows. *T. E. Holland.*

de-fam'a-to-ry (dē-făm'ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. LL. *diffamatorius.*] Containing defamation; injurious to reputation; calumnious; slanderous; as, *defamatory* words; *defamatory* writings.

de-fame' (dē-fām'), *v. t.;* DE-FAMED' (-fāmd'); DE-FAM'ING (-fām'ĭng). [ME. *defamen, diffamen,* fr. F. *diffamer,* fr. L. *diffamare* (cf. *defamatus* infamous); *dis-* (in this word confused with *de*) + *fama* a report. See FAME.] **1.** To harm or destroy the good fame or reputation of; to disgrace; esp., to speak evil of maliciously; to dishonor by slanderous reports; to calumniate; to asperse.

2. To render infamous; to bring into disrepute.

My guilt thy growing virtues did *defame.* *Dryden.*

3. To charge; to accuse. *Rare.*

Rebecca is . . . *defamed* of sorcery. *Scott.*

4. To publish; to proclaim. *A Latinism. Obs.*

Syn.—Traduce, vilify, malign, slander, libel. See ASPERSE.

de-fame', *n.* [Cf. OF. *deffame, diffame*] Dishonor; infamy; also, slander. *Obs.*

de-famed' (-fāmd'), *p.a.* **1.** Dishonored; of bad repute. *Obs.*

2. Slandered; libeled.

3. *Her.* Without a tail; —said of an animal.

de-fat'i-ga-ble (dē-făt'ĭ-gā-b'l), *a.* [See DEFATIGATE.] Capable of being, or apt to be, wearied or tired out; also, fatiguing. *Obs.*—**de-fat'i-ga-ble-ness,** *n. Obs.*

de-fat'i-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *defatigatus,* p. p. of *defatigare; de* + *fatigare* to weary. See FATIGUE.] To weary or tire out; to fatigue. *Obs.*—**de-fat'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

de-fault' (dē-fôlt'), *n.* [ME. *defaute,* OF. *defaute, defalte,* fem., LL. *defalta,* fr. a verb meaning, to be deficient, to want, fail, fr. L *de* + *fallere* to deceive. See FAULT.] **1.** Absence or lack (of something); specif., poverty; destitution. *Obs. or R.*

2. A failing or failure; omission of that which ought to be done; neglect to do what duty or law requires; as, this evil has happened through the governor's *default.*

3. Fault; offense; ill deed; failure in virtue or wisdom.

Regardless of our merit or *default.* *Pope.*

4. Imperfection or flaw; blemish; fault; as, there were grave *defaults* in the work. *Obsoles.*

5. *Law.* In practice, the failure of a defendant or plaintiff to appear at the required time to defend or prosecute an action or proceeding. In case of *default* the plaintiff may be nonsuited, the defendant may have judgment rendered against him, called a **judgment by default.** Judgment by default against a defendant who refused to appear in court was not given in the English law until the reign of William IV., so that a defendant who chose to endure the outlawry or imprisonment which might be imposed as a penalty could formerly deprive the plaintiff of his remedy.

6. Failure to fulfill its normal functions; eclipse; —said of the sun or moon.

7. A failure to pay financial debts.

8. *Hunting.* Loss of the scent or track by the hounds.

in default of, in case of failure or lack of.

Cookes could make artificial birds and fishes *in default of* the real ones. *Arbuthnot*

de-fault' (dē-fôlt'), *v. t.;* -FAULT'ED; -FAULT'ING. **1.** To be lacking. *Rare.*

2. To fail; to become weak. *Obs. or R.*

3. To fail in duty; to offend. *Rare.*

That he gainst courtesy so foully did *default* *Spenser*

4. To fail in fulfilling a contract, agreement, or duty, esp. a financial obligation.

5. To fail to appear in court; to let a case go by default.

de-fault', *v. t.* **1.** To fail to perform or pay; to be guilty of neglect of; to omit; as, to *default* a dividend.

What they have *defaulted* towards him as no king. *Milton.*

2. *Law.* To call (a defendant or other party whose duty it is to be present in court), and make entry of his default if he fails to appear; to enter a default against.

3. To leave out of account; to omit. *Obs.*

de-fault'er (dē-fôl'tēr), *n.* One who makes or commits a default; a delinquent; specif.: **a** One who fails to duly appear in court. **b** One who fails to account for money or property intrusted to his care; a defalcator; an embezzler. **c** One who fails to pay his debts. **d** A soldier guilty of a military offense. *Brit.*

de-fea'sance (dē-fē'zăns), *n.* [AF. *defesance,* fr. *defesant,* F. *défaisant,* p. pr of *défaire,* F. *défaire,* to undo, OF. *desfaire.* See DEFEAT.] **1.** A defeat; an overthrow. *Obs.* "After his foes' *defeasance.*" *Spenser.*

2. A rendering null or void.

3. *Law.* A condition, relating to a deed or other instrument, which being performed, the deed or instrument is defeated or rendered void; also, a collateral deed or instrument, made at the same time with another and expressing such a condition relating to it.

de-fease' (dē-fēz'), *v. t.* [See DEFEASANCE.] **1.** To undo. *R.*

2. To discharge from a debt or obligation. *Obs. Scot.*

de-fea'si-ble (dē-fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or liable to be, avoided, annulled, or undone.—**de-fea'si-ble-ness, de-fea'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

de-feat' (dē-fēt'), *v. t.;* DE-FEAT'ED; DE-FEAT'ING. [ME. *defet* dejected, OF. *desfait,* p. p. of *desfaire,* F. *défaire,* to undo; L. *dis-* + *facere* to do. See FEAT, FACT; cf. DISFASHION.] **1.** To undo; disfigure; weaken, destroy. *Obs.*

His unkindness may *defeat* my life. *Shak.*

2. To render null and void, as a title; to frustrate, as hope; to deprive, as of an estate.

The escheators . . . *defeated* the right heir of his succession. *Hallam*

In one instance he *defeated* his own purpose. *A. W. Ward.*

3. To overcome or vanquish, as an army; to check, disperse, or ruin by victory; to overthrow.

Syn.—Baffle, disappoint, frustrate. See CONQUER.

de-feat', *n.* [Cf. F. *défaite,* OF. *desfaite,* fr. the v., OF. *desfaire.* See DEFEAT, *v.*] **1.** An undoing or annulling; destruction; —often with *on. Obs.*

Upon whose property and most dear life
A damned *defeat* was made. *Shak.*

2. Frustration by rendering null and void, or by prevention of success; as, the *defeat* of a plan or design.

3. An overthrow, as of an army in battle; loss of a battle; repulse suffered; discomfiture; —opposed to *victory.*

de-fea'ture (dē-fē'tūr), *n.* [OF. *desfaiture* a killing, disguising, prop., an undoing. See DEFEAT; cf. DISFEATURE.] **1.** Overthrow; defeat; ruin; frustration. *Obs.*

2. Disfigurement; defacing marks. *Rare. Whittier.*

de-fea'ture, *v. t.;* DE-FEA'TURED (-tūrd); DE-FEA'TUR-ING. To distort; to disfigure. *De Quincey.*

def'e-cate (dĕf'ē-kāt), *a.* [L. *defaecatus,* p. p. of *defaecare* to defecate; *de* + *faex, faecis,* dregs, lees.] Freed from pollution, as dregs, lees, etc.; refined; purified.

def'e-cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* DEF'E-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); DEF'E-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). **1.** To clear from impurities, as lees, dregs, etc.; to clarify; to purify; to refine.

To *defecate* the dark and muddy oil of amber. *Boyle.*

2. To free from extraneous or polluting matter; to clear; to purify, as from that which materializes.

Defecated from all the impurities of sense. *Bp. Warburton.*

3. Specif.: *Sugar Manuf.* To clarify (juice) by treating with some reagent, commonly milk of lime, heating, and separating from the scum and sediment.

def'e-cate, *v. i.* **1.** To cast off impurities; to become pure.

2. To void excrement.

def'e-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *defaecatio:* cf. F. *défécation.*] Act or process of defecating; as: **a** Separation from impurities, as lees or dregs; purification. **b** Voiding of excrement.

def'e-ca'tor (dĕf'ē-kā'tēr), *n.* One that defecates, as a tank in which cane juice is defecated.

de-fect' (dē-fĕkt'), *n.* [L. *defectus,* fr. *deficere, defectum,* to desert, fail, be wanting; *de* + *facere* to make, do. See FACT, FEAT; cf. DEFICIT.] **1.** Want or absence of something necessary for completeness or perfection; deficiency; —opposed to *excess.*

Errors have been corrected, and *defects* supplied. *Davies.*

2. Failing; fault, imperfection, whether physical or moral; blemish; as, a *defect* in the ear or eye, a *defect* in timber or iron; a *defect* of memory or judgment.

3. *Astron.* Eclipse; invisibility; also, waning (of the moon). *Obs.*

Syn.—Deficiency, imperfection, fault. See BLEMISH.

de-fec'tion (dē-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *defectio:* cf. F. *défection.* See DEFECT.] **1.** Failing, failure. *Obs.*

2. Imperfection; defect. *Obs.*

3. Act of abandoning a person or cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself, desertion; failure in duty; apostasy; backsliding. "*Defection* and falling away from God." *Raleigh.*

The general *defection* of the whole realm. *Sir J. Davies.*

de-fec'tive (-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *defectivus:* cf. F. *défectif.* See DEFECT.] **1.** Wanting in something; incomplete; lacking a part; deficient; imperfect; faulty; —applied either to natural or moral qualities; as, a *defective* limb; *defective* timber, a *defective* character; *defective* rules.

2. In error; at fault. *Obs.*

3. *Gram.* Lacking one or more of the usual forms of declension or conjugation; as, a *defective* noun or verb.

Syn.—DEFECTIVE, DEFICIENT agree in implying lack. DEFICIENT is a somewhat relative term; it often implies some specific lack; more frequently it suggests general inadequacy or a falling short in some requirement; as, *deficient* in courage, *deficient* sympathies, a *deficient* supply of food. DEFECTIVE (cf. BLEMISH) is positive, implying such lack as impairs completeness or efficiency; as, *defective* hearing, a *defective* crystal, a *defective* mechanism.

defective fifth, *Music,* a diminished fifth. *Obs.*—**d. hyperbola,** *Math.,* one that has only one real asymptote and meets the line at infinity in only one real point. *Newton.*—**d. syllogism,** *Logic,* a syllogism with one premise omitted.—**d. year** See JEWISH CALENDAR.

—**de-fec'tive-ly,** *adv.*—**de-fec'tive-ness,** *n.*

de-fec'tive, *n.* **1.** A thing wanting. *Obs.*

2. Anything that is defective or lacking in some respect. Specif.: **a** One who is lacking physically or mentally;—chiefly applied to persons having marked stigmata or physical defects, and to natural criminals, idiots, etc.

In all enumerations of the *defective* should be included the crippled, the blind, the deaf and dumb, the inebriate, the epileptic, the imbecile, the insane, and the suicidal. *F. H. Giddings.*

b *Gram.* A word lacking in conjugational or declensional forms.

de-fend' (dē-fĕnd'), *v. t.;* DE-FEND'ED; DE-FEND'ING. [F. *défendre,* L. *defendere; de* + *fendere* (only in comp.) to strike; perh. akin to Gr. θείνειν to strike. Cf. DEFENSE, FEND.] **1.** To ward or fend off; to drive back or away; to repel. *Obs. Spenser.*

2. To prohibit; to prevent; to forbid. *Obs.*

Which God *defend* that I should wring from him. *Shak.*

3. To repel danger or harm from; to protect, to secure against attack; to maintain against force or argument; to uphold; to guard; as, to *defend* a town; to *defend* a cause; to *defend* one's character; to *defend* the absent;—sometimes followed by *from* or *against;* as, to *defend* one's self from, or against, one's enemies.

God *defend* the right! *Shak.*

A village near it was *defended* by the river. *Clarendon.*

4. *Law.* To deny or oppose the right of the plaintiff in regard to (the suit, or the wrong charged); to controvert; to oppose or resist, as a claim at law; to contest, as a suit.

Syn.—Shield, cover, shelter, screen, secure, watch, keep, save.—DEFEND, PROTECT, GUARD, PRESERVE. To DEFEND is to ward off actual attack or present danger; to PROTECT is to shield or secure against either actual or prospective danger; to GUARD is to stand watch over or keep in safety; to PRESERVE (see CONSERVE) is to keep, in whatever way, from injury or destruction; as, the inmates of a fortress are *defended* by its guns, *protected* by its walls, and *guarded* against surprise by sentries; one is *protected* from loss by insurance; one's life may be *preserved* by presence of mind in an emergency. See KEEP, SHELTER.

de-fend', *v. i.* To make a defense; *Law,* to enter or make a defense in an action or suit.

de-fend'ant (dē-fĕn'dănt), *a.* [F. *défendant,* p. pr. of *défendre.* See DEFEND.] **1.** Defending.

2. Defensive. *Obs.*

de-fend'ant, *n.* **1.** A defender. *Obs.*

2. *Law.* A person required to make answer in an action or suit in law or equity, or in a criminal action. (See DEFEND, *v. t.,* 4.) In British statutes the term *defendant* usually includes with reference to Scotland *defender, respondent,* and *claimant* in a multiplepoinding.

de-fend'er (-fĕn'dēr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *defendeor,* F. *défendeur.* Cf. FENDER.] **1.** One who defends; one who maintains, protects, or vindicates; champion; advocate; vindicator.

2. Specif.: **a** *Law.* One who defends an action or proceedings. **b** [*cap.*] *Irish Hist.* One of an association of Roman Catholics organized about 1785 to oppose the Protestant societies.—**Defender of the Faith,** a title conferred (1521) by Pope Leo X. upon Henry VIII. of England, for his tract, "Assertion of the Seven Sacraments," against Luther, and still retained by English sovereigns.

de-fen'es-tra'tion (dē-fĕn'ĕs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *de* + *fenestra* window.] A throwing out of a window. **Defenestration of Prague.** **a** The action of the Hussites at Prague (1419) in throwing the burgomaster and some others from the windows of the city hall upon the spears of those below. **b** The action of certain deputies (1618) in throwing two royal commissioners and a secretary from the windows of the royal palace. They landed on a dunghill.

de-fense', de-fence' (dē-fĕns'), *n.* [F. *défense,* OF. *defense, fem., defens,* masc., fr. L. *defensa* (cf. LL. *defensum*), from *defendere.* See DEFEND; cf. FENCE.] **1.** Act of defending, or state of being defended.

2. That which defends or protects; a thing used to ward off attack, danger, or violence; guard; protection.

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de-fac'er (dē-fās'ēr), *n.* One that defaces.

de-fac'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DEFACE.—**de-fac'ing-ly,** *adv.*

de-fade', *v. t.* To fade. *Obs.*

de-fade', *v. i.* [*de-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *fade.*] To fade away. *Obs.*

def'e-cate, def'æ-ca'tion. Vars. of DEFECATE, DEFECATION.

defaicte. † DEFECT.

de-fail', *v. i. & t.* [F. *défaillir* to fail; *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *faillir.* See FAIL; cf. DEFAULT.] To fail or cause to fail. *Obs.*

de-fail'ance, de-fail'lance, *n.* [F. *défaillance.*] Failure. *Obs.*

de-fail'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *defaillement.*] Failure. *Obs.*

de-fail'ure, *n.* Failure. *Obs.*

de-fait' † DEFEAT.

de-fal'cate, *a.* Diminished. *Obs.*

de-falk' (dē-fôlk'), *v. t.* [F. *défalquer.* See DEFALCATE.] To reduce by deducting a part; also, to lop off; deduct; abate. *Obs. exc. U. S.*

de-falt'. † DEFAULT.

def'a-mate (dĕf'ā-māt), *v. t.* To defame. *Rare.* [defamer.]

def'a-ma'tor (-mā'tēr), *n.* A **de-fam'ed-ly** (dē-fām'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of DEFAMED.

de-fam'er (dē-fām'ēr), *n.* One who defames. [*ing,* p. pr.

de-fam'ing-ly, *adv.* of *defaming.*

def'a-mous (dĕf'ā-mŭs; dē-fā'-). *a.* Defamatory, disgraceful. *Obs.*—**def'a-mous-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

def'a-my (dĕf'ā-mĭ), *n* [Cf. OF. *diffamie,* L. *diffamia.*] Defamation. *Obs.*

De-farge', Thé'rèse' (tā'rĕz' dē-farzh'). In Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," the bloodthirsty, pitiless wife of Ernest Defarge, a wine seller. She is represented as ever knitting.

defarre † DEFER.

de-fault'tive, *a.* Faulty. *Obs.*

de-fault'less, *a.* See -LESS.

de-fault'ure, *n.* Default. *R.*

de-fault'y, *a.* [*default* + 3d *-y.*] Defective; faulty. *Obs.*

defaute, defawte. † DEFAULT.

defe † DEAF.

de-fea'sanced (dē-fē'zănst), *a. Law* Voidable or forfeitable.

de-fea'si-bl. Defeasible. *Ref. Sp.*

de-feat'ment, *n.* Defeat. *Obs.*

de-fect', *a.* Defective. *Obs*

de-fect', *v. i.* **1.** To fail; to become deficient. *Obs.*

2. To forsake, desert. *Obs. or R.*

de-fect', *v. t.* **1.** To injure; to damage; to discredit. *Obs.*

2. To cause to desert. *Obs.*

de-fect'i-ble (dē-fĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Liable to defect; imperfect. *Rare.*—**de-fect'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.*

de-fec'tion-ist, *n.* One who advocates or encourages defection.

de-fec'tions (-shŭz), *a.* Defective. *Obs.*

de-fec'tiv. Defective. *Ref. Sp.*

de-fect'less, *a.* See -LESS.

de-fec'tu-os'i-ty, *n* [Cf F. *défectuosité.*] Defectiveness. *Obs.*

de-fec'tu-ous, *a.* [Cf. F. *défectueux.*] Defective. *Obs.*—**de-fec'tu-ous-ly,** *adv. Obs.*—**de-fec'tu-ous-ness,** *n. Obs*

def'e-da'tion (dĕ ĭ'ē-d ā'shŭn; dē'ĭ-), *n.* [L. *defoedare, defoedatum,* to defile.] A defiling. *Obs.*

de-feise'. † DEFEASE.

de-feit', *a.* [OF. *desfait,* prop undone.] Disfigured. *Obs.*

de-fem'i-na'tion, *n. Med.* Loss of feminine qualities, such as sometimes follows removal of the ovaries Cf. EVIRATION.

de-fence'. Var. of DEFENSE.

de-fence'a-ble † DEFENSIBLE

de-fend', *n.* Defense. *Obs. Scot.*

def'end Deafened. *Ref. Sp.*

de-fend'a-ble (dē-fĕn'dă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

de-fend'ance, *n.* [Cf. OF. *defendance.*] Defense. *Obs. Oxf. E. D*

de-fend'ee' (dē-fĕn'dē'), *n.* One who is defended. *Rare & Ludicrous.* [fender. *Rare.*]

de-fend'ress, *n.* A female defender. *Ref. Sp.*

def'en-ing Deafening. *Ref. Sp.*

de-fen'sa-ble. † DEFENSIBLE.

de-fen'sa-tive (dē-fĕn'sā-tĭv), *a. & n.* [L. *defensare, defensa-*

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3. Protecting plea; vindication; justification.
Men, brethren, and fathers, hear ye my *defense*. *Acts* xxii. 1.
4. *Law.* The defendant's denial, answer, or plea, as opposing or denial of the truth or validity of the plaintiff's or prosecutor's case; the method of proceeding adopted by the defendant to protect himself against the plaintiff's action. Originally, *defense* meant *denial* in this connection; but about the end of the 13th century the formal denial came to be looked upon as a formal preamble only, and the whole pleading or proceeding was called the *defense*. See ANSWER, 6 **b**.
5. Art or skill in making defense; defensive plan or policy; practice in self-defense, as in fencing, boxing, etc.
A man of great *defense*. *Spenser*
6. Prohibition; a prohibitory ordinance. *Obs.*
Severe *defenses* . . . against wearing any linen under a certain breadth. *Sir W. Temple.*
7. *pl. Her.* The natural weapons of an animal, as tusks, claws, fangs.

de-fense', **de-fence'** (dē-fĕns'), *v. t.* [L. *defensare*.] To furnish with defenses; to fortify. *Obs.*

defense, *or* **defence, cadet.** A member of a volunteer organization, not connected with the public schools, of boys between 13 and 18 years of age receiving military instruction and drill. *New Zealand.*

de-fense'less, de-fence'less, *a.* Destitute of defense. — **de-fense'less-ly, de-fence'less-ly,** *adv.* — **de-fense'less-ness, de-fence'less-ness,** *n.*

Defenseless, *or* **Defenceless, Mennonite Church.** See MENNONITE, *n.*

de-fen'si-ble (dē-fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *défensable*, LL. *defensabilis, defensibilis*. See DEFENSE; cf. DEFENDABLE.]
1. Capable of being defended; as, a *defensible* city, or a *defensible* cause.
2. Capable of offering defense. *Obs.* *Shak.*
— **de-fen'si-bil'i-ty** (dē-fĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **de-fen'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **de-fen'si-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

de-fen'sive (dē-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *défensif*.] **1.** Serving to defend or protect; proper for defense; — opposed to *offensive*; as, *defensive* armor.
A most *defensive* to a house. *Shak.*
2. Carried on by resisting attack or aggression; — opposed to *offensive*; as, *defensive* war.
3. In a state or posture of defense. *Milton.*
defensive allegation. *Law.* See ANSWER, 6 **b**. — **d. protoid,** *Physiol. Chem.*, any of a class of proteid substances, present in some animal tissues and fluids, that protect the body against disease by destroying or rendering inactive toxic substances or bacteria. Cf. ALEXIN.

de-fen'sive, *n.* That which defends; a defensive position.
to be on the defensive, to stand on the defensive, to be or stand in a state or posture of defense or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.

de-fen'sor (dē-fĕn'sôr; -sŏr), *n.* [L. Cf. DEFENSER.] **1.** A defender. *Obs.*
2. *Rom. Hist.* A magistrate (in full, ‖**de-fen'sor ci/vi-ta/tis,** dē-fĕn'sôr sĭv'ĭ-tā'tĭs) of provincial cities appointed from about 379 A. D., chiefly to protect the people from oppression by the rulers.
3. a *Rom. Law.* One who voluntarily undertook the defense of a case, and gave security to satisfy the judgment. **b** *Law.* Any advocate in court.
4. *Eccl.* The patron of a church; an officer having charge of the temporal affairs of a church.

de-fer' (dē-fûr'), *v. t.*; DE-FERRED' (-fûrd'); DE-FER'RING. [ME. *differen*, OF. *differer*, F. *différer*. See DIFFER.]
1. To put aside. *Obs.*
2. To put off; to postpone to a future time, to delay the execution of; to delay; to withhold.
Defer the spoil of the city until night. *Shak.*
God . . . will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name *Milton.*
3. To waste (time) by delay; also, to protract. *Obs.*
Syn. — Delay, adjourn, stave off, retard. — DEFER, POSTPONE, PUT OFF, PROCRASTINATE agree in the idea of delaying. DEFER is the most general term; it implies nothing beyond the action of putting aside until some future time; as, "Hope *deferred* maketh the heart sick" (*Prov.* xiii. 12); "Whatever would *defer*, for an instant, the inevitable errand" (*Hawthorne*). POSTPONE is more definite, it is frequently employed when something is deferred to a particular time; as, the meeting was *postponed* for a week. PUT OFF is more colloquial than *postpone*; it frequently implies disinclination to act at once; as, Never *put off* till to-morrow what can be done to-day. To PROCRASTINATE (see etym.) is to put off habitually or in a dilatory fashion, esp. from day to day; as, to *procrastinate* a decision; "I *procrastinate* more than I did twenty years ago" (*Swift*). See ADJOURN, DELAY, LINGER, TRIFLE, cf. SLOW.

de-fer', *v. i.* To delay to act; to wait; procrastinate.
Pius was able to *defer* and temporize at leisure. *J. A Symonds*

de-fer', *v. t.* [F. *déférer* to pay deference, to yield, to bring before a judge, fr. L. *deferre* to bring down; *de* + *ferre* to bear. See BEAR to support; cf DEFER to delay, DELATE.]
1. To carry or bring away. *Obs.*
2. To proffer, render, or offer. *Obs.*
Worship *deferred* to the Virgin. *Brevint.*
3. To refer; to submit for determination; — with *to*.
Hereupon the commissioners . . . *deferred* the matter to the Earl of Northumberland. *Bacon.*

de-fer', *v. i.* To yield or submit to the opinion or wishes of another, or to authority, — with *to*.
The house, *deferring* to legal right, acquiesced. *Bancroft.*

def'er-ence (dĕf'ẽr-ĕns), *n.* [F. *déférence*. See 3d DEFER.] Act of deferring; a yielding of judgment or preference from respect to the wishes or opinion of another; courteous or complaisant regard for another's wishes.
Deference is the most complicate, the most indirect, and the most elegant of all compliments. *Shenstone.*
Syn. — Submission, complaisance, consideration; regard, esteem, honor; veneration, awe, dread, adoration. — DEFERENCE, RESPECT, REVERENCE. DEFERENCE implies a courteous yielding or submission of one's own judgment, opinion, or preference to that of another; as, "A certain *deference*, not to say servility, to the heads of colleges is perhaps necessary to a physician that means to establish himself here" (*Gray*); "a person . . . deriving dignity from a carriage which, while it indicated *deference* to the court, indicated also habitual self-possession and self-*respect*" (*Macaulay*); "*deference* to what appeared to be your desire" (*Washington*). RESPECT implies regard for something, esp. a person or quality, as worthy of honor or confidence; it does not imply, and is sometimes even contrasted with, warmth of feeling; as, "His worthiness does challenge much *respect*" (*Shak.*); "They treat themselves with most profound *respect*" (*Pope*). REVERENCE (see REVERENCE) implies profound respect, often mingled with awe or devotion; as, "whereby we may serve God acceptably with *reverence* and godly fear" (*Heb.* xii. 28) "unquestioning, childlike *reverence* for authority" (*T. E. Brown*). See ESTEEM.

def'er-ent (dĕf'ẽr-ĕnt), *a.* Deferential. *Mallock.*

def'er-ent, *a.* [L. *deferens*, p. pr. of *deferre*. See 3d DEFER.] **1.** Serving to carry; bearing. *Rare.* *Bacon.*
2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the vas deferens; as, the *deferent* arteries.

def'er-ent, *n.* **1.** That which carries or conveys.
Though air be the most favorable *deferent* of sounds. *Bacon.*
2. *Ptolemaic Astron.* An imaginary circle surrounding the earth, in whose periphery either the heavenly body or the center of its epicycle was supposed to move.

def'er-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Expressing, or given to, deference. — **def'er-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

de-fer'ment (dē-fûr'mĕnt), *n.* [See 1st DEFER.] Act of delaying; postponement.

de-ferred' (dē-fûrd'), *p. a.* Put off; delayed; postponed, as a right that does not begin or vest till a future time, or as pay, or a payment, postponed in whole or in part, as in case of a conditional sale
deferred annuity. See ANNUITY, 2. — **d. dividend.** See DIVIDEND. — **d. dower,** *Moham. Law*, dower that is due only upon dissolution of the marriage tie; — distinguished from *prompt dower*. — **d. shoot,** *Bot.*, a shoot arising from a bud that has remained dormant for some time after its formation. In fruit trees such shoots are known as *water sprouts*, or if they spring from beneath the surface of the ground, as *suckers*. — **d. stock,** stock on which no dividend is payable until the happening of some contingent event; — chiefly used in Great Britain, where ordinary stock is often divided into two parts, one of which (called *deferred, common*, or *ordinary, stock*, or *A stock*) receives no dividends till the other (called *B stock*) has received a dividend at a fixed rate.

de'fer-ves'cence (dē'fẽr-vĕs'ĕns; dĕf'ẽr-; 277) } **1.** A sub-
de'fer-ves'cen-cy (dē'fẽr-vĕs'ĕn-sĭ; dĕf'ẽr-) } siding from a state of ebullition; loss of heat; lukewarmness.
2. *Med.* The subsidence of a febrile process; as, the stage of *defervescence* in pneumonia.

de'fer-ves'cent (dē'fẽr-vĕs'ĕnt; dĕf'ẽr-), *a.* [L. *defervescens*, p. pr. of *defervescere* to grow cool.] *Med.* Pertaining to, or causing, defervescence. — *n.* A remedy which reduces febrile temperature of the body.

de-fi'al (dē-fī'ăl), *n.* [OF. *defiaille, desfiaille*.] Defiance.

de-fi'ance (-ăns), *n.* [OF. *defiance, desfiance*, challenge, fr. *desfier* to challenge, F. *défier*. See DEFY.] **1.** A renunciation of allegiance or friendship; rejection. *Obs.*
2. Act of defying, putting in opposition, or provoking to combat; a challenge; a declaration of hostilities.
A war without a just *defiance* made. *Dryden.*
3. A state of opposition; willingness to fight; disposition to resist; contempt of opposition.
He breathed *defiance* to my ears. *Shak.*
4. Distrust. *Obs.* *A Gallicism.*
5. See CHECKER, *n.*, 2.
to bid defiance to, to set at defiance, to defy; to disregard recklessly or contemptuously.

de-fi'ant (-ănt), *a.* [F. *défiant*, p. pr. of *défier*. See DEFY.] **1.** Full of defiance; bold; insolent; as, a *defiant* spirit or act.
In attitude stern and *defiant*. *Longfellow.*
2. Distrustful. *Rare.* *A Gallicism.*
— **de-fi'ant-ly,** *adv.* — **de-fi'ant-ness,** *n.*

de-fi'bri-nate (dē-fī'brĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). To deprive of fibrin, as fresh blood or lymph by stirring. — **de-fi'bri-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

de-fi'cience (dē-fĭsh'ĕns), *n.* Deficiency. *Obs. or Poetic.*
Thou in thyself art perfect, and in thee
Is no *deficience* found. *Milton.*

de-fi'cien-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *deficientia*. See DEFICIENT.] State or quality of being deficient; inadequacy, want; failure; imperfection; shortcoming, defect. "A *deficiency* of blood." *Arbuthnot.*
[Marlborough] was so miserably ignorant, that his *deficiences* made him the ridicule of his contemporaries. *Buckle.*
deficiency of an algebraic curve. *Geom.* = *genus of a curve*, under GENUS.

deficiency bill. *Finance.* **a** A bill, or promissory note, given by the government to the Bank of England for a short-time loan, as of funds for payment of dividends on government stocks. *Eng.* **b** A legislative bill appropriating funds to meet a deficiency.

de-fi'cient (dē-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *deficiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *deficere* to be wanting. See DEFECT.] **1.** Needed to make up completeness; wanting as regards a requirement; not sufficient; inadequate; defective, imperfect; incomplete; lacking, as, *deficient* parts; *deficient* estate; *deficient* strength; *deficient* in judgment.
2. Fainting; of or pertaining to fainting. *Obs.*
Syn. — See DEFECTIVE.
deficient hyperbola. = DEFECTIVE HYPERBOLA. — **d. number.** *Math.* See ABUNDANT NUMBER

def'i-cit (dĕf'ĭ-sĭt), *n.* [Lit., *it is wanting*, 3d person pres. indic. of L. *deficere*: cf. F. *déficit*. See DEFECT.] Deficiency in amount or quality, a falling short, esp. of income; as, a *deficit* in taxes, revenue, etc.

def'i-lade' (dĕf'ĭ-lād'), *v. t. & i.*; DEF'I-LAD'ED (-lād'ĕd); DEF'I-LAD'ING (-lād'ĭng). [Cf. F. *défiler* to defilade, *défilade* act of defiling. Cf. ENFILADE.] *Fort.* To arrange (fortifications) so as to protect the lines from enfilading fire and the interior of the works from plunging or reverse fire.

def'i-lade', *n.* *Fort.* Act or process of defilading.

def'i-lad'ing (dĕf'ĭ-lād'ĭng), *n.* *Fort.* Art or act of determining the directions and heights of the lines of ramparts, traverses, etc., necessary to defilade a work.

de-file' (dē-fīl'), *v. t. & i.*; DE-FILED' (-fīld'); DE-FIL'ING (-fīl'ĭng). [F. *défiler*; *dé-* (L. *de*) + *file* a row or line. See FILE a row.] To march off in a line, file by file; to file off.

de-file' (dē-fīl'; dē'fīl; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *défilé*, fr. *défiler* to march in a file.] **1.** Any narrow passage or gorge in which troops can march only in a file, or with a narrow front; a long narrow pass between hills, rocks, etc.
2. *Mil.* A march by files.

de-file' (dē-fīl'), *v. t.* [ME. *defoulen, -foilen*, to tread down, OF. *defouler*; *de-* + *fouler* to trample (see FULL, *v. t.*); hence, under the influence of *foul*, a., *defoulen* to defile, make foul, and finally *defile*, influenced by ME. *filen, fulen*, to make foul, fr. AS. *fȳlan*, fr. *fūl* foul. See FOUL, *a.*] **1.** To bruise; belabor. *Obs.*
2. To make foul or impure; to make filthy; to dirty; befoul; pollute.
They that touch pitch will be *defiled*. *Shak.*
3. To make morally foul or impure; to corrupt.
Defile not yourselves with the idols of Egypt *Ezek.* xx. 7.
4. To corrupt the chastity of, to debauch; violate.
5. To make ceremonially unclean; to pollute.
That which dieth of itself, or is torn with beasts, he shall not eat to *defile* himself therewith *Lev* xxii. 8.
6. To soil or sully; to tarnish, as reputation, to taint.
Syn. — See CONTAMINATE.

de-filed' (dē-fīld'), *p. a.* Sullied; unclean.—**de-fil'ed-ness** (-fīl'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

de-file'ment (dē-fīl'mĕnt), *n.* [From DEFILE to make foul.] Act of defiling, or state of being defiled, whether physically or morally; pollution; foulness; dirtiness; uncleanness.
Defilements of the flesh *Hopkins.*

de-fil'i-a'tion (dē-fĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *de* + *filius* son.] Deprivation of a child. *Rare.* *Lamb.*

de-fin'a-ble (dē-fīn'ă-b'l), *a.* [From DEFINE.] Capable of being defined, limited, or explained; determinable; describable by definition; ascertainable, as, *definable* limits; *definable* distinctions or regulations, *definable* words. — **de-fin'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **de-fin'a-bly,** *adv.*

de-fine' (dē-fīn'), *v. t.*; DE-FINED' (-fīnd'); DE-FIN'ING (-fīn'ĭng). [OF. *definer*, usually, to end, to finish; cf. OF. *defenir* to end, F. *définir* to define, L. *definire* to limit, define; *de* + *finire* to limit, end, *finis* boundary, limit, end, also the source of OF. *definer*. See FINAL.] **1.** To bring to a termination; to end. *Obs.*
2. To decide; determine; settle. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. To determine with precision or clearly exhibit the boundaries of; to mark the limits of; as, to *define* the extent of a kingdom or country; the *defining* power of an optical instrument.
4. To fix, decide, or prescribe, clearly and with authority; as, to *define* the power of a court by statutory enactment.
5. To determine the precise signification of; to fix the meaning of; to describe accurately; to explain; to expound or interpret; as, to *define* a landscape, a word, a phrase, or a scientific term.
To fix the connotation of a concrete name, or the denotation of the corresponding abstract, is to *define* the name *J. S Mill.*
6. To characterize; to distinguish by special marks; to mark; as, good manners *define* the gentleman.
7. To state with precision or specifically. *Obs.*
Syn. — See FIX.

de-fine', *v. i.* **1.** To determine; to decide. *Obs.*
2. To make an assured statement or definition. *Obs. or R.*

def'i-nite (dĕf'ĭ-nĭt), *a.* [L. *definitus*, p. p of *definire*. See DEFINE.] **1.** Having certain, or distinct, limits; determinate in extent or greatness; limited; fixed, as, *definite* dimensions, a *definite* measure; a *definite* period or interval.
2. Having certain limits in signification; determinate; certain; precise; fixed; exact, clear; as, a *definite* word, term, or expression.
3. Serving to define or restrict; limiting; determining; as, the *definite* article.
4. *Bot.* Having a constant number not exceeding twenty; — said of stamens, and opposed to *indefinite*.
Syn. — DEFINITE, DEFINITIVE are sometimes confused. That is DEFINITE which has itself fixed limits; that is DEFINITIVE which fixes or settles something else; as, a *definite* judgment (one which is clear and explicit), a *definitive* judgment (one which is decisive and final). See EXPLICIT.
definite article, *Gram.*, the article *the*, which is used to designate a particular person or thing, or a particular class of persons or things; — also called a *definitive* (which see). — **d. failure of issue.** See FAILURE OF ISSUE. — **d. inflorescence.** *Bot.* = DETERMINATE INFLORESCENCE. — **d. integration,** *Math.*, integration over a region whose boundaries are completely given. — **d. tense,** *Gram.*, a tense form which specifies the action or event as in continuance at the time denoted for it; esp., one of the English periphrastic tenses formed with the auxiliary *be* and the present participle; as in, I *am seeing*; he *had been seeing*; he *is being chosen*. — **d. whole.** See WHOLE.

def'i-nite, *n.* **1.** A thing defined or determined. *Obs.*
2. A definite thing; specif.: *Gram.* **a** A definite tense. *Obs.* **b** A noun denoting something definite.

def'i-nite-ly, *adv.* In a definite manner; with precision; precisely; determinately.

def'i-ni'tion (dĕf'ĭ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *definitio*: cf. F. *définition*.] **1.** Limitation; setting of limits. *Obs.*
2. A determination; decision. *Obs. or R.*
3. Act of making definite or clear; specif., the capability of an optical instrument to form distinct and sharply defined images; as, the *definition* of a telescope.
4. Condition of distinctness of outline and precision in detail, as of an image formed by an optical instrument.
They sometimes so swathe the peaks with light as to abolish their *definition*. *Tyndall.*
5. A description of a thing by its properties, or of a conception by its attributes; a brief explanation of the meaning of a word or term; such an account as intelligibly

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tum, to defend diligently, intens. of *defendere*. See DEFEND.] Defensive. *Obs.*

de-fen'ser, *n.* [Ct. F. *défenseur*, L. *defensor*.] Defender. *Obs.*

de-fen'sion (dē-fĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *defensio*: cf. OF. *defension*.] Defense. *Obs*, exc. specif., the defense of an academic thesis.

de-fen'sive. Defensive. *Ref. Sp.*

de-fen'sive-ly, *adv.* of DEFENSIVE

de-fen'sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

de-fen'sor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

de-fen'so-ry, *a.* [L. *defensorius*.] Defensive. [ent. *Rare.*]

def'er-en'tial, *a.* *Anat* Deferdef'er-en-tĭal'ĭ-ty (dĕf'ẽr-ĕn-shăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Deference.

de-fer'ral, *n.* Deferment. *Rare.*

de-fer'rer (dē-fûr'ẽr), *n.* One who defers, or puts off

de-ferve', *v. i.* [L. *defervere*.] To boil down. *Obs.*

defease. ✝ DEFEASANCE.

defeat. ✝ DEFEAT, DEFEIT.

defeate. ✝ DEFEAT.

de-fe'a-ble, *a.* [From DEFY, *v.*, to digest] Digestible. *Obs.*

de-fe'a-ble, *a.* Easy, or safe, to defy. *Rare.*

de-fe'a-to-ry, *a.* Bidding or showing defiance. *Obs.*

de-fe'brin-ize, *v. t.* To defibrin-
de-fe'ci-ent-ly, *adv.* of DEFICIENT. See -LY.

defeysance. ✝ DEFEASANCE.

‖ **deffait,** *a.* [F. *défait*] *Her.* Couped. *Obs.*

deffete. ✝ DEFEAT.

deffie. ✝ DEFY.

Dé'fi'cit', Mon-sieur' et Ma'dame' (mŏs-syŭ'-dē m'a/d a m'-dĭ'fē-sēt'). [F.] Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette; — so called because the constant deficits in the French budget were attributed to their extravagance.

‖ **de fi'de.** [L.] Lit., of the faith; — in the Roman Catholic Church, said of an authoritative teaching.

‖ **de fi-de'li ad-mi'ni-stra'ti-o'ne** (dē-mĭn'ĭ-strā'shĭ-ō'nē). [L.] Of faithful administration; — said of the oath required of judicial officers in Great Britain. Often shortened to **de fideli.**

de-fi'er (dē-ĭ'ẽr), *n.* One who defies. [tion. *Obs.*]

de-fig'u-ra'tion, *n.* Disfigura-

de-fig'ure, *v. t.* [OF. *defigurer, desfigurer*.] To disfigure. *Obs.*

de-fig'ure, *v. t.* [*de-* + *figure*.] To delineate, represent. *Obs.*

de-file', *v. t.* To defecate. *Obs.*

de-file', *n. & v. t.* [F. *défiler*, v. Cf. DEFILADE.] *Fort.* = DEFILADE.

de-file'ment, *n.* = DEFILADING.

de-fil'er (dē-fīl'ẽr), *n.* One who defiles, or pollutes, or corrupts, or the like.

de-fin'ed-ly (dē-fīn'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *defined*, p. p

de-fine'ment, *n.* Act of defining; definition *Obs. or R.*

de-fin'er (dē-fīn'ẽr), *n.* One who defines.

de-fin'ish, *v. t* [OF. *defenir*, F. *définir*.] To define. *Obs.*

def'i-nit. Definite. *Ref. Sp.*

def'i-nite-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

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relates the idea defined to analogous or related ideas. Formally, a definition consists of a statement of the class in which the subject of definition is included, and an enumeration of the differentiæ, or specific marks or traits, which distinguish it from other members of the same class. A definition is *adequate* or *exact* when the differentiæ make certain the identification of the object intended.

Definition being nothing but making another understand by words what the term defined stands for. *Locke.*

The *definition* of a name . . . is the sum total of all the essential propositions which can be framed with that name for their subject. *J. S. Mill.*

Definition, simple, positive, hard and fast as it is, never tells the whole truth about a conception. *Josiah Royce.*

def/i-ni/tion-al (dĕf/ĭ-nĭsh/ŭn-ăl), *a.* Relating to definition; of the nature of a definition; employed in defining.

de-fin/i-tive (dē-fĭn/ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *definitivus:* cf. F. *définitif*.] **1.** Determinate; positive; final; conclusive; unconditional; express.

Some *definitive* . . . scheme of reconciliation. *Prescott.*

2. Limiting; determining; as, a *definitive* word.

3. Determined; resolved. *Obs. & R. Shak.*

4. *Biol.* Complete; fully developed; final; as, a *definitive* organ or part; — opposed to *primordial* or *primitive*.

5. Defining; stating, or involved in, the essential nature of a thing; as, *definitive* distinctions.

Syn. — See DEFINITE.

definitive nucleus, *Bot.*, the secondary nucleus of the embryo sac in seed plants. It originates by fusion of two naked cells, one from the micropylar and one from the chalazal end. — **d. ubiety.** See UBIETY. — **d. whole.** See WHOLE.

de-fin/i-tive, *n.* **1.** A final judgment or sentence. *Obs.*

2. *Gram.* A word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of a common noun, such as the definite article, and some pronouns, such as *this, that, any, other, some, all, no, none*, etc.

def/i-ni/tor (dĕf/ĭ-nĭ/tôr), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Eccl.* In monastic orders: **a** A visitator or visitor. **b** Among the Augustinians, certain Benedictines, and others, one of nine superiors elected at the time of a chapter general, in whose possession is the chief power of the whole chapter, whether for the election of superiors or for establishing and defining whatever pertains to monastic discipline. **c** In certain other orders, the assessor of the superior general or an adviser when the chapter general is not in session.

2. An obsolete kind of measuring instrument.

def/la-gra-ble (dĕf/lȧ-grȧ-b'l; dē-flā/grȧ-b'l; 277), *a.* [See DEFLAGRATE.] *Chem.* Capable of being deflagrated. — **def/la-gra-bil/i-ty** (-bĭl/ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

def/la-grate (dĕf/lȧ-grāt), *v. t. & i.*; DEF/LA-GRAT/ED (-grāt/ĕd); DEF/LA-GRAT/ING (-grāt/ĭng). [L. *deflagratus*, p. p. of *deflagrare* to burn up; *de-* + *flagrare* to flame, burn.] *Chem.* To burn with sudden and sparkling combustion, as niter with charcoal; to burn or vaporize suddenly.

def/la-gra/tion (-grā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *deflagratio.*] *Chem.* Act or process of deflagrating; a burning up; conflagration.

deflagration globe. *Chem.* A large glass globe for deflagration experiments, as burning phosphorus in oxygen.

deflagration spoon. *Chem.* A spoon with a long vertical handle, used in deflagration experiments.

def/la-gra/tor (dĕf/lȧ-grā/tẽr), *n.* *Chem.* One that deflagrates, esp. a form of the voltaic battery having large plates, used for producing rapid and powerful combustion.

de-flate/ (dē-flāt/), *v. t.*; -FLAT/ED (-flāt/ĕd); -FLAT/ING (-flāt/ĭng). [*de-* + L. *flare, flatum*, to blow.] To reduce from an inflated state by releasing the inflating air or gas.

de-fla/tion (dē-flā/shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of deflating, or state of being deflated.

2. *Phys. Geog.* The removal of loose material by the wind, leaving the rocks bare to the continuous attack of the weather.

de-flect/ (dē-flĕkt/), *v. t.*; DE-FLECT/ED; DE-FLECT/ING. [L. *deflectere, deflexum*; *de* + *flectere* to bend or turn. See FLEXIBLE.] To cause to turn aside; to bend; as, rays of light passing through a lens are *deflected*.

Sitting with their knees *deflected* under them. *Lord* (1630).

de-flect/, *v. i.* To turn aside; to deviate from a straight or a horizontal line or from a proper position, course, or direction; to swerve.

To *deflect* from the line of truth and reason *Warburton.*

de-flect/ed, *p. a.* **1** Turned aside; deviating from a direct or the true line or course.

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Bent downward; deflexed.

de-flec/tion, de-flex/ion (dē-flĕk/shŭn), *n.* (For spelling see Note under CONNECTION.) [L. *deflexio:* cf. F. *déflexion.*] **1.** A turning, or state of being turned, aside; a turning from a straight line or given course; a bending, esp. downward; deviation, as of a shot from its true course.

The other leads to the same point, through certain *deflections.* *Lowth.*

2. *Optics.* A bending of the rays of light from a straight line; specif., the bending near the surface of an opaque body; inflection; diffraction.

3. a *Mech.* The deviation of the neutral axis of a beam, girder, etc., under stress, from its normal position. **b** In a suspension bridge, the vertical distance between the points of suspension and the axis of the lowest part of the chain.

4. *Physics.* The deviation from zero of the moving system of a galvanometer or other instrument.

5. *Math.* The amount of bending of one curve away from another, or, esp., from a right line.

de-flec/tive (dē-flĕk/tĭv), *a.* Causing deflection. — **deflective forces,** forces that cause a body to deviate from its course.

de/flec-tom/e-ter (dē/flĕk-tŏm/ē-tẽr), *n.* [*deflect* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring flexure or deflection due to transverse stress. *R. C. Carpenter.*

de-flec/tor (dē-flĕk/tẽr), *n.* **1.** *Mech.* That which deflects, as a diaphragm in a furnace, or a cone in a lamp (to deflect and mingle air and gases and help combustion).

2. *Naut.* An instrument for reducing compass deviations to a small amount when the usual observations are unavailable.

de-flex/ (dē-flĕks/), *v. t.*; DE-FLEXED/ (-flĕkst/); DE-FLEX/ING. [L. *deflexus*, p. p. of *deflectere*. See DEFLECTION.] To bend or curve downward.

de-flex/ure (dē-flĕks/ûr; 250), *n.* [From L. *deflectere, deflexum*. See DEFLECT.] A bending or turning aside or downward; deflection.

def/lo-ra/tion (dĕf/lô-rā/shŭn; 277), *n.* [LL. *defloratio:* cf. F. *défloration.*] **1.** Act of deflowering, as a virgin.

2. That which is chosen as the flower or choicest part; careful culling or selection. *Rare. Sir M. Hale.*

de-flow/er (dē-flou/ẽr), *v. t.*; DE-FLOW/ERED (-ẽrd); DE-FLOW/ER-ING. [ME. *deflouren, defloren*, F. *déflorer*, LL. *deflorare*; L. *de* + *flos, floris*, flower. See FLOWER.] **1.** To deprive of virginity, as a woman; to violate; to ravish.

2. To take away the prime beauty and grace of; to rob of the choicest ornament; to ravage; to despoil.

He died innocent and before the sweetness of his soul was *deflowered* and ravished from him. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To deprive or strip of flowers.

An earthquake . . . *deflowering* the gardens. *W. Montagu.*

def/lu-ent (dĕf/lōō-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *defluens*, p. pr. of *defluere* to flow down.] Running down; decurrent. — **def/lu-ent,** *n.*

de-flux/ion (dē-flŭk/shŭn), *n.* [L. *defluxio.*] **1.** Downflow.

2. *Med.* **a** A flowing down of humors or fluid matter, as a copious discharge from the nose in catarrh. **b** Inflammation. **c** Sudden loss of hair. *Obs.*

de-fo/li-ate (dē-fō/lĭ-āt) } *a.* [LL. *defoliatus*, p. p. of *de-*
de-fo/li-at/ed (-āt/ĕd) } *foliare* to strip of leaves; L. *de* + *folium* leaf.] Deprived of leaves, as by their natural fall.

de-fo/li-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT/ED (-āt/ĕd); -AT/ING (-āt/ĭng). To strip or deprive of leaves.

de-fo/li-a/tion (-ā/shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *défoliation.*] The separation of ripened leaves from a branch or stem; the falling or shedding of the leaves.

de-force/ (dē-fōrs/; 201), *v. t.*; DE-FORCED/ (-fôrst/); DE-FORC/ING (-fôr/sĭng). [OF. *deforcier*; *de-* or *des-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *forcier*, F. *forcer*. See FORCE, *v.*] *Law.* **a** To keep by force from the rightful owner; to withhold wrongfully, as the possession of lands or tenements. **b** To eject (a person) or keep (him) out of possession by force; to deprive wrongfully. **c** *Scots Law.* To forcibly oppose or resist (an officer) so that he is unable to execute the law. — **de-force/ment,** *n.* — **de-forc/er** (-fôr/sẽr), *n.*

de-for/ciant (dē-fôr/shĭănt), *n.* [LL. *deforcians*, p. pr., fr. OF. See DEFORCE.] *Eng. Law.* One who deforces the rightful owner of an estate.

de-for/est (dē-fŏr/ĕst), *v. t.*; DE-FOR/EST-ED; DE-FOR/EST-ING. **a** *Law.* To disafforest. **b** To clear of forests; to remove trees from. — **de-for/est-a/tion** (-ĕs-tā/shŭn), *n.* — **de-for/est-er** (-ĕs-tẽr), *n.*

de-form/ (dē-fôrm/), *v. t.*; DE-FORMED/ (-fôrmd/); DE-FORM/ING. [L. *deformare*; *de* + *formare* to form, shape, fr. *forma:* cf. F. *déformer*. See FORM.] **1.** To spoil the form of; to mar in form; to misshape; to disfigure.

2. To render displeasing; to deprive of comeliness, grace, or perfection; to dishonor.

Above those passions that this world *deform.* *Thomson.*

3. To disarrange; to change the shape of; to cause to have a new form; specif.: **a** *Mech.* To change the shape of (a body) by the action of forces or stresses which exceed the elastic limit and cause permanent strain or rupture. **b** *Geom.* To bend (a flexible and inextensible surface), whereby its curvature at every point and the arc lengths between its points are unaltered. The term is also used in *Analysis Situs*, in which surfaces, as a Riemann's surface, may be to any extent stretched or contracted but not torn or joined, to denote such alterations.

Syn. — See DEFACE.

de-form/, *v. i.* To become disfigured; to lose its original form; as, a projectile usually *deforms* when it suddenly meets with great resistance.

de-form/, *a.* [L. *deformis; de* + *forma* form: cf. OF. *deforme*, F. *difforme*. Cf. DIFFORM.] Deformed; misshapen; shapeless; hideous. *Archaic.*

Sight so *deform* what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold? *Milton.*

de-form/a-ble (dē-fôr/mȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Deformed. *Obs.*

2. Capable of being deformed.

— **de-form/a-bil/i-ty** (-bĭl/ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

def/or-ma/tion (dĕf/ôr-mā/shŭn; dē/fôr-; 277), *n.* [L. *deformatio:* cf. F. *déformation.*] **1.** Act of deforming, or state of being deformed. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Transformation or change for the worse; — esp. in theological or controversial use as opposed to *reformation.*

3. A word changed in form, as *'od* for *God.*

4. *Physics*, etc. Alteration of form or shape; also, the product of such alteration. Cf. DIASTROPHISM.

5. *Math.* The process or result of deforming a surface.

de-form/a-tive (dē-fôr/mȧ-tĭv), *a.* Able, or tending, to deform.

de-formed/ (dē-fôrmd/), *p. a.* Unnatural or distorted in form; having a deformity; misshapen; disfigured; as, a *deformed* person; a *deformed* head. — **de-form/ed-ly** (-fôr/mĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **de-form/ed-ness,** *n.*

de-form/i-ty (dē-fôr/mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *deformitas*, fr. *deformus:* cf. OF. *deformeté, deformité*, F. *difformité*. See DEFORM, *v. & a.*; cf. DISFORMITY.] **1.** State of being deformed; want of proper form or symmetry; any unnatural form or shape; distortion; irregularity of shape or features, ugliness.

To make an envious mountain on my back,
Where sits *deformity* to mock my body. *Shak.*

2. Anything that destroys beauty, grace, or propriety; gross deviation from order or the established laws of propriety; as, *deformity* in an edifice; *deformity* of character.

3. A deformed person or thing.

4. Incorrect for DIFFORMITY. *Obs.*

de-foul/ (dē-foul/), **de-foil/** (dē-foil/), *v. t.* [See DEFILE to make foul.] *Obs.* **1.** To trample or tread down; crush; oppress; maltreat.

2. To defile; deflower; corrupt; violate, pollute.

3. To deface; sully; defame.

de-fraud/ (dē-frôd/), *v. t.*; DE-FRAUD/ED; DE-FRAUD/ING. [L. *defraudare*; *de* + *fraudare* to cheat, fr. *fraus, fraudis*, fraud: cf. OF. *defrauder*. See FRAUD.] To deprive of some right, interest, or property, by a deceitful device; to cheat; to overreach; as, to *defraud* a servant, or a creditor, or the state; — with *of* before the thing taken or withheld.

Churches seem injured and *defrauded* of their rights *Hooker.*

Syn. — See CHEAT.

de/frau-da/tion (dē/frô-dā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *defraudatio:* cf. F. *défraudation.*] Act of defrauding; a taking by fraud or deceit. *Rare. Sir T. Browne.*

de-fray/ (dē-frā/), *v. t.*; DE-FRAYED/ (-frād/); DE-FRAY/ING. [F. *défrayer*; *dé-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *frais*, pl., expense; perh. fr. OHG. *fridu* peace, G. *friede*, and meaning formerly a fine for a breach of the peace.] **1.** To expend; disburse. *Obs.*

2. To pay or discharge; to serve in payment of; to provide for, as a charge, debt, expenses, costs, etc.

For the discharge of his expenses, and *defraying* his cost, he allowed him . . . four times as much. *Usher.*

3. To avert or appease, as by paying off; to satisfy; as, to *defray* wrath. *Obs. Spenser.*

4. To meet the charges for or expense of (something); as, to *defray* a war. *Rare.*

5. To bear the expenses of (a person); to reimburse; to entertain without charge. *Obs. or R.*

de-fray/al (-ăl), *n.* Act of defraying; payment.

de-fray/ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *deffrayement.*] Act of defraying; defrayal.

deft (dĕft), *a.*; DEFT/ER (dĕf/tẽr); DEFT/EST. [ME. *dafte, defte*, becoming, mild, gentle, stupid; cf. ME. *daffe, deffe*, fool, coward, also AS. *dæft* (in deriv. only) mild, gentle, fitting, seasonable, *dafen, gedafen*, becoming, fit, Goth. *gadaban* to be fit. Cf. DAFT.] **1.** Meek; gentle; modest. *Obs.*

2. Apt; dexterous; clever; handy; neat in action. "The *deftest* way." *Shak.* "*Deftest* feats." *Gay.*

The limping god, so *deft* at his new ministry. *Dryden.*

3. Neat in person; spruce; trim; pretty. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — See DEXTEROUS.

deft/ly, *adv.* In a deft manner; aptly; dexterously; neatly.

"*Deftly* dancing." *Drayton.*

de-funct/ (dē-fŭngkt/), *a.* [L. *defunctus*, p. p. of *defungi* to acquit one's self of, to perform, finish, depart, die; *de* + *fungi* to perform, discharge: cf. F. *défunt*. See FUNCTION.] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased. "*Defunct* organs." *Shak.*

The boar, *defunct*, lay tripped up, near. *Byron.*

de-funct/, *n.* A dead person; usually, one recently deceased.

de-fy/ (dē-fī/), *v. t.*; DE-FIED/ (-fīd/); DE-FY/ING. [F. *défier*, OF. *desfier*, LL *disfidare* to disown faith or fidelity, to dissolve the bond of allegiance, as between the vassal and his lord; hence, to challenge, defy; fr. L. *dis-* + *fidus* faithful, akin to *fides* faith. See FAITH; cf. DIFFIDENT, AFFIANCE.] **1.** To renounce or dissolve all bonds of affiance, faith, or obligation with; to reject, repudiate, or renounce. *Obs.*

I *defy* the surety and the bond. *Chaucer.*

2. To provoke to combat or strife; to call out to combat; to challenge; to dare; to brave; to set at defiance; as, to *defy* an enemy; to *defy* the power of a magistrate; to *defy* public opinion.

I once again
Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight. *Milton.*

3. To challenge to do anything, usually something that the challenger maintains is impossible; hence, of things, to withstand completely; to resist successfully.

I *defy* the enemies of our constitution to show the contrary. *Burke.*

4. To reject or disdain; to revolt at; to loathe. *Obs.*

de-fy/ (dē-fī/), *n.*; *pl.* DEFIES (-fīz/). [F. *défi*. See DEFY, *v.*] A challenge. *Obs. or Colloq. Dryden.*

de-fy/, *v. t. & i.* [Of uncertain origin.] To digest; also, to dissolve. *Obs.*

deg (dĕg), *v. t. & i.*; DEGGED (dĕgd); DEG/GING. [See 2d DAG.] To sprinkle; dampen; drizzle; as, a *degging* cart for sprinkling a road. *Dial. Eng.* — **degging machine,** a machine for dampening cotton cloth in calendering.

deg, *v. t. Dial. Eng.* **1.** To strike, thrust, or stab; drive in.

2. To pierce with a sharp-pointed object.

‖ **dé/ga/gé/** (dā/gȧ/zhā/), *a.* [F., p. p of *dégager* to disengage. See DE-, 4; 1st GAGE.] Unembarrassed; unconstrained; easy; free. *Vanbrugh.*

A graceful and *dégagé* manner. *Poe.*

de-gar/nish (dē-gar/nĭsh), *v. t.*; DE-GAR/NISHED (-nĭsht); DE-GAR/NISH-ING. [F. *dégarnir*; *dé-, des-* (L. *dis-*) + *garnir* to furnish. See GARNISH; cf. DISGARNISH.] **1.** To strip of ornaments, furniture, etc.; to divest; to dismantle; to leave bare.

2. To remove (a thing) from that which garnishes or furnishes; to take away.

de-fin/i-tiv. Definitive. *Ref. Sp.*
de-fin/i-tive-ly, *adv.* of DEFINITIVE. See -LY.
de-fin/i-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
de-fin/i-tude (dē-fĭn/ĭ-tūd), *n.* Precision; definiteness. *Rare.*
de-fix/, *v. t.* [L. *defixus*, p. p. of *defigere* to fix: *de* + *figere* to fix.] To fix; to fasten, to establish. *Obs.* — **de-fix/ion,** *n. Obs.*
de-flect/a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
de-flec/tion-ize, de-flex/ion-ize (dē-flĕk/shŭn-īz), *v. t.* To free from inflections. — **de-flec/tion-i-za/tion, de-flex/ion-i-za/tion** (-ĭ-zā/shŭn; -ĭ-zĭ/shŭn), *n.*
de-flex/i-ble (dē-flĕk/sĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [TION.
de-flex/ion. Var. of DEFLEC-
de-floc/cu-late, *v. t.* See DE-, 4. — **de-floc/cu-la/tion,** *n.*
de-flo/rate, *a.* [LL. *defloratus*, p. p. of *deflorare*. See DEFLOWER.] *Bot.* Past the flowering state, — said of flowers after anthesis or of anthers that have shed their pollen. *Rare.*
de-flo/rate, *v. t.* a To strip of flowers. b To deflower (a woman).
de-flore/. † DEFLOWER.
De Flo/res (dē flō/rēz). In Middleton's "The Changeling," a villain who compels his master's daughter to become his mistress as a reward for murdering her unloved betrothed, and later kills her and himself.
de-flour/, de-flour/er. Vars. of DEFLOWER, DEFLOWERER.
de-flour/ish, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *defloriss-, desflorir.*] To deflower; to lose its flowers. *Obs.*
de-flow/, *v. i.* [*de-* + *flow*: cf. L. *defluere.*] To flow down. *Obs.*
de-flow/er-er (dē-flou/ẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who deflowers.
def/lu-en-cy (dĕf/lōō-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Fluidity. *Obs.*
def/lu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *defluus*, fr. *defluere* to flow down.] Flowing down; also, falling off. *Obs.*
de-flu/vi-um (dē-flōō/vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a falling out.] Alopecia.
de-flux/, *n.* [L. *defluxus*, fr. *defluere.*] Defluxion. *Obs.*
def/ly. † DEFTLY.
def/ness. Deafness. *Ref. Sp.*
def/o-da/tion. Var. of DEFEDATION.
de-fog/, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
de-foil/, † DEFOUL.
de-foil/, *v. t.* [F. *défeuiller.*] To defoliate. *Obs.*
defoilen. † DEFILE.
de-fo/li-a/tor, *n.* One that defoliates; esp., any insect that strips plants of their leaves.
‖ **de fond/ en comble** (dē fôN/-tan/ kôN/bl'). [F.] From the foundations to the roof; from top to bottom; absolutely.
de-force/, *n.* Deforcement. *Obs.*
de-force/or, *n.* [AF.] = DEFORCER.
de-for/ci-a/tion, *n.* [LL. *deforciatio.*] *Law.* Deforcement. *Obs.*
de-form/, *v. t.* [L *deformare.*] To fashion; form. *Obs.*
de-for/mate, *a.* [L. *deformatus*, p. p.] Deformed. *Obs.*
de-formd/. Deformed. *Ref. Sp.*
de-form/er, *n.* One who deforms.
de-form/ism (dē-fôr/mĭz/m), *n.* Tendency to deformation. *Rare.*
de-foul/, de-foil/, *n.* Act of defouling; as: a trampling down; oppression; maltreatment; defilement. *Obs.*
de-found/. † DEFUND.
defourme. † DEFORM.
de-fowl/. † DEFOUL.
de-fraud/er, *n.* One who defrauds. [frauds.
de-fraud/ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *defraudement.*] Defrauding.
de-fray/, *n.* [Cf. OF. *deffray.*] Defrayal. *Obs.*
de-frayd/. Defrayed. *Ref. Sp.*
de-fray/er, *n.* One who defrays.
def/ri-ca/tion (dĕf/rĭ-kā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *defricatio.*] Rubbing. *R.*
de-frock/, *v. t.* To unfrock.
de-frost/, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
de-frut/, *n.* [L. *defrutum.*] Boiled down must. *Obs.*
deft. *Abbr.* Defendant.
defte. † DAFT.
def/ter-dar/ (dĕf/tẽr-där/), *n.* Also *daftardar.* [Turk. *defterdār*, fr. Per. *daftar* book + *dār* holding.] *Turkish Empire.* A treasurer; an officer of finance; specif., the accountant general of a vilayet or province.
deft/ness, *n.* See -NESS.
de-fulk/. † DEFALK.
de-func/tion (dē-fŭngk/shŭn), *n.* [L. *defunctio* performance, death.] Death. *Obs. or R.*
de-func/tion-al-ize, *v. t.* To deprive of function. — **de-func/tion-al-i-za/tion** (-ĭ-zā/shŭn; -ĭ-zĭ/shŭn), *n.*
de-func/tive, *a.* Funereal. *Obs.*
de-fund/, *v. t.* [L. *defundere.*] To pour down. *Obs.*
de-fuse/, de-fu/sion, etc. † DIFFUSE, DIFFUSION, etc.
de-fy/ (dē-fī/), *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *defier, la défiance.*] To distrust. *Obs.* [p. pr.
de-fy/ing-ly, *adv.* of *defying*,
deg. *Abbr.* Degree; degrees.
‖ **de gaï/e-té/ de cœur/** (dē gā/-ĕ-tā/ dē kûr/). [F., lit., from tē dē kûr/). [F., lit., from gayety of heart.] Voluntarily; without constraint
de/ga-lant/, *a.* Ungallant. *Obs.*
de-gan/gli-on-ate, *v* See DE-, 4.
dege. † DIE, *v.*
‖ **de/ge-la/tion** (dā/jĕ-lā/shŭn), *n.* [F. *dégeler* to thaw.] A thawing. *Rare.*

or dismantle entirely, as of furniture, ornaments, etc.; to disgarnish; as, to *degarnish* a house, etc. *Rare.*
2. To deprive of a garrison, or of troops necessary for defense; as, to *degarnish* a city or fort. *Rare. Washington.*

de-gen'er-a-cy (dē-jĕn'ẽr-*a*-sĭ), *n.* [From DEGENERATE, *a.*] Act of becoming degenerate, or state of having become degenerate; a growing or being worse; decline in good qualities; deterioration, meanness.
Willful *degeneracy* from goodness. *Tillotson*
Degeneracy of spirit in a state of slavery. *Addison.*

de-gen'er-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *degeneratus*, p. p. of *degenerare* to degenerate, cause to degenerate, fr. *degener* base, degenerate, that departs from its race or kind; *de* + *genus* race, kind. See KIN relationship.] **1.** Having become worse than one's kind, or one's former state; having declined in worth; having lost in goodness; deteriorated; degraded; unworthy; base; low.
Faint-hearted and *degenerate* king *Shak.*
Degenerate from their ancient blood *Swift.*
2. *Biol.* Characterized by degeneration.

de-gen'er-ate, *n.* One having the characteristics of degeneration, esp. by birth; one of a degenerate type by birth, as certain criminals. In criminology, a *degenerate* is a defective having innate proclivities for crime, esp. such as take the form of perversions of normal instincts.

de-gen'er-ate (dē-jĕn'ẽr-āt), *v. i.*; DE-GEN'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); DE-GEN'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To be or grow worse than one's kind, or than one was originally; hence, to be inferior; to grow meaner or more vicious; to decline in good qualities, to deteriorate.
When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates* into insolence and impiety. *Tillotson*
2. *Biol.* To undergo progressive deterioration; to become of a lower type. See DEGENERATION, 3.
3. To pass from a higher to a lower order or class; to degrade.
4. To become altered in character or kind. *Obs.*
5. To be guilty of defection; to revolt. *Obs. & R.*

de-gen'er-ate, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to degenerate. *Obs.*
2. To generate (something lower or baser). *Obs. Oxf. E.D.*

de-gen'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dégénération.*] **1.** Act or state of growing worse, or state of having become worse; decline; degeneracy; deterioration; degradation; debasement. "Our *degeneration* and apostasy." *Bates.*
2. *Med.* That condition of a tissue or an organ in which its vitality has become diminished or perverted; a substitution of a lower for a higher form of structure, either by chemical change of the tissue (*true degeneration*) or the deposit of abnormal matter in the tissues (*infiltration*).
3. *Biol.* A progressive deterioration, as a return to a simpler and less highly organized condition in the evolution of a group of animals or plants, or of any of their parts or organs, or in the development of an individual organism or part; retrogressive evolution.
4. The thing degenerated. *Rare. Sir T. Browne.*
Syn. — See DETERIORATION.

de-gen'er-a-tive (dē-jĕn'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Undergoing or producing degeneration; tending to degenerate.

de-gen'er-es'cent (-ĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [Cf. F. *dégénérescent.*] *Math.* That may or does degenerate to a lower degree, order, class, or rank, or produce such degeneration.

de-germ' (dē-jûrm'), *v. t.*; DE-GERMED' (-jûrmd'); DE-GERM'ING. *Milling.* To extract the germs from, as wheat grains.

de-ger'mi-na'tor (-jûr'mĭ-nā'tẽr), *n. Milling.* A machine for breaking open the kernels of wheat or other grain and removing the germs.

de-glaze' (dē-glāz'), *v. t.*; DE-GLAZED' (-glāzd'); DE-GLAZ'ING (-glāz'ĭng). To remove the glaze from, as pottery or porcelain, so as to give a dull finish. See DEPOLISH.

de-glu'ti-nate (dē-gloō'tĭ-nāt; 243), *v. t.*; DE-GLU'TI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); DE-GLU'TI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *deglutinatus*, p. p. of *deglutinare* to deglutinate; *de* + *glutinare* to glue, *gluten* glue.] **1.** To loosen or separate by dissolving the glue which unites, to unglue.
2. To extract or remove gluten from, as wheat flour.

de-glu'ti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of deglutinating, or state of being deglutinated.

deg'lu-ti'tion (dĕg'loō-tĭsh'ŭn; dē'gloō-; 243), *n.* [L. *deglutire* to swallow down; *de-* + *glutire* to swallow: cf. F. *déglutition.* See GLUT.] Act or process of swallowing food, power of swallowing. — **deg'lu-ti'tious** (-shŭs), *a.*

de-glu'ti-to-ry (dē-gloō'tĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving for, or aiding in, deglutition.

deg'or'der (dĕg'ôr'dẽr), *n.* [*degree* + *order.*] *Math.* The pair of numbers, written commonly in brackets, [*m*; *n*], denoting the degree and order of a mathematical form.

deg'ra-da'tion (dĕg'rā-dā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *degradatio*, from *degradare:* cf. F. *dégradation.* See DEGRADE.] **1.** Act of degrading; lowering or dismissal from one's standing or rank in office, church, or society; deposition; as, the *degradation* of a peer, a general, or a bishop.
He saw many removes and *degradations* in all the other offices of which he had been possessed. *Clarendon.*
2. Specif.: *Eccl.* A censure involving deprivation of holy orders and, strictly, formal removal of insignia of office.
3. State of being reduced in rank, character, or reputation; baseness; moral, physical, or intellectual degeneracy; disgrace; abasement; debasement.
The . . . *degradation* of a needy man of letters. *Macaulay.*
Deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature. *South.*
4. *Biol.* Degeneration.
5. *Med.* Arrest of development, or degeneration of any organ, or of the body as a whole.
6. Diminution or reduction of strength, amount, intensity, efficacy, value, etc.; degeneration; deterioration.
The development and *degradation* of the alphabetic forms can be traced. *I. Taylor (The Alphabet).*
7. *Phys. Geog.* A wearing down by erosion.
8. Any wearing down or away of a substance.
9. *Painting.* The lessening in size and dimming in color of objects to produce the illusion of distance.
Syn. — Abasement, debasement, reduction, decline.

deg'ra-da'tion-al (dĕg'ra-dā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to degradation.

de-grade' (dē-grād'), *v. t.*; DE-GRAD'ED (-grād'ĕd); DE-GRAD'ING (-grād'ĭng). [F. *dégrader*, LL. *degradare*, fr. L *de* + *gradus* step, degree. See GRADE; cf. DEGREE.] **1.** To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree, to lower in rank; to deprive of office or dignity; to strip of honors; as, to *degrade* a nobleman, or a general officer.
2. To reduce in estimation, character, or reputation; to lessen the value of; to lower the physical, moral, or intellectual character of; to debase; to bring shame or contempt upon; to disgrace; as, vice *degrades* a man.
Yet time ennobles or *degrades* each line. *Pope.*
3. To lower, as prices; to reduce the price, strength, color, etc., of; to tone down.
4. *Geol.* To wear down by erosion.
Syn. — Humiliate, humble, dishonor, depose. See ABASE.

de-grade', *v. i.* To pass from a higher grade or class to a lower; specif.: **a** *Biol.* To degenerate. **b** *Camb. Univ.* To postpone entering the examination for a degree in honors beyond the usual or required time.

de-grad'ed (dē-grād'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Reduced in rank, character, or reputation; debased; sunken; low; base; as, a *degraded* condition; a *degraded* community.
2. *Biol.* Characterized by degeneration; degenerate.
3. [Cf. F. *degré* step.] *Her.* Noting a cross whose arms end in steps.

‖ **dé'gras'** (dā'grà'), **deg'ras** (dĕg'rȧs), *n.* [F.; cf. F. *gras*, a. & n., fat] A semisolid emulsion produced by the treatment of certain skins with oxidized fish oil, which extracts their soluble albuminoids. It was formerly solely a by-product of chamois leather manufacture, but is now made for its own sake, being valuable as a dressing for hides.

de-grease' (dē-grēs'), *v. t.*; -GREASED' (-grēst'); -GREAS'ING. To remove grease or fatty matter from, as wool or silk.

de-gree' (dē-grē'), *n.* [F. *degré*, LL. (assumed) *degradus.* See DEGRADE.] **1.** A step, stair, or rung; a steplike member of a series; a tier, bank, rank, or the like. *Obs.*
2. A step or station in any series; a point or stage of advancement or retrogression; — with reference to the order or succession of the members of the series; as, to advance by *degrees;* a high *degree* of efficiency.
3. A point or grade marking the attainment or existence of more or less of a given quality, acquirement, or the like, or a better or worse variety or kind; relative quantity or intensity; as, *degrees* of heat and cold, or of vice and virtue; tastes differ in kind as well as in *degree.*
4. *Gram.* One of the three grades — positive, comparative, superlative — in the comparison of an adjective or adverb
5 A rank or grade of social advancement; relative rank, station in life; as, a dame of high *degree;* hence, now rarely, people of a certain rank or class.
6. A remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood; one remove in the chain of relationship; as, a relation in the third *degree.* See CONSANGUINITY.
7. State or condition viewed as a rank or grade; comparative attainment, development, or the like; hence, capacity, relation, or manner; as, to serve in a minor *degree.*
Studious of honey, each in his *degree,*
The youthful swain, the grave, experienced bee. *Dryden.*
8. Grade or rank to which scholars are admitted by a college or university, in recognition of their attainments; as, the *degree* of bachelor, master, doctor, etc. The academic degrees now most commonly conferred are, in the ascending order: *Bachelor,* as of Arts (B. A.), Science (B. S.), Laws (LL. B.), etc.; *Master,* as of Arts (M. A.), Science (M. S. or M. Sc.), etc.; *Doctor,* as of Philosophy (Ph. D.), etc.
9. *Freemasonry.* A grade or rank denoting a stage of proficiency in, or initiation into, Masonic doctrines.
10. *Law.* Measure of criminality; grade of crime; — in the U. S., used esp. of statutory grades with different maximum punishments, the most heinous being the *first degree.*
11. *Music.* **a** A line or space of the staff. The leger lines and their spaces are *added degrees.* **b** The interval between any adjacent diatonic tones.
12. *Trig.*, etc. A 360th part of the circumference of a circle, or of a round angle, which part is taken as the principal unit of measure for arcs and angles. The degree is divided into 60 minutes and the minute into 60 seconds. All angular degrees are equal, but arc degrees vary as the radii of the circles. This division of the circle seems to come from Babylon, where the degree was one of the daily steps of the sun on his annual path round the sky among the stars. The Babylonians doubtless knew that the year contained more days than 360, but they seem to have been fascinated by the properties of this number. Degrees, minutes, seconds are denoted by the superfixes °, ′, ″.
13. A division, space, or interval marked on a mathematical or other instrument, as on a thermometer.
14. *Arith.* A group of three figures; thus, 140 is one *degree,* 222,130 consists of two *degrees;* a period.
15. *Alg.* Rank as defined by the sum of exponents. The degree of a term is defined by the sum of the exponents of its literal factors; thus, a^2b^5c is a term of the sixth *degree.* The *degree* of a power, or radical, is defined by its index, that of an equation or expression by the sum of the exponents of the unknown quantities in that term the sum of whose exponents is greater than in any other term; thus, $ax^4 + bx^2 = c$, and $mx^2y^2 + nyx = p$, $x^5y = d$, are all equations of the fourth *degree.*
16. *Her.* A step, as of a cross calvary.
17. A part per 100 of pure substance; as, a soda of ninety *degrees.* See SODA ASH.
by degrees, step by step; by little and little; by moderate advances. "I'll leave it *by degrees.*" *Shak.* — **degree of a complex,** *Math.,* the degree of the algebraic equation connecting its line coordinates. — **d. of a group,** *Math.,* the number of elements or symbols operated upon in the group. — **d. of a plane curve** *or* **of a surface,** *Geom.,* the degree of its equation in rectilinear coordinates; the number of points (real, or imaginary, or coincident) in which it is met by any straight line. — **d. of a ruled surface,** *Geom.,* the number of its elements (lines) in a linear complex, agreeing with the number of points in which it meets a line. — **d. of a twisted curve,** *Geom.,* the number of points in which such a curve is cut by any plane. — **d. of curve,** *Railroads,* the angle (denoted by D) which a chord of given length (in American practice, 100 feet; in English, 66 feet) subtends at the center. — **d. of freedom.** **a** *Mech.* Any of six ways in which a body may move in space. There are three translations for any one of its points and three rotations about axes through the point. Thus a bobbin sliding on a fixed wire has two *degrees of freedom,* one of translation and one of rotation. **b** *Phys. Chem.* A capability of variation possessed by a system by reason of the variability of one of its factors (temperature, pressure, or concentration); as, the system "water, water vapor" has one *degree of freedom* because, when either of the above factors is arbitrarily fixed, the other is no longer variable and the condition of the system is perfectly defined. — **d. of frost,** *Meteor.,* degree of temperature below the freezing point of water; as, when the thermometer stands at 20° F. there are twelve *degrees of frost. British.* — **d. of latitude.** See LATITUDE. — **d. of longitude.** See LONGITUDE. — **to a d.,** to a considerable extent; exceedingly; as, mendacious *to a degree. Collog.*

de-gree' (dē-grē'), *v. t.*; DE-GREED' (-grēd'); DE-GREE'ING. **1.** To lead on or advance by steps or degrees. *Obs.*
2. To confer a degree upon; to give a degree to. *Rare.*

de-gres'sion (dē-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *degredi, degressus,* to go down.] **1.** A going or stepping down; descent.
2. *Taxation.* The decrease in the rate that takes place for certain sums in degressive taxation.
Graduated taxation therefore technically includes progression, *degression,* and regression *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

de-gres'sive (dē-grĕs'ĭv), *a. Taxation.* Designating, or pert. to, a plan of taxation in which the rate is constant on sums above a certain limit, but diminishes on sums counted downward below the limit; — the converse of *progressive.*

De Gua's rule (dē gwaz'). *Math.* The rule, enounced by J. P. De Gua (1713–85), that there are as many imaginary roots of an equation as the number of successive terms wanting where that number is even, and one more or less when that number is odd, according as the terms next to the gap have like or unlike signs.

de-gum' (dē-gŭm'), *v. t.*; DE-GUMMED' (-gŭmd'); DE-GUM'MING. To free from, or deprive of, gum.

de-gust' (dē-gŭst'), *v. t.* [L. *degustare.* See GUST to taste.] To taste; to relish. *Stevenson.*

de-gus'tate (dē-gŭs'tāt), *v. t.* To taste; degust. *Rare.*

de'gus-ta'tion (dē'gŭs-tā'shŭn; dĕg'ŭs-), *n.* [L. *degustatio:* cf. F. *dégustation.*] Act or function of tasting.

‖ **dé-ha'ché** (dā-hȧsh'ā), *a.* [OF., also *dehachié, deshachié,* p. p., cut up.] *Her.* Having the head, paws, and tuft of the tail cut off and separated; couped.

de-hisce' (dē-hĭs'), *v. i.*; DE-HISCED' (-hĭst'); DE-HISC'ING (-hĭs'ĭng). [L. *dehiscere; de* + *hiscere* to gape.] To gape; to open by dehiscence.

de-his'cence (dē-hĭs'ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of gaping open.
2. *Biol.* The opening of an organ along a suture or other definite line for the purpose of discharging its contents; specif.: *Bot.* **a** The bursting open of a capsule, pod, or silique at maturity, either between the carpels (see under SEPTICIDAL), through the middle of the carpels (see under LOCULICIDAL), or in some other manner (see CIRCUMSCISSILE, SEPTIFRAGAL DEHISCENCE). **b** The opening of an anther for the discharge of pollen by longitudinal slits, pores, etc.

de-his'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *dehiscens, -entis,* p. pr.] Characterized by dehiscence; opening in some definite way, as the capsule of a plant. See DEHISCENCE

de-horn' (dē-hôrn'), *v. t.*; DE-HORNED' (-hôrnd'); DE-HORN'ING. To deprive of horns; to prevent the growth of the horns of (cattle), — often by destroying their ends with caustic potash soon after they start. — **de-horn'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

de-hort' (dē-hôrt'), *v. t.*; DE-HORT'ED; DE-HORT'ING. [L. *dehortari; de* + *hortari* to urge, exhort] To urge to abstain or refrain; to dissuade. *Obs. or R.*
The apostles vehemently *dehort* us from unbelief *Bp. Ward.*

de'hor-ta'tion (dē'hôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dehortatio.*] Dissuasion; advice against something. *Rare.*

de-hor'ta-tive (dē-hôr'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *dehortativus.*] Dissuasive. *Rare.* — *n.* A dehortative counsel. *Rare.*

de-hor'ta-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a. & n.* [L. *dehortatorius.*] Dissuasive; dehortative. *Rare.*

de-hu'man-ize (dē-hū'măn-īz), *v. t.* To divest of human qualities, such as pity, tenderness, etc.; as, *dehumanizing* influences. — **de-hu'man-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

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de'gen (dē'jĕn), *n.* [G.] Sword *Obs. Cant.*

de-gen'der (dē-jĕn'dẽr), **de-gen'er** (-ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *dégénérer.*] To degenerate. *Obs.*

de-gen'er-ate-ly, *adv.* of DEGENERATE. See -LY.

de-gen'er-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS

de-gen'er-a'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST

de-gen'er-es'cence (dē-jĕn'ẽr-ĕs'ĕns), *n.* [F. *dégénérescence.*] Degeneration [ate *Obs.*

de-gen'er-ize, *v. t.* To degener-

de-gen'er-ous, *a.* [L. *degener* See DEGENERATE.] Degenerate. — **de-gen'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **de-gen'er-ous-ness,** *n. All Obs.*

de-gest' † DIGEST, *a. & v.*

degge. † DIG

degged (dĕgd), *pret. & p. p.* of **deg'ging.** *p. pr. & vb n.* of DEG.

degh. † DOW, to avail.

dęghe. † DIE.

degise. † DISGUISE.

digise. † DISGUISY.

de-gla'brate, *v. t.* [L. *deglabrare.*] To make smooth. *Obs.*

de-gla'ci-a'tion, *n.* See DE-, 4.

de-glo'ried, *a.* Deprived of glory; dishonored. *Obs.*

de-glu'bing, *a.* [L. *deglubere* to peel.] Flaying. *Obs*

de-glu'ti-tive (dē-gloō'tĭ-tĭv), *a.* Deglutitory.

de-glyc'er-in, de-glyc'er-ine (dē-glĭs'ẽr-ĭn), *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

de-gorge', *v. t.* To disgorge. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

de-gote'. Var. of DAGGETT.

de-gout', *v. t.* [F. *dégoutter.*] To spot; sprinkle. *Obs.*

‖ **dé'goût'** (dā'gōō'), *n.* [F.] Distaste; disgust. [*a.* See -ABLE.

de-grad'a-ble (dē-grād'ȧ-b'l), **deg'ra-dand** (dĕg'rȧ-dand), *n.* [LL. *degradandus.*] *Eccl* One about to be degraded. *Rare.*

de-grad'ed-ly (dē-grād'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of DEGRADED. [-NESS.

de-grad'ed-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See

de-grade'ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *dégradement.*] Degradation. *Rare.*

de-grad'er (dē-grād'ẽr), *n* One that degrades.

de-grad'ing (-ĭng), *p pr & vb.n.* of DEGRADE. — **de-grad'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **de-grad'ing-ness,** *n.*

de-grad'u-ate (dē-grăd'ū-āt), *v.t.* [*de-* + *graduate*, v.] To depose or degrade. *Obs*

de-graid'. † DEGRADE

de-grate'. † DEGRADE.

‖ **de gra'ti-a** (dē grā'shĭ-ȧ). [L.] *Law.* By favor; — distinguished from *de jure.*

deg'ra-vate (dĕg'rȧ-vāt), *v. t.* [L. *degravatus*, p. p. of *degravare* to weigh down.] To make heavy; burden. *Obs.* — **deg'ra-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

degrece. † DEGREE, *n*

degree cut. *Jewelry.* = SLEP CUT. — **de-gree'-cut'-a.** [*Obs.*]

de-gree'ing-ly, *adv.* By degrees.

de-gree'less, *a.* See -LESS.

de-gres'sive-ly, *adv.* of DEGRESSIVE.

‖ **deg'u** (dĕg'ōō), *n.* [Native name.] Any of several small hystricomorphic rodents of western South America, constituting the genus *Octodon.*

De-gue'li-a (dē-gē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., shortened from *assa-hapagara undeguélé,* the native (or Carib) name in Guiana.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical Old World fabaceous climbing shrubs, having odd-pinnate leaves, violet-purple flowers, and 1-2-winged pods. Several East Indian species yield powerful fish poisons.

‖ **de gus'ti-bus non est dis'putan'dum.** [L.] There is no disputing about tastes. [GUISE.

deguyse, degyse, *v. t.* = DISdeh. † DOW, to avail.

de'ha (dē'hȧ), *n.* [Skr. *dēha.*] *Theos.* The body.

15. *Alg.* Rank as defined by the sum of exponents. The degree of a term is defined by the sum of the exponents of its literal factors; thus, a^2b^5c is a term of the sixth *degree.* The *degree* of a power, or radical, is defined by its index, that of an equation or expression by the sum of the exponents of the unknown quantities in that term the sum of whose exponents is greater than in any other term; thus, $ax^4 + bx^2 = c$, and $mx^2y^2 + nyx = p$, $x^5y = d$, are all equations of the fourth *degree.*
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de-hu'man-ize (dē-hū'măn-īz), *v. t.* To divest of human qualities, such as pity, tenderness, etc.; as, *dehumanizing* influences. — **de-hu'man-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

‖ **de hæ-re'ti-co com'bu-ren'do** (dē hē-rĕt'ĭ-kō). [L.] *Law.* Lit., of burning a heretic; — the name of an old writ which lay against a convicted heretic who had abjured and relapsed,—abolished by 29 Car. II. (1677) c. 9.

De-hai'tes (dē-hā'tēz), **De-ha'vites** (-vīts), *n. pl.* [Chald. *Dehāyē, Dehāvē.*] *Bib.* Colonists settled in Samaria by Osnappar (Assurbanipal).

‖ **de hant' an' bas'** (dē ŏ'-tăn' bȧ') [F.] See DU HAUT, etc.

‖ **de haute' lutte'** (dē ōt' lŭt'). [F.] By main strength; by force; with authority

dehn'stu'fe (dān'shtōō'fē), *n.* [G.] = COMPENSATORY LENGTHENING.

‖ **de ho'mi-ne re-ple'gi-an'do** (dē hŏm'ĭ-nē rē-plē'jĭ-ăn'dō). [LL.] *Law.* Lit., for replevying a man; — name of a writ used for releasing a prisoner. It is obsolete in England, and mostly so in the United States.

de-hon'es-tate, *v. t.* [L. *dehonestatus,* p. p. of *dehonestare* to dishonor.] To dishonor; disparage. *Obs.* — **de-hon'es-ta'tion,** *n. Obs.*

de'horn', *n.* A dehorned animal. *Western U. S.*

‖ **de-hors'** (dē-hôr'; dē-hôrz'), *prep.* [F., outside.] *Law.* Out of; foreign to; out of the agreement, record, will, etc.

‖ **de-hors'** (dē-hôr'), *n. Fort.* Outworks in general; any advanced works for protection or cover. *Obs. or R.*

de-hort'er, *n.* A dissuader.

de-husk', *v. t.* To remove the husk from. *Obs.*

deh'war (dā'wär), *n.* [Per. *deh* village + *-wār* having.] One of a class of semiservile villagers of Afghanistan and Baluchistan, of mixed Persian and Arab origin.

de-hy'dra-ce'tic (dē-hī'drə-sē'tĭk; -sēt'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a crystalline acid, $C_8H_8O_4$, obtained by heating aceto-acetic ester and by other methods. It is related to pyrone.

de-hy'drate (dē-hī'drāt), *v. t. & i.*; -DRAT-ED (-drāt-ĕd); -DRAT-ING (-drāt-ĭng). *Chem.* To deprive, or to be freed, of water or the elements of water; to render free from water; as, to *dehydrate* alcohol. — **de/hy-dra'tion** (dē/hī-drā'shŭn), *n.*

de-hy'dro- (dē-hī'drō-). *Chem.* A combining form signifying: a Dehydrated; as in *dehydro*mucic. b Dehydrogenized; as in *dehydro*sparteine.

de-hy'dro-gen-ize (-jĕn-īz), *v. t. Chem.* To deprive (a compound) of, or free from, hydrogen. — **de-hy'dro-gen-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **de-hy'dro-gen-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

de-hy'dro-mu'cic (-mū'sĭk), *a.* [*dehydro-* + *mucic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline dibasic acid, $C_4H_2O(CO_2H)_2$, formed by heating mucic acid and by other methods.

de-hyp'no-tize (dē-hĭp'nō-tīz), *v. t.* [*de-* + *hypnotize*] To arouse from the hypnotic state.

de'i-cid'al (dē'ĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* Pertaining to deicide.

de'i-cide (dē'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *deicida* a deicide (in sense 1); *deus* god + *caedere* to cut, kill: cf. F. *déicide*.] **1.** The killer or destroyer of a god; esp., one concerned in putting Christ to death.

2. [Cf. HOMICIDE the killing of a man.] Act of killing a divine being; esp, the putting to death of Jesus Christ.

deic'tic (dīk'tĭk), *a.* Also rarely **dic'tic.** [Gr. δεικτικός serving to show or point out, fr. δεικνύναι to show.] Showing or pointing out directly; *Logic*, direct; proving directly; — applied to reasoning, and opposed to *elenctic.*

de-if'ic (dē-fĭf'ĭk) } *a* [L. *deificus; deus* god + *facere* to
de-if'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } make: cf. F. *déifique.*] Deifying; making divine; producing a likeness to God; god-making.

de'i-fi-ca'tion (dē'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *deificare* to deify. See DEIFY.] **1.** Act of deifying, or state of being deified; exaltation to divine honors; apotheosis.

2. *Mysticism.* The causing of one to become a part of the deity; absorption, as of the soul, into deity.

He [Eckhart] taught that the supreme happiness of man consists in a *deification* by which man becomes one with God.
Wm. Turner.

3 That which is deified, or treated as a deity.

de'i-fied (dē'ĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Honored or worshiped as a deity; treated with supreme regard.

de'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *deus* a god + *-form.*] **1.** God-like, or of a godlike form. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Conformable to the character or will of God. *Rare.*

de'i-fy (dē'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; DE'I-FIED (-fīd); DE'I-FY'ING (-fī'-ĭng). [F. *déifier*, LL. *deificare*, fr. L. *deificus.* See DEIFIC, DEITY, -FY.] **1.** To make a god of; to exalt to the rank of a deity; to enroll among the deities; to apotheosize; as, Julius Cæsar was *deified.*

2. To render godlike.

By our own spirits are we *deified.* *Wordsworth.*

3. To praise or revere as a deity; to treat as an object of supreme regard; as, to *deify* money.

deign (dān), *v. i.*; DEIGNED (dānd); DEIGN'ING. [ME. *deinen, deignen*, OF. *deignier*, F. *daigner*, fr. L. *dignari* to deem worthy, deign, fr. *dignus* worthy; akin to *decere* to be fitting. See DECENT; cf. DAINTY, DIGNITY, CONDIGN, DISDAIN.] To think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend; — followed by an infinitive.

O *deign* to visit our forsaken seats. *Pope.*
Yet not Lord Cranstone *deigned* she greet *Scott.*

☞ In early English *deign* was often used impersonally.

Him *deyneth* not to set his foot to ground. *Chaucer.*

Syn. — See CONDESCEND.

deign, *v. t.* **1.** To esteem worthy; to consider, or treat as, worth notice; — opposed to *disdain. Obs.*

I fear my Julia would not *deign* my lines. *Shak.*

2. To condescend to give or bestow; to stoop to furnish; to vouchsafe; allow; grant.

Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men *Shak.*

Dei'mos (dī'mŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δεῖμός terror, personified in Gr. myth. and considered as the son of Ares, or Mars.] *Astron.* The outer satellite of Mars, discovered in 1877. Its diameter is about six miles.

dei'nos (dī'nŏs), *n.*; *pl.* DEINOI (-noi). [Gr. δεῖνος, δῖνος.] *Class. Archæol.* A vase or vessel with a rounded base and without handles, used as a cinerary urn.

De-ip'a-ra (dē-ĭp'ə-rə), *n.* [L. See DEIPAROUS.] Bearer of God, — Lat. equiv. of Gr. *θεοτόκος.* See THEOTOKOS.

de-ip'a-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [L. *deus* a god + *-parous.*] Giving birth to a god; — said of the Virgin Mary.

deip'no- (dīp'nŏ-). A combining form from Greek δεῖπνον, *dinner.*

deip-nos'o-phist (dīp-nŏs'ō-fĭst), *n.* [Gr. δειπνοσοφιστής; δεῖπνον a meal + σοφιστής a wise man, sophist.] One adept in table talk or the art of social dining; — so called from the "Δειπνοσοφισταί" of Athenæus, in which he detailed the conversation of a company of learned men dining together. — **deip-nos'o-phism** (dīp-nŏs'ō-fĭz'm), *n.* — **deip-nos'o-phis'tic** (-fĭs'tĭk), *a.*

de'ism (dē'ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *deus* god: cf. F. *déisme.* See DEITY.] **1.** Belief in existence of a personal God, with disbelief in Christian revelation, or with a purely rationalistic interpretation of Scripture; — a form of *theism.*

2. The doctrine that God exists as a being wholly distinct from the physical universe, of which man is a part, God's operation upon the universe being purely mechanical, — opposed to forms of *theism* which maintain divine immanence. The rationalistic movement known as *English Deism* arose in the 17th century and continued almost through the 18th. Prominent deists were Lord Herbert, "the Father of Deism" (1583-1648), Blount (1654-93), Tindal (1653?-1733), Woolston (1699-1733), Toland (1670-1722), Shaftesbury (1671-1713), Bolingbroke (1678-1751), Collins (1676-1729), and Chubb (1679-1747). These men held very diverse opinions, some inclining to a rationalistic Christianity, some to materialistic infidelity; but they were agreed in that they sought to construct a natural religion by the light of reason alone, totally discrediting revelation. The Copernican theory of the universe, the physical doctrines of Descartes and Newton, and the philosophical teachings of Hobbes and Locke furnished their starting point.

de'ist (dē'ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *déiste.*] An adherent of deism. **Syn.** — See INFIDEL.

de-is'tic (dē-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to, savoring of, or con-
de-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } sisting in, deism.

The *deistical* or antichristian scheme *I Watts*

— de-is'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* — **de-is'ti-cal-ness,** *n.*

Dei'ters' cells (dī'tẽrz). [After Otto F. K. *Deiters*, German physician.] *Anat.* **a** Peculiar cells, prolonged into a process ending in a terminal plate, which are placed among and alternate with the outer hair cells of the organ of Corti. **b** The spider cells of the neuroglia.

de'i-ty (dē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *deite*, F. *déité*, fr. L. *deitas*, fr. *deus* a god, akin to *divus* divine, *Jupiter*, gen. *Jovis*, Jupiter, *dies* day, Gr. δῖος divine, Ζεύς, gen. Διός, Zeus, Skr. *dēva* divine, as a noun, god, *daiva* divine, *dyó* sky, day, hence, the sky personified as a god, and to the first syllable of E. *Tuesday*, Gael. & Ir. *dia* God, W. *duw.* Cf. DIVINE, JOSS, JOURNEY, JOURNAL, TUESDAY.] **1.** Divine nature or rank; the collection of attributes which make up the nature of a god; divinity; godhead; godhood; as, the *deity* of the Supreme Being is seen in his works

They declared with emphasis the perfect *deity* and the perfect manhood of Christ. *Milman.*

2. A god or goddess; a heathen god.

the Deity, God; the Supreme Being.

de-ject' (dē-jĕkt'), *v. t.*; DE-JECT'ED; DE-JECT'ING. [L. *dejectus*, p. p. of *dejicere* to throw down; *de* + *jacere* to throw. See JET a shooting forth.] **1.** To cast down; to overthrow; to bend down. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Christ *dejected* himself even unto the hells. *Udall.*

Sometimes she *dejects* her eyes in a seeming civility. *Fuller.*

2. To cast away; to reject. *Obs.*

3. To lower or lessen, as in rank; to abase. *Obs.*

4. To cast down the spirits of; to dispirit; to dishearten.

Nor think, to die *dejects* my lofty mind. *Pope.*

de-ject', *a.* [L. *dejectus*, p. p.] **1.** Dejected. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Astrol.* Unrelated to the ascendant. *Obs*

de-jec'ta (dē-jĕk'tə), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. from L. *dejectus*, p. p.] Excrements; as, the *dejecta* of the sick.

de-ject'ant (dē-jĕk'tănt), *a. Her.* Bending or looking downward; despectant.

de-ject'ed (-tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Cast down; depressed; low-spirited; sad; as, a *dejected* look or countenance.

2. Thrown down; prostrate; hanging down.

3. Lowered in rank, estate, or condition; abased. *Obs.*

4. *Her.* Bent downward; cast down; as, *dejected embowed*, embowed with the head downward.

— de-ject'ed-ly, *adv.* — **de-ject'ed-ness,** *n.*

de-jec'tion (dē-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dejectio* a casting down: cf. F. *déjection.*] **1.** Act of casting down or overthrowing, or state of being cast down or overthrown. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. A lowering in rank, estate, or circumstances; the condition of being so lowered; abasement; humiliation. *Obs.*

3. *Astrol.* Loss of force or influence by a planet; also, the situation in which it loses influence, esp. position opposite its exaltation. *Lydgate.*

4. Lowness of spirits; depression; melancholy.

Sorrow and *dejection* and despair? *Milton.*

5. Lowering of strength; diminution. *Obs. or R.*

A *dejection* of appetite. *Arbuthnot.*

6. *Physiol.* **a** The discharge of excrement; evacuation of the bowels. **b** Feces; excrement.

7. *Geol.* Matter ejected from a volcano. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — See MELANCHOLY.

‖ **dé'jeu'ner'** (dā'zhŭ'nā'), *n.* [F. *déjeuner* breakfast, as a verb, to breakfast. Cf. DINNER.] A breakfast; sometimes, also, a lunch or collation. — ‖ **dé'jeu'ner' à la four-chette'** (ä lä fōōr'shĕt') [F.], lit., breakfast with the fork, that is, one in which meat is eaten, as distinguished from one without meat, which is usually taken earlier.

‖ **de ju're** (dē jōō'rē). [L.] *Law.* **a** By right; of right; by a lawful title; — distinguished from *de gratia* and *de facto.* See DE FACTO. **b** By law, — distinguished from *de æquitate.*

dek'a- (dĕk'ə-). *Metric System.* A prefix signifying *ten.* See DECA-.

dek'a-nor'mal (dĕk'ə-nôr'măl), *a. Chem.* Having ten times normal strength. See NORMAL, *a.*, 4 **a.**

de'lac-ta'tion (dē'lăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [*de-* + L. *lactare* to suck milk.] **a** Act of weaning **b** Cessation of lactation.

de-laine' (dē-lān'), *n.* [F. *de laine* of wool; short for *mousselin de laine.*] **1.** A kind of light woolen, or woolen and cotton, dress fabric.

2 One of an American variety of merino sheep.

de-lam'i-nate (dē-lăm'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [*de-* + *laminate.*] To separate or split into layers.

de-lam'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Formation and separation of laminæ or layers; specif., *Embryol.*, the differentiation of the germ layers by the dividing off of cells so as to form a new layer parallel to, or concentric with, the original one.

de-lapse' (dē-lăps'), *v. i.*; DE-LAPSED' (-lăpst'); DE-LAPS'-ING. [L. *delapsus*, p. p. of *delabi* to fall down; *de* + *labi* to fall or slide.] To descend; slip down; lapse. *Obs. or R.*

— de-lap'sion (dē-lăp'shŭn), *n. Obs. or R.*

de-late' (dē-lāt'), *v. t.*; DE-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); DE-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *delatus*, used as p. p. of *deferre* See TOLERATE; cf. 3d DEFER.] **1.** To carry; convey. *Obs. or R.*

2. To carry or bring against, as a charge; to inform against; to accuse; denounce. *Chiefly Scot.*

3. To carry abroad; to make public; to spread; report.

When the crime is *delated* or notorious *Jer. Taylor.*

4. To offer for acceptance; to tender. *Obs. exc. Rom. Law.*

5. To carry on; conduct. *Obs. or R. Warner.*

6. To convey or transfer; to make over. *Obs. or R.*

de-la'tion (dē-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *delatio* accusation. cf. F. *délation.*] Act of delating a thing or person; as: **a** Conveyance. *Obs. or Archaic.* "*Delation* of sounds." *Bacon.* **b** A handing down or over; transference. *Obs. or R.* **c** Accusation, esp. by an informer. *Milman.*

de-la'tor (dē-lā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] An accuser; esp., a common informer.

Del'a-ware (dĕl'ə-wâr), *n.* **1.** A State and river of the United States.

2. An American grape, with compact bunches of small, sweet-flavored, red or reddish-amber berries.

3. A delicate wine made from this grape

4. An Indian of an Algonquian tribe, formerly inhabiting the Delaware valley. They are now mostly located in Oklahoma, where the main body of them form a part of the Cherokee nation. A large branch of the tribe is settled in Ontario.

de-lay' (dē-lā'), *v. t.*; DE-LAYED' (-lād'); DE-LAY'ING. [OF. *delaïer*, F. *dilayer*, of uncertain origin, cf. OF *laier* to leave, perh. of G. origin and akin to E. *lay.*] **1.** To put off; postpone; defer, to prolong the time of or before; to procrastinate.

My lord *delayeth* his coming *Matt* XXIV. 48.

2. To retard; to stop, detain, or hinder, for a time; to retard the motion, or time of arrival, of; as, the mail is *delayed* by heavy snow; he was *delayed* by illness.

3. To keep (a person) waiting; to put off. *Obs.*

Syn. — Keep back, stop, stay, arrest; check, impede, hinder, obstruct, confine. — DELAY, DETAIN, RETARD agree in the idea of stopping or hindering. DELAY is the general term; it applies to whatever in any way keeps back or impedes, esp. from completion or arrival at a set or given time: as, a train is *delayed* by heavy rains; work on a building is *delayed* by a strike, "A plague upon that villain Somerset, that thus *delays* my promised supply" (*Shak.*). TO DETAIN is more explicitly to keep from proceeding, frequently with the implication of holding or confining in a given place, as, do not let me *detain* you longer; my friend was *detained* in London by business; to *detain* in quarantine; "Perhaps thou lingerest in deep thoughts *detained*" (*Milton*). To RETARD (opposed to *accelerate*) is to keep delaying or hindering; it applies esp. to motion; as, to *retard* the swing of a pendulum, the revolution of a wheel; the heavy snow *retards* our progress; "Eddies that dimple without *retarding* the current" (*Lowell*). See 1st DEFER, LINGER.

de-lay', *v. i.* To move slowly; to stop for a time; to linger; tarry; loiter.

Advantage feeds him fat, while men *delay.* *Shak.*

de-lay', *n.* [F. *délai*, fr. OF. *delaïer* to delay, F. *dilayer.* See 1st DELAY.] A putting off or deferring; procrastination, lingering; stop; detention.

The government ought to be settled without the *delay* of a day. *Macaulay*

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de-hy'dro-chol'ic (dē-hī'drō-kŏl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating an acid which is the first produced in the oxidation of cholic acid.

de-hy'dro-gen-ate (dē-hī'drō-jĕn-āt), *v. t. Chem* To dehydrogenize. — **de-hy'dro-gen-a'tion** (-jĕn-ā'shŭn), *n.* [of DAY.

dei (dā). Obs. or dial Eng. var. ‖ **de'i** (dē'ĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] = DI, the gods. For phrases in *dei*, see those in DI.

De'ia-ni'ra (dē'yə-nī'rə), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δηϊάνειρα.] *Class. Myth.* The wife of Hercules. See NESSUS.

deic'ti-cal (dīk'tĭ-kăl), **dic'ti-cal,** *a.* Deictic.

deic'ti-cal-ly, dic'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of DEICTIC, DEICTICAL.

deid. Obs. pret. of DIE.

deid (dēd). Var. of DEAD, DEATH, DEED. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

De-id'a-mi'a (dē-ĭd'ə-mĭ'ə), *n.* [L., fr Gr Δηϊδάμεια.] **a** The mother of Neoptolemus. **b** The wife of Pirithous.

Dei'des-hei'mer (dī'dĕs-hī'mẽr), *n.* [G., fr. *Deutlesheim*, Bavaria.] A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE

‖ **de i'di-o'ta in'qui-ren'do** (dē ĭd'ĭ-ō'tə ĭn'kwĭ-rĕn'dō). [LL.] *Law.* An obsolete common-law writ for inquiring whether a person is an idiot or not.

deie. † DEY, DIE, *v.*

deierie. † DAIRY

de-if'i-cate, *v. t.* [LL *deificatus*, p. p of *deificare.*] To deify. *Obs. — a.* Deified. *Obs.*

de'i-fi-ca'to-ry (dē'ĭ-fĭ-k ā'tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to deification.

de'i-fi'er, *n.* One that deifies.

de'i-for'mi-ty, *n.* Likeness to deity. *Obs.*

deign'ful. † DAINFUL.

deign'ous, *a.* [For *disdeignous*, OF. *desdeignos, desdaigneus*, F. *dédaigneux.* See DISDAIN.] Haughty; disdainful. *Obs.* — **deign'ous-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

‖ **De'i gra'ti-a** (dē'ĭ grā'shĭ-ə). [L.] By the grace of God.

deih. † DOW, to avail.

‖ **de'i im'mor-ta'les** (ĭm'ŏr-tā'lēz) [L.] = DI IMMORTALES

‖ **De'i ju-di'ci-um** (jōō-dĭsh'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] *Law.* Trial by ordeal; — lit., judgment of God.

deil. † DOLE.

deil (dēl), *n* Devil *Scot.* — **deil gaed o'er Jock Walster** (dēl gād ŏr jŏk wäl'stẽr), everything went topsy-turvy; there was the Devil to pay. — **deil ma care** (dēl mä kâr), the Devil may care; I don't care; no matter; for all that — **deil's buckie** (dēlz), imp of Satan; limb of the Devil; — applied to a mischievous, retractory youngster. — **deil's dozen** (*Scot.* dŏz'ĕn; dŭz'-), thirteen. **deil's'-snuff'box'** (dēlz), *n.* The common puffball. *Scot.*

deil's'-spoons' *n* a Water plantain. b Common pondweed. *Scot.*

de'in-crust'ant. *n.* A water-softening preparation added to a steam-boiler feed water.

deine. † DEIGN.

Dei'no (dī'nō), *n.* [Gr. Δεινώ.] See GRÆÆ.

Dei-noc'er-as, Dei'no-the'ri-um, etc. Vars. of DINOCERAS, etc

‖ **de in'of-fā'ci-o'so tes'ta-men'-to** (dē ĭn'ŏf-fā'shĭ-ō'sō tĕs'tə-mĕn'-tō). [LL.] *Civil Law.* Lit., concerning an inofficious or undutiful will; — used to designate a form of action for setting aside such a will.

de-in'su-lar-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4

deinte † DAINTY

de-in'te-grate, *v. t.* [L. *deintegrare* to impair.] To disintegrate. *Obs.* [aphresis.]

‖ **de in-te'gro.** [L.] Anew; deinteoge, deintevous † DAINTEOUS.

deintie. † DAINTY, *a* & *n.*

deintithe. † DAINTETH.

deintrelle. † DAINTREL.

de-i'on-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

deip † DEEP.

‖ **de'i Pe-na'tes** (dē'ĭ pē-n ā'-tēz). [L.] = DI PENATES.

De-iph'o-bus (dē-ĭf'ō-bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr Δηΐφοβος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Priam, who married Helen after Paris died, and was slain and mangled by Menelaus at the fall of Troy.

de-ip'o-tent (dē-ĭp'ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L *deus* god + *potens* potent] Having divine power

deir. † DEER.

deir (*Scot.* dēr; dâr). Obs. or Scot. var of DERE.

deis. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of DAIS.

Dei'sos, *n.* See BAKONGO

de'i-tate, *a.* Deified. *Obs.*

deite. † DEITY

deith Obs. or dial. Eng var. of DEATH.

de'i-ty-ship', *n* See -SHIP.

‖ **de jac'tu** (dē jăk'tŭ). [L.] *Scots Law.* Concerning jettison; — used esp. in connection with the Rhodian law on that subject.

de-ject'er, *n* One that dejects.

de-ject'ile (dē-jĕk'tĭl), *n.* [*deject*, *v.* t. + *-ile*, as in projectile.] *Mil.* A missile impelled downward. *Rare*

de-ject'ly, *adv.* Dejectedly *Obs.*

de-ject'ment, *n.* Dejection. *Obs.*

de-jec'to-ry (dē-jĕk'tō-rĭ), *a.* 1. Having power, or tending, to cast down.

2. *Med.* Cathartic; aperient.

de-jec'ture (-tūr), *n.* That which is voided; excrement; feces

dej'er-ate (dĕj'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L *dejeratus*, p. p. of *dejerare* to swear; *de* + *jurare* to swear] To swear solemnly. *Obs* — **dej'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.* — **dej'er-a'tor,** *n. Obs.*

de-jeune', *n.* [OF. *desjeün.*] A déjeuner. *Obs. or Archaic.*

‖ **dé'jeu'né'** (dā'zhŭ'nā'), *n.* [F.] A déjeuner. *Obs. or R.*

Dek'a-brist, *n.* A Decembrist.

dek'a-drachm, dek'arch, etc. Vars of DECADRACHM, etc.

dek'a-gram, dek'a-li'ter, dek'a-me'ter. Vars. of DECAGRAM, etc.

De'kar (dē'kär). *Bib.*

dek'a-stere' Var.of DECASTERE.

dekaye. † DECAY.

deken. † DEACON

de-king', *n.* † To unking. *Obs.*

dek'le (dĕk'l') Var. of DECKLE.

dekne. † DEACON.

del. † DEAL, a part.

del. † DEVIL.

del † DOLE, grief.

Del. *Ref. Sp.*

Del. *or* **del.** *Abbr.* Delaware; delegate; delineavit (L., he, or she, drew it).

de-la'bi-al-ize, *v. t. Phon.* To deprive (a sound) of labial quality.

de-lace', *v. t.* [F *délacer*] To unlace; undo. *Obs.*

de-la'ce-ra-te. To dilacerate. *Obs.* — **de-lac'er-a'tion,** *n. Obs*

de-lach'ry-ma'tion. † DELACRIMATION.

de-la'cri-ma'tion, de-lac'ry-ma'tion (dē-lăk'rĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *delacrimatio*, fr. *delacrimare* to weep.] Excessive secretion of tears; epiphora.

de-lac'ri-ma-tive (-mā-tĭv), *a.* Stopping the flow of tears. *Rare*

del'eb palm Var. of DELEB PALM.

De-la'ia (dē-lā'yə; -lī'ə). *Bib.*

De-la'iah (dē-lā'yə; -lī'ə). *Bib.*

De'la-i-a'tu(l)-a-ri-an. *D.Bib.*

De-la'i' La'ma. Var of DALAI LAMA. See LAMAISM.

de-lap'i-date. † DILAPIDATE.

de'las-sa'tion (dē'lă-sā'shŭn; dĭl'ă-), *n.* [L. *delassare, delassatum*, to tire out; *de* + *lassare* to tire.] Fatigue.

‖ **dé'lasse'ment'** (dā'läs'mäN'), *n.* [F.] Relaxation; recreation.

delate † DELETE, DILATE.

de-lat'er (dē-lāt'ẽr). *n.* Delator.

del'a-to'ri-an (dĕl'ə-tō'rĭ-ən), *a.* Of or pert to a delator. *Obs.*

de-la'to-ry. *a.* [L *delatorius*, fr. *delator* an informer] Characterized by delation; denunciative *Obs.*

‖ **de'la'au'dace', en'core' de l'au'dace', et tou'jours' de l'au'dace'** (dē lō'dās', än'kôr' dē lō'dās', ā tōō'zhōōr' dē lō'dās') [F.] Audacity, again audacity, and always audacity; — a phrase of Danton's in 1792, when all Europe was uniting against the Revolutionists.

de La-val' tur'bine (dē lä-väl') See TURBINE.

de-la'vy, *a.* [OF *deslavé*, p p of *deslaver* to wash away.] Overflowing; unbridled. *Obs.*

De'la-war'e-an (dĕl'ə-wâr'ē-ən), *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Delaware. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Delaware.

de-lay′ (dē-lā′), *v. t.* [F. *délayer*, of uncertain origin.] *Obs.* To allay; as: **a** To quench or mitigate; assuage.
The watery showers *delay* the raging wind. *Surrey.*
b To weaken or temper; dilute. **c** To debase, as a coin. **d** To macerate; to cook. *Rare.*

‖ **del cred′er-e** (dĕl krĕd′ĕr-ē; krā′dĕ-rā). [It., of belief or trust.] *Mercantile Law.* Designating the obligation of an agent or factor who warrants or guarantees to his principal the due payment or performance by those with whom he deals on credit as such agent or factor, his commission, which is higher than in other cases, being called a **del credere commission.** The *del credere* agent becomes liable upon the failure of the debtor to pay The agent's undertaking is not a guarantee required to be in writing by sec. 4 of the Statute of Frauds.

de′le (dē′lē), *imperative sing.* of L. *delere* to destroy. [Cf. DELETE.] *Print.* Erase; remove; — a direction to cancel something which has been put in type; — usually expressed by a peculiar form of *d*, thus: ∂.

de′le, *v. t.*; DE′LED (dē′lĕd); DE′LE-ING. *Print.* To erase; cancel; delete; mark for omission.

de-lec′ta-ble (dē-lĕk′tȧ-b'l), *a.* [ME. *delitable*, OF. *delitable*, F. *délectable*, fr. L. *delectabilis*, fr. *delectare* to delight. See DELIGHT.] Highly pleasing; delightful.
Delectable both to behold and taste. *Milton.*
Syn. — See DELICIOUS.
Delectable Mountains, in "Pilgrim's Progress," a range of hills from whose summit the Celestial City was visible.
— **de-lec′ta-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **de-lec′ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **de-lec′ta-bly,** *adv.*

de-lec′tate (dē-lĕk′tāt), *v. t.* [L. *delectatus*, p. p. of *delectare*. See DELIGHT.] To delight. *Rare.*

de′lec-ta′tion (dē′lĕk-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *delectatio*: cf. F. *délectation.*] Great pleasure; delight; enjoyment.
Syn. — See PLEASURE.

de-lec′tus (dē-lĕk′tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., selection, fr. *deligere*, *delectum*, to select.] **1.** Selection; choice.
2. A book of selected passages, esp. for learners of Latin or Greek.

del′e-ga-cy (dĕl′ē-gȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From DELEGATE, *a.*] **1.** Act of delegating, or state of being delegated, appointment as delegate; deputed power.
By way of *delegacy* or grand commission. *Raleigh.*
2. A body of delegates; a delegation.
Standing *delegacies*, quæstiones perpetuæ, were instituted for the trial of offenses of particular kinds. *T. E. Holland*
3. A meeting of a body of delegates. *Obs.*

del′e-gant (-gănt), *n.* [L. *delegans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] One who delegates; specif., *Civil Law*, one who substitutes his debtor for himself as debtor to another. See DELEGATION, 3.

del′e-gate (dĕl′ē-gāt), *n.* [L. *delegatus*, p. p of *delegare* to send, delegate; *de* + *legare* to send with a commission, to depute. See LEGATE.] One sent and empowered to act for another; a deputy; a representative; a commissioner; a vicar. Specif.: **a** Formerly, one of the commissioners constituting the Court of Delegates. *Eng.* **b** A representative of an association or constituency in a convention. **c** One of a committee for some branch of university business *Univ. of Oxf.* **d** A representative of a Territory in the House of Representatives, having the right to debate but not to vote. *U. S.* **e** A member of the lower or popular branch of the legislature of Virginia; — formerly called *burgess.*

del′e-gate (-gāt), *v. t.*; DEL′E-GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); DEL′E-GAT′-ING (-gāt′ĭng). **1.** To send as one's representative; to empower as an ambassador; to send with power to transact business; to commission; depute; authorize.
2. To intrust to the care or management of another; to transfer; assign; commit.
The power exercised by the legislature is the people's power, *delegated* by the people to the legislature. *J. B. Finch.*
3. *Civil Law.* To assign (a debtor of one's self) to a creditor as a debtor in place of one's self.

del′e-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *delegatio* · cf. F. *délégation.*] **1.** Act of delegating, or investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate or delegates.
2. The charge or commission given to a delegate.
3. *Rom. & Civil Law.* A kind of novation by which a debtor, to be liberated from his creditor, gives him a third person, who becomes obliged in his stead to the creditor, or to the person appointed by him.
4. *Com.* A letter of delegation (see under LETTER); also, the transfer of a debt or credit by such a letter, used in Europe to avoid using instruments requiring to be stamped.
5. One or more persons appointed or chosen, and commissioned to represent others, as in a convention, in Congress, etc.; a body of delegates; a deputation.
6. [F *délégation.*] A share certificate; — applied esp. to Suez Canal shares. *Eng.*
7. [*cap.*] Either of the two chief legislative bodies of Austria-Hungary, representing the parliaments of the two countries. Each Delegation has 60 members, 20 chosen by the upper house, and 40 by the lower house. See LEGISLATURE.

del′e-ga-to-ry (dĕl′ē-gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *delegatorius* pert. to an assignment.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or holding, delegated authority.

de-len′da (dē-lĕn′dȧ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -DUM (-dŭm). [L., fr. *delere* to destroy.] Things to be deleted.

de-lete′ (dē-lēt′), *v. t.*; DE-LET′ED (-lēt′ĕd); DE-LET′ING (-lēt′ĭng). [L *deletus*, p. p. of *delere* to destroy. Cf. list DELE.] **1.** To destroy or do away with. *Obs.*
2. To obliterate or blot out, erase; expunge; dele.

del′e-te′ri-ous (dĕl′ē-tē′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *deleterius* noxious, Gr. δηλητήριος, fr. δηλεῖσθαι to hurt, damage; prob. akin to L. *delere* to destroy.] Hurtful or destructive; noxious; pernicious; as, *deleterious* plants; a *deleterious* example. — **del′e-te′ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **del′e-te′ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

de-le′tion (dē-lē′shŭn), *n.* [L. *deletio*, fr. *delere*. See DELETE.] Act of deleting, blotting out, or erasing; destruction, extinction; also, an erasure or deleted passage.
The *deletion* of his personality. *Stevenson.*
A total *deletion* of every person of the opposing party. *Sir M. Hale.*

Del′e-zenne's' cir′cle (dĕl′ē-zĕnz′). *Elec.* An instrument used to illustrate induction by the action of the earth. It consists of a circle or ring, around the circumference of which is coiled a long insulated wire connected with a galvanometer. When the circle, which is on diametral pivots, is placed at right angles to the earth's magnetic field and then turned suddenly through any angle, the galvanometer indicates the passage of a momentary current.

delf (dĕlf), *n.* Also *delft*, *delve*. [AS. *delf* a delving, digging. See DELVE.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** A thing which has been dug; a mine; a quarry; a pit.
2. Specif.: **a** A grave *Obs.* **b** A pond; also, a dram, a ditch. **c** A sod or cut turf. *Scot.*
3. *Her.* A square bearing used as an abatement; a delve. It is supposed to represent a square sod.

delf (dĕlf), **delft** (dĕlft), *n.* [From the town of *Delft*, formerly *Delf*, in Holland, named from one of its canals (OD. *delf*). See DELVE.] A kind of pottery. = DELFTWARE.

delft′ware′ (dĕlft′wâr′), *or* **delft,** *n.* Pottery made in the town of Delft (formerly written *Delf*) in Holland; esp.: **a** Brown pottery covered with an opaque white glaze upon which the decoration is painted, in general imitation of Chinese porcelain. It often brings high prices. **b** In England, popularly, common glazed pottery for table use, etc.

De′li-a (dē′lĭ-ȧ; dēl′yȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *Delius* of the island of Delos.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* Artemis; — so called from Delos, where she and Apollo were born.
2. **a** In Vergil's Eclogues, a shepherdess. **b** Tibullus's name for his ladylove, a Roman woman. **c** In modern, esp. pastoral poetry, a name for a ladylove.

De′li-a (dē′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. *τὰ Δήλια.*] *Gr. Relig.* The festival with games celebrated every fourth year at Delos in honor of Apollo. It was one of the most brilliant of Greek festivals, noted for musical contests (cf. AGONES).

De′li-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *Delius*, Gr. Δήλιος.] Of or pertaining to the island of Delos, held in antiquity to be the birthplace of Apollo and Artemis; as, the *Delian* twins; the *Delian* games. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Delos.
Delian Confederacy, a confederacy of a number of Greek states, with Athens as leader, formed at the temple of Apollo in Delos, 477 B. C., for the purpose of resisting Persian aggression. — **D. god,** Apollo. — **D. problem,** *Geom.*, the problem of duplicating a cube, that is, of finding the edge of a cube the double (in volume) of a given cube; — so called because the Delians, suffering from a pestilence, were said to have been commanded by an oracle to double a certain cubical altar.

de-lib′er-ate (dē-lĭb′ĕr-ăt), *a.* [L. *deliberatus*, p. p. of *deliberare* to deliberate; *de* + *librare* to weigh. See LIBRATE.]
1. Formed or taken with deliberation; well-advised; carefully considered; not sudden or rash; as, a *deliberate* opinion; a *deliberate* measure or course.
2. Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of a step; circumspect; slow in determining; — applied to persons. "These *deliberate* fools." *Shak.*
3. Not hasty or sudden; slow. *Hooker.*
His enunciation was so *deliberate*. *W. Wirt.*
Syn. — See VOLUNTARY.
— **de-lib′er-ate-ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* — **de-lib′er-ate-ness,** *n.*

de-lib′er-ate (dē-lĭb′ĕr-āt), *v. t.*; DE-LIB′ER-AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); DE-LIB′ER-AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). **1.** To weigh in the mind; to consider the reasons for and against; to consider maturely; to reflect upon; to ponder, as, to *deliberate* a question.
2. To determine or resolve. *Obs.*

de-lib′er-ate, *v. i.* To take counsel; to weigh the arguments for and against a proposed course of action; to reflect; to consider; also, to hesitate in deciding; — sometimes with *on*, *upon*, *about*, *concerning.*
The woman that *deliberates* is lost. *Addison.*
Syn. — See CONSIDER.

de-lib′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *deliberatio* · cf. F. *délibération.*] **1.** Act of deliberating, or of weighing and examining the reasons for and against a choice or measure; careful consideration; mature reflection.
Choosing the fairest way with a calm *deliberation*. *W. Montagu.*
2. The discussion and consideration by a number of persons of the reasons for and against a measure; as, the *deliberations* of a legislative body or council.
3. Quality or state of being deliberate. *Obs.*
4. A resolution reached by deliberation. *Obs.*

de-lib′er-a-tive (dē-lĭb′ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *deliberativus* · cf. F. *délibératif.*] Pert. to, or characterized by, deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation, or by discussion and examination; deliberating; as, a *deliberative* body.
A consummate work of *deliberative* wisdom *Bancroft.*
— **de-lib′er-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **de-lib′er-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

del′i-ca-cy (dĕl′ĭ-kȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From DELICATE, *a.*] **1.** Pleasure; gratification; delight. *Obs.*
2. Addiction to pleasure or luxury; indulgence; also, luxurious or voluptuous treatment or care. *Obs.*
And to those dainty limbs which Nature lent
For gentle usage and soft *delicacy.* *Milton.*
3. Quality or state of being pleasurable or agreeable; daintiness, delightfulness. *Obs*
4. A source of pleasure; a luxury; esp., something pleasant to the taste; a dainty; as, *delicacies* of the table.
5. Nicety or fineness of form, texture, or constitution, softness; elegance, smoothness; tenderness; and hence, frailty or weakness, as, the *delicacy* of a fiber or a thread; *delicacy* of a hand or of the human form; *delicacy* of frame.
6. Nicety, fineness, or subtle expressiveness of manipulation or touch; as, the *delicacy* of the painter's stroke; the *delicacy* of the pianist's touch; also, the quality or state of requiring delicate manipulation or tactful management; as, the *delicacy* of a diplomatic situation.
7. Nice and refined perception and discrimination; critical niceness; fastidious accuracy; sensitiveness; of instruments, adjustment to slight alterations or susceptibility to change or impairment from slight causes; as, the *delicacy* of a balance; *delicacy* of taste in art.
8. Nice propriety of manners or conduct; susceptibility or tenderness of feeling; refinement; hence, in an exaggerated sense, effeminacy; as, *delicacy* in doing a kindness, *delicacy* of character that unfits for earnest action.
You know your mother's *delicacy* in this point. *Cowper.*
9. A thing which is delicate, refined, or alluring; a refinement; a nicety. "Ceremonious *delicacies*." *Johnson.*
Syn. — Fastidiousness, scrupulousness, tact, discrimination; precision, exactness; penetration, acuteness, acumen; elegance, polish. — DELICACY, NICETY, SUBTLETY, REFINEMENT are here compared as qualities of perception or feeling. DELICACY (see DAINTY) implies fine, often exquisite, sensitiveness of feeling or critical tact; as, "The maxims of Joubert . . . have the same purged and subtle *delicacy*; they show the same sedulousness in him to preserve perfectly true the balance of his soul" (*M. Arnold*); "The tact and *delicacy* of a born lover of nature like the Celt" (*id.*). NICETY (see NICE) suggests rather exactness and precision of observation and perception; as, "Those who can distinguish with the utmost *nicety* the boundaries of vice and virtue" (*Johnson*). SUBTLETY (see SHREWD) implies acuteness or penetration; REFINEMENT (see CIVILIZATION), elegance or polish; as, fine-spun *subtlety* of discrimination; the utmost *refinement* of taste. Both *subtlety* and *refinement* are also used of that which results from the extreme or affected exercise of acuteness or elaboration; as, "theological *subtleties*" (*Bancroft*); the *refinements* of criticism. See DISCERNMENT.

del′i-cate (dĕl′ĭ-kăt), *a.* [L. *delicatus* pleasing the senses, voluptuous, soft and tender; akin to *deliciae* delight: cf. F. *délicat.* See DELIGHT.] **1.** Characterized by, or addicted to, ease or pleasure; self-indulgent; luxurious; voluptuous. *Obs.*
Dives, for his *delicate* life, to the Devil went. *Piers Plowman.*
2. Giving, or adapted to give, pleasure; comfortable; pleasant; gratifying. *Obs.*, except as in def. 6.
Haarlem is a very *delicate* town. *Evelyn.*
3. Characterized by daintiness, softness, or effeminacy; softly or tenderly reared; hence, tender; frail; not hardy or robust; as, a *delicate* constitution; *delicate* health.
A *delicate* and tender prince. *Shak.*
4. Characterized by, or endowed with, a dainty or nice appreciation or discrimination; capable of making, or responsive to, subtle distinctions; exquisitely sensitive; as, a *delicate* ear for music; hence: **a** Exacting in taste or habit; fastidious. **b** Refined; scrupulous; considerate; marked by a sense of propriety, by tact, or fine feeling; as, *delicate* manners.
5. Hence, of instruments: Showing slight changes; as, a *delicate* thermometer or balance.
6. Satisfying or pleasing to a nice or cultivated taste; adapted to gratify a refined susceptibility or discriminative power; as, a *delicate* wine; a *delicate* modulation; hence, of a mild or subtle quality or charm; not strong, bright, or the like; as, a *delicate* odor, flavor, or color.
7. Of a quality opposed to coarse, rough, gross etc.; fine; variously: fine, slender, or minute; as, a *delicate* thread; slight or smooth, or light and yielding; as, *delicate* lace or silk; slight and shapely; lovely, graceful; as, a *delicate* butterfly; soft and fair; as, a *delicate* complexion.
8. Possessing or showing a refined skill or subtle craftsmanship; marked by ingenuity or finesse. "A *delicate* stratagem." *Shak.*
9. Requiring skill; calling for careful handling; not to be rudely or hastily dealt with; nice; critical; as, a *delicate* operation; a *delicate* errand to perform.
Syn. — See DAINTY.
— **del′i-cate-ly,** *adv.* — **del′i-cate-ness,** *n.*

del′i-cate, *n.* One that is delicate (in any of various senses); as: **a** A luxurious person, a fastidious person. *Obs. or R.* **b** A delight; a luxury. *Obs.* **c** A dainty; a delicacy. *Rare.*
With abstinence all *delicates* he sees. *Dryden.*

del′i-ca-tes′sen (dĕl′ĭ-kȧ-tĕs′ĕn), *n. pl.* [G., fr. F. *délicatesse.*] Prepared foods, such as cooked meats, preserves, pickles, relishes, etc.

de-lice′ (dē-lēs′), *a.* [OF. *delice*, F. *délice*, L. *delicia*, *deliciae* (pl.).] Delight or enjoyment, esp. voluptuousness; also, a thing that gives delight or pleasure; a dainty or delicacy. *Obs.* "Dainty *delices*." *Spenser.*

de-li-cio′so (dā-lē-syō′sō; 138), *n.* [Sp.] A long and slim cigar tapered at both ends.

de-li′cious (dē-lĭsh′ŭs), *n.* [OF. *delicieus*, F. *délicieux*, L. *deliciosus*, fr. *deliciae* delight, fr. *delicere* to allure. See DELIGHT.] **1.** Affording exquisite pleasure or entertain-

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de-lay′a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Rare.*
de-lay′ance, *n.* [OF *delaiance*, *delayance.*] Delay. *Obs.*
de-lay′er, *n.* One who delays
de-lay′ful, *a.* See -FUL. [p pr.]
de-lay′ing-ly, *adv* of *delaying.*
de-lay′ment, *n.* [OF. *delaiement.*] Delay. *Obs.*
de-lay′ous, *a.* Dilatory. *Obs.*
deld *Abbr.* Delivered.
‖ **del di′cho al he′cho hay gran tre′cho** (dĕl dē′chō ăl ĕ′chō ī grän trā′chō). [Sp.] From the word to the deed there is a great distance.
dele. ✣ DELL.
dele. ✣ DOLE, grief [portion.]
dele. Obs. or dial. E. of DEAL,
De′le-an (dē′lē-ăn). *D. Bib.*
‖ **de′le-a′tur** (dē′lē-ā′tŭr), *n.* [L., let it be destroyed. Cf. DELETE.] A direction to dele.
del′e-bl. Deleble. *Ref. Sp.*
del′e-ble (dĕl′ē-b'l). Var of DELIBLE.
del′eb palm (dĕl′ĕb). [Cf. Ar. *dulb* plane tree, Chald. *delûb.*] The palmyra.
de-lec′ta-bl. Delectable. *Ref. Sp.*
de′lec-tan′do pa′ri-ter′que mo-nen′do (dē′lĕk-tän′dō pär′ĭ-tĕr′kwē mō-nĕn′dō). [L.] By amusing and at the same time instructing
Horace (*Ars Poetica*, 344).
de-lec′tate, *a.* Delectated. *R.*
de-lec′tion. ✣ DILECTION.
‖ **de-lec′tus per-so′næ** (dē-lĕk′tŭs pĕr-sō′nē). [L.] *Law.* Lit., choice of person; — a phrase designating the right a person generally has to choose or insist upon a person satisfactory to himself for a position involving trust and confidence on his own part in the other's character, capacities, or the like; thus, no partner can be admitted to a partnership without the consent of all the partners; a tenant cannot substitute another tenant against the will of the landlord, except upon a previous agreement, etc
‖ **de′le-ga′tus non po′test de′-le-ga′re** (dē′lē-gā′tŭs nŏn pō′-tĕst dē′lē-gā′rē). [L.] *Law.* A delegate cannot delegate, that is, transfer his powers
‖ **de le′ge fe-ren′da** (dē lē′jē fē-rĕn′dȧ). [L.] *Law.* Of or for proposing a law.
‖ **de-len′da est Car-tha′go.** [L.] Carthage must be destroyed; — a phrase much used by Cato the Elder, meaning that her existence was a constant menace to Rome. [DUNG.
del′en-dung. Var. of DELUN-
del′e-nif′i-cal (dĕl′ē-nĭf′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *delenificus.*] Assuaging, soothing. *Obs.*
del′e-ter-y, *a.* [LL. *deleternus*: cf. F *delétère.*] Deleterious. *Obs* — *n.* Anything deleterious, as a poison; also, an antidote. *Obs.*
del′e-ti′tious (dĕl′ē-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *deleticius.*] Admitting of erasure; — said of paper.
de-le′tive (dē-lē′tĭv), *a.* Apt or adapted to delete *Rare.*
del′e-to-ry (dĕl′ē-tō-rĭ; dē-lēt′-ō-rĭ). *a.* That deletes. — *n.* That which deletes. *Obs.*
delf. ✣ DELVE, *v.*
delf′man, *n.* A miner or worker in a stone quarry. *Dial. Eng.*
Del′hi boil, Del′hi sore (dĕl′ē). [From *Delhi*, India, where it occurs.] = ALEPPO BOIL.
Del′hi work. A kind of rich Indian embroidery, worked in chain and satin stitch with gold and silver thread and silk.
del′i-bate (dĕl′ĭ-bāt), *v. t.* [L *delibatus*, p. p. of *delibare* to taste.] To taste; sip; dabble in; cull; pluck. *Obs.* — **del′i-ba′-tion** (-bā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
de-lib′er, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *délibérer.*] To deliberate; consider; also, to resolve. *Obs. or R.*
de-lib′er-ant (dē-lĭb′ĕr-ănt), *n.* One who deliberates *Rare*
de-lib′er-at′er (-āt′ĕr), *n.* = DELIBERATOR [*Ref. Sp*
de-lib′er-a-tiv. Deliberative
de-lib′er-a-tive, *n.* A deliberative discourse; also, a matter for deliberation. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Rhet.* The art of persuasion by reasoning. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Lat. Gram.* Use of the subjunctive to express deliberation.
de-lib′er-a′tor (-ā′tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who deliberates.
del′i-ble (dĕl′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *delebilis.* See 1st DELE.] Capable of being deleted.
del′i-brate (dĕl′ĭ-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *delibratus*, p. p. of *delibare* to delibrate; *de* from + *liber* bark.] To strip off the bark of; to peel. *Obs.* — **del′i-bra′tion** (-brā′shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
del′i-bra′tion, *n.* [L. *de-* + *librare* to poise, balance.] A weighing down. *Obs.*
del′i-cate-ly, *adv.* of DELICATE.
del′i-cate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
‖ **del′i-ca-tesse′** (dĕl′ĭ-kȧ-tĕs′), *n.* [F. *délicatesse.*] Delicacy.
‖ **del′i′ci-a** (dē-lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] Delights; pleasure.
de-li′ci-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To delight one's self, to indulge in feasting; to revel. *Obs.*
de-lic′i-os′i ty, *n.* Deliciousness; delicacy. *Obs.*

ment; delightful; most sweet or grateful to the senses, esp. to the taste; charming.

Some *delicious* landscape. *Coleridge.*
One draft of spring's *delicious* air *Keble*

2. Characterized by, or addicted to, pleasure; seeking enjoyment; voluptuous; luxurious; effeminate. *Obs.*

Syn. — DELICIOUS, DELIGHTFUL, DELECTABLE. DELICIOUS, in modern usage, commonly refers to sensuous pleasures, esp. those of taste and smell; DELIGHTFUL suggests rather the pleasures derived from the higher senses, or (in general) from the exercise of taste, feeling, or sentiment; as, *delicious* food, a *delicious* fragrance, a *delicious* sense of warmth; a *delightful* concert, prospect, a *delightful* conversation, companion. DELECTABLE is used in poetry or elevated prose, or with humorous or ironical connotation; as, "The trees of God, *delectable* both to behold and taste" (*Milton*), a *delectable* tale, a *delectable* situation.

Desire of wine and all *delicious* drinks. *Milton.*
My ears were never better fed
With such *delightful* pleasing harmony. *Shak.*
They came to the *Delectable* Mountains. *Bunyan.*

— de-li'cious-ly, *adv.* — **de-li'cious-ness**, *n.*

de-lict' (dĕ-lĭkt'), *n.* [L. *delictum* fault.] *Law.* An offense or transgression against law; — in its widest use including crimes and misdemeanors, but chiefly used in the Civil and Scots law to designate civil wrongs corresponding closely to the torts of English law, and in the French law (F. *délit*), to designate the milder crimes, which are punishable with imprisonment over a week and under five years. In the early civil law many offenses were classed as civil wrongs which modern law treats as crimes or public offenses.

Delicts proper embrace all breaches of the law which expose their perpetrator to criminal punishment. The term quasi *delict* is generally applied to any violation of the common or statute law which does not infer criminal consequences, and does not consist in the breach of any contract, express or implied. Cases may and often do occur in which it is exceedingly difficult to draw the line between *delicts* and quasi *delicts*. The latter class, as it has been developed in the course of the present century, covered a great variety of acts and omissions, ranging from deliberate breaches of the law, closely bordering upon crime, to breaches comparatively venial and involving no moral delinquency. *Palmer* v. *Wick & Co A. C.* 326 (1894).

del'i-gate (dĕl'Ĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'Ĭng). [L. *deligatus*, p. p. of *deligare* to bind up; *de* + *ligare* to bind.] *Surg.* To bind up, to bandage.

— del'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

de-light' (dē-līt'), *n.* [ME. *delit*, OF. *delit*, fr. *deleitier* to delight. See DELIGHT, *v. t.*] **1.** A high degree of gratification of mind; a high-wrought state of pleasurable feeling; lively pleasure; extreme satisfaction; joy.

Sounds and sweet airs, that give *delight* and hurt not *Shak.*
A fool hath no *delight* in understanding *Prov.* xviii. 2

2. Anything which gives great pleasure or delight, also, the faculty or quality of delighting; charm.

Heaven's last, best gift, my ever new *delight*. *Milton.*

3. Licentious pleasure; lust. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

Syn. — See PLEASURE.

Delight of Mankind, the Roman emperor Titus (40–81), who in his reign (79–81) did much to promote the people's welfare.

de-light', *v. t.*; DE-LIGHT'ED; DE-LIGHT'ING. [ME. *deliten*, OF. *deleitier* (3d sing. pres. *delite*), F. *délecter*, fr. L. *delectare* to entice away, to delight (sc. by attracting or alluring), intens. of *delicere* to allure, delight, *de* + *lacere* to entice, allure; cf. *laqueus* a snare. Cf DELECTABLE, DELICATE, DELICIOUS, DILETTANTE, ELICIT, LACE.] **1.** To give delight to; to affect with great pleasure; to please highly; as, a beautiful landscape *delights* the eye.

Delight our souls with talk of knightly deeds. *Tennyson.*

2. To take delight in; to enjoy. *Obs.*

de-light', *v. i.* To have or take great delight or pleasure; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced; — followed by an infinitive, or by *in*. "Love *delights* in praises." *Shak.*
I *delight* to do thy will, O my God. *Ps.* xl. 8.

de-light'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Endowed with delight; delightful. *Obs.*
If virtue no *delighted* beauty lack. *Shak.*

2. Highly pleased; joyous.

Syn. — Glad, pleased, gratified.

de-light'ful (dē-līt'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction. "*Delightful* bowers." *Spenser.* "*Delightful* fruit." *Milton.*

2. Experiencing delight. *Obs.*

Syn. — See DELICIOUS.

— de-light'ful-ly, *adv.* — **de-light'ful-ness**, *n.*

de-light'ing, *p. a.* Giving delight. — **de-light'ing-ly**, *adv.*

de-light'some (-sŭm), *a.* Very pleasing; delightful.
Ye shall be a *delightsome* land, saith the Lord. *Mal.* iii 12.

— de-light'some-ly, *adv.* — **de-light'some-ness**, *n.*

de-lig'nate (dē-lĭg'nāt), *v. t.*; DE-LIG'NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); DE-LIG'NAT-ING (-nāt-Ĭng). [*de-* + L. *lignum* wood.] **1.** To clear or strip of wood (by cutting down trees). *Rare.*

2. To strip or remove the wood from; as, to *delignate* ramie, in the preparation of ribbons of the fiber.

De-li'lah (dē-lī'lä), *n.* The mistress of Samson, who betrayed him (*Judges* xvi.); hence, a harlot; a temptress.
Other *Delilahs* on a smaller scale Burns met with during his Dumfries sojourn. *J. C. Shairp*

de-lim'it (dē-lĭm'Ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *delimitare*: cf. F. *délimiter*.] To fix the limits of; to demarcate; bound.

de-lim'i-tate (-Ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'Ĭng). [L. *delimitatus*, p. p. of *delimitare* to delimit.] To delimit.

de-lim'i-ta'tion (-Ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *delimitatio*: cf. F. *délimitation*.] **1.** Act or process of delimiting, or fixing the boundaries; limitation.

2. *Bot* = ABJUNCTION.

de-lin'e-ate (dē-lĭn'ē-āt), *a.* [L. *delineatus*, p. p. of *delineare* to delineate; *de* + *lineare* to draw, fr. *linea* line. See LINE.] Delineated. *Rare.*

de-lin'e-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; DE-LIN'E-AT-ED (-āt'ĕd); DE-LIN'E-AT'ING (-āt'Ĭng). **1.** To indicate by lines drawn in the form or figure of; to represent by sketch, design, or diagram; to sketch out; to portray; to picture; specif., in drawing and engraving, to represent in lines, as with the pen, pencil, or graver; hence, to represent with accuracy and minuteness. See DELINEATION.

Adventurous to *delineate* nature's form *Akenside.*

2. To portray to the mind or understanding by words; to set forth; describe.

Customs or habits *delineated* with great accuracy. *Walpole*

de-lin'e-a'tion (dē-lĭn'ē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L *delineatio*: cf. F. *délinéation*.] **1.** Act of representing, portraying, or describing, as by lines, diagrams, sketches, etc.; drawing in outline; as, the *delineation* of a scene or face; in drawing and engraving, representation by means of lines, as distinguished from representation by means of tints and shades; accurate and minute representation, as distinguished from art that is careless of details, or subordinates them excessively.

2. A delineated picture; representation; sketch; description in words.

Their softest *delineations* of female beauty. *Irving.*

Syn. — Sketch, portrait, outline.

de-lin'e-a'tor (dē-lĭn'ē-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that delineates; a sketcher. Specif.: **a** *Surv.* A perambulator that records distances and delineates a profile, as of a road. **b** *Tailoring.* A pattern adjustable to varying sizes.

de-lin'e-a-to-ry (-ä-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* That delineates; descriptive; drawing the outline; delineating.

de-lin'quen-cy (dē-lĭn'kwĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *delinquentia*. See DELINQUENT.] Failure, omission, or violation, of duty; a fault; misdeed; offense; misfeasance or malfeasance; misdemeanor.

de-lin'quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *delinquens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *delinquere* to fail, be wanting in one's duty, do wrong, *de* + *linquere* to leave. See LOAN, *n.*] **1.** Failing in duty; offending by neglect or violation of duty.

2. Of or pertaining to a delinquent or delinquency; as, *delinquent* lands; *delinquent* taxes.

de-lin'quent, *n.* **1.** One delinquent; an offender or transgressor; one who commits a fault or a crime; a culprit.

2. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* An active adherent of Charles I. or Charles II.; — so called by the Parliamentary party.

del'i-quate (dĕl'Ĭ-kwāt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *deliquatus*, p. p. of *deliquare* to clear off, clarify; *de* + *liquare* to make liquid, melt, dissolve.] *Chem.* To deliquesce, or cause to deliquesce; to dissolve. *Obs. or R.*

del'i-quesce' (dĕl'Ĭ-kwĕs'), *v. i.*; DEL/I-QUESCED' (-kwĕst'); DEL/I-QUESC'ING (-kwĕs'Ĭng). [L. *deliquescere* to melt, dissolve; *de* + *liquescere* to become fluid, melt, fr. *liquere* to be fluid. See LIQUID.] **1.** To melt away; specif., to dissolve gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts, acids, and alkalies, or the gleba in some fleshy fungi.

2. *Bot.* To ramify into fine divisions, as the veins of a leaf or the trunk or branches of a tree.

del'i-ques'cence (-kwĕs'ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *déliquescence*.] Act, state, or process of deliquescing.

del'i-ques'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L *deliquescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *deliquescere*: cf. F. *déliquescent*.] Deliquescing; liable to deliquesce; specif.: **a** Liquefying by absorption of moisture from the air. **b** *Bot.* Ramifying into many branches; — opposed to *excurrent*.

del'i-qui-um (dē-lĭk'wĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a want, defect, eclipse.] **1.** A failure of vitality; a fainting or sinking away; specif., *Med.*, failure or weakness of the mind or any part of the body; — sometimes confused with *deliquium* in the sense of "deliquescence."

He fell into an apoplectic sort of *deliquium*, in account of his father's last illness. *Cotton Mather.*

2. Failure of light, as in an eclipse. *Obs.*

de-liq'ui-um, *n.* [L., a flowing down.] *Chem.* Deliquescence; a liquid condition. *Obs.*

de-li'rate (dē-lī'rāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *delirare*. See DELIRIUM.] To make or become delirious; to madden; to rave. *Obs.*

del'i-ra'tion (dĕl'Ĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *deliratio*.] Aberration of mind; delirium. *J. Morley.*
Deliration or alienation of the understanding *Mede*

de-lir'i-ant (dē-lĭr'Ĭ-ănt), *a. Med.* Delirifacient.

de-lir'i-ant, *n.* [See DELIRIUM.] *Med.* **a** A poison which occasions a persistent delirium, or mental aberration (as belladonna). **b** A delirious person.

de-lir'i-fa'cient (-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [*delirium* + *-facient*.] *Med.* Producing, or tending to produce, delirium. — *n.* Any substance which tends to cause delirium.

de-lir'i-ous (dē-lĭr'Ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [From DELIRIUM.] Having a delirium; wandering in mind; light-headed; insane; raving; wild; as, a *delirious* patient; *delirious* fancies.

The howling dervishes of song,
Who craze the brain with their *delirious* dance. *Longfellow*

— de-lir'i-ous-ly, *adv.* — **de-lir'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

de-lir'i-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -IUMS (-ŭmz), L. -IA (-ä). [L., fr. *delirare* to rave, to wander in mind, prop., to go out of the furrow in plowing; *de* + *lira* furrow, track; prob. akin to G. *geleise* track, rut, and E. *last* to endure.]

1. *Med.* A more or less temporary state of mental disturbance, which manifests itself by mental irritation and confusion, more or less transitory delusions and hallucinations, disordered, senseless speech, and motor unrest; mental aberration; a roving or wandering of the mind. It occurs in insanity, but usually results from a fever or some other disease, from intoxication, or from injury. Cf. INSANITY.

2. Strong excitement; wild enthusiasm; madness.

The *delirium* of the preceding session (of Parliament) *Morley.*

Syn. — Insanity, frenzy, madness, derangement, aberration, lunacy, fury. See MANIA.

de-lir'i-um tre'mens (trē'mĕnz) [L., trembling delirium], *Med.*, a violent delirium induced by the excessive and prolonged use of intoxicating liquors. It is characterized by terrifying hallucinations of vision and hearing and by tremor of the hands and tongue.

De-lisle's' meth'od (dē-līlz'). [After J. N. *Delisle*, French astronomer.] *Astron.* A method of getting the sun's parallax and distance by observing the difference between the times of beginning and ending of a transit of Venus, from widely separate stations.

De Lisle's' ther-mom'e-ter (dē lilz'). A thermometer formerly used in Russia, on which the boiling point of water is 0° and its freezing point 150°.

del'i-tes'cence (dĕl'Ĭ-tĕs'ĕns), *n.* [See DELITESCENT.]

1. Concealment; seclusion; retirement.

The *delitescence* of mental activities. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. *Med.* The sudden disappearance of inflammation or other symptoms of disease.

del'i-tes'cen-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Concealment; seclusion.

del'i-tes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *delitescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *delitescere* to lie hid.] Lying hid, concealed.

de-liv'er (dē-lĭv'ẽr), *v. t*; DE-LIV'ERED (-ẽrd); DE-LIV'ER-ING. [F. *délivrer*, LL. *deliberare* to liberate, give over, fr. L. *de* + *liberare* to set free. See LIBERATE.] **1.** To set free from restraint; to set at liberty; to release; to liberate, as from control; to free; to save; to rescue from evil actual or feared; — often with *from* or *out of*; as, to *deliver* one from captivity, or from fear of death.

He that taketh warning shall *deliver* his soul. *Ezek.* xxxiii. 5.

2. To give or transfer; to yield possession or control of, to part with (to); to make or hand over; to make delivery of (see DELIVERY); to commit; to surrender; to resign; — often with *up* or *over*, *to* or *into*.

Thou shalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand. *Gen.* xl. 13.
The constables have *delivered* her over *Shak.*

3. To rid or clear; to get rid of. *Obs.*

4. To free from, or disburden of, young; to aid in the process of childbirth; to bring forth; — often with *of*.

She was *delivered* safe and soon. *Gower.*
Tully was long ere he could be *delivered* of a few verses, and those poor ones. *Peacham.*

5. To disburden (one's self) or give forth in words; to utter; speak, enunciate; hence, to make over to the knowledge of another; to communicate; impart.

Till he these words to him *deliver* might *Spenser.*

6. To give or put forth in action or exercise; to discharge; as, to *deliver* a blow; to *deliver* a broadside, or a ball.
Shaking his head and *delivering* some show of tears. *Sidney.*

7. To unload, as a vessel. *Rare.*

to deliver a jail, to empty it of prisoners, esp. by taking them to trial.

Syn. — See RELEASE.

de-liv'er, *v. i.* **1.** To set one free, or disburden one.

2. *Pottery & Founding.* To part freely from the mold.

3. To deliver a judgment or opinion

4. To be delivered; to issue; — with *on* or *into*; as, the grain *delivers* into the hold of the vessel.

de-liv'er, *a.* [OF. *delivre* free, unfettered. See DELIVER, *v. t.*] Free; nimble; sprightly; active. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Wonderly *deliver* and great of strength. *Chaucer.*

de-liv'er-ance (dē-lĭv'ẽr-ăns), *n* [F. *délivrance*, fr. *délivrer*.] **1.** Act of delivering, or state of being delivered; specif.: **a** Act of freeing, or state of being freed, from restraint, captivity, peril, and the like; rescue; liberation; release.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives *Luke* iv. 18.

b Act of bringing forth offspring; delivery. *Archaic.* **c** Act of giving up or transferring; conveyance; also, formerly, surrender. **d** Act of speaking; utterance; delivery. *Archaic.* **e** Act of disburdening, as by the utterance of one's thoughts.

2. **a** Anything delivered or communicated; esp., an opinion or decision expressed publicly. **b** A judicial decision; esp, an interlocutory order or decree. *Chiefly Scots Law.*
In the Bankruptcy Act of 1856 (19 & 20 Vict. c 79, § 4) "*deliverance*" is defined as including "any order, warrant, judgment, decision, interlocutor, or decree." Hence the word has acquired a quasi-technical application to orders in bankruptcy proceedings. *Oxf. E. D.*

3. Deliverness. *Obs.*

Syn. — DELIVERANCE, DELIVERY. In modern usage, DELIVERANCE more commonly refers to the state of being delivered, DELIVERY, to the act of delivering, from restraint or peril; as, "Others were tortured, not accepting *deliverance*" (*Heb.* xi. 35); "He . . . swore, with sobs, that he would labor my *delivery*" (*Shak.*). *Delivery* only is used in the sense of transfer or conveyance; as, "the *delivery* of the pastoral ring and staff" (*Burnet*). See RELEASE.

de-liv'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *delivreor*.] One who delivers; specif.: **a** One who liberates or rescues; a preserver. **b** One who gives up or transfers, as letters or goods. **c** One who relates or communicates, also, *Rare*, one who utters or enunciates.

de-liv'er-ly, *adv.* Actively; quickly; nimbly; hence, cleverly; deftly. *Obs. or Archaic*

de-liv'er-y (dē-lĭv'ẽr-Ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-Ĭz). [See DELIVER, *v. t.*; cf. LIVERY.] **1.** A delivering from restraint; rescue; release; liberation; as, *delivery* of a captive from a dungeon.

2. Act of delivering up or over; surrender; transfer of the body or substance of a thing; specif.: **a** *Law.* The act of putting property into the legal possession of another; as, the *delivery* of a fort, of hostages, of a criminal, of goods, of letters. In primitive legal systems *delivery* (*tradition* in the Civil law) imports the actual transfer of the physical control of the object from one to the other; in modern systems, *delivery* may be constructively effected in various other ways, as by the handing over of something symbolical of the thing sought to be delivered, called **symbolical delivery**, of a part for the whole, often called **constructive delivery**, etc. In all cases, however, a delivery imports some significant overt act whereby the deliveror signifies his intention to surrender the control of the property. **b** In modern commercial usage, loosely, the transportation of a purchase to a place designated by the purchaser and the transference of it then to the purchaser, his agent, or one designated by him.

3. Act of giving birth; parturition; the expulsion or extraction of a fetus and its membranes.

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de-lic'tum (dē-lĭk'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tä). [L.] A delict. [*Obs.*]

delie, *a.* [OF. *delié*.] Delicate.

deligence. † DILIGENCE.

de-light'a-ble, *a.* That gives delight. *Obs.* [ED. See -LY.]

de-light'ed-ly, *adv.* of DELIGHTED.

de-light'er, *n.* One who gives or takes delight.

de-light'less, *a.* See -LESS.

de-lime', *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

de-lim'i-ta-tive, *a.* Serving to delimit.

de-line', *v. t.* To delineate; to mark out. *Obs.* or *R.*

de-lin'e-a-ble (dē-lĭn'ē-ä-b'l), *a.* That may be delineated. *Rare.*

de-lin'e-a-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [See DELINEATE.] Delineation; sketch. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

de-lin'e-a-ture, *n.* Delineation.

‖ **de-li'ne-a'vit** (dē-lĭn'ē-ā'vĭt). [L.] He, or she, drew (it).

del'i-ni'tion (dĕl'Ĭ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *delinere* to smear. See LINIMENT.] Act of smearing. *Obs*

de-lin'quence (dē-lĭn'kwĕns), *n.* [See DELINQUENCY.] A being delinquent; delinquency. *R.*

de-lin'quent-ly, *adv.* of DELINQUENT. See -LY. [quency. *Obs.*

de-lin'quish-ment, *n.* Delin-

de-lint', *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

del'i-qua'tion (dĕl'Ĭ-kwā'shŭn), *n.* Deliquescence. *Obs. or R.*

de-liq'ui-ate (dē-lĭk'wĭ-āt), *v. i.* [Cf. L. *deliquia* a flowing off, *deliquium* a flowing down, *deliquare* to clarify.] To deliquesce. *Obs.* — **de-liq'ui-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

de-lir'a-cy (dē-lĭr'ä-sĭ), *n.* [See DELIRATE.] Delirium. *Rare.*

de-lir'a-ment (-ä-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *deliramentum*.] Delirium; a crazy fancy. *Obs. or R.*

de-lir'an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Delirium. *Obs*

de-lir'ant (dē-lī'rănt), *a.* [L. *delirans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Delirious; mad. *Obs.*

de-lire', *v. i.* [L. *delirare*, or F. *délirer*.] To go astray; to wander in mind; to rave. *Obs.*

de-lire'ment, *n.* [OF. (Cotgrave).] Frenzy; raving. *Obs.*

de-li're-ra (dē-lĭr'Ĭ-ä), *n*, *L. pl.* of DELIRIUM

de-li'rous (dē-lī'rŭs), *a.* [L. *delirus* crazy.] Delirious. *Obs.*
— **de-li'rous-ness**, *n. Obs.*

‖ **dé'lit'** (dā'lē'), *n.* [F.] *French Law.* See DELICT.

delit. † DELIGHT.

de-lit'a-ble, *a.* [Cf. DELECTABLE.] Delightful. *Obs.* — **de-lit'a-bil'i-ty**, *n. Obs.* — **de-lit'a-bly**, *adv. Obs.*

de-lite'. Var. of DELIGHT. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.* [lightful. *Obs.*

de-lite', *a.* [OF. *delit*. De-

de-lit'ed. Delighted. *Ref. Sp*

de-lit'i-gate, *v. i.* [L. *delitigare*. See LITIGATE.] To chide; to rail heartily *Obs.* — **de-lit'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

delitious. † DELICIOUS.

de-lit'ous, *a.* [OF *delitos*.] Delightful. *Obs.*

De'li-us (dē'lĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δήλιος, lit., Delian.] *Class. Myth.* Apollo. See 1st DELIA, 1.

de-liv'er, *v. t.* [See DELIBERATE.] To deliberate. *Obs.*

de-liv'er-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

de-liv'erd. Delivered. *Ref. Sp.*

de-liv'er-ee', *n. Law.* See -EE.

de-liv'er-ess, *n.* A female deliverer. *Rare.* [*Obs.*

de-liv'er-head, *n.* Deliveryness.

de-liv'er-ness, *n* Agility. *Obs.*

de-liv'er-or' (dē-lĭv'ẽr-ôr'), *n. Law.* One who delivers.

delivery order. *Com.* An order for goods to be delivered, as from a warehouse. *Eng.*

delivery ticket. *Stock Exchange.* A memorandum ticket sent by the seller to the buyer prior to delivery.

delk. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of DALK.

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4. Act of exerting one's strength or limbs.
Neater limbs and freer *delivery*. *Sir H Wotton.*
5. Act or style of utterance; manner of speaking; as, a good *delivery*; a clear *delivery*.
6. Act of communicating; statement; narration. *Obs.*
7. Act or manner of sending forth, discharging, or throwing, as in pitching or bowling a ball.
8. State of being delivered, or that which is delivered; also, a turn at delivering.
9. *Pattern Making.* The draft of a pattern.
10. *Cotton Spinning.* A sliver.
Syn. — See DELIVERANCE.

dell (dĕl), *n.* [AS. *del*, akin to E. *dale*; cf. D. *delle*, *del*, low ground. See DALE.] **1.** A small, retired valley or vale; a ravine.
In *dells* and dales, concealed from human sight. *Tickell.*
2. a A pit or hole. *Obs.* **b** In games, the goal. *Scot.*

dell, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A young woman; a wench. *Archaic Cant.* "Sweet doxies and *dells*." *B. Jonson.*

Del'la Crus'ca (dĕl'ä krōōs'kä; krŭs'kä). The Florentine Academy called in full *Accademia della Crusca.*

Del'la-Crus'can (-kăn), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or after the style of, the Accademia della Crusca.
2. Designating, or pertaining to, a school of affected and sentimental English poets, most of whom lived in Florence about 1785, of which a prominent member, Robert Merry, was elected a member of the Florentine Academy, and adopted the pseudonym "Della Crusca."

Del'la-Crus'can, *n.* A member of the Della-Cruscan academy or school. — **Del'la-Crus'can-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

de-lo'cal-ize (dē-lō'kăl-īz), *v. t.* [*de-* + *localize.*] To remove, or take away from, its place, or from the limitations of locality. — **de-lo'cal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

Del'phi-an (dĕl'fĭ-ăn), **Del'phic** (-fĭk), *a.* [L. *Delphi*, Gr. Δελφοί, a town of Phocis, in Greece, now *Kastri*; L. *Delphicus*, fr. Gr. Δελφικός.] Of or pertaining to Delphi in ancient Greece. — **Delphian,** *or* **Delphic, oracle,** *Gr. Relig.*, the most famous oracle of the ancient world. Originally it was an oracle of Gæa, the Earth. According to Æschylus it passed by descent from Gæa to Themis, Phœbe, and Apollo, successively. According to the more usual tradition Apollo wrested it by force from Gæa. He shared it, however, with Dionysus, who was said to be buried at Delphi. The oracles were given forth by a priestess, the *Pythia*, who (according to a late tradition) seated herself upon a golden tripod above a chasm whence issued mephitic vapors. Inspired by these, she uttered words which were then arranged by prophets especially educated for the purpose. Cf APOLLO, DIONYSUS, DODONA.

Del'phi-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Delphi; specif., the Delphian Apollo.

Del'phin } (-fĭn), *a.* [See DAUPHIN.] Pertaining to the
Del'phine } dauphin; as, the *Delphin* classics, an edition of the Latin classics, prepared in the reign of Louis XIV. of France, for the use of the dauphin, whence the title pages bear the inscription, "In usum Serenissimi Delphini."

Del-phin'i-a (dĕl-fĭn'ĭ-*a*), *n. pl.* [Gr. τὰ Δελφίνια.] *Gr. Antiq.* An expiatory festival celebrated in various towns in April, in honor of Apollo, surnamed Delphinius.

del-phin'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the larkspur (*Delphinium*), esp. *D. staphisagria.*

Del-phin'i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Delphinus.*] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of toothed whales of small or moderate size, containing the dolphins, porpoises, grampuses, etc. It is the type of a superfamily, **Del'phi-noi'de-a** (dĕl'fĭ-noi'dē-*ä*), which comprises all the existing toothed whales except the sperm whales. — **del'phi-noid** (dĕl'fĭ-noid), *a.* & *n.*

del'phi-nine (dĕl'fĭ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{35}O_9N$, obtained from various species of *Delphinium*. It is employed in form of an ointment to relieve neuralgic pains.

Del-phin'i-um (dĕl-fĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δελφίνιον larkspur, fr. δελφίς, *-ινος*, a dolphin, — so named from the shape of the nectary.] *Bot.* A genus of ranunculaceous plants, the larkspurs, having large and handsome, very irregular flowers adapted to cross-fertilization through insect agency. Of the 60 species about one half are American, many of them being poisonous to cattle in the western United States. Some species are commonly cultivated, esp. the European *D. consolida* and *D. ajacis*. *D. staphisagria* is the staves-acre. See LARKSPUR.

Del-phi'nus (dĕl-fī'nŭs), *n.* [L., a dolphin, fr. Gr. δελφίς, δελφῖν.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of Cetacea, including the typical dolphins.
2. *Astron.* A northern constellation nearly west of Pegasus, marked by a small rhomb of stars sometimes called Job's Coffin; the Dolphin.

Del-sarte' (dĕl-särt'), *n.*, *or* **Delsarte system.** A system of calisthenics patterned on the theories of François Delsarte (1811-71), a French teacher of dramatic and musical expression. — **Del-sar'te-an** (-sär'tē-ăn), **Del-sar'ti-an** (-tĭ-ăn), *a.*

del'ta (dĕl'tä), *n.* [Gr. δέλτα, name of the fourth letter, Δ, δ, of the Greek alphabet, from the Phœnician name of the corresponding letter.] **1.** The fourth letter of the Greek alphabet (Δ, δ), corresponding to D. See D.
2. Hence, something having the shape of the capital Δ. Specif.: **a** The alluvial tract of land at the mouth of the Nile, inclosed by its spreading branches. **b** In general, an alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river, frequently forming a tract of land of considerable area. Its terminus often has the shape of the letter delta (Δ), owing to the division of the river into separate branches. The shape of the delta as a whole is determined largely by the configuration of the coast line where it is formed. In order to form a delta, a river must not only carry sediment, but must discharge it where it will not be swept away as fast as it accumulates. Deltas are formed on open coasts, more commonly in bays and lakes, and occasionally where one river joins another. The delta of the Mississippi has an estimated area of more than 12,000 square miles and is advancing into the Gulf at the annual rate of about 260 feet. **c** An alluvial fan (see under ALLUVIAL); — called specif. *fan delta* or *cone delta.* **d** *Phon.* The pharynx, the mouth passage, and the nasal passages, taken collectively. *Hempl.*
3. *Elec.* The closed figure produced by connecting three coils or circuits successively, end for end, esp. in a three-phase system; — often used attributively, as *delta* winding, *delta* connection (which see), etc. Cf. STAR, *n.*

delta connection. *Elec.* One of the usual forms or methods for connecting apparatus to a three-phase circuit, the three corners of the delta or triangle, as diagrammatically represented, being connected to the three wires of the supply circuit. See DELTA, *n.*, 3; cf. T CONNECTION.

delta current. *Elec.* The current flowing through a delta connection.

del-ta'ic (dĕl-tā'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Relating to, or like, a delta; also, constituting a delta.
2. [*cap.*] Specif., relating or pertaining to the delta of the Nile; having its source or chief seat in the Nile delta; as, the *Deltaic* dynasties (XXII.–XXX.) of Egyptian kings.

delta potential. *Elec.* The potential of a delta current.

del-thy'ri-um (dĕl-thĭ'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-RIA** (-*ä*). [NL.; Gr. δῆλος visible + θύριον little door.] *Zoöl.* The opening between the beak and the hinge through which the pedicle of certain brachiopods extends.

del-tid'i-um (dĕl-tĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIDIA** (-*ä*). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. δέλτα, the letter Δ.] *Zoöl.* **a** A plate partly or wholly closing the delthyrium of certain brachiopods; — called also *pseudodeltidium.* **b** A pair of plates (called also **deltidial plates**), not homologous with the pseudodeltidium, which perform the same function in other brachiopods. — **del-tid'i-al** (-ĭ-ăl), *a.*

del'to-he'dron (dĕl'tō-hē'drŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-DRA** (-drä). [Gr. δέλτα, the letter Δ + ἕδρα seat, base.] *Cryst.* A solid bounded by twelve quadrilateral faces. It is a hemihedral form of the isometric system, allied to the tetrahedron.

Deltoid Leaf.

del'toid (dĕl'toid), *a.* [Gr. δελτοειδής delta-shaped; δέλτα delta (Δ) + εἶδος form: cf. F. *deltoïde.* See DELTA.] **1.** Shaped like a capital delta (Δ); delta-shaped; triangular; as, a *deltoid* leaf.
2. Of the nature of, or formed like, the delta of a river.
deltoid ligament, *Anat.*, the internal lateral ligament of the ankle. — **d. moth,** any member of a group of moths now usually included among the noctuids; — so named from the markedly triangular outline of the margins of the wings when in the resting position. — **d. muscle,** *Anat.*, a large triangular muscle covering the shoulder joint and serving to raise the arm laterally. It arises from the upper anterior part of the outer third of the clavicle, and from the acromion process and spine of the scapula, and is inserted into the outer side of the middle of the shaft of the humerus.

del'toid, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The deltoid muscle.
2. *Zoöl.* A deltoid moth.
3. *Math.* The hypocycloid with three cusps. *Steiner.*

del-toi'dal (dĕl-toi'dăl), *a.* **1.** Deltoid; delta-shaped.
2. *Phys. Geog.* Pertaining to a delta.

del-toi'de-o- (-dē-ō-). Combining form for *deltoid.*

De-luc's' hy-grom'e-ter (dē-lūks'). [After J. A. *Deluc*, Swiss physicist.] A hygrometer on the principle of the hair hygrometer, but employing a strip of whalebone.

de-lude' (dē-lūd'), *v. t.*; **DE-LUD'ED** (-lūd'ĕd); **DE-LUD'ING** (-lūd'ĭng). [L. *deludere, delusum*; *de* + *ludere* to play, make sport of, mock. See LUDICROUS.] **1.** To lead from truth or into error; to mislead the mind or judgment of; to impose on; to make a fool of
To *delude* the nation by an airy phantom. *Burke.*
2. To frustrate or disappoint; also, to evade; elude. *Obs.* "It *deludes* thy search." *Dryden.*
Syn. — Mislead, deceive, beguile, cajole, cheat, dupe.

del'uge (dĕl'ūj), *n.* [F. *déluge*, L. *diluvium*, fr. *diluere* to wash away; *di-* = *dis-* + *luere*, akin to *lavare* to wash. See LAVE; cf. DILUVIUM.] **1.** A washing away; an overflowing of the land by water; an inundation; a flood; specifically, *the Deluge*, the great flood in the days of Noah (*Gen.* vii.). Among peoples in both hemispheres are found deluge traditions which are diverse in origin but are generally considered to be based directly or indirectly on actual floods. Geological evidence regarding a widespread inundation of Europe or Asia is negative See DEUCALION, UT-NAPISHTIM, XISUTHROS.
The geographical universality of the *Deluge* may be safely abandoned. Neither Sacred Scripture nor universal ecclesiastical tradition . . . renders it advisable to adhere to the opinion that the Flood covered the whole surface of the earth.
Catholic Encyclopedia.
2. Fig.: Anything that overwhelms, or causes great destruction; as, a *deluge* of buncombe.
A fiery *deluge* fed
With ever-burning sulphur unconsumed. *Milton.*

del'uge, *v. t.*; **DEL'UGED** (-ūjd); **DEL'UG-ING** (-ū-jĭng). **1.** To overflow with water; to inundate; flood.
The *deluged* earth would useless grow. *Blackmore.*
2. To overwhelm as with a deluge; to overspread; overpower; submerge; destroy; as, the empire was *deluged* with mercenaries; he was *deluged* with letters.

deluge set. An apparatus consisting of two or more lines of hose coupled with a single nozzle for discharging a very heavy stream of water, as for extinguishing fires.

del'un-dung (dĕl'ŭn-dŭng), *n.* [Native name.] *Zoöl.* A handsomely marked East Indian carnivorous mammal (*Linsang gracilis*), related to the civets.

de-lu'sion (dē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *delusio*, fr. *deludere.* See DELUDE.] **1.** Act of deluding, or state of being deluded; esp., a misleading of the mind.
2. That which is falsely or delusively believed or propagated; false belief, or a persistent error of perception occasioned by false belief; — in a milder sense, customary misconception.
Speculative guesswork and *delusion.* *Josiah Royce.*
3. Specif.: *Law.* A false conception and persistent belief, unconquerable by reason, of what has no existence in fact. Outside of general mania and dementia, the presence of delusion on a subject under judicial investigation is the test of insanity under English and American decisions.
Syn. — DELUSION, ILLUSION, HALLUCINATION are here compared in their nontechnical connotations (for technical distinctions, see defs.); they agree in the idea of false seeming. DELUSION is, in general, a much stronger word than ILLUSION. It often carries an implication of being deceived (cf. DELUDE, *v.*), imposed on, or even consciously misled and bemocked, from which *illusion* is ordinarily free. Further, *delusion* implies a false (often harmful) impression, commonly regarding things themselves real, *illusion*, an ascription of reality (often pleasing) to that which exists only in the fancy; as, "It is all magic, poor deluded fool! She looks to every one like his first love. . . . These pleasures end in *delusion*" (*Shelley*); "The *illusions* of Chloe and Strephon have been sufficiently consecrated in poetry" (*G. Eliot*); the *delusions* of stockjobbing, to labor under a *delusion*; the *illusions* of fancy, of hope, an optical *illusion*: cf. the effect of Wordsworth's substitution of *illusion* for *delusion* in the line, "Such, in the fond *illusion* [orig. *delusion*] of my heart, such picture would I at that time have made." HALLUCINATION, as here compared, emphasizes the groundlessness of the impression; as, "Reason . . . is not swept away by the *hallucinations* of sentiment" (*R. A. Vaughan*). See FALLACY, FALLACIOUS, FICTION.
It had all been a voluntary, self-created *delusion*, each trifling circumstance receiving importance from an imagination resolved on alarm, and everything forced to bend to one purpose by a mind which, before she entered the Abbey, had been craving to be frightened. *Jane Austen.*
As those *illusions* [of youth] are unavoidable, and, no doubt, eminently useful to the mind as a process, what good can be gained by making observations, the tendency of which is to diminish the confidence of youth in its feelings, and thus to abridge its innocent and even profitable pleasures? *Wordsworth.*
Sight passed into vision without a trace of *hallucination*, and the landscape was my guide, my Virgil. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

de-lu'sion-al (dē-lū'zhŭn-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or marked by, delusions

de-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [See DELUDE.] Apt or fitted to delude; deceptive; beguiling; also, of the nature of a delusion.
Delusive and unsubstantial ideas. *Whewell.*
— **de-lu'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **de-lu'sive-ness,** *n.*

‖ **de luxe'** (*F.* dē lüks'). [F.] Lit., of luxury; made or devised with unusual elegance; unusually perfect in material, workmanship, and finish; luxurious; sumptuous; as, an edition *de luxe* of Shakespeare's sonnets; a train *de luxe.*

delve (dĕlv), *v. t.*; DELVED (dĕlvd); DELV'ING. [AS. *delfan* to dig; akin to OS. *bidelban* to bury, D. *delven* to dig, MHG. *telben*; cf. Russ. *dolbi'*. Cf. DELF a kind of ware.] **1.** To dig; to open (the ground) as with a spade. *Now Chiefly North of Eng. & Scot.*
2. Hence: **a** To make, as a hole, by digging; to excavate. *Archaic.* **b** To exhume or dig up. *Dial. Eng. or Archaic.* **c** To hide or bury by digging. *Dial. Eng. or Obs.* **d** To indent; bruise; dint. *Dial. Eng.*

delve, *v. i.* **1.** To dig or labor with a spade, or as with a spade; to seek laboriously (in books, records, etc.) for information; to labor as a drudge.
Delve may I not: I shame to beg. *Wyclif e* (*Luke* xvi. 3).
2. To make a sudden descent; to dip; — said of a declivity.
Syn. — See DIG.

delve, *n.* [See DELVE, *v. t.*] **1.** A place dug; a pit; a ditch; a den; a cave. *Now Rare.*
2. A surface depression; a hollow, as a wrinkle.
3. Act of delving. *Rare.*
4. *Her.* A delf.

de-mag'net-ize (dē-măg'nĕt-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of magnetic properties. See MAGNETIZE.
2. To free from mesmeric influence; to demesmerize.
— **de-mag'net-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **de-mag'net-iz'er** (-iz'ẽr), *n.*

dem'a-gog'ic (dĕm'ä-gŏj'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. δημαγωγικός: cf. F.
dem'a-gog'i-cal (-gŏj'ĭ-kăl) } *démagogique.*] Of, relating to, or like, a demagogue; factious.

dem'a-gog-ism (dĕm'ä-gŏg-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles or practices of demagogues.

dem'a-gogue (-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. δημαγωγός; δῆμος the people + ἀγωγός leading, fr. ἄγειν to lead, akin to E. *act*: cf. F. *démagogue.*] **1.** A leader or orator popular with or identified with the people. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. One who plays an insincere rôle in public life for the sake of gaining political influence or office; a poser in politics; esp., one who panders to popular prejudice or seeks to inflame reasonless passions in the advancement of his personal interests.

dem'a-gog-y (-gŏj-ĭ; -gŏg-ĭ; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *démagogie*, Gr. δημαγωγία leadership of the people.] Demagogism; also, rule of demagogues; demagogues collectively.

de-mand' (dē-mănd'), *v. t.*; DE-MAND'ED; DE-MAND'ING. [F. *demander*, LL. *demandare* to demand, summon, send word, fr. L. *demandare* to give in charge, intrust; *de* + *mandare* to commit to one's charge, commission, order, command. Cf. MANDATE, COMMEND.] **1.** To ask or call for with authority; to claim as due; as, to *demand* payment of a debt; the state *demands* loyalty.
2. To ask or call for urgently, peremptorily, or imperiously; as, to *demand* surrender.
Persia *demands*
The cities on the Tigris. *Shelley.*
3. To inquire authoritatively or earnestly; to ask, esp. in a peremptory manner; to question.
I did *demand* what news from Shrewsbury. *Shak.*
She *demanded* who we were. *Tennyson.*
4. To call for; to require as necessary or useful; to be in urgent need of; as, the case *demands* care.

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dell. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of DEAL, a portion.

del'o-mor'phic (dĕl'ō-môr'fĭk), *a. Biol.* Delomorphous.

del'o-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* [Gr. δῆλος visible, clear + *-morphous.*] *Biol.* Having a definite form. — **delomorphous cells,** the parietal cells (which see) of the gastric glands. [kerbok.]

de-loo' (dē-lōō'), *n.* The dui-**de-loul'** (dē-lōōl'), *n.* A special breed of the Arabian camel used for rapid traveling.

delph (dĕlf). Var. of DELF.

del'phin, *n.* [L. *delphinus* a dolphin.] A dolphin. *Obs.*

Del'phi-nap'ter-us (dĕl'fĭ-năp'tẽr-ŭs), *n.* [NL; Gr. δελφίς, δελφῖν, dolphin + ἄπτερος wingless.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the white whale.

del'phine (-fĭn; -fīn), *a.* [L. *delphinus* a dolphin, Gr. δελφίς, δελφῖν.] Pert. to the dolphins.

del-phin'i-a (dĕl-fĭn'ĭ-*ä*), *n. Chem.* Delphinine.

del-phin'ic (-ĭk), *a. Chem.* Isovaleric. *Obs.* See VALERIC.

del'phi-nite (dĕl'fĭ-nīt), *n.* [LL. *Delphinatus* Dauphiné.] *Min.* Epidote, esp. a yellowish green variety from Dauphiny.

del'phi-noi'dine (-noi'dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** [*Delphinium* + *-oid* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{42}O_4N$, from seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria.*

del'phi-nine (dĕl'fĭ-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{27}H_{46}O_4N_2$, from seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria.*

delt Dealt. *R. Sp.* [drew it.]

delt. *Abbr.* Delineavit (L., he del't'a-ti-ca'tion (dĕl'tä-tĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*delta* + *-fication.*] *Phys. Geog.* The formation of a delta or of deltas. *Rare.*

del-ta'tion (dĕl-tā'shŭn), *n.* Deltafication. *Rare.*

del'tic, *a.* Deltaic.

‖ **de-lu'brum** (dē-lū'brŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-BRA** (-brä) [L., in sense 1; in LL., font.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A shrine or sanctuary; a temple or sacred inclosure.
2. *Eccl.* **a** A church having a font. **b** A font.

De-luc's' pile (dē-lūks'). *Elec.* = DRY PILE.

de-lud'a-ble (dē-lūd'ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

de-lud'er (dē-lūd'ẽr), *n.* One who deludes.

de-lud'ing-ly, *adv.* of *deluding*, p. pr.

de-lum'bate, *v. t.* [L. *delumbatus*, p. p. of *delumbare*; *de* + *lumbus* loin.] To lame; maim; emasculate. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

de-lu'mi-nize, *v. t.* To render nonluminous.

‖ **de lu-na'ti-co in'qui-ren'do** (dē lū-nā'tĭ-kō ĭn'kwĭ-rĕn'dō). [L.] *Law.* Lit., for inquiring concerning the lunatic; — used of a certain writ [*Gaz.*]. *Bib.*

De'lus. Var. of DELOS (see)

de-lu'sion-ist, *n.* One given to deluding or to having delusions.

de-lu'siv. Delusive. *Ref. Sp.*

de-lu'so-ry (dē-lū'sō-rĭ), *a.* Delusive.

dely'er, *n.* One who delves.

dely-. For various obsolete forms in *dely-*, see those in DELI-.

dem. † DEEM.

dem, *v. t.* Minced var. of DAMN; — now used only profanely.

Dem. *Abbr.* Democrat; Democratic.

de-mag'net-iz'a-ble (-iz'ä-b'l), **dem'a-gog.** Demagogue. *R. Sp.*

dem'a-gogue-ry (dem'ä-gŏg-rĭ; -gŏg-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Demagogism.

dem'a-gogu-ism (-iz'm). Var. of DEMAGOGISM.

demain † DEMEAN.

de-main', **de-maine'** (dē-mān'). Vars. of DOMAIN, DEMESNE.

de-maine'. Obs. or Scot. var. of DEMEAN.

‖ **de mal' en' pis'** (dē mä'-lăn' pē'). [F.] From bad to worse.

5. To summon; to require to appear; specif., *Law*, to summon to court.

de-mand' (dĕ-mănd'), *v. i.* To make a demand; to ask; inquire.

The soldiers likewise *demanded* of him, saying, And what shall we do? *Luke* III. 14.

de-mand', *n.* [F. *demande*, fr. *demander*. See DEMAND, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of demanding; an asking with authority; a peremptory urging of a claim; a claiming or challenging as due; requisition; as, a note payable on *demand*.

He that has confidence to turn his wishes into *demands* will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. Earnest inquiry; question; query. *Archaic. Shak.*

3. *Law.* **a** The asking or seeking for what is due or claimed as due. **b** The right or title in virtue of which anything may be claimed; as, to hold a *demand* against a person. **c** A thing or amount claimed to be due.

4. A diligent seeking or search; manifested want; a call (for a commodity); desire to possess; request; as, a person's company is in great *demand*.

5. *Econ.* **a** Desire to purchase a commodity, accompanied by means of payment. *Comparatively Rare.* **b** The quantity of an article demanded at a given price. The demand, or quantity demanded, will obviously tend to increase as the price diminishes. A graphical representation of the variations of demand as the price changes is known as a **demand curve**. The competition of buyers and sellers tends to make such changes of price that the demand for any article in a given market will become equal to the supply. This process is known as **equation of supply and demand**. See EQUATION.

6. That which one demands or has a right to demand; thing claimed as due; claim; as, *demands* on an estate.

7. *Card Playing.* In French boston, a proposal for another player to volunteer as one's partner, made by laying a trump card face downward on the table and saying "Je demande" (I ask).

at demand. = ON DEMAND. *Obs.* — **in d.**, in request; sought after. — **on d.**, upon presentation and request of payment.

de-mand'ant (dĕ-man'dănt), *n.* [F. *demandant*, p. pr. of *demander*.] One who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff. *Now Rare.*

demand note. A note payable on demand; specif., *U. S. Hist.*, one of the notes composing the issues of paper money authorized by Congress early in the Civil War.

de-man'toid (dĕ-măn'toid), *n.* [G. *demant* diamond + *-oid.*] *Min.* A yellow-green garnet, transparent and brilliant, found in the Urals, valued as a gem. See GARNET.

de-mar'cate (dĕ-mar'kāt; dē'mar-; 277), *v. t.*; -CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd, -kăt'ĕd); -CAT-ING (-kĭng). [See DEMARCATION.] To mark by bounds; delimit; hence, to separate; discriminate.

de'mar-ca'tion (dē'mär-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *démarcation*, Sp. *demarcación*; *de-* (L. *de*) + *marcar* to mark, of Germanic origin and akin to E. *mark*, v.] Act or process of demarcating; act of ascertaining and settling a limit; separation; distinction

The speculative line of *demarcation*, where obedience ought to end and resistance must begin, is faint. *Burke.*

de'march (dē'märk), *n.* [Gr. *δήμαρχος*; *δῆμος* people + *ἄρχειν* to rule.] In classical Greece, a ruler of a deme; in modern Greece, a mayor.

de'march-y (dē'mär-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *δημαρχία.*] **1.** The office of demarch or a body of demarchs; a popular government. **2.** In modern Greece, a municipal body, varying in population usually from two thousand to ten thousand.

de-mark' (dē-märk'), *v. t.*; DE-MARKED' (-märkt'); DE-MARK'ING. To demarcate.

de'ma-te'ri-al-ize (dē'mă-tē'rĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t. & i.* To deprive, or become deprived, of material qualities or characteristics

Dematerializing matter by stripping it of everything which . . . has distinguished matter *Millman.*

—de'ma-te'ri-al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

De-mat'i-a'ce-æ (dē-măt'ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δεμάτιον*, dim. of *δέμα* a bundle; — in ref. to floccose hyphæ.] One of the four families of fungi composing the order Moniliales, and consisting of a large number of genera of leaf parasites distinguished by the fuscous or dark-brown hyphæ. See MONILIALES, FUNGI IMPERFECTI. **— de-mat'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

deme (dēm), *n.* [Gr. *δῆμος* deme, in sense 1.] **1.** *Gr. Hist.* One of the hundred townships or administrative units (ten to each tribe) into which Cleisthenes divided Attica (about 508 B. C.). The demes in each tribe were separated by intervening demes of other tribes, the purpose being to break up local influences and jealousies. In later times the number of demes was increased. Cf. PHYLE. **2.** *Biol.* An undifferentiated aggregate of cells. *Rare.*

de-mean' (dĕ-mēn'), *v. t.*; DE-MEANED' (-mēnd'); DE-MEAN'ING. [*de-* + *mean*, a.] To debase; to lower; to degrade; — followed by the reflexive pronoun.

Her son would *demean* himself by a marriage with an artist's daughter. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — *Demean* in the sense of lower, degrade, though sometimes found in good authors, is, according to present usage, colloquial and lacking in distinction. *Humble, lower, degrade*, etc., are more appropriate terms.

de-mean' (dĕ-mēn'), *v. i.* [OF. *demener* to conduct, guide, manage, F. *se démener* to struggle; *dé-* (L. *de*) + *mener* to lead, drive, carry on, conduct, fr. L. *minare* to drive animals by threatening cries, fr. *minari* to threaten. See MENACE.] **1.** To manage; to carry on; to conduct. *Obs.*

[Our] clergy have with violence *demeaned* the matter. *Milton.*

2. To conduct, behave, or comport (one's self).

They have *demeaned* themselves
Like men born to renown by life or death. *Shak.*

3. To deal with; treat. *Obs.*

4. To maltreat. *Obs. Chiefly Scot.*

5. To manifest by conduct; exhibit; express. *Obs.*

de-mean', *v. i.* To comport one's self; behave. *Obs. or R.*

de-mean', *n.* [See 2d DEMEAN.] **1.** Behavior; mien; bearing, demeanor. *Obs.*

With grave *demean* and solemn vanity *West.*

2. Management; treatment. *Obs.*

Vile *demean* and usage bad. *Spenser.*

de-mean'or, de-mean'our (-ēr), *n.* [For *demeanure*, fr. *demean*. See 2d DEMEAN.] **1.** Conduct; management, treatment. *Obs.*

2. Behavior; deportment; carriage; bearing; mien.

His *demeanor* was singularly pleasing *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See DEPORTMENT.

De-menge' proc'ess (dĕ-mänzh'). *Metal.* A process for hardening one face of a steel ingot by lining with carburizing material one of the vertical sides of the ingot mold, the opposite side being strongly cooled to prevent the carburization from penetrating too far; — so called from the inventor, Valère Émile Léon Demenge.

de-ment' (dĕ-mĕnt'), *v. t.* [L *dementare*, fr. *demens, -mentis*, out of one's mind, mad; *de* + *mens* mind. See MENTAL; cf. DEMENTATE.] To deprive of reason. *Rare.*

de-men'tate (dĕ-mĕn'tāt), *a.* [L. *dementatus*, p. p. See DEMENT, *v. t.*] Dementated.

de-men'tate, *v. t.* To dement. *Rare.* — **de'men-ta'tion** (dē'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.*

de-ment'ed (dĕ-mĕn'tĕd), *p. a.* [From DEMENT.] Insane; mad; of unsound mind; affected with dementia. — **de-ment'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ment'ed-ness**, *n.*

de-men'ti-a (dĕ-mĕn'shĭ-ă), *n.* [L., fr. *demens*. See DEMENT.] Insanity consisting in a weakened intellectual state due to impairment or total loss of thought, reason, and volition. Dementia is usually characterized by more or less apathy or indifference. A form of stuporous insanity, following exhaustion due to excesses, disease, etc., and marked by apathy, usually with rapid recovery, is often called **primary dementia**; dementia following other mental diseases is called **terminal dementia**. See INSANITY.

Dem'er-a'ra crys'tals (dĕm'ĕr-a'ra). [From *Demerara*, a region of British Guiana.] A raw cane sugar the crystals of which have a superficial yellow or brown color due to treatment with sulphuric acid.

de-mer'it (dē-mĕr'ĭt), *n.* [OF. *demerite*, F. *démérite* (now in bad sense), fr. L. *demerere, demeritum*, to deserve well, LL., to deserve well or ill; *de* + *merere* to deserve. See DE-; MERIT.] **1.** Merit; desert; — now only in a bad sense: that which deserves blame; ill desert; fault; want of merit; misconduct; — the opposite of *merit*.

They see no merit or *demerit* in any man or any action *Burke.*

2. An act or trait which incurs merit or demerit; also, that which one merits (good or ill); desert. *Obs.*

By many benefits and *demerits* whereby they obliged their adherents, [they] acquired this reputation. *Holland.*

3. State of one who deserves ill; specif., *Theol.*, man's incapacity to achieve righteousness satisfactory to God.

4. Short for DEMERIT MARK.

de-mer'it, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *démériter* to deserve ill. See DEMERIT, *n.*] **1.** To merit; to deserve; esp., to deserve ill; also, to deserve not to have. *Archaic.*

If I have *demerited* any love or thanks. *Udall.*

2. To depreciate; to cry down; to disparage. *Obs.*

de-mer'it, *v. i.* To deserve or incur demerit. *Obs.*

demerit mark. *Schools.* A mark denoting a demerit, or fault, esp. in conduct.

de-mer'i-to'ri-ous (dē-mĕr'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* Lacking merit; deserving blame. — **de-mer'i-to'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

de-mesne' (dē-mān'; -mēn'; 277), *n.* [AF. (with silent *s*), for OF. *demeine, demaine, demeigne, domaine*, power, F. *domaine* domain. See DOMAIN.] **1.** *Law.* Possession (of land) as one's own; — mostly in *to hold in demesne*. Hence, formerly, possession; power.

2. *Law.* **a** Formerly, an estate or land of which the owner is in possession, including, loosely, all an owner's land except that which is held of him by freehold tenants, or, in a restricted sense, only that actually occupied by the owner. **b** In modern usage, a lord's chief manor place, with that part of the lands belonging thereto which has not been granted out in tenancy; a house, and the land adjoining, kept for the proprietor's own use.

3. Region in general; place; district.

4. Property; estate; means. *Obs.*

demesne of the crown. = CROWNLAND, 1. — **d. of the state**, *Eng. Law*, landed property belonging to the state or nation.

De-me'ter (dĕ-mē'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Δημήτηρ.*] *Gr. Relig.* Goddess of the fruitful soil and of the operations of agriculture; hence, goddess of the fruitfulness of mankind and guardian of civil life, esp. of marriage; — identified by the Romans with *Ceres*. The chief importance of Demeter was in connection with Persephone, or Kore, the two being worshiped throughout Greece as the "Great Goddesses" (*Μεγάλαι Θεαί*). The Eleusinian Mysteries were based upon a myth, variously told, but in effect that, Hades (Pluto) having carried off Persephone, Demeter, after disconsolate search, in her anger and despair, made barren the earth, until it was arranged that Persephone should spend two thirds of the year with her. See ELEUSINIAN, THESMOPHORIA, TRIPTOLEMUS; cf. CORN SPIRIT, GÆA, GREAT MOTHER, HALOA.

dem'i- (dĕm'ĭ-; *the accent is variable in the compounds*). [F. *demi-*, fr. L. *dimidius* half; *di-* = *dis-* + *medius* middle. See MEDIUM; cf. DEMY, DIMIDIATE.] A prefix, signifying *half*. Cf. SEMI-. In combination *demi-* usually denotes: (1) A size or extent of the article which is materially less than that of the standard or normal; as, a *demi*cannon. (2) A curtailed or shortened form, esp. of a garment; as, *demi*train, *demi*robe. (3) A value which is one half; as, a *demi*groat. (4) A grade or quality inferior to the standard or normal grade; as, a *demi*worsted; hence, an imperfect, incomplete, informal, or undeveloped form; as, a *demi*cadence in music; a *demi*toilet. (5) *Her.* Half, usually the upper or foremost half, as when divided per fess. In coats united by dimidiation, either half (usually the dexter half) applied to the partition line (per pale); as, a *demi*-eagle, a *demi*-fleur-de-lis, etc.

dem'i-bas'tion (dĕm'ĭ-băs'chŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *demi-bastion.*] *Fort.* A half bastion, consisting of one face and one flank. **— dem'i-bas'tioned** (-chŭnd), *a.*

dem'i-bras'sard (-brăs'ärd), **dem'i-bras'sart** (-ärt), *n.* [See BRASSART.] *Mediæval Armor.* A piece of plate armor for the arm from the shoulder to the elbow, worn over the coat of mail. Cf. DEMIVAMBRACE.

dem'i-cap'o-nier', **dem'i-cap'o-niere'** (-kăp'ŏ-nēr'), *n.* Also **dem'i-cap'on-nière'** (-kăp'ŏ-nyâr'). [F. *demicaponnière*. See DEMI-; CAPONIER.] *Fort.* A caponier protected on, and firing towards, but one side.

dem'i-god' (dĕm'ĭ-gŏd'; 205), *n.* A divine or semidivine being, as the offspring of a deity and a mortal, esteemed to possess less authority or power than a god; an inferior deity; a godling or a hero. Cf. HERO.

dem'i-gorge' (-gōrj'), *n.* [Cf. F. *demi-gorge*.] *Fort.* Half the gorge, or entrance into a bastion, taken from the angle of the flank to the center of the bastion. See BASTION FRONT, *Illust.*

dem'i-john (-jŏn), *n.* [F. *dame-jeanne*, i. e., Lady Jane. See DAME, JANE.] A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck, usually inclosed in wickerwork, and commonly holding from one to five gallons. Cf. CARBOY.

dem'i-lance' (-lăns'), *n.* A light lance, used chiefly in the 15th and 16th centuries; also, a demilancer.

dem'i-lanc'er (-lăn'sĕr), *n.* A light cavalryman bearing a demilance.

de-mil'i-ta-rize (dē-mĭl'ĭ-tă-rīz), *v. t.* *Mil.* To do away with the military organization of; as, to *demilitarize* a frontier or a state **— de-mil'i-ta-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

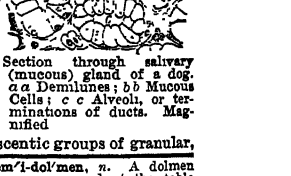

Section through salivary (mucous) gland of a dog. *a a* Demilunes; *b b* Mucous Cells; Alveoli, or terminations of ducts. Magnified

dem'i-lune' (dĕm'ĭ-lūn'), *n.* [F. *demi-lune*.] **1.** A half-moon, or crescent.

2. *Fort.* A work at first designed to defend the entrance to a fort, and of crescent or redan shape and inside the line of the main ditch, but later developed into the *ravelin* (which see).

dem'i-lunes' of Hel'den-hain (hĭ'dĕn-hīn) [after R. P. H. *Heidenhain* (1834-97), German physiologist], *Anat.*, small crescentic groups of granular,

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de-mand', *n.* [OF. *desmander* to countermand.] Resistance; demur. *Obs.*

de-mand'a-bl. Demandable. *Ref. Sp.*

de-mand'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

de-mand'er, *n.* One who demands

de-mand'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DEMAND. — **de-mand'ing-ly**, *adv.*

de-mand'ress, *n., fem.* of DEMANDER.

de-mane'. Obs. or Scot. var. of DEMEAN.

demeanor. † DEMEANOR.

‖ **dé'marche'** (dā'mar-shĕ'), *n.* [F. *démarche*. See MARCH, *n.*] Walk; step; proceeding; measure; course of action; as, an unwise *démarche*.

de'mar-ka'tion, *n.* Demarcation.

De'mas (dē'măs), *n. Bib.* [Gr. *Δημᾶς.*] A fellow worker of Paul, who forsook him.

demay. † DISMAY.

‖ **d'em'blée'** (dăn'blē'). [F.] At the first onset; hence, *Card Playing*, on the first deal; before the draw.

deme. † DEEM, *v. t. & i*; DIME.

deme. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DAME. [*Obs.*

deme, *n.* [AS. *dēma.*] Judge.

‖ **de me.** [L.] *Scots Law.* Of me; — said of the holding inserted in the tenendis when a subfeu is granted, thus requiring no confirmation by the superior; as distinguished from a holding *a me de superiore meo*, lit., from me of my superior, where the estate is to be held of the superior, and is invalid unless confirmed by him. [MESNE.

de-mean', de-meane'. † DEMEANOR.

de-mean'ance, *n.* Demeanor. *Obs.*

de-mean'ant, *a.* [OF. *demenant*, p. pr.] Dealing. *Obs.*

de-meand'. Demeaned. *Ref. Sp.*

de-mean'ure. † DEMEANOR.

de-measne'. † DEMESNE.

‖ **de me'di-e-ta'te lin'gua.** See JURY DE MEDIETATE LINGUÆ.

de'me-gor'ic (dē'mē-gŏr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *δημηγορικός.*] Of or pertaining to harangue.

de-mein', de-meine'. † DEMEAN.

‖ **dé-mê'lé** (dā-mĕ'lā; *F. dā-mē'lā'*), *n.* [F.] Verbal controversy; quarrel.

de-mem'bered (dē-mĕm'bĕrd), *a. Her.* Dismembered.

de'mem-bra'tion (dē'mĕm-brā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *demembratio*: cf. OF. *demanbration.*] Removal of any member from the body; mutilation; dismemberment *Chiefly in Scots Law.*

de-mem'bré (dē-mĕm'brē), *a.* [F. *démembré.*] *Her.* Dismembered.

demen. † DEEM.

de'men-cy (dē'mĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *dementia*, fr. *demens* mad. See DEMENT.] Dementia. *Rare.*

de-mene'. Demesne. *Ref. Sp.*

de-mene'. † DEMEAN.

de-ment', *a.* [L. *demens, -mentis*: cf. F. *dément.*] Demented. *Rare.* — *n.* A demented person.

de-men'ta-tive, *a.* Of the nature of dementation. *Obs. or R.*

de-men'thol-ize, *v. t.* To deprive of menthol.

‖ **de'men'ti'** (dā'män'tē'), *n.* [F.] Obs. Anglicized form **de-men'tie.** Act of giving the lie.

demeore. † DEMUR, *n.*

de-meph'i-tize (dē-mĕf'ĭ-tīz), *v. t.* To purify from mephitic or foul air. — **de-meph'i-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'-), *n.*

Dem'er-a'ra alm'ond (dĕm'ĕr-a'ra). = MALABAR ALMOND.

demere. † DEMUR, *n. & v.*

de-merge' (dē-mûrj'), *v. t.* [L. *demergere.*] To plunge; sink; immerse. *Obs.*

demeriak, *n.* [ME. also *dweomerlak*; cf. AS. *dwimor* illusion, and Icel. *leikr* play.] Magic; jugglery or sorcery. *Obs.*

de-mer'sal (dē-mûr'săl), *a.* [See DEMERSE, *v. t.*] *Zoöl.* Sinking to the bottom; — said of the eggs of certain fishes.

de-merse' (-mûrs'), *v. t.* [L. *demersus*, p. p. of *demergere*. See MERGE.] To demerge. *Obs. or R.*

de-mersed' (dē-mûrst'), *a. Bot.* = SUBMERSED.

de-mer'sion (-mûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *demersio.*] Act of demersing; submergence. *Obs. or R.*

de-mes'mer-ize, *v. t.* See DE- 4.

de-mes'ni-al (dē-mān'ĭ-ăl; dē-mēn'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a demesne. *Rare.*

demester. † DEMPSTER.

De-me'tri-an (dē-mē'trĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, Demeter.

De-me'tri-us (-shŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Δημήτριος*, lit., belonging to Demeter.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. F. *Démétrius* (dā'mā'trē-ŭs'); It. & Pg. *Demetrio* (dā-mā'trē-ō); G. *Demetrius* (dā-mā'trē-ŏŏs). **2.** In Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," an Athenian gentleman betrothed to, but disliked by, Hermia and beloved by Helena, whom he finally marries. **b** In "Titus Andronicus," a son of Tamora. **c** In "Antony and Cleopatra," a friend of Antony.

De-me'tri-us Fan'ni-us (făn'ĭ-ŭs). In Ben Jonson's "The Poetaster," "a dresser of plays" satirizing Dekker, with whom Jonson had a quarrel.

‖ **de-meure'** (dē-mûr'), *n.* [F.] Dwelling; residence.

de-mi', *n.* **1.** A half. *Obs.*

2. See DEMY, 2.

demibar, *n.* One of a kind of false dice. *Obs.*

dem'i-ba-teau', *n.* [F. See DEMI-; BATEAU.] *Mil.* One of two parts into which a pontoon is sometimes divided. *Rare.*

dem'i-bath', *n.* A bath for the lower part of the body.

dem'i-bom'bard, *n.* See DEMI-.

dem'i-bri-gade', *n.* [Cf. F. *demi-brigade.*] A half, or small, brigade; specif., a regiment of three battalions in the French army (so called from 1793 to 1803)

dem'i-ca'dence, *n. Music.* A half cadence.

dem'i-can'non, *n. Mil. Antiq.* A kind of ordnance, having a bore of about 6½ inches and carrying a ball weighing from 30 to 36 pounds, but varying in length and caliber.

dem'i-can'ton, *n.* [F. *demi-canton.*] A half canton. Three of the Swiss cantons are divided each into two sovereign republics called demicantons.

dem'i-cas'tor, *n.* A poor quality of castor, or beaver fur; also, a hat made of it. *Obs.*

dem'i-ceint, *n.* [F. *demi-ceint.*] A woman's girdle, usually having metal work only in front. *Obs.*

dem'i-cham'fron, *n. Armor.* A kind of chamfron covering only the upper part of the head.

dem'i-cir'cle, *n.* [Cf. F. *demi-cercle.*] **1.** A semicircle. *Rare.*

2. An instrument for measuring angles, in surveying, etc., like a protractor, but with an alidade, two sets of sights, and a compass. *Obs.*

dem'i-cir'cu-lar, *a.* Semicircular. [lized.

dem'i-civ'i-lized, *a.* Semici-vi-

dem'i-cross', *n. Navig.* A T-shaped instrument for taking altitudes at sea. *Obs.*

dem'i-cul-ras' (dĕm'ĭ-kwĭ-răs'), *n. Armor.* A partial cuirass; esp., a piece covering or reenforcing the breastplate proper.

dem'i-cul'ver-in, *n.* Also **demi-culvering, demiculverlin.** *Mil. Antiq.* A culverin having a bore of about 4½ inches, and carrying a ball of from 9 to 13 pounds.

dem'i-de'i-fy, *v. t.* See DEMI-.

dem'i-dev'il, *n.* See DEMI-.

dem'i-di'tone', *n. Music.* A minor third.

dem'i-dog', *n.* See DEMI-.

dem'i-dol'men, *n.* A dolmen having one end of the table stone on the ground.

dem'i-equ'i-tant, *a.* See DEMI-.

dem'i-flounc'ing, *n.* See DEMI-.

dem'i-gal'o-nier', *n.* [See DEMI-; GALLON.] A table vessel holding about half a gallon. *Obs.*

dem'i-gaunt'let, *n. Surg.* A bandage for the hand leaving the fingers exposed

dem'i-globe', *n.* See DEMI-.

dem'i-god'dess, *n., fem.* of DEMIGOD. — **dem'i-god'dess-ship**, *n.*

dem'i-grate, *v. i.* [L. *demigrare, -atum.*] To emigrate. *Obs.*

dem'i-gra'tion, *n. Obs.*

dem'i-grif'fin, *n.* See DEMI-.

dem'i-groat', *n.* Half groat. *Obs.*

dem'i-hag', *n.* Also **demi-hagbut, demihague, demihake, demihaque.** [*demi-* + *hag.* See HAGBUT.] A small variety of hagbut.

dem'i-hearse', *n.* See DEMI-.

dem'i-hogs'head, *n.* See DEMI-.

dem'i-is'land, *n.* A peninsula. *Obs.* — **dem'i-is'land-er**, *n. Obs.*

dem'i-jambe', *n. Armor.* A jambe covering the front of the leg only.

‖ **de-mi'-jour'** (dē-mē'zhōōr'), *n.* [F.] Twilight.

dem'i-lan'dau, *n.* A landaulet.

dem'i-li'on, *n.* See DEMI-.

‖ **de mi-li'ti-bus** (dē mĭ-lĭt'ĭ-bŭs). [LL.] Lit., concerning knights; — used in the name of a statute (1 Edw. II., st. 1, attributed to 1307), also called "Statute for knights," stating

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deeply staining cells, lying between the clearer cells and the basement membrane in the alveoli of mucous glands. They are called also *crescents of Gianuzzi*.

dem'i-lune' (dĕm'ĭ-lūn'), *a.* Semilunar, or crescent-shaped.

dem'i-mark' (-mark'), *n.* An Anglo-Saxon weight and money of account taken in Domesday Book to be 6s. 8d.

dem'i-monde (dĕm'ĭ-mōnd ; dē-mē'mŏNd'), *n.* [F. ; *demi* + *monde* world, L. *mundus*.] Women of doubtful reputation ; esp., kept women ; loosely, courtesans ; hence, the class of society to which such women belong. The invention of the word *demimonde* is accredited to Alexandre Dumas the younger, whose comedy "Le Demimonde" (1855) depicts the class of society he intended so to designate, namely that of women in good circumstances who are cut off from virtuous women by public scandal.

dem'i-par'al-lel (dĕm'ĭ-păr'ă-lĕl), *n.* [F. *demi-parallèle*.] *Mil.* In siege works, a trench head forming a place of arms between the two parallels nearest to the enemy.

dem'i-pique' (dĕm'ĭ-pēk'), *a.* [*demi-* + *peak*, confused with F. *pique* pike.] Having a peak of about half the height of that of an older style of saddle ; — said of a war saddle common in the 18th century. — *n.* A demipique saddle. "My saddle horse and the *demipique*." *Smollett.*

dem'i-rep' (-rĕp'), *n.* [Contr. fr. *demi-reputation*.] A woman of doubtful repute ; an adventuress.

dem'i-re-vet'ment (-rē-vĕt'mĕnt), *n.* *Fort.* A revetment of a rampart carried only as high as the cover in front.

de-mise' (dē-mīz'), *n.* [F. *démettre*, p. p. *démis, démise*, to put away, lay down ; *dé-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *mettre* to put, place, lay, fr. L. *mittere* to send. See MISSION ; cf. DISMISS, DEMIT.] **1.** *Law.* The conveyance of an estate, usually by will or lease, either in fee, for life, or for years.

2. Transfer of the crown or sovereignty to a successor, as by death or abdication. When Edward IV. was driven from his throne for a few months by the house of Lancaster, this temporary transfer of his dignity was called his *demise*.

3. The decease of a royal or princely person ; hence, grandiloquently, the death of any person.

4. The estate transferred. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — Decease, departure. See DEATH.

demise and redemise, a conveyance by mutual leases made from one to another of the same land, or something out of it.

de-mise', *v. t.* ; DE-MISED' (-mīzd') ; DE-MIS'ING (-mīz'ĭng). **1.** *Law.* To convey, as an estate, by will or lease ; esp., to lease. The use of the word *demise* in a lease implies a covenant of quiet enjoyment, in the absence of a contrary express covenant.

2. To transfer or transmit by succession or inheritance ; — used esp. of such transmission of sovereignty.

3. To convey ; to give. *Rare.*

His soul is at his conception *demised* to him. *Hammond.*

de-mise', *v. i.* **1** To pass by descent or bequest.

2. To demise the sovereignty ; hence, to die. *Rare.*

de-miss' (dē-mĭs'), *a.* [L. *demissus*, p. p. See DEMIT.] **1.** Cast down ; humble ; submissive. *Obs.*

He down descended like a most *demiss*
And abject thrall. *Spenser.*

2. *Bot.* Depressed. *Rare.*

de-mis'sion (dē-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *demissio*, fr. *demittere*. See DEMIT.] Abasement ; degradation ; dejection. *Obs. or R.*

de-mis'sion, *n.* [F. *démission*, fr. *démettre*. See DEMISE.] Act of demitting ; relinquishment ; resignation or abdication. "*Demission* of sovereign authority." *L'Estrange.*

de-mis'so-ry (dē-mĭs'ō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to demission.

dem'i-suit' (dĕm'ĭ-sūt'), *n.* *Armor.* A suit covering only part of the body, as one without protection for the legs below the thighs, without visor to the helmet, and the like.

de-mit' (dē-mĭt'), *v. t.* ; DE-MIT'TED (-ĕd) ; DE-MIT'TING. [Cf. F. *démettre*. See DEMISE.] **1.** To dismiss or let go. *Archaic.*

2. To resign or lay down (an office, etc.). *Scot. or R.*

General Conway *demitted* his office. *Hume.*

de-mit', *v. i.* To relinquish an office or the like ; to resign ; — generally implying voluntary action.

Syn. — See ABDICATE.

de-mit', *n.* Act of demitting ; also, a letter, certificate, or the like, certifying that a person has (honorably) demitted, as from a Masonic lodge.

de-mit', *v. t.* [L. *demittere, demissum*, to send or bring down, to lower ; *de* + *mittere* to send. Cf. DEMISE.] **1.** To send, or let, down ; lower. *Obs. or R.*

2 To humble ; lower. *Obs.*

‖ **de-mi'-tasse'** (dĕ-mē'tăs' ; *E.* dĕm'ĭ-tăs'), *n.* [F. ; *demi* half + *tasse* cup.] A small cup for, or of, black coffee.

dem'i-tint' (dĕm'ĭ-tĭnt'), *n.* *Fine Arts.* A tone intermediate between high light and deep shade ; a medium tone ; also, that part of a painting, engraving, or the like, which exhibits the same ; — called also *half tint*.

dem'i-urge (dĕm'ĭ-ûrj ; dē'mĭ-), *n.* Also **de'mi-ur'gos** (dē'mĭ-ûr'gŏs ; dĕm'ĭ-) and **de'mi-ur'gus** (-gŭs) ; *pl.* DEMIURGI (-jī). [Gr. δημιουργός a worker for the people, a workman, esp. the maker of the world, the Creator ; δῆμος belonging to the people (fr. δῆμος the people) + ἔργον a work.] **1.** In some of the Peloponnesian states of ancient Greece, a magistrate or executive officer.

In the Achæan League, for instance, the ten *demiurgi* were among the highest officers of the confederacy. *Dict. of Antiq.*

2. [*cap.*] *Philos.* **a** With Plato, the creator or fashioner of the world.

Plato calls them [Ideas] figuratively . . . Gods, and appears, in speaking of the World-Builder (the *Demiurgos*), who shapes all things for good, to intend the idea of the Good.

Morris (Ueberweg).

b With some Gnostics, the creator or fashioner of the material world, identified with the Jehovah of the Old Testament, but inferior to the supreme God. The Demiurge was sometimes conceived as the author of evil, sometimes was compared to the Logos.

dem'i-vam'brace (dĕm'ĭ-văm'brās), *n.* *Plate Armor.* A protection for the outside of the forearm worn over the coat of mail. Cf. DEMIBRASSARD.

dem'i-volt (-vōlt), *n.* Also **dem'i-volte.** [Cf. F. *demi-volte*.] **1.** *Man.* A half vault with the fore legs raised, one of the seven artificial motions of a horse.

2. *Fencing.* A half turn.

dem'i-wolf' (-wo͝olf'), *n.* A half wolf ; a mongrel dog, between a dog and a wolf. *Shak.*

de-mo'bi-li-za'tion (dē-mō'bĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn ; dē-mŏb'ĭ-), *n.* [Cf. F. *démobilisation*. See MOBILIZATION.] *Mil.* A demobilizing ; change from a war footing to a peace footing.

de-mo'bi-lize (dē-mō'bĭ-līz ; dē-mŏb'ĭ-), *v. t.* ; -MO'BI-LIZED (-līzd) ; -MO'BI-LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *démobiliser*.] *Mil.* To disband, or dismiss from service with the colors, as troops which have been mobilized.

de-moc'ra-cy (dē-mŏk'rā-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [F. *démocratie*, fr. Gr. δημοκρατία ; δῆμος the people + κρατεῖν to be strong, to rule, κράτος strength.] **1.** Government by the people ; a form of government in which the supreme power is retained by the people and exercised either directly, or indirectly through a system of representation and delegated authority periodically renewed, as in a constitutional representative government, or republic. *Democracy* is loosely used of governments in which the sovereign powers are exercised by all the people or a large number of them, or specifically, in modern use, of a representative government where there is equality of rights without hereditary or arbitrary differences in rank or privilege ; and is distinguished from *aristocracy*. A *democracy* in which all the population participate in the sovereignty is theoretical, since children and slaves are always excluded, and usually women, even in the primitive forms, such as the Athenian democracy, where the governing powers are directly exercised by the assembled people. In modern representative democracies, as the United States and France, though the governing body, that is, the electorate, is a minority of the total population, the principle on which the government is based is popular sovereignty, which distinguishes them from *aristocracies*.

2. A community or state so governed.

3. Collectively, the people, esp. when regarded as the source of government.

4. The principle or system of government by the people ; democratism.

5. [*cap.*] The principles and policy of the Democratic party, so called ; also, that party, or its members. *U. S.*

dem'o-crat (dĕm'ō-krăt), *n.* [Cf. F. *démocrate*.] **1.** An adherent or advocate of democracy ; — opposed to *aristocrat*.

2. [*cap.*] A member of the Democratic party. *U. S.*

3. A light uncovered wagon with two or more seats. *U. S.*

dem'o-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δημοκρατικός : cf. F. *démocratique*.] **1.** Pertaining to democracy ; favoring, or based upon the principles of, democracy ; also, befitting the common people ; — opposed to *aristocratic*.

2. Designating or pertaining to a political party called *democratic*, esp. the Democratic party of the United States.

Democratic party, one of the two great political parties since 1828 in the United States, succeeding the Antifederalist, or Republican, party, of which it had formed one wing under the name of the *Democratic Republicans*. It has advocated a strict construction of the Constitution, sharp limitation of the powers of the federal government, and a broad construction of the reserved rights of the States. It has generally pronounced in favor of a low tariff, practically for revenue only. In 1896 its platform declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, and in 1900 and 1904 it especially opposed the retention and government as possessions of the United States of the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and Hawaii. It has elected as President : Andrew Jackson, 1828, 1832 ; Martin Van Buren, 1836 ; James K. Polk, 1844 ; Franklin Pierce, 1852 ; James Buchanan, 1856 ; Grover Cleveland, 1884, 1892 ; Woodrow Wilson, 1912. John Tyler was elected Vice President by the Whigs, but acted with the Democrats on succeeding W. H. Harrison in 1840.

dem'o-crat'i-cal (dĕm'ō-krăt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Democratic.

de-moc'ra-tism (dē-mŏk'rā-tĭz'm), *n.* Theory or system of democracy. — **de-moc'ra-tist** (-tĭst), *n.* *Rare.*

de-moc'ra-tize (-tīz), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *démocratiser*.] To render, or to become, democratic, as in government or policy. — **de-moc'ra-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn ; -tī-zā'-), *n.*

de'mo-gen'ic (dē'mō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δῆμος the people + *-genic*.] *Sociology.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, the development of democratic states.

The chief characteristic of societies that have passed beyond the ethnogenic stage is a thorough subordination of the social composition to the social constitution. . . . Societies of this character are *demogenic*. They generate and incorporate great populations, which tend to become democratic in spirit and organization. *F. H. Giddings.*

De'mo-gor'gon (dē'mō-gôr'gŏn ; dĕm'ō-), *n.* [First mentioned by Lutatius, or Lactantius Placidus, the scholiast on Statius, perh. fr. Gr. δαίμων god, deity + γοργός fierce, terrible.] *Myth.* A mysterious, terrible, and evil divinity, commanding the spirits of the lower world, and appearing in medieval literature as a demon of magic or as a primordial creative power (cf. DEMIURGE, 2 **b**, GORGON).

de-mog'ra-phy (dē-mŏg'ra-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. δῆμος the people + *-graphy*.] The statistical study of populations, as to births, marriages, mortality, health, etc. ; — usually restricted to physical conditions or vital statistics, though sometimes applied to studies of moral and intellectual conditions also. — **de-mog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **de'mo-graph'ic** (dē'mō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **de'mo-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

de'moid (dē'moid), *a.* [Gr. δῆμος the common people + *-oid*.] *Paleon.* Common or abundant, esp. in a given geological formation ; as, a *demoid* species.

dem'oi-selle' (dĕm'wä-zĕl'), *n.* [F. See DAMSEL.] **1.** (*F.* dē-mwä'zĕl') A young lady ; a damsel.

2. The Numidian crane (*Anthropoides virgo*), a crane of rather small size, with long flowing secondaries and breast feathers, and white plumes behind the eyes. It is found in Asia, North Africa, and southeast Europe.

3. Any of numerous slender-bodied dragon flies of *Agrion, Calopteryx*, and allied genera. They hold their wings vertically when at rest.

4. a Any of various pomacentroid fishes, as the cow-pilot. **b** The tiger shark.

Demoiselle, 2 (*Anthropoides virgo*).

De Moi'vre's the'o-rem (dē mwä'vr'z). *Math.* The analytical theorem expressed by the equation $(\cos x + i \sin x)^n = \cos nx + i \sin nx$, where $i = \sqrt{-1}$; — so called from the French-English mathematician A. de Moivre (1667-1754).

de-mol'ish (dē-mŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* ; DE-MOL'ISHED (-ĭsht), DE-MOL'ISH-ING. [F. *démolir*, fr. L. *demolri*, p. p. *demolitus* ; *de* + *moliri* to set a thing in motion, to work, construct, from *moles* a huge mass or structure. See MOLE a mound ; 2d -ISH.] To throw or pull down ; to raze ; to destroy the fabric of ; to pull to pieces ; hence, to ruin ; destroy.

I expected the fabric of my book would long since have been *demolished*, and laid even with the ground. *Tillotson.*

Syn. — See DESTROY.

dem'o-li'tion (dĕm'ō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *demolitio*, fr. *demolirt* : cf. F. *demolition*. See DEMOLISH.] Act of demolishing ; destruction ; utter overthrow ; — opposed to *construction* ; also, formerly, *pl.*, ruins ; remains.

de'mon (dē'mŭn), *n.* [L. *daemon* a spirit, an evil spirit, fr. Gr. δαίμων a divinity ; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A spiritual or supernatural being or power holding a place between men and deities, seldom in Greek mythology conceived as having a well-defined personality ; specif., a tutelar or guardian divinity or spirit of less rank than a god ; hence, a familiar spirit or genius ; as, the *demon* of Socrates. Cf. GENIUS.

☞ In this sense, and esp. in reference to Greek thought, the forms *daimon* and *daemon* (pl. DAIMONES [dī'mō-nēz] or DÆMONES [dē'mō-nēz]) are often preferred to avoid the implication of a necessarily evil or malevolent nature.

Two attendant *dæmones* were [anciently] assumed for every one ; but this feeling was not universal, both good and evil being regarded as emanating at different times from the same *dæmon*. *Dict. of Antiq.*

2. [Cf. L. *daemonium*, Gr. δαιμόνιον, neut. of δαιμόνιος of a divinity, fr. δαίμων.] An evil spirit ; a devil ; — often applied to persons, personified passions, etc.

That same *demon* that hath gulled thee thus. *Shak.*

de-mon'e-ti-za'tion (dē-mŏn'ē-tĭ-zā'shŭn ; dē-mŭn'-) ; -tĭ-zā'shŭn ; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *démonétisation*.] Act of demonetizing, or state of being demonetized.

The discontinuance by a government of the use of a coin, and its official withdrawal from circulation, are known as its *demonetization*. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

de-mon'e-tize (dē-mŏn'ē-tīz ; dē-mŭn'-), *v. t.* ; -TIZED (-tīzd) ; -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *démonétiser*.] To deprive of standard value as money.

de-mo'ni-ac (dē-mō'nĭ-ăk) } *a.* [L. *daemo-*
de'mo-ni'a-cal (dē'mō-nī'ă-kăl ; dĕm'ō-) } *niacus*, fr *daemon* ; cf. F. *démoniaque*. See DEMON.] **1.** Influenced or produced by a demon ; possessed by an evil spirit. "*Demoniac* frenzy." *Milton.*

2. Pert. to, or characteristic of, a demon ; devilish ; demonic.

Sarcastic, *demoniacal* laughter. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — See FIENDISH.

de-mo'ni-ac (dē-mō'nĭ-ăk), *n.* One supposedly possessed by an evil spirit.

de-mo'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* Of, relating to, or having the nature of, a demon. *Rare.* "*Demonian* spirits." *Milton.*

de-mon'ic (dē-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *daemonicus*, Gr. δαιμονικός.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a demon or demons. "*Demonic* ambushes." *Lowell.*

☞ This word is usually spelt *dæmonic* when referring to a tutelary spirit or genius.

Syn. — See FIENDISH.

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the value of a knight's fee as £20 per annum, and recognizing the prerogative (abolished by 16 Car. I. c. 20) of the king to compel vassals to enter the knighthood or pay a fine.

dem'i-lus'ter, -lus'tre, *n.* See DEMI-.

dem'i-man', *n.* See DEMI-.

dem'i-men'ton-nière' (dĕm'ĭ-mĕn'tŏ-nyâr'), *n.* [F.] *Armor.* A mentonnière protecting one side only, as that worn in jousting to guard the left side.

dem'i-met'a-mor'pho-sis, *n.* *Zool.* Partial metamorphosis. *R.*

dem'i-met'o-pe, *n.* An incomplete metope, as sometimes at the corner of a frieze.

dem'i-mon'daine (dĕm'ĭ-mŏn'-dān ; *F.* dē-mē'mŏn'dĕn'), *n.* [F.] A woman of the demimonde.

dem'i-na'tured, *a.* See DEMI-.

‖ **de mi'ni-mis non cu'rat lex** (mĭn'ĭ-mĭs). [L.] *Law.* The law takes no account of trifles ; — a maxim applicable to cases where it is impracticable for the law to adjust the rights of parties according to trifling changes or difficulties, as in case of alluvion in the change of a stream's banks, or parts of a day in the ordinary reckoning of time, etc.

‖ **de'mi-nu'ti-o ca'pi-tis** (dē'mĭ-nū'shĭ-ō kăp'ĭ-tĭs). [L.] *Rom. Law.* = CAPITIS DEMINUTIO.

dem'i-os'tade, *n.* [OF. *demie estade*.] A kind of serge. *Obs.*

dem'i-os'tage. + DEMI-OSTADE.

dem'i-ox', *n.* See DEMI-.

dem'i-par'cel, *n.* Half. *Obs.*

dem'i-paul'dron, *n.* *Armor.* A small pauldron, introduced in the 15th century.

dem'i-pec'ti-nate, *a.* See DEMI-.

dem'i-pe-sade', *n.* See DEMI-.

dem'i-pike', *n.* *Mil.* A half-pike.

dem'i-pir'ou-ette' volt. *Man.* A half turn on the inner hind leg.

dem'i-plac'ate, *n.* [*demi-* + *placate*, n.] *Armor.* A piece of steel worn over the coat of defense.

dem'i-prem'iss, *n.* See DEMI-.

dem'i-pup'pet, *n.* See DEMI-.

dem'i-quad'ric, *n.* *Math.* Either of the two systems of lines on a quadric surface.

dem'i-qua'ver, *n.* *Music.* = SEMIQUAVER. *Rare.* [RELIEF.

dem'i-re-lief'. Half relief. See

dem'i-re-lie'vo (dĕ'mĭ-rĭ-lē-ĕ'vō). Var. of DEMI-RILIEVO.

dem'i-rhumb', *n.* A halfway point between rhumbs on the compass card. *Obs or R.*

dem'i-ri-lie'vo (dĕm'ĭ-rĭ-lyĕ'-vō), *n.* Half relief. See RELIEF.

de-mis'a-ble (dē-mīz'ă-bl'), *a.* See -ABLE. — **de-mis'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

dem'i-sang' (dĕm'ĭ-săng'), *n.* [F.] *Law.* Half-blood.

dem'i-sea'son, *a.* Intermediate in style between the past and the coming season ; — said of costume.

dem'i-sem'i, *a.* [See DEMI- ; SEMI.] Half of half.

dem'i-sem'i-qua'ver, *n.* *Music.* A thirty-second note.

dem'i-sem'i-tone, *n.* [*demi-* + *semitone*.] *Music.* A quarter tone. *Rare.*

dem'i-sheath', *n.* *Zoöl.* A half sheath ; one of the external pair of setæ protecting the ovipositor of certain insects.

‖ **de-mi'-solde'** (dē-mē'sōld'), *n.* [F.] Half pay. [*Rare.*

dem'i-sphere', *n.* A hemisphere.

de-mis'sion-a-ry (dē-mĭsh'ŭn-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* 1. Pertaining to transfer or conveyance.

2 Tending to lower, depress, or degrade.

de-mis'sive, *a.* [See DEMIT.] = DEMISS. *R.* — **de-mis'sive-ly,** *adv.*

de-miss'ly, *adv.* of DEMISS. *R.*

de-miss'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

demister. + DEMPSTER.

dem'i-toi'let, *n.* Dress more or less elaborate, but less so than full dress. [TONE. *Rare.*

dem'i-tone', *n.* *Music.* = SEMI-

dem'i-train', *n.* See DEMI-.

dem'i-ur'geous (dĕm'ĭ-ûr'jŭs ; dē'mĭ-), *a.* Demiurgic. *Rare.*

dem'i-ur'gic (-ûr'jĭk), **dem'i-ur'gi-cal** (-jĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. δημιουργικός.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a demiurge ; formative ; creative. — **dem'i-ur'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dem'i-ur'gism (-jĭz'm), *n.* Belief in, or philosophy of, a demiurge.

dem'i-vill', *n.* *Eng. Hist.* A half will. *Rare.*

dem-mi'tion (dĕm-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* & *interj.* Euphemism for *damnation*, esp. as a minced oath, as in *demmition bowwows*.

dem'o-cra'tian (dĕ'mŏ-krā'shăn), *a.* Democratic. — *n.* A democrat.

dem'o-crat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of DEMOCRATIC, DEMOCRATICAL

de'mo-crat'i-fi'a-ble (dĕm'ō-krăt'ĭ-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* Convertible into a democrat. *Rare.*

de-moc'ra-cy. + DEMOCRACY.

De-moc'ri-tean (dē-mŏk'rĭ-tē'-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or in the manner of, Democritus (the "laughing philosopher") or his theories, esp. his atomic theory. —Also, *Obs.*, **Dem'o-crit'i-cal,** *a.*

Dem'o-dex, *n.* [NL. ; Gr. δημός fat + δήξ worm.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the face mite — **dem'o-de'cic** (-dē'sĭk), *a.*

De-mod'o-cus (dē-mŏd'ō-kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δημοδόκος.] 1. In Homer's "Odyssey," the bard of Alcinoüs, king of the Phæacians, whose songs charmed Ulysses and his companions while at Alcinoüs's court. **2.** In Vergil's Æneid, a Trojan chieftain, companion of Æneas.

‖ **de-mod'o-cus** (dē-mŏd'ō-kŭs), *n.* [*demodex* + L. *fugare* to put to flight.] A charm, spell, or the like, against demons

de-mod'o-nic (dē-mŏd'ō-nĭk), *a.* [Sp.] A demon.

de-mol'ished. Demolished. *R. S.*

dem'o-li'tion-a-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to demolition. *Rare.*

dem'o-li'tion-ist. *n.* See -IST.

de-mol'o-gy (dē-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. δῆμος the people + *-logy*.] The science of social or collective human activities.

demon. *Abbr.* Demonstrative.

demon-. See DEMONO-.

de'mon-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of DEMON.

de'mo-ni'a-cal-ly, *adv.* of DEMONIAC, DEMONIACAL.

de'mo-ni'a-cism (dē'mō-nī'ă-sĭz'm), *n.* State of being demoniac ; practices of demoniacs.

de'mo-ni'a-cle, *n.* [OF.] Demoniac. *Obs.*

de-mo'ni-al, *a.* Demonian. *Rare.*

de-mo'ni-an-ism (-nĭz'm), *n.* Demoniac possession or belief in it.

de-mo'ni-ast, *n.* One who has dealings with a demon.

de-mon'i-cal (dē-mŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Demoniac.

de-mon'i-fuge (-fūj), *n.* [*demon* + L. *fugare* to put to flight.] A charm, spell, or the like, against demons

‖ **de-mo'nio** (dē-mō'nĭ-ō), *n.* [Sp.] A demon.

de'mon-ism (dē'mŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *démonisme.*] Belief in demons; also, demonology.
The established theology of the heathen world . . rested upon the basis of *demonism.* *Farmer*
de'mon-ist, *n.* A believer in, or worshiper of, demons.
de'mon-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.;* DE'MON-IZED (-ĭzd); DE'MON-IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). [Cf. LL. *daemonizare* to be possessed by a demon, Gr. δαιμονίζεσθαι.] **1.** To convert into a demon; to infuse the principles or fury of a demon into; to imbue with demonic life or power.
2. To control or possess by a demon.
de'mo-no- (dē'mō-nō-), **demon-**. Combining form of Greek δαίμων, δαιμονος, *demon.*
de'mon-ol'a-ter, de'mon-ol'a-tor (dē'mŏn-ŏl'ā-tẽr), *n.* A demon worshiper.
de'mon-ol'a-trous (-trŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, demonolatry; given to demonolatry. — **de'mon-ol'a-trous-ly**, *adv.*
de'mon-ol'a-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*demono-* + *-latry.*] Worship of ghosts, spirits, and demonic powers. Such worship usually takes the form of magic rites of propitiation or aversion and rests upon no clear distinction of good and evil beings Cf. CHTHONIAN.
de'mon-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **de'mon-o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *démonologique.*] Of or pertaining to demonology. — **de'mon-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
de'mon-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'), *n.* [*demono-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *démonologie.*] The branch of learning concerned with demons, or the description of popular beliefs in demons; also, belief in or theory of demons. — **de'mon-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*
The study of *demonology* also brings into view the tendency of hostile religions to degrade into evil demons the deities of a rival faith. . . . So the evil beings recognized in the folklore of Christendom are many of them the nature spirits, Lares, and other deities of the earlier heathendom. *Encyc Brit.*
de'mon-o-ma'ni-a (dē'mŏn-ō-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [*demono-* + *mania.*] *Med.* A form of madness in which the patient conceives himself possessed of devils.
de'mon-o-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *demono-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of evil spirits.
demon star. Algol.
de-mon'stra-bil'i-ty (dē-mŏn'strā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality of being demonstrable.
de-mon'stra-ble (dē-mŏn'strā-b'l), *a.* [L. *demonstrabilis:* cf. OF. *demonstrable*, F. *démontrable.*] **1.** Capable of being demonstrated.
2. Apparent; evident. *Obs.* *Shak.*
— **de-mon'stra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-mon'stra-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*
dem'on-strate (dĕm'ŏn-strāt; dē-mŏn'strāt, 277. *see* -ATE), *v. t.;* DEM'ON-STRAT'ED (-strāt'ĕd); DEM'ON-STRAT'ING (-strāt'ĭng). [L. *demonstratus*, p. p. of *demonstrare* to demonstrate; *de* + *monstrare* to show. See MONSTER.]
1. To point out; portray; exhibit. *Obs.*
2. To show, or make evident, by reasoning or proof; to prove; to establish beyond possibility of doubt.
We cannot *demonstrate* these things so as to show that the contrary often involves a contradiction *Tillotson.*
3. To manifest; show; as, to *demonstrate* valor. *Obs.*
4. To exhibit by way of proof or example, as: **a** To illustrate by specimens, experiments, or operations, as in teaching; as, to *demonstrate* anatomy. **b** To show publicly the special value or merits of (a food, household or toilet article, etc.) with a view to its introduction or sale.
5. To show demonstratively, as one's feelings. *Rare.*
dem'on-strate, *v. i.* To make a demonstration, esp. a military demonstration; also, to teach by demonstrations.
dem'on-stra'tion (-strā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *demonstratio:* cf. F. *démonstration.*] **1.** A demonstrating; proof, also, a proof, as a series of arguments or a piece of indubitable evidence. **A direct,** *or* **positive, demonstration,** *Logic & Math.*, is one in which the conclusion is the immediate sequence of reasoning from axiomatic or established premises; — opp. to **indirect,** *or* **negative, demonstration** (called also *reductio ad absurdum*), in which the conclusion is an inference from the demonstration that any other hypothesis must be incorrect.
Those intervening ideas which serve to show the agreement of any two others are called "proofs;" and where the agreement or disagreement is by this means plainly and clearly perceived, it is called *demonstration.* *Locke.*
2. An expression, as of the feelings, by outward signs; a manifestation; a show. "*Demonstration* of grief." *Shak.*
Loyal *demonstrations* toward the prince. *Prescott.*
3. An exhibition or public display by way of proof, example, or instruction; esp., an exhibition of specimens and performance of experiments or operations, as in anatomy.
4. *Mil.* An exhibition of force, or a movement indicating an attack, as to show readiness for war if necessary, or, in battle, to divert attention from the real point of attack.
5. A procession, mass meeting, or the like, to manifest interest or sympathy in some public matter.
6. *Math.* A course of reasoning showing that a certain result is a necessary consequence of assumed premises, — these premises being definitions, axioms, postulates, and previously established propositions.
7. That which demonstrates; an indication; a sign. *Obs.*
8. *Rom. Law.* See FORMULA.
Syn. — See PROOF.
de-mon'stra-tive (dē-mŏn'strā-tĭv), *a.* [F. *démonstratif*, L. *demonstrativus.*] **1.** Of the nature of demonstration, or tending to demonstrate; making evident; exhibiting clearly or conclusively "*Demonstrative* figures." *Dryden.*
2. a *Gram.* Serving to designate or point out the thing referred to or intended; as, a *demonstrative* root, one having designative force, such as the *t-* in Skr. *tat*, Gr. τό, τότε, L. *tam*, *tunc*, which became *th* in Eng. *the*, *then.* **b** *Rhet.* Epideictic. *Obs. or R.* *Blair.*
3. Expressing, or apt to express, much; given to displaying feeling or sentiment; as, a *demonstrative* nature.
demonstrative legacy, a legacy made payable out of a designated fund or asset. See LEGACY. — **d. pronoun** *or* **adjective,** *Gram.*, one distinctly designating that to which it refers, as *this*, *that*; Lat. *hic*, *iste*, *ille*, etc.
— **de-mon'stra-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-mon'stra-tive-ness**, *n.*
de-mon'stra-tive (dē-mŏn'strā-tĭv), *n.* *Gram.* A word having a demonstrative function, as a demonstrative pronoun.
dem'on-stra'tor (dĕm'ŏn-strā'tẽr), *n.* [L. . cf. F. *démonstrateur.*] One who makes or joins in a demonstration; one who demonstrates; as: **a** A teacher, as in a medical school or college, whose duty consists in the demonstration of dissections, anatomical preparations, etc. **b** *Com.* One who exhibits to the public the merits or operation of something, as a machine or food product on sale.
de-mon'stra-to-ry (dē-mŏn'strā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to demonstrate, demonstrative.
de-mor'al-i-za'tion (dē-mŏr'ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn, -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *démoralisation.*] Act of demoralizing, or state of being demoralized.
de-mor'al-ize (dē-mŏr'ăl-īz), *v. t.;* DE-MOR'AL-IZED (-īzd), DE-MOR'AL-IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). [F. *démoraliser; dé-* (L. *dis-* or *de*) + *moraliser* See MORALIZE.] **1.** To corrupt or undermine in morals or moral principle; to pervert or deprave.
The *demoralizing* example of profligate power *Walsh.*
2. To destroy the morals of, to weaken or render untrustworthy in discipline, efficiency, spirit, or the like.
The vices of the nobility had *demoralized* the army. *Bancroft.*
3. Hence, to cast into disorder or confusion.
De Mor'gan's the'o-rem (dē môr'găn'z). *Symbolic Logic.* The facts that the negative of the sum of two classes equals the product of their negatives, and the negative of their product equals the sum of their negatives; — so called after A. De Morgan, English mathematician (1806-71).
de'mos (dē'mŏs), *n.; pl.* DEMI (-mī). [L., fr. Gr. δῆμος.]
1. A deme.
2. The commons or commonalty of an ancient Greek state; hence, the common people; the populace.
Celtic *Demos* rose a Demon, shriek'd and slaked the light with blood. *Tennyson*
3. *Sociol.* A social group regarded from the political rather than the ethnical standpoint.
Dem'os-then'ic (dĕm'ŏs-thĕn'ĭk; dē'mŏs-), *a.* [L *Demosthenicus*, Gr. Δημοσθενικός.] Of or pertaining to the Athenian orator Demosthenes (384-322 B. C.), or like or characteristic of his oratory, which from ancient times has been regarded as the model of impassioned reasoning, both from the power and finish of its style, and from the high patriotism to which it gives expression.
de-mote' (dē-mōt'), *v. t.;* -MOT'ED (-mōt'ĕd), -MOT'ING (-mōt'ĭng). [*de-* + *mote*, as in *promote;* cf. L. *demovere* to remove.] To reduce to a lower grade, as in school; — opposed to *promote. Colloq.* — **de-mo'tion** (-mō'shŭn), *n. Colloq.*
de-mot'ic (dē-mŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δημοτικός, fr. δῆμος the people: cf. F. *démotique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the people; popular; common.
2. *Archæol.* Designating, or pertaining to, a simplified form of the hieratic character, used in Egypt after the 6th or 7th century before Christ, for books, deeds, and other such writings; — called also *epistolographic* or *enchorial.* Cf. HIERATIC.
The *demotic* . . has lost all relics of a pictorial character, being composed of a limited, though large and unwieldy, number of arbitrary signs, chiefly phonetic *W. D. Whitney*
3. Of or pertaining to the demos or its activities.
Ethnical societies are genetic aggregations; a real or fictitious blood kinship is their chief social bond. *Demotic* societies are congregate associations. They are groups of people that are bound together by habitual intercourse, mutual interests, and coöperation, with little or no regard to origins or to genetic relationships. *F. H. Giddings*
de-mot'ics (dē-mŏt'ĭks), *n.* The department of knowledge relative to the care and culture of the people; sociology in its broadest sense; — used in library cataloguing.
de-mulce' (dē-mŭls'), *v. t.* [L. *demulcere; de* + *mulcere* to stroke, soothe.] To soothe; mollify; soften. *Rare.*
de-mul'cent (dē-mŭl'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *demulcens*, p. pr. of *demulcere.*] Softening; mollifying; soothing; assuasive.
de-mul'cent, *n. Med.* A substance, usually of a mucilaginous or oily nature, capable of soothing an inflamed or abraded mucous membrane, or protecting it from irritation. Gum arabic, glycerin, olive oil, etc., are demulcents.
de-mur' (dē-mûr'), *v. i.;* DE-MURRED' (-mûrd'); DE-MUR'RING. [OF. *demurer, demorer, demourer*, to linger, stay, F. *demeurer*, fr. L. *demorari; de* + *morari* to delay, tarry, stay, *mora* delay.] **1.** To linger; stay; tarry. *Obs.*
Yet durst they not *demur* nor abide upon the camp *Nicolls.*
2. To suspend proceedings or judgment in view of a doubt or difficulty; to put off the determination or conclusion of an affair; to delay; hesitate. *Obs. or R.*
3. To scruple or object; to take exception.
4. *Law.* To interpose a demurrer. See DEMURRER, 2.
Syn. — See HESITATE.
de-mur', *v. t.* **1.** To cause delay to; to put off; also, to suspend judgment concerning; to doubt or hesitate about. *Obs.*
2. To object to. *Rare.*
de-mur', *n.* [OF. *demor, demore*, stay, delay. See DEMUR, *v. i.*] **1.** Delay; also, residence; stay. *Obs. or R.*
2. Pause; irresolution; hesitation; suspense of decision or action. *Obs. or R.* *Lamb.*
3. Act of objecting or taking exception; objection; scruple.
All my *demurs* but double his attacks. *Pope.*
4. *Law.* A demurrer. *Obs. or R.*
de-mure' (dē-mūr'), *a.* [From ME. *meur*, OF. *meür*, F. *mûr*, mature, ripe, L. *maturus* (see MATURE). The first syllable is not clear; perh. it came from a preceding *de* in a French phrase.] **1.** Of sober or serious mien; composed and decorous in bearing, of modest look; staid; grave.
Sober, steadfast, and *demure* *Milton.*
Nan was very much delighted in her *demure* way. *W. Black.*
2. Affectedly modest, decorous, or serious, making a show of gravity; prim or coy.
Miss Lizzy, I have no doubt, would be as *demure* and coquettish, as it ten winters more had gone over her head. *Miss Mitford.*
Syn. — Sedate, staid. See DECOROUS.
de-mure'ly (dē-mūr'lĭ), *adv.* In a demure manner; gravely; esp., with a prim or coy sobriety or an assumed gravity.
They looked as *demurely* as they could; for 't was a hanging matter to laugh unseasonably *Dryden.*
de-mur'rage (dē-mûr'ăj), *n.* [OF. *demorage* delay. See DEMUR, *v.*] **1.** *Law.* **a** The detention of a vessel by the freighter beyond the time (usually called *lay days*) allowed in her charter party for loading, unloading, or sailing. **b** The allowance or payment made to the master or owner of the ship for such detention.
The claim for *demurrage* ceases as soon as the ship is cleared out and ready for sailing *M'Culloch*
c By extension, a similar delay or allowance in case of land carriage, by wagons, railroads, etc.
2. Detention or forced delay. *Rare.*
3. = DEMUR (in various senses).
de-mur'ral (dē-mûr'ăl), *n.* Demur; delay.
de-mur'rant (dē-mŭr'ănt), *a.* [Cf. OF. *demorant* delaying, p. pr.] Demurring. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* One who demurs; also, *Law*, one who interposes a demurrer.
de-mur'rer (dē-mûr'ẽr), *n.* One who demurs.
de-mur'rer, *n.* [Prob. fr. the OF. inf. *demorer*, used as a noun. See DEMUR, *v.*] **1.** *Law.* A pleading by a party to an action, which, assuming the truth of the matter alleged by the opposite party, sets up that it is insufficient in law to sustain his claim, or that there is some other defect on the face of the pleadings constituting a legal reason why the opposing party should not be allowed to proceed further. A *general demurrer* simply asserts in general terms the legal insufficiency of the pleading demurred to, and is good only against a pleading defective in substance; formal defects must be demurred to by a *special demurrer*, specifying and setting them out, as lack of jurisdiction, incapacity to sue, etc. The demurrer, as such, was abolished in the King's Bench and Chancery Divisions of the English High Court by Ord. XXV., R. S. c. 2; but it is in general use in the United States.
2. An objection, or demur.
demurrer to evidence, an exception taken to the sufficiency of the evidence offered by the opposite party.
de-my' (dē-mī'), *n.; pl.* DEMIES (-mīz'). [See DEMI-.]
1. See COIN.
2. A scholar on the foundation at Magdalen College, Oxford. A demy received half the allowance of a fellow.
3. A size of paper. See PAPER.
4. Short for DEMIBAR.
de-my', *a.* Pertaining to, or made of, the size of paper called *demy;* as, a *demy* book.
den (dĕn), *n.* [AS. *denn;* akin to AS *denu* valley. Cf. DEAN a valley.] **1.** The lair or resort of a wild beast, esp. of a beast of prey; as, a lion's *den;* hence, a cavern or hollow viewed as a place of resort or concealment.
2. A squalid place of resort; a wretched dwelling place; a haunt; as, a *den* of vice. "Those squalid *dens*, which are the reproach of great capitals." *Macaulay.*
3. Any snug and private retreat or apartment, as for work, reading, smoking, or the like.
4. In certain games, the base or home.
5. A narrow glen; a ravine; a dell. *British.*
den, *v. i.* To live in or as in a den.
The sluggish salvages that *den* below. *G Fletcher.*
to den up, to retire to a den to hibernate. *U. S.*
de-na'ri-us (dē-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl* -RII (-ī). [L. See DENIER, the coin.] **a** A Roman silver coin, the "penny" (which see) of the New Testament, — worth originally *ten* of the pieces called *as.* Up to the time of the First Punic War the denarius weighed $\frac{1}{72}$ of a Roman pound; from then (about 241 B. C.) to the time of Nero its weight was $\frac{1}{84}$ pound, or 3.90 grams. At the then common ratio of 12 to 1, this latter weight would correspond to 21.6 cents (10½d.) in gold, the former to 25.2 cents. Nero reduced the weight to $\frac{1}{96}$ pound, and it afterward fell still lower. **b** A gold coin of the same weight as the silver denarius; a half aureus; — called *gold denarius.*

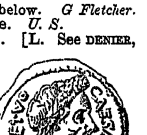

Denarius of Julius Cæsar, B. C. 44.

‖ **de-na'ri-us de'i** (dē'ī). [L.] See GOD'S PENNY, EARNEST.
den'a-ry (dĕn'ă-rĭ; dē'nâ-rĭ; 277), *a.* [L. *denarius.* See DENIER, the coin.] Containing ten; tenfold; based on, or proceeding by, tens.
denary scale *or* **notation,** *Math.*, a system whose basis or radix is 10; the common decimal notation.
den'a-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). The number ten; a tithing; a group of ten.
de-na'tion-al-i-za'tion (dē-năsh'ŭn-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *dénationalisation.*] Act or process of denationalizing, or state of being denationalized.
de-na'tion-al-ize (dē-năsh'ŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd), -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *dénationaliser.*] To divest or deprive of national character or rights.

de'mon-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
de'mon-oc'ra-cy (dē'mŏn-ŏk'rā-sĭ), *n.* [*demono-* + *-cracy.*] Demon rule; a ruling body of demons. [ographer.
de-mon'o-graph, *n.* A demon-
de'mo-nog'ra-pher (dē'mŏnŏg'rā-fẽr), *n.* A demonologist.
de'mon-og'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* = DEMONOLOGY. [demonologist.
de'mon-ol'o-ger (-ŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* A
de'mon-om'a-gy (-ŏm'ā-jĭ), *n.* [*demono-* + Gr. μαγεια magic.] Magic relating to demons.
de'mon-o-man'cy (-ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*demono-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by aid of demons. [*Obs.*
de-mon'o-mist, *n.* A demonist.
de-mon'o-my (dē-mŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* **1.** [*demono-* + Gr. νόμος law] Demonism; demonolatry. *Obs.* **2.** [Gr. δῆμος people + νόμος law.] The science or laws of collective human activities.
de'mon-op'a-thy (dē'mŏn-ŏp'ā-thĭ), *n.* [*demono-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Demonomania.
de'mon-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Demoniacal influence or practices.
de'mon-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
de-mon'stra-bl. Demonstrable. *Ref. Sp.*
de-mon'strance, *n.* [OF. *demonstrance.*] Demonstration. *Obs.*
de-mon'strant, *n.* One making or participating in a public demonstration.
dem'on-strat'ed-ly, *adv.* of *demonstrated*, p. p. [STRATOR.
dem'on-strat'er. = DEMON-
dem'on-stra'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to demonstration.
demonstration farm. A farm designed to illustrate farm management to students.
de-mon'stra-tiv. Demonstrative. *Ref. Sp.* [-SHIP.
dem'on-stra'tor-ship, *n.* See
dem'o-phil, *a.* [Gr. δῆμος people + *-phil.*] A friend of the people. — **de-moph'i-lism** (dē-mŏf'ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.*
Dem'o-phon (dĕm'ō-fŏn). *Bib.*
demorage. † DEMURRAGE.
demorance, *n.* [OF.] Delaying; dwelling. *Obs.*
de-mor'phin-i-za'tion (dē-môr'fĭn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n. Med.* The cure of morphinism by gradual withdrawal of the drug.
de-mor'phism (dē-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [*de-* + *-morph* + *-ism.*] *Geol.* Change in rock resulting in disintegration.
‖ **de mor'tu-is nĭl nĭ'si bo'num** [L.] Of the dead (say) nothing but good.
De-mos'the-ne'an (dē-mŏs'thē-nē'ăn), **Dem'os-the'ni-an** (dĕm'ŏs-thē'nĭ-ăn; dē'mŏs-), *a.* Demosthenic. [motic writings.
de'mo-tist, *n.* A student of de-
De-mours's' mem'brane (dē-mōōrz'). [After Pierre *Demours* (1702-95), French surgeon.] *Anat.* = DESCEMET'S MEMBRANE.
dempne. † DAMN.
demp'ster (dĕmp'stẽr), *n.* [ME. also *demester, demester.* See DEEMSTER.] **1.** = DEEMSTER. **2** *Old Scots Law* An officer whose duty it was to pronounce the doom of the court. [DEEM.
dempt. Obs. pret. and p. p of
dem'ster. † DEMPSTER.
de-mul'sion (dē-mŭl'shŭn), *n.* Act of soothing; also, that which soothes. *Rare.* [ly. *Obs.*
de-mure', *v. t.* To look demure-
de-mure'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
de-mur'i-ty (dē-mūr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Demureness; also, a demure person. *Rare* [See -ABLE.
de-mur'ra-ble (dē-mûr'ă-b'l), *a.*
de-mur'ring-ly, *adv.* of *demurring*, p. pr. [deme.
‖ **de'mus** (dē'mŭs), *n.* [NL.] A
demy. † DEMI-.
de-my'ship, *n.* A kind of scholarship at Magdalen College, Oxford.
den, *or* **Den.** † DAN, lord, sir; DEAN, an officer.
den, *n.* Obs. corrupt. of EVEN, evening; — used in the salutation "God *den*," "Good *den.*"
den. Former var. of DENFE.
Den. *Abbr.* Denmark. [DENE.
den and strand. See under
Den'a-ba (dĕn'ă-bā). *Bib.*
de'nar (dē'när; dē-nar'), **de-nare'** (dē-nâr'), *n.* = DENARIUS b = DINAR. c = DINERO.
de-nar'co-tize (dē-när'kō-tīz), *v. t.* See DE-, 4. — **de-nar'co-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*
de-na'ri-ate, *n.* [LL. *denariatus.*] Land that pays an annual rent of a denarius, or penny. *Obs. or Hist.* [See COIN.
de-na'ro (dē-nā'rō), *n.* [It.]
den'a-ry, *n.* A denarius. *Obs.*

de-nat'u-ral-i-za'tion (dē-năt'ū-răl-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* Act of denaturalizing, or state of being denaturalized.

de-nat'u-ral-ize (dē-năt'ū-răl-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *dénaturaliser.*] **1.** To render unnatural ; to alienate from nature, or from its true or proper nature. **2.** To deprive of the rights and duties of a natural subject or citizen.

Denatw alwmg themselves, or, in other words, . . . publicly renouncing their allegiance to their sovereign. *Prescott.*

3. = DENATURE.

de-na'tur-ant (dē-nā'tŭr-ănt), *n.* A denaturing agent.

de-na'ture (-tŭr), *v. t.* ; -NA'TURED (-tŭrd) ; -NA'TUR-ING (-tŭr-ĭng). To deprive of natural qualities ; to change the nature of ; specif., to render unfit for eating or drinking, without impairing usefulness for other purposes, as alcohol or fat. Spirits are *denatured* by the addition of small amounts of some substance that will render the liquid unwholesome or unpalatable, as methyl alcohol or pyridine, and, being then available for industrial or domestic purposes only, are freed from internal revenue tax in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, and other countries. — **de-na'tur-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

den'dra-chate (dĕn'dra-kāt), *n.* [L. *dendrachates ;* Gr. *δένδρον* a tree + *ἀχάτης* agate.] *Min.* Dendritic agate ; moss agate.

den'dri-form (dĕn'drĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*dendro-* + *-form.*] Resembling a tree in structure.

den'drite (dĕn'drīt), *n.* [Gr. *δενδριτης*, fem. *δενδρῖτις*, of a tree, fr. *δένδρον* a tree.] **1. a** *Min.* A branching figure resembling a shrub or tree, produced on or in a mineral or stone by a foreign mineral, usually an oxide of manganese, as in the moss agate, also, the mineral or stone so marked. **b** A crystallized arborescent form, as of gold or silver, an arborization.

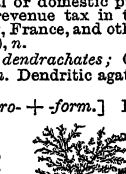

Dendrite, 1 a. ½

2. *Anat.* A treelike branching protoplasmic process of a nerve cell.

den-drit'ic (dĕn-drĭt'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to a dendrite or dendrites ; arborescent. — **den-drit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

den-drit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }

den-drit'i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Branched like a tree.

Den'dri-um (dĕn'drĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δενδριον*, dim. of *δένδρον* tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of ericaceous plants of eastern North America. They are evergreen shrubs having coriaceous leaves and small pink or white flowers in terminal corymbs. *D. buxifolium* is the sand myrtle.

den'dro- (dĕn'drō-), **den'dri-** (dĕn'drĭ-), **dendr-.** Combining forms from Greek *δενδρον*, tree.

Den-dro'bi-um (dĕn-drō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *dendro-* + Gr. *βιος* life.] *Bot.* A very large genus of epiphytic orchids, chiefly natives of tropical and subtropical Asia, having canelike stems and flowers of great beauty, the labellum connate with, or articulate to, the base of the column. Among the finest in cultivation are the variegated *D. nobile* of China, the yellow *D. chrysanthum* of Nepal, and the orange *D. gibsonii* of the Himalayas.

Den'dro-cal'a-mus (dĕn'drō-kăl'a-mŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *dendro-* + *calamus*] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic bamboo grasses distinguished from *Bambos* by having a small nut with a free pericarp. *D. strictus* of India is called by the English male bamboo. It grows in dry places and flowers nearly all the year. The young shoots of *D. hamiltonii* of the Himalayas are eaten as a vegetable.

Den'dro-cœ'la (-sē'la), **Den'dro-cœ'li-da** (-sē'lĭ-dà ; -sēl'ĭ-dà), *n. pl.* [NL. ; see DENDRO- ; -CŒLE] *Zoöl.* A group of turbellarians comprising the Tricladida and Polycladida. They are so called from the treelike branching of the digestive cavity. — **den'dro-cœ'lan** (-lăn), *a.* — **den'dro-cœle** (-sēl), *a. & n.* — **den'dro-cœ'lous** (-sē'lŭs), *a.*

Den'dro-co-lap'ti-dæ (-kō-lăp'tĭ-dē), *n.* [NL. ; *dendro-* + Gr. *κολάπτειν* to peck.] *Zool.* A large family of South American clamatorial passerine birds to which various limits have been assigned Many species are scansorial in their habits and are called tree creepers — **den'dro-co-lap'tine** (-tĭn ; -tīn ; 188), *a*

Den'dro-gæ'a (-jē'a), *n.* [NL. ; *dendro-* + Gr. *γαῖα* the earth.] *Zoogeog.* A realm or region including all of the Neotropical region except temperate South America. — **Den'dro-gæ'an** *or* **-ge'an** (-ăn), *a.*

Den-droi'ca (dĕn-droi'kà), *n.* [NL. ; *dendro-* + Gr. *οἶκος* house] *Zoöl.* A genus of the family Mniotiltidæ, comprising many of the common and brightly colored North American warblers, as the Blackburnian, summer, and magnolia warblers.

den'droid (dĕn'droid) } *a.* [Gr. *δενδροειδης* treelike ; **den-droi'dal** (dĕn-droi'dăl) } *δένδρον* tree + *εἶδος* form.] Resembling a tree in form ; arborescent.

den-drol'a-try (-drŏl'à-trĭ), *n.* [*dendro-* + *-latry.*] Tree worship.

den'dro-lite (dĕn'drō-līt), *n.* [*dendro-* + *-lite.*] A petrified or fossil plant, or part of a plant.

den-drol'o-gy (dĕn-drŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*dendro-* + *-logy*] **a** The study of trees and shrubs. **b** A treatise on trees. — **den'dro-log'ic** (dĕn'drō-lŏj'ĭk), **den-drol'o-gous** (dĕn-drŏl'ō-gŭs), **den'dro-log'i-cal** (dĕn'drō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **den-drol'o-gist** (dĕn-drŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

den-drom'e-ter (dĕn-drŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*dendro-* + *-meter.*] An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.

-den'dron (-dĕn'drŏn). A noun suffix, derived from Greek *δένδρον*, *tree.*

den-droph'i-lous (dĕn-drŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*dendro-* + *-philous.*] Tree-loving ; living in or on trees.

dene (dēn), *n.* Formerly also **den.** [Cf. DUNE, 3d DOWN.] A sandy tract by the sea ; a low sand hill. *Eng.*

Great banks and *denes* of shifting sand. *C Kingsley.*

den (dĕn) **and strond** *or* **strond,** *Law,* the liberties formerly belonging to certain fishermen of mending and drying nets on the denes or marshes at Great Yarmouth, and delivering their fish at the quay. *Obs.*

Den'eb (dĕn'ĕb), *n.* [Ar. *al ḏanab al ḏajājah* the tail of the hen.] *Astron.* The star Alpha (*a*) Cygni, of magnitude 1.4. See STAR.

De-neb'o-la (dē-nĕb'ō-là), *n.* [Ar. *al ḏanab al asad* the tail of the lion.] *Astron.* Any of various stars. See STAR, *Table.*

den'e-gate (dĕn'ē-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *denegatus*, p. p. of *denegare.* See DENY.] To deny or refuse. *Obs.* — **den'e-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

I sought to interrupt him with some not very truthful *denegation ;* but he waved me down and pursued his speech. *Stevenson.*

dene'hole' (dēn'hōl'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *Dene* Danes, or AS. *denu* valley, E. *dean, dene.* See HOLE, *n.*] *Archæol.* One of a class of ancient excavations, chiefly found in Essex and Kent in England and in the valley of the Somme in France, consisting of a shaft sunk to the Chalk formation and there enlarged into a chamber or chambers.

den'gue (dĕn'gā), *n.* [West Indian Sp., prob. fr. an African name, of which the English name *dandy fever* is prob. also a corruption. See *Oxf. E. D.*] *Med.* A specific epidemic disease attended with high fever, cutaneous eruption, and severe pains in the head and limbs, resembling those of rheumatism ; — called also *breakbone fever, dandy,* etc. It is almost entirely confined to hot climates, and is rarely fatal.

de-ni'al (dē-nī'ăl), *n.* [See DENY.] **1.** Refusal to grant ; rejection of a request ; an instance of such denying , — the contrary of *compliance.*

Hence with *denial* vain and coy excuse. *Milton.*

2. Refusal to admit the truth of a statement, charge, imputation, etc. ; assertion of the untruth of a thing stated ; a contradiction ; a negation ; — the contrary of *affirmation.*

You ought to converse with so much sincerity that your bare affirmation or *denial* may be sufficient. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

3. Refusal to acknowledge ; disavowal ; a disowning ; — the contrary of *confession ;* as, a *denial* of God.

4. *Law.* A traverse of an allegation of the opposite party, called *general* when denying all the allegations, *special* when denying some one or more separate allegations.

5. A restriction or disappointment ; a cross ; a hindrance ; — the contrary of *indulgence.*

de-nic'o-tin-ize (dē-nĭk'ō-tĭn-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To deprive (tobacco) of its nicotine, as by washing in water.

de-ni'er (dē-nī'ĕr), *n.* One who denies.

de-nier' (dē-nēr'), *n.* [F. *denier,* fr. L *denarius* a Roman silver coin orig. equiv. to ten asses, fr. *deni* ten by ten, fr. the root of *decem* ten, akin to E. *ten.* See TEN ; cf. DENARY, DINAR.] **a** Any of several old French coins, for the most part of small value The original denier was a silver coin descended from the denarius. **b** A French money of account previous to the Revolution, equal to one twelfth of a sou.

My dukedom to a beggarly *denier* *Shak*

‖ **de-nier' à dieu'** (dē-nyā' à dyû') [F.], *F. Law,* a kind of earnest money. Cf. GOD'S PENNY.

den'i-grate (dĕn'ĭ-grāt), *v. t.* ; -GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd) , -GRAT'ING (-grāt'ĭng). [L. *denigrare ; de* + *nigrare* to blacken, *niger* black.] To blacken ; hence, to sully ; to defame.

To *denigrate* the memory of Voltaire. *Morley*

den'i-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *denigratio.*] Act of denigrating, or state of being denigrated , a sullying ; defamation. "*Denigration* of science." *Morley.*

den'im (dĕn'ĭm), *n.* [F. *serge de Nîmes* serge of Nîmes, a town in France. *Oxf. E. D.*] **a** A coarse cotton drilling used for overalls, carpeting, etc. **b** A finer variety used for cushions, hangings, etc.

Den'is (dĕn'ĭs ; *F.* dē-nē'), **Den'nis** (dĕn'ĭs), *n.* [F. *Denis,* fr. L. *Dionysius.* See DIONYSIUS.] Masc. prop. name.

Saint Denis, *or* **Denys** (sānt dĕn'ĭs ; *F.* săN' dē-nē'), the apostle to the Gauls, first bishop of Paris, and patron saint of France, martyred by decapitation at Paris in the 3d century. He is represented in art as raising himself to carry his severed head, and was in popular belief identified with Dionysius the Areopagite (*Acts* xvii. 34). His day is October 9.

de-ni'trate (dē-nī'trāt), *v. t. ;* -TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd) ; -TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). To deprive of nitric acid, nitrates, or oxides of nitrogen. — **de'ni-tra'tion** (dē'nī-trā'shŭn), *n*

de-ni'tri-fi-ca'tor (dē-nī'trĭ-fĭ-kā'tĕr), *n.* One that denitrifies ; specif., a Glover tower.

de-ni'tri-fy (-fī), *v. t. ;* DE-NI'TRI-FIED (-fīd) ; DE-NI'TRI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*de-* + *nitrogen* + *-fy.*] To deprive of, or free from, nitrogen or its compounds ; also, to convert (nitrates) by reductien into lower compounds ; to subject to denitrification. — **denitrifying bacteria,** *Bacteriol.,* various bacteria which reduce the nitrates in the soil. Among the more important are *Bacillus denitrificans, Microspira denitrificans, Bacterium immobile,* and *B. ureæ.*

den'i-zate (dĕn'ĭ-zāt), *v. t.* To denizen (sense 1). *Obs. or R.*

den'i-za'tion (-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making one a denizen, or state of being made a denizen.

From Edward's day also we have letters of *denization* as of naturalization ; the two would hardly as yet be distinguished. *Pollock & Mait.*

den'i-zen (dĕn'ĭ-zĕn), *n.* [OF. *denzein,* prop., one living within (a city or country) ; opposed to *forain* foreign, and fr. *denz* within, F. *dans,* fr. L. *de intus,* prop., from within, *intus* being from *in.* See IN ; cf. FOREIGN.] **1.** An inhabitant ; inhabitant. "*Denizens* of air." *Pope.*

Denizens of their own tree, independent state. *Scott.*

2. One admitted to residence in a foreign country ; esp., an alien admitted by favor to all or a part of the rights of citizenship ; specif., in Great Britain, an alien admitted to citizenship by royal letters patent, but incapable of holding public office, or (until the passage in 1870 of the act enabling aliens generally) to take real property by inheritance.

3. One naturalized in any society, fellowship, or region ; — often applied to a word, animal, or plant.

Syn. — See INHABITANT.

den'i-zen, *v. t. ;* DEN'I-ZENED (-zĕnd) ; DEN'I-ZEN-ING. **1.** To constitute (one) a denizen ; to admit to residence, with certain rights and privileges.

As soon as *denizened,* they domineer *Dryden.*

2. To provide with denizens ; to people with alien settlers.

These [islets] were at once *denizened* by various weeds. *J. D. Hooker.*

Den'mark sat'in (dĕn'märk). A kind of lasting, a stout worsted stuff, with a smooth surface, for women's shoes.

Denn-stædt'i-a (dĕn-stĕt'ĭ-à), *n.* [NL , after A. W. *Dennstaedt,* German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical polypodiaceous ferns of which one species, *D. punctilobula,* occurs in the United States. It has graceful, fragrant fronds with small globular sori, the sporangia borne in an elevated receptacle with a cup-shaped indusium. This species is sometimes referred to the genus *Dicksonia.*

de-nom'i-nate (dē-nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t. ;* DE-NOM'I-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) ; DE-NOM'I-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *denominatus,* p. p. of *denominare* to name ; *de* + *nominare* to call by name. See NOMINATE.] **1.** To give a name to ; to characterize by an epithet ; to entitle ; name ; designate ; call.

Passions commonly *denominated* selfish. *Hume.*

2. To serve to distinguish ; indicate ; denote.

de-nom'i-nate (-nāt), *p. p. & a.* Denominated. *Obs. or Archaic.* "Whereof it is so *denominate.*" *Spenser.*

de-nom'i-nate, *a.* [L. *denominatus,* p. p.] Having a specific name or denomination ; specified in the concrete as opposed to abstract ; thus, 7 *feet* is a *denominate* quantity, while 7 is a mere abstract quantity or number. See COMPOUND NUMBER.

de-nom'i-na'tion (dē-nŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *denominatio* metonymy, F. *dénomination* a naming.] **1.** Act of denominating, or naming.

2. That by which anything is denominated or styled ; an appellation ; a name, designation, or title ; esp., a general name for a class of like individuals ; a category.

[Qualities] classed under the *denomination* of sublime *Burke.*

3. A class, or society of individuals, called by the same name ; a sect ; as, a *denomination* of Christians.

4. One of a series of related units or values denoted by special names ; as, the *denominations* of long measure (inch, foot, etc.) ; the *denominations* of United States money ($1, $2, $5, etc.).

Syn. — Appellation, designation, title. See NAME.

de-nom'i-na'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a denomination, esp. a sect or society ; sectarian.

de-nom'i-na'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Denominational spirit or policy ; devotion to denominational principles or interests. — **de-nom'i-na'tion-al-ist,** *n.*

de-nom'i-na-tive (dē-nŏm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *denominativus* in sense 4 ; cf. F. *dénominatif.*] **1.** Conferring a denomination, or name.

2. *Logic.* Characterized by, or referring to, certain marks or qualities which determine the naming of the subject possessing them.

Connotative names have hence been also called *denominative,* because the subject which they denote is denominated by, or receives a name from, the attribute which they connote *J. S. Mill.*

3. Possessing a denomination, or name ; denominable. *R.*

4. *Gram.* Derived from a substantive or an adjective ; as, a *denominative* verb.

denominative predication, *Logic,* predication in which the predicate term designates something, such as an attribute, characteristically a predicate, and the subject term something, such as a substance, characteristically a subject.

de-nom'i-na-tive, *n.* **1.** A term that denominates.

2. *Gram.* A denominative word.

de-nom'i-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *dénominateur,* in sense 2.] **1.** One that denominates , hence, the origin or source of a name.

This opinion that Aram . . . was the father and *denominator* of the Syrians in general. *Raleigh.*

2. *Arith. & Alg.* The divisor, or that part of any expression under a fractional form which is situated below the horizontal line signifying division. In simple fractions it shows into how many equal parts the unit is supposed to be divided. Thus, in ⅗, the *denominator* 5 shows that the unit is divided into 5 equal parts, while the numerator 3 shows that 3 of these are taken.

de-no'tate (dē-nō'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *denotatus,* p. p. of *denotare.*] To denote. *Obs. or Archaic.*

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de-na'tur-ate (dē-nā'tŭr-āt) = DENATURE

de-na'tur-ize (-īz), *v. t.* = DENATURE — **de-na'tur-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* — **de-na'tur-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.* [NAR.] **de-naur'** (dē-nôr'). Var. of DI-**de-nay'**. + DENY, *n. & v.*

den'cher (dĕn'shĕr). Var. of DENSHIRE *Dial. Eng.*

Den'dir' Per'tin' (pĕr'tĭN' dăn'dĭr') In Rabelais's "Gargantua and Pantagruel," a peasant (mentioned by Judge Bridoe as an exemplar) applied to as an arbitrator, whose method was to let the disputants exhaust themselves in altercation and then to give a quick decision which was readily accepted

dendr-, den'dri-. See DENDRO-

den'dral. *a.* [*dendro-* + *-al.*] Arboreal. *Rare or Obs.*

den-drax'on (dĕn-drăk'sŏn), *n.* [NL. ; *dendro-* + Gr. *ἄξων* axis.] *Anat.* A nerve cell whose axis cylinder divides into terminal filaments soon after leaving the cell.

Den-dri'tes (dĕn-drī'tēz), *n.* [Gr *Δενδριτης*, nt., of a tree.] See DIONYSUS.

den'drobe, *n.* Any orchid of the genus *Dendrobium.*

Den-droc'to-nus (dĕn-drŏk'tō-nŭs), *n.* [NL ; *dendro-* + Gr *κτόνος* murder.] A genus of bark beetles. See BARK BEETLE.

Den'dro-cyg'na (dĕn'drō-sĭg'na), *n* [NL. ; *dendro-* + L. *cygnus, cycnus,* a swan.] *Zool* The genus consisting of the tree ducks

den'dro-den'tine, *n.* [*dendro-* + *dentine.*] *Anat* The tissue of dendrodont teeth.

den'dro-dont, *a.* [*dendro-* + *-odont.*] *Paleon.* Designating or having teeth showing branching lines or folds when seen in section, as in the genus **Den'drodus** (-dŭs), syn. of *Holoptychius* (which see).

Den-dro'ca, (dĕn-drō'kà), *n. Zool.* Syn. of DENDROICA.

den-drog'ra-phy (dĕn-drŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* [*dendro-* + *-graphy.*] Scientific description of trees.

Den'dro-hy'rax, *n.* [NL. ; *dendro-* + *hyrax.*] *Zool.* See HYRACOIDEA.

Den-drol'a-gus (dĕn-drŏl'à-gŭs), *n.* [NL ; *dendro-* + Gr. *λαγώς* a hare.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the tree kangaroos.

den'dro-lene, *n.* [*dendro-* + (prob.) L. *oleum* oil.] A thick sticky petroleum product used to protect trees against boring insects

den'dron (dĕn'drŏn), *n. ; pl.* DENDRA (-drà). [NL., fr Gr. *δένδρον* tree.] *Anat.* A dendrite. — **den'dric** (-drĭk), *a.*

dene Obs. or dial Eng. var. of DIN ; DEAN, a vale.

dene. Var of DAIN, DEN

dene, *n.* [L. *deni* ten each.] Ten. *Obs*

Dé'né' (dā'nā'), *n* An Indian of a group of Athapascan tribes of northwestern Canada. [coin.

de-neer', deneere + DENIER, a

dener + DINNER. [*Hist.*

den'er-ate, *n* = DENARIATE

de-neu'tral-i-za'tion. *n* See DE-

denezen. + DENIZEN.

D. Eng *Abbr* Doctor of Engineering.

dengen + DING

de-ni'a-ble (dē-nī'a-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE ; DENY.

de-ni'ance, *n.* [Cf. OF. *denoiance.*] Denial. *Obs.*

denier. *n.* [OF. *denier,* F. *denier,* inf. used as n.] Denial *Obs.*

den'i-gra'tor, *n.* One that denigrates *Rare.*

den'i-gra-ture (dĕn'ĭ-grā-tŭr), *n.* Denigration. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **de ni'hi-lo ni'hil, in ni'hi-lum nil pos'se re-ver'ti** [L.] From nothing nothing can come), into nothing nothing can return. *Persius* (III 84).

den'i-son + DENIZEN.

de-ni'tra-tor (dē-nī'trā-tĕr), *n* One that denitrates ; esp., an apparatus in which denitration is conducted [agent.

de-ni'tri-fi'er, *n.* A denitrifying

de-ni'trize, *v. t* To deprive of nitric or nitrous compounds.

den'ize (dĕn'ĭz ; dē-nīz'), *v t.* To denizen (in sense 1). *Obs*

den'i-zen-a'tion (dĕn'ĭ-zĕn-ā'-shŭn), *n.* Denization

den'i-zen-ize, *v. t* To denizen (in sense 1)

den'i-zen-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

Denk'mal (dĕnk'mäl), *n. ; pl.* DENKMÄLER (-mä'lĕr). [G.] A memorial ; a monument

denne. + DEN.

den'net, *n.* A light, open, two-wheeled carriage for one horse ; a kind of gig ("The term and vehicle common about 1825." *Latham.*)

Den'nis (dĕn'ĭs). Var. of DEN-

de-nom'i-na-ble (dē-nŏm'ĭ-nà-b'l), *a.* Capable of being denominated. [-IZE.

de-nom'i-na'tion-al-ize, *v. t.* See

de-nom'i-na'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of DENOMINATIONAL. [*Ref. Sp.*

de-nom'i-na-tiv Denominative.

de-nom'i-na-tive-ly, *adv* of DENOMINATIVE. See -LY

‖ **de non a'li-a-nar'do** (dē nŏn ā'lĭ-ā-nän'dō). [L.] *Scots Law.* Of not alienating ; — said of clauses restricting alienation which were forbidden in feu charters by 20 Geo. II. c. 50.

de-not'a-ble (dē-nōt'à-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

de/no-ta'tion (dē/nō-tā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *denotatio*: cf. F. *dénotation*.] **1.** The marking off or separation of anything. **2.** That by which anything is marked off; a sign, indication, or token; a name or designation. **3.** Meaning or signification. **4.** *Logic.* The individuals or instances falling under any conception or term and so, partly at least, definable by it; extension; — contrasted with *connotation*.

Extension or *denotation* consists of the instances, ideal or actual, in which any content is considered as realized or realizable. *B. Bosanquet*

Syn. — DENOTATION, CONNOTATION. The DENOTATION of a word is its actual meaning; its CONNOTATION, that which it suggests or implies in addition to its actual meaning. Thus, in the line: "Nor all the drowsy sirups of the world" (*Shak.*), the *denotation* of "sirup" is the idea of a thick, viscid, saccharine solution; the following comment brings out its *connotation*: "'Sirup' . . . is not 'juice,' or 'potion,' or 'essence,' or 'extract,' nor anything but that heavy liquid sweetness whose very sluggishness suggests its power in reserve, whose inertness by contrast renders its essence more quick, and it is redolent of its home in the East" (*H. H. Furness*).

Every word we use must in greater or less degree possess two distinct traits — *denotation* and *connotation*. It *denotes* the idea which good use agrees that it shall stand for; it *connotes* the very various and subtle thoughts and emotions which cluster about that idea in the human mind, whose store of thought is so vastly greater than its store of words with which to symbolize thought. *B. Wendell*

The power of such *connotations* becomes very great when the word is an old one, which has been much used, and is in some manner, therefore, bound up with the most intense experiences of great numbers of men. *G. L. Kittredge*

de-not'a-tive (dē-nōt'ā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having power to denote; designating or marking off.

Proper names are preëminently *denotative*, telling us that such an object has such a term to denote it, but telling us nothing as to any single attribute. *Latham.*

2. *Logic.* Bearing a logical denotation.

It is urged that his graduated world of ideas ascends by steps from the less to the more general, ever more and more widely *denotative*, less and less fully connotative *J Martineau.*

de-note' (dē-nōt'), *v. t.*; DE-NOT'ED (-nōt'ĕd); DE-NOT'ING (-nōt'ĭng). [L. *denotare*; *de* + *notare* to mark, *nota* mark, sign, note: cf. F. *dénoter*. See NOTE.] **1.** To mark out plainly; to signify by a visible sign, to serve as the sign or name of, to show; indicate; point out; as, the hands of the clock *denote* the hour.

2. To note down or describe in writing. *Obs.*

3. To be the sign of; betoken; signify; mean.

A general expression to *denote* wickedness of every sort *Gilpin*

4. *Logic.* To signify by way of denotation (which see).

de-note'ment (-mĕnt), *n* Sign; indication. *Rare.*

de-not'ive (dē-nōt'ĭv), *a.* Serving to denote; denotative.

‖ **dé-noue'ment** (dā-nōō'mäN; dā'nōō'mäN'), *n.* [F. *dénouement*, fr. *dénouer* to untie; *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *nouer* to tie, fr. L. *nodus* knot. Cf. NODE.] **1.** The unraveling or discovery of a plot, esp. of a drama or romance; catastrophe. **2.** The issue, outcome, or solution, as of a situation, course of action, or mystery.

de-nounce' (dē-nouns'), *v. t.*; DE-NOUNCED' (-nounst'); DE-NOUNC'ING (-noun'sĭng). [F. *dénoncer*, OF. *denoncier*, fr. L. *denuntiare*, *denunciare*; *de* + *nuncrare*, *nuntiare*, to announce, report, *nuntius* a messenger, message. See NUNCIO; cf. DENUNCIATE.] **1.** To make known in a solemn or official manner; to declare; to proclaim (esp. an evil); of things, to portend. *Archaic.*

Denouncing wrath to come *Milton.*

2. To proclaim or menace as impending, to threaten by some outward sign or expression.

His look *denounced* desperate revenge *Milton.*

3. To proclaim, or give notice of, the termination of (a treaty, armistice, or the like).

The treaty was to . . . continue from year to year unless "*denounced*" by either party. *Dict of Pol. Econ*

4. To point out as deserving of reprehension or punishment, etc.; to invoke censure upon; to stigmatize; to accuse; also, to inform against.

Denounced for a heretic. *Sir T. More.*

To *denounce* the immoralities of Julius Cæsar *Brougham.*

5. [Cf. Sp. *denunciar*.] *Mex. Mining Law.* To offer for record legal notice of a claim for a mining concession covering (a described area of land the mining rights for which are held by the government). Cf. LOCATE, *v. t.*

to denounce, *or* **put, to the horn,** to proclaim to be an outlaw with three blasts on a horn, — a practice now disused. *Scot.*

de-nounce'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *denoncement*.] **1.** Act of denouncing; specif.: **a** Declaration; announcement. *Obs.* **b** Denunciation. *Archaic.*

2. *Mex. Mining Law.* Act or fact of denouncing a claim, or the record or documentary proof of such action, also, loosely, the claim itself. See DENOUNCE, *v. t.*, 5. Cf. LOCATION, *n.*

dense (dĕns), *a.*; DENS'ER (dĕn'sĕr); DENS'EST. [L. *densus*; akin to Gr. δασύς thick with hair or leaves: cf. F. *dense*.] **1.** Having the constituent parts massed or crowded together; compact; containing much matter in a small space; close; thick; heavy; as, a *dense* crowd, forest, or fog.

All sorts of bodies, firm and fluid, *dense* and rare. *Ray.*

Multitudes of *dense* white fleecy clouds *Shelley*

2. Of ignorance, stupidity, or the like, impenetrable; crass; hence, of persons, stupid; thick-headed.

Human error's *dense* and purblind faith. *Shelley*

3. *Optics.* Possessing the greater retarding power upon light waves, and consequently the greater refracting power, commonly associated with high specific gravity.

4. *Photog.* Highly opaque; as, a *dense* negative.

5. *Math.* Having between any two elements at least one element and hence an infinity of elements, as the class of proper fractions arranged in the usual order; compact.

Syn. — DENSE, COMPACT, THICK. DENSE (opposed to *rare*) applies to that in which constituent particles or elements are closely massed; it frequently implies relative impenetrability; as, "the *dense* and resisting mass of the oak" (*Huxley*); "a *dense* undergrowth of the sweet myrtle" (*Poe*); "wrapt in *dense* cloud" (*Tennyson*); cf. *dense* stupidity. COMPACT (opposed to *loose*, *diffuse*) suggests close and firm union or consolidation of parts, esp. with the implication of small compass, or of neat or effective arrangement (see CONCISE); as, "The skillful might have perceived that, with much less compass of muscle than his foe, that which he had was more seasoned, firm and *compact*" (*Ld. Lytton*); a *compact* parcel, a *compact* argument. THICK (opposed to *thin*, *fluid*), as here compared (see BROAD), has frequent reference to consistency rather than texture; as, "Make the gruel *thick* and slab" (*Shak.*). When it refers to the massing of parts, it suggests closeness or abundance, it may also denote frequency; as, a *thick* black beard; a *thick* (cf. *dense*) undergrowth; "*Thick* the aëry crowd swarmed" (*Milton*); cf. "The crowd . . . was so *dense* that it was hardly possible to move" (*Marryat*); *thick* and fast. See FIRM.

dense aggregate. See AGGREGATE, *n.*, 5. — **d. in itself,** *Math.*, having each of its elements the limit of a fundamental sequence; included in its first derived set; — said of a set of points or values.

— **dense'ly,** *adv.* — **dense'ness,** *n.*

den-sim'e-ter (dĕn-sĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *densus* dense + *-meter*.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity or density of a substance.

den'si-ty (dĕn'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *densitas*: cf. F. *densité*.] **1.** Quality or state of being dense; — opposed to *rarity*; also, rarely, a dense mass

2. *Physics.* The ratio of mass to bulk or volume; the ratio of the mass of any volume of a substance to the mass of an equal volume of some standard substance. For gases the standard substance is hydrogen or air, at a temperature of 0° Centigrade and a pressure of 760 millimeters. For liquids and solids the standard is water (usually at 4° C.). Relative density, that is, the density of anything as compared with that of the standard substance, is usually called *specific gravity*.

3. *Photog.* Degree of opacity; depth of shade.

4. *Elec.* **a** Of a static charge, the quantity of electricity per unit area. **b** Short for *current density*, the current flowing through unit cross-section area of a conductor. **c** Of magnetism, the quantity of magnetism per unit surface.

density of freight, *or* **of passenger, traffic,** the number of tons, or passengers, carried over a given section of railroad line in a unit of time. The density of traffic on a given division of railroad is commonly obtained by dividing the total amount of freight transportation measured in ton miles, and the total amount of passenger transportation measured in passenger miles, by the length of line (not of track) in the division itself. See TON MILE, PASSENGER MILE.

dent (dĕnt), *n.* [A variant of DINT.] **1.** A stroke; a blow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* "That *dent* of thunder." *Chaucer.*

2. A slight depression, or small notch or hollow, like that made by a blow or by pressure; an indentation.

Syn. — See DINT.

dent, *v. t.*; DENT'ED; DENT'ING. To make a dent upon; to indent. "The houses *dented* with bullets." *Macaulay.*

dent, *v. i.* **1.** To sink in, forming a dent.

2. To deliver a dent, or stroke. *Obs.*

dent, *n.* [F., fr. L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth. See TOOTH.] A toothlike indentation or notch (at the edge of anything); also, *pl.*, the projections between a series of such notches; specif.: **a** *Mach.* A tooth, as of a card, a gear wheel, in a lock, etc. **b** *Weaving.* One of the wires or slivers of reed which compose a reed in a loom, and between which the warp threads pass.

den'tal (dĕn'tăl), *a.* [L *dens*, *dentis*, tooth: cf. F. *dental*. See TOOTH.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the teeth or dentistry; as, *dental* surgery.

2. *Phon.* Formed or articulated with the tip or point of the tongue applied to the back of the upper front teeth, or to the gum just above; — said of certain consonants (called also *point consonants*), as *t*, *d*, *n*.

This class is commonly called *dental*, but the point of the tongue is not necessarily brought against the teeth. *H Sweet*

dental arch, the curve formed by the row of teeth in each jaw. — **d. arteries,** *Anat.*, the arteries (derived from the internal maxillary artery) which supply the teeth and adjacent parts. The *inferior* dental supplies those of the lower jaw, the *posterior* dental, or *alveolar*, and the *anterior* dental those of the upper jaw. — **d. articulator,** a dentist's apparatus for matching the upper and lower dentures in an artificial set of teeth. — **d. canals,** *Anat.*, the canals in the bones of the jaws through which pass the vessels and nerves to the teeth. — **d. engine,** a dentist's drilling machine for rotating drills, burrs, etc., at high speed. The modern form has the drill chuck at the end of a flexible shaft and is provided with attachments to permit the tool to rotate at a desired angle to the axis of the hand piece. — **d. formula,** *Zoöl.*, a brief method for expressing the number and kind of teeth of mammals. The abbreviations *i* (incisor), *c* (canine), *pm* (premolar), or *b* (bicuspid), and *m* (molar), indicate the kinds, and the number in each jaw is written like a fraction, the figures above the horizontal line showing the number in the upper jaw, and those below, the number in the lower jaw. As commonly written, a dash is used to separate the figures representing the teeth of each side of the jaw; thus, 2—2 indicates two teeth on each side. The dental formula of adult man is: $i\ \frac{2-2}{2-2}$, $c\ \frac{1-1}{1-1}$, b or $pm\ \frac{2-2}{2-2}$, $m\ \frac{3-3}{3-3} = 32$. — **d. furrow** *or* **groove,** *Embryol.*, a furrow which appears along the alveolar border of each jaw, marking the position of the internal ridge of epithelium from which the enamel organs develop. — **d. index,** *Craniom.*, the ratio of the distance from the basion to the nasion (taken equal to 100) to the distance between the anterior surface of the first premolar and the posterior surface of the wisdom tooth, used as an indication of the relative size of the teeth. Individuals or races are said to be *megadont* when the index is large, *microdont* when it is small, and *mesodont* when it is medium. — **d. nerves,** the nerves supplying the teeth and adjacent parts. The anterior, middle, and posterior *superior dental* nerves, running to the upper teeth, are branches of the superior maxillary, the *inferior dental*, supplying the lower teeth, etc., is the largest branch of the inferior maxillary. — **dental papilla,** *Anat. & Embryol.*, the mass of very vascular connective tissue ally becomes the pulp of the tooth. — **d. preterit,** *Anglo-Saxon Gram.*, the preterit tense of weak verbs, which ends in *-da* or *-ta*. — **d. pulp.** *Anat.* See PULP. — **d. star,** a marking on the incisor teeth of horses, used in judging their age, which first appears in the lower central incisors at about eight years. — **d. surgeon,** a dentist.

den'tal (dĕn'tăl), *n.* [Cf. F. *dentale* (in senses 1 & 3).] **1.** A shell of the genus *Dentalium*. *Obs.*

2. *Arch.* A dentil.

3. *Phon.* A dental consonant.

4. A tooth. *Humorous.*

5. *Anat.* A dental artery, nerve, etc.

den'tal-ism (dĕn'tăl-Iz'm), *n.* *Phon.* **a** Dentality. **b** Conversion into a dental.

den-tal'i-ty (dĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Phon.* Dental quality.

den'tal-ize (dĕn'tăl-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz/-ĭng). *Phon.* To make dental; to change into a dental. — **den'tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Den-ta'ri-a (dĕn-tā'rĭ-ä), *n.* [NL, fr. L. *dentarius* pertaining to the teeth, fr. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth; — in ref. to the toothed roots.] *Bot.* A genus of brassicaceous plants common throughout north temperate regions, having pungent, toothed roots, pink, purple, or white flowers, and erect flattened pods. From the character of the root, they are called *toothwort*, *coralwort*, and *pepperroot*. See CRINKLE-ROOT, *Illust.*

den'ta-ry (dĕn'tä-rĭ), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or bearing teeth; specif., designating a pair of membrane bones of the distal part of the lower jaw of many vertebrates. They do not, however, always bear teeth. — *n.* A dentary bone.

den'tate (dĕn'tāt), *a.* [L. *dentatus*, fr. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having a toothed margin; specif.: *Bot.* a Having regular, sharp-pointed marginal teeth directed outwards, as a leaf. Cf. SERRATE, *Illust.* **b** Having toothlike projections, as certain rhizomes. — **den'tate-ly,** *adv.*

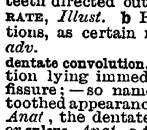

Dentate Leaf.

dentate convolution, *Anat.*, a narrow convolution lying immediately above the dentate fissure; — so named from the notched or toothed appearance of its surface. — **d. fascia,** *Anat.*, the dentate convolution. — **d. fissure** *or* **sulcus,** *Anat.*, a fissure of the mesial surface of each cerebral hemisphere extending from behind the posterior end of the corpus callosum forward and downward to the recurved part of the hippocampal convolution; — called also *hippocampal fissure*.

den-ta'tion (dĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* State or quality of being dentate; also, an angular toothlike projection.

den-ta'to- (dĕn-tā'tō-). Combining form from Latin *dentatus*, meaning *dentate*.

dent corn. A race of Indian corn having kernels indented on their outer faces, also, the kernels collectively.

den'tel (dĕn'tĕl), *n.* [F. *dentelle*, dim. of *dent* tooth, L. *dens*.] A dentil.

den'te-lat'ed, den'tel-lat'ed (dĕn'tē-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [F. *dentelé* (cf. L. p. p ending *-atus*), fr. OF. *dentele*, *dentelle*, dim. of OF. & F. *dent* tooth, L. *dens*, *dentis*; cf. F. *dentelle* lace] **1.** Having small teeth or indentations; finely notched.

2. Marked with irregular hatchings, festoons, or lacelike figures producing toothlike markings, as, an eye with a *dentelated* areola.

den'tex (dĕn'tĕks), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *dentix* a sort of sea fish.] A European marine sparoid fish (*Dentex dentex*)

den'ti- (dĕn'tĭ-). Combining form fr. L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth

den'ti-cle (-k'l), *n.* [L. *denticulus*, dim. of *dens*, *dentis*, tooth. See DENTAL.] A small tooth or projecting point, in *Arch.*, a dentil.

den-tic'u-late (dĕn-tĭk'ū-lāt) } *a.* [L. *denticulatus*, fr. *den-*
den-tic'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } *ticulus*. See DENTICLE]

1. Having very small toothlike projections; as, a *denticulate* leaf.

2. *Arch.* Cut into dentils; — said of a member of an entablature or a molding.

den-tic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* State of being denticulate; also, a diminutive tooth or toothlike projection.

den'ti-cule (dĕn'tĭ-kūl), *n.* [F. Cf. DENTICLE.] **1.** *Arch.* A dentil.

2 *Her.* One of a series of small squares or parallelograms intended to suggest the dentils of architecture.

den'ti-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*denti-* + *-form*.] Having the form of a tooth or of teeth; tooth-shaped.

den'ti-frice (-frĭs), *n.* [L. *dentifricium*; *dens*, *dentis*, tooth + *fricare* to rub: cf. F. *dentifrice*. See TOOTH; FRICTION.] A powder, paste, or liquid used in cleaning the teeth; a tooth powder, paste, or wash.

den-tig'er-ous (dĕn-tĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*denti-* + *-gerous*.] Bearing teeth or toothlike structures.

den'til (dĕn'tĭl), *n.* [F. (16th century) *dentille*. Cf. DENTEL, DENTICLE.] *Arch.* A small rectangular block in a series projecting like teeth, as under the corona of a cornice, esp. in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders. See ORDER, *Illust.*

dentil band. *Arch.* A molding in the bed-molding of a cornice, resembling a row of dentils with the interdentils filled up solid; also, one of diminished projection as if the dentils had been stripped away.

den'ti-lin'gual (dĕn'tĭ-lĭn'gwăl), *a.* [*denti-* + *lingual*.] *Phon.* Pronounced with the place of articulation between the tongue and teeth; — said esp. of the sounds of *th* in *thick* and *then*, but also of the dentals and linguals. Called also *linguadental*. — *n.* A dentilingual consonant.

de-not'a-tive-ly, *adv.* of DENOTATIVE.

de-nounc'er (dē-nouns'ĕr), *n.* One who denounces.

‖ **de no'vo** [L.] Anew; afresh.

denoy. † DENY.

‖ **dens** (-nz), *n.* [L.] Tooth; — chiefly in scientific names for teeth or toothlike parts.

den'sate, *v. t.* [L. *densatus*, p. p. of *densare*.] To make dense or thick. *Rare.* — **den-sa'tion** (dĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

‖ **dens ca'nis.** [L., dog's tooth.] The dog's-tooth violet.

dens'en, *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, dense. *Rare.*

den'shire, *also* **den'share, den'sher** (*all* dĕn'shĕr), *v. t.* [Contr. of *Devonshire*.] = BURNBEAT. *Dial. Eng.* [PETER.]

den'si-tom'e-ter, *n.* = DENSIMETER.

‖ **dent** (dänt), *n.* [F.] Lit., tooth; a toothlike mountain peak; — chiefly in names of mountains; as, the *Dent-du-Midi* (-dümē'dē'). [dentistry.]

dent. *Abbr.* Dental; dentist; dentistry.

dent. Short for DENT CORN.

den-ta'gra (dĕn-tăg'rä), *n.* [NL.; *denti-* + *-agra*.] *Dentistry.* a Toothache. **b** A forceps for extracting teeth.

den-ta'le (dĕn-tā'lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-lĭ-ä) [NL., fr. L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth] *Anat.* The dentary bone.

den-tal'gi-a (-tăl'jĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *denti-* + *-algia*] *Med.* Toothache; odontalgia.

Den-ta'li-um (dĕn-tā'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth] See SCAPHOPODA. [PHONE.

den'ta-phone, *n.* = DENTIPHONE.

den'tate-cil'i-ate, *a.* *Bot.* Having the margin dentate and also ciliate or fringed with hairs.

den'tate-cre'nate, *a.* *Bot.* Having a form intermediate between dentate and crenate. [tate.

den'tat-ed (dĕn'tāt-ĕd), *a.* Dentate.

den'tate-ly, *adv.* of DENTATE.

den'tate-ser'rate, *a.* *Bot.* Having serrate teeth on the margin.

den'tate-sin'u-ate, *a.* *Bot.* Having a margin intermediate between dentate and sinuate.

dent'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of DENT.

‖ **den-telle'** (dĕn-tĕl'; *F.* dänˊtĕlˊ), *n.* [F.] Lace, or lacelike decoration

‖ **den'telle' au fu'seau'** (ō fü'zō'). [F.] Bobbin lace.

‖ **den'telle' de fil'** (dänˊtĕlˊ dē fēlˊ). [F.] Thread lace.

‖ **den'tel'lière'** (dĕn'tĕl'yârˊ), *n.* [F.] A French machine for making plaited lace.

‖ **den-tel'lo** (dĕn-tĕl'lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lē). [It.] Lit., little tooth; specif., *Arch.*, a dentil.

den'te-lure (dĕn'tē-lūr), *n.* [F.] Dentition.

den'ti-cate, *v. t. & i.* [L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth; cf. E. *masticate*.] To bite or chew. *Rare.*

den-tic'u-late-ly, *adv.* of DENTICULATE. See -LY.

den-tic'u-lus (dĕn-tĭk'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -ULI (-lī). [L.] A denticule.

den'ti-er (dĕn'tĭ-ĕr), *a.* *Dainties.* *Scot.*

den-tif'er-ous (dĕn-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*denti-* + *-ferous*.] Dentigerous.

den'ti-fi-ca'tion (dĕn'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*dentine* + *-fication*] Formation of dentine [dental

den'ti-la'bi-al, *a. & n.* Labiodental

den'ti-lat'ed (dĕn'tĭ-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Toothed. *Rare.*

den'ti-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* State of being dentilated.

den'ti-lave, *n.* [*denti-* + L. *lavare* to wash.] A tooth wash.

den'tile (dĕn'tĭl), *n.* [See DENTIL.] A small tooth or serration.

den-til'o-quy (dĕn-tĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [*denti-* + L. *loqui* to speak.] Act or practice of speaking through the teeth, that is, with the teeth closed, or nearly so. — **den-til'o-quist** (-kwĭst), *n.*

den-tim'e-ter (dĕn-tĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*denti-* + *-meter.*] *Dentistry.* An instrument used in measuring teeth, as one adapted for holding and releasing the ends of a wire when measuring a tooth or a root in crown and bridge work.

den'ti-nal (dĕn'tĭ-năl), *a. Anat.* Of or pert. to dentine; as, dentinal fibers *or* fibres, and dentinal tubules. See DENTINE.

den'ti-na'sal (-nā'zăl), *a.* [*denti-* + *nasal.*] *Phon.* Combining the qualities of a dental and a nasal sound, as the consonant *n.* — *n.* A dentinasal consonant.

den'tine (dĕn'tĭn), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth: cf. F. *dentine.*] *Anat.* A calcareous material of similar composition to bone, but harder and denser, which composes the principal mass of a tooth; ivory. See IVORY, TOOTH. It consists of a matrix containing numerous minute parallel tubules (the *dentinal tubules*), which open into the pulp cavity and contain, during life, processes (called *dentinal fibers*) of the cells of the pulp. It is secreted by the odontoblasts borne on the surface of the dentinal papilla. Dentine also occurs in the toothlike placoid scales of sharks and related fishes.

den'ti-phone (dĕn'tĭ-fōn), *n.* [*denti-* + *-phone.*] An instrument which, placed against the teeth, conveys sound to the auditory nerve, enabling the deaf to hear more or less distinctly; an audiphone.

den'tist (dĕn'tĭst), *n.* [From L. *dens, dentis,* tooth: cf. F. *dentiste.* See TOOTH.] One whose profession it is to treat diseases of the teeth, and to make and insert artificial teeth; a dental surgeon.

den'tist-ry (-trĭ), *n.* The art or profession of a dentist.

den-ti'tion (dĕn-tĭsh'ŭn), *n* [L *dentitio,* fr. *dentire* to cut teeth, fr. *dens, dentis,* tooth. See DENTIST.] **1.** The development and cutting of teeth; teething.

2. *Zoöl.* The number, kind, and arrangement of teeth of an animal; the teeth of an animal considered collectively.

den'to- (dĕn'tō-). Incorrect for DENTI-, combining form from Latin *dens, dentis,* meaning *tooth.*

den'to-sur'gi-cal (-sûr'jĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or used in, dentistry and surgery.

dentosurgical engine, a dental engine.

den'ture (dĕn'tūr), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth · cf. F. *denture,* OF. *denteure.*] A set of teeth; specif., *Dentistry,* a set of artificial teeth.

den'u-date (dĕn'ū-dāt; dē-nūd'āt; 277), *v. t.;* -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd; -āt-ĕd); -DAT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *denudatus,* p. p. of *denudare.* See DENUDE.] To lay bare; to denude.

de-nud'ate (dē-nūd'āt; dĕn'ū-dāt; 277), *a.* Laid bare; denuded; naked.

den'u-da'tion (dĕn'ū-dā'shŭn; dē'nū-; 277), *n.* [L. *denudatio:* cf. F. *denudation.*] **1.** Act of denuding, or state of being denuded.

2. *Geol.* The laying bare of rocks by the removal of overlying material; erosion.

de-nude' (dē-nūd'), *v. t.;* DE-NUD'ED (-nūd'ĕd); DE-NUD'ING (-nūd'ĭng). [L. *denudare; de* + *nudare* to make naked or bare, *nudus* naked. See NUDE.] **1.** To divest of all covering; to make bare or naked; to strip; as, to *denude* one of clothing; specif., *Geol.,* to lay bare by erosion.

2 To divest or deprive entirely (of an attribute, possession, right, etc.).

Latin words . *denuded* of their inflections. *Earle.*

de-nu'mer-a-ble (dē-nū'mĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* [*de-* + *numerable*] *Math.* Countable, even though infinite; — said of a class whose elements may be numbered successively, or set in one-to-one correspondence with the series of natural numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4, ...

de-nu'mer-al (-ăl), *a.* [*de-* + L. *numerus* number.] *Math.* Relating to the smallest transfinite cardinal; as, the *denumeral* number or multitude, that is, the infinite number of all the natural numbers, — the Alef-nul ($\aleph_0$) of Cantor.

de-nu'mer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [A mistake for *dinumeration.*] **1.** An enumeration; also, a calculation. *Obs. or R.*

2. Specif.: *Math.* The determination of the number of things belonging to any proposed class or classes, esp., the determination of a denumerant.

3. *Civil Law.* The act of present payment. *Obs. or R.*

de-nu'mer-a-tive (dē-nū'mĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to denumeration.

denumerative geometry, a geometry whose fundamental problem is to determine how many configurations of given definition fulfill a sufficient number of conditions; the investigation of incidences and coincidences in configurations determined by given conditions.

de-nun'ci-ate (dē-nŭn'shĭ-āt; -sĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *denuntiatus, denunciatus,* p. p. of *denuntiare, -ciare.* See DENOUNCE.] To denounce. *Rare.* *Burke.*

de-nun'ci-a'tion (-sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā/shŭn; 277), *n.* [L. *denuntiatio, -ciatio* · cf. F. *dénonciation.*] **1.** Act of denouncing; specif.: **a** Proclamation; announcement. *Obs.* **b** Announcement, threat, or warning of impending evil, punishment, or the like. **c** *Scots Law.* Act of denouncing as a rebel, or to the horn. **d** Act of stigmatizing or publicly arraigning; public accusation; arraignment.

2. That by which anything is denounced; a threat of evil, a public menace or accusation; an arraignment.

Uttering bold *denunciations* of ecclesiastical error *Motley.*

3. *Mining.* = DENOUNCEMENT, 2. *Mex. & Southwestern U. S.*

de-nun'ci-a-tive (dē-nŭn'shĭ-ă-tĭv, -sĭ-ă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *denuntiativus, -ciativus,* monitory.] Denunciatory, apt to denounce. — **de-nun'ci-a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

de-nun'ci-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *denuntiator, -ciator,* a police officer: cf. F. *dénonciateur.*] One who denounces, publishes, or proclaims; esp., one who proclaims intended or coming evil; one who threatens or accuses.

de-nun'ci-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, denunciation, minatory; accusing, threatening.

de-ny' (dē-nī'), *v. t.;* DE-NIED' (-nīd'); DE-NY'ING. [ME *denien, denaien,* OF. *deneier* (3d sing. pr. *il denie*), F. *dénier,* fr. L. *denegare; de* + *negare* to say no, deny. See NEGATION.] **1.** To declare not to be true; to gainsay; contradict; — opposed to *affirm, allow,* or *admit.*

That common, false, cold, hollow talk
Which makes the heart *deny* the yes it breathes. *Shelley.*

2. To disclaim connection with or responsibility for; to refuse to acknowledge; to disown; abjure; disavow.

Thou thrice *demed,* yet thrice beloved. *Keble*

3. To reject as a false conception; to declare one's disbelief in the reality of; as, to *deny* man's free will.

4. To refuse (one who asks).

When youth and love are hard to be *demed.* *Dryden.*

5. To refuse to grant; to withhold; to refuse to gratify or yield to; as, to *deny* a request.

To some men, it is more agreeable to *deny* a vicious inclination, than to gratify it. *J. Edwards*

6. To refuse (to do, or accept, something); reject; decline; renounce. *Obs.* "If you *deny* to dance." *Shak.*

7. To forbid. *Obs. or Archaic.*

8. **a** To refuse (a caller or the like) permission to see one. *Obs. or R.* **b** To refuse access to (one called on); to represent as "not at home;" as, she *denied* herself to callers.

Syn. — Gainsay, dispute, oppose contest, disprove, overthrow. — DENY, CONTRADICT, CONTRAVENE, TRAVERSE, CONTROVERT, IMPUGN, REFUTE, CONFUTE agree in the idea of opposing by words or arguments. To DENY is to declare to be untrue or untenable; to CONTRADICT is to assert, directly or by implication, the contrary; to CONTRAVENE is in general to run counter to or conflict with (often by act as well as word); to TRAVERSE (as here compared) is to deny, as in pleading; as, to *deny* a report, the truth of an accusation; to *contradict* a rumor, a speaker, one's self; to *contravene* a truth, a conclusion; to *traverse* an indictment; "He *traverses* with much courage and independence the traditional idea of Herbert" (*Athenæum*). To CONTROVERT (not to be confused with *refute*) is to dispute or oppose; to IMPUGN, to attack or assail; to REFUTE, to disprove or overthrow; to CONFUTE (cf. ABASH), to prove (a reason or opinion) to be wrong or false, or to overwhelm and put to silence (an opponent) — all by words or arguments; as, to *controvert* a point of law, a conclusion; to *impugn* one's veracity, one's motives; to *refute* a charge, an argument, an opponent; to *confute* an error, a sophistry. Cf. RENOUNCE.

I put thee now to thy book oath: *deny* it, if thou canst. *Shak.*
His drawing was better than his painting — an opinion which . . . he of course would utterly *contradict.* *Thackeray.*
The other medical visitors having a consultative influence, but no power to *contravene* Lydgate's ultimate decision. *G. Eliot.*
A liberty of heart which might likely enough *traverse* this or that precept . . . of his earlier conscience *W. Pater.*
I am no atheist; but if he thinks I have published principles tending to such opinions, he has a perfect right to *controvert* them. *Byron.*
All that *impugn* a received religion . . . are, by the adverse part, branded with the name of atheists. *Bacon.*
The learned Hakewill . . writing to *refute* the error . . cites triumphantly the names of Ariosto, Tasso, Bartas, and Spenser. *Wordsworth.*
What bothered me in London was — all the clever people going wrong with such clever reasons for so doing which I could n't *confute.* *E. FitzGerald.*

to deny one's self, to decline the gratification of appetites or desires; to practice self-denial.

Let him *deny himself,* and take up his cross. *Matt* XVI. 24

de-ny', *v. i.* To answer in the negative; to declare an assertion not to be true. *Obs. or R.*

Then Sarah *denied,* saying, I laughed not *Gen.* XVIII 15.

de-ob'stru-ent (dē-ŏb'strōō-ĕnt), *a. Med.* Removing obstructions; having power to clear the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; aperient. — *n.* A medicine which removes obstructions; an aperient.

de'o-dand (dē'ō-dănd), *n.* [LL. *deodandum,* fr. L. *Deo dandum* to be given to God.] A thing to be given or forfeited to God; *Eng. Law,* a thing which, because it had been the immediate cause of the death of a person, was given to God, that is, forfeited to the crown, to be applied to pious uses, as to be distributed in alms. Thus, if a cart ran over a man and killed him, it was forfeited as a *deodand.* Deodands are unknown in American law, but were not abolished in England till 1846, by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 62. In a felonious killing there was no deodand.

de'o-dar' (dē'ō-dăr'), *n.* [Native name, fr. Skr. *dēvadāru,* prop, timber of the gods.] An East Indian species of cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), highly valued for its size and beauty as well as for its timber, and also grown in England and elsewhere as an ornamental tree.

de-o'dor-ant (dē-ō'dẽr-ănt), *a.* Destroying offensive odors. — *n.* A deodorizer.

de-o'dor-ize (dē-ō'dẽr-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To deprive of odor, esp. offensive odors or such as result from impurities. — **de-o'dor-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -i-zā'shŭn), *n.*

de-o'dor-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* One that deodorizes; esp., an agent that destroys offensive odors.

de'on-tol'o-gy (dē'ŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. δέον, δέοντος, necessity, obligation (p. neut. of δεῖ it is necessary) + *-logy.*] The science or theory of duty or moral obligation, the ethics of duty. *J. Bentham.* — **de-on'to-log'i-cal** (dē-ŏn'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **de'on-tol'o-gist** (dē'ŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

de'o-per'cu-late (dē'ō-pûr'kū-lāt), *a.* Without an operculum; — specif., *Bot.,* said of the capsule of a moss after the lid has fallen.

de'o-per'cu-late (-lāt), *v. i.;* DE'O-PER'CU-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); DE'O-PER'CU-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). *Bot.* To shed, or cast off, the operculum; — said of mosses and liverworts.

de-op'pi-late (dē-ŏp'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [*de-* + *oppilate.*] To free from obstructions. *R.* — **de-op'pi-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. R.*

de-op'pi-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a. & n. Med.* Deobstruent; aperient. *Rare.*

de-or'di-na'tion (dē-ôr'dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *deordinatio* depraved morality.] Departure from order, as from the natural or normal order, hence, disorder; dissoluteness. *Obs. or R.*

Excess of riot and *deordination.* *Jer Taylor.*

de-os'si-fy (dē-ŏs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*de-* + *ossify.*] *Physiol.* To deprive of bones or bony tissue. — **de-os'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

de-ox'i-dize (dē-ŏk'sĭ-dīz), *v. t.;* -DIZED (-dīzd), -DIZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). *Chem.* To deprive of oxygen; to reduce from the state of an oxide. — **de-ox'i-di-za'tion** (-dĭ-zā'shŭn; -di-zā'shŭn), *n.*

de-ox'i-diz'er (-dīz'ẽr), *n. Chem.* One that deoxidizes; a reducing agent; as, nascent hydrogen is a *deoxidizer.*

de-paint' (dē-pānt'), *p. p.* [F. *dépeint,* p. p. of *dépeindre* to paint, fr. L. *depingere.* See DEPICT, *p. p.*] Depicted; painted; colored. *Obs.*

de-paint', *v. t.;* DE-PAINT'ED; DE-PAINT'ING. *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** To paint; to picture; hence, to describe; to delineate in words; to depict.

In few words you shall see the nature of many memorable persons . *depainted.* *Holland.*

2 To adorn with or as with color or painted figures; to color; to stain.

Silver drops her vermeil cheeks *depaint* *Fairfax.*

de-part' (dē-pärt'), *v. i.;* DE-PART'ED; DE-PART'ING. [ME. *departen* to divide, part, depart, F. *départir* to divide, distribute, *se départir* to separate one's self, depart; *dé-* (L. *de*) + *partir* to part, depart, fr. L. *partire, partiri,* to divide, fr. *pars* part. See PART, *v. t.*] **1.** To go forth or away; to quit, leave, or separate, to withdraw; — opposed to *arrive;* — often with *from* before the place, person, or thing left, and *for* or *to* before the destination.

I will *depart* to mine own land *Num* x 30.
Ere thou from hence *depart.* *Milton.*

2. To pass away; to perish; to quit this world; to die.

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace. *Luke* II. 29.

3. To part; divide; separate; to become broken off or dissolved. *Obs.*

4. To turn aside; to desist or deviate; — with *from.*

If the plan of the convention be found to *depart* from republican principles. *Madison*

5. *Law.* To make a departure in pleading.

6. To share (*with*). *Obs.*

to depart with, to part with; give up; also, to part from. *Obs.*

de-part', *v. t.* **1.** To part thoroughly; to dispart; divide: separate; sunder; sever. *Obs.*

2. To apportion; share; impart. *Obs.*

3. To leave; to depart from. *Archaic.* "He *departed* this life." *Addison.* "Ere I *depart* his house." *Shak.*

4. *Old Chem.* To separate, as gold from silver. *Obs.*

de-part', *n.* [Cf. F. *départ,* fr. *départir.*] **1.** A going away; departure; hence, death. *Obs.*

At my *depart* for France. *Shak.*

2. *Old Chem.* Separation, as of gold from silver. *Obs.*

The chymists have a liquor called water of *depart.* *Bacon.*

de'par-ti'tion (dē'pär-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [*de-* + L. *partire, partitum,* to divide.] Separation; departure; partition. *Obs. or Archaic.* "The *departition* of their fellowship." *Greenslet.*

de-part'ment (dē-pärt'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *département,* fr. *départir.* See DEPART, *v. t.*] **1.** Departure. *Obs.*

2. A part, portion, or subdivision; division; partition.

3. A distinct division or course of something, as of action, study, or the like; appointed sphere; province.

Superior to Pope in Pope's own peculiar *department* of literature. *Macaulay.*

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den'tin. Var. of DENTINE.

den'tin, *n.* [Cf. L. *dens, dentis,* tooth.] *Mech.* A gauge, consisting of a straight edge with a V-shaped projection near one end, to test the accuracy of hand-made screw threads. *Eng.*

den-tip'a-rous (dĕn-tĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [*denti-* + *-parous.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the production of teeth

den'ti-ros'tral, *a. Zoöl.* [*denti-* + *rostral.*] **a** Having a toothed bill. **b** Of or pert. to the Dentirostres. — **den'ti-ros'trate,** *a.*

Den'ti-ros'tres (dĕn'tĭ-rŏs'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a group of passerine birds to which various limits have been assigned; — so named from the tooth or notch in the upper mandible of some of the typical forms, as the shrikes. — **den'ti-ros'ter** (-tẽr), *n.*

den'ti-scalp, *n* [*denti-* + L. *scalpere* to scrape] An instrument for scraping the teeth.

den-tis'tic (dĕn-tĭs'tĭk), **den-tis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert to dentistry or dentists. *Rare.*

den'tize, *v. t. & i.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth.] To cut teeth. *Obs.*

den'told, *a.* [L. *dens, dentis,* tooth + *-oid.*] Resembling a tooth; odontoid.

den'to-lin'gual, *a. & n.* = DENTILINGUAL. [TINASAL.]

den'to-na'sal, *a. & n.* = DENTINASAL.

den'-tree', *n* [From *den,* native name.] The Australian tree *Eucalyptus polyanthema.*

den'ty. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var of DAINTY.

de-nu'cle-ate, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

de-nude', *v. t.* To divest one's self of position, rights, etc *Chiefly Scots Law*

de-nud', *p. a.* Denuded. *Obs*

de-null', *v. t.* [*de-* + *null.*] To annul. *Obs.*

de-num'ber, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *dénombrer.*] To number. *Obs.* —

de-num'ber-ment, *n. Obs.*

de-nu'mer-ant (dē-nū'mĕr-ănt), *n.* [*de-* + L. *numerare* to numerate.] *Math.* The number of possible solutions of a given set of equations. *J. J. Sylvester.* —

de-nu'mer-an-tive (-ăn-tĭv), *a.*

de-nu'mer-ate, *v. t.* [L. *denumerare* to count out, pay out.] *Civil Law.* To pay (money) down. *Obs or R.*

de-nunce' ✝ DENOUNCE.

‖ **de-nun'cia** (dē-nŏn'shyă; 138), *n* [Sp., fr. *denunciar* to give notice. See DENOUNCE.] *Mining.* = DENOUNCEMENT, 2. *Mexico & Southwestern U S.*

de-nun'ci-a-ble (dē-nŭn'shĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* That may or should be denounced.

‖ **de-nun'cia-mien'to** (dē-nōōn'-syă-myĕn'tō; 138), *n.* [Sp.] *Mining.* = DENOUNCEMENT, 2. *Mexico & Southwestern U S.*

de-nun'ci-a-to (dē-nŭn'shĭ-ă-tō), *n.* [Sp.] *Mining.* = DENOUNCEMENT, 2. *Mexico & Southwestern U. S.*

de-nun'ci-ant (dē-nŭn'shĭ-ănt; -sĭ-ănt), *a.* [L. *denuncians,* p pr.] Denunciatory.

Denver formation *Geol.* A formation in Colorado, composed principally of andesitic tuffs and assigned to the late Cretaceous or early Tertiary.

deny, *n.* [F. *dénı*] Denial. *Obs.*

de-ny'ing-ly, *adv.* of *denying,* p. pr. See -LY. [DENIS.]

De-nys' (dē-nē'). [F.] Var. of

‖ **De'o ad'ju-van'te, non ti'men'dum.** [L.] God helping, nothing need be feared.

de'ob-struct', *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

‖ **deoch-an-dor'ris** Var. of DOCHANDORRIS. *Scot. Highlands.*

de-oc'u-late, *v t.* [*de-* + L *oculus* eye.] To deprive of eyes. *Humorous.* [DEODAR.]

de'o-da'ra (dē'ō-dā'dĭ-rä), *n.* = *de'o-date, n.* [L. *Deus* God + *datum* thing given.] A gift from, or offering to, God. *Obs.*

‖ **De'o da'te.** [L.] Give (ye) to God.

‖ **de o'di-o et a'ti-a** (dē ō'dĭ-ō ĕt ā'shĭ-ă) [LL.] *Old Eng. Law* Lit., of hatred and ill will; — used as the name of a writ devised in the 12th century for inquiry as to whether a person charged with murder was committed to prison upon just suspicion or through hatred and ill will, bail being demandable in the latter case. It went out of use as jail deliveries became common in the 16th and 17th centuries.

‖ **De'o du'ce.** [L.] With God as leader; God being my guide

‖ **De'o du'ce, fer'ro co'mi-tan'te** (kōm'ĭ-tăn'tē) [L.] With God my guide, my sword my companion. [God's favor.]

‖ **De'o fa-ven'te.** [L.] With

‖ **De'o gra'ti-as** (ăs.). [L.] Thanks to God. [God's help.]

‖ **De'o ju-van'te.** [L.] With

deol. ✝ DOLE, grief.

‖ **de om'ni-bus re'bus, et quibus'dam a'li-is.** [L.] Concerning all things and certain others.

‖ **de om'ni re sci'bi-li et quibus'dam a'li-is.** [L.] Concerning everything knowable and certain other things; — an expression used ironically of a person who thinks he knows everything. The first part of the expression is from Pico della Mirandola, who offered to dispute with all comers on any subject; the latter part is an addition, prob. made by Voltaire.

‖ **De'o mo-nen'te.** [L.] God warning

deon. ✝ DIN.

de-on'er-ate, *v. t.* [L. *deoneratus,* p. p. of *deonerare* to unload.] To unload. *Obs.*

‖ **de'o, non for-tu'na.** [L] From God, not chance.

deop. ✝ DEEP.

deor. ✝ DEER.

de-or'di-nate, *v. t.* [*de-* + L. *ordo, ordinis,* order.] To pervert from the natural order. *Obs Oxf. E. D.*

deore. ✝ DEAR.

de-or'gan-i-za'tion, *n.* See DE-, 4.

de-or'gan-ize, *v t.* See DE-, 4.

deork. ✝ DARK.

deorling. ✝ DARLING.

‖ **de-or'sum** (dē-ôr'sŭm), *adv.* [L.] Downward.

deosc. ✝ DUSK.

de-os'cu-late, *v t.* [L. *deosculatus,* p. p. of *deosculari.*] To kiss warmly *Obs.* — **de-os'cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

deosk. ✝ DUSK.

deovel. ✝ DEVIL.

‖ **De'o vo-len'te.** [L.] God willing; by God's will

deow. ✝ DEW.

de-ox'i-date, *v. t Chem* To deoxidize. — **de-ox'i-da'tion,** *n.* — **de-ox'i-da'tor,** *n.*

de-ox'y-gen-ate, de-ox'y-gen-ize, *v t. Chem.* To deoxidize. — **de-ox'y-gen-a'tion** ,.

de-ox'y-gen-ize (dē-ŏk'sĭ-ŭ-jīz), *v. t.* To deprive of ozone. — **de-o'zon-i-za'tion** (-ō-zŏn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* — **de-o'zon-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

dep. Obs or dial Eng var. of DEEP.

dep. *Abbr.* Department; departs; departure (*Naut*); deponent; deposed; deputy

de-paint'er, *n.* One that depaints. *Obs.*

de-pair', *v. t* [OF. *desperrier.*] To impair; to injure. *Obs.*

de-pairt'. Obs. or Scot var. of DEPART.

de'pa-rayll'. ✝ DISPARAIL.

‖ **de-par'dieux'**, *interj.* [OF. *de par Dieu.*] In God's name, or by God's help; certainly. *Obs.*

de'pa-ro'chi-ate, *v. t.* [*de-* + L. *parochia* parish.] To leave one's parish. *Obs.*

de-part'a-ble, *a.* [OF.] Separable; divisible. *Obs.*

de-part'al, *n.* Departure. *Rare.*

de-part'ed, *p. a.* of DEPART. — **the departed,** the dead.

de-part'er, *n.* One who departs; specif.: **a** One who divides or distributes. *Obs.* **b** One who secedes. **c** *Old Chem.* One who refines metals by parting processes. *Obs.* **d** *Law.* One who departs in pleading. *Rare.* **e** One who goes away.

de-par'ter, *n.* [OF. *departir,* inf. used as n.] *Law.* Departure. *Obs.*

de-part'ing-ly, *adv.* of *departing,* p. pr.

de-par'ti-son, *n.* [OF.] Departition. *Obs.*

4. A subdivision of business or official duty; esp., a division or branch of governmental administration, national or municipal; as, the health, water, or street *department* of a city; specif.: In the United States, one of the nine divisions of the executive branch of the national government, presided over by a member of the Cabinet, who is usually entitled *Secretary*. These divisions, with the dates of creation, are as follows: **Department of State** (July 27, 1789, Sept. 15, 1789, between these dates called **Department of Foreign Affairs**), dealing with foreign affairs; **Department of War** (Aug. 7, 1789); **Department of the Treasury** (Sept. 2, 1789); **Department of Justice** (June 22, 1870, but the office of Attorney-General was established Sept. 24, 1789); **Post-Office Department** (May 8, 1794, but its head, the Postmaster-General, did not become a member of the Cabinet until 1829); **Department of the Navy** (April 30, 1798), previously a part of the Department of War; **Department of the Interior** (March 3, 1849), dealing with various subjects, such as the census, pensions, patents, Indians, etc., not properly included under any other department; **Department of Agriculture** (Feb. 9, 1889), established May 15, 1862, but not as an executive department; **Department of Commerce and Labor** (Feb. 14, 1903), of which the former nonexecutive **Department of Labor** (June 13, 1888) was made a part.

5. A territorial division; a district, as of military command or regulation; as, the *Department* of the East. Specif.: In France, one of the eighty-six divisions made for purposes of local government and as the basis of representation in the national legislature. This division of the country was made by the law of December 22, 1789–January 8, 1790, the number created at that time being 83. The active administration of the department is carried on by the prefect. The departmental legislative body, whose powers are chiefly supervisory and regulative, is called the General Council.

Much the most significant of these divisions is the *Department:* whether for military, judicial, educational, or political administration, it is the important, the persistent unit of organization; arrondissement, canton, and commune are only divisions of the *Department*, — not fractions of France, but only fractions of her *Departments*. *Woodrow Wilson.*

de'part-men'tal (dē'pärt-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Pertaining to a department. — **de'part-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

department store. A store keeping a great variety of goods which are arranged in several departments, esp. one with dry goods as the principal stock

de-par'ture (dē-pär'tūr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *departeüre*.] **1.** Division; separation; a putting away or separating out. *Obs.*

2. Separation or removal from a place; act of departing, or going away; hence, a setting out, as on a journey; a beginning of a new course; as, a new *departure*, that is, a fresh start or a change of plan or method.

Departure from this happy place. *Milton.*

3. Removal from the present life; death; decease.

The time of my *departure* is at hand. *2 Tim.* iv. 6.

4. Deviation or abandonment, as from or of a rule or course of action, a plan, or a purpose; specif., *Insurance Law*, the deviation of a vessel from the course prescribed in her insurance policy (which avoids the policy).

Any *departure* from a national standard. *Prescott.*

5. *Law.* The desertion, by a party to any pleading, of the ground taken by him in his last antecedent pleading, and the adoption of another.

6. *Navig.* **a** The distance due east or west made by a ship in its course. In plane sailing the departure is reckoned as the product of the distance sailed and the sine of the angle made by the course with the meridian. Also, see *middle-latitude sailing*, under SAILING. Cf. DEAD RECKONING. **b** A ship's position in latitude and longitude at the beginning of a voyage as a point from which to begin the dead reckoning. It is ascertained usually by taking cross bearings of landmarks.

7. *Surv.* The distance to which a course extends east or west. It is reckoned as in plane sailing. See def. 6 **a**.

8. *Math.* Of an imaginary quantity: its argument, amplitude, or angular coördinate; if $a + ib = re^{i\theta}$, θ is the departure.

de-pas'tur-age (dē-păs'tūr-ĕj), *n.* Pasturing or right of pasture of grazing animals.

de-pas'ture (dē-păs'tūr), *v. t. & i.* To pasture; to feed on pasture; to graze; also, to use for pasture.

The right of *depasturing* is originally lodged in the owner of the waste whereof he is lord. *Encyc. Brit.*

de-pau'per-ate (dē-pô'pĕr-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -ATED (-āt'ĕd); -ATING (-āt'ĭng). [LL. *depauperatus*, p. p. of *depauperare* to impoverish; L. *de* + *pauperare* to make poor, *pauper* poor.] To make poor; to impoverish; pauperize.

Humility of mind which *depauperates* the spirit. *Jer. Taylor.*

de-pau'per-ate (-āt), *a.* [LL. *depauperatus*, p. p.] Impoverished. *Obs.* except *Bot.*, falling short of the natural size or development from being impoverished or starved.

de-pau'per-ize (dē-pô'pĕr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [*de-*, 4 + *pauperize*.] To free from paupers or from poverty. — **de-pau'per-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

de-pau'per-ize (dē-pô'pĕr-īz), *v. t.* [*de-*, 3 (intens.) + *pauperize*.] To depauperate. *Rare.* — **de-pau'per-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

de-peach' (dē-pēch'), *v. t.* [F. *dépêcher*.] To dispatch or send away; to rid one's self of; to discharge. *Obs.*

de-pend' (dē-pĕnd'), *v. i.*; DE-PEND'ED; DE-PEND'ING. [F. *dépendre*, fr. L. *dependēre*, confused with *pendēre* to hang, v. t.; *de* + *pendēre*, *pendēre*, to hang. See PENDANT.] **1.** To hang down; to be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above.

And ever-living lamps *depend* in rows. *Pope.*

2. To hang in suspense; to be pending; to be undetermined or undecided; also, *Obs.*, to wait in suspense.

Matters of greatest moment were *depending*. *Milton.*

3. To rely for support; to be dependent; to be conditioned or contingent; to be connected (with anything), as a cause of existence, or as a necessary condition; — usually followed by *on* or *upon*, formerly by *of*.

The truth of God's word *dependeth* not of the truth of the congregation. *Tyndale.*

Our happiness *depends* little on political institutions. *Macaulay.*

4. To trust; to rest with confidence; to rely; confide; — with *on* or *upon*; as, you may *depend* on him.

5. To serve; to act as a dependent or retainer. *Obs. Shak.*

6. To be imminent; to impend. *Obs. Shak.*

de-pend' (dē-pĕnd'), *v. t.* To hang; droop *Rare.*

de-pend'a-ble (dē-pĕn'dă-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being depended on; trustworthy. "*Dependable* friendships" *Pope.* — **de-pend'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-pend'a-bly**, *adv.*

de-pend'ence (-dĕns), *n.* [LL. *dependentia*, fr. L. *dependens*. See DEPENDENT.] **1.** Act or state of depending, or hanging; suspension from a support.

2. State of being influenced and determined by, or of being conditional upon, or necessitated by, something else; as, the relation of the logical consequent to its antecedent, or of an effect to its cause, is one of *dependence*.

The cause of effects, and the *dependence* of one thing upon another. *Bp Burnet*

3. Mutual connection and support; interdependence.

So dark and so intricate of purpose, without any *dependence* or order. *Sir T. More.*

4. State of depending, or being subject; specif., subjection to the direction or disposal of another or others, inability to help or provide for one's self; as, to live in a state of *dependence*.

Reduced to a servile *dependence* on their mercy. *Burke.*

5. That which depends; specif.: **a** Anything dependent or suspended; anything attached as subordinate to, or contingent on, something else. **b** A matter depending, or in suspense, and still to be determined; ground of controversy; quarrel. *Obs.*

To go on now with my first *dependence*. *Beau. & Fl*

c A body of dependents; a retinue. *Obs.*

6. State of being undecided or undetermined; pendency. *Chiefly in Law.*

7. A resting with confidence; reliance; trust.

Affectionate *dependence* on the Creator. *T. Erskine.*

8. That on which one depends or relies; as, he was her sole *dependence*

9. State of being dependable or reliable. *Rare.*

Syn. — DEPENDENCE, DEPENDENCY. DEPENDENCE is more used in the abstract, DEPENDENCY in the concrete; as, to place *dependence* upon one's word, the *dependence* of republican government upon the will of the people, in the order of *dependence;* England and her *dependencies*, the various *dependencies* of a subject. See TRUST, DEPENDENCY.

de-pend'en-cy (dē-pĕn'dĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** State of being dependent. = DEPENDENCE, 2, 4.

So that they may acknowledge their *dependency* on the crown of England. *Bacon.*

2. That which depends; that which is attached to something else as its consequence, subordinate, satellite, or the like; a dependence (in sense 5).

This earth and its *dependencies*. *T. Burnet.*

3. Specif.: **a** A territory or state subject to the dominion of another, esp. a province distinct and more or less remote; as, Great Britain has its *dependencies* in Asia, Africa, and America. **b** *pl. Com.* Assets not presently exactly determinable but likely to accrue, as profits of business, dividends on stocks, etc *Eng.*

Syn. — DEPENDENCY, COLONY. A COLONY implies a parent state or community from which it is derived and with which it retains political connection; a DEPENDENCY is any (frequently remote) country or province subject to the dominion of another, without forming a constituent part of it. See DEPENDENCE.

de-pend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *dependens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *dependere*. See DEPEND.] **1.** Hanging down; as, a *dependent* bough or leaf.

2. Relying on, or subject to, something else for support; not able to exist, or sustain itself, or to perform anything, without the will, power, or aid of something else; not self-sustaining; contingent or conditioned; subordinate; — often with *on* or *upon*; as, *dependent* on God; *dependent* upon friends.

England, long *dependent* and degraded, was again a power of the first rank. *Macaulay.*

3. Impending. *Obs.*

dependent covenant *or* **contract**, *Law*, one not binding until some connecting stipulation is performed. — **d. variable**, *Math.*, a variable whose changes are regarded not as arbitrary, but as determined by changes in other variables called *arguments* or *independent variables*.

de-pend'ent (-dĕnt), **de-pend'ant** (-dănt), *n.* **1.** That which depends; a dependency.

With all its circumstances and *dependents*. *Prynne.*

2. One who depends; one who is sustained by another, or who relies on another for support or favor; a hanger-on; a retainer.

A host of *dependents* on the court, suborned to play their part as witnesses *Hallam.*

☞ The spelling *dependant* is by many preferred to *dependent* for the noun, but with no good reason. See -ANT.

de-per'dit (dē-pûr'dĭt), *n.* [LL. *deperditum*, fr. L. *deperditus*, p. p. of *deperdere* to destroy.] That which is lost or destroyed. *Rare.* *Paley.*

de-per'dite (-dĭt), *a.* [L. *deperditus*.] Lost; abandoned. *Rare.* — **de-per'dite-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

She stood at the stile *deperditely* clinging to the rail. *Harold Frederic.*

de'per-di'tion (dē'pĕr-dĭsh'ŭn; dĕp'ĕr-), *n.* [Cf. F. *déperdition*.] Loss; destruction. *Archaic.* *Sir T Browne.*

de-per'son-al-ize (dē-pûr'sŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To deprive of personality; to render impersonal.

To *depersonalize* the voice of faith. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

de-phase' (dē-fāz'), *v. t.*; -PHASED'(-fāzd'); -PHAS'ING (-fāz'ĭng). *Elec.* To put out of phase, as two parts of a single alternating current.

de-phlegm' (dē-flĕm'), *v. t.* [*de-* + *phlegm* water: cf. F. *déphlegmer*, *déflegmer*.] *Chem.* To dephlegmate. *Obs. or R.*

de-phleg'mate (dē-flĕg'māt), *v. t.*; DE-PHLEG'MAT-ED (-māt-ĕd); DE-PHLEG'MAT-ING (-māt-ĭng). [See DEPHLEGM.] *Chem.* To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; to clear of aqueous matter, to concentrate; to rectify; — used of spirits and acids. — **de'phleg-ma'tion** (dē'flĕg-mā'shŭn), *n.*

de-phleg'ma-tor (dē-flĕg'mā-tĕr, dē'flĕg-mā'tĕr), *n.* An instrument or apparatus in which water is separated by evaporation or distillation; specif., the part of a distilling apparatus in which a partial separation of the vapors of water and alcohol is effected, as by means of cold metallic diaphragms.

de-phleg'ma-to-ry (dē-flĕg'mă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or producing, dephlegmation.

de'phlo-gis'ti-cate (dē'flŏ-jĭs'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [*de-* + *phlogisticate*.] *Old Chem.* To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability. — **de'phlo-gis'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **dephlogisticated air**, oxygen; — so called by Dr. Priestley and others of his time.

de-phos'phor-ize (dē-fŏs'fŏr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng) To remove phosphorus from. — **de-phos'phor-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

dephosphorizing process. *Steel Manuf.* = BASIC PROCESS.

de-pict' (dē-pĭkt'), *v. t.*; DE-PICT'ED; DE-PICT'ING. **1.** To form a colored likeness of; to represent by a picture; to paint, portray; delineate.

His arms are finely *depicted* in his chamber. *Fuller.*

2. To portray in words; to describe.

Cæsar's gout was then *depicted* in energetic language *Motley.*

3. *Math.* To represent (one aggregate on another) by allying each element of the first with one of the second.

de-pict', *p. p.* [L. *depictus*, p. p. of *depingere* to depict; *de* + *pingere* to paint. See PAINT; cf. DEPAINT, *p. p.*] Depicted. *Obs. or R.* *Lydgate.*

de-pic'tion (dē-pĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *depictio*.] Act of depicting; also, a representation.

de-pic'ture (-tūr), *v. t.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). To make a picture of (lit. or fig.); to depict.

Several persons were *depictured* in caricature. *Fielding.*

de-pig'men-ta'tion (dē-pĭg'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [*de-* + *pigmentation*.] Removal or destruction of pigment in tissue, as by physiological processes or artificially.

dep'i-late (dĕp'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *depilatus*, p. p. of *depilare* to depilate, *de* + *pilare* to put forth hairs, *pilus* hair.] To strip of hair.

dep'i-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dépilation*.] Act of depilating; removal of hair.

de-pil'a-to-ry (dē-pĭl'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *dépilatoire*.] Having the quality or power of depilating. — *n.* An agent used to remove hair.

dep'la-nate (dĕp'lā-nāt; dē'plā-; 277), *a.* [L. *deplanatus*, p. p. of *deplanare* to make level. See PLANE, *v. t.*] *Bot.* Flattened; made level or even.

de-plen'ish (dē-plĕn'ĭsh), *v. t.*; DE-PLEN'ISHED (-ĭsht); DE-PLEN'ISH-ING. To deprive of plenishing, stock, or other contents; to displenish.

de-plete' (dē-plēt'), *v. t.*; DE-PLET'ED (-plēt'ĕd); DE-PLET'ING (-plēt'ĭng). [From L. *deplere* to empty out; *de-* + *plere* to fill. Formed like *replete*, *complete*. See FILL, *v. t.*, FULL, *a.*] **1.** *Med.* To empty or unload, as the vessels of the human system, by bloodletting or by purgation.

2. To reduce by destroying or consuming the vital powers of; to exhaust, as a country of its strength or resources, a treasury of money, etc.

de-ple'tion (dē-plē'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of depleting, or state of being depleted.

2. *Med.* Act or process of diminishing the quantity of fluid in the vessels by bloodletting or otherwise; also, excessive evacuation, as in severe diarrhea.

de-plor'a-ble (dē-plōr'ă-b'l; 201), *a.* [Cf. F. *déplorable*.] Worthy of being deplored or lamented; lamentable; causing grief; hence, sad; calamitous; grievous; wretched; as, *deplorable* suffering; *deplorable* vice. — **de-plor'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **de-plor'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-plor'a-bly**, *adv.*

dep'lo-ra'tion (dĕp'lō-rā'shŭn; dē'plō-), *n.* [L. *deploratio*: cf. F. *déploration*.] Act of deploring; lamentation; hence, a lament; also, deplorable state; wretchedness. *R.*

de-plore' (dē-plōr'; 201), *v. t.*; DE-PLORED' (-plōrd'); DE-PLOR'ING (-plōr'ĭng). [L. *deplorare*; *de* + *plorare* to cry out, wail, lament; prob. akin to E. *flow*: cf. F. *déplorer*. Cf. FLOW.] **1.** To feel or express deep grief for; to sorrow over; to lament; mourn.

To find her, or forever to *deplore*
Her loss. *Milton.*
As some sad turtle his lost love *deplores*. *Pope.*

2. To tell of grievingly *Obs. & R.*

3. To regard as hopeless; to give up. *Obs.*

Syn. — Mourn, grieve for, sorrow for, regret. — DEPLORE, LAMENT, BEWAIL, BEMOAN. To DEPLORE, in modern usage, is to regret profoundly; as, "Ev'n rival wits did Voiture's death *deplore*, and the gay mourned who never mourned before" (*Pope*); to *deplore* a misunderstanding between friends. LAMENT commonly implies a strong or demonstrative expression of sorrow, or (less frequently) the feeling without reference to its expression; as, "In that day

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de'part-men'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

de'part-men'tal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE. — **de'part-men'tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

de-part'son. † DEPARTISON

dep'as (dĕp'ăs), *n.* [Gr. δέπας.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** A kind of cup, or bowl, usually with two handles. **b** *Myth.* The golden bowl in which the sun nightly floated back from west to east

de-pas'cent (dē-păs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *depascens*, p. pr. of *depascere*: *de* + *pascere* to feed.] Feeding; consuming. *Rare*

de-pa'tri-ate, *v. t.* [L. *de* + *patria* one's country.] To withdraw from one's country; to expatriate one's self. *Obs.*

‖ **dé'pay'sé'** (dā'pā'ē-zā'), *masc.*, **dé'pay'sée'** (-zā'), *fem.*, *a.* [F.] Disconcerted; out of (one's) element.

depe. † DEEP.

depe, *v. t.* [AS. *dēpan*.] To immerse; dip; baptize. *Obs.*

de-peach', **de-peche'**, *n.* [F. *dépêche*, fr. *dépêcher* to dispatch, OF. *despeechier*] Dispatch. *Obs.*

‖ **dé'pêche'** (dā'pĕsh'), *n.* [F.] A dispatch; a message.

de-pec'u-late (dē-pĕk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *depeculatus*, p. p. of *depeculari* to despoil.] To plunder or loot by peculation; to rob. *Obs.* — **de-pec'u-la'tion** (-lā'-shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

de-peint', *v. t.* [See DEPAINT.] To paint or depict. *Obs.*

de-pel', *v. t.* [L. *depellere*.] To drive out or expel. *Obs.* — **de-pel'ler**, *n.* *Obs.*

de-pen'dl, *v. t.* To inscribe, as with a pencil.

de-pend'ing-ly, *adv.* of *dependent*.

depenes. † DEEPNESS.

de-peo'ple (dē-pē'p'l), *v. t.* To depopulate. *Obs. or R.*

de'per-i'tion (dē'pĕr-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [From L. *deperire* to perish, to be lost.] Destructive process: waste and wear. *Rare.*

deperte. † DEPART.

de-per'ti-ble (dē-pûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [See DEPART.] Divisible. *Obs.*

depesche. † DEPEACH.

dep'e-ter, *n.* = DEPRETER.

de-phased' (dē-fāzd'), *a.* *Elec.* Differing, or caused to differ, in phase.

de-phleg'ma-tize (dē-flĕg'mă-tīz), *v. t.* [G. *dephlegmatisiren*.] To remove the phlegm or sluggishness from. *Rare.*

de-phlegm'ed-ness (dē-flĕm'ĕd-nĕs), *n* See -NESS.

‖ **deph'al** (dĕf'ăl) *n* Also **deph'al**. [Bengali.] An East Indian moraceous tree (*Artocarpus Lakoocha*) related to the breadfruit, and cultivated for its fruit.

de-pick'le, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

de-pict'er, *n.* One who depicts.

de-pic'tive, *a.* Pictoral.

de-pic'tor. Var. of DEPICTER.

de-pig'ment-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

dep'i-la'tor, *n.* One that depilates.

dep'i-lous (dĕp'ĭ-lŭs; dē-pī'lŭs), *a.* [*de-* + *pilous*: cf. L. *depilis*.] Hairless. [*Obs. & R.*

de-pinct', *v. t.* = DEPEINCT.

‖ **de pis' en' pis'** (dē pē'-zan'-pē'), [F.] From worse to worse.

‖ **dé'pit'** (dā'pē'), *n* [F.] Spite; vexation.

‖ **dé'pla'cé'** (dā'plä'sā'), *a.* [F.] Misplaced; out of place.

‖ **de pla'no.** [L.] Manifestly; clearly; also, in a summary way; as of course.

de-plant', *v. t.* [*de-* + *plant*: cf. F. *déplanter*, L. *deplantare* to take off a twig.] To take up (plants); to transplant *Obs.*

de-plan-ta'tion, *n.* *Obs.*

de-plas'ter, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

de-plete', *a.* Depleted.

de'ple-thor'ic, *a.* *Med.* Marked by the absence of plethora.

de'ploi-ta'tion (dē'ploi-tā'-shŭn), *n.* [Cf. EXPLOITATION, DEPLOY.] = EXPLOITATION

de-plor'a-bl. Deplorable. *R. Sp.*

de-plor'rate, *a.* [L. *deploratus*, p. p. of *deplorare*. See DEPLORE.] Deplorable; hopeless. *Obs.*

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shall one . . . *lament* with a doleful lamentation" (*Mic.* ii. 4.); cf. "a voice of weeping heard and loud *lament*" (*Milton*). BEWAIL and BEMOAN imply poignant distress, *bewail* commonly suggesting the louder, *bemoan*, the more lugubrious, expression of grief; as, "And all wept, and *bewailed* her" (*Luke* viii. 52); "The silver swans her hapless fate *bemoan*, in notes more sad than when they sing their own" (*Pope*). See GRIEVE, REGRET, GROAN.

de-plore' (dē-plōr'; 201), *v. i.* To lament. *Obs. or R.*

de-ploy' (dē-ploi'), *v. t. & i.*; DE-PLOYED' (-ploid'); DE-PLOY'-ING. [F. *déployer*; *dé-* = *dés* (L. *dis-*) + *ployer*, equiv. to *plier* to fold, earlier *pleier*, fr. L. *plicare*. See PLY; cf. DISPLAY.] *Mil.* To extend the front; to spread out in such a way as to display a wider front and less depth; as, the column *deployed*, or was *deployed*, into line; — the reverse of *ploy*.

de-ploy' (dē-ploi') } *n.* [Cf. F. *déploiement*.] *Mil.* Act
de-ploy'ment (-mĕnt) } or movement of deploying, or state of being deployed.

de-plu'mate (dē-plōō'māt; 243), *a.* [LL. *deplumatus*, p. p. of *deplumare*. See DEPLUME.] *Zoöl.* Destitute of feathers. — **de-plu'mat-ed** (-māt-ĕd), *a.*

de'plu-ma'tion (dē'plōō-mā'shŭn; dĕp'lōō-; 277), *n.* [See DEPLUMATE.] **1.** The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers; molting.

2. *Med.* A disease of the eyelids, attended with loss of the eyelashes

de-plume' (dē-plōōm'; 243), *v. t.*; DE-PLUMED' (-plōōmd'); DE-PLUM'ING (-plōōm'ĭng). [LL. *deplumare*; L. *de* + *plumare* to cover with feathers, *pluma* feather: cf. *deplumis* featherless; F. *déplumer*.] To strip or pluck off the feathers of; to deprive of plumage.

The exposure and *deplumin*g of the leading humbugs of the age. *De Quincey*

de-po'lar-i-za'tion (dē-pō'lăr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* Act or process of depolarizing, or state of being depolarized.

de-po'lar-ize (dē-pō'lăr-īz), *v. t.*; DE-PO'LAR-IZED (-īzd); DE-PO'LAR-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [*de-* + *polarize*.] **1.** *Optics.* To deprive of polarity; to reduce to an unpolarized condition. This word has been inaccurately applied in optics to describe the effect of a polarizing medium, as a crystalline plate, in causing the reappearance of a ray, in consequence of a change in its plane of polarization, which previously to the change was intercepted by the analyzer. The word is inappropriate in this use because the ray does not return to the unpolarized condition.

2. *Elec.* To free from polarization, as the negative plate of a voltaic battery.

de-po'lar-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* That which depolarizes; specif.: **a** A thin plate used to effect optical "depolarization" (see DEPOLARIZE, 1). **b** A substance used to prevent electrical polarization, as upon the negative plate of a voltaic battery.

de-pol'ish (dē-pŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.*; DE-POL'ISHED (-ĭsht); DE-POL'-ISH-ING. [Cf. F. *dépolir*.] To destroy or remove the polish of, as by the sand blast, by acid, or by grinding.

de-pol'ish-ing, *n.* Act or process of destroying the polish of a hard body, as when glass is ground or roughened by acid to make it nontransparent, or when the vitreous glaze is removed from porcelain, leaving a dull luster, and producing what is called ivory porcelain.

de-pone' (dē-pōn'), *v. t.*; DE-PONED' (-pōnd'); DE-PON'ING (-pōn'ĭng). [L. *deponere*, *depositum*, to put down, in LL., to assert under oath; *de* + *ponere* to put, place. See POSITION; cf. DEPOSIT.] **1.** To lay down; deposit; also, to lay, as a stake; to wager. *Obs. or R.*

2. To depose (from office). *Obs.*

3. To assert under oath; to testify; depose.

de-pone', *v. i.* To testify under oath; to depose.

The fairy Glorianda . . . *depones* to the confinement of Merlin in a tree. *Dunlop.*

de-po'nent (dē-pō'nĕnt), *n.* [L. *deponens*, *-entis*, laying down.] **1.** One who deposes or testifies under oath; one who gives evidence; usually, one who testifies in writing.

2. *Gr. & Lat. Gram.* A deponent verb.

de-po'nent, *a.* [L. *deponens*, *-entis*, laying down (its proper passive meaning), p. pr. of *deponere*. See DEPONE.] *Gram.* Having the form of the passive or middle voice with an active meaning, as certain Latin and Greek verbs. Deponent verbs were originally not passive, but reflexive, in meaning; thus, *utor*, *I avail myself*. But the reflexive form in Latin became regularly passive; hence these verbs were mistakenly supposed to have dropped a passive sense.

de-pop'u-late (dē-pŏp'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; DE-POP'U-LAT'ED (-lāt'-ĕd); DE-POP'U-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *depopulatus*, p. p. of *depopulari* to ravage; *de* + *populari* to ravage, fr. *populus* people. See PEOPLE; cf. DISPEOPLE.] **1.** To devastate; to ravage; to lay waste. *Obs.*

2. To deprive of inhabitants; to lessen or eradicate the population of, esp. as by war or pestilence.

Where is this viper,
That would *depopulate* the city? *Shak.*

de-pop'u-late, *v. i.* To become depopulated. *Rare.*

de-pop'u-la'tion (dē-pŏp'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *depopulatio* pillaging: cf. F. *dépopulation* depopulation.] Act of depopulating, or condition of being depopulated; destruction, expulsion, or loss of inhabitants.

Depopulation is now applied to the case of any country, or part of a country, in which the population as measured from time to time is found to be diminishing. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

de-port' (dē-pōrt'; 201), *v. t.*; DE-PORT'ED; DE-PORT'ING. [F. *déporter*, to behave, demean (one's self), OF. also to support, maintain, spare; in modern use also to transport (as a criminal); in this last sense fr. L. *deportare* to carry away; *de* + *portare* to carry; in others perh. fr. F. *de-* (L. *de*) + *porter* to carry, L. *portare*. See PORT demeanor.] **1.** To be forbearing towards; also, to forbear; withhold. *Obs.*

2. To carry, demean, conduct, or behave (one's self).

Let an ambassador *deport* himself in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

3. To send into banishment or subject to deportation; to transport; exile.

He told us he had been *deported* to Spain. *Walsh*

de-port', *n.* [OF. *deport*. See DEPORT, *v.*] Bearing; deportment. *Obs.* "Goddesslike *deport*." *Milton.*

de'por-ta'tion (dē'pōr-tā'shŭn; dĕp'ŏr-), *n.* [L. *deportatio*: cf. F. *déportation*.] Act of deporting, or state of being deported; banishment; transportation. Specif.: **a** *Roman Law.* Transportation for life (to an island), as distinguished from *exile* and *relegation*. **b** In modern law, the removal, from a country, of an alien considered inimical to the public welfare; — distinguished from *transportation* and *extradition*.

de-port'ment (dē-pōrt'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *déportement* misconduct, OF., demeanor. See DEPORT.] Manner of deporting or demeaning one's self; manner of acting; behavior; conduct; carriage; esp., manner of acting with respect to the courtesies of life; demeanor; bearing.

The gravity of his *deportment* carried him safe through many difficulties. *Swift.*

Syn. — DEPORTMENT, DEMEANOR, BEARING, PORT, AIR, MIEN, MANNER. DEPORTMENT applies esp. to one's actions in their relations to the external, often conventional, amenities of life; DEMEANOR, rather to one's attitude or behavior with reference to others; as, lessons in *deportment*; "His carriage, conversation, and *deportment* combined aristocratic hauteur with . . . sarcastic wit" (*J. A. Symonds*); "His *demeanor* in public was still, silent, almost sepulchral. He looked habitually upon the ground when he conversed, was chary of speech, embarrassed, and even suffering in *manner*" (*Motley*). BEARING is more particularly the manner of carrying or conducting one's self; as, a military *bearing*; "If 't were so, she could not sway her house, command her followers . . . with such a smooth, discreet, and stable *bearing*" (*Shak.*). PORT is chiefly elevated or poetical for *bearing*; as, "her lion *port*, her awe-commanding face" (*Gray*). AIR suggests rather look or appearance, considered (esp.) as peculiar, significant, or expressive; as, "The fashion is a . . . plain hat with enormous brims and shallow crown, cocked as bluff as possible, muslin neckcloth twisted round, rumpled, and tucked into the breast, all this with a certain seafaring *air*, as if they were just come back from Cartagena" (*Gray*). In the pl., *air* suggests affectation; as, to put on *airs*. MIEN is chiefly elevated or poetical for *air* or *aspect*; as, "The *mien* and countenance of authority" (*Hawthorne*); "In his *deportment*, shape, and *mien* appeared Elysian beauty, melancholy grace" (*Wordsworth*). MANNER, as here compared (see MANNER), denotes characteristic or customary mode of acting, with special reference to attitude, gesture, or address; as, "Something in the boy's *manner* attracted the banker's interest" (*Froude*). In the pl., *manner* suggests the outward signs of conformity to the conventions of polite intercourse; as, the *manners* of a gentleman; "Outward gifts and graces, . . . looks, *manners*, accomplishments" (*M. Arnold*). See BEHAVIOR.

de-pos'al (dē-pōz'ăl), *n.* Act of deposing from office; deposition; esp., a removal from the throne.

de-pose' (dē-pōz'), *v. t.*; DE-POSED' (-pōzd'); DE-POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *déposer*, in sense of L. *deponere* to put down; but *dé-* (L. *de*) + *poser* to place. See POSE, PAUSE.] **1.** To remove from a throne or other high station; to dethrone; to divest or deprive of office. Cf. ABDICATE.

A tyrant . . . and therefore worthy to be *deposed* *Prynne.*

2. To remove; to take away; to dispossess. *Obs.*

3. To divest one's self of; to lay aside, as office. *Obs.*

4. To say under oath; testify; depone; esp., to give witness of by an affidavit or other sworn statement in writing. See DEPOSITION, 2 **a**.

To *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands. *Bacon.*

5. To put under oath; to call upon as witness. *Obs.*

Depose him in the justice of his cause. *Shak.*

6. To let fall; to deposit. *Obs.*

Additional mud *deposed* upon it. *Woodward.*

Syn. — Degrade, reduce.

de-pose', *v. i.* To bear witness; testify; make deposition.

de-pos'er (dē-pōz'ẽr), *n.* One who deposes: **a** One who degrades from office. **b** One who testifies; a deponent.

de-pos'it (dē-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.*; DE-POS'IT-ED; DE-POS'IT-ING. [L. *depositus*, p. p. of *deponere*. See DEPONE; cf. DEPOSIT, *n.*] **1.** To lodge for safe-keeping or as a pledge; to commit to custody; intrust; esp., to put on deposit in a bank (see DEPOSIT, *n.*, 1 **a**).

2. To lay aside or give up; to rid one's self of. *Obs.*

3. To lay down; to place; to put; to let fall or throw down (as sediment).

The fear is *deposited* in conscience. *Jer. Taylor*

de-pos'it, *v. i.* To be precipitated; to settle.

de-pos'it, *n.* [L. *depositum*, fr. *depositus*, p. p. of *deponere*: cf. F. *dépôt*, OF. *depost*. See DEPOSIT, *v. t.*; cf. DEPOT.] **1.** That which is placed anywhere, or in any one's hands, for safe-keeping; something intrusted to the care of another; esp.: **a** Money lodged with a bank or banker, subject to order, and creating the relation of creditor and debtor; — called specifically a *general deposit*, as distinguished from the lodging of money or goods that are to be returned as received, creating the relation of bailee and bailor. In Great Britain *deposit* is applied esp. to accounts bearing interest. **b** Anything given as a pledge or security, as earnest money or a forfeit. See SECURITY.

2. *Law.* A bailment of goods to be kept gratuitously for the bailor. Civilians divide this into **sequestratio**, which is one made pending the decision of a dispute over it, and **depositum miserabile** or **necessarium**, one forced by stress of circumstances, as fire, shipwreck, etc. The deposit of money where a like sum, but not the identical money, is to be returned (as in sense 1) is called an **irregular deposit**, but is not properly a deposit, at least in case of a bank account.

3. That which is deposited, or laid or thrown down; as, a *deposit* in a flue; esp., matter precipitated from a solution (as the siliceous *deposits* of hot springs), or that which is mechanically deposited (as the mud, gravel, etc., *deposits* of a river).

4. *Mining.* A natural occurrence or accumulation of ore.

5. A place of deposit; a depository.

6. State of being deposited in trust or safe-keeping, or to one's credit in a bank; — used with *on*, *upon*, or *in*.

deposit account. *Banking.* An account for money deposited for an agreed time at interest; — distinguished from a current, or drawing, account, which is subject to check and bears no interest. *British.*

de-pos'i-ta-ry (dē-pŏz'ĭ-tā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *depositarius*, fr. *depositum*. See DEPOSIT.] **1.** The one receiving a deposit, — correlative of *depositor*.

I . . . made you my guardians, my *depositaries*. *Shak.*
The *depositaries* of power. *J. S Mill.*

2. A storehouse; a depository.

3. *Law.* The bailee in a deposit. See DEPOSIT, *n.*, 2.

de-pos'i-ta-ry (dē-pŏz'ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** *Geol.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a deposit.

2. Receiving deposits; — said of banks.

de-pos'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A depositing; a deposit.

dep'o-si'tion (dĕp'ŏ-zĭsh'ŭn; dē'pŏ-; 277), *n.* [L. *depositio*, fr. *deponere*: cf. F. *déposition*. See DEPOSIT.] **1.** Act of deposing, as a sovereign; deprivation of authority and dignity; displacement; removal.

2. *Law.* **a** A testifying or testimony under oath; esp., testimony taken down in writing, under oath or affirmation, in reply to interrogatories, before some competent officer, and to be used in place of the viva voce testimony of the witness. In criminal trials depositions cannot be used in the United States without the defendant's consent. See AFFIDAVIT. **b** *Eccl. Law* = DEPRIVATION, 2.

3. An opinion, example, or statement, laid down or asserted; a declaration; testimony; evidence.

The immediate *depositions* of our own faculties. *Martineau.*

4. Short for *deposition from the Cross* (below); as, the *Deposition* by Perugino, in the Palazzo Pitti in Florence.

5. Act or process of depositing; variously: a putting down or laying aside, a committing for safe-keeping, a laying or throwing down; precipitation.

The *deposition* of rough sand and rolled pebbles. *H. Miller*

6. That which is deposited, a deposit, matter laid or thrown down; sediment; alluvial matter; as, river banks are sometimes *depositions* of alluvial matter.

7. Burial; interment, as of a saint's body in a new place; also, a festival commemorating a burial. *Chiefly Eccl.*

The word *deposition* expresses the hope which illuminates the Christian burial; it indicates the committal to the earth of a treasure which shall be restored. *W. Lowrie.*

deposition from the Cross, Christ's descent from the Cross; also, a work of art representing this.

de-pos'i-tive (dē-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to deposit; specif., *Med.*, designating the condition in which plastic lymph is exuded into the derma, producing papules.

de-pos'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *deponere*. See DEPONE.] **1.** One who makes a deposit, esp. of money in a bank; — the correlative of *depository*.

2. One that deposits a substance; specif., an electroplater.

de-pos'i-to-ry (-tŏ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *depositorium*, in sense 2.] **1.** One with whom something is deposited, a depositary.

I am the sole *depository* of my own secret. *Junius.*

2. A place where anything is deposited, as for safe-keeping or for sale; as, a warehouse is a *depository* for goods; a clerk's office is a *depository* for records.

deposit slip. *Banking.* A slip or ticket which a depositor leaves with a deposit, containing a memorandum of the checks, funds, etc., deposited, with the date, etc. *U. S.*

de-pos'i-ture (dē-pŏz'ĭ-tūr), *n.* Act of depositing. *Rare.*

de'pot (dē'pō, dā'pō; dĕp'ō; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [F. *dépôt*, OF. *depost*, fr. L. *depositum* a deposit. See DEPOSIT, *n.*] **1.** A deposit, or the act of depositing. *Obs.*

2. *Mil.* **a** A place where ammunition, clothing, provisions, and other stores are kept, and from which they are distributed to the troops. A regimental *depot* is often the headquarters of the regiment. **b** A station where recruits are assembled and trained, and where soldiers disabled from joining the colors are kept, until they can be sent to their commands. **c** In the British army, formerly, the battalion or portion of a regiment which remained at home while the remainder of the organization was serving out of the United Kingdom; — used chiefly adjectively. It is now known as *home battalion*. **d** In Japan, a department for the training of certain home reserves. See ARMY ORGANIZATION. **e** In besieging trenches, a place of assembly for attack. *Rare.*

3. A place of deposit for goods; warehouse; storehouse.

4. A railroad station; a building for the accommodation and protection of railroad passengers or freight. *U. S.* In England *depot* was formerly commonly applied to a railroad goods station or freight house, but never extended to a passenger station.

☞ In the pronunciation of this word usage has varied greatly; the accent is now fairly settled upon the first syllable, dē'pō prevailing in the United States, though dā'pō is also common, while dĕp'ō is apparently more usual in England, where dē'pō is also used.

Syn. — See STATION.

de'po-ten'ti-ate (dē'pŏ-tĕn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*de-* + *potentiate*.] To deprive of power or potency; to weaken. — **de'po-ten'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

dep'ra-va'tion (dĕp'rā-vā'shŭn; dē'prā-), *n.* [L. *depravatio*: cf. F. *dépravation*. See DEPRAVE.] **1.** Detraction; depreciation; calumny. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. Act of depraving, or state of being depraved; corruption; perversion; degeneracy; depravity.

The *depravation* of his moral character *Sir G. C. Lewis*

3. *Med.* Change for the worse; deterioration; morbid perversion.

4. An influence that depraves. *Obs.*

Syn. — See DEPRAVITY.

de-prave' (dē-prāv'), *v. t.*; DE-PRAVED' (-prāvd'); DE-PRAV'-ING (-prāv'ĭng). [L. *depravare*, *depravatum*; *de* + *pravus* crooked, distorted, perverse, wicked: cf. F. *dépraver*.]

1. To speak ill of; to depreciate; malign; revile. *Obs.*

And thou knowest, conscience, I came not to chide
Nor *deprave* thy person with a proud heart. *Piers Plowman.*

2. To make bad; vitiate; corrupt; pervert; as, a text that has been *depraved*; — now chiefly with reference to morals, but formerly applied more extendedly, as to the debasement of coinage or falsification of measures.

Whose pride *depraves* each other better part. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Corrupt, vitiate, contaminate, pollute.

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de-plored' (dē-plōrd'), *p. p.* of DEPLORE — **de-plor'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **de-plor'ed-ness**, *n.*

de-plore'ment, *n* Deploration.

de-plor'er, *n.* One who deplores [p. pr.]

de-plor'ing-ly, *adv.* of *deploring*, *de-ployd'*. Deployed. *Ref. Sp.*

dep'oh, *n.* [Malay *depa*.] See MEASURE.

de-pol'y-mer-ize, *v. t.*, **de-pol'y-mer-i-za'tion**, *n.* See DE-, 4.

de-po'nend, *n.* [L. *deponendus*.] *Eccl.* One who is to be deposed.

de-pon'er, *n.* Deponent *Obs.*

de-pop'u-la-cy, *n.* Depopulation. *Obs. or R.*

de-pop'u-lar-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

de-pop'u-late, *a.* [L. *depopulatus*, p. p.] Depopulated. *Archaic.*

de-pop'u-la'tor, *n.* [L., pillager.] One who depopulates.

‖ **de'port'** (dā'pōr'), *n.* [F.] *Paris Bourse.* A premium or backwardation. [ports. *Obs.*

de'por-ta'tor, *n.* One who de-

de-pos'a-ble (dē-pōz'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

de-pose', *n.* Charge or custody; keeping; a deposit. *Obs.*

de-pos'i-tate, *a.* [LL. *depositatus*, p. p.] Deposited. *Obs.*

de-pos'it-ee', *n.* A depositary.

dep'o-si'tion-al, *a. Phys. Geog.* Pert. to, or made by, deposition.

‖ **de-pŏ'si-to** (dē-pŏ'sē-tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōs). [Sp.] A depository; a water reservoir. *Phil. I.*

de-pos'i-tum (dē-pŏz'ĭ-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tă). [L., a thing deposited.] **1.** = DEPOSIT, *n.*, 2.

2. The faith and doctrine committed to the Christian church.

‖ **de-po'si-tum mi'se-ra'bi-le** *or* **ne'ces-sa'ri-um** (dē-pŏz'ĭ-tŭm mĭz'ẽr-ă'bĭ-lē, nĕs'ĕ-sā'rĭ-ŭm). [L.] *Law.* See DEPOSIT, *n.*, 2.

de-post', *n.* [OF. See DEPOT.] Deposit. *Obs.* [radation. *Obs.*

de-po'sure, *n.* Deposition; deg-

dep'per, **dep'pest**. Obs. compar. and superl. of DEEP.

‖ **de præ-ro'ga-ti'va re'gis** (dē prē-rŏg'ă-tī'vă rē'jĭs). [L.] *Law.* Lit., of the king's prerogative; — used to designate an apocryphal English statute apparently representing the practices of the earlier years of Edw. I. as to some royal prerogatives.

‖ **de præ-sen'tĭ** (dē prē-zĕn'tĭ). [L.] *Civil & Canon Law.* Of the present; — used esp. with reference to the tense of verbs in marriage contracts. [*Obs.*

dep'ra-vate, *v. t.* To deprave.

de-praved' (dē-prāvd'), *p. a.* Characterized by debasement, corruption, or degeneration; esp., with reference to morals, perverted; vitiated; corrupt; as, a *depraved* criminal; a *depraved* mind or appetite.
Syn. — See CORRUPT.
— de-prav'ed-ly (-prāv'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **de-prav'ed-ness**, *n.*

de-prav'i-ty (dē-prăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From DEPRAVE: cf. L. *pravitas* crookedness, perverseness.] **1.** State of being depraved; corruption; wickedness; specif., *Theol.*, the state of sinfulness natural to unregenerate man. See TOTAL DEPRAVITY.
2. A depraved or corrupt act or practice.
Syn. — DEPRAVITY, DEPRAVATION. DEPRAVITY commonly applies to the state of being, DEPRAVATION, to the act or process of making or becoming, depraved or degenerate. *Depravity* is a word of strong moral import; *depravation* may apply to deterioration of whatever sort; as, "Lamenting the *depravity* of this degenerate age" (*T. L. Peacock*); "The natural *depravity* of the human heart" (*Cowper*), *depravation* of language, of instincts, of the blood. See CORRUPT, DETERIORATION.

dep're-ca-ble (dĕp're-kă-b'l), *a.* [L. *deprecabilis* exorable.] That may or should be deprecated.

dep're-cate (dĕp're-kāt), *v. t.;* DEP'RE-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); DEP'RE-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *deprecatus*, p. p. of *deprecari* to avert by prayer, to deprecate; *de* + *precari* to pray. See PRAY.] **1.** To supplicate; beseech. *Obs.*
2. To pray against, as an evil; hence, to seek to avert as by supplication; to seek deliverance from. *Archaic.*
The Western emperor embraced the more salutary resolution of *deprecating*, by a solemn and suppliant embassy, the wrath of Attila. *Gibbon.*
3. To express disapproval of.
His purpose was *deprecated* by all around him, and he was with difficulty induced to abandon it. *Scott.*
4. To invoke. *Obs.*
Syn. — See DISAPPROVE.

dep're-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *deprecatio*: cf. F. *déprécation*.] **1.** Act of deprecating; as: **a** Prayer that an evil may be removed or prevented. **b** Strong expression of disapprobation. "Humble *deprecation*." *Milton.*
2. *Litanies.* A petition for deliverance from an evil, as, each group of *deprecations* in the Anglican litany is followed by the response "Good Lord deliver us."
3. An imprecation; a curse. *Obs.*

dep're-ca-tive (dĕp're-kā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *deprecativus*; cf. F. *déprécatif*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, deprecation; tending or designed to deprecate; deprecatory. **— dep're-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.*

dep're-ca-to-ry (-kā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *deprecatorius*.] Serving to deprecate; tending to remove or avert evil by prayer, hence, seeking to avert disfavor; apologetic.
Humble and *deprecatory* letters. *Bacon.*

de-pre'ci-ate (dē-prē'shĭ-āt), *v. t.;* DE-PRE'CI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); DE-PRE'CI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *depretiatus*, p. p. of *depretiare* to depreciate; *de* + *pretiare* to prize, fr. *pretium* price. See PRICE.] To lessen in price or estimated value; to lower the worth of; also, to represent as of little value or claim to esteem; to undervalue; disparage; belittle.
To prove that the Americans ought not to be free, we are obliged to *depreciate* the value of freedom itself. *Burke.*
Syn. — Traduce, lower, detract, underrate. See DECRY.

de-pre'ci-ate, *v. i.* To become depreciated; to fall in value or esteem; as, perishable goods *depreciate* rapidly.

de-pre'ci-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dépréciation*.] Act of depreciating, or state of being depreciated; specif.: **a** A falling of value; of money, a reduction or loss in exchange value or purchasing power, esp. with reference to the face value. **b** A lowering in estimation; disparagement.

de-pre'ci-a-tive (dē-prē'shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Intended or tending to depreciate or expressing depreciation; depreciatory. — **de-pre'ci-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

de-pre'ci-a-to-ry (-shĭ-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to depreciate or disparage.

dep're-date (dĕp're-dāt), *v. t.;* DEP'RE-DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); DEP'RE-DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). [L. *depraedatus*, p. p. of *depraedari* to plunder; *de* + *praedari* to plunder, *praeda* plunder, prey. See PREY.] To subject to plunder and pillage; to despoil; to lay waste; to prey upon.
It maketh the substance of the body . . . less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits. *Bacon.*

dep're-date, *v. i.* To make depredations; to plunder.

dep're-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *depraedatio*: cf. F. *déprédation*.] **1.** Act of depredating, or state of being depredated; act of despoiling or making inroads; as, the sea makes *depredations* on the land.
2. *Law.* **a** *French Law.* The carrying away of goods belonging to a decedent's estate. **b** *Scots Law.* The forcible driving away of cattle in large numbers.

dep're-da'tor (dĕp're-dā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *depraedator*.] One who plunders or pillages; a spoiler; a robber.

dep're-da-to-ry (dĕp're-dă-tō-rĭ; dē-prĕd'ă-tō-rĭ; 277), *a.* Tending or designed to depredate; characterized by depredation; plundering.

dep're-hend' (dĕp're-hĕnd'), *v. t.;* DEP'RE-HEND'ED; DEP'RE-HEND'ING. [L. *deprehendere*, *deprehensum*; *de* + *prehendere* to lay hold of, seize. See PREHENSILE.] To seize, as a person committing an unlawful act; to catch or take, as by surprise; to apprehend; also, to detect or discover, esp. a fraud or a person in misdoing. *Obs. or R.*
The *deprehended* adulteress. *Jer. Taylor.*
The motions . . . are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon.*

dep're-hen'sion (-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *deprehensio*.] Act of catching or detecting; discovery. *Obs.*

de-prave', *n.* Defamation; calumny. *Obs.* [*Obs. or R.*]

de-prave'ment, *n.* Depravity.

de-prav'er (dē-prāv'ẽr), *n.* One who depraves. [*ing*, p. pr.

de-prav'ing-ly, *adv.* of *deprave*.

‖ **de pra'vi** (dē prä'vē). [NL.] *Scots Law.* In (regular) practice or procedure. [*cating*, p. pr.]

dep're-cat'ing-ly, *adv.* of *deprecate*.

dep're-ca'tor, *n.* [L.] One who deprecates. [RECATORY.

dep're-ca-to-ri-ly, *adv.* of DEPRECATORY expression *Obs.*

deprece. † DEPRESS.

de-pre'ci-ant (dē-prē'shĭ-ănt), *a.* [L. *depretians*, p. pr.] Depreciating.

de-pre'ci-at'ing-ly, *adv.* of *depreciating*, p. pr. See -LY.

de-pre'ci-a'tor (-shĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who depreciates.

dep're-da-ble (dĕp're-dă-b'l; dē-prĕd'-), *a.* Liable to depredation. *Obs.*

dep're-da'tion-ist, *n.* One who practices depredation.

de-pred'i-cate, *v.t.* [*de-* + *predicate*.] Proclaim; celebrate. *R.*

dep're-hen'si-ble, *a.* That may be caught or discovered; apprehensible *Obs.* — **dep're-hen'si-ble-ness**, *n. Obs.* — **dep're-hen'si-bly**, *adv. Obs* [ble. *Obs.*]

de-pren'si-ble, *a.* Deprehensible. *Obs.*

de-press'i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

de-press'ing-ly, *adv.* of *depressing*, p. pr. See -LY.

de-pres'siv. Depressive. *Ref. Sp.*

de-pres'sure, *n.* [See DEPRESS, PRESSURE.] Depression. *Obs.*

‖ **de-pres'sus, ex-tol'lor.** [L.] Being depressed, I am exalted.

de-prest'. Depressed. *Ref. Sp.*

dep're-tor, *n.* A finish for a plastered wall made by pressing small stones in the soft plaster.

de-preve', *v. t.* [OF. *desprover* (3d sing. pres. *desprueve*).] To disprove. *Obs.*

dep'ri-ment, *a.* [L. *deprimens*, p. pr. of *deprimere*. See DEPRESS.] Depressive. *Obs. or R.*

de-prise', *v. t.* [F. *dépriser*. Cf. DISPRAISE.] To disprize. *Obs.*

de-pri'sure (dē-prī'zhŭr), *n.* [F. *dépriser* to undervalue.] Depreciation. *Obs.* [See -ABLE.

de-priv'a-ble (dē-prīv'ă-b'l), *a.*

dep'ri-vate, *v. t.* To deprive.

de-priv'a-tive (dē-prīv'ă-tĭv), *a.* Depriving.

de-prive'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

de-priv'er (dē-prīv'ẽr), *n.* One that deprives.

‖ **de proche' en' proche'** (dē prôsh-shän' prôsh'). [F.] Lit., from near to near; nearer and nearer.

de-prome', *v. t.* [L. *depromere*; *de-* + *promere* to bring out.] To draw forth; to produce. *Obs.*

‖ **de pro'pri-o mo'tu.** [L.] Of one's, or its, own motion; spontaneously.

de-pros'trate, *a.* Fully prostrate; humble; low. *Obs.*

de-prove', *v. t.* To disprove. *Obs.*

de'pro-vin'cial-ize, *v.* See DE-, 4.

dept. *Abbr.* Department; deponent. [*or R.*]

depth'en, *v. t.* To deepen. *Obs.*

depth-om'e-ter (dĕ p-th ŏ m'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*depth* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the depth of liquids.

de-pu'cel, de'pu-celle', de-pu'ce-late, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *dépuceler*.] To deprive of virginity. *Obs.*

de-pu'di-cate, *v. t.* [L. *depudicatus*, p. p. of *depudicare*.] To ravish or deflower. *Obs.*

de-pu'dor-ate, *v. t.* [*de-* + L. *pudor* shame.] To make shameless. *Obs.*

‖ **de puis'sance' à' puis'sance'** (dē pwē'zaN'-sa' p w ē'z a N s'). [F.] Lit., from power to power; as one power with another; on a footing of equality.

de-pul'la-tion (dē-pŭl'ă-lā'shŭn), *n.* [*de-* + L. *pullulus* a sprout.] Plucking of sprouts. *R.*

de-pulse', *v. t.* [L. *depulsus*, p. p. of *depellere* to drive out.] To drive away. *Rare.* — **de-pul'sion** (dē-pŭl'shŭn), *n. Rare.* — **de-pul'sive**, *a.* Depulsory. *Obs.* — **de-pul'so-ry**, *a. Obs.*

dep'u-rant (dĕ p'ū-r a n t; dē-pū'-), *a. & n.* [LL. *depurans*, p. pr.] *Med.* = DEPURATIVE.

dep'u-rate (-rāt), *a.* Depurated. *Obs. or R.* [= DEPURATIVE.]

dep'u-ra-to-ry (-ra-tō-rĭ), *a. & n*

de-pure', *v. t.* [F. *dépurer*.] To depurate *Obs.* [*Obs*

de-pur'ga-to-ry, *a* Purgatory

dep'u-ri'tion (dĕp'ū-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Erron. for DEPURATION.

de-purse', *v. t.* [*de-* + *purse*.] To disburse. *Obs.* *Scot.* — **de-purse'ment**, *n. Obs. Scot.*

deput. † DEPUTE.

dep'u-ta-ble (dĕp'ū-tă-b'l; dē-pūt'-ă-), *a.* See -ABLE.

dep'u-ta'tion-ist, *n.* A member or supporter of a deputation

dep'u-ta'tion-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

dep'u-ta-tive (dĕp'ū-tă-tĭv), *a.* Having the character, or having the authority, of a deputy. — **dep'u-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

de p'u-ta-to'r (-tā'tẽr), *n.* One who deputes. *Rare.*

dep'ute (dĕp'ūt), *n.* A person deputed; a deputy. *Obs. or Scot.*

de-pute' (dē-pūt'), *v. t.;* DE-PUT'ED (-pūt'ĕd); DE-PUT'ING (-pūt'ĭng). [F. *députer*, fr. L. *deputare* to esteem, consider, in LL., to destine, allot; *de* + *putare* to clean, prune, clear up, set in order, reckon, think. See PUTATIVE.] **1.** To appoint; assign; devote. *Obs. or R.*
The most conspicuous places in cities are usually *deputed* for the erection of statues. *Barrow*
2. To appoint as deputy or agent; to commission to act in one's place; to delegate.
There is no man *deputed* of the king to hear thee. 2 *Sam.* xv. 3.
3. To assign as to a deputy; as, to *depute* authority.

dep'u-tize (dĕp'ū-tīz), *v. t.* To depute. *Chiefly U. S.*

dep'u-tize, *v. i.* To act as a deputy. *Colloq., Eng.*

dep'u-ty (dĕp'ū-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *député*, prop. p. p. See DEPUTE.] **1.** One appointed as the substitute of another, and empowered to act for him, in his name, or on his behalf, called a *general deputy* when appointed to exercise the whole of the powers of another official, and a *special deputy* when appointed to exercise some special

function of it; a substitute in office; lieutenant; representative; delegate; vicegerent. Many administrative officials (who may in general appoint deputies) and some judicial officers (who may not appoint deputies except by express authority) have or may have deputies to assist them in their duties, bearing the same title as themselves preceded by the word *deputy;* as, *deputy sheriff*, generally appointed both in Great Britain and the United States to receive and serve writs, etc., but sometimes as a general undersheriff; *deputy collector*, *deputy marshal*, *deputy judge*, etc.

2. Specif. **a** A deputy for a sovereign, as a proconsul or a viceroy; esp., a lord lieutenant of Ireland. *Obs. or R.*

There was then no king in Edom; a *deputy* was king
1 *Kings* xxii. 47

b In London, a member of the common council, who acts as alderman's deputy. **c** In coal mines, one who attends to the shoring, bratticing, etc. *Eng.* **d** A boarding-house manager. *London.* **e** A member of a chamber of deputies. See LEGISLATURE. **f** Under the Australian and Canadian constitutions, an official whom the governor general may, by authorization of the king, appoint to exercise his powers and functions locally or temporarily.

Syn.—Representative, legate, delegate, envoy, agent, factor. See SUBSTITUTE.

de-queen' (dē-kwēn'), *v. t. Apiculture.* To remove the queen from (a hive of bees).

de-rac'i-nate (dē-răs'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* DE-RAC'I-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); DE-RAC'I-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [F. *déraciner;* dé- (L. *dis-*) + *racine* root, fr. an assumed LL. *radicina*, fr. L. *radix*, *radicis*, root.] To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate. *Rare.*

de-rac'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Eradication. *Rare.*

de-raign' (dē-rān'), *v. t.;* DE-RAIGNED' (-rānd'); DE-RAIGN'ING. [Perh. due to confusion of 2d *deraign* and *derange.*] To derange; disorder; also, to discharge from a religious order. *Obs.*—**de-raign'ment** (-mĕnt), *n. Obs.*

de-raign', *v. t.* [OF. *deraisnier*, *desraisnier*, to explain, defend, to maintain in legal action by proofs and reasonings, LL. *derationare*, *disrationare;* *de* or *dis-* + *rationare* to discourse, contend in law, fr. L. *ratio* reason, in LL., legal cause. Cf. ARRAIGN; see REASON.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** *Law.* To prove or vindicate, esp. by wager of battle, also, to dispute or defend (a claim, demand, etc); to contest.

2. To lay or vindicate a claim to, esp. by wager of battle, legal proceedings, etc.

3 To determine or decide, esp. by legal proceedings.

to deraign battle, combat, etc. a To maintain a wager of battle or combat in support of a claim, etc. **b** To battle; to array for battle; to order.

de-rail' (dē-rāl'), *v. t.;* DE-RAILED' (-rāld'), DE-RAIL'ING. [F. *dérailler;* dé- (L. *dis-*) + *rail* rail, fr. E. See RAIL.] To throw off, or cause to run off, from the rails of a railroad, as a locomotive.

derailing switch, *Railroads,* a switch for derailing a car, train, etc.,—used esp. on sidings and main line crossings.

de-rail', *v. i.* To run off, or leave, the rails.

de-rail', *n. Railroads.* A derailing switch.

de-rail'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *déraillement.*] Act of going off, or state of being off, the rails of a railroad.

de-range' (dē-rānj'), *v. t.;* DE-RANGED' (-rānjd'); DE-RANG'ING (-rān'jĭng). [F. *déranger*, OF. *desrengier*, *dé-* = *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *ranger* to range. See RANGE; cf. DISARRANGE, DISRANK.] **1.** To put out of place, order, or rank; to disturb the proper arrangement or order of; to throw into disorder, confusion, or embarrassment; to disorder; disarrange; as, to *derange* plans or affairs.

2. To disturb in action or function, as a part or organ, or the whole of a machine or organism.

A sudden fall *deranges* some of our internal parts *Blair.*

3. To disturb in the orderly or normal action of the intellect, to render insane.

4. To break in upon; to interrupt; disturb.

5. *Math.* To put (elements or parcels) out of the original or natural order.

Syn.—Disorder, disarrange, displace, unsettle, disturb, confuse, discompose, ruffle, disconcert

de-ranged' (dē-rānjd'), *p. a.* Disordered; esp., disordered in mind; crazy; insane.

The story of a poor *deranged* parish lad *Lamb*

de-range'ment (dē-rānj'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *dérangement.*] **1.** Act of deranging, or state of being deranged; disarrangement; confusion; esp., mental disorder, insanity.

2. *Math.* Any change from the original natural order in which elements or parcels of objects are supposed arranged. Thus, if 1 2 3 4 5 be a natural order, then the order 3 1 5 4 2 presents 5 *derangements* (called also *inversions*): 31, 32, 54, 52, 42.

Syn.—Disorder, confusion, embarrassment, irregularity, disturbance; insanity, lunacy, madness, delirium, mania.

de-ray' (dē-rā'), *n.* [OF. *desrei;* *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *rei* order. See ARRAY.] **1.** Disorder; disturbance; confusion; often, specif., disorderly merriment. *Archaic.*

2. Display of vigor or violence; the doing of injury. *Obs.*

Der'by (dûr'bĭ; *in England usually* där'bĭ, *the southern English pron.*), *n.* **1.** A town, shire, and earldom of England.

2. A race for three-year-old horses, run annually at Epsom (near London), for the Derby stakes. It was instituted by the 12th Earl of Derby, in 1780. The course is 1½ miles and 29 yards long (since 1872), and not perfectly level.

3. A race or contest of great importance of its kind, in other countries than England.

4. [*l. c.*] A stiff felt hat usually with a dome-shaped crown.

5. [*l. c.*] = DERBY FLOAT.

Derby cheese, a kind of English pressed cheese, of mild and pleasant flavor.—**D. day,** the day of the race for the Derby stakes.—**D. float,** *Plastering,* a long wooden two-handled float for large surfaces; a darby. *Eng.*—**D. flycatcher,** a large, conspicuously marked flycatcher (*Pitangus derbianus*) of the family Tyrannidæ, found in tropical America and northward to southern Texas.—**D. red,** a basic chromate of lead used as a scarlet red pigment.

Der'by-shire neck (dûr'bĭ-shĭr; där'bĭ-shēr). *Med.* A variety of goiter, or enlargement of the thyroid gland, endemic in Derbyshire, England.

Derbyshire spar. *Min.* A massive variety of fluor spar, found in Derbyshire, England, and wrought into vases and other ornamental work.

Der'ce-to (dûr'sē-tō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δερκετω.] A Syrian goddess of pools and the watery element, represented as half woman, half fish, and probably the same as Atargatis.

de-re'cho (dā-rā'chō), *n.* [Sp. *derecho* straight.] A straight wind without apparent cyclonic tendency, usually accompanied with rain and often destructive, common in the prairie regions of the United States.

de-reg'u-la'tion-ize (dē-rĕg'ū-lā'shŭn-īz), *v. t. Law.* In India, to free wholly or partially (the more backward or less civilized tracts) from the operation of the ordinary law, which was at first contained in the "regulations" under which the country was formerly governed.

der'e-lict (dĕr'ē-lĭkt), *a.* [L. *derelictus*, p. p. of *derelinquere* to forsake wholly, to abandon; *de* + *relinquere* to leave. See RELINQUISH.] **1.** Given up or forsaken by the natural owner or guardian; abandoned; as, *derelict* lands; a *derelict* vessel.

The vacant . . and *derelict* minds of his friends. *Burke.*

2. Unfaithful; neglectful; delinquent. *Chiefly U. S.*

A government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs is *derelict* to its highest duties. *J. Buchanan.*

der'e-lict, *n.* **1.** *Law.* **a** A thing voluntarily abandoned or willfully cast away by its proper owner with the intention of not retaking it. Such property belongs to the first person who takes possession of it. **b** A tract of land left dry by the sea or other body of water receding from its former bed. When formed gradually it belongs to the adjoining owner; when formed suddenly and in large amount it belongs to the state.

2. A person abandoned, or without the pale of respectable society; a "human wreck."

3. One guilty of unfaithfulness to duty.

der'e-lic'tion (dĕr'ē-lĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *derelictio.*] **1.** Act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim or resume; an utter forsaking; complete abandonment.

2. A neglect or omission as if by willful abandonment; failure in duty. "*Dereliction* of military duties." *Scott.*

3. State of being left or abandoned.

4. *Law.* A retiring of the sea or body of water, so that land above high-water mark is gained. See DERELICT, *n.*, 1 **b.**

5. Failure; esp., failure of bodily or mental powers. *Obs.*

de-ride' (dē-rīd'), *v. t.;* DE-RID'ED (-rīd'ĕd); DE-RID'ING (-rīd'ĭng). [L. *deridere*, *derisum;* *de* + *ridēre* to laugh. See RIDICULE.] To laugh at with contempt; to laugh to scorn; to turn to ridicule or make sport of; to mock; to scoff at.

And the Pharisees, also, . . *derided* him. *Luke* xvi. 14.
Sport that wrinkled Care *derides.* *Milton.*

Syn.—Insult, taunt, jeer, banter, rally. See RIDICULE.

de-rid'er (dē-rīd'ẽr), *n.* One who derides; a mocker.

de-ris'i-ble (dē-rĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of derision or scorn.

de-ri'sion (dē-rĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *derisio:* cf. F. *dérision.* See DERIDE.] **1.** Act of deriding, or state of being derided; mockery; scornful or contemptuous treatment which holds one up to ridicule.

The Lord shall have them in *derision.* *Ps.* ii. 4.

2. An object of derision or scorn; a laughingstock.

I was a *derision* to all my people. *Lam.* iii. 14.

Syn.—Scorn, mockery, contempt, insult, ridicule.

de-ri'sive (dē-rī'sĭv), *a.* Expressing, serving for, or characterized by, derision. "*Derisive* taunts." *Pope.*—**de-ri'sive-ly,** *adv.*—**de-ri'sive-ness,** *n.*

de-ri'so-ry (dē-rī'sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *derisorius:* cf. F. *dérisoire.*] Derisive.

de-riv'a-ble (dē-rīv'ä-b'l), *a.* [From DERIVE.] **1.** Transmissible. *Obs.*

2. That can be derived; obtainable, capable of being known by inference, as from premises or data; capable of being traced, as from a radical; as, income is *derivable* from various sources.

The exquisite pleasure *derivable* from the true and beautiful relations of domestic life. *H. G. Bell.*

The argument *derivable* from the doxologies. *J. H. Newman.*

—**de-riv'a-bly,** *adv.*

der'i-vate (dĕr'ĭ-vāt), *a.* [L. *derivatus*, p. p. of *derivare.* See DERIVE.] Derived; derivative. *Rare.*—**der'i-vate-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

der'i-vate, *n.* **1.** A thing derived; a derivative. *Rare.*

2. *Math.* **a** A derivative. **b** Any of the four limits of the values of the difference quotient $\frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h}$ in the immediate neighborhood of the point a, viz., the least and the greatest values approached by this quotient on both sides of a;—commonly denoted by $f'(a-0)$, $f'(a-0)$, $f'(a+0)$, $f'(a+0)$.

der'i-vate (dĕr'ĭ-vāt), *v. t. & i.* To derive. *Obs.*

der'i-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *derivatio:* cf. F. *dérivation.* See DERIVE.] **1.** A leading or drawing off of water or other fluid from a stream or source, or the stream of water or fluid so drawn off. *Obs.*

2. Act of receiving anything from a source, as profits from capital; act of procuring an effect from a cause, or a conclusion from evidence.

As touching traditional communication, . . . I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that *derivation.* *Sir M. Hale.*

3. The process of deriving or drawing from a source, eduction; transmission; as, the *derivation* of American from British institutions.

4. That from which a thing is derived; origin; extraction; descent.

5. That which is derived; a derivative; a deduction *Rare.*

6. *Med.* A drawing of humors or fluids from one part of the body to another, to relieve or lessen a morbid process.

7. *Philol.* The formation or development of a word from its more original or radical elements; also, a statement of the origin and history of a word.

8. *Gun.* = DRIFT, *n.*, 6 **b.**

9. *Math.* The operation of deducing one function from another according to some fixed law, called the *law of derivation;* specif., the operation of differentiation or of finding the derivative, first used by Lagrange in his attempt to develop the calculus independently of infinitesimals.

10. *Biol.* Evolution. *Rare.*

der'i-va'tion-al (dĕr'ĭ-vā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Relating to derivation.—**der'i-va'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

de-riv'a-tive (dē-rĭv'ä-tĭv), *a.* [L. *derivativus:* cf. F. *dérivatif.*] **1.** Obtained by, arising from, or consisting in, derivation or transmission; derived, transmitted, or educed; hence, not radical, original, or fundamental; originating, deduced, or formed, from something else; secondary; as, a *derivative* word.

Derivative acquisition may take place inter vivos or upon death. In the former case, it is often described as "alienation" or "conveyance," and implies in Roman law the concurrence both of the alienor and the alience *T. E. Holland.*

2. Pertaining to, characterized by, or produced by, derivation; as, *derivative* laws.

derivative circulation, *Anat.,* circulation in which the arteries empty directly into the veins without the interposition of capillaries.—**d. conveyance.** See CONVEYANCE, 2.—**d. hybrid,** *Biol.,* the progeny of a cross between a hybrid and either one of its parent species;—used specif. in plant breeding.—**d. right.** See RIGHT.—**d. title,** *Law,* title acquired from another, being necessarily by contract.

de-riv'a-tive, *n.* **1.** That which is derived; anything obtained or deduced from another.

2. *Gram.* A word derived from another by any process of word development, as by adding a prefix or a suffix, or by internal change; any simple word not a primitive or root.

3. *Music.* A chord, not fundamental, but obtained from another, esp. by inversion; or, *vice versa*, a ground tone or root implied in its harmonics in an actual chord.

4. *Med.* An agent producing a derivation.

5. *Math.* The limit of the difference quotient, $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$, of two simultaneous changes, Δx and Δy, in two interdependent variables, x and y, or that part of $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$ which is independent of Δx; a progressive-regressive differential quotient or coefficient; the common value (if there be any) of the four derivates of a function at any point; a derived function.

6. *Chem.* A substance so related to another substance by modification or partial substitution as to be regarded as derived from it, even when not obtainable from it in practice; thus, the amido compounds are *derivatives* of ammonia; toluene, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH_3$, is a methyl *derivative* of benzene, C_6H_6 (that is, it may be regarded as benzene in which methyl has been substituted for a hydrogen atom).

de-rive' (dē-rīv'), *v. t.;* DE-RIVED' (-rīvd'); DE-RIV'ING (-rīv'ĭng). [F. *dériver*, L. *derivare;* *de* + *rivus* stream, brook. See RIVAL.] **1.** To turn the course of, as water; to divert and distribute into subordinate channels; to diffuse; carry; transmit;—followed by *to*, *into*, *on*, *upon*. *Obs.*

For fear it [water] choke up the pits . . . they [the workmen] *derive* it by other drains. *Holland.*

Derived to us by tradition from Adam to Noah. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To receive, as from a source or origin; to obtain by descent or by transmission; to draw; deduce; obtain,—followed by *from.*

3. To cause to come; to turn towards; to bring down (*upon*). *Obs.*

4. To trace the origin, descent, or derivation of; to recognize transmission of; to assert or show to proceed (*from*); as, he *derives* this word from the Anglo-Saxon.

From these two causes . . . an ancient set of physicians *derived* all diseases. *Arbuthnot.*

5. *In passive:* To be drawn, descended, or formed.

6. *Chem.* To obtain one substance from another by actual or theoretical substitution; as, to *derive* an organic acid from its corresponding hydrocarbon.

Syn.—Trace, deduce, infer.

de-rive', *v. i.* To flow; to have origin; to descend; to proceed; to be deduced.

Power from heaven
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed. *Prior*

de-rived' (dē-rīvd'), *p. p.* of DERIVE, *v.*

derived circuit, *Elec.,* a branch conductor united at both its ends with the main circuit; a shunt.—**d. current,** *Elec.,* a current flowing through a derived circuit or conductor.—**d. group,** *Math.,* a self-conjugate subgroup generated by the combinants (of which less than r are linearly independent) of the r infinitesimal generating operations of the original group;—so named because (in general) of lower

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dep'u-ty, *v. t.* To depute. *Rare.*

deputy commissioner *India.* See COLLECTOR, *n.*, 3 d.

deputy lieutenant. The title of a deputy or assistant of the lord lieutenant of a county. *Eng.*

deputy visitor. *East. Ch.* An officer of the patriarch's household who visits the nunneries.

de-quace' † DEQUASS.

de-quan'ti-tate, *v. t.* [L. *de* + *quantitas, -atis.* See QUANTITY.] To diminish in quantity. *Obs.*

de-quass', *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *dequasser, decasser.*] To throw down; to crush *Obs.* [DERE.]

der. † DARE, DEAR, DEER.

der. *Abbr.* Derivation; derivative; derive; derived.

der'ad-e-ni'tis (dĕr'ăd-ē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δειρή, δέρη, neck + *adenitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the glands of the neck

de-raign', *n.* [OF. *deraisne, desraisne.*] Derangement; vindication by combat *Obs.*

de-rail'er, *n. Railroads.* A derailing switch [FRITZ, DER.]

‖ **der Alte Fritz.** [G.] See ALTE

de-range'a-ble, *a* See -ABLE.

de-rang'er (dē-rān'jẽr), *n.* One that deranges

‖ **de ra'ti-o-na'bi-li par'te bo-no'rum** (dē rā'shĭ-ō-nā'bĭ-lī pär'tē bō-nō'rŭm) (L., lit., of a reasonable part of (the) goods.] *Law.* An obsolete writ to enable a decedent's widow and children to obtain their reasonable part of his personal property

de-ra'tion-al-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

Der'be (dûr'bē). *Bib.*

derb fine. [Ir. *dearbh* real, genuine + *fine* family.] *Irish Hist* See FINE.

der'bi-o (dûr'bĭ-ō), *n.* A large European carangoid food fish (*Lichia glauca*).

der'by-lite (dûr'bĭ-līt), *n.* An antimonate and titanate of iron in black prismatic orthorhombic crystals. Sp. gr., 4.53. [spar.]

Derbyshire drop. Derbyshire

derch, *n.* [Cf. DWARF.] A dwarf. *Obs. Scot.*

der-do'ing, *n.* [Prob. for *derring do.*] Doing daring or chivalrous deeds. *Obs. Spenser.*

dere. † DARE, to stare, DEAR, DEER.

dere, *v. t.* [AS. *derian* to hurt.] To hurt; harm; injure; trouble; grieve. *Obs.*

dere, *n.* Harm; injury. *Obs.*

‖ **de-re'cho** (dā-rā'chō), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *directum*, prop., straight, right.] *Sp. Law.* A law or right; specif., a just claim.

deregy. † DIROGE.

dereine. † DERAIGN.

de-re-li'gion-ize (dē'rē-lĭj'ŭn-īz), *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

‖ **de re-li'gi-o'sis,** *or* **de vi'ris re-li'gi-o'sis** (dē vī'rĭs rē-lĭj'ĭ-ō'sĭs) (L.] *Law.* Lit., concerning religious persons;—used to designate a statute (7 Edw. I. st. 2) forbidding all persons (religious or other) from receiving or acquiring lands or tenements in mortmain, on penalty of forfeiture. It was evaded by common recovery.

derene. † DERAIGN.

derenye. † DERAIGN.

de-rere', *adv.* [OF. *deriére.*] Behind. *Obs.*

‖ **de re-sti'tu-en'do** (dē rē-stĭ'tū-ĕn'dō). [L.] *South African Law.* Lit., of restitution; used in designating a security for the return of the amount collected required to be given by the plaintiff on an execution upon a provisional judgment.

dereworthe. † DEARWORTH.

derf, *a.* [Icel. *djarfr.*] Bold; sturdy; violent; grievous; hard. *Obs.*—**derf'ly,** *a. & adv. Obs.*—**derf'ness,** *n Obs* [ness. *Obs.*]

derf'ship, *n.* Audacity; boldness.

der'gie (dĕr'gĭ). Scot. var. of DINGE. [HEIDE, DER.]

der grosse Heide. See GROSSE]

der'ham. Var. of DIRHEM. See MEASURE.

der'ic (dĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr δέρος skin.] Of or pertaining to the skin. [p. pr.

de-rid'ing-ly, *adv.* of *deriding,*

‖ **de ri'gueur'** (dē rē'gûr'). [F.] According to strictness (of etiquette, rule, or the like); obligatory; strictly required.

der'in-ger See DERRINGER.

de-ri'sion-a-ry (dē-rĭzh'ŭn-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Derisive. *Obs.*

de-ri'sive. Derisive. *Ref. Sp.*

de-riv'a-bil'i-ty (dē-rīv'ä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being derivable. *Rare.* [Derivation. *R.*

de-riv'al (dē-rīv'ăl), *n Philol. Obs.*

de-riv'ant (-ănt), *a.* 1. *Med.* = DERIVATIVE, *n.*, 4.

2. *Math.* Of or pert. to a derivant.

de-riv'ant, *n. Math.* A certain homogeneous isobaric function of a certain multiple of any derivative of a function, covariant with the function itself. *Rare.*

der'i-va'tion-ist, de-riv'a-tist (dĕr'ĭ-vā'shŭn-ĭst, dē-rĭv'ä-tĭst), *n.* Evolutionist

de-riv'a-tive. Derivative *Ref. Sp.*

de-riv'a-tive-ly, *adv.* of DERIVATIVE. See -LY.

de-riv'a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

de-rive'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

de-riv'er (dē-rīv'ẽr), *n* One that derives.

derk (dĕrk). Obs. or Scot and dial. Eng. var. of DARK

der'ling. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DARLING.

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order than the original group. — **derived set**, *Math.*, the set of limit points of a set. — **d. unit.** See UNIT.

derm-. Combining form meaning *skin, derma.* = DERMATO-.

-derm. [Gr. δέρμα, -ατος, skin, fr. δερειν to flay : cf. F. *derme.* See TEAR, *v. t.*] A suffix signifying *skin, integument, covering ;* as, blast*oderm*, ecto*derm*, etc. Cf. DERMATO-.

der'ma (dûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL. : see -DERM.] *Anat.* The sensitive layer of the skin beneath the epidermis. It is of mesoblastic origin, and is made up of white fibrous connective tissue together with a varying amount of elastic and nonstriated muscular tissue, and contains blood vessels and nerves ; — called also *dermis, corium,* and *cutis vera.*

der'mal (dûr'mȧl), *a.* [From DERMA.] Of or pertaining to the skin, or, specif., the derma.

der'ma-tal'gi-a (dûr'mȧ-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *dermato-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the skin, not attended with structural lesion, due to some nervous affection.

der'ma-ti'tis (-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL ; *dermato-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the derma, or true skin.

dermato-, dermo-, dermat-, derm-. [See -DERM.] Combining forms from Greek δέρμα, δερματος, *skin, derma.*

der-mat'o-gen (dĕr-măt'ō-jĕn ; dûr'mȧ-tō-jĕn), *n.* [*dermato-* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* The thin external layer of meristematic tissue covering the growing points of plants, and giving rise to the epidermis.

der'ma-tol (dûr'mȧ-tōl ; -tŏl), *n.* [See DERMATO-.] *Pharm.* A basic bismuth gallate prepared as a yellowish odorless powder, as an astringent dressing for wounds and ulcers.

der'ma-tol'o-gist (dûr'mȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in dermatology ; a specialist in skin diseases.

der'ma-tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*dermato-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the skin, its structure, functions, and diseases. — **der'ma-to-log'i-cal** (-tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

der'ma-tol'y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL ; *dermato-* + *-lysis.*] *Med.* Abnormal looseness and enlargement of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, causing the skin to hang in loose folds or flaps.

der'ma-to-my-co'sis (dûr'mȧ-tō-mī-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *dermato-* + *mycosis.*] *Med.* Any disease of the skin induced by a vegetable parasite.

der'ma-to-my-o'ma (-mī-ō'mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *dermato-* + *myoma.*] *Med.* A myoma of the skin.

der'ma-to-neu-ro'sis (-nū-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *dermato-* + *neurosis*] *Med.* Any neurosis of the skin.

der'ma-to-path'ĭ-a (-păth'ĭ-ȧ), **der'ma-top'a-thy** (-tŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [NL. *dermatopathia ;* see DERMATO- ; -PATHY.] *Med.* Disease of the skin. — **-path'ic** (-păth'ĭk), *a.*

der'ma-to-phyte' (dûr'mȧ-tō-fīt'), *n.* [*dermato-* + *-phyte.*] *Med.* Any fungus parasitic upon the skin of man or animals, as *Achorion schœnleinii,* the source of favus, *Trichophyton tonsurans,* the ringworm fungus, etc. — **der'ma-to-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

der'ma-to-plast' (dûr'mȧ-tō-plăst'), *n.* [*dermato-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* A protoplast invested with a cell wall.

der'ma-to-plas'ty (-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*dermato-* + *-plasty.*] *Med.* Plastic surgery of the skin. — **der'ma-to-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

der'ma-tor-rha'gi-a (-tō-rā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., *dermato-* + *-rhagia.*] Discharge of blood from the skin, hæmatidrosis. ‖ **der'ma-tor-rha'gi-a pa'ra-sĭ't-ca** (păr'ȧ-sĭt'ĭ-kȧ), *Veter.*, a benign parasitic disease of the skin of horses in Europe and Asia, characterized by hard painless elevations, from a pea to a hazelnut in size, formed by an accumulation of blood in the superficial layers of the skin. It is produced by the presence in the skin of a nematode worm.

der'ma-to'sis (dûr'mȧ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *dermato-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Any disease of the skin.

der'ma-to-zo'ŏn (-tō-zō'ŏn), *n. ; pl.* **-zoa** (-zō'ȧ). [NL ; *dermato-* + *-zoön.*] *Med.* An animal parasite of the skin.

Der-mes'tes (dĕr-mĕs'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δερμηστής ; δέρμα skin + root of ἐσθίειν to eat.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of beetles of the family Dermestidæ. The larder beetle, *D. lardarius,* is the best-known species.

Der-mes'ti-dæ (-tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DERMESTES.] *Zoöl.* A family of small clavicorn beetles, which, esp. in the larval stage, are very destructive to dried meats, skins, woolens, and furs. Among the most injurious species are the larder beetle and buffalo bug. — **der-mes'tid** (-tĭd), *a. & n.* — **der-mes'toid** (-toid), *a. & n.*

der'mic (dûr'mĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *dermique.*] Of or pertaining to the skin, or, esp., the derma.

dermic remedies, *Med.*, such as act through the skin.

der'mis (-mĭs), *n.* [NL. See -DERM.] *Anat.* The derma.

der'mo-. Combining form meaning *skin.* = DERMATO-.

Der'mo-bran'chi-a (dûr'mō-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), **Der'mo-bran'chi-a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See DERMO- ; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A group of opisthobranchiate mollusks more or less exactly equivalent to Nudibranchiata. — **der'mo-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*

der'mo-hæ'mi-a (-hē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *dermo-* + *-hæmia.*] *Med.* Hyperæmia of the skin.

der'moid (dûr'moid), *a.* [*derm-* + *-oid.*] Dermatoid.

der'moid, *n. Med.* A cystic tumor, chiefly ovarian, containing skin, or structures connected with the skin, such as hair.

der'mol (dûr'mŏl ; -mōl), *n. Pharm.* A yellow insoluble powder which is a basic bismuth salt of chrysophanic acid. It is antiseptic and is used in the treatment of skin diseases

der'mos-to'sis (dûr'mŏs-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *dermo-* + Gr. ὀστεον bone.] Ossification of the skin.

dern (*Scot.* dĕrn), *a.* [AS. *derne, dyrne, dierne,* hidden, secret.] *Archaic or Scot. & Dial Eng.* **1.** Hidden ; concealed ; secret. *Obs.* "Ye must be full *dern.*" *Chaucer.* **2.** Underhand ; crafty ; evil. *Obs.* **3.** Drear ; dark ; somber. *Archaic.* **4.** Deep ; intense. *Obs.*

dern, derne, *v. t. & i. ;* **DERNED** (dĕrnd) ; **DERN'ING.** [AS. *dyrnan.*] To hide ; conceal, also, to cause to hide. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

der'ni-er (dûr'nĭ-ẽr ; *F.* dĕr'nyā'), *a.* [F., fr. OF. *derrenier,* fr. *derrain.* See DARREIN.] Last ; final. — ‖ **der'nier' res-sort'** (dĕr'nyā' rĕ-sôr') [F.], last resort or expedient.

der'o-gate (dĕr'ō-gāt), *v. i. ;* **DER'O-GAT'ED** (-gāt'ĕd) ; **DER'O-GAT'ING** (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *derogatus,* p. p. of *derogare* to derogate ; *de* + *rogare* to ask, to ask the people about a law. See ROGATION.] **1.** To annul in part ; to repeal partly ; to restrict the action of ; — said of a law. *Obs. or R.*

By several contrary customs, many of the civil and canon laws are controlled and *derogated Sir M Hale.*

2. To lessen ; to detract from ; to disparage ; to depreciate ; — said of a person or thing. *Rare.*

Anything . . . that should *derogate,* minish, or hurt his glory and his name. *Sir T More.*

3. To take away (from) so as to cause injury or impairment ; as, to *derogate* honor from a person. *Archaic.*

Syn. — See DECRY.

der'o-gate, *v. i.* **1.** To take away ; to detract ; to withdraw ; — usually with *from.*

It *derogates* little from his fortitude, while it adds infinitely to the honor of his humanity *Burke.*

2. To act beneath one's rank, place, birth, or character ; to degenerate. *Shak. Browning.*

Would Charles X. *derogate* from his ancestors? Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line? *Hazlitt*

der'o-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *derogatio :* cf. F. *dérogation.*] **1.** Act of derogating, partly repealing, or lessening in value, force, authority, rank, honor, or the like ; falling off ; disparagement ; detraction ; depreciation ; deterioration ; — followed by *of, from,* or *to.*

I hope it is no *derogation* to the Christian religion. *Locke.*

He counted it no *derogation* of his manhood to be seen to weep. *F W. Robertson.*

2. *Stock Exch.* An alteration of, or subtraction from, a contract for a sale of stocks.

de-rog'a-tive (dē-rŏg'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Derogatory. — **de-rog'a-tive-ly,** *adv. Rare.*

de-rog'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. L. *derogatorius,* F. *dérogatoire.*] Tending to derogate, or lessen in value, authority, rank, influence, or estimation ; expressing derogation ; detracting ; injurious ; — with *from, to,* or *unto.*

Acts of Parliament *derogatory* from the power of subsequent Parliaments bind not. *Blackstone.*

His language was severely censured by some of his brother peers as *derogatory* to their order. *Macaulay.*

derogatory clause, *Law,* a clause in a legal document, as in a will, making any future altering or canceling document invalid except upon the recital of the clause word for word and its formal revocation ; — an old precaution against later documents extorted by violence, etc.

— **de-rog'a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **de-rog'a-to-ri-ness,** *n.*

Der'o-tre'ma-ta (dĕr'ō-trē'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. δερος skin + τρῆμα, τρηματος, hole.] *Zoöl.* A group of urodele Amphibia which lose their external gills in the adult stage, though one or more of the gill openings generally remain throughout life. It includes the Congo snake, hellbender, and giant salamander. — **der'o-tre'mate** (-trē'māt), **der'o-trem'a-tous** (-trĕm'ȧ-tŭs ; -trē'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

de-rout' (dē-rout'), *v. t. ;* **DE-ROUT'ED ; DE-ROUT'ING.** [Cf. OF. *desrouter,* F. *dérouter,* to lead astray, to bewilder.] To rout completely. *Rare.*

de-rout', *n.* [F. *déroute.*] Utter defeat ; rout. *Rare.*

der'rick (dĕr'ĭk), *n.* [Orig., a gallows or hangman or hanging, from a hangman named *Derrick.* The name is of Dutch origin ; D. *Diederik, Dierryk,* prop. meaning, chief of the people ; cf. AS *þéodrīc,* E. *Theodoric,* G. *Dietrich.* See DUTCH ; RICH.] **1.** A hangman ; a hanging ; a gallows. *Obs.*

2. Any of various hoisting apparatus employing a tackle rigged at the end of a spar or beam, as : **a** *Naut.* A tackle rigged at the outer quarter of a mizzen yard. *Obs.* **b** Any of various devices or apparatus consisting essentially of some form or modification of : (1) A simple spar or pole set on end and secured by stays or guys carrying at its upper end a hoisting tackle. It is sometimes secured so as to admit of being adjusted to different angles vertically or of being swung round more or less horizontally. (2) A pivoted vertical spar or mast having fastened to its lower end a boom or jib carrying a hoisting tackle at the outer end and so arranged that the boom may be raised or lowered at different angles or swung horizontally ; — called also *derrick crane* or *crane.* **c** A fixed arm or bracket projecting from a wall with a hoisting tackle at its end, as over a warehouse loft door.

3. The framework or tower over a deep drill hole, such as that of an oil well, for supporting the tackle for boring or hoisting or lowering.

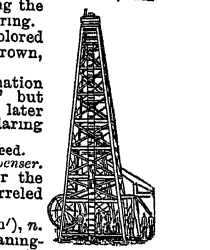

Derrick of Oil Well.

der'ries (dĕr'ĭz), *n. pl.* Certain colored woven cotton cloths in blue and brown, used for women's dresses.

der'ring do' (dĕr'ĭng dō'). A combination meaning literally "daring to do," but mistakenly used by Spenser and later writers as a substantive, meaning : daring feats ; desperate courage.

Drad for his *derring doe* and bloody deed. *Spenser.*

der'rin-ger (dĕr'ĭn-jẽr), *n.* [After the American inventor] A short-barreled pocket pistol, of large caliber.

der'ry (dĕr'ĭ), **der'ry-down'** (-doun'), *n.* A word (now and perhaps orig. meaningless) sung in, or as a refrain or chorus in, old songs ; hence, a ballad or set of verses. Well.

der'vish (dûr'vĭsh), *n.* [Per. *dervēsh* · cf. F. *derviche.*] **1.** A member of any of various Mohammedan fraternities or orders taking vows of poverty and austerity, and, as a rule, either living together in monastic societies or wandering from place to place as friars. The orders spread throughout the Mohammedan world. The most popular is that of the **Muradiyah,** to which most of the fakirs belong who crowd the bazaars of India. The **Rufaiyah,** or "howling dervishes," the **Kalandariyah,** or "wandering dervishes," and the **Maulawiyah,** the "whirling" or "dancing dervishes," are other prominent orders. Cf. FAKIR.

2. One of the fanatical followers of the Sudan Mahdi.

— **der'vish-hood** (-hŏŏd), **der'vish-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **der'vish-like,** *a.*

De-sargues's' the'o-rem (dē-särgz'). *Math.* Either of two propositions discovered by Gérard Desargues (1593-1662). (1) Every transversal meets a conic and the pairs of opposite sides of an inscribed quadrilateral in three pairs of points in involution. (2) If the junction lines of corresponding vertices of two triangles are copunctal, then the junction points of the corresponding sides are collinear, and conversely.

‖ **des'ca-mi-sa'do** (dĕs'ka-mē-sä'thō ; 146), *n. ; pl.* **-dos** (*Sp.* **-thōs**). [Sp., fr. *des* (L. *dis*) + *camisa* shirt.] *Sp. Hist.* A shirtless fellow, — a nickname given to the ultraliberal revolutionists of 1820-23, corresponding to the sans-culottes of the French Revolution. Hence, a violent revolutionist.

des'cant (dĕs'kănt), *n.* [OF. *descant, deschant,* F. *déchant, discant,* LL. *discantus,* fr. L. *dis-* + *cantus* singing, melody, fr. *canere* to sing. See CHANT ; cf. DESCANT, *v. i.*] **1.** *Music.* **a** Originally, melody or counterpoint sung above the plainsong of the tenor ; a variation of an air ; a variation by ornament of the main subject or plainsong. **b** The art of composing or singing part music ; the early form of counterpoint ; the music so composed or sung. **c** The upper voice in part music ; the soprano or treble.

Twenty doctors expound one text twenty ways, as children make *descant* upon plainsong. *Tyndale*

2. A discourse formed on its theme, like variations on a musical air ; a dissertation ; a disquisition.

Upon that simplest of themes how magnificent a *descant! De Quincey.*

des-cant' (dĕs-kănt'), *v. i. ;* **DES-CANT'ED ; DES-CANT'ING.** [From DESCANT, *n. ;* or directly fr. OF. *descanter, des-*

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derm (dûrm), *n.* [See -DERM.] *Anat.* = DERMA. *Rare.*

der'mad (dûr'măd), *adv.* [*derm-* + 1st *-ad.*] Toward the skin ; outward.

der-mal'gi-a (dĕr-măl'jĭ-ȧ), *n. Med.* = DERMATALGIA.

Der-map'te-ra (dĕr-măp'tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. δέρμα skin + πτερόν wing.] *Zool.* An order or suborder of insects consisting of the earwigs.—**der-map'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n* — **der-map'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

der'ma-tag'ra (dûr'mȧ-tăg'rȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *dermato-* + *-agra.*] *Med.* = PELLAGRA.

der-mat'ic (dĕr-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δερματικός.] Dermal.

der'ma-tine (dûr'mȧ-tĭn ; -tēn), *a* [Gr. δερμάτινος.] Dermal. *Rare.*

der'ma-tine (-tĭn ; -tēn), *n.* An artificial substitute for leather.

Der'ma-to'bi-a (-tō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *dermato-* + Gr. βίος life.] *Zool.* A genus of botflies whose larvæ live under the skin of domestic animals and sometimes of man, in tropical America.

der'ma-to-cyst', *n.* [*dermato-* + *cyst.*] *Med.* A cystic tumor of the skin.

der'ma-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*dermato-* + *-graphy.*] Anatomical description of the skin.

der'ma-toid, *a.* [*dermato-* + *-oid.*] Resembling skin.

der'ma-to'ma (-tō'mȧ), *n. ; L. pl.* **-tomata** (-tȧ). [NL. ; *dermato-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* Any abnormal growth consisting of dermal tissue.

der-ma-tome, *n.* [*dermato-* + *tome.*] *Med.* An instrument for making incisions in the treatment of skin diseases.

der'ma-to-mus'cu-lar, *a.* See DERMATO-. [neural.]

der'ma-to-neu'ral, *a.* Dermo-

der'ma-to-pa-thol'o-gy, *n.* Pathology of the skin.

der'ma-to-phone', *n.* An instrument used in dermatophony

der'ma-toph'o-ny (dûr'mȧ-tŏf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*dermato-* + *-phony.*] Auscultation of the sounds of the cutaneous blood vessels.

der'ma-to-plasm (-tō-plăz'm), *n* [*dermato-* + *-plasm* as in protoplasm.] *Bot.* The protoplasmic element of the cell wall.

der'ma-top'sy (-tŏp'sĭ), *n.* [*dermato-* + *-opsy*] *Zoöl.* Sensitiveness of the skin to light, as in some of the lower animals.

Der'ma-top'ter-a (-tŏp'tĕr-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* a = DERMAPTERA. b = DERMOPTERA, 2

der'ma-tor-rhe'a *or* **-rhœ'a** (-tōr-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *dermato-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Excessive secretion from the skin ; hyperidrosis.

der'ma-to-scle-ro'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = SCLERODERMA.

der'ma-to-skel'e-ton. = EXOSKELETON *Rare.*

der'ma-to-some', *n.* [*dermato-* + *2d -some.*] *Bot.* One of the granular bodies of the cell wall.

der'ma-tox'er-a'si-a (-tŏk'sĕr-ā'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *dermato-* + Gr. ξηρασία dryness.] *Med.* = XERODERMA.

der'ma-to-zo'on-o'sis, *n.* [NL. ; *dermatozoon* + *-osis.*] Skin disease caused by dermatozoa.

der'me-pen'the-sis (dûr'mē-pĕn'thē-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *derm-* + Gr. ἐπένθεσις insertion.] *Surg* Skin grafting.

der'mo-blast (dûr'mō-blăst), *n.* [*dermo-* + *-blast.*] *Embryol.* That part of the mesoblast which develops into the dermis.

der'mo-gas'tric, *a.* [*dermo-* + *gastric.*] *Zool.* Connecting the digestive cavity with the integument ; as, *dermogastric* canals

der'mo-graph-ism (dûr'mō-grăf-ĭz'm), *n.* [*dermo-* + *-graph* + *-ism.*] = AUTOGRAPHISM.

der mog'ra-phy (dĕr-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* a = DERMATOGRAPHY. b = AUTOGRAPHISM.

der'mo-hæ'mal *or* **-hē'mal,** *a.* [*dermo-* + *hæmal*] *Zool.* Of or pert. to the integument of the ventral region.

der-moi'dal, *a.* Dermoid. *Rare.*

der'moid-ec'to-my, *n.* [*dermoid* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a dermoid. [MO-

der'mo-mus'cu-lar, *a.* See DER-

der'mo-my-co'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A dermatomycosis.

der'mo-neu'ral, *a.* [*dermo-* + *neural.*] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the integument of the dorsal region of the body.

der'mo-neu-ro'sis, *n.* [NL.] = DERMATONEUROSIS.

der'mo-os'si-fi-ca'tion, *n. Zool.* Formation of bony tissue in the skin ; a bone developed in the skin. — **der'mo-os'se-ous,** *a.*

der-mop'a-thy, **der'mo-path'ic.** = DERMATOPATHY, -PATHIC.

der'mo-phyte, *n.* = DERMATOPHYTE. [TOPLASTY.

der'mo-plas'ty, *n.* = DERMA-

Der-mop'ter-a (dĕr-mŏp'tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *dermo-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* See FLYING LEMUR.

der-mop'ter-an (-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Dermoptera or Dermopteri. — *n.* One of the Dermoptera or Dermopteri.

Der-mop'ter-i (-rī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = DERMOPTERYGII.

der-mop'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* = DERMOPTERAN.

Der-mop'ter-yg'i-i (-ĭj'ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *dermo-* + Gr. πτερύγιον wing, fin, dim. of πτέρυξ wing.] *Zool.* In old classifications, a group consisting of the cyclostomes and lancelets. — **der-mop'ter-yg'i-an** (-ăn), *a. & n*

Der'mo-rhyn'chi (dûr'mō-rĭŋ'kī), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *dermo-* + Gr. ῥύγχος snout.] *Zoöl.* = LAMELLIROSTRES.—**der'mo-rhyn'chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

der'mo-skel'e-ton, *n.* [*dermo-* + *skeleton.*] *Anat.* = EXOSKELETON. — **der'mo-skel'e-tal,** *a.*

der'mo-syn'o-vi'tis, *n.* [NL. See DERMO- ; SYNOVITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the skin, esp. of the sole of the foot, involving the synovial sheaths

dern. Obs. or dial var. of DARN.

dern. Var. of DURN. *Dial. Eng.*

dern, *n.* Something hidden ; a secret ; secrecy. *Obs.* [Jy. *Obs.*

derne, *adv.* [AS. *dyrne*] Dern-

der'nel. † DARNEL.

der'ner, *n.* Doorhead ; lintel. *Obs.*

dern'ful, *a.* Mournful. *Obs.*

dern'head, *n.* [*dern,* a. + *head.*] Dernship. *Obs.*

dern'ly, *adv.* Secretly ; also, dismally ; mournfully. *Obs.*

dern'ship, *n.* Secrecy. *Obs.*

de-ro'ga. † DAROGA. *India.*

der'o-gant (dĕr'ō-gănt), *a.* [L. *derogans,* p. pr.] Derogatory. *R*

der'o-gate (-gāt), *a.* [L. *derogatus,* p. p.] Derogated. *Rare.* — **der'o-gate-ly,** *adv. Rare.*

der'o-ga'tor (dĕr'ō-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A detractor.

de-rog'a-to-ry, *n.* Act of derogation. *Obs.*

De-ron'da, Daniel (dē-rŏn'dȧ). The hero of George Eliot's novel of this name, a Jew who devotes his life to improving the political position of his people.

Der'o-tre'ma (dĕr'ō-trē'mȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = DEROTREMATA — **der'o-treme,** *a. & n.*

derre. † DEAR. [tain.

derreyne. † DERAIGN, to main-

derrf. † DERF.

Der'rick, *n.* [From D. See DERRICK a frame ; cf. THEODORIC.] Masc. prop. name.

derrick car. A wrecking car fitted with a derrick or crane.

derrick crane. See DERRICK.

der'rick-ing, *a.* Operating like a derrick, that is as regards the raising and lowering of the jib ; as, a *derricking* crane.

derrick sill. A sill under the floor of a derrick over a drill hole or well.

derrick tower. = DERRICK, *n.*, 3.

der'rid (dĕr'ĭd), *n.* [From *Derrida,* syn. of *Degueliа.*] *Chem.* An active resinous constituent of an arrow poison used by the Malays, obtained from the fabaceous shrub *Dequelia elliptica.* It is one of the most powerful fish poisons known.

Der'ris (dĕr'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δέρρις a leather covering.] *Bot.* Syn. of DEGUELIA.

der'ry (dĕr'ĭ) *n. ; pl.* **-RIES** (-ĭz). Dial. form of DERRICK. *Eng.*

derth Var. of DEARTH. *Obs. or Ref Sp.*

der'tro-the'ca (dûr'trō-thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. δέρτρον beak + θήκη box, case.] *Zoöl* The horny covering of the end of the upper mandible of birds.

der'trum (dûr'trŭm), *n. ; pl.* **-TRA** (-trȧ). [NL, fr. Gr. δέρτρον beak.] *Zool.* Any specialized tip of the upper mandible of a bird's bill.

derve. † DERF.

derve, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *deorfan* to labor.] To afflict ; grieve ; injure *Obs.*

der'vis, der'vise. † DERVISH.

Der'went-er, *n* A released Tasmanian convict. *Australia.*

Der'went jack'ass (dûr'wĕnt). [From the *Derwent* River, Tasmania.] See BUTCHER BIRD, b

derworth, -worthily, -worthy, etc. † DEARWORTH, etc.

des. † DAIS.

des-. For various words beginning *des-,* see the forms beginning DEC-, DESC-, DESS-, DIS-.

‖ **dé'sa'gré'ment'** (dā'zȧ'grā'mäN'), *n.* [F.] Something disagreeable.

desallowe. † DISALLOW.

de-salt', *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

desarmen. † DISARM.

desart. † DESERT, *n.*

des-as'trous. † DISASTROUS.

des-au'rine (dĕs-ô'rĭn ; -rēn), *n.* Also **-rin.** [*desoxybenzoin* + *aurine.*] *Chem.* Any of a number of golden-yellow crystalline compounds, formed by the action of carbon disulphide and caustic potash on desoxybenzoin or a derivative of the same.

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chanter; L. *dis-* + *cantare* to sing.] **1.** *Music.* To sing or play an accompanying air to a given theme.
2. To comment freely; to discourse with fullness and particularity; to discourse at large
Pleased to find people *descanting* on his actions. *Addison.*
Syn. — See EXPATIATE.
descant clef. *Music.* The C clef, when placed on the first line of the staff; the soprano clef. See CLEF, *Illust.*
Des/cartes's' rule of signs (dā/kärts'). [After René *Descartes*, French philosopher.] *Math.* The rule that: In a numerical algebraic equation, $F(x) = 0$, arranged according to powers of x, the number of positive roots cannot exceed the number of variations in the signs of the terms, and the difference of the two numbers is even.
Descartes's solution. *Math.* The reduction of the solution of a biquadratic equation to the determination of its two quadratic factors, close akin to Ferrari's method.
Des/ce-met's' mem'brane (dĕs/ē-mēz'). [After Jean *Descemet*, French anatomist.] *Anat.* A transparent, highly elastic, apparently structureless membrane, lined with endothelium, which covers the inner surface of the cornea.
de-scend' (dē-sĕnd'), *v. i.*; DE-SCEND'ED; DE-SCEND'ING. [F. *descendre*, L. *descendere, descensum; de* + *scandere* to climb. See SCAN.] **1.** To pass from a higher to a lower place; to move downwards; to come or go down in any way, as by falling, flowing, walking, etc., hence, to proceed in any series from a higher or more distant to a lower or nearer point; of time, to proceed from the more remote to the more recent past; — the opposite of *ascend.*
The rain *descended*, and the floods came. *Matt* VII. 25.
We will here *descend* to matters of later date. *Fuller.*
2. To incline or extend downward; as, the road *descends.*
3. To make an attack, or incursion, as if from a vantage ground; to come suddenly and with violence; to make a descent; — with *on* or *upon.*
And on the suitors let thy wrath *descend.* *Pope.*
4. To pass from the more general or important to the particular or less important matters to be considered.
5. To come down in the social, mental, or moral scale, as to a lower, less fortunate, humbler, less virtuous, or worse, state or station; to lower or debase one's self; as, he *descended* to mean pursuits.
6. To come down, as from a source, original, or stock, to be derived; to proceed by generation or by transmission, to fall or pass by inheritance; as, the beggar may *descend* from a prince; a crown *descends* to the heir.
In medieval French law land *descends* to a lineal, but escheats to a collateral, heir. *Pollock & Mait*
7. *Astron.* To move toward the south, or to the southward; also, to approach the horizon.
de-scend', *v. t.* **1.** To make to descend; to bring, send, or throw down. *Obs.*
2. To go down upon or along; to pass from a higher to a lower part of; as, they *descended* the river in boats; to *descend* a ladder.
But never tears his cheek *descended* *Byron*
de-scend'ance (dē-sĕn'dăns), **de-scend'ence** (-dĕns), *n.* [F. *descendance.*] Descent from a particular ancestor.
de-scend'ant (-dănt), *a.* [F. *descendant*, p. p. of *descendre.* Cf. DESCENDENT.] Descendent.
de-scend'ant, *n.* **1.** One who descends, as offspring, however remotely; — opposed to *ancestor* or *ascendant.*
Our first parents and their *descendants.* *Hale.*
2. *Print.* A descending letter. *Obs.*
3. *Astrol.* The part of the heavens sinking below the horizon; the cuspis of the Seventh House. *Obs.*
de-scend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *descendens, -entis*, p. pr. of *descendere.* Cf. DESCENDANT.] **1.** Descending; falling.
2. Proceeding from an ancestor or source.
More than mortal grace
Speaks thee *descendent* of ethereal race *Pope*
3. *Astrol.* Moving southward or passing below the horizon. Cf. ASCENDANT, *a.*, 1. *Obs.*
4. *Her.* Extending towards the base of the shield; — said esp. of a bird depicted in a shield as flying downward.
descendent displayed, *Her.*, noting a bird depicted in a shield as flying downward with the wings extended.
de'scen-den'tal (dē'sĕn-dĕn'tăl), *n.* Naturalistic; descending to facts or common experience; *Philos.*, empirical or positivistic, as opposed to *transcendental.* — **de'scen-den'tal-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* — **de'scen-den'tal-ist,** *n.* — **de'scen-den'tal-is'tic** (-Is'tĭk), *a.*
de-scend'er (dē-sĕn'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One that descends.
2. *Print.* A descending letter.
de-scend'i-bil'i-ty (-dĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being descendible; capability of descent, as of an estate.
de-scend'i-ble (-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *descendable.*] **1.** That may descend from an ancestor to an heir, as an estate.
2. Admitting descent; capable of being descended.
de-scend'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n* of DESCEND. Esp.: *p. a.* Of or pertaining to descent; moving, extending, or directed, downwards.
descending aorta, *Anat.*, the part of the aorta (from the arch to its bifurcation) which passes downward in the thoracic and abdominal cavities. See AORTA, *Illust.* — **d. axis,** *Bot.*, the root or root system. — **d. colon.** *Anat.* See COLON. — **d. comma tract,** *Anat.*, a small tract of descending fibers situated in the column of Burdach in the cervical and upper dorsal region of the spinal cord. It is perhaps derived, at least in part, from dorsal nerve roots. — **d. constellations** *or* **signs,** *Astron.*, those through which the sun, moon, and planets descend toward the south. — **d. diphthong,** a decrescendo diphthong. See DECRESCENDO, *a.*, 2. — **d. letter,** *Print.*, a letter with a stroke that goes lower than the bottom line of the ordinary letters, as *p, q, y.* — **d. node.** *Astron.* See NODE. — **d. rhythm,** *Pros.*, rhythm in which thesis follows arsis, as in trochaic and dactylic verse; — opposed to *ascending rhythm.* — **d. series,** *Math.*, a series in which each term is numerically less than the preceding one; also, a series arranged according to descending powers of a quantity or symbol.
de-scen'sion (dē-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *descension*, L. *descensio.* Cf. DESCENT.] **1.** Descent; specif.: **a** Lineage. *Obs.* **b** Descent from rank, station, or prosperity; abasement; condescension. *Obs.* **c** = DESCENT, 11. **d** *Astron.* The setting of a heavenly body. *Obs.*
2. *Astrol.* That part of the zodiac in which a planet's influence was thought to be least; — opposed to *exaltation. Obs.*
de-scen'sive (dē-sĕn'sĭv), *a.* Tending to descend.
de-scent' (dē-sĕnt'), *n.* [F. *descente*, fr. *descendre*; like *vente*, from *vendre.* See DESCEND.] **1.** Act of descending; change from higher to lower; as, *descent* from a higher to a lower tone in singing; a *descent* of temperature.
2. Incursion; sudden attack; esp., invasion from sea; — followed by *upon* or *on*; as, a *descent* upon the enemy or his coasts.
3. Progress downwards, as in station, virtue, and the like, from a higher to a lower state, from the more to the less important, from the better to the worse, etc.
4. Derivation, as from an ancestor; procedure by generation; lineage; birth; extraction.
5. *Law.* Transmission or devolution of an estate by inheritance, usually, but not necessarily, in the descending line (it being possible for ancestors, as father and mother, or collateral relatives, as brother and sister, to take by descent in default of heirs surviving in the descending line). In some systems of law, as the Roman law, no distinction is made between real and personal property in respect to its transmission, all of it generally passing with the deceased's liabilities to a personal representative who was not necessarily a descendant or even a blood relation; but in English law and that of the United States, except as changed by statute, only the real property devolves to a descendant or heir, the personal property passing for *distribution* or *administration* to a personal representative, the descent of the real property being governed by the lex rei sitæ, and the distribution of the personal by the law of the domicile of the decedent. Cf. FEODUM ANTIQUUM.
6. That which is descended; descendants; issue.
If care of our *descent* perplex us most *Milton.*
7. A step or remove downward in any scale of gradation; a degree in the scale of genealogy; a generation.
No man living is a thousand *descents* removed from Adam himself. *Hooker.*
8. Inclination downward; inclined or sloping surface, declivity; slope; hence, a descending way, as a stairway or inclined passage.
9. Lowest place; extreme downward place. *Rare.*
And from the extremest upward of thy head,
To the *descent* and dust below thy foot. *Shak.*
10. *Logic.* Passage of thought from a more to a less extensive consideration of a conception with a consequent gain in intension.
11. *Chem.* An old method of distillation in which the material was heated in a vessel having its outlet underneath, so that the vapors produced were forced to descend through the material and thus effect a partial extraction.
Syn. — Declivity, slope; degradation; extraction, lineage; assault, invasion, attack.
descent by distaff, descent on the mother's side.
des-cloi'zite (dā-kloi'zīt), *n.* [After A. L. O. L. *Des Cloizeaux* (1817–97), French mineralogist.] *Min.* A basic vanadate, chiefly of lead and zinc, varying in color from cherry red to brown and black. H., 3.5. Sp. gr., 5.9–6.2.
de-scrib'a-ble (dē-skrīb'ă-b'l), *a.* That can be described; capable of description. — **de-scrib'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
de-scribe' (dē-skrīb'), *v. t.*; DE-SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); DE-SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *describere, descriptum; de* + *scribere* to write: cf. ME. *descriven*, OF. *descrivre*, F. *décrire.* See SCRIBE; cf. DESCRY.] **1.** To write down or write out; to state in writing; to transcribe; inscribe. *Obs.*
2. To represent by words written or spoken; to give an account of; to make known to others by words or signs; as, the geographer *describes* countries and cities.
3. To represent by a drawing, statue, or picture; to portray; delineate. *Archaic.*
4. To mark out; to trace or traverse the outline of; as, to *describe* a circle by the compasses.
5. To distribute into parts, groups, or classes; to mark off; to class; to apportion. *Obs.*
Passed through the land, and *described* it by cities into seven parts in a book. *Josh* XVIII. 9.
6. By confusion, for DESCRY.
Syn. — Set forth, represent, relate, recount, narrate, express, explain; depict, portray, delineate, characterize.
de-scribe', *v. i.* To give a description.
de-script' (dē-skrĭpt'), *a.* [L. *descriptus*, p. p.] Described, as for classification. *Rare.*
Sectarians of every kind, *descript* and nondescript. *Southey*
de-scrip'tion (dē-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [F. *description*, L. *descriptio.* See DESCRIBE.] **1.** Act or result of describing; specif.: **a** A writing down; inscription. *Obs. & R.* **b** A sketch or account of anything in words; a portraiture or representation in language; an enumeration of the essential qualities of a thing or species.
It is inherent in a *description*, to be the statement of a resemblance, or resemblances. *J. S. Mill*
2. A class to which a certain representation is applicable; kind; sort.
A difference . . . between them and another *description* of public creditors. *A. Hamilton.*
The plates were all of the meanest *description.* *Macaulay.*
Syn. — Account, relation, narrative, narration; explanation, definition, delineation, representation; kind, sort.
de-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *descriptivus*: cf. F. *descriptif.*] Serving to describe; containing or characterized by description; as, a *descriptive* figure, phrase, or narration; a *descriptive* science, or branch of a science, that is, one which recounts, characterizes, or classifies the material of the science (cf. -GRAPHY).
descriptive anatomy. See ANATOMY, 2. — **d. botany,** that branch of botany dealing with the systematic description or diagnostic characters of plants; phytography. — **d. geometry,** the theory of geometry treated by means of projections; specif., the theory of projecting an exactly defined body so as to deduce both projective and metrical properties from its projections. — **descriptive signalment.** See SIGNALMENT. — **d. system.** *Anthropol.* See CLASSIFICATORY SYSTEM.
— **de-scrip'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **de-scrip'tive-ness,** *n.*
de-scrive' (dē-skrīv'), *v. t.*; DE-SCRIVED' (dē-skrīvd'); DE-SCRIV'ING (-skrīv'ĭng). [OF. *descrivre.* See DESCRIBE.] To describe; — sometimes confused with *descry. Obs. or Scot.*
de-scry' (dē-skrī'), *v. t.*; DE-SCRIED' (-skrīd'); DE-SCRY'ING. [ME. *descrien, descrien*, to espy, prob. from the proclaiming of what was espied, fr. OF. *descrier* to proclaim, cry down, decry, F. *décrier* The word was confused somewhat with ME. *descriven*, E. *describe*, OF. *descrivre* (for older *descrivre*), L. *describere.* See DECRY; cf. DESCRIBE.] **1.** To spy out or discover by the eye, as objects distant or obscure; to catch sight of; to espy; discern; hence, to discern or discover by observation or investigation; to detect.
Edmund, I think, is gone . . . to *descry*
The strength o' the enemy *Shak.*
And now their way to earth they had *descried.* *Milton.*
2. To make known, disclose; reveal; betray. *Obs.*
His purple robe he had thrown aside, lest it should *descry* him. *Milton.*
3. To cry; proclaim; specif.: **a** To cry a challenge to. *Obs.* **b** To cry down; decry; denounce. *Obs.*
4. By confusion, for DESCRIVE and DESCRIBE.
Syn. — See, behold, espy, discover, discern.
de-scry' (dē-skrī'), *n.* Discovery or view, as of an army seen at a distance. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Des/de-mo'na (dĕz/dē-mō'nă), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Othello," the wife of Othello. She was a daughter of a Venetian senator, Brabantio. See OTHELLO.
des'e-crate (dĕs'ē-krāt), *v. t.*; DES'E-CRAT'ED (-krāt'ĕd); DES'E-CRAT'ING (-krāt'ĭng). [L. *desecratus*, p. p. of *desecrare* (also *desacrare*) to consecrate, dedicate; but taken in the sense of to divest of a sacred character; *de* + *sacrare* to consecrate, fr. *sacer* sacred. See SACRED.] **1.** To divest of a sacred character or office; to divert from a sacred purpose; to violate the sanctity of; to profane; to put to an unworthy use; — the opposite of *consecrate.*
The [Russian] clergy cannot suffer corporal punishment without being previously *desecrated.* *W. Tooke.*
The founders of monasteries imprecated evil on those who should *desecrate* their donations. *Salmon.*
2. To dedicate to evil or to an evil deity or spirit. *Rare.*
des'e-cra'tion (-krā'shŭn), *n.* Act of desecrating; profanation; condition of anything desecrated.
Syn. — See PROFANATION.
de-sert' (dē-zûrt'), *n.* [OF. *deserte, desserte*, merit, recompense, fr. *deservir, desservir*, to merit. See DESERVE.] **1.** Worthiness of reward or punishment; merit or demerit; acts or qualities deserving reward or punishment.
According to their *deserts* will I judge them. *Ezek* VII 27.
2. That which is deserved; due reward or punishment.
3. Excellence; worth; merit; also, a worthy deed.
His reputation falls far below his *desert.* *A Hamilton.*
Andronicus, surnamed Pius
For many good and great *deserts* to Rome. *Shak.*
Syn. — DESERT, MERIT, WORTH. DESERT stresses the idea of something that is due; as, "My lord, I will use them according to their *desert.*" — God's bodykins, man, much better: use every man after his *desert*, and who should scape whipping?" (*Shak.*). MERIT suggests more, WORTH most, of intrinsic excellence, as, "She [Elizabeth] had a quick eye for *merit* of any sort, and a wonderful power of enlisting its whole energy in her service" (*J. R. Green*); "*Worth* makes the man, and want of it, the fellow" (*Pope*). See PRICE.
des'ert (dĕz'ĕrt), *n.* [F. *désert*, L. *desertum*, from *desertus* solitary, desert, p. p. of *deserere* to desert; *de* + *serere* to join together. See SERIES.] **1.** A tract which, though it may be capable of sustaining a population, has been left unoccupied and uncultivated, a deserted or forsaken region; a wilderness, a solitary place.
He will make her wilderness like Eden, and her *desert* like the garden of the Lord. *Is.* LI. 3.
Before her extended,
Dreary and vast and silent, the *desert* of life. *Longfellow.*
2. A barren tract incapable of supporting any considerable population without an artificial water supply, and almost destitute of moisture and vegetation.
Syn. — DESERT, WILDERNESS. — A DESERT is not only relatively uninhabited, but commonly uninhabitable, through barrenness. A WILDERNESS is an unreclaimed, but not necessarily irreclaimable, tract of land; it frequently suggests pathlessness (cf. *bewilder*).
des'ert, *a.* [F. *désert*, L. *desertus*, p. p. See 2d DESERT.] **1.** (*pron.* dē-zûrt'). Deserted; forsaken. *Archaic.*
2. Of or pertaining to a desert; without life or cultivation; unproductive; waste; barren; wild; desolate; solitary, as, they landed on a *desert* island.
He . . . went aside privately into a *desert* place. *Luke* IX 10.
de-sert' (dē-zûrt'), *v. t.*; DE-SERT'ED; DE-SERT'ING. [Cf. L. *desertus*, p. p. of *deserere* to desert, F. *déserter.* See 2d DESERT.] **1.** To leave (esp. something which one should stay by and support); to leave in the lurch; abandon; forsake; — implying blame, except sometimes when used of localities; as, to *desert* a friend, a principle, one's country.
2. *Mil.* To abandon (the service) without leave; to forsake in violation of duty; to abscond from; as, to *desert* one's colors; to *desert* the ship.
3. To abandon (*to*). *Archaic.* *Landor.*
Syn. — See ABANDON.
de-sert', *v. i.* To abandon a service without leave; specif., to quit military service without right.
The soldiers . . . *deserted* in numbers. *Bancroft.*
de-sert'er (dē-zûr'tĕr), *n.* One who forsakes a duty, a cause, or any one to whom he owes service; esp., a soldier or a seaman who abandons the service without leave and with the intention not to return; one guilty of desertion.
desert flora. The flora characteristic of a desert, or of arid regions. Such plants are usually provided with various adaptations, as a dense coating of hairs, a gummy secretion, or a thick and tough epidermis, by which excessive transpiration is avoided. See XEROPHYTE.

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des cant'er, *n.* One who descants
descant viol. The treble violin
de-sceit'. ✝ DECEIT.
des'ce-me-ti'tis (dĕs'ē-mē-tī'-tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *Descemet* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of Descemet's membrane.
de-scence', de-scense' (dē-sĕns'), *n.* [OF. *descens, descense.*] Descent *Obs.*
de-scend'a-ble Var. of DE-SCENDIBLE.
de-scend'an-cy, de-scend'en-cy, *n* Descent; descendance. *Obs.*
de-scend'ent, *n.* Var. of DESCENDANT, *n. Obs. or R.*
de-scend'er, *n.* [F. *descendre*, inf. used as n.] *Law.* Descent; title of descent. *Obs.*
de-scend'ing-ly, *a d v.* of DESCENDING.
de-scen'sion-al, *a.* Of or pert. to descension.
des-champ'si-a (dĕs-kămp'sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after *Deschamps*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of perennial grasses of cold and temperate regions, having loose or compact panicles with 2-flowered spikelets. Some species form a thick turf, but are of little agricultural value.
De-scha'pelles's' coup (dē-shä'-pĕlz' koo). *Whist.* The irregular lead of a high card as a strengthening card for a partner having an established suit, but not sure re-entry.
descharge. ✝ DISCHARGE.
deschaunt. ✝ DESCANT.
desciple. ✝ DISCIPLE.
desclaundre. ✝ DISCLANDER.
desconfit. ✝ DISCOMFIT.
de-scrib'ent (dē-skrīb'ĕnt), *n.* [L. *describens*, p. pr of *describere.*] *Geom.* = GENERATRIX.
de-scrib'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who describes. [who descries.
de-scri'er (dē-skrī'ĕr), *n.* One
de-scrip'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
de-scrip'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
‖ **de-scrip'ti-o per-so'næ** (dē-skrĭp'shĭ-ō pĕr-sō'nē). [L.] *Law.* Description of the person; — used of matter merely descriptive and not essential to the validity of a document, as distinguished from the *designatio personæ*, or designation of the person, which is essential.
de-scrip'tive. Descriptive. *R.Sp.*
descure. ✝ DISCOVER.
desdain, desdeyn ✝ DISDAIN.
dese. ✝ DAIS. [himself.
‖ **de se** (dē sē). [L.] From
des'e-cate (dĕs'ē-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *desecare* to cut off.] To cut off; mow; hence, to free of entanglements. *Obs.*
des'e-crate, *a.* Desecrated.
des'e-crat'er (-krāt'ĕr), **des'e-cra'tor,** *n.* One who desecrates.
de-seg'men-ta'tion, *n. Zoöl.* Concrescence of distinct segments; loss of segmentation.
de-seg'ment-ed, *a. Zool.* Having undergone desegmentation.
de-sen'si-tize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.
desere. ✝ DESIRE, *n.*
deserite. ✝ DISHERIT.
desert. ✝ DESSERT.
de-sert'ed, *pret. & p. p.* of DESERT. — **de-sert'ed-ness,** *n.*
de-sert'ful, *a.* Meritorious. *Rare.* — **de-sert'ful-ly,** *adv. Rare.*

de-ser'tion (dē-zûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *desertio* · cf. F. *désertion.*]
1. Act of deserting; abandonment of a service, a cause, a party, a wife, a friend, or any post of duty; the quitting of one's duties willfully and without right; esp., an absconding from military or naval service with the intention not to return. Desertion from the United States army or navy is punishable in time of war with death or any lesser penalty, and in time of peace with imprisonment, dishonorable discharge, and loss of citizenship and the capacity to hold any office under the United States. In the British services desertion is punished if committed on active service, by death or any lesser penalty; if otherwise, by imprisonment for the first offense and by penal servitude for the second or repeated offense.
2. State of being forsaken; desolation; as, the melancholy *desertion* of an abandoned village.
3. Abandonment by God; spiritual despondency.
The spiritual agonies of a soul under *desertion.* *South.*
desert lemon. An Australian rutaceous tree (*Atalantia glauca*) bearing a small acid fruit. *Australia.*
des'ert-ness (dĕz'ĕrt-nĕs), *n* Deserted condition; desolation. *Rare.* "The *desertness* of the country." *Udall.*
desert polish. A peculiar polish produced on hard surfaces by the action of wind-blown sand.
desert she-oak. Any of several Australian she-oaks found in desert regions, esp. *Casuarina glauca* and *C. decaisneana.* See SHE-OAK, CASUARINA. *Australia.*
desert trumpeter. The moro (*Erythrospiza githaginea*).
desert willow. A bignoniaceous willowlike shrub or low tree (*Chilopsis linearis*), having showy purplish flowers. It is found in dry regions of southwestern North America.
de-serve' (dē-zûrv'), *v. t.;* DE-SERVED' (-zûrvd'); DE-SERV'-ING. [OF. *deservir, desservir,* to merit, L. *deservire* to serve zealously, be devoted to; *de* + *servire* to serve. See SERVE.]
1. To earn by service; to be worthy of (something due, either good or evil); to merit; to be entitled to; as, the laborer *deserves* his wages; a work of value *deserves* praise.
God exacteth of thee less than thine iniquity *deserveth* Job xi. 6.
John Gay *deserved* to be a favorite. *Thackeray.*
2. To serve; to treat well; to benefit. *Obs. Massinger.*
3. To give in payment; to requite; repay. *Obs.*
to deserve the bell. See under BELL, a metallic vessel.
de-serve', *v. i.* **1.** To be worthy of recompense; — usually with *all* or with *well.*
One man may merit or *deserve* of another *South.*
2. To be serviceable or beneficial; to be fit or needed. *Obs.*
de-serv'ed-ly (dē-zûr'vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* According to desert (whether good or evil); justly
de-serv'ing (dē-zûr'vĭng), *n.* Desert; merit.
de-serv'ing, *p. a.* Meritorious; worthy; as, a *deserving* act. — **de-serv'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **de-serv'ing-ness,** *n.*
des'ic-cant (dĕs'ĭ-kănt; dē-sĭk'ănt; 277), *a.* [L. *desiccans,* p. pr. of *desiccare.* See DESICCATE.] Drying, desiccative. — *n. Med.* An agent for drying up a sore.
des'ic-cate (dĕs'ĭ-kāt; *now rarely* dē-sĭk'āt; 277 : see -ATE), *v. t.;* DES'IC-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); DES'IC-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *desiccatus,* p. p. of *desiccare* to dry up; *de* + *siccare* to dry, *siccus* dry. See SACK wine.] To dry up; to deprive or exhaust of moisture; to preserve by drying; as, to *desiccate* fish or fruit.
Bodies *desiccated* by heat or age. *Bacon.*
des'ic-cate, *v. i.* To become dry.
des'ic-cat'ed (dĕs'ĭ-kāt'ĕd; dē-sĭk'āt-ĕd), *p. a.* Dried up; — used esp of foodstuffs; as, *desiccated* fish.
des'ic-ca'tion (dĕs'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n* [Cf. F. *dessiccation.*] Act of desiccating, or state of being desiccated.
des'ic-ca-tive (dĕs'ĭ-kā-tĭv; dē-sĭk'ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *dessiccatif.*] Drying up; tending to dry up. — *n. Med.* An application for drying up secretions.
des'ic-ca'tor (dĕs'ĭ-kā'tẽr; dē-sĭk'ā-tẽr), *n.* One that desiccates; specif.: **a** *Chem.,* etc. A short glass jar fitted with an air-tight cover, and containing some desiccating agent, as calcium chloride, above which is placed the material to be dried or preserved from moisture. **b** A machine or apparatus for drying fruit, milk, etc., usually by the aid of heat; an evaporator.
de-sid'er-ate (dē-sĭd'ẽr-āt), *v. t.;* DE-SID'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); DE-SID'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *desideratus,* p. p. of *desiderare* to desire, miss. See DESIRE; cf. DESIDERATUM.] To desire; to feel the want of; to lack; miss; want.
Men were beginning . . to *desiderate* for them an actual abode of fire *A. W. Ward*
de-sid'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *desideratio.*] Act of desiderating; also, the thing desired.
de-sid'er-a-tive (dē-sĭd'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *desiderativus.*] Pertaining to or denoting desire; as, *desiderative* verbs.
de-sid'er-a-tive, *n.* **1.** An object of desire.
2. *Gram.* A verb formed from another verb by a change of termination, and expressing the desire of doing that which is indicated by the primitive verb.
de-sid'er-a'tum (-ā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -ATA (-tă). [L., neut. of *desideratus,* p. p. See DESIDERATE.] Anything desired; that which is lacking; a want felt and acknowledged.
de-sign' (dē-zīn'), *v. t.;* DE-SIGNED' (dē-zīnd'), DE-SIGN'-ING. [F. *désigner* to designate; cf. F. *dessiner* to draw, *dessin* drawing, *dessein* a plan or scheme, It. *disegno* a drawing, plan, scheme; all, ultimately, fr. L. *designare* to designate; *de* + *signare* to mark, mark out, *signum* mark, sign. See SIGN; cf. DESIGN, *n.*, DESIGNATE.] **1.** To intend or purpose; to outline, plot, or plan, as action or work; — usually with *for* before the remote object, but sometimes with *to.* Specif., to conceive the scheme of (a work of art).
The end for which laws were originally *designed.* *Burke.*
2 To assign or destine; to give (to some one); to devote (to some end). *Now Rare.*
He was *designed* to the study of the law. *Dryden.*
3. To mark out and exhibit; to indicate; show; hence, to name; to specify, designate, or appoint. *Obs. or R.*
Meet me to-morrow where the master
And this fraternity shall *design.* *Beau. & Fl.*
4. **a** To draw; to picture. *Obs.* **b** To draw the preliminary outline or main features of; to sketch for a pattern or model; to delineate.
5. To create or produce, as a work of art; to form a plan or scheme of; to form in idea; to invent, to project; to lay out in the mind; as, a man *designs* an essay, a poem, a statue, or a cathedral.
Syn. — Sketch, plan; purpose, intend, propose, mean.
de-sign' (dē-zīn'), *v. i.* **1.** To produce a scheme or plan for the making of anything, to make a design or designs. See DESIGN, *n.*
2. To plan; to intend. *Rare.*
to design for, to intend to go to. *Obs.*
de-sign' (dē-zīn'), *n.* [Cf. F. *dessein* (in sense 1), *dessin* (in sense 3). See DESIGN, *v. t.*] **1.** A plan or scheme formed in the mind of something to be done; preliminary conception; idea intended to be expressed in a visible form or carried into action; intention; purpose; — often used in a bad sense for evil intention or purpose; scheme; plot.
The vast *design* and purpose of the King. *Tennyson.*
The *designs* of a besotted woman. *Hallam.*
A settled *design* upon another man's life. *Locke*
2. Contrivance or working out of a plan; purpose as revealed in, or inferred from, the adaptation of means to an end; as, the argument from *design.*
3. *Art.* **a** A preliminary sketch; an outline or pattern of the main features of something to be executed, as of a picture, a building, or a decoration; a delineation; a plan. **b** The arrangement of elements or details which make up a work of art; esp., a piece of decorative art viewed with reference to the invention and disposition of its forms, colors, etc.; as, the panel is a fine *design,* or of a fine *design.* Used also of other than plastic or graphic art. **c** Art or practice of inventing and combining forms, colors, etc., to produce an artistic work; artistic invention.
As a consequence of this, *design* flourished in the south of Italy with regard to architecture and decoration only. *F. G. Stephens.*
Syn. — Purpose, aim, object, end. See INTENTION.
des'ig-na-ble (dĕs'ĭg-nă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being designated or distinctly marked out; distinguishable.
des'ig-nate (dĕs'ĭg-nāt), *a.* [L. *designatus,* p. p. of *designare.* See DESIGN, *v. t.*] Designated; appointed or chosen; as, a bishop *designate,* but not installed.
designate term, a term used to designate a particular object or class.
des'ig-nate (dĕs'ĭg-nāt; dĕz'- ; 277), *v. t.;* DES'IG-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); DES'IG-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). **1.** To mark out and make known; to point out; to name; indicate; show; to distinguish by marks or description; to specify; as, to *designate* the boundaries of a country; to *designate* the rioters who are to be arrested.
2. To call by a distinctive title; to name.
3. To indicate or set apart for a purpose or duty; — with *to* or *for;* as, to *designate* an officer for or to a command.
4. To select, adapt, or design; — usually in the passive.
They may . . adhere by haustoria or suckers, which are short branches *designated* for the purpose *M. C. Cooke.*
Syn. — Name, denominate, style, entitle, describe.
des'ig-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n* [L. *designatio:* cf. F. *désignation.*] **1.** Act of designating; a pointing out or showing; indication.
2. Selection or appointment for a purpose.
3. That which designates, a distinguishing mark or name; distinctive title; appellation.
The usual *designation* of the days of the week. *Whewell.*
4. Use or application; import, intention; signification, as of a word or phrase.
Finite and infinite seem . . to be attributed primarily, in their first *designation,* only to those things which have parts. *Locke.*
5. Qualification; "call;" vocation. *Obs.*
6. *Oyster Culture.* An allotment of ground for planting oysters; also, the land so allotted. *U. S.*
Syn. — See NAME.
des'ig-na-tive (dĕs'ĭg-nā-tĭv ; dĕz'ĭg-), *a.* [Cf. F. *désignatif.*] Serving to designate or indicate; pointing out.
des'ig-na-tive, *n.* Anything designative.
des'ig-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An officer who assigned to each his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies.
2. One who designates.
de-sign'ed-ly (dē-zīn'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By design; purposely; — opposed to *accidentally, ignorantly,* or *inadvertently.*
de-sign'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who designs, marks out, or plans; a contriver; also, a plotter; schemer; intriguer.
2. *Fine Arts.* One who produces or creates original works of art or decoration.
de-sign'ful (dē-zīn'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of design; scheming; intentional. — **de-sign'ful-ness,** *n.*
de-sign'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or art of making designs or sketches; as, to study *designing.*
2. Act of marking out, appointing, planning, plotting, etc.; esp., evil design or plotting.
de-sign'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Planning; thoughtful; foreseeing; as, a *designing* Providence.
2. Intriguing; artful; scheming; as, a *designing* man.
de-sign'ing-ly, *adv.* With evil design; purposely.
De'si'gnolle's' pow'der (dĕz'ē'nyōlz'). [After *Designolle,* a Frenchman.] An explosive consisting of a mixture of potassium picrate and potassium nitrate, with or without charcoal.
de-sil'i-cate (dē-sĭl'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'-ING (-kāt'ĭng). To deprive of silica or silicate.
de'si-lic'i-fy (dē'sĭ-lĭs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* DE'SI-LIC'I-FIED (-fīd); DE'SI-LIC'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To deprive of, or free from, siliceous matter; as, to *desilicify* a sponge. — **de'si-lic'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*
de-sil'ver-ize (dē-sĭl'vẽr-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To deprive of, or free from, silver; to remove silver from. — **de-sil'ver-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* — **de-sil'ver-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*
des'i-nence (dĕs'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *désinence.*] Termination; ending.
des'i-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *desinens,* p. pr. of *desinere, desitum,* to leave off, cease; *de* + *sinere* to let, allow.] Ending; forming an end; lower. *Obs.*
de-sip'i-ence (dē-sĭp'ĭ-ĕns), **de-sip'i-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *desipientia.*] State or quality of being desipient, folly; trifling. "Occasioned *desipience*" *A. W. Ward.*
de-sip'i-ent (dē-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *desipiens,* p. pr. of *desipere* to be foolish; *de* + *sapere* to be wise.] Foolish; silly; trifling. *Rare.*
de-sir'a-ble (dē-zīr'ă-b'l), *a.* [F. *désirable,* fr. L. *desiderabilis.* See DESIRE, *v. t.*] Worthy of desire or longing; fitted to excite desire or a wish to possess; pleasing; agreeable. — **de-sir'a-bil'i-ty** (dē-zīr'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
All of them *desirable* young men. *Ezek.* xxiii 12.
de-sir'a-ble, *n.* Something desired or worthy of desire.
de-sire' (dē-zīr'), *v. t.;* DE-SIRED' (-zīrd') ; DE-SIR'ING (-zīr'-ĭng). [F. *désirer,* L. *desiderare;* origin uncertain, perh. fr. *de* + *sidus* star, constellation, and hence orig., to turn the eyes from the stars. Cf. CONSIDER, DESIDERATE, SIDEREAL.] **1.** To long for; to wish for earnestly; to covet.
Neither shall any man *desire* thy land. *Ex.* xxxiv. 24.
Ye *desire* your child to live *Tennyson.*
2. To express a wish for; to entreat; request; ask.
Then she said, Did I *desire* a son of my lord? *2 Kings* iv 28.
Desire him to go in; trouble him no more. *Shak*
3. To require; to demand; claim. *Obs.*
4. To feel the want or absence of; to miss, regret. *Obs.*
5. To invite. *Obs.*
Syn. — DESIRE, WISH, WANT are arranged in the order of formality of use, *want* being chiefly colloquial; as, I do not *desire* (*wish, want*) to go, I *desire* (*wish, want*) your permission. DESIRE (frequently emphasizing strength or ardor of feeling) is the stronger term, WISH (often directed toward the unattainable), the broader; WANT (see LACK) often suggests imperiousness of craving or need; as, "Whatsoever mine eyes *desired* I kept not from them, I withheld not my heart from any joy" (*Eccl.* ii. 10); "*Wishing* me like to one more rich in hope, featured like him, like him with friends possessed, *desiring* this man's art and that man's scope" (*Shak.*); "Fie upon this quiet life! I *want* work" (*Shak.*). See LONG, CHOOSE; cf. BEG.
de-sire', *v. i.* To have desire; to be in a state of desire.
de-sire', *n.* [F. *désir,* fr. *désirer.* See DESIRE, *v. t.*] **1.** A longing for an anticipated or wished-for object or experience; a wish to obtain or enjoy; conative consciousness (see CONATION, 2). *Desire* is ordinarily weaker than *longing.*
Unspeakable *desire* to see and know. *Milton*
2. An expressed wish; a request; petition.
And slowly was my mother brought
To yield consent to my *desire.* *Tennyson.*
3. Anything which is desired; an object of longing.
The *Desire* of all nations shall come. *Hag* ii. 7.
4. Excessive or morbid longing; lust; appetite.
5. Grief; regret; desiderium. *Obs. Chapman.*
Syn. — Wish, appetency, craving, inclination, eagerness, aspiration, longing.
de-sired' (dē-zīrd'), *p. a.* **1.** Wished for; craved; missed.
2. Desirous; longing. *Obs.*
— **de-sir'ed-ly** (-zīr'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **de-sir'ed-ness,** *n.*
de-sire'ful (dē-zīr'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Very desirable. *Archaic.*
2. Filled with desire; eager. *Rare.*
The *desireful* troops. *Godfrey.*
de-sir'ous (dē-zīr'ŭs), *a.* [OF. *desiros,* F. *désireux.* See DESIRE, *n.*] **1.** Feeling, or characterized by, desire; eagerly wishing; solicitous; eager to obtain; covetous.
Jesus knew that they were *desirous* to ask him. *John* xvi 19.
Be not *desirous* of his dainties. *Prov* xxiii. 3
2. Eager; spirited; ardent; as, a *desirous* soldier. *Obs.*
3. Desirable; delectable. *Obs.*
de-sist' (dē-zĭst'; dē-sĭst', 277), *v. i.;* DE-SIST'ED; DE-SIST'ING. [L. *desistere; de* + *sistere* to stand, stop, fr. *stare* to stand: cf. F. *désister.* See STAND.] To cease to proceed or act; to stop; forbear; — often with *from,* or, now rarely, with *to.*
Never *desisting* to do evil. *E. Hall.*
To *desist* from his bad practice. *Massinger.*
de-sist', *v. t.* To discontinue; to cease from. *Obs.*
de-sist'ance (dē-zĭs'tăns ; dē-sĭs'-), *n.* [Cf. OF. *desistance.*] Act or state of desisting; cessation of action. *Rare.*
de-sis'tive (dē-zĭs'tĭv ; dē-sĭs'-), *a.* [See DESIST.] Final; conclusive; ending. *Rare.*
de-si'tion (dē-sĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [See DESINENT.] A cessation of being, an end or ending.
desk (dĕsk), *n.* [ME. *deske;* cf. LL *desca* It. *desco* table; ultimately fr. L. *discus* disk. See DISH; cf. DISK.] **1.** A table, frame, or case, with a sloping or a flat top, for the use of writers and readers, and commonly provided with drawers, compartments, and pigeonholes, serving as repositories; also, formerly, a bookcase or bookshelf.
2. A reading table or lectern to support the book from which the liturgical service is read, differing from the pulpit from which the sermon is preached; also (esp. in the United States), a pulpit; hence, symbolically, the clerical profession.
3. A pew in a church. *Obs. Scot.*
desk, *v. t.;* DESKED (dĕskt); DESK'ING. To shut up in or as in a desk; to treasure.

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des'ert-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
desertison. † DISHERISON.
de-ser'tive, *a* Deserving. *Obs*
de-sert'less, *a.* a Without desert. *Rare.* b Undeserved. *Obs*
c Thankless. *Rare* — **de-sert'-less-ly,** *adv. Rare*
desert lynx. The caracal.
desert oak. = DESERT SHE-OAK.
desert palm. Washington palm.
desert pea = GLORY PEA.
desert poisonbush. = WALL-FLOWER, 2 *Australia.*
de-sert'ress, de-ser'trix (dē-zûr'trĭks), **de-ser'trice** (-trĭs). *n* [Cf. L. *desertrix.*] A female deserter.
Desert Sandstone An Australian Upper Cretaceous formation
desert varnish. Desert polish.
de-serv'. Deserve. *Ref Sp.*
de-serv'ed-ness. *n.* Quality or state of deserving.
de-serv'er, *n.* One who deserves.
deses † DECEASE.
desese † DISEASE.
des'es-peir', *n. & v.* [OF. *desespeir,* F. *désespoir,* n : OF. *desesperer,* F. *désespérer,* v.] Despair. *Obs.* [SPAIR. *Obs.*]
de-ses'per-ance. *n.* [OF.] Desever † DISSEVER.
desgise. † DISGUISE.
desguisen. † DISGUISE.
desh'a-bille', *n.* See DISHABILLE.
desherit † DISHERIT.
‖ **desh'mukh, desh'muk** (dĕsh'-mŭk), *n.* [Marathi *dēśmukh.*] A local hereditary native revenue officer. *Bengal. India.*
deshonestee. † DISHONESTY.
deshonour. † DISHONOR.
desi. † DIZZY.
De'si, *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
des'ia-tin. Var. of DESSIATINE. See MEASURE.
des'ic-cate, *a.* [L. *desiccatus,* p. p.] Desiccated.
de-sic'ca-to-ry (dē-sĭk'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Desiccative.
de-sid'er-a-ble (dē-sĭd'ẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *desideralibilis.*] Desirable. *Obs.* — **de-sid'er-a-bil'i-ty,** *n. Obs.*—**de-sid'er-a-bly.** *adv. Obs.*
de-sid'er-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *desiderans* desiring.] Desirous. — *n.* One who desires. — **de-sid'er-ant-ly.** *adv. All Obs. or R.*
de-sid'er-a'ta, *n., pl.* of DESIDERATUM.
de-sid'er-ate, *a* [L. *desideratus,* p. p.] Desired, desirable. *Obs.* — *n.* A thing desired. *Obs*
‖ **de'si-de'ri-um** (dē'sĭ-dē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] An ardent desire or longing. [Desire. *Obs.*]
de-sid'er-y, *n.* [L *desiderium.*]
de-sid'i-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *desidiosus*] Idle; lazy. *Obs.* — **de-sid'i-ous-ness,** *n. Obs.*
desier. † DESIRE.
de-sight', *n.* [*de-* + *sight.*] An unsightly object. *Rare.*
de-sight'ment, *n.* Act of making unsightly; disfigurement. *R.*
de-sign'a-bl. Designable. *R. Sp.*
de-sign'a-ble (dē-zīn'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
‖ **de'sig-na'ti-o per-so'næ** (dĕs'ĭg-nā'shĭ-ō pẽr-sō'nē) [L.] See DESCRIPTIO PERSONÆ
des'ig-na-to-ry, *a.* Designative.
de-signd'. Designed. *Ref. Sp.*
de-sign'ed-ness, *n.* Quality of being designed
de-sign'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **de-sign'less-ly,** *adv.*
de-sign'ment, *n. Obs.* a = DESIGNATION b = DESIGN or DESIGNING
de-sil'i-con-ize, *v. t. Chem.* To deprive of, or free from, silicon. — **de-sil'i-con'i-za'tion** (dē-sĭl'ĭ-kŏn'ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ĭ-zĭ' shŭn), *n.*
de-sil'ver, *v. t.* To desilverize.
des'i-nen'tial (dĕs'ĭ-nĕn'shăl), *a.* Terminal *Rare.*
de-sign'a-bl. Designable. *R. Sp.*
de-sir'a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
de-sir'a-bly, *adv.* of DESIRABLE.
de-sir'ant (dē-zīr'ănt), *a.* [OF., p. pr.] Desiring; desirous. *Obs.*
de-sire'ful-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
de-sir'ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
desksateren. † DISCATTER.
deslave, deslavee. † DELAVY.
deslay. † DELAY.
des'ma (dĕz'mă), *n.; L pl.* -MATA (-tă). [NL., fr Gr. *δέσμα* bond.] *Zool* An irregularly branched sponge spicule.
des'ma-chyme (-kĭm), *n.* [*desma*

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des'man (dĕs'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-mans** (-măns). [Cf. Sw. *desman* musk.] Either of two molelike, aquatic, insectivorous mammals, *Desmana moschata* of Russia and *D. pyrenaica* of the Pyrenees.

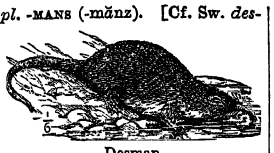

Desman.

Des'ma-tip'pus (dĕs'mă-tĭp'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *δέσμα, δέσματος*, bond + *ἵππος* horse.] *Paleon.* A genus of Miocene horses intermediate in structure between the genera *Miohippus* and *Merychippus*. It had three digits on each foot, the lateral ones considerably smaller than the middle one.

des'mid (dĕs'mĭd), *n.* [Dim. fr. Gr. *δεσμός* chain.] *Bot.* A unicellular alga of the family Desmidiaceæ.

Des-mid'i-a'ce-æ (dĕs-mĭd'ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DESMID.] *Bot.* A family of microscopic unicellular fresh-water algæ of the order Desmidiales, having the cells composed of two symmetrical halves separated from each other by a deep constriction, and exhibiting great diversity of form. Conjugation of the protoplasts takes place outside the cell wall. Desmids differ chiefly from diatoms by the absence of a siliceous skeleton. They are found in great numbers in the fossil condition. —**des-mid'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

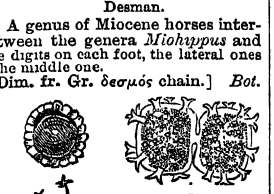

Desmids (highly magnified).

Des-mid'i-a'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See DESMID.] *Bot.* An order of unicellular or filamentous green algæ, constituting with the Bacillariales (diatoms) the class Zygophyceæ. They are all conjugate forms (see under CONJUGATE), and are often called *Conjugatæ*. They are also remarkable for the absence of any asexual method of spore formation, and for the peculiar structure of their chromatophores.

des'mine (dĕs'mĭn), *n.* [Gr. *δέσμη, δεσμός*, bundle.] *Min.* = STILBITE. It often occurs in sheaflike forms.

des'mo- (dĕs'mō-). A combining form from Greek *δεσμός, bond, ligament, fastening.*

des'mo-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* [*desmo-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating the South and Central American blood-sucking bats, of the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*. See VAMPIRE. —**des'mo-dont**, *n.*

Des'mo-dus (-dŭs), *n.* [NL; *desmo-* + Gr. *ὀδούς* tooth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of blood-sucking bats. *D. rufus* is the true vampire. See VAMPIRE.

Des-mog'na-thæ (dĕs-mŏg'nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DESMOGNATHOUS.] *Zool.* A primary division of carinate birds founded on the characters of the palatal bones. The vomer is small (often pointed in front) or abortive, the maxillopalatines united together directly or by ossifications in the nasal septum, and the anterior ends of the pterygoids and posterior ends of the palatines articulate directly with the rostrum of the sphenoid. The group does not correspond well with those based on other characters. It includes the ducks, geese, herons, storks, totipalmate birds, birds of prey, parrots, and most picarian birds.

des-mog'na-thous (-thŭs), *a.* [*desmo-* + *-gnathous.*] *Zoöl.* Having the palatal structure characteristic of the Desmognathæ; pertaining to or designating the Desmognathæ. —**des-mog'na-thism** (-thĭz'm), *n.*

des'moid (dĕs'moid), *a.* [*desmo-* + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Resembling a ligament; ligamentous.

des-mol'o-gy (dĕs-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n* [*desmo-* + *-logy.*] **a** The science treating of the ligaments. **b** The art of bandaging.

des-mo'sis (dĕs-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *desmo-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Disease of the connective tissue.

des'mo-site (dĕs'mō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *δεσμός* band, fr. the handlike streaks.] *Petrog.* A schistose rock produced by contact metamorphism of clay slate, usually by diabase.

des-mot'o-my (dĕs-mŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*desmo-* + *-tomy.*] *Med.* The cutting of a ligament.

des-mot'ro-pism (-rō-pĭz'm), **des-mot'ro-py** (-pĭ), *n.* [*desmo-* + *-tropism, -tropy.*] *Chem.* A form of isomerism. See ISOMERIC. —**des'mo-trop'ic** (dĕs'mō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

de-so'cial-ize (dē-sō'shăl-īz), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-īzd); **-IZING** (-īz'ĭng). *Sociol.* To exclude from social benefits, either by the action of society or by impulse or by predilection. —**de-so'cial-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

des'o-late (dĕs'ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *desolatus*, p. p. of *desolare* to leave alone, forsake; *de* + *solare* to make lonely, *solus* alone. See SOLE, *a.*] **1.** Destitute, or deprived, of inhabitants; deserted; uninhabited; hence, gloomy; as, a *desolate* isle; a *desolate* wilderness; a *desolate* house.

I will make Jerusalem . . . a den of dragons, and I will make the cities of Judah *desolate*, without an inhabitant. *Jer.* ix. 11.

2. Laid waste; in a ruinous condition; in a condition of neglect or destruction; as, *desolate* altars.

3. Left alone; forsaken; lonely; comfortless; disconsolate.

Have mercy upon me, for I am *desolate*. *Ps* xxv. 16.
Voice of the poor and *desolate* *Keble.*

4. Lost to shame; dissolute. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

5. Destitute; deprived; lacking. *Obs.*

Syn.—Desert, uninhabited, lonely, waste. See SOLITARY. —**des'o-late-ly**, *adv.* —**des'o-late-ness**, *n.*

des'o-late (dĕs'ō-lāt), *v. t.*; DES'O-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); DES'O-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). **1.** To make desolate; to deprive of inhabitants, as, the earth was nearly *desolated* by the flood.

2. To lay waste; to ruin; ravage, as, fire *desolates* a city.

Constructed in the very heart of a *desolating* war. *Sparks.*

3. To forsake, to leave alone; to deprive of companions.

4. To make joyless, desolate, or wretched.

des'o-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *désolation*, L. *desolatio*.] **1.** Act of desolating, or laying waste; destruction of inhabitants, depopulation.

Unto the end of the war *desolations* are determined *Dan* ix 26.

2. State of being desolated, or laid waste; ruin; solitariness; destitution, gloominess.

You would have sold your king to slaughter, . . .
And his whole kingdom into *desolation*. *Shak.*

3. A place or country wasted and forsaken.

How is Babylon become a *desolation*! *Jer.* l 23.

4. Loss or deprivation of companionship; loneliness.

5. Deprivation of joy or happiness; grief, woe.

Syn.—Waste, ruin, destruction, havoc, devastation, ravage; sadness, melancholy, gloom, gloominess.

des'o-la-tive (dĕs'ō-lā-tĭv), *a.* Causing desolation.

des'ox-al'ic (dĕs'ŏk-săl'ĭk), *a.* [F. *désoxalique.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a deliquescent crystalline acid, $C_5H_6O_8$, the ester of which is formed from oxalic ester by the action of sodium amalgam.

des-ox'y- (dĕs-ŏk'sĭ-). *Chem.* A combining form signifying *deoxidized, a reduction product of*; as, **des-ox'y-a-nis'o-in** ($C_{16}H_{16}O_3$), **des-ox'y-ben'zo-in** ($C_{14}H_{12}O$), **des-ox'y-cin'cho-nine** ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2$), **des-ox'y-mor'phine** ($C_{17}H_{19}O_2N$), etc.

de-spair' (dē-spâr'), *v. i.*; **-SPAIRED'** (-spârd'); **DE-SPAIR'ING.** [ME. *despayren, despeiren, dispeyren*, OF. *desperer* (3d sing. pres. *il desperre*), fr. L. *desperare*; *de* + *sperare* to hope; akin to *spes* hope. Cf. PROSPER, DESPERATE.] To be hopeless; to have no hope; to give up all hope or expectation; —often with *of*.

We *despaired* even of life 2 *Cor.* i 8.

de-spair', *v. t.* **1.** To cause to despair. *Obs. & R.*

2. To give up as beyond hope, to despair of. *Obs.*

I would not *despair* the greatest design *Milton.*

de-spair', *n.* [Cf. OF. *despoir*, fr. *desperer*.] **1.** Loss of hope; utter hopelessness; complete despondency.

Pine with regret, or sicken with *despair*. *Keble*

Before he [Bunyan] was ten, his sports were interrupted by fits of remorse and *despair*. *Macaulay*

2. That which is despaired of, or that which causes despair. "The mere *despair* of surgery he cures." *Shak.*

At once the artist's worship and *despair*. *Longfellow.*

Syn.—Desperation, hopelessness. See DESPONDENCY.

de-spair'ful (dē-spâr'fo͝ol), *a* Hopeless —**de-spair'ful-ly**, *adv.* —**de-spair'ful-ness**, *n.*

de-spair'ing, *p. a.* Feeling or expressing despair; hopeless. —**de-spair'ing-ly**, *adv.* —**de-spair'ing-ness**, *n.*

Syn.—See HOPELESS.

de'spe-cif'i-cate (dē'spē-sĭf'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; **-CAT'ED** (-kāt'ĕd); **-CAT'ING** (-kāt'ĭng). [*de-* + *specificate.*] To separate from a specific signification; to distinguish in specific meaning, to desynonymize. —**de-spec'i-fi-ca'tion** (dē-spĕs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

Inaptitude and ineptitude have been usefully *despecificated*. *Fitzed. Hall*

de-spect' (dē-spĕkt'), *n.* [L. *despectus*, n., fr. *despicere*. See DESPITE, *n.*] Lit., a looking down, usually, fig., contempt. *Rare.* *Coleridge.*

des'per-a'do (dĕs'pĕr-ā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* **-DOES** or **-DOS** (-dōz). [OSp *desperado*, p. p. of *desperar*, fr. L. *desperare*. See DESPERATE.] **1.** A despairing person; one in desperate circumstances. *Obs.*

2. A reckless criminal; one urged by ungoverned, lawless passions; a wild ruffian.

des'per-ate (dĕs'pĕr-āt), *a.* [L. *desperatus*, p. p. of *desperare*. See DESPAIR; cf. DESPERADO.] **1.** Without hope; given to despair; hopeless; specif., hopeless of salvation by reason of impenitence at death. *Obs. or Archaïc.*

I am *desperate* of obtaining her. *Shak.*

2. Beyond or almost beyond hope, causing despair, extremely perilous; irretrievable, past cure, or, at least, extremely dangerous; as, a *desperate* disease, *desperate* fortune; *desperate* debt.

3. Proceeding from, suggested by, or expressing, despair; influenced or impelled by despair; without regard to danger or safety; reckless, furious; as, a *desperate* effort. "*Desperate* expedients." *Macaulay.*

4. Extreme, in a bad sense: outrageous; —used to mark the extreme predominance of a bad quality.

A *desperate* offendress against nature. *Shak*

Syn.—Despairing, desponding; rash, headlong, precipitate; irretrievable, irrecoverable, forlorn; mad, furious, frantic. See HOPELESS.

des'per-ate, *adv.* Desperately; extremely. *Obs. or Colloq.*

des'per-ate, *n.* One desperate or hopeless. *Obs.*

des'per-ate-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a desperate manner; so as to be despaired of; specif., without regard to danger or safety; recklessly; as, the troops fought *desperately*.

2. Excessively; extremely; unrestrainedly. *Colloq.*

She fell *desperately* in love with him. *Addison.*

des'per-ate-ness (dĕs'pĕr-āt-nĕs), *n.* Desperation; state of despair, hopelessness; recklessness, fury.

des'per-a'tion (dĕs'pĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *desperatio* · cf. OF. *desperation.*] **1.** Act of despairing or becoming desperate; a giving up of hope.

This *desperation* of success chills all our industry. *Hammond.*

2. A state of despair, or utter hopelessness; abandonment of hope leading to extreme recklessness; reckless fury.

In the *desperation* of the moment, the officers even tried to cut their way through with their swords. *Irving.*

Syn.—See DESPONDENCY.

des'pi-ca-ble (dĕs'pĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* [L. *despicabilis*, fr. *despicari* to despise; akin to *despicere*. See DESPISE.] **1.** Fit or deserving to be despised, contemptible; as, a *despicable* man; *despicable* company, a *despicable* gift.

2. Wretched; miserable, also, contemptuous. *Obs.*

Syn.—Mean, vile, worthless, pitiful, paltry, sordid, low, base. See CONTEMPTIBLE.

—**des'pi-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* —**des'pi-ca-bly**, *adv*

de-spir'it-u-al-ize (dē-spĭr'ĭt-ū-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-īzd); **-IZING** (-īz'ĭng). To deprive of spiritual nature or character; to unspiritualize. —**de-spir'it-u-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

de-spis'a-ble (dē-spīz'ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *despisable.*] Despicable; contemptible. —**de-spis'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

de-spis'al (-ăl), *n.* A despising; contempt. *Rare.*

de-spise' (dē-spīz'), *v. t.*; **DE-SPISED'** (-spīzd'); **DE-SPIS'ING** (-spīz'ĭng). [ME. *despisen, dispisen*, OF. *despis-*, in some forms of *despire* to despise, fr. L. *despicere, despectum*, to look down upon, despise; *de* + *spicere, specere*, to look. See SPY; cf. DESPICABLE, DESPITE.] **1.** To look down upon with disfavor or contempt; to contemn; scorn; disdain; to have a low opinion or contemptuous dislike of.

Fools *despise* wisdom and instruction. *Prov.* i. 7.

Men naturally *despise* those who court them. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

2. To treat with contempt; disregard; set at naught. *Obs.*

Syn.—Disregard, slight, scout, spurn.—DESPISE, CONTEMN, SCORN, DISDAIN. To DESPISE (see etym.) is to regard as mean, petty, or contemptible; as, "He must learn, however, to *despise* petty adversaries. No good sportsman ought to shoot at crows" (*Scott*). CONTEMN is now bookish; it applies to objects or qualities (rarely to persons) which are deemed contemptible; as, "I *contemn* their low images of love" (*Steele*). SCORN is stronger, implying quick, indignant, or profound contempt; as, "Vanessa, filled with just disdain, would still her dignity maintain, instructed from her early years to *scorn* the art of female tears" (*Swift*); cf. "Voltaire, with his quick intellectual *scorn* and eager malice of the brain" (*E. Dowden*). DISDAIN suggests pride and haughtiness (sometimes unwarrantable), or aversion to what is base; as, "A great mind *disdains* to hold anything by courtesy" (*Johnson*); cf. "Or music pours on mortals its beautiful *disdain*" (*Emerson*). See SCOFF, RIDICULE, CONTEMPTIBLE, CONTEMPTUOUS.

de-spite' (dē-spīt'), *n.* [OF. *despit*, F. *dépit*, fr. L. *despectus* contempt, fr. *despicere*. See DESPISE; cf. SPITE, DESPECT.] **1.** Scorn; contempt, malice; malignity; spite; malicious anger; contemptuous hate.

With all thy *despite* against the land of Israel. *Ezek.* xxv. 6.

2. An act of insult, malice, hatred, or defiance; contemptuous defiance or injury; a deed expressive of contempt.

A *despite* done against the Most High. *Milton.*

in despite, in defiance of another's power or inclination. —**in d. of**, in defiance of, in spite of. "Seized my hand *in despite of* my efforts to the contrary." *Irving.*

de-spite' (dē-spīt'), *v. t.*; **DE-SPIT'ED** (-spĭt'ĕd); **DE-SPIT'ING** (-spĭt'ĭng). [OF. *despiter*. See DESPITE, *n.*] **1.** To despise; to treat with contempt, to set at naught.

2. To vex; annoy; to offend contemptuously; spite. *Obs.*

de-spite', *prep.* [See DESPITE, *n.*] In spite of; against, or in defiance of; notwithstanding; as, *despite* his prejudices.

Syn.—See NOTWITHSTANDING.

de-spite'ful (dē-spīt'fo͝ol), *a.* [See DESPITE; cf. SPITEFUL.] Full of despite; insulting; expressing malice or contemptuous hate; malicious; cruel; malignant. —**de-spite'ful-ly**, *adv.* —**de-spite'ful-ness**, *n.*

Haters of God, *despiteful*, proud, boasters. *Rom.* i. 30

Pray for them which *despitefully* use you. *Matt.* v. 44.

Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and torture. *Book of Wisdom* ii. 19.

des-pit'e-ous (dĕs-pĭt'ē-ŭs), *a.* [For *despitous*; affected in form by E. *piteous*. See DESPITE.] Feeling or showing despite; contemptuous; malicious, angry to excess, cruel; pitiless; merciless. —**des-pit'e-ous-ly**, *adv*

Spurring so hot with rage *dispiteous* *Spenser.*

de-spoil' (dē-spoil'), *v. t.*; **DE-SPOILED'** (-spoild'); **DE-SPOIL'ING.** [OF *despoillier*, F. *dépouiller*, L. *despoliare, despoliatum*; *de* + *spoliare* to strip, rob, *spolium* spoil, booty. Cf. SPOIL, DESPOLIATION.] **1.** To strip, as of clothing; to divest or unclothe. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. To strip of belongings; to deprive for spoil; to plunder; rob; pillage; divest; —usually followed by *of*.

Despoiled of innocence, of faith, of bliss. *Milton*

3. To strip of worth or use; to spoil. *Obs.*

4. To carry off as plunder; to remove forcibly. *Obs.*

Syn.—Strip, deprive, rob, bereave, rifle.

de-spoil', *n.* [OF. *despoille.*] **1.** Despoiling. *Archaic.*

2. Spoil; booty. *Obs.* *Wolsey.*

+ Gr. *χυμός* juice.] Connective tissue of sponges. —**des'o-ma-chym'a-tous** (-kĭm'ă-tŭs), *a.* **des'ma-cyte**, *n.* [*desma* + *-cyte.*] *Zool.* A cell of the connective tissue of a sponge

desmalen. + DISMAY.

Des-man'thus (dĕs-măn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *δέσμη* a bundle + *ἄνθος*.] *Bot.* Syn. of ACUAN.

Des'mas. Var. of DISMAS.

desmaye. + DISMAY. [desmid.]

des-mid'i-an (-mĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A

des-mid'i-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The special study of desmids. —**des-mid'i-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

des-mi'tis (dĕs-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *desmo-* + *-itis*] *Med.* Inflammation of a ligament.

Des-mob'ry-a (-mŏb'rĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *desmo-* + Gr. *βρύον* moss, lichen.] *Bot.* One of the two groups into which ferns were formerly sometimes divided. It includes those in which the stipe is not articulated with the rootstock, comprising most terns. Cf. EREMOSPORYA. —**des-mob'ry-oid** (-oid), *a.*

Des'mo-dac'ty-li (dĕs'mō-dăk'tĭ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *desmo-* + Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger.] *Zool.* See PASSERIFORMES.

Des-mo'di-um (dĕs-mō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *desmo-* + Gr. *εἶδος* form.] *Bot.* Syn. of MEIBOMIA.

des'mo-gen (dĕs'mō-jĕn), *n* [*desmo-* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* Vascular meristematic tissue; hence, **desmogen strand**, a young or undifferentiated vascular bundle.

des-mog'ra-phy (dĕs-mŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*desmo-* + *-graphy.*] *Anat.* A description of ligaments.

des'mo-hæm'o-blast, *or* **-hem'o-blast** (dĕs'mō-hĕm'ō-blăst; -hē'mō-blăst), *n.* [*desmo-* + *hæmo-* + *-blast.*] The mesenchyma.

Des Moines' se'ries (dē moin'). [From *Des Moines*, Iowa.] *Geol.* The lower coal measures of Iowa and adjacent States.

Des'mo-my-a'ri-a (dĕs'mō-mĭ-ā'rĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *desmo-* + Gr. *μῦς* = HEMIMYARIA.

des'mon (dĕs'mŏn), *n.* [See DESMO-.] *Chem.* An immune body See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

Des-mon'cus (dĕs-mŏn'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *desmo-* + Gr. *ὄγκος* barb.] *Bot.* A genus of pinnate-leaved palms found from Mexico to Brazil. They climb by spiny leafstalks hooked at the ends.

des'mo-no-sol'o-gy (dĕs'mō-nō-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*desmo-* + *nosology.*] *Med.* Description of the diseases of ligaments.

des-mop'a-thy (dĕs-mŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* Any disease of the ligaments

des'mo-pel'mous (dĕs'mō-pĕl'mŭs), *a.* [*desmo-* + Gr. *πέλμα* sole of the foot.] *Zool.* Having the plantar tendons so united that the hind toe cannot be bent independently, as certain birds.

Des'mo-sco'lex (-skŏ'lĕks), *n.* [NL.; *desmo-* + Gr. *σκώληξ* a worm.] *Zool.* A genus of minute marine worms, related to the Nematoda, having a globular head with four movable setæ and a ringed body.

Des-mos'ti-cha (dĕs-mŏs'tĭ-kă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *desmo-* + Gr. *στίχος* row, line.] *Zoöl* = REGULARIA, an order of sea urchins. —**des-mos'ti-chous** (-kŭs), *a*

des'o-lat'er (dĕs'ō-lāt'ĕr), *n.* One that desolates or lays waste.

des'o-la-to-ry (-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *desolatorius.*] = DESOLATIVE.

des'so-na'tion (dĕs'sō-nā'shŭn), *n. Phon.* Unvoicing.

‖ **de son tort** (dē sŏn tôrt; *F.* dē sôn' tôr'). [OF. & F.] Lit., of his own wrong; —chiefly in *executor de son tort* (which see).

de'so-phis'ti-cate (dē'sō-fĭs'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To clear from sophism or error. *Rare.* —**de'so-phis'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

desordene. + DISORDEINE.

‖**dé'so'ri-en'té'** (dā'zō'ryŏN'tā'), *a.* [F.] Having lost one's bearings; confused; embarrassed.

De Só'to formation. [After Fernando *De Soto*, Sp. explorer.] *Geol.* A formation of the Florida Pliocene. See GEOLOGY.

des-ox'a-late (dĕs-ŏk'să-lāt), *n.* A salt or ester of desoxalic acid.

des-pach'. Despatch. *Ref. Sp.*

de-spair'a-ble, *a.* [L. *desperabilis.*] Desperate. *Obs.*

de-spaird'. Despaired. *Ref. Sp.*

de-spaired', *p. a.* Despairing; despaired of. *Obs.* [spairs.

de-spair'er, *n.* One who despairs. [di, des-pan'dee (dăsh-

des-pan'di, des-pan'dee (dăsh-pan'dē), *n.* [Marathi *dēśpāndē*.] A local hereditary native revenue officer. *India.*

des-par'ple. + DISPARPLE.

des-patch', **des-patch'er**, etc. Vars of DISPATCH, etc.

des-peche', *v. t.* [OF. *despechier.*] To dispatch. *Obs.*

de-spect', *a.* [L. *despectus*, p. p. of *despicere.*] Despised. *Obs.*

de-spect'ant, *a.* [L. *despectans*, p. pr.] *Her* Dejectant.

de-spec'tion (dē-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *despectio.*] A looking down upon: a despising. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

de-speed', *v. t.* To send hastily.

despeir. + DESPAIR.

despence, despense. + DISPENSE

des-pend'. + DISPEND. [*Obs.*]

des'per-a-cy, *n.* Desperation.

des'per-a'do-ism (dĕs'pĕr-ā'dō-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [*Obs.*]

desperance, *n.* [OF.] Despair.

des'per-ate, *v. t.* To render desperate. *Rare.*

des'perd, des'pert. Dial. Eng. vars. of DESPERATE.

des'per-view', *n.* [OF. *desperveü.*] An indigent man; a poor beggar. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

des'pi-ca-bil'i-ty (dĕs'pĭ-kă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Despicableness

des'pi-ca-bl. Despicable. *R. Sp.*

des-pi'cien-cy (dĕs-pĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *despicientia.*] A looking down upon; despection. *Obs.*

de-spight', **de-spight'ful**, etc. + DESPITE, DESPITEFUL, etc.

de-spise', *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *despiz*, nom. of *despit*, or fr. E. *despise*, v.] Despisal. *Obs.*

de-spised' (dē-spīzd'), *pret.* & *p. p.* of DESPISE — **de-spis'ed-ness** (-spīz'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* [*Rare.*]

de-spise'ment, *n.* A despising.

de-spis'er (dē-spīz'ĕr), *n.* One who despises.

de-spis'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DESPISE. — **de-spis'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **de-spis'ing-ness**, *n.*

de-spite', *v. t.* To show contempt or despite. *Obs.*

des-pi'tous, *a.* [OF. *despitos*, F. *dépiteux.* See DESPITE, *n.*] Despiteous; malicious; cruel. *Obs.* — **des-pi'tous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

despialem. + DISPLAY.

desplaysaunt. + DISPLEASANT.

desplese. + DISPLEASE.

de-spoild'. Despoiled. *Ref. Sp.*

de-spoil'er, *n.* One who despoils.

de-spoil'ment (dĕ-spoil'mĕnt), *n.* Despoliation.

de-spo'li-a'tion (dĕ-spō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *despoliatio.* See DESPOIL.] A stripping or plundering; spoliation.

de-spond' (dĕ-spŏnd'), *v. i.*; DE-SPOND'ED; DE-SPOND'ING. [L. *despondēre, desponsum*, to promise away, promise in marriage, give up, to lose (courage); *de* + *spondēre* to promise solemnly. See SPONSOR.] To give up the will, courage, or spirit; to be much disheartened; to lose almost all courage, to become dispirited or depressed; to have an unhopeful spirit.

I should despair, or at least *despond* *Scott*
Others . . . *despond* at the first difficulty. *Locke*

de-spond', *n.* Despondency. *Obs.* *Bunyan.*

de-spond'ence (dĕ-spŏn'dĕns), *n.* Despondency.

The people, when once infected, lose their relish for happiness [and] saunter about with looks of *despondence*. *Goldsmith.*

de-spond'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* State of being despondent; loss of hope and cessation of effort; discouragement; depression or dejection of the mind.

Syn. — DESPONDENCY, DESPAIR, DESPERATION. DESPONDENCY implies disheartenment or depression, due to partial or temporary abandonment of hope; DESPAIR denotes utter loss of hope; DESPERATION, such despair as impels to violent or desperate action. See MELANCHOLY, HOPELESS.

Yet mistrust
Is of such incapacity, methinks,
No natural branch; *despondency* far less;
And, least of all, is absolute *despair.* *Wordsworth.*
Grim-visaged, comfortless *despair.* *Gray.*
Not a soul
But felt a fever of the mad and played
Some tricks of *desperation.* *Shak.*

de-spond'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *despondens, -entis*, p. pr. of *despondēre.*] Marked by, or given to, despondency; low-spirited; as, a *despondent* manner; a *despondent* prisoner. — *n.* One who desponds. — **de-spond'ent-ly**, *adv.*

de-spond'ing, *p. a.* Despondent. — **de-spond'ing-ly**, *adv.*

des'pot (dĕs'pŏt), *n.* [F. *despote*, OF. also *despot*, LL. *despotus*, fr. Gr. δεσπότης master, lord, the second part of which is akin to πόσις husband, and L. *potens.* See POTENT.] **1.** A title signifying "master" or "lord," formerly applied to: **a** The Byzantine emperor and princes of the royal house. **b** Bishops and patriarchs of the Greek Church. **c** After the Turkish conquest of Byzantium, the petty Christian rulers tributary to the Turks.

2. An absolute ruler; an autocrat; now usually, one who exercises absolute authority tyrannically, oppressively, or brutally; a tyrant.

des'po-tat (dĕs'pō-tăt), *n.* [Cf F. *despotat.*] The dominion of a Greek despot under the Turks. *Oxf. E. D.*

des-pot'ic (dĕs-pŏt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. δεσποτικός: cf. F. *despo-*
des-pot'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *tique.*] Having the character of, or pertaining to, a despot; possessing and abusing unlimited power; evincing despotism; tyrannical; arbitrary.

Syn. — AUTOCRATIC, DESPOTIC, TYRANNICAL, TYRANNOUS. AUTOCRATIC implies the assumption or exercise of absolute power or authority; it is not necessarily a term of opprobrium; as, "No one could venture to dispute the commands of the *autocratic* old lady" (*Atlantic Monthly*). DESPOTIC and TYRANNICAL are stronger than *autocratic*; *despotic* implying the arbitrary (frequently imperious) exercise, *tyrannical*, the abuse (frequently through harshness, oppression, or severity), of absolute power or control; as, "Moral qualities rule the world, but at short distances the senses are *despotic*" (*Emerson*); "The bodily eye, in every stage of life the most *despotic* of our senses" (*Wordsworth*); "How could I have borne to become the slave of her *tyrannical* humors?" (*Mad. D'Arblay*) · cf. "The [school] master, I fear, must be something of a *despot* at the risk of his becoming something like a *tyrant*" (*Scott*). TYRANNOUS is more frequently used of things than of persons; as, "A subdued, unchangeable, skeptical smile, of all expressions the most *tyrannous* over a susceptible mind" (*G. Eliot*). See IMPERATIVE, MASTERLY, DICTATORIAL, ARROGANT.

— **des-pot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **des-pot'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

des'pot-ism (dĕs'pŏt-Iz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *despotisme.*] **1.** The power, spirit, or principles of a despot; absolute control over others; tyrannical sway; tyranny. "The *despotism* of vice." *Byron.*

2. A government which is directed by a despot; a despotic monarchy; absolutism; autocracy.

des'pot-ize (-iz), *v. i.* To act the despot.

de-spu'mate (dĕ-spū'māt; dĕs'pū-māt; 277), *v. t.*; DE-SPU'MAT-ED (-māt-ĕd); DE-SPU'MAT-ING (-māt-ĭng). [L. *despumatus*, p. p. of *despumare* to skim; *de* + *spumare* to foam, froth, *spuma* froth, scum.] To skim; to clarify by removing scum or impurities; to throw off like spume.

de-spu'mate, *v. i.* To throw off impurities in spume; to work off in foam or scum; to foam.

des'pu-ma'tion (dĕs'pū-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *despumatio.* cf. F. *despumation.*] Act of throwing up froth or scum; separation of the scum or impurities from liquids; scumming; clarification.

des'qua-mate (dĕs'kwā-māt; dĕ-skwā'māt; 277), *v. i.*; DES'QUA-MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd; -māt-ĕd); DES'QUA-MAT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *desquamatus*, p. p. of *desquamare* to scale off; *de* + *squama* scale.] *Med.* To peel off in the form of scales; to scale off, as the skin in certain diseases.

des'qua-ma'tion (dĕs'kwā-mā'shŭn), *n. Med.* The separation or shedding of the cuticle or epidermis in the form of flakes or scales; exfoliation, as of bones.

de-squam'a-tive (dĕ-skwăm'ā-tĭv), **de-squam'a-to-ry** (dĕ-skwăm'ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or attended with, desquamation.

des-sert' (dĕ-zûrt'), *n.* [F., fr. *desservir* to remove from table, to clear the table; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *servir* to serve, to serve at table. See SERVE.] A service of fruits or sweetmeats at the close of a repast, in the United States often including or consisting of pastry or puddings.

dessert spoon. A spoon used in eating dessert; a spoon intermediate in size between a teaspoon and a tablespoon.

des-sert'-spoon'ful, *n.*; *pl.* -FULS. As much as a dessert spoon will hold, or about two and a half fluid drams.

des'ti-nate (dĕs'tĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *destinatus*, p. p. of *destinare.* See DESTINE.] Destined. *Obs. or Archaic.* "*Destinate* to hell." *Foxe.*

des'ti-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* **1.** = DESTINE.

2. To sentence; doom. *Obs.*

des'ti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *destinatio* determination: cf. F. *destination* destination.] **1.** Act of destining, or appointing.

2. Purpose for which anything is destined; predetermined end, object, or use; ultimate design.

3. The place set for the end of a journey, or to which something is sent; place or point aimed at.

4. *Scots Law.* **a** The nomination of successors to movable or heritable property in a certain order made by the will of a decedent. **b** The series of heirs succeeding to such property under the will or by law.

des'tine (dĕs'tĭn), *v. t.*; DES'TINED (-tĭnd); DES'TIN-ING. [F. *destiner*, L. *destinare; de* + a word akin to *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. OBSTINATE.] **1.** To fix or decree beforehand, as by divine will or superhuman causes; to predetermine; foreordain; as, the earth is *destined* to become a dead planet, — often, *passive*, in a weaker sense: to be fated; as, hopes not *destined* to be realized; they were *destined* to meet rough weather; our *destined* way.

Reserved, and *destined* to eternal woe. *Milton.*

2. To determine or decide upon the future condition, use, or action of; to ordain, appoint, design, or determine; to assign *to* or design *for* a given end or purpose; as, he was *destined* for the military; money which one *destines* to build a house; hours *destined* to love making; specif., *passive*, to be bound; as, a vessel *destined* for London.

Syn. — Design, ordain, determine, choose, intend, devote, consecrate, doom. See ALLOT.

des'ti-ny (dĕs'tĭ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *destinee, destene*, F. *destinée*, from *destiner.* See DESTINE.] **1.** That to which any person or thing is destined; predetermined state; condition foreordained by the divine will or by human will; fate, lot; doom.

No man of woman born,
Coward or brave, can shun his *destiny.* *Bryant*

2. The predetermined course of events often conceived as a resistless power or agency; fate, the foreordained future, whether in general or of an individual.

But who can turn the stream of *destiny?* *Spenser*
Fame comes only when deserved, and then is as inevitable as *destiny*, for it is *destiny.* *Longfellow*

3. [*cap.*] The goddess of destiny; *pl.*, the three Fates.

Marked by the *Destinies* to be avoided. *Shak.*

Syn. — Fortune, lot. — DESTINY, FATE, DOOM. DESTINY stresses the idea of what is irrevocably predetermined or appointed; FATE, of immutable or ruthless, often blind, necessity; DOOM, of final, esp. unhappy or calamitous, award or fate; as, "Let determined things to *destiny* hold unbewailed their way" (*Shak.*); "shunless *destiny*" (*id.*); "fixed as *fate*" (*Pope*), "relentless *fate*" (*Burns*); "Gallant . . . little heart, she had accepted the command of that supreme attraction like the call of *fate*, and marched blindfold on her *doom*" (*Stevenson*), cf. to fulfill one's *destiny*, to deserve a better *fate*, to seal one's *doom.* See DEADLY

des'ti-tute (dĕs'tĭ-tūt), *a.* [L. *destitutus*, p. p of *destituere* to set away, leave alone, forsake; *de* + *statuere* to set. See STATUTE.] **1.** Abandoned; forsaken; forlorn. *Obs.*

2. Bereft or not in possession (of something necessary or desirable); deficient, lacking; devoid; — usually followed by *of.*

In thee is my trust; leave not my soul *destitute.* *Ps.* cxli 8
Totally *destitute* of all shadow of influence. *Burke*

3. Not possessing the necessaries of life; in a condition of extreme want; without possessions or resources.

They wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins; being *destitute*, afflicted, tormented. *Heb* xi 37

Syn. — See DEVOID.

des'ti-tute, *v. t.* **1.** To leave destitute; to forsake; abandon. *Obs.* "*Destitute* a plantation." *Bacon.*

2. To make destitute, to cause to be in want; to deprive; — followed by *of.* *Obs.*

Destituted of all honor and livings. *Holinshed*

3 To deprive of office; depose. *Obs.*, exc. as a *Gallicism.*

4. To disappoint; frustrate; defeat. *Obs.*

When his expectation is *destituted.* *Fotherby*

5. To devastate; to waste. *Rare.*

des'ti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* [OF. & F., fr. L. *destitutio* a forsaking.] **1.** Act of forsaking or abandoning. *Obs.*

2. A dismissal from office; a degradation. *Archaic.*

3. State of being deprived of anything; state of being destitute; deficiency; lack; extreme poverty; utter want; as, the inundation caused general *destitution.*

Syn. — See POVERTY.

des'trer (dĕs'trĕr), **des'tri-er** (dĕs'trĭ-ĕr; dĕs-trē'r'), *n.* [OF. *destrier*, fr. L. *dextra* on the right side. The squire led his master's horse beside him, on his right hand. *Skeat.*] A war horse. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Chaucer.*

de-stroy' (dĕ-stroi'), *v. t.*; DE-STROYED' (-stroid'); DE-STROY'ING. [ME. *destroyen, destruen, destruen*, OF. *destruire*, F. *détruire*, fr. (assumed) LL. *destrugere*, L. *destruere, destructum; de* + *struere* to pile up, build. See STRUCTURE.]

1. To unbuild; to pull or tear down; to separate violently into its constituent parts; to break up the structure and organic existence of; to demolish.

But ye shall *destroy* their altars, break their images, and cut down their groves. *Ex.* xxxiv. 13

2. To ruin, to spoil utterly, to bring to naught, to put an end to; to annihilate; as, to *destroy* one's love.

I will utterly pluck up and *destroy* that nation. *Jer* xii. 17.

3. To put an end to the existence of; to kill; slay.

If him by force he can *destroy*, or, worse,
By some false guile pervert. *Milton*

4. To counteract; nullify; neutralize.

Syn. — DESTROY, DEMOLISH, ANNIHILATE, DISMANTLE, RAZE. DESTROY is the most general term; as, to *destroy* a building, a paper, a nest of caterpillars, to *destroy* life, affection, one's influence. That is DEMOLISHED which had possessed a mass or structure; that is ANNIHILATED which is reduced (really or virtually) to nothing, or whose collective existence or distinctive form or aspect is destroyed; as, to *demolish* a building, a wall, an embankment, (fig.) to *demolish* an argument; to *annihilate* a fleet, an army, to *annihilate* space or time. That is DISMANTLED which is stripped of its equipments or necessary appurtenances; that is RAZED which is brought level with the ground; as, to *dismantle* a fortress, a ship, a room; to *raze* a city to its foundations; "The fortifications were *razed* to the ground" (*Gibbon*). See EXTERMINATE, RAVAGE, ABOLISH, OVERTURN.

de-stroy'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *destrueor.*] **1.** One who destroys, ruins, kills, or desolates

2. = TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER.

de-stroy'ing, *p. a.* Destructive.

destroying angel, the *Amanita verna.* See AMANITA. — **D. Angels**, the Danite Band. See DANITES, 2.

de-struct' (dĕ-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *destructus*, p. p. of *destruere.* See DESTROY.] To destroy. *Obs.*

de-struct'i-ble (dĕ-strŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *destructibilis.*] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed. — **de-struct'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **de-struct'i-ble-ness**, *n.*

de-struc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F *destruction*, L. *destructio.* See DESTROY.] **1.** Act of destroying; a tearing down; a bringing to naught; subversion; demolition; ruin; slaying; ravaging; devastation.

'T is safer to be that which we destroy
Than by *destruction* dwell in doubtful joy. *Shak.*
Destruction of venerable establishments. *Hallam*

2. State of being destroyed, ruined, slain, or devastated.

This town came to *destruction.* *Chaucer.*

3. A destroying agency; a cause of ruin; a destroyer.

The *destruction* that wasteth at noonday. *Ps* xci. 6

Syn. — Overthrow, desolation, extirpation, extinction, devastation, downfall, extermination, havoc, ruin.

de-struc'tion-al (-ăl), *a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to destruction; resulting from the action of destructive agencies.

de-struc'tion-ist, *n.* **1** One who delights in destroying that which is valuable; one whose principles and influence tend to destroy existing institutions; a destructive.

2. *Theol.* A believer in annihilationism (which see).

de-struc'tive (dĕ-strŭk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *destructivus*: cf. F. *destructif.*] **1.** Causing destruction; tending to bring about ruin, death, or devastation; ruinous; fatal; productive of serious evil; — often with *of* or *to*; as, intemperance is *destructive* of health; evil examples are *destructive* to morals.

Time's *destructive* power. *Wordsworth*

2. *Logic.* Retroactively negating, as when the denial of a consequent invalidates the antecedent.

3. Designed or tending to destroy or clear away (an established idea, régime, etc.); — opposed to *constructive*; as, *destructive* criticism. Cf. RADICAL.

Syn. — Mortal, deadly, fatal, ruinous, malignant, baleful, pernicious, mischievous.

destructive distillation, the process of decomposing a substance (as wood, coal, bone) in a closed vessel by means of heat, and collecting the volatile products evolved. — **d. sorites**, *Logic*, a process of reasoning which involves the denial of the first of a series of dependent propositions as a consequence of the denial of the last; a species of *reductio ad absurdum.* *Whately.*

de-struc'tive, *n.* One who destroys; a nonconstructive radical; a destructionist.

de-struc'tive-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of, or tendency towards, destroying or ruining.

2. *Phren.* The faculty supposed to impel to acts of destruction and having a special "bump" or "organ."

de-struc'tor (dĕ-strŭk'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *destruere.* See DESTROY; cf. DESTROYER.] **1.** A destroyer. *Rare.*

Fire, the *destructor* and the artificial death of things. *Boyle.*

2. A furnace or oven for the burning or carbonizing of refuse; specif., *Sewage Disposal*, a furnace (called in full **refuse destructor**) in which the more solid constituents of sewage are burnt. Destructors are often so constructed as to utilize refuse as fuel.

des'u-da'tion (dĕs'ū-dā'shŭn; dē'sū-), *n.* [L. *desudatio*, fr. *desudare* to sweat greatly; *de* + *sudare* to sweat.] *Med.* A sweating; a profuse or morbid sweating, often succeeded by an eruption of small pimples.

de-suete' (dĕ-swēt'), *a.* [L. *desuetus*, p. p. of *desuescere* to disuse.] Disused; out of use. *Obs. & R.*

des'ue-tude (dĕs'wē-tūd), *n.* [L. *desuetudo*, fr. *desuescere* to grow out of use, disuse; *de* + *suescere* to become used or accustomed: cf. F. *désuétude.* See CUSTOM.] **1.** Cessation

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Des-poi'na (dĕs-poi'nă), *n.* [Gr. Δέσποινα.] Lit., the mistress; — a name of Persephone, esp. in Orphic inscriptions, also of other goddesses. [sponds.]

de-spond'er, *n.* One who de-

de-spon'sate, *v. t.* [L. *desponsatus*, p. p. of *desponsare*, intens. of *despondere* to betroth. See DESPOND.] To betroth. *Obs.* —

de'spon-sa'tion, *n. Obs.*

de'spon'so-ries (dĕ-spŏn'sō-rĭz), *n. pl.* [Cf. Sp. *desposorio.*] Betrothal or betrothal ceremonies; also, a writing formally announcing a betrothal. *Obs.*

des-port'. ✝ DISPORT.

des-pose', *v. t.* [OF. *desposer.*] To depose. *Obs.*

des-pot'ic-ly, *adv.* of DESPOTIC.

des'pot-ist, *n.* A supporter of despotism.

des'pot-oc'ra-cy (dĕs'pŏt-ŏk'rā-sĭ), *n.* Government by a despot. *Nonce Word.*

de-spouse' (dĕ-spouz'), *v. t.* [L. *desponsare.* Cf ESPOUSE.] To betroth; to marry. *Obs.*

de-spread'. ✝ DISPREAD.

despuile. ✝ DESPOIL.

de-spume' (dĕ-spūm'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *despumer.*] To despumate. *Obs.*

despute. ✝ DISPUTE.

disputeson. ✝ DISPUTISON

de-squam'a-to-ry, *n. Surg.* An obsolete instrument for removing laminæ of exfoliated bones.

desque. ✝ DESK.

des-ray'. ✝ DERAY.

dess (dĕs), **dass** (dăs), *n.* [Cf Gael. *dais* a mow of hay or unthreshed grain, Ir. *dais* a heap, pile, rick, W. *das* a heap, stack.] A layer, as of stones or sheaves; also, a heap or pile, or a part cut from it; as, a *dess* of hay. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dess, *v. t. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To arrange in a dess or desses. **2.** To cut out from a stack.

dess, *v. i.* To work in or cut out layers from the face of a cliff *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dess, desse, n. [See DAIS.] Desk. *Obs.*

des'sa (dĕs'ă), *n.* [Javanese *dĕsă*, fr. Skr. *dēśa* place, country.] In Java, a village community; — somewhat like the Russian *mir.*

Des'sau (dĕs'ŏ; dĕs'ă-ŭ). *Bib.*

desse. ✝ DAIS.

dessece. ✝ DECEASE.

Desserah. Var. of DASAHARA.

desserve. ✝ DESERVE.

desses. ✝ DISEASE.

des'sia-tine (dĕs'ĭ-ă-tēn), *n.* Also *desyatin, desiatine*, etc. [Russ. *desyatina*, prop., a tenth.] See MEASURE.

dessicative, dessicator. Error for DESICCATIVE, DESICCATOR.

des'sil (dĕs'ĭl), *n.* [See DESIL.] *Brit. Folklore.* A charm performed by running three times about the object, following the course of the sun and sometimes carrying fire in the right hand.

‖ des-sous' des cartes' (dĕ-sōō' dā kart'). [F.] The under side, i.e., the face, of the cards; hence, a secret, a reservation.

dest. ✝ DOST, form of DO.

des-tain'. Var. of DISTAIN.

destance. ✝ DISTANCE.

destanee. ✝ DESTINY.

desteinen. ✝ DISTAIN.

des-tem'per. ✝ DISTEMPER.

destempraunce. ✝ DISTEMPERANCE.

destene. ✝ DESTINY.

des'ter, *n.* [OF. *destre.*] The right hand. *Obs.* [Destiny. *Obs.*]

des'tin, des'tine, *n.* [F. *destin.*]

des'ti-na-ble (dĕs'tĭ-nă-b'l), *a.* [OF. *destinable.*] Determined by destiny; fated. *Obs.* — **des'ti-na-bly**, *adv. Obs.* [*Obs.*]

des'ti-nal, *a.* Destined; fated.

des-tinct'. ✝ DISTINCT.

destine. ✝ DESTINY.

des'tin-e'zite (dĕs'tĭn-ē'zĭt), *n.* [After M. *Destinez.*] *Min.* A variety of diadochite.

des'ti-nism (dĕs'tĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* Belief in destiny; fatalism. *Rare.* — **des'ti-nist**, *n.*

des'ti-nor, *n.* [L. *destinator*, through an OF. *destineor.*] One that destines. *Obs.*

des'tit-ny, *v. t.* To destine. *Obs.*

de-stit'u-ent (dĕ-stĭt'ū-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *destituens*, p. pr.] Deficient; wanting. *Obs.* [TUTE.

des'ti-tute-ly, *adv.* of DESTI-

des'ti-tute-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ de'sto (dĕs'tō), *adv.* [It., brisk.] *Music.* Lively; in a sprightly manner. *Rare.*

des-toor', **des-tour'**. Vars. of DUSTOOR, Parsi high priest.

destourbe. ✝ DISTURB.

‖ de'stra ma'no (dĕs'trä mä'nō). [It.] *Music.* The right hand; — used as a direction in music for keyed instruments. Usually abbr. to *D. M.*

destrayt. ✝ DISTRAIT.

de-streche', *v. t.* [Compare STRETCH.] To stretch out. *Obs.*

destreinen. ✝ DISTRAIN.

destresse. ✝ DISTRESS.

destreyne. ✝ DISTRAIN.

destrie. ✝ DESTROY.

des'trier. Var. of DESTRER.

destrier. ✝ DESTROYER.

des-trou'ble, *v. t.* [OF. *destroubler.*] To distrouble. *Obs.*

de-stroy'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

de-stroyd'. Destroyed *Ref. Sp.*

de-stroy'ing-ly, *adv.* of DESTROYING.

de-struc'tiv. Destructive. *Ref. Sp.*

de-struc'tive-ly, *adv.* of DESTRUCTIVE. *Obs* *Oxf. E. D.*

de-struc'to-ry, *a. & n.* Destructive.

destrue, destruie. ✝ DESTROY.

desturben. ✝ DISTURB.

desturble. ✝ DISTURBLE.

de'su-cra'tion (dē'sū-krā'shŭn); *n.* [*de-* + F. *sucre* sugar.] Act or process of depriving of sugar.

de-su'da-to-ry (dĕ-sū'dă-tō-rĭ),

of use, discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion. *Obs.* **2.** State of that the use or practice of which has been discontinued; state of disuse. In Civil law *desuetude* is applied esp. to the derogation of a law by a contrary custom. In Scots law such derogation may occur, at least in the case of an act of the Scots Parliament.

de-sul'phur-ize (dē-sŭl'fŭr-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To deprive of, or free from, sulphur. — **de-sul'phur-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **de-sul'phur-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

de-sul'tor (dē-sŭl'tŭr), *n.; pl.* E. -TORS (-tŏrz), L. -TORES (dēs'ŭl-tō'rēz). [L. See DESULTORY.] A rider trained to leap from one horse to another, as in the Circensian games

des'ul-to-ry (dĕs'ŭl-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *desultorius*, fr. *desultor* a leaper, fr. *desilire, desultum*, to leap down; *de* + *salire* to leap. See SALTATION.] **1.** Leaping or skipping about; wavering; unsteady. *Obs.*

I shot at it [a bird], but it was so *desultory* that I missed my aim. *Gilbert White.*

2. Jumping, or passing, from one thing or subject to another, without order or rational connection; without logical sequence; disconnected; immethodical; aimless; scrappy; as, *desultory* minds; *desultory* reading.

3. Out of course; by the way; as a digression; not connected with the subject; as, a *desultory* remark.

Syn. — Rambling, roving, immethodical, discursive, inconstant, unsettled, slight, hasty, loose. See CURSORY.

de'syn-on'y-mize (dē'sĭn-ŏn'ĭ-mīz), *v. t.;* -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To deprive of synonymous character, to differentiate in use; — applied to words which have been employed as synonyms. — **de'syn-on'y-mi-za'tion** (-mĭ-zā'shŭn; -mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

de-tach' (dē-tăch'), *v. t.;* DE-TACHED' (-tăcht'); DE-TACH'ING. [F. *détacher*, OF. *destachier* (cf. It *distaccare, staccare*); *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + the root found also in E. *attach*. See ATTACH; cf. STACCATO.] **1** To part; to separate or disunite; to disengage; — the opposite of *attach;* as, to *detach* coats from a bulbous root, to *detach* a man from a party.

2. To separate for a special object or use; — used esp. in military language; as, to *detach* a ship from a fleet.

Syn. — Separate, disunite, disengage, sever, disjoin; withdraw, draw off.

de-tach', *v. i.* To become detached; to disengage.

de-tached' (dē-tăcht'), *p. a.* Separate, consisting of one or more separated parts, unconnected, or imperfectly connected; as, *detached* parcels. "Extensive and *detached* empire." *Burke.*

detached escapement. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3. — **d. scarp,** *Fort.*, a wall constructed in the ditch of a fortress, separated from the embankment of the parapet by a path, to serve as an obstacle. — **d. works,** *Fort.*, defensive works at such a distance from the body of a fortress or intrenched camp as to receive little or no support from its fire.

— de-tach'ed-ly (dē-tăch'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **de-tached'ness** (dē-tăcht'nĕs, dē-tăch'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

de-tach'ment (dē-tăch'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *détachement.*] **1.** Act of detaching, or state of being detached.

2. That which is detached; esp., a body of troops or part of a fleet sent from the main body on special service.

3. Aloofness from surroundings, circumstances, or association; dissociation; specif., separation from worldly things.

The *detachment* of the United States from the affairs of the Old World *James Bryce.*

A most heroic faith and the *detachment* of a saint *J. H. Newman*

de-tail' (dē-tāl'; dē'tāl; 277), *n.* [F. *détail*, fr. *détailler* to cut in pieces, tell in detail, *dé-* (L. *de*) + *tailler* to cut. See TAILOR.] **1.** A minute portion; one of the small or subordinate parts of a whole; a particular; an item; — chiefly in the *pl.;* as, the *details* of a scheme or a transaction.

The *details* of the campaign in Italy. *Motley.*

2. A narrative which relates minute points; an account which dwells on particulars. *Now Rare.*

3. *Mil.* **a** The written list of services and exercises for the day either for the entire command or any portion; also, the distribution of the daily orders to the officers. *Rare in U. S.* **b** Selection for a particular service of a person or a body of men; hence, the person or body selected.

4. *Arch. & Mach.* **a** A minor part, as, in a building, the cornice, caps of the buttresses, capitals of the columns, etc., or (called *larger details*) a porch, a gable with its windows, a pavilion, or an attached tower. **b** A detail drawing.

in detail, in subdivisions; part by part; item by item; circumstantially; with particularity.

de-tail' (dē-tāl'), *v. t.;* DE-TAILED' (-tāld'); DE-TAIL'ING. [Cf. F. *détailler* to cut up in pieces, tell in detail. See DETAIL, *n.*] **1.** To relate in particulars; to particularize; to report minutely and distinctly; to enumerate; to specify; as, he *detailed* all the facts in due order.

2. *Chiefly Mil.* To tell off or appoint for a particular service, as an officer, a troop, or a squadron

detail drawing. *Arch. & Mech.* A separate drawing of a small part of a machine, structure, etc., usually dimensioned and drawn to scale for use as a working drawing.

de-tailed' (dē-tāld'), *p. a.* Circumstantially related or depicted; full of details; minute; particular. — **de-tail'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **de-tail'ed-ness,** *n.*

detailed drawing. = DETAIL DRAWING.

de-tain' (dē-tān'), *v. t.;* DE-TAINED' (-tānd'); DE-TAIN'ING. [F. *détenir*, L. *detinere, detentum; de* + *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE.] **1.** To hold or keep as in custody. *Obs.*

2. To keep back; to withhold, as that which is due.

Detain not the wages of the hireling. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To restrain from proceeding; to stay or stop; to delay; as, we were *detained* by an accident.

4. To keep; to retain (in possession, place, condition, etc.); as, they were *detained* in ignorance. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — Withhold, retain; stop, stay, arrest, check, retard, hinder. See DELAY, KEEP.

de-tain'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who detains.

de-tain'er, *n.* [OF. inf. *detenir* used as a n., prob. through an AF. form *detener*. See DETAIN.] *Law.* **a** A keeping in one's possession; specif., detention of what is another's, even though the original taking may have been lawful. Unlawful forcible detainer is indictable at common law. **b** A writ authorizing the keeper of a prison to continue to keep a person in custody.

de-tect' (dē-tĕkt'), *v. t.;* DE-TECT'ED; DE-TECT'ING. [L. *delectus*, p. p. of *detegere* to uncover, detect, *de* + *tegere* to cover. See TEGUMENT.] **1.** To uncover; to lay bare; to reveal; show. *Obs.*

Sham'st thou not . . .
To let thy tongue *detect* thy base-born heart? *Shak.*

2. To inform against; to accuse; to expose. *Obs.*

Hast thou not *detected* me to that faithless Mirabell? *Congreve.*

3. To discover the existence, presence, or fact of (something hidden or obscure); as, to *detect* an odor; to *detect* a crime; to *detect* insincerity.

4. To discover the identity, whereabouts, character, or actions of (a person or animal); as, to *detect* a murderer; to *detect* a dog in chasing sheep; to *detect* a hypocrite.

Syn. — Discover, find out; lay bare, expose.

de-tect'a-ble (dē-tĕk'tȧ-b'l) } *a.* Capable of being detected
de-tect'i-ble (dē-tĕk'tĭ-b'l) } or found out, as, parties not *detectable.* "Errors *detectible* at a glance" *Latham.* — **de-tect'a-bil'i-ty** (-tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **de-tect'a-bly,** *adv.*

de-tec'tion (dē-tĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *detectio* an uncovering, revealing.] **1.** A laying open of what was concealed; exposure; revelation; accusation. *Obs.*

2. Act of detecting; the laying open what was concealed or hidden, or that which tends to elude observation; discovery; the state of being discovered or detected; as, the *detection* of a thief, the *detection* of fraud.

Such secrets of guilt are never safe from *detection. D. Webster*

de-tec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Fitted for, serving towards, or employed for, detection.

2. Relating to, or characteristic of, detectives or detection.

de-tec'tive, *n.* One whose occupation it is to detect concealed matters, esp. crimes and criminals.

de-tec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., a revealer.] One that detects; a detecter. Specif.: **a** An arrangement in a lock to frustrate and indicate any tampering. **b** An indicator showing the depth of the water in a boiler. **c** An instrument for detecting the presence of torpedoes. **d** *Elec.* A galvanometer, usually portable, for indicating the direction of a current. **e** *Elec.* Any of various devices for detecting the presence of electric waves. Cf. ANTICOHERER, COHERER.

detector bar. *Railroads.* A bar, connected with a switch, longer than the distance between any two consecutive wheels of a train (45 to 50 feet), laid inside a rail and operated by the wheels so that the switch cannot be thrown until all the train has passed over the bar and beyond the switch.

de-tent' (dē-tĕnt'), *n.* [F. *détente*, fr. *détendre* to unbend, relax; *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *tendre* to stretch, L. *tendere*. See DISTEND.] *Mech* That which locks or unlocks a movement; a catch, pawl, dog, click, or fence; esp., in a clock or a watch, the catch which locks and unlocks the wheelwork in striking.

de-ten'tion (dē-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *detentio:* cf. F. *détention.* See DETAIN.] **1.** Act of detaining, or keeping back; a withholding

2. State of being detained (stopped or hindered); delay from necessity.

3. Confinement; restraint; custody.

The archduke Philip . . found himself in a sort of honorable *detention* at Henry's court. *Hallam.*

4. A mere keeping in one's physical possession or control, mere retention or occupation of anything. *Obs. or R.,* except as used of that Roman law possession which was not protected by interdicts.

Mere *detention*, or "naturalis possessio," exists [in Roman law] when the intention to dispose of the object is limited by a distinct recognition of the outstanding right of another. *T. E. Holland*

de-ten'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Detaining; holding.

de-ter' (dē-tûr'), *v. t.;* DE-TERRED' (-tûrd'); DE-TER'RING. [L. *deterrere; de* + *terrere* to frighten, terrify. See TERROR.] To turn aside, restrain, or discourage through fear; hence, to hinder or prevent from action by fear of consequences, or difficulty, risk, unpleasantness, etc. *Addison.*

Potent enemies tempt and *deter* us from our duty. *Tillotson.*

de-terge' (dē-tûrj'), *v. t.;* DE-TERGED' (-tûrjd'); DE-TERG'ING (-tûr'jĭng). [L. *detergere, detersum; de* + *tergere* to rub or wipe off: cf. F. *déterger.*] To cleanse; to purge away, as foul matter from the body, or from an ulcer.

de-ter'gen-cy (-tûr'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* A cleansing quality or power.

de-ter'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *detergens, -entis*, p. pr. of *detergere* · cf. F. *détergent.*] Cleansing, purging. — *n.* A substance which cleanses the skin, as water or soap; a medicine to cleanse wounds, ulcers, etc.

de-te'ri-o-rate (dē-tē'rĭ-ō-rāt), *v. t.;* DE-TE'RI-O-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); DE-TE'RI-O-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *deterioratus*, p. p. of *deteriorare* to deteriorate, fr. *deterior* worse, a comparative fr. *de* down, away.] To make worse; to make inferior in quality or value, to impair; as, to *deteriorate* the mind. *Whately.*

Habits which subsequently *deteriorated* him. *A Forbes*

de-te'ri-o-rate, *v. i.* To grow worse; to become impaired in quality; to degenerate.

Under such conditions, the mind rapidly *deteriorates Goldsmith.*

de-te'ri-o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *deterioratio* · cf. F. *détérioration.*] Act or process of deteriorating, or state of having deteriorated.

Syn. — Degradation, debasement, declension, decline, perversion, decay. — DETERIORATION, DEGENERATION, DECADENCE agree in the idea of becoming worse. DETERIORATION implies impairment of quality, character, or value; as, *deterioration* of memory, of style, of national conscience, of the purchasing value of money. DEGENERATION suggests declension from a higher to a lower type or kind; as, *degeneration* of an organ, of a race, *degeneration* in art. DECADENCE implies a falling away from a state or condition of excellence; as, the *decadence* of a nation, or a language, of literature or art. *Degeneration* and *decadence*, with their respective adjectives, have gained large vogue as pseudo-scientific designations for certain *fin de siècle* tendencies in literature and art. See CORRUPT, ABASE.

Where one man advances, hundreds retrograde; and the balance is always in favour of universal *deterioration. T. L. Peacock.*

I suspect he [Thoreau] loved books and nature as well and near as warmly as he loved his fellow creatures, — a melancholy, lean *degeneration* of the human character. *Stevenson.*

But it is now thought, even by the English themselves, that the race of their poets is extinct. Every day produces some pathetic exclamation upon the *decadence* of taste and genius. *Goldsmith*

de-te'ri-o-ra-tive (dē-tē'rĭ-ō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to deteriorate; deteriorating.

de-te'ri-or'i-ty (-ôr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *deterior* worse. See DETERIORATE.] Worse state or quality; inferiority. "The *deteriority* of the diet." *Rare.* *Ray.*

de-ter'ment (dē-tûr'mĕnt), *n.* [From DETER.] Act of deterring; also, that which deters.

de-ter'mi-na-ble (dē-tûr'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *determinabilis* finite: cf. F. *déterminable.* See DETERMINE, *v. t.*] **1.** Determined, definite; fixed. *Obs.*

2. Capable of being determined, definitely ascertained, decided upon, or ended.

3. Liable to be terminated, terminable; as, a **determinable fee** is one so qualified that it terminates upon the happening of a contingency or failure of a qualification.

— de-ter'mi-na-bil'i-ty (-mĭ-nȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **de-ter'mi-na-ble-ness,** *n* — **de-ter'mi-na-bly,** *adv.*

de-ter'mi-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *determinans*, p pr. of *determinare.*] Serving to determine; determinative.

de-ter'mi-nant, *n.* **1.** That which serves to determine; a conditioning or defining element or word.

2. *Math* The sum of all possible ($\frac{n}{2}$) products of n^2 symbols, conventionally arranged in a square block of n columns and n rows, formed by taking one and only one symbol from each column and each row, and marked + or − according as the number of derangements in the order of the columns (or rows) is even or odd, the order of the rows (or columns) being held fixed and natural. Thus $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$ is a determinant of 3d order or degree, and expanded is $a_1b_2c_3 - a_1b_3c_2 + a_2b_3c_1 - a_2b_1c_3 + a_3b_1c_2 - a_3b_2c_1$. The symbols are called *constituents*, the products *elements*, the oblique line of *leading constituents* from the left uppermost to the right lowermost is the *principal diagonal;* the *diagonal* through the other two corners is *secondary;* the number of the rows (or columns) gives the *order* or *degree* of the determinant. Determinants were discovered by Leibnitz (1693), rediscovered by Cramer (1750), named in a narrower sense of quadratic forms by Gauss (1801), renamed "determinants" by Cauchy (1813), powerfully employed by Jacobi (1823) and his successors.

3. *Logic.* A mark or attribute, attached to the subject or predicate, narrowing the extent of both, but rendering them more definite and precise. *Abp. Thomson.*

4. *Biol.* In Weismann's theory of heredity, one of the hypothetical, ultramicroscopical units composed of an aggregation of biophores, distributed to different parts of the organism during development, and determining the differentiation of individual cells or independently variable groups of cells. See ID, BIOPHORE.

5. A bachelor of arts who determines. See DETERMINE, *v. i.*, 3. *Eng. Univ.*

determinant of a linear substitution *or* **transformation,** *Math.*, one whose constituents are the coefficients taken in order from the equations of transformation. — **d. of infinite order,** *Math*, the determinant resulting from bordering any central constituent as C_{mn} with m rows above and m' below, and also with n columns on the right and n' on the left, and then letting m, m', n, n' each increase without limit, while always $m + m' = n + n'$.

de-ter'mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *determinatus*, p. p. of *determinare.* See DETERMINE.] **1** Having defined limits; not uncertain or arbitrary fixed, as by a rule or by some specific and more or less constant cause; established; definite; as, *determinate* variations in animals or plants; — opposed to *vague, indefinite, unfixed, fortuitous,* etc.

Quantity of words and a *determinate* number of feet. *Dryden*

2. Conclusive; decisive; positive.

The *determinate* counsel and foreknowledge of God. *Acts* II 23.

3. Determined or resolved upon; decided.

My *determinate* voyage. *Shak.*

4. Of determined purpose; resolute; resolved.

More *determinate* to do than skillful how to do. *Sir P. Sidney.*

determinate equation, *Math.*, one of a set of as many equations as there are unknowns involved. — **d. evolution,** *Biol.*, orthogenetic evolution. — **d. growth.** *Bot.* **a** Growth characterized by determinate inflorescence. **b** Growth which proceeds only during the first part of the vegetative season or period and then ceases, as in the shoots of many trees. — **d. inflorescence,** *Bot.*, a form of inflorescence in which the primary, as well as each secondary, axis is terminated by a flower. As the cyme (see CYME) is the principal type, it is often called *cymose inflorescence*, and on account of the direction of development (from center to circumference) it is also known as *centrifugal inflorescence.* — **d. problem,** *Math.*, a problem that admits of only a limited number of solutions. — **d. quantities,** *Math.*, those that are finite in the number of values or solutions, that is, in which the conditions of the problem or equation determine that number as finite — **d. variation,** *Biol.*, orthogenetic variation.

de-ter'mi-nate (dē-tûr'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To determine. *Obs.*

de-ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *determinatio* boundary, end: cf. F *détermination.*] **1.** A bringing or coming to an end; termination; limit. *Archaic.*

A speedy *determination* of that war. *Ludlow.*

2. State of decision; a judicial decision, settling and ending a controversy; a conclusion.

3. A discussion; the resolving of a question by argument or reasoning; specif., in English universities, a disputation formerly held by those just made bachelor of arts as a condition to proceeding towards the master's degree.

n. [L. *desudare* to sweat greatly] A bagnio, or hot bath. *Obs.* ‖ **de'sue-tude** (dĕs'wē-tūd), *n.* [L.] Desuetude.

de-sul'phur, *v. t* To desulphurize. — **de-sul'phu-rate** (dē-sŭl'fū-rāt), *v. t.* To desulphurize. — **de-sul'phu-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

de-sul'phu-ret, *v. t.* To deprive of sulphur or sulphide.

des'ul-to-ri-ly (dĕs'ŭl-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv* of DESULTORY. See -LY.

des'ul-to-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

des'ul-to'ri-ous (-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* DESULTORY. *Rare.*

de-sume', *v. t.* [L. *desumere; de* + *sumere* to take.] To select; to borrow; to derive. *Obs.* —ISM.

de-sump'tion, *n. Obs.*

‖ **de'sunt ce're-ra** (dē'sŭnt sē'rē-rȧ). = CETERA DESUNT.

des'ya-tin Var. of DESSIATINE. See MEASURE

det Var of DEBT. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.* [given).

det. *Abbr.* Detur (L., let it be)

de-tach'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **de-tach'a-bil'i-ty, de-tach'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **de-tach'a-bly,** *adv.*

de-tacht'. Detached. *Ref. Sp.*

de-taild'. Detailed. *Ref Sp.*

de-tail'er, *n.* One who details.

de-tail'ism (dē-tāl'ĭz'm), *n* See -ISM.

de-tain', *n.* Detention. *Obs.*

de-tain'al, *n.* A detaining. *R.*

de-taind'. Detained *Ref. Sp.*

de-tain'der. *Law.* † DETAINER.

de-tain'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF *detenement*] Detention. *Rare.*

detane, detany. † DITTANY.

de-tant', Var. of DETENT.

de-tar'tar-ize'er (dē-tar'tȧr-ĭz'-ẽr), *n.* [See DE-; TARTARIZE.] An apparatus for purifying, softening, and filtering feed water for boilers

de-tas'sel, *v t.* To deprive of tassels; — said of Indian corn.

de-taste', *v t.* To distaste *Obs.*

detbound, detbund, *a* In duty bound; obliged; also, due; bounden. *Obs*

de-tect', *a.* [L. *detectus*, p. p.] Detected; exposed. *Obs.*

de-tect'er, *n.* A detector.

de-tec'tiv. Detective. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **de te fa'bu-la nar-ra'tur** (fȧb'-ū-lȧ). [L.] The story is told of you. See MUTATO NOMINE, etc *Horace* (*Satires*, I. 1. 69).

deteigne. † DETAIN.

de-tem'po-rized, *p. a.* Dissociated or detached from (one's own) time *Nonce Word.*

de-ten'ant, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

de-ten'e-brate, *v. t.* [L *de* + *tenebrare* to make dark.] To remove darkness from. *Obs.*

‖ **dé'te-nu'** (dā't'-nu'), *n. masc.*, **dé'te-nue'** (-nu'), *n. fem.* [F.] A detained person; prisoner.

de-ter'gi-ble (dē-tûr'jĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [ed. *Obs.*

de-te'ri-o-rate, *a.* Deteriorated.

de-te'ri-o-ra'tion-ist, *n.* A person who holds that the world is deteriorating.

de-term'. Obs. or dial equiv. of DETERMINE.

de-ter'min. **de-ter'mi-na-bl.** Determine; determinable. *R. Sp.*

de-ter'mi-na-cy (dē-tûr'mĭ-nȧ-sĭ), *n.* Determinateness. *Rare.*

de-ter'mi-nan'tal (-nănt'tȧl), *a. Math.* Relating to, consisting of, or expressed in, determinants

de-ter'mi-nate-ly, *adv.* of DETERMINATE. See -LY. [-NESS.

de-ter'mi-nate-ness, *n.* See

4. A delimitation; a determining of bounds; a fixing of the extent, position, or character of anything; a classification; specif., the referring of minerals, plants, or animals to the species or other group to which they belong.
5. *Logic.* **a** The act of defining a concept or notion by giving its essential constituents. **b** The addition of a differentia to a concept or notion, thus limiting its extent; — the opposite of *generalization*.
In assigning the coherence of attributes within a system we cannot but be confronted with negative relations, which are the conditions of all precise *determination* and of all casual or necessary inference. *B. Bosanquet*
6. Act, process, or result of any accurate measurement, as of length, volume, weight, intensity, etc.; as, the *determination* of the ohm or of the wave length of light; the *determination* of the salt in sea water, or the oxygen in the air, the *determination* of the orbit of a comet.
7. Direction or tendency to a certain end; impulsion; the condition towards which impulsion tends.
Remissness can by no means consist with a constant *determination* of the will . . to the greatest apparent good. *Locke*
8. *Med.* A flow, rush, or tendency to a particular part, as, a *determination* of blood to the head.
9. *Psychol.* The relation of a given state to the coöperative factors from which it has issued; the sum of the predispositions which condition any given development or developed state.
10. Act of coming to a decision; that which is determined upon; purpose; conclusion; fixed resolution.
So bloodthirsty a *determination* to obtain convictions *Hallam.*
11. The quality of mind which reaches definite conclusions; decision of character; resoluteness.
He only is a well-made man who has a good *determination*. *Emerson.*
Syn. — Conclusion, judgment, purpose; resolution, resolve, firmness. See DECISION.

de-ter'mi-na-tive (dĕ-tûr'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *déterminatif.*] **1.** Having power or tendency to determine; limiting; shaping; directing; conclusive.
Incidents . . *determinative* of their course *I. Taylor*
2. Fixing or tending to determine the specific character; as, *determinative* hieroglyphics; *determinative* foliage.
3. Determined; fixed. *Obs.*
determinative predication. = DENOMINATIVE PREDICATION. — **d. tables,** *Nat. Hist.*, tables presenting the specific character of minerals, plants, etc., to assist in determining species.
—de-ter'mi-na-tive-ly, *adv.*—**de-ter'mi-na-tive-ness,** *n.*

de-ter'mi-na-tive, *n.* One that serves to determine; specif.: **a** *Archæol.* In hieroglyphic or picture writing, any sign attached to a word to determine its meaning more definitely, as by indicating its class, number, etc. **b** *Philol.* In some languages, a spoken element of similar function. **c** *Gram.* A demonstrative or determinative word.

de-ter'mine (dĕ-tûr'mĭn), *v. t.*; -MINED (-mĭnd); -MIN-ING. [F. *déterminer*, L. *determinare*, *determinatum*; *de* + *terminare* to limit, *terminus* limit. See TERM.] **1.** To fix the boundaries of; to mark off and separate.
[God] hath *determined* the times before appointed and the bounds of their habitation. *Acts* xvii. 26.
2. To set bounds to; to fix the determination of, to limit; to bound, to bring to an end; to finish.
The knowledge of men hitherto hath been *determined* by the view or sight. *Bacon*
3. *Logic.* To define or limit by adding a differentia.
4. To bring to a conclusion, as a question or controversy; to settle by authoritative or judicial sentence; to decide; as, the court has *determined* the cause.
5. To resolve; to have a fixed intention of; also, to cause to come to a conclusion or decision; to lead; as, he *determined* to go; this *determined* him to go immediately.
6. To pronounce formally; state; enounce. *Obs.*
7. To fix the form or character of beforehand; to ordain; regulate; settle.
The character of the soul is *determined* by the character of its God. *J. Edwards*
Something divinely beautiful . . that at some time or other might influence or even *determine* her course of life. *W. Black.*
8. To impel; to give a definite direction or impulse to.
Animals are *determined* to take aliment by the appetites of hunger and thirst. *W. Cullen*
9. To conclude or decide as the result of investigation, reasoning, etc.; as, I am unable to *determine* what it means.
10. To obtain definite and first-hand knowledge of as to character, location, quantity, or the like; as, to *determine* a rock; to *determine* a route; to *determine* the salt in sea water; specif., *Biol.*, to discover the taxonomic position of (a plant or animal); to ascertain the generic and specific name of; as, to *determine* a plant.

de-ter'mine, *v. i.* **1.** To come to an end; to end; to terminate; to expire or become void. *Now Chiefly Law.*
His guilt and his life *determine* not together. *South*
Estates may *determine* on future contingencies. *Blackstone.*
2. To come to a decision; to decide; to resolve; — often with *on*. "*Determine* on some course." *Shak.*
He shall pay as the judges *determine*. *Ex.* xxi. 22.
3. In some European universities, to discuss and determine, or to argue, a disputed question or a thesis, esp. by way of completing the assumption of the bachelor's degree and evidencing fitness to proceed to the degree of master.
☞ The custom of *determining* survived longest in England at Oxford University, where it was abolished in 1855.
4. To go; to tend; to have a course (towards an end), to be directed or fixed (upon a goal). *Obs. or Archaic.*

de-ter'mined (dĕ-tûr'mĭnd), *p. a.* Decided; resolute. "A *determined* foe." *Sparks.* —**de-ter'mined-ly** (-mĭnd-lĭ; -mĭn-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **de-ter'mined-ness,** *n.*

de-ter'min-ism (-mĭn-ĭz'm), *n. Metaph.* The doctrine that the will is not free, but is inevitably and invincibly determined by psychical and physical conditions. — **de-ter'min-ist,** *n. & a.* — **de-ter'min-is'tic,** *a*
Its superior suitability to produce courage as contrasted with scientific physical *determinism*, is obvious enough. *F. P. Cobbe.*

de-ter'rence (dĕ-tĕr'ĕns, dĕ-tûr'ĕns), *n.* That which deters; a deterrent, a hindrance.

de-ter'rent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *deterrens*, p. pr. of *deterrere*. See DETER.] Serving to deter. "The *deterrent* principle." *E. Davis.* —*n.* That which deters or prevents.

de-ter'sion (dĕ-tûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *detersio*. cf. F. *détersion*. See DETERGE.] Act of detergingy, or cleansing, as a sore.

de-ter'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *détersif.*] Cleansing; detergent. —*n.* A cleansing agent, a detergent. — **de-ter'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **de-ter'sive-ness,** *n.*

de-test' (dĕ-tĕst'), *v. t.*; DE-TEST'ED; DE-TEST'ING. [L. *detestare*, *detestatum*, and *detestari*, to curse while calling a deity to witness, to execrate, detest; *de* + *testari* to be a witness, testify, *testis* a witness: cf. F. *détester*. See TESTIFY.] **1.** To curse; denounce; condemn. *Obs.*
God hath *detested* them with his own mouth *Bale*
2. To hate intensely; to abhor; abominate; loathe, as, we *detest* what is contemptible or evil.
Who dares think one thing, and another tell,
My heart *detests* him as the gates of hell. *Pope*
Syn. — Abhor, abominate, execrate. See HATE.

de-test'a-ble (-tā-b'l; *formerly accented* dĕt'es-ta-ble, *as in Spenser and Shakespeare*), *a.* [L. *detestabilis*. cf. F. *détestable.*] Worthy of being detested; abominable; very odious; deserving abhorrence; as, *detestable* vices.
Thou hast defiled my sanctuary with all thy *detestable* things, and with all thine abominations *Ezek.* v. 11.
Syn. — Abominable, odious, hateful, execrable, abhorred. — **de-test'a-bil'i-ty** (dĕ-tĕs'tā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **de-test'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **de-test'a-bly,** *adv.*

de-tes'tate (dĕ-tĕs'tāt), *v. t.* To detest. *Obs.*

de'tes-ta'tion (dē'tĕs-tā'shŭn; dĕt'ĕs-), *n* [L. *detestatio*: cf. F. *détestation.*] **1.** Public or formal denunciation. *Obs.*
2. Act or feeling of detesting; extreme hatred or dislike; abhorrence; loathing.
We are heartily agreed in our *detestation* of civil war *Burke.*
3. That which is detested.

de-throne' (dĕ-thrōn'), *v. t.*; DE-THRONED' (-thrōnd'); DE-THRON'ING (-thrōn'ĭng). [*de-* + *throne*: cf F. *détrôner*; *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *trône* throne. See THRONE.] To remove or drive from a throne; to depose; to divest of royal or supreme authority and dignity. "The Protector was *dethroned*." *Hume.*

de-throne'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F *détrônement.*] Deposal from a throne; deposition from regal power.

det'i-nue (dĕt'ĭ-nū), *n.* [OF. *detenue* detention, fr. *detenir* to detain. See DETAIN.] Detention of something due; specif., *Law.* **a** The unlawful detention of a personal chattel from another. **b** A common-law form of action, or the writ used, for the recovery of a personal chattel (or its value) wrongfully detained. Originally this action could be brought only by a bailor against his bailee, and later only either against a bailee or one alleged to have found the goods; and it is still generally stated that the action will lie only where the original taking was lawful.

det'o-nate (dĕt'ō-nāt; dē'tō-; 277), *v. i. & t.*; DET'O-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); DET'O-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *detonare*, v. i., to thunder down; *de* + *tonare* to thunder; akin to E. *thunder.* See THUNDER.] To explode with a sudden report; as, niter *detonates* with sulphur; specif., to cause to explode by applying great and sudden pressure; as, to *detonate* gunpowder by exploding a small quantity of fulminate of mercury in contact with it.

det'o-nat'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DETONATE.
detonating fuse *or* **fuze,** a fuse, usually containing fulminate of mercury, or a mixture of the fulminate with chlorate of potash and occasionally other substances, used in detonating high explosives. — **d. gas,** a mixture of two volumes of hydrogen with one volume of oxygen, which explodes with a loud report upon ignition. —**d powder,** any powder or solid substance, as fulminate of mercury, which, when heated or struck, explodes with violence and a loud report. — **d. primer,** a primer exploded by a fuse, used to fire high explosives — **d. tube,** a eudiometer fitted for making explosions. See EUDIOMETER.

det'o-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *détonation.*] Explosion accompanied by a sudden report, made by the practically instantaneous decomposition or combustion of unstable substances; as, the *detonation* of guncotton.

det'o-na-tive (dĕt'ō-nā-tĭv, dē'tō-), *a.* Having the property of detonating; explosive.

det'o-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* One that detonates; specif.: **a** An explosive whose action is practically instantaneous. **b** Something used to detonate a charge, as a detonating fuse. **c** A case containing detonating powder, the explosion of which serves as a signal, as on railroads. **d** A gun fired by a percussion cap. *Obs.*

de-tor'tion (dĕ-tôr'shŭn), *n.* Act of detorting, or state of being detorted; distortion. *Obs. or R.*

de-tour' (dĕ-tōor'), *or* ‖ **dé'tour'** (dā'tōor'), *n.* [F. *détour*, fr. *détourner* to turn aside; *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *tourner* to turn. See TURN.] A turning; a circuitous route; a deviation from a direct course; as, the *detours* of the Mississippi.

de-tract' (dĕ-trăkt'), *v. t.*; DE-TRACT'ED; DE-TRACT'ING. [L. *detractus*, p. p. of *detrahere* to detract; *de* + *trahere* to draw: cf. F. *détracter.* See TRACE.] **1.** To take away; to withdraw; subtract.
Detract much from the view of the front. *Sir H. Wotton.*
2. To take credit or reputation from; defame; disparage.
That calumnious critic . . .
Detracting what laboriously we do. *Drayton.*
3. To draw or pull aside, off, or out; specif., to protract; prolong; delay. *Obs.*
4. To hold back or refuse; as, to *detract* battle. *Obs.*
Syn. — Derogate, disparage, depreciate, asperse, vilify, defame, traduce. See DECRY.

de-tract' (dĕ-trăkt'), *v. i.* To take away a part or something, esp. from one's credit; to lessen reputation, to derogate; — often with *from*.
It has been the fashion to *detract* both from the moral and literary character of Cicero *V. Knox.*

de-trac'tion (dĕ-trăk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *détraction*, L. *detractio.*]
1. A taking away or withdrawing; subtraction; deduction. *Obs.*, except as in sense 4 (below).
The *detraction* of the eggs of the said wild fowl *Bacon.*
2. Act of taking away from the reputation or good name of another; a lessening in the estimation of others; act of depreciating another, from envy or malice; calumny.
3. A putting off; delay; also, relinquishment. *Obs.*
4. *Logic.* The entire removal of an attribute from a group of attributes.
Syn. — Depreciation, disparagement, derogation; slander, calumny, aspersion, censure.

de-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. OF. *detractif.*] Tending to detract, or given to detraction; esp., defamatory; calumniative. — **de-trac'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **de-trac'tive-ness,** *n.*

de-trac'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *détracteur.*] One who detracts; a derogator; defamer; calumniator.
His *detractors* were noisy and scurrilous. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — Slanderer, calumniator, defamer, vilifier, backbiter.

de-trac'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *detractorius.*] Defamatory; derogatory; calumnious.

de-train' (dē-trān'), *v. t. & i.* To cause to leave, or to quit, a railroad train; —used esp. as a military term.

det'ri-ment (dĕt'rĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *detrimentum*, fr. *deterere*, *detritum*, to rub or wear away; *de* + *terere* to rub: cf. F. *détriment.* See TRITE.] **1.** Injury or damage, or that which causes it; mischief, harm; loss; hurt; as, *detriments* to property, religion, morals, etc.
I can repair
That *detriment*, if such it be. *Milton.*
2. A charge made to students and barristers for incidental repairs of the rooms they occupy. *Eng.*
3. *Astrol.* The condition or position of a planet in the sign opposite its house; hence, weakness or loss of influence.
4. *Her.* Eclipse (of the sun or moon); also, the moon when nearly or quite invisible at her change; in phrase, *in her detriment*, noting the sun or new moon tinctured sable or red as if eclipsed or invisible.
Syn. — Injury, loss, damage, disadvantage, prejudice.

det'ri-ment, *v. t.* To do injury to; damage; hurt. *Archaic.*
Others might be *detrimented* thereby *Fuller.*

det'ri-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Causing detriment; injurious; hurtful.
Syn. — Injurious, hurtful, prejudicial, disadvantageous, mischievous, pernicious.
— **det'ri-men-tal'i-ty** (-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **det'ri-men'tal-ly,** *adv.* — **det'ri-men'tal-ness,** *n.*

de-tri'tal (dĕ-trī'tăl), *a. Geol.* Pertaining to, or composed of, detritus — **detrital cone,** an alluvial cone or talus cone.

de-trite' (dĕ-trīt'), *a.* [L. *detritus*, p. p.] Worn out; worn down. *Obs. or R.*

de-trit'ed (dĕ-trīt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *deterere*, *detritum*, to rub away.] **1.** Worn down.
2 Formed by disintegration; having the nature of detritus.

de-tri'tion (dĕ-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL *detritio.* See DETRIMENT.] A wearing off or away by or as if by rubbing, or by disintegration, etc.
Phonograms which by . . . *detrition* have reached a step of extreme simplicity *I. Taylor (The Alphabet)*

de-tri'tus (dĕ-trī'tŭs), *n.* [L. *detritus* a rubbing away: cf. F. *détritus* See DETRIMENT.] **1.** *Geol.* Detrition. *Obs.*
2. *Geol.* Alluvial material worn off from solid bodies by attrition; as, alluvial *detritus.* Cf. DÉBRIS, 2.
3. Hence: Any fragments separated from the body to which they belonged; any product of disintegration.

de-trude' (dĕ-trōod'), *v. t.*; -TRUD'ED (-trōod'ĕd); -TRUD'ING (-trōod'ĭng). [L *detrudere*, *detrusum*; *de* + *trudere* to thrust, push.] To thrust or force down, out, or away.

de-trun'cate (dē-trŭn'kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); -CATING (-kāt-ĭng). [L. *detruncatus*, p. p. of *detruncare* to cut off; *de* + *truncare* to maim, shorten, cut off. See TRUNCATE.] To shorten by cutting; to lop off.

de'trun-ca'tion (dē'trŭn-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *detruncatio.*] Act of lopping or cutting off, as the head from the body.

de-tru'sion (dĕ-trōō'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *detrusio.* See DETRUDE.] Act of thrusting or driving down or outward; outward thrust. — **de-tru'sive** (-sĭv), *a.*

de'tu-mes'cence (dē'tū-mĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *detumescere* to cease swelling; *de* + *tumescere*, *tumere*, to swell.] Diminution of swelling; subsidence of anything swollen. *Rare.*

‖ **de'tur** (dē'tŭr; dā'tōor), *n.* [L., let it be given.] A specially bound book awarded to each undergraduate who has done work of a certain grade during the preceding year, and has not before received this honor. *Harvard College.*

Deu-ca'li-on and Pyr'rha (dū-kā'lĭ-ŏn, pĭr'ă). [L. *Deucalion*, fr. Gr. Δευκαλίων; L. *Pyrrha*, fr. Gr. Πύρρα.] *Class. Myth.* A king and queen of Thessaly, the only human pair that survived a great deluge sent by Zeus, who preserved them on account of their piety. They floated in a ship for nine days, came to rest on a mountain, and, in obedience to an oracle which commanded them to restore the race of men by throwing "the bones of their mother" behind them, they cast behind them stones (the earth being their mother) from which sprang men and women.

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de-ter'mi-na'tor (dĕ-tûr'mĭ-nā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] A determiner.
de-ter'mind. Determined. *R. Sp.*
de-ter'mine, *p. a.* Determined; fixed. *Obs.*
de-ter'min-er, *n.* One that determines; specif., a determining bachelor of arts.
de-ter'min-er, *n.* [F. *déterminer.*] *Law.* For *terminer* in *oyer and terminer. Obs. exc. Hist.*
de'ter-ra'tion (dē'tĕ-rā'shŭn), *n* [L. *de* + *terra* earth.] *Phys. Geog.* A removal or lowering of the surface by erosion. *Obs.*
de-ters', *n.* [L. *detersus*, p. p.] To deterge. *Obs.*
de-ter'sive. Detersive. *Ref. Sp.*
de-test'ant, *a.* Detesting. *Obs.* —*n.* One who detests. *Obs.*
de'tes-ta'ti-o sa-cro'rum (dĕt'ĕs-tā'shĭ-ō). [L.] *Rom. Law.* See COMITIA, I *c* (4).
de-test'er, *n.* One who detests.
deth. † DOTH, form of DO.
deth. Var. of DEATH. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
de-thron'er (dē-thrōn'ĕr), *n.* One who dethrones.
de-thron'ize (-īz), *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *dethronizare.*] To dethrone. *Rare.* —**de-thron'i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*
dethur. † THITHER.
de-thy'roid-ism (dē-thī'roid-ĭz'm), *n. Med.* A morbid condition due to the removal of the thyroid gland.
‖ **det'i-net** (dĕt'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [L.] Lit., he detains; — used of a common-law action (commonly called **action in the detinet**) alleging merely that the defendant is withholding the money or, as sometimes used, the chattels demanded. An action of replevin is called in the **detinet** when the defendant has the goods.
de-tin'ning, *n.* The recovering of tin from scrap tin plate.
‖ **de-ti'nu-it** (dē-tĭn'ū-ĭt). [L.] Lit., he has detained; — an action for replevin being said to be **in the detinuit** if the plaintiff already has the goods sued for.
det'i-ny. † DETINUE.
de-to'na-ble (dĕt'ō-nā-b'l), *a.* Capable of detonation.
det'o-nize (dĕt'ō-nīz), *v. t. & i.* [See DETONATE.] To detonate.
—det'o-ni-za'tion (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.*
de-tor'sion, *n.* **1.** Var. of DETORTION. *Obs. or R.* [ing.]
2. Removal of torsion, untwisting.
de-tract'er, *n.* A detractor.
de-tract'ing, *a.* Detractive — **de-tract'ing-ly,** *adv.*
de-trac'tious (dē-trăk'shŭs), *a.* Detractive. *Obs.*
de-trac'tress, *n.* A female detractor.
‖ **dé'tra'qué'** (dā'trà'kā'), *n.* [F.] A psychopath.
de-tray', *v. t.* [OF. *detraire.*] To withdraw; detract. *Obs.*
de-treet', *v. t. & i.* [L. *detrectare*; *de* + *tractare* to draw.] To refuse; decline; detract. *Obs.*
de'tre-ta'tion (dē'trē-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *detrectatio, -onis.*] Act of detracting. *Obs. or R.*
de-trench', *v. t* [OF. *detrencher.*] To cut through; to cut to pieces; also, to retrench. *Obs.*
de-tressed', *p. a.* [F. *détressé*, p. p.] Hanging unplaited; — said of hair. *Obs.*
det'ri-men'tal, *n.* A poor or otherwise ineligible suitor whose attentions may discourage others. *Society Slang.*
‖ **de trop'** (dē trō'). [F.] Too much or too many; superfluous; in the way; out of place.
de-trunk', *v. t.* See DE-, 4. *Obs.*
de-tru'sor (dē-trōō'sẽr), *n.* One that detrudes.
det'ta-ny. Var. of DITTANY.
dette. † DEBT.
detter Var. of DEBTOR. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
dettour, dettur. † DEBTOR.
det'ty, *a.* [OF. *detté.*] Owed; also, indebted *Obs.*
de-turb', *v. t* [L. *deturbare*, *de-turbatum*, to throw down.] To throw down or out *Obs*
de-tur'bate, *v. t.* To deturb. *Obs.*
—de'tur-ba'tion, *n. Obs.*
‖ **de'tur dig'ni-o'ri** (dē'tŭr dĭg'nĭ-ō'rĭ). [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy.
de-turn', *v. t.* [F. *détourner.*] To turn away; to divert. *Obs.*
de-tur'pate, *v. t. & i.* [L. *deturpatus*, p. p. of *deturpare* to disfigure.] To debase; defile. *Obs*
—de'tur-pa'tion, *n. Obs.*
deu. † DEW.

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deuce (dūs), *n.* [F. *deuz* two, OF. *deus*, fr. L. *duos*, acc. of *duo*. See TWO.] **1.** *Gaming.* Two; a card or a die with two spots, as, the *deuce* of hearts.
2. See LAWN TENNIS.
3. [Prob. from *deuce*, two at dice as the lowest throw.] A plague; bad luck; in later use, the devil; — used as an oath or in imprecatory or interjectional phrases; as, a *deuce* on him; what the *deuce*.
deuce ace. A throw of two dice, in which one turns up deuce and the other ace; hence (this being a low throw), fig., bad luck; low condition. "He was a pilgrim of *deuce ace* [ace]." *Caxton.*
deu'ced (dū'sĕd; dūst; 151), *a.* Excessive; confounded; devilish; as, a *deuced* shame. *Slang.*
deu'ced, deu'ced-ly, *adv.* Exceedingly; devilishly; as, a *deuced* fine day; a *deucedly* early hour. *Slang.*
deuce point. *Backgammon.* The second point from the outer edge on each player's home table.
deu'ter-ag'o-nist (dū'tĕr-ăg'ō-nĭst), *n.* [Gr. *δευτεραγωνιστής*, *δεύτερος* second + *ἀγωνιστής*; actor, combatant, fr. *ἀγών* contest.] The actor taking the part of second importance in an ancient Greek drama, as distinguished from the *protagonist*.
deu'ter-o- (dū'tĕr-ō-). A combining form from Greek *δεύτερος*, *second*, *secondary*. For use in physiological chemistry, see DEUTEROPROTEOSE.
deu'ter-o-ca-non'i-cal (-kȧ-nŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*deutero-* + *canonical*.] Of, pertaining to, or constituting, a second (or later) canon; — used esp. of those Scriptural books included in the canon fixed by the Council of Trent. See 1st CANON, 4. The *deuterocanonical* books are as follows: In the New Testament, the epistle to the **Hebrews**, the 2d or St. **Peter**, the 2d and 3d of St. **John**, those of St **James** and St **Jude**, and the **Revelation**, or **Apocalypse** of St. **John**, all of which are also included in the Protestant canon, and sometimes called the **antilegomena**; in the Old Testament, the books of **Tobias** (or **Tobit**), **Judith**, **Wisdom** (or **Wisdom of Solomon**), **Ecclesiasticus** (or **Wisdom of Jesus, Son of Sirach**), **Baruch**, and 1 and 2 **Maccabees**, which are not included in the Protestant canon (see APOCRYPHA). The deuterocanonical books included in the respective canons of the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches are of no less authority than the rest. The books of the canon other than those deuterocanonical are called **protocanonical books**, those of the Old Testament being sometimes called **homologoumena**.
deu'ter-og'a-my (dū'tĕr-ŏg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *δευτερογαμία*; *δεύτερος* second + *γάμος* marriage.] A second marriage, after the death of the first spouse; digamy; — in distinction from bigamy, as defined in the old canon law. See BIGAMY, 2. — **deu'ter-og'a-mist** (-mĭst), *n*
deu'ter-o-gen'ic (-ō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*deutero-* + *-genic*.] *Geol.* Of secondary origin; — said of certain rocks whose material has been derived from older rocks.
Deu'ter-o-I-sa'iah, *n.* An anonymous author who, according to many modern Biblical scholars, wrote chapters xl.-lxvi. of the book of Isaiah; — so called in Biblical criticism. Also, this portion of the book.
Deu'ter-o-Nī'cene, *a.* [*deutero-* + *Nicene*.] *Theol.* Of or pert. to the second Nicene council (A. D. 787). See COUNCIL.
Deu'ter-o-nom'ic (dū'tĕr-ō-nŏm'ĭk) } *a.* Pert. to, or in the
Deu'ter-o-nom'i-cal (-nŏm'ĭ-kăl) } style of, the book of Deuteronomy; as, the *Deuteronomic* sections of the book of Joshua. — **Deuteronomic Code.** *Bib.* See LAW. — **D. Epitome,** *Old Test. Criticism*, an abstract of an earlier source, made by the Deuteronomic author of Kings. *Bennett & Adeney.*
Deu'ter-on'o-mist (-ŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.* The writer of Deuteronomy, or of one of its versions. — **Deu'ter-on'o-mis'tic** (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.*
Deu'ter-on'o-my (dū'tĕr-ŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *Δευτερονόμιον*; *δεύτερος* second + *νόμος* law: cf. L. *Deuteronomium*.] The fifth book of the Pentateuch; — so called because it contains a repetition of the law of Moses. See OLD TESTAMENT.
deu'ter-op'a-thy (-ŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*deutero-* + *-pathy*.] **1.** State of being mediately or secondarily affected. *Obs.*
2. *Med.* A sympathetic or secondary affection; a disease consequent on another — **deu'ter-o-path'ic** (-ō-păth'ĭk), *a.*
deu'ter-o-pro'te-ose (-ō-prō'tē-ōs), *n.* [*deutero-* + *proteose*.] *Physiol. Chem.* One of a class of secondary products, soluble in hot and cold water, formed in the digestion of proteids by gastric and pancreatic juice and by boiling acids; — called also *deuteroalbumose*. See PROTEOSE. The deuteroproteoses include *deuteroalbumose*, *deuterocaseose*, *deuteroelastose*, *deuterogelatose*, *deuterovitellose*, etc., formed respectively from albumin, casein, elastin, etc.
deu'ter-os'co-py (-ŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*deutero-* + *-scopy*.] That which is seen at a second view; a hidden signification; also, second sight; clairvoyance. *Rare.* — **deu'ter-o-scop'ic** (-ō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*
deu'ter-os'to-ma (-ŏs'tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *deutero-* + *-stoma*.] *Zoöl.* A mouth formed by a secondary infolding; — dist. from the gastrula mouth, or archæostoma. The worms having a deuterostoma have been classified in the group **Deu'ter-o-sto'ma-ta** (-stō'mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm'ȧ-). — **deu'ter-o-stom'a-tous** (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), *a*
deu'to- (dū'tō-), *or* **deut-.** [Contr. from Gr. *δεύτερος* second.] **1.** A shortened form of DEUTERO-, used specif.: a *Biol.* To denote *second*, *secondary*. b *Chem.* Formerly, properly, to indicate *the second* in a regular series of compounds, thus referring to the place of a compound in the series, and not describing its composition; sometimes, improperly, to denote the same sense as *bi-* or *di-*.
deu'to-plasm (dū'tō-plăz'm), *n.* [*deuto-* + *plasm*.] *Biol.* The food matter in the cytoplasm of an egg, as distinguished from the active or true protoplasm; yolk. — **deu'to-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*
deu'to-sco'lex (-skō'lĕks), *n.*; *pl.* -SCOLICES (-skŏl'ĭ-sēz). [NL.; *deuto-* + *scolex*.] *Zoöl.* A secondary scolex; a larval worm produced by budding from a cysticercus, as in *Echinococcus*.
Deut'zi-a (dūt'sĭ-ȧ; doit'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Jan *Deutz* of Holland.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental saxifragaceous shrubs of the mountains of Asia and Central America, with opposite leaves, and racemes or corymbs of white, bell-shaped pentamerous flowers. About half of the species are commonly cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
de'va (dā'vȧ), *n.* [Skr. *dēva*.] **a** *Hinduism.* A divine being or deity; a god. **b** *Zoroastrianism.* A maleficent supernatural being; a demon; — in this sense, usually in the Avestan form *daeva*.
Zarathustra's rejection of the *daevas*, which must be the same *devas* that are worshiped in India, proves that *deva* worship is the immediate predecessor of the Hindu religion *E. W. Hopkins.*
De'va-na'ga-ri (dā'vȧ-nä'gȧ-rē), *n.* [Skr. *dēvanāgarī*.] The alphabet usually employed in writing Sanskrit, as well as various vernacular languages of central, western, and northern India, where it has long been in use. It is the literary type of the group of alphabets designated as Nagari, by which name it is also known. Cf. NAGARI.
dev'as-tate (dĕv'ȧs-tāt; *formerly* dē-vȧs'tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *devastatus*, p. p. of *devastare* to devastate; *de* + *vastare* to lay waste, *vastus* waste. See VAST.] To lay waste; to ravage; desolate.
Whole countries . . . were *devastated* *Macaulay*
Syn. — Waste, demolish, plunder, pillage. See RAVAGE.
dev'as-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dévastation*.] **1.** Act of devastating, or state of being devastated, a laying waste; desolation; as, the *devastations* of war.
2. *Law.* Waste of the goods of the deceased by an executor or administrator, rendering him liable.
Syn. — Ravage, waste, havoc, destruction, ruin.
dev'as-ta-tive (dĕv'ȧs-tā-tĭv), *a.* Devastating.
dev'as-ta'vit (-tā'vĭt; dē'vȧs-), *n.* [L., he has wasted.] *Law.* **a** A common-law writ lying against an executor or administrator for devastation. **b** = DEVASTATION, 2.
dev'el (dĕv'ĕl), *v. t. & i.* [Of unknown origin.] To deal a severe blow; to strike forcibly. — *n.* A severe or stunning blow. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dev'el-er *or* **dev'el-ler,** *n.* A boxer. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
de-vel'op (dē-vĕl'ŏp), *v. t.*; DE-VEL'OPED (-ŏpt); DE-VEL'OPING. Also *develope*. [F. *développer*, OF. *desveloper*, *desvoloper*, *desvoloper*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + OF. *voloper*, *voleper*, to envelop, to wrap; of uncertain origin; cf. It. *viluppo* a mass of entangled thread or silk, a parcel, confusion. Cf. ENVELOP.] **1.** To unfold, as a flag or banner; to unfurl; to open out. *Archaic or Her.*
2. To free from that which infolds or envelops; to lay open by degrees or in detail; to make visible or known; to disclose; reveal, detect; discover; as, to *develop* one's motives.
The 20th was spent in strengthening our position and *developing* the line of the enemy *Century Mag*
3. To unfold more completely; to evolve the possibilities or power of; to make active (something latent); to perfect; advance; further; to make to increase; to promote the growth of; as, a motor that *develops* 100 horse power.
We must *develop* our own resources. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*
4. To unfold gradually, as a flower from a bud; to evolve; hence, to bring through a succession of states or stages, each of which is preparatory to the next; to form or expand by a process of growth; to cause to change gradually from an embryo, or a lower state, to a higher state or form of being; as, sunshine and rain *develop* the bud into a flower; to *develop* the mind.
The sound *developed* itself into a real compound. *J. Peile.*
All insects . . . acquire the jointed legs before the wings are fully *developed*. *Owen.*
5. *Dyeing.* To subject to the action of chemical agents for the purpose of producing a dye in the fiber; also, to produce (the color) in this way. The fiber must previously have been treated with some reagent which will react with the developer to form the dye.
6. *Photog.* To subject to the action of chemical agents for the purpose of bringing to view the invisible or latent image produced by the action of light on a sensitized surface; also, to produce or render visible in this way.
7. *Math.* **a** To express in expanded form, as in a series. **b** *Geom.* To change the form of (a surface) by applying it, as it were, point by point to another surface; specif., to unroll in this way (a developable surface) on a plane.
Syn. — Uncover, unfold, evolve; promote, project; lay open, disclose, exhibit.
de-vel'op (dē-vĕl'ŏp), *v. i.* Also *develope*. **1.** To go through a process of natural evolution or growth, by successive changes from a less perfect to a more perfect or more highly organized state; to advance from a simpler form of existence to one more complex either in structure or function; to evolve; as, a blossom *develops* from a bud; the fever *develops* normally; the embryo *develops* into a well-formed animal; the mind *develops* year by year.
2. To become apparent gradually; as, a picture on sensitive paper *develops* on the application of heat.
de-vel'op-a-ble (dē-vĕl'ŏp-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being developed.
developable helicoid. See HELICOID. — **d. surface.** = DEVELOPABLE, *n.* — **d surface of a twisted curve.** *Math.* = RECTIFYING DEVELOPABLE.
de-vel'op-a-ble, *n. Math.* A developable surface, or torse; a surface that may be imagined flattened out upon a plane. It consists of a simple continuous infinity of lines each intersecting only its consecutive.
de-vel'op-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that develops; specif.: **a** *Photog.* A chemical bath or reagent used in developing photographs. **b** *Dyeing.* A reagent used to produce an ingrain color by its action upon some substance on the fiber.
de-vel'op-ment (dē-vĕl'ŏp-mĕnt), *n.* Also *developement*. [Cf. F. *développement*.] **1.** The act of developing, or disclosing that which is unknown; a gradual unfolding process by which anything is developed, as a plan or method, or an image upon a photographic plate; gradual advance or growth through a series of progressive changes; evolution; also, the result of developing, or a developed state.
A new *development* of imagination, taste, and poetry. *Channing.*
2. *Biol.* The series of changes which an organism undergoes in passing from the embryonic state to maturity; ontogenesis; less frequently, the evolution or phylogenesis of a group of organisms. Cf. DIRECT DEVELOPMENT and INDIRECT DEVELOPMENT.
3. *Math.* **a** The process or result of changing or expanding an expression into another of equivalent value or meaning, esp. of expressing a function in the form of a series. **b** The imagined bending of one surface to fit upon another, esp. the flattening out of a torse, or of a twisted curve, upon a plane.
4. *Music.* The elaboration of a theme or subject; the unfolding of a musical idea; the evolution of a piece or movement by working out rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic changes in one or more themes; the section of a movement, as in the sonata form, where this occurs.
5. *Logic.* An expansion by means of which all the elements contained in a given concept are made explicit.
6. *Railroads.* The method of reducing grade by increasing the length of a line between two predetermined points which differ much in elevation. *W. L. Webb.*
Syn. — DEVELOPMENT, EVOLUTION are here compared in their nontechnical uses. DEVELOPMENT stresses the idea of a gradual, often regular or uniform, unfolding or growth; EVOLUTION emphasizes the act or process of development; it frequently suggests somewhat definitely a marked advance, often by successive stages, from a lower to a higher form; as, the *development* from boyhood to manhood, the *development* of an argument, of an industry, of one's powers; the *evolution* of a constitutional form of government, the *evolution* of complex from simpler forms. *Development* is apt to suggest the latent possibilities that are unfolded; *evolution*, rather that toward which they tend. For the technical senses, see defs.
de-vel'op-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the process of development; evolutionary; as, the *developmental* power of a germ. — **developmental diseases,** *Med.*, diseases which tend to appear at certain periods of life and are caused by constitutional changes.
de-vest' (dē-vĕst'), *v. t.*; DE-VEST'ED, DE-VEST'ING. [L. *devestire* to undress; *de* + *vestire* to dress: cf. OF. *desvestir*, F. *dévêtir*. Cf. DIVEST.] **1.** To undress; hence, to divest; strip; denude. *Obs.*
2. To throw off or aside; to abandon. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* **a** To take away, as an authority, title, etc.; to alienate; to divest. **b** To deprive, as of a vested right.
de-vest', *v. i. Law.* To be devested, as a title or estate.
De'vi (dā'vē), *n.* [Skr. *Dēvī*.] *Hinduism.* The consort of Siva and daughter of Himavat (the Himalaya Mountains). She is the **Sakti** or female energy of Siva, and is worshiped under a variety of forms which fall into two main classes, according as she is conceived as a mild and beneficent or as a malignant deity. In her milder form, besides **Devi**, "the goddess," she is called **Gauri**, "the yellow or brilliant;" **Uma**, "light;" **Parvati**, "the mountaineer;" and **Haimavati**, with reference to her parentage. In her malignant forms she is **Durga**, "the inaccessible," represented as a yellow woman riding a tiger; **Chandi**, "the fierce;" **Kali**, "the black," portrayed as dripping with blood, encircled with snakes, and adorned with skulls. In the latter forms she is worshiped with obscene and bloody rites, formerly with human sacrifice. She is the heroine of numerous adventures, many of which are narrated in the Puranas, and which have gained for her a large number of titles and names. Cf. SAKTI.
The goddess who presides over life and death, and whom the Tharus believe to be the supreme power in the universe, is Kalika — one of the numerous forms of *Devi*, Durga, or Kali, at whose name all India trembles, especially the low castes and the casteless tribes, amongst whom she originally sprung.
Census of India, 1901.

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deuce set. See LAWN TENNIS.
Deu'el (dū'ĕl; dē-ū'ĕl). *Bib.*
deuk (*Scot.* dūk). Obs or Scot var. of DUCK, bird
Deu-ka'li-on Var. of DEUCALION.
deul. † DEVIL.
deul (*dial* dūl). Obs. or dial. Eng var of DOLE, grief.
deule. † DOLE, grief.
‖ **deur'waar'der** (dūr'vär'dẽr), *n.* [D.] *Rom.-Dutch Law.* A summoner or process server; a kind of constable.
deus. † DEUCE.
deu-san', deu-zan', *n.* [F *deuzain* two years] A kind of apple which keeps a long time; applejohn. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
deuse, deused. † DEUCE, DEUCED.
‖ **de'us ex ma'chi-na** (măk'ĭ-nȧ). [L.] Lit., a god from a machine; hence, any person or thing artificially or extraneously introduced, as in a story, to solve abruptly a difficulty insolvable by ordinary means; — in allusion to the practice in Classical tragedies of bringing on a god by stage machinery to solve superhuman difficulties.
‖ **De'us ma'jor co-lum'na.** [L.] God the strongest pillar.
‖ **de'us no'bis hæc o'ti-a fe'cit.** [L.] A god (or guardian angel) has given us this ease; — said of Augustus *Vergil* (*Eclogues*, I. 6).
‖ **De'us vo-bis'cum.** [L.] God (be) with you.
‖ **De'us vult.** [L.] God wills (it); — rallying cry of the First Crusade, being the exclamation of the multitude after Pope Urban II.'s address at the Council of Clermont, 1095.
Deut. *Abbr.* Deuteronomy.
deut-. See DEUTO-.
deute † DUTY.
deu'ten-ceph'a-lon (dū'tĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; *deuto-* + *encephalon*.] *Anat.* The thalamencephalon. — **deu'ten-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.*
deu'ter-an-o'pi-a (dū'tĕr-ăn-ō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *deutero-* + *a-*, *an-*, not + *-opia*.] See COLOR BLINDNESS.
deu-te'ri-on (dū-tē'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δευτέριον*.] The secundines.
deu'ter-o-al'bu-mose, *n.* [*deutero-* + *albumose*.] *Physiol. Chem.* See DEUTEROPROTEOSE.
deu'ter-o-ca'se-ose, *n.* [*deutero-* + *caseose*.] *Physiol. Chem.* See DEUTEROPROTEOSE.
deu'ter-o-cone', *n.* [*deutero-* + *cone*.] The cusp of a mammalian premolar corresponding in position to the protoconeof a true molar; the **deu'ter-o-co'nid**, of the lower jaw, corresponds to the *protoconid*. See TRITUBERCULY.
deu'ter-o-dome', *n. Cryst.* A secondary dome.
deu'ter-o-e-las'tose, *n.* [*deutero-* + *elastose*.] *Physiol. Chem.* See DEUTEROPROTEOSE.
deu'ter-o-gel'a-tose, *n. Physiol. Chem.* See DEUTEROPROTEOSE.
deu'ter-o-path'i-a (dū'tĕr-ō-păth'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = DEUTEROPATHY.
deu'ter-o-pathy (dū'tĕr-ŏp-ăth'ĭ), *n.* = DEUTEROPATHY.
deu'ter-o-plasm (dū'tĕr-ō-plăz'm), *n. Biol.* Deutoplasm.
deu'ter-o-prism, *n.* [*deutero-* + *prism*.] *Cryst.* See PRISM.
deu'ter-o-vi-tel'lose, *n.* See DEUTEROPROTEOSE.
deu'to-ma'la (dū'tō-mā'lȧ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -MALA (-lȧ). [NL. See DEUTO-, MALAR.] *Zoöl.* The second pair of mouth parts of the myriapods of the order Diplopoda — **deu'to-ma'lal** (-lăl), **deu'to-ma'lar** (-lar), *a.*
deu-tom'er-ite (dū-tŏm'ẽr-īt), *n.* [*deuto-* + *-mere*.] *Zoöl.* The posterior and larger of the two body divisions of certain gregarines.
deu'to-plas'tic, *a.* [*deuto-* + *-plastic*.] Deutoplasmic *Rare.*
deu-tox'ide (dū-tŏk'sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n. Chem.* See DEUTO-.
‖ **Deutsch** (doich), *a* [G.] German.
Deutsch'er (doich'ẽr), *n.* [G.] German.
deux † DEUCE.
deuzan. † DEUSAN.
dev (dĕv), *n.* = DEVA.
de'va-chan (dā'vȧ-chăn), *n. Theos.* A state intermediate between two earth lives, into which the ego enters after its separation from kama rupa, and the disintegration of the lower principles, on the death of the body on earth. *H. P. Blavatsky.*
De'va-ki (-kē), *n.* [Skr. *Dēvakī*.] *Hindu Myth.* The mother of Krishna.
de-vall' (dē-vôl'; -văl'), *v. i.* [F. *dévaler*.] **1.** To fall; to descend; also, to bend or slope downwards. *Obs.*
2. To cease; intermit. *Scot.* —
de-vall', *n. Scot.*
de-vance' (dē-vȧns'), *v. t.* [F. *devancer*.] To forestall; to anticipate; to outstrip. [*Obs.*]
de-vant', *adv. & n.* [F.] Front.
de-vap'o-rate (dē-văp'ō-rāt), *v. t & i.* To condense from vapor. *Obs.* — **de-vap'o-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
de-vast', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *dévaster*.] To devastate *Now Rare.*
dev'as-ta'tor (dĕv'ȧs-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that devastates.
de-vast'er, *n.* One who devasts. *Rare*
de'va-ta (dā'vȧ-tā; dā'vȧ-), *n* Also **de'wa-ta.** [Skr. *dēvatā*.] *Hinduism.* A divine being or god; esp., a godling.
de-vaul'. Scot. var. of DEVALL.
de-vaunt', *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *desvanter*.] To vaunt; boast. *Obs.*
deve. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of DEAF, DEAVE, DIVE.
dev'el. † DEVIL.
dev'el-in (dĕv'ĕl-ĭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. *devil*, on account of its black color and its uncanny motions.] The common swift. *Local, Eng.*
develing, *adv.* [See DIVE, 2d -LING.] As one diving. *Obs.*
de-vel'op-ist, *n.* = DEVELOPMENTIST. *Obsoles.*
de-vel'op-men'tal-ist, *n.* = DEVELOPMENTIST. *Obsoles.*
de-vel'op-men'tal-ly, *adv.* of DEVELOPMENTAL.
de-vel'op-ment-ist, *n.* An evolutionist *Obsoles.*
development theory. *Biol.* The theory of evolution. *Obsoles.*
de-vel'opt. Developed. *Ref. Sp.*
devely. † DEVILLY.
‖ **de've-ne'runt** (dĕv'ē-nē'rŭnt), *n.* [L., they have come; i. e., fallen in.] *Feudal Law.* An obsolete writ for fixing escheats arising from the death of a tenant in capite and of his son and heir under age.
‖ **de ven're in spi'ci-en'do** (vn-spĭ'shĭ-ĕn'dō). [L.] *Law.* Lit., for inspecting the belly; — used in designating a writ for inspecting the body of a woman for pregnancy feigned or alleged.
dev'e-nus'tate, *v. t.* [L. *devenustare*, p. p of *devenustare* to disfigure.] To deprive of beauty; disfigure. *Obs.*
dever. † DEVOIR.
de-ver'gence (dē-vûr'jĕns), **de-ver'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *devergentia*.] Declivity. *Obs.*
de-vex', *a.* [L. *devexus*, fr. *devehere* to carry down.] Sloping. *Obs.* — *n.* Declivity. *Obs.*
de-vex'i-ty, *n.* [L. *devexitas*.] A declivity. *Obs.*

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de'vi-ate (dē'vĭ-āt), *v. i.*; DE'VI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); DE'VI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *deviare* to deviate; *de* + *viare* to go, travel, *via* way. See VIADUCT.] To go out of the way, to turn aside from a course or a method; to stray or go astray; to err; digress, diverge; vary; swerve.

Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take,
May boldly *deviate* from the common track. *Pope*

Syn. — Stray, wander, digress, depart, diverge, deflect, veer. — DEVIATE, SWERVE agree in the idea of turning aside. DEVIATE (see etym.) implies departure or variation from a given or customary path (lit. or fig.), rule, or procedure; SWERVE, deflection or divergence, commonly with the implication of momentum (lit. or fig.), from a fixed or determined course, aim, or purpose; as, "He [Shenstone] goes hopping along his own gravel walks, and never *deviates* from the beaten paths for fear of being lost" (*Gray*); "Critics, who have blamed Mr. Pope for *deviating* . . . from the simplicity of Homer" (*Goldsmith*); "Our affections and passions put frequently a bias . . . so strong on our judgments as to make them *swerve* from the direction of right reason" (*Bolingbroke*); "If I be false, or *swerve* a hair from truth" (*Shak.*). See WANDER, CIRCUITOUS.

de'vi-ate, *v. t.* To cause to deviate. *Rare.*

To *deviate* a needle *J. D. Forbes*

de'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *deviatio*: cf. F. *déviation.*] **1.** Act of deviating; a wandering from the way; variation from the common way, from an established rule, standard, position, etc.; departure, as from the right course or the path of duty; deflection, as of the needle of a compass.

2. State or result of having deviated; transgression; act of sin; error; offense.

3. *Astron.* In the old Ptolemaic system, a motion of the deferent toward and from the ecliptic.

4. *Com.* The voluntary and unnecessary departure of a ship from, or delay in, the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured, thus releasing the underwriters.

5. *Optics.* The departure of light from its original direction in passing through a prism, as measured by the angle between the incident and emergent rays.

6. *Gun.* **a** The divergence (laterally unless otherwise stated) of a projectile from the plane of departure, caused by drift, wind, etc. **b** The divergence of a projectile from the mean direction of a number of shots fired at the same target; — called also *deviation from the center of impact.*

7. *Geom.* = ABERRANCY OF CURVATURE.

deviation of a falling body, *Physics,* that deviation from a strictly vertical line of descent which occurs in a body falling freely, in consequence of the rotation of the earth. — **d. of the compass,** the angle which the needle of a ship's compass makes with the magnetic meridian, by reason of the magnetism of the iron and steel of the ship and cargo. — **d. of the line of the vertical,** the difference between the actual direction of a plumb line and the direction it would have if the earth were a perfect ellipsoid and homogeneous, — caused by the attraction of a mountain, or irregularities in the earth's density.

de'vi-a'tor (dē'vĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a forsaker.] One that deviates; specif., an appliance for changing the course of a balloon.

de'vi-a-to-ry (-ā-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Tending to deviate; devious. *Rare.*

de-vice' (dē-vīs'), *n.* [ME. *devis*, will, intention, opinion, invention, fr. OF. *devis* division, plan, wish, difference; confused with ME. *devise*, fr. OF. *devise*, with similar meanings; cf. F. *devise* device (in sense 2), in OF. also, division, wish, last will; both F. words fr. *deviser.* See DEVISE, *v. t.*; cf. DEVISE, *n.*] **1.** That which is devised, or formed by design; a contrivance; an invention; project; scheme; often, a scheme to deceive; a stratagem; an artifice.

His *device* is against Babylon, to destroy it. *Jer.* li. 11
Devices for baling cut hay. *Knight.*

2. An emblematic design, generally consisting of one or more figures usually with a motto, used esp. as a heraldic bearing, to denote the historical situation, the ambition, or the desire of the person adopting it. See COGNIZANCE, 4.

Knights-errant used to distinguish themselves by *devices* on their shields. *Addison.*

3. a Anything fancifully and ingeniously conceived; a conceit. *Obs. or Archaic.* **b** A play; a masque, spectacle, or show. *Obs.*

4. Will; desire; inclination; purpose; hence, expression of will; direction; command. *Obs.*, exc. in phrases; as, left to his own *devices.*

5. Opinion; view; hence, proffered opinion; advice; also, conversation; chat. *Obs.*

6. The act or power of devising; invention; contrivance.

I must have instruments of my own *device.* *Landor.*

Syn. — Invention, design, scheme, project, expedient, shift, tool, instrument, adjunct. — DEVICE, CONTRIVANCE, APPLIANCE. DEVICE implies ingenuity or cleverness of invention; CONTRIVANCE, rather skill or dexterity in the adaptation of means to an end; APPLIANCE, utility for a given purpose; as, "In his boyhood, for his addiction to strange *devices* of sticks and strings, he had been counted the most eccentric of the family" (*Stevenson*); a *contrivance* for winding, various *appliances* for mending, a clock. *Device* and (less frequently) *contrivance* may be used in a bad sense; as, "He will . . . entrap thee by some treacherous *device*" (*Shak.*); "Lay aside all your *contrivances* and arts to get away, and make me your friend" (*Richardson*). See EXPEDIENT, IMPLEMENT, PLAN.

de-vice'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of devices, ingenious. *Rare.*

A carpet, rich, and of *deviceful* thread. *Chapman.*

— **de-vice'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **de-vice'ful-ness,** *n.*

dev'il (dĕv'l), *n.* [AS. *dēofol, dēoful* (cf. G. *teufel*, Goth. *diabaulus*); L. *diabolus*, Gr. διάβολος the devil, the slanderer, fr. διαβάλλειν to slander, calumniate, orig., to throw across; διά across + βάλλειν to throw, let fall, fall; cf. Skr. *gal* to fall. Cf. DIABOLIC.] **1.** [*cap. or l. c.*] In Jewish and Christian theology, the personal supreme spirit of evil and unrighteousness; the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind; the adversary of God, although subordinate to Him and able to act only by His sufferance. He is represented as the leader or prince of all the apostate angels and as the ruler of hell or the place provided for the punishment after death of the wicked. In the Middle Ages he was generally represented as having horns, a tail (sometimes forked), and cloven hoofs, but he was thought to be able to assume any disguise at will. The Hebrew *sātān* of the Old Testament was translated by the Septuagint as Greek διάβολος, an accuser or slanderer, devil, but in the Vulgate *Satan* was substituted, *Devil* occurring but four times in the Authorized Version of the Old Testament, twice as a translation of *sairim* and twice of *shedim*, Hebrew words which in the Revised Version are translated respectively as *he-goats*, or *satyrs*, and *demons*. In the New Testament the Greek διάβολος occurs thirty-five times, and in each case is translated *the devil*, referring to Satan. Where one of the lesser evil spirits is referred to, the Greek word δαιμόνιον or δαίμων, *demon*, is used and translated *devil*. Cf. DEMON. Other names more or less closely identified with *Devil* are *Apollyon, Beelzebub, Lucifer*; and the Devil is designated by many descriptive appellations, such as the *Arch Enemy*, the *Arch Fiend*; and familiarly by various nicknames, as *Auld Clootie, Old Nick, Old Boy*, etc.

[Jesus] being forty days tempted of the *devil* *Luke* iv 2.
That old serpent, called the *Devil*, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world. *Rev* xii 9.

2. A lesser evil or malignant spirit; one of the superhuman followers of Satan as prince of the powers of darkness; a malignant fiend who tempts and injures mankind.

Some airy *devil* hovers in the sky
And pours down mischief. *Shak.*

3. A demon; in Scriptural literature applied to (1) the gods or idols of the heathen; (2) the malignant spirits which possessed demoniacs or those given over to wickedness. See def. 1, above.

The things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to *devils*, and not to God. 1 *Cor* x. 20.
[Jesus] appeared first to Mary Magdalene, out of whom he had cast seven *devils.* *Mark* xvi. 9

4. A malignantly wicked person; a human fiend; a person abandoned to wickedness; hence, any great evil. "That *devil* Glendower." "The *devil* drunkenness." *Shak.*

5. Jocosely or familiarly, a person of superabundant energy, recklessness, dashing skill, mischievousness, or the like. "A *devil* of a fellow." *Sheridan.*

6. One in a pitiable condition; a wretched fellow; — usually with *poor.*

Poor plackless *devils* like mysel'. *Burns.*

7. Hence: **a** A junior legal counsel working, usually, without pay. **b** A literary hack. *Eng.*

8. = PRINTER'S DEVIL.

9. Used as an oath, imprecation, or strong expletive of surprise, vexation, or emphasis, or, ironically, of negation.

The Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be;
The Devil was well, the *devil* a monk was he. *Urquhart* (*Trans. of Rabelais*).

10. *Cookery.* A dish, as a bone with the meat, broiled and excessively peppered; a grill with Cayenne pepper.

11. *Chiefly Mach.* Any of various machines, appliances, etc.; as: **a** A machine for tearing or shredding something, or for grinding material into bits, as stock for paper making, woolen for shoddy, etc. **b** A machine for unloading grain, etc. **c** An instrument for maliciously cutting fishermen's nets at sea. **d** An iron fire basket or grate for open-air use. **e** A machine for making wooden screws.

12. A seam in a ship's hull on or beneath the water line; hence the expression, "the *devil* to pay and no pitch hot."

13. A dust storm. *Colloq., India.* *Kipling.*

devil among the tailors. = FOX AND GEESE c. — **d.-in-a-mist.** = LOVE-IN-A-MIST. — **d.-in-the-bush.** **a** = LOVE-IN-A-MIST. **b** The herb Paris. — **d.-on-both-sides,** the corn crowfoot. *Dial. Eng.* — **d.-on-the-neck,** an old instrument of torture. — **d.-on-two-sticks.** **a** [*cap.*] See ASMODEUS. **b** A wooden toy in the form of a double cone which is spun while suspended on a string depending from two sticks held in the hands. — **d.'s head-in-a-bush,** the bladder ketmie. — **the d. and all,** everything, esp. everything bad. — **the d. to pay,** serious trouble; grave mischief, a riotous outbreak. Cf. def. 12 above.

dev'il (dĕv'l), *v. t.*; DEV'ILED (-ld) or DEV'ILLED; DEV'IL-ING (-l-ĭng) or DEV'IL-LING. **1.** To make devilish.

2. To grill with pepper and hot condiments; to season highly in cooking, as with pepper.

A *deviled* leg of turkey. *Irving*

3 To treat in the machine called a devil; to tear to pieces; as, to *devil* rags in making shoddy.

4. To intrust to a "devil" or deputy; to perform (work) as a "devil." *Rare. Eng.*

5. To tease; annoy; torment; haze. *Colloq.*

dev'il, *v. i.* To act or serve as a "devil," specif., in Great Britain, to serve a barrister in the capacity of a "devil." See DEVIL, *n.*, 7 **a.**

devil bird. Any of various birds, most of which are so named from their uncanny notes; as: **a** The common European swift. **b** Any of several drongos (as *Dicrurus ater*) of India. **c** An owl (*Syrnium indranee*) of India. **d** A goatsucker (*Caprimulgus kelaarti*) of India.

dev'il-div'er (-dĭv'ẽr), *n.* A dabchick or any small grebe.

dev'il-dom (dĕv'l-dŭm), *n.* [*devil* + *-dom.*] The realm, rule, or power of the Devil; diabolic influence or condition.

dev'iled, dev'illed (dĕv'ld), *a.* **1.** Possessed with a devil.

2. Grilled, or dressed, with hot condiments.

3. Prepared by a "devil" or deputy. *Eng.*

dev'il-fish' (dĕv'l-fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** Any of several very large rays of warm seas. The best known is *Manta birostris*, which occurs in the Gulf of Mexico and on the southern coasts of the United States. It sometimes becomes fifteen or twenty feet wide and several feet thick. The head bears a pair of movable appendages or lobes sometimes called *cephalic fins*, and there are teeth only in the lower jaw. It is viviparous, usually producing but one young at a birth. Cf. MOBULA.

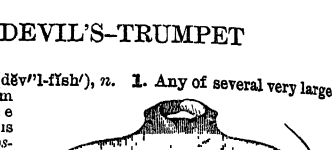

Devilfish (*Manta birostris*). (1/150)

2. An octopus or other large cephalopod.

3. Any of various pediculate fishes, as the angler.

4. The gray whale.

dev'il-ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** A young devil, an imp.

2. The common swift. *Local, Eng.*

dev'il-ish, *a.* **1.** Resembling, characteristic of, or pertaining to, the Devil; diabolical; wicked in the extreme. "*Devilish* wickedness." *Sir P. Sidney.*

This wisdom descendeth not from above, but is earthly, sensual, *devilish.* *James* iii. 15.

2. Extreme; excessive. *Colloq.*

Syn. — Diabolical, infernal, hellish, satanic, wicked, malicious, detestable, destructive. See FIENDISH.

— **dev'il-ish-ness,** *n.*

dev'il-ish, *adv.* Excessively; devilishly. *Colloq.*

He 's tough, sir, — tough, and *devilish* sly. *Dickens.*

dev'il-ish-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a devilish manner; wickedly.

2. Exceedingly; greatly. *Colloq.* *Mrs. Carlyle.*

dev'il-ism (dĕv'l-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Action or character like that of the Devil; devilishness.

2. A cult of the Devil; devil worship.

dev'il-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* & *i.*; -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To make a devil of; to act like a devil.

He that should deify a saint, should wrong him as much as he that should *devilize* him. *Bp. Hall.*

dev'il-kin (-kĭn), *n.* A little devil; an imp.

dev'il-may-care', *a.* Reckless; rollicking, defiant or careless of authority.

dev'il-ment (dĕv'l-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Devilish action; devilry.

2. A deviled dish. *Rare.*

3. A devilish contrivance. *Rare.*

dev'il-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A demon. *Obs.*

2. Satanic magic; diabolical enchantment or art.

3. Conduct suitable to the Devil; extreme wickedness; malignant cruelty.

Stark lies and *devilry.* *Sir T. More.*

4. Reckless conduct, mischief; unrestrained hilarity.

5 A system of devils; a band of devils.

dev'il's ad'vo-cate (dĕv'lz). [L. *advocatus diaboli.*] **a** *R. C. Ch.* The person (properly known as "the protector of the faith," L. *promotor fidei*) nominated by the Congregation of Rites to point out defects in the evidence upon which a demand for beatification or canonization rests, or in the character of the person for whom the honor is sought. **b** Hence, a critic who says the worst that can be said, as of something esteemed to be good; a detractor.

devil's apple. **a** The thorn apple (*Datura stramonium* and *D. tatula*). **b** The mandrake of Europe (*Mandragora officinarum*) or that of America (*Podophyllum peltatum*).

dev'il's-a'pron, *n.* The large kelp (*Laminaria saccharina*, and *L. longicruris*) of the Atlantic Ocean, having a flat leathery thallus, shaped somewhat like an apron.

dev'il's-bit', *n.* Any of several plants; as: **a** In Europe, the scabious. **b** In America, the blazing star (*Chamælirium luteum*) or the button snakeroot (*Lacinaria spicata*).

devil's books, or devil's picture books. Playing cards.

Time out of mind they [cards] are and have been called the *devil's books.* *Swift.*

dev'il's-coach'horse', *n.* **a** A large black rove beetle (*Ocypus olens*). *Eng.* **b** The wheel bug.

dev'il's-coach'wheel', *n.* The corn crowfoot. *Dial. Eng.*

devil's cotton. A branching sterculiaceous shrub or small tree (*Abroma angusta*) of the East Indies, yielding a strong fiber used for cordage.

devil's darning needle. **a** *Zoöl.* A dragon fly (see DARNING NEEDLE b). **b** *Bot.* = LADY'S-COMB.

dev'il's-fin'gers, *n.* **1.** The common British starfish (*Asterias rubens*); also, a certain sponge with stout branches.

2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** The black poplar; — so called from its slender aments. **b** The bird's-foot trefoil.

3. In *sing.* form, **dev'il's-fin'ger,** a belemnite.

dev'il's-hand', *n.* **1.** An ornamental Mexican sterculiaceous tree (*Chiranthodendron platanoides*) with bright red flowers having five stamens arranged like a hand, whence the name.

2. = DEVIL'S-FINGERS, 1.

dev'il's-paint'brush', *n.* Either of two European hawkweeds naturalized in America: **a** Orange hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*). **b** The king devil (*H. præaltum*)

devil's riding horse. **a** A rear-horse or mantis. **b** The wheel bug.

devil's sauce. Espagnole sauce flavored with shallots, vinegar, and hot spices.

devil's tattoo. A drumming with the fingers or feet.

devil's tree. An apocynaceous tree (*Alstonia scholaris*) of the Old World tropics, having soft white wood, bitter bark, and coriaceous leaves. See ALSTONIA, DITA BARK.

‖ **de'vi** (dā'vē), *n.* [Skr. *dēvī.*] A goddess; — *fem.* of DEVA.

de'vi-a-nt, *a.* Deviating; diverting. *Obs.*

de-vice' †. DEVISE, *n.* & *v.*

‖ **de vi-ci'ne-to** (dĕ vĭ-sĭ'nē-tō). [LL.] *Law.* From the vicinage.

De Vi'co-E Swift's comet See COMET.

de-vict', *p. a.* [L. *devictus*, p. p. of *devincere* to conquer.] Conquered. *Obs.*

de-vide'. † DIVIDE.

devil bolt. *Naut.* A sham or faulty bolt, which may give way and endanger the ship. *Colloq.*

devil carriage *or* **cart.** *Mil.* A sling cart used for moving heavy artillery. *Obs. or R.*

dev'il-dev'il, *n.* The Tasmanian devil.

dev'il-dodg'er, *n.* One who tries to dodge the Devil, esp. by a show of piety; a ranting preacher. *Colloq.*

dev'il-ess, *n.* A she-devil. *Rare.*

dev'il-et, *n.* = DEVILING.

devil grass. Bermuda grass. *Bermuda.*

dev'il-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

dev'il-ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

devil ray. = DEVILFISH, 1.

dev'il's-bite', *n.* The false hellebore

devil's bones, *or* **dev'il's-bones',** *n.* **1.** The wild yam.

2. Dice.

devil's broth. Starch; — a name given when it was first brought into use in England.

dev'il's-can'dle-stick', *n.* The common stinkhorn fungus. *Dial. Eng.*

dev'il's-claw', *n.* **1. a** The unicorn plant. **b** [Also *-claws.*] = CAT'S-CLAW b. *Local, U. S.*

dev'il's-grip', *n* **1.** Carpetweed

2. A malformation of sheep, which consists of an indent near the wither and continuing down behind the shoulder, as if a string had been put round that part of the sheep and tightened.

dev'il's-guts', *n.* Any of various troublesome creeping plants; as: **a** Dodder. **b** Bindweed. **c** Creeping crowfoot. **d** The dodder laurel.

dev'il's-hair', *n.* The virgin's-bower, *Clematis virginiana*, having long plumose styles.

dev'il-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

devil's hopvine. The common greenbrier. [CANDLESTICK.

dev'il's-horn', *n.* = DEVIL'S-

devil's ironweed. Any of several American species of *Lactuca*, or wild lettuce.

devil's leaf. A stinging East Indian nettle (*Urtica spathulata*).

dev'il's-milk', *n.* Any of several plants having acrid milky juice; esp: **a** Either of the spurges *Euphorbia peplus* and *E. helioscopia.* **b** The celandine.

devil's oatmeal = DEVIL'S PARSLEY.

Devil's Own. A nickname of various regiments, esp. the English 88th regiment of foot (now 1st Bat., Connaught Rangers).

Devil's Parliament. *Eng. Hist.* The Parliament which attainted the Yorkist leaders at Coventry in 1459. [*Dial. Eng.*

devil's parsley. Wild chervil.

devil's paternoster. A murmuring or grumbling to one's self; a muttered curse. *Chaucer.*

devil's picture, *or* **pictured, books.** = DEVIL'S BOOKS.

devil's-pitch'forks', *n.* = BEGGAR TICKS.

dev'il's-plague', *n.* Wild carrot.

devil's posy. Ramson. *Dial. Eng.* [campion.

devil's rattlebox. The bladder

dev'il's-root', *n.* = DEVIL'S-BIT a. b The clover broomrape.

devil's sandbox = MONKEY'S DINNER BELL.

dev'il's-shoe'strings', *n.* The goat's rue. *U. S.* [ball

dev'il's-snuff'box', *n.* A puff-

Devil's Parliament. *Eng. Hist.* The Parliament which attainted the Yorkist leaders at Coventry in 1459. [*Dial. Eng.*

dev'il's-stink'pot', *n.* = DEVIL'S-CANDLESTICK. *Dial. Eng.*

dev'il's-teth'er, *n.* The black bindweed

devil's toenail. A belemnite.

dev'il's-tongue', *n.* **a** The prickly pear. **b** A cultivated aroid (*Amorphophallus rivieri*) with a long spadix. [APPLE-

dev'il's-trump'et, *n.* = DEVIL'S

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dev'il-try (dĕv'l-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [Corrupt. of DEVILRY.] Devilry; esp., diabolical conduct; malicious or wanton mischief.

dev'il-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* A small oleaceous tree (*Osmanthus americanus*) of the southern United States, allied to and resembling the olive.

devil worship. Worship of the power of evil; specif. [*cap.*], diabolism or Satanism (which see); also, loosely, the animism or demonism of tribes and peoples whose rites are mainly propitiatory and magical — **devil worshipper** *or* **worshipper.** — **devil worshiping** *or* **worshipping.**

de'vi-ous (dē'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *devius; de* + *via* way. See VIADUCT.] **1.** Off the highroad; out of the way, remote; retired. *Obs. or R.*

2. Out of a straight line; winding; varying from directness; as, a *devious* path or way.

3. Going out of the right or common course; going astray; erring; wandering; as, a *devious* step.

Syn. — Roving, rambling, vagrant. See CIRCUITOUS. — **de'vi-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **de'vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

de-vis'a-ble (dē-vīz'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being devised or bequeathed.

2. Capable of being devised, contrived, or invented.

3. Deceitfully contrived; feigned. *Obs.*

de-vis'al (-ăl), *n.* A devising.

de-vise' (dē-vīz'), *v. t.*; DE-VISED' (-vīzd'); DE-VIS'ING (-vīz'-ĭng). [OF. *deviser* to distribute, regulate, direct, relate, F., to chat, fr. (assumed) LL. *divisare*, fr. L. *divisus* divided, distributed, p. p. of *dividere*. See DIVIDE; cf. DEVICE.] **1.** To divide; distribute; distinguish; hence, to arrange; array; appoint. *Obs.*

2. To form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts; to formulate by thought; to contrive; excogitate; invent, plan; scheme; as, to *devise* an engine, a new mode of writing, a plan of defense, or an argument.

Devising schemes to realize his ambitious views. *Bancroft.*

3. To plan or scheme for; to purpose to obtain. *Archaic.*

For wisdom is most riches; fools therefore
They are which fortunes do by vows *devise.* *Spenser.*

4. *Law.* To give by will; — now used esp. of real estate. See BEQUEATH, 2.

5. In obsolete uses: **a** To manage to get or to bring about by device. **b** To scan or observe carefully; to make note of or to make out; to note, discern; also, to make out mentally; divine; guess. **c** To describe fully; relate, recount. **d** To prepare; to make ready. **e** To draw, design, or delineate (a device).

Syn. — Invent, discover, imagine, plan, scheme.

de-vise', *v. i.* **1.** To form a scheme, to lay a plan; to contrive; consider; determine.

I thought, *devised,* and Pallas heard my prayer. *Pope.*

2. To narrate; tell; also, to talk together; converse. *Obs.*

de-vise' (dē-vīz'), *n.* [OF. *devise* division, deliberation, wish, will, testament. See DEVICE.] **1.** Act of giving or disposing of property by will; — now technically used only of real property, but formerly used as well (and originally only) of the bequest of personal estate, also, a will or clause of a will making such a gift or disposal.

2. Property devised, or given by will.

dev'i-see' (dĕv'ĭ-zē'; dē-vīz'ē'), *n. Law.* One to whom a devise is made.

de-vis'er (dē-vīz'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. DEVISOR.] One who contrives, plans, invents, prepares, designs, recounts, etc.

de-vi'sor (dē-vī'zŏr; -zōr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *deviseor* one who distributes.] *Law.* One who devises property; — correlative to *devisee.*

de-vi'tal-ize (dē-vī'tăl-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of life or vitality. — **de-vi'tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

de-vit'ri-fi-ca'tion (dē-vĭt'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of devitrifying, or state of being devitrified; specif., the conversion of glassy matter into crystalline rock by slow cooling, or by pressure, action of water, chemical changes, etc. The change consists in the formation of crystallites, minerals, etc., in the glassy base, which are then called devitrification products.

de-vit'ri-fy (dē-vĭt'rĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To deprive of glasslike luster and transparency; to change from a vitreous to a crystalline condition.

de-vo'cal-ize (dē-vō'kăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Phon.* To deprive of sonant, or vocal, quality; to unvoice. — **de-vo'cal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

de-void' (dē-void'), *v. t.* [OF. *desvuidier, desvoidier,* to empty out, F. *dévuider.* See VOID.] *Obs.* Lit., to empty out; hence: **a** To remove; expel; destroy. **b** To leave; withdraw (one's self); also, to shun. **c** To empty out; make void; free (from). **d** To dismount from (a horse).

de-void', *a.* [See DEVOID, *v. t.*] **1.** Destitute; not in possession; — with *of;* as, *devoid* of sense, of pity, or of pride.

2. Void; empty; vacant. *Obs. Spenser.*

Syn. — DEVOID, VOID, DESTITUTE agree in the idea of entire want or lack. VOID and DEVOID differ chiefly in that *void* may be used absolutely, in the sense of *empty,* whereas *devoid* requires a following *of*; as, "Divers great offices that had been long *void*" (*Camden*); cf. null and *void*; "a conscience *void* of offense" (*Acts* xxiv. 16); "I was not *devoid* of capacity or application" (*Gibbon*). *Devoid* is frequently, DESTITUTE rarely, used of the lack of evil qualities or attributes; as, *devoid* (not *destitute*) of malice, *devoid* (or *destitute*) of charity; "A dignity of demeanor *devoid* of all stiffness or pride" (*Trollope*); "Men of genius . . . like Browning, full of wholesome ferment for other minds, though wholly *destitute* of any proper sense of form" (*Lowell*). *Destitute* (see POVERTY) is stronger than *devoid;* it frequently implies utter privation or (as it were) barenness; as, "No woman ever lived who was so totally *destitute* of the sentiment of religion" (*J. R. Green*). See EMPTY.

‖ **de-voir'** (dē-vwär'; -vwôr'; dĕv'wôr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *debere* to owe. See DUE.] **1.** Duty; task; service owed; hence, due act of civility or respect; — now in *pl.;* as, to pay *devoirs* to ladies. "Do now your *devoir,* young knights!" *Chaucer.*

2. Best endeavor; effort. *Obs.*

3. *pl.* Money due, as duties or customs. *Obs.*

dev'o-lute (dĕv'ō-lūt), *v. t.* [L. *devolutus,* p. p. See DEVOLVE.] To devolve. *Obs. or R.*

dev'o-lu'tion (dĕv'ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *devolutio:* cf. F. *dévolution.*] **1.** Act of rolling down. *Archaic.*

2. Transference from one person to another; a passing or devolving upon a successor.

The *devolution* of the crown. *De Quincey.*

3. Retrograde development or evolution; degeneration.

4. The act of throwing down or causing to descend.

5. *Scots Law.* **a** The reference of a matter to an umpire by arbiters who disagree. **b** The devolving of a purchase at auction upon the next highest bidder when the highest bidder fails to make good his bid.

de-volve' (dē-vŏlv'), *v. t.*; DE-VOLVED' (-vŏlvd'); DE-VOLV'ING. [L. *devolvere, devolutum,* to roll down; *de* + *volvere* to roll. See VOLUBLE.] **1.** To roll onward or downward.

Every headlong stream
Devolves its winding waters to the main. *Akenside.*
Devolved his rounded periods. *Tennyson.*

2. To roll over; to overturn; overthrow; remove. *Obs.*

3. To cause to pass down, to descend, to be transferred, by the course of events, operation of law, or any change. *Obs.*

4. To transfer from one person to another, to hand down; — generally with *upon,* sometimes with *to* or *into.*

They *devolved* . . . their power upon their favorite. *Burke.*

de-volve', *v. i.* **1.** To roll or flow down or on; hence, to proceed or issue (in or into). *Obs.*

2. To pass by transmission or succession; to be handed over or down; to fall (as an obligation); — generally with *on* or *upon,* sometimes with *to* or *into;* as, after the general fell, the command *devolved* upon the colonel.

His estate . . . *devolved* to Lord Somerville. *Johnson.*

Dev'on (dĕv'ŏn), *n.* One of a breed of rather small, active, hardy beef cattle, usually red in color, originating in the county of Devon, England.

De-vo'ni-an (dē-vō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Devon or Devonshire in England.

2. *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating that period of the Paleozoic which follows the Silurian, and the system of rocks formed during this period; — from Devon, where these rocks were first studied. See GEOLOGY. In Europe, where the deposits were not uniform, two facies of the system are distinguished, the marine and the nonmarine, the latter represented by the Old Red Sandstone of the British Isles and other parts of northern Europe. Plant life is for the first time well represented among the fossils, esp. by ferns, lycopods, and horsetails, and by some gymnosperms. Aquatic vertebrates developed so remarkably that the Devonian is sometimes called the *Age of Fishes.* Of these the ganoids were the most advanced. Air-breathing life, such as spiders and insects, was not rare. The Upper Devonian of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, etc., yields oil and gas.

De-vo'ni-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Devonshire.

2. The Devonian period or system.

Dev'on long'wool' (dĕv'ŏn). One of a breed of white-faced sheep originating in southwestern England, related to the Lincoln breed.

de-vote' (dē-vōt'), *v. t.*; DE-VOT'ED (-vōt'ĕd); DE-VOT'ING (-vōt'ĭng). [L. *devotus,* p. p. of *devovere; de* + *vovere* to vow. See VOW; cf. DEVOUT.] **1.** To appropriate by vow; to set apart or dedicate by a solemn act; to consecrate; also, to consign over; to doom; as, to *devote* one to destruction; the city was *devoted* to the flames.

No *devoted* thing that a man shall *devote* unto the Lord . . . shall be sold or redeemed. *Lev.* xxvii. 28.

2. To give up wholly; to addict; to direct the attention of wholly or chiefly; attach; — often with a reflexive pronoun; as, to *devote* one's self to science, to friends, to piety, etc.

They *devoted* themselves unto all wickedness *Grew.*

3. To execrate; to curse. *Obs.*

Syn. — Set apart, consecrate; destine, doom; resign, consign; addict, apply. See DEDICATE.

de-vote', *a.* [L. *devotus,* p. p.] Devoted, addicted; devout. *Obs. or Archaic.*

de-vote', *n.* A devotee. *Obs.*

de-vot'ed (dē-vōt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Consecrated to a purpose; strongly attached; zealous; devout; as, a *devoted* admirer.

2. Dedicated; vowed; also, doomed.

Syn. — See ADDICTED. — **de-vot'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **de-vot'ed-ness,** *n.*

dev'o-tee' (dĕv'ō-tē'), *n.* One zealously devoted; an ardent partisan; esp., one zealously given to religious duties and ceremonies; also, a religious fanatic.

de-vote'ment (dē-vōt'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of devoting, or state of being devoted, or set apart by a vow; dedication.

2. That which is devoted; a votive offering. *Rare.*

de-vo'tion (dē-vō'shŭn), *n.* [F. *dévotion,* L. *devotio.*] **1.** State of being devoted; addiction; eager inclination; strong attachment; ardent love or affection; zeal; esp., feelings toward God appropriately expressed by acts of worship; devoutness.

Genius animated by a fervent spirit of *devotion.* *Macaulay.*

2. An act evincing devotedness; act of worship; prayer; — now chiefly in *pl.* "The love of public *devotion.*" *Hooker.*

3. A form of prayer or worship.

4. Act of devoting; consecration; dedication.

5. A thing consecrated; an object of devotion, an oblation made as an act of worship. *Obs.*

6. Disposal; power of disposal. *Obs.*

They are entirely at our *devotion.* *Godwin.*

7. Purpose; intent; object. *Obs.*

Syn. — Consecration, religiousness, piety; attachment, devotedness, ardor, earnestness. See CONSTANCY.

de-vo'tion-al (dē-vō'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, suited to, or used in, devotion; as, a *devotional* posture or exercise; a *devotional* frame of mind. — **de-vo'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **de-vo'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

de-vo'tion-ist, *n.* A religious devotee. *Rare.*

de-vour' (dē-vour'), *v. t.*; DE-VOURED' (-vourd'); DE-VOUR'ING. [F. *dévorer,* fr. L. *devorare; de* + *vorare* to eat greedily, swallow up. See VORACIOUS.] **1.** To eat up with greediness, to consume ravenously; to feast upon like a wild beast or a glutton; to prey upon.

Some evil beast hath *devoured* him. *Gen.* xxxvii. 20.

2. To seize upon and destroy, or appropriate greedily, selfishly, or wantonly; to consume; to swallow up; engulf; to use up; waste; annihilate.

Famine and pestilence shall *devour* him. *Ezek.* vii. 15.

3. To enjoy with avidity; to appropriate or take in eagerly by the senses.

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight. *Dryden.*

4. To prey upon; to absorb; as, to be *devoured* by fear.

Pericles in sorrow all *devoured* *Shak.*

Syn. — Consume, waste, destroy, annihilate.

de-vout' (dē-vout'), *a.* [ME. *devot, devout,* F. *dévot,* from L. *devotus* devoted, p. p. of *devovere.* See DEVOTE, *v. t.*] **1.** Devoted to religion or to religious feelings, duties, or exercises; given to devotion; pious; reverent; religious.

A *devout* man, and one that feared God. *Acts* x. 2.

2. Expressing devotion or piety; as, eyes *devout;* sighs *devout;* a *devout* posture.

3. Warmly devoted; hearty; sincere, earnest; as, *devout* wishes for one's welfare.

Syn. — Religious, righteous, holy, godly, saintly. — DEVOUT, PIOUS. DEVOUT suggests esp. a solemn or reverent attitude toward religious exercises or observances; PIOUS, a faithful and dutiful performance of religious obligations; as, "All those various 'offices' which, in Pontifical, Missal, and Breviary, *devout* imagination had elaborated from age to age" (*W. Pater*); "Our whole duty is made up of but three things: that a man live soberly with respect to himself; righteously with respect to his neighbor; and *piously* with respect to God" (*Sharp*).

Here you stand,
Adore, and worship, when you know it not;
Pious beyond the intention of your thought;
Devout above the meaning of your will. *Wordsworth.*

de-vout', *n. Obs.* **1.** A devotee.

2. The devotional part (of a composition). *Milton.*

de-vout'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a devout and reverent manner; with devout emotions; piously.

Cast her fair eyes to heaven and prayed *devoutly.* *Shak.*

2. Sincerely; solemnly; earnestly.

de-vul'gar-ize (dē-vŭl'găr-īz), *v. t.* To free from what is vulgar, common, or narrow. *Rare.*

dew (dū), *n.* [AS. *dēaw;* akin to D. *dauw,* G. *thau, tau,* Icel. *dögg,* Sw. *dagg,* Dan. *dug;* cf. Skr. *dhav, dhāv,* to flow.] **1.** Often *pl.* Moisture condensed upon the surfaces of cool bodies, particularly at night. The vapor comes in varying proportions from the atmosphere, from the ground, and from plants. Dew is formed most rapidly in calm weather, under an uncloudled sky, and on bodies or surfaces that freely radiate heat.

2. Fig., anything which falls lightly and in a refreshing manner. "The golden *dew* of sleep" *Shak.*

3. An emblem of morning, or fresh vigor. "The *dew* of his youth." *Longfellow.*

4. Any moisture that exudes or appears in small drops, as tears, sweat, etc.

dew, *v. t.*; DEWED (dūd); DEW'ING. To wet with dew or as with dew; to bedew; to moisten, as with dew.

The grasses grew
A little ranker since they *dewed* them so. *A. B. Saxton.*

dew, *v. i.* To produce dew; to exude, or distill, as dew. *Obs.*

Dew'ar ves'sel (dū'ẽr). [After Sir James *Dewar,* British physicist.] A double-walled glass vessel for holding liquid air, etc., having the space between the walls exhausted so as to prevent conduction of heat, and sometimes having the glass silvered to prevent absorption of radiant heat; — called also, according to the particular shape, Dewar bulb, Dewar tube, etc.

Dewar Vessels: 1 Bulb; 2 Tube

de-wa'ter (dē-wô'tẽr), *v. t.* To drain or otherwise remove water from.

dew'ber-ry (dū'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** The fruit of certain species of bramble or blackberry (*Rubus*); in England, that of *R. cæsius,* which has a glaucous bloom; in the United States, that of *R. villosus, R. trivialis,* and *R. hispidus,* species with prostrate, running stems. In cultivation *R. villosus* (*R. canadensis* of some authors) has yielded fruit of good commercial quality. **b** Any plant which bears dewberries.

dew'claw' (-klô'), *n.* A rudimentary digit, not reaching to the ground, on the foot of a quadruped, or a claw or hoof

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devil's turnip. The common bryony.

dev'il's-walk'ing-stick', *n.* The ailanthus tree. **b** The Hercules'-club.

devil's weed. The king devil.

devil tree. = DEVIL'S TREE.

dev'il-y, *a. & adv.* [AS. *dēofellic.*] Devilish. *Obs.*

de-vinct' *p. a.* [L. *devinctus,* p. p. of *devincire* to bind fast.] Bounden. *Obs.*

devine. ✝ DIVINE.

devinite. ✝ DIVINITY.

devinor. ✝ DIVINER.

de-vir'gin-ate, *a.* [L. *devirginatus,* p. p. of *devirginare.*] Deprived of virginity. *Obs.*

de-vir'gin-ate, *v. t.* To deprive of virginity. — **de-vir'gi-na'tion** (dē-vûr'jĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* — **de-vir'gi-na'tor** (-nā'tẽr), *n. All Rare.*

devis. ✝ DEVICE.

de-vis'cer-ate (dē-vĭs'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* = EVISCERATE. — **de-vis'cer-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

de-vise'. ✝ DEVICE. [SION.]

devision, devisioun. ✝ DIVI-

dev'i-ta-ble (dĕv'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* [L. *devitare* to avoid.] Avoidable. *Obs.* [To relax.]

de-vi'tal-ize, *v. i. Phys. Cult.*

dev'i-ta'tion (dĕv'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *devitatio.*] A shunning; an escaping; a warning. *Obs.*

de-viz'a-bl. Devisable. *Ref. Sp.*

de-vize'. Var. of DEVISE.

dev'o-cate, *v. t.* [L. *devocatus,* p. p. of *devocare* to call down.] To call down or away. *Obs.* — **dev'o-ca'tion,** *n. Obs.*

de-void'er, *n.* [From OF. *desvoidier, desvuidier,* to empty, to discharge.] Expeller. *Obs.*

de-vol'a-til-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4.

dev'o-lute, *p. a.* Devoluted *Obs.*

de-volv'. Devolve. *Ref. Sp.*

de-volved'. Devolved. *Ref. Sp.*

de-volve'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

De-von'ic (dē-vŏn'ĭk), *a. Geol.* Devonian. [Davenport, l.]

dev'on-port (dĕv'ŭn-pôrt), *n.*

Dev'on-sher. ✝ DENSHIRE.

dev'on-shire (dĕv'ŭn-shẽr), *v. t.* Orig. form of DENSHIRE. *Eng.*

Dev'on-shire col'ic (-shĭr; -shẽr; *see* -SHIRE). *Med.* Lead colic.

Devonshire myrtle. Sweet gale.

dev'o-ra'tion (dĕv'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *devoratio*] A devouring. *Obs*

de-vor'a-tive (dē-vôr'ă-tĭv; dĕv'ō-rā-). *a.* Intended to be swallowed without chewing.

devore. ✝ DEVOIR, DEVOUR.

devorse. ✝ DIVORCE.

de-vo'ta-ry, *n.* A votary; a devotee. *Obs.* [-ISM.]

dev'o-tee'ism (-tē'ĭz'm), *n.* See DE-, 4.

dev'o-lute, *p. a.* Devoluted *Obs.*

de-vo'ter-er, *n.* Corrupt form of DEVOURER.

de-vo'tion-al, *n.* A form of devotion; a devotional composition. *Obs.* [See -ISM.]

de-vo'tion-al-ism (-tē'ĭz'm), *n.*

de-vo'tion-al-ist, *n.* See -IST.

de-vo'tion-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

de-vo'tion-ate, *a.* Devout.

de-vo'tious, *a.* [F. *dévoteux.*] Devoted. *Obs. Corf. E. D.* —

de-vo'tious-ly, *adv. Obs.* — **de-vo'tious-ness,** *n. Obs.*

de-vo'to (dē-vō'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [It.] A devotee. *Obs.*

de-vo'tor, *n* A devotee. *Obs.*

devour. ✝ DEVOIR.

de-vour'a-ble (dē-vour'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

de-vour'er, *n.* One that devours.

de-vour'ess, *n.* [For *devourer-ess;* cf. OF. *devoureresse.*] A female devourer.

de-vour'ing, *p. pr., p. a., & vb. n.* of DEVOUR, *v. t.* — **de-vour'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **de-vour'ing-ness,** *n.*

de-vour'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

de-vout'ful, *a.* Full of devotion; devout; pious. *Obs.*

de-vout'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **de-vout'less-ly,** *adv.* — **de-vout'less-ness,** *n.*

de-vout'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

de-vove', *v. t.* [See DEVOTE, *v. t.*] To devote; to dedicate. *Obs.*

de-vow', *v. t.* [F. *dévouer.* See DEVOTE, *v. t.*] *Obs.* **1.** To give up; to devote; dedicate.

2. [Cf. OF. *desvoer* Cf. DISAVOW.] To disavow; to disclaim.

de-vul'can-ize, *v. t.* See DE-, 4

dev'vel, *v. & n.* = DEVEL.

dew. ✝ DUE.

dew. Var of DEV.

de'wa (dā'wä). Var. of DEVA.

De-wa'li (dā-wä'lē), *n.* [Hind. *dīvālī.*] A Hindu festival held late in October in honor esp. of Kali and Lakshmi. Illuminations, feasting, and omen reading are features of it.

dewall ✝ DEVALL.

Dewalle, Dewally. ✝ DEWALL

de-wan' (dē-wän'). Var. of DIVAN, DIWAN.

de-wa'nee. Var. of DIWANI.

de-wan'ny. Var. of DIWANI.

de-wan'ship, *n.* = DIWANI.

de-waun'. ✝ DEWAN.

dew'-beat'er, *n. Local, Eng. & Scot.* a A thick shoe, impervious to dew. b The foot. *Slang.* c One who brushes off the dew before others pass; a pioneer. *Slang.*

dew'blown'. Dial. Eng. var. of DEW-BOLNE.

dew'-bolne' (-bōln'; -bōn'), *a.* [See DEW, BOLLEN swollen.] Swollen from eating too much damp grass. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dewce, dewse. ✝ DEUCE.

dewchesse. ✝ DUCHESS.

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terminating such a digit. Examples are the inner digit of a dog's hind foot, and the so-called *false hoofs* of many ungulates, as deer and pigs. — **dew'clawed** (dū'klôd'), *a.*

dew'drop (dū'drŏp'), *n.* **1.** A drop of dew.
2. The American plant *Dalibarda repens*. See DALIBARDA.

dew'ey-lite (dū'ĭ-līt), *n.* [After Chester *Dewey*, American naturalist.] *Min.* A hydrated silicate of magnesium, yielding more water than does serpentine. It is amorphous, resembling resin. H., 2-3.5. Sp. gr., 2.0-2.2.

dew'fall' (dū'fôl'), *n.* The formation of dew; the time when dew begins to fall. See DEW, *n.*, 1.

dew'lap' (-lăp'), *n.* [ME. *dewlappe*; cf. Dan. *doglæb*. Cf. LAP, *n.*] **1.** The pendulous fold of skin under the neck of animals of the ox tribe; also, the corresponding fold on any of various other animals, esp. dogs, or the wattles under the neck of certain birds, as some geese and turkeys.
2. The flesh upon the human throat, esp. when flaccid with age. *Burlesque.* *Shak.*

dew'lapped' (-lăpt'), *a.* Furnished with a dewlap.

dew point. *Meteor.* The temperature at which dew begins to form. It varies with the humidity of the atmosphere.

dew pond. An artificial pond on the downs, filled and kept up by the condensation of dews, mist, etc. *Eng.*

> The *dew pond* on the height
> Unfed, that never fails. *Kipling.*

dew'ret' (dū'rĕt'), **dew'rot'** (dū'rŏt') } *v. t.* To ret or rot, as flax or hemp, by exposure to rain, dew, and sun.

dew'y (dū'ĭ), *a.*; DEW'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DEW'I-EST. **1.** Of or pertaining to dew; hence: resembling, consisting of, or moist with, dew; accompanied with dew; affected or modified by dew; glistening with or as with dew.

> When *dewy* eve her curtain draws. *Keble.*

2. Coming gently and beneficently, like the dew.

> *Dewy* sleep ambrosial. *Cowper.*

dex'i-o-car'di-a (dĕk'sĭ-ō-kär'dĭ-ā), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δεξιός on the right side + καρδία heart.] *Anat.* An abnormal condition in which the heart is situated on the right side, and the great blood vessels of the right and left sides are reversed; dextrocardia.

dex'i-o-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. δεξιός on the right
dex'i-ot'ro-pous (-ŏt'rō-pŭs) } hand + τροπή a turning.] *Zoöl.* Dextral; — said of a shell; — opposed to *lævotropic.* See DEXTRAL SHELL.

dex'ter (dĕks'tẽr), *a.* [L.; akin to Gr. δεξιτερός, δεξιός, Skr. *dakshiṇa* (cf. *daksh* to be strong, suit), Goth. *taihswa*, OHG. *zeso*. Cf. DEXTEROUS.] **1.** Pertaining to, or situated on, the right hand; right, as opposed to *sinister*, or *left.*
2. *Her.* Designating, or pertaining to, the side of a shield, or escutcheon, at the right of the person wearing it. See ESCUTCHEON, 1.
3. Appearing, or observed, on the right side and therefore of good omen; auspicious; fortunate.

> On sounding wings a *dexter* eagle flew. *Pope.*

4. Straightforward; honest; — opposed to *sinister. Rare.*

Dex'ter, *n.* [Prob. so named after the original breeder.] One of a breed of small hardy cattle originating from the Kerry breed of Ireland, valuable both for beef and milk. They are usually chiefly black, sometimes red, and somewhat resemble a small shorthorn in build. Called also **Dexter Kerry.**

dex-ter'i-ty (dĕks-tẽr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *dexteritas*, fr. *dexter*; cf. F. *dextérité*. See DEXTER.] **1.** Readiness and grace in physical activity; skill and ease in using the hands; expertness in manual acts, as, *dexterity* with the chisel.

> In youth quick bearing and *dexterity.* *Shak.*

2. Readiness in the use or control of the mental powers; quickness and skill in managing any complicated or difficult affair; adroitness.

> He had conducted his own defense with singular boldness and *dexterity.* *Hallam.*

3. Right-handedness. *Rare.*
Syn. — Adroitness, activity, nimbleness, expertness, skill, cleverness, art, ability, address, tact, facility, aptness, aptitude, faculty.

dex'ter-ous (dĕks'tẽr-ŭs), **dex'trous** (-trŭs), *a.* [L. *dexter.* See DEXTER.] **1.** On the right; right-hand. *Obs.*
2. Ready and expert in the use of the body and limbs; skillful and active with the hands; handy; ready; as, a *dexterous* hand; a *dexterous* workman.
3. Skillful in contrivance; quick at inventing expedients; expert; as, a *dexterous* manager.

> *Dexterous* the craving, fawning crowd to quit. *Pope.*

4. Done with dexterity; skillful; artful; as, *dexterous* management. "*Dexterous* sleights of hand." *Trench.*
5. Right-handed. *Rare.*
Syn. — Skillful, adept, expert, ready, apt, quick. — DEXTEROUS, ADROIT, DEFT, CLEVER agree in the idea of mental or (by transfer) mental readiness or skill. DEXTEROUS implies sureness and lightness in manipulation or contrivance, without especially suggesting resistance to be overcome; ADROIT implies skill and address in handling a situation, esp. in case of difficulty or danger. *Dexterous* connotes expertness; *adroit*, rather nicety of perception or tact. DEFT adds to *dexterous* the implication of neatness, particularly in manipulation. While *deft* is rarely used figuratively, CLEVER has almost wholly transferred its sense of readiness, quickness, from the hand to the head, but has become, through its frequent suggestion of the absence of the higher organizing or creative powers, a term of rather faint praise. See SKILLFUL, EXPERT, INGENIOUS, SMART.

> One of the most supple-wristed, *dexterous*, graceful, and successful fencers in that kind. *Carlyle.*
>
> *Skillful* in discovering the taste or turn of mind of his customers, and *adroit* in putting in their way just such temptations as they are least able to withstand. *Mad. D'Arblay*
>
> When he was about to salt his tea, she *deftly* substituted the sugar bowl. *Atlantic Monthly.*
>
> Nations, just as individuals, may be too *clever* to be practical and not dull enough to be free. *Bagehot*

— dex'ter-ous-ly, dex'trous-ly, *adv.* **— dex'ter-ous-ness, dex'trous-ness,** *n.*

dex'trad (dĕks'trăd), *adv.* [L. *dextra* the right hand + *-ad.*] *Anat.* Toward the right side; dextrally.

dex'tral (-trăl), *a.* [From DEXTER.] **1.** Right, as opposed to *sinistral*, or *left.*
2. Favorable; auspicious, — said of omens.
dextral shell, *Zoöl.*, a spiral shell the whorls of which turn from left to right. When held spire uppermost, with the aperture towards the observer, the aperture is to the right of the axis of the spire.

dex-tral'i-ty (dĕks-trăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of having the right-hand side different from, or more efficient than, the left-hand; also, right-handedness.

> *Dextrality* affects the whole side of the body. *J Le Conte.*

dex'tral-ly, *adv.* Towards the right; as, the hands of a watch (viewed from in front) are generally said to rotate *dextrally.* Cf CLOCKWISE.

dex'trin (dĕks'trĭn), *n.* Also **dex'trine.** [Cf. F. *dextrine.* See DEXTER, *a.*] *Chem* A soluble gummy substance formed from starch by the action of heat, acids, or ferments; — called also *British gum*, etc. Pure dextrin is a white amorphous solid, tasteless and odorless, and appears to be a mixture of several carbohydrates which change easily to their respective varieties of sugar. It is strongly dextrorotatory (whence its name). It is used as a substitute for gums, for sizing, etc., and in making beer. There are several varieties. See ACHRODEXTRIN, ERYTHRODEXTRIN.

dex'tri-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To convert into, or impregnate with, dextrin; as, a *dextrinated* mash.

dex'trin-ous (-trĭ-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, dextrin.

dex'tro-. **1.** A combining form from Latin *dexter*, signifying *of* or *pertaining to*, or *toward, the right.*
2. Specif.: *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively) usually indicating that the compound to whose name it is attached is *dextrorotatory*, but in special cases signifying *derivation from*, or *relation to, some dextrorotatory compound.* See FRUIT SUGAR. Abbr. *d-.*

dex'tro-glu'cose (dĕks'trō-glōō'kōs; 243), *n.* [*dextro-* + *glucose.*] *Chem.* Ordinary glucose (which see).

dex-tron'ic (dĕks-trŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, dextrose, or glucose; gluconic.

dex'tro-ro-ta'tion (dĕks'trō-rō-tā'shŭn), *n. Physics & Chem.* Right-handed or clockwise rotation; — applied chiefly to the turning of the plane of polarization of light, and opposed to *levorotation.*

dex'tro-ro'ta-to-ry (-rō'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [*dextro-* + *rotatory.*] Turning toward the right hand, or clockwise; esp., turning the plane of polarization of luminous rays toward the right hand; as, *dextrorotatory* crystals, sugars, etc.

dex'trorse' (dĕks'trôrs'; dĕks-trôrs'), *a.* [L. *dextrorsum*, contr. fr. *dextrovorsum*, *dextroversum*, toward the right side; *dexter* right + *versus*, *vorsus*, p. p. of *vertere*, *vortere*, to turn.] *Bot.* Twining in a spiral from left to right, as the stem of the common morning-glory, — opposed to *sinistrorse.* Botanists now interpret the words *dextrorse* and *sinistrorse* to mean a turning to the right or left, respectively, of an observer from *without.* Linnæus and other early writers principal goads, the di **con-sen'tes** (kŏn-sĕn'tēz), was officially established, their gilded statues being erected in the Forum. The twelve comprised: Jupiter and Juno, Neptune and Minerva, Mars and Venus, Apollo and Diana, Vulcan and Vesta, Mercury and Ceres. See INFERI, SUPERI, MANES, PENATES.

Dextrorse Stem of Morning-glory

dex'trorse'ly, *adv.*

dex'trose (dĕks'trōs), *n. Chem.* Grape sugar; dextroglucose. See GLUCOSE.

dex'tro-sin'is-tral (dĕks'trō-sĭn'ĭs-trăl), *a* [*dextro-* + *sinistral.*] *Anat.* Extending in a right and left direction, as, a *dextrosinistral* line.

dey (dā), *n.*; *pl.* DEYS (dāz). [Turk. *dāi*, orig., a maternal uncle, then a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people, esp. among the Janizaries; and hence, in Algiers, consecrated at length to the commanding officer of that corps, who frequently became afterward pasha or regent of that province; hence the European misnomer of *dey*, as applied to the latter: cf. F. *dey.*] **1.** The governor of Algiers; — so called before the French conquest in 1830.
2. A ruler or pasha of Tunis or Tripoli, as in 16th century.

dey (dā; dĭ), *n.* [See DAIRY.] A servant (male or female) who has charge of the dairy; a dairymaid; also, a female servant. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

de-zinc'i-fy, de-zink'i-fy (dē-zĭnk'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To deprive of, or free from, zinc. — **de-zinc'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

dhak (dăk; dôk; 147), *n.* [Hind. *dhāk.*] An East Indian fabaceous tree (*Butea frondosa*). See BUTEA.

dhar'ma (där'mȧ; dŭr'-; 147), *n.* [Skr., law.] *Hinduism & Buddhism.* Law; that is, religious law; doctrine, duty, religion; also, conformity to law; religious observance; virtue. In Hindu mythology, *Dharma* is an ancient sage whose numerous progeny are personifications of virtues and religious rites. *Dharma* is worshiped as a supreme god by some of the lower castes of Bengal, this worship being a possible survival of Buddhism.

dhar'na (dŭr'nȧ), *n.* [Hind. *dharnā.*] In India, the practice, formerly common, of sitting fasting at the door of a house in order to enforce from an inmate redress of real or fancied grievances, esp. the payment of a debt; — chiefly used with the verb *sit*, as in *to sit dharna* or *to sit in dharna.* Cf. TO FAST AGAINST.

dho'bi, dho'by (dō'bĭ; 147), *n.*; *pl.* DHO'BIS (dō'bĭz), DHOBIS (-bĭz), *or* DHOBIES (-bĭz). Also **dho'bee, dho'bey, dho'bie,** etc. [Hind *dhōbī.*] A member of a low caste of India employed as washermen.

Dhole.

dho'bie's itch. *Med.* A form of tinea occurring esp. in tropical countries, attacking chiefly the regions of the thighs and genitals.

dhole (dōl), *n.* A fierce wild dog (*Cuon dukkunensis*) of India, remarkable for its habit of hunting the tiger and other large wild animals in packs.

dhow (dou), *n.* [Ar. *dāū?*] Any grab-built, lateen-rigged vessel of Arabia or the Indian Ocean. It usually has a long overhang forward and a high poop and an open waist. Dhows have been notorious in the slave trade on the east coast of Africa.

No craft has played a greater part in the world's history than the *dhow.* The lateen yard is as much the emblem of the Faith as is the crescent. *H. W. Smyth.*

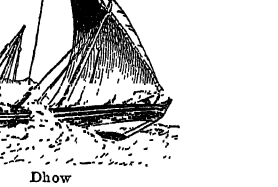
Dhow

dhur'rie, dhur'ry (dŭr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DHURRIES (-ĭz). [Hind. *dharī* a border of cloth.] A thick cotton cloth or carpet from India used for hangings, sofa covers, and the like.

Dhya'ni Bud'dha (dyȧ'nĭ). [Skr. *Dhyānibuddha*; *dhyāna* meditation + *Buddha.*] *Buddhism.* One of the five (or, in some texts, six or ten) Buddhas, subordinate to the Ādi Buddha, who create through *dhyana*, or meditation, the bodhisats.

‖ **di** (dī), *n. pl.* [L.] Gods; the gods. In the earliest period of Roman religion a sharp distinction existed between the primitive indigenous gods of the Romans, the **di in-di'ge-tes** (ĭn-dĭj'ē-tēz) (among the most important of which were Janus, Jupiter, Mars, Quirinus, Vulcan, Ceres, Vesta), and the gods introduced from foreign sources, the **di no-ven'si-des** (nō-vĕn'sĭ-dēz) or **di-ves'si-les** (-lēz)). This early distinction was practically effaced when, 217 B. C., in accordance with Hellenistic tendencies, a group of twelve principal gods, the di **con-sen'tes** (kŏn-sĕn'tēz), was officially established, their gilded statues being erected in the Forum. The twelve comprised: Jupiter and Juno, Neptune and Minerva, Mars and Venus, Apollo and Diana, Vulcan and Vesta, Mercury and Ceres. See INFERI, SUPERI, MANES, PENATES.

di- (dī-). [Gr. δίς twice; akin to δύο two, L. *bis* twice. See TWO, cf. BI-, DIA-.] A prefix, signifying *twofold, double, twice; Chem.*, denoting *two* atoms, radicals, groups, or equivalents, as the case may be. See BI-, 2.

di-. A prefix denoting *separation* or *reversal.* See DIS-.

dew'cup', *n.* The lady's-mantle *Alchemilla vulgaris. Scot.*
dewd. Dewed. *Ref. Sp*
dewe. † DEAVE, DEW, DUE.
dewes. † DEUS.
dew'ess, *n.* [OF. *deuesse, dieuesse.*] Goddess. *Obs.*
dew grass. Manna grass; a form of *Synthetisma sanguinalis* cultivated in Europe. *Obs.*
dew'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dewis. † DEVICE
De-witt', De-Witt' (dē-wĭt'), *v. t.* [After John and Cornelius *De Witt*, Dutch statesmen, murdered by a mob in 1672.] To lynch. *Obs or Hist.*
dewke. † DUKE.
dew'less, *a.* See -LESS.
dew plant. **a** = ICE PLANT. **b** = SUNDEW
dewre. † DURE, endure. [*Eng.*
dew snail. A slug *Obs. or Dial.*
dew'try (dū'trĭ), *n.* [Marathi *dhutrā.*] Jimson weed; also, the drug made from it. *Obs.*
dew'ty. † DUTY.
dew'worm', *n.* = EARTHWORM.
dex'i-o-trope', *a.* Dexiotropic.
dex'ter, *adv.* On the right side. *Rare.*
Dex'ter, *n.* [L., right, on the right hand, dexterous, fortunate] Masc. prop. name.
dex-ter'i-cal (dĕks-tẽr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Dexterous. *Obs.*
dex-te'ri-ous, dex-te'ri-ous-ly. † DEXTEROUS, DEXTEROUSLY.
dex'tran (dĕks'trăn), **dex'trane** (-trān), *n.* [*dextro-* + *-an.*] *Chem.* A gummy carbohydrate found in beets and in certain cell membranes, as of some bacteria.
dex'trer (dĕks'trẽr), **dex-trere',** **dex'tri-er** (-trĭ-ẽr; -trēr'). Vars. of DESTRER. *Obs. or Archaic.*
dex'trin-ase, *n.* [*dextrin* + *-ase.*] A supposed constituent of diastase. See DIASTASE
dex'trine. Var. of DEXTRIN.
dex'trin-ize, *v. t.* To dextrinate
dex'tro-car'di-a, *n.* [NL.; *dextro-* + *cardia*] = DEXIOCARDIA.
dex'tro-duc'tion (dĕks'trō-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [*dextro-* + L. *ductio* a leading.] Movement of the eyes to the right.
dex-trog'er-ous (dĕks-trŏj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* = DEXTRORotatory.
dex'tro-gy'rate, dex'tro-gyre' (dĕks'trō-jīr'), **dex'tro-gy'rous** (-jī'rŭs), *a.* Dextrorotatory.
dex'tro-lac'tic, *a.* See DEXTRO-.
dex'tro-man'u-al, *a.* Right-handed. — **-man'u-al'i-ty,** *n.*
dex'tro-pi'nene, *n* See DEXTRO-.
dex'tro-ro'ta-ry, *a.* = DEXTROROTATORY [*Bot.* Dextrorse
dex-tror'sal (dĕks-trôr'săl), *a.*
dex-tros'a-zone (dĕks-trŏs'ȧ-zōn), *n.* [*dextrose* + *osazone.*] *Chem* The osazone of dextrose. See OSAZONE. [TARIC ACID.
dex'tro-tar-tar'ic, *a.* See TAR-
‖ **dex'tro tem'po-re.** [L.] At a favorable time.

> *Horace* (*Satires*, II. i. 18).

dex'tro-trop'ic (dĕks'trō-trŏp'ĭk), **dex-trot'ro-pous** (dĕks-trŏt'rō-pŭs), *a.* [*dextro-* + *-tropic, -tropous.*] = DEXIOTROPIC.
D H, *or* **d h.** *Abbr.* Deadhead; das heisst (G., that is).
dhal. Var. of DAL.
Dhal-haj'ja (dăl-hăj'ȧ). Var. of ZU'LHIJJAH
dham'noo (dăm'nōō), *n.* [Of Hind. origin.] An East Indian tiliaceous tree (*Grewia asiatica*) having tough elastic wood.
‖ **dhan** (dăn; 147), *n.* [Hind. & Skr.] Property; wealth; the village cattle; also, a loan. *India.*
dhan (dan; dăn; 147), *n.* [Bengali *dhān.*] See WEIGHT.
dhan'gar (dăn'gär; 147), *n.* A member of a numerous low caste of India, largely common laborers, shepherds, etc, found chiefly in Berar, Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Hyderabad.
dha'nuk (dȧ'nōōk; 147), *n.* A member of a low caste of India, bowmen by tradition but serving in many menial positions, found chiefly in Bengal, Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana.
dharm. Var. of DHARMA.
dhar'ma-sas'tra (dŭr'mȧ-shäs'-trȧ; 147), *n.* [Skr. *dharmaçāstra.*] In India, a legal handbook or institute, as those used by the various native Hindu schools.
dhar'ma-smrit'i (-smrĭt'ĭ), *n. pl.* [Skr *dharma* law + *smṛti* tradition.] In India, a large number of Hindu law books, second in authority to the Vedas, composed in rhythmical form.
dharma sutras. [Skr. *dharmasūtra*, sing.] *Brahmanism.* The sutras relating to practical duty.
dharm-sa'la (dŭrm-sä'lȧ; 147), *n.* [Hind. *dharmsālā.*] A building devoted to any religious or charitable purpose, esp. a shelter or resting place for travelers. *India*
dhau'ra (dou'rȧ), *n.* **a** An East Indian combretaceous timber tree (*Anogeissus latifolia*). **b** A gum obtained from this tree, used in India in calico printing
dhau'ri (dô'rĭ), *n.* **a** = DHAURA. **b** (Bengali *dhauri.*) An East Indian red-flowered lythraceous shrub (*Woodfordia floribunda*).
dhawk. Var of DHAK.
dhe'ri (dā'rē; 147), *n.* Also **dher.** [Hind. *dhēr*, lit., a heap, a parcel.] A subdivision or share of landed property in a joint-tenancy village; a subdivision of a taraf or patti. *India.*
dhobb (dŏb). Var of DAB, lizard.
dholl (dōl). Var. of DAL.
dho'ney, dho'ny (dō'nĭ). Vars. of DONI. *India.*
dhoo'ly (dōō'lĭ), *n.* Corrupt of DOOLIE, a litter *India*
dhoon (dōōn), *n.* [Hind. *dūn.*] A valley, esp. one of those in the Siwalik Hills. *India.*
dhoop (dōōp). Corrupt. of DOOB. *India.* [DURRA.
dhoor'ra (dōōr'ȧ). Var of
dhoo'tie. Var. of DHOTI.
dho'ti (dō'tē; 147), **dhoo'ti** (dōō'tē), *n.* Also **dho'tee, dho'ty,** etc. [Hind. *dhōtī.*] The long narrow loin cloth worn by Hindu men; also, a fabric for this use.
dhour'ra. Var. of DURRA.
Dhou'ti (dōō'tē). Var. of THOTH.
Dhri'ta-rash'tra (drē'tȧ-rŭsh'-trȧ; 147), *n.* [Skr *Dhṛtarāshṭra.*] See MAHABHARATA.
dhu (dōō), *a.* [Ir & Gael. *dubh.*] Black; — in Celtic names of places and persons
Dhu, Rod'er-ick (rŏd'ẽr-ĭk dōō'). A Highland chieftan and outlaw slain by Fitz-James (King James V.) in Scott's poem "The Lady of the Lake"
dhubb (dŭb). Var. of DAB, lizard
dhuinewassel. Var of DUNIWASSAL.
dhun'chee (dŭn'chē), *n.* Also *dhunchi, dhamicha, dunchee*, etc. [Bengali *dhamichā.*] A tropical fabaceous shrub (*Sesban aculeata*) the bast fiber of which is used as a substitute for hemp.
Dhun'di-a (dŭn'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* See JAINISM.
dhurm. Var. of DHARMA.
dhurm-sal'la. Var. of DHARMSALA. *India.* [DHARNA.
‖ **dhur'na** (dŭr'nȧ). Var. of
dhur'ra. Var. of DURRA.
D Hy. *Abbr.* Doctor of Hygiene.
dhyal (dyal), *n.* = DIAL BIRD.
dhya'na (dyȧ'nȧ; 147), *n.* [Skr. *dhyāna.*] *Buddhism.* Meditation; higher contemplation.
Di. *Chem.* [without period, *Di*]. Symbol for didymium.
Di. *Abbr.* Diana.
d. i. *Abbr.* Das ist (G., that is).
di'a, *n.* [Gr. διά through, by means of, with reference to the material out of which a thing is made.] A medical or pharmaceutical preparation. *Obs*

di'a- (dī'ă-), **di-**. [Gr. διά through; orig., dividing into two parts, akin to δύο two. See TWO; cf. 1st DI-.] A prefix denoting *through*; also, *between, apart, asunder, across*. Before a vowel *dia-* becomes *di-*; as, diactinic, dielectric, etc.

di'a-base (dī'ă-bās), *n.* [F., a name given by Alex. Brongniart in 1807 to what is now called diorite, fr. Gr. διάβασις a crossing over, passage: prob. suggested by G. *durchgang*, taken in the sense of cleavage.] *Petrog.* **a** Formerly, the rock now called diorite. **b** As used since 1842, a dark, basic, igneous rock consisting of a triclinic feldspar and augite, with magnetite, and often olivine, etc. It has a greenish color, due to chlorites. It is included under the general names of *trap* and *greenstone*. — **di'a-ba'sic** (-bā'sĭk), *a.*

di'a-be'tes (-bē'tēz; *colloq.* -tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διαβήτης, fr. διαβαίνειν to pass through.] *Med.* A disease which is attended with a persistent, excessive discharge of urine. It is of two kinds: ‖ **di'a-be'tes in-si'pi-dus** (ĭn-sĭp'ĭ-dŭs), a form marked by great augmentation in secretion of urine containing no abnormal constituent. ‖**di'a-be'tes mel-li'tus** (mĕ-lī'tŭs), a grave form in which the urine contains saccharine matter; it is attended by excessive thirst and hunger and progressive emaciation.

diabetes sugar. Dextroglucose, excreted in the urine in diabetes mellitus. See GLUCOSE.

di'a-bet'ic (-bĕt'ĭk; -bē'tĭk; 277) } *a.* Pert. to, afflict-
di'a-bet'i-cal (-bĕt'ĭ-kăl; -bē'tĭ-kăl) } ed with, or indicating, diabetes; as, *diabetical* treatment; *diabetic* sugar.

di'a-bet'ic (-bĕt'ĭk; -bē'tĭk), *n.* A person having diabetes.

di'a-be-tom'e-ter (-bē-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [See DIABETES; -METER.] *Med.* An instrument for estimating the amount of sugar in diabetic urine.

di-a'ble-rie (dĭ-ä'blē-rĭ; *F.* dyà'blē-rē'), *n.* [F. *diablerie*, fr. *diable* devil, L. *diabolus*. See DEVIL.] Devilry; sorcery; diabolical deeds; mischief; also, lore of devils.

Besides, there was an indescribable glamour, witchery, *diablerie* about the scene all around her. *W. Black.*

di'a-bo-lep'tic (dī'ă-bō-lĕp'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. διάβολος devil + *-leptic*, as in *cataleptic*, fr. Gr. λῆψις seizing.] One possessed with a devil; an insane or deluded person who professes to have supernatural communications.

di'a-bol'ic (-bŏl'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *diabolicus*, Gr. διαβολικός
di'a-bol'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } devilish, slanderous: cf. F. *diabolique*. See DEVIL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Devil or devils; as, *diabolic* lore; *diabolic* emblems; of the nature of devils; as, *diabolic* spirits; resembling a devil; as, a *diabolic* image or expression; derived or proceeding from the Devil; as, *diabolic* arts; with, concerned with, or under the influence of, devils; as, *diabolical* possession.

2. Characteristic of, or appropriate to, devils; outrageously violent, wicked, or cruel; demoniacal; devilish; fiendish; as, *diabolical* rage; *diabolical* ingenuity of torment.

Syn. — See FIENDISH.

— **di'a-bol'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **di'a-bol'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

di-ab'o-lism (dī-ăb'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Action instigated or aided by the Devil; also, action befitting the Devil, devilishness.

2. Doctrine of devils; esp., a religious doctrine, or a perversion of religious doctrine, involving the worship of devils. Cf. SATANISM.

3. The character, nature, or condition of a devil.

4. Possession by the Devil.

di-ab'o-list (-lĭst), *n.* One who teaches or practices diabolism; also, a student of lore about devils or diabolism.

di-ab'o-lize (-lĭz), *v. t.* To render diabolical; to subject to diabolical influence; also, to represent as diabolical. *Rare.*

diabolo-, diabol-. Combining form from Greek διάβολος, *devil* (cf. L. *diabolus*).

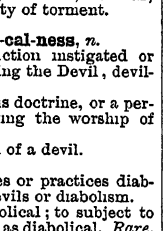
Diabolo.

di-ab'o-lo (dĭ-ăb'ō-lō), *n.* An old game or sport (revived under this name) consisting in whirling on a string, fastened to two sticks, a small somewhat spool-shaped object (called the *diabolo*) so as to balance it on the string, toss it in the air and catch it, etc.

di'a-bo-lol'o-gy (dī'ă-bō-lŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*diabolo-* + *-logy*.] Study of the Devil or of belief in devils, also, theory or doctrine of devils; devil lore.

di'a-bro'sis (-brō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διάβρωσις ulceration; διαβιβρώσκειν to eat through; διά through + βιβρώσκειν to eat.] *Med.* Perforation, as of the walls of blood vessels by ulceration, producing hemorrhage.

di'a-brot'ic (-brŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διαβρωτικός corrosive.] *Med.* Corrosive; ulcerative. — *n.* A corrosive agent.

Di'a-brot'i-ca (-ĭ-kă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διαβρωτικός able to eat through. See DIABROSIS.] *Zoöl.* A genus of leaf beetles. See CUCUMBER BEETLE.

di'a-caus'tic (-kôs'tĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a caustic surface or curve caused by refraction. See CAUSTIC, *n.*, 2.

di'a-caus'tic, *n.* **1.** A diacaustic surface or curve. See CAUSTIC, *n.*, 2.

2. A cautery that cauterizes by refracted rays, as a double convex lens.

di'a-ce'tic (dī'*a*-sē'tĭk; -sēt'ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *acetic*.] *Chem.* Aceto-acetic.

di-ac'e-tu'ri-a (dī-ăs'ē-tū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See -URIA.] *Med.* The presence of diacetic acid in the urine, as in diabetes.

di-ac'e-tyl (dī-ăs'ē-tĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *acetyl*.] *Chem.* A liquid, $(CH_3CO)_2$, with an odor like that of quinone. Its molecule is the acetyl group, doubled.

di-ac'e-tyl, *a. Chem.* Containing two acetyl groups.

di'a-cet'y-lene (dī'ă-sĕt'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*di-* + *acetylene*.] *Org. Chem.* **a** A hydrocarbon, HC:C:CH, obtained as a gas of peculiar odor. **b** Any of a series of hydrocarbons (of which the above is one) containing two triple bonds.

di-ach'y-lon (dī-ăk'ĭ-lŏn) } *n.; L. pl.* **-LA** (-lă). [NL. *dia-*
di-ach'y-lum (dī-ăk'ĭ-lŭm) } *chylum*, fr. Gr. διάχυλος very juicy, διά thoroughly + χυλός juice.] *Pharm.* A plaster orig. composed of the juices of several plants, but now made of an oxide of lead and oil, and consisting essentially of glycerin mixed with lead salts of the fat acids. It is used for excoriated surfaces and wounds, etc.

di-ac'id (dī-ăs'ĭd), *a.* [*di-* + *acid*.] *Chem.* Able to combine with two molecules of a monobasic, or one of a dibasic, acid to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols.

di'a-cli'nal (dī'ă-klī'năl), *a.* [*dia-* + Gr. κλίνειν to incline.] *Geol. & Phys. Geog.* Crossing a fold; as, a *diaclinal* river.

di-ac'o-nal (dī-ăk'ō-năl), *a.* [LL. *diaconalis*: cf. F. *diaconal*. See DEACON.] Of or pertaining to a deacon.

di-ac'o-nate (-năt), *n.* [L. *diaconatus*: cf. F. *diaconat*.] The office, or period of office, of a deacon; deaconship; also, a body or board of deacons.

di'a-con'i-con (dī'ă-kŏn'ĭ-kŏn) } *n.; pl.* **-ICA** (-kă). [L.
di'a-con'i-cum (-kŏn'ĭ-kŭm) } *diaconicum* a place for storing the altar vessels, or, its source, Gr. διακονικόν, prop. neut. of διακονικός serviceable, in LGr., pert. to a deacon. See DEACON.] *Eccl.* Lit., something set apart for the use of deacons, or pert. to their office, esp. in the Eastern Church; specif.: **a** A vestry, sacristy, or reception room.

The *diaconicon* served, like the later sacristy, for keeping the church utensils and the sacred and liturgical books. The *diaconicon* was used for the vesting of the clergy, and to it the people also might resort to study the Scriptures. *Walter Lowrie.*

b A book setting forth the duties of deacons. **c** That part of the service which is said by the deacons.

di-ac'o-pe (dī-ăk'ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διακοπή a cutting in two; διά through + κόπτειν to cut.] **1.** *Gram.* Tmesis. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Surg.* A deep incised wound or a longitudinal cut, incision, or fracture, as in the cranium.

di'a-cous'tics (dī'ă-kōōs'tĭks; -kous'tĭks), *n.* [*di-*, *dia-* + *acoustics*.] The science which treats of sound as affected by passing through different mediums; — called also *diaphonics*. See ACOUSTICS, 1. — **di'a-cous'tic,** *a.*

di-ac'ri-sis (dī-ăk'rĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* **-SES** (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. διάκρισις decision. See DIACRITIC.] *Med.* Alteration in a secretion; critical discharge in a disease.

di'a-crit'ic (dī'ă-krĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διακριτικός, fr. διακρίνειν to separate, distinguish; διά through + κρίνειν to separate. See CRITIC.] That separates or distinguishes; diacritical. — *n* A diacritical mark or point.

di'a-crit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Serving to separate or distinguish; diacritic; as, a **diacritical mark, point,** *or* **sign,** a point or sign applied to a letter or symbol to distinguish it from another of similar form, or to indicate that it has a particular sound as distinguished from its other sounds; thus, ā, ă, ä, ē, ĕ, ō, ŏ, etc.

2. *Magnetism.* Pertaining to, or producing, half saturation of the magnetic capacity of a core; as, *diacritical* number (of ampere turns); *diacritical* point. *O. Frölich.*

di'ac-tin'ic (dī'ăk-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* [*di-*, *dia-* + *actinic*.] *Physics.* Capable of transmitting the chemical or actinic rays of light. — **di-ac'tin-ism** (dī-ăk'tĭ-nĭz'm), *n.*

Di'a-del'phi-a (dī'ă-dĕl'fĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δι- = δίς twice + ἀδελφός brother.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants. It comprises those in which the stamens are united by their filaments into two bundles. — **di'a-del'phi-an** (-ăn), **di'a-del'phic** (-fĭk), *a.*

di'a-del'phous (-fŭs), *a. Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the class Diadelphia. **b** United by the filaments into two bundles or fascicles, as in Dutchman's-breeches (*Bikukulla*) and most Fabaceæ; — said of stamens.

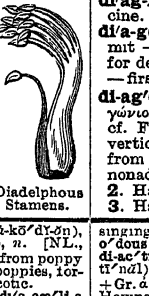
Diadelphous Stamens.

di'a-dem (dī'ă-dĕm), *n.* [F. *diadème*, L. *diadema*, fr. Gr. διάδημα, fr. διαδεῖν to bind round; διά through, across + δεῖν to bind.] **1.** A crown; specif., an ornamental headband or fillet, worn by Eastern monarchs as a badge of royalty. "The regal *diadem*." *Milton.*

2. Regal power or dignity; sovereignty; empire; — considered as symbolized by the crown.

3. *Her.* One of the arches rising from the rim of a crown (rarely also of a coronet), and uniting over the center.

di'a-dem (dī'ă-dĕm), *v. t.;* **-DEMED** (-dĕmd); **-DEM'ING.** To adorn with a diadem; to crown. *Pope.*

Di-ad'o-chi (dī-ăd'ō-kī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. διάδοχοι, pl. of διάδοχος succeeding, a successor, deriv. of διά through + δέχεσθαι to receive.] The successors of Alexander the Great, the Macedonian generals who partitioned his empire, esp. Antigonus, Ptolemy, Seleucus, and Lysimachus. — **Di'a-do'chi-an** (dī'ă-dō'kĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

di-ad'o-chite (dī-ăd'ō-kīt), *n.* [Gr. διάδοχος a successor.] *Min.* A hydrated ferric phosphate and sulphate, brown or yellowish in color.

di-ad'ro-mous (-rō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. διάδρομος wandering.] *Bot.* Having the veins radiating from a central point in fan-shaped arrangement, as the leaves of the ginkgo.

di-ær'e-sis, di-er'e-sis (dī-ĕr'ē-sĭs, *or, esp. in British usage,* dī-ē'rē-sĭs), *n.; pl.* **-ESES** (-sēz). [L. *diaeresis*, Gr. διαίρεσις, fr. διαιρεῖν to divide; διά through, asunder + αἱρεῖν to take. See HERESY.] **1.** *Gram.* The resolution of one syllable into two, esp. by separating the vowel elements of a diphthong; — the opposite of *synæresis*.

2. A mark, consisting of two dots [¨], placed over a vowel to indicate its pronunciation in a separate syllable, used esp. over the second of two adjacent vowels to be separately pronounced; as in *zoölogy, reënforce, Brontë*, etc.

3. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The break caused by the coincidence of the end of a foot with the end of a word. It is commonly marked ‖.

4. *Surg.* Division or solution of continuity; an operation consisting in dividing parts normally united.

di'æ-ret'ic, di'e-ret'ic (dī'ē-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διαιρετικός dividing.] Of or pertaining to diæresis or division; specif., *Med.*, caustic. *Obs. or R.* — *n. Med.* A caustic agent. *Obs.*

di'a-gen'e-sis (dī'ă-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *dia-* + *-genesis*.] *Min. & Chem.* Recombination or rearrangement resulting in a new product, as in the formation of larger crystalline grains from smaller ones. — **di'a-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

di'a-ge-ot'ro-pism (-jē-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*dia-* + *geo-* + *-tropism*.] *Plant Physiol.* Tendency of growing organs, as branches, rhizomes, or roots, to assume a position with their axes at right angles with the line of gravity, or nearly parallel to the ground. — **di'a-ge'o-trop'ic** (-jē'ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

di'a-glyph (dī'ă-glĭf), *n.* [Gr. διαγλύφειν to engrave; διά through + γλύφειν to carve.] An intaglio.

di'a-glyph'ic (-glĭf'ĭk), **di'a-glyp'tic** (-glĭp'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to sculpture, engraving, etc., formed by depressions in the general surface; — opposed to *anaglyphic*.

di'ag-nose' (dī'ăg-nōs'; -nōz'; 277), *v. t. & i.;* **DI'AG-NOSED'** (-nōst'; -nōzd'); **DI'AG-NOS'ING** (-nōs'ĭng; -nōz'ĭng). To ascertain by diagnosis; to recognize by its symptoms, as a disease; to make a diagnosis.

di'ag-no'sis (-nō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* **-NOSES** (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. διάγνωσις, fr. διαγιγνώσκειν to distinguish; διά through, asunder + γιγνώσκειν to know. See KNOW.] **1.** *Med.* The art or act of recognizing the presence of disease from its signs or symptoms, and deciding as to its character; also, the decision arrived at. Cf. PROGNOSIS.

2. Scientific determination of any kind.

3. *Bot. & Zoöl.* A concise technical description of a species or group, giving its distinguishing characters.

4. Critical perception or scrutiny; judgment based on such scrutiny; esp., perception of, or judgment concerning, motives and character.

My *diagnosis* of his character proved correct *J. Payn.*

di'ag-nos'tic (-nŏs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. διαγνωστικός able to distinguish, fr. διαγιγνώσκειν: cf. F. *diagnostique*.] Pertaining to, or furthering, a diagnosis; specif.: **a** *Med.* Indicating the nature of a disease. **b** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Determining or distinguishing the species or other group to which an animal or plant belongs; as, a *diagnostic* character.

di'ag-nos'tic, *n.* A diagnostic mark or symptom.

di'ag-nos'ti-cate (dī'ăg-nŏs'tĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.;* **-CAT'ED** (-kā'tĕd); **-CAT'ING** (-kā'tĭng). [From DIAGNOSTIC.] To diagnose. — **di'ag-nos'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

di'ag-nos'tics (-nŏs'tĭks), *n* Diagnosis as a branch of medicine. "His rare skill in *diagnostics*." *Macaulay.*

di'a-gom'e-ter (dī'ă-gŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. διάγειν to transmit + *-meter*.] *Elec.* A sort of electroscope intended for determining the electrical conductivity of substances, — first used by Rousseau to detect adulterants in olive oil.

di-ag'o-nal (dī-ăg'ō-năl), *a.* [L. *diagonalis*, fr. Gr. διαγώνιος from angle to angle, διά through + γωνία an angle: cf. F. *diagonal*.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** Joining two nonadjacent vertices of a rectilinear or polyhedral figure; running across from corner to corner. **b** Passing, as a plane, through two nonadjacent edges of a polyhedron.

2. Having an oblique direction or extension.

3. Having diagonal parts or markings; as, *diagonal* cloth.

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dia. *Abbr.* Diameter.

di'a-ba-te'ri-al (dī'ă-bă-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [Gr. τὰ διαβατήρια (sc. ἱερά) offerings before crossing the border.] Pertaining to a passing over the borders. *Rare.*

di'a-bete, *n.* [F. *diabète*.] *Med.* Diabetes. *Obs.* ‖ **WEED'A-BE'TIN** (dī'ă-bē'tĭn), **di'a-be'tine** (-tēn), *n.* A proprietary substitute (essentially fruit sugar) for ordinary sugar in cases of diabetes.

di'a-be'to-gen'ic (-bē'tō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [See DIABETES; -GENIC.] Producing diabetes.

di'a-be-tog'e-nous (-bē-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [See DIABETES; -OGENOUS.] Produced by diabetes.

‖ **dia'ble** (dyä'blĕ). [F.] Devil.

Dia'ble, Le (lē). **a** A nickname of Olivier Necker, called Le Daim, the barber and afterwards the infamous privy councilor and tool of Louis XI. of France. **b** See ROBERT THE DEVIL. — **Dia'ble Boi'teux'**, Le (bwa'tû'). Lit., the lame devil. See ASMODEUS.

di-ab'ler-y (dĭ-ăb'lẽr-ĭ). Var. of DIABLERIE.

di'ab-lic'u-late, *v. i.* [F. (Rabelais) *diabliculant*, p. pr., fr. Gr. διάβολος slanderer. See DEVIL.] To calumniate. *Obs.*

‖ **dia'blo** (dy ä'blō), *n.* [Sp.] Devil.

dia'blo'tin' (dya'blō'tĭn'), *n.* [F.] **1.** An imp; a little devil.

2. *pl.* Dainties; a Frozen custards. **b** Neapolitan dragées. **c** Chocolate bonbons in paper.

di'a-blu'ti-cate, *v. i.* Corrupt. of DIABLICULATE. *Obs.*

di-ab'o-larch (dĭ-ăb'ō-lärk), *n* [Gr διάβολος devil + *-arch*.] The ruler of the devils — **di-ab'o-larch-y** (-lär-kĭ), *n.*

di'a-bol'i-fy (dī'ă-bŏl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *diabolus* devil + *-fy*.] To change into, or to represent as, a devil. — **di'a-bol'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

di'a-bol'o-gy (-bŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Contr. fr. DIABOLOLOGY. — **di'a-bo-log'i-cal** (-bō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Di'a-bo-lo'ni-an (-bō-lō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* In Bunyan's "The Holy War," of the party of Diabolus — *n.* One of the followers of Diabolus, esp. in his attack upon the town of Mansoul.

‖ **di-ab'o-lus** (dĭ-ăb'ō-lŭs), *n.; pl.* **-LI** (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. διάβολος devil.] A devil.

di'a-can'thous (dī'ă-kăn'thŭs), *a.* [*di-* + *acanthous*.] *Bot.* Having two spines. *Rare.*

di'a-ca-thol'i-con (-kă-thŏl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [*dia-* + *catholicon*; Gr. διὰ καθολικῶν composed of general or universal (ingredients). *Orf. E. D.*] *Med.* A universal remedy; — a former name for a purgative electuary.

di-ac'e-tate (dī-ăs'ē-tāt), *n.* [*di-* + *acetate*.] *Chem.* **a** A salt or ester containing two acetyl groups; as, ethylene *diacetate*. **b** An aceto-acetate.

di-ac'e-tin (dī-ăs'ē-tĭn), *n* [*di-* + *acetin*.] *Chem.* See ACETIN.

di-ac'e-to-nu'ri-a (-tō-nū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = DIACETURIA.

di'a-chas'ti-um (dī'ă-kăs'tĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* **-IA** (-ă). Also **di'a-che'si-um.** [NL.; *di-* + *achemium*.] *Bot.* A cremocarp. *Obs.*

di'a-cho-ret'ic (dī'ă-kō-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr διαχωρητικός.] Laxative.

di-ach'y-ma (dī-ăk'ĭ-mă), *n.* [NL.; *dia-*+*-chyma* as in parenchyma.] *Bot.* Mesophyll. *Obs.*

di'a-clase (dī'ă-klās), *n.* [Gr διακλᾶν to break in twain.] *Geol.* A joint. *Rare.* — **di'a-clas'tic** (-klăs'tĭk), *a. Rare.*

di-ac'la-sis (dī-ăk'lă-sĭs; dĭ'ă-klā'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. διά through + κλᾶν to break.] A breaking; refraction. — **di'a-clas'tic** (dī'ă-klăs'tĭk), *a.*

di'a-cle (dī'ă-k'l), *n.* [Cf. DIAL.] *Astron.* A pocket dial or compass. *Obs.*

diacne. † DEACON.

di'a-co'di-on (dī'ă-kō'dĭ-ŏn), **di'a-co'di-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διά κωδείων from poppy heads.] A syrup of poppies, formerly used as a narcotic.

di'a-coele (dī'ă-sēl), **di'a-coe'li-a** (-sē'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. *diacoelia*. See DIA-; COELIA.] *Anat.* The third ventricle of the brain.

diacon, diaconess † DEACON, DEACONESS. [deacons.

di-ac'o-nate, *a.* Governed by

di'a-co'ni-a (dī'ă-kō'nĭ-ă), *n* [LL.] *Eccl* A hospice, usually under a deacon, for the relief of the poor, aged, or infirm; also, the chapel to which it is, usually, annexed.

di'a-cran-te'ri-an (-krăn-tē'rĭ-ăn), **di'a-cran-ter'ic** (-krăn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*dia-* apart + Gr. κραντῆρες wisdom teeth.] *Zoöl.* Having the back teeth separated by an interval from the front ones, as certain snakes; — opposed to *syncranterian*.

‖ **dia'cre** (dyä'kr'), *n.* [F.] A deacon. *Rare.*

di'a-crit'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of DIACRITICAL, DIACRITIC. See -LY.

di-ac'ro-my-o'di-an (dī-ăk'rō-mī-ō'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [NL.; see DI-; ACROMYODI.] *Zoöl.* Having the intrinsic syringeal muscles inserted on both ends of the bronchial semirings, as the singing birds. — **di-a-cr'ro-my-o'dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

di-ac'ti-nal (dī-ăk'tĭ-năl; dĭ'ăk-tī'năl), **di-ac'tine** (-tĭn), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray.] *Zoöl.* Having two rays, pointed at both ends. [DIACHYLON.]

di-ac'u-lum (-ū-lŭm). Var. of **di'-a'da-pan'** (dē'a'da-păn'), *n. pl.* [Malay *baris di-adapan* diacritical marks in front.] The vowel points used in Malay writing.

di'a-delph (dī'ă-dĕlf), *n.* A diadelphous plant.

Di'a-de'ma (-dē'mă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *diadema* diadem.] *Zoöl.* A genus of echinoids of the group Regularia, having a thin fragile test and very long, slender, longitudinally striated spines.

diadem lemur *or* **sifaka.** See SIFAKA. [spider.

diadem spider The garden

di'a-derm, *n.* [*dia-* + *-derm*.] *Embryol.* The blastoderm when consisting of ectoderm and endoderm. *Rare.*

di-ad'o-che (dī-ăd'ō-kē), *n.* [Gr. διαδοχή.] Succession. *Rare.*

di-ad'o-chos (-kŏs), *n.* [Gr. διάδοχος.] Successor. Cf. DIADOCHI.

di'a-drom, di'a-drome, *n.* [Gr. διάδρομος running through.] A complete vibration. *Obs.*

Di'a-du'me-nus (dī'ă-dōō'mē-nŭs), *or* **Di'a-dou'me-nos** (-nŏs). [Gr. διαδούμενος, p. pr. of διαδεῖν to bind around.] A lost bronze statue by Polycletus serving as a counterpart to the Doryphorus. The Museo Nazionale at Naples and the British Museum have marble copies

The *Diadumenus* is in a similar attitude [to the Doryphorus]; the head is also turned to the side, but with a more marked movement; the hands are raised and in the act of fastening a fillet round the head. *Baedeker (Reinhard Kekule).*

di'æ-te'tæ (dī'ē-tē'tē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. διαιτηταί, pl. of διαιτητής arbitrator.] *Gr. Antiq.* Public arbitrators at Athens

di-al'a-nous. Diaphanous. *R. S.*

Dia'fol'rus', Tho'mas' (tŏ'mäs' dyä'fwä'rŭs'). [F.] A pedantic young medical student, about to be dubbed doctor, in Molière's "Le Malade Imaginaire." He is an unsuccessful lover of Angélique.

di'a-fo-ret'ic. Diaphoretic. *R.S.*

di'a-fragm. Diaphragm. *Ref. Sp.*

di'ag-nos'a-ble, di'ag-nose'a-ble, *a. Med.* See -ABLE.

di'ag-nos'ti-cal-ly, *adv* of DIAGNOSTIC

di'ag-nos-ti'cian (dī'ăg-n ŏ s-

4. *Cryst.* Pert. to or designating certain axes of the isometric system which are the intersections between the principal and the secondary planes of symmetry.

diagonal bellows, *Organ Building*, a bellows having its two sides at an angle. — **d. bond.** *Masonry.* See BOND, *n.*, 10 **a.** — **d. cloth,** a plain twilled fabric with diagonal stripes, ridges, or welts, used esp. for men's outer garments; also, a similar soft material serving as a ground for embroidery. — **d. eyepiece,** *Astron.*, an eyepiece or adapter containing a right-angle prism or plane mirror to reflect the rays from a circumzenithal object to the side of the tube for more convenient observation; — called also *diagonal.* — **d. gait,** the trot. — **d. opera glass,** a polemoscope. — **d. perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **d. plane,** *Bot.*, any vertical plane which is not anteroposterior or lateral; — said of a flower. *Goebel.* — **d. points** (of a quadrangle), *Math.*, three points (not vertices of the quadrangle) where the six lines meet in pairs. — **d. prism** *or* **pyramid,** *Cryst.*, in the hexagonal system, a prism or pyramid of the second order. See PRISM. — **d rib.** *Arch.* = CROSS SPRINGER. — **d. scale,** a scale which consists of a set of parallel lines, with other lines crossing them obliquely

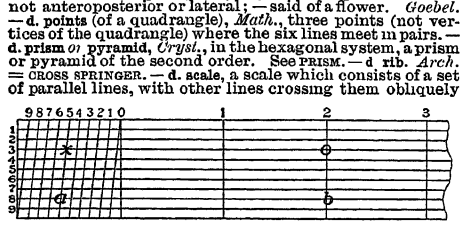

Diagonal Scale. In this scale tenths and hundredths are shown by the horizontal distance from the zero line to the intersection of that diagonal line which corresponds in number to the tenths with that horizontal line which corresponds in number to the hundredths; units are shown to the right of zero. Thus 2.53 is from *a* on the horizontal "*hundredth line*" numbered 5, at its intersection with the diagonal "*tenth line*" numbered 5, to the vertical "*unit line*," numbered 2, at *o*. The distance *a b* would equal 2.38.

at a slight angle, so that their intersections furnish smaller subdivisions of the unit of measure than could be conveniently marked on a plain scale. — **d. stratification,** *Geol.*, cross-bedding. — **d. triangle,** *Math.*, the triangle formed by the three diagonals of a complete quadrilateral or by the three diagonal points of a complete quadrangle. — **d. wrench,** *Mech.*, a wrench in which the jaw forms an angle with the bar or lever

di-ag'o-nal (dī-ăg'ō-năl), *n.* **1.** A diagonal right line or plane.

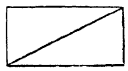

a Diagonal, 1.

2. A diagonal direction; also, a diagonal row or arrangement or a part of a structure placed diagonally.

3. Short for DIAGONAL CLOTH, DIAGONAL EYEPIECE.

A morning coat of blue *diagonals.* *W. D Howells.*

4. In chess, checkers, etc., a row of squares running obliquely across the board; as, a white king's bishop moves on the white *diagonals.*

5. *pl. Manège.* The diagonally opposite legs of a horse.

di-ag'o-nal-built', *a. Shipbuilding.* Built by forming the outer skin of two layers of planking, making angles of about 45° with the keel, in opposite directions.

di'a-gram (dī'ă-grăm), *n.* [Gr. *διάγραμμα*, fr. *διαγράφειν* to mark out by lines; *διά* through + *γράφειν* to draw, write: cf. F. *diagramme.* See GRAPHIC.] **1.** Any line drawing made for mathematical or scientific purposes; a mechanical drawing or geometrical figure.

2. Hence, any graphic representation showing the arrangement of the parts of something or the value, force, or progress of any series of events, a scheme, chart, or plan; as, a *diagram* illustrating the circulation of the blood; a grammatical *diagram* of sentence structure.

3. A register or written list, — applied to an inscription, book title, etc. *A Grecism Obs.*

4. *Music.* A table anciently used to represent the system of diatonic notes, a gamut.

di'a-gram, *v. t.*; DI'A-GRAMED (-grămd) or DI'A-GRAMMED, DI'A-GRAM'ING or DI'A-GRAM'MING. To represent by, or put into the form of, a diagram.

diagram factor. *Engin.* A numerical coefficient by which the area of a theoretical indicator diagram must be multiplied to approximate to the diagram obtained from the indicator. In the best engines its value is from .80 to .98.

di'a-gram-mat'ic (-gră-măt'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to, or of
di'a-gram-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } the nature of, a diagram; showing by diagram. — **di'a-gram-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

di'a-graph (dī'ă-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *διαγράφειν* to draw: cf. F. *diagraphe.* See DIAGRAM.] **1.** A drawing instrument, combining a protractor and scale.

2. An optical device having a glass through which the outline of an object to be delineated can be followed by the eye, the outline being copied by a pencil attached to the glass and governed by an arrangement of cords.

3. An apparatus consisting of jointed links, pulleys, cords, etc., used for demonstrating phenomena depending on the theorem of parallel forces, for illustrating the laws of oblique projection, the composition of circle movements, etc.

di'a-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to graphic
di'a-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } representation, esp. drawing or carving. *Rare.*

di'a-graph'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Art or science of descriptive drawing, esp. by mechanical appliances and mathematical rule.

di'al (dī'ăl), *n.* [LL. *dialis* daily, fr. L. *dies* day. See DEITY.] **1.** An instrument, formerly much used, for showing the time of day from the shadow of a style or gnomon on a graduated arc or surface; esp., a sundial (there are also lunar and astral dials). The style or gnomon is usually parallel to the earth's axis, but the dial plate may be either horizontal or vertical.

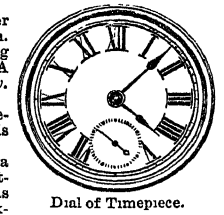

Dial of Timepiece.

2. Hence: **a** Any chronometer or timepiece, as a clock or watch. *Obs.* except specif., a spring timepiece with a large face. **b** A mariner's compass *Obs* **c** *Surv.* A compass used in dialing.

3. The graduated face of a timepiece, on which the time is shown by pointers or hands

4. A plate or face, usually a disk, having a pointer or pointers for indicating something, as a degree of power, a rate of expenditure, etc.; as, the *dial* of a pressure gauge, a speed counter, a weighing machine, etc.

5. A lapidary's instrument for cutting a range of facets on a gem, consisting essentially of a brass rod, in one end of which the cement rod is stuck, having a graduated dial and index at the other end. The rod turns in a ball-and-socket joint and can be traversed by turning the apparatus on a graduated quadrant.

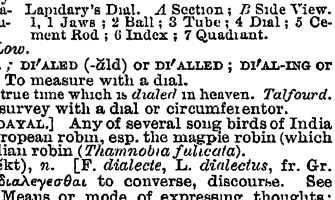

Lapidary's Dial. *A* Section; *B* Side View. 1, 1 Jaws; 2 Ball; 3 Tube; 4 Dial; 5 Cement Rod; 6 Index; 7 Quadrant.

6. The face. *Low.*

di'al (dī'ăl), *v. t.*; DI'ALED (-ăld) or DI'ALLED; DI'AL-ING or DI'AL-LING. **1.** To measure with a dial.

Hours of that true time which is *dialed* in heaven. *Talfourd.*

2 *Mining.* To survey with a dial or circumferentor.

dial bird. [Cf. DAYAL.] Any of several song birds of India allied to the European robin, esp. the magpie robin (which see) and the Indian robin (*Thamnobia fulicata*).

di'a-lect (dī'ă-lĕkt), *n.* [F. *dialecte*, L. *dialectus*, fr. Gr. *διάλεκτος*, fr. *διαλεγεσθαι* to converse, discourse. See DIALOGUE.] **1.** Means or mode of expressing thoughts; language; tongue; form of speech; phraseology.

The universal *dialect* of the world *South.*

2. A form of speech characterized by local peculiarities; esp., a local form of a language differing from the standard or literary form; a form of speech actually in natural use in any community as a mode of communication, varying somewhat in the mouths of individuals, but only within comparatively narrow limits at any one time (*E. S. Sheldon*); as, the Yorkshire *dialect* of English; broadly speaking, English and Dutch are *dialects* of West Germanic. Cf. LANGUAGE, PATOIS.

A *dialect* is not a degraded literary language; a literary language is an elevated *dialect* *G. L. Kittredge.*

Civilization and centralization counteract the tendency to multiply *dialects* and alphabets. *I. Taylor (The Alphabet).*

3. The cant or jargon of a class, profession, trade, or the like; as, the lawyer's *dialect.*

4. = DIALECTIC. *Obs*

Syn. — Idiom, patois, vernacular; tongue, speech, phraseology. See LANGUAGE.

di'a-lec'tal (dī'ă-lĕk'tăl), *a.* Relating to a dialect; dialectical; as, a *dialectal* variant. — **di'a-lec'tal-ly,** *adv.*

di'a-lec'tic (-lĕk'tĭk) } *a.* [L. *dialecticus*, Gr *διαλεκτικός.* See DIALECT.] **1** Pertaining to dialectics; logical, argumental; also, addicted to the practice of dialectics; as, a *dialectic* philosopher.
di'a-lec'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) }

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dialect.

dialectic proposition, *Logic*, a proposition put forward for discussion or as an assumption.

di'a-lec'tic, *n.* **1.** Critical analysis of conceptions. = DIALECTICS.

Plato placed his *dialectic* above all sciences. *Liddell & Scott.*

2. A dialectic philosopher or disputant.

di'a-lec-ti'cian (dī'ă-lĕk-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dialecticien.*] **1.** One versed in dialectics; a logician; a reasoner.

2. One who studies dialects.

di'a-lec'ti-cism (dī'ă-lĕk'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The practice of dialectics.

2. The nature or characteristics of dialect, dialectal influence; also, a dialectal expression.

di'a-lec'tics (-tĭks), *n.* [ME. *dialatik*, OF *dialetique*, F. *dialectique*, L. *dialectica* (sc. *ars*), Gr. *διαλεκτική* (sc. *τεχνη*).] That branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning; the application of logical principles to discursive reasoning; the science or art of discriminating truth from error; systematic analysis of conceptions for the purpose of developing what is implied in them. *Dialectics* was defined by Aristotle to be the method of arguing with probability on any given problem, and of defending a tenet without inconsistency. By Plato it was used in the following senses: (1) Discussion by dialogue as a method of scientific investigation. (2) The method of investigating the truth by analysis. (3) The science of ideas or of the nature and laws of being — the higher metaphysics. By Kant it was employed to signify the logic of appearances or illusions, whether these arise from accident or error, or from those necessary limitations which, according to this philosopher, originate in the constitution of the intellect.

di'a-lec-tol'o-gy (dī'ă-lĕk-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*dialect* + *-logy.*] *Philol.* Systematic study or knowledge of dialects. — **di'a-lec-to-log'i-cal** (-tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **di'a-lec-tol'o-ger** (-tŏl'ō-jĕr), **di'a-lec-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

di'al-er, di'al-ler, *n.* A dialist.

dial foot In watches, any of the short pieces of wire supporting the dial.

di'al-ist, *n.* A maker of dials; one skilled in dialing

di-al'kyl, di-al-kyl'ic, *a.* [*di-* + *alkyl.*] *Chem.* Containing, or modified by the introduction of, two alkyl groups.

di-al'kyl-am'ine (dī-ăl'kĭl-ăm'ĭn; *-ă-mēn'*), *n.* [*di-* + *alkyl* + *amine.*] *Chem.* An amine derived from ammonia by the introduction of two alkyl groups, as dimethylamine.

di-al'la-ge (dī-ăl'ă-jē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *διαλλαγή* interchange, change, fr. *διαλλάσσειν* to interchange.] *Rhet.* A figure by which arguments are placed in various points of view, and then turned to one point.

di'alled, di'al-ler, di'al-ling, etc. Vars. of DIALED, etc.

di'al-lel, *a.* [Gr. *διάλληλος* crossing.] Intersecting. *Obs.*

di'al-le'lon (dī'ă-lē'lŏn), *n.*; *pl.* **-LA** (-lă) [Gr. *δι' ἀλλήλων* through one another.] *Logic.* Definition in a circle.

di'al-le'lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-LI** (-lī). [Gr. *διάλληλος τρόπος.*] *Logic.* A reasoning in a circle.

di-al'lo-gite. *Min.* Var. of DIALOGITE. = RHODOCHROSITE.

di'a-log. Dialogue. *Ref. Sp.*

di'a-lo-gis'tic (dī'ă-lō-jĭs'tĭk), **di'a-lo-gis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl),*a.* [Gr. *διαλογιστικός.*] Dialogic. — **di'a-lo-gis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv*

di-al'o-gite (dī-ăl'ō-jīt), *n.* [Gr. *διαλογη* a distinct enumeration.] = RHODOCHROSITE.

dialoke. † DIALOGUE.

di'al-ing, di'al-ling (dī'ăl-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Art of constructing dials; science treating of measuring time by dials.

2. A method of surveying, esp. in mines, in which the bearings of the courses, or the angles which they make with each other, are determined by the circumferentor.

dialing, *or* **dialling, globe.** An instrument with a horizontal plane and an index, for use in constructing dials.

di'al-lage (dī'ă-lăj), *n.* [Gr *διαλλαγή* change, — alluding to its dissimilar planes of fracture: cf. F. *diallage.*] *Min* A dark green or bronze-colored laminated pyroxene, common in certain igneous rocks. H, 4. Sp. gr., 3.2–3.35. — **di'al-lag'ic** (-lăj'ĭk), **di-al'la-goid** (dī-ăl'ă-goid), *a.*

dial lock. A combination lock with the numbers or letters arranged on a dial or dials.

di-al'lyl (dī-ăl'ĭl), *n. Chem.* A pungent liquid hydrocarbon, C_6H_{10}, consisting of two united allyl radicals. It is a diolefine. *Diallyl*, as a prefix, indicates the *presence* in a compound *of two allyl groups.*

di'a-log'ic (dī'ă-lŏj'ĭk), **di'a-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *διαλογικός* of discourse.] Relating to, or of the nature of, dialogue; participating in dialogue. — **di'a-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

di-al'o-gism (dī-ăl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *διαλογισμός*, fr. *διάλογος.* See DIALOGUE.] **1.** An imaginary speech or discussion between two or more; also, an actual dialogue.

2. *Logic.* A disjunctive conclusion inferred from a single (expressed) premise; as in: "Gravitation may act without contact; therefore, either some force may act without contact or gravitation is not a force."

di-al'o-gist (-jĭst), *n.* [L. *dialogista:* cf. F. *dialogiste.*] **1.** One who participates in a dialogue.

2. A writer of dialogues.

di-al'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). [Gr. *διαλογιζεσθαι*: cf. F. *dialogiser.*] To dialogue.

di'a-logue (dī'ă-lŏg), *n.* Also, *Ref. Sp.*, **di'a-log.** [ME. *dialoge*, F. *dialogue*, L. *dialogus*, fr. Gr. *διάλογος*, fr. *διαλέγεσθαι* to converse, *διά* through + *λέγειν* to speak. See LEGEND.] **1.** A written composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing or reasoning on some topic; as, the *Dialogues* of Plato.

2. A colloquy or conversation between two or more persons; conversation; particularly, formal conversation in the drama or in scholastic exercises.

di'a-logue, *v. i.*; DI'A-LOGUED (-lŏgd); DI'A-LOGU'ING (-lŏg'ĭng) Also, *Ref. Sp.*, **di'a-log.** [Cf. F. *dialoguer.*] To take part in a dialogue. — *v. t.* To express in dialogue.

And *dialogued* for him what he would say. *Shak.*

dial plate. The face or disk of a dial, as of a timepiece

dial telegraph. A telegraph in which letters and numbers or other symbols are placed upon the border of a circular dial plate at each station, the apparatus being so arranged that the needle or index of the dial at the receiving station copies the movements of that at the sending station.

di'a-lu'ric (dī'ă-lū'rĭk), *a.* [*di-* + alloxantin + *uric.*] *Chem* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid (*tartronyl urea*), $C_4H_4O_4N_2$, formed by the reduction of alloxantin

di-al'y-sis (dī-ăl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* DIALYSES (-sēz). [L., separation, fr. Gr. *διάλυσις*, fr. *διαλύειν* to part asunder, dissolve; *διά* through + *λύειν* to loose.] Dissolution; separation; specif.: **a** *Gram.* Diæresis. **b** *Rhet.* Parenthesis, also, asyndeton. *Obs. or R.* **c** *Med* Debility; also, a solution of continuity; division; separation of parts. **d** *Chem.* The separation of crystalloids and colloids in solution, by means of their unequal diffusion through certain natural or artificial membranes. See CRYSTALLOID, *n.*, 1, COLLOID, *n.*, 1. **e** *Bot.* The separation of normally united parts. *Rare.*

di'a-ly-ste'lic (dī'ă-lĭ-stē'lĭk), *a.* [*dia-* + Gr. *λύειν* to loose + *στήλη* post.] *Bot.* Having the vascular bundles separated, as the base of the stem in most ferns. Cf. GAMOSTELIC.

di'a-lyt'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *διαλυτικός*, fr. *διαλύειν.* See DIALYSIS.] **1.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, dialysis.

2. *Math.* Dissolving the relations that connect the powers of variables, so that certain combinations of them may be treated as independent variables linearly connected.

dialytic telescope, a telescope with crown-glass objective achromatized by a smaller flint lens, usually mounted near the middle of the tube.

di'a-lyt'ic, *n.* A dialytic telescope.

di-al'y-zate (dī-ăl'ĭ-zāt), *n. Chem.* That part of a material subjected to dialysis which fails to pass through the membrane; — opposed to *diffusate.*

di'a-ly-za'tion (dī'ă-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n. Chem.* Dialysis.

di'a-lyze (dī'ă-līz), *v. t.*; -LYZED (-līzd); -LYZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). *Chem.* To separate, prepare, or obtain, by dialysis; to pass through a suitable membrane; to subject to dialysis.

di'a-lyz'er (dī'ă-līz'ĕr), *n.* A vessel used in chemical dialysis, consisting of a hoop upon which is stretched the septum, or membrane. Dialysis is effected by placing the material in the dialyzer, and floating the latter in water.

di'a-mag-net'ic (dī'ă-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a. Physics.* Possessing, or pertaining to, the property of being repelled by a magnet and of tending to take a position at right angles to the lines of force in a magnetic field; — opposed to *paramagnetic*, or *magnetic.* Bismuth is the best example of a diamagnetic substance; others are antimony, zinc, phosphorus, water, hydrogen. — **di'a-mag-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

di'a-mag-net'ic, *n.* A diamagnetic substance.

di'a-mag'net-ism (-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n. Physics.* **1.** That branch of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic phenomena, and of the properties of diamagnetic bodies.

2. That form or condition of magnetic action which characterizes diamagnetics.

di'a-mag'net-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*diamagnetic* + Gr. *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring the diamagnetic power of substances.

di'a-mant (dī'ă-mănt), *n.* [ME. *diamaunt*, OF. *diamant*, F. *diamant*, L. *diamas*, *adamas*, Gr. *ἀδάμας* the hardest iron or steel, the diamond, fr. *ἀ-* not + *δαμᾶν* to subdue.] **1.** The diamond.

2. Anything hard as the diamond.

3. *Her.* A lozenge.

4. *Print.* A size of type, 4 points, between brilliant and pearl.

5. *Bot.* The diamond-shaped fruit of the diamond-bird tree (*Terminalia Catappa*).

6. *Zoöl.* The diamond-back terrapin.

7. *Zoöl.* The diamond-back rattlesnake.

8. *Zoöl.* The diamond-bird.

9. *Zoöl.* The diamond-fish.

10. *Zoöl.* The diamond-shell.

11. *Zoöl.* The diamond-snake.

12. *Zoöl.* The diamond-sparrow.

13. *Zoöl.* The diamond-spider.

14. *Zoöl.* The diamond-weevil.

15. *Zoöl.* The diamond-wood.

16. *Zoöl.* The diamond-worm.

17. *Zoöl.* The diamond-wren.

18. *Zoöl.* The diamond-wrigglet.

19. *Zoöl.* The diamond-wrigglet.

20. *Zoöl.* The diamond-wrigglet.

21. *Zoöl.* The diamond-wrigglet.

22. *Zoöl.* The diamond-wrigglet.

23. *Zoöl.* The diamond-wrigglet.

24. *Zoöl.* The diamond-wrigglet.

25. *Zoöl.* The diamond-wrigglet.

26. *Zoöl.* The diamond-wrigglet.

27. *Zoöl.* The diamond-wrigglet.

-meter.] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the strength of diamagnetic effects.

di'a-man-tif'er-ous (dī'ă-măn-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [F. *diamant* diamond + *-ferous.*] Yielding diamonds.

di'a-man'tine (-măn'tĭn), *a.* [Cf. F. *diamantin.*] **1.** Adamantine. *Obs.*

2. Of, or of the nature of, diamond.

di'a-man'tine, *n.* A preparation of crystallized boron, used as a polishing powder, esp for steel.

di-am'e-ter (dī-ăm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [F. *diamètre,* L. *diametros,* fr. Gr. *διάμετρος*; *διά* through + *μέτρον* measure. See METER.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** Any chord passing through the center of a figure or body, as a circle, conic section, sphere, cube, etc.; a line that bisects a system of parallel chords of a curve. See CIRCLE, *Illust.* **b** A line, the locus of the center of mean distances, on each of a system of parallel chords, of its intersections with a curve of *n*th degree. *Newton.* **c** A diametral plane.

2. The length of a straight line through the center of an object from side to side; width; thickness; as, the *diameter* of a tree or rock.

3. *Arch.* The distance through a column at its base, used as a standard measure for all parts of the order. See MODULE.

4. *Craniom.* One of the maximal distances of the skull; as, the frontal *diameter,* or width of the forehead.

di-am'e-tral (-trăl), *a.* [Of. F. *diamétral.*] Pertaming to, or having the nature of, a diameter, diametrical.

diametral curve, *or* **diametral surface,** *Geom.*, any line or surface that bisects a system of parallel chords of a curve or surface. — **d. number.** *Math.* **a** Any of the numbers $\frac{1}{2}\{(1+\sqrt{2})^n+(1-\sqrt{2})^n\}$, *n* being any integer; as, 1, 3, 7, 17, 41, 99, 239, . . . **b** The product of two factors the sum of whose squares is a square; as $12 (= 3 \times 4)$, $60 (= 5 \times 12)$. — **d. pitch,** *Gearing,* a length which has the same ratio to the pitch circle diameter as the pitch proper has to its circumference. — **d. planes,** *Cryst.*, planes in which two of the axes lie. — **d. prism** *or* **pyramid,** *Cryst.*, in the tetragonal system, a prism or pyramid of the second order. See PRISM.

di'a-met'ric (dī'ă-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *διαμετρικός.*] **1.** Of,
di'a-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diameter; diametral.

2. As remote as possible, as if at the opposite end of a diameter; entirely or directly adverse.

diametrical pitch, diametral pitch.

di'a-met'ri-cal-ly, *adv.* In a diametrical, or directly opposite, way, manner, or position.

di-am'ide (dī-ăm'ĭd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*di-* + *amide.*] *Chem.* **a** Any compound containing two amido groups united with one or two acid radicals, — as distinguished from a diamine. **b** Hydrazine, $H_2N{\cdot}NH_2$.

di-am'i-do- (dī-ăm'ĭ-dō; dī'ă-mē'dō; *see* AMIDO). *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively) denoting the *presence of two amido groups;* — usually equivalent to *diamino-.*

di-am'ine (dī-ăm'ĭn; dī'ă-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*di-* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A compound containing two amino groups; as, ethylene *diamine,* $C_2H_4(NH_2)_2$. See AMINO.

di-am'i-no (dī-ăm'ĭ-nō; dī'ă-mē'nō; *see* AMINO). *a. & prefix.* [*di-* + *amino.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to, or containing, two amino groups. See AMINO.

di'am-mo'ni-um (dī'ă-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*di-* + *ammonium.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical $H_3N{\cdot}NH_3$, salts of which are formed by the combination of hydrazine with acids.

di'a-mond (dī'ă-mŭnd; *the pron.* dī'mŭnd, *usual in 17th and 18th c., is now archaic or dial.*), *n.* [ME. *diamaund, diamaunt,* F. *diamant,* corrupted fr. L. *adamas* the hardest iron, steel, diamond, Gr *ἀδάμας.* Perh. the corrupt. is due to the influence of Gr. *διαφανης* transparent. See ADAMANT, TAME.] **1.** Native carbon crystallized in the isometric system (often in the form of octahedrons with rounded edges), highly valued, when transparent and free from flaws, as a precious stone; also, a piece of this material. H., 10. Sp. gr. of crystals, 3 52. It is usually colorless or nearly so; but some specimens are green, blue, etc., and the variety *carbonado* is black. The refractive and dispersive powers are high, and when the rough or natural stone is cut, for use in jewelry, into forms with many reflecting faces, or facets, it shows a remarkable brilliancy and play of prismatic colors. See BRILLIANT, *n.*, 1, ROSE, TABLE. It is said to be of the *first water* when colorless and limpid as water, and of the *second* or *third water* as the transparency decreases. Diamond is the hardest substance known, and hence that which is not available for gems, e. g. *bort,* is used as an abrasive. India was for centuries the chief source, then Brazil, at present South Africa (see KIMBERLITE). Diamonds have been produced artificially, but only in minute crystals, enormous pressures being required.

2. A substance of exceeding hardness; adamant. *Obs.*

3. A plane figure formed by four equal straight lines bounding two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhombus; a lozenge.

4. *Her.* In blazoning by precious stones, the tincture sable or black.

5. *Playing Cards.* A red lozenge stamped on a card; a card so marked in a suit; *pl.*, the suit.

Diamond, 3.

6. A tool holding a diamond, for cutting glass.

7. *Baseball.* The infield; the space, 90 feet on a side, having the bases at its angles. See BASEBALL.

8. *Print.* The smallest size of type in common use. See TYPE.

☞ This line is printed in *diamond.*

diamond cut diamond, wit matching wit; the encounter of shrewdness with equal shrewdness. Cf. *when Greek meets Greek,* under GREEK.

di'a-mond (dī'ă-mŭnd), *v. t.;* DI'A-MOND-ED; DI'A-MOND-ING. To fit out or adorn with diamonds; to make glittering; as, to *diamond* one's self. *Rare.*

diamond anniversary, jubilee, etc. One celebrated upon the completion of sixty, or according to some seventy-five, years from the beginning of the thing commemorated. See WEDDING, *Note.*

di'a-mond-back' *or* **-backed'** (-băkt'), *a.* Having marks like diamonds or lozenges on the back.

diamond-back moth, a small grayish tineid moth (*Plutella cruciferarum*), whose wings, when folded, exhibit a row of whitish diamond-shaped markings along their junction. Its larva is exceedingly destructive to cabbages, turnips, and other cruciferous plants. — **d. rattlesnake,** the diamond rattlesnake. See RATTLESNAKE. — **d terrapin.** See TERRAPIN.

diamond beetle. A large South American weevil (*Entimus imperialis*), remarkable for its splendid luster and colors, due to minute brilliant scales.

Diamond Beetle.

diamond crossing. *Railroads.* A crossing in which the rails cross obliquely.

diamond drill. *Engin.* A drill (usually annular) faced with bort diamonds, used for rock boring.

di'a-mond-ed, *p. a.* **1.** Having figures like a diamond or lozenge.

2. Adorned with diamonds; diamondized. *Emerson.*

diamond file. A file made of a copper strip into which diamond powder has been hammered.

diamond gauge *or* **gage.** A jeweler's staff set with a series of crystals by which to gauge the size of small diamonds.

diamond groove. *Iron Working.* A groove of V section in a roll.

diamond hitch. In tying a pack on an animal, an interlacing of ropes forming a diamond on the top of the pack.

diamond mortar. A small steel mortar used for pulverizing hard substances.

diamond panel. A panel formed in four planes which gradually rise or sink to the center.

diamond pencil. A stylus or cutting tool tipped with diamond.

diamond plate. a *Seal Engraving.* A steel plate spread with diamond dust and oil, for rubbing down gems. **b** *Iron Shipbuilding.* A diamond-shaped plate which forms a connection and brace for the flanges of two frames or beams where they cross each other.

diamond plow *or* **plough. 1.** A diamond-pointed tool for glass engraving.

2. An agricultural plow having a moldboard and share of diamond (rhomboidal) shape.

diamond point. a A stylus tipped with diamond. **b** *Railroads.* At a diamond crossing, the points forming the figure of a diamond; — chiefly in *pl.*; also, one of the acute angles formed by the intersecting rails. **c** A diamond-point tool.

di'a-mond-point' tool. A cutting tool whose point is diamond-shaped.

di'a-mond-shaped', *a.* Shaped like a diamond, or rhombus; as, the lozenge is *diamond-shaped.*

diamond snake. a In Australia, a large harmless snake (*Python spiloles*). **b** In Tasmania, a venomous elapine snake (*Hoplocephalus superbus*), often called *copperhead* in Australia, where it also occurs.

diamond twist. *Spinning.* A method of twisting yarn in which two threads are wound around a central thread so as to form a kind of a chain or diamond pattern.

diamond weevil. The diamond beetle.

diamond wheel. A wheel of copper or iron covered with diamond powder for grinding gems.

diamond work. *Masonry.* Work showing diamond-shaped patterns on the surface, or more commonly squares set diagonally.

Di'an (dī'ăn), *n.* [F. *Diane.*] Diana. *Poetic*

Di-an'a (dī-ăn'ă; *L.* dī-ā'nä), *n.* [L.] **1.** Lit., goddess, — fem. proper name. F. *Diane* (dē-ăn'), It. & G. *Diana* (dē-ä'nä). — Dim. *Di, Die.*

2. An ancient Italian goddess whose worship was early widespread throughout the peninsula. The most famous of her early shrines was a grove near Aricia (the *Nemus Dianæ*) on the shores of a lake in the Alban Mountains called the "Mirror of Diana" (*Speculum Dianæ,* now "Lago di Nemi"), where the goddess (*Diana Nemorensis*) was worshiped both as a deity of the wood and as helper of women in childbirth. With her were associated a water nymph, Egeria, and a sylvan deity, Virbius, whom late legend identified as the Greek *Hippolytus* brought to life by Æsculapus and hidden in the grove by the goddess. The officiating priest was the "King of the Wood" (*Rex Nemorensis*), and to hold the office he must have slain in duel his predecessor after having first plucked a certain bough in the grove (traditionally the "golden bough") plucked by Æneas before entering the underworld. The worship of Diana was brought to Rome by the Tarquins, her temple being the first dedicated to one of the *di novensides.* With the introduction of the Greek Apollo and Artemis, 399 B. C., Diana was identified with Artemis (which see), and like her represented as a huntress.

3. Hence: **a** The moon; — a personification due to the fact that Diana (as Artemis) was a moon goddess. **b** Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," — alluding to the fact that Diana (as Artemis) was called the "Virgin Goddess."

4. *Alchem. & Old Chem.* Silver. See ARBOR DIANÆ.

Diana of Ephesus, the tutelary goddess of ancient Ephesus, primarily a fertility goddess and generally considered to have been a local form of the so-called "Great Mother" of Anatolia. She was represented as having a multiplicity of breasts and with the body swathed. See MAGNA MATER. — **Diana of the Crossways,** in George Meredith's novel of this name, Diana Merion, a brilliant and witty Irish woman.

Diana of Ephesus.

Diana butterfly. A large, handsome butterfly (*Argynnis diana*) of the southern Appalachian region. The male is brown above with a fulvous border, the female bluish black with blue spots.

Diana monkey. A handsome, white-bearded monkey of West Africa (*Cercopithecus diana*).

Di-an'dri-a (dī-ăn'drĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; See 1st DI-; -ANDROUS.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants including those having flowers with 2 stamens. — **di-an'dri-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **di-an'der** (-dẽr), *n.*

di-an'drous (-drŭs), *a. Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the class Diandria. **b** Having two stamens.

di'a-nis'i-dine (dī'ă-nĭs'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [*di-* + *anisidine.*] *Chem.* The crystalline compound $C_{14}H_{16}O_2N_2$. It is obtained by a series of reactions from benzene or phenol and used in the production of dyes. Its structure is like that of anisidine, doubled.

di'a-nod'al (-nōd'ăl), *a.* [*dia-* + *node* + *-al.*] *Math.* Passing through a node or nodes.

dianodal center *or* **centre,** *Math.*, any possible additional node of a surface of given degree already determined as having nodes at $(n + 2)$ given points, *n* of them arbitrary. — **d. curve,** *Math.*, one on which must lie any additional nodes of a surface of given degree that has nodes at $(n + 1)$ given points, *n* of them arbitrary. — **d. surface,** *Math.*, a surface containing in general all additional nodes of a surface of given degree, that has nodes at *n* points, all arbitrary.

di'a-no-ĕt'ic (-nō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *διανοητικός*; *διά* through + *νοεῖν* to revolve in the mind.] Of or pertaining to reasoning, esp. discursive reasoning. — **di'a-no-ĕt'ic,** *n.*

I would employ . . . *dianoetic* to denote the operation of the discursive, elaborative, or comparative faculty. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

— **di'a-no-ĕt'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **di-a-no-ĕt'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Di-an'thus (dī-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. Ζεύς, gen. Διός, Zeus + *anthus.*] *Bot.* A very large Old World genus of silenaceous herbs, the pinks and carnations, distinguished from related genera by the cylindrical calyx, having bracts at its base. The principal cultivated types have descended from *D. caryophyllus, D. barbatus, D. plumarius,* and *D. chinensis.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus. See PINK, CARNATION, 4, SWEET WILLIAM.

di'a-pasm (dī'ă-păz'm), *n.* [L. *diapasma,* Gr. *διάπασμα,* fr. *διαπάσσειν*; *διά* through + *πάσσειν* to sprinkle.] Powdered aromatic herbs, sometimes made into little balls and strung together. *Obs. or R.*

di'a-pa'son (-pā'zŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *διαπασῶν* (i. e., *ἡ διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία* the concord of the first and last notes, the octave); *διά* through + *πασῶν,* gen. pl. of *πᾶς* all: cf. F. *diapason.* Cf. PANACEA.] *Music.* **a** *Gr. Music.* The interval or consonance of the octave. **b** A part in music sounding such a consonance; concord; harmony. **c** The entire compass of tones.

Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The *diapason* closing full in man. *Dryden.*

d A standard of pitch; a tuning fork; as, the French normal *diapason.* See PITCH. **e** One of the two principal foundation stops in the organ, so called because they extend through the scale of the instrument. The **open diapason,** of metal pipes open at the top, has the typical organ tone, full and sonorous; the **stopped diapason,** of wooden pipes closed at the top, has a strong flute tone.

di'a-pe-de'sis (-pē-dē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *διαπήδησις* a leaping or oozing through.] *Physiol.* The passage of the corpuscular elements of the blood from the blood vessels into the surrounding tissues, without rupture of the walls of the blood vessels. — **di'a-pe-det'ic** (-dĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Di'a-pen'si-a (-pĕn'sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. *διὰ πέντε* by fives (see DIAPENTE), in allusion to the pentamerous flower.] *Bot.* A genus of low evergreen shrubs, type of the family Diapensiaceæ, consisting of two species, one of Arctic Europe and America (*D. lapponica*), the other Himalayan. They have small coriaceous leaves and erect, peduncled, pink or white flowers.

Di'a-pen'si-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs or shrubs (order Ericales) including about 6 genera and 8 species, natives of temperate or cold regions. They have small white or purple solitary or racemose flowers, and a 3-celled capsule. *Diapensia, Pyxidanthera,* and *Galax* are found in the United States. — **di'a-pen'si-a'ceous** (-sĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.*

di'a-pen'te (-pĕn'tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *διάπεντε* a fifth; *διά* through + *πέντε* five: cf. F. *diapente.*] **1.** *Anc. Music.* The interval or consonance of the fifth.

2. *Pharm.* A composition of five ingredients. *Obs.*

di'a-per (dī'ă-pẽr), *n.* [OF. *diaspre, diapre, diaspre,* sort of figured cloth, LL. *diasprus,* prob. fr. LGr. *διάσπρος,* a., prob. pure white; *διά* through + *ἄσπρος* white. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** A kind of textile fabric, originally rich and costly, but since the early Renaissance a fabric of linen, cotton, or the like, usually white and having a simple pattern of the same name. See def 3.

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di'a-man'toid, *a.* Like, or of the nature of, the diamond.

diamaund, diamaunt. ✝ DIAMOND.

di-am'ber, *n.* [F. *diambre* (Cotgrave).] A kind of aromatic cordial containing ambergris. *Obs.*

diameron. ✝ DIAMORON.

di'a-me-sog'a-mous (dī'ă-mē-sŏg'ă-mŭs), *a.* [*dia-* + *meso-* + *-gamous.*] *Bot.* Pollinated by external agencies, as wind, etc.; — said of flowers. *Rare.* [LY.

di-am'e-ta-ri-ly. ✝ DIAMETRAL-

di-am'e-ter-ly, *adv.* Diametrically. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

di-am'e-tral, *n.* A diameter.

di-am'e-tral-ly, *adv.* of DIAMETRAL. See -LY.

di'a-mic'ton (dī'ă-mĭk'tŏn), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *διαμιγνύναι* to mix up.] *Rom. Antiq.* A kind of masonry having the body of the wall filled with rubble.

di'a-mid'o-gen, *n.* [*di-* + *amido-gen.*] Hydrazine, $H_2N{\cdot}NH_2$.

di-am'i-do-phe'nol, *n.* [*di-* + *amido-* + *phenol.*] = AMIDOL.

diamine gold. See DYE.

di-am'i-nau'ri-a (dī-ăm'ĭ-nô'rĭ-ă), *n.* [*diamine* + *-uria.*] Excretion of diamines in the urine.

diamond bird. = PARDALOTE.

diamond black. See DYE.

diamond boron. = ADAMANTINE, *n.* [MORTAR.

diamond breaker. = DIAMOND

diamond broaching. Broaching done with a diamond hammer.

diamond couching. *Needlework.* A flat couching made by laying threads diagonally over a surface so as to form diamonds.

diamond edition. An edition of a book printed in diamond or very small type. [ing diamonds.

diamond field. A district yield-

diamond fig. = ICE PLANT.

di'a-mond-if'er-ous (dī'ă-mŭnd-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Diamantiferous.

di'a-mond-ize, *v. t.* To set with diamonds; adorn; enrich; also, to change into diamond. *Rare.*

diamond jubilee See DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY.

diamond knot. See KNOT, 1.

di'a-mond-leaf' lau'rel. An Australian laurel-like shrub (*Pittosporum rhombifolium*).

diamond linen. Diaper having a pattern of diamonds or lozenges.

diamond photograph. See PHOTOGRAPH, *n.*

diamond rattlesnake. See RATTLESNAKE. [LOTE.

diamond sparrow. See PARDA-

Diamond State. Delaware; — a nickname alluding to its small size. [*Inet.*

diamond tooth. See SAW, *n.*, *Il-*

diamond wedding. See DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY.

di'a-mond-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

di-am'o-ron, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *διαμόρων* from mulberries.] A preparation made from mulberries, used as a gargle. *Obs.*

di-am'yl (dī-ăm'ĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *amyl.*] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric compounds $C_{10}H_{22}$, consisting of a doubled amyl radical; decane.

di-am'y-lene, *n.* [*di-* + *amylene.*] *Chem.* One of the decylenes, $C_{10}H_{20}$.

di'an, di-an'a, *n.* [F. *diane:* cf. It & Sp. *diana;* and Sp. *día* day.] A trumpet call or drum roll at early morn. *Obs.*

Oxf. E. D.

Di'an-echt' (dē'ăn-kĕ̆ĸ't'; -kĭt'), *n.* [Ir., fr. *dian* vehement + *cecht* power.] *Celt. Myth.* Gaelic god of medicine.

di-an'i-lide, *n.* Also **-lid.** See DI-.

di'a-nite, *n.* A variety of columbite, supposed source of dianium.

di-an'i-um (dī-ăn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Diana* Diana.] *Chem.* A supposed new metal, now known to be niobium. *Obs.*

di'a-noi-al'o-gy (dī'ă-noi-ăl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *διάνοια* thought + *-logy.*] Science of the dianoetic faculties and their operations. *Sir W. Hamilton.* — **di'a-noi-a-log'i-cal** (-ă-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

di'a-nome, *n.* [Gr. *διανομή* distribution, fr. *διανέμειν* to distribute.] *Math.* A surface, generally quartic, whose nodes, besides those that may be assumed, all lie on the dianodal surface of the assumed nodes.

di-an'thine (dī-ăn'thĭn; -thēn), *n.* [See DIANTHUS.] St. Denis red. See DYE.

dian'tre (dyăn'tr'), *n.* & *interj.* [F.] Devil.

di'a-pal'ma (dī'ă-păl'mă), *n.* [*dia-* + L. *palma* palm tree: cf. F. *diapalme.*] *Pharm.* A desiccant plaster formerly in use.

di'a-pase (dī'ă-pās), *n.* = DIAPASON. *Rare.*

diapason dispente. *Anc. Music.* The interval of octave and fifth; the twelfth.

diapason ditone. *Anc. Music.* The interval of octave and major third; the major tenth.

diapason normal. [F.] *Music.* See PITCH, *n.*

di'a-ped, *n.* [Gr. *διά* through + *πεδίον* plain.] *Math.* The intersection of two nonadjacent planes of a polyhedron.

di'a-pe-nid'i-on, *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *διά* through + dim. of *πτίνη* thread.. Cf. DIA, *n.*] A kind of sweet stuff twisted into a thread, and used to relieve coughs, etc. (*Skeat*). *Obs.*

2. Hence: **a** A similar cloth, as fine table linen. *Now Rare.* **b** A towel or napkin for wiping the hands, etc. *Archaic.*

Let one attend him with a silver basin, . . .
Another bear the ewer, the third a *diaper*. *Shak.*

c An infant's breechcloth.

3. A pattern consisting of the constant repetition of one or more units of design. These figures connect with one another or grow out of one another with continuously flowing or straight lines, or the surface is wholly occupied by the successive units, the outline of one forming part of the outlines of the adjoining units.

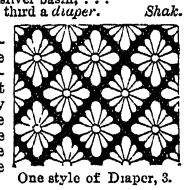

One style of Diaper, 3.

di'a-per (dī'ă-pẽr), *v. t.;* DI'A-PERED (-pẽrd); DI'A-PER-ING. [Cf. F. *diaprer*, OF. *diasprer*. See DIAPER, *n.*] **1.** To ornament with figures, etc., arranged in the pattern called diaper, as cloth in weaving; to variegate; also, to introduce (a figure) in diaper pattern; as, to *diaper* lilies on damask. *Chaucer.*

Engarlanded and *diapered*
With inwrought flowers. *Tennyson.*

2. To put on, or change, the diaper of (an infant).

di'a-per, *v. i.* To draw diaper patterns, as on cloth.

di'a-per-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DIAPER. Specif.: *n.* Act of ornamenting with diaper; also, the work or ornamentation.

di'a-phane (dī'ă-fān), *n.* [Cf. F. *diaphane* diaphanous. See DIAPHANOUS.] **1.** A diaphanous substance; specif., a woven silk stuff with transparent colored figures.

2. *Med.* A light used in diaphanoscopy.

di'a-pha-ne'i-ty (-fă-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *diaphanéité*] Quality or state of being diaphanous.

di-aph'a-nie (dī-ăf'ă-nē), *n.* [Cf. DIAPHANOUS.] The art of imitating stained glass with translucent paper.

di'a-pha-nom'e-ter (dī'ă-fă-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *διαφανής* transparent + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring transparency, as of the air or of liquids.

di'a-phan'o-scope (-făn'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *διαφανής* transparent + *-scope*.] **1.** *Photog.* A dark box for viewing transparent pictures, with or without a lens. *Obs.*

2. *Med.* An illuminating apparatus used in diaphanoscopy.

di'a-pha-nos'co-py (-fă-nŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n. Med.* Examination of body cavities by introducing an electric light.

di'a-phan'o-type (-făn'ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *διαφανής* + *-type*.] A colored photograph produced by superimposing a translucent colored positive over a strong uncolored one.

di-aph'a-nous (dī-ăf'ă-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *διαφανής*, fr. *διαφαίνειν* to show or shine through; *διά* through + *φαίνειν* to show, and in the passive, to shine: cf. F. *diaphane*. See PHANTOM; cf. DIAPHANE.] Allowing light to pass through, as porcelain; translucent or transparent; pellucid; clear.

Another cloud in the region of them, light enough to be fantastic and *diaphanous*. *Landor.*

Syn. — See TRANSPARENT.

— **di-aph'a-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **di-aph'a-nous-ness,** *n.*

di'a-phon'ic (dī'ă-fŏn'ĭk) } *a.* [*dia-* + Gr. *φωνή* sound,
di'a-phon'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } tone.] **1.** Diacoustic.

2. Of or pertaining to diaphony.

di-aph'o-ny (dī-ăf'ō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *diaphonia* (sense 1), Gr. *διαφωνία*; *διά* through + *φωνή* sound.] **1.** *Gr. Music.* A dissonance; i. e., any interval except the octave, fifth, and fourth; — opposed to *symphony*.

2. *Medieval Music.* = ORGANUM, 2 **b**.

di'a-pho-re'sis (dī'ă-fō-rē'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *διαφόρησις*; *διά* through + *φορεῖν* to carry.] *Med.* Perspiration, esp. profuse perspiration artificially induced.

di'a-pho-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *diaphoreticus*, Gr. *dia-*
di'a-pho-ret'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *φορητικός*.] Having power to increase perspiration. — *n.* A diaphoretic agent; a sudorific.

di'a-pho-tot'ro-pism (-fō-tŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*dia-* + *photo-* + *-tropism*.] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of leaves to exhibit the upper surfaces of their blades at right angles to the rays from the source of illumination. In the case of sunlight this form of irritability is often called *diaheliotropism*. — **di'a-pho'to-trop'ic** (-fō'tō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

di'a-phragm (dī'ă-frăm), *n.* [L. *diaphragma*, Gr. *διάφραγμα*, fr. *διαφραγνύναι* to fence by a partition wall; *διά* through + *φραγνύναι, φράσσειν*, to fence, inclose; prob. akin to L. *farcire* to stuff: cf. F. *diaphragme*. See FARCE.]

1. A dividing membrane or thin partition.

2. *Anat* The muscular and tendinous partition separating the cavity of the chest from that of the abdomen; the midriff. It is characteristic of mammals, though present in a very rudimentary state in birds. In man it consists of a central tendinous part, the *cordiform tendon*, from which muscular fibers radiate to the walls of the body. Its position is oblique, lower behind than in front, and it is attached to the ensiform cartilage, the six or seven lower ribs and their cartilages, and to the lumbar vertebræ. There are three large openings in it, the aortic, the esophageal, and that for the vena cava. The diaphragm is convex upward; when it contracts it becomes flatter, increasing the capacity of the thorax. It is a most important muscle in inspiration, defecation, parturition, and other processes. Hiccups are due to its spasmodic contraction.

3. *Zoöl.* A calcareous septum extending into the cavity of a shell, as in species of *Crepidula*. See BOAT SHELL, *Illust.*

4. *Bot.* **a** The constriction in the neck of the nucule in *Chara*. **b** A transverse septum at the nodes of the stem in *Equisetum* or at those of the culms of grasses. **c** In the Selaginellaceæ, a layer of cells separating the prothallium from the cavity of the macrospore.

5. In various technical senses; as: **a** A partition in a tube or pipe. **b** A porous partition, often in the form of a cup, for separating solutions, as in a voltaic cell or in electrolytic processes. **c** A vibrating disk or membrane, as in an ear trumpet, a telephone, or a phonograph.

6. *Optics.* A perforated plate or corresponding device used in instruments to regulate the amount of light received, or reduce the field of view, by cutting off marginal rays; a stop. See IRIS DIAPHRAGM. The focal value of a photographic diaphragm is often indicated by a mark f/x, or $\frac{F}{x}$, where x is the ratio of the focal length of the lens to the diameter of the circular aperture of the diaphragm. Thus, if the focal length of the lens is 6 inches, and the diameter of the aperture ¼ inch, the diaphragm may be marked $f/12$. Diaphragms are also marked with reference to the effective aperture of the lens as determined experimentally or by some number in an arbitrary scale. See UNIFORM SYSTEM.

di'a-phragm-mat'ic (-frăg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *diaphragmatique*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diaphragm. **diaphragmatic respiration,** *Physiol.*, inspiration and expiration produced chiefly by movements of the diaphragm; — distinguished from *costal respiration*.

— **di'a-phrag-mat'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

diaphragm gauge *or* **gage.** *Mech.* A gauge consisting essentially of a flexible corrugated diaphragm and a recording apparatus, for measuring fluid pressure, as of steam. Cf. BOURDON GAUGE.

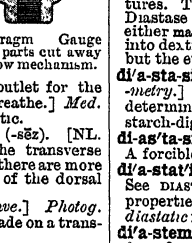

Diaphragm Gauge with parts cut away to show mechanism.

di-aph'ther-in (dī-ăf'thĕ ĭ-ĭn), *n.* [Gr. *διαθθείρειν* to destroy utterly.] *Pharm.* A yellowish, crystalline, powerfully antiseptic substance, $C_{24}H_{30}O_8N_2S$, derived from quinoline.

di-aph'y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. *διάφυσις* a growing through; *διά* through + *φύειν* to bring forth.] **1.** *Bot.* An abnormal prolongation of the axis of inflorescence.

2. *Anat.* The shaft or main part of a long bone, — the part first ossified; — dist. from *epiphysis*. See EPIPHYSIS.

— **di'a-phys'i-al** (dī'ă-fĭz'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

di'ap-no'ic (dī'ăp-nō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *διαπνοή* outlet for the wind, exhalation; *διά* through + *πνεῖν* to breathe.] *Med.* Mildly diaphoretic. — *n.* A gentle diaphoretic.

di'a-poph'y-sis (dī'ă-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL. See DIA-; APOPHYSIS.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The transverse process of a vertebra (see VERTEBRA); — when there are more than one pair of transverse processes, used of the dorsal pair. — **di'a-po-phys'i-al** (-pō-fĭz'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

di'a-pos'i-tive (-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *n.* [*dia-* + *positive*.] *Photog.* A positive made from a negative, esp. one made on a transparent backing, as a lantern slide.

di'arch (dī'ărk), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. *ἀρχή* beginning, origin.] *Bot.* Having two protoxylems; — applied to roots in which the two xylem strands ultimately unite to form a plate of woody tissue, the phloëm bundles lying one on each side. The roots of ferns are generally of this type.

di'arch-y (dī'ăr-kĭ), *n.; pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). [*di-* + *-archy*.] Government vested in two supreme rulers.

di-a'ri-al (dī-ā'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [See DIARY.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diary.

di'ar-rhe'a } (dī'ă-rē'ă), *n.* [L. *diarrhœa*, Gr. *διάρροια*,
di'ar-rhœ'a } fr. *διαρρεῖν* to flow through; *διά* + *ῥεῖν* to flow; akin to E. *stream*. See STREAM.] *Med.* A morbidly frequent and profuse discharge of loose or fluid evacuations from the intestines, without tenesmus; a purging or looseness of the bowels; a flux.

di'ar-rhe'al, di'ar-rhœ'al (-ăl) } *a. Med.* Of, pert. to, or
di'ar-rhe'ic, di'ar-rhœ'ic (-ĭk) } causing, diarrhea; like diarrhea.

di'ar-thro'sis (dī'ăr-thrō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *διάρθρωσις*, fr. *διαρθροῦν* to joint, articulate; *διά* through, asunder + *ἄρθρον* to fasten by a joint, *ἄρθρον* joint.] *Anat.* A form of articulation which admits of considerable motion. Most of the joints of the human body are of this form, which is further subdivided, according to the kind of motion permitted, into (1) *ginglymus, trochoid, condyloid*, and *saddle joints*, (2) *enarthrosis*, and (3) *arthrodia* (see the terms italicized). — **di'ar-thro'dal** (-dĭ-ăl), *a.*

di'a-ry (dī'ă-rĭ), *n ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *diarium*, fr. *dies* day. See DEITY.] A register of daily events or transactions; a daily record; a journal, esp., a book of notes or memoranda of a personal nature or detailing the immediate experiences or observations of the writer; also, a blank book dated for the record of daily memoranda.

di'a-schis'ma (dī'ă-skĭz'ma), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *διάσχισμα*, lit., anything cloven; *διά* asunder + *σχίζειν* to split.] *Musical Acoustics.* **a** One of several minute intervals in ancient Greek music. **b** The interval $\frac{23}{24}$, as that between C and D♭b in pure intonation. See SCHISMA.

di'a-scor'di-um (-skôr'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ă). Also, *Obs.*, **di'a-scord.** [NL.; Gr. *διά* through, by means of + *σκόρδιον* name of a plant.] *Pharm.* A stomachic and astringent electuary, made from the dried leaves of the water germander, or scordium, and numerous other herbs.

Di-a'si-a (dī-ā'shĭ-ă, -sĭ-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *τὰ Διάσια*.] *Gr. Relig.* An Athenian festival in honor of Zeus Meilichios, celebrated annually about the 14th of March. Holocaustic offerings were made, chiefly outside the city walls, and the festival was marked by an atmosphere of gloom.

di'a-skeu'a-sis (dī'ă-skū'ă-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *διασκευάζειν* to revise.] Editorial revision; recension.

di'a-skeu'ast (-ăst), *n.* [Gr. *διασκευαστής*, fr. *διασκευάζειν* to prepare, revise; *διά* + *σκευάζειν* to prepare.] One who makes a revision or recension; editor; reviser.

Di'as-pi'næ (dī'ăs-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Diaspis*, the typical genus (Gr. *διά* through + *ἀσπίς* shield).] *Zoöl* A subfamily of Coccidæ in which the female secretes a scale-like covering for herself and her eggs; the armored scales.

Di-as'po-ra (dī-ăs'pō-ra), *n.* [Gr. *διασπορά*. See DIASPORE.] Lit., "Dispersion," — applied collectively: **a** To those Jews who, after the Exile, were scattered through the Old World, and afterwards to Jewish Christians living among heathen. Cf *James* i. 1. **b** By extension, to Christians isolated from their own communion, as among the Moravians to those living, usually as missionaries, outside of the parent congregation.

di'a-spore (dī'ă-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *διασπορά* a scattering; *διά* through, asunder + *σπείρειν* to sow.] *Mm.* A hydroxide of aluminium, $AlO{\cdot}OH$, often in white lamellar masses with pearly luster, also in prismatic orthorhombic crystals; — so named on account of its decrepitating strongly before the blowpipe. H., 6.5–7. Sp. gr., 3 3–3.5.

di'a-stal'tic (-stăl'tĭk), *a* [Gr. *διαστaλτικός* serving to distinguish, exalting the mind.] *Greek Music.* **a** Of intervals, extended. **b** Of melodic style, expansive; exalting.

di'a-stase (dī'ă-stās), *n.* [Gr. *διάστασις* separation, fr. *διαστῆναι, διιστάναι* to stand apart; *διά* through + *στῆναι, ἱστάναι*, to stand, set: cf. F. *diastase*. Cf. DIASTASIS.] *Physiol. Chem.* An enzyme of great physiological importance, capable of converting starch and glycogen into sugar (principally maltose) and dextrins. It occurs in germinating seeds, in leaves, and in other parts of plants, and also in various animal secretions, as saliva and the pancreatic juice. Diastase, as it occurs in malt, is an indispensable material in some fermentation industries In plants two varieties have been recognized, called **diastase of translocation** and **diastase of secretion**, of which the former is the more widely distributed and more active at low temperatures. The diastase of saliva is commonly called **ptyalin**. Diastase is held by some to be a mixture of two enzymes, either **maltase** and **dextrinase**, or **amylase** (converting starch into dextrin) and dextrinase (converting dextrin into sugar), but the evidence is inconclusive.

di'a-sta-sim'e-try (dī'ă-stă-sĭm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* [*diastase* + *-metry*.] *Physiol. Chem* Act or process of measuring or determining the relative diastatic or amylolytic power of starch-digesting extracts.

di-as'ta-sis (dī-ăs'tă-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See DIASTASE.] *Surg.* A forcible separation of bones without fracture.

di'a-stat'ic (dī'ă-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr *διαστατικός* separative. See DIASTASE.] *Physiol. Chem.* Pert. to, or having the properties of, diastase; converting starch into sugar; as, a *diastatic* ferment. — **di'a-stat'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

di'a-stem (dī'ă-stĕm), *n.* [L. *diastema*, Gr. *διάστημα*, fr. *διαστῆναι.*] **a** Intervening space; interval. **b** *Anc. Music.* An interval.

di'a-ste'ma (-stē'mà), *n.; L. pl.* -STEMATA (-stē'mă-tă; -stĕm'ă-ta). [L. See DIASTEM.] *Zool.* A vacant space, or gap, between teeth in a jaw.

di-as'ter (dī-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [*di-* + 1st *-aster*.] *Biol.* A stage in mitotic cell division when the chromosomes, having split and separated, group themselves near the poles of the spindle preparatory to forming the new nuclei. See MITOSIS. — **di-as'tral** (-trăl), *a.*

di-as'to-le (dī-ăs'tō-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *διαστολή*, fr. *διαστέλλειν* to put asunder; *διά* through + *στέλλειν* to set, to place.] **1.** a *Physiol.* The rhythmical expansion or dilatation of the heart and arteries; — correlative to *systole*. **b** *Biol.* The rhythmical expansion of a pulsating vacuole.

2. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A figure by which a syllable regularly short is made long, esp. before a pause or at the ictus.

3. *Gr. Gram.* A mark like a comma, placed, to indicate separation, between certain words which when undivided have the form of another word.

di'as-tol'ic (dī'ăs-tŏl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to diastole.

di'a-sto-mat'ic (dī'ă-stō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*dia-* + *stomata*.] Through the stomata or pores. — **diastomatic transpiration,** *Plant Physiol*, the transmission of gases or vapor from the mesophyll tissue of leaves through the stomata, as distinguished from *cuticular transpiration*.

di-as'tro-phism (dī-ăs'trō-fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *διαστροφή* distortion (*διά* through, thoroughly + *στρέφειν* to turn).] *Geol.* The process or processes by which the earth's crust is deformed, producing continents and ocean basins, plateaus and mountains, flexures and folds of strata, and faults; also, the results of these processes. See EPEIROGENY and OROGENY. — **di'as-troph'ic** (dī'ăs-trŏf'ĭk), *a.*

di'a-tes'sa-ron (dī'ă-tĕs'ă-rŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *διατεσσάρων* (sc. *συμφωνία*), *διά* through + *τεσσάρων*, gen. of *τέσσαρες* four (sc. *χορδῶν*).] **1.** *Anc. Music.* The interval of a fourth.

2. An electuary compounded of four medicines. *Obs.*

3. *Bible Hist.* A combination of the four Gospels into a single and consecutive narrative, esp. that used in the early Syriac Church, which was probably compiled by Tatian about 173, and survives in a late Arabic recension. See VERSION.

The great question is now whether this *Diatessaron* of Tatian was the first form in which the Gospel came to the Syrians, or whether there was already, before Tatian, a Syriac version of the Gospels, which he may have used.

Dict. of Bible (Hastings).

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di'a-per-y, *n.* Diaper (fabric); also, diapering. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
di-aph'a-nal, *a.* Diaphanous.
di'a-phaned, *a.* [Cf. OF. *diaphaner* to make transparent.] Diaphanous. *Obs.*
di'a-phan'ic (dī'ă-făn'ĭk), *a.* Diaphanous. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
di'a-phan'i-ty, *n.* Diaphaneity.
di-aph'a-ny (dī-ăf'ă-nĭ), *n.* A showing through. *Rare.*
di-aph'e-met'ric (-ĕ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [*dia-* + Gr. *ἁφή* touch + *μέτρον* measure.] *Physiol.* Pert. to measurement of tactile sensibility.
di'a-phon'ics (dī'ă-fŏn'ĭks), *n.* Diacoustics. *Obs.* or *R.*
di'a-phor'ic (-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *διάφορος* different.] *Math.* Relating to difference; as, *diaphoric* function, a function of the differences of variables.
di-aph'o-rite (dī-ăf'ō-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *διάφορος* different.] A mineral of the same composition as freieslebenite, but orthorhombic. Sp. gr., 5.9.
di'a-phote (dī'ă-fōt), *n.* [*dia-* + Gr. *φῶς, φωτός*, light.] *Elec.* A telephote.
di'a-phrag'mal (-frăg'măl), *a.* Diaphragmatic.
di'a-phrag-mal'gi-a (-frăg-măl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *diaphragm* + *-algia*.] Pain in the diaphragm.
‖ **di'a-phrag'ma sel'læ** (-frăg'mă sĕl'ē), [NL., diaphragm of the sella.] *Anat.* A small horizontal fold of the dura mater, roofing over the sella turcica, and pierced by a small opening for the infundibulum
di'a-phrag'ma-ti'tis (-tĭ'tĭs), **di'a-phrag-mi'tis** (-frăg-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the diaphragm.
di'a-phrag-mat'o-cele (-măt'ō-sēl), *n.* [NL. See DIAPHRAGM, -CELE.] Diaphragmatic hernia.
diaphragm current. An electric current produced by forcing a liquid through a diaphragm.
di'a-phrag'mo-dyn'i-a (dī'ă-frăg'mō-dĭn'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *diaphragm* + *-odynia*.] *Med* Diaphragmalgia.
diaphragm pump A pump in which a flexible diaphragm takes the place of a piston.
di'ap-not'ic (dī'ăp-nŏt'ĭk), *a. Med.* = DIAPNOIC.
di'a-po-re'sis (dī'ă-pō-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., Gr. *διαπόρησις* a doubting.] *Rhet.* Aporia.
di'a-py-e'sis (-pī-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *διαπύησις* suppuration.] *Med.* Suppuration.
di'a-py-et'ic (-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *διαπυητικός*.] *Med.* Producing suppuration. — *n.* A diapyetic agent.
di-a'ri-an, *n.* The writer of a diary; also, formerly, a journalist. *Rare.*
di-a'ri-an, *a.* Of or pert. to a diary, also, formerly, journalistic. *Rare*
di'a-rist (dī'ă-rĭst), *n.* One who keeps or writes a diary.
di'a-rize (-rīz), *v. t. & i.* To record in a diary; to keep a diary.
Diar'mait O'Duibh'ne (dûr'măt ō-dĭv'nē). See FENIAN.
di'ar-rhet'ic (dī'ă-rĕt'ĭk), **di'ar-rhe'tic** (dī'ă-rĕt'ĭk), *a. Med.* = DIARRHEIC
di-ar'se-nide (dī-ār'sē-nīd; -nĭd), *n.* [*di-* + *arsenide*.] *Chem.* An arsenide containing two atoms of arsenic.
di'a-ry, *a.* Lasting for one day; as, a *diary* fever; also, formerly, daily. *Now Rare.*
di'a-scope, *n.* [*dia-* + *-scope*.] *Med.* A plate of glass pressed against the skin so as to expel the blood from a part and show anatomical changes.
di'a-sene, *n.* [Gr. *διά* through + *senna*.] A kind of purgative containing senna. *Obs.*
di-as'per, *n.* [LL. *diasprum*; cf. It. *diaspro*. See JASPER.] Jasper. *Obs.* [Diastatic.]
di'a-sta'sic (dī'ă-stā'sĭk), *a.*
di'a-sta-mat'ic (-stă-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *diastamatus* having intervals, fr. Gr. *διαστηματικός*.] Characterized by diastems. *R.*
di'a-stem'a-to-my-e'li-a (-stĕm'ă-tō-mī-ē'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *διάστημα, διαστήματος*, an interval + *μυελός* marrow.] *Med.* Congenital division of a part or all of the spinal cord.
di'a-stim'e-ter (-stĭm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [See DIASTASE; -METER.] An instrument for measuring distances
di-as'tro-phe (dī-ăs'trō-fē), *n.* A deformation of earth's crust.
di'a-style, *n.* [L. *diastylus*, Gr. *διάστυλος*; *διά* asunder + *στῦλος* column; cf. F. *diastyle*.] *Arch.* See INTERCOLUMNIATION.
di'a-syn'the-sis, *n.* [*dia-* + *synthesis*.] Syntax. *Rare*
di'a-syrm (dī'ă-sûrm; -sĭrm), *n* [Gr. *διασυρμός*.] *Rhet.* A figure of ridicule or disparagement.

di'a-ther'ma-cy (dī'ă-thûr'mă-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *διαθερμασία* a warming through.] Quality of being diathermic.

di'a-ther'mance (-thûr'măns) } *n.* [Gr. *διαθερμαίνειν* **di'a-ther'man-cy** (-thûr'măn-sĭ) } to warm through; **di'a-ther'ma-ne'i-ty** (-mă-nē'ĭ-tĭ) } *διά* through + *θερμαίνειν* to warm, fr. *θερμός* warm.] *Physics.* The property of transmitting radiant heat; the quality of being diathermic; — opposed to *athermancy*. Its degree is dependent on the nature both of medium and of source.

di'a-ther'mic (dī'ă-thûr'mĭk), *a.* [*dia-* + Gr. *θέρμη* heat.] *Physics.* Affording a free passage to heat rays.

di'a-ther-mom'e-ter (-thẽr-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*dia-* + Gr. *θέρμη* heat + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for examining the thermal resistance or heat-conducting power of substances.

di-ath'e-sis (dī-ăth'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *διάθεσις*, fr. *διατίθέναι* to place separately, arrange, *διά* through, asunder + *τιθέναι* to place, put.] **1.** *Med.* Bodily condition or constitution, either congenital or acquired, which predisposes to a particular disease, or class of diseases.

2. Any predisposition or constitutional aptitude for some particular development.

di'a-thet'ic (dī'ă-thĕt'ĭk), *a* Pert. to, or dependent on, a diathesis, or special constitution; as, *diathetic* disease.

di'a-tom (dī'ă-tŏm), *n.* [Gr. *διάτομος* cut in two. See DIATOMOUS.] *Bot.* Any microscopic unicellular marine or fresh-water alga belonging to the order Bacillariales, remarkable for the silicified cell wall, which persists as a skeleton after the death of the organism, forming kieselguhr (which see). Each individual cell of a diatom, termed a *frustule*, is composed of two halves (*valves*) with an overlapping edge (*girdle*). They occur either free, united in various ways, or embedded in a gelatinous mass, and reproduce either by conjugation or by auxospores (see AUXOSPORE). Diatoms are always found on submerged objects, as wood, stones, etc, to which they impart a slimy feeling.

di'a-to-ma'ceous (-tō-mā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** = BACILLARIACEOUS.

2. Pertaining to, consisting of, or abounding in, diatoms or their siliceous remains.

diatomaceous earth. = KIESELGUHR.

di'a-tom'ic (-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *atomic.*] *Chem.* **a** Consisting of two atoms; having two atoms in the molecule. **b** Bivalent. **c** Having two replaceable atoms or radicals.

di-at'o-mous (dī-ăt'ō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *διάτομος* cut through, fr. *διατέμνειν* to cut through; *διά* through + *τέμνειν* to cut. Cf. DIATOM.] *Min.* Having a single, distinct, diagonal cleavage; — said of crystals.

di'a-ton'ic (dī'ă-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *diatonicus, diatonus*, Gr. *διατονικός, διάτονος*, fr. *διατείνειν* to stretch out; *διά* through + *τείνειν* to stretch: cf. F. *diatonique*. See TONE.] **1.** *Gr. Music.* Using chiefly the "tone" or whole step; — applied to the genus of tetrachord divided by two steps and a half step, as dusting. from *chromatic* and *enharmonic*.

2. *Modern Music.* Pertaining to a standard major or minor scale of eight tones to the octave; composed of the tones, intervals, or harmonies of these scales, without chromatic modification; as, the white keys of a piano or organ give the *diatonic* series of tones for C major.

diatonic interval, an interval between two tones of a standard major or minor scale. See SCALE. — **d. scale.** See SCALE.

di-at'o-nous (dī-ăt'ō-nŭs), *n.* [See DIATONIC.] *Arch.* Extending through a wall from front to back; — said of a stone or brick.

di'a-tribe (dī'ă-trīb), *n.* [L. *diatriba* a learned discussion, Gr. *διατριβή*, prop., a wearing away of time, fr. *διατρίβειν* to rub away, spend time; *διά* through + *τριβειν* to rub: cf. F. *diatribe*.] A prolonged or exhaustive discussion; esp., an acrimonious or invective harangue; a strain of abusive or railing language; a philippic.

The ephemeral *diatribe* of a faction. *John Morley.*

di-at'ro-pism (dī-ăt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*dia-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of certain plant organs to place themselves transversely to the line of action of a stimulus. It thus includes *diaphototropism, diageotropism*, etc. (see these words). — **di'a-trop'ic** (dī'ă-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

di-au'los (dī-ô'lŏs), *n.; pl.* **-AULI** (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. *δίαυλος*; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *αὐλός* pipe, race course.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* The double course for foot races, extending down one side of the stadium, around the goal, and back on the other side to the starting point. — **di-au'lic** (-lĭk), *a.*

2. *Gr. Music.* An ancient double flute, formed of two single flutes joined at the mouthpiece.

3. See MEASURE.

di'a-ze'nith-al (dī'ă-zē'nĭth-ăl), *n.* [*dia-* + *zenithal.*] *Astron.* A German type of zenith telescope, for observing stars to ascertain the latitude by photography.

di'a-zeuc'tic (-zūk'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *διαζευκτικός* disjunctive,
di'a-zeu'tic (-zū'tĭk) } fr. *διαζευγνύναι* to disjoin; *διά* through, asunder + *ζευγνύναι* to join, yoke.] *Anc. Music.* Disjoining two tetrachords, or a tetrachord and a fifth tone; as, the *diazeuctic* "tone," the step which, like that from F to G in modern music, lay between two fourths, or, being joined to either, made a fifth. *Obs. or Hist.*

di'a-zo'ic (dī'ă-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *azo-* + *-ic.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a large class of compounds containing a ring of four carbon and two nitrogen atoms. The diazines are subdivided into *orthodiazines* or *pyridazines*, *metadiazines* or *pyrimidines*, and *paradiazines*, according as the two nitrogen atoms are adjacent, separated by one carbon atom, or opposite, in the ring.

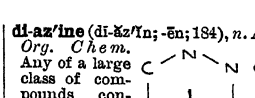

Orthodiazine Ring. Metadiazine Ring. Paradiazine Ring.

di-az'o- (dī-ăz'ō-). [*di-* + *azo-.*] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the *presence* in a compound of a group *of two nitrogen atoms*, N_2, which is in direct union with *one* hydrocarbon radical and also (usually) with some other group or an atom; as, *diazo*benzene, $C_6H_5{\cdot}N_2{\cdot}OH$. The group, N_2, in direct union with two hydrocarbon radicals is called the *azo* group, and the compounds in which such union exists are called *azo* compounds. *Diazo compounds* are obtained by the action of nitrous acid on salts of certain ammo compounds. They are in general unstable, but are of considerable importance on account of the great variety of reactions into which they enter. They are therefore often formed as intermediate products in the manufacture of dyes, etc., and usually are not removed from the solution. Diazo compounds in which the group or atom (referred to above) is of an acid character are called **di'a-zo'ni-um** (dī'ă-zō'nĭ-ŭm) **salts**, from their analogy to the quaternary ammonium salts. See DIAZOBENZENE.

diazo reaction, *Chem.*, any reaction in which a diazo compound is employed; specif., *Med.*, a reaction observed in various diseases, esp. typhoid fever, consisting in a red discoloration of the urine on addition of diazobenzene sulphonic acid.

di-az'o-ben'zene (-bĕn'zēn; -bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [*diazo-* + *benzene.*] *Chem.* An unstable base, $C_6H_5{\cdot}N_2{\cdot}OH$, not itself isolated, but known in the form of its salts, as the nitrate and sulphate. These salts, which when isolated are crystalline and dangerously explosive, are formed in solution by treating the corresponding salt of anilme in the cold with nitrous acid. By heating with water, they yield phenol; by heating with alcohol, benzene; by warming with cuprous chloride, chlorobenzene, etc. See DIAZO-.

di-az'ole (dī-ăz'ōl), *n.* [*di-* + *azo-* + *-ole.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds containing a five-membered ring composed of three carbon and two nitrogen atoms. Pyrazole (*o*-diazole) and glyoxaline (*m*-diazole) are the simplest representatives.

di-az'o-tize (-ō-tīz), *v. t.;* **-TIZED** (-tīzd); **-TIZ'ING** (-tīz'ĭng). *Chem.* To subject to such reactions or processes that diazo compounds, or their derivatives, shall be produced by chemical exchange or substitution. — **di-az'o-tiz'a-ble** (-tīz'ă-b'l), *a.* — **di-az'o-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

di-az'o-type (-tīp), *n.* [*diazo-* + *-type.*] *Photog.* A picture produced in one or more colors by the use of certain diazo reactions.

dib (dĭb), *n.* [Cf. DIP.] A dip; a slight depression in the ground. *Dial. Eng.*

dib, *v. i.;* **DIBBED** (dĭbd); **DIB'BING.** **1.** To dip.

2. *Angling.* To let the bait bob and dip lightly.

dib, *n.* **1.** *a pl.* A rural game, chiefly of children, played with small bones, as the patella or the tarsal or carpal bones of a sheep's leg, or with pebbles. **b** One of the bones or pebbles so used. Cf. JACKSTONE. *Eng.*

2. *a Card Playing.* A counter serving for money. **b** *pl.* Money. *Slang.*

di-bas'ic (dī-bās'ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *basic.*] *Chem.* **a** Having two hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals, in forming salts; — said of acids, as oxalic or sulphuric acid. Cf. DIACID. **b** Containing two equivalents of a base; as, a *dibasic* phosphate (as HNa_2PO_4). — **di'ba-sic'i-ty** (dī'bă-sĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

dib'ber (dĭb'ẽr), *n.* A dibble.

dib'ble (dĭb'l), *n.* [See DIEBLE, *v. i.*] A pointed implement used to make holes in the ground, esp. for plants or seeds.

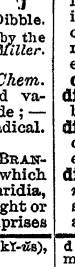
Dibble.

dib'ble, *v. t.;* **DIB'BLED** (-ld); **DIB'BLING** (-lĭng). To plant with a dibble; to make holes in (soil) with or as with a dibble, as for planting.

The clayey soil around it was *dibbled* thick at the time by the tiny hoofs of sheep. *H. Miller.*

dib'ble, *v. i.* [Cf. DAB.] *Angling.* To dib.

di-ben'zyl (dī-bĕn'zĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *benzyl.*] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{14}H_{14}$, obtained variously, as by the action of sodium on benzyl chloride; — so called because its molecule is a doubled benzyl radical. — *a.* Containing two benzyl groups.

Di-bran'chi-a'ta (dī-brăn'kĭ-ā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See DI-; BRANCHIATA.] *Zoöl.* A subclass or order of cephalopods which includes those with two gills, two auricles, two nephridia, an apparatus for emitting an inky fluid, and either eight or ten cephalic arms bearing suckers or hooks. It comprises all living cephalopods except the genus *Nautilus*, and is divided into the groups Octopoda and Decacera, syn. Decapoda. — **di-bran'chi-ate** (dī-brăn'kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*

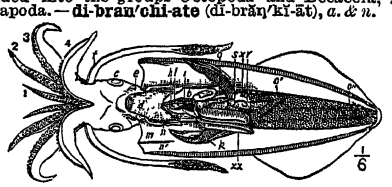
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One of the Dibranchiata (*Loligo pealei*) with the mantle cut open on the ventral side. 1 2 3 4 First to fourth pairs of Sessile Arms; *t* Tentacular Arm; *e* Eye; *e* Ear; *id* Siphon; *h* Anus; *i* Ink Bag; *k* One of the Gills, *l* Liver; *m* Mantle; *n n'* Connective Cartilages; *o* Oviduct; *o' o''* Ovary; *s* Branchial Heart, *v* Renal Organ; *x x x* Nidamental Glands.

di'brom-, di-bro'mo- (dī-brō'mō-). [*di-* + *bromo-.*] *Chem.* A combining form denoting the *presence of two bromine atoms* in the molecule of a compound, esp. as replacing hydrogen; as, **di-bro'mo-ben'zene**, $C_6H_4Br_2$; **di'brom-ac'etal'de-hyde** (dī'brōm-ăs'ĕt-ăl'dē-hīd), $C_2HBr_2{\cdot}CHO$.

di-bro'mide (dī-brō'mīd; -mĭd), *n.* Also **-mid.** [*di-* + *bromide.*] *Chem.* A compound containing two atoms of bromine in combination with an element or radical.

di'cast (dī'kăst), *n.* [Gr. *δικαστής*, fr. *δικάζειν* to judge, *δίκη* right, judgment, justice.] *Gr Antiq.* In the widest sense, a judge, usually, a member of the body that composed the highest court of the Athenian democracy, performing the functions of both modern judge and jury; — usually inaccurately called *juryman* in translations. — **di-cas'tic** (dī-kăs'tĭk), *a.*

di-cas'ter-y (dī-kăs'tẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TERIES** (-ĭz). [Gr. *δικαστήριον*. See DICAST.] *Gr. Antiq.* The court composed of the dicasts; also, the place where the court sat.

dice (dīs), *n.; pl.* of DIE. Small cubes marked on their faces, usually, with spots from one to six, used in gaming or in determining by chance, usually by being shaken in a box and cast at random; also, the casting of dice or gaming with dice. The die is so made that the sum of the spots on opposite sides equals seven, and if held with the *one* facing you, and the *two* on top, the three is on the left. The count is reckoned by the spots shown on the uppermost surfaces. See DIE, *n.*

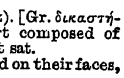
Dice.

dice, *v. t.;* DICED (dīst); DIC'ING (dīs'ĭng). **1.** To lose or bring into some condition by playing at dice (usually with *away*).

2. To cut into dice, or small cubes; as, to *dice* bread.

3. To ornament or make with markings or a pattern resembling dice or small squares; to checker.

dice, *v. i.* To play games with dice.

dice'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* The box from which dice are thrown.

dice coal. A coal easily cleaving into cubical fragments.

Di-cen'tra (dī-sĕn'tră), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. *κέντρον* spur.] **a** *Bot.* Syn. of BIKUKULLA. The name *Dielytra*, applied by Borkhausen to this genus, was corrupted to *Dielytra*, and this name is still sometimes used by florists in place of *Dicentra*. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any species of *Bikukulla*, esp. *B. spectabilis*, the bleeding heart of gardens See BIKUKULLA, BLEEDING HEART, and DUTCHMAN'S-BREECHES.

dic'er (dīs'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A player at dice; a dice player; a gamester. "As false as *dicers'* oaths." *Shak.*

2. A hat; esp., in U. S., a stiff hat or derby; in Eng., a straw hat. *Slang.*

Dic'er-as (dĭs'ẽr-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δίκερας* a double horn; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *κέρας* horn.] *Paleon.* A genus of remarkable extinct Jurassic lamellibranchs generally included in the family Chamidæ. The umbones of both valves are greatly produced and spirally curved, and the hinges are very thick, with prominent teeth.

di-cer'i-on (dī-sẽr'ĭ-ŏn), *n.; pl.* **-IA** (-ă). Also *dicerium* [NL., fr. LGr. *δικήριον*; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *κηρίον* wax candle, fr. Gr. *κηρός* wax, wax taper. Cf. DYKER.] *East. Ch.* A two-branched candlestick symbolizing the two natures in Christ, used in benedictions and other solemn ceremonies.

di-cha'si-um (dī-kā'zhĭ-ŭm; -zĭ-ŭm), *n; pl.* **-SIA** (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. *δίχασις* division; *διχάζειν* to divide in two, fr. *δίχα* in two, fr. *δίς* twice.] *Bot.* A form of cymose inflorescence in which each axis produces two branches; a biparous or two-rayed cyme, as in species of *Sabbatia, Arenaria*, etc. Cf. MONOCHASIUM, POLYCHASIUM; see CYME. — **di-cha'si-al** (-ăl), *a.*

di-chas'tic (dī-kăs'tĭk), *a.* [See DICHASIUM.] *Biol.* Capable of subdividing spontaneously.

dichlor-, di-chlo'ro- (dī-klō'rō-). [*di-* + *chloro-*] *Chem.* **A** combining form denoting the *presence of two chlorine atoms*, esp. as replacing hydrogen; as, **dichloromethane**, CH_2Cl_2.

di'chlor-a-ce'tic (dī'klōr-ă-sē'tĭk; -sēt'ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *chloro-* + *acetic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a corrosive liquid acid, $CHCl_2CO_2H$, obtained by chlorination of acetic acid and in other ways.

di'a-ther'mal (dī'ă-thûr'măl), *a.* = DIATHERMIC.

di'a-ther'ma-nism (-mă-nĭz'm), *n.* Diathermancy. *Obs.*

di'a-ther'ma-nous (-nŭs), *a* [See DIATHERMANCE.] Diathermic; — opposed to *athermanous*. [Diathermic.]

di'a-ther'mous (-thûr'mŭs), *a.*

di'a-the'sic, *a.* = DIATHETIC.

Di'a-to-ma'ce-æ (-tō-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DIATOM.] *Bot.* Syn. of BACILLARIACEÆ.

di'a-to-ma'cean (-shăn), *n. Bot.* A diatom. *Rare.*

di'a-to-ma'ce-ous (-sē-oid), *a.* [*Diatomaceæ* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a diatom.

di'a-to'me-an (-tō'mē-ăn), *n. Bot.* A diatom. *Rare.*

di'a-tom-if'er-ous (-tŏm-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS.

di-at'o-min (dī-ăt'ō-mĭn), *n.* [*diatom* + *-ine.*] A yellow or yellowish brown pigment found in certain algæ and diatoms.

di-at'o-mist, *n.* See -IST.

di-at'o-mite, *n.* [*diatom* + *-ite.*] *Min.* Tripoli.

di'a-ton'i-cal, *a.* Diatonic. *R.*

di'a-ton'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of DIATONIC, DIATONICAL.

di'a-trib'ist (dī'ă-trĭb'ĭst; dī-ăt'rĭ-bĭst), *n.* See -IST.

Di'a-try'ma (dī'ă-trī'mă), *n.* [NL.; *dia-* + Gr. *τρῦμα* hole.] *Paleon.* A genus consisting of an extinct Eocene bird from New Mexico, larger than, and perhaps related to, the ostrich.

dia'vo-lo (dyä'vō-lō), *n.* [It.] Devil.

Diavolo, Fra. See FRA DIAVOLO.

di-ax'i-al (dī-ăk'sĭ-ăl), *a. Physics & Min.* Biaxial.

di-ax'on (-ŏn), **di-ax'one** (-ōn), *n. Anat.* A nerve cell with two axis-cylinder processes.

di-ax'on, **di'ax-on'ic** (dī'ăk-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. *ἄξων* axis.] *Zool.* Having two axes, as certain sponge spicules, or two axis-cylinder processes, as certain nerve cells.

di'a-zeux'is (dī'ă-zūk'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *διάζευξις*, a disjoining. See DIAZEUCTIC.] *Gr. Music.* Separation by a diazeuctic "tone" (step); also, the diazeuctic interval itself. See under MODE.

di'a-zo'ma (-zō'mă), *n.; pl.* L. **-ZOMATA** (-mă-tă), E. **DIAZOMAS** (-măz). [L., fr. Gr. *διάζωμα*, lit., girdle; *διά* through + *ζῶμα* girdle. Cf. ZONE.] *Gr. Antiq.* In theaters, a horizontal passageway. See THEATER, *Illust.*

di'a-zo'ni-um, *n. Chem.* See DI-AZO-.

di-az'o-xy'lene (dī-ăz'ō-zī'lēn), *n. Chem* A diazo compound, $C_8H_9N_2OH$, derived from xylene. Cf. DIAZOBENZENE.

dib, *n. Scot.* var. of DUB, a puddle.

dib, *n. & v.* = DIBBLE. *Dial. Eng.*

dib, *v. t.* [Cf. DAB.] To dab lightly. *Obs. or R.*

Di-ba'tis (dī-bā'tĭs), *n. Logic.* See MODE.

dib'bler (dĭb'lẽr), *n.* One that dib'bles or dibs.

dib'bler-zo-yl (dĭb-bĕn'zō-ĭl), *n. Chem.* Benzil.

dib'hole', *n.* [E. dial. *dib* a pool of water + *hole.*] In a mine, a drainage hole at the bottom of the shaft. *Eng* [Im). *Bib.*

Dib-la'im (dĭb-lā'ĭm; dĭb'lā-ĭm), **Dib-blas'tic** (dĭ-blăs'tĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *-blastic.*] *Med.* Having, or relating to, a twofold origin.

Dib'lath (dĭb'lăth). *Bib.*

Dib'la-tha'im (-lā-thā'ĭm). *Bib.*

Di'bon (dī'bŏn). *Bib.*

Di'bon-gad'. *Bib.*

di'brach (dī'brăk), *n.* [L. *dibrachys*, fr. Gr. *δίβραχυς*; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *βραχύς* short.] *Class. Pros.* A foot composed of two short syllables; a pyrrhic.

di'branch (dī'brănk), *n. Zool.* One of the Dibranchiata.

di-bran'chi-ous (dī-brăn'kĭ-ŭs), *a. Zool.* Dibranchiate.

Dib'ri (dĭb'rĭ). *Bib.*

di-bro'ma-ce'tic (dī-brō'mă-sē'tĭk; -sēt'ĭk), *a.* See BROMACETIC.

dibs (dĭbz), *n.* A sweet preparation or treacle of grape juice, much used in the East; also, such a preparation from dates.

dib'stone', *n.* A pebble used in playing dibs; also, *pl.*, the game.

di-bu'tyl (dī-bū'tĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *butyl.*] *Chem.* The hydrocarbon C_8H_{18}, one of the octanes.

di-bu'ty-rate (dī-bū'tĭ-rāt), *n. Chem.* See DI-. [BUTYRIN.]

di-bu'ty-rin (-rĭn), *n.* See DIC. + DIKE, DITCH.

di-ca'cious (dĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *dicax, dicacis*, fr. *dicere* to say.] Talkative; pert; saucy. *Obs.* — **di-ca'cious-ness,** *n. Obs.*

di-cac'i-ty (dī-kăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *dicacitas.*] Pertness; sauciness. *Obs. or R.*

di-cæ'o-dyl (dī-sē'ō-dĭl), *n. Chem.* = CACODYL b.

di'cæ-ol'o-gy (dī'sē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *dicaeologia*, fr. Gr. *δικαιολογία*.] *Rhet.* Defense by justification or excuse of that with which one is charged. [See DI-.]

di-cal'cic (dī-kăl'sĭk), *a. Chem.* = DICALCIUM.

di-cal'ci-um (dī-kăl'sĭ-ŭm), *n. Chem.* Designating the bivalent radical $NH(CO_2H)_2$.

di-car'bon-ate, *n. Chem.* = BICARBONATE.

di'car-bon'ic, *a.* [*di-* + *carbonic.*] *Chem.* Dicarboxylic.

di-car'box-yl'ic (dī-kär'bŏk-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *carboxyl.*] Containing two carboxyl groups.

di-car'pel-la-ry, *a.* [*di-* + *carpellary.*] = BICARPELLARY.

di'cat-a-lex'is, *n.* [NL.; *di-* (Gr. *δι-* = *δίς*) + *catalexis.*] *Pros.* Catalexis occurring twice within a line. — **di'cat-a-lec'tic,** *a.*

dice, *adv. Naut.* = DYCE.

Di'ce. Var. of DIKE.

di-ceⁿ'a-lous Diacephalous. *R.S.*

di-ceⁿ'late (dī-sĕⁿ'lāt), *a.* [Gr. *δίκελλα* a two-pronged hoe.] *Zool.* Two-pronged, as certain sponge spicules

di-ceph'a-lous (dī-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *δικέφαλος*; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *κεφαλή* head.] Two-headed. — **di-ceph'a-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n*

di-ceph'a-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Teras.* A monstrosity having two distinct heads.

dice'play', *n.* Playing at dice.

dic'er-ous (dĭs'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *δίκερως* two-horned.] Having two tentacles or antennæ

dicese. + DECEASE

di-ce'tyl (dī-sē'tĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *cetyl.*] *Chem.* A solid hydrocarbon, $C_{32}H_{66}$, the molecule of which is a double cetyl radical.

dich. + DITCH.

dich. Do it you; — apparently, a corruption of *dit ye* for *do it ye*. *Obs.* "Much good *dich* thy good heart." *Shak.*

Di'ch ha-pet'a-la'ce-æ (dī'kă-pĕt'ă-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DICHAPETALUM.] *Bot.* A family of tropical shrubs or small trees (order Geraniales), consisting of 3 genera, closely related to the Euphorbiaceæ. — **di'cha-pet'a-la'ceous** (-shē'ŭs), *a.*

Di'cha-pet'a-lum (-pĕt'ă-lŭm), *n.* [NL; Gr. *δίχα* in two + *πέταλον* leaf:— in ref. to the divided petals of some species.] *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs, sometimes climbing, natives of tropical Africa and Madagascar, type of the Dichapetalaceæ.

di'chas (dī'kăs), *n.* [Gr. *δίχάς* the half, fr. *δίχα* in two, fr *δίς* twice.] See MEASURE. [DITCH.]

diche. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

di'chla-myd'e-ous (dī'klă-mĭd'ē-

di-chlo'ride (dī-klō'rīd ; -rĭd ; 184), *n.* Also **-rid.** [*di-* + *chloride.*] *Chem.* A compound containing two atoms of chlorine in combination with an element or radical.

dicho-. A combining form from Gr. δίχα, *in two, asunder.*

di-chog'a-mous (dī-kŏg'*a*-mŭs), *a.* Characterized by, or relating to, dichogamy.

di-chog'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [*dicho-* + *-gamy.*] **1.** *Bot.* Maturation of stamens and pistils at different periods, thus insuring cross-pollination, as in certain perfect or monoclinous flowers. Cf. HOMOGAMY.

2. *Zoöl.* The production of male and female gonads at different times by the same individual.

di-chot'o-mal (dī-kŏt'ō-măl) } *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or
di'cho-tom'ic (dī'kō-tŏm'ĭk) } involving, dichotomy.

2. Of, pertaining to, or situated in, a dichotomy, or fork, as the central flower in a dichasium.

di-chot'o-mize (dī-kŏt'ō-mīz), *v. t. & i.* ; DI-CHOT'O-MIZED (-mizd) ; DI-CHOT'O-MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). [See DICHOTOMOUS.] **1.** To cut or divide into two parts, or, loosely, into several parts ; to part into two divisions ; to divide into pairs.

2. *Astron.* To exhibit as an apparent half disk. See DICHOTOMY, 3. "[The moon] was *dichotomized.*" *Whewell.*

—di-chot'o-mi-za'tion (-mĭ-zā'shŭn ; -mī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

di-chot'o-mous (dī-kŏt'ō-mŭs), *a.* [L. *dichotomos*, Gr. διχοτόμος ; δίχα in two, asunder + τέμνειν to cut.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, dichotomy ; proceeding or derived by dichotomy ; regularly dividing by pairs from bottom to top ; having a dual arrangement, as, a *dichotomous* key or synopsis ; *dichotomous* branching.

dichotomous key. See KEY, *Biol.*

di-chot'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* **-MIES.** (-mĭz). [Gr. διχοτομία. See DICHOTOMOUS.] **1.** Division or distribution into two subordinate parts, hence, a cutting in two ; a division.

A general breach or *dichotomy* with their church. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. *Logic.* Division of a class into two subclasses opposed to each other by contradiction, as the division of the class *man* into *white* and *not white.*

3. *Astron.* That phase of the moon or an interior planet in which just half its disk appears illuminated.

4 *Biol.* A forking or bifurcation, esp. repeated bifurcation, as of the stem of a plant or a vein of the body.

5. *Bot.* A system of branching in which the main axis forks repeatedly into two uniformly developed branches, as in the thallus of the seaweed *Dictyota dichotoma.* True dichotomy is often confused with false dichotomy, in which the main stem does not fork, but produces two lateral branches which outgrow the original axis and repeat the process. The mistletoe and many forms of cymose inflorescence illustrate false dichotomy. True dichotomy may also occur with one fork regularly suppressed, or with each alternate one suppressed, the former being scorpioid, the latter helicoid, dichotomy. See SYMPODIUM.

di-chro'ic (dī-krō'ĭk), *a.* [See DICHROISM.] **1.** Having the property of dichroism ; as, a *dichroic* crystal.

2. = DICHROMATIC.

di'chro-ism (dī'krō-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. δίχροος two-colored ; δι- = δίς twice + χρόα color.] **1.** *Cryst.* The property of presenting different colors by transmitted light, when viewed in two different directions, the colors being unlike in the direction of unlike or unequal axes.

2. *Physics.* The property possessed by some bodies of differing in color with the thickness of the transmitting layer, or, in the case of liquids, with the degree of concentration of the solution.

3. = DICHROMATISM.

di-chro'mate (dī-krō'māt), *n.* **1.** See DICHROMIC ACID.

2. *Psychol.* One affected with dichromatism.

di'chro-mat'ic (dī'krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *chromatic.*] **1.** Having or exhibiting two colors.

2. *Zoöl.* Having two color varieties, or two phases differing in color, independently of age or sex, as certain birds and insects.

3. *Psychol.* Pertaining to, or affected with, dichromatism.

di-chro'ma-tism (dī-krō'má-tĭz'm), *n.* Dichromatic state ; specif., *Psychol*, the condition of seeing, or being able to see, only two of the fundamental colors, or two colors and their combinations. See COLOR BLINDNESS.

di-chro'mic (dī-krō'mĭk), *a. Chem.* Containing two atoms or equivalents of chromium.

dichromic acid, an acid, $H_2Cr_2O_7$, existing only in solution, if at all, but forming a series of stable salts called *dichromates* or *bichromates.* See POTASSIUM DICHROMATE.

di-chro'nous (dī'krō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *dichronus*, Gr. δίχρονος ; δι = δίς twice + χρόνος time.] *Class. Pros.* **a** Consisting of, or lasting through, two moræ ; disemic. **b** Common.

di-chro'ō-scope (dī-krō'ō-skōp), *n.* [See DICHROISM ; -SCOPE.] *Physics* An apparatus devised by Dove for mixing and studying the combination of colored lights transmitted by stained glass.

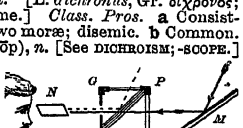

Dichroöscope. *M* Mirror ; *GP* Green Glass ; *RP* Red Glass ; *PP* Set of Clear Glass Plates ; *N* Nicol Prism.

di'chro-scope(dī'krō-skōp), *n.* [*di-* + Gr. χρόα color + *-scope.*] An instrument for examining the dichroism of crystals. — **di'chro-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

dic'ing (dĭs'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Playing or gambling with dice.

2. An ornamenting in squares or cubes.

dick (dĭk), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] Short for *Richard ;* — masc. proper name ; hence, lad ; fellow.

2. An inferior cheese. *Dial. Eng.*

3. A riding whip. *Slang.*

4. [Cf. D. *dek* cover, or the English name *Duck.*] A leather apron and bib. *Dial. Eng.*

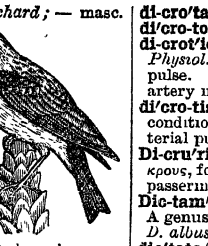
Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*).

dick-cis'sel (-sĭs'ĕl), *n.* The black-throated bunting (*Spiza americana*), a common migratory bird of the central United States, of handsome plumage, but weak and monotonous song.

dick'ens (-ĕnz ; -ĭnz ; 151), *n. or interj.* [Prob. fr. a proper name, *Dickens, Diccon*, fr. *Dick* a familiar form for *Richard* or *Ricard*] The devil ; the deuce ; — a euphemism.

I cannot tell what the *dickens* his name is. *Shak.*

dick'er (dĭk'ẽr), *n.* [Akin to Icel. *deikr*, Dan. *deger*, G. *decher ;* all fr. L. *decuria* a division consisting of ten, fr. *decem* ten. See TEN ; cf. DAKER.] *Com.* Orig., the number or quantity of ten, as of hides or skins ; now, any of various numbers or quantities, esp. twelve (*McCulloch*), a daker, a quantity or number ; a lot.

A *dicker* of cowhides *Henwood.*

dick'er, *v. i. & t.* ; **-ERED** (-ẽrd) ; **-ER-ING.** [Prob. fr. DICKER the number of ten.] To negotiate a dicker, to barter, haggle. *U. S.* "Ready to *dicker* and to swap." *Cooper*

dick'er, *n.* [From DICKER, *v*] A chaffering, barter, or exchange, of small wares ; as, to make a *dicker. U. S.*

The crooked and devious methods known to practical politics as "deals," "*dickers*," and "rings" *F. J. Goodnow*

dick'ey } (dĭk'ĭ), *n. ; pl.* **-EYS, -IES** (-ĭz). [Cf. *Dick*, a fa-
dick'y } miliar name (see DICKENS), or, for senses under def. 1, D. *dek* a covering (cf. DECK).] **1.** Any of various articles of clothing ; specif : **a** An under petticoat. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A worn-out shirt. *Obs. Slang.* **c** A false shirt front or bosom. **d** A gentleman's shirt collar. *Local, U. S.* **e** = DICK, an apron. **f** A workman's loose jacket of coarse linen. *Dial. Eng.*

2. One of various animals ; specif. : **a** A donkey. **b** Any small bird ; — called also **dickey bird.** *Colloq.* **c** The hedge sparrow. *Dial. Eng.* **d** The haddock.

3. In a carriage : **a** A seat for the driver, — also called **dickey box.** **b** A seat at the back for servants.

4. *Naut.* A mate, esp. a second mate. *Slang.*

dick'ey } *a.* [Etym. uncertain] Of poor quality ; in bad
dick'y } condition ; inferior ; sorry ; poor. *Slang, Eng.*

Dick-so'ni-a (dĭk-sō'nĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL., after James *Dickson* (1737 ?–1822), English botanist] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American and Polynesian tree ferns with bipinnatifid or tripinnatifid fronds, and marginal or submarginal fruit dots. The sporangia are surrounded by a membranous cup-shaped indusium. *D. antarctica* is frequently cultivated. Also [*l. c*], a fern of this genus.

di-clin'ic (dī-klĭn'ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. κλινειν to incline.] *Cryst.* Having two of the intersections between the three axes oblique.

di'cli-nous (dī'klĭ-nŭs ; dī-klī'nŭs), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. κλιτη bed.] *Bot.* Having the androecium and gynœcium in separate flowers. Cf. MONOCLINOUS ; see MONŒCIOUS, DIŒCIOUS. — **di'cli-nism** (dī'klĭ-nĭz'm), *n.*

di-co'lon (dī-kō'lŏn), *n. ; pl.* **-LA** (-*lă*). [NL., fr. Gr. δικωλος. See DI- ; COLON.] *Pros.* A verse or rhythmic period having two cola.

di-cot'y-le'don (dī-kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n.* [*di-* + *cotyledon*] *Bot.* A plant having two cotyledons, or seed leaves.

Di-cot'y-le'do-nes (dī-kŏt'ĭ-lē'dō-nēz), *n. pl* [NL. See DICOTYLEDON.] *Bot.* One of the two subclasses of angiospermous plants (Angiospermæ), coordinate with the Monocotyledones and including all that produce two cotyledons It is subdivided by Engler into the Archichlamydeæ and Metachlamydeæ (see these words). Other authors, on the same basis of classification, divide the group into Choripetalæ and Gamopetalæ or Sympetalæ. The stems of Dicotyledones exhibit secondary growth in thickness, resulting in the deposition of annual rings or layers of woody tissue. They have the leaves usually with reticulated venation, and the parts of the flower generally in fours or fives. Most deciduous trees of temperate climates, and the great majority of herbs and shrubs, belong to this subclass, which includes about 175 families. Cf. MONOCOTYLEDONES.

di-cot'y-le'don-ous (-lē'dŭn-ŭs ; -lēd'ŭn-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Having two cotyledons ; hence, belonging to the subclass Dicotyledones.

Di'cra-na'ce-æ (dī'krā-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DICRANUM.] *Bot.* A large family of mosses of the order Bryales, having costate leaves and cleft or bifid peristome teeth, the variously shaped capsule being long-stalked. *Dicranum* is the typical genus. The species frequently form cushions on rocks or damp soil. — **di'cra-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

di-cra'noid (dī-krā'noid), *a.* [*Dicranum* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling, or having the characters of, *Dicranum*, esp. as regards the bifid teeth in the peristome.

Di-cra'num (-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δικρανος two-headed, in allusion to the cleft teeth of the peristome. See DI-, CRANIUM.] *Bot.* A large genus of mosses typifying the family Dicranaceæ, of which they have the essential characters. See DICRANACEÆ.

di-cro'tal (dī-krō'tăl) } *a.* [Gr. δικροτος a double
di'cro-tous (dī'krō-tŭs ; dĭk'rō-) } beating.] Dicrotic.

di-crot'ic (dī-krŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. κροτεῖν to beat.] *Physiol.* **a** Of or pertaining to dicrotism ; as, a *dicrotic* pulse. **b** Of or pertaining to the second expansion of the artery in the dicrotic pulse ; as, the *dicrotic* wave.

di'cro-tism (dī'krō-tĭz'm ; dĭk'rō-; 277), *n. Physiol.* A condition in which there are two beats or waves of the arterial pulse to each beat of the heart.

Di-cru'ri-dæ (dī-krōō'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. δίκροος, δικρους, forked + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* The family of Old World passerine birds consisting of the drongos. See DRONGO.

Dic-tam'nus (dĭk-tăm'nŭs), *n.* [L. See DITTANY.] *Bot.* A genus of rutaceous herbs consisting of a single species, *D. albus.* See FRAXINELLA.

dic'tate (dĭk'tāt ; dĭk-tāt' ; 277), *v. t. ;* DIC'TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd ; -tāt'ĕd) ; DIC'TAT-ING (-ĭng). [L. *dictatus*, p. p. of *dictare*, freq. of *dicere* to say. See DICTION ; cf. DIGHT.] **1.** To tell or utter so that another may write down, as, to *dictate* a letter ; rarely, to compose or express in words.

The mind which *dictated* the Iliad. *Wayland.*
Pages *dictated* by the Holy Spirit. *Macaulay.*

2. To say, utter, or communicate authoritatively ; to deliver (a command) to a subordinate ; to declare with authority ; to impose ; as, to *dictate* the terms of a treaty.

Whatsoever is *dictated* to us by God must be believed. *Watts.*

Syn. — Suggest, prescribe, enjoin, command.

dic'tate, *v. i.* To practice dictation ; specif. : **a** To say or recite something to be written or said by another ; rarely, to compose or express ideas in words

Sylla could not skill of letters, and therefore knew not how to *dictate* *Bacon.*

b To speak as a superior ; command ; impose conditions.

Who presumed to *dictate* to the sovereign. *Macaulay.*

dic'tate (dĭk'tāt), *n.* [L. *dictatum.* See DICTATE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of dictating, or that which is dictated. *Obs.*

2. A statement delivered with authority ; an order ; a command ; an authoritative rule, principle, or maxim ; a prescription ; as, the *dictates* of conscience.

3. An authoritative or a current saying ; a dictum. *Obs.*

Syn. — DICTATE, DICTUM. A DICTATE is an authoritative rule, prescription, or injunction ; as, "a kind of law or *dictate* called a law or *dictate* of utility." (*Bentham*) ; "to follow the *dictates* of my own heart" (*Mad. D'Arblay*). A DICTUM is a brief remark expressing a judgment or opinion dogmatically ; the word often suggests a casual judgment or an opinion unsupported by evidence ; as, "I remember [Tennyson's] quoting Hallam . . . as pronouncing Shakespeare 'the greatest man.' I thought such *dicta* rather peremptory for a philosopher" (*E. FitzGerald*), "the *dictum* that truth always triumphs" (*J. S. Mill*). See MANDATE, AXIOM.

dic-ta'tion (dĭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dictatio.*] **1.** Act of dictating ; act or practice of prescribing ; authoritative utterance or arbitrary command ; as, the candidate yields to the *dictation* of the bosses.

It affords security against the *dictation* of laws. *Paley.*

2. That which is dictated.

dic-ta'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L. : cf. F. *dictateur.*] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* A magistrate in cases of emergency appointed by the senate to six months' (at most) tenure of absolute authority. He was usually chosen from among those who had held the office of consul. Sulla and Cæsar had themselves made dictators for longer periods, Sulla apparently for an indefinite period and Cæsar for life.

2. One exercising similar authority in later times, esp. in a republic.

3. Hence, one in whom is vested supreme authority in any line ; one who rules as dictator ; one who prescribes for others authoritatively ; as, the *dictators* of fashion.

dic'ta-to'ri-al (dĭk'tă-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *dictatorius* + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining or suited to a dictator ; absolute.

Military powers quite *dictatorial* *Irving*

2 Characteristic of a dictator or of dictation ; imperious ; dogmatical ; overbearing ; as, a *dictatorial* manner.

Syn. — Overbearing, autocratic, imperious, peremptory, domineering, lordly, pompous, arrogant ; positive, categorical, pragmatic, oracular ; conceited, stubborn. — DICTATORIAL, MAGISTERIAL, DOGMATIC, OPINIONATED. DICTATORIAL suggests a tendency to lay down the law in an overbearing or imperious fashion ; MAGISTERIAL, as here compared, the exercise or assumption of such authority as a schoolmaster exercises over his pupils, esp. in matters of opinion : as, "He [Dryden] has nothing of the unpleasant *dictatorial* manner of Temple" (*E. W. Gosse*) ; "kindness (somewhat *dictatorial*) to the poor" (*Mrs. Gaskell*) ; "There is something *magisterial* in the manner wherein he dismisses each play like a boy's exercise" (*Hallam*) ; "*magisterial* interrogations" (*G. Meredith*). One is DOGMATIC who is unduly, often offensively, positive in the expression of opinion ; one is OPINIONATED (see OPINIONATED) who is obstinately tenacious of one's own views ; as, "a studied balance of phrase and a *dogmatic* ring, like the stroke of a hammer" (*W. Raleigh*) ; "He is, perhaps, a little *opinionated*, as all men who are the center of circles, wide or narrow, . . . must be, and as even Johnson was" (*Byron*). See IMPERATIVE, DESPOTIC, ARROGANT, MASTERFUL.

— dic'ta-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* — **dic'ta-to'ri-al-ness,** *n.*

dic-ta'tress (dĭk-tā'trĕs), *n.* A woman dictator.

dic'tion (dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dictio* a saying, a word, fr. *dicere, dictum*, to say ; akin to *dicare* to proclaim, Gr. δεικνύναι to show, Skr. *diç*, Goth. *gateihan* to tell, show, *gazeigen* to show : cf. F. *diction.* Cf. BENISON, DEDICATE, INDEX, JUDGE, PREACH, VENGEANCE, and also TEACH.] **1.** A

ē-ĭle), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. χλαμύς, -*ύδος*, cloak.] *Bot.* Having both calyx and corolla.

di-chlo'ro-. See DICHLOR-.

di'cho-car'pous (dī'kō-kär'pŭs), *a.* [*dicho-* + *-carpous*] *Bot.* Having two forms of fructification, — of certain fungi. — **di'cho-car'pism** (-pĭz'm), *n.*

di'cho-gam'ic (-găm'ĭk), *a. Bot.* Dichogamous.

di'cho-po'di-al, *a.* [See DICHO-; -PODIUM.] = DICHOTOMOUS.

di-chop'tic (dī-kŏp'tĭk), *a.* [*dicho-* + *optic.*] *Zool.* Having the borders of the compound eyes separate above, as certain insects ; — opposed to *holoptic.*

di'chord' (dī'kôrd'), *n.* [Gr. δίχορδον.] *Music.* An ancient two-stringed instrument of the lute or harp class ; also, any instrument having two strings to each note.

di'cho-ree' (dī'kō-rē' ; dī-kŏ'rē), *n.* [L. *dichoreus*, fr. Gr. διχόρειος πούς. See CHOREUS.] = DITROCHEE. [CHOTOMIC.

di'cho-tom'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of DI-

di-chot'o-mist (dī-kŏt'ō-mĭst), *n.* One who dichotomizes. — **di-chot'o-mis'tic,** *a.*

di-chot'o-mous-ly, *adv.* of DICHOTOMOUS.

di-chro-i-scope (dī-krō'ĭ-skōp), *n* = DICHROSCOPE.

di'chro-ite (dī'krō-īt), *n.* [See DICHROISM.] *Min.* = IOLITE.

di'chro-it'ic(-ĭt'ĭk),*a.* Dichroic.

di-chro'ma-sy (dī-krō'má-sĭ), *n.* = DICHROMATISM.

di-chro'mat-ed(dī-krō'măt-ĕd), *a.* Dichromatized.

di-chro'mic (dī-krō'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. δίχρωμος two-colored.] = DICHROMATIC, 3.

di'chro-mism (dī'krō-mĭz'm), *n.* = DICHROMATISM.

di'chro-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. δίχροος two-colored.] Dichroic.

dicht (dĭkt). Scot. var. of DIGHT.

dicht Ditched. *E. Sp* [*Scot*

dicht'ings, *n. pl.* Dightings.

‖ **Dich'tung und Wahr'heit** (dĭk'tŏŏng ŏnt vär'hīt). [G.] Poetry and Truth ; — the subtitle, as written by Goethe himself, of his autobiography "Aus meinem Leben," now become current as the title of the work. Cf. WAHRHEIT UND DICHTUNG.

dick, *n.* [Cf. DIKE.] A dike ; also, a ditch. *Dial. Eng.*

dick, *n* Short for DECLARATION ; — in the phrase *to take* (one's) *dick. Slang*

dick'in-son-ite, *n.* [After Rev. Wm. *Dickinson.*] *Min.* A green, foliated, hydrous phosphate, chiefly of manganese, iron, and sodium. Sp. gr., 3.34.

Dick's hat' band'. The crown of England, — so called jocosely from Richard Cromwell, the weak and worthless son of the Protector, who succeeded his father but soon resigned.

dick'y dil'ver. The periwinkle. *Lovell, Eng.*

Dick'y Sam. A native of Liverpool. *Cant, Eng.*

di-cle'si-um(dī-klē'zhĭ-ŭm ; -zĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *di-* + Gr. κλῃσις a shutting up.] An achene within a free perianth. *Obs.*

Di-clo'ni-us (dī-klō'nĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *di-* + Gr. κλών twig, shoot, from its double set of teeth.] Syn. of HADROSAURUS.

Di-cly'tra (dī-klī'trȧ), *n.* [NL. ; prob. orig misprint for *Dicentra*, and later supposed to be an error for *Dielytra.*] a *Bot.* Syn. of BIKUKULLA. See DICENTRA **a.** **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* = DICENTRA b.

di-coc'cous (dī-kŏk'ŭs), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. κόκκος grain, seed.] *Bot.* Composed of two coherent, one-seeded carpels, as a capsule.

di-cœ'li-ous (dī-sē'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*di-* + *cœlia.*] *Zool.* Having two cavities.

di-cœ'lous (-lŭs), *a.* Dicœlious.

di-co'la, *n., pl.* of DICOLON.

di-co'lic (dī-kŏ'lĭk), *a.* [See DICOLON] *Pros.* Containing two cola

di'con-dyl'i-an (dī'kŏn-dĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [See DI-; CONDYLE.] Having two occipital condyles, as mammals and amphibians.

‖ **di con-sen'tes** [L.] See DI.

di-cot'yl (dī-kŏt'ĭl), *n. Bot.* A dicotyledon.

di-cot'y-le'don-a-ry, *a. Bot.* = DICOTYLEDONOUS.

Di-cot'y-les (dī-kŏt'ĭ-lēz), **Di'co-tyl'i-das** (dī'kō-tĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syns. of TAGASSU, TAGASSUIDÆ. [TERIAN.

di'cran-te'ri-an,*a.* = DIACRAN-

Di-cros'to-nyx (dī-krŏs'tō-nĭks), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. δίκροος forked + ὄνυξ claw.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the pied lemmings. See LEMMING

dict, *n.* [L. *dictum* : cf. F. *dit*, formerly also spelt *dict.*] A saying, maxim. *Obs. or Archaic.*

dict *Abbr.* Dictator, dictionary.

dic'ta, *n* , *pl.* of DICTUM

dictam. + DITTANY.

dic-ta'men (dĭk-tā'mĕn), *n.* ; *pl.* **-TAMINA** (-tăm'ĭ-nȧ). [L.] A dictation or dictate. *Archaic.*

dic'ta-ment, *n.* [L. *dictare* to dictate.] Diction ; a dictate. *Obs.*

‖ **dic'ta pro-han'di-a** (dĭk'tȧ prō-hăn'dĭ-ȧ). [L.] *Theol.* Texts or dicta of Scripture relied upon as indubitable answers to questions of interpretation.

dic'ta-to'ri-an, *a.* Dictatorial.

dic'ta-tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

dic'ta-to-ry (dĭk'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *dictatorius.*] Dictatorial.

dic-ta'trix, *n.* [L.] Dictatress.

dic-ta'ture (dĭk-tā'tŭr), *n.* [L. *dictatura.*] Office of a dictator ; also, a body of dictators.

dic'ter-y, *n.* [L. *dicterium.*] A jest or witty saying. *Obs.*

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saying; a word; expression in words; also, a mode of speech; a phrase. *Obs.*

2. Choice of words for the expression of ideas; the construction, disposition, and application of words in discourse, with regard to clearness, accuracy, variety, etc.; mode of expression; as, the *diction* of Chaucer.

His *diction* blazes up into a sudden explosion of prophetic grandeur. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — DICTION, VOCABULARY, LANGUAGE, PHRASEOLOGY, STYLE. DICTION, as here compared, applies to words, esp as selected for the expression of ideas, thus differing from VOCABULARY, which refers to the whole stock of words at command, and from LANGUAGE, which may include all aspects of speech; as, "In the sure and flawless perfection of his [Milton's] rhythm and *diction* he is as admirable as Vergil or Dante" (*M. Arnold*); "In the *vocabulary* of the English Bible sixty per cent [of the words] are native" (*G. P. Marsh*); "The *language*, too, of these men has been adopted . . . because such men hourly communicate with the best objects from which the best part of *language* is originally derived" (*Wordsworth*). PHRASEOLOGY applies to words in their grouping or arrangement, or (within narrower limits than *style*) to a peculiar or particular manner of expression, as, "Succeeding poets constructed a *phraseology* which . . . was not heard in ordinary conversation" (*Wordsworth*); "Men, according to their habits and professions, have a *phraseology* of their own" (*Burke*). STYLE, as here compared (see FASHION), applies to expression as individual or characteristic, or (esp.) as possessed of high artistic distinction; as, "What he believed in was *style*: that is to say, a certain absolute and unique manner of expressing a thing, in all its intensity and color" (*W. Pater*); "*Style* . . . is a peculiar recasting and heightening, under a certain condition of spiritual excitement, of what a man has to say, in such a manner as to add dignity and distinction to it" (*M. Arnold*); "His [Addison's] *style*, with its free unaffected movement, its clear distinctness, its graceful transitions, its delicate harmonies, its appropriateness of tone, . . . what [is this] but the literary reflection of Addison himself?" (*J. R. Green*).

dic'tion-a-ry (dĭk'shŭn-ă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *dictionarium*: cf. F. *dictionnaire*. See DICTION.] **1.** A book containing the words of a language, usually arranged alphabetically, with explanations of their meanings; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a wordbook.

Applied myself to the perusal of our writers; and noting what-ever might be of use to ascertain or illustrate any word or phrase, accumulated in time the materials of a *dictionary*. *Johnson*

2. List of words admitted or used by a person; vocabulary. *Obs.*

When this copious *dictionary* was entrusted to the memory of an illiterate people. *Gibbon*

3. A book containing the words belonging to any system or province of knowledge, arranged alphabetically, as, a *dictionary* of botany.

dictionary catalogue. A catalogue having the headings arranged in alphabetical order, as in a dictionary; specif., in library cataloguing, one having the author, subject, and title headings on separate cards but alphabetized together.

dic'tum (dĭk'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TA (-tă), E. -TUMS (-tŭmz). [L., neuter of *dictus*, p. p. of *dicere* to say. See DICTION; cf. DITTO.] **1.** An authoritative statement; dogmatic saying; apothegm.

A class of critical *dicta* everywhere current. *M Arnold.*

2. *Law.* **a** A judicial opinion expressed by judges on points that do not necessarily arise in the case, and are not involved in it, or one in which the judicial mind is not directed to the precise question necessary to be determined to fix the rights of the parties. A dictum does not have the binding force upon subsequent or inferior courts that is accorded to an adjudication. Cf. STARE DECISIS; PRECEDENT. **b** *French Law* The report of a judgment made by one of the judges who has given it.

3. *Logic.* The substance as distinguished from the mode of a statement.

Syn. — See DICTATE.

Dic-tyn'i-dæ (dĭk-tĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. δίκτυον net + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A family of spiders which spin webs of irregular form composed partly of threads curled by means of the calamistrum borne on the hind legs. — **dyc'ti-nid** (dĭk'tĭ-nĭd), *n.*

Dic-tyn'na (dĭk-tĭn'ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δίκτυννα.] The Cretan goddess Britomartis, probably a local counterpart of Artemis (which see); — generally so called by the Greeks.

dic'ty-o- (dĭk'tĭ-ō-). A combining form from Greek δίκτυον, *a net*.

dic'ty-o-drome' (dĭk'tĭ-ō-drōm') } *a.* [*dictyo-* + *-drome*,
dic'ty-od'ro-mous (-ŏd'rō-mŭs) } *-dromous*.] *Bot.* Netveined or netted-veined; — said of leaf nervation in which the nerves or veins repeatedly branch and join one another in a general network, as in most oaks, maples, etc.

Dic'ty-o-ne'ma (-ō-nē'mă), *n.* [NL.; *dictyo-* + Gr. νῆμα a thread.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossils, generally resembling fanlike networks. They are particularly common in the Ordovician of Norway and in the Niagara formation, and are now considered as remains of hydroids allied to the graptolites.

Dic'ty-o-ta'ce-æ (-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δικτυωτός latticed, fr. δίκτυον a net.] *Bot.* A family of olive-brown marine algæ of the class Phæophyceæ, or by some authors considered a distinct class. They have a membranous expanded thallus and reproduce both by sexual and asexual nonmotile spores, which are not developed in conceptacles. — **dic'ty-o-ta'ceous** (dĭk'tĭ-ō-tā'shŭs), *a.*

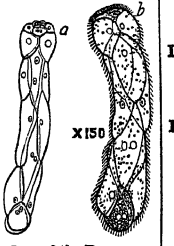

One of the Dicyemata (*Dicyema truncatum*) *a* Young individual with 14 ectodermal cells; *b* Older individual.

Di-cy-e'ma-ta (dī-sī-ē'mă-tă) } *n. pl.*
Di-cy-e'mi-da (dī-sī-ē'mĭ-dă) } [NL.; *di-* + Gr. κύημα an embryo.] *Zoöl.* A small group of minute worms of very simple structure, consisting of a layer of ectoderm cells, covering one or more axial endoderm cells. They are internal parasites of cephalopods. The Dicyemata comprise but a single family, **Di-cy-e'mi-dæ** (-mĭ-dē), and are one of the groups constituting the Mesozoa of some classifications. The type genus, **Di-cy-e'ma** (-mă), is so named because it produces two types of embryos. — **di-cy-e'mid** (-mĭd), *a.* & *n.*

Di-cyn'o-don (dī-sĭn'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + *cyno-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of remarkable extinct terrestrial reptiles of the group Theromorpha. They were of heavy build and gigantic size, with no teeth except two tusks in the upper jaw. Similar but entirely toothless skulls have been named *Oudenodon*, but may be females of *Dicynodon*. They are found chiefly in the Karoo formation of South Africa. With allied forms from the same formation and from India, Scotland, and the Urals, Dicynodon constitutes a suborder, **Di-cyn'o-don'ti-a** (-dŏn'-shĭ-ă). — **di-cyn'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*

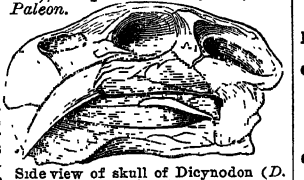
Side view of skull of Dicynodon (*D. lacerticeps*). ½

did (dĭd), *pret.* of DO.

Did'a-che (dĭd'ă-kē), *n.* [Gr. διδαχή teaching.] *Eccl.* An early Christian treatise or manual, the only known MS. of which was discovered in 1873 by Philotheos Bryennios, a Greek ecclesiastic, in the library of the Jerusalem Monastery in Phanar, the Greek quarter of Constantinople. This MS. was written in 1056 by one "Leo, notary and sinner," and bears two titles: "Teaching of the XII Apostles," and below this "Teaching of the Lord through the XII Apostles to the Gentiles." The whole work was almost completely embodied in the seventh book of the Apostolic Constitutions (4th century). Its discovery marked an era in the study of primitive Christianity. See APOCRYPHA, *Table.*

The *Didache* . . comes, of all the subapostolic writings, nearest to the New Testament in its style and vocabulary, and this is a strong argument for its great antiquity. *Schaff.*

di-dac'tic (dī-dăk'tĭk; dĭ- ; 277) } *a.* [Gr. διδακτικός, fr.
di-dac'ti-cal (dī-dăk'tĭ-kăl; dĭ-) } διδάσκειν to teach; akin to L. *docere* to teach: cf. F. *didactique*. See DOCILE.] Fitted or intended to teach; conveying instruction; preceptive, instructive; teaching some moral lesson.

The finest *didactic* poem in any language. *Macaulay*

— **di-dac'ti-cal'i-ty** (-tĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **di-dac'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di-dac'tic, *n.* A treatise or writer on teaching. *Obs. or R.*

di-dac'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Didactic method or system.

di-dac'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Art or science of teaching.

did'as-ca'li-æ (dĭd'ăs-kā'lĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [See DIDASCALY.] *Gr. Antiq.* Catalogues of the dramas, giving their authors, dates, details of success, etc., compiled in antiquity.

did'as-cal'ic (dĭd'ăs-kăl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *didascalicus*, Gr. διδασκαλικός, fr. διδάσκειν to teach.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, teaching; didactic; preceptive.

didascalic syllogism, *Logic*, a syllogism concerned with a real (as contrasted with a merely formal) demonstration.

di-das'ca-ly (dĭ-dăs'kă-lĭ ; dī-), *n. ; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [Gr. διδασκαλία a teaching. See DIDASCALIC.] *Gr. Antiq.* A catalogic description of a drama. See DIDASCALIÆ.

did'dle (dĭd'l), *v. i.*; -DLED (-ld); -DLING (-lĭng). [Cf DADDLE.] **1.** To totter or toddle as a child in walking. *Obs.*

2. To move by jerks or jog up and down or back and forth; to jiggle. *Collog. or Dial.*

did'dle, *v. t.* [Perh. from AS. *dyderian* to deceive.] *Colloq. or Dial.* **1.** To cheat or overreach; to swindle.

To *diddle* the Edinburgh folk out of some cash. *Scott*

2. To ruin or undo; also, to do for; kill.

3. To waste (time).

did'dle, *v. i.* [Cf. DADDLE.] To waste time; potter; dawdle. *Colloq. or Dial.*

did'dler (dĭd'lẽr), *n.* A cheat. *Colloq. or Slang.*

Di-del'phi-a (dī-dĕl'fĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., *di-* + Gr. δελφύς matrix, uterus.] *Zoöl.* A subclass of Mammalia consisting of the marsupials. The group is named from the completely double womb. See MARSUPIALIA.

di-del'phi-an (-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* Of or relating to the Didelphia. — *n.* One of the Didelphia.

Di-del'phi-dæ (dī-dĕl'fĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DIDELPHIA.] *Zoöl.* A family of polyprotodont marsupials, confined to America, consisting of the opossums. — **di-del'phid** (-fĭd), *a.* & *n.* — **di-del'phoid** (-foid), *a.*

Di-del'phis (-fĭs), *n.* [NL. See DIDELPHIA.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical opossums, as the Virginia opossum (*D. virginiana*) of the United States.

☞ Originally the term *Didelphus* was more or less nearly coextensive with *Marsupialia*.

Di'do (dī'dō), *n. ; pl.* (in senses 2 & 3), DIDOS (dī'dōz).] [L., fr. Gr. Διδώ] **1.** A Tyrian princess, reputed founder and queen of Carthage. In Vergil's Æneid, she entertains Æneas and his followers after their flight from Troy, falls in love with the hero, and after his desertion of her stabs herself on a funeral pyre. Cf. ÆNEAS, ANNA. Called also *Elissa*.

2. [*l. c.*] A tale of Dido; an old story. *Obs.*

3. [*l. c.*] A trick; an antic; a caper. *Colloq., U. S.*

di-drach'ma (dī-drăk'mă), *n ; pl.* E. -DRACHMAS (-măz), L. -DRACHMÆ (-mē). [Gr. δίδραχμον; δι- = δις twice + δραχμή a drachm.] An ancient Greek silver coin worth two drachmas. See DRACHMA — **di-drach'mal** (-măl), *a.*

Di-dun'cu-lus (dī-dŭn'kū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Didus*.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting only of the tooth-billed pigeon. It constitutes a subfamily, **Di-dun'cu-li'næ** (-lī'nē), of the Columbidæ, or a separate family, **Di-dun-cu'li-dæ** (-kū'lĭ-dē).

Di'dus (dī'dŭs), *n.* [NL. Cf. DODO.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the dodos. See DODO.

di-dym'i-um (dĭ-dĭm'ĭ-ŭm; dī-), *n.* Also **di'dym** (dĭ'dĭm). [NL., fr. Gr. δίδυμος twin.] *Chem* A rare substance usually associated with lanthanum, — hence its name. It was formerly supposed to be an element, but has since been separated into the elements *neodymium* and *praseodymium* (which see).

did'y-mous (dĭd'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. δίδυμος twofold, twin.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Growing in pairs; twin or twofold.

di-dyn'a-mous (dī-dĭn'ă-mŭs), *a Bot.* a Pertaining to the class Didynamia. **b** Having four stamens disposed in pairs of unequal length, as in most Scrophulariaceæ and Menthaceæ. — **di-dyn'a-my** (-mĭ), *n.*

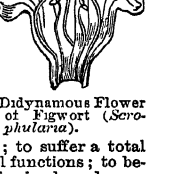
Didynamous Flower of Figwort (*Scrophularia*).

die (dī), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* DIED (dīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DY'ING (dī'ĭng). [ME. *deyen, dien*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *deyja;* akin to Dan. *døe*, Sw. *dö*, Goth. *diwan* (cf. Goth. *afdôjan* to harass), OFries. *dêia* to kill, OS. *dôian* to die, OHG. *touwen*, OSlav. *daviti* to choke, Lith. *dovyti* to torment. Cf. DEAD, DEATH.] **1.** To pass from physical life; to suffer a total and irreparable loss of action of the vital functions; to become dead; to expire; perish; — said of animals and vegetables. Often used with *of, by, with, from, through, on* or *upon, at, in*, and rarely *for*, before the cause, manner, or occasion of death; also with a qualifying noun or adjective, as to *die a man*, to *die rich*.

To *die* by the roadside of grief and hunger. *Macaulay.*
She will *die* from want of care. *Tennyson.*

2. To suffer death or the death penalty; to undergo the process of dying, or passing from a physical to a purely spiritual life.

In due time Christ *died* for the ungodly *Rom* v. 6

☞ In *to die the death*, to suffer the death penalty, *to die a felon's death*, etc., *death* is now treated as a cognate object; formerly it was often in a prepositional phrase or, in Anglo-Saxon, in the instrumental case.

3. To suffer spiritual death; to be spiritually lost or to suffer total extinction.

Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never *die* *John* xi 26.

4. To suffer the pains of, or as of, death; to face the dangers of death.

I protest by that glorying in you, brethren, which I have in Christ Jesus our Lord, I *die* daily 1 *Cor* xv 31 (*Rev. Ver.*).

5. To pass out of existence; to perish in any manner; to cease; to become lost or extinct; to be extinguished.

Letting the secret *die* within his own breast. *Spectator.*
Great deeds cannot *die*. *Tennyson.*

6. To sink, faint, or pine away; to languish, as with weakness, discouragement, or love; to be consumed with desire; to long (*for* something) keenly or desperately.

His heart *died* within him 1 *Sam* xxv. 37.

7. To become indifferent; to cease to be subject, as, to *die* to the world or worldly interests; to *die* unto sin.

8 To recede and grow fainter; to become imperceptible; to vanish; pass; — often with *out, down*, or *away*.

Blemishes may *die* away and disappear. *Spectator.*

9. *Arch.* To disappear gradually in another surface, as where moldings are lost in a sloped or curved face.

10. To become vapid, flat, or spiritless, as liquor.

Syn. — Expire, decease, perish, depart, vanish.

to die away, to faint or swoon; also, to fade away; to diminish or disappear. — **to d. back,** *Bot.*, to die down. — **to d. down. a** To subside by degrees, to die away. **b** *Bot.* To perish as to the upper portion; — said of a plant, stem, or shoot of which only the lower or subterranean parts survive in winter. — **to d. dunghill,** to die like a dunghill cock; that is, to die in a craven or cowardly fashion. — **to d. game,** to die with an unyielding or defiant spirit. —

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dic'tion-a'ri-an, *n.* A lexicographer. *Rare.*

dic'to-graph, *n.* [*dictation* + *-graph.*] A telephonic system or apparatus for dictation to a stenographer at a distance

‖ **dic'tum ac fac'tum.** [L.] Said and done; no sooner said than done. *Terence, Andria*, I.i.m. 7).

‖ **dic'tum de dic'to.** [L.] Report upon hearsay.

‖ **dic'tum de om'ni et nul'lo.** [L.] *Logic.* The maxim that whatever may be affirmed or denied of a class may be affirmed or denied of every member of it.

‖ **dic'tum sa'pi-en'ti sat est.** [L.] A word to the wise is sufficient. *Plautus (Persa*, IV. vii. 19); *Terence (Phormio*, III. iii. 8).

dic'ty-o-gen (dĭk'tĭ-ō-jĕn), *n.* [*dictyo-* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* A monocotyledonous plant having netted-veined leaves, as *Smilax rotundifolia*. — **dic'ty-og'e-nous** (-ŏj'ē-nŭs), *a. Obs.*

Dic'ty-o-grap'tus, *n.* [NL.; *dictyo-* + Gr. γραπτός painted.] *Paleon.* Syn. of DICTYONEMA.

dic'ty-oid, *a.* [*dictyo-* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* = MURIFORM.

Dic'ty-op'ter-is (dĭk'tĭ-ŏp'tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; *dictyo-* + Gr. πτερίς fern.] Syn. of LINOPTERIS.

Dic'ty-ox'y-lon (-ŏk'sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; *dictyo-* + Gr. ξύλον wood.] *Paleobot.* A genus represented by Paleozoic fossil stems exhibiting radiating wedges of wood.

di-cu'pri-on (dī-kū'prĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*di-* + *cuprion.*] *Chem.* The greenish blue cupric ion, Cu^{++}.

di'cy-an'o-gen = CYANOGEN b.

di'cy-cle (dī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [*di-* + *cycle.*] A velocipede having two parallel wheels running side by side. — **di'cy-clist** (-klĭst), *n.*

di-cyc'lic, *a.* [*di-* + *cyclic.*] *Bot.* a Having two whorls. **b** = BIENNIAL, 2.

di'dac-ti'cian (dī'dăk-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One who follows didactic methods. [dactic quality.]

di'dac-tic'i-ty (-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Di-

di-dac'tive (dī-dăk'tĭv; dĭ-), *a.* Didactic. *Rare.*

di-dac'tyl (dī-dăk'tĭl), *a.* [*di-* + Gr δάκτυλος finger, toe] *Zoöl.* Having only two digits on each foot. — **di-dac'tyl,** *n.* — **di-dac'tyl-ous** (-tĭ-lŭs), *a*

di-dac'tyle (-tĭl), *a.* & *n.* Var. of DIDACTYL. [of DIDLE.]

di'dal. Obs. or dial. Eng. var

di'dap'per (dĭ'dăp'ẽr), *n.* [For *dive-dapper*. Cf. AS. *dufedoppa*, and E. DIVE, DAP, DIP, DARCHICK.] *Zoöl.* **1.** A dabchick or other small grebe

2. Jocosely: a A person of fluctuating fortunes; one who has ups and downs. **b** A Baptist.

di-das'ca-lar (dĭ-dăs'kă-lẽr), *a.* Didascalic, didactic.

‖ **Did'as-ca'li-a A-pos'to-lo'rum** (dĭd'ăs-kā'lĭ-ă ă-pŏs'tō-lō'rŭm). [NL. (Gr. διδασκαλία teaching).] The Apostolic Constitutions.

di-das'ca-los (dĭ-dăs'kă-lŏs), *n.* [Gr. διδάσκαλος.] Teacher.

did'der, *v. i.* [Cf. DADDLE.] To shiver or quake; to tremble.

did'dest. Var. of DIDST. *Rare.*

did'dle, *n.* A swindle. *Dial. Eng.*

did'dle, *n.* Gin; also (*U. S.*), liquor *Slang.* [jingle. *Scot.*

did'dle, *n.* Sound of a fiddle;

Did'dler, Jer'e-my (dĭd'lẽr). In Kenny's farce "Raising the Wind," an impecunious hypocrite, who is forever borrowing and never repaying, and forever dining at others' expense.

dide. † DEED.

di'delph (dī'dĕlf), *n. Zoöl.* One of the Didelphia. [delphian.]

di-del'phic (-fĭk), *a. Zoöl.* Di-

di-del'phine (dī-dĕl'fĭn ; -fĭn), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Didelphidæ or the Didelphia.

di-del'phous (-fŭs), *a. Zoöl* Didelphic

Di'del-phy'i-dæ (dī'dĕl-fĭ'ĭ-dē), *n pl.* Syn. of DIDELPHIDÆ.

Di-del'phys (-fĭs), *n. Zoöl.* Syn. of DIDELPHIS.

Di'-da-das (dī'dă-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DIDUS.] *Zoöl.* A family of recently extinct birds of the order Columbæ, consisting only of the dodos and solitaire.

di'dine (dī'dĭn ; -dĭn), *a Zoöl.* Like or pertaining to the genus *Didus*, or the dodo

di'dle (dī'd'l), *n.* A triangular spade used in ditching; also, a long-handled metal scoop. *Eng.*

di'dle, *v. t. & i.* To clean or work with a didle. *Eng*

di'dler (dĭ'dlẽr), *n.* One that works with a didle. *Eng.*

did'na (dĭd'nă). Did not. *Scot.*

did'n t. Short for *did not*. *Colloq.*

di'do-dec'a-he'dron (dī'dō-dĕk'ă-hē'drŏn). *n.* [*di-* + *dodecahedron.*] *Cryst* A diploid. — **di'do-dec'a-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*

di-do'ni-a (dĭ-dō'nĭ-ă), *n* [NL., — in allusion to the classical story of Dido and the bull's hide.] *Geom.* The curve which on a given surface contains the greatest area with a given perimeter. *Tait.* — **di-do'ni-an** (-ăn), *a.*

di'dop'per. † DIDAPPER.

di'drachm' (dī'drăm'), *n.* = DIDRACHMA. [pret. of DO.]

didst (dĭdst). The 2d pers. sing. i

diduce. † DEDUCE.

di-duce', *v. t.* [L. *diducere ; di-* = *dis-* + *ducere* to draw.] To draw apart; to expand. *Obs.*

di-duce'ment. † DEDUCEMENT.

di-duc'tion (dī-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *diductio*, fr. *diducere, diductum*, to draw apart] A drawing apart; separation; also, dilatation. *Rare.*

di-duc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* In athropomatous & chaetopods, a divaricator muscle. [Didymous.]

did'y-mate (dĭd'ĭ-māt), *a.*

Did'y-mist, *n.* A skeptic; — from the surname *Didymus* of the apostle Thomas. Compare *John* xx. 24-27. *Obs. Cof. E. D.*

Did'y-mite, *n* = DIDYMIST.

did'y-mi'tis (-mĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δίδυμοι testicles (lit., twins) + *-itis.*] *Med.* = ORCHITIS.

did'y-moid, *a.* = DIDYMOUS.

Did'y-mus (dĭd'ĭ-mŭs). *Bib.* A surname of the apostle Thomas.

Did'y-na'mi-a (-nā'mĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. δύναμις power.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants including those having flowers with 4 stamens disposed in pairs of unequal length. — **did'y-na'mi-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **did'y-nam'ic** (-năm'ĭk), *a.*

die. Var. of DYE.

die, *v. t.* **1** To provide with a die. **2.** To mold with a die.

die, *n.* Dying; death; — in *to make a die*. *Colloq.*

to die hard. **a** To die impenitent. *Obs.* **b** To die as if struggling or contending against death, to be long in dying. — **to d. in harness,** to die with armor on; hence, colloquially, to die while actively engaged in the performance of work or duty. — **to d. in one's bed,** to die of disease or old age. — **to d. in one's boots** *or* **shoes, to d. with one's boots** *or* **shoes on,** to die otherwise than by a natural death; to die while active. — **to d. in the last ditch,** to fight to the end; to die rather than surrender. — **to d. in the pain,** lit., to die under the penalty, that is, to suffer the death penalty, hence, idiomatically, even if death be the penalty, if one should die for it. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **to d. off,** to be removed severally or in numbers, by death; to die away. — **to d. out,** to cease gradually; to become extinct. — **to d. up,** to perish utterly. *Obs.* — **to d. well,** to yield choice cuts plentifully; — said of slaughtered cattle. *Eng.*

die (dī), *n.*; *pl.*, in senses 1 and (usually) 2 and (rarely) 3, DICE (dīs); in 4, 5, & 6, DIES (dīz). [ME. *dee, die*, F. *dé*, fr. L. *datus* given, thrown, p. p. of *dare* to give, throw. See DATE a point of time.] **1.** One of the small cubes used in gaming. See DICE.

2. Any small cubical or square body.

Words . . . pasted upon little flat tablets or *dies* *Watts*

3. That which is, or might be, determined by a throw of the die; hazard; chance. "The *die* of war." *Spenser.*

4. *Arch.* That part of a pedestal included between base and surbase; the dado.

5. *Mech.* **a** A metal block or plate (often one of a pair) so cut or shaped as to give a certain desired form to, or impress any desired device on, an object or surface, by pressure or by a blow, — used in forging metals, coining, striking up sheet metal, etc. **b** A perforated block, commonly of hardened steel, used in connection with a punch, for punching holes, as through plates, or blanks from plates, or for forming cups, capsules, tubes, etc., as from sheet metal, by drawing. **c** A hollow internally threaded screw-cutting tool, made in one piece or composed of several parts, for forming screw threads on bolts, etc.; one of the separate parts which make up such a tool. **d** A knife or cutter of some particular shape to cut out blanks, as for soles in shoemaking. **e** In the crushing or grinding of ores, a piece of iron placed in a mortar or pan to receive the blow of the stamp or friction of the muller. **f** A kind of perforated bolster through which clay, etc., is forced as in molding bricks. **g** The sliding link block in an engine link motion, or a similar piece.

6. A gewgaw; a plaything. *Scot.*

the die is cast, the hazard must be run; the step is taken, and it is too late to draw back; the last chance is taken.

die (dī), *v. t.*; DIED (dīd); DIE'ING. To cut or stamp with a die; — often with *out*; as, a *dieing-out* machine.

die'–back', *n.* *Hort.* A form of anthracnose that attacks the orange and other citrous fruit trees, causing the shoots to die at the tips.

Die'fen-bach'i-a (dēf'ĕn-bāk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after E. *Diefenbach* (1811–55), German naturalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American araceous plants having handsomely variegated leaves. The principal species (*D. seguine* of the West Indies, *D. picta* of Brazil, and *D. macrophylla* and *D. imperialis* of Peru) have given rise to many hybrids in cultivation. *D. seguine* is called *dumb cane.*

die-lec'tric (dī'ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* [*dia-* + *electric.*] *Elec.* Pertaining to, or possessing, the property of transmitting electric force by a process different from conduction, as in the phenomena of induction; nonconducting. — *n.* A dielectric substance; an insulator. — **di'e-lec'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.* **dielectric constant.** *Elec.* = SPECIFIC INDUCTIVE CAPACITY. — **d. hysteresis,** *Elec.*, a phenomenon in a dielectric subject to a varying electric force similar to magnetic hysteresis in iron. — **d. strength,** *Elec.*, the ability of an insulating material to resist rupture by high voltage, measured by the voltage necessary to effect a disruptive discharge through it; — distinguished from insulation, or ohmic, resistance.

die plate. *Mech.* A perforated plate for use as a die (see DIE, *n.*, 5 **b**); esp., a drawplate.

Di'er-vil'la (dī'ẽr-vĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Dierville*, French surgeon.] *Bot.* A genus of caprifoliaceous shrubs, the bush honeysuckles, natives of eastern Asia and North America, having funnel-shaped flowers and 2-celled capsules. *D. florida* of China, with pink, or pink and white striped, flowers, is known in cultivation as *weigela*. *D. japonica* has smaller whitish flowers; *D. dierrvilla*, with yellow flowers, is the best-known American species.

‖ **di'es** (dī'ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L.] Day.

di'es a'tri (ā'trī). [L., lit., black days.] *Rom. Antiq.* = DIES RELIGIOSI. — **d. ce'dit** (sē'dĭt) [L.], *Civil Law*, lit., the day comes, or accrues; — used to designate the time when a right, or a legacy, becomes vested. Cf. DIES VENIT. — **d. comi'ti-a'les** (kō-mĭsh'ĭ-ā'lēz), *sing.* D. COMITIALIS (-lĭs) [L.], *Rom. Law*, the days on which it was lawful for the people to meet for purposes of legislation or election. On these days the prætors could hold their courts only while the popular assembly was not sitting. There were 190 such days in the year. — **d. fas'ti** (făs'tī), *sing.* D. FASTUS (-tŭs) [L.], *Rom. Law*, days on which the prætors could exercise their general powers in holding court, including 40 such days strictly so called (marked F in the calendar), and loosely the *dies comitiales*. — **d. fau'stus** (fôs'tŭs) [L.], a lucky day. — **d. in-cep'tus pro com-ple'to ha-be'tur** (ĭn-sĕp'-tŭs) [L.], *Law*, a day begun is taken as completed, — referring to the fact that the law ordinarily takes no account of parts of a day. — **d. in-cer'tus pro con-dĭ'ti-o'ne ha-be'tur** (kŏn-dĭsh'ĭ-ō'nē) [L.], *Law*, an uncertain day (as of the vesting of a right) is treated as a condition. — **d. in-fau'stus** (ĭn-fôs'tŭs) [L.], an unlucky day. — **d. in'ter-pel'lat pro ho'-mi-ne** (hŏm'ĭ-nē) [L.], *Law*, the day makes demand for the man, that is, the maturity of an obligation due on a day certain is equivalent to a demand. — **D. I'ræ** (ī'rē) [L., day of wrath], a famous Latin hymn on the Day of Judgment, commonly ascribed to Thomas of Celano, a Franciscan (about 1250) It is sung in masses for the dead. The first stanza is as follows:

Dies iræ, dies illa
Solvet sæclum in favilla,
Teste David cum Sibylla.

— **dies ju-rid'i-cus** (jōō-rĭd'ĭ-kŭs), *pl.* D. JURIDICI (-sī) [L.], *Law*, a court day. See DIES NON. — **d. na-ta'lis** [L.], natal day; birthday. — **d. ne-fas'ti** (nē-făs'tī) [L.], *Rom. Law*, days (60 in all) on which the courts were closed and it was illegal, as for the prætors, to transact public judicial affairs. — **d. non** (nŏn) *or, rarely, in full,* **di'es non ju-rĭ'di-cus** (jōō-rĭd'ĭ-kŭs) [L.], *Law*, a day on which the business of courts cannot be lawfully carried on. At the common law certain peculiarly sacred days, as Sundays, All Saints' Day, Christmas Day, etc., were *dies non*; but the matter is now chiefly regulated by statute, the acts which may and may not be done being largely expressly declared. A legal holiday, in the ordinary sense of the term, is not necessarily a *dies non*, and the day of general election, the Saturday half holiday, and bank holidays are generally not *dies non*. In equity it was in early times in the discretion of the chancellor to sit on any day; and now the courts may sit and issue process on any day when required by public policy or to prevent irremediable injury. — **d. re-lĭ'gi-o'si** (rē-lĭj'ĭ-ō'sī), *sing.* D. RELIGIOSUS (-sŭs) [L.], *Rom. Antiq.*, religious days (marked in the calendar), such as days of great disasters, and those after the Kalends, Nones, and Ides, — on which it was unlawful to transact legal or political business, and unlucky to begin any important undertaking. — **d. sta'tim ce'dit, sed non ve'nit** [L.], *Law*, the day is coming at once, but has not come; — referring to the fact that the rights under a contract to be performed on a day certain, vest immediately, but performance cannot be demanded until the day arrives — **d. ve'nit** [L.], *Civil Law*, lit., the day has come; — used to designate the time when performance of an obligation may be demanded. Cf. DIES CEDIT. — **d. vi'ti-o'si** (vĭsh'ĭ-ō'sī), *sing.* D. VITIOSUS. [L., lit., faulty days.] *Rom. Antiq.* = DIES RELIGIOSI.

die'sink'er (dī'sĭnk'ẽr), *n.* An engraver of dies, as for stamping coins, medals, etc. — **die'sink'ing**, *n.*

di'e-sis (dī'ē-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. διεσις, fr. διιέναι to let go through, dissolve, διά through + ἰέναι to let go, send.] **1.** **a** *Gr. Music.* One of several intervals smaller than a step, esp. the Pythagorean semitone or *limma* (which see). **b** = ENHARMONIC DIESIS.

2. *Print.* The mark ‡; — called also *double dagger.*

die'stock' (dī'stŏk'), *n.* A stock to hold the dies used for cutting screws.

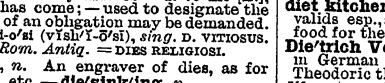

Diestock with Dies.

di'et (dī'ĕt), *n.* [F. *diète*, L. *diaeta*, fr. Gr. διαιτα manner of living. Cf. DIET assembly.] **1.** Course of living or nourishment; also, what is eaten and drunk habitually; food; victuals; fare. "No inconvenient *diet*" *Milton.*

2. A course of food selected with reference to a particular state of health; prescribed allowance of food, regimen prescribed. "To fast like one that takes *diet*." *Shak.*

3. An allowance of food; hence, board. *Obs. or Hist.*

4. An allowance for living expenses, as to officials. *Obs.*

5. At the British mint, the metal cut or scraped from plate to be tested and retained for assay.

di'et, *v. t.*; DI'ET-ED; DI'ET-ING. **1.** To cause to take food; to feed. *Rare.*

2. To cause to eat and drink sparingly, or by prescribed rules; to regulate the food of.

She *diets* him with fasting every day *Spenser.*

3. To board; to provide with food. *Obs. or R.*

di'et, *v. i.* **1.** To eat; take one's meals; board. *Obs. or R.*

2. To eat according to prescribed rules, to eat sparingly; as, the doctor says he must *diet.*

di'et, *n.* [F. *diète*, LL. *dieta, diaeta*, an assembly, a day's journey; the same word as *diet* course of living, but with the sense changed by L. *dies* day. cf. G. *tag* day. Cf. REICHSTAG.] **1.** A day's journey, formerly calculated as 20 miles, prob. for a horseman; a journey. *Obs., Chiefly Scot.*

2. A day set for an event, as a meeting; specif., the day on which a person is cited to appear in court, also, a session or sitting of a court or assembly; as, to call the *diet. Scot.*

3. A formal public assembly; a convention or congress; specif., the regular meeting of the estates, or governing body, of a realm or state, or the members so meeting; a parliament. (See LEGISLATURE.) Used specifically as the English name for various national or local assemblies; as: **a** Occasionally, the Reichstag of the German Empire, Reichsrath of the Austrian Empire, the federal legislature of Switzerland, etc. **b** The legislature of Denmark, Sweden, Japan, or Hungary. **c** The state assembly and any of various local assemblies in the states of the German Empire, as the legislature (Landtag) of the kingdom of Prussia, and the Diet of the Circle (Kreistag) in its local government. **d** The local legislature (Landtag) of an Austrian province. **e** The federative assembly of the old Germanic Confederation (1815–66). **f** In the old German or Holy Roman Empire, the great formal assembly of counselors (the Imperial Diet or Reichstag) or a small, local, or informal assembly of a similar kind (the Court Diet or Hoftag). The most celebrated Imperial Diets are the three following, all held under Charles V.: **Diet of Worms,** 1521, the object of which was to check the Reformation and which condemned Luther as a heretic; **D. of Spires,** or **Speyer,** 1529, which had the same object and issued an edict against the further dissemination of the new doctrines, against which edict Lutheran princes and deputies protested (hence *Protestants*); **D. of Augsburg,** 1530, the object of which was the settlement of religious disputes, and at which the Augsburg Confession was presented but was denounced by the emperor, who put its adherents under the imperial ban.

di'et-a-ry (dī'ĕt-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to diet, or to the rules of diet. **dietary standard,** *Physiol.*, the amount of food in the daily diet, usually expressed in terms of digestible nutrients (protein, fat, and carbohydrates), supposed to be best adapted for man under different conditions. Sometimes the standard is expressed in terms of protein and energy.

di'et-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A rule of diet; a treatise or book prescribing such a rule, also, a fixed allowance of food, as in a workhouse, prison, etc.

di'et-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who diets; one who prescribes food, or who partakes of it, according to hygienic rules.

di'e-tet'ic (dī'ē-tĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. διαιτητικός. See DIET.]
di'e-tet'i-cal (-ĭ-kȧl) } Of or pertaining to diet, or the rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten — **di'e-tet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di'e-tet'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Medical or hygienic art relating to diet or food in health and disease; rules for diet.

di-eth'yl (dī-ĕth'ĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *ethyl.*] *Org. Chem.* Normal butane, C_4H_{10}. Its molecule is a doubled ethyl radical. — *a.* Containing two ethyl groups, esp. in place of hydrogen.

di-eth'yl-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn; *-ā-mēn'*; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*di-* + *ethylamine.*] *Chem.* A colorless, volatile, alkaline liquid, $NH(C_2H_5)_2$, having a strong fishy odor resembling that of herring or sardines. Cf. METHYLAMINE.

di'et-ine (dī'ĕt-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [Cf. F. *diétine.*] A subordinate or local assembly or diet; specif., *Polish Hist*, a local assembly of nobles which elected deputies to the national diet.

di'et-ist, *n.* One skilled in dietetics; a dieter.

diet kitchen. A kitchen in which diet is prepared for invalids esp., a charitable establishment that provides proper food for the sick poor.

Die'trich Von Bern (dē'trĭk fŏn bĕrn). The name given in German minstrelsy and in the "Nibelungenlied" to Theodoric the Great, of Verona, king of the Ostrogoths.

dif- An assimilated form of DIS-.

dif'fer (dĭf'ẽr), *v. i.*; DIF'FERED (-ẽrd); DIF'FER-ING. [ME. *differen*, OF. *differer* to distinguish, to be different, to postpone, F. *différer* to be different, postpone, L. *differre* to carry apart, spread abroad, postpone, be different; *dif-* = *dis-* + *ferre* to bear, carry. See 1st BEAR; cf. DEFER to postpone] **1.** To be or stand apart; to disagree; to be unlike, to be distinguished; — often with *from.*

One star *differeth* from another star in glory. *1 Cor* xv. 41.
Minds *differ*, as rivers *differ.* *Macaulay.*

2. To be of unlike or opposite opinion, to disagree in sentiment; — with *from* or *with.*

I *differ* from you about the Dante. *Byron.*
I have *differed* with the President . . . on many questions of great general interest and importance *D. Webster.*

3. To have a difference, cause of variance, or quarrel; to dispute; to contend; — followed by *with.*

We'll never *differ* with a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

Syn. — DIFFER WITH, DIFFER FROM. To express divergence of opinion, either DIFFER WITH or DIFFER FROM may be used; as, "I *differ with* the honorable gentleman on that point" (*Brougham*); "I do not rashly *differ from* so great a grammarian" (*Cowper*). To express unlikeness, *differ from* alone is used, as, "True love in this *differs from* gold and clay" (*Shelley*). See DIFFERENCE.

dif'fer, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to be different or unlike; to differentiate *Now Rare.* *H. Bushnell.*

Something 't is that *differs* thee and me. *Cowley*

2. To set at variance. *Scot*

dif'fer-ence (dĭf'ẽr-ĕns), *n.* [F. *différence*, L. *differentia.*]

1. State, quality, or measure of being different or unlike; distinction; dissimilarity; unlikeness; also, an instance of such diversity.

Differences of administrations, but the same Lord *1 Cor* xii. 5.

2. Mental discrimination, distinction, as in choice or preference; as, he makes no *difference* between them.

That now he chooseth with vile *difference*
To be a beast, and lack intelligence. *Spenser.*

3. Disagreement in opinion; dissension, controversy; quarrel; hence, cause of dissension; matter in controversy; as, they amicably settled their *differences.*

What was the *difference?* It was a contention in public. *Shak.*

4. That by which one thing differs from another; that which distinguishes or causes to differ; mark of distinction; characteristic quality; specific attribute. *Obs. or R.*

The marks and *differences* of sovereignty *Davies.*

5. A variety, a kind, a class. *Obs.*

6. *Her.* An addition to, or change in, a coat of arms to distinguish the bearings of two persons, which would otherwise be the same. See AUGMENTATION, **2 a**, DIFFERENCE, *v. t.*, 2, and *mark of cadency*, under CADENCY, 2.

7. *Logic.* The quality or attribute which is added to those of the genus to constitute a species; a differentia.

8. *Math.* **a** The magnitude or quantity by which one magnitude or quantity differs from another of the same kind; the remainder left after subtracting the one from the other. **b** The change produced in the value of a function by adding 1 to the argument; — denoted by Δ.

Syn. — DIFFERENCE, DISTINCTION. As here compared, DIFFERENCE (the objective term) denotes an unlikeness or dissimilarity in point of fact; DISTINCTION (the subjective term), a difference as constituted or perceived; as, "I warrant you do not yet know the *difference* betwixt a ranunculus and an anemone" (*Shenstone*); "He . . . does not apprehend the vital *distinction* between religion and criticism" (*M. Arnold*). See DIFFERENT, DIFFER, QUALITY.

This is not a *distinction* without a *difference*. It is not like the affair of "an old hat cocked" and "a cocked old hat" . . . but there is a *difference* here in the nature of things. *Sterne*

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die'-a-way', *a.* Languishing.

dieb (dēb), *n.* [Ar. *dīb.*] A jackal (*Canis anthus*) of North Africa.

dieb. alt. *Abbr.* Diebus alternis (L., on alternate days).

di-e'cian, di-e'cious, di-e'cism. Vars. of DIŒCIAN, etc.

di-ec'ta-sis (dī-ĕk'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. διέκτασις a stretching.] *Pros.* Lengthening by an interpolated syllable. [HEDRAL.

di-e'dral (dī-ē'drȧl), *a.* = DI-

di'e-ge'sis (dī'ē-jē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διήγησις a leading through.] A narrative or history.

Di-e'go (dē-ā'gō), *n.* *Obs.* [Sp. prop name.] **1.** A Spaniard.

2. A kind of strong, heavy sword.

die'-hard', *a.* That dies hard. — *n.* One that dies hard; specif. [*cap.*], *pl.*, *Brit. Army*, the 57th Regiment of Foot.

Di-el'y-tra (dī-ĕl'ĭ-trȧ), *n.* [A form made on the assumption that *Dielytra* was a mistake for *Dielytra*, and was derived from *di-* + Gr. ἔλυτρον sheath.] *Bot.* Corruption of DICLYTRA. See DICENTRA.

di'em (dī'ĕm). [L., acc. of *dies* day.] Day; — in *per diem.*

‖ **di'em per'di-di.** [L.] I have lost a day; — a saying attributed to the Emperor Titus on his having passed a day without doing anything for his subjects.

di'en-ceph'a-lon (dī'ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; *dia-* + *encephalon.*] = THALAMENCEPHALON. — **di'en-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.*

dieper. ✝ DIAPER

Di-eppe' lace, *or* **Di-eppe' point** (dē-ĕp') A pillow-made lace resembling Valenciennes, made at Dieppe, Normandy.

dier. ✝ DEER, DYER

di'er, *n.* One who dies. *Rare.*

di-er'e-sis, di'e-ret'ic. Vars. of DIÆRESIS, DIÆRETIC.

Di'es (dī'ēz). *Bib.*

die'-square', *a.* With faces forming true right angles and arrises.

di'et-al, *a.* Dietary.

di'et-a'ri-an (dī'ĕt-ā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* One who diets; a dieter.

diet book. A dietary; also (*Obs.*), a diary.

diete ✝ DIET.

die temper. See TEMPER, *n.*

di'e-tet'ist (dī'ē-tĕt'ĭst), *n* A physician who applies the rules of dietetics. *Rare.*

di-et'ic (dī-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* Dietetic.

di-et'i-cal, *a.* Dietetic. *Rare.*

dietie ✝ DIETY. [dietist.

di'e-tĭ'tian (dī'ē-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* A

di'et-o-ther'a-peu'tics, *n.* [See DIET; THERAPEUTICS.] *Med.* = DIETETICS.

di'et-o-ther'a-py, *n.* [See DIET; THERAPY.] Dietetic treatment.

die'trich-ite (dē'trĭk-īt), *n.* [After one *Dietrich*, who analyzed it.] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of the alum group, containing aluminum, zinc, iron, and manganese.

dietz'e-ite (dĕts'ē-īt), *n.* [After A. *Dietze*, who described it.] *Min.* A yellow calcium iodochromate occurring commonly in fibrous or columnar form. H., 3–4. Sp. gr., 3.70.

‖ **Dieu' a'vec' nous'** (dyœ' ȧ'vĕk' nōō'). [F.] God with us

‖ **Dieu' dé'fend' le droit'** (dē'-fäN' lē drwȧ'). [F.] God defends the right.

‖ **Dieu' et mon droit'** (ā môN drwȧ'). [F.] God and my right; — motto in British royal arms

‖ **dieugard,** *or* **dieugarde.** [F. *Dieu vous garde* (earlier *gard*, OF. *gart*)] Lit., God keep (you); — a form of salutation; hence, a spoken salutation. *Obs.*

‖ **Dieu' vous garde'** (dyœ' vōō gärd') [F.] God guard you; — formerly a salutation. [DIVE.

dieve. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of

Di-e'vites (dī-ē'vīts). *D Bib.*

‖ **Die Welt' ge-schich'te ist das Welt'ge-richt'** (dē vĕlt' gĕ-shĭχ'-tĕ ĭst das vĕlt' gĕ-rĭχt'). [G.] The world's history is the world's tribunal.

Schiller (Resignation, xvii.).

di'e-zeug'me-non (dī'ē-zūg'mē-nŏn), *n. pl.* [Gr. διεζευγμένων, gen pl. of p. p of διαζεύγνυσθαι to be disjoined.] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust*

dif. *Abbr.* Differ, difference.

di-fer'ri-on (dĭ-fĕr'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*di-* + L. *ferrum* iron + *-on.*] *Chem.* The ferrous ion, Fe^{++}.

‖ **dif'fa** (dĭf'ȧ), *n.* [Ar *dīyafah* entertainment] A kind of Arabic reception or banquet.

difface. ✝ DEFACE.

diffade. ✝ DEFADE.

diffamacioun. ✝ DIFFAMATION.

diffamation, *n.* Defamation. *Obs. or R.* [*or R.*]

diffame. *n.* & *v.* Defame. *Obs.*

dif-far're-a'tion (dĭ-fâr'ē-ā'-shŭn), *n.* [L. *diffarreatio*; *dif-* = *dis-* + *farreum* a spelt cake.] See CONFARREATION.

diff'fat. ✝ DIVOT. *Scot.*

diffend. ✝ DEFEND.

diffense. ✝ DEFENSE.

diff'fer. ✝ DEFER.

dif'fer, *n.* Difference. *Dial. or Colloq.*

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difference of potential, *Elec.*, electromotive force. — **method of difference.** *Logic.* See under METHOD.

dif'fer-ence (dĭf'ẽr-ẽns), *v. t.*; DIF'FER-ENCED (-ẽnst); DIF'FER-ENC-ING (-ẽn-sĭng). **1.** To cause to differ; to make different; to differentiate, to mark as different; to discriminate; distinguish.

Thou mayest *difference* gods from men *Chapman*

Kings, in receiving justice and undergoing trial, are not *differenced* from the meanest subject. *Milton*

2 *Her.* To make a heraldic difference in; as, the eldest son bears his father's arms *differenced* by a label. Arms may be differenced in any of various ways, as by changing tinctures, minor charges, the boundary lines of an ordinary, etc.; by the addition of a label, of small charges to the field or surmounting an ordinary, of a canton or quarter, of an escutcheon (not en surtout), of quarters, etc.; by diminishing the number of charges; by the use of the bordure, of marks of cadency, or the like

Differencing, as distinct from cadency, implies, first, the treatment of coats of arms and other armorial insignia, that denote and are based upon feudal alliance or dependency, but without blood relationship; and, secondly, it also implies a comprehensive system of distinguishing similar arms, when they are borne by individuals or families between whom no kind of alliance is known to have existed. *C. Boutell.*

3. *Math.* To find the difference, or to compute and tabulate the successive differences, of (a function).

difference product. *Math.* The product of the successive differences of a set of symbols; as $(y-z)(z-x)(x-y)$, of the symbols x, y, z.

difference quotient. *Math.* The ratio $\Delta y/\Delta x$ of two simultaneous changes of two interdependent variables x and y.

dif'fer-ent (dĭf'ẽr-ẽnt), *a.* [F. *différent*, L. *differens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *differe*.] **1.** Of various or contrary nature, form, or quality; partially or totally unlike; dissimilar; as, *different* kinds of food or drink; *different* shapes; *different* degrees of excellence; — usually followed by *from*, but also by *to*, esp. colloquially in England, and by *than*. The constructions with *to* and *than* have long literary usage to support them, but are considered incorrect or less elegant by many.

Men are as *different* from each other, as the regions in which they are born are *different*. *Dryden.*

2. Distinct, separate; not the same, other. "Five *different* churches." *Addison.*

Syn. — Unlike, dissimilar, variant, divergent, diversified, variegated, manifold, several, divers, sundry, many. — DIFFERENT, DIVERSE, DISPARATE, VARIOUS. DIFFERENT (*from*; in England, also *to*), the general term, may denote unlikeness of whatever sort; as, "I suppose, sir, you are an American . . because . . . you speak neither English nor Scotch, but something *different from* both" (*Boswell*); "How *different to* your brother and mine" (*Jane Austen*). DIVERSE (cf. DIVERS, which now expresses little more than plurality; as, on *divers* occasions) is stronger, and implies marked difference, or even divergence; as, "I obtained from three cultivated Englishmen at *different* times three *diverse* pronunciations of a single word" (*Lowell*); "The minds of mortals are so *different* and bent on such *diverse* journeys" (*Keats*). DISPARATE (see DISPARITY) implies absolute or essential difference, often as between incongruous or incompatible things or ideas; as, "two divergent, yet not wholly *disparate* emotions" (*F. W. H. Myers*); "For if men are so *diverse*, not less *disparate* are the many men who keep discordant company within each one of us" (*W. Pater*). VARIOUS (see VARIETY) commonly lays more stress than *different* on the number of sorts or kinds; it frequently suggests the diversified character of things rather than their absolute diversity; as, "in *various* shapes of Parsons, Critics, Beaus" (*Pope*); "the world, which seems to lie before us like a land of dreams, so *various*, so beautiful, so new" (*M. Arnold*). *Various*, like *divers* (so also *sundry*, *several*), is sometimes attenuated to a mere indefinite expression of number; as, *various* people spoke to me about it. See DISTINCT, DIFFERENCE, DIFFER, cf. IDENTICAL.

dif'fer-en'ti-a (dĭf'ẽr-ẽn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIÆ** (-ē). [L. See DIFFERENCE.] *Logic.* **1.** The formal or distinguishing part of the essence of a species; the characteristic attribute of a species; specific difference.

This surplus of connotation — this which the species connotes over and above the connotation of the genus — is the *differentia*, or specific difference; or, to state the same proposition in other words, the *differentia* is that which must be added to the connotation of the genus, to complete the connotation of the species. *J. S. Mill*

2. *Medieval Music.* A cadence; a trope.

Syn. — See QUALITY.

dif'fer-en'ti-a-ble (-shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be differentiated; *Math.*, possessing a differential coefficient or derivative.

dif'fer-en'tial (-shăl), *a.* **1.** Relating to or indicating difference; creating or constituting a difference; discriminating; as, *differential* characteristics.

For whom he procured *differential* favors. *Motley.*

2. *Math.* Pertaining to or involving a differential or differentials, or differentiation.

3. *Mach.* Relating to differences of motion or leverage; producing effects by such differences.

4. *Econ.* Resulting from, or pertaining to, an advantage which one competitor has over another; as, a *differential* gain or rate. See DIFFERENTIAL, *n.*, 3.

differential brake, *Mech*, a brake, esp. a band brake, acting on the difference of two motions or tensions. — **d. calculus,** a method of mathematical analysis, devised by Leibnitz (1675), using *differentials*, that is, indefinitely small simultaneous changes in mutually dependent magnitudes. The doctrine of the limit of the ratio of these corresponding infinitesimals constitutes the differential calculus in its modern form. — **d. character.** *Biol.* A diagnostic character. — **d. coefficient** *or* **quotient,** *Math.*, the limit of the difference quotient $(\Delta y/\Delta x)$ of the corresponding changes of function and argument, as the latter change approaches 0 indefinitely; — termed *progressive* or *regressive* according as Δx is constantly positive or negative. — **d. coupling,** *Mach.*, a form of slip coupling used in light work to regulate at will the velocity ratio of coupled shafts. — **d. diagnosis,** *Med.*, the determination of the distinguishing characteristics as between two similar diseases or conditions. — **d. duties,** *Econ.*, duties imposed unequally upon the same products according to the particular sources from which, or the manner in which, the products are obtained. — **differential equation,** *Math.*, an equation with one or more differential coefficients, called *ordinary* when there is but one, *partial* when there are more than one independent variable. The degree and order are those of the highest derivative, the equation being rational and integral. — **d. gear** *or* **gearing.** *Mach.* **a** An arrangement of gear wheels forming an epicyclic train for connecting two shafts or axles in the same line, acting as an ordinary coupling under normal conditions, but permitting one shaft to revolve faster than the other when required. It is used on automobiles to compensate the movement of the driving wheels when the car is moving in a curve. **b** A device, often similar to the above, used to obtain a high or low velocity ratio without undue multiplicity of parts. Cf. DIFFERENTIAL WINDLASS, WESTON'S PULLEY BLOCK. See COMPENSATING GEAR. — **d. geometry,** *Math.*, a method in geometry that starts not from the geometric form considered as a whole, but from the properties of its element in the neighborhood of one of its ordinary points, and thence expresses its general properties analytically by use of the infinitesimal calculus; — called also *infinitesimal geometry*. — **d. governor.** See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5. — **d. induction coil,** *Elec.*, an induction coil having two primary coils differentially wound. — **d. instrument,** *Elec.*, a galvanometer or other instrument having two coils or circuits, usually equal, through which currents pass in opposite directions, their difference being measured by their effect upon the needle. — **d. invariant,** *Math.*, an invariant of a group of transformations extended so as to include in its working not only the original variables, as x and y, but also the successive derivatives, as y', y'' . . . — **d. leveling,** the determination of the difference in elevation of two points by means of two or more levelings. — **d. motion** = DIFFERENTIAL GEAR. — **d. observation,** *Astron.*, an observation for ascertaining the place of a heavenly body by reference to an adjacent, well-determined star. — **d. operator.** *Math.* **a** In the theory of groups, an expression of the form $\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial a}\cdot\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}+\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial a}\cdot\frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}+\ldots$ which applied to any function F of a set of variables, $x_1, x_2, \ldots$, and multiplied by an arbitrary constant and the fundamental differential dt, yields the infinitesimal change in F due to the one parameter a of a group. **b** The sum of all such operators, each multiplied by an arbitrary constant, for all the parameters of the group. It defines the most general infinitesimal operation of the group. — **d. parameters,** *Math.*, certain analytic expressions formed of the fundamental magnitudes of a surface and unchangeable by any change of parameters. — **d. pulley.** = WESTON'S PULLEY BLOCK. — **d. purchase.** See PURCHASE, *n.* — **d. quotient.** *Math.* = DIFFERENTIAL COEFFICIENT. — **d. refraction,** *Astron.*, the change of the apparent place of one object relative to a second object near it, due to refraction; also, the correction required to be made to the observed relative places of the two bodies. — **d. resolvent,** *Math.*, a differential equation whose complete integral contains all roots of a given algebraic equation. — **d. screw,** a compound screw by which a motion is produced equal to the difference of the motions of the component screws. — **d. smelting,** a process of smelting in which a part of the charge is reduced and removed by elimination from the rest, which remains unfused; — applied esp. to Hall's method of preparing alumina from bauxite by reducing and removing iron, titanium, and silicon. — **d. tackle.** = WESTON'S PULLEY BLOCK. — **d. thermometer,** a thermometer for indicating difference in temperature. It usually consists of a U tube terminating in a bulb at each end and containing a thread of colored liquid whose movement, caused by the expansion of the air or vapor in the bulbs, indicates any difference in the temperatures to which the bulbs are exposed. — **d. tone.** See COMBINATIONAL TONE. — **d. winding,** *Elec.*, the winding of two coils of a magnet, galvanometer, dynamo, or other electric device in such a way that when a current is passing through both, the resulting magnetic fields tend to neutralize each other. — **d. windlass** *or* **Chinese windlass,** a windlass whose barrel has two parts of different diameters. The hoisting rope winds upon one part as it unwinds from the other, and a pulley sustaining the weight to be lifted hangs in the bight of the rope. It is an ancient example of a differential motion.

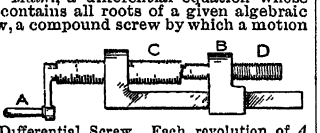

Differential Screw. Each revolution of *A* moves the Sliding Block *B* a distance equal to the difference in pitch between the Screws *C* and *D*.

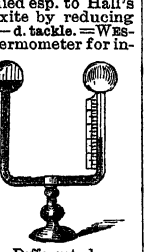
Differential Thermometer.

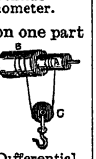

Differential Windlass. *A B* Drums; *C* Pulley.

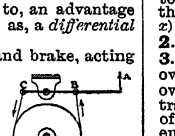

Differential Brake. A pull up at *A* raises *B* more than it lowers *C* and so tightens the band.

dif'fer-en'tial (dĭf'ẽr-ẽn'shăl), *n.* **1.** *Math.* An infinitesimal, or arbitrarily small, change assigned to a variable. According to the more modern writers upon the calculus, if two or more quantities are dependent on each other, and subject to corresponding changes of value, their *differentials* need not be small, but may be any quantities the limits of whose ratios to each other are the limits of the ratios of the changes as these changes approach zero indefinitely. Differentials (of x) are usually denoted by dx, sometimes by δx or h.

2. *Math.* A logarithmic tangent. *Obs.*

3. *Common Carriers.* A small difference between the rates over two routes to the same point, or between the rates over routes to two different points competing for the same traffic. Competing lines, in establishing a common tariff, often allow one or more of their number to make a differential, in order to get a fair share of the business. The lower rate is called a **differential rate.**

4. *Elec.* **a** One of two coils of conducting wire so related to one another, or to a magnet or armature common to both, that one coil produces polar action contrary to that of the other. **b** A form of conductor used for dividing and distributing the current to a series of electric lamps so as to maintain equal action in all.

5. *Mach.* A differential gear.

dif'fer-en'tial-ly, *adv.* By way of difference or differentiation; in a differential manner.

differentially wound. *Elec.* See DIFFERENTIAL WINDING.

dif'fer-en'ti-ant (dĭf'ẽr-ẽn'shĭ-ẽnt), *n.* *Math.* A rational integral function of the coefficients in a binary quantic, divided by binomial coefficients, which is the same function of the similarly divided coefficients in the new quantic obtained by putting $x+hy$ for x in the original quantic; "the primordial germ or unit of the calculus of invariants" (*Sylvester*).

dif'fer-en'ti-ate (dĭf'ẽr-ẽn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To make different; to distinguish or mark by a specific difference; to effect a difference in, as regards classification; to develop differential characteristics in.

The word *then* was *differentiated* into the two forms *then* and *than*. *Earle.*

Two or more of the forms assumed by the same original word become *differentiated* in signification. *Dr. Murray.*

2. To ascertain or express the specific difference of; to describe the properties of (a thing) whereby it is differenced from another of the same class; to discriminate.

3. *Math* To form the differential, or differential coefficient, of, as, to *differentiate* an expression or equation.

4. *Biol* To make different in the process of development; — chiefly used in the passive participle, *differentiated*, which is equivalent to "exhibiting differentiation."

dif'fer-en'ti-ate, *v. i.* To acquire a distinct and separate character; to become differentiated.

dif'fer-en'ti-a'tion (dĭf'ẽr-ẽn'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of differentiating; specif.: *Logic.* Act of distinguishing or describing a thing by giving its differentia, or specific difference; exact definition or determination.

Further investigation of the Sanskrit may lead to *differentiation* of the meaning of such of these roots as are real roots. *J. Peile.*

2. *Metaph.* The supposed act or tendency in being of every kind, whether organic or inorganic, to assume or produce a more complex structure or functions.

3. *Biol.* The modification of different parts of the body for the performance of particular functions; specialization of parts or organs; — used both of the process of modification and of its result. Even the simplest unicellular organisms rarely fail to exhibit some indications of differentiation of parts or organs. In multicellular organisms differentiation begins at a very early stage of the embryo, the formation of the germ layers (see GERM LAYER) being in many animals the first conspicuous manifestation of the process. It differs from simple *growth*, in that the cells when they divide produce cells unlike themselves.

4. *Math.* The process or result of differentiating.

dif'fi-cile' (dĭf'ĭ-sēl'; *formerly* dĭ-fĭs'ĭl *or* dĭf'ĭ-sĭl), *a.* [L. *difficilis*: cf. F. *difficile*. See DIFFICULT.] Difficult; hard, as of accomplishment or management; stubborn. *Obs. or R.*

Latin was no more *difficile* Than to a blackbird 't is to whistle. *S Butler.*

— **dif'fi-cile'ness,** *n.* *Obs. or R.* — **dif'fi-cile'ly,** *adv.* *Obs. or R.*

dif'fi-cult (dĭf'ĭ-kŭlt), *a.* [From DIFFICULTY.] **1.** Hard to do or to make; beset with difficulty; attended with or requiring labor, trouble, or pains; not easy; arduous; also, hard to understand; obscure or puzzling; as, a *difficult* ascent; a *difficult* task; a *difficult* text.

There is not the strength or courage left me to venture into the wide, strange, and *difficult* world, alone! *Hawthorne*

2. Hard to manage or to please; exacting; not easily wrought upon or overcome; stubborn; — of persons.

Syn. — Arduous, painful, crabbed, perplexed, laborious, unaccommodating, troublesome. See HARD.

dif'fi-cult, *v. t.* **1** To render difficult; to impede. *Obs.*

2. To perplex; to place in difficulties. *Scot. & Rare, U. S.*

dif'fi-cul-ty (-kŭl-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). [L. *difficultas*, fr. *difficilis* difficult; *dif-* = *dis-* + *facilis* easy: cf. F. *difficulté*. See FACILE.] **1.** Quality or state of being difficult, or hard to do or to understand; hardness; arduousness; — opposed to *easiness* or *facility*, as, the *difficulty* of a task or enterprise; a work of *difficulty*.

Not being able to promote them [the interests of life] on account of the *difficulty* of the region. *James Byrne.*

2. A thing hard to do or to understand; that which occasions labor or perplexity, and requires skill and perseverance to overcome, solve, or achieve; a hard enterprise; obstacle; impediment; as, the *difficulties* of a science.

They lie under some *difficulties* by reason of the emperor's displeasure. *Addison.*

3. Show of reluctance; feeling of objection; cavil; demur; as, he made no *difficulty* in granting the request.

4. Embarrassment of affairs. "In days of *difficulty* and pressure." *Tennyson.* Specif.: **a** Usually *pl.* Embarrassment in financial affairs; as, to be in *difficulties*. **b** A controversy; a falling out; a disagreement.

Measures for terminating all local *difficulties* *Bancroft*

Syn. — Bar, barrier, check, clog, stumbling block. — DIFFICULTY, HINDRANCE, OBSTACLE, OBSTRUCTION, IMPEDIMENT. DIFFICULTY (see HARD) is the widest term for that which requires effort or skill to do or overcome; as, "The wise gods have put *difficulty* between man and everything that is worth having" (*Lowell*). HINDRANCE is the general term for that which checks or holds back from movement or progress; as, "What various *hindrances* we meet in coming to a mercy seat" (*Cowper*). OBSTACLE and OBSTRUCTION designate respectively that which stands, and that which is put, in the way — *obstacle* (often fig.) implying more of fixedness, *obstruction* (rarely fig.) of impassability; as, "the new Lord Advocate . . . the conqueror of many *obstacles*" (*Stevenson*); "Purge the *obstructions* which begin to stop our very veins" (*Shak.*). An IMPEDIMENT effectually retards action or progress; as, "Commerce has very many and very natural *difficulties*. Distance of place, difference of speech, are irremovable *impediments*" (*Bagehot*); "cause, or just *impediment*, why these two persons should not be joined together in holy matrimony" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); "one that . . . had an *impediment* in his speech" (*Mark* vii. 32). See BAR, FRUSTRATE, HAMPER, LOAD.

dif-fide' (dĭ-fīd'), *v. t. & i.* [L *diffidere*. See DIFFIDENT.] To distrust or be distrustful. *Obs. or R.* *Dr. H. More.*

dif'fi-dence (dĭf'ĭ-dĕns), *n* [L. *diffidentia*.] **1.** State or quality of being diffident; distrust; want of confidence; doubt of the power or disposition of others. *Archaic.*

That affliction grew heavy upon me, and weighed me down even to a *diffidence* of God's mercy. *Donne.*

2. Distrust of one's self or one's own powers; lack of self-reliance; modesty; modest reserve; bashfulness.

It is good to speak on such questions with *diffidence*. *Macaulay*

Syn. — Humility, bashfulness; distrust, suspicion, doubt, fear, timidity, apprehension, hesitation.

dif'fi-dent (dĭf'ĭ-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *diffidens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *diffidere*; *dif-* = *dis-* + *fidere* to trust; akin to *fides* faith. See FAITH; cf. DEFY.] **1.** Wanting confidence in others; distrustful. *Archaic.* "*Diffident* of . . . success." *Melmoth.*

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difference tone. See COMBINATIONAL TONE. [*ferencing*, p. pr.] **dif'fer-enc-ing-ly,** *adv.* of *differencing*. **dif'fer-en-cy.** *n.* Difference. *Obs.* **dif'fer-en'tial-ize,** *v. t.* To differentiate.

dif'fer-en'ti-ate, *n.* *Math.* A differential coefficient. *Obs.* **dif'fer-en'ti-a'tor** (dĭf'ẽr-ẽn'shĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that differentiates. [ENT.]

dif'fer-ent-ly, *adv.* of DIFFERENT.

dif'fer-ent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

dif'fer-ing-ly, *adv.* of *differing*, p. pr. See -LY.

differre, differen. † DEFER.

diffiaunce † DEFIANCE.

dif-fi'ci-le est pro'pri-e com-mu'ni-a di'ce-re (dĭ-fĭs'ĭ-lē, dĭs'tĭ-sē). [L.] It is difficult to say common things in a way of one's own. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 128).

dif'fi-cil'i-tate, *v. t.* To make or render difficult. *Obs.*

dif'fi-cult-ate, *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *difficultare*.] To render difficult; difficilitate *Obs*

dif'fi-cult-ly, *adv* of DIFFICULT. See -LY.

dif'fi-cult-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

dif'fi-da'tion (dĭf'ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *diffidatio*.] Defiance; declaration of hostilities.

dif'fi-den-cy, *n.* Diffidence; distrust *Obs.*

2. Wanting confidence in one's self, distrustful of one's own powers; not self-reliant; timid; modest; bashful; characterized by modest reserve.

Syn. — Reserved, retiring, shrinking, bashful. See SHY.

— **dif'fi-dent-ly**, *adv.* — **dif'fi-dent-ness**, *n.*

dif'flu-ence (dĭf'lōō-ĕns; 243), *n.* Quality or state of being diffluent; fluidity.

dif'flu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *diffluens*, p. pr. of *diffluere* to flow off; *dif-* = *dis-* + *fluere* to flow.] Readily flowing away or dissolving; specif., deliquescent.

Dif-flu'gi-a (dĭ-flōō'jĭ-*ä*; 243), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. L. *diffluere* to flow apart.] *Zool.* A genus of protozoans allied to *Amœba*, but having an ovoid shell of cemented sand grains.

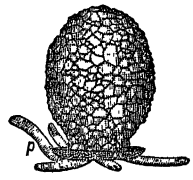

Diffugia (much enlarged). *p* Pseudopod.

dif-form' (dĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [Cf. F. *difforme*, fr. L. *dif-* = *dis-* + *forma* form. Cf. DEFORM.] Unlike; dissimilar; as, a *difform* corolla, the parts of which do not correspond in size or proportion; *difform* leaves; also, irregular in form; — opposed to *uniform;* anomalous. *Obs. or R.*

The unequal refractions of *difform* rays. *Sir I. Newton.*

dif-form'i-ty (dĭ-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *difformité*. See DEFORM, DEFORMITY.] Irregularity or diversity of form; want of conformity or uniformity. *Obs.*

dif-fract' (dĭ-frăkt'), *v. t.*; -FRACT'ED; -FRACT'ING. [L. *diffrangere* to break in pieces; *dif-* = *dis-* + *frangere* to break. See FRACTURE.] To break or separate into parts; in *Physics*, to cause to undergo diffraction.

dif-frac'tion (-frăk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *diffraction*.] *Physics.* A modification which light undergoes in passing by the edges of opaque bodies or through narrow slits or in being reflected from ruled surfaces, in which the rays appear to be deflected, producing fringes of parallel light and dark or colored bands; also, the analogous phenomenon observed in the case of sound, electricity, etc. Diffraction is a phenomenon of wave motion in general and increases in effect with the wave length. Thus, the long waves of sound sweep around and behind a small obstacle, while the very short light waves penetrate only a little way within its rigidly sharp or geometrical shadow.

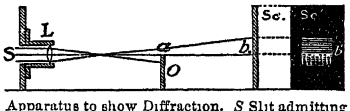

Apparatus to show Diffraction. *S* Slit admitting Red Light, *L* Lens; *O* Opaque Body; *abb'* Edge of Geometrical Shadow; *Sc* Edge of Screen, *Sc'* Front view of same Screen showing Light extending below *abb'* and Dark and Light Bands above.

diffraction grating. A grating, of fine parallel lines, used to produce spectra by diffraction. See GRATING, *n.*, 2.

diffraction spectroscope. *Physics.* A spectroscope in which the prism is supplanted by a diffraction grating.

dif-frac'tive (dĭ-frăk'tĭv), *a.* That produces diffraction. — **dif-frac'tive-ly**, *adv.*

dif'frac-tom'e-ter (dĭf'răk-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* *Physics.* An optical instrument for measuring diffraction.

dif-fran'gi-ble (dĭ-frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *dif-* = *dis-* + *frangere* to break.] *Physics.* Capable of diffraction. — **dif-fran'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

dif-fus'ate (dĭ-fūz'āt), *n.* *Chem* Material which, in the process of dialysis, has diffused or passed through the separating membrane; — opposed to *dialyzate.*

dif-fuse' (dĭ-fūz'), *v. t.*; DIF-FUSED' (-fūzd'); DIF-FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng). [L. *diffusus*, p. p. of *diffundere* to pour out, to diffuse; *dif-* = *dis-* + *fundere* to pour. See FUSE to melt.] **1.** To pour out and cause to spread, as a fluid; to cause to flow on all sides; to send out, or extend, in all directions; to spread; circulate; disseminate; scatter; as, to *diffuse* information.

Knowledge *diffused* among all civilized nations. *Whewell.*

2. To render confused; to perplex. *Obs.*

3. *Physics.* To subject to diffusion; to treat by diffusion.

Syn. — Expand, spread, extend, scatter, disperse; publish.

dif-fuse', *v. i.* To pass by spreading every way; to diffuse itself; to undergo diffusion.

dif-fuse' (dĭ-fūs'), *a.* [L. *diffusus*, p. p.: cf. F. *diffus*.] **1.** Confused; hard to understand; difficult. *Obs.*

2. Poured out; widespread; not restrained; copious; full; esp., of style, opposed to *concise* or *terse;* verbose; prolix; as, a *diffuse* writer.

A *diffuse* and various knowledge. *Milton.*

3. *Bot.* Spreading widely or loosely; as, *diffuse* branches.

Syn. — Prolix, verbose, wide, copious, full.

diffuse placenta. *Zoöl.* See PLACENTA, 1.

dif-fused' (dĭ-fūzd'), *p. a.* Spread abroad; dispersed; loose; flowing; diffuse. "A widely *diffused* opinion." *Hawthorne.*

diffused placenta. = DIFFUSE PLACENTA. See PLACENTA, 1.

dif-fuse'ness (-fūs'nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being diffuse.

Syn. — See REDUNDANCY.

dif-fus'er (dĭ-fūz'ẽr), *n.* One that diffuses; as, specif.: **a** A chamber surrounding a turbine wheel, into which the water is discharged. **b** A disk of perforated metal in an oil lamp, for diffusing the draft. **c** In beet-sugar making, a vessel in which the sugar is extracted from the chips by diffusion into water. **d** *Mech.* A mushroom-shaped device for diffusing spray or vapor, as in a carburetor.

dif-fus'i-ble (dĭ-fūz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of diffusing, or of being diffused. — **dif-fus'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **dif-fus'i-ble-ness**, *n.*

dif'fu-sim'e-ter (dĭf'ū-sĭm'ē-tẽr) } *n.* [See DIFFUSION; **dif-fu'si-om'e-ter** (dĭ-fū'zĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr) } -METER.] An apparatus for determining the rate of diffusion of fluids.

dif-fu'sion (dĭ-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *diffusio:* cf. F. *diffusion*.] **1.** Act of diffusing, or state of being diffused; a spreading, extension; dissemination; circulation; dispersion.

A *diffusion* of knowledge which has undermined superstition. *Burke.*

2. That which is diffused; as, an immense *diffusion* of waters. *Rare.*

3. Diffuseness; prolixity; — said of speech or writing.

4. The spontaneous process whereby the particles of substances forming a solution tend to become uniformly intermingled, as when two gases or two miscible liquids are brought into contact, or water is added to a sugar solution. The rates at which different gases diffuse into a particular gas, as the air, are (approximately) inversely proportional to the square roots of their densities. *Osmosis* is a kind of diffusion.

Syn. — Spread, propagation, circulation, expansion.

dif-fu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *diffusif*.] **1.** Having the quality of diffusing; tending to diffuse, or characterized by diffusion; diffuse; as, a *diffusive* gas.

2. Of a people or community, made up or consisting of members as individuals without organization. *Obs.*

— **dif-fu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **dif-fu'sive-ness**, *n.*

dif'fu-siv'i-ty (dĭf'ū-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tendency to diffuse; diffusibility; capacity or rate of diffusion.

dig (dĭg), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* DUG or DIGGED (dĭgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIG'GING (dĭg'ĭng). [ME. *diggen, deggen;* prob. akin to E. *dike, ditch;* cf. Dan. *dige* to raise a dike, *dige* a dike, a ditch, or (fr. a kindred G. or D. word) F. *diguer* to dike, to spur, *digue* a dike, OF. also *dikier*, v., *dike, dique*, n.] **1.** To turn up, or delve in (earth), with a spade or a hoe; to open, loosen, or break up (the soil) with a spade or other instrument; to pierce, open, or loosen, as if with a spade. "Be first to *dig* the ground." *Dryden.*

2. To bring to the surface or get by digging; to exhume.

Gold and silver coin have been accidentally *digged* up *Irving*

3. To hollow out, as a well; to form, as a ditch, by removing earth; to excavate.

4. To thrust; to poke; to give a prod or nudge. *Chiefly Colloq.*

You should have seen children . . . *dig* and push them mothers under the sides. *Robinson (More's Utopia).*

5. *Hunting.* To start; as, to *dig* a badger.

Syn. — DIG, DELVE. To DELVE (now chiefly fig.) is to DIG deep or laboriously; as, "And 't shall go hard but I will *delve* one yard below their mines, and blow them at the moon" (*Shak.*); "The cells where frigid learning *delves* in Aldine folios" (*Holmes*).

to dig down, to undermine and cause to fall by digging. — **to d. in.** **a** To cover by digging; as, to *dig in* manure. **b** To thrust in; to cause to penetrate. — **to d. up**, to discover as if by digging out something buried.

Castrén *dug up* the same legend in Finland. *John Fiske.*

— **to d. up the tomahawk**, to declare war, to renew strife. See *to bury the hatchet*, under BURY.

dig, *v. i.* **1.** To dig anything; to work with a spade or other like implement; to delve.

I cannot *dig*, to beg I am ashamed *Luke* xvi. 3.

2. To work hard or drudge, specif., *U. S.*, to study ploddingly and laboriously. *Colloq.*

Peter *dug* at his books all the harder *Paul L. Ford.*

3. *Mach.* Of a tool: To cut deeply into the work because ill set, held at a wrong angle, or the like, as when a lathe tool is set too low and so sprung into the work.

to dig out, to depart; to leave, esp. hastily. *Slang, U. S.*

dig, *n.* **1.** A thrust; a punch; a poke; as, a *dig* in the side or the ribs. See DIG, *v. t.*, 4. *Colloq.*

2. A plodding and laborious student. *Cant, U. S.*

3. **a** A tool for digging. *Dial. Eng.* **b** An act of digging. **c** An amount to be dug. **d** *Mining.* = GOUGE.

di-gam'ma (dī-găm'ä), *n.* [Gr. *δίγαμμα*; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *γάμμα* the letter Γ; — from resemblance to two *gammas* one above the other.] A letter (Ϝ, ϝ) of the original Greek alphabet, which early fell into disuse. It corresponded to the Semitic *vau* or *waw*. Its form identifies it with the Latin F, though its sound was probably like the Latin V, or English W. Cf. F.

di-gam'mat-ed (-măt-ĕd), *a.* Having the digamma or its representative letter or sound; as, the Latin word *vis* is a *digammated* form of the Greek ἴς.

dig'a-mous (dĭg'ä-mŭs), *a.* [L. *digamus*, Gr. *δίγαμος*; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *γάμος* marriage.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of digamy; twice married.

2. *Bot.* Diclinous. *Obs. or R.*

dig'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [L. *digamia*, Gr. *διγαμία* a second marriage. Cf. BIGAMY.] Act, or state, of being twice married; deuterogamy. Cf. BIGAMY.

di-gas'tric (dī-găs'trĭk), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. *γαστήρ* belly.] *Anat.* Having two bellies; biventral; — applied to muscles which are fleshy at each end and have a tendon in the middle; specif., pertaining to or designating one of the depressors of the lower jaw whose posterior belly arises from the mastoid process of the temporal bone and the anterior belly from the inner and lower border of the jaw. Both bellies terminate in a central tendon held in connection with the side of the hyoid bone by a fibrous loop lined with synovial membrane. — *n.* The digastric muscle.

digastric lobe, *Anat.*, a lobe of the cerebellum, on the under surface, lateral to the amygdala.

di-gen'e-sis (dī-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*di-* + *-genesis.*] Successive reproduction by sexual and asexual methods.

di'ge-net'ic (dĭ'jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Of or pertaining to digenesis. **b** Of or pertaining to the Digenetica.

Di'ge-net'i-ca (-ĭ-kä), *n. pl.* [NL. See DIGENESIS.] *Zoöl.* One of the two primary divisions or orders of trematode worms. Its members, of which the liver flukes are the best-known examples, are internal parasites, generally passing through a succession of different generations before the parent type is reproduced, and inhabiting two or more different hosts during their life. See FLUKE.

di-gest' (dĭ-jĕst'; dī-; 277), *v. t.*; DI-GEST'ED; DI-GEST'ING. [L. *digestus*, p. p. of *digerere* to separate, arrange, dissolve, digest; *di-* = *dis-* + *gerere* to bear, carry, wear: cf. OF *digester*. See JEST.] **1.** To separate or distribute; to dispose separately or in parts or groups. *Obs.*

2. To distribute or arrange methodically; to work over and classify; to reduce to portions for ready use or application; as, to *digest* the laws, etc.

Joining them together and *digesting* them into order. *Blair*

3. To think over and arrange methodically in the mind; to receive in the mind and consider carefully; to get an understanding of; to comprehend.

Feelingly *digest* the words you speak in prayer. *Sir H Sidney.*

4. *Physiol.* To subject to, or transform by, digestion; to convert (food) into absorbable form.

5. To appropriate or assimilate mentally.

Grant that we may . . . read, mark, learn, and inwardly *digest* them [the Scriptures] *Book of Common Prayer*

6. Hence: To bear comfortably or patiently; to be reconciled to; to brook; also, to get over the effects of; to put away or forget, as anger or ill will.

I never can *digest* the loss of most of Origen's works. *Coleridge*

7. *Chem.* To soften by heat and moisture; to heat or warm (a liquid, or a solid in contact with liquid); as, to *digest* bark in alcohol in order to extract soluble substances.

8. *Med.* To dispose to suppurate, or generate healthy pus, as an ulcer or wound. *Obs.*

9. To ripen; to mature. *Obs.*

10. To cause or aid the digestion of (food).

di-gest' (dĭ-jĕst'; dī-; 277), *v. i.* **1.** To digest food.

2. To be digested; to undergo digestion; as, food *digests* well or ill.

3. *Med.* To suppurate; to generate pus, as an ulcer. *Obs.*

di'gest (dī'jĕst), *n.* [L. *digestum*, pl. *digesta*, neut., fr. *digestus*, p. p.: cf. F. *digeste*. See DIGEST, *v. t.*] A body of information or written matter that is digested, or classified and arranged under proper heads or titles; esp., *Law*, a compilation of legal rules, statutes, or decisions arranged analytically or according to some other system; specif., and orig. in English [*cap.*], the compilation otherwise known as the Pandects of Justinian (see PANDECT) The earlier works known as *digests*, such as Comyn's Digest, were, like the Pandects, of the nature of analytical statements of the law, sometimes cast into the form of a group of short treatises; the modern *digests* of the English and American law are in the nature of alphabetical indexes to the statute and case law, giving for each case a brief statement of the rules enunciated by it.

Syn. — See COMPENDIUM.

di-gest'ant (dĭ-jĕs'tănt), *n.* *Med.* Any agent that promotes digestion.

di-gest'er (-tẽr), *n.* One that digests. Specif.. **a** A medicine or an article of food that aids digestion, or strengthens digestive power. "Rice is . . . a great *digester*" *Sir W. Temple.* **b** A strong closed vessel in which substances may be heated under pressure, usually with water or other liquid, in order to decompose, soften, or cook them; also, any of various pieces of apparatus in which substances are treated, usually by warming in contact with liquid, as to extract a soluble ingredient.

di-gest'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *digestible*, L. *digestibilis.*] Capable of being digested. — **di-gest'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **di-gest'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **di-gest'i-bly** (-tĭ-blĭ), *adv.*

di-ges'tion (dĭ-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* [F. *digestion*, L. *digestio.*] **1.** Act or process of digesting (in any sense), also, faculty of digesting food.

Now good *digestion* wait on appetite,
And health on both! *Shak.*

2. A digest or methodical arrangement. *Obs.*

3. *Physiol.* The process of converting nutritive material into absorbable form by the decomposing and dissolving action of secretions containing enzymes, assisted to a greater or less extent by mechanical action. In the higher animals it commences with the action of the saliva, and is continued, during the passage of the food through the greater part of the alimentary canal, by the action of the gastric, pancreatic, and intestinal juices. In the lower animals the process is conducted in simpler organs, sometimes in a single sac-like cavity. True digestion also occurs in carnivorous plants, as the sundews, Venus's flytrap, and pitcher plants, which obtain much of their requisite nitrogenous food from the bodies of entrapped insects. See ENZYME, AUTOLYSIS.

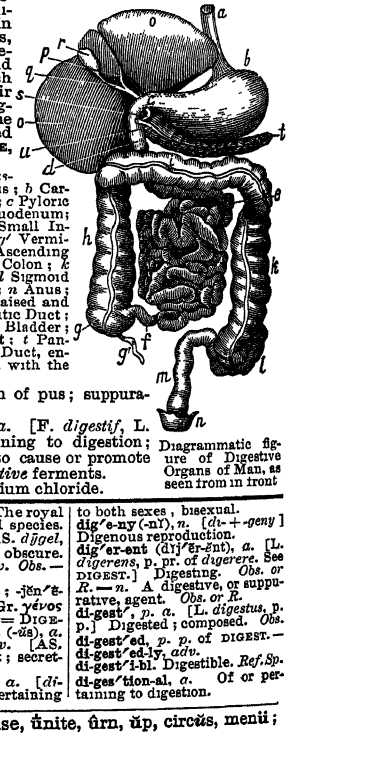

Diagrammatic figure of Digestive Organs of Man, as seen from in front

Description of Illustration: *a* Esophagus; *b* Cardiac end of Stomach; *c* Pyloric end of Stomach; *d* Duodenum; *e, f* Convolutions of Small Intestine; *g* Cæcum; *g'* Vermiform Appendix; *h* Ascending Colon; *i* Transverse Colon; *k* Descending Colon; *l* Sigmoid Flexure; *m* Rectum; *n* Anus; *o o* Lobes of Liver, raised and turned back; *p* Hepatic Duct; *q* Cystic Duct; *r* Gall Bladder; *s* Common Bile Duct; *t* Pancreas; *u* Pancreatic Duct, entering the duodenum with the common bile duct.

4. *Med.* Generation of pus; suppuration. *Obs.*

di-ges'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [F. *digestif*, L. *digestivus.*] Pertaining to digestion; having the power to cause or promote digestion; as, *digestive* ferments.

digestive salt, potassium chloride.

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dif-find' (dĭ-fĭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *diffindere, diffissum.*] To split. *Obs.* [FINE, DEFINITION, etc.]

diffine, **diffinition**, etc. † DEFINE, DEFINITION, etc.

diffiniciun, **diffinitive**. † DEFINITION, DEFINITIVE.

dif-fis'sion (dĭ-fĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [See DIFFIND.] A splitting. *Obs.*

dif-flate', *v. t.* [L. *difflatus*, p. p. of *diffiare* to blow apart.] To scatter or blow away. *Obs.* —

dif-fla'tion, *n.* *Obs*

dif'fu-en-cy, *n.* Diffluence. *Obs.*

dif'fu-ous, *a.* [L. *diffluus.*] Diffluent. *Obs.*

difforme. † DEFORM, to mar.

dif-formed', *a.* Difform. *Obs.*

diffoule. † DEFOUL. [TRUM.

diffraction spectrum. See SPECTRUM.

dif-fran'chise, **dif-fran'chisement.** Erroneous for DISFRANCHISE, DISFRANCHISEMENT.

dif-fran'gi-ent (dĭ-frăn'jĭ-ĕnt), *a.* *Opt. Physics.* Diffractive.

dif-fu'gi-ent (dĭ-fū'jĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *diffugiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *diffugere* to flee in different directions.] Fleeing; fleeting. *R.*

dif-fund', *v. t.* [L. *diffundere.*] To pour out; to diffuse. *Obs.*

dif-fus'ed-ly (dĭ-fūz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of DIFFUSED. [-NESS.

dif-fus'ed-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See

dif-fuse'ly (-fūs'lĭ), *adv.* of DIFFUSE. [*sĭlus.*] Diffuse. *Obs.*

dif-fu'sile (dĭ-fū'sĭl), *a.* [L. *diffusilis*] **diffusion battery.** *Sugar Manuf* A series of diffusers.

dif-fu'siv. Diffusive. *Ref. Sp.*

dif-fu'sor, *n.* A diffuser.

dif-fuze'. Diffuse, *v. Ref. Sp.*

dif-fuz'i-bl. Diffusible. *Ref. Sp.*

di-for'min (dĭ-fôr'mĭn), *n.* [*di-* + *formin.*] *Chem.* See FORMIN.

di-for'myl, *n.* [*di-* + *formyl.*] *Chem.* Glyoxal. [*Eng.*

dig, *n.* A duck. *Obs. or Dial.*

di-gal'lic (dĭ-găl'ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + 2d *gallic.*] See TANNIC ACID a

Di-gam'ba-ra (dĭ-găm'bə-rə), *n.* [Skr., sky-clad, naked.] See JAINISM.

dig'a-mist (dĭg'ä-mĭst), *n.* [See DIGAMOUS.] One who marries a second time; deuterogamist.

dig'a-mite, *n.* A digamist. *Obs.*

di-gam'mate (dī-găm'āt), *a.* Digammated. [digamma. *R.*

di-gam'mic (-mĭk), *a.* Pert. to a

dig'-dig', *n.* [*dig-dig*, native name in Abyssinia.] The royal antelope or other allied species.

di'gel, *a.* [ME. *dygel*, AS. *dȳgel, dȳgol, dīegel.*] Secret; obscure. *Obs.* — **di'gel-liche**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **di'gel-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

Di-ge'ne-a (dĭ-jē'nē-ä; -jĕn'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. *γένος* race, offspring.] *Zool.* = DIGENETICA. — **di-ge'ne-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

di'gest', *p. a.* [L. *digestus*, p. p.] Digested; composed. *Obs.*

di-gest'ed, *p. p.* of DIGEST. —

di-gest'ed-ly, *adv.*

di-gest'i-bl. Digestible. *Ref. Sp.*

di-ges'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to digestion.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, account, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

di-ges'tive (dĭ-jĕs'tĭv), *n.* **1.** A thing that aids digestion, as a food or drug; a digester.
2. *Med.* A substance which, when applied to a wound or ulcer, promotes suppuration. *Obs.*
dig'ger (dĭg'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that digs or is used in digging, as a miner, a seeker of gold, or a tool for digging.
2. Specif.: *Mach.* A reciprocating piece that actuates a spindle valve, as in some gas engines; a rod for actuating the exhaust valve of an internal-combustion engine, operated by the hammer of a hit-and-miss governor.
3. [*cap.*] An Indian of one of various degraded tribes of California Indians, who dig roots for food.
4. A digger wasp.
5. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* (*pl.*) Those Levelers who in 1649 began to till the commons in pursuance of their communistic principles.
6. In *Slang or Colloq. Use:* **a** A spur. **b** A finger nail. **c** *Playing Cards.* A spade. **d** A drudge; a plodder.
Digger pine. A Californian pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) of moderate height, freely branching habit, and sparse foliage. The nuts are edible, and were formerly a common food of the Digger Indians, whence the name.
digger wasp. In a broad sense, any burrowing wasp; specif., any of a group (*Fossores* or *Fossoria*) so called because most of its members build their nests in burrows dug by themselves or appropriated from other animals, and provision them with spiders, caterpillars, or insects for their young. The families Sphegidæ, Pompilidæ, and Mutillidæ are among those usually included.
dig'ging (dĭg'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or action of one that digs.
2. *pl.* The materials excavated.
3. A place of excavating; in *pl.* (often regarded as singular), land or a place where ore, metals, or precious stones are got by digging; esp., any of certain localities in California, Australia, etc., at which gold is got by placer mining.
4. Hence: *pl.* **a** Region; locality. *Colloq., U. S.* **b** Quarters; lodgings. *Colloq.* *John Corbin.*
dight (dīt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p* DIGHT or DIGHT'ED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIGHT'ING. [ME. *dihten*, AS. *dihtan* to dictate, command, dispose, arrange, fr. L. *dictare* to say often, dictate, order; cf. G. *dichten* to write poetry, fr. L. *dictare*. See DICTATE.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** To appoint, manage, or order. **b** To deal with; treat; also, maltreat. **c** Specif To have sexual intercourse with. **d** To put; consign. **e** To bring about; as, to *dight* one's death; to perform.
2 To compose; to construct; to put in order; to prepare. *Obs. or Poetic* "She gan the house to *dight*." *Chaucer.*
3. *Obs. or Dial.* **a** To repair or put to rights; to cleanse. **b** Specif., to winnow.
4. To furnish out or equip; to deck; to dress. *Archaic.*
The clouds in thousand liveries *dight*. *Milton.*
5. Specif.: **a** To dress surgically, as a wound. *Obs.* **b** To dress (vines, soil, etc.) in husbandry. *Obs.*
dight, *n* [From DIGHT, *v.*] A wipe or rub; a dab; as, a little *dight* of butter. *Dial.*
dig'it (dĭj'ĭt), *n.* [L. *digitus* finger; of uncertain origin.]
1. A finger. *Now Humorous or Affected.*
2. *Zoöl.* One of the divisions in which the limbs of vertebrates of the classes higher than fishes terminate; a finger or toe. The typical number of digits is five on each limb; this is rarely exceeded, but in many animals is reduced, one or more being rudimentary or entirely wanting, as in the horse, where the whole foot consists of the enormously developed middle digit. The digits are numbered, beginning at the preaxial (radial or tibial) border of the limb. Thus in man the thumb and great toe are the first digits. A fully developed digit has a series of bones called *phalanges*, which in most mammals do not exceed three in number (two in the first digit), and usually bears a horny *nail* at the tip which may be modified into a claw or hoof.
3 A finger's breadth; in English measure, three fourths of an inch. See MEASURE.
4. *Math.* **a** Any of the ten figures or symbols, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, by which all numbers may be expressed, — so called because of the use of the fingers in counting and computing. Many authorities do not include 0 with the digits. **b** *Math.* A number expressed by a digit.
5. *Astron.* One twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; — a term used to express the quantity of an eclipse; as, an eclipse of eight *digits* is one which obscures two thirds of the diameter of the disk.
dig'it-al (dĭj'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *digitalis.*] Of or pertaining to a finger, or digit, or the fingers or digits; resembling a digit or digits; digitate.
digital fossa. **a** *Anat.* A depression at the base of the internal surface of the great trochanter of the femur, for the attachment of the tendon of the obturator externus muscle. **b** *Bertillon System.* The fossa, or hollow, formed in the upper anterior portion of the ear by the branching of the antihelix. — **d. impressions,** *Anat.*, shallow depressions on the inner side of the cranial bones, corresponding to the convolutions of the brain.
dig'it-al, *n.* **1.** A digit or finger. *Obs or Humorous.*
2. *Zoöl.* The terminal joint of the pedipalpus of a spider.
3. A key, as of an organ, to be played by the finger; — opposed to *pedal*
dig'i-ta'lin (dĭj'ĭ-tā'lĭn), dĭj'ĭ-tă-lĭn), *n.* **1.** *Pharm.* Any of several extracts of foxglove (*Digitalis*), as the "French extract," the "German extract," etc., which differ among themselves in composition and properties.
2. *Chem.* A white, crystalline glucoside, $C_{35}H_{50}O_{14}$, found in foxglove and its extracts, with digitonin and digitoxin.
dig'i-ta'lis (dĭj'ĭ-tā'lĭs), *n.* [NL ' cf. F. *digitale*. So named (according to Linnæus) from its finger-shaped corolla; cf. the F. name *doigtier*, also finger stall, thimble, G. *fingerhut* thimble.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of scrophulariaceous herbs of Europe and western Asia. They are leafy-stemmed perennials with terminal spikes or racemes of showy bell-shaped flowers.
2. *Pharm.* The leaves of the purple foxglove (*D. purpurea*), one of the most important drugs, used as a remedy in derangements of the circulatory system. Digitalis stimulates the cardiac muscle, elevates the blood pressure, and relieves venous congestion; it is an efficient diuretic in dropsy.
dig'i-tate (dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *a.* [L. *digitatus* having fingers.]
1. Having fingers or digits; digitated.
2. Resembling a finger or fingers; specif., *Bot.*, having divisions arranged like the fingers of a hand; — applied usually to palmate or to palmately lobed leaves having 5 or 7 divisions.

Digitate Leaf.

dig'i-tat'ed (-tāt'ĕd), *a.* Bearing or having digits or fingerlike processes; digitate.
dig'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* State of being digitate; a division into fingers or fingerlike processes, also, a fingerlike process.
dig'i-ta'to- (dĭj'ĭ-tā'tō-). Combining form for *digitate.*
dig'i-ti- (dĭj'ĭ-tĭ-). Combining form from Latin *digitus*, meaning *finger.*
dig'i-ti-form' (-fôrm'), *a.* [*digiti-* + *-form.*] Formed like a finger or fingers; finger-shaped; as, a *digitiform* root.
dig'i-ti-grade' (-grād'), *a.* [*digiti-* + L. *gradi* to step, walk: cf. F. *digitigrade.*] Walking upon the digits; designating animals in which the digits only bear on the ground, the posterior part of the foot being more or less raised; — opposed to *plantigrade.* Most mammals (not, however, including man) are more or less digitigrade, the extreme condition being exhibited by the horses and cattle, which walk and stand on the tips of one or two digits of each foot. — *n.* A digitigrade animal; esp., one of the digitigrade Carnivora. — **dig'i-ti-grad'ism** (-grăd'ĭz'm), *n.*
dig'it-ize (dĭj'ĭ-tīz), *v. t.* [*digit* + *-ize.*] To finger; manipulate; also, to point at with the finger. *Rare.* — **dig'it-iz'er** (-tīz'ẽr), *n. Rare.*
dig'i-to'ri-um (dĭj'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-rĭ-ă). [NL, fr. L. *digitus* a finger] A small dumb keyboard instrument used by pianists for exercising the fingers.
dig'i-tox'in (-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [See DIGITALIS; TOXIN.] *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline glucoside, $C_{34}H_{54}O_{11}$, in digitalis.
di-glad'i-ate (dī-glăd'ĭ-āt), *v. i.* [L. *digladiari*; *di-* = *dis-* + *gladius* a sword.] To fence; contend; dispute. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **di-glad'i-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n. Obs. or Archaic.*
Digladiating like Æschines and Demosthenes. *Hales*
di-glad'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of digladiating; fencing; fighting; wrangling. *Archaic.* "Sore *digladiations.*" *Evelyn.*
di'glot (dī'glŏt), *a.* [Gr. δίγλωττος speaking two languages; δι- = δίς twice + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue. See GLOTTIS] Having, using, or expressed in, two languages; bilingual; as, a *diglot* Bible. — *n.* A diglot edition, as of a book.
di-glot'tism (dī-glŏt'ĭz'm), *n.* Bilingualism. *Rare.*
di'glyph (dī'glĭf), *n.* [Gr. δίγλυφος doubly indented; δι- = δίς + γλύφειν to hollow out.] *Arch.* A projecting face like the triglyph, but having only two channels or grooves.
dig'ni-fied (dĭg'nĭ-fīd), *p. a.* **1** Invested or honored with a dignity; made a dignitary. *Obs. or R.*
2. Marked with dignity, stately; as, a *dignified* judge.
dig'ni-fy (dĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.*; DIG'NI-FIED (-fīd); DIG'NI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [OF. *dignifier*, fr. LL. *dignificare*; L. *dignus* worthy + *-ficare* (in comp.), *facere* to make. See DEIGN; FACT.] **1.** To invest with dignity or honor; to make illustrious; to give distinction to; to exalt in rank; to honor.
Your worth will *dignify* our feast. *B. Jonson.*
2. To give a semblance of dignity to, as by a name.
3. To invest with a dignity or a title of honor. *Obs.*
dig'ni-ta-ry (-tā-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having, a dignity, esp. an ecclesiastical dignity.
dignitary prebend, one having jurisdiction annexed to it.
dig'ni-ta-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *dignitaire*, fr. L. *dignitas.*] One who possesses exalted rank or holds a position of dignity or honor, esp. ecclesiastical rank above that of a parochial priest or clergyman.
dig'ni-ty (dĭg'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *dignete, dignite*, OF. *dignetè, dignité*, F. *dignité*, fr. L. *dignitas*, from *dignus* worthy. See DAINTY, DEIGN.] **1.** State, character, or quality of being worthy or honorable; elevation of character; worth; nobleness; excellence.
The *dignity* of this act was worth the audience of kings. *Shak.*
2. Elevated rank; honorable station; high office, political or ecclesiastical; degree of estimation; also, a particular office, rank, or title of honor.
And the king said, What honor and *dignity* hath been done to Mordecai for this? *Esth.* vi. 3.
3. Nobleness of manner, aspect, or style; loftiness and grace; impressiveness; stateliness.
Dignity of thought and language. *Macaulay.*
4. One holding high rank; a dignitary; also, collectively, persons of rank or high position. "The *dignity* of a great kingdom . . . imprisoned or exiled." *Burke.*
5. *Astrol.* The location of a planet where its influence is enhanced, either by aspects with other planets or by zodiacal position.
6. Fundamental principle; axiom; maxim; — translating Gr. ἀξίωμα. *Nonce Use.* *Sir T. Browne.*
Syn. — See DECORUM.
di'graph (dī'graf), *n.* [*di-* + Gr. γραφή a writing.] A group of two vowels or two consonants representing a single simple speech sound, as *ea* in *head* (hĕd), or *th* in *bath.*
A diphthong must not be confounded with a *digraph;* the former is two vowels in one syllable, the latter is two letters for one sound. *Hempl.*
di-graph'ic (dī-grăf'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or written with, a digraph.
2. Written in two kinds of characters.
di-gress' (dĭ-grĕs'; dī-grĕs'; 277), *v. i.*; DI-GRESSED' (-grĕst'); DI-GRESS'ING. [L. *digressus*, p. p. of *digredi* to go apart, to deviate; *di-* = *dis-* + *gradi* to step, walk. See GRADE.] **1.** To step or turn aside; to deviate; diverge; swerve; esp., to turn aside from the main subject of attention, or course of argument, in writing or speaking.
In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digress* into a particular definition as often as a man varies the signification of any term *Locke.*
2. To turn aside from the right path; transgress. *Obs. or R.*
Thy abundant goodness shall excuse
This deadly blot in thy *digressing* son. *Shak.*
3. *Astron. Obs.* **a** Of the sun, to depart from the equator. **b** Of interior planets, to recede from the sun in elongation.
di-gres'sion (dĭ-grĕsh'ŭn; dī-), *n.* [L *digressio*: cf. F. *digression*, OF. *disgression*, whence ME. *disgression.*]
1. Act or instance of digressing.
2. Specif.: **a** Deviation from moral rectitude.
Then my *digression* is so vile, so base,
That it will live engraven in my face *Shak.*
b A part of a discourse deviating from its main design or subject.
The *digressions* I cannot excuse otherwise than by the confidence that no man will read them. *Sir W. Temple.*
c *Astron.* Deviation from a particular direction or line; departure of the sun from the equator; elongation (of an interior planet).
Syn. — DIGRESSION, EPISODE, EXCURSUS are often confused. A DIGRESSION is a deviation, often at the expense of unity of effect, from the main subject of a discourse; an EPISODE is an incidental narrative which, though separable from the main subject, arises naturally from it, and often forms a necessary and integral part of its development; an EXCURSUS is an avowed and usually formal *digression* (frequently of the nature of an appendix) elucidating at some length an incidental point.
In this long *digression* which I was accidentally led into, as in all my *digressions*, . . . there is . . . an excellence seldom looked for . . . in a *digression;* and it is this: That though . . I fly off from what I am about, as far, and as often too, as any writer in Great Britain, yet I constantly take care . . . that my main business does not stand still in my absence. *Sterne.*
The accounts which Raphael gives of the battle of angels, and the creation of the world, have in them those qualifications which the critics judge requisite to an *episode.* They are nearly related to the principal action, and have a just connection with the fable. *Spectator.*
di-gres'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a digression.
di-gres'sive (dĭ-grĕs'ĭv; dī-), *a.* Digressing, or of the nature of digression. *Johnson.*
— **di-gres'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **di-gres'sive-ness,** *n.*
Di-gyn'i-a (dī-jĭn'ĭ-ă), *n. pl* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. γυνή a woman, a female.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants including those having flowers with two pistils. — **di-gyn'i-an** (-ăn), *a.*
dig'y-nous (dĭj'ĭ-nŭs; dī'jĭ-nŭs), *a. Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the class Digynia. **b** Having two pistils.
di-he'dral (dī-hē'drăl), *a* [*di-* + Gr. ἕδρα a seat, base, fr. ἕζεσθαι to sit.] **1.** Having, or formed by, two plane faces; as, the *dihedral* summit of a crystal; a *dihedral* angle.
2. *Math.* Designating a group of $4n$ homogeneous or $2n$ nonhomogeneous substitutions corresponding to the group of rotations that displace into coincidence (but not identity) with itself a figure composed of two coincident regular polygons of n sides conceived as lying (in opposite hemispheres) on the equator common to the hemispheres.
dihedral angle, the angular separation of two intersecting planes.
di-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.* [See DIHEDRAL.] A figure with two sides or surfaces.
di'hex-ag'o-nal (dī'hĕk-săg'ō-năl), *a.* [*di-* + *hexagonal.*] *Cryst.* Designating, or pertaining to, a symmetrical 12-sided figure the alternate angles of which are equal; — used esp. in naming two forms of the hexagonal system, the *dihexagonal pyramid* and the *dihexagonal prism.* Any horizontal section of either of these forms is a figure of the above description.
di-hex'a-he'dron (dī-hĕk'să-hē'drŏn), *n.* [*di-* + *hexahedron.*] *Cryst.* A form having twice six faces, as a double six-sided pyramid. — **di-hex'a-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*
di-hy'dric (dī-hī'drĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *hydric.*] *Chem.* **a** Containing two atoms of acid hydrogen. **b** Containing two hydroxyl groups.

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di-ges'tive-ly, *adv.* of DIGESTIVE.
di-gest'ly, *adv.* Digestedly. *Obs.*
di-ges'tor (dĭ-jĕs'tẽr). = DIGESTER. [*Obs.*]
di-ges'ture (-tūr), *n.* Digestion. [*Obs.*]
dig'ga-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
digged (dĭgd), *pret. & p. p.* of DIG.
Digger Indian. = DIGGER, *n.*, 3.
digger's delight *or* **weed.** The Australian speedwell (*Veronica perfoliata*), whose presence is supposed to indicate auriferous soil.
digging spoon. A spoon-shaped shovel for digging holes.
Dig'go-ry (dĭg'ō-rĭ), *n.* In Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," a barn laborer, utilized on great occasions as a house servant. He is very awkward, and, while serving at table, talks and laughs at the jokes of his master, Mr. Hardcastle.
dight, *adv.* Well. *Obs.*
dight'er (dīt'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *dihtere.*] One that dights. *Obs. or R.*
dight'ings (dīt'ĭngz, dĭK'tĭngz), *n. pl.* [From DIGHT, *v.*] Refuse of any kind; as, of grain after winnowing. *Scot.*
dig'it (dĭj'ĭt), *v. t.* To point at; to point out. *Obs.*
dig'i-tal'i-form (dĭj'ĭ-tăl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Digitalis* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Shaped like the corolla of the foxglove (*Digitalis*).
dig'i-tate (dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *digitare.*] To point out as with the finger. *Obs.*
dig'i-tate-ly, *adv.* of DIGITATE.
Dig'i-ti-gra'da (dĭj'ĭ-tĭ-grā'dă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a group consisting of the digitigrade Carnivora, as the cats, dogs, and their allies. Cf. PLANTIGRADA.
dig'i-ti-nerv'ate, dig'i-ti-nerved', *a. Bot.* Palminerved.
dig'i-ti-par'tite, *a. Bot.* Parted like the fingers.
dig'i-ti-pin'nate, *a. Bot.* Having digitate leaves of which the leaflets are pinnate; digitately pinnate.
‖ di'gi-to mon-stra'ri (dĭj'ĭ-tō). [L.] To be pointed out with the finger. *Horace* (*Odes*, IV. III. 22). *Persius* (I. 28).
dig'i-to'nin (dĭj'ĭ-tō'nĭn), *n. Chem.* A glucoside, $C_{28}H_{47}O_{14}$, in digitalis and its extracts
dig'i-tule (dĭj'ĭ-tūl), *n.* [L. *digitulus*, dim. of *digitus.*] *Zoöl.* A minute fingerlike process, specif. that on the tarsal claws of certain insects.
dig'i-tus (-tŭs), *n*; *pl.* -TI (-tī). [L., finger.] **1.** See MEASURE.
2. *Zoöl.* = DACTYLUS (of the legs of insects). [glot.]
di-glot'tic (dī-glŏt'ĭk), *a.* DI-GLOT'TISM.
di'gly-col'ic, *a.* [*di-* + *glycolic.*] *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_4H_6O_5$, formed by elimination of water from two molecules of glycollic acid.
dig'meat', *n.* Duckweed. *Dial. Eng.*
dig-nath'us (dĭg-năth'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. γνάθος jaw.] *Terat.* A monster having two lower jaws.
dig-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L *dignatio*] Act of thinking worthy or honoring; condescension. *Obs.*
digne, *a.* [F., fr. L. *dignus.* See DEIGN.] *Obs.* **a** Worthy; honorable. **b** Suitable; adequate; fit. **c** Haughty; disdainful. — **digne'ly,** *adv. Obs.* — **dignesse,** *n. Obs.*
dignete. † DIGNITY.
dig'ni-fi-ca'tion (dĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See DIGNIFY.] A dignifying; honoring. *Obs. or R.*
dig'ni-fied-ly, *adv.* of DIGNIFIED. See -LY.
‖ dig'ni-tas (dĭg'nĭ-tăs), *n.*; *pl.* -TATES (-tā'tēz). [LL.] An axiom.
dig-nosce', *v. t. & i.* [L. *dignoscere, dinoscere*, to distinguish.] To discern. *Obs.*
dig-no'tion (dĭg-nō'shŭn), *n.* [See DIGNOSCE, *v.*] A discerning; a diagnostic. *Obs.*
‖ dig'nus vin'di-ce no'dus. [L.] A knot worthy of (such) a liberator, that is, of a deity. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 191).
di'go-neu'tic (dī'gō-nū'tĭk), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. γονεύειν to generate.] Having two broods in one year. — **di'go-neu'tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*
di'go-nop'o-rous (-nŏp'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*di-* + *gono-* + Gr πόρος a passage.] *Zoöl.* Having separate orifices for the male and female reproductive organs; — said of certain hermaphrodite turbellarians and gastropods.
dig'o-nous (dĭg'ō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. δι- = δίς twice + γωνία an angle.] Having two angles.
di'graf. Digraph. *Ref. Sp.*
di'gram (dī'grăm), *n.* [*di-* + *-gram.*] A digraph.
di-gress', *n* [L. *digressus.*] Digression. *Obs.* [al.]
di-gres'sion-a-ry, *a.* Digressive. *Ref. Sp.*
di-gus'tide (dī-gwŏ'nĭd; -nĭd), *n.* [*di-* + *guanidine* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* A strong amorphous base, $C_9H_{17}N_5$, a guanidyl derivative of guanidine.
‖ digue (dēg), *n.* [F. See DIKE.] A bank; embankment; a dike.
di-hal'o-gen, *a.* [*di-* + *halogen.*] *Chem.* Containing two halogen atoms, esp. replacing hydrogen.
di-he'li-os (dī-hē'lĭ-ŏs), **di-he'li-um** (-ŭm), **di-he'ly-(l)ĭ,** *n.* [*di-* + Gr. ἥλιος sun.] *Astron* That double ordinate of the ellipse which passes through the solar focus. *Obs.*
di-hep'tyl, *n. Chem.* See DI-.
dihte. † DIGHT
di-hy'brid, *n.* [*di-* + *hybrid.*] *Biol.* A hybrid whose parents differ in two characters. — **di-hy'brid-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
dihydr-. See DIHYDRO-.
di-hy'drate, *n.* [*di-* + *hydrate.*] *Chem.* A compound containing two molecules of water; also, less correctly, a hydroxide containing two hydroxyl groups.
di-hy'drat-ed (dī-hī'drāt-ĕd), *a.* Combined with two molecules of water; twice hydrated. — **dihydrated sulphuric acid.** See SULPHURIC ACID. [ZONE.]
di-hy'dra-zone, *n.* See HYDRA-

di-hy'drite (dī-hī'drīt), *n.* [*di-* + Gr. ὕδωρ water + *-ite.*] *Min.* A basic phosphate of copper, occurring in emerald-green monoclinic crystals. H., 4 5-5. Sp gr., 4-4.4.

di-hy'dro-, **dihydr-**. [*di-*+2d *hydro-.*] *Chem.* Combining forms denoting *combination with two atoms of hydrogen;* as, *dihydronicotine*, $C_{10}H_{16}N_2$, is formed from nicotine, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$, by reduction.

di'hy-drox'y- (dī'hī-drŏk'sĭ-). [*di-* + *hydroxy-.*] *Chem.* A combining form denoting, *containing two hydroxyl groups*, esp. replacing hydrogen; as, *dihydroxytoluene.* — **di'hy-drox'y** (-drŏk'sĭ), *a.*

di'i-amb' (dī'ī-ămb') } *n.; L. pl.* -BI (-ăm'bī). [NL. *di-*
di'i-am'bus (-ăm'bŭs) } *iambus*, fr. Gr. διαμβος; δι- = δίς twice + ἰαμβος. See IAMBUS.] *Pros.* A double iamb; an iambic dipody (⏑ – ⏑ –) reckoned as a single compound foot.

di-i'o-dide (dī-ī'ō-dīd ; -dĭd ; 184), *n.* Also **-did**. [*di-* + *iodine.*] *Chem.* A compound containing two atoms of iodine in combination with an element or radical.

di-i'o-do- (dī-ī'ō-dō-), **diiod-**. [*di-* + *iodo-.*] Combining forms denoting the *presence of two atoms of iodine*, esp. replacing hydrogen.

di'i-sat'o-gen (dī'ī-săt'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*di-* + *isatine* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* A red crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_8O_4N_2$, artificially produced, which by reduction passes directly to indigo.

di-ju'di-cate (dī-jōō'dĭ-kāt; 243), *v. i. & t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'-ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *dijudicatus*, p. p. of *dijudicare* to decide ; *di-* = *dis-* + *judicare* to judge.] To make a judicial decision; to judge between; to decide; to determine. *Hales.* — **di-ju'di-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

dik'age (dīk'ĕj), *n.* Also **dyk'age**. The digging of dikes

dike (dīk), *n.* Also **dyke**. [ME. *dic, dike*, ditch, AS. *dīc;* akin to D. *dijk* dike, G. *deich*, and prob. *teich* pond, Icel. *dīki* ditch, Dan. *dige;* cf. Gr. *τεῖχος* (for *θεῖχος*) wall, or Gr. *τἰφος* pool, marsh. Sense 4 is perh. due to D. or LG.; cf. also OF *digue*, F. *digue*, of D. or LG. origin. Cf. DITCH.] **1.** A ditch ; a channel for water made by digging.

Little channels or *dikes* cut to every bed. *Ray.*

2. Hence: **a** A channel or other watercourse. *Local, Eng.*

Thames, the king of *dikes*. *Poye.*

b A pool ; a pond. *Dial. Eng.*

3. A bank of earth thrown up from a ditch ; hence : **a** A wall or fence, as of turf or stone. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** A causeway. **c** A jetty projecting into the water ; a pier. *Local, Eng.*

4. A bank, as of earth, thrown up to form a barrier, line of demarcation, or the like ; esp., an embankment to prevent inundations ; a levee.

Dikes that the hands of the farmers had raised . . .
Shut out the turbulent tides. *Longfellow.*

5. *Geol. & Mining.* A more or less wall-like body of igneous rock (or, loosely, in mining, of any other material) intruded into a fissure or crack in older rock. Dikes are commonly a few feet wide, but they attain great thickness in some cases. They are sometimes vertical, but they may be inclined at any angle.

dike, *v. t.*; DIKED (dīkt); DIK'ING (dīk'ĭng). Also **dyke**. [Cf. ME. *diken* to dig, AS. *dīcian.* See DIKE, *n.*] **1.** To surround or protect with a dike or dikes.

2. To drain by a dike or ditch.

dike, *v. i.* Also **dyke**. To work as a ditcher ; to dig ; to work at making a dike or dikes.

dik'er (dīk'ĕr), *n.* Also **dyk'er**. [Cf. AS. *dīcere* a digger, ditcher.] One who dikes ; one who makes a dike or dikes, or works at their construction.

dike'reeve' (dīk'rēv'), *n.* Also **dyke'reeve'**. [*dike* + *reeve* an officer.] A local officer in charge of the drains, sluices, and sea banks of a district of fenny or marshy land. *Eng.*

di-ke'tone (dī-kē'tōn), *n.* [*di-* + *ketone.*] *Chem.* A compound containing two ketone groups.

di-lac'er-ate (dĭ-lăs'ĕr-āt ; dī-), *v. t.*; DI-LAC'ER-AT'ED (-āt'-ĕd) ; DI-LAC'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *dilaceratus*, p. p. of *dilacerare* to tear apart ; *di-* = *dis-* + *lacerare* to tear.] To rend asunder ; to tear to pieces. *Sir T. Browne.*

di-lac'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dilaceratio :* cf. F. *dilacération.*] **1.** Act of dilacerating.

2 Specif.: *Dentistry.* A condition of a tooth produced by displacement of the calcified portion from the tissues which formed it, the development being continued after the normal position of the calcified part had been lost.

di-lap'i-date (dĭ-lăp'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.*; DI-LAP'I-DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); DI-LAP'I-DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). [L. *dilapidare* to scatter like stones ; *di-* = *dis-* + *lapidare* to throw stones, fr. *lapis* a stone. See LAPIDARY.] **1.** To bring (a building) into a condition of decay or partial ruin by neglect or misuse.

2. To impair by waste and abuse ; to squander.

The patrimony . . . was much *dilapidated*. *Wood.*

di-lap'i-date, *v. i.* To get out of repair ; to fall into partial ruin , to become decayed, as a house or church.

di-lap'i-dat'ed (-dāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Decayed ; fallen into partial ruin ; injured by bad usage or neglect.

Syn. — See RUINED.

di-lap'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dilapidatio.*] **1.** Act of dilapidating, or state of being dilapidated.

2. *Eng. Law.* Waste committed by an incumbent of a spiritual living ; ecclesiastical waste ; also, a charge for repairing such waste. The liability and mode of recovering compensation for dilapidation is now regulated by the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Acts of 1871 and 1872 (34 & 35 Vict. c 43 (1871), 35 & 36 Vict. c. 96).

3. The natural disintegration and breaking away of stone from cliffs, mountain sides, etc ; also, the resulting débris.

di-lat'a-ble (dĭ-lāt'*a*-b'l ; dī-), *a.* [Cf F. *dilatable.*] Capable of expansion ; that may be dilated ; — opposed to *contractible ;* as, the lungs are *dilatable ;* air is *dilatable* by heat. — **di-lat'a-bil'i-ty** (-*a*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **di-lat'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

di-lat'an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* [See DILATANT.] Property of being dilatant ; specif., *Physics*, the property, exhibited by granular masses under certam conditions, of increasing in volume when changed in shape, owing to increase of the space between the particles.

di-lat'ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *dilatans, -antis*, p. pr. of *dilatare* to dilate.] Expanding ; having the property of increasing in volume ; characterized by dilatancy.

di-lat'ant, *n.* **1.** *Physics.* **a** The fluid contained in a dilatometer. **b** Any substance capable of expansion.

2. *Med.* = DILATOR **a**.

di-lat'ate (dĭ-lāt'āt ; dī'lā-tāt), *a.* [L. *dilatatus*, p. p. of *dilatare* to dilate.] Widened in some part ; dilated.

dil'a-ta'tion (dĭl'*a*-tā'shŭn ; dī'*la*- ; 277), *n.* [ME. *dilatacioun*, F. *dilatation*, L. *dilatatio*, fr. *dilatare*. See DILATE, cf. DILATION.] **1.** Prolixity ; diffuse discourse. *Obs.*

2. Act of dilating ; expansion ; an enlarging or spreading abroad , state of being dilated ; dilation , also, a dilated part or formation.

di-late' (dĭ-lāt' ; dī-lāt' ; 277), *v. t.*; DI-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd) ; DI-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [F. *dilater*, L. *dilatare ;* either fr. *di-* = *dis-* + *latus* wide, not the same word as *latus*, used as p. p. of *ferre* to bear (see LATITUDE) ; or fr. *dilatus*, used as p. p. of *differre* to separate (see TOLERATE, DIFFER; cf. DILATORY).] **1.** To enlarge upon ; to relate at large ; to tell copiously or diffusely. *Obs. or R.*

Do me the favor to *dilate* at full
What hath befallen of them and thee till now. *Shak.*

2. To spread abroad ; to disperse or diffuse. *Obs.*

3. To expand ; to distend ; to enlarge or extend in bulk or size ; to swell ; — opposed to *contract ;* as, the air *dilates* the lungs ; air is *dilated* by increase of heat.

di-late', *v. i.* **1.** To speak largely and copiously ; to dwell in narration ; to enlarge or expatiate ; — with *on* or *upon*.

But still they on their ancient joys *dilate*. *Crabbe*

2. To grow wide ; to expand ; to swell ; to extend in size.

His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength. *Addison.*

Syn. — DILATE, EXPAND, DISTEND, INFLATE. To DILATE (opposed to *contract*) is to widen or enlarge, esp. in diameter ; as, "And now I see the table wider grown, as round a pebble into water thrown *dilates* a ring of light" (*Longfellow*) ; "In doing this, I felt every vessel in my frame *dilate*" (*Sterne*) ; "Half-frighted, with *dilated* eyes" (*Tennyson*). To EXPAND is to spread or open out ; as, a flower, a sail *expands ;* "with *expanded* wings" (*Milton*), (fig.) "The text, whether of prophet or of poet, *expands* for whatever we can put into it" (*G. Eliot*). That is DISTENDED which is (lit. or fig.) stretched out by pressure from within ; as, a *distended* bladder, stomach, *distended* veins; (fig.) "And now his heart *distends* with pride" (*Milton*). That is INFLATED which is distended with air or gas, or which is (fig.) puffed up or turgid ; as, an *inflated* balloon ; "poems . . . so *inflated* with metaphor, that they may be compared to the gaudy bubbles blown up from a solution of soap" (*Goldsmith*) ; *inflated* values. See INCREASE, EXPATIATE.

di-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *p. p. & p. a.* of DILATE. Esp. : *p. a.* **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Expanded laterally ; flattened ; specif., of parts of insects, having a broad expanded border or margin. **b** *Her.* Standing open ; extended. — **di-lat'ed-ly**, *adv.*

di-la'tion (dĭ-lā'shŭn ; dī-), *n.* [From DILATE, *v. ;* cf. DILATATION, DILATOR.] Act of dilating, or state of being dilated ; expansion ; dilatation. *Mrs. Browning.*

A gigantic *dilation* of the hateful figure. *Dickens.*

di-la'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Causing dilatation ; tending to dilate or enlarge ; expansive. *Coleridge.*

dĭ'la-tom'e-ter (dĭ'lă-tŏm'ĕ-tĕr ; dĭl'*a*-), *n.* [*dilate* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring or noting the dilatation or expansion of a substance, esp. of a fluid, as a bulb to which a capillary tube is attached. — **dĭ'la-to-met'ric** (-tō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

di-la'tor (dĭ-lā'tĕr ; dī-), *n.* [See DILATE.] One that dilates; specif.: **a** *Med.* An instrument for expanding a part ; as, a urethral *dilator*. **b** *Anat.* A muscle that dilates any part.

dil'a-to-ry (dĭl'*a*-tō-rĭ), *a* [L. *dilatorius*, fr. *dilator* a delayer, fr. *dilatus*, used as p. p. of *differre* to defer, delay : cf. F. *dilatoire.* See DILATE, *v.*, DIFFER, DEFER to postpone.] **1.** Tending to, or causing, delay ; designed to cause delay ; delaying ; as, *dilatory* letters ; a *dilatory* policy.

2. Characterized by, or given to, procrastination or delay ; tardy ; slow ; as, a *dilatory* servant ; *dilatory* payment.

Syn. — Delaying, sluggish, inactive, loitering, behindhand, backward, procrastinating. See SLOW.

dilatory defense *or* **plea**, *Law*, one which goes to defeat the pending action or proceeding without involving any decision upon the merits of the case.

dil'do (dĭl'dō), *n. ; pl.* DILDOS (-dōz). A meaningless word used in the refrains of popular songs. *Obs.*

Delicate burthens of *dildos* and fadings. *Shak.*

di-leo'tion (dĭ-lēk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dilectio :* cf. F. *dilection.* See DILIGENT.] Love ; also, choice. *Obs or R. T. Martin.*

☞ Carlyle so renders the German title *Liebden*, your Love, used between sovereign princes.

dĭ-lem'ma (dĭ-lĕm'*a* ; dī-), *n.* [L. *dilemma*, Gr. δίλημμα ; δι- = δις twice + λαμβάνειν to take. See LEMMA.] **1.** *Logic.* An argument which presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives (or "horns"), but is equally conclusive against him, whichever alternative he chooses. The following are instances of the *dilemma*. A young rhetorician applied to an old sophist to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward to be paid when he should gain a cause. The master sued for his reward, and the scholar endeavored to elude his claim by a *dilemma*. "If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the judge's award will be against you ; if I lose it, I may withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause." "On the contrary," says the master, "if you gain your cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause ; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it." *Johnson*

2. A state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue , a vexatious alternative or predicament ; a difficult choice or position.

A strong *dilemma* in a desperate case !
To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*

Syn. — See PREDICAMENT.

dĭl'em-mat'ic (dĭl'ĕm-măt'ĭk ; dĭ'lĕ-), **dĭl'em-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Also **di-lem'mic**. [Cf F *dilemmatique.*] Of or pertaining to a dilemma ; containing a dilemma ; as, a *dilemmatic* syllogism. — **dĭl'em-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dĭl'et-tant' (dĭl'ĕ-tänt' ; dĭl'ĕ-tănt'), *a. & n.* Dilettante.

dĭl'et-tan'te (dĭl'ĕ-tăn'tē ; *It.* dē'lĕt-tän'tā), *n. ; pl.* It. DILETTANTI (-tē), E. DILETTANTES (-tēz). [It., prop. p. pr. of *dilettare* to take delight in, fr. L. *delectare* to delight. See DELIGHT, *v. t.*] An admirer or lover of the fine arts ; popularly, an amateur ; esp , one who follows an art or a branch of knowledge desultorily, or for amusement only.

The true poet is not . . . a mere artist living only for art, not a dreamer or a *dilettante*, sipping the nectar of existence, while he keeps aloof from its deeper interests. *J. C. Shairp.*

Syn. — See AMATEUR.

dĭl'et-tan'te, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a dilettante ; amateur.

dĭl'i-gence (dĭl'ĭ-jĕns ; *F.* dē'lē'zhänss'), *n.* [F.] A public stagecoach ; also, rarely, its passengers ; — now limited to those of the Continent, esp. of France.

dĭl'i-gence (dĭl'ĭ-jĕns), *n.* [F. *diligence*, L. *diligentia.*] **1.** Quality of being diligent ; carefulness ; careful attention , specif., *Law*, the attention and care required of a person in a given situation , — the opposite of *negligence*.

In some cases they [Roman lawyers] measured due *diligence* by the amount of care which the person whose conduct was called in question was wont to show in the management of his own affairs, "quantum in suis rebus adhibere solet." Conduct falling short of this is described by modern civilians as "culpa in concreto." But a far more important measure of "diligentia" is afforded by the care which would be exercised under the circumstances by the average good citizen, conduct falling short of which is the so-called "culpa in abstracto" This abstract, or ideal, objective test is that which is applied in modern codes, and is stated with growing clearness in the decisions of English and American courts. *T. E. Holland.*

2. Persevering application ; devoted and painstaking effort to accomplish what is undertaken ; assiduity.

That which ordinary men are fit for, I am qualified in ; and the best of me is *diligence*. *Shak.*

3. An act of perseverance, assiduity, or painstaking ; *pl.*, exertions ; labors.

4. Dispatch ; speed or haste. *Obs.*

5. *Scots Law.* Process by which persons, lands, or effects are seized for debt ; process for enforcing the attendance of witnesses or the production of writings.

Syn. — Attention, industry, assiduity, sedulousness ; earnestness, constancy, heed, heedfulness, care, caution. to do one's diligence, give d., use d , etc., to exert one's self ; to make earnest endeavor. *Archaic.*

dĭl'i-gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [F. *diligent*, L. *diligens, -entis*, p. pr. of *dirigere, dilectum*, to esteem highly, prefer ; *di-* = *dis-* + *legere* to choose. See LEGEND.] **1.** Perseveringly attentive ; steady and earnest in application to a subject or pursuit ; assiduous ; industrious.

Seest thou a man *diligent* in his business ? he shall stand before kings. *Prov.* xxii. 29.

2. Prosecuted with careful attention and effort , careful ; painstaking ; not careless or negligent.

The judges shall make *diligent* inquisition. *Deut.* xix. 18.
Diligent cultivation of elegant literature *Prescott.*

Syn. — Active, assiduous, sedulous, laborious, persevering, attentive, industrious. See BUSY.

— **dĭl'i-gent-ly**, *adv.* — **dĭl'i-gent-ness**, *n.*

dill (dĭl), *n.* [ME. *dille, dile*, AS. *dile ;* akin to D. *dille*, OHG. *tilli*, G. *dill, dille*, Sw. *dill*, Dan. *dild.*] A European apiaceous herb (*Anethum graveolens*), the anise of Scripture. Its seeds, called **dill seed** (-sēd') or **dill seeds**, are carminative and stimulant ; they are used in cookery for flavoring pickles, etc.

Dĭl-le'ni-a (dĭ-lē'nĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL., after J. J. *Dillen*, German botanist at Oxford.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian trees and shrubs, the type of the family Dilleniaceæ, having large leathery parallel-nerved leaves and large showy white or yellow flowers with numerous stamens. The fruit of some species is used in curries. The wood is mostly of a red color, firm and easily worked, and the rough leaves are often used like sandpaper for polishing.

Dĭl-le'ni-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of tropical trees and shrubs (order Hypericales), embracing about 15 genera and 150 species. They have

di-hy'dro-lu'ti-dine, *n.* Also **-din**. See DIHYDRO-. [HYDRO-.]

di-hy'dro-xy'lene, *n.* See DI-

di'hy-droxy-suc-cin'ic (dĭ'hī-drŏk'sĭ-sŭk-sĭn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* See TARTARIC ACID.

‖ **di'i** (dĭ'ĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] Var. of DI, the gods. For various phrases in *dii*, see those in DI.

‖ **di im'mor-ta'les** (dĭ ĭm'ŏr-tā'lēz). [L.] The immortal gods.

‖ **di in-di'ge-tes** (ĭn-dĭj'ē-tēz). [L.] See DI.

‖ **di in'fe-ri**. [L.] See INFERI.

Di-ip'o-li'a (dĭ-ĭp'ō-lĭ'*ä*). Var. of DIPOLIA.

di-ju'di-cant (dĭ-jōō'dĭ-kănt), *n.* [L. *dijudicans*, p. pr.] One who dijudicates. *Obs. or R.*

dik. + DIKE.

dĭ'ka (dĭ'*kä* ; dē'*kä*), *n.* [Native West African name.] Dika bread or dika oil.

dika bread. The crushed or pounded seeds of a South African simaroubaceous tree (*Irvingia barteri*) sometimes called *bread tree* or *mango*. It is used as food by the natives, and yields a solid fixed oil (**dika fat, dika oil**).

dĭk'a-ma'li, dĭk'a-ma'lĭ (dĭk'*a*-mä'lē), *n.* [Native name in Mysore and Canara.] The resinous exudate of an East Indian rubiaceous shrub (*Gardenia lucida*) used locally as a remedy for cutaneous diseases.

dĭk'kast, dĭ-kas'ter-y, etc. Var. of DICAST, DICASTERY, etc.

dik'-dik'. Var. of DIG-DIG.

Dĭ'ke (dĭ'kē) *or* **Dĭ'ce** (-sē), *n.* [Gr. *Δίκη* ; *δίκη* justice.] See HORÆ.

dike'grave' (dĭ k'gr ā v' ; *dial.* dĭ'grāv'), *n.* [D. *dijkgraaf; dijk* dike + *graaf* count.] **a** In Holland, an officer in charge of dikes. **b** In England, a dikereeve. *Obs. or Dial.*

dike'-hop'per, *n.* The wheatear. *Local, Eng.*

dike'let, *n.* See -LET.

dike'-loup'er, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hlaupa* to leap.] One that jumps fences ; a transgressor. *Scot.*

dik'er. Var. of 1st DICKER.

dike warden. Also **dyke warden.** *Bot.* = CHORISIS. *Obs. or R.*

Dik'lah (dĭk'lä). *Bib*

dil. + DILL, *a. & v. t. & i.*

Dil. *Abbr.* Dilutum (L., diluted).

di-lac'er-ate, *a.* Lacerated. *Obs.*

di-lamb'do-dont (dĭ-lăm'*d*ō-dŏnt), *a.* [*di-* + *lambda*, the Gr. letter Λ + *-odont.*] *Zool.* Having two Λ-shaped transverse ridges on the molar teeth ; — said of certain Insectivora.

di-lam'i-na'tion (dĭ-lăm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [*di-* + *lamination.*] *Bot.* = CHORISIS. *Obs. or R.*

di-la'ni-ate (dĭ-lā'nĭ-āt ; dī'-), *v. t.* [*L. dilaniatus*, p. p. of *dilaniare* to dilacerate ; *di-* = *dis-* + *laniare* to tear to pieces.] To rend in pieces ; to tear. *Obs.* —

di-la'ni-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

di-lap'i-date, *a.* Dilapidated. *Obs.*

di-lap'i-da'tor, *n.* One who causes dilapidation.

dĭ'la-ta'tor (dĭ'lă-tā'tŏr ; dĭl'*a*-), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* = DILATOR **b**.

di-lat'a-to-ry (dĭ-lăt'*a*-tō-rĭ ; dī-), *n Med.* = DILATOR **a**.

di-late', *v. t.* [LL. *dilatare ;* cf. OF. *dilater.* See DILATORY.] To delay ; to protract ; prolong. *Obs.*

di-late', *a.* [Cf. L. *dilatus*, p. p., or E. *dilate* to spread.] Dilated ; expanded. *Archaic.*

di-late', *n. Dilating. Obs.*

di-late'ment, *n.* Dilatation. *Obs.*

di-lat'er, *n.* One that dilates ; a dilator [p. pr.]

di-lat'ing-ly, *adv.* of *dilating.*

di-la'tion (dĭ-lā'shŭn ; dī-), *n.* [L. *dilatio :* cf. F. *dilation.* See DILATORY.] Delay. *Obs.*

dil'a-tor, *a. & n.* [F. *dilatoire.*] *Scots Law.* Dilatory. *Obs.*

dil'a-to-ri-ly, *adv.* of DILATORY.

dil'a-to-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

di-la'vy. + DELAVY.

dilaye. + DELAY.

dilce (dĭls). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of DULSE.

dil'do, *n.* A West Indian cactus (*Cereus swantzii*) with columnar joints and pink flowers. The dried stems were formerly used for torches. *Obs. Jamaica.*

dil'doe. + DILDO.

dildo glass. A cylindrical glass vessel. *Obs.*

dile. + DILL.

Dil'e-an (dĭl'ē-*ăn* ; dĭ'lē-). *Bib.*

Di-le'mi (dē-lā'mē), *n. pl.* [Per., fr. the city of *Delem* in the province of Gilan.] A dynasty ruling in western Persia in the 10th and 11th centuries. — **Di-le'mite** (-mīt), *n.*

di-lem'ma, *v. t.* To place in a dilemma. *Rare.*

dil'et-tan'te-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

dil'et-tan'te-ism (-tē'ĭz'm), *n.* = DILETTANTISM.

dil'et-tan'te-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

dil'et-tant'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

dil'et-tant'ism (-tē'ĭz'm), *n.* Quality of being a dilettante ; the desultory pursuit of art, science, or literature. — **dil'et-tant'ist**, *n.*

dilige, *v. t.* [L. *diligere* to love.] To cherish or love. *Obs.*

‖ di'i-gen'cia (dē'lē-hän'thyä ; -syä ; 158), *n.* [Sp.] = DILIGENCE, the coach.

dil'i-gen-cy (dĭl'ĭ-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *diligentia.*] Diligence. *Obs.*

dil'i-gent, *adv.* Diligently. *Obs.*

dil'i-gen'ti-a (dĭl'ĭ-jĕn'shĭ-*ä*), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* Diligence.

dil'i-tu'ric (dĭl'ĭ-tū'rĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *lithic* + *uric.*] *Chem.* Designating a colorless crystalline acid, $C_4H_3O_6N_3$, a nitro derivative of barbituric acid.

dill. + DOLE, grief.

dill. *n.* [Cf. DELL a wench.] Doll ; wench. *Obs.*

dill. *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *dylja.*] To hide ; to keep secret. *Obs.*

dill, *a.* [Cf. DULL.] Dull ; foolish ; slow. *Obs.*

dill, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *dillen*, prob. fr. *dul* dull, *a.*] To calm; soothe. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dill, *v. t.* To dress up ; adorn. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* [GROUT.]

dĭl'le-grout. Var. of DILLY-

alternate leaves and flowers with 5 petals, 5 persistent sepals, and numerous stamens. *Dillenia* and *Hubbertia* are cultivated. — **dil-le'ni-a'ceous** (dĭ-lē'nĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.*

dil'li, *or* **dil'ly** (dĭl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* DILLIS or DILLIES (-ĭz). [From the native word in Queensland, *dhella, dhilla,* hair.] A basket plaited by the Australian aborigines from bark fibers; — called also *dilly bag.*

dil'ling (dĭl'ĭng), *n.* A darling; a last-born child, esp. of an elderly father, also, a weakling. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dil'ly (dĭl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [From SAPODILLA.] A small sapotaceous tree (*Mimusops sieberi*) of Florida and the West Indies, having hard dark-brown wood susceptible of a fine polish, and small globose fruits often eaten by children; — called also *wild dilly* and *wild sapodilla.*

dil'ly, *n.* [From DAFFODIL.] The daffodil. *Colloq.*

dil'ly-dal'ly (-dăl'ĭ), *v. i.* [See DALLY.] To loiter or trifle; to waste time. — **dil'ly-dal'li-er** (-ẽr), *n.* *Stevenson.*

di-log'i-cal (dī-lŏj'ĭ-kăl, dĭ-), *a.* Ambiguous; of double meaning. *Obs. or R.*

dil'o-gy (dĭl'ō-jĭ; 277), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *dilogia,* Gr. *διλογία,* fr. *δίλογος* doubtful; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *λέγειν* to speak.] *Rhet.* **a** An ambiguous speech or expression; a figure in which a word or phrase is used in an equivocal sense; as in the apology: "I have said that the gentleman is a liar — it is true — and I am sorry for it." **b** Repetition of a word or phrase, as for emphasis; as in "There we have prose without the note of individuality — classical prose, prose of the center" (*M. Arnold*).

dil'u-ent (dĭl'ū-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *diluens,* p. pr. of *diluere.* See DILUTE.] **1.** Diluting; making thinner or weaker by admixture, esp. of water. *Arbuthnot.*

2. That dissolves; solvent.

dil'u-ent, *n.* **a** diluent agent; specif., *Med.,* an agent used for effecting dilution of the blood; a weak drink.

There is no real *diluent* but water. *Arbuthnot.*

di-lute' (dĭ-lūt'; dī-; 277), *v. t.;* DI-LUT'ED (-lūt'ĕd); DI-LUT'ING (-lūt'ĭng). [L. *dilutus,* p. p. of *diluere* to wash away, dilute; *di-* = *dis-* + *luere,* akin to *lavare* to wash, lave. See LAVE; cf. DELUGE.] **1.** To make thinner or more liquid by admixture; to thin and dissolve by mixing.

2. To diminish the strength, flavor, etc., of, by mixing, esp. with water; to temper; attenuate; weaken

Lest these colors should be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. *Sir I. Newton.*

Syn. — See RAREFY.

di-lute', *v. i.* To become diluted.

di-lute', *a.* [L. *dilutus,* p. p.] Diluted; thin; weak.

di-lut'ed (-lūt'ĕd), *p. a* Reduced in strength; thin; weak. — **di-lut'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **di-lut'ed-ness,** *n.*

di-lu'tion (dĭ-lū'shŭn; dī-), *n.* Act of diluting, or state of being diluted; that which, or one that, is diluted.

di-lu'vi-al (dĭ-lū'vĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *diluvialis,* fr. *diluvium.*] **1.** Of or pert. to a flood or deluge, esp. the Deluge; diluvian.

2. *Geol.* Effected or produced by a flood or deluge of water, or pertaining to diluvium.

diluvial epoch, period, etc., *Geol.,* the Human, or present epoch, period, etc. *Obsolete.*

di-lu'vi-al-ist, *n.* One who explains certain geological phenomena by a great deluge, or the Deluge. *Lyell.*

di-lu'vi-an (dĭ-lū'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Diluvial.

di-lu'vi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *diluvium* deluge] The theory that many geological phenomena are to be explained by a former universal deluge, esp. the Deluge.

di-lu'vi-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -VIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -VIA (-ă). [L. *diluvium.* See DILUTE, DELUGE.] *Geol.* **a** Drift; — formerly so called because supposed to be the result of a deluge. **b** Any deposit produced by aqueous agencies of more than ordinary power; — disting. from *alluvium.*

dim (dĭm), *a.;* DIM'MER (-ẽr); DIM'MEST. [AS. *dim;* akin to OFries. *dim,* Icel. *dimmr;* cf. MHG. *timmer, timber;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** Not bright or distinct; wanting luminosity or clearness; dusky; darkish; obscure; indistinct; faint; dull; overcast; tarnished.

The *dim* magnificence of poetry. *Whewell.*

How is the gold become *dim!* *Lam.* IV. 1.

2. Of obscure vision; not seeing clearly; hence, dull of apprehension; of weak perception; obtuse.

Mine eye also is *dim* by reason of sorrow. *Job* XVII 7.

The understanding is *dim.* *Rogers.*

Syn. — Obscure, indistinct, dusky; dark, mysterious, dull, sullied, tarnished.

dim, *v. t. & i.;* DIMMED (dĭmd); DIM'MING. **1.** To render or become dim; to make less bright or distinct; to take away the luster of; to darken; dull; obscure; eclipse.

Now set the sun, and twilight *dimmed* the ways *Cowper*

The color of a flower which *dims* and changes. *Shaksp.*

2. To deprive of, or to lose, distinct vision; to hinder from seeing clearly, either by dazzling or clouding the eyes; to darken the senses or understanding of.

Her starry eyes were *dimmed* with streaming tears. *C. Pitt.*

dime (dīm), *n.* [F. *dîme* tithe, OF. *disme,* fr. L. *decima,* fr. *decimus* the tenth, fr. *decem* ten. See DECIMAL, TEN.] **1.** A tenth; a tithe. *Obs.*

2. a A silver coin of the United States, worth one tenth of a dollar, or ten cents (intrinsic value at 60 cents an ounce for silver, 4.34 cents). It is legal tender for sums not exceeding ten dollars. **b** A tenth of some other monetary unit, as of the Peruvian sol.

di-men'sion (dĭ-mĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dimensio,* fr. *dimensus,* p. p. of *dimetiri* to measure out; *di-* = *dis-* + *metiri* to measure: cf. F. *dimension.* See MEASURE.] **1.** Act of measuring. *Obs.*

2. Measure in a single line, as length, breadth, height, thickness, or circumference; — usually *pl.,* measure in length and breadth, or in length, breadth, and thickness, extent, size; as, the *dimensions* of a room, of a ship, of a farm.

3. *pl.* Extent; reach; scope; importance; as, a project of large *dimensions.*

4. *pl.* Measurable parts; parts that give proportion or shape; as, the *dimensions* of a man.

5. *Math.* The degree of manifoldness of a magnitude or aggregate as fixed by the number of determinations or conditions necessary and sufficient to distinguish any one of its elements from all others. Thus time or a line has only one dimension (in instants or points); a surface has two dimensions, as the surface of a sphere, to fix a point on which we need to know its latitude and longitude; space about us has three dimensions, since to fix one of its points, as a star, we must know its right ascension and declination and distance. But space conceived as composed not of points but of lines is four-dimensional, since four determinations are necessary to fix a line in space. So a plane viewed as made up of circles has three dimensions, since two determinations fix the center and one more the radius of a circle. In general, a magnitude is of varying dimensions according to the elements of which it is made up. The simplest and most commonly used element is the *point.* Space of four dimensions, in the ordinary sense, is a point space, consisting of a fourfold infinity of points, and so for higher spaces of n dimensions.

6. *Alg.* A literal factor, as numbered in characterizing a term. The term *dimensions* forms with the cardinal numbers a phrase equivalent to *degree* with the ordinal; thus, a^2b^2c is a term of five *dimensions,* or of the fifth degree.

7. *pl. Mech.* The manifoldness or degree with which the fundamental units of time, length, and mass enter into the units of other physical quantities. Thus, since the unit of velocity varies directly as the unit of length and inversely as the unit of time, the *dimensions* of velocity are said to be *length* ÷ *time;* the *dimensions* of work are *mass* × $(length)^2$ ÷ $(time)^2$; the *dimensions* of density are *mass* ÷ $(length)^3$, or one in mass and minus three in length (written as a *dimensional equation* $D = ML^{-3}$, D representing density, M mass, and L length).

dimensions of an array, *Math.,* the numbers of its rows and columns.

di-men'sion, *v. t.;* DI-MEN'SIONED (-shŭnd); DI-MEN'SION-ING. **1. a** To measure, as building material. **b** To cut, plane, or rub to required dimensions, as building material.

2. To figure with dimensions, as a drawing of architecture or machinery

di-men'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to dimension; having dimensions (usually specified in number), esp. of length; as, one-*dimensional,* two-*dimensional,* etc. See DIMENSION, *n.* — **dimensional ratio,** in magnetism, the ratio of the longest to the shortest diameter of an elongated ellipsoid of revolution.

— **di-men'sion-al'i-ty** (dĭ-mĕn'shŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

di-men'sioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Having dimensions; dimensional; as, three-*dimensioned. Rare.*

Dim'er-a (dĭm'ẽr-a), *n. pl.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. *μέρος* part.] *Zoöl.* A group of homopterous insects, including the aphids and psyllids; — so named from their usually two-jointed tarsi. — **dim'er-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

dim'er-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being dimerous.

dim'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. *μέρος* part.] Consisting of two parts; specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* Having the tarsi two-jointed; of or pertaining to the Dimera. **b** *Bot.* Having two members in each whorl; — applied to flowers, and commonly written *2-merous.*

dim'e-ter (-ē-tẽr), *a.* [L. *dimeter,* Gr. *δίμετρος; δι-* = *δίς* twice + *μέτρον* measure.] *Pros.* Consisting of two measures, whether feet or (as commonly in trochaic, iambic, or anapæstic verse) dipodies. — *n.* A verse of two measures.

di-meth'yl (dī-mĕth'ĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *methyl.*] *Chem.* Ethane, $CH_3{\cdot}CH_3$.

di-meth'yl-. [*di-* + *methyl.*] *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively) denoting the *presence of two methyl* (CH_3) *groups,* esp. replacing hydrogen.

di-meth'yl-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn; *-ă-mēn'*; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*dimethyl-* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A gaseous substance, $(CH_3)_2$-NH, prepared artificially and formed in the distillation of wood. It is also formed in the putrefaction of gelatin, fish, and other proteid material. It is derived from ammonia by the substitution of two methyl groups (CH_3) for two hydrogen atoms, and is similar to methylamine.

di-meth'yl-an'i-line (-ăn'ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin** [*dimethyl-* + *aniline.*] *Chem.* A colorless oil, C_6H_5N-$(CH_3)_2$, derived from aniline. It is an important material in artificial dye manufacture.

di-me'tient (dī-mē'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *dimetiens, -entis,* p. pr. of *dimetiri* to measure out.] *Math.* **a** Diametral. **b** Expressing dimension; as, a *dimetient* function. — **di-me'tient,** *n.*

di-mid'i-ate (dĭ-mĭd'ĭ-āt; dī-), *a.* [L. *dimidiatus,* p. p. of *dimidiare* to halve, fr. *dimidius* half. See DEMI-.] Divided into two equal parts; halved; specif.: **a** *Bot. & Zool.* Consisting of only one half of what the normal condition requires; having the appearance of lacking one half, or with one part smaller than the other; as, a *dimidiate* leaf, which has only one side developed; *dimidiate* elytra, which cover only half the abdomen, etc. **b** *Bot.* Split on one side,—applied to the calyptra of certain mosses. **dimidiate hermaphroditism,** *Zoöl.,* the condition of having male organs on one side of the body and female organs on the other.

di-mid'i-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* DI-MID'I-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); DI-MID'I-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To halve or reduce to the half.

2. *Her.* To represent the half of; to cut in two, or halve.

di-mid'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dimidiatio.*] **1.** Act of dimidiating, or state of being dimidiate

2. *Her.* The formation of a distinct shield by joining the dexter half of one shield with the sinister half of another, divided per pale or sometimes per bend, a method of marshaling superseded since the 14th century by impalement.

di-min'ish (dĭ-mĭn'ĭsh), *v. t.;* DI-MIN'ISHED (-ĭsht); DI-MIN'ISH-ING. [*di-* (= L. *dis-*) + *minish:* cf. L. *diminuere* to break into small pieces, *deminuere* to diminish, F. *diminuer,* ME. *diminuen.* See DIS-; MINISH.] **1.** To make smaller or less in any manner; to reduce in bulk, amount, or degree; to lessen; — opposed to *augment* or *increase.*

Not *diminish,* but rather increase, the debt. *Barrow.*

2 To lessen the authority or dignity of; to put down; to degrade; abase; weaken; disparage.

I will *diminish* them, that they shall no more rule over the nations. *Ezek.* XXIX. 15.

3. To take away; subtract. *Obs.* *Deut.* iv. 2.

4. *Music.* To make smaller by a half step; to make (an interval) less than minor; as, a *diminished* seventh.

Syn. — Decrease, lessen, abate, reduce, lower, contract, curtail, impair, degrade.

di-min'ish, *v. i.* To become diminished; to lessen.

Syn. — See DECREASE.

di-min'ished (dĭ-mĭn'ĭsht), *p. p.* of DIMINISH.

diminished angle, *Fort.,* in a bastioned front, the angle formed by the exterior side and the face of a bastion. — **d. arch,** *Arch.,* an arch having less height than half its width, as a segmental or three-centered arch. — **d. column,** a column whose shaft tapers; — often applied to one that tapers conically as distinguished from one having entasis. — **d. interval.** *Music.* See INTERVAL. — **d.,** *or* **diminishing, scale,** a scale of gradation used in finding the different points for drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute. — **d. shaft,** *Arch.,* the shaft of a diminished column. — **d. subject,** *Music,* a subject or theme repeated in diminution (which see). — **d. triad.** See under TRIAD, 2.

di-min'ish-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DIMINISH.

diminishing return. *Econ.* See *law of diminishing return,* under LAW. — **d. rod,** a device for giving conical ends to a bobbin of yarn, as in slubbing and roving frames. — **d. rule,** *Arch.,* a template for contouring a shaft. — **d. scale.** See DIMINISHED SCALE. — **d. stile,** *Arch.,* a stile which is narrower in one part than in another, as in many glazed doors.

di-min'u-en'do (dĭ-mĭn'ū-ĕn'dō; *It.* dē-mē-nwĕn'dō), *a. & adv.* [It., p. pr. of *diminuire* to diminish.] *Music.* With gradually diminishing volume; with abatement of tone; decrescendo; — a direction to performers, expressed on the staff by *Dim.* or *Dimin.,* or the sign, ——.

dim'i-nu'tion (dĭm'ĭ-nū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *diminutio,* or *deminutio:* cf. F. *diminution.* See DIMINISH.] **1.** Act of diminishing, or state of being diminished; reduction in size, quantity, or degree; reduction.

2. Act of lessening dignity or consideration, or state of being deprived of dignity; a lowering in estimation; degradation; abasement.

The world's opinion or *diminution* of me. *Eikon Basilike*

3. a Curtailment or deprivation in part. *Obs.* **b** Making little of; extenuation. *Obs.*

4. *Her.* **a** The defacing of part of a shield. *Obs. Guillim.* **b** Difference. *Rare.*

5. *Music.* In counterpoint, the repetition or imitation of, or reply to, a subject, in notes of half or quarter the length of those of the subject itself. See also MENSURABLE MUSIC.

6. *Law.* Omission or incompleteness in a record sent up by a lower court in proceedings for review.

7. *Arch.* Taper; diminishing, as of a column; also, the amount of such diminishing.

Syn. — Decrease, abatement, deduction, decrement.

di-min'u-tī'val (dĭ-mĭn'ū-tī'văl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diminutive — *n.* A diminutive.

di-min'u-tive (dĭ-mĭn'ū-tĭv), *a.* [F. *diminutif,* L. *deminutivus.* See DIMINISH.] **1.** Expressing diminution; as, a *diminutive* word.

2. Below the average size; very small; little.

3. Tending to diminish. *Rare.*

4. Disparaging; making little of. *Obs.*

Diminutive of liberty. *Shaftesbury.*

Syn. — See SMALL.

— **di-min'u-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **di-min'u-tive-ness,** *n.*

di-min'u-tive, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A derivative denoting something small or young of the kind denoted by the primitive,

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dil-le'ni-ad (dĭ-lē'nĭ-ăd), *n.* A dilleniaceous plant. *Lindley*

dil'lesk, *n.* Dulse.

dil'li-grout, *n.* A kind of pottage of which a mess was offered to the King of England on coronation day as the service of the lord of the manor of Addington, in Surrey.

dil'lisk, dil'lesk, dil'losk. Dulse. *Ir. & Scot.*

dill oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

dillis (dĭl'ĭs; dĭlz). Scot. var. of DULSE

dill'ue (dĭl'ū), *v. t.* [Corn. *dylio* to discharge, liberate.] To sort (tin ore) by washing in a hand sieve. *Cornwall.*

dill'u-er (-ū-ẽr), *n.* A sieve used in dilluing. *Obs. or Cornwall.*

dill'weed', *n.* Mayweed. *U. S.*

dil'ly, *n.* [Contr. fr. *diligence.*] **1.** A diligence. *Obs.*

2. Any of various vehicles, as a light wagon, truck, water cart, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dil'ly, A word used as a call to a duck; hence, a duck. *Dial. & Colloq.* [*Australia.*]

dil'ly, *n., or* **dilly bag.** = DILLI.

dil'ly-dal'ly, *v. & n.* Dilly-dallying. *Obs. or Colloq.*

dil'mond. + DINMONT.

di'lo oil (dē'lō). See OIL, *Table I.*

dilse (dĭls) Var. of DULSE. *Scot.*

di-lu'cid (dī-lū'sĭd), *a.* [L. *dilucidus,* fr. *dilucere* to be light enough to distinguish objects apart] Clear; lucid. *Obs.*

di-lu'ci-date, *v. t.* [L. *dilucidatus,* p. p. of *dilucidare.*] To elucidate. *Obs.* — **di-lu'ci-da'tion,** *n. Obs.* — **di-lu'ci-da'tor,** *n. Obs.*

dil'u-cid'i-ty, *n.* State of being dilucid. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

di-lu'cid-ly, *adv.* of DILUCID.

dilucni, *n.* [L. *diluculum.*] Daybreak. *Obs.*

‖ **di'lu-en'do** (dē'lōō-ĕn'dō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Flowing away; gradually vanishing.

diluge. + DELUGE.

di-lute'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

di-lut'ent (dĭ-lūt'ĕnt; dĭ-), *n.* A diluting agent. *Rare.* [lutes.

di-lut'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that dilutes.

di-lu'tion-ist, *n. Med.* An advocate of the use of diluted or attenuated medicines.

dilution law. See OSTWALD'S DILUTION LAW.

di-lu'tive, *a.* Diluting. *Rare.*

‖ **di-lu'tum** (dĭ-lū'tŭm; dĭ-), *n.* [L., neut. p. p.; that which is diluted.] *Med.* A dilution or solution. *Obs. or R.*

di-lu'vi-ate, *v. i.* [L. *diluviare.*] To run as a flood. *Obs. or R.*

di-lu'vi-on (dĭ-lū'vĭ-ŭn), *n.; pl.* L. -VIA (-ă), E. -VIONS (-ŭnz). = DILUVIUM. [Deluge. *Obs.*]

dil'vey, *n.* [L. *diluvium.*] *Obs.; diminuendo* diminuendo; diminutive.

di'mag-ne'sic, *a.* See DI-.

‖ **di ma-jo'res** (dī mā-jō'rēz). [L.] The greater gods; fig., men of the highest distinction.

‖ **di ma-jo'rum gen'ti-um** (mā-jō'rŭm jĕn'shĭ-ŭm). [L.] The gods of the older gentes; the superior deities.

‖ **di ma'nes.** [L.] = MANES.

di-man'ga-ni'on (dī-măn'gă-nī'ŏn), *n.* [*di-* + *manganese* + *-ion.*] *Chem.* The manganous ion, Mn^{++}.

di-man'ga-nous, *a.* See DI-.

Dim'a-ris (dĭm'a-rĭs), *n. Logic.* See MODE, fourth figure.

di-mas'ti-gate (dī-măs'tĭ-gāt), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. *μάστιξ, -ιγος,* a whip.] *Zool.* Biflagellate; — said of certain Infusoria.

Dim'a-tis (dĭm'ă-tĭs), *n. Logic.* See MODE, fourth figure.

dim'ber, *a.* Neat; pretty. *Rogues' Cant.*

dim'ber-dam'ber, *n* A pretty, or clever, rogue; the head of a gang. *Rogues' Cant.*

dim'ble (dĭm'b'l), *n.* [Cf. DINGLE] A dingle; a ravine with a watercourse. *Obs.or Dial.Eng*

dimd. Dimmed. *Ref. Sp.*

dime. + DIM.

dime novel. Orig., a novel, commonly sensational and trashy, sold for a dime; hence, any novel of such a character.

di-men'sion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

dimension lumber, scantling, stock, stone, timber, beams. *Carp.* Lumber, scantling, etc., cut to the sizes usually in demand, or to special sizes as ordered.

dimension planer. A machine for planing to given dimensions.

dimension work. Masonry built of dimension stones. *Tor R.*

di-men'si-ty, *n.* Dimension. *Obs.*

di-men'sive, *a.* Having dimensions; marking dimensions or limits; also, dimensional. — **di-men'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **di-men'sive-ness,** *n. All Obs. or R.*

‖ **di-men'sum,** *n.* [LL., fr. L. *dimetiri, dimensus,* to measure out.] A measured portion; a dole. *Obs.* [*Chem.* See DI-.]

di'mer-cu'ric, di-mer'cu-ry, etc. *Chem.* The mercuric ion, Hg^{++}.

di-mer'ic (dī-mĕr'ĭk), *a. Bot.* = DIMEROUS b.

di'me-tal'lic, *a.* [*di-* + *metallic.*] *Chem.* Containing two atoms or equivalents of a metal.

di-meth'yl-ar'sine (-ar'sĭn; -sēn), *n.* Also **-sin.** [*dimethyl-* + *arsenic.*] *Chem.* Cacodyl.

di-meth'yl-ben'zene. [*dimethyl-* + *benzene.*] Xylene.

di-meth'yl-ke'tone. [*dimethyl-* + *ketone.*] *Chem.* Acetone.

di-met'ric (dĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [See DIMETER, *a.*] **1.** Lit., having two measures. [TALLIZATION.

2. *Cryst.* Tetragonal. See CRYSTALLIZATION.

dimetric projection. *Geom.* A kind of projection (resembling isometric projection) in which two of the three dimensions are measured by the same scale and the third by a different one, the angles being arbitrarily chosen.

dim'i-ca'tion (dĭm'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dimicatio.*] Contest. *R.*

dimiluance. + DEMILANCE.

dimin. *Abbr.* Diminuendo; diminutive.

diminew. + DIMINUE.

di-min'ish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **di-min'ish-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

di-min'ish-er, *n.* One that diminishes anything.

di-min'ish-ing-ly, *adv.* of *diminishing,* p. pr. [tion. *Rare.*]

di-min'ish-ment, *n.* Diminution. [Diminished. *R. Sp.*

di-min'isht.

‖ **di mi-no'res** (dĭ mĭ-nō'rēz). [L.] The lesser gods; fig., men of the second rank of merit.

diminue, *v. t. & i.* [F. *diminuer.*] To diminish; to belittle. *Obs.*

di-min'u-ent, *a.* [L. *diminuens,* p. pr. of *diminuere,* confused with *demmuere.* See DIMINISH.] Diminishing. *Obs. or R.*

dim'i-nu'tal (dĭm'ĭ-nū'tăl), *a.* Of or causing diminution. *R.*

di-min'ute (dĭ-mĭn'ūt), *v. t.* [L. *diminuere.*] To diminish. *R.*

dim'i-nute (dĭm'ĭ-nūt; dĭm'ĭ-nūt'), *a.* [L. *diminutus,* p. p.] Diminished; diminutive. *Obs.*

— **dim'i-nute-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

di-min'u-tiv. Diminutive. *Ref. Sp.*

dimish. Var. of DIMMISH.

or with verbs a petty form of the action of the primitive; as, *gosling, eaglet, lambkin, draggle, fondle.* In English, the chief suffixes which form diminutives are *-cule, -el, -et, -etto, -ie, -in, -kin, -let, -ling, -ock, -ule, -y.*

Babyisms and dear *diminutives* *Tennyson.*

2. *Her.* Any of several ordinaries corresponding in characteristic shape and position in the shield with other ordinaries which are greater in width. Thus, the bendlet is a *diminutive* of the bend, being one half its width.

3. A medicine that lessens the violence of a malady. *Obs.*

4. A diminutive form or variety; also, formerly, something of very small size or value, an insignificant thing.

Such water flies, *diminutives* of nature. *Shak.*

di-miss' (dĭ-mĭs', dĭ-), *v. t.* [L. *dimissus*, p. p. of *dimittere* to dismiss. Cf. DISMISS.] To dismiss. *Obs. Cf. E. D.*

di-mis'sion (dĭ-mĭsh'ŭn; dĭ-), *n.* [L. *dimissio.*] *Obs.*

1. Act of relinquishing; abdication.

2. Leave to depart; a dismissing. *Barrow.*

dim'is-so-ry (dĭm'ĭ-sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *dimissorius*: cf. F. *dimissoire.*] Dismissing or granting leave to depart, — chiefly in: **dimissory letter,** *or, usually,* **letters dimissory** *Eccl.* **a** Formerly, a letter given by a bishop dismissing a clergyman to another diocese, and recommending him for reception there. **b** A letter from a pope, bishop, abbot, etc., authorizing the ordination of the bearer; a dimissorial.

dim'i-ty (dĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *dimitum*, fr. Gr. *δίμιτος* of double thread, dimity; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *μίτος* a thread of the warp; prob. through F. *dimite, démitte*, or It. *dimito.* Cf. SAMITE.] **1.** A cotton fabric with raised stripes or cords employed for hangings and furniture coverings, and sometimes used for garments. It is of many patterns, and occasionally is printed in colors.

2. A fine, thin, corded fabric, white or colored and often figured, used for dresses.

dim'ly, *adv.* In a dim or obscure manner, not brightly or clearly; with imperfect sight.

dim'mer (dĭm'ẽr), *n.* [From DIM, *v. t.*] One that dims; specif., *Elec.*, a reactive or choking coil used for adjusting the current in incandescent lamps so as to regulate the light, or in regulating systems of electric distribution.

dim'ness, *n.* [AS. *dimnes.*] **1.** Quality or state of being dim; obscurity.

Syn. — Darkness, obscurity, gloom.

di'morph' (dī'môrf'), *n.* [See DIMORPHOUS.] *Cryst.* Either one of the two forms of a dimorphous substance; as, calcite and aragonite are *dimorphs.*

di-mor'phic (dī-môr'fĭk), *a.* Having the property of dimorphism; dimorphous.

di-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* Difference of form, color, or structure between members of the same species; in *Bot.*, specif., the occurrence of two distinct forms of leaves, flowers, or other organs upon the same plant, or upon other plants of the same species, as the submerged and floating leaves of certain crowfoots (*Ranunculus*). Though applicable in *Zoöl.* in a wide sense to almost any differences of a more or less permanent nature, as those of sex, *dimorphism* is more often used of differences that are of a somewhat unusual kind. It designates especially cases where there are two forms of one sex; where a compound animal has two distinct forms of zooids; and where broods of butterflies appearing under different conditions differ in color, size, etc.; cases of dichromatism; etc.

2. *Cryst.* Crystallization in two independent forms of the same chemical compound, as of calcium carbonate as calcite and aragonite.

3. *Philol.* The appearance of two forms of what was originally one word, as in the case of doublets.

di-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* [Gr. *δίμορφος* two-formed; *δίς* twice (see DI-) + *μορφή* form.] Characterized by dimorphism; occurring under two distinct forms; dimorphic.

dim'ple (dĭm'p'l), *n.* [Perh. a nasalized dim. of *dip.*]

1. A slight natural depression or indentation in the surface of some part of the body, esp. on the cheek or chin.

The *dimple* of her chin. *Prior*

2. A slight indentation on any surface.

The garden pool's dark surface
Breaks into *dimples* small and bright. *Wordsworth.*

dim'ple, *v. i. & t.;* DIMPLED (-p'ld); DIM'PLING (-plĭng). To form, or mark with, dimples; to sink in little depressions.

And smiling eddies *dimpled* on the main. *Dryden.*

dim'ple-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* State of being dimpled. *Rare*

The ground's most gentle *dimplement. Mrs. Browning.*

dim'ply (dĭm'plĭ), *a.* Having dimples; dimpled.

Dim'y-a (dĭm'ĭ-ȧ), **Dim'y-a'ri-a** (-ā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. *μῦς* muscle.] *Zool.* A primary division of lamellibranchiate mollusks having an anterior and posterior adductor muscle, as the common clam; — opposed to *Monomyaria.* It includes the majority of the bivalve mollusks.

— dim'y-a'ri-an (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **dim'y-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *n.*

din (dĭn), *n.* [AS. *dyne, dyn*; akin to Icel. *dynr*, and to AS. *dynian* to resound, Icel. *dynja* to pour down like hail or rain; cf. Skr. *dhuni* roaring, a torrent, *dhvan* to sound. Cf. DUN to ask payment.] Loud, confused noise; a loud, continuous, rattling or clanging sound; clamor; roar.

He knew the battle's *din* afar. *Scott.*
The dust and *din* and steam of town. *Tennyson.*

din (dĭn), *v. t.;* DINNED (dĭnd); DIN'NING. [AS. *dynian.* See DIN, *n.*] **1.** To strike with confused or clanging sound; to stun with loud and continued noise; to harass with clamor; as, to *din* the ears with cries.

2. To utter with a din; to repeat noisily; to ding.

This hath been often *dinned* in my ears. *Swift.*

to din into, to impress on the mind of (another) by frequent and noisy repetitions. *Scott.*

din, *v. i.* To resound; to make a din; to ding.

The gay viol *dinning* in the dale *A. Seward.*

‖ **di'nan'de-rie'** (dē'nän'd'-rē'), *n.* [F.] In decorative art, objects of brass or copper, chiefly utensils for ecclesiastical or domestic use, such as were made at Dinand (now Dinant) in Belgium, esp. from the 13th to the 15th century.

di-naph'thyl (dī-năf'thĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *naphthylene.*] *Chem.* Any of three colorless, crystalline hydrocarbons, $C_{20}H_{14}$, obtained from naphthylene, and consisting of a doubled naphthylene radical.

di-nar' (dē-när'), *n.* [Ar *dīnār*, fr. Gr. *δηνάριον*, fr. L. *denarius.* See DENIER.] **a** Any of various old Oriental coins, esp. Arab gold coins **b** A Persian money of account. See COIN. **c** A Servian silver coin equivalent to the franc. See COIN.

Din'as clay (dĭn'ȧs). [From *Dinas* Rock, near Pont Neath Vaughan, in Brecknockshire, Wales.] A highly siliceous rock (a disintegrated sandstone, not a clay) found in Wales and used for making a very refractory kind of fire brick (Dinas brick).

din'der (dĭn'dẽr), *n.* [See 2d DENIER.] A denarius or small ancient coin found on the site of a Roman settlement, as, esp., Wroxeter, Shropshire, — usually in *pl. Dial. Eng.*

dine (dīn), *v. i.;* DINED (dīnd), DIN'ING (dīn'ĭng). [F. *dîner*, OF. *disner*, LL. *disnare*, contr. fr. an assumed *disjunare; dis-* + an assumed *junare* (OF *juner*) to fast, for L. *jejunare*, fr. *jejunus* fasting. See JEJUNE; cf. DINNER, DÉJEUNER.] To eat the principal regular meal of the day; to take dinner.

Now can I break my fast, *dine*, sup, and sleep. *Shak.*

to dine forth *or* **out,** to take dinner away from home. — to d. with **Duke Humphrey,** to go without dinner; — a phrase common in Elizabethan literature, said to be from the practice of poor gentry, who beguiled the dinner hour by a promenade near the supposed tomb of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, son of Henry IV., in Old Saint Paul's

dine, *v. t.* **1.** To give a dinner to; to furnish with the chief meal; to feed; as, to *dine* a hundred men.

2. To dine upon. *Obs.*

to dine and wine, to entertain with dinner and wine.

din'er (dīn'ẽr), *n.* One who dines; a guest at dinner.

din'er–out', *n.* One who dines out, esp. formally.

A brilliant *diner-out*, though but a curate *Byron*

ding (dĭng), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* DINGED (dĭngd), *Obs.* DANG or DUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DING'ING. [ME *dingen, dengen*, cf. Icel. *dengja* to beat, hammer, Sw. *dänga*, G. *dengeln*, OHG. *tangol* hammer.] *Archaic or Dial.* **1.** To knock or beat, to thrash.

2. To throw violently; dash; fling; drive.

3. To excel; to get the better of, to beat.

ding, *n.* A thump or stroke, a push or thrust. *Dial.*

ding, *v. i. & t.* [Of imitative origin.] **1.** To sound, as a bell, to ring; clang.

The fretful tinkling of the convent bell evermore *dinging* among the mountain echoes *Irving*

2. To talk, urge, or impress with vehemence, importunity, or reiteration. *Colloq. or Dial*

to ding (anything) **in one's ears,** to impress upon one by noisy repetition.

ding, *n.* The sound of dinging; — often used as an adverb, or with an indefinite grammatical construction, as, *ding*, dong, bell.

din'gar (dĭn'gär), *n.* [Prob. native name.] An East Indian wild honeybee (*Apis dorsata*) living in large communities.

ding'dong' (dĭng'dŏng'), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] **1.** The sound of, or as of, repeated strokes on a metallic body, as a bell; a repeated and monotonous sound; also, an instrument for making such a sound.

2. *Horol.* An attachment to a clock by which the quarter hours are struck upon bells of different tones.

ding'dong', *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the sound of which the word *dingdong* is imitative.

2. Marked by rapid succession or alternation, as of blows; vigorously disputed, maintained, or contested. *Colloq.*

ding'–dong', *adv., or* **ding, dong. 1.** A word or phrase imitative of the sound of repeated strokes of a bell; — often used with indefinite grammatical construction.

Hark! now I hear them, — *Ding-dong*, bell *Shak.*

2. Earnestly; with a will; — said of working. *Colloq.*

ding'dong theory. *Philol.* The theory which maintains that the primitive elements of language are reflex expressions induced by sensory impressions; that is, as stated by Max Müller, the creative faculty gave to each general conception as it thrilled for the first time through the brain a phonetic expression; — jocosely so called from the analogy of the sound of a bell induced by the stroke of the clapper. Cf. BOWWOW THEORY, POOHPOOH THEORY.

dinge (dĭnj), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A depression of the surface of anything made by a blow, esp. with a blunt object; a broadish dent, a batter or bruise *Chiefly Eng.*

dinge (dĭnj), *v. t.;* DINGED (dĭnjd); DINGE'ING. To make a dinge or dinges in, to batter; bruise. *Chiefly Eng.*

dinge, *v. t.* To make dingy. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*

din'ghy, din'gey, din'gy (dĭn'gĭ), *n.; pls.* DINGHIES, DINGEYS, DINGIES (-gĭz). Also *dunghey.* [Bengali *dingi.*]

1 A kind of boat used in the East Indies, varying in form from that of a canoe to that of a wherry; also, on the western coast, a small sailing boat. *Malcom.*

2. A small boat, of various kinds; specif.: **a** A man-of-war's small boat. **b** A small rowing boat used as a tender to a vessel. **c** A small rowboat used for pleasure; on the Thames, usually a light skiff, clinker-built.

3. *Railroads.* A car fitted with sleeping accommodations, etc., for the use of men working along the track.

din'gle (dĭng'g'l), *n.* [Of uncertain origin: cf. *dimble.*] A narrow dale or dell; esp., a small, secluded, and embowered ravine or valley.

din'gle, *v. t. & i.;* DIN'GLED (-g'ld); DIN'GLING (-glĭng). [Prob. imitative.] **1.** To ring; tinkle, jingle.

2. To tingle, as with cold.

3. To vibrate or tremble with sound.

din'go (dĭng'gō), *n.; pl.* DINGOES (-gōz). [Native name.] A wild dog (*Canis dingo*) found in Australia, but supposed to have been introduced by man at a very early period. It has a wolflike face, bushy tail, and usually a reddish brown color. It is very destructive to sheep.

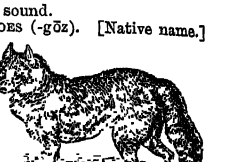

Dingo

ding'thrift' (dĭng'thrĭft'), *n.* A spendthrift. *Obs.*

din'gy (dĭn'jĭ), *a.;* DIN'GI-ER (-jĭ-ẽr); DIN'GI-EST. [Perh. fr. *dung* (cf. DUNGY); or cf. E dial. *dinge* (riming with *fringe*) to soil, as *n.*, a stain.] **1.** Dirty. *Dial. Eng.*

2. Of a dark or dusky color, dark brown, grimy; soiled.

"Scraps of *dingy* paper." *Macaulay.*

The room itself is . . . *dingy* with old paint. *Hawthorne*

Di-nich'thys (dī-nĭk'thĭs), *n.* [NL; Gr. *δεινός* terrible + *ἰχθύς* fish.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct Devonian fishes of the group Arthrodira. In parts of Ohio their remains are abundant, indicating animals twenty feet in length. They also occur elsewhere in America and in Europe.

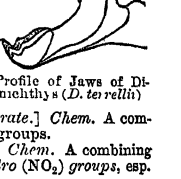

Profile of Jaws of Dinichthys (*D. terrelli*)

din'ing (dīn'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DINE. — **dining car,** *Railroads*, a car, containing tables, in which dinner and other meals are served. — **d. room,** the room in which dinner and other meals are regularly taken.

di-ni'trate (dī-nī'trāt), *n.* [*di-* + *nitrate.*] *Chem.* A compound containing two nitrate (NO_3) groups.

di-ni'tro- (dī-nī'trō-). [*di-* + *nitro-*] *Chem.* A combining form denoting *the presence of two nitro* (NO_2) *groups*, esp. replacing hydrogen.

di-ni'tro-ben'zene (-bĕn'zēn; -bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [*dinitro-* + *benzene.*] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric crystallized poisonous compounds, $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2$, formed by the action of concentrated nitric acid on benzene or on nitrobenzene.

Din'ka (dĭn'kä), *n.* [From native name *Jeng*, pl. *Jangé.*] A Negro of the most numerous and powerful of the Nilotic groups, numbering between one and two millions, in many tribes and divisions. The Dinkas, who are jet black and go entirely naked, are noted for their fine physique, their valor, and their great herds of goats, sheep, and oxen.

din'ner (dĭn'ẽr), *n.* [F. *dîner*, fr. *dîner* to dine (inf. used as n.). See DINE.] The principal meal of the day, eaten by most people about midday, but by many (esp. in cities) between six and eight P. M.; also, a formal repast or feast answering to this, as one in honor of some person or event.

A grand political *dinner.* *Tennyson.*

dino-. Combining form from Gr. *δεινός, fearful, terrible.*

Di-noc'er-as (dī-nŏs'ẽr-ăs), *n.* [NL.; *dino-* + Gr. *κέρας* horn.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct herbivorous ungulate mammals, of the suborder Amblypoda, from the Bridger formation of the Eocene of Wyoming. They approached the elephants in size and in the conformation of their limbs, and had three pairs of bony protuberances on the skull, processes of the parietal, maxillary, and nasal bones, respectively. The brain was proportionately very small. There were a pair of canine tusks guarded by a downwardly directed process of the lower jaw, but no upper incisors. The tusks are much larger in certain specimens (believed to be males) than in others. With several closely related (if distinguishable) genera, they form the group

Di'no-cer'a-ta (dī'nō-sẽr'ă-tă). — **di'no-cer'a-tan,** *a.*

Din'o-flag'el-la'ta (dĭn'ō-flăj'ĕ-lā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *δῖνος* a whirling + *flagella.*] *Zool.* An order of Masti-

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dim's-sa-ries, *n. pl* [Cf. L. *demissus* hanging down, p. p.] Testicles. *Obs.*

dim'is-so'ri-al (dĭm'ĭ-sō'rĭ-ăl), *n. Eccl.* = DIMISSORY LETTER b.

di-mit', † DEMIT, to send away.

Di-mit'tis, *n.* [L.] Short for NUNC DIMITTIS.

dimmed'ness (dĭmd'nĕs; dĭm'-ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

Dimmes'dale, Arthur (dĭmz'-dāl). In Hawthorne's romance "The Scarlet Letter," a Puritan minister of great eloquence and spirituality, who commits adultery with Hester Prynne and long afterwards publicly confesses.

dim'mest, *superl.* of DIM, *a.*

dim'met (dĭm'ĕt), *n.* [See DIM.] Twilight; dusk. *Dial. Eng.*

dim'nish, dim'my, *a.* Somewhat dim. [*Dial. Eng.*]

dim'mit. Var. of DIMMET.

Dim'nah (dĭm'nä). *Bib.*

di'mo-lec'u-lar, *a.* [*di-* + *molecular.*] *Chem.* Bimolecular.

‖ **di mol'to** (dē mōl'tō). [It.] *Music.* Very much; very.

di'mo-lyb'date, *n.* [*di-* + *molybdate.*] See MOLYBDIC ACID.

Di'mon (dī'mŏn). *Bib.*

Di-mo'na (dĭ-mō'nȧ). *D. Bib.*

Di-mo'nah (-nȧ). *Bib.*

dim'pi. Dimple. *Ref. Sp.*

dim'pld Dimpled. *Ref. Sp.*

dimps, *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *dumps* in same sense.] = DIMMET. *Dial. Eng. & Ir.*

dimp'sy, *a.* Dim; dark. *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Dusk. *Dial. Eng.*

dim'-sight'ed, *a.* Having dim sight; lacking perception. — **dim'-sight'ed-ness,** *n.*

din (dĭn). Dial. var. of DUN.

Di'nah (dī'nȧ), *n* [Heb. *Dînâh.*]

1. Lit., judged; — fem. prop. name.

2. *Bib.* Jacob's daughter by Leah. Her defilement by Shechem was avenged by her brothers, Simeon and Levi.

Di'na-ites (dī'nȧ-īts), *n. pl. Bib.* One of the peoples settled in Samaria by Osnappar (probably Assurbanipal).

din'arch-y (dĭn'ar-kĭ), *n.* Erroneous for DIARCHY. *Obs.*

Di-na'ric race (dĭ-nă'rĭk) [From the *Dinaric* Alps.] *Ethnol.* = ADRIATIC RACE.

Di-nar'za'de (dē-nar'zä'dē), *n.* In the "Arabian Nights," the sister of Scheherazade (which see).

dinast-. For various obsolete forms in *dinast-*, see those in DYNAST-.

dind. Dinned. *Ref. Sp.*

din'dle (dĭn'd'l; dĭn''l), *v. i. & t.* Chiefly *N. of Eng. & Scot.*

1. To ring or tinkle. [tingle.]

2. To thrill; vibrate; quiver; tingling. *N. of Eng., Scot., & Ir.*

din'dle, *n.* Thrill; vibration; tingling. *N. of Eng., Scot., & Ir.*

din'dle, *n* [Etym. uncertain.] *Dial. Eng.* a Dandelion. b Hawkweed. c Sow thistle.

‖ **din'don'** (dĕn'dôn'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* Turkey.

‖ **din'don'neau'** (dĕn'dô-nō'), *n.* [F.] Young turkey

Din'dy-me'ne (dĭn'dĭ-mē'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr Δινδυμηνή.] See GREAT MOTHER

dine. † DIN.

dine, *n.* Dinner. *Obs. or Scot.*

‖ **dî'ner'** (*F. pron.* dē'nā'), *n.* [F.; but formerly in use as an Anglicized word.] Dinner.

di-ne'ro (dē-nā'rō), *n.; pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Span.* -rōs). [Sp., money, coin.] See COIN.

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din'es. [Perh. a derivative fr. F. *digne* worthy.] Dignity. *Obs.*

di-net'i-cal (dī'n ĕ t'ĭ-k ăl), *a.* [Gr. *δινεῖν* to whirl round.] Revolving on an axis. *Obs.*

di-neu'ric (dī-nū'rĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *neuric.*] *Anat.* Having two axis-cylinder processes.

ding. † DIGNE, DUNG.

‖ **Ding an sich** (dĭng an zĭĸ); *pl.* DINGE AN SICH (dĭng'ĕ) [G.] *Kantianism.* Thing in itself; noumenon. [Repoussé work]

dinged work (dĭngd). *Metal.*

ding'i-ly, *adv.* Forcibly. *Obs.*

din'gi-ly (dĭn'jĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of DINGY.

din'gi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

din'gi Dingle. *Ref. Sp.*

din'gle (dĭng'g'l), *n.* A tinkle; a jingle, as of a little bell.

din'gle. *n.* A storm door or weather shed at the entrance of a camp or house; also, an apartment, often used as a storeroom, connecting the kitchen and sleeping quarters of a logging camp. *Northern U S.*

din'gle-bird'. = BELL BIRD. *Australia.*

din'gle-dan'gle, *adv.* In a dangling manner. — *a.* Dangling; swinging. — *n.* A dangling, or a thing that dangles

Ding'ler's green (dĭng'lẽrz). A green pigment composed of a mixture of the phosphates of chromium and calcium.

Ding'ley Act *or* **Bill** (dĭng'lĭ). *U. S.* A protective-tariff bill passed in 1897, framed by Representative Nelson Dingley. It repealed the Wilson Bill, and restored the higher duties of the McKinley Act. Hence, **Dingley tariff**

din'gly (dĭn'glĭ), *a.* Like, or abounding in, dingles, or dells.

dingnete. † DIGNITY.

Ding'wall (dĭng'wôl), *n* [From *Dingwall*, Scotland.] *Her.* See PURSUIVANT.

din'gy. Var. of DINGHY.

din'gy (dĭn'jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). A negro, esp a colored actor. *U. S. Dial. or Slang.*

Din'ha-bah (dĭn'hä-ba; dĭn-hä'bä). *Bib.*

din'ic (dĭn'ĭk), **di-n'i-c al** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *δῖνος* a whirling, vertigo.] *Med.* Pertaining to dizziness.

din'ic, *n. Med.* An agent relieving dizziness

di-nic'o-tin'ic, *a.* [*di-* + *nicotinic.*] *Chem.* See PYRIDINE

Di'nites (dī'nīts). *D. Bib.*

dink (dĭnk), *a.* [Of uncertain origin.] Trim; neat; tidy; also, precise; squeamish. — **dink'ly,** *adv. Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dink, *n.* A small boat used in duck shooting. *Local, U. S.*

dink, *v. t.;* DINKED (dĭnkt); DINK'ING. To deck. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dink, *v. t.* To cut out with a die, as a blank for a shoe sole. *U. S.*

din'kel wheat (dĭn'k'l). [G. *dinkel* spelt.] = SPELT.

dink'ey (dĭnk'ĭ), *n* A small locomotive used for freight, shunting, etc. *Colloq.*

dink'y, *a.* Small and finicky; neat; cute; dink. *Slang.*

dink'y. Var. of DINKEY.

din'man (dĭn'mȧn). Var. of DINMONT.

din'mont (dĭn'mŏnt), *n.* A wether sheep between one and two years old, or between the first and second shearing. *Scot.*

Din'mont, Dan'die. See DANDIE DINMONT.

din'na (dĭn'ȧ) Do not. *Scot.*

dinner coat *or* **jacket.** An informal evening dress coat without tails, worn at dinner, clubs, etc.

din'ner-less, *a.* See -LESS.

din'ner-ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to dinner *Rare.*

dinner wagon *or* **waggon.** A small serving table, usually on casters and having two or more shelves, for use in a dining room.

din'ner-y, *a.* Marked by or like dinner or dinners.

din'nle (dĭn''l). Var. of DINDLE. *Scot.*

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gophora, or flagellate infusorians, having two flagella, one at the anterior end, the other usually lying in a transverse groove encircling the body. They are mostly marine and commonly have a cellulose shell. This group of organisms is sometimes treated by botanists as a division of plants; it is then commonly known as the order Peridiniales. —

din'o-flag'el-late (dī'nō-flăj'ĕ-lāt), *a. & n.*

Di-noph'i-lus (dī-nŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δῖνος an eddy + φίλος loving.] *Zool.* A genus of minute wormlike animals which inhabit salt or brackish water, and show apparent affinities both with the rotifers and Annulata. They are sometimes regarded as constituting a separate class, **Di-noph'i-le'a** (-lē'*a*), of the phylum Trochelminthes

Di-nor'nis (dī-nôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.; *dino-* + Gr. ὄρνις bird.] *Paleon.* The genus consisting of the typical moas. See MOA.

di'no-saur (dī'nō-sôr), *n. Paleon.* One of the Dinosauria.

Di'no-sau'ri-a (-sô'rĭ-*a*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *dino-* + Gr. σαῦρος lizard.] *Paleon.* A subclass or order of reptiles, which appeared in the Trias and became extinct with the close of the Mesozoic. They were nearly world-wide in distribution, but their remains are especially numerous and well preserved in some of the western United States. The earlier types are closely related to the early Crocodilia and Rhynchocephalia. Later they became more specialized, and developed many characters, especially in the structure of the pelvis and hind limbs, which have led them to be regarded as ancestors of the birds, but this view is unwarranted. Many of them had hollow bones. They all had limbs adapted for progressing on land, and a long tapering tail, and in many the hind limbs are much longer and stouter than the fore limbs. Such forms walked chiefly or entirely on the hind limbs like birds, and to this many of their birdlike modifications were due. Others walked on all four limbs. Some Dinosauria were carnivorous; the largest were herbivorous. They varied in size from species but two or three feet long to others at least 60 or 70 feet in length, which are the largest known land animals, rivaling the largest whales in length, though not in bulk. The principal groups are Theropoda, Sauropoda, Ornithopoda, Stegosauria, and Ceratopsia. See these terms.

di'no-sau'ri-an (-ăn), *a. Paleon.* Of or pertaining to the Dinosauria. — *n.* = DINOSAUR.

di'no-there (dī'nō-thēr), *n. Paleon.* An animal of the genus *Dinotherium*.

Di'no-the'ri-um (-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *dino-* + Gr. θηρίον beast.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct proboscidean mammals, larger than any elephant, from the Miocene beds of Europe and Asia, remarkable for a pair of tusks directed downward from the decurved apex of the lower jaw. It constitutes a family, **Di'no-the'ri'i-dæ** (-thē-rī'ĭ-dē). — **di'no-the'ri-an** (-thē'rĭ-ăn), *a.*

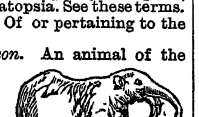

Dinotherium. Restoration of *D. giganteum*.

dint (dĭnt), *n.* [ME. *dint*, *dent*, *dunt*, a blow, AS. *dynt*; akin to Icel. *dyntr* a dint, *dynta* to dint, and perh. to L. *fendere* (in composition). Cf. 1st DENT, DEFEND.] **1.** A blow; a stroke. *Obs.* "Mortal *dint*." *Milton.* "Like thunder's *dint*." *Fairfax.*

2. Force; power; — esp. in the phrase *by dint of*.

The *dint* of pity. *Shak*

It was by *dint* of passing strength
That he moved the massy stone at length. *Scott*

3. The mark left by a blow; an indentation or impression made by violence; a dent.

Every *dint* a sword had beaten in it [the shield]. *Tennyson*

Syn. —DINT, DENT, INDENTATION, NICK, NOTCH. *Dint* and *dent* apply chiefly to surfaces, *indentation*, *nick*, and *notch* more frequently to edges. DINT and DENT refer (the first both lit. and fig., the second only lit.) to a depression made by a blow; as, a *dint* (or *dent*) in a teakettle; "a *dint* in a character" (*S. Wilberforce*). An INDENTATION is a toothlike or angular recess or incision; as, the *indentations* of a leaf, of a coast. NICK and NOTCH are less formal than *indentation*; *nock* usually suggests a slighter cut or hollow (often the result of accident) than *notch* (which commonly implies intention); as, a *nick* in a teacup, in a knife blade; the *notch* of an arrow, to keep tally by cutting *notches* in a stick; cf. "a gap or *notch* of the mountains" (*Irving*).

dint, *v. t.*; DINT'ED; DINT'ING. **1.** To strike or beat. *Obs.*

2. To make a mark or cavity on or in, by a blow or by pressure; to dent; also, to press or imprint, as a dent.

di-o'bol (dī-ō'bŏl, -ōb'ŏl), **di-ob'o-lon** (-ŏb'ō-lŏn), *n.* [Gr. διώβολον.] **a** *Gr. Antiq.* A small silver coin worth two obols. **b** See WEIGHT.

di-oc'e-san (dī-ŏs'ē-săn; dī'ō-sē'săn; 277), *a.* [F. *diocésain.*] Of or pertaining to, or governing, a diocese; as, *diocesan* missions; *diocesan* bishop.

di-oc'e-san, *n.* **1.** One in charge of a diocese, the bishop over a diocese; as, the *diocesan* of New York.

2. One of the clergy or the people of a diocese.

di'o-cese (dī'ō-sēs; -sēz; 277), *n.* [ME. *diocise*, OF. *diocise*, F. *diocèse*, LL. *diœcesis*, L. *dioecesis*, fr. Gr. διοίκησις housekeeping, administration, a province, a diocese, fr. διοικεῖν to keep house, manage; διά through + οἰκεῖν to manage a household, οἶκος a house. See ECONOMY.] **1.** Administration; dominion. *Obs.*

2. An administrative division of a country; esp., a division of a prefecture of the Roman Empire, as organized by Diocletian and Constantine (see PREFECTURE).

3. *Eccl.* The circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; the district in which a bishop has authority.

Every *diocese* is divided into archdeaconries . . .; and every archdeaconry is parted into deaneries; and deaneries again into parishes, towns, and hamlets. *Phillimore.*

Di'o-don (dī'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical porcupine fishes. (See PORCUPINE FISH.) It is the type of a family, **Di'o-don'ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē). — **di'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

di-nom'ic (dī-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. νομός a district.] *Biogeography.* Belonging or restricted to two divisions of the globe.

Di'no-mys (dī'nō-mĭs), *n.* [NL.; *dino-* + Gr. μῦς mouse.] *Zool.* A genus of hystricomorphs founded on a single known example of an animal of the size and general appearance of the paca, found in Peru.

Di-nor'ni-thes (dī-nôr'nĭ-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See DINORNIS.] *Paleon.* A suborder of ratite birds, coextensive with the Dinornithidæ. It consists of the moas.—**di'nor-nith'ic** (dī'nôr-nĭth'ĭk), *a.*

Di'nor-nith'i-dæ (dī'nôr-nĭth'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See MOA.

di'nos (dī'nŏs). Var. of DEINOS.

‖ **di no-ven'si-des** *or* ‖ **di no-ven'si-les.** [L.] See DI-.

din-ox'ide (dĭn-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd). *Chem.* Incorrect for DIOXIDE.

din'some (dĭn'sŭm), *a.* Full of din. *Scot.*

dint'less, *a.* See -LESS.

di-nu'mer-a'tion (dī-nū'mĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dinumeratio.*] Enumeration. *Obs*

‖ **di nuo'vo** (dē nwō'vō; *It.* nwō'vō). [It.] *Music.* Anew; repeat.

di'nus (dī'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δῖνος vertigo.] *Med.* Dizziness; vertigo.

di-o'be-ly (dī-ō'bē-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. διωβελία.] *Gr. Antiq.* At Athens, an allowance to each citizen of a double obol daily during festivals to pay for his seat in the theater. *Grote.*

di'o-ce'se-ner (dī'ō-s ē'sē-n ĕr; -sēs'nĕr), *n.* One who belongs to a diocese. *Obs.* [OCESE.]

di'o-cess. Obsoles. var. of DIOCESE. ✝ DIOCESE.

Di'o-cle'tian win'dow (dī'ō-klē'shăn). = VENETIAN WINDOW; — so called because found in Diocletian's palace at Spalato, of the 4th century A.D.

di-oc'ta-he'dral, *a.* [*di-* + *octahedral.*] *Cryst.* Having sixteen faces, as an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

di-oc'cian (dī-ŏk'shăn), *a.* DIŒCIOUS.

Diogenes cup. The cuplike hollow formed by the palm of the hand and the fingers.

Di-œ'ci-a (dī-ē'shĭ-*ă*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. οἶκος a house.] **1.** *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants including those having staminate and pistillate flowers on different individuals.

2. *Zool.* A group of gastropod mollusks more or less nearly synonymous with *Streptoneura*.

di-œ'ci-o- (dī-ē'shĭ-ŏ-). Combining form for *dœcious*.

di-œ'cious, di-e'cious (-shŭs), *a.* [See DIŒCIA.] *Biol.* Having the male reproductive organs in one individual, the female in another; specif.: *Bot.* **a** Having the sex organs on separate gametophytes, as in some of the fern allies; — in this sense more often written *dioicous*. **b** In seed plants, having staminate and pistillate flowers borne on different individuals, as in the willows. — **di-œ'cious-ly, di-e'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **di-œ'cious-ness, di-e'cious-ness**, *n.*

di-œ'cism, di-e'cism (dī-ē'sĭz'm), *n. Biol.* State or quality of being dicecious.

Di-og'e-nes (dī-ŏj'ĕ-nēz), *n.* [Gr. Διογένης.] A Greek Cynic philosopher (412 ?-323 B. C.) of Sinope, but living much at Athens, noted for his contempt of the common aims and conditions of life and for his caustic sayings. It is said that he lived for a time in a tub and that he once went about at midday with a lighted lantern saying that he was in search of an honest man. — **Di'o-gen'ic** (dī'ō-jĕn'ĭk), *a*

Di-og'e-nes' crab (dī-ŏj'ĕ-nēz). *Zoöl.* A species of terrestrial hermit crab (*Cenobita diogenes*), abundant in the West Indies and often destructive to crops.

di-ol. *Chem.* A combining form indicating *the presence of two hydroxyl groups replacing hydrogen. Off. Nom.*

di-o'le-fine (dī-ō'lĕ-fĭn; -fēn; 184), *n* Also **-fin.** [*di-* + *olefine.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of hydrocarbons of the same general formula as the acetylene series, but having two double bonds instead of one triple one. See under DOUBLE and TRIPLE.

Di'o-med (dī'ō-mĕd), *or* **Di'o-me'des** (dī'ō-mē'dēz), *n.* [L. *Dromedes*, fr. Gr. Διομήδης.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** One of the bravest of the Greek warriors before Troy, who fought with Hector and Æneas, and together with Odysseus carried off the horses of Rhesus and the Palladium. **b** A Thracian king who possessed man-eating mares, the carrying off of which to Mycenæ was the eighth labor of Hercules.

Di'o-me-de'a (dī'ō-mē-dē'*ă*), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of the petrel family, including most or all of the albatrosses. It is the type of a subfamily, **Di'o-me'de-i'næ** (-mē'dē-ī'nē). See ALBATROSS.

Di'on (dī'ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. ᾠόν egg.] *Bot.* A genus of cycadaceous plants having a somewhat conical trunk, three or four feet in height, crowned by a large tuft of pinnate leaves or fronds, the pinnæ being spinytipped. The two species are natives of Mexico. The seeds of *D. edule* yield an amylaceous meal.

Di'o-næ'a (dī'ō-nē'*ă*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Διώνη a name of Aphrodite.] *Bot.* A peculiar genus of droseraceous plants of a single species, D. *muscipula*, the Venus's-flytrap, found wild only on the coast of the Carolinas. It is a stemless herb with a rosette of basal leaves and a scape of umbellate white flowers. The apex of the leaf is modified into an insect trap, the edges of which are ciliate, and the inner surface provided with a few slender, very sensitive hairs. When an insect or other object touches one of these hairs the halves of the trap close like a book, and the insect is then digested by an acid enzymatic secretion; indigestible objects, as stones, are soon released. The plant is cultivated as a curiosity.

Dionæa (*D. muscipula*) (Venus's-flytrap)
1 Whole plant (½); 2 Leaves, showing traps (1).

Di-o'ne (dī-ō'nē), *n.* [L., fr Gr. Διώνη.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A female Titan, probably an earth goddess, mother by Zeus of Aphrodite. Cf. DODONA.

The shadowy double of Zeus, who echoed his nature and (significant fact) took his name, she who was the real Achæan patriarchal double — *Dione*. *J. E. Harrison.*

2. *Astron.* **a** See SATURN. **b** The 106th asteroid. See ASTEROID, 1.

di'o-nin (dī'ō-nĭn) } *n. Pharm.* A derivative of mor-
di'o-nine (-nĭn; -nēn) } phine, similar in action to codeine. It is a respiratory sedative, esp. useful for quieting coughs.

Di-o'ny'si-a (dī'ō-nĭsh'ĭ-*ă*), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Διονύσια.] *Gr. Relig.* Any of the festivals held in honor of Dionysus; often, specif., the Dionysia of Attica, in connection with which Greek drama developed. This latter comprised the **Rural Dionysia**, held in the autumn when the wine was first tasted, where the drama is said to have originated, and the **Great**, or **City, Dionysia**, held in the spring, at which plays were regularly given from the time of Pisistratus. Cf. CHORUS, *n.*, 1, TRAGEDY; see BACCHANALIA, 1.

Di'o-nys'i-ac (dī'ō-nĭs'ĭ-ăk) } *a.* [L. *Dionysiacus*, Gr.
Di'o-ny-si'a-cal (-nĭ-sī'*ă*-kăl) } Διονυσιακός.] Of or pert. to Dionysus or the Dionysia; Bacchic. — **Di'o-ny-si'a-cally**, *adv.*

Di'o-ny'sian (-nĭsh'ăn; -nĭs'ĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Dionysius; as, the elder or the younger Dionysius, tyrants of Syracuse; the Roman abbot Dionysius Exiguus, of the 6th century; or Dionysius the Areopagite.

2. Dionysiac.

di-oi'cous (dī-oi'kŭs). *Bot.* Var. of DIŒCIOUS, DIECIOUS.

di'o-nise (dī'ō-nīz), *n.* [OF., L. *dionysias.*] A kind of precious stone, black or brown with red streaks, formerly believed, when dissolved in water, to prevent drunkenness. *Obs. or R.*

di'o-nym (-nĭm), *n.* [*di-* + *onym*: cf. Gr. διώνυμος having two names.] A name of two terms; specif., *Nat. Hist.*, a binomial. — **di-on'y-mal** (dī-ŏn'ĭ-măl), *a.*

Di'o-nys'i-acs (dī'ō-nĭs'ĭ-ăks), *n. pl.* **a** The Dionysia. **b** In Ionia, a company of masons and builders who largely monopolized temple building.

Di'o-n y's i-us (-nĭsh'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Διονύσιος, prop. of Dionysus. See DIONYSUS; cf. DENIS.] Masc. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Denys*, or *Denis* (dē-nē'); It. *Dionigi* (dē'ō-nē'jē), *Dionisio* (dē'ō-nē'zē-ō); Sp. *Dionisio* (dē'ō-nē'sē-ō); Pg. *Dionysio* (dē'ō-nē'zē-ō); G. *Dionysius* (dē'ō-nē'zē-ōs), *Dionys* (dē'ō-nēs').

Di'o-ny'za (dī'ō-nī'zȧ), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Pericles," the wife of Cleon, governor of Tharsus. She attempts to murder Pericles's daughter, Marina, intrusted to her, and is burned with her husband. [DION.]

Di-o'ŏn (dī-ō'ŏn), *n.* Syn. of **di'oph-thal'mus** (dī'ŏf-thă'lmŭs), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye.] *Med.* A bandage over both eyes. [OPHYSITE.

Di-oph'y-site. Erron. for **Di-op'tos'co-py** (dī'ŏp-tŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* [*di-* + *opto-* + *-scopy.*] Measurement of the refractive condition of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope. [opter.

di-op'tra (dī-ŏp'trȧ), *n.* A dioptra. *Obs.*

di-op'tral (-trăl), *a. Optics.* Of or pertaining to a diopter.

di-op'trate (-trāt), *a.* [*di-* + root of Gr. ὄψομαι I shall see.] *Zool.* Divided by a transverse septum or line; — said of the eyes and of the ocellate spots of certain insects. [sense 2.

di-op'tre. Var. of DIOPTER, in

di-op'tri-cal-ly, *adv.* of DIOPTRIC. See -LY. [A diopter.

di-op'try (dī-ŏp'trĭ), *n. Optics.*

Dionysian Era, the Christian Era; — so called after Dionysius Exiguus. — **D. period**, *Chron.*, a period of 532 Julian years (the product of the solar and lunar cycles, 19 × 28 = 532) after which the moon's changes recur on the same days of the week and month; — called also *Great Paschal Cycle*; — from Dionysius Exiguus. Before the Gregorian reformation it was employed for computing the dates of Easter.

Di'o-ny'sus (dī'ō-nī'sŭs), **Di'o-ny'sos** (-sŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Διόνυσος.] *Gr. Relig.* An Olympian god, orig. a god of vegetation; later, god and giver of the grape and its wine, in which character he was worshiped with orgiastic rites and conceived as leader of a wild rout of satyrs, mænads, and sileni. He was also patron of the drama. A later name of Dionysus, which came to be the usual one among the Romans (cf., however, LIBER), is **Bacchus**. To it corresponds **Iacchus**, by which he was hailed at the Eleusinian mysteries (which see), where he was also known as **Eleutherios**. **Bromios** is a poetic title, while **Liknites** and **Dithyrambos** refer to the god as a child. He was also regarded as the bull god **Zagreus**, a tree god, **Dendrites**, and as the wild Thracian deity **Sabazios**, while as the Cretan **Lenæus** he was inventor of vine culture as well as civilizer of the world. His chief festivals in Attica were the *Dionysia* (which see), *Lenæa*, *Oschophoria*, and *Anthesteria*; at Delphi he was supreme during the winter months (cf. APOLLO). In Greek myth Dionysus is represented as a proselyting deity, believed to have visited India. He was said to have been born at Thebes, son of Zeus and Semele. In early art he is figured as a bearded man surrounded by mænads and satyrs. Later he is represented as youthful and somewhat effeminate. The thyrsus, ivy, and panther, and, with reference to wine, the vine and cantharus, are his commonest attributes. Cf. CORYBANT.

Dionysus as Dendrites. From a Greek vase.

Di'o-phan'tine (dī'ō-făn'tĭn), *a.* Relating to Diophantus, the Greek algebraist of Alexandria (4th century. — **Diophantine analysis**, indeterminate analysis; a method, employing squares, of finding rational solutions of indeterminate algebraic equations and problems.

di-op'side (dī-ŏp'sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* [*di-* + Gr. ὄψις a sight, fr. the root of ὄψομαι I shall see.] *Min.* A variety of pyroxene containing calcium and magnesium, but little or no aluminium, varying in color from white or colorless, yellowish, or grayish to green of different shades (rarely, blue). When transparent it is often cut for use in jewelry.

Di-op'sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + *-opsis.*] *Zoöl.* A remarkable genus of acalyptrate dipterous flies of the tropical parts of the Old World. They have the head produced into long lateral club-shaped projections bearing the antennæ and compound eyes. With related genera it is sometimes made to constitute a family, **Di-op'si-dæ** (-sĭ-dē).

di-op'tase (dī-ŏp'tās), *n.* [*di-* = *dua-* + Gr. ὀπτάζειν to see.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of copper, occurring in emerald-green crystals, also massive. H., 5. Sp. gr., 3.47.

di-op'ter (-tĕr), *n.* [L. *dioptra*, fr. Gr. *διοπτρα*. See DIOPTRIC, *a.*] **1.** An optical instrument, invented by Hipparchus, for taking altitudes, leveling, etc. *Obs.*

2. A stand or disk revolving about a vertical axis and carrying a lens or prism, or leveling sights, or the index arm of a circle, according to the kind of instrument to which it is applied; an alidade.

3. *Optics.* A unit used by oculists in numbering glasses according to the metric system; a refractive power equal to that of a glass whose principal focal distance is one meter.

4. An instrument used in craniometry for making projections of the skull.

5. *Surg.* A speculum. *Obs.*

di'op-tom'e-ter (dī'ŏp-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* An instrument used in measuring the accommodation and refraction of the eye. — **di'op-tom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

di-op'tric (dī-ŏp'trĭk) } *a.* [Gr. διοπτρικός belonging to
di-op'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } the use of the *διοπτρα*; *di-* = *διά* through + the root of ὄψομαι I shall see.] **1.** Of or pertaining to dioptrics; operating, or assisting vision, by means of the refraction of light; refractive; as, *dioptric* glass or telescope.

2. That can be seen through; as, a *dioptric* beehive.

3. Of or pertaining to a diopter or the metric system of numbering optical glasses.

dioptric curve, *Geom.*, a Cartesian oval. — **d. system.** *Optics.* = REFRACTIVE SYSTEM.

di-op'tric, *n.* A diopter.

di-op'trics (-trĭks), *n.* [Gr. *τὰ διοπτρικά*.] That branch of optics which treats of the refraction of light, esp. by lenses; — dist. from *catoptrics*. The subject is now generally treated in textbooks under the heading *refraction*; similarly, *reflection* replaces the term *catoptrics*.

di'o-ra'ma (dī'ō-rä'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. διορᾶν to see through; *di-* = *διά* through + ὁρᾶν to see; cf. *ὅραμα* that which is seen, a sight: cf. F. *diorama*. Cf. PANORAMA.] **1.** A mode of scenic representation, invented by Daguerre and Bouton, in which a painting (partly translucent) is seen from a distance through an opening. By a combination of translucent and opaque painting, and of transmitted and reflected light, and by contrivances such as screens and shutters, much diversity of scenic effect is produced.

2. A building used for such an exhibition.

di'o-ram'ic (dī'ō-răm'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a diorama.

di'o-rism (dī'ō-rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. διορισμός, fr. διορίζειν to distinguish; διά through + ὁρίζειν to divide from.] Definition; logical distinction, specif., *Math.*, a statement of the conditions of the solvability of a problem.

di'o-rite (dī'ō-rīt), *n.* [Ct. F. *diorite.* See DIORISM.] *Petrog.* A granular, crystalline, igneous rock, commonly of sodalime feldspar and hornblende, but often containing pyroxene, or biotite, and sometimes quartz. — **di'o-rit'ic** (-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

di'or-tho'sis (dī'ôr-thō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διόρθωσις a making straight.] A making straight, or setting in order, specif., *Med.*, the restoration of distorted or fractured limbs to their normal shape.

di'or-thot'ic (-thŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διορθωτικός, δι- = διά + ὀρθοῦν to set straight.] Relating to the correcting or straightening out of something; corrective.

Di'os-co're-a (dī'ŏs-kō'rē-ă), *n.* [NL., after *Dioscorides*, Greek herbalist.] *Bot.* A genus of plants with the characters of the family Dioscoreaceæ, of which it is the type. It contains about 160 species, and includes the various cultivated yams. *D. villosa*, the wild yam, is the only species of the United States. See YAM.

Di'os-co're-a'ce-æ (-ă'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous twining herbs (order Liliales), distinguished by their netted-veined leaves and small dicecious flowers. There are 9 genera and about 175 species, natives chiefly of tropical America. *Dioscorea* is the typical genus. — **di'os-co're-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Di'os-cu'ri (-kū'rī), **Di'os-ku'roi** (-roi), *n. pl.* [Gr. Διόσκουροι; Ζεύς, gen. Διός, Zeus + κοῦρος, κόρος, boy, son.] *Class. Myth.* The twins Castor and Pollux (or Polydeuces), sons of Leda (by Zeus, according to one legend; see LEDA) and brothers of Helen and Clytemnestra. They were typically represented as horsemen, and were patrons of games and equestrian exercises, Castor being the tamer of horses, Pollux the adept boxer. According to the myth, when Castor, who alone was mortal, was slain, Pollux besought Zeus that he also might die. The god decreed that the brothers should live in the upper and the lower worlds on alternate days. In another version, he placed them among the stars, as the constellation Gemini. The worship of the twins, who were conceived as aiders of men in war and on the sea, patrons of travelers and guardians of hospitality, probably originated among the Peloponnesian Dorians, but it was early extensive in Greece. At Rome, where a temple of "Castor and Pollux" (or the "Castores") was dedicated in 484 B. C., the heroes were conceived as patrons of knightly caste and practices and of the chariot races. Cf. ASVINS. — **Di'os-cu'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

Di-os'ma (dī-ŏs'mă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δῖος divine + ὀσμή odor.] *Bot.* A genus of South African heathlike rutaceous plants. They have fragrant foliage and small white or pinkish flowers with 5 fertile stamens. Several species are commonly cultivated. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.

Di-os'py-ros (-pĭ'rŏs), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. διόσπυρος; Ζεύς, Διός, Zeus + πυρός wheat.] *Bot.* A large genus of ebenaceous trees and shrubs found throughout the warmer parts of the world, noted for the beauty and value of their wood, which includes the true ebony. *D. virginiana*, one of the two North American species, is the persimmon. *D. kaki*, the Japanese persimmon, is frequently cultivated for its fruit. See EBONY, MABOLO, PERSIMMON.

di-o'ta (dī-ō'tă), *n.; pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L., fr. Gr. δίωτος, lit., two-eared.] *Class. Antiq.* A vessel with two handles or ears, esp. a type of amphora (which see)

Di-o'to-car'di-a (-tō-kär'dĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. διωτος two-eared + καρδια heart.] *Zoöl.* A group of prosobranchiate streptoneurous gastropods characterized by having usually two auricles to the heart and two kidneys. It includes the Docoglossa and Rhipidoglossa.

di-ox'ide (dī-ŏk'sīd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [*di-* + *oxide.*] *Chem.* **a** An oxide containing two atoms of oxygen in each molecule. **b** An oxide containing but one atom or equivalent of oxygen to two of a metal; a suboxide. *Obs.*

di-ox'ime (dī-ŏk'sĭm; -sēm), *n.* [*di-* + *oxime.*] *Chem.* A compound containing two oxime groups. See OXIME.

di'ox-in'dol } (dī'ŏks-ĭn'dōl; -dŏl), *n.* [*di-* + *oxygen* +
di'ox-in'dole } *indol.*] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, nitrogenous substance, $C_8H_7O_2N$, obtained by the reduction of isatin or of indigo.

di-ox'y (dī-ŏk'sĭ-). [*di-* + *oxy-.*] *Chem.* A prefix signifying *twice*, or *doubly*, *oxy-*; — usually equiv. to *dihydroxy-*.

dip (dĭp), *v. t.;* DIPPED (dĭpt) or DIPT; DIP'PING. [ME. *dippen*, *duppen*, AS. *dyppan*; akin to Dan. *dyppe*, Sw. *doppa*, and to AS. *dēpan* to baptize, OS. *dōpian*, D. *doopen*, G. *taufen*, Sw. *döpa*, Goth. *daupjan*, Lith. *dubus* deep, hollow, OSlav. *dupli* hollow, and to E. *dive.* Cf DEEP, DIVE.] **1** To plunge or immerse; esp., to put for a moment into any liquid or substance, as dust, sugar, etc., that yields in a manner suggestive of a liquid; to insert into a fluid and withdraw again.

[Wat'ry fowl] now *dip* their pinions in the briny deep. *Pope.*

2. To immerse for baptism; to baptize by immersion. See BAPTISM. *Fuller.*

3. To wet, as if by immersing; to moisten. *Poetic.*

A cold shuddering dew
Dips me all o'er. *Milton*

4. To plunge, immerse, or engage thoroughly in any affair.

He was . . . *dipt* in the rebellion of the Commons. *Dryden.*

5. To take out, by dipping a dipper, ladle, or other receptacle, into a fluid and removing a part; — often with *out*; as, to *dip* water from a boiler; to *dip* out water.

6. To pledge; to mortgage; to involve (a person or property) in pecuniary liability or difficulty. *Obs. or Colloq.* "[He] *dipped* his fine property." *R. D. Blackmore.*

7. To lower and raise quickly; as, to *dip* the colors; to *dip* a wing; to *dip* a curtsy.

8. To plunge into; to penetrate. *Rare.* *Tennyson.*

9. In special senses: **a** To make (a candle) by repeated dipping of a wick in fat or wax. **b** To immerse in a dye, in slip (for glazing pottery), in a plating or galvanizing solution, in a solution for brightening, etc.; hence, to dye, glaze, plate, or the like. **c** To cure (fruit, esp. prunes) by immersion in boiling lye preparatory to evaporation. **d** To immerse (as a sheep or hog) in an antiseptic or parasiticidal solution, as for the cure of the itch.

Syn. — DIP, IMMERSE, SUBMERGE. DIP, as here compared, implies a momentary or partial plunging into a liquid, or (fig.) a slight or cursory entrance into a subject; as, "The priest shall *dip* his finger in the blood" (*Lev.* iv. 6); "I have not attentively read him, but only *dipped* here and there" (*Gray*). That is IMMERSED (see ABSORB) which is plunged completely into a liquid, or (fig.) buried or engrossed in a subject; as, an egg *immersed* in boiling water; "I am at present wholly *immersed* in country business" (*Addison*). That is SUBMERGED which is completely covered by a fluid; as, "So half my Egypt were *submerged*" (*Shak.*); cf. (fig.) "the *submerged* tenth." See SATURATE.

to dip snuff. = DIP, *v. i.*, 7.

dip (dĭp), *v. i.* **1.** To immerse one's self as in a liquid and quickly emerge.

2. To drop down, as if immersing one's self in water; to sink; to set.

3. To plunge some receptacle, as a dipper, ladle, etc., into a liquid or a soft substance and remove a part.

Whoever *dips* too deep will find death in the pot. *L'Estrange.*

4. To go rather deeply; to penetrate; — followed by *in* or *into*. "When I *dipt* into the future." *Tennyson.*

5. To enter slightly or cursorily; to engage casually or by the way; to partake limitedly; — followed by *in* or *into*. "*Dipped* into a multitude of books." *Macaulay.*

6. To incline downward; to slope, turn, or hang down; specif., *Geol.*, to incline downward from the plane of the horizon; as, strata of rock *dip.*

7. To take snuff in the mouth on a brush or stick and rub it on the teeth and gums; — a common habit among the lower classes in the southern United States.

8. To perform a dip. See DIP, *n.*, 12.

dip, *n.* **1.** Action of dipping or plunging for a moment into a liquid. "The *dip* of oars in unison." *Glover.*

2. Inclination downward; downward slope, turn, or hang; pitch; specif., direction below a horizontal line.

3. Specif.: **a** *Geol.* The angle of steepest inclination of a stratum to the horizon; as, a *dip* of 30° to the northeast (see also PITCH). It is measured by the clinometer, and is perpendicular to the strike. **b** *Magnetism.* The angle formed with the horizon by a magnetic needle free to move vertically in the plane of the magnetic meridian; — called also *inclination.* It is 0° at the magnetic equator and 90° at the magnetic poles.

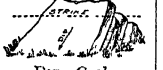

Dip, *Geol.*

4. A liquid, as a sauce or gravy, served at table with a ladle or spoon. *Local, U. S.*

5. A candle made by repeated dipping of a wick in a fat or wax; as, a tallow *dip.* Dips have a tapering form. *Colloq.*

6. *Mining.* A dip-head.

7. Any liquid preparation into which objects may be dipped or immersed, as for cleansing, coloring, lacquering, etc.; as, a staining *dip*, a parasiticide *dip* for sheep, etc.

8 A depression or hollow among hills.

9. A curtsy; a "bob." *Archaic or Colloq.*

10. Pocket picking; a pickpocket. *Thieves' Slang.*

11. Depth of submergence, as of a vessel, paddle wheel, etc.

12. A gymnastic exercise on the parallel bars in which the performer, resting on his hands, lets his arms bend and his body sink until his chin is level with the bars, and then raises himself by straightening his arms.

13. In the turpentine industry, the viscid exudation, which is dipped out from incisions in the trees; as, virgin *dip* (the runnings of the first year), yellow *dip* (the runnings of subsequent years).

14. = DIP OF THE HORIZON.

dip of the horizon, the vertical angle contained between the sensible horizon and a line to the visible horizon at sea, the latter being below the former, owing to the convexity of the earth's surface and the elevation of the observer.

d. of the needle. *Magnetism.* = DIP, *n.*, 3 **b.**

di-pen'tene (dī-pĕn'tēn), *n.* [*di-* + *pentene.*] *Chem.* Inactive limonene. See LIMONENE.

di-pep'tide (dī-pĕp'tīd; -tĭd), *n.* Also **-tid.** [*di-* + *peptide.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a group of substances formed by the union of two amino acids. Cf. POLYPEPTIDE.

di'phase' (dī'fāz') } *a.* [*di-* + *phase.*] Having two phases;
di'phas'ic (-fās'ĭk) } specif., *Elec.*, pert. to or designating a circuit carrying, or a machine producing, or operated by, two alternating currents of the same period, but differing in phase by one quarter of a period; two-phase; quarter-phase.

Diph'da (dĭf'dă), *n.* [Ar. *al ḍifdi' al thānī*, prop. the second frog.] *Astron.* A bright star in the constellation Cetus; β Ceti.

dip'-head', *n.* [*dip* + *head.*] *Mining.* A heading driven downward on the dip of a coal seam.

di-phen'ic (dī-fĕn'ĭk; -fē'nĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *phenic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_{14}H_{10}O_4$, formed by the oxidation of phenanthrene. It is a dicarboxylic derivative of diphenyl.

di-phe'nyl (dī-fē'nĭl; -fĕn'ĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *phenyl.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5{\cdot}C_6H_5$, obtained by passing benzene through a red-hot tube and by other methods. Its molecule consists of a double phenyl group.

di-phe'nyl- (dī-fē'nĭl-; -fĕn'ĭl-). [*di-* + *phenyl.*] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the *presence of two phenyl* (C_6H_5) *groups*, esp. replacing hydrogen.

di-phe'nyl-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn; *-ă-mēn'*; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*diphenyl-* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$, of pleasant aromatic odor, obtained by heating aniline with aniline hydrochloride, and by other methods. It is of importance in the manufacture of many dyes, and affords a delicate test for nitric acid.

di-phen'y-lene (dī-fĕn'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*diphenyl-* + *-ene*] *Org. Chem.* The bivalent radical $C_6H_4{\cdot}C_6H_4$; as, *diphenylene* oxide, $C_{12}H_8O$.

diphenyl methane. *Chem.* A low-melting, solid hydrocarbon, $(C_6H_5)_2CH_2$, possessing an odor of oranges. Some artificial dyes are derived from it.

diphenyl rearrangement. *Org. Chem.* A molecular rearrangement of hydrazo compounds with the formation of derivatives of diphenyl. Thus, hydrazobenzene, $C_6H_5NH{\cdot}NHC_6H_5$, on contact with acids, changes into two compounds of the formula $NH_2C_6H_4{\cdot}C_6H_4NH_2$, of which the one principally formed is benzidine (para-diammo-diphenyl) and the other diphenyline (ortho-para-diammo-diphenyl). The two varieties thus typified are called respectively the *benzidine rearrangement* and the *diphenyline rearrangement.* Under certain conditions hydrazobenzene may change only into a semidine, $C_6H_5NH{\cdot}C_6H_4NH_2$ (*semidine rearrangement*). See SEMIDINE.

di-phos'phide (dī-fŏs'fīd; -fĭd), *n.* Also **-phid.** [*di-* + *phosphide.*] *Chem.* A compound of two atoms or equivalents of phosphorus with an element or radical.

diph-the'ri-a (dĭf-thē'rĭ-ă; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διφθέρα leather (hence taken in the sense of *membrane*): cf. F. *diphthérie.*] *Med.* An acute, febrile, infectious disease in which the air passages, and esp. the throat, become coated with a false membrane, produced by the solidification of an inflammatory exudation. It is caused by a specific microorganism, the Klebs-Löffler bacillus. Cf. 2d CROUP.

Bacilli of Diphtheria

diph-the'ri-al (-ăl) } *a.* Relating to diphtheria; diph-
diph-ther'ic (-thĕr'ĭk) } theritic.

diph'the-rit'ic (dĭf'thē-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *diphthérite* diphtheria.] **1.** Pert. to, or connected with, diphtheria.

2. Having characteristics resembling those of diphtheria, esp. the formation of a false membrane; as, *diphtheritic* inflammation of the bladder.

diphtheritic dysentery, dysentery characterized by the formation of a false membrane.

diph'the-roid (dĭf'thē-roid), *a.* [*diphtheria* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling diphtheria.

diph'thong (dĭf'thŏng; 277), *n.* [L. *diphthongus*, Gr. δίφθογγος; δι- = δίς twice + φθόγγος voice, sound, akin to φθέγγεσθαι to utter a sound: cf. F. *diphthongue*, *diphtongue.*] *Phon.* **1.** A coalition or union of two vowels forming a compound sound pronounced in one syllable, as *ou* in *out*, *oi* in *oil*; — often called a *proper diphthong.* (In Greek grammar, a *proper diphthong* is one the first element of which is short; an *improper diphthong*, one the first element of which is long.) A falling, or decrescendo, diphthong is one the first element of which bears the stress, as in *oil*, *out*; in a rising, or crescendo, diphthong the second element has the stress, as in Ital. *nuovo.* A long diphthong is one in which the first element is, or was historically, long. Murmur diphthongs are heard in some pronunciations of words ending in *r*, as in *poor*, pōōē(r). See *Guide to Pron.*, § 95-8.

2 A vowel digraph, as *ai* in *rain*, *eo* in *people*; — often called an *improper diphthong*, but more correctly a *digraph.* See DIGRAPH.

3. Popularly, either of the ligatures æ, œ, which in English and the English pronunciation of Latin are pronounced not as diphthongs, but as simple sounds.

4. A combination of two consonants in one syllable, esp. when blending intimately, as *ch* in *chop*; — called a *consonantal diphthong.*

diph-thon'gal (dĭf-thŏn'găl), *a.* Relating or belonging to a diphthong; having the nature of a diphthong. — **diph-thon'gal-ly,** *adv.*

diph'thong-ize (dĭf'thŏng-īz; -thŏn-gīz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-īzd; -gīzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng; -gīz'ĭng). To change into a diphthong, as by adding another vowel sound to an originally simple vowel; thus ō as often pronounced in English has an added sound of o͝o, more or less distinct. — **diph'thong-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

diph'y- (dĭf'ĭ-). [Gr. διφυής twofold; δι- = δίς twice + φύειν to produce.] A combining form denoting *twofold*, *double*, *bipartite.*

diph'y-cer'cal (dĭf'ĭ-sûr'kăl), *a.* [*diphy-* + Gr. κέρκος tail.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or having, a form of caudal fin in which the end of the spinal column is straight, instead of upturned, so that it divides the fin symmetrically, or nearly so, as in *Neoceratodus* and *Protopterus.*

Diph'y-es (dĭf'ĭ-ēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διφυής of double nature.] *Zoöl.* A genus of oceanic hydrozoans of the order Siphonophora, having two large swimming bells at the upper end of a stock which bears the polyps.

Diphyes (*D. acuminata*). Enlarged *a, a*, Swimming Bells

diph'y-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*diphy-* + *-genic.*] *Zoöl.* Having two modes of embryonic development.

di-or'di-nal (dī-ôr'dĭ-năl), *a.* [*di-* + *ordinal.*] *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to two orders.

di'o-rex'ine (dī'ō-rĕk'sĭn; -sēn), *n.* [*di-* = *dia-* + Gr ὄρεξις desire.] An explosive mixture of sodium and potassium nitrates, sulphur, and hard-wood sawdust.

di'o-ris'tic, di'o-ris'ti-cal, *a.* [Gr διοριστικός distinctive.] Serving to distinguish; defining. *Obs.* — **di'o-ris'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

di-or'sel-lin'ic, *a.* [*di-* + *orsellinic*] *Chem.* = LECANORIC.

di'os-co're-in (dī'ŏs-kō'rē-ĭn), *n. Pharm* A diaphoretic and antispasmodic substance prepared from *Dioscorea villosa.*

di-os'co-rine (dī-ŏs'kō-rĭn; -rēn), *n.* Also **-rin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{19}ON_2$, said to occur in *Dioscorea hirsuta* (Java) and to be a convulsive poison.

Di'os-co-rin'thi-us (dī'ŏs-kō-rĭn'thĭ-ŭs), *n.* [Gr. Διοσκορίνθιος] *Bib* A certain (unidentified) month.

Di-os'co-rus (dī-ŏs'kō-rŭs). *D. Bib.*

di-os'mose, *n.* [*dia-* + *osmose.*] = OSMOSIS.

di-os'mose (dī-ŏs'mōs; dĭ'ŏs-mōs'), *v. t.* To diffuse by osmosis.

di'os-mo'sis, *n.*, **di'os-mot'ic,** *a.*, etc. = OSMOSIS, OSMOTIC, etc.

di'os-phe'nol (dī'ŏs-fē'nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*Diosma*, genus related to *Baroma* + *phenol.*] *Chem.* Barosma camphor.

‖ **Dios, que da la lla'ga, da la me'di-ci'na** (dyōs, kā da la lya'gă, da lă mā'dē-thē'nă; 138, 194). [Sp.] God, who gives the wound, gives the medicine.

‖ **Dios y fe'de-ra-ción'** (ē fā'dā-ra-thyōn'; 138). [Sp.] God and federation; — motto of Venezuela

di-o'ti, *n.* [Gr. διότι wherefore.] A reason of being; a "wherefore." *Obs.*

Di'o-ti'ma (dī'ō-tī'mă), *n.* [Gr. Διοτίμα.] The reputed teacher of Socrates, said to have been a priestess of Mantinea. [*Bib.*

Di-ot're-phes (dī-ŏt'rē-fēz). [Gr. διοτρεφής.] *Bib.* Nourished by God.

di'ox-phe'nol (dī'ŏks-fē'nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*Diosma*, genus related to *Baroma* + *phenol.*] *Chem.* Barosma camphor.

‖ **Dios, que da la lla'ga, da la me'di-ci'na** (dyōs, kā da la lya'gă, da lă mā'dē-thē'nă; 138, 194). [Sp.] God, who gives the wound, gives the medicine.

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di'ox-in (dī'ŏk'sĭn; -sēn; 184); **di-ox'y-di-quin'o-yl,** *n.* [*dioxy-* + *di-* + *quinoyl.*] *Chem* Rhodizonic acid.

dip. Dial Eng. var. of DEEP.

Di-pa'la (dē-pä'lä), *n.* = DEWALI.

di-pas'chal (dī-pās'kăl), *a.* [*di-* + *paschal.*] Including two passovers.

dip'chick'. Var. of DABCHICK.

dip circle. An inclinometer

‖ **di,** *or* **dī'i, Pe-na'tes** (dĭ, *or* dī'ĭ, pē-nā'tēz). [L.] The Penates, or household gods.

di-pet'al-ous, *a.* [*di-* + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Having two petals.

di pet'to (dē pĕt'tō). [It.] *Music* From the chest; — said of the voice, as opp. to *falsetto.*

di'phas'er (dī'fāz'ēr), *n. Elec* A diphase generator.

diphenylamine blue. See DYE.

diphenylamine orange. *Chem.* Orange IV. See DYE.

di-phen'yl-en-im'ide (dī-fĕn'ĭl-ĕn-ĭm'ĭd; -ĭd), *n.* See CARBAZOL.

diphenyline rearrangement. See DIPHENYL REARRANGEMENT.

diphenyl ketone. Benzophenone.

diphenyl sulphone. *Org. Chem.* = SULPHOBENZIDE [PHIST.

diph-nos'o-phist. † DEIPNOSO-

di-phos'phate, *n.* [*di-* + *phosphate.*] *Chem.* A pyrophosphate.

di'phos-phor'ic, *a.* Pyrophosphoric. See PHOSPHORIC ACID

diph're-lat'ic (dĭf'rē-lăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διφρηλάτης charioteer.] Pert. to chariot driving. *Humorous Nonce Word.*

diph-the'ri-an (dĭf-thē'rĭ-ăn), *a* Diphtheritic.

diph'the-rit'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of DIPHTHERITIC

Di-phyl'la (dī-fĭl'*a*), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. *φύλλον* leaf, — in ref. to the bifoliate nose leaf.] *Zoöl.* A genus of blood-sucking bats of the family Phyllostomatidæ. See VAMPIRE.

diph'y-o-dont' (dĭf'ĭ-ō-dŏnt'), *a.* [*diphy-* + *-odont.*] *Anat.* Having or characterized by two successive sets of teeth (deciduous and permanent); as, a *diphyodont* mammal; *diphyodont* dentition; — opposed to *monophyodont.* See TOOTH. — *n.* An animal having two successive sets of teeth, as most mammals.

dip joint. *Geol.* A joint running in the same direction as the dip of the strata.

Dip'la-can'thus (dĭp'lȧ-kăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; *diplo-* + Gr. *ἄκανθα* a spine.] *Paleon.* A genus of small Devonian fishes of the order Acanthodii, having two strong spines in each pectoral fin. It is the type of a family, **Dip'la-can'thi-dæ** (-thĭ'dē), distinguished by having two dorsal fins.

di-pla'nar (dī-plā'nar), *a.* [*di-* + *plane.*] *Math.* Of or pertaining to two planes.

dĭ'pla-net'ic (dĭ'plȧ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. *πλανητικός* disposed to wander.] *Bot* Having two forms of zoospore, as in certain phycomycetous fungi of the order Saprolegniales. — **di-plan'e-tism** (dī-plăn'ē-tĭz'm), *n.*

dip-lar'throus (dĭp-lar'thrŭs), *a.* [*diplo-* + Gr. *ἄρθρον* joint.] *Zoöl.* Having each or most of the tarsal or carpal bones of one row articulating with more than one bone of the other row; — said esp. of certain ungulate mammals and opposed to *taxeopodous.* — **dip-lar'thrism** (-thrĭz'm), *n.*

di-plas'ic (dī-plăz'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *διπλάσιος.*] Lit., twofold; specif., *Gr. & Lat. Pros.*, two to one (in proportion); having such a ratio between thesis and arsis; as, a *diplasic* foot, one in which the thesis, or accented part, is twice the length of the arsis, or unaccented part. Thus, the tribrach, trochee, and iambus are *diplasic* feet.

di-ple'gi-a (dī-plē'jĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Paralysis of corresponding or symmetrical parts, as the legs.

dip-lei'do-scope (dĭp-lī'dō-skōp), *n.* [*diplo-* + Gr. *εἶδος* image + *-scope.*] *Astron.* An instrument for determining the time of apparent noon. It consists of two mirrors and a plane glass disposed in the form of a prism, so that, by reflection of the sun's rays from their surfaces, two images are presented, moving in opposite directions, and coinciding when the sun's center is on the meridian.

dĭ'plex (dī'plĕks), *a.* [*di-* + *-plex*, as in *duplex.*] *Teleg.* Pertaining to the sending of two messages in the same direction at the same time. *Diplex* and *contraplex* are the two varieties of *duplex.*

dip'lo- (dĭp'lō-), **dipl-**. [Gr. *διπλόος* double.] Combining form signifying *two, twice, double, twin,* etc

dip'lo-car'di-ac (-kär'dĭ-ăk), *a.* [*diplo-* + *cardiac.*] *Zoöl.* Having the heart completely divided, one side systemic, the other pulmonary, as the birds and mammals.

dip'lo-cau-les'cent (-kō-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [*diplo-* + *caulescent.*] *Bot.* Having axes of the second order; — said of a plant that cannot reproduce until after the production of secondary axes. Many common herbs are *diplocaulescent.* Cf. HAPLOCAULESCENT, TRIPLOCAULESCENT.

dip'lo-coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -COCCI (-kŏk'sī). [NL.; *diplo-* + Gr. *κόκκος* grain, seed.] *Bacteriol.* **a** [*cap.*] Syn. of MICROCOCCUS. **b** Any of various bacteria of the genus *Micrococcus* exhibiting paired or twin cells.

Dip-lod'o-cus (dĭp-lŏd'ō-kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *diplo-* + Gr. *δοκός* a bearing beam.] *Paleon.* A genus of gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs of the order Sauropoda, from the Upper Jurassic of Colorado and Wyoming. *D. carnegii* reached a length of over sixty feet, and had a very long neck and tail and a small head.

dip'lo-ē (dĭp'lō-ē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *διπλόη* fold, fr. *διπλόος* twofold, double.] *Anat.* The cancellous bony tissue between the tables of the skull. — **di-plo'ic** (dĭ-plō'ĭk), *a.*

dip'lo-gen'ic (dĭp'lō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*diplo-* + *-genic.*] Partaking of the nature of two bodies, producing two substances.

dip'lo-graph (dĭp'lō-grăf), *n.* [*diplo-* + *-graph.*] An instrument used for double writing, as one for producing embossed writing for the blind and ordinary writing at the same time. — **dip'lo-graph'ĭ-cal** (-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **dip-log'ra-phy** (dĭp-lŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

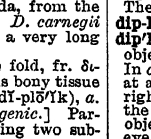

Diploid.

dip'loid (dĭp'loid), *n.* [*duplo-* + *-oid.*] **a** *Cryst.* An isometric form having twenty-four similar quadrilateral faces, arranged in pairs; a diplohedron. It is a hemihedral form of the hexoctahedron. **b** *Biol.* See HAPLOID.

dip'lo-id'ĭ-on (dĭp'lō-ĭd'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *διπλοῦς* + *εἶδος*, dim. of *διπλοῦς.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A form of the chiton, for women, having the part above the waist double, the outer fold hanging loose.

di-plo'ma (dĭ-plō'mȧ), *v. t.*; DI-PLO'MAED (-mȧd); DI-PLO'MA-ING. To furnish with a diploma.

di-plo'ma (dĭ-plō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MAS (-mȧz), L. -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *δίπλωμα*, fr. *διπλοῦν* to double, fr. *διπλόος* twofold. See DOUBLE.] **1.** A letter or writing, usually under seal, conferring some privilege, honor, or power; a document bearing record of a degree conferred by a literary society or educational institution.

2. A historical or state writing or document, such as a letter, charter, deed, or decree.

The vellum palimpsest lying amongst the other *diplomata* of human archives or libraries *De Quincey.*

di-plo'ma-cy (dĭ-plō'mȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [F. *diplomatie.* See DIPLOMAT.] **1.** Art and practice of conducting negotiations between nations, as in arranging treaties, including the methods and forms usually employed; the business or art of conducting international intercourse, or skill or address in so doing. Cf. DIPLOMATIC AGENT.

2. Dexterity or skill in securing advantages; address or artfulness in management of affairs; tact.

3. The diplomatic body. *Rare.* *Burke.*

dip'lo-mat (dĭp'lō-măt), *n.* Also **dip'lo-mate** (-māt). [F. *diplomate*, fr. *diplomatique.* See DIPLOMATIC.] One employed or skilled in international diplomacy, a diplomatist.

dip'lo-mate (-māt), *n.* One who holds a diploma from an institution of learning.

dip'lo-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *diplomatique.* See DIPLOMA.] **1.** Of or pertaining to diplomatics; paleographic; textual. *Astle*

2. Of or pertaining to international diplomacy; relating to the foreign ministers at a court or capital, who are called the **diplomatic body.**

3 Characterized by, or skilled in, diplomacy; marked by or exercising tact and shrewdness in the management of affairs: dexterous, artful; as, *diplomatic* management.

diplomatic agent, an agent employed by a state in its diplomatic service, or its intercourse or negotiation with other states. By regulations adopted at the Congresses of Vienna and Aix-la-Chapelle, which are conformed to by all states, diplomatic agents are divided, in the order of their precedence, into four classes, as follows: (1) Ambassadors, legates, nuncios; (2) envoys, ministers, or other persons accredited to the sovereign, internuncios; (3) ministers resident; (4) chargés d'affaires. Diplomatic agents of the first class are alone entitled to the so-called *representative character,* being considered as peculiarly representing the sovereign by which they are accredited, and as entitled to the same honors that would be due to their constituent were he personally present. — **d. ink,** sympathetic ink.

dip'lo-mat'ic, *n.* **1.** A diplomatic agent, a diplomatist.

2. Diplomatics.

dip'lo-mat'ĭ-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Diplomatic (in senses 1 and 3).

dip'lo-mat'ĭ-cal-ly, *adv.* **1.** According to the rules of diplomacy; in the manner of a diplomatist; artfully.

2. In the matter of diplomacy.

3. With reference to diplomatics. *Rare.*

dip'lo-mat'ics (dĭp'lō-măt'ĭks), *n.* **1.** Diplomacy *Rare.*

2. The science of diplomas, or the art of deciphering ancient writings, and determining their age, authenticity, etc.; paleography.

di-plo'ma-tist (dĭ-plō'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *diplomatiste* a student of diplomatics.] **1.** A diplomat. *Macaulay.*

2. One who is artful, tactful, or crafty in affairs, esp. in managing men.

di-plo'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t.*; DI-PLO'MA-TIZED (-tīzd); DI-PLO'MA-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). **1.** To confer a diploma upon. *Rare.*

2. To treat with diplomacy; to effect by diplomacy; to act adroitly towards.

di-plo'ma-tize, *v. i.* To act like a diplomat or with adroitness and tact, to practice diplomacy.

di-plo'ma-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*diplomatic* + *-logy.*] The science of diplomatics.

dip-lo'pi-a (dĭp-lō'pĭ-*ȧ*) } *n.* [NL. *diplopia; diplo-* +
dip'lo-py (dĭp'lō-pĭ) } *-opia.*] Double vision of a single object, esp., *Med.*, when constituting a disorder of sight. In *crossed,* or *heteronymous, diplopia* the eyes are focused at a point beyond the object, and the image seen by the right eye is upon the left hand, that by the left eye upon the right hand. In *direct,* or *homonymous, diplopia* the object is beyond the focus and the image seen by the right eye is on the right side, that by the left eye on the left side. In *vertical diplopia* one image is above the other.

dip-lop'ĭc (dĭp-lŏp'ĭk), *a.* [See DIPLOPIA.] *Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, diplopia.

Dip-lop'ter-a (dĭp-lŏp'tĕr-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [*diplo-* + Gr. *πτερόν* wing.] *Zoöl.* A superfamily containing the typical wasps (those whose fore wings are plicated like a fan when at rest) as the Vespidæ and Eumenidæ. — **dip-lop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Dip'lo-spon'dy-li (dĭp'lō-spŏn'dĭ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL. See DIPLO-; SPONDYL.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of sharks having the notochord imperfectly segmented by vertical partitions, and six or seven pairs of gill clefts. It includes the Hexanchidæ and Chlamydoselachidæ.

dip'lo-spon-dyl'ic (-spŏn-dĭl'ĭk), *a. Zoöl.* **1.** Having two vertebræ to each neuromere, or having well-developed intercentra between the centra of the vertebral column, so that the arches appear to be borne by alternate segments, as in some Amphibia and fishes. — **dip'lo-spon'dyl-ism** (-spŏn'dĭl-ĭz'm), *n.*

2. Of or pertaining to the Diplospondyli.

dip'lo-stem'o-nous (-stĕm'ō-nŭs; -stē'mō-nŭs), *a.* [*diplo-* + Gr. *στήμων* the warp, a thread.] *Bot.* Having the androecium in two whorls, the stamens being thus twice as many as the petals. In the normal arrangement the stamens of the inner whorl are antipetalous, those of the outer antisepalous. A flower exhibiting the reverse of this is called *obdiplostemonous.* — **dip'lo-stem'o-ny** (dĭp'lō-stĕm'ō-nĭ), *n.*

dip'lo-te'gi-a (dĭp'lō-tē'jĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *diplo-* + Gr. *τέγος* roof.] *Bot.* A form of dry dehiscent fruit, as that of the iris, differing from the capsule only in that it is developed from an inferior instead of a superior ovary.

Dip'lo-zo'ŏn (-zō'ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *diplo-* + *zoön.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of monogenetic trematode worms parasitic upon the gills of fishes, especially minnows. It is unique among animals, in that two larvæ fuse together permanently at the middle of their bodies, forming an individual shaped like an X, and only double individuals thus formed are capable of becoming sexually mature. The larva, called a *diporpa,* bears a dorsal papilla and a ventral sucker, which serve as organs of attachment until complete concrescence of the two individuals takes place.

dip net. A long-handled net for catching fish.

Dip-neu'mo-na (dĭp-nū'mō-nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. *πνεύμων* lung.] *Zool.* **a** A group of Dipnoi in which the lung is double and the lateral rays of the archipterygium are vestigial or absent. It includes the genera *Protopterus* and *Lepidosiren* (which see). **b** A division of holothurians, having two branching respiratory organs.

Dip-neu'mo-nes (-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See DIPNEUMONA.] *Zoöl.* **1.** = DIPNEUMONA, 1.

2. A division of the Araneida, including the majority of spiders, distinguished by having two pulmonary sacs.

dip-neu'mo-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [See DIPNEUMONA.] *Zoöl.* Having two respiratory organs; of or pertaining to the Dipneumona or Dipneumones.

Dip-neus'ti (dĭp-nūs'tī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. *πνεῖν* to breathe; cf. *πνευστικός* of or for breathing.] *Zoöl.* The Dipnoi, or lungfishes See DIPNOI. — **dip-neus'tal** (-tăl), *a.*

dip'no-an (dĭp'nō-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Dipnoi. — *n.* One of the Dipnoi.

Dip'no-i (dĭp'nō-ī), *n pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δίπνοος* with two breathing apertures; *δι-* = *δις* twice + *πνοή* breath.] *Zoöl.* A group of remarkable fishes, which, in addition to breathing by gills in the usual manner, have a lung or pair of lungs communicating with the ventral side of the esophagus by a short tube; the lungfishes. Various different ranks have been assigned to the group, which is now usually considered as a subclass of fishes, though sometimes as a separate class. There are but three existing genera of dipnoans, *Neoceratodus, Lepidosiren,* and *Lepidosiren* (see these terms), all inhabiting fresh waters; but a number of fossil forms are known, from the Devonian and later formations. They have overlapping cycloidal scales and dermal fin rays. The skeleton is largely cartilaginous, with a persistent notochord. The skull is autostylic; the gills are covered by an operculum, and the paired fins are of the archipterygium type. The heart is more complicated than in most fishes, and there is a pulmonary circulation. The intestine has a spiral valve.

di-pod'ic (dī-pŏd'ĭk), *a. Pros.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of, dipodies; as, *dipodic* verse.

Di-pod'ĭ-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DIPUS.] *Zoöl.* A family of myomorphic rodents, including, in a narrow sense only the jerboas, in a wider sense certain allied forms, as the American jumping mice.

Di-pod'o-mys (-ō-mĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *δίπους, δίποδος,* two-footed + *μῦς* mouse.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the four-toed kangaroo rats. It is the type of a subfamily, **Di-pod'o-my-ĭ'næ** (-mĭ-ĭ'nē), of the Heteromyidæ.

dip'o-dy (dĭp'ō-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Gr. *διποδία,* fr. *δίπους* two-footed; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *πούς, ποδός,* foot.] *Pros.* Two metrical feet taken together, or included in one measure. *Hadley.*

Trochaic, iambic, and anapæstic verses . . are measured by *dipodies* *W. W Goodwin.*

di-po'lar (dī-pō'lar), *a.* [*di-* + *polar.* Cf. BIPOLAR.] Having two poles, as a magnetic bar.

Di-pol'ĭ-a (dī-pŏl'ĭ-*ȧ*), **Dĭ'po-le'ĭa** (dĭ'pō-lē'yȧ; -lĭ'*ȧ*), *n. pl.* Also *Diipoleia.* [Gr. *τὰ Διπόλια, Διπόλεια, Διιπόλεια.*] *Gr. Relig.* The festival of Zeus Polieus, held at Athens in the latter part of June. See BOUPHONIA.

Dip'pel's oil (dĭp'ĕlz). [From the name of the inventor.] *Chem.* Bone oil.

dip'per (dĭp'ẽr), *n.* **1** One that dips; esp., a vessel used to dip water or other liquid; a ladle; specif., *Mach.*, the grab, bucket, or scoop of any of several kinds of excavating machine; hence, the machine itself.

2. *Zoöl.* Any of several birds notable for their skill in diving, as the dabchicks and other small grebes, the bufflehead, etc., and esp. the water ouzels.

3. *Eccl.* An immersionist; a Baptist or Anabaptist; specif. [*cap.*], a Dunker; — so called by other denominations.

4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The seven principal stars in the constellation of the Great Bear; — so called from their dipperlike arrangement. Called also *Charles's Wain* or *Wagon.* The two stars forming the edge farthest from the handle are approximately in line with the north star. See URSA MAJOR. **The Little Dipper** is a somewhat similar arrangement of seven stars in Ursa Minor, the north star forming the outer end of the handle.

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di-phyl'lous, *a.* [*di-* + *phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having two leaves.

diph'y-o-zo'ĭd, *n.* [*diphy-* + *zooid.*] *Zool.* One of the free-swimming sexual zooids of Siphonophora.

Diph'y-site (dĭf'ĭ-sīt), *n.* & *a.*, **Diph'y-sit-ism** (-sĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* [*di-* + Gr. *φύσις* nature.] = DYOPHYSITE, DYOPHYSITISM. [ZOOID.

diph'y-zo'ĭd, *n.* = DIPHYO-

di-pic'o-lin'ic, *a.* [*di-* + *picolinic.*] *Chem.* See PYRIDINE.

dipl-. See DIPLO-

dip'la-cu'sis (dĭp'lȧ-kū'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *diplo-* + Gr. *ἀκουσις* a hearing.] *Med.* Double hearing; a condition in which a tone seems higher to one ear than to the other, or one tone seems to be two.

dip'lan-tid'ĭ-an (dĭp'lăn-tĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [Gr. *διπλόος* double + *ἀντί* against, opposite + *εἶδος* form, image.] *Astron.* A double-image telescope for transits.

di-pla'si-as'mus (dĭ-plā'sĭ-ăs'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *διπλασιασμός* a doubling, fr. *διπλασιάζειν* to double, fr. *διπλάσιος* double.] **a** The doubling of a letter usually single, as in *τοσσόs* for *τοσόs.* **b** *Rhet.* = EPIZEUXIS, 1.

di-pla'si-on (dĭ-plā'sĭ-ŏn; -zĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *διπλάσιον,* neut. of *διπλάσιος* double; or *διπλάσιων* double.] **a** *Gr. Music.* A form of triple rhythm, in which occurred an alternation of tones having the relative length of two and one. **b** *Medieval Music.* The interval of the octave. **c** An 18th-century pianoforte having two keyboards.

dip length. In a dress skirt, a length just touching the floor.

di-pleu'ra (dĭ-plōō'rȧ; 243), *n. pl.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. *πλευρά* side.] *Biol.* The bilaterally symmetrical organisms.

di-pleu'ral (-răl), **di-pleu'ric** (-rĭk), *a. Biol.* Bilaterally symmetrical.

di-pleu'ro-gen'e-sis (-rō-jĕ'n'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*dipleural* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* = BILATERAL SYMMETRY. — **di-pleu'ro-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

di-pla'si-as'mus (dĭ-plā'sĭ-ăs'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *διπλασιασμός* a doubling, fr. *διπλασιάζειν* to double, fr. *διπλάσιος* double.] **a** The doubling of a letter usually single, as in *τοσσόs* for *τοσόs.* **b** *Rhet.* = EPIZEUXIS, 1.

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di-pleu'ro-gen'e-sis (-rō-jĕ'n'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*dipleural* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* = BILATERAL SYMMETRY. — **di-pleu'ro-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

of an echinoderm, as a bipinnaria or an echinopluteus.

diplo. *Abbr.* Diplomatic.

dip'lo-ba-cil'lus, *n.* [*diplo-* + *bacillus.*] *Bacteriol.* A form of bacillus in which the cells tend to arrangement in pairs.

dip'lo-bac-te'rĭ-um, *n.* [NL.; *diplo-* + *bacterium.*] *Bacteriol.* A diplococcus.

dip'lo-blas'tic, *a.* [*diplo-* + *blastic.*] *Embryol.* Having two germ layers.

dip'lo-ceph'a-ly (dĭp'lō-sĕf'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [*diplo-* + Gr *κεφαλή* head] *Teral.* Presence of two heads on one body.

dip'lo-chla-myd'e-ous, *a.* [*diplo-* + *chlamydeous.*] *Bot.* Dichlamydeous.

dip'lo-coc-cæ'mi-a *or* **-ce'mi-a** (dĭp'lō-kŏk-sē'mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *diplococcus* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* Invasion of the blood by diplococci.

Dip'lo-dus, *n.* [NL.; *diplo-* + Gr. *ὀδούς* tooth.] *Paleon.* Syn. of PLEURACANTHUS.

dip'lo-et'ic, *a. Anat.* Diploic.

dip'lo-gan'gli-ate, *a.* [*diplo-* + *ganglion.*] *Zool.* Having the ganglia arranged in pairs, as the Articulata.

dip'lo-gen'e-sis, *n.* [*diplo-* + *-genesis.*] 1. *Biol.* The hypothetical production of a corresponding change in the germ plasm by changes produced in the tissues of the body, as in cases of use or disuse.

2. *Terat.* The duplication of normally single members or organs; specif., the production of a double fetus.

dip'lo-ge-net'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to diplogenesis.

dip'lo-graph'ic, dip'lo-graph'ĭ-cal, *a.* [*diplo-* + *graphic.*] Of or pertaining to double writing.

dip'lo-he'dron, *n.* [NL.; *diplo-* + Gr *ἕδρα* seat or base.] *Cryst.* A diploid. — **dip'lo-he'dral,** *a.*

dip'lo-is (dĭp'lō-ĭs), *n.* [Gr. *διπλοῦς.*] = DIPLOIDION.

di-plo'ma-ta, *n., L. pl.* of DIPLOMA.

dip'lo-mate, *v. t.* To entitle or privilege by diploma. *Obs.*

dip'lo-ma'tial (dĭp'lō-mā'shăl), *a.* Erron. for DIPLOMATICAL.

dip'lo-mat'ĭ-cal (-măt'ĭ-kăl), *n.* A diplomatist. *Rare.*

dip'lo-mat'ĭ-co (-kō; *Sp.* dē'plō-mä'tē-kō), *n.* [Sp.] A large, thick cigar tapered at both ends.

di-plo'mæ-tism (dĭ-plō'mē-tĭz'm), *n.* Diplomacy *Rare.*

dip'lo-my-e'lĭ-a (dĭp'lō-mĭ-ē'lĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *diplo-* + Gr. *μυελός* marrow.] *Teratol.* Duplication of the spinal cord.

dip'lo-ne-phrid'ĭ-a (-nē-frĭd'ĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL. See DIPLO-; NEPHRIDIUM.] *Zool.* Nephridia in whose formation both the ectoderm and mesoderm take part.

dip'lo-neu'ral, *a.* [*diplo-* + *neural.*] *Anat.* Supplied by two different nerves.

dip'lo-pe-ris'to-mous (-pē-rĭs'tō-mŭs), *a.* [*diplo-* + *peristome.*] *Bot.* Having a double peristome; — said of the capsule of a moss.

dip'lo-plac'u-la, *n.* [NL.; *diplo-* + *placula.*] *Biol.* A placula consisting of two layers of cells. — **dip'lo-plac'u-lar,** *a.* — **dip'lo-plac'u-late,** *a.*

Dip-lop'o-da (dĭp-lŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *diplo-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* **a** = CHILOGNATHA **b** See MYRIAPODA. — **dip'lo-pod** (dĭp'lō-pŏd), *a.* & *n.*

dip'lo-pod'ic (dĭp'lō-pŏd'ĭk), **dip-lop'o-dous,** *a. Zool.* Diplopod.

dip'lo-some, *n.* [*diplo-* + 2d *-some.*] A double centrosome.

dip'lo-sphene (dĭp'lō-sfēn), *n.* [*diplo-* + Gr. *σφήν* wedge] *Paleon.* The hyposphene.

dip'lo-spon'dy-lous, *a Zoöl.* Diplospondylic.

dip'lo-ter'a-tol'o-gy, *n.* [*diplo-* + *teratology.*] Medical science treating of double monsters.

dĭ-plum'bi-on (dī-plŭm'bĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*di-* + L. *plumbum* lead + *ion.*] *Chem.* Ionic lead, Pb++.

dip'no-a (dĭp'nō-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.] Rare equiv. of DIPNOI.

dip'noid, *a.* & *n.* [*Dipnoi* + *-oid.*] = DIPNOAN, *a.* & *n.*

dip'no-ous, *a.* [See DIPNOI.] *Zoöl.* a Having both lungs and gills. b Dipnoan.

dip'po-lar-ize, *v. t.* [*di-* + *polarize.*] To depolarize. — **di-po'lar-i-za'tion** (dĭ-pō'lăr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zĭ'), *n.*

di-por'pa (dĭ-pôr'pȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -PÆ (-pē). [NL.; *di-* + Gr. *πόρπη* buckle.] See DIPLOZOÖN.

di'po-tas'sic, *a. Chem.* See DI-

dippe. † DIP.

dipped (dĭpt), *pret. & p. p.* of dipper clam. The sea clam (*Spisula solidissima*).

dip'per-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

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dipper gourd. A gourd shaped like a dipper, one of the forms of fruit in *Lagenaria lagenaria*; also, the plant.

dipper interrupter. *Elec.* A kind of interrupter in which a contact pin is fixed into a revolving wheel partly immersed in a mercury bath.

dip'ping (dĭp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DIP. Hence: *n.* **1.** The action of the verb DIP; as **a** Immersion in a solution for dyeing, brightening, etc. **b** The use of snuff by taking it on a stick or brush and rubbing it on the gums, etc.

2. The liquid preparation in which a thing is dipped.

3. *Med.* Palpation of an organ by sudden pressure so as to displace any intervening matter.

dipping battery. *Elec.* = PLUNGE BATTERY. — **d. chair,** a cucking stool. — **d. compass.** *Magnetism,* an inclinometer. — **d. frame,** a frame used in dipping tallow candles, and in dyeing. — **d. lug** *or* **lugsail.** *Naut.* See LUGSAIL. — **d. needle,** a magnetic needle suspended at its center of gravity, and moving freely in a vertical plane.

dip pipe. **a** *Gas Manuf.* The turned-down pipe dipping into the hydraulic main to which it conveys the gas from the retorts. **b** *Plumbing.* The short vertical pipe connecting a water-closet with a D trap. *Brit. Dict. of Arch.*

di'pro-par'gyl (dī'prō-par'jĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *propargyl.*] *Chem.* A pungent, mobile liquid hydrocarbon, C_6H_6, produced artificially. It is isomeric with benzene, but belongs to the acetylene class, having two triple bonds.

di-pro'pyl (dī-prō'pĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *propyl.*] *Chem.* One of the hexanes, C_6H_{14}, found in petroleum. Its molecule is a doubled propyl radical.

di-pro'pyl-. *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the *presence of two propyl* (C_3H_7) *groups,* esp. replacing hydrogen.

Di-pro'to-don (dī-prō'tō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + *proto-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct gigantic Australian herbivorous marsupials of which a single species (*D. australis*) is known, found in deposits probably of the Pleistocene age in Australia. It was the size of a large rhinoceros, and is the largest known marsupial, the skull being about three feet long. Although allied to the kangaroos, it walked on all four limbs. The two lower and the middle pair of upper incisors were very long, with chisel-shaped ends.

Di-pro'to-don'ti-a (-dŏn'shĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* One of the two suborders of marsupials. Its members are almost exclusively herbivorous and distinguished by having but one well-developed pair of lower incisors, but usually have three pairs of upper incisors. The suborder includes the kangaroo, phalangers, koala, wombats, the extinct *Diprotodon,* etc. All of the existing genera except *Cænolestes* (which see) are peculiar to the Australian region. — **di-pro'to-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

Dip'sa-ca'ce-æ (dĭp'sā-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DIPSACUS.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Valerianales) related to the Asteraceæ, but with the anthers distinct. It includes 10 genera and about 150 species, natives of the Old World, chiefly of southern Europe, the principal genera being *Dipsacus* and *Scabiosa.* — **dip'sa-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Dip'sa-cus (dĭp'sā-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δίψακος teasel.] *Bot.* A genus of prickly herbs, the teasels, type of the family Dipsacaceæ, having opposite, clasping, toothed leaves, and blue or lilac flowers in dense, oblong, involucrate heads. They are natives of the Old World. *D. sylvestris,* the wild teasel, and *D. fullonum,* the fuller's teasel, are naturalized in the United States. See TEASEL.

dip sector. An instrument of the reflecting mirror type, for measuring refraction and the dip of the horizon.

dip-set'ic (dĭp-sĕt'ĭk; -sē-tĭk), *a.* [Gr. διψητικός.] Tending to produce thirst.

dip'sey, dip'sie, dip'sy (dĭp'sĭ), *a.* Deep-sea; as, a *dipsey* line; a *dipsy* lead. *Sailor's Cant.*

dip'sey, dip'sie, dip'sy, *n.* **a** A sinker attached to a fishing line; also, a line having several branches, each with such a sinker, used in deep-sea fishing. *Local, U. S.* **b** *Naut.* A deep-sea lead. *Rare.*

dip'so-ma'ni-a (dĭp'sō-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δίψα thirst + μανία mania.] *Med.* A morbid and uncontrollable craving (often periodic) for drink, esp. for alcoholic liquors; also, improperly, acute and chronic alcoholism.

dip'so-ma'ni-ac (-ăk), *n.* One affected with dipsomania.

dip'so-ma-ni'a-cal (-mā-nī'ă-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or affected with, dipsomania.

dip-so'sis (dĭp-sō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δίψα thirst.] *Med.* Excessive thirst produced by disease.

Dip'ter-a (dĭp'tĕr-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δίπτερος with two wings; δι- = δίς twice + πτερόν feather, wing.] *Zoöl.* The order of insects comprising the true or winged flies (as the house fly), the mosquitoes, gnats, etc., and in some classifications the fleas. It is one of the largest orders of insects. Excepting wingless parasitic forms, they have two wings, the posterior pair of other insects being represented by small club-shaped organs. (See BALANCER **b**.) The mouth parts are commonly modified into a suctorial proboscis often provided with sharp piercing organs. The larvæ are usually legless, and often nearly headless, worms called *maggots,* and feed on decaying matter, thus serving as useful scavengers. The adults are mostly diurnal and prefer warm sunshine, but the mosquitoes are exceptions to this rule. Many are serious pests of man and animals (see BOTFLY, TSETSE, BUFFALO GNAT, ANOPHELES, etc.), not only because of their bites, but because they carry and communicate the germs of diseases. The *Diptera* are considered by some the most highly organized insects. A common classification is into the suborders Orthorrhapha and Cyclorrhapha. — **dip'ter-an** (-tĕr-ăn), *a. & n.*

dip'ter-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Dipterous.

2. *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION **a**.

Dip'ter-o-car-pa'ce-æ (dĭp'tĕr-ō-kär-pā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DIPTEROCARPUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees (order Hypericales), natives chiefly of tropical Asia, noted for their aromatic oils and resins, and distinguished by the 2-winged fruit. There are about 10 genera and over 100 species. Among the principal genera are *Dipterocarpus, Vatica, Valeria,* and *Shorea.* — **dip'ter-o-car-pa'ceous** (dĭp'tĕr-ō-kär-pā'shŭs), *a*

Dip'ter-o-car'pus (dĭp'tĕr-ō-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δίπτερος with two wings + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A large genus of tall timber trees ranging from India to the Philippines. They are rich in balsamic and resinous products, some of which are used in medicine and others in making varnish, etc. See GURJUN, TUNG TREE.

dip'ter-ous (dĭp'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having two wings or winglike appendages. **b** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Diptera.

dip'tote (dĭp'tōt), *n.* [Gr. δίπτωτος; δι- = δίς twice + πτωτός falling.] *Gram.* A noun which has only two cases.

dip'tych (dĭp'tĭk), *n.* [L. *diptycha,* pl., fr. Gr. δίπτυχος folded, doubled; δι- = δίς twice + πτύσσειν to fold, double up.] Anything consisting of two leaves or folds. Specif.: **a** *Rom. Antiq.* A two-leaved, hinged writing tablet protecting the writing by folding together. **b** Usually in the *pl.* A similar tablet, containing in one part the names of living and in the other those of dead orthodox persons (such as bishops, patriarchs, emperors, and benefactors of the church) for whom commemoration was made in the eucharistic service in the early church; hence, the catalogue or list of such persons; also, the intercession in the course of which the commemoration was made. To have one's name registered in the diptychs was a great honor, and to have it erased was synonymous with excommunication. Diptychs are made of gold, silver, ivory, or fine wood; they are still in use in the Eastern Church, and their use is represented in the modern Roman missal by the prayers called mementos. **c** A picture or series of pictures, as an altar piece, painted on two tablets connected by hinges. See TRIPTYCH.

Dĭ'pus (dĭ'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δίπους jerboa, lit., two-footed; δι- = δίς twice + πούς, ποδός, foot.] The genus consisting of the typical jerboas.

dip'y-lon (dĭp'ĭ-lŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. δίπυλον, neut. of δίπυλος double-gated; δι- = δις twice + πύλη gate.] *Gr. Archæol.* A double gateway, as of a walled town, esp. a certain gateway in Athens on the western side.

dip'y-lon, *a. Class. Archæol.* Designating, or pertaining to, a style of Greek pottery found in Attic remains of about the 8th century B. C., orig. in Athens near the gate called Dipylon. It belongs to the most developed period of the geometric style, and is especially characterized by its meander pattern and conventionalized forms of men and animals. The name is sometimes applied to a Boeotian ware of the same period and a similar style. Cf. GEOMETRIC.

di-pyre' (dī-pīr'; dĭ-), *n.* [*di-* + Gr. πῦρ fire, — in ref. to the double effect of fire upon it, in fusing it, and rendering it phosphorescent.] *Min.* Mizzonite; specif., a variety occurring in elongated square prisms in schists, diorite, etc.

di'py-re'nous (dī'pī-rē'nŭs), *a.* [*di-* + *pyrene.*] *Bot.* Containing two pyrenes or stones.

di-pyr'i-dine (dī-pĭr'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** [*di-* + *pyridine.*] *Chem.* A colorless oil, $C_{10}H_{10}N_2$, a polymer of pyridine, obtained from the latter by the action of sodium.

di-ra'di-a'tion (dī-rā'dĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [*di-* = *dis-* + *radiation.*] The emission and diffusion of rays of light.

Dir'ca (dûr'kă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Dirce,* Gr. Δίρκη, a fountain near Thebes.] *Bot.* A genus of thymelæaceous shrubs with tough fibrous bark, alternate entire leaves, and small clusters of yellow campanulate or funnelform flowers. There are two species, *D. palustris,* of the eastern United States, known as *leatherwood,* and *D. occidentalis* of California. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See LEATHERWOOD.

Dir-cæ'an (dûr-sē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Dircaeus.*] Pertaining to, or named from, the fountain Dirce, near Thebes, which city was the home of the poet Pindar (called the "Dircæan Swan" by Horace); hence, Pindaric; poetic.

Dir'ce (dûr'sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δίρκη.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The second wife of Lycus. The sons of Antiope (which see) tied her to a wild bull, which dragged her about until she died. See FARNESE BULL.

2. Hence, a fountain near Thebes in Bœotia, into which Dirce's body was fabled to have been thrown.

dir'dum (dûr'dŭm; dĭr'-), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Uproar; tumult.

2. A noisy rebuke; a scolding; blame; punishment.

3. A stroke of misfortune; a blow; ill luck. *Dial. Dict.*

dire (dīr), *a.*; DIR'ER (-ẽr); DIR'EST (dīr'ĕst). [L. *dirus.*]

1. Ill-boding; portentous; fearful; as, *dire* omens.

2. Evil in a great degree; dreadful; dismal; horrible; terrible; lamentable.

Dire was the tossing, deep the groans. *Milton.*
Gorgons and hydras and chimeras *dire.* *Milton.*

di-rect' (dĭ-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *directus,* p. p. of *dirigere* to direct: cf. F. *direct.* See DRESS; cf. DIRGE.] **1.** Straight; not crooked, oblique, reflected, refracted, or circuitous; leading by the short or shortest way to a point or end; as, a *direct* line; *direct* means.

2. Straightforward; not of crooked ways, or swerving from truth and openness; sincere; outspoken.

Be even and *direct* with me. *Shak.*

3. Immediate; express; plain; unambiguous.

He nowhere, that I know, says it in *direct* words. *Locke.*
A *direct* and avowed interference with elections. *Hallam.*

4. In the line of descent; lineal, not collateral; as, a descendant in the *direct* line. (See CONSANGUINITY.)

5. *Astron.* **a** In the direction of the general planetary motion, or from west to east; in the order of the signs; not retrograde; — said of the motion of a celestial body. **b** Corresponding to the right sphere or the parallel sphere. **c** Keeping the bounded surface on the left; following the direction of increasing position angle, in case of a binary star; counterclockwise.

6. Dyeing without the aid of a mordant; substantive; — said of dyestuffs.

7. *Math.* Designating, or pertaining to, an operation following some elementary mode of reckoning to the result sought, specif. addition, multiplication, involution, as opposed to their inverses, subtraction, division, evolution. Differentiation, too, is considered *direct,* integration *inverse.*

8. *Dialing.* Of a sundial, having a vertical face and facing squarely toward one of the cardinal points of the compass. When not so placed the dial is said to be *declined.*

9. *Kinematics.* Designating a rolling movement of one body on another such that the instantaneous axis is in a normal plane perpendicular to the line of contact of the two bodies. *Thomson & Tait.*

Syn. — DIRECT, IMMEDIATE, as applied to relations, though frequently used with little distinction, are apt to retain their etymological connotations. DIRECT suggests unbroken connection or a bearing straight upon the object; IMMEDIATE, the absence of any intervening medium or influence; as, *direct* descent, a *direct* reference, a *direct* tax; *immediate* contact, proximity, an *immediate* inference; cf. *direct* knowledge, *immediate* knowledge. See DIRECTLY.

direct cell division, *Biol.,* amitosis. — **d. center,** *or* **centre, of similitude,** *Math.,* the one lying on the same side of any two correspondent points. — **d. cerebellar tract,** *Anat.,* a tract of fibers in the posterior lateral part of the spinal cord, external to the crossed pyramidal tract. Its fibers arise from the cells of the column of Clarke, and pass through the restiform body of the medulla to the cerebellum. — **d. cost.** See COST, *n.*, 6. — **d. current.** *Elec.* **a** A current flowing in one direction only; — distinguished from *alternating current.* When steady and not pulsating a direct current is often called a *continuous current.* **b** A direct induced current. — **d.-current converter,** a machine which converts from a direct current to a direct current. — **d. damages.** *Law.* See DAMAGE, *n.*, 3, *cit.* — **d. demonstration.** See under DEMONSTRATION. — **d. development,** *Zoöl.,* development without a metamorphosis. — **d. differentiation,** *Math.,* differentiation by an elementary process. — **d. diplopia.** See DIPLOPIA. — **d. discourse,** *Gram.,* the language of any one quoted without change of person, tense, etc., as, "he said, 'I can come when you call me';" — correlative to *indirect discourse,* in which such changes are made, where the words above become, "he said [that] he could come when I (he) should call him," according as they are reported by the person addressed, or by a third person. Direct and indirect discourse are often called respectively by their Latin names, *oratio directa* and *oratio obliqua.* — **d. division,** *Math.,* a process for obtaining the entire period of the circulating decimal in a quotient. — **d. embryogeny.** *Bot.* See HOMOBLASTIC, EMBRYOGENY — **d. evidence.** *Law.* See EVIDENCE. — **d. examination,** *Law,* the first examination of a witness in the orderly course, by the party calling him and upon the merits. — **d. fire.** **a** *Mil.* Fire the direction of which is perpendicular to the line of troops or to the parapet aimed at. **b** *Gun.* Fire from a gun with an elevation not exceeding 15 degrees. — **d. induced current,** *Elec.,* a momentary current of the same direction as the inducing current, produced by stopping or removing the latter; also, a similar current produced by removal of a magnet; — opposed to *inverse induced current.* See INDUCTION. — **d. liability,** an undisputed liability which is not contingent, but determined. — **d. object.** *Gram.* See OBJECT, *n.* — **d. predication,** *Logic,* predication in which the predicate in its ordinary connotation is taken as true of the subject in its stated extension. — **d. process,** *Metal.,* one which yields metal fit for use by a single process from the ore. The direct process for malleable iron is an ancient method, which has now been to a considerable extent replaced by the *indirect process,* in which cast iron is first made. — **d. product,** *Math.,* the scalar magnitude which is the continued product of the magnitudes of two vectors and the cosine of the angle between them. — **d. proportion.** *Math.,* a proportion composed of two equal direct ratios. — **d. pyramidal tract,** *Anat.,* a tract of descending fibers in the upper half of the spinal cord, traceable from the pyramid of the medulla of the same side, and situated next to the anterior median fissure. — **d. radial.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **d. ratio,** *Math.,* the ratio of two magnitudes in natural order; as, the lengths of two circles are to each other in the *direct ratio* of their radii; — opposed to *inverse ratio.* — **d. syllogism,** *Logic,* a syllogism proceeding from a rule, and the subsumption of a case under that rule, to the result of the rule in that case. *Dict. of Philos.* — **d. system,** *Agric.,* a system of working implements or harvesting machines by employing two hauling engines pulling alternately each toward its own side; — opposed to the *roundabout system,* in which a single engine operates a hauling cable in either direction as required. — **d. tax,** *Econ.,* as generally defined, a tax exacted directly from the person on whom the ultimate burden of the tax is expected to fall, as distinguished from an *indirect tax,* or one exacted from a person other than the one on whom the ultimate burden of the tax is expected to fall. Thus, a poll tax is a *direct tax,* the burden of its payment remaining upon the person from whom it is collected; a customs duty is an *indirect tax,* the burden of it being shifted by the importer (from whom it is directly exacted) to the consumer by his including it in the price demanded for the imported goods. As defined by Continental writers and some others, a tax on persons or property, as distinguished from an *indirect tax,* or one levied on acts. In either case, *direct taxes* include property, income, and inheritance taxes (as being paid in any case by the person sought to be charged even though immediately paid by some other person), and poll taxes and franchise taxes. Under *indirect taxes,* in either case, are included excise and customs duties. — **d. vision,** *Optics,* vision when the image of the object falls directly on the yellow spot (see RETINA); also, vision by means of rays which are not deviated from their original direction. — **d.-vision spectroscope.** See SPECTROSCOPE. — **d. way round,** *Math.,* that way round a circuit which keeps the inclosed surface on the left. — **d. yellow.** See DYE.

di-rect' (dĭ-rĕkt'), *adv.* In a direct manner; directly; immediately; straight; absolutely; as, to go *direct* to France.

di-rect', *n. Music.* A character [⩛], formerly put at the end of a staff or page on the line or space of the first note of the next staff, to apprise the performer of its situation.

di-rect', *v. t.*; DI-RECT'ED; DI-RECT'ING. [L. *directus,* p. p. See DIRECT, *a.*] **1.** To dedicate; to write (to some one). *Obs.*

di-pri'ma-ry, *a.* [*di-* + *primary.*] *Chem.* Doubly primary.

di'pris-mat'ic, *a.* [*di-* + *prismatic.*] Doubly prismatic

dip rope. *Naut.* A rope tailed with chain for clearing hawse.

di'pro-so'pus (dĭ'prō-sō'pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δι-πρόσωπος two-faced.] *Teratol.* A monster having two faces.

Dip-sac'cus, *n.* [A misprint for DIPSACUS.] *Zoöl.* A genus of rachiglossate marine gastropods comprising the ivory shells.

Dip-sa'ce-æ (dĭp-sā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of DIPSACACEÆ. — **dip-sa'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

dip'sas (dĭp'săs), *n.*; *pl.* DIP'SA-DES (-să-dēz). [L., fr. Gr. δίψάς, fr. δίψα thirst.] **1.** A serpent whose bite was fabled to produce intense thirst. *Milton.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of opisthoglyphous snakes of tropical South America.

dip-sop'a-thy (dĭp-sŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. δίψα thirst + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by limiting the quantity of liquids taken.

Dip'so-sau'rus (dĭp'sō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δίψα thirst + *-saurus.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of small iguanid lizards. *D. dorsalis* inhabits the desert regions of the southwestern United States, feeding on buds and flowers.

dip splint. A common form of match, for kindling.

dipt, *pret. & p. p.* of DIP. Dipped.

dip'ter (dĭp'tẽr), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Diptera.

Dip'ter-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of DIPTEROCARPACEÆ. — **dip'ter-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* — **dip'ter-ad** (-ăd), *n.*

dip'ter-ist, *n.* Dipterologist. *R.*

dip'ter-o-carp' (-ō-kärp'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Dipterocarpus* or the family Dipterocarpaceæ.

dip'ter-o-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Of the genus *Dipterocarpus* or family Dipterocarpaceæ.

dip'ter-o-ce-cid'i-um (-sē-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ă). [*Diptera* + Gr. κηκίδιον ink, fr. κηκίς gall nut.] *Zoöl.* Any gall caused by a dipterous insect.

dip'ter-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Diptera* + *-logy.*] That branch of entomology which relates to Diptera. — **dip'ter-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **dip'ter-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

dip'ter-os (dĭp'tĕr-ŏs), *n.* [L., having a double row of columns, fr. Gr. δίπτερος. See DIPTERA.] *Arch.* A dipteral building.

Dip'ter-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δίπτερος two-winged.] *Paleon.* A genus of Devonian dipnoan fishes of Scotland and America, having two short dorsal fins and a heterocercal tail.

Dip'ter-yx (-ĭks), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. πτέρυξ wing.] *Bot.* Syn. of COUMAROUNA.

dip'thong. Var. of DIPHTHONG.

dip trap. *Plumbing.* A trap formed by a dip in a pipe.

dip'py-gus (dĭ-pĭ'gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PYGI (-jĭ). [NL.; *di-* + Gr. πυγή rump.] *Terat.* A monstrosity marked by double pelvis, genitals, and extremities.

di-pyr'i-dyl (dī-pĭr'ĭ-dĭl), *n.* [*di-* + *pyridine* + *-yl.*] Any of several compounds, $C_{10}H_8N_2$, the molecule of which is a doubled pyridyl radical.

di-quin'i-dine, *n.* Also **-din.** [*di-* + *quinidine.*] *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid found in various species of *Cinchona.*

dir. *Abbr.* Director. [See PIR.]

di-raz' (dĭ-rā'). Var. of DRAZ.

2. To address; communicate; impart. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. To put a direction or address upon; to mark with the name and residence of the person to whom anything is sent; to superscribe; as, to *direct* a letter.
4. To arrange in a direct or straight line, as against a mark, or towards a goal; to point; to aim; as, to *direct* an arrow or a piece of ordnance.
5. To point out or show to (any one), as the direct or right course or way; to guide, as by pointing out the way; as, he *directed* my attention to the left.
The Lord *direct* your hearts into the love of God. *2 Thess.* iii 5.
6. To determine the direction or course of, to cause to go on in a particular manner; to order in the way to a certain end; to guide; conduct; regulate; govern, as, to *direct* the affairs of a nation or the movements of an army.
I will *direct* their work in truth. *Is.* lxi. 8.
7. To point out to with authority; to instruct as a superior or authoritatively, to order; as, he *directed* them to go; the judge *directs* the jury in matter of law.
8. To give instruction or an order for (something to be done); as, the judge *directed* a verdict for the defendant.
9. *Astrol.* To calculate the arc of direction of (a significator). *Oxf. E. D.*
Syn.—Lead, dispose, manage, regulate; order, instruct. See COMMAND, CONDUCT, GUIDE.

di-rect' (dĭ-rĕkt'), *v. i.* **1.** To give direction; to point out a course; to act as guide or director.
Wisdom is profitable to *direct*. *Eccl.* x. 10.
2. *Astrol.* To compute the arc of direction.

di-rect'-act'ing, *a.* *Mach.* Acting directly, as one part upon another, without the intervention of other working parts.—**di-rect'-ac'tion**, *a.* (used attributively).
direct-acting engine, one in which motion is transmitted to the crank without the intervention of a beam or lever.—**direct-acting pump**, one in which the piston rod of the driving engine is directly connected with the pump rod.

di-rect'-cou'pled (-kŭp'ld), *a.* Coupled without intermediate connections, as an engine and dynamo.
direct-coupled antenna *or* **aerial**, *Wireless Teleg.*, an antenna or aërial connected electrically with one point of a closed oscillation circuit in syntony with it and earthed.

di-rect'er (dĭ-rĕk'tĕr), *n.* One who directs; a director.

di-rect'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DIRECT.
directing circle, *Mil.*, a gabion form.—**d. gun**, *Ordnance*, that gun of a battery for which the data obtained by the position finder are converted.—**d. plane**, *Persp.*, a plane passing through the station point parallel to the plane of the picture.—**d. point**, *Persp.*, the point of intersection of the directing plane with any original line.

di-rec'tion (dĭ-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L *directio*: cf. F. *direction*.]
1. Act of directing; guidance; management, administration; as, the *direction* of public affairs or of a bank.
I do commit his youth
To your *direction*. *Shak.*
2. Capacity for directing. *Obs.* "Men of sound *direction*." *Shak.*
3. That which is imposed by directing; a guiding or authoritative instruction; prescription; order; command; as, he gave *directions* to the servants.
4. The name and residence of a person to whom anything is sent, written upon the thing sent; superscription; address; as, the *direction* of a letter; formerly, any superscription or dedicatory address on a writing.
5. The line or course upon which anything is moving or aimed to move, or in which anything is lying or pointing; aim; line or point of tendency; direct line or course; as, the ship sailed in a southeasterly *direction*.
6. Board of managers or directors, as of a corporation. *R.*
7. *Law.* In equity practice, that part of a bill containing the address to the court, which must, of course, be properly designated; — in England called the *address*.
8. *Gun.* The pointing of a piece with reference to an imaginary vertical axis; — distinguished from *elevation*.
9. That property of space by which, given two positions, others may be generated or determined in the same dimension and relation. When a point describes a straight line, that line gives the *direction* of the motion of the point at every instant. When a point describes a curve, the *direction* of its motion is at each instant that of the corresponding tangent to the curve. The aspect of progression is usually implicit in *direction*. Thus, in a straight line *AB*, the *direction* from *A* to *B* is the reverse (or opposite in sign) of that from *B* to *A*. See ORIENTATION.
10. *Astrol. & Astron.* Direct, or contraclockwise, motion of a celestial body.
Syn.—Administration, guidance, management, superintendence, oversight, government; order, command.

di-rec'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to direction in space.—**directional coefficient**, *Math.*, the complex unit factor of a complex number, which multiplied by the modulus gives the number; thus, if $a+ib=re^{i\phi}$, then $e^{i\phi}$ or $\cos\phi+i\sin\phi$ is the *directional coefficient*.—**di-rec'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

direction angle. *Math.* An angle made by a given line with an axis of reference.

direction cosine. The cosine of a direction angle, esp. of a line through the origin, with respect to rectangular axes in three-dimensional space.

di-rec'ti-tude (dĭ-rĕk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Apparently a humorous blunder for *disce edit* or *dereliction*. *Shak.* (*Cor.* IV. v. 222).

di-rec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [LL. *directivus*: cf. F. *directif*.]
1. Having power to direct; tending to direct, guide, or govern; showing the way. *Hooker.*
The precepts *directive* of our practice in relation to God. *Barrow.*
2. Able to be directed; manageable. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. Able to cause to take a certain direction in space.
directive body *or* **corpuscle**. *Zoöl.* = POLAR BODY.—**d. mesenteries**, *Zoöl.*, in actinians, a pair, or certain pairs, of mesenteries, differing from the rest in the arrangement of the muscles, and serving to determine the longitudinal plane of the body.—**d. sphere**, *Biol.*, attraction sphere.
—**di-rec'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**di-rec'tive-ness**, *n.*

di-rec'tive, *n.* **1.** That which directs, specif., a general instruction as to lines of conduct.
The ecclesiastical régime of the present day . . . arrogates to itself the right of interfering by means of "*directives*" with the political life of nations. *Encyc. Brit.*
2. *Zoöl.* A directive mesentery.

di-rect'ly (dĭ-rĕkt'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a direct manner; in a straight line or course at right angles to a surface; vertically, as opposed to obliquely. "To run *directly* on." *Shak.*
2. In a direct way; without anything intervening; not by secondary, but by direct, means.
3. Without circumlocution or ambiguity; in express terms; absolutely; completely.
So impious as . . . *directly* to condemn prayer. *Hooker.*
Desdemona is *directly* in love with him. *Shak.*
4. Exactly; just.
Stand you *directly* in Antonius' way. *Shak.*
5. Straightforwardly; honestly; openly.
I have dealt most *directly* in thy affair. *Shak.*
6. Straightway; next in order; without delay; immediately. "'Will she go now to bed?' '*Directly*.'" *Shak.*
7. *Astron.* From west toward east; contraclockwise.
8. In a conjunctive use: Immediately after; as soon as; directly that.
Directly he stopped, the coffin was removed. *Dickens.*
☞ This use of the word is found in many writers of the most elegant English, but it is elliptical for a conjunctive phrase, and is censured by some good authorities.
Syn.—Forthwith, straightway, promptly; soon, presently, by and by.—DIRECTLY, IMMEDIATELY, INSTANTLY, INSTANTANEOUSLY are compared with reference to time. DIRECTLY (see DIRECT), like IMMEDIATELY, implies the absence of any intervening time; as, Do it *directly*, *immediately*. In modern usage, however, *directly* (and, to a less degree, *immediately*) has acquired the sense of "soon, before long" (cf. the similar development of *presently*, *by and by*); as, I am coming *directly*. INSTANTLY (see INSTANT) retains the implication of absolutely immediate sequence; as, answer me *instantly*. INSTANTANEOUSLY implies an imperceptible interval of time between the beginning and end of an action or process; as, light passes *instantaneously* through the earth's atmosphere; cf. the report of the pistol followed *instantly* upon the flash. See FAST.
directly homothetic. See HOMOTHETIC FIGURES.—**d. proportional**, *Math.*, proportional in the order of the terms; increasing or decreasing together, and in a constant ratio,—opposed to *inversely proportional*.

‖ **Di'rec'toire'** (dē'rĕk'twär'), *n.* [F.] *Fr. Hist.* The French Directory See DIRECTORY, 5.

Directoire style. *Dressmaking.* A style of dress prevalent at the time of the French Directory, characterized by great extravagance of design and imitating the Greek and Roman costumes.

di-rec'tor (dĭ-rĕk'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *directeur*.] **1.** One that directs; one who regulates, guides, or orders; a manager or superintendent.
In all affairs thou sole *director*. *Swift.*
2. One of a body of persons appointed to manage the affairs of a company or corporation; as, the *directors* of a bank, insurance company, or railroad company.
3. *Mech.* A part of a machine or instrument which directs its motion or action.
4. *Surg.* A slender grooved instrument upon which a knife is made to slide in order to limit the extent of motion of the latter, or prevent its injuring the parts beneath.
5. *Math.* A quaternion symbol interpreted as representing a line segment in four-dimensional space.
director cone of a ruled surface, *Math.*, a cone whose elements are the parallels (drawn through a point) to all the elements of the ruled surface.—**d. of an original line**, *Persp.*, the straight line passing through the station point and the directing point.—**D. of the Mint**, the chief officer of the Bureau of the Mint in the Treasury Department of the United States. He is appointed by the President for five years, under U. S. Rev. S. § 342.

di-rec'to-rate (-tō-rāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *directorat*.] **1.** The office of director; also, a body of directors taken jointly.
2. Management by a director or directors.

director circle. *Geom.* The circle which is the locus of the intersection of pairs of mutually perpendicular tangents to a conic. It is concentric with the ellipse and hyperbola and has a radius $\sqrt{a^2\pm b^2}$; in the parabola it degenerates into the directrix.

di-rec-to-ri-al (dĭ-rĕk-tō-rĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F *directorial*. See DIRECTORY, *a.*] **1.** Having the quality of a director, or authoritative guide; directive.
2. Of or pertaining to a director or directory; specif. [*cap.*], relating to the Directory of France under the First Republic. See DIRECTORY, 5.

director plane. *Geom.* The plane to which all right-lined elements in a warped surface are parallel.

director sphere (of a conicoid). *Math.* A sphere related to the conicoid in every way as the director circle is related to the conic.

di-rec'to-ry (dĭ-rĕk'tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *directorius*.] **1.** Serving to direct; directive.
2. *Law.* Specif., of a law, directing what is to be done; esp., designating a law or part of a law which directs *how* a thing shall be done, rather than *what* shall be done, which will not invalidate acts done in disregard of its direction, as various registration acts, etc.; — opposed to *mandatory*.

di-rec'to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** That which directs; a guide; esp., a collection or body of directions, rules, or ordinances. *Whitlock.*
2. *Eccl.* A book of directions for the conduct of worship; specif.: [*cap.*] **a** More fully *Directory of Public Worship*. A Presbyterian book of rules for public worship compiled in 1644 by the Westminster Assembly with the assistance of commissioners from the Church of Scotland. It was adopted in Scotland, and in England was used when the use of the Book of Common Prayer was prohibited by law during the establishment of Presbyterianism under the Commonwealth. It is still a general guide for Presbyterian worship. **b** *R. C. Ch.* [L. *directorium*.] The Ordo.
3. A book containing the names and residences of the inhabitants of any place, or of classes of them; also, a book containing the names, location, etc., of those engaged in a particular profession, business, or the like; as, a city or business *directory*; a *directory* of clergymen.
4. Direction; control. *Obs. & R.*
5. [*cap.*] [F. *Directoire*.] *Fr. Hist.* The body of five men which held the executive power, under the constitution of 1795, from 1795 to 1799 in the First Republic.
6. A body of directors; a directorate. *Rare.*

di-rec'tress (dĭ-rĕk'trĕs), *n.* A woman who directs; a female director.

di-rec'trix (-trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. DIRECTRIXES (-trĭk-sĕz; -sĭz), L. DIRECTRICES (-trĭ-sēz). [NL.] **1.** A directress. *Rare.*
2. *Geom.* A fixed line or curve used as a guide in describing a curve or surface; specif.: **a** The polar of a focus; **a** line the distance to which from any point of a conic is in fixed ratio to the distance of the same point from a focus. **b** A curve along which the generatrix glides in describing a surface.
3. *Fort.* **a** A line marked on the ground to fix the direction of a line of fortification. *Rare.* **b** An imaginary straight line considered as passing through the middle of an embrasure.
directrix of a complex, *Math.*, a line met by all lines of a special complex, whose invariant vanishes.—**d. of a congruence**, *Math.*, any of the directrices of the two special complexes of the two pencils of complexes determining the congruence; they are met by all (and only) the lines of the congruence.

dire'ful (dīr'fo͝ol), *a.* [*dire*+*-ful*.] Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous; woeful; as, a *direful* fiend; a *direful* day.—**dire'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**dire'ful-ness**, *n.*

di-rempt' (dĭ-rĕmpt'), *a.* [L. *diremptus*, p. p. of *dirimere* to take apart, separate; *di-* = *dis-* + *emere* to buy, orig., to take.] Divided, separated. *Obs.*

di-rempt', *v. t.* To divide by force; to tear apart. *Obs.*

di-remp'tion (dĭ-rĕmp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *diremptio*.] A tearing apart; violent separation; specif., the utter separation of man and wife, as by death. *Rare.*

di-rep'tion (dĭ-rĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *direptio*, fr. *diripere* to tear asunder, plunder; *di-* = *dis-* + *rapere* to seize and carry off.] Act of plundering, despoiling, or snatching away; also, sack or pillage. *Now Rare.* *Speed.*

dirge (dûrj), *n.* [Contr. of L. *dirige* direct thou (imperative of *dirigere*). See DIRECT, *a.*; cf. DIRIGE.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* Orig., in the form *dirige*, the first word of the antiphon ("Dirige, Domine, in conspectu tuo viam meam, etc.," adapted from Ps. v. 8, Vulgate) at the beginning of the opening psalm of the first nocturn in the Office for the Dead; hence, the office itself; also, a psalm sung for a departed soul, or a requiem mass.
The word [*dirge*] has at the present day no technical, but only a literary sense. *Cath. Dict.*
2. A piece of music, esp. a song, of a mournful character, to accompany funeral or memorial rites; a funeral or mourning hymn or song.
3. [In the forms *dirgie*, *dirgy*, etc.] A funeral feast. *Scot.*

dirge, *v. t.*; DIRGED (dûrjd); DIRG'ING (dûr'jĭng). To sing a dirge for; to lead or accompany with a dirge.
Dirged by sea nymphs to his brimy grave. *Hood.*

dirge'ful (dûrj'fo͝ol), *a.* Funereal; mournful; moaning.
Soothed sadly by the *dirgeful* wind. *Coleridge.*

dir-hem' (dĕr-hĕm'), *n.* Also **dirham**, *derham*, etc. [Ar. *dirham*, fr. Gr. δραχμή. Cf. DRACHMA.] **1.** A weight originally equal to two thirds of the Attic drachma, or nearly 45 grains, used in Arabia, Turkey, Persia, Morocco, etc., and now varying from about 12 to 150 grains (0.78–9.72 grams). The usual value is about 48 grains (3.11 grams).
2. An Arabian silver coin, originally weighing one dirhem; now, a current coin of Morocco, worth $\frac{1}{10}$ of a Moorish dollar, or something over two cents.

Di'rich-le'tian (dē'rĭsh-lē'shŭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to G. L. Dirichlet (1805–59), German mathematician.
Dirichletian function, *Math.*, the limit for n increasing indefinitely through all positive integers relatively prime to $2D$ of the summation $\sum\left(\frac{D}{n}\right)\frac{1}{n^s}$, but to be divided by $1-(-1)^{\frac{D-1}{2}}\cdot\frac{1}{2^s}$ when $D\equiv 1\ (\mathrm{mod.}\ 4)$. It is highly important in the theory of the class numbers of binary quadratic forms. See LEGENDRIAN SYMBOL.

Di'rich-let's' conditions (dē'rĕsh'lāz'). [See DIRICHLETIAN.] *Math.* The conditions of finity and continuity (except for a finite number of ordinary discontinuities) and of possessing only a finite number of maxima and minima within an interval, under which conditions a function is integrable throughout the interval.

Dirichlet's integral. *Math.* The integral $\int_0^h f(x)\,\frac{\sin mx}{\sin x}\,dx$, for $0<h\leqq\frac{\pi}{2}$, used in the theory of Fourier's series; more generally, any integral $\int_0^h F(x,y)\,dx$ that has for p infinite a finite definite value independent of h.

Dirichlet's principle. *Math.* A method of proof involving the assumption that in a certain infinity of positive finite values (of an integral) there is at least one smaller than any others, a supposition no longer held as correct;—used orig. by Dirichlet, and afterwards extensively by Riemann and others. It was employed in establishing the existence under certain conditions of a solution v of the partial differential equation $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}+\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}+\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2}=0$.

Dirichlet's problem. *Math.* The problem, frequent in mathematical physics, of determining a function, u, of x, y, z that shall satisfy Laplace's equation throughout a certain region of space and pass continuously into prescribed values on the boundary.

Dirichlet's theorem. *Math.* The theorem that the triple integral $\int\int\int x^{l-1}y^{m-1}z^{n-1}\,dxdydz$ extended over the region where $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^p+\left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^q+\left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^r<1$, for x, y, z positive variables and a, b, c, p, q, r positive constants, is:
$$\frac{a^{l}b^{m}c^{n}}{pqr}\,\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{l}{p}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{q}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{r}\right)}{\Gamma\left(1+\frac{l}{p}+\frac{m}{q}+\frac{n}{r}\right)}.$$
It is highly important in mechanics and may be extended in the same form to any number of variables.

dir'i-gent (dĭr'ĭ-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *dirigens*, p. pr. of *dirigere*. See DIRECT, *a.*] Directing; guiding. *Obs. or R. Baxter.*

dir'i-gi-ble (-jĭ-b'l), *a.* That can be directed; steerable; as, a *dirigible* balloon.—*n.* A dirigible balloon or torpedo.

dir'i-ment (dĭr'ĭ-mĕnt), *a.* [L. *dirimens*, p. pr. of *dirimere* to interrupt, destroy.] *Law.* Absolutely nullifying;—used chiefly in **diriment impediment**, an impediment that nullifies marriage ab initio, as an existing marriage.

dirk (dûrk), *n.* [Formerly *durk*; of uncertain origin; cf. D. *dolk*, G. *dolch*.] **1.** A kind of dagger or poniard,—formerly much used by the Scottish Highlanders.
2. A short sword or dagger worn by British junior naval officers.

dirk, *v. t.*; DIRKED (dûrkt); DIRK'ING. To stab with a dirk.
dirk knife. A clasp knife having a large, dirklike blade.

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di'rect-con-nect'ed, *a.* = DIRECT-COUPLED.
di-rec'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
direction ratio. *Math.* The ratio of an oblique coördinate of a point to the distance of the point from the origin.
di-rec'tiv Directive. *Ref. Sp.*
di-rect'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
di-rec'to-ral, *a.* Directorial. *Rare* [TORIAL.]
di-rec-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of DIRECTORIAL.
di-rec'tor-ize, *v. t.* To subject to the authority of a directory (in sense 1). *Obs.*
di-rec'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
dire'ly, *adv.* of DIRE.
dire'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
di-rep-ti'tious (dĭ-rĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Pillaging. *Obs.*—**di-rep-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
dir'gie, **dir'gy** (*Scot.* dĭr'gĭ). Obs. or Scot. var. of DIRGE.
dir'i-ge (dĭr'ĭ-jē), *n.* Obs. or hist. for DIRGE.
dir'i-gent (-jĕnt), *n.* *Geom.* The line or curve along which a described line or surface is carried in the genesis of any surface or solid figure; a directrix.
‖ **di'ri-go** (dĭr'ĭ-gō). [L.] I direct or guide;—motto of Maine.
dir'i-go-mo'tor (dĭr'ĭ-gō-mō'tĕr), *a.* [L. *dirigere* to direct + *motor*, a.] *Physiol.* Producing or directing muscular motion.
‖ **di-rit'to** (dē-rēt'tō), *n.* [It.] A right; also, law.
dir'i-ty, *n.* [L. *diritas*, fr. *dirus* dire.] Direness. *Obs.*
dirk (dĭrk; dûrk). Obs. or Scot. var. of DARK.—**dirk'ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

dir'ri-ga'tion (dĭr'ĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [See DE-; IRRIGATION.] Act or process of removing water from subaqueous or swamp lands; drainage.

dirt (dûrt), *n.* [ME. *drit;* akin to Icel. *drit* excrement, *drīta* to dung, OD. *dryten* to dung, AS. *gedrītan*] **1.** Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, mud, dust, etc.; whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul or unclean. **2.** Loose earth or soil. *Colloq.*

Whose waters cast up mire and *dirt*. *Is.* lvii 20.

3. Meanness; sordidness. **4.** *Mining.* In placer mining, alluvial earth, gravel, etc. **5.** Dirtiness in condition, action, or speech. **6.** *Naut.* Dirty weather. *Colloq.* **7.** In a mine, foul or inflammable air. *Dial. Eng.*

dirt, *v. t.;* DIRT'ED; DIRT'ING. To make foul; to dirty.

dirt band. *Phys. Geog.* In a glacier, a dark-colored layer or zone containing débris.

dirt bed. *Geol.* A buried soil, often containing leaves, stems, etc., in a state of partial decay. Well-known *dirt beds* occur between sheets of glacial drift in some parts of the Mississippi basin. The term is also applied to much older buried soils, and in some of them the organic remains are well preserved. A famous one is that of Portland, Eng., belonging to the English Jurassic. Others occur in the coal measures.

dirt'-cheap, *a. & adv.* Exceedingly cheap or cheaply.

dirt'i-ly (dûr'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a dirty manner; foully; nastily; filthily; meanly; sordidly; dishonorably.

dirt'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* The state of being dirty; filthiness; foulness; nastiness; baseness, sordidness.

dirt'y (dûr'tĭ), *a.;* DIRT'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); DIRT'I-EST. **1.** Defiled with dirt; foul; nasty; filthy; not clean or pure; serving to defile; as, *dirty* hands; *dirty* water. *Spenser.* **2.** Sullied; clouded; — applied to color. *Locke.* **3.** Base; sordid; despicable; low; as, a *dirty* fellow.

The creature 's at his *dirty* work again. *Pope.*

4. Muddy; foggy; gusty, stormy; as, *dirty* weather.

Storms of wind, clouds of dust, an angry, *dirty* sea. *M Arnold.*

5. *Print.* Foul.

Syn. — DIRTY, FOUL, FILTHY, NASTY, SQUALID. DIRTY (opposed to *clean*) is the general term for that which is sullied or defiled with dirt of any kind, as, *dirty* hands, *dirty* linen, *dirty* streets. FOUL commonly conveys (except in certain idiomatic phrases, as, *foul* copy, proof, a *foul* chimney, bottom, *foul* weather) an implication of offensiveness or disgust; as, a *foul* smell, *foul* corruption. FILTHY applies to that which is besmeared or polluted with dirt or filth; as, *filthy* rags, a *filthy* hovel. NASTY applies to that which is grossly or revoltingly offensive, esp. to touch or smell. In English colloquial usage it has been softened to a mere synonym for "objectionable, disagreeable" (as, a *nasty* day, a *nasty* fall, a *nasty* temper, to be *nasty* to some one); in the U. S. it has been commonly tabooed in polite speech, but is now somewhat affected in its English sense. SQUALID adds to the idea of dirtiness or filth that of extreme slovenliness or neglect; as, *squalid* poverty. In their ethical senses, esp. as applied to language, the first four words connote indecency or obscenity.

Dirty Allan. = DIRT BIRD **a.** — **Dirty Dick,** the common pigweed. *Dial. Eng.* — **Dirty John,** the stinking goosefoot. *Dial. Eng.*

dirt'y, *v. t.;* DIRT'IED (dûr'tĭd); DIRT'Y-ING. **1.** To foul; to make filthy; to soil; as, to *dirty* the clothes or hands. **2.** To tarnish; to sully; to scandalize; — said of reputation, character, etc.

Dis, *n., or* **Dis pa'ter** (dĭs pā'tẽr). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An underworld god whose worship was introduced into Rome with that of Proserpina at the time of the struggle with Carthage, 249 B. C.; — identical with the Greek *Pluto.*

dis- (dĭs-). [L. *dis-*, sometimes through OF. *des-;* L. *dis-* appears as *di-* before *b, d, g, l, m, n, r, v,* and sometimes *j;* as *dif-* before *f;* as *dis-* before vowels, although sometimes *dir-*. As a living prefix in English, *dis-* is the invariable form. It is from the same root as *bis* twice, and *duo* two. See TWO; cf. BI-, DE-, DI-, DIA-.] A prefix denoting: **1.** *Separation* or *parting from;* as in *dismiss, distribute, disconnect.*

2. *Reversal, undoing, negation,* or *depriving.* In this sense it is used at will to form: **a** Verbs (with their corresponding verbals, or nouns and adjectives of action), denoting either *reversal of an action;* as, *disown, disjoin, disestablish;* or *undoing* or *depriving of a character, quality, rank,* etc.; as, *disbrother, disable;* or *expulsion from,* or *depriving of, possession;* as, *disbar, discastle, disfrock.* **b** Nouns, denoting the *opposite of,* or *absence of, something;* as, *disunion, disaffection.* **c** Adjectives, denoting the *absence* or *contrary of a quality, state,* etc.; as, *dishonest, dislike.*

☞ Where the simple word contains the idea of separation, reversal, or negation, *dis-* sometimes operates as a simple intensive; as in *disannul, disalter.*

dis-. A prefix from Greek *δίς, twice.* See DI-.

dis'a-bil'i-ty (dĭs'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being disabled; deprivation or want of ability; absence of competent physical, intellectual, or moral power, means, fitness, or the like; an instance of such want or deprivation.

Disabilities to perform what was covenanted. *Milton*

Chatham refused to see him, pleading his *disability. Bancroft.*

2. Want of legal qualification to do a thing; legal incapacity, incompetency, or disqualification; also, an instance or cause of such incapacity.

The *disabilities* of idiocy, infancy, and coverture. *Abbott.*

Syn. — Weakness, impotence, incompetence, incompetency, incapacity, disqualification. See INABILITY.

dis-a'ble (dĭs-ā'b'l), *a.* Lacking ability; unable. *Obs.* "Our *disable* and unactive force." *Daniel.*

dis-a'ble (dĭs-ā'b'l), *v. t.;* DIS-A'BLED (-b'ld); DIS-A'BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To render unable or incapable; to destroy the force, vigor, or power of action of; to deprive of competent physical or intellectual power; to cripple.

A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure *disables* him. *Jer. Taylor.*

I have *disabled* mine estate. *Shak.*

2. *Law.* To deprive of legal right or qualification; to render legally incapable or incompetent; to disqualify.

3. To deprive of that which gives value or estimation; to declare lacking in competency; to disparage; to undervalue. *Obs.* "He *disabled* my judgment." *Shak.*

4. To make by pronouncement invalid or void. *Obs.*

Syn. — Weaken, unfit, disqualify, incapacitate.

dis-a'bled (dĭs-ā'b'ld), *p. a.* Incapable; incapacitated, crippled.

dis-a'ble-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of disabling, or state of being disabled; deprivation of ability, incapacity.

dis'a-buse' (dĭs'ă-būz'), *v. t.;* DIS'A-BUSED' (-būzd'); DIS'A-BUS'ING (-būz'ĭng). [*dis-* + *abuse;* cf. F. *désabuser.*] To set free from mistakes; to undeceive; to disengage from fallacy or deception; to set right

If men are now sufficiently enlightened to *disabuse* themselves of artifice, hypocrisy, and superstition. *J. Adams.*

di-sac'cha-ride (dī-săk'ă-rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid.** [*di-* + *saccharide.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of sugars which yield on hydration two monosaccharide molecules. The common disaccharides are cane sugar, or saccharose, milk sugar, or lactose, and maltose.

dis'ac-com'mo-date (dĭs'ă-kŏm'ŏ-dāt), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *accommodate.*] To put to inconvenience, to incommode. — **dis'ac-com'mo-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.*

dis'ac-cord' (dĭs'ă-kôrd'), *v. i.* [Ct. F. *désaccorder* to cause discord.] To refuse assent; to disagree; to lack accord.

dis'ac-cord', *n.* Disagreement. *Southey.*

dis'ac-cus'tom (dĭs'ă-kŭs'tŭm), *v. t.;* -TOMED (-tŭmd); -TOM-ING (-tŭm-ĭng). [Cf. F. *désaccoutumer,* OF. *desacoustumer.*] **1.** To abandon as a custom; to disuse. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To destroy the force of habit in; to wean from a custom.

dis'ac-cus'tomed-ness (-tŭmd-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being disaccustomed.

dis'ac-knowl'edge (dĭs'ăk-nŏl'ĕj), *v. t.;* -EDGED (-ĕjd); -EDG-ING. To refuse to acknowledge; to deny; disown. — **dis'ac-knowl'edg-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis'ac-quaint' (dĭs'ă-kwānt'), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *acquaint:* cf. OF. *desacointier.*] To render unacquainted; to make unfamiliar; to estrange. *Obs. or R. Herrick.*

dis'ac-quaint'ance (-kwān'tăns), *n.* Want, neglect, or disuse of familiarity, or familiar acquaintance. *Lamb.*

dis'ad-just' (dĭs'ă-jŭst'), *v. t.* To put out of adjustment; to disarrange.

dis'ad-van'tage (dĭs'ăd-vān'tăj), *n.* [ME. *disavauntage,* F. *désavantage.*] **1.** Deprivation of advantage; unfavorable or prejudicial quality, condition, circumstance, or the like; that which hinders success, or causes loss or injury.

I was brought here under the *disadvantage* of being unknown by sight to any of you. *Burke.*

2. Loss; detriment; hindrance; prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit, or other good.

They would throw a construction on his conduct, to his *disadvantage* before the public. *Bancroft.*

Syn. — Detriment, injury, hurt, loss, damage.

dis'ad-van'tage, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *désavantager.*] To injure the interest of; to be detrimental to.

dis-ad'van-ta'geous (dĭs-ăd'văn-tā'jŭs), *a.* [Cf. F *désavantageux.*] Attended with disadvantage; unfavorable to success or prosperity, inconvenient; prejudicial; — opposed to *advantageous;* as, the situation of an army is *disadvantageous* for attack or defense. — **dis-ad'van-ta'geous-ly,** *adv.* — **dis-ad'van-ta'geous-ness,** *n.*

dis'ad-vise' (dĭs'ăd-vīz'), *v. t.* To advise against; to dissuade from.

dis'af-fect' (dĭs'ă-fĕkt'), *v. t.;* DIS'AF-FECT'ED; DIS'AF-FECT'ING. **1.** To alienate or diminish the affection of; to fill with discontent and unfriendliness.

To *disaffect* and discontent his majesty's late army. *Clarendon.*

2. To lack affection for; to be alienated from, or indisposed toward; to dislike. *Rare. Bp. Hall.*

3. To disturb the functions of; to disorder.

It *disaffects* the bowels. *Hammond.*

dis'af-fect'ed (-fĕk'tĕd), *p. a.* That is the subject of disaffection; alienated in feeling; not wholly loyal.

Syn. — Alienated, estranged; false, faithless, untrue, recreant; deceitful, insidious, perjured, forsworn. — DISAFFECTED, DISLOYAL, TRAITOROUS, TREACHEROUS, PERFIDIOUS. One is DISAFFECTED who is alienated or estranged (esp.) from those in authority, without necessarily being unfaithful to one's obligations; one is DISLOYAL who is untrue (it may be only passively) to one's allegiance; one is TRAITOROUS who is guilty of actual treason. TREACHEROUS is of wider application than *traitorous;* as used of persons it implies readiness to betray trust or confidence; of things, aptness to allure to peril or disaster by false or delusive appearances; as, "The world . . . would say he made a *treacherous* use of wit to flatter and seduce" (*Swift*); "The *treacherous* Ocean has forsworn its wiles" (*Shelley*). PERFIDIOUS implies base and deliberate treachery; as, "Cosmus, Duke of Florence, had a desperate saying against *perfidious* or neglecting friends, as if those wrongs were unpardonable" (*Bacon*); "Spain . . . once more destined to lavish her resources and her blood in furtherance of the designs of a *perfidious* ally" (*Southey*). See FAITHLESS, SEDITION, INSURGENT; cf. LOYALTY.

— **dis'af-fect'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **dis'af-fect'ed-ness,** *n.*

dis'af-fec'tion (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being disaffected; alienation or want of affection or good will, esp. toward government or those in authority; unfriendliness; dislike; disloyalty.

2. Physical disorder; indisposition; disease.

Syn. — Dislike, disgust, discontent, unfriendliness, ill will, alienation, disloyalty, hostility.

dis'af-firm' (dĭs'ă-fûrm'), *v. t.* **1.** To assert the contrary of; to contradict; to deny; — said of something asserted. **2.** *Law.* To refuse to confirm; to repudiate; to annul or reverse, as a judicial decision; — opposed to *affirm.*

dis'af-firm'ance (-fûr'măns), *n.* Act of disaffirming; denial; negation; repudiation; annulment.

dis-af'fir-ma'tion (dĭs-ăf'ẽr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disaffirming, negation; refutation; repudiation.

dis'af-fir'ma-tive (dĭs'ă-fûr'mă-tĭv), *a.* That disaffirms; negativing. *Rare.*

dis'af-for'est (dĭs'ă-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t.;* -EST-ED; -EST-ING. [*dis-* + *afforest* · cf. OF. *desafforester.*] **1.** *Eng. Law.* To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of ordinary land; to exempt from forest laws.

2. To destroy forest growth upon (land); to deforest. *Rare.*

dis'af-for'es-ta'tion (-ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disafforesting; also, act of destroying forest growth upon land.

dis-ag'gre-gate (dĭs-ăg'rē-gāt), *v. t. & i.* To destroy the aggregation of; to separate into component parts.

dis-ag'gre-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *désagrégation.*] Separation of an aggregate into its component parts.

dis-ag'i-o (dĭs-ăj'ĭ-ō, -ā'jĭ-ō), *n.* [*dis-* + *agio.*] Agio charged for exchange of depreciated or foreign currency

dis'a-gree' (dĭs'ă-grē'), *v. i.;* DIS'A-GREED' (-grēd'); DIS'A-GREE'ING. [*dis-* + *agree:* cf. F. *désagréer* to displease.] **1.** To fail to accord; not to agree; to lack harmony; to differ; to be unlike; to be at variance; — followed by *with,* or formerly or rarely by *to* or *from.*

They reject the plainest sense of Scripture, because it seems to *disagree* with what they call reason *Littleton.*

2. To differ in opinion; to hold discordant views; to be at controversy; to quarrel.

Who shall decide, when doctors *disagree?* *Pope.*

3. To be unsuited; to have unfitness; as, food often *disagrees* with the stomach or the taste; — followed by *with.*

Syn. — Differ, vary, dissent.

dis'a-gree'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *désagréable.*] **1.** Disagreeing; not conformable; unsuitable. *Rare*

Preach you truly the doctrine which you have received, and teach nothing that is *disagreeable* thereunto. *Udall.*

2. Exciting repugnance; offensive to the feelings or senses; displeasing; unpleasant in temper or mood.

That which is *disagreeable* to one is many times agreeable to another, or *disagreeable* in a less degree. *Wollaston*

— **dis'a-gree'a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **dis'a-gree'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **dis'a-gree'a-bly,** *adv.*

dis'a-gree'a-ble, *n.* A disagreeable person or thing.

dis'a-gree'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *désagrément* disagreeable circumstance, disagreeableness.] **1.** Act or state of disagreeing or being at variance; dissimilitude.

2. Unsuitableness, unadaptedness. *Rare.*

3. Difference of opinion or sentiment; dissent.

4. A falling out, or controversy; difference.

Syn. — Difference, diversity, unlikeness, discrepancy, variance; misunderstanding, dissension; dispute, wrangle, discord.

dis'al-low' (dĭs'ă-lou'), *v. t.;* DIS'AL-LOWED' (-loud'); DIS'AL-LOW'ING. [*dis-* + *allow.* cf. OF. *desalouer, desloer,* to blame, dissuade.] **1.** To refuse to praise, commend, or approve; to disapprove of. *Obs.*

2. To refuse to allow; to deny the force or validity of; to disown and reject; as, the judge *disallowed* the charge.

That the edicts of Cæsar we may at all times *disallow,* but the statutes of God for no reason we may reject. *Milton.*

Syn. — Disapprove, prohibit, censure, reject.

dis'al-low', *v. i.* To refuse sanction; — followed by *of. Obs.* "What follows if we *disallow* of this?" *Shak.*

dis'al-low'ance (dĭs'ă-lou'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of disallowing; refusal to admit or permit; rejection.

2. *Music.* A disallowed formation, or succession of chords; an irregularity. *Obs.*

Syn. — Disapprobation, prohibition, condemnation, censure, rejection.

dis'al-ly' (dĭs'ă-lī'), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *ally:* cf. F. *désallier.*] To undo, or free, from an alliance, to sunder. *Rare.* "*Disallied* their nuptials." *Milton.*

dis-an'chor (dĭs-ăŋ'kẽr), *v. t. & i.* [*dis-* + *anchor:* cf. F. *désancrer.*] To raise the anchor of, as a ship; to loosen from anchorage; to weigh anchor. *Obs. & R.*

dis-an'i-mate (dĭs-ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.;* -MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); -MAT'ING (-māt'ĭng). **1.** To deprive of life. *Rare.*

2. To deprive of spirit; to dishearten. *Shak.*

dis-an'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disanimating, or state of being disanimated; esp., depression of spirits; discouragement; disheartenment. *Rare.*

dis'an-nex' (dĭs'ă-nĕks'), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *desannexer.*] To disunite; to undo or repeal the annexation of. — **dis-an'nex-a'tion** (dĭs-ăn'ĕk-sā'shŭn), *n.*

dis'an-nul' (dĭs'ă-nŭl'), *v. t.;* DIS'AN-NULLED' (-nŭld'); DIS'AN-NUL'LING. [*dis-,* intens. + *annul.*] **1.** To annul completely; to render void or of no effect; to cancel; destroy.

2. To deprive, as by an annulment of title. *Obs.*

dis'an-nul'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Complete annulment.

dis'a-noint' (dĭs'ă-noint'), *v. t.* To invalidate the consecration of; as, to *disanoint* a king. *Milton.*

dis'ap-par'el (-ă-păr'ĕl), *v. t. & i.;* -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. See APPAREL, *v. t.*] [*dis-* + *apparel:* cf. OF. *desapareillier.*] To disrobe; to strip of apparel.

Drink *disapparels* the soul. *Jumius* (1635).

dis'ap-pear' (dĭs'ă-pēr'), *v. i.;* DIS'AP-PEARED' (-pērd'); DIS'AP-PEAR'ING. **1.** To cease to appear or to be perceived; to pass from view, gradually or suddenly; to vanish; to be no longer seen; as, darkness *disappears* at the approach of light; a ship *disappears* as she sails from port.

2. To cease to be or exist; to cease to be known; to be lost; as, the epidemic has *disappeared.*

Abuse after abuse *disappeared* without a struggle. *Macaulay.*

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dirl (dĭrl; dûrl), *v. t. & i.;* DIRLED (dĭrld; dûrld); DIRL'ING. [Ct. DRILL, THRILL.] To pierce; to cause to vibrate; to thrill; to tingle; to ring with a vibration. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dirl, *n.* A vibrating or tremulous sound; a thrilling, tingling sensation; a vibrating stroke. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dirn'er. † DERNER.

dirt bird. **a** A jaeger (*Stercorarius crepidatus*). **b** The European green woodpecker. **c** A vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*) of Egypt, India, etc.

dirt board. In a carriage, a board arranged to keep dirt from the axle arm.

dirt eating. = GEOPHAGY.

dirt'en, *p. a.* [Prob. fr. p. p. of ME. *dirten* to dung. See DIRT, *n.*] Dirtied; foul; hence, mean. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dirt'en, *a.* Made of dirt; earthen. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*

dirt scraper. A road scraper or a grading shovel.

di-rupt', *v. t.* [L. *diruptus, disruptus,* p. p.] To disrupt. *Obs.*

di-rup'tion (dĭ-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *diruptio,* fr. *dirumpere* to disrupt. See DISRUPT, *a.*] A rending asunder; disruption. *Obs. or R.*

dis. *Abbr.* Discipline; discount; distance; distant; distribute; distributed.

dis-a'ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*

dis'a-bridge', *v. t.* To expand. *Obs.*

dis'a-buze'. Disabuse. *Ref. Sp.*

dis'ac-cept'ance, *n.* See DIS-2 b.

dis'ac-com'pa-nied, *p. a.* Discompanied. *Obs.* [*Rare.*

dis'ac-cord'ance, *n.* Disaccord.

dis'ac-cord'ant, *a.* Not accordant. [acid.

dis'a-cid'i-fy, *v. t.* To free from

dis'ac-knowl'edge, *n.* Disacknowledgment. *Obs.*

dis-ac'ryl (dĭs-ăk'rĭl), *n.* [2d *dis-* + *acrolein* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A white amorphous substance obtained as a polymeric modification of acrolein.

dis'a-dapt', *v. t.* To unfit. *Obs.*

dis ad-mon'ish, *v. t.* To dissuade. *Obs.*

dis'a-dorn', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis'ad-vance', *v. t. & i.* [*dis-* + *advance:* cf. OF. *desavancier.*] To draw back or to stop; to check. *Obs.*

dis'ad-van'tage-a-ble, *a.* Injurious; disadvantageous. *Obs.*

dis'ad-ven'ture, *n.* [ME. *disaventure,* OF. *desaventure.*] Misfortune; misadventure. *Obs.*

dis'ad-ven'tur-ous, *a.* Disastrous; unfortunate. *Obs.*

dis'af-fec'tion-ate, *a.* Unfriendly; disaffected. *Obs.*

dis'af-fil'i-ate, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis'af-for'est-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

dis'ag-glom'er-a'tion, *n.* See DIS-, 2 b.

dis-ag'gre-ga-tive, *a.* See DIS-, 2 c. [*Obs.*

dis'a-gree', *n.* Disagreement.

dis'a-gree'a-bl. Disagreeable. *Ref. Sp.* [ment. *Obs.*

dis'a-gree'ance, *n.* Disagreevariance. [grees

dis'a-gre'er, *n.* One who dissee SALICYLIDE.

dis'a-like', *a.* See DIS- 2 c.

‖ **dis a'li-ter vi'sum** (dĭs'ā'lĭ-tẽr). [L.] To the gods it has seemed otherwise; the gods judged otherwise *Vergil* (*Æneid,* II. 428).

dis'al-liege', *v. t.* To alienate or withdraw from allegiance. *Obs.* — **dis'al-le'giance,** *n. Obs.*

dis'al-low'a-ble, *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered. *Rare.* — **dis'al-low'a-ble-ness,** *n. Rare.*

dis-al'ter, *v. t.* See DIS- 2, note. *Ref. Sp.*

dis'al-ter'n, *v. t.* [*dis-* + L. *alternare* to do one thing and then another.] To alter for the worse. *Colloq.*

Dis'a-mis (dĭs'ă-mĭs), *n. Logic.* See MODE, third figure.

dis'a-nal'o-gal, *a.* Disanalogous. *Obs.* [*Rare.*

dis'a-nal'o-gous, *a.* See DIS- 2 c.

dis'an-gel'i-cal, *a.* Not angelical. *Obs. or R.*

dis'an-nul'ler, *n.* One who disannuls.

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dis/ap-pear'ance (dĭs/ă-pēr'ăns), *n.* Act or fact of disappearing; cessation of appearance, removal from sight; vanishing.

dis/ap-pear'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISAPPEAR.

disappearing carriage, *Ordnance,* a carriage for heavy coast guns on which the gun is raised above the parapet for firing and upon discharge is lowered behind the parapet for protection. The standard type of disappearing carriage in the coast artillery of the United States army is the **Buffington-Crozier carriage,** in which the gun trunnions are secured at the upper and after ends of a pair of heavy levers, at the lower ends of which is attached a counterweight of lead. The levers are pivoted at their middle points, which are, with the top carriage, permitted restrained motion along the slightly inclined chassis rails. The counterweight is held in place by a pawl and ratchet. When the gun is loaded the pawl is released and the counterweight sinks, raising the gun to the firing position above the parapet. The recoil following the discharge returns the gun to the loading position, the counterweight rising until the pawl engages the ratchet.

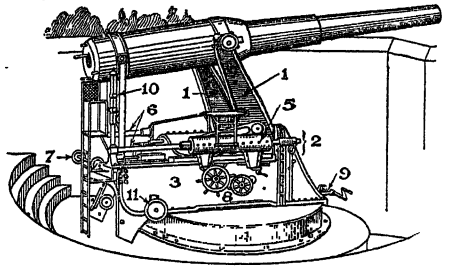

Disappearing Carriage 1, 1 Gun Levers; 2 Top Carriage; 3 Chassis, 4 Racer, 5 Recoil Cylinder; 6 Piston Rods; 7 Retracting Gear, 8 Elevating Gear; 9 Traversing Gear, 10 Sight Standard; 11 Elevation Disk.

dis/ap-pend'ant (dĭs/ă-pĕn'dănt), **-ent** (-dĕnt), *a. Law.* Not being appendant; — opposed to *appendant. Rare.* — **dis/ap-pend'an-cy** (-dăn-sĭ), **-en-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n. Rare.*

dis/ap-point' (-point'), *v. t.;* DIS/AP-POINT'ED; DIS/AP-POINT'ING. [OF. *desapoantier,* F. *désappointer; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *apointier,* F. *appointer,* to appoint. See APPOINT.] **1.** To revoke the appointment of; to deprive of an appointment or office; to dispossess. *Obs. or R.*

2. To defeat of expectation or hope; to hinder from the attainment of that which was expected, hoped, or desired; to balk; as, a man is *disappointed* of his hopes, or his hopes are *disappointed;* a bad season *disappoints* the farmer of his crops; a defeat *disappoints* an enemy of his spoil.

I was *disappointed,* but very agreeably *Macaulay.*

☞ *Disappointed of* a thing not obtained; *disappointed in* a thing obtained.

3. To frustrate; foil; defeat; to hinder of expected result.

Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow. *Addison.*

4. To undo; nullify; destroy. *Obs.*

5. To furnish or equip inadequately. *Obs.*

Syn. — Fail, frustrate, balk, baffle, delude, foil, defeat.

dis/ap-point'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Defeated of expectation or hope; balked; as, a *disappointed* person or hope.

2. Unequipped; unfurnished. *Obs. Shak.*

dis/ap-point'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *désappointement.*] **1.** Act of disappointing, or state or emotion of being disappointed; defeat or failure of expectation or hope; miscarriage of design or plan; frustration

In *disappointment* thou canst bless. *Keble.*

2. That which disappoints.

dis-ap/pro-ba'tion (dĭs-ăp/rō-bā'shŭn), *n.* [*dis-* + *approbation:* cf. F. *désapprobation.* Cf. DISAPPROVE.] Act or state of disapproving, or state of being disapproved; mental or moral condemnation; feeling of censure.

dis-ap/pro-ba-to-ry (dĭs-ăp/rō-bă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing disapprobation; serving to disapprove.

dis/ap-pro/pri-ate (dĭs/ă-prō'prĭ-āt), *a.* Disappropriated.

dis/ap-pro/pri-ate (-āt), *v. t.* **1.** To release from individual ownership or possession. *Obs. or R. Milton.*

2. *Law.* To sever from appropriation or possession by a spiritual corporation. See APPROPRIATION, 2 **b.**

dis/ap-pro/pri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disappropriating, or state of being disappropriated.

dis/ap-prov'al (-prōōv'ăl), *n.* Disapprobation; censure; adverse judgment.

dis/ap-prove' (dĭs/ă-prōōv'), *v. t.;* DIS/AP-PROVED' (-prōōvd'); DIS/AP-PROV'ING (-prōōv'ĭng). [*dis-* + *approve:* cf. F. *désapprouver.* Cf. DISAPPROBATION.] **1.** To disprove. *Obs.*

2. To pass unfavorable judgment upon; to condemn by an act of the judgment; to regard as wrong, unsuitable, or inexpedient; to censure; as, I *disapprove* his conduct.

3. To refuse official approbation to; to disallow; to decline to sanction; as, the sentence of the court-martial was *disapproved* by the commander in chief.

Syn. — DISAPPROVE, DEPRECATE. **DEPRECATE,** as implying an earnest wish or effort to forestall something disagreeable (as, "It is bad enough to be a scribbler, without having recourse to such shifts to extort praise or *deprecate* censure," *Byron*), is not synonymous with DISAPPROVE. As compared with *disapprove,* it stresses the implication of regret, frequently profound, sometimes (esp. in the case of *deprecating*) diffident or apologetic, as, "shaping the plays to modern taste by the very excisions which scholars will most *deprecate*" (*E. FitzGerald*); "her narrow al paca shoulders, which had a *deprecating* slope to them" (*Mary Wilkins*); "sidling by with a *deprecating* shrug" (*Lowell*); "a *deprecating* smile" (*M. Hewlett*).

dis/ap-prove' (dĭs/ă-prōōv'), *v. i.* To feel or express disapprobation (of).

dis-arm' (dĭs-ärm'), *v. t.;* DIS-ARMED' (-ärmd'); DIS-ARM'ING. [ME. *desarmen,* F. *désarmer; dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *armer* to arm. See ARM.] **1.** To deprive of arms; to take off the armor from; to take away the weapons of; to deprive of the means of attack or defense, as an enemy, a ship, a city, etc.; — often fig.

Security *disarms* the best-appointed army. *Fuller*

2. To deprive of means or disposition to harm; to render harmless or innocuous; as, to *disarm* a man's wrath.

dis-arm', *v. i. Mil.* **a** To lay aside arms. **b** To reduce materially or to a peace footing the military establishment of a country, as at the close of a war.

dis-arm', *n.* In fencing or sword fighting, act of disarming an opponent. *Rare*

dis-ar'ma-ment (-ar'mă-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *désarmement*] The laying aside or depriving of arms; esp, the reduction of a military establishment approximately to a peace footing.

dis-armed' (-ärmd'), *p. a.* **1.** Deprived of arms.

2. *Her.* Deprived of claws and teeth or beaks; — said of an animal or bird of prey.

dis/ar-range' (dĭs/ă-rānj'), *v. t.;* DIS/AR-RANGED' (-rānjd'); DIS/AR-RANG'ING (-rān'jĭng). [*dis-* + *arrange:* cf. F. *désarranger.*] To unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of; to throw out of order.

dis/ar-range'ment (-rānj'mĕnt), *n.* Act of disarranging, or state of being disarranged; confusion, disorder.

dis/ar-ray' (dĭs-ă-rā'), *v. t.;* DIS/AR-RAYED' (-rād'), DIS/AR-RAY'ING. [*dis-* + *array,* v.: cf. OF. *desarreier*] **1.** To throw into disorder; to break the array of.

Ott *disarrayed* the foes in battle ranged *Fenton*

2. To take off the dress of; to unrobe; despoil, strip.

So, as she bade, the witch they *disarrayed Spenser.*

dis/ar-ray', *n.* [Cf. F. *désarroi.*] **1.** Want of array or regular order; disorder; confusion.

The troops, set all in *disarray. Daniel*

2. Confused or incomplete attire; undress. *Hawthorne.*

dis/ar-tic/u-late (dĭs/är-tĭk'ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). To sunder or disjoint; to separate joint from joint. — **dis/ar-tic/u-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.*

dis/ar-tic/u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disarticulating; specif., *Surg.,* amputation or separation at a joint, apar-throsis.

dis/as-so'ci-ate (-ă-sō'shĭ-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To disconnect from association, dissociate

dis/as-so'ci-a'tion (dĭs/ă-sō'shĭ-ā'shŭn; -sĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* A disassociating, or state of being disassociated; dissociation.

dis-as'ter (dĭz-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [F. *désastre; dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *astre* star, fr. L. *astrum;* a word of astrological origin. See ASTER, ASTRAL, STAR.] **1.** An unpropitious or baleful aspect of a planet or star; malevolent influence of a heavenly body; hence, an ill portent. *Obs.*

Disasters in the sun. *Shak.*

2. An adverse or unfortunate event, esp. a sudden and extraordinary misfortune; a calamity; a serious mishap.

Syn. — Misfortune, mishap, mischance, misadventure; ruin, extremity, exigency, reverse, blow, stroke. — DISASTER, CALAMITY, CATASTROPHE, CATACLYSM. A **DISASTER** is an unforeseen and ruinous mischance or misadventure (as, a shipwreck, a fatal railroad accident, the failure of a great enterprise) which happens, often suddenly, either through culpable lack of foresight or through adverse external agency; a **CALAMITY** is a grievous misfortune, particularly one which produces great or far-reaching personal or (esp.) public loss; as, the rout at Bull Run was a *disaster,* the assassination of President Lincoln a *calamity;* the wreck of the "Don Juan" was a *disaster;* as involving the loss of Shelley, it was a *calamity.* **CATASTROPHE** (properly a dénouement of any sort) is here compared in the sense of a disastrous conclusion; it emphasizes the idea of finality, but is loosely used as synonymous with *disaster;* as, "when a man with a steady faith looks back on the great *catastrophe* of this day [Good Friday]" (*Spectator*); the captain's folly hastened the *catastrophe;* the year was noteworthy for the number of appalling *catastrophes.* A **CATACLYSM** (see etym.) is properly a deluge, or (*Geol.*) any violent convulsion involving profound geological changes; the word is often used fig., esp. of a violent social or political upheaval; as, "One of his [Whitman's] favorite endeavors is to . . knock the four corners of the universe, one after another, about his reader's ears . . . and then, drawing the ground from under him, as if by some *cataclysm* of nature, to plunge him into the unfathomable abyss" (*Stevenson*); "The Indian army surgeons will be swept away in the general *cataclysm*" (*Sat. Review*). See ACCIDENT, MISFORTUNE.

dis-as'ter, *v. t.* To bring harm upon; to injure; ruin. *Obs.*

dis-as'trous (-trŭs), *a.* [F. *désastreux.* See DISASTER] **1.** Unlucky; ill-fated; unfortunate. *Obs. Shenstone.*

2. Full of unpropitious stellar influences; unpropitious; ill-boding. *Obs.* "*Disastrous* twilight." *Milton.*

3. Attended with suffering or disaster; very unfortunate; calamitous; as, a *disastrous* day; a *disastrous* termination.

— **dis-as'trous-ly,** *adv.* — **dis-as'trous-ness,** *n.*

dis/a-vow' (dĭs/ă-vou'), *v. t.;* DIS/A-VOWED' (-voud'); DIS/A-VOW'ING. [F. *désavouer; dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *avouer* to avow. See AVOW; cf. DISAVOUCH.] **1.** To refuse to own or acknowledge; to deny responsibility for, approbation of, and the like; to disclaim; disown; as, he *disavows* the act.

A solemn promise made and *disavowed. Dryden.*

2. To deny; to show the contrary of; to disprove.

Yet can they never

. . *disavow* my blood Plantagenet's. *Ford.*

3. To refuse; to decline. *Obs.*

dis/a-vow'al (dĭs/ă-vou'ăl), *n.* A disavowing; repudiation.

Disavowal of fear often proceeds from fear. *Richardson.*

dis-az/o- (dĭs-ăz'ō-). [*dis-* (see DI-) + *azo.*] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively, **dis-az'o**), denoting the *presence in a compound of two azo groups.*

dis-band' (dĭs-bănd'), *v. t.;* DIS-BAND'ED; DIS-BAND'ING. [*dis-* + *band:* cf. OF. *desbander,* F. *débander.* See BAND a company.] **1.** To break up the organization of; esp., to dismiss from military service; as, to *disband* an army.

2 [See BAND a bond.] To loose the bonds of; to release; hence, to divorce or discharge. *Obs.*

She ought to be *disbanded. Milton.*

3. To disunite the parts of; disintegrate; dissolve. *Obs.*

dis-band' (dĭs-bănd'), *v. i.* **1.** To separate; disperse; esp., to quit military service by breaking up organization.

2. [See *v. t.,* def. 2.] To become dissolved or disunited; to be released from a bond or association. *Obs. or R.*

Human society would in a short space *disband. Tillotson.*

dis-band'ment (-mĕnt), *n* Act of disbanding, or state of being disbanded.

dis-bar' (dĭs-bär'), *v. t.;* DIS-BARRED' (-bärd'); DIS-BAR'RING. [*dis-* + *bar,* n. Cf. DEBAR.] *Law.* To expel from the bar, or the legal profession; to deprive (an attorney, barrister, or counselor) of his status and privileges as such. The power to *disbar* in England rests in the four Inns of Court subject to appeal to certain judges; in the United States the power rests in the courts. The office of an attorney or barrister is property, and he can be deprived of it only by due process of law.

dis-bark' (dĭs-bark'), *v. t. & i.* [*dis-* + *bark* a small ship: cf. OF. *desbarquer,* F. *débarquer.* Cf. DEBARK, DISEMBARK] To disembark; to debark. *Obs. or R. Pope.*

dis-bark', *v. t.* [*dis-* + *bark* rind.] To strip of bark, to bark; to strip off (bark). *Boyle.*

dis-bar'ment (dĭs-bär'mĕnt), *n.* Act of disbarring, or state of being disbarred.

dis/be-lief' (dĭs/bē-lēf'), *n.* Act of disbelieving; a state of the mind in which one is fully persuaded that an opinion, assertion, or doctrine is not true; refusal of assent, credit, or credence; denial of belief.

Disbelief must be regarded as a case of belief; to disbelieve a proposition is to believe its contradictory. *G. F. Stout.*

Syn. — See UNBELIEF.

dis/be-lieve' (dĭs/bē-lēv'), *v. t.;* DIS/BE-LIEVED' (-lēvd'); DIS/BE-LIEV'ING. Not to believe, to refuse belief or credence to; to hold not to be true or actual.

Assertions for which there is abundant positive evidence are often *disbelieved,* on account of what is called their improbability or impossibility. *J. S. Mill.*

dis/be-lieve', *v. i.* Not to believe (in); to refuse or fail to believe. "I *disbelieve* in Christian pagans." *Mrs. Browning.*

dis/be-liev'er (-lēv'ẽr), *n.* One who disbelieves; an unbeliever, esp. in the doctrines of a religion.

dis-bench' (dĭs-bĕnch'; 140), *v. t.;* -BENCHED' (-bĕnch't'); -BENCH'ING. To drive or remove from a bench or seat; hence, *Eng. Law,* to deprive (a bencher) of his status.

dis-bow'el (-bou'ĕl), *v. t.* To disembowel. *Rare. Spenser.*

dis-branch' (dĭs-brănch'; 140), *v. t.;* -BRANCHED' (-brănch't'); -BRANCH'ING. [Cf. OF. *desbranchier.* See BRANCH, *n.*] To divest of a branch or branches; to tear off. *Shak.*

dis-bud' (dĭs-bŭd'), *v. t.;* -BUD'DED; -BUD'DING. *Hort.* To deprive of buds or shoots, for the purpose of training, or to thin out (the buds) in order to improve the quality of bloom. — **dis-bud'der** (-ẽr), *n.*

dis-bur'den (dĭs-bûr'd'n), *v. t;* -BUR'DENED (-d'nd), -BUR'DEN-ING. [See BURDEN, *v. t.;* cf. DISBURTHEN.] **1.** To rid of a burden; to free from a load borne or from something oppressive; to unload; disencumber; relieve.

He did it to *disburden* a conscience *Feltham.*

2 To put off (a burden); to unload; to discharge.

Lucia, *disburden* all thy cares on me *Addison.*

Syn. — Unload, unburden, discharge, free.

dis-bur'den, *v. i.* To relieve one's self of a burden; to discharge or put off one's burden or load. *Milton.*

dis-burse' (dĭs-bûrs'), *v. t.;* DIS-BURSED' (-bûrst'); DIS-BURS'ING. [OF. *desbourser,* F. *débourser; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *bourse* purse. See BURSE, cf. DISPURSE.] **1.** To pay out, to expend, — usually from a public fund or treasury.

The duty of collecting and *disbursing* his revenues. *Macaulay*

2. To pay the costs of, to defray. *Obs.*

dis-burse'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F *déboursement.*] Act of disbursing; also, that which is disbursed.

dis-bur'then (-bûr'th'n), *v. t.;* -BUR'THENED (-th'nd); -BUR'THEN-ING. To free from a burden. = DISBURDEN. *Archaic.*

dis-but'ton (dĭs-bŭt'n), *v. t.;* -BUT'TONED (-'nd); -BUT'TON-ING. To deprive of buttons; also, to unbutton.

disc (dĭsk), *n.* A flat round plate, or a structure likened to it. = DISK.

disc'al (dĭs'kăl), *a.* Like, or pert. to, a disk. — **discal cell,** *Zoöl.,* in Lepidoptera, a large cell near the base of the wing. It is sometimes longitudinally divided by a vein. A cross vein at its distal end is called a **discal,** or **discocellular, vein.**

dis-calced' (dĭs-kălst'), *a.* Unshod; barefooted; — in distinction from *calced.* "The foundation of houses of *discalced* friars." *Cardinal Manning.*

dis-ap-peard'. Disappeared. *Ref. Sp.* [appears.]

dis-ap-pear'er, *n.* One who disappears.

dis-ap-point', *n.* Disappointment. *Obs.* [APPOINTED.]

dis-ap-point'ed-ly, *adv.* of DISAPPOINTED.

dis-ap-point'er, *n.* One that disappoints.

dis-ap-point'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISAPPOINT. — **dis-ap-point'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **dis-ap-point'ingness,** *n.*

dis-ap-pre'ci-ate, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. — **dis-ap-pre'ci-a'tion,** *n.*

dis-ap'pro-ba-tive, *a.* Disapprobatory.

dis-ap-prov'er (dĭs/ă-prōōv'ẽr), *n.* One who disapproves.

dis-ap-prov'ing-ly, *adv.* of *disapproving,* p. pr.

dis-a'proned (dĭs-ă'prŭnd; -ă'prūnd), *a* See DIS-, 2 c. [2 a.

dis-arch'bish'op, *v. t.* See DIS-,

dis'ard. Obs. or archaic var. of DIZZARD. [ament. *Rare.*

dis-ar'ma-ture, *n.* Disarm-

dis-arm'er, *n.* One who disarms. [*Sp.*

dis/ar-rayd'. Disarrayed. *Ref*

dis/ar-ray'ment, *n.* Disorder; disarray. *Rare.* [2 a.

dis/as-sem'ble, *v. t.* See DIS-,

dis/as-sent', *n. & v.* [Cf. OF. *desassentir.*] Dissent. *Obs.* —

dis/as-sent'er, *n. Obs.*

dis-as/si-du'i-ty, *n.* Want of assiduity or care. *Obs.*

dis/as-sim'i-late, *v. t Physiol.* To subject to disassimilation.

dis/as-sim'i-la'tion, *n* = KATABOLISM. — **dis/as-sim'i-la-tive,** *a.*

dis-as'ter, *a.* Disastrous. *Obs.* — **dis-as'ter-ly,** *adv. Obs*

dis'at-tire', *v. t.* [*dis-* + *attire:* cf. OF. *desatirer.*] To disrobe; to undress. *Obs. or R.*

dis'at-tune', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis'aug-ment', *v. t.* To diminish. *Obs. or R.*

dis/au-then'tic, *a.* See DIS- 2 c.

dis/au-then'ti-cate, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. *Rare*

dis-au'thor-ize, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. *Rare.*

dis'a-vail', *n.* Disadvantage; harm. *Obs.*

dis'a-vail', *v. t* [*dis-* + *avail,* v.] To injure; prejudice; disadvantage. *Obs. or R.*

dis'a-vaunce'. † DISADVANCE.

dis'a-vaun'tage. † DISADVANTAGE. [TURE.

dis'a-ven'ture. † DISADVEN-

dis'a-ven'tur-ous. † DISADVENTUROUS. [*Obs.*

dis'a-vouch', *v. t.* To disavow.

dis'a-vow'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

dis'a-vow'ance, *n.* Disavowal. *Obs.* [*Sp.*

dis'a-vowd'. Disavowed. *Ref.*

dis'a-vow'ed-ly, *adv.* of *disavowed,* p. p. [vows.

dis'a-vow'er, *n.* One who disa-

dis'a-vow'er, *n* [Cf. F. *désavouer,* prop., inf., to DISAVOW] Disavowal. *Rare.*

dis'a-vow'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF *desavouement.*] Disavowal. *R.*

dis'a-vow'ry, *n.* Disavowal. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*

dis-bal'ance, *v. t.* To unbalance. — **dis-bal'ance-ment,** *n.*

dis-bal'ass, *v. t.* [*dis-* + *balass* for *bullast. Oxf. E. D.*] To disburden. *Obs.*

dis-bar', *v. t.* To debar. *Obs.*

dis-base', *v. t.* To debase. *Obs.*

dis'be-come', *v. t.* To misbecome *Obs.*

dis'be-liev', Disbelieve. *R. Sp.*

dis'be-liev'd'. Disbelieved. *R. Sp.*

dis'be-liev'ing-ly, *adv* of *disbelieving,* p. pr. See -LY

dis-bench'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

dis-bend', *v. t.* To unbend, as a bow; hence, to unfit for service or action. *Obs.*

dis-bind', *v. t.* To unbind; to loose *Obs.*

dis-blame', *v. t.* [ME. *desblamen,* OF. *desblasmer; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *blasmer,* F. *blâmer,* to blame] To clear from blame. *Obs.*

dis-bloom', *v t.* See DIS-, 2 a. *Rare.*

dis-board', *v. i* [Cf. OF. *desborder.*] To disembark. *Obs.*

dis-bod'y, *v. t.* To disembody.

dis'bos-ca'tion (dĭs'bŏs-kā'shŭn), *n.* [LL *disboscatio.* Cf. BUSH.] Converting forest land into cleared or arable land; removal of a forest

dis-bos'om (dĭs-bōōz'ŭm), *v t.* To unbosom; to confess.

dis-bour'geon. † DISBURGEON.

dis-brain', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis-broth'er, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis-bur'dend. Disburdened. *Ref. Sp.*

dis-bur'den-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

dis-bur'dn. Disburden. *Ref. Sp.*

dis-bur'geon (dĭs-bûr'jŭn), *v. t* To disbud. *Obs.*

dis-burs'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

dis-burse', *n.* [Cf. OF. *desbourse.*] Disbursement. *Obs.*

dis-burs'er, *n.* One who disburses.

dis-burst' Disbursed. *Ref Sp*

dis-bur'y (dĭs-bĕr'ĭ), *v. t* [*dis-* + *bury.*] To disentomb. *R.*

disc. *Abbr.* Discount; discovered.

dis-cage', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. *R.*

dis-cal'ce-ate (dĭs-kăl'sē-āt), *a.* [L. *discalceatus* unbind; *dis-* + *calceus* shoe.] Discalced. — *n.* A discalced nun or friar.

dis-cal'ce-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.* To pull off shoes or sandals from; to put off the shoes. *Obs.* — **dis-cal'ce-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

dis-cal'en-dar, *v. t.* To remove from the calendar. *Obs.*

dis-camp', *v. t.* [See DECAMP] To drive from a camp. *Obs.*

dis-camp', *v. i.* To decamp. *Obs.*

dis-can'dy, *v. t.* To melt; to dissolve; to thaw. *Obs Shak.*

dis-can'on-i-za'tion, *n.* See DIS-, 2 *Rare.*

dis-can'on-ize, *v. t.* To uncanonize. *Obs.*

dis'cant, *n.* Var. of DESCANT, *n.*

dis-card′ (dĭs-kärd′), *v. t.;* DIS-CARD′ED; DIS-CARD′ING. **1.** *Card Playing.* **a** To reject from the hand (a card or cards) in exchange for other cards, or because in excess of the number that can be retained. **b** To play (a card, not a trump, of a different suit from the card led). **2.** To cast off as useless or as no longer of service; to dismiss from employment, confidence, or favor; to put off; to discharge; to turn away, to reject.

A man *discards* the follies of boyhood. *I. Taylor.*

3. To divest or rid (of). *Obs. & R.*

Syn.—Throw aside, lay aside, cast off; refuse, decline, repel.—DISCARD, REJECT. To DISCARD, as here compared, is to put or throw aside or away, esp. as useless or outworn, something which one already has; to REJECT is more commonly to repel, or refuse to receive or to employ, something which is offered; as, "Their carefully hidden dice and playing cards, worn and soiled by the fingers of the older gamesters who had *discarded* them" (*W. Pater*); "The picture of the swan which I have *discarded* from the poem of 'Dion'" (*Wordsworth*); "The stone which the builders *rejected*, the same is become the head of the corner" (*Matt.* xxi. 42); "She [Elizabeth] *rejected* with a laugh the offers of the Protestants to make her 'head of the Religion'" (*J. R. Green*). See RENOUNCE, EXCLUDE, DECLINE.

dis-card′, *v. i. Card Playing.* To make a discard.

dis-card′ (dĭs-kärd′; dĭs′kärd), *n.* **1.** *Card Playing.* Act of discarding; also, the card or cards discarded.

2. An outcast. *Rare.* *Stevenson.*

dis-case′ (dĭs-kās′), *v. t.* To remove the case of, to unsheathe; to undress. *Shak.*

dis-cept′ (dĭ-sĕpt′), *v. i.* [L. *disceptare.*] To debate; to discuss; to disagree. *Rare.* *R. Browning.*

dis′cep-ta′tion (dĭs′ĕp-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *disceptatio.*] Controversy; disputation; discussion. *Archaic.*

dis-cern′ (dĭ-zûrn′), *v. t.;* DIS-CERNED′ (-zûrnd′); DIS-CERN′ING. [F. *discerner*, L. *discernere, discretum; dis-* + *cernere* to separate, distinguish. See CERTAIN; cf. DISCREET.] **1.** To discriminate or set apart, as in consideration. *Obs.*

2. To see and identify by noting a difference or differences; to note the distinctive character of; to discriminate; to distinguish.

A counterfeit stone which thine eye cannot *discern* from a right stone. *Robinson (More's Utopia).*

3. To see by the eye or by the understanding; to perceive and recognize; to distinguish; as, to *discern* a difference.

I *discerned* among the youths, a young man void of understanding *Prov.* VII. 7

I wake, and I *discern* the truth. *Tennyson.*

4. Erroneously for DECERN. *Obs.*

Syn.—Distinguish, discover, discriminate, espy, descry, detect. See PERCEIVE.

dis-cern′, *v. i.* **1.** To see or understand the difference; to make distinction; as, to *discern* between good and evil.

2. To take cognizance. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

dis-cern′i-ble (dĭ-zûr′nĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *discernibilis.*] Capable of being discerned by the senses or the understanding; as, a star is *discernible* by the eye; the identity or difference of ideas is *discernible* by the understanding.

Syn.—Perceptible, distinguishable, apparent, visible, evident, manifest.

—**dis-cern′i-ble-ness**, *n.*—**dis-cern′i-bly**, *adv.*

dis-cern′ing, *p. a.* Acute; shrewd; sagacious; sharp-sighted, discriminating.—**dis-cern′ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis-cern′ment (dĭ-zûrn′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *discernement.*] **1.** Act of discerning.

2. Power or faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes one thing from another, power of viewing differences in objects, and their relations and tendencies; penetrative and discriminative mental vision; acuteness; sagacity; insight; as, the errors of youth often proceed from the want of *discernment.*

Syn.—Discrimination, acuteness, astuteness, perspicacity, sagacity, shrewdness, sharpness.—DISCERNMENT, PERCEPTION, PENETRATION, INSIGHT, ACUMEN, DIVINATION, CLAIRVOYANCE. DISCERNMENT (see PERCEIVE) implies keenness and discriminating accuracy, PERCEPTION (as here compared), the direct or immediate exercise of mental vision; as, "I do assure you the man has a very acute *discernment*, and a taste that I have no fault to find with" (*Cowper*); "But her great merit is finding out mine—there is nothing so amiable as *discernment*" (*Byron*); "Vivacity and shrewd sense are Dryden's characteristics, with quickness of *perception* rather than accuracy of remark" (*Landor*); "[He] was of a temperament to feel keenly the presence of subtleties; a man of clumsier *perceptions* would not have felt as he did" (*G. Eliot*). PENETRATION (see PENETRATE) emphasizes acuteness and subtlety, INSIGHT, depth, or understanding sympathy, of discernment; as, "It did not require any great *penetration* to discover that what they wished was that their letters should be as kind as was consistent with proper maidenly pride" (*De Quincey*); "Coleridge had less delicacy and *penetration* than Joubert, but more richness and power" (*M. Arnold*); "It is said with his [Arnold's] usual urbane discretion and marked by his usual steadiness of *insight*" (*Lowell*); "She had an exquisite tact and *insight* in relation to all points of manners" (*G. Eliot*). ACUMEN suggests acuteness of intellect and nicety of discrimination; as, "A paradox which your natural *acumen*, sharpened by habits of logical attention, will enable you to reconcile in a moment" (*Cowper*); "Wallace's *acumen* in balancing scientific evidence" (*The Nation*). DIVINATION, as here compared, is instinctive or intuitive insight; CLAIRVOYANCE, preternaturally clear or acute perception, esp. of what is not ordinarily discernible; as, "By some secret *divination* . . . she guessed all his wants, and supplied them" (*Carlyle*), "With the *clairvoyance* of a genuine love, she had pierced the mystery that had so long embarrassed Frank" (*Stevenson*). See SHREWD, WISE, KNOWLEDGE, DELICACY, SENSE, JUDGMENT.

dis-cerp′ (dĭ-sûrp′), *v. t.;* -CERPED′ (-sûrpt′); -CERP′ING. [L. *discerpere, discerptum; dis-* + *carpere* to pluck.] *Rare.* **1.** To tear in pieces; to rend. *Stukeley.*

2. To separate off; to disunite. *Bp. Hurd.*

dis-cerp′ti-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* That can be discerped.—**dis-cerp′ti-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **dis-cerp′ti-ble-ness**, *n. Rare.*

dis-cerp′tion (dĭ-sûrp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *discerptio.*] **1.** Act of pulling to pieces, or of separating the parts. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Act of tearing off; severance; that which is severed.

dis-charge′ (dĭs-chärj′), *v. t.;* DIS-CHARGED′ (-chärjd′); DIS-CHARG′ING (-chär′jĭng). [ME. *deschargen, dischargen*, OF. *deschargier*, F. *décharger; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *chargier*, F. *charger.* See CHARGE.] **1.** To relieve of a charge, load, or burden; to empty of a load or cargo; to unburden; to unload; as, to *discharge* a vessel.

2. To free of the missile with which anything is charged or loaded; to let go the charge of; as, to *discharge* a bow, catapult, etc.; esp., said of firearms, to fire off; also, to relieve from a state of tension, as a Leyden jar.

The galleys also did oftentimes, out of their prows, *discharge* their great pieces against the city *Knolles.*

Feeling in other cases *discharges* itself in undirected muscular action *H. Spencer.*

3. To relieve of something weighing upon or impending over one, as a debt, claim, obligation, responsibility, accusation, etc., to absolve; acquit; clear.

It one man's fault could *discharge* another man of his duty *L'Estrange*

4. To relieve of an office or employment; to send away from service; to dismiss.

Discharge the common sort
With pay and thanks *Shak.*

5. To release legally from confinement; to set at liberty; as, to *discharge* a prisoner.

6. To put forth, or remove, as a charge or burden; to take out, as that with which anything is loaded or filled; as, to *discharge* a cargo.

7. To let fly, as a missile; to shoot.

They do *discharge* their shot of courtesy. *Shak*

8. To set aside; to annul; dismiss.

The order for Daly's attendance was *discharged.* *Macaulay.*

9. To throw off the obligation of, as a duty or debt; to relieve one's self of, by fulfilling conditions, performing duty, trust, and the like; hence, to perform, execute, pay, etc., as an office, part, debt, or the like.

Had I a hundred tongues, a wit so large
As could their hundred offices *discharge* *Dryden.*

10. To pay one's debt or obligation to (a creditor); also, to pay or settle for (a thing). *Obs.*

The present money to *discharge* the Jew *Shak*

11 To give forth; to emit or send out; to let fly; as, a pipe *discharges* water; to *discharge* an oath.

12. To prohibit; to forbid. *Obs., Dial. Eng., or Scot.*

13. *Dyeing & Calico Printing.* To bleach out or to remove or efface, as by a chemical process; as, to *discharge* the color from a dyed fabric; also, to remove the color from in this way. See DISCHARGE, *n.*, 12.

14. *Arch.* **a** To receive and distribute, as the weight or pressure of a wall above an opening. **b** To relieve, as an opening or the lintel spanning an opening, from the weight of the wall above.

Syn.—See RELEASE, EFFECT.

dis-charge′, *v. i.* To throw off or deliver a load, charge, or burden; to unload; to go off, as a gun; to run, as a dye; to emit or give vent to fluid or other contents; as, the water pipe *discharges* freely.

dis-charge′, *n.* [Cf. F. *décharge.* See DISCHARGE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of discharging; act of relieving of a charge or load; removal of a load or burden; unloading; as, the *discharge* of a ship; *discharge* of a cargo.

2. Firing off; expulsion of a charge; explosion; letting off; as, a *discharge* of arrows, of artillery.

3. Act of relieving of something which oppresses or weighs upon one, as an obligation, liability, debt, accusation, etc.; acquittance; as, the *discharge* of a debtor.

4. Act of removing, or getting rid of, an obligation, liability, etc.; fulfillment, as by the payment of a debt, or the performance of a trust or duty.

Indefatigable in the *discharge* of business. *Motley.*

5. Specif., *Scots Law*, one mode in which the right to claim legitim is barred.

The right to claim legitim may be barred in either of two ways, . . . distinguished as *discharge* and satisfaction. The distinction lies in this, that the former takes place before the father's death; the latter after that event. *Erskine's Principles.*

6. a Release or dismissal from an office, employment, etc.; dismission; as, the *discharge* of a workman by his employer. **b** The dismissal of a court's mandate.

7. Legal release from confinement; liberation; as, the *discharge* of a prisoner.

8. The state of being discharged or relieved of a debt, liability, obligation, duty, or the like, acquittal.

Too secure of our *discharge*
From penalty *Milton.*

9. That which discharges or releases from imprisonment, an obligation, liability, penalty, or the like.

Death, who sets all free,
Hath paid his ransom now and full *discharge.* *Milton.*

10. a A flowing or issuing out; also, a rate of flow; emission; vent; evacuation; as, a rapid *discharge* of water from the pipe. **b** That which is discharged or emitted; as, a total *discharge* of a thousand gallons.

11. *Elec.* The equalization of a difference of electric potential between two points. The character of the discharge is mostly determined by the nature of the medium through which it takes place, the amount of the difference of potential, and the form of the terminal conductors on which the difference exists. The discharge may be alternating, continuous, brush, connective, disruptive, glow, oscillatory, stratified, etc.

12. *Dyeing & Calico Printing.* Any composition used for removing a mordant or dye from a fabric. By printing with discharges from engraved blocks, designs are obtained where otherwise there would have been a solid color. Discharges usually contain citric, tartaric, or acetic acid as the active ingredient.

dis-charged′ (dĭs-chärjd′), *p. p.* of DISCHARGE. Specif., *Mining*, designating a timber the end of which, through decay of the wood or disintegration of the rock, slips from its hitch.

dis-charg′er (dĭs-chär′jĕr), *n.* One that discharges. Specif.: **a** *Elec.* An instrument for discharging a Leyden jar, or electrical battery, by making a connection between the two surfaces. It consists of a bent metallic rod with knobs at each end, and often has a glass handle. **b** *Agric.* A device consisting essentially of a number of arms or prongs, and usually forming a part of the knotter wheel, for discharging the tied bundles of grain from a binder.

Discharger and Leyden Jar.

dis-charg′ing (-jĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISCHARGE.

discharging arch, piece, strut, *Arch.*, an arch, piece, strut, as over a door or window, to discharge the superincumbent pressure. See LINTEL, *Illust.*—**d. rod,** *Elec.*, a discharger.

dis-charm′ (dĭs-chärm′), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *descharmer*] To decharm; to disenchant.

dis′ci-flo′ral (dĭs′ĭ-flō′răl) } *a.* [See DISK; FLORAL.]
dis′ci-flo′rous (dĭs′ĭ-flō′rŭs) } *Bot.* Having flowers with the receptacle enlarged into a conspicuous disk, as in the Rutaceæ and other families of dicotyledons. In the classification of Bentham and Hooker these families were grouped as the series **Dis′ci-flo′ræ** (-rē).

dis′ci-form (dĭs′ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Discoid.

Discinoid Shell, *Orbiculoidea lamellosa.* Nat size. *a* Profile; *b* Ventral Valve showing Foramen.

Dis-ci′na (dĭ-sī′nə), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *discus* disk, Gr. δίσκος.] *Zoöl.* A genus of lyopomatous brachiopods having a disklike shell whose ventral valve is perforated by the pedicle. Though now restricted to an existing African species, it formerly included numerous allied forms extending back to the Ordovician. These are now placed in other genera (mostly in *Orbiculoidea*).—**dis′ci-noid** (dĭs′ĭ-noid), *a.*

dis-cinct′ (dĭ-sĭŋkt′), *a.* [L *discinctus*, p. p. of *discingere* to ungird; *dis-* + *cingere* to gird] Ungirded; loosely dressed. *Rare.*

dis-ci′ple (dĭ-sī′p'l), *n.* [ME. *disciple, decicple*, OF. *disciple, decicple*, F. *disciple*, fr. L. *discipulus*, fr. *discere* to learn (akin to *docere* to teach; see DOCILE): cf. AS. *discipul*, fr. L.] One who receives instruction from another, a scholar; a learner; esp., a follower who has learned to believe in the truth of the doctrine of his teacher; an adherent in doctrine, as, the *disciples* of Plato; the *disciples* of our Savior.

Syn.—DISCIPLE, PUPIL, SCHOLAR, STUDENT. DISCIPLE, through the influence of its Biblical sense, has ceased to be an exact synonym for *pupil* or *scholar*; it always implies personal adherence to the views or doctrines of one's master or teacher; as, a *disciple* of Rousseau; he was once a *pupil*, and always a *disciple*, of Kant. PUPIL suggests more of the teacher's personal care or oversight than SCHOLAR, which (as here compared) emphasizes the idea of instruction or tuition; as, an obedient *pupil*, a bright *scholar*. *Scholar* is also the technical term for the holder of an academic scholarship; as, the Rhodes *scholars* at Oxford. STUDENT, as here compared, is the general term for those in attendance at a higher institution of learning, as, the number of *students* in Yale College, a college *student*, *student* life. See FOLLOWER.

Disciples of Christ, *Eccl.*, a Christian denomination which rejects human creeds and sectarian names, holds the Bible only to be the rule of faith and practice, celebrates the Lord's Supper every Sunday, and baptizes believers only by immersion. They are trinitarian and congregational in church government, and are also called *Christians* and *Campbellites.*—**the disciples,** *or* **the twelve disciples,** the twelve selected companions of Jesus;—also called *the apostles.* See APOSTLE.

dis-ci′ple (dĭ-sī′p'l), *v. t.;* DIS-CI′PLED (-p'ld); DIS-CI′PLING (-plĭng). **1.** To teach; to train. *Obs.*

That better were in virtues *discipled.* *Spenser.*

2. To punish; to discipline. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

3. To make a disciple of; to convert. *Rare.*

dis′ci-plin-a-ble (dĭs′ĭ-plĭn-*a*-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *disciplinable*, L. *disciplinabilis* to be learned by teaching.] **1.** Capable of being disciplined or instructed

2. Liable or deserving to be disciplined; subject to disciplinary punishment; as, a *disciplinable* offense.

dis′ci-plin-al (dĭs′ĭ-plĭn-ăl; dĭs′ĭ-plī′năl), *a.* Of or relating to discipline. *Latham.*

dis′ci-plin-ant (dĭs′ĭ-plĭn-ănt), *n.* [See DISCIPLINE.] *Eccl. Hist.* A flagellant, specif. of a Spanish order noted for its severe discipline. See FLAGELLANT.

dis′ci-plin-a′ri-an (-ā′rĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to discipline. "*Disciplinarian* system." *Milman.*

2 [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Disciplinarians (sense 2). *Obs. or Hist.*

dis′ci-plin-a′ri-an, *n.* **1.** One who disciplines; one who excels in training, esp. with regard to order and obedience; one who enforces or upholds rigid discipline; as, he is a better *disciplinarian* than scholar.

2. [*cap.*] A Puritan or Presbyterian;—because of alleged adherence to religious or church discipline. *Obs. or Hist.*

dis′ci-plin-a-ry (dĭs′ĭ-plĭn-ă-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *disciplinarus* flogging: cf. F. *disciplinaire*] **1.** Of or pertaining to ecclesiastical discipline or disciplinarians.

2. Of or pertainmg to discipline; intended for discipline; corrective; belonging to a course of training or learning.

Those canons . . . were only *disciplinary.* *Bp Ferne.*

dis′ci-pline (-plĭn), *n.* [F. *discipline*, L *disciplina*, from *discipulus.* See DISCIPLE.] **1.** The treatment suited to a disciple or learner; education; development of the faculties by instruction and exercise; training, whether physical, mental, or moral.

Wife and children are a kind of *discipline* of humanity *Bacon.*

2. Training to act in accordance with established rules; accustoming to systematic and regular action, drill.

Obey the rules and *discipline* of art. *Dryden.*

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dis-cant′. Var. of DESCANT, *v.*
dis′ca-pac′i-tate (dĭs′kə-păs′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To incapacitate. *R.*
dis-card′ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis-car′nate, *a.* [*dis-* + L. *carnatus* fleshy.] Stripped of flesh. *Obs. or R.*
dis-cas′tle, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
di-scat′ter, *v. t.* [ME. *deskateren.*] To scatter *Obs.*
dis-cede′ (dĭ-sēd′), *v. i.* [L. *discedere, dis-* + *cedere* to go, give way.] To depart. *Obs.*
dis-ceiv′ous, *a.* [Cf. OF. *deceveux.*] Deceitful. *Obs.*
dis-cence′. † DESCENCE.
dis-cen′cion. † DESCENSION.
discencioun. † DISSENSION.
dis-cend′. † DESCEND.
dis-cen′gion. † DESCENSION.
dis-cent′. † DESCENT.
dis′cep-ta′tor, *n.* [L., an umpire, judge. See DISCEPT.] A debater; disputant. *Obs.*
di-scep′ter, di-scep′tre. Vars. of DISCEPTER.
dis-cern′a-ble. Var. of DISCERNIBLE.
dis-cern′ance, *n. Obs.* a Difference. b Discernment.
dis-cernd′. Discerned. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-cern′er, *n.* One that discerns.
dis-cern′i-bl. Discernible. *R.-Sp.*
dis-cerp′i-ble (dĭ-sûr′pĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being discerped. *Obs.*—**dis-cerp′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **dis-cerp′i-ble-ness,** *n. Obs.*
dis-cerp′tive (dĭ-sûrp′tĭv), *a.* Tending to separate or disunite parts. *Rare.*
dis-ces′sion (dĭ-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *discessio*] Departure, withdrawal; secession. *Obs.*
disceyve. † DECEIVE.
disch. † DISH.
dis. ch. *Abbr. Chess.* Discovered check.
Discharge Bible. See BIBLE, 2.
dis-char′i-ty, *n.* See DIS-, 2 b.
dis-chase′, *v. t. Eng. Law.* To deprive of status as a chase.
dischevele. † DISHEVEL.
dis-church′, *v. t.* To unchurch. *Obs.*
dis′ci (dĭs′ĭ), *n., pl.* of DISCUS
dis-cide′ (dĭ-sīd′), *v. t.* [L. *discidere; dis-* + *caedere* to cut] To divide; to sever. *Obs. or R.*
dis-ci′fer. † DECIPHER.
dis-cif′er-ous (dĭ-sĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*discus* + *-ferous.*] Bearing disks; discigerous.
dis-cig′er-ous (dĭ-sĭj′ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*discus* + *-gerous*] = DISCIFEROUS.
dis-cind′ (dĭ-sĭnd′), *v. t.* [L. *discindere.* See DISCISSION.] To part; divide; tear asunder. *Obs.*
dis-ci′pher. † DECIPHER.
dis-ci′ple-ship, *n.* See -SHIP
dis-ci′ples, *n.* A female disciple. *Obs.*
dis′ci-plin. Discipline. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **dis′ci-pli′na ar-ca′ni** (dĭs′ĭ-plī′nə ar-kā′nī), *or* **ar-ca′ni dis′ci-pli′na.** [L.] *Eccl.* See DISCIPLINE OF THE SECRET.
dis′ci-plin-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dis′ci-plin-a′ri-an-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* See -ISM.
dis′ci-plin-a-ri-ly, *adv.* of DISCIPLINARY.
dis′ci-plin-ate, *v. t.* [L. *disciplinatus* instructed] To instruct; to discipline. *Obs.*—**dis′ci-plin-a′tion,** *n. Obs.*
dis′ci-plin-a′tive, *a.* Disciplinary. *Rare.*
dis′ci-plin-a′to-ry (dĭs′ĭ-plĭn-

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3. Subjection to rule; submissiveness to order and control; control; habit of obedience.
The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline*, are yet obliged to be constantly on their guard. *Rogers*
4. Correction; chastisement inflicted by way of correction and training; hence, training through suffering.
The *discipline* of the strap. *Addison.*
A sharp *discipline* of half a century had sufficed. *Macaulay.*
5. The subject matter of instruction; a course of study; a branch of knowledge. *Bp. Wilkins.*
6. *Eccl.* The enforcement of methods of correction against one guilty of ecclesiastical offenses; reformatory or penal action toward a church member.
7. *R. C. Ch.* Self-inflicted and voluntary corporal punishment; specif., a penitential scourge.
8. *Eccl.* A system of essential rules and duties; as, the Roman Catholic or Anglican *discipline*.
Syn.—Instruction, training, culture; correction, chastisement, punishment. See EDUCATION.
discipline of the secret [L. *disciplina arcani* or *arcani disciplina*], *Eccl. Hist.*, the practice, which prevailed for a time (esp. the 3d, 4th, and 5th centuries) in the early church, of gradually initiating neophytes into the more important Christian rites, etc., and of secrecy in speaking of them.

dis'ci-pline (dĭs'ĭ-plĭn), *v. t.*; DIS'CI-PLINED (-plĭnd); DIS'CI-PLIN-ING. [Cf. LL. *disciplinare* to flog, and F. *discipliner* to discipline.] **1.** To educate; to develop by instruction and exercise; to train.
2. To accustom to regular and systematic action; to bring under control so as to act systematically; to train to act together under orders, to teach subordination to; to form a habit of obedience in; to drill.
Ill armed, and worse *disciplined* *Clarendon.*
His mind . . imperfectly *disciplined* by nature. *Macaulay.*
3. To improve by corrective and penal methods; to chastise; to correct.
Has he *disciplined* Aufidius soundly? *Shak.*
4. To inflict ecclesiastical censures and penalties upon.
Syn.—Train, form, teach, instruct, bring up; regulate, correct, chasten, chastise, punish.

dis-cip'u-lar (dĭ-sĭp'ū-lar), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting, a disciple; as, *discipular* patience. *H. Morley.*

dis-cis'sion (dĭ-sĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *discissio, -onis*, fr. *discindere, discissus*; *dis-* + *scindere* to cut, split.] An incision; a cutting asunder. *Rare.*

dis-claim' (dĭs-klām'), *v. i.*; DIS-CLAIMED' (-klāmd'); DIS-CLAIM'ING. [AF. *desclamer*. See DIS-; CLAIM.] **1.** *Law.* To renounce or repudiate a legal claim; to make a disclaimer;—formerly with *in*, *out of*, and *from*. "Originally said in reference to the renunciation of the claim of feudal lordship or tenancy by the lord or tenant respectively." *Oxf. E. D.*
2. To disavow or renounce all part or share (*in*); to make public renunciation or dissent (*from*). *Obs.* "You cowardly rascal, Nature *disclaims* in thee." *Shak.*
3. To cry out or declaim;—with *against*. *Obs.*

dis-claim', *v. t.* **1.** *Law.* To renounce a legal claim to; to deny or repudiate any interest in or connection with.
I am not Sir Robert's son.
I have *disclaimed* Sir Robert, and my land,
Legitimation, name, and all are gone. *Shak*
2. To deny or disavow any connection with or responsibility for; to deny ownership or authorship of; to repudiate; to disown; as, he *disclaimed* the letters.
3. To deny the right or authority of; to refuse to admit; to disallow; to renounce
He *disclaims* the authority of Jesus. *Farmer.*
4. To deny, as a claim; to refuse.
The payment was irregularly made, if not *disclaimed*. *Milman.*
5. *Her.* To denounce or "make infamous by proclamation" (a person who bore arms illegitimately or who usurped the title of Esquire or Gentleman); also, to disavow (one's self) as to such a right or title.
Syn.—Disown, disavow, renounce, repudiate.

dis-claim'ant (dĭs-klām'ănt), *n.* *Patent Law.* One who makes a disclaimer.

dis-claim'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who disclaims.

dis-claim'er, *n.* [AF. *desclamer*, inf. used as n.] Act of disclaiming; specif.: **a** *Law.* A denial or disavowal of claim, orig. in reference to the feudal relationship, esp. on the part of the tenant, later in various connections, as in pleading where a defendant denies any interest in or claim to the subject of the action; renunciation of a title, claim, interest, estate, or trust; relinquishment, waiver of, or formal refusal to accept, an interest or estate. **b** *Patent Law.* (1) A writing by which, when a patentee, by inadvertence, accident, or mistake, has claimed more than he had a right to claim as new, he, his heirs, or assigns disclaim such parts as they choose not to claim or to hold under the patent. (2) A clause or writing in an original or reissue application referring to matter shown or described but to which the disclaimant does not choose to claim title, or one made to avoid the continuation of an interference. **c** A public disavowal, as of pretensions, claims, opinions, or the like; repudiation. **d** *Her.* A proclamation by a herald as to the illegitimacy of a person's right to bear arms or the like. See DISCLAIM, *v. t.*, 5.

dis'cla-ma'tion (dĭs'klă-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Scots Law.* Act of a tenant or vassal who disclaims. See DISCLAIM, *v. i.*, 1.
2. Disavowal or renunciation; disclaimer. *Bp. Hall.*

dis-clam'a-to-ry (dĭs-klăm'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Having the character of a disclamation. *Rare.*

dis-close' (dĭs-klōz'), *n.* Disclosure. *Obs.* *Shak.*

dis-close', *a.* [OF. *desclos*, p. p.] Disclosed. *Obs.*

dis-close' (-klōz'), *v. t.*; DIS-CLOSED' (-klōzd'); DIS-CLOS'ING (-klōz'ĭng). [ME. *desclosen, disclosen*, fr. *disclos, desclos*, not shut in, open, OF. *desclos*, p. p. of *desclore* to open, F. *déclore*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *clore* to shut, fr. L. *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE; cf. DISCLUSION.] **1.** To unclose, to open; esp., of eggs, to hatch. *Obs.*
The ostrich layeth her eggs under the sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them. *Bacon.*
2 To remove a cover or envelope from; to set free from inclosure; to uncover.
The shells being broken, . . the stone included in them is thereby *disclosed* and set at liberty. *Woodward.*
3. To lay open or expose to view; to cause to appear; to bring to light; to reveal; discover; expose; as, events have *disclosed* his designs.
If I *disclose* my passion,
Our friendship 's at an end. *Addison.*
Her lively looks a sprightly mind *disclose*. *Pope.*
Syn.—Uncover, unveil, divulge, tell, utter. See REVEAL.

dis-closed' (dĭs-klōzd'), *p. a.* *Her.* Represented with wings expanded;—applied to doves and other birds not of prey. Cf. DISPLAYED. *Cussans.*

dis-clo'sure (-klō'zhŭr), *n.* [See DISCLOSE, *v. t.*; cf. CLOSURE.] **1.** Act of disclosing, uncovering, or revealing; bringing to light; exposure.
He feels it [his secret] beating at his heart, rising to his throat, and demanding *disclosure* *D. Webster*
2. That which is disclosed or revealed.
Were the *disclosures* of 1695 forgotten? *Macaulay*

dis-cloud' (dĭs-kloud'), *v. t.* To uncloud. *Fuller.*

dis'co- (dĭs'kō-). [See DISK.] A combining form used in zoology, biology, etc., to indicate *connection with*, or *resemblance to, a disk.*

Discobolus.

dis-cob'o-lus (dĭs-kŏb'ō-lŭs), **dis-cob'o-los** (-lŏs), *n.* [L. *discobolus*, Gr. δισκοβόλος; δίσκος discus + βάλλειν to throw.] **1.** A discus thrower.
2. [*cap.*] *Gr. Sculpture.* A statue of an athlete about to throw a discus, with the right arm extended backward. The original statue, ascribed to Myron, is lost. The copy in the Vatican Museum, as restored, is as shown in the *Illust.*; the copy in the Palazzo Lancelotti, formerly in the Palazzo Massimi, shows the head turned and looking backward, as it were, toward the discus.

Dis'co-glos'si-dæ (dĭs'kō-glŏs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *disco-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* A family of toads having a disklike tongue, which cannot be protruded. Their tadpoles have the spiracle in the middle of the thoracic region. The obstetrical toad is an example. — **dis'co-glos'sid** (-ĭd), *a. & n.* — **dis'co-glos'soid** (-oid), *a.*

dis'coid (dĭs'koid), *a.* [Gr. δισκοειδής quoit-shaped; δίσκος a round plate, quoit + εἶδος form, shape. See DISK.] **1.** Like or resembling a disk or discus; flat and circular; as, a *discoid* body.
2. *Bot.* **a** Resembling, pertaining to, or provided with, a disk. **b** Specif., in composite plants, having a tubular instead of a ligulate corolla. The florets in the yellow center or disk of an oxeye daisy are *discoid*, in distinction from those on the margin bearing white rays, which are called *radiate*. See COMPOSITE, *n.*, *Illust.*
discoid head, *Bot.*, in plants of the composite type, a head in which the florets are all tubular and destitute of rays, as in the tansy. — **d. shell**, *Zoöl.*, a spiral shell whose coils lie in, or nearly in, the same plane, as that of the nautilus.

dis'coid, *n.* Anything having the form of a discus or disk.

dis-col'dal (dĭs-koi'dăl), *a.* Disk-shaped; discoid or forming a discoid; as, a *discoidal* ring.
discoidal cleavage, *Embryol.*, discoblastic segmentation. — **d. placenta**. *Anat. & Zoöl.* See PLACENTA, 1.

dis'co-lith (dĭs'kō-lĭth), *n.* [*disco-* + *-lith.*] *Geol.* A discoidal coccolith.

dis-col'or, dis-col'our (dĭs-kŭl'ẽr), *a.* [L. *discolor* of another color, of different colors: cf. F. *discolore*.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* **a** Of two or more colors. **b** Of different color from the surrounding or adjacent parts. *Rare.*

dis-col'or, dis-col'our (dĭs-kŭl'ẽr), *v. t.*; DIS-COL'ORED or -OURED (-ẽrd); DIS-COL'OR-ING or -OUR-ING. [ME. *descolouren*, OF. *descolorer*, F. *décolorer*, fr. L. *dis-* + *colorare, coloratum*, to color, *color* color. See COLOR.] **1.** To alter the natural hue or color of, esp. for the worse; to change to a different color; to stain; tinge; as, a drop of wine will *discolor* water; silver is *discolored* by sea water.
2. To alter the true complexion or appearance of.
To *discolor* all your ideas. *Watts.*
3. To make of different colors. *Obs.*

dis-col'or-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of discoloring, or state of being discolored; alteration of hue or appearance.
2. A discolored spot; a stain. *Arbuthnot.*

dis-col'ored, dis-col'oured (dĭs-kŭl'ẽrd), *p. a.* **1.** Altered in color; stained.
2. [L. *discolor.*] Variegated; of divers colors. *Rare.*
3. Without colors. *Obs.* *Jonson.*
4. Differently colored (from something else). *Obs. & R.*

dis-col'or-ment, dis-col'our-ment (-ẽr-mĕnt), *n.* Discoloration.

Dis'co-me-du'sæ (dĭs'kō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *disco-* + *medusa.*] *Zoöl.* An order of Scyphozoa, having a flattened umbrella in the form of an inverted saucer, and at least eight tentaculocysts. They develop directly from the egg without alternation of generations, or develop with the intervention of a scyphula form, which divides transversely, producing individuals of the medusa form. This is the largest group of the Scyphozoa, and includes the majority of the common large jellyfishes. (See JELLYFISH.) The term has also been used in a wider sense, as more or less nearly equivalent to *Scyphomedusæ*. — **dis'co-me-du'san** (-săn), *a. & n.* — **dis'co-me-du'soid** (-soid), *a.*

dis-com'fit (dĭs-kŭm'fĭt), *v. t.*; DIS-COM'FIT-ED; DIS-COM'FIT-ING. [OF *desconfit*, p. p. of *desconfire*, F. *déconfire*; fr. L. *dis-* + *conficere* to make ready, prepare, bring about. See COMFIT, FACT.] **1.** To scatter in fight; to put to rout; to defeat. *Archaic.*
And his proud toes *discomfit* in victorious field. *Spenser.*
2. To break up and frustrate the plans of; to balk; to throw into perplexity and dejection; to disconcert.
Well, go with me and be not so *discomfited*. *Shak.*
Syn.—Defeat, overthrow, overpower, vanquish, conquer, baffle, disconcert, confuse. See EMBARRASS.

dis-com'fit, *n.* Rout; overthrow; discomfiture. *Obs.*
Such a *discomfit* as shall quite despoil him. *Milton.*

dis-com'fi-ture (-fĭ-tūr), *n.* [OF. *desconfiture*, F. *déconfiture*. See DISCOMFIT, *v. t.*; cf. COMFITURE.] Act of discomfiting, or state of being discomfited; rout; overthrow; defeat; frustration; confusion and disappointment.
Every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture*. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 20.
A hope destined to end . . . in *discomfiture*. *Macaulay*

dis-com'fort (dĭs-kŭm'fẽrt), *v. t.*, DIS-COM'FORT-ED, DIS-COM'FORT-ING. [OF. *desconforter*, F. *déconforter*, to discourage; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *conforter*. See COMFORT.] **1.** To discourage; deject; grieve; dismay. *Obs.*
His funerals shall not be in our camp,
Lest it *discomfort* us. *Shak.*
2. To destroy or disturb the comfort of; to deprive of quiet enjoyment; to make uneasy; to pain, as, a smoky chimney *discomforts* a family.

dis-com'fort, *n.* [OF. *desconfort*, F. *déconfort*. See DISCOMFORT, *v. t.*] **1.** Discouragement. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. Want of comfort; uncomfortable condition; uneasiness, mental or physical; pain; distress; sorrow. "An age of spiritual *discomfort*." *M. Arnold.*
3. That which causes distress or uncomfortableness.

dis-com'fort-a-ble (-fẽr-tă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *desconfortable*.]
1. Causing discomfort. *Obs.* *Sir P. Sidney.*
2. Not affording comfort; uncomfortable; comfortless.
A labyrinth of little *discomfortable* garrets. *Thackeray*
3. Feeling discomfort; uncomfortable; uneasy.
A *discomfortable* collection of human beings. *Kinglake.*
4. Refusing comfort; inconsolable. *Obs. & R.*
— **dis-com'fort-a-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.* — **dis-com'fort-a-bly**, *adv.*

dis'com-mend' (dĭs'kŏ-mĕnd'), *v. t.* **1.** To mention with disapprobation; to blame; disapprove; — the opposite of *commend*. *Rare.* *Spenser.*
2. To expose to censure or ill favor; to put out of the good graces of any one; — the opposite of *recommend*.
A compliance will *discommend* me to Mr. Coventry. *Pepys.*

dis'com-mend'a-ble (-mĕn'dă-b'l), *a.* Deserving disapprobation, blame, or unfavorable comment. — **dis'com-mend'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dis'com-mend'a-bly**, *adv.*

dis-com'men-da'tion (dĭs-kŏm'ĕn-dā'shŭn), *n.* Blame; censure; reproach; dispraise.

dis-com'mo-date (dĭs-kŏm'ō-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *dis-* + *commodatus*, p. p. of *commodare* to make fit or suitable, fr. *commodus* fit, commodious. See COMMODIOUS; cf. DISCOMMODE.] To discommode. *Obs.*

dis'com-mode' (dĭs'kŏ-mōd'), *v. t.*; DIS'COM-MOD'ED (-mōd'ĕd); DIS'COM-MOD'ING (-mōd'ĭng). [See DISCOMMODATE.] To put to inconvenience; incommode; molest; trouble.

dis'com-mo'di-ous (-mō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome; incommodious. *Spenser.* — **dis'com-mo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **dis'com-mo'di-ous-ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*

dis'com-mod'i-ty (dĭs'kŏ-mŏd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Disadvantageousness; inconvenience. *Lamb.*
2. Disadvantage; inconvenience; something injurious; specif., *Econ.*, any substance or action that possesses disutility, that is, anything that it is desired to avoid or get rid of (*Jevons*); — the opposite of *commodity*.

dis-com'mon (dĭs-kŏm'ŭn), *v. t.* **1.** To exclude or banish from a community of interest; specif., to deprive of citizenship or of church fellowship. *Obs.*
2. *Eng. Univ.* **a** To forbid (a tradesman) to deal with undergraduates. **b** To deprive of the right to commons.
3. *Law.* **a** To deprive of the right of common, as of pasture. **b** To deprive of commonable quality, as lands by inclosing them.

dis'com-mu'ni-ty (dĭs'kŏ-mū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* A lack of common possessions, properties, or relationship.

dis'com-pose' (dĭs'kŏm-pōz'), *v. t.*; DIS'COM-POSED' (-pōzd'); DIS'COM-POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [*dis-* + *compose*: cf. OF. *descomposer*, F. *décomposer*.] **1.** To throw into disorder; to destroy the composure or equanimity of; to agitate.
Opposition . . . *discomposeth* the mind's serenity. *Glanvill.*
2. To disarrange; to disorder; to break up.
Or *discomposed* the headdress of a prude. *Pope.*
3. To put out of place or service; to discharge; to displace; also, to derange the health of. *Obs.*
Syn. — Derange, unsettle, disturb, disconcert, ruffle, fret.

dis'com-posed' (-pōzd'), *p. a.* Disordered; disturbed; disquieted. — **dis'com-pos'ed-ly** (-pōz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **dis'com-pos'ed-ness**, *n.*

dis'com-po'sure (-pō'zhŭr), *n.* **1.** State of being discomposed; disturbance; disorder; agitation; perturbation.
No *discomposure* stirred her features. *Akenside.*
2. Discordance; disagreement of parts. *Obs.* *Boyle.*
3. Indisposition in health. *Obs.*

dis'co-my-cete' (dĭs'kō-mī-sēt'), *n.*; *pl.* -MYCETES (-sē'tēz'). [NL.; *disco-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* Any ascomycetous fungus in which the fruit body, or ascocarp, is disk-shaped, as in the Pezizales This group is sometimes separated as a distinct class, **Dis'co-my-ce'tes** (-mī-sē'tēz). — **dis'co-my-ce'tous** (-sē'tŭs), *a.*

ā'tō-rĭ; -plĭ'nă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *disciplinatorius.*] Disciplinary.
dis'ci-plin-er, *n.* One who disciplines; specif [*cap.*], a Disciplinarian (sense 2)
dis-cir'cum-spec'tion, *n.* See DIS-, 2 b.
dis-claim', *n.* Disclamation. [*Obs.*]
dis-claimd'. Disclaimed. *R. Sp.*
dis-clame' † DISCLAIM.
dis-clan'der, *n.* [ME. *disclaundre*, for *sclandre, esclandre*. See SLANDER.] *Obs.* 1 Slander. 2. Contumely; opprobrium.
dis-clan'der, *v. t.* To slander; to disgrace. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
dis-clan'der-ous, *a.* Slanderous. [*Obs.*]
dis-cloak', *v. t.* To uncloak. *Obs.*
dis-clois'ter, *v.* To unclosister.
dis-close', *v. t.* To unclose; to open; to come to light. *Obs.*
dis-clos'er (dĭs-klōz'ẽr), *n.* One who discloses.
dis-clo'sive (dĭs-klō'zĭv), *a.* Tending to disclose. *Rare.*
dis-clothe', *v. t.* To disapparel. *Obs.*
dis-clout', *v. t.* To take out of a clout. *Obs.*
dis-cloze'. Disclose. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-clo'zure. Disclosure. *R. Sp.*
dis-clu'sion (dĭs-klōō'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *disclusio*, fr. *discludere, disclusum*, to separate. Cf. DISCLOSE] Separation. *Obs.*
dis-coach', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-coast', *v. i.* [*dis-* + *coast*: cf. It. *discostare* to remove.] To quit the coast (side) of anything; to depart. *Obs.*
dis'co-blas'tic, *a.* [*disco-* + *-blastic.*] *Embryol.* Designating, or exhibiting, a form of segmentation occurring in meroblastic eggs, which produces a disklike blastoderm, as in the eggs of teleost fishes.
dis'co-blas'tu-la, *n.* [NL.] *Embryol.* The blastula derived from a discoblastic egg.
dis'co-carp, dis'co-car'pi-um, *n.* [*disco-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* a = HYPANTHIUM. b = ASCOMA. — **dis'co-car'pous**, *a.* [CELL.
dis'co-cel'lu-lar, *a.* See DISCAL
dis'co-ceph'a-lous, *a.* [*disco-* + *cephalous.*] *Zool.* Having a suckerlike organ on the head.
dis'co-cyt'u-la, *n.* [NL.; *disco-* + *cytula*] *Embryol.* The cytula of a discoblastic egg. *Obs.*
dis'co-dac'tyl-ous, *a.* [*disco-* + *dactylous.*] *Zoöl.* Having sucking disks on the toes, as the tree frogs. — **dis'co-dac'tyl**, *a. & n.*
dis'co-gas'tru-la, *n.* [NL.; *disco-* + *gastrula*] *Embryol.* A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [*Obs.*
dis'co-her'ent, *a.* Incoherent.
Dis-col'de-a (dĭs-koi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *disco-* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* = DISCOPLACENTALIA
Dis-coi'de-æ (-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Disconanthæ.
dis-col'or, dis-col'our, *n.* Change of color; stain. *Rare.*
dis-col'or-ate, dis-col'our-ate, *v. t.* To discolor. *Rare.*
dis-col'or-ate, dis-col'our-ate, *a.* = DISCOLOR, *a., b. Rare.*
dis-col'ored-ness, dis-col'oured-ness, *n* See -NESS.
dis-col'our, dis-col'oured, etc. See DISCOLOR, DISCOLORED, etc.
dis-col'our-a'tion. Var. of DISCOLORATION.
dis-com'fit, *a.* Discomfited; overthrown. *Obs.*
dis-com'fit-er, *n.* One that discomfits.
dis-com'fort-ing-ly, *adv* of *discomforting*, p. pr. See -LY.
dis'com-mend'er, *n.* One who discommends. [2 a. *Obs.*]
dis'com-mis'sion, *v. t.* See DIS-,
dis-com'mons, *v. t* = DISCOMMON, *v. t*, 2.
dis'com-mune', *v. t.* **1.** To exclude from community of interests *Obs.*
2. = DISCOMMON, 2 a
dis'com-mu'nion, *n.* Exclusion from communion. *Obs.*
dis'co-mo-ner'u-la, *n.* Monerula stage of a discoblastic egg *Obs.*
dis'co-mor'u-la, *n.* [NL.; *disco-* + *morula*] *Embryol.* A morula derived from a discoblastic egg. [panied. *Obs.*]
dis-com'pa-nied, *a.* Unaccom-
dis'co-plex'ion, *v. t.* To change the complexion or hue of. *Obs.*
dis'com-pli'ance, *n.* Noncompliance. *Rare.*
dis'com-pos'ing-ly, *adv.* of *discomposing*, p pr. See -LY.
dis-com'po-si'tion (dĭs-kŏm'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Discomposure. *Obs.*
discompt. † DISCOUNT.
Dis'co-nan'thæ (dĭs'kō-năn'thē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DISK; -ANTHOUS.] *Zool.* A division of

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dis/con-cert' (dĭs'kŏn-sûrt'), *v. t.*; DIS/CON-CERT'ED; DIS/CON-CERT'ING. [*dis-* + *concert:* cf. F. *déconcerter.*] **1.** To break up the harmonious progress of; to throw into disorder or confusion; as, to *disconcert* one's plans.
2. To confuse the faculties of; to disturb the composure of; to discompose; abash.
The embrace *disconcerted* the daughter-in-law. *Thackeray.*
Syn. — Confuse, disturb, unbalance, defeat, frustrate, thwart. See EMBARRASS.

dis-con'cert (dĭs-kŏn'sûrt), *n.* Want of concert; disagreement. *Now Rare.* *Sir W. Temple.*

dis/con-cert'ed (dĭs'kŏn-sûr'tĕd), *p. a.* Disturbed; ruffled. — **dis/con-cert'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **dis/con-cert'ed-ness**, *n.*

dis/con-cer'tion (-sûr'shŭn), *n.* Act of disconcerting, or state of being disconcerted; discomposure; perturbation.

dis/con-cert'ment (-sûrt'mĕnt), *n.* Disconcertion.

dis/con-form'a-ble (-fôr'ma-b'l), *a.* Not conformable.

dis/con-form'i-ty (-mĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of conformity or correspondence; disagreement; — often with *to, with.*
Those . . . in some *disconformity* to ourselves *Milton.*

dis/con-nect' (dĭs'kŏ-nĕkt'), *v. t.*; DIS/CON-NECT'ED; DIS/CON-NECT'ING. To undo or dissolve the union or connection of; to disunite; sever; separate.
The commonwealth itself would . . . be *disconnected* into the dust and powder of individuality. *Burke.*

dis/con-nect'ed (-nĕk'tĕd), *p. a.* Disjoined; not connected.
Syn. — Rambling, desultory, disjointed, broken, scattered. — **dis/con-nect'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **dis/con-nect'ed-ness**, *n.*

dis/con-nect'or (-nĕk'tĕr), *n.* One that disconnects; specif., *Plumbing*, a disconnecting trap between a sewer and a house drainage system.

dis/con-nec'tion, dis/con-nex'ion (-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of disconnecting, or state of being disconnected; separation.

dis/con-nec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* That disconnects, disjunctive. — **dis/con-nec'tive-ness**, *n.*

dis/con-nec'tor (-tĕr), *n.* A disconnecter; specif., *Elec.*, a device for breaking a circuit, as for disconnecting a motor.

dis-con'so-late (dĭs-kŏn'sō-lāt), *a.* [LL. *disconsolatus;* L. *dis-* + *consolatus*, p. p. of *consolari* to console. See CONSOLE, *v. t.*] **1.** Destitute of consolation, deeply dejected and dispirited; hopelessly sad; comfortless; filled with grief; as, a bereaved and *disconsolate* parent.
Dropping wet, *disconsolate* and wan. *Dryden*
2. Inspiring dejection; saddening; cheerless; as, the *disconsolate* darkness of the winter nights. *Ray.*
Syn. — Forlorn, melancholy, sorrowful, desolate, woeful, hopeless, gloomy.
— **dis-con'so-late-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-con'so-late-ness**, *n.*

dis-con'so-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, disconsolate. *Obs.* *Sterne.*

dis-con'so-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* State of being disconsolate.

dis/con-tent' (dĭs'kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* Not content; discontented; dissatisfied; displeased. *Jer. Taylor.*

dis/con-tent', *n.* **1.** Want of content; uneasiness and inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction; disquiet; displeasure.
Now is the winter of our *discontent*
Made glorious summer by this sun of York. *Shak.*
2. A discontented person; a malcontent. *Rare.*
Thus was the Scotch nation full of *discontents.* *Fuller.*
Syn. — See DISSATISFACTION.

dis/con-tent', *v. t.*; DIS/CON-TENT'ED, DIS/CON-TENT'ING. To deprive of content; to dissatisfy; displease.

dis/con-tent'ed (dĭs'kŏn-tĕn'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. a.* Dissatisfied; uneasy in mind; malcontent.
And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was *discontented*, gathered themselves unto him. 1 *Sam.* xxii 2.
— **dis/con-tent'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **dis/con-tent'ed-ness**, *n.*

dis/con-tent'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Discontented. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. Causing discontent; dissatisfying; displeasing. *Milton.*

dis/con-tent'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** State, fact, or feeling of being discontented; uneasiness; inquietude; displeasure.
2. A grievance; a cause of discontent. *Obs.*

dis/con-tin'u-ance (dĭs'kŏn-tĭn'ū-ăns), *n.* [AF.] **1.** Act of discontinuing, or state of being discontinued; want of continued connection or continuity of parts; breaking off; cessation; interruption; as, a *discontinuance* of conversation; *discontinuance* of a highway or of travel.
2. Temporary absence. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* **a** A breaking off or interruption of an estate, which happened when an alienation was made by a tenant in tail, or other tenant, seized in right of another, of a larger estate than the tenant was entitled to, whereby the party ousted or injured was driven to his real action, and could not enter. This effect of such alienation is now obviated by statute in both England and the United States. **b** In practice, the termination of an action by the failure of the plaintiff to properly continue it or by the entry of a discontinuing order on his motion; — usually distinguished from a *dismissal.* **c** In pleading, the interruption, of the proceedings in an action, which follows where a party does not answer all the material allegations of the previous pleading and the opposite party fails to take judgment for the part unanswered.
Syn. — Cessation, intermission, discontinuation, separation, disunion, disjunction, disruption, break.

dis/con-tin'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *discontinuation.*] Breach or interruption of continuity; separation of parts in a connected series; discontinuance.

dis/con-tin'ue (-tĭn'ū), *v. t.*; DIS/CON-TIN'UED (-ūd); DIS/CON-TIN'U-ING. [Cf. F. *discontinuer.*] **1.** To interrupt the continuance of; to intermit, as a practice or habit; to put an end to; to cause to cease; to cease using; to give up; to stop; to leave off; as, to *discontinue* a newspaper.
Set up their conventicles again, which had been *discontinued.* *Bp. Burnet.*
2. To disrupt; to sunder. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* To abandon or terminate (an action or proceeding) by a discontinuance (which see).

dis/con-tin'ue (dĭs'kŏn-tĭn'ū), *v. i.* **1.** To lose continuity; to cease to continue; to be disrupted or broken off. *Bacon.*
2. To be separated or severed, to part.
Thyself shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage *Jer.* xvii. 4.

dis/con-tin'u-er (-tĭn'ū-ẽr), *n.* One who discontinues, or breaks off or away; *Obs.*, an absentee.

dis-con'ti-nu'i-ty (dĭs-kŏn'tĭ-nū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Want of continuity or cohesion, disunion of parts.
2. A break in continuity; a gap
3. *Math.* A point, or value of the argument, at which a function ceases to be continuous.

dis/con-tin'u-ous (dĭs'kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Causing discontinuity; gaping. "*Discontinuous* wound." *Milton.*
2. Not continuous; interrupted; broken off.
discontinuous easement. *Law* See EASEMENT. — **d. function,** *Math.*, a function that is not continuous for certain values, or between certain values of the variable. The discontinuity may, for example, consist of an abrupt change in the value of the function, or in its law of variation, or the function may become imaginary. — **d. group,** *Math.*, a group no one of whose parameters admits of continuous variation. A group may be *properly* or *improperly discontinuous.* — **d. series,** *Math.*, a series in which the sum of the terms represents one function of the variable for one interval of its value, and another function for another interval. — **d. variation,** *Evolution*, abrupt variation in which there are few or no intermediate forms; mutation.
— **dis/con-tin'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **dis/con-tin'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

dis/con-ven'ience (-vēn'yĕns), *v. t.* To inconvenience. *Dial.*

dis/con-ven'ience, *n.* [L. *disconvenientia.*] **1.** Unsuitableness; unfitness; incongruity. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
2. Inconvenience; disadvantage. *Obs or Dial.*

Dis-coph'o-ra (dĭs-kŏf'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL; *disco-* + Gr. φερειν to bear.] *Zool.* **1.** A group of jellyfishes, to which various ranks and limits have been assigned. In a narrow sense it is a synonym of *Discomedusæ;* in wider senses it is more or less nearly equivalent to *Scyphomedusæ.*
2. = HIRUDINEA.
— **dis-coph'o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **dis'co-phore** (dĭs'kō-fōr), *n. Rare.*

dis-coph'o-rous (dĭs-kŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*disco-* + *-phorous.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Bearing a disk or disklike structure. **b** Of or pertaining to the Discophora.

dis'co-pla-cen'ta (dĭs'kō-pla-sĕn'tȧ), *n.* [NL.; *disco-* + *placenta.*] *Zool.* A discoidal placenta. The mammals having such a placenta have been termed **Dis'co-pla'cen-ta'li-a** (-plā'sĕn-tā'lĭ-ȧ). — **dis'co-pla-cen'tal** (-pla-sĕn'tăl), *a.* — **dis'co-pla'cen-ta'li-an** (-plā'sĕn-tā'lĭ-ăn), *a.*

dis'cord (dĭs'kôrd), *n.* [ME. *discord, descord,* OF. *discord,* better *descort,* F. *discord,* fr. OF. *descorder, discordер,* F. *discorder,* to discord, cf. F. *discorde,* OF. also *descorde,* discord, fr. L. *discordia.* See DISCORD, *v. i.*] **1.** Want of concord or agreement; absence of unity or harmony in sentiment or action; variance leading to contention and strife; disagreement; — applied to persons, things, thoughts, feelings, purposes.
Peace to arise out of universal *discord* *Burke*
2. *Music.* **a** Want of concord or harmony. **b** A combination of musical sounds which strikes the ear harshly, owing to the incommensurability of their vibrations; also, sometimes, the interval between two discordant notes, or a discordant note. *Discord* and *dissonance* both denote the sounding together of tones that are only remotely commensurable in their rates of vibration. A *dissonance* is properly such a combination between tones of a regular scale, being simply a chord of less simple ratio than a *consonance,* and as "prepared" and resolved is regularly used in music. The term *discord* is better restricted to a jarring combination, either an unprepared dissonance, or an effect of false intonation or tuning.
3. A harsh or confused noise; an uproar.
Syn. — Variance, difference, opposition, clashing, dissension, contention, strife, disagreement, dissonance.

dis-cord' (dĭs-kôrd'), *v. i.* [ME. *discorden, descorden,* fr. OF. *descorder,* F. *discorder,* L. *discordare,* fr. *discors, -cordis,* discordant; *dis-* + *cor, cordis,* heart. See HEART.] To disagree; to be discordant; to jar; clash. *Obs.*

dis-cord'ance (dĭs-kôr'dăns), **dis-cord'an-cy** (-dăn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** [F. *discordance,* OF. *descordance.*] State or quality of being discordant; disagreement; inconsistency.
There will arise a thousand *discordances* of opinion. *I. Taylor.*
2. A discord of sounds.

dis-cord'ant (-dănt), *a.* [ME. *discordant, descordaunt,* OF. *descordant, discordani,* F. *discordant,* p. pr. of *discorder,* OF. also *descorder.* See DISCORD, *v. i.*] **1.** Disagreeing, incongruous; being at variance; quarrelsome; clashing; opposing; not harmonious.
The *discordant* elements out of which the emperor had compounded his realm did not coalesce *Motley*
2. [See DISCORD, *n.*, 2.] *Music.* Not in harmony or concord; harsh; jarring; as, *discordant* notes or sounds.
For still their music seemed to start
Discordant echoes in each heart. *Longfellow*
3. *Geol.* Lacking conformity in direction of bedding, either as in true unconformity, or as caused by a fault; — said of strata.
Syn. — Disagreeing, incongruous, contradictory, repugnant, opposite, contrary, inconsistent, harsh, jarring, irreconcilable. See DISSONANT.
— **dis-cord'ant-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-cord'ant-ness**, *n.*

dis-cor'po-rate (dĭs-kôr'pō-rāt), *v. t.*; -COR'PO-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -COR'PO-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). **1.** To deprive of the character or privileges of a corporation.
2. To dissociate; to separate.

dis'count (dĭs'kount; dĭs-kount'; 277), *v. t.*; DIS'COUNT-ED; DIS'COUNT-ING. [OF. *desconter, descompter,* to deduct, F. *décompter; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *conter, compter.* See COUNT, *v.*]
1. To deduct from an account, debt, charge, or the like; to make an abatement of; as, to *discount* a per cent of a bill for early payment.
2. To lend money upon, deducting the discount or allowance for interest; as, banks *discount* negotiable paper.
Discount only unexceptionable paper *Walsh.*
3. To take into consideration beforehand; to anticipate and form conclusions concerning (an event); to diminish by anticipation; as, to *discount* the effect of news on the market, to *discount* pain or pleasure.
4. To leave out of account; to disregard.
Of the three opinions (I *discount* Brown's). *Sir W. Hamilton.*
5. To make allowance for exaggeration in (a tale, etc.).
6. *Billiards* To give a discount to. See DISCOUNT, *n.*, 3.

dis'count (dĭs'kount; dĭs-kount'; 277), *v. i.* To lend, or make a practice of lending, money, abating the discount; as, the banks *discount* for sixty or ninety days.

dis'count (dĭs'kount), *n.* [Cf. F. *décompte.* See DISCOUNT, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of discounting; esp.: **a** A counting off or deduction made from a gross sum on any account whatever; an allowance upon an account, debt, demand, price asked, and the like, usually made in consideration of prompt or cash payment; something taken off or deducted. **b** A deduction made for interest, in advancing money upon, or purchasing, a bill or note not due; payment in advance of interest upon money. In commercial practice the usual discount, called **bank discount,** is the interest at the given rate on the face of the bill or note, from the time of discounting until it becomes due. **Arithmetical,** or **true, discount** is the interest which added to a principal (called the *present worth*) will equal the face of the note. The bank discount on $1,000 for one year at 5% is $50, the true discount is $47.62.
2. The rate of interest charged in discounting.
3. *Billiards.* A deduction made from the score of one player for every point made by his opponent; specif., such a deduction of one point, a deduction of two, three, or more points being called *double discount, triple discount,* etc.
at a discount, below par, or below the nominal value; hence, *Colloq.*, out of favor; poorly esteemed

dis-count'a-ble (dĭs-kount'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or suitable to be, discounted, as, certain forms are necessary to render notes *discountable* at a bank.

discount broker. One who makes a business of discounting commercial paper; a bill broker.

discount day. A particular day of the week when a bank discounts bills.

dis-coun'te-nance (dĭs-koun'tē-năns), *v. t.*; DIS-COUN'TE-NANCED (-năns't); DIS-COUN'TE-NANC-ING (-năn-sĭng). [*dis-* + *countenance:* cf. OF *descontenancer,* F. *décontenancer.*]
1. To ruffle or discompose the countenance of; to put out of countenance; to put to shame; to abash; disconcert
How would one look from his majestic brow . .
Discountenance her despised! *Milton.*
2. To refuse to countenance or approve; to give one's influence against; to discourage by cold treatment.
A town meeting was convened to *discountenance* riot *Bancroft.*

dis-coun'te-nance, *n.* [Cf. OF. *descontenance.*] **1.** Unfavorable aspect or act, disapprobation; discouragement.
He thought a little *discountenance* on those persons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*
2 State of being discountenanced; abashment; discomposure. *Obs.*

dis-cour'age (dĭs-kŭr'ăj), *v. t.*; -AGED (-ăjd); -AG-ING (-ă-jĭng). [*dis-* + *courage:* cf. OF. *descoragier,* F. *décourager.* See COURAGE.] **1.** To lessen the courage of; to dishearten; to depress the spirits of; to deprive of confidence; to deject: as, he was *discouraged* in his undertaking; he need not be *discouraged* from a like attempt; — opposite of *encourage*
2. To dishearten one with respect to; to discountenance; to seek to check by disfavoring; to deter one from; as, they *discouraged* his efforts.
Syn. — Dishearten, dispirit, depress, dissuade, disfavor.

dis-cour'age, *v. i.* To lose courage or heart. *Obs.*

dis-cour'age, *n.* Lack of courage; discouragement *Obs.*

dis-cour'age-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf OF. *descouragement,* F. *découragement.*] **1.** Act of discouraging, or state of being discouraged; depression or weakening of confidence.
2. That which discourages; that which deters, or tends to deter, from an undertaking; a deterrent. "*Discouragements* from vice." *Swift.*

dis-course' (dĭs-kōrs'; 201), *n.* [L. *discursus* a running to and fro, discourse, fr. *discurrere, discursum,* to run to and fro, to discourse; *dis-* + *currere* to run: cf. F. *discours.* See COURSE.] **1.** Course, progression; as, the *discourse* of the sun. *Obs.*
2. The power of the mind to reason or infer by running, as it were, from one fact or reason to another; an exercise or act of this power; reasoning: discursive thought.
Difficult, strange, and harsh to the *discourses* of natural reason. *South.*
He that made us with such large *discourse.* *Shak.*
3. Concatenation or joining of ideas in rational expression, whether mental or verbal.
Our *discourse*, both internal and external, is connected with the higher and imperfectly organized centers. *G. F. Stout.*
4. Conversation; talk.
In their *discourses* after supper. *Shak.*
5. The art and manner of speaking and conversing.
Of excellent breeding, admirable *discourse.* *Shak.*
6. Consecutive speech, either written or unwritten, on a given line of thought; speech; treatise; narrative; dissertation; sermon, etc.; as, a long *discourse* on duty.
7. Dealing; transaction; debate; strife. *Obs.*
8. Familiarity; experience. *Obs.*

dis-course' (dĭs-kōrs'; 201), *v. i.*; DIS-COURSED' (-kōrst'); DIS-COURS'ING (-kōr'sĭng). **1.** To think discursively; reason. *Obs.*
2. To express one's self in discourse, esp. oral discourse; to expose one's views; to talk in a continuous or formal manner; to hold forth; to speak; converse.
Bid me *discourse*, I will enchant thine ear. *Shak.*

Siphonophora having a disklike manubrium floating, as the genera *Velella, Porpita,* etc.

dis/con-du'cive, *a.* Not conducive *Rare.*

disconfete. † DISCOMFIT.

dis/con-form', *a.* Not conformable. *Scot.*

dis/con-form', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis/con-gru'i-ty, *n.* Incongruity.

dis/con-nex'ion. Var. of DISCONNECTION. [2 a.]

dis-con'se-crate, *v. t.* See DIS-,

dis/con-sent', *v. i.* To refuse to consent; dissent. *Obs.*

dis/con-sid'er, *v. t.* To bring into disrepute *Rare.*

dis/con-sid'er-a'tion, *n.* Disrepute. *Rare.*

dis-con'so-la-cy (dĭs-kŏn'sō-lȧ-sĭ), *n.* Disconsolation. *Obs.*

dis-con'so-nant, *a.* See DIS-, 2 c. — **dis-con'so-nan-cy,** *n.*

dis-con'ten-ta'tion, *n.* Discontent. *Obs.*

dis/con-tent'ful, *a.* Full of discontent. *Rare.* [ing. *Rare.*

dis/con-ten'tive, *a.* Discontent-

dis/con-tig'u-ous, *a.* Not contiguous.

dis/con-tin'u-a-ble, *a.* Admitting being discontinued. *Rare.*

dis/con-tin'u-al, *a.* Discontinuous; also, discontinued. *Obs.*

dis/con-tin'u-ee' (dĭs'kŏn-tĭn'ū-ē'), *n. Law.* Grantee of an estate to the discontinuance of the remainder man or heir in tail.

dis/con-tin'u-or (-ôr), *n. Law.* Grantor of an estate to the discontinuance of another's estate.

dis-con'u-la (dĭs-kŏn'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr δίσκος disk.] *Zool.* An eight-rayed larval stage of one of the Disconanthæ.

dis/con-ven'ien-cy (dĭs'kŏn-vēn'yĕn-sĭ), *n.* Disconvenience. *Obs.*

dis/con-ven'ient (-yĕnt), *a.* Not congruous; unsuitable; inconvenient. *Obs. or Scot.*

dis/con-ven'ti-cle, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis-co-po'di-um, *n.* [NL.; *disco-* + *-podium.*] *Bot.* A disk-shaped receptacle [Discordant. *Obs.*

dis'cord, *a.* [Cf. OF. *descort.*]

dis-cord'a-ble, *a.* [OF. *descordable.*] Producing, or marked by, discord; discordant. *Obs.*

dis-cord'ed, *a* At variance; unfriendly. *Obs.*

dis-cord'er, *n.* [Cf. OF. *discordeer.*] One who quarrels or makes discord *Obs.*

dis-cord'ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Obs.*

Dis-cor'di-a (dĭs-kôr'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] Strife; Discord; — regarded as a goddess by the Romans.

dis'cord-ous, *a.* Full of discord; discordant. *Obs.*

dis-cor'po-rate, *a* Discorporated. [gruous *Rare*

dis-cor're-spond'ent, *a.* Incon-

dis-cost' † DISCOAST.

dis-cos'tate, *a. Bot.* Having radiating ribs; — said of leaves.

dis-coun'sel, *v. t.* [OF. *desconseillier.*] To dissuade; to disadvise *Obs.*

dis-count', *v.t* To reckon (sheets of a book) separately at different presses *Obs. & R*

dis-coun'te-nance-er (dĭs-koun'tē-năn-sẽr), *n.* One who discountenances.

dis'count-er (dĭs'koun-tẽr; dĭs-koun'tẽr), *n.* One who discounts. [See DIS-, 1

dis-cou'ple (dĭs-kŭp'l), *v. t.* † DISCOVER.

dis-cour'age-a-ble (dĭs-kŭr'ăj-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE

dis-cour'ag-er (-ă-jẽr), *n.* One that discourages.

dis-cour'ag-ing (-ă-jĭng), *n. pr. & vb. n.* of DISCOURAGE. — **dis-cour'ag-ing-ly,** *adv.* — **dis-cour'ag-ing-ness,** *n. Rare.*

dis-cours'. † DISCOVER.

dis-cour'sa-tive, *a* Discursive *Obs*

āle, senāte, cāre, ăm, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;
‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

dis-course' (dĭs-kōrs'; 201), *v. t.* **1.** To treat of; to expose or set forth in language; to narrate; tell; discuss. *Archaic.*
The life of William Tyndale . . . is sufficiently and at large *discoursed* in the book. *Foxe.*
2. To utter or give forth.
It will *discourse* most eloquent music. *Shak.*
3. To talk to; to confer with; to converse with. *Obs.*
dis-cours'er (-kōr'sẽr), *n.* One who discourses; a narrator, a speaker, or the author of a treatise or dissertation.
In his conversation he was the most clear *discourser*. *Milward.*
dis-cour'sive (dĭs-kōr'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. DISCURSIVE.] *Obs.*
1. Discursive; characterized by reason or reasoning.
2. Containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.
Interlaced with dialogue or *discoursive* scenes *Dryden*
3. Inclined to converse; conversable; communicative.
— **dis-cour'sive-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **dis-cour'sive-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
dis-cour'te-ous (dĭs-kûr'tẽ-ŭs; -kōrt'yŭs; *see* COURTEOUS, 277), *a.* [*dis-* + *courteous*: cf. OF. *discortois*.] Uncivil; rude; wanting in courtesy or good manners. — **dis-cour'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-cour'te-ous-ness**, *n.*
dis-cour'te-sy (dĭs-kûr'tẽ-sĭ), *n.* [*dis-* + *courtesy*: cf. OF. *descourtoisie*.] Rudeness of behavior or language; ill manners; incivility.
Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes
Error a fault, and truth *discourtesy*. *Herbert.*
dis-cov'er (dĭs-kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.*; DIS-COV'ERED (-ẽrd); DIS-COV'ER-ING. [ME. *discoveren*, *discuren*, *descuren*, OF. *descovrir*, *descouvrir*, F. *découvrir*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *couvrir* to cover. See COVER.] **1.** To uncover, to remove or lift (any covering). *Obs.*
Whether any man hath pulled down or *discovered* any church *Abp. Grindal*
2. To lay open to view; to reveal, to make known; to show (what has been secret, unseen, or unknown). *Archaic.*
Go, draw aside the curtains, and *discover*
The several caskets to this noble prince *Shak.*
Discover not a secret to another *Prov.* xxv. 9
3. To manifest, esp. unintentionally; to show; exhibit; betray.
The youth *discovered* a taste for sculpture *C. J. Smith.*
4. To explore; examine; reconnoiter. *Obs.*
5. To obtain for the first time sight or knowledge of, as of a thing existing already, but not perceived or known; to find out; to ascertain; espy; detect; descry.
Some to *discover* islands far away *Shak.*
6. To distinguish; to note the difference between. *Obs.*
Syn. — Find out, detect; contrive, devise, originate. — DISCOVER, INVENT. One DISCOVERS what existed before, but had remained unknown; one INVENTS by forming combinations which are either entirely new, or which attain their end by means unknown before; as, Columbus *discovered* America, Newton *discovered* the law of gravitation; Galileo *invented* the telescope, Whitney *invented* the cotton gin. See REVEAL.
to discover check, *Chess*, to move an intervening piece so that the adversary's king is put in check by a disclosed piece.
dis-cov'er, *v. i* **1.** To discover one's self; unmask. *Obs.*
Nor was this the first time that they *discovered* to be followers of this world. *Milton.*
2. To look; gaze; see; as, one could *discover* a mile in any direction. *Obs.*
3. To explore; to make exploration. *Rare.*
dis-cov'er-a-ble (*-ȧ-b'l*), *a.* Capable of being discovered, found out, or perceived; as, many minute animals are *discoverable* only by the help of the microscope. — **dis-cov'er-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **dis-cov'er-a-bly**, *adv.*
dis-cov'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** An informer. *Obs. or R.*
2. A scout; a spy; an explorer. *Obs.*
3. One who first comes to the knowledge of something; one who makes a discovery.
The *discoverers* and searchers of the land *Raleigh.*
dis-cov'ert (-ẽrt), *a.* [OF. *descovert* uncovered, F. *découvert*. See DISCOVER, COVERT.] **1.** Uncovered; exposed. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* Not covert; not under coverture; — said of an unmarried woman or of a widow. See COVERTURE, 2.
dis-cov'ert, *n.* An uncovered place or part. *Obs.*
at discovert, uncovered; off guard. *Obs. Chaucer.*
dis-cov'er-ture (dĭs-kŭv'ẽr-tûr), *n* [*dis-* + *covertur e*: cf. OF. *descouverture*.] State of being discovert.
dis-cov'er-y (dĭs-kŭv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Action of discovering; exposure to view; laying open; showing; gradual unfolding; as, the *discovery* of a crime; the *discovery* of the plot of a drama or novel.
2. A making known; revelation; disclosure; as, a bankrupt is bound to make a full *discovery* of his assets.
In the clear *discoveries* of the next [world]. *South.*
3. A finding out or ascertaining of something previously unknown or unrecognized; as, Harvey's *discovery* of the circulation of the blood.
A brilliant career of *discovery* and conquest. *Prescott.*
4. Indication; evidence. *Obs.*
5. That which is discovered; a thing found out, or for the first time ascertained or recognized; as, the properties of the magnet were an important *discovery*.
6. Specif.: *Law.* In practice, the disclosure by a party to an action or proceeding of facts or documents, resting in his knowledge, possession, or power, which will afford material evidence in determining the rights of the party asking it. The power to compel discovery was formerly restricted to equity courts.
7. Exploration; reconnaissance. *Obs.*
dis'cre-ate' (dĭs'krē-āt'), *v.* [*dis-* + *create*.] To annihilate; to reduce to chaos. — **dis'cre-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*
dis-cred'it (dĭs-krĕd'ĭt), *n.* [Cf. F. *discrédit*.] **1.** Lack of credit or reputation; disesteem; reproach; — applied to persons or things.
It is the duty of every Christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession. *Rogers.*
2. Lack of belief or confidence; disbelief.
3. Lack of commercial credit.
Syn. — Disesteem, disrepute, dishonor, disgrace, ignominy, scandal, disbelief, distrust.
dis-cred'it (dĭs-krĕd'ĭt), *v. t.*; DIS-CRED'IT-ED, DIS-CRED'IT-ING. [Cf. F. *discréditer*.] **1.** To refuse credence to; not to accept as true; to disbelieve; as, the report is *discredited*.
2 To deprive of credibility; to destroy confidence or trust in, to cause disbelief in the accuracy or authority of.
Discrediting our common English Bible. *Strype.*
3. To deprive of credit or good repute, to bring reproach upon; to make less reputable; to disgrace.
He . . . least *discredits* his travels who returns the same man he went. *Sir H. Wotton*
dis-cred'it-a-ble (*-ȧ-b'l*), *a.* Not creditable; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable — **dis-cred'it-a-bil'i-ty** (*-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* — **dis-cred'it-a-bly**, *adv.*
dis-creet' (dĭs-krēt'), *a.*; DIS-CREET'ER (-ẽr); DIS-CREET'EST. [F. *discret*, L. *discretus* separated (whence the meaning *reserved*, *prudent*), p. p. of *discernere*. See DISCERN; cf. DISCRETE.] **1.** Possessed of or manifesting discernment, esp. in avoiding error or evil, or their appearance, and in the adaptation of means to ends; prudent; circumspect; sagacious; judicious; not rash or heedless; specif., guarded in speaking or writing what is better left unsaid.
It is the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation. *Addison.*
Satire 's my weapon, but I 'm too *discreet*
To run amuck, and tilt at all I meet. *Pope.*
2. Civil; polite. *Scot.*
Syn. — See CAREFUL.
— **dis-creet'ly**, *adv.* — **dis-creet'ness**, *n.*
dis-crep'ance (dĭs-krĕp'ȧns, dĭs'krē-pȧns; 277: *see note below*), *n.* Discrepancy.
There hath been ever a *discrepance* of vesture of youth and age, men and women *Sir T. Elyot.*
☞ The older accentuation in this and allied words is *dis'cre-pance*, etc., and this is still often heard in *discrepance* and *discrepant*, and occasional in *discrepancy*.
dis-crep'an-cy (dĭs-krĕp'ȧn-sĭ; 277: *see note under* DISCREPANCE), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *discrepantia*: cf. OF. *discrepance*. See DISCREPANT.] State or quality of being discrepant; also, an instance of this; disagreement; variance; discordance; contrariety.
There is no real *discrepancy* between these two genealogies *G. S. Faber.*
dis-crep'ant (dĭs-krĕp'ȧnt; dĭs'krē-pȧnt; 277: *see* DISCREPANCE), *a.* [L. *discrepans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *discrepare* to sound differently or discordantly; *dis-* + *crepare* to rattle, creak: cf. OF. *discrepant*. See CREPITATE.] **1** Discordant; at variance; disagreeing; contrary; different.
The Egyptians were . . . the most oddly *discrepant* from the rest in their manner of worship. *Cudworth*
2. Apart; separated. *Obs.*
— **dis-crep'ant-ly**, *adv.*
dis-crete' (dĭs-krēt'; dĭs'krēt), *a.* [L. *discretus*, p. p of *discernere*. See DISCREET.] **1.** Separate; distinct, disjunct.
2. Composed of distinct parts; relating to distinct parts or portions; discontinuous.
3. Disjunctive; containing a disjunctive or discretive clause; as, "I resign my life, but not my honor," is a *discrete* proposition.
4. *Logic.* Individually distinct but not generically different; as, the individuals of a genus are mutually *discrete*.
5. Separated from context or environment; abstract.
6. *Phon.* Of the voice, "leaping" from one pitch to another, as in song; — distinguished from *concrete*. See CONCRETE, *a.*, 4.
discrete proportion, proportion in which the ratio of the means is not that of either couplet, as 3 : 6 :: 8 : 16, 3 having the same ratio to 6 as 8 to 16 but not as 6 to 8; — opposed to *continued proportion*, as 3 : 6 :: 12 : 24. — **d. quantity**, a quantity made up of distinct units (as the aggregate of rational numbers), that may be set in one-to-one correspondence with the aggregate of positive integers. — **d. smallpox**, *Med.*, a form of smallpox in which the pustules remain more or less distinct and do not become confluent. — **d. term**, a term used to denote a single individual as such, or a group or collection as individual. — **d. whole**. See WHOLE.
dis-cre'tion (dĭs-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *discrétion*, L. *discretio* separation, difference, discernment, fr. *discernere*, *discretum*. See DISCREET, DISCERN.] **1.** Disjunction, separation; distinction.
2. Act or faculty of discerning; judgment; also, formerly, capacity of discrimination; discernment; decision.
Well spoken, with good accent and good *discretion*. *Shak.*
3. Freedom to decide or to act according to one's own judgment; unrestrained exercise of choice or will.
4. Quality of being discreet; wise conduct and management; cautious discernment, esp. as to matters of propriety and self-control; prudence; circumspection; wariness; sagacity; judiciousness.
The better part of valor is *discretion*. *Shak.*
5. Politeness; civility; courtesy. *Scot.*
at discretion. **a** At will; according to one's judgment or pleasure. **b** At the mercy of an antagonist; — used of a yielding or surrender.
dis-cre'tion-al (-ăl) } *a.* [Cf. F. *discrétionnaire*.]
dis-cre'tion-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ) } **1.** Left to discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment; as, an ambassador with *discretionary* powers.
2. Characterized by discretion; discreet. *Obs.*
dis-cre'tive (dĭs-krē'tĭv), *a.* [L. *discretivus*. See DISCRETE.] **1.** Disjunctive.
2. Marking distinction; discriminative; distinguishing.
discretive proposition, *Logic*, one that expresses distinction, opposition, or variety, by means of discretive particles, as *but*, *though*, *yet*, etc.; as, travelers change their climate, *but* not their temper.
— **dis-cre'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-cre'tive-ness**, *n.*
dis-cre'tive, *n.* Disjunctive proposition or conjunction. *Obs.*
dis-crim'i-na-ble (dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being discriminated. — **dis-crim'i-na-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
dis-crim'i-nant (-nănt), *n.* [L. *discriminans*, p. pr. of *discriminare*.] *Math.* The eliminant of the *n* partial derivatives of a homogeneous function of *n* variables. In case of an equation containing only one variable, it is the simplest rational integral function of the coefficients whose vanishing is the condition for equal roots, namely, the product of all the squared differences of any two of its roots. The vanishing of the discriminant of the equation of a curve or surface declares that the curve or surface has a double point. — **discriminant of a corpus**, a squared determinant whose rows are in turn the set of integers forming the base of the corpus (through which all elements of the corpus are expressible linearly) and the sets of their conjugates.
dis-crim'i-nant, *a.* *Math.* Designating equal roots or a double point.
dis-crim'i-nan'tal (-năn'tăl), *a.* *Math.* Of or pertaining to a discriminant.
dis-crim'i-nate (dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *discriminatus*, p. p. of *discriminare* to divide, separate, fr. *discrimen* division, distinction, decision, fr. *discernere*. See DISCERN; cf. CRIMINATE.] **1.** Having the difference marked; distinguished by certain tokens; distinct.
2. Marked by discrimination; carefully distinguishing.
discriminate segregation. See INDISCRIMINATE SEGREGATION.
dis-crim'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; DIS-CRIM'I-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); DIS-CRIM'I-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). **1.** To serve to distinguish; to mark as different; to differentiate.
2. To separate by discerning differences; to distinguish
To *discriminate* the goats from the sheep *Barrow*
Syn. — See DISTINGUISH.
dis-crim'i-nate, *v. i.* **1.** To make a difference or distinction; to distinguish accurately; as, to *discriminate* between probability and presumption.
2. To make a difference in treatment or favor (of one as compared with others); as, to *discriminate* in favor of one's friends; to *discriminate* against a special class.
dis-crim'i-nat'ing (-nāt'ĭng), *p. a.* Marking or noting a difference or differences, distinguishing; often esp., capable of making acute discriminations; keen; discerning; as, a *discriminating* critic.
And finds with keen *discriminating* sight,
Black 's not so black; — nor white so very white. *Canning*
discriminating cubic (of a quadric $Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Fyz + 2Gzx + 2Hxy$ + terms of lower degree = 0), the determinant $\begin{vmatrix} A-k & H & G \\ H & B-k & F \\ G & F & C-k \end{vmatrix}$
— **d. duties.** *Pol. Econ.* = DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.
dis-crim'i-na'tion (dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *discriminatio* the contrasting of opposite thoughts.] **1.** Act of discriminating, or state of being discriminated.
To make an anxious *discrimination* between the miracle absolute and providential. *Trench.*
2. A distinction, as in treatment; esp., an unfair or injurious distinction. Specif., *Common Carriers.* The arbitrary imposition of unequal tariffs for substantially the same service; a difference in treatment made between persons, localities, or classes of traffic, in respect of substantially the same service.
A difference in rates, not based upon any corresponding difference in cost, constitutes a case of *discrimination*. *A. T. Hadley*
3. The quality of being discriminating; faculty of nicely distinguishing; acute discernment; as, to show great *discrimination* in the choice of means.
4. That which discriminates; mark of distinction.
Syn. — Discernment, penetration, clearness, acuteness, acumen, judgment, distinction.
— **dis-crim'i-na'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*
dis-crim'i-na-tive (dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Marking a difference; distinguishing; distinctive; characteristic.
2. Observing distinctions; making differences; discerning; discriminating. "*Discriminative* censure." *J. Foster.*
3 Discriminating; differential; as, *discriminative* duties. *R.*
dis-crown' (dĭs-kroun'), *v. t.*; DIS-CROWNED' (-kround'), DIS-CROWN'ING. To deprive of a crown; specif., to depose (a sovereign).
Our kings *discrowned* ere dies the distant shout
That hailed the coronation of their youth. *C. P. Cranch.*
dis-cul'pate (dĭs-kŭl'pāt), *v. t.*; DIS-CUL'PAT-ED (-pāt-ĕd); DIS-CUL'PAT-ING (-pāt-ĭng). [LL. *disculpatus*, p. p. of *disculpare* to disculpate; *dis-* + L *culpare* to blame, *culpa* fault.] To exculpate. *Rare. Walpole.* — **dis'cul-pa'tion** (dĭs'kŭl-pā'shŭn), *n.* — **dis-cul'pa-to-ry** (-pȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*
dis-cur'sive (dĭs-kûr'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *discursif*. See DISCOURSE; cf. DISCOURSIVE.] **1.** Running to and fro; wanding in and out. *Rare.*
2. Passing from one thing to another; ranging over a wide field; roving; digressive; desultory.
A man rather tacit than *discursive*. *Carlyle.*
3. Characterized by discursive reasoning.
Syn. — See CURSORY.
discursive reasoning, *Philos.*, reasoning syllogistically, or by passing from premises to conclusions; elaborative, as contrasted with intuitive, reasoning. Cf. REASON, *n.*
— **dis-cur'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-cur'sive-ness**, *n.*

dis-course'less, *a.* See -LESS.
dis-cours'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DISCOURSE [*Obs. or R.*]
dis-court', *v. t.* To decourt
dis-court'ship, *n* Discourtesy. *Obs.*
dis'cous (dĭs'kŭs), *a.* [L *discus* disk. See DISK.] Discoid.
dis-cov'er-a-ble, *a.* [OF. *descouvenable*.] Unsuitable; inconvenient. *Obs.*
dis-cov'e-nant (dĭs-kŭv'ẽ-nănt), *n t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-cov'er-ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *descouvrement*.] Discovery. *Obs.*
dis-cra'dle, *v.t.* To emerge from a cradle. *Obs.*
dis'crase, dis'cra-site, etc. See DYSCRASE, etc.
dis-cre'tion. ✝ DISCRETION.
dis-cred'i-ble, *a* Not credible; not creditable. *Obs.*
dis-cred'it-a-bl. Discreditable. *Ref. Sp.* [credits. *Rare.*]
dis-cred'i-tor, *n.* One who discredits.
dis-creet'. ✝ DISCRETE.
dis-creeve', *v. t.* [Prob. for an old form of *discover*.] To disclose. *Obs.*
dis-creit'. ✝ DISCREET.
dis'cre-pant (dĭs'krē-pănt), *n.* A dissentient. *Obs.*
dis'cre-pate, *v. i.* & *t.* [See DISCREPANT, *a.*] **1.** To discriminate; distinguish. *Rare.*
2. To differ. *Obs.* — **dis'cre-pa'tion** (dĭs'krē-pā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*
dis'cresse'. ✝ DECREASE.
dis-cres'sion. ✝ DISCRETION.
dis-crete'. ✝ DISCREET.
dis-crete', *v. t* To separate; to divide into parts. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]
dis-crete', *n.* A separate part.
dis-crete'ly, *adv.* of DISCRETE.
dis-crete'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dis-cre'tion-al-ly (dĭs-krĕsh'ŭn-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* of DISCRETIONAL.
dis-cre'tion-a-ri-ly (-ā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of DISCRETIONARY.
discrien. ✝ DESCRY.
dis-crim'i-nal (dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *discriminalis* serving to divide.] Dividing, separating.
dis-crim'i-nate-ly (-nāt-lĭ), *adv.* of DISCRIMINATE. [-NESS.]
dis-crim'i-nate-ness, *n.* See
discrimination time. See REACTION TIME.
dis-crim'i-nat'ing-ly (-nāt'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of DISCRIMINATING.
dis-crim'i-na-tiv. Discriminative. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-crim'i-na-tive-ly, *adv.* of DISCRIMINATIVE.
dis-crim'i-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who discriminates.
dis-crim'i-na-to-ry (-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Discriminative.
dis-crim'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [LL. *discriminosus*, fr. L. *discrimen* the dangerous, decisive moment.] Hazardous; critical. *Obs.*
— **dis-crim'i-nous-ness**, *n. Obs.*
dis-crip'tion. ✝ DESCRIPTION.
dis-crive'. ✝ DESCRIVE.
dis-cru'ci-a-ment, *n.* [L. *discruciare* to torture.] Torture. *Obs.*
dis-cru'ci-ate (dĭs-krōō'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *discruciatus*, p. p. of *discruciare*.] To excruciate. *Obs.*
dis-cry'e'. ✝ DESCRY.
dis-cryve'. Obs. or Scot. var. of DESCRIVE.
disct. *Abbr* Discount.
dis'cu-ba'tion, *n.* [L. *dis-* + *cubare* to recline; cf. L. *discubitio* couch.] Discumbency. *Obs.*
dis-cu'bi-to-ry (dĭs-kū'bĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *discumbere*, *discubitum*, to recline.] Leaning; fitted for a reclining posture. *Obs.*
dis-cul'or. Discolor. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-cul'ord. Discolored. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-cumb', *v. t.* [L. *discumbere*.] To recline (at table). *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
dis-cum'ben-cy, *n.* [L. *discumbens*, p. pr. of *discumbere* to recline.] Reclining at table in the manner of the ancients. *Obs.*
dis-cum'ber, *v. t.* [*dis-* + *cumber*: cf. OF. *descombrer*, F. *décombrer*.] To disencumber. *Archaic.* [DISCOMFIT.]
dis-cum'fit. Obs. or ref. sp. of
dis-cum'fort. Discomfort. *R. Sp.*
dis-cur'age. Discourage. *R. Sp.*
dis-cure'. ✝ DISCOVER.
discuren. ✝ DISCOVER.
discurer. ✝ DISCOVERER.
dis-curre', *v. t.* & *i* [L. *discurrere*.] To run through; to run about. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
dis-cur'rent, *a.* See DIS-, 2 c.
dis-cur'sa-tive (dĭs-kûr'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* Discursive. *Rare.* — **dis-cur'sa-tive-ness**, *n. Rare*
dis-cur'sion (-shŭn), *n* [L. *discursio* a running different ways SEE DISCOURSE] **1.** Act of running to and fro *Obs.*
2. Digression. *Rare.*
3. Discursive reasoning *Rare.*
dis-cur'sist, *n.* A discourser; a disputer *Obs.*
dis-cur'siv. Discursive. *Ref Sp.*
dis-cur'so-ry (dĭs-kûr'sō-rĭ), *a.* Discursive. *Rare.*
dis-cur'sus (-sŭs), *n* [L.] *Logic.* Argumentation; ratiocination; discursive reasoning.
dis-cur'tain, *v. t.* See DIS-.

dis'cus (dĭs'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. DISCUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz), L. DISCI (dĭs'-ī). [L. See DISK.] **1. a** A circular plate of some heavy material intended to be thrown or hurled as a trial of strength and skill; a sort of quoit. The ancient discus was of stone or metal and about twelve inches in diameter. **b** The exercise or game of throwing the discus. This among the Greeks was one of the chief gymnastic exercises and was included in the Pentathlon (which see). As a result of the revival of the Olympic games in 1896, discus throwing in a modified form has become a part of some athletic contests. The modern discus weighs four pounds, seven ounces, and is thrown from a space nine feet square.
2. Anything resembling a discus in shape, as a dish or trencher, the solar disk, etc.; a disk. *Obs.*
dis'cus pro-lig'er-us (prō-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs). [NL. See PROLIGEROUS.] *Embryol.* See GRAAFIAN FOLLICLE.
dis-cuss' (dĭs-kŭs'), *v. t.*; DIS-CUSSED' (-kŭst'); DIS-CUSS'ING. [L. *discussus*, p. p. of *discutere* to strike asunder (hence came the sense *to separate mentally, distinguish*), *dis-* + *quatere* to shake, strike. See QUASH to crush.] **1.** To break to pieces; shatter. *Obs.*
2. To disperse; dissipate; to drive away, as a tumor. *Obs. or R.*
A pomade . . . of virtue to *discuss* pimples. *Rambler.*
3. To shake off; to put away, loosen, or remove. *Obs.*
All regard of shame she had *discussed*. *Spenser*
4. To examine; to try (as a judge or court). *Obs.*
5. To settle; to decide; declare; pronounce. *Obs.*
6. To examine in detail or by disputation; to reason upon by presenting favorable and adverse considerations; to debate; sift, investigate; ventilate.
We sat and *discussed* the farm. *Tennyson*
7. To try the quality of by eating or drinking. *Colloq.*
We . . . *discussed* a cold fowl *Sir S. Baker.*
8. *Civil Law.* To exhaust a remedy against, as a principal debtor or his property before proceeding against the surety; —a term still used in Scotland, Canada, and Louisiana.
Syn. — DISCUSS, ARGUE, DEBATE, DISPUTE. To DISCUSS is to sift or examine by presenting considerations pro and con; as, "Elizabeth could talk poetry with Spenser and philosophy with Bruno; she could *discuss* Euphuism with Lyly" (*J. R. Green*); cf. "We will toss it about, lightly and easily; which is the true meaning of the word *discuss*" (*Landor*). To ARGUE (the stronger term) is to adduce arguments or reasons in support of one's cause or position; as, "I . . . *argued* against despondency, but pride made my companion take the darker side" (*Shelley*). To DEBATE is to argue formally or publicly (as between opposing parties), or (sometimes) to deliberate with one's self; as, "They had gathered a wise council to them of every realm, that did *debate* this business" (*Shak.*); "Enid . . . *debating* his command of silence given, and that she now perforce must violate it, held commune with herself" (*Tennyson*). DISPUTE, in the sense of *discuss* or *debate*, is somewhat archaic; as, "[Paul] spake boldly for the space of three months, *disputing* and persuading the things concerning the kingdom of God" (*Acts* xix. 8). In present usage it ordinarily implies contentious or heated argument. See DISPUTE, REASONING.
dis-cuss'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being discussed.
dis-cus'sion (dĭs-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *discussio* a shaking, examination, discussion: cf. F. *discussion*.] **1.** Examination; trial (as by a judge or court). *Obs.*
2. Act of discussing or exchanging reasons; examination by argument; debate; disputation; agitation.
The liberty of *discussion* is the great safeguard of all other liberties. *Macaulay*
3. Investigation of quality by eating or drinking. *Colloq.*
4. *Civil Law.* The exhaustion of legal remedies against a debtor or his property, esp. against a principal debtor before recourse is had to the surety, or caution, who is said to have the **benefit of discussion**. This benefit formerly obtained at the Scots law without special contract, but now by statute can be claimed only under a contract.
5. Dispersal or breaking up, as of a tumor.
discussion of heirs, *Scots Law*, the exhaustion of remedies against heirs for debts due by a deceased person in the order of their legal liability.
dis-cus'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to discussion.
dis-cus'sive (dĭs-kŭs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *discussif*.] **1.** *Med.* Discutient. *Obs.*
2. Decisive. *Rare.* "A *discussive* voice." *Hopkins.*
3. Pertaining to debate or discussion.
dis-cus'sive, *n. Med.* A discussive agent; a discutient.
dis-cu'tient (-kū'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *discutiens*, p. pr. of *discutere*. See DISCUSS.] *Med.* Serving to disperse morbid matter; as, a *discutient* lotion. —*n.* A discutient agent.
dis-dain' (dĭs-dān'), *n.* [ME. *desdain, disdein*, OF. *desdein, desdaing*, F. *dédain*, fr. the verb. See DISDAIN, *v. t.*] **1.** A feeling of contempt and aversion, the regarding anything as unworthy of or beneath one; scorn.
How my soul is moved with just *disdain!* *Pope.*
Often implying an idea of haughtiness.
Disdain and scorn ride sparkling in her eyes. *Shak.*
2. An object of disdain; contemptible character. *Obs.*
Most loathsome, filthy, foul, and full of vile *disdain*. *Spenser*
3. Wrath caused by injury to pride or dignity. *Obs.*
4. Ignominy; shame. *Obs.* *Shak.* (*Lucrece*).
Syn. — Haughtiness, scorn, contempt, arrogance, pride.
dis-dain', *v. t.*; DIS-DAINED' (-dānd'); DIS-DAIN'ING. [ME. *disdainen, desdainen*, OF. *desdeignier, desdaignier*, F. *dédaigner*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + OF *deïgnier*, F. *daigner*, to deign, fr. L. *dignari* to deem worthy. See DEIGN.] **1.** To think unworthy; to deem unsuitable or unbecoming; as, to *disdain* to do a mean act.
Disdaining . . . that any should bear the armor of the best knight living. *Sir P. Sidney*
2. To reject as unworthy of one's self, or as not deserving one's notice; to look with scorn upon; to scorn, as base acts, character, etc.
When the Philistine . . . saw David, he *disdained* him; for he was but a youth. *1 Sam.* xvii 42
'T is great, 't is manly to *disdain* disguise. *Young.*
3. To be angry or indignant at. *Obs.*
4. To fill with scorn or anger; to offend. *Obs.*
Syn. — Contemn, scorn. See DESPISE.
dis-dain' (dĭs-dān'), *v. i.* To be filled with scorn; to feel contemptuous anger; to be haughty; to take offense. *Obs.*
And when the chief priests and scribes saw the marvels that he did . . . they *disdained*. *Genevan Testament* (*Matt* xxi 15)
dis-dained' (-dānd'), *a.* [From DISDAIN, *n.*] Marked by disdain; disdainful. *Obs.*
Revenge the jeering and *disdained* contempt
Of this proud king. *Shak.*
dis-dain'ful (-dān'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of, or expressing, disdain; scornful; contemptuous; haughty.
2. Indignant; angry, hostile; also, disdained. *Obs.*
Syn. — See CONTEMPTUOUS.
— **dis-dain'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **dis-dain'ful-ness,** *n.*
dis-ease' (dĭ-zēz'), *n.* [ME. *desese, disese*, OF. *desaise; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *aise* ease. See EASE.] **1.** Lack of ease; discomfort; uneasiness; trouble; vexation; disquiet. *Obs.*
So all that night they passed in great *disease*. *Spenser*
To shield thee from *diseases* of the world. *Shak.*
2. The cause of discomfort; an annoyance; injury. *Obs.*
3. *Med.* An alteration in the state of the body or of some of its organs, interrupting or disturbing the performance of the vital functions, or a particular instance or case of this; any departure from the state of health presenting marked symptoms; also, a specific kind of such alteration; a particular ailment or malady having special symptoms; as, Addison's *disease*, Bright's *disease*, etc.; malady; affection; illness; sickness; disorder. Cf. GERM THEORY.
4. A derangement or disorder of the mind, moral character and habits, institutions, the state, etc.
The instability, injustice, and confusion introduced into the public counsels have, in truth, been the mortal *diseases* under which popular governments have everywhere perished. *Madison*
5. *Bot.* **a** Any pathological disturbance or interruption in the process of nutrition in plants, resulting in a partial or complete stoppage of growth and often in death. **b** Any one of numerous parasitic organisms causing such disturbance; usually with qualifying or descriptive adjective or phrase. See PATHOLOGY. The majority of plant diseases are due to parasitic fungi, others to bacteria; others to nematode worms. Certain diseases, as peach yellows, are traceable to improper physical conditions attending growth. Mechanical injuries caused by devouring insects are not usually treated as diseases.
6. An affection, usually caused by microörganisms, impairing the quality of certain products; as, the *diseases* of wine.
Syn. — Disorder, distemper, ailment, affection. — DISEASE, MALADY, INFIRMITY are here compared in their fig. senses only. DISEASE commonly connotes an actively deranged, MALADY, a passively morbid, condition of mind or spirit; as, "This strange *disease* of modern life, with its sick hurry, its divided aims, its heads o'ertaxed, its palsied hearts" (*M. Arnold*); "How would they be troubled by this beauty, into which the soul with all its *maladies* had passed" (*W. Pater*). INFIRMITY implies mental or moral frailty or defect; as, "Fame, . . . that last *infirmity* of noble mind" (*Milton*). See SICK.
dis-ease' (dĭ-zēz'), *v t.*; -EASED' (dĭ-zēzd'); -EAS'ING (dĭ-zēz'ĭng). [ME *disesen*; cf. OF. *desaaisier*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *a* (L. *ad*) + *aise* ease. See EASE; cf. DISEASE, *n.*] **1.** To deprive of ease; make uncomfortable; disquiet; distress. *Obs.*
His double burden did him sore *disease*. *Spenser.*
2. To afflict with disease or sickness; to disorder; — used almost exclusively in the participle *diseased*.
He was *diseased* in body and mind. *Macaulay.*
dis-eased' (dĭ-zēzd'), *p. a.* Afflicted with disease.
It is my own *diseased* imagination that torments me *Irving.*
— **dis-eas'ed-ly** (-zēz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **dis-eas'ed-ness,** *n.*
dis-ease'ful (dĭ-zēz'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Causing uneasiness, discomfort, or trouble *Obs.*
Disgraceful to the king and *diseaseful* to the people *Bacon*
2. Abounding with disease; producing diseases; as, a *diseaseful* climate. *Rare.*
disease germ. In popular usage, any of the pathogenic microparasites. See GERM THEORY.
dis-edge' (dĭs-ĕj'), *v. t.* To deprive of an edge; blunt; dull.
Served a little to *disedge*
The sharpness of that pain about her heart *Tennyson.*
dis-ed'i-fy (-ĕd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To fail of edifying; to injure the piety of; to shock the religious feelings of.
di-sel'e-nide (dī-sĕl'ē-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-nid.** [*di-* + *selenide.*] *Chem.* A compound containing two atoms of selenium in combination with an element or radical.
dis'em-bark' (dĭs'ĕm-bärk'), *v. t.*; -BARKED' (-bärkt'); -BARK'ING. [*dis-* + *embark:* cf. F. *désembarquer.*] To remove from on board a vessel; to land; debark; as, to *disembark* troops.
dis'em-bark', *v. i.* To go ashore out of a ship or boat; to leave a ship; to debark.
And, making fast their moorings, *disembarked* *Cowper.*
dis-em'bar-ka'tion (dĭs-ĕm'bär-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disembarking.
dis'em-bar'rass (dĭs'ĕm-bär'ăs), *v. t.*; DIS'EM-BAR'RASSED (-ăst); DIS'EM-BAR'RASS-ING. [*dis-* + *embarrass:* cf. F. *désembarrasser.*] To free from embarrassment, impediment, or perplexity; to clear; extricate; disentangle.
To *disembarrass* himself of his companion. *Scott*
Syn. — See DISENGAGE.
dis'em-bed' (dĭs'ĕm-bĕd'), *v. t.* To extricate (that which is embedded).
dis'em-bod'ied (dĭs'ĕm-bŏd'ĭd), *p. a.* Divested of a body; discarnate; incorporeal.
The *disembodied* spirits of the dead. *Bryant.*
dis'em-bod'i-ment (-ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* Act of disembodying, or state of being disembodied.
dis'em-bod'y (-bŏd'ĭ), *v. t.*; -BOD'IED (-ĭd); -BOD'Y-ING.
1. To divest of the body or corporeal existence.
Devils embodied and *disembodied* *Scott.*
2. *Mil.* To discharge temporarily from military service as a body, as militia after a period of training. *Now Rare.*
dis'em-bogue' (-bōg'), *v. t.*; DIS'EM-BOGUED' (-bōgd'); DIS'EM-BO'GUING (-bō'gĭng). [Sp. *desembocar*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *embocar* to put into the mouth, fr. *en* (L. *in*) + *boca* mouth, fr. L. *bucca* cheek. Cf. DEBOUCH, EMBOGUE.] **1** To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent; to discharge into an ocean, a lake, etc. *Addison.*
2. To eject; to cast forth. *Rare.*
3. To come out of (a strait, etc.) into the sea.
dis'em-bogue', *v. i.* To come out from the mouth of a river or strait into the sea; to flow (*into*); to find vent; to pour out contents.
Where the river *disembogues*. *R Browning.*
Volcanoes bellow ere they *disembogue*. *Young.*
dis'em-bos'om (dĭs'ĕm-bo͝oz'ŭm), *v. t.* To separate from the bosom; to reveal.
dis'em-bos'om, *v. i.* To reveal one's self; to unbosom.
dis'em-bow'el (-bou'ĕl), *v. t.*; DIS'EM-BOW'ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; DIS'EM-BOW'EL-ING or -EL-LING. [See EMBOWEL.]
1. To take or let out the bowels of; to eviscerate.
Roaring floods and cataracts that sweep
From *disemboweled* earth the virgin gold. *Thomson.*
2. To take or draw from the body, as the web of a spider. *Rare.* "Her *disemboweled* web." *J. Phillips.*
dis'em-broil' (-broil'), *v. t.*; DIS'EM-BROILED' (-broild'); DIS'EM-BROIL'ING [*dis-* + *embroil.*] To disentangle; to free from embroilment; to extricate from confusion.
Vaillant has *disembroiled* a history that was lost to the world before his time *Addison*
di'seme (dī'sēm), *n.* [L. *disemus* dissyllabic, Gr. *δίσημος* of doubtful quantity; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *σῆμα* sign.] *Pros.* A syllable containing two moræ, or units of measure (⏑⏑).
di-se'mic (dī-sē'mĭk), *a.* Containing, or equivalent to, two moræ.
dis'em-ploy' (dĭs'ĕm-ploi'), *v. t.* To dismiss from, or throw out of, employment. — **dis'em-ploy'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
This glut of leisure and *disemployment*. *Jer Taylor*
dis'en-a'ble (dĭs'ĕn-ā'b'l), *v. t.* To disable; to make unable. — **dis'en-a'ble-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
dis'en-chant' (dĭs'ĕn-chănt'), *v. t.*; DIS'EN-CHANT'ED; DIS'EN-CHANT'ING. [*dis-* + *enchant.* cf. F. *désenchanter.*] To free from enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells; to free from fascination or delusion.
Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove *Dryden*
dis'en-cum'ber (dĭs'ĕn-kŭm'bẽr), *v. t.*; DIS'EN-CUM'BERED (-bẽrd); DIS'EN-CUM'BER-ING. [*dis-* + *encumber* · cf. F. *désencombrer.*] To free from encumbrance, or from anything which clogs, impedes, or obstructs; to disburden.
I have *disencumbered* myself from rime. *Dryden.*
Syn. — See DISENGAGE.
dis'en-gage' (dĭs'ĕn-gāj'), *v. t.*; DIS'EN-GAGED' (-gājd'); DIS'EN-GAG'ING (-gāj'ĭng). [*dis-* + *engage:* cf. F. *désengager.*] To release from that with which anything is engaged, engrossed, involved, or entangled; to extricate; loosen; detach; liberate; clear; as, to *disengage* one from controversies, from an oath, from an occupation.
To *disengage* him and the kingdom, great sums were to be borrowed *Milton.*
Caloric and light must be *disengaged* during the process. *Trans. of Lavoisier*
Syn. — DISENGAGE, DISENTANGLE, DISEMBARRASS, DISENCUMBER, EXTRICATE, all imply release or detachment; DISENGAGE, from that by which one is held, or in which one is involved (as, "She *disengaged* her hand," *Sterne*); DISENTANGLE, from more intricate complications (as, to *disentangle* a strand from a twisted skein); DISEMBARRASS, from that which hampers or restrains (as, to *disembarrass* one's self of a clinging garment); DISENCUMBER, from that which burdens or clogs (as, to *disencumber* one's self of a load of parcels). EXTRICATE implies more definitely than the others effort or the exercise of force in the act of freeing or liberating; as, to *extricate* one's self from a quagmire.
I grew but slowly, and *disengaged* myself with difficulty from the narcotism of my mental faculties. *J. A. Symonds*
This latter fault, however, had insinuated itself into my Religious Musings with such intricacy of union, that sometimes I have omitted to *disentangle* the weed from the fear of snapping the flower. *Coleridge.*
I have never been able . . . to *disembarrass* my head of the most wonderful vision that ever took possession of any man's. *Landor*
He can call a spade a spade, and knows how to *disencumber* ideas of their wordy frippery. *G. Eliot.*
I found that his landlady had arrested him [Goldsmith] for his rent. . . . I . . . began to talk to him of the means by which he might be *extricated*. *Johnson*
dis'en-gage', *v. i.* **1.** To release one's self; to become detached; to free one's self.
From a friend's grave how soon we *disengage!* *Young.*
2 *Fencing.* To shift the sword from one side of an adversary's sword to the other side.
dis'en-gage', *n. Fencing.* Act of disengaging.
dis'en-gaged' (-gājd'), *a.* Not engaged; free from engagement; at leisure; free from occupation or care; unattached; free. — **dis'en-gag'ed-ness** (-gāj'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*
dis'en-gage'ment (-gāj'mĕnt), *n.* [*dis-* + *engagement:* cf. F. *désengagement.*] **1.** Act of disengaging, or setting free, or state of being disengaged.
A *disengagement* from earthly trammels. *Sir W. Jones.*
2. Freedom from engrossing occupation; leisure.

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dis-cur'te-ous. Discourteous. *Ref. Sp.* [*Sp.*]
dis-cur'te-sy. Discourtesy. *Ref*
dis-cuss', *n.* Discussion. *Obs.*
dis-cuss', *v. i.* To hold discussion; argue.
dis-cuss'a-ble (dĭs-kŭs'ă-b'l), *a.* See DISCUSSIBLE. [cusses.]
dis-cuss'er, *n.* One who dis-
dis-cus'sion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
dis-cus'siv. Discussive. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-cust'. Var. of DISCUSSED. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
Discus Thrower. *Gr. Sculpture.* The Discobolus. [tom. *Obs.*
dis-cus'tom, *v. t.* To disaccus-
dis-cu'ta-ble (-kū'tă-b'l), *a.* [F.] Discussible. *R.* [cuss. *Obs.*
dis-cute', *v.* [F. *discuter.*] Dis-
dis-cuv'er. Discover. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-cuv'ered Discovered. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-cuv'er-y. Discovery. *Ref. Sp.*

dis-dain'a-ble, *a.* [OF. *desdaignable.*] See -ABLE.
dis-dain'd'. Disdained. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-dain'er, *n.* One who disdains.
dis-dain'ous, *a.* [OF *desdeignos.*] Disdainful. *Obs.* — **dis-dain'ous-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
dis'dar. Var. of DIZDAR.
dis'de-ceive', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-de'i-fy, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-deign'. † DISDAIN.
dis'di-ac'la-sis (dĭs'dĭ-ăk'lă-sĭs; dĭs-dĭ'ă-klā'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 2d *dis-* + *diaclasis.*] *Optics.* = DOUBLE REFRACTION.
dis-di'a-clast (dĭs-dĭ'ă-klăst), *n.* [Gr. *δίς* twice + *διακλᾶν* to break in twain.] *Anat.* One of the dark particles forming the doubly refracting disks of muscle fibers.

dis-di'a-clas'tic (-klăs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to disdiaclasis or disdiaclasts.
dis-di'a-pa'son (-pā'zŏn), *n.* [L., Gr *δὶς διὰ πασῶν* twice through all. See DIAPASON.] *Anc. Music.* An interval of two octaves, or a fifteenth; — called also *bisdiapason.*
dis-dub', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dise. † DICE.
dis-ease'ful-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dis-ease'ly, *a.* Uncomfortable. *Obs*
dis-ease'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis-ea'sy, *a.* [Cf. OF. *desaaisié,* p. p., in discomfort.] Annoying; also, diseased. *Obs.*
di-see'on-da-ry (dī-), *a. Chem.* Doubly secondary. [2 b.]
dis-ed'i-fi-ca'tion, *n.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-ed'u-cate, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis-eld'er, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a
dis-e-lec'tri-fy (dĭs'ē-lĕk'trĭ-fī), *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a — **dis'e-lec'tri-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*
disemale. † DISMAL. [2 a. *Rare.*
dis'em-bar'go, *v. t* See DIS-,
dis'em-bark'ment, *n* See -MENT.
dis'em-barkt' Disembarked. *Ref. Sp.* [-MENT
dis'em-bar'rass-ment, *n.* See
dis'em-bar'rast Disembarrassed *Ref. Sp.*
dis'em-bat'tle, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis'em-bay', *v. t* To clear from a bay *Obs.* [2 a.
dis'em-bel'lish, *v. t.* See DIS-,
dis'em-bit'ter, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-em'bo-ca'tion (dĭs-ĕm'bō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Sp. *desembocar* to disembogue.] Act of disembroguing. *Rare.* [-MENT.
dis'em-bogue'ment, *n.* See

dis'em-bow'eld. Disemboweled. *Ref. Sp.* [-MENT.
dis'em-bow'el-ment, *n.* See
dis'em-bow'er, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis'em-bran'gle, *v. t.* [*dis-* + *em-* = *en-* (L. *in-*) + *brangle.*] To free from wrangling, complications, or litigation; disentangle. *Obs.*
dis'em-pare', *v. t.* [F. *désemparer.*] To dispossess. *Obs.*
dis'em-pas'sioned. Var of DISIMPASSIONED.
dis'em-pow'er, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis'en-act', *v. t.* To repeal. *R.* — **dis'en-act'ment,** *n. R.*
dis'en-am'or, **dis'en-am'our** (dĭs'ĕn-ăm'ẽr), *v.t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis'en-chain', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis'en-chant'er, *n.* One that disenchants.
dis'en-chant'ing-ly, *adv* of *disenchanting,* p. pr.

dis'en-chant'ment, *n.* See-MENT.
dis'en-chan'tress, *n.* A female disenchanter.
dis'en-charm', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a *Rare.* [CLOSE.
dis'en-close' Var of DISIN-
dis'en-cour'age, *v t* To discourage *Obs* — **dis'en-cour'age-ment,** *n. Obs*
dis'en-cum'ber-ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *désencombrement.*] See -MENT
dis'en-cum'brance, *n.* See DIS-, 2 b.
dis'en-dow', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis'en-dow'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
disener, *n.* Decener. *Obs.*
dis'en-fran'chise (dĭs'ĕn-frăn'chīz; -chĭz), *v. t.* To disfranchise. — **dis'en-fran'chise-ment** (-chīz-mĕnt), *n*
disengagement governor. See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5.

3. Freedom from constraint; ease of manner.
4. The cancellation of an engagement of marriage. *Rare.*
5. *Fencing.* A shifting of the sword from one side of the adversary's sword to the other.

dis'en-no'ble (dĭs'ĕn-nō'b'l), *v. t.* To deprive of that which ennobles; to lower; degrade.
An unworthy behavior . . . *disennobles* a man. *Guardian.*

dis'en-tail' (-tāl'), *v. t. Law.* To free from entail; to break the entail of (an estate). — *n.* Act of disentailing an estate.

dis'en-tan'gle (dĭs'ĕn-tăn'g'l), *v. t.*; DIS'EN-TAN'GLED (-g'ld), DIS'EN-TAN'GLING (-glĭng). 1. To free from entanglement; to reduce to orderly arrangement; to straighten out; as, to *disentangle* a skein of yarn.
2. To extricate from complication and perplexity; to disengage from embarrassing connection or intermixture; to disembroil; to set free.
To *disentangle* truth from error. *Stewart.*
To . . . *disentangle* themselves out of this labyrinth. *Clarendon.*
Syn. — Loose, extricate, disembarrass, disembroil, clear, evolve, separate, detach. See DISENGAGE.

dis'en-tan'gle, *v. t.* To become disentangled.

dis'en-thrall', **dis'en-thral'** (dĭs'ĕn-thrôl'), *v. t.* [See ENTHRALL.] To release from thralldom; to free

dis'en-throne' (-thrōn'), *v. t.* To dethrone; depose.

dis'en-ti'tle (-tī't'l), *v. t.* To deprive of title or claim.
Every ordinary offense does not *disentitle* a son to the love of his father. *South.*

dis'en-tomb' (dĭs'ĕn-tōōm'), *v. t.* To take out from a tomb; to disinter. — **dis'en-tomb'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis'en-trance' (-trans'), *v. t.* To awaken from a trance or an enchantment. — **dis'en-trance'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis'en-twine' (-twīn'), *v. t. & i.* To free from being entwined or twisted; to untwine.

dis'es-tab'lish (dĭs'ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To cause to cease to be established; to break up (anything established), to deprive, as a church, of its connection with the state.

dis'es-tab'lish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of disestablishing, or state of being disestablished; specif., the withdrawal of the support of the state from an established church; as, the *disestablishment* and disendowment of the Irish Church by act of Parliament.
Disestablishment is in theory the withdrawal of establishment; but since an established Church is usually a rich corporation, *disestablishment* generally includes disendowment, even where there is no state endowment of religion *Encyc. Brit.*

dis'es-teem' (dĭs'ĕs-tēm'), *n.* Want of esteem; low estimation, inclining to dislike, disfavor; disrepute.
Disesteem and contempt of the public affairs *Milton.*

dis'es-teem', *v. t.*; DIS'ES-TEEMED' (-tēmd'); DIS'ES-TEEM'ING. 1. To feel an absence of esteem for; to regard with disfavor or slight contempt; to slight.
But if this sacred gift you *disesteem.* *Denham.*
2. To deprive of esteem, to bring into disrepute; to cause to be regarded with disfavor. *Obs.*
What fables have you vexed, what truth redeemed,
Antiquities searched, opinions *disesteemed?* *B. Jonson.*

dis'es'ti-ma'tion (dĭs'ĕs'tĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* Disesteem.
The *disestimation* of man's natural, emotive side is dangerous, and can be carried too far. *Richard Burton.*

dis-fash'ion (dĭs-făsh'ŭn), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *fashion.* See FASHION; cf. DEFEAT.] To disfigure. *Now Poetic.*

dis-fa'vor (-fā'vẽr), *n.* [*dis-* + *favor*: cf. OF. *desfaveur*, F. *défaveur.*] 1. Want of favor or favorable regard; disesteem; disregard.
The people that have deserved my *disfavor.* *Is.* x. 6 (1551)
2. State of not being in favor or of being under the displeasure of some one; as, to be in *disfavor* at court.
3. An unkindness; a disobliging act.
He might dispense favors and *disfavors.* *Clarendon.*
4. Homeliness; ill favor. *Obs.*

dis-fa'vor } *v. t.*; DIS-FA'VORED, DIS-FA'VOURED (-vẽrd);
dis-fa'vour } DIS-FA'VOR-ING, DIS-FA'VOUR-ING. 1. To withhold or withdraw favor from; to regard with disesteem; to show disapprobation of; to discountenance.
Countenanced or *disfavored* according as they obey. *Swift*
2. To injure the form or looks of. *Rare.* *B. Jonson.*

dis-fea'ture (-fē'tūr), *v. t.* [Cf. DEFEAT.] To mar the features of; to deface. — **dis-fea'ture-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis-fel'low-ship (dĭs-fĕl'ō-shĭp), *n.* Exclusion from, or lack of, fellowship.

dis-fel'low-ship, *v. t.* [See FELLOWSHIP, *v. t.*] To exclude from fellowship, esp. from religious communion; to refuse intercourse with, as an associate.

dis-fig'ur-ate (dĭs-fĭg'ūr-āt), *a.* [Cf. LL. *difiguratus*, p. p.] Disfigured; misshapen. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

dis-fig'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disfiguring, or state of being disfigured; disfigurement.

dis-fig'ure (dĭs-fĭg'ūr; *cf.* FIGURE), *v. t.*; -URED (-ūrd); -URING. [OF. *desfigurer*, F. *défigurer*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *figurer* to fashion, shape, fr. L. *figurare*, fr. *figura* figure. See FIGURE.] 1. To mar the figure of; to render less complete, perfect, or beautiful in appearance; to deface; deform.
Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own. *Milton.*
2. To disguise by changing the figure or appearance of. *Obs.*
Syn. — Deform, mar, injure. See DEFACE.

dis-fig'ure-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *défigurement.*] 1. Act of disfiguring, or state of being disfigured; defacement.
2. That which disfigures; a defacement; a blot.

dis-flesh' (dĭs-flĕsh'), *v. t.* To reduce the flesh or obesity of; also, to disembody. *Obs. or R.*

dis-fran'chise (dĭs-frăn'chīz; -chĭz), *v. t.*; DIS-FRAN'CHISED (-chīzd; -chĭzd); DIS-FRAN'CHIS-ING (-chīz-ĭng; -chĭz-ĭng).
1. To deprive of a franchise or chartered right; to dispossess of the rights of a citizen, or of a particular privilege, as of voting, holding office, etc.
Sir William Fitzwilliam was *disfranchised.* *Fabyan* (1509).
2. To deprive of a privilege.

dis-fran'chise-ment (dĭs-frăn'chĭz-mĕnt), *n.* Act of disfranchising, or state of being disfranchised; deprivation of privileges of citizenship or of chartered immunities.

dis-frock' (-frŏk'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *défroquer.*] To unfrock.

dis-fur'nish (-fûr'nĭsh), *v. t.*; -NISHED (-nĭsht); -NISH-ING. [*dis-* + *furnish* cf. OF. *desfournir.*] To deprive of that (furniture, equipments, etc.) with which anything is furnished, to strip; divest. — **dis-fur'nish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
I am a thing obscure, *disfurnished* of
All merit, that can raise me higher. *Massinger*

dis-gar'nish (dĭs-gär'nĭsh), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *garnish.* See DEGARNISH.] To become disfurnished. *Obs. or Archaic.*

dis-gav'el (dĭs-găv'ĕl), *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. [See GAVELKIND.] *Eng. Law.* To deprive of or relieve from the tenure of gavelkind.

dis-glo'ri-fy (dĭs-glō'rĭ-fī; 201), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fĭ'ĭng) To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. *Rare.*

dis-gorge' (dĭs-gôrj'), *v. t.*; DIS-GORGED' (-gôrjd'); DIS-GORG'ING (-gôr'jĭng). [OF. *desgorgier*, F. *dégorger*; *dé-, des-* (L. *dis-*) + *gorge.* See GORGE.] 1. To eject or discharge by the throat and mouth; to vomit; hence, to pour or throw forth violently from a vent, crater, or the like.
This mountain when it rageth, . . . casteth forth huge stones, *disgorgeth* brimstone. *Hakluyt.*
2. To give up unwillingly, as something wrongfully appropriated; to make restitution of; to surrender; as, to *disgorge* ill-gotten gains.

dis-gorge', *v. i.* 1. To vomit forth contents; discharge.
See where it flows, *disgorging* at seven mouths
Into the sea. *Milton.*
2. To make restitution.

dis-gorg'er (dĭs-gôr'jẽr), *n.* One that disgorges; specif., an implement for extracting a hook from a fish.

dis-grace' (dĭs-grās'), *n.* [F. *disgrâce*, It. *disgrazia*; *dis-* (L. *dis-*) + *grazia* grace, L. *gratia.* See GRACE.] 1. Condition of being out of favor; loss of favor, regard, or respect.
Macduff lives in *disgrace.* *Shak.*
2. State of being dishonored, or covered with shame; dishonor; shame; ignominy.
From top of honor to *disgrace's* feet? *Shak.*
3. That which brings dishonor; cause of shame or reproach; as, vice is a *disgrace* to a rational being.
4. An act of unkindness; a disfavor. *Obs.*
The interchange continually of favors and *disgraces.* *Bacon.*
5. An expression of reprobation; dishonoring words; as, to speak *disgrace* against any one. *Archaic.*
6. Disfigurement; disfavor. *Obs.*
Syn. — Disfavor, disesteem, discredit, disparagement, opprobrium, reproach; dishonor, shame, infamy, ignominy, humiliation. See DISHONOR.

dis-grace' (dĭs-grās'), *v. t.*; DIS-GRACED' (-grāst'); DIS-GRAC'ING (-grās'ĭng). [F. *disgracier*, It. *disgraziare.* See DISGRACE, *n.*] 1. To deprive of grace; to disfigure. *Obs.*
2. To put out of favor; to dismiss with dishonor.
Flatterers of the *disgraced* minister. *Macaulay.*
3. To do disfavor to; to bring reproach or shame upon; to dishonor; to treat or cover with ignominy.
His ignorance *disgraced* him. *Johnson.*
4. To treat discourteously; to upbraid, revile. *Obs.*
The goddess wroth gan foully her *disgrace* *Spenser.*
Syn. — Disgrace, humble, humiliate, abase, debase.

dis-grace'ful (dĭs-grās'fo͝ol), *a.* 1. Lacking grace; ungraceful. *Obs.*
2. Bringing or involving disgrace; causing shame; shameful; dishonorable; unbecoming.
— **dis-grace'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **dis-grace'ful-ness,** *n.*
The Senate have cast you forth *disgracefully.* *B. Jonson.*

dis-gra'cious (dĭs-grā'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *disgracieux.*] 1. Lacking grace; unpleasing; disagreeable. *Rare.* *Shak.*
2. Out of favor; in disgrace. *Obs.*

dis'gra-da'tion (dĭs'gra-dā'shŭn), *n. Scots Law.* Act of disgrading; degradation.

dis-grade' (dĭs-grād'), *v. t.*; DIS-GRAD'ED (-grād'ĕd; 151); DIS-GRAD'ING. [See DEGRADE.] To depose from an office, dignity, or position by way of punishment; to degrade.

dis'gre-gate (dĭs'grē-gāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *disgregare*; *dis-* + *gregare* to collect, fr. *grex, gregis*, flock or herd.] To disintegrate; to scatter. *Obs.*

dis'gre-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n. Physics.* The process of separation, or the condition of being separate, as of the molecules of a body under the influence of heat.

dis-grun'tle (dĭs-grŭn't'l), *v. t.*; DIS-GRUN'TLED (-t'ld); DIS-GRUN'TLING (-t'lĭng). [Cf. obs. & dial. *gruntle* to grunt, complain.] To put in bad humor; to render dissatisfied; to disgust; — chiefly in *p. p.*

dis-guise' (dĭs-gīz'), *v. t.*; DIS-GUISED' (-gīzd'); DIS-GUIS'ING (-gīz'ĭng). [ME. *desguisen, disgisen, degisen*, OF. *desguiser*, F. *déguiser*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *guise.* See GUISE.]
1. To change the style of dress of (any one); esp., to dress (one's self) in curious or fantastic fashion. *Obs.*
2. To change the guise or appearance of, so as to conceal or mislead, esp. by an unusual dress or appearance, or one intended to mislead or deceive.
Bunyan was forced to *disguise* himself as a wagoner. *Macaulay.*
3. Hence, to hide or obscure by means of a counterfeit appearance or falsification of any sort; to cloak; conceal; mask; as, to *disguise* anger; to *disguise* one's sentiments; to *disguise* one's voice; to *disguise* the taste of quinine.
All God's angels come to us *disguised.* *Lowell.*
4. To affect or change by liquor; to intoxicate. *Archaic.*
Syn. — Conceal, hide, mask, dissimulate, feign, pretend. See DISSEMBLE.

dis-guise' (dĭs-gīz'), *n.* 1. Style of dress, costume *Obs.*
2. A dress or exterior put on for concealment or deception; as, persons doing unlawful acts in *disguise* are subject to heavy penalties.
3. Artificial language or manner assumed for deception.
4. Any concealment of real by ostensible character; any assumed or imposed counterfeit or pretense serving or intended to deceive; as, blessings in *disguise*; also, that which serves to disguise; a means of counterfeiting; as, vituperation is a poor *disguise* of want of reason.
5. Change of manner by drink; intoxication. *Archaic.*
6. A masque or masquerade. *Obs.*
Disguise was the old English word for a masque. *B. Jonson.*

dis-guis'er (dĭs-gīz'ẽr), *n.* One that disguises; specif., *Obs*, a masker or mummer.

dis-gust' (dĭs-gŭst'), *v. t.*; DIS-GUST'ED; DIS-GUST'ING. [OF. *desgouster*, F. *dégoûter*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *goust* taste, F. *goût*, fr. L. *gustus.* See GUST relish.] 1. To provoke disgust or strong distaste in; to cause (any one) loathing, as of the stomach; to excite aversion in; esp., to offend to an extreme degree the taste, reason, or sensibilities of; to sicken; nauseate; — often with *at, with,* or *by.*
To *disgust* him with the world and its vanities. *Prescott.*
2. To experience loathing or intense dislike for. *Obs.*
3. To deter or dissuade (one) *of, from,* or *against* anything, as being little to one's liking.
The difficulty of the shore and the high running of the surf was more than enough to *disgust* me of that landing place. *Stevenson.*

dis-gust', *n.* [Cf. OF. *desgoust*, F. *dégoût.* See DISGUST, *v. t.*] 1. Aversion or repugnance produced by something loathsome; loathing, strong distaste; — said primarily of the sickening effect of offense to the organs of taste; now rather of repugnance caused by anything extremely unpleasant to morals, reason, or the higher sensibilities; as, cruelty excites *disgust.*
In a vulgar hack writer such oddities would have excited only *disgust* *Macaulay*
2. A quarrel; dispute; difference. *Obs.*
3. A cause of disgust. *Obs.*
Syn. — Nausea, loathing, abomination, abhorrence; aversion, distaste, dislike, disinclination. See ANTIPATHY.

dis-gust'ful (dĭs-gŭst'fo͝ol), *a.* Provoking disgust; offensive to the taste; exciting aversion; disgusting.
That horrible and *disgustful* situation. *Burke.*
— **dis-gust'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **dis-gust'ful-ness,** *n.*

dis-gust'ing, *p. a.* That causes disgust; sickening; revolting — **dis-gust'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **dis-gust'ing-ness,** *n.*

dish (dĭsh), *n.* [AS. *disc*, L. *discus* dish, disk, quoit, fr. Gr. δίσκος quoit, fr. δικεῖν to throw. Cf. DAIS, DESK, DISK, DISCUS.] 1. A vessel, as a platter, a plate, a bowl, used for serving up food at the table.
She brought forth butter in a lordly *dish.* *Judg* v. 25.
2. Something resembling a dish in form, as a shallow concave vessel, or a natural hollow.
3. The food served in a dish; hence, any particular food; as, a cold *dish.* "A *dish* fit for the gods." *Shak.*
Home-made *dishes* that drive one from home. *Hood.*
4. State of being concave, or like a dish, or the degree of such concavity; as, the *dish* of a wheel; also, a concavity; specif., in quadrupeds, esp. domestic cattle, a slight concavity of the face between and in front of the eyes.
5. The contents or capacity of a dish; a dishful; the quantity measured by a dish.
6. *Mining, Eng.* a A trough about 28 inches long, 4 deep, and 6 wide, in which ore is measured. b That portion of a mine's product which is paid to the land owner or proprietor. c A gallon of tin ore ready for the smelter.
7. A quoit; quoit playing. *Obs.*
to lay, set, throw, *etc.*, **in one's dish,** to impute to one; to charge, twit, or reproach one with. *Obs.*

dish, *v. t.*; DISHED (dĭsht); DISH'ING. 1. To put into a dish or dishes, as food for serving; — often with *up.*
2. To make concave, or depress in the middle, like a dish; as, to *dish* a wheel by inclining the spokes.
3. To make (a hole) like a dish; to countersink (a hole).
4. To frustrate; cheat; circumvent; ruin. *Colloq.*
to dish out. a To serve out of a dish; to distribute in portions at table. b *Arch.* To hollow out, as a gutter.

dish, *v. i.* 1. To become concave or depressed in the middle like a dish; as, the wheel *dished.*
2. Of a horse, to swing the fore feet sidewise in trotting.

dis'ha-bille' (dĭs'ă-bēl'; -bĭl'), **des'ha-bille'** (dĕz'ă-bēl'), *n.* [F. *déshabillé*, prop. p. p. of *déshabiller* to undress;

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dis'en-gag'ing (dĭs'ĕn-gāj'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISENGAGE. **disengaging machinery.** See under ENGAGING.

dis'en-gir'dle, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. *Rare.* [*Obs*]

dis'en-gorge', *v. t.* To disgorge. *Rare.* [*Obs*]

dis'en-mesh', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis'en'nui' (dĭs'ăn'nwē'), *n. t.* See DIS-, 2 a

dis'en-roll', **dis'en-rol',** *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis'en-san'i-ty, *n.* [*dis-* + *en-* (L. *in-*) + *sanity.*] Insanity; folly. *Obs.* [2 a. *Rare.*

dis'en-shroud', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis'en-slave', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis'en-tail'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

dis'en-tan'gl. Disentangle. *Ref. Sp.* [*Ref. Sp.*

dis'en-tan'gld. Disentangled.

dis'en-tan'gle-ment, *n.* See -MENT

dis'en-tan'gler (dĭs'ĕn-tăn'glẽr), *n.* One that disentangles.

dis'en-ter', **dis'en-terre'.** ✝ DISINTER.

dis-en'ter, *v. t.* [*dis-* + *enter.*] *Law.* To eject; dispossess. *Obs.*

dis'en-thrall'ment, **-thral'ment,** *n.* See -MENT. [-MENT.

dis'en-throne'ment, *n.* See

dis'en-trail', *v. t.* To disembowel. *Obs.*

dis'en-train', *v. t & i Mil.* To detrain — **dis'en-train'ment,** *n.*

dis'en-tram'mel, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis'en-vel'op, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

di-sep'al-ous (dī-), *a.* [*di-* + *sepalous.*] *Bot.* Having 2 sepals.

dis-e'qual-iz'er, *n.* See DIS-, 2 b.

dis-e'qui-li'brate (dĭs-ē'kwĭ-lĭ'brāt), *v. t.* To throw out of balance. — **dis-e'qui-li-bra'tion** (-lĭ-brā'shŭn), *a.*

diserite. ✝ DISHERIT.

di-sert', *a.* [L. *disertus*, for *dissertus*, p. p. ; cf. F. *disert.* See DISSERT.] Eloquent *Obs.*

di-sert'i-tude, *n.* [L. *disertitudo.*] Eloquence. *Obs.*

di-sert'ly, *adv.* Expressly; clearly; eloquently. *Obs.*

dises. ✝ DECEASE, DISEASE.

disespeir. ✝ DESPESPEIR.

disesperat, *a.* Desperate *Obs.*

dis'es-pouse', *v. t.* To release from espousal. *Obs.*

dis'es-tab'lish-er, *n.* An advocate of disestablishment.

dis'es-tab'lish-me n-ta'ri-an (dĭs'ĕs-tăb'lĭsh-mĕn-tā'rĭ-ă n), *n.* Advocate of disestablishment. — *a.* Pert. to disestablishment.

dis'es-teemd'. Disesteemed *Ref. Sp.* [esteems.

dis'es-teem'er, *n.* One who disesteems.

di'seur' de bons' mots' (dē'-zûr' dē bôn' mō') [F.] A sayer of bons mots; a wit.

dis-ex'com-mu'ni-cate, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis-ex'er-cise, *v. t.* To deprive of exercise or training. *Obs.*

dis-faith', *n.* Lack of faith.

dis-fame', *n.* [Cf. OF. *disfame.*] Disrepute; defamation. *Rare.*

dis-fame', *v. t.* To deprive of fame; to defame. *Obs.*

dis-fan'cy, *v t.* To dislike. *Obs.*

dis-fa'vor-a-ble, **dis-fa'vour-a-ble,** *a.* Unfavorable. *Obs.* — **dis-fa'vor-a-bly,** **dis-fa'vour-a-bly,** *adv. Obs.*

dis-fa'vored. Disfavored. *R. Sp.*

dis-fa'vor-er, **dis-fa'vour-er,** *n.* One who disfavors.

dis-fen', *v. t.* To render no longer fen land.

dis-fig'ur-a-tive (dĭs-fĭg'ū-rā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to disfigure. *R.*

dis-fig'ure, *n.* Disfigurement; deformity. *Obs.*

dis-fig'ur-er, *n.* One that disfigures.

dis-fo'li-age (dĭs-fō'lĭ-ĕj), *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. [FOREST.

dis-for'est, *v. t.* 1. = DISAFFOREST. 2. = DEFOREST. [ESTATION.

dis-for'es-ta'tion, *n.* = DEFORESTATION.

dis-form', *v. t* To change or lose form or order. *Rare.*

dis-form'i-ty, *n.* [Cf. DEFORMITY.] Deformity; also, unlikeness in form; disformity. *Obs.*

dis-for'tune, *n.* [Cf. OF. *desfortune.*] Misfortune. *Obs.*

dis-fran'chis-er (dĭs-frăn'chĭz-ẽr; -chĭz-ẽr), *n.* One that disfranchises.

dis-fri'ar, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2, a.

dis-fur'ni-ture, *v. t.* To disfurnish. *Rare.* [ment *Obs.*

dis-fur'ni-ture, *n.* Disfurnish-

dis-gage', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *dégager.*] To free from a gage or pledge; to disengage. *Obs.*

dis-gal'lant. *v. t.* To deprive of gallantry; discourage. *Obs.*

dis-gar'boil, *v. t.* [*dis-* + *garboil*; prob. confused with another word.] To disembowel. *Obs.*

dis-gar'land, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. *Poetic.*

dis-gar'ri-son, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis'ge-ner'ic, *a.* [*dis-* + *generic.*] Belonging to different genera; — opposed to *congeneric*

dis-gest' (dĭs-jĕst'), **dis-ges'tion** (-jĕs'chŭn) Obs. or Scot and dial. Eng. vars. of DIGEST, DIGESTION.

dis-gig', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis-gise'. ✝ DISGUISE.

dis-glo'ry, *n.* Dishonor. *Obs.*

dis-glut', *v. t.* To free of glut; to empty. *Poetic.*

dis-gorge'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

dis-gos'pel, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. *Obs.*

dis-gos'pel-ize, *v. t.* To deprive of the gospel. *Rare.*

dis-gown', *v. t. & i.* To strip of a gown, esp. one symbolizing a degree or office. *Rare.* [*Rare*

dis-grace'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

dis-grac'er (dĭs-grās'ẽr), *n.* One that disgraces. [GRACIOUS.

dis-gra'cious-ly, *adv.* of DISGRACIOUS.

dis-gra'cive, *a.* Disgracing. *Obs.*

dis-grad'u-ate, *v. t.* To degrade; to reduce in rank. *Obs.*

dis-gress', **dis-gres'sion** ✝ DIGRESS, DIGRESSION.

dis-grun'tle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

dis-guis'al (dĭs-gīz'ăl), *n.* Act of disguising, or state of being disguised *Rare.*

dis-guised' (dĭs-gīzd'), *p. pr. & p. p.* of DISGUISE. — **dis-guis'ed-ly** (dĭs-gīz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv* — **dis-guis'ed-ness,** *n.*

dis-guise'less, *a.* See -LESS

dis-guise'ment, *n.* See -MENT. *R.*

dis-guis'i-ly, *adv.* of DISGUISY. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

dis-guis'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

dis-guis'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISGUISE. Specif., *vb. n.*, a masque or masquerade. *Obs.*

dis-guis'y, *a.* [OF. *desguisé*, p. p.] *Obs.* 1. Having strange guise; newfangled; strange.
2. Disguised; also, feigned

dis-guize'. Disguise. *Ref. Sp.*

dis-gulf', *v. t.* To discharge from or as from a gulf. *Obs.*

dis-gust'ed-ly, *adv.* of *disgusted*, p. p. [gusts.

dis-gust'er, *n.* One that disdish. *v. t.* [Cf DUSH.] To thrust or push violently. *Scot.*

dis'ha-bil'i-tate, *v t. Scots Law.* To incapacitate, specif. by corruption of blood. — **dis'ha-bil'i-ta'tion,** *n.*

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dés- (L. *dis-*) + *habiller* to dress. See HABILIMENT.] A loose, negligent garment, or the state of being dressed in a loose or careless style; undress.

They breakfast in *dishabille*. *Smollett.*

dis-hal'low (dĭs-hăl'ō), *v. t.* To violate; profane.

dis'har-mon'ic (-har-mŏn'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Not harmonic; an-
dis'har-mon'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } harmonic.

2. *Anthropom.* Having a short face with a long skull, or a long face with a short skull. Cf. HARMONIC, *a.*

dis'har-mo'ni-ous (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Unharmonious.

dis-har'mo-nize (dĭs-här'mŏ-nīz), *v. t. & i.* To put, or to be, out of harmony. — **dis-har'mo-nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.*

dis-har'mo-ny (-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). Want of harmony; discord; incongruity. *Rare.* *Coleridge.*

dish'cloth' (dĭsh'klŏth', 205), *n.* **1.** A cloth used for washing dishes.

2 A dishcloth gourd.

dishcloth gourd. The gourd of any of several species of *Luffa*, or the plant itself. The fibrous interior of the gourd is used like a sponge or cloth. See LUFFA.

dis-heart'en (dĭs-här't'n), *v. t.*; -HEART'ENED (-t'nd); -HEART'EN-ING. [*dis-* + *hearten*.] To discourage; to deprive of courage and hope; to depress the spirits of; to deject.

Regiments . . . utterly . . . *disheartened* *Macaulay*

Syn. — Dispirit, discourage, depress, deter, terrify.

dis-helm' (dĭs-hĕlm'), *v. t. & i.* [*dis-* + *helm* helmet: cf. OF. *desheaumer*.] To deprive of, or to remove, the helmet.

dis-helm', *v. t.* To deprive of the helm or rudder. *Rare.*

dis-her'i-son (dĭs-hĕr'ĭ-zŭn), *n.* [OF. *desheritelson*. *Oxf. E. D.*] Act of disinheriting; disinheritance.

dis-her'it (dĭs-hĕr'ĭt), *v. t.*: DIS-HER'IT-ED; DIS-HER'IT-ING. [ME. also *deseriten*, F. *déshériter*; *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *hériter* to inherit. See INHERIT.] To disinherit; dispossess. *Obs.*

di-shev'el (dĭ-shĕv'ĕl), *v. t.*; DI-SHEV'ELED (-ĕld) or DI-SHEV'ELLED; DI-SHEV'EL-ING or DI-SHEV'EL-LING. [OF. *descheveler*, F. *décheveler*, LL. *discapillare*; *dis-* + L. *capillus* the hair of the head. See CAPILLARY.] To permit or cause (the hair) to hang loosely or disorderly; hence, to spread or throw (anything analogous to hair, one's costume, etc.) in disorder or disarray, to ruffle; tousle.

Like the fair flower *dishevel*ed in the wind *Cowper*

di-shev'el, *v. i.* To be spread in disorder or hang negligently, as the hair. *Rare.*

di-shev'eled, *or* **di-shev'elled** (-ĕld), *p. a.* In loose disorder or disarray; disarranged; ruffled; tousled; as, *disheveled* hair; also, characterized by disarray or disorder; untidy; loose.

The dancing maidens are *disheveled* Mænads *J. A. Symonds*

dish'-faced' (dĭsh'fāst'), *a.* Having the front of the face somewhat concave, as certain dogs and domestic cattle.

dish feed. *Cotton Spinning.* A polished plate over which the lap is drawn in carding, having an upward turn at its inner end to correspond to the curve of the feed roller.

Dish'ley (dĭsh'lĭ), *n.* [From *Dishley* Grange, Leicestershire, England.] A Leicester sheep. See LEICESTER.

Dish'ley me-ri'no. A cross between the Leicester and merino sheep extensively bred in France and yielding good mutton and fine long wool.

dis-hon'est (dĭs-ŏn'ĕst; 277), *a.* [ME. *disoneste*, OF. *deshoneste*, F. *déshonnête*. See HONEST.] **1.** Dishonorable; shameful; indecent; unchaste; lewd. *Obs.*

Inglorious triumphs and *dishonest* scars. *Pope*

Speak no foul or *dishonest* words before them [the women] *Sir T. North*

2. Dishonored; disgraced; disfigured. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

Dishonest with lopped arms the youth appears.

3. Wanting in honesty or integrity; disposed to cheat or defraud; not trustworthy, as, a *dishonest* man.

4. Characterized by fraud; indicating a want of probity; knavish; fraudulent; unjust.

The *dishonest* profits of men in office *Bancroft.*

dis-hon'est, *v. t.* [OF. *deshonester*.] To disgrace; dishonor; calumniate, defile. *Obs.*

I will no longer *dishonest* my house. *Chapman.*

dis-hon'est-ly, *adv.* **1.** Disgracefully; dishonorably; specif. (with reference to marital relations), unchastely or improperly. *Obs.*

2. In a deceptive or fraudulent manner; with dishonesty.

dis-hon'es-ty (dĭs-ŏn'ĕs-tĭ), *n.* [ME. also *deshonestee*, OF. *deshonesté*.] **1.** Dishonor; shame. *Obs.* "The hidden things of *dishonesty*." 2 *Cor.* iv. 2.

2. Lewdness; unchastity. *Obs.*

3. Want of honesty, probity, or integrity in principle; want of fairness and straightforwardness, a disposition to defraud, deceive, or betray; faithlessness.

4. A dishonest act; violation of trust or of justice; fraud; any deviation from probity.

dis-hon'or } (dĭs-ŏn'ẽr; 277), *n.* [ME. *deshonour*, *dis-*
dis-hon'our } *honour*, OF. *deshonor*, *deshonur*, F. *déshonneur*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *honor*, *honur*, F. *honneur*, fr. L. *honor*. See HONOR.] **1.** The reverse of honor; variously: the state of one who has committed an offense against honor; disgrace; shame; ignominy; as, to live in *dishonor* after a vile act; the state of one who has fallen from favor; as, a courtier in *dishonor*; infliction of disrespect; indignity; insult; as, to suffer unmerited *dishonors*; a source of dishonor or disgrace; a dishonorable action or person; as, a man who is a *dishonor* to his country or kindred.

It was not meet for us to see the king's *dishonor* *Ezra* iv. 14.

2. *Law.* The nonpayment or nonacceptance of commercial paper by the party on whom it is drawn.

Syn. — Indignity, opprobrium, disparagement; shame, obloquy, reproach. — DISHONOR, DISGRACE, IGNOMINY, INFAMY agree in expressing the loss of good fame. DISHONOR retains, to a greater degree than *disgrace*, a negative force, and expresses deprivation or violation of honor, reputation, or dignity. DISGRACE expresses positive shame or reproach. IGNOMINY connotes public, INFAMY notorious, disgrace or dishonor. See ABASE.

But now mischance hath trod my title down
And with *dishonor* laid me on the ground. *Shak.*

A *disgrace* never to be wiped off *Jane Austen*

The *ignominy* of returning to Spain, having accomplished nothing, became more obvious the more it was considered *Froude.*

The brand of *infamy*. *Shelley*

dis-hon'or } (dĭs-ŏn'ẽr, 277), *v. t.*; DIS-HON'ORED, -HON'-
dis-hon'our } OURED (-ẽrd); DIS-HON'OR-ING, -HON'OUR-ING. [ME. *deshonouren*, F. *déshonorer*; *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *honorer* to honor, fr. L. *honorare*. See HONOR, *v. t.*] **1.** To deprive of honor; to disgrace; to bring reproach or shame on; to treat with indignity, or as unworthy in the sight of others, to stain the character of; to lessen the reputation of; as, the duelist *dishonors* himself to maintain his honor.

Nothing . . . that may *dishonor*
Our law, or stain my vow of Nazarite *Milton.*

2. To violate the chastity of; to debauch. *Obs. or Archaic.*

3. To refuse or decline to accept or pay; — said in respect of a draft, bill, check, or note, which is duly presented for acceptance or payment; as, to *dishonor* a bill of exchange. See PROTEST, NOTICE OF DISHONOR.

Syn. — Shame, humble, humiliate, degrade; debauch.

dis-hon'or-a-ble } (-ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *déshonorable*.]
dis-hon'our-a-ble } **1.** Wanting in honor, not honorable, bringing or deserving dishonor; staining the character, and lessening the reputation; shameful; disgraceful; base. **2.** Wanting in honor or esteem; disesteemed.

He that is *dishonorable* in riches, how much more in poverty! *Ecclus.* x. 31

To find ourselves *dishonorable* graves. *Shak.*

— **dis-hon'or-a-ble-ness, dis-hon'our-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **dis-hon'or-a-bly, dis-hon'our-a-bly,** *adv.*

dish plate. *Mining.* A plate or rail concaved to receive the front wheels of a tub to secure it while teeming. *Local, Eng.* *Heslop.*

dish staff. A staff for gauging the amount by which a wheel is dished.

dish'wash'er (dĭsh'wŏsh'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that washes dishes. **2. a** The pied wagtail. **b** The small Australian flycatcher *Sisura inquieta*.

dish'wa'ter (-wô'tẽr), *n.* Water in which dishes have been or are to be washed. "Suds and *dishwater*." *Beau. & Fl.*

dis'il-lu'sion (dĭs'ĭ-lū'zhŭn), *n.* Act or process of freeing from an illusion, or state of being freed therefrom.

dis'il-lu'sion, dis'il-lu'sion-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To free from an illusion or deception; to disillusionize. "The bitter *disillusionizing* experience." *W. Black.*

dis'im-pas'sioned (dĭs'ĭm-păsh'ŭnd), *a.* Free from warmth of passion or feeling.

dis'im-pris'on (-prĭz'n), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *désemprisonner*.] To release from prison; to set at liberty. — **dis'im-pris'on-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis-in'cli-na'tion (dĭs-ĭn'klĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* State of being disinclined; want of propensity, desire, or affection; slight aversion or dislike; indisposition.

Having a *disinclination* to books or business *Guardian*

Syn. — Unwillingness, disaffection, alienation, dislike, indisposition, distaste, aversion, repugnance.

dis'in-cline' (dĭs'ĭn-klīn'), *v. t.*; DIS'IN-CLINED' (-klīnd'); DIS'IN-CLIN'ING (-klīn'ĭng). To incline away the affections of; to excite aversion in; to make unwilling; alienate.

Careful . . . to *disincline* them from any reverence or affection to the Queen. *Clarendon.*

dis'in-cline', *v. i.* To be unwilling or not inclined (to do something).

dis'in-cor'po-rate (dĭs'ĭn-kôr'pŏ-rāt), *v. t*; DIS'IN-COR'PO-RATED (-rā'tĕd); DIS'IN-COR'PO-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). **1.** To deprive of corporate powers, rights, or privileges; to divest of the condition of a corporate body.

2. To detach from a corporation or body.

dis'in-cor'po-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Dissolution of incorporation. *Rare.*

dis'in-crust'ant (dĭs'ĭn-krŭs'tănt), *n.* [*dis-* + *incrust* + *-ant.*] Anything which prevents or removes incrustation or scale, as in steam boilers.

dis'in-fect' (dĭs'ĭn-fĕkt'), *v. t.*; DIS'IN-FECT'ED; DIS'IN-FECT'ING. [Cf. F. *désinfecter*.] To free from infectious or contagious matter; to destroy putrefaction in, to purify; to make innocuous; to treat with a disinfectant. See DISINFECTANT.

When the infectious matter and the odoriferous matter are one . . . then to deodorize is to *disinfect* *Ure.*

dis'in-fect'ant (-fĕk'tănt), *a.* [Cf. F. *désinfectant*.] Rendering free from infection.

dis'in-fect'ant, *n.* A substance adapted for destroying the bacteria in, and rendering harmless and inoffensive, objects, places, or materials containing putrefactive or pathogenic bacteria. A *disinfectant* differs from an *antiseptic* in not being intended for use upon the living body; hence many substances not applicable as antiseptics may serve as disinfectants, or stronger solutions of antiseptic substances may be employed. Some of the agents commonly employed are heat (esp. in the form of steam), carbolic acid, sulphur dioxide, chlorine, chloride of lime, corrosive sublimate, formaldehyde, etc.

dis'in-fec'tion (dĭs'ĭn-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *désinfection*.] Act of disinfecting; purification from infecting matter.

dis'in-fec'tor (-fĕk'tẽr), *n.* One that disinfects; an apparatus for applying disinfectants.

dis'in-gen'u-ous (dĭs'ĭn-jĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* Not ingenuous; wanting in candor or frankness; not frank or open; uncandid; unworthily or meanly artful.

So *disingenuous* as not to confess them [faults]. *Pope.*

— **dis'in-gen'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **dis'in-gen'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

dis'in-her'it (dĭs'ĭn-hĕr'ĭt), *v. t.*; DIS'IN-HER'IT-ED; DIS'IN-HER'IT-ING. To cut off from, or deprive of, an inheritance or hereditary succession, to prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of any property or right which, by law or custom, would devolve on him in the course of descent.

Of how fair a portion Adam *disinherited* his whole posterity! *South*

dis'in-her'it-ance (-ĭ-tăns), *n.* Act of disinheriting, or state of being disinherited; disherison.

dis-in'te-gra-ble (dĭs-ĭn'tẽ-grá-b'l), *a.* Capable of being disintegrated.

dis-in'te-grant (-grănt), *a.* Disintegrating. — *n.* A disintegrating agent.

dis-in'te-grate (-grāt), *v. t*; DIS-IN'TE-GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd); DIS-IN'TE-GRAT'ING (-grāt'ĭng). [L. *dis-* + *integratus*, p. p. of *integrare* to renew, repair, fr. *integer* entire, whole. See INTEGER.] To separate into integrant parts; to reduce to fragments or to powder; to break up, or cause to fall to pieces, as a rock, by blows of a hammer, frost, or ram.

dis-in'te-grate, *v. i.* To decompose into integrant parts; as, chalk rapidly *disintegrates*.

dis-in'te-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disintegrating, or state of being disintegrated; specif., *Geol.*, the wearing away or falling to pieces of rocks or strata, produced by atmospheric action, frost, ice, etc.

Society has need of further *disintegration* before it could begin to reconstruct itself locally *Motley.*

dis-in'te-gra-tive (dĭs-ĭn'tẽ-grā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to disintegrate; disintegrating.

dis-in'te-gra'tor (-grā'tẽr), *n.* One that disintegrates; a machine for grinding or pulverizing.

dis'in-ter' (dĭs'ĭn-tûr'), *v. t.*; DIS'IN-TERRED' (-tûrd'); DIS'IN-TER'RING. [Cf. F. *désenterrer*.] **1.** To take out of the grave or tomb; to unbury; to exhume; to dig up.

2. To bring out, as from a grave or hiding place, to bring from obscurity into view.

dis-in'ter-ess (dĭs-ĭn'tẽr-ĕs), *v. t.* [F. *désintéresser* to deprive of interest in; *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *intéresser* to interest, fr. L. *interesse* to import, concern. See INTEREST; cf. DISINTEREST.] To disinterest. *Obs.*

dis-in'ter-est (-ĕst), *n.* **1.** What is contrary to interest or advantage; disadvantage. *Rare.*

2. Disinterestedness.

The highest honor is *disinterest*. *J. Martineau*

dis-in'ter-est, *v. t.*; DIS-IN'TER-EST-ED; DIS-IN'TER-EST-ING. To divest of interest or interested motives. *Rare.*

dis-in'ter-est-ed, *a.* **1.** Lacking interest or concern. *Obs.*

2. Not influenced by regard to personal advantage; free from selfish motive; not biased or prejudiced; as, a *disinterested* decision or judge.

The happiness of *disinterested* sacrifices *Channing*

Syn. — See FAIR.

— **dis-in'ter-est-ed-ly,** *adv.* — **dis-in'ter-est-ed-ness,** *n.*

dis'in-ter'ment (dĭs'ĭn-tûr'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of disinterring, exhumation.

2. A thing exhumed or dug up. *Rare.*

dis'in-volve' (-ĭn-vŏlv'), *v. t.* To relieve from involvement; to disentangle.

dis-ject' (dĭs-jĕkt'), *v. t.*; DIS-JECT'ED; DIS-JECT'ING. [See DISJECTION.] To separate by force, to tear apart; to scatter violently; as, a *disjected* people.

dis-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *disjicere*, *disjectum*, to throw asunder, disperse; *dis-* + *jacere* to throw.] Act of scattering, or state of being scattered; dispersion.

dis-join' (dĭs-join'), *v. t.*; DIS-JOINED' (-joind'), DIS-JOIN'ING. [OF. *desjoindre*, F. *disjoindre*, *déjoindre*, fr. L. *disjungere*; *dis-* + *jungere* to join. See JOIN; cf. DISJOINT, DISJUNCT.] To dissolve or prevent the joining of; to part, disunite; undo; separate; sunder.

That marriage, thereiore, God himself *disjoins*. *Milton.*

Windmill Street consisted of *disjoined* houses *Pennant*

Syn. — Disunite, separate, detach, sever, dissever, sunder, dissociate, disconnect.

dis-join', *v. i.* To become separated; to part.

dis-joint' (dĭs-joint'), *a.* [OF. *desjoint*, p. p. of *desjoindre*. See DISJOIN.] *Archaic.* **1.** Disjointed; disconnected.

2. Disjoined; unconnected.

dis-joint', *v. t.*; DIS-JOINT'ED; DIS-JOINT'ING. **1.** To separate the joints of; to separate, as parts united by joints; to put out of joint; to force out of its socket; to dislocate; as, to *disjoint* bones; to *disjoint* a fowl in carving.

2. To separate at junctures or joints; to break where parts are united; to break in pieces; as, *disjointed* columns.

3. To break the natural order and relations of, to make incoherent; as, a *disjointed* speech.

dis-hab'it, *v. t.* [*dis-* + *habit* to inhabit.] To dislodge. *Obs.*

dis-hab'it-ed, *p. a.* Uninhabited. *Obs.* [2 a

dis'ha-bit'u-ate, *v. t.* See DIS-.

dis-ha'ble. † DISABLE. [2 b.

dis'hal-lu'ci-na'tion, *n.* See DIS-, DI'shan (dĭ'shăn). *Bib.*

dis-hant' *n.* Dishearten *Ref. Sp.*

dis-hant'ed. Disheartened. *Ref. Sp.*

dis-haunt', *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *deshanter*.] To cease to haunt. *Obs.*

dish'clout', *n.* A dishcloth. *Archaic or Dial.* — **dish'clout',** *v. t.*

dis-health'. *n.* See DIS-, 2 b.

dis-heart'. *v. t.* To dishearten. *Obs* [heartens.

dis-heart'en-er, *n.* One that dis-

dis-heart'en-ing-ly, *adv.* of *disheartening*, p. pr. [-MENT.

dis-heart'en-ment, *n.* See

dis-heav'en, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis-heir', *v. t.* [*dis-* + *heir*.] To disinherit. *Obs* [something.

dish'er, *n.* **1.** One that dishes

2. One who makes or sells dishes. *Obs.*

dis-her'ent (dĭs-hĕr'ĕnt), *a.* [*dis-* + *-herent* as in *coherent*.] Not cohering. *Rare.* [*Obs.*

dis-her'ies, *v. t.* To disherit

dis-her'it-ance, *n.* [Cf. OF. *desheritance*.] Disinheritance. *Obs.*

disheriteson. † DISHERISON.

dis-her'i-tor, *n. Law.* One who disinherits. *Obs.*

dis-shev'el, *a* [OF. *descheveté*, p. p.] Disheveled. *Obs.*

dis-shev'eld. Disheveled. *Ref. Sp.*

dis-shev'el-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

dis-shev'ely, *a.* [OF. *deschevelé*, p. p.] Disheveled. *Obs.*

dish'ful (dĭsh'fo͝ol), *n*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). See -FUL.

dish'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISH. Specif., *p. a.*, concave.

di-shiv'er, *v. t.* [*dis-* + *shiver*.] To shiver. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

dish'-mus'tard, *n.* The penny cress.

dis-home', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

Di'shon (dĭ'shŏn). *Bib.*

dis-hon'or-a-ry, *a.* Dishonoring. *Rare.*

dis-hon'ord. Dishonored. *R. Sp.*

dis-hon'or-er, dis-hon'our-er, *n.* One that dishonors.

dis-horn', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. — **dis-horn'er,** *n.* [unhorse

dis-horse', *v. t.* To dismount; **dis-hort'** (dĭ-shôrt'), *n* [Prob *dis-* + *short*.] *Scot.* 1 An injury; mischief. [ment.

2. A deficiency; disappoint-

dis-house' (dĭs-houz'), *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dish'rag', *n.* **1.** A dishcloth.

2. *Bot* = DISHCLOTH GOURD.

dish't. Dished. *Ref. Sp.* [2 a.

dis-hu'man-ize, *v. t.* See DIS-, **dis-hu'mor, dis-hu'mour,** *n.* Ill humor. *Obs.*

dis-hu'mor, dis-hu'mour, *v. t.* To deprive of humor or desire; to put out of humor. *Obs.*

dish'wash', *n.* Dishwater. *Obs*

disi. † DIZZY. [CAIE

di-sil'i-cate (dĭ-), *n.* See SILI-

di'sil-lic'ic (dĭ'sĭl-ĭs'ĭk), *a.* See SILICIC ACID.

dis'il-lude', *v. t.* To disillusion.

dis'il-lu'mi-nate, *v. t* To make dark; darken. *R.* [-MENT.

dis'il-lu'sion-ment, *n.* See

dis'im-ag'ine, *v. t.* To banish from the imagination. *Rare.*

dis'im-bark', † DISEMBARK.

dis'im-bit'ter. Var. of DISEMBITTER.

dis'im-bogue' † DISEMBOGUE.

dis'im-mure', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. *Rare.*

dis'im-park', *v. t.* To free from the barriers or restrictions of a park. *Rare.*

dis'im-prove' (dĭs'ĭm-prōov'), *v. t. & i.* See DIS-, 2 a. — **dis'im-prove'ment,** *n.*

dis'in-car'cer-ate, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. — **dis'in-car'cer-a'tion,** *n.*

dis'in-car'nate, *v. t.* To change from a fleshly to a spiritual nature. *Rare.* [ied. *Rare.*

dis'in-car'nate, *a.* Disembod-

dis'in-close', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis'in-cor'po-rate, *a.* Disincorporated. *Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*

dis'in-crease', *n. & v.* Decrease

dis-in'di-vid'u-al-ize, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. [TOR.

dis'in-fect'er. *n.* = DISINFEC-

disinfection oil = SAPROL

dis'in-feu-da'tion, *n. Law.* Release from feudal tenure.

dis'in-flame', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis'in-fla'tion, *n.* See DIS-, 2 b

disingenious, *a.* Error for DISINGENUOUS. *Obs*

dis-in'ge-nu'i-ty, *n.* Disingenuousness. *Obs.* [ple. *Obs.*

dis'in-hab'it, *v. t.* To dispeo-

dis'in-her'i-son (dĭs'ĭn-hĕr'ĭ-zŭn), *n.* Disherison. [*Rare.*

dis'in-humee', *v* To disinter.

dis-in'su-la'tion, *n.* See DIS-, 2 b.

dis'in-sure' (dĭs'ĭn-shōor'), *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. [ENTAIL.

dis'in-tail', dis'in-tale'. † DIS-

dis-in'te-grate, *a.* Disintegrated. *Rare.*

dis-in'te-gra'tion-ist, *n* See -IST.

dis-in'te-gra-to-ry (dĭs-ĭn'tẽ-grā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Disintegrative.

dis'in-teg'ri-ty, *n.* See DIS-, 2 b.

dis-in'te-grous (dĭs-ĭn'tĕ-grŭs), *a.* [L. *dis-* + *integer* entire.] Lacking cohesion or integrity. *Rare.* [2 a.

dis-in-ten'si-fy, *v. t.* See DIS-,

dis'in-terd'. Disinterred. *R. Sp.*

dis-in'ter-ess-ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *désintéressement*.] Disinterestedness. *Obs.* [esting. *Rare.*

dis-in'ter-est-ing, *a.* Uninter-

dis-in'ter-twine', *v. t* See DIS-, 2 a

dis'in-thrall', **dis'in-thrall'ment.** Vars. of DISENTHRALL, DISENTHRALLMENT [2 a.

dis-in-tri-cate, *v. t.* See DIS-,

dis'in-ure' *v. t.* To render unaccustomed. *Obs.* [2 b.

dis'in-vag'i-na'tion, *n.* See DIS-,

dis'in-va-lid'i-ty, *n.* Invalidity. *Obs.*

dis'in-vest', *v t* To divest *Rare.*

dis'in-ves'ti-ture, *n.* Deprivation of investiture. *Obs.* [2 a.

dis'in-vig'or-ate, *v t.* See DIS-,

dis'in-vite', *v. t.* To recall an invitation to. *Obs.*

dis-jas'kit (dĭs-jăs'kĭt), *p. a.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. DEJECTED.] Jaded; decayed; worn out. *Scot*

‖ **dis-jec'ta mem'bra** (dĭs-jĕk'-tă mĕm'brā), [L.] Scattered parts. — **dis-jec'ti mem'bra poe'tæ** (-tī mĕm'brā pō-ē'tē), the limbs of the dismembered poet. *Horace* (*Satires*, I. iv. 62).

dis-jeune'. Var. of DISJUNE.

dis-joint', *n.* [OF. *desjointe*

dis-joint' (dĭs-joint'), *v. i.* To separate at the joints; to divide into fragments, to fall apart.

dis-joint'ed, *p. a.* Separated at the joint, disconnected; incoherent.—**dis-joint'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-joint'ed-ness**, *n.*

dis-joint'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a disjointed state; separately; —opposed to *conjointly*.

2. Disconnectedly; incoherently. *Rare.*

dis-junct' (dĭs-jŭngkt'), *a.* [L. *disjunctus*, p. p. of *disjungere*. See DISJOIN; cf. DISJOINT.] **1.** Characterized by disjunction or separation of parts, or formed into separate parts or groups; also, separate or disconnected; disjoint.

2. *Zool.* Having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by deep constrictions; — said of insects.

disjunct motion. *Music.* See MOTION, *n* — **d. proposition.** = DISJUNCTIVE PROPOSITION. — **d. species,** *Logic*, different species falling coördinately under a single genus. — **d. tetrachord.** *Music.* See TETRACHORD.

dis-junc'tion (-jŭngk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *disjunctio.*] **1.** Act of disjoining, or state of being disjoined; disunion, separation; a parting; as, the *disjunction* of soul and body.

2. *Logic.* The relation of the terms of a disjunctive proposition or judgment; also, such a proposition or judgment.

By true *disjunction* I mean a judgment in which alternatives falling under a single identity are enumerated, and are known in virtue of some pervading principle to be reciprocally exclusive, and to be exhaustive *B. Bosanquet.*

dis-junc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *disjunctivus:* cf. F. *disjonctif.*] **1.** Tending to disjoin, involving disjunction; disjoining.

2. *Music.* Pertaining to disjunct tetrachords. "*Disjunctive* notes." *Moore.*

disjunctive conjunction, *Gram.*, a conjunction that denotes an opposition of the ideas expressed by the words or clauses it connects; as, *either, or, neither, nor, but, although, except, lest*, etc. — **d. legacy,** *Roman Law*, a legacy of the same thing left severally to different persons. If they all accept together they share alike; lapsed shares go to the remaining legatees free from any burdens imposed on the lapsed shares. — **d. proposition,** one in which the parts are connected by disjunctive conjunctions; as, it is *either* day *or* night. — **d. syllogism,** *Logic*, one in which one or more propositions are *disjunctive;* as, the earth moves in a circle or in an ellipse; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipse. — **d. symbiosis,** *Biol.*, a condition of symbiosis from which mutual advantages are derived by the symbionts, although there is no direct union or connection between them. The interrelationship of insects and flowers in cross-pollination and the use of plants for dwellings by ants are examples.

dis-junc'tive, *n.* **1.** a *Gram.* A disjunctive conjunction. **b** *Heb. Gram.* An accent sign or character used to mark a separation of words or clauses in a sentence.

2. *Logic.* A disjunctive proposition.

Not a few, however, of whom Hamilton is the best known in England, have laid it down that all *disjunctives* are to be regarded as exclusive. *J. Venn.*

dis-junc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* *Elec.* A device for disconnecting a circuit, esp. that employed for periodically reversing the current in a continuous-current system of distribution.

disk (dĭsk), *n.* Also **disc.** [L. *discus*, Gr. δίσκος. See DISH.] **1.** A discus; a quoit. *Poetic.* *Pope.*

2. A flat circular plate; as, a *disk* of metal or paper.

3. *Astron.* The seemingly flat figure of a celestial body, as it appears in the heavens, whether circular, gibbous, or crescent.

4. *Bot.* **a** The surface of an organ, as opposed to the margin. **b** In asteraceous composites, the central portion of the head, composed of tubular flowers, as the yellow disk of an oxeye daisy. See DISCOID HEAD. **c** A variously shaped enlargement of the torus around, beneath, or above the pistil. **d** A bordered pit (see under BORDERED). **e** One of the adhesive circular enlargements formed at the ends of the tendrils in the Virginia creeper, the Japanese ivy, and similar plants, by which they are enabled to climb flat surfaces; also, any similar adhesive surface, as the base of a pollinium. **f** The valve of a diatom when circular. **g** The ascigerous surface of the hymenium in fungi of the order Pezizales.

Head of Camomile (*d* Disk; *r, r* Rays.

5. *Zoöl.* Any of various structures likened to a disk; as, the flattened circumoral area of sea anemones and other cœlenterates; the lidlike structure terminating the body of *Vorticella* and allied infusorians, the area about the eyes of owls, which is covered with modified plumage, etc See also BLOOD DISK, CREEPING DISK, GERMINAL DISK, etc.

6. A disk harrow.

disk, *v. t.;* DISKED (dĭskt); DISK'ING. To cultivate by means of a disk harrow or disk cultivator.

disk clutch. *Engin.* A friction clutch in which the gripping surfaces are disks or more or less resemble disks.

disk crank. *Mach.* A kind of balanced crank consisting of a disk capable of revolving about its center and having a crank pin secured eccentrically in it. In the double variety the crank pin connects two parallel disks.

disk cultivator. *Agric. Mach.* A cultivator with revolving disks, in sets, for breaking the soil.

disk engine. *Mach.* Any of various rotary engines (now considered impracticable) in which the piston or its equivalent takes the form of a rotating or wabbling disk.

disk floret. One of the florets in the disk of an asteraceous composite plant. See DISCOID.

disk furrower. *Agric. Mach.* A furrower in which the customary shoe is replaced by a dished disk set at an angle to the line of draft.

disk harrow. *Agric. Mach.* A form of harrow in which the earth is broken up by means of one or more series of parallel upright disks arranged at an angle with the line of draft.

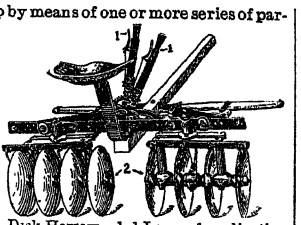

Disk Harrow. 1, 1 Levers for adjusting Disks; 2 Disk Gangs.

disk'less (dĭsk'lĕs), *a.* Having no disk, specif., appearing as a point and not expanded into a disk, as the image of a faint star in a telescope.

disk photometer. *Astron. & Physics.* See PHOTOMETER.

disk pile. *Civil Engin.* An iron pile, sunk by means of a water jet, having a disk on its lower end to give increased supporting power, —used chiefly for foundations in sand.

disk plow *or* **plough.** A plow which has in place of moldboard and share a concavo-convex steel disk, or series of such disks, carried by a metal framework mounted on wheels.

disk telegraph. A dial telegraph.

disk valve. *Mach.* A valve opened or closed by a disk, as a suction valve having an India rubber disk fixed centrally over a grating or grid.

disk wheel. *Mach.* A disk having a spiral on its flat face for engaging with a worm wheel.

disk' wind'ing (wīn'dĭng). *Elec.* An armature winding in which the convolutions are flat, forming a disk.

dis-leaf' (dĭs-lēf'), **dis-leave'** (-lēv'), *v. t.* To remove the leaves from; to bare of leaves.

The cankerworm that annually *disleared* the elms. *Lowell.*

dis-like' (dĭs-līk'), *a.* [*dis-* + *like*, a.] Unlike. *Obs.*

dis-like', *v. t.;* DIS-LIKED' (-līkt'), DIS-LIK'ING (-līk'ĭng). **1.** To regard with dislike; to disapprove; distelish.

Every nation *dislikes* an impost *Johnson.*

2. To awaken dislike in; to displease. *Obs.*

3. To show aversion to. *Obs.*

dis-like', *n.* **1.** A feeling of positive and usually permanent aversion to something unpleasant, uncongenial, or offensive; disapprobation; repugnance; displeasure, disfavor; — the opposite of *liking* or *fondness.*

God's grace . . . gives him continual *dislike* to sin. *Hammond.*
We have spoken of the *dislike* of these excellent women for Sheridan and Fox. *J. Morley.*

2. Discord; dissension. *Obs.* *Fairfax.*

Syn. — Distaste, disinclination, disapprobation, disfavor, disaffection, displeasure, disrelish, aversion, reluctance, repugnance, disgust, antipathy.

dis-lik'ing (dĭs-lik'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISLIKE. Specif.: *vb. n.* Dislike; disapproval.

dis-limn' (dĭs-lĭm'), *v. t. & i.* [*dis-* + *limn.*] To efface, or to fade, as a picture. *Rare.*

The night *dislimns*, and breaks
Like snows slow thawn. *W. E. Henley*

dis'lo-cate (dĭs'lō-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [LL. *dislocatus*, p. p. of *dislocare;* L. *dis-* + *locare* to place, fr. *locus* place. See LOCUS.] **1.** To displace; to put out of its proper place; specif., of a bone: to remove from its normal connections with a neighboring bone; to put out of joint; to move from its socket; to disjoint.

After some time the strata on all sides of the globe were *dislocated.* *Woodward.*

2. To cause confusion in; disarrange, as affairs or plans.

And thus the archbishop's see, *dislocated* or out of joint for a time, was by the hands of his holiness set right again. *Fuller.*

dis'lo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dislocation.*] Act of dislocating, or state of being dislocated; specif.: **a** *Surg.* Displacement of a bone at a joint; luxation. **b** *Geol.* Displacement of parts of rocks or portions of strata by fracture, resulting in a simple fissure or in a fault. **c** *Mil.* Distribution of the parts of an army. *Rare.*

dis-lodge' (dĭs-lŏj'), *v. t.;* DIS-LODGED' (-lŏjd'); DIS-LODG'ING. [OF. *deslogier*, F. *déloger; des-* (L. *dis-*) + OF. *logier*, F. *loger.* See LODGE.] **1.** To drive from a lodge or place of rest; to remove from a place of quiet or repose; hence, to drive out from a place of hiding or defense; as, to *dislodge* a deer, or an enemy.

2. To shift the station or quarters of; to remove. *Obs.*

dis-lodge', *v. i.* To leave a lodging place; to remove.

Where Light and Darkness in perpetual round
Lodge and *dislodge* by turns. *Milton.*

dis-lodg'ment (dĭs-lŏj'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *délogement*, OF. *deslogement.*] Act or process of dislodging, or state of being dislodged.

dis-loy'al (dĭs-loi'ăl), *a.* [*dis-* + *loyal:* cf. OF. *desloial*, F. *déloyal.* See LOYAL.] Not loyal; not true to a sovereign or lawful superior, or to the government under which one lives; false where allegiance is due; faithless; as, a subject *disloyal* to the king; a *disloyal* friend.

Syn. — Disobedient, faithless, untrue, treacherous, perfidious, dishonest, inconstant. See DISAFFECTED.

— **dis-loy'al-ist,** *n.* — **dis-loy'al-ly,** *adv.*

dis-loy'al-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [*dis-* + *loyalty:* cf. OF. *desloauté*, F. *déloyauté.*] **1.** Lack of loyalty or fidelity; violation of allegiance.

2. A disloyal act.

dis-lus'ter } (dĭs-lŭs'tẽr), *v. t. & i.* To deprive of luster;
dis-lus'tre } to lose luster. *Lowell.*

dis'mal (dĭz'măl), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *dì* day (L. *dies*) + *mal* bad, evil (L. *malus*), of which the pl. was in the accusative case *dis mals* or *dis maus* (nom. pl. *di mal*); the reference being to certain supposedly unlucky days, two in each month, called also *dies Aegyptiaci* in LL.] **1.** The "dies mali," evil or unlucky days of the medieval calendar, — called also *Egyptian days;* hence, evil days; days of gloom or disaster. *Obs.*

I trow it was in the *dismal.* *Chaucer.*

2. A dismal person, state, or thing; specif.: **a** A hired mourner. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* Mourning garments; weeds. *Obs.* **c** *pl.* The blues; low spirits, also, gloomy or depressing surroundings or circumstances.

3. A swamp. *Southern U. S.*

dis'mal (dĭz'măl), *a.* [See DISMAL, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the "dismal," or "dies mali;" hence, unlucky or ill-omened; ill-boding; sinister; fatal.

An ugly fiend more foul than *dismal* day. *Spenser.*
Death shall stop his *dismal* threatening sound. *Shak.*

2. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, disaster or calamity; woeful; dreadful; horrifying. *Shak.*

3. Gloomy to the eye or ear; sorrowful and depressing to the feelings; foreboding; cheerless; dreary; somber; desolate; as, *dismal* stories; a *dismal* place.

A *dismal* description of an English November. *Southey.*

Syn. — Dreary, lonesome, gloomy, dark, ominous, ill-boding, fatal, doleful, lugubrious, funereal, dolorous, calamitous, sorrowful, sad, joyless, melancholy, unfortunate, unhappy.

dismal science, political economy. *Ironical or Humorous.*

dis-mal'i-ty (dĭz-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being dismal, or a dismal occurrence or feeling.

dis-man'tle (dĭs-măn't'l), *v. t.;* DIS-MAN'TLED (-t'ld); DIS-MAN'TLING (-tlĭng). [F. *démanteler*, OF. *desmanteler; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *manteler* to cover with a cloak, defend, fr. *mantel*, F. *manteau*, cloak. See MANTLE.] **1.** To strip or deprive of dress or covering; to divest; uncloak.

2. To strip of furniture and equipments, guns, etc.; to strip of walls or outworks; to unrig; as, to *dismantle* a fort, a town, or a ship.

A *dismantled* house, without windows or shutters. *Macaulay*

3. To disable; to render useless. *Obs.*

Syn. — Demolish, raze. See DESTROY.

dis-man'tle-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of dismantling, or state of being dismantled; esp., deprivation of defenses.

dis-mast' (dĭs-măst'), *v. t.;* DIS-MAST'ED; DIS-MAST'ING. [*dis-* + *mast:* cf. F. *démâter.*] To deprive of a mast or masts; to carry away the masts of; as, a storm *dismasted* the ship. — **dis-mast'ment** (-mĕnt), *n. Rare.*

dis-may' (dĭs-mā'), *v. t.;* DIS-MAYED' (-mād'); DIS-MAY'ING. [ME. *desmaien, dismaien*, OF. *esmaier; es-* (L. *ex*) + OHG. *magan* to be strong or able; akin to E. *may.* In English *es-* was changed to *dis-* (L. *dis-*). See MAY, *v. t.*] **1.** To disable with alarm or apprehension; to depress the spirits or courage of; to deprive of firmness and energy through fear; to daunt; appall; terrify.

Be not afraid, neither be thou *dismayed* *Josh.* i. 9.

2. To put to rout; to subdue. *Obs.*

Syn. — Terrify, alarm, fright, affright, frighten, scare, intimidate, shock, horrify. — DISMAY, DAUNT, APPALL. To DISMAY is to deprive of spirit, courage, or initiative, esp. by an alarming or disconcerting prospect; to DAUNT is to cow or intimidate, esp. by that which awes or subdues; to APPALL is to overwhelm or confound with sudden fear or horror. See FEAR, FEARFUL; cf. COURAGE.

The Norweyan lord, surveying vantage, . . .
Began a fresh assault. — *Dismayed* not this
Our captains, Macbeth and Banquo? *Shak.*

The scarlet sagum of the procurator, the fasces of the lictors, the swords of the legionaries, the gleaming armor of the chiliarchs, did not for one moment *daunt* him. *F. W. Farrar.*

Whence is that knocking?
How is 't with me, when every noise *appalls* me? *Shak.*

dis-may', *v. i.* To take, or be filled with, dismay. *Obs.*

dis-may', *n.* [Cf OF. *esmai*, F. *émoi.* See DISMAY, *v. t.*] **1.** Loss of spirit through fear; overwhelming and disabling terror; a sinking of the spirits; consternation.

I cannot think of such a battle without *dismay.* *Macaulay.*

2. Condition fitted to dismay; ruin. *Obs.*

Syn. — Dejection, discouragement, depression, fright, terror, apprehension, alarm, affright. See FEAR.

dis-mem'ber (dĭs-mĕm'bẽr), *v. t.;* DIS-MEM'BERED (-bẽrd); DIS-MEM'BER-ING. [OF. *desmembrer*, F. *démembrer; des-* (L. *dis-*) + OF. & F. *membre* limb. See MEMBER.] **1.** To tear limb from limb; to disjoin or tear off the limbs or members of; hence, to tear or cut in pieces; to break up; mangle; mutilate.

Fowls obscene *dismembered* his remains *Pope.*
By whose hands the blow should be struck which would *dismember* that once mighty empire. *Buckle.*

2. To cut or tear off (a limb or member from the body or main part); to sever; part. *Obs.*

3. To deprive of membership. *Obs.*

They were *dismembered* by vote of the house. *R. North.*

Syn. — Disjoint, dislocate, dilacerate, mutilate, divide.

dis-mem'bered (-bẽrd), *pret. & p. p.* of DISMEMBER. Specif.: *p. a. Her.* Having parts (as in an animal, the head, tail, and paws) couped and slightly removed from the remainder so as to preserve the general outline of the charge.

dis-mem'ber-ment (-bẽr-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *desmembrement*, F. *démembrement.*] **1.** Act of dismembering, or state of being dismembered; mutilation; division; separation.

2. Removal from membership. *Rare.*

dis-miss' (dĭs-mĭs'), *v. t;* DIS-MISSED' (-mĭst'); DIS-MISS'ING. [L. *dis-* + *missus*, p. p. of *mittere* to send; cf. *dimittere*, OF. *desmetre*, F. *démettre.* See DEMISE; cf. DIMIT.] **1.** To send away; to give leave of departure; to cause or permit to go; as, the petitioners were speedily *dismissed.*

He *dismissed* the assembly. *Acts* xix 41.

2. To send or remove from office, service, or employment; to the character of marble.

dis-march', *v. t.* [F. *desmarcher* (Cotgrave) to step back, retire.] To march away. *Obs.*

dis-mark', *v. t.* To remove distinguishing marks from. *Rare.*

dis-mar'ket, *v. t.* To deprive of status as a market. *Rare.*

dis-mar'ry, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *desmarier*, F. *démarier.*] To divorce. *Obs.*

dis-mar'shal, *v. t.* To derange; disorder. *Obs.*

Dis'mas (dĭs'măs), *or* **Des'mas** (dĕs'măs), *n.* Also **Dys'mas.** [L. *Dismas*, Gr. Δυσμᾶς.] Legendary name of the penitent thief crucified at Christ's side.

dis-mask', *v. t.* To unmask. *Obs.*

dis-maw', *v. t.* To disgorge. *Obs.*

dis-may'ed-ness, *n.* State of being dismayed.

dis-may'ful, *a.* Terrifying. *Spenser.* — **dis-may'ful-ly**, *adv.*

dis-may'ment, *n.* Dismay. *Rare.*

dis-me, = DIM E.

dis-meas'ur-a-bly, *adv.* Immoderately *Obs.*

dis-meas'ured, *p. a.* [OF. *desmesuré*, p. p.] Beyond measure; mismeasured. *Obs.*

dis-mem'ber-a'tion, dis'mem-bra'tion, *n.* [LL. *dismembratio.*] Dismemberment *Obs.*

dis-mem'berd. Dismembered. *Ref. Sp.*

dis-mem'ber-er, *n.* One that dismembers.

dis-mem'brate, *v. t.* [LL. *dismembratus*, p. p., dismembered.] To disintegrate. *Obs. or R.*

dis-mem'bra-tor (dĭs-mĕm'brā-tẽr), *n. Flour Milling.* A device for separating flour from bran.

dis-mer'it, *v. t. & t.* Demerit. *Obs.*

dis-met'tled, *a.* Destitute of mettle, spiritless. *Obs.*

dis-miss', *n.* Dismissal. *Obs.*

separation, rupture. See DISJOIN.] Dilemma; strait. *Obs.*

dis-join'ture (dĭs-join'tŭr), *n.* [See DISJOINT, *a.*] Absence of connection; separation. *Rare.*

dis-ju'di-ca'tion, *n.* Error for DIJUDICATION. *Obs.* [*Sp.*]

dis-junc'tiv. Disjunctive. *Ref.*

dis-junc'tive-ly, *adv.* of DISJUNCTIVE. [edly. *Obs.*]

dis-junct'ly, *adv.* Disconnectedly. *Obs.*

dis-junc'ture (dĭs-jŭngk'tŭr), *n.* Disjunction.

dis-june' (dĭs-jōōn'), *n.* [OF. *desjun*] Breakfast. *Chiefly Scot.*

dis-jus'tice, *v. t.* To remove from justiceship. *Obs.*

disk armature. An armature consisting of a metallic disk, known as Faraday's disk, or one having disk winding.

disk barrow. A flat circular tumulus.

disk dynamo. A dynamo with a disk armature and corresponding field magnets.

dis-kel'i-on (dĭs-kĕl'Y-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *dis-* (see DI-) + Gr. σκέλος leg.] A figure resembling the triskelion in style but with only two rays [*Obs.*]

dis-kind'ness, *n.* Unkindness. *Obs.*

dis-know', *v. t.* To fail or refuse to recognize *Obs.*

dis-lade', *v. t.* To unlade. *Obs.*

dis-la'dy, *v. t.* To deny title or rank of lady to. *Obs.*

dis-lau'rel, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis-law'yer, *v. t.* To disbar *Obs.*

dis-leal', *a.* Disloyal; perfidious. *Obs.* [2 a.

dis'le-git'i-mate, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. *Rare.*

dis-li'cense, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. *Rare.*

dis-lik'a-ble (dĭs-līk'ă-b'l), *a.* Such as to provoke dislike.

dis-like'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

dis-like'li-hood, *n.* Lack of likelihood; improbability. *Rare.*

dis-lik'en (dĭs-līk'n), *v. t.* To make unlike; disguise. *Obs.*

dis-like'ness, *n.* Unlikeness. *Obs* [dislikes.

dis-lik'er (-līk'ẽr), *n.* One who

dis-limb', *v. t.* Dismember. *Obs.*

dis-link', *v. t.* To unlink; disunite. *Rare.*

dis-lipped', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis-live' (dĭs-lĭv'), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *life.*] To deprive of life. *Obs.*

dis-load', *v. t. & i.* To unload; disburden. *Rare.*

dis'lo-ca-ble (dĭs'lō-kă-b'l), *a.* Subject to dislocation. *R.* — **dis'lo-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. R.*

dis'lo-cate, *a.* [LL. *dislocatus*, p. p.] Dislocated. *Archaic.*

dis'lo-cat'ed (dĭs'lō-kā t'ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of DISLOCATE. — **dis'lo-cat'ed-ly,** *a d v.* — **dis'lo-cat'ed-ness,** *n*

dis-lock', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *disloquer.*] To dislocate. *Obs. or Scot.*

dis-lodge', *n.* Dislodgment. *Obs.*

dis'lo-gis'tic. Erron. var. of DYSLOGISTIC.

dis-loign', *v. t.* [OF. *desloignier.*] To put at a distance. *Obs*

dis-love', *v. t.* To withhold or withdraw one's love from. *Obs.*

dis-love', *n.* See DIS-, 2 b. *Rare.*

dis-loy'al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

dis-mail', *v. t.* [OF. *desmaillier.*] To divest of mail. *Archaic.*

dis-main', *v. t.* To deprive of the status of a main road. *Rare*

dis'mal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

dis'mal-ly, *adv.* of DISMAL.

dis'mal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

dis-man', *n. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis-man'tl. Dismantle. *R. Sp.*

dis-man'tld. Dismantled. *R.Sp.*

dis-man'tler (dĭs-măn'tlẽr), *n.* One that dismantles.

dis-mar'ble, *v.* To deprive of

discharge; as, the king *dismisses* his ministers; the master *dismisses* his servant.
3. To deprive (of) or cut off (from); also, to free (one's self of or from). *Obs.*
Though he soon *dismissed* himself from state affairs. *Dryden.*
4. To put away; to get rid or quit of; to throw off; to reject; esp., to put out of mind or consideration; as, to *dismiss* idle fears; also, to cease to consider or pass from the consideration of; as, the speaker *dismissed* the tariff issue with a brief reference.
5. *Law.* **a** *Practice.* To put (an action or party) out of consideration; to refuse to hear further; — said of the court. **b** To divorce (a wife) by sending away or repudiating, — this act constituting a divorce in most primitive systems, as early Hebrew law, Mohammedan law, etc.
6. To overlook; to fail to exact the penalty for. *Rare.*
A *dismissed* offense would after gall *Shak.*

dis-miss' (dĭs-mĭs'), *v. i.* To disperse; to break up. *Rare.*
dis-miss'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of dismissing, or state or fact of being dismissed; — now more usual than *dismission.*
Officeholders were commanded faithfully to enforce it, upon pain of immediate *dismissal.* *Motley*
Syn. — DISMISSAL, DISMISSION. DISMISSAL, in recent usage, is tending to displace DISMISSION in all its senses; as, "We will leave it altogether, this impostor hypothesis, as not credible; not very tolerable even, worthy chiefly of *dismissal* by us" (*Carlyle*); "A preoccupied nod and a perfunctory salutation which was in truth a *dismissal*" (*Stevenson*). Cf. *approbation, approval* (under ADMIRATION); *proposition, proposal* (under PROPOSITION); *disposal, disposition* (under DISPOSAL).
dis-mis'sion (dĭs-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *dimissio.*] Act of dismissing, state of being dismissed, instrument of dismissal, etc.; dismissal; variously: dispersal or disbandment; as, the *dismission* of troops; discharge, as from service; liberation, as of prisoners; a formal permission to leave; as, *dismission* of a jury; rejection or repudiation; specif., divorce by dismissing. See DISMISS, *v. t.*, 5.
Syn. — See DISMISSAL.
dis-mount' (dĭs-mount'), *v. i.*; DIS-MOUNT'ED; DIS-MOUNT'ING. [*dis-* + *mount:* cf. OF. *desmonter*, F. *démonter.*]
1. To come down; descend. *Poetic.*
But now the bright sun ginneth to *dismount.* *Spenser.*
2. To alight from a horse, camel, or the like (also formerly from a vehicle); as, the troops *dismounted.*
dis-mount', *v. t.* **1.** To throw or remove from the carriage, or from that on which a thing is mounted; to break the carriage or wheels of, and render useless; to deprive of equipments or mountings; — said esp. of artillery.
2. To throw or bring down from an elevation, or from honor, authority, etc.; to lower; degrade; also, to descend from (an elevation). *Obs.*
3. To throw or hurl from a horse; to unhorse; as, the knight was *dismounted* by the shock of the onset, also, to alight from (a horse or "mount"); as, to *dismount* a steed.
4. To deprive of horses; to unmount, as cavalry.
5. To remove from a mounting or setting, as a jewel.
6. *Mech.* To take down from a mounted or assembled condition; to take apart (a machine).
dis-mount', *n.* Act or method of dismounting.
dis'o-be'di-ence (dĭs'ō-bē'dĭ-ĕns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *desobedience.*] Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition.
He is undutiful . . . and lives in open *disobedience.* *Tillotson.*
dis'o-be'di-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [*dis-* + *obedient:* cf. OF. *desobedient.*] **1.** Neglecting or refusing to obey; omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited, refractory; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority; — applied to persons and acts.
This *disobedient* spirit in the colonies. *Burke.*
2. Not yielding; intractable.
dis'o-bey' (dĭs'ō-bā'), *v. t.*; DIS'O-BEYED' (-bād'); DIS'O-BEY'ING. [F. *désobéir; dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *obéir.* See OBEY; cf. DISOBEDIENT.] To refuse or neglect to obey; to transgress the commands of; to violate, as an order; as, men *disobey* their Maker and the laws.
dis'o-bey', *v. i.* To be disobedient.
He durst not know how to *disobey.* *Sir P. Sidney.*
dis'o-bey'al (-ăl), *n.* Failure to obey.
dis-ob'li-ga'tion (dĭs-ŏb'lĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.* **1.** Act of disobliging; offense; also, state of being disobliged; grudge.
2. Release from obligation.
dis'o-blige' (dĭs'ō-blīj'), *v. t.*; DIS'O-BLIGED' (-blījd'); DIS'O-BLIG'ING (-blīj'ĭng). [*dis-* + *oblige:* cf. F. *désobliger.*]
1. To release from obligation. *Obs.*
2. To refuse to oblige; to refrain from obliging; to be unaccommodating to.
My plan has given offense to some gentlemen, whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige.* *Addison.*
3. To cause inconvenience to; incommode. *Obs. or Colloq.*
dis'o-blig'ing (dĭs'ō-blīj'ĭng), *p. a.* Not obliging; not disposed to do a favor; unaccommodating; as, a *disobliging* person. — **dis'o-blig'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dis'o-blig'ing-ness**, *n.*
dis-orb' (dĭs-ôrb'), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *orb.*] **1.** To throw out of the proper orbit; to unsphere.
2. To deprive of an orb, esp. as a symbol of sovereignty.
dis-or'der (dĭs-ôr'dĕr), *n.* [*dis-* + *order:* cf. F. *désordre.*]
1. Want of order; confusion; disarray; as, the troops were thrown into *disorder;* the papers are in *disorder.*
2. Neglect of order or system; irregularity.
From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. *Pope.*
3. Breach of public order; disturbance of the peace of society; tumult.
4. Disturbance of the functions of the animal economy or of the soul. "*Disorder* in the body." *Locke.*
Syn. — Irregularity, disarrangement, tumult, bustle, commotion, disturbance; disease, illness, indisposition, sickness, ailment, malady, distemper. See CONFUSION.
dis-or'der (dĭs-ôr'dĕr), *v. t.*; DIS-OR'DERED (-dĕrd); DIS-OR'DER-ING. [*dis-* + *order*, v.] **1.** To disturb the order of; to derange or disarrange; to throw into confusion; to confuse.
Disordering the whole frame of jurisprudence *Burke*
The burden . . . *disordered* the ads and auxiliary rafters into a common ruin. *Jer. Taylor*
2. To disturb or interrupt the regular and natural functions of (either body or mind); to produce sickness or indisposition in; to discompose, to derange.
A man whose judgment was so much *disordered* by party spirit. *Macaulay*
3. To indulge or give (one's self) over to wild or disorderly conduct. *Obs.*
4. To discompose or disconcert. *Obs.*
5. To depose from holy orders. *Obs.* *Dryden.*
Syn. — Disarrange, derange, confuse, discompose.
dis-or'der, *v. i.* To fall into disorder or confusion. *Obs.*
dis-or'dered (-dĕrd), *pret. & p. p.* of DISORDER; esp., *p. a.*, thrown into disorder; deranged; affected with disorder or disease, specif., morbid; crazed; as, a *disordered* mind.
dis-or'der-ly (-dĕr-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Not in order; marked by disorder; disarranged; immethodical; as, the books and papers are in a *disorderly* state.
2. Not acting in an orderly way, as the functions of the body or mind.
3. Not complying with the restraints of order and law; tumultuous; unruly; lawless; turbulent, as, *disorderly* people; *disorderly* assemblies.
4. *Law.* Offensive to good morals and public decency; notoriously offensive; as, *disorderly* conduct **Disorderly houses** include common bawdy houses, common gaming houses, common betting houses, disorderly places of amusement, etc. **A disorderly person** is one guilty of any one of various acts (against the public peace, order, morals, or safety) declared by statute to be offenses. The acts so treated vary in different jurisdictions. In Great Britain these offenses are defined chiefly by 5 Geo. IV. c. 83, § 2.
Syn. — Irregular, immethodical, confused, tumultuous, inordinate, intemperate, unruly, lawless, vicious.
dis-or'der-ly (dĭs-ôr'dĕr-lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). *Law.* A disorderly person.
dis-or'der-ly, *adv.* In a disorderly manner; without law or order; irregularly; confusedly; turbulently.
Savages fighting *disorderly* with stones. *Raleigh.*
dis-or'di-nate (dĭs-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* [See DIS-, ORDINATE.] Inordinate; immoderate; also, without order or regularity, disorderly. *Obs.* — **dis-or'di-nate-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
dis-or'gan-i-za'tion (dĭs-ôr'găn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *désorganisation.* See DISORGANIZE, *v. t.*] Act of disorganizing, or state of being disorganized; as, the *disorganization* of the body, or of government.
dis-or'gan-ize (dĭs-ôr'găn-īz), *v. t.*; DIS-OR'GAN-IZED (-īzd); DIS-OR'GAN-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [*dis-* + *organize:* cf. F. *désorganiser*] To destroy the organic structure or regular system of; to deprive of organization; to throw into disorder; to disarrange.
Lyford . . . attempted to *disorganize* the church. *Eliot* (1809).
dis-o'ri-ent (-ō'rĭ-ĕnt), **dis-o'ri-en-tate** (-ĕn-tāt), *v. t.* To turn from the east or from an eastward direction or course, hence, to cause to lose one's bearings; to confuse as to truth or right; to cause loss of orientation to, in any sense. — **dis-o'ri-en-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*
dis-own' (dĭs-ōn'), *v. t.*; DIS-OWNED' (-ōnd'); DIS-OWN'ING.
1. To refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self; to repudiate; disavow; as, to *disown* a letter; also, to refuse to acknowledge as an obligation, relationship, or the like; to renounce; as, to *disown* allegiance; to *disown* a son.
2. In the Society of Friends, to dismiss; to expel
3. To refuse to allow; to deny; as, to *disown* a claim.
Syn. — Disavow, disclaim, deny, renounce.
dis-par'age (dĭs-păr'ĕj), *v. t.*; DIS-PAR'AGED (-păr'ĕjd); DIS-PAR'AG-ING (-ĕ-jĭng). [OF. *desparagier*, F. *déparager*, to marry unequally; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + F. *parage* extraction, lineage, from L. *par* equal, peer. See PEER.] **1.** To match unequally; to degrade by an unequal marriage. *Obs.*
2. To dishonor by a comparison with what is inferior; to lower in rank or estimation by actions or words; hence, to speak slightingly of; to depreciate; undervalue.
Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms. *Milton.*
3. To degrade; to lower; also (chiefly passive), to discourage by a sense of inferiority. *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — Depreciate, underrate, cheapen, vilify, reproach, detract from, derogate from, degrade, debase. See DECRY.
dis-par'age-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *desparagement.*]
1. Marriage to one inferior in rank; also, disgrace through such marriage. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
And thought that match a foul *disparagement.* *Spenser.*
2. Diminution of esteem or standing; dishonor; indignity; reproach; disgrace.
It ought to be no *disparagement* to a star that it is not the sun. *South.*
3. Act of expressing a low degree of estimation: detraction.
With silent smiles of slow *disparagement.* *Tennyson.*
Syn. — Indignity, derogation, detraction, reproach; debasement, degradation, disgrace.
dis'pa-rate (dĭs'pă-rāt), *a.* [L. *disparatus*, p. p. of *disparare* to part, separate, *dis-* + *parare* to make ready, prepare.] **1.** Unequal; dissimilar; separate; distinct in respect to quality or ultimate character.
Connecting *disparate* thoughts, purely by means of resemblances in the words expressing them. *Coleridge.*
2. *Logic.* Having no definitive relation in common; connected only by some notion of great generality or by some interest of extreme catholicity.
Syn. — See DIFFERENT.
— dis'pa-rate-ly, *adv.* — **dis'pa-rate-ness**, *n.*
dis'pa-rate, *n.* Something logically disparate; one of two or more things so unequal or unlike that they cannot be compared with each other; — chiefly in *pl*
dis-par'i-ty (dĭs-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *disparité.* See PARITY.] Inequality, difference in age, rank, condition, or excellence; difference in some gradation or scale; quantitative difference, as, *disparity* in or of years, also, difference in character or kind; dissimilarity or dissimilitude; qualitative difference, as, a *disparity* as to color.
The *disparity* between God and his intelligent creatures. *J. Taylor.*
Syn. — DISPARITY, INEQUALITY. DISPARITY adds to INEQUALITY the implication of unlikeness or incongruity; as, "His exquisite *disparity* with any of his fellow guests, his appearance as of an artist and an aristocrat stranded in rude company" (*Stevenson*); "Whenever there is great *disparity* of years between husband and wife, the younger is, I believe, always possessed of absolute power over the elder" (*Fielding*). See DIFFERENT.
dis-park' (dĭs-park'), *v. t.*, DIS-PARKED' (-pärkt'); DIS-PARK'ING. **1.** To throw open (a park or inclosure); to treat (a private park) as a common.
2. To set at large; to release from inclosure.
Till his free muse threw down the pale,
And did at once *dispark* them all. *Waller.*
dis-part' (dĭs-part'), *v. t.*; DIS-PART'ED; DIS-PART'ING. [*dis-* + *part:* cf. OF. *despartir.*] To part asunder; divide; separate; sever; rend; rive or split; as, *disparted* air; *disparted* towers.
Them in twelve troops their captain did *dispart.* *Spenser.*
dis-part', *v. i.* To separate; open; cleave.
dis-part', *n. Gun.* **a** The difference between the radii of the circle of maximum cross section and of that at the highest point of the muzzle; — used in connection with the oldest forms of ordnance.
On account of the *dispart*, the line of aim or line of metal, which is in a plane passing through the axis of the gun, always makes a small angle with the axis. *Eng. Cyc*
b A piece of metal placed on the muzzle, or near the trunnions, on the top of a piece of ordnance, to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore; — called also **dispart sight**, and **muzzle sight.**
dis-part', *v. t. Gun.* **a** To make allowance for the dispart in (a gun), when taking aim. *Now Rare.* **b** To furnish with a dispart sight.
dis-pas'sion (dĭs-păsh'ŭn), *n.* Freedom from passion; calmness; composure; apathy.
dis-pas'sion-ate (-āt), *a.* Free from passion, not warped, prejudiced, swerved, or carried away by passion or feeling; judicial; calm, impartial; as, a *dispassionate* view.
Wise and *dispassionate* men. *Clarendon.*
Syn. — Calm, cool, collected, composed, serene, unruffled; temperate, moderate, impartial, fair; sober, grave. — DISPASSIONATE, UNIMPASSIONED. DISPASSIONATE applies to that which is uninfluenced by feeling or passion (see FAIR); UNIMPASSIONED, to that which does not itself manifest warmth or ardency of feeling (see PASSIONATE); as, a *dispassionate* judgment, an *unimpassioned* argument; "I say nothing more than what must be obvious to every *dispassionate* observer" (*Poe*); "frozen, *unimpassioned*, spiritless" (*Shelley*).
— dis-pas'sion-ate-ly, *adv.* — **dis-pas'sion-ate-ness**, *n.*
dis-pas'sioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Free from passion; dispassionate. "*Dispassioned* men." *Donne.*
dis-patch' (dĭs-păch'), *v. t.*; DIS-PATCHED' (-păchd'); DIS-PATCH'ING. [Sp. *despachar;* L. *dis-* + (assumed) *pactare* to fasten, fix, fr. *pactus*, p. p. of *pangere* to fasten; or perh. fr. It. *dispacciare;* L. *dis-* + (assumed) *pactiare*, of the same origin. *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. PACT.] **1.** To send off or away; — esp. applied to sending off messengers, messages, letters, etc., on special business, and implying haste.
2. To send out of the world; to put to death.
The company shall stone them with stones, and *dispatch* them with their swords. *Ezek.* xxiii 47.
3. To dispose of; to get rid or quit of, esp. by sending away; to dismiss; discharge; send off. *Obsoles*
4. To dispose of speedily, as business; to execute quickly; to make a speedy end of; to finish; perform.
Ere we put ourselves in arms, *dispatch* we
The business we have talked of. *Shak*
5. To rid; to free. *Obs.*
I had clean *dispatched* myself of this great charge *Udall.*
Syn. — Expedite, hasten, speed, accelerate; perform, conclude, finish; slay. See KILL.
dis-patch', *v. i.* To make haste; to conclude an affair; to finish a matter of business.
They have *dispatched* with Pompey. *Shak.*
dis-patch', *n.* [Cf. Sp. *despacho*, It. *dispaccio.* See DIS-

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dis-miss'i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
dis-miss'ing-ly, *adv.* of *dismissing*, p. pr.
dis-mis'sive, *a.* Giving dismissal.
dis-mis'so-ry, *a.* = DIMISSORY
dis-mist'. Dismissed. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-mit', *v. t.* [L. *dis-* + *mittere* to send: cf. OF. *desmettre*] To dismiss; discharge. *Obs.*
dismold. † DISMAL.
dis-mort'gage (-môr'gĕj), *v. t.* To redeem from mortgage. *Obs.*
dis-mount'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
dis-move' (dĭs-mōōv'), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *move:* cf. OF. *desmouvoir.*] To remove. *Obs.*
dis'na (dĭz'nă). Does not. *Scot.*
dis-nat'u-ral, *a.* [OF. *desnaturel.*] Unnatural. *Obs.*
dis-nat'u-ral-ize, *v. t.* = DENATURALIZE. — **dis-nat'u-ral-i-za'tion**, *n.*
dis-na'ture, *v. t. & i.* [*dis-* + *nature:* cf. OF. *desnaturer*, F. *dénaturer.*] To make or become unnatural. *Archaic.*
dis-nest', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a. *Rare.*
dis-new', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-niche', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-nosed' (dĭs-nōzd'), *p. a.* See DIS-, 2 c.
dis-num'ber, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis'o-be'di-en-cy, *n.* Disobedience. *Obs.* [BEDIENT.
dis'o-be'di-ent-ly, *adv.* of DISO-
dis'o-bei'sance, *n.* [F. *désobéissance.*] Disobedience. *Obs.*
dis'o-bei'sant, *a.* [F. *désobéissant.*] Disobedient. *Obs.*
dis'o-bey'er, *n.* One that disobeys.
dis-ob'li-ga-to-ry, *a.* Not obligatory; releasing from obligation. *Obs.* [tion. *Obs.*]
dis'o-blige'ment, *n.* Disobliga-
dis'o-blig'er (dĭs'ō-blīj'ẽr), *n.* One who disobliges.
dis-oc'ci-dent, *v. t.* To turn away from the west; to throw out of reckoning. *Obs.*
dis-oc'cu-pa'tion (dĭs-ŏk'ū-pā'shŭn), *n.* State of being unoccupied. *Rare.*
dis-oc'cu-py, *v. t.* To cease to occupy; vacate. *Rare.*
di-so'dic, *a.* Disodium.
dis-niche', (dĭ-), *a.* [*di-* + *sodium.*] *Chem* Having two atoms of sodium in the molecule.
disolat † DESOLATE.
di-som'a-tous (dī-sŏm'ă-tŭs; -sō'mă-tŭs), *a.* [Gr. δισώματος. See DI-1 2d -SOME.] Having two bodies.
dis'o-per'cu-late, *a.* [*dis-* + *operculate.*] = DEOPERCULATE.
dis'o-pin'ion, *n. Obs.* a Adverse opinion; disesteem. b Difference of opinion; disbelief.
dis-op'pi-late, *v. t.* [*dis-* + *oppilate.*] To deoppilate. *Obs.*
dis-or'chard, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-ord', *n.* Disorder. *Obs.*
dis-ord'ain, *v. t.* [OF. *desordener*, F. *désordonner.*] To disorder. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
dis-or'dained, *p. a.* Disordinate.
dis-or'deine. † DISORDAIN.
dis-or'deine, dis-or'dene, *a.* [OF. *désordené*, p. p.] Immoderate; disorderly. *Obs.*
dis-or'deined, *p. a.* [See ORDAIN.] Inordinate; irregular *Obs.*
dis-or'dene, dis-or'deine, *a.* [OF. *désordené*, p. p.] Disordinate; excessive. *Obs.* — **dis-or'dene-ly**, *adv. Obs.* [ORDERED.]
dis-or'dered-ly, *adv.* of DIS-ORDERED. *Rare.*
dis-or'dered-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dis-or'der-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dis-or'di-nance, *n.* [OF. *desordenance.*] Disarrangement. *Obs.*
dis-or'di-nat'ed (dĭs-ôr'dĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Incoördinate.
dis-or'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* State of being in disorder; lack of coördination. *Rare.*
dis'or-gan'ic, *a.* Not organic or not organized. *Rare.*
dis-or'gan-iz'er (dĭs-ôr'găn-īz'ẽr), *n.* One that disorganizes.
dis-or'na-ment, *v. t.* See DIS-.
dis'our, *n.* [OF. *disour, diseor*, F. *diseur.*] A story teller; jester. *Obs. or Hist.*
dis-own'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
dis-own'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis-ox'i-date, *v. t.* To deoxidize. *Rare.* — **dis-ox'y-gen-a'tion** (dĭs-ŏk'sĭ-jĕn-ā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*
dis-o'zon-ize (-ō'zŏn-īz), *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
disp. *Abbr.* Dispensatory.
dis-pace', *v. t.* [*dis-* + *pace.*] To move about; promenade. *Obs.*
dis-pach'. Dispatch. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-pack', *v. t.* To unpack. *Obs.*
dis-paint', *v. t.* To paint. *Obs.*
dis-pair', *v. t.* To separate (a pair). *Obs. or R.*
dis-pand', *v. t.* [L. *dispandere* to spread out; *dis-* + *pandere, pansum*, to spread out.] To expand. *Obs.* — **dis-pan'sion** (dĭs-păn'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
dis'par, *a.* [L.] Unequal. *Obs.*
dis'par. Var. of DISPER.
dis-par'a-dise (dĭs-păr'ă-dīs), *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-par'age, *n* [OF. *desparage.*] Inequality in marriage; incongruity; disparagement. *Obs.*
dis-par'age-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
dis-par'ag-er (dĭs-păr'ĭ-jẽr), *n. Obs.* — **dis-ox'i-da'tion**, *n. Obs.*
dis-ox'y-gen-ate, *v. t.* To deoxidize. *Rare.* — **dis-ox'y-gen-a'tion** (dĭs-ŏk'sĭ-jĕn-ā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*
dis-o'zon-ize (-ō'zŏn-īz), *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis'pa-ra-tum (dĭs'pă-rā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* DISPARATA (-tă). [L.] *Logic.* A disparate term or concept.
dis-par'cle † DISPARKLE.
dis-par'ish, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *disparaître*, 3d pl. pres. *disparaissent.*] To disappear. *Obs.*
dis'pa-ri'tion (dĭs'pă-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F.] Disappearance *Obs.*
dis-par'kle (dĭs-pär'k'l), *v. t.* [*dis-*, intens. + *sparkle.*] To sparkle *Obs.*
dis-par'kle, *v. t.* [Corrupt. of *disparple.*] To disparple. *Obs.*
dis-par'ple, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *desparpeillier.*] To scatter; divide; disperse; confuse. *Obs.*
dis-part'ment, *n.* A parting or division. [passion. *Obs.*
dis-pas'sion, *v. t.* To free of
dis-pas'sion-ate, *v. t.* To free from passion. *Obs.*

A person who disparages.
dis-par'ag-ing-ly (-jĭng'lĭ), *adv.* of *disparaging*, p. pr.
dis-par'ail, *a.* [OF. *despareil.*] Unlike; different. *Obs.*
dis'pa-ra'tum (dĭs'pă-rā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* DISPARATA (-tă). [L.] *Logic.* A disparate term or concept.

PATCH, *v. t.*] **1.** A dispatching; specif.: **a** The sending of a message or messenger, usually on an affair of importance. **b** Dismissal or discharge; esp., official discharge. To the utter *dispatch* of all their most beloved comforts. *Milton.* **c** Act of putting to death; killing. **d** Prompt disposal, quick riddance; esp., the speedy finishing up of a business; hence, diligence; haste.

Serious business, craving quick *dispatch*. *Shak.*

2. A message dispatched or sent with speed; esp., an important official letter sent from one public officer to another; as, a messenger has arrived with *dispatches* for the American minister; naval or military *dispatches*.

3. Hence, a message sent with speed; esp., a telegram.

4. An agency, as a company or organization, for sending goods promptly to their destination.

Syn. — Promptness, celerity, speed, hurry. See HASTE.

dispatch boat. A government vessel for conveying dispatches; an advice boat.

dis-patch'er (dĭs-păch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that dispatches.

2. A false die, either loaded or falsely numbered.

dis-patch'ful (dĭs-păch'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Bringing to speedy death; fatal. *Obs.*

2. Bent on speedy action; indicating haste, quick.

dispatch money. *Com.* An allowance to a charterer for unloading or loading before the expiration of the stipulated lay days. *Eng.*

dispatch note. A memorandum delivered to the post office with a parcel to be sent abroad, and giving the name of the sender, the destination, and the name and address of the addressee. *Eng.*

dis-pau'per (dĭs-pô'pẽr), *v. t.*; -PAU'PERED (-pẽrd); -PERING. To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support; to deprive of the privilege of suing *in forma pauperis*.

dis-pau'per-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To free from a state of pauperism, or from paupers.

dis-peace' (dĭs-pēs'), *n.* Lack of peace; dissension. — **dis-peace'ful** (-pēs'fo͝ol), *a.*

dis-pel' (-pĕl'), *v. t.*; DIS-PELLED' (-pĕld'); DIS-PEL'LING. [L. *dispellere*; *dis-* + *pellere* to push, drive. See PULSE a beating.] To drive away by scattering, or so as to cause to vanish; to clear away; to banish; dissipate; as, to *dispel* a cloud, vapors, cares, doubts, illusions.

[Satan] gently raised
Their fainting courage, and *dispelled* their fears. *Milton.*

Syn. — DISPEL, DISSIPATE, DISPERSE, SCATTER. To DISPEL (used only of vague or intangible objects) is to drive away, usually without the exercise of violence; as, the sun *dispels* the darkness, clouds, mist; to *dispel* doubts, fears, illusions. DISSIPATE suggests more definitely than *dispel* the idea of vanishing, or of complete disintegration or dissolution; as, to *dissipate* (cf. *dispel*) the darkness, mist, clouds, doubts, fears. DISPERSE and SCATTER stress the idea of separation, or of driving in different directions; as, "a sea where all the ships in the world might be so *dispersed* as that none should see another" (*Cowper*); to *disperse* a crowd; "their elements, wide *scattered* o'er the globe" (*Shelley*); the wind *scatters* the dry leaves. *Disperse* is the more formal and *scatter* the more vivid.

dis-pend' (dĭs-pĕnd'), *v. t.* [OF. *despendre*, F. *dépendre*, L. *dispendere* to weigh out, dispense. See DISPENSE, *v.*] To spend; expend; dispense; squander. *Obs. or Archaic.*

dis-pen'di-ous (dĭs-pĕn'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dispendium* expense.] Expensive; costly; extravagant; as, the *dispendious* use of material. — **dis-pen'di-ous-ly**, *adv.*

dis-pen'sa-ble (dĭs-pĕn'sȧ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *dispensabilis*. See DISPENSE.] **1.** *Eccl.* Admitting dispensation; condonable.

2. Capable of being dispensed or administered.

3. Capable of being dispensed with.

4. Allowable; excusable. *Obs. or Archaic.*

— **dis-pen'sa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **dis-pen'sa-ble-ness**, *n.*

dis-pen'sa-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *dispensaire*.] **1.** A place where medicines are prepared and dispensed, esp. where the poor can get medical and surgical treatment and medicines gratuitously or at a nominal price.

2. In South Carolina, a place for the sale of intoxicating liquors, not to be drunk on the premises. It is in charge of a county official called a *dispenser*, under the immediate control of a "County Board of Control," which in turn is under a "Board of Directors of the State Dispensary." All other sale of intoxicating liquor is forbidden by a State statute (Act of March 5, 1897), generally called the *Dispensary Law*.

3. A dispensatory. *Obs.*

dis'pen-sa'tion (dĭs'pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *dispensation*, L. *dispensatio*.] **1.** Act of dispensing, or dealing out; distribution; hence, administration; management; specif., *Theol.*, the distribution of good and evil by God to man, or, more generically, the acts and modes of his administration; the divine ordering of the affairs of creation.

To respect the *dispensations* of Providence. *Burke.*

2. The office of a manager, steward, or dispensator. *Obs.*

3. That which is dispensed, dealt out, or appointed; that which is enjoined or bestowed; esp., *Theol.*, a system of principles, promises, and rules ordained and administered; scheme; economy; as, the Patriarchal, Mosaic, and Christian *dispensations*.

4. Hence: **a** Plan or method; arrangement. *Obs.* **b** A specific arrangement; something arranged or provided; a provision; as, a happy *dispensation* of nature.

5. A dispensing with, or doing without, something; release from performance or obligation; exemption; remission; the grant of such release, a document setting it forth, etc.

6. Specif.: **a** *R. C. Ch* Exemption from some ecclesiastical law or from some impediment, as a marriage *dispensation*, or from some obligation to God which a man has incurred of his own free will (oaths, vows, etc.). **b** *Civil Law.* Relaxation or suspension of a law in a particular case.

dis'pen-sa'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to dispensation.

dis'pen-sa'tor (dĭs'pĕn-sā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *dispensateur*.] One who dispenses or distributes; also, rarely, one who manages or administers.

dis-pen'sa-to-ry (dĭs-pĕn'sȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *dispensatorius* relating to management. See DISPENSE, *v. t.*] **1.** Pertaining to a dispensator. *Obs.*

2. Granting, or authorized to grant, dispensations.

dis-pen'sa-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A book or medicinal formulary containing a systematic description of drugs, and of preparations made from them. It is usually, but not always, distinguished from a pharmacopœia in that it is issued by private persons, and not by an official body or by government.

2. A dispensary.

dis-pense' (dĭs-pĕns'), *n.* [OF. *despense*, F. *dépense*; cf. F. *dispense* dispensation.] *Obs.* **1.** Expense or expenditure; also, means of meeting expense.

2. Dispensation; distribution; also, exemption.

dis-pense' (dĭs-pĕns'), *v. t.*; DIS-PENSED' (-pĕnst'); DIS-PENS'ING. [F. *dispenser*, L. *dispensare*, intens. of *dispendere* to weigh out, dispense; *dis-* + *pendere* to weigh. See PENSION; cf. SPEND.] **1.** To deal out in portions; to distribute; to give; as, Nature *dispenses* her bounties.

Dispense a share of it to all the company. *Scott*

2. To apply, as laws to particular cases; to administer; execute; manage; direct.

While you *dispense* the laws, and guide the state. *Dryden*

3. To permit, or to remit the penalty for, as by a special indulgence or dispensation; hence, to pay or atone for *Obs.*

His sin was *dispensed*
With gold, whereof it was compensed. *Gower.*

4. To exempt; excuse; absolve; — with *from*.

He appeared to think himself born to be supported by others, and *dispensed* from all necessity of providing for himself. *Johnson.*

5. To dispense with, forego. *Obs.*

6. *Pharm.* To put up (a prescription or medicine). *Obsoles.*

dis-pense', *v. i.* **1.** To administer; govern. *Obs.*

2. To make up; to compensate. *Obs. & R.*

One loving hour
For many years of sorrow can *dispense*. *Spenser.*

3. To grant dispensation; make exemption or exception.

He [the Pope] can also *dispense* in all matters of ecclesiastical law. *Cath. Dict.*

to dispense with. **a** To grant dispensation to or for; to condone, excuse, hence, to get along, or put up, with. *Obs.* **b** To permit the neglect or omission of, as a form, a ceremony, an oath; to suspend the operation of, as a law. **c** Hence, to give up, release, or do without, as services, attention, etc.; to forego; to part with. **d** To arrange with for a dispensation.

Canst thou *dispense with* heaven for such an oath? *Shak.*

dis-pens'er (-pĕn'sẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *despensier*, *despenseor*.] One that dispenses, distributes, deals out, etc.; as, a *dispenser* of favors; a *dispenser* of justice; specif.: **a** A steward or manager of a household. **b** *Wireless Teleg.* A transmitting instrument for converting the Morse signals made by the operator into a properly arranged series of wave trains. **c** See DISPENSARY, *n.*, 2. *South Carolina.*

dis-peo'ple (dĭs-pē'p'l), *v. t.*; -PEO'PLED (-p'ld); -PEO'PLING (-plĭng). [*dis-* + *people*: cf. F *dépeupler*.] **1.** To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate.

Leave the land *dispeopled* and desolate. *Sir T. More.*

2. To deprive of the character of a people, or nation. *Obs.*

di'sper'my (dĭ'spûr'mĭ), *n.* [*di-* + *sperm* semen.] *Biol.* The entrance of two spermatozoa into one egg. — **di-sper'mic** (dī-spûr'mĭk), *a.*

dis-pers'al (dĭs-pûr'sȧl), *n.* Act or result of dispersing or scattering; dispersion; distribution.

dis-perse' (dĭs-pûrs'), *v. t*; DIS-PERSED' (-pûrst'); DIS-PERS'ING. [L. *dispersus*, p. p. of *dispergere*, *dispertire*; *dis-* + *spargere* to strew, scatter: cf. F. *disperser*. See SPARSE.] **1.** To cause to break apart and go different ways; to send or drive into different parts; to scatter.

Two lions, in the still, dark night,
A herd of beeves *disperse*. *Cowper.*

2. To cause to become widely separated; to occasion the dispersal of; to distribute; as, the Jews are *dispersed* among all nations.

3. To spread or distribute from a fixed or constant source; specif.: **a** To spread abroad from a center of supply, control, or incitement; to dispense; disseminate; make current; as, to *disperse* news.

The lips of the wise *disperse* knowledge. *Prov.* xv. 7.

b To radiate; branch; as, veins are *dispersed* through the body. **c** *Physics.* To subject to dispersion.

4. To dissipate or dispel, as a vapor.

Dispersed are the glories. *Shak.*

Syn. — Scatter, dissipate, spread, diffuse; distribute, deal out, disseminate. See DISPEL.

dis-perse', *v. i.* **1.** To separate; to go or move into different parts; as, the company *dispersed* at ten o'clock; hence, to be dissipated; to vanish; as, the clouds *disperse*.

2. To share one's abundance with others.

He hath *dispersed*, he hath given to the poor. *Ps.* cxii. 9.

dis-per'sion (dĭs-pûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dispersio*: cf. F. *dispersion*.] **1.** Act of dispersing, or state of being dispersed.

2. *Physics.* The separation of complex light, as by a prism, into its different colored rays, arising from their different refrangibilities; also, the analogous phenomenon in the case of electric waves, etc.; hence, the angle of separation between two selected rays or trains of waves. In spectra formed by ordinary or **normal dispersion** the colors are arranged in normal order, since the index of refraction increases as the wave length decreases, but the length of the spectrum and the proportional lengths of its different colors vary according to the nature of the prism. This variability has been called the **irrationality of dispersion**. It is not shown by diffraction spectra. **Abnormal** or **anomalous dispersion** is that in which the normal arrangement is disturbed by absorption phenomena, as when light passes through the vapor of sodium, solutions of certain dyes, etc. **dispersion of the optic axes,** *Cryst.*, the separation of the optic axes in biaxial crystals, due to the fact that the axial angle has different values for the different colors of the spectrum. — **the Dispersion.** See DIASPORA.

dis-per'sive (dĭs-pûr'sĭv), *a.* Tending to disperse.

dispersive power, *Optics*, the power of a material to separate the different rays of light by refraction, as when the substance is formed into a prism. It is measured by the ratio of the angle of separation of two selected rays to their mean deviation.

— **dis-per'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-per'sive-ness**, *n.*

di-sphe'noid (dī-sfē'noid), *n.* [*di-* + *sphenoid*.] *Cryst.* A form bounded by eight isosceles triangles arranged in pairs.

dis-pir'it (dĭs-pĭr'ĭt), *v. t.*; DIS-PIR'IT-ED; DIS-PIR'IT-ING. [*dis-* + *spirit*.] **1.** To deprive of vigor; to take spirituous character from, as liquor. *Obs.*

2. To deprive of cheerful spirits; to depress the spirits of; to dishearten; discourage.

Not *dispirited* with my afflictions. *Dryden.*

3. To distill or infuse the spirit of. *Obs.*

This . . . *dispirits* the brain of the scholar. *Fuller.*

Syn. — Damp, depress, cast down, intimidate, daunt, cow.

dis-pit'e-ous (dĭs-pĭt'ē-ŭs), *a.* [For *despitous*. See DESPITEOUS.] Full of despite; cruel; spiteful; pitiless. — **dis-pit'e-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pit'e-ous-ness**, *n.*

dis-place' (dĭs-plās'), *v. t.*; DIS-PLACED' (-plāst'); DIS-PLAC'ING (-plās'ĭng). [OF. *desplacier*, F. *déplacer*.] **1.** To change the place of; to remove from the usual or proper place; to put out of place; as, the papers are *displaced*.

2. To crowd out; to take the place of.

Holland *displaced* Portugal as the mistress of those seas.
London Times.

3. To remove from a state, office, dignity, or the like; discharge; depose; as, to *displace* an officer.

4. To dislodge; to drive away; banish. *Obs.*

You have *displaced* the mirth. *Shak.*

5. *Chem.* To set free from combination by taking the place of; as, zinc *displaces* the hydrogen of dilute acids.

Syn. — DISPLACE, MISPLACE, MISLAY. To DISPLACE is to put out of the usual or proper place, frequently by putting (or in order to put) something else in it; to MISPLACE, to put in a wrong place, or (frequently) to set or fix on an unworthy object; to MISLAY, to put in a place which one cannot recollect; as, one *displaces* a book by giving its place on the shelf to another, one *misplaces* a book by putting it where it does not belong; one *mislays* a book when one is unable to recall where one has put it; "O may I ne'er find grace . . . if one of her soft ringlets I *displace*" (*Keats*) [corrected by Keats from an original *misplace*]; *misplaced* confidence. See REPLACE.

dis-place'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *déplacement*.] **1.** Act of displacing, or state of being displaced.

Unnecessary *displacement* of funds *A. Hamilton.*

2. The volume or weight of a fluid, as water, displaced by a floating body, as by a ship, the weight of the displaced fluid being equal to that of the displacing body.

3. The difference between initial position of a moving body and any later position, as of the rock masses in a geological fault (see FAULT).

4 *Bot.* The abnormal situation of a member through the shifting of its place of insertion, as when normally opposite leaves become alternate.

5. *Elec.* The apparent transference of electric charge from one point to another observed when electric forces act on a dielectric; an inductive transfer of electricity.

6. *Pharm.* = PERCOLATION.

dis-pla'cen-cy (dĭs-plā'sĕn-sĭ), *n.* [LL. *displacentia*, for L. *displicentia*. See DISPLEASE.] Want of complacency or gratification; envious displeasure; dislike. *Rare.*

dis-plac'er (dĭs-plās'ẽr), *n.* One that displaces; specif.: **a** *Pharm.* A percolator. **b** *Mach.* In some gas engines, an auxiliary piston for slightly compressing the mixture before it passes to the working cylinder.

dis-plant' (dĭs-plănt'), *v. t.*; DIS-PLANT'ED; DIS-PLANT'ING. [*dis-* + *plant*: cf. OF. *desplanter*, F. *déplanter*.] **1.** To take (plants) out from the ground; to uproot.

2. To displace; root out; dislodge. *Obs.*

3. To strip of what is planted or settled, as a country of inhabitants. *Obs.*

dis'plan-ta'tion (-plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of displanting. *R.*

dis-play' (dĭs-plā'), *v. t.*; DIS-PLAYED' (-plād'); DIS-PLAY'ING. [ME. *displaien*, *desplaien*, OF. *despleier*, F. *déployer*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *pleier*, F. *ployer*, *plier*, to fold, bend, L. *plicare*. See PLY; cf. DEPLOY, SPLAY.] **1.** To unfold; to spread out or wide; to stretch out; expand; spread.

The northern wind his wings did broad *display* *Spenser.*

2. To extend the limbs of (an animal body); formerly, specif., to carve (a crane).

3. *Mil.* To extend the front of (a column), bringing it into line; deploy. *Obs.*

4. To spread before the view; to exhibit to the sight, or to the mind; to make manifest; to disclose; to show forth.

His statement . . . *displays* very clearly the actual condition of the army. *Burke.*

5. To make an exhibition of; to set in view conspicuously; to exhibit for the sake of publicity; to parade.

Proudly *displaying* the insignia of their order. *Prescott.*

6. *Print.* To make conspicuous by large or prominent type or varying length of lines.

7. To discover; descry. *Obs*

And from his seat took pleasures to *display*
The city so adorned with towers. *Chapman.*

Syn. — Show, manifest, parade, expand, flaunt. See EXHIBIT.

dis-play', *v. i.* To make a display; to act as one making a show or demonstration.

dis-play', *n.* **1.** An opening or unfolding; exhibition; manifestation.

Having witnessed *displays* of his power and grace. *Trench.*

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dis-patch'ment, *n.* See MENT.

Dis pa'ter. See DIS.

dis'pa-thy Var. of DYSPATHY.

dis-pear', *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *dispareir*.] To disappear. *Obs.*

dis-peed', *v. t.* [Cf. It. *spedire*.] To dispatch. *Obs.*

dispeire. † DESPAIR.

dis-peld'. Dispelled. *Ref. Sp.*

dis-pel'ler, *n.* One that dispels.

dis-pence'. † DISPENSE.

dis-pend'er, *n.* [Cf. OF. *despendeor*.] One who dispends; a steward. *Obs.* [ture. *Rare.*

dis-pend'i-ture, *n.* Expenditure. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

dis-pen'di-um, *n.* [L.] Expenditure; loss. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

dis-pen'sa-bil. Dispensable *Ref. Sp.*

dis'pen-sate (dĭs'pĕn-sāt), *v. t.* [L. *dispensatus*, p. p. of *dispensare*.] To dispense. *Rare*

dis-pen'sa-tive (dĭs-pĕn'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* 1. Pert. to administration; administrative. *Obs.*

2. Granting dispensation; dispensatory. *Rare*

dis-pen'sa-tive-ly, *adv.* of DISPENSATIVE.

dis-pen'sa-to-ri-ly (dĭs-pĕn'sȧ-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of DISPENSATORY.

dis-pen'sa-tress, *n.* = DISPENSATRIX. *R.* [male dispenser. **dis'pen-sa'trix**, *n.* [L.] A female dispenser. **dis-pense'**, *n.* [Cf. DEPEND.] Uncertainty; suspense. *Obs.*

dis-pen'si-ble, *a.* Dispensable. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* [*Sp*

dis-pen'sing-ly, *adv.* of *dispensing*, *p.* pr. & *vb. n.* of DISPENSE, *v. t.*

dis-pen'sive, *a.* Dispensing; dispensative. *Obs.*

dis-penst'. Dispensed. *Ref. Sp.*

dis-peo'ple-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

dis-peo'pler (dĭs-pē'plẽr), *n.* One that dispeoples.

dis'per, *n.* A certain portion of food; specif., a certain cut of meat. *Eng.* (*Winchester College*) *Slang.*

disperance. † DESPERANCE.

dis-per'cle. † DISPARKLE.

dis-perge' (dĭs-pûrj'), *v. t.* [L. *dispergere*.] To disperse. *Obs.*

dis-per'i-wig, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

di-sper'ma-tous (dĭ-spûr'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Dispermous. *Rare.*

di-sper'mous (-mŭs), *a.* [*di-* + *spermous*.] *Bot.* Two-seeded.

dis-per'ple. † DISPARPLE.

dis-perse', *p. a.* [L. *dispersus*, p. p.: cf. OF. *dispers*.] Dispersed. *Obs.*

dis-persed' (-pûrst'), *p. p.* of DISPERSE. — **dis-pers'ed-ly** (-pûr'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **dis-pers'ed-ness**, *n.* — **dispersed harmony.** See HARMONY, 3 c. [ness. *Obs.*

dis-perse'ness, *n.* Dispersedness.

dis-pers'er, *n.* One that disperses, as a revolving contact device in a kind of transmitter used in wireless telegraphy.

dis-per'siv. Dispersive. *Ref. Sp.*

dis-per'son-al-ize, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis'per-son'i-fy (dĭs'pẽr-sŏn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a — **dis'per-son'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [var. of DESPEARTE.]

dis'pert. Scot. and dial. Eng

dis-pet'al, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dispeyren. † DESPAIR.

dispice. † DESPISE.

dis-pi'cience, *n.* Discussion. *Obs.*

dis-pi'cion. *n.* [Cf. OF. *desputeson*.] Disputation. *Obs.*

dis-piece', *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *despecer*, F. *dépecer*, *dépiécer*.] To rend into pieces. *Rare.*

dis-pill', *v. t.* To spill. *Obs.*

di-spi'reme (dĭ-spī'rēm), *n.* Also **di-spi'rem.** [*di-* + *spireme*.] *Biol.* That stage of mitosis in which each daughter nucleus has given rise to a spireme.

dis-pir'it-ed, *p. p.* of DISPIRIT. — **dis-pir'it-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pir'it-ed-ness**, *n.* [*ting*, p. pr.

dis-pir'it-ing-ly, *adv.* of *dispiriting*, *p.* pr. & *vb. n.* of DISPIRIT.

dis-pir'it-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

dis-pise'. † DESPISE.

dis-pite'. † DESPITE.

dis-pit'i-ous. † DESPITEOUS.

dis-pi'tous. † DESPITOUS.

dis-place'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **dis-place'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

displacement lubricator. A lubricator which maintains the feed by displacement of oil by water. See IMPERMEATOR.

displacement ton. See TON, 2.

dis-pla'cence, *n.* Displacency. *Obs.*

dis-plat', *v. t.* To unplat. *Obs.*

2. Ostentatious show; exhibition for effect; parade.
He died, as erring man should die,
Without *display*, without parade *Byron.*
3. *Print.* Varying arrangement of lines, as by differing lengths or different styles or sizes of type faces.

Displayed, *Her.*

Syn. — See PARADE.
dis-played' (dĭs-plād'), *pret. & p. p.* of DISPLAY. Specif., *p. a.*, *Her.* With wings expanded; — said of a bird of prey, esp. an eagle.
dis-pleas'ance (dĭs-plĕz'ăns), *n.* [OF. *desplaisance*, F. *déplaisance.*] Displeasure; discontent, annoyance. *Archaic.*
dis-pleas'ant (-ănt), *a.* [OF. *desplaisant*, F. *déplaisant.* See DISPLEASE.] Unpleasing; offensive; also, displeased — **dis-pleas'ant-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pleas'ant-ness**, *n. All Obs.*
dis-please' (dĭs-plēz'), *v. t.*; DIS-PLEASED' (-plēzd'); DIS-PLEAS'ING. [OF. *desplaisir*, whence F. *déplaisir* displeasure; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *plaisir* to please. See PLEASE; cf. DISPLEASURE.] **1.** To incur the disapproval of, esp. disapproval accompanied by feelings of annoyance, aversion, or dislike; as, the verdict *displeased* the judge; *displeased* with one's own conduct; hence, to excite unpleasant feelings in, to be disagreeable or offensive to; as, the painter's coloring *displeases* me; odors that *displease* the nose.
God was *displeased* with this thing. 1 *Chron.* xxi. 7.
This virtuous plaster will *displease*
Your tender sides. *J. Fletcher.*
2. To fail to satisfy; to miss of. *Obs.*
I shall *displease* my ends else. *Beau. & Fl.*
Syn. — Offend, disgust, vex, annoy, dissatisfy, chafe, anger, provoke, affront.
dis-please', *v. i.* To give displeasure or offense.
dis-pleas'ure (dĭs-plĕz'hŭr; 250), *n.* [OF. *desplaisir* (prop. inf.), F. *déplaisir.* See DISPLEASE; cf. PLEASURE.] **1.** The feeling of one who is displeased; disapprobation; dislike; dissatisfaction; disfavor.
O Lord, rebuke me not in thine anger, neither chasten me in thy hot *displeasure*. *Ps.* vi. 1.
2 Discomfort; uneasiness; trouble. *Obs*
3. That which displeases; cause of irritation or annoyance; offense; injury.
Hast thou delight to see a wretched man
Do outrage and *displeasure* to himself? *Shak.*
4. Disagreement; also, disgrace; disfavor. *Obs.*
In *displeasure* with the Pope for . . . familiarity. *Peacham.*
Syn. — Dissatisfaction, disapprobation, disfavor, distaste, dislike, anger, hate, aversion, indignation, offense.
dis-pleas'ure, *v. t.* To displease. *Archaic.*
dis-plen'ish (dĭs-plĕn'ĭsh), *v. t.* To deprive or strip, as a house of furniture, or a barn of stock; deplenish. *Scot.* — **dis-plen'ish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n. Scot.*
dis'pli-cen-cy (dĭs'plĭ-sĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *displicentia.*] Dislike; dissatisfaction; discontent. *Obs. or R.*
dis-plume' (dĭs-plōōm'; 243), *v. t.*; DIS-PLUMED' (-plōōmd'); DIS-PLUM'ING (-plōōm'ĭng). [*dis-* + *plume:* cf. OF. *desplumer*, F *déplumer.*] To strip of or as of a plume or plumes; to deprive of decoration; to dishonor; degrade.
Displumed, degraded, and metamorphosed. *Burke*
dis-pone' (dĭs-pōn'), *v. t.*; DIS-PONED' (-pōnd'); DIS-PON'ING (-pōn'ĭng). [L. *disponere.* See DISPOSITION.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** To arrange; to dispose. **b** To dispose (a person) *to* or *for.* **c** To dispose of; to distribute. *Chaucer.*
2. *Scots Law.* To make over, convey, or grant legally. The necessity for the use of *dispone* in a conveyance of heritable property was done away with by the Titles to Land Consolidation Act of 1868.
dis-po'nent (dĭs-pō'nĕnt), *a.* [L. *disponens, -entis*, p. pr.] That disposes or brings into a particular condition, as of susceptibility or compatibility.
dis-port' (dĭs-pōrt'; 201), *n.* [OF. *desport, deport.* See DISPORT, *v. t.*; cf. SPORT.] **1.** Play, sport, or diversion; hence, a game or play; also, playfulness; merriment. *Archaic.*
2. Deportment; carriage. *Obs. & R.*
dis-port', *v. t.*; DIS-PORT'ED; DIS-PORT'ING. [OF. *desporter; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *porter* to carry; orig. to carry away from work. See PORT demeanor; cf. SPORT.] **1.** To divert or amuse; to make merry.
They could *disport* themselves. *Buckle.*
2. To remove from a port, to carry away. *Obs.*
dis-port', *v. i.* To indulge in gayety; to amuse one's self; esp., to wanton or frolic; to play whimsically; to sport.
Where light *disports* in ever mingling dyes. *Pope.*
Di-spo'rum (dĭ-spō'rŭm), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. σπόρος seed; — in ref. to the two ovules in each cell.] *Bot.* A genus of convallariaceous herbs of temperate regions. They have branching leafy stems, small terminal greenish yellow flowers, and red berries. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
dis-pos'a-ble (dĭs-pōz'*a*-b'l), *a.* [From DISPOSE.] Subject to disposal; free to be used or employed as occasion may require; not assigned to any service or use. — **dis-pos'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **dis-pos'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
dis-pos'al (dĭs-pōz'ăl), *n.* [From DISPOSE.] **1.** Act of disposing, or disposing of, anything; arrangement; orderly distribution or placing; as, the *disposal* of the troops.
2. Ordering; regulation; management; dispensation.
The execution leave to high *disposal*. *Milton.*
3. Regulation of the fate, condition, application, etc., of anything; the transference of anything into new hands, a new place, condition, etc.; alienation, or parting with; as, a *disposal* of property.
The *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life. *Tatler.*
4. Power or authority to dispose of; command; control; — esp. in *at*, or *in*, the *disposal* of.
The sole and absolute *disposal* of him in all his concerns. *South.*
Syn. — DISPOSAL, DISPOSITION are frequently used without clear distinction. But DISPOSAL more commonly emphasizes the idea of disposing of, dealing with, settling (with special reference to the power of so doing); DISPOSITION, that of arranging or ordering (with emphasis on the action, esp. regarded as the fulfillment of a plan), as, the *disposal* of one's books (their bestowal or assignment); my books are at your *disposal* (to use as you see fit); the *disposition* of one's library (the ordering of its distribution or destination), my library is at your *disposition* (subject to your direction or arrangement). See DISPOSITION.
dis-pose' (dĭs-pōz'), *v. t.*; DIS-POSED' (-pōzd'); DIS-POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *disposer*, *dis-* + *poser* to place. See POSE.]
1 To distribute and put in place, to arrange; to set in order; as, to *dispose* the ships in the form of a crescent.
Who hath *disposed* the whole world? *Job* xxxiv. 13.
The rest themselves in troops did else *dispose* *Spenser.*
2. To assign to a certain place or condition, appoint. *Obs.*
3. To regulate, adjust; settle; determine.
The knightly forms of combat to *dispose*. *Dryden.*
4. To deal out; to assign to a use; to bestow for an object or purpose, to apply; to employ, to dispose of.
Importuned him that what he designed to bestow on her funeral, he would rather *dispose* among the poor *Evelyn.*
5. To give a tendency or inclination to; make ready; prepare; adapt, esp., to incline the mind of; to give a bent or propension to; to incline, to make inclined; — usually followed by *to*, sometimes by *for*, before the indirect object.
Suspicious *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, and wise men to irresolution and melancholy. *Bacon*
Syn. — Set, arrange, order, distribute, adjust, regulate, adapt, fit; incline; bestow, give.
dis-pose', *v. i.* **1.** To arrange or settle matters finally; to make disposition; as, "Man proposes, but God *disposes.*"
2. To bargain; to make terms. *Obs*
She had *disposed* with Cæsar. *Shak.*
to dispose of. **a** To determine the fate of, to fix the condition, employment, etc., of; to direct or assign for a use.
Freedom to order their actions and *dispose* of their possessions and persons. *Locke*
b To get rid of; to put out of the way; to finish with; as, to *dispose of* rubbish; to *dispose of* the morning's mail. **c** To transfer to the control of some one else, as by selling; to alienate; to part with; to relinquish; to bargain away.
I have *disposed of* her to a man of business. *Tatler.*
dis-pose', *n. Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** Act of disposing; disposal; ordering; management; also, power or right of disposal or control.
But such is the *dispose* of the sole Disposer of empires. *Speed.*
2. Disposition; inclination; also, behavior, demeanor.
He hath a person, and a smooth *dispose*
To be suspected *Shak*
dis-posed' (dĭs-pōzd'), *p. a.* **1.** Distributed; regulated; arranged; assigned.
2. Having a disposition; conditioned; specif.: **a** Having a favorable disposition, either of body or mind; in good health. *Obs.* **b** Having a (designated) temperament or disposition; as, a well-*disposed* horse. **c** Having an inclination or willingness (to do something); inclined; minded; as, he was *disposed* to hear their argument to the end. "He was *disposed* to pass into Achaia." *Acts* xviii. 27. **d** Inclined to mirth; jolly. *Obs.*
dis-pos'er (-pōz'ẽr), *n.* One that disposes; a regulator; a director; a bestower. "*Disposer* of all things." *Barrow.*
dis'po-si'tion (dĭs'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *disposition*, L. *dispositio*, fr. *disponere* to dispose; *dis-* + *ponere* to place. See POSITION; cf. DISPONE.] **1.** Act or power of disposing, or state of being disposed; disposal; as: **a** The ordering, regulating, or administering of anything; management, often, specif., divine administration or dispensation.
Who have received the law by the *disposition* of angels. *Acts* vii. 53
b The getting rid, or making over, of anything; relinquishment or alienation; also, the power of making such disposition; control; as, moneys at one's *disposition* (cf. DISPOSAL, 4).
The right of *disposition* carries with it the right of alteration or destruction, and also the right of alienation. *T. E. Holland*
c Specif., *Scots Law*, act of disponing; a conveying or granting of property by deed or will; also, a deed by which property is alienated. **d** The placing in order or arranging of anything, or the state of being ordered or arranged, esp. with reference to some general design or system; as, the *disposition* of the parts of a building; *disposition* of draperies. **e** *Mil.* Assignment, distribution, or arrangement of troops, guns, etc.; as, the *disposition* of the artillery was admirable. Also, *pl.*, strategical or tactical plans or arrangements; as, the general spent the winter in perfecting his *dispositions* for the campaign.
2. *Astrol.* Situation, nature, or constitution (of a planet or sign) in relation to its influence. *Obs.*
3. Of the body or physical objects: **a** Constitution; nature; make-up. *Obs.* **b** Tendency to any action or state resulting from natural constitution; aptitude; diathesis; as, a *disposition* in plants to grow in a direction upward. **c** Physical condition; health. *Obs.*
4. Of the mind: **a** Natural or prevailing spirit, or temperament of mind; temper of mind. "A man of turbulent *disposition.*" *Hallam.* **b** Mood; humor.
As I perchance hereafter shall think meet
To put an antic *disposition* on. *Shak.*
c Conscious inclination; propension or propensity.
How stands your *disposition* to be married? *Shak.*
Syn. — Humor, bent, turn, bias; idiosyncrasy, constitution, organization, nature. — DISPOSITION, TEMPERAMENT, TEMPER, CHARACTER. DISPOSITION is the predominating bent or constitutional habit of one's mind; as, "She . . . is always cheerful and sweet-tempered. . . . This *disposition* in her is the more comfortable, because it is not the humor of the day, a sudden flash of benevolence and good spirits, . . . but it is her natural turn, and has governed all her conduct ever since I knew her first" (*Cowper*); "a sort of kittenish *disposition* that scratches, where it means to caress" (*Gray*). TEMPERAMENT is disposition regarded from the point of view of physical organization; as, "a verily believe that nor you, nor any man of poetical *temperament*, can avoid a strong passion of some kind" (*Byron*). TEMPER (esp. as applied to nations or periods) frequently adds to *temperament* the suggestion of mental or moral grain or fiber; as, "There was a general confidence in her [Elizabeth's] instinctive knowledge of the national *temper*" (*J. R. Green*), "The *Temper* of the Seventeenth Century" [title] (*B. Wendell*); "one equal *temper* of heroic hearts" (*Tennyson*). More commonly *temper* suggests irascibility; as, to keep, or lose, one's *temper*, a display of *temper*. CHARACTER is individual disposition, esp in its ethical aspects, regarded as fixed or modified by training or the exercise of the will; as, "That inexorable law of human souls that we prepare ourselves for sudden deeds by the reiterated choice of good or evil that determines *character*" (*G Eliot*). See DISPOSAL, MOOD, GOOD NATURE.
dis-pos'i-tive (dĭs-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *dispositif.*]
1. Disposing, or having to do with the disposition or direction of something; of or pertaining to disposal or control.
A nomenclature was accordingly invented by Bentham, which is convenient for scientific use, although it has not found its way into ordinary language. He describes thus whole class of facts [relating to the origination, transfer, and extinction of rights] as "*dispositive*;" distinguishing as "investitive" those by means of which a right comes into existence, as "divestitive" those through which it terminates, and as "translative" those through which it passes from one person to another. *T. E. Holland.*
2. Belonging to disposition or natural tendency. *Obs.*
"*Dispositive* holiness." *Jer. Taylor.*
dispositive clause, *Scots Law*, in a deed, the clause of conveyance, directing the disposition of the property.
dis'pos-sess' (dĭs'pŏ-zĕs'), *v. t.*; -POS-SESSED' (-zĕst'); -POS-SESS'ING. [*dis-* + *possess:* cf. OF. *despossesser.*] **1.** To put out of possession; to deprive of the actual occupancy of, particularly of land or real estate; to disseize; to eject, to oust; — usually followed by *of* before the thing taken away; as, to *dispossess* a king of his crown
2. To free from demoniacal possession. *Obs.*
dis'pos-ses'sion (-zĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of dispossessing, or state of being dispossessed; specif., *Law*, ouster.
dis'pos-ses'so-ry (dĭs'pŏ-zĕs'ŏ-rĭ), *a.* Of or relating to dispossession.
dis-po'sure (-pō'zhŭr; 250), *n.* [From DISPOSE.] Disposal or disposition. *Now Rare.* *Massinger.*
dis-praise' (dĭs-prāz'), *v. t.*; DIS-PRAISED' (-prāzd'); DIS-PRAIS'ING. [ME. *dispreisen*, OF. *despreisier*, F. *dépriser; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *preisier* (3d sing. pres. ind. *desprise*), F. *priser*, to prize, praise. See PRAISE, cf DISPRIZE, DEPRECIATE.] To notice with disapprobation or some degree of censure; to disparage, blame; depreciate.
Dispraising the power of his adversaries *Chaucer*
dis-praise', *n.* [Cf. OF. *despris.* See DISPRAISE, *v. t.*] Act of dispraising; detraction, blame; censure; reproach; disparagement.
In praise and in *dispraise* the same *Tennyson.*
dis-pread', dis-spread' (dĭs-prĕd'), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *spread.*] To spread abroad, or different ways; to spread apart; open; expand; as, the sun *dispreads* his beams. *Spenser.*
dis-pread', *v. i.* To extend or expand itself. *Rare*
dis-prize' (dĭs-prīz'), *v. t.*, DIS-PRIZED' (-prīzd'); DIS-PRIZ'ING (-prīz'ĭng). [Cf. DISPRAISE.] **1.** To fail to prize; undervalue; despise, esp. without warrant.
2. To depreciate; disparage. *Rare.*
dis-pro'ba-tive (dĭs-prō'bă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to disprove, or disproving.
dis-prof'it (-prŏf'ĭt), *v. i. & t.* To be, or cause to be, without profit. *Archaic.* — *n.* Damage; detriment. *Archaic.*
dis-proof' (dĭs-prōōf'), *n.* [*dis-* + *proof.* Cf. DISPROVE.] A proving to be other than is maintained; confutation; refutation; as, to offer evidence in *disproof* of a statement; also, evidence that disproves or tends to disprove.
dis'pro-por'tion (dĭs'prŏ-pōr'shŭn), *n.* [*dis-* + *proportion:* cf. F. *disproportion.*] Want of proportion; lack of symmetry or of due relation; disparity; as, an arm in *disproportion* to the body, *disproportion* of supply to demand.
dis'pro-por'tion, *v. t.*; DIS'PRO-POR'TIONED (-shŭnd); DIS'PRO-POR'TION-ING. [Cf. F. *disproportionner.*] To make unsuitable in quantity, form, or fitness to an end; to violate symmetry in; to mismatch.
To shape my legs of an unequal size;
To *disproportion* me in every part. *Shak.*
dis'pro-por'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Not having due proportion, disproportionate. — **dis'pro-por'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), **dis'pro-por'tion-al-ness**, *n.* — **dis'pro-por'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
dis'pro-por'tion-ate (-ăt), *a.* Not proportioned; unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else in bulk, form, value, or extent; out of proportion; inadequate; as, in a perfect body none of the limbs are *disproportionate;* never undertake a work with *disproportionate* means. — **dis'pro-por'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **dis'pro-por'tion-ate-ness**, *n.*
dis-prov'a-ble (dĭs-prōōv'*a*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being disproved.
dis-prov'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of disproving; disproof.
dis-prove' (dĭs-prōōv'), *v. t.*; DIS-PROVED' (-prōōvd'); DIS-PROV'ING (-prōōv'ĭng). [*dis-* + *prove:* cf. OF. *desprover.*] **1.** To prove to be other than is maintained; to show to be false or erroneous; refute; as, to *disprove* a charge.
2. To disallow; to disapprove of. *Obs.*
dis-punge' (dĭs-pŭnj'), *v. t.*; DIS-PUNGED' (-pŭnjd'); DIS-PUNG'ING (-pŭn'jĭng). [Cf. L. *dispungere* to prick apart, i. e., check off the debts and credits of an account; or E. *sponge*] To sprinkle as with water from a sponge; also, to erase; expunge. *Archaic.* *Shak.*

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dis-played'. Displayed. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-play'er, *n.* One that displays.
dis'ple (dĭs'p'l), *v. t.* [Cf. *discipline.*] To discipline. *Obs.*
dis-pleased', *p. p.* of DISPLEASE. — **dis-pleas'ed-ly** (-plēz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* [pleases.]
dis-pleas'er, *n.* One that displeases.
dis-pleas'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISPLEASE. — **dis-pleas'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pleas'ing-ness**, *n.*
dis-pleas'ur-a-ble, *a.* Unpleasant; disagreeable. *Rare.* — **dis-pleas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.* [-MENT.]
dis-pleas'ure-ment, *n.* See **dis-plez'ure.** Displeasure. *R. Sp.*
dis'pli-cence, *n.* Displicency. *Obs.*
dis-plode', *v. t. & i.* [L. *displodere.*] To discharge; explode. — **dis-plo'sion** (dĭs-plō'zhŭn), *n.* — **dis-plo'sive**, *a. All Obs.*
dis-ploy'. † DISPLAY.
dis-plu'vi-ate, *a.* [L. *displuviatus.*] *Rom. Arch.* Having no compluvium, as an atrium. *R.*
dispolle. † DESPOIL.
dis-point', *v. t.* [OF. *despointier* to injure, dismiss, deprive.] To dismiss; to disappoint. *Obs.*
dis-point'ed, *p. a.* Deprived of its point. *Obs.*
dis-pond'. † DESPOND.
di-spon'dee (dī-spŏn'dē), *n* [L. *dispondeus*, Gr. δισπόνδειος; δι- = δίς twice + σπονδείος spondee.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A double spondee; a foot consisting of four long syllables. — **di-spon-da'ic** (dĭ-spŏn-dā'ĭk), *a.*
dis-pone', *v. t.* To make arrangement or disposition. *Obs.*
dis'po-nee' (dĭs'pō-nē'), *n.* See -NEE [who disponed.]
dis-pon'er (-pōn'ẽr), *n.* One [who disponed.]
dis-ponge'. † DISPUNGE.
dis-pope', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-pop'u-lar-ize, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
di-spor'ous (dĭ-spōr'ŭs), *a.* [*di-* + *sporous*] *Biol.* Two-spored
dis-por'tive, *a.* Sportive. *Rare.*
dis-port'ment, *n.* Diversion, play. *Archaic.* [of DISPOSED.]
dis-pos'ed-ly (-pōz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*
dis-pos'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dis-pose'ment, *n.* Disposal. *Obs.*
dis-pos'ing-ly, *adv.* of *disposing*, p. pr.
dis-pos'it-ed (-pŏz'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Disposed *Obs.*
dis'po-si'tion-al (dĭs'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Pert. to disposition.
dis'po-si'tioned (-zĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* Having (such) a disposition.
dis-pos'i-tive-ly, *adv.* of DISPOSITIVE. See -LY.
dis-pos'i-tor, *n* [L., a disposer.] *Astrol* The planet which is lord of the sign where another planet is *Obs.*
dis'pos-ses'sor, *n.* One who dispossesses. [*Ref. Sp.*]
dis'pos-sest'. Dispossessed.
dis-post', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-pow'der, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-prais'a-ble (dĭs-prāz'*a*-b'l), *a.* Blamable. *R.* [praises.]
dis-prais'er, *n* One that
dis-prais'ing-ly, *adv.* of *dispraising*, p pr. [that dis-
dis-pread'er, *n.* One that dispreise'. † DISPRAISE.
dis-proj'u-dice, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis'pre-pare', *v. t.* To render unprepared. *Rare.*
dis-prince', *v. t* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-pris'on (dĭs-prĭz'n), *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-priv'a-cied (dĭs-prĭv'*a*-sĭd), *p. a.* Deprived of privacy. *Rare.*
dis-priv'i-lege, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-prob'a-bil-ize (dĭs-prŏb'*a*-bĭl-īz), *v. t.* To make improbable *R.* — **dis-prob'a-bil-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zĭ'-), *n. R.*
dis'pro-fess', *v. t.* To renounce profession of. *Obs.* [ble. *Obs.*
dis-prof'it-a-ble, *a.* Unprofita-
dis-prom'ise, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-prop'er-ty, *v. t.* To dispossess. *Obs.*
dis'pro-por'tion-a-ble, *a.* Disproportional; disproportionate — **dis'pro-por'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dis'pro-por'tion-a-bly**, *adv*
dis-pro'pri-ate, *v. t* [*dis-* + L. *proprius*] To appropriate. To disappropriate; dispossess *Rare*
dis-prove'ment, *n.* Disproof. *R.*
dis-prov'er (dĭs-prōōv'ẽr), *n.* One that disproves.
dis'pro-vide', *v. t.* To fail to provide. *Obs*
dis-puly', *v. t.* See DIS-. [*Obs.*
dis-punct', *a.* Not punctilious.
dis-punct', *v. t.* [See DISPUNGE.] To mark, as for erasure; to set aside. *Rare.*

dis'pu-ta-ble (dĭs'pū-tȧ-b'l; dĭs-pūt'ȧ-b'l; 277), *a.* [L. *disputabilis:* cf. F. *disputable.*] **1.** Subject to dispute; liable to be called in question, controverted, or contested; of doubtful certainty or propriety; controvertible; as, *disputable* opinions, propositions, or acts.
2. Disputatious; contentious. *Obs.*
— dis'pu-ta-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **dis'pu-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* **— dis'pu-ta-bly**, *adv.*

dis'pu-tant (dĭs'pū-tănt), *a.* [L. *disputans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *disputant.*] Disputing; engaged in controversy. — *n.* One who disputes; a controversialist; a reasoner in opposition.
A singularly eager, acute, and pertinacious *disputant.* *Macaulay.*

dis'pu-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *disputatio:* cf. F. *disputation*, and also ME. *dis-, desputeson*, fr. OF. *desputeison.* See DISPUTE, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of disputing, controversy, verbal contest; debate; specif., a formal exercise in which parties reason in opposition to each other on some question, or, in some American colleges, such an exercise where a single person argues a question.
2. Conversation; discussion. *Obs.*
Captain Macmorris, . . . will you vouchsafe me . . . a few *disputations* with you? *Shak.*

dis'pu-ta'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [See DISPUTATION.] Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert; characterized by dispute; as, a *disputatious* person or temper. **— dis'pu-ta'tious-ly**, *adv.* **— dis'pu-ta'tious-ness**, *n.*

dis-put'a-tive (dĭs-pūt'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [From L. *disputativus.*]
1. Disposed to dispute, disputatious.
2. Subject to dispute; disputed. *Obs.*
3. Of or pertaining to dispute.
— dis-put'a-tive-ly, *adv.* **— dis-put'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

dis-pute' (dĭs-pūt'), *v. i.;* DIS-PUT'ED (-pūt'ĕd); DIS-PUT'ING (-pūt'ĭng). [ME. *desputen, disputen*, OF. *desputer, disputer*, F. *disputer*, from L. *disputare, disputatum; dis-* + *putare* to clear up, set in order, reckon, think. See PUTATIVE.] **1.** To contend in argument; to argue against something maintained, upheld, or claimed, by another; to discuss; reason; debate; often, to argue irritably; to altercate; wrangle.
Therefore *disputed* [reasoned, *Rev Ver*] he in the synagogue with the Jews. *Acts* xvii. 17.
2. To contend physically; to fight. *Obs.*

dis-pute', *v. t.* **1.** To make a subject of disputation; to argue pro and con; to discuss.
The rest I reserve until it be *disputed* how the magistrate is to do herein. *Milton.*
2. To oppose by argument or assertion; to attempt to overthrow; to controvert; to express dissent or opposition to; to call in question; to deny the truth or validity of; as, to *dispute* assertions or arguments.
The *disputed* authority of writs of assistance. *Bancroft.*
3. To argue or contend in favor of; to maintain. *Obs.*
4. To strive or contend about; to contest.
To *dispute* the possession of the ground. *Prescott.*
5. To struggle against; to resist. *Obs.*
Dispute it [grief] like a man. *Shak.*
Syn. — Controvert, contest, gainsay, doubt, question; argue, debate, impugn. See DISCUSS.

dis-pute', *n.* [Cf. F. *dispute.* See DISPUTE, *v. i.*] **1.** Verbal controversy; contest by opposing argument or expression of opposing views or claims; controversial discussion; altercation, debate.
2. Contest; struggle; quarrel. *De Foe.*
Syn. — DISPUTE, QUARREL, ALTERCATION, WRANGLE, SQUABBLE, BICKER, BRAWL, BROIL. A DISPUTE is commonly a heated verbal contention; a CONTROVERSY, a contention carried on in writing, or at some length; as, a *dispute* over cards; the Arian *controversy.* A QUARREL is an angry or violent dispute, frequently resulting in strained or severed relations; an ALTERCATION, a quarrelsome bandying of words; as, to patch up a *quarrel;* the angry retorts of the *altercation.* A WRANGLE (or *wrangling*) is an undignified, confused, and noisy, a SQUABBLE, a childish, unseemly, and petty, altercation; a BICKER (or *bickering*), a petulant interchange of sharp words on trivial provocation; as, a *wrangle* over a point of law; a *squabble* over the possession of a toy; heartburnings and *bickerings.* A BRAWL is a turbulent quarrel, esp. in a street or public place; a BROIL is a more general entanglement or disturbance than a brawl; as, a tavern *brawl;* "Prosper this realm, keep it from civil *broils*" (*Shak.*). See CONTEST, ENCOUNTER, CONTENTION, BELLIGERENT.
beyond dispute, without dispute, indisputably.

dis-qual'i-fi-ca'tion (dĭs-kwŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disqualifying, or state of being disqualified; incompetency; disability; as, the *disqualification* of men for holding certain offices; also, that which disqualifies; that which incapacitates or makes unfit; as, conviction of crime is a *disqualification* of a person for office.

dis-qual'i-fy (dĭs-kwŏl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* DIS-QUAL'I-FIED (-fīd); DIS-QUAL'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). **1.** To deprive of the qualities, properties, or conditions necessary for any purpose; to render unfit, to incapacitate; — with *for* or *from* before the purpose, state, or act.
My common illness utterly *disqualifies* me for all conversation; I mean my deafness. *Swift.*
2. To deprive of some power, right, or privilege, as by positive restriction; to disable; to debar legally; as, a conviction of perjury *disqualifies* a man to be a witness.

dis-qui'et (dĭs-kwī'ĕt), *v. t.;* DIS-QUI'ET-ED; DIS-QUI'ET-ING. To render unquiet; to deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; to make uneasy or restless; to disturb.
Why art thou cast down, O my soul, and why art thou *disquieted* within me? *Ps* xlii. 11.
As quiet as these *disquieted* times will permit. *Scott.*
Syn. — Harass, disturb, vex, fret, excite, agitate.

dis-qui'et, *n.* **1.** Want of quiet; want of tranquillity in body or mind, uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety.
2. A disturbing occurrence or fact, an alarm. *Archaic.*

dis-qui'et-ed (-ĕd), *p. a.* Disturbed, uneasy. **— dis-qui'et-ed-ly**, *adv.* **— dis-qui'et-ed-ness**, *n.*

dis-qui'et-ing, *p. a.* Causing disquiet or uneasiness; alarming.

dis-qui'et-ly, *adv.* In a disquiet manner; uneasily.

dis-qui'e-tude (dĭs-kwī'ĕ-tūd), *n.* Want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety.

dis-quip'a-rant (dĭs-kwĭp'ȧ-rănt), *a.* [From L. *aequiparans*, p. pr. of *aequiparare* to put on an equality with, by substituting the prefix *dis-* for *ae-.*] *Logic.* Having reciprocal but unequal relation to one another, and bearing a name implying this relation, as master and servant, father and son; — opposed to *equiparant.* **— dis-quip'a-ran-cy** (-răn-sĭ), *or* **dis-quip'a-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

dis'qui-si'tion (dĭs'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *disquisitio*, fr. *disquirere* to inquire diligently, investigate; *dis-* + *quaerere* to seek. See QUEST.] A formal or systematic inquiry into, or discussion of, any subject; a full examination or investigation of a matter, with the arguments and facts bearing upon it; elaborate essay; dissertation.
For accurate research or grave *disquisition* he was not well qualified. *Macaulay.*

dis'qui-si'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to disquisition; of the nature of disquisition.

dis-quis'i-tive (dĭs-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Relating to disquisition, fond of discussion or investigation; examining; inquisitive. **— dis-quis'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

dis-quis'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who makes disquisitions or dissertations; an investigator.

dis-rank' (dĭs-răngk'), *v. t.* **1.** To degrade from rank.
2. To throw out of rank or into confusion.

dis-rate' (dĭs-rāt'), *v. t.;* DIS-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd), DIS-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). To reduce to a lower rating, rank, or class.

dis're-gard' (dĭs'rē-gärd'), *v. t.;* DIS'RE-GARD'ED; DIS'RE-GARD'ING. Not to regard; to pay no heed to; to fail to notice or observe; hence, to slight as unworthy of regard or notice; as, to *disregard* the admonitions of conscience.
Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame. *Blackmore.*
Syn. — See NEGLECT.

dis're-gard', *n.* Act of disregarding, or state of being disregarded; esp., intentional neglect; slight.
The *disregard* of experience. *Whewell.*

dis're-gard'ance (-gär'dăns), *n.* Disregard. *Rare.*

dis're-gard'ant (-gär'dănt), *a.* Disregarding. *Rare.*

dis're-gard'ful (-gard'fo͝ol), *a.* Neglectful; heedless. **— dis're-gard'ful-ly**, *adv.* **— dis're-gard'ful-ness**, *n.*

dis-rel'ish (dĭs-rĕl'ĭsh), *n.* Want of relish; distaste; as, a *disrelish* for some kinds of food.
Men love to hear of their power, but have an extreme *disrelish* to be told of their duty. *Burke.*

dis-rel'ish, *v. t.;* DIS-REL'ISHED (-ĭsht); DIS-REL'ISH-ING. **1.** To deprive of relish; to make distasteful. *Obs.*
2. Not to relish; to regard as unpalatable or offensive; to feel a degree of disgust at.
3. To be distasteful to. *Obs.*

dis're-pair' (-rē-pâr'), *n.* State of being in need of repair.
The fortifications were ancient and in *disrepair.* *Scott.*

dis-rep'u-ta-ble (dĭs-rĕp'ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not reputable; of bad repute; dishonorable; discreditable; disgraceful; as, a *disreputable* person or act.
Syn. — Dishonorable, low, mean, disgraceful, shameful.
— dis-rep'u-ta-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **dis-rep'u-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* **— dis-rep'u-ta-bly**, *adv.*

dis-rep'u-ta-ble, *n.* A disreputable person.

dis-rep'u-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Loss or want of reputation or good name; dishonor; disrepute; discredit. *Archaic.*

dis're-pute' (dĭs'rē-pūt'), *n.* Loss or want of reputation; ill character; disesteem, discredit; dishonor.
At the beginning of the eighteenth century astrology fell into general *disrepute.* *Scott.*
Syn. — Disesteem, discredit, dishonor, disgrace.

dis're-spect' (dĭs'rē-spĕkt'), *n.* Want of respect or reverence; disesteem; incivility, discourtesy.

dis're-spect', *v. t.* To show disrespect to.
We have *disrespected* and slighted God. *Comber.*

dis're-spect'ful (-rē-spĕkt'fo͝ol), *a.* Wanting in respect; manifesting disesteem or lack of respect; uncivil. **— dis're-spect'ful-ly**, *adv.* **— dis're-spect'ful-ness**, *n.*

dis-robe' (dĭs-rōb'), *v. t. & i.;* DIS-ROBED' (-rōbd'); DIS-ROB'ING (-rōb'ĭng). [Cf. OF. *desrober.*] To divest of a robe; to undress; fig., to strip of covering; to divest of that which clothes or decorates.
Two great peers were *disrobed* of their glory. *Sir H. Wotton.*

dis-root' (-ro͞ot'), *v. t.;* DIS-ROOT'ED; DIS-ROOT'ING. To tear up the roots of, or to tear up by the roots; hence, to tear from a foundation, to uproot.
A piece of ground *disrooted* from its situation by subterraneous inundations. *Goldsmith.*

dis-rupt' (dĭs-rŭpt'), *a.* [L. *disruptus, diruptus*; p. p. of *disrumpere, dirumpere*, to break or burst asunder, *dis-* + *rumpere* to break, burst. See RUPTURE.] Broken or burst asunder; disrupted.

dis-rupt', *v. t. & i.;* DIS-RUPT'ED; DIS-RUPT'ING. To break asunder; to part forcibly; to rend.

dis-rup'tion (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *disruptio, diruptio.*] Act of rending asunder, or state of being rent asunder; breach; rent; dilaceration; rupture; as, the *disruption* of rocks in an earthquake; *disruption* of a state.
the Disruption, *Eccl. Hist.*, the secession of nearly five hundred ministers from the established Church of Scotland, May 18, 1843, in assertion of the church's spiritual independence of the state. See FREE CHURCH.

dis-rup'tive (dĭs-rŭp'tĭv), *a.* Causing, or tending to cause, disruption; also, produced or caused by disruption. **— dis-rup'tive-ly**, *adv.* **— dis-rup'tive-ness**, *n.*

diss (dĭs), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name.] A reedlike grass (*Ampelodesma tenax*) common in the Mediterranean region, utilized in basketry and for making cordage, etc.

dis-sat'is-fac'tion (dĭs-săt'ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* State of being dissatisfied, unsatisfied, or discontented; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointed wishes and expectations.
The ambitious man has little happiness, but is subject to much uneasiness and *dissatisfaction.* *Addison.*
Syn. — DISSATISFACTION, DISCONTENT. DISSATISFACTION has usually a specific cause, and is often temporary; DISCONTENT is commonly more general and deep-rooted; as, *dissatisfaction* with one's position, one's meals; "Political ambition infects our country and generates a feverish restlessness and *discontent*" (*W. E. Channing*); "The old disquietude seemed fast settling into fixed *discontent*" (*Carlyle*), cf. noble *discontent.* See CONTENT, *v. t.*

dis-sat'is-fac'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Causing dissatisfaction; unable to give content; unsatisfactory; displeasing.

dis-sat'is-fy (dĭs-săt'ĭs-fī), *v. t.:* DIS-SAT'IS-FIED (-fīd); DIS-SAT'IS-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To render unsatisfied; to make uneasy by frustrating wishes or expectations, to displease by lack of something; as, *dissatisfied* with one's fortune.
The *dissatisfied* factions of the autocracy *Bancroft.*

dis-sect' (dĭ-sĕkt'), *v. t.;* DIS-SECT'ED; DIS-SECT'ING. [L. *dissectus*, p. p. of *dissecare; dis-* + *secare* to cut. See SECTION.] To divide into separate parts, to cut in pieces; specif., to separate and expose the parts of, as an animal or a plant, for examination and to show their structure and relations; to anatomize.
2. To analyze, for the purposes of science or criticism; to divide and examine minutely.
This paragraph . . . I have *dissected* for a sample *Atterbury.*

dis-sect'ed (-sĕk'tĕd), *p. a.* Cut into several parts; divided into sections; as, a *dissected* map; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Cut deeply into many fine lobes or divisions; as, a *dissected* leaf. **b** *Phys. Geog.* Divided into lobes or ridges by narrow streams, valleys, or gorges; as, a *dissected* plateau.

dis-sect'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISSECT. Specif.: *p. a.* Dividing or separating the parts of an animal or vegetable body; as, a *dissecting* aneurysm, one which makes its way between or within the coats of an artery.

dis-sec'tion (dĭ-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dissection.*] **1.** Act of dissecting.
2. Anything dissected; esp., some part, or the whole, of an animal or plant dissected so as to exhibit the structure; an anatomical specimen so prepared.
3. *Com.* The separation of accounts, as in the dry goods or drapery trade, according to departments. *Eng.*

dis-sec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to dissection; dissecting.

dis-seize', **dis-seise'** (dĭ-sēz'), *v. t.;* DIS-SEIZED' or DIS-SEISED' (-sēzd'); DIS-SEIZ'ING or DIS-SEIS'ING. [F. *dessaisir; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *saisir* to seize, put in possession. See SEIZE.] *Law.* To deprive of seizin or possession; usually, to dispossess or oust wrongfully (one in freehold possession of land, or formerly of chattels or a tenancy for years or at will); — followed by *of*, formerly *from.* See SEIZIN.

dis-sei'zee, **dis-sei'see'** (dĭ-sē'zē'), *n. Law.* A person dissezed; — correlative to *disseizor.*

dis-sei'zin, **dis-sei'sin** (dĭ-sē'zĭn), *n.* [OF. *dessaisine.*] *Law.* Act of disseizing, or state of being disseized.

dis-sei'zor, **dis-sei'sor** (-zẽr; -zôr), *n. Law.* One who disseizes another.

dis-sem'blance (dĭ-sĕm'blăns), *n.* [*dissemble* + *-ance.*] Act or art of dissembling; dissimulation.

dis-sem'blance, *n.* [Cf. F. *dissemblance.* See DISSEMBLE.] Want of resemblance; dissimilitude

dis-sem'ble (dĭ-sĕm'b'l), *v. t.;* DIS-SEM'BLED (-b'ld); DIS-SEM'BLING (-blĭng). [*dis-* (L. *dis-*) + (prob.) *resemble:* cf. F. *dissimuler*, L. *dissimulare.* Cf. DISSIMULATE, SIMULATE.] **1.** To hide under a false semblance or seeming; to feign (something) not to be what it really is; to put an untrue appearance upon; to disguise; mask.
Dissemble all your griefs and discontents. *Shak.*
2. To put on the semblance of; to make pretense of; to simulate; feign. "He soon *dissembled* a sleep." *Tatler.*
3. To pass as if unnoticed; ignore; as, to *dissemble* wrongs.
Syn. — Hide, conceal, mask, counterfeit, cover. — DISSEMBLE, DISGUISE, CLOAK agree in the idea of simulation for the sake of concealment. DISSEMBLE implies an assumed or artfully feigned semblance or pretense; DISGUISE (as here compared), a more unequivocal counterfeiting or change of outward appearance; as, "Ross bears, or *dissembles*, his disappointment better than I expected of him" (*Gray*); "Several are of opinion that the fair sex are not altogether strangers to the art of *dissembling* and concealing their thoughts" (*Spectator*); "We must . . . make our faces vizards to our hearts, *disguising* what they are" (*Shak.*); "Confess 't is fear *disguised* from its own shame that takes the mantle now of thin remorse" (*Shelley*). CLOAK (see PALLIATE) stresses the idea of hiding or concealment; as, "The Scripture moveth us . . . to acknowledge and confess our manifold sins and wickedness; and that we should not *dissemble* nor *cloak* them before the face of Almighty God" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); cf. "Not using your liberty for a *cloak* of maliciousness" (1 *Pet.* ii. 16). See ASSUME, SIMULATION, HIDE, SECRET.

dis-sem'ble, *v. i.* To conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments under some pretense; to assume a false appearance; to act the hypocrite.

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dis-pun'ish-a-ble, *a.* Not punishable. *Rare.*
dis-pu'ni-tive, *a* See DIS-, 2 c.
dis-pur'pose, *v. t.* To dissuade; frustrate. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
dis-purse', *v. t.* To disburse.
dis-pur-vey', *v. t.* [*dis-* + *purvey.*] To disfurnish; make destitute. *Obs.* [provisions. *Obs.*
dis'pur-vey'ance, *n.* Lack of
dis'pu-ta-bl. Disputable. *R. Sp.*
dis'pu-tac'i-ty (dĭs'pū-tăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Disputatiousness. *Obs.*
dis'pu-ta'tor (dĭs'pū-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A disputer; disputant. *R.*
dis-pute'less, *a.* See -LESS.
dis-put'er (dĭs-pūt'ẽr), *n.* One who disputes.
dis-pu'ti-son, **dis-pu'ti-soun**, etc., *n.* Dispute. *Obs.*
dis-quan'ti-ty (dĭs-kwŏn'tĭ-tĭ), *v. t* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-qui'et-al, *n.* A disquieting; state of disquiet. *Obs.* [quiets.
dis-qui'et-er, *n.* One that dis-
dis-qui'et-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
dis-qui'e-tive, *a.* Tending to disquiet. *Rare.*
dis-qui'et-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis-qui'et-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dis-qui'et-ous, *a.* Causing disquiet. *Rare.*
dis'qui-site, **dis'qui-sit** (dĭs'-kwĭ-zĭt), *v. t.* To make a disquisition. *Rare.*
dis'qui-si'tion-a-ry (dĭs'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn-ŭ-rĭ), *a.* = DISQUISITIONAL *Rare.*
dis-quis'i-to'ri-al (dĭs-kwĭz'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Disquisitory.
dis-quis'i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Disquisitive; disquisitional. *Rare.*
dis-range', *v. t.* [OF. *desrengier*, F. *déranger.*] To disarrange; disrank. *Obs.*
dis-ray', *n. & v. t.* [OF. *desreer*, *n.*] Disarray. *Obs.*
dis-re'al-ize, *v. t.* To make unreal. *Obs. or R.* [DIS-, 2 b.
dis-rec'om-men-da'tion, *n.* See
dis're-gard'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
dis're-gard'er, *n.* One who disregards.
dis-reg'u-lar, *a.* Irregular. *Obs.*
dis're-lat'ed (dĭs'rē-lāt'ĕd), *p. a* Unrelated. *R.* [tion. *R.*
dis're-la'tion, *n.* Lack of relation. *Obs.*
dis-rel'ish, *v. t.* To be distasteful. *Rare.*
dis-rel'ish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
dis're-mem'ber, *v. t.* To forget. *Archaic or Dial.* [*Ref. Sp.*
dis-rep'u-ta-bl. Disreputable.
dis're-pute', *v. t.* To discredit; disesteem. *Obs.*
dis're-spect'a-ble, *a.* See DIS-, 2 c. — **dis're-spect'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*
dis're-spect'er, *n.* One who disrespects.
dis're-spec'tive, *a.* Disrespectful. *Obs.* [response. *Obs.*
dis're-spond'en-cy, *n.* Want of
dis-rest', *n.* Unrest. *Obs* — *v. t* To disturb. *Obs Oxf. E. D.*
dis're-store', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-rev'er-ence, *n. t.* To treat irreverently. *Obs.*
dis-ring', *v. t* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-robe'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis-rob'er (dĭs-rōb'ẽr), *n.* One that disrobes.
dis-roof', *v. t.* To unroof. *Rare*
dis-roost', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-rout', *n. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *desrouter*, F. *dérouter.*] To put, or be put, to rout; scatter. *Obs.*
dis-rud'der, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis-rul'i-ty (dĭs-rōōl'ĭ-tĭ), *adv.* In a disorderly manner. *Obs.*
dis-rul'y (-l), *a.* [OF. *desreulé.*] Unruly; disorderly. *Obs.*
dis-rump', *v. t. & i.* [L. *dirumpere.*] To disrupt.
dis-rupt'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **dis-rupt'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* [rupts
dis-rupt'er, *n.* One that dis-
dis-rup'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
dis-rup'tor, *n.* One that disrupts; a detonating explosive.
dis-rup'ture, *n.* Disruption. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To disrupt. *Rare.*
diss. † DISH.
diss. *Abbr.* Dissertation.
dissaf. † DECEIVE.
dis-sait', **dis-seit'.** † DECEIT.
dis-sat'is-fac'to-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dis-sat'is-fied (dĭs-săt'ĭs-fīd), *pret. & p. p.* of DISSATISFY. — **dis-sat'is-fi'ed-ly** (-fī'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **dis-sat'is-fi'ed-ness**, *n.*
dis-sat'u-rate, *v. t.* To free from saturation. *R.* [ilize. *Obs.*
dis-sav'age, *v. t.* To tame; civ-
dis-scep'ter, **dis-scep'tre**, *v. t.* To deprive of a scepter *Rare.*
dis-sease'. † DECEASE.
dis-sea'son, *v. t.* To deprive of seasoning. *Obs.*
dis-seat', *v. t.* To unseat. *Rare.*
dis-sect'i-ble (dĭ-sĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
dis-sec'tor, *n* One who dissects.
dis-seigne'. † DESIGN. [*Obs.*
dis-sei'sen, *v. t* To disseize.
dis-sei'zor-ess, **dis-sei'sor-ess**, *n. Law.* A woman who disseizes.
dis-sei'zure, **dis-sei'sure** (dĭ-sē'zhŭr), *n.* Disseizin.
dis'sel-boom' (dĭs'l-bo͞om'), *n.* [D., fr. *dissel* shaft + *boom* tree.] Pole of a wagon. *South Africa.*
dis-sem'bl. Dissemble. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-sem'bla-ble, *a.* [F.] *Obs.*
dis-sem'bld. Dissembled. *Ref.*
dis-sem'bler, *n.* One that dissembles.

dis-sem'i-nate (dĭ-sĕm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.*; DIS-SEM'I-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); DIS-SEM'I-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *disseminatus*, p. p. of *disseminare* to disseminate; *dis-* + *seminare* to sow, *semen* seed. See SEMINARY.] **1.** To sow broadcast or as seed; to scatter for growth and propagation, like seed; to spread abroad; to diffuse; as, principles and ideas are *disseminated* when they are spread abroad for propagation.

2. To spread or extend by dispersion.

A nearly uniform and constant fire or heat *disseminated* throughout the body of the earth. *Woodward.*

Syn. — Spread, propagate, circulate, disperse, scatter.

disseminated sclerosis. = CEREBROSPINAL SCLEROSIS.

dis-sem'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dissemination.*] Act of disseminating, or state of being disseminated; diffusion for propagation and permanence; a scattering or spreading abroad, as of ideas, beliefs, etc.

dis-sem'i-na-tive (dĭ-sĕm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to disseminate, or to become disseminated.

Like the plague, infectious and *disseminative.* *Jer. Taylor.*

dis-sen'sion (dĭ-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *dissensio.* See DISSENT.] **1.** Disagreement in opinion; esp., partisan and contentious division; breach of friendship and union; strife; discord; quarrel.

Paul and Barnabas had no small *dissension* and disputation with them. *Acts* XV. 2.

2. Dissent from religious doctrine or practice. *Obs.*

dis-sent' (dĭ sĕnt'), *v. i.*; DIS-SENT'ED; DIS-SENT'ING. [L. *dissentire, dissensum; dis-* + *sentire* to feel, think: cf. F. *dissentir.* See SENSE.] **1.** To differ in opinion; to be of contrary sentiment; to disagree; — followed by *from.*

The bill passed . . . without a *dissenting* voice. *Hallam.*

Opinions in which multitudes of men *dissent* from us. *Addison.*

2. *Eccl.* To differ from an established church in regard to doctrines, rites, or government.

3. To differ, as in meaning or nature. *Obs.* *Hooker.*

dis-sent', *n.* **1.** Act of dissenting; difference of opinion; refusal to adopt something proposed; nonagreement, nonconcurrence, or disagreement.

2. *Eccl.* Separation from an established church, especially that of England; nonconformity.

It is the dissidence of *dissent* and the protestantism of the Protestant religion. *Burke.*

3. Contrariety of nature; diversity. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

Syn. — Disagreement, variance, difference, nonconcurrence, nonconformity.

dis-sent'er (dĭ-sĕn'tẽr), *n.* One who dissents; specif., one who separates from the service and worship of an established church; esp., in England, a Protestant (formerly also a Roman Catholic) who disputes the authority or tenets of the Church of England; a nonconformist.

Dissenters from the establishments. *Burke.*

Syn. — See HERETIC.

dis-sen'tien-cy (dĭ-sĕn'shĕn-sĭ), *n.* Dissentience. *Rare.*

dis-sen'tient (-shĕnt), *a.* [L. *dissentiens*, p. pr. See DISSENT, *v. i.*] Declaring dissent; dissenting — *n.* One who dissents. — **dis-sen'tience** (-shĕns), *n.*

dis-sen'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *dissentieux, -cieux.*] Marked by dissensions; quarrelsome; contentious; factious. — **dis-sen'tious-ly**, *adv.*

dis-sep'i-ment (dĭ-sĕp'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *dissaepimentum*, fr. *dissaepire; dis-* + *saepire* to hedge in, inclose.] **1.** A separating tissue; a partition; a septum.

2. *Bot.* **a** One of the partitions which divide the cells, or loculi, of a compound ovary, formed by the union of two adjacent walls of the constituent carpels. Occasionally partitions occur as outgrowths from the wall of the ovary, increasing the number of cells, these are called *false dissepiments.* **b** = TRAMA.

3. *Zoöl.* One of the transverse calcareous partitions between the radiating septa of a coral.

dis-sep'i-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Pert. to a dissepiment.

dis-sert' (dĭ-sûrt'), *v. i. & t.* [L. *dissertus*, p. p. of *disserere; dis-* + *serere* to join, connect: cf. F. *disserter.* See SERIES.] To discourse or dispute; to discuss. *Rare.*

dis'ser-tate (dĭs'ẽr-tāt), *v. i.*, -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *dissertatus*, p. p. of *dissertare* to discuss, freq. fr. *disserere.* See DISSERT.] To give a dissertation; to discourse. *Rare.*

dis'ser-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dissertatio*: cf. F. *dissertation.*] **1.** Discourse; debate; discussion. *Obs.*

2. A formal or elaborate argumentative discourse, oral or written; a disquisition; an essay; thesis.

— **dis'ser-ta'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **dis'ser-ta'tion-ist**, *n.*

dis-serve' (dĭs-sûrv'), *v. t.*; DIS-SERVED' (-sûrvd'); DIS-SERV'ING. [*dis-* + *serve:* cf. F. *desservir.*] To do injury or mischief to; to damage; hurt; harm.

Have neither served nor *disserved* the interests. *Jer. Taylor.*

dis-serv'ice (dĭs-sûr'vĭs), *n.* [*dis-* + *service:* cf. F. *desservice.*] Injury; harm; mischief.

You own yourself that you have done me a *disservice;* I have had to swallow an affront. *Stevenson.*

dis-serv'ice, *v. t.* To do disservice to.

dis-serv'ice-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Calculated to do disservice or harm; not serviceable; injurious; harmful. — **dis-serv'ice-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dis-serv'ice-a-bly**, *adv.*

dis-sev'er (dĭ-sĕv'ẽr), *v. t.*; -ERED (-ẽrd); -ER-ING. [OF. *dessevrer; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *sevrer* to sever, F. *sevrer* to wean, L. *separare* to separate. See SEVER.] To sever thoroughly; to sunder; disunite; separate; part; disperse.

The storm so *dissevered* the company . . . that most of them never met again. *Sir P. Sidney.*

States *dissevered*, discordant, belligerent. *D. Webster.*

dis-sev'er, *v. i.* To part; separate.

dis-sev'er-ance (-ẽns), *n.* [OF. *dessevrance.*] Act of dissevering, or dissevered state; separation.

dis'si-dence (dĭs'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* [L. *dissidentia:* cf. F. *dissidence.* See DISSIDENT, *a.*] Disagreement; dissent.

dis'si-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *dissidens, -entis*, p. pr. of *dissidere* to sit apart, to disagree; *dis-* + *sedere* to sit: cf. F. *dissident.* See SIT.] Not agreeing; dissenting, discordant; different. *Now Rare.*

Our life and manners be *dissident* from theirs. *Robinson (More's Utopia).*

dis'si-dent, *n.* *Eccl.* One who disagrees or dissents; one who separates from the established religion.

dis-sight' (dĭs-sīt'), *n.* [*dis-* + *sight.*] An unsightly object; unsightliness. *Rare.*

dis-sil'i-ence (dĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ĕns), **dis-sil'i-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* A springing or tendency to spring asunder. *Rare.*

dis-sil'i-ent (-ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *dissiliens, -entis*, p. pr. of *dissilire* to leap asunder; *dis-* + *salire* to leap.] Starting asunder; springing apart; specif., *Bot.*, bursting open or dehiscing violently, as the ripe capsules of the garden balsam.

dis'si-li'tion (dĭs'ĭ-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of bursting or springing apart. *Rare.*

dis-sim'i-lar (dĭ-sĭm'ĭ-lẽr), *a* [*dis-* + *similar*: cf. F. *dissimilaire.*] Not similar; unlike; heterogeneous.

This part is very *dissimilar* to any other. *Boyle.*

dissimilar whole. See WHOLE.

dis-sim'i-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Difference in appearance or nature; unlikeness; heterogeneity.

dis-sim'i-late (dĭ-sĭm'ĭ-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). To make or become dissimilar; to undergo or cause to undergo dissimilation. *Rare.*

dis-sim'i-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of making, or process of becoming, dissimilar.

2. Specif.: **a** *Philol.* The development of dissimilarity between two identical sounds near each other in a word; also, the loss or dropping of one of two such sounds; as, Lat. *peregrinus*, Ital. *pellegrino*, Eng. *pilgrim.* Cf. ASSIMILATION, *n.*, 3. **b** *Biol.* Katabolism; — contrasted with *assimilation.*

dis-sim'i-la-tive (dĭ-sĭm'ĭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to or causing dissimilation; as, a *dissimilative* tendency.

dis-sim'i-la-to-ry (-lā-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to dissimilation.

dis-sim'i-le (-ĭ-lē), *n.* [L. *dissimile*, neut. of *dissimilis* unlike.] *Rhet.* Comparison or illustration by contraries.

dis'si-mil'i-tude (dĭs'ĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *dissimilitudo*, fr. *dissimilis.*] **1.** Want of resemblance; dissimilarity.

Dissimilitude between the DIVINITY and images *Stillingfleet.*

2. *Rhet.* A comparison by contrast; a dissimile.

dis-sim'u-late (dĭ-sĭm'ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *dissimulatus*, p. p. of *dissimulare.* See DISSEMBLE.] To dissemble; feign; pretend.

dis-sim'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *dissimulation*, L. *dissimulatio.*] Act of dissembling; concealment by feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy.

Let love be without *dissimulation.* *Rom.* xii. 9.

Syn. — See SIMULATION.

dis-sim'u-la-tive (dĭ-sĭm'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, dissimulation

dis-sim'ule (-ūl), *v. t. & i.* [F. *dissimuler.* See DISSIMULATE.] To dissemble. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

dis'si-pate (dĭs'ĭ-pāt), *v. t.*; DIS'SI-PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd); DIS'SI-PAT'ING (-pāt'ĭng). [L. *dissipatus*, p. p. of *dissipare; dis-* + an obsolete verb *sipare, supare*, to throw.] **1.** To scatter; to break up and drive off; disperse; as, the herd was *dissipated* by the storm; to break up and cause to disappear; diffuse; dispel; dissolve; disintegrate; as, the sun *dissipates* the clouds.

I soon *dissipated* his fears. *Cook.*

2. To scatter aimlessly or foolishly; as, to *dissipate* one's attentions or energies.

The extreme tendency of civilization is to *dissipate* all intellectual energy. *Hazlitt.*

3 To scatter or lose by extravagance; squander.

The vast wealth . . . was in three years *dissipated.* *Bp Burnet.*

4. *Math.* To resolve (complex singularities into simple ones), as by a Riemann transformation.

Syn. — Disperse, scatter, spend, expend, squander, waste, consume, lavish. See DISPEL.

dis'si-pate, *v. i.* **1** To separate into parts and disappear; to waste away; to scatter; disperse; vanish; as, the heat of a body gradually *dissipates.*

2. To be extravagant, wasteful, or dissolute in the pursuit of pleasure; to engage in dissipation.

dis'si-pat'ed (dĭs'ĭ-pāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Scattered; dispersed; esp., squandered; wasted; frittered away.

2. Wasteful of health, money, etc., in the pursuit of pleasure; dissolute; intemperate.

A life irregular and *dissipated.* *Johnson.*

dis'si-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dissipatio*: cf. F. *dissipation.*] **1.** Act of dissipating, or state of being dissipated; dispersion; diffusion; as, the *dissipation* of energy; disintegration; dissolution; as, the *dissipation* of a molecule; wasteful expenditure; as, *dissipation* of resources.

The famous *dissipation* of mankind. *Sir M. Hale*

2. Diversion or distraction, esp. in the matter of amusement; usually, idle, trivial, or wasteful diversion; also, a source of diversion; an amusement; esp., a trifling or wasteful amusement.

I withdrew without reluctance from the noisy and extensive scene of crowds without company, and *dissipation* without pleasure. *Gibbon.*

3. A dissolute course of life in which health, money, etc., are squandered in pursuit of pleasure, free indulgence in vices, as drinking, riotous living, etc.; dissoluteness.

dis'si-pa-tive (dĭs'ĭ-pā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to dissipation; tending to dissipate.

dissipative system, *Mech.*, a system in which energy is dissipated; — opposed to *conservative system.*

dis'si-pa-tiv'i-ty (-pā-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Physics.* A function expressing the rate at which palpable energy is dissipated into other forms of energy.

dis-so'cia-ble (dĭ-sō'shă-b'l), *a.* [L. *dissociabilis* incompatible. cf. F. *dissociable.* See DISSOCIATE.] **1.** Not well associated or assorted; incongruous.

Matched in the most *dissociable* manner. *Spectator.*

2. Not caring for society; unsociable.

3. That may be dissociated; separable.

— **dis-so'cia-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **dis-so'cia-ble-ness**, *n.*

dis-so'cial (-shăl), *a.* [*dis-* + *social:* cf. L. *dissocialis* irreconcilable.] Unfriendly to society; unsocial; selfish, as, *dissocial* feelings. — **dis-so'ci-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **dis-so'cial-ize** (-shăl-īz), *v. t.*

dis-so'ci-ate (dĭ-sō'shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *dissociatus*, p. p. of *dissociare*; *dis-* + *sociare* to unite, associate, *socius* companion. See SOCIAL.] **1.** To separate from fellowship or union; to disunite; disjoin; as, to *dissociate* the particles of a concrete substance; to *dissociate* in thought the elements of a complex idea.

Before Wycliffe's death in 1384, John of Gaunt had openly *dissociated* himself from the reformer. *A. W. Ward.*

2. *Chem.* To subject to, or undergo, dissociation.

dis-so'ci-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn; -sĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dissociatio*: cf. F. *dissociation.*] **1.** Act of dissociating, or state of being dissociated; separation; separateness; disunion

It will add infinitely to the *dissociation*, distraction, and confusion of these confederate republics. *Burke.*

2. *Chem.* The process by which a compound body breaks up into simpler constituents; — said particularly of the action of heat, etc., on gaseous or volatile substances, and of solvents upon certain dissolved substances; as, the *dissociation* of ammonium chloride into hydrochloric acid gas and ammonia, or (in aqueous solution) into ammonium ions and chlorine ions.

3. *Psychol.* **a** The process of discriminating elements in a complex state; — opposite of *association.*

What is associated now with one thing, now with another, tends to become dissociated from either, and to grow into an object of abstract contemplation by the mind. One might call this the law of *dissociation* by varying concomitants. *Wm. James*

b The gradual dissolution or breaking up of complex mental states, as in disorders of personality. See MULTIPLE PERSONALITY.

dissociation coefficient. *Phys. Chem.* A coefficient expressing the ratio of the numbers of the separated parts corresponding to actual and to complete dissociation.

dis-so'ci-a-tive (dĭ-sō'shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or leading to dissociation.

dis'so-lu-ble (dĭs'ŏ-lŭ-b'l; dĭ-sŏl'ŭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *dissolubilis*: cf. F. *dissoluble.* See DISSOLVE; cf. DISSOLVABLE.] Capable of being dissolved; specif.: **a** Capable of being disintegrated or decomposed; as, matter is *dissoluble.* **b** Soluble in a liquid. *Obs.* **c** Capable of being disunited or disconnected; as, a *dissoluble* bond. — **dis-sol'u-bil'i-ty** (dĭ-sŏl'ŭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **dis-sol'u-ble-ness** (-b'l-nĕs), *n.*

dis'so-lute (dĭs'ŏ-lūt), *a.* [L. *dissolutus*, p. p. of *dissolvere* to loosen, dissolve, relax: cf. F. *dissolu.* See DISSOLVE.] **1.** Lacking energy, consistency, or firmness; loose; lax; hence, enfeebled or weak; slack or negligent. *Obs.*

2. Loosed from restraint, unrestrained; lawless, esp., loose in morals and conduct; recklessly abandoned to sensual pleasures; profligate; wanton; lewd; debauched.

"A wild and *dissolute* soldier." *Motley.*

3. Dissolved; disjoined; disintegrated. *Obs.*

Syn. — Uncurbed, unbridled, unrestrained, reckless, wild; vicious, lax, licentious, rakish, profligate. See ABANDONED. — **dis'so-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **dis'so-lute-ness**, *n.*

dis'so-lu'tion (dĭs'ŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *dissolucioun*, L. *dissolutio*, fr. *dissolvere*: cf. F. *dissolution.* See DISSOLVE.] **1.** Act or process of dissolving or breaking up; specif.: **a** Separation into component parts; disorganization; disintegration; decay; as, the *dissolution* of mental powers in paresis; the *dissolution* of republican government. **b** Termination or destruction by breaking down or disrupting; ruin; as, the *dissolution* of a republic; abrogation; as, the *dissolution* of a bond or treaty.

To make a present *dissolution* of the world *Hooker*

c The extinction of life in the human body; separation of the soul from the body; death. **d** The dispersion of an assembly by terminating its sessions; the breaking up of a partnership.

Dissolution is the civil death of Parliament. *Blackstone.*

e Solution or liquefaction. *Obs. or R.*

2. State of being dissolved, or a product of dissolution.

3. Process of becoming or state of being relaxed or loosened; esp., relaxation of restraint in morals; dissoluteness; also, a source or instance of such relaxation; a dissolute trait or amusement. *Obs. or R.*

dis'so-lu-tive (dĭs'ŏ-lū-tĭv; dĭ-sŏl'ū-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *dissolutif.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, dissolution; specif., *Psychol.*, characterized by being in a state of dissolution or disintegration, whole or partial, as with many phenomena of the subliminal consciousness.

dis-solv'a-ble (dĭ-zŏl'vă-b'l), *a.* [From DISSOLVE; cf. DISSOLUBLE.] Capable of being dissolved, or separated into component parts; capable of being liquefied; soluble.—**dis-solv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **dis-solv'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

dis-solve' (dĭ-zŏlv'), *v. t.*; DIS-SOLVED' (-zŏlvd'); DIS-SOLV'ING. [L. *dissolvere, dissolutum; dis-* + *solvere* to loose, free. See SOLVE; cf. DISSOLUTE.] **1.** To separate into component parts; to disorganize; break up; disintegrate; esp., to break up finally or so as to cause all the elements to vanish; to destroy.

Lest his ungoverned rage *dissolve* the life. *Shak.*

2. To break the continuity of; to disconnect; disunite; sunder; loosen; undo; separate.

Down fell the duke, his joints *dissolved* asunder *Fairfax.*

For one people to *dissolve* the political bands which have connected them with another. *The Declaration of Independence.*

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dis-sem'bling-ly, *adv.* of *dissembling*, p. pr.

dis-sem'bly, *n.* Assembly; — a perverted form. *Shak.*

dis-sem'i-na'tor (dĭ-sĕm'ĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that disseminates.

dissence. † DESCENCE.

dis-sen'sious. † DISSENTIOUS.

dis-sen'su-al-ize, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2.

dis-sent'. † DESCENT.

dis'sen-ta'ne-ous (dĭs'ĕn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dissentaneus.*] Dissagreeing. *Rare.*— **dis'sen-ta'ne-ous-ness**, *n. Rare.* [*Obs.*]

dis-sen'ta-ny, *a.* Dissentaneous.

dis'sen-ta'tion (dĭs'ĕn-tā'shŭn) *n.* Dissension. *Obs.*

dis-sent'er-ism (dĭ-sĕn'tẽr-ĭz'm), *n* See the suffix -ISM.

dis-sen'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To throw into dissent. *Obs.*

dis-sent'ing-ly, *adv.* of *dissenting*, p. pr. [-ISM.]

dis-sent'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See DISSENTER.

dis-sen'tive, *a.* Disagreeing. *Obs.*

dis-sent'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

dissert. † DESERT, *n.*

dis'ser-ta-tive (dĭs'ẽr-tā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to dissertation. *Rare.*

dis'ser-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who makes a dissertation.

dis-sert'ly. † DISERTLY.

dis-serve'. † DESERVE.

dis-sese'. † DECEASE, DISEASE.

dis-set'tle, *v. t.* To unsettle. *R.*

dis-set'tle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

dis-sev'er-a'tion (dĭ-sĕv'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Disseverance. *Obs.*

dis-sev'er-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

dis-shad'ow, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis-sheathe' (dĭs-shēth'), *v. t. & i.* To unsheathe. *Rare.*

dis-ship', *v. t.* To dismiss from service on board ship. *Obs.*

dis-shiv'er, *v. t. & i.* To shiver or break in pieces. *Obs*

dis-shroud', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis'si-dent-ly, *adv.* of DISSIDENT.

dis-sight'ly, *a.* Unsightly. *Rare.*

dis-sim'i-lar-ly, *adv.* of DISSIMILAR.

dis-sim'i-lars, *n. pl.* Dissimilar things [ilar. *Obs.*]

dis-sim'i-la-ry, *a. & n.* Dissimilative.]

dis-sim'u-lance, *n.* [L. *dissimulantia.*] Dissimulation. *Obs.*

dis-sim'u-late, *a.* Feigned. *Obs.*

‖ **dis-si'mu-la'ti-o'ne tol'li-tur in-ju'ri-a** (dĭ-sĭm'ū-lā'shĭ-ō'nē tŏl'ĭ-tŭr ĭn-jo͝o'rĭ-ă). [L.] *Law.* A (legal) injury is taken away by disregard. [sembler.]

dis-sim'u-la'tor, *n.* [L.] A dissembler. *Obs.*

dis'si-pa-ble (dĭs'ĭ-pă-b'l), *a.* [L. *dissipabilis.*] Capable of being dissipated. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

dis'si-pate, *p. a.* Dissipated. [*Obs.*]

dis'si-pat'er (-pāt'ẽr), *n.* One that dissipates.

dissipation function. *Physics.* Dissipativity.

dis'si-pa'tor (dĭs'ĭ-pā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that dissipates; specif., *Geol.*, that part of a glacier in which loss by melting exceeds gain by accumulation of snow.

dis-si'pher. † DECIPHER

dis'si-pline. † DISCIPLINE.

dissire. † DESIRE.

dis'site, *a* [L. *dissitus.*] Lying apart. *Obs.*

dis-slan'der. † DISCLANDER.

dis-so'ci-ate (dĭ-sō'shĭ-āt), *a* Dissociated. *Astrol.*, separated by a distance of 1 or 5 signs.

dis'so-conch (dĭs'ŏ-kŏnk), *n.* [Gr. δισσός double + *conch.*] *Zool.* Larval shell of a bivalve mollusk, in the veliger stage.

dis-sog'e-ny (dĭ-sŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. δισσός double + *-geny*] *Zool.* A form of reproduction in which there are two periods of sexual maturity in the same individual, one in the larval and another in the adult form, as in some Ctenophora.

dis'so-lu-bil. Dissoluble. *R. Sp.*

dis'so-lut'ed (dĭs'ŏ-lūt'ĕd), *p. a.* Dissolved; unconfined *Obs*

dis'so-lu'tion-al, *a.* Of or pert to dissolution. *Rare.* [See -ISM.]

dis'so-lu'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.*

dis'so-lu'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.

dis-solv'. Dissolve. *Ref. Sp.*

dis-solv'a-bil. Dissolvable. *R. Sp.*

dis-solv'a-tive. *a.* Having power to dissolve; solvent. *Obs.*

dis-solvd'. Dissolved. *Ref. Sp.*

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3. To cause to pass into solution; as, to *dissolve* sugar in water (see SOLUTION); also, *Obsoles.*, to melt or fuse; hence, to absorb completely; to resolve.
As if the world were all *dissolved* to tears. *Shak.*
4. To release or set free; esp., to release soul from body; to cause to die; *pass.*, to die. *Archaic.*
5. To bring to an end by dispersal, as an aggregate body; to terminate; as, to *dissolve* an assembly or Parliament.
6. *Law.* To annul; rescind; discharge or release; as, to *dissolve* an injunction.
7. To relax the strength of; enervate. *Obs.*
8. To solve; clear up. "*Dissolved* the mystery." *Tennyson.*
Make interpretations and *dissolve* doubts. *Dan.* v. 16.
Syn. — See ADJOURN, MELT.

dis-solve' (dĭ-zŏlv'), *v. i.* **1.** To waste away, to be dissipated; to be decomposed or broken up.
2. To pass into solution (see SOLUTION); also, *Obsoles.*, to become fluid; to be melted or liquefied.
3. To fade away; to fall to nothing; to lose power.
The charm *dissolves* apace. *Shak.*
4. To break up or disperse, as an assembly.

dis-solv'ent (dĭ-zŏl'vĕnt), *a.* [L. *dissolvens, -entis*, p. pr. of *dissolvere.*] Having power to dissolve other substances.

dis-solv'ent, *n.* **1.** Something which has the power of causing dissolution; esp., a menstruum; a solvent.
The secret treaty of December acted as an immediate *dissolvent* to the truce. *Motley.*
2. *Med.* A remedy supposed capable of dissolving concretions in the body, such as calculi, tubercles, etc.

dis-solv'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISSOLVE. — **dissolving view,** a magic-lantern view which grows dim and is gradually replaced by another, from a separate lens, on the same field.

dis'so-nance (dĭs'ō-năns), *n.* [L. *dissonantia* · cf. F. *dissonance.*] **1.** A mingling of discordant sounds; an inharmonious combination of sounds; discord. Specif.: *Music.* **a** The sounding together of tones so out of harmonic relation as to give beats; an unrestful chord, needing a consonance to follow for the effect of completeness. **b** The interval between two such tones, as a second, seventh, or any augmented or diminished interval.
Filled the air with barbarous *dissonance.* *Milton.*
2. Want of agreement; incongruity.
3. *Physics.* Lack of consonance, or of agreement in vibration; as, *dissonance* of electric currents of opposite phase.

dis'so-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *dissonans, -antis*, p. pr. of *dissonare* to disagree in sound, be discordant; *dis-* + *sonare* to sound: cf. F. *dissonant.* See SONANT.] **1.** Marked by dissonance; discordant; unharmonious.
With clamor of voices *dissonant* and loud. *Longfellow.*
2. Disagreeing, incongruous; discrepant, — with *from* or *to.* "Anything *dissonant* to truth." *South.*
Syn. — Harsh, jarring, grating, jangling, unmelodious, inharmonious, out of tune; incongruous, inconsistent, contradictory. — DISSONANT, DISCORDANT. As applied to sounds, DISSONANT more frequently emphasizes the harshness or unmelodiousness of the sound considered in itself; DISCORDANT, its jarring quality, with reference to one's sense of harmony or accord; as, "Hanno would fain have assuaged their fury, but he knew not how; for he less understood their *dissonant* loud noises, than they did his oration" (*Raleigh*); "No passion touches a *discordant* string, but all is harmony" (*Cowper*). In their general application, *dissonant* is more commonly used of the disagreement of one thing with another; *discordant*, of mutual variance or incongruity; as, opinions *dissonant* from truth, *discordant* views. But in either application, the two words are frequently interchanged. See CONSONANT, INCONSISTENT.

dis-suade' (dĭ-swād'), *v. t.*; DIS-SUAD'ED (-swād'ĕd); DIS-SUAD'ING (-swād'ĭng). [L. *dissuadere, dissuasum*; *dis-* + *suadere* to advise, persuade: cf. F. *dissuader.* See SUASION.] **1.** To advise or exhort against (a course or enterprise); to advise (a person against some course). *Obsoles.*
Mr. Burchell, on the contrary, *dissuaded* her with great ardor; and I stood neuter. *Goldsmith*
2. To divert by persuasion; to turn from a purpose by reasons or motives; — often with *from*; as, I could not *dissuade* him from his purpose.
I have tried what is possible to *dissuade* him. *Mad. D'Arblay.*

dis-sua'sion (dĭ-swā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *dissuasio*: cf. F. *dissuasion.* See DISSUADE.] **1.** Act of dissuading; exhortation against a thing; dehortation.
In spite of all the *dissuasions* of his friends. *Boyle.*
2. A dissuasive motive or consideration.

dis-sua'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *dissuasif.*] Tending to dissuade; dehortatory; as, *dissuasive* advice. — *n.* A dissuasive argument or counsel; dehortation. — **dis-sua'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **dis-sua'sive-ness,** *n.*

dis'syl-lab'ic (dĭs'ĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *dissyllabique.* See DISSYLLABLE.] Consisting of two syllables only; as, a *dissyllabic* foot in poetry.

dis'syl-lab'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*dissyllable* + *-fy.*] To form into two syllables. — **dis'syl-lab'i-fi-ca'tion** (-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

Girl spinning, with Distaff held under left arm.

dis-syl'la-ble (dĭ-sĭl'ă-b'l), *n.* [F. *dissyllabe*, L. *disyllabus*, adj., of two syllables, fr. Gr. δισύλλαβος; δι- = δίς twice + συλλαβή syllable. See SYLLABLE.] A word of two syllables, as *pa-per.*

dis-sym'me-try (dĭs-sĭm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* Absence or defect of symmetry; asymmetry; also, the quality of being enantiomorphous. — **dis'sym-met'ri-cal** (dĭs'sĭ-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **dis'sym-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dis'taff (dĭs'tăf), *n.*; *pl.* DISTAFFS (-tăfs), *rarely* DISTAVES (-tāvz). [ME. *distaf*, *dysestafe*, AS. *distæf*; cf. LG. *diesse* the bunch of flax on a distaff, and E. *dizen.* See STAFF.] **1.** The staff for holding the bunch of flax, tow, or wool, from which the thread is drawn in spinning by hand or with the spinning wheel.
2. Hence, symbolically: The work or activities of women, or woman's authority or domain; also, a woman or women collectively, the feminine sex; — used attributively; as, *distaff* rights; the *distaff* side, that is, the mother's side, the female side of the family.
Some say the crozier, some say the *distaff* was too busy. *Howell.*

distaff thistle. A thistlelike plant (*Carthamus lanatus*) of wide distribution in Europe, northern Africa, and central Asia, having a stalk and heads suggesting a distaff.

dis-tain' (dĭs-tān'), *v. t.*: DIS-TAINED' (-tānd'); DIS-TAIN'ING. [ME. *disteinen, desteinen*, OF. *desteindre* to take away the color, F. *déteindre*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + F. *teindre* to tinge, dye, L. *tingere.* See TINGE; cf. STAIN.] **1.** To tinge with a different color from the natural or proper one; to stain; discolor; sully; tarnish; defile. *Archaic.*
[She] hath . . *distained* her honorable blood. *Spenser*
The worthiness of praise *distains* his worth. *Shak.*
2. To dim by comparison, outvie; outshine. *Obs.*

dis'tal (dĭs'tăl), *a.* [From DISTANT.] Remote from the point of attachment or origin; away from the center of the body; as, the *distal* end of a bone or limb; — opposed to *proximal.*

dis'tal-ly, *adv. Anat.* Toward or near a distal part or end; on the distal side.

dis'tance (dĭs'tăns), *n.* [ME. *distance, destance*, F. *distance*, OF. also *destance*, L. *distantia.*] **1.** Discord; quarrel. *Obs.* "Such a bloody *distance.*" *Shak.*
2. Difference; diversity. *Obs.*
3. The space between two objects; the length of a line, esp. the shortest line, joining two points or things that are separate; measure of separation in place; hence, length or interval of time; as, the *distance* between two events.
Every particle attracts every other with a force inversely proportioned to the square of the *distance* *Sir I. Newton*
Ten years' *distance* between one and the other. *Prior*
☞ In pure projective geometry the notion of distance is not involved, nor necessary. But to make metrical geometry possible, the following *axioms of distance* must be assumed: (1) Distance is a quantitative relation, always of the same kind, between any two points, vanishing only when the points, if real, coincide. (2) For any three collinear points the sum of the distances (with proper signs) is 0, or $PQ + QR = PR$. (3) If A, B, C be any three points, then if two of the distances be finite, so is the third, if one be infinite, so is another; if two be real, so is the third.
4. Specif.: **a** *Mil.* Space between troops in ranks, measured from front to rear; — contrasted with *interval*, which is measured from right to left. **b** *Nav.* The distance between the centers of vessels next each other in line or column. Standard *distance* is now 400 yards; *half distance*, 200 yards; and *double distance*, 800 yards. *Bluejacket's Manual, U. S. Navy.* **c** Space between antagonists in fencing. **d** *Music.* The interval between two notes; as, the *distance* of a fourth or seventh. **e** *Racing.* An extent of track or limit specially marked, as by a post or flag, in the last part of a race course which a horse in a heat race must reach or be disqualified for later heats. Running races are now seldom heat races. In harness racing, under the rules of the National Trotting Association of the United States, in mile races on mile tracks, a distance is 80 yards (100 yards if eight or more start); on half-mile tracks it is 100 yards (150 yards if eight or more start). In races of two-mile heats 150 yards is a distance; in three-mile heats, 220 yards; in four-mile heats, 290 yards.
5. Quality or condition of being distant, or spatially remote; remoteness; also, the representation of distance or spatial separation; perspective; as, the landscape is admirable for its *distances* (cf. MIDDLE DISTANCE **a**).
6. Remoteness in any scale; state or quality of not being near, as in allusion, interest, realization, or the like; as, *distance* of allusions makes criticism ineffectual.
Easily managed from a *distance.* *Irving*
'T is *distance* lends enchantment to the view. *T. Campbell*
Specif.: **a** Remoteness in succession or relation; as, the *distance* between a descendant and his ancestor. **b** Remoteness or reserve in intercourse, as that induced by respect, or because of dislike; reserve; restraint; hence, *to keep* or *know one's distance*, to avoid undue familiarity, to recognize relative station or proper privilege.
I hope your modesty
Will know what *distance* to the crown is due. *Dryden.*
Setting them [factions] at *distance*, or at least distrust amongst themselves. *Bacon.*
at a distance, *or* **at distance,** remote; a good way off; a (certain) way off or removed.

dis'tance (dĭs'tăns), *v. t.*; DIS'TANCED (-tănst); DIS'TANC-ING (-tăn-sĭng). **1.** To place or keep at a distance.
He gives us no help over the chasm which thus *distances* us from reality. *J. Martineau.*
2. To fix or express the distance of. *Obs.*
3. To cause to appear remote or as if at a distance.
His peculiar art of *distancing* an object to aggrandize his space. *H. Miller*
4. To outstrip; leave far behind; hence, to surpass greatly.
He *distanced* the most skillful of his contemporaries. *Milner.*
5. *Racing.* To beat by a distance. See DISTANCE, *n.*, 4 **e.**

distance bar, block, piece, rod, etc. A bar, block, piece, rod, etc., used to keep objects a required distance apart.

dis'tan-cy (dĭs'tăn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *dystantia* distance, diversity.] **1.** Disagreement. *Obs.*
2. Distance in space, manner, or the like. *Obs. or R.*

dis'tant (-tănt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *distans, -antis*, p. pr. of *distare* to stand apart, be separate or distant; *dis-* + *stare* to stand. See STAND.] **1.** Separated; having an intervening space; at a distance; away; specif., *Bot. & Zoöl.*, separated by an interval or by intervals of greater or less regularity; as, *distant* hairs; *distant* teeth.
One board had two tenons, equally *distant.* *Ex.* xxxvi. 22.
Diana's temple is not *distant* far. *Shak.*
2. Far separated; far off; not near, in a spatial or any other scale; remote in place, time, connection, character, or the like; as, *distant* times; *distant* relatives.
The success of these *distant* enterprises. *Prescott*
3. Different in kind; esp., not conformable; discrepant; repugnant; as a practice widely *distant* from Christianity.
4. Reserved or repelling in manners; cold; not cordial; somewhat haughty; as, a *distant* manner.
5. Indistinct; faint; obscure, as from distance.
Some *distant* knowledge *Shak.*
6. At, from, or into, a distance; as, *distant* dwellers; *distant* voyages; also, concerned with, or directed toward, a distance; as, *distant* thoughts; *distant* eyes.
Syn. — DISTANT, FAR, REMOTE. DISTANT is opposed to *close*; it implies separation in space or time; as, a book held six inches *distant* from the eyes, the sun is about 93,000,000 miles *distant* from the earth, a *distant* city, a *distant* prospect, at a *distant* date. FAR (the native word) is opposed to *near*; except for the possible reference to a short distance involved in the question "How *far?*" it applies only to what is a long way off; as, "as *far* as the east is from the west" (*Ps.* ciii. 12); "[He] took his journey into a *far* country" (*Luke* xv. 13); "And o'er the hills, and *far* away beyond their utmost purple rim" (*Tennyson*); "Old, unhappy, *far*-off things, and battles long ago" (*Wordsworth*). REMOTE applies to that which is far removed, esp. from something regarded as a center or vantage ground; as, "some forlorn and naked hermitage, *remote* from all the pleasures of the world" (*Shak.*); "*remote*, unfriended, melancholy, slow" (*Goldsmith*); "the sands of a *remote* and lonely shore" (*Shelley*); "Suns haste to set, that so *remoter* lights beckon the wanderer to his vaster home" (*Emerson*). Fig., *distant* implies slightness of connection (so also, esp. in negative phrases, *remote*) or aloofness of manner; as, a *distant* resemblance, allusion; a *distant* nod, reception; I have n't the *remotest* conception, intention. See NEAR.

distant signal, *or, in full,* **distant block signal,** *Railroads*, in the block system, a caution signal, situated at a safe stopping distance from, and connected with, the home signal of a block. When set against a train it indicates that the home signal is at danger and that the engineer must be prepared to stop there.

dis-taste' (dĭs-tāst'), *v. t.*; DIS-TAST'ED (-tās'tĕd); DIS-TAST'-ING (-tās'tĭng). **1.** To dislike the taste of; to disrelish; hence, to feel repugnance or aversion to; to find distasteful.
Although my will *distaste* what it elected. *Shak.*
The prince's Irishmen . . . *distasted* of the Scots. *Stevenson.*
2. To cause distaste or aversion in; to arouse the dislike of; to offend; displease.
He thought it no policy to *distaste* the English or the Irish by a course of reformation, but sought to please them. *Sir J. Davies.*
3. To deprive of taste or relish; to make unsavory or distasteful. *Obs.* *Drayton.*

dis-taste', *v. i.* To be distasteful; to taste offensive. *Obs.*

dis-taste', *n.* **1.** Dislike of food or drink; a bad taste; disrelish.
2. Discomfort; uneasiness. *Obs.*
Prosperity is not without many fears and *distastes.* *Bacon.*
3. Aversion; dislike; repugnance; as, a *distaste* for literature; also, *Obs.*, mutual aversion; alienation.
4. Offense, or a cause of offense. *Obs.*
Syn. — Disrelish, disinclination, dislike, aversion, displeasure, dissatisfaction, disgust.

dis-taste'ful (dĭs-tāst'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Unpleasant or disgusting to the taste; nauseous; loathsome.
2. Offensive; displeasing to the feelings; disagreeable; as, a *distasteful* truth.
3. Manifesting distaste or dislike; repulsive. *Obs.* "*Distasteful* looks." *Shak.*
Syn. — Nauseous, unsavory, unpalatable, offensive, displeasing, dissatisfactory, disgusting.
— **dis-taste'ful-ly,** *adv* — **dis-taste'ful-ness,** *n.*

dis-tem'per (dĭs-tĕm'pẽr), *n.* **1.** Lack of balance between parts or qualities. *Obs.*
2. An undue or unnatural temper, as showing loss of balance; disaffection; bad temper. This meaning and the following are to be referred to the Galenical doctrine of the four "humors" in man. See HUMOR. According to the old physicians, these humors, when unduly tempered, produce a disordered state of body and mind.
Some frenzy *distemper* had got into his head. *Bunyan.*
3. A morbid state of the animal system; indisposition; malady; disorder; — at present chiefly applied to various infectious diseases of brutes; specif.: **a** A highly contagious, often fatal, disease of young dogs, characterized by fever, loss of appetite, inflammation of the mucous membranes, and a cutaneous eruption. **b** Of horses, bastard strangles (which see).
They heighten *distempers* to diseases. *Suckling.*
4. Disorder or severity, as of climate or weather. *Obs.*
5. Political disorder; tumult.
6. Intoxication. *Obs.*
Syn. — Disease, sickness, illness, indisposition, ailment.

dis-tem'per, *v. t.*; DIS-TEM'PERED (-pẽrd); DIS-TEM'PER-ING. [Cf. OF. *destrempé, destempré*, p. p., disordered, excessive, immoderate, *distemperer* to disorder. Cf. DISTEMPER to dilute.] **1.** To temper or mix unduly; to make disproportionate; to change the due proportions of. *Obs.*
When . . . the humors in his body ben *distempered.* *Chaucer.*
2. To derange the bodily, mental, or spiritual functions of; to put out of sound temper, to disorder; disease.
The imagination, when completely *distempered*, is the most incurable of all disordered faculties. *Buckminster.*
3. To deprive of temper or moderation; to disturb; to ruffle; to make disaffected, ill-humored, or malignant.
"*Distempered* spirits." *Coleridge.*
4. To intoxicate. *Obs.*

dis-tem'per, *v. t.* [OF. *destemprer, destremper*, to mix, soak, F. *détremper* to soak, soften, slake (lime); *des-* (L. *dis-*) + OF. *temprer, tremper*, F. *tremper*, to temper, L. *temperare* to mingle in due proportion. See TEMPER; cf. DISTEMPER to mix unduly.] **1.** To dilute, soak, steep, or the like; hence, to dilute so as to injure or weaken the quality of. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Paint.* **a** To mix (colors) in the way of distemper; as, to *distemper* colors with size. **b** To paint in distemper.

dis-tem'per, *n.* [See DISTEMPER to mix, to dilute.] A process of painting in which the pigments are mixed, or tempered, with an emulsion of egg yolk, with size, or with

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dis-solv'er, *n.* One that dissolves.
dis-solv'ing-ly, *adv.* of *dissolving.*
dis'so-nan-cy (dĭs'ō-năn-sĭ), *n.* Dissonance. *Rare.* [NANT.]
dis'so-nant-ly, *adv.* of DISSONANT.
dis'so-nate, *a.* Dissonant. *Obs*
dis'so-nous (dĭs'ō-nŭs), *a.* [L. *dissonus.*] Dissonant. *Rare.*
dis'sour. Var. of DISOUR.
dis-spir'it. † DISPIRIT.
dis-state', *v. t.* To remove from or deprive of state. *Obs.*
dis-suad'er (dĭ-swād'ẽr), *n.* One that dissuades.
dis-sua'sive. Dissuasive. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-sua'so-ry (dĭ-swā'sō-rĭ), *a. & n.* Dissuasive. [*Rare.*]
dis-suit'a-ble, *a.* Unsuitable.
dis-suit'ed, *a.* Unsuited. *Rare.*
dis-sun'der, *v. t.* To sunder; destroy. *Obs. or R.*
dis-swade'. † DISSUADE.
dis-sweet'en, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.
dis'syl-labe, *a.* [F.] Dissyllabic. *Obs. & R.*
dis-syl'la-bism (dĭ-sĭl'ă-bĭz'm), *n.* State of being dissyllabic. *R.*
dis-syl'la-bize, *v. t.* To dissyllabify.
dis-syl'la-bl Dissyllable. *R. Sp.*
dis'sym-met'ric, *a.* Dissymmetrical. [*Rare.*]
dis-sym'pa-thy, *n.* See DI-, 2 b.
dist. *Abbr.* Discount; distance; distinguish; distinguished; district.
dis-tache', *v. t.* To detach. *Obs.*
dis-tack'le, *v. t.* To deprive of tackle. *Obs.*
dis'tad (dĭs'tăd), *adv.* [*distal* + 1st *-ad.*] *Anat.* Distally.
dis'taf. Distaff. *Ref. Sp.*
Distaff Day, *or* **St. Distaff's Day.** The day after the Epiphany, i. e., January 7; — as being the day when working at the distaff was resumed after Christmas.
dis-taind'. Distained. *Ref. Sp*
dis-ta'le (dĭs-tā'lē), *n.*, *pl.* DISTALIA (-lĭ-ă). [NL.] *Zool.* Any of the distal row of carpal or tarsal bones.
dis'tal-wards, *adv.* See -WARDS.
dis'tance-less, *a.* See -LESS.
distance meter *or* **metre.** An odometer. [nal. *Rare.*
distance signal. A distant signal.
di-stan'nic, *a. Chem.* See DI-.
dis-tan'ni-on (dĭ-stăn'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*di-* + L. *stannum* tin + *-ion.*] The ion of stannous tin, Sn^{++}.
dis-tan'tial (dĭs-tăn'shăl), *a.* Distant; differing. *Obs.*
dis'tant-ly, *adv.* of DISTANT.
dis'tant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dis-tast'a-ble (dĭs-tās'tă-b'l), *a.* Distasteful. *Obs.* — **dis-tast'a-bly,** *adv. Obs.*
dis-tast'er (-tẽr), *n.* One that feels or causes distaste. *Obs.*
dis-tas'tive (dĭs-tās'tĭv), *a.* Tending to excite distaste. *Obs.* — *n.* A distastive thing *Obs.*
dis-tas'ture (-tūr), *n.* State or cause of feeling distaste. *Obs.*
dis-tate'. † DISTATE.
di-sta'ter (dĭ-stā'tẽr), **di'sta-te'ron** (dĭ'stă-tē'rŏn), *n. Gr Antiq.* A double stater. See STATER.
Dist. Atty. *Abbr.* District Attorney. [TAIN.
dis-teign', dis-teine' † DIS-
di-stem'o-nous (dī-), *a.* [*di* + *-stemonous.*] *Bot.* Having two stamens
dis-tem'per-ance, *n.* [OF. *destemprance.*] Distemper *Obs.*
dis-tem'per-ate, *a.* [LL. *distemperatus*, p. p.] Distempered.

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white of egg, as a vehicle, usually for scene painting or the decoration of walls and ceilings. Also, the paint or the prepared ground used in this process, or a painting done in it.

dis-tem'per-a-ture (dĭs-tĕm'pĕr-ā-tūr), *n.* A disordered condition; distemper; mental or bodily derangement, inclemency of weather; intemperance. *Obs. or Archaic.*

dis-tend' (dĭs-tĕnd'), *v. t.*; DIS-TEND'ED; DIS-TEND'ING. [L. *distendere, distentum, distensum*; *dis-* + *tendere* to stretch, stretch out. See TEND; cf. DETENT.] **1.** To extend in one direction; to stretch, spread, or lengthen out.

Upon the earth my body I *distend*. *Sir Tho. Elyot.*

2. To stretch out or extend in all directions; to enlarge, as by elasticity of parts; to inflate so as to produce tension; to cause to swell; as, to *distend* a bladder.

Syn. — Expand, enlarge, swell, inflate. See DILATE.

dis-tend', *v. i.* **1.** To stretch or spread out. *Obs.*

2. To become expanded or inflated; to swell.

His heart *distends* with pride. *Milton.*

dis-ten'si-ble (-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being distended or dilated. — **dis-ten'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

dis-ten'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Distending, or distensible.

dis-ten'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *distentio*: cf. F. *distension*.] Act of distending, or state of being distended.

dis'thene (dĭs'thēn), *n.* [*di-* + Gr. σθενος force.] *Min.* Cyanite or kyanite; — so called from its difference in hardness and electrical properties in two different directions. See CYANITE.

dis'tich (dĭs'tĭk), *n.*; *pl.* -TICHS (-tĭks). [L. *distichon*, Gr. διστιχον, prop., neut. of διστιχος with two rows, of two verses; δι- = δίς twice + στιχος row, verse, fr. στείχειν to ascend; akin to AS. *stigan* to ascend: cf. F. *distique*. See STIRRUP.] *Pros.* A strophic group of two lines; as, the elegiac *distich*. The modern riming distich is commonly called a *couplet*.

dis'tich-al (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the form of, a distich; specif., *Zool.*, in crinoids, pertaining to or designating one of a second circle of plates above the radial plates. — *n.* A distichal plate.

dis'tich-ous (-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. διστιχος. See DISTICH, *n.*] *Nat. Hist.* Disposed in two vertical rows; two-ranked. — **dis'tich-ous-ly**, *adv.*

dis-till', **dis-til'** (dĭs-tĭl'), *v. i.*; DIS-TILLED' (-tĭld'); DIS-TILL'ING. [L. *distillare*, better *destillare, destillatum*; *de* + *stillare* to drop, *stilla* a drop: cf. F. *distiller*. Cf. STILL.] **1.** To drop; to fall in drops; to trickle.

Soft showers *distilled*, and suns grew warm in vain. *Pope.*

2. To flow gently, or in a small stream.

The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains *Raleigh*

3. To undergo or to perform distillation.

dis-till', **dis-til'**, *v. t.* **1.** To let fall or precipitate in drops; to let fall (drops); to release drop by drop.

Or o'er the glebe *distill* the kindly rain. *Pope*

2. To obtain by distillation, or as if by distillation; to extract by distillation; to rectify; as, to *distill* brandy from wine, spirits from grain, etc.; to *distill* fresh water from sea water.

3. To subject to, or transform by, distillation; as, to *distill* molasses in making rum; to *distill* barley, rye, corn, etc.

4. To infuse; instill. *Obs.*

5. To dissolve or melt. *Rare.*

Swords by the lightning's subtle force *distilled* *Addison.*

dis-till'a-ble (dĭs-tĭl'ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *distillable*.] That may be distilled; specif., capable of being distilled without chemical alteration, as alcohol.

dis-till'ate (dĭs-tĭl'āt; 277), *n.* *Chem.* The product of distillation; as, the *distillate* from molasses.

distillate cream. An emulsion of distilled petroleum, soap, and water, used as an insecticide.

dis'til-la'tion (dĭs'tĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *distillation*, better *destillatio*: cf. F. *distillation*.] **1.** Act, fact, or process of distilling, or that which is formed by distilling.

2. Specif.: The operation of driving off gas or vapor from liquids or solids, as by heat, in a retort or still, and condensing all or some of the products in a cool receiver or condenser; also, the purification of substances by this operation; rectification. See phrases under DESTRUCTIVE, DRY, FRACTIONAL, and cf. SUBLIMATION. The evaporation of water, its condensation into clouds, and its precipitation as rain, dew, frost, snow, or hail, are examples of natural *distillation*.

3. Hence, the abstract or essence of anything.

4. A catarrhal discharge, or the like. *Obs.*

dis-til'la-to-ry (dĭs-tĭl'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *distillatoire*.] Belonging to, or used in, distilling; as, *distillatory* vessels. — *n.* A distillatory apparatus; a still. *Obs.*

dis-tilled' (dĭs-tĭld'), *p. a.* Subjected to, or produced by, distillation.

distilled charcoal, charcoal left as a residue from the destructive distillation of carbonaceous substances. — **d. liquors**, ordinarily, alcoholic liquors obtained by distillation from wine or other fermented fruit juice or plant juice, or from starchy materials, as barley or potatoes, which must first be brewed. The brewing process differs in its details, however, from that used in making malt liquors, since the principal object of the distiller is to obtain a high percentage of alcohol. Much whisky, brandy, etc., is now made artificially by compounding silent spirit with flavoring matter, coloring, etc. See BRANDY, WHISKY, GIN, RUM, ARRACK. — **d. verdigris.** = VERDIGRIS, 1 **b**.

dis-till'er (-tĭl'ẽr), *n.* One that distills; as: **a** One who distills alcoholic liquors. **b** The condenser of a still.

dis-till'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act or process of distilling. *Obs.*

2. The building and works where distilling, esp. of alcoholic liquors, is carried on.

dis-till'ment, **dis-til'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Distillation; the substance obtained by distillation.

dis-tinct' (dĭs-tĭŋkt'), *a.* [L. *distinctus*, p. p. of *distinguere*: cf. F. *distinct*. See DISTINGUISH.] **1.** Distinguished; separated by a visible sign; marked out. *Obs.*

2. Distinguished by nature or station; not the same; different in place or the like; separate; individual; as, a herd is composed of *distinct* animals; different in quality; unlike others; peculiar to itself; distinctive; as, a person of very *distinct* character; a *distinct* type of government.

The intention was that the two armies which marched out together should afterward be *distinct*. *Clarendon.*

3. That may be clearly seen or discerned; clear; plain; well-defined; well-marked; not blurred, confused, nor ambiguous; as, a *distinct* tracing; a *distinct* line of thought.

4. Marked; variegated. *Poetic.*

Distinct with vivid stars inlaid. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — DISTINCT, SEPARATE, SEVERAL. That is DISTINCT which is capable of being distinguished, that is SEPARATE which is actually divided, or apart, from other things; as, "In nature everything is *distinct*, yet nothing defined into absolute independent singleness" (*Wordsworth*); "Jacob Behmen remarked, that it was not wonderful that there were *separate* languages for England, France, Germany, etc., but rather that there was not a different language for every degree of latitude" (*Coleridge*); "Of course its act is indivisible; still it has these two aspects, *distinct* from each other, and admitting of a *separate* consideration" (*J. H. Newman*). SEVERAL implies particularity; it is frequently used distributively to make individual or respective reference; as, "Each individual seeks a *several* goal" (*Pope*); "Conduct these knights unto their *several* lodgings" (*Shak.*); "Each fettered ghost slips to his *several* grave" (*Milton*). See DIFFERENT, DISTINCTIVE, DISTRIBUTIVELY, EXPLICIT, DIVIDE; cf. IDENTICAL.

dis-tinct', *v. t.* To distinguish. *Obs.* *Rom. of R.*

dis-tinc'tion (-tĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *distinctio*: cf. F. *distinction*.] **1.** Separation into parts; division; also, a part separated; a division; a section. *Obs. or R.*

The *distinction* of tragedy into acts was not known. *Dryden.*

2. Act of distinguishing a difference or differences; the noting or denoting of the qualities by which objects are known one from another; discrimination; differentiation; as, to indulge in hair-splitting *distinctions*; also, the object or result of distinguishing; a difference noted or shown or susceptible of note; as, a fine *distinction* of dogma; a covert *distinction*; admirable *distinctions* of light and shade; — often used in *a distinction without a difference* as implying a less vital or real differentiation than *difference*.

To take away therefore that error, which confusion breedeth, *distinction* is requisite. *Hooker*

3. State or quality of being distinguishable or distinct; specif.: **a** Difference; disparateness; as, the *distinction* of the persons of the Trinity. **b** Clearness; distinctness; as, *distinction* of vision.

4. That which distinguishes one thing from another; a distinguishing quality or mark; a differentia; as, rigidity of pose is a chief *distinction* of Egyptian sculpture.

5. Specif.: *Her.* = DIFFERENCE, 6.

6. Regard to differences or distinguishing circumstances.

Maids, women, wives, without *distinction*, fall. *Dryden.*

7. Faculty of distinguishing; discernment. *Obs.*

8. Act of distinguishing, or giving special recognition; as, to honor one with marked *distinctions*; the mark or indication of such distinguishing; as, medals are *distinctions* of heroes; the state of being so distinguished; eminence; superiority; honor or honorable estimation; as, a man of *distinction*; to serve with *distinction*.

Syn. — Variation, variety, contrast, diversity, contrariety, disagreement, discrimination, preference; superiority, rank, note, eminence. See DIFFERENCE, REPUTATION.

dis-tinc'tive (dĭs-tĭŋk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Marking or expressing distinction; distinguishing: characteristic; peculiar.

The *distinctive* . . . institutions of New England. *Bancroft.*

2. Having ability to distinguish; discriminating. *Rare.*

3. Distinct; separate. *Rare.*

Syn. — DISTINCTIVE, CHARACTERISTIC. DISTINCTIVE refers primarily to that which marks or distinguishes one thing regarded in its relation to other things; CHARACTERISTIC, to that which constitutes or expresses the character or quality of the thing itself, without necessary reference to other things; as, "Possessing very *distinctive* traits of their own, they nevertheless took the general characteristics of the little community in which they dwelt" (*Hawthorne*); he answered with *characteristic* courtesy. See DISTINCT, SPECIAL.

— **dis-tinc'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-tinc'tive-ness**, *n.*

dis-tinc'tive, *n.* A distinctive mark or character; specif.: *Heb. Gram.* = DISJUNCTIVE, 1 **b**.

dis-tinct'ly (dĭs-tĭŋkt'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Separately. *Obs.*

2. With distinctness; not confusedly; without blending of one thing with another; hence, clearly; obviously.

3. With meaning; significantly. *Obs.*

Thou dost snore *distinctly*;
There's meaning in thy snores. *Shak.*

Syn. — DISTINCTLY, CLEARLY. DISTINCTLY suggests sharpness of definition or freedom from confusion; CLEARLY, the absence of dimness, obscurity, or obstructing influence of any sort; as, to speak *distinctly* (without running one's words together), to speak *clearly* (with pure or ringing tone); to see an object *distinctly* (in definite outline or detail), *clearly* (without blur or obstruction). But the two words are not always sharply distinguished. See DISTINCT, MANIFEST, PERSPICUOUS.

dis-tinct'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being distinct; specif.: **a** Separation; separateness; difference.

The soul's . . . *distinctness* from the body. *Cudworth.*

b Freedom from ambiguity or blur; clearness; precision; perspicuity; as, to speak or reason with *distinctness*.

Obscurity and *distinctness* are regarded as analogous to the different appearances presented by the same object in a dim and a strong light respectively. *G. F. Stout.*

Syn. — Plainness, clearness, precision, perspicuity.

‖ **dis-tin'gué** (dĭs-tăn'gā), *a.*; *fem.* -GUÉE (-gā). [F.] Distinguished; of superior manner or bearing.

dis-tin'guish (dĭs-tĭŋ'gwĭsh), *v. t.*; DIS-TIN'GUISHED (-gwĭsht); DIS-TIN'GUISH-ING. [L. *distinguere, distinctum*; *di-* = *dis-* + *stinguere* to quench, extinguish; prob. orig., to prick, and so akin to G. *stechen*, E. *stick*: cf. F. *distinguer*. Cf. EXTINGUISH.] **1.** To divide; to separate, or mark as separate. *Obs.*

2. To set apart from others by visible marks; to make distinctive or discernible by exhibiting differences; to mark off by some characteristic.

Not more *distinguished* by her purple vest,
Than by the charming features of her face. *Dryden.*

3. To separate into kinds, classes, or categories, as by logical division of a subject; as, to *distinguish* sounds into high and low.

4 To recognize or discriminate (one thing from or among others) by marks, signs, or characteristics; as, to *distinguish* in the tumult the sound of a drum.

We are enabled to *distinguish* good from evil *Watts.*

5. To perceive clearly; to discern, descry, or make out, esp. by physical sense; as, to *distinguish* a light in the distance.

No more can you *distinguish* of a man
Than of his outward show. *Shak.*

6. To make or draw nice distinctions in or about; to reason subtly or speciously upon; as, to *distinguish* a matter of theology; to *distinguish* a person out of his faith. *Obs.*

7. To constitute a difference in; to make to differ.

Who *distinguisheth* thee? 1 *Cor.* iv 7 (*Douay Ver.*).

8. To separate from others by a mark of honor; to make eminent or known; to confer distinction upon.

To *distinguish* themselves by means never tried before. *Johnson.*

Syn. — DISTINGUISH, DISCRIMINATE come into comparison in the sense of drawing or recognizing distinctions. DISTINGUISH is the more general; DISCRIMINATE frequently implies greater precision or nicer discernment; as, "It is a dull and obtuse mind, that must divide in order to *distinguish*; but it is a still worse, that *distinguishes* in order to divide" (*Coleridge*); "His uncle did not verbally *discriminate* contradicting from disproving" (*G. Eliot*); cf. "He [Hazlitt] gave a very fine piece of *discriminating* criticism on Swift, Voltaire, and Rabelais" (*Keats*); *discriminating* taste. See PERCEIVE.

dis-tin'guish, *v. i.* **1.** To make distinctions; to perceive the difference; to exercise discrimination, — commonly with *between*; as, a judge *distinguishes* between cases apparently similar, but differing in principle.

2. To become distinct. *Obs.*

dis-tin'guish-a-ble (dĭs-tĭŋ'gwĭsh-ă-b'l), *a.* **1** Capable of being distinguished; separable; divisible; discernible.

2. Distinguishing; distinctive. *Obs.*

— **dis-tin'guish-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dis-tin'guish-a-bly**, *adv.*

dis-tin'guished (-gwĭsht), *pret. & p. p.* of DISTINGUISH.

Specif.: *p. a.* Marked; special, notable, particularly in excellence or refinement; distingué

The most *distinguished* politeness. *Mad D'Arblay.*

Syn. — Marked, noted, famous, conspicuous, celebrated, illustrious, extraordinary, prominent. See EMINENT.

dis-tin'guish-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISTINGUISH. — *p. a.* Distinctive; peculiar, characteristic.

The *distinguishing* doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

distinguishing pennant, *Naut.*, a special pennant which is assigned to a particular vessel in a fleet, by means of which the vessel is recognized and signaled.

di-stom'a-tous (dĭ-stŏm'ă-tŭs; -stō'mă-tŭs), *a.* [*di-* + *-stomatous*.] *Zoöl.* **a** Having two mouths. **b** Of or pertaining to the genus *Distomum*, syn. of *Fasciola*.

dis'to-mi'a-sis (dĭs'tō-mī'ă-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See DISTOMUM; -IASIS.] *Med.* The condition in the body, esp. the liver, produced by the presence of parasites of the genus *Fasciola* (syn. *Distomum*).

Dis'to-mum (dĭs'tō-mŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δίστομος two-mouthed; δι- = δίς twice + στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of digenetic trematode worms; — syn. of *Fasciola*.

dis-tort' (dĭs-tôrt'), *v. t.*; DIS-TORT'ED; DIS-TORT'ING. [L. *distortus*, p. p. of *distorquere* to twist, distort; *dis-* + *torquere* to twist. See TORSION.] **1.** To twist out of natural or regular shape; to twist aside physically; as, to *distort* the limbs, or the body; a face *distorted* with grief.

2. To force or put out of the true posture or direction; to twist aside mentally or morally.

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge, do darken and *distort* the understandings of men *Tillotson.*

3. To wrest from the true meaning; to pervert; as, to *distort* passages of Scripture, or their meaning.

Syn. — Twist, wrest, deform, pervert. See CONTORT.

dis-tor'tion (dĭs-tôr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *distortio*: cf. F. *distorsion*.] **1.** Act of distorting, or state or degree of being distorted; a twisting or writhing motion or twisted or misshapen condition; as, *distortions* of the face or body. *Distortion* usually implies a more permanent, *contortion* a more temporary, twist or malformation.

2. A wresting from the true meaning; perversion.

— **dis-tor'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **dis-tor'tion-ist**, *n.*

dis-tor'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Causing or having distortion.

dis-tract' (dĭs-trăkt'), *a.* [L. *distractus*, p. p. of *distrahere* to draw asunder; *dis-* + *trahere* to draw. See TRACE; cf. DISTRAUGHT.] Drawn asunder or away; distracted or distraught; hence, mad; insane. *Archaic.*

dis-tract', *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* DIS-TRACT'ED; *occasional Obs. or Archaic p. p.* DIS-TRAUGHT' (-trôt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIS-TRACT'ING. **1.** To draw apart or away; to divide or sunder; to scatter or disperse. *Obs.*

2. To draw (the sight, mind, or attention) to a different object or in different directions; to divert; to perplex; confuse; as, to *distract* the eye; to *distract* the attention.

Obs. — **dis-tem'per-ate-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

dis-tem'pered. Distempered.

dis-tem'pered (dĭs-tĕm'pẽrd), *p. p.* of DISTEMPER. — **dis-tem'pered-ly**, *adv.* — **-pered-ness**, *n.*

dis-tem'per-ment, *n.* Distempered state. *Obs.* [ature. *Obs.*]

dis-tem'per-ure, *n.* Distemperature. *Obs.* [OF. *destemprė.*] Distempered. *Obs.*

dis-ten'ant, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis-tend'ed-ly, *adv.* of *distended*, p. p. [tends.]

dis-tend'er, *n.* One that distends.

dis-ten'si-bil. Distensible *R. Sp.*

dis-ten'sion, *n.* = DISTENTION.

dis-tent', *a.* [L. *distentus*.] Distended.

dis-tent', *n* [L. *distentus*.] Breadth; distention. *Obs.*

dis-ter' (dĭs-tûr'), *v. t.* [*dis-* + L. *terra* earth, country; cf. Sp. & Pg. *desterrar*.] To banish or drive from a country. *Obs.*

dis-ter'mi-nate, *v. t.* [L. *determinatus*, p. p. of *determinare* to limit.] To separate by bounds. *Obs.* — **dis-ter'mi-nate**, *a* *Obs.* — **dis-ter'mi-na'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

dis-thrall', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis-throne', *v. t.* To dethrone. *Obs. or R.* — **dis-thron'ize** (dĭs-thrŏn'īz), *v. t.* *Obs.*

dis'tich (dĭs'tĭk), *a.* = DISTICHOUS. *Rare.*

dis'ti-chi'a-sis (-tĭ-kī'ă-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δίστιχος with two rows + *-iasis*. See DISTICH, *n.*] *Med.* An affection of the eyelids, in which there are two rows of lashes, one of which is turned backward against the eyeball.

dis'ti-chon (dĭs'tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [L.] Distich. *Obs.*

dis-til'. Distilled. *Ref. Sp*

dis-til'lage, *n.* Distillation, or its product. *Rare.*

dis-til'lant, *a.* [L. *distillans, destillans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *distillant*.] Distilling. *Obs.*

dis-tinct'i-ty (dĭs-tĭŋk'tĭ-tĭ), *v. t.* To make distinct. *Rare.*

dis-tinc'tion-al (-tĭŋk'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Relating to, or serving as, a distinction. *Rare.*

dis-tinc'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

dis-tinct'i-ty, *n.* Distinctness. *Rare.* [*Sp.*]

dis-tinc'tive. Distinctive. *Ref.*

dis-tinc'tor, *n.* [L.] A distinguisher *Obs.*

dis-tinc'ture (dĭs-tĭŋk'tūr), *n.* Distinctness. *Rare*

dis-tingue', *v. t.* [L. *distinguere*: cf. F. *distinguer*.] To distinguish. *Obs.* [able. *R. Sp.*]

dis-tin'guish-a-bl. Distinguish-

dis-tin'guished-ly, *adv.* of DISTINGUISHED. [tinguishes

dis-tin'guish-er, *n.* One that dis-

dis-tin'guish-ing-ly, *adv.* of DISTINGUISHING [-MENT.

dis-tin'guish-ment, *n.* See

dis-tin'guisht. Distinguished. *Ref. Sp.*

dis-ti'tle, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

Dis'to-ma (dĭs'tō-mă). Var. of DISTOMUM.

Dis'to-mat'i-dæ (-măt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of FASCIOLIDÆ.

dis'to-ma-to'sis, *n.* [NL.] = DISTOMIASIS

dis'tome (dĭs'tōm), *n.* *Zoöl.* A fluke of *Fasciola* (syn *Distomum*) or allied genus

dis-tom'e-ter (dĭs-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*distance* + *-meter*.] An odometer to measure distance traveled by a vehicle. [= DISTOME.

dis-to'mi-an (dĭs-tō'mĭ-ăn), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of FASCIOLIDÆ.

Dis-tom'i-dæ (-tŏm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of FASCIOLIDÆ.

dis-tone', *v. t* [*dis-* + *tone*.] To put out of tune *Obs.*

dis-torb'. † DISTURB.

dis-tort', *a.* Distorted *Obs.*

dis-tort'ed-ly, *adv* of *distorted*, p. p. [*Rare.*

dis-tort'ed-ness, *n.* Distortion.

dis-tort'er, *n.* One that distorts.

dis-tor'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

distourbour, *n* [Ct OF *destourbeor*, inf.] Disturbance. *Obs.*

distr. *Abbr.* Distributed.

dis-tract', *n.* Distraction. *Obs.*

dis-tract'ed-ly, *adv.* Disjointedly; madly.

dis-tract'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

dis-tract'er, *n.* One that distracts [*Obs.*

dis-tract'ful, *a.* Distracting.

dis-tract'i-ble (dĭs-trăk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

3. To agitate by conflicting passions, or by a variety of motives or of cares; to confound; harass.
Horror and doubt *distract*
His troubled thoughts. *Milton.*
4. To unsettle the reason of, to crazе; madden.
A poor mad soul; . . . poverty hath *distracted* her. *Shak.*
Syn.—See PUZZLE.

dis-trac'tion (dĭs-trăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *distractio*: cf. F. *distraction.*] **1.** Act of distracting, or state of being distracted; esp., of the mind, diversion; perplexity; confusion; in general, disorder; as, political *distraction.*
That ye may attend upon the Lord without *distraction.*
1 *Cor.* vii 35.
Never was known a night of such *distraction.* *Dryden.*
The typical instance of this is what we call *distraction* of mind, in which attention is solicited simultaneously by a plurality of objects, so disconnected in nature that they cannot be attended to together. *G. F. Stout.*
2. Specif.: Agitation from violent emotions; perturbation; despair; hence, mental derangement, madness.
3. That which diverts attention; a diversion. "Domestic *distractions.*" *G. Eliot.*
4. Diversity of directions; severalty of aim. *Obs. & R.*
Syn.—Perplexity, confusion, disturbance, disorder, dissension, tumult; derangement, madness, raving.

dis-trac'tive (dĭs-trăk'tĭv), *a.* Causing perplexity; distracting. "*Distractive* thoughts." *Bp. Hall.*

dis-train' (dĭs-trān'), *v. t.*; DIS-TRAINED' (-trānd'); DIS-TRAIN'ING. [ME. *destreinen* to force, OF. *destreindre* to press, oppress, force, fr. L. *distringere*, *districtum*, to draw asunder, hinder, molest, LL., to punish severely; *di-* = *dis-* + *stringere* to draw tight, press together. See STRAIN; cf. DISTRESS, DISTRICT, DISTRAINT.] **1.** *Law.* **a** To coerce or punish by levying a distress; later, to levy a distress upon (a person) in order to obtain payment of a debt by sale of the goods taken. **b** To seize as a pledge or, later, indemnification; to take possession of as security on nonpayment of rent, the reparation of an injury done, etc.; to take by distress; as, to *distrain* goods for rent, or for an amercement. See DISTRESS, *n.*, 5.
2. To constrain; coerce. *Obs.*
Penitence *distraineth* every man to accept benignly every pain that him is enjoined. *Chaucer.*
3. To constrict, bind, or confine; hence, to distress or torment. *Obs.* "*Distrained* with chains." *Chaucer.*
4. To seize by force; confiscate. *Obs.*
5. To rend or tear. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

dis-train', *v. i.* To levy a distress; — often with *upon* or *on.*

dis-traint' (dĭs-trānt'), *n.* [OF. *destraunte* distress, force.] *Law.* Act or proceeding of distraining.

‖ **dis'trait'** (dĭs'trā'), *a.* [F. See DISTRACT.] Absent-minded; lost in thought, abstracted.

dis-traught' (dĭs-trôt'), *p. a.* [An alteration of *distract.*] **1.** Torn asunder; separated. *Obs.* "His greedy throat . . . *distraught.*" *Spenser.*
2. Distracted; beset with doubt or mental conflict; perplexed; also, mentally deranged; crazed.
As if thou wert *distraught* and mad with terror. *Shak.*

dis-tress' (dĭs-trĕs'), *n.* [ME. *destresse*, *distresse*, OF. *destrece*, F. *détresse*, LL. (assumed) *districtia*, fr. L. *districtus*, p. p. of *distringere.* See DISTRAIN; cf. STRESS.] **1.** Act or condition of straining or forcing; stress; constraint. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. Oppressed or distressed state; pain or suffering; anguish of body or mind; as, to suffer *distress* from loss of friends.
3. That which occasions suffering; painful situation; misfortune; affliction; misery.
Affliction's sons are brothers in *distress.* *Burns.*
4. A state of danger or necessity; as, a ship in *distress*, from danger or from want of food or supplies.
5. *Law.* **a** Act or remedy of distraining; the seizure and detention of the goods of another by way of pledge for the reparation of an injury, or the performance of a duty, or, later, in order to obtain satisfaction of a claim, as for rent, taxes, or an injury, by the sale of the goods seized. In English law, distress is now practically restricted to cases of nonpayment of rent and damage by trespassing cattle; it is formally abolished in some of the United States and superseded by mesne process in others. Where sale of the goods taken is allowed by statute the remedy becomes virtually an attachment or execution. **b** The thing taken by distraining; that which is seized to procure satisfaction.
6. *Mech.* An injured condition of a metal part, as of a plate, caused by excessive local stress, as in shearing, etc.
Syn.—Affliction, misery, suffering, sorrow, grief; pain, torture, torment, pang, throe.—DISTRESS, ANGUISH, AGONY. DISTRESS implies severe physical or mental strain or oppression; ANGUISH, excruciating or torturing distress; AGONY, intense or acute anguish, under which one writhes or struggles; as, *distress* from shortness of breath, "With sorrow and heart's *distress* wearied, I fell asleep" (*Milton*); "Then there escaped from her lips a cry of such terrible *anguish* that the dying heard it, and started up from their pillows" (*Longfellow*); "The misery that puts ashes on its head, the *anguish* that chooses sackcloth for its raiment and into its own drink puts gall" (*O. Wilde*); "And being in an *agony*, . . . his sweat was as it were great drops of blood falling down to the ground" (*Luke* xxii. 44); "I sat down with my back against a thorn bush; the thorns entered my flesh; and when I felt them, I pressed harder against the bush; I thought the pain of the flesh might in some degree counteract the mental *agony*" (*G. Borrow*). *Anguish* was formerly often used of physical agony, but is now almost restricted to mental suffering. See PANG, TORMENT, PAIN, SORROW, MISERY, MELANCHOLY.

dis-tress', *v. t.*; DIS-TRESSED' (-trĕst) or DIS-TREST'; DIS-TRESS'ING. [Cf. OF. *destrecier.* See DISTRESS, *n.*] **1.** To subject to physical pressure; to strain. *Obs.*
2. To rout in battle; overwhelm. *Obs.*
3. To cause pain or anguish to; to pain; to oppress with calamity; to afflict; to harass; to make miserable.
4. To compel by pain or suffering.
Men who can neither be *distressed* nor won into a sacrifice of duty. *A. Hamilton*
5. *Law.* To levy a distress upon; to distrain.
6. *Mech.* To injure so as to cause distress.
Syn.—Pain, harass, trouble, perplex, afflict, worry, annoy.—DISTRESS, GRIEVE. TO DISTRESS is to harass, agitate, or make miserable; to GRIEVE is to cause deep sorrow, or (esp.) to pain or wound the sensibilities; as, "In obeying the law of his own nature he had been constrained to disappoint [and] *distress* . . . a father whom he justly loved" (*Stevenson*): "Peter was *grieved* because he said unto him the third time, Lovest thou me?" (*John* xxi. 17); "The old woman fluttered around the old man . . . like a *distressed* bird around her mate" (*Mary Wilkins*); "He had the *grieved* dignity that pertains to the donor of a scorned gift" (*id.*). See DISTRESS, GRIEVE, SORROW, HARASS.

dis-tress'ful (dĭs-trĕs'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of distress; causing, indicating, or attended with, distress; as, a *distressful* situation. "Some *distressful* stroke." *Shak.* "*Distressful* cries." *Pope.*—**dis-tress'ful-ly**, *adv.*

dis-tress'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISTRESS.—*p. a.* Causing distress; painful.—**dis-tress'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis-tress'ment (dĭs-trĕs'mĕnt), *n. Mech.* State of being distressed.

dis-trib'u-ta-ry (dĭs-trĭb'ū-tā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [From DISTRIBUTE, *v.*] **1.** *Phys. Geog.* A river branch flowing away from the main stream and not rejoining it; — contrasted with *tributary.*
2. A pipe or channel for irrigating land. *Australia.*

dis-trib'u-ta-ry, *a.* Tending to distribute or be distributed; that distributes; distributive.

dis-trib'ute (-ūt), *v. t.*; DIS-TRIB'UT-ED (-ū-tĕd); DIS-TRIB'UT-ING (-ū-tĭng). [L. *distributus*, p. p. of *distribuere* to divide, distribute; *dis-* + *tribuere* to assign, give, allot. See TRIBUTE.] **1.** To divide among several or many; to deal out; apportion; allot.
She did *distribute* her goods to all them that were nearest of kindred. *Judith* xvi. 24.
2. To dispense; administer; as, to *distribute* justice.
3. To spread out so as to cover a surface or a space; as, to *distribute* manure; to *distribute* printing ink.
4. To divide or separate, as into classes, orders, kinds, or species; to classify; assort, as specimens, letters, etc.
5. *Print.* To separate (type which has been used) and return it to its compartments
6. *Logic.* To employ (a term) in its whole extent.
A term is said to be *distributed* when it is taken universal, so as to stand for everything it is capable of being applied to. *Whately*
Syn.—Dispense, apportion, allot, share, assign, divide.

dis-trib'ute, *v. t.* To make distribution.

dis-trib'ut-ed (-ū-tĕd), *p. a.* Subjected to, or characterized by, distribution.
distributed capacity, *Elec.*, electrostatic capacity which is continuous along the length of a wire or cable.—**d. cost.** See COST, 6.—**d. pole**, *Magnetism*, a pole in which the seat of the attractive and repellent forces extends throughout a finite region, instead of being concentrated at a point.—**d. vector**, *Math. & Physics*, a vector having a definite value at each point of a region whose physical state, in some hydrodynamic, electric, or other particular, it defines.

dis'tri-bu'tion (dĭs'trĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *distributio*: cf. F. *distribution.*] **1.** A distributing, or state of being distributed; division or apportionment among several or many; specif., *Biol.*, natural geographical range of a species or other group, or, less often, its range in geological time.
The phenomena of geological *distribution* are exactly analogous to those of geography. *A. R. Wallace.*
2. Separation into parts or classes; arrangement of anything into parts; disposition; classification.
3. That which is distributed; as, charitable *distributions.*
4. *Logic.* The state in which a term is taken with respect to its quantity.
5. *Print.* Act of distributing type.
6. The mode or manner in which things are distributed; the arrangement in space or time, or the positions, collectively considered, of things (usually similar ones) of any kind; as, the *distribution* of the stars; the *distribution* of population; the seasonal *distribution* of tornadoes.
7. *Math.* The arrangement of objects in classes, called *parcels* when the order of the objects is indifferent, and *groups* when it is essential.
8. *Engin.* The operations regulating passage of the working fluid, as steam, through an engine cylinder, including *admission*, *cut-off*, *release*, *exhaust*, and *compression.*
9. *Econ.* **a** The physical process of conveying commodities from the producers to the consumers; transportation. **b** The economic process by which the value of a product is ultimately apportioned among the landowners, laborers, capitalists, and others who coöperate in its production. **c** The relative share of the annual output of goods and services obtained by different classes in the community.
Syn.—Apportionment, allotment, dispensation, disposal, dispersion, classification, arrangement.

dis'tri-bu'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to distribution.

distribution function. *Math.* A certain summation giving the complete enumeration of *n* objects of whatever species into parcels of the given species.

dis-trib'u-tive (dĭs-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* [L. *distributivus*: cf. F. *distributif.*] **1.** Tending to distribute; serving to divide and assign in portions; dealing to each his proper share. "*Distributive* justice." *Swift.*
2. *Logic.* Taken in its full extension; — said of a term.
3. *Gram.* Expressing separation among or into individuals or individual groups; denoting a taking singly; as, a *distributive* adjective or pronoun, such as *each*, *either*, *every*; a *distributive* numeral, as (Latin) *bini* (two by two).
4. *Math.* Operating upon the whole by operating upon every part.
distributive cooperation. See COÖPERATION, 2.—**d. function**, *Math.*, any function F such that $F(u, v) = F(u) + F(v)$.—**d. justice**, justice in its relation to the award of rewards and penalties or goods and evils to each person according to his merit; specif., *Econ.*, justice in its relation to the distribution of wealth.—**d. law.** See DISTRIBUTIVE PRINCIPLE.—**distributive operation**, *Math.*, one obeying a distributive principle.—**d. principle**, *Math.*, one expressed by a distributive formula; thus, in simple multiplication, $a\ (b + c + d) = ab + ac + ad$;—sometimes called *distributive law.*—**d. proportion.** *Arith.* See FELLOWSHIP.

—dis-trib'u-tive-ly (dĭs-trĭb'ū-tĭv-lĭ), *adv.*—**dis-trib'u-tive-ness**, *n.*

Syn.—DISTRIBUTIVELY, RESPECTIVELY, SEVERALLY, INDIVIDUALLY, SEPARATELY, EACH, APIECE. DISTRIBUTIVELY (opposed to *collectively*) is chiefly used of abstract relations; as, the word "all" may be taken either collectively or *distributively.* RESPECTIVELY distributes by particularizing; SEVERALLY (opposed to *jointly*), by definitely distinguishing or dividing; as, "Pride" and "Prejudice," in the title of Miss Austen's novel, refer to Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth Bennet *respectively*; "The individual mind . . . for each one *severally*, at once the unique organ and the only matter of knowledge" (*W. Pater*). INDIVIDUALLY (see SPECIAL) implies that the factors or elements involved are regarded each for itself; SEPARATELY, that each is regarded apart from the others; as, to treat with the members of a delegation *individually* may or may not involve conferring with them *separately.* As compared with the preceding words, EACH distributes more explicitly; as, I gave them *each* a dollar. *Each* is more formal than the colloquial APIECE, as, a dollar *apiece.* See DISTINCT, DIVIDE.

dis-trib'u-tive (dĭs-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *n.* A distributive word or numeral.

dis-trib'u-tor (dĭs-trĭb'ū-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that distributes; a distributer; specif.: **a** A machine for distributing type. **b** An appliance, as a roller, in a printing press, for distributing ink. **c** An apparatus for distributing an electric current, either to various points in rotation, as in some motors, or along two or more lines in parallel, as in a distributing system.

dis'trict (dĭs'trĭkt), *n.* [LL *districtus* district, fr. L. *districtus*, p. p. of *distringere*: cf. F. *district.* See DISTRAIN.]
1. The territory under a feudal lord's jurisdiction. *Obs.*
2. A division of territory; a defined portion of a state, county, country, town, or city, etc., made for administrative, electoral, or other purposes; as, a Congressional, federal, judicial, land, militia, magisterial, or school *district.*
3. Specif.: **a** In England: (1) A division of a parish made under the Church Building Acts, from 58 Geo. III. c. 45 onwards, and having its own church or chapel and resident clergymen,—now usually becoming a distinct parish for ecclesiastical purposes upon the due consecration of its church or chapel. Divisions in charge of a minister specially licensed under the New Parishes Act (6 & 7 Vict. c. 37), often called Sir Robert Peel's act, are sometimes called *Peel districts.* (2) An urban or rural sanitary subdivision constituted by the Local Government Act of 1894, with an Urban or Rural District Council. **b** In India, an administrative territory, of which four generally make a "division." In Madras it is the primary division.
The most important unit of administration throughout British India is the *district*, at the head of which is an officer, called in the old regulation provinces the collector, and in the nonregulation provinces the deputy commissioner. *Courtenay Ilbert.*
4. Any portion of territory of undefined extent; region; country; tract.
These *districts* which between the tropics lie *Blackstone*
Syn.—Circuit, quarter, province, tract, region, country.
district probate registry. See PROBATE.

dis'trict, *v. t.*; DIS'TRICT-ED; DIS'TRICT-ING. To divide or organize into districts.

district attorney. The prosecuting officer of a given district. The Federal district attorneys are really deputies of the Attorney-General appointed by the President, one for each Federal judicial district; those of the States are generally elective county officers, whose duties are chiefly the conduct of prosecutions. *U. S.*

district council. Any of certain local government bodies of South Australia governing territory not in municipalities; also, a district governed by such a body. The subdivision of 1887, still in force, created 140 such councils.

district court. A subordinate court having jurisdiction in certain cases within a judicial district; specif., *U. S.*, one of the lowest in rank of the Federal courts.

district curves. *Terrestrial Magnetism.* Those obtained by connecting successive points where isogonals, isoclinals, etc., intersect lines of latitude (half a degree apart).

district school. A public school for the children within a school district. *U. S.*

‖ **dis-trin'gas** (dĭs-trĭn'găs), *n* [L., that you distrain. See DISTRAIN.] *Law.* A writ commanding the sheriff to distrain a person by his goods or chattels. The main common-law forms are: **a** That to compel appearance. **b dis-trin'gas in de'ti-nue** (dĕt'ĭ-nū), to compel delivery of goods. **c distrin'gas ju'ra-to'res** (jo͞o'rā-tō'rēz), to enforce attendance of jurors.

dis-trust' (dĭs-trŭst'), *v. t.*; DIS-TRUST'ED; DIS-TRUST'ING. To feel absence of trust or confidence in; to deem of questionable sufficiency or reality; to mistrust.
To *distrust* the justice of your cause. *Dryden.*
He that requireth the oath doth *distrust* that other. *Udall.*
Syn.—DISTRUST, MISTRUST. TO DISTRUST is to have no trust or confidence in a person or thing; as, "He *distrusted* her affection" (*G. Eliot*). In this more positive sense it has almost displaced MISTRUST. See DOUBT; cf. TRUST.

dis-trust', *n.* **1.** Lack or absence of trust, as in one's sincerity; suspicion.
2. State of being suspected; loss of trust. *Rare.*
3. Breach of trust; treachery. *Rare.*
Syn.—See DOUBT.

dis-trust'ful (dĭs-trŭst'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Not confident; diffident; wanting confidence or trust; modest; as, *distrustful* of ourselves, of one's powers.
Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks. *Pope.*
2. Causing distrust. *Obs.*
—dis-trust'ful-ly, *adv.*—**dis-trust'ful-ness**, *n.*

dis-turb' (dĭs-tûrb'), *v. t.*; DIS-TURBED' (-tûrbd'); DIS-TURB'ING. [ME. *desturben*, *destourben*, OF. *destorber*, *desturber*, *destourber*, fr. L. *disturbare*, *disturbatum*; *dis-* + *turbare* to disturb, trouble, *turba* disorder, tumult, crowd.

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dis-trac'tile (-tĭl), *a. Bot.* Widely separated: — said of anthers in which the connective is long, as in *Salvia.* [*tracting*, p. pr.]
dis-tract'ing-ly, *adv.* of DISTRACTIVE.
dis-trac'tious (dĭs-trăk'shŭs), *a.* Distractive. *Obs.*
dis-trac'tive. Distractive. *R. Sp.*
dis-trac'tive-ly, *adv.* of DISTRACTIVE.
dis-train'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
dis-traind'. Distrained. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-train'er, *n.* = DISTRAINOR.
dis-train'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
dis-train'or (dĭs-trān'ẽr; -ôr'), *n. Law.* One who distrains.
dis-trait', *n.* [OF. *destreit*, F. *détroit.*] A narrow passage, as a defile, isthmus, or strait. *Obs.*
‖ **dis'traite'** (dĕs'trāt'), *a.* [F.] *Fem.* of DISTRAIT, *a.*
dis-trat', **dis-traite'**, *a.* [Cf. F. *distrait* absent-minded, fr. L. *distractus*, p. p.] Distracted in mind. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
dis-traught', *v. t.* To distract
dis-tream', *v. t.* [*dis-* (note) + *stream.*] To stream forth. *Obs.*
dis-train'. † DISTRAIN
dis-tress'ed-ly, *adv.* of *distressed*, p. p. [state.
dis-tress'ed-ness, *n.* Distressed
dis-tress'ful-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dis-trest' Var. of *distressed*, pret. & p. p. of DISTRESS.
dis-trib'ue, *v. t.* [F. *distribuer.*] To distribute. *Obs.*
dis-trib'ut-a-ble (dĭs-trĭb'ū-tà-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
dis-trib'ute, *a.* Distributed. *Obs.*
dis-trib'ut-ed-ly, *adv.* of *distributed*, p. p.
dis-trib'u-tee' (dĭs-trĭb'ū-tē'), *n. Law.* One to whom something is distributed.
dis-trib'ut-er, *n.* One that distributes.
dis'tri-bu'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
dis-trib'u-tiv. Distributive. *Ref. Sp.*
dis-trib'u-ti'val (dĭs-trĭb'ū-tī'văl), *a.* Pert. to a distributive.
dis-trib'u-tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female distributer. *Rare.*
dis-trict', *a.* [L. *districtus*, p. p.] Rigorous; harsh. *Obs.*
dis-tric'tion (dĭs-trĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *districtio*: cf. OF. *distriction.*] Strictness; severity. *Obs.*
district judge. The judge of a district court [CURVES.
district lines. = DISTRICT
dis'trict-ly, *adv.* of DISTRICT. *Obs.* [*n.*, 1.
district parish. See PARISH.
dis-trife', *n.* [*dis-* + *strife.*] Strife; contention. *Obs.*
‖ **dis-tri'to** (dĕs-trē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (*Sp.* -tos). [Sp., district.] In the Philippines, a division of a pueblo, roughly corresponding to a Congressional district.
distroble † DISTROUBLE.
dis-trou'blance, *n.* Disturbance. *Obs.*
dis-trou'ble (dĭs-trŭb'l), *v. t.* [OF *destroubler.*] To trouble. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
dis-trou'ble, *n.* Disturbance.
dis-truss', *v. t.* [OF. *destrosser*, F. *détrousser.*] To strip: undo; overthrow; plunder. *Obs.*
dis-trust', *v. i.* To be doubtful or mistrustful; to suspect. *Obs.*
dis-trust'er, *n.* One that distrusts. [*trusting*, p. pr.]
dis-trust'ing-ly, *adv.* of *distrust.*
dis-trust'less, *a.* See -LESS.
distrye. † DESTROY.
dis-tune', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

See TURBID.] **1.** To throw into disorder or confusion; to interrupt the settled state of, to derange; unsettle.

Preparing to *disturb*
With all-confounding war the realms above. *Cowper.*
The bellows' noise *disturbed* his quiet rest. *Spenser.*

2. To agitate the mind of; to deprive of tranquillity; to disquiet; to render uneasy; as, a person is *disturbed* by receiving an insult, or his mind is *disturbed* by envy.

3. To turn from a regular or designed course, to cause to stop, shift, or go awry; as, to *disturb* one's calculations; the attraction of planets *disturbs* the courses of comets.

4. *Law.* To interfere with in the lawful enjoyment of a right. See DISTURBANCE.

Syn.—Derange, unsettle, upset, disquiet, discompose, agitate.—DISTURB, PERTURB. To DISTURB is to throw into either physical or mental confusion or disorder: as, to *disturb* traffic, do not *disturb* the papers on the desk, a piece of *disturbing* intelligence; PERTURB (cf. IMPERTURBABLE) implies stronger agitation or disquietude than *disturb* and is confined (in modern usage) to mental disturbance; as, "'What do I say?' My brain is dizzy, and I scarce know whether I speak to thee or her.' 'Peace, *perturbed* heart!'" (*Shelley*); cf. "She . . . was listening to her uncle in the utmost *perturbation* and dismay" (*Jane Austen*).

dis-turb' (dĭs-tûrb'), *v. i.* To cause disturbance.

dis-turb', *n.* Disturbance. *Obs.* *Milton*

dis-turb'ance (dĭs-tûr'băns), *n.* [OF. *destorbance.*] **1.** An interruption of a state of peace or quiet, or derangement of a regular course or procedure; as, a *disturbance* of religious exercises; a *disturbance* of the galvanic current

2. Confusion of the mind; agitation of the feelings; perplexity; uneasiness.

Any man . . . in a state of *disturbance* and irritation. *Burke.*

3. Violent agitation in the body politic; public commotion or disorder; tumult.

The *disturbance* was made to support a general accusation against the province. *Bancroft.*

4. *Law.* The hindering or disquieting of a person in the lawful and peaceable enjoyment of his right; the interruption of a right; as, the *disturbance* of franchise, common, ways, tenure, or patronage.

Syn.—Tumult, brawl, turmoil, uproar, hubbub; derangement, confusion, agitation, perturbation, annoyance.

dis-turbed' (dĭs-tûrbd'), *pret. & p. p.* of DISTURB. Specif.: *p. a. Mining.* Lacking definite walls and settled character; — said of a vein, stratum, or coal seam.

dis-turb'er (-tûr'bẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *destorbeor.*] One that disturbs; a troubler; specif., *Law*, one who interferes with another in the lawful enjoyment of a right; esp., in England, a bishop who unlawfully refuses to examine and admit the patron's clerk to a benefice.

di-sub'sti-tu'tion (dī-sŭb'stĭ-tū'shŭn), *n. Chem.* Twofold substitution; substitution of two atoms or groups. — **di-sub'sti-tut'ed** (-sŭb'stĭ-tūt'ĕd), *a.*

di-sul'phate (dī-sŭl'fāt), *n.* [*di-* + *sulphate.*] *Chem.* **a** A salt of disulphuric or pyrosulphuric acid; a pyrosulphate. **b** A bisulphate.

di-sul'phide (-fīd; -fĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-phid.** [*di-* + *sulphide*] *Chem.* **a** A compound containing two atoms of sulphur combined with an element or radical; — called also *bisulphide*, and, formerly, *disulphuret.* **b** A compound of one atom of sulphur with two of another element. *Obs.*

di-sul'pho- (dī-sŭl'fō-). *Chem.* **a** A combining form denoting the *presence of two sulphonic acid groups*, (SO_3H), esp. replacing hydrogen. **b** = DITHIO-.

di'sul-phu'ric (dī'sŭl-fū'rĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *sulphuric.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $H_2S_2O_7$, called also *pyrosulphuric acid.* The pure acid is crystalline, but the commercial article is a thick, oily, fuming liquid. It is formed by the union of sulphur trioxide with sulphuric acid, and is a chief constituent of Nordhausen (or fuming sulphuric) acid. See SULPHURIC ACID.

dis-un'ion (dĭs-ūn'yŭn), *n.* [*dis-* + *union:* cf. F *désunion.*] **1.** The termination of union; separation; disjunction; as, the *disunion* of the body and the soul.

2. Breach of concord; alienation; dissension.

Such a *disunion* between the two houses as might much cloud the happiness of this kingdom. *Clarendon*

dis-un'ion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who favors or promotes disunion; as: **a** *U. S. Hist.* A secessionist. **b** *Eng. Politics.* One opposed to the continuance of the Act of Union with Ireland. Cf. UNIONIST. — **dis-un'ion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

dis'u-nite' (dĭs'ū-nīt'), *v. t.*; -NIT'ED (-nīt'ĕd); -NIT'ING (-nīt'ĭng). **1.** To destroy the union or unity of, to divide, part, disjoin, or separate; as, to *disunite* particles of matter.

2. To alienate in spirit; to break the concord of.

O nations, never be *disunited.* *Milton.*

dis'u-nite', *v. i.* **1.** To part; to fall asunder.

The joints of the body politic do separate and *disunite. South.*

2. To move at a confused or false gait, as a horse that in galloping moves his fore feet in an order inverse to that of the hind feet.

dis-us'age (dĭs-ūz'ăj; -ūs'ăj), *n.* Cessation of use or custom; neglect of use; disuse. *Rare.*

dis-use' (dĭs-ūs'), *n.* Cessation of use, practice, or exercise; desuetude; as, limbs lose strength by *disuse.*

Church discipline then fell into *disuse.* *Southey.*

dis-use' (dĭs-ūz'), *v. t.*; DIS-USED' (-ūzd'); DIS-US'ING (-ūz'ĭng). [Cf. OF. *desuser.*] **1.** To misuse; misapply. *Obs.*

2. To disaccustom (*to* or *from*). *Obs.* "*Disuse* me from . . . pain." *Donne.*

3. To cease to use; to discontinue the practice of.

dis'u-til'i-ty (dĭs'ū-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Econ.* Quality of causing inconvenience, discomfort, or pain; the quality of thwarting the satisfaction of desires; — the opposite of *utility.*

dis-val'ue (dĭs-văl'ū), *v. t.* To undervalue, to depreciate. — **dis-val'u-a'tion** (-ū-ā'shŭn), *n*

dis-val'ue, *n.* DISESTEEM, disregard. *Obs.*

dis-vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty (-vŭl'nẽr-*a*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The power of quick recovery from injury.

dis-war'ren (dĭs-wŏr'ĕn), *v. t.*; DIS-WAR'RENED (-ĕnd), DIS-WAR'REN-ING. [*dis-* + *warren.*] *Law.* To change (land) from use for a warren to use for some other purpose, as for pasturage or tillage.

dis-wor'ship (-wûr'shĭp), *n.* Withholding or deprivation of honor; dishonor; disgrace; discredit. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *v. t.* To dishonor. *Obs.*

dit (dĭt), *v. t.* [AS. *dyttan*] To close up; to obstruct the course of. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.*

dit, *n.* [OF. Cf DITTY.] **1.** A saying, expression. *Obs.*

2 A ditty; a song. *Archaic.*

di'ta (dē'*ta*), *n* [Tag. *ditā.*] An apocynaceous forest tree (*Alstonia scholaris*), of eastern Asia and the Philippines, with warty bark, elliptical leaves, and terminal racemes of white flowers; — called *devil's tree* in India. Also, its bark, dita bark, which is used as a tonic and antiperiodic.

di'tar-tar'ic (dī'tär-tăr'ĭk), *a.* [*di-* + *tartaric.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an amorphous deliquescent acid, $C_8H_{10}O_{11}$, obtained by heating tartaric acid.

ditch (dĭch), *n.* [ME. *dich*, orig. the same word as *dic*, *dike.* See DIKE.] **1.** A trench made in the earth by digging, particularly a trench for drainage or irrigation, for guarding or fencing inclosures, or for making more difficult an approach to a fortified place. In the latter sense it is called also a *moat* or a *fosse.*

2. Any channel for water on the surface of the earth; also, *Obs.*, any excavation; a pit; a hole.

3. The bank made of the earth that is excavated. *Dial. Eng.*

ditch, *v. t.*; DITCHED (dĭcht); DITCH'ING. **1.** To surround with a ditch; also, to dig a ditch or ditches in; to drain by a ditch or ditches; as, to *ditch* moist land.

2. To throw into a ditch; as, the engine was *ditched. U. S.*

3. To clean or repair (a ditch, or bank of a ditch, or a hedge). *Dial. Eng.*

ditch, *v. i.* To dig a ditch or ditches.

ditch'er (dĭch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who digs or repairs ditches.

2. A machine for digging ditches.

3. *Bowls.* A bowl that runs or is knocked off the green without having previously touched the jack.

ditch grass. A slender maritime naiadaceous branching plant (*Ruppia maritima*), with grasslike leaves. *U. S.*

ditch millet. The grass *Paspalum scrobiculatum.* It is said to poison the milk of cows that eat it. *India, Australia.*

ditch reed. A tall reedlike grass (*Trichoön phragmites*), with flat leaves, ample sheaths, and a large panicle.

ditch stonecrop. A common American weed (*Penthorum sedoides*) differing from the stonecrops in having united carpels and herbaceous instead of succulent leaves.

di-ter'pene (dī-tûr'pēn), *n.* [*di-* + *terpene.*] *Chem.* Any polyterpene of formula $C_{20}H_{32}$, esp. colophene. See TERPENE.

di'tet-rag'o-nal (dī'tĕt-răg'ō-năl), *a.* [*di-* + *tetragonal.*] *Cryst.* Designating a prism (in the tetragonal system) which has eight similar faces; also, designating a pyramid corresponding to such a prism.

di'the-ism (dī'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*di-* + *theism:* cf. F. *dithéisme.*] Belief in or theory of the existence of two gods or of two original principles, one good and one evil (as in Manicheism). — **di'the-ist**, *n.* — **di'the-is'tic** (dī'thē-ĭs'tĭk), **di'the-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

dith'er (dĭth'ẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. 1st DIDDLE, DADDLE.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* To tremble; shiver; thrill. — **dith'er**, *n.*

di-thi'ĕ-nyl (dī-thī'ĕ-nĭl), *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_8H_6S_2$, obtained from thiophene. Its molecule is a doubled thienyl radical.

di-thi'o- (dī-thī'ō-). [*di-* + *thio-.*] *Chem.* A combining form indicating the *presence in the molecule of two atoms of sulphur*, usually in place of two oxygen atoms; as, **di-thi'o-ben-zo'ic** acid, $C_6H_5CS{\cdot}SH$.

di-thi'o-nate (dī-thī'ō-nāt; dĭth'ĭ-ō-), *n. Chem.* A salt of dithionic acid.

di'thi-on'ic (dī'thī-ŏn'ĭk; dĭth'ĭ-), *a.* [*di-* + *thionic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $H_2S_2O_6$, known only in solution and in the form of salts.

di-thi'o-sal'i-cyl'ic (dī-thī'ō-săl'ĭ-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*dithio-* + *salicylic*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, an acid, $(C_6H_3(OH)CO_2H{\cdot}S)_2$, obtained as a light yellow powder by heating sulphur chloride and salicylic acid together.

dith'y-ramb (dĭth'ĭ-rămb; -răm; 277), *n.* [L. *dithyrambus*, Gr. *διθύραμβος* a kind of lyric poetry in honor of Bacchus; of unknown origin. cf. F. *dithyrambe.*] **1.** [*cap.*] An epithet of Dionysus (which see).

2. A kind of lyric poetry or choric hymn in honor of Dionysus, usually sung by revelers to a flute accompaniment.

3. Hence, in general, a poem written in a wild irregular strain, or inflated or enthusiastic speech.

dith'y-ram'bic (dĭth'ĭ-răm'bĭk), *a.* [L. *dithyrambicus*, Gr. *διθυραμβικός*: cf. F. *dithyrambique.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or composing, dithyrambs; wild and boisterous. "*Dithyrambic* sallies." *Longfellow.*—*n.* A dithyrambic poem; a dithyramb; a composer of dithyrambs.

di-tol'yl (dī-tŏl'Yl), *n.* [*di-* + *tolyl.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of hydrocarbons, $C_{14}H_{14}$, the molecule of which is a doubled tolyl group.

di'tone' (dī'tōn'), *n.* [Gr. *δίτονος* of two tones; *δι-* = *δις* twice + *τόνος* tone.] *Music.* The Greek major third, which comprehended two major "tones" or steps, that corresponded to the ratio 81 : 64. The modern major third contains one major and one minor (whole step).

di'tri-chot'o-mous (dī'trĭ-kŏt'ō-mŭs), *a.* [*di-* + *trichotomous.*] **1.** Divided into twos or threes.

2. *Bot.* Dividing into double or treble ramifications, as a stem. *Rare.*

di-tri'glyph (dī-trī'glĭf), *n.* [*di-* + *triglyph.*] *Arch.* In the Doric style, a horizontal division assumed to contain two triglyphs, but variously understood; as: **a** A single metope with its limiting triglyphs. **b** Two metopes with one whole and two half triglyphs, equaling an intercolumniation. **c** The wide middle intercolumniation found in some porticoes. **d** The space from the vertical axis of one metope to that of the next but one.

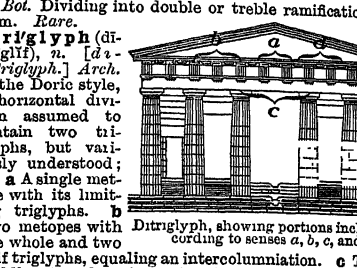

Ditriglyph, showing portions included according to senses *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*.

di-trig'o-nal (dī-trĭg'ō-năl), *a.* [*di-* + *trigonal.*] *Cryst.* Designating a six-sided prism whose alternate interfacial angles only are equal; also, designating a pyramid corresponding to such a prism. — **di-trig'o-nal-ly**, *adv.*

di-tro'chee (dī-trō'kē), *n.* [L. *ditrochaeus*, Gr. *διτρόχαιος*; *δι-* = *δις* + *τροχαῖος* trochee.] *Pros.* A double trochee; a foot of two trochees. — **di'tro-che'an** (dī'trō-kē'ăn), *a.*

dit'ro-ite (dĭt'rō-īt), *n.* [From *Gyergyó-Ditró* in Transylvania.] *Petrog.* A nephelite syenite rich in blue sodalite.

dit-tan'der (dĭ-tăn'dẽr), *n.* [See DITTANY.] **a** = CRETAN DITTANY. **b** The European pepperwort (*Lepidium latifolium*).

dit'ta-ny (dĭt'ă-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *dytane, detane, dytan*, OF. *ditan*, F. *dictame*, L. *dictamnum*, fr. Gr. *δίκταμνον, δίκταμος*, a plant abundant on Mount *Dicte* in Crete. Cf. DITTANDER.] *Bot.* **a** = CRETAN DITTANY. **b** The fraxinella. **c** The small menthaceous herb *Cunila origanoides. U. S.* **d** = BASTARD DITTANY. *Obs.*

dit'tay (dĭt'ă; -ĭ), *n.* [Cf. DITTY, INDITE.] *Scots Law.* An indictment or that which is charged in it.

dit'tied (-ĭd), *p. a.* Set, sung, or composed as a ditty.

Who, with his soft pipe, and smooth-*dittied* song. *Milton.*

dit'to (dĭt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* DITTOS (-ōz). [It. *detto, ditto*, fr. L. *dictum.* See DICTUM.] **1.** The aforesaid thing; the same (as before); the same article, month, year, sentiment, etc., as that just referred to, — often contracted to *do.*, or represented by two "turned commas" (″), or small marks. Used in bills, accounts, tables of names, etc., to save repetition.

A spacious table in the center, and a variety of smaller *dittos* in the corners. *Dickens.*

2. A suit of clothes of one material, style, and color. *Obsoles.*

3. A duplicate; close copy, "image." *Colloq.*

dit'to, *v. t.* To match; duplicate. *Colloq.*

dit'to, *adv.* As before, or aforesaid, in the same manner, place, or division of time; also, as, I will act *ditto.*

dit'to-graph (dĭt'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *διττός, δισσός*, twofold + *-graph.*] A letter or letters or words unintentionally repeated in copying.

dit-tog'ra-phy (dĭ-tŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* The unintentional repetition of one or more letters or words in copying, as literature for literature. — **dit'to-graph'ic** (dĭt'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

dit-tol'o-gy (dĭ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *διττολογία*, Attic of *δισσολογία* repetition of words; *δισσός* + *λέγειν* to speak.] A double reading, or twofold interpretation, as of a text.

dit'ty (dĭt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). [ME. *dite*, OF. *ditié*, fr. L. *dictatum*, p. p. neut. of *dictare* to say often, dictate, compose. See DICTATE, *v. t.*] **1.** A composition. *Obs.*

2. A saying or utterance; esp., one that is short and frequently repeated; a theme.

O, too high *ditty* for my simple rime. *Spenser.*

3 A song; a lay; a little poem intended to be sung; — now esp., any short song of rustic or simple character.

4. The words of a song, as distinguished from its tune. *Obs.*

dit'ty, *v. t. & i.*; DIT'TIED (dĭt'ĭd); DIT'TY-ING. To sing; to sing a ditty; to set words to (music); to sing of.

Beasts fain would sung, birds *ditty* to their notes *Herbert.*

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dis-turb'an-cy, *n.* Disturbance. *Obs.*

dis-turb'ant, *a.* [L. *disturbans*, p. pr.] Disturbing. *Obs.* — *n.* A disturber.

dis-tur-ba'tion (dĭs'tûr-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *disturbatio*] Disturbance. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]

dis-turb'a-tive, *a.* Disturbing.

dis-turbd'. Disturbed. *Ref. Sp.*

dis-turb'ed-ly, *adv.* of *disturbed*, p. p. [*ing*, p. pr.]

dis-turb'ing-ly, *adv.* of *disturbing.*

dis-tur'blance, *n.* [*disturble* + *-ance*] Disturbance. *Obs.*

dis-tur'ble, *v. t.* [Cf. DISTROUBLE.] To disturb. *Obs.*

dis-turn', *v. t.* [OF. *destourner*, F. *détourner.* See DETOUR.] To turn aside. *Obs.*

dis-turn'pike', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis'tyle (dĭs'tīl), dĭ'stīl), *a* & *n.* [*di-* + Gr. *στῦλος* pillar.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION b & d. — **distyle in antis**, having two columns between two antæ. See ANTA.

di-sul'phone, *n.* See SULPHONE.—**di'sul-phon'ic** (dī'stĭl-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* [phide.]

di-sul'phu-ret, *n. Chem.* Disulphide.

dis-u'ni-form, *a.* Not uniform. *Obs.* — **dis-u'ni-form'i-ty**, *n.*

dis-u'nit'er (dĭs'ū-nĭt'ẽr), *n.* [One that disunites.]

dis-u'ni-ty, *n.* See DIS-, 2 b.

‖ **di su'pe-ri.** [L.] See SUPERI.

dis-us'tance (dĭs-ŭz'tăns), *n.* = DISUSAGE. *Rare.*

dis-u'til-ize, *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis-uze'. Disuse, *v. Ref. Sp.*

dis-vail', *v. t.* To disavail. *Obs.*

dis-van'tage, *n. & v.* [See DIS-; VANTAGE.] Disadvantage. *Obs.*

dis'van-ta'geous (dĭs'văn-tā'jŭs), *a.* Disadvantageous. *Obs.*

dis-vel'op, *v. t.* To develop. *Obs.*

dis-vel'oped, *p. a. Her.* Developed, as a flag.

dis-ven'ture, *n* [Cf Sp. *desventura.*] A misadventure. *Obs.*

dis-vis'age (dĭs-vĭz'ăj), *v. t.* [F. *dévisager*, formerly *desvisager.*] To deface; disfigure. *Rare.*

dis-vis'or, *v. i. & t.* To take off the visor; to remove the visor from. *Obs.*

dis-voice', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis-vouch', *v. t.* To repudiate; disavow. *Obs.*

dis-swade'. † DISSUADE.

dis-ware'. † DISWERE.

dis-ware', *a.* Unaware. *Obs.*

dis-warn', *v. t.* To dissuade; warn against. *Obs.*

dis-weap'on (dĭs-wĕp'ŭn), *v. t.* To disarm. *Obs.*

dis-were', *n.* [*dis-* + ME. *were* doubt. Doubt. *Obs.*

dis-wit'ted, *p. a.* Deprived of wits; distracted. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

dis-wont', *v. t.* To disaccustom.

dis-wood', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

dis-work'man-ship, *n.* Bad workmanship. *Obs.*

dis-worth', *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 a.

di'syl-lab'ic (dī'sĭ-lăb'ĭk), **di-syl'la-ble** (dĭ-), etc. Vars. of DISSYLLABIC, DISSYLLABLE, etc.

dis-yoke', *v. t.* To unyoke

‖ **dit** (dē), *a.* [F., p. p. of *dire* to say.] Said; reputed; surnamed; commonly called; appointed.

‖ **dit** (dē), *n.* [OF.] *OF. Lit.* A short poem, commonly moral or didactic, sometimes satirical, and often treating of subjects from daily life.

di'ta-ine (dē'tă-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** [From occurring in *dita* bark.] *Chem.* Echitamine.

di'tal (dĭ'tăl), *n.* [It. *dito* finger.] *Mus.* A kind of stop to be pressed by the thumb or finger to raise the pitch of a guitar or lute string by a half step.

dit'a-mine (dĭt'ă-mĭn; dĭt'ă-mēn'), *n.* Also **-min.** [*dita* + *amine.*] An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_2N$, in dita bark.

‖ **di'tat De'us** (dī'tăt dē'ŭs), [L.] God enriches; — motto of Arizona.

di-ta'tion (dī-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ditare* to enrich, fr. *dis, ditis*, rich.] Enrichment. *Obs.*

ditch, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *dechen*, AS. *dēcan.*] To smear, daub, or foul; to begrime. *Dial. Eng.*

ditch'bur', *n.* The cocklebur *Xanthium strumarium.*

ditch'down', *n.* The reed mace, or cat-tail. *Dial. Eng.*

ditch fern. The royal fern.

ditch'less, *n.* See -LESS.

ditch moss. = BABINGTON'S-CURSE.

dite. † DITTY. [DIGHT.

dite Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

dite, *v. t* [OF. *dutier*, L. *dictare.* See DICTATE; cf. INDITE.] *Obs.* a To indite; to compose. b To dictate. c To indict.

dite, *n.* [Cf. DIT, *n.*, DITTY.] *Obs.* a A composition; a song. b Diction. c Outery; clamor.

dite'ment, *n* [Cf. OF *ditement.*] **1** A dite, writing. *Obs.* **2.** [Cf INDICTMENT.] An indictment. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dit'er (dĭt'ẽr), *n.* One who dites; writer; indicter. *Obs.*

di-ter'e-bene, *n.* [*di-* + *terebene*] = COLOPHENE. [tertiary.

di-ter'ti-a-ry, *a. Chem.* Doubly

di-thal'lous, *a. Chem.* See DI-

dithe † DIGHT.

di-the'cal (dī-thē'kăl), **di-the'cous** (-thē'kŭs), *a.* [*di-* + *theca.*] *Bot.* Having two thecæ or cells. [GRASS.

dith'er-ing grass. = QUAKING

di-thi'on (dī-thī'ŏn; dĭth'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*di-* + Gr *θεῖον* sulphur.] *Pharm* The sodium salt of dithiosalicylic acid, used as an antiseptic for wounds.

Dith'y-ram'bos (dĭth'ĭ-răm'bŏs), **Dith'y-ram'bus** (-bŭs), *n.* [Gr. *Διθύραμβος.*] See DIONYSUS; cf. DITHYRAMB, 1.

di'tion (dĭsh'ŭn), *n* [L. *dictio, dictio:* cf. F. *diction.*] Dominion; rule; the country ruled. *Obs.*

di'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Tributary. *Obs.* — *n.* A subject. *Obs.*

dit'o-kous (dĭt'ō-kŭs), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. *τόκος* a bringing forth, offspring.] *Zool.* a Producing two eggs or young at a time. b Producing two kinds of young.

di-tre'ma-tous (dī-trē'mă-tŭs), *a.* [*di-* + Gr *τρῆμα, τρήματος*, hole.] *Zoöl.* a Having the two genital openings separate; — of fresh-water pulmonate snails b Having the genital and anal openings separate; — of the viviparous fishes, Di-ine'mi-dæ (-mĭ-dē), or Embiotocidæ (which see) — **di-tre'mid**, *a. & n.*

di'tri-chot'o-mous-ly, *adv* of DITRICHOTOMOUS

di'tri-glyph'ic (dī'trĭ-glĭf'ĭk), *a* Of, pertaining to, or arranged with, a ditriglyph.

dit'ro-chous (dĭt'rō-kŭs), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. *τροχός* a runner. Cf. TROCHANTER.] *Zool.* Having the trochanters composed of two pieces, as most of the gallflies, sawflies, ichneumon flies, and related Hymenoptera, which in some classifications constitute a group, **Dit'ro-cha** (-kă).

dit'ten. † DITTANY.

dit'to-gram, *n.* A dittograph.

dit'ton, *n.* [F. *dicton*, fr. L.

ā̆le, senāte, cāre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, åsk, sofā; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recēnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cōnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

dit'ty-bag', *or* **dit'ty-box'** (dĭt'ĭ-), *n.* A sailor's small bag or box to hold thread, needles, tape, etc.

di'u-re'sis (dī'ū-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See DIURETIC.] *Med.* Free or excessive excretion of urine.

di'u-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *diureticus*, Gr. διουρητικός, fr. διουρεῖν to make water; διά through + οὐρεῖν to make water, fr. οὖρον urine: cf. F. *diurétique*.] *Med.* Tending to increase the secretion and discharge of urine.

diuretic salt, *Med.*, potassium acetate.

di'u-ret'ic, *n.* A medicine with diuretic properties.

di'u-re'tin (-rē'tĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A double sodium salt of theobromine and salicylic acid used as a diuretic.

di-ur'nal (dī-ûr'năl), *a.* [L. *diurnalis*, fr. *dies* day. See DEITY; cf. JOURNAL.] **1.** Daily; recurring every day; performed in a day; going through its changes in a day; constituting the measure of a day; as, a *diurnal* fever; a *diurnal* task; *diurnal* aberration, or *diurnal* parallax. **2.** Relating to the daytime; belonging to the period of daylight, distinguished from the night; — opposed to *nocturnal*; as, *diurnal* heat; *diurnal* hours. **3.** *Bot.* **a** Opening during the day, and closing at night, as many flowers. **b** Lasting only a day; ephemeral. *Rare.* **4.** *Zoöl.* Active by day; — opp. to *nocturnal*, *crepuscular*.

Syn. — See DAILY.

diurnal aberration, *Astron.*, the aberration of light arising from the effect of the earth's rotation upon the apparent direction of motion of light. — **d. acceleration of the fixed stars**, the amount by which their apparent diurnal motion exceeds that of the sun, in consequence of which they daily come to the meridian of any place about three minutes and fifty-six seconds of solar time earlier than on the day preceding. — **d. arc**, the arc described by the sun during the daytime or while above the horizon; hence, also, the arc described by the moon or a star from rising to setting. — **d. birds of prey**, the hawks, eagles, vultures, etc, as distinguished from the owls. — **d. circle**, the apparent circle, or parallel of declination, described by a celestial body in consequence of the earth's rotation. — **d. gradient**, *Meteor.*, the systematic diurnal components of the general average gradients, at any place, of atmospheric pressure, temperature, or other meteorologic element. — **d. Lepidoptera**, the butterflies as distinguished from the moths. — **d. libration of the moon**. See LIBRATION. — **d. motion of a heavenly body**, that apparent westerly motion of the body which is due to the earth's axial motion. — **d. motion of the earth**, the rotatory motion of the earth upon its axis during twenty-four hours. — **d. parallax**. See PARALLAX. — **d. revolution of a planet**, the rotatory motion of the planet upon its own axis.

di-ur'nal, *n.* [See DIURNAL, *a.*] A daybook; a journal; a diary. *Archaic.* Hence: **a** *R. C. Ch.* A small volume containing the daily service for the "little hours," viz., prime, tierce, sext, nones, vespers, and compline. **b** A daily journal, a newspaper. *Archaic.*

di-ur'nal-ly, *adv.* Daily; every day.

di-ur'nule (dī-ûr'nūl), *n.* [See DIURNAL; -ULE.] *Pharm.* A pill or other medicinal preparation containing the full amount of the drug to be administered in one day.

di'u-tur'nal (dī'ū-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *diuturnus*, fr. *diu* a long time, by day; akin to *dies* day.] Of long continuance; lasting. *Rare.* — **di'u-tur'ni-ty** (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

In no one year of this *diuturnity* did the fundamental principles of juridical science cease to develop. *G. C. Lee.*

‖ **di'va** (dē'va), *n.*; *It. pl* DIVE (-vā). [It., prop. fem. of *divo* divine, L. *divus*.] A prima donna.

di'va-gate (dī'vă-gāt), *v. i.*; DI'VA-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); DI'VA-GAT'ING (-gā'tĭng). [See DIVAGATION.] To wander about; to stray; hence, to digress.

di'va-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *divagari* to wander about; *di-* = *dis-* + *vagari* to stroll about: cf. F. *dvagation*. See VAGARY.] A wandering about or astray; digression.

Let us be set down without further *divagation*. *Thackeray*

di-van' (dĭ-văn'; *in senses 4 & 5, commonly* dī'văn), *n* [Per. *dīwān* a book of many leaves, an account book, a collection of books, a senate, council: cf. Ar. *daiwān*, F. *divan*.] **1.** In Turkey and other Oriental countries: A council of state; a royal court. Also used by the poets for a grand deliberative council or assembly. **2.** A saloon or hall where a council is held; in Oriental countries, the state reception room in palaces, and in the houses of the richer citizens. Cushions on the floor or on benches are ranged round the room. **3.** One of the mattresses of a lewan, with its cushions and covering complete, also, the lewan itself. See LEWAN. **4.** A cushioned seat, or a large, low sofa or couch; esp., one fixed to its place. **5.** A coffee and smoking saloon. **6.** A book, esp., a collection of poems written by one author, as, the *divan* of Hafiz. *Persia.*

di-va'ri-ant (dī-vā'rĭ-ănt), *a.* [*di-* + *variant*.] *Phys. Chem.* Capable of twofold variation; having two degrees of freedom; — said of a system in which the number of components equals the number of phases.

di-var'i-cate (dī-văr'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; DI-VAR'I-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); DI-VAR'I-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *divaricatus*, p. p. of *divaricare* to stretch apart; *di-* = *dis-* + *varicare* to straddle, fr. *varicus* straddling, fr. *varus* stretched outwards.] **1.** To part into two branches; to become bifid; to fork. **2.** To diverge; to be divaricate.

di-var'i-cate, *v. t.* To divide into two branches.

di-var'i-cate, *a.* [L. *divaricatus*, p. p.] Diverging; spreading asunder; specif., *Bot.*, widely diverging, as the branches of some trees and shrubs. — **di-var'i-cate-ly**, *adv.*

di-var'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A stretching apart; a straddling. **2.** A separation into two parts or branches; a forking. **3.** An ambiguity; disagreement or difference in opinion.

dive (dīv), *v. i.*; DIVED (dīvd); DIV'ING (dīv'ĭng); *Colloq. pret., chiefly U. S.*, DOVE (dōv). [ME. *dwen*, *duven*, AS. *dūfan* to sink, v. t., fr. *dūfan*, v. i.; akin to Icel. *dūfa*, G. *taufen*, E. *dip*, *deep*. Cf. DIP.] **1.** To plunge into water headforemost; to thrust the body under, or deeply into, water or other fluid.

It is not that pearls fetch a high price because men have *dived* for them *Whately*

When closely pressed it [the loon] *dove* . . and left the young bird sitting in the water *J. Burroughs*

2. To penetrate with the body or with the hand into any substance, body, or recess, — usually implying haste or suddenness; as, he *dived* into the alley. **3.** Fig.: To plunge or to go deeply into any subject, question, business, etc.; to penetrate; to explore. *South.*

dive, *v. t.* **1.** To plunge (a person or thing) into water; to thrust (the hand or something held) into (anything); to dip; duck. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To penetrate or explore by diving, to plunge into. *R.*

He *dives* the hollow, climbs the steeps. *Emerson.*

dive, *n.* **1.** A plunge headforemost into water, the act of one who dives, literally or figuratively. **2.** A place of low resort. *Chiefly U. S.*

The music halls and *dives* in the . . city. *J. Hawthorne.*

di-vel'li-cate (dī-vĕl'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [*di-* = *dis-* + L. *vellicatus*, p. p. of *vellicare* to pluck, fr. *vellere* to pull.] To pull in pieces; to tear apart. *Rare.*

div'er (dīv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, dives.

Divers and fishers for pearls. *Woodward*

2. *Zoöl.* Any of the several species of loon (which see); also (alone or in combination), any of various other birds skillful in diving, as grebes, sea ducks, auks, penguins, etc. **3.** A pickpocket. *Slang, Eng.*

di-verge' (dĭ-vûrj'), *v. i.*; DI-VERGED' (-vûrjd'), DI-VERG'ING (-vûr'jĭng). [*di-* = *dis-* + L. *vergere* to bend, incline. See VERGE.] **1.** To extend from a common point in different directions; to lead away from one another; to tend to spread apart; to turn aside or deviate (as from a given direction); as, rays of light *diverge* as they proceed from the sun; the path *diverges* from the main road; — opposed to *converge*. **2.** To differ from a typical form; to vary from a normal condition; to dissent from a creed, position, or opinion.

di-verge', *v. t.* To cause to diverge.

di-ver'gence (dĭ-vûr'jĕns; 277) } *n.*; *pl.* -GENCES (-jĕn-sĕz;
di-ver'gen-cy (dĭ-vûr'jĕn-sĭ) } 151), -GENCIES (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *divergence*.] **1.** A receding from each other in moving from a common center, state of being divergent; as, an angle is formed by the *divergence* of straight lines; — the opposite of *convergence*. **2.** Disagreement, difference; deviation from a standard.

Related with some *divergence* by other writers. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

divergence of a vector, *Math.*, the expression $\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}+\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z}$, where X, Y, Z are the rectangular components of the vector F; — written *div. F*, and so called as representing in hydrodynamics an outflow per unit of volume.

divergence theorem. *Math.* The theorem of Gauss and Green that the flux of a vector through a closed surface G equals the integral of its divergence over the bounded space.

di-ver'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [Cf. F. *divergent*. See DIVERGE.] **1.** Receding farther and farther from each other, as lines radiating from one point; deviating gradually from a given direction; — opposed to *convergent*. **2.** *Optics.* Causing divergence of rays; as, a *divergent* lens. **3.** Relating to, or characterized by, divergence or disagreement; as, a *divergent* statement.

divergent integral, *Math.*, a definite integral, $\int_a^b f(x)dx$, that loses its meaning because $f(x)$ becomes infinite for some value of x between a and b. — **d. series**, *Math.*, a series the sum of whose first n terms either increases indefinitely or oscillates indefinitely between finite limits as n increases indefinitely.

di'vers (dī'vẽrz), *a.* [F. *dwers*, L. *diversus* turned in different directions, different, p. p. of *divertere*. See DIVERT; cf. DIVERSE.] **1.** Different in kind or species; diverse. *Obs.*

Thou shalt not sow thy vineyard with *divers* seeds. *Deut.* xxii. 9.

2. Perverse; evil, cruel. *Obs.* **3.** Several; sundry; various; more than one, but not definite in number; as, *divers* philosophers; — now limited to the plural. Also used substantively or pronominally.

Divers of Antonio's creditors. *Shak.*

Syn. — See DIFFERENT.

di-verse' (dĭ-vûrs'; dī'vẽrs; 277), *a.* [Same word as *divers*. See DIVERS.] **1.** Different; unlike; dissimilar; distinct; separate

The word . . . is used in a sense very *diverse* from its original import. *J. Edwards.*

Our roads are *diverse*: farewell, love! said she. *R. Browning.*

2. Capable of various forms; multiform.

Eloquence is a great and *diverse* thing. *B. Jonson*

3. Perverse; adverse; evil. *Obs.* **4.** Sundry; various; several; divers. *Obs.*

Syn. — See DIFFERENT.

di-verse'ly (dĭ-vûrs'lĭ; dī'vẽrs-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In different ways; differently; variously.

How *diversely* love doth his pageants play. *Spenser*

2. In different directions; divergently.

On life's vast ocean *diversely* we sail. *Pope.*

di-ver'si- (dĭ-vûr'sĭ-). Combining form from Latin *diversus*, meaning *diverse*.

di-ver'si-fi-ca'tion (dĭ-vûr'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *diversification*. See DIVERSIFY.] Act of diversifying, or state of being diversified; that which exhibits diversity; variation; variegation; modification; change; diversity.

Infinite *diversifications* of tints may be produced. *Adventurer*

di-ver'si-fied (dĭ-vûr'sĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of aspects or objects, variegated; as, *diversified* scenery or landscape.

di-ver'si-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*diversi-* + *-form*.] Of a different form; of varied forms.

di-ver'si-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; DI-VER'SI-FIED (-fīd); DI-VER'SI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *diversifier*, LL. *diversificare*, fr. L. *diversus* diverse + *-ficare* (in comp.), akin to *facere* to make. See DIVERSE, -FY.] **1.** To make diverse, or various, in form or quality; to give variety to; to variegate.

Its seven colors, that *diversify* all the face of nature *I. Taylor.*

2. To differentiate (one from another); to make different (from). *Obs.* "*Diversified* one from another." *Locke.*

di-ver'si-fy, *v. i.* To change, to vary; to produce diversity. *Rare.*

di-ver'sion (dĭ-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *diversion*. See DIVERT.] **1.** Act of turning aside from any course, occupation, or object; as, the *diversion* of a stream from its channel; *diversion* of the mind from business.

2. That which diverts; that which turns or draws the mind from care or study, and thus relaxes and amuses; sport; play; pastime; as, the *diversions* of youth.

Such productions of wit and humor as expose vice and folly, furnish useful *diversion* to readers *Addison.*

3. *Mil.* Act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point of the principal operation; an attack, alarm, or feint which diverts attention.

Syn. — Amusement, entertainment, pastime, recreation, sport, game, play, solace, merriment.

di-ver'si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *diversité*, L. *diversitas*, fr. *diversus*. See DIVERSE.] **1.** A state of difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness.

They will prove opposite, and not resting in a bare *diversity*, rise into a contrariety. *South.*

2. Difference; multiformity; variety. "*Diversity* of sounds." *Shak.* "*Diversities* of opinion." *Secker.*

3. Variegation. "Bright *diversities* of day." *Pope.*

4. Variation from right or goodness; perversity; evil. *Obs.*

Syn. — See VARIETY.

di-ver'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Serving or tending to divert. *R.* **2.** Distinguishing. *Obs. Raleigh.*

di-vert' (dĭ-vûrt'), *v. t.*; DI-VERT'ED; DI-VERT'ING. [F. *divertir*, fr. L. *divertere*, *diversum*, to go different ways, turn aside; *di-* = *dis-* + *vertere* to turn See VERSION; cf. DIVORCE.] **1.** To turn aside (from or to); to turn off from any course or intended application; to deflect; as, to *divert* a river from its channel, to *divert* commerce from its usual course; to *divert* a sum to charity.

2. To turn away from any occupation, business, or study; to cause to have lively and agreeable sensations; to amuse; to entertain; as, children are *diverted* with sports

O, I have been vastly *diverted* with the story. *Sheridan.*

3. To occupy or while away (time). *Obs.*

Syn. — Entertain, recreate, delight. See AMUSE.

di-vert', *v. i.* To turn aside; to deviate; digress. *Archaic.*

I *diverted* to see one of the prince's palaces. *Evelyn.*

di-ver'ti-cle (dĭ-vûr'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *diverticulum*, *deverticulum*, a bypath, fr. *divertere*, *devertere*, to turn away.] **1.** A turning; a byway; a bypath. *Obs.* **2.** *Anat.* A diverticulum. *Rare.*

di'ver-tic'u-lum (dī'vẽr-tĭk'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -ULA (-lă). [L. See DIVERTICLE.] *Anat.* A blind tube or sac branching off from a cavity or canal; a cæcum. — **di'ver-tic'u-lar** (-lăr), *a.*

di-vert'ing (dĭ-vûr'tĭng), *p. a.* Amusing; entertaining; distracting. — **di-vert'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **di-vert'ing-ness**, *n.*

di-ver'tise (dĭ-vûr'tĭz, *later* dĭv'ẽr-tīz'; cf. ADVERTISE), *v. t.* [F. *divertir*, p. pr. *divertissant*.] To divert; esp., to entertain. *Obs.*

di-vert'ise-ment (dĭ-vûr'tĭz-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. DIVERTISSEMENT.] **1.** Diversion; amusement; recreation.

2. A divertissement (in sense 2).

‖ **di'ver'tisse'ment'** (dē'vẽr'tēs'măN'), *n.* [F.] **1.** An entertainment; diversion; amusement. **2. a** A short ballet, or other entertainment, between the acts of a play. **b** A light, diverting piece of music. **c** An episode in a fugue.

di-ver'tive (dĭ-vûr'tĭv), *a.* [From DIVERT.] Tending to divert; diverting; amusing; interesting.

Things of a pleasant and *divertive* nature. *Rogers.*

Di'ves (dī'vēz), *n.*; *pl.* DIVESES (-ĕz). [L., rich.] The rich man in the parable of "the rich man and Lazarus" (*Luke* xvi. 19–31); — commonly so called from the occurrence of the Latin adjective *dives* in this passage in the Vulgate. Hence, a rich man; a rich worldling.

di-vest' (dĭ-vĕst'), *v. t.*; DI-VEST'ED; DI-VEST'ING. [LL. *divestire* (*di-* = *dis-* + L. *vestire* to dress), equiv. to L. *devestire*, from which comes *devest*, which is now rare except as a legal term. See DEVEST, VEST.] **1.** To unclothe; to strip, as of clothes, arms, or equipage; — opposed to *invest*. **2.** Fig.: To strip; to deprive; to dispossess; as, to *divest* one of his rights; to *divest* one's self of passions.

Wretches *divested* of every moral feeling. *Goldsmith.*

3. To put off; to lay aside; as, to *divest* all fear. *Rare.* **4.** *Law.* To annul or take away (a vested right); to devest.

di-vest'i-tive (dĭ-vĕs'tĭ-tĭv), *a.* *Law.* Having the function or effect of divesting. See DISPOSITIVE, *Cit.* "A '*divestitive* fact' puts an end to a right altogether." *T. E. Holland.*

dictum. See DICTUM.] A phrase, as a proverb. *Obs.*

di'u-ra'nate (dī'ū-rā'nĕt), *n.* [*di-* + *uranium*.] *Chem.* A salt of a theoretical acid, $H_2U_2O_7$ (di'u-ran'ic ac'id [-răn'ĭk]), of uranium; as, sodium *diuranate*, $Na_2U_2O_7{\cdot}H_2O$, a yellow salt used in making uranium glass.

di-ur're-ide (dī-ûr'rē-īd; -ĭd), *n.* Also -id. *Chem.* See UREIDE.

di'u-ret'i-cal, *a.* Diuretic — **di'u-ret'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **di'u-ret'i-cal-ness**, *n*

Di-ur'na (dĭ-ûr'nă), *n. pl* [NL., fr. L. *diurnus* belonging to the day.] *Zool* = RHOPALOCERA

di-ur'nal-ist, *n* A journalist. *Obs. or Archaic.*

di-ur'nal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

di'ur-na'tion (dī'ûr-nā'shŭn), *n. Zool.* Dormancy by day, as in the case of the bats.

di-urne', *a.* Diurnal. *Obs.*

Di'us Fi'di-us (fĭd'ĭ-ŭs). [L.] See FIDES.

Div (dĕv). Var. of DEV.

div (dĭv), *v.* To do. *Scot. or North. Eng. Dial.*

div. *Abbr.* Divide; divided; dividend; divine; division; divisor.

di-va'lent (dī-vā'lĕnt; dĭv'ă-lĕnt), *a.* [*di-* + L. *valens*. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Bivalent.

Di-va'li-a (dĭ-vā'lĭ-a), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* = ANGERONALIA. Angerona being also known as **Diva Angerona** (dī'vă).

di-vap'o-ra'tion (dī-văp'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [*di-* = *dis-* + *vaporation*.] Evaporation. *Obs.*

di-va'ri-ant, *n. Math.* A mixed concomitant. *Salmon.*

di-var'i-cat'ing-ly, *adv.* of *divaricating*, p. pr.

di-var'i-ca'tor, *n.* That which divaricates; *Zool.*, a muscle which causes divergence or separation of parts, specif., one of those which open the shell of brachiopods.

divast. Erron. for DEVAST, devastated. *Obs.*

Dive (dēv). Var. of DEV.

dive'dap'per (dīv'-). ✝ DIDAPPER.

div'el (dĭv'ĕl). Obs., colloq., or dial. var. of DEVIL.

di-vel' (dĭ-vĕl'), *v. t.* [L. *dwellere*: *di-*, *dis-* + *vellere* to pluck.] To rend apart. *Obs.*

di-vel'lent, *a.* [L. *dvellens*, p. pr.] Drawing asunder. *Rare.*

Div'er, **Colonel** (dīv'ẽr). In Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," the self-important editor of the "New York Rowdy Journal"

di'ver, *v. i.* [Cf. E. dial. *daver* to waver, D. *daveren* to shake.] To tremble; quake. *Obs.*

di'verb, *n.* [Cf. L *diverbium* the colloquial part of a comedy, dialogue; *di-* = *dis-* + *verbum* word.] A proverb, often antithetical; a byword. *Obs.*

di-ver'ber-ate, *v. t.* [L. *diverberatus*, p. p. of *diverberare* to strike asunder; *di-* = *dis-* + *verberare* to beat.] *Obs.* To strike or sound through. — **di-ver'ber-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

di-verge'ment, *n.* See -MENT.'

di-verg'ent-ly (dĭ-vûr'jĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* of DIVERGENT.

di-verg'ing (dĭ-vûr'jĭng), *p. pr.* of DIVERGE. — **di-ver'g'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **diverging meniscus**. See LENS. — **d. series.** = DIVERGENT SERIES.

di-verse', *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *diverser* to change, vary.] *Obs.* **1.** To be different; to vary; to differ **2.** To turn aside; to diverge.

di-verse', *adv.* Diversely.

di-verse'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

di-ver'si-fi'a-ble (dĭ-vûr'sĭ-fī'a-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **di-ver'si-fi'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

di-ver'si-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that diversifies.

di-ver'si-flo'rous (-flō'rŭs), *a. Bot* Having variously colored flowers

di-ver'si-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-āt), **di-ver'si-fo'li-ous** (-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Having leaves of various forms or colors.

di'ver-sil'o-quent (dī'vẽr-sĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [*diversi-* + L. *loquens* speaking.] Speaking in different ways. *Rare.*

di'ver-siv'o-lent (-sĭv'ō-lĕnt), *a.* [*diversi-* + L. *volens* wishing.] Desiring different things. *Obs*

di'vers-ly (dī'vẽrz-lĭ), *adv.* of DIVERS.

di-ver'so in-tu'i-tu. [L.] With or in a different view, purpose, or design; by a different course.

di-ver'so-ry, *n.* [L. *diversorium*, *deversorium*, an inn or lodging.] A wayside inn; a lodging.

di'ver's pal'sy *or* **pa-ral'y-sis** (dĭv'ẽrz). *Med.* Caisson disease.

di-vert'-er, *n.* One that diverts, turns off, or pleases.

di-vert'i-ble (dĭ-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **di-vert'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

di'ver-tic'u-la, *n.*, *pl.* of DIVERTICULUM.

di'ver-tic'u-late (dī'vẽr-tĭk'ū-lāt), **di'ver-tic'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a. Anat.* Having a diverticulum or diverticula.

‖ **di-ver'ti-men'to** (dē-vẽr'tē-mĕn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tē). [It.] *Music.* = DIVERTISSEMENT

di-ver'tis-sant, *a.* [F.] Entertaining; agreeable. *Obs.*

di-vert'ment, *n.* Diversion. *R.*

Di'ves costs (dī'vēz). See PAUPER COSTS.

di-vest'i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *R.*

di-vest'i-ture (dĭ-ves'tĭ-tūr), *n.* Act of divesting (a person or thing), or state of being divested.

di-vest'ment (dĭ-vĕst'mĕnt), *n.* Act of divesting, or state of being divested.

di-vide' (dĭ-vīd'), *v. t.*; DI-VID'ED (-vīd'ĕd), DI-VID'ING (-vīd'ĭng). [L. *dividere, divisum*; *di-* = *dis-* + a root perh. signifying *to part*; cf. Skr. *vidh* to be empty, to lack; perh. akin to L. *vidua* widow, and E. *widow*. Cf. DEVICE, DEVISE.] **1.** To part asunder (a whole); to sever into two or more parts or pieces; to sunder; to separate into parts.

Divide the living child in two. 1 *Kings* iii. 25.

2. To cause to be separate; to keep apart by a partition, or by an imaginary line or limit; to cut off; to part; as, a wall *divides* two houses; a stream *divides* the towns.

3. To make partition of among a number; to apportion, as profits of stock among proprietors; to give in shares, to distribute; to mete out; to share.

Ye shall *divide* the land by lot. *Num.* xxxiii 54.

4. To disunite in opinion or interest; to make discordant or hostile; to set at variance.

If a kingdom be *divided* against itself, that kingdom cannot stand. *Mark* iii. 24.

Every family became now *divided* within itself. *Prescott.*

5. To separate into classes or parts; to classify, specif. in order to ascertain the votes for and against a measure, as, to *divide* a legislative house upon a question.

6. *Math.* To subject to mathematical division.

7. *Logic.* To separate into species; also, to separate (classes or class terms) by abstraction or by restriction of denotation; to distinguish.

8. *Mech.* To mark divisions on; to graduate, as, to *divide* a sextant.

9. *Music.* To play or sing in a florid style. *Obs.*

10. To give off; to diffuse; as, the sun *divides* heat. *Obs.*

Syn. — DIVIDE, SEPARATE, PART, SEVER, SUNDER. DIVIDE commonly stresses the idea of resulting parts, groups, or sections; as, "he that will *divide* a minute into a thousand parts" (*Shak.*); "And he *divided* unto them his living" (*Luke* xv. 12); "No more let Life *divide* what Death can join together" (*Shelley*). SEPARATE implies a putting or keeping apart; as, "The work is great and large, and we are *separated* upon the wall, one far from another" (*Neh.* iv. 19); to *separate* the wheat from the chaff; the river *separated* (kept apart) the opposing forces; cf. the Delaware *divides* (marks off) Pennsylvania from New Jersey. PART frequently implies a closer original union, or a more complete separation, or both, than *divide* and *separate*; as, "The soul and body rive not more in *parting* than greatness going off" (*Shak.*); "The Lord do so to me . . . if ought but death *part* thee and me" (*Ruth* i. 17); to *part* two combatants. SEVER adds the implication of violence (esp. by or as if by cutting), and frequently applies to the separation of a part from the whole; as, to *sever* a bough by one blow of the ax, to *sever* the head from the body; "bands of union which no power can *sever*" (*Shelley*). SUNDER frequently implies a violent rending or wrenching apart; as, "Even as a splitted bark, so *sunder* we" (*Shak.*). See DISTINCT, PART, DISTRIBUTIVELY; cf. JOIN.

di-vide', *v. i.* **1.** To be separated; to part; to move apart; to branch *Milton.*

The Indo-Germanic family *divides* into three groups. *J. Peile*

2. To cause separation; to disunite.

A gulf, a strait, the sea intervening between islands, *divide* less than the matted forest. *Bancroft.*

3. To have a share; to partake.

You shall in all *divide* with us. *Shak.*

4. To vote, as in the British Parliament, by separating into two parties (as on opposite sides or in opposite lobbies), that is, the 'ayes' dividing from the 'noes.'

di-vide', *n.* A dividing ridge or section of high ground between two basins or areas of drainage; a watershed.

di-vid'ed (dĭ-vīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 7, 151), *p. a.* **1.** Broken in pieces; incomplete. *Obs.*

2. Parted; disunited; distributed. In technical uses: **a** *Bot.* Cut into distinct parts by incisions extending to the base or to the midrib; — said of a leaf. **b** *Phon.* Uttered, as a consonant, with the tongue so placed that it divides the oral passage laterally into two channels for the escape of the breath or voice, as commonly in *l*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 61. **c** *Music.* Mutually independent; — applied to instruments or voices that temporarily give separate parts. **d** *Logic.* Subjected to logical division. **e** *Hindu Law.* (1) Separated or freed from the bond or obligation of the joint family; as, a *divided* member; a *divided* brother. (2) Consisting of the fragments remaining from the pinda, or funeral cake. See PINDA.

divided proposition, *Logic*, a proposition in which a sign of modality intervenes between the subject and predicate. *Cent. Dict.* — **d. skirt**, a skirt resembling Turkish trousers, worn chiefly in gymnastics; also, a skirt in two parts, worn in horseback or bicycle riding.

— **di-vid'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **di-vid'ed-ness**, *n.*

div'i-dend (dĭv'ĭ-dĕnd), *n.* [L. *dividendum* thing to be divided, neut. of the gerundive of *dividere*: cf. F. *dividende*.] **1.** A sum of money or quantity of commodities to be divided and distributed; the share of a sum divided that falls to each individual; a distributive sum, share, or percentage; — applied to the profits as apportioned among shareholders, and to assets as apportioned among creditors; as, the *dividend* of a bank, a railway corporation, or a bankrupt estate. The exclusion and the inclusion of a dividend in a sale, according to express agreement, are denoted respectively by the phrases **dividend off** or **ex dividend**, and **dividend on**, in England **cum dividend**.

A failure to pay *dividends* to shareholders does not, like a failure to pay interest on borrowed money, lay a company open to being declared bankrupt. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. Specif.: *Life Insurance.* The share of surplus earned by, and allocated to, any policy; — in England often called *bonus*. *Dividends* are called *annual, accumulation, deferred, cash, reversionary*, and *contingent*, according to the time or conditions of their payment. *Accumulation* and *deferred dividends* are essentially the same, both being dividends payable from the surplus accumulated during a given period to those policy holders only who are alive at its expiry and whose policies are then in force.

3. *Math.* A number or quantity that is to be divided.

dividend warrant. An order, essentially a check, on which a shareholder receives his dividend. It may be crossed like a check, but, unlike a check, when payable to the order of two or more persons, it is customarily paid on the indorsement of any one of them. *Eng.*

di-vid'er (dĭ-vīd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that divides (in any sense); esp., one that separates anything into parts.

2. One who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or a *divider* over you? *Luke* xii 14.

3. One that causes division.

Hate is of all things the mightiest *divider*. *Milton*

4. Usually *pl.* An instrument for dividing lines, describing circles, etc.; compasses. See COMPASS, *Illust.*

5. A prow on a harvester which parts off the grain to be cut.

di-vid'ing (dĭ-vīd'ĭng), *p. a.* That divides; separating, marking divisions; graduating. — **di-vid'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dividing engine, a machine for graduating circles (as for astronomical instruments) or bars (as for scales), also for spacing off and cutting teeth in wheels. — **d. plate**, *Mach.*, an index plate. — **d. sinker**, in knitting machines, a sinker between two jack sinkers and acting alternately with them

div'i-div'i (dĭv'ĭ-dĭv'ĭ), *n.* [Native name.] **a** A small tree of tropical America (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*); also, its curiously twisted astringent pods, yielding a large proportion of tannic and gallic acid, used by tanners and dyers. **b** The related species *C. tinctoria* and its pods.

di-vid'u-al (dĭ-vĭd'ū-ăl), *a.* [See DIVIDUOUS.] **1.** Separate, distinct; separable.

2. Fragmentary; divisible.

3. Divided, shared, or participated in. *Rare.* *Milton.*

di-vid'u-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dividuus* divisible, divided, fr. *dividere*.] Divisible; separable; dividual. *Rare.*

Di-vi'na Com-me'dia (dē-vē'nä kŏm-mā'dyä). [It.] Lit., Divine Comedy; — title of a celebrated Italian epic poem by Dante (1265-1321). It is divided into three parts, "L' Inferno" (Hell), "Il Purgatorio" (Purgatory), and "Il Paradiso" (Paradise), the poet representing himself as journeying through these regions. Dante called it a *Commedia* because it ends happily, and the epithet *Divina* was added by admirers of later times. See INFERNO; BEATRICE, 2.

div'i-na'tion (dĭv'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *divinatio*, fr. *divinare, divinatum*, to foresee, foretell, fr. *divinus*: cf. F. *divination*. See DIVINE, *a.*] **1.** The act of divining; a foreseeing or foretelling of future events or of discovering hidden knowledge. Divination is a world-wide practice resting upon the assumption of the active coöperation of unseen powers in the divinatory rites. These rites are of two main types: (1) Those depending upon the psychical condition of the diviner, including: divination through inspiration or divine enthusiasm, as in the case of the Pythia who uttered the oracles of Apollo at Delphi; through dreams, esp. at the shrine of a deity; through trances and mediumship, as in modern spiritualism; through crystal gazing (see CRYSTAL VISION), and other means of inducing hallucinatory images. (2) Those taking the form of magic and mantic arts, such as: the study of omens, esp. the inspection of the entrails of sacrificed animals, the flight of birds, the fall of talismans, cards, etc. (cf. AUGURY); the study of natural phenomena and portents, as in astrology, palmistry, etc.; sortilege, or the casting of lots (gambling itself among the lower races being deemed to be under the direction of unseen powers); ordeals, esp. for the determination of guilt or innocence, and including the ordeal by combat. Cf. MAGIC.

There shall not be found among you any one that . . . useth *divination*, or an observer of times, or an enchanter. *Deut.* xviii. 10.

2. An indication of what is future or secret, augury; omen; conjectural presage; prediction.

Syn. — See DISCERNMENT.

div'i-na'tor (dĭv'ĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who practices or pretends to divination; a diviner. *Burton.*

di-vin'a-to-ry (dĭ-vĭn'ä-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *divinatoire*.] Professing, or relating to, divination. "A natural *divinatory* instinct." *Cowley.*

di-vine' (dĭ-vīn'), *a.*; DI-VIN'ER (-vīn'ẽr); DI-VIN'EST (-ĕst). [ME. also *devin*, OF. *divin, devin*, F. *divin*, L. *divinus* divine, divinely inspired, fr. *divus, dius*, belonging to a deity; akin to Gr. δῖος, and L. *deus* God. See DEITY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to God; as, *divine* perfections; the *divine* will. "The immensity of the *divine* nature." *Paley.*

2. Proceeding from God; as, *divine* judgments.

3. Appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise; religious; pious; holy; as, *divine* service; *divine* songs.

4. Pertaining to, or proceeding from, a deity; of the nature of a god or gods. "The *divine* Apollo sald." *Shak.*

5. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; supremely admirable; apparently above what is human; — in this sense admitting of comparison; as, the *divinest* mind. *Sir J. Davies.* "The *divine* Desdemona." *Shak.*

But not to one in this benighted age
Is that *divine* inspiration given. *Gray.*

6. Presageful; foreboding; prescient. *Obs.*

His heart, *divine* of something ill. *Milton.*

7. Relating to divinity or theology; religious; sacred.

Church history and other *divine* learning. *South.*

Syn. — Supernatural, superhuman, godlike, heavenly, celestial; pious, holy, sacred; preëminent.

Divine Comedy. = DIVINA COMMEDIA. — **d. right**, *or* **d. right of kings**, the right of a king to rule as posited by the patriarchal theory of government, esp. under the doctrine that no misconduct and no dispossession can forfeit the right of a monarch or his heirs to the throne, and to the obedience of the people. — **d. service**, the worship of God, or a spiritual service forming a part of this. — **d. tree.** = BHUTAN CYPRESS.

di-vine', *n.* [OF. *devin*, LL. *divinus*. See DIVINE, *a.*] **1.** A diviner; soothsayer. *Obs.*

2. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

The first *divines* of New England were surpassed by none in extensive erudition. *J. Woodbridge*

3. One skilled in divinity; a theologian. "Poets were the first *divines*." *Denham.*

4. A priest or scholar of a heathen religion. *Obs.*

di-vine', *v. t.*; DI-VINED' (-vīnd'); DI-VIN'ING (-vĭn'ĭng). [ME. also *devinen*, F. *deviner*, L. *divinare*. See DIVINATION.] **1.** To discover or make known, as if by divination; to interpret; to disclose. *Obs.*

2. To perceive through reasoning, sympathy, or intuition; to detect; to conjecture; as, to *divine* another's need.

3. To foresee or foreknow; to anticipate.

A sagacity which *divined* the evil designs. *Bancroft.*

4 To foretell; to predict; to presage; to portend. *Obs. or R.*

Darest thou . . . *divine* his downfall? *Shak.*

5. To contrive; to devise. *Obs.*

6. To render divine, or to deify. *Obs.*

Syn. — Guess, conjecture, surmise; foretell, predict, presage, prophesy, prognosticate, forebode.

di-vine' (dĭ-vīn'), *v. i.* **1.** To use or practice divination; to foretell by divination; to utter prognostications, to prophesy.

The prophets thereof *divine* for money. *Micah* iii. 11.

2. To have or feel a presage or foreboding.

Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts *Shak.*

3 To conjecture or guess; as, to *divine* rightly.

di-vine'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a divine or godlike manner, holily; admirably or excellently in a supreme degree.

Most *divinely* fair. *Tennyson.*

2. By the agency or influence of God.

di-vine'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being divine; superhuman or supreme excellence. *Shak.*

di-vin'er (dĭ-vīn'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *devineor*.] One who divines (in any sense); as: **a** One who foretells by divination or supernatural means; a soothsayer; an augur. **b** One who conjectures or guesses correctly. *Locke.*

di-vin'er-ess, *n.* [OF. *devineresse*.] A female diviner; a prophetess, a sibyl. *Dryden.*

div'ing (dĭv'ĭng), *p. a.* That dives or is used for diving.

diving beetle, any beetle of the family Dytiscidæ, which habitually live under water. — **d. bell**, a hollow inverted vessel, sometimes bell-shaped, in which men may descend and work under water, respiration being sustained by the compressed air at the top, or by fresh air pumped in through a tube from above. — **d. buck**, the duykerbok. — **d. dress.** See SUBMARINE ARMOR. — **d. petrel**, any bird of the genus *Pelecanoides*, a group of peculiar short-winged, short-tailed petrels of the Southern Hemisphere which somewhat resemble auks in habits and appearance. They have tubular, upwardly directed nostrils, and are expert divers. — **d. spider.** = WATER SPIDER **a.** — **d. stone**, a kind of jasper.

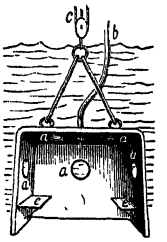

Section of one form of Diving Bell. *a a* Windows in shell, *b* Air Tube; *c* Hoisting Tackle; *e e* Seats.

di-vin'i-fy (dĭ-vĭn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *divinus* divine + *-fy*.] To render divine; to deify. *Rare.*

di-vin'ing (dĭ-vīn'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DIVINE. — **di-vin'ing-ly**, *adv.*

divining rod, a rod, commonly of witch hazel, with forked branches, used by some as an aid in discovering water or metals under ground; also, a wand or marked twig used in divination by the drawing of lots.

di-vin'i-ty (dĭ-vĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *devinite, divinite*, OF. id., F. *divinité*, L. *divinitas*. See DIVINE, *a.*]

1. State or quality of being divine; nature or essence of God; deity; godhead.

When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. A deity; a god; specif. [*cap.*], usually with *the:* the Deity; the Supreme Being; God.

There's a *divinity* that shapes our ends. *Shak.*
Beastly *divinities*, and droves of gods. *Prior.*

3. A celestial being, inferior to the supreme God, but superior to man.

God . . employing these subservient *divinities*. *Cheyne.*

4. Divine attribute, something divine or superhuman; supernatural power or virtue.

There's such *divinity* doth hedge a king. *Shak.*

5. The science of divine things; the science which treats of God, his laws and moral government, and the way of salvation; theology; the science of heathen divinity.

Divinity is essentially the first of the professions. *Coleridge.*

divinity circuit binding, *Bookbinding*, a style of binding, used esp. on Bibles, in which the edges of the cover bend over so as to protect the edges of the leaves.

divinity calf. *Bookbinding.* Calf stained dark brown and worked without gilding, often used for theological books.

div'i-nize (dĭv'ĭ-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *diviniser*.] To invest with a divine character; to deify. *M. Arnold.*

Man had *divinized* all those objects of awe. *Milman.*

— **div'i-ni-za'tion** (dĭv'ĭ-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

di-vis'i-bil'i-ty (dĭ-vĭz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *divisibilité*.] Quality or state of being divisible; the property of bodies by which their parts are capable of separation.

di-vis'i-ble (dĭ-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *divisibilis*: cf. F. *divisible*. See DIVIDE.] Capable of being divided or separated.

divisible contract, *Law*, a contract containing agreements one of which can be separated from the other, so that one part may be valid although another is void, or so that a right may accrue on one and not on another. — **d. offense**, *Law*, an offense the commission of which involves the commission of one of a lesser grade, so that on the former there can be an acquittal, and on the latter a conviction.

— **di-vis'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **di-vis'i-bly**, *adv.*

di-vi'sion (dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [ME. also *devision*, OF. *devision, division*, F. *division*, L. *divisio*, fr. *dividere*. See DIVIDE.]

1. Act or process of dividing anything into parts, or state of being so divided; separation; partition; distribution.

I was overlooked in the *division* of the spoil. *Gibbon.*

2. That which divides or keeps apart; a partition; a boundary; a dividing line.

3. The portion separated by the dividing of a mass or body; a distinct segment or section; specif., a territorial section of a county, as in India (see DISTRICT, 3 **b**).

Communities and *divisions* of men. *Addison.*

4. Disunion; difference in opinion or feeling; dissension; discord; variance; alienation.

There was a *division* among the people. *John* vii. 43.

5. Difference of condition; state of distinction; distinction; contrast. *Chaucer.*

6. Separation of the members of a deliberative body, esp. of the Houses of Parliament, to ascertain the vote.

The motion passed without a *division*. *Macaulay.*

7. *Math.* **a** The process of finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another; also, the rule by which the operation is performed; the inverse of multiplication; the operation of finding the other factor (the

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di-ves'ture (dĭ-vĕs'tūr), *n.* Divestiture. *Rare.* [*Rare.*]

di-ves'ture, *v. t.* To divest.

div'et. Var. of DIVOT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

di-vid'a-ble (dĭ-vīd'ä-b'l), *a.* **1.** Divisible.

2. Divided: separated. *Obs.* —

di-vid'a-ble-ness, *n.*

di-vid'ant. † DIVIDENT. *Shak.*

di'vi-de et im'pe-ra (dĭv'ĭ-dē ĕt ĭm'pē-rä), *or* **di'vi-de ut reg'nes** (ŭt rĕg'nēz). [L.] Divide and rule, or divide that you may rule: — Machiavellian political principles. [*Obs. or R.*]

div'i-dent, *n.* One that divides.

di-vid'u-al-ism (dĭ-vĭd'ū-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

di-vid'u-al-ly, *adv.* of DIVIDUAL.

div'i-du'i-ty (dĭv'ĭ-dū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *dividuitas* division.] State of being dividuous. *Rare.*

di-vil'i-fie, *n.* Devilism. *Obs.*

di-vin'a-ble (dĭ-vīn'ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

div'i-nail, *n.* [OF. *devinaille*.] *Obs.* **1.** Divination.

2. Something to be divined.

div'i-nal, *a.* Divinatory. *Obs.*

di-vine'ly, *a.* Divine. *Obs.*

di-vine'ment, *n.* Divination. *Obs.*

divinesse, *n.* [See DIVINE; -NESS.] Divination; also, divineness. *Obs.*

di-vin'is-tre, *n.* A diviner. *Obs.*

di-vin'i-ty-ship', *n* See -SHIP. *Chem.* = PYROLYLENE.

di-vise'. † DEVISE, *v.*

di-vise', *a.* [L. *divisus*, p. p.] Separate; divided. *Obs.* — **di-vise'ly**, *adv. Obs.*

di-vis'er † DEVISER.

‖ **di-vi'si** (dē-vē'zē), *a.* [It., pl. of *diviso* divided.] *Music.* Separate; — directing two or more parts on the same staff to be played by separate instruments.

di-vis'i-bl. Divisible. *Ref. Sp.*

di-vis'i-ble, *n.* A divisible substance.

‖ **di-vi'sim** (dĭ-vī'sĭm), *adv.* [L.] Separately.

āle, senāte, cāre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

quotient) of a given product (the dividend) when one factor (the divisor) is given. **b** A section; the separation of a geometric or other form into distinct parts.

8. *Logic.* **a** The separation of a genus into its constituent species; analysis of the extension of a general concept. **b** In symbolic logic, a process of separation of classes either by abstraction or in respect to denotation. **c** A fallacy in which a term taken collectively is used as if taken distributively.

9. In the United States government, a branch of an executive department, ranking commonly (as in the Department of Agriculture) below a bureau in dignity and importance, even though independently administered. In offices where bureaus are not recognized the division is usually the primary unit of organization under an executive head.

10. *Mil.* **a** Two or more brigades under the command of a general officer. In the United States army a *division* is composed of three brigades of three regiments each, with such artillery and other troops as may be assigned to it, and is commanded by a major general. **b** One of the larger districts into which a country is divided for administering military affairs. The term in this sense is no longer used in the United States army.

11. *Naval.* **a** One of the groups, usually of four vessels, into which a fleet or large squadron is divided. **b** A section of a ship's company detailed for a particular duty.

12. *Music.* A florid phrase or passage of melody, as one consisting of series or chains of notes to be sung in one breath to each syllable; — so called because thought of as an elaborated variation of a melody in long notes.

13. *Rhet.* The distribution of a discourse into parts; a part so distinguished.

14. *Biol.* A group of organisms forming a part of some larger group. In some systems of classification this name has been used to designate categories of definite rank, but such usage has not met with general acceptance. Ordinarily it is a term of convenience for any natural group, without implying any particular rank.

Syn. — Compartment, section; share, allotment; distribution, separation, partition; disjunction, disconnection; difference, variance, discord, disunion. See PART.

division is extreme and mean ratio, *Math.*, the division of a magnitude (esp. of a straight segment) into two parts of which the greater is the mean proportional between the less and the whole. — **d. of employment,** *Econ.*, the specialization of employment arising out of the division of labor. — **d. of labor** *or* **labour,** *Econ.*, the separation of the labor involved in operations of production into various distinct processes or groups of processes that are allotted to separate laborers. Great division of labor is dependent upon the accumulation of capital, facilities for intercourse, etc.

di-vi'sion-al (dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or attached to, a division; as, *divisional* artillery.

2. That divides; making or noting a division; as, a *divisional* wall; a *divisional* line.

3. Constituting a division or an aliquot part; fractional.

divisional bond, a railroad bond which is a lien on a division only of a railroad system, usually arising in cases of consolidation. — **d. coins,** coins representing fractional values of some unit. In the United States this unit is the dollar; in France it is sometimes the franc, sometimes the 5-franc piece. — **d. planes,** *Geol.*, planes of separation between rock masses. They include joints, faults, etc.

division wheel. *Mach.* A wheel graduated round its rim.

di-vi'sive (dĭ-vī'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *divisif.*] **1.** Indicating division or distribution; making distinctions, analytical.

2. Creating, or tending to create, division, separation, difference, dissension, or discord.

It [culture] is, after all, a dainty and *divisive* quality, and cannot reach to the depths of humanity. *J. C. Sharp.*

— **di-vi'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **di-vi'sive-ness,** *n.*

di-vi'sor (-zẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *diviseur.* See DIVIDE.] **1.** *Math.* The number by which the dividend is divided; a factor (generally integral) of a number.

2. Any of various devices for apportioning the water in an irrigating ditch to the holders of water rights in it.

divisor of an aggregate *or* **assemblage,** *Math.*, a subaggregate or subassemblage forming part of the aggregate or assemblage.

di-vi'so-ry (-zō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to division or distribution.

di-vorce' (dĭ-vōrs'; 201), *n.* [F. *divorce*, L. *divortium*, fr. *divertere, divertere*, to turn different ways, to separate. See DIVERT.] **1.** *Law.* A legal dissolution in whole or in part of the marriage relation by a court or other body having competent authority. In modern law *divorce* is specifically applied to a divorce a vin'cu-lo ma/tri-mo'ni-i (ā vĭn'kŭ-lō māt/rĭ-mō'nĭ-ī), or an absolute dissolution of a valid marriage made by decree of court for a lawful cause that arose subsequent to the establishment of the marriage relation. This is distinguished from the senses included in its common wider use, in which it includes: **a** The formal separation of man and wife among heathen or barbarian tribes, whether by the act of one party or by consent according to established custom. **b** The declaration of a marriage to have been void from the beginning, as the divorce of Henry VIII. from Catherine, now called a **decree of nullity,** which bastardizes the issue. **c** The divorce a mensa et thoro (see that phrase). See CONDONATION; cf. TALAK (for Mohammedan divorce).

2. Separation; disunion of things closely united.

To make *divorce* of their incorporate league. *Shak.*

3. That which separates. *Obs.* *Shak.*

di-vorce' (dĭ-vōrs'; 201), *v. t.*; DI-VORCED' (-vōrst'); DI-VORC'ING (-vōr'sĭng). [Cf. F. *divorcer.*] **1.** To put away (one's husband or wife) by divorce; to dissolve the marriage contract of, either wholly or partially; to separate by divorce.

2. To dissolve (a marriage or union). *Obs. or Archaic.*

3. To separate or disunite; to sunder; sever.

It [a word] was *divorced* from its old sense. *Earle.*

di-vor'cee' (dĭ-vōr'sē'), *n.* A person divorced.

di-vorce'ment (dĭ-vōrs'mĕnt), *n.* Dissolution of the marriage tie; divorce, separation; severance.

Let him write her a bill of *divorcement* *Deut.* xxiv. 1.

The *divorcement* of our written from our spoken language. *R. Morris.*

di-vor'cive (dĭ-vōr'sĭv), *a.* Causing, or tending to, divorce.

div'ot (dĭv'ŭt), *n.* **1.** A thin oblong or square turf, used for covering cottages, and also for fuel. *Scot.*

2. *Golf.* A piece of turf cut out in making a stroke.

divot spade. A spade for casting divots.

di-vul'gate (dĭ-vŭl'gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd), -GAT-ING (-gāt-ĭng). [L. *divulgatus*, p. p. of *divulgare.* See DIVULGE.] To publish abroad. — **di-vul'gat-er** (-gāt-ẽr), *n.*

div'ul-ga'tion (dĭv'ŭl-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *divulgatio*: cf. F. *divulgation.*] Act of divulgating; disclosure. *Rare.*

di-vulge' (dĭ vŭlj'; 277), *v. t.*; DI-VULGED' (-vŭljd'); DI-VULG'ING (-vŭl'jĭng). [L. *divulgare*; *di-* = *dis-* + *vulgare* to spread among the people, from *vulgus* the common people: cf. F. *divulguer.* See VULGAR.] **1.** To indicate publicly; to proclaim; to publish abroad. *Rare.*

God . . marks
The just man, and *divulges* him through heaven. *Milton.*

2. To make public, to reveal or communicate to the public; to tell (a secret) so that it may become generally known; to disclose; — said of that which had been confided as a secret, or had been before unknown.

Divulge not such a love as mine. *Cowper.*

3. To publish, as a book. *Obs.*

4. To impart; to communicate. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — Publish, disclose, discover, uncover, communicate, impart, tell. See REVEAL.

di-vulge', *v. i.* To become publicly known. *Rare.* "To keep it from *divulging*." *Shak.*

di-vulge'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Divulgence.

di-vul'gence (dĭ-vŭl'jĕns), *n.* Act of divulging; revelation; disclosure; publication abroad.

di-vulse' (dĭ-vŭls'), *v. t.* [L. *divulsus*, p. p. of *divellere* to rend.] To tear apart; to rend. *Obs.*

di-vul'sion (dĭ-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L *divulsio*: cf. F. *divulsion.*] Act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder.

The *divulsion* of the spirit from the body. *I. Taylor.*

di-vul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to divulse.

di-vul'sor (-sẽr), *n.* *Surg.* An instrument for dilating passages, as the urethra in stricture.

di-wan', de-wan' (dē-wän', dē-wŏn'), *n.* [See DIVAN.] **1.** A royal court, state council, or tribunal of justice. = DIVAN. *India.*

2. A chief officer or steward; as: a minister of finance, or local fiscal governor, under the Mohammedan rule; the head native officer of certain government departments; a native chief steward of a business house, etc. Under Mohammedan rule the office of diwan enjoyed large civil judicial powers. *India.*

di-wa'ni (dē-wä'nē), *n.* Also **de-wan'ny.** [Hind. *dīwānī*, fr. Per. See DIVAN.] The office, jurisdiction, etc., of a diwan; specif., the right to collect the revenues of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, which was acquired by the East India Company in 1765.

Dix'ie (dĭk'sĭ), *n.*, *or* **Dix'ie's Land** (dĭk'sĭz). **a** A collective designation of the Southern States of the United States. Various origins are given for the name, but none of any authenticity. **b** Any of various songs so called, preeminently one composed in 1859 by D. D. Emmett, which became a popular Confederate war song.

dix'it (dĭk'sĭt), *n.* [L, he has said. See DICTION.] A person's (unsupported) statement or affirmation.

diz'en (dĭz''n; dī'z'n; see BEDIZEN), *v. t.*; DIZ'ENED (-'nd); DIZ'EN-ING. [Formerly *dysyn* (Palsgrave) to put tow or flax on a distaff, i. e., to dress it. Cf. DISTAFF.] **1.** To dress with flax for spinning, as a distaff. *Obs.*

2. To dress gaudily; to overdress; to bedizen; to deck out.

Like a tragedy queen, he has *dizened* her out. *Goldsmith.*

diz'zard (dĭz'ard), *n.* Also *dizard, disard.* [Cf. ME. *disour* jester, OF. *diseor* a speaker, talker, F. *diseur.*] A jester; a fool; a blockhead. *Obs.* — **diz'zard-ly,** *a.* *Obs.*

diz'zi-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [AS. *dysigness* folly. See DIZZY.] Giddiness; a whirling sensation in the head; vertigo.

diz'zy (dĭz'ĭ), *a.*; DIZ'ZI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DIZ'ZI-EST. [ME. *dusi, disi, desi*, foolish, AS. *dysig*; akin to LG. *düsig* dizzy, OD. *deuzig, duyzig*, OHG. *tusig* foolish, OFries. *dusia* to be dizzy, LG. *dusel* dizziness, *duselig, dusselig*, D. *duizelig*, dizzy, and to AS. *dwæs* foolish, G. *thor* fool.] **1.** Foolish; half-witted. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. Having in the head a sensation of whirling, with a tendency to fall; vertiginous; giddy, hence, mentally confused or unsteady. "Alas! his brain was *dizzy*." *Drayton.*

3. Causing, tending to cause, associated with, or characterized by, giddiness or vertigo.

To climb . . . by a *dizzy* ladder. *Macaulay.*
Lost in a *dizzy* mist the warrior lies *Pope.*

4. Without distinct thought; unreflecting; thoughtless; heedless. "The *dizzy* multitude." *Milton.*

diz'zy (dĭz'ĭ), *v. t.*; DIZ'ZIED (-ĭd); DIZ'ZY-ING. To make dizzy or giddy; to give the vertigo to; to confuse.

do (dō), *n.* *Music.* The first of the seven syllables used in *solmization* (which see); — applied to the first tone of the diatonic scale.

do (dōō), *v. t.* or *auxiliary*; *pret.* DID (dĭd); *p. p.* DONE (dŭn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DO'ING (dōō'ĭng). Indicative pres. sing.: 1st pers., DO; 2d pers. DO'EST (dōō'ĕst) now only as a principal verb, DOST (dŭst) chiefly as auxiliary; 3d pers. DOES (dŭz), also, *Archaic*, DO'ETH (dōō'ĕth) as principal verb, DOTH (dŭth) chiefly as auxiliary; *pl.* DO. The 2d pers. sing. pret., DIDST (dĭdst), was formerly DID'EST (dĭd'ĕst). [AS. *dōn*; akin to D. *doen*, OS. *duan*, OHG. *tuon*, G. *thun*, Lith. *deti*, OSlav. *dĕti*, OIr. *dénim* I do, Gr. τιθέναι to put, Skr. *dhā*, and to E. suffix *-dom*, and prob. to L. *facere* to do, E. *fact*, and L. *-dere* in some compounds, as *credere* to trust. Cf. DEED, DEEM, DOOM, FACT, CREED, THEME.] **1.** To place, to put. *Obs. or Dial.* *Tale of a Usurer* (about 1330).

2. To cause; to make, — with an infinitive. *Obs.*

I shall . . . your cloister *do* make. *Piers Plowman.*
A fatal plague which many *did* to die. *Spenser.*

We *do* you to wit [i. e., We *make* you to know] of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia. 2 *Cor.* VIII. 1

☞ We have lost the idiom shown by the first citation (*do* used like the French *faire* or *laisser*), in which the verb in the infinitive apparently, but not really, has a passive signification, i. e., cause . . . to be made.

3. To bring about; to produce, as an effect or result; to effect; to achieve; to make; to inflict or bestow (often with the indirect object preceded by *to*); to render; to pay.

The neglecting it may *do* much danger *Shak.*
All things whatsoever ye would that men should *do* to you. *Matt.* VII. 12.

Now lies he there,
And none so poor to *do* him reverence. *Shak.*

4. To perform, as an action; to execute; to transact; to carry out; to discharge; to administer; as, to *do* a good or a bad act; to *do* our duty; to *do* what I can.

Six days shalt thou labor and *do* all thy work. *Ex.* XX 9.
We did not *do* these things. *Ld. Lytton.*
Thou shalt *do* no murder. *Bk. of Common Prayer.*

5. To bring to an end by action; to accomplish; to perform completely; to finish; — a sense conveyed by the construction, which is that of the past participle *done.* "Ere summer half be *done*." "I have *done* weeping." *Shak.*

6. To put forth; to use (towards effecting anything); to exert; as, to *do* one's best, endeavor, might, etc.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. 2 *Tim.* IV. 9.
Treason has *done* his worst. *Shak.*

7. To treat or deal with in any way, often with the sense of preparation or with that of care or attention; hence, variously: to cook; to repair, clean, or put in order; to care for the physical comfort of (one's self or a guest); to learn (a lesson); to solve (a sum), to translate (as a book); to enact the part of; to exhaust, overcome; injure, ruin (sometimes with *for*); to traverse (a distance); to visit or explore as a tourist (*Collog.*); to cheat or overreach (*Colloq.*); to serve (a term of imprisonment) (*Slang*), etc.; also, in elliptical expressions; as, the horse *did* two minutes, i. e., trotted a mile in two minutes.

Do is made a word of all work. . . Women *do* their back hair and *do* everything that they arrange *R. G. White.*
The sergeants seem to *do* themselves pretty well. *Harper's Mag.*
I cannot understand why you *do* lyrics so badly. *Stevenson.*
He was not to be *done*, at his time of life, by frivolous offers of compromise. *De Quincey.*
East still *doing* the cicerone. *T. Hughes.*

Sometimes they lie in wait in these dark streets and fracture his skull, . . or break his arm, or cut the sinew of his wrist; and that they call *doing* him. *Charles Reade.*

8. *Stock Exchange* To cash or to advance money for, as a bill or note.

9. To serve; to suit; suffice. *Colloq.*

It [a riding cloak] . . . will *do* my turn very well. *Pepys.*

10. To put or bring into a form, state, or condition; — esp. in the phrases: *to do to death*, to put to death, to slay; *to do away* (often *do away with*), to put away, to remove; *to do on*, to don, to put on; *to do off*, to doff, to take off, as dress; *to do into*, to put into the form of; *to do abroad*, to put abroad, to publish (*Obs.*); *to do down*, to put down, to lower, to subdue (*Obs.*); *to do out*, to put out, to expel, to extinguish, to clean out (*Obs.*); *to do over*, to put over, to cover (*Obs.*); *to do to*, to put to, to shut, to add (*Obs.*); *to do up*, to put up, to raise (*Obs.*); *to do way*, to put away, to remove, to let alone, to cease, — used in imperative (*Obs.*). "*Do way* your hands." *Chaucer.*
Done to death by slanderous tongues. *Shak.*
The ground of the difficulty is *done away.* *Paley.*

To *do on* our own harness, that we may not; but we must *do on* the armor of God *Latimer.*
Though the former legal pollution be now *done off.* *Milton.*

☞ *Do* is used as an auxiliary with the simple infinitive of other verbs to form a periphrastic present and preterit indicative, and imperative: **a** In affirmative sentences these present and preterit tenses were originally, but now only in archaic or dial. Eng., used without any distinctive force from that of the simple forms; they are now the normal form in inverted constructions and in emphatic assertion.

I *do* set my bow in the cloud. *Gen.* ix. 13.
Rarely . . . *did* the wrongs of individuals come to the knowledge of the public. *Macaulay.*
You don't say so, Mr. Jobson. — But I *do* say so. *Scott.*

b In interrogative sentences these tenses are now the normal form, having the advantage over the simple form that they keep the order, subject, verb, object, or complement; thus cf. *do* you *see* it? with, *see* you it? **c** So also in negative sentences with *not*; as, *We do not see*, instead of the obsolete *We ne see* or the archaic or poetic *We see not*; *Do you not see?* instead of *See you not?* **d** In imperative sentences *do* adds force to entreaty or exhortation; as, *do* help me; *do* go; and makes the normal modern form with *not.* It may be added to an imperative verb; as, be quiet, *do!* It was formerly also used alone as an exclamation of encouragement.

☞ The verb *be* does not take *do* as auxiliary, except in the imperative; as, *do* be quiet! *don't* be anxious! *Do* is often used, either transitively or intransitively, as a general substitute verb, to save repetition of a principal verb. In many such cases the construction is explained simply as a periphrastic tense, with the principal verb to be supplied.

When beauty lived and died as flowers *do* now. *Shak.*
I . . . chose my wife as she *did* her wedding gown. *Goldsmith.*

Various phrases in which *do* is a variable element are given under the noun or other main word that is invariable.

to do a perish, to suffer from hunger, thirst, and destitution in the bush. *Colloq., Australia.* — **to do one's business,** to ruin one. *Colloq. Wycherley.* — **to do one's kind,** to act according to one's nature. *Obs. Shak.* — **to do over,** to make over; to perform a second time. — **to do up.** **a** To repair; to launder; to put in order. **b** To collect and fasten in a

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di-vi'sion-al-ly, *adv.* of DIVISIONAL.

di-vi'sion-a-ry (dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Divisional. [*Obs.*]

di-vi'sion-ate, *v. t.* To divide.

division bond. = DIVISIONAL BOND. [vides. *Obs.*]

di-vi'sion-er, *n.* One who divides. *Obs.*

division plate. = INDEX PLATE.

division viol. *Music.* The viola da gamba.

div'i-so'ri-al (dĭv'ĭ-sō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Divisive; dividing. *Rare.*

di-vis'u-ral (dĭ-vĭz'ū-ral or -răl), *a.* [L. *divisura* division.] Divisional. — **divisural line,** *Bot.*, in mosses, the median line along which the peristome teeth split.

di-vor'cé' (dē-vōr'sā'), *masc.*, **di-vor'cée'** (-sā'), *fem.*, *n.* [F.] A divorcee.

di-vorce'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

divorce mill. A divorce court; — often so called in contemptuous allusion to the frequency of divorces granted. *Colloq.*

di-vorc'er (dĭ-vōr'sẽr; 201), *n.* **1.** One who procures or produces a divorce.

2. [*cap.*] A Miltonist.

di-vorc'i-ble, *a.* Divorceable.

di-vo'to (dĭ-vō'tō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Devout; with religious emotion. [*Obs.*]

di-vul'gate, *a.* Published. [rl'), *a* Tending to divulgate. *R.*

di-vul'ger, *n.* DIVULGATER. *Obs.*

di-vul'ger (dĭ-vŭl'jẽr), *n.* One who divulges.

div'vy (dĭv'ĭ), *n.* & *v.* [See DIVIDEND.] DIVIDE; share. *Slang.*

Di-wa'li. Var. of DEWALI.

di-wan' (dē-wan'). Var. of DIVAN.

di-wa'ni (dē-wä'nē), *n.* [Cf. DIVAN.] See COIN. [LUT.

Di-wa'ni a-da'last. See ADAWDIX (dĭks), *n.* [F., ten.] In the game of pinochle, a certain score of ten points; also, the trump (the nine spot or seven spot) entitling the player to this score.

dix'i (dĭk'sĭ). [L.] I have said (all that I am going to). [*Rare.*]

Dix'a-hab (dĭk'ă-hăb; dĭ'zĕ-). [Heb.]

di-zain' (dĭ-zān'), *n.* [F., fr. *dix* ten.] **1.** A poem or stanza of ten lines. *Obs.*

2. See COIN

diz'dar, dis'dar' (dĭz'där'), *n.* [Per. *dizdār*; *diz* castle + *dār* holding.] *Persia.* A warden of a castle.

diz'en-ment (dĭz'ĕn-mĕnt; dĭ'z'n-), *n.* Bedizenment.

dizz, *v. t* [See DIZZY.] To dizzy; puzzle. *Obs. or R.* — **dizz,** *n.*

diz'zen (dĭz''n), *or* **diz'n.** Var. of DOZEN.

diz'zi-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of DIZZY.

diz'zy, *v. t.* To act or speak foolishly. *Obs.*

Diz'zy (dĭz'ĭ), *n.* Benjamin Disraeli (1804-81); — a former popular nickname.

dja'ti tree (jä'tĭ). [Malay. *jāti.*] The teak tree. *Malay.*

djereed, djinn, djinnee, djubbah, etc. Vars. of JEREED, JINN, JINNEE, JUBBAH, etc.

dje-rib' (jē-rēb'), *n.* [Turk. *jerīb*, fr. Ar. *jarīb.*] See MEASURE.

djo. Var. of JO. See MEASURE.

dk. *Abbr.* Dock; deck; dark.

dl. *Abbr.* Deciliter.

D. L. *Abbr.* Deputy Lieutenant.

D. Lit., *or* **D. Litt.** *Abbr.* Doctor of Literature or Letters; Lat. D

D. L. O. *Abbr.* Dead Letter Office. [ry Science.

D. L. S. *Abbr.* Doctor of Library Science.

dm. *Abbr.* Decimeter.

D. M., *or* **d m.** *Abbr.* Deputy Master; destra mano; Doctor of Music; Doctor of Medicine.

D. M. D. *Abbr.* Dentariæ Medicinæ Doctor (NL., Doctor of Dental Medicine).

D. Mus. *Abbr.* Doctor of Music

D. N. *Abbr.* Dominus noster (L., our Lord).

D/N. *Abbr.* Debit Note.

D. N. P. P. *Abbr.* Dominus Noster Papa Pontifex (L., Our Lord the Pope). [same.

Do., *or* **do.** *Abbr.* Ditto, the

parcel; to wrap up. **c** To accomplish thoroughly. — **to have to do with,** to have in connection with; — often with *what* (as in, "what *have I to do with* you?"), implying that the affair does not concern the person denoted by the subject of *have*. "What *have* I *to do with* you, ye sons of Zeruiah?" 2 *Sam.* xvi. 10.

do (dōō), *v. i.* **1.** To act or behave in any manner; to conduct one's self.

They fear not the Lord, neither *do* they after . . . the law and commandment. 2 *Kings* xvii 34.

2. To fare; to prosper; to be, as regards health; as, they asked how he *did;* wheat is *doing* well; how do you *do?* **3.** To act; to work; to achieve; — in contradistinction to talking or idling. "Let us *do* or die." *Burns.*

All human talent . . . is a talent to *do*. *Carlyle.*

4. To suffice; to avail; to answer the purpose; to serve; as, if no better plan can be found, he will make this *do*.

☞ See also the note as to construction under DO, *v. t.*

to do, to be done; as, if it were *to do* again; hence, *what is to do?*, what is to be done? or, what is the trouble? — **to do by,** to treat; to behave toward. — **to do for. a** To answer for; to serve as; to suit. **b** To put an end to; to ruin; as, a goblet is *done for* when it is broken. *Colloq.* **c** To act in behalf of; to care for; to provide for. — **to do to,** to treat; to do by. — **to do with. a** To deal with. **b** To get on with; to manage with; to make use of; as, I could *do with* some money. — **to do withal,** to help or prevent it. *Obs.* "I could not *do withal*." *Shak.* — **to do without,** to dispense with, to get along without. — **to have done,** to have made or to make an end or conclusion; to have finished; to conclude or finish; to desist. — **to have done with,** to have completed or finished; to be through with; to have no further concern with. — **to have to do with,** to have concern, business, or intercourse with; to deal with. "Philology *has to do with* language in its fullest sense." *Earle.*

do, *n.* **1.** Ado; bustle; stir; to-do. *Obs.*

A great deal of *do*, and a great deal of trouble. *Selden.*

2. Deed; act; feat; endeavor; duty. *Rare. Scott.* **3.** A cheat; a swindle. *Slang, Eng.* **4.** A performance. *Dial. or Slang, Eng.*

do- (dō-). A prefix used in the quantitative system of rock classification. See PETROGRAPHY.

do'—all' (dōō'ôl'), *n.* General manager; factotum.

Under him, Dunstan was the *do-all* at court, being the king's treasurer, councilor, chancellor, confessor, all things *Fuller.*

doat'y, *or* **dot'y** (dōt'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. DOTARD, DOTE, *v.*] Discolored by incipient or partial decay, as certain kinds of timbers, notably birch, beech, and oak. — **doat'i-ness, dot'i-ness,** *n.*

dob (dŏb), *v. t. & n.* Dab or daub. *Dial. or Colloq.*

dob'ber (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* A dabchick or other small grebe. **2.** [Cf. D. *dobber.*] A float to a fishing line. *Local, U. S.*

dob'bin (-ĭn), *n.* **1.** [For *Robin, Robert.*] A farm horse; a gentle or kind family horse; sometimes, an old, jaded, or worn-out, horse. *Shak.* **2.** [Of unknown origin.] Sea gravel mixed with sand. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** A small drinking cup.

dob'by, dob'bie (dŏb'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). [Prob. dim. of *Dob*, i. e., *Rob, Robert.*] **1.** A stupid fellow; a dolt. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** An imaginary spirit similar to a brownie, but often malicious. *Scot. & Dial. Eng. Scott.* **3.** *Weaving.* An apparatus resembling a Jacquard for weaving small figures (usually about 12–16 threads, seldom more than 36–40 threads).

Do-bell's' so-lu'tion (dō-bĕl'z'). *Med.* An aqueous solution of carbolic acid, borax, sodium bicarbonate, and glycerin, used as a spray in diseases of the nose and throat.

Dö'be-rei'ner's al-loy' (dŭ'bĕ-rī'nẽrz). [After J. W. *Döbereiner* (1780–1849), German chemist.] A fusible metal composed of bismuth (46.6 per cent), tin (19.4), and lead (34). It melts at 99° C. (210° F.).

Döbereiner's lamp. An apparatus for the instantaneous production of a flame by the spontaneous ignition of a jet of hydrogen on being in contact with platinum sponge; — called also *philosopher's lamp.*

do-blon' (dō-blōn'), *n.; Sp. pl.* DOBLONES (*Sp.* dō-blō'nās). [Sp. *doblón.* Cf. DOUBLOON.] A gold coin of Spain and Spanish America; a doubloon. The *doblon* or doubloon in Spain varied in value from $16.50 to $15.75 until 1853, when it was reduced to $5, which is the value of most of the doblons now in circulation. It is not now coined in Spain, nor in most of the countries of Spanish America. The present doblon (or ten-peso piece) of Chile is worth about $3.65.

do'bra (dō'brä), *n.* [Pg. Cf. DOUBLE.] Any of various former Portuguese coins; specif., a gold coin having twice the value of the johannes. See JOHANNES.

do'cent (dō'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *docens, -entis,* p. pr. of *docere* to teach.] Serving to instruct; teaching. *Rare.*

‖ **do-cent'** (dō-tsĕnt'; *E.* dō'sĕnt), *n.* [G., fr. L. *docens,* p. pr.] Lit., a teacher or lecturer; — usually short for PRIVATDOCENT. — **do-cent'ship,** *n.*

‖ **Do-ce'tæ** (dō-sē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. LGr. Δοκηταί, fr. Gr. δοκεῖν to appear.] *Eccl. Hist.* An early heretical sect which held that Christ's body was merely a phantom or appearance, or that if real its substance was celestial and not human or material.

Do-ce'tic (dō-sĕt'ĭk; -sē'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, held by, or like, the Docetæ. — **Do-ce't-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

Do-ce'tism (dō-sē'tĭz'm), *n. Eccl. Hist.* The doctrine of the Docetæ. — **Do-ce'tist** (-tĭst), *n.* — **Doc'e-tis'tic** (dŏs'ē-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **Do-ce'tize** (dō-sē'tīz), *v. t.*

doch'mi-ac (dŏk'mĭ-ăk), *a.* [Gr. δοχμιακός.] *Pros.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of, the dochmius; as, a *dochmiac* rhythm, one in which the number of moræ in the thesis and in the arsis differ by more than one, as when they are in the ratio of 5 to 3, or of 3 to 1.

doch'mi-us (-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -MII (-mĭ-ī). [L., fr. Gr. δόχμιος.] **1.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of five syllables, typically having the first and fourth short, and the rest long (⏑ – – ⏑ –).

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of UNCINARIA; also of AGCHYLOSTOMA.

doc'i-bil'i-ty (dŏs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ) } *n.* [Cf. L. *docibilitas.*]
doc'i-ble-ness (dŏs'ĭ-b'l-nĕs) } Teachableness; docility. *R.*

doc'i-ble (dŏs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *docibilis,* fr. *docere* to teach.] **1.** Easily taught or managed; teachable. *Rare. Milton.* **2.** Capable of being imparted by teaching. *Obs. or R.*

doc'ile (dŏs'ĭl; *in British usage commonly* dō'sīl; 277), *a.* [L. *docilis,* fr. *docere* to teach; prob. akin to Gr. διδάσκειν, and L. *discere* to learn: cf. F. *docile.* Cf. DOCTOR, DIDACTIC, DISCIPLE.] **1** Teachable, docible. *Obs.*

2. Disposed to be taught or trained; tractable; easily managed; as, a *docile* child.

The elephant is at once docible and *docile. C. J. Smith*

Syn. — See GENTLE.

do-cil'i-ty (dō-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *docilitas,* fr. *docilis.* cf. F. *docilité.*] **1.** Teachableness; docibleness. *Obs. or R.*

2. Willingness to be taught or trained; submissiveness; tractableness.

The humble *docility* of little children *Beattie.*

doc'i-mas'tic (dŏs'ĭ-măs'tĭk), **doc'i-mas'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. δοκιμαστικός.] Proving by experiments or tests.

docimastic art, metallurgy, or the art of assaying.

doc'i-ma-sy (dŏs'ĭ-mă-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. δοκιμασια an assay, examination, fr. δοκιμάζειν to assay or examine (metals), fr. δόκιμος assayed, tested: cf. F. *docimasie.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A judicial inquiry into the character of candidates for office or citizenship.

2. Art or practice of applying tests to ascertain the nature, quality, etc., as of metals, medicines, physiological facts, etc.

doc'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. dial. *docity.*] Ability to comprehend quickly; "gumption." *Dial.*

dock (dŏk), *n.* [AS. *docce;* of uncertain origin; cf. G. *docken*-blätter, Gael. *dogha* burdock, OF. *doque*] Any plant of the genus *Rumex;* — used chiefly with a qualifying or descriptive adjective, as in sour *dock,* yellow *dock,* etc. (which see). Most docks are troublesome weeds, having long taproots. The astringent and tonic roots have been used as a remedy in various skin diseases, esp. the itch.

dock, *n.* [Akin to D. *dok;* of uncertain origin; cf. LL. *doga* ditch, L. *doga* sort of vessel, Gr. δοχή receptacle, fr. δέχεσθαι to receive.] **1.** Any natural or artificial inlet or hollow in which a vessel can be received. *Obs.*

2. An artificial basin or an inclosure in connection with a harbor or river, for the reception of vessels, provided with gates to keep in or shut out the water.

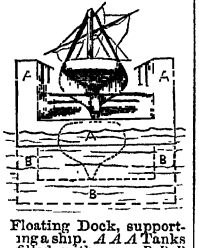

Floating Dock, supporting a ship. *A A A* Tanks filled with air; *B B B* Tanks filled with water when the Dock is submerged to allow the ship to float in or out

3. The slip or waterway extending between two piers or projecting wharves or cut into the land for the reception of ships, — sometimes including the piers themselves; as, to be down on the *dock.*

A *dock* is a place for vessels, either excavated from the land or surrounded by wharves. 9 *Ohio,* 165.

I think that the word [*dock*] is used in its ordinary sense — that is, a place which embraces the land bounding the water space as well as the water itself. 1 *Q. B.* (1900), 491.

4. *Theater.* The space under the floor of the stage.

dock, *v. t.;* DOCKED (dŏkt); DOCK'ING. To haul (a ship) into a dock, for repairing, cleaning, etc.

dock, *v. i.* To come or go into dock; as, the ship *docked* here.

dock, *n.* [Prob. a different word from DOCK a basin; cf. OD. and Flemish *docke* cage, inclosure (Hexham, Kilian).] The place in court where a prisoner stands.

dock, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *dockr* a short tail, Fries. *dok* a little bundle or bunch, G. *docke* bundle, skein, a short and thick column.] **1.** The solid part of an animal's tail, as distinguished from the hair; the part of a tail left after clipping or cutting.

2. A leather case to cover a horse's tail when clipped or cut.

3. *Obs.* **a** Buttocks. **b** Skirts, as of a gown. **c** The stern or poop of a vessel.

4. The stump or cut-off end of anything. *Obs. or Dial.*

dock, *v. t.* [See DOCK a tail.] **1.** To cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to cut short; to clip; as, to *dock* the tail of a horse.

2. To cut off a part from; to shorten; to deduct from; to subject to a deduction; as, to *dock* one's wages.

3. To cut off, bar, or destroy; as, to *dock* an entail.

dock'age (-ăj), *n.* Curtailment; reduction; deduction.

dock'age, *n. Naut.* **a** A charge for the use of a dock. **b** Docking facilities. **c** The docking of vessels.

dock'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that docks (in any sense); esp.: **a** A dock laborer; a longshoreman. **b** One who lives on or near a dock. **c** One who docks horses' tails. **d** A stamp for cutting out and perforating the dough, in making ship biscuits, crackers, etc.

dock'et (dŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** A paper or parchment containing the heads or a summary of a writing; a memorandum or digest; specif., in Great Britain, an abstract of a proposed letter patent of the king. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. *Law.* An abridged entry of a judgment or proceeding in an action, or a list or register of such entries; a book of original entries, kept by clerks of courts, containing a formal list of the names of parties, and minutes of the proceedings, in each case in court. In the United States the book or record containing the list of causes liable to be tried is called the *trial docket.*

3. A list or calendar of business matters to be acted on in any assembly. *U. S.*

4. A bill tied to goods, containing some direction, as the name of the owner, or the place to which they are to be sent; a label; a ticket; also, a memorandum or abstract on a document of its contents. Specif.: **a** In Great Britain, a customhouse warrant certifying payment of duties, or facts entitling the holder to a delivery order. **b** An attestation; esp., that of a notary, authenticating an instrument or writing. *Scot.*

on the docket, in hand; in the plan; under consideration; in process of execution or performance. *Colloq., U. S.*

dock'et (dŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *v. t.;* DOCK'ET-ED; DOCK'ET-ING. **1.** To inscribe with a docket; to indorse with an abstract, as a letter or bill.

2. *Law.* To make a brief abstract of and inscribe in a list or book; as, judgments regularly *docketed;* to enter in the docket book or list.

3 To mark with a ticket; as, to *docket* goods.

docket warrant. *Com.* A customhouse license or authority. See DOCKET, *n.*, **4 a.**

dock'ing, *p. pr. & vb n.* of DOCK. — **docking keel,** *Naut.,* in some ships, either of two keels, placed near and parallel to the bilge keels and between them and the main keel, for supporting the ship in dry dock.

dock'mack-ie (dŏk'măk-ĭ), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A North American shrub (*Viburnum acerifolium*) with maplelike leaves and cymes of white flowers succeeded by red berries.

dock spike. A spike, usually from 6 inches to 2 feet or over in length and from ¼ inch to 1 inch square in section, with a wedge-shaped point and often barbed like a rag bolt.

dock warrant. A certificate entitling the holder to receive specified goods deposited in a dock warehouse. Under the statutes its transfer operates as a transfer of the goods to terminate the right of stoppage in transitu *Eng.*

dock'yard' (dŏk'yärd'), *n.* A yard or storage place for all sorts of naval stores and timber for shipbuilding, with facilities for repairing ships, in England, a navy yard.

doc'mac (dŏk'măk), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ar. *doqmāq* mallet.] A large Egyptian fresh-water catfish (*Bagrus docmac*).

Doc'o-glos'sa (dŏk'ō-glŏs'*a*), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. δοκός a beam + γλῶσσα the tongue.] *Zool.* An order, suborder, or lesser group of marine prosobranchiate gastropods, including the true limpets and their allies. They usually have an inverted conical or cup-shaped shell. — **doc'o-glos'sate** (-sāt), *a.*

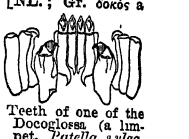

Teeth of one of the Docoglossa, (a limpet, *Patella vulgata*), much enlarged.

doc'tor (dŏk'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *doctur,* L. *doctor,* teacher, fr. *docere* to teach. See DOCILE.] **1.** A teacher; one skilled in a profession, or branch of knowledge; a learned man. *Obs. or Archaic.*

One of the *doctors* of Italy, Nicholas Macciavel. *Bacon.*

2. An academical title, orig. implying that a possessor of it is so well versed in a department of knowledge as to be qualified to teach. Hence: One who has taken the highest degree conferred by a university or college, or has received a diploma of the highest degree; as, a *doctor* of divinity, of law, of medicine, of music, of philosophy, etc. Such degrees may be merely honorary. See DEGREE, 8; GOWN.

3. a One duly licensed to practice medicine, a member of the medical profession; a physician; a surgeon.

By medicine life may be prolonged, yet death
Will seize the *doctor* too. *Shak.*

b A wizard or medicine man in a savage tribe.

4. Any mechanical contrivance intended to remedy a difficulty or serve some purpose in an exigency. Specif.: **a** *Calico Printing.* Any of several metal blades which remove the superfluous color, dust, etc., from the printing roller. **b** An auxiliary or donkey engine. **c** A brush provided with an electrode and constantly supplied with plating solution, used in electroplating surfaces which cannot conveniently be placed in a bath. **d** A soldering tool. **e** *Mach.* A device for grinding a seat or bearing part. **f** *India Rubber Manuf.* A knife for scraping up and incorporating the "dough." **g** *Mach.* An independent steam pump with a working beam, used on Western river steamers. *U. S.*

5. a The friar skate. *Dial. Eng.* **b** = DOCTOR FISH.

6. A cook, as on shipboard or in a camp. *Colloq.*

7. A loaded die. *Obs. Slang.*

8. A repairer of anything; as, a chair *doctor. Colloq.*

9. A liquor mixed with wine; brown sherry. *Slang, Eng.*

10. In western Australia, a cool sea breeze which usually prevails during part of the day in summer (November to April). *Colloq.*

11. *Angling.* Any of several brightly colored artificial flies, as the *silver doctor,* which has a body of silver tinsel. **Admirable Doctor, Angelic Doctor,** etc. See ADMIRABLE, ANGELIC, etc. — **Doctor of the Church,** an honorary title conferred on certain Christian fathers and divines for their learning and sanctity. The four named in the canon law are Ambrose, Augustine, Jerome, and Gregory. With them are usually ranked four of the Eastern Church, — Athanasius, Basil, Chrysostom, and Gregory Nazianzen.

Since the Reformation the title of *Doctor of the Church* has been conferred more freely. Pius V. added St Thomas of Aquin to the list; Sixtus V., St. Bonaventura. During the 18th century the title was conferred on St. Anselm, St. Isidore, and St. Leo. Pius VIII. gave the title to St. Bernard; Pius IX. to St. Hilary, St. Alphonsus Liguori, and St. Francis of Sales; Leo XIII. to St. Bede. *Cath. Dict.*

doc'tor (dŏk'tẽr), *v. t.;* DOC'TORED (-tẽrd); DOC'TOR-ING. **1.** To confer a doctorate upon; to make a doctor.

2. To treat as a physician does; to apply remedies to; to repair; as, to *doctor* a sick man or a broken cart. *Colloq.*

3. To tamper with and arrange for one's own purposes; to

D. O *Abbr.* Delivery order; Doctor of Oratory.

D/O. *Abbr.* Delivery Order.

do'ab (dō'ăb; dō'ŏb), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *dōāb,* prop., two waters.] A tongue or tract of land included between two rivers. *India* [-ABLE.

do'a-ble (dō'ä-b'l), *a.* See *doal.* Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DOLE, portion.

doale, ✝ DOLE, grief; obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DOLE, part.

doand. Obs. p. pr. of DO.

doar ✝ DOR, insect.

do-a'ri-um (dō-ā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ä). [NL., fr. OF. *doaire.* See DOWER.] *Law.* Dower.

doat. Dial. Eng. var. of DOTE, to decay; DOTE, to endow. [*Dial. Eng.*

dob (dŏb), *n.* The carrion crow.

do-bash'. Var. of DUBASH. *India.* [DOB.]

dobbed (dŏbd), *pret. & p. p.* of **dob'bie.** Var. of DOBBY, *n.*

dob'bies (dŏb'ĭz), *n., pl.* of DOBBY, DOBBIE.

Dob'bin, Major (dŏb'ĭn). A shy, awkward, but most excellent officer and gentleman in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." He was a faithful friend to George Osborne, and to his widow, Amelia, whom he finally married.

dobbin cart. An Irish four-wheeled carriage generally drawn by two horses. *Oxf. E. D.*

dob'bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DOB.

dob'chick'. ✝ DABCHICK.

dobe. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DAUB. [ADOBE. *Colloq.*]

do'be (dō'bē), *n.* Short for **do'bee, do'bie** (dō'bē). Var. of DHOBI. *India.*

dobeler. ✝ DOUBLER, dish.

do'bie. Var. of DOBY.

do'bla (dō'blä), *n.* [Sp. See DOUBLE, *a.*; cf. DOUBLOON.] An ancient Spanish gold coin.

do'ble. ✝ DOUBLE.

do'bler. Obs. or dial. Eng. for DOUBLER, dish. [See COIN.]

do-brão' (dō-broun'), *n.* [Pg.]

dob'son (dŏb's'n), *n.* = HELLGRAMITE.

do'by (dō'bĭ), *n.; pl.* DOBIES (-bĭz). Short for ADOBE. *Colloq., U. S.*

doc. *Abbr* Document.

do-cal'cic (dō-kăl'sĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

doc'cy. ✝ DOXY, wench.

[do-cen'do dis'ci-mus (dō-sĕn'-dō dĭs'ĭ-mŭs). [L.] We learn by teaching. [nier.]

do'cer. ✝ DOSSER, cloth, pan-

doch'-an-dor'rach *or* **-dor'ris** (dŏk'ăn-dŏr'ăĸ; -ĭs), *n.* [Gael *deoch-an-doruis* drink of the door.] Stirrup cup; parting cup

doch-ni'a-cal (dŏk-nĭ'ä-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to dochmiac verse.

doch-ni'a-sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *Dochmius* + *-asis.*] *Med.* Ankylostomiasis.

docht (dŏkt). Scot. pret. of DOW, to avail

doch'ter (dŏk'tẽr). Obs. or Scot. and Dial. Eng. for DAUGHTER.

doc'il. Docile. *Ref. Sp.*

doc'ile-ly, *adv.* of DOCILE.

doc'i-ma-cy. Erroneous for DOCIMASY.

doc'i-ma'si-a (dŏs'ĭ-mā'shĭ-ä; -shä), *n.* [NL.] = DOCIMASY.

doc'i-mol'o-gy (-mŏ l'ŏ-j ĭ), *n.* [Gr δοκιμή a test + *-logy.*] A treatise on the art of testing, as in assaying metals, etc.

dock, *v. t.* To perforate (a biscuit, cake, etc.) before baking.

dock bur *or* **burr** The burlike flower head of the burdock.

dock cress. Nipplewort.

docked, *pret. & p. p.* of DOCK.

docked, *a.* Buttocked; — used in combination. *Obs.*

dock'en (dŏk'n), *n.* A dock plant. *Dial. Eng.*

dock'ize, *v. t.* To transform (a river) into a harbor for docking or a range of docks — **dock'i-za'tion** (dŏk'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

dock nettle. The stinging nettle *Urtica urens. Dial. Eng.*

dock sorrel. The sour dock.

dock'sy. Var. of DOXIE. *Scot.*

dockt Docked. *Ref. Sp.*

dock'-wal'lop-er. *n.* A loafer about docks or wharves working casually. *Slang.*

doc'quet. ✝ DOCKET.

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falsify; to adulterate; as, to *doctor* election returns; to *doctor* whisky. *Slang.*

doc'tor (dŏk'tẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To practice medicine. *Colloq.*
2. To take medicine or medical treatment. *Colloq.*

doc'tor-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *doctoral.*] **1.** Of, relating to, or characteristic of, a doctor, or the degree of doctor.
Doctoral habit and square cap. *Wood.*
2. Having a doctor's position or degree.

doc'tor-ate (-ăt), *n.* [Cf. F. *doctorat.*] The degree, title, or rank, of a doctor.

Doc'tors' Com'mons (dŏk'tẽrz). Originally, the common table and dining hall of the Association or College of Doctors of Civil Law in London; later, the buildings, near St. Paul's Churchyard, occupied by this corporation, in which were the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts and offices having jurisdiction of marriage licenses, divorces, registration of wills, etc., and which were taken down in 1867; now, the site of these buildings.

doc'tor-ship, *n* **1.** Doctorate. *Clarendon.*
2. The position, function, or characteristics, of a doctor.
3. Learning; scholarship.

doc'tress (dŏk'trĕs), *n.* A female doctor. *Now Rare.*

doc'tri-naire' (dŏk'trĭ-nâr'), *n.* [F. See DOCTRINE.] One who would apply to political or other practical concerns the abstract doctrines or the theories of his own philosophical system without enough regard for actual conditions; a dogmatic theorist. In French history, the *Doctrinaires* were a party which originated about 1815, after the Bourbon restoration. They believed in monarchy, but limited and accompanied by national representation. Their theories were ridiculed by the extremists on both sides.
The doctrine, or fundamental principle, on which its [the Doctrinaire party's] action was based was that the sole justification of any form of government was the manner in which it exercised its power. Rejecting the claim of divine right, whether urged for monarchy or for republicanism, the *Doctrinaires* were opposed alike to the ultra-royalists and to the revolutionists.
Encyc. Brit.

doc'tri-nair'ism (-nâr'ĭz'm), *n.* The principles or practices of a doctrinaire; doctrinarianism.

doc'tri-nal (dŏk'trĭ-năl; *formerly also* dŏk-trī'năl), *a.* [LL. *doctrinalis*, fr. L. *doctrina*: cf. F. *doctrinal.* See DOCTRINE.] **1.** Pert. to, or containing, doctrine or something taught and to be believed. "*Doctrinal* clauses." *Macaulay.*
2. Pertaining to, or having to do with, teaching; instructive; acquired through instruction. *Rare.*
The word of God serveth no otherwise than in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument. *Hooker*
doctrinal interpretation, *Law*, that interpretation of the law which rests upon its intrinsic reasonableness; — opposed to *legal interpretation.*
"*Doctrinal interpretation*" may turn on the meaning of words and sentences, when it is called "grammatical," or on the intention of the legislator, when it is described as "logical." When logical interpretation stretches the words of a statute to cover its obvious meaning, it is called "extensive;" when, on the other hand, it avoids giving full meaning to the words, in order not to go beyond the intention of the legislator, it is called "restrictive."
T. E. Holland.

doc'tri-nal, *n.* [F. *doctrinal.*] **1.** A manual of instruction; a textbook. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* Matters of doctrine or instruction.

doc'tri-na'ri-an (-nâ'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* **1.** A doctrinaire. *R.*
2. [*cap.*] *pl.* = BRETHREN OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

doc'tri-na-ry (dŏk'trĭ-nă-rĭ), *a.* Holding abstract doctrines or theories, suiting a doctrinaire. — **doc'tri-na-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **doc'tri-nar'i-ty** (-nâr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

doc'trine (dŏk'trĭn), *n.* [F. *doctrine*, L. *doctrina*, fr. *doctor.* See DOCTOR.] **1.** Teaching; instruction. *Obs. or Archaic.*
He taught them many things by parables, and said unto them in his *doctrine*, Hearken *Mark* IV. 2.
2 That which is taught; what is held, put forth as true, and supported by a teacher, a school, or a sect; a principle or position, or the body of principles, in any branch of knowledge; tenet; dogma; principle of faith; as, the *doctrine* of atoms. "The *doctrine* of gravitation." *I. Watts.*
3. Learning; knowledge. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — Teaching, principle, position, opinion, article, maxim, rule. — DOCTRINE, DOGMA, TENET, PRECEPT. In its general sense, DOCTRINE applies to any speculative truth or working principle, esp. as taught to others or recommended to their acceptance; a DOGMA is a doctrine laid down with authority; as, the *doctrines* of Pythagoras, the *doctrine* of evolution, the Monroe *doctrine*; theological *dogmas.* In their ecclesiastical application, it is usual to distinguish between *doctrine*, any teaching, and *dogma*, such teaching as is part of the confession of a church; as, the *doctrines* of the New Testament, the *dogma* of the Trinity; "Many a man will live and die upon a *dogma*; no man will be a martyr for a conclusion" (*J. H. Newman*). *Dogma* (cf. *dogmatic, dogmatism*) frequently suggests an arrogant insistence upon authority. TENET stresses the idea of holding or maintaining as true; as, "There was a peculiar *tenet* which I made a point of supporting; for I maintained with Whiston, that it was unlawful for a priest of the Church of England, after the death of his first wife, to take a second" (*Goldsmith*). A PRECEPT is a rule (esp. of conduct) laid down to be obeyed; as, "These few *precepts* in thy memory see thou character . . . Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar . . . Neither a borrower nor a lender be . . . To thine own self be true" (*Shak.*); "Let your *precept* be, 'Be easy'" (*Spectator*).
See AXIOM, PRINCIPLE.
doctrine of chances. See PROBABILITY. — **d. of common employment.** See under COMMON, *a.* — **d. of descent,** the theory that all animals and plants are direct descendants of previous animals or plants; — opposed to *special creation.* — **d. of the hinterland.** See HINTERLAND. — **D. of the Mean.** See FOUR BOOKS. — **d. of the sphere,** spherical geometry and trigonometry and their application to special problems, as in astronomy, geodesy, and geography. — **d. of uses.** *Law.* See USE, *n.*

doc'trin-ism (dŏk'trĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to, or enunciation of, doctrine. — **doc'trin-ist,** *n.*

doc'trin-ize (-ĭz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To theorize; to speculate. — **doc'trin-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

doc'u-ment (dŏk'ū-mĕnt), *n.* [LL. *documentum*, fr. L. *docere* to teach: cf. F. *document.* See DOCILE.] **1** That which is taught; precept; instruction; dogma. *Obs.*
Learners should not be too much crowded with a heap or multitude of *documents* or ideas at one time. *I. Watts.*
2. An example or warning; also, evidence; proof; as, *document* of guilt. *Obs.*
They were . . . stoned to death, as a *document* to others. *Raleigh*
3. An original or official paper relied upon as the basis, proof, or support of anything else; — in its most extended sense, including any writing, book, or other instrument conveying information; any material substance having on it a representation of the thoughts of men by means of any species of conventional mark or symbol.
Saint Luke . . collected them from such *documents* and testimonies as he . . . judged to be authentic. *Paley*
4. Specif., *pl.*: **a** *Com.* The bill of lading and policy of insurance, and sometimes other papers, evidencing or effecting the shipment of goods, their insurance, the transfer of title to the consignee, etc., which are annexed to a documentary bill of exchange. **b** A ship's papers.
Syn. — See PAPER.
document of title, *Law*, a document affording evidence of title to property; specif., any document used in the ordinary course of business as proof of the possession or control of goods, or imparting authority in the possessor of the document to transfer or receive the goods in question.

doc'u-ment, *v. t.*; DOC'U-MENT'ED; DOC'U-MENT'ING. **1.** To teach; to school; to instruct. *Obs.*
2. To evidence by documents; to furnish documentary evidence of; as, to *document* one's claim.
3. To furnish with documents; specif.: **a** To furnish (a vessel) with her "papers," as required by law for the manifesting of ownership and cargo. **b** To annex to (a bill of exchange) the shipment documents. See DOCUMENTARY BILL. **c** To furnish (a person) with papers of authentication, information, or the like.

doc'u-men'tal (dŏk'ū-mĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to instruction. *Obs.* *Dr. H. More.*
2. Of or pertaining to written evidence; documentary; as, *documental* testimony.

doc'u-men'ta-ry (-tă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or of the nature of, documents; contained or certified in writing.
2. Of or pertaining to, or employing, documentation in literature or art.
A protest was made against the narrowness of the *documentary* school of art. *Encyc. Brit.*
documentary bill (of exchange), *Com.*, a bill drawn on a consignee of goods and having appended to it the shipment documents (see DOCUMENT, *n.*, 4 a) by way of collateral security for its payment. When payment is to be made at a date after the delivery of the documents to the consignee, upon his acceptance of it, it is said to be *for acceptance*; when payment is to be made upon delivery of the documents it is said to be *for payment.* It enables a consignor by its sale to realize at once the proceeds of his sale. — **d. hypothesis,** the hypothesis that certain Old Testament books, esp. the Hexateuch, consist of two or more originally distinct documents.

doc'u-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *documentatio* admonition; in senses 2 and 3 from E. *document.*] **1.** Instruction; admonition. *Obs.* *Richardson.*
2. The use of historical documents, or conformity to the historical or objective facts established by the study of documents, as in writing or painting.
3. Act of furnishing with documents, as a ship.

dod (dŏd), *n.* A perforated metal plate through which clay is forced to mold it to a desired shape; an annular die for making drain pipe.

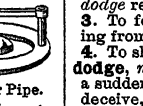
Dod for Pipe.

dod, *or* **dodd** (dŏd), *v. t.* [ME. *dodden.*] To cut off, as wool from sheep's tails; to lop or clip off; to poll. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dod'der (dŏd'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *dodder*, Sw. *dodra*, G. *dotter.*] Any plant of the genus *Cuscuta*, the species of which are leafless parasites with yellow or whitish threadlike stems. On germination the young plant attaches itself to the surrounding vegetation, developing haustoria through which it absorbs nourishment from the host, its own root soon withering. See CUSCUTA.

dod'der (dŏd'ẽr), *v. i.*; -DERED (-ẽrd); -DER-ING. [Cf. DADDLE, and dial. *dother.*] To shake; tremble; totter; potter.

dod'dered (-ẽrd), *a.* [Perh. akin to *dod*, v.] Deprived of branches through age or decay, as an oak; hence, shattered; infirm. "A laurel grew, *doddered* with age." *Dryden.*
Auld, feckless, *doddered* men. *Stevenson.*

dodder laurel. The scrub vine (*Cassytha melantha*) of Australia; — called also *devil's-guts.*

dodder seed. The seed or seeds of the gold-of-pleasure (*Camelina sativa*), which yields German sesame oil; also, the plant itself.

do-dec'a- (dō-dĕk'ă-). A combining form from Greek δώδεκα, *twelve*; as, *dodec*ahedron, *dodec*amerous, etc.

do'de-cade (dō'dĕ-kād), *n.* [*dodeca-* + *-ade* as in *decade*; cf. F. *dodécade.*] A group or series of twelve.

do-dec'a-gon (dō-dĕk'ă-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. δωδεκάγωνον; δώδεκα + γωνία angle: cf. F. *dodécagone.*] *Geom.* A polygon of twelve angles and therefore twelve sides. — **do'dec-ag'o-nal** (dō'dĕk-ăg'ō-năl), *a.*

do'dec-a-he'dral (dō'dĕk-ă-hē'drăl), *a.* Pert. to, or like, a dodecahedron; having twelve plane faces. — **dodecahedral cleavage,** *Min.*, cleavage parallel to the faces of the dodecahedron.

do'dec-a-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -HEDRONS (-drŏnz), L. -HEDRA (-drā). [Gr. δωδεκάεδρον; δώδεκα twelve + ἕδρα seat, bottom, base.] *Geom. & Cryst.* A solid having twelve plane faces. In the *regular dodecahedron* these are twelve equal regular pentagons; the pyritohedron (see PYRITOHEDRON) is related to it, the *rhombic dodecahedron* has twelve equal rhombic faces.

Rhombic Dodecahedron.

do-dec'a-hy'drate (-hī'drāt), *n.* [*dodeca-* + *hydrate.*] *Chem.* A compound with twelve molecules of water.

do'de-cam'er-ous (dō'dē-kăm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*dodeca-* + *-merous.*] *Bot.* Having the whorls or parts of the flower in twelves; — usually written 12-merous.

do'de-cane (dō'dĕ-kān), *n.* [Gr. δώδεκα twelve.] *Chem.* Any of a group of thick oily hydrocarbons, $C_{12}H_{26}$, of the methane series.

do'de-cant (-kănt), *n.* [Gr. δώδεκα twelve.] *Cryst.* Any of the twelve parts into which the space about the center of a hexagonal crystal is divided by the four axial planes.

do'de-carch (-kärk), *n.* [*dodeca-* + *-arch*: cf. Gr. δωδεκάρχης a leader of twelve.] One of a ruling body of twelve.

do'de-carch'y (-kär'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CARCHIES (-kĭz). Government, jurisdiction, or territory of dodecarchs, or twelve rulers; a body of twelve rulers or kings.

do'dec-a-syl'la-ble (dō'dĕk-ă-sĭl'ă-b'l), *n.* [*dodeca-* + *syllable.*] A word consisting of twelve syllables. — **do'dec-a-syl-lab'ic** (-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.*

do'dec-a-tem'o-ry (-tĕm'ō-rĭ), *n.* [Gr. δωδεκατημόριον; δωδέκατος twelfth + μόριον part: cf. F. *dodécatémorie.*] A twelfth part; — applied chiefly to the twelve houses, or parts, of the zodiac of the *primum mobile*, as disting. from the twelve signs, but also to the twelve signs. *Obs.*

Do'de-cath'e-on (dō'dē-kăth'ē-ŏn), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. δωδεκάθεον.] *Bot.* A genus of North American primulaceous herbs having basal leaves, and scapose nodding umbeled flowers somewhat resembling those of the cyclamen. The corolla lobes are reflexed, disclosing the tube formed by the monadelphous stamens. *D. meadia* is the American cowslip or shooting star. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

do-dec'y-lene (dō-dĕs'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*dodecyl* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric liquid hydrocarbons, $C_{12}H_{24}$, of the ethylene series.

dodge (dŏj), *v. i.*; DODGED (dŏjd); DODG'ING. [Of uncertain origin; cf. DODDER, *v.*, DADDLE, DADE.] **1.** To start suddenly aside, as to avoid a blow; to shift place by a sudden start; to shift one's position from place to place; to shuffle.
2. To evade a duty by low craft; to practice mean shifts; to use tricky devices; to play fast and loose; to quibble.
Some *dodging* casuist with more craft than sincerity. *Milton.*
3. *Change Ringing.* To follow in a certain sequence; — said of the bells. See CHANGE RINGING.

dodge, *v. t.* **1.** To evade by a sudden or repeated shift of place; to escape by starting aside; as, to *dodge* a blow.
2. FIG.: To evade by craft; as, to *dodge* a question; to *dodge* responsibility. *Colloq.* *S. G. Goodrich.*
3. To follow by dodging, or suddenly and stealthily shifting from place to place. *Coleridge.*
4. To shift or lead (something) up and down or around.

dodge, *n.* **1.** Act of evading by some skillful movement; a sudden starting aside; hence, an artful device to evade, deceive, or cheat; a cunning trick; an artifice.
Some . . . have many harmless arts, by which they improve their banquet, and innocent *dodges.* *Thackeray.*

doc'tor-al-ly, *adv.* of DOCTORAL. *Obs. or R.*
doc'tor-ate (-ĭt), *v. t.* To make (one) a doctor. *Now Rare.*
doc'tor-ate, *n. a* [LL. *doctoratus*, p. p.] Made doctor. *Obs*
doctor bird. The green tody. *Jamaica.*
doctor box. The color box in a calico-printing machine of which the doctor is the bottom.
‖ **Doc'tor Doc-to'rum** (dŏk'tôr dŏk-tō'rŭm). [L., doctor of doctors.] See DOCTOR IRREFRAGABILIS. [tor. *Rare.*]
doc'tor-ess, *n.* A female doctor.
‖ **Doc'tor Ec-sta'ti-cus** (ĕk-stăt'ĭ-kŭs). [LL.] = ECSTATIC DOCTOR.
doctor fish. = SURGEON FISH.
doctor gum. = HOG GUM.
doc-to'ri-al, *a.* Doctoral. — **doc-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*
‖ **Doc'tor In'vin-ci'bi-lis** (ĭn'vĭn-sĭb'ĭ-lĭs). [L.] = INVINCIBLE DOCTOR.
‖ **Doc'tor Ir-re'fra-ga'bi-lis** (ĭ-rĕf'ra-gă-b'ĭ-lĭs). [L., irrefragable doctor.] Alexander of Hales. Called also **Fons Vitæ**, and **Doctor Doctorum.**
doc'tor-ize (dŏk'tẽr-īz), *v. t.* To confer the degree of doctor upon. *Rare.* — **doc'tor-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n. Rare.*
doc'tor-ly, *a.* Like a doctor; befitting a doctor.
‖ **Doc'tor Mel-lĭ'flu-us** (dŏk'tôr mĕ-lĭf'lō-ŭs). [L.] = MELLIFLUOUS DOCTOR.
‖ **Doc'tor Mi-ra'bi-lis** (mĭ-răb'ĭ-lĭs). [L.] = ADMIRABLE DOCTOR.
doctor pump. = DOCTOR, *n.*, 4 g.
‖ **Doc'tor Re'so-lu-tis'si-mus** (rĕz'ō-lū-tĭs'ĭ-mŭs). [LL.] Durandus de Santo Porciano (d. c. 1332).
‖ **Doc'tor Se-ra'phi-cus** (sĕ-răf'ĭ-kŭs). [LL.] = SERAPHIC DOCTOR.
doctor shears. *Calico Printing* Metal plates bolted together for holding doctors.
‖ **Doc'tor Sin'gu-la'ris et In'vin-ci'bi-lis** (sĭn'gū-lā'rĭs ĕt ĭn'vĭn-sĭb'ĭ-lĭs). [L.] = INVINCIBLE DOCTOR.
‖ **Doc'tor Sol-em'nis** (sŏ-lĕm'nĭs). [L.] Henry of Ghent (c. 1217–93), archdeacon of Tournay.
‖ **Doc'tor Sub-til'is** (sŭb-tĭ'lĭs). [L.] = SUBTLE DOCTOR.
Doc'tor Syn'tax (sĭn'tăks). The hero of a work in verse by William Combe (1741–1823), entitled "The Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque," formerly very popular.
‖ **Doc'tor U'ni-ver-sa'lis** (ū'nĭ-vẽr-sā'lĭs). [L.] = UNIVERSAL DOCTOR.
doc'trice, *n.* [L. *doctrix.*] A doctress; a female teacher. *Obs.*
doc'trin. Doctrine. *Ref'r Sp.*
doc'trin-a-ble, *a.* Instructive. *Obs.*
doc'tri-nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrinism. — **doc'tri-nal-ist,** *n.*
doc'tri-nal'i-ty (-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Doctrinal character. [NAL.]
doc'tri-nal-ly, *adv.* of DOCTRINAL.
doc'tri-na'ri-an-ism (-nâ'rĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* DOCTRINARISM. *Rare.*
doc'tri-nate, *v. t.* [LL. *doctrinatus*, p. p. of *doctrinare.*] To teach (a person or subject).
doc'trine, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *doctriner.*] To teach; to instruct; to instruct in. *Obs.* [*Obs*
doc'trix, *n.* [L.] A doctress.
doctur. + DOCTOR.
doc'u-men'ta-ri-ly, *adv.* of DOCUMENTARY.
documentary bill. = DOCUMENTARY BILL.
document-ize, *v. t.* [*document* + *-ize.*] To teach; admonish; furnish with evidence. *Obs.*
Do'cus (dō'kŭs). *Bib.*
dod, *n.* [Gael.] A sulk or fit of ill humor; a pet: — usually in the phrase **to take the dods.** *Scot.*
dod, dodd (dŏd), *n.* A round summit or shoulder of a hill. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
dod, dodd (dŏd), *n.* [Cf. OD. *dodde.*] The reed mace or cattail. *Dial. Eng.*
Do'dai (dō'dī; -dā-ī). *Bib.*
Do'da-nim (dō'da-nĭm; dō-dā'nĭm). *Bib.*
Dod'a-u (dŏd'ă-ū). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]
Do'da-vah (dō'dā-vä; dŏd'ă-) | **dodd.** Var. of DOP.
dod'dard, *n.* [Prob. akin to *dodd*, v., to shear.] A branchless tree stump; a dotard. *Obs.*
dod'dart (dŏd'ẽrt), *n.* A game much like hockey; the bent stick for playing it. *Local, Eng.*
dod'ded, *pret. & p. p.* of DOD.
dodder grass. Quaking grass. *Dial. Eng*
dod'der-ing, *a.* Senile; foolish; inane. *Colloq.*
doddering grass Dodder grass. *Dial. Eng.* [ders. *Obs.*
dod'ders (dŏd'ẽrz), *n.* Glan-
dod'die, dod'dy (dŏd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DODDIES (-ĭz). [From DOD to poll.] A hornless cow or bull.
dod'ding, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DOD.
dod'dle (-'l), *v. t.* = DADDLE.
dod'dle, *a. & n.* [From DOD to poll] Pollard. *Obs.* [*Dial. Eng.*]
dod'dish (-ĭsh), *a.* Feeble.
dod'dy (-ĭ). Var. of DODDIE.
dod'dy-pate', *n.* [Cf. DODDYPOLL, PATE.] Doddypoll. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
dod'dy-poll' (-pōl'), *n.* [Cf. DOTE, POLL; *dotypolle* is the older form. *Oxf. E. D.*] A blockhead. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
do-dec'a-drachm (dō-dĕk'ă-drăm), *n.* An ancient Greek gold coin worth twelve drachmas. See DRACHMA.
do-dec'a-fid (dō-dĕk'ă-fĭd), *a* [*dodeca-* + *-fid*] Cleft or cut into 12 segments.
Do'dec-a-gyn'i-a (dō'dĕk-ă-jĭn'ĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *dodeca-* + Gr γυνή woman, female] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants including those having flowers with 12 pistils. — **do'dec-a-gyn'i-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **do-dec'a-gyn-dĭk'ă-jĭn), *a.* — **do'de-cag'y-nous** (dō'dĕ-kăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a. Bot.* a Pertaining to the Dodecagynia. b Having twelve styles.
do'dec-a-he'dric (dō'dĕk-ă-hē'drĭk), *a* Dodecahedral
Do'de-can'dri-a (dō'dē-kăn'drĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL; *dodeca-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, male] *Bot.* A Linnæan class of plants including those having flowers with not less than 12 or more than 19 stamens — **do'de-can'dri-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **do'de-can'der** (-dẽr), *n.*
do'de-can'drous (-drŭs), *a. Bot.* a Pertaining to the Dodecandria. b Having 12 stamens.
do'dec-a-par'tite (dō'dĕk-ă-pär'tīt), *a.* [*dodeca-* + *partite.*] Parted or cleft into 12 segments.
do'dec-a-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*dodeca-* + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Having 12 petals.
do'dec-a-sem'ic (-sĕm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δωδεκάσημος of twelve times; δώδεκα twelve + σῆμα a sign; cf. σημεῖον a unit of time.] *Pros.* Comprising twelve moræ or time units; as, a dactylic tripody is *dodecasemic.*
do-dec'a-style (dō-dĕk'ă-stīl), *a.* [*dodeca-* + Gr. στῦλος column, pillar] *Arch* Lit., twelve-columned. See COLUMNIATION b & d.
do'dec-a-sty'los (dō'dĕk-ă-stī'lŏs), *n.* [NL.] A dodecastyle building
do-dec'a-tyl (dō-dĕk'ă-tĭl), *n.* Dodecyl. — **do'dec-a-ty'lic** (dō'dĕk-ă-tĭ'lĭk), *a.*
do-dec'u-plet (dō-dĕk'ū-plĕt), *n.* [Gr. δώδεκα twelve.] *Music.* A group of twelve notes performed in the time of eight.
do'de-cyl (dō'dē-sĭl), *n.* [*dodecane* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical $C_{12}H_{25}$, of which dodecane is the hydride
Do'dek-a-pro-phe'ton (dō'dĕk-ă-prō-fē'tŏn), *n.* [Gr. δωδεκαπρόφητον.] The book or group of the minor prophets.

2. An expedient; a contrivance. *Colloq. or Slang.*
3. *Change Ringing.* Act or method of dodging.

dodge chain. An accurately pitched cable chain having detachable bearing blocks inserted between each consecutive pair of links.

Dodge Chain.

dodg'er (dŏj'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who dodges or evades; one who plays fast and loose, or uses tricky devices. *Smart.* **2.** A small handbill. *U. S.* **3.** = CORNDODGER.

dodg'er-y (-I), *n.* Trickery, artifice. *Hacket.*

dodg'y (dŏj'I), *a.* Full of dodges; evasive; tricky. — **dodg'i-ly** (-I-lI), *adv.* — **dodg'i-ness**, *n.*

do'do (dō'dō), *n.*; *pl.* DODOES or DODOS (-dōz). [Pg. *doudo* silly, foolish (cf. BOOBY)] A large, heavy, flightless bird (*Didus ineptus*), now extinct, related to the pigeons, but larger than a turkey, which was found in great numbers on the island of Mauritius, but was exterminated by the European settlers. It had dark ash-colored plumage with the breast and tail whitish; the wings were yellowish white with black-tipped coverts. The bill was blackish and the legs yellow. The dodo inhabited forests and laid a single large white egg in a nest of grass. Its existence is recorded as late as the year 1681. A related bird, believed to belong to the same genus, inhabited the neighboring island of Réunion.

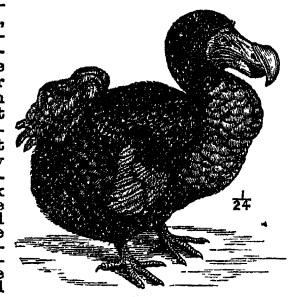

Dodo.

Do-do'na (dō-dō'nä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δωδώνη] *Gr. Relig.* The seat of a famous oracle of Zeus on Mount Tomarus in Epirus. The Zeus of Dodona was probably a tree deity, as in early times the responses of the oracle were read chiefly in the rustlings of the leaves of a sacred oak and the bubbling of a brook flowing beside it. Later bronze caldrons, sounded by the wind, were set up, and finally a statue of a boy armed with a whip which hit against a caldron. The sounds were interpreted by attendant priests or priestesses, the latter being called "doves." The consort of Zeus at Dodona was an earth goddess, probably Dione. Cf. DELPHIAN ORACLE. — **Do'do-næ'an, Do'do-ne'an** (dō'dō-nē'ăn), *a.* — Also **Do-do'ni-an** (dō-dō'nI-ăn), *a.*

Then I beheld the fair *Dodonian* tree. *Spenser.*

doe (dō), *n.* [AS. *dā*; cf. Dan. *daa*, *daa-dyr*, deer, and perh. L. *dama*.] Orig., the female of the fallow deer; now, the female of almost any species of deer, antelope, hare, or other animal whose male is called a *buck*. *Doe* is not applied to the females of the moose or elk, which are called *cows*, nor properly to that of the red deer, called *hind*.

Doe, John. *Law.* The fictitious lessee acting as plaintiff in the common-law action of ejectment, the fictitious defendant being usually denominated *Richard Roe*. Hence, a fictitious name for a party, real or fictitious, to any action or proceeding.

Do'eg (dō'ĕg), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* An Edomite, the chief of Saul's herdsmen, who told Saul of David's intercourse with the priests at Nob, and at the king's command slew 85 of them. **2.** A nickname under which Dryden, in the second part of "Absalom and Achitophel" (ll. 410–456), satirized Elkanah Settle (1648–1723), a poetaster, who had attacked Dryden and was for a time his successful rival.

dœg'lic (dūg'lĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_{19}H_{36}O_2$, obtained as an oily liquid by saponification of dœgling oil.

dœg'ling (dūg'lĭng), *n.* [Native name in Faroe Islands.] The beaked whale, from which an oil, dœgling oil, is obtained. See OIL, *Table* II.

do'er (dōō'ẽr), *n.* [From DO, *v. t. & i.*] **1.** One who does; one who performs or executes; one who is wont and ready to act; an actor; an agent. **2.** *Scots Law.* An agent or attorney; a factor; manager.

does (dŭz), *3d pers. sing. pres.* of DO.

doe'skin' (dō'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of the doe, or a leather made of it. **2.** A firm woolen cloth with a smooth, soft surface like a doe's skin, for men's wear.

do-fem'ane' (dō-fĕm'ān'), *n. Petrog.* A class of igneous rocks. See PETROGRAPHY. — **do-fem'ic** (dō-fĕm'ĭk), *a.*

doff (dŏf), *v. t.*; DOFFED (dŏft); DOFF'ING. [*do* + *off*. See DO, *v. t.*, 10.] **1.** To put off, as dress; to remove or lift (the headgear); to divest one's self of; hence, figuratively, to put or thrust away; to rid one's self of.

And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace. *Shak.*

2. To strip; to divest; to undress.

Heaven's King, who *doffs* himself our flesh to wear. *Crashaw.*

3. To put off, as an unwelcome caller; to turn away. *Obs.* **doit,** *v. t.* To put off dress; to take off the hat. *Rare.*

doff'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* A revolving cylinder, or a vibrating bar with teeth, in a carding machine, which doffs, or strips off, the fiber from the cards. **2.** *Spinning.* A worker who replaces full bobbins by empty ones on the throstle or ring frames.

doff'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DOFF. — **doffing comb,** a steel plate with teeth for stripping off the fiber from the doffer in a carding machine. — **d. cylinder,** a toothed cylinder for stripping off the fiber from the main cylinder of a carding machine. — **d. knife** *or* **plate.** = DOFFING COMB.

dog (dŏg; 205), *n.* [AS. *docga*; akin to D. *dog* mastiff, Dan. *dogge*, Sw. *dogg*.] **1.** A carnivorous mammal (*Canis familiaris*) of the family Canidæ, kept in a domesticated state by man since prehistoric times: in a wider sense, any member of the family Canidæ (which see). From long association with man the dog has become the most intelligent of beasts. The domestic dogs are undoubtedly modified descendants of more than one wild species of the genus *Canis*, among which are the common wolf and the jackal. The numerous artificially produced breeds differ from each other far more than those of any other mammal, and the differences in form, size, color, length and character of coat, etc., would, if they occurred naturally, cause them to be placed in several distinct genera.

2. A male dog as distinguished from a female dog, or bitch; hence, used attributively to designate the male of other animals, as *dog* fox, *dog* wolf.

3. A mean, worthless fellow, a wretch.

What is thy servant, which is but a *dog*, that he should do this great thing? — 2 *Kings* viii 13 (*Rev. Ver.*).

4. A fellow, — used humorously or contemptuously; as, a sly *dog*; a lazy *dog*. *Colloq.*

5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* **a** One of the two constellations Canis Major and Canis Minor, or the Greater Dog and the Lesser Dog. Canis Major contains the Dog Star (Sirius); Canis Minor contains Procyon. **b** *pl.* A northern constellation (*Canes Venatici*) near Ursa Major; the Hunting Dogs.

6. Short for DOGFISH, POUCHED DOG, PRAIRIE DOG, etc.

7. Any of various devices, usually of simple design, for holding, gripping, or fastening something; as: **a** Any of various devices consisting essentially of a spike, rod, or bar of metal, as of iron, with a ring, hook, claw, lug, or the like, at the end, used for gripping, clutching, or holding something, as by driving or embedding it in the object, hooking it to the object, etc. **b** Specif., either of the hooks or claws of a pair of *sling dogs*. See CRAMPON, *Illust.* **c** An iron for holding wood in a fireplace; a firedog; an andiron. **d** A lathe carrier. See CARRIER, *Illust.* **e** Any of the jaws in a lathe chuck. **f** *sing. or pl.* A pair of nippers or forceps. **g** A wheeled gripping device for drawing the fillet from which coin blanks are stamped through the opening at the head of the drawbench. **h** Any of a set of adjusting screws for the bed tool of a punching machine. **i** A grapple for clutching and raising a pile-driver monkey or a well-boring tool. **j** A stop or detent; a click or ratchet; esp., an adjustable stop in a machine which causes a moving part to stop or reverse. **k** *Naut.* A dogshore. **l** A drag for the wheel of a vehicle. **8.** The hammer in a gunlock. *Now Rare.* **9.** *Meteor.* A sundog, water dog, fog dog, or the like. **10.** Ostentatious style or affected dignity. *Colloq.* **11.** The club used in the game of cat and dog.

Dogs used in logging. 1 Regular form; 2 Chain Rafting Dog; 3 Ring Dog.

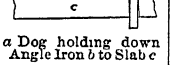

a Dog holding down Angle Iron *b* to Slab *c*

a dead dog, a person or thing whose importance or value has departed. 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 14. — **a d. in the manger,** an ugly-natured person who prevents others from enjoying what would be an advantage to them but is none to him. — **d. and chain.** *Mining.* See DOG BELT. — **to give,** *or* **throw, to the dogs,** to throw away as useless. "*Throw* physic *to the dogs*; I'll none of it." *Shak.* — **to go,** *or* **drive, to the dogs,** to go, or drive, to ruin; to be ruined. — **to put on dog,** to act pretentiously. See DOG, *n.*, 10. *Colloq.*

dog (dŏg; 205), *adv.* Extremely; utterly; — used in combination, usually in a word implying some want or affliction; as in *dog*-sick; *dog*-tired; *dog*-hungry.

dog (dŏg; 205), *v. t.*; DOGGED (dŏgd); DOG'GING (dŏg'ĭng). To hunt or track like a hound; to follow insidiously or indefatigably; to chase with a dog or dogs; to worry as if by dogs; to hound with importunity.

I have been pursued, *dogged*, and wayland. *Pope.*
Your sins will *dog* you, pursue you *Burroughs*

do'gal (dō'găl), *a.* [LL. *dogalis*, or It. *dogale*. See DOGE; cf. DUCAL.] Of or pertaining to a doge. *Rare.*

dog ape. A baboon, or allied ape.

do'gate (dō'gāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *dogat*, It. *dogato*. See DOGE.] The office or dignity of a doge.

dog'bane' (dŏg'bān'), *n.* [Said to be poisonous to dogs. Cf. APOCYNUM.] **a** Any species of *Apocynum*; — alluding to the poisonous milky juice. **b** The yellow wolfsbane.

dog belt. *Mining.* A belt, constituting with the attached chain a **dog and chain,** for hauling by man power.

dog bent, *or* **dog's bent.** A common and widely distributed grass (*Agrostis canina*) with slender culms, narrow leaves, and a long-awned flowering glume. It is used extensively in lawn mixtures in the United States, where it is more generally called *Rhode Island bent*.

dog'ber-ry (dŏg'bĕr-I), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-Iz). **1.** The fruit of the European dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*. **2.** Any of several other trees or shrubs, or their fruit; as: **a** In the United States, the chokeberry, or choke pear. **b** In Nova Scotia, the mountain ash *Sorbus americana*. **c** In England, locally, the guelder rose, dog-rose, or bearberry. **3.** The wild gooseberry (*Ribes cynosbati*).

Dog'ber-ry, *n.* An absurd, self-satisfied, and loquacious constable in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing;" hence, a blundering official. — **Dog'ber-ry-dom** (-dŭm), *n.* — **Dog'ber-ry-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

dog'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* **1.** Lit., some (unidentified) kind of arrow bolt; — hence, used as a term of reproach. *Obs.* "The lawyer is a *dogbolt*, an arrant worm." *Beau. & Fl.* **2.** The bolt of a cap square over the trunnion of a cannon. **3.** A long slim bolt for uniting two parts at right angles, or for securing girders to a supporting post. It is driven through one piece, then bent, and driven into the other.

dog'bolt', *v. t.* To secure with a dogbolt. See DOGBOLT, 3.

dog'cart' (dŏg'kärt'), *n.* A light one-horse carriage, commonly two-wheeled and high, with two transverse seats set back to back, patterned after a cart. The original dogcarts used in England by sportsmen had a box under the rear seat — which formed a cover — for carrying dogs.

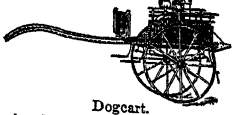

Dogcart.

dog'-cheap', *a.* Exceedingly cheap; in poor repute.

dog daisy. Any of several asteraceous plants having heads with white rays, as: **a** The English daisy. **b** The oxeye daisy. **c** Yarrow. **d** Mayweed. **e** The corn mayweed.

dog'-day' ci-ca'da. A large American cicada (*Tibicen pruinosa*), having a prolonged thrilling note heard esp. during the dog days. See CICADA, *Illust.*

dog days. A period of from four to six weeks, variously placed between the early part of July and the early part of September; canicular days; — so called because reckoned in ancient times from the heliacal rising of the Dog Star (Sirius). Popularly, the sultry, close part of the summer, when dogs are supposed to be specially liable to go mad. The conjunction of the rising of the Dog Star with the rising of the sun was regarded by the ancients as one of the causes of the sultry heat of summer, and of the maladies which then prevailed. But, as the conjunction does not occur at the same time in all latitudes, and is constantly changing in the same region, there has been much variation in calendars regarding the limits of the dog days. Some dates that have been given by Roger Long (1680–1770) as the beginning of dog days are: about 735 A. D., July 14th; 16th century, July 6th; 1660–1752, July 19th; after 1752, July 30th. Almanac makers vary widely. Hence **dog day.**

doge (dōj), *n.* [It. (prop. Venetian) *doge*, fr. L. *dux*, *ducis*, a leader. See DUKE.] The chief magistrate in the former republics of Venice and Genoa. In Venice the first doge was elected in 697 and the office lasted, although finally only as an empty honor, till the fall of the republic in 1797. In Genoa the first doge was chosen in 1339 and the office ceased to exist in 1797, although there was a temporary revival from 1802 to 1805 under the Ligurian Republic. — **doge'dom** (-dŭm), *n.* — **doge'less,** *a.* — **doge'ship,** *n.*

dog'-faced' (dŏg'fāst'), *a.* Having a doglike face.

dog-faced ape *or* **baboon,** any baboon.

dog'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** Any of various species of sharks, distinguished by their small size. They belong to various families, esp. to the Squalidæ, Carcharhinidæ, and Scyliorhinidæ. The common piked or spiny dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*), which has a spine in front of each dorsal fin, becomes about four feet long, and is exceedingly abundant on both coasts of the North Atlantic and very destructive to food fishes. The smooth dogfish (*Cynias canis*, syn. *Mustelus canis*) is also common to both coasts. The spotted dogfishes (of which there are two well-known European species, *Catulus stellaris* and *Scyliorhinus canicula*) have the skin conspicuously spotted. The livers of the various species are used for oil.

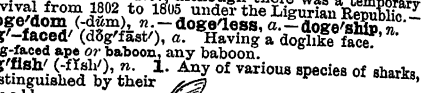

Spiny Dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*).

Smooth Dogfish (*Cynias canis*).

2. Any of various other fishes; as: **a** The bowfin. **b** The burbot (*Lota maculosa*). **c** The Alaska blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*), which is much used as food for dogs. **3.** The mud puppy (*Necturus maculatus*).

dog fox. **a** A male fox. **b** The Arctic or blue fox. **c** A book name of the corsak and certain allied species.

dog'ged (dŏg'ĕd; -Id; 151), *a.* [From DOG.] **1.** Having a characteristic of a dog. *Obs.*

Doth *dogged* war bristle his angry crest,
And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace *Shak.*

2. Malicious; cruel; sullen; morose. *Obs. or R. Scott.* **3.** Obstinately determined or persistent; having the tenacity of a dog; as, *dogged* resolution; *dogged* work.

Syn. — See OBSTINATE.

— **dog'ged-ly,** *adv.* — **dog'ged-ness,** *n.*

dog'ger (dŏg'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A kind of ironstone, occurring as concretions; also, one of these concretions. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Geol.* **a** A layer of the Yorkshire Lower Oölite, abounding in doggers. **b** The middle subdivision of the German Jurassic; — called also *Brown Jura*. See GEOLOGY.

dog'ger, *n.* [Cf. D. *dogger*, and Icel. *dugga*.] A broad-bowed, two-masted, ketchlike fishing vessel, used, esp. by the Dutch, in the North Sea; also, one of its crew.

dog'ger-el (dŏg'ẽr-ĕl), *a.* Also **dog'grel** (dŏg'rĕl). [ME. *dogerel*.] **1.** Low in style, and irregular in measure; mean or undignified; trivial; as, *doggerel* rimes. *Chaucer.* **2.** Burlesque; absurd; mongrel; as, *doggerel* rhetoric.

dog'ger-el, *n.* Also **dog'grel.** A sort of loose or irregular verse, esp. burlesque or comic; mean or undignified poetry.

Doggerel like that of Hudibras. *Addison*

dog'ger-el, dog'ger-el-ize (-Iz), *v. t. & i.* Also **dog'grel, dog'grel-ize,** etc. To write, or make into, doggerel. — **dog'ger-el-er** (-ẽr), **dog'ger-el-iz'er** (-Iz'ẽr), *n.*

dog'ger-y (dŏg'ẽr-I), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-Iz). **1.** Doglike behavior; mean or mischievous action or doings. **2.** Dogs collectively; rabble; canaille. *Carlyle.* **3.** A low grogshop. *Slang, U. S.*

dog'gish (-Ish), *a.* Like a dog; esp., having the bad qualities of a dog; currish; snapping; snarling; cynical; spiteful; sulky. — **dog'gish-ly,** *adv.* — **dog'gish-ness,** *n.*

dod'kin, *n.* [D. *dwitken*, dim. of *dwit* See DOIT; cf. DOITKIN.] = DOIT.

do'dlet (dō'dlĕt),*n.* [The name given by Sir R. Owens, and intended to be a dim of *dodo*, which bird it somewhat resembles.] The tooth-billed pigeon.

dod'man, *n.* [Cf. dial. *hoddod, hoddy-doddy, hodmandod*; the first part perh. from a familiar form for the name *Roger*.] A snail; also, a snail shell. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Do'do (dō'dō), *Bib.* [WEIGHT.]

do'drams (-drămz), *n.* [L.] See **Dods, Meg** (dŏdz). An old innkeeper in Scott's "St. Ronan's Well," one of the best of his low comic characters.

Dod'son & Fogg (dŏd'sŭn, fŏg). A firm of very sharp lawyers in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," attorneys for the plaintiff in the case of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick.

doe. † DO, DOUGH.

doe'-bird', *n.* The Eskimo curlew (*Numenius borealis*). *U. S.*

Doe'di-cu'rus (dē'dĭ-kū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. δοῖδυξ, δοίδυκος, pestle + οὐρά tail.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct edentates closely related to *Glyptodon*, but differing in having fewer digits and in certain cranial characters. The typical species, *D. clavicaudatus* from the Pleistocene of South America, reached a length of 12 feet.

doel. † DOLE, grief.

do'est (dōō'ĕst; -Ist), *2d pers. sing. indicative pres.* of DO, *v.*

dof. Doff. *Rec. Sp.*

dofe. † DOVE.

do-fel'ic (dō-fĕl'Ik), **do-fer'rous** (-fĕr'ŭs), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

doft. Doffed. *Ref. Sp.*

doft'ber-ry (dŏft'bĕr-I), *n.* The plant belladonna. *Dial. Eng.*

‖ **do-ga'na** (dō-gä'nä), *n.* [It., fr. Ar. *dīwān*. See DIVAN.] In Italy, a customhouse; also, in Italy and Spain, a customs duty.

‖ **do'ga-res'sa** (dō'gä-rĕs'sä), *n.* [It.] The wife of a doge.

dog'-ban'ner, *n.* Mayweed.

dog bee. A drone or bumblebee.

dog'-blow', *n.* [*dog* + *blow* a blossom.] The common oxeye daisy. *Nova Scotia.*

dog boat. *Logging.* A sled for hauling hooks and blocks on a skid road.

dog bramble. *Dial. Eng.* a The caper shrub (*Capparis spinosa*). *Obs.* b Dog-rose or eglantine. *Obs.* c The wild gooseberry.

dog brier. The dog-rose. *Obs.*

dog bur *or* **burr.** a The hound's-tongue. b The wild comfrey.

dog bush. In Bermuda, the *Baccharis glomeruliflora*. [sead.]

dog button. Nux vomica or its

dog cabbage, dog's cabbage. A fleshy South European herb (*Thelygonum cynocrambe*), often eaten as a pot herb.

dog camomile. Mayweed.

dog cherry. = DOGBERRY, 1.

dog collar. 1. A collar for a dog. 2. A close-fitting ornamental neckband or collar worn by women or clergymen. *Colloq.*

dog'-draw', *n. Forest Law.* Following an unlawfully wounded deer by the scent of a led dog.

dog'-ear', *n.* & *v.*, **dog'-eared'.** = DOG'S-EAR, DOG'S-EARED.

doge'ate (dōj'ĕt), *n.* Dogate.

dog elder. The goutweed.

doge'less, *a.* See -LESS.

dogeon. † DUDGEON.

dog'fall', *n.* See WRESTLING.

dog fancier. See FANCIER.

dog fennel. a Mayweed. b The heath aster of the eastern U. S.

dog'-fish'er, *n.* The otter; — so called by Walton, as a doglike beast living on fish. *Orf. E. D.*

dog flea. See FLEA. [(stone).

dog'gar. Var. of DOGGER

dogge. † DOG.

dog'ger, *n.* One that dogs.

dog'ger-el-ism, *n.* See -ISM.

dog'ger-el-ist, *n.* See -IST.

dog'gess (dŏg'ĕs), *n.* A female dog. *Humorous.*

dog'get. † DOCKET.

doggie. = DOGGY. [*n.* of DOG.

dog'ging (dŏg'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of DOG, *v.*

dog'-gone', *interj.* A slang or vulgar word of imprecation. — **dog'-goned',** *a. U. S.*

dog grass. a Any of several grasses: (1) Dog bent, or Rhode Island bent (*Agrostis canina*). (2) Couch grass (*Agropyron repens*). (3) Yard grass (*Eleusine indica*). *Australia.* b The sedge *Carex straminea*. *Local, U. S.*

dog'gy, dog'gie (dŏg'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-ĭz). A small dog; also, a pet name or calling name for any dog.

dog hair. Bristly or manelike hair found on the wrinkles and thighs of some merino sheep. *A. Hawkesworth.*

dog'-head'ed, *a.* Having a head shaped like that of a dog, as the baboons.

dog hook. **1.** A hook for leading a dog. *Obs.*

2 *Mach.* a A kind of wrench or spanner. b Any of various hooks used in logging, as the hook on a dog warp or either hook in a pair of sling dogs. See DOG, *n.*, 7 b.

dog iron. **1.** A firedog or andiron.

2. A short bar of iron having its ends bent at right angles for use as a cramp or joggle, as to hold together timbers or stones. See DOG, *n.*, 7 a, *Illust.*

3. A short bar of iron with an eye at one end for driving or fitting into a timber or stone to hold it or lift it. In lifting stone two connected dog irons are used, serving instead of a lewis.

Dog Iron, 3.

dog Latin. Barbarous Latin, a jargon in imitation of Latin; as, the *dog Latin* of schoolboys.

dog laurel. An ericaceous shrub of the southern United States (*Leucothoe catesbæi*) with racemose white flowers and evergreen leaves.

dog'-leg' } (-lĕg'; -lĕg'ĕd, -lĕgd'), *a.* Crooked or bent
dog'-leg'ged } like a dog's hind leg; specif., *Arch.*, denoting a flight of stairs consisting of two or more straight portions connected by a platform (landing) or platforms and running in opposite directions without an intervening well.

dog-leg fence, a kind of rough fence made with light posts arranged in pairs so as to form a fork and support a rail laid slantwise and plaited among the neighboring supports, its lower end being driven into the ground. Sometimes the whole is capped with a horizontal rail. *Australia.*

dog lichen. A common lichen (*Peltigera canina*) growing on earth, rocks, and tree trunks. The thallus is foliaceous, brownish green above, whitish beneath. The plant was formerly supposed to cure hydrophobia.

dog louse. A biting louse (*Trichodectes latus*), or a sucking louse (*Hæmatopinus piliferus*), infesting the dog.

Dog Louse (*Hæmatopinus piliferus*). Much enlarged.

dog'ma (dŏg'mȧ; 205), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MAS (-mȧz), L. DOGMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [L. *dogma*, Gr. δόγμα, *pl.* δόγματα, fr. δοκεῖν to think, seem, appear; akin to L. *decet* it is becoming. Cf. DECENT.]

1. That which is held as an opinion; tenet; doctrine.

Loose *dogmas* of early antiquity. *Whewell*

2. A doctrine formally stated and authoritatively proclaimed or laid down, as by a church, school of philosophers, or the like; a definite, established, and authoritative tenet.

3. A doctrinal notion asserted without regard to evidence or truth; an arbitrary dictum.

Syn. — See DOCTRINE.

dog-mat'ic (dŏg-măt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *dogmaticus*, Gr. δογμα-
dog-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } τικός, fr. δόγμα: cf. F. *dogmatique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to dogma, or established and authorized doctrine; doctrinal.

2. Characterized by, or given to the use of, dogmatism; as, a *dogmatic* critic; asserting a matter of opinion as if it were fact, or asserting a matter of fact without due evidence; directly affirmed rather than qualified, debated, or discovered by induction; as, a *dogmatic* statement, hence, positive or authoritative in manner or utterance, often, unduly or presumptuously so.

[They] are as assertive and *dogmatical* as if they were omniscient. *Glanvill.*

3. Based upon, or proceeding from, a priori truths or assumptions rather than empirical evidence; deductive; as, *dogmatic* medicine; also, of or pert. to a school using the dogmatic method; as, a *dogmatic* physician. *Chiefly Hist.*

Syn. — Magisterial, opinionated. See DICTATORIAL.

dogmatic theology. = DOGMATICS.

— **dog-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **dog-mat'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

dog'ma-ti'cian (dŏg'mȧ-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* A dogmatist; a student of dogmatics.

dog-mat'ics (dŏg-măt'ĭks), *n.* The science which treats of religious, esp. Christian, doctrines; doctrinal theology.

dog'ma-tism (dŏg'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *dogmatisme.*] **1.** Positiveness in assertion in matters of opinion; statement of a view or belief as if it were an established fact rather than something to be accepted for; sometimes, derogatorily, such positiveness or statement when unwarranted, presumptuous, or arrogant; also, the use of dogmatic statement as a method of exposition or presentation of thought; as, the *dogmatism* of Emerson's writings.

Where there is most doubt, there is often the most *dogmatism.* *Prescott.*

2. *Philos.* Philosophy starting with assumed or asserted principles, as contrasted with that starting from absolute skepticism; specif., the philosophy of Christian Wolff.

3. A dogmatic system or doctrine. *Rare.*

dog'ma-tist (dŏg'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* [L. *dogmatistes*, Gr. δογματιστής, fr. δογματίζειν: cf. F. *dogmatiste.*] **1.** One who dogmatizes; one who employs dogmatic methods of exposition; sometimes, one who is presumptuously dogmatic.

I expect but little success of all this upon the *dogmatist*, his opinioned assurance is paramount to argument. *Glanvill.*

2. One who propounds new doctrines. *Obs.*

3. A member of a dogmatic school, as of philosophy.

dog'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. i.*; DOG'MA-TIZED (-tīzd); DOG'MA-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). [L. *dogmatizare* to lay down an opinion, Gr. δογματιζειν, fr. δόγμα: cf. F. *dogmatiser.* See DOGMA.] To speak or write dogmatically, or with bold and undue confidence or arrogance. — **dog'ma-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tĭ-ză'shŭn), *n.* — **dog'ma-tiz'er** (-tīz'ẽr), *n.*

The pride of *dogmatizing* schools *Blackmore.*

dog'ma-tize, *v. t.* To state as a dogma or dogmatically. *R.*

dog nail. a A nail having a head to fit flush in a countersunk. b A nail with a head projecting considerably on one side so that it can grip something or be easily withdrawn, as a railroad spike for fastening a flange rail to a wooden tie.

dog power. A machine operated by the weight of a dog traveling in a drum or on an endless track.

dog'-rose', *n.* A common European wild rose (*Rosa canina*), with stout hooked prickles, 5-7 leaflets, and light pink single flowers. It is very frequently used as a stock on which to graft cultivated varieties of roses.

Dog-rose. (⅛)

dog salmon. a A salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) abundant in the streams of the Pacific coast from the Sacramento northward, and also found on the Asiatic side. In America it ascends the rivers in the fall, and is the least valuable species of the genus. In Japan it is the common large salmon. b The humpback salmon.

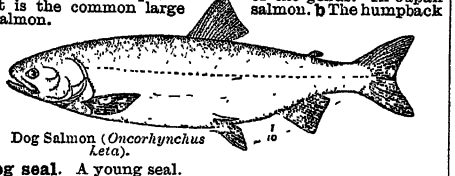

Dog Salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*). 1/10

dog seal. A young seal.

dog's'-ear' (dŏgz'-), *n.* **1.** The corner of a leaf, in a book, turned down like the ear of a dog. *Gray.*

2. *Naut.* The small bight made in the leech rope of a sail in reefing. *U. S.*

dog's'-ear', *v. t.* To disfigure (a book) by turning down the corners of a leaf or leaves.

dog'shore' (dŏg'shōr'), *n.* *Naut.* One of several shores used to hold a ship firmly and prevent her moving while the blocks are knocked away before launching.

dog'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* The skin of a dog, or leather made of it.

dog'sleep' (-slēp'), *n.* Pretended, seeming, or easily broken sleep such as a dog takes; fitful sleep or dozing.

My sleep was never more than what is called *dogsleep*; so that I could hear myself moaning, and was often, as it seemed to me, awakened suddenly by my own voice *De Quincey.*

dog's letter. The letter *r*, esp. when trilled; — called in Latin *littera canina.*

R is the *dog's letter*, and hurreth in the sound. *B Jonson.*

The name *littera canina*, given to *r* as early as Lucilius, agrees excellently with the enunciation attributed to the letter. *Chas. E Bennett*

dog's meat. Meat fit only for dogs; sometimes, food made out of refuse and sold for dogs.

dog's mercury. A European perennial euphorbiaceous plant (*Mercurialis perennis*).

dog's'-tail', *n.*, *or* **dog's-tail grass.** a Any grass of the genus *Cynosurus*, esp. the crested dog's-tail (which see). b Yard grass (*Eleusine indica*).

Dog's Tail. *Astron.* The constellation Ursa Minor.

Dog Star. Sirius, the brightest star in Canis Major; also, sometimes, Procyon, the brightest star in Canis Minor; — so called because the heliacal rising of these stars was supposed to cause the inclemency of the Mediterranean dog days (which see).

dog's'-tooth' bond. *Arch.* Any bond in which no thorough, or through, bonds are introduced, and in which headers overlap one another from opposite sides.

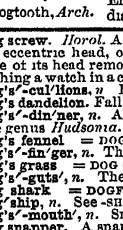

Dogtooth, *Arch.*

dog tail, *or* **in full, dog'-tail' trow'el.** written **dog'-tail'.** *Founding.* A molder's small trowel, usually heart-shaped, with a curved handle.

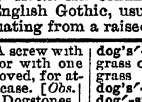

Dog-tail Trowel.

dog tent. *Mil.* A shelter tent. *Slang.*

dog tick. A tick infesting dogs and other animals. The common species in America is *Dermacentor americanus*, in England *Ixodes ricinus.*

dog'tooth (dŏg'tōōth'), *n.*, *or* (in sense 1) **dog tooth.** **1.** A canine, or eye, tooth. *R.*

2 *Arch.* An ornament common in early English Gothic, usually of four leaves radiating from a raised point at the center.

dog'tooth' spar (dŏg'tōōth'). *Min.* A variety of calcite, in acute crystals, resembling the tooth of a dog. See CALCITE.

dogtooth violet. Also **dog's'-tooth' vi'o-let.** a A European bulbous liliaceous herb (*Erythronium dens-canis*) with two mottled basal leaves and a solitary nodding purple flower appearing in early spring. b Any of several related American species, esp. *E. americanum*, with yellow, and *E. albidum*, with white flowers.

☞ None of these plants has any affinity with violets.

Dogtooth Violet. (½)

dog tree. Any of several Old World trees and shrubs, as: a The dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*). b The spindle tree. c The elder (*Sambucus nigra*). d The guelder rose. e The common alder.

dog'trot' (dŏg'trŏt'), *n* A gentle trot, like that of a dog.

dog'vane' (-vān'), *n.* *Naut.* A small vane of any light material, carried on the weather rail to indicate the direction of the wind.

dog violet. a A leafy-stemmed, blue-flowered violet (*Viola canina*) found throughout the northern portions of the Old World. b In the United States, any of a group of closely related species, which are perhaps only geographical races of the above.

dog'watch' (dŏg'wŏch'), *n.* *Naut.* A watch of two hours on shipboard. There are two, from 4 to 6 and from 6 to 8 P. M. respectively. They are designed to change every night the hours during which the starboard and port watches are on deck.

dog'-wea'ry, *a.* Extremely weary. *Shak.*

dog whelk. Any gastropod mollusk of the family Nassidæ, esp. *Nassa reticulata* of England, also, any of certain other gastropods, as *Purpura lapillus.* See PURPURA.

dog'whip'per (dŏg'hwĭp'ẽr), *n.* One appointed to keep dogs out of church, or boys in order. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dog'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* [Cf. DOGBERRY.] **1.** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Cornus*; in Great Britain, specif., the wild cornel (*C. sanguinea*); in the United States, any arborescent species, as *C. florida* (the flowering dogwood), *C. stolonifera*, etc.

2. The hard, tough wood of any of these trees.

3. Any of various trees and shrubs more or less resembling the dogwood; as: a In Great Britain, the alder buckthorn, the spindle tree, the bird cherry, the woody nightshade, or the guelder-rose. b In the United States, locally, the shadbush, the hobblebush, or the striped maple. c In Australia, the fabaceous shrub *Piptomeris scoparia*; also, species of *Myoporum* and *Geijera*. d In Tasmania, the asteraceous shrub *Bedfordia salicina.*

doi'ly (doi'lĭ), *n.*; *pl* -LIES (-lĭz). [From the name of the dealer.] **1.** A kind of woolen stuff. *Obs.*

2. A small napkin, used at table with the fruit, etc.

3. A small ornamental piece of linen, lace, or the like, used as an equipment for a table.

do'ing (dōō'ĭng), *n.* Usually *pl.* Anything done; a deed; an action good or bad; hence, conduct; behavior.

To render an account of his *doings* *Barrow.*

doit (doit), *n.* [D. *duit*, Icel. *þveit*, prop., a piece cut off. See WHITTLE a knife.] A small Dutch coin, worth about half a farthing; also, any of various small coins. Often used to express trifling value; as, I care not a *doit.*

dokh'ma (dŏk'mȧ), **dokh'meh** (dŏk'mĕ), *n.* [Per. *dakhma*] A kind of low stone tower surrounding a pit and having a grated top, on which the Parsis expose their dead to birds of prey until the bones fall into the pit; — called also *tower of silence.*

do-lab'ri-form (dō-lăb'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *dolabra* mattock + *-form.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Shaped like the head of an ax or hatchet, as some leaves, and the foot of certain bivalves.

dol'drum (dŏl'drŭm), *n.* [Cf. dial. *doldrum* mental disturbance, low spirits, as *a.*, confused, stupid; perh. akin to E. *dull.*] **1.** A dullard; a sluggish person. *Obs.*

2. *pl.* Dullness; depression; the dumps.

3. *pl.* *Naut.* A part of the ocean near the equator, abounding in calms, squalls, and light, baffling winds, which sometimes prevent all progress by sailing vessels for weeks.

to be in the doldrums, to be in a state of listlessness, ennui, or tedium.

dole (dōl), *n.* [ME. *dol* (also *doel*, *deol*, fr. OF. *duel*), OF. *dol* (commonly *duel*, F. *deuil*), fr. *doloir* to suffer, F. *douloir*, L. *dolere.*] **1.** Grief; sorrow; lamentation. *Archaic.*

That day there was *dole* in Astolat. *Tennyson.*

2. Mourning habiliments. *Obs.*

dole, *n.* [L. *dolus*: cf F. *dol.*] **1.** Guile; deceit; fraud. *Rare.*

Since we see about us sin and *dole*. *E. W. Ellsworth.*

2. *Scots Law.* Criminal intent.

dole, *n.* [AS. *dāl* portion, same word as *dǣl.* See DEAL.]

1. Division; separation. *Obs.*

2. A part; portion; share; lot; hence, a fate or destiny.

3. A distribution; a dealing out, esp. of gifts of charity.

4. That which is distributed; esp., a gift of charity; alms; a limited portion.

Heaven has in store a precious *dole*. *Keble.*

5. *Mining.* A portion of ore. *Dial. Eng.*

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dog grate. A fire grate supported on dogs or andirons.

dog'grel. dog'grel-ism, etc. Vars. of DOGGEREL, etc.

dog'gy (dŏg'ĭ), *a.* a Doglike; doggish. b Fond of or familiar with dogs. *Colloq.*

dogh. † DOUGH.

dog head. **1.** An independent chuck. See CHUCK, *n.*, 4.

2. The hammer of a gunlock.

dog'-head' ham'mer A sawmaker's hammer having a prismoidal head with the handle at the narrow end. [*Obs.*]

dog'-heart'ed, *a.* Unfeeling.

dog hip, dog hep. The fruit of the dog-rose. *Dial. Eng.*

dog hobble. The dog laurel, alluding to its tough interlacing branches *Southern U. S.*

dog'hole', *n.* A place fit only for dogs; a vile habitation.

dog'hood, *n* See -HOOD.

dogh'ter. † DAUGHTER.

dog'-leaved', *a.* Dog's-eared. *R.*

dog leech. *Obs.* a A quack. b One who treats dogs' diseases.

dog'less, *a* See -LESS. [*U. S.*]

dog lily. The yellow pond lily.

dog'ly, *a.* Like a dog *Rare.*

dog-mat'ic (dŏg-măt'ĭk), *n.* **1.** = DOGMATIST.

2. See DOGMATICS. [ics. *Obs.*]

dog-mat'i-cals, *n. pl.* Dogmatics.

dog'ma-to-ry, *a* Dogmatic. *Obs.*

dog mint The field basil.

dog'mouth', *n.* = DOG'S-MOUTH.

dog nettle. a The hemp nettle. b The purple dead nettle.

dog parsley. a The fool's parsley. b The wild chervil.

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dog parsley. a The fool's parsley. b The wild chervil.

dog'-rib', *n.* An Indian of a tribe of Athapascan stock dwelling between the Great Bear and Great Slave Lakes in Canada.

dog rowan tree. Guelder rose.

dog's age. A long time. *Colloq.*

dogs'-and-cats', *n.* The rabbit-foot clover. [fruit. *Obs.*]

dog's apple. The caper or its

dog's'-bane', *n.* Dogbane.

dog's bent. = DOG BENT.

dog's camomile. Dog camomile.

dog's'-caul', *n.* Dog's mercury. *Obs.*

dog's'-chop', *n.* A South African fig marigold (*Mesembryanthemum caninum*).

dog's'-cods', *n.* Dogstones. *Obs.*

dog screw. *Horol.* A screw with an eccentric head, or with one side of its head removed, for attaching a watch in a case. [*Obs.*]

dog's'-cul'lions, *n.* Dogstones.

dog's dandelion. Fall dandelion

dog's'-din'ner, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Hudsonia.*

dog's fennel = DOG FENNEL.

dog's'-finger, *n.* The toxglove.

dog's grass = DOG GRASS.

dog's'-guts', *n.* The bummalo.

dog shark = DOGFISH, 1.

dog'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

dog's'-mouth', *n.* Snapdragon.

dog snapper. A snapper (*Lutianus jocu*), common in the West Indies and on the Florida coast.

dog's'-nose', *n.* A mixed drink of beer or ale and gin or rum.

dog's parsley = DOG PARSLEY.

dog spike A dog-nail railroad spike. [SON.]

dog's'-poi'son, *n.* = DOG POISON.

dog's'-rib', *n.* = RIBWORT.

dog standard, dog stander. European ragwort. *Dial. Eng.*

dog's tansy Silverweed. *Scot.*

dog'stone', *n.* a A stone roughly shaped for a millstone. b *pl.* Any of several British species of *Orchis*

dog's'-tongue', *n.* Hound's-tongue. [*R.*

dog's'-tooth' grass. a Wheat grass or dog grass. b Bermuda grass [TOOTH VIOLET.]

dog's'-tooth' vi'o-let. = DOG-

dog'-stop'per, *n* *Naut.* An extra cable stopper to relieve the strain on a deck stopper.

dog'-tail' trow'el. = DOG TAIL.

dog tansy. The silverweed.

dog thorn. Dog-rose. [cramp.]

dog'tie' (dŏg'tī'), *n.* *Arch.* A

dog'-toes', *n.* The common everlasting, or cudweed.

dog tongs A kind of tongs formerly used to pull dogs from under pews, etc., in churches.

dog'tooth', *v. t.* *Arch.* To decorate with dogteeth.

dog'tooth' star grass. An Australian forage grass (*Chloris divaricata*).

dog town. A community of prairie dogs. *Western U. S.*

dog'trick', *n.* A currish trick.

dog warp. A rope with a strong hook on the end, used in moving logs. *Northern U. S.*

dog wheat. = DOG GRASS.

dog wheel. a A wheel turned by dog power. b A ratchet wheel.

dogwood poison. = POISON BUSH.

dog wrench. A wrench with a handle bent like a swinch handle

do'gy (dō'gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-gĭz). A motherless calf, on the cattle ranges. *Western U. S.*

do-hem'ic (dō-hĕm'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY

doht. Obs. pret. of DOW, to avail.

dohter, *v.*; *pl.* DOHTREN. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DAUGHTER.

dohti, dohty † DOUGHTY.

doile. † DOLE, grief.

doiled, doil'd, doilt (doild; doilt), *p. a* Stupid; confused; dazed. *Scot.* — **doiled'ness,** *n.* *Scot.*

do'ing (dōō'ĭng), *p. a.* That does; actively engaged. *Rare.*

doist. † DOST, form of DO.

doit'ed (doit'ĕd; -ĭt), *p. a.* Turned to dotage; stupid; confused. *Scot.* [DOIT.]

doit'kin, *n.* [Cf DODKIN] =

doke. † DUCK, DUKE.

doket. † DUCAT.

do-ket'ic (dō-kĕt'ĭk; -kē'tĭk), **Do-ke'tism** (dō-kē'tĭz'm), etc Vars. of DOCETIC, etc.

dok'i-mas'tic (dŏk'ĭ-măs'tĭk), **dok'i-ma-sy** (-mȧ-sĭ), etc. Vars. of DOCIMASTIC, DOCIMASY, etc.

Dok'ma-rok. *n.* *Logic.* See MODE, third figure. [sāren.]

do'ko (dō'kō), *n.* The lepido-

dol. † DOLE

dol Doll. *Ref. Sp.*

dol *Abbr* Dolce (*Music*); dollar, or dollars.

do'la (dō'lȧ). *n* Also **do'li-a.** [Russ. *dolya.*] See WEIGHT.

do-la'bra (dō-lā'brȧ). *n.*; *pl.* -BRÆ (-brē). Also, formerly, **do-labre.** [L. *dolabra*, fr. *dolare* to hew.] An ancient instrument used in chopping and digging.

dol'a-brate (dŏl'ȧ-brāt; dō-lā'brāt), *a.* Dolabriform.

dol'can (dŏl'kăn), *n* *Music.* The dulciana.

dol'ce (dōl'chā), *n.* [It., soft.] *Music.* A soft flute stop, usually the softest in the organ

dol'ce.a.,dol'ce-men'te (-mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It, fr L. *dulcis* sweet, soft.] *Music.* Soft, sweet; with soft smooth execution.

‖ **dol'ce far nien'te** (dōl'chā fär nyĕn'tā). [It.] Sweet doing nothing; delightful idleness.

dol'ci-an, dul'ci-an, *n.* *Music* A small bassoon used in the 16th and 17th centuries. Also **dol-cia'no** (dōl-chā'nō).

Dol'ci-nist, Dol'ci-nite. Vars. of DULCINIST, DULCINITE.

dold (dōld), *a.* [Cf. DOLT, DULL.] Stupid; senile; inert. *Obs*

dole (dōl), *v. t.;* DOLED (dōld); DOL'ING (dōl'ĭng). **1.** To distribute or give in charity. *Archaic.*
2. To deal out in small portions; to distribute, as a dole; to deal out scantily or grudgingly.
The supercilious condescension with which even his reputed friends *doled* out their praises to him. *De Quincey.*

dole'ful (dōl'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of dole, or grief; expressing or exciting sorrow; sorrowful; sad; dismal; gloomy.
With screwed face and *doleful* whine. *South.*
Syn. — Dolorous, dreary, dismal, melancholy, gloomy. — DOLEFUL, LUGUBRIOUS, RUEFUL, in modern usage, have all weakened from their original meaning, and are often used with a half-humorous connotation. DOLEFUL and LUGUBRIOUS are frequently applied to that which is exaggeratedly dismal or dreary; as, a *doleful* and lackadaisical air; a *doleful* ditty; "They have been crucifying *Othello* into an opera. . . . The music good, but *lugubrious*" (*Byron*); "Dark funereal barges like my own had flitted by, and the gondoliers had warned each other at every turning with hoarse, *lugubrious* cries" (*W. D. Howells*). RUEFUL frequently implies somewhat quizzical self-pity or regret; as, "The woe-begone heroes . . . eyed each other with *rueful* countenances" (*Irving*).
— **dole'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dole'ful-ness**, *n.*

do'lent (dō'lĕnt), *a.* [L. *dolens*, p. pr. of *dolere:* cf. F. *dolent*. See DOLE sorrow.] Sorrowful; sorrowing; doleful; lamenting. — **do'lent-ly**, *adv.*

dol'er-ite (dŏl'ẽr-ĭt), *n.* [Gr. δολερός deceptive, because easily confounded with diorite.] *Petrog.* **a** A dark, crystalline, igneous rock composed chiefly of pyroxene with labradorite **b** Coarse-grained basalt. **c** Diabase. **d** Any dark, igneous rock composed chiefly of undetermined ferromagnesian silicates with some feldspar. — **dol'er-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

dole'some (dōl'sŭm), *a.* Doleful; dismal; gloomy; sorrowful. — **dole'some-ly**, *adv.* — **dole'some-ness**, *n.*

dol'i-cho- (dŏl'ĭ-kō-). A combining form from Greek δολιχός, *long.*

dol'i-cho-ce-phal'ic (-sĕ-făl'ĭk) } *a.* [*dolicho-* + *cephal-*
dol'i-cho-ceph'al-ous (-sĕf'ăl-ŭs) } *ic*] *Craniol.* Long-headed; having a cephalic index of 77.6 or less. See CEPHALIC INDEX. — **dol'i-cho-ceph'al** (-sĕf'ăl), *a. & n.*

dol'i-cho-ceph'al-ism (-ĭz'm), **dol'i-cho-ceph'a-ly** (-sĕf'ă-lĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being dolichocephalic.

Do-lich'o-lus (dō-lĭk'ō-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. *Dolichos.*] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical fabaceous plants frequently known as *Rhynchosia.* They are erect or twining herbs or undershrubs, with trifoliolate stipulate leaves, and racemose, sometimes showy, yellow flowers.

Dol'i-chos (dŏl'ĭ-kŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δόλιχος a sort of kidney bean.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical fabaceous vines distinguished from *Phaseolus* by the bent but uncoiled keel of the corolla and by the bearded style. *D. lablab* is the hyacinth bean, and *D. sesquipedalis* is the asparagus bean. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Dol'i-cho-sau'ri (-kō-sô'rĭ) } *n. pl.* [NL.; *dolicho-* + Gr.
Dol'i-cho-sau'ri-a (-sô'rĭ-ă) } σαῦρος lizard.] *Paleon* A group of small, slender, long-necked, extinct reptiles with short but well-developed limbs. They were related to, but less adapted for aquatic life than, the Pythonomorpha.

Dol'i-cho-sau'rus (-rŭs), from the Cretaceous of England, is the typical genus.

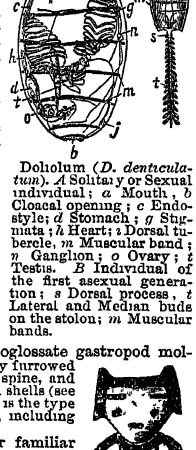
Doliolum (*D. denticulatum*). *A* Solitary or Sexual individual; *a* Mouth; *b* Cloacal opening; *c* Endostyle; *d* Stomach; *g* Stigmata; *h* Heart; *i* Dorsal tubercle, *m* Muscular band; *n* Ganglion; *o* Ovary; *t* Testis. *B* Individual of the first asexual generation; *s* Dorsal process, *t* Lateral and Median buds on the stolon; *m* Muscular bands.

Do-lĭ'o-lum (dō-lĭ'ō-lŭm), *n.* [L. *doliolum* a small cask.] *Zoöl.* A genus of free-swimming oceanic tunicates, developing with alternation of generations and having a cask-shaped transparent body surrounded by complete muscular rings. It is the type of a small family, **Dol'i-ol'i-dæ** (dŏl'ĭ-ŏl'ĭ-dē), which is coextensive with the suborder Cyclomyaria.

do'-lit'tle (do͞o'lĭt'l), *n.* One who performs little; a lazy, good-for-nothing person. *Colloq.*
Great talkers are commonly *do-littles.* *Bp. Richardson.*

do'li-um (dō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., large jar.] **1.** *pl.* DOLIA (-ă). *Class. Archæol.* An earthenware cask or jar, sometimes large enough to hold a man, anciently used by the Italians for storing wine, grain, corn, etc., and occasionally as a coffin. It was made in separate parts secured by leaden cramps and hoops. Cf. PITHOS.
2. [*cap.*] A genus of large tænioglossate gastropod mollusks. They have a swollen spirally furrowed shell with large aperture and short spine, and no operculum. They are called tun shells (see also PARTRIDGE SHELL). The genus is the type of a family, **Do-lĭ'i-dæ** (dō-lĭ'ĭ-dē), including also the genus *Pyrula.*

Doll Clay Doll

doll (dŏl), *n.* [A contraction or familiar form of *Dorothy.*] **1.** A mistress; sweetheart. *Obs.*
2. A child's puppet; a toy baby for a child.
3. A pretty but empty-headed woman.
4. *Weaving.* = BLOCKHEAD BOARD.

dol'lar (dŏl'ẽr), *n.* [LG. or OD. *daler*, D. *daalder*, fr. G. *thaler*, an abbreviation of *Joachimsthaler*, i. e., a piece of money first coined, about the year 1518, in the valley (G. *thal*) of St. *Joachim*, in Bohemia. See DALE.] **1.** Orig., the German thaler; hence, any of the various large silver coins resembling it described in defs. 2–8 below.
2. The Spanish peso, or piece of eight (= 8 reales), called *peso duro*, or in English *hard dollar*, which formerly circulated widely, esp. in the Americas; also, the modern Spanish peso, or 5-peseta piece (nominally worth $.965. See PESETA).
3. A United States coin, which since 1837 has been made of 412.5 grains (26.730 grams) of silver .900 fine. Except for the design it is nearly identical with the old Spanish dollar. It was first issued in 1794. Prior to 1873 it was the monetary unit, and since then has been maintained by the government on a parity with the gold dollar. Its intrinsic value in silver at 60 cents an ounce, or at a ratio to gold of 34.45 : 1, is 46.4 cents. It is legal tender for any amount.
4. A United States coin similar to the above but weighing 420 grams, issued for use in Oriental trade and called specif. *trade dollar.* It has not been coined since 1887.
5. The Mexican peso, containing 417.74 grains (27.073 grams) of silver .9027 fine, a direct descendant of the old Spanish dollar. Since 1904 its legal value in Mexico has been fixed at 0.75 gram of pure gold (49.8 cents U. S.) It has a wide circulation. Also, the peso of several other countries, as Chile or Salvador. See PESO.
6. A coin containing 416 grains of silver .900 fine, issued by authority of the British government for use in the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, etc.; — called specif. *British dollar.* Its legal value is the same as the Mexican dollar.
7. A coin of the same weight and fineness (nominally) as the Mexican dollar, issued by some of the Chinese provinces.
8. An Austrian silver coin bearing the image of Maria Theresa and the date 1780, issued for trade purposes from the year 1780; — called specif. *Levant dollar, Maria Theresa dollar.* Also, its equivalent, the talari of Abyssinia. See COIN.
9. A coin composed of 25.8 grains (1.6718 grams) of gold, .900 fine, coined by the United States during the period 1849–90. Also, the intrinsic value in gold of this coin, which is the monetary unit of the United States (since 1873) and of Canada, Colombia, Liberia, and Panama The coins themselves now command a considerable premium owing to their scarcity.
10. The gold monetary unit of Newfoundland, equivalent to about $1.014 U. S. A two-dollar piece is coined.
11. The value of a dollar; a money of account equal in value to the dollar; one hundred cents. Symbol, $, usually placed before the sum. See PILLAR DOLLAR. Abbr., *dol.*

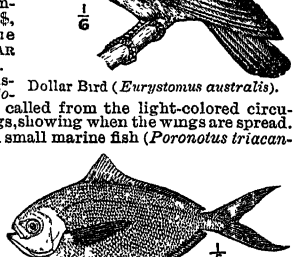
Dollar Bird (*Eurystomus australis*).

dollar bird. An Australian roller (*Eurystomus australis*); — so called from the light-colored circular patch on the wings, showing when the wings are spread.

dol'lar-fish', *n.* **a** A small marine fish (*Poronotus triacanthus*) with a narrow, laterally compressed body, common in summer and early fall on the Atlantic coast of the northern and middle United States; — called also *butterfish, harvest fish,* and *pumpkin seed.* **b** The lookdown (*Selene vomer*).

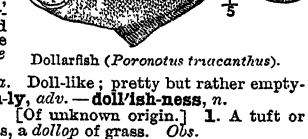
Dollarfish (*Poronotus triacanthus*).

doll'ish (dŏl'ĭsh), *a.* Doll-like; pretty but rather empty-headed. — **doll'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **doll'ish-ness**, *n.*

dol'lop (dŏl'ŭp), *n.* [Of unknown origin.] **1.** A tuft or clump; a patch; as, a *dollop* of grass. *Obs.*
2. A lump; a large piece or quantity. *Colloq.*

doll'y (dŏl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* DOLLIES (-ĭz). [See DOLL.] **1.** **a** A sweetheart; mistress. *Obs. Slang.* **b** A slattern, drab, or worthless woman. *Dial. Eng. or Slang.*
2. A child's name for a doll.
3. In mechanical senses: **a** *Mining.* A contrivance, turning on a vertical axis by a handle or winch, giving a circular motion to the ore to be washed; a stirrer. **b** *Mach.* A kind of tool with a cupped head for holding against the made head of a rivet while the other end is being headed; also, any of various smithing tools used in round swaging, as in shaping a welded joint. **c** In pile driving, a block put between the head of the pile and the ram of the driver. **d** A device consisting of a small platform and a single wide roller, used as a truck for moving heavy beams, logs, columns, etc., or, when inverted, as a stationary roller; also, an upright flanged roller at a bend in a logging skidway to guide the cable. **e** A compact, narrow-gauge locomotive used for moving construction trains, switching, etc. **f** A polishing brush, or a mop on a spindle rotating at high speed for burnishing, used esp. in electroplating. **g** *Mining.* (1) A large mortar and pestle for crushing ore. *Australia.* (2) A primitive stamp set on a spring pole, used esp. by prospectors. **h** A wooden instrument used to beat or stir clothes in the process of washing. It is used in, or sometimes fitted into, a tub called a *dolly tub. Eng.*

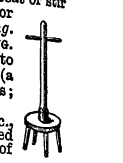
Dolly, 3 b, for Round Swaging

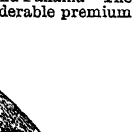
Dolly, 4 h.

doll'y (dŏl'ĭ), *v. t.;* DOLL'IED (-ĭd); DOLL'Y-ING. To treat in or with a dolly; as, to *dolly* ore; to *dolly* clothes; also, of auriferous ore, to yield (a specified amount of gold) by the dollying process; as, this ore *dollies* 15 ounces to the ton.

dolly shop. A shop where rags, old junk, etc., are bought and sold, often, in fact, an unlicensed pawnshop, formerly distinguished by the sign of a black doll. *Eng.*

dolly tub **1.** A tub in which clothes are washed or stirred with a dolly.
2. *Mining.* A keeve in which ore is dollied, or stirred and washed, as with quicksilver for gold amalgamation.

Doll'y Var'den (vär'dĕn). **1.** In Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," a beautiful, lively, and coquettish girl who wore a cherry-colored mantle and cherry-colored ribbons.
2. A style of dress made with a pointed bodice and a skirt of bright-colored flowered material draped over a skirt of plain color.
3. A large hat for women, having one side bent down and trimmed with many flowers.
Dolly Varden trout, a species of char (*Salvelinus malma*) of the streams of the northern Pacific States, British Columbia, Alaska, and Kamchatka, attaining a length of two to three feet and a weight of five to twelve pounds. It is olivaceous in color with round red or orange spots. Though not markedly migratory in habits, it often descends into salt water.

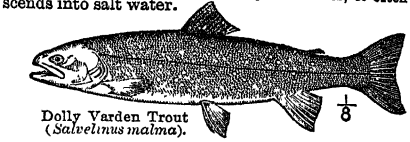
Dolly Varden Trout (*Salvelinus malma*). 1/8

dol'man (dŏl'măn), *n.; pl.* -MANS (măn̄z). [Turk. *dōlāmān*; cf. F. *doliman*, also F. *dolman* a hussar's jacket.] **1.** A long robe or outer garment, with sleeves, worn by Turks.
2. A woman's cloak with capelike pieces instead of sleeves.
3. The uniform jacket of many European hussar regiments, worn like a cloak, fastened with a cord or chain, and with sleeves hanging loose.

dol'men (dŏl'mĕn), *n* [F. *dolmen*, of Celtic origin; perh. fr. Armor. *taol, tol*, table + *mean, maen, men*, stone.] *Archæol.* A monument consisting of several megaliths arranged so as to form a chamber, usually regarded as a tomb. — **dol-men'ic** (dŏl-mĕn'ĭk), *a.*

A Dolmen in Brittany.

Cromlech and *dolmen* are practically synonymous terms, indicating any group of uprights supporting a flat capstone or table, this table being the original roof of the sepulchral chamber These terms, however, are not always used with strict accuracy, and cromlech especially is often applied to groups of uprights which, having no capstone, should properly be regarded as groups of monoliths or menhirs, such as are seen in India, Algeria, Brittany, and other regions. *A. H. Keane.*

dol'o-mite (dŏl'ō-mīt), *n.* [After the French geologist *Dolomieu.*] **1.** *Min.* A carbonate of calcium and magnesium in varying proportions, $(Ca,Mg)CO_3$, occurring in rhombohedral crystals, and in extensive beds as a compact limestone, often crystalline granular, either white or clouded; bitter spar. It includes much of the common white marble. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 2.8–2.9. — **dol'o-mit'ic** (-mĭt'ĭk), *a.*
2. *pl.* [*cap.*] Peaks or mountains of dolomite, esp. those of the southern Tirol.

dol'o-mi-tize (-mĭ-tīz), *v. t.* To convert into dolomite. — **dol'o-mit'i-za'tion** (-mĭt'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

do'lor, do'lour (dō'lẽr), *n.* [OF. *dolor, dolur, dolour*, F. *douleur*, L. *dolor*, fr. *dolere.* See DOLE grief.] **1.** Physical pain; painful disease. *Obs.*
2. Grief; distress; anguish. *Poetic.*
Of death and *dolor* telling sad tidings. *Spenser.*
3. A cause of grief; a sorrowful thing. *Obs.*
4. Lamentation; mourning. *Obs.*
Dolors, *or* **Dolours, of Mary,** *R. C. Ch*, the sorrows of the Virgin Mary, or seven sorrowful, or anxious, occasions in her life, which have been a favorite subject of contemplation. They are at the prophecy of Simeon (*Luke* ii. 35), in the flight to Egypt (*Matt.* ii. 14), at the three days' loss of her son (*Luke* ii. 43–48), at the carrying of the cross (*John* xix. 17), at the crucifixion (*John* xix. 25), at the descent from the cross, and at the entombment. They are commemorated in the greater *Feast of the Dolors* instituted in 1423 and held since 1725 on the Friday after Passion Sunday, and since 1814 also in the lesser, held on the third Sunday of September.

dol'or-if'ic (dŏl'ŏr-ĭf'ĭk) } *a.* [LL. *dolorificus;* L. *dolor*
dol'or-if'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pain + *facere* to make.] Causing pain or grief. *Rare.* *Arbuthnot.*

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dole, *v. t.* [F. *doler*, L. *dolare* to hew, shape.] *Glove Making.* To thin (leather or skins).
dole, dool, *n.* [Cf. Fries. *dôl, dôle*, landmark, D. *doel* aim, target.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** A landmark; a boundary, as a post or unplowed strip in a field.
2. A goal in certain games.
dole, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. OF *doloir*, F *douloir* See DOLE grief.] To mourn; grieve; sorrow. *Obs.*
dol'e-ance, *n.* [F. *doléance.*] Sorrow; grieving; complaint; complaining. *Obs.* [alms. *Obs.*
dole beer. Beer bestowed as
dole bread. Bread bestowed as alms. *Obs.*
dole'fish', *n.* **1** Each fisherman's dole of a catch.
2. The cod; — so called because the dole is usually paid to fishermen in this kind of fish
dole'ful, *a.* Full of dole, or deceit; crafty *Rare* — **dole'ful-ly,** *adv. Rare.*
dole meadow, dole moor, a meadow or moor in which several persons have a common right or share *Eng.*
do-len'ic (dō-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
‖ **do-len'te** (dō-lĕn'tā), *a & adv.* [It.] *Music* Plaintive or plaintively. See DOLOROSO.
‖ **do'len-tis'si-mo** (dō'lĕn-tĭs'ĭ-mō), *a. & adv* [It.] *Music.* Most or very mournful or mournfully.
doler. † DOLLAR.
dol'er-oph'a-nite (dŏl'ẽr-ŏf'ă-nīt), *n.* [Gr. δολερός deceptive + φαίνεσθαι to appear.] *Min.* A basic sulphate of copper of volcanic origin, occurring in small brown monoclinic crystals.
do'less (dō'lĕs), *a.* [*do* + *-less.*] Do-nothing; inefficient; useless. *Scot. & Dial. U. S.*
dolf (douf). Obs. or Scot. var. of DOWF.
dol'fin. Dolphin. *Ref. Sp*
do'li-a. Var. of DOLA. See WEIGHT.
‖ **do'li ca'pax** (dō'lī kā'păks), *pl.* DOLI CAPACES (kăp'ă-sēz). [L.] *Law.* Capable of guilt or wrong intent; — used of one old enough, or of sufficient intelligence (see AGE, *n.*, 3), and sane enough to distinguish between right and wrong, and therefore legally responsible for his acts of a criminal nature.
dol'i-cho-ceph'a-li (dŏl'ĭ-kō-sĕf'ă-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Dolichocephalic persons.
dol'i-cho-fa'cial, *a.* [*dolicho-* + *facial.*] *Anthropom.* Having a long narrow face.
Dol'i-cho-glos'sus (-glŏs'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *dolicho-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Enteropneusta. See BALANOGLOSSUS, ENTEROPNEUSTA.
dol'i-cho-hi-er'ic (-hī-ĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*dolicho-* + Gr. ἱερός sacred.] *Anat.* Having a narrow sacrum.
dol'i-cho-pel'lic (-pĕl'ĭk), *a.* [*dolicho-* + Gr. πέλλα a wooden bowl (but taken to mean, pelvis).] See PELVIC INDEX.
dol'i-chos (dŏl'ĭ-kŏs), *n.* [Gr. δόλιχος the long course] See MEASURE.
Dol'i-cho-so'ma (-kō-sō'mă), *n* [NL.; *dolicho-* + Gr. σῶμα body] *Paleon* A genus of slender limbless extinct amphibia of the group Aistopoda from the Carboniferous and Permian of Europe.
dol'i-cho-sty'lous (-stī'lŭs), *a.* [*dolicho-* + *style.*] *Bot.* Long-styled; — applied to the form having the long style in dimorphic or trimorphic flowers.
dol'i-chu'rus (-kū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δολίχουρος; δολιχός long + οὐρά tail.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A dactylic hexameter with an actual or apparent redundant syllable in the last foot — **dol'i-chu'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*
‖ **do'li in'ca-pax** (dō'lī ĭn'kă-păks), *pl.* INCAPACES (ĭn-kăp'ă-sēz). [L.] *Law.* Incapable of guilt; — opposite of *doli capax.*
doliman. † DOLMAN.
do-lĭ'na (dō-lē'nă), *n.* [Slavic, valley.] *Geol.* = SINK.
do'li-o form' (dō'lĭ-ō-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *dolium* large jar + *-form.*] *Biol.* Barrel-shaped
do'lite (dō'līt), *n. Paleon.* A fossil shell of the genus *Dolium* or an allied genus.
doll, *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Dung, esp. of pigeons
2. A cake of sawdust mixed with dung and used for fuel.
3. A large lump. [bluegill.]
dol'lar-dee' (dŏl'ẽr-dē'), *n.* The
dol'lar-leaf', *n.* The large false wintergreen (*Pyrola rotundifolia*).
doll'-chees'es (chēz'ĕz; -Yz; 151). The dwarf mallow.
doll'dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
dol'lee wood (dŏl'ē). [Cf. DALI.] The wood of the tropical American tree *Myristica surinamensis.*
doll'fish', *n.* A bright-colored coral fish (*Chætodon humeralis*) of the Pacific Ocean.
doll'hood, *n.* See -HOOD
doll'man Var. of DOLMAN.
doll'or. † DOLLAR, obs. or dial. Eng. var of DOLOR.
doll'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
doll'y, *n.* [Hind. *dālī*, prop., a tray.] A present or offering, as of fruit, flowers, or confections, often placed upon a tray. *India.*
dol'ly, *a.* Like a doll; dollish. — **dol'li-ness,** *n*
dolly. † DOWIE.
dollymant. † DOLMAN.
Dol'o-me'des (dŏl'ō-mē'dēz), *n.* [Gr. δολομήδης wily] *Zoöl.* See LYCOSIDÆ.
dol'o-mize, *v. t.* = DOLOMITIZE — **dol'o-mi-za'tion** (dŏl'ō-mĭ-zā'shŭn, -mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n*
Do-lo'res (dō-lō'rĕs), *n.* [From *Dolores* River, Colorado.] *Geol.* A Triassic formation in Colorado and surrounding States.
dol'or-if'er-ous (dŏl'ŏr-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a* [L. *dolor* pain + *-ferous.*] Producing pain.

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dol'or-ous (dŏl'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dolorosus:* cf. F. *douloureux.* See DOLOR.] **1.** Occasioning pain or grief, grievous. **2.** Full of grief; sad; sorrowful; doleful. "The *dolorous* day." *Tennyson.* "*Dolorous* sympathy." *Thackeray.* —**dol'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **dol'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

do-lose' (dō-lōs'), *a.* [L. *dolosus.*] Characterized by dole, or dolus, or evil intent; dolous.

do'lous (dō'lŭs), *a. Law.* Marked by dolus; dolose.

dol'phin (dŏl'fĭn), *n.* [F. *dauphin* dolphin, dauphin, earlier spelt also *doffin;* cf. OF. *dalphinal* of the dauphin; fr. L. *delphinus* dolphin, Gr. δελφίς a dolphin (in senses 1, 3, & 7). Cf. DAUPHIN, DELPHINE.] **1.** Any of various small-toothed cetaceans of the genus *Delphinus* and allied genera, having the snout produced into a more or less distinct beak; in a wider sense, any cetacean of the family Delphinidæ. The common dolphin (*D. delphis*) usually becomes about seven feet long. It is abundant in the Mediterranean and many parts of the Atlantic, but less numerous on the American coast, where the bottle-nosed dolphin (*Tursiops tursio*), commonly called *porpoise* (see PORPOISE), is the best-known species. The common dolphin is also usually called *porpoise* by sailors. Dolphins feed on fish and swim in large schools, often leaping entirely out of the water when at play. When not disturbed they are fond of following and playing about vessels.

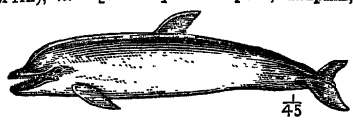

Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*).

2. Either of two active pelagic acanthopterygian fishes, constituting the genus *Coryphæna* and family Coryphænidæ. They are widely distributed in tropical and temperate seas. The common dolphin (*C. hippurus*) becomes about six feet long, and is noted for the brilliant and changing colors assumed when it is taken out of the water and dying. It is esteemed as food.

3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = DELPHINUS.

4. *Ordnance.* In old guns, one of the handles above the trunnions by which the gun was lifted.

5. *Naut.* **a** A kind of wreath or strap of plaited cordage around a mast to aid in supporting the yard. *Obs. or R.* **b** A mooring spar or buoy furnished with a ring to which vessels may fasten their cables. **c** A mooring post or posts on a wharf or beach. **d** A permanent fender around a heavy boat just below the gunwale.

6. *Gr. Antiq.* A mass of iron or lead hung from the yard-arm, to be dropped on the deck of an enemy's vessel.

7. Short for **dolphin fly**, a black aphid (*Aphis fabæ*) destructive to the bean plant.

dolphin striker. *Naut.* A vertical spar under the end of the bowsprit, to extend and support the martingale, or a stay supporting the jib boom; — called also *martingale.*

dolt (dōlt), *n.* [Cf. ME. *dold, dult,* p. p. of *dullen* to dull. See DULL.] A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a numskull; an ignoramus; a dunce; a dullard.

dolt'ish, *a.* Doltlike; stupid; blockish; foolish; as, a *doltish* clown. — **dolt'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **dolt'ish-ness**, *n.*

‖ **do'lus** (dō'lŭs), *n.* [L., deceit.] *Roman & Civil Law.* Lit., deceit; — divided in Roman Law into **do'lus bo'nus**, or permissible deceit, as in the usual praising of wares by a dealer, and **do'lus ma'lus**, or unlawful deceit, or fraud. Hence, evil intent, embracing both malice and fraud, or an act done in pursuance of such intent. Cf CULPA.

> *Dolus* . . . in the law of contract . . . covers every act or default against good conscience The definitions in the Digest are neither very precise nor very accurate *W. A. Hunter.*

dom-. A prefix used in the quantitative system of rock classification. See PETROGRAPHY.

-dom (-dŭm). [AS. *-dōm;* from same root as *doom,* meaning *authority* and *judgment.* See DOOM.] A suffix forming nouns with the meaning: **a** *Dignity, office, dominion, realm,* or *jurisdiction* (of); as in, "Thine is the king*dom;*" England was divided into earl*doms;* throughout Christen*dom.* Sometimes with special reference to geographical area; as, Anglo-Saxon*dom,* Yankee*dom.* **b** *State, condition,* or *fact of being,* esp. with adjectives; as, free*dom,* state of being free, wis*dom,* martyr*dom.* **c** In a secondary sense, *a collective total of those having the given office, character, or state;* as, official*dom,* all duke*dom* was present.

☞ The reference "See -DOM" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-dom,* if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

dom (dŏm), *n.* [Pg. See DON.] **1.** A title anciently given to the Pope, and later to other church dignitaries and to some monastic orders, as the Benedictines. See DON, DAN. **2.** In Portugal and Brazil, the title given to certain members of the higher classes.

do-main' (dō-mān'), *n.* [F. *domaine,* OF. *demaine,* L. *dominicus* of a lord or master, fr. *dominus* master, owner. See DAME; cf. DEMESNE.] **1.** Possession, or right of possession. = DEMESNE. *Rare,* except in *eminent domain* (which see). **2.** An estate held in possession; landed property which one has in his own right; landed estate; lands; demesne, specif. that about the mansion house of a lord. **3.** The territory over which dominion or authority is exerted; the possessions of a sovereign or commonwealth, or the like; hence, fig., sphere of action, thought, influence, or the like; province; scope.

> The *domain* of authentic history. *E. Everett.*

4. *Math.* Any region, extent, or aggregate, geometrical or arithmetical, of points, values, or other elements, to which a variable is confined and anywhere within which it may be. — **domain of rationality,** *Math.,* a corpus; — a translation of Kronecker's term *Rationalitätsbereich.*

do'mal (dō'măl), *a.* [L. *domus* house.] **1.** *Astrol.* Pertaining to a house. *Addison.* **2.** Pertaining to houses; domestic; as *domal* architecture.

do-ma'ni-al (dō-mā'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *domanial.*] Of or pertaining to domain or a particular domain, esp. the domain, or demesne, of a manor.

dome (dōm), *n.* [L. *domus* a house; akin to Gr. δόμος house, δέμειν to build, E. *timber.* See TIMBER.] **1.** A building; a house; an edifice; a mansion; — used chiefly in poetry or with an implication of stateliness. *Pope.* **2.** [F. *dôme,* fr. It. *duomo,* L. *domus* house, *domus Dei* or *Domini,* house of God.] A cathedral church. *Obs.* **3.** *Arch.* [F. *dôme,* through Pr. *doma,* fr. L. *doma* a roof, house, dwelling, fr. Gr. δῶμα, akin to δέμειν to build.] A cupola, esp. one on a large scale. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.* **4.** Any erection or natural formation resembling the dome or cupola of a building; as: **a** The upper part of a furnace. **b** The vertical steam chamber on the top of a boiler. **c** The revolving roof, usually hemispherical, but sometimes conical or cylindrical, for housing a telescope; a cupola. **d** The roof of a vaulted cavern, etc. **5.** The back inside cap or case of a jointed-case watch. **6.** *Cryst.* A form composed of planes parallel to a lateral axis which meet above in a horizontal edge, like the roof of a house. If the planes are parallel to the longer lateral axis, it is called a *macrodome;* if parallel to the shorter, it is a *brachydome;* if parallel to the inclined (clino) axis in a monoclinic crystal, it is called a *clinodome;* if parallel to the ortho axis, an *orthodome.*

dome, *v. t.;* DOMED (dōmd); DOM'ING (dōm'ĭng). To cover with or as if with a dome; to shape like a dome.

dome, *v. i.* To swell upward or outward like a dome.

domes'day' (dōmz'dā'; dōōmz'dā'), *n.* **1.** A day of judgment. A var. of DOOMSDAY, now chiefly used in **Domesday Book,** the ancient record of the Grand, or Great, Inquest or Survey of the lands of England, made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086. It consists of two volumes: a quarto, sometimes called the **Little Domesday,** dealing only with Exon, Norfolk, and Suffolk; and a large folio, the first to be published, sometimes called the **Great Domesday,** dealing with the rest of England. The Domesday Book gives a censuslike description of the realm, with the names of the proprietors, the nature, extent, value, liabilities, etc., of their properties. **2.** [*cap.*] The Domesday Book; also, any of various other records of similar authenticity (as the **Domesday of St. Paul's,** the record of a survey of the estates of that chapter made in 1181), or of various abstracts based upon the Domesday Book, as the **Exon Domesday,** the **Exchequer Domesday,** etc.

do-mes'tic (dō-mĕs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *domesticus,* fr *domus* house · cf. F. *domestique.* See 1st DOME.] **1.** In the position of a member of a household; at home; intimate. *Obs.* **2.** Of or pertaining to one's house or home, or one's household or family; relating to home life; as, *domestic* concerns, life, duties, cares, happiness, worship, servants.

> His *domestic* feelings were unusually strong. *Macaulay.*

3. Of or pertaining to, or made in, a nation considered as a family or home, or one's own country; internal; intestine; native; not foreign; as, *domestic* trade, dissensions, manufactures, wines, etc. Cf. FOREIGN. **4.** Remaining much at home; devoted to home duties or pleasures; as, a *domestic* man or woman. **5.** Living in or near the habitations of man; domesticated, tame, as distinguished from wild; living by habit or special training in association with man, and not ferae naturæ (which see), as, *domestic* animals.

domestic animal, any of various animals, as the horse, ox, or sheep, which have been reduced from a wild state by man so as to live and breed in a tame condition. See FERÆ NATURÆ.

do-mes'tic, *n.* **1.** A member of a household; inmate. *Obs.* **2.** One who lives in the family of another as a hired household assistant; a house servant.

> The master labors and leads an anxious life, to secure plenty and ease to the *domestic.* *V Knox.*

3 A domestic animal. *Obs. & R.* **4.** A native; a citizen. *Obs.* **5.** *pl. Com.* Articles of home production or manufacture, esp., *U. S.,* common cotton cloths.

do-mes'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a. & n.* Domestic. *Obs.*

do-mes'ti-cate (-kāt), *v. t;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [LL. *domesticatus,* p. p. of *domesticare* to reside in, to tame. See DOMESTIC, *a.*] **1.** To make domestic; to habituate to home life; as, to *domesticate* one's self. **2.** To cause to be, as it were, of one's family or country; as, to *domesticate* a foreign custom or word. **3.** To tame; to reclaim (an animal or plant) from a wild state; — usually implying also the bringing of its growth and propagation under control, and the conversion of its products or services to the advantage and purposes of man.

do-mes'ti-cate, *v. i.* To become domestic; to settle one's self as at home.

do-mes'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of domesticating, or state of being domesticated; as, the *domestication* of deer.

do'mes-tic'i-ty (dō'mĕs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LL. *domesticitas:* cf. F. *domesticité.*] State of being domestic; domestic character; household life; *pl.,* domestic affairs.

dom'ett (dŏm'ĕt), *n.* A kind of baize, or coarse flannel, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woolen.

do-mey'kite (dō-mā'kīt), *n.* [After I. *Domeyko,* Chilean mineralogist.] *Min.* A tin-white or steel-gray arsenide of copper, Cu_3As. Sp. gr., 7.2–7.75.

dom'i-cal (dŏm'ĭ-kăl; dŏm'-), *a.* Relating to, or shaped like, a dome; also, characterized by domes; specif., of a style that recognizes the use of cupolas, as, a *domical* church. — **dom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dom'i-cile (dŏm'ĭ-sĭl; 277; 182), **dom'i-cil,** *n.* [L. *domicilium; domus* house + (perh.) root of *celare* to conceal: cf. F. *domicile.* See 1st DOME.] **1.** A place of residence, either of an individual or a family; a dwelling place; an abode; a home or habitation. Also fig. **2.** *Law.* A residence at a particular place accompanied with an intention to remain there for an unlimited time; a residence accepted as a final abode; a home so considered in law. Under modern civilized systems, a person's civil status is determined by his *domicile,* and he can have but one legal domicile at one time.

> Residence is not domicile, though domicile is the legal conception of residence. Domicile is residence combined with intention. . . . A man can have but one domicile for one and the same purpose at any one time, though he may have numerous places of residence. His place of residence may be, and most generally is, his place of domicile, but it obviously is not by any means necessarily so, for no length of residence without the intention of remaining will constitute domicile. *37 N J Law,* 492–495

Syn. — See HABITATION.

domicile, *or* **domicil, of origin,** *Law,* the domicile which attaches to a person at birth, that is, the domicile of his parents, as distinguished from the domicile fixed upon by himself, called **domicile of choice.**

dom'i-cile, dom'i-cil, *v. t.;* DOM'I-CILED (-sĭld); DOM'I-CILING [Cf. F. *domicilier.* Cf. DOMICILIATE.] **1.** To establish in a fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes habitancy; to domiciliate. **2.** *Com.* To make payable at a certain place other than the residence or place of business of the drawee, as a bill of exchange or a promissory note.

dom'i-cile, dom'i-cil, *v. i.* To have one's domicile; to dwell

dom'i-cil'i-ar (dŏm'ĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ăr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a domicile. — **domiciliar canon,** a member of a minor order of canons, with no vote in the chapter.

dom'i-cil'i-a-ry (-sĭl'ĭ-ā-rĭ; -ĭ-ă-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *domiciliarius.*] Of or pert. to a domicile, or residence of a person or family

> The personal and *domiciliary* rights of the citizen. *Motley*

domiciliary visit, *Law,* a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for searching it, under authority.

dom'i-cil'i-a-ry, *n.* One belonging to a domicile. *Rare.*

dom'i-cil'i-ate (dŏm'ĭ-sĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [See DOMICILE, *n.*] **a** = DOMICILE, 1. **b** To domesticate. *Obs. or R. Pownall.* — **dom'i-cil'i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

do'mi-fy (dō'mĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *domus* house + *-fy:* cf. F. *domifier.*] *Astrol.* To divide, as the zodiac, into twelve houses; to specify the position of (a planet) therein. See HOUSE, in astrological sense. *Obs.*

dom'i-nance (dŏm'ĭ-năns) } *n.* Quality or state of being
dom'i-nan-cy (-năn-sĭ) } dominant (in any sense), predominance; ascendancy; authority.

dom'i-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *dominans, -antis,* p. pr. of *dominari:* cf. F. *dominant.* See DOMINATE.] **1.** Ruling; governing; prevailing; controlling; predominant; as, the *dominant* party, church, spirit, power. **2.** *Forestry.* Overtopping other trees; — said esp. of those trees in a forest which overtop the undergrowth and arrest its development. **3.** *Music.* Based upon, related to, or in the key of, the dominant; as, the *dominant* chord (see TRIAD, SEVENTH CHORD). **4.** *Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Syn. — Ascendant, prevailing, ruling, governing, controlling; superior, principal, preëminent, chief; preponderant, overbalancing, outweighing. — DOMINANT, PREDOMINANT, PARAMOUNT, PREPONDERATING. That is DOMINANT which is thought of as (esp. fig.) ruling or commanding, without stressing the implication of superiority to something else; as, "the idea of beauty and of a human nature perfect on all its sides, which is the *dominant* idea of poetry" (*M. Arnold*). PREDOMINANT emphasizes the idea of ascendancy or prevailing influence; as, "the power of . . . modifying a series of thoughts by some one *predominant* thought or feeling" (*Coleridge*); "a variety of subjects . . . in which no particular one is *predominant*" (*Cowper*). PARAMOUNT implies rather preëminence or supremacy in order, rank, or jurisdiction; as, "Hengist, wishing to become *paramount* in southern Britain" (*G. Borrow*); "men to whom forms are of *paramount* importance" (*Hawthorne*); "The purely critical spirit is, in most novels, *paramount*" (*Stevenson*); "According as one or other of these [modes of entertaining propositions] is *paramount* within him, a man is a skeptic, . . . a philosopher, . . . or . . . a believer. . . . Many minds of course there are, which are not under the *predominant* influence of any one of the three" (*J. H. Newman*). PREPONDERATING applies to that which outweighs or overbalances; as, the *preponderating* tendency. See ASCENDANCY, PRIORITY, PREVAILING.

dominant character, *Biol.,* a character possessed by one of two parents of hybrids, which appears in the hybrids to the apparent exclusion of the antagonistic character; — opposed to a *recessive character,* which is apparently not inherited by the hybrids, but is nevertheless latent and appears in their descendants. See MENDEL'S LAW. — **d. estate** *or* **tenement,** *Law,* the estate or tenement in favor of which a servitude or easement exists, or to which the right is attached, the owner of it being called the **dominant owner.** Cf. SERVIENT. — **d. seventh chord.** See under SEVENTH CHORD.

dom'i-nant, *n. Music.* **a** The principal reciting note in the ecclesiastical modes (see MODE). **b** The fifth note of the scale; — from its harmonic importance; thus, G is the *dominant* of the key of C, A of D, and so on.

dom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. i.;* DOM'I-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); DOM'I-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *dominatus,* p. p. of *dominari* to dominate, fr. *dominus* master, lord. See DAME; cf. DOMINEER.]

‖ **do'lo-ro'so** (dō'lō-rō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Plaintive; pathetic, — used as a direction to the performer

do-los'i-ty, *n.* [OF. *dolosité,* L. *dolositas.*] Deceitfulness. *Obs.*

do'lour Var. of DOLOR.

dolp (doup). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DOUP, bottom.

dol'phin. ✝ DAUPHIN.

dol'phin-et', *n.* A female dolphin. *Obs.*

dolphin flower. Either of the larkspurs *Delphinium consolida* and *D. ajacis.*

dols. *Abbr.* Dollars.

dolt, *v. t.* To befool; to call fool. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

dolt, *v. i.* To behave foolishly.

do'lus an vir'tus, quis in hos'te re-qui'rat? [L.] Craft or bravery, who inquires in the case of an enemy? *Vergil* (*Æn.* II 390). [DELVE.]

dolve. Obs. or archaic pret. of **dolven.** Obs. p. p. of DELVE.

dol'y, *a.* [From DOLE grief.] Doleful; sad. *Obs.*

dom. ✝ DOOM.

‖ **dom** (dŏm), *n.* [G See DOME.] A cathedral church

dom (dŏm), *n.* [Hind. *dōm,* fr. Skr. *dōma, dōmba.*] A member of one of the lowest castes of India, found mainly in Assam, Bengal, Punjab, and the United Provinces, usually carriers of the dead, makers of baskets, ropes, mats, etc.

dom. *Abbr.* Domestic; Dominus; Dominicus; dominion.

D. O. M. *Abbr.* Deo Optimo Maximo (L., to God, the Best, the Greatest).

dom'a-ble (dŏm'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *domabilis,* fr *domare* to tame.] Tamable. *Obs.* —**dom'a-ble-ness,** *n. Obs*

dom'age. ✝ DAMAGE.

do'mag-na'tic (dō'măg-nă'tĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY

do-main'al, *a.* Domanial.

dom'al-kal'ic (dŏm'ăl-kăl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

domb. ✝ DUMB.

dom'ba (dŏm'bă), *n.* [Singhalese.] Poon tree.

dom'ba oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

Dom'bey, Little Paul (dŏm'bĭ). In Dickens's "Dombey and Son," a delicate, thoughtful, short-lived boy, a rich, pompous London merchant's only son.

Dom'bey-a (dŏm'bĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; after J. *Dombey* (1742–94), French botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of ASSONIA.

dom'boc. ✝ DOMEBOOK.

Dom. Can. *Abbr.* Dominion of Canada.

Dom-dan'i-el (dŏm-dăn'ĭ-ĕl), *n.* In the continuation of the "Arabian Nights," a submarine cave near Tunis, a sort of seminary of magic and the resort of evil spirits and enchanters. Its destruction is the subject of Southey's "Thalaba."

dome. ✝ DOOM, DUMB. [BOOK.

dome'book'. Var. of DOOM-

Dom. Econ. *Abbr.* Domestic Economy.

do'ment (dō'mĕnt), *n.* [*do* + *-ment.*] *Dial Eng.* A performance; affair; to-do.

domes'book'. Var. of DOOMBOOK.

domes'man. ✝ DOOMSMAN.

do-mes'ti-ca-ble (dō-mĕs'tĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* [LL. *domesticare* to tame + *-able.*] Capable of being domesticated. [Domesticity.]

do-mes'ti-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

do-mes'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of DOMESTIC, DOMESTICAL.

do-mes'ti-cant, *a.* Domiciling.

do-mes'ti-ca-tive (dō-mĕs'tĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to domesticate. *Rare.*

do-mes'ti-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who domesticates.

do-mes'ti-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To domesticate. *Rare.*

dom'ic (dŏm'ĭk), *a.* Domical.

dom'i-cil. Var. of DOMICILE.

dom'i-cild. Domiciled. *Ref. Sp.*

dom'i-cile-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

dom'i-cil'i-ar (dŏm'ĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ăr), *n.* A domiciliar canon. *Obs.*

dom'i-cul'ture (dŏm'ĭ-kŭl'tūr; dō'mĭ-), *n.* [L. *domus* house + E *culture.*] The art of housekeeping, cookery, etc *Rare.*

‖ **dom'i-na** (dŏm'ĭ-nă), *n.* pl. -NÆ (-nē). [L., lady. See DAME.] **1.** Lady; a lady; — a title or addition formerly given in England to a lady who held a barony in her own right. **2.** The superior of a nunnery. *Oxf. E. D*

‖ **do'mi-nas,** *or* **do'mi-nus, li'tis** (dō'mĭ-nă, *or* dŏm'ĭ-nŭs, lī'tĭs). [L.] *Law.* The mistress, or master, or one in control, of a suit, that is, the client. [NANT.]

dom'i-nant-ly, *adv.* of DOMI-

1. To predominate over; to rule, to govern. "A city *dominated* by the ax." *Dickens*
2. To have controlling power over; to be the ruling force in; as, the rock of Gibraltar *dominates* the straits; the terror of Macbeth *dominates* the last acts of the tragedy.

dom'i-nate (dŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To have or exercise control; to predominate; to occupy a superior position.

dom'i-nat'ed (dŏm'ĭ-nāt'ĕd), *p. a. Forestry.* Arrested in development by a dominant growth. See DOMINANT, *a*, 2.

dom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *domination*, L. *dominatio*]
1. Act of dominating; exercise of power in ruling; dominion; sovereignty; supremacy; authority; often, arbitrary or insolent sway.
In such a people, the haughtiness of *domination* combines with the spirit of freedom. *Burke.*
2. Predominance. *Obs.*
3. *pl.* A high order of angels in the celestial hierarchy; — a rendering of Gr. κυριότητες, lordships. See ANGEL, 1. Thrones, *dominations*, princedoms, virtues, powers. *Milton.*
4. A dominion; subject territory. *Obs.*

dom'i-na-tive (dŏm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *dominatif.*] Governing; ruling; imperious. *Sir E. Sandys.*

dom'i-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *dominateur.*] **1.** Lord; ruler; ruling power. "Sole *dominator* of Navarre." *Shak.*
2. *Astrol.* A ruling planet or sign. *Obs.*

dom'i-ne (dŏm'ĭ-nē; dŏ'mĭ-; *cf.* DOMINIE), *n.* [See DOMINIE.] **1.** Lord; master; — used as a title of respect in addressing a clergyman, physician, or the like. *Obs.*
2. A clergyman; a minister; a parson, specif., a pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church. *Obs.*, except in U. S., where it is used in the specif. sense, or colloquially of any minister (in either case usually in the spelling *domnie*).
3. = DOMINIE, 1.

dom'i-neer' (dŏm'ĭ-nēr'), *v. i.*; DOM'I-NEERED' (-nērd'); DOM'I-NEER'ING. [OD. *domineren* to feast luxuriously, fr. F. *dominer*, L. *dominari*. See DOMINATE, *v. t.*] **1.** To rule with insolence or arbitrary sway; to play the master; to be overbearing; to tyrannize; to swagger; to bluster; to swell with conscious superiority or haughtiness; — often with *over*; as, to *domineer* over dependents.
2. To feast boisterously; to revel. *Obs.*
Go to the feast, revel and *domineer*. *Shak.*
3. To predominate; to dominate. *Obs.*
4. To rise as if in haughtiness or rule; to tower. *Obs.*

dom'i-neer', *v. t.* **1.** To rule arbitrarily; to tyrannize.
2. To tower above; to command.

dom'i-neer', *n.* A domineering manner. *Colloq.*

dom'i-neer'ing, *p. a.* That domineers; ruling arrogantly; tyrannical; imperious.
A violent, brutal, *domineering* old reprobate *Blackw. Mag*
Syn. — Haughty, overbearing, lordly. See MASTERFUL.
— **dom'i-neer'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dom'i-neer'ing-ness**, *n.*

Dom'i-ni'ca (dŏm'ĭ-nē'kȧ), *n.* An island of the West Indies. See *Gaz.* — **Dominica cedar**, the tropical American tree *Bignonia leucoxyloides*). — **D. oak**, a West Indian holly (*Ilex sideroxyloides*). — **D. rosewood.** = SPANISH ELM.

do-min'i-cal (dō-mĭn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [LL. *dominicalis*, for L. *dominicus* belonging to a master or lord (*dominica dies* the Lord's day), fr. *dominus* master or lord: cf. F. *dominical*. See DAME.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Jesus Christ as Lord; as, the *dominical* (or Lord's) prayer; the *dominical* supper.
2. Designating, or pertaining to, the Lord's day, or Sunday.
3. Domanial. *Obs.*
4. Despotic; absolute in lordship. *Obs.*
5. [*cap.*] Dominican. *Obs. & R.*
dominical altar, *Eccl.*, the high altar. — **d. day**, Sunday. — **d. letter**, the letter which, in almanacs, denotes Sunday, or the Lord's Day (*Dominica dies*), chiefly used to aid in finding the date of Easter. The first seven letters of the alphabet are used to designate the first seven days of the year and are repeated throughout the year, the same letter thus standing for Sunday during the year (except in a leap year, when, on account of the intercalary day, the letter for the remainder of the year differs from that for the first two months). The dominical letter for any given year is the letter preceding that for the year before, unless the year is a leap year, when the letter for January and February is the first one, and that for the remainder of the year the second one, before the letter for the previous year. Thus the dominical letter for 1910 is B; 1911, A; 1912, G (Jan. & Feb.) and F; and 1913, E. After 28 years, unless a centurial year which is not a leap year (as 1900) is included, the letters return in the same order. Tables for finding the dominical letter are given in prayer books, breviaries, etc. Called also *Sunday letter*. Cf. SOLAR CYCLE, EASTER.

do-min'i-cal, *n.* [LL. *dominicale.*] *Eccl.* **1.** A garment suitable for Sunday and the church service; specif., a veil worn by women when receiving the Lord's Supper. *Obs.*
2. A church. *Obs. & R.*
3. Sunday. *Obs.*
4. Short for DOMINICAL LETTER.
5. [*cap.*] One who observes Sunday, but not as representing the Sabbath of the Old Testament. Cf. SABBATARIAN.

Do-min'i-can (-ĭ-kăn), *a.* [NL. *Dominicanus*, fr. *Dominicus*, *Dominic*, the founder: cf. F. *Dominicain.*] Of or pertaining to St. Dominic (Domingo de Guzman, 1170–1221), or the religious communities named from him.
Dominican nuns, a strict order of nuns founded by St. Dominic under a modified form of St. Augustine's rule. They were intended to be contemplatives, but are chiefly employed in teaching girls. — **D. tertiaries**, the members of the third order of St. Dominic, who labor for the recovery and protection of church property. See THIRD ORDER.

Dominican Friar.

Do-min'i-can (dŏ-mĭn'ĭ-kăn), *n. R. C. Ch.* One of an order of mendicant preaching friars, founded by St. Dominic in Languedoc in 1215 and confirmed by the Pope in 1216. The rule selected for the order was that of St. Augustine, with many borrowings from the statutes of the Premonstratensians. The chief articles enjoined silence, much fasting, complete abstinence from meat except in serious illness, the use of woolen instead of linen garments, a rigorous poverty, and many other austerities. The dress was at first a black cassock and rochet, but it was soon exchanged for the white habit and scapular with the long black mantle. Savonarola, Fra Angelico, St. Thomas Aquinas, Albertus Magnus, Vincent of Beauvais, and Lacordaire were Dominicans. The official name of the order is *Fratres Prædicatores*, Englished as *preaching friars* or *brethren*, or *friars preachers*. They are also called *Black Friars* from their mantle, and in France *Jacobins*.

dom'i-nie (dŏm'ĭ-nĭ; dō'mĭ-nĭ; *the second is common in the U. S., prob. through the influence of the Dutch pron.: cf.* DOMINE, 2), *n.* [L. *domine*, vocative of *dominus* master. See DON, DAME.] **1.** A schoolmaster; a pedagogue.
This was Abel Sampson, commonly called, from his occupation as a pedagogue, *Domine* Sampson. *Scott.*
2. Formerly, at Eton, England, the master of a boarding house for oppidans. Both masters and mistresses of such houses are now called *dames*.
3. A clergyman. = DOMINE, 2.

do-min'ion (dŏ-mĭn'yŭn), *n* [LL. *dominio*, equiv. to L. *dominium*. See DOMAIN, DUNGEON.] **1.** Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling; independent right of possession, use, and control; sovereignty; supremacy.
I praised and honored him that liveth forever, whose *dominion* is an everlasting *dominion*. *Dan.* IV 34
2. That which is subject to sovereignty or control; specif.: **a** The estate or domain of a feudal lord. **b** Territory governed, or over which authority is exercised; the tract, district, or country, considered as subject; as, the *dominions* of a king. Also fig., as, the *dominion* of the passions. *Dominion* has no technical meaning as used in the names "Dominion of Canada" and "Dominion of New Zealand"; but the name is popularly taken as implying a higher political status than the term *colony*.
To the people of New Zealand from the Prime Minister. To-day your island home attains the prouder title of *dominion*
Prime Minister's Message (1907)
3. *pl.* = DOMINATION, 3.
By him were all things created whether they be thrones, or *dominions*, or principalities, or powers *Col* I. 16.
4. *Law.* Absolute ownership; dominium (which see).
Syn. — Sovereignty, control, rule, authority, jurisdiction.

Dominion Day. In Canada, a legal holiday, July 1st, being the anniversary of the proclamation of the formation of the Dominion in 1867.

Dom'i-nique' (dŏm'ĭ-nēk'), *n.* [F., Dominica.] One of a breed of domestic fowl, having a rose comb, yellow legs, and plumage similar to that of the barred Plymouth Rock.
Dominique Leghorn, one of a variety of the Leghorn fowl having barred plumage similar to the Dominique.

do-min'i-um (dŏ-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. See DOMAIN.] *Law.* Ownership; control; authority. In the Roman law *dominium* in its widest sense includes all rights in rem over things; but it is generally used as the name of the largest or fullest right (as distinguished from lesser rights) or power to or over any determinate thing, unrestricted in power of disposition, unlimited in duration, and indefinite in extent of user. Later, in the medieval law of continental Europe and of England, the term acquired a wider signification covering both rights of property and many kinds of political power, including ownership, lordship, sovereignty, and suzerainty. See OWNERSHIP. — ‖ **do-mi'ni-um di-rec'tum** (dŏ-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm dĭ-rĕk'tŭm), proper, or legal, ownership, as distinguished from ‖ **do-mi'ni-um u'ti-le** (ū'tĭ-lē), beneficial ownership, the two together, in whatever persons vested, constituting the full and unqualified ownership.

dom'i-no (dŏm'ĭ-nō), *n.*; *pl.* DOMINOS or (esp. the pieces for a game) DOMINOES (-nōz). [F. *domino*, or It. *dominò*, *domino*, or Sp. *dominó* (the It. & Sp. words are from F.), fr. L. *dominus* master. The *domino* was orig. a hood worn by the canons of a cathedral. See DON, DAME.]
1. A kind of hood, or amice, worn by cathedral canons
2. A mourning veil formerly worn by women.
3. A masquerade costume, consisting of a robe with a hood adjustable at pleasure and including a light half mask.
4. A kind of mask; particularly, the half mask worn at masquerades or, formerly, by ladies in traveling, to conceal the upper part of the face.
5. A person wearing a domino.
6. *pl.* A game played by two or more persons, with, usually, twenty-eight flat, oblong pieces, or men, as of ivory, bone, or wood, plain at the back, but on the face divided by a line in the middle, and either left blank or variously dotted after the manner of dice. Also, *sing.*, one of these pieces, or men. The game is played by matching the spots or the blank of an unmatched half of a domino already played.

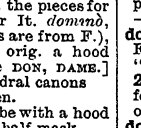
Dominoes.

domino whist. A game of cards in which the suits are played in sequence, beginning with a 5 or 9, the player who gets rid of his cards first being the winner.

dom'i-nus (dŏm'ĭ-nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī). [L., master. See DAME.] **1.** Master; sir; — a title of respect formerly applied to a knight, a clergyman, or a feudal lord.
2. *Law.* An owner, as distinguished from a user; a principal, as distinguished from an agent.
‖ **do'mi-nus di-rec'tus** (dī-rĕk'tŭs), the person having the dominium directum. — ‖ **d. litis.** See DOMINA LITIS.

dom'i-ta-ble (dŏm'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *domitare* to tame.] That can be tamed. *Rare.*

dom'oid (dŏm'oid), *a.* [*dome* + *-oid.*] Dome-shaped.

don (dŭn), *n.* [Sp. *don*; akin to Pg. *dom*, It. *donno*; fr. L. *dominus* master. See DAME; cf. DOMINE, DOMINIE, DOMINO, DAN, DOM.] **1.** [*cap.*] Sir; Mr.; Signior; — a title in Spain, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now common to all classes.
Don is used in Italy, though not so much as in Spain. France talks of *Dom* Calmet, England of *Dan* Lydgate. *L. Oliphant.*
2. A Spanish nobleman or gentleman.
They were all for pride, those *dons* of New Spain. *Atl. Monthly.*
3. A grand personage, or one making pretension to consequence; esp., *Univ. Cant*, the head of a college, or one of the fellows at the English universities; more rarely, a professor or instructor in an American university or college.

don, *v. t.*; DONNED (dŏnd); DON'NING. [*do* + *on*; — opposed to *doff*. See DO, *v. t.*, 10.] To put on; to dress in; to invest one's self with.
Should I *don* this robe and trouble you. *Shak*

‖ **do'ña** (dō'nya), **do'na** (dō'nȧ), *n.* [Sp. *doña*, Pg. *dona*. See DON, DUENNA.] **1.** [*cap.*] Lady; mistress; madam; — a title of respect used in Spain and Portugal, prefixed to the Christian name of a lady.
2. A Spanish or Portuguese lady.
3. (*pron.* dō'nȧ) A woman; a sweetheart; — in this sense spelt *dona*, *donah*, *donez*, etc. *Slang, Eng.*

do'na-ry (dō'nȧ-rĭ), *n.*, *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *donarium*, fr. *donum.*] A gift to a sacred, charitable, or educational use.

do'nate (dō'nāt; 277), *v. t.*; DO'NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); DO'NAT-ING (-nāt-ĭng). [L. *donatus*, p. p. of *donare* to donate, fr. *donum* gift, fr. *dare* to give. See 2d DATE.] To make a donation of; to give; to bestow; to present; as, to *donate* fifty thousand dollars to a college. *Chiefly U. S.*

Don'a-tel'lo (dŏn'ȧ-tĕl'ō), *n.* The hero of Hawthorne's "The Marble Faun" (in England usually called "Transformation"). He is a young Italian with a singular likeness to the faun, or resting satyr, in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, often attributed to Praxiteles. He leads an innocent but animal existence, until a sudden crime awakens his conscience and transforms him. See MIRIAM.

do-na'tion (dō-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *donatio*; cf. F. *donation.*]
1. Act of giving or bestowing; a grant.
2. That which is given as a present or gratuitously; a gift; as, his large *donations*.
3. *Law.* Voluntary alienation of property; gratuitous transfer of property from one to another; gift; specif., *Rom. Law*, the donatio propter nuptias.
Syn. — Gift, benefaction, grant. See PRESENT.
Donation of Constantine, a fictitious gift to the Pope of the sovereignty of Italy and the Western Empire recorded in a spurious medieval document of unknown date and origin, purporting to be an edict issued by Constantine in 324; also, the document. — **D. of Pepin**, the gift by Pepin, King of the Franks, in 755, of the sovereignty over the Exarchate of Ravenna and other territory in Italy to the Pope. It was one of the foundations of the papal temporal power.

donation party. A party at which some gift is brought to the host (often a clergyman) by each guest. *Local, U. S.*

Do-na'ti's com'et (dō-nā'tĭz). The splendid triple-tailed comet of 1858, first discovered by G. B. Donati. Its period is about 2,000 years. See COMET, *Illust.*

Don'a-tism (dŏn'ȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *Donatisme.*] *Eccl. Hist.* The tenets of the Donatists. The Donatists held that a holy church must consist only of holy members and that they constituted the entire and only true church. They refused to accept as valid the baptisms and ordinations of the Augustinian party.

Don'a-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [LL. *Donatista*: cf. F. *Donatiste.*] *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Donatus, bishop of Carthage in 313, the leader of a body of North African schismatics and purists, chiefly active in the 4th century. See DONATISM.
— **Don'a-tis'tic** (-tĭs'tĭk), **Don'a-tis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

don'a-tive (dŏn'ȧ-tĭv), *n.* [L. *donativum*, fr. *donare*: cf. F. *donatif.* See DONATE.] **1.** A gift, largess, present. "Entertained with shows and *donatives*." *Dryden.*
2. *Eccl. Law.* A donative benefice which could be conferred by the founder or patron, without either presentation or institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders.

don'a-tive, *a.* Of the nature of, or subject to, donation; vested or vesting by donation; as, a *donative* advowson. The Benefices Act (61 & 62 Vict. c. 48, 1898) declares that "Every benefice with cure of souls which at the commencement of this Act is *donative* shall as from that date be presentative." — **don'a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

don'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *donatorius.*] *Law.* One who received a donation; a donee.

do'-naught' (dōō'nôt'), *n.* [*do* + *naught*] A do-nothing.

do'nax (dō'năks), *n.* [L., reed, sea fish, scallop, Gr. δόναξ.] **1.** The giant reed of southern Europe (*Arundo donax*), a grass of bamboolike habit, cultivated in gardens, where it sometimes attains a height of 10 feet. Its stems are used in Europe for fishing rods and other implements.
2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine bivalve mollusks of the order Eulamellibranchia, having long separate siphons, a well-developed foot, and an equivalve, smooth or radi-

dom'ine, *v. t. & i.* [F. *dominer.*] To rule; predominate. *Obs.*
‖ **do'mi-ne, di'ri-ge nos** (dŏm'ĭ-nē, dĭr'ĭ-jē). [L.] Lord, direct us; — motto of the City of London. [domineers.]

dom'i-neer'er, *n.* One who

do-min'i-al (dō-mĭn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to dominium or ownership.

Dom'i-nic (dŏm'ĭ-nĭk), *n.* [L. *Dominicus* belonging to the Lord.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Dominicus* (dō-mĭn'ĭ-kŭs), F. *Dominique* (dŏ'mē'nēk'), Sp. *Domingo* (dō-mēŋ'gō), It. *Domenico* (dō-mā'nē-kō), Slavic *Dominik* (dŏ'mē-nēk).

do-min'i-ca-le (dō-mĭn'ĭ-kȧ-lē), *n.* = DOMINICAL, 1.

do-min'i-cide (-sīd), *n.* [L. *dominus* master + *-cide.*] Act of killing a master; one who kills his master. [SON, DOMINIE.]

Dominie Sampson. See SAMPSON.

‖ **Do'mi-nus Il-lu'mi-na'ti-o** (dŏm'ĭ-nŭs ĭ-lū'mĭ-nā'shĭ-ō mē'ȧ). [L.] The Lord (is) my enlightening; — motto of Oxford University.

‖ **Do'mi-nus vo-bis'cum** (vō-bĭs'kŭm). [L.] The Lord (be) with you; — a liturgical phrase addressed by the priest to the people. [PETROGRAPHY.]

do-mir'ic (dō-mĭr'ĭk), *a.* See

do-mir'ic (dō-mûr'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

do'mite (dō'mīt), *n.* [From the Puy-de-*Dôme*, Auvergne, France.] *Petrog.* A micaceous variety of trachyte. — **do-mit'ic** (dō-mĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Do-mi'tian (dō-mĭsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman emperor Domitian (81–96); as, the *Domitian* persecution.

do-mit'ic, *a.* [*dominant* + *mitic.*] See PETROGRAPHY.

domme. + DUMB.

Dom'nu (dŏm'nō͞o), *n.* [Prob. fr. Celtic stem *dumno* or *dubno* deep.] *Celt. Myth.* The chief goddess of the Fomors, who are called "children of Domnu."

do-mol'ic (dō-mŏl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

dom palm. Var. of DOUM PALM.

Dom Pe'dro (dŏm pē'drō). [Pg., Sir Peter.] A variety of auction pitch, in which the joker is included, counting 15, and the 3, 5, and 9 of trumps count their pip value. [cerum.]

Dom. Proc *Abbr.* Domus Procerum.

dompt, *v. t.* [F. *dompter.* See DAUNT.] To subdue. *Obs.*

‖ **do'mus et pla'cens ux'or.** [L.] House and charming wife

Horace (*Odes*, II XIV. 21).

‖ **Do'mus Pro-ce'rum** (dō'mŭs prō-sē'rŭm). [L.] The House of Lords. *Eng.*

dom'y (dŏm'ĭ), *a.* Domelike; having a dome.

don. + DO, DONE.

Don (dŏn), *n.* A Cymric goddess, ancestress of gods. Cf. DANU.

do'na-ble (dō'nȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *donabilis.*] Capable of being donated. *Rare.*

Do-nac'i-dæ (dō-năs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See DONAX, 2. [rock.]

don'ack. Var. of DORNICK, a

Don Ad'ri-a'no de Ar-ma'do (dŏn ăd'rĭ-ā'nō dē är-mä'dō) A pompous, fantastical Spaniard in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost," who has "a mint of phrases in his brain."

Don'ald (dŏn'ȧld), *n.* [Gael. *Domhnall*, earlier *Domnall*, prop., world ruler; cf. *domhan* world, universe, and *flath* chief, prince.] Masculine prop. name.

Do'nar (dō'nẽr), *n.* [OHG. See THUNDER, THOR.] *Teut. Myth.* A Germanic deity worshiped as the god of thunder and warlike strength, as patron of agriculture and of marriage. He is the same as the Scandinavian *Thor* (which see).

Donat. + DONET.

don'a-ta-ry (dŏn'ȧ-tȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *donataire.*] The receiver of a donation. *Chiefly Scots Law.*

do'na-tee' (dō'nȧ-tē'), *n.* Donee.

‖ **do-na'ti-o** (dō-nā'shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Law.* A gift; a donation. — **do-na'ti-o an'te nup'ti-as** (ăn'tē nŭp'shĭ-ăs). [L.] *Rom. Law.* See DONATIO PROPTER NUPTIAS. — **d. cau'sa mor'tis** (kô'zȧ môr'tĭs). [L.] = DONATIO MORTIS CAUSA. — **d. in'ter vi'vos** (ĭn'tẽr vī'vōs) [L.], *Law*, a voluntary gratuitous alienation of property by one person to another not made in contemplation of death. It is an executed gift, which takes effect and becomes irrevocable upon acceptance by the donee. — **d. mor'tis cau'sa,** a gift in prospect of death. Such a gift of personal property made by one believing himself near to death, and to take effect only in case the giver dies, is valid if there is an actual delivery of the gift. — **d. prop'ter nup'ti-as** (prŏp'tẽr nŭp'shĭ-ăs) [L.], *Civil Law*, a marriage settlement or gift made by the husband to his wife, orig. in the Roman law only before marriage (then called *ante nuptias*), but from about 400 A. D. permissible after it as well as before. In case of divorce the guilty party forfeits all rights to it.

don'a-tive. Donative. *Ref. Sp. Law*, a voluntary gratuitous

‖ **do-na'tor** (dō-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L. Cf. DONOR.] *Law.* One who makes a donation; a donor.

don'a-tor (dŏn'ȧ-tẽr), *n. Scots Law.* A donee.

Don Be'li-a'nis of Grsece (dŏn bĕ'lē-ā'nĭs). The titular hero of a Spanish romance of chivalry (1547), founded upon the model of the Amadis and written by Jerónimo Fernández. It first appeared in English in 1598.

ally sculptured, somewhat triangular shell. The species are called *wedge shells*. It is the type of a family, **Do-nac'-i-dæ** (dŏ-năs'ĭ-dē). See WEDGE SHELL, *Illust.*

‖ **don-cel'la** (dŏn-sĕl'*a*), *n.* [Sp , lit., a damsel. Cf. DAMSEL.] Any of numerous brightly colored fishes of the West Indies, Florida, etc., of the family Ophiidæ; also, any of certain Labridæ, as the pudding wife (which see), and the ladyfish (*Harpe rufa*), of the same region.

Don'di-a (dŏn'dĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., after Giacomo *Dondi*, Italian herbalist.] *Bot.* A genus of chenopodiaceous herbs and shrubs, bearing fleshy terete leaves and small flowers with a persistent 5-lobed perianth free from the inclosed utricle. The 45 species are widely distributed on seacoasts and in alkaline desert regions.

done (dŭn), *p. p.* of DO. Hence: **1.** It is done or agreed, let it be a match or bargain; — used elliptically.

2 Tired out; exhausted; as, you look *done*. *Colloq.*

3. Cooked sufficiently.

done brown, lit., cooked until browned; thoroughly cooked: fig., thoroughly deceived, cheated, fooled, defeated, or the like. *Colloq.* — **d. for**, tired out; used up; collapsed; destroyed; dead; killed. *Colloq.* — **d. up.** **a** Wrapped up. **b** Worn out; exhausted. *Colloq.*

do-nee' (dō-nē'), *n.* [Cf. DONOR.] The person to whom a gift or donation is made, esp. the recipient of a gratuitous gift; specif.: *Law.* **a** One to whom lands or tenements are given in fee tail. **b** One on whom a power is conferred for execution; — often called *appointor*.

dong (dŏng), *v. i.* [Cf. DING to sound, DINGDONG.] To sound with a deep tone, as a large bell. — *n.* The deep sound of a large bell.

don'ga (dŏn'gä), *n.* [Zulu, bank of a river, side of a ravine.] A ravine with steep high banks formed by the action of water; a deep river channel; a gully, whether containing water or dry. *South Africa.*

Don'go-la (-gō-lä), *n.* **1.** A government of Upper Egypt.

2. Dongola kid.

Dongola kid, D. leather, leather made by the Dongola process. — **D. process**, a process of tanning goatskin, and now also calfskin and sheepskin, with a combination of vegetable and mineral agents, so that it resembles kid. — **D. race**, a boat race in which the crews are composed of a number of pairs, usually of men and women.

do'ni (dō'nĭ), *n.* [Kanarese *dōṇi*, *ḍōṇi*.] *Naut.* A trading craft, having one mast with a long sail, used in the East Indies, esp. on the coasts of Coromandel and Ceylon; — written also *dhoney*, *dhony*, etc.

Don'i-a (dŏn'ĭ-*ä*; dō'nĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL., after David *Don* (1800–41), English botanist.] *Bot.* A genus (also known as *Clianthus*) of fabaceous vines, containing two species, *D. speciosa* in Australia and *D. punicea* in New Zealand, both often cultivated. See GLORY PEA.

don'jon (dŭn'jŭn, dŏn'jŏn), *n.* [See DUNGEON.] A massive chief tower in ancient castles, forming the strongest part of the fortifications. See CASTLE, *Illust.*

Don Ju'an (dŏn jū'ăn; *Sp.* dōn hwän'). A legendary personage who figures largely in drama and romance as the type of refined libertinism. In Spanish tradition, Don Juan de Tenorio, a profligate nobleman of Seville, kills in a duel the father of a lady whom he has sought to seduce. Don Juan afterward visits the tomb of the slain man, and mockingly invites to supper the statue erected over the grave. The invitation is accepted, and the statue ends by carrying Don Juan to hell. Byron's Don Juan has little in common with the legendary character except his libertinism. Besides Byron's poem there are comedies by Tólez, a Spaniard, Molière, T. Corneille, and Goldoni, an opera by Mozart, and a ballet by Gluck.

don'key (dŏŋ'kĭ; *the older pron.* dŭŋ'kĭ (*cf.* MONKEY) *is still preferred by Cent. Dict.*), *n.*; *pl.* **-KEYS** (-kĭz). [Perh. fr. *dun*, in allusion to the color of the animal + a dim. termination.] **1.** The ass.

2. A stupid or obstinate fellow; an ass.

3. Short for DONKEY ENGINE, DONKEY PUMP, etc.

4. A pointed support in a tub in which hand-laid paper is made, for supporting the form or frame.

donkey crosshead. *Mach.* A crosshead consisting of a slot transverse to the piston rod, containing a sliding block driving, or driven by, a crank, as in the donkey pump.

donkey engine. *Mach.* A small auxiliary engine.

donkey pump. *Mach.* Any of several kinds of combined pump and steam engine. In the typical variety, used esp. on board ship, the piston rod and pump plunger are directly connected through a donkey crosshead which drives the flywheel.

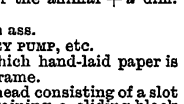

Donkey Pump. *A* Donkey Crosshead; *B* Flywheel; *C* Engine Piston; *D* Pump Plunger.

don'key's-eye (dŏŋ'kĭz-ī'), *n.* The large round seed of cowhage (*Stizolobium pruriens*); one of the so-called sea beans. See SEA BEAN.

Don'na (dŏn'*ä*; *It.* dōn'nä), *n.* [It. *donna*, L. *domina*. See DON, DAME.] A lady; madam; mistress; — the title given a lady in Italy, and often used in foreign languages, instead of *Doña*, for Spanish or Portuguese ladies.

don'nish (dŏn'ĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to, or thought to resemble, a university don; pedantic; formal; as, a *donnish* manner. *J. H. Newman.* — **don'nish-ness**, *a.*

don'nism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. DON, *n.*, 3.] Manner or demeanor supposed to be characteristic of a don; stiff formality.

Don'ny-brook Fair (dŏn'ĭ-brōōk). An annual fair formerly held at Donnybrook, Ireland, which was established under King John, became noted for its debauchery and fighting, and was hence abolished in 1855. The name is often popularly applied to any uproarious or riotous occasion.

do'nor (dō'nŏr), *n.* [OF. *doneor*, F. *donneur*, fr. L. *donator*, fr. *donare*. See DONATE.] One who gives, donates, or presents, gratuitously; a giver; specif.: *Law.* **a** One who grants an estate in fee tail. **b** One who confers a power for execution; — opposite of *donee*.

do'-noth'ing (dōō'nŭth'ĭng), *a.* Doing nothing; inactive; idle; lazy; as, a *do-nothing* policy. — *n.* A lazy, good-for-nothing person; an idler; a do-naught.

do'-noth'ing-ism (-ĭz'm) } *n.* Inactivity; habitual sloth;
do'-noth'ing-ness (-nĕs) } idleness.

Don'o-van's so-lu'tion (dŏn'ō-vănz). *Med.* A solution of arsenious and mercuric iodides, used in skin affections.

Don Quix'ote (dŏn kwĭk'sŏt; *Sp.* dōn kē-hō'tä; 262). [Sp. *Don Quijote*, or *Don Quixote*.] The hero of a celebrated Spanish romance (1605 and 1615) of the same name, written by Cervantes "to diminish the authority and acceptance" of books of chivalry. Don Quixote is "a gaunt country gentleman of La Mancha, full of genuine Castilian honor and enthusiasm, gentle and dignified in his character, trusted by his friends, and loved by his dependents," but "so completely crazed by long reading the most famous books of chivalry that he believes them to be true, and feels himself called on to become the impossible knight-errant they describe, and actually goes forth into the world, to defend the oppressed and avenge the injured, like the heroes of his romances."

don'ship (dŏn'shĭp), *n.* Quality or rank of a don.

don'zel (dŏn'zĕl), *n.* [Cf. It. *donzello*, Sp. *doncel*. See DAMSEL, DON, *n.*] A young squire; a page. *Archaic.*

doob (dōōb), *n.*, **doob grass.** [Hind. *dūb*.] Bermuda grass.

Doo'di-a (dōō'dĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL., after Samuel *Doody* (1656–1706), English botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns, natives of Ceylon and Polynesia, frequently cultivated. They have pinnate or pinnatifid fronds, the curved sori being placed in rows between the margins and the midrib. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

doo'dle (dōō'd'l), *n.* [Cf. DAWDLE.] A trifler; a simple fellow; a noodle. *Colloq. Obs. or E.*

doo'ly, *or* **doo'lie** (dōō'lĭ), *n*; *pl.* **-LIES** (-lĭz). Also **doo'lee, doo'ley, doo'li.** [Hind. *ḍōlī*.] A kind of litter suspended from men's shoulders; a palanquin. *East Indies.*

doom (dōōm), *n.* [AS. *dōm*; akin to OS. *dōm*, OHG. *tuom*, Dan. & Sw. *dom*, Icel. *dōmr*, Goth. *dōms*, Gr. *θέμις* law; fr. the root of E. *do*, v. t. See DO, *v. t.*; cf. DEEM, **-DOM.**]

1. A statute, law, or enactment; generally, an ordinance or decree. *Obs. or Hist.*

About the year 600, Æthelbert of Kent set in writing the *dooms* of his folk "in Roman fashion." *Pollock & Mait.*

2. Judgment; sentence; penal decree; condemnation.

Now against himself he sounds this *doom*. *Shak.*

3. Personal judgment, opinion; discrimination; discernment; decision. *Obs.*

To give foreknowledge true, and certain *doom*. *Fairfax.*

4. That to which one is doomed; destiny or fate, esp. unhappy destiny; hence, ruin; destruction; death.

Ere Hector meets his *doom*. *Pope.*
And homely household task shall be her *doom*. *Dryden.*

5. Process of judging; trial. *Archaic.*

6. Specif., the Last Judgment, at the end of the world; — now chiefly in *crack of doom* and *day of doom*.

7. Justice; righteousness.

Syn. — Decree; fate, lot; ruin, destruction. See DESTINY.

doom, *v. i.*; DOOMED (dōōmd); DOOM'ING. **1.** To judge; to estimate or determine as a judge. *Obs. or Archaic. Milton.*

2. To pronounce sentence or judgment on; to condemn; to consign by a decree or sentence; to sentence; as, a criminal *doomed* to chains or death.

Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls. *Dryden.*

3. To destine; to fix irrevocably the destiny or fate of; to appoint, as by decree or by fate.

Doomed to struggle with difficulties. *Macaulay.*

4. To decree; to ordain as penalty or sentence

Have I tongue to *doom* my brother's death? *Shak.*

5. To assess a tax upon (one not making return of his taxable property), by estimate or at discretion. *Local, U. S.*

doom, *v. i.* To judge; decide; decree. *Obs. or Archaic.*

doom'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A book or code of (Old Teutonic) laws, specif. [*cap.*], that attributed to King Alfred and referred to in the laws of later West Saxon kings. *Oxf. E. D.*

doom'ful (dōōm'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of condemnation or destructive power; fateful. "That *doomful* deluge." *Drayton.*

doom palm (dōōm). [Ar. *daum*, *dūm*; cf. F. *doume*.] Also **doum palm.** A large African fan palm (*Hyphæne thebaica*) remarkable for its branching trunk, which forms a dense head of foliage. The fruit, about the size of an apple, contains a fibrous pulp having the flavor of gingerbread (whence the name *gingerbread tree*), and is eaten by the natives. An infusion of the rind is used as a beverage, and ropes are made of the fibrous leafstalks.

dooms'day' (dōōmz'dā'), *n.* [AS. *dōmes dæg*. See DOOM, DAY.] **1.** The day of the final judgment.

I could not tell till *doomsday*. *Chaucer.*

2. A day of judgment, sentence, or condemnation; day of death. "My body's *doomsday*." *Shak.*

3. [*cap.*] = DOMESDAY, 2.

doon (dōōn), *n.* [Singhalese *dun-gaha*.] A large dipterocarpaceous tree (*Doona zeylanica*) of Ceylon. It yields a colorless varnish resin, and its wood is durable.

door (dōr; 201), *n.* [ME. *dore*, *dure*, AS. *duru*; akin to OS. *dura*, *dor*, D. *deur*, OHG. *turi* door, *tor* gate, G. *thür*, *thor*, Icel. *dyrr*, Dan. *dør*, Sw. *dörr*, Goth. *daur*, Lith. *durys*, Russ. *dver'*, OIr. *dorus*, L. *fores*, Gr. *θύρα*; cf. Skr. *dur*, *dvār*. Cf. FOREIGN.] **1.** The movable frame or barrier of boards, or other material, usually turning on hinges or pivots or sliding, by which an entranceway into a house or apartment is closed and opened; also, a similar part of a piece of furniture, as in a cabinet or bookcase.

At last he came unto an iron *door*
That fast was locked *Spenser.*

2. An opening in the wall of a house or of an apartment, usually having a door hung in it, by which to go in and out; an entranceway; a doorway.

As many *doors* into one temple lead. *Denham.*

3 Passage; means of approach or access.

I am the *door*; by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved. *John* x. 9.

4. An entranceway, but taken in the sense of the *house* or *apartment* to which it leads.

Martin's office is now the second *door* in the street. *Arbuthnot.*

Syn. — DOOR, PORTAL, POSTERN are here compared in their literary connotations only. As a synonym for DOOR, PORTAL is elevated or poetic; it frequently connotes grandeur or magnificence; as, "Her chamber window did surpass in glory the *portals* of the dawn; all paradise could, by the simple opening of a *door*, let itself in upon him" (*Wordsworth*). POSTERN, on the other hand, suggests a retired or private entrance; as, "It finds a readier way to our sympathy through a *postern* which we cannot help leaving sometimes on the latch, than through the ceremonious *portal* of classical prescription" (*Lowell*). See WINDOW.

out of doors, out of door, beyond the doors or door; out of or from the house; in or into open air; abroad; outdoors; hence, *Obs.*, out of place; irrelevant; shut out; dismissed; lost.

His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors*. *Locke.*

— **to lay** (a fault, misfortune, etc.) **at one's door**, to charge one with a fault; to blame for. — **to lay, lie,** *or* **be, at one's door**, to impute or charge, or be imputable or chargeable, to.

If I have failed, the fault *lies* wholly *at my door*. *Dryden.*

— **within doors**, within the house; indoors. — **without doors**, out of doors.

door'case' (dōr'kās'), *n.* The inner or visible frame of a door, as the finished trim with the two jamb pieces. Cf. CASING, DOORFRAME.

door check. A device to check a door; specif., an attachment to shut an open door without slamming.

doored (dōrd), *a.* Having doors; — usually in combination; as, wide-*doored*.

door'frame' (dōr'frām'), *n.* The member or structure surrounding and supporting a door. Common doorframes are now made of two uprights with a head and a sill. These constitute the frame proper; they are often concealed by the trim, and the sill by the saddle.

door'keep'er (dōr'kēp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who guards the entrance of a house or apartment; a porter; a janitor.

2. *R. C. Ch.* A member of the lowest of the minor orders; — commonly called the *ostiary*. The office is a survival from the early church.

3. *Rom. Dutch Law.* A court officer in some respects analogous to the sheriff of English law.

door'nail' (-nāl'), *n.* A large-headed nail, easily clinched, for nailing doors through the battens. Medieval doors were often studded with these nails for ornamentation or strength. *Doornail* now occurs chiefly in various phrases, such as "as dead as a *doornail*," "dumb as a *doornail*," etc. It was formerly conjectured that a doornail was a large nail on which the knocker struck.

door'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A plate on a door of a house or apartment, giving the name, and sometimes the employment, of the occupant.

door'post' (-pōst'), *n.* The jamb or sidepiece of a doorway.

door'sill' (-sĭl'), *n.* The sill or threshold of a door.

door'step' (-stĕp'), *n.* The step before an outer door; one of several steps from the door to the street or ground.

door'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* The stone forming a threshold.

door'stop' (-stŏp'), *n. Carp.* A block or strip which stops, at the right place, the shutting of a door; also, a block for preventing a door from swinging back too far when opened.

door'way' (-wā'), *n.* The passageway or opening which a door closes; entranceway into a house or a room; portal.

door'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* The yard about a house door. *U. S.*

Don' ṣē'sar' de Ba'zan' (dŏn' sā'zär' dē bā'zän'). In an episode in Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas," a beggared Spanish nobleman who has become a bandit chief but is yet gay, nonchalant, generous, and chivalrous. The character is, with some changes, made the hero of a French comedy of this name, by Dumanoir and D'Ennery, and an opera (1872) by Massenet.

Don Cle'o-fas (dŏn klē'ō-făs). See ASMODEUS.

dondaine, dondine, *n.* [OF. *dondaine*.] *Mil. Antiq.* An engine for hurling stones. *Obs.*

donde. † DOING, p. pr. of DO.

Don'ders' law. A law of physiological optics named after Donders by Helmholtz, and stated by the latter thus: "With parallel lines of regard the angle of torsion in both eyes is a function only of the angles of vertical and lateral displacement. [A Spaniard.]

Don Die'go (dŏn dyā'gō). [Sp.]

done. † DO.

do'ne Var. of DONI. [*Scot.*]

done, *adv.* Very; thoroughly.

do-nel'ic (dō-nĕl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Do'net (dō'nĕt), *n.* [OF. *Donet*, *Donnat*, L. *Donatus*.] The "Ars Grammatica" of Ælius Donatus, much used in the Middle Ages by beginners in Latin; hence, an introductory Latin grammar; any introductory or elementary treatise. *Obs. or Hist.*

Woodward (Fr. Gloss.).

donjoun. † DUNGEON.

donk. Dial. Eng. and Scot. var. of DANK, *a.* & *v.*

donkey hoist. A donkey engine for hoisting.

don'key-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

donkey's ear. *Carp.* A miter board. *Eng.*

donkey sled. A heavy sledlike foundation frame for a donkey engine. *Western U. S.*

donkey's oats. The common sorrel or sour dock.

don'nard, don'nart. Vars. of DONNERED. *Scot.*

don'nat (dŏn'nĭt), *n.* Contr. of DO-NAUGHT. *Dial. Eng.*

donne. † DUN.

‖ **don'née'** (dŏ'nĕ'), *n.* [F., fr. *donner* to give.] Lit., given; hence, in a literary work, what is assumed as a basis for the plot or story

don'nered (dŏn'ẽrd), *a.* Also **don'nert.** [Cf. ME. *dumien*, *donien*, to rumble, E. *dim*.] Stupefied; stupid; dazed. *Scot.*

‖ **Don'ner-wet'ter** (dŏn'ẽr-wĕt'ẽr). [G.] Lit., thunderstorm; as an exclamation, thunder and lightning! zounds!

don'nick, don'nock. Vars. of DORNICK, a rock.

Don'ni-thorne, Arthur (dŏn'ĭ-thôrn). In Geo Eliot's "Adam Bede," the weak, good-natured young seducer of Hetty Sorrel.

don't (dōnt). Colloq contr. of *do not*. Sometimes incorrectly used for *does not*.

dō'num' (dō'nŭm'), *n.* [Turk.] See MEASURE.

‖ **do'num** (dō'nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* DONA (-*ä*). [L.] A gift; specif., *O. Eng. Law*, a form of supplementary tax in the nature of a contribution levied on a village.

Don'zel del Phe'bo *or* **Fe'bo** (dŏn'zĕl dĕl fē'bō). The Knight of the Sun, "that wandering knight so fair," a celebrated hero of romance in the "Mirror of Knighthood," etc

‖ **don-zel'la** (*It.* dōn-dzĕl'lä), *n.* [It. See DONZEL.] A damsel.

doo. † DO, DOE. [DOVE.

doo (dōō) Obs. or Scot var. of

doo'ab. Var. of DOAB

doo'ar. Var. of DOUAR

doo-dheen', doo-deen'. Vars. of DUDEEN.

doo'dle, *v. t.* To make a fool of; to cheat *Dial. Eng. or Slang.*

doo'dle, *v. t.* Also **dou'dle.** To play (the bagpipe or doodlesack); to toot. *Scot. or Colloq.*

doodle bug The larva of an ant lion. *Local, U. S*

doo'dle-sack', *n.* [Cf. G. *dudelsack*.] The Scotch bagpipe. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

‖ **dood' schul'den** (dōōd' shōōl'dĕn). [D] *So. Afr. Law.* = DEATH DEBTS. [DOWF.

doof. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

dook (dōōk) Obs. or Scot. var of DUCK, *v. i.*

dook (dōōk), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Carp.* A wooden brick. See under WOODEN.

doo'ket (dōō'kĕt), *n.* Dovecot; pigeon house. *Scot.*

dook'it (dōōk'ĭt). Scot. form for *ducked*, pret. & p. p. of DUCK.

dool. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DOLE, *n.*, division; DOLE, grief; DOLE, to mourn.

dool (dōōl). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DOWEL.

doom (*Devonshire*, dūm, *E. D. Dict.*) Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DUMB.

doom'age (dōōm'ĕj), *n.* Act of dooming, or assessing on default; also, the amount assessed. *Local, U. S.* [*Obs. or E.*]

doom'er, *n.* One who dooms.

doom ring *Norse Archæol.* A ring of stones marking the limits of a court.

dooms (dōōmz), *a d v.* [See DOOM.] Very. *Scot.* [BOOK.

dooms'book'. Var. of DOOM-

Doomsday Book. = DOMESDAY BOOK. [A judge; a deemster.

dooms'man (dōōmz'măn), *n.*

doom'stead, *n.* Place of judgment; tribunal. *Rare*

doom'ster (dōōm'stẽr), *n.* [See DOOM; cf. DEMPSTER, DEEMSTER.] **1.** A judge; a doomsman. *Archaic.*

2. *Scots Law.* = DEMPSTER, 2.

doom tree. The tree on which the condemned were executed.

doon. † DO, DONE, DUN.

doon (dōōn). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DOWN, *adv.*

Doone, Lorna. See LORNA DOONE.

doon'ga. Var of DUNGA.

doo-put'ty. Var. of DOPATTA.

doors. Var. of DUERA.

door'bell', *n.* A bell to be rung from an outer door.

door'brand', *n.* **1.** A door bar. **2** A strap hinge, esp. as securing together the door planks.

door'cheek', *n.* The jamb or sidepiece of a door [DURGA.

Door'ga (dōōr'gä) Var. of

door grass. Knotweed.

door'hawk'. Var. of DORHAWK.

door'head', *n.* Lintel. *Obs.*

door'less, *a.* See -LESS.

door'mat', *n.* A mat at a door.

door'stane' (dōr'stān'). Scot. var. of DOORSTONE.

door'stead, *n.* Entrance or place of a door. *Obs. or Local.*

door'ward', *n.* [*door* + *ward* one who guards.] [A doorkeeper; a janitor; specif., *Scot. Hist.*, an officer under the early monarchy; — called also *ostiary*. *Obs. or Archaic.* [grass.

door'weed' (dōr'wēd'), *n.* Knotdoose. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DOUCE.

doot. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DOUBT.

doot'ed. Var. of DOTED, decayed.

dooth. † DOTH, form of DO.

dop. † DEEP

dop, *v. t.* [Cf. DAP, DIP.] **1.** To fall into water; to dive. *Obs.*

2. To dip; to curtsy; to duck.

dop, *n.* A dip; curtsy; bob. *Obs.*

dop, dopp (dŏp), *n.* [Cf. D. *dop* shell, husk.] A little copper cup in which a diamond is held while being cut.

dope (dōp), *n.* [D. *doop* a dipping, fr. *doopen* to dip. Cf. DIP.] **1.** Any thick liquid or pasty preparation, as of opium for medicinal purposes, of grease for a lubricant, etc. **2.** Any preparation, as of opium, used to stupefy or, in the case of a race horse, to stimulate. *Slang or Cant.* **3.** An absorbent material, esp., in high explosives, the sawdust, infusorial earth, mica, etc., mixed with nitroglycerin to make a damp powder (dynamite, etc.) less dangerous to transport, and ordinarily explosive only by suitable fulminating caps. **4.** Information concerning the previous performances of race horses, or other facts concerning them which may be of assistance in judging of their chances of winning future races; sometimes, similar information concerning other sports. *Sporting Slang.*

dope, *v. t.;* DOPED (dōpt); DOP'ING (dōp'ĭng). To treat or affect with dope; as, to *dope* nitroglycerin; specif. · **a** To give stupefying drugs to; to drug. *Slang.* **b** To administer a stimulant to (a horse) to increase his speed. It is a serious offense against the laws of racing. *Race-track Slang.* **2.** To judge or guess; to predict the result of, as by the aid of dope. See DOPE, *n.*, 4. *Slang.*

dope'-book', *n.* A chart of previous performances, etc., of race horses. See DOPE, *n.*, 4. *Race-track Slang.*

dop'ey (dōp'ĭ), *a.* Affected by "dope;" esp., sluggish or dull as though under the influence of a narcotic. *Slang.*

‖ **dop'pel-gäng'er** (dŏp'ĕl-gĕng'ĕr), *n.* [G.] A spiritual or ghostly double or counterpart; esp., an apparitional double of a living person; a cowalker. See DOUBLEGANGER.

Dop'pler–Fi'zeau' prin'ci-ple (dŏp'lĕr-fē'zō'). [After C. *Doppler*, German mathematician, and A. H. L. *Fizeau*, French physicist.] *Physics.* Doppler's principle; — sometimes so called in optics.

dop'pler-ite (dŏp'lĕr-ĭt), *n.* [After C. *Doppler.*] *Min.* A brownish black, elastic, acid substance occurring in peat beds, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Dop'pler's prin'ci-ple (dŏp'lĕrz). *Physics.* The principle that, if the distance is changing between the observer and a source of constant vibrations, as of sound or light, the wave number appears to be greater or less than the true value according as the distance is being diminished or lengthened. It was first stated in 1842 by Christian Doppler, of Prague. It is most simply illustrated in the case of a boat, which in moving against the waves encounters a greater number, and in moving with them a smaller number, than if it remained in one spot. A good example in acoustics is the change of pitch of the whistle of a locomotive that passes at a high rate of speed. In accordance with this principle the lines in a luminous body's spectrum are shifted slightly toward the violet if the body's distance is decreasing, but toward the red if increasing. It has been used in astrophysics to estimate the velocity of luminous bodies.

dor (dôr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *dora* drone, locust.] A dorbeetle. Also applied alone or in combination (as in *dor* bee, *dor* fly) to various insects, as bumblebees, drone bees, etc., which fly with a buzzing noise.

dor, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *dār* scoff.] **1.** A trick, joke, or deception; mockery; scoff. *Beau. & Fl.* **2.** A practical joker; a buffoon. *Rare.* *B. Jonson*

to give one the dor, to put the dor upon one, to make a fool of one. *Archaic.* *P. Fletcher.*

dor, *v. t.* Also **dorre.** [Cf. Icel. *dāra* to mock, make sport of.] To make a fool of; to mock; to deceive. *Obs.*

do-ra'do (dō-rä'dō), *n.* [Sp. *dorado* gilt, fr. *dorar* to gild, fr. L. *deaurare.* See 2d DORY, cf. EL DORADO.] **1.** A dolphin of the genus *Coryphæna.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A small southern constellation, embracing the south pole of the ecliptic; — called also sometimes *Xiphias*, or the *Swordfish.*

dor'bee'tle (dôr'bē't'l), *n.* A common European dung beetle (*Geotrupes stercorarius*); also, variously, the cockchafer, rose chafer, or other beetle that flies with a loud buzzing noise. In America applied to the June bugs.

Dor'cas (dôr'kăs), *n.* [Gr. δορκάς gazelle, prob. through L. *Dorcas.*] **1.** Fem. prop. name. **2.** *Bib.* A woman ("named Tabitha, which by interpretation is called Dorcas") who was raised from the dead by Peter at Joppa (*Acts* ix. 36–41). She was a Christian disciple who had made "coats and garments" for the poor, whence church sewing societies are often called **Dorcas societies.**

dorcas gazelle. [NL., fr. Gr. δορκάς gazelle.] A common gazelle (*Gazella dorcas*) of northern Africa and parts of southwestern Asia.

dor'cas-try (-trĭ), *n. Eccl.* An adjunct of some churches in which benevolent work is planned and executed; — so called with reference to the story of Dorcas in Acts ix. 36–41.

Dor'ca-the'ri-um (dôr'kă-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δορκάς gazelle + θηρίον beast.] *Zoöl.* A genus of chevrotains consisting of the water chevrotain and extinct species.

Dor-cop'sis (dôr-kŏp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δορκάς gazelle + *-opsis.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of small kangaroos inhabiting the Papuan region.

‖ **do'ré'** (dō'rā'), *n.* [F., gilded. Cf. 2d DORY.] The walleyed pike. *Fr. Canadian.*

‖ **do'ré'** (dō'rā'), *a.* [F.] *Metal.* Containing gold; as, *doré* silver. — **doré bullion,** unparted gold and silver in bars.

dor'hawk' (dôr'hôk'), *n.* The European goatsucker.

Do'ri-an (dō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* [L. *Dorius*, Gr. Δώριος.] Of or pert. to the ancient Greeks of Doris; Doric. — **Dorian mode.** See MODE. — **D. tetrachord.** See TETRACHORD **c.**

Do'ri-an (dō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *n.* One of a race that invaded Greece, probably from the north, about the 10th century B. C, aiding in the overthrow of the Mycenæan civilization, and establishing themselves in Doris, Megaris, Argolis, Laconia, and Messenia, in Crete and various other islands, and on the coast of Asia Minor. They also founded vigorous colonies in Italy and Sicily. Corinth and Sparta were their chief capitals in Greece. At their best, they were of simple and sturdy habit and culture, characteristics preserved in typical purity among the Spartans.

Dor'ic (dôr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Doricus*, Gr. Δωρικός.] **1.** Pertaining to Doris, in ancient Greece, or to the Dorians.

2. *Arch.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the oldest and simplest of the Greek orders, or a modified form adopted by the Romans. See CAPITAL, ORDER.

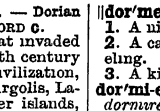

Greek Doric Capital.

3. Rustic; uncouth. "A *Doric* dialect of English." *Encyc. Brit.*

Doric mode, tetrachord, etc. = DORIAN MODE (see MODE), TETRACHORD (which see), etc.

Dor'ic, *n.* **1.** A dialect of Greek. See GREEK, *n.*, 5.

2. An unrefined, broad, or rustic dialect of English.

Her nervous northern *Doric* *C. Bronte*

3. *Print.* **a** See GOTHIC. *Eng.* **b** An old kind of type face (shown below). *U. S.*

☞ **This line is in nonpareil Doric.**

Dor'i-cism (dôr'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A Doric phrase or idiom.

Dor'is (dôr'ĭs; 201), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δωρίς.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Oceanus, and mother of the Nereides.

2. *Zoöl.* A genus of nudibranchiate mollusks having a retractile tuft of pinnate branchiæ on the back surrounding the anus, foliate rhinophores, and no suctorial proboscis. Many of the species formerly included are now placed in related genera. It is the type of a large family, **Do-rĭd'i-dæ** (dō-rĭd'ĭ-dē).

Doris (*D. johnstoni*), side view. Nat. size.

Do'rism (dō'rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. Δωρισμός.] **1.** Dorian character, manners, etc.

2. A Doric phrase or idiom.

Do'rize (dō'rīz), *v. t. & i.;* -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ-ING (-rīz'ĭng). [Gr. δωριζειν to imitate the Dorians, speak Doric Greek.] To make or become Dorian in character or language.

Dor'king (dôr'kĭng), *n.* [From the town of *Dorking* in England.] One of an English breed of large-bodied domestic fowls, having five toes, or the hind toe double. They are highly esteemed for the table. Several varieties are bred, the **white Dorking,** having a rose comb; the **silver gray Dorking,** having a single comb, the breast of the cock being black, and that of the hen salmon-red; and the **colored Dorking,** in which the cock is chiefly black and straw-colored, the hen chiefly black and gray with dark salmon breast, and the comb either single or rose.

dor'man-cy (dôr'măn-sĭ), *n.* [From DORMANT.] Quality or state of being dormant; quiescence; abeyance.

dor'mant (dôr'mănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *dormir* to sleep, from L. *dormire;* cf. Gr. δαρθάνειν, Skr. *drā*, OSlav. *drěmati.*] **1.** Sleeping; asleep, or as if asleep; in a state of suspended animation; as, a *dormant* animal; hence, not in action or exercise; inactive; quiescent; at rest; in abeyance; not disclosed, asserted, or insisted on; as, *dormant* passions; *dormant* claims or titles.

2. *Her.* In a sleeping posture; as, a lion *dormant;* — distinguished from *couchant* in that the head of the *dormant* animal rests on the fore paws.

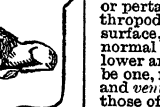

Lion Dormant.

3. *Bot.* Resting or nonvegetative; — applied to buds or other parts of a plant in winter, or to the plant itself; also, to buds ordinarily inactive, but which may develop at any time through some especial cause.

4. Fixed; stationary; as, a *dormant* timber; a *dormant* table. *Archaic.*

Syn. — See LATENT.

dormant bolt, a concealed door bolt movable only by a special contrivance, as a key or knob. — **d. lock,** a lock with no self-closing bolt. — **d. mine,** a submarine mine anchored near the bottom and released on the approach of a hostile vessel. *Fullam-Hart.* — **d. partner.** See PARTNER. — **d. tree.** *Arch.* = DORMANT, *n.*, 1. — **d. window,** a dormer window. *Obs.*

dor'mant, *n.* [See DORMANT, *a.*] **1.** *Arch.* A beam upon which other members rest or "sleep;" a sleeper; a summer; — called more fully *dormant tree. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. A dormer window. *Obs.*

3. A dish or centerpiece which remains on the table. *R.*

dor'mer (dôr'mẽr), *n.* [Lit., the window of a sleeping apartment, OF. *dormeor.* Cf. DORMITORY.] **1** A dormitory; a bedroom. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. A dormer window.

3. = DORMANT, *n.*, 1. *Obs.*

dormer window. *Arch.* A window vertical in a roof; also, the gablet, or houselike structure, in which it is contained.

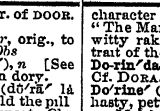

Dormer Window.

dor'mered (dôr'mẽrd), *a.* *Arch.* Having dormer windows.

‖ **dor'meuse'** (dôr'mûz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *dormeur* sleeper.] **1.** A nightcap. *Obs.*

2. A carriage arranged for comfort in sleeping while traveling.

3. A kind of couch or reclining seat.

dor'mi-ent (dôr'mĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *dormiens, -entis,* p. pr. of *dormire* to sleep.] Dormant, sleeping. *O. W. Holmes.*

dor-mi'tion (dôr-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *dormitio.*] Act of sleeping or falling asleep; sometimes, fig., death. *Coxton.*

dor'mi-tive (dôr'mĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F *dormitif.*] Causing sleep; soporific. — *n. Med.* A soporific; opiate.

dor'mi-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *dormitorium*, fr. *dormitorius* of or for sleeping, fr. *dormire* to sleep. See DORMANT, cf. DORMER.] **1.** A sleeping room, or a building containing a series of sleeping rooms; a sleeping apartment capable of containing many beds, esp. one connected with a college, boarding school, monastery, etc.

2. A burial place. *Obs.* *Ayliffe.*

dor'mouse' (dôr'mous'), *n.; pl.* -MICE (-mīs'). [Perh. fr. F. *dormir* to sleep (cf. E. dial. *dorm* to doze) + E. *mouse.* Cf. DORMANT.] Any of several small Old World myomorphic rodents of the genera *Muscardinus, Myoxus*, etc., constituting a family, Muscardinidæ (syn. Glirìdæ or Myoxidæ). They somewhat resemble small squirrels, living in trees and feeding on nuts, acorns, etc and become torpid in cold weather. See also LOIR, LEROT.

Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*).

dor'my (dôr'mĭ), *a.* [Origin uncertain.] *Golf.* Up, or ahead, as many holes as remain to be played; — said of a player or side.

dor'nick (dôr'nĭk), *or* **dor'nock** (-nŭk), *n.* Formerly also *darnex, dornic, dorneck*, etc. A coarse sort of damask, orig. made at Tournay (in Flemish, *Doornack*), Belgium, and used for hangings, carpets, etc.; also, a stout figured linen manufactured in Scotland.

dor'nick, *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf Ir. *dornog* a handful, a small stone.] A small rock or bowlder; specif., a bowlder of iron ore found in limonite mines. *Local, U. S.*

Dor'o-the'a (dŏr'ō-thē'a), *n.* Eng. form, **Dor'o-thy** (dŏr'ō-thĭ). [L. *Dorothea*, ir. Gr. Δωροθεα, prop, the gift of God; cf. δῶρον gift and θεός god · cf. It & Sp. *Dorotea*, G. *Dorothea.* The form *Dorothy* is fr. F *Dorothée.* Cf. DOLL, DOLLY, THEODORE.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Dorothée* (dō'rō'tā'), *Dorette* (dō'rĕt') · It. & Sp. *Dorotea* (dō'rō-tā'ä); Pg. & G. *Dorothea* (dō'rō-tā'ä). Dim. *Dol, Dolly.*

2. Any of various historical or fictitious characters, as: **a** A virgin martyred under Diocletian. Her day is Feb. 6 in the Roman Catholic Church. She is said to have sent roses and apples from Paradise to Theophilus, a bystander at her martyrdom, who deridingly asked her to do so, which miracle converted him. **b** In Cervantes's "Don Quixote," a woman deserted for another by her husband, but finally reunited to him. **c** See HERMANN AND DOROTHEA. **d** See BROOKE, DOROTHEA.

dorp (dôrp), *n.* [LG. & D. *dorp.* See THORPE.] A hamlet. "A mean fishing *dorp*." *Howell.*

dor'sal (dôr'săl), *a.* [F. *dorsal*, LL. *dorsalis*, fr. L. *dorsum* back. Cf. DORSEL, DOSEL.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or situated near or on, the back, or dorsum, of an animal or of one of its parts; — opposed to *ventral.* In *Anat.*, often used specifically of the region between the cervical and lumbar regions, or of the structures contained therein or pertaining thereto. *Dorsal* in the case of vertebrates, arthropods, and other elongated animals designates the upper surface, the animal being in the usual horizontal position normal to most members of these groups. In many of the lower animals, the surface corresponding to this, if there be one, may be difficult to determine, and the terms *dorsal* and *ventral* are often used of surfaces not homologous with those of the higher animals. In echinoderms and many cœlenterates *dorsal* designates the aboral surface.

2. *Bot.* **a** Designating, or pertaining to, the surface turned away from the axis, as the under or outer side of a leaf. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, the upper surface of creeping dorsiventral structures, as the thallus of a liverwort.

3. *Phon.* Of or pertaining to the dorsum of the tongue; pronounced with the place of articulation or narrowing between the upper surface of the tongue, behind the tip, and the hard palate.

dorsal fin, *Zoöl.*, a median longitudinal vertical fin on the back of a fish or other aquatic vertebrate. — **d. lamina.** **a** *Zoöl.* In tunicates, a longitudinal membrane projecting into the cavity of the branchial sac, borne by the large median dorsal blood vessel; hence, also, that vessel itself. In many cases a series of separate languets on or near the dorsal vessel takes the place of a continuous membrane. **b** *Embryol.* One of the folds bordering the medullary groove, which unite to form the neural canal. — **d. nerves,** specif., *Anat*, the twelve pairs of spinal nerves which arise from the dorsal region of the cord, one pair passing out behind each dorsal vertebra. — **d. suture,** *Bot.*, the outer suture, corresponding to the midrib of the carpellary leaf which constitutes a pod or other monocarpellary fruit. — **d. tubercle,** in tunicates, a small median dorsal prominence on the wall of the pharynx in front of the first row of stigmata, on which the ciliated opening of the

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dop (dŏp), *n., or* **dop brandy.** [Boer Dutch *dop* the cup (of wine) which vintagers receive several times a day.] A superior grape brandy. *South Africa.*

do-pat'ta (dō-pŭt'ä), *n.* [Hind. *dōpaṭṭa.*] In India, a scarf of silk or muslin, often interwoven with gold or silver threads, used as a garment by both sexes.

dop'chick', dop'chick'en. Obs. or local Eng. for DABCHICK.

dop'er (dōp'ẽr), *n.* One who "dopes." [tist.

Doper. † DOPPER, an Anabap-

Doph'kah (dŏf'kä). *Bib.*

do-pol'ic (dō-pŏl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY. [RAPHY.

do'po-tas'sic, *a.* See PETROG-

dopp. Var. of DOP.

doppe, *n.* [AS. *doppe* in comp., akin to E. *dip*] A kind of diving bird. *Obs.*

dop'pel-küm'mel (dŏp'ĕl-kĭm'ĕl), *n.* [G., double kümmel.] See KÜMMEL.

Dop'per (dŏp'ẽr), *n.* [D. *dooper.*] An Anabaptist or Baptist, as among the Dutch in South Africa; a Dipper. *Contemptuous.*

dop'per, dopper bird. = DABCHICK. *Local, Eng.*

dop'pia (dŏp'yä), *n.* [It.] A gold coin of the old Italian states, varying in intrinsic value from $2.72 to $7.25.

dop'py. Obs. Anglicized form of DOPPIA. [*Obs. or Dial.*

dopt, *v. t.* Short for ADOPT.

dop'y (dōp'ĭ). Var. of DOPEY

do-pyr'ic (dō-pĭr'ĭk; -pī'rĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

do-quar'ic (dō-kwar'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

doquet. † DOCKET.

dor. † DEER.

dor † DOOR.

Dor (dôr), **Do'ra** (dō'rä). *Bib.* Dor. *Abbr.* Doric; Dorothy.

Do'ra (dō'rä), *n.* [Cf. L. *Dora*, and E. *Dorothea, Eudora, Theodora.*] **1.** Fem. prop. name. **2.** The pretty, affectionate, but impractical "child-wife" of David, in Dickens's "David Copperfield."

do'rab (dō'răb), *n.* [Prob native name.] A very large East Indian marine fish (*Chirocentrus dorab*), related to the herrings, but of little value as food.

Do'rante' (dō'rănt'), *n.* [F.] Any of various characters in French drama; in Corneille's "Le Menteur," the title character, a man who lies for the mere sake of lying. In the sequel play he has reformed.

Do'rax (dō'răks), *n.* A noble Portuguese renegade in Dryden's play of "Don Sebastian."

dor bee. See DOR, insect.

dor'bel, *n.* [English form of *Dorbellus*, fr. Nicholas *de Orbellis*, a French follower of Duns Scotus. Cf. DUNCE. *Oxf. E. D.*] A pedant; a dull person; a dolt. *Obs.* — **dor'bel-ish,** *a. Dial. Eng.*

dor bug. A dor, or dorbeetle.

dore. † DOR, insect.

dore. Obs. or Scot. var. of DOOR.

dore. † DARE.

dore, *v. t.* [F. *dorer*, orig., to gild.] To endore *Obs*

do'ree (dō'rē; dō-rē'), *n* [See 2d DORY.] The john dory.

‖ **do'rer' la pi'lule'** (dō'rā' là pē'lül'). [F.] To gild the pill

dore'tree', *n.* A doorpost. *Obs.*

dor fly. See DOR, insect.

dorge † DIRGE.

do'ri-a (dō'rĭ-ä), **do're-a,** *n* [Hind. *dōriyā*] A striped Indian muslin.

Dor'i-cal (dŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Doric.

Dor'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To make Doric in character.

Dor'i-court (dŏr'ĭ-kōrt), *n.* In Mrs. Cowley's "The Belle's Stratagem," a witty, courtly man of the world, who considers the English beauties inferior.

Dor'i-dæ (dŏr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Var. of DORIDIDÆ.

Do-rid'i-dæ (dō-rĭd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* See DORIS.

Dor'i-mant (dŏr'ĭ-mănt), *n.* A character in Etherege's play "The Man of Mode," a genteel, witty rake, designed as a portrait of the Earl of Rochester.

Do-rin'da (dō-rĭn'dä), *n.* [It. Cf. DORA.] Fem. prop. name.

Do'rine' (dō'rēn'), *n.* [F.] A hasty, petulant waiting woman in Molière's "Tartuffe," who ridicules the faults of the family that she faithfully serves.

dor'lach (dôr'lăx), *n* [Gael. *dorlach.*] *Scot.* **1.** A quiver. *Obs.* **2.** A bundle or package; also, a valise or portmanteau.

☞ The sense of "dagger" which *dorlach* has been thought to have is prob. erroneous.

dor'lot, *n.* [OF. *dorelot.*] A medieval network headdress.

dorm (dôrm), **dorme,** *n. & v. i.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *dorm*, Icel. *dorma* to doze.] Sleep; doze. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dor'mice', *n., pl.* of DORMOUSE.

dor'mi-ta-ry, *a. & n.* [Cf. OF. *dormitore.*] Dormitive. *Obs.*

dormond, dormounte. † DORMANT. [MICIA

dormouse phalanger. See DROmorin (dôrn). *n* [Cf. G. *dorn* thorn, D. *doorn*; G. *dornfisch* stickleback.] The thornback ray. *Local, Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*

dorn (dû(r)n). Var. of DURN.

dorne † DURN.

Do-ron'i-cum (dō-rŏn'ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [NL., NGr. δωρονείκον, fr. Ar. *doronakh.*] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous herbs related to *Arnica*, of Europe and Asia. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See LEOPARD'S-BANE.

dorr (dôr). Var. of DOR, insect.

dorrbeetle. Var. of DORBEETLE.

dorre. † DOR, insect; DOR, *n.* & *v.*, hoax.

dorr fly. Var. of DOR FLY.

dorr'hawk'. Var. of DORHAWK.

dor'sab-dom'i-nal (dôr'săb-dŏm'ĭ-năl), *a. Biol.* Dorsoventral. *Rare.* — **dor'sab-dom'i-nal-ly,** *adv. Rare.*

dor'sad (dôr'săd), *adv.* [*dorso-*

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neural gland into the pharyngeal cavity is situated. — **dorsal vertebræ**, *Anat.*, the vertebræ between the cervical and lumbar vertebræ. In man they are twelve in number and all normally bear ribs. — **d. vessel**, *Zoöl.*, the elongated dorsally situated heart of insects and other arthropods.

dor'sal (dôr'săl), *n.* [LL. *dorsale*, neut. fr. *dorsalis*. See DORSAL, *a.*] **1.** *Fine Arts.* A hanging, usually of rich stuff, at the back of a throne, or of an altar, on the walls of an apartment, or in any similar position, a dossal; dosser. **2.** *Zoöl. & Anat.* A dorsal vertebra, nerve, or other part.

dor-sa'lis (dôr-sā'lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SALES (-lēz). [NL.] *Anat.* An artery situated in and supplying the back or dorsum of a part. The ‖ **dor-sa'lis lin'guæ** (lĭn'gwē) is a branch of the lingual artery which supplies the upper surface of the tongue, the tonsils, soft palate, and epiglottis, anastomosing with its fellow of the opposite side. The ‖ **dor-sa'les pol'li-cis** (pŏl'ĭ-sĭs) are a pair of vessels running along the back of the thumb. They arise by a common trunk from the radial artery. The ‖ **dor-sa'lis pe'dis** (pē'dĭs), of the upper surface of the foot, is a direct continuation of the anterior tibial artery; and the ‖ **dor-sa'lis sca'pu-læ** (skăp'ū-lē) is a branch of the subscapular which curves around the axillary border of the scapula between the teres minor and teres major muscles, to the back of the scapula.

dor'sal-ly, *adv.* In a dorsal situation or direction.

dorse (dôrs), *n.* [G. *dorsch*.] The young of the common codfish, formerly considered a distinct species.

Dor'set horned sheep (dôr'sĕt hôrnd). [From *Dorsetshire*, England.] One of a breed of sheep originating in southwestern England. The fleece is of close texture, and the wool of medium length. The head carries a forelock. The muzzle, legs, and hoofs are white. Both sexes have horns, which are very much coiled in the ram.

dor/si-. A combining form, meaning *back*. = DORSO-.

dor-sif'er-ous (dôr-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*dorsi-* + *-ferous*.] **1.** *Bot.* Bearing the sori on the back of the frond; — said of certain ferns.

2. *Zoöl.* Carrying the eggs or young upon the back.

dor'si-fixed' (dôr'sĭ-fĭkst'), *a.* [*dorsi-* + *fixed*.] *Bot.* Attached by the back; — applied esp. to anthers.

dor'si-grade (-grād), *a.* [*dorsi-* + L. *gradi* to walk.] Walking on the back of the toes, as certain armadillos.

dor'si-spi'nal (-spī'năl), *a.* [*dorsi-* + *spinal*.] *Anat.* Pert. to the back and spine; as, the **dorsispinal veins**, which form a network surrounding the spinous processes, the laminæ, and the transverse and articular processes of all the vertebræ.

dor'si-ven'tral (-vĕn'trăl), *a.* [*dorsi-* + *ventral*.] **a** *Bot.* Having distinct dorsal and ventral surfaces, as most foliage leaves, the thalloid shoots of liverworts, etc. **b** *Zoöl.* = DORSOVENTRAL. — **dor'si-ven-tral'i-ty** (-vĕn-trăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **dor'si-ven'tral-ly**, *adv.*

dor'so- (dôr'sō-). [L. *dorsum* the back.] A combining form used in *Zoöl. & Anat.* to denote *connection with the back*, or *dorsal region*.

dor'so-cen'tral (-sĕn'trăl), *a.* [*dorso-* + *central*.] *Zoöl.* **a** In the middle of the back. **b** In echinoderms, pertaining to the middle of the aboral surface. — **dorsocentral system.** = APICAL SYSTEM.

dor'so-ven'tral (-vĕn'trăl), *a.* [*dorso-* + *ventral*.] **a** *Zoöl.* Extending from the dorsal toward the ventral side; as, the *dorsoventral* axis. **b** *Bot.* = DORSIVENTRAL. — **dor'so-ven'tral-ly**, *adv.* — **dorsoventral**, *or* **dorsiventral, symmetry**, *Bot.*, similarity or correspondence of form or structure between the dorsal and ventral regions.

Dor-ste'ni-a (dôr-stē'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Theodor *Dorsten*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of moraceous herbs of tropical America and Africa. They have basal leaves and small monœcious flowers crowded upon a fleshy receptacle, borne on a long naked peduncle. Several species yield medicinal roots. See CONTRAYERVA. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

dor'sum (dôr'sŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* DORSA (-să). [L., the back, ridge of a hill.] **1.** The back; esp., *Anat.*, the back of an animal; the upper side of an appendage or part; as, the *dorsum* of the nose, tongue, or foot. See DORSAL, *a.*, 1. **2.** *Phon.* The upper side of the tongue behind the tip; blade. **3.** The ridge of a hill.

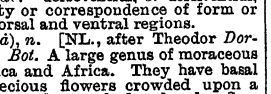

Dories.

do'ry, *n.* [From its color, F. *dorée*, lit., gilded, fr. *dorer* to gild, L. *deaurare*. See DE-, AUREOLE.] **a** The john dory or other allied fish. **b** The wall-eyed pike.

do-ryph'o-rus (dŏ-rĭf'ō-rŭs), **do-ryph'o-ros** (-rŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. δορυφόρος, lit., spear-bearing; δόρυ spear + φέρειν to bear.] *Class. Archæol.* An image of a spear bearer; specif. [*cap.*], a statue, by Polycletus, of a nude athlete bearing a spear, or the (supposed) replica of it, found much broken in the palæstra at Pompeii, and now repaired and in the Museo Nazionale at Naples.

Doryphorus.

dos (dŏs), *n.* [L. Cf. DOWER; 1st DOT.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* The property contributed by the wife, or some one else on her behalf, to the husband for sustaining the burdens of matrimony. That contributed by the wife's father or other ascendant on the male side was the **dos pro'fec-ti'ti-a** (prō'fĕk-tĭsh'ĭ-ă), that by any other person **dos ad'ven-ti'ti-a** (ăd'vĕn-tĭsh'ĭ-ă), and this latter was the **dos re'cep-tĭ'ti-a** (rē'sĕp-tĭsh'ĭ-ă) when given with a stipulation for its return on dissolution of the marriage.

2. *Eng. Law.* The property settled by a husband upon his wife at the time of the marriage. It is technically called **dos no'mi-na'ta** (nŏm'ĭ-nā'tă) when consisting of certain specified lands, and **dos ra'ti-o-na'bi-lis** (răsh'ĭ-ō-năb'ĭ-lĭs) when the same as the common-law dower of one third of the lands of which he is seized at the time of the espousals.

‖ **dos'-à-dos'** (dō'zä-dō'), *adv.* [F.] Back to back; as, to sit *dos-à-dos* in a dogcart; to dance *dos-à-dos*, that is, so that two dancers move forward and pass back to back.

‖ **dos'-à-dos'**, *n.* A sofa, open carriage, or the like, so constructed that the occupants sit back to back.

dos'age (dōs'ăj), *n.* [Cf. F. *dosage*. See DOSE, *v.*] **1.** *Med.* Administration of medicine in doses; specif., a scheme of grading doses of medicines according to age, etc. **2.** The process of adding some ingredient, as to wine, to give flavor, character, or strength.

The wine is now subjected to *dosage*, or liqueuring, the amount of which depends upon the sweetness required. *Encyc. Brit.*

dose (dōs), *n.* [F. *dose*, Gr. δόσις a giving, a dose, fr. δίδόναι to give; akin to L. *dare* to give. See DATE point of time.] **1.** The measured quantity of a medicine to be taken at one time or in a given period of time. A divided dose is a relatively small quantity to be taken at short intervals. The daily dose is the sum of all the doses to be taken in twenty-four hours. The maximum dose is the largest dose consistent with safety. The minimum dose is the smallest dose likely to produce an effect. A lethal dose is one that may or will cause death.

2. A definite quantity or portion of anything regarded as having a remedial or beneficial influence; specif., *Econ.*, one of the theoretical equal portions or increments of labor or capital, conceived, by some economists, as being applied to land up to the margin of cultivation, or to any process of production up to the margin of utility.

3. Anything nauseous that one is obliged to take; a portion thrust upon one.

I am for curing the world by gentle alteratives, not by violent doses. *Irving.*

4. An ingredient added to wine in dosage.

dose, *v. t.*; DOSED (dōst); DOS'ING (dōs'ĭng). [Cf. F. *doser*. See DOSE, *n.*] **1.** To proportion properly (a medicine), as with reference to the patient; to form into suitable doses. **2.** To give doses to; to give medicine or physic to; — often with an implication of excess. **3.** To give anything nauseous to. **4.** *Econ.* To apply a dose of labor or capital to, in the process of cultivation or production. See DOSE, *n.*, 2. **5.** To treat by the process called dosage, as champagne.

do-sim'e-try (dō-sĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [NL. *dosis* dose + *-metry*.] *Med.* Measurement of doses; specif., a system of therapeutics which uses but few remedies, mostly alkaloids, and gives them in doses fixed by certain rules. — **do'si-met'ric** (dō'sĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* — **do-sim'e-trist** (dō-sĭm'ē-trĭst), *n.*

Do-sith'e-ans (dō-sĭth'ē-ănz), *n. pl.* A Samaritan sect founded by Dositheus, a false Messiah of about the time of Christ. This sect, which lasted for several centuries, laid stress on the precepts of the law, esp. those concerning the Sabbath.

doss (dŏs), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A place to sleep in; a bed; hence, sleep. *Slang. Chiefly Eng.*

doss (dŏs), *v. i.*; DOSSED (dŏst); DOSS'ING. [Cf. OD. *dossen* to strike.] **1.** To push with the head or horns; to butt; to toss. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Eng. Dial. Dict.* **2.** To throw down violently. *Scot.*

dos'sal (dŏs'ăl), **dos'sel**, *n.* [OF. *dossel*; cf. LL. *dorsale*.] **1.** An ornamental cloth put over the back of a seat as a cover, or, *Eccl.*, such a cloth hung at the back of the altar or the sides of the chancel to hide the bare wall and serve as a decoration; a dosser; dorsal. *Archaic or Eccl.* **2.** (In form *dossel*). = DOSSER, pannier. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dos'ser (dŏs'ẽr), *n.* Also **dor'ser** (dôr'sẽr), **dor'sel** (-sĕl). [F. *dossier* back of a seat, bundle of papers, part of a basket resting on the back, fr. L. *dorsum* back. See DORSAL.] **1.** A basket to be carried on a person's back or, in pairs, by a horse, ass, or other beast of burden; a pannier. **2.** A cloth or tapestry for the back of a throne or chair or for a hanging; a dossal.

dos'se-ret (dŏs'ē-rĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *dossier*. See DOSSER.] *Arch.* A sort of secondary capital or an abacus of unusual thickness resting upon the sculptured bell of a capital. It is a feature of Byzantine and early Romanesque architecture.

a Dosseret *b* Capital. From Ravenna, A. D. 425

doss house (dŏs). A cheap lodging house. *Slang or Cant.*

dos'sil (dŏs'ĭl), *n.* [ME. *dosil* faucet of a barrel, OF. *dosil*, *dousil*, spigot, F. *doisil*, LL. *ducticulus*, fr. L. *dux* leader. See DUKE.] **1.** A spigot. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** *Surg.* A small roll or pledget of lint, for keeping a sore, wound, etc., open; a tent. **3.** *Print.* A roll of cloth for wiping off the face of a copperplate, leaving the ink in the engraved lines.

dot (dŏt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *dos*, *dotis*, dowry. See DOWER.] *Civil Law.* A woman's marriage portion, or dowry, the income of which belongs to the husband during coverture.

dot, *n.* [Cf. AS. *dott* head of a boil; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A small piece or lump; a clot *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** A small point or spot, made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck, or small mark, usually round. **3.** Anything small and like a speck comparatively; a small portion or specimen; as, a *dot* of a child. **4.** *Music.* **a** A point placed immediately after a note or rest to indicate that its length is increased by one half (two dots are used to increase the length by three quarters); as, ♩.=♩♪; ♩..=♩♪♬; 𝄽·=𝄽𝄾; 𝄽..=𝄽𝄾𝄿. **b** A point placed over a note to indicate a moderate staccato, or, if slurred, spiccato. In old music several dots over a long note indicate that it is to be subdivided into as many short notes. **c** One of the vertical series of points used to indicate a repeat (which see).

dot, *v. t.*; DOT'TED; DOT'TING. **1.** To mark with dots or small spots; to make dots on; specif., to put the dot over (the letter *i* or *j*) or over those letters in (a passage); as, to *dot* a line. **2.** To mark or diversify with small spots or detached objects; as, a landscape *dotted* with cottages. **3.** To scatter or disperse like dots; to distribute.

to dot down, to jot down. — **to d. the i's**, to put in minute details, or minutiæ.

dot, *v. i.* To make a dot or dots; to make specks.

to dot and carry one, to set down, point, and carry the figures as in some schoolboy process of elementary arithmetic; hence, to work or progress methodically or step by step. *Colloq.* — **to d. and go one**, to dot and carry one; also, to walk with a crutch; to limp; to progress jerkily. *Colloq.*

dot'age (dōt'ăj), *n.* [From DOTE, *v. i.*] **1.** Feebleness or imbecility of understanding or mind, esp. in old age; childishness of old age; senility; as, a man in his *dotage*.

The infancy and the *dotage* of Greek literature. *Macaulay*

2. Foolish utterance; drivel; folly. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Excessive fondness; weak and foolish affection.

The *dotage* of the nation on presbytery. *Bp. Burnet*

4. The object of doting or excessive fondness

do'tal (dō'tăl), *a.* [L. *dotalis*, fr. *dos*, *dotis*, dowry: cf. F. *dotal*. See DOT dowry.] Pertaining to dot or dower, or a woman's marriage portion. — **dotal system**, *French Law*, the system of community property.

do'tard (dō'tărd), *n.* [From DOTE, *v. i.*] **1.** A foolish or imbecile person, esp., one whose mind is impaired by age; one in second childhood. "The sickly *dotard*." *Prior.* **2.** The harbor seal. **3.** A tree stump that has lost its branches by decay; sometimes, a pollard tree. *Obs.*

do'tard, *a.* **1.** Silly; senile; imbecile. **2.** Of a tree, having lost its branches by decay. *Obs.*

do'tard-ly, *a.* Foolish; weak. *Rare.* *Dr. H. More.*

do'tard-y (dō'tär-dĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being a dotard.

do-tate' (dō-tāt'; dō'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *dotatus*, p. p. of *dotare* to endow, fr. *dos*, *dotis*, dower. See DOT dowry.] To endow; also, to bestow; to give. *Rare.*

do-ta'tion (dō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *dotatio*: cf. F. *dotation*.] Act of endowing; endowment.

dote (dōt), *n.* [See DOT dowry.] **1.** A marriage portion. *Obs. or Scot.* See 1st DOT. **2.** *pl.* Natural endowments. *Obs.*

dote, *v. i.*; DOT'ED (dōt'ĕd; -ĭd); DOT'ING (dōt'ĭng). Also *doat*. [ME. *doten*; akin to OD. *doten*, D. *dutten* to doze, Icel. *dotta* to nod from sleep, MHG. *tūzen* to keep still: cf. F. *radoter*, OF. *redoter*, to dote, rave, talk idly or senselessly, which are from the same source.] **1.** To act foolishly. *Obs.* **2.** To be weak-minded, silly, or idiotic; to have the intellect impaired, esp. by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers; to drivel. **3.** To be excessively or foolishly fond; to love to excess; to be weakly affectionate; — with *on* or *upon*. **4.** To decay, as a tree or plant. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dote, *n. Obs.* **a** An imbecile; dotard. **b** Dotage, stupor.

+ 1st *-ad*.] *Anat.* Toward the dorsum or back; dorsally.

dor'sale, *n. Fine Arts.* = DORSAL, *n.*

dor'sal-most (-mōst), *a. Zoöl.* Most nearly dorsal.

dor'sal-ward (-wẽrd), **dor'sal-wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS.

dor'sar (dô(r)'sär), **dor'ser** Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of DOSSER, cloth, pannier.

dorsch (dôrsh). Var. of DORSE, codfish.

dorse (dôrs), *n.* [L. *dorsum* the back.] **1** = DOSSER, 2 *Obs.* **2.** The back of a book. *Obs.*

dor'sel (dô(r)'sĕl). Var. of DOSSAL, DOSSER, a pannier.

dor'ser (dô(r)'sẽr). Var. of DOSSER, a pannier or cloth.

dor'si-branch (dôr'sĭ-brăngk), *a.* & *n.* = DORSIBRANCHIATE.

Dor'si-bran'chi-a'ta (-brăng'kĭ-ā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.] = DORSIBRANCHIATA. **dor'si-cau'dal**, *a.* See DORSO-. — **dor'si-cau'dal-ly**, *adv.*

dor'si-cer'vi-cal, *a.* See DORSO-. — **dor'so-cer'vi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dor'si-col'lar, *a.* [*dorsi-* + L. *collum* neck.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the back and neck.

dor'si-cum'bent, *a.* [*dorsi-* + *cumbent*.] *Bot.* Supine.

dor'si-duct (-dŭkt), *v. t.* [*dorsi-* + L. *ductus* led.] *Anat.* To turn or draw toward the back.

dor'si-lat'er-al, *a.* Dorsolateral.

dor'si-lum'bar, *a. Anat.* Dorsolumbar.

dor'si-me'di-an, *a. Anat.* Dorsomedian.

dor'si-mes'on, *n.* [*dorsi-* + *meson*.] *Zoöl.* The median line of the back. *Wilder.* — **dor'si-mes'al**, *a.*

dor-sip'a-rous (dôr-sĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [*dorsi-* + *-parous*.] *Zoöl.* Dorsiferous.

dorsk (dôrsk) Var of DORSE, codfish.

dor'so-ab-dom'i-nal, *a.* Dorsabdominal.

dor'so-ap'i-cal, *a.* [*dorso-* + *apical*.] *Phon.* = BLADE-POINT.

Dor'so-bran'chi-a'ta, *n. pl.* [NL.] = DORSIBRANCHIATA.

dor'so-cau'dal, *a.* See DORSO-. — **dor'so-cau'dal-ly**, *adv.*

dor'so-cer'vi-cal, *a.* See DORSO-. — **dor'so-cer'vi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dor'so-ep'i-troch'le-ar, *a.* See DORSO-.

dor'so-lat'er-al, *a.* See DORSO-.

dor'so-lum'bar, *a.* [*dorso-* + *lumbar*.] *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the back and loins. — **dorsolumbar nerve**, a small nerve connecting the last dorsal nerve with the lumbar plexus.

dor'so-mes'al, *a.* See DORSO-.

dor'so-pleu'ral, *a.* See DORSO-.

dor'so-sa'cral, *a.* See DORSO-.

dor'so-scap'u-lar, *a.* See DORSO-.

dor'so-ster'nal, *a.* See DORSO-.

dor'so-tho-rac'ic, *a.* See DORSO-.

dorste. Obs. pret. of DARE.

dorstestow. For *darste thou*, wouldst thou dare. *Obs.*

dor'sum-lum (dôr'sŭm-lŭm), *n*; *pl.* -LA (-lă). [NL.] *Zoöl.* The mesonotum of certain insects, as the bees.

dors'-um'bo-nal (dôrs'ŭm'bō-năl), *a. Zoöl.* Dorsal and umbonal; designating one of the accessory valves of mollusks of the family Pholadidæ.

dor'sum e-phip'pi-i, or **dor'sum sel'læ** (dôr'sŭm ē-fĭp'ĭ-ī, sĕl'ē). [NL., lit., dorsum of the ephippium, of the sella.] *Anat.* A plate of bone bounding the sella turcica behind and ending in the posterior clinoid processes.

dort (dôrt), *v. i.* To sulk *Scot.*

dort, *n.* Sulkiness. *Scot*

Dort Creed, Dort, Synod of. See SYNOD OF DORT.

dor'ter. Var. of DORTOUR.

dor'tour, *n.* Also **dor'ter**, **dorture.** [F. *dortoir*, fr. L. *dormitorium*] A dormitory. *Obs.*

dort'y (dôr'tĭ), *a.* [*dort* + 3d *-y*.] Sulky; saucy; haughty. *Scot.* — **dort'i-ness**, *n. Scot.* — **dort'i-ship**, *n. Scot.*

do'ruck (dō'rŭk), *n.* [Ar. *dorāg*.] An Egyptian water bottle with a narrow neck.

Do'ry, John (dō'rĭ). A vociferous and faithful servant in "Wild Oats, or the Strolling Gentleman," by John O'Keefe.

Do-rym'e-nes (dō-rĭm'ē-nēz). *Bib.*

Do-rym'i-nus (-nŭs). *D. Bib.*

dos. + DOES, DOST, forms of DO.

dos. Var. of DOSS.

do-sa'd h' (dō-sä'd'; 147), *n.* [Hind. *dōsād*, *dusādh*.] One of a numerous low caste of India, usually executioners, watchmen, and common laborers.

dosain + DOZEN

do'sa-lane (dō'sa-lān), *n. Petrog.* A class of igneous rocks. See PETROGRAPHY. — **do-sal'ic** (dō-săl'ĭk), *a.*

dosc. + DUSK.

dosʼ d'âne' (dō' dän'). [F.] An ass's back; hence, a ridge.

dose + DOES, DOST, forms of DO.

dosebeirde. + DAISIBERD.

dosein. + DOZEN

dos'el. + DOSSAL.

do'sen (dō'z'n). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DOZEN.

dosepere. + DOUZEPER.

doser + DOSSER, cloth, pannier

dos'er (dōs'ẽr), *n.* One that doses.

dos'il. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DOSSIL.

do-sim'e-ter (dō-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*dosis* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring small quantities of a liquid.

Do-sin'i-a (dō-sĭn'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *dosin*, the name of a species in Senegal, West Africa.] *Zoöl.* A genus of bivalve mollusks of the family Veneridæ, having a flattened rounded shell, large foot, and united siphons.

do'si-ol'o-gy (dō'sĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Dosology.

do'sis (dō'sĭs) [NL. See DOSE.] = DOSE. [DUSK.]

dosk. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

dosme. + DOME

‖ **dos nominata, dos profectitia**, etc. *Law.* See DOS.

do-so'dic (dō-sō'dĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

do-so'l o-gy (dō-sŏ-l'ō-jĭ), *n* [*dose* + *-logy*.] The science of doses; posology. *Rare.*

do-son'ic (dō-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY. [*Eng.*]

doss (dŏs), *n.* A hassock. *Dial.*

doss, *n.* [F. *dos* back.] = DOSSER, a cloth. *Obs.* [house. *Slang*]

doss, *v. i.* To sleep, esp. at a doss

dos'sel. Dial. Eng. for DOSSIL.

dossepers. + DOUZEPERS.

doss'er, *n.* One who frequents doss houses. *Slang.*

dos'se-ty, dos'si-ty. Vars. of DOCITY. *Dial Eng*

dossiberde. + DASIBERD.

‖ **dos'sier'** (dō'syā'; *E.* dŏs'Y-ẽr), *n.* [F.] A bundle of papers in reference to some matter.

‖ **dos'sière'** (dō'syâr'), *n.* [F., fr. *dossier* the back (of a seat, etc.). Cf. DOSSER.] *Armor.* A backpiece, esp. the one corresponding to the breastplate, the pansière, etc.

dost (dŭst), *2d pers. sing pres.* of DO.

dot, *v. t.* [F. *doter*.] To provide (a woman) with a dot, or dowry. *Rare.* [*Shak.*]

do'tant, *n.* A dotard. *Obs. & R.*

do'tard-ism, *n.* See -ISM.

do'ta-ry, do'ter-y, *n.* [See DOTE, *v. i.*] Dotage. *Obs.*

dotch'in (dŏch'ĭn), *n.* [Corrupt. of Cantonese *toh ch'ing* (Mandarin *tou3 ch'eng2*); cf. Malay *dâching*.] The small steelyard used in China and neighboring countries.

dote. + DOT.

dote, *v. t.* [F. *doter*.] To endow; to bestow. *Rare. Scot.*

dote, *v. t.* To cause to dote; to make silly; to befool, also, to dote upon or about *Obs.*

3. Decay of trees or tree stumps.
Except in cases of hollow or *dote*, no stumps higher than 1 foot above the ground shall be cut. *Year Book of Dept. of Agric., U.S.*

dot'ed (dō'tĕd ; -ĭd ; 151), *a.* Also *doated*. **1.** Stupid, foolish ; senile. *Obs.* "*Doted* ignorance." *Spenser.*
2. Extravagantly fond ; doting. *Obs.*
3. Half-rotten ; as, *doted* wood.

dot'er (dō'tẽr), *n.* Also *doater*. **1.** One who dotes ; a man whose understanding is enfeebled by age ; a dotard. *Burton.*
2. One excessively fond, or weak in love. *Shak.*

Do-thid'e-a'ce-æ (dō-thĭd'ē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δοθιήν abscess, boil.] *Bot.* A family of saprophytic or parasitic fungi characterized by having the perithecia buried in a blackish stroma. There are about 25 genera, of which *Phyllacora* is the largest. The species are found mostly on decaying plant tissues, but some cause destructive diseases, as the black knot of plums and cherries. — **do-thid'e-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

dot'ing (dō'tĭng), *a.* Also *doating*. **1.** That dotes, silly, senile ; imbecile ; excessively fond.
2. Decaying from age, as trees or plants.
Syn. — See FOND.
— **dot'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dot'ing-ness**, *n*

dot'ish (dō'tĭsh), *a.* Also *doatish*. Foolish ; weak ; imbecile. *Scott.* — **dot'ish-ness**, *n.*

Do'to (dō'tō), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Δωτώ, name of a Nereid.] *Zoöl.* A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods having simple rhinophores and uniseriate radula, and two rows of large cerata, each surrounded with a ring of tubercles. It is often regarded as constituting a family, **Do-ton'i-dæ** (dō-tŏn'ĭ-dē).

Doto.

dot'ted (dŏt'ĕd ; -ĭd ; 151), *p. a.* Marked with, or made of, dots or small spots ; diversified with small detached objects ; distributed ; scattered like dots.
dotted duct. *Bot.* = PITTED DUCT. — **d. note, d. rest**, *Music*, a note or rest lengthened by a dot. See 2d DOT, 4 **a.**

dot'ter (dŏt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that dots ; specif., a tool or machine for making dots.
2. *Nav.* A device for training gun pointers without the use of ammunition, consisting of a paper target which is attached to the gun and given a wavelike motion. The pointer follows the target with the sights, and a mechanism in the circuit causes a pencil to *dot* the target when the pointer "fires" by pressing the electrical firing key, thus recording the result of his aim.

dot'ter-el (dŏt'ẽr-ĕl), *n.* [From DOTE, *v. i.*] **1.** A plover (*Eudromias morinellus*) of Europe and Asia, formerly common in England, where it was popularly believed to imitate the movements of the hunter. Related species occur in eastern Asia, Australia, and South America. Also, sometimes, any of certain other plovers, as the European ring plover (*Ægialitis hiaticula*), called *ringed dotterel*.

Dotterel (*Eudromias morinellus*).

2. A silly fellow ; a dupe ; gull. *Barrow.*
3. A decayed or decaying tree. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dot'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DOT. — **dotting pen.** See PEN. — **d. punch**, *Mech.*, a small center punch for marking out work to be drilled or otherwise machined.

dot'tle, dot'tel (dŏt'l), *n.* [Prob. dim. of DOT a small point.] **1.** A plug. *Obs.*
2. The plug of half-smoked tobacco left in the bottom of a pipe. *Brit.* *Kipling.*

dot'ty (dŏt'ĭ), *a. ;* DOT'TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; DOT'TI-EST. [From DOT a point.] **1.** Composed of, or characterized by, dots.
2. [Perh. a different word, cf. TOTTY.] Unsteady in gait ; hence, feeble ; half-witted. *Colloq.*

dot wheel. A small toothed wheel mounted so that it can be rotated over a surface to produce a dotted line.

Dou'ay' Bi'ble *or* **Ver'sion** (dōō-ā'). [From *Douay*, or *Douai*, a town in France.] An English version from the Latin Vulgate for Roman Catholics. The New Testament was published at Rheims, 1582, the Old Testament at Douai, 1609-10. Various revised editions have been published.

dou'ble (dŭb'l), *a.* [ME. *doble, duble, double*, OF. *doble, duble, double*, F. *double*, fr. L. *duplus*, fr. the root of *duo* two, and prob. that of *plenus* full ; akin to Gr. διπλόος double. See TWO, FULL ; cf. DIPLOMA, DUPLE.] **1.** Twofold ; multiplied by two ; increased by its equivalent ; made or being twice as great, as large, as much, or as many.
Let a *double* portion of thy spirit be upon me. *2 Kings* ii. 9.
2. Made or being twice (or, often, roughly or nearly so) as large, powerful, strong, valuable, etc. ; — used often in technical names of various products stronger, greater, etc., than, but not necessarily twice as strong, great, etc., as, the ordinary article ; as, *double* beer ; *double* goods (distilling) ; a *double* cheese ; *double* superphosphate.
3. Being in pairs ; having two parts or things conjoined ; presenting two of a kind, or two in a set ; coupled.
[Let] The swan, on still St. Mary's lake,
Float *double*, swan and shadow. *Wordsworth.*
Like to a *double* cherry . . .
Two lovely berries molded on one stem. *Shak.*
4. Twofold in relation or character ; dual in kind ; combining two things or qualities, usually dissimilar ; as, a *double* meaning ; a *double* cause ; a *double* use, etc.
5. Folded ; bent over ; doubled.
6. Acting two parts, or in two ways, one openly and the other secretly ; equivocal ; deceitful ; insincere.
With a *double* heart do they speak. *Ps.* xii. 2.
7. *Bot.* Having the floral leaves considerably increased beyond the natural number, usually as the result of cultivation and at the expense of the sporophylls. The white water lily and some other plants have their blossoms naturally *double*.
8. *Music.* Sounding an octave below (the normal instrument or stop named) ; as, a *double* bassoon.
double algebra, *Math.*, any multiple algebra, as ordinary algebra with imaginaries, using two peculiar units. — **d. aspect theory.** *Metaph.* See PSYCHOPHYSICAL PARALLELISM. — **d. atlas**, a size of paper. See PAPER. — **d. base**, *or* **d. bass**, *Music*, the contrabass. — **d. bassoon**, *Music*, the largest and deepest instrument of the oboe family, an octave lower in pitch than the common bassoon ; the contrafagotto. — **d.-beat valve**, a kind of balance valve usually consisting of a movable, open-ended, turban-shaped shell provided with two faces of nearly equal diameters, one above another, which rest upon two corresponding seats when the valve is closed. — **d. best.** See BEST, *a.*, 2. — **d. bezique.** See BEZIQUE, 2. — **d. block**, a pulley block with two sheaves. — **d. boiler**, a cooking utensil consisting of an upper vessel, in which the food is placed, fitting into a lower one for boiling water. — **d. bond**, *Chem.*, a characteristic of those compounds of which ethylene is the type, believed to consist in a peculiar mode of atomic union, and represented in graphic formulas by a double line or two dots, thus: $H_2C{=}CH_2$ or $H_2C{\cdot}CH_2$. It is an element of weakness rather than strength. Compounds in which it is found are unsaturated, being capable of taking up two atoms of such elements as chlorine with disappearance of the double bond. The term *ethylene condition* is preferred by some to "double bond," as involving no hypothesis. Cf. TRIPLE BOND. — **d. bottom**, *Shipbuilding*, the space in a ship between the inner and outer bottom plating. — **d.-break switch**, *Elec.*, a switch by means of which connection is made or broken with both poles of a generator. — **d. brilliant scarlet G.** See DYE. — **d. cap**, a size of paper. See PAPER. — **d. capital.** *Arch.* **a** A capital which is so carved as to suffice for two shafts, as when coupled columns are brought so close together that there is no room for separate capitals. **b** A capital which has an upper capital or dosseret, as in some Romanesque and Byzantine buildings. See DOSSERET, *Illust.* — **d. carom**, *Billiards*, in certain billiard games, a shot in which the cue ball strikes each of three object balls. — **d. chin**, a fleshy or fatty fold under the chin ; buccula. — **d. cloth**, cloth consisting of two distinct fabrics having their own warps and wefts, united at regular intervals by having a thread of warp or weft passing from one to the other. Cloth having double warp surfaces and a central weft, or double weft surfaces and a central warp, is also called *double cloth*, but more properly *backed cloth*. — **d. coconut**, the sea coconut. — **d. compass.** See COMPASS, *n.*, 8. — **d. condor.** See COIN. — **d. consciousness.** = DOUBLE PERSONALITY. — **d. convex**, convex on both sides ; convexo-convex. — **d. corner.** See 4th CHECKER, 2. — **d. counterpoint**, *Music*, that in which two of the parts may be inverted, by setting one of them an octave higher or lower. — **d. couplers**, *Logging*, two coupling grabs united by a short chain or cable. — **d court**, *Lawn Tennis*, a court laid out for four players, two on each side — **d. cropping**, *Agric.*, the growing of two or more crops on the same land in the same season or simultaneously. — **d. crown.** **a** A size of paper. See PAPER. **b** See COIN. — **d.-cup insulator**, *Elec.*, an insulator having two conical cups one above the other, separated by an air space. — **d.-current generator**, *Elec.*, a dynamo generating simultaneously two currents, commonly one direct and one alternating. — **d.-current signaling**, *Elec.*, a system of telegraphy in which both direct and inverse currents are used. — **d.-cut file** See FILE, tool. — **d. dagger**, a mark of reference [‡] ; a diesis. — **D. Dragon.** See ORDER, *n.*, 1. — **d. drill**, *Mach.*, a drill with two cutters of different size on the same shank for cutting countersunk holes. — **d. drum**, *Music*, a large drum that is beaten at both ends. — **d. dummy**, whist as played by two players, each having a dummy. — **d. Dutch**, a language not understood ; "Greek." — **d. eagle.** See EAGLE. — **d. element**, *Math.*, an element that must be counted twice or as two. — **d elephant**, *or* **grand eagle**, a size of paper. See PAPER. *Eng.* — **d. entry**, a mode of bookkeeping in which two entries of every transaction are posted to the ledger, one to the Dr. side of one account and the other to the Cr. side of another account, thereby keeping the ledger in perfect balance. Its principal object is to prove, through balancing, that all entries have been made correctly. — **d. eye**, *Mach.*, an end, as for a tie or connecting rod, of horseshoe shape with a hole through both legs for a pin or cotter. — **d. first**, *Eng. Univ.*, the distinction of obtaining a first-class honors degree in two different subjects, esp. in classics and mathematics ; hence, a student who obtains this distinction. — **d. flat**, *Music*, a character (𝄫) which makes the note against which it is placed one whole step lower than its degree would indicate. — **d. floor**, *Arch.*, a floor in which binding joists support flooring joists above and ceiling joists below. See DOUBLE-FRAMED FLOOR, *Illust.* — **d. florin.** See FLORIN. — **d. flower.** See DOUBLE, *a.*, 7. — **d. fold.** *Sewing.* = FRENCH FOLD. — **d. folio**, a size of paper. See PAPER. — **d. foolscap**, a size of paper. See PAPER. — **d. fugue**, *Music*, a fugue on two subjects. — **d. gear**, *Mach.*, a gear consisting of two pinions and two wheels in mesh so as to materially increase the mechanical advantage, as in the lifting gear of a crane ; the back gear of a lathe. See BACK GEAR. — **d. generator**, *Math.*, the intersection of two tangent planes on a ruled surface. — **d.-half-round file.** See FILE, *n.*, tool. — **d.-helical teeth**, *Mach.*, wheel teeth which are composed of two helical portions, one left-handed and the other right-handed, to avoid end thrust on the axle of the wheel. — **d. hook.** = RAM'S HORN. — **d.-image micrometer**, a micrometer in which two images of an object are formed in the field, usually by the two halves of a bisected lens which are movable along their line of section by a screw, and distances are determined by the number of screw revolutions necessary to bring the points to be measured into optical coincidence. When the two images are formed by a bisected object glass it is called a *divided-object-glass micrometer*, and when the instrument is large and equatorially mounted it is known as a *heliometer*. — **d. lath.** See LATH, *n.* — **d. letter.** **a** *Print.* Two letters on one shank ; a ligature. **b** A mail letter requiring double postage. **c** A size of paper. See PAPER. — **d. linkage**, *Chem.*, a double bond. — **d.-measure door**, *Arch.*, a door molded on both sides. — **double medium**, a size of paper. See PAPER. — **D. Mountain**, *Geol.*, a subdivision of the Texas Permian. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **d.-name paper.** *Com.* = TWO-NAME PAPER. — **d nelson.** *Wrestling.* = *full nelson*, under HALF NELSON. — **d. note**, *Music*, a note of double the length of the semibreve ; a breve. — **d. obelisk**, a double dagger [‡]. — **d. octaparabola**, *Math.*, a plane curve of 3d class, to which the line at infinity is a double tangent. — **d. pedro.** = CINCH, the game. — **d personality.** *Psychol.* See MULTIPLE PERSONALITY. — **d. pica** See under PICA. — **d. play**, *Baseball*, a play by which two players are put out. — **d. plea**, *Law*, a plea alleging two or more distinct matters in answer to the declaration, where either of such matters alone would be a sufficient bar to the action. — **d. point**, *Geom.*, a point of a curve or surface that counts for two as regards intersections. Conjugate or isolated points or acnodes and cusps of a curve are called *double points*, since they possess most of the properties of *double points* (see CONJUGATE). Points where the branches of the curve really cross are called *crunodes*. On a surface a double or conical point is where a curve of second degree is tangent to the surface. — **d.-pole switch**, *Elec.*, a double-break switch. — **d. position**, *Arith.*, the method of solving problems by proceeding with each of two assumed numbers, according to the conditions of the problem, and, by comparing the difference of the results with that of the numbers, deducing the correction to be applied to one of them to obtain the true result. — **d. post**, a size of paper. See PAPER. — **d. price**, *Stock Exchange*, two prices named by a dealer at which he will buy and sell, respectively, as (in the form usually quoted) 88¼-88¾. — **d. quarrel.** *Ecel. Law.* = DUPLEX QUERELA. — **d. quarterfoil**, an ornamental foliation having eight foils. It is used as a brisure in heraldry. See CADENCY. — **d ratio.** = ANHARMONIC FUNCTION. — **d. recovery.** See COMMON RECOVERY. — **d. refraction**, *Optics*, the refraction of light in two directions, which produces two distinct images. The power of double refraction is possessed by all crystals except those of the isometric system. A uniaxial crystal is said to be *optically positive* (like quartz), or *optically negative* (like calcite), or to have *positive*, or *negative*, *double refraction*, according as the optic axis is the axis of least or greatest elasticity for light ; a biaxial crystal is similarly designated when the same relation holds for the acute bisectrix. — **d.-refraction micrometer**, a species of double-image micrometer, in which the two images are formed by the double refraction of rock crystal. — **d. rhythm.** *Anc. Pros.* See RHYTHM, 2. — **d. riveting**, in lap riveting, two rows of rivets along the seam ; in butt riveting, four rows, two on each side of the joint. — **d.-roller escapement.** *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3. — **d. royal**, a size of paper. See PAPER. — **d. salt.** *Chem.* **a** A salt formed by any polybasic acid with two different bases or basic radicals, as the double carbonate of sodium and potassium, $NaKCO_3\,6H_2O$. **b** A salt regarded as a molecular combination of two distinct salts, as common alum, which consists of the sulphate of aluminium, and the sulphate of potassium. — **d. sap.** *Mil.* See SAP. — **d. screw**, *Mech.*, a screw which has two parallel threads, a device combining large pitch, small size of thread, and strength. — **d. series**, *Math.*, one of two dimensions, or one consisting of a series of series, or in which each element is determined by two independently variable integers (or coördinates) ; as in $\sum_{r=0}^{r=\infty}\sum_{s=0}^{s=\infty} T_{r,s}$. The terms of the double series form a rectangular array. — **d. sharp**, *Music*, a character (𝄪) which makes the note against which it is placed one whole step higher than its degree would indicate. — **d. shear**, *Mech.*, shear across two planes, usually parallel, at the same time ; as, to bring a rivet into *double shear* by the use of a strap. — **d.-shear steel**, shear steel that has been broken into shorter lengths, heated to a welding heat, piled, and rehammered. — **d.-shed insulator**, *Elec.*, a double-cup insulator. — **d. sixer**, an arrangement of 12 lines (as on a cubic surface) in two sets of six, each line in one set meeting each (except its own correspondent) in the other set. — **d. snipe**, the European greater snipe (*Gallinago major*). — **d. Spanish burton.** See BURTON, *n.*, *Illust.* — **d. spiral**, *Math.*, the stereographic projection of a rhumb line. — **d. spruce.** **a** The black spruce. **b** The white spruce. **c** The Fraser fir. — **d. square.** = QUEEN STITCH. — **d. standard**, *Money*, a standard of monetary values which is based on free coinage of gold and silver, both of which are made legal tender. Cf. ALTERNATING STANDARD and FREE COINAGE. — **d. star**, *Astron.*, two stars very near to each other, so as generally to be seen separate only by means of a telescope. Such stars may be only *optically* near to each other, or may be *physically* connected so that they revolve round their common center of gravity, and in the latter case are called also *binary* stars or *binaries*. — **d. super royal**, a size of paper. See PAPER. — **d. tackle.** See TACKLE. — **d. tangent** (*or* **d. tangent plane**), *Math.*, a line (or plane) touching a curve (or surface) at two separate points. — **d. time**, *Mil.*, a time or step in marching which is the quickest next to a run ; — formerly called *double-quick*.

Double Drill.

Gears with Double-helical Teeth.

Double Refraction. 1 Calcite Crystal ; 2 Incident Ray ; 3, 4 Emerging Rays.

The length of the full step in *double time* is thirty-six inches ; the cadence is at the rate of one hundred and eighty steps per minute. *U. S. Infantry Drill Regs.* (1904)
— **d. topsails**, *Naut.*, in square-rigged vessels, two sails of the same width as the old-fashioned topsail, but of half the height. The lower sail usually has a fixed yard and the upper a hoisting yard. — **d. touch**, *Magnetism*, a method of magnetizing steel bars, in which two opposite magnet poles, placed close together but not in contact, are drawn repeatedly back and forth from end to end of the bar to be magnetized. — **d. transfer.** See CARBON PROCESS. — **d. twist drill**, *Mech.*, a double-threaded twist drill. — **d. vinegar.** See VINEGAR. — **d. vitriol**, blue vitriol (copper sulphate) and green vitriol (iron sulphate) crystallized together. — **d. walnut**, a variety of the common English walnut having an unusually large shell. — **d. weighing**, a method of weighing in which the object is balanced first on one pan and then on the other, in order to eliminate any error that might arise from inequality in the arms of the balance. The square root of the product of the two weights thus obtained is the true weight. — **d. whip.** *Naut.* See WHIP. — **d. wicket.** See CRICKET, *n.*, the game. — **d. window**, a window having two sets of glazed sashes with an air space between them.

dou'ble, *n.* **1.** Twice as much ; twice the number, sum, quantity, length, value, or the like.

dote'head', *n.* A dotard. *Obs.*
dotepol. † DODDYPOLL.
dot'er-y, dot'er-ie. Var. of DOTARY.
doth (dŭth), *3d pers. sing. pres.* **Do'tha-ism** (dō'thā-ĭzm), *or* **Do'than** (dō'thăn). *Bib.*
Do'tha-in. *D. Bib.*
Do'the-boys' Hall (dō'thē-boiz'). In Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," a Yorkshire school, kept by an ignorant, avaricious pedagogue named Squeers, whose system of tuition included beating, drudging, and starving.
doth'er (dŏth'ẽr), *n.* The corn spurry. *Dial. Eng.*
doth'er. Scot. and dial. Eng var. of DODDER, to tremble.
Do-thid'e-a'les (dō-thĭd'ē-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of ascomycetous fungi coextensive with the Dothideaceæ.
doth'i-en-en'ter-i'tis (dŏth'ĭ-ĕn-ĕn'tẽr-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. δοθιήν boil + ἔντερον intestine] *Med.* The lesion of the intestines which occurs in typhoid fever ; also, the fever itself. [TROGRAPHY.]
do-til'le (dō-tĭl'ē), *a.* See PEDOT'KIN, *n.* A dodkin (coin).
dot line. A dotted line.
dotous. † DOUBTOUS.
dot punch. A dotting punch.
do'tri-a-con'tane (dō'trĭ-ā-kŏn'tān), *n.* [Gr. δύο two + τριάκοντα thirty + *-ane*.] *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the formula $C_{32}H_{66}$. Cf. DICETYL.
dot'tard. † DOTARD.
dot'ted, *pret. & p. p.* of DOT.
dot'ter, *v. i.* [Cf. DODDER, *v.*, DOTTY, *a.*, 2.] To totter. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dot'ti-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dot'tle (dŏt'l), *n.* [Cf. DOTE, *v. i.*] A fool ; a dotard. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dot'tle, *a.* Crazy ; silly. *Scot.*
Dot-to're (dŏt-tō'rā), *n.* See MASKED COMEDY.
dot'trel. Var. of DOTTEREL.
dot'y (dō'tĭ). Var. of DOATY, decayed. — **dot'i-ness,** *n.*
Dou'ai' Bi'ble, D. Version. Var. of DOUAY BIBLE, VERSION.
‖ **dou'ane'** (dōō'ăn' ; dwăn), *n.* [F.] A customhouse.
‖ **doua'nier'** (dwä'nyā'), *n.* [F.] A French customs officer. *Anglicized* **doua-neer'** (dwĭ-nēr').
dou'ar (dōō'ăr), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *dūār*.] A village composed of Arab tents arranged in streets.
doub. Var. of DOOB.
Dou-ban' (dōō-băn'), *n.* In the "Arabian Nights," a physician who cured a Greek king of leprosy, and afterwards, on being unjustly condemned to death, gave the king a poisoned book, causing the king's death.
doub grass (dōōb). Var. of DOOB GRASS.
‖ **dou'blé'** (dōō'blā'), *a.* [F.] *Bookbinding.* Made with a doublure.

2. A person or thing that is the counterpart of another; a duplicate; copy; (*Obs.*) transcript; — now chiefly used of persons. Hence, a wraith.

My charming friend . . has, I am almost sure, a *double*, who preaches his afternoon sermons for him. *E. E. Hale.*

3. That which is doubled over or together; a doubling, plait; fold.

4. A turn or circuit in running to escape pursuers; hence, a trick; shift; artifice.

5. A player or singer who prepares to take the part of another player in his absence; a substitute.

6. Double beer; strong beer.

7. In various specific senses: **a** *R. C. Ch.* Any of a rank or class of feasts. *Double* seems orig. to have been applied to the two offices said on a feria when a feast fell on it, and later, to a single office of a feast on which the antiphons are repeated fully at the beginning and end of a psalm. Cf. SEMIDOUBLE, *n.*, SIMPLE, *n.*

In the modern office books the *doubles* are further subdivided into *doubles of the first class, doubles of the second class, greater doubles*, and *ordinary doubles*. The object of this division is to determine which of two feasts must give way to the other, should both fall on the same day. *Cath. Dict.*

b *Print.* Among compositors, a doublet (see DOUBLET, 4), among pressmen, a sheet twice pulled, and blurred. **c** *pl.* A game between two pairs of players; as, a first prize for *doubles*. **d** *Music.* (1) An old term for a variation, as in Bach's Suites. (2) *pl.* See under CHANGE RINGING. **e** A 16-ft. organ stop. **f** *Dominoes.* A domino of the same denomination on each half. **g** *pl. Fishing.* Two hooks fastened together at the shank so as to form a double hook. **h** *Baseball.* A hit on which the batter reaches second base. **i** *Coins.* See COIN. **j** *Billiards.* A winning hazard made by doubling. *Eng.* **k** *Astron.* A double star. **l** A size of roofing slate. See SLATE. **m** *pl.* Sheet metal about $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch in thickness. *Eng.*

dou'ble (dŭb'l), *adv.* Doubly; in a pair; two together.

double or quits *or* **quit,** in gambling, designating a chance whose result determines whether a debt due is to be doubled or canceled; hence, designating a desperate effort to retrieve waning fortunes at the risk of ruin.

dou'ble (dŭb'l), *v. i.*; DOU'BLED (-ld); DOU'BLING (dŭb'lĭng). [ME. *doblen, dublen, doublen*, F. *doubler*, fr. L. *duplare*, fr. *duplus*. See DOUBLE, *a.*] **1.** To increase by adding an equal number, quantity, length, value, or the like; to multiply by two; to make twice as great; to duplicate; as, to *double* a sum, a number, or length.

Double six thousand, and then treble that. *Shak.*

2. To make of two thicknesses or folds by turning or bending together in the middle; to fold one part upon another part of; as, to *double* the leaf of a book, and the like; to clench, as the fist; — often followed by *up;* as, to *double* up a sheet of paper or cloth. *Prior.*

Then the old man
Was wroth, and *doubled* up his hands *Tennyson.*

3. To be the double of; to exceed by twofold; to contain or be worth twice as much as.

Thus reënforced, against the adverse fleet,
Still *doubling* ours, brave Rupert leads the way. *Dryden.*

4. To pass around or by; to march or sail round, so as to reverse the direction of motion.

5. *Mil.* To unite, as ranks or files, to form one from two.

6. To line (a garment or a ship) with additional material.

7. To avoid by doubling; to elude. *Cardinal Manning.*

8. *Music.* To sound the note an octave above or below with (a given note).

9. *Silk Manuf.*, etc. To lay together and compress into one (filaments of silk, slivers of cotton, flax, wool, etc.).

10. *Naut.* To restore (an old clincher-built hull) by covering each strake with a new planking cut flush with the lands, thereby often altering its apparent build.

11. *Billiards.* To bank (a ball) into a pocket. *Eng.*

to double the tub, in the navy, in the days when grog was served, to get in line twice for an allowance. — **to d. up,** to make to bend double; to worst. *Colloq.* — **to d. upon,** *Mil.*, to inclose between two fires.

dou'ble-act'ing, *a.* Acting or operating in two directions or with both motions; producing a twofold result; as, a *double-acting* engine or pump (see ENGINE, *n.*, 4; STEAM ENGINE). — **dou'ble-ac'tion,** *n.*

dou'ble-bank', *v. t. Naut.* To row (a boat) with rowers sitting side by side in twos on a bank or thwart.

to double-bank an oar, to set two men to pulling one oar.

dou'ble-banked' (dŭb'l-băngkt'; 87), *a.* **a** Having two banks of rowers, either: (1) sitting side by side in twos, a pair of oars being worked from each bank or thwart, or (2) with the banks one above the other, as in a bireme (see GALLEY). **b** Pulled by two men; — said of an oar.

double-banked frigate. See FRIGATE.

dou'ble-bar'reled *or* **-bar'relled** (-băr'ĕld, 87), *a.* **1.** Having two barrels; — applied to a gun. **2.** Fig.: Having a double purpose or effect.

dou'ble-breast'ed, *a.* Folding or lapping over on the breast, with a row of buttons and buttonholes on each side, as, a *double-breasted* coat.

dou'ble-brood'ed, *a.* Producing two broods each year.

dou'ble-charge', *v. t.* **1.** To load with a double charge, as a firearm. **2.** To overcharge. *Shak.*

dou'bled (dŭb'ld), *p. a.* Made, or caused to be, double; specif.: **a** *Her.* Lined of a specified tincture or fur, — said of a mantle, lambrequin, etc. **b** *Chess.* On the same file with another (pawn) of the same color; — said of a pawn.

dou'ble-deal'er (dŭb'l-dēl'ẽr), *n.*, *or* **double dealer.** One who practices double-dealing; a deceittul, trickish person. *L'Estrange.*

dou'ble-deal'ing, *n.*, *or* **double dealing.** Insincere, treacherous dealing; duplicity.

dou'ble-deck'er, *n.* Something with, or as if with, two decks; as: **a** *Naut.* A man-of-war having two gun decks. **b** A public conveyance, as a street car, with seats on the roof. *Colloq.* **c** A ship, car, pier, building, etc., having two decks, floors, or stories. **d** A tenement house having two families on each floor. *Local, U. S.*

dou'ble-dye', *v. t.* To dye again or twice over.

dou'ble-dyed' (-dīd'), *a.* Dyed twice; thoroughly or intensely colored; hence, firmly fixed in opinions or habits; thoroughgoing; as, a *double-dyed* villain

dou'ble-end'ed, *a.* Similar at both ends; as, a *double-ended* spanner. — **double-ended boiler.** See BOILER, *n.*, 3.

dou'ble-end'er, *n.* Anything with both ends alike or nearly so; specif.: **a** *Naut.* A vessel built to be propelled in either direction, esp. one having bow and rudder at each end, as a ferryboat. **b** *Railroads.* A locomotive with pilot trucks at each end, so as to enable it to run either backward or forward without fear of derailment.

‖ **dou'ble-en'ten'dre** (dōō'bl'-ăn'tăn'dr'), *n.* [F. *double* double + *entendre* to mean (the inf. used substantively). The usual French form is *double entente* ambiguity.] A word or expression admitting of two interpretations, one of which often is indelicate.

dou'ble-faced' (dŭb'l-fāst'; 87), *a.* **1.** Having two faces designed for use; as, a *double-faced* hammer. **2.** Facing in two directions; hypocritical; insincere. **3.** Finished on both sides; — said of cloth.

— **dou'ble-fac'ed-ness** (-fās'ĕd-nĕs; -fāst'nĕs), *n.*

dou'ble-framed' (-frāmd'; 87), *a.* Having a double frame.

double-framed floor, *Arch.*, a double floor having girders into which the binding joists are framed.

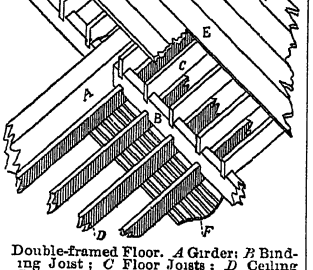

Double-framed Floor. *A* Girder; *B* Binding Joist; *C* Floor Joists; *D* Ceiling Joists; *E* Flooring; *F* Ceiling

dou'ble-gang'er (-găng'ẽr), *n.* [G. *doppelgänger; doppel* double + *gänger* walker.] An apparition or double of a living person.

dou'ble-geared', *a. Mach.* Having a double gear (see under DOUBLE) or back gear, as a lathe or drilling machine; also, designating a drilling machine with gears that can be slid on a vertical spindle into or out of gear with the main spindle gears.

dou'ble-hand'ed, *a.* Having two hands; capable of double use; deceitful; also, adapted for use with two hands. — **dou'ble-hand'ed-ness,** *n.*

dou'ble-head'ed, *a.* Having two heads; bicipital.

double-headed rail, *Railroads*, a rail with a cross section like a dumb-bell, keyed into iron or steel chairs spiked to the ties. It was designed to be turned over when one head had been worn out, but the wear of the rail in the chairs is so great as to render this impracticable.

dou'ble-head'er, *n.* Lit., one that has two heads; specif.: **a** A railroad train with two engines attached, either both in front or one behind. *U. S.* **b** *Baseball*, etc. Two games between the same teams on the same day in immediate succession. *U. S. & Can.*

dou'ble-heart'ed, *a.* Having a false heart; deceitful; treacherous. *Sandys.* — **dou'ble-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

dou'ble-hung', *a. Arch.* **a** Having both sashes hung with weights and cords; — said of a window **b** Having both sides hung with weights and cords instead of one side only, as often in a narrow sash; — said of a window sash.

dou'ble-lock', *v. t.* To lock with two bolts, or by two turns of the key, as in some old locks; to fasten with double security. *Tatler.*

dou'ble-milled' (-mĭld'; 87), *a.* Twice milled or fulled, to render more compact or fine; — said of cloth.

dou'ble-mind'ed, *a.* Having different minds at different times; unsettled; vacillating.

A *double-minded* man is unstable in all his ways. *Jas* 1. 8

— **dou'ble-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

dou'ble-ness (dŭb'l-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being double or doubled; specif., duplicity; insincerity. *Chaucer.*

dou'ble-op-posed', *a. Mach.* Having two cylinders on opposite sides of the common crank shaft; — said of an engine, esp. a gasoline engine, so constructed.

dou'ble-port'ed, *a. Mach.* Having a port or ports each with two openings; designating esp. a slide valve constructed in this manner so that the travel of the valve is thereby halved.

dou'ble-quick', *a. Mil.* Of, or performed in, the fastest time or step, in marching, next to the run; as, a *double-quick* step; — not now technical. See DOUBLE TIME.

dou'ble-quick', *n. Mil.* Double-quick time, step, or march; in the United States and British armies now called *double time* (which see).

dou'ble-quick', *v. i. & t. Mil* To move, or cause to move, in double-quick time or double time; — not now used technically. See DOUBLE TIME.

dou'bler (dŭb'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One that doubles; specif.: **a** *Elec.* An instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electroscope. **b** A part of a distilling apparatus for intercepting the heavier fractions and returning them to be redistilled. **c** *Calico Printing.* A blanket or felt placed between the fabric and the printing table or cylinder. **2** A double-dealer. *Obs.*

dou'ble-rip'per, *n.* A kind of coasting sled, made of two sleds, one before the other, connected by a board, a bobsled; — called also **dou'ble-run'ner.** *Local, U. S.*

dou'ble-stop' (dŭb'l-stŏp'), *v. t. Music.* To play two strings of (a violin, etc.) simultaneously.

dou'ble-struck' (dŭb'l-strŭk'), *a. Numis.* Bearing a double impression due to shifting of the die, as a coin.

dou'blet (dŭb'lĕt; 151), *n.* [F. *doublet*, dim. of *double* double. See DOUBLE, *a.*] **1.** A close-fitting garment for men, with or without sleeves, covering the body from the neck to the waist or a little below. It was worn in western Europe from the 15th to the 17th century.

2. A counterfeit gem, composed of two pieces of crystal, with a color between them, and thus giving the appearance of a naturally colored gem; also, a piece of paste or glass covered by a veneer of real stone.

3. One of a pair; one of two identical or similar things; specif., *Philol.*, one of two or more words in the same language derived by different courses from the same original; as, *crypt* and *grot; guard* and *ward; yard* and *garden; abridge* and *abbreviate*, etc. (See the Etymologies of these words.)

4. *Print.* A word or words unintentionally doubled, or set up a second time.

5. *pl.* (See def. 7.) Two thrown dice each of which has the same number of spots on the face lying uppermost.

6. *pl.* A game somewhat like backgammon.

7. Two of the same kind; a pair; a couple.

8. *Optics.* **a** Two lenses of different focal lengths, combined for reducing aberration and dispersion. Cf. ACHROMATIC LENS, *Illust.* **b** A photographic lens composed of two objectives, each comprising two or more lenses.

9. *Her.* A bearing shaped like a chevron which issues from two angles of one side of the field and meets in a point near the other side, without touching it.

10. *Math.* In Maxwell's theory of poles, a singular point of first degree at the origin, resulting from the coalescence, by indefinite approach along an axis, with a singular point of degree 0 at the origin, of another singular point of same degree and of equal but opposite (positive) strength, while the product of the common strength by the distance apart remains finite.

11. *Elec.* A system of two equal and oppositely electrified particles placed near together. *Encyc. Brit.*

12. *Billiards.* A double. *Eng.*

doublet and hose, masculine attire, esp. when assumed by a woman on the stage. — **d. of defense** *or* **fence,** a brigandine.

dou'ble-thread'ed, *a.* Consisting of two threads twisted together; using two threads.

double-threaded screw. = DOUBLE SCREW.

dou'ble-tongue', *v. i.*; -TONGUED' (-tŭngd'); -TONGU'ING (-tŭng'ĭng). *Music.* To play with a peculiar vibratory action of the tongue in articulating staccato or rapidly repeated notes, as in flute or cornet playing.

dou'ble-tongued' (-tŭngd'; 87), *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject; deceitful; insincere.

dou'ble-track', *v. i.*; -TRACKED' (-trăkt'); -TRACK'ING. *Railroads.* To furnish with two tracks.

dou'ble-tree', *n.* The bar, or crosspiece, of a carriage, to which the singletrees are attached.

dou'ble-work', *v. t. Hort.* To bud or graft upon another graft; — chiefly in **double-worked,** *p. a.* This process is employed in grafting two varieties which do not readily unite except through an intermediate, which is thus at once the scion of the first graft and the stock of the second.

dou'bling (dŭb'lĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that doubles; a making double; reduplication; also, that which is doubled. **2.** A turning and winding; as, the *doubling* of a hunted hare; shift; trick; artifice. *Dryden.* **3.** The process of redistilling spirits, to improve the strength and flavor. **4.** A lining, as, esp., *Her.*, of a garment, or, *Bookbinding*, of a book cover (cf. DOUBLURE). **5.** *Naut.* **a** The doubled border of a sail. **b** The lining of extra planks or plates in a doubled ship. **c** *pl.* The parts of a lower mast and topmast where they overlap between trestletrees and cap. **6.** *Textile Manuf.* The process of forming a sliver from two or more smaller slivers to produce a uniform roving. **7.** *Metal.* A process for the treatment of antimony sulphide, or crude antimony containing the sulphide, by fusing it with iron or other antimony containing iron, so as to form an iron sulphide, the removal of which eliminates both iron and sulphur.

dou-bloon' (dŭb-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *doublon*, Sp. *doblón*, fr. *doble* double, L. *duplus*. See DOUBLE, *a.*] A Spanish gold coin no longer issued, varying in value. = DOBLON.

‖ **dou'blure'** (dōō'blür'), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Bookbinding.* The lining of a book cover, esp. one of unusual sort, as of tooled leather, painted vellum, rich brocade, or the like. **2.** *Paleon.* The reflexed margin of the trilobite carapace.

dou'bly (dŭb'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In twice the quantity; to twice the degree; as, *doubly* wise; *doubly* sensible of a favor. **2.** Deceitfully, as, a man that deals *doubly. Archaic.* **3.** In a twofold manner; twice; in two degrees; — much used in botany; as, *doubly* crenate, having crenations which are themselves crenate; *doubly* dentate, having dentate teeth; *doubly* pinnate, bipinnate, etc.

doubly periodic function, *Math.*, one having two periods; an elliptic function.

doubt (dout), *v. i.*; DOUBT'ED; DOUBT'ING. [ME. *duten, douten*, OF. *duter, doter, douter*, F. *douter*, fr. L. *dubitare;* akin to *dubius* doubtful. See DUBIOUS.] **1.** To waver in opinion or judgment; to be in uncertainty as to belief respecting anything; to hesitate in belief; to be undecided as to the truth of the negative or the affirmative proposition; to be undetermined.

Even in matters divine, concerning some things, we may lawfully *doubt*, and suspend our judgment. *Hooker.*

To try your love and make you *doubt* of mine. *Dryden.*

2. To suspect; to fear; to be apprehensive. *Obs.*

Syn. — Waver, hesitate, demur, scruple, question.

doubt, *v. t.* **1.** To question or hold questionable; to withhold assent to; to hesitate to believe, or to be inclined not to believe; to withhold confidence from; to distrust; as, I have heard the story, but I *doubt* the truth of it.

I *doubt* not that, however changed, you keep
So much of what is graceful. *Tennyson.*

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don'ble-bank'er, *n.* See under FRIGATE.

don'ble-bar'rel, *n.* A double-barreled gun.

don'ble-benched' (-bĕnchť; 87, 140), *a.* **1.** Having two benches. **2.** *Naut.* Double-banked.

don'ble-bitt', *v. t. Naut.* To secure (a cable) by passing it around a pair of bitts.

dou'ble-claw', *n.* The unicorn plant

dou'ble-edged' (-ĕjd'; 87), *a.* Two-edged.

‖ **dou'ble en'tente'** (dōō'bl'ăn'tănt'). [F.] A double-entendre.

dou'ble-fold', *a.* Twofold. *Obs.*

dou'ble-hand'ed, *adv. Mech.* With two men assisting each other; as, a blacksmith and his helper work *double-handed* in forging a piece; — opposed to *single-handed* (without helper).

double-leaf, *n.* Twayblade. *Obs.*

dou'ble-queu'é' (-kū'ā'), *a. Her* Having two tails.

dou'bler (dŭb'lẽr), *n.* [OF. *doublier, dupler.*] A large plate, dish, or bowl. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dou'ble-shot', *v. t.* To load (as a cannon or gun) with a double quantity of shot. [doublet.

doub'let-ed, *a.* Wearing a

dou'ble-thong', *v. t. Coaching.* To strike with the doubled thong of a whip.

dou'ble-tongue', *n.* Deceit. *Obs.*

dou'ble-tooth', *n.* The small bur marigold.

dou'ble-trou'ble, *n.* A kind of step in a rustic dance or breakdown originated by plantation negroes. *Southern U. S.*

dou'blets (dŭb'lĕts), *n. pl.* See DOUBLET, 5 & 6.

doubt. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DOUT, *v.*

2. To dread; to fear; as, to be much *doubted*. *Obs.*
3. To be apprehensive of, to be afraid (lest or that something has happened or will happen); fear; also, to suspect.
I *doubt* I have been beguiled. *Scott.*
They *doubted* some sinister motive. *Prescott.*
I *doubt* some foul play. *Shak.*
4. To fill with fear, to affright. *Obs.*
The virtues of the valiant Caratach
More *doubt* me than all Britain. *Beau & Fl.*
5. To hesitate; to scruple. *Obs.*

doubt (dout), *n.* [ME. *dute*, *doute*, F. *doute*, fr. *douter* to doubt. See DOUBT, *v. i.*] **1.** A fluctuation of mind arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; uncertainty of judgment or mind; unsettled state of opinion concerning the reality of an event, or the truth of an assertion, etc.; hesitation.
Doubt is the beginning and the end of our efforts to know *Sir W. Hamilton*
Doubt, in order to be operative in requiring an acquittal, is a defect of proof preventing a reasonable assurance of guilt. *Wharton.*
There lives more faith in honest *doubt*,
Believe me, than in half the creeds. *Tennyson.*
2. Uncertainty of condition.
Thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee. *Deut* XXVIII. 66.
3. Suspicion; fear; apprehension; dread. *Obs.*
I stand in *doubt* of you. *Gal* IV 20.
4. Something to be feared; danger; difficulty. *Obs.*
Well approv'd in many a *doubt*. *Spenser.*
5. Difficulty expressed or urged for solution; point unsettled; a matter involved in uncertainty; objection.
To every *doubt* your answer is the same *Blackmore.*

Syn. — Uncertainty, mistrust, misgiving. — DOUBT, DISTRUST, SUSPICION. DOUBT implies lack of certainty, DISTRUST, want of confidence, respecting something or (esp.) some one; SUSPICION, as here compared, is more or less hostile distrust, esp. on slight or insufficient evidence; as, "We are not happy, sweet! our state is strange and full of *doubt* and fear" (*Shelley*); "Make me not offended in your *distrust*" (*Shak.*); "Anger, hate, mistrust, *suspicion*, discord" (*Milton*). See DISTRUST, DOUBTFUL.

no doubt, undoubtedly; without doubt. — **out of d.**, beyond doubt. *Obs. Spenser.* — **without d.**, certainly; assuredly.

doubt'a-ble (dout'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *doutable*, L. *dubitabilis*, from *dubitare*. Cf. DUBITABLE.] **1.** Capable of being doubted; questionable.
2. Worthy of being feared; redoubtable. *Obs.*

doubt'ed-ly (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* Doubtfully; questionably; not undoubtedly. *Archaic.*

doubt'ful (dout'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Admitting of doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; not decided; not easy to be defined, classed, or named; as, a *doubtful* case, title, species, etc.
Beauty is but a vain and *doubtful* good. *Shak.*
2. Characterized by ambiguity; of questionable character; dubious; as, a *doubtful* phrase; a *doubtful* agent.
3. Dreadful; also, dangerous; perilous. *Obs.*
4. Fearful; apprehensive; suspicious. *Obs.*
5. Not settled in opinion; undetermined; wavering; hesitating in belief; as, we are *doubtful* of a fact, or of the propriety of a measure; also used, metaphorically, of the body when its action is affected by such a state of mind.
With *doubtful* feet and wavering resolution. *Milton.*
6. Of uncertain issue or event.
The strife . . had been long, fierce, and *doubtful*. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Wavering, vacillating, hesitating, undetermined, distrustful, uncertain; problematical, questionable; equivocal, ambiguous. — DOUBTFUL, DUBIOUS are sometimes used with little distinction. But DOUBTFUL is commonly the more positive, and DUBIOUS conveys a certain implication of vagueness, ambiguity, vacillation, or suspicion; as, a *doubtful* expression, a *doubtful* issue, to be *doubtful* of the issue; "*dubious* light" (*Milton*); "dark and *dubious* paths" (*Melmoth*); "Whispers and glances were interchanged, accompanied by shrugs and *dubious* shakes of the head" (*Irving*); *dubious* prospects. See DOUBT, EQUIVOCAL.

— **doubt'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **doubt'ful-ness**, *n.*

doubt'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DOUBT. — **doubt'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **doubt'ing-ness**, *n.*

Doubting Castle, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a castle belonging to Giant Despair, in which Christian and Hopeful were confined, and from which at last they made their escape by means of the key called Promise. — **d. mania** *or* **insanity**, *Med.*, a form of mental disorder in which the patient is free from hallucinations, but is distressed with morbid doubts or uncertainties manifesting themselves in abnormal self-examination, trivial speculation over useless or abstruse matters, self-reproach, timidity, incapacity to decide between courses of physical action, etc. Cf. ABULIA. — **d. Thomas**, an incredulous or habitually doubtful person, a doubter. See THOMAS.

doubt'less, *a.* **1.** Free from doubt; undoubted; certain.
2. Free from fear or suspicion. *Obs.*
Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure. *Shak.*

— **doubt'less-ly**, *adv.* — **doubt'less-ness**, *n.*

doubt'less, *adv.* Undoubtedly; without doubt; unquestionably; certainly; doubtlessly; no doubt.

doubt'ous (dout'ŭs), *a.* Also **doutous**. [OF. *dotos*, *douteus*, F. *douteux*.] *Obs.* **a** Doubtful; also, doubting. *Chaucer.* **b** Dreadful; fearsome. — **doubt'ous-ly**, *adv. Obs.*

douce (do͞os), *a.* [F. *doux*, masc., *douce*, fem., sweet, fr. L. *dulcis* sweet.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Sweet; pleasant; neat; tidy. **b** Sober; prudent; sedate, modest.
And this is a *douce*, honest man. *Scott.*

— **douce'ly**, *adv.* — **douce'ness**, *n.*

dou'cet (do͞o'sĕt), **dow'cet, dow'set** (dou'-), *n.* [F. *doucet* sweet, dim. of *doux*. Cf. DULCET.] **1.** A custard. *Obs.*
2. *pl.* The testicles of a deer.
3. A flutelike wind instrument. *Obs.*

‖ **dou'ceur'** (do͞o'sûr'), *n.* [F., fr. *doux* sweet. See DOUCE.] **1.** Gentleness and sweetness of manner; agreeableness; amiability. *Obs., except as French.* *Chesterfield.*
2. An amiable remark or speech; a compliment. *Obs.*
3. A gift for service done or to be done; an honorarium; present; bonus; tip; sometimes, a bribe. *Burke.*

douche (do͞osh), *n.* [F., fr. It. *doccia*, fr. *docciare* to flow, pour, fr. assumed LL. *ductiare*, fr. L. *ducere*, *ductum*, to lead, conduct (water). See DUCT.] **1.** A jet or current of water or vapor directed upon a part or into a cavity of the body to benefit it; also, a bath taken by means of a douche.
2. *Med.* A syringe.

Douche, *v. t. & i.*; DOUCHED (do͞osht); DOUCH'ING. [Cf. F. *doucher*.] To administer or take a douche.

dough (dō), *n.* [ME. *dagh*, *dogh*, *dow*, AS. *dāh*; akin to D. *deeg*, G. *teig*, Icel. *deig*, Sw. *deg*, Dan. *dei*g, Goth *daigs*; also, to Goth. *deigan* to knead, L. *fingere* to form, shape, Skr. *dih* to smear; cf. Gr. τεῖχος wall, θιγγάνειν to touch, handle. Cf. FEIGN, FIGURE, DAIRY, DUFF.] **1.** Paste of bread; a soft mass of moistened flour or meal, kneaded or unkneaded, but not yet baked; as, to knead *dough*.
2. Anything of the consistency of such paste.
3. A little pudding or dumpling. *Eng.*
4. Money. *Slang.*

dough'-baked' (dō'bākt'), *a.* Imperfectly baked; hence, not brought to perfection; unfinished; also, of weak or dull understanding. *Obs. or Colloq.*

dough'boy' (dō'boi'), *n.* [*dough* + *boy*.] **1.** A flour dumpling. *Colloq.* *Kipling.*
2. *Mil.* An infantryman. *Slang, U. S.*

dough'face' (dō'fās'), *n.* A nickname for a timid, yielding politician, or a person easily molded. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*

dough'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Easily molded; pliable. *Colloq.*

dough'nut' (dō'nŭt'), *n.* A small cake usually sweetened, often made with yeast, and fried brown in deep fat.

dough'ty (dou'tĭ), *a.*; DOUGH'TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); DOUGH'TI-EST. [ME. *duhti*, *dohti*, *douhti*, brave, valiant, fit, useful, AS. *dohtig* for earlier *dyhtig*; akin to G. *tüchtig*, Dan. *dygtig*, Sw. *dygdig* virtuous, and fr. AS. *dugan* to avail, be of use, be strong, akin to D. *deugen*, OHG. *tugan*, G. *taugen*, Icel. & Sw. *duga*, Dan. *due*, Goth. *dugan*, but of uncertain origin.] Able; strong; valiant; redoubtable; as, a *doughty* hero.
Sir Thopas wex [grew] a *doughty* swain. *Chaucer.*

☞ Now somewhat archaic or used with a flavor of irony or burlesque.

dough'y (dō'ĭ), *a.*; DOUGH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DOUGH'I-EST. Like dough; soft and heavy; pasty; crude; flabby and pale, as, a *doughy* complexion.

Doug'las spruce (dŭg'lăs). [After David *Douglas*, Scotch botanist in America.] A pinaceous tree (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*) of the western United States, called also *Douglas fir* and *Douglas pine*, but more often known in the lumber trade as *red fir*, or *Oregon pine*. It is a tall tree with thick bark, flattened evergreen leaves, and pendulous cones with thin scales and aristate bracts. On account of its hard wood and great size, it is the most important timber tree of the West, where it largely replaces pine for construction. The wood varies in color and grain, and contains much pitch.

dour (do͞or), *a.* [Cf. F. *dur*, L. *durus*.] Hard; fierce; hardy; bold; inflexible, obstinate; sour in aspect. *Scot.*

— **dour'ly**, *adv.* — **dour'ness**, *n.*

dou'rine (do͞o'rēn), *n.* *Veter.* A contagious disease of equines transmitted only by copulation and caused by the animal parasite *Trypanosoma equiperdum*. It is characterized by inflammation of the genitals, depigmentation of the skin, the formation of subcutaneous œdematous plaques, paralysis, and death.

douse, dowse (dous), *v. t.*; DOUSED, DOWSED (doust); DOUS'ING, DOWS'ING. [Etym. unknown.] **1.** To plunge suddenly into water; to duck; to immerse.
2. To throw water upon; to drench.

douse, *v. i.* **1.** To fall, or be plunged, suddenly into water.
2. See DOWSE, *v. i.*

douse, dowse, *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *doesen* to strike.] **1.** To strike; to punch; to beat. *Obs.*
2. *Naut.* To lower in haste; to strike, as a sail; to close; to stow; hence, *Slang*, to cease; to quit.
3. To take off; to doff. *Colloq.*
4. To extinguish; as, to *douse* the glim (to put out the light). *Slang or Cant.*
5. To pay out, as money. *Obs. or Dial.* *Washington.*

douse, dowse, *n.* A blow; a stroke. *Now Rare.* *Scott.*

dous'ing, dows'ing (dous'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DOUSE, DOWSE. — **dousing**, *or* **dowsing, chock**, *Shipbuilding*, one of several pieces fayed across the apron and lapped in the knightheads, or inside planking above the upper deck.

dou'ze-pers' (do͞o'zē-pârz'), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **dou'ze-per'** (-pẽr'). [F. *les douze pairs* (OF. *per*).] **1.** A body of twelve peers or companions in French romance and history. In the Charlemagne romances and chansons de geste they are twelve paladins, or great warriors, who form a sort of guard of honor to Charlemagne. Their names are variously given. In the "Chanson de Roland" (Song of Roland) they are Roland, Oliver, Ivon, Ivory, Oton, Berengier, Samson, Anseis, Gerin, Gerier, Engelier, and Gerard de Rousillon. Other prominent names sometimes included are Ogier the Dane and Archbishop Turpin of Rheims. The later historical twelve peers of France were twelve great feudatories, six spiritual and six temporal lords, supposed to represent the douzepers of the Charlemagne romances.
2. Great nobles, knights, or the like. *Obs.*

dove (dŭv), *colloq. pret.* of DIVE.

dove (dŭv), *n.* [ME. *dove*, *duve*, *douve*, AS. *dūfe* (not found, unless in the compound *dūfe-doppa* translating L. *pelicanus*); akin to OS. *dūba*, D. *duif*, OHG. *tūba*, G. *taube*, Icel. *dūfa*, Sw. *dufva*, Dan. *due*, Goth. *dūbō*, perh. from the root of E. *dive*.] **1.** A pigeon; any of numerous birds of the family Columbidæ. *Dove* and *pigeon* are practically synonymous, but in ordinary usage *pigeon* is a somewhat broader term, used of all birds of the family Columbidæ. To the domestic pigeon and to various wild species both terms are applicable, but *dove* designates specifically many of the smaller species of the family, as the *turtledove*, *mourning dove*, *ground dove*, etc. (see these terms), serving to distinguish them from larger forms to which *pigeon* is more or less exclusively applied. See PIGEON.
2. One regarded as pure and gentle; — used esp. as a word of endearment for a woman or child.
O my *dove*, . . . let me hear thy voice. *Cant.* II. 14.
3. *Eccl.* **a** In Christian symbolism, the emblem of the Holy Spirit; sometimes, the Holy Spirit. **b** A dove-shaped receptacle of gold or silver, hung over the altar in ancient Christian churches in the East and in France, for holding the reserved consecrated bread.
4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = COLUMBA, 2 **b**.

dove color *or* **colour.** A warm gray with a pinkish tone.

— **dove'-col'ored** *or* **-col'oured**, *a.*

dove'cot' (dŭv'kŏt') } *n.* A small house or box, raised
dove'cote' (-kōt', -kŏt') } above the ground, and having compartments, for domestic doves and pigeons to breed in.
Like an eagle in a *dovecote*. *Chaucer.*
Fluttered your Volscians in Corioli. *Shak.*

dove'kie (dŭv'kĭ), *n.* [Dim. of DOVE.] **a** The black guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*). **b** The rotche (*Alle alle*).

dove'like', *a.* Mild as a dove; gentle; pure and lovable.

dove plant. A Central American orchid (*Peristeria elata*), having a tall scape, with numerous fragrant white flowers. The column in the center of the flower resembles a dove. Called also *Holy Ghost plant* and *Holy Spirit plant*.

Do'ver's pow'der (dō'vẽrz). [After Thomas *Dover* (1660-1742), English physician.] *Med.* A powder of ipecac and opium, compounded in the United States with sugar of milk, but in England (as formerly in the United States) with potassium sulphate, and in France (as in Dr. Dover's original prescription) with potassium nitrate, potassium sulphate, and licorice. It is an anodyne diaphoretic.

dove's'-foot' (dŭvz'fo͝ot'), *n.* **a** Any one of several European species of *Geranium*; in England, esp. *G. molle*, so called from the pedate leaves. **b** The columbine. *Dial. Eng.*

dove'tail' (dŭv'tāl'), *n.* **1.** Anything shaped like a dove's tail, specif., *Carp.*, etc., a flaring tenon, or tongue (shaped like a bird's tail spread), and a mortise, or socket, into which it fits tightly, making an interlocking joint between two pieces which resists pulling apart in all directions except one.

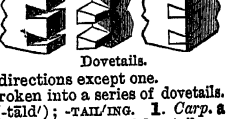
Dovetails.

2. *Her.* A partition line broken into a series of dovetails.

dove'tail', *v. t.*; -TAILED' (-tāld'); -TAIL'ING. **1.** *Carp.* **a** To cut to a dovetail. **b** To join by means of dovetails.
2. To fit in or connect strongly, skillfully, or nicely; to fit ingeniously or nicely; as, to *dovetail* one's arguments.

dove'tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a tail like a dove; having a dovetail; also, *Her.*, broken into dovetails, as a boundary line; pattée; as, a bend *dovetailed*.

dove'tail'er (-tāl'ẽr), *n.* One that dovetails.

dovetail molding *or* **moulding.** *Arch.* A molding of any convex section that is zigzag, like a series of dovetails.

dovetail saw. A kind of small light back saw used for fine accurate work, esp. dovetailing.

dove tick. A mite (*Argas reflexus*) which infests doves and other birds.

dow (dou), *v. t.* [F. *douer*. See DOWER.] To endow or give as an endowment. *Wycliffe.*
He reverenced her from a distance and *dowed* her with all the virtues in the Bible and most of those in Shakespeare. *Kipling.*

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dough'-bird', *n.* = DOE-BIRD.

dough'er, *n* A baker. *Obs.*

dough'face'ism (dō'fās'ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [-NESS.]

dough'i-ness (dō'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See **dough'-knead'ed** (dō'nēd'ĕd), *a.* Like dough; soft. *Obs.*

dought † DOUBT.

dought (dŏt). Dial. Eng. var. of DOUT, *v.*

dought (dout). Obs or Scot & dial Eng pret. of DOW, avail.

dought (*dial.* dŏt; dōt), *n.* [See DOUGHTY.] Doughtiness; power. *Obs. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dought, *a.* Doughty. *Obs.*

dough'ter (dō'tẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. for DAUGHTER.

dough'ti-head, *n.* Doughtiness. *Obs.* [DOUGHTY

dough'ti-ly (dou'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **dough'ti-ness**, *n.* See -NESS.

dough'tren. Obs. pl. of DAUGHTER. [spruce.

Doug'las fir. The Douglas

Doug'las Lard'er. When Sir James Douglas, in 1306, retook his castle from the English (see BLACK DOUGLAS, CASTLE DANGEROUS) he had all the provisions in the castle poured into a heap, on which were thrown the bodies of the slain. This was called by the English "The Douglas Larder." [spruce.

Douglas pine. The Douglas

Doug'las's pouch (dŭg'lăs-ĭz). = POUCH OF DOUGLAS.

doukti. † DOUGHTY.

douk. † DUKE.

douk (do͞ok). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DUCK, bird; DUCK, *v.*

Dou-kho-bors'. Var. of DUKHOBORS.

douk'it (do͞ok'ĭt). Scot. form of *ducked*, p. p. of DUCK.

doul. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of DOLE, grief; DOWEL; DOWL, *n.* & *v.*

dou'las. † DOWLAS.

doulce. † DOUCE.

dou-lei'a, dou-li'a (do͞o-lī'ȧ). Vars. of DULIA.

dou-loc'ra-cy (do͞o-lŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* Also **du-loc'ra-cy**. [Gr. δουλοκρατία; δοῦλος slave + κρατεῖν to rule.] Government by slaves.

doum. † DUMB. [DUMA

dou'ma (do͞o'mȧ). Var. of

doumb. † DUMB. [DOOM PALM.

doum palm (do͞om). Var. of **doun, doune.** † DO; DONE, DOWN, a hill; DUN.

doun (do͞on). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DOWN.

doun-da'ké (do͞on-dā'kĕ), *n.*, *or* **doundaké bark.** [Native name in West Africa.] *Pharm.* The bark of the country fig.

doung. † DUNG.

doun'geon. † DUNGEON.

doup (doup; do͞op), *n.* [Cf. ONorw. *daup* a long and narrow hollow in the ground with steep sides.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A rounded end or hollow.
2. The buttocks.

doupe (dōp). Var. of DOWP, the bird. *Dial. Eng*

dou'pion' (F. do͞o-pyôN'). Var of DUPION.

dou'ra (do͞o-rȧ'). Var. of DURRA.

dou-rade' (do͞o-rȧd'), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *dourado* gilded, *dourada* a kind of fish. Cf DORADO.] The dorado or dolphin. [RA.

dou'rah (do͞o'rȧ). Var. of DURRA.

doure. † DURE, *v. t.*

dour'lach (do͞or'lĕx). Var. of DORLACH *Scot*

dour'ron-con'ti (do͞o-rŏn-kŏn'tĭ). Var. of DURUKULI.

dou'sa-bel. † DOWSABEL.

douse. Var. of DOUCE.

dous'er. Var. of DOWSER.

dousing rod. See DOWSING ROD.

dousour. † DOUCEUR.

doust. † DOWST. [of DUST.

doust. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

Dou'ster-swiv'el. Her'man (hûr'măn dōo'stẽr-swĭv'ĕl) A German swindler in Scott's "The Antiquary," who pretends to a power of discovering buried treasure with a divining rod.

dout. Doubt. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

dout (dŏt; dout), *v. t.* [*do* + *out*. Cf DOFF.] To put out; to extinguish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

‖ **do ut des** (dō ŭt dēz). [L.] See COMMUTATIVE CONTRACT.

doute † DOUBT. [DAUGHTER.

dou'ter. Obs or dial. Eng for

dout'er (dout'ẽr; dout'ẽr), *n.* An extinguisher, *pl.*, snuffers for candles *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

‖ **do ut fa'ci-as** (dō ŭt fā'shĭ-ăs). [L.] *Law.* See COMMUTATIVE CONTRACT. [*Ref. Sp.*

dout'ful. Doubtful. *Obs. or dial.*

douth (dōth), *n. Obs.* [AS. *duguþ.*] **1.** Worth; manhood.
2 Company of men, as an army.

dout'ous. † DOUBTOUS.

douty. † DOUBTY, DOUGHTY.

douve. † DOVE

‖ **douz' yeux'** (dōōz' yû'). [F.] Sweet eyes; amorous looks.

‖ **dou'zain'** (dōō'zĂN'), *n.* [F., fr. *douze* twelve. Cf. DOZEN.] A poem of twelve lines.

‖ **dou'zaine'** (dōō'zĕn'), *n.* [F., dozen.] In Channel Islands, a body of twelve men representing a parish. — ‖ **dou'zai'nier'** (dōō'zĕn'yā'), *n.*

dou'ze-per' (dōō'zē-pâr'), *n.*, *sing.* of DOUZEPERS.

dou'zième' (dōō'zyĕm'), *n.* [F., twelfth.] See MEASURE.

D. O. V. *Abbr.* Double oil of vitriol, that is, ordinary undiluted sulphuric acid.

dove (dŏv), *v. t.* [Cf DOVER, *v. t.*] To slumber; doze; doat. *Dial. Eng.* [coltsfoot.

dove'-dock' (dŭ vē'-), *n.* The

dove'-eyed' (-īd'), *a* Having eyes like a dove; meek-eyed.

dove flower The flower of the dove plant; also, the plant.

dove hawk. The hen harrier. *Dial. Eng.*

dove'house', *n.* A dovecot.

dove'key Var. of DOVEKIE.

dove'let, *n.* See -LET, dim.

dove'ling, *n.* A young dove.

dove'ly, *a.* Dovelike. *Obs.*

do'ver (dō'vẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *dofna* to become benumbed.] To send into a doze; to stun. *Rare. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

do'ver, *v. i.* To doze; to drowse; to lose consciousness for a moment. *Scot.* — *n.* A drowsy state; a doze. *Scot.*

do'ver grass. The meadow fescue (*Festuca elatior*).

dove'ship (dŭv'shĭp), *n.* See -SHIP. *Nonce Use.*

dove'wood' (dŭv'wo͝od'), *n.* The West Indian tree *Alchornea latifolia* or its wood.

dov'ish (dŭv'ĭsh), *a.* Dovelike; harmless; innocent [DOUGH.

dow. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

dow (dō). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DOVE.

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dow (dou ; *dial. also* dō), *v. i.* [AS *dugan.* See DOUGHTY.] **1.** To have worth, value, validity, availability, or suitableness; to avail; befit; behoove. *Obs.*
2. To be able. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. To prosper; to thrive. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dow'a-ble (dou'a-b'l), *a.* [From DOW, *v. t.*] Capable of being endowed; entitled to dower.

dow'a-ger (-ā-jĕr), *n.* [OF. *douagiere*, fr. *douage* dower. See DOWER.] **1.** *Eng. Law.* A widow endowed, or having a jointure; a widow in the enjoyment of some property, esp. a title, that has come to her from her deceased husband; — often added to a title so enjoyed, as princess *dowager*, queen *dowager*, *dowager* duchess, etc. The title of *dowager* is not customarily assumed until, or unless, there is a wife of the heir of the title of the deceased husband.

Dowager was apparently first used as a title of Mary Tudor, widow of Louis XII.; then of Catherine of Aragon, styled "Princess *Dowager*." *Orf E. D.*

2. An elderly woman of dignified appearance. *Colloq.*

dow'dy (-dĭ), *a.*; -DI-ER (-dĭ-ĕr); -DI-EST. [ME. *doude* a slovenly woman; orig. uncert.] Dressed in a manner neither neat nor becoming; untidily shabby; wearing dingy or cheap finery; awkward and slovenly in dress; slatternly. **Syn.** — See SLOVENLY.

— dow'di-ly, *adv.* **— dow'di-ness**, *n.* **— dow'dy-ish**, *a.*

dow'dy, *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). A woman dressed carelessly or untidily, esp. with soiled or rumpled finery; a slattern.

dow'el (dou'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. G. *dobel* peg, F. *douelle* stave of a cask, surface of an arch.] **1.** A pin, usually of circular section, fitting into corresponding holes in abutting pieces to act as a temporary fastening or to keep them permanently in their proper relative position; also, a round wooden rod or stick used esp. for cutting up into dowels.

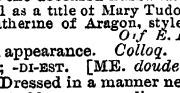

a a Dowels.

2. A piece of wood driven into a wall, so that other pieces may be nailed to it.
3. *Masonry.* A dovetailed cramp.

dow'el (dou'ĕl), *v. t.*; DOW'ELED (-ĕld) or DOW'ELLED; DOW'EL-ING or DOW'EL-LING. To fasten by dowels; to furnish with dowels; as, to *dowel* pieces together.

dowel plate. *Carp.* A hardened steel plate with gauged holes through which dowel pins are driven to shape them.

dow'er (dou'ĕr), *n.* [F. *douaire*, LL. *dotarium*, fr. L. *dos* dower, akin to Gr. δώς gift, and to L. *dare* to give. See 2d DATE, cf. DOT dowry, DOTATION.] **1.** *Law.* That portion of, or interest in, the real estate of a deceased husband which the law gives to his widow during her life. The right of dower is of ancient origin, and in England before the Dower Act (1834) attached to every estate of inheritance (fee simple or fee tail) of which the husband became seized to which any issue by the wife might possibly have been heir. The estate remained subject to this right except only upon the wife's concurrence in a release, which had to be effected by the recovery of a fine. To remedy the inconvenience occasioned, the Dower Act (which affects only dowers of women married since Jan. 1, 1834) was passed, which enables the husband to cut off the dower by conveyance, will, or declaration, leaving to the widow only dower in those lands of which he dies seized, and to which her right of dower has not been taken away by the husband. The Act extended the dower also to equitable estates of inheritance, and to estates in his right but not in his seizin. The common-law dower, answering to the older dos rationalibus (see DOS), is one third; dower by special custom varies in amount, etc., according to the custom. There were abolished also three older forms of dower: **ad ostium ecclesiæ**, at the church door, i. e. at the marriage; **ex assensu patris**, by the father's assent, i. e. out of his lands; and **de la plus belle**, of the best part (of certain socage lands with release of lands held in chivalry). In the United States dower in general, except as to the method of release by fine, conforms to the English common-law dower, although variously regulated by statutes in the different States. In some States it has been abolished, and the wife has been given a distributive share in the husband's estate. During the husband's life the wife has at common law a vested interest in his dowable property, which is called her *inchoate* right of dower. In Mohammedan law dower is of two classes: *prompt dower* and *deferred dower* (which see).

2. The property which a woman brings to a husband in marriage; — now usually called *dowry.* See DOWRY, *n.*, 2.

His wife brought in *dower* Cilicia's crown. *Dryden*

3. Property given, as under the tribal customs of some races, by a man to or for his bride; dowry.
4. That with which one is endowed; endowment; dowry.

How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dower!* *Sir J. Davies*

Man in his primeval *dower* arrayed. *Wordsworth*

dow'er (dou'ĕr), *v. t.*; DOW'ERED (-ĕrd); DOW'ER-ING. To supply with a dower or dowry; to endow.

When she marries I will *dower* her. *Ld. Lytton.*

Nature had so richly *dowered* him. *J. A. Symonds*

dow'ie, dow'y (dou'ĭ; dō'ĭ), *a.*; DOW'I-ER; DOW'I-EST. [Cf. DULL, *a.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Melancholy; sad; dismal; low-spirited. "I wander *dowie* up the glen." *Burns.*
2. Weak; weary; in ill health. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

— dow'i-ly, *adv.* **— dow'i-ness**, *n.*

dow'itch-er (dou'ĭch-ĕr), *n.* [Of Amer. Ind. origin; cf. Mohawk and Cayuga *ta-wis*, Onondaga *ta-wish*, the name for the snipe.] An American long-billed snipe of the genus *Macrorhamphus*, intermediate in characters between the true snipe (genus *Gallinago*) and the sandpipers. There are two closely allied species (*M. griseus* and *M. scolopaceus*), found chiefly in eastern and western North America, respectively, but wintering largely in Central or South America. They are called *red-breasted snipe* (but should not be confounded with the red-breasted sandpiper or knot), also *brownback* when in summer plumage, and *grayback* when in winter plumage, from their prevailing colors at those seasons. They are the tamest and most easily killed of the larger snipe, and are fast being exterminated.

dowl, *or* **dowle** (doul), *n.* [Cf. OF. *douille* soft.] Feathery or wool-like down, filament (of a feather). *Shak.*

No feather, or *dowle* of a feather *De Quincey.*

dow'las (dou'lăs), *n.* [From *Daoulas*, in Brittany. *Oxf. E. D.*] A coarse linen cloth made in the north of England and in Scotland, now nearly replaced by calico. *Shak.*

down (doun), *n.* [Icel. *dūnn*, akin to Sw. *dun*, Dan. *dun*, LG. *dune*, G *daune.*] **1.** A covering of soft fluffy feathers, as that possessed by young birds (esp. precocial birds) before they acquire their coat of ordinary feathers; also, one of the soft feathers composing it. Down occurs also under the ordinary feathers of adult birds, being especially thick in members of the duck family and certain other aquatic birds. That produced by the eider ducks is especially valued for its fineness and softness. Down feathers are very short-stemmed, with a short soft rachis, or none at all, in which case the barbs are sessile in a tuft at the end of the quill. The barbs are soft, the barbules threadlike, and the hamuli wanting.
2. A soft hairy outgrowth, as that which first appears on the human face, or the pubescence of plants.
3. *Bot.* **a** The coma of certain seeds. **b** The pappus of a composite flower, as the thistle.
4. That which is made of down, as a bed or pillow; that which affords ease and repose, like a bed of down.

When in the *down* I sink my head,
Sleep, Death's twin brother, times my breath. *Tennyson.*

in the down, covered with down; — said of young birds that have not yet acquired their ordinary feathers.

down, *v. t.* To cover, ornament, line, or stuff with down. *R.*

down, *n.* [ME. *dun*, *doun*, hill, AS. *dūn*; prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *dūn* hill, fortified hill, Gael. *dun* heap, hillock, hill, W. *dın* a fortified hill or mount; akin to E. *town.* See TOWN; cf. DOWN, *adv. & prep.*, DUNE.] **1.** A hill; esp., a bank or hillock of sand thrown up by the wind on or near the shore; a flattish-topped hill; — usually in *pl.*

She went by dale, and she went by *down.* *Tennyson.*

2. A tract of open upland, often undulating and covered with fine turf which serves chiefly for the grazing of sheep; — usually in *pl.*; specif., *pl.*, the treeless chalk uplands along the south and southeast coast of England.
3. [*cap.*] *pl.* A roadstead in the North Sea, inside the Goodwin Sands, between the North and South Forelands, near Deal, a famous rendezvous for ships.
4. [*cap.*] A sheep of any breed originating in the Downs of southern England, esp. one of the Southdown breed.

down, *adv.* [For older *adown*, AS. *adūn*, *adūne*, *of dune*; prop., from or off the hill. See DOWN a hill; cf. ADOWN.] **1.** In the direction of gravity, or toward the center of the earth; toward or in a lower place or position; below; — the opposite of *up.*
2. Hence, in many derived uses; as: **a** From a higher to a lower position, lit. or fig.; in a descending direction; from the top of an ascent; from an upright position; to or towards the ground or floor or any surface considered as a basis upon or against which a thing rests; to or into a lower or an inferior state; as, into a state of humility, disgrace, misery, subjection, restraint, or the like; into a state of rest; — with verbs indicating motion.

It will be rain to-night. Let it come *down.* *Shak*
And that drags *down* his life. *Tennyson.*

The French . . shone *down* [i. e., *outshone*] the English. *Shak.*

He thinks that as a man he is her superior, and consciously or unconsciously talks *down* to her. *James Bryce.*

b In a low or the lowest position, lit. or fig.; at the bottom of a descent; below the horizon; on the ground or floor or any surface considered as a basis on or against which a thing rests; in a condition of humility, dejection, misery, subjection, or the like; in a state of quiet.

The moon is *down;* I have not heard the clock. *Shak.*
He that is *down* needs fear no fall. *Bunyan.*

3. From a past time; from a remoter or higher antiquity.

Venerable men! you have come *down* to us from a former generation. *D. Webster.*

4. In a direction conventionally or temporarily considered as the opposite of *up*, regardless of actual descent; as, he has gone *down* South; he paced up and *down* in a rage. In England, persons in London or in a university, esp. Oxford or Cambridge, go *down* when they go away.
5. From a greater to a less bulk, amount, or strength, or from a thinner to a thicker consistence; as, to boil *down* in cookery; to bring *down* the price.
6. On paper or other writing material; as, to write *down.*
7. On or upon a table or counter; hence, (paid) in cash or on the spot; as, to pay part *down* and part on time
8. *Theat.* Toward the front of the stage.

☞ *Down* is often used elliptically with verbs so as to have the force of a verb, an adjective, etc., as where *down* is used for *go down*, *come down*, *tear down*, *take down*, *put down*, *haul down*, or the like, esp. in command or exclamation, or where it is used predicatively with *is*, *was*, etc., as in "he was *down.*"

Down, therefore, and beg mercy of the duke *Shak.*
If he be hungry . . bread alone will *down.* *Locke.*

Down is also used intensively; as, to be loaded *down;* to fall *down;* to hang *down;* to drop *down.*

The temple of Heræ at Argos was burnt *down* *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

For various phrases beginning with *down* see the first noun, verb, or other main word of the phrase sought for.

Down East, in or into Maine or other districts on or near the eastern coast of New England. *U. S.* — **d. helm,** *Naut.*, an order to the helmsman to put the helm to leeward. — **d. in the mouth,** dejected, chopfallen. *Colloq.* — **d. on one's luck,** in ill luck. *Colloq.* — **d. to the ground,** wholly; thoroughly. *Colloq.* — **d. with,** take down; throw down; put down; — used in energetic command. "*Down with* the palace; fire it." *Dryden.* — **to be d. on,** to dislike and treat harshly; to bear a grudge against. *Slang.* — **to lay d.,** to expound; to state positively. *Colloq.*

down (doun), *prep.* [From DOWN, *adv.*] **1.** In a descending direction along; from a higher to a lower place upon or within; at a lower place in or on; as, *down* a hill or a well.
2. Hence: Along over or through towards the mouth or the sea; as, to sail or swim *down* a stream, an inlet, a bay.
3. Along, over, or through in a direction conventionally or temporarily considered as the opposite of *up*, without regard to actual descent; as, up and *down* the room.
4. Sometimes short for *down to*, or *down in* (a place that is, or is considered as, down in direction); as, *down* town, *down* cellar.

down the country, in the direction of the sea, or of the part where rivers discharge their waters into the ocean. — **d. the sound,** in the direction of the ebbing tide; toward the sea. — **d. the wind,** in the direction in which the wind is blowing.

down, *v. t.*; DOWNED (dound); DOWN'ING. To cause to go down; to put down; to overthrow, as in wrestling; hence, to subdue; to bring down. *Archaic or Colloq.* "To *down* proud hearts." *Sir P. Sidney.*

down, *v. i.* To go down; to descend. *Locke.*

down, *a.* **1.** Downward; descending; going down; sloping; as, a *down* stroke; a *down* grade; a *down* train.
2. Downcast; as, a *down* look. *Rare.*
3. Downright; absolute; positive; as, a *down* denial. *Obs.*
4. *Golf.* Behind one's opponent one or more holes, — opposed to *up.*
5. *Football.* Of the ball, not in play because either: (1) Its holder cries "down," (2) its progress is wholly stopped, or (3) the officials stop the play for any reason. *U. S.*

☞ See *Note* at end of DOWN, *adv.*

down draft, a downward draft, as in a flue, chimney, shaft of a mine, etc. — **d. gate.** = DOWN RUNNER. — **d. pipe,** a drain pipe leading down the wall of a building. — **d. runner,** *Founding,* a runner leading directly from the runner basin.

down, *n.* **1.** The refrain of a song. *Obs.*
2. A descent; hence, a reverse of fortune, a low state.

If the *downs* of life too much outnumber the ups. *M. Arnold.*

3. A grudge; a dislike; a feeling of being down upon. *Colloq., Australia & Eng.*
4. *Football.* The period between the beginning of a play and the moment when the ball is next declared down or the play ceases. *U. S.*

down'cast' (doun'kăst'), *a.* **1.** Cast down; dejected.
2. Of looks, cast downward; directed to the ground, from bashfulness, modesty, dejection, or guilt.

'T is love, said she; and then my *downcast* eyes,
And guilty dumbness, witnessed my surprise. *Dryden.*

— down'cast'ly, *adv.* **— down'cast'ness**, *n.*

down'cast', *n.* **1.** A casting down; overthrow.
2. Downcast or melancholy look.
3. A ventilating shaft down which the fresh air passes in circulating through a mine, the hold of a ship, etc.; the current of air through the shaft.

down'cast', *v. t.* To cast down; to deject. *Archaic.*

down'come' (-kŭm'), *n.* **1.** A coming down; descent; sudden fall; downfall; overthrow. *Milton.*
2. = DOWNCOMER **a.**

down'com'er (-kŭm'ĕr), *n.* A pipe to conduct something downwards; specif.: **a** *Iron Manuf.* A pipe for leading the hot gases from the top of a blast furnace downward to the regenerators, boilers, etc. **b** *Steam Engin.* In some water-tube boilers, a tube larger in diameter than the water tubes to conduct the water from each top drum to a bottom drum, thus completing the circulation.

down'-east', *a.* Living in, or coming from, northeastern New England, esp. Maine, or Nova Scotia. *Colloq., U. S.*

— down'-east'er (-ēs'tĕr), *n.* *Colloq, U. S.*

down'fall' (-fôl'), *n.* **1.** A sudden fall; a body falling.

Those cataracts or *downfalls* aforesaid. *Holland.*

2. A sudden descent from rank or state, reputation or happiness; destruction; ruin.

Dire were the consequences which would follow the *downfall* of so important a place. *Motley.*

3. A pit; a precipice; an abyss. *Obs.*
4. A trap in which something falls and imprisons or injures the prey when the trap is sprung.

down'fall'en (-fôl'n), *a.* Fallen; ruined. *Carew.*

down'fall'ing, *a.* Falling down; decaying.

down'flow' (-flō'), *n.* A flowing down; also, that which flows or runs down.

down'haul' (-hôl'), *n.* *Naut.* A rope to haul down, or to assist in hauling down, a sail; as, a staysail *downhaul.*

down'heart'ed (-här'tĕd, 87), *a.* Dejected; low-spirited.

— down'heart'ed-ly, *adv.* **— down'heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

down'hill' (-hĭl'), *adv.* Towards the bottom of a hill; downwards; as, water runs *downhill.*

down'hill', *n.* Declivity; descent; slope.

Th' icy *downhills* of this slippery life. *Du Bartas (trans.).*

down'hill', *a.* Declivous; descending; sloping. "A *downhill* greensward." *Congreve.*

Down'ing Street (doun'ĭng). A short street between St. James's Park and Whitehall in the West End of London. In it are the Foreign Office and other government offices, and hence it has come to be a synonym for the British administration or government. It is named after Sir George Downing (d. 1684).

down'ly'ing (-lī'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The time or act of going to bed; time of repose. *Obs. or R.* *Cavendish.*
2. The lying-in of a woman. *Dial. Eng.*

down'pour' (doun'pōr'; 201), *n.* A pouring or streaming downwards; esp., a heavy or continuous rain.

down'right' (doun'rīt'; doun'rĭt'), *adv.* **1.** Straight down; perpendicularly. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. In plain terms; without ceremony.

We shall chide *downright,* if I longer stay *Shak.*

3. Without delay; at once; straightway. *Obs.*
4. Thoroughly; completely; out and out.

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dow (dou). Var. of DROW.
dow (dou), *v. i.* [Cf. DULL.] To fade; to dull; to become drowsy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dow'age, *n.* [OF. *douage.*] Dowry. *Obs.* [See -ISM.]
dow'a-ger-ism (-ā-jĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* **dowaire** ✝ DOWER.
dow'ar (dou'ăr). Var of DOUAR.
dowary. ✝ DOWRY. [BIBLE.]
Doway Bible. Var. of DOUAY
dow'bart. ✝ DULBERT.
dow'cet. ✝ DOUCET.
dowcht. Obs or Scot. pret. of DOW, to avail.
dow'cote (dou'kōt), *n.* Pigeon house; dovecot. *Scot.*
dowd, *n.* A dowdy person, usually a woman. *Rare.*
dowd, *n* A nightcap; a woman's cap. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng*
dowe ✝ DOUGH, DOW, to enrich.
dowe (*Scot.* dō). Obs or Scot. var. of DOW, to avail. [DOW
dowed (doud), *pret. & p. p.* of
dowel pin. = DOWEL *n.*, 1.
dowen, *p. a.* [Cf. ME. *dolven*, p. p. of *delven* to dig, to bury. See DELVE.] Buried. *Obs.*
dower, *n.* [Cf F. *douve* ditch, a sort of cave or burrow, OF. also *douvre*, *doue.*] A burrow, as of rabbits. *Obs.*
dow'er-al (dou'ĕr-ăl), *a.* Dotal.
dow'erd Dowered. *Ref. Sp.*
dow'er-ess. *n.* A dowager.
dower house. A house forming part of a widow's dower. *Eng.*
dowerie ✝ DOWRY.
dow'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
dow'er-y (dou'ĕr-ĭ). Var. of DOWRY.
dowf (d o u f), *a.* Also **dowff, douf, douff.** [Icel. *daufr* deaf; cf. D. *doof.* See DEAF.] *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Lacking force; hence, heavy; flat; stupid.
2. Dismal; melancholy.
3. Dull; hollow; — of sound.
dow'fart (dou'fărt; dō'-), *a.* Dull; stupid. *Scot.* — *n.* A stupid fellow. *Scot.*
dowfe ✝ DOVE.
Dow'ie-ite (dou'ĭ-īt), *n.* [After John Alexander *Dowie* (1847-1907), founder of the sect.] A member of the Christian Catholic Church See under CHRISTIAN. *a.* — **Dow'ie-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
dow'itch (dou'ĭch), *n.* = DOWITCHER. *Local, U. S.*
dowk ✝ DUCK, bird.
dowk (*Scot.* dōōk). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DUCK, v.
dowl ✝ DOOL.
dowl Var. of DOWLE, filament
dowle (*dial.* doul) Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DOWL, down.
dowle ✝ DOLE, grief; DOOL, boundary; DOOLY; DOWEL.
dowle ✝ DOOLY
dow'less (d o u'lĕs; dō'-). *a.* [See D O W to be worthy.] Strengthless; infirm. *Scot.*
dow'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [Cf. DULL.] Doleful; lonely. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *adv.* Dolefully. *Obs.*
dow'na (dou'nă), *v.* Cannot. *Scot.*
down'bear', *v. t.* To bear down; to depress; to oppress. *Obs*
down'beard', *n.* The downy achene of the thistle. *Rare.*
down'by (*Scot.* dōōn'bĭ), *adv.* Down that way. *Scot.*
down'-draw' (*Scot.* dōōn'-), **down'-drug'** (-drŭg'), *n.* A depressing or down-dragging influence *Scot.*
down'gate, *n.* [*down*, adv + *gate* a way, a going.] Descent *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
down'gyved' (doun'jīvd'), *a.* Hanging down like gyves. *Obs.*
down'i-ly (doun'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a downy manner. *Rare.*
down'i-ness. *n.* See -NESS
down'land. *n* A lowland *Rare.*
down'land, *n.* Land consisting of downs; hilly country; specif. [*cap.*], the region of the North and South Downs. *Eng.*
down'less, *a* See -LESS.
down'-lie', *v. i.* To lie down.
down'looked' (-lōōkt'), *a.* Downcast in countenance, as from guilt or modesty. *Obs. or R.*
down'-mon'ey, *n.* Money paid down when a bargain is made. *Local, U. S.*
down'most (doun'mōst), *adv. & a* Farthest down
down'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

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down'right' (doun'rīt'), *a.* **1** Directed vertically downwards; descending straight down.
2. Plain; direct; unceremonious; blunt; positive.
A man of plain, *downright* character. *Scott.*
3. Absolute; thorough; plain; as, a *downright* lie.
The *downright* impossibilities charged upon it. *South.*
Syn. — See FORTHRIGHT.
— down'right'ly, *adv.* **— down'right'ness,** *n.*

down'right', *n.* **1.** A perpendicular. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
2. An inferior short-staple wool; — usually in *pl.*

down'rush' (-rŭsh'), *n.* A rushing down.

down'set' (-sĕt'), *a. Her.* Of a fess, having one half on a specified side set lower down than the other by an amount equal to its width; as, a fess *downset* on the dexter side.

down'stairs' (-stârz'), *adv.* Down the stairs; on or to a lower floor. — *a.* (*pron.* doun'stârz'). Below stairs, as, a *downstairs* room.

down'stairs', *n.* The part of the house below stairs; the lower floor or floors.

down'stream' (-strēm'), *adv.* Down the stream.

down'take' (-tāk'), *n. Engin.* A pipe, duct, or flue, which leads downward, as for air, gas, or water.

down'throw' (-thrō'), *n.* **1.** Act or process of throwing down; state of being overthrown; overthrow; as, the sudden *downthrow* of a reputation.
2. *Mining.* See THROW, *n.*

down tree. The corkwood (*Ochroma lagopus*) of the West Indies and Central America, the seeds of which are invested with thick, cottony fibers.

down'trod' (doun'trŏd') } *a.* Trodden down; tram-
down'trod'den (-trŏd'n; 87) } pled down; abused by superior power. *Shak.* **— down'trod'den-ness,** *n.*

down'ward (-wĕrd) } *adv.* [AS. *adūnweard.* See DOWN,
down'wards (-wĕrdz) } *adv.*; -WARD.] **1.** From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course; as, to tend, move, roll, look, or take root, *downward* or *downwards.*
"Looking *downwards.*" *Pope.*
Their heads they *downward* bent. *Drayton.*
2. From a higher to a lower condition, toward misery, humility, disgrace, or ruin.
And *downward* fell into a groveling swine. *Milton.*
3. From a remote or earlier time; from an ancestor or predecessor; from one to another in a descending line.

down'ward, *a.* **1.** Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place; tending toward the earth or its center, or toward a lower level; declivous.
With *downward* force
That drove the sand along he took his way *Dryden.*
2. Descending from a head, origin, or source; as, a *downward* line of descent.
3. Tending to a lower state; depressed, dejected; as, *downward* thoughts. *Sir P. Sidney.*
4. Being below; lower. *Rare. Campbell.*
— down'ward-ly, *adv.* **— down'ward-ness,** *n.*

down'weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* To weigh or press down.

down'y (doun'ī), *a.*; DOWN'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DOWN'I-EST. **1.** Covered with down, or with pubescence or soft hairs.
2. Made of, or resembling, down. Hence, fig., Soft, placid; soothing; quiet. "A *downy* shower." *Keble.*
Time steals on with *downy* feet. *Young*
3. Cunning; wary; knowing. *Slang, Eng. Latham.*

downy mildew, any of several destructive diseases of plants due to parasitic fungi of the order Peronosporales, esp. *Plasmopara viticola* and *Phytophthora infestans,* attacking the grape and potato respectively. They form whitish masses of conidiophores on the under sides of the leaves. Also, the fungus itself. — **d. myrtle,** a handsome evergreen myrtaceous shrub (*Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*) with downy branches, large leaves, and pink flowers succeeded by edible berrylike fruits. It is cultivated for ornament in the southern United States. In India, where it is native, it is known as *hill gooseberry.* — **d. oat grass.** See GRASS, *Table I.* — **d. woodpecker,** a small and widely distributed North American black-and-white woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens*).

down'y, *a.* Of the nature of, or characterized by, downs. *R.*

dow'ry (dou'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Contr. from *dowery*; cf. LL. *dotarium.* See DOWER.] **1** A widow's dower.
2. The money, goods, or estate, which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; a bride's portion on her marriage; dot.
3. A gift of property by a man to or for his bride; dower.
Ask me never so much *dowry* and gift, and I will give ... but give me the damsel to wife. *Gen.* XXXIV 12.
4. Gift of nature; talent; endowment.

dowse (douz), *v. i.*; DOWSED (douzd); DOWS'ING. To use the dipping or divining rod, as in search of water, ore, etc.

dows'er (douz'ẽr), *n.* A divining rod for dowsing; also, one who uses the divining rod.

Dow'son gas (dou'sŭn). Semiwater gas, specif. a variety introduced by Joseph E. Dowson (b. 1844), English engineer, for driving gas engines.

dox'o-log'i-cal (dŏk'sō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to doxology; giving praise to God. — **dox'o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dox-ol'o-gize (dŏk-sŏl'ō-jīz), *v. i. & t.*; DOX-OL'O-GIZED (-jīzd); DOX-OL'O-GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). To give glory to God, as in a doxology; to praise God with doxologies.

dox-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [LL. *doxologia,* Gr. δοξολογία, fr. δοξολόγος praising, giving glory; δόξα opinion, estimation, glory, praise (from δοκεῖν to think, imagine) + λέγειν to speak: cf. F. *doxologie.* See DOGMA, LEGEND.] **1.** Praise to the Deity; thanksgiving. *Obs.*
2. A kind of hymn or formula, commonly short, expressing praise to God, esp. one used in Christian worship; a form of praise to God designed to be sung, chanted, or said by the choir or the congregation, as the *greater doxology* (the Gloria in Excelsis), the *lesser doxology* (the Gloria Patri), or, esp., the stanza beginning "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow!" from Bishop Ken's Morning and Evening Hymn.
David breaks forth into these triumphant praises and *doxologies.* *South.*

dox'y (dŏk'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DOXIES (-sĭz). [Cf. DUCK a pet.]
1. A loose wench, a disreputable sweetheart. *Shak.*
2. A sweetheart. *Dial. Eng.*

dox'y, *n.* [See ORTHODOXY, HETERODOXY, etc.] Opinion; doctrine; esp., religious opinion. Cf. -ISM.
He [Bp Warburton] has the credit, too, of the famous distinction between orthodoxy and heterodoxy. "Orthodoxy is my *doxy,* and heterodoxy is another man's *doxy*" *J. S. Watson.*

‖ **doy'en'** (*F.* dwà'yăN'), *n.* [F. See DEAN.] **1.** A leader of ten. *Obs.*
2. Lat., a dean; the senior member of a body or group.
"This *doyen* of newspapers." *A. R. Colquhoun.*

doze (dōz), *v. i.*; DOZED (dōzd); DOZ'ING (dōz'ĭng). [Cf. Icel. *dūsa* to doze, Dan. *dose* to make dull, heavy, or drowsy, *dös* dullness, drowsiness, *dosig* drowsy.] To slumber; to sleep lightly, to be in a dull or stupefied condition, as if half asleep; to be drowsy.

doze, *v. t.* **1.** To pass or spend in drowsiness, as, to *doze* away one's time.
2. To make dull; to stupefy; to muddle; to perplex. *Obs.*

doze, *n.* A light sleep; a drowse. *Tennyson.*

dozed (dōzd), *a.* Unsound from decay, as from dry rot; — said of timber.

doz'en (dŭz'n), *n.*; *pl.* DOZEN (before another noun), DOZENS (-nz). [ME. *doseine, dosen,* OF. *doseine,* F. *douzaine,* fr. *douze* twelve, fr. L. *duodecim; duo* two + *decem* ten. See TWO, TEN; cf. DUODECIMAL.] **1.** A collection of twelve objects; a tale or set of twelve; — with or without *of* before the substantive which follows. "Some six or seven *dozen* of Scots." "A *dozen* sons." *Shak.*
2. An indefinite small number. *Milton.*
3. [Usually *pl.*] A kind of coarse woolen cloth. *Obs.*

doz'en-er (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *dizenier,* fr. *dizaine* a group of ten, fr. *dix* ten, L. *decem.* See TEN.] **a** A member of a tithing *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A borough constable or ward officer. *Obs.*

doz'enth (dŭz'nth), *a.* Twelfth.

doz'y (dōz'ĭ), *a.*; DOZ'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DOZ'I-EST. **1.** Drowsy; inclined to doze; sleepy; sluggish, as, a *dozy* head. *Dryden.*
2. In a state of decay; as, *dozy* wood or fruit.

drab (drăb), *n.* [AS. *drabbe* dregs, lees; akin to D. *drab, drabbe,* dregs, G. *treber;* cf. also Gael. *drabag* a slattern, *drabach* slovenly. Cf. DRAFF.] **1** A slatternly woman.
2. A strumpet.

drab, *v. i.*; DRABBED (drăbd); DRAB'BING. To associate with strumpets; to wench. *Beau. & Fl.*

drab, *n.* [F. *drap* cloth, LL. *drappus;* of unknown origin. Cf. DRAPE.] **1.** A kind of thick woolen cloth of dull brownish yellow, or yellowish gray, color.
2. A dull brownish yellow or yellowish gray color.

drab, *a.* Of the color of drab.

Dra'ba (drā'bă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δράβη a kind of cress.] *Bot.* A very large genus of brassicaceous herbs, of temperate and arctic regions. They are low, tufted, often scapose plants, with small flowers and oblong or linear silicles. Many species are called *whitlow grass.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

drab'bet (drăb'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [See DRAB cloth.] A coarse drab linen fabric, or duck, used for smockfrocks, etc. *Eng.*

drab'bish (-ĭsh), *a.* Having the character of a drab.

drab'bish, *a.* Somewhat drab in color.

drab'ble (drăb''l), *v. t.*; DRAB'BLED (-'ld); DRAB'BLING (drăb'lĭng). [ME. *drabelen;* cf. LG. *drabbeln* to splash, spatter.] To draggle; to wet and befoul by draggling; as, to *drabble* a gown or cloak.

drab'ble, *v. i.* **1.** To be or become wet and muddy; to dabble in or go through wet or miry places.
2. To fish with a rod and a long line which is drawn along through the water; as, to *drabble* for barbels.

drab'ble, *n.* Act of drabbling. *Rare.*

drab'ble-tail', *n.* A draggle-tail; a slattern.

Dra-cæ'na (drā-sē'nă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δράκαινα she-dragon.] *Bot.* **a** A genus of liliaceous shrubs or trees, natives of the warmer parts of the Old World. They differ from *Tætsia* chiefly by the larger flowers and the solitary ovule in each cell of the ovary. *D. draco* is the celebrated dragon tree of the Canary Islands. Several species are common in hothouses. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant of the genus *Dracæna* or of the allied genus *Tætsia.*

drachm (drăm), *n.* [See DRAM, DRACHMA.] **1.** A drachma.
2. = DRAM.

drach'ma (drăk'mă), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MAS (-măz), L. -MÆ (-mē). [L., fr. Gr. δραχμή. See DRAM.] **1. a** An ancient Greek weight of several different values, equivalent, by the Attic standard, to about 67.3 grains (4.36 grams) and by the standard used for the cistophorus of Asia Minor to about 49.1 gr. (3.18 g.). **b** Hence, any of several modern weights. See WEIGHT. Specif., *Pharm.*, a dram. See DRAM, *n.*, 1.
2. An ancient Greek silver coin weighing a drachma. At the ratio of 12 to 1, common in ancient times, the normal Attic silver drachma was worth in gold 24.1 cents (about 1s.), the cistophoric drachma, 17.6 cents (8½d.).
3. A gold monetary unit of modern Greece equivalent to the franc and worth 19.3 cents; 100 lepta; also, a silver coin of this value.

Dra'co (drā'kō), *n.*; *gen.* DRACONIS (drā-kō'nĭs). [L. See DRAGON.] **1.** *Astron.* A northern circumpolar constellation within which is the north pole of the ecliptic; the Dragon. Some of its brightest stars lie between Vega and the Little Dipper.
2. *Zool.* A genus of agamoid lizards. See FLYING DRAGON.

Dra'co-ceph'a-lum (drā'kō-sĕf'ā-lŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δράκων dragon + κεφαλή head.] *Bot.* A genus of menthaceous herbs of temperate Europe and Asia, with a single species (*D. parvıflorum*) of the United States. They resemble *Nepeta,* of which the catnip is representative, but have a 2-lipped calyx. Several species are cultivated

Dra-co'ni-an (drā-kō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Draco, an archon and member of the Athenian eupatridæ, or the code of laws which is said to have been framed about 621 B. C. by him as thesmothete. In them the penalty for all offenses was death, and they seemed so severe to a later age that they were said to be written in blood and not in ink, although in fact they recorded the customary punishments of the time, and were associated with the institution of the Ephetæ, the termination of the arbitrary powers of the archons, and other reforms. Hence, barbarously severe, harsh; cruel. — **Dra-co'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

dra-con'ic (-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *draco, -onis,* dragon, fr. Gr. δράκων.] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or like, a dragon.
2. = DRACONTIC.

drac'o-nin (drăk'ō-nĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *draconine.* See DRACO.] *Chem.* A red resin forming the essential basis of the substance known as dragon's blood.

dra-con'tic (drā-kŏn'tĭk), *a.* [From Gr. δράκων, δράκοντος, dragon, in allusion to the terms *dragon's head* and *dragon's tail.*] *Astron.* Belonging to that space of time in which the moon performs one revolution, from ascending node to ascending node. See DRAGON'S HEAD. *Obs.*

dra-con'tine (-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [Gr. δράκων, δράκοντος, dragon.] Like, or belonging to, a dragon. *Southey.*

Dra-con'ti-um (-shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δρακόντιον a plant of arum kind, fr. δράκων dragon.] *Bot.* A small genus of araceous plants of northern South America and Central America, remarkable for the great size attained by their compound leaves and hooded spathes.

dra-cun'cu-lus (-kŭn'kŭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CULI (-lī). [L., dim. of *draco* dragon.] **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** A dragonet (fish) **b** The Guinea worm.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of araceous plants consisting of two species, *D. dracunculus,* the green dragon of Europe, and *D. canariensis,* both of which are cultivated. It differs from *Arum* chiefly by the compound leaves. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

draff (drăf), *n.* [Cf. D. *draf* the sediment of ale, Icel. *draf* draff, husks. Cf. DRAB a slut.] Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash given to swine or cows; hogwash; waste matter; specif., brewery refuse.
Prodigals lately ... eating *draff* and husks. *Shak.*
The *draff* and offal of a bygone age. *Buckle*

draff'y (-ĭ), *a.* Dreggy; waste; worthless.

draft, draught (drăft), *n.* [ME. *draught, draht,* fr. AS. *dragan* to draw. The spelling with *gh* indicates an older pronunciation. See DRAW.]
☞ *Draft* and *draught* are etymologically the same. The latter is the older form and nearer in appearance to the ME., and originally was doubtless phonetic. Though *draught* is the more common spelling in some of the meanings of the word, the form *draft,* which is now the better as agreeing with the present pronunciation, has largely replaced it.
1. Act of drawing, or the thing drawn.
Everything available for *draft* or burden. *S. G. Goodrich.*
2. A drawing; movement, or a tendency to be moved, along or towards something; a course or procedure; an inclination or attraction. *Archaic.*
And by his false allurement's wily *draft*
Had thousand women of their love bereft *Spenser.*
3. Act of moving loads by drawing, as by beasts of burden, and the like; traction; pull.
A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of *draft* would be, perhaps, the greatest improvement. *Sir W. Temple.*
4. A load; the quantity drawn forward, up, or out.
5. Act of drawing a net; a sweeping the water for fish; also, the quantity of fish taken at a draft.
He was astonished . . . at the *draft* of the fishes which they had taken. *Luke* v 9.
6. The drawing of a bowstring; the distance of a bowshot; the drawing of a weapon through the air in striking a blow; the drawing of a saw through wood, etc. *Obs. or R.*
She sent an arrow forth with mighty *draft.* *Spenser.*
7. Act of drawing into the mouth and throat liquor, smoke, vapor, or air; the act of drinking; potion; potation; inhalation; breath.
Slavery . . . still thou art a bitter *draft.* *Sterne.*
8. A current of any sort; specif., a current of air, as in a room, a ventilator, or a chimney. The draft passing through a furnace is called **natural draft** when induced only by the upward tendency of the hot gases of combustion, and **forced draft** when induced artificially, as by a fan.
9. Act of drawing anything across a surface in such a way

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down'rights, *adv.* Downright. *Obs.*
down'set', *n.* **1.** A setting, or
2. An establishment. *Scot.*
3. A putting down; a rebuke.
down'share. Corrupt of DENSHIRE. [wards.
down'shoot', *n.* A shoot down-
down'side', *n.* The under side; as in "*downside* up."
down'sit'ting, *n.* Act of sitting down; repose; a resting.
down'some, *a.* Dejected. *Colloq.*
down'stair', *adv.*, *&* (esp.) *a* Downstairs. [*Obs.*]
down'steep'y, *a.* Very steep.
down thistle. The Scotch thistle.
down'thrown', *a.* Thrown down; depressed; sunken.
Down'ton pump. *Mach.* A kind of double-acting hand force pump largely used on ships.
down'way', *n.* A way down.
down'weed', *n.* The cotton rose.
down'with (*Scot.* dŏn'wĭth), *a.* Downward. *Obs. or Scot*
dowp. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DOUP, bottom.
dowp. Carrion crow. [*Rare.*
dow'ral (dou'răl), *a.* Doweral.
dow'ress. Var. of DOWERESS.
dow'ry (dou'rĭ), *v. t.* To give a dowry to. *Rare.*
dow'sa-bel, *n.* [Cf. F. *douce,* fem. of *doux* sweet, and *belle,* fem. of *bel, beau,* beautiful.] A sweetheart; a ladylove. *Obs.*
dowse. + DOUCE. [DOUSE.
dowse. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
dowsepiers. + DOUZEPERS.
dow'set. Var. of DOUCET.
dowsing chock. = DOUSING CHOCK.
dowsing rod. A dowser's di-
dows'i-pers. + DOUZEPERS.
dowst, *n.* A blow; stroke. *Obs.*
dowst. Dial. Eng. var. of DUST.
dow'sy (dou'zĭ), *a.* [Cf. DOZY.] Stupid. *Scot.* [of DAUGHTER.
dow'ter. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
dow'tie. + DOUGHTY.
dowve. + DOVE. [*Dial. Eng.*
dow'y. Var. of DOWIE. *Scot. &*
dox-as'tic (dŏk-ăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. δοξαστικός forming opinion, fr. δοξάζειν to conjecture.] Of or pertaining to opinion or its formation. *Rare.* [*Scot.*
dox'ie (dŏk'sĭ), *a.* Lazy; slow
doy'ley, doy'ly. Var. of DOILY.
doz. *Abbr.* Dozen.
doz'en (dŭz'n), *v. t* [Cf. DOZE.] To stun; stupefy; daze; benumb. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
‖ **do-zent'** (dō-tsĕnt'). Var of DOCENT, *n.*
dozepers. + DOUZEPERS.
doz'er (dō'zẽr), *n.* One who dozes, or drowses.
doz'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of DOZY.
doziner, dozinier. + DOZENER
doz'i-ness (dōz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [for DOZEN.
doz'zen (dŏz'ẽn). Obs. or dial.
doz'zle (dŏz''l), *v. t.* [Cf. DOZE.] To stupefy; to make stupid. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [SIL
doz'zle. Dial. Eng. var. of DOSE.
doz'zled (dŏz''ld), *a.* Stupefied. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
D. F. *Abbr.* Doctor of Philosophy; document (that is, documentary bill) for payment; Domus Procerum. [ophy.
D. Ph. *Abbr.* Doctor of Philos-
D. P. O. *Abbr* Distributing Post Office. [ment.
dpt *Abbr.* Deponent; department.
Dr., *or* **dr.** *Abbr.* Debtor; doctor; drachma; dram; drawer.
d. r. *or* **D. R.** *Abbr.* Dead reckoning; deposit receipt; district registry; Dutch Reformed.
draa (drä), *n.* Also **dra** A measure. See PIK.
drab, *n.* A wooden box used in salt works for holding the salt taken out of the boiling pans.
drab, *n.* [Cf. DRIB.] A petty sum. *Colloq.*
‖ **dra-bant'** (drä-bänt'), *n* [Sw., a satellite; ultimately fr Persian *darbān* porter, warder.] A halberdier; specif., one of the Swedish royal bodyguard. [*Obs.*
drab'ber, *n.* A whoremonger
drab'bler, drab'ler (drăb'lẽr), *n. Naut.* A piece of canvas fastened by lacing to the bonnet of a sail in old-time ships *Obs.*
drab'ble-tailed', *a.* Slatternly.
drab'by, *a.* Pertaining to or like a drab, or harlot; frequented by drabs *Obs. or R.*
drab'by, *a.* Drabbish. [BERRY.
drab-de-Berry. + DRAPE-DE-
drabeien. + DRABBLE.
drab'i. Drabble. *Ref. Sp.*
drac'anth (drăk'ănth). Var. of TRAGACANTH. [CÆNA **b.**
dra-cæ'na Incorrect for DRA-
drach'mal (drăk'măl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a drachm.
‖ **drach'me** (drăg'mĭ; *E.* drăm). [F.] = DRACHMA.
dra'cin (drā'sĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dracine.*] *Chem.* = DRACONIN.
Dra-con'ic (drā-kŏn'ĭk). **Dra-con'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Draconian. — **Dra-con'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
Drac'o-nid (drăk'ō-nĭd). *n.* [*Draco* + 1st *-id.*] See METEOR.
Drac'o-nism (-nĭz'm), *n.* Draconic character. *R. Oxf. E. D.*
‖ **drac'o-ni'tes** (-nī'tēz), *n* [L. *draconites,* fr. *draco* dragon.] A fabulous jewel from the brain of a dragon. [contic.
drac'o-nit'ic (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* Dra-
dra-con'ti-an (drā-kŏn'shĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or like, a dragon
drac'on-ti'a-sis (drăk'ŏn-tī'a-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δράκων, δράκοντος dragon + *-iasis.*] A morbid condition produced by the dracunculus, or Guinea worm.
drad. Obs or dial Eng. pret and p. p. of DREAD.
dradde. Obs. pret. of DREAD.
dradge, dradgy. + DREDGE, a sweetmeat.
draenc. + DRENCH, *n.*
draf. Obs. pret. of DRIVE.
draf. Draft. *Ref. Sp.* [*Obs.*
draff'ish, *a.* Worthless; draffy.
draff'sack' (drăf'-), *n.* A sack for draff; a glutton. *Obs. or Scot*
draff'sacked' (-săkt'), *a.* Stuffed with refuse; worthless. *Obs.*
draft. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DRAFF.

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as to make a mark or stroke; the mark or stroke so made; hence, any delineation or representation, as a drawing, painting, sculpture, map, plan, sketch; esp., an outline or preliminary or tentative sketch of any representation or delineation, whether in words or lines; as, a *draft* of a poem, painting, map, etc.
10. Something devised; a scheme; plot; artifice. *Obs.*
11. Act of drawing out, or its result, in various senses, as: **a** A derivation; emanation. *Obs.* **b** An extract or passage from a writing. *Obs.* **c** A distilled extract. *Obs.* **d** A drawing of lots, or a lot drawn. *Obs. & R.*
12. Act of drawing out, or stretching, or that which is drawn out, as a thread, drawn wire, etc.
13. **a** A drawing down of a scale of a balance; hence, an allowance made from the gross weight of goods.
Draft is a deduction from the original or gross weight of goods, and is subtracted before the tare is taken off. *McCulloch.*
b A measure of weight of eels, equal to 20 pounds. *Eng.*
14. A drawing of money from a fund or stock; specif., an order from one person or party to another, directing the payment of money. *Draft* in its broadest sense includes bills of exchange and checks, although the *check* is materially different in its legal position and effects from the bill of exchange. The term *draft* is more commonly used for a domestic order, or one directed to a person in the country of its origin, and *bill of exchange* for an order on a person in a foreign country. See CHECK, *n.*, 11 b, BILL OF EXCHANGE.
15. Act of drawing from or making demands upon a thing; demand; claim; as, a serious *draft* on national resources; a *draft* upon one's strength or patience.
16. The detaching or selecting from a mass of any persons, animals, or things, or those which are so detached or selected; as, a *draft* of cattle for branding; a *draft* of sailors or soldiers from one ship or port to another; a *draft* of laborers for the railroad; a *draft* of cars to move the crop etc.; specif., a selecting or detaching of men from the people at large or any part of them for compulsory service as soldiers or sailors, also, any body of men so drafted.
17. That which draws; as. **a** A team of draft animals, together with what they draw. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** A sink; sewer, drain; privy. *Obs.* **c** *pl. Med.* A mild vesicatory; a sinapism; as, to apply *draughts* to the feet. *Obs.*
18. That which is used for drawing, as the harness for draft animals.
19. *Naut.* The depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, esp. when laden; as, a ship of twelve feet *draft*.
20. (Usually spelt *draughts*) **a** *pl.* A game somewhat resembling chess, more commonly in the United States called *checkers*. See 4th CHECKERS, 2. **b** One of the pieces used in draughts. **c** A move in chess, or a similar game. *Obs. or R.*
21. *Technical & Mech.* **a** Angle or taper; specif., *Pattern Making*, the taper given to a pattern to enable it to be easily withdrawn from the mold. **b** Any contrivance for regulating the draft in a fireplace, stove, furnace, etc.; specif., a blower. **c** *Spinning.* Act of drawing or attenuating slivers or threads; also, the amount of such attenuation. **d** *Weaving.* A plan of drawing the warp through the heddles to produce a desired pattern. **e** *Masonry.* A narrow fillet worked to a plane surface along the edge of a stone, or across its face, esp. as a guide to the stonecutter. **f** *Hydraul.* The area of an opening or of a group of openings for the discharge of water; as, the *draft* of a turbine wheel. **g** *Milling.* The slant given to the furrows in the dress of a millstone. **h** *Wool Trade.* A trade allowance of one pound per hundredweight deducted with the tare from the gross weight of any package of wool.
22. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal; the pluck. *Obs. or Dial.*
on draft *or* **draught**, so as to be drawn (from a cask, barrel, etc.), in distinction from being bottled; as, ale *on draft*.

draft, draught (drȧft), *v. t.;* DRAFT'ED, DRAUGHT'ED; DRAFT'ING, DRAUGHT'ING. **1.** To make a draft of; to draw the preliminary sketch or plan of; to draw up.
2. To draw by selection for a particular purpose, as men from the general body of the people to serve as soldiers or sailors; to detach for service, to select.
Some royal seminary in Upper Egypt, from whence they *drafted* novices to supply their colleges and temples. *Holwell.*
3. To draw away or off.
All her rents had been *drafted* to London. *Fielding.*
4. To diminish or exhaust by drawing. *Rare.*
The Parliament so often *drafted* and drained. *Scott.*
5. To administer drafts to. *Rare.*
6. To cut a draft on (a stone).

draft'board', draught'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A checkered board on which draughts are played. See CHECKERBOARD.

draft, *or* draught, engine. *Mining.* An engine used for pumping, hoisting, etc., as distinguished from a blowing engine, used for ventilation. *Now Rare, or Obs.*

draft'er, draught'er (drȧf'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who drafts; specif., *Australia*, one who separates sheep in a drafting yard.
2. A draft horse.

draft, *or* draught, ewe *or* sheep. One selected from a flock for any purpose, as for the market, or because unsuitable for breeding.

draft, *or* draught, hook. *Mil.* One of the hooks on a gun carriage, used in moving the gun.

draft, *or* draught, horse. A horse adapted for or employed in drawing loads, esp. heavy loads, as distinguished from a saddle horse or carriage horse. In a more technical sense it designates a large heavy horse, usually over 1,600 lbs. in weight and over 15 3 hands in height.

draft'i-ness, *or* draught'i-ness (drȧf'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* Drafty condition.

drafting, *or* draughting, room. A room specially reserved and equipped for the use of draftsmen. In England it is usually called the *drawing office*.

draft, *or* draught, rein. *Harness.* The long outer rein of each horse of a pair; — distinguished from the *coupling rein*, which runs diagonally from the outer rein of each horse to the inner side of the other's bit.

Draft Riots. *U. S. Hist.* Riots in New York City, July 13-16, 1863, occasioned by opposition to the enforcement of the draft for the Union army. Much property was destroyed and about 1,000 persons were killed, before the disturbance was finally suppressed by the police and militia.

drafts'man, draughts'man (drȧfts'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who draws pleadings or other writings.
2. One who draws plans and sketches of machinery, structures, and places; also, more generally, one who makes drawings of any kind.
3. One who draws or pulls anything. *Rare.*
4. (Usually spelt *draughtsman*) A "man" or piece used in the game of draughts; a checker.
5. One who drinks drams; a tippler. *Obs.* *Taller.*

draft'y, draught'y (drȧf'tĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or exposed to, a draft, or current of air; as, a *drafty* room.

drag (drăg), *v. t.;* DRAGGED (drăgd); DRAG'GING (-Ing). [ME. *draggen;* akin to or fr. Icel. *draga*, which is the same word as E. *draw*. See DRAW.] **1.** To draw slowly or heavily; to pull along by main force; to haul; to trail; — applied esp. to drawing heavy or resisting bodies or those inapt for drawing, with labor, along the ground or other surface; as, to *drag* stone; to *drag* a net in fishing.
The grossness of his nature will have weight to *drag* thee down *Tennyson.*
That, like a wounded snake, *drags* its slow length along. *Pope.*
2. To break, as land, by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to harrow; to draw a drag along the bottom of, as a stream or other water; hence, to search, as by means of a drag.
Then while I *dragged* my brains for such a song. *Tennyson.*
3. To draw along, as something burdensome; hence, to pass in pain or with difficulty; to continue tediously.
Have *dragged* a lingering life. *Dryden.*
4. To catch with a dragnet or trawl.
5. To put a drag on (a vehicle).
6. To dress the surface of (a stone) with a drag.
Syn. — See DRAW.
to drag an anchor, *Naut.*, to trail or draw an anchor along the bottom when it will not hold the ship.

drag, *v. i.* **1.** To be drawn along, as a rope or dress, on the ground; to trail; to be moved onward along the ground, or along the bottom of the sea, as an anchor that does not hold.
2 To move onward heavily, laboriously, or slowly; to advance with weary effort; to go on lingeringly; to be protracted, and so, tedious.
The day *drags* through, though storms keep out the sun. *Byron*
Long, open panegyric *drags* at best. *Gay.*
3. To hang or lag behind so as to retard or mar smooth progress; to trail behind and move with friction.
4. To fish, or search, with a dragnet, grapnel, etc.

drag, *n.* [See DRAG, v. t.; cf. DRAY a cart, 1st DREDGE.]
1. Act of dragging; anything that is dragged.
2. **a** A heavy harrow, for breaking up ground. **b** A heavy frame drawn over ground, as a road, to smooth it.
3. A device for dragging along the bottom under water, as a grapnel, a frame of iron with an attached net used for dredging oysters, etc., or a scoop with a long flexible handle used in dredging about foundations, inside cofferdams, etc.

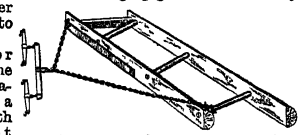
Sphit-log Drag used in smoothing roads.

4. A kind of sledge for conveying heavy bodies; also, a kind of low car or handcart; as, a stone *drag*.
5. A kind of conveyance; specif., a heavy coach with seats on top, usually drawn by four or more horses.
6. Anything used to drag a body with, as a dragrope of a gun; specif., a large iron hook by which traitors were dragged after execution.
7. **a** Anything towed in the water to retard a ship's progress, or to keep her head up to the wind; esp., a canvas bag with a hooped mouth, so used;—called also *drogue*. See DRAG SAIL. **b** A skid or shoe for retarding the motion of a carriage wheel. **c** Hence, anything that retards; a clog; an obstacle to progress or enjoyment.
8. Motion affected with slowness and difficulty, as if clogged. "A *drag* in his walk." *Hazlitt.*
9. In various technical senses: **a** *Founding.* The bottom part of a molding flask. **b** *Masonry.* A steel instrument for completing the dressing of soft stone. **c** *Marine Engin.* The difference between the speed of a screw steamer under sail and that of the screw when the ship outruns the screw; or between the propulsive effects of the different floats of a paddle wheel. **d** *Hunting.* (1) The scent left by a fox or other game; trail. (2) Any object, as a bag of aniseed, drawn over the ground to leave a scented trail, as for hounds to follow. (3) The hunting with hounds upon an artificial scent. **e** *Agric.* Same as FLOAT, *n.*, 5 j. **f** *Mach.* The log carriage in a veneer sawmill. **g** *Billiards* Backward spin imparted to a cue ball by striking it somewhat below the center so as to cause it perceptibly to slide along the cloth and to stop dead or nearly so on striking the object ball; also, a shot so played. *Eng.* **h** *Music.* (1) In lute playing, a downward portamento. (2) A rallentando.

dra-gade' (drȧ-gād'), *v. t.;* -GAD'ED (-gād'ĕd); -GAD'ING (-gād'ĭng). To break up (glass) by pouring while melted into water.

drag chain. **1.** A chain to make fast a wheel of a vehicle to act as a drag.
2. A chain for coupling railroad freight cars.

drag crank. *Mach.* A double crank in one side of which the crank pin is allowed a slight radial play to prevent heating in case of foundation settlement or uneven wear.

‖ **dra'gée'** (drȧ'zhȧ'), *n.* [F. See DREDGE a mixture.] A sweetmeat in the form of a sugar-coated nut or fruit; also, a sugar-coated drug, or bolus. *Rare.*

drag'gle (drăg''l), *v. t.;* -GLED (-'ld); -GLING (drăg'lĭng). [Freq. of *drag*. Cf. DRAWL.] To wet and soil by dragging on the ground, mud, or wet grass; to drabble; to trail.
With *draggled* nets down-hanging to the tide. *Trench.*

drag'gle, *v. i.* **1.** To be dragged or to trail on the ground; to become wet or dirty by being dragged or trailed in the mud or wet grass. *Hudibras.*
2. To follow slowly; to straggle in the rear.

drag'gle (drăg''l), *n.* **1.** Act of draggling. *Rare.*
2. One that draggles. *Scot.*

drag'gle-tail', *n.* **1.** A slattern who allows her gown to trail in the mire; a drabble-tail.
2. Skirts that draggle.

drag'gle-tailed', *a.* Untidy; sluttish; slatternly. *Irving.*

drag'gly (drăg'lĭ), *a.* Draggled; untidy.

drag'hound' (-hound'), *n. Hunting.* A hound trained to follow a scent made with a drag.

drag'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who drags something; as: **a** A fisherman who uses a draguet. **b** *Nav.* A bluejacket who hauls on the dragrope of a gun. **c** *Hunting.* The man who trails the drag.

drag'net' (-nĕt'), *n.* A net to be drawn along the bottom of a body of water, as in fishing, or along the ground, as in clearing out small game; hence, fig., something intended or used to gather in things miscellaneously or to find or capture something by such means.

dragnet clause. A clause in a tariff law which imposes a certain rate of duty on articles not enumerated as free from duty or as subject to any other duty. *Colloq.*

Dra'go doc'trine (drȧ'gō). A doctrine of international law proposed and advocated by Luis Maria Drago (b. 1859), of Argentina, which declares that the public debt cannot occasion armed intervention or occupation of the territory of American nations by a European power. It is proposed as a corollary to the Monroe doctrine, and has not been (1909) accepted by the powers.

drag'o-man (drăg'ō-măn), *n.; pl.* -MANS (-mănz). [From F. *dragoman*, or Sp. *dragoman*, or It. *dragomanno;* all fr. LGr. δραγουμανος, Ar. *tarjumān*, from same source as E. *targum*. Cf. DROGMAN, TRUCHMAN.] An interpreter; — so called in the Levant and other parts of the East. — **drag'o-man-ate** (-āt), *n.* Office of a dragoman. — **drag'o-man'ic** (-măn'ĭk), **drag'o-man-ish**, *a.*

drag'on (drăg'ŭn), *n.* [F. *dragon*, L. *draco*, fr. Gr. δράκων, prob. fr. *δέρκεσθαι, δρακεῖν*, to look (akin to Skr. *dṛc* to see), and so called from its terrible eyes. Cf. DRAKE a dragon, DRAGOON.] **1.** A huge serpent; a python.
2. A fabulous animal, generally represented as a monstrous winged and scaly serpent or lizard or saurian, with a crested head and enormous claws, and regarded as very powerful and ferocious. In English heraldry *dragon* is specifically applied to a monster depicted with a griffin's head, a scaly, winged body with four legs with claws, and a long barbed tail and tongue, and borne as a charge or used as a supporter. The *dragon* of French heraldry is the same as the *wivern* of English heraldry.

Dragon, 2 *Her.*

3. A fierce, violent, or very strict person, esp. such a woman; specif., a duenna. *Johnson.*
4. *Astron.* **a** [*cap.*] = DRACO. **b** see DRAGON'S HEAD.
5. A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds, seeming to move through the air as a winged serpent.
6. *Mil. Antig.* **a** A short musket carried hooked to a soldier's belt. **b** A soldier carrying such a musket

Dragon, 6.

7 Any of numerous small arboreal agamoid lizards constituting the genus *Draco*, of the East Indies and southern Asia. Five or six of the hind ribs, on each side, are prolonged and covered with weblike skin, forming a sort of wing and aiding them in making long leaps from tree to tree, — called also *flying dragon*.

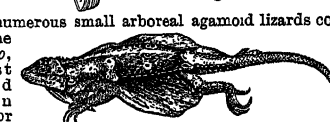
Dragon (*Draco volans*). ¼

8. One of a variety of domestic pigeon, smaller than the carrier, said to have arisen from a cross between the carrier and tumbler.
9. Any of several araceous plants in some way popularly associated with dragons; as, the European green *dragon* (*Dracunculus dracunculus*); the American green *dragon* (*Arisæma dracontium*); the brown *dragon*, or jack-in-the-pulpit (*Arisæma triphyllum*); the female, or water, *dragon* (*Calla palustris*); and species of *Dracontium*.
10. The larva of a British notodontid moth (*Hybocampa milhauseri*), having the strange appearance of a worm-eaten, curled oak leaf.
11. Used in the Authorized Version of the Old Testament to translate several Hebrew forms, some of which are translated by *jackal* or *serpent* in the Revised Version.
I am a brother to *dragons* [R. V., *jackals*]. *Job* xxx. 29.
And Hazor shall be a dwelling for *dragons* [R. V., of *jackals*]. *Jer.* xlix. 33.
Thou breakest the heads of the *dragons* in the waters. *Ps.* lxxiv. 13 (A. V. & R. V.).
Thou shalt tread upon the lion and adder; the young lion and the *dragon* [R. V., *serpent*] shalt thou trample under feet. *Ps.* xci. 13.
He laid hold on the *dragon*, that old serpent, which is the Devil and Satan, and bound him a thousand years *Rev.* xx. 2 (A. V. & R. V.).

Drag'on of Want'ley (wŏnt'lĭ), a monster in a ballad of this name in Percy's "Reliques," and in Henry Carey's burlesque opera of the same name. It is killed by a champion called More of More Hall.

dragon arum. **a** In the United States, any species of *Arisæma*. **b** In England, the green dragon. See DRAGON, 9.

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draft'age, draught'age (drȧf'tĭj), *n.* An allowance to a smelter for loss of weight of ore in transport. *Eng.* [TUBE.]
draft, *or* draught, box. = DRAFT
draft'ing, draught'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DRAFT, DRAUGHT. — **drafting board,** a drawing board. — **d. gate,** a gate used in drafting cattle, etc. *Australia.* — **d. yard,** a yard divided into compartments communicating by means of gates, passageways, etc., to facilitate separation of a large body of sheep into classified flocks. *Australia.*
draft'man, draught'man, *n.* = DRAFTSMAN. — **draft'man-ship, draught'-,** *n.* [or hauling net.]
draft, *or* draught, net. A seine
draft, *or* draught, ox. An ox used to haul. [DRAFT EWE.]
draft, *or* draught, sheep. See DRAFT'MAN-SHIP, *n.* See -SHIP.
drafts'wom'an, draughts'wom'an (drafts'wo͝om'ăn), *n., fem.* of DRAFTSMAN
draft, *or* draught, tube. *Water Wheel.* An air-tight pipe extending downward into the tailrace from a turbine wheel located above it, to make the whole fall available; a draft box.
draft'y, draught'y, *a.* [Cf. DRAFF, DRAFT, DRASTY.] Vile; rubbishy. *Obs.*
drag'a-gant, drag'ant, *n.* [OF.] Tragacanth. *Obs.*
drag anchor. = DRAG, 7 *a.*
dra-gan'tine (drȧ-găn'tĭn), *n.* [*dragant* + *-ine.*] A mucilage obtained from, or containing, gum tragacanth. [drawbar.
drag'bar', *n. Railroads.* A
drag'bolt', *n. Railroads* A coupling pin. *U. S.*
drage (*dial.* drāj). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DREDGE, mixture.
‖ **dra'geoir'** (drȧ'zhwȧr'), *n.* [F.] A sweetmeat box.
dragge. + DREDGE, sweetmeat.
dragged (drăgd), *pret. & p. p.* of DRAG. [drags.
drag'ger (drăg'ẽr), *n.* One that
dragges. Obs. pl. of DREG.
drag'gi-ness (drăg'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
drag'ging, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DRAG. — **drag'ging-ly,** *adv.*
dragging beam, piece, *or* **tie.** *Arch.* = DRAGON BEAM.
drag'gy (drăg'ĭ), *a* Inclined to drag or to clog, sluggish; dull; heavy; as, a *draggy* road.
draghe. + DRAW.
drag link. **a** A link joining the cranks of two shafts. **b** Drawbar.
dragme + DRACHM.
drag mill. *Mining.* = ARRASTRE.
drag'on, *v. t.* To guard zealously. *Rare.* [NADE.
drag'o-nade'. Var. of DRAGON-

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dragon beam. *Arch.* A beam in a hip roof, running horizontally into the angle of the wall plate and framed to the hip rafter above; — called also *dragon piece* and *dragon tie.*

drag'on-et (drăg'ŭn-ĕt), *n.* [OF.] **1.** A little dragon.

2. A small gobylike British marine fish (*Callionymus draco*); also, any fish of this genus, or of a family, *Callionymidæ*, of which it is the type. The males are commonly brightly colored, esp. in the breeding season, with long filaments on the fins; the females are much plainer.

A Dragon Fly (*Diplax elisa*). (½)

dragon fly. Any of the large active predaceous insects constituting the order Odonata, or in old classifications the family Libellulidæ of the order Neuroptera. They have a large, freely movable head with enormous compound eyes, long, slender abdomen, four long, narrow, finely net-veined wings, strong jaws, and legs adapted for grasping their prey. Contrary to the popular belief, they are entirely harmless, and are among the most useful of insects. The adults feed on insects which they capture on the wing, and destroy vast numbers of flies, gnats, and mosquitoes. The larvæ and pupæ (which are active) are aquatic and predaceous, and useful as destroyers of the aquatic larvæ of mosquitoes, etc. The larvæ and pupæ have the rectum modified into a respiratory apparatus; some species move forward by sudden expulsion of water from the intestine.

drag'on-head' (drăg'ŭn-hĕd'), *n.* Any mint of the genus *Dracocephalum.*

drag'on-nade' (drăg'ŏ-nād'), *n.* Usually in *pl.* [F., fr. *dragon* dragoon, because Louis XIV., in persecuting the Protestants of his kingdom, quartered dragoons upon them.] The severe persecution of French Protestants under Louis XIV., by armed forces, usually of dragoons; hence, a rapid and devastating incursion; persecution by troops; dragoonade.

He learnt it as he watched the *dragonnades*, the tortures, the massacres of the Netherlands. *C Kingsley*

dragon plant. A tree or plant of the genus *Dracæna.*

drag'on's blood (drăg'ŭnz). Any of several resinous substances, mostly of a dark red color, derived from various trees; specif.: **a** The resin exuding from the fruit of a Malayan rattan palm (*Calamus draco*) or from one or two other species of *Calamus.* This is the true dragon's blood of commerce, and is used for coloring varnish and other substances and in photo-engraving. **b** The inspissated juice of the dragon tree (*Dracæna draco*), now little used; also, that of *D. ombet* of the island of Socotra, distinguished as **Socotrine dragon's blood**, and probably the *cinnabar* (*Græcorum*) of the ancients. **c** A kind of kino yielded by the West Indian tabaceous tree *Lingoum draco.* **d** The similar product of the blood tree (*Croton gossypifolius*).

dragon's head, *or, chiefly in sense* 1, **drag'on's-head'**, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* = DRAGONHEAD.

2. *Astron.* The ascending node of the moon or a planet, indicated, chiefly in almanacs, by the symbol ☊.

☞ The deviation from the ecliptic made by a planet in passing from one node to the other seems, according to the fancy of some, to make a figure like that of a dragon, whose belly is where there is the greatest latitude, the intersections representing the head and tail. *Encyc. Brit.*

3. *Her.* The color tenné (orange), in the fanciful method of blazoning by the planets.

drag'on's-mouth', *n.* **a** The snapdragon. **b** The orchid *Arethusa bulbosa.*

dragon's tail. **1.** *Astron.* The descending node of the moon or a planet, indicated by ☋. See DRAGON'S HEAD.

2. *Her.* The color sanguine (murrey), in the fanciful method of blazoning by the planets.

dragon tree. A liliaceous tree of the Canary islands (*Dracæna draco*). It has branches terminated by clusters of sword-shaped leaves, and bears panicles of small greenish white flowers succeeded by orange-colored fruits. The dragon tree attains a great age, one on Teneriffe, destroyed in 1868, having been estimated to be as old as the Pyramids. It yields a variety of dragon's blood.

drag'on-wort' (drăg'ŭn-wûrt'), *n.* **a** The green dragon *Dracunculus dracunculus.* **b** Bistort. **c** The tarragon. *R.*

dra-goon' (dra-gōōn'), *n.* [F. *dragon* dragon, dragoon, fr. L. *draco* dragon, also, a cohort's standard (with a dragon on it). The name was perh. given from the sense *standard* (cf. also *dragon* a short musket). See DRAGON.]

1. [See DRAGON.] An ancient carbine; dragon. *Obs.*

2. *Mil.* Formerly, a soldier who was taught and armed to serve either on horseback or on foot; a mounted infantryman; now, a cavalry soldier, usually heavily equipped. The name is not now used in the United States army.

3. = DRAGON (breed of pigeons). *Clarke.*

dra-goon', *v. t.*; DRA-GOONED' (-gōōnd'); DRA-GOON'ING. **1.** To harass or reduce to subjection by dragoons; to persecute by the harsh use of troops. Cf. DRAGONNADE.

Lewis the Fourteenth is justly censured for trying to *dragoon* his subjects to heaven. *Macaulay.*

2. To compel or attempt to compel submission by violent measures; to harass; to persecute.

The colonies may be influenced to anything, but they can be *dragooned* to nothing. *Price*

dra-goon'er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** A dragoon or his horse. *Obs.*

2. One who dragoons.

drag'rope' (drăg'rōp'), *n.* A rope with which anything is dragged, or that drags from a thing; specif.: **a** A rope, with a short chain and a hook, attached to an artillery carriage and used in emergencies in dragging it or locking its wheels. **b** The rope by which the grappling iron is suspended from a balloon.

drag sail. *Naut.* A sea anchor made from a sail or piece of canvas. See SEA ANCHOR.

drag twist. *Mining.* A spiral hook at the end of a rod for cleaning drilled holes.

drail (drāl), *v. t. & i.*; DRAILED (drāld); DRAIL'ING. [Cf. DRAW, TRAIL.] **1.** To trail; draggle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To fish by trolling with a drail.

drail, *n.* **1.** A hook with a lead-covered shank used in trolling or heave-and-haulng for fish, esp. bluefish. *U. S.*

2. *Agric.* In a plow, a notched iron to which the horses are hitched. It projects from the beam, and the width of the furrow depends upon the place on it to which the horses are hitched. *Eng.*

drain (drān), *v. t.*; DRAINED (drānd); DRAIN'ING. [AS. *drēhnigean, dréahnian*, to drain, strain; prob. akin to E. *dry.*] **1.** To draw off by degrees; to cause to flow gradually out or off; to draw off utterly; hence, to cause the exhaustion of.

Fountains *drain* the water from the ground adjacent *Bacon.*

He *drained* their treasure and hampered their industry. *Motley*

2. To exhaust of liquid contents by drawing them off; to make gradually dry or empty; to remove surface water from, as streets, by gutters, etc.; to deprive of moisture; hence, to exhaust, to empty of wealth, resources, or the like; as, to *drain* a country of its specie; to *drain* the cup.

3. To filter.

Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth *Bacon*

drain, *v. i.* **1.** To flow off gradually; as, the water of low ground *drains* off.

2. To become emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping; as, let the vessel stand and *drain.*

drain, *n.* **1.** Act of draining, or of drawing off; gradual and continuous outflow or withdrawal; as, the *drain* of specie from a country.

2. That by means of which anything is drained; a channel; a trench; a watercourse; a sewer; a sink.

3. *pl. Brewing.* The grain from the mashing tub. *Eng.*

4. That which is drained; a small remaining amount of liquid such as is drained off. *Rare.*

drain'age (drān'ăj), *n.* **1.** A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid; also, that which is drained off.

2. The mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers.

3. A system of drains and their operation, as one for removing superfluous water from fields, towns, railroad beds, mines, etc.

4. Area or district drained; as, the *drainage* of the Po, the Thames, etc. *Latham.*

5. *Surg.* Act, process, or means of drawing off the pus or fluids from a wound, abscess, etc.

drain'pipe' (-pīp'), *n* A pipe for drainage.

drain rocket. A kind of firework made to emit large volumes of smoke, and often a powerful stench. It is used to detect leaks, stoppages, etc., in drains. The name is a misnomer, as it does not travel.

drain'tile' (-tīl'), *n.* A tile used in making drainpipes or in building drains.

drai-sine' (drā-zēn'), *n.* Also **drai-sene'**. [G. *draisine*, or F. *draisi(en)ne*; after Baron *Drais de Sauerbrun*, the inventor.] An early form of bicycle, or velocipede, propelled by pushing against the ground with the feet.

drake (drāk), *n.* [Akin to LG. *drake*, and to the second part of OHG. *antrehho, antrahho*, G. *enterich*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** The male of any kind of duck.

2. A large stone used in the game of "duck on the rock."

drake, *n.* [AS. *draca* dragon, L. *draco.* See DRAGON.]

1. A dragon; a battle standard in the form of, or having the representation of, a dragon. *Archaic.*

2. A meteor; a firedrake. *Obs.*

3. A small piece of artillery anciently used.

4. Short for DRAKE FLY.

5. A ship or galley of the Norse vikings.

drake fly. A May fly, sometimes used in angling.

drake'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A flat stone so thrown along the surface of water as to skip; also, the sport of so throwing stones, sometimes called *ducks and drakes.*

dram (drăm), *n.* [OF. *drame*, F. *drachme*, L. *drachma*, drachm, drachma, fr. Gr. δραχμή, prop., a handful, fr. δράσσεσθαι to grasp. Cf. DRACHM, DRACHMA.] **1.** **a** A weight; in *apothecaries' weight*, one eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains (3.888 grams); in *avoirdupois weight*, one sixteenth part of an ounce, or 27.34375 grains (1.772 g.). **b** Short for FLUID DRAM.

2. A small drink, draft, or potation; as, a *dram* of brandy; a *dram* of poison. *Shak.*

3. A small or minute quantity; a mite; a drachm.

A *dram* of well-doing. *Milton.*

4. *Logging.* A collection of timber cribs forming a section of a large raft. *Canada.*

dram, *v. i. & t.*; DRAMMED (drămd); DRAM'MING. To drink drams; to ply with drams. *Johnson. Thackeray.*

dram, *v. t.* To measure (silk) by certain units. See DRAMAGE.

dra'ma (drä'mä; 277), *n.* [L. *drama*, Gr. δρᾶμα, fr. δρᾶν to do, act, cf. Lith. *daryti.*] **1.** A composition, in prose or poetry, accommodated to action, and intended to portray life or character, or to tell a story by actions and, usually, dialogue tending toward some result directly based upon them; a play. It is designed, or composed as though designed, to be performed by actors on the stage.

2. Hence, in a generic or collective sense, dramatic art, literature, or affairs; as, a person skilled or versed in *drama*; a devotee of the *drama.* Drama developed more or less independently with the ancient Greeks, the Hindus of the first centuries A. D., and the Chinese, probably from primitive religious festivals and imitative dances (see DANCE) and, esp. in the East, from puppet shows, shadow plays, and pantomimes. The earliest European drama is the Greek, which, growing up in connection with the festival of Dionysus (see CHORUS, DIONYSIA), culminated in Attica, where the festival came to be celebrated by the performance of a tetralogy, consisting of one comedy and a trilogy of serious plays or tragedies celebrating a connected series of mythic episodes (cf. COMEDY, TRAGEDY). In mediæval Europe *mystery, miracle*, and *morality* plays, acted in connection with church festivals, preceded the appearance, during the Renaissance, of the modern drama, which has developed, besides *tragedy* and *comedy*, *tragi-comedy, melodrama, opera, burletta, farce*, etc. See THEATER; cf. UNITY.

3. A series of real events invested with a dramatic unity and interest. "The *drama* of war." *Thackeray.*

The *drama* and contrivances of God's providence. *Sharp.*

dra-mat'ic (dra-măt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. δραματικός, fr. δρᾶμα:
dra-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } cf. F. *dramatique.*] Of or pertaining to the drama; appropriate to, or having the qualities of, a drama; vivid; expressed with or as if with action. — **dra-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

The emperor . . . performed his part with much *dramatic* effect. *Motley.*

Syn. — DRAMATIC, THEATRICAL, MELODRAMATIC. That is DRAMATIC which is appropriate to the drama, esp. as suggesting vividly expressive action or gesture, unexpected conjunctions, or a striking dénouement; as, the *dramatic* struggle between Hildebrand and Henry IV.; the *dramatic* appeal of Patrick Henry; "The memoirs of Goldoni are more truly *dramatic* than his Italian comedies" (*Gibbon*). That is THEATRICAL which is exaggerated, artificial, or tawdry in its dramatic effect; as, a *theatrical* display of grief, violent and *theatrical* gestures; "a kind of *theatrical* and sacerdotal posing, a sort of professional attitudinizing" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). That is MELODRAMATIC which is sensationally dramatic; as, Don't be *melodramatic* and make a scene; "factitious *melodramatic* murderers" (*Bernard Shaw*).

dramatic unities. See UNITY, *n.*

dra-mat'ic, *n.* **1.** A dramatist. *Obs.*

2. *pl.* Dramatic writings; dramatic performances; plays.

dram'a-tism (drăm'ə-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Dramatization; dramatic manner or form.

2. *Med.* A morbidly pompous and dramatic style of speech and action, a characteristic of some forms of insanity.

‖ **dra'ma-tis per-so'næ** (drăm'ä-tĭs pĕr-sō'nē). [L.] The characters or actors in a drama or play.

dram'a-tist (drăm'ä-tĭst), *n.* An author of a dramatic composition; a playwright.

dram'a-ti-za'tion (-tĭ-zā'shŭn, -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dramatizing.

2. A dramatized version.

dram'a-tize (drăm'ä-tīz), *v. t.*; DRAM'A-TIZED (-tīzd); DRAM'A-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *dramatiser.*] **1.** To relate in the form of the drama; to make into a drama; to adapt to dramatic representation; as, to *dramatize* a novel, or a historical episode.

2. To represent in a dramatic manner.

Dramatizing a dry fact into flesh and blood *Lowell.*

dram'a-tize, *v. i.* To admit of being dramatized.

dram'a-tur'gic (-tûr'jĭk) } *a.* Relating to dramaturgy;
dram'a-tur'gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl) } dramatic; theatrical.

dram'a-tur'gy (drăm'ä-tûr'jĭ), *n.* [Gr. δραματουργία dramatic composition; δρᾶμα drama + a root akin to E. *work*; cf. F. *dramaturgie.*] Art of dramatic composition and representation. — **dram'a-tur'gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

dram'mage (drăm'ăj), *n.* The weight in drams of a 1,000-yard skein of thrown silk; — used as a measure of size.

dram'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* A place where spirituous liquors are sold by the dram or drink; a barroom.

drape (drāp), *v. t.*; DRAPED (drāpt); DRAP'ING (drāp'ĭng). [F. *draper*, fr. *drap* cloth. See DRAB cloth.] **1.** To make into cloth; to weave. *Obs.*

2. To cover or adorn with drapery or folds of cloth, or as with drapery; as, to *drape* a bust, a building, etc.

Like some sweet sculpture *draped* from head to foot. *Tennyson.*

3. To arrange in folds; to hang; as, to *drape* a gown.

drape, *v. i.* **1.** To make cloth. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

2. To design drapery, arrange its folds, etc., as for hangings, costumes, statues, etc.

drape, *n.* [Cf. F. *drap* cloth. See DRAPE, *v. t.*] Cloth, drapery; draping. *Colloq.*

dra'per (drā'pĕr), *n.* [F. *drapier*] Formerly, one who makes cloth; now, one who sells cloths; a dealer in cloths; as, a *draper* and tailor.

dra'per-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DRAPERIES (-ĭz). [F. *draperie.*]

1. Cloth, or woolen stuffs in general.

2. The occupation of a draper; dealing in cloth, or, formerly, the manufacture of cloth. *Bacon.*

drag'on-bush'es, *n.* The yellow toadflax. *Dial. Eng.*

drag'on-esque' (drăg'ŭn-ĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE.

drag'on-ess, *n.* A female dragon.

dragon fish. a = DRAGONET b A fish of the genus *Pegasus* (which see).

drag'on-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

drag'on-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

drag'on-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Nature of a dragon; also, dragonlike guard or watchfulness. *Rare.*

drag'on-ize, *v. t.* **1.** To make into, or like, a dragon. [*Colloq.*] **2.** To guard like a dragon.

drag'on-like', *a.* See -LIKE.

‖ **drag on-né'** (drăg'ŏ-nā'; drăg'ŏ-nā), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Having the lower half that of a dragon; — said of a monster used as a charge; as, a lion *dragonné.*

dragon piece. See DRAGON BEAM.

drag'on-root', *n.* **a** In the United States, the jack-in-the-pulpit; also, the green dragon. **b** In Great Britain, the cuckoopint.

drag'on's-claw', *n.* The small coralroot (*Corallorhiza odontorhiza*).

dragon serpentine (*Obs.*), **dragon's herb** = DRAGONWORT.

drag'on's-skin', *n.* Fossil stems whose leaf scars suggest the scales of reptiles; — so called by miners and quarrymen.

drag'on's-tongue', *n.* The spotted pipsissewa. [ONWORT.]

drag'on's-wort', *n* = DRAGON-WORT.

dragon tie See DRAGON BEAM.

dragon turnip The jack-in-the-pulpit.

dragon water A medicinal remedy very popular in the earlier half of the 17th century

drag'o-ny (drăg'ŏ-nĭ). Var. of DRAGONNE.

dra-goon'a-ble, *a* See -ABLE

drag'oon-ade', *n.* = DRAGONNADE.

dra-goon'age (dra-gōōn'ăj), *n.* Act of dragooning; state of being dragooned. [bird.]

dragoon bird. The umbrella.

drag rake. **a** A heavy rake used in harvesting. *Eng.* **b** A kind of clam rake with curved teeth.

drag'-saw', *n.* A saw the teeth of which are slanted so as to cut on the pulling stroke — **drag'-saw'ing**, *a. & n.*

drag sheet. = DRAG SAIL.

drags'man, *n.* A driver of a drag; also, one who works with a drag.

drag'staff', *n.* A trailing pole pivoted on the rear of a vehicle to check any backward movement on an ascent

drag'-stone' mill. *Metal* A mill in which ores, etc., are ground by means of a heavy stone dragged around on a circular or annular stone bed.

drag tooth. *Servo.* = RAKER.

dragun. † DRAGON.

drag washer. *Ordnance.* A wheel washer for a gun carriage, with a hook for the attachment of a dragrope. [See PIK.]

drah (drä), *n.* Var. of DRAA.

drah (drä). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DRAW.

draht. † DRAFT.

drail. Obs. Scot. pret. of DRIVE.

drai'gle (drā'g'l). Scot. var. of DRAGGLE to drabble

draik † DRAKE, duck.

drain. Obs. p. p. of DRAW.

drain'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

drainage basin = BASIN, 7 b.

drain cock. A small cock for draining, as in engine cylinders.

draine (drān), *n.* [F.] The missel thrush

drain'er, *n.* One that drains

draining tile = DRAINTILE.

drain'less, *a.* Impossible to drain; inexhaustible

drain well. = ABSORBING WELL

drake. Obs. or dial. Eng. var of DRAWK. [*Dial. Eng.*]

drake's'-feet', *n* Male orchis.

dram, *a.* Formerly, melancholy; now, indifferent *Scot*

dram, *n.* Timber from Dram men, Norway.

dra-mat'i-cism (drə-măt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Dramatic character

dra-mat'i-cule (-kūl), *n.* [L *drama, -atis*, drama + a dim. ending.] A little drama. *Rare.*

dram'a-tiz'a-ble (drăm'ə-tīz'ə-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

dram'a-tiz'er (-tīz'ẽr), *n.* One who dramatizes, as a story.

dram'a-turge (-tûrj), *n.* [Cf F. *dramaturge.*] A dramaturgist

drame † DRAM.

dram'mach (drăm'ăk). Var of DRAMMOCK. [of DRAM.]

drammed (drămd), *pret. & p. p.*

dram'ming, *p pr. & vb. n.* of DRAM.

dram'mock (drăm'ŭk), **drum'-mock** (drŭm'-), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *dramaig* a foul mixture.] A mixture, generally raw, of meal and water *Scot. or Dial Eng.*

dram'sell'er, *n.* A seller of distilled liquors by the dram.

drane (drān). Dial. Eng. var of DRONE, drawl; DRONE, bee.

drane. Obs. or dial. Eng. var of DRAIN.

drang (drăng), *n.* [AS. *þringan* to press. cf. AS. *þrang* a throng.] A narrow lane, as between walls or hedges. *Dial. Eng.*

drank, *pret.* of DRINK

drank, *n.* Erroneously for *drawk*, var. of DRAWK

drant, draunt (drănt; drânt), *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng* **1.** A drawling or droning tone

2. A slow dull tune

drant, draunt, *v. n.* To drone; to drawl; to pass time tediously. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

drap. Obs pret. of DREPE

drap (drăp) Scot. and dial. Eng. var of DROP

‖ **drap' d'ar'gent'** (drä' där'-zhan'). [F.] Cloth of silver.

drap'-de-Ber'ry' (*F* drä'dĕ-bĕ'rē'), *n.* [F., cloth of Berry.] A kind of woolen cloth made in Berry, France. *Obs. or Hist.*

‖ **drap' d'été'** (dā'tā'). [F., cloth of summer.] A thin woolen fabric, twilled like merino.

‖ **drap' d'or'** (drä' dôr'). [F.] Cloth of gold.

drape, *a.* Barren; farrow; dry. *Dial. Eng.*

drape, *n.* A barren cow or ewe, esp one selected from the herd for slaughter. *Dial Eng.*

dra'per-ess, *n.* A female draper. *Affected.*

dra'per-ied (drā'pĕr-ĭd). *a.* Covered or supplied with drapery.

3. A draper's place of business. *Obs.*
4. A textile fabric used for decorative purposes, esp. when hung loosely and in folds carefully distributed; as: **a** Garments or vestments of this character worn upon the body, or shown in the representations of the human figure in art. Also fig. "All the decent *drapery* of life." *Burke.* **b** Hangings or loose coverings, as of a room, about a bed, over a couch or chair, or the like.
Like one that wraps the *drapery* of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams *Bryant.*
5. The draping or disposition of textile-fabric hangings, coverings, garments, etc., esp. artistically, as in painting or sculpture.

dra'per-y (drā'pĕr-ĭ), *v. t.* To furnish with or as with drapery; — usually in pret. or p. p., *draperied.*

dras'tic (drăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. δραστικός, fr. δρᾶν to do, act: cf. F. *drastique.* See DRAMA.] **1.** *Med.* Acting rapidly and violently; — opposed to *bland;* as, *drastic* purgatives. **2.** Acting with violence or harshness; extreme or radical in effect; as, *drastic* measures.

dras'tic, *n. Med.* A drastic remedy, esp. such a purgative.

draught (drăft, *see ety. and note under* DRAFT), *n.* Act of drawing, that which is drawn, etc. See DRAFT, *n.* — Formerly often pronounced *drôt,* as shown in rimes, such as:
Enough of ills our dire rebellion wrought
When, to the dregs, we drank the bitter *draught. Dryden*

draught, *v. t.* To draw, etc. See DRAFT.

draught-. For words beginning *draught-,* see those beginning DRAFT-.

draughts (drăfts), *n. pl.* A game; checkers (which see).

Dra'vi-da (drä'vĭ-da), *n.* [Skr. *Drāviḍa,* prob. meaning, Tamil.] A Dravidian; also, the most extensive and important branch of the Dravidian languages; — in this sense a term of the native scholars. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

Dra-vid'i-an (drȧ-vĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Dravida, or Dravidians, or their languages.

Dra-vid'i-an, *n.* **1.** An individual of the oldest of the known races of India, forming the bulk of the population of southern Hindustan except the west coast occupied by Scytho-Dravidians. The typical Dravidian is short, very dark, with plentiful and often wavy hair, and broad nose depressed at the root. They are variously considered as related to the Australian aborigines, as of Negroid affinities, or as Caucasians intermixed with an anterior Negritic population. The Dravidians range in culture from primitive savagery with a religion formerly characterized by human sacrifice to Hindu civilization; but the pure Dravidian, even when Hinduized, remains of the lower castes. **2.** The speech of the Dravidians; — a general designation for the group of tongues in the Dravidian subfamily of the Dravido-Munda languages.

Dra'vi-do-Mun'da (drä'vĭ-dō-mo͝on'dä), *a.* Designating a family of agglutinative languages (the **Dravido-Munda languages**) comprising two subfamilies, the Dravidian, spoken throughout southeastern India, in northern Ceylon, and, in the isolated case of Brahui, in northern Baluchistan; and the Munda, spoken mainly in parts of Bengal and the Central Provinces of India. The Munda languages are the more archaic and involved, in some cases, as Santali, presenting a most elaborate development of agglutination; the Dravidian languages show less elaboration and involve euphonic modifications. Relationships have been suggested between these languages and the Ural-Altaic, the Mon-Khmer, and even the Australian tongues (see AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES) They may be classified as follows: **Munda,** or **Kolarian, subfamily,** Santali, Kol, Korwa, Asur, Korku, Kharia, Juang, Savara, Gadaba. **Dravidian subfamily, DRAVIDA BRANCH:** Tamil, Malayalam, Tulu, Kodagu, Toda, Kota, Kanarese or Canarese, Kurukh or Oraon, Malto. **ANDHRA BRANCH:** Telugu, Gond or Gondi, Kandh or Kui. Gond and Kandh connect also with the Dravida branch. BRAHUI forms a third, widely separated, branch of this subfamily.

draw (drô), *v. t.; pret.* DREW (drōō); *p. p.* DRAWN (drôn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRAW'ING. [ME. *dragen, drahen, drawen,* AS. *dragan;* akin to Icel. & Sw. *draga,* Dan. *drage* to draw, carry, and to OS. *dragan* to bear, carry, D. *dragen,* G. *tragen,* Goth. *dragan;* cf. Skr. *-dhṛk* bearing (in comp.), Skr. *dhar* to hold, bear. Cf. 1st DRAG, DRAY a cart, 1st DREDGE.] **1.** To cause to move continuously by force applied in advance of the thing moved; to pull; haul; drag; to cause to follow; as, to *draw* a curtain, i. e., to make it slide, either closing or unclosing; to *draw* the blood, i. e., to cause it to flow to the surface; to *draw* an abscess or wound, i. e., to promote the suppuration of it. The particular direction of pulling denoted by *draw* is often inferred from its object; as, to *draw* (pull up) a drawbridge; to *draw* (pull out) an organ stop; to *draw* (pull back) a bowstring, bow, arrow, etc.
He cast him down to ground, and all along
Drew him through dirt and mire without remorse. *Spenser*
He hastened to *draw* the stranger into a private room *Scott.*
Night *draws* the curtain, which the sun withdraws *Herbert.*
2. To pull off; remove; retire; withdraw; as, to *draw* the cloth, i. e., to remove the tablecloth. Specif., *Obs.,* to withdraw (a horse) from a race in which it has been entered.
Go . . . *draw* the action [at law]. *Shak.*
3. To influence to move or tend toward one's self; to exercise an attracting force upon; to call towards itself; to attract; hence, to entice; to allure; to induce.
The poet
Did feign that Orpheus *drew* trees, stones, and floods. *Shak.*
All eyes you *draw,* and with the eyes the heart *Dryden.*
4. To take into the lungs; to inhale; to inspire; hence, also, to utter or produce by an inhalation; to heave.
"Where I first *drew* air." *Milton.*
Drew, or seemed to *draw,* a dying groan. *Dryden.*
5. To cause to come out; to extract; to educe; to bring forth; as: **a** To bring or take out, or to let out, from some receptacle, as a stick or post from a hole, liquid from an opening, as of a cask, well, etc., a sword from its sheath, etc.
They *drew* out the staves of the ark. *2 Chron.* v. 9
Draw thee waters for the siege *Nahum* iii. 14.
b To drag or force (a fox, badger, etc.) from cover. Also, *Colloq.,* to rouse or bring out (a person) into speech or action; to draw out; to get a "rise" out of. **c** To separate or select from a group, number, etc., as, specif., a sheep for breeding, fattening, etc., from its flock, a hawk from the mew, seed from the husk. **d** To take out (one of a number, as of lottery tickets) so as to decide something by chance; to receive from a lottery by the drawing out of the numbers for prizes or blanks; hence, to obtain by good fortune; to win; to gain; as, he *drew* a prize. Hence: To select by the drawing of lots.
Magistracies were filled by men freely . . . *drawn. Freeman.*
e To extract; to elicit; to derive.
Spirits . . . may be *drawn* out of vegetable juices. *Cheyne.*
Until you had *drawn* oaths from him. *Shak.*
f To obtain from some cause or origin; to infer from evidence or reasons; to deduce from premises; to derive, as, to *draw* moral lessons from history. *Burke.* **g** To take or procure from a place of deposit; to call for and receive from a fund, or the like; as, to *draw* money from a bank. **h** *Hort.* In tobacco culture, to remove from the seed bed preparatory to transplanting.
6. To cause to move or proceed; to conduct, convey, bring, take, divert, etc.; as, to *draw* one aside; to *draw* one's thoughts from a sorrow; hence, to bring about or bring on; as, to *draw* an enemy or an affliction upon one
7. To remove the contents of, as: **a** To drain by emptying; to suck dry; as, a calf *draws* a cow. **b** To extract the bowels of, to eviscerate; as, to *draw* a fowl; to hang, *draw,* and quarter a criminal.
☞ As a punishment, to *draw* has designated not only (1) to eviscerate, but (2) to drag a criminal, as at the tail of a horse or cart, and (3) to tear or rend him apart, as by having each limb attached to a separate horse and the body quartered by driving the horses different ways. To be "hanged and drawn" probably designated evisceration preceded by hanging, to be "drawn and hanged" probably designated (2) (above) followed by hanging "Drawn and quartered" was used of (3) and also of drawing (1) followed by quartering.
c To extract the essence or strength of, as by infusion; as, to *draw* tea. **d** To drag a net through or along, in order to catch fish. **e** *Hunting.* To search for game; to clear of game; as, to *draw* a wood or covert.
8. To modify the shape of by pulling, or as if by pulling; esp., to extend in length; to lengthen, protract, or stretch.
"Linkèd sweetness long *drawn* out." *Milton.*
How long her face is *drawn!* *Shak.*
9 Specif.: **a** *Spinning.* To attenuate (slivers of cotton, flax, or wool) by passing successively through rollers each pair of which revolves slightly faster than its predecessor. This process causes the fibers to lie longitudinally and tends to remove inequalities in the slivers. **b** *Mech.* To make (wire) by pulling a metal rod through a series of holes of diminishing size, thus decreasing its sectional area and increasing its length at each stage; also, to shape (metal) by passing through dies or by stamping successively, as with a series of dies. **c** *Weaving.* To pull (the warp threads) through the heddles in proper order to produce a desired pattern. **d** *Masonry.* To shave (stonework) to shape.
10. To construct so as to extend from one point to another.
And the huge Offa's dike which he *drew* from the mouth of Wye to that of Dee. *J. R. Green.*
11. To shape or contrive, as a plot. *Obs.*
12 To produce by or as if by tracing a pen or other instrument of delineation over a surface; as to *draw* a line or picture; also, to represent by lines drawn; to make thus a picture of; to delineate; hence, to represent by words; to depict; to describe.
A flattering painter who made it his care
To *draw* men as they ought to be, not as they are. *Goldsmith.*
13. To write in due form; to prepare a draft of; as, to *draw* a memorial, a deed, or bill of exchange.
14. To formulate; to set forth in due form or formally; as, to *draw* comparisons or distinctions.
15. To require (so great a depth, as of water) for floating; — said of a vessel; to sink so deep in (water); as, the ship *draws* twenty feet of water.
16. In various games: **a** *Cricket.* To play (a short-length ball directed at the leg stump) with an inclined bat so as to deflect the ball between the legs and the wicket. **b** *Golf.* To hit (the ball) with the toe of the club so that it is deflected toward the left. **c** *Billiards.* To strike (the cue ball) below the center so as to give it a backward rotation which causes it to take a backward direction on striking another ball. **d** *Curling.* To throw up (the stone) gently.
17. To leave (a contest) undecided; as, the battle or game was *drawn.*
18. To translate or render (into a different language or form); also, to alter the sense of; to pervert. *Obs.*
19. To assign or attribute. *Obs.*

Syn. — DRAW, DRAG, HAUL. DRAW is the general term for traction of any sort, esp. where some special provision is made for forward movement. TO DRAG is to *draw* with toil, difficulty, or violence, esp. against active or passive resistance; as, the coach was *drawn* by six horses, the horses *dragged* the overturned carriage half a mile; to *draw* a book toward one, to *drag* a heavy box along the platform; cf., too tired to *drag* one foot after the other. TO HAUL (frequent in nautical language) is to pull or tug, or (esp.) to transport by drawing; as, to *haul* down the sails, to *haul* in a net, to *haul* a load of wood.

to draw a bead on, to bring into line with the bead or foresight of a rifle and the hindsight; to aim at. *Colloq., U. S.* — **to d. a cast,** *Bowls,* to roll one's bowl nearer to the jack than any of the others without disturbing either the jack or the other bowls — **to d. a line,** to fix a limit or boundary. — **to d. a long bow** *or* **the long bow,** to exaggerate. *Colloq.* — **to d. back,** to receive back, as duties on goods for exportation. — **to d. in,** to bring or pull in; specif., to entice; to inveigle; to "take in;" — now chiefly with a following infinitive; as, he was *drawn in* to purchase it by flattery. — **to d. interest,** to produce or gain interest. — **to d into** *or* **in,** *Arith.,* to multiply. *Obs.* — **to d. it fine,** to be very precise in making distinctions, etc. *Colloq.* — **to d. it mild,** to express anything without exaggerating it or well within the truth. *Colloq.* — **to d. off,** to withdraw; to abstract; specif., to extract by distillation. — **to draw on,** to bring on; to occasion; to cause. "War which either his negligence *drew on,* or his practices procured." *Hayward.* — **to d.** (one) **out,** to lead (one) to speak out freely. — **to d. rein,** to check one's speed, as in riding; to stop. — **to d. the curtain,** to close it over an object, or to remove it; hence: **a** To hide or to disclose an object. **b** To commence or close a performance. — **to d. the long bow.** See TO DRAW A LONG BOW. — **to d. the temper.** *Metal.* See TEMPER, *v. t.* — **to d. up. a** To compose in due form; to draft; to form in writing. **b** To arrange in order, as a body of troops; to array.

draw (drô), *v. i.* **1.** To move; to come or go; literally, to draw one's self; — now only with prepositions and adverbs of direction; as, to *draw away,* to move off, esp. in racing, to get in front; to obtain the lead or increase it; to *draw back,* to retreat; to *draw off,* to retire or retreat; to *draw on,* to advance; to *draw up,* to form in array; to *draw near, nigh,* or *towards,* to approach; to *draw together,* to come together, to collect.
2. Specif.: **a** To approach or tend, as to some state. *Obs.* **b** To extend or amount; — with *to. Obs.* **c** *Hunting.* Of a hound, to track game by the scent; also, often with *after* or *on,* to approach the game cautiously after pointing. **d** *Pattern Making.* To pull (easily, hard, etc) from a mold; — said of a pattern.
3. *Chess.* To make a move. *Chaucer.*
4. To perform the act of drawing something; to pull or move something by pulling; as, the horse *draws* well; — usually with the object understood, as in reference to drawing water or liquor, or to drawing a sword from its sheath.
The woman saith unto him, Sir, thou hast nothing to *draw* with, and the well is deep *John* iv. 11.
So soon as ever thou seest him, *draw;* and as thou *draw'st,* swear horrible. *Shak.*
5. To change shape by or as by pulling; to stretch or distend; also, to contract or shrink. "To *draw* into less room." *Bacon.*
6. To exert an attractive force; to act as an inducement or enticement.
Keep a watch upon the particular bias of their minds, that it may not *draw* too much. *Addison.*
7. *Med.* To have efficiency as an epispastic; to act as a sinapism; — said of a blister, poultice, etc.
8. To be drawn or pulled; to admit of being drawn; to undergo draft; as, a carriage *draws* easily. Specif., of a sail, to swell out with the wind; of liquid, to drain off.
9. To perform the act, or practice the art, of delineation; to sketch; to form figures or pictures by tracing lines; to execute a drawing; to practice drawing.
10. To make a draft or written demand for payment of money deposited or due; — usually with *on* or *upon.* Also fig.; as, to *draw* upon one's reserves of strength; to *draw* upon a friend's sympathy.
You may *draw* on me for the expenses of your journey. *Jay.*
11. To obtain information, supplies, etc.; as, he *drew* from various sources.
12. To sink in water; to require a depth for floating.
"Greater hulks *draw* deep." *Shak.*
13. To produce or admit of a draft, or current; to have draft, as a chimney, flue, or the like; to furnish transmission to smoke, gases, etc.
14. In tobacco curing, to become uniformly moist; — said of the hand, or bundle, of leaves after petuning.

to draw after, to follow the advice of; also, to take after or resemble. *Obs.* — **to d. against,** to make out a draft or drafts in consideration of (money or value held by the drawee). — **to d. to a head. a** *Med.* To begin to suppurate; to ripen, as a boil. **b** Fig.: To ripen; to approach the time for action; as, the plot *draws to a head.*

draw, *n.* **1.** Act or process of drawing; specif.: **a** *Mech.* Act of drawing metal, as in wiredrawing or by stamping out a required shape by a series of dies. **b** *Spinning.* The double stroke, that is, the outward and inward runs, of a mule carriage. **c** In various games, the stroke or play made by drawing the ball, etc. (see DRAW, *v. t.*, 16).
2. The result of drawing, or state of being drawn; specif.: **a** A drawn battle, game, or the like. **b** The spin or twist imparted to a ball, or the like, by a drawing stroke.
3. That which is drawn or is subject to drawing; specif.: **a** An amount drawn. **b** A lot or chance drawn. **c** The movable part of a drawbridge. *U. S.* **d** The essence or strength of tea.
4. That which draws or serves as a means of drawing; specif.: **a** A natural cut or drain; a ravine. *Western U. S.* **b** An attraction; influence to draw a crowd. *Colloq.* **c** Anything designed to draw out, entrap, or mislead; a feeler. *Colloq.* *Kipling.*
5. Draw poker. *Colloq.*
6. *Hort.* A young shoot or sprout; specif., one of the young spring shoots of the sweet potato
7. *Mech.* Angle or taper; draft. *Britten.*

draw'back' (drô'băk'), *n.* **1.** One that draws back.
2. *Mech.* A part that can be drawn back; specif., *Founding,* a part of a mold that can be drawn back to permit the removal of a pattern or part of a pattern from the mold and afterwards be replaced; also, a plate or the like on which this part of the mold may be lifted out.
3. *Com.* Money paid back or remitted after being collected; esp., duties or customs (whether import duties or internal revenue taxes) remitted or paid back by the government on the exportation of that on which they were levied.
4. A loss of advantage, or deduction from profit, value, success, etc.; a hindrance; objectionable feature; as, the rain was a *drawback* to our outing.

drawback lock. a A door lock that can be opened from the inside by a handle and from the outside by a key. **b** A lock that can ordinarily be opened by hand, as by turning a knob, except when locked with a key.

draw'bar' (-bär'), *n.* **1.** *Railroads.* A bar used to connect rolling stock, as a bar with a single eye at each end for coupling together a locomotive and its tender.
2. A removable bar in a fence. *U. S.*

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dra'pet, *n.* [Cf. It. *drappetto.*] A cloth; covering. *Obs*

drap'pie, drap'py (drăp'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). A little drop (of drink). *Scot.*

drap'ping (drăp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of *drap.* Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DROP.

drap'pit (drăp'ĭt), *pret. & p. p.* of *drap,* Scot and dial. Eng. var of DROP.

drash (drăsh; drâsh), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. THRASH.] To beat; thrash; dash. *Dial. Eng.*

drash'el, *n.* [Cf. THRESHOLD.] Threshold. *Dial. Eng.*

drash'el, *n.* A flail *Dial. Eng.*

Dras'si-dæ (drăs'ĭ-dē), *n pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δράσσεσθαι to grasp, lay hold of.] *Zool.* A family of tube-weaving spiders of terrestrial habits, having a somewhat elongated body, with moderately long legs bearing two claws. — **dras'sid** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*

drast, dreat, *n.* [AS. *dræstan, dræsten,* dregs.] Dregs; refuse; feces; — usually in *pl. Obs.*

dras'ti-cal-ly (drăs'tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* of DRASTIC.

drast'y, *a* [From DRAST, *n.*] Worthless, vile. *Obs.*

drat (drăt), *interj.* A minced form of the oath *'od rot, God rot. Orf. E. D.* — **drat'ted,** *a.* — **drat'ting,** *n. All Vulgar or Dial.* [DRETCH, delay.]

dratch (drăch). Scot. var. of DRETCH, delay.

dratch'ell, drotch'ell (drăch'ĕl; drŏch'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. ME. *drecchen* to linger, dawdle.] A slovenly woman; slut; drossel. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

drate (drāt), *pret. & p. p.* of DRITE. *Scot.* [*Eng.*]

drate, *v. i.* To drawl. *Dial Eng.*

drau. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of DRAW.

draught. † DRAFF.

draught'house' *n.* A privy. *Obs.*

drauk. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DRAWK [of DRAWL.]

draul. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DRAWL.

draunt (drant; drônt). Var. of DRANT, *n. & v. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Drau'pa-di (drou'pä-dē), *n.* [Skr *Draupadī.*] See MAHABHARATA

Draup'nir (droup'nēr), **Draup'ner** (droup'nēr), *n.* [Icel. *Draupnir,* akin to E. *drip, drop.*] *Norse Myth.* The ring of gold forged for Odin by the dwarfs and from which each ninth night dropped eight equal rings. Cf. RHEINGOLD.

drave (drāv). Archaic or dial. pret. of DRIVE.

drave (drāv). *n.* [See DROVE, *n.*] A fishing expedition on shares; also, a haul or shoal of fish *Scot.*

dra'vel (drā'v'l). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of DRIVEL, dribble.

Dra-vid'ic (drȧ-vĭd'ĭk), *a.* = DRAVIDIAN.

draw'a-ble (drô'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See DRAWABLE.

draw'-arch' *n.* A movable arch or span in a drawbridge.

draw'-arm' *n.* An arm that draws the carriage of a printing press. [of lasting for shoes.

draw'bays' (-bāz'). *n.* A kind

draw'beam', *n.* A windlass

draw'bench' (drô'bĕnch'; 140), *n. Mech.* A machine in which rods or strips of metal are drawn through dies or a drawplate; esp., one in which wire is thus made.

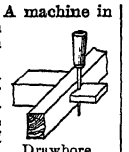
Drawbore

draw'bore', *v. t.* **1.** To make a drawbore in; as, to *drawbore* a tenon.
2. To enlarge the bore of (a gun barrel) by drawing, instead of thrusting, a revolving tool through it.

draw'boy' (-boi'), *n. Weaving.* A boy who operates the harness cords of a hand loom; also, a part of a power loom that performs the same office.

draw'bridge' (-brĭj'), *n.* A bridge of which either the whole or a part is made to be raised up, let down, or drawn or turned aside, to admit or hinder communication at pleasure, as before the gate of a town or castle, or over a navigable river or canal. The movable portion, or draw, is called, specifically, a *bascule*, *balance*, or *lifting bridge*, a *turning*, *swivel*, or *swing bridge*, or a *rolling bridge*, according as it turns on a hinge vertically, or on a pivot horizontally, or is pushed on rollers.

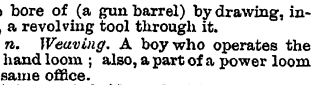
Swing Drawbridge.

draw'cut' (-kŭt'), *n.* A cut made with a drawing movement.

draw'dock' (-dŏk'), *n.* A recess in a river bank serving as a dock for small craft.

draw-ee' (drô-ē'), *n. Law.* The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn; — correlative of *drawer*.

draw'er (drô'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that draws; as: **a** One who draws liquor for guests; a waiter in a taproom. *Shak.* **b** One who delineates or depicts; a draftsman; as, a good *drawer*. **c** *Law.* One who draws or issues a bill of exchange or order for payment; — correlative of *drawee*. Also, less accurately, the maker of a promissory note.
2. That which is drawn; as: **a** A sliding box or receptacle in a case, which is opened by pulling or drawing out, and closed by pushing in. **b** *pl.* An undergarment worn on the lower body and the legs.

draw'file' (-fīl'), *v. t. Mech.* To file by drawing the file held with its length transverse to the direction of its motion. — **draw'-fil'ing** (-fīl'ĭng), *n.*

draw'gate' (-gāt'), *n.* A sluice valve or gate which may be drawn up, as a shuttle in the gate of a canal lock.

draw'gear' (-gēr'), *n.* **1.** A harness for draft horses.
2. *Railroads.* Apparatus for connecting rolling stock.

draw'glove' (-glŭv') } *n.* **1.** An old game, played (ap-
draw'gloves' (-glŭvz') } parently) by seeing which of the players can most quickly draw off a pair of gloves.
2. A drawing glove.

draw'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **a** *Railroads.* The head of a drawbar. **b** *Spinning.* A part in a drawing frame in which the slivers are drawn and twisted. **c** *Mach.* That part of a testing machine to which the active pull is applied. It contains a set of shackles for gripping one end of the test piece.

draw'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DRAW. Hence: *n.* **1.** Act of pulling, hauling, attracting, extracting, taking lots, a card or cards from the pack, etc. Specif.: **a** Act or art of representing an object by means of lines; delineation, as by pen, pencil, or crayon; also, loosely, delineatory representation by means of shading or color. **b** The process of stretching or spreading metals, as by wiredrawing, forcing through dies, hammering, etc. **c** *Spinning.* The process of pulling out and elongating the slivers from the carding machine, by pairs of revolving rollers of successively increasing speed; also, the sliver thus drawn out.
2. That which is drawn; specif.: **a** A representation drawn by pen, pencil, etc.; often, a slight or preliminary representation; a sketch. **b** Usually *pl.* The amount of money taken in in a trading establishment. *Eng.* **c** A small portion of tea for steeping.
drawing awl, an awl with an eye for pulling a thread through the hole bored. — **d. bench**, a drawbench; also, a bench on which a cooper shapes staves with a drawing knife. — **d. block.** **a** A block of drawing paper. **b** *Wiredrawing.* A cylindrical block which by its rotation pulls the wire through a drawplate and coils it. — **d. board.** **a** A board on which paper to be drawn on is secured. It has usually one straight edge against which a T square may be placed. **b** A drawing frame. — **d. chamber**, a drawing-room. *Obs.* — **d. chisel**, *Mech.*, a broad oblique-ended chisel used for trimming tenon ends and for marking wood deeply across the grain. — **d. engine**, *Mach.*, a stationary engine for hauling or hoisting; a winding engine. — **d. frame.** **a** *Spinning.* A machine for drawing slivers. See DRAW, *v. t.*, 9 **a**. **b** *Silk Manuf.* A machine for combing floss or refuse silk before cutting and carding. **c** *Rope Manuf.* A machine for combing and drawing the slivers of hemp preparatory to spinning into yarn. — **d. glove**, an archer's glove for protection of the fingers in drawing the bow. — **d. knife**, *or* **draw'knife'**, *n.* **a** A woodworker's tool having a blade with a handle at each end, used to shave off surfaces, by drawing it toward one; a shave; a drawshave. **b** *Carp.* A tool for making an incision along the path a saw is to follow, to prevent it from tearing the surface of the wood. **c** *Farriery.* A kind of knife for paring a horse's hoof. — **d. machine**, a machine through which metal is drawn to make it thin and even, etc.; also, a drawing frame. — **d. office.** See DRAFTING ROOM. — **d. paper**, *Fine Arts*, a paper specially prepared for draftsmen, for water-color artists, etc. — **drawing pen**, a draftsman's pen for ruling lines, having a pair of adjustable metal blades or points between which the ink is contained, the thickness of the line being regulated by a screw which closes the blades or allows them to open. — **d. pin.** = THUMB TACK. *Eng.* — **d. press**, *Mach.*, a press for cutting and stamping sheet metal into desired shapes. — **d. shave.** = DRAWING KNIFE. — **d. slate**, a soft, slaty substance used in crayon drawing; — called also *black chalk*, or *drawing chalk*. — **d. string**, *Sewing*, a string, as a ribbon, tape, or rope, run through a casing or hem, for the purpose of drawing up the fullness or giving strength to the edge; — called also *running string*. — **d. table**, an extensible table with sliding pieces or leaves that draw out. — **d. thread**, *Sewing*, a thread for adjusting fullness, used in gathering, as on a ruffle. — **in d.**, *Art*, in proportion; correctly drawn. — **out of d.**, *Art*, out of proportion; incorrectly drawn.

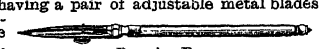
Drawing Pen.

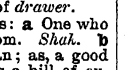
Drawing Knife

draw'ing-room' (drô'ĭng-rōōm'), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *withdrawing room.*] **1.** A withdrawing room. *Obs.*
2. A room appropriated for the reception of company; in formal establishments, the room to which the ladies withdraw from the dining room.
3. The company assembled in such a room; also, a reception of company in it; as, to hold a *drawing-room*.
He [Johnson] would amuze a *drawing-room* by suddenly ejaculating a clause of the Lord's Prayer. *Macaulay*

drawl (drôl), *v. t.*; DRAWLED (drôld); DRAWL'ING. [Prob. fr. *draw*; cf. D. *dralen* to linger, tarry, Icel. *dralla* to loiter. See DRAW; cf. DRAGGLE.] **1.** To utter in a slow, lengthened tone.
2. To drag out; to cause to pass or move sluggishly.

drawl, *v. i.* **1.** To move slowly; to loiter. *Obs. or R.*
2. To speak with slow, lazy utterance; to dwell with excessive length upon certain sounds of speech, esp. vowels.
Theologians and moralists . . . talk mostly in a *drawling* and dreaming way about it. *Landor.*

drawl, *n.* A drawling utterance.

draw'loom' (drô'lōōm'), *n.* A figure-weaving loom using a drawboy; also, a species of damask made on this loom.

drawn (drôn), *pret. & p. p.* of DRAW. Hence, specif.: *p. a.* **a** *Metal.* Freed from particles of iron by the drawing of a magnet through the mass, as brass filings. **b** *Hort.* Having elongated internodes; etiolated; — said of plants that have suffered from the absence of light.
drawn butter, butter melted and usually mixed with flour and hot water for use as a sauce. — **d. clay**, clay shrunk by exposure to fire. — **d. fox**, one driven from cover. *Shak.* — **d. game** *or* **battle**, one in which neither party wins; one equally contested; a draw. — **d. teind.** *Scots Law.* See TEIND. **d work.** Ornamental work made by drawing out threads from cloth, usually linen or silk, and uniting the cross threads, to form a pattern. **b** *Sewing.* Gathered work, as on hats. **c** *Plastering.* The second or "brown" coat applied over the "scratch" coat before that is dry.

draw'net' (drô'nĕt'), *n.* A net for catching the larger sorts of birds; also, a dragnet.

draw'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A die plate through which wires are drawn. See DRAW, *v. t.*, 9 **b**.

draw'rod' (-rŏd'), *n. Railroads.* A rod that unites the drawgear at opposite ends of the car.

draw'sheet' (-shēt'), *n.* A sheet drawn tight over a surface; specif., *Print.*, a sheet added on the outside of the tympan of a press to hold the overlays in place.

draw'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n. Railroads.* The spring to which a drawbar is attached.

draw taper. Draft or delivery as given to a pattern.

draw'tube' (-tūb'), *n.* A double sliding or telescopic tube, as that which supports the eyepiece and objective of a microscope.

dray (drā), *n.* [AS. *dræge* a dragnet, fr *dragan*. See DRAW.]
1. A kind of sledge or cart without wheels.
2. A strong low cart or wagon, without permanent sides, used for carrying heavy loads.

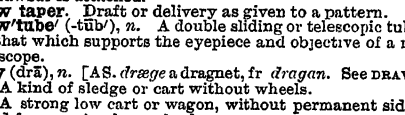
One form of Dray.

3. A little cart on wheels.

dray, *v. t. & i.*; DRAYED (drād); DRAY'ING. To carry on a dray; to cart.

dray'age (drā'ĕj), *n.* **1.** Use of a dray.
2. The charge, or sum paid, for the use of a dray.

dray horse. A heavy, strong horse such as is used in drawing drays.

dray'man (drā'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man in charge of a dray.

dread (drĕd), *v. t.*; DREAD'ED, DREAD'ING. [AS. *drĕdan*, in comp., akin to OS. *drādan*, OHG. *trātan*, both only in comp.] **1** To fear in a great degree; to have terror of; also, to regard, or look forward to, with apprehension of evil or pain; to feel great anxiety about; as, he *dreads* death.
So have I brought my horse . .
To stand stock-still and front the fire he *dreads* *R Browning*
2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To stand in awe of; to reverence. **b** To terrify; to frighten. **c** To question; to doubt.

dread, *v. i.* To be in dread, or in great fear.
Dread not, neither be afraid of them. *Deut.* i. 20.

dread, *n.* **1.** Great fear, esp. in view of impending evil; fearful apprehension of danger; anticipatory terror.
The secret *dread* of divine displeasure. *Tillotson.*
2. Reverential or respectful fear; awe.
The fear of you, and the *dread* of you, shall be upon every beast of the earth. *Gen.* ix. 2.
His scepter shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the *dread* and fear of kings. *Shak.*
3. A person or thing regarded with dread, or fear, or, formerly, reverence. "Una, his dear *dread*." *Spenser.*
4. Fury; dreadfulness. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
5. Doubt; as, without *dread*. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
Syn. — Awe, affright, terror, horror, dismay, apprehension. See REVERENCE, FEAR.

dread (drĕd), *a.* [Orig. p. p. of *dread*, v.] **1.** Exciting great fear or apprehension; causing terror; frightful; dreadful.
A *dread* eternity! how surely mine. *Young.*
2 Inspiring with reverential fear; awful; venerable; as, *dread* sovereign; *dread* majesty; *dread* tribunal.

dread'ful (drĕd'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** Full of dread or terror; fearful. "With *dreadful* heart." *Chaucer.* **b** Full of reverence or awe.
2. Inspiring dread; impressing great fear; fearful; terrible; as, a *dreadful* storm. "*Dreadful* gloom." *Milton.*
3. Inspiring awe or reverence; awful. "God's *dreadful* law." *Shak.*
Syn. — Frightful, terrific, terrible, horrible, horrid; formidable, tremendous, awful, venerable. See FEARFUL.

dread'ful, *n.* A morbidly sensational story or periodical; as, a penny *dreadful*; a shilling *dreadful*.

dread'ful-ly (drĕd'fo͝ol-ĭ), *adv.* In a dreadful manner.

dread'ful-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being dreadful.

dread'less, *a.* **1.** Free from dread; fearless; intrepid; dauntless. "The *dreadless* angel." *Milton.*
2. Exempt from danger which causes dread; secure. "Safe in his *dreadless* den." *Spenser.*
3. Having no terrors; not dreaded. *Obs.*
— **dread'less-ly**, *adv.* — **dread'less-ness**, *n.*

dread'less, *adv.* Without doubt; doubtless. *Obs. Chaucer.*

dread'naught', **dread'nought'** (drĕd'nôt'), *n.* A fearless person; also, a garment made of very thick cloth, that can defend against storm and cold; also, the cloth itself; fearnaught. — *a.* Fearless.

dream (drēm), *n.* [AS. *drēam.*] *Obs.* **1.** Joy; mirth.
2. Music; minstrelsy; melody; noise.

dream, *n.* [Akin to OS. *drōm*, D. *droom*, G. *traum*, Icel. *draumr*, Dan. & Sw. *drøm*; cf. G. *trügen* to deceive, Skr. *druh* to harm, hurt, try to hurt. AS. *drēam* joy, gladness, and OS. *drōm* joy are, perh., different words; cf. Gr. θρῦλος noise.] **1.** A series of thoughts, images, or emotions occurring during sleep; any seeming of reality or events occurring to one sleeping. Dreams are usually fragmentary and distorted representations of the experiences of waking life, though they are at times marked by consecutive reasoning or by a storylike naturalness.
We are such stuff
As *dreams* are made on; and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep. *Shak.*
2. Any experience of waking life having the characteristics of a dream; esp., a visionary or fanciful creation of the imagination; an "air castle;" as, the *dreams* of youth; a state of mind marked by abstraction or by confusion of the sense of reality; reverie; abstraction; as, to live in a *dream*; sometimes, an object having the traits of a dream object; a vision; esp., something of strange or exotic charm.
It is not then a mere *dream*, but a very real aim, which they propose. *J. C. Shairp.*
If you be, what I think you, some sweet *dream*. *Tennyson.*
Syn. — DREAM, VISION, REVERIE. DREAM is the general term for the ideas or images present to the mind in sleep; a VISION is an appearance (commonly thought of as supernatural, mysterious, or symbolic) presenting itself to the inner (or sometimes the bodily) eye, either in sleep or in an exalted waking mood; as, "Thus have I had thee, as a *dream* doth flatter, in sleep a king, but waking no such matter" (*Shak.*), "Then was the secret revealed unto Daniel in a night *vision*" (*Dan.* ii. 19); "He saw in a *vision* evidently about the ninth hour of the day an angel of God coming in to him" (*Acts* x. 3). Fig., *dream* (so also *dreamy*) suggests vague or idle, commonly happy, anticipation; *vision* (cf. VISIONARY), more definite or elaborate pictures conjured up by the fancy; as, "childhood's sunny *dream*" (*Shelley*); "the chymist's golden *dream*" (*Cowper*); "*dreams* of the ideal" (*Whitman*); cf. *daydreams; visions* of untold wealth floated before his mind; cheered on by *visions* of the well-spread board and blazing fire awaiting him. REVERIE is a waking dream; as, "Dream Children; a *Revery*" [title] (*Lamb*); "*Reveries* of a Bachelor" [title] (*D. G. Mitchell*). See DELUSION, VISIONARY.

dream, *v. i.*; DREAMED (drēmd) or DREAMT (drĕmt); DREAM'ING. [See DREAM, *n.*] **1.** To have ideas or images in the mind while asleep; to experience sleeping visions; — often with *of*; as, to *dream* of a battle, or of a friend.
2. To let the mind run on in idle reverie or vagary; to give one's self over to effortless thought, esp. of a fanciful or visionary nature.
They *dream* on in a constant course of reading, but not digesting. *Locke.*
3. To conceive (of) or think (of); esp., to conceive (of something) as a plan; to consider even the possibility of; as, he never *dreamed* of it; can you *dream* of doing this?
There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
Than are *dreamt* of in your philosophy. *Shak.*

dream, *v. t.* **1.** To have a dream of; to seem to see, hear, touch, or the like, or to think of, in sleep; — often followed by an objective clause.
Your old men shall *dream* dreams. *Acts* ii. 17.
He *dreamed* that God spake to him. *Hobbes.*
2. To fancy, imagine, or contemplate, as if in a dream; to consider the possibility of; to suppose vaguely.
I *dreamed* that Greece might still be free *Byron.*
Do noble things, not *dream* them, all day long. *C Kingsley.*
to dream away, out, through, etc., to pass in reverie or inaction; to spend in idle vagaries; as, to *dream away* an hour. "Why does Antony *dream out* his hours?" *Dryden.*

dream'er (drēm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who dreams; esp., one lost in wild imaginations or vain schemes; a visionary.
2. [*cap.*] An adherent of a North American Indian religious sect originated by the Shahaptian chief Smohalla about 1850–60 and extending to many of the Oregon,

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draw'bolt', *n.* = COUPLING PIN.
drawbore pin. See DRAWBORE, *n.*
Draw'can-sir (drô'kăn-sẽr; drô-kăn'sẽr), *n.* In the Duke of Buckingham's burlesque play, "The Rehearsal," a bullying braggart who goes into a battle and kills all the combatants on both sides. He is a parody on Dryden's Almanzor. Hence, a fierce, blustering, bullying fellow; a swashbuckler.
draw cock. = PET COCK.
draw'en, drawe Obs. p. p. of DRAW. [TAIL.
drawer dovetail. = LAP DOVE-
draw'horse', *n.* A support for work upon which a drawing knife is used. [CAR-
drawing-room car. = PARLOR
drawk (drôk), *n.* Also **drauk.** [ME. *drake, drauke, drauc*; cf. D. *dravik.*] Any grass growing as a weed among grain, esp. *Bromus secalinus*, *Lolium temulentum*, and *Avena fatua*. *Dial. Eng.*
drawk, *v. t.* To saturate with moisture. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
draw'knife', *n.* = DRAWING KNIFE.
draw'knot', *n.* A slipknot.
draw'latch', *n.* **1.** A latchstring. *Obs.*
2. Sneak thief; eavesdropper; lazy fellow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
draw'latch', *v. i.* To lag; dawdle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
drawl'er, *n.* One who drawls.
drawl'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DRAWL. — **drawl'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **drawl'ing-ness**, *n.* [drawbar.
draw'link', *n. Railroads.* A
drawl'y (drôl'ĭ), *a.* Like, or characterized by, drawling.
draw poker. *Cards.* See POKER.
draw'shave', *n.* = DRAWING KNIFE a.
draw'stop', *n.* A knob in an organ to draw a slider to admit wind to a set of pipes. [STRING.
draw string. = DRAWING
drawth, *n.* [Cf. DRAW.] A tract or treatise; also, draft. *Obs.*
draw'tongs', *n.* A kind of tool for drawing wire. [goldfinch.
draw'-wa'ter, *n.* The European
draw'-well', *n.* **a** A well from which water is drawn by a bucket and apparatus. **b** A deep drawer in a piece of furniture. *Obs.*
draw'-well', *n.* One who draws, or attracts, well. *Rare.*
dray. † DERAY. [DRAW.
dray. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of *dray, drey* (drā), *n.* A squirrel's nest
draye. † DRY.
draz'el, draz'il (drăz'ĭl), *n.* A slut; a vagabond wench. Cf. DROSSEL. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
dread, *a.* For ADREAD *Obs.*
dread'a-ble (drĕd'a-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
dread'-bolt'ed, *a.* Armed with dreaded bolts. [*Rare.*]
dread'er, *n.* One who dreads.
dread'ful, *adv.* Dreadfully. *Obs., Vulgar, or Dial.*
dread'ing-ly, *adv.* With dread. *Rare.*
dread'ly (drĕd'lĭ), *a.* [*Obs. or R.*] ful. *Obs.* Dreadfully.
dread'ly, *adv.* Dreadfully.
dread'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
dread'our. Var. of DREDDOUR. *Scot.* [timid. *Obs.*]
dread'y, *a.* Afraid; awed; timid.
dreagh. † DREE, *v.*; DREE, *a.*
dreah. Obs. pret. of DREE.
dream, *v. i.* [AS. *drēman, drȳman.*] To make melody *Obs.*
dream'age (drēm'ĭj), *n.* See -AGE.
dreamd. Dreamed. *Ref. Sp.*

Washington, and Idaho tribes. Trances and visions, together with Sunday services and native ritual and feasts, characterize the religion. Cf. GHOST DANCE.
3. A Brazilian puff bird of the genus *Chelidoptera*.

dream'er-y (drēm'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A place conducive or favorable to dreaming. *Colloq.*
2. Impractical fancies; also, dreaminess.

dream'ful (drēm'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of dreams; dreamy. — **dream'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dream'ful-ness**, *n.*

dream'land' (-lănd'), *n.* An unreal, delightful country such as is sometimes pictured in dreams; region of fancies; fairyland.

dream'like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a dream; vague; shadowy; unreal; dreamy.

dream'y (-ĭ), *a.;* DREAM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DREAM'I-EST. **1.** Abounding in dreams or given to dreaming; causing or stimulating dreams.
2. Like, or characteristic of, a dream; vague; soft; soothing; languid; dreaming; as, a *dreamy* recollection; *dreamy* music; *dreamy* eyes.

drear (drēr), *n.* Sadness; dismalness; gloom. *Obs.*
Death and ghastly *drear*. *Spenser.*

drear, *a.* Melancholy; gloomy; doleful; — poetic shortening of DREARY. "A *drear* and dying sound." *Milton.* — **drear'ly**, *adv.* — **drear'ness**, *n.*

drear'i-ly (drēr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *dréoriglice.*] In a dreary manner; gloomily; dismally.

drear'i-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Dreariness or its expression.

drear'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being dreary.

drear'y (drēr'ĭ), *a.;* DREAR'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DREAR'I-EST. [ME. *dreori, dreri*, AS. *dréorig*, sad; akin to G. *traurig*, and prob. to AS. *dréosan* to fall, Goth. *driusan*. Cf. DREAR, DRIZZLE, DROWSE.] **1.** Cruel; dire; grievous. *Obs.*
2. Sorrowful; sad; doleful; distressful. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. Exciting cheerless sensations, feelings, or associations; comfortless; dismal; gloomy; repulsively uninteresting. "*Dreary* shades." *Dryden.* "*Dreary* ground." *Prior.*
The most *dreary* part of that *dreary* interval which separated two ages of prosperity. *Macaulay*

dredge (drĕj), *n.* [Cf. F. *drège, dreige*, fr. a word akin to E. *draw*; also D. *dreg, dregge*, small anchor, *dregnet* dragnet. See DRAW.] **1.** A bush harrow. *Dial.*
2. A dredging machine.
3. An oblong iron frame, with a bag net attached, dragged over the sea bottom, used esp. for gathering shellfish and natural history specimens.
4. *Mining.* **a** Inferior ore, separated from the better prill by cobbing. **b** Very fine mineral matter held in suspension in water.

dredge, *v. t.;* DREDGED (drĕjd); DREDG'ING (drĕj'ĭng). To catch or gather with a dredge; to deepen with a dredging machine; to excavate with a dredge.

dredge, *v. i.* To use a dredge; to search with a dredge; as, to *dredge* for oysters.

dredge, *n.* [ME. *dragge*, F. *dragée*, dredge, also, sugar plum; cf. Pr. *dragea*, It. *treggea;* cf. LL. *tragemata*, pl., sweetmeats, Gr. τραγήματα.] **1.** A sweetmeat, often containing seeds or spices. *Obs.*
2. A mixture of oats and barley. *Obs. or Dial.*

dredge, *v. t.* [Cf. DREDGE a mixture.] To sprinkle (as a roast) with flour, etc., also, to sift or sprinkle (flour, etc.).

dredg'er (drĕj'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who uses a dredge.
2. A boat employed in dredging.
3. A dredging machine.

dredg'er, *n.* A box with holes in its lid for sprinkling flour, etc., as on meat or a breadboard; — called also *dredging box, drudger*, and *drudging box.*

dredg'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DREDGE. Specif.: *vb. n.*, that which is dredged up. — **dredging box.** **a** = 2d DREDGER. **b** *Gun.* A copper box with a perforated lid formerly used, with muzzle-loading mortars, for sprinkling meal powder over shell fuses. — **d. machine**, a machine for scooping up or removing earth, as in excavating or deepening stream channels, building levees, digging ditches, etc. There are three principal varieties constructed: (1) with a series of buckets on an endless chain; (2) with a pump or suction tube; (3) with a single bucket or grab attheendofanarm.

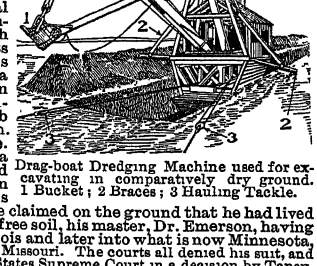
Drag-boat Dredging Machine used for excavating in comparatively dry ground.
1 Bucket; 2 Braces; 3 Hauling Tackle.

Dred Scott Case. *Law.* The case of a negro slave, named Dred Scott, who in 1848 sued for his freedom, which he claimed on the ground that he had lived for some time on free soil, his master, Dr. Emerson, having taken him to Illinois and later into what is now Minnesota, and finally back to Missouri. The courts all denied his suit, and finally the United States Supreme Court in a decision by Taney, C. J., held (Curtis and McLean dissenting) that he was not a citizen, nor entitled to any standing in court; and in an obiter dictum, that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional; that Congress could not prohibit a citizen of any State from carrying slaves or any other property into any Territory, and could not impair the constitutional protection of such property while in the Territory.

dree (drē), *v. t.; pret.* DREED (drēd); formerly, DREAH, DREIH, etc.; *p. p.* DREED; formerly, DROWEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DREE'ING. [AS. *dréogan.*] **1.** To undergo; endure; suffer; bear. *Scot. or Archaic.*
2. To pass; spend, as time, one's life, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. To draw out; to protract. *Dial. Eng.*

dree, *a.* Tedious; dreary; doleful. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dreg (drĕg), *n.* [Prob. from Icel. *dregg;* akin to Sw. *dragg.*] **1.** Corrupt or defiling matter contained in a liquid, or precipitated from it; feculence; lees, grounds, sediment; hence, the vilest and most worthless part of anything. "The *dregs* and rubbish of mankind." *Dryden.*
2. A remnant, residue.
☞ Used formerly (rarely) in the singular, as by Spenser and Shakespeare, but now chiefly in the plural.

dreg'gy (drĕg'ĭ), *a.;* DREG'GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DREG'GI-EST. Abounding in dregs or lees; like dregs; muddy; foul; feculent. — **dreg'gi-ly** (drĕg'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **dreg'gi-ness**, *n.*

‖ **Drei'bund'** (drī'bo͝ont'), *n.* [G., fr. *drei* three + *bund* league.] A triple alliance, specif., the alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy, formed in 1882.

Dreis-sen'si-a (drī-sĕn'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Dreyssen*, Belgian physician.] *Zoöl.* A genus of bivalve mollusks of the order Eulamellibranchia. *D polymorpha* is abundant in many European fresh waters, and is gradually extending its range.

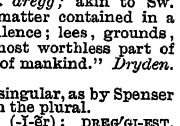
Dreissensia (*D. polymorpha*) *b* Byssus; *f* Foot; *i* Incurrent Siphon; *e* Excurrent Siphon.

drench (drĕnch; 140), *v. t.;* DRENCHED (drĕncht), DRENCH'ING. [AS. *drencan* to give to drink, to drench, the causal of *drincan* to drink; akin to D. *drenken*, Sw. *dränka*, G. *tränken*. See DRINK.] **1.** To cause to drink; esp., to dose by force; to put a potion down the throat of, as of a horse; hence, to purge violently by physic; to scour.
As "to fell," is "to make to fall," and "to lay," "to make to lie," so "to *drench*," is "to make to drink." *Trench.*
2. To submerge; to drown. *Obs.*
3. To wet thoroughly; either, to steep in moisture; soak; immerse; or, to cover with water or other liquid thrown or precipitated upon the object.
Syn. — See SATURATE.

drench, *v. i.* To sink; to drown. *Obs.*

drench, *n.* [AS. *drenc.* See DRINK, *v.*] **1.** A drink; a draft; specif., a medicinal potion; often, one poured or forced down the throat; also, a potion that causes purging.
"A *drench* of wine." *Dryden.*
Give my roan horse a *drench*. *Shak.*
2. Act of drenching.
3. Anything that drenches, or in which anything is drenched; specif., a solution used for soaking or steeping leather in tanning. See BRAN DRENCH.

drench'er (drĕn'chẽr), *n.* One that drenches; esp., an apparatus that administers a drench.

dreng (drĕng), *n.* [AS. *dreng* warrior, soldier; akin to Icel. *drengr.*] **1.** *O. Eng. Law.* A free tenant, esp. in ancient Northumbria, holding under a form of tenure (partly military and partly servile) antedating the Norman conquest.
2. A base fellow; clout; boor. *Scot.*

dren'gage (drĕn'gāj), *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* The tenure or service of a dreng.

Dre-pan'i-dæ (drē-păn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. δρέπανον sickle.] *Zoöl.* A family of small or medium-sized slender-bodied moths, usually with the apex of the fore wings more or less hooked. The species are called *hooktips.*

Drep'a-nis (drĕp'ȧ-nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δρεπανίς a kind of bird, perh. the swift.] *Zoöl.* A genus of oscine birds containing the recently extinct mamo (which see). It is the type of a family, Drep'a-nid'ĭ-dæ (-nĭd'ĭ-dē), containing a number of genera peculiar to the Hawaiian Islands.

Dres'den (drĕz'dĕn; *G.* drās'dĕn), *n.* The capital of Saxony, Germany.
Dresden point lace. **a** A kind of fine drawn work ornamented with embroidery, popular in the 18th century. **b** A coarse pillow lace or imitation Brussels lace made in Saxony; — called also *Saxony lace.* — **D. ware**, a superior decorated porcelain which is made near Dresden in Saxony; the porcelain of Meissen, called formerly Saxony porcelain. Elaborate ornamentation and figure pieces are characteristic of it.

dress (drĕs), *v. t.;* DRESSED (drĕst) or DREST; DRESS'ING. [OF. *drecier* to make straight, raise, set up, prepare, arrange, F. *dresser*, (assumed) LL. *directiare*, fr. L. *dirigere, directum*, to direct; *dis-* + *regere* to rule. See RIGHT; cf. ADDRESS, ADROIT, DIRECT, DIRGE.] **1.** To make or set straight or right; to direct; specif.: **a** To set or start in a straight course to something; to guide; hence, reflexively, "to direct one's steps;" to go; proceed. *Obs.*
Bless God and pray Him to *dress* thy ways. *Chaucer.*
b To set straight or in position; to right. *Obs.* **c** *Mil.* To arrange in exact continuity of line, as soldiers; commonly, to adjust to a straight line and at proper distance; to align; as, to *dress* the ranks.
2. To put in good order; to make ready; to prepare for use or service; esp., to cleanse, trim, or apply the finishing touches to; specif.: **a** To prepare for cooking or for the table; as, to *dress* a fowl. **b** To cut and shape, as a tool by hammering; to trim and smooth, as lumber or stone. **c** To smooth, give a gloss to, or otherwise finish off, as leather, a fabric, or the like. **d** To trim, as a lamp.
When he *dresseth* the lamps he shall burn incense. *Ex.* XXX. 7.
e To cleanse from impurities, as grain, ore, etc. **f** To till, tend, prune, or weed (a garden, a plant, or the like).
And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to *dress* it. *Gen.* II. 15.
g Of horses or other animals, to groom or curry; also, formerly, to train. **h** Of the hair, to comb and brush; to do up (cf. def. 3).
3. To prepare for display; to array; adorn; deck; decorate; as to *dress* a ship with bunting.
Dressing their hair with the white sea flower. *Tennyson.*
4. To put clothes upon; to apparel, clothe; specif., to clothe in formal evening or dinner dress.
5. *Med.* To treat methodically with remedies, bandages, or curative appliances, as a sore, an ulcer, a wound, or a wounded or diseased part.
6. To remove in dressing or cleansing; as, to *dress* weeds from a garden.
7. To treat or to address with proper severity; to rebuke; scold; beat; — often with *down.*
8. **a** To address (a speech or the like) *to* some one. *Obs.* **b** To couch or formulate (an address or the like).
If he felt obliged to expostulate, he might have *dressed* his censures in a kinder form. *Carlyle.*
Syn. — Attire, apparel, accouter, robe, trim, embellish.
to dress a ship, *Naut.*, to ornament her by hoisting the national colors and running lines of signal flags and other bunting from point to point, as from the stern up to and over the mastheads and down to the bow. — **to d. up** *or* **out**, to dress elaborately, artificially, or pompously. "*Dressed up* like a Julius Cæsar." *Addison.*

dress (drĕs), *v. i.* **1.** *Mil.* To arrange one's self in due position in a line of soldiers; — the word of command to form alignment in ranks; as, Right, *dress!*
2. To prepare one's self; to make ready; arrange; specif., to clothe or apparel one's self; to put on one's garments, esp. for a particular occasion. "To *dress* for a ball." *Latham.*
To flaunt, to *dress*, to dance, to thrum. *Tennyson.*
3. To undergo or be adapted to preparation; as, the fowl *dressed* easily.
to dress to the right, to dress to the left, to dress on the center, *Mil.*, to form alignment with reference to the soldier on the extreme right, or left, or in the center.

dress, *n.* **1.** Act of dressing.
2. That which is used as the covering or ornamental attire of the body; clothes; garments; habit; apparel; esp., fine, ceremonial, or distinctive, apparel. *Dress* is used attributively esp. to express the idea of an occasion, place, or ceremony when or where elaborate dress is suitable, or of clothing, equipment, etc., suitable for occasions of ceremony, display, etc., and is often qualified by *full* when expressing greater elaboration or ceremony; as, a *dress* coat; a *dress* sword; a *full-dress* reception. In the United States army and navy there is a prescribed difference between *dress, full dress*, and, in the navy, *special full dress*, each being more elaborate than the preceding.
3. A lady's gown; as, a silk or a velvet *dress.*
4. Attention to, or skill in, dress.
Men of pleasure, *dress*, and gallantry. *Pope.*
5. *Zoöl.* A particular state of plumage of a bird; as, the breeding *dress*, winter *dress*, etc.
6. Size; stiffening; dressing.
7. *Mulling.* The furrowing on a millstone face.

dress circle. A gallery or circle in a theater, generally the first above the floor, in which originally dress clothes were customarily worn.

dress coat. A coat worn by men on ceremonial occasions; for civilians, a coat with open front and skirts behind only, worn in the evening.

dressed (drĕst), *p. a.* Subjected to dressing.
dressed line, hackled flax of long fiber used for superior work, as for making twine, yacht cordage, etc. — **d. masonry**, masonry faced and smoothed, used for finishing courses and in building construction. — **d. pillow**, a lace pillow provided with bobbins, pins, thread, etc.

dress'er (drĕs'ẽr), *n.* One that dresses; specif.: **a** A person who dresses or attires another. **b** In a hospital, one whose office it is to dress wounds, sores, etc. **c** One who dresses himself elaborately or elegantly. *Now Colloq. or Vulgar.* **d** A tool or machine for dressing something; as: (1) A kind of pick for shaping large coal. (2) A mallet for working sheet lead. (3) A machine for facing millstones, or a kind of flour bolter. (4) A smith's tool, fitting into the hardy hole, over which connecting-rod forks, etc., are finished to shape.

dress'er, *n.* [F. *dressoir.* See DRESS, *v. t.*] **a** A table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed, or prepared for use. **b** A cupboard or set of shelves to hold dishes and cooking utensils.
The pewter plates on the *dresser*. *Longfellow.*
c A piece of chamber furniture consisting of a chest of drawers, or bureau, with a mirror. *U. S.*

dress face. A face or surface given to some woolen cloths in finishing, consisting of a raised pile or nap which is evened and brushed all one way to hide the weave. A gloss is usually imparted, as by boiling.

dress goods. Fabrics for gowns.

dress'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DRESS. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act of dressing.
2. That which is used to dress anything; specif.: **a** Dress; raiment; esp., ornamental habiliment or attire. **b** *Surg.* An application (a remedy, bandage, etc.) to a sore

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dream'-hole', *n.* [From 1st DREAM, *n.*] An opening in the walls of towers, steeples, etc., for the passage of light or sound *Obs. or Archaic.*

dream'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of DREAMY.

dream'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

dream'ing-ly, *adv.* of *dreaming*, p. pr.

dream'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

dream'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **dream'less-ly**, *adv.*

dream'let, *n.* See -LET.

dreamt (drĕmt), *pret. & p. p.* of DREAM

dream'tide', *n.* The time of dreams *Rare or Poet.*

dream'world', *n.* Dreamland; a world of illusions.

drean Obs. or dial. var. of DRAIN.

drear'ful-ly, *adv.* Drearily. *R.*

drear'i-head, **drear'i-hood**, *n.* Dreariness. *Archaic.*

drear'ing, *n.* Sorrow. *Obs. & R.*

drear'i-some (drēr'ĭ-sŭm), *a.* See -SOME.

drear'y, *v. i. & t.* To be or make dreary. *Obs.*

dreccche, dreche. † DRETCH, trouble.

dred. Obs., dial. Eng., or ref. sp. var. of DREAD.

dredde. † DREAD.

dred'dour (drĕd'ẽr), *n.* Dread; terror; apprehension. *Scot.*

drede. † DREAD.

dred'ful. Dreadful. *Ref. Sp.*

dredgd. Dredged. *Ref. Sp.*

dredge. † DREG, *n.*

dredge'man, *n.* = DREDGER, 1.

dredg'ie (drĕj'ĭ). Scot. var. of DIRGE.

dree (drē), *v. i.* To endure; hold out. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dree, *n.* Suffering; grief. *Scot.*

dreech, dreegh. Vars. of DREE, *a.*

dreed (*dial.* drēd). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DREAD.

dree'-draw', *n.* An illegal fishing contrivance. *Eng.*

dreel (drēl). Scot. var. of DRILL.

dree'ly (drē'lĭ), *adv.* of DREE. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dreem † DREAM, joy, music; DREAM, vision.

dreep, drepe (drēp), *v. i.* [Cf. E. *drip*, AS. *dréopian* to drop.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* a To drip. **b** To droop; lose courage.

drear'i, drear'y. † DREARY.

dref, dreff. Obs. pret. & p. p. of DRIVE.

dreful, drefully. † DREADFUL, DREADFULLY.

dreg. † DREDGE.

drege. † DREDGE, a mixture.

dreg'ful, *a.* Dreggy. *Obs. & R.*

dreg'gish (drĕg'ĭsh), *a.* Dreggy.

dregh. † DREIGH.

dreg'less, *a.* See -LESS.

dreg'y (drĕj'ĭ). Scot. var. of DIRGE.

drehen. † DREE, *v.*

drei, dreie. † DRY.

dreich (*Scot.* drēĥ). Obs. or Scot. var. of DREE, *a.*

dreid (drēd). Scot. var. of DREAD.

dreie † DREE, *v.*

dreien, drethen. † DRAW.

dreigh (*dial.* drēĥ). Var. of DREE, *a. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dreigh, n. [Cf. DREE, *v. t.*] Space; length; also, tediousness; vexation. *Obs.*

dreight, *n.* [Cf. DREE, *v. t.*] Space; duration. *Obs.*

dreih Obs. pret. of DREE.

‖ **Drei'kai'ser-bund'** (drī'kī'zẽr-bo͝ont'), *n.* [G.] Lit., Three Emperors' League; — short-lived peace alliance made by the emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria in 1872.

drein. † DRAIN.

dreint, dreinte. Obs. pret. & p. p. of DRENCH.

dreip (drēp). Scot. var. of DRIP.

Dreis'se-na (drīs'ē-nȧ), *n.* Syn. of DREISSENSIA.

drem, dreme. † DREAM, joy, music; DREAM, vision.

drem'els, *n.* [See DREAM.] A dream or vision in sleep. *Obs.*

drempt. Obs. pret. of DREAM.

dremt. Dreamt. *Ref. Sp.*

drenc. † DRINK, *n.*

drench. Var. of DRENG. *Obs. or Hist.*

drench'ing-ly, *adv.* of *drenching*, p. pr.

drencht. Obs. or ref. sp. pret. & p. p. of DRENCH.

Dr. Eng., Dr. Eng'g. *Abbr.* Doctor of Engineering.

drengh. Var. of DRENG.

drenke. † DRENCH, *n.*

dren'kle, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. DRENCH, DRINK.] To drown; to sink. *Obs.*

drent. Obs. pret. & p. p. of DRENCH.

dreogen. † DREE, *v.*

dreori. † DREARY.

Drep'a-nas'pis (drĕp'ȧ-năs'pĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δρέπανον sickle + ἀσπίς shield.] *Paleon.* A genus of Devonian ostracophores of the order Heterostraci, having the armor of the head composed of several large and numerous small polygonal plates.

drep'a-ni-form' (drĕp'ȧ-nĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [Gr. δρέπανον sickle + -*form*.] *Bot. & Zool.* Sickle-shaped; falcate.

dre-pa'ni-um (drē-pā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. δρεπάνιον little sickle.] *Bot.* A form of helicoid cyme in which the successive axes are developed in planes parallel to that of the main peduncle.

drep'a-noid (drĕp'ȧ-noid), *a.* [Gr. δρεπανον, δρεπάνη, sickle + -*oid*.] Sickle-shaped.

drepe. Var. of DREEP.

drepe, *v. t.* [AS. *drepan* to strike.] Smite; beat; slay. *Obs.*

dreri. † DREARY.

dress'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

dress'i-ness, *n.* See NESS.

or wound. **c** Manure, compost, earth, crushed stone, etc., spread over land, as a field or road. When it remains on the surface it is called a *top-dressing*. **d** A preparation to add to food; a condiment; as, a *dressing* for salad. **e** The stuffing of fowls, pigs, etc.; forcemeat. **f** Gum, starch, and the like, used in stiffening or finishing silk, linen, and other fabrics. **g** An ornamental finish, as a molding around doors, windows, or on a ceiling, etc. **h** Castigation; scolding; — often with *down*. *Colloq.*

3. *pl.* The residue left in the sieve after sifting pounded mustard seed. By pressure it yields a fixed oil, which is used for mixing with rape and other oils.

dressing board, a dresser. — **d. case**, a case of toilet utensils. — **d. forceps**, a variety of forceps, shaped like a pair of scissors, used in dressing wounds. — **d. gown**, a loose gown, such as is used by a person while dressing; a study gown. — **d. room**, an apartment appropriate for making one's toilet. — **d. sack**, a sack worn while dressing; — in Eng. called **dressing jacket**. — **d. table.** **a** A table or stand for toilet articles. **b** A table on which anything is dressed, as ore.

dress'mak'er (drĕs'māk'ẽr), *n.* A maker of gowns, or similar garments; esp., a woman who makes dresses. — **dress'mak'er-ship**, *n.* — **dress'mak'er-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

dress'mak'ing (-māk'ĭng), *n.* Art, process, or occupation, of making dresses.

dress parade. *Mil.* A parade in dress uniform for review.

dress rehearsal. *Theater.* A private preparatory performance of a drama, opera, etc., in costume

dress'y (drĕs'ĭ), *a.*; DRESS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DRESS'I-EST. **1.** Showy in dress; attentive to dress.

> A *dressy* flaunting maidservant. *T Hook*

2. Of garments, ornaments, etc., stylish; having a fashionable air. *Colloq.*

drew (drōō), *pret.* of DRAW.

Drey'se ri'fle (drī'zẽ). [After J. N. von *Dreyse*, German inventor.] A single-shot breech-loading rifle, with bolt breech closure, developed in 1836 from a muzzle-loader invented in 1827, firing a conical bullet incased in a paper cartridge together with the powder charge. The detonator was in front of the powder and was exploded by the firing pin, which passed through the charge. The bullet was held in a pasteboard sabot which alone took the rifling, transferring its rotation to the projectile. It was the arm of the Prussian army in the wars of 1866 with Austria and 1870 with France. Commonly called *needle gun*.

drib (drĭb), *v. t.*; DRIBBED (drĭbd); DRIB'BING. [A modification of DRIP.] *Obs.* **1.** To do by little and little; as: **a** To cut off by a little at a time; to crop; hence: **b** To appropriate unlawfully; to filch; to defalcate.

> He who drives their bargains *dribs* a part. *Dryden.*

c To lead along step by step; to entice.

> With daily lies she *dribs* thee into cost. *Dryden.*

2. To let fall as in drops, to utter in driblets.

3. To shoot (an arrow) aside from the mark.

drib'ble (drĭb'l), *v. i.*; DRIB'BLED (-ld); DRIB'BLING (drĭb'lĭng). [Freq. of DRIB.] **1.** To fall in drops or small drops, or in a quick succession of drops; to trickle; as, water *dribbles* from the eaves

2. To slaver, as a child or an idiot; to drivel.

3. In football and similar games, to dribble the ball.

4. To live or pass one's time in a trivial fashion.

drib'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To let fall in drops.

> Let the cook . . . *dribble* it all the way upstairs. *Swift.*

2. In various games, to propel (the ball) by successive slight hits or kicks so as to keep it always in control.

3. To drib; to shoot weakly. *Obs.*

drib'ble, *n.* **1.** A small stream that trickles as if in drops; a small quantity of liquid. "*Dribbles* o' brandy." *Scott.*

2. A drizzling shower; a falling or leaking in drops. *Colloq.*

3. An act of dribbling a ball.

4. A ground drain of broken stones. *Dial. Eng.*

drib'let } (drĭb'lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of DRIB, *n.*] A small piece or
drib'blet } part; a small quantity or sum.

dried (drīd), *pret. & p. p.* of DRY.

dri'er, dry'er (drī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that dries; that which may expel or absorb moisture; a desiccative.

2. A substance mixed with the oil for paints, varnishes, etc., to make it dry more quickly; a siccative. Various substances are so used, as litharge, manganese dioxide, borate of manganese, lead acetate, etc. They appear to act, in many cases at least, as carriers of oxygen. See DRYING OIL.

drift (drĭft), *n.* [From DRIVE; akin to LG. & D. *drift* a driving, Icel. *drift* snowdrift, Dan. *drift* drift, impulse, drove, herd, pasture, common, G. *trift* pasturage, drove. See DRIVE.] **1.** Act of driving; propulsion; impetus; controlling influence.

> The dragon drew him[self] away with *drift* of his wings. *King Alisaunder* (1332).

> A bad man, being under the *drift* of any passion, will follow the impulse of it till something interpose. *South*

2. Specif. *Forest Law.* The driving together of the cattle in a forest in order to determine their ownership, whether they are commonable, whether or not the forest is surcharged, to levy fines, etc. *Eng.*

3. That which is driven, forced, or urged along; as: **a** Anything driven at random. "Some log . . . a useless *drift*." *Dryden.* **b** A mass of matter which has been driven or forced onward together in a body, or thrown together in a heap, etc., esp. by wind or water; as, a *drift* of snow, of ice, of sand, and the like.

> We got the brig a good bed in the rushing *drift* [of ice]. *Kane.*

c A drove or flock, as of cattle, sheep, birds; rarely, of men. *Obs. or Dial.*

4. *Geol.* Rock material of any sort deposited in one place after having been moved from another; as, river *drift*. Specif., a deposit of earth, sand, gravel, and bowlders, transported by glaciers (*glacier drift*) or by running water emanating from glaciers (*fluvio-glacial drift*), and distributed over large portions of North America and Europe, esp. in the higher latitudes. It occurs also in many mountain regions.

5. State of being driven; act or motion of drifting; a sluggish course. "Our *drift* was south." *Hakluyt.*

6. Hence: **a** *Naut.* The deviation of a ship from its set course caused by currents, rarely, leeway. **b** *Gun.* A deviation of a missile of a rifled gun from the vertical plane of fire, due to the rotation of the projectile and the resistance and motion of the air. **c** *Phys. Geog.* One of the slower movements of oceanic circulation, a general tendency of the surface water, subject to diversion or reversal by the wind; as, the easterly *drift* of the North Pacific. Under certain circumstances drifts develop into currents.

7. Tendency of an act, argument, course of conduct, or the like; object aimed at or intended; intention; purport, hence, also, import or meaning; aim.

> He has made the *drift* of the whole poem a compliment on his country in general. *Addison.*
>
> Now thou knowest my *drift* *Scott.*

8. A design; device, scheme; plot. *Obs.*

9. *Arch.* The horizontal thrust of an arch. *Rare.*

10. *Naut.* **a** The length of a rope from a point where it is made fast, whether stretching to another point of fastening, remaining loose or coiled as an extra length, or running from the fixed block to the movable block of a tackle. **b** A place in an old-fashioned deep-waisted vessel where the sheer was raised and the rail was cut off, usually terminating in a scroll.

11 a A set of fish nets. **b** A large net arranged to drift with the tide, either buoyed up by floats or attached to a drifting boat; — called also **drift net.**

12. A series (of piles). *Rare.*

13. *Mech.* **a** A broach or reamer of square section and with one or more cutting faces for cleaning out holes too small to be drilled and slotted; — called also **cutting,** or **square drift,** or **driftpin.** **b** A smooth tapered pin resembling a punch for stretching rivet holes and bringing them into alignment, or the like; — called also **smooth taper drift** or **driftpin.** **c** A kind of punch with the point inclined to the shank, for knocking out keys; — called also **key drift.**

Smooth Drift (or Driftpin), for stretching rivet holes.

14. A tool used for ramming down or driving anything; specif., a tool used in driving down compactly the composition contained in a rocket, or like firework.

15. *Mil.* A priming iron to clean the vents of cannon. *Obs. or Hist.*

16. The difference between the size of a bolt and the hole into which it is driven, or between the circumference of a hoop and that of the mast on which it is to be driven.

17. a *Civil Engin.* A small tunnel driven to connect two larger tunnels or shafts, or to serve as a guide for subsequent excavation. **b** *Mining.* A horizontal passage, excavated underground, that follows the course of a vein or stratum. The term is often loosely applied to passages driven for exploration without definite relation to a known ore deposit, or (within its boundaries) without exactly following its course. Cf. CROSSCUT, *n.*, 2. See MINE, *Illust.*

18. A track; path; lane; road. *Obs. or Dial.*

19. In South Africa, a ford in a river.

drift (drĭft), *v. t.*; DRIFT'ED; DRIFT'ING. **1.** To float or be driven along by or as by a current of water or air; to move aimlessly along the line of least resistance; as, the ship *drifted* astern; a raft *drifted* ashore; the balloon *drifts* slowly east; the lazy *drift* through life.

2. To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; to be driven into heaps; as, snow or sand *drifts*.

3. *Mining.* To make a drift (see DRIFT, *n.*, 17 **b**); to drive.

4. To become covered with drifts, as of snow; as, the road has *drifted* badly.

drift, *v. t.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** To plan; to aim at; to drive at. **b** To delay; to put off. *Scot.*

2. To drive or carry, as currents do a floating body.

3. To drive into heaps; as, a current of wind *drifts* snow or sand; also, to cover with drifts.

4. *Mach.* To enlarge or shape, as a hole, with a drift.

drift, *a.* That causes drifting, or that is drifted; movable by wind or currents; as, *drift* currents; *drift* ice.

drift'age (drĭft'āj), *n.* **1.** The process of drifting.

2. Deviation from a ship's course due to leeway or currents.

3. Anything that drifts or has drifted.

drift'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* **1.** A bolt for driving out other bolts.

2. A bolt for securing together successive layers, as of stones in a foundation or of timbers in a grillage.

drift'bolt', *v. t.* To fasten together with a driftbolt.

drift'ing, *n.* Act or motion of one that drifts; specif., *Elec.*, the slow movement of a galvanometer needle, generally due to changes in the suspension fiber.

drift'less, *a.* Having no drift or direction; without aim; purposeless. — **drift'less-ness,** *n.*

drift mining. A method of mining gold-bearing gravel or cement by means of drifts and shafts, as distinguished from the process of hydraulic mining.

drift'wood' (drĭft'wo͝od'), *n.* Wood drifted or floated by water; fig., whatever is drifting or floating as on water.

> The current of humanity, with its heavy proportion of very useless *driftwood*. *N. Y. Times.*

drift'y (drĭf'tĭ), *a.* Full of drifts; tending to form drifts, as snow; also, of a motion, drifting or driftlike.

Driggs'–Schroe'der gun (drĭgz'shrō'dẽr). A rapid-fire gun of a system in which by turning the operating handle smartly to the rear the block is revolved to the rear around a horizontal axis, thus opening the chamber. This gun is in use by the United States army and navy.

Driggs'–Sea'bur-y gun (-sē'bẽr-ĭ). *Ordnance.* Any of a system of rapid-fire guns with mounts, often provided with shields, used in the United States army and navy.

drill (drĭl), *n.* [See DRILL to bore.] **1.** An instrument with an edged or pointed end used for making holes in hard substances, strictly, a tool that cuts with its end, by revolving, as in drilling metals, or by a succession of blows, as in

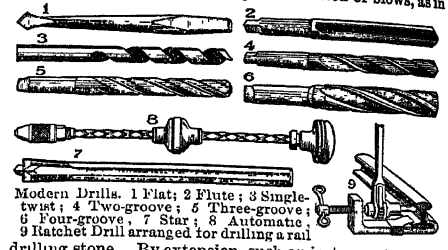

Modern Drills. 1 Flat; 2 Flute; 3 Single-twist; 4 Two-groove; 5 Three-groove; 6 Four-groove, 7 Star; 8 Automatic; 9 Ratchet Drill arranged for drilling a rail

drilling stone By extension, such an instrument with the appliance or machine for operating it, or the appliance or machine alone, as a drill press, an automatic hand drill, etc. Primitive drills are of five general types: the **hand drill,** consisting of a shaft carrying a point of stone, bone, shell, or metal, revolved usually by the palms of the hands; the **strap drill,** revolved by means of a thong or strap twisted about the shaft; the **bow drill** (which see), revolved by means of a bow-string; the **pump drill,** in which the shaft is revolved by working up and down a bow or bar carrying a cord attached at the center to the upper end of the shaft; the **disk drill,** in which the shaft is weighted by a disk and operated by a strap or bow.

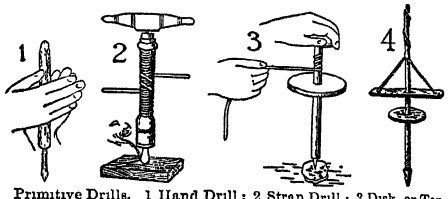

Primitive Drills. 1 Hand Drill; 2 Strap Drill; 3 Disk, or Top, Drill; 4 Pump Drill. (See also BOW DRILL.)

2. Manner or style of drilling.

3. A rachiglossate gastropod (*Urosalpinx cinerea*) of the family Muricidæ, very destructive of oysters on the Atlantic coast of the United States, boring through their shell and feeding on the soft parts.

Drill, 3 (*Urosalpinx cinerea*). Nat. size.

4. *Mil.* Act or exercise of training soldiers in the military art, as in the manual of arms, in the execution of evolutions, and the like; a kind or method of military exercises; as, infantry *drill;* battalion *drill.*

5. Hence, diligent and strict instruction and exercise in the rudiments and methods of any business, occupation or sport.

6. Any exercise, physical or mental, enforced with regularity and by constant repetition; as, a severe *drill* in Latin grammar.

7. A drillmaster. *Colloq., Brit.*

drill, *v. t.*; DRILLED (drĭld); DRILL'ING. [D. *drillen* to bore, drill (soldiers); akin to MHG *drillen* to turn, to make round.] **1.** To pierce or bore with a drill, or as with a drill; to perforate; as, to *drill* a hole; to *drill* a stick.

2. To turn round; to whirl, twirl; churn. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. To train in the military art; to exercise, as soldiers, in military evolutions and exercises.

4. To instruct thoroughly in the rudiments and methods of any art or branch of knowledge; to subject to repeated instruction, training, or the like, to discipline; hence, to impart or communicate (ideas) in this way; as, to *drill* knowledge or sense into one.

> He [Frederick the Great] *drilled* his people, as he *drilled* his grenadiers *Macaulay*

5. *Railroads.* To shift into place, as cars and engines.

drill, *v. i.* **1.** To pierce; to bore by means of drilling.

2. To practice an exercise or exercises; to train one's self.

drill, *n.* [Cf. MANDRILL.] A West African baboon (*Papio leucophæus*). It is smaller than the mandrill and without bright colors on the face as in that species.

Drill (*Papio leucophæus*).

drill, *v. i.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. TRILL to trickle.] **1.** To cause to flow in drills or rills or by trickling; to drain by trickling; as, waters *drilled* through a sandy stratum. *Rare.*

2. To sow, as seeds, by dribbling them along a furrow or in a row, like a trickling rill of water.

3. To sow (ground) in drills.

drill, *v. i.* **1.** To trickle; drip; to flow in a thin stream. *R.*

2. To sow in drills. *Rare.*

drill, *n.* **1.** A small trickling stream; a rill. *Obs.*

2. *Agric.* **a** An implement for making holes or furrows into which it sows seeds, covering them with earth. **b** A light furrow or channel into which seed is sown. **c** A row of seed sown in a furrow.

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dressore, dressure. † DRESSER, table.
drest. *pret. & p. p.* of DRESS.
dretch, *v. t. & i.* To delay; protract; dawdle *Obs. or Scot.*
dretch, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *dreccan, dreccean.*] To trouble; afflict; to be troubled in sleep. *Obs.*
dretch, *n.* Trouble. *Obs.*
dreve, *v. t.* [AS. *drēfan.*] To trouble; disturb. *Obs.*
dreve, *v. t.* [AS. *drēfan.*] To drive; to sever. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To drive on; advance; tend. *Obs.*
drevele. † DRIVEL, *v.* [drudge.]
drevell, drevill. † DRIVEL, **drew** (drū), *n.* A drop; a morsel. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
drew'ry. † DRUERY.
drey. † DRY
drey (*dial.* drā) Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DRAW.
dreye. Var. of DRAY, nest.
dreye. † DRY.
‖ Drey'fu'sard' (drā'fu'zär'), *n.* [F.] A defender or partisan of Captain Dreyfus. — **Drey'fus'ist** (drā'fus'ĭst), **Drey'fus'ite** (-ĭt), *n.* — **Drey'fus'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
dreynte, dreynt. Obs. pret. & p. p. of DRENCH.
dri. † DRY. [*& Dial.*]
drib, *n.* A drop; a little bit. *Scot.*
drib'ber, *n.* One who dribs. *Obs.*
drib'bet. † DRIBLET.
drib'ble-ment, *n.* A dribbling.
drib'bler (drĭb'lẽr), *n.* One that dribbles.
drib'blet. Var. of DRIBLET.
drib'l Dribble. *Ref. Sp.*
drib'ld Dribbled. *Ref. Sp.*
driche (drēk). Scot. for DREE, *a.*
dricht. † DRIGHT.
drid'der (drĭth'ẽr). Var. of DREDDOUR. *Scot.*
drid'dle (drĭd'l), *v. i.* To act in a feeble or unsteady manner; to dawdle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
drie. † DRY.
drie (drē). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of DREE, *v.*
driegh (drēk). Var. of DREE, *a.*
dri'er, *compar*, **dri'est,** *superl.*, of DRY, *a.*
drieve, drife. † DRIVE.
drif'fle, *v. t. & i.* To dribble; to drizzle. *Obs. or Scot.*
drift anchor. See SEA ANCHOR; DRAG SAIL.
drift angle. *Naut.* The angle between the axis of a ship when turning and the tangent to the path on which she is turning.
Drift epoch *or* **period.** *Geol.* The Glacial period.
drift'er, *n.* One that drifts. [pr.]
drift'ing-ly, *adv.* of *drifting*, p.
drift keel. A bilge keel. *Rare.*
drift'land'. Erron. for DRIFLAND.
drift lead (lĕd). *Naut.* A line with a heavy lead put overboard when a ship is at anchor and left slack to indicate by the tautening of the line any drift or dragging from her position.
drift net. = DRIFT, 11 b.
drift'piece', *n. Shipbuilding.* An upright or curved piece of timber connecting the plank sheer with the gunwale; also, a scroll terminating a rail at the drift. Cf. DRIFT, *n.*, 10 b.
drift'pin', *n Mech.* See DRIFT, *n*, 13 a & b.
drift sail. = DRAG SAIL.
drift'way', *n.* **a** A common way or path for driving cattle. *Local, Eng.* **b** *Mining.* = DRIFT, 17 b. **c** *Naut.* = DRIFT, 6 **a.**
drift'weed', *n.* Seaweed drifted ashore
drift'wind', *n.* Wind that drives snow, sand, etc., into heaps.
drige. † DRY.
drig'gle-drag'gle (drĭg'l-drăg'l), *n.* A slut; a slattern. — *adv.* Sluttishly. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
drighe. † DREE, *v.*
dright'in, dright'en (drīt'tn), *n.* [AS. *dryhten, drihten.*] A lord; a ruler; specif. [cap.], the Lord; God; Jesus Christ. *Obs. or Hist.* Abbr. **dright.**
dril. Drill. *Ref. Sp.*
drild. Drilled. *Ref. Sp.* [cloth.
drill, *n.* Abbr. of DRILLING, a

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drill (drĭl), *v. t.* [Of unknown origin; cf. ME. *drillen*, prob. meaning, delay, defer.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To delay; to defer.
2. To entice; to allure from step to step; to decoy; — with *on*, *in*, *into*, *along*, or *out of*.
3. To waste; to fritter; — with *on*, *out*, or *away*.

drill, *v. i.* To slip away, or vanish, gradually. *Dial. Eng.*

drill bow. A small bow used for turning a bow drill, by giving the bowstring a turn about the drill.

drill crank. *Mach.* A hand tool consisting of a double crank fitted to receive a drill bit at one end, and a feed screw, operated by hand with a tommy, at the other. It is held in a three-sided rectangular frame when in use.

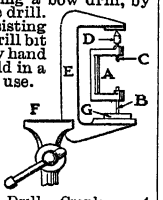

Drill Crank. *A* Double Crank; *B* Drill; *C* Feed Screw; *D* Hole for Tommy; *E* Holding Frame; *F* Vise; *G* Work.

drill'er (drĭl'ẽr), *n.* One that drills; specif.: **a** One who drills holes, or a machine for that purpose. **b** One who drills, or trains, others or himself. **c** One who sows seed in drills, or a machine for that purpose.

drill'let (drĭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A commercial product consisting of the acorn cups of the valonia oak.

drill'ing, *n.* [G. *drillich*, fr. L. *trilix* having three threads, fr. the root of *tres* three + *licium* a thread of the warp. See THREE; cf. TWILL.] *Manuf.* A heavy twilled fabric of linen or cotton.

drill'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DRILL. Hence: *n.* **1.** Action of one that drills.
2. Usually *pl.* Material removed by a drill in making a hole.

drilling frame. *Mach.*, a frame for holding a drill; esp., a frame which by means of a weight and a simple or compound lever exerts a constant pressure on the tool. — **d.**, *or* **drill, jig.** *Mach.*, a portable hand drilling machine. — **d.**, *or* **drill, lathe.** *Mach.*, a drilling machine with a horizontal axis, resembling a lathe; also, a lathe, usually a hand lathe, run at high speed for drilling. — **d. track.** *Railroads*, a track reserved for switching purposes. *U. S.*

drill jar. A kind of earth-boring drill which operates by percussion, being alternately lifted and dropped.

drill'mas'ter (drĭl'más'tẽr), *n.* One who teaches drill or by drilling; esp., one who teaches or oversees military drill.

drill press. A machine for drilling holes in metal, the drill being pressed to the metal by the action of a screw.

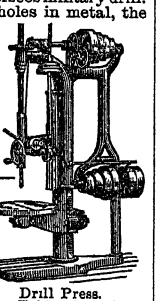

Drill Press. *a* Table; *b* Drill.

drill sergeant. *Mil.* A noncommissioned officer whose office it is to instruct soldiers as to their duties, and to train them in military exercises and evolutions; — now called **drill instructor** in the United States army.

drill speeder. *Mach.* An attachment for the spindle of a low-speed drilling machine to enable a small drill to be run at its proper high speed.

drill'stock' (drĭl'stŏk'), *n. Mach.* A contrivance for holding a drill

Dri'mys (drĭ'mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δριμύς sharp, acrid.] *Bot.* A genus of magnoliaceous shrubs or trees, all natives of Australasia except *D. winteri*, the Winter's bark, which ranges from Mexico to Cape Horn. They have evergreen, aromatic foliage, and handsome flowers. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus. See WINTER'S BARK.

drink (drĭŋk), *v. t.; pret.* DRANK (drăŋk), formerly DRUNK (drŭŋk), *p. p.* DRUNK, DRUNK'EN (-'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRINK'ING. *Drunken* is now rarely used, except as a verbal adj. in sense of *habitually intoxicated;* the form *drunk*, not infrequently used as a p. p., is not so analogical. [AS. *drincan;* akin to OS. *drinkan*, D. *drinken*, G. *trinken*, Icel. *drekka*, Sw. *dricka*, Dan. *drikke*, Goth. *drigkan*. Cf. DRENCH, DRUNKEN, DROWN.] **1.** To swallow (a liquid); to receive, as a fluid, into the stomach; to imbibe; as, to *drink* milk.

The bowl of punch which was brewed and *drunk* in Mrs. Betty's room. *Thackeray.*

2. To take in (a liquid), in any manner; to suck up; to absorb; to imbibe.

And let the purple violets *drink* the stream. *Dryden.*

3. To take in; to receive within one, through the senses; to inhale, hear, see, etc.

To *drink* the cooler air. *Tennyson.*
Let me . . . *drink* delicious poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

4. To smoke, as tobacco. *Obs.*

Who never *drank* tobacco first nor last. *Taylor* (1630).

5. To drink a toast to; as, to *drink* the President.

to drink in, to take into one's self by or as by drinking; to receive and appropriate as in satisfaction of thirst. "Song was the form of literature which he [Burns] had *drunk in* from his cradle." *J. C. Shairp.* — **to d. off** *or* **up,** to drink the whole at a draft; as, to *drink off* a cup of cordial. — **to d. the health of,** *or* **to d. to the health of,** to express good wishes for the health or welfare of by drinking.

drink (drĭŋk), *v. i.* **1.** To swallow anything liquid; to imbibe; to receive or partake of something as if in satisfaction of thirst; as, to *drink* from a spring.

Gird thyself, and serve me, till I have eaten and *drunken;* and afterward thou shalt eat and *drink*. *Luke* xvii. 8.

He shall *drink* of the wrath of the Almighty. *Job* xxi. 20.

2. To drink intoxicating liquors, as convivially or in feasting; hence, to take alcoholic liquors to excess; to be intemperate in the use of intoxicating liquors; to tipple.

And they *drank*, and were merry with him. *Gen.* xliii. 34.
[He] spoke freely when he had *drunk* freely. *Thackeray.*

3. To have a certain taste; as, the wine *drinks* flat.

to drink to, to salute in drinking; to wish well to, in the act of taking the cup; to pledge in drinking; orig., to give drink to, first sipping the cup.

I *drink to* the general joy of the whole table. *Shak.*

drink (drĭŋk), *n.* **1.** Liquid to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach for quenching thirst or for other purposes, as water, coffee, or decoctions; a beverage.

Give me some *drink*, Titinius *Shak.*

2. Specif., intoxicating liquor; as, when *drink* is in wit is out.
3. Excessive drinking; as, he has taken to *drink*.
4. A potion; a draft; as, he asked for a *drink* of milk.
5. Water in a considerable body; as, across the *drink*, i. e., across the river or ocean; the big *drink*, i. e., the Mississippi or the Atlantic or Pacific. *Slang, U. S.*

in drink, drunk. "The poor monster 's *in drink*." *Shak.*

drink'a-ble (drĭŋk'*a*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being drunk; suitable for drink; potable. — *n.* Usually *pl.* A beverage. — **drink'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **drink'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **drink'a-bly,** *adv.*

drink'er (drĭŋk'ẽr), *n.* One who drinks; specif., one who drinks spirituous liquors to excess; a drunkard.

drink'–hail', *n.* [Icel. *heill* good luck.] Drink good health, — the old reply to a drinking pledge of *wassail* (AS. *wæs hāl*), or, good health to you.

drink'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DRINK. Specif.: *vb. n.* The practice of drinking intoxicating liquors to excess; also, an entertainment with liquors, a carousal. — *p. a.* Addicted to drinking, esp. to the use of intoxicating liquors, as, a *drinking* man.

drip (drĭp), *v. t.;* DRIPPED (drĭpt) or DRIPT; DRIP'PING. [Akin to LG. *drippen*, Dan. *dryppe*, and to E. *drop*, n. & v. See DROP; cf. DRIB.] To let fall in drops.

Which from the thatch *drips* fast a shower of rain. *Swift.*

drip, *v. i.* **1.** To let fall drops of moisture or liquid; as, a wet garment *drips*; a mill wheel *drips*.
2. To fall in drops; as, water *drips* from the eaves.

drip, *n.* **1.** A falling or letting fall in drops, a dripping; that which drips, or falls in drops.

The light *drip* of the suspended oar. *Byron*

2. In technical uses: **a** *Arch.* That part of a cornice, sill course, or other horizontal member, which projects beyond the rest, and is of such section as to throw off the rain water; also, an overlapping lead or strip of tin or copper, answering the same purpose. **b** *Salt Manuf.* An inclined platform for draining the salt. **c** A small pipe for draining a steam pipe of condensed water. **d** A vessel for catching liquid waste or overflow, as from a gauge cock.

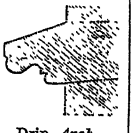
Drip, *Arch.*

3. *Mining.* The dip of a stratum. *Eng.*

drip'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DRIP. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** A falling in drops, or the sound so made.
2. That which falls in drops, as fat from meat in roasting.
3. A slope to carry off water.

dripping board, *Mech.*, a board used as a dripstick. — **d. pan.** **a** A pan for catching the dripping from meat in roasting. **b** *Stereotyping.* See FLOATER, 3. — **d. point,** *Bot.*, the prolonged tapering apex or point characterizing the leaves of certain tropical trees, enabling them to shed water easily. — **d. tube.** = PIPETTE.

drip'ple (drĭp'p'l), *v. i.* -PLED(-'ld); -PLING (-lĭng). [See DRIP, *v. t.*] **1.** To dribble briskly; as, the *dripping* brook.
2. To drip through being saturated with wet.

drip'stick' (-stĭk'), *n. Mech.* A stick for conducting water or other lubricant to an operating tool, as in stone sawing.

drip'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **a** *Arch.* A drip, when made of stone. See DRIP, *n.* **b** A porous stone, either artificial or natural, for filtering water. **c** Calcium carbonate in the form of stalactites or stalagmites.

drive (drīv), *v. t.; pret.* DROVE (drōv), formerly DRAVE (drāv); *p. p.* DRIV'EN (drĭv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIV'ING (drīv'ĭng). [AS. *drīfan;* akin to OS. *drīban*, D. *drijven*, OHG. *trīban*, G. *treiben*, Icel. *drīfa*, Goth. *dreiban*. Cf. DRIFT, DROVE.] **1.** To impel or urge onward in a direction away from, or along before, the impelling force or agency; variously: to cause to move on; to urge onward, as with blows; as, to *drive* cows to pasture; to communicate a forward motion to, as by pressure; to push forward; as, to *drive* a nail; to give a forward impetus to; to propel; impel; as, a gun *drives* a bullet.

A storm came on and *drove* them into Pylos. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*
Shield pressed on shield, and man *drove* man along. *Pope.*

2. Specif., in various games, as tennis, baseball, etc., to propel (the ball) swiftly by a direct stroke or forcible throw.
3. To clear, by forcing away, or rousing from covert, what is contained; esp., to search (a district) for game.
4. To urge on and direct the motions or course of, as the beasts which draw a vehicle or the vehicle drawn, logs in a stream, etc.; hence, also, to take in a carriage; to convey in a vehicle; as, to *drive* a pair of horses; to *drive* a stage.
5. **a** To carry along or keep in motion; as, wind *drives* the clouds; the stream *drives* the mill wheel; hence, to set or keep in action; as, to *drive* machinery by steam power. **b** To advance by excavation or the like, as a tunnel.
6. To carry on or carry through energetically; to conduct or conclude; as, to *drive* a bargain.

The trade of life cannot be *driven* without partners. *Collier.*

7. To carry through in spite of obstacles (a project, as the building of a railroad through mountains).
8. To force; to constrain; to urge, press, or bring to a point or state; as, to *drive* a person by necessity, by persuasion, by force of circumstances, by argument, and the like.

"Enough to *drive* one mad." *Tennyson.*

He, *driven* to dismount, threatened, if I did not do the like, to do as much for my horse as fortune had done for his. *Sir P. Sidney.*

9. To urge to effort or work; to hasten; to overtask; as, the slaves were *driven* too much.
10. To go through; pass; undergo; as, to *drive* away the hours; hence, to protract or prolong (time). *Obs. or Colloq.*
11. To bring or cause to fall (upon); as, to *drive* the blame on a person. *Archaic.*
12. To conclude from premises; to deduce; derive. *Obs.*
13. To beat or spread out thin, as paint. *Obs. or R.*

to drive a, *or* **the, nail home,** *or* **to the head,** to push something to a conclusion; to clinch a matter.

drive (drīv), *v. i.* **1.** To rush and press with violence; to move furiously.

Fierce Boreas *drove* against his flying sails. *Dryden.*
Time *driveth* onward fast. *Tennyson.*

2. To be forced along; to be impelled; to be moved by any physical force or agent; to be driven.

The chaise *drives* to Mr. Draper's chambers. *Thackeray.*

3. To go by, or pass in, a carriage whose course is wholly or partly under one's direction; to proceed by directing or urging on a vehicle or the animals that draw it; as, the coachman *drove* to my door. One *rides* when one has no control over the course of the vehicle in which one is, as a public omnibus, etc.
4. To aim a blow; to "let drive."
5. To press forward, to aim, or tend, to a point; to make an effort; to strive; — usually with *at*.

Let them therefore declare what carnal or secular interest he *drove* at. *South.*

6. To distrain for rent. *Obs.*
7. To fish with a drift. See DRIFT, *n.*, 11 **b**. *Eng.*
8. *Golf.* To make a stroke from the tee. See DRIVE, *n.*, 8.
9. *Mining.* To cut a gallery or tunnel, as, to *drive* east or west, or into the country rock.

Syn. — See RIDE.

drive, *n.* **1.** Act of driving; esp., a trip or an excursion in a carriage wholly or partly under one's control; — distinguished from a ride taken on horseback or in a public vehicle running on a fixed course.
2. A place suitable for driving; a road prepared for driving; esp., a private carriage road leading to a residence.
3. Violent or rapid motion; a rushing onward or away; esp., a forced or hurried dispatch of business.

The Murdstonian *drive* in business. *M Arnold.*

4. Tendency; course; drift. *Rare.*
5. In type founding and forging, an impression or matrix formed by a punch or drift.
6. A collection of objects that are driven; a mass of logs to be floated down a river. *Colloq.*
7. In various games, as tennis, cricket, etc., the act of a player who drives the ball; the stroke or blow; the flight of the ball, etc., so driven. See DRIVE, *v. t.*, 2.
8. *Golf.* A stroke from the tee, generally a full shot made with a driver; also, the distance covered by such a stroke.
9. *Mining.* A driven passage or tunnel.
10. *Mach.* A driving gear (for any purpose); as, a belt *drive*, a chain *drive*, etc.
11. The collection or driving together of animals for purposes of capture, killing, branding, etc.; the mass of animals so collected.
12. A tract over which game is driven.
13. A satirical jest. *Slang.*
14. An offering of goods or stocks at a low price, as in attempting to force prices down. *Cant.*

drive'boat' (drīv'bōt'), *n.* A rowboat used in menhaden fishing to drive the fish into the nets; — called also *striker-boat. U. S.*

drive'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* A drift; a tool for setting bolts home.

driv'el (drĭv'ĕl), *v. i.;* DRIV'ELED (-'ld) or -ELLED; DRIV'EL-ING or -EL-LING. [ME. *drevelen*, *drivelen*, to slaver, AS. *dreflian*. Cf. DROOL to drivel.] **1.** To slaver; to let spittle drip from the mouth, like a child or idiot.
2. To flow from the mouth like spittle.
3. To talk weakly or foolishly; to be silly in manner of speech; as, a *driveling* idiot; *driveling* sentimentality.

driv'el, *v. t.* **1.** To make flow, or let flow, from the mouth.
2. To utter in an infantile or imbecile fashion.
3. To waste or fritter in a childish manner.

driv'el, *n.* **1.** Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth.
2. Inarticulate or foolish utterance or talk; twaddle.

driv'el-er, driv'el-ler (drĭv'l-ẽr), *n.* One who drivels; esp., one who talks in a silly, foolish, or babyish way; a fool.

driv'en (drĭv'n), *p. p.* of DRIVE.

driven note. *Music.* = DRIVING NOTE. *Obs.* — **d. well,** a well made by driving a tube into the earth to an aqueous stratum; — called also *drivewell*.

driv'en, *n.* Something driven; specif., *Mach.*, a gear wheel or pulley which takes its motion from another; a follower.

drive'pipe' (drīv'pīp'), *n.* A pipe with a sharp-edged shoe for driving into the earth by repeated blows of a mall working in guides, as in pile driving.

driv'er (drīv'ẽr), *n.* [From DRIVE.] **1.** One that drives; the person or thing that urges or impels anything onward.
2. The person who drives beasts or a vehicle; a coachman; a charioteer, etc.; hence, also, one who controls the movements of a locomotive, motor car, or the like.
3. An overseer of a gang of slaves or of convicts at work.
4. *Mach.* A piece for imparting motion to another piece, either directly or indirectly. Specif.: **a** The first of a train of wheels, giving motion to the rest. **b** A locomotive driving wheel. **c** A dog in the catchplate of a lathe to turn the carrier; also, a lathe carrier with a dog end for turning it. **d** A crossbar on a grinding mill spindle for driving the upper stone. **e** *Weaving.* The piece which impels the shuttle through the shed of the warp.
5. An implement used for driving, as: **a** A mallet. **b** A tamping iron. **c** A cooper's hammer for driving on barrel hoops. **d** A wooden-headed golf club with a long shaft, for playing the longest strokes. See GOLF, *Illust.* **e** *Mech.* A broach or drift. **f** A bundle of rods used for driving pheasants.
6. *Naut.* **a** A square sail sometimes formerly set on a yard at the end of a spanker boom when the wind was

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drill barrel. The cylindrical part of a bow drill on which the string works.
drill barrow. A wheeled implement for planting seed in drills.
drill cartridge. *Ordnance.* A cartridge of the same size and shape as the service cartridge but with a small cavity for the charge and projectile, used in some subcaliber practice.
drill chuck. See CHUCK, *n.*, 4.
drill file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.
drill harrow. A harrow for use between rows or drills.
drill jig. = DRILLING JIG.
drill lathe. = DRILLING LATHE.
drill pin. The pun in a lock which enters the key stem.
drill plow *or* **plough.** *Agric.* A combination of plow and drill.
dri'ly (drī'lĭ). Var. of DRYLY.
dri'min (drī'mĭn), *n.* [From DRIMYS.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_{13}H_{14}O_4$, contained in Winter's bark.
dring. † DRENG.
dring'le (drĭng'g'l); drĭn'g'l), *v. i.* [Cf. dial. E. *dring* to linger, dawdle.] To dally; waste time; linger. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
drink. † ADRINK.
drinker moth. A large British moth (*Odonestis potatoria*), so called from its long proboscis.
drink'-hail'. Errón. pseudo archaism for DRINK-HAIL.
drink'less, *a.* Destitute of drink; [dry.]
drink money, *or* **drink penny.** An allowance, or perquisite, given to buy drink; a gratuity.
drink offering. *Jew. Antiq.* See OFFERING. [Drink money.]
drink silver, *Scot.*, **drink siller.**
drinn, *n.* [Ar. *darīn* dry herbage.] *Bot.* Esparto.
drip joint. A lap joint for sheet-metal roofing having the overlapping parts formed into a channel for water.
drip loop. A loop made in an electric wire where it enters a building, to prevent water from entering along the wire.
drip pump. *Plumbing.* A small pump for removing water from gas pipes, etc.
drip'py (drĭp'ĭ), *a.* Characterized by dripping; rainy; drizzly.
dript, *pret. & p. p.* Dripped. *Rare or Ref. Sp.*
drip tip. *Bot.* A dripping tip.
drisk. *n.* A drizzling mist. *U. S.*
dris'sel. † DRIZZLE.
drit. † DIRT.
drite (*Scot.* drĭt), *v. i.* [AS. *gedrītan*, or Icel. *drīta*. Cf. DIRT.] To defecate. *Obs. or Scot.*
drith'er (drĭth'ẽr). Var. of DREDDOUR. *Scot.*
driv'a-ble, drive'a-ble (drīv'*a*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
driv'age (drīv'ĭj), *n.* Act or process of driving.
drive'cap', *n. Mach.* A metal cap to fit over something, as a well tool, so that it can be driven without burring.
drived (drīvd). Obs. or dial. pret. and p. p. of DRIVE.
drive fit. See FIT, *n.*, 2 a.
drive'head', *n. Mach.* A plug for screwing into the hollow end of a part so that it can be driven without injury.
driv'el, *n.* [ME. *drivel;* cf. D. *drevel* a tool for driving, G. *trebel*, OHG. *tribil* driver, servant; also cf. Norw. dial. *drivla* to work slowly. The sense "fool" is prob. influenced by *drivel* to slaver. See DRIVE.] A menial; drudge; also, a foolish, imbecile, or dirty person. *Obs.*
driv'el-ing-ly, *adv.* of *driveling*, p. pr.

aft. *Obs.* **b** A spanker. *Rare. Smyth.* **c** The sixth mast on a many-masted schooner (called also *driver mast*); also, the lower sail set on this mast.

7. A boat engaged in drift-net fishing. *Eng.*

8. The dowitcher. *Local, U. S.*

Driver Ant (*Anomma arcens*).

driver ant. Any of certain African stinging ants of the genus *Anomma;* — so called because they move about in vast armies, and drive away or devour all insects and other small animals.

drive'screw' (drīv'skrōō'), *n.* A screw that is driven home or nearly home with a hammer.

drive'way' (drīv'wā'), *n.* **1.** A passage or way along or through which carriages or animals are driven.

2. A way along which game is driven.

driv'ing (drīv'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DRIVE. Specif.: *p. a.* Having great force of impulse; as, a *driving* wind or storm; also, communicating force; impelling; as, a *driving* shaft.

driving axle, the axle of a driving wheel, as in a locomotive. — **d. box,** the journal box of a locomotive driving axle. — **d. clock,** *Astron. & Phys.,* a powerful and accurate clock motion for turning an equatorial telescope round its polar axis, so as to hold an object fixed in the field of view, or for driving a chronograph or other instrument. — **d. fit.** See FIT, *n.*, 2 **a.** — **d. horn.** *Elec.* Any of a number of projections on an armature periphery for balancing the drag on the conductors. — **d. note,** *Music,* a syncopated note; a tone "driving" through the next accent. *Obs.* — **d. spring,** a supporting spring fixed upon a locomotive driving box to minimize shock. *Eng. Weale.* — **d. wheel,** *Mach.,* a wheel that communicates motion; specif., one of the large wheels of a locomotive to which the coupling rods are attached and which are driven by the engine connecting rods; driver.

driz'zle (drĭz'l), *v. i.;* DRIZ'ZLED (-'ld); DRIZ'ZLING (drĭz'lĭng). [Prob. freq. of ME. *dresen* to fall, AS. *drēosan.* See DREARY.] To rain slightly in very small drops; to fall, as water from the clouds, slowly and in fine particles; as, it *drizzles; drizzling* rain. "*Drizzling* tears." *Spenser.*

driz'zle, *v. t.* **1.** To shed slowly in minute drops or particles. "The air doth *drizzle* dew." *Shak.*

2. To wet with minute drops.

driz'zle, *n.* Fine rain like mist.

driz'zly (drĭz'lĭ), *a.* Characterized by fine rain or snow. "Winter's *drizzly* reign." *Dryden.*

drogh (drōg), *v. t. & i.* To transport by means of a dragher; to transfer or lighter as from or with a dragher.

dro'gher (drō'gẽr), *n.* Also **dro'ger.** [Prop., a drier, i. e., of fish, a fishing craft (*Oxf. E. D.*); fr. D. *drogen, droogen,* to dry, *droog* dry. See DRY.] A small craft used in the West Indies as a coasting vessel or cargo lighter; hence, any clumsy coasting or cargo vessel.

droit (droit), *n.* [F. See DIRECT.] *Law.* **a** A right; also, that to which one has a right; a due; *pl.,* dues; duties. **b** Law, in the abstract; also, a law. *Obs. or French.*

droits of Admiralty, *Eng. Law,* certain rights or perquisites, as the proceeds of enemies' ships seized in port or taken by noncommissioned captors, or from wrecks and derelicts, which formerly belonged to the Court of Admiralty, but are now paid into the Exchequer.

droi'tu-ral (droi'tū-răl), *a.* [F. *droiture* straightforwardness.] *Law.* Relating to right or title of property, as distinguished from right of possession; as, *droitural* actions.

droll (drōl), *a.;* DROLL'ER (-ẽr); DROLL'EST. [F. *drôle;* cf. G. & D. *drollig,* LG. *drullig,* D. *drol* a thick and short person, a droll.] Queer, and fitted to provoke laughter; ludicrous from oddity; amusing and strange.

Syn. — Comic, comical, farcical, diverting, humorous, ridiculous, queer, odd, waggish, facetious, merry, ludicrous. See LAUGHABLE.

droll, *n.* **1.** One whose practice it is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a wag; a jester; a buffoon; a merry-andrew.

2. Something exhibited to raise mirth or sport, as a puppet show or farce. *Obs. or R.*

At fairs . . . were acted farces called "*drolls,*" consisting of the most vulgar scenes . . . in popular plays. *A. W. Ward.*

3. Jesting; burlesque; also, the acting of farces. *Obs.*

droll, *v. i.;* DROLLED (drōld); DROLL'ING. To jest or make sport; to play the buffoon. *Rare. Stevenson.*

droll, *v. t.* **1.** To lead or influence by jest or trick; to banter or jest; to cajole.

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or *drolled* into them. *L'Estrange.*

2. To make a jest of; to set in a comical light. *Rare.*

This *drolling* everything is rather fatiguing. *W. D. Howells.*

droll'er-y (drōl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *drôlerie.* See DROLL.] **1.** Something that is droll. Specif.: **a** A lively or comic picture. *Obs. or R.* **b** A comic entertainment, as a puppet show or farce; also, a puppet. *Obs.* **c** A droll story; a jest.

2. Jesting; buffoonery; comical gestures or manners.

3. Quality of being droll; humor.

The rich *drollery* of "She Stoops to Conquer." *Macaulay.*

dro'mæ-og'na-thous (drō'mē-ŏg'nā-thŭs), *a.* [NL.; *Dro-mæus* + *-gnathous.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling the ratite birds in the structure of the palate; — said of certain birds. The posterior ends of the palatines and the anterior ends of the pterygoids are imperfectly, if at all, articulated with the basisphenoid rostrum, the vomer is broad and cleft behind, and there are strong basipterygoid processes arising from the body of the basisphenoid. — **dro'mæ-og'na-thism** (drō'mē-ŏg'nā-thĭz'm), *n.*

Dro-mæ'us (drō-mē'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δρομαῖος swift, fr. δραμεῖν to run.] *Zoöl.* The genus of ratite birds consisting of the emus. See EMU. It is the type and only existing genus of a family, **Dro-mæ'i-dæ** (-ĭ-dē).

-drome (-drōm). [Gr. -δρομος running, δρόμος a running, course, fr. δραμεῖν to run.] A suffix, used chiefly in botany, denoting *a running, running, course;* as in craspedo*drome,* parallelo*drome,* paryphо*drome,* etc.

drom'e-da-ry (drŭm'ē-dā-rĭ; drŏm'-; *see note below*), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *dromadaire,* LL. *dromedarius,* fr. L. *dromas* (sc. *camelus*), fr. Gr. δρομάς running, from δραμεῖν, used as aor. of τρέχειν to run; cf. Skr. *dram* to run.] **1.** Orig., a camel of unusual speed bred and trained especially for riding; now, more often, the Arabian or one-humped camel (*Camelus dromedarius*) as distinguished from the Bactrian camel.

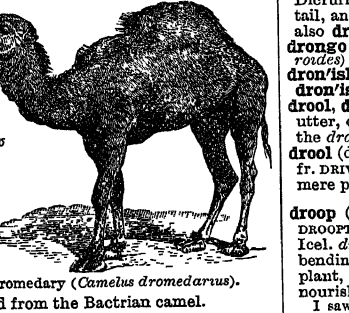

Dromedary (*Camelus dromedarius*).

2. A dromond. *Obs.*

3. A clumsy or stupid fellow. *Obs.*

☞ The leading dictionaries all prefer the pronunciation *drŭm'-,* but *drŏm'-* is now much used, both in England and America; cf. ACCOMPLISH, BOMB, DONKEY, etc.

drom'ic (drŏm'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a dromos.
drom'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or course for foot races; specif., *Arch.,* having a ground plan long and narrow, like a course for foot races; — applied esp. to the Latin basilicas, as distinguished from the nearly square Eastern churches.

drom'o-graph (drŏm'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. δρόμος course + *-graph.*] A registering hæmadromometer.

drom'ond (drŏm'ŭnd; drŭm'-), *or* **drom'on** (-ŭn), *n.* [OF. *dromont,* L. *dromo,* fr. Gr. δρόμων light vessel, prob. fr. δραμεῖν to run. See DROMEDARY.] In the Middle Ages, a large, fast-sailing galley or cutter. *Hist. or Archaic.*

The great *dromond* swinging from the quay *W. Morris.*

drom'os (drŏm'ŏs), *n.;* *pl.* DROMI (-ī), or DROMOI (-oi). [L., fr. Gr. δρόμος, fr. root of δραμεῖν to run.] **a** *Class. Antiq.* A course for foot races. **b** *Archæol.* A straight passage or avenue of approach, as to a temple or tomb.

drom'o-trop'ic (drŏm'ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δρόμος course + *-tropic.*] *Bot.* Exhibiting spiral curvature; — said of twining plants. — **dro-mot'ro-pism** (drō-mŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.*

-dromous. A suffix used to signify *running;* as in catanadromous, prodromous. See -DROME.

drone (drōn), *n.* [ME. *drane* a drone bee, AS. *drān;* akin to OS. *drān,* OHG. *treno,* G. *drohne,* Dan. *drone;* cf. Gr. τενθρήνη a kind of wasp, dial. Gr. θρῶναξ drone. Prob. named fr. the droning sound. See DRONE to hum.] **1.** The male of bees, esp. of the honeybee. The drone of the honeybee is somewhat larger and stouter than the worker. It has no sting and gathers no honey, its only use to the colony being to impregnate the queen. Drones are reared in cells, called drone cells, of larger size than those of the workers, and are commonly, if not always, hatched from unfertilized eggs. When food is scarce the drones are driven from the hive by the workers.

2. One who lives on the labors of others; a lazy, idle fellow; a sluggard.

By living as a *drone,* to be an unprofitable and unworthy member of so noble and learned a society. *Burton.*

drone, *v. i.* [From DRONE the bee.] To move sluggishly or indolently; to live in idleness.

drone, *v. t.* To spend or pass after the manner of a drone, or idler; to spend in sluggish idleness.

drone, *v. i.;* DRONED (drōnd); DRON'ING (drōn'ĭng). [Cf. D. *dreunen,* G. *dröhnen,* Icel. *drynja* to roar, *drynr* a roaring, Sw. *dröna* to bellow, drone, Dan. *drøne,* Goth. *drunjus* sound, Gr. θρῆνος dirge, Skr. *dhraṇ* to sound. Cf. DRONE the bee.] To make a low, dull, monotonous, humming or murmuring sound; hence, to speak monotonously.

Where the beetle wheels his *droning* flight *Gray.*

drone, *v. t.* To utter or sound with a drone or in a low, monotonous tone.

drone (drōn), *n.* [From DRONE to hum.] **1.** That which gives out a grave or monotonous tone or dull sound; as: **a** A drum. *Obs.* **b** A bagpipe or similar instrument. **c** One of the lowest tubes of a bagpipe, as that which sounds the key note or the fifth. **d** One who speaks monotonously, as with a drawl.

2. A humming or deep murmuring sound.

The monotonous *drone* of the wheel. *Longfellow.*

3. *Music.* A monotonous bass, as in pastoral composition; a deep sustained monotone.

drone bee. A drone, a male bee.

drone fly. A nearly cosmopolitan dipterous fly (*Eristalis tenax*), of the family Syrphidæ, superficially resembling the drone bee. Its larva lives in filthy water and putrid matter, and is of the type known as *rat-tailed maggot.*

dron'go (drŏn'gō), *n.;* *pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Native name in Madagascar.] Any oscine passerine bird of the family Dicruridæ. They are chiefly black with a deeply forked tail, and are natives of Asia, Africa, and Australia. Called also **drongo shrike.**

drongo cuckoo. A cuckoo of India (*Surniculus dicruroides*) resembling the common drongo (*Buchanga atra*).

dron'ish (drōn'ĭsh), *a.* Like a drone, indolent; slow. — **dron'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **dron'ish-ness,** *n.*

drool, droul (drōōl), *v. t. & i.* [Of uncertain origin.] To utter, cry, or sound in a low mournful tone or note; as, the *drooling* wind. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

drool (drōōl), *v. i.;* DROOLED (drōōld); DROOL'ING. [Contr. fr. DRIVEL.] To drivel; hence, to talk foolishly or with mere profuse verbiage. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

His mouth *drooling* with texts *T. Parker.*

droop (drōōp), *v. i.;* DROOPED (drōōpt) or, *chiefly poetic,* DROOPT; DROOP'ING. [ME. *drupen, droupen, dropen;* fr. Icel. *drūpa;* akin to E. *drop.* See DROP.] **1.** To hang bending downward; to sink or hang down, as an animal, plant, etc., from physical inability or exhaustion, want of nourishment, or the like.

I saw him ten days before he died, and observed he began very much to *droop* and languish. *Swift.*

2. To grow weak or faint with disappointment, grief, or like causes; to be dispirited or depressed; to flag; to languish; as, her spirits *drooped.*

I'll animate the soldier's *drooping* courage. *Addison.*

3. To proceed downward, or toward a close; to decline. "Then day *drooped* " *Tennyson.*

4. *Ordnance.* To wear away at the muzzle after much firing, — said of a smooth-bore gun. *Obs.*

droop, *v. t.* To let droop or sink; to cause to fall.

droop, *n.* A drooping; as, a *droop* of the eye.

droop'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DROOP. Specif.: *p. a. Bot.* Inclining downwards; nodding; — said of inflorescence. — **droop'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **droop'ing-ness,** *n.*

droop'y (drōōp'ĭ), *a.;* DROOP'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DROOP'I-EST. Tending to droop, gloomy; dejected; drooping.

drop (drŏp), *n.* [ME. *drope,* AS. *dropa;* akin to OS. *dropo,* D. *drop,* G. *tropfen,* Icel. *dropi,* Sw. *droppe;* and to AS. *dréopan* to drip, drop, OS. *driopan,* D. *druipen,* OHG. *triofan,* G. *triefen,* Icel. *drjūpa.* In some senses from *drop,* v. Cf. DRIP, DROOP.] **1.** The quantity of fluid which falls in one spherical mass; a liquid globule; hence, the smallest easily measured portion of a fluid. The size of a drop varies with the specific gravity and viscosity of the liquid and also with the conditions under which it is formed. It is usually considered equal to a minim, but varies considerably from this value.

2. Hence: **a** A modicum of drink; as, to take a wee *drop* for the stomach's sake. *Swift.* **b** *pl.* Any medicine the dose of which is measured by drops; as, lavender *drops.* **c** A minute quantity or portion.

That *drop* of peace divine. *Keble.*

d An old Scottish weight of $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. See WEIGHT.

3. That which resembles, or that which hangs like, a liquid drop; as an earring, a sparkling pendant, a sugarplum (sometimes medicated), a kind of shot, a stain or spot, etc.

4. Act or instance of dropping; sudden fall, descent.

5. The dropping of young (in birth); young so born. *Rare.*

6. a *Steam Engin.* The fall in pressure of the steam in a compound engine between the high-pressure cylinder and the receiver or between the receiver and the low-pressure cylinder. **b** *Elec.* A fall of electric potential due to resistance of the circuit or other causes.

7. Whatever is arranged to drop, hang, or fall from an elevated position; also, a contrivance for lowering something; as: **a** A door or platform opening downward; a trapdoor; that part of the gallows on which a culprit stands when he is to be hanged; hence, the gallows itself. **b** A machine for lowering heavy weights, as packages, coal wagons, etc., to a ship's deck. **c** A contrivance for temporarily lowering a gas jet. **d** A curtain which drops or falls in front of the stage of a theater, etc. **e** A drop press or drop hammer. **f** A movable plate serving to cover the keyhole of a lock. **g** A slot for mail, as in a letter

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driver boom. *Naut.* An old name for the spanker boom. [6 c.

driver mast. *Naut.* = DRIVER, 1.

driver plate. *Mach.* A lathe faceplate having a dog for driving the carrier which grips the work.

drive'well', *n.* = DRIVEN WELL.

drive'wheel', *n.* = DRIVING WHEEL. [WHIST.

drive whist. = PROGRESSIVE

driv'ing-ly, *adv.* of DRIVING.

driv'n. Driven. *Ref. Sp.*

drivwerie. † DRUERY.

driz'y, drizk'sie, *a.* [Of uncert. origin.] Decayed; druxy. *Obs.*

driz'l. Drizzle. *Ref. Sp.*

driz'ld. Drizzled. *Ref. Sp.*

driz'zle, *n.* A small lung.

droane. † DRONE.

drobyl. † DRUBBLE.

droch'lin, drogh'lin (drŏx'lĭn), *a.* Puny, small and feeble; also, lazy. *Scot.*

drock, *n.* A ditch or small watercourse; a drain under a road. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To drain by drocks. *Dial. Eng.*

drod'dum (drŏd'ŭm), *n.* The breech. *Scot.*

drof. Obs. pret. of DRIVE.

drof. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DROVE, *n.*

drof, *a.* [AS. *drōf.*] Disturbed; troubled; sad. *Obs.* — **drof'ly,** *a. Obs.*

drof'land (drōf'lănd), *n.* [See DROVE.] *O. Eng. Law.* Land held by the service of driving the lord's cattle or his distresses from place to place, as to fairs, markets, etc. Erroneously explained by Cowell, and others following him, as a payment for the privilege of driving cattle through a manor to fairs or markets.

drogeman. † DRAGOMAN.

drogen. Obs. p. p. of DREE.

Dro'ge-o (drō'jē-ō). Var. of DROGIO.

dro'ger. † DAROGA. *India.*

dro'ger, drog'ger. Vars. of DROGHER.

drogges. Obs pl. of DRUG.

drogh. Obs. pret. of DRAW.

drogh'ling and cogh'ling (drŏx'lĭn ăn kŏx'lĭn). Wheezing and blowing. *Scot.*

drought † DROUGHT.

Dro'gi-o (drō'jĭ-ō), *n.* The name given by Antonio Zeno, a Venetian voyager of the 14th century, to a country of vast extent, represented as lying to the south and west of Estotiland, and, by those who credit the narrative, identified with Nova Scotia and New England. [DRAGOMAN.

drog'man, drog'o-man. †

drogs (drŏgz). Scot. pl. of DRUG.

drogthe. † DROUGHT.

drogue † DRUG.

drogue (drōg), *n. Naut.* = DRAG, *n.*, 7 **a.** See DRAG SAIL.

‖ **dro'guet'** (drō'gĕt'), *n.* [F.] Any of various dress fabrics; specif., a kind of woolen rep not now much used. Cf. DRUGGET.

droh. Obs. pret of DRAW.

droich (drōx; droĭk), *n.* [Gael.] A dwarf. *Scot.* — **droich'y** (-ĭ), *a. Scot.*

droict. † DROIT, a right.

droil, *n.* [Cf. D. *druil* sluggard and E. *droll.*] A drudge; also, drudgery. *Obs.*

droil, *v. i.* & *t.* [Cf. D. *druilen* to mope.] To work sluggishly; to plod, or cause to plod. *Obs.*

droit, *n.* See WEIGHT.

‖ **droit' au tra'vail'** (drwä'-tō trà'vä'y'). [F.] The right to labor; — applied esp. to a socialistic doctrine that the state should give every one labor.

‖ **droit' d'au'baine'** (drwä' dō'bĕn'). [F. See AUBAINE.] The right, formerly possessed by the crown or state in France, of confiscating all the property, real and personal, of which a domiciled alien died possessed. It was abolished July 14, 1819.

‖ **droit' de ré'gale'** (dē rā'gäl'). [F.] See 2d REGALIA, 1.

‖ **droit' des gens'** (dā zhän'). [F.] The law of nations; international law.

‖ **droit' et lo'yal'** (drwä'-tā lwà'yäl'). [F.] Upright and loyal.

‖ **droits' ci'vils'** (drwä' sē'vēl'). [F.] *Fr. Law.* Private rights.

droits'man, *n.* The collector of droits. *Eng.*

droi'ture, *n.* [F.] Rightness; righteousness. *Obs.*

droi'tu-rel, *a.* Droitural. *Rare.*

‖ **droitzsch'ka** (droich'ká) Var. of DROSHKY.

droke. Var. of DROUK.

droke. Dial. Eng. var. of DROWK

droke, *n.* [Cf. DRAWK.] The darnel. *Dial. Eng.*

‖ **drôle** (drōl), *n.* [F.] Unprincipled or artful person; rogue.

droll'er, *n.* Jester; droll. *Obs*

droll'ing-ly, *adv.* of *drolling,* p. pr. See -LY.

droll'ish, *a.* Somewhat droll. — **droll'ish-ness,** *n.*

droll'ist, *n.* A droll. *Rare.*

droll'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

drol'ly (drōl'lĭ), *adv.* of DROLL.

Dro'mæ-og'na-thæ (drō'mē-ŏg'nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DROMÆOGNATHOUS.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CRYPTURI.

drombeslade. † DRUMSLADE.

drome (drōm), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. δρομάς running.] The crab plover.

drom'ed, *n.* [LL. *dromeda.*] A dromedary. *Obs.*

drom'e-da'ri-an (drŭm'ē-dā'rĭ-ăn; drŏm'-), *a.* Pert. to a dromedary. — *n.* A rider on a dromedary. — **drom'e-da-rist** (-dā-rĭst), *n.*

dromund † DROMOND.

dro'mi'ci-a (drō-mĭsh'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δρομικός swift, fleet.] *Zoöl.* A genus of very small arboreal phalangers of Australia, New Guinea, and Tasmania. *D. nana* is only about four inches long, excluding the tail. They have received the book name of **dormouse phalanger.**

Dro'mi-o of Eph'e-sus, Dro'mi-o of Syr'a-cuse' (drō'mĭ-ō). Twin brothers, completely alike, attendants on the twin Antipholuses in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors."

dromme. † DRUM.

dro-mom'e-ter (drō-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. δρόμος a running + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring speed, as of a train.

dro-mom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Measurement of velocity.

drom'on-da-ry. † DROMEDARY.

Dro-mor'nis (drō-môr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δρόμος running + ὄρνις bird.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct ratite birds founded on remains found in Queensland.

drom'o-scope (drŏm'ō-skōp; drō'mō-), *n.* [Gr. δρόμος a running + *-scope.*] An instrument for indicating speed; also, one for indicating a ship's course.

dromond † DROMOND.

dro'nach (drō'năx), *n.* Penalty; punishment. *Scot.*

dron'age (drŏn'ĕj), *n.* The condition of a drone.

drone † DROWN.

drone cell. *Zool.* See 1st DRONE.

dro'nel, *n.* Drone; male bee.

drone'pipe', *n.* = 6th DRONE, 1 c.

dron'er (drōn'ẽr), *n.* One who drones.

dro'net, *n.* Dronel. *Obs.*

drong. Var. of DRANG. *Dial Eng.*

drong. Obs. pret of DRINK.

dron'ing-ly (drōn'-), *adv.* of *droning,* p. pr. [of DRINK.

dronk. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret.

dronke † DRUNK.

dronkelew. † DRUNKELEW.

dronk'en. Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of DRINK.

dronkle. † DRENKLE.

dronslade. † DRUMSLADE.

dron'y (drōn'ĭ), *a.* 1. Like a drone; sluggish; lazy. 2 Of sounds, having a drone.

drook. Var. of DROUK.

droome. † DRUM.

droop, *a.* Drooping.

droop'er, *n.* One that droops.

droopt, *pret. & p. p.* of DROOP.

droop'wort'. Var. of DROPWORT.

droot (drōōt). Dial. Eng. var. of DROUGHT.

box. **h** A shutter in an electric annunciator, which drops when the circuit is closed.
8. The depth to which, or the distance through which, one drops or is sunk. Specif.: **a** *Mach.* The distance of the axis of a shaft below the base of a hanger. **b** The vertical descent allowed a culprit in hanging; as, a *drop* of three feet. **c** *Naut.* The distance from the head to the foot of a course; the height which is called *hoist* in all sails except courses. Cf. HOIST, *n.*, 2 **b**.
9. An abrupt declivity or fall in level; specif., *Fort.*, a part of a ditch deeper than the rest, as beside a caponier.
10. *Football.* Short for DROP KICK.
a drop in the bucket, a part so small as to be negligible. — **d. by d.** in small successive quantities; in repeated portions. "Made to taste *drop by drop* more than the bitterness of death." *Burke.* — **d. serene.** *Med.* See AMAUROSIS. — **to have a d. in the,** *or* **one's, eye,** to be intoxicated to the point of showing it. *Slang* — **to get,** *or* **have, the d. on** (one), to place or hold at a disadvantage, orig. by covering with a firearm. *Slang, U. S. & Australia.*

drop (drŏp), *v. t.;* DROPPED (drŏpt) or DROPT; DROP'PING [ME. *droppen*, AS. *dropan*, v. i. See DROP, *n.*] **1.** To pour or let fall in drops or small globules; to distill. "The trees *drop* balsam." *Creech.*
The recording angel, as he wrote it down, *dropped* a tear upon the word and blotted it out forever. *Sterne.*
2. To let fall, like a drop; to release to a downward motion; as, to *drop* a line in fishing; also, to make (a motion) analogous to dropping, as, to *drop* a curtsy. Also fig.; as, to *drop* a sigh.
3. To cover with drops; to variegate; to bedrop.
Show to the sun their waved coats *dropped* with gold *Milton*
4. To let go; to dismiss; to set aside; to have done with; to discontinue; to forsake; to give up.
They suddenly *drop't* the pursuit. *S. Sharp.*
The connection had been *dropped* many years. *Scott*
5. Hence: **a** To deposit or set down; to leave; as, to *drop* a parcel at one's door. **b** To omit (as a letter) in writing or speaking.
Dropping the too rough H in Hell and Heaven. *Tennyson*
c To remove (a student) from his class, from a course of study, or the like.
6. To bestow or communicate by a suggestion; to let fall in an indirect, cautious, or gentle manner; as, to *drop* a hint or word of counsel.
7. To give birth to; as, to *drop* a lamb.
8. To part with or lose (money). *Slang.*
9. To fell or bring down; as, to *drop* one's man.
10. To send (a letter or the like) as by dropping it in the letter box; as, please *drop* me a line.
11. To lower or depress, as a curtain, the muzzle of a gun, one's eyes, voice, etc.
12. *Naut.* To leave behind; to outdistance; — often with *astern;* as, we were *dropping* the land fast; the yacht had *dropped* all her competitors astern.
13. *Football.* **a** To drop-kick (a ball). **b** To score (a goal) by drop-kicking.
14. *Mech.* Short for DROP-FORGE.
to drop a vessel, *Naut.*, to cause it to drop down as with the tide. *Rare.* — **to d. the curtain,** to end the tale, or close the performance or episode.

drop, *v. i.* **1.** To fall in drops; also, to let drops fall, to give off drops; to drip.
The kindly dew *drops* from the higher tree. *Spenser.*
2. To fall, or fall away; to descend; sink; disappear; as, ripe fruit *drops* from a tree; wise words *drop* from the lips.
The meaning has *dropped* out of memory. *H. Spencer.*
Behind the hilltop *drops* the sun. *J. V. Cheney.*
3. To be depressed; to lower; as, his voice *dropped;* the market is *dropping.*
4. To fall dead, or to fall as in death; to die.
5. To come unexpectedly or casually; — usually with *in* or *into;* as, my old friend *dropped* in a moment.
6. To come to an end; to cease; as, the affair *dropped.*
7. To fall short of a mark. *Rare.*
It *drops* or overshoots by the disproportion of distance. *Collier.*
8. To be deep in extent; to descend perpendicularly; as, her main topsail *drops* seventeen yards.
9. a To move easily down a river toward the sea, out to sea, or, generally, with a favoring wind or current; — usually with *down;* as, the barges *drop* down on the ebb tide. **b** To fall behind something or to the rear, esp. through intent or lack of effort; — with *behind, astern, to the rear,* or a similar word or phrase; as, the ship lowered a boat which *dropped* astern; the artillery *dropped* to the rear.
10. To be born; also, to let young fall in giving birth; — said of animals.
11. To come down (upon), as in checking or reproving; as, to *drop* into one right and left. *Colloq. or Slang.*
12. To crouch, as at sight of game; — said of dogs. In breaking, field dogs are taught to drop at various signals, as the firing of a gun or the flushing of a bird.
to drop off. a To retire or disappear, also, to be less in evidence. **b** To fall asleep; to die. — **to d. out,** to withdraw.

drop arch. *Arch.* **a** A pointed arch with two centers whose distance apart is less than the width of the arch, and hence having the radii less than the span. **b** An arch having some or all of the centers below the springing line.
drop bar. a In a printing press, a bar or roller used to guide the sheet in passing into the machine. **b** In a suspension bridge, any of the vertical bars connecting the roadway and the chain. **c** In a lady's bicycle, an inclined bar connecting the top of the front fork with the rear part of the frame. **d** Loosely, in a machine, any bar having a downward motion.
drop box. In a figure-weaving loom, a box containing shuttles which can be brought into action as required. The shuttles carry wefts of various colors.
drop chronograph. A chronograph in which time intervals are measured by the distances traversed by a body falling between vertical guides.
drop'-forge' (drŏp'fōrj'), *v. t.;* -FORGED'; -FORG'ING. To forge between dies by a drop hammer or drop press.
drop forging. A forging made by a drop hammer or drop press.
drop hammer. *Mech.* A hammer for forging, striking up metal, etc., the weight being raised and then released to drop on the metal resting on an anvil or die.

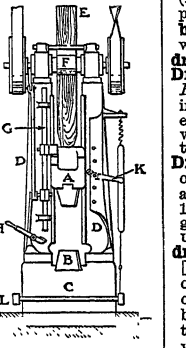

Drop Hammer.
A Tup; *B* Anvil; *C* Bed, *DD* Standards; *E* Board attached to tup and lifted by Friction Rollers at *F; G* Tappet Rod and *H* Hand Lever for operating releasing gear; *K* Lever to keep tup raised; *L* Foot Lever to release *K.*

drop'head' (drŏp'hĕd'), *n.* A device for a desk or table, etc., so contrived that a typewriter, sewing machine, or the like, attached to it, may be swung or dropped down so as to leave a flat table top.
drop keel. A centerboard (which see). *Eng.*
drop kick. *Football.* A kick given to the ball as it rebounds after having been dropped from the hands; sometimes, *Eng.*, a kick delivered as the ball rebounds, under any circumstances. Also, the resulting flight of a ball or the distance covered. — **drop'-kick'**, *v. t.* — **drop'-kick'er,** *n.*
drop letter. A letter to be delivered from the office where posted. *U. S.*
drop'light' (drŏp'līt'), *n.* An attachment to a gas fixture for bringing light down nearer to a table or desk; a pendant.
dropped (drŏpt), *pret. & p. p.* of DROP. Hence: *p. a.* Specif., as applied to eggs, poached.
dropped goal, *Rugby Football*, a goal secured by a drop kick other than a penalty kick. — **d. wrist,** wrist drop, or a wrist affected with it.
drop'per (drŏp'ĕr), *n.* One that drops; specif.: **a** *Fishing.* A fly that drops from the leader above the bobfly; bobber. **b** A dropping tube. **c** *Mining.* A branch vein which drops off from, or leaves, the main lode on the footwall side. **d** A dog that drops upon the ground when it sights game, — formerly a common, and still an occasional, habit of the setter. **e** *Hort.* In certain bulbous plants, as the tulip, species of *Oxalis, Erythronium,* etc., a vegetative shoot which grows downward from the bulb of a young seedling, developing a new bulb at its apex deeper in the soil. **f** *Agric.* (1) One who sows after a dibbler, or one who operates the mechanism of a corn planter by which the seed is dropped. (2) An attachment to a reaping machine for dropping the grain in gavels on the ground; also, a machine with such an attachment.
drop'ping (drŏp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DROP. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act of causing to drop or of letting drop; falling.
2. That which falls in drops, as rain, melting wax, fat, or the dung of animals; specif., *pl.*, wool cast off from the different cylinders in carding; flyings.
dropping bottle, an instrument used to supply small quantities of a fluid to a test tube or other vessel. It is sometimes used for the same purpose as a burette, except that the liquid delivered is measured by the loss in weight of the bottle and its contents. — **d. fire, shots,** etc., a continued irregular discharge of firearms. — **d. pan,** a dripping pan. — **d. tube,** a tube for ejecting any liquid in drops.
drop press. *Mech.* A drop hammer; sometimes, a dead-stroke hammer; — also called *drop.*
drop roller. *Print.* **a** = DROP BAR **a**. **b** A press roller that drops at certain intervals for the purpose of conducting ink from the ink fountain to the distributing table and rollers; a ductor.
drop scene. A drop curtain on which a scene is painted.
drop'seed' (drŏp'sēd'), *n.* Any of several grasses of the genera *Sporobolus* and *Muhlenbergia.*
drop shutter. a *Elec.* = DROP, *n.*, 7 **h**. **b** *Photog.* A form of shutter for the camera, consisting of a plate of wood or metal which, when released, falls vertically, carrying an aperture in its center past the opening of the lens.
drop'si-cal (drŏp'sĭ-kăl), *a.* [From DROPSY.] **1.** Diseased with dropsy; hydropical; tending to dropsy.
2. Of or pertaining to dropsy.
— **drop'si-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **drop'si-cal-ness,** *n.*

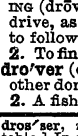

Drop Siding. 1 Lapped; 2 Tongue and Groove.

drop siding. *Building.* Boarding used for the sides of a wooden erection, beveled or molded with an outward and downward slope and lapped, or worked tongue and groove. *U. S.*
drop stroke. *Shipbuilding.* A strake that is discontinued toward the stem or stern of a ship. A number of strakes must be thus dropped and the others tapered on account of the decrease in girth.
drop sulphur. Sulphur granulated by pouring it molten into water.
drop'sy (drŏp'sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [ME. *dropsie, dropesie, ydropesie,* OF. *idropisie,* F. *hydropisie,* L. *hydropisis,* fr. Gr. ὑδρωψ dropsy, fr. ὕδωρ water. See WATER; cf. HYDROPSY.] **1.** *Med.* An unnatural accumulation of serous fluid in any serous cavity of the body, or in the subcutaneous cellular tissue. The various forms of dropsy affecting different parts of the body are designated by specific names, as *anasarca, ascites, hydrothorax, œdema,* etc.
2. An unappeasable thirst or craving. *Obs.*
3. *Hort.* A disease of succulent plants caused by excessive moisture, and manifested by unsightly spots on the foliage.
drop tin. Tin granulated by pouring it molten into water.
drop'wort' (drŏp'wûrt'), *n.* **a** A British rosaceous plant (*Filipendula filipendula*) with pinnate, incised leaves and panicles of white or reddish flowers. It is often cultivated. **b** Any apiaceous plant of the genus *Œnanthe;* — usually with an attributive word, as hemlock *dropwort.*
drop zinc. Zinc in the form of small globules.
Dros'er-a (drŏs'ĕr-*a*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δροσερός dewy.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of bog-inhabiting carnivorous herbs, the sundews, type of the family Droseraceæ. They are remarkable for the viscid glands with which their leaves are provided, and by means of which they capture small insects.
Dros'er-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of herbs (order Sarraceniales), the sundew family, remarkable for being insectivorous. There are 6 genera and about 125 species, of wide distribution, *Drosera* being the largest genus. See DIONÆA, DROSOPHYLLUM, ALDROVANDA, RORIDULA. — **dros'er-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a*
drosh'ky (drŏsh'kĭ), **dros'ky** (drŏs'kĭ), *n.; pl.* -KIES (-kĭz). [Russ. *drozhki,* dim. of *drogi* a kind of carriage, prop. pl. of *droga* shaft or pole of a carriage.] A low, four-wheeled, open carriage, used in Russia, consisting of a kind of long bench, on which the passengers ride as on a saddle, with their feet on bars near the ground. By extension, any of various forms of two-wheeled or four-wheeled public carriages used in Russia and other European countries.
Dro'so-phyl'lum (drō'sō-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δρόσος dew + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* A genus of droseraceous plants consisting of a single species, *D. lusitanicum* of Portugal. It is a slightly shrubby plant with narrow glandular leaves and yellow flowers having 10 stamens. It is frequently cultivated as an insect trap, the glands being similar in function to those of *Drosera.* See SUNDEW. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.
dross (drŏs; 205), *n.* [AS. *drōs* filth, lees; cf. AS. *drōsna,* pl., dregs, akin to D. *droesem,* G. *drusen.*] **1.** The scum or refuse matter which is thrown off, or falls from, metals in smelting the ore, or in the process of melting; recrement.
2. Rust of metals. *Rare.* *Addison.*
3. Waste matter; any worthless matter separated from the better part, as dregs, lees, scum, chaff, or slag; leavings, refuse.
All world's glory is but *dross* unclean. *Spenser.*

dross, *v. t.;* DROSSED (drŏst); DROSS'ING. **1.** To make dross of (lead); to convert into massicot by calcining.
2. To free from dross.

dross'y (-ĭ), *a.;* DROSS'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); DROSS'I-EST. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, dross; full of dross; impure; worthless. "*Drossy* gold." *Dryden.* "*Drossy* rimes." *Donne.* — **dross'i-ness,** *n.*

drought (drout), **drouth** (drouth), *n.* [ME. *droght, drougth, druȝð,* AS. *drūgað,* fr. *drūgian* to dry, akin to *drȳge* dry. See DRY.] **1.** Dryness, want of rain or of water; esp., such dryness of weather or climate as affects the earth, and prevents the growth of plants; aridity.
In a *drought* the thirsty creatures cry. *Dryden.*
Another ill accident is *drouth* at the spindling of corn. *Bacon.*
2. Parched or desert land. *Poetic and Rare.* "The Arabian *drouth.*" *Milton.*
3. Thirst; want of drink.
4. Lack. "A *drought* of Christian writers." *Fuller.*

drought'y (drout'ĭ) } *a.* Characterized by drought; want-
drouth'y (drouth'ĭ) } ing rain; arid; also, thirsty; wanting drink. "Thy *droughty* throat." *Philips.*
Droughty and parched countries. *Ray*

drove (drōv), *n.* [AS. *drāf,* fr. *drīfan* to drive. See DRIVE.] **1.** A collection of cattle driven, or cattle collected for driving; a number of animals, as oxen, sheep, or swine, driven in a body.
2. Any collection of animals moving or driving forward; as, a finny *drove;* also, a crowd of people moving in one direction.
Where *droves,* as at a city gate, may pass. *Dryden.*
3. An uninclosed, unconstructed road, used mainly for driving cattle; a driftway. *Local, Eng.*
4. A narrow drain or irrigating channel. *Gt. Brit.*
5. *Masonry.* **a** A broad chisel used to bring stone to a nearly smooth surface; — called also **drove chisel, broad tool.** **b** The grooved surface of stone finished by the drove chisel; — called also **drove work.**
Syn. — See FLOCK.

Drove Chisel.

drove (drōv), *v. t. & i.;* DROVED (drōvd); DROV'ING (drōv'ĭng). [Cf. DROVE, *n.*, DROVER.] To drive, as cattle or sheep, esp. on long journeys; to follow the occupation of a drover.
2. To finish, as stone, with a drove or drove chisel.

drov'er (drō'vĕr), *n.* **1.** One who drives sheep, pigs, or other domestic animals, to market; hence, a dealer in cattle.
2. A fishing boat carrying float or drift nets.

dro'pax (drō'păks), *n.* Also, *Obs.*, **dro'pace, dro'pa-cism** (-pā-sĭz'm). [L. *dropax,* fr. δρώπαξ: cf. F. *dropace.*] Pitch plaster used as a depilatory.
drop'ber-ry, *n.* The Solomon's-seal. [BLACK.]
drop black. = FRANKFORT **black.**
drop bolt. A bolt designed to drop into a socket.
drop bottom. A bottom opening downward, as in some kinds of railroad freight cars. [*Colloq.*]
drop curls Ringlets. *Dial. or*
drop curtain. = DROP, *n.*, 7 d.
drop drill. *Agric.* A seed drill which also sows manure.
drope. † DROOP.
drop ear. = BUTTON EAR.
drop elbow. *Plumbing.* An elbow having one or two ears or lugs for attachment to a wall, used for joining gas, steam, or water pipes.
dropesie. † DROPSY.
drop'-flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* The rattlesnake root.
drop'-flue' boil'er. A steam boiler in which flues descend so that the hot gases from the furnace pass downward and out at the lower part where the feed water enters.
drop fly. *Fishing.* = DROPPER.
drop game. A confidence trick done by exchanging a pretended find for money. *Cant.*
drop gate. *Foundry.* A vertical gate.
drop glass. A dropper or pipette.
drop guide. = FEED GUIDE.
drop handle. A pendent handle, specif. one to make and break in single-needle telegraphy.
drop key. A key having a bow or handle pivoted so that it can fall parallel to the face of the door.
drop'let, *n.* See -LET.
drop'ling, *n.* A little drop.
drop'meal', drop'mele', *adv.* [AS. *drop-mælum; dropa* drop + *mǽl* portion. Cf. PIECEMEAL.] By drops or small portions. *Obs.*
drop'-out', *n.* *Rugby Football.* A drop kick made from within the player's 25-yard line.
dropper fly. *Angling.* A dropper.
drop'ping-ly, *adv.* of DROPPING. See -LY.
drop'py (drŏp'ĭ), *a.* Dripping; wet or showery. *Dial. Eng.*
drop'sied (-sĭd), *a.* Diseased with dropsy. [ANEMONE]
drop'stone', *n.* A stalactite or stalagmite. *Obs.*
drop stroke. *Lawn Tennis.* A stroke making the ball drop after just clearing the net.
dropsy plant. The garden balm.
dropt (drŏpt), *pret. & p. p.* Dropped.
drop T *or* **tee.** *Plumbing.* A T piece with one or more ears or lugs used as in a drop elbow.
drop testing machine. *Engin.* A testing machine operating by the force of a dropped weight.
drop valve. *Mach.* A valve, lifted by a cam, tappet, etc., which drops, by its own weight, upon its seat when released.
drop'vie', *v. i.* To vie in dropping pieces of money. *Obs.*
drop'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* After the manner of a drop; in the form of drops.
drop'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* The larva of any of various moths, esp. geometrids. They drop from trees by a thread of silk
drop wrist. Wrist drop.
dros. † DROSS.
‖ **drosch'ke** (drŏsh'kē), *n.; pl.* DROSCHKEN (-kĕn). Ger. form of DROSHKY [Ices. *Obs.*]
dro'sen, *n.* [See DROSS.] Dregs; **dro-som'e-ter** (drō-sŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr δρόσος dew + *-meter.*] *Meteor.* An instrument for measuring, by weighing, the quantity of dew deposited on a body.
dros'sard, dros'sart, *n.* [D. *drossaard.*] A steward or prefect; a high bailiff. *Obs.*
dros'sel, *n.* A slut; a hussy; a drazel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
dross'er, *n.* [Cf. DRESSER a table.] In crown-glass manufacture, an iron frame separating the tables or plates into sets in the annealing furnace.
dross'less, *a.* See -LESS.
drotch'ell. Var. of DRATCHELL.
drou. Obs. pret. of DRAW.
droud (droud), *n. Scot.* **1.** A codfish; a dull or lumpish person.
2. A trap for catching herring, formed of a kind of wattled box.
drough. Obs. pret. of DRAW.
drought cloud. Strato-cumulus.
drought'i-ness (drout'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS
drougth. † DROUGHT.
drouk (drōōk), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* DROUKED (drōōkt), DROUK'IT (drōōk'ĭt), DROUK'ET; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DROUK'ING, DROUK'AN (-ăn). [Prob. for *droup, droop;* cf. Icel. *drūpa* to droop, drip. Cf. DROOP.] To soak; drench; hence, to overwhelm. *Chiefly Scot. & North of Eng.*
drouk'en-ing, *n.* [Cf. DROOP.] A swoon or deep slumber. *Obs*
drouk'it, *p. p.* of DROUK.
droul. Var. of DROOL, *v. t. & i.*
drou'my, *a.* Troubled; muddy; turbid. *Obs.*
droun. † DROWN.
droupe. Obs. or Scot. and dial Eng. var. of DROOP.
drousie. † DROWSY.
drouth. Var. of DROUGHT.
drouth'i-ness (drouth'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
drouth'y (-ĭ). Var. of DROUGHTY.
drove. † DROP.
drove, *pret.* of DRIVE.
drov'e, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *drōf* troubled, dirty.] To disturb; trouble; become troubled. *Obs.*
dro'ven, drove. Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of DRIVE.
drove'-road', drove'-way', *n.* An uninclosed road for driving cattle; drove. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dro'vy, or dru'vy, *a.* [AS. *drōf;* cf. D. *droef,* G. *trübe,* Goth. *drōbjan* to trouble.] Turbid; filthy; muddy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

drown (droun), *v. i.* ; DROWNED (dround); DROWN'ING. [ME. *drunen, drounen*, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *drukna* to be drowned (for *drunkna*), Dan. *drukne*, akin to E. *drunken*, and to AS. *druncnian* to be drowned, sink, become drunk. See DRUNKEN.] To be suffocated in water or other liquid ; to perish in water.

Methought, what pain it was to *drown*. *Shak.*

drown, *v. t.* **1.** To overwhelm in water; to submerge, to inundate. "They *drown* the land." *Dryden.*

2. To deprive of life by immersion in water or other liquid.

3. To overpower, overcome; extinguish, — esp. of sound.

Most men being in sensual pleasures *drowned*. *Sir J. Davies.*

My private voice is *drowned* amid the senate. *Addison.*

4. To sink or send to the bottom, as a ship. *Obs.*

5. *Phys. Geog.* To submerge (land) with water, whether by a rise in the level of a lake, ocean, or river, or by a sinking of the land; as, the lowering of a coastal region *drowns* the lower courses of the rivers and converts their valleys into estuaries.

drowned-tube boiler. See BOILER, *n.*, 3. — **to drown out**, to drive forth by inundation.

drowse (drouz), *v. i.* ; DROWSED (drouzd); DROWS'ING. [AS. *drūsian, drūsan*, to sink, become slow or inactive; cf. OD. *droosen* to be sleepy, fall asleep, LG. *drūsen, druusken*, to slumber, fall, fall down with a noise, prob. akin to AS. *drēosan* to fall. See DREARY.] To be heavy with sleepiness; to sleep imperfectly; to doze. "He *drowsed* upon his couch." *South.*

In the pool *drowsed* the cattle up to their knees. *Lowell.*

drowse, *v. t.* To make heavy with sleepiness; to make dull or stupid; also, to pass (time) as in drowsing.

drowse, *n.* A slight or imperfect sleep; a doze.

But smiled on in a *drowse* of ecstasy. *Mrs. Browning.*

drow'si-head (drou'zĭ-hĕd), *n.* Drowsiness. *Archaic.*

drow'sy (-zĭ), *a.* ; DROW'SI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr) ; DROW'SI-EST. [See DROWSE, *v.*] **1.** Inclined to drowse; heavy with sleepiness, lethargic; dozy. "Our age's *drowsy* blood." *Lowell.*

Dapples the *drowsy* east with spots of gray. *Shak.*

2. Disposing to sleep; lulling; soporific.

The *drowsy* hours, dispensers of all good. *Tennyson*

3. Characterized by drowsing; dull; stupid. "*Drowsy* reasoning." *Atterbury.*

Syn. — See SLEEPY.

drub (drŭb), *v. t.* ; DRUBBED (drŭbd); DRUB'BING. [Cf. dial. *drub* to stamp, trudge. throb, *drab* to beat, Sw. *drabba* to hit, beat, Dan. *dræbe* to slay, and perh. ME. *drepen* to strike, kill, AS. *drepan* to strike, G. & D. *treffen* to hit, touch, Icel. *drepa* to strike, kill.] **1.** To beat with a stick; to thrash; cudgel.

2. To stamp (the feet). *Thackeray.*

drub, *v. i.* To tap or stamp; to drum.

They sat on the back seat, *drubbing* with their heels, and their teeth chattering with cold. *T Hughes*

drub, *n.* A blow with a cudgel; a thump.

drub'bing (drŭb'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DRUB. Specif.: *vb. n.* A beating; a thrashing.

drudge (drŭj), *v. i.* ; DRUDGED (drŭjd) ; DRUDG'ING. [ME. *druggen*; perh. akin to AS. *drēogan* to work, suffer, endure (whence dial. *dree*), and Goth. *driugan* to serve as a soldier.] To perform menial work; to labor in mean or unpleasant offices with toil and fatigue.

He gradually rose in the estimation of the booksellers for whom he *drudged*. *Macaulay.*

drudge, *v. t.* To cause to undergo drudgery.

to drudge away, to consume laboriously.

Rise to our toils and *drudge* away the day. *Otway.*

drudge, *n.* One who drudges; one who works hard in servile employment; a menial servant; a hack.

drudg'er-y (drŭj'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Act of drudging; disagreeable and wearisome labor; ignoble or slavish toil.

The *drudgery* of penning definitions. *Macaulay*

Syn. — See WORK.

drug (drŭg), *n.* [Cf. dial. E. *drug* to draw, drag.] A kind of low, heavy truck, used in moving timber, heavy weights, etc.; — called also **drug carriage**.

drug, *n.* [F. *drogue*; cf. Pr. *drogua*, It., Sp., & Pg. *droga*; all perh. fr. D. *droog* (cf. DRY).] **1.** Any substance used as a medicine, or in the composition of medicines, for internal or external use; formerly, any stuff used in dyeing or in chemical operations. Whether or not a given substance should be included under the term *drug* depends upon the purpose for which it is sold (as regards the seller) or used (as regards the purchaser).

Whence merchants bring
Their spicy *drugs*. *Milton.*

2. Any commodity that lies on hand, or is not salable; an article of slow sale, or in no demand. "But sermons are mere *drugs*." *Fielding.*

drug, *v. t.* ; DRUGGED (drŭgd) ; DRUG'GING (drŭg'ĭng). [Cf. F. *droguer*.] To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines.

drug, *v. t.* **1.** To affect or season with drugs or ingredients; esp., to stupefy by a narcotic drug.

The laboring masses . . . [were] *drugged* into brutish good humor by a vast system of public spectacles. *C. Kingsley.*

2. To tincture with something offensive or injurious.

3. To dose to excess with or as with drugs.

With pleasure *drugged*, he almost longed for woe. *Byron.*

drug'get (drŭg'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F *droguet*; cf. *drogue* trash, stuff, perh. the same word as *drogue* drug. See 2d DRUG.] **1. a** Formerly, a kind of woolen or mixed stuff for clothing. "Gold and silver *drugget*." *Mary Johnston.* **b** Now, a coarse woolen felt or woven cloth dyed of one color or printed on one side, and generally used as a lining or protective covering for carpets or furniture.

2. Anything made of drugget.

drug'gist (drŭg'ĭst), *n.* [F. *droguiste*, fr. *drogue*. See 2d DRUG.] One who deals in drugs, esp., in *U. S. & Scot.*, a pharmaceutist or pharmacist; an apothecary; — called in England and the British colonies, popularly and commercially, a *chemist*, or, legally, a *chemist and druggist* or *pharmaceutical chemist*. See APOTHECARY.

dru'id (drōō'ĭd), *n.* [L. *Druides, Drudae*, pl., of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. & Gael. *draoi, druidh*, magician, Druid: cf. F. *druide*.] **1.** A member of a religious order among the ancient Celts, whose office appears to have combined that of priest, physician, wonder worker, and historian, together with juridical functions. The druids comprised the *bards*; *vates*, or prophets; and *druids* proper, or priests. They appear in Celtic myths, esp as wizards and diviners.

2. [*cap.*] A member of a secret order for mutual benefit, founded in London in 1781. Lodges or *groves* of the society are established in other countries.

dru-id'ic (drōō-ĭd'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling,
dru-id'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } the druids.

druidical bead. = ADDER STONE — **d. circle**, a circle of monoliths, as Stonehenge. See STONE CIRCLE.

dru'id-ism (drōō'ĭd-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *druidisme*.] The system of religion, philosophy, and instruction, received and taught by the druids, the rites and ceremonies of the druids. It is uncertain whether druidism was a Celtic religion or a pre-Celtic religion taken over by the Celts from the aborigines, but the Celts themselves ascribed its origin to the British. The fact that the mistletoe was held sacred has led to the belief that it was originally a form of tree worship. Transmigration is known to have been taught and human sacrifice to have been practiced on a vast scale.

drum (drŭm), *n.* [Gael. *druim* ridge. Cf. DRUMLIN.]
1 A long, narrow hill or ridge. *Ir. & Scot.*
2. *Geol.* = DRUMLIN.

drum (drŭm), *n.* [Prob. of D. or LG. origin; cf. D. *trom, trommel*, LG. *trumme*, G. *trommel*, Dan. *tromme*, Sw. *trumma*, OHG. *trumba* a trumpet; perh. influenced by *drone* in English. Cf. TRUMP a trumpet.] **1.** A musical instrument of percussion, commonly consisting either of a hollow cylinder with a skin or vellum head stretched over each end, which is beaten with a stick or pair of sticks in playing, or of a hemispherical metal shell with a single head to be so played on; as, a bass *drum*, kettle*drum*, side *drum*.

Snare Drum. 1 Ears; 2 Screw for tightening Snares.

2. The sound of this instrument; also, any similar sound.

3. *Mil.* **a** A drummer. **b** A party which is sent to confer or treat with the enemy, bearing a drum and flag of truce. *Obs.*

4. Anything resembling a drum; as: **a** *Anat.* The tympanum of the ear; often, in common usage, the tympanic membrane. **b** The body of a banjo, violin, or similar instrument. **c** A sieve. **d** *Arch.* (1) One of the cylindrical or nearly cylindrical blocks of which the shaft of a column is composed. (2) A vertical wall, whether circular or polygonal in plan, carrying a cupola or dome. **e** The nearly cylindrical part of an urn, vase, or similar vessel. **f** *Nav.* A figure resembling a drum (usually an iron frame covered with canvas) hoisted in combination with a ball and cone in making code signals. See SHAPE, *n.* **g** A cylindrical box, tub, case, or the like, variously used, as for packing or storing figs, cod, oil, spirits, shot, for holding a coiled spring, etc. **h** A cylindrical or rounded attachment for hot water, steam, or gases, as for a radiator or a reservoir. **i** A revolving cylinder or barrel, whether hollow or solid, that acts, or is acted upon by, something exterior to itself, as the winding part of a capstan or hoisting machine, a doffer in a carding machine, the roller for an autographic record, a long pulley, usually for several belts, etc. **j** A hollow revolving cylinder for containing something to be acted upon, as a cask in which the colors of fabrics are fixed by steaming, a drum washer in paper making, a perforated cylinder for sorting ore, etc., an upright cylinder from which the ammunition is distributed to the breech mechanism in some machine guns.

5. a = DRUMFISH. **b** The lake carp.

6. A noisy, tumultuous assembly of fashionable people at a private house; a rout; — as designating different degrees of multitude and uproar, called also *drum major*, *rout*, *tempest*, and *hurricane*. *Obs. or Hist.* Also, in later use, a tea party; a kettledrum.

Not unaptly styled a *drum*, from the noise and emptiness of the entertainment. *Smollett.*

7. The timbal of a cicada.

8. A bushman's bundle; a swag. *Australia.*

9. A house or lodging; also, a street. *Slang & Cant.*

drum (drŭm), *v. i.* ; DRUMMED (drŭmd); DRUM'MING. [Cf. D. *trommelen*, Dan. *tromme*. See DRUM, *n.*] **1.** To beat a drum with sticks, to beat or play on a drum.

2. To beat with the fingers as with drumsticks; to beat with a rapid succession of strokes; to throb or sound rhythmically; to make a noise like that of a beaten drum, as, the ruffed grouse *drums* with his wings

Drumming with his fingers on the arm of his chair. *Irving.*

Suddenly above the cracking of the carbines rose a peculiar *drumming* sound, and some of the men cried, "The Spanish machine guns!" *T. Roosevelt.*

3. To go about, as a drummer, to gather recruits; hence, *U. S.*, to go about to secure partisans, customers, etc.; — with *for*.

4. To be present at or give social drums. *Obs. or Hist.*

drum, *v. t.* **1.** To assemble by, or as by, beat of drum; to collect; to gather or draw by solicitation; — now only with *up*; as, to *drum* up recruits; to *drum* up customers.

2. To expel ignominiously, with beat of drum; — with *out*, *down*, etc.; as, to *drum* out a rogue from a camp.

3. To drive or force by reiteration; as, to *drum* a lesson into a dull mind.

4. To strike or thump as in beating a drum.

5. To execute on a drum, as a tune.

drum armature. *Elec.* An armature having drum winding.

drum'beat' (drŭm'bēt'), *n.* The action of beating a drum, or the sound of a beaten drum; drum music

Whose morning *drumbeat*, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England. *D Webster*

drum'fish (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various fishes of the family Sciænidæ, which are capable of making a drumming noise. The best-known species are the common drumfish (*Pogonias chromis*) of the Atlantic coast, which becomes over 100 pounds in weight, and the red drum (*Sciænops ocellata*) of the southern Atlantic and Gulf States, a large and important food fish. The fresh-water drumfish (*Aplidonotus grunniens*) of the Great Lakes and Mississippi Valley attains a weight of fifty pounds or more.

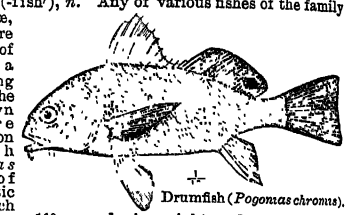

Drumfish (*Pogonias chromis*).

drum'head' (drŭm'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** The parchment or skin stretched over one end of a drum.

2. The tympanic membrane, or ear drum.

3. The top of a capstan which is pierced with sockets for levers used in turning it. See CAPSTAN, *Illust.*

4. One of a race of cabbages embracing varieties with rounded, flattened heads; — called also *drumhead cabbage*.

drumhead court-martial. *Mil.* A summary court-martial to try offenses on the battlefield or the line of march. It is sometimes held round a drumhead as table.

drum language. A system of long-distance communication by means of beats and tones of drums. It is found in a crude form among the Papuans of New Guinea, and with certain Bantu tribes of the Kamerun it has reached a development which permits of sustained conversation.

drum'lin (drŭm'lĭn), *n.* [Gael. *druim* the ridge of a hill.] *Geol.* An elongate or oval hill of glacial drift, normally compact and unstratified, usually with its longer axis parallel to the direction of the movement of the transporting ice.

drum'ly (drŭm'lĭ), *a.* Turbid; muddy; also, troubled; gloomy. *Chiefly Scot.*

drum major. **1. a** Orig., the chief or first drummer of a regiment. *Obs.* **b** The marching leader of a band or drum corps. In the United States army he is a noncommissioned officer ranking with a first sergeant.

2. A large social drum, or rout. *Obs.*

drum'mer (drŭm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who beats or plays the drum, as for military marching and signaling, in a band, etc.

2. One who travels about soliciting custom for a wholesale dealer or jobber; a commercial traveler. *Chiefly U. S.*

3. Any of various fishes that make a sound when caught, as: **a** The squeteague. **b** In Australia, one of the Kyphosidæ (*Kyphosus sydneyanus*).

4. A large cockroach (*Blabera gigantea* of the West Indies, or other related species) which drums on woodwork, as a sexual call.

drum'ming (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DRUM. Specif.: *vb. n.* The noise which the male of the ruffed grouse makes in spring, by beating his wings upon his sides.

drum'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* **1.** A stick for beating a drum.

2. Anything resembling a drumstick in form, as the segment, or joint, of a fowl's leg between the thigh and tarsus.

3. a Knapweed. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A pod of the horse-radish tree. *India.*

drumstick tree. An East Indian cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Cassia fistula*) having pinnate leaves, yellow flowers, and elongated, terete, pendent pods. The latter are used medicinally under the name *cassia fistula*.

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drow Obs. pret. of DRAW.

drow (drou; drō). Dial. Eng. var. of THROW.

drow (drō). Scot. var. of TROW, an elf or goblin.

drow (drou), *n.* A cold mist or drizzling shower; also, a severe rain squall. *Scot.*

drow (drou), *v. i.* [AS. *drūgian* to become dry.] To dry. *Dial. Eng.*

drow (drou), *n.* [Cf. DREE to endure.] A fit of illness; a qualm. *Scot.* [of DREE.]

drowen. † DROWN, obs. p. p.

drowk (drouk), *v. i.* [See DROUK.] To droop, as a plant. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

drowl. † DROUL.

drowmondere. † DROMEDARY.

drowmound. † DROMOND.

drown'age (droun'ĕj), *n.* Act of drowning. *Rare.*

drownd Drowned. *Ref. Sp.*

drown'er, *n.* One that drowns.

drown'ing-ly, *adv.* of *drowning*, p. pr. See -LY.

drow'ry. † DRURERY. [HEAD.]

drow'si-hood, *n.* = DROWSI-

drow'si-ly (drou'zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of DROWSY.

drow'si-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

drow'sy-head. Var. of DROWSI-HEAD. *Archaic.*

drowth (*Scot.* drōth). Obs. or Scot. and dial. var. of DROUGHT.

droy, *n.* & *v.* [Cf DROIL a drudge.] Drudge. *Obs.*

drs, *or* **Drs.** *Abbr.* Debtors; Doctors. [drubs.]

drub'ber (drŭb'ẽr), *n.* One that

drub'ble, *v. t* [Of uncert. origin; cf TROUBLE, and DROVE to trouble.] To make turbid; trouble; disturb. *Obs.*

dru'bly (drōō'blĭ), *a.* Turbid; troubled; muddy. *Obs. or Scot. & North of Eng.*

druck'en (drŏk'ĕn; drŭk'-). Scot. and dial Eng. p. p. of DRINK.

drudge. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DREDGE, bush harrow, etc.

drudge, *v. t* [See DREDGE.] To harrow. *Dial. Eng.*

drudg'er (drŭj'ẽr), *n* One who drudges. [*Cookery.* A dredger.]

drudg'er, *n., or* **drudging box.**

drudg'ing-ly, *adv.* of *drudging*, p pr. [Drudgery. *R.*]

drudg'ism (drŭj'ĭz'm), *n.* **drue.** † *drew*, pret. of DRAW.

dru'er-y, dru'ry, *n.* [OF. *druerie*.] *Obs.* **1.** Courtship; gallantry; love.

2. An object of love; a sweetheart; also, a token of love; a keepsake; a thing highly prized.

druft (drŏft). Dial Eng. var. of DROUGHT.

drug (*dial.* drŏg, drŭg), *v. t.* & *i.* [See DRUDGE to labor, or cf. DRAG.] To drag: pull forcibly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

drug Var. of DROGUE

drug. † DRUDGE, *n.* & *v.*

drug beetle. = BREAD BEETLE.

drug carriage. = DRUG, a truck.

drugd. Drugged. *Ref. Sp.*

drugge † DRUDGE, DRUG.

drug'ger (drŭg'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A druggist. *Obs.*

2. One who administers drugs.

Drug'ger, Abel. A cunning, but superstitious and gullible, tobacconist in Jonson's "The Alchemist."

drug'ger-man. † DRAGOMAN.

drug'ger-y (drŭg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F *droguerie*.] Drugs; physic; also, a place of sale for drugs.

drug'get-ing, *n.* = DRUGGET, 1 b.

drug'gist-er, *n.* = DRUGGIST. *Dial. Eng.*

drug'gy (drŭg'ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to drugs.

drug'gy. Corrupt. of DREGGY

drug'-ice', *n.* [*drug* to drag + *ice*] *Cuming.* Soft ice which retards the speed of the curling stone.

drug'ster, *n.* A druggist. *Obs.*

drug'-store' bee'tle. See BREAD BEETLE.

dru'id-ess, *n* [Cf F *druidesse*.] A female druid; a prophetess.

dru'id-ish, *a.* Druidic.

dru'id-ry (drōō'ĭd-rĭ), *n.* Druidism.

dru'ids' al'tar (drōō'ĭdz). A dolmen or cromlech. *Great Brit.*

druid stone. A sarsen; — because used in constructing the druidical circles. *Eng.*

druit. † DRUG. [en. *Scot.*]

druk'en (drŏk'ĕn), *a.* Drunk-

Drum, John. Also **Jack Drum, Tom Drum.** A name used in the phrase "John (Jack, Tom) Drum's entertainment," which signifies turning an unwelcome guest ignominiously out of doors; — alluding prob. to the military practice of drumming deserters, etc., out of camp.

drum'ble (drŏm'b'l; drŭm'-; -'l), *v. t.* [Cf. DRUBBLE.] To disturb; to render turbid. *Scot.*

drum'ble, *n.* [Cf. dial. *drumble, dramble*, to be sluggish.] A sluggish or dull person or animal. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

drum'ble, *v. i. Obs. or Dial.* **1.** To be sluggish or lazy; to be confused.

2. To mumble in speaking.

drum'ble-dore', *n.* A dor.

drum'ble-drone', *n. Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* a A drone bee. b A bumblebee. c A dorbeetle.

drum'bler, drum'ler, *n.* [Cf. DROMOND.] A kind of small swift ship used in the 16th and 17th centuries as a transport or privateer. *Obs.*

drumd. Drummed. *Ref. Sp.*

drum dam. *Civil Engin.* A modification of the shutter dam consisting of a sectorlike section of a cylinder, lowered by revolving it on a horizontal axis.

drum escapement. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

drum'heads', *n.* A milkwort (*Polygala cruciata*) of the eastern United States, so named from its flower heads.

drum'lie. Var. of DRUMLY.

drum'lin-oid, *a.* Resembling a drumlin.

drum'loid, *n.* [*drumlin* + *-oid.*] *Geol.* A hill of drift resembling a drumlin. — **drum-lot'dal,** *a.*

drum'mel-drone', Rare var. of DRUMBLE-DRONE.

drum'mock. Var of DRAM-MOCK. *Scot. or Dial Eng.*

Drum'mond light (drŭm'ŭnd). [From Thomas *Drummond*, a British naval officer.] a = LIME LIGHT. b A kind of heliostat.

drum saw. = BARREL SAW.

drum sieve. A sieve for fine powders, in a drumlike box.

drum'slat', *n.* = DRUMHEAD 2.

drumslade, *n.* [Cf. D. *trommelslag*, Dan. *trommeslag*, a beating of the drum, D. *trommelslager*, Dan. *trommeslager* drummer. See DRUM.] A drum; also, a drummer. *Obs.*

drum'sla'ger, *n.* [Cf. D. *trommelslager*, Dan. *trommeslager*. See DRUM.] A drummer. *Obs.*

drum'sler, *n.* [Corrupt. of *drumslager*.] Drummer. *Obs.*

drum slide. In banjo playing, a method of producing an ar-

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drum winding. *Elec.* A method of armature winding in which the wire is wound upon the outer surface of a cylinder or drum from end to end of the cylinder; — distinguished from *ring winding*, etc.

Drum Winding
Diagram showing one Winding. S South pole; N North pole.

drum'wood' (drŭm'wo͝od'), *n.* A sapindaceous tree (*Turpinia occidentalis*) of the West Indies and tropical America, having pinnate leaves and panicles of small white flowers.

drunk (drŭngk), *p. p.* (formerly also *pret.*) of DRINK. Hence: *a.* [ME. *dronke, drunke, dronken, drunken*, AS. *druncen*. Orig. the same as *drunken*, p. p. of *drink*. See DRINK.] **1.** Intoxicated with or as with strong drink; under the influence of an intoxicant, esp. an alcoholic liquor, so that the use of the faculties is materially impaired; inebriated; drunken; — *predicatively;* rarely used *attributively* (except *Scot. or Dial.*); as, the man is *drunk* (not, a *drunk* man).

Drunk with recent prosperity. *Macaulay.*

2. Drenched or saturated with moisture or liquid.

I will make mine arrows *drunk* with blood. *Deut.* xxxii. 42.

Syn. — DRUNK, DRUNKEN, INTOXICATED, INEBRIATED. DRUNK is the plain-spoken, direct, and inclusive term; INTOXICATED may be exactly synonymous with *drunk*, but is often applied more or less euphemistically to one who is but slightly under the influence of liquor; INEBRIATED, in common parlance, is chiefly euphemistic; as, (colloq.) *drunk* as a fiddler, a lord, dead *drunk;* "I have seen Sheridan *drunk*, too, with all the world; but his intoxication was that of Bacchus, and Porson's that of Silenus" (*Byron*); "My friend requested me to add, that he was firmly persuaded you were *intoxicated* during a portion of the evening, and possibly unconscious of the extent of the insult you were guilty of" (*Dickens*). All these words are used in a fig. sense; as, *drunk* with joy; "*drunk* with divine enthusiasm" (*Shelley*); "Even a man like Novalis . . . could find no better name for him [Spinoza] than a *Gott trunkner Mann* — a God *intoxicated* man" (*Froude*); "the rush of men *inebriate* with rage" (*Shelley*); "a sweet *inebriated* ecstasy" (*Crashaw*). *Drunk* and DRUNKEN differ in that *drunk* is commonly used predicatively, while *drunken* is chiefly attributive; as, "They reel to and fro, and stagger like a *drunken* man" (*Ps.* cvii. 27). *Drunken* frequently suggests habitual inebriation; it also applies to whatever pertains to or proceeds from intoxication; as, "Stephano, my *drunken* butler" (*Shak.*); "a *drunken* sleep" (*id.*); a *drunken* brawl. See ABSTINENCE.

drunk'ard (drŭngk'ärd), *n.* [*drunk* + *-ard.*] **1.** One who habitually drinks strong liquors immoderately; one whose habit it is to get drunk; a toper; a sot.

The *drunkard* and glutton shall come to poverty. *Prov.* xxiii. 21.

2. *pl.* **a** The marsh marigold. **b** The wintergreen or checkerberry. *Local, U. S.*

drunk'en (drŭngk'n), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *druncnian*. Cf. DROWN.] To drown, or to be drowned; also, to drench or saturate. *Obs.*

drunk'en, *a.* [AS. *druncen*, prop., that has drunk, p. p. of *drincan*, taken as active. See DRINK, *v.*; cf. DRUNK.] **1.** Overcome by strong drink; intoxicated by or as by spirituous liquor; inebriated; also, given to drinking intemperately. Cf. DRUNK, 1.

Drunken men imagine everything turneth round. *Bacon.*

2. Saturated with liquid or moisture; drenched.

Let the earth be *drunken* with our blood. *Shak.*

3. Pertaining to, proceeding from, or characterized by, intoxication. "*Drunken* quarrels of a rake." *Swift.*

4. Unsteady or uneven, as if reeling from being drunk.

A waved or *drunken* thread is one in which the path around the bolt is waved, and not a . . straight spiral. *Joshua Rose.*

Syn. — See DRUNK.

drunken cutter. *Mach.* = WABBLER. — **d. date,** the betel palm or its fruit. — **d. fish.** A trunkfish. — **d. plant,** *or* **d. rye grass,** darnel. — **d. saw,** a circular saw fixed askew on its spindle so as to cut a groove whose width is determined by the angle of tilt of the saw; — called also *wabble saw.*

drunk'en-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being drunk with or as with alcoholic liquor; intoxication; inebriety.

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate *drunkenness* by bringing a drunken man into their company. *I. Watts.*

2. Fig., mental or emotional violence or extravagance of any sort suggestive of the disorders caused by alcohol.

Syn. — Intoxication, inebriation, inebriety.

dru-pa'ceous (dro͞o-pā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* **a** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, drupes; bearing drupes; as, *drupaceous* fruits or trees. **b** = AMYGDALACEOUS.

drupe (dro͞op), *n.* [L. *drupa*, an overripe, wrinkled olive, fr. Gr. δρύπτα: cf. F. *drupe.*] *Bot.* A fruit consisting of a pulpy, coriaceous, or fibrous exocarp without valves and a hard woody or bony endocarp (the stone) inclosing a single seed. The exocarp is succulent in the plum, cherry, apricot, peach, etc., and dry and subcoriaceous in the almond. While the true *drupe* is always monocarpellary, a compound pistil may produce a multiple fruit (as in the raspberry and blackberry), each grain of which is a drupelet.

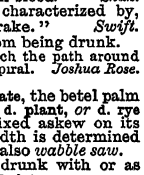
Drupe of Peach showing Exocarp (in section) and Stone.

drupe'let (-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. of DRUPE.] *Bot.* A small drupe, as one of the pulpy grains of the blackberry.

Druse (dro͞oz), *n.* [Ar. *durūz*, pl.] One of a people and religious sect dwelling chiefly in the Lebanon mountains of Syria. They are vigorous, warlike, and independent in disposition, industrious cultivators, and simple in habit of life. According to their religion, which dates from the beginning of the 11th century, Hakim, the sixth of the Fatimite caliphs, was the tenth and last incarnation of God, whom they conceive as a mystical supreme being who holds intercourse only with the Universal Intelligence. They also believe in transmigration. — **Dru'se-an** (dro͞o'zē-ăn), *or* **Dru'si-an,** *a.* — **Druse'dom** (dro͞oz'dŭm), *n.*

druse (dro͞oz), *n.* [G. *druse* bonny, crystallized piece of ore, Bohem. *druza.*] **1.** *Min.* **a** A surface covered with small projecting crystals. **b** A cavity in a rock, having its interior surface studded with crystals and sometimes filled with water; a geode.

2. *Med.* **a** A rupture of tissues without apparent lesion. **b** A small hyaline excrescence in the optic disk occurring in large numbers in a rare affection of the optic nerve.

3. *Veter.* = BASTARD STRANGLES.

dru'sy (dro͞o'zĭ), **drused** (dro͞ozd), *a. Min.* Covered with minute crystals; containing cavities lined with crystals; as, a *drusy* surface; a *drusy* vein.

drux'ey } (drŭk'sĭ), *a.* [Cf. DRIXY.] Having decayed spots
drux'y } in the heartwood; — applied to timber. — **drux'i-ness** (-sĭ-nĕs), *n.*

dry (drī), *a.*; DRI'ER (drī'ẽr); DRI'EST. [ME. *druye, druye, drie*, AS. *drȳge;* akin to LG. *droge*, D. *droog*, OHG. *truchan*, G. *trocken*, Icel. *draugr* a dry log. Cf. DROUGHT, DROUTH.] **1.** Free from moisture, having little humidity or none; not wet or moist; naturally deficient in moisture; arid; as, a *dry* climate; a photographic *dry* plate; deficient in the normal supply of moisture; as, a *dry* season; *dry* wood; free from undue moisture; as, *dry* clothing.

The weather, we agreed, was too *dry* for the season. *Addison.*

2. Designating, pertaining to, or characterized by, a state, quality, or process marked by absence, avoidance, dissipation, etc., of moisture; as: **a** *Medieval Physiol.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, the quality "dry." See COMPLEXION, 1. **b** Of animals, not giving milk; as, the cow is *dry.* **c** Thirsty; needing drink. "Give the *dry* fool drink." *Shak.* **d** Of the eyes, not shedding tears; — hence, used also of sobs, mourning, etc.

Not a *dry* eye was to be seen in the assembly. *Prescott.*

e *Med.* Designating a morbid condition in which there is entire or comparative absence of moisture; as, *dry* gangrene; *dry* catarrh. **f** Of war, death, injuries, or the like, without bloodshed; as, a *dry* blow, or one which causes no effusion of blood; a *dry* death, a death without bloodshed. **g** Of commodities, solid, as opposed to liquid; as, *dry* provisions. **h** In or on which the sale of intoxicating liquor is prohibited; as, a *dry* State, town, or Sunday. *Slang, U. S.* **i** *Building.* Built without mortar or cement. **j** Of toast, without butter.

3. Characterized by a quality somewhat severe, grave, or hard; hence, sharp; keen; shrewd; quaint; as, a *dry* tone or manner; *dry* wit.

He was rather a *dry*, shrewd kind of body. *Irving.*

4. Destitute of that which interests or amuses; barren; unembellished; jejune; plain; as, a *dry* speech.

5. *Fine Arts.* Exhibiting a sharp, frigid preciseness of execution, or the want of a delicate contour in form and of easy transition in coloring.

6. *Metal.* Impure, coarse-grained, and brittle; — said of tin, steel, etc., and esp. of copper when underpoled.

7. Lacking sweetness; — said of wines and other fermented liquors the sugar of which has been used up during fermentation, and also of unsweetened distilled liquors.

8. Of persons, stingy; reserved. *Obs.*

9. Of money, fees, etc., paid in actual coin; "cash."

Syn. — Uninteresting, insipid, vapid, jejune, sterile, dull, pointless, tiresome, fruitless, unprofitable. — DRY, ARID, BARREN. DRY is the general term for that which is destitute of moisture; ARID suggests definitely a parched or dried-up condition, esp. with reference to regions or tracts of land; BARREN (as here compared) suggests barreness or sterility; as, to rub one's face *dry*, *dry* eyes, a *dry* pond, a *dry* season; an *arid* waste of sand; "a land *barren* and desolate" (*Joel* ii. 20). Fig., *dry* and *arid* suggest (the latter the more strongly) that which is uninteresting, jejune, or insipid; *barren*, that which is empty or unfruitful; as, "conversations dull and *dry*" (*Cowper*); a *dry* subject; "*arid* fact" (*E. FitzGerald*); cf. "the subtlety, the *aridity*, the coldness of mere scholastic science" (*J. H. Newman*); "What profit lies in *barren* faith, and vacant yearning?" (*Tennyson*). See INSIPID.

dry arch, *Building,* a foundation arch to keep a structure dry. — **d. area,** *Arch.,* any small open space reserved outside the foundation of a building to guard it from damp. — **d. battery,** *Elec.,* a battery of dry cells; also, a dry pile. — **d. blowing,** *Mining,* a method of extracting gold from alluvium, which is practiced in western Australia and other waterless regions. The pulverized earth is let fall from a height, and the wind disperses everything except the gold dust, which settles in a cradle, tray, or cloth. — **d. bob,** a boy who goes in for land sports, as cricket or football. *Eton College, Eng.* — **d. bone,** *Mining,* smithsonite, or carbonate of zinc. — **d. bridge,** a bridge over a dry way, as a road or railroad, not over water. — **d.-bulb thermometer,** *Physics,* an ordinary thermometer, esp. that one of the two similar thermometers of a psychrometer whose bulb is unmoistened. — **d. casting,** casting from dried molds of sand. — **d. castor,** a kind of beaver; — called also *parchment beaver.* — **d. cell.** *Elec.* **a** A voltaic cell whose contents are made practically solid by the use of some absorbent, as sawdust, gelatin, etc.; esp., a cell of the Leclanché type in which a mixture of plaster of Paris, flour, and sal ammoniac takes the place of the solution. **b** An ordinary voltaic cell sealed so as to prevent spilling. — **d. coal,** a coal containing little volatile matter. — **d. concentration,** *Mining,* the process of separating pulverized ore or gold-bearing material according to the specific gravity of its components in air, instead of in a liquid. — **d. cooper,** a cooper who makes barrels, etc., for holding goods that are dry, as sugar, resin, etc. — **d. cup,** *Med.,* a cup used for dry cupping. — **d. cupping.** See CUPPING. — **d. distillation,** *Chem.,* the distillation of substances in a dry condition, no water or other volatile solvent being added; — usually syn. with *destructive distillation.* — **d. dock,** a dock from which the water may be shut or pumped out; esp., one in the form of a chamber having walls and a floor, often of masonry and communicating with deep water, but having appliances for excluding it; — used in constructing or repairing ships. The name includes several varieties, as *graving docks, floating docks, hydraulic docks,* etc. — **d. exchange,** *Law,* a method of evading the usury laws, esp. those of the Tudor period, by the use of fictitious bills of exchange. — **dry fat.** See DRY VAT. — **d. fly,** *Angling,* an artificial fly that is floated on the water. — **d. fog,** *Meteor.,* a fog which prevails when the temperature of the atmosphere is several degrees above its dew point. It has been believed to be caused, in some instances at least, by coal-tar vapors condensing upon the fog particles and preventing their evaporation. — **d. fruit. a** Cured fruit. **b** *Bot.* Any fruit, as a capsule, achene, etc., in which the pericarp is not succulent or pulpy. — **d. gas,** power gas formed without steam in the producer. — **d. goods,** *Com.,* textile fabrics, cottons, woolens, linen, silks, laces, etc., — in distinction from *groceries. Chiefly U. S.* — **d. house,** a drying house. — **d. light,** pure unobstructed light; hence, a clear, impartial view.

Everything is examined and judged in the *dry light* of the understanding. *G. P. Fisher.*

— **d. lodging,** lodging without board. — **d. masonry.** See MASONRY. — **d. Mass.** *Eccl.* = MISSA SICCA. — **d measure,** a system of measures of volume for dry or coarse articles, esp. the common system in which two pints make one quart, eight quarts one peck, and four pecks one bushel. — **d. meter.** See METER, *n.* — **d. method,** *Chem.,* dry process. — **d. multure.** *Scots Law.* See MULTURE. — **d. needle,** dry point. — **d. nurse. a** A nurse who attends and feeds a child by hand. Cf. WET NURSE. **b** One who aids or instructs another. *Slang.* — **d. ores,** ores valuable for gold or silver, but containing little or no lead and much silica, and so requiring additions of lead and fluxes for successful treatment. — **d. pile,** *Physics,* a form of the voltaic pile, constructed of a large number of disks of paper which are silvered or tinned on one side and coated with manganese dioxide on the other. It affords a feeble current, and is chiefly useful in the construction of electroscopes of great delicacy. Called also *Zamboni's* or *Deluc's pile*, from the names of the two earliest constructors of it. — **d. pipe,** *Steam Boilers,* an antipriming pipe. — **d. plate,** *Photog.,* a sensitized plate that is exposed in a dry condition. — **d.-plate process.** See COLLODION PROCESS. — **d. pleurisy,** *Med.,* a form of pleurisy in which the exudation is mainly fibrinous. — **d. point.** *Fine Arts.* **a** An engraving made with the needle instead of the burin, in which the work is done nearly as in etching, but is finished without the use of acid. **b** A print from such an engraving, usually upon paper. **c** The needle with which such an engraving is made. — **d. process,** *Chem.,* any process in which the use of liquids is largely avoided, as in the fire assay for gold. — **d. puddling.** *Metal.* See PUDDLING. — **d. rent,** *Eng. Law,* a rent seck, or one reserved without a clause of distress. *Obs.* — **d. rot. a** A decay of seasoned timber, caused esp. by the polyporaceous fungus *Merulius lacrymans*, but also by several species of *Polyporus.* The decay does not appear in perfectly dry wood, as these fungi develop only in a moist medium. The name probably arose from the fact that seasoned and not green timber is affected. **b** Loosely, any of various fungous diseases of vegetables or fruits, or the fungus causing it; esp., any of several diseases of potatoes and other tuberous roots; also, any of the parasitic fungi causing the disease. Dry rot of potatoes is due principally to *Fusarium solani*, which is known only in the conidial state. — **d. sand,** *Founding,* sand artificially dried after being made into a mold and blackened; — distinguished from *green sand.* — **d. smoke,** the holding of an unlighted cigar or pipe in the mouth as if smoking. *Colloq.* — **d. steam,** steam containing no free moisture, or water not transformed into gas. Cf. SUPERHEAT. — **d. steel,** steel that has a lusterless sandy-looking fracture which is without the characteristic blue cast. It is weak and impure. — **d. stove,** a hothouse for xerophytic plants. — **d. strawberry,** the barren strawberry. — **d. sulphuric acid,** sulphuric acid absorbed in about a third or quarter of its weight of kieselguhr, for safety in transportation. — **d. trust,** a passive trust. — **d. vat,** a vat, basket, or other receptacle for dry articles. *Obs.* — **d. wash.** See WASH, *n.*, 11 c. — **d. way,** *Chem.,* dry process. — **d. winds,** *Meteor.,* the winds at any place least frequently followed by rain or snow.

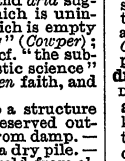

Dry Cell. *A* Zinc Pot forming negative element of the cell; *B* Carbon Rod forming positive element; *C* Exciting Compound; *D* Depolarizing Agent; *E* Binding Posts.

dry (drī), *v. t.;* DRIED (drīd); DRY'ING. [AS. *drȳgan.* See DRY, *a.*] To make dry; — sometimes with *up;* specif.: **a** To free or rid from water, or from moisture of any kind; as, to *dry* the eyes; the wind *dries* the earth. **b** To take away or remove (water or moisture), as by draining off or causing to evaporate or to be absorbed; to cause to cease flowing or being secreted as a natural flow; as, to *dry* one's tears. **c** To cause (a cow, etc.) to become dry, or to stop giving milk.

to dry up. a To render entirely dry; to deprive utterly of water; to desiccate; to parch. "Their multitude *dried up* with thirst." *Is.* v. 13. **b** To cause to be entirely evaporated; to suck or take up (water, etc.) entirely.

The water of the sea . . . was . . *dried up* by the sun. *Woodward.*

c = def. **c**, above.

dry, *v. i.* **1.** To become or grow dry; to become free from wetness, moisture, or juice; to stop yielding a supply of liquid; to become desiccated or shriveled with dryness; as, the road *dries* rapidly; specif., of a cow, etc., to stop giving milk; — sometimes with *up.*

His hand . . . *dried* up. 1 *Kings* xiii 4.

2. To evaporate, be absorbed, or be drained wholly; to pass away by evaporation, etc., — said of moisture, or a liquid; — often with *up;* as, the stream *dries*, or *dries* up.

3. To thirst. *Obs.*

to dry up. a To become completely dry or dried. **b** To cease, esp. to cease talking. *Colloq. or Slang.*

dry (drī), *n.; pl.* DRIES (drīz). **1.** Dry state or condition; dryness; drought; specif., chiefly *pl., Meteor.*, a rainless period, as on the west coast of Africa.

The violet came in to me in the *dry.* *E L. Greene.*

2. That which is dry, as dry land.

3. A drying house.

4. A natural seam constituting a flaw in stone, as in building stone.

5. A prohibitionist. *Slang, U. S.*

dry'ad (drī'ăd), *n.* [L. *dryas*, pl. *dryades*, Gr. δρυάς, pl. δρυάδες, fr. δρῦς oak, tree. See TREE.] *Class. Myth.* A wood nymph; a nymph whose life is bound up with that of her tree.

dry-ad'ic (drī-ăd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a dryad.

dry'as (drī'ăs), *n.; pl.* DRYADES (-ă-dēz). [L. See DRYAD.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A dryad.

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of arctic and alpine tufted rosa-

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peggio chord by drawing the finger backs across the strings.

drum wheel. 1. A drum for coiling a cable, etc. 2 *Hydraulics.* A tympanum.

drun. † DROWN.

druncnen † DRUNKEN, *v. t. & i.*

drung, *n.* [Akin to dial. *frang, dring*, narrow passage, *dring* to squeeze; cf. AS. *þrang* throng, E. *throng.*] A narrow lane leading to a pasture. *Newfoundland.*

drun'gar (drŭn'gär), *n.* [LL. *drungarius.*] *Hist.* Commander.

drunk, *n.* **1.** A drunken condition; a spree; also, a drunken person. *Slang or Cant.* **2** *Bot* The darnel.

drunkelewe, *a.* [*drunken* + adj. suffix in AS. *-læwe.*] Given to drink; drunken. *Obs.* — **drun'kelewness,** *n. Obs.*

drunk'en, *v. t.* [AS. *druncnian.*] To get drunk. *Obs.*

drunk'en-head, *n.* Drunkenness. *Obs.*

drunk'en-ly, *adv.* of DRUNKEN.

drunk'en-ship, *n.* Drunkenness. *Obs.*

drunk'en-some, *a.* [*drunken,* a. + 1st *-some.*] Given to drunkenness. *Obs. or Scot.*

drunk'en-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.

drun'ken-wort'. † DRUNKWORT.

drunk'er, *n.* Drunkard. *Obs.*

drunk'er-y, *n.* A rum shop.

drunslade. † DRUMSLADE.

drunt (drŭnt), *n.* Sour or ill humor; a pet. *Scot. & Ireland.*

drunt, *n. & v.* Drawl. *Scot. & Ireland.*

drup. † DROOP, *v. & a.*

Dru'pa (dro͞o'pä), *n. pl.* The tent-dwelling tribes of Tibet, probably the purest type of the Tibetan race.

Dru-pa'ce-æ (dro͞o-pā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of AMYGDALACEÆ.

drup'al (dro͞o'păl), *a. Bot.* Drupaceous. *Rare.*

drupe. † DROOP. [let.

drup'el (dro͞o'pĕl), *n.* A drupe-

dru'pe-ole (dro͞o'pē-ōl), *n.* [Cf. F. *drupéole.*] A drupelet. *Rare.*

dru-pe'tum (dro͞o-pē'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tä). [NL. See DRUPE.] *Bot.* = ETAERIO.

drupie. † DROOPY.

dru-pif'er-ous (dro͞o-pĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*drupe* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing drupes.

dru'ry. † DREARY, DRUERY.

Dru-sil'la (dro͞o-sĭl'ä), *n.* [L. cf. L. *Drusus.*] Fem. prop. name. *Bib.* [friend. *Obs.*

drut, *n.* [OF. *drut, drud.*] Love; dru'dry (dro͞o'vĭ; dru'vĭ) Dial. Eng. var. of DROVY.

druve † DRY.

D. R. W *Abbr.* Deutsche Reichswährung (G., German imperial currency)

dry, *adv* Dryly.

Dry-an'dra (drī-ăn'drä), *n.* [NL., after J. *Dryander.*] Syn. of JOSEPHIA.

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ceous plants, with simple petioled leaves and white or yellow solitary flowers having 8 or 9 petals and numerous stamens. There are 3 species, one circumpolar, the others North American. They are sometimes cultivated in rock gardens. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

dry′–as–dust′ (drī′ăz-dŭst′), *a.* Hopelessly uninteresting or prosaic.

A man . . . in whose *dry-as-dust* head all the learning of the early eighteenth century was concentrated. *Wm. James.*

dry′as-dust′ (drī′ăz-dŭst′), *n.* A dry, uninspired, pedantic writer or student of antiquities, history, etc.

Dryasdust, the Rev. Dr., an imaginary personage who serves as a sort of introducer of some of Sir Walter Scott's novels through the medium of prefatory letters, and who also writes the conclusion to "Redgauntlet."

dry′–boned′, *a.* Having dry bones, or bones without flesh.

dry′–bones′, *n.* A fleshless, shriveled person.

dry′–clean′ } *v. t.* To cleanse (a garment) with gaso-
dry′–cleanse′ } line, benzine, or the like.

dry′–cure′, *v. t.* To cure by drying, as meat; to dry-salt, — in contrast to pickling.

dry′–dock′, *v. t. & i.* To place in, or to enter, a dry dock, as a vessel for repairs.

dry′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DRY. Hence: *p. a.* **1.** Adapted or tending to exhaust moisture; as, a *drying* wind or day. **2.** Having the quality of rapidly becoming dry.

drying kettle. *Founding.* = LAMP, 4. — **d. oil**, an oil which, either naturally or after boiling, absorbs oxygen from the air and dries rapidly. Such oils (linseed oil, hempseed oil, etc.) are used as the bases of many paints and varnishes. Cf. BOILED OIL. — **d. tube**, *Chem.*, a tube containing calcium chloride or other moisture-attracting substance, through which gases are passed to dry them.

dry′ly (drī′lĭ), *adv.* In a dry manner; not succulently; without interest; without sympathy; coldly.

dry′ness, *n.* State or quality of being dry; lack of emotional warmth; lack of interest, etc.

dryness fraction. *Steam Engin.* A fraction expressing the ratio of the weight of dry steam to that of the whole in a quantity of wet steam. Thus, if the dryness fraction of steam is .85, there is 15% of free moisture present in it.

dry′nurse′ (drī′nûrs′), *v. t.* To tend as a dry nurse.

Dry′o-bal′a-nops (drī′ō-băl′ā-nŏps), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δρῦς, δρυός, oak + βάλανος acorn + ὄψις appearance. The fruit remotely resembles an acorn in its cup.] *Bot.* A small genus of dipterocarpaceous resin-producing trees of the Malay Archipelago. They have flowers with a cup-shaped calyx, the limb of which is divided into 5 leafy segments. *D. aromatica* is the source of Borneo camphor. Also [*l. c.*], any tree of this genus.

Dry-op′ter-is (drī-ŏp′tĕr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δρῦς, δρυός, oak + πτερίς a kind of fern.] *Bot.* A very large cosmopolitan genus of polypodiaceous ferns; the shield ferns. They are mostly of medium size, having the fronds 1–3-pinnate, the sori with a flat orbicular and peltate or cordate-reniform indusium, fixed by its sinus, or depressed center. Also [*l. c.*], a fern of this genus. The species now included in this genus have been variously referred to *Aspidium*, *Nephrodium*, *Lastrea*, etc. The male fern (*D. filix-mas*), the marginal shield fern (*D. marginalis*), and the New York fern (*D. noveboracensis*) are familiar species.

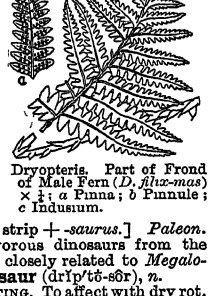

Dryopteris. Part of Frond of Male Fern (*D. filix-mas*) × ½; *a* Pinna; *b* Pinnule; *c* Indusium.

dry′–paved′ (-pāvd′), *a.* Paved without mortar or grout. — **dry′–pav′ing** (-pāv′ĭng), *n.*

Dryp′to-sau′rus (drĭp′tō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [Gr. δρύπτειν to tear, strip + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of very large carnivorous dinosaurs from the Upper Cretaceous of Montana, closely related to *Megalosaurus* (which see). — **dryp′to-saur** (drĭp′tō-sôr), *n.*

dry′–rot′, *v. t.*; -ROT′TED; -ROT′TING. To affect with dry rot.

dry′–rub′, *v. t.*; DRY′-RUBBED′ (-rŭbd′); DRY′-RUB′BING. To rub and cleanse without wetting.

dry′salt′er (drī′sôl′tĕr), *n.* A dealer in products that are salted or dried, as salted meats, pickles, etc., or, also, in drugs, dyes, resins, etc. *Eng.*

dry′salt′er-y (-ĭ), *n.* The articles kept by a drysalter; also, the business of a drysalter. *Eng.*

dry′–shod′, *a.* Without wetting the shoes or the like.

du′ad (dū′ăd), *n.* [See DYAD.] A union of two; duality; a pair. — **du-ad′ic** (dū-ăd′ĭk), *a.*

du′al (dū′ăl), *a.* [L. *dualis*, fr. *duo* two. See TWO.] **1.** Pertaining to two; as, the *dual* number; — contrasted with *singular* and *plural*.

2. Consisting of two parts or traits or seen in two aspects; twofold; double. "*Dual* truth." *Tyndall.*

dual extents, *or* **surfaces,** *Math.*, in *n*-dimensional space, those extents or surfaces the sum of whose dimensions is $n-1$, as a point and a line in a plane, or a point and a plane in space of three dimensions. — **dual government,** *Polit. Science*, one in which the governing powers are vested in two sets of persons, neither of which may impair or encroach upon the constitutional powers of the other, as in the confederate and federal forms of government. — **d. number.** *Gram.* See NUMBER, *n.* — **d. proposition,** *Logic*, a proposition in which the copula and predicate are merged.

du′al (dū′ăl), *n.* *Gram.* The dual number; the inflectional form that denotes it; a word in that form.

du′al-in (-ĭn), *n.* [*dual*, a. + *-in*.] *Chem.* A variety of dynamite consisting of 4 to 5 parts nitroglycerin, 3 parts sawdust, and 2 parts saltpeter.

du′al-ism (dū′ăl-ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *dualisme*.] **1.** State of being dual, or twofold; a twofold division; any system which is founded on a double principle, or a twofold distinction.

2. *Theol.* **a** The doctrine that the universe is under the dominion of two opposing principles, a good and an evil. Zoroastrianism is the typical view. **b** A view of man as constituted of two original and independent elements, as matter and spirit.

3. *Philos.* Any theory which considers the ultimate nature of the universe to be twofold, or to be constituted by two mutually irreducible elements, as, for example, thought and matter; — contrasted with *monism* and *pluralism*.

Aristotelian realism is both a monism of substance and a *dualism* of body and soul. *Thos. Case (Encyc. Brit.).*

4. *Chem.* The dualistic system or theory.

5. *Gram.* Expression of duality, as by the dual.

6. *Bot.* Dimorphism. *Rare or Obs.*

du′al-ist, *n.* **1.** An adherent of dualism.

At the present day realism is despised on the ground that its differentiation of body and soul, natural and supernatural, ignores the unity of being. Indeed, in order to oppose this unity of being to the realistic duality, both materialists and idealists nowadays arrogate to themselves the title of monists, and call realists *dualists* by way of disparagement. *Thos Case (Encyc. Brit.).*

2. One who administers two offices. *Obs. or R. Fuller.*

du′al-is′tic (dū′ăl-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Consisting of two; dual, pertaining to, or of the nature of, dualism or duality.

dualistic formula, *Chem.*, a formula written in accordance with the dualistic theory; as, $CaO{\cdot}SO_3$ is the *dualistic formula* for calcium sulphate ($CaSO_4$). — **d. system** *or* **theory,** *Chem*, the theory, originated by Lavoisier and developed by Berzelius, that all definite compounds are binary in their nature, and consist of two distinct constituents, themselves simple or complex, and possessed of opposite electrical properties. Cf. UNITARY THEORY.

du-al′i-ty (dū-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L *dualitas*: cf. F. *dualité*.] Quality or state of being dual.

Du′at (dōō′ăt), *n.* [Egypt. *tuat*.] *Egypt. Myth.* The underworld or "deep," one of the abodes of the dead, through which the sun passed by night. It was conceived as a gloomy monster-tenanted Hades In later myth it was the scene of the judgment of souls. Cf. AMENTI.

dub (dŭb), *v. t.*; DUBBED (dŭbd); DUB′BING. [AS *dubban* to dub a knight; fr. OF. *adouber*, or *douber*, to equip, put in order, *adouber a chevalier* to dub a knight; cf. for the F word and English *dub* in some senses Fries. & LG. *dubben* to strike, which is prob. imitative.] **1.** To confer knighthood upon; — used with (or, formerly, without) the complementary words *a knight*; as, the king *dubbed* his son Henry a knight. The conclusion of the ceremony was marked by a tap on the shoulder with the sword.

2. To invest with any dignity or new character; to entitle; call; name; style; — now not often seriously used.

A man of wealth is *dubbed* a man of worth. *Pope.*

3. To clothe or array; hence, to ornament; adorn. *Obs.*

His diadem was dropped down
Dubbed with stones *Morte d'Arthure.*

4. To strike, rub, or dress smooth; to dab; as: **a** To dress with an adz; as, to *dub* a stick of timber smooth. **b** To strike cloth with teasels to raise a nap. **c** To rub or dress with grease, as leather in the process of currying it. **d** To prepare for fighting, as a gamecock, by trimming the hackles and cutting off the comb and wattles. **e** *Angling.* To dress, as a fly, hook, or line. **f** To trim, as a hedge.

to dub out, *Plastering*, to fill out, as an uneven surface, to a plane, or to carry out a series of small projections.

dub, *v. t. & i.* [Prob. imitative; cf. LG. & Fries. *dubben* to strike.] To thrust or make a thrust; to poke; — sometimes used of drum beating or the sound of it.

dub, *n.* **1.** A drumbeat; the sound of a beaten drum.

2. A blow. *Rare.* *Hudibras*

dub′–a–dub′ (dŭb′ă-dŭb′), *n.* The sound of drum beating; also, a drummer. — *v. t. & i.* To drum.

dub′bing (dŭb′ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DUB. Hence: *vb. n.* **1.** Act of dubbing.

2. That with which one dubs; specif.: **a** Dress; attire. *Obs.* **b** A dressing of flour and water used by weavers; a mixture of oil and tallow for dressing leather; daubing. **c** The body substance of an angler's fly.

Dub′he (dōōb′hē), *n.* [Ar. *al dubbu* the Bear.] *Astron.* The second-magnitude star Alpha (*a*) Ursæ Majoris; that one of the two Pointers which is nearer Polaris.

du-bi′e-ty (dū-bī′ē-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L *dubietas*, fr. *dubius*. See DUBIOUS.] Doubtfulness or an instance of it; dubiousness; a matter of doubt.

du′bi-os′i-ty (dū′bĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being dubious; dubiousness; a dubious statement or thing.

du′bi-ous (dū′bĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dubiosus*, *dubius*, fr. *duo* two. See TWO; cf. DOUBT.] **1.** Occasioning doubt; not clear or obvious; equivocal, doubtful; as, a *dubious* answer.

2. Doubtful, or not settled in opinion; being in doubt; wavering or fluctuating; undetermined.

A *dubious*, agitated state of mind. *Thackeray.*

3. Of uncertain event or issue; as, in *dubious* battle

4. Of questionable character; as, a *dubious* transaction.

Wiping the dingy shirt with a still more *dubious* pocket handkerchief *Thackeray*

Syn. — Doubting, unsettled, undetermined; equivocal, uncertain. See DOUBTFUL.

— **du′bi-ous-ly,** *adv* — **du′bi-ous-ness,** *n.*

du′bi-ta-ble (-tā-b'l), *a.* [L. *dubitabilis*. Cf. DOUBTABLE.] Liable to be doubted, uncertain. — **du′bi-ta-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

du′bi-tate (dū′bĭ-tāt), *v. i*; DU′BI-TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); DU′BI-TAT′ING (-tāt′ĭng). [L. *dubitatus*, p. p. of *dubitare*. See DOUBT.] To doubt. *Rare.* *Carlyle*

du′bi-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *dubitatio*] Act or state of doubting; doubt; an instance of doubting.

All manner of black scruples, *dubitations*. *Carlyle*

du′bi-ta-tive (dū′bĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *dubitativus*: cf. F. *dubitatif*.] **1.** Tending or given to doubt; doubtful.

2. Expressing doubt; as, a *dubitative* conjunction.

Du-bois′i-a (dū-bois′ĭ-a), *n.* [NL., after F. N. *Dubois* (1752–1824), French botanist.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of solanaceous shrubs or small trees containing two species, natives of Australia and New Caledonia They have white, soft wood well adapted to carving. *D. myoporoides* yields the alkaloid duboisine. *D. hopwoodii* is the pituri.

2. [*l. c.*] *Chem.* Duboisine.

du-bois′ine (-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the leaves of *Duboisia myoporoides*, and regarded as identical with hyoscyamine. It dilates the pupil of the eye and is hypnotic and sedative.

du′cal (dū′kăl), *a.* [F. *ducal*, L. *ducalis* of a leader. See DUKE.] Of or pertaining to a duke or dukedom.

His *ducal* cap was to be exchanged for a kingly crown. *Motley*

ducal coronet, *Her.*, a duke's coronet; also, erroneously, a crest coronet.

duc′at (dŭk′ăt), *n.* [F. *ducat*, It. *ducato*, LL. *ducatus*, fr. L. *dux* leader or commander. See DUKE.] **a** A gold coin of several countries of Europe, first coined in Venice in 1284. It is not now the monetary unit in any country, though it is still coined, for purposes of foreign trade, in Austria-Hungary and in the Netherlands, at an intrinsic value of $2.28\frac{1}{2}$, or 9s. $4\frac{1}{2}$d., which was about its usual value in former times. **b** An old silver coin of varying value, worth somewhat less than half as much as the gold ducat. **c** An old Venetian money of account. *Obs.*

duc′a-toon′ (dŭk′ă-tōōn′), *n.* [F. or Sp. *ducaton*. See DUCAT.] A silver coin of varying value, formerly current in several countries of Europe. See COIN.

duch′ess (dŭch′ĕs), *n.* [F. *duchesse*, fr. *duc* duke.] The wife or widow of a duke; also, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy in her own right. — **Duchess of Malfi** (măl′fĭ), the noble and unfortunate heroine of Webster's play of this name. She is driven by her family to insanity and death because of her secret marriage with her steward.

‖ **du′chesse′** (dü′shĕs′), *n.* [F.] Duchess; — much used as a trade name; as, *duchesse* bedsteads, chests, tables.

‖ **Du′chesse′ d'An′gou′lême′** (dăN′gōō′lĕm′). [F.] A variety of pear of large size and excellent flavor.

du′chesse′ lace. A beautiful variety of Brussels pillow lace made originally in Belgium and resembling Honiton guipure. It is worked with fine thread in large sprays, usually of the primrose pattern, with much raised work.

duch′y (dŭch′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [F. *duché*, OF. *duchié*, (assumed) LL. *ducatus*, fr. L. *dux*; cf. LL *ducatus* duchy See DUKE.] The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom; specif., in Great Britain **a** Either Cornwall or Lancaster, dukedoms of the royal family, and, unlike common peerage duchies, having certain courts of their own. **b** A district between London and Westminster forming the precincts of the Duchy House of Lancaster. *Oxf. E. D.*

duck (dŭk), *n.* [D. *doek* cloth, canvas, akin to Icel. *dúkr* cloth, OHG. *tuoh*, G. *tuch*, Sw. *duk*, Dan. *dug*.] **1.** A linen (or sometimes cotton) fabric, finer and lighter than canvas, — used for the lighter sails of vessels, the sacking of beds, and sometimes for clothing.

2. *pl* Light clothes, esp. trousers, made of duck, worn in hot weather, esp by sailors. *Colloq.*

duck, *n.* [ME *duke*, *doke*, AS. *dūce*; akin to *duck*, v. See DUCK, *v. t.*] **1.** Any of numerous lamellirostral swimming birds of the family Anatidæ, characterized by having the neck and legs short, the body more or less depressed, the

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dry′–beat′, *v. t.* To beat severely. *Obs.*

Dry-de′ni-an (drī-dē′nĭ-ăn), **Dry-den′ic** (-dĕn′ĭk), *a* Of, or in the manner of, the poet Dryden — **Dry′den-ism** (drī′dĕn-Ĭz′m), *n.*

dry′dock′, *n.* = DRY DOCK.

drye. † DREE, DRY.

dry′er. Var. of DRIER.

dry′–eyed′, *a.* Tearless.

dry′fat′ † DRY VAT.

dry′fist′, *n.* One who is niggardly or stingy. *Obs.* — **dry′-fist′ed**, *a. Obs.*

dryf′land. Var. of DROFLAND.

dry′-fly′, *a. Angling.* Using, or suitable for using, the dry fly.

dry′foot′, *adv* With dry feet; also, *Obs.*, by the scent of the foot [feet.

dry′–foot′ed, *a* Having dry

dry′-foun′der, *v. t. Far.* Founder. *Obs.* — **dry′-foun′dered**, *p. a.* Foundered. *Obs.*

dry′-grind′, *v. t. & i.* To grind without using water or other liquid. — **dry′-grind′er**, *n.*

dry′-hand′ed, *a* Without weapons *Scot.* [place. *Obs.*]

dry′head′, *n.* Dryness; a dry

dryhten. † DRIGHTEN.

dry′ish, *a.* Somewhat dry.

dry′ite (drī′ĭt), *n.* [Gr. δρῦς oak, tree.] *Paleon.* Fossil or petrified wood. *Obs.*

Dry′o-pe (drī′ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δρυόπη.] *Gr. Myth.* A playmate of the wood nymphs, beloved by Apollo. She was a daughter of King Dryops, eponymous ancestor of the *Dryopes*.

Dry′o-pes (-pēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Δρύοπες.] An ancient people occupying the southern part of the island of Eubœa, whither they immigrated after being expelled from their original home in Thessaly by the Dorians.

Dry′o-pi-the′cus (drī′ō-pĭ-thē′kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δρῦς, δρυός, a tree (esp. the oak) + πίθηκος ape.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct apes, from the Middle Miocene of France, apparently closely related to the chimpanzee and gorilla.

dry′op′ter-oid, *a.* [*Dryopteris* + *-oid*.] *Bot.* Resembling or pert. to the genus *Dryopteris*.

dry′–salt′, *v t* To treat with salt in the dry state; to cure by drying and salting, as articles of food, or hides.

dry′–shave′, *v. t. Slang.* **1.** To clean out (of one's money); defraud; cheat. [chin.]

2. To annoy by rubbing the dryasne, *v. t.* [AS. *drysnian* to fall down, fail.] To fall. *Obs.*

dry′ster (drī′stĕr), *n.* [*dry*, v. + *-ster*.] One in charge of a process of drying, as of grain in a kiln, or cloth at a bleachery.

dry′–stone′, *a* Constructed of uncemented stone.

dryth, *or* **drith** (drĭth), *n.* Dryness or drying; drought; thirst. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

D. S. *Abbr.* Dal segno (*Music*); Doctor of Science.

d's, *or* **ds,** *n., pl.* of D.

d. s. *Abbr.* Dal segno (*Music*); day's sight; days after sight.

D/s, *or* **d/s.** *Abbr.* Day's sight; days after sight; double-screened (coal).

D. Sc. *Abbr.* Doctor of Science.

D. S. O. *Abbr.* (Companion of the) Distinguished Service Order; District Staff Officer.

D sol re. *Music.* The fifth note of Guido Aretino's scale. See GAMUT b, *Illust. Obs.*

d. s. p. *Abbr* Deceased sine prole (L., he died without issue)

d. s. q. *Abbr.* Discharged to sick quarters

'dswounds. Var. of ZOUNDS.

D. T. *Abbr.* Doctor Theologiæ (L., Doctor of Theology).

Dt. *Abbr.* Dietrich; in *Old Test. Criticism* = D^2 or R^2.

D. T. D. *Abbr.* Detur talis dosis (L., give of such a dose).

D. Th., *or* **D. Theol.** *Abbr.* Doctor of Theology.

D. T M. *Abbr.* Diploma in Tropical Medicine.

D. T.'s (dē tēz). Colloq. abbr. of DELIRIUM TREMENS.

du. † DUE. [*Scot.*]

du. Var. of DO. *Dial. Eng. &* **Du.,** *or* **du.** *Abbr.* Duke; Dutch.

duab. Var of DOAB, strip of land.

Dua′la (dwä′la), *n.* One of a Bantu people of the Kamerun, West Africa, known for their fine physique, racial pride, and their elaborate drum language.

duale. † DWALE.

du′al-ize, *v. t.* To make dual; to regard as two. — **du′al-i-za′tion** (dū′ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ĭ-zĭ′-), *n.*

du′al-ly, *adv.* of DUAL.

du′an (dōō′ăn), *n.* [Gael.] In Gaelic poetry, a division of a poem corresponding to a canto; a poem or song. *Rare.*

du′arch (dū′ärk), *n.* [Irreg. fr. Gr. δύο two + *-arch*.] One of two joint rulers. — **du′arch-y,** *n*

dub (dŭb), *n.* [Telugu *dabbu*.] A small copper coin formerly current in certain parts of India.

dub (dŏbb, dŭb), *n.* A pool or puddle. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

Dub., *or* **dub.** *Abbr.* Dubitans (L., doubting); dubitatur (L., it is doubted, or doubtful); dubius (L., dubious); Dublin.

du-bash′ (dōō-bäsh′), *n.* [Hind. *dubhāshī* interpreter; *du* two (fr Per. *du*) + Hind & Skr *bhāshā* language.] A native interpreter or commissionaire. *Indian.*

dubb (dŏbb), *n.* [Ar.] The Syrian bear. See BEAR, *n*, 1.

dubba, dubbah (dŭb′a), *n.* = DUBBER, a vessel.

dubbeh (dŏbb′ĕ), *n.* [Ar. *dabbah*.] A simple form of door lock used in Egypt and Arabia.

dubbelt-je (dŭb′ĕlt-yĕ), *n.* [D.] See COIN.

dubbement, *n.* [ME.; cf. ME *adubbement*, OF. *adoubement*. See DUB.] Embellishment; adornment. *Obs.*

dubber, *n.* [OF. *adoubeor*, *doubeor*] A repairer of clothes. *Obs*

dubber (dŭb′ẽr), *n* [Hind. *dabbah*] A large globular vessel or bottle of leather, used in India to hold ghee, oil, etc.

dubber, *n.* One that dubs.

dubbhe. Var. of DUBHE.

dub′bin. Var. of DUBBING, 2 b.

du′bi-tan-cy (dū′bĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* [LL. *dubitantia*.] Doubt; uncertainty. *Obs. or R.*

du′bi-tant, *a.* [L. *dubitans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Doubting. — *n.* A doubter. [*ratang*, p. pr.]

du′bi-tat′ing-ly, *adv.* of *dubitative*

du′bi-ta-tive-ly, *adv.* of DUBITATIVE. [*Ref. Sp.*]

dub′l, dub′ls Double, doubles.

dub′lar, dub′ler. Obs. or dial. Eng vars of DOUBLER, dish.

dub′ld Doubled. *Ref. Sp.*

duble. † DOUBLE.

dub′let. Doublet. *Ref. Sp.*

Dub′lin, *n.* [From *Dublin*, Ireland] *Her* See HERALD.

dub-loon′. Doubloon. *Ref. Sp.*

dubs (dŭbz), *n pl. Marbles.* Doublets. *Colloq.*

Du-buque′ (dŏō-bŭk′), *a.* Designating a proceeding for the examination of a judgment debtor supplemental to execution. *Slang, Mass., U. S.*

duc (*F.* duk), *n.* [F.] Duke. *Obs. except as French.*

du′cal-ly, *adv.* of DUCAL.

du-cape′ (dū-kāp′), *n.* A heavy corded silk, plain or soft

ducat gold. Fine gold; also, brilliant gilding

duce. Obs or dial. Eng. var of DEUCE.

‖ **du′ces te′cum** (dū′sēz tē′kŭm). [L., thou shalt bring with thee.] *Law.* Short for SUBPŒNA DUCES TECUM.

duche. † DUCHY, DUTCH.

duchepers. † DOUZEPERS.

duch′er-y, *n.* [Cf. DUCHY] Ducal rule or tenure; also, a duchy. *Obs.*

duchie. † DOUGHTY.

‖ **du′cit a′mor pa′tri-æ** (pāt′rĭ-ē). [L.] The love of country guides.

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tarsi scutellate in front, and the sexes almost always differing from each other in plumage. They are distinguished by these characters, as well as by their comparatively small size, from the swans and geese, which also belong to the Anatidæ. In most classifications the ducks constitute three subfamilies, the river or fresh-water ducks (*Anatinæ*), including the domestic ducks; sea ducks (*Fuligulinæ*); and the mergansers (*Merginæ*). The mallard (*Anas boschas*) is the chief ancestor of nearly all the domestic ducks, but the muscovy ducks are descended from a South and Central American species (*Carrina moschata*).

2. A female duck as distinguished from a male, or drake.

3. A pet, a darling. *Colloq. Shak.*

4. *pl.* Any species of *Cypripedium*, or lady's-slipper; — so called from a fancied resemblance of the flower.

5. *pl.* Troops of the Bombay Presidency. *Slang, India.*

6. A disabled person or thing; specif., *Stock Exchange Slang*, a lame duck.

7. A chap; a fellow; a person. *Slang.*

8. Duck on a rock; also, one of the players' stones.

9. *Sports*, etc. A duck egg; also, *Rare*, a player who scores naught. *Slang.*

duck and (*or* **on**) **drake**, *or* **duck and** (*or* **on**) **davy**, the game duck on a rock — **d. and drake**, *or* **ducks and drakes**, the sport or pastime of throwing flat stones or shells so that they will skim or bound along the surface of the water, making a succession of splashes or circles; hence: **to play**, *or* **play at, ducks and drakes with**, *or* **to make ducks and drakes of**, to throw away heedlessly or squander foolishly and unprofitably. — **d on a**, *or* **the, rock**, a game in which each player has a stone (called a *duck*) and one player (often called *tenter*) places his on a rock, or the like, or in a ring (variously called the *drake*, *duckstone*, *duckie*, *duck table*, *duck ring*, etc.), for the others to knock off or out with their ducks. The first player caught by the tenter (when the duck is on the rock) running home with his duck must take the tenter's place.

duck (dŭk), *v. t.*; DUCKED (dŭkt); DUCK'ING. [ME. *duken*, *douken*, to dive; akin to D. *duiken*, OHG. *tūhhan*, MHG. *tūchen*, G. *tauchen*. Cf. DUCK, the bird.] **1.** To thrust or plunge under water or other liquid and suddenly withdraw; specif., to plunge the head of momentarily under water.

2. To bow; to bob down; to move quickly with a downward motion. "Will *duck* his head aside." *Swift.*

3. To avoid, as a blow, by ducking. *Colloq.*

duck, *v. i.* **1.** To go under the surface of water and immediately reappear; to dive; to plunge the head in water or other liquid; to dip.

In Tiber *ducking* thrice by break of day. *Dryden.*

2 To drop the head or person suddenly; to bow; bob.

3. To cringe or shrink, as in ducking to avoid a blow.

Shall I skulk and dodge and *duck* with my unseasonable apologies and vain modesty? *Emerson.*

duck, *n.* [From DUCK, *v. t.*] A sudden inclination of the head or dropping of the person; a dip or quick plunge.

duck'bill' (dŭk'bĭl'), *n.* **1.** A small aquatic mammal (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*), of the order Monotremata, of southern and eastern Australia and Tasmania, having a bill resembling that of a duck, dense blackish brown fur, and five-toed webbed feet; the platypus. Including the tail, which is broad and flattened, it is about eighteen inches long. It is expert in swimming and diving, inhabiting burrows near the water and feeding chiefly on aquatic mollusks, and is oviparous, laying eggs about three fourths of an inch long with a soft flexible white shell.

Duckbill (½).

2. The paddlefish. *Local, U. S.*

3. A form of rivet wheat.

duck'-billed' (-bĭld'), *a.* Having a bill like that of a duck.

duck-billed cat, the paddlefish. *U. S.*

duck egg. *Sports*, etc. An individual score or mark of nothing, naught, or zero; a goose egg. *Slang.*

duck'er (dŭk'ẽr), *n.* One that ducks; specif.: **a** A plunger; a diver. **b** A cringing, servile person; a fawner. **c** A bird skillful in diving; specif., a water ouzel.

duck'er, *n.* One engaged in raising ducks; a hunter of ducks; also, a ducking gun.

duck'-foot'ed, *a. Poultry.* Having the hind toe more or less forwardly directed; — said of domestic fowls.

duck hawk. **a** The American variety of the peregrine falcon **b** In England, the marsh harrier.

duck'ing, *n.* The sport of hunting wild ducks.

duck'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DUCK.

ducking stool, a stool or chair in which common scolds, disorderly women, and the like, were formerly tied, and plunged into water, as a punishment. See CUCKING STOOL. The practice of ducking prevailed from the latter part of the 15th century until the early part of the 18th, and was revived occasionally as late as the 19th century.

duck'-leg'ged (dŭk'lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *a.* Having short legs, like a waddling duck; short-legged. *Dryden.*

duck'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A young or little duck.

duck's bill (dŭks). A thing shaped like a duck's bill; specif.: **a** *Print.* A tongue cut in stout paper and pasted at the bottom of the tympan. **b** Any of various, esp. surgical, instruments.

duck's'-bill', *a.* Having the form of a duck's bill.

duck'weed' (dŭk'wēd'), *n.* [So called because it is eaten by ducks.] Any plant of the family Lemnaceæ, esp. any species of *Lemna*. The duckweeds are very small, free-floating aquatics, consisting of a simple thalloid leafy expansion bearing roots below and naked sporophylls above. *Spirodela*, of the same family, is distinguished as the great **duckweed**. See LEMNACEÆ, SPIRODELA.

duck'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* Any of certain breeds of domestic fowl having a steel-blue wing bar likened to that of the mallard duck. See SILVER DUCKWING.

duct (dŭkt), *n.* [L. *ductus* a leading, conducting, conduit, fr. *ducere*, *ductum*, to lead. See DUKE; cf. DOUCHE.] **1** *A* leading; guidance; direction; a passage; also, a stroke (of a letter). *Obs.*

2. *Anat.* A tube or vessel; — usually applied to those that carry off the secretion of a gland, but also to lymphatic vessels (as the thoracic *duct*), to certain blood vessels (as the *ducts* of Cuvier), and other canals, as the acoustic *duct*.

3. Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed.

4. *Bot.* **a** A continuous tube or vessel formed by a row of elongated cells which have lost their intervening partitions. They frequently exhibit secondary thickening. See TRACHEAL TISSUE. **b** One of the narrow continuous cells which invest the utricle in leaves of *Sphagnum*.

5. *Print.* An ink fountain.

duct of Bar'tho-lin (bar'tō-lĕn). [After T. *Bartholin*, Danish physician.] *Anat.* See DUCTS OF RIVINUS. — **d. of Gaert'ner** (gârt'nẽr) [after G. *Gärtner* (b. 1855), German anatomist], *Anat.*, the remains in the female of a part of the Wolffian duct of the embryo. It is more distinct in some mammals than in man, where it is represented by the longitudinal tube of the epoöphoron. — **d. of Muel'ler** (mul'ẽr). [After J. *Müller*, German anatomist.] *Anat.* = MUELLERIAN DUCT. — **d. of San'to-ri'ni** (san'tō-rē'nē) [after G. D. *Santorini* (1681–1737), Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, an accessory pancreatic duct branching from the duct of Wirsung and opening into the duodenum above the main duct. It is only occasionally present. — **d. of Ste'no** (stā'nō) *or* **Sten'sen** (stĕn'sĕn) [after N. *Steno*, Danish anatomist], *Anat.*, the efferent duct of the parotid gland. It opens on the inner surface of the cheek opposite the second upper molar tooth. — **d. of Whar'ton** (hwŏr'tŭn) [after Thomas *Wharton*, English anatomist], *Anat.*, the efferent duct of the submaxillary gland. It opens on a papilla at the side of the frænum of the tongue. — **d. of Wir'sung** (vẽr'zŏŏng) [after J. G. *Wirsung* (d. 1643), German anatomist], *Anat.*, the chief pancreatic duct. — **ducts of Cu'vier'** (kü'vyā') [after Baron Georges L. *Cuvier*, French naturalist], *Embryol. & Zoöl.*, short transverse veins (one on each side of the body) which return the blood from the cardinal sinuses to the heart — **d. of Ri-vi'nus** (rē-vē'nŏŏs) [after A. Q. *Rivinus* (1652–1723), German anatomist], *Anat.*, the small efferent ducts of the sublingual gland. Some unite to form a tube (called the *duct of Bartholin*) which joins Wharton's duct; others open separately into the mouth.

duc'tile (dŭk'tĭl; 182), *a.* [L. *ductilis*, fr. *ducere* to lead: cf. F. *ductile*. See DUCT.] **1.** Capable of being permanently drawn out or hammered thin; — said esp. of metals; capable of being molded or worked; pliable, malleable; specif., in technical use, capable of being drawn out into wire or thread; as, gold is extremely *ductile*.

2. Capable of being led in channels; — said of water.

3. Easily led; tractable; complying; yielding to motives, persuasion, or instruction. "Forms their *ductile* minds to human virtues." *Philips.*

Syn. — Pliant, pliable, flexible; compliant, docile, facile, manageable. — DUCTILE, PLASTIC, MALLEABLE, TRACTABLE are here compared in their fig senses. That is DUCTILE which is pliant, flexible, or capable of being drawn, conducted, or molded, whether with or without effort (as, "soft dispositions, which *ductile* be," *Donne*); that is PLASTIC which is readily responsive (esp. like clay or wax) to shaping influences; that is MALLEABLE which may be fashioned (like metals) under pressure or stress; that is TRACTABLE (see OBSTINATE) which is easily handled or managed. See FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC.

Smooth, *ductile*, and even, his fancy must flow . . .
And catch in its progress a sensible glow. *Cowper.*

[Imagination] recoils from everything but the *plastic*, the pliant, and the indefinite. *Wordsworth.*

Their tempers, doubtless, are rendered pliant and *malleable* in the fiery furnace of domestic tribulation. *Irving*

Two others also I have struck out, another critic having objected to them. I think I am a very *tractable* sort of a poet. *Cowper.*

— **duc'tile-ly** (dŭk'tĭl-lĭ), *adv.* — **duc'tile-ness**, *n.*

duc'ti-lim'e-ter (dŭk'tĭ-lĭm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [*ductile* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the ductility of metals.

duc-til'i-ty (dŭk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Ductile quality or state.

duct'less, *a.* Without a duct.

ductless gland, *Anat.*, any of certain glands which have no efferent duct for their secretion, but pour it directly into the blood which circulates through them, as the spleen, the suprarenals, the thyroid and thymus glands.

duc'tor (dŭk'tŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *ducere* to lead.] One that leads. Specif.: *Print.* = DROP ROLLER **b**.

‖ **duc'tus** (dŭk'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TUS. Modern Latin for DUCT. **duc'tus ar-te'ri-o'sus** (är-tē'rĭ-ō'sŭs) [NL., lit., arterial duct], *Anat.*, a short vessel (called also **duc'tus Bo-tal'li** [bō-tăl'lī], connecting the pulmonary artery and descending aorta of the fetus (see FETAL CIRCULATION). It is derived from the dorsal part of the last aortic arch of the embryo, and soon after becomes reduced to a fibrous cord. — **d. coch'le-a'ris** (kŏk'lē-ā'rĭs), *Anat.*, the scala media of the cochlea. — **d. com-mu'nis cho-le'do-chus** (kŏ-mū'nĭs kō-lē'dō-kŭs), *Anat.*, the common bile duct — **d. en'do-lym-pha'ti-cus** (ĕn'dō-lĭm-făt'ĭ-kŭs), *Anat.*, a blindly ending tubular process of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. Its base is in communication with both the utriculus and sacculus. — **d. ve-no'sus** (vē-nō'sŭs), *Anat.*, a fetal vein communicating between the umbilical vein and inferior vena cava. It becomes closed and practically obliterated soon after birth.

dud (dŭd), *n.* [Scot. *dud* rag, pl. *duds* clothing of inferior quality, ME. *dudde* a coarse cloak.] **1.** A garment or article of clothing; usually in *pl.*, clothes. *Now Collog. or Slang.*

2. *pl.* Ragged or cast-off clothes; rags; tatters. *Colloq., Dial., or Slang.*

3. Things in general; "traps;" belongings.

du-daim' (dōō-dīm'), *n., or* **dudaim melon.** [Heb. *dūdāīm.*] A variety of melon having a small, fragrant, but inedible fruit.

dude (dūd), *n.* A kind of dandy or exquisite; esp, one characterized by an ultrafastidious dress and manner and other affectations; loosely, a fop. *Colloq.*

du-deen' (dōō-dēn'), *n.* [Ir. *dudín.*] A short tobacco pipe.

dudg'eon (dŭj'ŭn), *n.* [Of unknown origin.] Aggrieved or angered feeling; ill humor; resentment.

I drink it to thee in *dudgeon* and hostility. *Scott.*

Syn. — See RESENTMENT.

dudg'eon, *n.* [ME. *dogeon*, of unknown origin.] **1.** A wood used by turners, esp. for the handles of daggers, knives, etc. It was usually identified with boxwood. *Obs.*

2. A haft or handle of this wood. *Obs. Shak.*

3. A dagger or the like having a handle of this wood, — short for *dudgeon dagger*, *dudgeon steel*, etc. *Archaic.*

due (dū), *a.* [OF. *deü*, F. *dû*, p. p. of *devoir* to owe, fr. L. *debere*. See DEBT, HABIT; cf. DUTY.] **1.** Owed or owing as a debt; of the nature of a financial obligation.

2. Owed or owing as a necessity; fated; inevitable; as, death is *due* to mortals.

3. Owed or owing as a natural or moral right; becoming, fit, or appropriate; as, to render *due* respect; rightful, proper, or just; as, to inflict a *due* penalty.

Her obedience, which is *due* to me. *Shak.*

4. Capable of satisfying an obligation or requirement; adapted to the need; adequate; sufficient; as, to give *due* consideration; in *due* time or season; also (of formal obligations), appointed; regular; lawful; as, *due* process of law (see in phrases, below), *due* service.

5 Owing or attributable (*to* something); ascribable, as to a cause; as, his death was *due* to pneumonia

6. Appointed or required to arrive (at a given time); as, the steamer was *due* yesterday.

due course, *or* **process of law**, *Law*, that course of legal proceedings that is in accordance with the law of the land.

due, *n.* **1.** That which is due or owed; debt; that which one contracts to pay, or do, to or for another; that which belongs or may be claimed as a right; whatever custom, law, or morality requires to be done or paid; a legal charge, fee, toll, tribute, or the like; either, what is owed to another; as, to give one his *due*; or (usually *pl.*), what is owed *by* one; as, to pay one's *dues*.

He will give the Devil his *due* *Shak.*
Yearly little *dues* of wheat, and wine, and oil. *Tennyson.*

2. Right; just title or claim. *Obs.*

The key of this infernal pit by *due* . . . I keep. *Milton.*

due, *adv.* **1.** Duly (in various senses). *Archaic.*

2. Directly; exactly; as, a *due* east course.

due'bill' (dū'bĭl'), *n. Com.* A written acknowledgment of a debt, not made payable to order, like a promissory note; specif., in some localities, such an acknowledgment issued by a bank for a check, in place of certifying the check.

du'el (dū'ĕl), *n.* [It. *duello*, fr. L. *duellum*, orig., a contest between two, which passed into the common form *bellum* war, fr. *duo* two: cf. F. *duel*. See BELLICOSE, TWO; cf. DUELLO.] **1.** A combat between two persons; specif., formerly, a combat fought in trial by wager of battle. *Obs.*

2. A combat between two persons fought with deadly weapons by agreement, usually under formal conditions and in the presence of witnesses on each side, called *seconds*. It usually arises from an injury done or an affront given by one to the other. Once very common among men of social standing, it is now a crime in all English-speaking countries.

In sketching the history of the judicial combat we have traced the parentage of the modern *duel*. Strip the former of its legality, and divest it of its religious sanction, and the latter remains. . . . The so-called American *duel*, where the two parties draw lots, and the loser is under moral obligation to kill himself with, in a specified time, is not recognized as a *duel* (not being a bath) by any foreign code except that of Austria. *Encyc. Brit*

3. Dueling. *Rare.*

du'el, *v. i. & t.*; DU'ELED (-ĕld) or DU'ELLED; DU'EL-ING or DU'EL-LING. To fight or kill in a duel.

du'el-er, du'el-ler (-ẽr), *n.* One who engages in a duel

du'el-ing, du'el-ling, *n.* Act or practice of fighting in single combat.

du'el-ist, du'el-list, *n.* [Cf. F. *duelliste.*] One who fights in single combat, esp. in formal duels.

A *duelist* . . . always values himself upon his courage, his sense of honor, his fidelity and friendship. *Hume*

du-el'lo (dōō-ĕl'ō), *n.* [It. See DUEL.] **1.** A duel. *Obs. or R.*

2. The rules of dueling.

du-en'na (dū-ĕn'ä), *n.* [Sp. *dueña*, fr. L. *domina*. See DAME.] **1.** The chief lady in waiting on the queen of Spain.

2. An elderly lady holding a station between a governess and companion, and appointed to have charge over the younger ladies in a Spanish or a Portuguese family.

3. Any older or married woman who is employed to guard a younger one; a governess; a chaperon.

Du-es'sa (dū-ĕs'ä), *n.* [That is, *double-minded*, fr L. *duo* two.] A foul witch in Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (I. 4, 5, 8, 12), who under the assumed name of Fidessa, and the character of a distressed and lovely woman, deceives the Redcross Knight. In the allegory she represents Falsehood.

du-et' (dū-ĕt'), *n.* [It. *duetto*, dim. of *duo* a duet, fr. It. & L. *duo* two. See TWO; cf. DUETTO.] *Music.* A composition, whether vocal or instrumental, for two performers.

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duck acorn. The water chinquapin

duck ant. A white ant, or termite, of Jamaica, which builds large nests in trees.

duck'at. + DUCAT.

duck's-toon'. + DUCATOON.

duckbill cat. The paddlefish. *Local, U. S.* [to rear ducks.

duck'er-y (dŭk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place

duck'et. + DUCAT.

duck fit. A kind of violent spasm. *Humorous. Slang.*

duck'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

duck'ish, *n.* Dusk. *Dial. Eng.* — *a* Dark; gloomy. *Dial. Amer.*

duck'ling-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

duck'meat', *n.* = DUCKWEED.

duck mole. The duckbill, or platypus.

duck oak. The water oak.

duckoy. + DECOY. [hellebore.

duck'-rel'ter, *n.* The American

duck's egg. *Sports*, etc. = DUCK EGG. *Slang.*

duck's'-foot', *n. Dial.* a Lady's-mantle. **b** May apple.

duck's'-meat', *n.* = DUCKWEED.

duck snipe. The willet. *Local, Bahamas.* [duck on a rock.

duck's'-off', *n.* The game

duck'stone', *n.* Duck on a rock. *Cheffy Brit.*

duckt. Ducked *Ref. Sp.*

duck wheat. = TARTARIAN BUCKWHEAT.

duck willow. The white willow.

duck'y (dŭk'ĭ), *n.* Dim. of DUCK: — a term of endearment.

duc'ti-ble (dŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Ductile. *Rare.* — **duc'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.*

duc'tile. Ductile. *Ref. Sp.*

duc'til-ize, *v. t.* To make ductile.

duc'tion (dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ductio.*] Act of leading or conducting; guidance. *Obs.*

ductor roller. = DROP ROLLER **b**.

duct'ule (dŭkt'ūl), *n. Anat.* A small duct; also, the terminal portion of a duct.

duc'ture (dŭk'tŭr), *n.* Leading or guidance; a duct. *Obs.*

dudde. + DUD.

dud'der (dŭd'ẽr), *v. t.* To confuse or confound with noise; bewilder. *Dial. Eng.*

dud'der, *v. i.* [Cf. DODDER.] To shiver or tremble; to dodder. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dud'der, *n.* Daze; confusion; fit of trembling. *Dial. Eng.*

dudder grass. Maidenhair fern.

dud'der-y (dŭd'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place where duds, or clothes, are bought and sold; also, a place where cloth, esp. woolen cloth, is manufactured or sold. *Obs., Dial., or Low Slang, Eng.*

dud'die, dud'dy (dŭd'ĭ), *a.* Ragged; tattered. *Scot.*

dud'dle, *v. t.* To confuse; stupefy *Obs.* [*Obs. Scot.*

dud'droun, *n.* Sloven; slattern.

dudds Obs. pret. of DO.

dudgen + DUDGEON.

dudg'eon, *v. i.* To be in or show dudgeon. *Rare.*

dudg'eon, *a.* [Of unknown origin.] Homely; rude; coarse. *Obs* — *n.* Trash. *Obs.*

du-dheen' (dōō-d'ēn'; *aspirated d*). Var. of DUDEEN

Du'di-a (dū'dĭ-ä). *Bib.*

du-din-e' (dū-dĭ-nē'), *n.* A woman dude. *Slang.*

dud'ish (dŭd'ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH; DUDE — **dud'ish-ness**, *n.*

dud'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM; DUDE.

dud'ler, *n.* = DUDLEY.

dud'ley (dŭd'lĭ), *n.* A kind of hauling engine for logs, etc.

dud'ley-ite (-ĭt), *n.* [From *Dudleyville*, in Alabama.] *Min.* A kind of vermiculite (which see).

dud'man (dŭd'măn), *n.* [See DODMAN.] A scarecrow; hodmandod. *Dial. Eng.*

duds (dŭdz), *n., pl.* of DUD.

due, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *douer* and E. *endue*.] To endue; endow; invest. *Obs. Shak.*

‖ **du'e con'de** (dōō'ĕ kōn'dā). [It.] *Music.* Two strings; — a direction to play the same note on two strings at once [*or R.*

due'ful, *a.* Fit; becoming. *Obs.*

duel. + DWELL. [DOWEL.

du'el. Dial. Eng var. of

du'el-is'tic, du'el-lis'tic (dū'ĕl-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a duelist or duels.

du'el-ize, du'el-luze, *v. t. & i.* To fight in a duel. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **due'ña** (dwā'nyä), *n.* [Sp.] = DOÑA.

due'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

duer. + DEER. [DUE, *a.*

du'er (dū'ẽr), *a., compar.* of

duff (dŭf), *n.* [ME. *dogh.* See DOUGH.] **1.** Dough or paste. *Dial. Eng.*
2. A stiff flour pudding, boiled in a bag; — a term used esp. by seamen; as, plum *duff.*

duff, *n.* **1.** The ground covering of decayed vegetable matter in forests. *Chiefly U. S.*
2. Fine coal; slack.

duff, *v. t.*; DUFFED (dŭft); DUFF'ING. [Of uncertain origin.] *Colloq. or Slang.* **1.** To treat or manipulate so as to give a specious appearance to; to fake; hence, to cheat.
2. In Australia, to alter the brands on (cattle, horses, etc.); to steal (cattle, etc.), and alter their brands.

duf'fel (dŭf'ĕl), *n.* [D. *duffel,* from *Duffel,* a town near Antwerp.] **1.** A kind of coarse woolen cloth having a thick nap or frieze.
2. Outfit or supplies, collectively; kit. *Colloq., U. S.*

duff'er (dŭf'ẽr), *n. Chiefly Slang.* **1.** A peddler or hawker, esp. of cheap, flashy articles, as sham jewelry; hence, a sham or cheat. *Eng.*
2. A stupid, awkward, inefficient person. *Colloq.*
3. One who duffs anything, esp. cattle, etc. *Australia.*
4. *Mining.* = SHICER.
5. A common domestic pigeon, as distinguished from one of any fancy breed.
6. A thing that is counterfeit or worthless. *Slang.*

du-fren'ite (dū-frĕn'īt), *n.* [After Pierre Armand *Dufrénoy,* French geologist.] *Min.* A dull or blackish green hydrous phosphate of iron, commonly massive or in nodules. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 3.2–3.4.

du'fre-noy'site (dū'frē-noi'zīt), *n.* [See DUFRENITE.] *Min.* A blackish lead-gray compound of lead, arsenic, and sulphur, $Pb_2As_2S_5$, occurring in orthorhombic crystals or massive. H., 3. Sp. gr., 5 55–5.57.

dug (dŭg), *pret. & p. p.* of DIG.

dug (dŭg), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *dägga* to suckle (a child), Dan. *dægge,* Goth. *daddjan.*] A teat, pap, or nipple, — no longer used of women, except in contempt.
With mother's *dug* between its lips. *Shak.*

du'gong (dōō'gŏng), *n.* [Malay. *dūyŏng,* or Jav. *duyung.*] An aquatic herbivorous mammal (*Dugong dugong*), of the order Sirenia, allied to the manatee, but with a bilobate tail like that of a whale. The upper lip is less deeply cleft and there are fewer molar teeth than in the manatee. The male has tusklike upper incisors. Several species have been described, but some zoologists recognize but one, inhabiting the Red Sea, Indian Ocean, East Indies, and Australia.

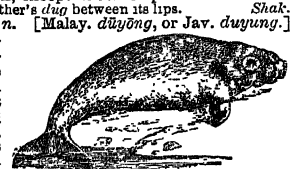
Dugong ($\frac{1}{60}$).

dug'out' (dŭg'out'), *n.* **1.** A canoe or boat made by hollowing out a large log. *Chiefly U. S.*
2. A shelter or primitive dwelling excavated, as in a hillside. *Western U. S.*

dug'way' (-wā'), *n.* An excavated way or road. *U. S.*

dui'ker, dui'ker-bok (dī'kĕr-bŏk; *D.* dŭi'kĕr-), *n.* [D. *duiker* diver + *bok* a buck, lit., diver buck; — from its habit of diving suddenly into the bush.] A small South African antelope. See CEPHALOPHUS.

duke (dūk), *n.* [F. *duc,* fr. L. *dux, ducis,* leader, commander, fr. *ducere* to lead; akin to AS. *téon* to draw; cf. AS. *heretoga* (*here* army) an army leader, general, G. *herzog* duke. See TUG; cf. DOGE, DUCHESS, DUCAT, DUCT, ADDUCE, DEDUCT.] **1.** A leader; a chief. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. In the later Roman empire, a *dux* or military commander stationed in a province.
3. In some European countries, a sovereign prince, ruler of a duchy; — sometimes translating the German *Herzog,* and, more loosely, the Russian *knyaz,* or prince, formerly also the Venetian *doge.* In the mediæval empire of the Carolingians a duke was an official governing a province. As the empire broke up, the dukes became minor feudal sovereigns, with hereditary title and practically independent authority. The latter, however, was in France gradually recovered by the kings, and the dukes retained their titles simply as marks of noble rank (see next def.). In the present German Empire five dukes (and six grand dukes) retain their status as hereditary rulers of territory.
4. In Great Britain and other European countries, a nobleman of the highest hereditary rank after that of prince. The title was adopted in England under Edward III., who in 1337 made Edward the Black Prince Duke of Cornwall. A duke who is a member of the royal house is called a *royal duke.* See CORONET, *Illust.*
5. *pl.* The fists. *Slang.*
Duke of Norfolk's Case. *Law.* See PERPETUITY. — **the Duke's Laws,** *U. S. Hist.,* the laws framed for the government of the Colony of New York after the appointment of Nicholls as governor by the Duke of York in 1664.

duke (dūk), *v. i.* To play the duke; — with *it.* *Shak.*

duke, *n., or* **duke cherry.** *Hort.* A race of cherries descended from *Prunus avium,* and characterized by light-colored, somewhat acid flesh. May *duke* is the best-known.

duke'dom (dūk'dŭm), *n.* A duchy; also, the title or dignity of a duke.

duke'ling, *n.* The child of a duke; also, a little or insignificant duke.

duk'er-y (dūk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DUKERIES (-ĭz). The office, dignity, or estate of a duke; also, a ducal residence.

Du-kho-bors' (dōō-kō-bōrz'), **Du-kho-bor'tsy** (-bōr'tsĭ), *n. pl.* [Russ. *dukhobortsy* spirit wrestlers; *dukh* spirit + *bortsy* wrestlers.] A Russian religious sect founded about the middle of the 18th century at Kharkov. They believe that Christ was wholly human, but that his soul reappears from time to time in mortals. They accept the Ten Commandments and the "useful" portions of the Bible, but deny the need of rulers, priests, or churches, and have no confessions, icons, or marriage ceremonies. They are communistic, opposed to any violence, and unwilling to use the labor of animals. Driven out of Russia proper, many have emigrated to Cyprus and Canada. See RASKOLNIK.

dul'ca-ma'ra (dŭl'ka-mā'ra), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *dulcis* sweet + *amarus* bitter.] **a** The bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara.* See BITTERSWEET, *n.*, 3 **a.** **b** A drug obtained from the young branches of this plant, used as a mild narcotic and sedative.

dul'cet (dŭl'sĕt), *a.* [ME. *doucet,* OF. *doucet,* dim. of *douz* sweet, F. *doux,* L. *dulcis;* akin to Gr. γλυκύς. Cf. DOUCET.] **1.** Sweet to the taste; luscious. *Obs. or R.*
She tempers *dulcet* creams *Milton.*
2. Sweet to the ear, melodious; harmonious; also, soothing or agreeable, as to the eye or feelings.
Their dainty lays and *dulcet* melody. *Spenser.*
— **dul'cet-ly,** *adv.* — **dul'cet-ness,** *n.*

dul'cet, *n. Music.* **a** A wind instrument. = DOUCET, 3. **b** An organ stop like the dulciana, but an octave higher.

dul'ci-an'a (dŭl'sĭ-ăn'ā), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *dulcis* sweet.] *Music.* An organ stop having metal pipes, and a tone of soft, sweet, stringlike quality.

dul'ci-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *dulcification.*] Act of dulcifying, or state of being dulcified.

dul'ci-fied (dŭl'sĭ-fīd), *p. p.* of DULCIFY.
dulcified spirit *or* **spirits,** a neutral compound of alcohol with a mineral acid; as, *dulcified spirits* of niter.

dul'ci-fy (dŭl'sĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *dulcis* sweet + *-fy:* cf. F. *dulcifier.*] **1.** To sweeten; specif., *Old Chem.,* to free from acidity, saltness, or acrimony. *Obs.*
2. To mollify or appease; to render agreeable.
Further *dulcified* by her pipe of tobacco *Hawthorne.*

dul'ci-mer (dŭl'sĭ-mẽr), *n.* [OF. *doulcemer, doulcemele;* cf. It. *dolcemele,* Sp. *dulcémele;* fr. L. *dulcis* sweet + *melos* song, melody, Gr μέλος. See DULCET; MELODY.] *Music.* **a** An instrument having metallic wires stretched over a trapezoidal soundboard, with a compass of two or three octaves. It is played with two light hammers held in the hands. **b** An ancient Jewish musical instrument formerly supposed to have been a form of psaltery or harp, now more commonly thought to have been a kind of bagpipe.

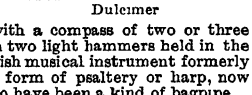
Dulcimer

dul'cin (dŭl'sĭn), *n.* [L. *dulcis* sweet + *-in.*] *Chem.* **a** A crystalline substance, $CONH_2{\cdot}NHC_6H_4{\cdot}OC_2H_5$, related to phenetol and urea and said to be 200–250 times as sweet as cane sugar. It is a valuable antipyretic. **b** Dulcite.

Dul-cin'e-a (dŭl-sĭn'ē-ȧ; dūl'sĭ-nē'ȧ), *n.* [Sp., from *Dulcinea del Toboso.*] **1.** Fem. prop. name.
2. A mistress; a sweetheart.
I must ever have some *Dulcinea* in my head. *Sterne.*
Dul-cin'e-a del To-bo'so (dĕl tō-bō'sō; *Sp.* dōōl'thā-nā'ȧ dĕl tō-bō'sō), Adonza Lorenzo, a peasant girl of Toboso, the ladylove of Don Quixote, who called her by the name Dulcinea del Toboso, as being one more "harmonious, uncommon, and significant" than her own.

Dul'ci-nist (dŭl'sĭ-nĭst), **Dul'ci-nite** (-nīt), *n. Eccl Hist.* A follower of Dulcino of Novara (died 1307), a leader of the Apostolic Brothers.

dul'cite (dŭl'sīt), *n.* [L. *dulcis* sweet.] *Org. Chem* A sweet white crystalline substance, $C_6H_8(OH)_6$, occurring in various plants, and obtained from a manna from Madagascar. It is also made artificially by the reduction of galactose or of lactose. It is a hexahydric alcohol.

dul'ci-tude (dŭl'sĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *dulcitudo,* fr. *dulcis* sweet.] Sweetness. *Rare.*

dul'co-rate (dŭl'kō-rāt), *v. t.* [L *dulcoratus,* p. p. of *dulcorare,* fr. *dulcor* sweetness, fr. *dulcis* sweet.] To dulcify. *Obs. or R.* — **dul'co-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n. Obs. or R.*

du'ledge (dū'lĕj), *n.* [Cf. DOWEL.] A dowel joining fellies in the wheel of a gun carriage.

du-li'a (dū-lī'ȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. δουλεία servitude, fr. δοῦλος slave.] *R. C. Ch.* An inferior kind of veneration or worship, given to the angels and saints as the servants and friends of God; — distinguished from *latria.*

dull (dŭl), *a.*; DULL'ER (-ẽr); DULL'EST. [ME. *dul,* akin to AS. *dol* foolish, *gedwelan* to err, D. *dol* mad, *dwalen* to wander, err, G. *toll* mad, Goth. *dwals* foolish, stupid; cf. Skr. *dhvr* to cause to fall, *dhūrta* deceitful. Cf. DOLT, DWALE, DWELL.] **1.** Slow and uncertain of understanding; thick-headed; stupid; doltish. "*Dull* at classical learning." *Thackeray.* "*Dull* brainless Ajax." *Shak.*
2. Slow or blunted in perception or sensibility; hence, unseeing, unhearing; unfeeling; insensible; as, *dull* as a stone; the *dull* clods.
Their ears are *dull* of hearing. *Matt.* XIII. 15.
3. Slow in action; sluggish; stagnant; as, *dull* trade; hence, heavy, gross; cloggy; listless; lifeless; inert.
As turning the logs will make a *dull* fire burn, so changes of study a *dull* brain. *Longfellow.*
4. Furnishing little delight, spirit, or variety; uninteresting; tedious; cheerless; gloomy; melancholy; depressing; as, a *dull* story or sermon; a *dull* occupation or period; also, cloudy; overcast; as, a *dull* day.
Along life's *dullest,* dreariest walk. *Keble.*
5. Not keen in edge or point; lacking sharpness; blunt.
"Thy scythe is *dull.*" *Herbert.*
6. Not bright or clear to the eye; wanting in liveliness of color or luster; not vivid; obscure; dim; as, a *dull* fire or lamp; a *dull* red or yellow; a *dull* mirror.
7. Characterized by a muffled quality; not clear; — said of sounds or of the voice.
The *dull* quality of the voice is the result of slight separation of the jaws and neutral lip position. *H. Sweet.*
Syn. — Lifeless, inanimate, dead; stupid, doltish, gross, obtuse; heavy, sluggish, sleepy, drowsy, cheerless, tedious, irksome, dismal, dreary; clouded, tarnished. See BLUNT.

dull, *v. t.*; DULLED (dŭld); DULL'ING. To make dull; variously. **a** To deprive of sharpness of edge or point.
"This . . . *dulled* their swords." *Bacon* **b** To make dull, stupid, or sluggish; to stupefy, as the senses, the feelings, the perceptions, and the like.
Use and custom have so *dulled* our eyes. *Trench.*
c To render dim or obscure. "*Dulls* the mirror." *Bacon.*
d To deprive of liveliness, activity, or intensity.

dull, *v. i.* To be or become dull.

dull'ard (dŭl'ärd), *n.* [*dull* + *-ard.*] A stupid person; a dunce. *Shak* — *a.* Stupid. *Bp. Hall.*

dull'ness, dul'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being dull; slowness, stupidity; heaviness; drowsiness; bluntness, obtuseness; dimness; lack of luster, vividness, or brightness.
Gentle *dullness* ever loves a joke. *Pope*

Du'long's' for'mu-la (dū'lŏngz') [After P. L. *Dulong* (1785–1838), French chemist.] An empirical formula for calculating the heat value of fuels from their chemical composition. Letting C, H, O, and S represent the percentages of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and sulphur respectively, the usual formula for coal is as follows: Heat value per pound in B. T. U. = 1/100 [14,650 C + 62,000 $(H-\frac{O}{8})$ + 4,000 S]. It is said to be accurate to two per cent or less.

dulse (dŭls), *n.* [Gael. *duileasg.*] Any of several coarse red seaweeds used as food in Scotland, Iceland, and other northern countries. Dulse is chiefly *Rhodymenia palmata,* but *Dulsea edulis* is also used. In Kamchatka a fermented liquor is obtained from it.

du'ly (dū'lĭ), *adv.* In a due, fit, or becoming manner; as it (anything) ought to be; properly; regularly; sufficiently; timely; orderly, etc.

du'ma (dōō'mȧ), *n.* In Russia, a council; specif. [*cap.*], the Council of State (Gosudárstvennaya Duma), or Russian parliament, created by an imperial ukase of August 19, 1905, and consisting of representatives elected on a restricted franchise. The function of the Duma was to be the advising of the emperor in legislation. The first session (1906) of the Duma attempted to bring about the establishment of a complete constitutional system in Russia. It was dissolved by the emperor, as was also a new Duma in 1907.

dumb (dŭm), *a.* [AS. *dumb;* akin to D. *dom* stupid, G. *dumm,* OHG. *tumb* dumb, stupid, deaf, Icel. *dumbr* dumb, Sw. *dumb,* Goth. *dumbs;* cf. Gr. τυφλός blind. See DEAF; cf. DUMMY.] **1.** Destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds; as, the *dumb* brutes or animals.

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du-et', *v. i.*; DU-ET'TED; DU-ET'TING. To perform a duet.

duete, duetee, duetie, duety, duetye † DUTY.

du-ett'. Var. of DUET.

du'et-ti'no (dōō'ĕt-tē'n ō), *n.* [It., dim.] A duet of short extent and concise form. [a duet.

du-et'tist, *n.* A participant in

‖ **du-et'to** (dōō-ĕt'tō), *n.* [It. See DUET.] = DUET.

‖ **du'e vol'te** (dōō'ĕ vōl'tā). [It.] *Music.* Two times; twice.

duf'fa-dar' (dŭf'ȧ-dȧr'), *n.* [Hind. *dafadār,* fr. Per. *daf-'adār.*] A petty or noncommissioned officer in the native army or police; also, the head of a party of laborers. *India.*

duffed, *pret. & p. p.* of DUFF.

duff'er. Var. of DOFFER.

duffield. † DUFFEL.

duff'ing, *p. pr & vb. n.* of DUFF.

duf'fle. Var. of DUFFEL.

du'foil (dū'foil), *n.* [L. *duo* two + *foil.*] *Bot.* The twayblade. *Obs.* **b** *Her.* The twayblade used as a charge.

du'foil, *a. Her.* Two-leaved.

‖ **du fort' au fai'ble** (dū fôr'-tō fā'bl'). [F.] From the strong to the weak; on an average.

duf'ter (dŭf'tẽr), *n.* [Hind. *daftar,* fr. Per. *daftar* book.] A bundle of official papers; also, a business office. *India.*

duf'ter-dar' (dŭf'tẽr-dur'), *n.* In the Bombay Presidency, the head native revenue officer under a collector. *Anglo-Ind.*

duf'ter-y (dŭf'tẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *daftarī.*] A servant in an office, whose duty is to dust and bind records, to rule paper, make envelopes, etc. *Anglo-Ind. Bengal.*

duf'try. Var. of DUFTERY.

duf'tur. † DUFTER.

dug'dug' (dŭg'dŭg'), *n.* The fertile form of the breadfruit tree.

dugeth. † DOUTH.

dug'gin. † DUDGEON, anger.

dug'gler (dŭg'lẽr), *n. Bowls.* A bowl at rest touching the jack. *Encyc. of Sport.*

dughti. † DOUGHTY

du'gon, *n.* [Cf. F. *doquin* pug dog.] A weakling; a worthless fellow. *Obs. Scot.*

dugong oil. See OIL, *Table II.*

‖ **du' haut' en' bas'** (dū'ō'-tän' bȧ'). [F.] From head to foot; from top to bottom; hence, scorntully.

duhti. † DOUGHTY.

duik. † DUCK, bird.

duim (dŭm), *n.* [D., lit., thumb.] See MEASURE. [DOOR.

duir. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

duistre, *n.* [OF. *duitre,* nom. of *duitor,* L. *ductor.*] A guide; leader. *Obs.*

duk † DUCK, DUKE.

du'kan (dōō'kan), *n.* [Heb. *dūkhān* platform.] *Jew. Antiq.* The priestly blessing; orig., the platform on which the priests of the Temple pronounced the benediction. See under PRIESTLY.

Duk'-duk' (dōōk'dōōk'), *n.* A famous secret society among the natives of New Pommern, the members of which form a self-constituted judiciary for the infliction of fines and punishments upon their fellow tribesmen. They also pose as sorcerers, and are supposed to practice cannibalism. [*Rare.*]

duke, *v. t.* To make a duke of.

duke, Obs. or Scot and dial. Eng. var. of DUCK, bird; DUCK, *v*

Duke Hum'phrey. See GOOD DUKE HUMPHREY. [duke.

duke'ly, *a.* Of or suitable to a dukes. † DUCHESS. [*Illust.*

duke's coronet. See CORONET, *Illust.*

duke'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

dukat. † DUCAT.

dul. † DOLE, grief.

dul. Obs or rel. sp. var. of DULL.

Du'lan-ga'nes (dōō'lan-ga'nēs), *n. pl.* A fierce heathen people of Mindanao, probably of Indonesian or mixed blood.

dul'bert (dŭl'bẽrt), *n.* Dullard; stupid person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Dul'ca-ma'ra, Doctor (dōōl'ka-ma'ra). An itinerant physician in Donizetti's opera "L'Elisir d' Amore," or "The Elixir of Love" (1832), noted for charlatanry, boastfulness, pomposity.

dul'ca-ma'rin (dŭl'kȧ-mā'rĭn), *n. Chem.* A glucoside extracted from *Solanum dulcamara.*

dul-car'non, *n.* [Ar. *dhū al-qarnain,* prop. master of or containing the two horns. The term was early applied to Alexander the Great, and later to Euclid.] A dilemma or nonplus; — said to have been a name for the theorem Euclid I. 47, the figure of this being somewhat two-horned; also, one who is in a dilemma. *Obs* — **at dulcarnon.** At the end of one's wits.

dulce. Var. of DULSE

dulce (dŭls), *a.* [L. *dulcis* sweet. Cf. DOUCE.] Sweet, as to the taste; soothing or agreeable. *Obs.* — *adv.* Sweetly *Obs.*

dulce, n. 1. Sweetness. *Obs.*
2. (*Sp. pron.* dōōl'thā; -sā; 138). [Sp. *dulce* sweetmeat.] A sweet preparation, as a confection, sweet wine, or must *Chiefly Sp. Amer.*

dulce, *v. t.* [ME. *doucen.*] To make sweet; to soothe. *Obs.*

‖ **dul'ce (me'los) "Do'mum."** [L.] Sweet (strain) "Home" or "Homeward;" — from a song sung by students of Winchester College and other English schools at the term's close.

‖ **dul'ce est de-sí'pe-re in lo'co** (dē-sĭp'ē-rē). [L.] It is pleasant to indulge in trifling at the proper time.
Horace (*Odes,* IV. xii. 28).

‖ **dul'ce et de-co'rum est pro pa'tri-a mo'ri.** [L.] It is sweet and fitting to die for one's country. *Horace* (*Odes,* III. ii. 13).

dulce'ly, *adv.* of DULCE. *Obs.*

dulce'ness, *n.* Sweetness; dulcetness. *Obs.*

dul'ci-an (dŭl'sĭ-ăn), *n. Music* [L. *dulcis* sweet; cf. OF. *doulzaine* sort of musical instrument, LL. *dulciana.*] Var. of DOLCIAN.

dul'cid, *a.* Dulcet. *Obs.*

dul-cif'lu-ous (dŭl-sĭf'lōō-ŭs), *a.* [L *dulcis* sweet + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing sweetly *Rare*

dul-cil'o-quy (-sĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [L *dulcis* sweet + *loqui* to speak.] A soft manner of speaking. *Obs or R.*

dul'ci-tan (dŭl'sĭ-tăn), *n. Chem.* A compound, $C_6H_{12}O_5$, obtained as a syrupy liquid by dehydrating dulcite.

dul'ci-tol (-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*dulcite* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem* Dulcite.

dul'ci-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *dulcitas.*] Sweetness. *Obs.*

dul'cor, dul'cour, *n.* [L.] Sweetness. *Obs*

dul'co-rate, *a.* Sweet. *Obs.*

‖ **dul'cose** (dŭl'kōs), *n.* Dulcite.

duld. Dulled. *Ref. Sp.*

dule (*Scot.* dūl). Obs or Scot and dial. Eng. var. of DOLE, grief. [DEVIL.

dule. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of

dule (dūl). Scot. var of DOOL

dul-heg'gia (dōōl-hĕj'ȧ). Var. of ZULHIJJAH [of *Zū'lhajjah.*]

Dul-kaa'da (dōōl-kaa'dä). Var. of ZULKADAH.

dull'-sen. † DOUCET. [*Obs*

dult, *a.* [Cf. DULL, DOLT.] Dull

dult (dŭlt), **dults** (dŭlts), *n.* A dolt; dunce. *Scot* [of DELVE.

dul'ven. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p.

dul-wil'ly (dŭl-wĭl'ĭ), *n.* The ring plover (*Ægialitis hiaticula*). *Dial. Eng.*

du'ly (dū'lĭ), *n.* Dulia.

dum. Obs. or ref. sp. of DUMB.

dum. † DOOM.

Du'mah (dōō'mä). *Bib.*

du'mal, *a.* [L. *dumus* bramble] Bushy; brambly. *Obs.*

dul-cer'y (dŭl'sẽr-ĭ), *n.* Dullness. *Rare.*

dull'-eyed', *a.* Having eyes wanting brightness, liveliness, or vivacity.

dull'head', *n.* A blockhead.

dull'-i-ty (dŭl'ĭ-tĭ), *v. t.* To make dull. *Colloq.* — **dull'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n Colloq.*

dull'ing, *p pr. & vb. n* of DULL.

dull'ish, *a.* Somewhat dull.

dull'-pate', *n* Dullhead. *Obs.*

dull'-sight'ed, *a.* Having poor eyesight. [*Rare.*

dull'some (dŭl'sŭm), *a.* Dull.

dull'-wit'ted, *a.* Stupid.

dull'y (dŭl'ĭ), *a.* Dull; gloomy; heavy.

dul'ly (dŭl'ĭ), *adv.* In a dull manner; stupidly; slowly, sluggishly; without life or spirit.

dul'ness. Var. of DULLNESS.

du-loc'ra-cy. Var. of DOULOCRACY.

Du'long' and Pe-tit's' law (dŭ'lŏn', pē-tēz'). *Chem.* = *law of Dulong and Petit,* under LAW.

dult. † DOUCET. [*Obs*

dult, *a.* [Cf. DULL, DOLT.] Dull

dult (dŭlt), **dults** (dŭlts), *n.* A dolt; dunce. *Scot* [of DELVE.

dul'ven. Obs. pret. pl. & p. p.

dul-wil'ly (dŭl-wĭl'ĭ), *n.* The ring plover (*Ægialitis hiaticula*). *Dial. Eng.*

du'ly (dū'lĭ), *n.* Dulia.

dum. Obs. or ref. sp. of DUMB.

dum. † DOOM.

Du'mah (dōō'mä). *Bib.*

du'mal, *a.* [L. *dumus* bramble] Bushy; brambly. *Obs.*

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2 Not willing to speak; mute, silent; not speaking; not accompanied by words; not emitting sound.
This spirit, *dumb* to us, will speak to him. *Shak.*
3. Inexpressive or meaningless; senseless. *Obs. or R.*
4 Lacking in something usual or normal; irregular; spec. : **a** Lacking brightness or clearness, as a color. *Rare.*
Her stern was painted of a *dumb* white or dun color. *De Foe.*
b *Arch.* Without opening for light or air; blind; as, a *dumb* arch. **c** Having no masts or sails, and depending on outside power, as of a tow or the tide, for locomotion; as, a *dumb* barge; a *dumb* lighter. *Chiefly Eng.*
5. Dull; stupid. *Colloq., U. S.*
Syn. — Silent, still, quiet. — DUMB, MUTE, SPEECHLESS, INARTICULATE. DUMB and MUTE are often used interchangeably; as, deaf and *dumb*, deaf *mutes* (for technical distinctions, see defs.). *Dumb*, more frequently than *mute*, implies lack of the power of speech, esp. as in the case of brute animals and inanimate objects, *mute* emphasizes the fact of silence, from whatever cause; as, "*dumb* idols" (*Hab.* ii. 18); "some *mute* inglorious Milton" (*Gray*); "As children of weak age lend life to the *dumb* stones whereon to vent their rage . . . so, loath to suffer *mute*, we . . . make gods to whom to impute the ills we ought to bear" (*M. Arnold*). In general, *dumb* implies more absolute inability to speak, or a more compelling cause of silence, than *mute*; as, "All sat *mute*, pondering the danger with deep thoughts" (*Milton*); "Deep shame had struck me *dumb*" (*Shak.*); cf. *mute* misery, *dumb* misery. SPEECHLESS commonly implies deprivation of the power of speech; as, "I am struck *dumb* with the assurance of his folly — absolutely *mute* and *speechless*" (*Scott*). INARTICULATE, as here compared, implies either lack of the power to speak at all (as, "the *inarticulate* people of the dead," *Shelley*), or (esp.) inability to speak intelligibly, on account of some powerful emotion; as, *inarticulate* with rage. See SILENT, STILL.
dumb ague, a form of intermittent fever with no well-defined "chill." *U. S.* — **d. bid**, in an auction, the act of the owner of the property auctioned in giving to the auctioneer an undisclosed limit below which no bid shall avail as a purchase. Hence, **dumb bidding**. — **d. cake**, a cake made in silence by girls on St. Mark's or St. Agnes's eve, with certain mystic ceremonies, in order to discover their future husbands, as by a dream or an apparition. — **d. cane**, a West Indian araceous plant (*Dieffenbachia seguine*), which, when chewed, causes the tongue to swell, and destroys temporarily the power of speech. — **d. card**, a pelorus. — **d. chalder** *or* **cleat**, *Naut.*, a kind of rudder gudgeon with a bottom on which a pintle rests. — **d. chamber**, a chamber without outlet. — **d. chill.** = DUMB AGUE. — **d. compass**, a pelorus. — **d. crake**, a form of jackscrew used in raising ships. — **d. crambo**, a game in which one party of players give a word which rimes with another, the latter to be guessed by the opposing party, who represent in dumb show what they think it to be. — **d. drift**, *Mining*, the airway of a dumb furnace. — **d. foxglove**, the closed gentian. — **d. furnace**, *Mining*, a ventilating furnace designed so that the foul inflammable air from the more remote parts of the mine enters the upcast higher up than the hot gases from the fire. — **d. jockey**, a contrivance for bitting and training colts, consisting of a saddle and two arms extending upward, the ends of elastic and adjustable reins and crupper strap being fastened to the latter, while the side checks are attached to the lower part of the saddle. — **d. nettle**, the white dead nettle. — **d peal**, a muffled peal. — **d. piano**. See DIGITORIUM. — **d. pintle**, *Naut*, a rudder pintle which rests in a socket. — **d. sheave**, a block with a sheaveless hole or a groove in a spar for a rope to be rove through. — **d. show.** **a** Formerly, a part of a dramatic representation, shown in pantomime. "Inexplicable *dumb shows* and noise." *Shak.* **b** Signs and gestures without words; as, to tell a story in *dumb show*. — **d. snatch**, *Naut.*, a snatch block, or cleat without a sheave. — **d. spinet**. See MANICHORD. — **d. telescope**, *Naut.*, a tube without glasses, to guide the eye. — **d. tooling**, *Bookbinding*, blind tooling. — **d. watches**, the pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*) or the huntsman's-cup (*S. flava*). — **d. well**, a well to carry drainage or surface water. — **the D. Ox**, Thomas Aquinas; — so called in early life.

dumb (dŭm), *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, dumb; to put to silence. *Rare.* *Shak.*
I *dumb* thee too, my wingless nightingale! *Tennyson.*

dumb'-bell', *n.* **1.** An apparatus similar to that used in ringing a church bell, as one used in learning bell ringing, or one for bodily exercise. *Addison.*

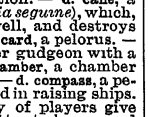
Dumb-Bell, 2.

2. A weight, consisting of two spheres or spheroids, connected by a short bar for a handle, used (generally in pairs) for gymnastic exercise.
3. Hence, anything of a shape or form suggesting the gymnastic dumb-bell, as a form of tenement house, a diplococcus, etc.

dumb-bell nebula. *Astron.* A nebula in the constellation Vulpecula, shaped somewhat like a dumb-bell.

dumb'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being dumb; muteness; silence; inability to speak. Dumbness may be due to derangement of or injury to the language centers of the cortex. In such cases it is called *psychical* or *mental* dumbness.

dumb'-wait'er, *n.* **1.** A portable serving table or stand, often with revolving shelves, for dishes, bottles, etc. It is placed by a table to make the services of a waiter less necessary.
2. A framework on which dishes, food, etc., are passed from one room or story of a house to another; a lift for dishes, etc.

dum'dum (dŭm'dŭm), *n., or* **dumdum bullet**. *Mil.* A kind of expanding man-stopping bullet; — so named from *Dumdum*, in India, where bullets are manufactured for the Indian army. *Dumdums*, and all expanding bullets, are forbidden by the Hague War Regulations.

dumb, *n.* One who is dumb; also, a fit of dumbness. *Obs.*
dumb'-bell', *v. t. & i.* To drill, or practice, with dumb-bells. — **dumb'-bell'er**, *n.*
dumb'cow', *v. t.* [Hind. *dam-kā* to annoy.] To browbeat. *India.*
dumb'found', **dumb'found'er**, etc. Vars. of DUMFOUND, DUMFOUNDER, etc.
Dumb'ie-dikes' (dŭm'ĭ-dīks'), *n.* In Scott's "Heart of Midlothian," an awkward Scotch laird who, refused by Jeanie Deans, at once marries another woman.
dum'ble (dŭm'b'l; dŭm'-). Var. of DUMMEL. *Dial. Eng.*
dum'ble (dōōm'b'l; dŭm'-), *n.* = DIMBLE. *Dial. Eng.*
dum'ble-dor', **dum'ble-dore** (dŭm'b'l-dōr'), *n.* [The first part is prob. imitative. See DOR a beetle.] A dorbeetle or bumblebee. *Dial. Eng.*
dum'bly (dŭm'lĭ), *adv.* of DUMB. [var. of DUMMY.]
dumb'y (dŭm'ĭ), *a.* Obsoles.
dume (*Devonshire* dŭm). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DUMB.
du'me-tose (dū'mē-tōs), *a.* [L. *dumetum* thicket.] Dumose.
‖ **dum fer'vet o'pus** [L.] While the work glows; while the iron is hot.
dum-found'er-ment. **dumb-found'er-ment**, *n.* See -MENT.
‖ **dum fu'it in'fra æ-ta'tem**. [L.] *Law.* LIT., while he was under age; — used to designate an old writ for enabling a man after coming of age to recover lands he alienated while an infant.
‖ **dum'ka** (dōōm'kä), *n.; pl.* DUM'KY (-kĭ). [Bohemian, elegy.] *Music.* LIT., lament; — a term used to denote a slow movement of melancholy character.
dum'mel (dōōm'm'l; dŭm'-), *a.*

dum'found', **dumb'found'** (dŭm'found'), *v. t.*; -FOUND'ED; -FOUND'ING. [*dumb* + con*found*.] To strike dumb; to confuse with astonishment. *Spectator.*
dum'found'er, dumb'found'er, *v. t.* = DUMFOUND.
dum'my (dŭm'ĭ), *a.* [See DUMB.] **1.** Silent; mute; noiseless; as, a *dummy* engine (see DUMMY, *n.*, 7 **d**).
2. Fictitious or sham; feigned; as, a *dummy* watch.
3. Apparently acting for one's self, but really for another; as, a *dummy* director.
4. *Card Playing.* Played with a dummy; as, *dummy* whist.
dummy block, *Founding*, a temporary brick and loam centering round which a large loam core is swept out. — **d. car**, *Railroads*, a car containing its own steam power or locomotive. — **d. cartridge**, *Mil.*, a cartridge for drill purposes without powder, but containing a bullet to enable the magazine mechanism to work. — **d. share** *or* **stock**, a share or stock, usually one share, issued to one to enable him to qualify as a director or officer of a company in which he has no real interest.

dum'my, *n.; pl.* -MIES (-ĭz). **1.** One who is dumb; hence, one who is habitually silent and takes no part in affairs.
2. In various four-handed card games, as bridge, mort, etc., an exposed hand played by the opposite player in addition to his own hand.
3. *Drama.* One who plays a merely nominal part.
4. A thick-witted person; a dolt. *Colloq.*
5. One posing or represented as acting for himself, but in reality acting for another and, usually, practically without freedom of action, as one who fraudulently takes up public land under land acts ostensibly for himself, but in fact for another.
6. An imitation or copy of something, to be used as a substitute; a sham or make-believe.
7. Hence, variously: **a** A model; a lay figure, as a figure on which clothing is exhibited by dealers. **b** *Print.* A set of sheets or leaves made up, as by binding, to represent a book, pamphlet, etc, to be printed. **c** A sham package in a shop, or one that does not contain what its exterior indicates. **d** *Railroads.* A locomotive with condensing engines, and, hence, without a blast pipe and its accompanying noises, also, a dummy car. **e** A floating landing stage or barge connected with a pier. **f** *Plumbing.* A tool used to remove dents from lead pipes. **g** *Mach.* See PROFILING MACHINE. **h** A dumb-waiter. **i** A jet from a main or chief water pipe; — so called by firemen. **j** The grip car on a cable tramway. *Australia.* **k** *Hat Manuf.* A boxwood implement for glossing silk hats. **l** A purse. *Slang.* **m** Short for *dummy whist*.
du-mor'ti-er-ite (dū-môr'tĭ-ēr-īt), *n.* [After Eugène *Dumortier*, French paleontologist.] *Min.* A bright blue or greenish blue basic silicate of aluminium, usually in fibrous or columnar aggregates. It has very strong pleochroism. H., 7. Sp. gr., 3.26–3.36.
du'mose (dū'mōs; dū-mōs'), *a.* [L. *dumosus*, fr. *dumus* a thornbush, a bramble.] Bushy.
dump (dŭmp), *n.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *dumpin* melancholy, Dan. *dump* dull, low, D. *dompig* damp, G. *dumpf* damp, dull, gloomy, and E. *damp*, or rather perh. *dump*, v. t. Cf. DAMP, or DUMP, *v. t.*] **1.** A dull, gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; low spirits; despondency; ill humor; — now only *pl.* and humorous.
March slowly on in solemn *dump*. *Hudibras.*
Doleful *dumps* the mind oppress. *Shak.*
2. Absence of mind; reverie. *Obs.*
3. A melancholy strain or tune in music; any tune. *Obs.*
"A deploring *dump*." "Some merry *dump*." *Shak.*
4. A kind of dance. *Obs.*
dump, *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. DUMP, *v.*] *Chiefly Eng.* **1.** A thick, ill-shaped, or shapeless piece, specif., a clumsy leaden counter used by boys in games, as in chuck farthing.
Dumps of soft paper . . to arrest bleeding *B. H. Chamberlain.*
2. a A thick, small halfpenny issued by George I. **b** An Australian silver coin. See HOLEY DOLLAR. **c** A small piece of gold formerly current in Australia at the value of a sovereign.
3. A small coin or sum; *pl.*, money; cash. *Slang.*
4. Variously: **a** A kind of nail, or short bolt largely used in shipbuilding for securing planks. *Eng.* **b** A kind of candy or sweet; a bull's-eye. **c** A dumpy person.
dump, *v. t.*; DUMPED (dŭmpt); DUMP'ING. [ME. *dumpen* to throw down, fall down; cf. Icel. *dumpa* to thump, Dan. *dumpe* to fall suddenly, rush, dial. Sw. *dimpa* to fall down plump. Cf. DUMP sadness.] **1.** To knock heavily; to stump. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To put or throw down with more or less of violence; hence, to unload, as from a cart by tilting it; as, to *dump* sand, coal, etc. *Chiefly U. S.*
3. To compress and secure firmly in a bale, or the like, as by means of iron hoops; as, to *dump* wool. *Australia.*
4. *Com.* To sell in quantity at a very low price or practically regardless of the price; specif., *Eng.*, to sell (surplus goods) abroad at less than the market price at home.
5. *Bleaching.* To subject to the operation of dumping.
dump, *v. i.* **1.** To fall abruptly or to plunge (*Obs.*); also, to drop down.
2. To deposit something in a heap or unshaped mass, as from a cart or a basket. *Chiefly U. S.*
3. *Typesetting.* To empty the contents of a composing stick on the galley.
4. *Com.* To dump goods. See DUMP, *v. t.*, 4.

dump (dŭmp), *n.* **1.** A thud or bump, as from falling.
2. *Chiefly U. S.* **a** A car or boat for dumping refuse, etc. **b** A place for dumping anything; also, that which is dumped. **c** A device for dumping a wagon or the like.
dump'age (dŭm'pĕj), *n.* **1.** Act of dumping loads, as from carts, esp. loads of refuse; also, a heap of dumped matter.
2. A fee paid for the privilege of dumping loads. *U. S.*
dump cart *or* **car**. A cart or car having a body that can be tilted, or a bottom opening downwards, for emptying.

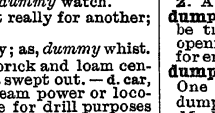
Dump Cart.

dump'er (dŭm'pĕr), *n.* One that dumps, as a dump cart. Specif., *Mech.*, a heavy weight fixed in the center of a long bar used for dropping on a hot metal plate, supported at its ends, to bend it, as in giving fore-and-aft curvature to a keel plate for a ship
dump hook. A chain grab hook having a lever attachment for releasing it from the object to which it is connected. It is used for unhitching a team in loading logs, etc.
dump'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DUMP. Specif.: *n. Bleaching.* The operation of cleansing yarn or the like, by passing it, after immersing in soap solution, between a pair of rollers having a jumping motion. — **dumping cart** *or* **car**, a dump cart or car. — **d. press**, a press for baling wool. *Australia.*
dump'ish, *a.* Dull; stupid; sad; moping; melancholy. "A . . . *dumpish* and sour life." *Lord Herbert.* — **dump'ish-ly**, *adv* — **dump'ish-ness**, *n.*
dum'ple (dŭm'p'l), *v. t.*; DUM'PLED (-p'ld); DUM'PLING (-plĭng). [See DUMPLING.] To make dumpy; to fold, or bend, as one part over another. *Rare.*
He was a little man, *dumpled* up together. *Scott.*
dump'ling (dŭmp'lĭng), *n.* [*dump* an ill-shaped piece + 1st *-ling*.] **1.** A roundish mass of dough boiled in soup, or as a sort of pudding; often, a cover of paste inclosing fruit, and boiled or baked; as, an apple *dumpling*.
2. In the evaporated-fruit trade, a whole apple which has been peeled and cored.
3. The apple berry. *Australia.*
4. A short, fat, dumpy person or animal. *Colloq.*
dump'y (dŭm'pĭ), *a.*; DUMP'I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr); DUMP'I-EST. [From DUMP sadness.] Sullen or discontented; in the dumps. *Colloq.*
dump'y, *a.* [See DUMP a short ill-shaped piece.] Short and thick; of proportionately low stature.
dumpy level, *Surv.*, a level having a short telescope (hence its name) rigidly fixed to a table capable only of rotatory movement in a horizontal plane. The telescope is usually an inverting one. It is sometimes called the **Troughton level**, from the name of the inventor, and a variety improved by one Gavatt is known as the **Gavatt level**. Cf. CLINOMETER, Y LEVEL.

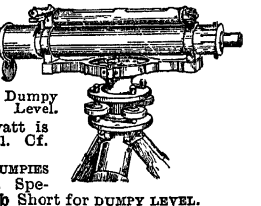
Dumpy Level.

dump'y (dŭm'pĭ), *n.; pl.* DUMPIES (-pĭz). One that is dumpy. Specif.: **a** = CREEPER, fowl. **b** Short for DUMPY LEVEL.
dun (dŭn), *v. t. & i.*; DUNNED (dŭnd); DUN'NING. [Of uncertain origin; perh. the same word as the obs. *dun* to din.] To ask or beset, as a debtor, for payment; to urge importunately; to plague or pester constantly.
dun, *n.* **1.** One who duns; a dunner.
To be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally *dun*. *Arbuthnot.*
2. An urgent request or demand of payment; as, he sent his debtor a *dun*.
dun, *a.* [AS. *dunn;* cf OS. *dun, dosan;* prob. akin to W. *dŵn*, Ir. & Gael. *donn*.] Of a yellowish or grayish brown color; of a dull brownish or grayish color, hence, often implying murkiness or gloominess; as, a *dun* cow, a *dun* deer, a *dun* mouse, a *dun* ass, *dun* vapors, *dun* shades, *dun* night.
Summer's *dun* cloud comes thundering up. *Pierpont.*
dun crow, the hooded crow.
dun, *n.* **1.** Dun color.
2. A dun horse; — used also, like *Dobbin*, as a name for any horse, esp. an old jade. *Obs. or Dial.* *Chaucer.*
3. a A May fly. **b** *Angling.* A dun fly.
dun, *v. t.* **1.** To make dun-colored.
2. [From *dun* brown? Cf. DUNFISH.] To cure, as codfish, by laying them, after salting, in a pile in a dark place, covered with salt grass or the like. *New Eng.*
Dun'can (dŭn'kăn), *n.* [Gael. *Donnchadh*, prop., brown warrior; cf. *donn* brown, *cath* battle.] **1.** Masc. prop. name.
2. A king of Scotland of the 11th century, who was murdered by Macbeth, his successor, on which event Shakespeare's tragedy of "Macbeth" is based.
dunce (dŭns), *n.* [From Joannes *Duns* Scotus, a schoolman called the *Subtle Doctor*, who died in 1308. Originally in the phrase "a *Duns* man."] **1.** A copy of writings by Duns Scotus; also, a textbook, comment, or gloss containing his teachings or written after his manner. *Obs.*
2. A Scotist; a sophist who cavils or splits hairs. *Obs. or R.* In the Revival of Learning the Scotists were violently opposed to the new studies; hence, the name *Dunce* was applied with scorn and contempt to a scholar of illiberal views. Hence, a narrow pedant. *Obs. or R.*
3. One backward in book learning; a dull-witted person or one weak in intellect; a dullard; a dolt.
How much a *dunce* that has been sent to roam
Excels a *dunce* that has been kept at home. *Cowper.*

[Cf. DUMB.] Slow; stupid. *Dial. Eng* — *n.* One who is dumb; a stupid person. *Dial. Eng.*
dum'mer-el, *n.* A dummel. *Obs.*
dum'mer-er, *n.* A beggar who feigns dumbness. *Obs. Cant.*
dum'mies, *n., pl.* of DUMMY.
dum'mi-ness (dŭm'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
dum'my (dŭm'ĭ), *v. t. & i.* To get, take, or act as a dummy; specif., to select public land in one's own name, but really as a dummy for another incompetent to do so.
dum'my-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The act or practice of dummying land. *Australasia.*
dum'my-weed', *n.* Coltsfoot.
Dum-no'mi-d, Dum-nu'mi-d. Vars. of DAMNONII. [Smalt.]
Du-mont's' blue (dū-mōnts'). **du-mos'i-ty** (dū-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being dumose.

du'mous (dū'mŭs), *a.* Dumose.
dump, *v. t. & i.* [From DUMP sadness] To cast, or fall, into melancholy; to grieve or sadden; to muse; to be downcast. *Obs.*
dump, *n.* [Cf. Norw. *dump* pit, pool.] A deep hole in the bed of a stream or pond. *Local, Eng.*
dum palm (dōōm). Var. of DOOM PALM.
dump bolt. = DUMP, *n.*, 4 **a**.
dump'i-ly (dŭm'pĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of DUMPY. [DUMPY.]
dump'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS; DUMP'ING, *n.* [Cf. DUMP, *v.*, DOP to dip.] A kind of diving bird, probably a dabchick. *Obs.*
dum'poke (dŭm'pōk), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *dam-pukht*, lit., steam-cooked.] A baked dish, esp. a stuffed duck. *India.*
dumps. Dial. var. of DIMPS.
dump'ty. Var. of DUMPY.
‖ **dum spi'ro, spe'ro** (dŭm spī'-rō, spē'-rō) [L.] While I breathe, I hope; — one of the mottoes of South Carolina.
‖ **dum ta'cent, cla'mant**. [L.] While they are silent, they cry out.
‖ **dum vi'tant stul'ti vi'ti-a**. in con-tra'ri-a cur'runt (vī'tănt stŭl'tī vĭ'tĭ-ă . . kŭr'rŭnt (vī'sĭ kŏn-trā'rĭ-ă . . kŭr'rŭnt) [L.] While fools avoid vices, they run into their opposites. *Horace* (*Satires*, I. ii. 24).
‖ **dum vi'vi-mus, vi-va'mus** (vĭv'ĭ-mŭs). [L.] While we live, let us live.
dun (*dial.* dŭn, dōōn), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. Icel. *duna* to thunder, *E. din.*] To din; resound. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dun. + DOWN, a bank
dun (dŭn), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. Cf. DOWN a sand hill.] A mound or small hill, or a stronghold surmounting it; — frequent in Scottish and Irish place names.
dun-air' (-ār'), *n.* = DUNBIRD a.
‖ **du'na-mis** (dū'nă-mĭs), *n.*; *in Gr. form*, δύναμις. [Gr.] Possibility; potentiality; capacity; — used by Aristotle in contrast with *energeia*, Gr. ἐνέργεια, as actuality [TROGRAPHY.]
dun'ase (dŭn'āz'), *n.* See PEDun-bar', Countess of (dŭn-bar'). See BLACK AGNES.
dun'bird', *n.* [From its color.] In England: **a** The female pochard. **b** The female scaup duck. In America, the ruddy duck.
Dunc. *Abbr.* Duncan.
dunce, *v. t.* To make (one) seem a dunce. *Obs.* [-DOM.]
dunce'dom (dŭns'dŭm), *n.* See
dunce'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
dunce man, dunc'er (dŭn'sẽr), *n.* A Scotist; a schoolman; hence, a sophistical, hairsplitting reasoner. *Obs.*

dunc'er-y (dŭn'sĕr-ĭ), *n* **1.** That which pertains to a Scotist or schoolman. *Obs.*
2. Dullness; stupidity.

dunch (dŭnsh; dōōnsh; 140), *v. t.* [ME. *dunchen;* cf. Sw. *dunka* to throb, beat.] To strike or shove with a short solid blow; specif., to jog with the elbow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dunch, *n.* A short solid blow, shock, or shove; a smart jog. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Dun'ci-ad (dŭn'sĭ-ăd), *n.* [*dunce* + 2d *-ad* c.] The epic of dunces; — title of a famous satirical poem by Pope. It was published in 1728 in three books, with Theobald, the Shakespeare editor, as hero, and in four books in 1742 with Colley Cibber as hero. All Pope's literary enemies and many minor writers and critics were castigated.

dun'ci-cal (dŭn'sĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the "dunces." See DUNCE, 2.
2. Like a dunce; stupid; duncish.
The most dull and *duncical* commissioner *Fuller.*

dun'da-thu' pine (dŭn'dă-thōō'). Also, prob. erroneously, dundathee pine. [Native name in Queensland.] An Australian pinaceous timber tree (*Dammara robusta*) resembling the kauri pine, whence it is also called **Queensland kauri.**

dun'der-head' (dŭn'dĕr-hĕd'), *n.* A dunce, numskull; blockhead. *Beau. & Fl.* — **dun'der-head'ed**, *a.*

Dun-drear'y, Lord (dŭn-drēr'ĭ). An inconsequential nobleman in Tom Taylor's comedy "Our American Cousin." He walks with a little skip, laughs idiotically, and puzzles his head with "widdles" and the many self-contradictions of popular proverbs. The rôle was really created by E. A. Sothern (1826–81).

dune (dūn), *n.* [F. *dune*, of D. origin; cf. D. *duin*, OD. *dune;* the same word as E. *down* a sand hill.] A hill or ridge of sand piled up by the wind. Dunes are common along shores, along some river valleys, and generally, where there is dry surface sand during some part of the year.

dun fly. *Fishing.* Any of various dun, or dark-colored, flies, natural or artificial, used as bait.

dung (dŭng), *n.* [AS. *dung;* akin to G. *dung, dünger*, OHG. *tunga*, Sw. *dynga;* cf. Icel. *dyngja* heap, Dan. *dynge*, MHG. *tunc* underground dwelling place, orig., covered with dung.] Manure; the excrement of an animal.

dung, *v. t.;* DUNGED (dŭngd), DUNG'ING (dŭng'ĭng). **1.** To fertilize or dress with dung, as, to *dung* grass. *Now Rare*
2. *Calico Print.* To immerse or steep, as calico, in a bath **(dung bath)** to remove the superfluous mordant and the gum or other thickening. Dung, usually cow dung, was formerly used in the bath; substitutes are now used, esp. sodium phosphate, arsenate, and silicate.

dung, *v. i.* To void excrement. *Obs. or R. Swift.*

dun'ga-ree (dŭn'gă-rē), *n.* Also **dun'ga-ri** (-rē). [Hind. *dungrī.*] **1.** A coarse kind of East Indian cotton stuff worn by the poorer classes, and also used for tents, sails, etc.
2. *pl.* Trousers or working clothes of dungaree, worn chiefly by sailors.

dung beetle. Any of numerous scarabæoid beetles that feed upon and breed in dung. The so-called tumblebugs (which see) or tumbledungs are the most remarkable and best-known examples. They are commonly regarded as a subfamily, Coprinæ, of the Scarabæidæ.

dun'geon (dŭn'jŭn), *n.* [ME. *dongeon, donjoun*, highest tower of a castle, tower, prison, F. *donjon* tower or platform in the midst of a castle, turret, or closet on the top of a house, a keep of a castle, LL. *domnio*, the same word as LL. *dominio*, for L. *dominium*, fr. *dominus* lord. See DAME, DON; cf. DOMINION, DOMAIN, DEMESNE, DANGER, DONJON.] **1.** A donjon.
2. A close, dark prison or vault, commonly underground, resembling the lower apartments of the *donjon* or keep of a castle, which were used as prisons.
Down with him even into the deep *dungeon*. *Tyndale*

dung fly. Any of numerous small dipterous flies, constituting the family Scatophagidæ, which breed in dung and decaying vegetable matter.

dung'hill' (dŭng'hĭl'), *n.* **1.** A heap of dung.
2. Any mean situation, condition, or thing; a vile abode.
He . . . lifteth up the beggar from the *dunghill.* 1 *Sam.* ii. 8.

dunghill fowl. The common domestic or barn fowl.

dung'hill'y (dŭng'hĭl'ĭ), *a.* Like a dunghill; mean; low.

dung'y (dŭng'ĭ), *a.* Full of, or of the nature of, dung; filthy; vile; low. *Shak.*

dun'ite (dŭn'ĭt), *n.* [From *Dun* Mountain, New Zealand.] *Petrog.* A granitoid igneous rock consisting chiefly of olivine with a little chromite or other spinel.

dun'i-was'sal, dun'ni-was'sal (dōōn'ĭ-wŏs'ăl), *n.* Also **dun'i-was'tle.** [Gael. *duine uasal; duine* man + *uasal* noble.] A gentleman, esp. one of secondary rank; specif., a cadet of a family of rank. *Scot. Highlands.*

Dun'ker (dŭn'kĕr), **Dun'kard** (-kărd), *n.* [G. *tunken* to dip.] One of a religious denomination whose tenets and practices are mainly those of the Baptists; — called also *Tunkers, Dippers*, and by themselves, *Brethren*, or, officially, *German Baptist Brethren*. The denomination was founded in 1708 at Schwarzenau, in Wittgenstein, Germany, by Alexander Mack. In 1719 the Dunkers began to come to Pennsylvania, whence the sect has spread, mainly westward. The Dunkers regard nonconformity to the world as an important principle, following closely Scripture teaching and observing the primitive simplicity of the church. There are four branches of the Dunkers: (1) **Conservative**, the main branch, occupying a position midway between the next two branches; (2) **Old Order**, founded in 1880, adhering more strictly than the others to the principle of nonconformity to the world and opposing Sunday schools, schools for higher education, etc.; (3) **Progressive**, founded in 1882, less strict than the two preceding bodies as to dress and the wearing of the hair and beard; (4) **Seventh-day German Baptists**, founded 1728, who observe the seventh day as the Sabbath and live a communal and ascetic life.

dun'lin (dŭn'lĭn), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *dun* hill (E. *down* sand hill), and E. *-ling*.] A sandpiper (*Pelidna alpina*) having the plumage of the abdomen black in the breeding season, widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere. The American variety (*P. alpina sakhalina*), distinguished chiefly by its slightly larger size, is common on many parts of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts during the migrations.

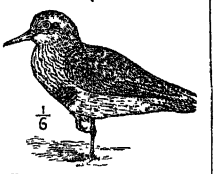
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Dunlin (*Pelidna alpina*).

Dun'lop cheese. A kind of rich white pressed cheese made in Scotland; — so named from Dunlop, in Ayrshire.

Dun'mow flitch, the (dŭn'mō). A flitch of bacon, which, according to a custom originated in the 13th century, is awarded at Dunmow, Essex, England, to any couple who will take oath in a prescribed manner that they have not quarreled or repented of their marriage within a year and a day of its celebration. The custom was revived in 1855.

dun'nage (dŭn'ăj), *n. Naut.* **1.** Pieces of wood, mats, boughs, or loose materials of any kind, laid on the bottom of the hold for the cargo to rest upon to prevent injury by water, or stowed among casks and other cargo to prevent their motion and chafing.
2. Baggage or personal effects; — so called, esp. by sailors.

dun'nage (dŭn'ăj), *v. t;* DUN'NAGED (-ăjd); DUN'NAG-ING (-ă-jĭng). To stow or secure with dunnage.
Delicate cargoes are always well *dunnaged. Holms*

dunn'ite (dŭn'ĭt), *n.* [After Major B. W. *Dunn*, the inventor.] An explosive resembling maximite, used in the United States service as a bursting charge for shells.

dunt (dŭnt; dōōnt), *n.* [Cf. DINT, DENT.] A dull-sounding blow or thump; also, a wound or bruise from such a blow. *Chiefly Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
My visitor . . . set himself to wash and dress the wound upon my scalp. "Ay," said he, "a sore *dunt.*" *Stevenson.*

dunt, *v. t. & i.;* DUNT'ED; DUNT'ING. To strike, knock, bruise, or the like, with a dull-sounding blow. *Chiefly Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

du'o- (dū'ō-). Combining form from Latin *duo*, or (irregularly) Greek *δύο, two.*

duodecim-. Combining form from Latin *duodecim, twelve.*

du'o-dec'i-mal (dū'ō-dĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *duodecim* twelve. See DOZEN.] Proceeding in computation by twelves; expressed in the scale of twelves. — **du'o-dec'i-mal-ly**, *adv.*
duodecimal multiplication, *Math.*, a method of multiplying dimensions by means of the duodecimal system, in which the dimensions to be multiplied having been set down one under the other, as feet under feet, inches under inches, etc., each term of the multiplicand, beginning at the lowest, is multiplied in turn by each term of the multiplier, beginning at the highest, the result of each first multiplication set immediately under its corresponding term, one carried for every twelve from one term to the next higher, and the product of the multiplication by each successive term in the multiplier set successively one place farther to the right. The sum of the separate products is the total product. — **d. unit**, a unit in the scale of numbers expressed through powers of twelve.

du'o-dec'i-mal, *n.* **1.** A twelfth part; as, the *duodecimals* of an inch.
2. *pl. Arith.* A system of numbers whose denominations rise in a scale of twelves (instead of tens, as in the decimal system). Long measure (12 lines = 1 inch, 12 inches = 1 foot) is partly duodecimal. See DUODECIMAL MULTIPLICATION.
3. *pl.* = DUODECIMAL MULTIPLICATION.

du'o-dec'i-mo (-mō), *a.* [L. *in duodecimo* in twelfth, fr. *duodecimus* twelfth, fr. *duodecim* twelve. See DOZEN.] Having twelve leaves to a sheet; as, a *duodecimo* book.

du'o-dec'i-mo, *n.; pl.* -MOS (-mōz). **1.** A size of a book, or of its pages, resulting from folding each sheet into twelve leaves, commonly measuring about 5 by 7½ inches; also, a book of such size; — called also *twelvemo*, often written 12mo or 12°.
2. *Music.* The interval of a twelfth.

du'o-de'nal (dū'ō-dē'năl), *a.* [*duodene* + *-al.*] *Musical Acoustics.* Of or pert to a duodene. — *n.* The letter name of the root of a duodene.

du'o-de'nal, *a.* [Cf. F. *duodénal*] Of or pert. to the duodenum. — **duodenal glands.** = BRUNNER'S GLANDS.

du'o-den'a-ry (-dĕn'ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *duodenarius*, fr *duodeni* twelve each.] Containing twelve, twelvefold; increasing by twelves; duodecimal; having the radix twelve.

du'o-dene (dū'ō-dēn), *n.* [LL. *duodena* a dozen, fr. L. *duodeni* twelve each] *Musical Acoustics.* A scheme of twelve tones of precise pitch relations with one another, based upon a tone taken as a root. It is used in studying certain problems of harmony and pure intonation.

du'o-de-ni'tis (-dē-nī'tĭs), *n* [NL; *duodeno-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the duodenum.

du'o-de'no- (dū'ō-dē'nō-), **duoden-.** A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the duodenum.*

du'o-de-not'o-my (-dē-nŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*duodeno-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the duodenum.

du'o-de'num (-dē'nŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NA (-nă). [NL., fr. *duodeni* twelve each: cf. F. *duodénum*;— so called because its length is about twelve fingers' breadth.] *Anat.* The part of the small intestine next following the stomach. In man it is about ten inches long, and is the shortest and widest part of the small intestine. It extends from the pylorus to the under surface of the liver, where it descends for a variable distance, receiving the bile and pancreatic ducts, then bends to the left and finally upward, ending in the jejunum near the second lumbar vertebra. Brunner's glands are peculiar to the duodenum and the commencement of the jejunum. See DIGESTIVE, *Illust.*

du'o-logue (dū'ō-lŏg), *n.* [*duo-* + *-logue*, as in *monologue.*] A dialogue between two.

‖ **duo'mo** (dwō'mō; *It.* dwō'mō), *n.; pl.* -MI (-mē). [It.] An Italian cathedral. See DOME, *n.*, 2.

du'o-tal (dū'ō-tăl), *n. Pharm.* A white crystalline powder used as a substitute for guaiacol in tuberculosis. It is guaiacol carbonate.

‖ **du-o-vi'ri** (dū-ō-vĭ-rī), *n. pl., or* **du'o vi'ri** (dū'ō vī'rī); *sing.* DUOVIR (dū'ō-vĭr) or DUO VIR. [L.; *duo* two + *vir* man.] *Rom. Antiq.* A board, commission, or court of two men, — usually with some distinguishing addition, as, **du-o'vi-ri na-va'les** (*na-vā'lēz*), an extraordinary board appointed to equip or repair a fleet; **du-o'vi-ri sa-cro'rum** (sā-krō'rŭm), the first commission which had charge of the Sibylline books (cf. QUINDECIMVIR); **du-o'vi-ri ju'ri di-cun'do** (jū'rĭ dĭ-kŭn'dō), the highest magistrates in the towns; **du-o'vi-ri per-du-el'li-o'nis** (pĕr'dū-ĕl'ĭ-ō'nĭs), a board appointed to pass judgment on persons accused of treason. Cf. DUUMVIR.

dup (dŭp), *v. t* [Contr. fr. *do up*, that is, to lift up the latch. Cf. DON, DOFF.] To open; as, to *dup* the door. *Obs. or Dial. Shak.*

dupe (dūp), *v. t.;* DUPED (dūpt); DUP'ING (dūp'ĭng). [Cf. F. *duper*, fr. *dupe*. See DUPE, *n.*] To deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity; to gull.
Ne'er have I *duped* him with base counterfeits. *Coleridge*
Syn. — See CHEAT.

dupe, *n.* [F., OF. *duppe*, equiv. to F. *huppe* hoopoe, a foolish bird, easily caught. Cf. Armor. *houpérik* hoopoe, a man easily deceived.] One who has been deceived or is easily deceived, as by flattering promises; a gull.
He that hates truth shall be the *dupe* of lies. *Cowper.*

dup'er-y (dūp'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *duperie*, fr. *duper* to dupe.] Act or practice of duping; state of one who is duped.

Du'pin's' in'di-ca'trix (dŭ'pănz'). *Math.* The limiting form (a conic) to which the parallel plane sections of a surface tend as the secant plane tends to become tangent to the surface; — so called after the French mathematician Baron François-Pierre-Charles Dupin (1784–1873).

Dupin's theorem. *Geom.* The theorem that surfaces of a triply orthogonal system cut each other along their lines of curvature.

du'ple (dū'pl), *a.* [L. *duplus.* See DOUBLE.] Double.
duple ratio, *Math.*, one in which the antecedent term is double the consequent, as of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, etc. — **d. time.** *Music.* See TIME, *n.*

du'plex (dū'plĕks), *a.* [L.; *duo* two + *plicare* to fold. See TWO; COMPLEX.] **1.** Double; twofold.
2. *Mach.* Having two parts that operate at the same time or in the same way, where the simpler form has but one; specif., designating a machine tool that has two cutters or tools capable of being applied to the work at the same time. The cutting tools may be for entirely different operations, as turning and screwing, and usually have independent adjustments.
duplex escapement. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3. — **d. lock**, a cylinder lock with two pin-tumbler cylinders acting independently on the same bolt, one for an ordinary key and the other for a master or pass key. — **d. paper**, paper tinted differently on either side. — **d. pump**, a pump with two cylinders, esp. one whose plungers are driven directly

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dunce's cap (dŭns'sĕz; -sĭz), *or* **dunce cap.** A conical cap, sometimes marked with a D, for dunces at school.

dunch (dŭnsh; dōōnsh; 140), *a. Dial. Eng.* 1. Deaf.
2. Blind.
3. Doughy or heavy, as bread not properly baked.

dun'chee Var. of DHUNCHEE.

dun'ci-fy (dŭn'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*dunce* + *-fy.*] To make stupid in intellect. *Rare.*

dunc'ish (dŭn'sĭsh), *a.* Like a dunce. — **dunc'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **dunc'ish-ness**, *n.*

dun'der (dŭn'dĕr), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *redundar* to overflow.] The lees or dregs of cane juice, used to promote fermentation in the distillation of rum. *West Indies.*

dun'der (dŭn'dĕr; dōōn'dĕr; -ĕr), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *dundra* to thunder, rumble, rattle.] A noise like thunder; a noisy blow. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t. & i.* To make such a noise; to strike with such a blow. *Dial. Eng.*

dun'der-pate', *n.* = DUNDERHEAD.

dun'der-whelp', *n.* A dunderhead. *Obs.*

dun diver. In England, a female or young merganser; in America, the ruddy duck. *Local.*

dune (dōōn; dūn). Obs. or Scot. var. of DONE. *Scot.*

Dun E'din (dŭn ē'dĭn). Also **Dun-e'din.** A Celtic name for Edinburgh, perhaps a descriptive designation of its site.

Dunelm. *Abbr.* Dunelmensis (LL., of Durham, fr. LL. *Dunelmum*, Durham).

dun'fish', *n.* [Prob. fr. the color.] Codfish cured by dunning.

dung, *pret. & p. p* of DING *Obs or Scot.*

‖ **dun'ga** (dōōn'gă), *n.* [Hind. *dūngā.*] A flat-bottomed dugout with long flat overhangs, carrying a square sail. *India.*

dung bath. See DUNG, *v. t.*, 2.

dung bird. a A jaeger gull. b The hoopoe.

dung chafer. = DUNG BEETLE.

dunged, *pret. & p. p.* of DUNG.

dun'geon, *v. t* To shut up in a dungeon. — **dun'geon-er**, *n.*

dun'ge-ree. Var. of DUNGAREE.

dung'fork', *n.* A fork for tossing dung.

dung'heap', *n.* A dunghill.

dung'meer', *n.* [Cf. MERE a pool.] A pit where dung, etc., rot for manure. *Dial. Eng.*

dung-ol' (dōōng-ōl'). = DUNGON.

dung-on' (dōōng-ŏn'), *n.* A valuable stereuliaceous timber tree of the Philippines (*Tarrietia sylvatrca*); also, its hard pale reddish wood.

dun'ka-doo' (dŭn'kă-dōō'), *n.* [In imitation of its cry.] The American bittern. *Local, U. S.*

Dun'kard (dŭn'kărd), *n.* = DUNKER.

Dunkard formation. = *Upper Barren Coal Measures*, under UPPER.

dun'ker (dŭn'kĕr), *n.* [*dun* + *-er* a duck.] The female pochard. *Eng.*

Dun'ker. Corrupt. of DUNKIRK.

Dun'kirk' (dŭn'kûrk'), *n.* A Dunkirker.

Dun'kirk'er (-ĕr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Dunkirk; specif., a privateer from Dunkirk; also, one of its crew.

dun'kle (dŭn'k'l), *n & v. t.* [Cf. DUNTLE, *v.*] Dent; dimple. *Scot*

dun'ling. Dial. var. of DUNLIN.

dunne, *n.* [Prob. fr *dun*, the color.] The knot (bird) *Ireland.*

dun'ner. Scot. var. of DUNDER.

dun'ner.n One who solicits payment of debts; a dun.

dun'ness, *n.* See -NESS; DUN, color.

dun'nie-was'sal. Var. of DUNIWASSAL.

dun'ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DUN.

dun'nish, *a.* See -ISH; DUN, color.

dun'nock (dŭn'ŭk; dōōn'-), *n.* [Cf. DUN, *a.*] The hedge sparrow. *Local, Eng.*

dun'ny (dŭn'ĭ; dōōn'ĭ), *a.* Deaf; stupid. *Dial. Eng.*

dun'ny (dŭn'ĭ), *a.* Somewhat dun-colored.

dunny nettle. a The black horehound. b The white dead nettle.

dun'pick'le (dŭn'pĭk'l; dōōn'-), *n.* [The first part of the word is *dun*, a.] The moor buzzard. *Dial. Eng.*

Duns. The name of Duns Scotus used attributively; as, *Duns* critic; *Duns* prelate. See DUNCE.

dunsh. Var. of DUNCH, *v. t. Scot.*

dun'sta-ble (dŭn'stă-b'l), *n.* A kind of straw plait originally made at Dunstable, England; also, a hat or bonnet of this or similar material. *Eng.*

dun'sta-ble, *a* Plain; direct; — a use referring to the so-called **Dunstable road** or **way** from London to Dunstable along Watling Street, which became proverbial for its general directness and evenness.

dun'ster (dŭn'stĕr), *n.* [From *Dunster*, in Somersetshire, Eng.] A kind of woolen cloth. *Obs.*

dun'sti-cal. † DUNCICAL.

dunt (dŭnt; dōōnt), *a.* [Of uncert. origin. Cf. 1st DUNNY.] Stupid or dizzy from an affection of the brain, as a sheep with the sturdy. *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* The gid or sturdy of sheep, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

dunt, *n.* A sizable portion. *Scot.*

dunt. † DINT.

dunt'er, *n.* A porpoise. *Scot.*

dunter goose. The eider duck. *Local, Scot.*

dun'tle (dŭn't'l; dōōn'-), *v. t.* [Cf. *dunt*, equiv. to *dint, dent.*] To knock; to dent. *Dial. Eng.*

‖ **du'o** (dōō'ō), *n.; pl.* DUI (-ē). [It *duo.*] *Music.* A duet, esp. an instrumental duet

du'o-dec'a-he'dral (dū'ō-dĕk'ă-hē'drăl), *a*, **du'o-dec'a-he'dron** (-drŏn), *n* = DODECAHEDRAL, DODECAHEDRON.

du'o-dec'ane (-dĕk'ān), *n Chem.* = DODECANE

du'o-de-cen'ni-al (-dē-sĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a* [L. *duodecennium* a period of twelve years.] Of, or occurring once in, twelve years. *Rare.*

du'o-dec'i-mal'i-ty (-dĕs'ĭ-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being duodecimal.

du'o-de-cim'fid (-dē-sĭm'fĭd), *a.* [L. *duodecim* twelve + *-fid.*] Divided into twelve parts.

du'o-dec'i-mole (-dĕs'ĭ-mōl), *n* [L. *duodecim* twelve.] *Music.* A dodecuplet.

du'o-dec'u-ple (-dĕk'ū-p'l), *a.* [*duo-* + *decuple.*] Consisting of twelves. [DECYL.

du'o-dec'yl (-dĕs'ĭl), *n.* = DO-

du'o-de-na'tion (-dē-nā'shŭn), *n.* In musical acoustics, modulation from one duodene to another of a known relation to the first. *A. J. Ellis*

du'o-de'no-je-ju'nal, *a.* **du'o-de'no-mes'o-col'ic**, *a.*, **du'o-de'no-re'nal**, *a.* See DUODENO-.

du'o-de-nos'to-my (-dē-nŏs'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*duodeno-* + *-stomy.*] *Surg.* An operation for establishing an artificial opening into the duodenum.

du'o-lit'er-al (-lĭt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [*duo-* + *literal.*] Biliteral.

du-om'a-chy (dū-ŏm'ă-kĭ), *n.* [*duo-* + Gr. *μάχη* battle.] Fight between two; single combat.

du'o-pod (dū'ō-pŏd), *n.* [*duo-* + *-pod.*] A support or stand which rests on two feet only.

du'o-se'cant, *a.* [*duo-* + *secant*, a.] *Cryst.* Cutting two axes only; — said of crystal planes.

‖ **du'os qui se'qui-tur le'po-res, neu'trum ca'pit** (sĕk'wĭ-tĭr lĕp'ō-rēz). [L.] He who pursues two hares, catches neither

dup'a-ble (dŭp'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE; DUPE. — **dup'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

du'part'ed, *a.* [L. *duo* two.] *Her.* Biparted. *Obs.*

dupe. † DEEP.

dupe, *n. Print.* Short for DUPLICATE. *Cant.* [-DOM.

dupe'dom (dūp'dŭm), *n.* See

dup'er (dūp'ĕr), *n.* One who dupes. [See CYCLIDE.

Du'pin's' cy'clide (dū'pănz'). **du'pi-on** (dū'pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [F. *doupion.*] A double cocoon, made by two silkworms.

du'plar, *n.* [L. *duplaris.*] Duple. *Obs.*

du'plat, *a.* [L. *duplatus*, p. p.] Duple. *Obs. Scot.*

du-pla'tion (dū-plā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *duplatio.*] Doubling.

du'ple, *v. t.* [L. *duplare.*] To double. *Obs.* [*Oxf. E. D.*

du'ple, *n.* A double. *Obs.*

du'plet, *n.* [See DUPLE.] A doublet, as at dice. *Rare.*

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by the piston rods of a compound steam engine. — **duplex purchase**, *Mech.*, a purchase consisting of two wheels, one with cogs meshing with a series of cams on the other, at right angles to each other. — **d. quer'ela** (kwĕ-rē'lȧ) [L., double complaint], *Eccl. Law*, a complaint in the nature of an appeal from the ordinary to his immediate superior, as from a bishop to an archbishop. — **d. telegraphy**, a system of telegraphy for sending two messages over the same wire simultaneously; — now restricted to simultaneous sending of messages in opposite directions. — **d. watch**, one with a duplex escapement.

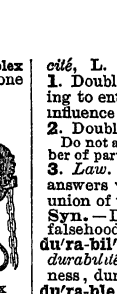
Duplex Purchase.

du'plex (dū'plĕks), *v. t.*; DU'PLEXED (-plĕkst); DU'PLEX-ING. [See DUPLEX, *a.*] *Teleg.* To arrange, as a telegraph line, so that two messages may be transmitted simultaneously; to equip with a duplex telegraphic outfit.

du-plex'i-ty (dū-plĕk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Duplex quality or state.

du'pli-cand' (dū'plĭ-kănd'), *n.* Also **du'pli-can'do** (-kăn'dō), *n.* [L. *duplicando* with or by doubling.] *Scots Law.* The doubling of a feu duty, sometimes on account of the entering of an heir, sometimes by express stipulation; also, the double duty itself.

du'pli-cate (dū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *duplicatus*, p. p. of *duplicare* to double, fr. *duplex* double, twofold. See DUPLEX.]

1. Double; twofold.

2. That is a duplicate of something.

duplicate proportion *or* **ratio**, *Math.*, the proportion or ratio of squares. Thus, in geometrical proportion, the first term is said to be to the third in the *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second. Thus, in 3, 6, 12, 24, the ratio of 3 to 12 is the *duplicate* of that of 3 to 6, or as the square of 3 is to the square of 6. — **d. whist**, a form of whist in playing which the hands are preserved as dealt and played again by other players, as when each side holds in the second round the cards played by the opposing side in the first round.

du'pli-cate, *n.* That which exactly resembles or corresponds to something else; another, correspondent to the first; hence, a copy; transcript; counterpart; as, a *duplicate* of a dispatch; specif., *Law*, an original instrument repeated; a document the same as another in essential particulars, differing from a copy in being valid as an original.

Syn. — DUPLICATE, COPY, TRANSCRIPT, FACSIMILE, REPLICA. A DUPLICATE (see etym.) is strictly a double of something else; the word may be used of that which exactly corresponds to, or is the counterpart of, any object whatsoever; as, a *duplicate* of a book, an engraving, a piece of furniture, duplicate *bills*, to make out a receipt in *duplicate*. A COPY is a reproduction of something else, often without the exact correspondence which belongs to a *duplicate*; as, two antique medals from the same die are *duplicates*, while a modern reproduction of either is a *copy*. TRANSCRIPT is commonly confined to the copy of a writing; as, to take a *transcript* of a deed. A FACSIMILE is an exact reproduction; it differs from *duplicate* in implying that the one object is an imitation of the other; as, two First Folio Shakespeares may be *duplicates*, but the *facsimiles* are not *duplicates* of the original. A REPLICA is a copy of a work of art, (properly) by the maker of the original; as, "The Loreto *replica* of the 'Recognition of the Holy Child' is . . . , indeed, not entirely from Lotto's own hand" (*B. Berenson*). See PATTERN, IMAGE, EXAMPLE.

du'pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; DU'PLI-CAT'ED (-kā'tĕd); DU'PLI-CAT'ING (-kā'tĭng). **1.** To double; to fold; to render double. **2.** To make a duplicate of (something); to make a copy or transcript of. *Glanvill.*

du'pli-cate, *v. i.* To double; specif., *Eccl.*, to celebrate the Eucharist twice in a day.

du'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *duplicatio* · cf. F. *duplication*.] **1.** Act of duplicating, or state of being duplicated; a doubling; a folding over; a fold.

2. A duplicate; counterpart.

3 In technical senses: **a** *Rom. Law.* See FORMULA, *n.*, 6. **b** *Roman, Civil, & Canon Law.* A pleading answering to the common-law rejoinder. **c** *Eccl.* Celebration of the Eucharist by the same priest twice in a day. **d** *Bot.* = CHORISIS.

duplication of the cube. See DELIAN PROBLEM.

du'pli-ca-tive (dū'plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of duplicating; tending to duplication.

du'pli-ca'to- (dū'plĭ-kā'tō-). [L. *duplicatus* doubled.] A prefix denoting *doubly*; as in *duplicato*-dentate.

du'pli-ca'tor (dū'plĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L., a doubler.] A copying machine, as a device for duplicating typewriting, or an attachment to a cash register for stamping a payment check for a customer and at the same time registering the amount for permanent record.

du'pli-ca-ture (-kȧ-tūr), *n.* [Cf. F. *duplicature*.] A doubling; a fold, as of a membrane.

Du'pli-ci-den-ta'ta (dū'plĭ-sĭ-dĕn-tā'tȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *duplex, -icis*, double + *dentatus* toothed.] *Zool.* A suborder of rodents consisting of the rabbits and hares (Leporidæ) and pikas (Ochotonidæ). They have two pairs of upper incisor teeth, one pair of which is smaller and situated behind the other. — **du'pli-ci-den'tate** (-dĕn'tāt), *a.* — **du-plic'i-dent** (dū-plĭs'ĭ-dĕnt), *a. & n.*

du-plic'i-ty (dū-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *duplicité*, L. *duplicitas*, fr. *duplex* double. See DUPLEX.]

1. Doubleness of heart or speech; deception by pretending to entertain one set of feelings and acting under the influence of another; bad faith; double dealing.

2. Doubleness, as of stars; a twofold state; duplexity.

Do not affect *duplicities* nor triplicities, nor any certain number of parts in your division of things. *I. Watts.*

3. *Law.* **a** The use of two or more distinct allegations or answers where one is sufficient. **b** In indictments, the union of two incompatible offenses.

Syn. — Double dealing, dissimulation, guile, deception, falsehood. See DECEIT

du'ra-bil'i-ty (dū'rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *durabilitas*: cf. OF. *durabilité*.] State or quality of being durable; lastingness, durableness.

du'ra-ble (dū'rȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *durabilis*, fr. *durare* to last. See DURE.] Able to endure or continue in a particular condition; lasting; not perishable or changeable; not wearing out or decaying soon; enduring; as, *durable* cloth; *durable* happiness.

An interest which . . . must be so *durable*. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — Permanent, enduring, firm, stable, continuing, constant, persistent. See LASTING.

— **du'ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **du'ra-bly**, *adv.*

du'ra ma'ter (dū'rȧ mā'tẽr). Often called simply **du'ra.** [L., lit., hard mother. The membrane was called *mater*, or mother, because it was formerly thought to give rise to every membrane of the body.] *Anat.* The tough, fibrous membrane, lined with endothelium on the inner surface, which envelops the brain and spinal cord external to the arachnoid and pia mater. In the cranium it closely lines the bone and does not dip down between the convolutions, though certain large supporting folds, as the falx cerebri and tentorium cerebelli, are derived from it, and it contains numerous blood vessels and venous sinuses. The dura of the spinal cord is separated from the bone (which has a separate periosteum) by a considerable space. It does not enter the fissures of the cord and contains no venous sinuses. Cf. PIA MATER; ARACHNOID, *a.*, 2.

du-ra'men (dū-rā'mĕn), *n.* [L., hardness, a hardened, i. e., ligneous, vine branch, fr. *durare* to harden. See DURE.] *Bot.* The hard, tough heartwood of a dicotyledonous tree, consisting of dead tissues compacted by the growth of tyloses, and rendered darker in color by the development of tannins and coloring matter. The duramen is invested on the outer side by the living sapwood or alburnum, which annually contributes to its growth.

dur'ance (dūr'ȧns), *n.* [OF. *durance* duration, fr. L. *durans, -antis*, p. pr. of *durare* to endure, last. See DURE.]

1. Continuance; duration; durability; also, endurance. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Of how short *durance* was this new-made state! *Dryden.*

2. Imprisonment; restraint of the person; custody by a jailer; duress. *Shak.* "*Durance* vile." *Burns.*

3. A stout cloth, a sort of tammy or everlasting, formerly made in imitation of buff leather.

Du-ran'ta (dū-răn'tȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. *Durante*, Italian herbalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American verbenaceous shrubs having long terminal racemes of small flowers with four didynamous stamens. *D. plumieri* is frequently cultivated as the "golden dewdrop."

du-ra'tion (dū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *duration*. See DURE.]

1. State or quality of lasting; continuance in time; the portion of time during which anything exists.

Soon shall have passed our own human *duration*. *D. Webster.*

2. *Obs.* **a** Durableness or endurance in use. **b** Hardening.

dur'a-tive (dūr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Continuing; not completed; implying duration or continuance.

dur'bar (dûr'bär), *n.* [Hind. *darbār*, fr. Per. *darbār* house, court, hall of audience; *dar* door, gate + *bār* court, assembly.] An audience hall; the court of a native prince; a state levee; a formal reception of native princes, given by the governor general. *India.*

Durch'mus'te-rung (dōōrk'mōōs'tĕ-rōōng), *n.* [G., examination, scrutiny.] *Astron.* A classic 19th-century catalogue of 324,000 stars of the Northern Hemisphere, to the 9-10th magnitude, begun by Argelander, and extended by Schönfeld to the 22° parallel of south declination.

Dur'den, Dame (dûr'dĕn). **1.** The heroine of an old English ballad, a country gentlewoman, who was notable as a housewife, keeping five men "to use the spade and flail" and five maids "to carry the milken-pail."

2. Esther Summerson, the heroine of Dickens's "Bleak House;"—playfully so called by Mr. Jarndyce and other characters in the story.

dure (dūr), *a* [L. *durus;* akin to Ir. & Gael. *dur* dull, stubborn, W. *dŷr* certain, sure; cf. Gr. *δύναμις* force.] Hard; harsh; severe; rough; toilsome. *Archaic.*

The winter is severe, and life is *dure* and rude. *W. H. Russell.*

dure, *v. i.* [F. *durer*, L. *durare* to harden, be hardened, to endure, last, fr. *durus* hard. See DURE, *a.*] To endure; to last; to continue. *Obs., Dial. Eng., or Archaic.*

Yet hath he not root in himself, but *dureth* for a while. *Matt.* viii. 21.

dure, *v. t.* To sustain or endure. *Obs.*

Du'ren-dal' (dū'rĕn-dăl'), *or* **Du'ran-dal'** (dū'răn-dăl'), *n.* [OF. *Durendal.*] The marvelous sword of Roland or Orlando. According to the "Chanson de Roland," the hero received it from Charlemagne when God commanded the king to give it to some brave count. When dying, the hero tried in vain to break it on the rocks, lest it should fall into craven or infidel hands. In some of the Orlando romances it is said to be the workmanship of fairies, who invested it with such wonderful properties that its owner was able to cleave the Pyrenees with it at a blow.

du'rene (dū'rēn), *n.* [L. *durus* hard; — because solid at ordinary temperatures.] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_4$, with a camphorlike odor, occurring in coal tar. It is a tetramethyl derivative of benzene.

du're-nol (dū'rē-nōl; -nŏl), *n. Chem.* Any of several crystalline phenols, $C_6H(CH_3)_4OH$, derived from durene.

Dü'rer-esque', *or* **Du'rer-esque'** (dü'rẽr-ĕsk'), *a.* Resembling in style or manner the work of Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528), a German artist noted for his accurate and delicate drawing and his delineation of character, esp. in his engravings, which are characterized by profuse and literal detail.

Drawn with *Durer-esque* vigor and dash. *Thomas Hardy.*

du'ress (dū'rĕs; dū-rĕs'; 277), *n.* [OF. *duresse, durece*, hardship, severity, L. *duritia, durities*, fr. *durus* hard. See DURE.] **1.** Hardness; harshness; cruelty; affliction. *Obs.*

2. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty; also, constraint; pressure; compulsion.

The agreements . . . made with the landlords during the time of slavery, are only the effect of *duress* and force. *Burke.*

3. *Law.* Compulsion or constraint by which a person is illegally forced to do or forbear some act. This may be by actual imprisonment or physical violence to the person, or by such violence threatened (specif., called **duress per mi'nas** [pẽr mī'năs]). The violence or threats must be such as to inspire a person of ordinary firmness with the fear of serious injury to the person (loss of liberty, or of life or limb), reputation, or of fortune. Such violence or threats exercised upon the wife, husband, ascendants, or descendants of a person, may constitute duress of him. See COERCION.

du-ress' (dū-rĕs'), *v. t.* To subject to duress. "The party *duressed*." *Bacon.* — **du-res'sor**, *n Rare.*

Dur'ham (dûr'ăm), *n.* One of a breed of short-horned beef cattle, of heavy, square build, originating in the county of Durham, England, but now an important breed in most countries. They are valuable as dairy cattle as well as for beef. The common colors are roan, red, and white. They are generally called *shorthorns*. See also POLLED DURHAM.

Dur'ham boat. A kind of flat-bottomed boat formerly used on rivers. See *Citation*. *U. S.*

Durham boats, which were vessels from seventy to one hundred feet in length, with twelve feet beam, and drew when loaded two to two and one-half feet of water. 10 *Wall.* 430, 431.

du'ri-an (dōō'rĭ-ăn; dōō-rē'ăn), *or* **du'ri-on** (-ŏn), *n.* [Malay. *durian*. See DURIO.] The large oval or globose fruit of a sterculiaceous tree of the East Indian islands (*Durio zibethinus*); also, the tree bearing the fruit. The fruit has a hard prickly rind, containing a soft, cream-colored pulp, of a most delicious flavor, though somewhat offensive odor. The seeds are roasted and eaten like chestnuts.

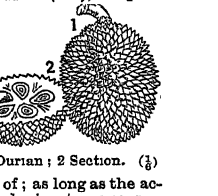
1 Durian; 2 Section. ($\frac{1}{6}$)

dur'ing (dūr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DURE. Hence: *prep.* In the time of; as long as the action or existence of; as, *during* life; *during* two years.

Syn. — See PENDING.

Du'ri-o (dū'rĭ-ō), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay. *dūrī* thorn.] *Bot.* A small genus of sterculiaceous trees of Asia and the East Indian archipelago. They are tall, with tapering leaves and small greenish flowers. The durian (*D. zibethinus*) is the most familiar species. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus.

dur'mast (dûr'măst), *n.* [The second part is *mast* acorns. The first part is uncertain.] Either of the European oaks *Quercus sessiliflora* and *Q. pubescens*, having dark, heavy, tough, elastic wood of great economic value.

durn (dûrn), *n.* [Cf. OSw. *dyrnl.*] A gatepost or doorpost, also, window jamb; *pl.*, a timber framework. *Dial. Eng.*

du'ro (dōō'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp., short for *peso duro* hard peso.] The Spanish peso or dollar. See DOLLAR, 2.

Du-roc' (dū-rŏk'), *or* **Du-roc'-Jer'sey**, *n.* One of a breed of rather coarse, hardy swine, originating in America and largely bred in the central United States. Cf. JERSEY RED.

du-rom'e-ter (dū-rŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [L. *durus* hard + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring hardness, consisting essentially of a small drill, working under a given pressure.

dur'ra (dōōr'ȧ), *n.* [Ar. *dhorra.*] A kind of millet, cultivated as a food plant throughout Asia, and introduced into the south of Europe. It is a variety of *Andropogon sorghum*. Called also *Indian millet* and *Guinea corn.*

dush (dŭsh), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *dusshen, duschen*, to fall. Cf. DASH.] To push or thrust violently; to rush or fall forcibly. — *n.* A violent blow, push, or shove. *Both Obs. or Scot.*

dusk (dŭsk), *a.* [ME. *dusc, dosc, deosc;* cf. AS. *dox;* perh. akin to L. *fuscus.*] Tending to darkness or blackness; moderately dark or black; dusky.

dusk, *n.* **1.** The darker part of twilight or of dawn.

Through the pale *dusk* of the impending night. *Longfellow.*

2. Quality of being, or that which is, dusk; a middle degree between light and darkness; dusk color or shade; gloom; duskiness.

Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin *Dryden.*

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du'pli-ca-bil'i-ty (dū'plĭ-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capacity of being duplicated. *Rare.*

du-plic'a-ment, *n.* [L. *duplicare* to double.] Duplicate. *Obs.*

du'pli-ci-pen'nate, *a.* [L. *duplex, -icis*, twofold + E. *pennate.*] *Zool.* Having the wings folded longitudinally when closed; — said of certain insects.

du'pli-fy, *v. t.* [L. *duplus* double + *-fy.*] To make double. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* — **du'pli-fi-ca'tion** (dū'plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

du'pli-graph [a trade-mark], *n.* [L. *duplus* double + *-graph.*] A machine which prints imitation typewritten letters, automatically changing the address in each, and affixing the signature.

du-ply' (dū-plī'), *n.* [F. *duplique* or LL. *duplica*; cf. E. *reply.*] *Scots Law.* A second reply. *Obs.* as a legal term. — *v. i.* To make a duply.

du-pon'di-us (dū-pŏn'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A bronze coin or, in Imperial times, a brass coin (the "second brass" of numismatists), of the value of two asses. See AS.

duppe. † DIP.

dup'per. Var. of 2d DUBBER.

dur. † DEER. [var. of DOOR.]

dur (dōōr) Obs. or dial. Eng. ‖ **dur** (dōōr), *a.* [G., fr. L. *durus* hard.] *Music.* Major; in the major mode; as, C *dur*, that is, C major.

dur'a. Var. of DURRA.

Du'ra (dū'rȧ). *Bib.*

du'ra (dū'rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *durus* hard] a *Bot.* = DURAMEN. b *Anat.* Short for DURA MATER.

du'ra-bl. Durable. *Ref. Sp.*

du'ra-cine, *a.* [L. *duracinus* hard-berried, hard: cf. F. *duracine.*] Having hard pulp; — said of stone fruit *Obs.* — *n.* A cherry having a hard pulp. *Obs.*

du'ral (dū'rȧl), *a. Anat.* Pert. to the dura mater. [DURAL.]

du'ra-ma'tral, *a. Anat.* = **dur'an-cy** (dūr'ăn-sĭ), *n.* Durance. *Obs. or R.*

Durandana, Durindana. Vars. of DURENDAL.

Du'ran-dar'te (dōō'răn-dār'tĕ), *n.* A fabulous hero of Spain, celebrated in the ancient ballads and in the chivalry romances.

du-ran'gite (dū-răn'jīt), *n* [From *Durango*, MEXICO.] *Min.* An orange-red fluo-arsenate of sodium and aluminium, $Na(AlF)AsO_4$. Sp. gr., 3.94-4.07.

Du-ra'ni (dōō-rä'nĭ), *n. pl.* See AFGHAN, *n.*, 1.

dur'ant (dūr'ănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *durer* to last.] Lasting; also, present; current. *Obs.*

dur'ant, *n.* = DURANCE, 3.

‖ **du-ran'te** (dū-răn'tē), *prep.* [L., abl. case of the p. pr. of *durare* to last.] *Law.* During; as in: **du-ran'te ab-sen'ti-a** (ăb-sĕn'shĭ-ȧ), during absence. — **d. be'ne-pla'ci-to** (bē'nĕ-plä'kĭ-tō), during pleasure — **d. fu-ro're** (fū-rō'rē), during madness. — **d. mi-no're æ-ta'te** (mĭ-nō'rē ē-tā'tē), during minority. — **d. vi'du-i-ta'te** (vĭd'ū-ĭ-tā'tē), during widowhood. — **d. vi'ta** (vī'tȧ), during life.

du-ra'tion-al (dū-rā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to duration.

dur'den-ite (dûr'dĕn-īt), *n.* [After H. S. *Durden* of San Francisco.] *Min.* A greenish yellow, hydrous, ferric tellurite, in small mammillary forms.

dur'dum. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DIRDUM (which see).

dure. † DEER. [of DOOR.]

dure (dōōr). Obs. or Scot. var. of DURE, *n.* [F. *durée* duration.] Endurance. *Obs.*

dure'ful, *a.* Lasting. *Obs.*

dure'less, *a.* Not lasting. *Obs.*

duresce. † DURESSE.

du-resse'. Var. of DURESS.

duret, *n.* A kind of dance. *Obs.*

‖ **du-ret'to, du-ret'ta**, *n.* [It. *duretto*, dim. of *duro* hard.] A kind of coarse stuff. *Obs.*

dur'fa grass. Also **dur'fee grass.** Couch grass.

Dur'ga (dōōr'gȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Durgā.*] See DEVI. [GAH.]

dur'gah (dūr'gä). Var. of DARGAH.

dur'gan (dûr'găn), **dur'gen**, *n.* [Cf. DWARF.] **1.** A dwarf; also, an undersized animal. *Dial. Eng.* [*Amer.*]

2. An old, worn-out horse. *Dial.*

Dur'ga-pu'ja (dōōr'gȧ-pōō'jȧ), *n.* [Skr. *durgāpūjā* worship of Durgā.] The festival of Durga, held in Bengal about October first. It is an occasion of boisterous merrymaking, licentiousness, and extravagance.

du'ri-dine (dū'rĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** *Org. Chem.* A colorless liquid amine, $C_6H(CH_3)_4NH_2$, derived from durene.

Du'rin-da'na (dōō'rĭn-dä'nȧ), *n.* [It.] = DURENDAL.

dur'ing-ly, *adv.* of DURING. R

du-ri'tis (dū-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *dura* + *-itis.*] *Med* Inflammation of the dura mater.

du'ri-ty (dū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *duritas*, fr. *durus* hard.] Hardness. *Obs.* [DIRK.]

durk (dûrk). Scot. var. of DIRK.

durne. † DEEN.

du'ro-quin'one, *n.* [*durene* + *quinone*] *Org. Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, $C_6(CH_3)_4O_2$, obtained from quinone and indirectly from durene. [*Obs.*

du'rous, *a.* [L. *durus.*] Hard.

du-roy' (dū-roi'), *n* [Cf. F. *durot, durois.*] A coarse woolen stuff like tammy, formerly made esp for clothing. *Obs.*

durr (dōōr). Var. of DURRA.

durre. † DOOR. [RIE. *India.*

dur'rie, dur'ry. Vars. of DHURRIE, DHURRY.

durst (dûrst), *pret.* of DARE.

durt. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DIRT.

durtye. † DIRTY.

du'ru-ku'li (dōō'rōō-kōō'lē), *n.* A night ape.

du'rum wheat (dū'rŭm) [L. *durum*, neut. of *durus* hard.] = HARD WHEAT.

dur-yan'. Var. of DURWAUN.

Dur'ward, Quen'tin (kwĕn'tĭn dûr'wärd). In Scott's novel of this name, a young Scottish archer serving Louis XI. of France

dur-waun' (dûr-wôn'), *n.* [Hind & Per *darwān.*] A porter, or doorkeeper. *Anglo-Ind.*

Dur-yo'dha-na (dōōr-yō'dä-nä), *n.* [Skr. *Duryōdhana.*] See MAHABHARATA.

durze (dûz) (dûr'yẽ), *v. t. & i.* To beat or shake (grain) from the ear; to shed the grains. *Dial. Eng.*

du'sack (dū'săk), *n.* [G. *dusak*, fr. Bohem. *tesak* sword.] A roughly made cutting sword without separate hilt in use in Germany in the 16th century.

dusc. † DUSK.

duse (dūs). † DEUCE. [DO.

duse. † DOES, DOST, forms of

dusi. † DIZZY. [*Obs.*

du'si-lec, *n.* [Cf. DIZZY.] Folly. *Obs.*

du'si-ship, *n.* Folly. *Obs.*

dusk (dŭsk), *v. i.* To grow or appear dusk. *Chaucer.*

dusk, *v. t.* To make dusk; to darken. *Archaic.*

dusk'en (dŭs'k'n), *v. t. & i.* To make, or grow, dusk; to make obscure. *Rare.*

Not utterly defaced, but only *duskened*. *Nicolls.*

dusk'y (dŭs'kĭ), *a.;* DUSK'I-ER (dŭs'kĭ-ẽr); DUSK'I-EST. **1.** Partially dark or obscure, not luminous; dusk.

Here in a *dusky* vale where Lethe rolls. *Pope.*
Through *dusky* lane and wrangling mart. *Keble.*

2. Tending to blackness in color; partially black; dark-colored; not bright; as, a *dusky* brown.

When Jove in *dusky* clouds involves the sky *Dryden.*
Though *dusky* wits dare scorn astrology. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Gloomy; sad; melancholy.

This *dusky* scene of horror, this melancholy prospect. *Bentley.*

Syn. — DUSKY, SWARTHY, TAWNY. DUSKY is the most general term; it applies to that which is somewhat dark, whether with reference to light or color; as, "*dusky* vapors of the night" (*Shak.*); "twilight groves and *dusky* caves" (*Pope*); "a *dusky* hood" (*Shelley*). SWARTHY and TAWNY apply to hue or color only; *swarthy*, to a shade verging on blackness, *tawny*, to a yellowish brown or tan color; as, "a *swarthy* Ethiope" (*Shak.*); "the *swarthy* Moors" (*Pope*); "*tawny* Tartar" (*Shak.*); "your orange-*tawny* beard" (*id.*). *Swarthy* is commonly restricted to the human complexion. See DARK.

dusky duck, the black duck. — **d. grouse**, a large grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*) of the mountains of the western U. S.

dust (dŭst), *n.* [AS. *dūst;* cf. LG. *dust*, D. *duist* meal dust, OD. *doest*, *donst*, and G. *dunst* vapor, OHG. *tunist*, *dunist*, a blowing, wind, Icel. *dust* dust, Dan. *dyst* mill dust; cf. Skr. *dhvams* to fall to pieces.] **1.** Fine, dry particles of earth or other matter so comminuted that they may be raised and wafted by the wind; that which is crumbled to minute portions; fine powder; as, clouds of *dust;* bone *dust.*

Dust thou art, and unto *dust* shalt thou return. *Gen.* iii. 19.

2. The earthy remains of bodies once alive; the particles into which a thing disintegrates; specif., the remains of the human body.

And you may carve a shrine about my *dust.* *Tennyson.*

3. In various figurative uses implying: **a** Something worthless. "Vile gold, dross, *dust.*" *Shak.* **b** A low or mean condition; humiliation.

[God] raiseth up the poor out of the *dust.* 1 *Sam.* ii. 8.

4. A cloud of dust; hence, commotion or turmoil; confusion; also, *Slang or Colloq.*, a disturbance; a "row."

5. The earth; the surface of the ground.

For now shall I sleep in the *dust.* *Job* vii. 21

6. A single particle, as of earth. *Rare.*

To touch a *dust* of England's ground. *Shak.*

7. Gold dust; hence, *Slang*, cash.

8. Flour. *Slang, Australia.*

in dust and ashes, with dust and ashes put on the head as a sign of grief, humiliation, etc.; in sackcloth and ashes.

dust, *v. t.;* DUST'ED; DUST'ING. **1.** To make dusty or soil with dust.

2. To free from dust; to brush, wipe, or sweep away dust from; as, to *dust* a table or a floor.

3. To sprinkle with dust, powder, or the like.

4. To reduce to a fine powder; to levigate. *Sprat.*

5. To strew or sprinkle as dust or in the form of dust.

6. To dupe or confuse, as by throwing dust in the eyes.

7 To brush away as dust; as, to *dust* off the specks.

8. To pass so as to cast the dust of the road on. *U. S. or Colonial Eng.*

to dust a dam, to fill up the interstices between the planks in a splash-dam gate with earth or gravel. — **to d. one's jacket, doublet**, etc., to give one a beating. *Colloq. or Slang.*

dust, *v. i.* **1.** To be or become dusty; also, to become, or be reduced to, dust. *Obs.*

2. To hasten away; to hurry off. *Colloq. or Slang.*

3. To sprinkle or cover one's self with dust, as a bird.

dust ball. *Veter.* A concretion composed of vegetable or mineral matter found in the intestines, most commonly of the horse, and varying in shape and in size from a few ounces to several pounds. Dust balls are similar in manner of formation to the hair balls of cattle and other animals. Called also *intestinal calculus, intestinal concretion.*

dust'bin′ (dŭst'bĭn′), *n.* A receptacle for dust, ashes, etc.

dust box. A box or receptacle for dust or the like; as: **a** A box containing fine sand or powder, as formerly for drying ink writing. **b** A dustbin for a house. **c** A dust chamber in a furnace flue.

dust'brush′ (dŭst'brŭsh′), *n.* A brush of feathers, bristles, hair, or the like, for removing dust, as from furniture.

dust chamber. A chamber through which gases are passed to permit them to deposit solid particles, as in connection with a lead or copper smelting furnace.

dust'-dev'il, *n.* A moving column of sand; a sand spout; a "devil." *India.*

dust'er (dŭs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that dusts, or frees from dust. Specif.: **a** A cloth or brush of feathers or the like for removing dust, as from furniture. **b** *Paper Making.* A revolving wire-cloth cylinder which removes the dust from rags, etc. **c** *Milling.* A blowing machine separating the flour from the bran.

2. A light overgarment to protect clothing from dust; — usually called in England a *dust coat* or *dust cloak.*

3. A device, as a box with a perforated lid, or a sieve, for sifting or sprinkling dust, or the like; as, a pepper *duster.*

4. An unproductive boring for oil.

dust'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DUST. — **dusting colors** *or* **colours**, *Print.*, powdered colors for dusting over an impression in adhesive varnish. — **d. powder**, *Med.*, an antiseptic powder used on wounds and cutaneous affections.

dust'man (dŭst'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One whose employment is to remove dirt and refuse.

2. *Folklore.* The genius of sleep, whose coming is marked by one's winking or rubbing the eyes as if to remove dust.

dust numerals. Ancient Arabic numerals; — so called (probably) as written originally on a board covered with dust or sand. See GOBAR NUMERALS.

dus-toor' (dŭs-tōōr'), **des-toor'** (dĕs-tōōr'), *n.* [Hind. *dastūr* prime minister, custom, customary fee, fr. Per. *dastūr.*] A Parsi high priest.

dust'pan′ (dŭst'păn′), *n.* A shovel-like utensil for receiving and conveying away dust brushed from the floor.

dust shot. The smallest size of shot.

dust storm. *Meteor.* A violent, spiral, convectional, dust-laden whirlwind moving across an arid region. The air is very hot, excessively dry, attended by high electrical tension, and said to be sometimes noxious. When very violent, a dust storm is commonly called a *simoom*, or, in India, a *devil, shaitan*, or *peesash.*

dust trunk. *Cotton Manuf.* A conduit through which cotton from the bale is passed to be shaken to remove dust.

dust'y (dŭs'tĭ), *a.;* DUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); DUST'I-EST. [Cf. AS *dȳstig.* See DUST.] **1.** Filled, abounding, covered, or sprinkled with dust; clouded with dust; as, a *dusty* table.

The way to *dusty* death *Shak.*

2. Like dust; of the color of dust; as, a *dusty* white.

3. Powdery; of the nature of dust.

dusty clover, a kind of bush clover (*Lespedeza capitata*); — so called from its silvery foliage. — **d. duck.** = BLACK DUCK. — **d miller.** **a** Any of several plants having ashy gray or white tomentose leaves; as: (1) The asteraceous foliage plant *Cineraria maritima.* (2) The bear's-ear, or auricula (3) The plant *Cerastium tomentosum.* (4) The rose campion. (5) Either of the foliage plants *Centaurea candidissima* and *C. gymnocarpa.* **b** A moth miller.

Dutch (dŭch), *a.* [D *duitsch* German; or G. *deutsch*, orig., popular, national, OD. *dietsc*, MHG. *diutsch*, *tiutsch*, OHG. *diutisk*, fr. *diot*, *diota*, a people, a nation; akin to AS *þēod*, OS. *thiod*, *thioda*, Goth. *þiuda;* cf. Lith. *tauta* land, OIr. *tuath* people, Oscan *touto.* Cf. DERRICK, TEUTONIC.] **1.** German; Germanic; Teutonic; — whether *High Dutch* (now technically and in careful usage called *German*) or *Low Dutch* (now called *Low German*). *Obs.*, except in local, careless, or slang usage.

☞ This sense of *Dutch*, a., and the corresponding senses of *Dutch*, n., and *Dutchman*, are their original senses in English, but in modern careful usage, as distinguished from *German*, the terms have reference only to the inhabitants of the Netherlands (see senses 2 and 4), their language, etc.

2. Of or pertaining to the Netherlands, esp. Holland, or their inhabitants; native to Holland; made by, or originating with, its people.

3. Characteristic of the Dutch; — often with a more or less contemptuous implication (as in various phrases below).

4. *Furniture.* Designating a style developed in Holland, chiefly in the 17th century, characterized by carved shells and cabrioles.

Dutch auction, the public offer of property at a price beyond its value, then gradually lowering the price, till some one accepts it as purchaser. — **D bargain**, a bargain made and sealed while drinking. — **D. barn**, a barnlike shelter, as for hay or straw, usually a shed or similar structure. *Eng.* — **D. beech**, the white poplar. — **D. belted cattle**, a breed of large dairy cattle originating in Holland, of a jet black color with a wide white band around the body. — **D. blue.** = DUTCH BEECH, above. — **D. brass**, tombac. — **D brick**, a Dutch clinker. — **D. bulb**, *Hort.*, any bulb or bulbous plant imported from Holland, as the hyacinth, tulip, etc; — opposed to CAPE BULB (which see). — **D. cattle**, Holstein-Friesian cattle. — **D. chair**, a Queen Anne style of armless chair having a broad splat and usually cabrioles and underframing; — called also *parrot-back chair.* — **D. cheese.** **a** A small, round, hard cheese, made from skim milk; also, cottage cheese. **b** *Bot.* The common mallow. — **D. clinker**, a kind of brick made in Holland It is yellowish, very hard, and long and narrow in shape. — **D. clover**, common white clover (*Trifolium repens*), the seed of which was largely imported into England from Holland. — **D. concert**, a so-called concert in which all play or sing at the same time different pieces; a babel of noises. *Colloq.* — **D. courage**, courage due to the influence of intoxicants. *Colloq.* — **D. curse**, the oxeye daisy. — **D. door**, a door divided horizontally, so that the lower part can be shut and fastened while the upper remains open. — **D. drops**, a medicine consisting of a preparation of oil of turpentine, tincture of guaiacum, nitric ether, succinic acid, and oil of cloves, — once a popular remedy. — **D. engine**, *Paper Making*, a hollander. — **D. fax**, the gold-of-pleasure. — **D. foil**, leaf, *or* gold, tombac rolled or beaten into thin sheets, used in Holland to ornament toys and paper. — **D. gleek**, drink. *Obs. Slang.* — **D. grass**, couch grass. — **D. hoe**, a hoe having the blade set for use in the manner of a spade and used by pushing. — **D. hyacinth**, the common hyacinth. It is grown chiefly in Holland for export. Cf. ROMAN HYACINTH. — **D liquid**, D. oil, ethylene chloride, $C_2H_4Cl_2$. See ETHYLENE CHLORIDE. — **D. lottery.** See LOTTERY. — **D. medlar**, the common medlar. — **D metal**, tombac, esp. in the form of foil. See DUTCH FOIL. — **D. method**, the Dutch process. See WHITE LEAD. — **D. mice**, a European fabaceous herb (*Lathyrus montanus*) producing edible tubers. — **D. mineral.** = DUTCH FOIL, above. — **D myrtle.** **a** The sweet gale. **b** The common myrtle — **D. nightingale**, a frog. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **D. oven**, a tin screen for roasting before an open fire or kitchen range; also, in the United States, a shallow iron kettle for baking, with a cover to hold burning coals. — **D. paper**, a fine quality of hand-made rag paper with rough surface and deckle edge. — **D. pea**, a late English variety of field pea. — **D. pen**, a pen made of a quill which has been dutched. — **D. pink.** **a** The yellowweed. **b** A yellow lake prepared from rustic or Persian berries with alum and whiting, and used in distemper painting, and for paper staining, etc. — **D. pins**, a form of ninepins.

Dutch pins differs from skittles only in the pins being larger and more slender, with a center pin, called the king, considerably higher than the rest. *J. M. Walker.*

— **D. process.** See WHITE LEAD. — **D. pump**, *Naut.*, an old punishment consisting of pumping under such circumstances that drowning would follow cessation of work. — **D. Quaker.** *Eccl. Hist.* = COLLEGIANT. — **D. rose.** *Jewelry.* See ROSE, *n.* — **D. rubbers**, Dutch pins. — **D. rush.** = SCOURING RUSH. — **D. sauce**, *Cookery*, Hollandaise sauce. — **D. standard**, *Sugar Making*, the standard of qualities or grades fixed by the Dutch government, according to a set of 16 samples varying from the darkest to the whitest. It was formerly largely used in commerce. — **D. tile.** = AZULEJO. — **D. treat**, one in which each person treats himself, or pays his own way. *Colloq., U. S.* — **D. weight**, Scotch troy weight. See TROY WEIGHT. — **D. white**, a pigment consisting of one part of white lead to three of permanent white. — **D. wife**, a rest for the limbs, used in beds in tropical countries, esp. in the Dutch East Indies. It consists of an open frame of rattan or cane, or often a long round bolster filled with strips of paper.

Dutch (dŭch), *n.* **1.** The language of the Dutch (Germans), including the various forms comprised in *High Dutch* (now called *German*) and *Low Dutch* (now called *Low German*). See GERMAN. *Obs.*, except in local, careless, or slang usage. (See *Note* under DUTCH, *a.*, 1.)

2. The language of the Netherlands Dutch, of which there are various dialects, that spoken in Friesland most closely approaching the English. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

3. Collective *pl.* With *the.* **a** The Germans. *Obs.*, except in local, careless, or slang usage. (See *Note* under DUTCH, *a.*, 1.) **b** The people of Holland; Dutchmen. They are characteristically Teutons, with some Celtic, or Alpine, race admixture.

dutch (dŭch), *v. t.;* DUTCHED (dŭcht); DUTCH'ING. To clean and harden (a quill), as by plunging it in hot sand.

Dutch'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A person belonging to any of the Dutch (Germanic) peoples. *Obs.*, except in local, careless, or slang usage. (See *Note* under DUTCH, *a*, 1.)

2. A native, or one of the people, of Holland.

3. *Naut.* A Dutch vessel.

4. In mechanics, carpentry, etc., an odd piece inserted to fill an opening, hide a defect, or strengthen a weak part.

Dutch'man's-breech'es (dŭch'mănz-), *n.* A delicate spring-flowering papaveraceous herb (*Bikukulla cucullaria*) of the eastern United States, having finely divided leaves and cream-white double-spurred flowers. See BIKUKULLA.

Dutchman's-breeches

Dutch'man's-pipe', *n.* An aristolochiaceous vine (*Aristolochia macrophylla*), with large leaves, and flowers having the tube of the calyx curved like the bowl of a pipe.

du'te-ous (dū'tē-ŭs), *a.* [From DUTY.] Fulfilling duty; dutiful; having the sentiments due to a superior, or to one to whom respect or service is owed; obedient, as, a *duteous* son, also, subservient. — **du'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **du'te-ous-ness**, *n.*

du'ti-a-ble (dū'tĭ-*a*-b'l), *a.* Subject to a duty, as imported goods. — **du'ti-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

du'ti-ful (-tōōl), *a.* **1.** Performing, or ready to perform, the duties required by one who has the right to claim submission, obedience, or deference; submissive to natural or legal superiors; obedient, as to parents or superiors; as, a *dutiful* son or daughter; a *dutiful* servant or subject.

2. Controlled by, or proceeding from, a sense of duty; respectful; deferential; as, *dutiful* affection.

Syn. — Duteous, obedient, reverent, reverential, submissive, docile, respectful, compliant.

— **du'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **du'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

du'ty (dū'tĭ), *n.; pl.* DUTIES (-tĭz). [From DUE.] **1.** Conduct due to parents and superiors, as shown in obedience or submission; respect; reverence; act of respect.

I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherished by her childlike *duty.* *Shak.*

Well-nigh all its ladies and gentlemen visited the palace, in order to pay their *duty* to its latest occupant. *Mary Johnston.*

2. That which is required by one's station or occupation; any assigned service or business; as, the *duties* of a soldier; to be on *duty.* "Records sweet of *duties* done." *Keble.*

3. That which a person is bound by moral obligation to do, or refrain from doing; that which one ought to do; service morally obligatory. Duty among savages is determined by tribal tradition, totemic restrictions, taboos, and the like. The conception of duty as subjective, that is, as a sense, appears to be derived from the Greek ideal of requisite, appropriate, or fitting conduct, and from the Jewish and Christian conception of obligation to obey divinely revealed law. Duty is considered by some modern ethicists to be the fundamental conception of ethics and to be subject to intuitive knowledge; by others it is conceived as that which is ethically valid because sanctioned by law, society, or religion.

4. That which one is bound to render or pay; a material due of any sort; a charge or payment due. *Obs.*

5. Any payment, service, or other render imposed and recoverable by law or custom, esp. one payable to the government; specif., any sum of money required by law to be paid as a tax on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods; a customs, excise, or the like.

The term *duty* is the most comprehensive next to the generical term tax; and practically, in Great Britain (whence we take our general ideas of taxes, *duties*, imposts, excises, customs, etc.), embraces taxes on stamps, tolls for passage, etc., and is not confined to taxes on importation only. *3 Dallas* 174.

We know of no reason for holding otherwise than that the words "direct taxes," on the one hand, and "*duties*, imposts, and excises," on the other, were used in the Constitution in their natural and obvious sense. . . . Cooley (On Taxation, p. 3) says that the word "*duty*" ordinarily "means an indirect tax imposed on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods;" having a broader meaning than *custom*, which is a duty imposed upon imports or exports, . . . and Mr. Justice Story, in his Commentaries on the Constitution (§ 952), expresses the view that it is not unreasonable to presume that the word "*duties*" was used as equivalent to "customs" or "imposts" by the framers of the Constitution, since in other clauses it was provided that "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State," and that "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports," etc. *158 U. S.* 601, 619, 622.

6. *Steam Engin.* The efficiency of an engine, boiler, and furnace, considered as one machine, expressed as the work done by a definite amount of fuel (one bushel (94 lbs. old standard) or one cwt. (112 lbs., Eng., or 100 lbs., U. S.) of coal). A coal consumption of 2 lbs. per horse-power hour, the modern way of reckoning, is equiv. to a *duty* of 99 millions (foot pounds), U. S. measure, or about 110 millions, Eng. measure.

7. Generally, work done by a given machine, etc., under given conditions as to time, energy, or the like. Thus the *duty* of a stamp may be stated as the number of tons of ore crushed to a given degree of fineness in a given time.

8. Amount of water required per acre for irrigation; also,

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dusk'i-ly (dŭs'kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of DUSKY.

dusk'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS; DUSKY.

dusk'ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **dusk'-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **dusk'ish-ness**, *n.*

dusk'ly, *adv.* of DUSK.

dusk'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

dusperes. † DOUZEPERS.

Dus'ser-a, Dus'se-rah. Var. of DASAHARA.

dust. † DOST, form of DO.

dust, *v. t. & i.* [Orig. uncert.] To fling; dash; strike. *Obs.*

dust brand. *Bot.* See SMUT, *n.*, 4.

dust cloak. = DUSTER, 2.

dust coat. = DUSTER, 2.

dust'-fit'. † DUSTYFOOT.

dust'i-ly (dŭs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of DUSTY.

dust'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS; DUSTY.

dust'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **dust'-less-ness**, *n.*

dust louse. A book louse.

dus-toor', **dus-tour'**, **dus-too'-ree**, **dus-too'ri.** Vars. of DASTUR, DASTURI.

dust'plate', *n.* An iron plate forming a support for the slag runner of an iron blast furnace.

dust'point', *n.* An old game in which stones were thrown at certain points placed in a heap of dust. *Obs.*

dus'tuck, dus'tuk (dŭs'tŭk), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *dastak.*] A passport or customs permit. *India.*

dust whirl. Whirling dust in an eddy of wind or in a dust storm.

dust'y, *n.* A dustman. *Eng.*

dust'y-foot', *n.* **1.** A wayfarer, as a traveling merchant. *Scot.* **2.** = PIEPOUDRE.

dust'y-hus'band, *n.* The alpine rock cress (*Arabis alpina*).

‖ **du su'blime' au ri'di'cule' il' n'y a qu'un' pas'** (dü sü'-blēm' ō rē'dē'kul' ēl' n'yà kŭn' pà'). [F.] From the sublime to the ridiculous is but a step.

Dutch'er, *n.* [Cf. G. *Deutscher* a German.] A Dutchman. *R. or Colloq.* (See DUTCH, *a.*, 1, *Note.*)

dutch'ess. † DUCHESS.

Dutch'i-fy (dŭch'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make Dutch or like the Dutch.

Dutchman's laudanum. The bullhoof, or its fruit; also, a narcotic drug from its flowers.

dutch'y. † DUCHY.

Dutch'y, *a.* Dutchlike.

dute. † DOUBT.

dute. Short for DEDUIT. *Obs.*

dute. † DUTY.

du'ti-a-bl. Dutiable. *Ref. Sp.*

du'tied (dū'tĭd), *a.* Subjected to, or made liable to, a customs or other duty. *U. S.*

dutte. † DIT.

du'ty-proof', *a.* Designating a stamp used in the Chinese tariff

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the number of acres which can be irrigated with a given quantity of water; — called specif. **duty of water.**

Syn. — DUTY, OBLIGATION, in ordinary usage, differ chiefly in that OBLIGATION commonly implies a more immediate constraint or more specific reference than DUTY; as, a sense of *duty* (regarding what one in general ought to do), a sense of *obligation* (regarding what one feels bound or constrained to do, for some particular reason or in some particular case); "The path of *duty* was the way to glory" (*Tennyson*); "Bound in filial *obligation* for some term to do obsequious sorrow" (*Shak.*).

on duty, actually engaged in the performance of one's assigned task.

du-um'vir (dū-ŭm'vẽr), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VIRS (-vẽrz), L. -VIRI (-vĭ-rī). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* One of the duoviri.

☞ The plural *duumviri* is of doubtful occurrence in the Latin, the manuscripts and inscriptions having usually *iuviri* or *II. viri*, but it is often used in English.

du-um'vi-ral (-vĭ-răl), *a.* [L. *duumviralis.*] Of or belonging to duumvirs or a duumvirate.

du-um'vi-rate (-rāt). *n.* [L. *duumviratus*, fr. *duumvir.*] The union of two men in the same office, or the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated, as of duumvirs in ancient Rome.

dux (dŭks), *n.*; *pl.* L. DUCES (dū'sēz), E. DUXES (dŭk'sĕz; -sĭz). [L., leader.] **1.** A leader or chief, as, in schools, the head of a class or division. *Chiefly Scot.*

2. *Music.* The scholastic name for the theme or subject of a fugue, the answer being called the *comes*, or companion.

dwale (dwāl), *n.* [ME. *dwale, dwole*, deception, deadly nightshade; prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *dvol* delay, Sw. *dvala* trance, Dan. *dvale;* akin to AS. *dwala, dwola*, error, doubt, and E. *dull, dwell.* See DULL, *a.*] **1.** A sleeping potion; an opiate; a soporific. *Chaucer.*

2 *Bot.* The belladonna, or deadly nightshade; — so called from its narcotic properties.

3. *Her.* The color sable, in blazoning by plants. *Rare.*

dwang (dwăng), *n.* [Cf. D. *dwang* force.] **1.** *Carp.* A strengthening piece of wood set between two studs, posts, etc.

2. *Mech.* **a** A kind of crowbar. **b** A large wrench.

dwarf (dwôrf), *n.*; *pl.* DWARFS (dwôrfs). [ME. *dwergh, dwerf, dwarf*, AS. *dweorg, dweorh;* akin to D. *dwerg*, MHG. *twerc*, G. *zwerg*, Icel. *dvergr*, Sw. & Dan. *dverg;* of unknown origin.] **1.** An animal or plant which is much below the normal size of its species or kind; specif., a diminutive human being.

2. *Folklore.* One of a class of diminutive manlike beings popularly conceived as versed in the lore of minerals, as adept miners and skillful artificers. In Teutonic myths they are the forgers of the wonderful weapons and treasures of the gods. They are misshapen, ugly, and gray, living to a great age in their subterranean abode, often helpful, often mischievous or even malicious, in their dealings with men. See ALBERICH, ALVISS, ANDVARI, REGIN; cf. ELF.

Syn. — DWARF, PYGMY. DWARF frequently (though not necessarily) suggests stunted growth; PYGMY commonly carries no implication beyond that of diminutive size or insignificance; as, "His [the fool's] value was trebled in the eyes of the king by the fact of his being also a *dwarf* and a cripple" (*Poe*); a *dwarf* oak; cf. "Mr. Hyde was pale and *dwarfish*, he gave an impression of deformity without any namable malformation" (*Stevenson*); "To him all the men I ever knew were *pygmies*. He was an intellectual giant" (*Byron*). See SMALL.

dwarf, *v. t.;* DWARFED (dwôrft); DWARF'ING. To hinder from growing to the natural size; to make or keep small; to stunt; hence, to diminish in real or apparent size, scope, importance, power, etc.; as, children *dwarfed* by poor food; Shakespeare *dwarfs* other dramatists.

dwarf, *v. i.* To become dwarfed; to become small.

> Our great conceptions *dwarf.* *Beaconsfield.*

dwarf, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a dwarf; of less than the usual or normal size; stunted; puny.

dwarf alder, a small American buckthorn (*Rhamnus alnifolia*) with alderlike leaves. — **d. banana,** a low-growing Chinese banana (*Musa cavendishii*), cultivated in the West Indies and elsewhere for its small yellow fruit. — **d. bay,** the spurge laurel; also, the spurge olive. — **d. bilberry,** a dwarf tufted shrub (*Vaccinium cæspitosum*) of the northern parts of North America. It has large, blue, pleasantly flavored berries. — **d. box. a** Any of several Australian eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus bicolor.* **b** The sand myrtle of the United States (*Dendrium buxifolium*). — **d. cherry. a** In Great Britain, the common wild cherry (*Prunus cerasus*). **b** The ground cherry of Europe (*P. fruticosa*). **c** In the United States, the sand cherry (*P. pumila* or *P. besseyi*). — **d. cornel,** either of two herbaceous species of *Cornus*, sometimes treated as a separate genus. They have opposite or whorled leaves, flower heads with showy white or purple bracts, and red berries. *C. canadensis*, of northern North America, is also called *bunchberry. C. suecica* is circumboreal. — **d. cypress,** the alpine club moss (*Lycopodium alpinum*). — **d. dandelion,** any cichoriaceous plant of the genus *Adopogon.* They are scapose herbs with yellow flower heads resembling those of the dandelion. — **d. dove,** a ground dove or other small dove. — **d. elder,** the Danewort. — **d. fan palm,** a South European stemless fan palm (*Chamærops humilis*). Its fiber is called *African hair* (which see). **d. ginseng,** the groundnut (*Panax trifolium*). — **d. hemlock,** the ground hemlock. — **d. honeysuckle,** the small cornel (*Cornus suecica*), the berries of which resemble those of the honeysuckle. — **d. iris,** any of several American species of *Iris* with a low habit of growth, as *I. verna* and *I. cristata;* also, any of several exotic species common in cultivation, as *I. pumila.* — **d. laurel,** the sheep laurel. — **d. lemur,** any of several very small lemurs constituting the genus *Microcebus. M. smithii* of Madagascar is but five inches long, exclusive of the tail. — **d. male,** *Bot.*, in algæ of the family Œdogoniaceæ, a small plant of a few cells, developing from an androspore and producing only spermatozoids. — **dwarf maple,** a low shrubby maple (*Acer glabrum*) of the Rocky Mountain region. — **d. mistletoe,** a small mistletoe (*Razoumofskya pusilla*) of the United States and Canada, forming bunches upon various spruces. — **d. moly,** a European wild garlic (*Allium chamæmoly*). — **d. mulberry,** the cloudberry. — **d. oak,** any of various species of *Teucrium*, or germander. — **d. palmetto.** = BLUE PALMETTO. — **d. pea.** = CHICK-PEA. — **d. rose,** a branching rosaceous undershrub (*Chamærhodos erecta*) of the western United States, valuable as a forage plant. — **d. snake,** any of a widely distributed group of inoffensive colubrine snakes, usually but a few inches long. They live under stones and logs, feeding on worms and grubs. In some classifications they form the subfamily Calamariinæ. — **d. spleenwort,** the maidenhair spleenwort. — **d. wall,** *Arch.*, a low wall, not as high as the story of a building, as about a garden

dwarf'ish (dwôr'fĭsh), *a.* Like a dwarf, below the common stature or size; very small; pygmy; as, a *dwarfish* animal, shrub. — **dwarf'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **dwarf'ish-ness,** *n.*

dwell (dwĕl), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* DWELT (dwĕlt), now less usually DWELLED (dwĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DWELL'ING. [ME. *dwellen, dwelnen*, to err, linger, AS. *dwellan, dwelian*, to deceive, hinder, delay, err; akin to Icel. *dvelja* to delay, tarry, Sw. *dväljas* to dwell, Dan. *dvæle* to linger, and to E. *dull.* See DULL; cf. DWALE.] **1.** To delay; to linger; to pause or tarry; specif., of horses, to pause or linger just before or after taking a hurdle, fence, or the like.

2. To abide; to remain; to continue. *Archaic.*

> I'll rather *dwell* in my necessity. *Shak.*

3. To abide as a permanent resident, or for a time; to live in a place; to have one's residence or domicile; to reside.

> Thy soul was like a star and *dwelt* apart. *Wordsworth.*
>
> The poor man *dwells* in a humble cottage near the hall where the lord of the domain resides *C. J. Smith.*

Syn. — Inhabit, live, sojourn, stay, rest. See RESIDE.

to dwell in, to abide in (a place); hence, to depend on. "My hopes *in* heaven do *dwell.*" *Shak.* — **to d. on** *or* **upon,** to continue long on or in; to remain absorbed with; to stick to; to make much of; as, to *dwell upon* a subject; a singer *dwells on* a note; they *dwelt on* his words.

dwell, *n.* **1.** Act of dwelling; delay; pause; stay. *Obs. or R.*, except of horses. See DWELL, *v. i.*, 1.

2. *Mech.* A short intermission in the motion of a part of a machine, to give time for its own proper operation or for that of another part, as, in printing, a brief continuance of pressure while taking an impression.

dwell'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that dwells, esp. an inhabitant; a resident. "*Dwellers* at Jerusalem." *Acts* i. 19.

dwell'ing, *n.* Habitation; place or house in which a person lives, abode; residence; domicile.

> Hazor shall be a *dwelling* for dragons. *Jer.* xlix. 33.

Syn. — See HABITATION.

dwelling house. A house occupied as a residence, in distinction from a store, office, or other building. At the common law (made to provide for ruder times) the *dwelling house*, as respects burglary, etc., may include associated or connected buildings within the same curtilage; but now, under the greater security of life and property, the tendency of the courts and legislation is to restrict the term to the dwelling house proper and buildings communicating with it directly or by an inclosed covered passage.

dwin'dle (dwĭn'd'l), *v. i.;* DWIN'DLED (-d'ld); DWIN'DLING (-dlĭng). [From ME. *dwinen* to languish, waste away, AS. *dwînan;* akin to LG. *dwinen*, D. *dwijnen* to vanish, Icel. *dvîna* to cease, dwindle, Sw. *tvina;* of uncertain origin. The suffix *-le*, preceded by *d* excrescent after *n*, is added to the root with a diminutive force.] To diminish; to become less; to shrink; to waste or consume away; to become degenerate; to fall away.

> Weary sennights nine times nine
> Shall he *dwindle*, peak, and pine. *Shak.*
>
> Religious societies, though begun with excellent intentions, are said to have *dwindled* into factious clubs. *Swift.*

Syn. — See DECREASE.

dwin'dle, *v. t.* To make less; to bring low.

dwin'dle, *n.* A dwindling; also, a dwindled object. *Rare.*

dwine (dwīn), *v. i. & n.;* DWINED (dwīnd); DWIN'ING (dwīn'ĭng). [See DWINDLE.] To waste away; to pine, or cause to pine; to languish. *Archaic, Dial. Eng., or Scot.*

dy'ad (dī'ăd), *n.* [L. *dyas, dyadis*, the number two, Gr. δυάς: cf. F. *dyade.* See TWO; cf. DUAD.] **1.** Two units treated as one; a couple; a pair.

2. *Chem.* A dyad element, atom, or radical. See VALENCE.

3. *Biol.* One of the groups of two chromosomes formed by the division of a tetrad (which see); also, in morphology, a secondary unit formed of an aggregate of monads.

dy'ad, *a.* **1.** Consisting of two; dyadic.

2. *Chem.* Having a valence of two. See VALENCE.

dy-ad'ic (dī-ăd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δυαδικός of or for two.] Pertaining to the number two; of two parts or elements; relating to a dyad, or involving two as its principle.

dyadic arithmetic. = BINARY ARITHMETIC.

dy-ad'ic, *n. Math.* **a** Dyadic or binary arithmetic. See BINARY ARITHMETIC. **b** A sum of dyads.

Dy'ak (dī'ăk), *n.* One of the aboriginal inhabitants of Borneo, a group of tribes of Malayan speech, but differing from the Malays in their greater stature, more Caucasic features, and lower civilization. They are divided into two great groups: the coastal tribes more or less mixed with Malay, Chinese, and Hindu immigrants, relatively sedentary and civilized; and the wild head-hunting tribes of the interior. They use the sumpitan, or blowgun, with poisoned arrows, and are skillful in the construction of bamboo dwellings and suspension bridges, and in metal working. Their native religion is animistic.

Dy'as (dī'ăs), *n.* [L. *dyas* the number two.] *Geol.* The Permian; — so called in Europe, where its rocks consist of two distinct series, as in Germany. — **Dy-as'sic** (dī-ăs'ĭk), *a.*

dye (dī), *n.* [AS. *déah.* See DYE, *v.*] **1.** Color produced by dyeing.

2. Material used for dyeing; a dyestuff. Dyes are, for practical purposes, classed as follows: (1) **acid dyes,** as eosin, which dye wool and silk directly in an acid bath; (2) **basic dyes,** as fuchsine, which dye wool and silk directly, and cotton when mordanted with tannin; (3) **direct cotton dyes,** as the benzidine dyes; (4) **mordant dyes,** as alizarin, which require the use of mordants; (5) **vat dyes,** as indigo; (6) **developing dyes,** as aniline black, produced on the fiber; (7) **lakes** and **mineral pigments,** which are fixed on the fiber by albumin or other agglutinant. Natural dyestuffs, as madder and indigo, are of limited number and uncertain quality. Artificial dyes, introduced in 1856, and now numbering thousands, are as a class cheaper, more brilliant, and much more varied; they show all degrees of fastness. Comparatively few are poisonous. Some are identical with natural products (see ALIZARIN, INDIGO). The following table includes some of the more important artificial dyes.

TABLE OF DYES.

NOTE. — COLUMN I gives the commercial name of the dye. This usually indicates the dyeing property, chemical character, or the like. The letters added are sometimes arbitrary, but often indicate the tinge of the dye, as B for blue, R red, G (Ger. *gelb*) yellow.

COLUMN II gives: (in roman type) the class of chemical compounds to which the dye belongs or the source from which it is derived; (*in italic type*) the class as regards its application, whether *acid, basic*, or the like (see above).

COLUMN III gives the color of the dye as it occurs in bulk.

COLUMN IV gives: (in roman type) the principal uses of the dye (kind of goods, etc.); (*in italic type*) the color imparted to the goods.

ABBREVIATIONS used: ac = acid; bas = basic; brn = brown; c = cotton; devel = developing; dk = dark; fluoresc = fluorescent; grn = green; mord = mordant; oxyket = oxyketone; s = silk triphm = triphenylmethane; w = wool; yel = yellow.

NAME OF DYE.	CHEMICAL CLASS. *Dyer's Class.*	COLOR OF THE DYE.	KIND OF GOODS, USES, ETC. *Color given to goods.*
acid brown	azo : *acid*	brown	w, s: *brown*
acid brown G	azo : *acid*	brown	w, s: *yel-brown*
acid green	triphm : *acid*	green	w, s: *yel-green*
acid green	triphm : *acid*	brown-black	w, s: *bluish green*
acid magenta	triphm : *acid*	green metal	w, s. *red*
acid violet	triphm : *acid*	violet	w, s: *red-violet*
acid violet 4 BN	triphm : *acid*	blue-violet	w, s: *blue-violet*
acid yellow	azo : *acid*	yellow	w, s: *yellow*
acridine yellow	acridine : *basic*	yellow	s, c: *yellow*
aldehyde green	triphm : *acid*	green	s: *green*
alizarin	oxyket : *mord*	orange	See Vocabulary
alizarin black P	oxyket : *mord*	green-black	w, c: *black*
alizarin black S	oxyket : *mord*	dark brown	w, c: *black*
alizarin blue	oxyket : *mord*	dark blue	w: *dark blue*
alizarin blue S	oxyket : *mord*	dark brown	c, w, s: *blue*
" Bordeaux B	oxyket : *mord*	brown-red	c, w: *violet-blue*
alizarin brown	=	ANTHRA-	CENE BROWN
alizarin cyanine G	oxyket : *mord*	black	c, w: *green-blue*
alizarin cyanine R	oxyket : *mord*	dark brown	c, w: *indigo-blue*
alizarin green	=	CERULEIN	
alizarin green S	oxyket : *mord*	blue-red	c, w: *bluish grn*
alizarin orange	oxyket : *mord*	brown-yellow	w: *orange to brn*
alizarin S	oxyket : *mord*	orange	w : *red, orange,* w : *blue* [etc
alizarin saphirol	oxyket : *acid*		
alizarin violet	=	GALLEIN	
alizarin yellow	See	Vocabulary	
alkali blue (R, etc.)	triphm : *acid*	blue	w, s: *blues*
alkali green	triphm : *acid*	dark green	w, s *bright grn*
aniline black	triphm : *devel*	black	See Vocabulary
aniline blue	triphm : *acid*	grn or violet	w, s: *blue*
aniline brown	=	BISMARCK	BROWN
aniline orange	nitro : *acid*	red-yellow	butter color, etc
aniline purple	=	MAUVEINE	
aniline red	=	FUCHSINE	
aniline rose	=	SAFRANINE	
aniline violet	=	MAUVEINE	
aniline violet	=	METHYL	VIOLET
aniline yellow	azo	steel-blue	making indu. line, etc
anisidine scarlet or anisol red	azo· *acid*	brown-red	w, s. *bright red*
anthracene brown	oxyket. *mord*	dark brown	w, s, c: *browns*
anthracene green	=	CERULEIN	
anthracene red	azo· *acid mord*	brown-red	w: *red*
anthracite black B	azo: *acid*	black	w: *black*
anthragallol	=	ANTHRA-	CENE BROWN
anthrapurpurin	oxyket: *mord*	brown-yel	like alizarin
archil red A	azo: *acid*	dark brown	w: *red*
auramine	azo: *basic*	yellow	See Vocabulary
aurantia	nitro: *acid*	orange	See Vocabulary
azine	triphm	yellow-brn	coloring varnish
azarin S	azo: *mord*	yellow	c: *bluish red*
azo blue	azo: *direct*	blue-black	c: *grayish violet*
azococcin 7 B	azo: *acid*	brown	w, s: *bluish red*
azococcin 2 R	azo: *acid*	red brown	w, s: *red*
azodiphenyl blue	nigrosine: *bas*	See INDU-	LINE, in Vocab
azo mauve B	azo: *direct*	bronze-blk	c: *dk. blue-violet*
azorubin S	=	FAST RED C	
azo yellow	azo: *acid*	yellow	w, s: *yellow*
azuline, azurine	triphm: *basic*		(not in use) *blue*
azurine	oxazine: *mord*	black	w: *violet-blue*
Basle blue BB	azonium: *basic*	brown	c, w: *blue*
Bavarian blue DBF	triphm: *ac*	dull blue	w, s, c: *blue*
benzal green	=	MALACHITE	GREEN
benzoazurine G	azo: *direct*	blue-black	c: *blue*
benzoindigo blue	azo: *direct*	gray	c: *dark blue*
benzopurpurin B	azo: *direct*	brownish	c, w: *red*
benzoyl green	=	MALACHITE	GREEN
benzyl violet	=	METHYL	VIOLET 6 B
beta-naphthol orange	=	ORANGE II	
Biebrich scarlet	azo: *acid*	red-brown	w, s: *red*
Bismarck brown	azo:	black or red	See Vocabulary
Bordeaux B	azo: *acid*	brown	w, s: *red*
Bordeaux G	azo: *acid*	brown-red	w, s: *red*
brilliant crocein M	azo: *acid*	light brown	See Vocabulary
brilliant green	triphm: *basic*	golden	w, s, c, etc.: grn
" ponceau 4 R	=	COCHINEAL	RED A
brilliant yellow	azo:	light brown	c: *yellow*
brilliant yellow	nitro: *acid*	golden yel	w, s: *yellow*
brilliant yellow S	=	CURCUMIN	
butter yellow	azo:	yellow	butter color, etc.
cachou de Laval	sulphur:	black	See Vocabulary
canarin		orange-yel	See Vocabulary
Capri blue	oxazine: *basic*	green	c: *greenish blue*
dwesomerlak. † DEMERLAIK.		dyamaunt. † DIAMOND.	
dwesre, *n.* Doubt. *Obs.* [† DWARF.		dy'arch-y, *n.* Error for DIARCHY.	
dwerf, dwergh, dwerk, dwerwe		dy-as'ter, *n.* [Gr δύο- + 1st *-aster.*] = DIASTER.	
dwild, *n.* [AS. *dwild, dwyld.* Cf. DWELL.] Error. *Obs.*		Dyaus (dyous), *n.* [Skr., nom. of *div* heaven, sky; cf. *Dyaushpitā*, corresponding to Gr. Ζεὺς πατήρ Zeus father, L. *Jupiter.*] *Vedic Myth.* Heaven; the shining sky; as a deity, the father of the gods, hence also called Dyaus-pi'tri (-pē'trĭ).	
dwin'dl. Dwindle *Ref. Sp.*		dyce (dīs), *adv. Naut.* Thus; as she is; — a command to the helmsman to keep the ship on the same course when close-hauled; — usually followed by "no higher." *Rare.* [DIED.	
dwin'dld. Dwindled. *Ref. Sp.*		dyde. † DEAD, DEED, DID,	
dwin'dle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.			
dwine, *n.* Decline; pining. *Scot.*			
dwole. † DWALE.			
dwt. *Abbr.* Denarius weight (= penny weight; -weights).			
dwyne. † DWINE.			
D/y. *Abbr.* Delivery.			
dy. *Abbr.* Penny, as 10*dy* nails.			
Dy (No period.) *Chem.* Dysprosium.			
dy'a-kis-do'dec-a-he'dron (dī'-ă-kĭs-). *n.* [Gr. δύακις twice + *dodecahedron.*] *Cryst.* Diploid.			

to guard against the imposition of further taxes or duties.

duv. Dove. *Ref. Sp.* [DIVE.

duve † DOVE, *n.*; obs. p. p. of DIVE.

duvelunge. † DEVELING.

duven. † DIVE.

du'vet' (dū'vĕ'), *n.* [F., prop., down.] A down quilt.

d'U'xelles' sauce (dū'sĕl'). [From the name of a gastronomer.] A stiff mince of mushrooms, truffles, herbs, and bacon or ham with velouté and egg yolk, used esp. to cover entrées previous to their being crumbed and fried.

duy'ker (dī'kẽr; *Du.* dŭi'kẽr), **duy'ker-bok.** Vars. of DUIKER, DUIKERBOK.

duz'n. Dozen. *Ref. Sp.*

D. V. *Abbr.* Deo volente (L., God willing).

dvai'ta (dvī'tă), *n.* [Skr., fr. *dvi* two.] *Theos.* Dualism.

D valve. See SLIDE VALVE.

Dva'pa-ra, Dwa'pa-ra (dwa'pă-ră), *n.* [Skr. *dvāparа.*] See YUGA. [erinary Hygiene.]

D. V. H. *Abbr.* Diploma in Veterinary Medicine.

D. V. M. *Abbr.* Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

d. v. p. *Abbr.* Decessit vita patris (L., died in his father's lifetime).

D. V. S *Abbr.* Doctor of Veterinary Science or Surgery.

D/W. *Abbr.* Dock Warrant.

d. w. *Abbr.* Dead weight.

dwaim (dwām). Var. of DWALM. *Scot.*

dwain (dwīn). Dial. Eng. var. of DWINE.

dwalde. Obs. pret. of DWELL.

dwale, *n.* [AS. *dwala;* cf. DWELL.] Delusion; error; also, a deceiver; a heretic. *Obs.*

dwale (dwāl), **dwall** (dwôl), *v. i.* [Cf Fries. *dwalen* to wander, go astray, be dazed.] To wander, as in delirium. *Dial. Eng.*

dwalm, dwam (dwam), *n. & v. i.* [Akin to AS. *dwolma* chasm, confusion, MHG. *twalm* swoon, and E. *dull.* See DULL.] Swoon; faint. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Dwa'pa-ra. Var. of DVAPARA.

dwarf'ism (dwôrf'ĭz'm), *n.* State of being dwarfed; nanism.

dwarf'ling, *n.* A little dwarf.

dwarft. Dwarfed. *Ref. Sp.*

dwarf'y (dwôr'fĭ), *a.* Dwarfish. *Rare.*

dwaul, dwaule (dwôl), **dwawl** (dwôl). †

dway'-ber'ry, *n.* = DWALE, 1.

dwel. Dwell. *Ref. Sp.*

dwelde. Obs. pret. of DWELL.

dwele. † DWALE, wander.

dwele, *n.* Delusion; straying; also, deceit. *Obs.*

dwell, *v. t.* To inhabit; also, to cause to abide. *Obs.* [dence.

dwelling place. Place of resi-

dwelt, *pret. & p. p.* of DWELL.

dwelth, *n.* [See DWELL.] Delusion. error. *Obs.*

dwele † DWELE.

dweloth. † DWELTH.

dweo'mer-craft, *n.* [AS. *gedwimor* illusion, delusion + *cræft* craft] Magic art. *Obs.*

NAME OF DYE.	CHEMICAL CLASS *Dyer's Class*	COLOR OF THE DYE.	KIND OF GOODS, USES, ETC. *Color given to goods.*
carbazole yellow	azo- *direct*	brown-yel	c: *yellow*
carmoisin	=	FAST RED C	
cerasin, cerasine	=	FAST RED A	
cerasin, cerasine	=	BORDEAUX B	
cerise	=	FUCHSINE	(impure)
cerulean	oxyket: *mord*		w, s, c: *green*
China blue	=	SOLUBLE	BLUE
chloramine yellow	*direct*	brown-yel	w, c. *yellow*
chrome violet	triphm: *mord*		w, calico: *violet*
chrome yellow D	=	MORDANT	YELLOW
chromogen	See Vocabulary		
chromotrope	See Vocabulary		
chrysamine (G, R)	azo *direct*	brown	c: *yellow*
chrysaniline	acridine: *basic*	yellow	leather, etc
chrysoidine	azo. *basic*	red-brown	w, s, c: *orange*
chrysoin, chrysoline	=	RESORCIN	YELLOW
chrysolin	xanthene	red-brown	s. *yellow*
chrysophenin	azo: *direct*	orange-yel	c: *yellow*
cinnamon brown	=	BISMARCK	BROWN
cloth brown	azo: *acid*	brown	w. *brown*
cloth red (B, G, etc.)	azo: *acid*	red-brown	w: *brownish red*
coccinine	=	PHENETOL	RED
cochineal red A	azo: *acid*	scarlet	w, s. *cochineal-red*
cochineal scarlet 2 R	azo: *acid*	red	w: *red*
Congo, Congo red	azo: *direct*	red-brown	c, w: *red*
corallin, coralline	See Vocabulary	BRILLIANT	CROCEIN M
cotton scarlet	=		
Coupier's blue	nigrosine: *bas*	See INDULINE	in Vocabulary
crocein orange	azo: *acid*	red	w, s. *orange-yel*
crocein scarlet 3 B	azo: *acid*	brown	w, s. *blue-scarlet*
crystal violet	triphm: *basic*	bronzy	w, s, c: *violet*
cumidine red	=	PONCEAU 3R, 4R	
curcumin	azo: *acid*	orange-yel	w, s. *yellow*
curcumin S	azo: *acid*	red-brown	w, s: *orange*
cyanine	quinoline	grn crystals	photography
cyanosine	xanthene. *acid mord*	red	w, s, c: *pink or red*
dahlia	See Vocabulary		
diamine gold	azo: *direct*	orange-yel	c, w: *gold-yellow*
diamond black	azo: *mord*	black-blue	w: *black*
dianthine	=	SAINT DENIS	RED
dioxine	nitroso: *mord*	red	w: *brown & green*
diphenylamine blue	triphm: *acid*	blue	w, s, c: *blue*
diphenylamine orange	=	ORANGE IV	
direct yellow	azo: *direct*	brown	c: *yellow*
direct yellow G	nitro: *direct*	red-brown	c: *yellow*
double brilliant scarlet G	azo: *acid*	red-brown	w, s: *yellowish red*
emerald green	=	BRILLIANT	GREEN
eosin, eosine	xanthene	brown-red	See Vocabulary
eosin BN, e. scarlet	xanthene	brown	like eosin
erythrin	xanthene	green	s: *fluorescent red*
erythrobenzin	=	FUCHSINE	(impure)
erythrosin	xanthene	brown	like eosin
ethyl green	=	BRILLIANT	GREEN
eurhodine	See Vocabulary		
fast blue	See Vocabulary		
fast brown	azo: *acid*	dark brown	w, s: *brown*
fast brown N	=	NAPHTHYLA-MINE BROWN	
fast green	triphm: *acid*	blue-green	w, s. *green*
fast green	=	MALACHITE	GREEN
fast red	azo: *acid*	red-brown	w: *red*
fast red A	azo: *acid*	brown-red	w: *red*
fast red B	=	BORDEAUX B	
fast red C	azo: *acid*	brown	w: *brownish red*
fast violet	azo: *acid*	brown	w: *bluish violet*
fast violet	=	GALLOCYANIN	
fast yellow	azo: *acid*	brown-yel	w, s: *reddish yel*
fast yellow	=	ACIDYELLOW	
flavaniline	quinoline: *bas*	orange	c. *yellow*
flavophenin	=	CHRYSAMINE	
flavopurpurin	See Vocabulary		
fluorescein	xanthene	brown	making eosins
fluorescent blue	=	RESORCIN	BLUE
fluorindine	See Vocabulary		
fuchsine, fuchsin	triphm: *basic*	green	w, s, c, etc: *bluish red*
gallamine blue	oxazine: *mord*	grayish	w: *blue*
gallein, galleine	xanthene-*mord*	dark green	w, s, c: *violet*
gallocyanin DH	oxazine: *mord*	greenish	w: *bright violet*
gallofiavin W	*mord*	green-yellow	w, s: *yellow*
gambine B	=	DIOXINE	
gambine G	nitroso: *mord*	olive-green	w: *brown; green*
garnet brown	See Vocabulary		
gentian blue	=	ANILINE BLUE	in microscopy (stain)
gentian violet			
gold brown	=	BISMARCK	BROWN
grenadine	=	FUCHSINE	(impure)
Hessian purple	azo: *direct*	brownish	c: *bluish red*
Hessian violet	azo: *direct*	black	c. *violet*
Hessian yellow	azo: *direct*	yellow	c: *yellow*
indoin	See Vocabulary		
indophenin	See Vocabulary		
indophenol		dark brown	w, c: *blue*
iodine green	triphm: *basic*	dark green	s. *green*
Janus colors	See JANUS		in Vocabulary
Lauth's violet	See THIONINE		in Vocabulary
Magdala red	azine: *basic*	dark brown	s: *fluorescent red*
malachite green	triphm: *basic*	yellow-green	w, s, c. *bluish grn*
Manchester yellow	=	MARTIUS YELLOW	
Martius yellow	nitro- *acid*	orange-red	w, s. *golden yel*
methylene blue	thiazine: *basic*	dark blue	w, s, c. *blue*
methyl orange	=	ORANGE III	
mordant yellow	azo: *acid*	yellow	w: *yellow*
naphthalene red " yellow	=	MAGDALA RED	
naphthol black B	azo: *acid*	MARTIUS YELLOW	
naphthol blue B	=	blue-black	w: *blue-black*
naphthol green B	nitroso: *acid*	NEW BLUE B	
naphthol orange	=	dark green	w: *dark green*
naphthol yellow	=	ORANGE I	
naphthol yellow S	nitro: *acid*	MARTIUS YELLOW	
naphthylamine black D	azo: *acid*	orange-yel	w, s: *greenish yel*
naphthylamine brown	azo: *acid*	black	w: *blue-black*
naphthyl blue	azine: *acid*	brown	w: *orange-brown*
neutral blue	azine: *basic*	brown	s: *fluorescent blue*
neutral red	azine: *basic*	dark green	c: *blue*
neutral violet	azine: *basic*	green-black	c: *bluish red*
new blue B	oxazine: *basic*	dark violet	c: *reddish violet*
new blue R	*basic*	dark violet	c: *blue*
new coccin	=	COCHINEAL	c: *indigo-blue*
new green	=	MALACHITE	RED A
new red	azo: *direct*	brownish red	GREEN
new red L	=	BIEBRICH	w, c: *red* SCARLET

NAME OF DYE.	CHEMICAL CLASS. *Dyer's Class*	COLOR OF THE DYE.	KIND OF GOODS, USES, ETC. *Color given to goods.*
new yellow L	=	ACIDYELLOW	
Nicholson's blue	=	ALKALI BLUE	
night blue	triphm. *basic*	violet	w, s, c: *grn-blue*
night green	=	IODINE	GREEN
nigraniline	See ANILINE	BLACK	in Vocab
nigrosine	See INDULINE		in Vocabulary
Nile blue (A, 2B)	oxazine *basic*	greenish	c. *blue*
nitroso blue	nitroso- *basic*		c: *indigo-blue*
nopalin	=	EOSIN BN	
opal blue	=	ANILINE	BLUE
opal blue	=	SOLUBLE	BLUE
orange I	azo: *acid*	red-brown	w, s. *orange*
orange II	azo: *acid*	yellow-red	w, s. *orange*
orange III	azo: *acid*	yellow	w, s *orange*
orange IV	azo: *acid*	orange-yel	w, s. *orange-yel*
orange G	azo. *acid*	yellow-red	w. *orange-yellow*
phenetol red	azo: *acid*		in microscopy (stain)
phloxin, phloxine	xanthene: *mord*	red	w, s, c: *pink; red*
phosphine	=	CHRYSANILINE	
ponceau B, 3 RB	=	BIEBRICH	SCARLET
ponceau 2 R	azo: *acid*	brown-red	w, s. *red*
ponceau 3R, 4R	azo.	dark red	w, s *red*
prune, prune pure	oxazine: *basic mord*	brown	w, c. *blue-violet*
rauracienne	=	FAST RED A	
red corallin	See	CORALLIN	in Vocabulary
red violet 4 RS	triphm: *acid*	red-violet	w, s: *violet*
regina purple	triphm: *basic*	green	w. *reddish violet*
resorcin blue	oxazine	brownish red	s: *fluorescent blue*
resorcin brown	azo: *acid*	brown	w. *brown*
resorcin yellow	azo- *acid*	brown	w, s: *reddish yel*
rhodamine B	xanthene: *bas*	green, violet	w, s, c: *red*
rhodamine S	xanthene.	green, brown	c. *pinkish red*
rocceilin, -line	=	FAST RED A	
rose bengale	xanthene- *acid*	brown	w. *bluish red*
rose bengale B	xanthene:	brown-red	w *bluish pink or red*
roseine	=	FUCHSINE	
roxamine	azo: *acid*	red	w: *red* (for archil)
rubin, rubine	=	FUCHSINE	
rubin(e) S	=	ACID MAGENTA	
safranine	azine- *basic*	red-brown	c: *red*
safrosin	=	EOSIN BN	
Saint Denis red	azo: *direct*	red	c: *red* (special process)
Saxony blue	=	SULPHINDIGOTIC ACID, in Vocab.	
scarlet B	=	BIEBRICH	SCARLET
solferino	=	FUCHSINE	
solid green O	=	MALACHITE	GREEN
solid green O, I, II	=	BRILLIANT	GREEN
solid violet	=	GALLOCY-	ANIN DH
soluble blue	triphm: *acid*	blue, coppery	w, s, c: *blue*
spirit blue	=	ANILINE	BLUE
spirit yellow G	=	ANILINE	YELLOW
spirit yellow R	azo:	orange-yel	butter color
Sudan III	azo.	brown	varnish color, etc
Sudan brown	azo:	brown	varnish color
Sudan G	azo:	brown	varnish color
Sudan red	=	MAGDALA	RED
sulphanil yellow	azo: *direct*	brown-yel	c: *greenish yellow*
sun yellow	=	CURCUMIN S	
tartrazine	hydrazone. *ac*	orange-yel	w: *orange-yel*
thioflavin S	thiazole- *direct*	yellow	c. *bright yellow*
thionine	See Vocabulary		
toluylene blue B	induline. *basic*	brown-violet	c. *indigo-blue*
toluylene orange G	azo: *direct*	yellow-red	c. *orange*
toluylene red	=	NEUTRAL	RED
tropæolin D	=	ORANGE III	
tropæolin O	=	RESORCIN	YELLOW
tropæolin 000	=	ORANGE IV	
tropæolin 000 No 1	=	ORANGE I	
tropæolin 000 No 2	=	ORANGE II	
uranin	See	FLUORES-	CEIN, in Vocab.
ursol D	See	Vocabulary	
vesuvin, vesuvine	See	BISMARCK	BROWN
Victoria blue B	triphm: *basic*	bronze-brn	w, s, c: *blue*
Victoria green 3 B	triphm: *basic*	grn, metallic	w, c: *bluish green*
Victoria green, new	=	MALACHITE	GREEN
Victoria orange *or* yellow	nitro	reddish yel	butter color, etc
vidal black	sulphur	black	c: *black*
violaniline	induline: *basic*	blue-black	w, s: *violet or gray-black*
water blue	=	SOLUBLE	BLUE
wool black	azo: *acid*	blue-black	w: *violet-black*
wool scarlet R	azo: *acid*	brown-red	w, s: *scarlet*
xylidine red	=	PONCEAU 2 R	
yellow corallin	See	CORALLIN	in Vocabulary

dye (dī), *v. t.;* DYED (dīd); DYE'ING. [ME. *deyen, dyen,* AS. *dēagian,* fr. *dēah* a color, dye; perh. akin to L. *fucus.*]
1. To stain; to color; to give a new and permanent color to, esp. by impregnating the substance with a coloring agent, as in the use of dyestuffs.

> Cloths to be *dyed* of divers colors. *Trench.*
> The soul is *dyed* by its thoughts. *Lubbock.*

2. To impart (a given color) to a fabric or material by dyeing it; as, to *dye* a blue over a yellow.
to dye in (the) grain, to dye of a fast color by means of the coccus or kermes grain (see GRAIN, *n.* ,10); hence, to dye firmly; also, to dye in the wool. — to d. in the wool, fig., to dye firmly; to imbue thoroughly; as, a *dyed-in-the-wool* Tory.

dye, *v. i.* To take or impart color in dyeing.

dye'house' (-hous'), *n.* A building where dyeing is done.

dye'ing (dī'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DYE. Specif.: *n.* Process or art of fixing coloring matters permanently and uniformly in the fibers of wool, cotton, silk, etc. Three theories as to the nature of this process have been proposed: the mechanical, which assumes that the dye is merely absorbed in the pores of the fiber; the chemical, according to which the dye and one or more constituents of the fiber form a compound; and the solid solution theory, which regards the fibers as solid solvents for the dyes.

dye'-leaves', *n.* **a** The sweetleaf. **b** The inkberry. *U. S.*

dy'er (dī'ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is dyeing.

dy'er's oak (dī'ẽrz). **a** The gall oak (*Quercus infectoria*), the galls of which yield a dye. **b** In the United States, the yellow oak (*Q. velutina*).

dyer's weed. **a** Any of several dye-yielding plants; as: the yellowweed (*Reseda luteola*); the dyeweed (*Genista tinctoria*); the dyer's woad. **b** In the United States, any of certain species of *Solidago,* esp. *S. nemoralis* and *S. rugosa,* the bright yellow flower heads of which are occasionally used in dyeing.

dyer's woad. A brassicaceous dye plant (*Isatis tinctoria*), which, with a related Chinese species, yields an indigo.

dye'stone' (dī'stōn'), *n.* A red ferruginous limestone, occasionally used for coloring fabrics. *U. S.*

dye'stuff' (-stŭf'), *n.* A material used for dyeing; a dye.

dye'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **a** The woadwaxen. **b** A small cosmopolitan asteraceous herb (*Eclipta alba*).

dye'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* Any wood, such as logwood, from which coloring matter is extracted for dyeing.

dy'go-gram (dī'gō-grăm), *n.* [*dynamo-gonio-gram,* i. e., force and angle diagram.] A curve showing the effect of the iron in a ship upon the compass needle for all positions of the vessel with reference to the magnetic meridian.

dy'ing (dī'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DIE. Hence: *p. a.* **1.** In the act of dying; destined to death; mortal, perishable; as, *dying* bodies.
2. [From the noun.] Of or pertaining to dying or death; as, *dying* bed; *dying* day; also, simulating a dying state.

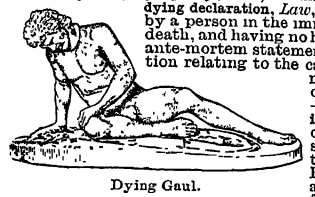

Dying Gaul.

dying declaration, *Law,* a declaration made by a person in the immediate prospect of death, and having no hope of recovery; an ante-mortem statement. Such a declaration relating to the cause of death is admissible in a prosecution for homicide. — **D. Gaul,** *or* **D. Gladiator,** a marble statue of the Pergamene school in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, representing a fallen Gaul, dying from a spear wound.

dy'ing-ness, *n.* State of dying, or deathlike languor.

> Tenderness becomes me best, a sort of *dyingness* *Congreve*

dyna-. [Gr δύναμις power; δύνασθαι to be able.] A prefix denoting *power.*

☞ In English words beginning with this prefix, the *y,* which is short in Greek, was formerly always marked by orthoëpists with its short sound (like *i* in *pin*), but the best usage now seems decidedly to favor the long sound (like *i* in *pine*), esp. in *dynamic, dynamite,* and the words derived from or allied to them. In *dynasty,* etc., usage is more evenly divided, the long sound being more usual in the United States, while in England, according to the Oxf. E. D., the short sound is preferred by most scholars.

dy'na-graph (dī'nă-grăf; dĭn'ă-), *n.* [*dyna-* + *-graph.*] *Railroads.* An apparatus or a collection of apparatus in a railroad car for exhibiting and recording the condition of a line of track and the resistance of a train, its speed, and other particulars concerning its running.

dy'name (dī'nām), *n.* [Gr. δύναμις power.] *Mech.* The resultant of all the forces acting on a body or system. It always reduces to a single force, or a force and a couple.

dy-nam'e-ter (dī-năm'ē-tẽr; dĭ-), *n.* [*dyna-* + *-meter:* cf. F. *dynamètre.* Cf. DYNAMOMETER.] *Optics.* An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes, consisting usually of a double-image micrometer applied to the eye end of a telescope for measuring accurately the diameter of the image of the object glass there formed. This measurement, compared with the actual diameter of the glass, gives the magnifying power. — **dy'na-met'ric** (dī'nă-mĕt'rĭk; dĭn'ă-), **dy'na-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

dynami-. Combining form from Greek δύναμις, *power.*

dy-nam'ic (dī-năm'ĭk; dĭ-) } *a.* [Gr. δυναμικός power-
dy-nam'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl; *see* DYNA-) } ful, fr. δύναμις power, fr. δύνασθαι to be able; cf. L. *durus* hard, E. *dure:* cf. F. *dynamique.*] **1.** *Physics.* **a** Of or pert. to power; pert. to physical forces or energy; as, the *dynamic* theory of heat. **b** Of or pert. to dynamics; of or pert. to forces producing motion, active; — opposed to *static* and *potential.*
2. Belonging to, or characterized by, energy or effective action; potent; forceful.
3. Pertaining to change or process (regarded as manifestation of energy or agency); involving or producing alteration; esp., viewing or designating psychical phenomena with reference to the grounds of their origin and manifestation, rather than in their presentational character.

> We pass to the *dynamical* point of view. At this stage, we have to investigate the general laws and conditions according to which change takes place in consciousness. *G. F. Stout.*

4. *Econ.* Having to do with disturbances of the equilibrium of economic forces, whether caused by the sudden introduction of exceptional conditions or by progressive change in the standards and habits of a people.
5. *Phon.* Pronounced with a breath impulse or with force, as a syllable. *Hempl.*
6. *Med.* Functional; as, a *dynamic* disease.
dynamic accent. *Phon.* = STRESS. — **d. electricity, inspiration,** etc. = DYNAMICAL ELECTRICITY, etc. — **dynamical mean sun,** *Astron.,* an imaginary sun, or point, which, coinciding with the sun itself at perihelion, moves uniformly round the ecliptic once a year. — **d. stability** (of a ship for a given angle of inclination), the weight of the ship multiplied by the vertical separation of the centers of gravity and buoyancy of the ship at that angle. — **d. theory of heat,** the theory that assumes heat to be, not a kind of matter, but a mode of motion. — **d. electricity.** See ELECTRICITY. — **d. geology.** See GEOLOGY. — **d. inspiration.** *Theol.* See INSPIRATION, 2. — **d. isomerism.** See ISOMERIC. — **d. metamorphism.** *Geol.* See METAMORPHISM.

dy-nam'ic (dī-năm'ĭk; dĭ-; *see* DYNA-), *n.* **1.** Dynamics.
2. A dynamic force; a motive power. "A *dynamic* to give vigor." *W. Gladden.*

dy-nam'ics (-ĭks), *n.* **1.** That branch of mechanics which treats of the motion of bodies (*kinematics*) and the action of forces in producing or changing their motion (*kinetics*). Dynamics is held by some recent writers to include *statics* and not *kinematics.*
2. The moving moral, as well as physical, forces of any kind, or the laws which relate to them.
3. *Music.* That department of musical science which relates to, or treats of, the variation and contrast of loudness or power in tones.

dy'na-mism (dī'nă-mĭz'm; dĭn'ă-), *n.* [Cf. F. *dynamisme.* See DYNAMIC.] **1.** *Philos.* Any theory which

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dye'house' Dial. var. of DEY-HOUSE.
dyer's alkanet = ALKANET.
dyer's broom. = DYEWEED.
dyer's cleavers a The wild madder. b The small bedstraw (*G. trifidum*).
dyer's furze. Dyeweed.
dyer's grape. Pokeweed.
dyer's greenwood. Dyeweed.
dyer's madder. = MADDER.
dyer's moss. Archil.
dyer's rocket. Dyeweed.
dyer's saffron. Safflower.
dyer's whin. The woadwaxen.
dyer's woodruff. = SWEET WOODRUFF. [A dyer. *Scot.*
dye'ster, *n.* [*dye,* v. + *-ster.*]
dyete. † DIET.
dye'ware', *n.* A dyestuff.
dye works. Works in which dyeing is carried on.
dy'ing-ly, *adv.* of DYING.
dyke (dīk). 1. Var. of DIKE. 2. See CHECKER, *n.,* 2.
dyke'hop'per, *n.* The wheatear. *Local, Eng.*
dy'ker (dī'kẽr), *n.* [Cf DICERION.] *East. Ch.* = DICERION.
Dy'lan (dŭ'lăn), *n.* [W., the sea.] A Cymric sea god.
dyn. *Abbr.* Dynamics.
dyn-nac'ti-nom'e-ter (dĭ-năk'tĭ-nŏm'ē-tẽr; dĭ-), *n.* [*dyna-* + *actinometer.*] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the photogenic rays, and computing the power of object glasses *Obs. or R.*
dy'nam (dī'năm), *n.* [Cf. F. *dyname.*] **1.** A unit of power, esp. a foot pound. *Obs.*
2. Var. of DYNAMB.
dy'na-mag'nite (dī'nă-măg'nīt; dĭn'ă-), *n.* [*dynamite* + L. *magnesia* + *-ite.*] = HERCULES POWDER. [IC, -ICAL.]
dy-nam'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of DYNAMIC.
dy'nam-mim'e-ter (dī'nă-mĭm'ē-tẽr; dĭn'ă-), **dy'na-mi-om'e-ter** (-mĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*dynam-* + *-meter.*] A dynamometer.
dy'na-mis (dī'nă-mĭs; dĭn'ă-), *or* **dynamis,** *n.* [Gr. δύναμις, lit.,

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ā le, senāte, câre, ă m, ăccount, ärm, ask, sofā; ē ve, ẽvent, ẽnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ō ld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ū se, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

views the universe as essentially or immanently constituted by forces. The doctrine of Leibnitz that substance must be interpreted by the notions of molding and resistant forces, and the modern physical theory that energy is the ultimate physical reality, are examples.

2. The mode of being or the energizing operation of force or efficiency of any sort.

dy'na-mist (dī'*nə*-mĭst; dĭn'*ə*- ; *see* DYNA-), *n.* An adherent of dynamism.

dy'na-mite (dī'*nə*-mīt; dĭn'*ə*- ; 277 : *see* DYNA-), *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις* power. See DYNAMIC.] An explosive invented by Nobel in 1866, consisting of nitroglycerin absorbed in kieselguhr or other porous material. The *dynamites* may be subdivided into two groups: those having an inert absorbent such as kieselguhr, sawdust, or charcoal, and those containing some absorbent, usually a nitrate mixture, capable of taking part in the explosion. They are safer than nitroglycerin, being less liable to explosion from moderate shocks, or from spontaneous decomposition.

dy'na-mite, *v. t.;* DY'NA-MIT'ED (-mīt'ĕd); DY'NA-MIT'ING (-mīt'ĭng). **1.** To charge with dynamite.

2. To blow up or shatter with dynamite.

dynamite gun. A pneumatic gun for shells containing high explosives. See PNEUMATIC GUN.

dy'na-mit'er (-mīt'ẽr), *n.* One who uses dynamite; esp., one who uses it, or advocates its use, for the anarchistic or other lawless destruction of life or property.

dy'na-mit'ic (-mĭt'ĭk) } *a.* Of or like dynamite; of or
dy'na-mit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to dynamite or dynamiters. — **dy'na-mit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dy'na-mit'ing (-mīt'ĭng), *n.* The use of dynamite; specif., its use for anarchistic or other lawless destruction of life or property.

dy'na-mit'ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The work of dynamiters. — **dy'na-mit'ist** (-mīt'ĭst), *n.*

dy'na-mo (dī'*nə*-mō), *n.* [Short for *dynamo-electric machine.*] *Elec.* A machine used for converting mechanical energy into electrical energy by magneto-electric induction.

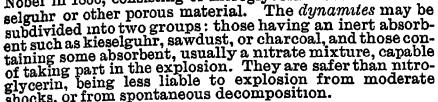

1 Diagram of Simple Direct-Current Dynamo. 2 Diagram of Simple Alternating-Current Dynamo. *N, S* North and South Pole Pieces of Field Magnet; *A, C* Armature Winding; *B* Commutator with Brushes above and below and line circuit wires leading from them; *D* Slip Rings with Brushes above and line circuit wires. In 1 the Armature Winding A is supposed to rotate about a longitudinal axis, the upper portion moving toward the observer. The arrows show the direction of the induced currents.

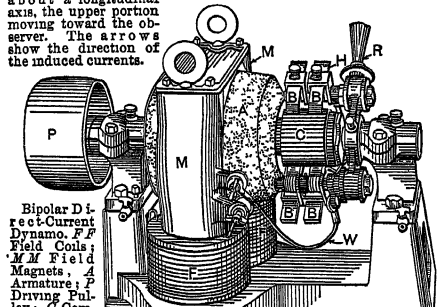

Bipolar Direct-Current Dynamo. *F F* Field Coils; *M M* Field Magnets, *A* Armature; *P* Driving Pulley; *C* Commutator; *B B* Brushes; *H* Brush Holder; *R* Handle to Rocker Arm; *W* Wire conveying current to Field Coils.

A dynamo consists essentially of a magnetic field, a conductor, and appliances for collecting the current produced by the relative motion of the conductor and the field. Usually the conductor, or *armature,* consisting of copper wire coiled about an iron core, revolves in the field produced by the *field magnets.* Either permanent magnets or electromagnets may be used; if the latter, the dynamo is said to be *separately excited* when the current for the field magnets comes from an outside source, and *self-exciting* when part of the current which it generates is used for that purpose. A machine with permanent magnets is, however, usually called a *magneto,* and is never made in large sizes. According to the manner of winding field magnets, self-excited dynamos are spoken of as *series-wound, shunt-wound,* and *compound-wound,* also as *open-coil* or *closed-coil* according to the winding of the armature. The current generated in the armature winding is alternating, and when an alternating current is desired it is conveyed to the line circuit by collector or slip rings and brushes. A *commutator* rectifies the current if a direct current is desired. See WINDING, GRAMME RING, MAGNETIC CIRCUIT.

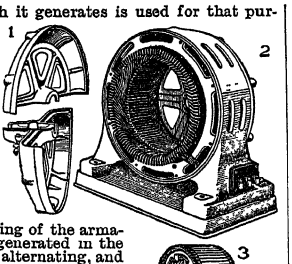

Induction Motor, with Squirrel-cage Rotor, 3, removed, showing Stator, 2, or Primary Winding; 1 End of Case (with one bearing for Rotor) removed.

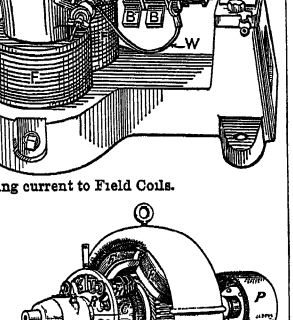

Multipolar Direct-Current Generator. *F F F F* Field Coils; *P* Pulley; *C* Commutator; *B* Brush; *H* Brush Holder; *R* Rocker Arm; *W* Conductor conveying current to Field Coils; *X X* Conductor conveying current to *T* Terminal Board; *Z* Belt Tightener.

dy'na-mo- (dī'*nə*-mō- ; dĭn'*ə*- ; *see* DYNA-). A combining form from Greek *δύναμις, power.*

dy'na-mo-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk) } *a.*
dy'na-mo-e-lec'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } *a.*
[*dynamo-* + *electric.* See DYNAMIC.] Pertaining to the conversion, by induction, of mechanical energy into electrical energy, or vice versa. *Dynamo-electric* machines are called *dynamo-electric generators,* or simply *dynamos,* when an electric current is produced, and *dynamo-electric motors,* or simply *motors,* when a current is made to produce mechanical power. The same machine may be used either as a dynamo or as a motor.

dy'na-mo-gen'e-sis (dī'*nə*-mō-jĕn'ē-sĭs; dĭn'*ə*-), *n.* [*dynamo-* + *-genesis.*] *Psychol.* The fact or principle that changes in excitations of the senses result or reappear in changes in muscular tension or activity; — applied also to heightening of thought activity as a correlative of sense excitation. — **dy'na-mo-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

dy'na-mog'e-ny (-mŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*dynamo-* + *-geny.*] *Psychol.* An instance of dynamogenesis; dynamogenic action.

dy-nam'o-graph (dī-năm'ō-grăf; dĭ-), *n.* [*dynamo-* + *-graph.*] *Physiol.* A dynamometer to which is attached a device for automatically registering muscular power. — **dy'na-mo-graph'ic** (dī'*nə*-mō-grăf'ĭk; dĭn'*ə*-), *a.*

dy'na-mo-met'a-mor'phism (dī'*nə*-mō-mĕt'*ə*-môr'fĭz'm; dĭn'*ə*-), *n.* [*dynamo-* + *metamorphism.*] **a** *Geol.* Metamorphism in which mechanical energy, as exerted in pressure, is the principal agent; — contrasted with *pyrometamorphism, hydrometamorphism.* **b** *Physics.* Transformation of one form of energy into another. — **dy'na-mo-met'a-mor'phic** (-fĭk), *a.* — **dy'na-mo-met'a-mor'phosed** (-fōst), *a. Geol.* Altered by dynamometamorphism.

dy'na-mom'e-ter (dī'*nə*-mŏm'ĕ-tẽr; dĭn'*ə*-), *n.* [Cf. F. *dynamomètre.* See DYNAMETER.]

1. An apparatus for measuring force or power, esp. muscular effort of men or animals, or the power developed by a motor, or that required to operate machinery. It commonly embodies a spring to be compressed or weight to be sustained by the force applied, combined with an index, or automatic recorder, to show the work performed. See ABSORPTION DYNAMOMETER, TRANSMISSION DYNAMOMETER.

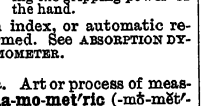

Dynamometer for measuring the gripping power of the hand.

2. = DYNAMETER.

dy'na-mom'e-try (-mŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* Art or process of measuring forces doing work. — **dy'na-mo-met'ric** (-mō-mĕt'rĭk), **dy'na-mo-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

dynamometric governor. See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5.

dy'na-mo-stat'ic (-mō-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [*dynamo-* + *static.*] *Elec.* Pert. to or designating a machine for producing static electricity by the use of a continuous or alternating current.

dy'na-mo'tor (dī'*nə*-mō'tẽr; dĭn'*ə*-), *n. Elec.* A special form of motor generator combining the motor and generator in a single machine with one field magnet and with two armatures (or with one armature upon which are two windings), one receiving current as a motor and the other generating current as a dynamo.

dy'nast (dī'năst; dĭn'ăst; *see* DYNA-), *n.* [L. *dynastes,* Gr. *δυνάστης,* fr. *δύνασθαι* to be able or strong: cf. F. *dynaste.* See DYNAMIC.] A ruler; a governor; a prince.

dy-nas'tic (dī-năs'tĭk; dĭ-), **dy-nas'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *δυναστικός* of a dynast, fr. *δυνάστης*: cf. F. *dynastique.*] Of or relating to a dynasty. — **dy-nas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Dy'nas-ti'næ (dī'năs-tī'nē ; dĭn'ăs-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δυνάστης* lord, ruler.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of lamellicorn beetles of the family Scarabæidæ, comprising some of the largest existing insects. The males are often armed with a large horn on the head (and sometimes one or more on the thorax), whence the term *rhinoceros beetle* is applied to members of the group. **Dy-nas'tes** (dī-năs'tēz ; dĭ-) is the typical genus, and includes two large species, *D. tityrus* and *D. grantii,* of the southern and western United States, respectively, as well as the Hercules beetle (which see).

dy'nas-ty (dī'năs-tĭ ; dĭn'ăs-tĭ ; 277 : *see* DYNA-), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Gr. *δυναστεία* lordship, fr. *δυνάστης*: cf. F. *dynastie* dynasty. See DYNAST.] **1.** Sovereignty; lordship; dominion. *Obs. or R.*

2. A race or succession of kings, of the same line or family; the continued lordship of a race of rulers.

dyne (dīn), *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις* power: cf. F. *dyne.* See DYNAMIC.] *Physics.* The unit of force in the C. G. S. system of physical units; that is, the force which, acting on a gram for a second, imparts to it a velocity of a centimeter per second. It is approximately the force exerted by a milligram weight under the influence of gravity.

Dy-oph'y-site (dī-ŏf'ĭ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *δύο* two + *φύσις* nature.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of those who maintain the existence of a dual nature, the divine and the human united, in the person of Christ, according to the decision of the fourth Ecumenical Council at Chalcedon (A. D. 451); — opposed to *Monophysite.* — **Dy'o-phy-sit'ic** (dī'ō-fĭ-sĭt'ĭk), **Dy'o-phy-sit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Dy-oph'y-si-tism** (dī-ŏf'ĭ-sĭ-tĭz'm ; -sī-tĭz'm), *n.*

Dy-oth'e-lete (dī-ŏth'ē-lēt), *or* **Dy-oth'e-lite** (-līt), *n.* [Gr. *δύο* two + *θέλειν, ἐθέλειν,* to will, be willing.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of those who maintain the doctrine of the two wills in Christ, the human and the divine; — opposed to *Monothelete.* — **Dy'o-the-le'tian** (dī'ō-thē-lē'shăn), **Dy'o-the-let'ic** (-lĕt'ĭk), **Dy'o-the-let'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Dy-oth'e-letism** (dī-ŏth'ē-lē-tĭz'm), *n.* — **Dy-oth'e-lism** (-ē-lĭz'm), *n.*

dyp'none (dĭp'nōn), *n.* [*di-* + *hypnone.*] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{14}O$, formed by the condensation of two molecules of acetophenone, or hypnone.

dys- (dĭs-). A prefix, from Greek *δυς-, hard, ill,* and signifying *ill, bad, hard, difficult,* and the like; cf. the prefixes, Skr. *dus-,* Goth. *tuz-,* OHG. *zur-,* G. *zer-,* AS. *to-,* Icel. *tor-,* Ir. *do-.*

dys'æs-the'si-a, dys'es-the'si-a (dĭs'ĕs-thē'sĭ-*ə* ; -zhĭ-*ə*), *n.* [NL. ; *dys-* + *æsthesia.*] *Med.* Impairment of any of the senses, esp. of touch. — **dys'æs-thet'ic, dys'es-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

dys-al'bu-mose (dĭs-ăl'bū-mōs), *n.* [*dys-* + *albumose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An alteration product of hetero-albumose, insoluble in salt solutions, but soluble in weak acids and alkalies. See HETERO-ALBUMOSE.

dys-ar'thri-a (dĭs-är'thrĭ-*ə*), *n.* [NL. See DYS-, ARTHRON.] *Med.* Difficult articulation of words, due to disease of the central nervous system. — **dys-ar'thric** (-thrĭk), *a.*

dys'ar-thro'sis (dĭs'är-thrō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *dys-* + *arthrosis.*] *Med.* **a** Any morbid condition of a joint in which there is less than the normal power of motion, due to deformity, dislocation, or disease. **b** Dysarthria.

dys-chro'ma-top'si-a (dĭs-krō'*mə*-tŏp'sĭ-*ə* ; -shə), *n.* [NL. ; *dys-* + *chromato-* + *-opsia.*] *Med.* Imperfect vision as regards color; difficulty in distinguishing colors.

dys-cra'si-a (dĭs-krā'zhĭ-*ə* ; -zĭ-*ə*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δυσκρασία* ; *δυς-* bad + *κρᾶσις* mixture, fr. *κεραννύναι* to mix.] *Med.* An ill habit or state of the constitution; — formerly regarded as dependent on a morbid condition of the blood and humors. (See HUMOR.) — **dys-cra'si-al** (-zĭ-*ăl*), **dys-cras'ic** (-krăz'ĭk ; -krăs'ĭk), *a.*

dys'cra-site (dĭs'krə-sīt), *n.* [*dys-* + Gr. *κρᾶσις* compound.] A native compound of antimony and silver, of variable composition, usually massive and silver-white. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 9.44–9.85.

dys'en-ter'ic (dĭs'ĕn-tĕr'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *dysentericus,* Gr.
dys'en-ter'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *δυσεντερικός.*] Of or pertaining to dysentery; having dysentery; as, a *dysenteric* patient; *dysenteric* symptoms.

dys'en-ter-y (dĭs'ĕn-tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [L. *dysenteria,* Gr. *δυσεντερία* ; *δυς-* ill, bad + *ἔντερον,* pl. *ἔντερα,* intestines, akin to *ἐντός* within, *ἐν* in, E. *in:* cf. F. *dysenterie.* See DYS- ; IN.] *Med.* A disease attended with fever, inflammation, and ulceration of the large intestine, and characterized by griping pains, constant desire to evacuate the bowels, and the discharge of mucus and blood. It may be acute or chronic, sporadic or epidemic. When epidemic it is often malignant. *Amœbic,* or *tropical, dysentery* is caused by the presence of amœbæ in the intestinal canal. *Bacillary,* or *Japanese, dysentery* is due to the presence of a certain bacillus in the intestinal canal. *Diphtheritic dysentery* is characterized by the formation of a false membrane.

dys'i-dro'sis (dĭs'ĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *dys-* + Gr. *ἱδρώς* sweat.] *Med.* **a** An abnormal secretion of sweat. **b** A skin disease characterized by formation of deep-seated vesicles on the palms and soles; pompholyx.

dys'lo-gis'tic (dĭs'lō-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* [*dys-* + Gr. *λόγος* discourse, fr. *λέγειν* to speak.] Unfavorable; not commendatory; — opposed to *eulogistic.* — **dys'lo-gis'ti-cal-ly,** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

dys'lu-ite (dĭs'lōō-īt), *n.* [*dys-* + Gr. *λύειν* to loose, dissolve.] *Min.* A brown variety of gahnite. See GAHNITE.

dys'ly-sin (dĭs'lĭ-sĭn), *n.* [*dys-* + Gr. *λύσις* a loosing.] *Physiol. Chem.* The anhydride of a cholic acid; — so called because difficult to dissolve. That corresponding to ordinary cholic acid is an amorphous substance found in feces.

dys-men'or-rhe'a, dys-men'or-rhœ'a (dĭs-mĕn'ŏr-rē'*ə*), *n.* [NL. ; *dys-* + Gr. *μήν* month + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Difficult and painful menstruation — **dys-men'or-rhe'al, dys-men'or-rhœ'al** (-*ăl*), *a.*

dys'mer-o-gen'e-sis (dĭs'mĕr-ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *dys-* + *merogenesis.*] *Biol.* Merogenesis resulting in the successive formation of unlike parts or segments.

dys'mer-o-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a. Biol.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, dysmerogenesis.

power] *Aristotelianism.* The state of that which is not yet fully realized; power; potentiality; — opposed to *energeia.*

dy'na-mis'tic (dī'*nə*-mĭs'tĭk ; dĭn'*ə*-), *a.* Of or pert. to force.

dy'na-mi-tard' (dī'n*ə*-m*ĭ*-tärd' ; dĭn'-; *F.* dē'*nà*'mē'tar'), *n* A dynamiter.

‖ **dy'na'mi'teur'** (dē'n*à*'m*ē*'-tûr'), *n.* [F.] A dynamiter

dy'na-mize (dī'*nə*-mīz ; dĭn'*ə*-), *v. t.* [Gr. *δύναμις* power.] *Homeop.* To make (drugs) medicinally effective by comminution, dilution, etc. — **dy'na-mi-za'tion** (-mĭ-zā'shŭn ; -mĭ-zĕ'shŭn), *n.*

dy-nam'o-gen (dī-năm'ō-jĕn ; dĭ-), *n.* [*dynamo-* + *-gen.*] = HERCULES POWDER.

dy'na-mog'e-nous (dī'*nə*-mŏj'ē-nŭs ; dĭn'*ə*-), *a.* Dynamogenic. — **dy'na-mog'e-nous-ly,** *adv.*

dy-nam'o-phone (dī-năm'ō-fōn ; dĭ-), *n.* [*dynamo-* + *-phone.*] A form of dynamometer which measures the twist of a revolving shaft by means of two telephone circuits.

‖ **dy-nas'tas,** *n. pl.* [L., acc. pl. of *dynastes* dynast.] Dynasts. *Obs.*

dy-nas'ti-cism (dĭ-năs'tĭ-sĭz'm ; dĭ-), *n.* See -ISM.

Dy-nas'ti-des (-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group equivalent to DYNASTINÆ. — **dy-nas'tin-dan** (-tĭ-dăn), *n.*

dyn'der. Var. of DINDER.

dynte. ✝ DINT.

dy'o-phone (dī'ō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *δύο* two + *-phone.*] *Physics.* A musical instrument capable of giving simultaneously two tones differing in timbre, but of the same pitch.

dy'o-the-ism (-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *δύο* two + *theism.*] A doctrine or system recognizing two gods.

dy'phone, *n.* [Gr. *δύο* two + *φωνή* sound.] *Music.* A double lute, invented in 1672 by Thomas Mace.

dys'a-cou'si-a (dĭs'*ə*-kōō'zhĭ-*ə* ; -zĭ-*ə*), *n.* [NL. ; *dys-* + Gr. *ἀκουσις* a hearing. See ACOUSTIC.] *Med.* An affection of the hearing in which ordinary sounds produce discomfort.

dys'a-cou'sis (-kōō'sĭs), **dys'a-cous'ma** (-kōōz'mə), *n.* [NL] *Med.* = DYSACOUSIA.

dys-an'a-lyte (dĭs-ăn'*ə*-līt), *n.* [Gr. *δυσανάλυτος* hard to undo.] *Min.* A titanoniobate of calcium and iron, occurring in cubic crystals.

dys'chro-a (dĭs'krō-*ə*), *n.* [NL. ; *dys-* + Gr. *χρόα* color of the skin.] *Med.* Discoloration of the skin, as in jaundice.

dys-chro'mi-a (dĭs-krō'mĭ-*ə*), *n.* [NL. ; *dys-* + Gr. *χρῶμα* the complexion.] *Med.* Abnormal pigmentation of the skin.

dys'chro-nous (dĭs'krō-nŭs), *a.* [*dys-* + Gr. *χρόνος* time.] Separate as to time.

dys-co'ri-a (dĭs-kō'rĭ-*ə*), *n.* [NL. ; *dys-* + Gr. *κόρη* the pupil.] *Med.* A condition marked by faulty shape of the pupil.

dys-crase', *v. t.* To distemper; to affect with dyscrasia. *Obs.*

dys'cra-sy (dĭs'krə-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *dyscrasie.*] Dyscrasia.

dysentery root, dysentery weed. Beggar-lice (*Lappula virginiana*). Its root is astringent.

dysestafe. ✝ DISTAFF

dys'es-the'si-a. Var. of DYS.ÆSTHESIA. — **dys'es-thet'ic,** *a.*

dys'es-the'sis, *n.* [NL.] Dysæsthesia.

dys-gen'e-sis, *n.* [*dys-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Infertility; specif., a condition in which the hybrids are sterile among themselves, but are fertile with members of either parent race. *Rare.* — **dys'ge-nes'ic** (dĭs'jē-nĕs'ĭk), *a. R.*

dys-geu'si-a (dĭs-gū'sĭ-*ə*), *n.* [NL. ; *dys-* + Gr. *γεῦσις* taste.] *Med.* Abnormal taste.

dys'hi-dro'sis (dĭs'hĭ-drō'sĭs), *n* [NL.] *Med.* = DYSIDROSIS.

dys'ki-nē'si-a (-kĭ-nē'zĭ-*ə* ; -zhĭ-*ə*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δυσκινησία* difficulty of moving.] *Med.* Impairment of voluntary motion.

dys-la'li-a (-lā'lĭ-*ə*), **dys'la-ly** (dĭs'lə-lĭ), *n.* [NL. *dyslalia* ; *dys-* + Gr. *λαλεῖν* to speak.] Defect of articulative power.

dys-lex'i-a (-lĕk'sĭ-*ə*), *n.* [NL. ; *dys-* + Gr. *λέξις* speech.] *Med.* Loss of power to read, as in some forms of aphasia.

dys-lo'gi-a (-lō'jĭ-*ə*), *n.* [NL. See DYS- ; -LOGY.] *Med.* a Impairment of the power of reasoning. **b** Difficulty of speech.

dys'lo-gy (dĭs'lō-jĭ), *n.* [*dys-* + *-logy.*] Censure; — opposed to *eulogy. Rare.*

Dys'mas. Var. of DISMAS.

dys'mer-ism (dĭs'mĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* [*dys-* + Gr. *μέρος* part.] *Biol.* An aggregation of unlike parts or units; the result of dysmerogenesis. — **dys'me-ris'tic** (-mĕ-rĭs'tĭk), *a.*

dys'mer-o-morph' (dĭs'mĕr-ō-môrf'), *n.* [*dys-* + *mero-* + *-morph.*] *Biol.* Organism resulting from dysmerogenesis. — **dys'mer-o-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.*

dys-mim'i-a (dĭs-mĭm'ĭ-*ə*), *n.* [NL. See DYS- ; MIMIC.] *Med.* Impairment of the power of using gestures to express thoughts.

dys'no-my (dĭs'nō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr

dys'o-dile (dīs'ō-dīl ; -dĭl), *n.* [Gr. *δυσώδης* ill-smelling ; *δυς-* bad + *ὄζειν* to smell.] *Min.* A hydrocarbon compound, occurring in thin flexible folia, and emitting a highly fetid odor when burning.

dys-ox'i-dize (dĭs-ŏk'sĭ-dīz), *v. t. & i.* [*dys-* + *oxidize.*] *Physiol. Chem.* To oxidize with difficulty; — said of substances not affected by ordinary (molecular) oxygen. Contrasted with *autoxidize.* — **dys-ox'i-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.* — **dys-ox'i-diz'a-ble** (-dīz'*a*-b'l), *a.*

dys'pa-thy (dĭs'pa-thĭ), *n.* [*dys-* + *sympathy* ; cf. OF. *dispathie.*] Antipathy or lack of fellow feeling ; — the reverse of *sympathy. R.* — **dys'pa-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *a. R.*

dys-pep'si-a (dĭs-pĕp'sĭ-*a* ; -shə), *n.* [L. *dyspepsia*, Gr. *δυσπεψία*, fr. *δύσπεπτος* hard to digest ; *δυς-* hard + *πέπτειν* to cook, digest ; akin to E. *cook* : cf. F. *dyspepsie.* See DYS-; 1st COOK.] *Med.* Difficult or deranged digestion; indigestion; an impaired or disordered state of the stomach in which its functions are disturbed and which is unattended by other diseases, or accompanied by only minor diseases. Its symptoms are loss of appetite, nausea, heartburn, acrid or fetid eructations, a sense of weight or fullness in the stomach, esp. after a meal, etc. Dyspepsia may be due to, or associated with, excessive acidity of the stomach (**acid dyspepsia**), a lack of tone in the digestive organs (**atonic dyspepsia**), gastric inflammation (**catarrhal dyspepsia**), fermentation of ingested foods (**fermentative dyspepsia**), formation of gas (**flatulent dyspepsia**), or some disease of the nerves of the stomach (**nervous dyspepsia**).

dys-pep'tic (-pĕp'tĭk), **dys-pep'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to dyspepsia ; having dyspepsia ; as, a *dyspeptic* or *dyspeptical* symptom. — **dys-pep'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dys-pep'tic (dĭs-pĕp'tĭk), *n.* A person having dyspepsia.

dys-pha'gi-a (dĭs-fā'jĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL. ; *dys-* + Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] *Med.* Difficulty in swallowing. — **dys-phag'ic** (-făj'ĭk), *a.*

dys-pha'si-a (dĭs-fā'zhĭ-*ā* ; -zĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL. ; *dys-* + *-phasia.*] *Med.* Imperfection of speech, due to brain disease. — **dys-phas'ic** (-fāz'ĭk ; -fās'ĭk), *a.*

dys-pho'ni-a (dĭs-fō'nĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δυσφωνία*, *δυς-* hard + *φωνή* sound, voice.] *Med.* Difficulty in producing vocal sounds ; enfeebled or depraved voice. — **dys-phon'ic** (-fŏn'ĭk ; -fō'nĭk), *a.*

dys-pho'ri-a (dĭs-fō'rĭ-*a* ; 201), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δυσφορία*, fr. *δύσφορος* hard to bear ; *δυς-* hard + *φέρειν* to bear.] *Med.* Impatience under affliction, morbid restlessness ; dissatisfaction ; the fidgets.

dysp-nœ'a, dysp-ne'a (dĭsp-nē'*a*), *n.* [L. *dyspnoea*, fr. Gr. *δύσπνοια*, fr *δύσπνοος* short of breath ; *δυς-* hard + *πνοή, πνοιή*, breathing.] *Med.* Difficult or painful breathing. — **dysp-nœ'al, dysp-ne'al** (-nē'ăl), **dysp-nœ'ic, dysp-ne'ic** (-nē'ĭk), **dysp-no'ic** (-nō'ĭk), *a.*

dys-pro'si-um (dĭs-prō'shĭ-ŭm ; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δυσπρόσιτος* hard to get at.] *Chem.* An element of the rare earth group. Symbol *Dy* ; at. wt., 162.5.

dys'tel-e-ol'o-gy (dĭs'tĕl-ē-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ ; dĭs'tē-lē-), *n.* [*dys-* + *teleology*] The doctrine of purposelessness in nature ; — applied by Haeckel to that branch of biology which treats of rudimentary organs, in view of their being useless to the life of the organism. Cf. TELEOLOGY. — **dys'tel-e-o-log'i-cal** (dĭs'tĕl-ē-ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl ; dĭs'tē-lē-), *a.* — **dys'tel-e-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

dys-to'ci-a (dĭs-tō'shĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δυστοκία* ; *δυς-* hard + *τόκος* delivery.] *Med.* Difficult parturition. — **dys-to'cial** (-shăl), *a.*

dys-tro'phi-a (dĭs-trō'fĭ-*ă*) } *n.* [NL. *dystrophia.* See
dys'tro-phy (dĭs'trō-fĭ) } DYS- ; -TROPHY.] *Med.* Imperfect or faulty nutrition. — **dys-troph'ic** (-trŏf'ĭk), *a.*

dys-u'ri-a (dĭs-ū'rĭ-*a*), *n.* [L., Gr. *δυσουρία* ; *δυς-* + *οὐρον* urine . cf. F. *dysurie.*] *Med.* Difficult or painful discharge of urine. — **dys-u'ric** (-ū'rĭk), *a.*

Dy-tis'ci-dæ (dī-tĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See DYTISCUS.] *Zoöl.* A family of predaceous aquatic beetles of oval, flattened form, with threadlike antennæ ; the diving beetles. They are very voracious, feeding on aquatic insects, worms, etc., and even young fish. In the water they rest in an inclined position, head downward. Their larvæ are aquatic and predaceous and are called *water tigers.* The larger American species belong mostly to the genera *Cybister* and *Dytiscus.* — **Dy-tis'cid** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*

Dy-tis'cus (dī-tĭs'kŭs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. *δυτικός* able to dive, *δύτης* a diver, fr. *δύειν* to sink.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of diving beetles. See DYTISCIDÆ.

dzig'ge-tai (dzĭg'ĕ-tī), *n.* [Mongolian *tchikhtei* long-eared. *Oxf. E. D.*] A wild ass of Mongolia, probably a subspecies of the kiang.

E

E (ē). **1.** The fifth letter of the English alphabet. It derives its form, name, and value from the Latin, the form and value being further derived from the Greek, into which it came from the Phœnician, and ultimately, perhaps, from the Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* Etymologically *e* is most closely related to *i*, *a*, and *o*, as illustrated by *fall, fell ; man, men ; drink, drank, drench ; dint, dent ; doom, deem ; goose, geese ; beef*, OF. *boef*, L. *bos* ; and E. *cheer*, OF. *chiere*, LL. *cara*. E has in English several sounds, the two principal being its "long" or name sound, as in *eve, me*, and the short, as in *end, best*. For its other values and functions see *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 148–161.

2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate : **a** [*cap. or l. c.*] The fifth in a series ; fifth in order or class ; sometimes, the numeral 5 ; as, company *E*. **b** [*cap.*] *Logic.* The universal negative proposition (No A is B). **c** [*cap.*] *Naut.* The second-class Lloyds rating. **d** [*l. c.*] *Math.* (1) The base of the natural or Napierian system of logarithms. (2) Eccentricity (of a curve). **e** [*l. c.*] *Dynam.* The coefficient of restitution of elasticity. **f** *Elec.* In the form *E* or *e*, electromotive force ; voltage ; potential difference. **g** *Chem.* [*cap.*] Erbium. **h** *Astron.* [*cap.*] A prominent Fraunhofer line caused by iron. **i** [*cap.*] *Mech.* Modulus of elasticity (Young's modulus). **j** [*l. c.*] *Mech.* Strain per unit length. **k** *Music.* (1) The third tone of the model major scale (that in C), or the fifth tone in its relative minor scale (that in A minor). (2) In notation, any symbol representing this tone, as a note on a certain line or space of a staff. See CLEF, *Illust.* (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See KEYBOARD, *Illust.*

3. As a medieval Roman numeral, E stands for 250.

4. As an abbreviation : **a** In the form **E.** Various proper names, as Edward (in library cataloguing E :), Elizabeth (in library cataloguing E . .), Eugene, etc. ; Earl ; Earth ; Eastern (Postal District, London) ; Easter (Term) ; Edinburgh ; Elohist Prophetic Document, or its author, the earliest stratum being designated E^1, later strata E^2, and E^3 (*O. T. Criticism*) ; English. **b** In the form **e.** or **E.** : East : early ; emmetropia ; engineer ; errors (*Baseball*) ; engineering ; entrance (*Theat.*) ; export.

E flat (Eþ), the tone a half step below E. Named from their respective keynotes are · **E flat major, E major**, the major scales or keys having the signatures respectively of three flats and four sharps ; **E flat minor, E minor**, the minor scales or keys relative to G flat major and G major, and having the same signatures respectively of six flats and one sharp.

e-. A prefix meaning *out, out of, from*, etc. See EX-.

E *or* **e**, *n. ; pl.* EES, E's, or ES (ēz). The letter E, e, or its sound.

E'a (ā'ä), *n. Assyrio-Babylon. Myth.* A deity of the supreme triad in the theological system of the Babylonian priests, of which the other members were Anu and Bel. He is god of the watery element, giver of arts and sciences, healer of the sick, and according to one version creator of mankind. He was the chief deity of ancient Eridu, and was held to be the father of Marduk, the great god of Babylon. His consort is Damkina. Cf. CREATION EPIC.

each (ēch), *a.* or *a. pron.* [ME. *eche, ælc, elc, ilk*, AS. *ælc ; ā* always + *gelīc* like ; akin to OD. *iegelijk*, OHG. *eogiwīh*, MHG. *iegelīch*, G. *jeglich.* See 1st AYE, ALIKE ; cf. EVERY, ILK.] Every (individual of two or more, esp. of a definite number) considered separately from the rest. As now used *each* generally implies reference to a definite number or group of objects and emphasizes the consideration of them as individuals, *every* emphasizes the fact that *all* the individuals of a class or group are included, whether definite or indefinite in number ; as, "*each* side of a cube is equal to *every* other side." *Each* is often used pronominally, referring to a noun before or after it. Cf. EVERY.

> I know *each* lane and every alley green. *Milton.*
> In short, *each* man's happiness depends upon himself. *Sterne.*
> Then draw we nearer day by day,
> *Each* to his brethren, all to God. *Keble*

Syn. — See ALL, DISTRIBUTIVELY.

each other, a phrase used as a reciprocal pronoun in oblique cases ; as, we saw *each other's* faces ; they think of *each other*. Historically *each* in the phrase *each other* is in the nominative case, *other* in an oblique case. *Each other* is generally used of two ; *one another* of more than two.

> It is a bad thing that men should hate *each other* ; but it is far worse that they should contract the habit of cutting *one another's* throats without hatred. *Macaulay*

ea'ger (ē'gĕr), *a.* [ME. *egre* sharp, sour, eager, F. *aigre*, fr. L. *acer* sharp, sour, spirited, zealous ; akin to Gr. *ἄκρος* highest, extreme, Skr. *açra* point. Cf. ACRID, EDGE.]

1. Sharp ; keen ; acid, sour ; — applied esp. to things or conditions affecting the taste or other senses or sensibilities, as medicines, unpleasant words, diseases, or cold. *Obs.*

> It is a nipping and an *eager* air. *Shak.*

2. Spirited or strenuous ; sharply contested, as a fight ; formerly, also, fierce or savage, as a person or an animal.

> "*Eager* as is a tiger." *Chaucer.*
> Conceit and grief an *eager* combat fight. *Shak.*

3. Excited by desire in the pursuit of any object ; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain ; keenly desirous ; hotly longing ; as, the hounds were *eager* in the chase.

> A crowd of *eager* and curious schoolboys. *Hawthorne.*

4. Brittle ; inflexible ; not ductile. *Obs.*

> Gold will be sometimes so *eager*, as artists call it, that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself. *Locke.*

Syn. — Earnest, ardent, vehement, hot, impetuous, fervent, intense, impassioned, zealous, forward.

ea'ger-ness, *n.* State of being eager ; ardor.

Syn. — Earnestness, impetuosity, impatience ; promptness, readiness, alertness ; ardor, fervor, fervency, warmth, vehemence ; passion. — EAGERNESS, ALACRITY, ZEAL, ENTHUSIASM. EAGERNESS (see etym. under EAGER) implies keenness, impatience, or ardency of desire ; ALACRITY (see PROMPT), cheerful readiness or promptness, esp. of action ; as, "The *eagerness* and strong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often a hindrance to it" (*Locke*) ; "His [Southey's] *eagerness* admits of no doubt or delay" (*Hazlitt*) ; "We . . . shall be glad to hear that you have exchanged languor for *alacrity*" (*Cowper*) ; "a springy *alacrity* and vigor" (*Hawthorne*) ; "France, where *alacrity* of service counted for more than the service itself" (*M. Hewlett*). ZEAL (see etym.) adds to *eagerness* the implication of strong and active, sometimes passionate, devotion to the interests of a cause or person ; ENTHUSIASM (see etym.) implies exaltation and intensity, often extravagance, of feeling in behalf of such interests ; as, "The *zeal* of thine house hath eaten me up" (*Ps.* lxix. 9) ; "had I but served my God with half the *zeal* I served my king" (*Shak.*) ; "drunk with divine *enthusiasm*" (*Shelley*) ; "It [our faith in an author] may be propagated by the contagion of *enthusiasm*, and preached with all the fervor of proselytism" (*L. Stephen*) ; he gained the respect, but could not rouse the *enthusiasm*, of his followers. See ENTHUSIAST, FERVOR, CUPIDITY.

ea'gle (ē'g'l), *n.* [ME. *egle*, F. *aigle*, fr. L. *aquila.* Cf. AQUILINE.] **1.** Any of various large diurnal birds of prey, noted for their strength, size, graceful figure, keenness of vision, and powers of flight. They are the members of several different genera of the family Falconidæ, the typical eagles constituting the genus *Aquila*, in which the legs are feathered to the toes. The most noted species are the golden eagle of Europe and North America (*Aquila chrysaëtus*) ; the imperial eagle of Europe (*A. heliaca*) ; the American bald eagle (*Haliæëtus leucocephalus*) ; the European sea eagle (*H. albicilla*) ; and the harpy eagle (*Thrasaëtus harpyia*). See BALD EAGLE, SEA EAGLE, HARPY, GOLDEN EAGLE. The figure of the eagle, as the king of birds, is commonly used as a heraldic emblem, and also for standards and emblematic devices.

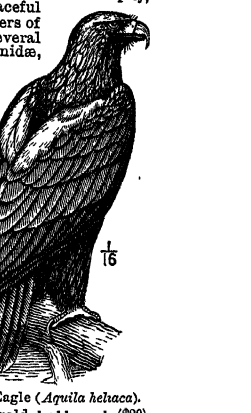
Imperial Eagle (*Aquila heliaca*). 1/16

2. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars (£2 1s. 2½*d.*) ; — from the eagle on the reverse. There are also a gold **double eagle** ($20), a **half eagle** ($5), and a **quarter eagle** ($2.50).

3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = AQUILA.

4. An eagle-shaped object or the figure of an eagle, esp. as an emblem ; primarily, the standard of the ancient Romans : also, the seal or standard of any nation having an eagle as emblem, as the United States, or France under the Bonapartes. Russia, Austria, and Prussia have for an emblem a double-headed eagle.

Eagle of Brittany, Bertrand du Guesclin (1320?–80). — **E. of Divines**, Thomas Aquinas. — **E. of Meaux** (mō), Bossuet (1627–1704), bishop of Meaux ; — alluding to his eloquence.

ea'gle-eyed' (ē'g'l-īd', 87), *a.* Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

eagle hawk. A large, crested South American hawk of the genus *Morphnus*. Also applied to other large birds of the hawk family.

eagle owl. A large horned owl of Europe and northern Asia (*Bubo ignavus*), one of the largest species of owls, also, any of various allied species.

eagle ray. Any ray of the family Myliobatidæ, having large winglike pectoral fins. The common European species is *Myliobatis aquila.*

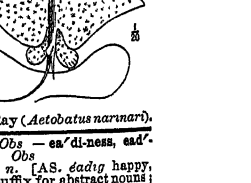
Eagle Ray (*Aetobatus narinari*). 1/8

ea'gle-sight'ed (ē'g'l-sīt'-ĕd ; 87), *a.* Farsighted ; eagle-eyed.

ea'gle-stone' (-stōn'), *n. Min.* A concretionary nodule of clay ironstone, of the size of a walnut or larger ; aëtites. The ancients believed that the eagle transported these stones to her nest to facilitate the laying of her eggs.

δυσνομία ; *δυς-* bad + *νόμος* law.] Bad legislation ; enactment, or a system, of bad laws *R.*

Dys'o-don'ta (dĭs'ō-dŏn'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL See DYS- ; -ODONT.] = MONOMYARIA. — **dys'o-dont**, *a*

dys-o'pi-a (dĭs-ō'pĭ-*ā*), **dys-op'si-a** (-ŏp'sĭ-*ā*), *n.* [NL. ; *dys-* + *-opia, -opsia.*] *Med.* Impaired vision.

dys os'mi-a (-ŏz'mĭ-*ā*), *n* [NL. ; *dys-* + Gr. *ὀσμή* smell.] *Med.* Impaired sense of smell.

dys-pep'sy (-pĕp'sĭ), *n.* = DYSPEPSIA. *Obsoles.*

dys-pep'tone, *n.* [*dys-* + *peptone.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An insoluble residue remaining in the digestion of certain proteids.

dys'per-i-stal'sis, *n.* [NL. ; *dys-* + *peristalsis.*] *Med.* Painful peristalsis (which see).

dys'pha-gy (dĭs'fā-jĭ), *n.* Dysphagia. [phonia

dys'pho-ny (-fō-nĭ), *n* Dys-

dys-pho'tic (dĭs-fō'tĭk), *a.* [*dys-* + Gr. *φῶς, φωτός*, light.] Having feeble illumination ; occurring where the light is very limited, as at marine depths.

dys-phra'si-a (-frā'zhĭ-*ā* ; -zĭ-*ā*), *n.* [NL. ; *dys-* + Gr. *φράσις* speech.] *Med.* Defective speech due to impairment of intellect

dys-pro'te-ose, *n.* [*dys-* + *proteose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An alteration product of heteroproteose, insoluble in salt solutions.

dyss'nite (dĭs'nīt), *n.* [Due to a misprint for *dysluite ; dys-* + Gr. *λύειν* to loose.] *Min.* An altered variety of rhodonite.

dys-thy'mi-a (dĭs-thī'mĭ-*ā*), *n.* [NL , fr. Gr *δυσθυμία* despondency ; *δυς-* bad + *θυμός* spirit.] *Med.* Morbid melancholy. — **dys-thym'ic** (-thĭm'ĭk), *a.*

dys'tome (dĭs'tōm), **dys-tom'ic** (dĭs-tŏm'ĭk), **dys'to-mous** (dĭs'tō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *δύστομος* ; *δυς-* hard + *τομός* cutting.] *Min.* Cleaving with difficulty.

dys-to'pi-a (dĭs-tō'pĭ-*ā*), **dys'to-py** (dĭs'tō-pĭ), *n.* [NL. *dystopia ; dys-* + Gr. *τόπος* place.] *Med.* Malposition.

dys'tro-po-dex'trin (dĭs'trō-pō-dĕks'trĭn), *n.* [*dys-* + Gr. *τρόπος* a turn + *dextrin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A variety of achroödextrin formed by action of diastase on glycogen ; — because it resists transformation into sugar.

dys'u-ry (dĭs'ū-rĭ), *n.* Dysuria.

dys-yn'tri-bite (dĭs-ĭn'trĭ-bīt), *n* [*dys-* + Gr. *συντρίβειν* to shatter, crush.] *Min.* A variety of pinite. See PINITE.

dytane. † DITTANY.

dyte. † DITTY

dy'vour (dĭ'vẽr), *n.* [Of uncertain origin ; cf Pr *deveire* a debtor.] A bankrupt ; a man in debt ; a beggar. *Scot*

D. Z. *Abbr.* Doctor of Zoölogy.

dzeg'ge-tai (dzĕg'ĕ-tī). Var. of DZIGGETAI.

dze'ren (dzē'rĕn), **dze'ron**, *n.* Also **dze'rin**. [Mongolian *ch'eren* or Kirghiz *jĕran.*] An antelope (*Procapra gutturosa*), inhabiting the deserts of Central Asia, Tibet, and China.

E

e. † HE ; obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of EYE.

e'a (ē'*a* ; ĕ), *n.* [AS. *ēa.*] A river ; a stream of water. *Dial. Eng.*

ea. *Abbr.* Each.

E. A. *Abbr.* Entered apprentice.

E'a-ba'ni (ē'ä-bä'nē), *n. Babylon. Myth* In the Gilgamesh Epic, the comrade of Gilgamesh. He is a wild man, created by the goddess Aruru to withstand Gilgamesh, but he is lured into the service of the latter by Ukhat, one of the attendants of Ishtar. See GILGAMESH.

eac. † EKE. [*Obs.*

each'where' *adv.* Everywhere.

ea'di, *a.* [AS. *ēadig.*] Rich ; fortunate ; happy. *Obs.* — **ea'di-ly**, *adv. Obs* — **ea'di-ness, ead'ness**, *n. Obs*

eadilec, *n.* [AS. *ēadig* happy, rich + suffix for abstract nouns ; cf. Icel. *-leikr.*] Happiness. *Obs.*

ead'ish. † EDDISH.

eadmede. † EDMEDE, *a & n.*

ead'mod. † EDMOD.

eadwiten. † EDWITE.

eært. † ART, *v. t.*

eafter. † AFTER.

eage. † AGE.

ea'ger. Var. of EAGRE.

ea'ger, v. t. [See EAGER, *a.*] To make eager ; egg ; irritate. *Obs.*

ea'ger-ly, *adv.* of EAGER.

ea'gi. Eagle. *Ref. Sp.*

eagle fern. The common brake.

eagle gull. The black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*).

ea'gless (ē'g'lĕs), *n.* [Cf. OF. *aiglesse.*] A female eagle. *Rare.*

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ea'glet (ē'glĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *aiglette.*] A young eagle.
eagle vulture. A large West African bird (*Gypohierax angolensis*) intermediate in some characters between the hawks and vultures.
ea'gre (ē'gĕr; ā'gĕr), *n.* [Of unknown origin; cf. LL. *higra.*] A wave, or two or three successive waves, of great height and violence, at flood tide moving up an estuary or river, as in the Humber, Trent, and Severn, in England; — commonly called a *bore.* See BORE.
ean (ēn), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ēanian.* See YEAN.] To bring forth, as a lamb; to yean. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ear (ēr), *n.* [AS. *ēare;* akin to OFries. *āre, ār,* OS. *ōra,* D. *oor,* OHG. *ōra,* G. *ohr,* Icel. *eyra,* Sw. *öra,* Dan. *øre,* Goth *ausō,* L. *auris,* Lith. *ausis,* Russ. *ukho,* Gr. οὖς. Cf. AURICLE, ORILLION, SCOUT.] **1.** The organ of hearing. In

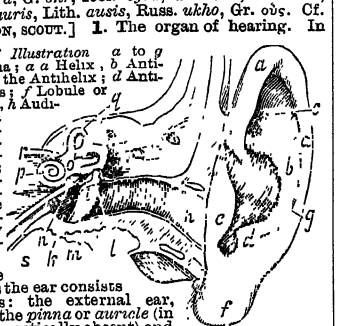

Description of Illustration Parts of the Pinna; *a a* Helix; *b* Antihelix; *c* Fossa of the Antihelix; *d* Antitragus; *e* Tragus; *f* Lobule or Lobe, *g* Concha, *h* Auditory Canal; *i* Tympanic Membrane; *k* Tympanum; *l* Malleus; *m* Incus; *n* Stapes; *o* Vestibule; *p* Cochlea; *q* Three semicircular Canals; *r* Auditory Nerve; *s* Eustachian Tube.

man and the other mammals the ear consists of three parts: the external ear, which includes the *pinna* or *auricle* (in some animals practically absent) and *meatus* or external opening; the middle ear, drum, or *tympanum*; and the internal ear, or *labyrinth.* The middle ear is a cavity connected by the *Eustachian tube* with the pharynx, separated from the opening of the external ear by the *tympanic membrane,* and containing a chain of three small bones, or ossicles, named *malleus, incus,* and *stapes,* which connect this membrane with the internal ear. The part of the internal ear where the fibers of the auditory nerve terminate is the *membranous labyrinth,* a complicated system of connected sacs and tubes filled with a fluid (the *endolymph*), and lodged in a cavity, called the *bony labyrinth,* in the petrous bone. The membranous labyrinth corresponds in general form to, but does not completely fill, the bony labyrinth, being partially suspended in a fluid (the *perilymph*). The bony labyrinth consists of a central cavity, the *vestibule,* into which three *semicircular canals* and the canal of the *cochlea* (which see) open. The vestibular portion of the membranous labyrinth consists of two sacs, the *utriculus* and *sacculus,* connected by a narrow tube; into the utriculus three membranous semicircular canals open, while the sacculus is connected with a spiral membranous tube in the cochlea containing the *organ of Corti.* By the help of the external ear the sonorous vibrations of the air are concentrated upon the tympanic membrane and set it vibrating; the chain of bones in the middle ear transmits these vibrations to the internal ear, where, wholly or chiefly through the cells in the organ of Corti, they stimulate the fibers of the auditory nerve. In vertebrates other than mammals the ear is simpler. The pinna is usually entirely absent; the cochlea is well developed only in birds. and the system of ossicles is simplified; while in classes below amphibians the structures of the internal ear only are developed and the middle and external parts are wanting. In all the vertebrates (except the lancelets, which have no ear) semicircular canals occur, though the cyclostomes have but one or two. Their function is supposed to be connected with bodily orientation, and is possibly not connected with audition. The membranous labyrinth develops from an ingrowth of the external ectoderm of the embryo. It commonly contains concretions called *otoliths* (see OTOLITH). In many invertebrates organs believed to be auditory are found in various parts of the body. They are especially well developed in many sound-producing insects, as locusts. A common form is that known as *otocyst* (which see).

Diagrammatic sectional view of the Human Ear of the left side.

2. The external ear of man and most mammals; the pinna or auricle.
3. *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** An earlike process; an auricle. **b** One of a pair of tufts of lengthened feathers on the head of a bird, likened from their shape and situation to the ears of a mammal. **c** The tuft of specialized feathers covering the ear opening of birds.
4. The sense or act of hearing; perception of sound (see HEARING); as, to give *ear,* or listen, to one; also, a refined or acute sense of hearing; as, a nice *ear* for music; specif., ability to catch and retain or reproduce music by hearing it; as, to play by *ear.*

> Songs . . not all ungrateful to thine *ear.* *Tennyson.*

5. That which resembles in shape or position the ear of an animal; esp., one of a pair of similarly placed projections, as the handles of a tub or dish, the projecting metal plates at the mouth of an organ pipe (see FLUE PIPE, *Illust.*), etc.; specif., *Mech.*, a projecting lug, plate, handle, etc., by which a piece may be secured, lipped, or the like, or to which another part may be fastened or pivoted. See BRACE, 17; 1st CANON, 12.
6. *Arch.* = CROSSETTE.
7. Attention, esp. favorable attention; hearing; audience.

> Dionysius . . . would give no *ear* to his suit. *Bacon.*

8. *Bot.* = AURICLE.
about one's ears, all around one, as something falling. — **by the ears,** in close contest; as, to set *by the ears;* to fall together *by the ears;* to be *by the ears.* — **Ear of Di/o-ny/si-us** (dī/ō-nĭsh'ĭ-ŭs), a narrow cavern in one of the ancient quarries of Syracuse, Sicily, tapering to an orifice above, where the tyrant Dionysius the Elder is said to have listened, as one still may, to conversation below; hence, an ear trumpet. — **Ears-to-ear Bible.** See BIBLE. — **to have one's ear,** to be listened to with favor by one. — **up to the ears,** deeply submerged; almost overwhelmed; as, to be in trouble *up to one's ears. Colloq.*

ear (ēr), *n.* [AS. *ēar;* akin to D. *aar,* OHG. *ahir,* G. *ähre,* Icel., Sw., & Dan. *ax,* Goth. *ahs,* L. *acus* chaff. Cf AWN, EDGE.] The fruiting spike of any cereal (as Indian corn or maize, wheat, rye, etc.), including the kernels or grains.

> First the blade, then the *ear,* after that the full corn in the *ear* *Mark* IV. 28.

ear (ēr), *v. i.;* EARED (ērd); EAR'ING. To put forth ears in growing; to form ears, as grain; as, this corn *ears* well.
ear, *v. t.* [ME. *eren,* AS. *erian;* akin to OFries. *era,* OHG. *erran,* MHG. *eren, ern,* Icel. *erja,* Goth. *arjan,* Lith. *arti,* OSlav. *orati,* L. *arare,* Gr. ἀροῦν. Cf. ARABLE.] To plow or till; to cultivate. *Archaic or Dial.* *Shak.*
ear'ache' (-āk'), *n.* **1.** Ache or pain in the ear; otalgia.
2. *Bot.* The corn or field poppy. *Dial. Eng.*
ear'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* A cap or cover to protect the ear.
ear'cock'le (-kŏk'l), *n.* A disease affecting wheat, in which a small nematode worm (*Tylenchus tritici*) infests the ear and causes the formation of a gall in which the larvæ develop.
ear cough. Cough due to irritation in the ear.
ear'drop' (ēr'drŏp'), *n* **1.** A pendant for the ear; an earring, as, a pair of *eardrops.*
2. *Bot.* The garden fuchsia; also, the dicentra; — from the shape of the flowers.
ear'drum' (-drŭm'), *n.* The tympanum, or tympanic membrane of the ear.
eared (ērd), *a.* **1.** Having ears; auriculate. Also used in composition.
2. Specif.: *Zoöl.* **a** Having external ears; — applied to certain seals (see below). **b** Having tufts of feathers resembling ears.
eared grebe, a European grebe (*Colymbus nigricollis*) having a fan-shaped tuft of slender, ochraceous feathers behind each eye. An allied form (*C. n. californicus*) is found in western North America. — **e. owl,** an owl having earlike tufts of feathers, as the *long-eared owl* and *short-eared owl.* — **e. pheasant,** any of several pheasants of the genus *Crossoptilon* of eastern and central Asia, having tufts of white feathers behind the ears. — **e. seal,** any seal of the family Otariidæ, which comprises the sea lions and fur seals. They are characterized by the independence and mobility of the hind limbs (so that they are able to move with some facility on land), well-developed but small external ears, a comparatively long neck, and by having the nostrils at the tip of the snout. — **e. vulture.** See OTOGYPS.
ear index. The ratio of the transverse diameter of the pinna to the longitudinal diameter, usually expressed in hundredths of the latter.
ear'ing, *n.* [From 1st EAR.] *Naut.* **a** A line used to fasten the upper corners of a sail to the yard or gaff; — also called *head earing.* **b** A line for hauling the reef cringle to the yard; — also called *reef earing.* **c** A line fastening the corners of an awning to the rigging or stanchions.
earl (ûrl), *n.* [ME. *eorl, erl,* AS. *eorl* man, noble; akin to OS. *erl* boy, man, Icel. *jarl* nobleman, count. Cf JARL.] **1.** The viceroy of one of the four great divisions of England (Wessex, Northumberland, Mercia, East Anglia) established by Canute; — sometimes called *ealdorman.* See ALDERMAN, 1; JARL. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. a = 4th COUNT. *Obs.* **b** In Great Britain, a nobleman ranking below a marquis, and above a viscount. The rank of earl corresponds to that of *count* (*comte*) in France, and *graf* in Germany. Hence the wife of an earl is still called *countess.* See 4th COUNT. The title in feudal times implied that its holder was hereditary ruler of a county. It now carries only noble rank without jurisdiction, so that in some cases its holder prefixes *Earl* simply to his own name without territorial designation; as, *Earl* Russell, *Earl* Percy. See CORONET, *Illust.*
ear'lap' (ēr'lăp'), *n.* **1.** The lobe of the ear.
2. A cover for the ear. *U. S.*
earl'dom (ûrl'dŭm), *n.* [AS. *eorl-dōm; eorl* man, noble + *-dōm* -dom.] The jurisdiction, territorial possessions, status, title, or dignity, of an earl
earles, earls (ûrlz; ērlz), *n.* [Cf. ARLES, EARNEST pledge.] Earnest money. See ARLES. *Obs. or Hist.*
ear'let (ēr'lĕt), *n.* [*ear* + *-let.*] **1.** An earring. *Obs.*
2. A small ear, as (formerly) an auricle of the heart, or (now) of a plant leaf.
Earl Marshal. The head of the College of Arms in England and the eighth of the great officers of state, a dignity now hereditary in the line of the dukes of Norfolk. In medieval times the office, then simply *Marshal,* was subsidiary, or in some things supplementary, to that of Constable. The *Earl Marshal* attends the sovereign at the opening and closing of Parliament, arranges the order of state processions, esp. for coronations, royal marriages and funerals, etc., and appoints kings of arms, heralds, pursuivants, etc. There were formerly Earl Marshals of Scotland and Ireland. See EARL MARISCHAL.
ear lobe. The lobe of the ear; specif., *pl.,* the folds of bare skin below the ears of domestic fowls.
ear'lock' (ēr'lŏk'), *n.* [AS. *ēar-locca.*] A lock or curl of hair near the ear; a lovelock. See LOVELOCK.
ear'ly (ûr'lĭ), *adv ;* EAR'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr) ; EAR'LI-EST. [ME. *erli, erliche,* AS. *ærlice ; ær* sooner + *-līce* -ly. See ERE; -LY.] In a time or position near or comparatively near the beginning of a period or a series; in good season; betimes; as, *early* in the catalogue; *early* in life.

> Those that seek me *early* shall find me. *Prov.* viii. 17.

Syn. — EARLY, SOON, BETIMES. The words *early* and *soon* agree in implying reference to a given point of time. But that which happens EARLY precedes, that which happens SOON follows, the point of time which is referred to; as, come *early* (in advance of a set time); come *soon* (shortly after the present time); he arrived *early;* I called, and he *soon* appeared. In its more general use, *early* applies to that which has not yet reached a point far from the beginning of any division or period of time; as, "If you're waking call me *early*" (*Tennyson*); *early* in his career; *early* in the century. BETIMES (now somewhat bookish) has less specific reference to a given point of time; as, "Let me say 'amen' *betimes,* lest the Devil cross my prayer" (*Shak.*).
ear'ly (ûr'lĭ), *a.* [ME. *earlich.* See EARLY, *adv.*] **1.** Coming near or comparatively near the beginning of a period or series; specif., occurring in, or belonging to, remote past time; ancient; primitive; as, an *early* style of art.

> The forms of its *earlier* manhood. *Longfellow.*
> The *earliest* poem he composed. *J. C. Shairp.*

2. Coming or occurring in advance of the usual or appointed time; in good season; prior in time; among or near the first; — opposed to *late;* as, the *early* bird; an *early* spring; *early* fruit.
early blight. A disease of the foliage of the potato plant caused by the parasitic fungus *Macrosporium solani,* only the conidial stage of which is known. **b** The fungus itself. — **E. English.** See ENGLISH, *n.,* 2. — **E. English architecture,** the first of the pointed Gothic styles used in England, as from 1170 to about 1260. See ARCHITECTURE. — **E. Rose,** a well-known variety of potato.
ear'mark' (ēr'märk'), *n.* A mark of identification on the ear; esp., a cropping, slitting, or the like, of the ear of a domestic animal; hence, any mark of identification; a distinguishing mark.

> Flying, he [a slave] should be described by the rounding of his head, and his *earmark* *Robinson* (*More's Utopia*).
> A set of intellectual ideas . . . have no *earmarks* upon them, no tokens of a particular proprietor. *Burrow.*

ear'mark', *v. t.;* EAR'MARKED' (-märkt'); EAR'MARK'ING. To give an earmark to, as an animal; hence, to mark in a distinctive way.
ear'-mind'ed (ēr'mīn'dĕd), *a.* Having one's mental imagery predominantly auditory; recalling sensations of sound better than any other kind, or thinking most readily in sounds, as of words. See AUDILE. — **ear'-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*
earn (ûrn), *v. t.;* EARNED (ûrnd); EARN'ING. [AS. *earnan;* akin to OHG. *arnōn* to reap, *aran* harvest, G. *ernte,* Goth. *asans* harvest, *asneis* hireling, AS. *esne,* cf. Icel. *önn* working season, work.] **1.** To merit or deserve, as by labor or service; to do that which entitles one to (a reward, whether the reward is received or not).

> The high repute
> Which he through hazard huge must *earn.* *Milton*

2. To acquire by labor, service, or performance; to deserve and receive as compensation or wages; as, to *earn* a good living; to *earn* honors or laurels.

> I *earn* that [what] I eat. *Shak.*

Syn. — See OBTAIN.
ear'nest (ûr'nĕst; 151), *n.* [Probably corrupted fr. F. *arrhes,* L. *arra, arrha, arrhabo,* Gr. ἀρραβών, of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *ērāvōn.* Cf. ARLES, EARLES.] **1.** *Law.* Something of value given by a buyer to a seller, to bind the bargain. By early Germanic law, and until the 13th century, an *earnest* was a distinct payment for the seller's forbearance to sell or deliver the thing to any one else than the giver of the earnest, whom it left free to withdraw by forfeiting the payment, while the seller was free to default upon repaying a sum double the amount, or by some laws more. The buyer's right was equivalent to a modern option with liquidated damages. With this meaning *earnest* is essentially equivalent to, and is often used to translate, the Roman law term *arrha.* Among merchants the payment of this *earnest* early lost its old character and became a form that bound both buyer and seller in a contract of sale. Formerly it was expended in connection with various religious offerings, and became known as the God's penny, and the contract was thus given religious sanction. Edward I proclaimed that the God's penny bound the contract of sale, and this rule passed into the common law.
2. Something given beforehand as a pledge; a token of what is to come; handsel.
Syn. — EARNEST, PLEDGE are here compared in their fig. uses An EARNEST gives assurance, or establishes a strong probability, of something more to come, usually of the same kind; a PLEDGE (the stronger term) affords security, frequently for something which is quite different; as, "that holy Spirit . . . which is the *earnest* of our inheritance until the redemption of the purchased possession" (*Eph.* i. 13, 14); "It seemed to him a sort of *earnest* that Providence intended his rescue from worse consequences" (*G. Eliot*); "Bear her this jewel, *pledge* of my affection" (*Shak.*); "whether she be . . a Spirit for one day given, a *pledge* of grace from purest heaven" (*Wordsworth*). See PROMISE.
ear'nest, *n.* [AS. *eornost, eornest;* akin to OHG. *ernust,* G. *ernst;* cf. Icel. *orrosta* battle.] **1.** An aroused and intent mental state; specif.: **a** Grave and intense attention, interest, or purpose; seriousness; as, to be in *earnest;* to speak with good *earnest;* — now commonly contrasted with *jest,* formerly with *game.*

> And given in *earnest* what I begged in jest. *Shak.*

b Emotional intentness; passion. *Obs.*

> The note *ernest* is al over-blowe. *Chaucer.*

2. A matter or expression characterized by earnest; as, to speak *earnest. Archaic.*
ear'nest, *a.* **1.** Characterized by, or proceeding from, an intense and serious state of mind; gravely or ardently intent; not light, flippant, playful, or jesting; as, *earnest* attention; an *earnest* tone or plea; an *earnest* person.

> An *earnest* advocate to plead for him. *Shak.*

2. Of a grave or important nature; not trivial.

> Life is real, life is *earnest.* *Longfellow.*

Syn. — Eager, zealous, ardent, sincere, hearty; staid, sedate, thoughtful; somber, awful, august. — EARNEST, SERIOUS, SOBER, GRAVE, SOLEMN. EARNEST implies tempered or restrained eagerness (see EAGERNESS); it always connotes sincerity; as, an *earnest* preacher, *earnest* prayers. SERIOUS (opposed to *jocose, sportive*) implies an appearance of (sometimes troubled) thought or reflection; SOBER (opposed to *gay, volatile*), staidness, or the absence of exhilaration; GRAVE (opposed to *vivacious, hilarious*), sobriety which became obsolete upon the attainder of Keith, the hereditary holder of the office, in 1716. Originally simply *Marischal.*
earl's penny. Erron. for ARLES PENNY. See ARLES
earm. ✝ ARM, *a. & n.*
earming ✝ ARMING.
earn. Var. of ERN, *n.*
earn, *v i. & t.* [See YEARN.] To yearn; also, to grieve. *Obs.*
earn (ẽrn), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *irnan* to run. See RENNET.] To curdle, as milk. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
e a r n, *adv.* [AS. *georne.* Cf. YEARN.] Earnestly. *Obs.*
ear'nest, *adv.* Earnestly. *Obs.*

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ea'gle-winged', *a.* Swift, or soaring high, like an eagle.
ea'gle-wood', *n.* [From Skr. *aguru,* through Pg. *aguila;* cf. F. bois d'*aigle.* Cf. AGALLOCH.] = AGALLOCH.
ea'gli-fy (ē'glĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make into or like an eagle. *Obs.*
eahte. ✝ AUGHT, property; EIGHT.
eaise. ✝ EASE. [EKE
eake. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
eal ✝ ALL, AWL.
eald (*dial.* ēld). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ELD; ✝ OLD.
eal'der-man, eal'dor-man, *n.* Obs or historical form of ALDERMAN. — **eal'dor-man-ship'**, *n.*
eale. ✝ ALE.
eall, ealle. ✝ ALL. [for EME.
eam. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng.
eam. ✝ AM, *v.*
E. & O. E. *Abbr.* Errors and omissions excepted.
eanes. ✝ ENES.
E'a-nes (ē'ā-nēz). *Bib.*
ean'ling, *n.* [See EAN, YEANLING] A yeanling. *Obs.*
ear, *v. t.* To listen to; hear. *Obs.*
ear, *n.* Plowing. *Obs.*
ear. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of NEAR, kidney.
ear (âr), *adv.* Early. *Scot.*
ear'a-ble (ēr'ā-b'l), *a.* Arable; tillable *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ear'and (ēr'ănd). Dial. var. of ERRAND
ear'bob', *n.* An earring. *Dial.*
ear'-bored', *a.* Having the ear perforated. *Obs* [ears. *Rare.*
ear'-brisk', *a* Having quick ear conch. The pinna or external ear.
ear cornet. A small ear trumpet.
ear coverts. The auricular feathers of a bird. [conium.
ear crystal. An otolith or otoconium.
eard. ✝ ERD.
eard. Eared. *Ref. Sp.*
eard (ērd). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of EARTH.
earde. ✝ ERDE.
ear'drop'per, *n* An eavesdropper. *Obs.*
eardrop tree A West Indian mimosaceous tree (*Enterolobium cyclocarpum*), the pod of which is curved into a circle. *Jamaica.*
ear dust. *Anat.* The otoconia.
eare. ✝ ERE.
earewe. ✝ ARROW.
ear finger. The little finger.
ear fly. A small gadfly (*Chrysops vittatus*) troublesome in the Mississippi Valley from its attacks on horses' ears.
ear'jew'el, *n.* = JEWELWEED.
earl, *n.* A needlefish. *Ireland.*
earl (ẽrl), *v. t* [See ARLES, EARNEST a pledge.] To bind; pledge; betroth. *Scot.*
earl'dor-man, *n.* An alderman (in the historical sense) *Obs.*
earl'duck', *n.* The red-breasted merganser (*Merganser serrator*).
ear leaf. *Bot.* A cotyledon. *Obs.*
ear'-leaved', *a.* Auriculate.
ear'less, *a.* See -LESS. [& *adv.*
ear'li-er, *compar.* of EARLY, *a.*
ear'li-est, *superl.* of EARLY, *a.* [or *R.*
ear'li-ly, *adv.* of EARLY. *Obs.*
ear'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Earl Marischal. The Earl Marshal of Scotland, a dignity
earn. ✝ ARM, *a. & n.*
earning ✝ ARMING.
earn. Var. of ERN, *n.*
earn, *v i. & t.* [See YEARN.] To yearn; also, to grieve. *Obs.*
earn (ẽrn), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *irnan* to run. See RENNET.] To curdle, as milk. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
e a r n, *adv.* [AS. *georne.* Cf. YEARN.] Earnestly. *Obs.*
ear'nest, *adv.* Earnestly. *Obs.*

ety or austerity, as if from the pressure of weighty interests; SOLEMN suggests extreme or impressive gravity. See CALM, COOL, DECOROUS, STILL.

Her still and *earnest* face
Pallid with feelings which intensely glowed
Within. *Shelley*

When I was yet a child, no childish play
To me was pleasing, all my mind was set
Serious to learn and know. *Milton.*

Walk *sober* off, before a sprightlier age
Comes tittering on, and shoves you from the stage. *Pope*

A stately speech,
Such as *grave* livers do in Scotland use. *Wordsworth*

The *solemn* peaks but to the stars are known. *M. Arnold.*

earnest money. Money paid as earnest. See 1st EARNEST, 1.

earn'ing (ûr'nĭng), *n.* [AS *earnung.*] **1.** Act or process of earning, or that which is earned, esp., *pl.*, wages or reward gained by work or services; money earned.

As to the common people, their stock is in their persons and in their *earnings.* *Burke.*

2. *pl. Pol. Econ.* Specif., any economic good to which a person becomes entitled for rendering economic service. These earnings are divided into wages paid for work directly productive, and those, called earnings (or wages) of management, that consist in the organization and direction of the work of others. (Cf. PROFIT.)

ear'pick' (ēr'pĭk'), *n.* A pick for removing wax or foreign bodies from the ear.

ear'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* A piece to cover the ear; also, a part of an instrument to which the ear is applied, as, the *earpiece* of a telephone receiver.

ear'ring' (ēr'rĭng'), *n.* An ornament consisting of a ring passed through the lobe of the ear, with or without a pendant; loosely, an eardrop or similar ornament for the ear.

ear'screw' (-skrōō'), *n.* An ear ornament attached by means of a screw or spiral penetrating the lobe of the ear.

ear shell. A shell of the family Haliotidæ; an abalone.

ear'shot' (ēr'shŏt'), *n.* Distance at which the voice may be heard; hearing distance.

ear snail. Any of the various snails of the genus *Auricula* and allied genera.

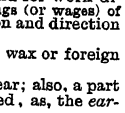

Ear Snail (*Melampus lineatus*) Nat size

ear'-split'ting, *a.* Deafening; disagreeably loud or shrill; as, *ear-splitting* strains.

earth (ûrth), *n.* [From EAR to plow.] A plowing; also, a furrow or plowed field. *Dial. Eng. or Hist.*

earth, *n.* [AS. *eorðe;* akin to OS. *ertha,* OFries *irthe,* D. *aarde,* OHG. *erda,* G. *erde,* Icel. *jorð,* Sw. & Dan. *jord,* Goth. *airþa,* OHG. *ero,* Gr. ἐραζε, adv., to earth, and perh. to E. *ear* to plow.] **1.** The globe or planet which we inhabit, the fifth in order of size and third in order of distance from the sun. Astronomical symbol, ⊖, or ⊕. The earth, anciently believed to be a plain, has long been known to be a globe from many proofs, as, e. g., the circular shadow which it always casts in an eclipse of the moon. Accurate measurements show it to be flattened at the poles, the polar diameter being only 7,900 miles, as compared with a diameter of 7,926 miles at the equator. The recognition that the earth rotates, making our night and day, and revolves about the sun, making our year, marked the change from the *Ptolemaic system* to the *Copernican system.* The earth's orbit about the sun is elliptical, but differs so little from a circle that the total heat received is practically uniform; the distribution of this heat over the earth varies, however, on account of the inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of the ecliptic (at an angle of 66° 33'), causing the seasons. Little is certainly known about the interior of the earth, but it must be very dense, since the earth's density as a whole is about 5.6 (that of water being unity), and also very hot, since the temperature increases regularly (as far as man has been able to penetrate), at a mean rate of about 1° F. for every 53 feet. The earth as a whole must be regarded as a rigid solid, and not as a liquid body enveloped in a thin crust, though probably part of the interior is kept solid only by the enormous pressure of the overlying material. See GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, etc.

2. The world of land and sea; esp., this world as the dwelling place of man, in distinction from heaven and hell, as the dwelling places of spirits.

3. The land; land areas, as distinguished from the sea; also, land considered as a mere solid surface or ground, hence, the solid materials which make up the globe, in distinction from the air or water.

God called the dry land *earth.* *Gen* i. 10

He is pure air and fire, and the dull elements of *earth* and water never appear in him. *Shak*

4. The softer matter composing part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from the firm rock; soil.

Give him a little *earth* for charity. *Shak.*

5. A part of this globe; a country; land. *Obs. or R.*

Would I had never trod this English *earth* *Shak.*

6. Worldly things, as opposed to spiritual things; the pursuits, interests, and allurements of this life.

Our weary souls by *earth* beguiled. *Keble*

7. The people on the globe.

The whole *earth* was of one language. *Gen* xi 1.

8. The covert or lair of a burrowing animal.

9. *Chem.* Any of several difficultly reducible metallic oxides, as alumina, zirconia, yttria, formerly classed as elements. See ALKALINE EARTHS. The *rare earths* include scandia, yttria, zirconia, lanthana, ceria, samaria, gadolinia, terbia, erbia, thulia, ytterbia, thoria, etc.

10. *Elec.* = GROUND.

Syn. — EARTH, WORLD. EARTH commonly refers to the globe in its planetary relations, or as contrasted with heaven or hell; WORLD usually suggests the sum of human concerns and interests; as, "this goodly frame, the *earth*" (*Shak.*); "O brave new *world*, that has such people in 't!" (*id.*); "I saw a new heaven and a new *earth*" (*Rev.* xxi. 1); "The Devil . . . showeth him all the kingdoms of the *world*, and the glory of them" (*Matt.* iv. 8); the greatest on *earth*, in the *world.* See EARTHLY.

on earth, an intensive expression, oftenest used in questions and exclamations; as, What *on earth* shall I do? Nothing *on earth* will satisfy him. *Colloq.*

earth (ûrth), *v. t.;* EARTHED (ûrtht); EARTH'ING. **1.** To inter; to bury. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To hide, or cause to hide, in the earth, or in a burrow or den. "The fox is *earthed.*" *Dryden.*

The miser *earths* his treasure *Young*

3. To cover, support, or treat with earth, as roots or plants.

4. *Elec.* = GROUND.

earth, *v. i.* To burrow, or to run to a burrow.

earth bath. A bath taken by immersing the naked body in earth for curative purposes.

earth'board' (ûrth'bōrd'), *n. Agric.* The part of a plow or other implement that turns over the earth, the moldboard.

earth'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* **1.** Springing originally from the earth; autochthonous.

2. Born on the earth; human; mortal.

3. Relating to, or occasioned by, earthly objects.

All *earthborn* cares are wrong. *Goldsmith.*

4. Of humble birth; low-born.

earth bread. A food used by the Tatars in Asia, made from the thallus of a lichen (*Sphærothallia esculenta*).

earth cell. *Elec.* A cell consisting of two electrodes of different material buried in moist earth.

earth closet. A privy or commode provided with dry earth for covering and deodorizing the fecal discharges.

earth current. *Elec.* An electric current flowing through the ground, due to natural or artificial differences of potential.

earth'en (ûr'th'n), *a.* **1.** Made of earth; esp., made of burnt or baked clay, as earthenware.

2. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, earth; earthly. *Rare.*

earth'en-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Vessels and other utensils, ornaments, or the like, made of baked clay, esp. the coarser and less artistic kinds. See CROCKERY, POTTERY, STONEWARE, PORCELAIN.

earth foam. Soft or earthy aphrite. See APHRITE.

earth gall. **a** The lesser centaury. **b** The American white hellebore. **c** In India, the mungo (*Ophiorhiza mungos*).

earth'kin (ûrth'kĭn), *n.* [*earth* + *-kin.*] *Physics.* A small magnetized sphere of steel in which the distribution of magnetism resembles that of the earth; — called also a *terella.*

earth'light' (-līt'), *n. Astron.* The sunlight reflected from the earth to the moon, by which we see faintly, when the moon is near the sun (either before or after new moon), that part of the moon's disk unillumined by direct sunlight, or "the old moon in the arms of the new."

earth'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*earth* + 1st *-ling.*] **1.** An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal.

Earthlings oft her deemed a deity *Drummond.*

2 A worldly-minded person.

earth louse. Any of numerous aphids that feed on the roots of plants, as the lettuce *earth louse* (*Rhizobius lactucæ*), the corn *earth louse* (*Rhopalosiphum maidis*), etc.

earth'ly (ûrth'lĭ), *a.* [AS *eorþlic.*] **1.** Of, like, or pertaining to, the earth, esp., belonging to this world, or to man's existence on the earth; not heavenly or spiritual; carnal; worldly, as, *earthly* joys; *earthly* flowers; *earthly* praise.

Whose glory is in their shame, who mind *earthly* things. *Phil.* iii. 19.

2. Of all things on earth; possible; conceivable.

What *earthly* benefit can be the result? *Pope.*

3. Made of earth; earthy. *Obs.*

Syn. — EARTHLY, TERRESTRIAL, MUNDANE, WORLDLY, SECULAR, TEMPORAL. EARTHLY (opposed to *heavenly*) is the more homely and general, TERRESTRIAL (opposed to *celestial;* see CELESTIAL), the more formal and sonorous, term; as, "If I have told you *earthly* things and ye believe not, how shall ye believe, if I tell you of heavenly things" (*John* iii. 12), "There are also celestial bodies, and bodies *terrestrial:* but the glory of the celestial is one, and the glory of the *terrestrial* is another" (1 *Cor.* xv. 40); "a peace above all *earthly* dignities, a still and quiet conscience" (*Shak.*); "when from under this *terrestrial* ball he fires the proud tops of the eastern pines" (*Shak.*); *earthly* desires, a *terrestrial* globe. MUNDANE frequently connotes the transitoriness, WORLDLY (under the influence of the N. T. sense of "world"), the pomp and vanity, of earthly things; as, *mundane* glory; "the volatility of *mundane* things" (*Lathrop*); "Mr. *Worldly* Wiseman" (*Bunyan*); *worldly* amusements. SECULAR is opposed to *sacred, ecclesiastical;* TEMPORAL (see TEMPORARY), to *eternal, spiritual;* as, the *secular* press, *secular* employments; "His scepter shows the force of *temporal* power" (*Shak.*); lords *temporal* (cf. lords *spiritual*). See EARTH.

earth'ly-mind'ed (ûrth'lĭ-mīn'dĕd; 87), *a.* Having a mind devoted to earthly things; worldly-minded; — opposed to *spiritual-minded.* — **earth'ly-min'ded-ness,** *n.*

earth metal. *Chem.* Any metal whose oxide is classed as an earth. See EARTH, 9.

earth movement. *Geol.* Differential movement of the earth's crust; local elevation or subsidence of the land.

earth'nut' (ûrth'nŭt'), *n.* **a** Any of various roots, tubers, or subterranean pods; as: (1) The tuber of a common apiaceous plant of South Europe (*Conopodium denudatum*) having the flavor of roasted chestnuts. (2) The chufa. (3) The peanut. (4) The root of the heath pea. **b** A truffle.

earth'pea' (-pē'), *n.* A fabaceous vine of the eastern United States (*Falcata comosa*) which ripens its pods beneath the surface of the ground like the peanut.

earth pillar *or* **pyramid.** *Geol.* A high pillar or pyramid of earth capped by a stone, formed by the wearing away by the rain of the unprotected surrounding material.

earth pitch. *Min.* Mineral tar, a kind of asphalt.

earth'quake' (-kwāk'), *n.* A shaking or trembling of the earth's surface, due chiefly to the faulting of the rocks, but also to volcanic explosions, and perhaps to other subterranean disturbances. The earthquake shock spreads from the center of disturbance as a wave, which sometimes traverses great areas. Very feeble movements of the same sort are *earth tremors.* Many earthquakes and earth tremors are recorded daily, though but few are sensible, and very few destructive. Earthquakes are more frequent in volcanic districts, and especially along the boundary between great elevations and depressions, but they are by no means confined to such areas. The border of the Pacific Ocean in both hemispheres (including Japan, China, the region about San Francisco, and the South American countries), the Mediterranean region (especially Italy and the islands), the West Indies, Central America, the Hawaiian Islands, India, Persia, and Asia Minor are especially subject to them. Among the more notable earthquakes are:

PLACE	DATE	EFFECTS OR CONSEQUENCES
Sicily	1693	Est. 60,000 lives lost
Lisbon..	1755	Destroyed city, 50,000–60,000 lives lost.
Calabria ..	1783	60,000 lives lost
Quito	1797	41,000 " "
Caracas	1812	Destroyed city, 12,000 lives lost.
Aleppo . . .	1822	" " 22,000 " "
Ischia ..	1883	2,000 lives lost.
Charleston	1886	50–60 " "
Japan. . .	1896	26,000 " "
San Francisco	1906	Great loss of property due to fire.
Valparaiso.....	1906	2,000 lives lost, much property destroyed
Messina	1908	Several cities wrecked; 200,000 lives lost.

earth's goal (ûrths). *Astron.* That point of the ecliptic (90° behind the sun) toward which the earth is moving.

earth'star' (ûrth'stär'), *n.* Any fungus of the genus *Geaster,* in which there is a double peridium, the outer layer splitting into the shape of a star, and the inner one forming a ball containing the dustlike spores.

earth's way. At a given time, the angle between a star's true direction and that of the earth's motion in orbit.

earth table. *Arch.* The course of stones in a building next above the ground; the ground table.

earth'tongue' (ûrth'tĭng'), *n.* Any ascomycetous fungus of the genus *Geoglossum.* They resemble club fungi in shape, and grow on decaying logs or on damp soil.

earth'ward (-wĕrd) } *adv.* Toward the earth; — opposed
earth'wards (-wĕrdz) } to *heavenward* or *skyward.*

earth'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* Any construction, whether a temporary breastwork or permanent fortification, for attack or defense, made chiefly of earth.

2. *Engin.* **a** The operations connected with excavations and embankments of earth in preparing foundations of buildings, in constructing canals, railroads, etc. **b** An embankment or construction made of earth.

earth'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous oligochætous worms of the genus *Lumbricus* and many allied genera, Common Earthworm (*Lumbricus terrestris*). (¼) found in damp soil. They have a cylindrical body, tapering at each end, and consisting of numerous segments, which are without appendages, though they bear minute bristles. Earthworms are hermaphroditic and oviparous, and undergo no metamorphosis. They feed by swallowing earth and digesting out the nutritive matter, what remains being deposited on the surface of the ground near the opening of their burrow. They are thus useful in loosening and bringing the deeper parts of the soil to the surface. On account of their use for bait in fishing, they are often called *angleworms.* One of the largest and most abundant species in Europe and America is *L. terrestris.*

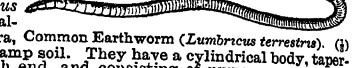

2. A mean, sordid person; a niggard.

earth'y (ûr'thĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or resembling, earth; terrene; earthlike, as, *earthy* matter.

How pale she looks,
And of an *earthy* cold! *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to the earth; terrestrial; esp., worldly or earthly as contrasted with spiritual or heavenly.

The first man is of the earth, *earthy,* the second man is from heaven. *1 Cor* xv 47, 48 (*Rev. Ver.*).

Earthy spirits black and envious are. *Dryden.*

3. Gross; low; unrefined. "Her *earthy* and abhorred commands." *Shak.*

4. **a** *Min.* Without luster, or dull and roughish to the touch; as, an *earthy* fracture. **b** Containing earthlike impurities.

earthy cobalt, *Min.*, asbolite. — **e. signs,** *Astrol.*, Taurus, Virgo, Capricornus. — **e. water.** = LIMEWATER, 2.

ear trumpet. A trumpet-shaped instrument for collecting and intensifying sounds to aid a person of defective hearing.

ear'wig' (ēr'wĭg'), *n.* [AS. *ǽrwicga; ǽare* ear + *wicga* beetle, worm: cf. E. dial. *errı-wiggle.*] **1.** Any of numerous insects constituting the family Forficulidæ, a group formerly included in the cursorial Orthoptera, but now often regarded as forming a separate order, Euplexoptera, syn. *Dermaptera.* They have slender, many-jointed antennæ, and resemble the rove beetles in form, but have a pair of large forcepslike appendages at the end of the body, the use of which is unknown. When wings are present the fore wings are modified into elytra. The larvæ are very similar to the adults. In America the term is also applied to small chilopodous myriapods, as those of the genus *Geophilus.* Both insects are so called from the supposition that they creep into the human ear. They are, however, perfectly harmless.

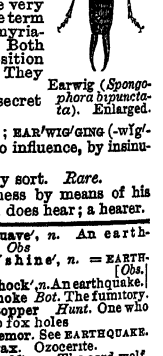

Earwig (*Spongophora pinnicauda*). Enlarged.

2. A whisperer of insinuations; a secret counselor. *Obs.*

ear'wig' *v. t.;* EAR'WIGGED' (-wĭgd'); EAR'WIG'GING (-wĭg'gĭng). **1.** To influence, or attempt to influence, by insinuations or private talk.

2. To pester with talk or pleas of any sort. *Rare.*

ear'wit'ness (-wĭt'nĕs), *n.* A witness by means of his ears; one who is within hearing and does hear; a hearer.

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ear'nest, *v. t.* To use in, or render, earnest *Obs.*

ear'nest, *v. t.* To secure by an earnest; give an earnest for. *Obs.*

ear'nest-ful, *a.* Earnest. *Obs.* — **ear'nest-ful-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

ear'nest-ly, *adv.* of EARNEST, *a. Obs.*

ear'nest-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

earn'ful, *a.* [From EARN to yearn.] Anxious; yearning. *Obs*

earn'ing, *-ings, n. pl.* [From EARN to curdle.] Rennet for cheese making. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

ea'rock (ē'rŭk; ēr'ŭk), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *aaring, aaring,* a yearling, Icel. *ár* year, Dan. *aar.*] A pullet. *Scot.*

ear'pierc'er, *n.* An earwig.

ear'reach', *n.* Earshot. *Rare.*

ear rent. Perh. properly, some kind of agricultural rent (cf. EAR, to plow); but used punningly of the loss of one's ears by a person put in the pillory, or the tax on the ears of an unwilling listener *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

ear sand. Otoconia. [*Eng.*]

earsh (ûrsh), *n.* Arrish. *Dial.*

ear'shrift', *n.* Auricular confession. *Obs.* [the ear. *Rare.*

ear'sore', *n.* An annoyance to
earst. † ERST.

ear stone. *Anat.* An otolith.

eart. † ART, form of BE.

eart, *adv.* At one time. *Obs.*

ear'tab', *n.* A tab for covering the ear.

earth almond. = CHUFA.

earth apple. **a** Potato. **b** Cucumber. **c** Jerusalem artichoke.

earth'bag', *n. Mil.* A bag filled with earth, used in fortification.

earth'-ball', *n.* A truffle.

earth'bank', *n.* A bank or mound of earth.

earth battery. See EARTH CELL.

earth bob. A grub or maggot.

earth'-bound', *a.* Bound by earth or earthly interests.

earth'bred', *a* Low; vulgar.

earth chestnut. = EARTHNUT a (1) [CUIT.

earth circuit. = GROUND CIRCUIT.

earth'-club', *n.* The squawroot.

earth coal. Mineral coal, as distinguished from charcoal. *Obs.*

earth crab. A mole cricket.

earth'din', *n* [AS *eorþdyne.*] An earthquake. *Obs*

earth'drake', *n.* [AS *eorþdraca.*] A dragon. [hearted. *R.*

earth'en-heart'ed, *a.* Hard-

earth'fall', *n* A landslide.

earth'fast', *a.* Fast in the earth.

earth flax. = AMIANTHUS.

earth flea *or* **fly.** The chigoe.

earth hog. The aard-vark.

earth house. = PICTS' HOUSE.

earth'iness (ûr'thĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

earth ivy. = GROUND IVY.

earth'less, *a.* Untrammeled by earth *Rare.* [See -NESS.

earth'li-ness (ûrth'lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

earth lodge. An earth, or earth and wattle, cabin or lodge, as of the American Indians.

earth'ly-wise', *a.* Worldly-wise. — **earth'ly-wise',** *adv.*

earth'mad', *n.* [*earth* + *mad* an earthworm.] Earthworm. *Obs.*

earth moss Any moss of the genus *Phascum.* [MOTHER.

Earth Mother. See GREAT

earth oil. Petroleum.

earth pig The aard-vark.

earth plate. = GROUND PLATE.

earth'-puff', *n.* A puffball. *Obs.*

earth pyramid. *Geol.* See EARTH PILLAR.

earth quadrant. A fourth of the earth's circumference.

earth'quakes', *n.* Quaking grass. *Dial. Eng.*

earth'quave', *n.* An earthquake. *Obs*

earth'shine', *n.* = EARTHLIGHT. [*Obs.*

earth'shock', *n.* An earthquake.

earth smoke *Bot.* The fumitory.

earth stopper *Hunt.* One who stops up fox holes

earth tremor. See EARTHQUAKE.

earth wax. Ozocerite.

earth'wolf', *n.* The aard-wolf.

ear'wax', *n.* See CERUMEN.

ear'wig'gy, *a.* Affected by earwigs. — **ear'wig'gi-ness,** *n.*

ear'wort' (ēr'wûrt'), *n.* **a** A West Indian rubiaceous shrub (*Rachicallis rupestris*). **b** A tropical Asiatic herb (*Hedyotis auricularia*).

ease (ēz), *n.* [ME. *ese, eise*, F. *aise*, in OF. also in the sense of free space about one, elbowroom, LL. *aicis, aiace*, prob. fr. L. *adjacens* adjacent. See ADJACENT.] **1.** Opportunity; ability. *Obs.*
2. State of being comfortable; freedom from pain, trouble, or annoyance; as: **a** Relief from labor or effort; rest; quiet; relaxation; as, *ease* of body; *ease* from pain.
Usefulness comes by labor, wit by *ease*. *Herbert.*
b Freedom from care, solicitude, etc.; tranquillity; peace; security; as, *ease* of mind.
Among these nations shalt thou find no *ease*. *Deut* xxviii 65.
c Freedom from constraint, formality, difficulty, embarrassment, etc.; facility; liberty; naturalness; as, *ease* of style, of behavior, of address, etc.
True *ease* in writing comes from art, not chance. *Pope.*
3. State of being amused or entertained; pleasure; satisfaction; also, a means of comfort or gratification; accommodation, entertainment, or the like. *Obs.*
4. An act of relief; easement. *Obs.*
Syn. — Rest, repose, quiet, satisfaction, content, enjoyment. — EASE, COMFORT. EASE, as here compared (see FACILITY), implies freedom or relaxation from toil or strain; COMFORT, such positive well-being as results in quiet enjoyment or content; as, "Lasting *ease*, Elysian quiet, without toil or strife" (*Wordsworth*); "Intimate delights, fireside enjoyments, homeborn happiness, and all the *comforts* that the lowly roof of undisturbed retirement and the hours of long uninterrupted evening know" (*Cowper*). See COMFORT, REST.
at ease. **a** In a state of ease; free from pain, trouble, or anxiety. "His soul shall dwell *at ease*." *Ps.* xxv. 12. **b** *Mil.* With constraint relaxed, as by not having to keep step or preserve immobility, although preserving formation and silence; as, to stand, or march, *at ease*. **c** *Gymnastics.* With either foot advanced diagonally forward to the front, and the body's weight on the rear foot. — **with e.,** easily; without much effort.

ease (ēz), *v. t. & i.*; EASED (ēzd); EAS'ING (ēz'ĭng). [ME. *esen, eisen*, OF. *aisier*. See EASE, *n.*] **1.** To free from anything that pains, disquiets, or oppresses; to relieve, as from toil or care; to give rest, repose, or tranquillity to; — often with *of*; as, to *ease* of pain.
Sing, and I'll *ease* thy shoulders of thy load *Dryden.*
2. To render less painful or oppressive; to alleviate.
My couch shall *ease* my complaint. *Job* vii. 13.
3. To lessen the pressure or tension of, as by slackening, lifting, or shifting; to move, lift, or shift slightly; as, to *ease* a bar or nut in machinery; to *ease* in a jib boom.
4. To entertain; to furnish with accommodations. *Obs.*
5. To make less difficult; to facilitate.
Syn. — Relieve, disburden, quiet, calm, tranquillize, assuage, alleviate, allay, mitigate, appease, pacify, soothe.
to ease a ship, *Naut.*, to put the helm alee, or regulate the sail, so as to meet a wave bow on. — **to e. off,** to **e. away,** *Naut.*, to slacken a rope gradually. — **to e. the helm,** to let the tiller come back a little after having been put hard over.

ease'ful (ēz'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of ease; suitable for affording ease or rest; quiet; comfortable; restful. — **ease'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **ease'ful-ness,** *n.*

ea'sel (ē'zĕl), *n.* [D. *ezel* ass, donkey, hence, easel; fr. L. *asinus* ass. See ASS.] A frame, commonly of wood, serving to hold a canvas upright, or nearly upright, for the painter's convenience, or to hold a picture or object of art for exhibition.

easel picture, easel piece. A painting of moderate size such as is made on a portable canvas or panel resting on an easel, as distinguished from a painting on a wall or ceiling.

ease'ment (ēz'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *aisement*. See EASE, *v.*]
1. That which gives ease, relief, or assistance.
In need of every kind of relief and *easement*. *Burke.*
2. Specif., food and lodging; entertainment. *Obs.*
3. *Law.* An acquired privilege or right of use or enjoyment, falling short of ownership, which an owner or possessor of land has, by virtue of his ownership or possession, in the land of another, or, loosely, any of several rights which one person may have in the land of another, esp. one attaching to the person and called an **easement in gross,** as distinguished from the easement proper, called **easement appurtenant.** The easement proper is to be distinguished from a right not acquired, called a natural right, as the right to the uninterrupted flow of a watercourse, from rights not consisting in mere use, called profits, and from rights attaching to the person only, either as an individual or as a member of the public. At common law easements are classified as **positive,** or **affirmative,** or those involving active physical use of the land, as in the right of way, drainage, etc., and **negative,** or those not involving such use, as the easement of light, support, etc. Another classification is into **discontinuous,** which require the act of man for their enjoyment, as the right of way, and **continuous,** which are or may be continually enjoyed, such as those of light, drainage, etc. Easements correspond to the real servitudes of the Civil law. English law does not allow of the creation of an easement of a kind hitherto unknown.
4. *Arch.* A curved member used to prevent abrupt change of direction, as in a baseboard, hand rail, etc.

easement curve. *Railroads.* Any curve for joining a tangent to a circular or other curve so as to prevent any sudden change of direction.

eas'er (ēz'ẽr), *n.* One that eases, as a bar for slackening threads in a loom.

eas'i-ly (ēz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an easy manner; without difficulty, discomfort, or reluctance; readily; smoothly; gently.

eas'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* State or condition of being easy; freedom from constraint; ease; comfort; tranquillity.

east (ēst), *n.* [ME. *est, east*, AS. *ēast*, adv.; akin to D. *oost, oosten*, OHG. *ōstan*, G. *ost, osten*, Icel. *austr*, Sw. *ost*, Dan. *øst, østen*, Lith. *auszra* dawn, L. *aurora* (for *ausosa*), Gr. ἠώς, ἕως, ἄνως, Skr. *ushas*. Cf. AURORA, EASTER, STERLING.] **1.** The general direction of sunrise; accurately, that point on the sensible horizon where the center of the sun (neglecting refraction) is seen to rise at the equinox; the direction toward the right hand of one facing north; the cardinal point directly opposite to west; also, that portion of the sky near this point.
2. [*cap.*] Regions or countries lying to the east; also, the peoples, culture, or institutions of these regions; as, the sentiment of the *East*; the wisdom of the *East*; specif.: **a** The countries of Asia and of the Asiatic archipelagoes; the Orient; — so called as being east of Europe. Usually *the East* connotes the civilized Asiatic countries, either ancient or modern. The *Near East* comprises the Mohammedan countries of southwestern Asia, as Persia, Arabia, Asia Minor, and usually includes also Turkey in Europe, which is ruled by an Asiatic people. The *Far East* includes the civilized nations of eastern Asia, as China, Indo-China, Japan, and Korea. **b** *U. S. Hist. and Geog.* Specif., formerly, the part of the United States east of the Allegheny Mountains, esp. the New England States or all the Atlantic States; now, commonly, the whole region east of the Mississippi River, esp. that which is north of Maryland and the Ohio River.
3. The east wind. *Rare or Poetic.*
east by north, *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, north of due east; N. 78° 45′ E. See COMPASS CARD. — **e. by south,** *Navig. & Surv.*, one point, or 11° 15′, south of due east; S. 78° 45′ E. See COMPASS CARD. — **e northeast,** *Navig. & Surv.*, two points, or 22° 30′, north of due east; N. 67° 30′ E. See COMPASS CARD. — **e. southeast,** *Navig. & Surv.*, two points, or 22° 30′, south of due east; S. 67° 30′ E. See COMPASS CARD.

east (ēst), *a.* **1.** Toward or at the east; as, the *east* gate; also, from the east; as, the *east* wind.
2. *Eccl.* Toward or in the direction of the altar as situated with respect to the nave; designating, or situated in, that part or end of a church containing the choir or chancel, whether corresponding to the actual east or not. See WEST.
East End, the eastern portion of London, Eng., comprising roughly that part of the city east of a line joining Hoxton and Peckham Rye. It comprises the industrial and shipping districts, is almost everywhere densely populated, and includes most of the poorest districts. See COCKNEY, *n.*, 5, WEST END. — **E. Goth,** an Ostrogoth. See GOTH. — **E. India Act,** *Eng.*, an act (37 Geo. III., 1797) regulating the administration of justice in India. — **E. India Company,** a company organized in England for trade in India, and first chartered by Elizabeth (Dec. 31, 1600) under the title of "Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading with the East Indies." It continued essentially a trading company till about 1765, when it was given territorial sovereignty of India, jointly with the crown. In 1698 a rival, called the *New* or *English Company*, as distinguished from the Old or London Company, was chartered under the title "The English Company Trading to the East Indies." In 1702 the two were combined under the name of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies;" and the old company surrendered its charter in 1709. The Company was deprived of its governing powers in 1858, and it was dissolved in 1873 by 36 Vict. c. 17, as of Jan. 1, 1874. Similar companies were chartered by other European nations, of which the Dutch company lasted from 1602 to 1795, the French from 1664 to 1770, and the Danish from 1729 to 1801. — **E. India ink.** See KINO. — **E. Indian.** See EAST INDIAN in Vocab. — **E. Side,** the eastern portion of the borough of Manhattan of The City of New York, peopled in general by the poorer classes. — **E. Syrian Church,** a Nestorian church scattered over Kurdistan. — **E. Syrian liturgies.** See LITURGY, 1, III.

east, *v. i. & t.*; EAST'ED; EAST'ING. To move toward the east; to veer from north or south toward east; to orient.

east, *adv.* Eastward.

East'er (ēs'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *ēaster, ēastron*, pl., paschal feast, Easter; akin to G. *ostern*; fr. AS. *Ēastre*, a goddess of light or spring, in honor of whom a festival was celebrated in April; whence this month was called in AS. *Eastermōnaδ*. From the root of E. *east*. See EAST.] **1.** An annual church festival commemorating Christ's resurrection, occurring on Sunday, the second day after Good Friday, and corresponding to the Passover, or Pasch, of the Jews; also, the day of this festival. In accord with the decree of the Council of Nice, Easter Day is always the first Sunday after the full moon that falls on or next after the 21st of March; if the full moon happens on Sunday, Easter is celebrated one week later. The date of the full moon is ascertained according to certain calendar rules, and may differ from that of the actual (astronomical) full moon. These rules include as preliminaries the finding of the golden number, epact, and dominical letter. These data, and the dates of Easter for the years 1900–1925, are:

Year.	Golden Number.	Epact.	Dominical Letter.	Date of Easter.	Year.	Golden Number.	Epact.	Dominical Letter.	Date of Easter.
1900	1	29	G	Apr. 15	1913	14	22	E	Mar. 23
1901	2	10	F	" 7	1914	15	3	D	Apr. 12
1902	3	21	E	Mar. 30	1915	16	14	C	" 4
1903	4	2	D	Apr. 12	1916	17	25	B, A	" 23
1904	5	13	C, B	" 3	1917	18	6	G	" 8
1905	6	24	A	" 23	1918	19	17	F	Mar. 31
1906	7	5	G	" 15	1919	1	29	E	Apr. 20
1907	8	16	F	Mar. 31	1920	2	10	D, C	" 4
1908	9	27	E, D	Apr. 19	1921	3	21	B	Mar. 27
1909	10	8	C	" 11	1922	4	2	A	Apr. 16
1910	11	19	B	Mar. 27	1923	5	13	G	" 1
1911	12	0	A	Apr. 16	1924	6	24	F, E	" 20
1912	13	11	G, F	" 7	1925	7	5	D	" 12

The dates of all other movable feasts depend on that of Easter. See FEAST.
2. The Jewish passover. *Obs.*

Easter cactus. A South American cactus (*Epiphyllum gaertneri*) common in cultivation, having oblong joints and bright coral-red flowers.

Easter egg. An egg given as a present at, or used to celebrate, Easter. This use of eggs is probably a Christian borrowing from the pagan world, the egg being an ancient symbol of resurrection.

Easter flower. **a** The poinsettia. **b** The pasque flower. **c** The allbone, or greater stichwort.

Easter lily. **a** The Annunciation lily (*Lilium candidum*), which was extensively forced for spring blooming before the introduction of the Bermuda lily (see sense b). **b** A large-flowered and early forcing variety (var. *eximium*) of the common trumpet lily (*Lilium longiflorum*). It was obtained originally from Bermuda, whence it is called also *Bermuda lily*, and frequently by florists *Lilium harrisii*. **c** Any of several other spring-blooming plants of cultivation, as the daffodil and the atamasco lily.

east'er-ling (ēs'tẽr-lĭng), *n.* [See EAST; cf. STERLING.]
1. A native of a country eastward of another; — used, by the English, of traders or others from the coasts of the Baltic. *Obs. or Hist.*
Merchants of Norway, Denmark, . . . called . . . *Easterlings* because they lie east in respect of us. *Holinshed.*
2. The male widgeon; also, the smew. *Dial. Eng.*

east'er-ling, *a.* Relating to the money of the easterlings, or Baltic traders. See STERLING. *Obs. or Hist.*

east'er-ly, *a. & adv.* Situated, directed, or moving toward the east; as, the *easterly* side; an *easterly* voyage, also, of winds, blowing from the east.

east'ern (ēs'tẽrn), *a.* [AS. *ēasterne.*] **1.** [*cap.*] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the East; situated or dwelling in the East; Oriental; as, *Eastern* dress or manners.
Eastern churches first did Christ embrace. *Sterling*
2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Eastern Church.
3. East or easterly; as, an *eastern* wind or voyage.
Eastern cadets. See CADET, 2 **b.** — **E. Church,** *or* **Orthodox E. Church,** that portion of the Christian church which prevails in the countries once comprised in the Eastern Roman Empire and the countries converted to Christianity by missionaries from them. Its full official title is *The Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Eastern Church.* It became estranged from the Western, or Roman, Church over the question of papal supremacy and the doctrine of the filioque, and a separation, begun in the latter part of the 9th century, became final in 1054. The Eastern Church consists of twelve (thirteen if the Bulgarian Church be included) mutually independent churches, using the vernacular (or some ancient form of it) in divine service and varying in many points of detail, but standing in full communion with each other and united as equals in a great federation. The highest five authorities are the patriarch of Constantinople, or ecumenical patriarch (whose position is not one of supremacy, but of precedence), the patriarch of Alexandria, the patriarch of Jerusalem, the patriarch of Antioch, and the Holy Synod of Russia. The Eastern Church accepts the first seven ecumenical councils (and is hence styled only schismatic, not heretical, by the Roman Catholic Church), has as its creed the Niceno-Constantinopolitan (without the later addition of the filioque, which, with the doctrine it represents, this church decisively rejects), baptizes infants with trine immersion, makes confirmation follow immediately upon baptism, administers the Communion in both kinds (using leavened bread) and to infants as well as adults, permits its secular clergy to marry before ordination and to keep their wives afterward but not to marry a second time, selects its bishops from the monastic clergy only, recognizes the offices of bishop, priest, and deacon as the three necessary degrees of orders, venerates relics and icons, and has an elaborate ritual. The independent churches which make up the Eastern Church are: (1) the *Patriarchate of Constantinople*, or *New Rome*, which extends over Turkey in Europe, most of Asia Minor, and the Turkish islands of the Ægean; (2) the *Patriarchate of Alexandria*, consisting of Egypt and its dependencies; (3) the *Patriarchate of Antioch*, including Cilicia, Syria (except Palestine), and Mesopotamia; (4) the *Patriarchate of Jerusalem*, comprising Palestine only; (5) the *Church of Cyprus*, consisting of the Eastern Christians in that island; (6) the *Church of Mt. Sinai* (which see); (7) the *Hellenic Church*, or *Church of Greece*, established in that country and autocephalous; (8) the *Servian Church*, the autocephalous established church of Servia; (9) the *Roumanian Church*, the autocephalous church of Roumania; (10) the *Church of Montenegro*, which is also autocephalous; (11) the *Orthodox Church in Austria-Hungary*, really consisting of the three independent sections, the Servians of Hungary and Croatia, the Roumanians of Transylvania, and the Ruthenians of Bukowina; (12) the *Russian Church* (which see); and (13) the *Bulgarian Church* (which see). — **E. Hemisphere.** See HEMISPHERE, 2. — **E. Hindi.** See HINDI. — **E. Question,** the problem of international politics arising from the instability caused by the relations of the Mohammedan power of the Porte with its Christian subjects and with the other nations of Europe, and from Russia's need of a southern seaport; also, that arising from the instability of affairs in the far East due to Russia's aggression and the uncertain future action of the Mongolian races and the European powers there. — **E. Reformed Presbyterian Church.** See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* — **E. Rite.** = ORIENTAL RITE. — **E. Roman Empire,** *or* **Eastern Empire.** See ROMAN EMPIRE.

east'ern-er (ēs'tẽr-nẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the east, esp. of the eastern part of the United States. *Colloq.*

Easter offerings. *Ch. of Eng.* Small sums of money due to the clergy at Easter, paid in commutation of tithes.

Easter sepulcher *or* **sepulchre.** *Eccl. Arch.* In some churches, a shallow recess or niche in the north side of the chancel, in which formerly the sacred elements were reserved from Maundy Thursday until Easter.

East'er-tide' (ēs'tẽr-tīd'), *n.* The period from Easter to Ascension Day (40 days), or, sometimes, to Whitsunday (50 days) or to Trinity Sunday (57 days).

East Indian. Belonging or relating to the East Indies. — A native or inhabitant of the East Indies.
East Indian arrowroot. = TIKOR. — **E. I. hawthorn** = INDIAN HAWTHORN. — **E. I. jalap.** = TURPETH, 1. — **E. I. lotus.** = INDIAN LOTUS. — **E. I. mahogany.** = INDIAN MAHOGANY. — **E. I. millet.** = PEARL MILLET. — **E. I. rhubarb.** = CHINESE RHUBARB. — **E. I. rosewood.** = BLACKWOOD **a.**

east'ing (ēs'tĭng), *n. Navig. & Surv.* Departure in an easterly direction. See DEPARTURE, 6 **a** & 7.

east'ward (ēst'wẽrd) } *adv.* Toward the east; in the direc-
east'wards (-wẽrdz) } tion of east from some point or place.

east'ward (ēst'wẽrd), *a.* Moving or looking toward the east, or situated in an eastern part.

east'ward-ly (-lĭ), *adv. & a.* Toward the east, or, of winds, from the east.

eas'y (ēz'ĭ), *a.*; EAS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); EAS'I-EST. [OF. *aisié*, F. *aisé*, prop. p. p. of OF. *aisier*. See EASE, *v. t.*] **1.** At ease; free from trouble or constraint; as: **a** Free from pain, distress, toil, exertion, and the like; quiet; as, the patient is *easy*. **b** Free from care, responsibility, discontent, and the like; not anxious; tranquil; as, an *easy* mind. **c** Free from constraint, harshness, or formality; unconstrained; smooth; as, *easy* manners; an *easy* style.

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ease. Obs. or dial. Eng. of EAVES.
easel. Var. of EASSEL *Scot.*
ease'less, *a.* See -LESS.
eas'i-er, *a., compar.* of EASY.
eas'i-est, *a., superl.* of EASY.
eas'ing (ēz'ĭng), *n.* [For *eavesing*, fr. *eaves.*] Eaves *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
easing sparrow. The house sparrow. *Dial. Eng.*
easing swallow. The martin (*Chelidon urbica*). *Dial. Eng.*
easki. + ASK.
ea'sle (ē'z'l), *n.* [AS. *ysle.*] A hot cinder; an ember. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*
easse, *n.* [ME. *es* bait, AS. *Ēs* food, meat.] An earthworm. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
east'sel (ēs''l), *adv.* [Cf. EAST.] Eastward. *Scot.*
eas'sin (ēs'ĭn), *v. i.* To desire mating, as a cow. [*Obs.*]
east'en, *a.* Of or from the east.
east'er, *a.* [Cf. EAST.] Eastern. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
east'er, *v. i. Naut.* To veer to the east; — of the wind. *Rare.*
Easter bell. The allbone.
Easter beurré. [See BEURRE.] A variety of winter pear with large obovate yellowish green fruit of good flavor. [INGS.]
Easter dues. = EASTER OFFERINGS.
East'er-gi'ant, *n.* The bistort.
East'er-ledg'es, *n.* The bistort.
Easter mackerel. The chub mackerel. [*Obs.*]
east'er-most, *a.* Easternmost.
East'ern, *n.* Inhabitant of the East; esp., an Oriental; also, a member of the Eastern Church.
east'ern-ly, *a.* Easterly. *Obs.*
East'ern-ly, *adv.* In the Eastern manner; Orientally. *Rare.*
east'ern-most, *a.* Most eastern.
Easter sitting *or* **term.** *En g. Law.* See TERM, *n.*
Easter time. = EASTERTIDE.
East Indiaman. *Naut.* A sailing vessel running to the East Indies. — at one time applied to a type of large fast sailing vessel.
East'-in'su-lar, *a.* Relating to Eastern islands. *Rare.*
east'land', *n.* Eastern land; specif.: **a** The Orient. **b** Countries on the Baltic. *Obs.*
east'lin, east'ling, *a.* [*east* + 2d *-ling.*] Easterly. *Scot.*
east'lings, east'lins, *adv.* To the east. *Scot.*
east'most, *a.* Easternmost.
Eas-tra'li-a (ēs-trā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* Eastern Australia. *Colloq., Australia.*
Eastre, *n.* See EOSTRE.
east'-wind'y, *a* Bleak; unpleasant; — from the disagreeableness of east winds both in England and New England.
eas'y, *adv.* Easily.

2. Causing, exacting, or attended with little difficulty or discomfort; not obstructive or arduous, as, an *easy* study; an *easy* path; not hard to do; as, an *easy* feat or task, not hard to obtain; as, an *easy* triumph.
3. Of persons, moods, etc.: **a** Not difficult to move or influence; susceptible; tractable; compliant; as, to make an *easy* victim of one; an *easy* pardoner.
He gained their *easy* hearts. *Dryden.*
b Not harsh or exacting; mild; lenient.
He is too tyrannical to be an *easy* monarch *Scott*
4. Supportable with ease; not burdensom or oppressive; as, *easy* terms; an *easy* rate of interest hence, of garments or fittings, not unduly tight; as, an *easy* fit.
My yoke is *easy* and my burden is light. *Matt.* xi. 30.
5. Specif., *Com.*, not straitened as to money matters, as, the market is *easy*; — opposed to *tight*.
6. Giving ease, freedom from care or labor, or comfort; as, *easy* circumstances; an *easy* chair.
7. Given to ease or to idleness; prone to avoid difficulties or exertion; as, the *easy* life of the tropics.
8. Moderate; light; as, to journey by *easy* stages; to proceed under *easy* sail.
9. Sparing; frugal. "*Easy* of dispence." *Chaucer. Obs.*
10. Of small moment or degree, indifferent; slight. *Obs.*
Syn. — Quiet, tranquil, calm, unconcerned; tractable, yielding, complying, complaisant, manageable; facile.

eas'y-chair' (ez'ĭ-châr'), *n.* A chair designed for ease or repose.
It was at this [the Queen Anne] period that the "*easy-chair*" commenced to come into vogue *R. D. Benn*

eas'y-go'ing, *a.* Moving easily; hence, getting along easily; not strenuous or exacting; ease-loving.

eat (ēt), *v. t.; pret.* ATE (āt; *in England, commonly* ĕt), *Obsoletes. & Colloq.* EAT (ĕt; ēt); *p. p.* EAT'EN (ēt'n), *Obs. or Colloq.* EAT (ĕt; ēt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EAT'ING. [ME. *eten*, AS. *etan*; akin to OS. *etan*, OFries. *eta*, D. *eten*, OHG. *ezzan*, G. *essen*, Icel. *eta*, Sw. *äta*, Dan. *æde*, Goth. *itan*, Ir. & Gael *ith*, W. *ysu*, L. *edere*, Gr. *ἔδειν*, Skr. *ad*. Cf. ETCH, FRET to rub, EDIBLE, TOOTH.] **1.** To take in through the mouth as food, ordinarily, to chew and swallow, as solid food; as, to *eat* a dinner; also, to make a food of; to use as a food, as, cattle do not *eat* meat. "To *eat* grass as oxen." *Dan.* iv. 25.
The lion had not *eaten* the carcass. 1 *Kings* xiii. 28
With stones told of many a feat,
How fairy Mab the junkets *eat*. *Milton.*
2. To devour or consume; to destroy, use up, or waste, as by eating; hence, to ravage; as, the flames *ate* up the forest, the locusts *ate* the country clean.
His wretched estate is *eaten* up with mortgages. *Thackeray.*
3. To consume gradually; to waste or wear away; as, the waves *eat* the rocks; disease *eats* the body; to corrode; as, metal is *eaten* by acids; also, to form by a wearing or corrosive action; as, the design is *eaten* into the plate.
4. To gnaw, perforate, or bore into; as, the timber was so *eaten* by worms as to be useless.
5. To submit tamely to (an injury, insult, or the like). *Obs.*
6. To get nourishment (fig., wisdom, comfort, or the like) from. Cf. RUMINATE, DIGEST, *v. t.*, 3.
Thy words were found and I did *eat* them. *Jer.* xv 16.
Syn. — Devour, gnaw; corrode, consume.
to eat crow, to accept what one has fought against; to submit to defeat. — **to e. dirt**, to eat humble pie. — **to e. humble pie**, to be submissive, esp. when compelled to retract something or to retreat from an aggressive position; to apologize or yield under humiliating circumstances. Cf. HUMBLE PIE. — **to e. one's head off**, to eat more than one is worth, *Colloq.* — **to e. one's heart**, to mourn or grieve bitterly and silently. — **to e. one's terms**, *Eng. Law*, to be studying for the bar, that is, lit., to dine in the Hall of an Inn of Court according to the requirements. Attendance upon at least three dinners during each of twelve terms is requisite before a student can be called to the bar. — **to e. one's words**, to retract what one has said — **to e stick**, to be beaten with a stick; — chiefly used in reference to the bastinado. — **to e. the air**, to have vain hopes. *Obs.* — **to e. the wind out of**, *or* **to e. to windward of, a vessel**, *Naut.*, to gain to windward of her. *Colloq.*

eat, *v. i.* **1.** To take food or a meal; hence, to board.
He did *eat* continually at the king's table. 2 *Sam.* ix. 13.
2. To admit of being eaten, or to seem when eaten; as, it *eats* like tender beef.
3. To wear or waste away; esp., to carry on a gradual destructive action, as corrosion, rusting, burning, etc.; as, a cancer *eats* into the flesh; the fire *ate* through the forest. **to eat to windward**, *Naut.*, to sail very close to the wind, esp. when taking advantage of every puff to get farther to windward. *Colloq.*

eat'a-ble (ēt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being eaten; fit to be eaten; esculent; edible. — *n.* Something fit to be eaten. — **eat'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **eat'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

eat'age (-ĕj), *n.* **1.** Eatable growth of grass for horses and cattle, esp. that of aftermath.
2. Right of using grass land for pasturage.

eat'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of EAT; specif.: **a** *vb. n.* Food regarded as to its quality; as, a peach is good *eating*. **b** *p. a.* Consuming; gnawing; corrosive; fretting; as, *eating* cares.

eating house. A house where cooked provisions are sold, to be eaten on the premises; specif., a restaurant.

‖eau (ō), *n.; pl.* EAUX (ōz). [F.] Water; — used chiefly in the names of various liquors, perfumeries, and medicines.

eau' bé'nite' de cour' (ō' bā'nēt' dĕ kōōr') *or simply*, **eau' bé'nite'**, court holy water; flattery or flattering words having little sincerity. — **e. cé'leste'** (sā'lĕst') [lit., heavenly water; — from the sky-blue color of the mixture], a solution of cupric ammonium sulphate, used as an insecticide and fungicide. — **eau cré'ole'** (krā'ōl') [lit., Creole water], a liqueur made in Martinique by distilling flowers of the mammee apple with alcohol. — **e. de Co-logne'** (dĕ kō-lōn'). [*eau + de of + Cologne*.] = COLOGNE, 2. — **e. de Ja'velle'** *or* **Ja'vel'** (zhȧ'vĕl'), a solution containing potassium hypochlorite prepared by mixing potassium carbonate, bleaching powder, and water. It is used as an antiseptic and disinfectant, as a bleaching agent, and in photography; — called also *Javelle water*. *Javelle* is the French Academy spelling and the one in common use, but it is characterized as incorrect by Larousse, who prefers *Javel*. — **e. de La'baz'raque'** (lȧ'bȧ'rȧk'). = LABARRAQUE'S SOLUTION. — **e. de la'vande'** (lȧ'vȧNd'), lavender water. — **e. de luce'** (lūs'), a mixture of oil of amber, alcohol, and ammonia, formerly used in medicine. — **e. de vie'** (vē') [lit., water of life; *eau + de of + vie* (*L. vita*) life], French name for brandy. Cf. AQUA VITÆ. — **e forte'** (fôrt') [lit., strong water, nitric acid (which is used in etching plates)], *Art*, an etchiug.

eaves (ēvz), *n. pl.* [ME. *evese*, pl. *eveses*, AS. *efes* eaves, brim, brink; akin to OHG. *obisa*, *opasa*, porch, hall, MHG. *obse* eaves, Icel. *ups*, Goth. *ubizwa* porch; cf. Icel. *upsardropi*, OSw. *opsă*-drup, water dropping from the eaves. Prob. fr. root of E. *over*. The *s* of *eaves* is now regarded as a plural ending, though not so originally.] **1.** The edges or lower borders of the roof of a building, which overhang the walls, and cast off the water that falls on the roof.
2. Hence, any projecting rim; a brow, ridge, or overhang. *Obs.* "*Eaves* of the hill." *Wycliffe.*
3. Eyelids or eyelashes. *Poetic.* *Tennyson.*

eaves board. *Arch.* An arris fillet, or a thick board with a feather edge, nailed across the rafters at the eaves of a building, to raise the lower course of slates a little, or to raise the lowest course of tiles.

eaves'drop' (-drŏp'), *older form* **eaves'drip'**, *n.* The water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house; also, the space, on the ground, within which the water falls from the eaves, — sometimes treated as a gutter.

eaves'drop', *v. i.*; -DROPPED' (-drŏpt'); -DROP'PING. [*eaves + drop*.] To stand under the eaves, near a window or at the door, of a house, to listen and learn what is said within doors, hence, to listen secretly to what is said in private.

eaves'drop', *v. t.* To hear by eavesdropping.

eaves'drop'per (-ẽr), *n.* One who eavesdrops.

eaves'drop'ping, *n.* Act of one who eavesdrops, which if done habitually is a common-law nuisance.

eaves molding *or* **moulding.** *Arch.* A molding immediately below the eaves, acting as a cornice or part of a cornice.

eaves swallow. a The cliff swallow; — so called from its habit of nesting under the eaves of buildings. **b** The European martin (*Chelidon urbica*).

ebb (ĕb), *n.* [AS. *ebba*; akin to Fries. *ebbα*, D. *eb*, *ebbe*, Dan. & G. *ebbe*, Sw. *ebb*, cf. Goth. *ibuks* backward.] **1.** Reflux, or flowing back, of the tide; return of the tidal wave toward the sea; — opposed to *flood*; as, the boats will go out on the *ebb*.
2. State or time of passing away; a falling from a better to a worse state; low state or condition; decline, decay.
Painting was then at its lowest *ebb*. *Dryden.*
ebb and flow, alternate ebb and flood of, or as of, the tide.
This alternation between unhealthy activity and depression, this *ebb and flow* of the industrial life. *A. T. Hadley*

ebb, *v. i.*; EBBED (ĕbd); EBB'ING. [AS. *ebbian*; akin to D. & G. *ebben*, Dan. *ebbe*. See EBB, *n.*] **1.** To flow back; to return, as the water of a tide toward the ocean; — opposed to *flow*. "The sea will *ebb* and flow." *Shak.*
2. To return or fall back from a better to a worse state; to decline; wane; sink; as, his *ebbing* fortunes.
3. To gather bait while the tide is falling. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — Recede, retire, subside, withdraw, decrease, wane, sink, lower.

ebb, *v. t. Rare.* **1.** To cause to flow back or subside.
2. To dry by the falling of the tide; as, an *ebbed* beach.
3. To entrap (fish) at ebb tide, as in locks or weirs. *Eng.*

ebb tide. The reflux of tide water; the retiring tide; — opposed to *flood tide*.

Eb'e-na'ce-æ (ĕb'ē-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *ebenus* ebony. See EBONY.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs, the ebony family, typifying the order Ebenales. They have very hard wood, entire leaves, and dicœcious or rarely perfect flowers succeeded by a fleshy berry. There are about 6 genera and 275 species, chiefly tropical. *Diospyros*, the persimmon or date plum, *Royena*, *Euclea*, and *Maba* are the most important genera, all furnishing valuable wood. — **eb'e-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Eb'e-na'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants embracing the families Ebenaceæ, Sapotaceæ, Styracaceæ, and Symplocaceæ, all having the stamens borne on the tube of the corolla.

Eb'en-e'zer (ĕb'ĕn-ē'zẽr), *n.* [Heb. *Eben-hā-ezer* stone of the help.] **1.** Masc. prop. name.
2. [*l. c.*] *Eccl.* **a** A memorial stone (1 *Sam.* vii. 12); also, any commemoration of divine assistance. **b** Among dissenters, frequently, a house of worship. *Eng.*

E'bi-o-nite (ē'bĭ-ō-nīt), *n.* [Heb. *ebyōnīm* poor people.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect of heretics, which appeared in the 1st century and whose doctrine was a mixture of Judaism and Christianity. They denied the divinity of Christ, regarding him as an inspired messenger, and rejected much of the New Testament. Before the end of the century the sect was influenced by Essenic and Gnostic teaching. It also became missionary, but it generally disappeared in the 4th century, surviving in remote provinces till the 9th century. — **E'bi-o-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **E'bi-o-nit'ism** (-nĭt'ĭz'm), *n.*

Eb'lis (ĕb'lĭs), *n.* [Ar. *iblis*.] *Arabian Myth.* The prince of the apostate angels, who had been turned into a devil for refusing to worship Adam at God's command; Satan. Before his fall he was called *Azazel* (which see).

e'boe (ē'bō), *n.* Also **e'bo.** [Of uncertain origin; cf. *Eboe*, a West Indian name for a negro from Benin.] A Central American fabaceous tree (*Coumarouna oleifera*), the seeds of which resemble tonka beans, but are without odor. They yield **eboe oil.**

eb'on (ĕb'ŭn), *a.* **1.** Consisting of ebony.
2. Like ebony, esp. in color; black; dark.
Night, sable goddess! from her *ebon* throne. *Young.*

eb'on, *n.* [L. *ebenus*. See EBONY.] Ebony. *Now Poetic.*

eb'on-ite (-īt), *n.* A black variety of hard rubber, capable of being cut and polished, and used for many small articles, as combs and buttons, and for insulating material in electric apparatus; vulcanite. According to some authorities ebonite and vulcanite differ in the percentages of sulphur which they contain; others class ebonite as a variety of vulcanite.

eb'on-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; EB'ON-IZED (-īzd); EB'ON-IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). To make black, or stain black, in imitation of ebony; as, to *ebonize* wood.

eb'on-y (ĕb'ŭn-ĭ), *n.; pl.* EBONIES (-ĭz). [L. *ebenus*, fr. Gr. *ἔβενος*; prob. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *hobnīm*, pl.; cf. F. *ébène*. Perh. orig. an adj. fr. *ebon*.] **1.** A hard, heavy, and durable wood, yielded by various species of *Diospyros* in tropical Asia and Africa; also, any tree from which this wood is obtained. Ebony exhibits great variation in color, but the most highly prized is black, and is susceptible of a fine polish; it is used in cabinetwork, in the manufacture of instruments, and as a veneer for other woods. The ebony of Bombay and Ceylon is derived from *D. ebenum*, *D. ebenaster*, *D. peregrina*, and other species; of Mauritius, from *D. tessellaria*; of Zanzibar, from *D. mespiliformis*; of the Philippines, from *D. dendo*, *D. melanoxylon*, and *D. philippensis*. Some varieties are white or red.
2. Any of several other trees yielding wood resembling ebony, as the green ebony (which see).

eb'on-y, *a.* Made of ebony; as, an *ebony* handle; resembling ebony; black; as, an *ebony* countenance.

ebony spleenwort. A common North American fern (*Asplenium platyneuron*) with small narrow fronds and polished black stipes.

‖ é'boule'ment' (ā'bōōl'mäN'), *n.* [F.] **1.** The crumbling or falling of walls, esp in fortifications.
2. *Geol.* A landslip.

e-brac'te-ate (ē-brăk'tē-āt) } *a.* [*e- + bracteate.*] *Bot.*
e-brac'te-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } Without bracts.

e-bri'e-ty (ē-brī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ebrietas*, from *ebrius* intoxicated: cf. F. *ébriété*. Cf. SOBER.] Inebriety. *Rare.*

e'bri-os'i-ty (ē'brĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ebriositas*, fr. *ebriosus* given to drinking.] Habitual inebriety. *Rare.*

e'bri-ous (ē'brĭ-ŭs), **e'bri-ose** (-ōs), *a.* [L. *ebrius.*] Inclined to drink to excess, also, intoxicated; tipsy. *Rare.*

e-bul'late (ē-bŭl'āt), **e-bul'li-ate** (-ĭ-āt), *v. i.* To boil or bubble up. *Obs. or R.*

e-bul'lience (ē-bŭl'yĕns) } *n.* A boiling up or over; effer-
e-bul'lien-cy (-yĕn-sĭ) } vescence.

e-bul'lient (-yĕnt), *a.* [L. *ebulliens, -entis*, p. pr. of *ebullire* to boil up, bubble up; *e* out, from + *bullire* to boil. See 1st BOIL.] Boiling up or over, or causing such action; hence, manifesting exhilaration or excitement, as of feeling; effervescing. "*Ebullient* with subtlety." *De Quincey.*
The *ebullient* enthusiasm of the French. *Carlyle.*

e-bul'li-om'e-ter (ē-bŭl'ĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *ebullire* to boil up + *-meter.*] An ebullioscope.

e-bul'lio-scope (ē-bŭl'yō-skōp). *n.* [L. *ebullire* to boil up + *-scope.*] An instrument for observing the boiling point of liquids, esp. for the purpose of determining their alcoholic strength, as in the case of wine, beer, etc.

eb'ul-li'tion (ĕb'ŭ-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F *ébullition*, L. *ebullitio*, fr. *ebullire*. See EBULLIENT.] Act, process, or state of boiling or bubbling up; hence, agitation or excitement; commotion; effervescence; also, sudden burst or violent display; an outburst; as, an *ebullition* of anger or ill temper.
Syn. — EBULLITION, EFFERVESCENCE, FERMENTATION, FERMENT are here compared in their fig. senses only. EBULLITION implies a sudden boiling over or outburst, EFFERVESCENCE, a bubbling or foaming up, of passion or spirits. FERMENTATION and FERMENT (the first emphasizing the action, the second, the state) suggest internal agitation or "working." See LIGHTNESS.
We are amused at an *ebullition* of frowardness in children, at their little contortions, stamps, and menaces. *Landor.*
The wild *effervescence* of his mood — which had so readily supplied thoughts, fantasies, and a strange aptitude of words, and impelled him to talk from the mere necessity of giving vent to this bubbling-up gush of ideas — had entirely subsided. *Hawthorne.*
The cynical view is congenial to certain moods, and is so little inconsistent with original nobleness of mind, that it is not seldom the acetous *fermentation* of it. *Lowell.*
The imagination of a boy is healthy, and the mature imagination of a man is healthy; but there is a space of life between, in which the soul is in a *ferment*, the character undecided. the way of life uncertain, the ambition thick-sighted. *Keats.*

e-bur'nat-ed (ē-bûr'nāt-ĕd), *a.* [See EBURNATION.] *Med.* Hard and dense like ivory, as bone or cartilage.

e'bur-na'tion (ē'bûr-nā'shŭn; ĕb'ûr-; 277), *n.* [L. *eburnus* of ivory, fr. *ebur* ivory: cf. F. *éburnation*. See IVORY.] *Med.* A diseased condition of bone or cartilage marked by an unnatural density and ivorylike appearance.

e-bur'ne-an (ē-bûr'nē-ăn), *a.* [L. *eburneus*, fr. *ebur* ivory. See IVORY.] Made of, relating to, or like, ivory.

e-bur'ne-ous (-ŭs), **e-bur'nous** (ē-bûr'nŭs), *a.* [L. *eburneus*, *eburnus*, of ivory.] Ivorylike, esp. in color. *Rare.*

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eas'y, *interj. Naut.* A command to cease rowing hard.

eat. Obs. or Scot. var. of OAT.

eat (ēt), *n.* [Cf. A. ET food. See EAT, *v.*] Act of eating, or what is eaten. *Obs. or Colloq.*

eat'a-bl. Eatable. *Ref. Sp.*

eat'ber-ry, *n.* The garden gooseberry. *Dial. Eng.*

eatche. Scot. var. of ADZ. [eats.]

eat'er, *n.* [AS. *etere.*] One that

eath (ēth; ĕth), *a. & adv.* [AS. *ǽaðe.*] Easy; easily. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

eath, *v. i.* To ease. *Obs.*

eathfele, *a.* [*eath* + ME. *sene* visible, AS. *gesēne*, *gesiene*, akin to E. *see.*] Easily seen. *Obs.*

eat'n. Eaten. *Ref. Sp.*

eaton. + ETIN.

eaubruche, *n.* [AS. *ǽwbryce.*] Adultery. *Obs.* [EAVES. *Rare.*

eave, *n.* Assumed sing. for eaved (ēvd), *p. a.* Provided with eaves. [of EVEN.]

ea'ven. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

eaver. + AVER, EVER, *adv & n.*

eav'er (ēv'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *ivraie* darnel.] Rye grass. *Dial. Eng.*

eav'er, *n.* Direction; quarter. *Dial. Eng.*

eaves catch. = EAVES BOARD.

eaves'ing, *n.* [From *eaves*; cf. AS. *ęfesung* a polling, shearing.] Trimming; also, eaves. *Obs.*

eaves lath. = EAVES BOARD.

eawle. + AWL.

eawt. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of AUGHT, anything. [vars. of AX.]

eax, eaxe. Obs. or dial. Eng.

eazle. + AXLE.

eb. Ebb. *Ref. Sp.*

Eb. *Abbr.* Ebenezer.

Eb. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Eb*] Erbium.

E'bal (ē'bȧl). *Bib.*

eban. + EBON.

‖ é'bauche' (ā'bōsh'), *n.* [F.] *Art.* An incomplete work; dísting. from *esquisse*, or sketch.

‖ é'bau'choir' (ā'bō'shwȧr'), *n.* [F.] 1. A chisel used to roughhew sculpture.
2. A ropemaker's hatchel.

ebb, *n.* The bunting *Emberiza miliaria*. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ebb, *a.* Shallow; not deep. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ebber. + EBEB.

eb'ble, *n.* [Cf. ABELE.] The aspen. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ebb sleeper. The dunlin; also, any of various related birds. *Dial. Eng.*

ebd. Ebbed. *Ref. Sp.* [DARY.]

eb-dom'e-da-ry. + HEBDOMA-

E'bed (ē'bĕd). *Bib.* [ĕk). *Bib.*

E'bed-me'lech (-mē'lĕk; mēl'-

eben. + EBON [EZER.

Eb'en (ĕb'ĕn) Short for EBEN-

eb'e-nad (ĕb'ē-năd), *n.* [L. *ebenus* ebony + 2d *-ad.*] An ebenaceous plant. *Rare. Lindley.*

e-be'ne-ous (ē-bē'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ebeneus* ebon.] Like ebony.

e'ber, *a.* [AS. *æbere.*] Manifest; evident *Obs.*

E'ber (ē'bẽr), *n. Bib* The eponymous ancestor of the Hebrews.

Ebh. *Abbr.* Eberhard.

E-bi'a-saph (ē-bī'ȧ-săf). *Bib.*

E'bi-o-nism (ē'bĭ-ō-nĭz'm), *n.* = EBIONITISM.

E'bi-o-nize (-nīz), *v. i.* See -IZE. under SEVEN.

E'bi-su (ē'bē-sōō), *n.* [Jap.] See *Seven Gods of Happiness*, under SEVEN.

e-blaze', **e-bla'zon,** *v. i.* [*e* (L. *e, ex*) + *blaze, blazon.*] To blaze forth. *Obs.*

e-blest'. Obs. p. p. of BLESS.

e-blow'. Obs. p. p. of BLOW.

eboe light, eboe torchwood. The West Indian shrub *Erythroxylon brevipes*.

ebolition. + EBULLITION.

eb'on-ist, *n.* One who works or deals in ebony.

E'bor (ē'bôr). *Abbr.* Eboracum, Latin name of York, Eng.

e-brac'te-o-late, *a.* [*e- + bracteolate.*] Without bracteoles.

Ebraick. + HEBRAIC

Ebreische, *a.* Hebrew. *Obs.*

Ebreu, Ebrew + HEBREW.

e'bri-ate (ē'brĭ-āt), **e'bri-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *ebriare* to intoxicate.] Intoxicated. *Rare.*

‖ é'bril'lade' (ā'brē'yȧd'), *n.* [F.] *Man.* A checking of a horse when he refuses to turn, given by jerking one rein.

E-bro'nah (ē-brō'nȧ). *Bib.*

e-buc'ci-nate (ē-bŭk'sĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*e- + buccinate.*] To trumpet forth. *Obs.* — **e-buc'ci-na'tor,** *n. Obs.*

ebul, ebull, *n.* [L. *ebulum.*] The dwarf elder *Obs.* [LIENT.

e-bul'lient-ly, *adv.* of EBUL-

eb'u-lum, *n.* [L., dwarf elder.] Wine made of elderberries. *Obs.*

eb'u-lus, *n.* [L.] = EBUL.

eb'ure. + EBER, IVORY.

eb'u-rin (ĕb'ū-rĭn), **eb'u-rine** (-rĭn), **eb'u-rite** (-rīt), *n.* [L. *ebur* ivory.] A composition of dust of ivory or of bone with a cement, used for making moldings, seals, etc.

E-bur'na (ē-bûr'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *eburnus* of ivory.] *Zool.* Syn. of DIPSACCUS.

e-bur'ne-oid (ē-bûr'nē-oid). [L. *eburneus* of ivory + *-oid.*] Resembling ivory. *Rare.*

e-bur'ni-an (-nĭ-ăn). Var. of EBURNEAN.

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ec- (ĕk). A prefix from Greek ἐκ, meaning *out of*. See EX-.

e-cal'ca-rate (ē-kăl'kȧ-rāt), *a.* [*e-* + *calcarate.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Without a spur.

e-car'i-nate (ē-kăr'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [*e-* + *carinate.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Without a carina, or keel.

é'car'té' (ā'kar'tā'), *n.* [F., prop. p. p. fr. *écarter* to reject, discard.] A game at cards for two persons, with 32 cards, ranking K, Q, J, A, 10, 9, 8, 7. Five cards are dealt each player, and the 11th turned as trump. Five points constitute a game.

e-cau'date (ē-kô'dāt), *a.* [*e-* + *caudate.*] *Zoöl.* Tailless.

Ec-bal'li-um (ĕk-băl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκβάλλειν. See ECBOLE.] *Bot.* A genus of cucurbitaceous plants consisting of the single species *E. elaterium*, the squirting cucumber. Its fruit, when ripe, bursts from the peduncle, violently ejecting its seeds through the opening thus made. Elaterium is prepared from its mucilaginous pulp.

ec'bo-le (ĕk'bō-lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκβολή a throwing out, a digression, fr. ἐκβάλλειν to throw out; ἐκ out of + βάλλειν to throw.] *Rhet.* A digression in which a person is introduced speaking his own words.

ec-bol'ic (ĕk-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* [See ECBOLE.] *Med.* Tending to produce uterine contractions which facilitate delivery or cause abortion. — *n.* An ecbolic drug, as ergot.

‖ **ec'ce** (ĕk'sē), *interj.* [L.] Lo; behold.

‖ **ec'ce ho'mo** (hō'mō). [L.] Behold the man; — Latin version of the words used by Pilate in presenting Christ wearing the crown of thorns to the Jews (*John* xix. 5), taken as a title for many pictures, etc., representing Christ crowned with thorns; hence, a picture or sculpture of this.

ec-cen'tric (ĕk-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [F. *excentrique*, formerly also spelled *eccentrique*, fr. LL. *eccentricus* out of the center, eccentric, Gr. ἔκκεντρος; ἐκ out of + κέντρον center. See EX-, CENTER, cf. EXCENTRAL.] **1.** Not having the same center; — said of circles, ellipses, spheres, etc., which, though coinciding, either in whole or in part, as to area or volume, have not the same center; — opposed to *concentric*.

2. Deviating or departing from the center, or from the line of a circle; as, an *eccentric* or elliptical orbit; pert. to deviation from the center or from true circular motion.

3. Deviating from stated methods, usual practice, or established forms or laws; deviating from an appointed sphere or way; departing from the usual course; irregular; anomalous; odd; as, *eccentric* conduct. "This brave and *eccentric* young man." *Macaulay.*

4. Not coincident as to motive or end. *Obs. or R.*

5. Of or pertaining to an eccentric; driven by an eccentric; as, an *eccentric* strap; an *eccentric* rod.

6. *Forestry.* Having an irregular or unsymmetrical trunk.

Syn. — Irregular, anomalous, singular, odd, peculiar, erratic, idiosyncratic, whimsical. See STRANGE.

eccentric anomaly. *Astron.* See ANOMALY a (1). — **e. arbor,** *Mach.*, a kind of mandrel in a watchmaker's lathe having a split end for use as a chuck and fixed to a faceplate by a disk. — **e. chuck.** See CHUCK, *n.*, 4. — **e. equation.** = EQUATION OF THE CENTER. — **e. equator.** = EQUANT, *n.*

ec-cen'tric, *n.* **1.** A circle not having the same center as another contained in some measure within it.

2. One that deviates from regularity; an anomalous or irregular person or thing.

3. *Astron.* **a** In the Ptolemaic system, the supposed circular orbit of a planet about the earth (or sun), but with the earth (or sun) not in its center. **b** A circle described about the center of an elliptical orbit, with half the major axis for its radius.

4. *Mach.* A device consisting of a disk, usually lightened, through which a shaft is keyed eccentrically, and a circular strap which works freely round the rim of the disk for communicating its motion to one end of a rod the other end of which is constrained to move in a straight line so as to produce reciprocating motion. The eccentric is kinematically equivalent to a crank, its effective radius or throw, called its *eccentricity*, being the distance between the disk center and the center of the shaft with which it revolves.

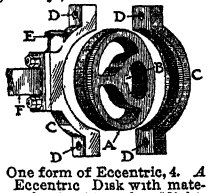

One form of Eccentric, 4. *A* Eccentric Disk with material cut out for sake of lightness; *B* Hole for Crank Shaft; *C C* Eccentric Strap; *D D* Holes for bolts to unite the two halves of Strap; *E* Lubricator; *F* Eccentric Rod.

eccentric theory, *Astron.*, the theory of the apparent solar motion in which the epicycle is replaced by an eccentric.

ec'cen-tric'i-ty (ĕk'sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *excentricité.*] **1.** State of being eccentric; deviation from customary conduct; oddity.

2. *Math.* The ratio of the distances from any point of a conic to a focus and the corresponding directrix, — in the ellipse, < 1; in the hyperbola, > 1; in the parabola, = 1; in the circle, = 0. In the first two it equals the ratio of the distance between the foci to the transverse axis. The orbit of the earth is an ellipse having an *eccentricity* of about $\frac{1}{60}$, which is very slowly diminishing.

3. *Mech.* The distance of the center of figure of a body from an axis about which it turns; throw. See ECCENTRIC, *n.*

Syn. — Peculiarity, oddity, aberration, idiocracy. — ECCENTRICITY, IDIOSYNCRASY. ECCENTRICITY (see STRANGE) emphasizes the idea of divergence from the usual or customary; IDIOSYNCRASY (properly one's own peculiar temperament or bent), that of the personal, characteristic, and individual, esp. in trait, trick, or habit; as, "Jennie's *eccentricity*, her possibly uncanny deviation from the ordinary ways of life" (*Mary Wilkins*).

This decided love of the slope, or bank above the wall, rather than below it, is one of Turner's most marked *idiosyncrasies*, and gives a character to his composition. *Ruskin*

ec'cen-trom'e-ter (ĕk'sĕn-trŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [See ECCENTRIC, *a.*; -METER.] *Mech.* An instrument for indicating eccentricity, as of the chamber in a projectile or shell.

ec'chon-dro'ma (ĕk'ŏn-drō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -DRO'MA-TA (-drō'mȧ-tȧ; -drŏm'ȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *ec-* + *chondroma.*] *Med.* A cartilaginous tumor arising from normal bone or cartilage.

ec'chy-mo'ma (ĕk'ĭ-mō'mȧ), *n.* [NL. See ECCHYMOSIS; -OMA.] *Med.* A swelling caused by extravasated blood; an ecchymotic tumor.

ec'chy-mose (ĕk'ĭ-mōz), *v. t.*; EC'CHY-MOSED (-mōzd); EC'CHY-MOS'ING (-mōz'ĭng). *Med.* To discolor by the production of an ecchymosis, or effusion of blood, beneath the skin.

ec'chy-mo'sis (-mō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -MOSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκχύμωσις, fr. ἐκχυμοῦσθαι to extravasate; ἐκ out of + χέειν to pour.] *Med.* A livid or black-and-blue spot, produced by the extravasation or effusion of blood into the areolar tissue. It is caused by a contusion and generally attended by swelling. — **ec'chy-mot'ic** (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.*

ec-cle'si-a (ĕ-klē'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. ἐκκλησία.] **1.** In ancient Greek states, a political assembly of the citizens; esp., at Athens, the periodic meeting of the citizens for conducting public business, usually for considering affairs proposed by the council.

2. A church, either the body of members or building.

ec-cle'si-arch (-zĭ-ärk), *n.* [LL. *ecclesiarcha*, fr. Gr. ἐκκλησία church + ἄρχειν to rule.] A ruler of a church; also, an official of the Eastern Church, resembling a sacrist in the Western Church. — **ec-cle'si-arch'y** (-är'kĭ), *n.*

ec-cle'si-ast (-ăst), *n.* [Cf. F. *ecclésiaste.*] **1.** *Eccl.* **a** An ecclesiastic. *Rare.* **b** [*cap.*] (1) The book Ecclesiasticus. *Obs.* (2) The author of the book Ecclesiastes. *Rare.*

2. A member of the Athenian ecclesia.

ec-cle'si-as'tic (-ăs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *ecclesiasticus*, Gr. ἐκκλησιαστικός, fr. ἐκκλησία an assembly of citizens called out by the crier, also, the church, fr. ἔκκλητος called out, fr. ἐκκαλεῖν to call out; ἐκ out + καλεῖν to call: cf. F. *ecclésiastique.* See EX-, HALE, *v. t.*, HAUL.] Of or pertaining to the church; ecclesiastical. "*Ecclesiastic* government." *Swift.*

ec-cle'si-as'tic, *n.* A person in holy orders, or consecrated to the service of the church and the ministry of religion; clergyman, priest.

ec-cle'si-as'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the church or its organization or government; not secular; as, *ecclesiastical* affairs or history; *ecclesiastical* courts.

ecclesiastical calendar, a lunisolar calendar used in all Catholic and many Protestant countries for regulating the times of church feasts. See EASTER — **E. Commissioners for England,** a commission, including among others all the bishops of England and Wales, incorporated by Parliament in 1836, to consider and report upon schemes for the improvement of the affairs of the Established Church. Their reports when ratified by order in council have the force of law. A committee of this body appointed to regulate the sale, purchase, and leasing of church lands is called the **Church Estates Commissioners.** — **e. corporation.** See CORPORATION, 3. — **e. court,** a court having jurisdiction in ecclesiastical affairs; a tribunal in an ecclesiastical body. Formerly in England and generally in Europe ecclesiastical courts were very powerful, and punished persons for various offenses, such as perjury, swearing, and sexual offenses, and had jurisdiction in various civil matters, esp. in probate and divorce cases. Their jurisdiction is in England now mostly restricted to matters purely of church discipline. — **e. law,** the law derived from the civil and canon law as administered in ecclesiastical courts. *Eng.* — **e. mode.** *Music.* See MODE, 1 **a** (2). — **E. States.** = PAPAL STATES. — **e. year.** = CHRISTIAN YEAR.

ec-cle'si-as'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Ecclesiastical principles, forms, methods, or practices; also, attachment to these.

ec-cle'si-o- (ĕ-klē'zĭ-ō-). [See ECCLESIA, ECCLESIASTIC.] A combining form for *ecclesia*, meaning *church*.

ec-cle'si-ol'a-try (-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*ecclesio-* + *-latry.*] *Eccl.* Lit., worship of the church; hence, excessive devotion to the authority, ceremonial, and traditions of the church. — **ec-cle'si-ol'a-ter** (-tẽr), *n.*

ec-cle'si-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*ecclesio-* + *-logy.*] The science or study of church institutions, operations, functions, etc.; also, the science or theory of church building and decoration. — **ec-cle'si-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **ec-cle'si-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ec-cle'si-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **ec-cle'si-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

ec'cri-nol'o-gy (ĕk'rĭ-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐκκρίνειν to secrete (ἐκ out + κρίνειν to separate) + *-logy.*] That part of physiology which treats of secretions and excretions.

ec'cy-cle'ma (ĕk'sĭ-klē'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἐκκύκλημα, fr. ἐκκυκλεῖν to wheel out.] In the classic theater, a contrivance, probably a movable platform, that could be wheeled out, to represent the interior of a building.

ec'cy-e'sis (ĕk'sĭ-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ec-* + *cyesis.*] *Med.* Extra-uterine pregnancy.

ec-dem'ic (ĕk-dĕm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐκδημος foreign, abroad; ἐκ out of + δῆμος the people.] *Med.* Not endemic; of foreign origin; as, an *ecdemic* disease.

ec-de'mite (ĕk-dē'mīt), *n.* [Gr. ἐκδημος foreign.] *Min.* A bright yellow or green arsenate and chloride of lead occurring in crystals, masses, and crusts. Sp. gr., 6 89–7.14.

ec'dy-sis (ĕk'dĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἔκδυσις a getting out, ἐκδύειν to put off; ἐκ out + δύειν to enter.] *Zoöl.* Act of molting or shedding an outer cuticular layer, as in the case of insects, crustaceans, etc.; molt; exuviation.

ec'go-nine (-gō-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [Gr. ἔκγονος sprung from.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_9H_{15}O_2N$, obtained by decomposition of cocaine. It may be regarded as the fundamental base of cocaine and several other alkaloids. The ordinary variety is levorotatory.

‖ **é'chau'guette'** (ā'shō'gĕt'), *n.* [F.] A small chamber or place of protection for a sentinel, usually in the form of a projecting turret; a bartizan (which see). *Obs. or R.*

e-che'a (ē-kē'ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. ἠχεῖα, pl. of ἠχεῖον.] In the ancient theater, bronze or earthen vases, placed in cells under the seats for acoustic aid. Cf. BRONTEUM.

ech'e-lon (ĕsh'ē-lŏn; *F.* ā'sh'-lôn'), *n.* [F. *échelon*, fr. *échelle* ladder, fr. L. *scala.*] **1.** *Mil.* An arrangement of a body of troops with its divisions drawn up in parallel lines, but each somewhat to the left or right of the one in the rear, like a series of steps; also, one of the divisions; — also used adjectively; as, *echelon* distance.

2. *Nav.* An arrangement of the vessels of a fleet in a line of bearing at an angle to the way the ship heads.

3. *Optics.* An apparatus, of high dispersive and resolving power, consisting of a series of plane parallel glass plates so arranged that the edges, each overlapping its neighbor, resemble a flight of stairs. It gives spectra similar to those of a grating. See GRATING.

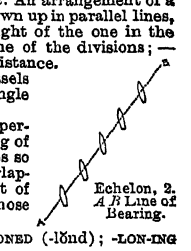

Echelon, 2. *A B* Line of Bearing.

ech'e-lon (ĕsh'ē-lŏn), *v. t. & i.*; -LONED (-lŏnd); -LON-ING (-lŏn-ĭng). *Mil.* To place, arrange, or take position, in echelon.

echelon lens. *Optics.* A compound lens consisting of a succession of annular lenses so arranged about a central lens that all have a common focus, — used as burning glasses and in lighthouses. See FRESNEL LENS.

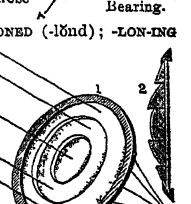

1 Echelon Lens; 2 Cross Section of same.

Ech'e-ve'ri-a (ĕ k'ē-v ē'r ĭ-ȧ; ĕch'ē-), *n.* [NL., after *Echeveri*, a botanic illustrator.] **a** *Bot* Syn. of COTYLEDON, 3. **b** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any one of numerous succulent-leaved bedding plants belonging to genus *Cotyledon* (which see).

e-chid'na (ē-kĭd'nȧ), *n.* [L., a viper, adder, Gr. ἔχιδνα.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Gr. Myth.* A monster, half maid and half serpent.

2. A remarkable mammal of the group Monotremata found in Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea; — called also *porcupine anteater.* It is somewhat larger than a hedgehog; the hair of the skin is mingled with spines on the upper part of the body, the snout is long and tapering, and the mouth wholly toothless. It lives in burrows, is nocturnal, feeds largely on ants, and, like the true anteaters, has strong claws, very large salivary glands, and a long extensile tongue. Its egg is said to be about three quarters of an inch in diameter, with a leathery shell, and to be placed as soon as laid in the mammary pouch of the mother. There appears to be but one existing species of true echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*, syn. *Echidna aculeata*). In New Guinea a closely related genus, *Zaglossus*, syn. *Proëchidna*, occurs, having usually but three claws on each foot instead of five.

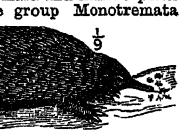
Echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*).

3. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of TACHYGLOSSUS. **b** Syn. of BITIS.

ech'i-nate (ĕk'ĭ-nāt) } *a.* [L. *echi-*
ech'i-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd) } *natus.* See ECHINUS.] Set with prickles; prickly, like a hedgehog; bristled; as, an *echinate* surface.

e-chi'no- (ē-kī'nō-; ĕk'ĭ-nō-). [See ECHINUS.] A combining form, usually denoting *spiny, bearing spines,* or *resemblance* or *relation to the sea urchins.*

Echinocactus (*E. myriostigma*).

E-chi'no-cac'tus (-k ă k'tŭ s), *n.* [NL.; *echino-* + *cactus.*] *Bot.* A large genus of globular

e-bur'ni-fi-ca'tion (ē-bûr'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *eburnus* of ivory + *-fication.*] = EBURNATION

e-bur'nine (ē-bûr'nĭn; -nēn), *a.* Eburnean. *Rare*

e-bur'nous, *a.* = EBURNEOUS.

ec- † EKE, *adv.*

E. C., *or* **e. c.** *Abbr.* Earth closet; Eastern Central (Postal District, London); Established Church; exempli causa (L., for example).

é'caille' work (ā'kä'y'). [F. *écaille* scale.] Needlework decorated with pieces of quill resembling fish scales.

E-ca'nus (ē-kā'nŭs). *Bib.*

e-car'di-nal (ē-kär'dĭ-nȧl), *a.* [*e-* + L. *cardo, cardinis*, hinge.] *Zool.* Without a hinge; — said of the Lyopomata.

E-car'di-nes (-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = LYOPOMATA.

‖ **e-car'té-é** (ā-kär'tē-ā'), *a* [F. *écarteé.*] *Her.* Divided quarterly; — said of the field.

E'cau-da'ta (ē'kô-dā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ECAUDATE.] *Zool.* = ANURA.

ec'ba-sis (ĕk'bȧ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἔκβασις a going out, issue] *Rhet.* Prob., a digression. *Obs.*

Ec-bat'a-na (ĕk-băt'ȧ-nȧ), *or* **Ec-bat'a-ne** (-nē). *Bib.*

ec-bat'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [See ECBASIS.] *Gram.* Denoting a mere result or consequence, as distinguished from *telic*, which denotes intention or purpose; thus *ἵνα πληρώθῃ*, if rendered "*so that* it was fulfilled," is *ecbatic*; if rendered "*in order that* it might be," etc., is *telic.*

ec'blas-te'sis (ĕk'blăs-tē'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL.; fr. Gr. ἐκβλάστησις a budding.] *Bot.* A proliferous state of the axis of inflorescence.

ec'bo-line (ĕk'bō-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [Gr. ἐκβολή a throwing out.] *Chem.* = ERGOTININE.

ec-cal'e-o-bi'on, *n.* [Gr. ἐκκαλεῖν to call out + βίος life.] A kind of incubator. *Obs.*

ec-ce'i-ty (ĕk-sē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ecce* behold.] Quality of being present. *Obs.*

ec-cen'tri-cal (ĕk-sĕn'trĭ-kăl), *a.* Eccentric.

ec-cen'tri-cal-ly, *adv.* of ECCENTRIC, ECCENTRICAL.

ec-cen'tring (-trĭng), *a.* Surrounding in an unsymmetrical manner

ec-cen'tro-lin'e-ad (ĕk-sĕn'trō-lĭn'ē-ăd), *n.* [*eccentric* + *line* + *-ad.*] An instrument for drawing eccentric lines in perspective. Cf. CENTROLINEAD

‖ **ec'ce sig'num** (ĕk'sē sĭg'nŭm). [L.] Behold the sign; look at the proof.

Ec'ce-tan (ĕk'sē-tăn). *D Bib*

ec'chon-dro'sis (ĕk'ŏn-drō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL.; *ec-* + *chondro-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* = ECCHONDROMA.

Eccl. Eccles., *or* eccl., eccles. *Abbr.* Ecclesiastes; ecclesiastical; ecclesiology.

ec'cle (ĕk'l), *n.* = HICKWALL. *Dial. Eng.*

ec'cle grass. [Etym. unknown.] The butterwort. *Dial. Eng.*

ec-cle'si-al, *a.* Ecclesiastical *Obs.*

Ec-cle'si-as'tes (ĕ-klē'zĭ-ăs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr Gr. ἐκκλησιαστής a preacher See ECCLESIASTIC, *a.*] See OLD TESTAMENT.

ec-cle'si-as'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of ECCLESIASTICAL. [See -IZE.]

ec-cle'si-as'ti-cize (-tĭ-sīz), *v. t.*

ec-cle'si-as'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Ecclesiastical affairs. *Obs. or R.*

Ec-cle'si-as'ti-cus (-tĭ-kŭs), *n.* [L.] See OLD TESTAMENT.

ec-cle'si-as-try (ĕ-klē'zĭ-ăs-trĭ), *n.* Ecclesiastical matters *R.*

Ecclus. *Abbr* Ecclesiasticus

ecco. † ECHO.

ec'co-prot'ic (ĕk'ō-prŏt'ĭk), *a.* & *n.* [Gr. ἐκκοπρωτικός cleansing from dung.] Laxative. *Obs.*

ec'cri-sis (ĕk'rĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔκκρισις secretion.] *Med.* Excretion or excretory products in disease.

ec-crit'ic (ĕ-krĭt'ĭk), *a* [Gr. ἐκκριτικός secretive.] *Med.* Excretive. — *n.* An eccritic agent.

ec-de'mo-ma'ni-a, *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐκδήμος abroad + *mania.*] *Med.* A form of insanity marked by a morbid desire to wander about.

ec'der-on (ĕk'dĕr-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐκ + δέρος skin.] *Anat.* The external layer of the skin and mucous membranes; the epidermis. — **ec'der-on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.*

ech. Etch. *Ref. Sp.*

E-cha'ia (ē-kā'yȧ). *D. Bib.*

‖ **e'chan'crure'** (ē'shäN'krür'), *n.* [F., a hollowing out.] *Zoöl.* A notch, as those in the borders of the sternum of birds.

eche. † ACHE, *n.*; EACH

eche (*dial.* ēch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of EKE.

eche, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *echen*, AS. *ēcan.* See EKE.] To increase; enlarge; grow. *Obs.*

eche, *a.* [AS. *ǣce, ēce.*] Everlasting; eternal. *Obs.*

echeliche, *a. & adv.* [AS. *ēcelīc, ēcelīce.*] Eternal; eternally. *Obs.*

ech'e-na'is (ĕk'ē-nā'ĭs), *n.* [NL.; L., the remora, fr Gr. ἐχενηΐς, i t., ship-detaining.] *Zoöl.* A genus including the typical remoras, the type of a family, **Ech'e-ne-id'i-dæ** (-nē-ĭd'ĭ-dē). — **ech'e-ne'i-did** (-nē'ĭ-dĭd), **ech'e-ne'i-doid,** *a.* [nity. *Obs.*

echeneis, *n.* [AS. *ēcnes.*] Eternity.

‖ **é'che-vin'** (ā'sh'-vĂN'), *n.* [See ESCHEVIN.] In France, Belgium, etc., a municipal functionary having duties resembling those of an alderman.

Ech'i-a'les (ĕk'ĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. From ECHIUM.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the borage family, etc. — **ech'i-al** (ĕk'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

E-chid'ni-dæ (ē-k ĭ d'n ĭ-d ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl* Syn. of TACHYGLOSSIDÆ.

E-chi'mys (ē-kĭ'mĭs), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. ἐχῖνος hedgehog + μῦς mouse.] *Zoöl.* See HEDGEHOG RAT.

Ech'i-na'ce-a (ĕk'ĭ-nā'sē-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *echino-* + *-acea.*] *Bot.* Syn. of BRAUNERIA.

ech'i-nal (ĕk'ĭ-nȧl), *a.* [Fr. ECHINUS.] Pert. to a sea urchin.

e-chi'nid (ē-kĭ'nĭd), **e-chin'i-dan** (ē-kĭn'ĭ-dȧn), *n.* A sea urchin.

E-chi'nin'i-de'a (-dē'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ECHINOIDEA. *Rare.*

ech'i-nite (ĕk'ĭ-nīt; ē-kī'nīt), *n.* A fossil sea urchin. — **ech'i-ni'tal** (ĕ k'ĭ-n ĭ'tȧl; ē-kĭn'ĭ-tăl), *a.*

E-chi'no-ca-ris (ē-kī'nō-kā'rĭs), *n.* [NL.; *echino-* + Gr. καρίς shrimp, prawn.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil crustaceans, of the group Phyllocarida, the tail spines of which are common in certain Devonian rocks.

or cylindrical, strongly ribbed, and usually very spiny cacti, extending from the southwestern United States to Brazil. The flowers range in color from white to yellow and red. Many species are in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

e-chi'no-ce're-us (ĕ-kī'nō-sē'rē-ŭs; ĕk'Ī-nō-), *n.* [NL.; *echino-* + *Cereus.*] *Bot.* A genus of cacti closely related to *Cereus* and containing about 30 species, most of which are in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

e-chi'no-coc-co'sis (-kŏ-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *echinococcus* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A parasitic disease affecting usually the liver and caused by the echinococcus; — called also *hydatid disease.*

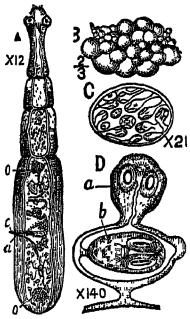

Echinococcus. *A* Adult worm from dog; *a* Female Orifice; *oo* Oviducts; *c* Male Organ; *B* Cluster of Secondary Cysts; *C* Small Cyst enlarged to show the contained Heads or Scoleces; *D* Scolex becoming a Cyst, with a new Scolex *b* developing.

e-chi'no-cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -COCCI (-sī). [NL.; *echino-* + Gr. κόκκος seed.] *Zoöl.* The cystic larval stage of a small tapeworm (*Tænia echinococcus*). The adult infests the intestine of the dog; the larva develops in various tissues of cattle, sheep, swine, and man, being a most dangerous and often fatal parasite. The cyst, or hydatid, formed by the larva becomes very large, and secondary cysts develop within it, from the walls of which numerous tapeworm heads or scoleces grow. These, if eaten by a dog, may develop into adult worms.

e-chi'no-chrome (ĕ-kī'nō-krōm; ĕk'Ī-nō-krōm'), *n.* [*echino-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] *Physiol. Chem.* A respiratory pigment, usually brown in color, found in certain echinoderms.

e-chi'no-derm (-dûrm), *n.* One of the Echinodermata — *a.* Of or pert. to the Echinodermata.

E-chi'no-der'ma-ta (-dûr'mă-tă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *echino-* + Gr. δέρμα, -ατος, skin.] *Zoöl.* A phylum of exclusively marine animals consisting of the starfishes, sea urchins, and their allies. They have radial (usually pentamerous) symmetry, together with more or less well-marked bilateral symmetry, and a calcareous exoskeleton, which often forms a more or less complete and rigid shell. They constitute one of the most ancient and distinctly characterized phyla of the animal kingdom and appear to have no near allies. There are a cœlom, a blood-vascular system, a nervous system, and a system of vessels containing a watery fluid, known as the *water-vascular system*, which is peculiar to this phylum. Small tubular appendages of the body connecting with these vessels are often present, serving in some cases as tentacles, in others forming organs of locomotion called *tube feet.* Other characteristic organs are the *pedicellariæ* (which see). The sexes are usually distinct; and there is commonly a bilaterally symmetrical larval stage. For the classes see ANIMAL; cf. ELEUTHEROZOA, PELMATOZOA.

e-chi'no-der'ma-tous (-tŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Pertaining to the Echinodermata.

e-chi'noid (ĕ-kī'noid; ĕk'Ī-noid), *a.* [*echino-* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, a sea urchin. — *n.* A sea urchin.

Ech'i-noi'de-a (ĕk'Ī-noi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See ECHINOID.] *Zoöl.* The class of echinoderms which consists of the sea urchins. They have an unattached, somewhat globular, heart-shaped or disk-shaped body, inclosed in a shell formed of more or less regular and usually firmly and rigidly united plates, studded with tubercles bearing spines. The spines are usually movable by muscles attached to their base, and serve for locomotion as well as for defense. The body also bears pedicellariæ and tube feet. Except in the Spatangoidea, the mouth has a complicated system of jaws called *Aristotle's lantern* (which see). The larva is a free-swimming pluteus. The class is commonly divided into the orders Palæechinoidea, Regularia, Clypeastridea, and Spatangoidea.

E-chi'no-pa'nax (ĕ-kī'nō-pā'năks; ĕk'Ī-nō-), *n.* [NL.; *echino-* + Gr. πάναξ a healing herb.] *Bot.* A genus of araliaceous plants sometimes included in *Fatsia.* The only species, *E. horridus*, is a prickly shrub often forming dense thickets in northwestern North America.

E-chi'nops (ĕ-kī'nŏps), *n.* [NL.; *echino-* + Gr. ὤψ face.] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous plants, the globe thistles, natives of the Mediterranean. They are herbs of thistlelike appearance with 1-flowered heads aggregated in a dense globular cluster. A few species are cultivated for ornament. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

E-chi'no-rhyn'chus (ĕ-kī'nō-rĭŋ'kŭs; ĕk'Ī-nō-), *n.* [NL.; *echino* + Gr. ῥύγχος snout.] *Zoöl.* A genus of acanthocephalan worms. The species are parasitic in the intestines of various vertebrates.

e-chin'u-late (ĕ-kĭn'ū-lāt; ĕ-kī'nŭ-), *a.* [Dim. of *echinate.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Set with small spines or prickles. — **e-chin'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

e-chi'nus (ĕ-kī'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* ECHINI (-nī). [L., a hedgehog, sea urchin, Gr. ἐχῖνος.] **1.** A hedgehog.

2 a A sea urchin. b [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of typical sea urchins, of the order Regularia, now restricted to the common edible species (*E. esculenta*) of the Mediterranean, and certain closely allied species, but in old classifications including most or all of the sea urchins. See ECHINOIDEA.

3. *Arch.* a The rounded molding forming the bell of the capital in the Greek Doric order, where it has in profile a peculiar elastic curve; hence, a similar member in other orders, that of the Ionic being carved with the egg-and-dart ornament. The name possibly alludes to the shape of the shell of the sea urchin. b Sometimes (by some considered inaccurate usage): (1) The quarter round or ovolo molding. (2) The egg-and-dart ornament.

E-chi'tes (ĕ-kī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *echite* a kind of plant, perh a clematis.] *Bot.* A large genus of apocynaceous twining herbs, chiefly of tropical America. They have showy, umbellate flowers, with a 5-lobed disk and glandular calyx. Several species are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

Ech'i-um (ĕk'Ī-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔχιον name of a European species, fr. ἔχις viper.] *Bot.* A large genus of European boraginaceous plants having rather large irregular blue or white flowers with exserted stamens. The blueweed, or viper's bugloss (*E. vulgare*), is a troublesome weed in the eastern United States. Several of the shrubby species are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

ech'o (ĕk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* ECHOES (-ōz). [L. *echo*, Gr. ἠχώ echo, sound, akin to ἠχή, ἦχος, sound, noise. cf. F. *écho.*]

1. Repetition of a sound caused by the reflection of the sound waves.

2. [*cap.*] The personification of this phenomenon or its cause; esp., *Gr. Myth.*, a nymph, the daughter of Air and Earth, who, for love of Narcissus, pined away until nothing was left of her but her voice.

Sweet *Echo*, sweetest nymph, that liv'st unseen. *Milton.*

3. *Music.* a A soft, echolike repetition of a phrase. b An echo organ or echo stop.

4 Any repetition, as of the style, sentiments, or eccentricities of another person; also, a person who imitates or repeats another's words, ideas, or acts, as from devotion, obsequiousness, or lack of originality; as, the courtiers are but *echoes* of the king.

5. Response, esp. as implying sympathetic appreciation.

Many kind ... speeches found an *echo* in his heart. *Stevenson*

6. *Versification.* A line consisting of one or more syllables rimıng with the last syllable of the preceding line.

7. *Whist.* a A signal, played in the same manner as a trump signal, made by a player who holds four or more trumps (or as played by some exactly three trumps) and whose partner has led trumps or signaled for trumps. b A signal showing the number held of a plain suit when a high card in that suit is led by one's partner.

ech'o (ĕk'ō), *v. t ;* ECH'OED (-ōd); ECH'O-ING. **1.** To send back or repeat (a sound).

Those peals are *echoed* by the Trojan throng *Dryden.*

2. To repeat or imitate, as words, sentiments, or a person; to resemble, as a writing or the like.

They would have *echoed* the praises of the men whom they envied, and then have sent to the newspaper anonymous libels upon them. *Macaulay.*

ech'o, *v. i.* **1.** To give an echo; to resound; to be sounded back, as, the hall *echoed* with acclamations; his fame *echoes* through the years.

2. *Whist.* To make the play called an echo.

e-cho'ic (ĕ-kō'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. L. *echoicus* echoing. See ECHO.] Of the nature of an echo; specif., *Philol.*, formed in imitation of some natural sound; imitative; onomatopœic; as, an *echoic* word.

ech'o-ism (ĕk'ō ĭz'm), *n. Philol.* Formation of echoic words; onomatopœia.

ech'o-la'li-a (-lā'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *echo* + Gr. λαλιά speech.] *Med.* Automatic and purposeless repetition of words.

e-chop'a-thy (ĕ-kŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [*echo* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* A morbid condition characterized by automatic and purposeless repetition of words or imitation of actions

echo stop. *Music.* a A stop upon a harpsichord contrived for producing the soft effect of distant sound. b An organ stop having its pipes inclosed for echolike effects.

ech'u-gin (ĕk'ū-jĭn), *n.* [Native name in German Southwest Africa.] **1.** A dark-colored and intensely bitter solid substance, said to be a product of the apocynaceous plant *Adenium boehmianum.* It is used as an arrow poison by the Ovampos of Southwest Africa.

2. *Chem.* A crystalline glucoside isolated from the above.

Eck'hardt, Faithful (ĕk'härt). [G. *Der treue Eckhardt.*] *German Folklore.* An old man with a white staff, who appears on the evening of Maundy Thursday to give warning of the approach of Frau Holle (see HOLDA), leading the hosts of the dead. Other traditions represent him as warning travelers from Venusberg, the mountain of fatal delights.

é'clair' (ā'klâr'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A small oblong cake, containing flavored cream and glazed or, often, frosted.

e-clair'cise (ĕ-klâr'sīz), *v. t.* [F. *éclaircir ; es-* (L. *ex*) + *clair* clear, L. *clarus.*] To explain. *Obs.*

‖ **é'clair-cisse'ment** (ā'klâr-sēs'mănN), *n.* [F., fr. *éclaircer.* See ECLAIRCISE, *v. t.*] **1.** The clearing up of something obscure or not easily understood; an explanation.

2. = AUFKLÄRUNG.

ec-lamp'si-a (ĕk-lămp'sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔκλαμψις a shining forth, deriv. of ἐκ out + λάμπειν to shine.] *Med* a A sudden attack of convulsions, esp. during pregnancy or parturition. b A fancied perception of flashes of light, a symptom of epilepsy. *Obs.* — **ec-lamp'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

é'clat' (ā'klä'), *n.* [F. *éclat* fragment, splinter, explosion, brilliancy, splendor, fr. *éclater* to splinter, burst, explode, shine brilliantly, OF. *esclater* to break, to shiver; orig. uncert. Cf. SLATE, *n.*] **1.** Brilliancy; dazzling effect. *Obs.*

2. Ostentation; notoriety; also, a public exposure; a scandal.

With the kind view of saving an *éclat. Byron.*

3. Brilliancy of success or effort; splendor; brilliant show; striking effect; glory; renown. "The *éclat* of Homer's battles." *Pope.*

4. Demonstration of admiration and approbation; applause.

ec-lec'tic (ĕk-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐκλεκτικός, fr. ἐκλέγειν to pick out, choose out: cf. F. *éclectique.* See ECLOGUE; cf. ELECT.] **1.** Selecting; choosing what is thought best in doctrines, opinions, etc., from various sources or systems, employing or advocating eclecticism.

2. Consisting, or made up, of what is chosen or selected; as, an *eclectic* method; an *eclectic* magazine.

eclectic method (of Greek pronunciation), a method of pronouncing classic Greek approaching the actual ancient pronunciation. It is a restoration of the Erasmian with some alterations. — **e. physician,** one of a school of professed eclectics in medicine, — formerly, sometimes the same as *botanic physician. U. S.* — **E. school.** *Painting.* a An Italian school of the decadence, led by the Carracci at Bologna (about 1585–1609 A. D.) and numbering among its later followers Domenichino, Guido Reni, and Guercino. Its principle was to combine the several excellences of various masters, as Raphael's design, Michelangelo's drawing, Titian's color, and Correggio's chiaroscuro. b A French school of the early 19th century, founded by Delaroche with the principle of uniting the drawing of the Classic school and the subjects and color of the Romanticists.

ec-lec'tic (ĕk-lĕk'tĭk), *n.* One who follows a selective method; esp., an eclectic philosopher, physician, or painter. the Eclectics, the painters of the Italian Eclectic school.

ec-lec'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *éclecticisme.* Cf. ELECTICISM.] **1.** The use of an eclectic method; the practice of choosing doctrines from various or diverse systems of thought in the formation of a body of acceptable doctrine, or the advocacy of this practice. *Eclecticism,* like *syncretism* and *skepticism,* appears only where several powerful, antagonistic systems are in the field, hence in an era of developed historical consciousness. Unlike *skepticism,* it does not doubt all systems because of the antagonistic reasonableness of each; and unlike *syncretism,* it does not modify all for the sake of mutual consistency; rather it selects from each its psychologically satisfying doctrines, and thus gains whatever consistency the eclectic system may have from the inner conformity of the eclectic's own temperament. Ancient eclecticism is held to date from about the 2d century B. C., and includes in the main two types, that of moralists such as Cicero and Boethius, and that of commentators, with large historical interests, such as Andronicus of Rhodes and Alexander of Aphrodisias. In theology it appears in the Alexandrian school (Clement, Origen, etc.), though here with syncretic tendencies. Later eclectics have been chiefly students of the history of philosophy, such as John of Salisbury (d. 1182) and the French eclectics of the 19th century. Of the last mentioned, Victor Cousin (1792–1867) is especially noteworthy as having formulated eclecticism as a method, truths sufficient to form an adequate philosophy have already been expressed, he held, and need only to be brought together.

2. That which is formed eclectically.

e-clipse' (ĕ-klĭps'), *n.* [F. *éclipse,* L. *eclipsis,* fr. Gr. ἔκλειψις, prop., a forsaking, failing, fr. ἐκλείπειν to leave out, forsake; ἐκ out + λείπειν to leave. See EX-; LOAN.]

1. *Astron.* The interposition of a dark celestial body between a luminous one and the eye; or the passing of a luminous body into the shadow of another body. Thus, a **solar eclipse** is caused by the moon's passing between sun and earth; a **lunar eclipse,** by the moon's entering the

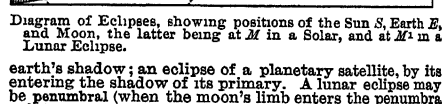

Diagram of Eclipses, showing positions of the Sun *S*, Earth *E*, and Moon, the latter being at *M* in a Solar, and at *M'* in a Lunar Eclipse.

earth's shadow; an **eclipse of a planetary satellite,** by its entering the shadow of its primary. A lunar eclipse may be **penumbral** (when the moon's limb enters the penumbra only), **partial,** or **total.** It is **central** when the moon passes centrally through the shadow. A solar eclipse may be: **partial,** in which the sun is only partly obscured and no annulus is formed; **annular,** when the moon is more distant than usual, so that around its disk is a thin ring of true sunlight unob-

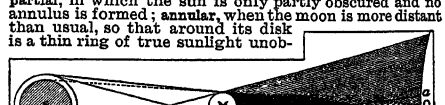

Diagram of Annular Eclipse, showing: the Sun, *S*, the Moon, *M*, and a portion of the Earth, *E*, the moon being at such a distance from the earth that its (black) conical Shadow of Total Obscuration terminates at *V*, so that an observer on the earth between *A* and *a* or between *B* and *b* sees a Partial Eclipse, an observer at any point between *a* and *b* an Annular Eclipse, the obscured portion of the sun to an observer at *O* being shown by the shaded part of the sun's disk.

scured; **total**; or **central,** when the moon is at the critical distance where its conical shadow, passing over the earth, falls short of certain regions (annular eclipse visible), but touches others in between (totality visible). See OCCULTATION, TRANSIT. Eclipses were formerly, and among unenlightened people still are, regarded as ill omens.

That fatal and perfidious bark,
Built in the *eclipse,* and rigged with curses dark. *Milton.*

E-chi'no-cy'tis (-sīs'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See ECHINO-; CYST.] *Bot.* Syn. of MICRAMPELIS.

E-chi'no-der'es (ĕk'Ī-nōd'ēr-ēz), *n.* [NL.; *echino-* + Gr. δέρη neck.] *Zoöl.* A genus of minute, segmented, spinous marine worms, distantly related to the Nematoda, sometimes regarded as constituting a separate class, **Kinorhyncha.**

E-chi'no-der'ma (ĕ-kī'nō-dûr'mă; ĕk'Ī-nō-), *n. pl.* [NL.] = ECHINODERMATA. — **e-chi'no-der'mal,** *a.*

Ech'i-noi'da (ĕ-kĭ'nŏ-ĭ'dă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = ECHINOIDEA.

ech'i-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Zoology relating to echinoderms. — **ech'i-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

E-chi'no-mys (ĕ-kĭ'nō-mĭs; ĕk'Ī-nō-mĭs), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of ECHIMYS. See HEDGEHOG RAT.

e-chi'no-pæ'di-um (-pē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -PÆDIA (-ă). [NL.; *echino-* + Gr. παιδίον dim. of παῖς, παιδός, child.] *Zoöl.* Any bilaterallarva of an echinoderm, as a brachiolaria or pluteus. — **e-chi'no-pæ'dic** (-pē'dĭk), *a.*

e-chi'no-plac'id (-plăs'ĭd), *a.* [*echino-* + Gr. πλάξ anything broad and flat.] *Zoöl* Having spines on the madreporic plate

e-chi'no-plu'te-us, *n.* [NL.; *echino-* + *pluteus.*] *Zoöl.* The pluteus of a sea urchin.

E-chi'no-sper'mum (-spûr'mŭm), *n.* [NL.; *echino-* + Gr. σπέρμα seed.] Syn. of LAPPULA.

E-chi'no-zo'a (-zō'ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *echino-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* A subphylum of echinoderms consisting of the Echinoidea and Holothuroidea.

e-chin'u-li-form' (ĕ-kĭn'ū-lĭ-fôrm'; ĕ-kī'nŭ-), *a.* [L. *echinus* hedgehog + *-ulus* + *-form.*] Resembling small prickles or spines.

echiquette, *a.* [F. *échiqueté.*] *Her.* Checky. *Obs.*

Ech'is (ĕk'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔχις viper.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small vipers found in India.

e-chit'a-mine (ĕ-kĭt'ă-mĭn; -mēn'), *n.* Also **-min.** [See ECHITES; AMINE.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{28}H_{38}O_4N_2{\cdot}4H_2O$, found in certain *Alstonia* barks.

Ech'i-tu-roi'de-a (ĕk'Ī-tū-roi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. *echinus,* the name of one genus (Gr. ἔχις an adder + οὐρά tail) + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* A division of the Gephyrea equiv. to Armata; — so named from the typical genus, **Ech'i-nu'rus** (-nū'rŭs), distinguished by a pair of stout ventral setæ. — **e-chin'u-li-form'** (ĕ-kĭn'ū-lĭ-fôrm'; ĕ-kī'nŭ-), *a.* [L. *echinus* hedgehog + *-ulus* + *-form.*] Resembling small prickles or spines.

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ech'o-er (ĕk'ō-ẽr), *n.* One that echoes.

ech'o-ing-ly, *adv* of *echoing.*

ech'o-ist. *n.* One who echoes; a maker of echoic words.

ech'o-ize, *v. i.* To produce echoic words

ech'o-ki-ne'si-a (-kĭ-nē'sĭ-ă; kĭ-), **-ki-ne'sis,** *n.* [NL.; *echo* + Gr. κίνησις motion.] *Med.* Automatic, purposeless mimicry of actions. See ECHOPATHY.

ech'o-less, *a.* See -LESS.

e-chom'e-ter (ĕ-kŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἠχώ, ἦχος, sound + *-meter.*] A scale for measuring duration of sounds. [*Obs.*

echon, echoon, *pron.* Each one.

echo organ. See ORGAN.

ech'o-phra'si-a (ĕk'ō-frā'zhĭ-ă; -zĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *echo* + Gr. φράσις speech.] = ECHOLALIA.

ech'o-scope (ĕk'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ἠχώ, ἦχος, sound + *-scope.*] *Med.* = STETHOSCOPE.

echo sign. *Med.* An epileptic disturbance of spoken or written language in which words are repeated several times.

echt. Etched. *Ref. Sp.*

echte † AUGHT, property.

echue. † ESCHEW.

e-cil'i-ate (ĕ-sĭl'ĭ-āt), *a.* [*e-* + *ciliate.*] Destitute of cilia.

Ec'i-ton (ĕs'ĭ-tŏn), *n* [NL.; orig. uncert.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the foraging ants.

Eck'e-hart (ĕk'ē-härt), *n.* [G. *Eckhart.*] See HARLUNGEN

ec-la'bi-um (ĕ-kā'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. ἐκ out + L. *labium* lip (cf. ECTROPION).] *Med.* Eversion of the lips.

e-clair' (ĕ-klâr'), *v. t. & i.* To become, or to make, widely known. *Obs. or R.*

eclec. *Abbr.* Eclectic. [Eclectic.]

ec-lec'ti-cal (ĕk-lĕk'tĭ-kăl), *a.*

ec-lec'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of ECLECTIC, ECLECTICAL. [-IZE.]

ec-lec'ti-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* See

ec-lec'tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F *éclectisme.*] = ECLECTICISM

ec-lec'tist, *n.* = ECLECTIC.

ec-legm' (-lĕm'), *n* [F. *éclegme,* L. *ecligma,* fr Gr. ἐκλειγμα, fr. ἐκλείχειν to lick up] *Med.* A medicine made by mixing oils with sirups. *Obs.* Hence **ec'leg-mat'i-cal-ly** (ĕk'lĕg-măt'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv. Obs.*

e-clips'. Eclipse *Ref Sp.*

e-clips'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE

e'clip-sa're-on, *n.* [See ECLIPSE.] Device to illustrate phenomena of eclipses. [*rare.*] Eclipse. *Obs.*

e'clip-sa'tion, *n.* [LL. *eclipsa-*

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2. Fig.: An obscuration; esp., a temporary obliteration; as, a temporary or permanent *eclipse* of one's powers.

eclipse of Thales (thā'lēz), a total solar eclipse, May 28, B. C. 585, said to have been predicted by Thales of Miletus, and to have stopped a battle in the war between the Medes and the Lydians.

e-clipse' (ĕ-klĭps'), *v. t.;* E-CLIPSED' (ĕ-klĭpst'); E-CLIPS'ING. [Cf. F. *éclipser*.] **1.** To cause the obscuration of; to darken or hide; as, the moon *eclipses* the sun.

2. To obscure, darken, or extinguish the beauty, luster, honor, etc., of; to sully; to cloud; to throw into the shade by surpassing. "His *eclipsed* state." *Dryden.*

e-clipse', *v. i.* To suffer an eclipse. *Milton.*

eclipse breeze, eclipse wind. *Meteor. & Astron.* A slight atmospheric motion away from the area traversed by the moon's shadow during a solar eclipse.

e-clipsed' (ĕ-klĭpst'), *p. p. & p. a.* of ECLIPSE, *v.* Specif., *Her.*, represented (wholly or partially) of a red or sable tincture; — said of the sun or moon.

e-clip'tic (ĕ-klĭp'tĭk), *n.* [L. *linea ecliptica*, Gr. ἐκλειπτικός, prop. adj., of an eclipse, because eclipses of the sun and moon take place on this circle: cf. F. *écliptique*. See ECLIPTIC, *a.*] **1.** *Astron.* That great circle of the celestial sphere which is the apparent path of the sun among the stars, or that of the earth as seen from the sun; the plane of the earth's orbit extended to meet the celestial sphere. It is inclined to the celestial equator at an angle which in 1910 is 23° 27′ 3.3″ and which will reach a minimum, some 9,600 years hence, of about 22½°. See OBLIQUITY.

2. *Geog.* A great circle drawn on a terrestrial globe, making an angle of about 23° 27′ with the equator, and used for illustrating and solving astronomical problems.

e-clip'tic, *a.* [L. *ecliptĭcus* belonging to an eclipse, Gr. ἐκλειπτικός: cf. F. *écliptique*. See ECLIPSE.] **1.** Pertaining to the ecliptic; as, the *ecliptic* way.

2. Pertaining to an eclipse or to eclipses.

ec'lo-gite (ĕk'lō-jīt), *n.* [See ECLOGUE.] *Petrog.* A beautiful crystalline schist consisting of a bright green amphibole or pyroxene, red garnet, and minor minerals.

ec'logue (ĕk'lŏg), *n.* [L. *ecloga*, Gr. ἐκλογή a selection, choice extracts, fr. ἐκλέγειν to pick out, choose out; ἐκ out + λέγειν to gather, choose: cf. F. *églogue*, *éclogue*. See EX-; LEGEND.] A poem in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other; a bucolic; an idyl; as, the *Eclogues* of Vergil, from which the modern usage of the word has been established.

ec'ly-sis (ĕk'lĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔκλυσις a loosening, faintness; ἐκ out + λύειν to loosen.] *Med.* **a** A loosening; laxation. **b** A tendency to fainting.

e-col'o-gy (ē-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Also *œcology.* [Gr. οἶκος house + *-logy.*] *Biol.* The branch of biology which deals with the mutual relations between organisms and their environment; bionomics. This term is now more widely used in botany than in zoology, and includes: **physiological ecology**, which deals with the study of the reactions to environment; **physiographic ecology**, which deals with edaphic plant societies; and **geographic ecology**, or **ecological phytogeography**, which has to do with the leading plant formations from the climatic aspect. — **ec'o-log'ic** (ĕk'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **ec'o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ec'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **e-col'o-gist** (ē-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

e'co-nom'e-ter (ē'kŏ-nŏm'ē-tẽr; ĕk'ō-), *n.* [*economy* + *-meter.*] An apparatus designed to register continuously the percentage of carbonic acid in flue gases, by measuring their changes in density.

e'co-nom'ic (ē'kō-nŏm'ĭk; ĕk'ō-; 277), *a.* [L. *œconomicus* orderly, methodical, Gr. οἰκονομικός economical: cf. F. *économique*. See ECONOMY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the management of a household or of a private estate or income; hence, *Rare or Obs.*, thrifty. = ECONOMICAL, 1 & **b**.

2. Of or pertaining to the management of the affairs of a government or community with reference to its source of income, its expenditures, the development of its natural resources, etc.; hence, of or pertaining to, or designating, the science of economics; as, *economic* questions, policy, etc.

3. Of or pertaining to the satisfaction of man's needs; practical in application; utilitarian; as, *economic* botany, zoölogy, geology, geography, etc.

economic freedom, *Pol. Econ.*, absence of legal restrictions of economic activities except for the preservation of equal rights of property, contract, etc., as in free trade. — **e. geology.** See GEOLOGY. — **e. man,** *Econ.*, a hypothetical man supposed to be free from altruistic sentiments and motives interfering with the effects of a purely selfish pursuit of wealth and its enjoyment. — **e. harmonies,** laws of social adjustment under which the self-interest of one man or group of men, if given free play, will produce results offering the maximum advantage to other men or groups of men and to the community as a whole. The phrase originated with the "*Harmonies économiques*" of Frédéric Bastiat. — **e. motive,** *Pol. Econ.*, a motive impelling to the production or consumption of wealth, whose effects are measurable in terms of an economic unit of value. — **e. rent.** See RENT. — **e. science.** = ECONOMICS.

e'co-nom'ic, *n.* [See ECONOMIC, *a.*] **1.** The science or art of managing a house; housekeeping. *Obs.*

2. *pl.* [Gr. τὰ οἰκονομικά, equiv. to ἡ οἰκονομία.] The science or art of household or domestic management, or a treatise on it. *Obs.*

3. *pl.* Art of regulating receipts and expenditures; also, pecuniary condition.

4 A housekeeper. *Obs.*

5. *Eccl. Hist.* A person appointed or elected to administer the revenues of a vacant benefice. *Obs.*

e'co-nom'i-cal (ē'kŏ-nŏm'ĭ-kăl; ĕk'ō-), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, economy; specif.: **a** Of or pertaining to the household; domestic. *Archaic.* **b** Managing, or managed, with frugality; avoiding waste; frugal, thrifty; saving; as, *economical* use of money or time. **c** *Theol.* Pertaining to, or manifested in, the economy (or work) of creation and redemption; as, the *economical* Trinity, that is, the Trinity as revealed to man, as distinguished from the essential Trinity.

2. = ECONOMIC, 2. *Obsoles.*

Syn. — See FRUGAL.

e'co-nom'ics (-ĭks), *n* The science that investigates the conditions and laws affecting the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth, or the material means of satisfying human desires; political economy. The term *political economy* or (Blackstone) *public economy* was originally, in medieval and later times, used in its literal sense to denote the art of managing the business affairs of a government, just as *domestic economy* denoted the art of managing the business affairs of a household. A gradual change took place in the nature of the subject matter denoted by the term with the change in principle and conceptions from mercantilism to physiocratism, and from that to the modern ideas which were first outlined with some adequacy in Adam Smith's "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" (1776). A division has been commonly made since Adam Smith's day into a *theoretical* branch, comprising the investigation of the general laws affecting the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth, and a *practical* branch, showing the application of these laws to the problems of government. To this latter branch, covering the field of political economy in its older sense, the name of **applied political economy** is sometimes given, to distinguish it from **pure political economy** or, as it is now more generally and appropriately termed, *economics.*

e-con'o-mist (ē-kŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.* **1.** One who manages household affairs; a housekeeper. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. Any manager of affairs, esp. one who manages concerns with frugality; one who expends, or directs the expenditure of, money, time, or labor, judiciously, and without waste. "*Economists* even to parsimony." *Burke.*

3. One who is conversant with, or a student of, economics, or political economy; specif. [*cap.*], a Physiocrat.

e-con'o-mi-za'tion (-mĭ-zā'shŭn; -mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or practice of economizing. *Rare.*

e-con'o-mize (ē-kŏn'ō-mīz), *v. t.;* -MIZED (mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). **1.** To manage with economy; to use with prudence or frugality; as, to *economize* one's income.

Calculating how to *economize* time. *Irving*

2. To utilize to the best advantage; as, to *economize* power or labor.

3. To take into account; to give a place to in the economy, or organization, of things. *Rare.*

Prudence must not leave out of account this fresh factor of well-being, but must *economize* it with the rest. *J. Martineau.*

e-con'o-mize, *v. i.* **1.** To govern a household. *Obs.*

2. To be prudent in expenditure; to be frugal and saving.

e-con'o-miz'er (-mīz'ẽr), *n.* One that economizes; specif., *Mech.*, any apparatus for utilizing heat that would otherwise be wasted, as a system of water tubes in the uptake of a boiler to heat the feed water. Cf. REGENERATOR.

e-con'o-my (-mĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [F *économie*, L. *œconomia* household management, fr. Gr. οἰκονομία, fr. οἰκονόμος one managing a household; οἶκος house (akin to L. *vicus* village) + a derivative of νέμειν to distribute, manage. See VICINITY, NOMAD.] **1.** The management of domestic affairs; the regulation and government of household matters, esp. as to expense or disbursement.

Himself busy in charge of the household *economies.* *Froude*

2. Orderly arrangement and management of the affairs of a community, estate, or establishment, directly concerned with its maintenance or productiveness; regulation with respect to production and consumption of goods or wealth; as, political *economy* (see ECONOMICS); domestic *economy* (the domestic affairs either of a state or of a household, = sense 1); specif., management of finances.

3. Thrifty and careful administration; management without loss or waste; as, a housekeeper accustomed to *economy*, but not to parsimony; often, frugality or retrenchment in expenditure; strict husbanding of resources; as, to practice a trying *economy;* also, an economizing act, move, or means; as, use of adulterants is a poor *economy;* or, economizing disposition or faculty; as, *economy* is a valuable trait of character.

Trained in thrift and *economy*, in abhorrence of debt. *Froude.*

4. The system of rules and regulations by which anything is managed, or the principles of its arrangement or operation; structural principles; organization; architectonic.

The position which they [the verb and adjective] hold in the general *economy* of language *Earle.*

5. The natural ordering, or system of operation, of the processes of assimilation and waste in organic bodies; also, the body of an animal or plant as an organized whole; as, animal or vegetable *economy.*

Oxygen is the great sweeper of the [animal] *economy.* *Huxley.*

6. Design; arrangement *Obs. or R.*

7. *Theol.* A form of divine government or regulation of human affairs; a dispensation; broadly, the divine plan of creation and redemption.

Cocceius divides the history of the new Covenant into three parts, or *economies:* the antelegal, in the era of the patriarchs, where the kingdom was a family, and law was given through conscience; the legal era, in which grace was shown through the prophets and typical ceremonies, the kingdom being national; the postlegal, in which Christ appeared, and the kingdom became universal. *G. P. Fisher.*

8. Politic or judicious use or presentation, esp. of doctrine.

‖ **e'cos'saise'** (ā'kŏ'sāz'), *n.* [F., lit., Scotch.] *Music.* **a** A grave old-fashioned dance in triple rhythm. **b** A lively country dance in ⅔ time.

ec-phrac'tic (ĕk-frăk'tĭk), *a. & n.* [Gr. ἐκφρακτικός, from ἐκφράσσειν to open.] *Med.* Deobstruent. *Obs.*

ec-phy'ma (ĕk-fī'mă), *n.; pl.* ECPHYMATA (-fĭm'ă-tă). [NL., fr. Gr. ἔκφυμα an eruption of pimples; ἐκ out + φύεσθαι to grow.] *Med.* An outgrowth on the skin, as a wart.

‖ **é'cra'sement'** (ā'krāz'mĕn'), *n.* [F.] *Surg.* The operation performed with an écraseur.

‖ **é'cra'seur'** (ā'krā'zûr'), *n.* [F., fr. *écraser* to crush.] *Surg.* An instrument used in place of a knife in some operations, esp. the removal of certain tumors, the parts being severed by the crushing effect of gradual tightening of a steel chain, so that hemorrhage rarely follows.

e'cra-site (ē'krā-sīt; ā'-), *n.* [F. *écrasite*, fr. *écraser* to crush.] A shell explosive used in the Austrian service. It is closely related, chemically, to lyddite and melinite.

‖ **é'cre-visse'** (ā'krē-vēs'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A crawfish.

2. A piece of armor, as a thigh covering, composed of small plates or splints, sliding over one another.

‖ **é'cru** (ā'krōō; ĕk'rōō; *F.* ā'krü'), *a.* [F.] Having the nature, appearance, or pale brown color of raw or unbleached stuff, as of silk, linen, or the like. — *n.* Ecru cloth; also, its characteristic brownish color.

écru silk. See SILK.

ec'sta-sis (ĕk'stă-sĭs), *n.* [L.] Ecstasy.

ec'sta-size (-sīz), *v. t. & i.;* EC'STA-SIZED (-sīzd); EC'STA-SIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To cause to go, or to go, into an ecstasy. *Rare.*

ec'sta-sy (-sĭ), *n.; pl.* ECSTASIES (-sĭz). [OF. *extasie*, F. *extase*, L. *ecstasis*, fr. Gr. ἔκστασις, fr. ἐξιστάναι to put out of place, derange; ἐξ = ἐκ out + ἱστάναι to set, stand. See EX-; STAND.] **1.** State of being beside one's self; state of being beyond all reason and self-control, as when given over to an extreme and engrossing emotion; obsession by powerful emotion.

2. Hence: **a** A swoon or trance. *Obs.* **b** A mystic, prophetic, or poetic trance; state of supersensible vision, esp. mystical vision of things divine.

Like a mad prophet in an *ecstasy.* *Dryden.*

c Specif., *Med.*, a morbid condition of the nervous system marked by mental exaltation, suspension of voluntary motion, and depression of the vital actions. **d** A state of overmastering feeling, esp. joy; rapture of delight.

He on the tender grass
Would sit and hearken even to *ecstasy.* *Milton.*
An *ecstasy* of rage. *Macaulay.*

e Violent distraction; insanity; madness. *Obs.*

That unmatched form and feature of blown youth
Blasted with *ecstasy.* *Shak.*

Syn. — ECSTASY, RAPTURE, TRANSPORT (all either *sing.* or *pl.*) agree in the idea of intense, sometimes excessive or extreme, mental exaltation. ECSTASY applies commonly to engrossing or entrancing joy, occasionally to other overmastering and violent emotions; RAPTURE, to bliss, or to its enthusiastic expression, only; TRANSPORT, to such vehement emotion of whatever sort as carries one out of one's self; as, "Anthems clear, as may with sweetness, through mine ear, dissolve me into *ecstasies*, and bring all Heaven before mine eyes" (*Milton*); "an *ecstasy* of terror, grief"; "I stood like one bewitched. I drank it in, in a speechless *rapture*" (*Mark Twain*); "What a *transport* of enthusiasm!" (*Landor*); "Thy *transports* moderate" (*Wordsworth*). See FERVOR, INSPIRATION, MANIA, ANGER.

The forest warriors, with savage *ecstasies*, wreaked their long arrears of vengeance *Parkman*

As a child I first read Pope's Homer with a *rapture* which no subsequent work could ever afford *Byron*

In art, as in poetry, there are the *transports* which lift the artist out of . . . himself. *W. Pater.*

ec'sta-sy, *v. t.;* EC'STA-SIED (-sĭd); EC'STA-SY-ING (-sĭ-ĭng). [Gf. F. *extasier*.] To fill with ecstasy or rapture, to enrapture, as with joy.

The most *ecstasied* order of holy . . spirits. *Jer. Taylor*

ec-stat'ic (ĕk-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐκστατικός, fr. ἐξιστάναι: cf. F. *extatique*. See ECSTASY, *n.*] Pertaining to, or caused by, ecstasy; of the nature, or in a state, of ecstasy; as, *ecstatic* trance; subject to ecstasy; as, an *ecstatic* mystic.

This *ecstatic* fit of love and jealousy. *Hammond*

Ecstatic Doctor [LL. *Doctor Ecstaticus*], John Ruysbroeck (*c.* 1293–1381), a famous Dutch mystic.

ec-stat'ic, *n.* **1.** One who is subject to ecstasy.

2. *pl.* Unduly emotional expressions.

ect-. A prefix meaning *without, outside.* See ECTO-.

ec-ta'si-a (ĕk-tā'zhĭ-ă; -zĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See ECTASIS.] *Med.* Dilatation of a hollow organ or of a canal. — **ec-tat'ic** (ĕk-tăt'ĭk), *a.*

ec'ta-sis (ĕk'tă-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἔκτασις; ἐκ out + τείνειν to stretch.] **1.** *Pros.* Lengthening of a short syllable.

2. [NL.] *Med.* Dilatation; ectasia.

Ec'the-sis (ĕk'thē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔκθεσις exposition, fr. ἐκτιθέναι to expound; ἐκ out + τιθέναι to put.] *Eccl. Hist.* An edict (written by Sergius, Patriarch of Constantinople) published by the Emperor Heraclius, A. D. 638, forbidding further debate as to the existence of one or two wills in Christ, and asserting, with qualifications, the doctrine of the single will. Cf. DYOTHELITE.

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e-clips'er, *n.* One that eclipses; specif., an occulting screen for a lighthouse light.

e-clip'sis (ē-klĭp'sĭs), *n.* [See ECLIPSE.] **1.** An omission or suppression of words or sounds. *Rare.* [consciousness.

2. *Med.* A temporary loss of

e-clipst' Eclipsed. *Ref. Sp.*

e-clip'ti-cal (ē-klĭp'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Ecliptic [TIC.

e-clip'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of ECLIP-

‖ **é'clisses'** (ā'klĕs'), *n. pl.* [F.] The sides or ribs of a violin, etc.

ec'log. Eclogue. *Ref. Sp.*

Ec-lo'ga Le'gum (ĕk-lō'gă lē'gŭm). [L., lit., a selection of laws.] A code of laws published (740) under the sanction of Leo III., the Isaurian, and his son Constantine Copronymus, joint Byzantine emperors; — called also *Isaurian laws.* It was superseded by the Prochiron.

e-clo'sion (ē-klō'zhŭn), *n.* [F. *éclosion*.] *Zoöl.* The emerging from a covering, as an insect from its pupa case.

ec-mne'si-a (ĕk-nē'zĭ-ă; -zhĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐκ out + μνᾶσθαι to remember.] *Med.* A form of amnesia marked by total, and usually temporary, loss of memory of the events in, and passing of, the patient's more recent experience.

e-cod', *interj.* Egad. *Obs.*

e'coid Var. of ŒCOID.

‖ **é'cole'** (ā'kōl'), *n.* [F.] School.

‖ **É'cole' des beaux'-arts'** (ā'kōl' dā bō'-zär'). [F.] A famous endowed school of the fine arts in Paris, founded in 1648. Gratuitous instruction is given.

econ. *Abbr.* Economics; economy.

ec'o-nome, *n.* [L. *œconomus*, Gr. οἰκονόμος.] In the early church, a steward, as in a monastery. *Obs. or R.* — **ec'o-nom'a-cy,** *n. Obs. or R.* [See HARMONITE.]

E-con'o-mite (ē-kŏn'ō-mīt), *n.*

economy coil. = CHOKING COIL.

‖ **e con-sen'su gen'ti-um** (ē kŏn-sĕn'sŭ jĕn'shĭ-ŭm). [L.] From the received opinion or consensus of mankind; — said of a reason or argument.

‖ **e con-tra'ri-o** (-trā'rĭ-ō). [L.] On the contrary. [Conversely.

‖ **e con-ver'so** (-vûr'sō). [L.]

‖ **é'cor'ché'** (ā'kôr'shā'), *n.* [F.] *Fine Arts.* Anatomical figure or manikin showing the muscles.

‖ **é'cor'cheurs'** (-shûr'), *n. pl.* [F., lit., flayers.] *Hist.* Bands of military freebooters, who ravaged France in the 15th century.

e-cor'ti-cate, *a.* [e- + *corticate.*] Without a cortex; specif., *Bot.*, without an external tough investment, as certain lichens.

e-cos'tate, *a.* [e- + *costate.*] Without a costa; ribless.

‖ **é'coute'** (ā'kōōt'), *n.* [F., a listening place.] *Mil.* A small mine gallery in front of the glacis, from which the enemy's miners may be annoyed or their approach determined.

ec'pho-ne'ma (ĕk'fō-nē'mă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκφώνημα a thing called out.] *Rhet.* Interjection.

ec'pho-neme (ĕk'fō-nēm), *n.* [See ECPHONEMA.] An exclamation mark. *Obs. or R.*

ec'pho-ne'sis (-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐκφώνησις.] *Rhet.* Exclamation.

ec'pho-ra (ĕk'fō-rā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐκφορά a projection in a building.] *Arch.* Projection of a member, as of a molding.

ec'phra-sis (ĕk'frā-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἔκφρασις description.] A formal description. *Rare.*

E. C. powder. [I. e., Explosive Company powder; patented by Reid & Johnson in England in 1882.] A granulated smokeless gunpowder, composed of a mixture of soluble and insoluble nitrocelluloses and metallic nitrates.

‖ **é'cra'sons' l'in'fâme'** (ā'krā'-sōn' lĭn'fam'). [F.] Let us crush the vile wretch; — an expression of Voltaire referring to superstition, intolerance, and fanaticism.

ec-rhyth'mus (ĕk-rĭth'mŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐκ out + ῥυθμός rhythm.] *Med.* Irregularity of the pulse. — **ec-rhyth'mic** (-mĭk), **ec-rhyth'mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

‖ **é'croule'ment'** (ā'krōōl'-mañ'), *n.* [F.] Downfall.

e'cru-ta'ceous (ē'krŭs-tā'-shŭs), *a.* [e- + *crustaceous.*] *Bot.* Without a crustaceous thallus. [= ECTASIZE.]

ec-sta'si-ate (ĕk-stā'zĭ-āt), *v. t.* [NL.] An ecstatic woman. *Rare.*

ec-stat'i-ca (ĕk-stăt'ĭ-k ă), *n.*

ec-stat'i-cal (-kăl), *a.* Ecstatic.

ec-stat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ECSTATIC, ECSTATICAL.

ec'sto-phy (ĕk'stō-fĭ). A better form of EXSTROPHY.

ec'tad (ĕk'tăd), *adv.* [ecto- + 1st *-ad.*] *Anat.* Outwards.

ec'tal (ĕk'tăl), *a.* [See ECTO-.] *Anat.* Outer. — **ec'tal-ly,** *adv.*

ec'tene, ec'te-nes. Vars of EKTENE, EKTENES.

ec-ten'ic (ĕk-tĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐκτενής strained; ἐκ out + τείνειν to stretch.] Hypnotic; — on the theory that hypnosis results from strained attention.

ec-ten'tal, *a.* [Gr. ἐκτός outside + ἐντός inside.] *Biol* Pert. to the ectoderm and entoderm; as, the **ectental line,** or line of juncture of the two layers in the embryo. *C. S. Minot.*

ect'ep-i-con'dy-lar, *a.* [*ect-* + *epi-* + *condylar.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the external condyle of the distal end of the humerus.

ec'ter-on, ec'ter-on'ic. Erron. forms of ECDERON, ECDERONIC.

ect-eth'moid (ĕkt-ĕth'moid), *a. & n.* [*ecto-* + *ethmoid.*] *Zool.* See ETHMOID.

ec-thlip'sis (ĕk-thlĭp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἐκθλιψις*, fr. *ἐκθλίβειν* to squeeze out.] **1.** The dropping out, or suppression from, a word of a consonant, with or without a vowel, as in *thong* from *thwong*.
2. *Lat. Pros.* Elision of a final *m*, with a preceding short vowel, before a word beginning with *h* or a vowel.

ec'tho-ræ'um } (ĕk'thō-rē'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -REA, -REA (-ȧ). [NL.,
ec'tho-re'um } fr. Gr. *ἐκθρώσκειν* to leap out.] *Zoöl.* The slender, hollow thread of a nematocyst, or cnida — **ec'tho-ræ'al, ec'tho-re'al** (-ăl), *a.*

ec-thy'ma (ĕk-thī'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* ECTHYMATA (-thĭm'ȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἔκθυμα* pimple, fr. *ἐκθύειν* to break out.] *Med.* A cutaneous eruption marked by large pustules upon an indurated and inflamed base, occurring generally in debilitated people and due to pyogenic organisms.

ec'to- (ĕk'tō-), **ect-**. [Gr. *ἐκτός* outside.] Combining form signifying *without, outside, external.*

ec'to-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*ecto-* + *-blast*.] *Biol.* **a** Epiblast. **b** Outer envelope of a cell. — **ec'to-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

ec'to-car'di-a (-kär'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ecto-* + *cardia*.] *Med.* Abnormal position of the heart.

Ec'to-car-pa'ce-æ (-kar-pā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ECTOCARPUS.] *Bot.* A large family of marine algæ of the class Phæophyceæ. They have a thallus consisting of simple or branching erect filaments springing from a creeping filament or flattened layer, and bearing plurilocular sporangia. They grow mostly attached to larger algæ. — **ec'to-car-pa'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ec'to-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *a.* [*ecto-* + *-carpous*.] *Zoöl.* Having reproductive organs developed from the ectoderm; — said of certain hydromedusæ.

Ec'to-car'pus (-pŭs), *n.* [NL. See ECTOCARPOUS.] *Bot.* A genus of algæ typifying the family Ectocarpaceæ.

ec'to-cyst (ĕk'tō-sĭst), *n.* [*ecto-* + *cyst*.] *Zoöl.* In Polyzoa, the external, usually horny or calcareous, layer of the walls of the zoœcia.

ec'to-derm (-dûrm), *n.* [*ecto-* + *-derm*.] *Zoöl.* The outer investing cellular membrane of a multicellular animal; including also any tissue, wherever situated, derived from the epiblast of the embryo. See GERM LAYER. As applied to embryonic structures it is exactly synonymous with *epiblast*, and the terms are often used interchangeably of adult tissues also. *Ectoblast* is also a synonym. *Epidermis* as commonly used is a narrower term, including only ectoderm investing the body externally, but is more frequently employed than *ectoderm* when, as in the skin of vertebrates, the investment acquires a more or less tough resistant character.

ec'to-der'mal (-dûr'măl) } *a. Biol.* Of, pert. to, or from,
ec'to-der'mic (-dûr'mĭk) } the ectoderm. epiblastic.

ec'to-gen'ic (ĕk'tō-jĕn'ĭk) } *a.* [*ecto-* + *-genic*, *-genous*.]
ec-tog'e-nous (ĕk-tŏj'ē-nŭs) } *Bact.* Capable of development apart from the host; — of certain pathogenic bacteria.

ec'to-lec'i-thal (ĕk'tō-lĕs'ĭ-thăl), *a.* [*ecto-* + Gr. *λέκιθος* the yolk of an egg.] *Embryol.* Designating eggs having the food yolk peripherally situated, and the first cleavages confined to the central portions.

ec'to-loph (ĕk'tō-lŏf), *n.* [*ecto-* + Gr. *λόφος* crest.] *Zoöl.* One of the principal crests of a lophodont molar extending from the paracone to the metacone. Two others branch from it, the protoloph extending to the protocone and the metaloph to the hypocone. See TRITUBERCULY.

ec'to-mere (-mēr), *n.* [*ecto-* + *-mere*.] *Embryol.* A blastomere forming ectoderm. — **ec'to-mer'ic** (-mĕr'ĭk), *a.*

-ec'to-my (-ĕk'tō-mĭ). [Gr. *-εκτομία*, fr. *ἐκτομή* excision, *ἐκτέμνειν* to excise; *ἐκ* out + *τέμνειν* to cut.] A suffix used in surgery to denote *excision*; as, gastrectomy, etc.

ec'to-par'a-site (ĕk'tō-păr'ȧ-sīt), *n.* [*ecto-* + *parasite*.] *Zoöl.* Any parasite which lives on the exterior of animals, — opposed to *endoparasite*. — **ec'to-par'a-sit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ec-to'pi-a (ĕk-tō'pĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἐκ* out + *τόπος* place.] *Med.* A morbid displacement of parts, congenital or due to injury; as, *ectopia* of the heart, bladder, or kidney.

ec-top'ic (ĕk-tŏp'ĭk), *a. Med.* Marked by ectopia.

ec'to-plasm (ĕk'tō-plăz'm), *n.* [*ecto-* + *-plasm* as in protoplasm.] *Biol.* An external or cortical modified layer of protoplasm in a cell; specif.: in *Zoöl.*, the ectosarc of a protozoan; *Bot.*, the external layer of cytoplasm next the cell wall. It is clear and hyaline, and firmer than the inner layer, or *endoplasm*. — **ec'to-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

Ec'to-proc'ta (ĕk'tō-prŏk'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ecto-* + Gr. *πρωκτός* the anus.] *Zoöl.* One of the two subclasses of Polyzoa. It is characterized by having the anus situated outside the circle of tentacles, and comprises most of the Polyzoa. It is divided into the orders Gymnolæmata and Phylactolæmata (which see). Cf. ENDOPROCTA. — **ec'to-proc'tan** (-tăn), *a. & n.* — **ec'to-proc'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

ec'to-pter'y-goid (-tĕr'ĭ-goid), *a.* [*ecto-* + *pterygoid*.] *Anat.* Pert. to or designating: **a** The external pterygoid muscle. **b** A bony element of the lateral part of the palate of certain reptiles (see TRANSVERSE BONE). In some fishes it has been applied to the bone usually called *pterygoid*. — *n.* An ectopterygoid bone or muscle.

ec'to-sarc (ĕk'tō-särk), *n.* [*ecto-* + Gr. *σάρξ, σαρκός*, flesh.] *Biol.* The semisolid external layer of protoplasm in some unicellular organisms, as the amœba; ectoplasm. — **ec'to-sar'cous** (ĕk'tō-sar'kŭs), *a.*

ec'to-some (ĕk'tō-sōm), *n.* [*ecto-* + 2d *-some*.] *Zoöl.* The cortical part of a sponge. — **ec'to-so'mal** (-sō'măl), *a.*

ec-tos'te-al (ĕk-tŏs'tē-ăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to ectostosis, or pertaining to the surface of a bone or cartilage. — **ec-tos'te-al-ly**, *adv.*

ec'tos-to'sis (ĕk'tŏs-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ecto-* + *ostosis*.] *Anat.* Bone formation in which ossification begins under the perichondrium and either surrounds or gradually replaces the cartilage.

ec'to-the'ca (ĕk'tō-thē'kȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ecto-* + *theca*.] *Zoöl.* The external layer of the perigonium of certain hydroids.

ec'to-troph'ic (-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* [*ecto-* + *trophic*.] *Bot.* Nourished from without, — chiefly in **ectotrophic mycorrhiza**, *Bot.*, one that invests the roots of its host plant with a close web of hyphæ; — opposed to *endotrophic mycorrhiza*.

ec-trop'ic (ĕk-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἔκτροπος* turning aside. See ECTROPION.] *Med.* Everted; inside out.

ec'tro-pi-on (ĕk-trō'pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ἐκτρόπιον*, fr. *ἔκτροπος* turning aside; *ἐκ* from + *τρέπειν* to turn.] *Med.* An abnormal eversion, esp. that of the eyelids, causing the conjunctival surface to be exposed.

ec'tro-pom'e-ter, ek'tro-pom'e-ter (ĕk'trō-pŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκτροπή* a turning off + *-meter*.] *Naut.* A kind of pelorus, often on a tripod.

ec'ty-pal (ĕk'tĭ-păl), *a.* [L. *ectypus* worked in high relief, Gr *ἔκτυπος*; *ἐκ* out + *τύπος* stamp, figure. See TYPE.] Of the nature of an ectype, or copy; pertaining to ectypes; specif., imitative of archetypes.

> Our intellectual constructions are archetypal and not *ectypal*. *James Ward*

ec'type (ĕk'tīp), *n.* [Gr *ἔκτυπος* cameo: cf. F. *ectype*. See ECTYPAL.] **1.** *Class. Archæol.* A copy of an artist's original.
2. A copy from an original; an imitation or reproduction of an archetype or prototype, as an impression of a seal; hence, *Philos.*, a being in the world of perishable existences, as distinguished from the eternal verities which are its models. Cf ARCHETYPE, 4 **a**.

> Corresponding to the *ectypes* in the world of concrete existence are the prototypes, whose locus is not a separate intelligible world, but the Divine Wisdom, the Logos, the Son of God. *Wm. Turner*

ec'ty-pog'ra-phy (ĕk'tĭ-pŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἔκτυπος* ectype + *-graphy*.] A method of etching in which the design upon the plate is produced in relief.

‖ **é'cu'** (ā'kú'), *n.*; *pl.* ÉCUS (*F.* ā'kú'). [F., fr. OF. *escu* shield, L. *scutum*. Cf. ESCUDO.] **1.** The small shield carried by a mounted man at arms of the 14th and 15th centuries, originally triangular in shape.
2. Any of several French gold and silver coins, as a gold coin of Louis IX, a large silver coin of the 17th and 18th centuries corresponding to the English crown (hence *écu* is often translated *crown*), or the current five-franc piece

Ec'ua-do'ri-an (ĕk'wȧ-dō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ecuador. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ecuador.

ec'u-men'ic, œc'u-men'ic (ĕk'ū-mĕn'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *oecu-*
ec'u-men'i-cal, œc'u-men'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *menicus*, Gr. *οἰκουμενικός*; fr. *οἰκουμένη* (sc. *γῆ*) the inhabited world, fr. *οἰκεῖν* to inhabit, fr. *οἶκος* house, dwelling: cf F. *œcuménique*. See ECONOMY.] General; universal; *Eccl.*, pertaining to, or representing, the whole church; as, an *ecumenical* council. See list under COUNCIL, *n.*, **2 a**.

☞ *Ecumenical*, or *œcumenical*, is more commonly used than *ecumenic, œcumenic*

Syn. — Universal, general, world-wide; liberal, tolerant. — ECUMENICAL, CATHOLIC, COSMOPOLITAN are here compared in their nonecclesiastical senses. That is ECUMENICAL which belongs to all the world, or is world-wide in its breadth or inclusiveness; CATHOLIC more definitely suggests opposition to all that is narrow or bigoted, esp. in the matter of sympathy; COSMOPOLITAN is opposed to *provincial*; it stresses the idea of freedom from local limitations or attachments. See GENERAL.

> Those writers who in every nation go by the name of Classics . . have [so far] a *catholic* and *ecumenical* character, that what they express is common to the whole race of man, and they alone are able to express it. *J. H. Newman*
>
> Dante does not come before us as a large *catholic* mind; rather as a narrow, and even sectarian mind. *Carlyle.*
>
> Aldrich's art . . is *cosmopolitan*. *Atlantic Monthly*

Ecumenical Bishop, a title assumed by the Patriarch of Constantinople, and sometimes used of the Pope of Rome. — **E. Patriarch**. See PATRIARCH, 3 **b**.

ec'u-men-ic'i-ty, œc'u-men-ic'i-ty (ĕk'ū-mĕn-ĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being ecumenical; catholicity.

ec'ze-ma (ĕk'zē-mȧ; *see note below*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἔκζεμα*, *ἐκ* out + *ζεῖν* to boil.] *Med.* An inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by the presence of redness and itching, formation of lesions (as papules, vesicles, pustules, scales, and crusts), and discharge of a watery exudation; — called also *tetter*, *milk crust*, and *salt rheum*.

☞ The pronunciation ĕk-zē'mȧ, though common, is contrary to the Latin accentuation. Cf. ENEMA, ARBUTUS.

ec-zem'a-ti-za'tion (ĕk-zĕm'ȧ-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n. Med.* Persistent eczematous skin lesion due to continued scratching.

ec-zem'a-tous (ĕk-zĕm'ȧ-tŭs), *a. Med.* Pertaining to eczema; having the characteristics of eczema.

-ed. [AS *-ede*, *-ode*, *-ade*] The termination of the preterit tense of regular, or weak, verbs in English. Some verbs of this class ending in a surd consonant (except *t*) and some others are often spelt with *-t* for *-ed* both in the preterit and past participle; as, *whipt*, *dropt*, *burnt*

☞ The forms in *-t* are recommended by the societies for promoting simplified spelling.

-ed. [AS. *-ed*, *-ad*, *-od*.] A suffix forming: **a** The past participle of regular, or weak, verbs (for its alternative spelling *-t*, see under 1st *-ED*). **b** Analogous adjectives from nouns, having the sense of *possessed of*, *provided* or *furnished with*, *characterized by*; as, cultured, moneyed, winged, balconied, etc.; sometimes also, *having the characteristics of*; as, bigoted, crabbed, wretched. See *Introd.*, *Rules for Spelling*.

☞ The reference "See **-ED**" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ed* if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

e-da'cious (ē-dā'shŭs), *a* [L. *edax*, *edacis*, fr. *edere* to eat.] Pertaining to eating; voracious; devouring

> Swallowed in the depths of *edacious* Time *Carlyle.*

— **e-da'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **e-da'cious-ness**, *n.*

e-dac'i-ty (ē-dăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *edacitas*.] Edacious state or quality; appetite; voracity.

E'dam (ē'dăm), *n.*, *or* **Edam cheese.** A Dutch pressed cheese of yellow color and fine flavor, made in balls weighing three or four pounds, and usually colored crimson outside, — so called from the village of Edam, near Amsterdam. Also, cheese of the same type, wherever made.

e-daph'ic (ē-dăf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἔδαφος* soil.] *Phytogeog.* Pertaining to, or influenced by, soil conditions rather than climatic factors; hence, local or autochthonous; as, an *edaphic* influence.

Ed'da (ĕd'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* EDDAS (-ȧz). [Icel., perh. properly meaning the book of *Oddi* (a place where both Snorri and Sæmund lived), and orig. applied only to the Younger, or Prose, Edda.] Either of two works in the Old Norse, or Icelandic, language: **a** The *Elder*, or *Poetic*, *Edda*, or the *Edda of Sæmund the Wise*, a collection of 33 mythological and heroic songs, probably composed in their present form between the 10th and 13th centuries. It was discovered in 1643 by Bishop Brynjólf Sveinsson, who wrongly attributed it to the historian Sæmund (1055-1133). **b** The *Younger*, or *Prose*, *Edda*, or the *Edda of Snorri Sturluson*, a prose work treating of Norse mythology and the language and modes of composition of the skalds, intended to serve as a guide to young poets. It is usually ascribed to the historian and poet Snorri Sturluson (1179-1241) —

Ed-da'ic (ĕ-dā'ĭk), **Ed'dic** (ĕd'ĭk), *a.*

ed'der (ĕd'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *eodor*, *edor*, hedge, fence.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* Flexible wood, as osiers, interwoven in the top of a hedge as a binder. — *v. t.* To bind with edder.

ed'dish (ĕd'ĭsh), *n.* [AS. *edisc* pasture; cf. AS. *ed-* again, anew. Cf. EDDY; ARRISH.] Aftermath; arrish *Dial. Eng.*

eddish cheese. Cheese made from the milk of cows fed on eddish. It is esteemed for its richness. *Dial. Eng.*

ed'do (ĕd'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-ōz). [Prob. of African origin; cf. Fantee *edwo* yam.] The root of the taro; also, the edible root or stem of any of several related aroids. *Bril. W. Indies.*

ed'dy (ĕd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* EDDIES (-ĭz). [Prob. fr. Icel. *iða*; cf. Icel. *ið-* back, AS. *ed-*, OS. *idug-*, OHG. *ita-*, Geth. *id-*.] A current of air or water running contrary to the main current; esp., one moving circularly, a whirlpool.

> Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play *Addison.*

ed'dy (ĕd'ĭ), *v. i.*; ED'DIED (-ĭd); ED'DY-ING. To move as an eddy, or as in an eddy; to move in a circle.

> *Eddying* round and round they sink *Wordsworth.*

ed'dy, *v. t.* To cause to move in an eddy. *Rare.*

eddy current. *Elec.* An induced electric current circulating wholly within a mass of metal. Such currents are converted into heat, and thus cause serious waste in dynamos, motors, and transformers. Their formation can be avoided by constructing the armature or transformer core of laminæ arranged parallel to the lines of force; — called also **Foucault current.**

Ed'dy kite (ĕd'ĭ). Called also *Malay kite*. [After William A. *Eddy*, American kite expert.] A quadrilateral, tailless kite, with convex surfaces exposed to the wind. This kite was extensively used by Eddy in his famous meteorological experiments. It is now generally superseded by Hargrave's box kite. See BOX KITE.

e'del-weiss (ā'dĕl-vīs), *n.* [G.; *edel* noble + *weiss* white.] A small asteraceous perennial plant (*Leontopodium leontopodium*) growing at high elevations in the Alps. Its flower heads are surrounded with a white involucre, and the whole plant is densely covered with short white hairs. It is much sought by tourists, and is being exterminated.

E'den (ē'dn), *n.* [L. *Eden*, Heb. *'ēden* delight, pleasure; also, a place of pleasure, Eden.] In the Bible, the garden where Adam and Eve first dwelt; Paradise; hence, a delightful region or residence; a paradise; a state of bliss.

E-den'ic (ē-dĕn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Eden; paradisaic. "*Edenic* joys." *Mrs. Browning.*

e'den-ite (ē'dn-īt), *n.* [From *Edenville*, N. Y.] *Min.* A light-colored variety of aluminous amphibole.

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ec-thet'i-cal-ly (ĕk-thĕt'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* [See ECTHESIS.] Expositorily. *Rare*

ec'thy-mat'i-form (ĕk'thĭ-măt'ĭ-fôrm), **ec-thy'mi-form** (ĕk-thĭ'mĭ-), *a. Med.* Resembling ecthyma.

ec-thy're-o'sis (ĕk-thĭ'rē-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See EC-; THYROID.] *Med.* Absence or abnormal condition of the thyroid gland.

ec'to-bat'ic (ĕk'tō-băt'ĭk), *a.* [*ecto-* + Gr. *βαίνειν* to step, go.] *Anat.* Efferent

ec'to-bron'chi-um (-brŏn'kĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See ECTO-; BRONCHIA.] *Zoöl.* One of the dorsal branches of the main bronchi in the lungs of birds.

ec'to-cœ'lic, ec'to-ce'lic (-sē'lĭk), *a.* [*Ecto-* + Gr. *κοίλον* a hollow.] *Zoöl.* Situated outside the body cavity of a cœlenterate animal.

ec'to-con'dyle, *n.* [*ecto-* + *condyle*.] *Anat.* The outer condyle of a bone.

ec'to-cra'ni-al, *a.* [*ecto-* + *cranial*.] *Anat* Of or pertaining to the exterior of the skull.

ec'to-cu-ne'i-form, ec'to-cu'ni-form, *a. & n.* [*ecto-* + *cuneiform*.] *Anat.* See CUNEIFORM, *a* & *n*.

ec'to-der-mol'dal, *a. Anat.* Resembling ectoderm.

ec'to-en'tad, *adv.* [*ecto-* + *entad*.] *Anat.* From without inward.

ec'to-eth'moid, *a. & n.* Ectethmoid. See ETHMOID.

ec-tog'li-a (ĕk-tŏg'lĭ-*a*), *n.* [*ecto-* + neuroglia.] *Anat.* In the central nervous system, an outer layer composed chiefly of neuroglia.

ec'to-ne-phrid'i-um, *n.* A nephridium of ectodermal origin.

Ec'to-par'a-sit'i-ca (-păr'ȧ-sĭt'ĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL] = MONOGENETICA.

ec'to-pa-ta'gi-um (-pȧ-tā'jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -GIA (-*a*). [NL.; *ecto-* + *patagium*.] *Zoöl.* The part of the wing membrane of a bat supported by the metacarpal bones and phalanges.

ec'to-per'i-to-ni'tis, *n.* [NL.; *ecto-* + *peritonitis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the external portion of the peritoneum.

ec'to-phyte (ĕk'tō-fīt), *n.* [*ecto-* + *-phyte*.] A vegetable ectoparasite. — **ec'to-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Ec'to-pis'tes (-pĭs'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr *ἐκτοπίζειν* to go abroad, migrate.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the passenger pigeon.

ec'to-pla-cen'ta, *n* [*ecto-* + *placenta*] The chorion.

ec'to-plas-mat'ic (-plăz-măt'ĭk), **ec'to-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a. Biol.* = ECTOPLASMIC.

ec'to-py (ĕk'tō-pĭ), *n.* Ectopia.

ect-or'gan-ism (ĕk'tôr-gȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* [*ecto-* + *organism*.] An externally parasitic organism.

ec'to-skel'e-ton, *n.* [*ecto-* + *skeleton*.] Exoskeleton.

ec'to-sphe'noid, *a. & n.* [*ecto-* + *sphenoid*.] *Anat.* = ECTOCUNEIFORM. See CUNEIFORM.

e'c'to-sphere, *n.* [*ecto-* + *sphere*.] *Biol.* The cortical zone of the attraction sphere.

ec'to-spore, *n.* [*ecto-* + *spore*.] *Bot.* A basidiospore.

ec-tos'po-rous (ĕk-tŏs'pō-rŭs; ĕk'tō-spō'rŭs), *a.* [*ecto-* + *-sporous*.] *Bot.* a Pertaining to an ectospore. **b** = EXOSPOROUS.

ec'to-the'cal, *a. Bot.* = GYMNOCARPOUS. *Rare.*

ec'to-tox-æ'mi-a, -tox-e'mi-a, *n.* [NL.; *ecto-* + *toxæmia*.] *Med.* A toxæmia whose cause or source is outside of the body.

ec'to-zo'a, *n. pl.*; *sing.* -ZOÖN. [NL.; *ecto-* + *-zoa*.] External parasites in general; — opposed to *entozoa*. It designates no natural group. — **ec'to-zo'an**, *a. & n.* — **ec'to-zo'ic**, *a.*

ec'tro-dac-tyl'i-a (ĕk'trō-dăk-tĭl'ĭ-ȧ), **ec'tro-dac'ty-l-ism** (-dăk'tĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* [NL. *ectrodactylia*. See ECTROTIC; DACTYL.] *Med.* Congenital absence of one or more fingers or toes.

ec'tro-dac'tyl-y (-tĭ-lĭ), *n. Med.* = ECTRODACTYLIA.

ec-tro'ma (ĕk-trō'mȧ), *n.* [NL, fr.Gr. *ἔκτρωμα*.] *Med.* Abortion.

ec-trom'e-lus (ĕk-trŏm'ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἔκτρωμα* + *μέλος* limb] *Med.* A congenital anomaly marked by defective or missing limbs. — **ec'tro-mel'ic** (ĕk'trō-mĕl'ĭk), *a.*

ec-trop'i-cal, *a. Ec-* + *tropical*.] Extratropical. *Rare.*

ec-tro'pi-on-ize, *v. t. Med.* To put into a state of ectropion.

ec-tro'pi-um (ĕk-trō'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = ECTROPION.

ec-trot'ic (ĕk-trŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκτρωτικός* for abortion.] *Med.* Having a tendency to prevent development of a disease.

ec'ty-lot'ic (ĕk't'ĭ-lŏt'ĭk), *a* [*ec-* + Gr. *τύλος* callus.] *Med.* Able to remove callosities or warts. — *n.* An ectylotic agent.

E. C. U. *Abbr.* English Church Union.

ec'u-men'i-cal-ism, œc'u-men'i-cal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or theology of the ecumenical councils.

ec'u-men'i-cal'i-ty, œc'u-men'i-cal'i-ty (ĕk'ū-mĕn'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n* = ECUMENICITY

ec'u-men'i-cal-ly, œc'u-men'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ECUMENICAL, ECUMENICAL.

‖ **é'cus'son'** (ā'kŭ'sōN'), *n.*; *pl.* ECUSSONS (*F.* -sōN'). [F.] *Her.* An escutcheon; esp., an inescutcheon. See INESCUTCHEON.

e'cy-phel'late (ē'sĭ-fĕl'āt), *a. Bot.* Not cyphellate.

e'cze-ma'a-toid, *a.* Eczematous.

ed. † AT.

Ed. *Bib.*

Ed., *or* **ed.** *Abbr.* Edinburgh; edited; edition; editor; Edward.

E. D. *Abbr.* *Ex dividend.*

E'dar (ē'dar), **E'der.** *Bib.*

Ed A-sich' (ĕd ȧ-sĭch'). See STAR, *n.*

ed'bote, *n.* [AS. *ed-* again + *bōt* recompense.] Amends; recompense; penance *Obs.*

ed'der. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of ADDER, EIDER, ETHER

ed'der's-tongue } *Dial.* var. of
ed'der's-tongue } ADDER'S-TONGUE

Ed-dil'as (ĕ-dĭl'ăs). *Bib.*

eddish hen. A quail.

ed'dit. Var of ADIT, entrance.

ed'dre. † ADDER.

ed'dre, n. [AS. *ædre*.] A vein.

eddy resistance. *Naut.* See RESISTANCE. [*b* Taro.]

ed'dy-root'ed, *a* = EDDO.

ede † EDDE, obs pret. of GO.

Ed'e-ma (ĕd'ē-*ma*). *D. Bib.*

e-de'ma Var. of OEDEMA.

e-dem'a-tous (ē-dĕm'ȧ-tŭs), **-tose** (-tōs), *a.* = EDEMATOUS.

E'den-hall', Luck of A goblet possessed by the Musgrave family of Edenhall, Cumberland, England, said to have been left by fairies on St. Cuthbert's Well, the luck of the family being made dependent on its safe keeping. Uhland embodied the legend in a ballad.

E'den-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE. *Rare.*

E'den-i-za'tion (ē'dĕn-ĭ-zā'shŭn). *n.*

e-den'tal, e-den'tal-ous, *a.* [*e-* + *dental*.] Edentate.

E/den-ta'ta (ē/dĕn-tā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. fr. L. *edentatus*, p. p. of *edentare* to render toothless; *e* out + *dens, dentis*, tooth.] *Zoöl.* An order of placental mammals consisting of the sloths, armadillos, and anteaters of the New World, the scaly anteaters and the aard-vark of the Old World, and their extinct allies; — called also *Bruta*. See EFFODIENTIA. They are usually considered the lowest order of placental mammals, but are probably degenerate rather than primitive forms. The name is a misleading one, as most of them have teeth. These are without enamel, and usually much alike, and wanting in the front part of the mouth. The cerebrum is small and not convoluted, and the skin is often covered with horny plates or scales. The remains of many members of this order, some of them of gigantic size, occur in the Pliocene and Pleistocene formations of South America and in southern North America. See GLYPTODON, MEGATHERIUM, MYLODON, etc.

One of the Edentata. The Two-toed Anteater (*Cyclopes didactylus*). (⅛)

e-den'tate (ē-dĕn'tāt), *a.* [See EDENTATA.] a *Bot. & Zoöl.* Destitute of teeth; as, an *edentate* animal; an *edentate* leaf. b *Zoöl.* Belonging to the Edentata. — *n.* One of the Edentata.

e-den'tu-lous (-tŭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *edentulus*; *e* out + *dens, dentis*, tooth.] Without teeth.

E-des'san (ē-dĕs'ăn), *or* **E-des'sene** (-ēn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Edessa (mod. Urfa), a city of Mesopotamia, from which Nestorianism was widely spread over Asia; as, the *Edessan* liturgies, commonly called Nestorian; the *Edessene* language, a classical Syriac dialect.

e-des'tin (ē-dĕs'tĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἐδεστός eatable + *-in.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline globulin found in many edible seeds, as in oats, maize, wheat, rye, hemp, etc.

Ed'gar (ĕd'gar), *n.* [AS. *Ēadgar*; cf. AS. *ēad* property, prosperity, and *gār* javelin, spear.] **1.** Lit., a javelin (or protector) of property; — masc. prop. name. L. *Edgarus* (ĕd'gā-rŭs); It. *Edgaro* (ĕd-gä'rō); G. *Edgar* (ĕt'gär).

2. Son to Gloucester in Shakespeare's "King Lear." Compelled to flee by the plotting of his bastard brother Edmund, he disguises himself as a madman and in this guise becomes his father's guide and saves him from suicide. He gives Edmund his death wound in single combat.

edge (ĕj), *n.* [ME. *eg, egge*, AS. *ecg*; akin to OHG. *ekka*, G. *ecke*, Icel. & Sw. *egg*, Dan. *eg*, and to L. *acies*, Gr. ἀκή point, Skr. *açri* edge. Cf. EGG, *v. t.*, EAGER, EAR spike of corn, ACUTE.] **1.** The thin cutting side of the blade of an instrument; as, the *edge* of an ax, knife, sword, or scythe; hence, fig., an edged weapon or that which cuts like one.

He which hath the sharp sword with two *edges*. *Rev.* ii. 12.

Slander,
Whose *edge* is sharper than the sword. *Shak.*

2. Sharpness; readiness or fitness to cut; hence, keenness; penetrating force or effectiveness; power to wound, irritate, or incite; as, the *edge* of sarcasm; also, state or character of being roused, whetted, or intensified; as, an appetite with an *edge* to it.

The full *edge* of our indignation. *Scott.*

Death and persecution lose all the ill that they can have, if we do not set an *edge* upon them by our fears and by our vices. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. The brink or extreme verge, as of a cliff or precipice; the crest of a ridge of hills or the escarpment of a plateau.

In worst extremes, and on the perilous *edge*
Of battle. *Milton.*
Pursue even to the very *edge* of destruction. *Scott.*

4. Any sharp terminating border; a line of division or the relatively thin surface or side of any object bounded by plane surfaces; a margin; as, the *edge* of a book, a table, or a piece of paper; the water's *edge*.

Upon the *edge* of yonder coppice. *Shak*

5. The border or part adjacent to the line of division; the beginning or early part, as, in the *edge* of evening. "On the *edge* of winter." *Milton.*

6. *Figure Skating.* A stroke made on one edge of the blade of the skate; as, the outside *edge* forward.

7. An edging; a border. *Obs.*

8. *Silk Manuf.* = LISIÈRE, 2.

Syn. — Margin, verge, rim, brim, brink. See BORDER.

edge of regression. *Math.* = CUSPIDAL EDGE. — **on e.**, eager, impatient, or anxious. Cf. *to set the teeth on edge*, under SET.

edge (ĕj), *v. t.*; EDGED (ĕjd); EDG'ING (ĕj'ĭng). **1.** To furnish with an edge, as a tool or weapon; to sharpen.

To *edge* her champion's sword. *Dryden.*

2. To furnish with, or serve as, a border; as, to *edge* a dress; to *edge* a garden with box; mountains *edge* the plain.

3. To set (the teeth) on edge. *Obs. or Dial.*

4. To urge or egg on; to incite; goad. *Now Rare.*

5. To move by little and little or as by pressing forward edgewise; as, *edging* their chairs forward.

to edge in, to work in; to interpolate; as, to *edge in* a word, or to *edge* a word *in*. — **edged tool.** = EDGE TOOL, 1.

edge, *v. i.* To move edgeways; to move forward gradually; as, *edge* along this way.

I must *edge* up on a point of wind. *Dryden.*

to edge away *or* **off**, *Naut.*, to increase the distance gradually from the shore, vessel, or other object. — **to e. down**, *Naut.*, to approach by slow degrees, as when a sailing vessel approaches an object in an oblique direction from the windward. — **to e. in**, to get in edgewise or by degrees. — **to e. in with**, *Naut.*, to advance gradually, but not directly, toward (a coast, vessel, or the like).

edge joint. **1.** *Carp.* A joint formed by two edges making a corner.

2. *Shipbuilding.* See under END JOINT.

edge mill. A crushing or grinding mill for ore, seeds, fruit, etc., in which a pair of stones or metal rollers are rolled around at the ends of a horizontal shaft turning about a central vertical axis.

edg'er (ĕj'ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Mech.* A machine or a tool for forming or dressing an edge or edges, specif., a saw or pair of saws for squaring a log or the edges of a plank.

2. A man who runs such a machine.

edge rail. *Railroads.* a A rail set on edge on which a flanged wheel with a conoidal tread is used; — distinguished from *tram rail*. *Law & Burnell.* b A guard rail laid alongside the main rail at a switch.

edge roll. **1.** *Bookbinding.* a A tool for rolling in decoration on the edges of book covers. b Decoration so made.

2. *Joinery.* A molding of semicircular section replacing the arris at the edge of a member.

edge runner. Either of the stones or metal wheels in an edge mill.

Edge Roll, 2.

edge seam. A tilted seam of coal that is nearly vertical.

edge'shot' (ĕj'shŏt'), *a.* *Carp.* Having an edge planed; — said of a board.

edge strip. *Mech.* A strap for a butt joint in riveted plate work, esp when used for fore-and-aft joints in a ship's hull.

edge tool. **1.** A tool having a sharp cutting edge, esp. a chisel, plane, knife, gouge, or the like.

2. A tool for forming or dressing an edge; an edging tool.

edge'ways' (-wāz') } *adv.* With the edge towards or fore-
edge'wise' (-wīz') } most; on, by, or with, the edge; as, to set or to saw a plank *edgewise;* to balance a disk *edgewise;* as if by the edge; barely; as, to get in a word *edgeways*.

edge wheel. A crushing or grinding wheel that travels on its edge in a circular or annular bed. Cf. EDGE MILL.

edg'ing (ĕj'ĭng), *n.* **1.** That which forms an edge or border; specif., lace or embroidery used for edge trimming.

2. The shaping or dressing of the edge of anything.

edg'y (ĕj'ĭ), *a.* [From EDGE.] Having an edge or edges; sharp; also, of painting or sculpture, disagreeably sharp or definite in line or outline. "An *edgy* style of sculpture." *Hazlitt.*

edh } (ĕth), *n.* An Anglo-Saxon letter formed with a stroke
eth } across the simple *d* (ð, capital form Ð). ð and þ (see THORN) were originally used interchangeably in Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, both representing at first the voiceless (surd) *th* as in *thin;* later both were used for either the voiceless or the voiced (sonant) sound, the sonant (*th* as in *then*) occurring only between voiced sounds. In modern Icelandic, ð is written medially and finally to indicate the voiced sound, and it is often used in phonetic systems with this value. "The symbol ð disappeared [from English] soon after A. D. 1250, except perhaps in rare instances." *Skeat.*

ed'i-ble (ĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *edibilis*, fr. *edere* to eat. See EAT.] Fit to be eaten as food; eatable; esculent; as, *edible* fishes. — *n.* Anything edible. — **ed'i-ble-ness, ed'i-bil'i-ty** (ĕd'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

edible bird's nest, the nest of various small swifts of the genus *Collocalia*, found on the mainland of southern Asia and various islands of that region from the Mascarenes to the Ladrones. *C. fuciphaga* is the most important species. The nests, which are used for making soup, are composed chiefly of the dried glutinous secretion of the salivary glands of the birds and are attached to the walls of caves. — **e. frog**, the common European frog (*Rana esculenta*), used as food. — **e. snail**, any snail used as food, esp. *Helix pomatia* and *H. aspersa* of Europe.

Edible Bird's Nest, with bird (*Collocalia nidifica*).

e'dict (ē'dĭkt; *formerly also accented* e-dikt', *as in Shakespeare, who uses both*), *n.* [L. *edictum*, fr. *edicere, edictum*, to declare, proclaim; *e* out + *dicere* to say: cf. F. *édit*. See DICTION.] **1.** A public notice issued by official or state authority; a public command or ordinance by the sovereign power; the proclamation of a law or rule of conduct made by competent authority. The most important edicts of early Rome were those of the prætors. When the edict embodied a statement of a new magistrate's general principles of administration, it was called an ‖ **e-dic'tum per-pe'tu-um** (ē-dĭk'tŭm pĕr-pĕt'ū-ŭm), perpetual edict. Such edicts published by the city and alien prætors and by the curule ædiles were called ‖ **e-dic'ta ur-ba'na** (ē-dĭk'tȧ ûr-bā'nȧ), city edicts, as distinguished from the ‖ **e-dic'ta pro-vin'ci-a'li-a** (prō-vĭn'shĭ-ā'lĭ-*a*), provincial edicts, of the provincial governors and quæstors. The portion of an edict taken by a prætor from that of his predecessor was called the ‖ **e-dic'tum tra/la-ti'ti-um** (trā/lȧ-tĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), transmitted edict. The edicts perpetua finally embodied a great part of the civil law, and were consolidated and arranged in the Perpetual Edict by Salvius Julianus, in 131 A. D., which time marked the end of the prætors' legislative power. With the loss of the prætors' imperium the making of edicts was assumed by the emperors, and the term survived in application to various laws promulgated by the French kings.

2. Specif.: *Scots & Rom. Dutch Law.* The summoning order issued for an edictal citation. Also, in Scotland, any of certain notices issued to the congregation from the pulpit.

Syn. — Decree, proclamation, law, ordinance, order, manifesto, command.

Edict of Am'boise' (ăN/bwäz'), *F. Hist.*, an edict issued at Amboise in 1559 in favor of the Huguenots. — **E. of Grace**, an edict issued by Louis XIII., King of France, June 28, 1629, granting religious liberty and amnesty for rebellion, and reëstablishing Catholic worship where it had been abolished. — **E. of Mil'an** (mĭl'ăn; mĭ-lăn'), an edict issued by the Emperor Constantine in the year 313, recognizing Christianity and restoring to Christians their civil and religious rights. — **E. of Nantes** (nănts; *F.* nänt), an edict issued by Henry IV. of France (A. D. 1598), giving toleration to Protestants (Huguenots). Its revocation by Louis XIV. (A. D. 1685) was followed by terrible persecutions and the expatriation of thousands of Protestants. — **E. of Restitution**, an edict issued by the Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand II. in March, 1629, decreeing restoration of all church property that had been taken by the Protestants since 1552. Its enforcement was checked by war with Gustavus of Sweden, who invaded Germany in 1630. — **Edict of Theod'o-ric** (thē-ŏd'ē-rĭk), a code of laws made about A. D. 506 by the Ostrogoth King Theodoric for his Roman subjects.

e-dic'tal (ē-dĭk'tăl), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, edicts; as, the Roman *edictal* law. — **e-dic'tal-ly**, *adv.*

edictal citation, *Scots & Rom. Dutch Law*, a form of citation used where personal service of a summons is impossible, as in case of a nonresident defendant. Originally the edictal citation was by public proclamation and posting of an edict or order of court, but now in Scotland and in South Africa this procedure is modified, and the term *summons* is often substituted.

ed'i-fi-ca'tion (ĕd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aedificatio*; cf. F. *édification*. See EDIFY.] **1.** Building; edifice. *Obs.*

2. Act of edifying, or state of being edified; a building up, esp. in a moral or spiritual sense; moral, intellectual, or spiritual improvement; instruction.

The assured *edification* of his church. *Bp. Hall.*

ed'i-fi-ca'to-ry (ĕd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'tŏ-rĭ; ē-dĭf'ĭ-kȧ-), *a.* Tending to edification. *Bp. Hall.*

ed'i-fice (ĕd'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* [F. *édifice*, fr. L. *aedificium*. See EDIFY.] A building; a structure; an architectural fabric; esp., a large or elegant building, as a palace or a church.

The *edifice* that policy has raised. *Cowper.*

Syn. — See BUILDING.

ed'i-fi'cial (-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *aedificialis*.] Pertaining to an edifice; structural.

ed'i-fy (ĕd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; ED'I-FIED (-fīd); ED'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *édifier*, L. *aedificare; aedes* a building, house, orig., a fireplace (akin to Gr. αἴθειν to burn, Skr. *idh* to kindle, OHG. *eit* funeral pile, AS. *ād*, OIr. *aed* fire) + *-ficare* to make. See FACT, -FY.] **1.** To build; to construct; hence, to organize; establish. *Archaic.*

There was a holy chapel *edified*. *Spenser.*

2. To instruct and improve, especially in moral and religious knowledge; to teach.

It does not appear probable that our dispute [about miracles] would either *edify* or enlighten the public. *Gibbon.*

3. To persuade; convince. *Obs.*

Ed'in-burgh (ĕd'ĭn-bŭr-ō), *n.* A city in Scotland.

Edinburgh wheel, *Candle Making*, a wheel devised so that the dipping frames containing the wicks can be successively dipped in the tallow without detachment.

ed'ing-ton-ite (ĕd'ĭng-tŭn-īt), *n.* [After Mr. *Edington*, of Glasgow, who found it.] *Min.* A grayish white zeolite, occurring in tetragonal crystals or massive. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and barium. H., 4–4.5. Sp. gr., 2.69.

ed'i-nol (ĕd'ĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [Trade name, of uncertain origin.] A chemical compound, an amino derivative of saligenin, used as a photographic developer.

Ed'i-son ef-fect' (ĕd'ĭ-sŭn). [After Thomas A. *Edison*, the inventor.] *Elec.* An effect observed when a metallic plate is near the filament of an incandescent lamp running at a sufficiently high voltage. The plate is blackened by a continuous electric discharge and convection of carbon.

Ed'i-son–La'lande' cell (-lȧ'lȧnd'). *Elec.* A modification of the Lalande-Chaperon cell for which the copper oxide is ground and compressed into plates.

ed'it (ĕd'ĭt), *v. t.*; ED'IT-ED; ED'IT-ING. [L. *editus*, p. p. of *edere* to give out, put forth, publish; *e* out + *dare* to give. See DATE a point of time.] **1.** To publish. *Obs.*

2. To superintend or direct the publication of; to revise and prepare for publication; as, to *edit* a manuscript; to select, correct, arrange, etc., the matter of, for publication; as, to *edit* a collection of letters; to direct the editorial policies of; as, to *edit* a newspaper.

e-di'tion (ē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *editio*, fr. *edere* to publish: cf. F. *édition*. See EDIT.] **1.** Act of publishing. *Obs.*

2. a The form in which a literary work or group of works is published; either, an edited text; as, Theobald's *edition* of Shakespeare; or, a form in which a group of works is produced; as, a single-volume *edition* of the English poets. b The whole number of copies of a work printed and published at one time; as, the first, second, or third *edition* of a work; — usually distinguished from an *impression*. In editions after the first, corrections, additions, or alterations of the text are made, or the type reset; a second or succeeding *impression* is from the unaltered original plates.

3. Act of bringing forth; hence, extraction; source. *Obs.*

4. Character; kind; stamp.

edition de luxe (dē lŭks *or* lüks), *or* ‖ **é'di'tion' de luxe'** (*F.* ā/dē/syōN' dĕ lüks') [F. *édition de luxe*], a sumptuous edition as regards paper, illustrations, binding, etc.

ed'i-tor (ĕd'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., that which produces, from *edere* to publish.] One who edits; as: a One who prepares the work of another for publication; one who revises, corrects, arranges, or annotates, a text, document, or book; as, an *editor* of early English ballads; an *editor* of Aristotle. b One who directs or supervises the policies and contributions of a newspaper, magazine, work of reference, or the like; as, the *editor* of the London Times; the *editors* of an encyclopedia. c One who has editorial supervision of a part or a special department or feature of a publication; as, the financial *editor*, the sporting *editor*, or the night *editor*, of a newspaper; the philological *editor* of an encyclopedia or dictionary. d One of the regular staff of a newspaper who writes editorials; — commonly called an *editorial writer* or in England *leader writer*.

editor of the games, a rendering of the Latin *editor ludorum*, exhibitor of the public games.

ed'i-to'ri-al (ĕd'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to an editor; written or sanctioned by an editor; as, *editorial* remarks.

editorial writer. See EDITOR d.

ed'i-to'ri-al, *n.* A leading article in a newspaper or magazine; an editorial article; an article published as an expression of the views of the editor. Cf. LEADER.

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e-den'tat-ed (ē-dĕn'tāt-ĕd), *a.* Deprived of teeth.

e'den-ta'tion (ē/dĕn-tā'shŭn), *n* Extraction of teeth. *Obs.*

e-den'tu-late (ē-dĕn'tŭ-lāt), *a.* Without teeth.

eder, edera, *n.* [L. *hedera, edera*, ivy.] Ivy. *Obs.*

E'der (ē'dẽr). *Bib.*

E'des (ē'dēz). *Bib.*

E-des'to-san'rus (ē-dĕs'tō-sā'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐδεστής devourer + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* Syn. of CLIDASTES.

Edg. *Abbr.* Edgar.

edgd. Edged. *Ref. Sp.*

edge. Dial. Eng. var. of ADZ; EACH; EGG, *v.* [BONE.

edge'bone'. Corrupt of AITCH-BONE.

edge'less, *a.* See -LESS.

edge'long, edge'ling, *adv.* [See EDGE; 2d -LING.] Toward the edge; also, edgewise. *Obs.*

edge play. Swordplay. *Obs. or Archaic.*

edg'er-man, *n.* = EDGER, *n.*, 2.

edge'stone', *n.* **1.** A curbstone. **2.** A stone roller in an edge mill.

edge'weed', *n.* An asteraceous plant (*Sericocarpus bifoliatus*) of the southern United States, used to cure colic in horses.

e-dig'i-ness (ē-jĭ'nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

edging grinder. *Mach.* A hog for grinding up refuse wood, etc.

edg'ing-ly, *adv.* Gradually; gingerly. *Rare.*

ed'grew (ĕd'grō), **ed'grow** (-grō), *n.* [Cf. AS. *edgrōwung* a regrowing.] Aftermath; eddish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

edi. + EADI.

e-dic'tion, *n.* [L. *edictio.*] Edict. *Obs.*

‖ **e-dic'tum** (ē-dĭk'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] See EDICT.

ed'i-cule (ĕd'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [L. *aedicula.*] A small building, or an independent niche, esp. one used as a shrine. *Rare.*

edie. + EDDY.

e-dif'i-cant (ē-dĭf'ĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *aedificans.*] Edifying. *Obs.*

e-dif'i-cate, *a.* [L. *aedificatus.*] Built; constructed *Obs.*

e-dif'i-ca-tive, *a.* Edifying. *Obs.*

ed'i-fi-ca'tor, *n.* An edifier. *R.*

ed'i-fi'er (ĕd'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that edifies.

ed'i-fy, *v. t.* To profit spiritually; to improve. *Obs.*

ed'i-fy-ing (ĕd'ĭ-fī'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of EDIFY. — **ed'i-fy-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **ed'i-fy-ing-ness**, *n.*

e'dile, e-dil'i-an, e-dil'ic, etc. Vars. of ÆDILE, ÆDILIAN, etc.

Edin. *Abbr.* Edinburgh.

E-di'na (ē-dī'nȧ), *n.* Edinburgh; — a poetical name said to have been introduced by George Buchanan (1506-82), a Scottish author.

ed'ish. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of EDDISH.

edit. *Abbr.* Edited; edition.

E'dith (ē'dĭth), *n.* [AS. *Eadgyp.*] Fem. prop. name. L. *Editha* (ĕd'ĭ-thȧ); It. *Edita* (ā-dē'tä).

e-di'tion-er (ē-dĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* An editor. *Obs.*

‖ **e-di'ti-o prin'ceps** (ē-dĭsh'ĭ-ō prĭn'sĕps). [L.] First edition.

ed'i-tor-i-al-ly, *adv.* of EDITORIAL.

ed'i-tor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

e-dit'u-ate, *v. t.* [LL. *aedituare*, fr. L. *aedituus* temple warden.] To guard as a churchwarden does. *Obs.*

Edm. *Abbr.* Edmund.

ed'mede, *a.* [AS. *ēadmēde.*] Humble. *Obs.* — *n.* [AS. *ēadmēdu.*] Humility. *Obs.*

Ed'mund (ĕd'mŭnd), *n.* [AS. *Éadmund*; cf. AS. *éad* property, and *mund* hand, protection.] **1.** Lit., defender of property; — masc. prop. name. L. *Edmundus* (ĕd-mŭn'dŭs); F. *Edmond* (ĕd'mōn'); It. *Edmondo* (ĕd-mōn'dō); Sp. & Pg. *Edmundo* (*Sp.* ĕd-mōōn'dō; *Pg.* ĕd-mōōn'dōō); G. *Edmund* (ĕt'mōōnt); D. *Edmond* (ĕt'mŏnt). — Dim. *Ed, Ned.* **2.** A bastard son of Gloucester in Shakespeare's tragedy of "King Lear." See EDGAR, 2.

E'dom-ite (ē'dŭm-īt), *n.* One of the descendants of Esau, or Edom, the brother of Jacob; an Idumean.

The *Edomites*, tracing back their descent to the Esau clan, represent a branch of the Hebrews that remained in a lower stage of culture, while the other steadily advanced till the agricultural stage was reached. *Dict of Bible (Hastings)*

Ed'ri-oph-thal'ma (ĕd'rĭ-ŏf-thăl'ma), **Ed'ri-oph-thal'mata** (-tə), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἕδρα seat + ὀφθαλμός the eye.] *Zoöl.* A group of crustaceans with sessile eyes; — more or less nearly equivalent to Arthrostraca. Also, a group of gastropods with eyes near the base of the tentacles. — **ed'ri-oph-thal'mi-an** (-mĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **ed'ri-oph-thal'mic** (-mĭk), **-thal'mous** (-mŭs), **-thal'ma-tous** (*ma-tŭs*), *a.*

ed'u-ca-ble (ĕd'ū-kə-b'l), *a.* Capable of being educated. — **ed'u-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ed'u-cate (ĕd'ū-kāt), *v. t.*; EDU-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); EDU-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *educatus*, p. p. of *educare* to bring up a child physically or mentally, to educate, fr. *educere* to lead forth, bring up (a child). See EDUCE.] **1.** To develop physically; to rear. *Obs.*

2. To develop and cultivate mentally or morally; to expand, strengthen, and discipline, as the mind, a faculty, etc.; to form and regulate the principles and character of, to prepare and fit for any calling or business by systematic instruction; to cultivate; train, instruct, as, to *educate* a child; to *educate* the eye or the taste.

Syn. — Develop, instruct, teach, inform, enlighten, edify, bring up, train, breed, rear, discipline, indoctrinate.

ed'u-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *educatio*; cf. F. *éducation*. See EDUCATE.] **1.** The process of nourishing or physically rearing a child or young animal; dietary and regimen during the period of growth. *Obs.*

2. Act or process of educating; the impartation or acquisition of knowledge, skill, or discipline of character; also, act or process of training by a prescribed or customary course of study or discipline; as, a common-school *education*; an *education* for the bar or the pulpit.

To prepare us for complete living is the function which *education* has to discharge. *H. Spencer.*

3. The totality of the qualities acquired through individual instruction and social training, which further the happiness, efficiency, and capacity for social service of the educated; as, a liberal *education*; the *education* of a people is measured by its ideals and principles.

4. The science or art of educating; pedagogy.

5. The training of animals.

6. [F. *éducation*.] The rearing of insects, as silkworms, or the culture of bacteria; also, a group, or culture.

Syn. — EDUCATION, TRAINING, DISCIPLINE, BREEDING. EDUCATION is the general and formal word for schooling of whatever sort, esp. as gained in an institution of learning; TRAINING suggests exercise or practice to gain skill, endurance, or facility; DISCIPLINE, severe and systematic training, esp. with a view to right conduct or prompt and effective action; BREEDING, training in the amenities and courtesies of life (esp. through habitual intercourse with those who practice them); as, a college *education*, technical *education*, *educahon* in the school of life; a manual *training* school, a *training* ship, he has had excellent *training*; military *discipline*, the study of Latin affords valuable mental *discipline*, the *discipline* of adversity; a woman of exquisite *breeding*. See INSTRUCTION, CIVILIZATION.

ed'u-ca'tion-al (ĕd'ū-kā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to education. — **ed'u-ca'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

ed'u-ca'tion-ist, *n.* One who is versed in the theories of, or who advocates and promotes, education.

ed'u-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to educate; educating. **educative instruction**, *Pedagogy*, instruction which educates the pupil's ethical character; — a translation of the Herbartian term *erziehender Unterricht*.

ed'u-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who educates; a teacher.

e-duce' (ē-dūs'), *v. t.*; E-DUCED' (-dūst'); E-DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *educere*; *e* out + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE.] To bring or draw forth; to cause to appear as a natural or logical consequent; to bring into manifestation (a form, quality, law, or the like, conceived as already present in a latent or undeveloped form); to elicit; evolve.

They want to *educe* and cultivate what is best and noblest in themselves. *M Arnold*

e'duct (ē'dŭkt), *n.* [L. *eductum*, fr. *educere*.] **1.** That which is educed, as by analysis.

2. Specif., *Chem.*: A substance separated from material in which it already existed, as distinguished from a *product*, which is obtained as a result of chemical change.

e-duc'tion (ē-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *eductio*.] **1.** Act of educing, or that which is educed; a bringing or drawing forth.

2. *Steam Engines.* Exhaustion of steam; — chiefly in combination; as, *eduction* pipe, port, or valve, now usually called "exhaust" pipe, port, or valve.

e-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to draw out; extractive.

e-duc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., tutor.] One that brings forth, elicits, or extracts.

Stimulus must be called an *eductor* of vital ether. *E. Darwin.*

ed'mod, *a.* [AS. *éadmōd*, *éapmōd*.] Humble, gracious; gentle. *Obs.* — **ed'mod-ly**, *adv. Obs.* — **ed'mod-ness**, *n. Obs.*

Ed'munds Act. [After Sen. George F. *Edmunds* of Vermont.] *U. S.* An act of March 22, 1882, making polygamy a punishable offense.

Edn. *Abbr.* of Edwin.

Ed'na (ĕd'nə), *n.* [Gr. Ἔδνα, fr. Heb. *'edhnāh* pleasure.] Lit., pleasure; — fem. prop. name.

Ed'na, *n. Bib.* See ASMODEUS.

ednesse. † EADNESS.

e-doc'tri-nate, *v. t.* [e- + *doctrinate*.] To teach. *Obs.*

E'dom (ē'dŭm), *n. Bib.* See EDOMITE.

Ed'ra-i (ĕd'rā-ī). *D. Bib.*

Ed're-i (-rē-ī). *Bib.*

Ed'ri-o-sa'ur-ol'de-a (ĕd'rĭ-ō-sə'ẽr-ŏl'dē-ə), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἕδριον, dim. of ἕδρα seat + ἀστήρ star + *-oid.*] *Paleon.* = THECODEA.

Ed'ri-site (ĕd'rē-sīt), *n.* Var. of IDRISITE. [DROPIC.

e-drop'ic. Scot. var. of HYEDS. *Abbr.* Editors. [Society.

E. D. S. *Abbr.* English Dialect

edstond. † ATTSTAND.

Ed'u-ca-bil'i-a (ĕd'ū-kə-bĭl'ĭ-ə), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *educare* to educate. Cf. EDUCABLE.] *Zool.* A superorder of placental mammals having the comparatively large cerebrum overlapping the cerebellum and optic lobes. It includes the higher mammals, as the Primates, Carnivora, Ungulata, etc. — **ed'u-ca-bil'i-an** (-ən), *a.* [a Educable. *R.*

ed'u-cat-a-ble (ĕd'ū-kāt-ə-b'l), **ed'u-ca'tion-al-ist,** *n.* = EDUed'u-ca'tion-a-ry, *a.* Educational. *Rare.* [Educative.

ed'u-ca-to-ry (ĕd'ū-kə-tō-rĭ), *a.* **ed'u-ca'tress** (-kā'trĕs), *n.* A female educator.

e-duce'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

e-dul'co-rant (ē-dŭl'kō-rănt), *a.* [See EDULCORATE.] Tending to sweeten or correct acidity. — *n.* An edulcorant remedy.

e-dul'co-rate (-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *e* out + *dulcoratus*, p. p. of *dulcorare* to sweeten, fr. *dulcor* sweetness, *dulcis* sweet: cf. F. *édulcorer*.] **1.** To render sweet; to sweeten; to free from acidity.

2. *Chem.* To free from acids, salts, or other soluble substances, by washing; to purify.

e-dul'co-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *édulcoration*.] Act or process of edulcorating, or state of being edulcorated.

e-dul'co-ra-tive (ē-dŭl'kō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Edulcorating.

e-dul'co-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* One that edulcorates; specif., a dropping bottle or washing bottle.

Ed'ward (ĕd'wẽrd), *n.* [AS. *Éadweard*, *Éadward*; cf. AS. *éad* property, and *weard* a guard, defender. See WARD a defender.] Lit., guardian of property; — masc. prop. name. L. *Edvardus* (ĕd-vär'dŭs); F. *Édouard* (ā'dwär'); It. *Edoardo* (ā-dō-är'dō), *Eduardo* (ā-dwär'dō), *Odoardo* (ō-dō-är'dō); Sp. *Eduardo* (ā-dwär'dō); Pg. *Eduardo* (ā-dwär'dōō), *Duarte* (dwär'tā); G. *Eduard* (ā'dwärt). — Dim. *Ed, Eddy, Ned, Neddy, Ted, Teddy.*

Ed-war'de-an (ĕd-wôr'dē-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or accepting, the modified Calvinistic doctrines advocated by Jonathan Edwards (1703–58). — *n.* An adherent of the Edwardean theology; — called also *New Light* — **Ed-war'de-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), **Ed'ward-ism** (ĕd'wẽrd-ĭz'm), *n.*

Ed-war'di-an (-dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Edward; — used specif. with reference to: **a** Edward I. of England, as in relation to the writ given by the Statute of Gloucester (6 Edw. I. c. 7), and other writs framed after it, enabling one to insist that an alienation in fee by a tenant in dower, by the curtesy, or for life, was a forfeiture of the alienor's estate. **b** The reigns of the first three Edwards, as in relation to architectural styles. **c** Edward VI., as in relation to reforms in the church.

Ed-ward'si-a (ĕd-wärd'zĭ-ə), *n.* [NL., after H. Milne-*Edwards*, French naturalist.] *Zoöl.* A genus of sea anemones, type of a family **Ed'ward-si'i-dæ** (ĕd'wärd-zī'ĭ-dē), having eight mesenteries and living in tubes in the sand.

-ee (-ē). [Formed on the F. p. p. ending *-é*, masc.] A suffix used, chiefly in law terms, in a passive signification, to indicate the indirect, sometimes the direct, object of an action, the one *to whom* an act *is done* or *on whom* a right *is conferred*; as in assignee, donee, alienee, grantee, etc. It is correlative to *-or*, the agent or doer.

☞ The reference "See -EE" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ee* if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root.

eel (ēl), *n.* [AS. *ēl*; akin to D., G., & Dan. *aal*, Icel. *āll*, Sw. *ål.*] **1.** Any of numerous voracious, elongated, snakelike, teleost fishes constituting the order Apodes (which see). They have a smooth slimy skin (often without scales) and are destitute of pelvic and sometimes also of pectoral fins. The common eels of Europe and North America are important food fishes. They have minute scales embedded in the skin. The European form (*Anguilla anguilla*) and the American (*A. chrisypa*) are scarcely distinguishable. They ascend fresh-water streams, but descend to the sea and to deep water to breed, and pass through a peculiar larval stage in which the body is compressed and transparent. These larvæ were formerly regarded as a different family of fishes, called Leptocephalidæ. See CONGER EEL, MORAY.

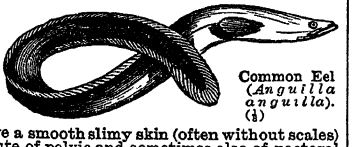

Common Eel (*Anguilla anguilla*). (⅛)

2. Any of various other elongated fishes, as the electric eel (which see), or of the lampreys, which are often called *lamper eels*; also, any of certain worms, as the vinegar *eel*.

eel cat. A channel catfish (*Ictalurus anguilla*) of the lower Mississippi and Ohio valleys. The name is also applied to *I. punctatus*. See CHANNEL CAT.

eel'grass' (ēl'grăs'), *n.* **a** A submerged naiadaceous plant (*Zostera marina*), with very long and narrow leaves, abundant in shallow bays along the North Atlantic coast; — called also *barnacle grass*, *grass wrack*, etc. *U. S.* **b** The wild celery or tape grass.

eel'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A boxlike structure with funnel-shaped traps for catching eels.

eel'pout' (-pout'), *n.* [AS. *ēlepute.*] **1.** Any of certain marine blennylike fishes which constitute the family Zoarcidæ, syn. *Lycodidæ*. They usually have the body laterally compressed and tapering behind. The best-known genera are *Zoarces*, containing viviparous species, as *Z.*

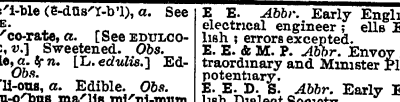

European Eelpout (*Zoarces viviparus*).

viviparus of northern Europe and *Z. anguillaris* (often called *mutton fish*) of the American coast north of Cape Cod, and *Lycodes*, common in northern seas.

2. The burbot. *Local, Eng.*

eel'skin' (ēl'skĭn'), *n.* The skin of an eel; also, something that resembles, or fits close like, such a skin.

eel'spear' (-spēr'), *n.* A spear with barbed forks for spearing eels.

eel'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Any of various small nematode worms, as the vinegar eel.

eel'y (ēl'ĭ), *a.* Resembling an eel; wriggling.

-eer (-ēr). [F. *-ier*, fr. L. *-arius.*] A noun suffix denoting agency, *one who deals in* or *is concerned with*, *one who conducts*, *manages*, or *produces*, *professionally*; as in charioteer, muleteer, cannoneer; and (formed from English nouns) auctioneer, pamphleteer, sonneteer, often with a derogatory implication in the English formations. See -IER.

e'er (ār; ăr; 115), *adv.* Ever; — a contraction.

ee'rie } (ē'rĭ), *a.* [Scot, fr. AS. *earh* timid.] **1.** Affected
ee'ry } with fear, as of ghosts; frightened; timid.

2. Serving to inspire fear, as of ghosts; weird; uncanny; eldritch. "*Eery* warblings." *Tennyson.* — **ee'ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **ee'ri-ness**, *n.* — **ee'ri-some** (-sŭm), *a.*

Syn. — See WEIRD.

ef- An assimilated form of EX-.

ef'fa-ble (ĕf'ə-b'l), *a.* [L. *effabilis*; *ex* out + *fari* to speak.] Capable of being uttered or expressed. *Obs. or R.*

ef-face' (ĕ-fās'), *v. t.*; EF-FACED' (-fāst'); EF-FAC'ING (-fās'ĭng). [F. *effacer*; *es-* (L. *ex*) + *face* face; prop., to destroy the face or form. See FACE; cf. DEFACE.] **1.** To cause to disappear (as anything impressed or inscribed upon a surface) by rubbing out, striking out, etc.; to erase; to render illegible or indiscernible; as, to *efface* the letters on a monument, or the inscription on a coin.

2. To destroy, as a mental impression; to wear away.

Effacé from his mind the theories and notions *Bacon.*

Syn. — Blot out, expunge, obliterate, cancel. See ERASE.

ef-fect' (ĕ-fĕkt'), *n.* [L. *effectus*, fr. *efficere*, *effectum*, to effect; *ex* + *facere* to make: cf. F. *effet*, formerly also spelled *effect*. See FACT.] **1.** That which is produced by an agent or cause; the event which follows immediately from an antecedent, result; consequence; outcome; fruit; as, the *effect* of luxury. See CAUSE, 1.

The *effect* is the unfailing index of the amount of the cause. *Whewell.*

Terrestrial gravity is not an *effect* of general gravitation, but a case of it. *J. S Mill.*

Cause contains within its own definition an express relation to *effect*; *effect* likewise its essential relation to cause. Hence cause and *effect* are in Hegel's sense "terms of reflection," each term reflecting the other and not to be explained without the other. *W. T. Harris*

Effect can never be cause, and yet *effect* may be as inevitable, as essential to the sequence, as necessary a ground of hypothetical nexus as ever cause could be *B Bosanquet*

2. Consequence intended; purport; meaning; intent.

They spake to her to that *effect*. 2 *Chron.* XXXIV. 22.

3. Manifestation; expression; sign. *Obs. or R.*

All the large *effects*
That troop with majesty. *Shak.*

4. State or fact of being operative or realized; accomplishment; execution; performance; as, the law goes into *effect* in May; — often in the phrases *to give effect to*, *to take effect*, *to bring*, or *carry*, *into effect*.

That no compunctious visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose, nor keep peace between
The *effect* and it. *Shak.*

5. Reality; actual meaning; fact, as distinguished from mere appearance.

No other in *effect* than what it seems. *Denham.*

6. A distinctive impression, viewed as the result of a special agency; as, to act for *effect*; to speak with *effect*; hence, a method or device for producing such an impression; as, chiaroscuro *effects*; stage *effects*.

Patchwork . . . introduced for oratorical *effect*. *J. C Sharp.*

The *effect* was heightened by the wild and lonely nature of the place. *Irving.*

7. *pl.* Goods; movables; personal estate; as, the people escaped from the town with their *effects*; — sometimes used to embrace real as well as personal property.

8. Amount; quantity. Cf. FECK, *n.*, 2. *Obs. Chaucer.*

9. *Mech.* The amount of useful work performed in some interval of time of definite length. *Rankine.*

10. *Sugar Manuf., etc.* A system of vacuum pans so arranged that the vapor from the first heats the liquid in the second, which is under a higher vacuum, and so on; as, a triple *effect*; also, a single member of such a system.

Syn. — EFFECT, CONSEQUENCE, RESULT. An EFFECT is the direct correlative of a *cause*, with which it implies a relatively immediate connection; a CONSEQUENCE follows more indirectly or remotely; a RESULT (which may or may not be immediate) is thought of as concluding or terminating the action of a cause; as, the *effect* of a blow on the head may be concussion of the brain; the *consequence*, shattered health; the *result*, the retirement of the injured man from active business. See EFFECT, *v. t.*, EFFECTIVE; cf. CAUSE, INTENTION.

ef-fect', *v. t.*; EF-FECT'ED; EF-FECT'ING. **1.** To produce; to do; to make.

So great a body such exploits to *effect*. *Daniel.*

2. To bring to pass; to execute; enforce; accomplish.

They sailed away without *effecting* their purpose. *Jowett.*

Syn. — Do, complete, realize, carry out, bring about, consummate, compass, fulfill. — EFFECT, EXECUTE, PERFORM, DISCHARGE, ACCOMPLISH, ACHIEVE agree in the idea of carrying out to a proposed end. To EFFECT is to bring about, frequently in the face of resistance or obstacles; as, "The passage of the Red Sea was *effected* by a strong

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e-duc'i-ble (ē-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

e-dul'co-rate, *a.* [See EDULCORATE, *v.*] Sweetened. *Obs.*

ed'ule, *a. & n.* [L. *edulis.*] Edible. *Obs.*

e-du'li-ous, *a.* Edible. *Obs.*

‖ **e du-o'bus ma'lis mi'ni-mum e'li-gen'dum** (mĭn'ĭ-mŭm ēl'ĭ-jĕn'dŭm). [L.] Of two evils the least is to be chosen. *Erasmus.*

Edw. *Abbr.* Edward.

Ed-war'dine (ĕd-wôr'dĭn), *a.* = EDWARDIAN c.

Ed'win (ĕd'wĭn), *n.* [AS. *Éadwine*; cf. AS *éad* property, and *wine* friend.] Lit., gainer of property; — masc. prop. name. L. *Edvinus* (ĕd-vī'nŭs); It. *Edvino* (ĕd-vē'nō); G. *Edwin* (ĕt'vēn). — Dim. *Ed, Eddy.*

ed'writ, *n.* [AS. *edwīt.*] Reproach; blame; taunt. *Obs.*

ed-wite', *v. t.* [AS. *edwītan.*] To reproach; taunt. *Obs.*

ee (ē). Scot. and North of Eng. var. of EYE

E. E. *Abbr.* Early English; electrical engineer; elle Eng lish; errors excepted.

E. E. & M. P. *Abbr.* Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

E. E. D. S. *Abbr.* Early English Dialect Society.

eefe, *a.* [Cf. AS. *éap*, *éaðe.*] Easy. *Obs.*

ee'grass', *n.* Eddish. *Dial. Eng*

eeke. Obs. or dial. Eng. var of EKE, *n., v., & adv.*

eel'-back' floun'der. A small flounder (*Liopsetta putnami*) of the coasts of northern New England and the British Provinces.

eel'buck', *n.* An eelpot.

eelde. † ELD, *n. & v.*

eel'er, *n.* One who catches eels.

eel'er-y (ēl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A place for catching eels.

eel'fare', *n.* [*eel* + *fare* a journey.] The migration of young eels up a stream. *Dial. Eng.*

eel'fish', *n.* = TANDAN.

eel'moth'er, *n* An eelpout.

eel'ware', *n.* A European water crowfoot (*Ranunculus fluitans*).

eel wrack. Eel grass.

een. Obs. or Scot. var. of EME.

een (ēn), *v. t.* [Icel. *efna* to perform, to prepare for a thing.] To spare or find time. *Dial. Eng.*

e'en. † EVEN.

e'fere. † YFERE.

eff. † EFT.

ef'fa-bi. Effable. *Ref. Sp.*

ef-face'ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *effacement.*] See -MENT. [effaces.

ef-fac'er (ĕ-fās'ẽr), *n.* One that

‖ **ef'fa'ré'** (ĕ'fä'rā'), *a.* [F., lit., frightened.] *Her.* Rearing, as in affright.

ef-fas'ci-nate (ĕ-fās'ĭ-nāt). *v. t.* [L. *effascinare.*] To fascinate. *Obs.* — **ef-fas'ci-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

ef-fate' (ĕ-fāt'), ‖ **ef-fa'tum** (ĕ-fā'tŭm), *n.* [L. *effatum* axiom, fr. *effari* to speak out.] Solemn utterance; dictum. *Obs.*

ef-fat'u-ate, *v. t.* [*ef-* (L. *ex-*) + L. *fatuus* foolish.] To infatuate. *Obs.*

E. E. T. S. *Abbr.* Early English Text Society.

eeven. † EVEN.

efecks. † I'FEGS.

e-fem'er-a. Ephemera. *Ref. Sp.*

e-fem'er-al Ephemeral. *Ref. Sp.*

efen. † EVEN.

efere. † YFERE.

eff. † EFT.

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ef-fat'u-ate, *v. t.* [*ef-* (L. *ex-*) + L. *fatuus* foolish.] To infatuate. *Obs.*

wind, which, we are told, drove back the waters" (*Coleridge*). To EXECUTE is to carry into effect, often by some set mode of operation; as, "The villainy you teach me, I will *execute*, and it shall go hard but I will better the instruction" (*Shak.*); "My counsel sends to *execute* a deed" (*Pope*). To PERFORM (sometimes merely a formal synonym for *do*) frequently implies protracted or regular activity; as, "with parrot tongue *performed* the scholar's part" (*Cowper*); "And with joy the stars *perform* their shining, and the sea its long moon-silvered roll" (*M. Arnold*). To DISCHARGE implies an obligation; as, "I had *discharged* my confidential duties as secretary . . . to the general satisfaction" (*De Quincey*); "God moldeth some for a schoolmaster's life, undertaking it with desire and delight, and *discharging* it with dexterity and happy success" (*Fuller*). To ACCOMPLISH is to bring to completion, often by the exercise of perseverance or skill; as, "I have a baptism to be baptized with; and how am I straitened till it be *accomplished*!" (*Luke* xii. 50); "He . . . leaves the *accomplished* plan that he has touched, retouched, many a long day labored" (*Cowper*). ACHIEVE commonly suggests an enterprise or undertaking of difficulty or importance; as, "To *achieve* the difficult work of recasting the mind of the original author in the mold of a translation" (*J. H. Newman*). See EFFECT, EFFECTIVE, CLOSE, OBTAIN.

ef-fect' (ĕ-fĕkt'), *v. i.* To have an effect. *Obs.*

ef-fec'tive (ĕ-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *effectivus*: cf. F. *effectif.*] **1.** Having the power to produce an effect or effects; producing a decided or decisive effect; efficient; serviceable; operative; as, an *effective* force, remedy, speech, temperature; the *effective* men in a regiment.

They are not *effective* of anything. *Bacon.*

2. Real; actual; — opposed to *nominal*, and used specif. to designate money having intrinsic value, as coin, as distinguished from *fiat* money.

Syn. — Active, operative, capable, competent, adequate. — EFFECTIVE, EFFECTUAL, EFFICIENT, EFFICACIOUS agree in describing an object as productive of result (see POWERFUL). EFFECTIVE emphasizes the actual production of an effect, whose continuance in the future it often suggests; as, a law becomes *effective* on a given date, *effective* capital. EFFECTUAL also refers to a present result, but regards it more as adequately fulfilling a purpose, so that the term frequently becomes synonymous with "decisive, final," and looks backward rather than forward; as, an *effectual* measure, an *effectual* refutation, retort. EFFICIENT applies to that which is actively operative and produces its result through the exercise of energy, so that it often becomes synonymous with "capable, competent;" as, an *efficient* cause, officer, workman. EFFICACIOUS (see *potent*, under POWERFUL) emphasizes the possession of such quality or virtue as renders effective; as, an *efficacious* remedy. *Efficacious* and *efficient* refer the result to some power or quality inherent or residing in the cause; an object may be *effective* or *effectual* through some source or agency outside itself. *Effective* and *efficacious* are rarely used of personal agents. See SKILLFUL, EFFECT.

Set him to write poetry, he is limited, artificial, and impotent; . . . to write prose, he is free, natural, and *effective*. *M. Arnold.*

His recommendation was *effectual*, and I was . . . chosen. *Gibbon.*

Phœbe, and the fire that boiled the teakettle, were equally bright, cheerful, and *efficient*, in their . . . offices. *Hawthorne.*

ef-fec'tive, *n.* **1.** An efficient cause. *Obs.*

2. One who is capable of active service; esp., a soldier fit for duty. "His army — 20,000 *effectives*." *W. P. Johnston.*

3. The serviceable soldiers in a country; an army or any military body, collectively; as, France's *effective.*

4. [Cf. F. *effectif* real, effective, real amount.] *Com.* Specie or coin, as distinguished from paper currency; — a term used in many parts of Europe.

ef-fec'tu-al (ĕ-fĕk'tŭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *effectuel.*] **1.** Producing, or having adequate power or force to produce, an intended effect; adequate; sufficient.

Effectual steps for the suppression of the rebellion. *Macaulay*

2. Effective; efficient; of words, exhortations, etc., producing, or qualified to produce, a proper response; impressively earnest or pertinent. *Archaic.*

The *effectual* fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. *James* v. 16.

Syn. — See EFFECTIVE.

effectual adjudication, *Scots Law*, an adjudication that operates to give effect to the adjudging creditor's claim. — **effectual calling,** *Theol.*, a doctrine concerning the work of the Holy Spirit in producing conviction of sin and acceptance of salvation by Christ, — one of the five points of Calvinism. See CALVINISM.

ef-fec'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being effectual.

ef-fec'tu-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; EF-FEC'TU-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); EF-FEC'TU-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [Cf. F. *effectuer.* See EFFECT, *n.* & *v. t.*] To bring to pass; to effect; accomplish; fulfill.

A fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire. *Sir P. Sidney.*

ef-fec'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of effectuating.

ef-fem'i-na-cy (ĕ-fĕm'ĭ-nă-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From EFFEMINATE.] Womanish quality unbecoming a man, such as softness, delicacy, or weakness.

ef-fem'i-nate (-năt), *a.* [L. *effeminatus*, p. p. of *effeminare* to make a woman of; *ex* out + *femina* a woman. See FEMININE, *a.*] **1.** Having womanlike traits of character to an inappropriate degree; wanting in manly strength or aggressiveness; as, an *effeminate* man; esp., marked by weakness, softness, and love of voluptuous ease; as, an *effeminate* civilization; overemotional, or overdelicate; as, the artistic disposition is often *effeminate.*

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate*, and less sensible of honor. *Bacon.*

An *effeminate* and unmanly foppery. *Bp. Hurd.*

2. Womanlike; womanly; feminine; tender. *Obs. or R.*

Gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorse. *Shak.*

3. *Wool Trade.* Of wool, over delicate or soft; weakly.

Syn. — See FEMALE.

ef-fem'i-nate (-năt), *v. t.*; EF-FEM'I-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); EF-FEM'I-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). **1.** To make like a woman. *Obs.*

2. To make womanish; to make soft; to weaken.

It will not corrupt or *effeminate* children's minds. *Locke.*

ef-fem'i-nate-ly (-năt-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In an effeminate manner; weakly; softly; delicately. "Proud and *effeminately* gay." *Fawkes.*

2. By means of a woman; by the power or art of a woman. *Rare.* "*Effeminately* vanquished." *Milton.*

ef-fem'i-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To make effeminate. *Rare.* —

ef-fem'i-ni-za'tion (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

ef-fen'di (ĕ-fĕn'dĭ), *n.* [Turk. *efendi*, fr. Modern Gr. ἀφέντης, fr. Gr. αὐθέντης a chief. See AUTHENTIC.] Master; sir; — a Turkish title of respect, applied esp. to a state official or man of learning, as one learned in the law, but often simply as the courtesy title of a gentleman.

ef'fer-ent (ĕf'ẽr-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *efferens, -entis*, p. pr. of *efferre* to bear out; *ex* out + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing out or away; specif.: *Physiol.* **a** Conveying outward, or discharging; — applied to certain blood vessels, lymphatics, nerves, etc. **b** Conveyed outward; as, *efferent* impulses, i. e., such as are conveyed by the motor or other nerves which carry impulses from the central nervous system to the various organs; — opposed to *afferent.*

ef'fer-ent, *n.* An efferent duct or stream.

ef'fer-vesce' (ĕf'ẽr-vĕs'), *v. i.*; EF'FER-VESCED' (-vĕst'); EF'FER-VESC'ING (-vĕs'ĭng). [L. *effervescere*; *ex* + *fervescere* to begin boiling, incho., fr. *fervere* to boil. See FERVENT.] **1.** To make heat, esp. by violent chemical reaction. *Obs.*

2. To bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors, carbonated water, or limestone on which acid is poured, or as the escaping gas.

3. To exhibit liveliness or exhilaration; to be gay, merry, mischievous, or boisterous.

ef'fer-ves'cence (-vĕs'ĕns) } *n.* [Cf. F. *effervescence.*] Act,
ef'fer-ves'cen-cy (-sĕn-sĭ) } process, or state of effervescing; the commotion of a liquid produced by the escape of gas in innumerable small bubbles; as, the *effervescence* of seltzer; the *effervescence* of a carbonate with citric acid.

Syn. — See EBULLITION.

ef'fer-ves'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *effervescens*, p. pr. of *effervescere.*] Effervescing, or having the property of effervescing; as, an *effervescent* drink.

ef'fer-ves'cive (-ĭv), *a.* Tending to produce effervescence.

"An *effervescive* force." *Hickok.*

ef-fete' (ĕ-fēt'), *a.* [L. *effetus* that has brought forth, exhausted; *ex* + *fetus* that has brought forth. See FETUS.] No longer capable of producing young, as an animal, or fruit, as the earth; hence, worn out with age; exhausted of energy; incapable of efficient action; no longer productive; barren; sterile.

Effete results from virile efforts *Mrs. Browning.*

If they find the old governments *effete*, worn out, . . . they may seek new ones *Burke*

We do not find . . . *effete* civilizations rejuvenated. *James Ward.*

ef'fi-ca'cious (ĕf'ĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *efficax, -acis*, fr. *efficere.* See EFFECT, *n.*] Possessing the quality of being effective; productive of, or powerful to produce, the effect intended; as, an *efficacious* law.

Syn. — See EFFECTIVE.

— **ef'fi-ca'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **ef'fi-ca'cious-ness,** *n.*

ef'fi-ca-cy (ĕf'ĭ-kă-sĭ), *n.* [L. *efficacia*, fr. *efficax.* See EFFICACIOUS.] **1.** Power to produce effects; as, the *efficacy* of medicine in counteracting disease; the *efficacy* of prayer. "Of noxious *efficacy*." *Milton.*

2. Causal operation; efficient action.

Syn. — Virtue, potency, force, efficiency.

ef-fi'cience (ĕ-fĭsh'ĕns) } *n.* [L. *efficientia.*] **1.** Quality
ef-fi'cien-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } of being efficient, or producing an effect or effects; efficient power or action.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us. *Hooker.*

As to cause, it is absurd to credit inert mass with *efficiency*, and so we have left on the physical side only quantitative relations expressed in equations of motion, and the like. In psychology the meaning to be given to causal *efficiency*, if any, is still in dispute. *James Ward*

2. *Mech.* The ratio of the energy or work that is got out of a machine, a storage battery, an electrical distributing system, or the like, to the energy put in. The energies may not be of the same kind; as, for example, in the steam engine, heat energy is put in, and mechanical energy is got out.

3. *Pol. Econ.* Economic productivity; power of producing wealth.

efficiency of a joint, *Mech.*, the ratio of the tensile strength of the joint to that of the solid material if the joint did not exist. In riveted work it varies from .50 to .84, about.

efficiency wages. Wages proportioned to the productiveness of the wage earner; — contrasted with *day wages.*

ef-fi'cient (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *efficiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *efficere* to effect: cf. F. *efficient.* See EFFECT, *n.*] **1.** Serving as, or characteristic of, the efficient cause (see below); causally active; operant; as, the *efficient* action of heat.

2. Characterized by energetic and useful activity; not inactive, slack, or incapable; as, an *efficient* officer.

Syn. — Effectual, efficacious, competent, capable, able, potent. See EFFECTIVE.

efficient cause, the working or moving cause; the cause which exists in time before the effect and acts as the immediate agency for the production of the effect; the cause conceived as embodying the activity, impulsion, or force, which acts directly to produce the effect. See CAUSE, 1.

ef-fi'cient, *n.* **1.** An efficient cause. *Obs.*

2. *Mil.* In the British service, a volunteer holding a certificate of proficiency and receiving a special allowance.

3. *Math.* A multiplier or factor of a product. *Obs.*

ef-fig'i-ate (ĕ-fĭj'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *effigiatus*, p. p. of *effigiare* to form, fr. *effigies* effigy. See EFFIGY.] To form or fashion as an effigy or likeness. *Rare.* *Jer. Taylor.*

ef-fig'i-a'tion (ĕ-fĭj'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *effigiatio.*] Act of forming in resemblance; an effigy. *Rare.*

ef-fig'ur-ate (ĕ-fĭg'ŭr-āt), *a.* [*ex-* + *figurate.*] *Bot.* Having a definite form; not effuse; as, *effigurate* lichens.

ef'fi-gy (ĕf'ĭ-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *effigies*, fr. *effingere* to form, fashion; *ex* + *fingere* to form, shape, devise: cf. F. *effigie.* See FEIGN.] An image or representation, esp. of a person, whether a full figure or the bust only; — as a term of art, most commonly applied to sculptured likenesses, as those on sepulchral monuments, but also, formerly, to drawn or painted portraits.

Syn. — See IMAGE.

to burn, *or* **hang, in effigy,** to burn or to hang an image or picture of (a person), as a token of public odium.

ef-flate' (ĕ-flāt'), *v. t.* [L. *efflatus*, p. p. of *efflare* to blow or breathe out; *ex* + *flare* to blow.] To puff up. *Rare.*

ef-fla'tion (ĕ-flā'shŭn), *n.* A breathing or puffing out; a puff, as of wind; that which is blown out.

A soft *eflation* of celestial fire *Parnell.*

ef'flo-resce' (ĕf'lō-rĕs'), *v. i.*; EF'FLO-RESCED' (-rĕst'); EF'FLO-RESC'ING (-rĕs'ĭng). [L. *efflorescere* to bloom, blossom; *ex* + *florescere*, incho., fr. *florere* to blossom, fr. *flos* a flower. See FLOWER.] **1.** To blossom forth; to flower. *Carlyle.*

2. *Chem.* **a** To change on the surface, or throughout, to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder from the loss of water of crystallization on exposure to the air; as, Glauber's salts *effloresce.* **b** To form a powdery crust, as a saline solution by evaporation or as a result of chemical action. **c** To become covered with such a crust; as, limestone sometimes *effloresces* with nitrate of calcium in consequence of the action of nitric acid formed in the atmosphere.

ef'flo-res'cence (-rĕs'ĕns), *n.* [F. *efflorescence.*] **1.** *Bot.* State of flowering; bloom or blossom; anthesis.

2. *Med.* A redness of the skin, eruption, as in rash, measles, smallpox, scarlatina, etc.

3. *Chem.* **a** Act or process of efflorescing. **b** The powder or crust thus formed.

ef'flo-res'cen-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being efflorescent; efflorescence.

ef'flo-res'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *efflorescens, -entis*, blooming, p. pr. of *efflorescere*: cf. F. *efflorescent.* See EFFLORESCE, *v. i.*] **1.** That effloresces, or is liable to effloresce on exposure; as, an *efflorescent* salt.

2. Covered with, or forming, an efflorescence.

ef-flow'er (ĕ-flou'ẽr), *v. t.* [*ef-* = *ex-* + *flower-*.] **1.** [Cf. F. *effleurer.*] *Leather Making.* To remove the epidermis of (a skin), as in making chamois leather.

2. To pass out of bloom, as a plant. *Obs.*

ef'flu-ence (ĕf'lōō-ĕns; 243), *n.* A flowing out, or emanation; also, that which flows or issues from any body or substance; issue; efflux.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate! *Milton.*

ef'flu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *effluens, -entis*, p. pr. of *effluere* to flow out; *ex* + *fluere* to flow: cf. F. *effluent.* See FLUENT.] Flowing out. — *n.* That which flows out, as a stream.

ef-flu'vi-al (ĕ-flōō'vĭ-ăl; 243), *a.* Of or pert. to effluvia.

ef-flu'vi-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or giving out, effluvium.

ef-flu'vi-um (-vĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -VIA (-ă). [L., a flowing out, fr. *effluere* to flow out. See EFFLUENT, *a.*] **1.** A flowing out, as of blood. *Obs.*

2. *Physics.* A hypothetical imponderable medium to the efflux of which from electrified bodies, magnets, etc, their powers of attraction and repulsion were formerly ascribed.

3. Subtile or invisible emanation; exhalation perceived by the sense of smell; esp., noisome or noxious exhalation; as, the *effluvium* from putrefying bodies.

ef'flux (ĕf'lŭks), *n.* [See EFFLUENT, FLUX.] **1.** Act or process of flowing out, or issuing forth; effusion; outflow; as, the *efflux* of matter from an ulcer.

The devout affections . . . are incessantly in *efflux*. *I. Taylor.*

2. That which flows out; emanation; effluence. *Thomson.*

3. *Philos.* = EFFLUVIUM, 2.

4. A lapse or passing (of time); hence, end; expiry.

ef-flux'ion (ĕ-flŭk'shŭn), *n.* Efflux. *Bacon.*

ef-fode', *v. t.* [L. *effodere.*] To dig out or up. *Obs.*

ef-fo'di-ent (ĕ-fō'dĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *effodiens*, p. pr. of *effodere* to dig out.] *Zoöt.* Fossorial, burrowing.

Ef-fo'di-en'ti-a (ĕ-fō'dĭ-ĕn'shĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See EFFODIENT.] *Zoöl.* An old group comprising the fossorial Edentata. The term has recently been used as coextensive with Nomarthra, comprising the aard-varks and scaly anteaters, and raised to the rank of a separate order.

ef-forge' (ĕ-fōrs'; 201), *v. t.* [OF. *esforcier* (F. *s'efforcer* to exert one's self). See EFFORT.] To force. *Obs.*

ef-form' (ĕ-fôrm'), *v. t.* [*ef-* + *form.*] To form; shape. *Rare.* — **ef'for-ma'tion** (ĕf'ôr-mā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

ef'fort (ĕf'ôrt; -ẽrt; *formerly also* ef-fort'), *n.* [F. *effort*, OF. *esfort*, for *esforz*, fr. *esforcier* (F. *s'efforcer* to exert one's self), LL. *exfortiare*, fr. L. *ex* + *fortis* strong. See FORCE.] **1.** Power.

2. Exertion of strength or power, whether physical or mental, in performing an act or aiming at an object; more or less strenuous endeavor; as, an *effort* to scale a wall.

We prize the stronger *effort* of his power. *Pope.*

3. A production, as of art or oratory.

4. *Mech.* Active or effective force as distinguished from a passive resistance as called into action by such a force. Effort and resistance are equal and opposite if the body on which they act is not undergoing acceleration.

Syn. — Endeavor, attempt, essay, trial; struggle, strain; exertion.

ef-fect'er, *n.* One that effects.

ef-fect'i-ble (ĕ-fĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being done; feasible. *Rare.*

ef-fec'tion (ĕ-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *effectio.*] 1. Effecting; formation; doing. *Rare.* 2. *Math.* A construction; a particular problem based on some general proposition. *Obs.*

ef-fec'tive. Effective. *Ref. Sp.*

ef-fec'tive-ly, *adv.* of EFFECTIVE.

ef-fec'tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ef-fect'less, *a.* See -LESS.

ef-fec'tress, *n.* [L.] An effecter.

ef-fec'trix, *n.* A female effecter. *Obs.*

ef-fec'tu-al, *n. Scots Law.* An effectual adjudication. [TUAL-]

ef-fec'tu-al-ly, *adv.* of EFFECTUAL.

ef-fec'tu-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ef-fec'tu-ate (ĕ-fĕk'tŭ-āt), *a.* Effectual. *Obs.*

ef-fec'tu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Effectual. *Obs. or R.* — **ef-fec'tu-ous-ly,** *adv. Obs. or R.*

ef-feir' (*Scot.* ĕ-fēr'), **ef-fere',** *v. t.* [OF. *aferir.*] To belong; to pertain. *Obs. or Scots Law.*

ef-feir', *n.* [Var. of AFFAIR.] Cause; appearance; property; guise. *Obs. Scot.*

ef-feir', *v. t.* [See AFEAR.] To make afraid; to be afraid of. *Obs. Scot.*

ef-fem'i-nate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ef-fem'i-na'tion (ĕ-fĕm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *effeminatio.*] Effeminization. *Rare.*

effere. † EFFEIR, *v. i.* & *n.*

ef'fer-ous (ĕf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ferus* savage; *ex* (intens.) + *ferus* wild.] Like a wild beast; fierce. *Obs.*

ef-fer'ven-cy, *n.* [L. *effervens*, p. pr. of *effervere* to boil up.] Overheating. *Obs.*

ef'fer-ves'ci-ble (ĕf'ẽr-vĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [newt.]

ef'fet, *n.* Dial. form of EFT,

ef-fete'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ef'fi-cace', *n.* [F., fr. L. *efficacia.*] Efficacy. *Obs. Scot.*

ef'fi-cac'i-ty (ĕf'ĭ-kăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *efficacitas*: cf. F. *efficacité.*] Efficacy. *Rare.* [CIENT.

ef-fi'cient-ly, *adv.* of EFFI-

ef-fierce', *v. t.* [*ex-* (intens.) + *fierce.*] To make fierce. *Obs.*

ef-fig'i-al (ĕ-fĭj'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or like effigies. *Rare.* [An effigy.

ef-fi'gi-es (-fĭj'ĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.]

ef-firm'. † AFFIRM.

ef-flag'i-tate (ĕ-flăj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *efflagitare.*] To ask or desire eagerly. *Obs.*

ef'fla-gra'tion (ĕf'lă-grā'shŭn), *n.* [*ef-* (L. *ex-*) + L. *flagrare* to blaze.] Emission of flame. *R.*

ef'fleu'rage' (ĕ-flŭ'rázh'), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A form of massage consisting in gentle stroking.

ef'flu-en-cy (ĕf'lōō-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Effluence.

ef-fluve' (ĕ-flōōv'; 248), *n.* [F. *effluve.*] A diffusion of electricity from an electrified body.

ef-flu'vi-a. *n.*, *pl.* of EFFLUVIUM.

ef-flu'vi-a-ble (ĕ-flōō'vĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being given off as an effluvium. *Obs.*

ef-flu'vi-ate, *v. i.* To give forth effluvium. *Rare.*

ef-flu'vi-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [L. *effluvium* a flowing out + *-graphy.*] The process of producing images on photographic plates by the silent discharge.

ef-flux', *v. i.* & *t.* To flow, or to cause to flow, out. *Obs.*

ef-fo'li-ate, *v. i.* [*ef-* + *foliate*, v.] To open into leaf; to develop leaves. *Obs.*

ef-fo'li-a'tion (ĕ-fō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Removal or loss of foliage *Rare.*

ef-form'a-tive, *a.* Formative. *Obs.*

ef-fort', *v. t.* To strengthen. *Obs.*

ef'fort-ful, *a.* See -FUL.

ef'fort-less, *a.* See -LESS.

ef-fos'sion (ĕ-fŏsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *effossio.* See EFFODIENT.] A digging out or up. *Rare.*

ef-frac'tion (ĕ-frăk'shŭn), *n.* [F.] Forcible breaking open. *R.*

ef-frac'ture, *n.* [L. *effractura* a housebreaking.] Fracture. *Obs.*

ef-fran'chise (ĕ-frăn'chĭz; -chīz), *v. t.* [*ef-* + *franchise*: cf. OF. *esfranchir.*] To enfranchise. *Rare.* — **ef-fran'chisement,** *n. Rare.*

ef-fray'. † AFFRAY, *n.*

ef'fre-nate (ĕf'rē-nāt), **ef'fre-nat'ed** (-nāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *effrenatus* unbridled.] Ungovernable; violent. *Obs.*

ef'fre-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *effrenatio.*] Unruliness. *Obs.*

ef-front', *v. t.* To give assurance to; also, to confuse; to confound. *Obs.*

ef-front'ed, *p. a.* [Cf. F. *effronté.*] Unblushing; shameless. *Obs.*

labor, toil.—EXERTION, EFFORT, APPLICATION, PAINS, TROUBLE. EXERTION is in general the active (often vigorous or laborious) exercise of any power or faculty; EFFORT commonly suggests a single action (often with a definite object in view) rather than continued activity; as, the continued *exertion* of memory, a strong *effort* of will, wearied by over-*exertion*, to make a supreme *effort*. APPLICATION is assiduous exertion; as, "By my own indefatigable *application* for these ten years past . . . I am got half way to the top of jurisprudence" (*Gray*), "a face pallid with intense *application*" (*Motley*). PAINS is toilsome or solicitous effort; TROUBLE implies exertion that inconveniences or incommodes; as, "Those luckless brains that . . . indite much meter with much *pains*" (*Cowper*), "Is twenty hundred kisses such a *trouble*?" (*Shak*); "Herein I teach you how you shall bid God 'ild us for your *pains*, and thank us for your *trouble*" (*id.*). See TRY, WORK, BUSY.

ef-front'er-y (ĕ-frŭn'tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *effronterie*, fr. *effronté* shameless, fr. L. *effrons*, *-ontis*, barefaced, shameless; perh. orig., putting forth the forehead; *ex* + *frons* the forehead. See FRONT.] Impudent transgression of the bounds of duty or decorum; insulting presumptuousness; shameless boldness; barefaced assurance.

Corruption lost nothing of its *effrontery*. *Bancroft.*

Syn.—Impudence, sauciness. See AUDACITY.

ef-fulge' (ĕ-fŭlj'), *v. t. & i.*; EF-FULGED' (-fŭljd'); EF-FULG'ING (-fŭl'jĭng). [L. *effulgere* to shine forth; *ex* + *fulgere* to flash, shine.] To cause to shine forth; to radiate; beam. *Rare.* "*Effulging* . . . fire." *Thomson.*

ef-ful'gence (ĕ-fŭl'jĕns), *n.* State of being effulgent; extreme brilliancy; radiant splendor.

The *effulgence* of his glory abides. *Milton*
The bright and the balmy *effulgence* of morn. *Beattie.*

ef-ful'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *effulgens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *effulgere*.] Diffusing a flood of light; shining; luminous; radiant, splendid. "*Effulgent* rays." *Cowper.*

ef-fund' (ĕ-fŭnd'), *v. t.*; -FUND'ED; -FUND'ING. [L. *effundere*. See EFFUSE.] To pour out; to effuse. *Now Rare.*

ef-fuse' (ĕ-fūz'), *a.* [L. *effusus*, p. p. of *effundere* to pour out, *ex* + *fundere* to pour. See FUSE to melt.] **1.** Poured out freely; hence, prodigal; profuse. *Obs. or R.*

So should our joy be very *effuse*. *Barrow.*

2. *Bot.* **a** Diffuse; loosely spreading, as the panicle of a grass. **b** Spread out flat without definite form, as the thallus of some lichens. Cf. EFFIGURATE.

3. *Zoöl.* **a** Having the lips of the aperture separated by a gap; —said of certain shells. **b** Loosely connected; —opposed to *compact*.

ef-fuse' (ĕ-fūz'), *v. t.*; EF-FUSED' (-fūzd'); EF-FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng). To pour out or forth, as a liquid; hence, to send forth; to shed; dispense; disseminate.

With gushing blood *effused*. *Milton*

ef-fuse', *v. i.* **1.** To emanate; issue. *Thomson.*

2. *Physics.* To flow out through an aperture; —said of the passage of gases through an opening of sufficient size to permit of a movement of the fluid as a mass. See EFFUSION, 4.

ef-fu'sion (ĕ-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *effusio*: cf. F. *effusion*.] **1.** Act of effusing, or pouring out; as, *effusion* of water, of blood, of grace, of words, and the like.

To save the *effusion* of my people's blood. *Dryden.*

2. That which is effused, or poured out; esp., an unrestrained utterance in speech or writing.

Wash me with that precious *effusion*. *Erkon Basilike.*
The light *effusions* of a heedless boy. *Byron.*

3. *Med.* **a** Escape of a fluid from its natural vessel, either by rupture of the vessel or by exudation through its walls. **b** The liquid escaping or exuded.

4. *Physics.* Act or process of effusing; specif., the flow of a gas through an aperture the diameter of which is very large as compared with that of the molecules. The velocity with which a gas will pass through such an opening into a vacuum is inversely proportional to the square root of the density of the gas.

effusion balance. *Physics.* An apparatus devised by W. N. Shaw, a British physicist, for the study of ventilation, consisting of connected compartments with adjustable apertures for the influx and efflux of air, and a pivoted vane for indicating the direction of the currents.

ef-fu'sive (ĕ-fū'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Pouring out; pouring forth freely. "Washed with the *effusive* wave." *Pope.*

2. Unduly emotional; excessively demonstrative.

3. *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the pouring forth of lava; as, *effusive* rocks (volcanic rocks or surface lavas as distinguished from so-called *intrusive* or *plutonic* rocks); the *effusive* period of a lava (distinguished from *intratelluric* period).

—ef-fu'sive-ly, *adv.* **—ef-fu'sive-ness**, *n.*

eft (ĕft), *n.* [AS. *efete* lizard. See NEWT.] *Zoöl.* Orig., a lizard or lizardlike animal; now, usually, a newt, esp. the European species *Triton cristatus* or *T. vulgaris*.

eft, *adv.* [AS. *eft* again, afterwards. See AFT, AFTER.] Again; yet again; after; afterwards. *Archaic.*

I would never *eft* comen into the snare. *Spenser*

eft-soon' (-sōōn') } *adv.* [ME. *eftsone*, *eftsones*; AS. *eft* +
eft-soons' (-sōōnz') } *sōna* soon. See EFT; SOON.] **1.** Again; a second time; afterwards; also, soon afterwards; forthwith; at once. *Archaic.*

The champion stout *eftsoons* dismounted. *Spenser.*

2. From time to time; often. *Obs.*

e-gest' (ĕ-jĕst'), *v. t.*; E-GEST'ED; E-GEST'ING. [L. *egestus*, p. p. of *egerere* to carry out, to discharge, *e* out + *gerere* to carry.] *Physiol.* To cast or throw out; to void, as excrement; to excrete, as indigestible matter, in an extended sense, to excrete by the lungs, skin, or kidneys.

e-ges'ta (ĕ-jĕs'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. from p. p. of L. *egerere*. See EGEST.] *Physiol.* That which is egested, or thrown off from the body by the various excretory channels; excrements; —opposed to *ingesta*

e-ges'tion (-chŭn), *n.* [L. *egestio*.] *Physiol.* Act or process of egesting.

e-ges'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [From EGEST.] *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to egestion; —opposed to *ingestive*.

egg (ĕg), *v. t.*; EGGED (ĕgd); EGG'ING. [ME. *eggen*, Icel. *eggja*, fr. *egg* edge. See EDGE.] To urge on; to instigate, to incite; — often with *on*.

Adam and Eve he *egged* to ill. *Piers Plowman.*
[She] did *egg* him on to tell *Warner.*

egg (ĕg), *n.* [Icel. *egg*; akin to AS. *æg* (whence ME. *ey*), Sw. *ägg*, Dan. *æg*, G. & D. *ei*, and prob. to OSlav. *aje*, *jaje*, L. *ovum*, Gr. ᾠόν, Ir. *ugh*, Gael. *ubh*, and perh. to L. *avis* bird. Cf. OVAL.] **1. a** The oval or spheroidal reproductive body produced by birds and many reptiles, from which, after a period of incubation or development, the young hatches out, esp., in common usage, that of the domestic hen; hence, any of the correspondingly but smaller and usually simpler reproductive bodies of other animals. The egg of a bird when recently laid contains a ball of yellow food material, the *yolk*, upon which lies a small disk of protoplasmic material (the *cicatricle* or *tread*), from which the embryo develops. These constitute the egg in the biological sense (**b** below), or *ovum*. The structures which surround it are for its nutriment and protection; as the *white*, or *albumen*, a clear semifluid mass of albuminous material, the *skin*, or *membrana putaminis*, a tough two-layered membrane lining the shell; and finally the thin but rigid calcareous shell. The eggs of birds are, however, exceptional in their size, amount of yolk, and complexity of the envelopes, the egg of most animals consisting essentially of the germ cell, or ovum, or of the young embryo developing from it, surrounded by a more or less resistant membrane. Hence:

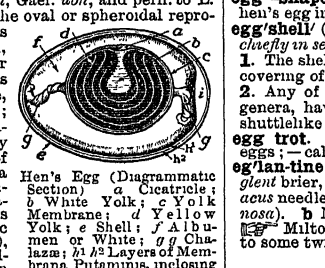
Hen's Egg (Diagrammatic Section). *a* Cicatricle; *b* White Yolk; *c* Yolk Membrane; *d* Yellow Yolk; *e* Shell; *f* Albumen or White; *g g* Chalazæ; h^1 h^2 Layers of Membrana Putaminis, inclosing Air Space *i*.

b *Biol.* The female germ cell of an animal or plant; an ovum. See OVUM, GERM CELL.

2. Anything resembling an egg in form or function.

egg and dart *or* **anchor** *or* **tongue**, *Arch.*, an egg-shaped ornament, alternating with another in the form of a dart, or anchor, or tongue, used to enrich the ovolo.—**to have all one's eggs in one basket**, to have all one's capital employed in one investment.

Egg and Dart.

egg, *v. i.* **1.** To apply eggs to, as in dressing glove leather; to cover or mix with eggs, as for cooking.

2. To pelt with eggs. *Colloq.*

egg albumin. *Chem.* Ovalbumin. See also ALBUMIN.

egg apparatus. *Bot.* A group of three cells at the micropylar end of the embryo sac in seed plants, consisting of the egg and two sterile cells, or synergids. The egg apparatus, together with the antipodal cells, is regarded as representing a reduced prothallium.

egg case. *Zoöl.* **a** A protective capsule, variously formed in different animals, inclosing one or more eggs; an oötheca. The eggs of many sharks, rays, marine mollusks, and insects are inclosed in such capsules. **b** The silken pouch in which many spiders carry their eggs.

egg cell. *Biol.* The female germ cell, or egg proper, exclusive of any envelopes derived from or consisting of other cells. See EGG.

egg coal. A size of anthracite coal. See COAL.

egg cup. A cup made to hold an egg to be eaten from the shell, or sometimes made double with one cup larger to break the egg into.

egg dance. A dance in which the dancer, blindfolded, tries to pass among a number of eggs without breaking any; —formerly common in England.

egg'eat'er (ĕg'ēt'ẽr), *n.*, *or* **egg'-eat'ing snake.** Any of several species of small harmless colubrine snakes of the genus *Dasypeltis*, of central and southern Africa, which feed on birds' eggs. The lower processes of the cervical vertebræ project into the esophagus and form an apparatus for piercing the shell of the egg so that its contents may be swallowed.

eg'ger (ĕg'ẽr), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Any of various moths of the family Lasiocampidæ, esp. of the genera *Eriogaster* and *Lasiocampa*. Their larvæ are destructive to the foliage of trees.

egg glass. A small sandglass, running about three minutes, for marking time in boiling eggs; also, a small glass for holding an egg at table.

egg'ler (ĕg'lẽr), *n.* One who gathers, or deals in, eggs

egg membrane. *Embryol.* A membrane enveloping an egg; —sometimes limited to the vitelline membrane, or cell wall, of the egg, in other cases applied to envelopes of extraneous origin, as the membrana putaminis.

egg mite. Any mite which devours insects' eggs, as *Nothrus ovivorus*, which destroys those of the cankerworm.

egg'nog' (ĕg'nŏg'), *n.* A drink consisting of eggs beaten up with sugar, milk, and (usually) wine or spirits.

egg'plant' (-plănt'), *n.* **a** A solanaceous plant (*Solanum melongena*), of East Indian origin, allied to the potato. **b** The large smooth ovoid fruit of this plant, white or dark purple when ripe. It is highly esteemed as a garden vegetable, being usually sliced, dipped in batter or bread crumbs, and fried.

Eggplant (*Solanum melongena*). (½)

egg'-shaped', *a.* Like a hen's egg in form; ovoid.

egg'shell' (ĕg'shĕl'), *n.*, *or, chiefly in sense* 2, **egg shell.** **1.** The shell or hard exterior covering of an egg, or something resembling eggshell.

2. Any of various gastropod shells, of *Ovula* or allied genera, having a smooth surface and somewhat oval or shuttlelike outline.

egg trot. *Man.* An easy, cautious trot, as if carrying eggs; —called also *eggwife's trot*.

eg'lan-tine (ĕg'lăn-tīn; 277), *n.* [F. *églantine*, fr. OF *aiglent* brier, hip tree, fr. (an assumed) LL. derivative fr. L. *acus* needle. See EDGE.] **a** The sweetbrier (*Rosa rubiginosa*). **b** More rarely, the Austrian brier (*R. eglanteria*).

☞ Milton, in the following lines, has applied the name to some twining plant, perhaps the honeysuckle.

Through the sweetbrier, or the vine,
Or the twisted *eglantine*. *L'Allegro.*

"In our early writers and in Gerarde and the herbalists, it was a shrub with white flowers." *Dr. Prior.*

e'go (ē'gō; ĕg'ō; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [L., lit., I. See I, *pron.*] **a** *Schol Philos.* The entire man considered as union of soul and body. **b** *Metaph.* The conscious and permanent subject of all psychical experiences, whether held to be directly known or known only through reflective thought; —opposed to *non-ego*. **c** *Psychol.* The self, whether considered as an organization or system of mental states, or as the consciousness of the individual's distinction from other selves and so as contrasted with an *alter* or *alter ego*.

"The unity of the *ego*," then, to quote the admirable summing up of M. Ribot, "in a psychological sense, is therefore the cohesion, during a given time, of a certain number of clear states of consciousness, accompanied by others less clear, and by a multitude of physiological states, which, without being accompanied by consciousness like the others, yet operate as much and even more than the former. Unity, in fact, means coördination."
F. H. Giddings.

☞ In the U. S. the pronunciation ē'gō, in accordance with the accepted rules for English pronunciation of Latin words, still prevails for this word and its derivatives, but according to the Oxford E. D. this pronunciation is now seldom heard in England.

e'go-ism (ē'gō-ĭz'm; ĕg'ō-; *cf.* EGO), *n.* [F. *égoïsme*, fr. L. *ego* I. See I; cf. EGOTISM.] **1.** *Philos.* **a** The doctrine that the individual consciousness alone is knowable; —used vaguely for *solipsism*. **b** The doctrine of certain extreme adherents or disciples of Descartes and of Fichte, which finds all the elements of knowledge in the *ego* and the relations which it implies or provides for.

2. Excessive love and thought of self; the habit of regarding one's self as the center of every interest; living for self-interest; also, the ethical theory which views self-interest or self-development as the end of moral action; —opposed to *altruism*.

3. Reference to, or exaltation of, one's own experience, conception, or manner of living, esp. in matter of opinion.

4. = EGOTISM, 1.

Syn.—EGOISM, EGOTISM agree in implying intense concentration upon one's self. But EGOISM (which is frequently opposed to *altruism*) is less likely than EGOTISM to suggest offensive self-conceit. See PRIDE.

She preferred to be herself, with the *egoism* of women!
G. Meredith.

There is one species of *egotism* which is truly disgusting; not that which leads us to communicate our feelings to others, but that which would reduce the feelings of others to an identity with our own. *Coleridge.*

e'go-ist, *n.* [F. *égoïste*. See EGOISM.] **1.** One given overmuch to egoism, or thoughts of self.

I, dullard *egoist*, taking no special recognition of such nobleness. *Carlyle.*

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ef-front'u-ous, *a.* Impudent; saucy. *Obs.* —**ef-front'u-ous-ly**, *adv. Obs.*

ef-froy'a-ble, *a.* [F.] Frightful. *Obs.* [*Sp.*]

ef-frunt'er-y. Effrontery. *Ref.*

effucion. † EFFUSION.

ef-fude', *v. t.* [Irreg. fr. L. *effundere*.] To effund. *Obs.*

ef-ful'gent-ly, *adv.* of EFFULGENT.

ef-ful'mi-na'tion, *n.* [*ef-* + *fulmination*.] The discharge of a thunderbolt; denunciation. *Obs.*

ef-fu'ma-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capability of flying off in fumes *Obs*

ef-fume', *v. t.* [L. *effumare* to emit smoke: *ex* + *fumare* to smoke, fr. *fumus* smoke.] To breathe or puff out. *Obs.*

ef-fuse', *n.* Effusion. *Obs. Shak.*

ef-fu'siv. Effusive. *Ref. Sp.*

ef-fuze'. Effuse. *Ref. Sp.*

E. Fl. *Abbr.* Ells Flemish.

‖ **e flam'ma pe'te-re . . . ci'bum** (pēt'ē-rē). [L.] To fetch food out of the flame; that is, to get by desperate means.
Terence (*Eunuchus*, III. ii. 38).

e-flect'ed, *a.* [*e-* + L. *flectere* to bend.] Bent abruptly outward.

efne † EVEN, EVENE, *n.*

e-fo've-o-late, *a.* [*e-* + *foveolate*.] *Bot.* Not foveolate.

E. Fr. *Abbr.* Ellis French.

ef'reet (ĕf'rēt). Var. of AFRIT.

eft. Obs Scot. var. of AFT.

efter, eftir. † AFTER.

eft'est, *a.* Easiest, or deftest; —doubtful use by Shakespeare (*Much Ado*, Act IV. Sc. ii.).

eg. † EDGE.

eg. Egg. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

Eg. *Abbr.* Egypt; Egyptian; Egyptology.

e g. *Abbr.* Exempli gratia (L., for example)

e-gad' (ē-găd'), *interj.* Euphemism for, "by God." [PILE.]

e-gag'ro-pile. Var. of ÆGAGROPILE.

e'gal, e'gall, *a.* [F. *égal*.] Equal. *Obs.* —**e'gal-ly**, *adv. Obs.*

‖ **é'ga/li'té'** (ā'ga/lē'tā'), *n.* [F.] Equality.

e-gal'i-ty, *n.* [ME. *egalte*, F. *égalité*.] Equality. *Obs.*, except as revived to convey the associations of the French word with personal rights.

e-gar', *v. t.* [F. *s'égarer* to go astray.] To wander away; to stray. *Obs.*

Egb. *Abbr.* Egbert.

Eg'ba (ĕg'bȧ), *n.* A Negro of the most powerful of the Yoruba peoples. Their seat is Abeokuta in British Sudan. See YORUBA.

Eg'bert (ĕg'bẽrt), *n.* [AS. *Ecgbeorht*; cf. AS. *ecg* edge, sword, and *beorht* bright.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Egbertus* (ĕg-bûr'tŭs); It. & Pg. *Egberto* (ĕg-bĕr'tō); G. *Eckbert* (ĕk'bûrt), *Egbert* (ĕg'bẽrt).

egd. Egged. *Ref. Sp.*

egen. † EGG.

ege. Obs. or Scot. var. of EDGE.

E-ge'an. Var. of ÆGEAN.

egede. *a.* Silly; foolish. *Obs.*

e-gel'i-date, *v. t.* [L. *egelidare*.] To make fluid; to thaw. *Obs*

e'gence (ē'jĕns), **e'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *egens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *egere* to be needy, suffer want.] State of needing, or of suffering a natural want. *Rare.*

e'gent, *n.* [L. *egens*, *-entis*, p. p. of *egere* to be needy.] A needy or poor person. *Obs.*

e'ger. † EAGER. [of EAGRE.]

e'ger Obs. or dial. Eng. var. [*Eger*, in Bohemia.] *Min.* A brown Bohemian vesuvianite.

E-ge'ri-a (ē-jē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἡγερία.] 1. *Rom. Myth.* See DIANA, 2. 2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

e-ger'mi-nate, *v. i.* [L. *egerminare*.] To germinate. *Obs.*

E-ge'us (ē-jē'ŭs). *D. Bib.*

egg'-ap'ple, *n.* The eggplant.

eg'gar. Var. of EGGER (moth).

egg berry. The bird cherry of Europe. *Dial. Eng.*

egg bird. Any of various sea birds whose eggs are used for food; esp., in the West Indies, the sooty tern.

egg'-bound', *a.* Unable to deposit an egg (formed); —said of poultry or birds.

egg cement. *Zoöl.* A secretion by which eggs, as those of many crustaceans, are fastened together or to some object.

egg cord. = EGG TUBE **a**.

egge. † EDGE, EGG.

egg'er, *n.* [See 1st EGG.] One who eggs, or incites.

egg'er. *n.* [See EGG, *n.*] One who collects eggs.

Eg'gertz's meth'od (ĕg'ẽrts-tz). *Chem.* A colorimetric method of determining the percentage of combined carbon in iron or steel.

egg'er-y (ĕg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place where eggs are deposited (as by sea birds) or kept; nest. *Rare.*

egg glue = EGG CEMENT.

egg hot', *n.* A hot drink, like flip, with egg in it. *Obs*

egg'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of EGG.

egg'ment, *n.* [*egg*, v. t. + *-ment*.] Instigation; incitement. *Obs.*

egg nucleus. *Biol.* The female pronucleus.

egg oil. See OIL, *Table II.*

egg parasite. Any of numerous small hymenopterous insects, which, in the larval stage, live within the eggs of other insects.

egg'-peg', *n.* Sloe. *Dial. Eng.*

egg pod. The membrana putaminis.

egg pop. A kind of eggnog. *New Eng.*

eggs'-and-ba'con, *n.* **a** A kind of narcissus (*Narcissus incomparabilis*). **b** The bird's-foot trefoil. *Dial. Eng.*

Egg Saturday. The Saturday before Shrove Tuesday.

egg sleeker. *Founding.* A molder's tool for cleaning out hollow hemispherical surfaces.

egg stone. Oölite

egg tooth. A hard sharp prominence on the tip of the beak or nose of embryo birds and oviparous reptiles, with which they break through the eggshell.

egg tube. *Anat.* a One of the columns of germinal cells formed by the ingrowth of the epithelium of the ovary, from which the Graafian follicles and eggs are derived. **b** An oviduct.

egg urchin. *Zoöl.* Any globular thin-shelled sea urchin.

egg whip. A kind of egg beater.

egg'wife', n. A woman who sells eggs.

egg'wife's' trot. = EGG TROT.

egg'y (ĕg'ĭ), *a.* Having egg or eggs; also, having egg stain.

egh. † EYE.

eghte. † EIGHT.

eghtil. † ETTLE.

eghwar. † AYWHERE.

eg'i-lops (ĕj'ĭ-lŏps; ē'jĭ-). Var. of EGILOPS.

Egipcian. † EGYPTIAN.

egir. † EAGER, *a.*

e'gis Var. of ÆGIS.

Eg'lah *Bib.*

Eg'la-im (ĕg'lā-ĭm). *Bib.*

e-glan'du-lar (ē-glăn'dū-lẽr), **e-glan'du-lose** (-lōs), **e-glan'du-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [*e-* + *glandular*, *-lose*, *-lous*.] Destitute of glands.

eg'la-tere' (ĕg'la-tēr'), **eg'lan-tere', eg'len-ter**, *n.* [ME. *eglenter*, OF. *anglentier*, F. *églantier*. See EGLANTINE.] Eglantine. *Obs. or Archaic*

egle. † EAGLE.

eglog. † ECLOGUE.

e-glom'er-ate, *v. t. & i.* [*e-* + *glomerate*.] To unwind. *Obs.*

Eg'lon (ĕg'lŏn), *n. Bib.* King of Moab and oppressor of the Israelites during the time of the judges, who was killed by Ehud, a Benjamite, who came with tribute.

eg'ma, *n.* Humorous contraction of ENIGMA. *Shak.*

‖ **e'go et rex me'us.** [L.] I and my king; —the proper order in Latin, but taken as instance of egotism. *Cardinal Wolsey.*

e'go-hood, n. See -HOOD.

e-go'i-cal (ē-gō'Y-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to egoism. *Rare.*

2. A believer in egoism.
So far as reality consists in particulars, so far it pertains to each experience for itself alone; and so far the solipsist in theory and the *egoist*, or the solipsist in conduct, are logically unassailable; even though the proper place to put them be, as Schopenhauer said, the madhouse. *James Ward.*

e'go-is'tic (ē'gō-ĭs'tĭk; ĕg'ō-; *cf.* EGO) } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to
e'go-is'ti-cal (ē'gō-ĭs'tĭ-kăl; ĕg'ō-) } egoism; imbued with egoism, or self-love.
Egoistic pleasure in making men miserable. *G Eliot.*

2. Of or pertaining to an ego, self, or consciousness.
A duty . . . is what I owe to another, and is not constituted by the interior *egoistic* relations of a single subject *J Martineau.*

e-goph'o-ny (ĕ-gŏf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. αἰγός, αἰγόος, goat + φωνή voice.] *Med.* A modification of the voice resembling the bleating of a goat, heard on auscultation of the chest in certain diseases, as in pleurisy with effusion.—**e'go-phon'ic** (ē'gō-fŏn'ĭk), *a.*

e'go-tism (ē'gō-tĭz'm; ĕg'ō-; 277 : *cf.* EGO), *n.* [L *ego* I + ending *-tism* for *-ism*, prob. influenced by other English words in *-tism* fr. the Greek, where *t* is not part of the ending, as *despotism*. See EGOISM] **1.** The practice of too frequently using the word *I*; hence, a speaking or writing overmuch of one's self, self-exaltation, self-praise.
His excessive *egotism*, which filled all objects with himself *Hazlitt.*

2. Living in and for one's own ideas, appetites, or interests; egoism.
When the phenomenon of Christian martyrdom took the Roman magistrates by surprise, it presented to them the aspect of mere obstinate *egotism*,—a setting up of self and its whimsies against sanctities dear to the universal heart of man. *J. Martineau.*

Syn.—See EGOISM.

e'go-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [L. *ego* I + ending *-tist* for *-ist*. See EGOTISM; cf. EGOIST.] One addicted to egotism; one who speaks much of himself or his own deeds or affairs.

e'go-tis'tic (-tĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Addicted to, or manifesting,
e'go-tis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } egotism.—**e'go-tis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

e'go-tize (-tīz), *v. i.*; E'GO-TIZED (-tīzd); E'GO-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). [See EGOTISM.] To talk or write as an egotist.

e-gre'gious (ĕ-grē'jŭs; -jĭ'-ŭs), *a.* [L. *egregius*, lit., separated or chosen from the herd, i. e., distinguished, excellent; *e* out + *grex, gregis*, herd. See GREGARIOUS.] **1.** Prominent; eminent; distinguished. *Obs. or Humorous.*
His [Wycliffe's] *egregious* labors are not to be neglected. *Milton.*

2. Remarkable for bad quality; flagrant; gross; as, an *egregious* rascal; an *egregious* ass; an *egregious* mistake.
—**e-gre'gious-ly**, *adv.*—**e-gre'gious-ness**, *n.*

e'gress (ē'grĕs), *n.* [L. *egressus*, fr. *egredi* to go out; *e* out + *gradi* to go. See GRADE.] **1.** Act of going out, or leaving, or the power to leave; departure.
Embarred from all *egress* and regress. *Holland.*

2. *Astron.* The emergence of a heavenly body from eclipse, occultation, or transit.

3. A place or means of exit; an outlet.

e-gress' (ĕ-grĕs'), *v. i.* To go out; to depart; to leave.

e-gres'sion (ĕ-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *egressio.*] **1.** Act of going out, egress; emergence.

2. An outburst; outbreaking, as of emotion. *Obs.*

e'gret (ē'grĕt; ĕg'rĕt; 277), *n.* [F. *aigret* egret, tuft of feathers, dim. fr. the Germanic source of *héron*. See HERON; cf. AIGRET]

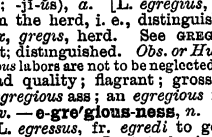
Lesser Egret (*Garzetta garzetta*) of Europe

1. Any of various herons, many of them with pure white plumage, which bear long plumes on the lower part of the back during the breeding season. These plumes, which have long stiff shafts and soft loose barbs, are the aigrettes of commerce. Several species of egrets, as the American egret (*Herodias egretta*), the snowy egret (*Egretta candidissima*), and the reddish egret (*Dichromanassa rufa*), were formerly abundant in Florida and the Gulf States, but have been nearly exterminated for the sake of their plumes (see AIGRET, 2). The European species are the greater egret (*Herodias alba*) and lesser egret (*Garzetta garzetta*).

2. A plume of an egret, or a plume or ornament likened thereto; an aigrette.

3. *Bot.* The coma of a seed, as thistledown. *Rare.*

egret monkey. An East Indian macaque (*Macacus cynomolgus*).

e-gur'gi tate (ĕ-gûr'jĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *egurgitatus*, p. p. of *egurgitare* to pour out.] To vomit forth. *Rare.*

E-gyp'tian (ĕ-jĭp'shăn), *a.* [L. *Aegyptius*, Gr. Αἰγύπτιος, fr. Αἴγυπτος (L. *Aegyptus*) Egypt: cf. F. *égyptien*. Cf. GYPSY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Egypt or the Egyptians.

2. Gypsy. *Obs. or Hist.*

Egyptian bath sponge. = DISHCLOTH GOURD.—**E. bean.** **a** The Indian lotus, or its beanlike seed. **b** The hyacinth bean.—**E. blue.** = COPPER GLASS.—**E. bondage**, severe and oppressive bondage like that of the Israelites in Egypt.—**E. chlorosis.** *Med.* = ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.—**E. cloth**, mummy cloth.—**E. clover**, berseem.—**E. cotton.** See under COTTON.—**E. darkness**, darkness such as Moses brought upon Egypt (*Ex.* x. 22, 23).—**E. days.** See DISMAL, *n.*, 1.—**E ginger**, the root of the taro.—**E. goose**, a handsomely colored wild goose (*Chenalopex ægyptica*) of Africa and Palestine. The *colored Egyptian goose* is an ornamental domestic variety of goose of tall slender build, raised chiefly for show purposes.—**E. grass**, a grass (*Dactyloctenium ægyptium*) of creeping habit, with fingerlike spikes. It is a weed in all warm countries. In Africa a decoction of its seeds is used for inflammation of the kidneys.—**Egyptian gum.** See GUM ARABIC.—**E. indigo**, a kind of indigo yielded by the shrub *Cracca apolinea* of southern Europe; also, the plant itself.—**E. liturgies.** See LITURGY, 1, II.—**E. lotus.** **a** Originally, either of two blue water lilies (*Castalia cærulea* and *C. lotus*) cultivated from earliest times by the Egyptians, among whom the flower was sacred. **b** In modern horticulture, the Indian lotus (*Nelumbo nelumbo*). See under INDIAN.—**E. millet.** **a** Pearl millet. **b** Johnson grass (*Andropogon halepensis*).—**E. ophthalmia.** *Med.*, a form of conjunctivitis occurring esp. in Egypt.—**E. pea**, the chick-pea.—**E. pound**, a monetary unit in use in Egypt, being the value of 8.5 grams of gold .875 fine, that is, about £1 0s. 3½d., or $4.943. Symbol, £ E. It is divided into 100 piasters.—**E privet**, the henna plant.—**E. reed**, papyrus.—**E. rose**, any of various species of scabious (*Scabiosa*).—**E. soaproot.** = **E thorn.** **a** An Egyptian mimosaceous tree (*Acacia vera*). It is one of the chief sources of the best gum arabic. See BABUL, 1. **b** The pyracanth.—**E. vulture**, a small vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*) having largely white plumage, common in India, Egypt, etc. It is represented in many ancient Egyptian sculptures, and hence called *Pharaoh's hen* or *Pharaoh's chicken*.—**E. wheat.** **a** A race of wheat having broad spikes, distinguished as *Triticum sativum compositum*. **b** Pearl millet. **c** A variety of nonsaccharine sorghum resembling Kafir corn.—**E. willow**, an African and Asiatic willow (*Salix ægyptica*). A perfume is distilled from its aments.—**E. year**, the Sothic year.

Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*).

E-gyp'tian (ĕ-jĭp'shăn), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant, or one of the people, of Egypt. The ancient *Egyptians*, or *Retu* as they called themselves, were a Caucasian people, slender, fair-skinned, with wavy brown hair, probably of the same stock as the modern Kabyles and Berbers. They are supposed to have entered the Nile valley with some arts already developed, and by 5000 B.C. their civilization was highly accomplished. The original type was gradually modified by interminglings with Semitic and Negroid peoples, but the comely features and proud carriage of the Retu still persist among the fellahin. The modern *Egyptians* include, besides the Mohammedans, the Copts, or native Christians of the same race; also, various tribes of Bedouin Arabs, the Hamitic Bejas, and Nubians with strong Negroid infusion.

2. The language of the ancient Egyptians. It is divided into: **Old Egyptian**, of which some inscriptions survive even from the Ist Dynasty; **Middle Egyptian**, especially well represented by remains from the XIIIth Dynasty; **Late Egyptian**, largely known from hieratic writings from the XVIIIth (beginning 1587 B.C.) to the XXIst Dynasty: and **demotic Egyptian**, so named from the demotic character in which it was written, known as far back as the 8th century B.C. and extending into the Christian Era. *Coptic* (which see) succeeded demotic Egyptian. See HAMITIC.

3. A gypsy. *Shak.*

4. *pl.* Egyptian stocks and securities. *Stock Exchange Cant, Eng.*

E-gyp'tian-ize (ĕ-jĭp'shăn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To make Egyptian, as in character, style, etc.

2. To treat (clay) with tannic acid to increase the binding power; —from the ancient Egyptian practice of making unbaked brick with straw (which contains tannic acid).

E-gyp'tian-ize, *v. i.* To adopt Egyptian ways.

E'gypt-ize (ē'jĭpt-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To Egyptianize; also, to explain as Egyptian.

E-gyp'to- (ĕ-jĭp'tō-). [Gr. Αἰγυπτος Egypt.] A combining form for *Egypt*.

E'gyp-tol'o-ger (ē'jĭp-tŏl'ō-jĕr) } *n.* One versed in Egyp-
E'gyp-tol'o-gist (-tŏl'ō-jĭst) } tology.

E'gyp-tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*Egypto-* + *-logy.*] The science or study of Egyptian antiquities.—**E-gyp'to-log'i-cal** (ĕ-jĭp'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

eh (ā; ĕ), *interj.* [Cf. ME. *ei*, or F. *eh, hé.*] An expression of inquiry or slight surprise.

Eh-re'ti-a (ĕ-rē'tĭ-ă; -shĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after G. D. *Ehret*, German botanical illustrator.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical boraginaceous shrubs and trees. They have paniculate or corymbose, usually white, flowers succeeded by fleshy drupes. A few species are ornamental; one or two yield valuable timber, and some have medicinal properties. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

Ehr'hardt gun (ār'härt). [After Heinrich G. B. *Ehrhardt* (b. 1840), German manufacturer.] A rapid-firing field gun, using metallic cartridges, and having a long recoil on the carriage, which is equipped with hydraulic brake and trail spade and remains fixed at the discharge.

Ehr'hardt pow'der (ār'härt). Any of a series of explosive mixtures containing potassium chlorate together with tannin, powdered nutgalls, or cream of tartar, and used for blasting, shells, etc.

ei'der (ī'dĕr), *n.*, *or* **eider duck.** [Of Scand. origin, cf. Icel. *æðr*; akin to Sw. *eider*, Dan. *ederfugl.*] **1.** Any of several large sea ducks of the northern regions of Europe, Asia, and America, of the genus *Somateria* and allied genera. The best-known species is *S. mollissima* of northern Europe, represented in America by a subspecies (*S. m. borealis*). The female lines the nest with very fine soft down plucked from her body, and to obtain this, and for the sake of their eggs, the birds are carefully protected during the breeding season in parts of Norway and Iceland. An inferior quality of down is obtained by killing and plucking the birds. Related species are the American eider (*S. dresseri*) and the king eider (*S. spectabilis*). The spectacled eider (*Arctonetta fischeri*), an Alaskan species, is becoming very rare.

European Eider Duck, male.

2. Eider down.

eider down. [Cf. Icel. *æðardūn*, Sw. *eider dun*, Dan. *ederdunn.*] The down of the eider.

ei'do-graph (ī'dō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. εἶδος form + *-graph.*] An instrument for copying drawings on the same or a different scale; a form of the pantograph.

ei-dol'ic (ī-dŏl'ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of an eidolon.

ei-do'lon (ī-dō'lŏn), *n*; *pl.* -LA (-lă). [NL., fr. Gr. εἴδωλον image. See IDOL] **1.** An image or representation; a form; a phantom; an apparition, ghost, or visible spirit.

2. With Democritus and Epicurus, an atomic emanation from the surface of an object which impinges on the senses in sensation or even in a process of thought; — similar to the *effluvium* of Empedocles.

Eif'fel' Tow'er (ĕf'ĕl'). An iron tower, 300 meters (984.25 ft.) high, built for the Exposition of 1889 by A. G. Eiffel, a French engineer, in the Champ de Mars, Paris. It is the loftiest structure in the world.

eight (āt), *a* [AS. *eahta*; akin to OS. *ahto*, OFries. *achta*, D. & G. *acht*, OHG. *ahto*, Icel. *ātta*, Sw. *åtta*, Dan. *otte*, Goth. *ahtau*, Lith *asztůni*, Ir. & Gael. *ochd*, W. *wyth*, Armor. *eich, eiz*, L. *octo*, Gr. ὀκτώ, Skr. *ashṭan*. Cf. OCTAVE.] Seven plus one; being one more than seven; as, *eight* years; — a cardinal numeral used attributively; often with ellipsis of the noun; as, *eight* have gone.

eight-hour law, a law fixing the working day for specified employments at eight hours.

eight (āt), *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than seven.

2. A symbol representing eight units, as 8 or viii.

3. Something having as an essential feature eight units or members; specif.: **a** A set of eight; — usually in *pl.*; as, to print a book in *eights*, that is, eight pages in a form or eight leaves to the sheet. **b** *Cards.* A card marked with eight pips. **c** *Rowing.* The crew of a boat, esp a racing boat, manned by eight oarsmen.

eight'een' (ā'tēn'; ā'tēn'; 84), *a.* [AS. *eahtatīne, eahtatēne.* See EIGHT, TEN, cf. EIGHTY.] Eight plus ten; as, *eighteen* pounds; *eighteen* men.

eight'een', *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than seventeen; seventeen plus one.

2. A symbol denoting eighteen units, as 18 or xviii.

eight'eenth' (ā'tēnth'; ā'tēnth', 84), *a.* [From EIGHTEEN.] Next in order after the seventeenth; also, constituting one of eighteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — **eight'eenth'ly**, *adv.*

eight'eenth', *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by eighteen; one of eighteen equal parts or divisions.

2. The eighth unit or object after the tenth in any series.

eight'fold' (āt'fōld'), *a.* Eight times a quantity or number; having eight parts or divisions. — **eight'fold'**, *adv.*
Eightfold Path. See BUDDHISM.

eighth (ātth), *a.* [AS. *eahtoðа.*] Next in order after the seventh; also, constituting one of eight equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — **eighth'ly**, *adv.*
eighth nerve, *Anat.*, the eighth cranial, or auditory nerve.

eighth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by eight; one of eight equal parts; an eighth part.

2 The unit or object coming next after the seventh in any series.

3. *Music.* An octave.
eighth of a point, *Navig.*, a division of the compass card equal to 1° 24′ 22.5″ (a point = 1/32 of 360°, or 11° 15′).
eighth note. *Music.* A quaver (which see).

eight'i-eth (ā'tĭ-ĕth; -ĭth; 151), *a.* [From EIGHTY.] Next in order after the seventy-ninth. Constituting one of eighty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

eight'i-eth, *n.* **1** The quotient of a unit divided by eighty; one of eighty equal parts.

2. The unit or object next in order after the seventy-ninth in any series.

eight'score' (āt'skōr'), *a. & n.* Eight times twenty; a hundred and sixty.

eight'-square', *a.* Having eight equal sides; octagonal.

eight'y (ā'tĭ), *a.* [AS. *eahtahց*, where the ending *-tig* is akin to English *ten*: cf. G. *achtzig*. See EIGHT; TEN.] Eight times ten; fourscore.

eight'y, *n.* **1.** The number equal to the sum of eight tens; eight times ten.

2. A symbol representing eighty units, or ten repeated eight times, as 80 or lxxx.

the eight'ies (āt'ĭz), the years numbered eighty to eighty-nine inclusive in any specified or understood century.

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e'go-is'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of EGOISTIC.
e'go-ism (-ĭz'm). [ality. *Rare.*]
e'go-'i-ty (ē'gō-ĭ'tĭ), *n.* Personality.
e'go-ize, *v. i.* To endow something with an ego; to give self-mood to something.
e'go-ize'er (ē'gō-īz'ĕr; ĕg'ō-), *n.* That which gives self-objectivity or the form of consciousness to a being; — used as a translation of *ahamkara* (which see)
e'go-mism (ē'gō-mĭz'm; ĕg'ō-), *n.* Egoism. *Rare.*
egor. † EAGER, *a.*
‖ **e'go spem pre'ti-o non** e'mo (prē'shĭ-ō). [L.] I do not purchase hope with money *Terence* (*Adelphi*, II. ii. 11).
e'go-the'ism (ē'gō-thē'ĭz'm; ĕg'ō-), *n.* [Gr. ἐγώ I + θεός God.] Deification of self. *Rare.*
e'gre. † EAGER, *a.*, EAGRE.
egremoigne, egremoin. † AGRIMONY.
e-gres'sor (ĕ-grĕs'ĕr), *n.* One who goes out. *Rare.*
eg'ri-mo-nie. **eg'ri-mo-ny**, *n.* † AGRIMONY.
e'gri-ot (ē'grĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F *aigriette, grivotte*, formerly *agriote*; cf. *aigre* sour] A kind of sour cherry *Obs. or R*
e'gri-tude (ē'grĭ-tūd; ĕg'rĭ-), *n.* [L. *aegritudo*, fr. *aeger* sick.] Sickness; ailment; sorrow. *Obs.*
eg'ro-man'cy, *n.* Corrupt. of NECROMANCY.
egte. † EIGHT.
‖ **e'gual-men'te** (ē'gwăl-mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music* Evenly, in time and touch.
Egypt. *Abbr.* Egyptian.
E'gypt (ē'jĭpt), *n.* Southern Illinois; — a cant name. At the extreme southern point is the city of Cairo.
Egypt herring. The saury.
E'gyp-ti'a-cal. *a.* [L. *Aegyptiacus.*] Egyptian. *Obs.* [-ISM.]
E-gyp'tian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See
E'gyp-tic-i-ty (ē'jĭp-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Egyptian quality or character.
E-gyp'to-Ar'a-bic. *a. Arch.* See SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE
ehe. † EYE.
‖ **e'heu, fu-ga'ces . . . la-bun'tur a n'n i.** [L.] Alas! the fleeting years glide by.
Horace (*Odes*, II. xiv. 1).
E'hi (ē'hī). *Bib*
ehl'ite (ēl'īt). *n.* [From *Ehl* near Linz, Prussia, its locality.] *Min.* A green hydrous phosphate of copper of a pearly luster.
E. H. P. *Abbr* a Electric horse power. b Effective horse power.
Ehr'lich's the'o-ry (ēr'lĭKS). [After Paul *Ehrlich*, Ger. physician] = SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.
ehte. † AUGHT, property.
e'hu-a'wa (ā'hōō-ā'wä), *n.* [Hawaiian name.] A sedge (*Cyperus laevigatus*) cultivated as a fiber plant in the Hawaiian Islands. [EGLON.
E'hud (ē'hŭd), *n.* *Bib.* See
ei. † ANY.
ei. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of AY, *adv.*
E. I. *Abbr.* East India; East Indian; East Indies.
ei'a-let. Var. of EYALET.
E. I. C., *or* **E. I. Co.** *Abbr.* East India Company.
eich. † EACH.
Eich-hor'ni-a (īk-hôr'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after J. A. F. *Eichhorn*, Prussian official.] *Bot.* Syn. of PIAROPUS.
eich-wal'dite (īk-wäl'dīt), *n.* [After J. J. *Eichwald*, who found it.] = JEREMEJEVITE.
ei'co-sane, ei-cos'y-lene. Vars. of EIKOSANE, EIKOSYLENE.
E. I. C. S. *Abbr.* East India Civil Service; East India Company's Service.
ei'dent (ī'dĕnt), *a.* [Icel. *iðinn.*] Diligent; busy. *Scot.*
‖ **Eid'ge-nos'sen** (īt'gē-nŏs'ĕn), *n. pl* [G.] *Swiss Hist.* Lit., confederates; — used to designate three forest cantons, Uri, Schwiz, and Unterwalden, which in 1291 formed the league that fought for independence against the house of Hapsburg and formed the nucleus of the present Swiss Confederation. [CLAST.
ei-dol'o-clast. Var. of IDOLO-
‖ **ei'dos** (ī'dŏs), *n.*; *pl.* EIDE (-dē); *or* εἴδοις; *pl.* εἴδη [Gr.] *Philos.* Form; species; also used by Plato as equivalent to *idea*. See FORM, IDEA.
ei'do-scope (ī'dō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. εἶδος form + *-scope.*] *Physics.* = EIDOTROPE.
ei'do-trope (-trōp), *n.* [Gr. εἶδος form + *-trope.*] *Physics.* A form of chromatrope.—**ei'do-trop'ic** (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*
ei'dou-ra'ni-on (ī'dōō-rā'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. εἶδος form + οὐρανός heavens.] A contrivance for illustrating the motions of the heavenly bodies.
eie. † AWE. [EYE
eie. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
ei'ful. † AWFUL.
eigh. † AY, *interj.* [*adv.*,
eigh (ā). Dial. Eng. var of AY,
eighe. † AWE, EYE.
eight † AIT.
eight'een'mo' (ā'tēn'mō'), *a. & n.* = OCTODECIMO. *Trade Cant.*
eight'foil' (āt'foil'), *n.* [*eight* + *foil* leaf: cf. TREFOIL.] *Her.* = DOUBLE QUARTERFOIL.
eighth rest. *Music.* See REST, *n.*
eight'ling, *n.* [*eight* + 1st *-ling.*] *Oryct.* A compound or twin crystal made up of eight individuals.
eights'man (āts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A member of a team of eight, as of an eight-oared boat.
eight'some (-sŭm), *a. & adv.* [*eight* + 2d *-some.*] Eight in one group. *Obs. or Scot.* [dancers.
eightsome reel. A reel with eight

eigne (ān), *a.* [OF. *aisné, ainsné,* F. *aîné;* OF. *ainz* sooner, before + *né* born, L. *natus.* Cf. ESNECY.] *Law.* Eldest; firstborn. See AYNE. Hence: **a** Superior; — said of a title to property. **b** Entailed; — said of an estate.

ei-kon'o-gen (ī-kŏn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. εἰκών, εἰκόνος, image + *-gen.*] *Photog. & Chem.* The sodium salt of a sulphonic acid of amino naphthol, $C_{10}H_5(OH)(NH_2)SO_3Na$, used as a developer.

ei'ko-sane (ī'kō-sān), *n.* [Gr. εἴκοσι twenty.] *Chem.* A solid hydrocarbon, $C_{20}H_{42}$, of the methane series, of artificial production, and also occurring in petroleum.

ei-kos'y-lene (ī-kŏs'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [Gr. εἴκοσι twenty + acetylene.] *Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{20}H_{38}$, of the acetylene series, prepared from ozocerite, etc.

Ei'lei-thy'ia (ī'lī-thī'yȧ), *n.* [Gr. Εἰλείθυια: cf. L. *Ilithyia.*] *Gr. Relig.* The goddess who presided over childbirth. The name appears also as an epithet of Artemis and of Hera, from the latter of whom Eileithyia is probably derived by hypostatization.

Eim'er, *or* **Em'er** (ĕm'ĕr), *n. Irish Myth.* The wife of Cuchullin, who wins her by force of arms in face of the opposition of her father and his whole kingdom. At his death Eimer dies of a broken heart and is buried with him.

ein'korn' (īn'kôrn'), *n.* [G.] The one-grained wheat or small spelt (*Triticum monococcum*), grown in poor soils in the mountainous districts of central Europe.

ei're-si-o'ne (ī're-sĭ-ō'nē), *n.* [Gr. εἰρεσιώνη.] *Gr. Relig.* One of the olive branches laden with wool, cakes, figs, etc., borne in procession at the Pyanepsia and Thargelia. They represented, probably, an offering of first fruits, and were hung at the doors of the citizens' homes or of a sanctuary, esp. of Apollo

ei'se-ge'sis (ī'sĕ-jē'sĭs), *n.; pl.* **-GESES** (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. εἰσήγησις a bringing in, fr. εἰσηγεῖσθαι to introduce; εἰς into + ἡγεῖσθαι to guide, lead.] Faulty interpretation of a text, as of the Bible, by reading into it one's own ideas; — disting. from *exegesis.* — **ei'se-get'i-cal** (-jĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

eis-tedd'fod (īs-tĕth'vŏd), *n.* [W., session, fr. *eistedd* to sit.] An assembly or session of the Welsh bards; an annual congress of bards, minstrels, and literati of Wales, at which orations and contests in harping, singing, and poetry are attended by great crowds, and conducted with ceremony and enthusiasm. The institution is authentically traced at least to the 12th century, but in its present form is a 19th-century revival. The name is applied to similar contests held by Welsh societies in other countries. — **eis-tedd'fod-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ei'ther (ē'thĕr; ī'thĕr, 277: *see note below*), *a. & pron.* [ME. *either, aither,* AS. *ǣgðer, æghwæðer* (akin to OHG. *eogiwedar,* MHG. *iegeweder*), each; *ā* always + *gehwæðer* each. See AYE always; WHETHER.] **1.** Each of two; the one and the other; — sometimes of more than two, for *each, each one;* also, formerly with plurals, for *both.*

His flowing hair
In curls on *either* cheek played. *Milton.*

On *either* side . . . was there the tree of life. *Rev.* xxii. 2.

2. One of two; the one or the other; — sometimes of more than two, for *any one.*

Lepidus flatters both,
Of both is flattered; but he neither loves,
Nor *either* cares for him. *Shak.*

Scarce a palm of ground could be gotten by *either* of the three. *Bacon*

There have been three famous talkers in Great Britain, *either* of whom would illustrate what I say about dogmatists. *Holmes.*

☞ The pronunciation ī'thĕr is both American and English, but is more prevalent in England (esp. in London and the south) than in America. In the 17th century the word was pronounced approximately ā'thĕr, as shown by Ellis, and according to the most reliable orthoëpists of the period ī'thĕr seems to have been the preferred pronunciation succeeding ā'thĕr in the 18th century. According to Walker, both ē'thĕr and ī'thĕr were in general cultivated use by 1791, since which time the orthoëpists have favored ē'thĕr as being more generally preferred by good speakers.

ei'ther, *conj.* A disjunctive connective, used: **a** Before two or more words or phrases indicated as coördinate alternatives, and joined by the correlative *or.*

Either he is talking, *or* he is pursuing, *or* he is in a journey, *or* peradventure he sleepeth. 1 *Kings* xviii. 27.

Few writers hesitate to use *either* in what is called a triple alternative; such as, We must *either* stay where we are, proceed, or recede. *Latham.*

b With the force of *or. Obs.*

Can the fig tree, my brethren, bear olive berries? *either* a vine, figs? *James* iii. 12.

c Following an alternative word or phrase to which it applies emphatically an expressed or implied negation; as, nor you, *either.* Cf. TOO.

e-jac'u-late (ē-jăk'ū-lāt), *v. t.;* E-JAC'U-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); E-JAC'U-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *ejaculatus,* p. p. of *ejaculari* to throw out; *e* out + *jaculari* to throw, fr. *jaculum* javelin, dart, fr. *jacere* to throw. See EJECT.] **1.** To throw out suddenly and swiftly, as a dart; to dart; eject. *Archaic or Technical.*

Its active rays *ejaculated* thence. *Blackmore.*

2. To throw out, as an exclamation; to utter by a brief and sudden impulse; as, to *ejaculate* a prayer.

e-jac'u-late (ē-jăk'ū-lāt), *v. i.* To utter ejaculations. *Rare.*

e-jac'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *éjaculation.*] **1.** Act of throwing or darting out. *Archaic.*

An *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye. *Bacon.*

2. The uttering of a short, sudden exclamation or prayer, or the exclamation or prayer uttered.

3. *Physiol.* Act of ejecting or suddenly throwing out a fluid from a duct.

e-jac'u-la-tive (ē-jăk'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of, pertaining to, or tending to, ejaculation.

e-jac'u-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One that ejaculates; specif. [NL.], *Anat.,* a muscle effecting ejaculation.

e-jac'u-la-to-ry (-*la*-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Casting or throwing out; fitted to eject; as, *ejaculatory* vessels.

2. Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; as, an *ejaculatory* prayer or petition.

3. Abrupt; impulsive. *Obs.*

ejaculatory ducts, *Anat.,* the vessels formed by the junction of the ducts from the seminal vesicles and vasa deferentia. They open into the sinus pocularis.

e-ject' (ē-jĕkt'), *v. t.;* E-JECT'ED; E-JECT'ING. [L. *ejectus,* p. p. of *ejicere; e* out + *jacere* to throw. See JET a shooting forth.] **1.** To throw forth or out; hence, to thrust or drive out; to expel; as, to *eject* a person from a room.

2. *Law.* To cast out; to evict; dispossess; as, to *eject* tenants from an estate.

Syn. — Expel, banish, drive out, oust, evict; dislodge, extrude, discharge, void.

e'ject (ē'jĕkt), *n. Psychol.* A mental state (of another person or animal) as directly inferred from physical action, or the like.

When I come to the conclusion that you are conscious and that there are objects in your consciousness similar to those in mine, I am not inferring any actual or possible feelings of my own, but your feelings, which cannot by any possibility become objects in my consciousness. I call these inferred existences *ejects* to distinguish them from objects. *W. K. Clifford*

e-jec'ta (ē-jĕk'tȧ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *ejectus* cast out. See EJECT.] Matter ejected; material thrown out; as, the *ejecta* of a volcano; the *ejecta* of the body.

e-jec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *ejectio:* cf. F. *éjection.*] **1.** Act of ejecting, or state of being ejected.

2. Ejected matter, as from a volcano

3. *Scots Law.* = EJECTMENT, *n.*, 2.

e-jec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or serving to eject; expulsive.

2. *Psychol.* That makes ejects, or infers subjective being or mental states as in perceptible objects; — used also as a collective noun with *the.*

The projective becomes *ejective;* that is, other people's bodies, says the child to himself, have experiences in them such as mine has. *J. M. Baldwin.*

— **e-jec'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **e'jec-tiv'i-ty** (ē'jĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

e-ject'ment (ē-jĕkt'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** An ejecting; dispossession; ejection; as, the *ejectment* of tenants from their homes.

2. *Law.* A species of mixed action, which lies for the recovery of possession of real property, and damages and costs for the wrongful withholding of it; also, the writ by which this action is commenced. The common-law action of ejectment originated in the personal action of trespass *de ejectione firmæ,* or *termæ,* lying originally only "for an ejectment for a term of years;" and became, with various fictions, the usual action for trying title to land. In England and most of the United States the action is superseded by a simpler statutory action, also called *ejectment.*

e-jec'tor (ē-jĕk'tĕr), *n.* One that ejects; specif.: *Mech.* **a** A jet pump for withdrawing a fluid or powdery substance, as water, air, ashes, or sand, from a space. **b** That part of the mechanism of a breech-loading firearm which ejects the empty shell. **c** A device for pushing forward a line of linotype matrices for distribution.

ejector condenser. *Steam Engines.* A condenser in which the momentum of flowing water is utilized to get rid of the condensed steam. It may be operated either by water under a pressure head or by water whose pressure is derived from the inrushing exhaust steam.

e'ka- (ā'kȧ-). [Skr. *ēka* one.] *Chem.* A combining form prefixed to the name of a known element to designate provisionally a predicted element which should stand in the same group in the table of the periodic system. See PERIODIC SYSTEM. Under the name of **e'ka-al'u-min'i-um** Mendelyeev predicted with remarkable exactness the properties of an element which was discovered several years later and is now known as *gallium.* Similarly **e'ka-bo'ron** was discovered and named *scandium* and what was **e'ka-sil'i-con** is now called *germanium;* **e'ka-man'ganese** has not yet been discovered.

eke (ēk), *v. t.;* EKED (ēkt); EK'ING (ēk'ĭng). [ME. *eken,* dial. form of *echen,* fr. AS. *ēcan, ȳcan;* akin to AS. *ēaca* an addition, increase, *ēacan* to increase, OFries. *āka,* OS. *ōkian,* OHG. *ouhhōn* to add, Icel. *auka* to increase, Goth. *aukan,* L. *augere,* Skr. *ōjas* strength, *ugra* mighty. Cf. AUGMENT, NICKNAME.] **1.** To increase, to enlarge or lengthen. *Archaic or Dial.*

2. To add to or piece out by a laborious, inferior, or scanty addition; — commonly with *out;* as, to *eke* out a scanty supply of one kind with some other.

He *eked* out by his wits an income of barely fifty pounds. *Macaulay.*

eke (ēk), *adv. & conj.* [AS. *ēac;* akin to OFries. *āk,* OS. *ōk,* D. *ook,* OHG. *ouh,* G. *auch,* Icel. *auk,* Sw. *och* and, Dan. *og,* Goth. *auk* for, but. Prob. akin to the preceding verb.] In addition; also; likewise. *Obs. or Archaic.*

"T will be prodigious hard to prove
That this is *eke* the throne of love. *Prior.*

eke, *n.* [AS. *ēaca.* See EKE, *v.*] **1.** An additional or supplementary part, as an item added to a document; postscript; appendix. *Scot. Obs.,* except in legal use.

2. A tag to a bell rope. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

ek'ing (ēk'ĭng), *n.* [From EKE, *v. t.*] An addition; an increase; specif.: *Shipbuilding.* **a** A piece added to make good a deficiency in length **b** The carved work under the quarter piece at the aft end of the quarter gallery.

-el, suffix. See -LE.

-el. [OF. *-el, -ele;* L. *-ellus, -ella, -ellum.*] A diminutive suffix in words from Latin or French.

e-lab'o-rate (ē-lăb'ō-rāt), *a.* [L *elaboratus,* p. p. of *elaborare* to work out; *e* out + *laborare* to labor, *labor* labor. See LABOR.] **1.** Produced by labor. *Archaic.*

2. Wrought out with great care; studied; executed with exactness or painstaking; as, an *elaborate* discourse

Drawn to the life in each *elaborate* page *Waller.*

Syn. — Complicated, studied, perfected, high-wrought. — **e-lab'o-rate-ly,** *adv.* — **e-lab'o-rate-ness,** *n.*

e-lab'o-rate (-rāt), *v. t.;* E-LAB'O-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); E-LAB'O-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). **1.** To produce with labor.

They in full joy *elaborate* a sigh. *Young.*

2. To work out in detail; to perfect with painstaking; to improve or refine with labor and study, or by successive operations; as, to *elaborate* a painting or a literary work; also, to perfect or develop by analysis or reasoning; as, to *elaborate* a theory.

3. *Physiol.* To convert into an assimilable or useful form, by the natural processes of the cells and organs, as crude or partly digested food material; specif., *Plant Physiol.,* to build up (complex organic compounds from simpler ones) through photosynthetic or other processes (cf. METABOLISM); as, to *elaborate* sap.

e-lab'o-rate, *v. i.* To become more elaborate.

e-lab'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *elaboratio.*] Act or process of elaborating; specif., act of producing or refining with labor; improvement by successive operations.

e-lab'o-ra-tive (ē-lăb'ō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to elaborate; constructing with labor and attention to details **elaborative faculty,** *Metaph.,* the power of discerning relations and of viewing objects by means of, or in, relations.

e-lab'o-ra-to-ry (-rā-tō-rĭ), *n.* **1.** A laboratory. *Obs.*

2. *Physiol.* A part of an organism that performs the process of elaboration.

El'æ-ag-na'ce-æ (ĕl'ē-ăg-nā'sē-ē; ē'lē-), *n. pl.* [NL. See ELÆAGNUS.] *Bot.* A small family of trees or shrubs (order Myrtales), the oleaster family, having silvery or scurfy or stellate-pubescent foliage, small perfect or dicœcious flowers, and baccate fruit. There are 3 genera and about 20 species, of wide distribution. *Elæagnus* and *Lepargyrea* occur in the United States. — **el'æ-ag-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

El'æ-ag'nus (-ăg'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐλαίαγνος a Bœotian marsh plant; ἐλαία olive + ἁγνός sacred, pure.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Asiatic shrubs or trees, typifying the family Elæagnaceæ. They are distinguished by the alternate leaves and perfect flowers, with as many stamens as perianth divisions. *E. argentea,* the only American species, is the silverberry; *E. longipes,* with edible fruit, is the goumi.

E-læ'is (ē-lē'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐλαία olive tree.] *Bot.* A genus of pinnate-leaved palms, containing two species, *E. melanococca,* of Central and South America, and *E. guineënsis,* the African oil palm (see under AFRICAN).

elæo-, elaio-. Combining forms from Gr. ἔλαιον, *olive oil, oil.*

El'æ-o-car-pa'ce-æ (ĕl'ē-ō-kär-pā'sē-ē; ē'lē-), *n. pl.* [NL. See ELÆOCARPUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Malvales) closely related to Tiliaceæ, but distinguished by the pubescent corolla and by other structural characters. There are 7 genera and about 120 species, of wide distribution. The most important are *Elæocarpus, Sloanea,* and *Muntingia,* some species of which yield excellent timber. — **el'æ-o-car-pa'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

El'æ-o-car'pus (-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL.; *elæo-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A large genus of trees and shrubs, type of the family Elæocarpaceæ, having simple leaves and small racemose flowers. They are natives of India and Australia, some species being valuable timber trees. The drupaceous fruit is sometimes used as a pickle or in curries.

e-læ'o-lite (ē-lē'ō-līt), *n.* Also **e-le'o-lite.** [*elæo-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A variety of nephelite, usually massive, of greasy luster, gray to reddish color, and opaque to translucent.

el'æ-om'e-ter (ĕl'ē-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*elæo-* + *-meter.*] A special form of hydrometer for estimating the quality of oil (esp. olive oil) by means of its density.

ei'gon (ī'gŏn), *n. Pharm.* Any of various antiseptic compounds of albumin and iodine.

ei'gre. † EAGER, *a.*

eihte. † AUGHT, property.

eihwer. † AYWHERE.

eik. Obs. or Scot. var. of EKE.

eik'ing Var. of EKING.

ei'kon (ī'kŏn), **ei-kon'ic.** Var. of ICON, ICONIC.

eil. † AIL.

eild. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of ELD.

eild (ēld), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *geldr.*] Not giving milk; dry; — said of a cow, goat, etc. *Scot.*

eil'der. † ELDER, older.

eil'ding (ēl'dĭng). Scot. var. of ELDING.

eile. † AIEL, AIL.

eile, *a.* [AS. *egle.*] Grievous; troublesome. *Obs.*

Ei-leen' (ī-lēn'), *n.* [Ir. *Eilin.*] Irish var. of HELEN.

ei'le-ton' (ē'lē-tŏn'), *n.* [LGr. εἰλητόν, fr. Gr. εἵλειν to roll up.] In the Eastern Church, the cloth corresponding to the corporal of the Western Church.

eill. † EEL.

ei'loid (ī'loid), *a.* [Gr. εἵλειν to wind, turn round + *-oid.*] *Med.* Having a coiled appearance; as, *eiloid* tumor.

ei'mer (ī'mēr), *n.* [G., bucket.] See MEASURE.

eine. Obs. pl. of EYE.

‖**ei'ne schö'ne Men'schen-see'le fin'den, ist Ge-winn'** (ī'nĕ shŭ'nĕ mĕn'shĕn-zā'lĕ fĭn'dĕn ĭst gē-vĭn'). [G.] To find a beautiful human soul is gain. *Herder* (*Der geerettete Jungling*).

‖ **Ein fes'te Burg' ist un'ser Gott'** (ĭn ĭēs'tē bōōrk' ĭst ōōn'-sĕr gōt'). [G.] A Mighty Fortress is our God; — title and first line of a famous hymn by Martin Luther.

Ein'her-jar (ān'hĕr-yär), *n. pl.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* The heroes in Valhalla (which see).

‖ **ein'mal ist kein'mal** (ĭn'mäl ĭst kĭn'mäl). [G.] Once does not count, establishes no custom; — often used as an excuse. **eint** (ānt). Dial. Eng. form of ARE NOT.

eir. † AIR, ERE, EYRE, HEIR.

Eir (ēr), *n.* [Icel., peace, clemency.] *Teut. Myth.* Goddess of healing, an attendant of Frigg and Frey. [EAROCK.]

eir'ack (ār'ăk; ēr'ăk). Var. of **eird.** † ERD.

eird (*Scot.* ārd; ērd). Obs. or Scot. var. of EARTH.

eire. † AIR, EYRE, HEIR.

eiredе † EREDE.

eiren. Obs. pl. of EGG.

ei'ren-narch (ī'rĕ-nark). Var. of EIRENARCH.

Eirene, *n.* See HORÆ. [IRENIC.

ei-ren'ic (ī-rĕn'ĭk). Var. of **ei-ren'i-con.** Var. of IRENICON. **eirn** (ērn). Dial. Eng. var. of EARN, to curdle. [EERIE.

ei'ry. Obs. or Scot. var. of **eise.** † EASE, *n.*

ei'sel, ei'sell, *n.* [OF *aisil,* fr. a dim. of L. *acetum.* Cf. ACETIC.] Vinegar; verjuice. *Obs.*

‖ **El'sen und Blut'** (ĭ'zĕn ōont blōōt'). [G.] Iron and blood; — commonly used in English writings in the inverted form *Blut und Eisen. Bismarck.*

ei-sod'ic (ī-sō d'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. εἴσω within + ὁδός way.] *Physiol.* = ESODIC. [ISODICON.

ei-so'd'i-con (-ĭ-kŏn). Var. of **eis'sel** (ē'sĕl). Var. of EASSEL.

eist. † ESTE.

eister. † EASTER. [en yarn.

eis wool (īs). A fine, glossy wool-

eit. † EAT, AIT.

eith. Obs. or Scot. var. of EATH.

e-ject'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

‖**e-jec'ta-men'ta** (ē-jĕk'tȧ-mĕn'-tȧ), *n. pl.* [L., ir. *ejectare,* v. intens. fr. *ejicere.* See EJECT.] = EJECTA.

‖ **e-jec'ti-o'ne fer'mæ** *or* **ter'mæ** (ē-jĕk'shĭ-ō'nē fûr'mē, tûr'mē). [Law L.] See EJECTMENT.

‖ **e-jī'do** (ā-hē'thō; 146, 189), *n.; pl.* **-DOS** (*Sp.* -thōs). [Sp *ejido,* formerly *exido,* fr. L. *exitus* a going out.] *Sp. & Mex. Law.* A common of pasture.

e'joo (ē'jōō), *n.* [Malay *ȳjū* or *hȳjū.*] = GOMUTI.

ej'u-late (ĕj'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *ejulare.*] To wail; lament. *Obs.* "They *ejulate,* weep, and lament with exotic gestures and tortions." *V. le Blanc* (*trans.*).

— **ej'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

ej'u-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *ejuratus,* p. p. of *ejurare* to abjure] To abjure. *Obs.* — **ej'u-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n. Obs.* [the same.

ejusd. *Pharm.* Ejusdem (L., of

‖ **e-jus'dem ge'ne-ris** (ē-jŭs'dĕm jē'nĕ-rĭs). [L.] *Law* Of the same kind; — used esp. of things of such a nature that they will be legally construed to be included by general words of inclusion following an enumerated list of things. Cf. ALIENI GENERIS.

ek-de'mite. Var. of ECDEMITE.

eke. † ACHE, *v.*

ek'e-berg'ite (ĕk'ē-bûrg'ĭt), *n.* [After A. G. *Ekeberg,* Swedish chemist] A variety of scapolite.

eke'name', *n.* [See NICKNAME.] A nickname. *Obs.*

e'ker (ē'kĕr), *n.* The common water cress. *Dial. Eng.*

E'ker. *Bib.*

ek'ka (ĕk'ȧ), *n.* [Hind *ēkā* a unit.] In India, a native one-horse carriage.

ek'lo-gite. Var. of ECLOGITE.

Ek're-bel (ĕk'rē-bĕl). *Bib.*

Ek'ron (ĕk'rŏn), *n. Bib.* A city of the Philistines. — **Ek'ron-ites** (ĕk'rŏn-īts), *n. pl.*

ek'tene (ĕk'tēn), **ek'te-nes** (ĕk'tē-nēz), *n.* [Gr. ἐκτενής (sc ἱκεσία supplication) fervent.] *Eastern Ch.* A litany said after the Gospel before Mass, in which the deacon leads and the choir responds. A similar litany is in the Ambrosian and Mozarabic liturgies. [TROPOMETER.

ek'tro-pom'e-ter. Var. of EC-

el. † AWL, ELL.

el, *n.* See ELL.

El. *Abbr.* Elias.

E la (ē la). Orig., the highest note in the scale of Guido. See GAMUT **b,** *Illust.* Hence, fig., anything high-flown or extravagant. *Obs. or Hist.*

E'la (ē'la). *Bib.*

elaat. † ELATE.

elabor, *v. t.* [L. *elaborare:* cf. F. *élaborer,* formerly *élabourer.*] To elaborate. *Obs.*

e-lab'o-ra'tor (ē-lăb'ō-rā'tĕr), *n.* One that elaborates.

e-lab'o-ra-to-ry (-rā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to elaborate. *Rare.*

e-lac'rate (ē-lăk'rāt), *v. t.* Having no labrum. *Rare.*

e-lac'tion. † ELATION.

e-lac'ty-mate, *v. t.* To shed in tears. *Obs. & R.*

e-lact', *v. t.* [L. *e* + *lactare* to suckle.] To suckle. *Obs.*

El'a-da (ĕl'ā-dȧ). *D. Bib.*

El'a-dah (-dȧ). *Bib*

e-las'o-blast (ē-lăz'ō-blăst), *n.* [*elæo-* + *-blast.*] *Zool.* The outer chord, or rudimentary notochord, of certain tunicates. — **e-las'o-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

el'as-od'o-chon (ĕl'ăs-ōd'ō-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἐλαιοδόχος oil-containing.] The oil gland of birds, situated near the base of the tail.

elæolite syenite. *Petrog.* = NEPHELITE SYENITE.

e-læ'o-mar-gar'ic (ē-lē'ō-mär-gär'ĭk), *a.* [*elæo-* + *margaric.*] *Org. Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_{17}H_{33}O_2$, occurring in the form of its glyceryl ester in the oil from the candlenut.

el'æ-op'tene (ĕl'ē-ŏp'tēn), *n.* Also **el'e-op'tene.** [*elæo-* + Gr. *πτηνός* winged, fleeting.] *Chem.* The liquid portion of natural essential oils, as distinguished from *stearoptene*, the part which solidifies.

el'a-id'ic (ĕl'ă-ĭd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἔλαιον* olive oil, oil, fr. *ἐλαία* the olive tree: cf. F. *élaïdique.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unsaturated acid, $C_{17}H_{33}CO_2H$, isomeric with oleic acid, and obtained from it by the action of nitrous acid. It is a solid melting at 51° C.

e-la'i-din (ē-lā'ĭ-dĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *élaïdine.*] *Chem.* An artificial solid fat isomeric with olein. It is glyceryl elaidate.

elaidin test. *Anal. Chem.* A test for oils based on the observation that nitrous acid converts olein into solid elaidin, while other liquid glycerides are unaffected. The reagent causes nondrying oils to become solid and semidrying oils to become buttery, but drying oils remain liquid.

E-laine' (ē-lān'), *n.* Any of several ladies in the Arthurian legends; esp., "the lily maid of Astolat," the story of whose unrequited love for Lancelot and consequent death is the subject of one of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

elaio-. A combining form meaning *olive oil, oil.* See ELÆO-.

el'ai-o-plast' (ĕl'ā-ō-plăst'), *n.* [*elaio-* + *-plast.*] *Bot.* One of the oil-forming plastids in a plant cell. They are highly refractive bodies, usually lying near the nucleus, and secrete oil drops in their spongy protoplasmic framework.

E'lam-ite, E'lam-it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), **E'lam-it'ish** (-ĭt'ĭsh), *a.*

e-lance' (ē-lăns'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *élancer*, OF. *eslancier; es-* (L. *ex*) + F. *lancer* to dart, throw, fr. *lance* lance.] To throw as a lance; to hurl; to dart. *Rare.*

e'land (ē'lănd), *n.* [D. *eland* elk, fr. G. *elentier, elend:* cf. Pol. *jelen* stag, Russ. *olen'*, Lith. *elnis;* perh. akin to E. *elk.*] *Zool.* The largest of the South African antelopes (*Taurotragus oryx*), the males sometimes standing six feet in height and weighing over 1,500 pounds. The eland was formerly found in immense herds on the plains of South Africa, but, being of heavy build and comparatively slow, has been practically exterminated. In western equatorial Africa a closely related form (*T. derbianus*), having dark stripes not present in the South African eland, is still found in considerable numbers.

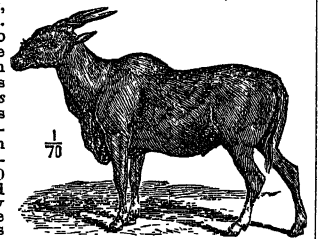

Eland (*Taurotragus oryx*), male.

el'a-phine (ĕl'ă-fīn; -fĭn; 183), *a.* [Gr. *ἐλαφος* stag.] *Zoöl.* Pert. to or resembling the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*).

El'a-pho-my'ces (ĕl'ă-fō-mī'sēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἐλαφος* stag + *μύκης* mushroom.] *Bot.* A genus of subterranean trufflelike fungi of the order Aspergillales. They are about the size of walnuts or hickory nuts, and are rooted up and eaten by animals.

el'a-phure (ĕl'ă-fūr), *n.* [Gr. *ἐλαφος* stag + *οὐρά* tail.] A deer (*Cervus davidianus*) found in China, remarkable for its antlers, which divide into two branches, the anterior of which branches again. It constitutes a subgenus, **El'a-phu'rus** (-fū'rŭs) [NL.].— **el'a-phu'rine** (-fū'rĭn; -rīn), *a.*

E-lap'i-dæ (ē-lăp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. Gr. *ἔλοψ, ἔλλοψ*, a kind of fish, also a serpent.] *Zool.* A family of proteroglyphous venomous snakes, found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres, and containing the majority of Australian snakes. The typical genus is *Elaps*, consisting of the true coral snakes. The death adder, black snake, and tiger snake of Australia also belong to this family, and in most classifications the cobra and its allies are included. — **el'a-pid** (ĕl'ă-pĭd), *a. & n.* — **el'a-pine** (ĕl'ă-pīn; -pĭn), *a.*

el'a-poid (-poid), *a. Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the Elapidæ. —*n.* One of the Elapidæ.

e-lapse' (ē-lăps'), *v. i.;* E-LAPSED' (-lăpst'); E-LAPS'ING. [L. *elapsus*, p. p. of *elabi* to glide away; *e* out + *labi* to fall, slide. See LAPSE.] To slip or glide away; to pass away silently, as time; — used chiefly in reference to time.

> Eight days *elapsed;* at length a pilgrim came. *Hoole.*

elapsed time, *Yachting,* the actual time taken by a vessel to sail over a course. See CORRECTED TIME.

e-lapse', *v. t.* To outlast or overstay (time). *Obs.*

e-lapse', *n.* **1.** A flowing out; effluence. *Obs.*

2. A passing; lapse. *Rare.*

El'a-sip'o-da (ĕl'ă-sĭp'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *ἐλασμός* metal beaten out, metal plate + *-poda.*] *Zool.* An order of holothurians occurring in the deep sea, having well-marked bilateral symmetry, with tube feet on the flattened ventral surface, and papillæ on the dorsal surface.

e-las'mo-branch (ē-lăs'mō-brăŋk; ē-lăz'-), *a.* Of or pert. to the Elasmobranchii. — *n.* One of the Elasmobranchii.

E-las'mo-bran'chi-i (-brăŋ'kĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *ἐλασμός* a metal plate + L. *branchia* a gill.] *Zoöl.* A subclass (in some classifications a class) of fishes having the skeleton mainly cartilaginous, comprising the sharks and rays (Plagiostomi), their extinct allies (the Pleuropterygii, Ichthyotomi, and Acanthodii), and, according to the most recent views, the chimæras (Holocephali) (see these terms). The Elasmobranchii (so named from their lamelliform gills) are also termed *Chondropterygii, Selachii,* and *Placodei.* The cranium is an undivided case of cartilage without membrane bones, nor are such bones formed in connection with the jaws or pectoral arch. The latter is formed of a single cartilage on each side, and is entirely separate from the skull. The ventral fins are always manyrayed, and abdominal in position, and the scales, when present, are placoid. The intestine has a spiral valve. There is no air bladder, and the gill clefts (five to seven in number, and separated by broad septa) are exposed externally except in the Holocephali. The ventral fins bear claspers in the male. The eggs are few and of large size, and often hatched within the body.

e-las'tic (ē-lăs'tĭk), *a.* [Formed fr. Gr. *ἐλαύνειν* to drive.] **1** Expansive; propulsive. *Obs.*

2. Springing back; springy; of solids, capable of recovering size and shape after deformation; of gases, indefinitely expansive. Scientifically, of solids, capable of resisting a large deforming force with subsequent recovery; of liquids, capable of resisting compression. See ELASTICITY.

3. Of persons, temperaments, etc., able to return quickly to a former state or condition, after being depressed or overtaxed; recovering easily from shocks and trials; buoyant; as, *elastic* spirits; an *elastic* constitution.

4. *Econ. & Finance.* Enlarging or decreasing readily in response to a change in stimulus, demand, opportunity, or other thing causally connected: thus, when a considerable change in demand is caused by a small rise or fall in price, the demand is *elastic*, and vice versa.

5. *Mach.* Characterized by elasticity. See ELASTICITY, 3.

Syn. — ELASTIC, RESILIENT, BUOYANT are here compared in their fig. senses. ELASTIC and RESILIENT suggest more strongly than *buoyant* recovery from a previous state of depression. *Elastic* implies swift response to removal of pressure; *resilient*, the power of rebounding quickly, or springing back to an original state; as, "Not an *elastic* or optimistic nature — on the contrary, rigid and circumscribed, depressed by a melancholy temperament" (*J. A. Symonds*); cf. "His spirit, too, was of astonishing *elasticity*" (*M. Arnold*); a constitution as *resilient* as a rubber ball, cf. "the common *resiliency* of the mind from one extreme to another" (*Johnson*). BUOYANT (cf. "Books . . . pushed into the strong current of popularity, and there kept *buoyant* by the force of the stream," *Crabbe*) implies such lightness or vivacity of heart or spirits as is either incapable of depression or else readily shakes it off; as, "No such immaterial burden could depress that *buoyant*-hearted young gentleman for many hours together" (*G. Eliot*); "a friend . . . whose *buoyant* fancy . . . ever leaped resurgent from the strokes of fortune" (*E. Dowden*). See REBOUND, FLEXIBLE, DUCTILE, LIVELY.

elastic bitumen. *Min.* See ELATERITE. — **e. cartilage,** *Anat.*, a yellowish flexible variety of cartilage occurring chiefly in the external ear, Eustachian tube, arytenoid cartilages, cartilages of Wrisberg and Santorini, and epiglottis. The matrix, except immediately about the cells, is penetrated by elastic fibers extending in all directions. — **e. currency,** a currency which automatically increases and decreases in bulk with the demands of business, as where there is an elastic limit (which see). — **e. curve,** *Mech.*, the curve assumed by the longitudinal axis of an originally straight elastic strip or bar bent within its elastic limits by any system of forces. — **e. fatigue.** = FATIGUE, *n.*, 4. — **e. fiber** *or* **fibre,** specif., *Anat.*, the characteristic fibers of elastic tissue. — **e. fluid.** = GAS, *n.*, 1. — **e. gum,** caoutchouc. — **e. hysteresis.** = MECHANICAL HYSTERESIS. — **e. lag.** *Mech.* See LAG, *n.* — **e. limit,** *or* **strength.** **a** The amount of stress which is just sufficient to produce an appreciable permanent deformation, or set, in a solid body, as a bar of metal. Experiments indicate that any stress, however slight, produces a set, but the amount of such deformation in proportion to the amount of the stress is at first very small. Since under repeated strains the *elastic limit* continually changes, a substance may possess a series of such limits, represented diagrammatically by a curve. The elastic limit of the substance in its original or unstrained condition is then distinguished as the *original* or *primitive elastic limit.* **b** Commercially, in tests of materials of construction, a point at which a large increase of deformation is produced without increase of load. Cf. YIELD POINT. *W. C. Unwin.* **c** *Banking.* A limit on the issue of bank notes which may be temporarily increased to meet a stringency in the money market. The Imperial Bank of Germany has an *elastic limit;* but in Great Britain and the United States the limit is not elastic, the temporary need being more or less met by government actions. — **e. resilience.** *Mech.* = RESILIENCE. — **e. tissue,** *Anat.*, a variety of connective tissue consisting largely of coarse (sometimes very thick) fibers of smooth outline, great elasticity, yellowish color, and strong refractive power, which branch and anastomose. They are very resistant to acids and alkalies, and are composed of a peculiar substance called *elastin.* Such fibers are widely distributed in ordinary connective tissue, but the term *elastic tissue* is applied only where the elastic fibers predominate, as in the ligamentum nuchæ of quadrupeds and in certain layers in the walls of the larger arteries.

e-las'tic, *n.* Fabric rendered elastic by fine strings of India rubber woven into the center of it, used for garters, suspenders, etc.; also, India rubber specially prepared in cords, strings, or bands so as to be very elastic; specif., a piece of such fabric or rubber.

e-las-ti'cian (ē'lăs-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in the study of elasticity.

e-las-tic'i-ty (-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being elastic; capability of a strained body to recover its size and shape after deformation in any way; springiness. Popularly, a body is said to possess great elasticity when it is easily deformed and is quick in recovering. Thus a piece of India rubber easily elongated, a spiral spring easy of extension or compression, or a bow easily bent, would be considered very elastic. Scientifically, elasticity is that property of a body which causes it to resist deformation and afterward to recover its original shape and size. From this standpoint a block of steel or glass would possess much greater elasticity than an easily extended piece of India rubber. Elasticity of volume is a universal property, in a greater or less degree, of all matter; elasticity of shape, of solids only. Each is measured by the *coefficient*, or *modulus, of elasticity*, which is the ratio of the impressed stress to the induced strain. Thus, for a prismatic bar under longitudinal tension or compression the modulus of elasticity is $\frac{f}{\frac{l}{L}}$ or $\frac{fL}{l}$ lbs. per square inch, where f = stress in lbs. per square inch on the bar, L = original length of bar, l = extension or compression. Thus the elasticity is dependent only on the material of a body. The *range of elasticity* of a body is the range between its elastic limits of tension and compression, and is constant for any one body. Thus if a body is strained so that its elastic limit of tension is raised, its elastic limit of compression is lowered by an equal amount. Cf. RESILIENCE.

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>
> *Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat.*

2. Power of resistance to, or recovery from, depression or overwork.

3. *Mach.* Responsiveness or adaptability to the requirements of changes in load, flexibility.

> Of course the petroleum motor has not the *elasticity* of a steam motor.

e-las'ti-cize (ē-lăs'tĭ-sīz), *v. t.;* -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To make elastic; to impart springiness to.

e-las'tin (-tĭn), *n.* [*elastic* + *-in.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An albuminoid forming the chief constituent of elastic tissue. It is very resistant toward reagents, but is gradually dissolved when digested with either pepsin or trypsin.

e-las-tiv'i-ty (ē'lăs-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Elec.* A property of dielectrics by virtue of which the flow of current between points having difference of potential is restrained; — sometimes called *electric elasticity.*

e-las'tose (-tōs), *n.* [*elastin* + *-ose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteose formed from elastin. See PROTEOSE.

e-late' (ē-lāt'), *a.* [L. *elatus* elevated, fig., elated, proud (the figure, perh., being borrowed from a prancing horse); *e* out + *latus* (used as p. p. of *ferre* to bear), for *tlatus*, and akin to E. *tolerate.* See TOLERATE; cf. EXTOL.] **1.** Lifted up; raised, elevated. *Archaic.*

> With upper lip *elate.* *Fenton*

2. Having the spirits raised by success, or by hope; flushed or exalted with confidence; elated; exultant.

> O, thoughtless mortals! ever blind to fate,
> Too soon dejected, and too soon *elate.* *Pope.*

Syn. — See ELATED.

e-late', *v. t.;* E-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); E-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). **1.** To raise; exalt. *Obs.*

> By the potent sun *elated* high. *Thomson.*

2. To exalt the spirit of, to fill with confidence or exultation; to elevate or flush with success, to puff up.

> Foolishly *elated* by spiritual pride. *Warburton.*

e-lat'ed (ē-lāt'ĕd), *p. p. & p. a.* of ELATE.

Syn. — ELATED, ELATE, EXULTANT. ELATED commonly suggests a certain exoitement or exaltation of spirit, following upon success or good fortune; it frequently connotes undue self-satisfaction: EXULTANT emphasizes rather the outward expression of triumph or joy; as, "I have found American writers, of world-wide reputation, strangely solicitous about the opinions of quite obscure British critics, and *elated* or depressed by their judgments" (*Thackeray*); "Shouts *exultant* echo to the skies" (*P. Whitehead*); cf. "I felt no little *elation* at having now so happily established an acquaintance of which I had been so long ambitious" (*Boswell*); "that fierce *exultation* in carnage with which the war poetry of so many nations . . . is crimsoned" (*Froude*). ELATE is poetical or elevated; as, "He walks as if he trod upon the heads of men: he looks *elate*, drunken with blood and gold" (*Shelley*).

el'a-ter (ĕl'ă-tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐλατήρ* driver, fr. *ἐλαύνειν* to drive] **1.** Elasticity; expansibility. *Obs.*

2. *Bot.* **a** One of the elongated spirally thickened and elastic filaments found among the spores in the capsule of a liverwort, and serving to disperse them. **b** In the slime molds, a filament of the capillitium having similar functions. **c** One of the four filamentous appendages of the spores in the scouring rushes (*Equisetum*). The elaters through their hygroscopic action aid in dispersing the spores.

3. *Zoöl.* **a** [*cap.*] The typical genus of the Elateridæ; hence [*l. c.*], any beetle of that family; a snapping, or click, beetle. **b** One of the caudal springing organs of the springtails.

Elater (*Alaus oculatus*). (⅔)

El'a-ter'i-dæ (-tĕr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ELATER, 3.] *Zool.* A large family of beetles of characteristic elongated tapering form, and usually serrate or pectinate antennæ. A peculiarity common to the majority of the family is the power of jumping when laid on the back or held by the abdomen, by a sudden movement of the prothorax producing a slight noise, which has given them the name of snapping beetles or click beetles. Their larvæ are usually hard-skinned, cylindrical worms living in rotten wood or underground, called wireworms, a name also given to certain myriapods. Some species injure the roots of plants. The remarkable fire beetles of tropical countries belong to this family.

e-lat'er-in (ē-lăt'ēr-ĭn), *n. Chem.* A white, crystalline, neutral substance, $C_{20}H_{28}O_5$, with a slightly bitter taste. It is the active principle of elaterium, and possesses over the latter the great advantage of constancy of strength.

e-lat'er-ite (-īt), *n.* [See ELATER.] *Min.* A dark brown elastic mineral resin, occurring in soft, flexible masses; — called also *mineral caoutchouc*, and *elastic bitumen.*

el'a-te'ri-um (ĕl'ă-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐλατήριον*, neut. of *ἐλατήριος* driving. See ELATER.] A cathartic

el'æ-o-sac'cha-rum (ĕl'ē-ō-săk'ă-rŭm), *n.* [NL. See ELÆO-; SACCHARINE.] *Pharm.* A mixture of sugar and a volatile oil.

el'æ-o-the'si-um (-thē'sĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐλαοθέσιον.*] *Antiq.* A room for anointing, in a Roman bath.

E'lah (ē'lä). *Bib.*

e-la'i-date (ē-lā'ĭ-dāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of elaidic acid.

e-la'in, e-la'ine (ē-lā'ĭn), *n.* [See ELAIDIC.] *Chem.* = OLEIN.

el'ai-od'ic (ĕl'ī-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἔλαιον* olive oil, oil + *εἶδος* form.] *Chem.* Derived from castor oil; ricinoleic. *Rare.*

el'ai-o-len'ite (-ō-lĭn'īt), *n.* *elaio-* + *lenite.*] An elaioplast.

el'ai-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tĕr). Var. of ELÆOMETER. [ELAMITE]

E'lam (ē'lăm), *n. Bib.* See **El-A-mar'na letters.** See TEL-EL-AMARNA LETTERS.

e la mi (ē la mē). *Music.* Either of two notes in Guido Aretino's scale. See GAMUT b, *Illust. Now Hist.*

el'an' (ē'lăn'), *n.* [F., fr. *élancer* to dart.] Ardor inspired by passion or enthusiasm.

eland. + ISLAND.

el'a-net (ĕl'ă-nĕt), *n.* [See *Elanus.*] A kite of genus *Elanus.*

El'a-nus (-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐλανος* a kite (Hesychius).] *Zool.* A genus of small kites of both the Old and New Worlds. The tail is not forked; the plumage is largely black, white, and gray.

e-la'o-lite (ē-lā'ō-līt). Erroneous for ELÆOLITE. [TENE.]

el'a-op'tene. Error for ELÆOPTENE.

El'a-phe-bo'li-on (ĕl'ă-fē-bō'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἐλαφηβολιών.*] The ninth Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.

E-laph'e-dus (ē-lăf'ē-dŭs), *n.* [NL., for earlier *Elaphodes*, fr. Gr. *ἐλαφώδης* deerlike.] A genus of small deer of China, related to the muntjacs but lacking frontal glands.

e-la'pi-da'tion (ē-lăp'ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *elapidatus* cleared from stones.] A clearing away of stones. *Obs.*

e-laps'. Elapse. *Ref. Sp.*

E'laps (ē'lăps), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* See ELAPIDÆ, CORAL SNAKE.

e-lap'sion (ē-lăp'shŭn), *n.* Act of elapsing; elapse. *Rare.*

e-lap'so tem'po-re (ē-lăp'sō tĕm'pō-rē). [L.] The time having elapsed.

e-lapst'. Elapsed. *Ref. Sp.*

e-laq'ue-ate (ē-lăk'wē-āt), *v. t.* [L. *elaqueatus*, p. p. of *elaqueare* to unfetter.] To disentangle. *Obs.*

El'a-sa (ĕl'ă-să). *D. Bib.*

El'a-sah (-să). *Bib.*

El'as-map'o-da (ĕl'ăs-măp'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = ELASIPODA. — **e-las'ma-pod** (ē-lăs'mă-pŏd), *a. & n.* — **el'as-map'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

e-las'mo-bran'chi-an (ē-lăs'mō-brăŋ'kĭ-ăn; ē-lăz'-), **e-las'mo-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a & n. Zool.* = ELASMOBRANCH, *a & n.*

E-las'mo-sau'rus (-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἐλασμός* metal plate + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* An extinct genus of gigantic long-necked marine reptiles from the Cretaceous of Kansas, allied to *Plesiosaurus.* — **e-las'mo-saur** (-sôr), *n.*

E-las'mo-the'ri-um (-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἐλασμός* metal plate + *-therium.*] *Zool.* A genus of large extinct rhinoceroses having over each eye a long prominence which probably bore a horn. Its remains are found in the Pleistocene of Russia and Siberia.

e-las'ti-ca (ē-lăs'tĭ-k *ä*), *n.* = ELASTIC CURVE.

e-las'ti-cal, *a.* Elastic. *Obs.*

e-las'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of ELASTIC.

e-las'ti-cin (ē-lăs'tĭ-sĭn), *n.* Elastin.

e-las'tic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

e-latch'a (ē-lăch'ä). Var. of ALACHA. [ELATED, *p. p.*]

e-lat'ed-ly (ē-lāt'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of E-LATED-NESS (-nĕs), *n.* ELATION.

e-lat'er, **e-lat'or** (ē-lā'tĕr), *n.* One that elates.

e-lat'er-ist (ē-lăt'ēr-ĭst), *n.* [From ELATER, elasticity.] One of a school of scientists who attributed certain phenomena to the elasticity of the air. *Obs.*

and diuretic substance obtained, in the form of yellowish or greenish cakes, as the dried residue of the juice of the wild or squirting cucumber (*Ecballium elaterium*). The active principle is elaterin.

e-lat'er-oid (ē-lăt'ĕr-oid) *a.* [*elater* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Of or resembling the family Elateridæ.

El-lat'i-na'ce-æ (ē-lăt'ĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ELATINE.] *Bot.* A small family of aquatic or marsh plants (order Hypericales) of wide distribution, the waterwort family, having opposite leaves and small axillary flowers. It contains two genera, *Elatine* and *Bergia*, including about 20 species. — **e-lat'i-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

El-lat'i-ne (ē-lăt'ĭ-nē), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *elatine* a kind of plant, Gr. ἐλατίνη, fr. ἐλάτινος pert. to fir, fr. ἐλάτη silver fir.] *Bot.* A genus of small aquatic or creeping herbs (waterworts or mud purslanes), type of the family Elatinaceæ, of wide distribution. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

e-la'tion (ē-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *elatio* : cf. OF. *elacion.* See ELATE.] A lifting up of the mind or mood by success, or hope of success; exaltation; also, inflation with pride, or self-exaltation, as from success or prosperity. "Felt the *elation* of triumph." *Scott.*

e-la'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Causing elation. *Obs.*

2. *Gram.* Lit., lifted up; — a term applied to the *absolute superlative.* See SUPERLATIVE, *n.*

el'a-trom'e-ter (ĕl'ă-trŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. ἐλατήρ a driver + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the pressure of confined gases, as air or steam.

el'bow (ĕl'bō), *n.* [AS. *elboga*, *elnboga* (akin to D. *elleboga*, OHG. *elnbogo*, G. *ellbogen*, *ellenbogen*, Icel. *olnbogi* ; prop., arm bend), *eln* ell (orig., forearm) + *boga* a bending. See ELL; 6th BOW.] **1.** The joint or bend of the arm; the outer curve in the middle of the arm when bent.

Her arms to the *elbows* naked. *R. of Gloucester.*

2. A shoulder point in cattle. *Local, Eng.*

3. Any turn, bend, or sharp angle like that of the elbow, in a wall, building, interior woodwork decoration, or the like; a sudden turn in a line of coast or course of a river; also, an angular or jointed part of any structure, as the raised arm of a chair or sofa, or a short pipe or pipe fitting, turning at an angle or bent.

at the, *or* one's, elbow, very near; at hand. — **e in hawse.** *Naut.* See HAWSE. — **out at e.**, with coat worn through at the elbows; shabby; in needy circumstances. — **up to the elbows**, completely engrossed.

el'bow, *v. t.;* EL'BOWED (-bōd); EL'BOW-ING. To push or hit with or as if with the elbow; to force as if by jostling or thrusting with the elbows; as, to *elbow* one's way.

They [the Dutch] would *elbow* our own aldermen off the Royal Exchange. *Macaulay.*

el'bow, *v. i.* **1.** To jut into an angle; to project or to bend after the manner of an elbow.

2. To push rudely along; to elbow one's way. "Purse-proud, *elbowing* Insolence." *Grainger.*

el'bow-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* The base of a window casing, on which the elbows may rest.

el'bow-room' (-rōōm'), *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; ample room for motion or action; free scope. "My soul hath *elbowroom.*" *Shak.*

elbow scissors. *Surg.* Scissors bent in the blade or shank for convenience in cutting.

eld (ĕld), *n.* [AS. *yldu*, *yldo*, *eldo*, old age, fr. *ald*, *eald*, old. See OLD.] *Obs. or Poetic.* **1.** Age; esp., old age.

Great Nature, ever young, yet full of *eld.* *Spenser.*

2. Old times; former days; antiquity.

Astrologers and men of *eld.* *Longfellow*

3. An old man. *Rare.* *Landor.*

4. Time; also, an age; a period of time.

eld'er (ĕl'dĕr), *a.* [AS. *yldra*, *eldra*, *ieldra*, compar. of *eald* old. See OLD.] **1.** Older; of the greater age or of earlier date; born, made, or having come into being, before another; as, an *elder* brother or sister; the *elder* of two churches.

The *elder* shall serve the younger. *Gen.* xxv. 23.

2. Belonging to a more advanced time or age; later, later on; later in life; as, a man's *elder* years.

3. Prior or superior, in rank, office, validity, etc., esp. as of longer standing; senior, as, an *elder* title; an *elder* officer.

4. Earlier or early; former; ancient; hence, of or pertaining to former time.

Ask of *elder* days, earth's vernal hour *Keble.*

elder brethren, the corporation of Trinity House, London, having charge of lighthouses, buoys, etc. — **e. hand.** *Card Playing.* = ELDEST HAND. — **e. statesmen**, in Japan, an informal body of confidential advisers of the emperor consisting of the more distinguished statesmen and nobles who are retired from active public life.

eld'er, *n.* [See ELDER, *a.*] **1.** One who lived at an earlier period; esp., an ancestor; a forefather.

Carry your head as your *elders* have done. *L'Estrange.*

2. One who is older; a senior. 1 *Tim.* v. 1.

3. An aged person.

4. A person who, on account of his age, occupies the office of ruler or judge; hence, a person occupying any office appropriate to such as have the experience and dignity which age confers; as, the *elders* of Israel; the *elders* in the apostolic church. In Presbyterian churches *elders* are lay officers who, with the minister, compose the church session, with authority to inspect and regulate matters of religion and discipline. In some churches, as certain American Methodist churches, *elder* includes any fully ordained minister; in the Mormon church, a high officer charged with preaching, baptism, etc., among the Shakers, one of the four (two male and two female) in charge of a "family."

5. = TITHINGMAN.

el'der (ĕl'dĕr), *n.* [ME. *ellern*, *eller*, AS. *ellen*, *ellærn* ; cf LG. *elloorn* ; of unknown origin.] Any caprifoliaceous shrub of the genus *Sambucus*, distinguished in general by the pinnate leaves, broad clusters of white or pink flowers, and black or red berries. The stems contain a large white pith, used for many purposes. The wood is also utilized to some extent. See SAMBUCUS.

el'der-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-Yz). The berrylike drupe of the elder. Those of the Old World elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and of the common American elder (*S. canadensis*) have a pleasant subacid flavor and are often made into elderberry wine. They are also used to some extent in medicine, being diaphoretic and aperient.

eld'er-ly (ĕl'dĕr-lĭ), *a.* Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; as, *elderly* people; also, of or pertaining to later life; as, *elderly* pursuits or interests.

Syn. — See AGED.

eld'er-man (-măn), **eld'er-wom'an** (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.* An elder; esp., a keeper of clan lore, an instructor in traditional rites, or a guardian of the clan tutelary; a religious head of a clan or gens; — used esp. of American Indians.

The transmitted tables form a part of the lore repeated by the *eldermen* and *elderwomen* night after night to while away the long evenings by the camp fire *Smithson. Rep.*, 1900.

eld'est (ĕl'dĕst), *a.* [AS. *yldest*, *ieldest*, superl. of *eald* old. See ELDER, *a.*] Oldest; specif.: **a** Of the greatest age or longest duration. *Archaic.* **b** Born or living first, or before the others, as a son, daughter, brother, etc. **c** Of the earliest date or period; earliest; most ancient.

Their *eldest* historians are of suspected credit *Bp Stillingfleet*

eldest, *or* elder, hand, *Card Playing*, the player on the dealer's left hand. See AGE, 12.

El Do-ra'do (ĕl dō-rä'dō), *pl.* EL DORADOES (-dōz). [Sp., lit., the gilded; *el* the + *dorado*, p. p. of *dorare* to gild. Cf. DORADO.] **1.** An imaginary city or country abounding in gold, located by the 16th-century Spaniards in the interior of South America.

2. Any place or region of fabulous richness.

The whole comedy is a sort of *El Dorado* of wit *T Moore.*

3. The State of California; — often so called after the discovery of gold in 1848.

el'dritch (ĕl'drĭch), *a.* [Cf. ELF.] Weird; eerie, uncanny; also, wild or hideous. Cf. ELFISH.

Pearl . . . gave an *eldritch* scream. *Hawthorne*

El'e-at'ic (ĕl'ē-ăt'Ĭk), *a.* [L. *eleaticus*, from *Elea* (or *Velia*) in Italy.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, a school of Greek philosophers of the 6th century B. C. whose philosophy is particularly identified with the doctrines of the unity of being and of the unreality of motion or change.

The foundation of the *Eleatic* doctrine of unity was laid in the theological form by Xenophanes of Colophon, metaphysically developed as a doctrine of being by Parmenides of Elea, dialectically defended in opposition to the vulgar belief in a plurality of objects and in revolution and change by Zeno of Elea, and finally . . . assimilated more nearly to the earlier natural philosophy by Melissus of Samos *Ueberweg* (*Morris*)

El'e-at'ic, *n.* An Eleatic philosopher.

El'e-at'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Eleatic doctrine.

el'e-cam-pane' (ĕl'ē-kăm-pān'), *n.* [L. *inula* elecampane + LL. *campana* (perh.) a bell; cf G. *glockenwurz*, i. e., "bellwort;" or from *campus* field.] **1.** A large, coarse asteraceous herb (*Inula helenium*) with yellow-rayed heads of flowers. It is a native of Europe, but is established in the United States. The pungent root is used as a tonic, and has had repute as a stomachic.

Elecampane, 1.

2. A sweetmeat made from the root of the plant.

e-lect' (ē-lĕkt'), *a.* [L. *electus*, p. p. of *eligere* to elect; *e* out + *legere* to choose. See LEGEND; cf. ÉLITE, ECLECTIC.] **1.** Chosen; taken by preference from among two or more. "Colors quaint *elect.*" *Spenser.*

2. *Theol.* Chosen as the object of mercy or divine favor; set apart to eternal life. "The *elect* angels." 1 *Tim.* v. 21.

3. Chosen to an office, but not yet actually inducted into it; as, bishop *elect*; governor or mayor *elect.*

Syn. — See SELECT.

e-lect', *n.* **1.** One chosen or set apart.

Behold . . mine *elect*, in whom my soul delighteth. *Is.* xlii. 1

2. *Theol.* One elect, — now only as a collective.

Shall not God avenge his own *elect* ? *Luke* xviii. 7.

e-lect', *v. t.;* E-LECT'ED; E-LECT'ING. **1.** To select. *Obs.*

The deputy *elected* by the Lord. *Shak*

2 To determine by choice; to decide upon; to choose; as, to *elect* to keep a bequest.

3. To select or take for an office by vote; as, to *elect* a representative, a president, or a governor.

4. *Theol.* To designate, choose, or select, as an object of mercy or favor.

Syn. — Choose, prefer, select.

e-lect' (ē-lĕkt'), *v. i.* To choose between alternatives.

e-lec'tion (ē-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *élection*, L. *electio*, fr. *eligere* to choose out. See ELECT, *a.*] **1.** Act of choosing; choice; selection.

2. Act of choosing by vote a person to fill an office, or to membership in a society, as by ballot, uplifted hands, or *viva voce*; as, the *election* of a president or a mayor; hence, the regular exercise of its function by an electorate.

Corruption in *elections* is the great enemy of freedom. *J Adams.*

3. Act of choosing between alternatives; choice. "By his own *election* led to ill." *Daniel.*

4. Discriminating choice; discernment. *Obs.*

To use men with much difference and *election* is good. *Bacon.*

5. *Theol.* Divine choice; esp., as one of the "five points" of Calvinism, predestination of individuals as objects of mercy and salvation; also, those elected. *Rom.* xi. 7.

There is a remnant according to the *election* of grace. *Rom.* xi. 5.

6. *Law.* The choice of an alternative right or course; specif., in equity, the choice (often called **equitable election**) that must be made by a party whether he will accept a benefit under an instrument with any burdens imposed by it, as the giving away of property of his own, or remain free of the burden or loss and go without the benefits.

7. *Astrol.* Choice of a favorable time. *Obs. or Hist.*

Syn. — See ALTERNATIVE.

election by compromise, *or* **compromission**, *Eccl.*, election of a person as a beneficiary to an office by a committee to whom the electing power has been delegated.

election district. A district created for purposes of election. In the United States, in some States (Maryland, Montana, and Wyoming), the name is applied to a division of the county for governmental purposes.

e-lec'tion-eer' (ē-lĕk'shŭn-ēr'), *v. i.;* E-LEC'TION-EERED' (-ērd'); E-LEC'TION-EER'ING. To work for, or in the interest of, a person, ticket, party, or the like, in an election.

A master of the whole art of *electioneering.* *Macaulay*

election precinct. A precinct created for purposes of election, as a division of a ward or assembly district. In the United States, in many States, as Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, etc., the name is applied to a division of the county for governmental purposes.

e-lec'tive (ē-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *électif.*] **1.** Appointed, bestowed, or passing, by election; dependent upon, or fixed by, choice; as, an *elective* office or study.

Kings of Rome were at first *elective*; . . . for such are the conditions of an *elective* kingdom. *Dryden.*

2. Exerting a power of choice; making election; selecting; choosing; as, an *elective* act.

3 Pertaining to, or consisting in, choice, or right of choosing; electoral.

The independent use of their *elective* franchise. *Bancroft.*

4. Tendency to combine with, or act upon, one substance rather than another; as, *elective* affinity or attraction (same as chemical affinity or attraction).

elective franchise, the privilege or right of voting in an election of public officers.

e-lec'tive, *n.* In American colleges, a study or course of study which a student may choose from several alternatives.

e-lec'tor (ē-lĕk'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *eligere* : cf. F. *électeur.*]

1. One who elects, or has the right of choice; specif., a person entitled to vote in favor of a candidate for office.

2 In the Holy Roman Empire, one of the princes entitled to take part in choosing the emperor. In the Golden Bull of Charles IV., 1356, seven electors were recognized, the Archbishops of Mainz (Mayence), Cologne, and Treves, the King of Bohemia, the Count Palatine of the Rhine, the Duke of Saxony, and the Margrave of Brandenburg. Other electorates were established in later times.

3. One of the persons chosen, by vote of the people, to the "electoral college," the function of which is to elect the President and Vice President of the United States. Each State is entitled to as many electors as it has senators and representatives in Congress.

e-lec'to-ral (ē-lĕk'tō-răl), *a.* [Cf. F. *électoral.*] **1.** Pertaining to election or electors; consisting of electors.

2 Pertaining to, or holding the rank of, an elector in the Holy Roman Empire.

In favor of the *electoral* and other princes. *Burke*

3. Chosen by vote; elective. *Rare.*

electoral college, the college or body of presidential electors of a State; also, the whole body of presidential electors, composed of the electoral colleges of the several States. See ELECTOR, 3. *U. S.* — **E. Commission**, *U. S Hist*, the commission created (Act of Jan. 29, 1877) to settle the dispute as to the electoral votes of the States of Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Oregon in the presidential election of 1876. It was composed of five senators, five representatives, and five justices of the Supreme Court, and decided, by a party vote of 8 to 7, that the lawful electoral votes of these States had been cast for Hayes and Wheeler, the Republican candidates, electing them by a majority of one electoral vote. — **e. crown**, a cap of crimson velvet faced with ermine, surmounted by a golden arch studded with pearls which support a globe bearing a golden cross, worn by the electors of the Holy Roman Empire.

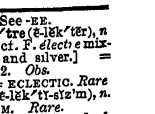

Electoral Crown.

e-lec'to-rate (ē-lĕk'tō-rāt), *n.* [Cf. F. *électorat.*] **1.** The territory, jurisdiction, or dignity of a German elector.

2. The whole body of persons entitled to vote in an election, or any distinct

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el'a-ter-om'e-ter (ĕl'ă-tĕr-ŏm'ē-tĕr). Var. of ELATROMETER.

el'a-ter-y (ĕl'ă-tĕr-Y), *n.* [See ELATER.] Elasticity. *Obs.*

E'lath (ē'lath) *Bib.*

El'a-than (ĕl'ă-thăn ; -hăn), *n. Celt. Myth* A king of the Fomors, father of Breas.

e-lave', *v. t.* [L. *elavare*: cf. OF. *eslaver.*] To wash clean. *Obs.*

el'a-yl (ĕl'ă-Yl), *n.* Also **el'a-yle** [Gr ἔλαιον olive oil, oil + *-yl.*] *Chem.* Olefiant gas or ethylene; — so called by Berzelius from its forming an oil on combining with chlorine *Obs.*

El'ber-ich (ĕl'bĕr-Ix). Var. of ALBERICH.

El-be'rith. See BAAL-BERITH.

El'bert (ĕl'bĕrt), *n.* = ALBERT; — masc. prop. name. L. *Elbertus* (ĕl-bûr'tŭs).

El-ber'ta (ĕl-bûr'tă), *n.* A large clingstone peach of fine flavor. It is a leading variety in the southern United States.

El'-beth'-el' (ĕl'bĕth'ĕl'), *n. Bib.* The altar which Jacob built on the scene of his vision.

el'bock. Scot. var. of ELBOW.

el-bo'ic, *a.* [*elbow* + *-ic.*] Rough or jerky, as verse. *Obs.*

El'bow, *n.* An ignorant constable in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."

elbow bit. = LIVERPOOL BIT.

el'bow-chair', *n.* An armchair.

elbow grease. Energy or exertion in manual labor. *Facetious or Colloq.*

elbow shaking. Gambling with dice. *Slang.* — **elbow shaker.** *Slang.*

elbow telescope. See EQUATORIAL COUDE. [TRANSIT.]

elbow transit. See BROKEN

el'buck Scot. var. of ELBOW

elc. † EACH.

el-ca'ja (ĕl-kä'jä), *n.* [Ar. *al* + *qayā* emetic] The mafurra tree.

El'ca-na (ĕl'kä-nä) *D. Bib.*

El-ce'sa-ite (ĕl-sē'sä-It). Var. of ELKESAITE.

El'ces-ite (ĕl'sĕs-It). *D. Bib.*

elch. † EACH. [*Bib.*]

El-cha'nan (ĕl-kā'năn). *D. Bib.*

el'chee (ĕl'chē), **el'chi** (ĕl'chĭ), *n.* [Hind., Turk., & Per. *elchī.*] An ambassador or envoy.

El'ci-a (ĕl'shĭ-ä). *Bib.*

eld. † OLD.

eld, *v. i.* & *t.* [AS. *ealdian.*] To age; to grow or make old *Obs.*

El-da'ah (ĕl-dā'ä). *Bib.*

El'dad (ĕl'dăd). *Bib.*

elde. † YIELD. [rather.]

el'der. Dial. var. of HELDER,

el'der, *n.* [Cf. OD. *elder* = UDDER. *Dial. Eng.*

elder fungus. The jew's-ear.

el'der-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

el'der-li-ness (ĕl'dĕr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

el'dern, *a.* [See ELDER, *a.*] Elderly. *Archaic or Dial.*

el'dern (ĕl'dĕrn), *a.* Made of elder. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

el'der-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

eld'er-wom'an, *n* See ELDERMAN. [Danewort.]

el'der-wort' (ĕl'dĕr-wûrt'), *n.*

eld'fa'ther, *n.* [AS. *ealdfæder.*] A grandfather; a forefather; a father-in-law. *Obs.*

el'din, *n.* [Cf dial. *eldin* fuel, Icel. *elding.*] The butterbur, sometimes used for lighting fires. *Dial. Eng.*

el'din, el'ding, *n.* [Icel. *elding*] Fuel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

eld'moth'er, *n.* [AS. *ealdmōder.*] A grandmother; a mother-in-law. *Obs.*

eld'ness, *n.* [AS. *ealdnyss.*] Oldness; age; antiquity. *Obs*

eldoste † ELDEST.

El'dred (ĕl'drĕd), *n.* [AS. *Ealdrēd* ; cf AS *eald* old ; *rēd* counsel.] Masc. prop name.

eld'ress, *n., fem* of ELDER.

eld'ring-es, *n. pl* [*elder* + *-ing.*] Parents ; elders. *Obs.*

ele. † AISLE, AWL, EEL.

ele, *n.* [AS. *ele*, fr. L. *oleum.*] Oil. *Obs.*

El'e-ad (ĕl'ē-ăd). *Bib*

E'le-a'le (ē'lē-ā'lē). *D. Bib.*

E'le-a'leh (-lē). *Bib.*

E'le-an (ē'lē-ăn), *n.* & *a.* See GREEK, *n.*, 5

E'le-an, *a.* Var. of ELIAN.

E'le-an-E're'tri-an, *a.* See ELIAN.

El'ea-nor (ĕl'ä-nŏr, ĕl'ē-ä-nôr), **El'i-nor** (ĕl'ĭ-nŏr; -nēr), *n.* [OF. *Elienor*, *Alienor*, *Alianor*, F. *Aliénor* ; cf. G. *Eleonore.* Cf. LEONORA.] Fem. prop. name. It. *Eleonora* (ā'lā-ō-nō'rä) ; G. *Eleonore* (ĕl'ē-ō-nō'rē) ; F. *Éléonore* (ā'lā-ō-nŏr'), *Aliénor* (ä'lyĕ'nŏr'). — Dim. *Ella*, *Nell*, *Nelle*, *Nora.*

Eleanor Cross. Any of twelve crosses said to have been erected to mark stages in the journey of the body of Eleanor, wife of King Edward I. of England, from Hornby to London. Those at Geddington, Northampton, and Waltham are preserved.

El'e-a'sa (ĕl'ē-ā'sä). *Bib.*

El'e-a'sah (-sä). *Bib.*

El'e-a'zar (ĕl'ē-ā'zär ; ē'lē-), **El'e-a'zer** (-zĕr), *n.* [Heb. *El'āzār*, perh through Gr 'Ελεάζαρ or L. *Eleazar.* Cf. LAZARUS.] Lit., to whom God is a help; — masc. prop. name. F. *Éléazar* (ā'lā'ä'zär') ; It. *Eleazaro* (ā'lā-ä'zä-rō) ; Sp. *Eleazar* (ā'lā-ä'thä-rō ; 268) ; D. *Eleazar* (ā'lā-ä'zär).

El'e-a-zu'rus (-ä-zū'rŭs). *Bib.*

elec. *Abbr.* Electrical; electricity; electuary.

e-lect'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

e-lect'ant, *n.* [L. *electans*, p. pr. of *electare.*] An elector. *Obs.*

e-lec'ta-ry, *n.* = ELECTUARY.

e-lect'ee', *n.* See -EE.

e-lec'ter, *n.* = ELECTRE (ē-lĕk'tĕr), *n* [L. *electrum* : cf. F. *électre* mixture of gold and silver.] = ELECTRUM, 1, 2. *Obs.*

e-lec'tic, *a.* = ECLECTIC. *Rare*

e-lec'ti-cism (ē-lĕk'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* = ECLECTICISM. *Rare.*

e-lec'tion-al (-shŭn-ăl), **e-lec'tion-a-ry** (-ä-rY), *a.* Pert to election. *Rare.*

e-lec'tion eer'er, *n.* One who

election pink. The pink azalea.

election posies. The painted cup.

e-lec'tive Elective. *Ref Sp*

e-lec'tive-ly, *adv.* of ELECTIVE.

e-lec'tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

e-lec-tiv'i-ty (ē-lĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Biol.* The property by which some dyes stain certain tissues and not others

e-lect'ly, *adv.* of ELECT

e-lec'to-ral-i-ty (ē-lĕk'tō-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* = ELECTORATE, 1. *Obs.*

e-lec'to-ral-ly, *adv.* of ELECTORAL. See -LY.

e-lec'tor-ess. † ELECTRESS.

e-lec-to'ri-al (ē-lĕk-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Electoral. *Rare.*

e-lec'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

class or division of them; also, an electoral division of a country; an electoral district.

E-lec'tra (ē-lĕk'trȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Ηλέκτρα.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* **a** A daughter of Agamemnon, who appears in post-Homeric poems, and whose story, with that of her brother Orestes, is the basis of the "Choephori" of Æschylus and of an "Electra" by both Sophocles and Euripides. Her rôle is to urge Orestes to vengeance, and, especially in Euripides's version, actively to assist him. Cf. ORESTEIA.

The heroic fortitude and bold initiative of the Sophoclean *Electra* are qualities which Æschylus, with his different plan, has not desired to portray, but he has done full justice to her steadfast and affectionate loyalty. *Sir Richard Jebb.*

b See PLEIADES, 1.

2. *Astron.* **a** The star β Tauri, in the Pleiades; the "lost Pleiad." See STAR, *n.* **b** The 130th asteroid. See ASTEROID.

e-lec-trep'e-ter (ē-lĕk-trĕp'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*electro-* + Gr. τρέπειν to turn.] An instrument used to change the direction of electric currents; a switch. *Obs. or R.*

e-lec'tric (ē-lĕk'trĭk) } *a.* [L. *electrum* amber, a mixed **e-lec'tri-cal** (-trĭ-kăl) } metal, Gr. ἤλεκτρον; akin to ἠλέκτωρ the beaming sun. The name came from the production of electricity by the friction of amber.] **1.** Pert. to electricity; consisting of, containing, producing, derived from, or produced or operated by, electricity; as, *electric* power; an *electric* jar; the *electric* eel; an *electric* spark.

2. Electrifying; thrilling; as, *electric* eloquence.

☞ In most of the phrases, either *electric* or *electrical* may be used; but *electric* is the more common except in a few instances, as *electrical* engineering, resistance, rings.

electric, *or* electrical, atmosphere *or* **aura.** See AURA, 4. — **e. attraction,** the attraction which exists between bodies possessing unlike charges of electricity. — **e. balance.** **a** = WHEATSTONE'S BRIDGE. **b** = BALANCE ELECTROMETER. — **e. battery.** See BATTERY, 8. — **e. blue,** a peculiar greenish blue. — **e. bridge.** See BRIDGE, *n.*, 5 *o.* — **e. brush.** = BRUSH, *n.*, 3. — **e. cable,** an insulated wire or flexible built-up conductor for transmitting a current for light, power, telegraphy, etc. See TELEGRAPH CABLE. — **e. calamine,** *Min.*, zinc silicate, or calamine, — so called on account of its strong pyroelectric properties, and to distinguish it from smithsonite. See CALAMINE. — **e. candle,** a modification of the electric arc lamp, in which the carbon rods, instead of being placed end to end, are arranged side by side, and at a distance suitable for the formation of the arc at the tip; — called also, from the name of the inventor, *Jablochkoff candle.* — **e. catfish,** any of three species of large African catfish of

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Electric Catfish (*Torpedo electricus*).

the genus *Torpedo*, syn. *Malapterurus* (esp. *T. electricus* of the Nile). They have a large electrical organ and are able to give powerful shocks. — **e. charge,** the quantity of electricity which exists on the surface of a body. — **e. circuit.** See CIRCUIT, *n.*, 8. — **e. clock** **a** A clock moved or regulated by electricity or electromagnetism. **b** A clock connected with an electromagnetic recording apparatus. — **e. column,** a voltaic pile. See PILE, *n.*, *Elec.* — **e. current,** electricity traversing a closed circuit formed of conducting substances, or passing by means of conductors from one body to another which is in a different electrical state. — **e. density,** electric charge per unit area. — **e. discharge.** = DISCHARGE, *n.*, 11. — **e. displacement,** the displacing of electricity in a dielectric caused by subjecting it to electric stress. — **e. dogfish,** a stargazer (*Astroscopus y-græcum*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States, said to have electric properties. — **e. eel,** an eel-like physostomous fish (*Electrophorus,* syn. *Gymnotus, electricus*), of the rivers of the Orinoco and Amazon basins, the most powerful of electric fishes. It becomes six feet long, and is said to be able to disable large animals by its shocks. The electric organs are situated along the posterior ventral part of the body. The fish constitutes a separate genus (*Electrophorus*) and family (Electrophoridæ). — **e. effluvium,** an effluvium formerly supposed to issue from charged bodies; — now sometimes applied to the *silent discharge.* — **e. egg,** an ellipsoidal glass vessel with metal caps at each end. It is used for studying the effect of pressure on the electric discharge. — **e. elasticity.** = ELASTIVITY. — **e. endosmose** *or* **endosmosis.** See OSMOSIS. — **e. engineering.** See ENGINEERING, 1. — **e. engraving,** a method of etching in which the metallic plate, instead of being treated with acid in the ordinary way, is attached to the anode of an electrolytic cell and thus corroded electrically. — **e. escapement.** *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3. — **e. fish,** any of several fishes which are able to communicate electric shocks by means of a special set of organs. Those which have this power in the greatest degree are the electric eel, the electric catfishes, and the electric rays or torpedoes, in the order named. In all, the *electric organs* consist of modified muscular tracts abundantly supplied with nerves. — **e. fluid,** a (supposed) imponderable fluid to whose presence electrical phenomena have been ascribed; electricity. The term is no longer scientific. — **e. force,** a force due to electricity; specif., the force of attraction or repulsion due to an electrostatic charge. — **e. furnace,** a furnace in which the source of heat is an electric current. The greatest heat is obtained by the use of the arc, whose temperature (estimated to be about 3,500° C., or 6,300° F.) only the most refractory materials can withstand, even for a short time. Such furnaces are used for manufacturing carbides, carborundum, etc., for reducing ores, and for many other purposes. — **electric fuse.** See FUSE, *n.* — **e. generator,** a generator of electricity, esp. a dynamo. See DYNAMO. — **e. glow,** a pale blue light sometimes accompanying noiseless electric discharges. — **e. helix.** See HELIX, 1. — **e. horse power.** See HORSE POWER. — **e. ignition.** See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE. — **e. image,** a collection of electrical points regarded as forming, by an analogy with optical phenomena, an image of certain other electrical points, and used in solving electrical problems. — **e. light,** the light which is produced by a current of electricity which in passing through a resisting medium heats it to incandescence or burns it. See INCANDESCENT LIGHT; ARC, *n.*, 5. — **e.-light bug.** See FISH KILLER. — **e. lobes,** *Zoöl.*, in the electric rays, the part of the medulla which controls the electric organs. See ELECTRIC RAY. — **e. machine,** *or* **electrical machine,** a machine for generating, collecting, or exciting, electricity. Statical electricity may be produced either by friction, as in the *frictional machine,* or by induction, as in the *Holtz, Toepler-Holtz,* and *Wimshurst, machines.* Dynamical electricity is produced mechanically by the *dynamo.* — **e. meter,** an instrument for measuring electricity. See AMMETER, METER, VOLTMETER, WATTMETER. — **e. motor,** a motor driven by electricity. It is similar in construction to the dynamo; in fact, a dynamo acts as a *motor* when a current is passed through it. — **e. organ.** See ELECTRIC FISH. — **e. oscillation,** any of the series of intermittent discharges which make up the complete discharge of a condenser or Leyden jar; an electric surging or the movement of electric waves in any electric disturbance, esp. when of extremely high frequency. — **e. osmose** *or* **osmosis.** See OSMOSIS. — **e. pen,** a kind of hand pen for making stencils, consisting essentially of a puncturing needle and a small magneto-electric device for making it reciprocate at great speed. — **e. pendulum,** a pith ball suspended from a silk thread. See ELECTROSCOPE. — **e. potential.** = POTENTIAL, *n.*, 4. — **e. pulse,** an electric wave; a momentary flow of electricity through a conductor. — **e. radiation,** radiation of energy by means of electric waves. — **e. railroad** *or* **railway,** one in which the cars are driven by electric motors. Its system of motive power may be either *independent,* in which the current is taken from storage batteries carried on the cars, or *dependent,* in which it is taken from wires or other conductors external to the cars. See TROLLEY, *n.* According to the position of these conductors the latter system is further called *overhead, surface,* or *underground.* — **e. ray,** *Zoöl.*, any of certain rays constituting the family Narcobatidæ (syn. *Torpedinidæ*) which have the anterior part of the body rounded and disklike, the tail short and ending in a rayed fin, and a pair of electric organs between the head and the pectoral fins; a numbfish, or torpedo. The common European species is *Narcobatus* (syn. *Torpedo*) *torpedo.* That of the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Tetronarce occidentalis,* becomes about five feet long, and is capable of giving a severe shock. *Tetronarce californica* is an allied but smaller species of the Pacific coast. — **e. repulsion,** repulsion between bodies possessing like charges of electricity. — **e. residue.** = RESIDUAL CHARGE. — **e. resistance.** = RESISTANCE, *n.*, 4. — **e. resonator.** = RESONATOR C. — **e. rings.** = NOBILI'S RINGS. — **e. seal,** a fur consisting of cony skin dyed to imitate sealskin. — **e. sheathfish.** = ELECTRIC CATFISH. — **e. shock.** = SHOCK, *n.*, 4. — **e. smelting,** the process of smelting by heat derived from an electric arc or current in the charge rather than from the combustion of fuel in the furnace. It is claimed to be applicable to many branches of metallurgy, and esp. to the treatment of copper, steel, and alloys, and to the differential smelting of aluminium ore. — **e. spark.** = 1st SPARK, *n.*, 4. — **e. spectrum.** **a** That portion of the spectrum whose rays are electrical in character. See SPECTRUM, *n.*, 2. **b** A spectrum produced by an electric spark, an electric arc, or electric discharge through a rarefied gas. — **e. switch.** = SWITCH, *n.*, 5. — **e. tape,** *Elec.*, a flexible tape treated with some insulating material. — **e. telegraph.** See TELEGRAPH. — **e. tension.** = TENSION, *n.*, 5. — **e. thermometer,** an instrument for measuring differences of temperature by means of electric effects, such as variations in resistance, or the production of a current in a thermoelectric couple. — **e. tooth.** See SAW, *n.*, *Illust.* — **e. units.** See UNIT. — **e. vane** *or* **whirl,** an apparatus consisting of several wires with bent points, radiating from a central cap which rests on a pivot. When the vane is charged, the points allow electricity to escape into the air and are repelled, causing the vane to rotate. — **e. varnish,** any varnish of good insulating properties. — **e. wave.** **a** A wavelike periodic disturbance of the ether by means of which electric energy is transmitted or radiated across space. **b** The rising or falling of an electric current in a submarine cable. — **e. welding.** See WELD, *v. t.*, 1. — **e. wind.** = AURA, 4.

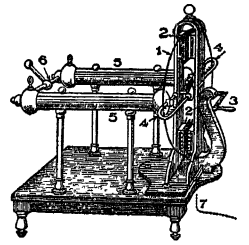

Frictional Electric Machine. 1 Glass Plate revolved by means of Crank 3, between Rubbers 2, 2, and horseshoe-shaped toothed Rods 4, 4 fixed in metal Cylinders 5, 5, which are connected by a small Rod 6. The negative electricity produced by friction on the rubbers is carried away by a Chain 7.

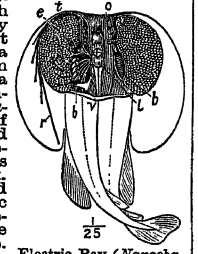

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Electric Ray (*Narcobatus torpedo*) partly dissected. *e* Electric Organ of left side; *t* Electric Lobe of Brain; *t* Trigeminal Nerve; *v* Vagus Nerve; *b b* Branchiæ; *o* Eye; *r* Mucous Tubes

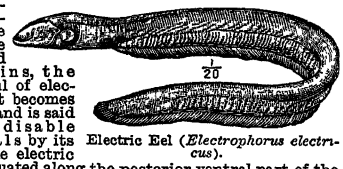

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Electric Eel (*Electrophorus electricus*).

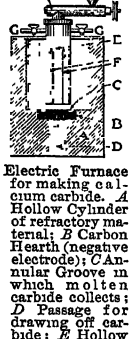

Electric Furnace for making calcium carbide. *A* Hollow Cylinder of refractory material; *B* Carbon Hearth (negative electrode); *C* Annular Groove in which molten carbide collects; *D* Passage for drawing off carbide; *E* Hollow Carbon (positive electrode) with slots *F* which cause a circle of arcs around the hearth; *G* Gas Pipes for preliminary heating of material in *E*; *H* Hopper; *K* Case containing feeding screw.

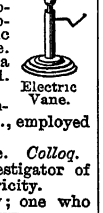

Electric Vane.

e-lec'tric (ē-lĕk'trĭk), *n.* **1.** *Physics.* A nonconductor of electricity, as amber, glass, resin, etc., employed to excite or accumulate electricity.

2. An electric car or trolley; an electromobile. *Colloq.*

e-lec-tri'cian (ē-lĕk-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* **1.** An investigator of electricity; one versed in the science of electricity.

2. One versed in the practice of electricity; one who makes or repairs electric instruments, machinery, etc., or who sets up, or looks after, electric installations; a designer of such machinery, installations, etc.

electrician sergeant. *Mil.* In the United States army, a sergeant (with the pay and allowances of an ordnance sergeant) stationed at each post of coast artillery having electrical appliances.

e-lec-tric'i-ty (ē-lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ; 277), *n.* [See ELECTRIC.] **1.** The agency to which are due numerous phenomena in physics formerly ascribed to the action of certain hypothetical media (the *electric fluid* of Franklin's theory, the *positive fluid* and *negative fluid* of the two-fluid theory, and the *magnetic fluid*), but which modern theorists are inclined to regard as arising from strains or displacements in the luminiferous ether. All the phenomena in question result from force action in certain fields of force called respectively *electric* and *magnetic* fields. According to the modern view these fields are the loci of strains in the ether, and the electrification of bodies is due to the presence of free particles of matter (very small as compared with the hydrogen atom) the ether surrounding which is permanently in the condition of strain which constitutes an electric field. Electricity was formerly classed under two heads: **a** Statical (called also frictional electricity), the electricity of stationary charges produced by rubbing together unlike bodies, such as glass and silk, in which case equal and opposite charges are always produced, or by induction. **b** Dynamical (also called voltaic, or current, electricity), produced by chemical decomposition in a battery, or by moving a conductor across the lines of force of a magnetic field, as in a dynamo, or by difference of temperature between the junctions of a thermo-element (then called thermoelectricity), etc. The term *statical electricity* applies properly, however, to the electricity of stationary charges, however produced; the term dynamical electricity, to moving charges, which give rise to the phenomena of the electric current, whether generated by friction, by induction, by means of a voltaic battery or dynamo, or in any other way. The electric current is of especial practical importance as a convenient means of transferring energy to a distance and for the transformation of energy, as in the electric furnace, the electric light, in electrolysis, etc. See POSITIVE ELECTRICITY; NEGATIVE ELECTRICITY.

2. The science which unfolds the phenomena and laws of electricity; electrical science.

e-lec'tri-co- (ē-lĕk'trĭ-kō-). Combining form for *electric.* = ELECTRO-. Hence: **e-lec'tri-co—me'te-or-o-log'i-cal,** pertaining to electricity and meteorology.

e-lec'tri-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of electrifying, or state of being electrified; also, a system of electrical equipment.

e-lec'tri-fy (ē-lĕk'trĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'Ing). [*electric* + *-fy.*] **1.** To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity; as, to *electrify* a jar.

2. To cause electricity to pass through; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to; as, he was *electrified.*

3. To equip for employment of electric power; as, to *electrify* a railroad.

4. To excite suddenly and violently, esp. by something highly delightful or inspiriting; to thrill.

If the sovereign were now to immure a subject in defiance of the writ of habeas corpus . . . the whole nation would be instantly *electrified* by the news. *Macaulay.*

e-lec'tri-fy, *v. i.* To become electric.

e-lec'tro- (ē-lĕk'trō-). Combining form for *electric, electrical;* as, *electro*negative, *electro*meter, etc.

e-lec'tro—a-nal'y-sis (-ă-năl'ĭ-sĭs), *n. Chem.* Analysis by electrolytic methods.

e-lec'tro-bal-lis'tics (-bă-lĭs'tĭks), *n.* Art or science of electrically measuring the velocity of projectiles. From the muzzle velocity the force or muzzle energy can be deduced. The projectile is usually fired through two screens (or ruptures wires at two points of flight), and the time interval of passage is usually measured by the chronograph. — **e-lec'tro-bal-lis'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

e-lec'tro-bi-ol'o-gy (-bī-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* That branch of biology which treats of the electrical phenomena of living organisms. — **e-lec'tro-bi'o-log'i-cal** (-bī'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **e-lec'tro-bi-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

e-lec'tro-bi-os'co-py (-bī-ŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n. Biol.* Bioscopy by noting the presence or absence of muscular contraction on electric stimulation.

e-lec'tro-cap'il-lar'i-ty (-kăp'ĭ-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Physics.* The occurrence or production of certain capillary effects by the action of an electric current or charge. See CAPILLARY ELECTROMETER. — **e-lec'tro-cap'il-la-ry** (-kăp'ĭ-lă-rĭ; -kă-pĭl'ȧ-rĭ; *cf.* CAPILLARY, *a.*), *a.*

e-lec'tro-chem'i-cal (-kĕm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Also **e-lec'tro-chem'ic.** Of or pertaining to electrochemistry. — **e-lec'tro-chem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **electrochemical series,** an electromotive series — **e. telegraph.** = CHEMICAL TELEGRAPH.

e-lec'tro-chem'is-try (-ĭs-trĭ), *n.* That branch of science which treats of the relation of electricity to chemical changes. In the various forms of electric cells, chemical change is productive of electricity; in electrolysis the reverse is true. Electrochemistry is of great practical importance, as in the manufacture of aluminium, alkalies, chlorine, phosphorus, etc., in electroplating, electrotyping, refining of metals, purification of sewage, etc. — **e-lec'tro-chem'ist** (-kĕm'ĭst), *n.*

e-lec'tro-chron'o-graph (-krŏn'ŏ-grăf), *n.* A chronograph consisting of an electromagnetic register connected with a clock. — **e-lec'tro-chron'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

e-lec'tro-cul'ture (ē-lĕk'trŏ-kŭl'tŭr), *n. Hort.* The use of the electric light to promote the growth of plants. It has been found to hasten the flowering of many ornamental plants, as the Easter lily, but has thus far proved of little value in forcing vegetables, except in the case of lettuce.

e-lec'tro-cute (-kūt), *v. t.*; -CUT'ED (-kūt'ĕd); -CUT'ING (-kūt'Ing). [*electro-* + *-cute* as in *execute.*] To execute (a criminal) by electricity. — **e-lec'tro-cu'tion** (-kū'shŭn), *n.* — **e-lec'tro-cu'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **e-lec'tro-cu'tion-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

☞ *Electrocute* is a hybrid formation of the same character as *electrolier, cablegram, bureaucracy,* etc.; it is considered by many to be inelegant, but is widely used and has no accepted equivalent.

e-lec'trode (ē-lĕk'trōd), *n.* [*electro-* + 2d -ODE.] *Elec.* Either terminal of an electric source; esp., either of the

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e-lec'tral, *a.* Electric. *Obs.*

e-lec'tress, *n.* **1.** The wife or widow of an elector (sense 2). **2.** A female voter.

e-lec'tri-cal, *a.* See ELECTRIC.

e-lec'tri-cal-ly, *adv.* of ELECTRIC.

e-lec'tri-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

e-lec'trice, *n.* [F. *électrice.*] = ELECTRESS, 1. *Obs.*

e-lec'tri-cize (ē-lĕk'trĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To electrify, as a wire.

e-lec'tri-cute, e-lec'tri-cu'tion, etc. Vars. of ELECTROCUTE, ELECTROCUTION, etc.

e-lec-trif'er-ous (ē-lĕk-trĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See ELECTRIC, -FEROUS.] Transmitting electricity.

e-lec'tri-fi'a-bl. Electrifiable. *Ref. Sp.*

e-lec'tri-fi'a-ble (ē-lĕk'trĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [trifies.

e-lec'tri-fi'er, *n.* One that electrifies, etc.

e-lec'trine (-trĭn), *a.* [L. *electrinus* of amber. See ELECTRIC.] *Obs.* **1.** Electric. **2.** Made of electrum.

e-lec'trix, *n.* = ELECTRESS, 1.

e-lec'triz-a-ble (ē-lĕk'trĭz-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

e-lec'trize (ē-lĕk'trīz), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. F. *électriser.*] To electrify. — **e-lec'tri-za'tion** (-trĭ-zā'shŭn; -trī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **e-lec'triz-er** (-trĭz-ẽr), *n.*

e-lec'tro (ē-lĕk'trō), *n.* & *v.* Short for ELECTROTYPE, ELECTROPLATE.

e-lec'tro-af-fin'i-ty, *n.* Electric affinity or attraction.

e-lec'tro-an'æs-the'si-a *or* **-an'-es-the'si-a,** *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Insensibility of the skin to the stimulus of the electric current.

e-lec'tro-bat, *n.* [*electro-* + Gr. *-βατος,* fr. *βαίνειν* to go.] An electromobile.

e-lec'tro-bath', *n.* The metallic solution used in electroplating.

e-lec'tro-bus', *n.* An electrically propelled bus. *Colloq.*

e-lec'tro-car'di-o-gram', **e-lec'tro-car'di-a-gram',** *n.* A cardiogram of electromotive variations in the heart's action.

e-lec'tro-cau'ter-y, *n.* = GALVANOCAUTERY. [ELECTRO-.]

e-lec'tro-chron'o-met'ric, *a.* See

e-lec'tro-cop'per, *v. t.* To electroplate with copper.

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conductors by which the current enters and leaves an electrolyte. See ANODE, CATHODE. An electrode may be a wire, a plate, or other conducting object. Frequently the metallic vessel in which an electrolyte is contained serves as one of the electrodes.

e-lec'trode-less (ē-lĕk'trōd-lĕs), *a. Elec.* Without electrodes. — **electrodeless discharge**, one produced, under certain conditions, through a gas in the neighborhood of an electric current.

e-lec'tro-de-pos'it (-trō-dē-pŏz'ĭt), *n.* A deposit made by electrical action. — *v. t.* To deposit (copper, nickel, etc.) electrolytically. — **e-lec'tro-dep'o-si'tion** (-dĕp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn; -dē'pō-), *n.* — **e-lec'tro-de-pos'i-tor** (-dē-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.*

e-lec'tro-dy-nam'ics (-dī-năm'ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* The phenomena of electricity in motion; also, the science treating of the action of electric currents on themselves and on one another, and of the interaction of currents and magnets. Two simple laws form the basis of *electrodynamics*: (1) Two parallel currents having the same direction attract each other. (2) Two parallel currents having opposite directions repel each other. — **e-lec'tro-dy-nam'ic** (-năm'ĭk), **e-lec'tro-dy-nam'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

e-lec'tro-dy'na-mom'e-ter (-dī'nă-mŏm'ē-tẽr; -dĭn'ă-), *n.* An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current by its electrodynamic attraction or repulsion.

e-lec'tro-en-grave', *v. t.* To engrave by means of electricity. See ELECTRIC ENGRAVING. — **e-lec'tro-en-grav'ing**, *n.*

e-lec'tro-etch'ing (-ĕch'ĭng), *n.* Electro-engraving.

e-lec'tro-gild' (-gĭld'), *v. t.* [*electro-* + *gild*, v.] To electroplate with gold. — **e-lec'tro-gilt'** (-gĭlt'), *p. a.*

e-lec'tro-graph (ē-lĕk'trō-grăf), *n.* [*electro-* + *-graph.*] **a** A record or tracing made by the action of electricity, as by an electrometer. **b** An apparatus, controlled by electric devices, used to trace designs for etching. **c** An instrument for the electric transmission of pictures, maps, etc. Cf. TELAUTOGRAPH. **d** An image made by the Röntgen rays; a sciagraph. **e** A cinematograph using the arc light.

e-lec'tro-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an electrograph or electrography.

e-lec-trog'ra-phy (ē-lĕk-trŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* **1.** The art or process of making electrographs or using an electrograph. **2.** = GALVANOGRAPHY.

e-lec'tro-ki-net'ics (ē-lĕk'trō-kī-nĕt'ĭks; -kĭ-nĕt'ĭks), *n.* Electrical science which treats of electricity in motion; — contrasted with *electrostatics*. — **e-lec'tro-ki-net'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

e-lec'tro-lier' (-lēr'), *n.* [*electro-* + *-lier* as in chandelier.] A support for electric lamps, esp. one like a chandelier.

e-lec-trol'y-sis (ē-lĕk-trŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*electro-* + *-lysis.*] *Phys. Chem.* Act or process of chemical decomposition by the action of the electric current; subjection to this process; as, the *electrolysis* of salts of silver or nickel; the *electrolysis* of water; the *electrolysis* of sewage.

e-lec'tro-lyte (ē-lĕk'trō-līt), *n.* [*electro-* + Gr. λυτός dissoluble.] *Physics & Chem.* A compound decomposable, or subjected to decomposition, by an electric current. *Electrolytes* in solution, esp. aqueous solution, conduct the current. According to the electrolytic theory this is explained by their dissociation into *ions*. Salts as a rule dissociate readily, acids and bases dissociate in various degrees; other substances do not conduct the current and are called *nonelectrolytes*. See ION.

e-lec'tro-ly'tic (-lĭt'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to electrolysis
e-lec'tro-lyt'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or an electrolyte; deposited by electrolysis; as, *electrolytic* action; *electrolytic* copper. — **e-lec'tro-lyt'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

electrolytic dissociation theory, the theory that the molecules of electrolytes in solution dissociate into ions. See ELECTROLYTE, ION. — **e. interrupter**, *Elec.*, a kind of interrupter consisting essentially of a cell containing dilute acid and two electrodes, one consisting of a large lead plate and the other of a small piece of platinum wire. In use it is connected with the primary circuit of an induction coil without condenser, and an electrolytic action occurs which makes and breaks the current periodically. — **e. meter.** See METER, *n.*

e-lec'tro-lyze (ē-lĕk'trō-līz), *v. t.*; -LYZED (-līzd); -LYZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). [See ELECTROLYSIS.] To subject to electrolysis. — **e-lec'tro-ly-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

e-lec'tro-lyz'er (-līz'ẽr), *n.* One that electrolyzes; an electrolyzing apparatus; specif., *Med.*, an instrument for treating urethral strictures by electrolysis.

e-lec'tro-mag'net (-măg'nĕt; 151), *n.* A core of some magnetic material, in practice always soft iron, surrounded wholly or in part by a coil of wire through which an electric current is passed to magnetize it by electromagnetic induction. *Electromagnets* are used in practically all electrodynamic apparatus, and for lifting heavy masses of iron by magnetic attraction, etc.

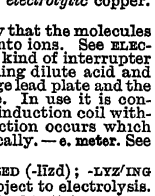

Electromagnet. *A A* Current-carrying Coils; *B* Armature; *C* Load.

e-lec'tro-mag-net'ic (-măg-nĕt'ĭk), **e-lec'tro-mag-net'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced by, electromagnetism. — **e-lec'tro-mag-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **electromagnetic cylinder.** = SOLENOID. — **e. engine**, an electric motor. — **e. induction.** See INDUCTION. — **e. stress**, magnetic stress; stress due to forces of tension and compression existing in a magnetic field. — **e. telegraph.** See TELEGRAPH. — **e. theory of light.** See LIGHT.

e-lec'tro-mag'net-ism (-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Magnetism developed by a current of electricity.

2. The branch of science treating of the physical relations between electricity and magnetism, as shown by development of magnetism by the electric current, the effect of magnets upon currents, etc. — **e-lec'tro-mag'net-ist**, *n.*

e-lec'tro-met'al-lur'gy (-mĕt'ăl-ûr'jĭ), *n.* That department of metallurgy employing the electric current, either for the electrolytic separation and deposition of metals from solutions, or as a source of heat in smelting, refining, welding, annealing, etc. — **e-lec'tro-met'al-lur'gi-cal** (ē-lĕk'trō-mĕt'ăl-ûr'jĭ-kăl), *a.* — **e-lec'tro-met'al-lur'gist** (-lĭst), *n.*

e-lec-trom'e-ter (ē-lĕk-trŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*electro-* + *-meter*: cf. F. *électromètre*.] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring differences of potential; — also, sometimes, and less properly, applied to an instrument which indicates the presence of electricity (usually called an *electroscope*). Some of the better-known kinds of electrometers are the *absolute* (or *balance*), the *capillary*, the *quadrant*, and *Lane's*.

e-lec-trom'e-try (-trĭ), *n. Physics.* The art or process of making electrical measurements, esp. of differences of potential. — **e-lec'tro-met'ric** (ē-lĕk'trō-mĕt'rĭk), **e-lec'tro-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

e-lec'tro-mo'bile (ē-lĕk'trō-mō'bĭl), *n.* An automobile driven by electricity. — **e-lec'tro-mo'bil-ism** (-bĭl-ĭz'm), *n.*

e-lec'tro-mo'tion (-mō'shŭn), *n.* Motion of electricity, as in a voltaic circuit; also, mechanical action produced by means of electricity.

e-lec'tro-mo'tive (-mō'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to electromotion; producing, or tending to produce, electricity or an electric current; causing electrical action or effects.

electromotive force, *Elec.*, the force which, by reason of differences in potential, produces electric currents; difference of potential; — abbr. *E. M F.* It is analogous to pressure in a water pipe due to difference of level. See VOLT. — **e. series** (of the metals), an arrangement of the metals in such order that each is displaced from the aqueous solution of its salts by those preceding, and displaces those following. The series for the principal metals is: potassium, sodium, barium, strontium, calcium, magnesium, alummium, manganese, zinc, chromium, cadmium, iron, cobalt, nickel, tin, lead, (hydrogen, arsenic,) copper, antimony, bismuth, mercury, silver, platinum, gold.

e-lec'tro-mo'tive, *n.* An electric locomotive.

e-lec'tro-mo'to-graph (-mō'tō-grăf), *n.* [*electro-* + *motograph.*] An apparatus invented by Edison, consisting of a cylinder of chalk moistened with a solution of an electrolyte and pressed upon by an arm connecting with a diaphragm. If, while the cylinder rotates, a varying electric current passes between the arm and cylinder, variations in friction, and corresponding vibrations of the diaphragm, are produced. It is used as a telephone receiver.

e-lec'tro-mo'tor (-mō'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *électromoteur*.] **1.** *Physics.* A mover or exciter of electricity; an apparatus for generating a current of electricity.

2. = ELECTRIC MOTOR.

e-lec'tro-mus'cu-lar (-mŭs'kŭ-lăr), *a. Physiol.* Pertaining to the reaction (contraction) of the muscles under electricity, or their sensibility to it.

e-lec'tron (ē-lĕk'trŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἤλεκτρον. See ELECTRIC.] **1. a** = ELECTRUM, 1. **b** = ELECTRUM, 2.

2. *Physics & Chem.* One of those particles, having about one thousandth the mass of a hydrogen atom, which are projected from the cathode of a vacuum tube as the cathode rays and from radioactive substances as the beta rays; — called also *corpuscle*. The electron carries (or is) a natural unit of negative electricity, equal to 3.4×10^{-10} electrostatic units. It has been detected only when in rapid motion; its mass, which is electromagnetic, is practically constant at the lesser speeds, but increases as the velocity approaches that of light. Electrons are all of one kind, so far as known, and probably are the ultimate constituents of all atoms (see ATOM). An atom from which an electron has been detached has a positive charge and is called a *coelectron*.

e-lec'tro-neg'a-tive (ē-lĕk'trō-nĕg'ă-tĭv), *a. Physics & Chem.* **a** Charged with negative electricity, having a tendency to pass to the anode in electrolysis; hence, acid, not basic. **b** Capable of acting as the negative element of a voltaic cell. See ELECTROMOTIVE SERIES.

e-lec'tro-neg'a-tive, *n. Chem. & Physics.* A body which passes to the anode in electrolysis, as oxygen.

e-lec-tron'ic (ē-lĕk-trŏn'ĭk), *a. Physics & Chem.* Of or pertaining to an electron or electrons.

e-lec'tro-ŏp'tics (ē-lĕk'trō-ŏp'tĭks), *n. Physics.* That part of physics which deals with the relations existing in general between electricity and light, thus including the electromagnetic theory of light, or, specif., with the optical phenomena of the electromagnetic and electrostatic fields. — **e-lec'tro-ŏp'tic** (-tĭk), **-ŏp'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **e-lec'tro-ŏp'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

e-lec'tro-pa-thol'o-gy (-pă-thŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* The employment and effects of electricity in pathological conditions.

e-lec-trop'a-thy (ē-lĕk-trŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [*electro-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* The treatment of disease by electricity. — **e-lec'tro-path'ic** (ē-lĕk'trō-păth'ĭk), *a.*

e-lec'tro-phone (ē-lĕk'trō-fōn), *n.* [*electro-* + *-phone.*] *Physics.* An instrument for producing sound by means of electric currents; a form of telephone transmitter.

e-lec-troph'o-rus (ē-lĕk-trŏf'ō-rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TROPHORI (-rī). [NL.; *electro-* + *-phorous.*] **1.** *Physics.* An instrument for the production of electric charges by induction. It consists of a disk of resin, shellac, ebonite, or the like, and a metal plate. The disk having been negatively electrified by friction and the plate placed upon it, the latter becomes charged by induction. The repelled negative charge is then conducted away by momentary contact of the finger of the operator or by other convenient means, after which the plate, with its remaining positive charge, is removed by its insulating handle. This operation may be repeated indefinitely without renewing the charge upon the disk, since the source of the electrical energy is the mechanical work performed in separating the positively charged plate from the negatively charged cake.

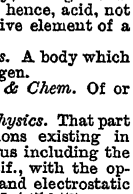

Electrophorus. *a* Metal Plate; *b* Cake of Ebonite.

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* See ELECTRIC EEL.

e-lec'tro-phys'i-ol'o-gy (ē-lĕk'trō-fĭz'ĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n. Physiol.* That branch of physiology which treats of electric phenomena produced through physiological agencies. — **e-lec'tro-phys'i-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **e-lec'tro-phys'i-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n*

e-lec'tro-plate' (ē-lĕk'trō-plāt'), *v. t.*; E-LEC'TRO-PLAT'ED (-plāt'ĕd); E-LEC'TRO-PLAT'ING (-plāt'ĭng). To plate or cover with an adherent coating of metal, commonly silver, nickel, or gold, by means of electrolysis.

e-lec'tro-plate', *n.* Something electroplated, or electroplated objects collectively.

e-lec'tro-plat'er (-plāt'ẽr), *n.* One that electroplates.

e-lec'tro-pneu-mat'ic (-nū-măt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a combination of electrical and pneumatic effects; as, an *electropneumatic* signal, a signal operated by compressed air under an electrical control.

e-lec'tro-poi'on (ē-lĕk'trō-poi'ŏn), *n.*, *or* **electropoion fluid.** [NL., *electro-* + Gr. ποιῶν, p. pr. of ποιεῖν to make.] *Elec.* An exciting and depolarizing acid solution used in certain cells or batteries, as the Grenet battery. Electropoion is best prepared by mixing one gallon of concentrated sulphuric acid diluted with three gallons of water, with a solution of six pounds of potassium bichromate in two gallons of boiling water. It should be used cold.

e-lec'tro-po'lar (-pō'lar), *a. Physics.* Possessing electrical polarity; positively electrified at one end, or on one surface, and negatively at the other; — said of a conductor.

e-lec'tro-pos'i-tive (-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a. Physics & Chem.* **a** Charged with positive electricity (see ELECTRICITY); having a tendency to pass to the cathode in electrolysis; hence, basic, not acid. **b** Capable of acting as the positive element of a voltaic cell. See ELECTROMOTIVE SERIES.

e-lec'tro-pos'i-tive, *n. Chem. & Physics.* A substance which passes to the cathode in electrolysis, as potassium.

e-lec'tro-punc'ture (-pŭnk'tŭr), *n. Med.* An operation consisting in inserting needles into the part affected, and passing a galvanic current through them.

e-lec'tro-py-rom'e-ter (-pī-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* An electric pyrometer. See PYROMETER.

e-lec'tro-re-cep'tive (-rē-sĕp'tĭv), *a.* Capable of receiving and making use of an electric current; — said of arc lamps, motors, electric heaters, etc.

e-lec'tro-scope (ē-lĕk'trō-skōp), *n.* [*electro-* + *-scope*. cf. F. *électroscope*.] **1.** *Physics.* An instrument for detecting the presence of electricity, or changes in the electric state of bodies, or the species of electricity present, on the principle of electric attraction and repulsion. The simplest electroscope is a pith ball suspended by a silk thread. A common form is one in which two strips of thin foil or gold leaf are suspended from a conductor in a glass jar.

Electroscope. *a* Gold Leaves made to diverge by repelled electricity due to charged Rod *c*, an equal and opposite charge being attracted to Cap *b*.

2. = CINEMATOGRAPH, 1.

e-lec'tro-scop'ic (ē-lĕk'trō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an electroscope.

e-lec'tro-sil'ver (-sĭl'vẽr), *v. t.* To electroplate with silver.

e-lec'tro-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to
e-lec'tro-stat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } electrostatics. — **e-lec'tro-stat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

electrostatic induction. See INDUCTION. — **e. pressure** *or* **stress**, stress due to forces of tension and compression existing in the neighborhood of a charged body.

e-lec'tro-stat'ics (ē-lĕk'trō-stăt'ĭks), *n.* The science of statical electricity; — contrasted with *electrokinetics*. See ELECTRICITY.

e-lec'tro-ste-nol'y-sis (-stē-nŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n. Physics & Chem.* The phenomenon of the deposition of certain metals from solution in capillary tubes during the passage of an electric current. — **e-lec'tro-sten'o-lyt'ic** (-stĕn'ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

e-lec'tro-stric'tion (-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* [*electro-* + *striction.*] A deformation produced by electric stress, as the expansion of a Leyden jar on being charged.

e-lec'tro-sur'ger-y (-sûr'jẽr-ĭ), *n.* The employment of electricity for surgical purposes.

e-lec'tro-syn'the-sis (-sĭn'thē-sĭs), *n. Chem.* Synthesis accomplished with the aid of electricity. — **e-lec'tro-syn-thet'ic** (-sĭn-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **e-lec'tro-syn-thet'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

e-lec'tro-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *electro-* + *taxis.*] *Biol.* The responsive movement of small organisms to the stimulus of the electric current. Cf. ELECTROTROPISM. It has been observed in lower forms of animal life, and in motile zoospores of some plants. — **e-lec'tro-tac'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

e-lec'tro-tech'nics (-tĕk'nĭks), *n.* The technics of electricity. — **e-lec'tro-tech'nic** (-nĭk), **e-lec'tro-tech'ni-cal** (-nĭ-kăl), *a.*

e-lec'tro-tech-nol'o-gy (-tĕk-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* The science which treats of the practical applications of electricity.

e-lec'tro-tel-lu'ro-graph (-tē-lū'rō-grăf), *n.* [*electro-* + *tellu*ric + *-graph.*] *Elec.* An apparatus for the study of telluric (earth) currents.

e-lec'tro-ther'a-peu'tics (-thĕr'ă-pū'tĭks), *n. Med.* Use or science of electricity as a curative agent. — **e-lec'tro-ther'a-peu'tic** (-pū'tĭk), **-ther'a-peu'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

e-lec'tro-ther'mal (-thûr'măl), *a.* [*electro-* + *thermal.*] Relating to, or combining, both heat and electricity; as, *electrothermal* bath; specif., *Physics*, pertaining to the generation of heat by electricity. Cf. THERMOELECTRIC.

e-lec'tro-ther'man-cy (-thûr'măn-sĭ), *n.* That branch of electrical science which treats of the effect of an electric current upon the temperature of a conductor, or on a part of a circuit composed of two different metals.

e-lec'tro-tint' (ē-lĕk'trō-tĭnt'), *n.* A mode of producing printing plates electrically by drawing on a flat metal surface with varnish or other nonconducting substance, electroplating so as to produce a coating on the exposed parts of the metal, and using the intaglio so produced to make a cast which is the plate for printing.

e-lec'tro-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Physics.* Pertaining to or designating a supposed state of electric tension. *Obs.*

2. *Physiol.* Relating to electrotonus; as, the *electrotonic* condition of a nerve.

e-lec'tro-di'ag-no'sis, *n. Med.* Diagnosis of disease by means of the reactions of muscles and nerves to the electric current.

e-lec'tro-dy'na-mism, *n.* Electrodynamics.

e-lec'tro-gen'e-sis (ē-lĕk'trō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* Electrogeny. — **e-lec'tro-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

e-lec'tro-trog'e-ny (ē-lĕk-trŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*electro-* + *-geny.*] *Physiol.* The tetanic effect produced when a current of electricity is passed along the spinal cord or nerves. — **e-lec'tro-gen'ic** (ē-lĕk'trō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

e-lec'tro-hor'ti-cul'ture, *n.* = ELECTROCULTURE.

e-lec-trol'o-gy (ē-lĕk-trŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*electro-* + *-logy.*] The science of electricity. *Obs. or R.* — **e-lec'tro-log'ic** (-trō-lŏj'ĭk), **e-lec'tro-log'i-cal**, *a.* — **e-lec-trol'o-gist** (ē-lĕk-trŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

e-lec'tro-lyz'a-ble (ē-lĕk'trō-lĭz'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **e-lec'tro-lyz'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

e-lec'tro-mag-net'ics, *n.* = ELECTROMAGNETISM, 2.

e-lec'tro-mas-sage' (-mă-säzh'), *n. Med.* Massage combined with the application of electricity.

e-lec'tro-phore, *n.* [*electro-* + *-phore.*] = ELECTROPHORUS.

E-lec'tro-phor'i-dæ (ē-lĕk'trō-fŏr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ELECTRO; -PHOROUS.] See ELECTRIC EEL.

e-lec'tro-pism (ē-lĕk'trō-pĭz'm), *n. Bot.* Electrotropism.

e-lec'tro-punc'tur-a'tion (-pŭnk'tŭr-ā'shŭn), **e-lec'tro-punc'tur-ing**, *n. Med.* See ELECTROPUNCTURE.

e-lec'tro-ster'e-o-type', *n.* = ELECTROTYPE.

E-lec'tro-te-leg'ra-phy, *n.* See ELECTRO-. — **e-lec'tro-tel'e-graph'ic**, *a.*

e-lec'tro-tha-na'si-a (ē-lĕk'trō-thă-nā'zhĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *electro-* + Gr. θάνατος death.] Death by electricity.

e-lec'tro-than'a-to'sis (-thăn'ă-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Electrothanasia.

e-lec'tro-ther'a-py (-thĕr'ă-pĭ), *n. Med.* Electrotherapeutics

e-lec'tro-ther'mic (-thûr'mĭk), **e-lec'tro-ther-mom'e-tric** (-thûr-mŏm'ē-trĭk), *a.* Electrothermal.

e-lec'tro-to-nic'i-ty (-tō-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* = ELECTROTONUS.

e-lec-trot'o-nize (ē-lĕk-trŏt'ō-nīz), *v. t. Physiol.* To cause or produce electrotonus in, as a nerve.

e-lec-trot'o-nus (-nŭs), *n.* [NL.; *electro-* + Gr. *τόνος* tension.] *Physiol.* The modified condition of a nerve when a constant current of electricity passes through any part of it. See ANELECTROTONUS, CATELECTROTONUS.

e-lec-trot'ro-pism (ē-lĕk-trŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*electro-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of plant organs, as roots, to describe curvatures under the influence of an electric current of moderate strength. — **e-lec'tro-trop'ic** (ē-lĕk'trō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

e-lec'tro-type (ē-lĕk'trō-tīp), *n.* [*electro-* + *-type.*] **a** A facsimile plate for use in printing, made by taking an impression in wax, depositing in this mold a thin shell of copper, or rarely other metal, by an electroplating process, and backing with type metal. The wax is rendered conducting for the electroplating by coating it with powdered graphite. **b** A print made from such a plate. **c** The process of producing such plates; electrotypy.

e-lec'tro-type, *v. t.;* E-LEC'TRO-TYPED (-tīpt); E-LEC'TRO-TYP'ING (-tīp'ĭng). To make facsimile plates of by the electrotype process; as, to *electrotype* a page of type, a book, etc. See ELECTROTYPE, *n.*

e-lec'tro-typ'er (-tīp'ĕr), *n* One that electrotypes.

e-lec'tro-typ'ic (-tīp'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or effected by means of, electrotypy.

e-lec'tro-ty'po-graph (ē-lĕk'trō-tī'pō-grăf), *n.* An electrically operated typograph. — **e-lec'tro-ty'po-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

e-lec'tro-typ'y (-tīp'ĭ), *n.* The process of producing electrotype plates. See ELECTROTYPE, *n.*

e-lec'tro-vec'tion (ē-lĕk'trō-vĕk'shŭn), *n.* [*electro-* + *vection.*] *Physiol.* The passage of an electrolyzed fluid through a membrane.

e-lec'tro-vi'tal (-vī'tăl), *a. Physiol.* Designating electrical phenomena derived from, or dependent upon, vital processes.

e-lec'trum (ē-lĕk'trŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἤλεκτρον.* See ELECTRIC, cf. ELECTRON.] **1.** Amber. *Obs.*

2. An alloy of gold and silver, pale yellow in color, used by the ancients.

3. *Min.* Argentiferous gold, pale yellow to yellowish white in color.

4. German-silver plate. See GERMAN SILVER.

e-lec'tu-a-ry (-tū-ă-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *letuarie,* L. *electuarium,* prob. fr. Gr. *ἐκλεικτόν, ἔκλειγμα,* a medicine that is licked away, fr. Gr. *ἐκλείχειν* to lick up; *ἐκ* out + *λείχειν* to lick: cf. OF. *lettuaire,* F. *électuaire.* See LICK; cf. ECLEGM.] *Pharm.* A medicine composed of powders, or other ingredients, incorporated with honey or sirup so as to form a doughy or pasty mass. See CONFECTION, 2 a.

el'ee-mos'y-na-ry (ĕl'ē-mŏs'ĭ-nā-rĭ; ĕl'ē-ē-mŏs'- ; 277), *a.* [LL. *eleemosynarius,* fr. L. *eleemosyna* alms, Gr *ἐλεημοσύνη.* See ALMS.] **1.** Relating or devoted to charity (which see, def. 7), alms, or almsgiving.

2. Given in charity or alms; having the nature of alms; as, *eleemosynary* assistance.

3. Supported by charity; as, *eleemosynary* poor.

eleemosynary corporation. See CORPORATION, 3.

— **el'ee-mos'y-na-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **el'ee-mos'y-na-ri-ness,** *n.*

el'ee-mos'y-na-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** An almoner. *Obs.*

2. One who subsists on charity; a dependent.

el'e-gance (ĕl'ē-găns), *n.* [L. *elegantia,* fr. *elegans, -antis,* elegant: cf. F. *élégance.*] **1.** State or quality of being elegant; beauty as resulting from choice qualities and absence of what deforms or impresses unpleasantly; grace or finish given by art or practice; polish; refinement, — said of manners, language, style, form, etc.

> That grace that *elegance* affords. *Drayton.*

2. That which is elegant.

Syn. — ELEGANCE, GRACE. ELEGANCE always suggests refinement, polish, propriety, esp. as the result of breeding or nice selective instinct; GRACE, as here compared (see MERCY), is more commonly native than acquired; as, *elegance* of manners, diction; *grace* of movement, of bearing; "romantic *grace* and classic *elegance*" (*Hazlitt*).

> A girl .. with all the *elegance* and accomplishments which Mrs. Grant foresaw in her. *Jane Austen.*
>
> A woman . . . whose motion, whether rapid or slow, was always perfect *grace.* *Thackeray.*

el'e-gan-cy (-găn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -GANCIES (-sĭz). Elegance. *Now Rare,* exc. in sense of: That which is elegant; instance or kind of elegance.

el'e-gant (-gănt), *a.* [L. *elegans, -antis;* akin to *eligere* to pick out, choose, select: cf. F. *élégant.* See ELECT.] **1.** Displaying fastidious care, as of the person; marked by, or addicted to, niceties of manner, dress, custom, or the like; as, an *elegant* hostess; *elegant* society.

2. Marked by careful and tasteful selection or execution; characterized by grace, propriety, and refinement; as, an *elegant* style; *elegant* furnishings; an *elegant* vase; — usually said of the products of human art, and sometimes connoting a degree of artificiality or overrefinement.

3. Marked by finish and simplicity; neat and apt; as, the syllogism is an *elegant* illustration of reasoning.

4. Keenly discriminative or appreciative of what is elegant; as, a person of *elegant* tastes.

5. Admirable; excellent; fine; as, an *elegant* steak. *Vulgar.*

Syn. — Tasteful, polished, graceful, refined, comely, handsome, richly ornamental, fine.

e-le'gi-ac (ē-lē'jĭ-ăk; ĕl'ē-jī'ăk; 277), *a.* [L. *elegiacus,* Gr. *ἐλεγειακός*: cf. F. *élégiaque.* See ELEGY.] **1.** *Gr. Lit.* Designating, or pertaining to, the development of Greek poetry succeeding the epic period, characterized by use of the elegiac meter. This meter was invented by the Ionian poets, and was used not only for elegies commemorative of the dead, but also for martial, gnomic, and even erotic themes. It continued to be cultivated after all other forms of Greek poetry had disappeared.

2. Of, belonging to, or written in, elegy or elegiacs; plaintive; expressing sorrow or lamentation; as, *elegiac* strains; writing, or having written, elegies; as, an *elegiac* poet.

> *Elegiac* griefs, and songs of love. *Mrs. Browning.*

3. Used in, or suited to, elegies; as, *elegiac* verse; the *elegiac* distich or couplet, consisting of a dactylic hexameter and (so-called) pentameter, as follows (see PROSODY):

$$- \breve{\smile}\breve{\smile} | - \breve{\smile}\breve{\smile} | - \breve{\smile}\breve{\smile} | - \breve{\smile}\breve{\smile} | - \smile\smile | - -$$
$$- \breve{\smile}\breve{\smile} | - \breve{\smile}\breve{\smile} | - \# - \smile\smile | - \smile\smile | - \breve{\times}$$

e-le'gi-ac (ē-lē'jĭ-ăk; ĕl'ē-jī'ăk; 277), *n.* **1.** Elegiac verse: **a** The "elegiac pentameter," of which the scheme is that of the second verse of the elegiac couplet; — so called because it was anciently scanned $- \smile\smile | - \smile\smile | - - | \smile\smile | \smile\smile -$. **b** *pl.* A series of elegiac distichs; a poem or poems in such verse.

2. An elegiac poet. *Obs.*

el'e-gi-am'bic (ĕl'ē-jĭ-ăm'bĭk), *a. Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Consisting of, pertaining to, or designating, an elegiambus. — *n.* An elegiambus.

el'e-gi-am'bus (-bŭs), *n.; pl.* -BI (-bī). [LL. See ELEGY; IAMBUS.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A verse compounded of half an elegiac pentameter (two dactyls and a long syllable) and an iambic dimeter. Thus: $- \smile\smile | - \smile\smile | - \times \# \smile - | \smile - | \smile - | \smile -$.

e-le'git (ē-lē'jĭt), *n.* [L., he has chosen, fr. *eligere* to choose. See ELECT.] *Law.* A judicial writ of execution (given by the Statute of Westminster II.) by which a defendant's goods are appraised and delivered to the plaintiff, and, if necessary, all (originally only a moiety) of his lands are delivered, to be held till the debt is paid by the rents and profits, or until the defendant's interest has expired. Now by statute in England the goods can no longer be taken, and the creditor may have the land sold. The writ also is still in use in some States of the United States.

el'e-gize (ĕl'ē-jīz), *v. t. & i.;* EL'E-GIZED (-jīzd); EL'E-GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). To lament or celebrate in elegy.

el'e-gy (-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *elegia,* Gr. *ἐλεγεία,* fem. sing. (cf. *ἐλεγεῖα,* prop. neut. pl. of *ἐλεγεῖον* a distich in elegiac verse), fr. *ἐλεγεῖος* elegiac, fr. *ἔλεγος* a song of mourning: cf. F. *élégie.*] **1.** A mournful or plaintive poem; a funereal song; a poem of lamentation.

2. Elegiac verse, or any poem in such measure.

3. *Music.* A composition of pensive or mournful character.

e-le'i-din (ē-lē'ĭ-dĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A substance, believed to be an intermediate stage in the formation of keratin, found in small granules (staining deeply with hæmatoxylin) in the cells of the stratum granulosum of the epidermis.

el'e-me, *or* **el'e-mi, figs** (ĕl'ē-mĭ). [Turk. *eleme* anything cleaned by sifting.] A brand of Smyrna figs of superior quality, packed flat.

el'e-ment (ĕl'ē-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *élément,* L. *elementum.*] **1.** One of the simple substances or principles of which, according to early natural philosophers, the physical universe is composed. The aim of the earliest Greek philosophy was to discover some type of being, or principle of matter, to which all forms of physical existence might be reduced. Thales believed this element to be water; for Anaximander it was "the moist;" for Anaxagoras it was air; for Heraclitus, a kind of ethereal fire. Empedocles maintained that there are four elements, earth, air, fire, and water, and these were the four elements generally recognized up to modern times. Aristotle added a fifth element, ether, as that of the stars and the heavenly spheres, and many allusions in literature are to this celestial element, "the *element*" being used for the sky, the welkin (for example, *Shakespeare,* "2 Henry IV.," IV. iii. 58; "Julius Cæsar," I. iii. 128, cf. "Twelfth Night," III. i. 65).

> Of *elements*
> The grosser feeds the purer: Earth the Sea;
> Earth and the Sea feed Air; the Air those Fires
> Ethereal. *Milton*
>
> Does not our life consist of the four *elements*? *Shak.*

2. Hence: **a** One of the four elements in its natural form or occurrence; as, the watery *element,* i. e., water; — often, in allusion to the ocean, "the *element*" (cf. def. 1). "Mere *element* for drink." *Cheyne.* **b** *pl.* Conditions of weather viewed as activities of the elements, now usually implying violent or severe weather; as, to trust one's self to the *elements,* lightning, rain, and wind are tempestuous *elements.* **c** One of the four elements viewed as a natural habitat; as, water is the *element* of fishes, air that of birds; hence, the state or sphere natural or suited to any person or thing; as, to be in, or out of, one's *element.*

3. *Chem.* One of a limited number of distinct varieties of matter which, singly or in combination, compose every material substance; specif., in modern chemistry, a substance which cannot be separated into substances different from itself, at least by ordinary chemical processes. The conception of elements was very uncertain among the alchemists and iatrochemists; Lully, for example, supposed all things to be composed of mercury and sulphur. The term was first given its definite modern meaning by Boyle, since whose time the list of elements has undergone a long process of revision and extension. Those at present recognized are naturally classified in several families or groups, as the group of the *alkaline* elements, the *halogen* group, and the like. They are roughly divided into two great classes, the *metals,* as sodium, calcium, etc., which form basic compounds, and the *nonmetals* or *metalloids,* as oxygen, sulphur, chlorine, which form acid compounds; but the distinction is only relative, and some, as arsenic, tin, aluminium, etc., form both acid and basic compounds. The essential fact regarding every element is its relative *atomic weight* or *equivalent.* When the elements are tabulated in the order of their ascending atomic weights, the arrangement constitutes the series of the *periodic law* of Mendeleyeev. See PERIODIC LAW. This law enables us to predict the qualities of unknown elements. The number of elements known is about eighty, but the gaps in the periodic law indicate the possibility of many more. Many of the elements with which we are familiar, as hydrogen, carbon, iron, gold, etc., have been recognized, by means of spectrum analysis, in the sun and the fixed stars. In formulas, the elements are designated by abbreviations of their names in Latin or Modern Latin. Boyle himself did not consider the elements, as he defined the term, to be the ultimate constituents of matter. Certain indirect evidence, as that afforded by the periodic law and by spectrum analysis, has long lent strength to the view that the chemical elements may be only very stable compounds of some simpler substance or substances. Recent radioactive discoveries seem to furnish direct evidence as to this, certain elements having apparently been observed in the process of disintegrating and being transformed into other elements. This process is quite different from ordinary chemical processes. See RADIUM, ATOM, ELECTRON. In view of these disintegrations, if the definition of *element* as "a substance which cannot be separated into substances different from itself" were to be strictly applied, certain substances long recognized as elements could no longer be so called; but as the term *element,* in its accustomed usage, stands for a true order of chemical magnitude, so to speak, there is little doubt that the eighty odd substances belonging to this order will continue to be called *elements* regardless of their atomic transformations. The following list of elements is that prepared for 1912 by an international committee of chemists, the atomic weights being given on the basis, oxygen = 16.00. See ATOMIC WEIGHT. There are certain other elements which have been announced, which are not included here because their existence or properties are not regarded as sufficiently established. Some of them, as actinium, coronium, and holmium, will be found in the Vocabulary.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC WEIGHTS, 1912. (O = 16.)

Aluminium	Al	27.1	Molybdenum	Mo	96.0
Antimony (*stibium*)	Sb	120 2	Neodymium	Nd	144.3
Argon	A	39.88	Neon	Ne	20.2
Arsenic	As	74.96	Nickel	Ni	58.68
Barium	Ba	137.37	Niobium = COLUMBIUM		
Beryllium	Be, Gl	9 1	Niton	Nt	222.4
Bismuth	Bi	208.0	Nitrogen	N	14.01
Boron	B	11.0	Osmium	Os	190.9
Bromine	Br	79.92	Oxygen	O	16.000
Cadmium	Cd	112 40	Palladium	Pd	106.7
Cæsium	Cs	132.81	Phosphorus	P	31.04
Calcium	Ca	40 07	Platinum	Pt	195.2
Carbon	C	12.00	Potassium (*kalium*)	K	39.10
Cerium	Ce	140.25	Praseodymium	Pr	140.6
Chlorine	Cl	35.46	Radium	Ra, Rd	226.4
Chromium	Cr	52 0	Rhodium	Rh	102.9
Cobalt	Co	58.97	Rubidium	Rb	85.45
Columbium = NIOBIUM	Cb, Nb	93.5	Ruthenium	Ru	101.7
Copper (*cuprum*)	Cu	63.57	Samarium	Sa, Sm	150 4
Dysprosium	Dy	162.5	Scandium	Sc	44.1
Erbium	Er	167.7	Selenium	Se	79.2
Europium	Eu	152 0	Silicon	Si	28.3
Fluorine	F	19.0	Silver (*argentum*)	Ag	107.88
Gadolinium	Gd	157.3	Sodium (*natrium*)	Na	23.00
Gallium	Ga	69 9	Strontium	Sr	87.63
Germanium	Ge	72.5	Sulphur	S	32.07
Glucinum = BERYLLIUM			Tantalum	Ta	181.5
Gold (*aurum*)	Au	197.2	Tellurium	Te	127.5
Helium	He	3.99	Terbium	Tb	159.2
Hydrogen	H	1.008	Thallium	Tl	204.0
Indium	In	114.8	Thorium	Th	232.4
Iodine	I	126.92	Thulium	Tm	168.5
Iridium	Ir	193.1	Tin (*stannum*)	Sn	119.0
Iron (*ferrum*)	Fe	55.84	Titanium	Ti	48.1
Krypton	Kr	82.92	Tungsten (*wolframium*)	W, Tu	184.0
Lanthanum	La	139.0	Uranium	U	238.5
Lead (*plumbum*)	Pb	207 10	Vanadium	V	51.0
Lithium	Li	6 94	Xenon	Xe, X	130.2
Lutecium	Lu	174 0	Ytterbium	Yb	172.0
Magnesium	Mg	24.32	Yttrium	Yt	89.0
Manganese	Mn	54.93	Zinc	Zn	65.37
Mercury (*hydrargyrum*)	Hg	200.6	Zirconium	Zr	90.6

4. *Astron.* One of the celestial spheres of the ancient astronomy; one of the heavenly bodies. *Obs.*

5. One of the constituent parts, principles, materials, or traits of anything; that is: one of the relatively simple forms or units which enter variously into a complex substance or thing (as, bricks are *elements* of a wall; cells are *elements* of living bodies; quartz, feldspar, and mica are *elements* of granite); or one of the simplest parts or principles of which anything consists or into which it may be analyzed; as, sensations are *elements* of consciousness.

> Simplicity, which is so large an *element* in a noble nature. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

6. Hence, *pl.:* **a** The letters of the alphabet; — a Latin use. *Obs.* **b** The simplest or fundamental principles of any system in philosophy, science, or art; rudiments; as, the *elements* of geometry or of music. **c** Any outline or sketch regarded as containing the fundamental ideas or features of the thing in question; as, the *elements* of a plan. **d** *Eccl.* The bread and wine used in the Eucharist.

7. *Math.* **a** An infinitesimal part of any magnitude of the same nature as the entire magnitude; as, in a solid an *element* may be the infinitesimal portion between any two parallel planes indefinitely close together. In the calculus, a differential. **b** The generatrix of a curve, or surface, or volume considered as described by a moving point, or curve, or surface. **c** One of the terms in an algebraic expression, esp. in a determinant. **d** Of a class, any entity that satisfies the test or condition of that class.

8. One of the necessary data or values upon which a system of calculations depends, or general conclusions are based; as, the *elements* of a planet's orbit.

9. *Kinematics.* Either of the components of a pair. See CHAIN, *n.*, 8, *Illust.*

10. *Elec.* Either of the pieces of metal or other substances constituting a voltaic couple; also, a voltaic couple; a cell. See CELL, *n.*, 4.

Syn. — See COMPONENT.

elements of a binary star orbit, *Astron.,* mathematical quantities which express the time of revolution, epoch of periastron, and eccentricity of the real orbit, and define the position of the stellar orbit in space. — **elements of a planet's** (*or* **comet's**) **orbit,** *Astron.,* six mathematical quantities which define the form and position of the orbit in space, and express all the circumstances of revolution round the sun, by means of which the position of the body at any time can be accurately calculated. — **elements of a variable star,** *Astron.,* in general, the epoch of maximum or minimum, the mean length of period, and the variation of light expressed in magnitudes.

el'e-ment (ĕl'ē-mĕnt), *v. t.;* -MENT'ED; -MENT'ING. To compose of elements; also, to instruct in rudiments. *Obs.*

el'e-men'tal (ĕl'ē-mĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the elements (see ELEMENT, 1, 2) or one of them; hence, simple; pure; primal; primary; as, *elemental* fire; ruling or animating the elements or an element; as, an *elemental* spirit; pertaining or relating to the powers or phenomena of physical nature in general; as, *elemental* worship.

2. *Chem.* Elementary.

> Although never met with in the *elemental* state, the metal aluminium is more widely distributed throughout the world than any similar substance. *Encyc. Brit.*

3. Pertaining to rudiments, or first principles; elementary.

> "The *elemental* rules of erudition." *Cawthorn.*

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e-lec-trot'o-nus (ē-lĕk-trŏt'ō-nŭs), *a.* Electrotonic.

e-lec'tro-typ'ing (ē-lĕk'trō-tīp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ELECTROTYPE [electrotyper.

e-lec'tro-typ'ist (-tīp'ĭst), *n.* An

e-lec'tro-vi'tal-ism, *n.* The theory that life is dependent upon electricity.

el'ee-mos'y-nar, -mos'i-nar, *n.* Almoner. *Scot. Obs. or Hist.*

e'lef (ē'lĕf), *n.* = ALEPH

elefaunt. † ELEPHANT.

‖ **é'lé'gante'** (ē'lē'gänt'), *n.* [F.] A fashionable woman.

el'e-gi'a-cal (ĕl'ē-jī'ă-kăl), *a.* Elegiac. [composer of elegies.

e-le'gi-ast (ē-lē'jĭ-ăst), *n.* A

e-le'gi-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Like elegy; mournful. *Obs.*

el'e-gist (ĕl'ē-jĭst), *n.* A writer of elegies.

El'e-ha'nan (hā'năn). *D. Bib.*

e-lek'tron. Var. of ELECTRON.

El'-E-lo'he-Is'ra-el (ĕl'ē-lō'hē-ĭz'rā-ĕl; ĕl'ĕl'ō-hē), *n. Bib* Lit., God, the God of Israel, — the name given by Jacob to the altar built at Shechem. [ments

elem. *Abbr.* Elementary; ele-

el'e-men'tal, *n. Theos.* A spirit of earth, air, fire, or water.

el'e-men'tal-ism (-tă'ĭm), *n.* Worship of the elements or of elemental spirits. See -ISM.

el'e-men-tal'i-ty (-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Elemental state or quality.

el'e-men'tal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

el'e-men'tal-ly, *adv* of ELEMENTAL.

el'e-men'tar, *a.* Elementary.

4. Forming a constituent part; entering in as an element, or essential ingredient; as, *elemental* protoplasm.
Syn. — See ELEMENTARY.

el/e-men'ta-ry (ĕl/ē-mĕn'tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *elementarius:* cf. F. *élémentaire.*] **1.** = ELEMENTAL, 1.
2. *Chem.* Of or pertaining to an element or elements (see ELEMENT, 3); consisting of a single element; simple; uncompounded; as, an *elementary* substance.
3. Pertaining to, or treating of, the elements, rudiments, or first principles of anything; initial; rudimental; introductory; as, an *elementary* treatise.
4. *Math.* Having the nature of an element.
Syn. — ELEMENTARY, ELEMENTAL. That is ELEMENTARY which pertains to rudiments, or first principles, that is ELEMENTAL which pertains to ultimate constituents or forces; as, an *elementary* treatise, *elementary* schools; the *elemental* sounds of language, *elemental* passions.

Such a pedantic abuse of *elementary* principles as would have disgraced boys at school. *Burke.*

An azure mist
Of *elemental* subtlety, like light *Shelley.*

elementary analysis, *Chem.*, the detection or determination of the elements composing the substance under examination. — **e. divisor,** *Math.*, in Plücker's line geometry, any factor, as $(\lambda - r)^p$ of the factorized form of the determinantal equation, discriminant of $(F + \lambda F') = 0$, where $F = 0$ and $F' = 0$ are two quadrics, the line being the element. — **e. geometry,** that part of geometry which treats of the simple properties of straight lines, circles, planes, polyhedrons, the sphere, cylinder, and right cone. — **e. machine,** a simple mechanical power. See MECHANICAL POWER. — **e. proposition,** *Logic*, a proposition that is self-evident and indemonstrable.

el/e-mi (ĕl'ē-mĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *élémi*, It. *elemi*, Sp. *elemí*; of American or Oriental origin.] A fragrant oleoresin obtained from various tropical trees, used in making varnishes, also medicinally in ointments and plasters; specif.: **a** That from an Arabian burseraceous tree (*Boswellia frereana*), sometimes called *African elemi.* **b** That from trees of the genera *Protium* and *Terebinthus*, esp. *P. icicariba.* Called also *conima, Brazilian elemi*, or *Cayenne incense.* **c** The soft colorless resin of *Canarium indicum*, known as *Manila elemi.* **d** The darker, somewhat harder resin of *Elaphrium elemiferum*, called *Mexican elemi.*

e-lench' (ē-lĕnch'), *n.*; *pl* ELENCHS (-lĕnchs'). [L. *elenchus*, Gr. ἔλεγχος: cf. OF. *elenche.*] **1.** *Logic.* A refutation cast in syllogistic form; hence, an argument in refutation; a disproof. Cf. IGNORATIO ELENCHI.
2. A specious but fallacious argument; a sophism. *Obs.*
3. An analytical elucidation, as a table of contents logically framed or an expository or critical note. *Rare.*

e-lenc'tic (ē-lĕnk'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἐλεγκτικός.] *Logic.* Serv-
e-lenc'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } ing to refute; refutative; — applied to indirect modes of proof, and opposed to *deictic.*

El/e-och'a-ris (ĕl/ē-ŏk'ā-rĭs; ē/lē-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἕλος, ἕλεος, a marsh + χάρις delight.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of cyperaceous plants, the spike rushes, characterized by the single stems and dense terminal spikes of flowers, the leaves being reduced to basal sheaths.

el/e-phant (ĕl'ē-fănt), *n.* [ME. *elefaunt, olifant*, OF. *olifant, elefant*, F. *éléphant*, L. *elephantus, elephas, -antis*, fr. Gr. ἐλέφας, -αντος; of unknown origin; cf. Skr. *ibha*, Heb. *aleph* ox, Goth. *ulbandus* camel, AS. *olfend.*] **1.** Any mammal of the group Proboscidea and genus *Elephas.* There are two existing species and a number of extinct ones, among which is the mammoth. In a wider sense the term includes any member of the family Elephantidæ. They are the largest existing land animals. The snout is prolonged into a muscular proboscis capable of the most varied movements and serving as a prehensile organ. The teeth are very few. There are two incisors in the upper jaw, developed, especially in the male, into long tusks, which furnish most of the ivory of commerce. The molar teeth are very large and have many transverse ridges. Usually but two molars are developed at a time on each side of each jaw, and these are replaced as they wear out. The feet are short and rounded and have five toes. The head is very large, chiefly owing to the amount of diploic tissue. The brain is well developed, exceeding in actual size that of man, and elephants are very intelligent. They may live for much more than a century, and the period of gestation is nearly two years. The Indian elephant (*E. indicus*) is found in India, Ceylon, and some of the larger Malayan islands. This is the only species which is often tamed and trained, and is the one most commonly seen in shows, but it does not breed freely in domestication, and the stock has to be kept up by the capture of wild individuals. The white elephant is only a partially albino variety of this species. The African elephant (*E. africanus*), now confined to Central Africa, stands somewhat taller and has a straighter back and enormous ears. The extinction of both species, unless far greater efforts are made to preserve them, is only a matter of time. The extinct species were much more widely distributed, occurring in Europe, northern Asia, North America, and parts of South America. See MAMMOTH, MASTODON.

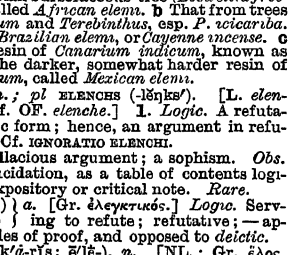
Elephant (*Elephas indicus*).

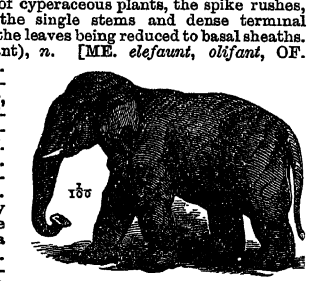
1 Fore part of Indian Elephant. 2 Fore part of African Elephant.

2. Ivory; the tusk of the elephant. *Obs.* *Dryden.*
3. a = ELEPHANTA. *Obs* **b** A size of paper. See PAPER. **c** [*cap.*] See ORDER, 1. **d** *Carp.* A kind of grooving and rabbeting machine.
4. A possession that is valuable but too burdensome to keep; a "white elephant." *Colloq.*

el/e-phan'ta (ĕl/ē-făn'tă), *n.* [Pg. *elephante* elephant, a translation of Hind. *hathiyā* the hand, the thirteenth lunar mansion, the end of the rains, or a kindred word; cf. Hind. *hāthī* elephant, the thirteenth lunar mansion, Skr. *hastin* elephant, *hasta* hand, elephant's trunk, the thirteenth lunar mansion.] A violent East Indian storm, either at the close or at the setting in of the monsoon.
elephant apple. a The edible fruit of the East Indian tree *Feronia elephantum*; also, the tree. **b** The bel.
elephant beetle. a Any of several very large lamellicorn beetles of the family Scarabæidæ, esp. *Megasoma elephas* of Central America, which attains a length of five inches and bears a forked upwardly curved horn on the front of the head. **b** A weevil or snout beetle.
elephant creeper. *Bot.* A convolvulaceous plant (*Rivea speciosa*), of the East and West Indies, bearing funnel-shaped rose-colored flowers, and having the leaves silvery white beneath. The leaves are used to allay inflammation.
el/e-phant–ear' fern A polypodiaceous fern (*Hymenodium crinitum*) of the West Indies, having large simple fronds densely clothed with hairlike scales.
elephant fish. A chimæroid fish (*Callorhynchus callorhynchus*), with a proboscislike projection of the snout.
elephant grass. An Old World cat-tail or reed-mace (*Typha elephantina*), ranging from southern Europe to the East Indies. Its leaves are used in making baskets, etc. In India the pollen is made into bread.

el/e-phan'ti-ac (ĕl/ē-făn'tĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *elephantiacus.*] *Med.* Affected with, or characteristic of, elephantiasis.

el/e-phan-ti'a-sis (-făn-tī'ā-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐλεφαντίασις, from ἐλέφας, -αντος, an elephant.] *Med.* A disease of the skin, in which it becomes enormously thickened, and is rough, hard, and fissured, like an elephant's hide. It is produced by inflammation and obstruction of the lymphatics, and affects chiefly the legs and external genitals. It is endemic in tropical regions, where its frequent association with the presence of a parasitic worm (*Filaria sanguinis hominis*) in the blood has been demonstrated.
el/e-phan-ti'a-sis Græ-co'rum (grē-kō'rŭm) [L.], lit., elephantiasis of the Greeks. = LEPROSY.

El/e-phan'ti-dæ (ĕl/ē-făn'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ELEPHANT.] *Zoöl.* One of the two families into which the Proboscidea are commonly divided. It consists of the genera *Elephas* (see ELEPHANT) and *Mastodon* (which see), differing chiefly in their dentition. Each of these comprises several subgenera.

el/e-phan'tine (-făn'tĭn; -tīn; 277), *a.* [L. *elephantinus*, Gr. ἐλεφάντινος: cf. F. *éléphantin.*] Pertaining to the elephant, or resembling an elephant; hence, huge; immense; heavy; as, an *elephantine* tread.
elephant leg. *Med.* Elephantiasis with enlargement of the leg, sometimes to an enormous size.

el/e-phan'toid (ĕl/ē-făn'toid), **el/e-phan-toi'dal** (-făn-toi'dăl), *a.* [*elephant* + *-oid.*] Resembling an elephant; also, resembling, or pertaining to, elephantiasis; as, *elephantoid fever*, a fever occurring in elephantiasis and other diseases due to the presence of filariæ in the blood.

El/e-phan'to-pus (ĕl/ē-făn'tō-pŭs), *n.* [Gr. ἐλέφας elephant + πούς foot, from a supposed resemblance of the radical leaves to an elephant's foot.] *Bot.* A genus of perennial American asteraceous herbs of rigid habit, with alternate or basal leaves and glomerate bracted heads of blue or purple flowers. The tropical *E. scaber* is of reputed medicinal value. The species of the United States are called *elephant's-foot.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

el/e-phan'tous (ĕl/ē-făn'tŭs), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or resembling, elephantiasis.

el/e-phant's-ear' (ĕl/ē-fănts -ēr'), *n.* *Bot.* **a** The begonia, in allusion to the large one-sided leaves of many species. **b** The taro; — so called by florists.

el/e-phant's–foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* **a** Any species of *Elephantopus.* **b** A South African dioscoreaceous plant (*Testudinaria elephantipes*). It has a massive rootstock covered with a deeply fissured bark resembling an elephant's hide. Called also *tortoise plant.* The edible interior is known as *Hottentot bread* (which see).
2. *Mach.* A vertical ram with an enlarged circular foot for clamping the work to the block in a flanging machine.
elephant shrew. Any of several leaping African shrews having the nose long and flexible like a proboscis. They constitute *Macroscelides* and allied genera.
elephant thorn. An East Indian acacia (*Acacia tomentosa*).
elephant tortoise. The giant land tortoise (*Testudo gigantea*) of the island of Aldabra; also, *T. elephantopus* of the Galapagos Islands. See GIANT TORTOISE.
elephant wood. A peculiar anacardiaceous shrub or small tree (*Veatchia cedrosensis*) found only on Cedros Island, Lower California. It has a large swollen trunk and low branching crown, with clusters of very small red flowers.

el/e-phas (ĕl'ē-făs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *elephas* elephant, Gr. ἐλέφας.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical elephants, as the two existing species and the mammoth.

El/et-ta'ri-a (ĕl/ē-tā'rĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. native name.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian zinziberaceous plants containing a single species, *E. cardamomum*, furnishing cardamom seeds. It is a tall herb with lanceolate sheathing leaves and small purple-striped flowers in a long spike.

El/eu-si'ne (ĕl/ū-sī'nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ἐλευσίνη the goddess Ceres.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses with digitate or rarely scattered spikes consisting of many-flowered spikelets. The 6 species are chiefly of tropical distribution, but *E. indica*, the yard grass, is a cosmopolitan weed. *E. coracana* is a valuable grain in India and Africa. See RAGGEE.

El/eu-sin'i-a (-sĭn'ĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐλευσίνια, prop. neut. pl. of Ἐλευσίνιος. See ELEUSINIAN.] *Gr. Antiq.* A festival, originally quinquennial, later also triennial, celebrated at Eleusis in honor of Demeter and Persephone, with equestrian, gymnastic, and musical contests. In imperial times, at least, this festival followed directly after the Eleusinian mysteries; and the name *Eleusinia* came to be applied to the two functions taken together.

El/eu-sin'i-an (-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Eleusinus*, Gr Ἐλευσίνιος.] Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Eleusis, in Attica, or designating, or relating to, the **Eleusinian mysteries,** the most famous of the religious mysteries of the ancient world. They originated at Eleusis, probably under Cretan influence, in prehistoric times, and after the conquest of Eleusis by Athens were made a part of the Athenian state religion, though the rites remained in charge of the Eumolpides and Keryces, ancient families of Eleusis. They were celebrated yearly in historic times. The **Lesser Mysteries,** held at Agræ, a suburb of Athens, in Anthesterion (Feb.-March), were concerned with legends of Dionysus and Kore (Persephone) and were probably devoted to a purification of candidates for the **Greater Mysteries,** held in Boëdromion (Sept.-Oct.). These began, on the 13th, with the departure from Athens of the ephebi, who on the next day returned from Eleusis with the sacra. The 15th to the 19th were occupied with ceremonies which included the Ἅλαδε μύσται ("to the sea, mystæ") at which the candidates bathed in the sea. On the 19th occurred the great procession to Eleusis, the day being known as **Iacchus** from the cry raised by the marchers who bore an image of this god (Bacchus, or Dionysus). The initiation proper occurred between the 20th and 23d, and comprised purifications, fasts, and the witnessing of rites or sacred dramas portraying the legend of Demeter and Kore. To initiates of the second degree, the **epoptæ**, as distinguished from the **mystæ**, was probably reserved the representation of the sacred marriage (of Zeus and Demeter). Initiation was believed to insure happiness in the future world, and doubtless included the imparting of formulæ to be used by the soul on its passage thither. Eventually Eleusinian mysteries were given at other centers, as Megalopolis, Ephesus, Andania in Messenia. Cf. ORPHIC MYSTERIES.

El/eu-sin'i-on (ĕl/ū-sĭn'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. Ἐλευσίνιον.] The temple or hall at Eleusis where the mysteries were enacted.

El/eu-the'ri-a (-thē'rĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [Gr. ἐλευθέρια (τά). See ELEUTHERIAN.] *Gr. Relig.* A festival instituted after the battle of Platæa (B. C. 479) in honor of Zeus Eleutherios (the Deliverer), and celebrated there with athletic contests every fourth year.

El/eu-the'ri-an (ĕl/ū-thē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. ἐλευθέριος, fr. ἐλεύθερος free] Delivering; making free; — applied to Zeus Eleutherios. See ELEUTHERIA.

El/eu-the'ri-os (-ŏs), *n.* [L. *Eleutherius*, fr. Gr. Ἐλευθέριος the Deliverer.] An epithet of Dionysus, and of Zeus.

e-leu'ther-o- (ē-lū'thēr-ō-). Combining form from Greek ἐλεύθερος, *free.*

E-leu'ther-o-zo'a (-zō'ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eleuthero-* + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* A subphylum consisting of the free echinoderms (starfishes, sea urchins, ophiurans, and holothurians); — opposed to *Pelmatozoa.* — **e-leu'ther-o-zo'an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

el/e-vate (ĕl'ē-vāt), *v. t.*; EL/E-VATED (-vā/tĕd); EL/E-VATING (-vā/tĭng). [L. *elevatus*, p. p. of *elevare*; *e* + *levare* to lift up, raise, akin to *levis* light in weight. See LEVITY.]
1. To lift up in space; to raise; variously: to transfer from a lower place to a higher; as, to *elevate* a weight; to lift into view; as, to *elevate* the Host at Mass; to rear; erect; as, to *elevate* a flagstaff; to cause to rise; as, the lightness of the gas it contains *elevates* the balloon; to turn, aim, or direct upward; as, to *elevate* one's gaze; to *elevate* the axis of a sphere; to *elevate* a firearm.
2. To raise in rank or station; as, to *elevate* a commoner to the nobility; hence, of character, culture, or the like, to exalt; ennoble; refine; as, to *elevate* the mind; to *elevate* a race from savagery.
3. To raise (the voice) in loudness or pitch.
4. To raise the spirits of; to elate; exhilarate; hence, *Humorous*, to intoxicate in a slight degree; to render tipsy.

The *elevated* cavaliers sent for two tubs of merry stingo. *Scott.*

5. To lessen; to detract from; to disparage. *Obs.*
Syn. — Exalt, dignify, ennoble, heighten; erect; hoist; elate, cheer, flush, excite, animate. See RAISE.

el/e-vat'ed (ĕl'ē-vāt'ĕd), *p. p. & p. a.* of ELEVATE.
elevated pole, *Navig.*, the pole above the horizon. — **e. railroad** *or* **railway,** a railroad or railway raised, as on trestlework, above the ground level, usually in cities and so as to permit traffic or passage underneath.

el/e-vat'ed, *n.* An elevated railway. *Colloq.*

el/e-vat'ing (-vā/tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ELEVATE.
elevating arc. *Ordnance.* A vertical graduated arc on a gun or its carriage, used in pointing the gun.

el/e-va'ti-o (ĕl'ē-vā'shĭ-ō; -shō), *n.* [L., an elevation.] *Music.* **a** A vocal or instrumental composition, as a motet, performed during the elevation of the Host. **b** The rising of a melody beyond the *ambitus* (compass) of the mode in medieval music. *Riemann.*

el/e-va'tion (-vā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *elevatio*: cf. F. *élévation.*]
1. Act of elevating; the raising of anything from a lower place, condition, or quality to a higher; — said of material things, persons, thoughts, the voice, etc.; as, the *elevation* of grain; *elevation* to a throne; *elevation* of mind.
2. Condition of being elevated; height; exaltation. "Degrees of *elevation* above us." *Locke.*

His style . . . wanted a little *elevation.* *Sir H Wotton.*

el/e-men'ta-ri-ly (ĕl/ē-mĕn'tā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of ELEMENTARY.
el/e-men'ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [riness. *Obs.*]
el/e-men-tar'i-ty, *n.* Elementa-
el/e-men'ta-ry, *n. Theos.* = KAMA RUPA.
el/e-ment-ate, *v. t.* To characterize by, or form of, elements. *Obs.*
el/e-men-ta'tion (ĕl/ē-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Instruction in rudiments *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
el/e-men'tish, *a.* Elemental.
el/e-men'toid, *a.* Resembling an element. *Rare.*
elemi figs. See ELEME FIGS.
el/e-min (ĕl'ē-mĭn), *n. Chem.* A crystallizable resin obtained from elemi, probably identical with amyrin.
e-len'chic (ē-lĕn'kĭk), **e-len'chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl), *a.* [See ELENCH.] *Logic.* = ELENCTIC. — **e-len'chi-cal-ly,** *adv.* [pute. *R.*]
e-len'chize (-kīz), *v. i.* To dis-
e-lench'tic (ē-lĕn'tĭk), **e-lench'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* = ELENCTIC.
e-len'chus (ē-lĕn'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CHI (-kĭ). [L.] = ELENCH.
el'enge (ā'ĭal. ĕl'ĭnj), *a.* [AS. *ellenge* long, protracted, troublesome. *Oxf. E. D.*] Tedious; remote; miserable. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
el'enge-ly, *adv.* Miserably. *Obs.*
el'enge-ness, *n.* Loneliness; wretchedness; misery. *Obs.*
e/le-o-blast' (ē'lē-ō-blăst'), *n.* [Etym. uncert.] *Zool.* An outgrowth on the embryo of certain tunicates supposed to contain nutritive material.
e-le'o-lite. Var. of ELÆOLITE
el/e-o-no'rite (ĕl'ē-ō-nō'rīt), *n.* [From the *Eleonore* mine, near Giessen, Ger.] *Min.* A tabular variety of berannite. [TENE.
el/e-op'tene. Var. of ELÆOPTENE.
el/eph (ĕ'lĕf). *Bib.*
el/e-phan-cy, *n.* [L. *elephantia.*] Elephantiasis *Obs.*
elephant bird. A bird of the genus *Æpyornis* (which see).
el/e-phan'ter. Corrupt. of ELEPHANTA.
el/e-phan-ti-as'ic (ĕl'ē-făn-tĭ-ăs'ĭk), *a.* = ELEPHANTIAC.
el/e-phan'tic, **el/e-phan'ti-cal,** *a.* Elephantine. *Rare.*
el/e-phan'try, *n.* Soldiers mounted on elephants. *Rare.*
elephant seal. = SEA ELEPHANT. [GRASS.
elephant's grass. = ELEPHANT
el/e-phant's-heads', *n.* A kind of lousewort (*Pedicularis græn-landica*); — so named from the shape of the corolla. *California.*
el/e-phant's-trunk' plant. The unicorn plant.
elephant's tusk. A toothshell.
el/et, *n.* [Cf. AS. *ælced* fire.] Fuel. *Obs.*
e-leu'ther-a bark (ē-lū'thēr-ă). [From *Eleuthera* island in the Bahamas, where the plant from which it is obtained is found.] = CASCARILLA 2.
e-leu'ther-arch (ē-lū'thēr-ärk), *n.* [*eleuthero-* + *-arch.*] A chief of an imaginary society called **E-leu'ther-i** (-ī) *Rare* *Oxf. E. D.*
e-leu'ther-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [*eleuthero-* + *-ism.*] Zeal for freedom. *Rare*
e-leu'ther-o-dac'tyl, **-dac'ty-lous,** *a.* [See ELEUTHERO-; DACTYL.] *Zool.* Having the hind toe free, as most passerine birds.
E-leu'ther-o-dac'ty-li (-ē-dăk'tĭ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* See PASSERIFORMES.
e-leu'ther-o-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ă), *n* [*eleuthero-* + *mania.*] *Rare* Frantic zeal for freedom. — **e-leu'ther-o-ma'ni-ac** (-āk), *a.*
e-leu'ther-o-pet'al-ous, *a.* [*eleuthero-* + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Having free or separate petals.
e-leu'ther-o-phyl'lous, *a.* [*eleuthero-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot* Having free or separate perianth leaves.
e-leu'ther-o-sep'al-ous, *a.* [*eleuthero-* + *sepalous.*] *Bot.* Having free or distinct sepals.
E-leu'ther-us (ē-lū'thēr-ŭs). *Bib.*
E-leu'za-i (ē-lū'zā-ī; -zĭ). *Bib.*
el/e-vate. *a.* [L. *elevatus*, p. p.] Elevated. *Obs. or Poetic*
el/e-vat'ed-ly (ĕl'ē-vā'tĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of ELEVATED

3. That which is raised up or elevated; an elevated place or station; as, an *elevation* of the ground; a hill.
4. *Music.* One of the graces used in old English music.
5. *Astron.* The distance of a celestial object above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon; altitude; as, the *elevation* of the pole.
6. *Dialing.* The angle (always equal to the latitude) which the style makes with the substylar line.

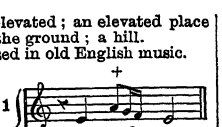
Elevation, *Music.* 1 as written; 2 as performed.

7. *Geog.* Altitude; height above the level of the sea.
8. *Gun.* The movement of the axis of a piece in a vertical plane; also, the angle of elevation. See under ANGLE.
9. *Drawing.* A geometrical projection of a building, or other object, on a plane perpendicular to the horizon; orthographic projection on a vertical plane; — called by the ancients the *orthography*.
Syn. — See HEIGHT.
elevation of the Host, *R. C. Ch.*, that part of the Mass in which the priest raises the Host for the people to adore.
el'e-va'tor (ĕl'ĕ-vā'tẽr), *n.* [L., one who raises up, a deliverer: cf. F. *élévateur*.] One that raises or lifts up anything; as · **a** A mechanical contrivance, usually an endless belt or chain with a series of scoops or buckets, for transferring grain to an upper loft for storage. **b** A cage or platform and its hoisting machinery in a hotel, warehouse, mine, etc., for conveying persons, goods, etc., to or from different floors or levels; — called in England a *lift*. **c** A building for elevating, storing, and discharging, grain. **d** *Surg.* An instrument for raising a depressed part of a bone. **e** *Dentistry.* An instrument for removing roots of teeth.

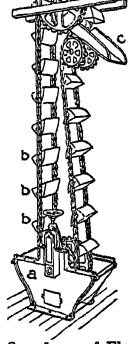
One form of Elevator, a. *a* Boot; *b* Buckets; *c* Chute

el'e-va'to-ry (ĕl'ĕ-vā'tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Tending to raise, or having power to elevate; as, *elevatory* forces.
e-lev'en (ĕ-lĕv'n), *a.* [ME. *enleven*, AS. *endleofan*, *endlufon*, for *ānleofan*; akin to LG. *eleve*, *olwe*, *ölwen*, D. *elf*, G. *elf*, *elif*, OHG. *einlif*, Icel. *ellifu*, Sw. *elfva*, Dan. *elleve*, Goth. *ainlif*; all fr. the root of E. *one* + (prob.) a root signifying "to be left over, remain," appearing in E. *loan*; cf. Lith. *vėnolika*. See ONE; cf. TWELVE.] One more than ten; — a cardinal numeral used adjectively, often with ellipsis of the noun; as, *eleven* men; *eleven* were present.
Eleven Thousand Virgins. See URSULA, SAINT. — **e.-year cycle**, *Astron.*, the principal cycle of periodicity in the number of sunspots. Its cause is unknown.
e-lev'en, *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and one.
2. A symbol representing eleven units, as 11 or xi.
3. Something having as an essential feature eleven units or numbers; specif., *Sports.* Eleven players forming a team or side, as in cricket or football; as, the all-England *eleven*
e-lev'enth (-nth), *a.* [Cf. AS. *endlyfta*. See ELEVEN.] **1.** Next after the tenth; as, the *eleventh* chapter.
2. Constituting one of eleven equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided; the *eleventh* part of a thing.
3. *Music.* Of or pertaining to the interval of an eleventh.
eleventh nerve, *Anat.*, the spinal accessory nerve. — **the e. hour**, the latest possible time; — alluding to the parable of the laborers, Matt. xx. 1-16.
e-lev'enth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by eleven; one of eleven equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided; also, the last of eleven objects taken as, or constituting, a series.
2. *Music.* **a** The interval made up of an octave and a fourth. **b** A tone at this interval.
elf (ĕlf), *n.*; *pl.* ELVES (ĕlvz) or, *Rare*, ELFS (ĕlfs). [AS. *ælf*, *ylf*; akin to MHG. *alp*, G. *alp* nightmare, incubus, Icel. *álfr* elf, Sw. *elf*; cf. Skr. *ṛbhu* skillful, artful. Cf. AUF, OAF.] **1.** A mythological being, commonly a sprite; a fairy. In Teutonic mythology the *elves* are usually frail and diminutive, and the elf maids of dazzling beauty. They haunt hills and wilds, often in troops, where they lead a frolicsome life of dance and song. Toward mankind they are helpful, mischievous, or malicious. The light elves, fairies of the light and sky, are distinguished from the dark elves, who dwell in thick woods, in caves, or in the sea. Fairies and pixies, mermen, mermaids, and nixes, as well as the demonlike incubi and succubi, all belong to the elfenfolk, who differ from humankind most of all in that they possess no souls. Cf. DWARF, *n.*, 2.

Every *elf*, and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from brier. *Shak.*

2. An elflike human being; specif.: **a** A diminutive person; a dwarf. **b** A child; esp., a mischievous child or one of eerie character. **c** A knight; — so used by Spenser in the "Faërie Queene."
3. **a** A mischievous or a malicious animal or creature. **b** A small, lively, and elusive animal or insect.
elf (ĕlf), *v. t.* To entangle mischievously, as an elf might do.

Elf all my hair in knots *Shak.*

elf arrow. Also **elf bolt** *or* **dart.** A flint arrowhead.
elf bore. A knothole, considered as made by fairies.
elf child. A changeling. See CHANGELING, 2.
elf cup. A small perforated stone, considered as hollowed by fairies.
elf'en-folk' (ĕl'fĕn-fōk'), *n.* Elves; the elf kind or kindred.
elf fire. The ignis fatuus.
elf'in (ĕl'fĭn), *a.* **1.** Belonging or pert. to elves; produced or ruled by elves; as, an *elfin* knight; an *elfin* castle.
2. Resembling elves or an elf; esp., having the charm, strangeness, or magic of an elf; elvish; eldritch. *Rare.*
elf'in, *n.* **1.** An elf; also, a child; an urchin.
2. Any of several delicate butterflies of the genus *Thecla*.
elf'ish (ĕl'fĭsh), *a.* [See ELF; cf. ELVISH.] Of or relating to the elves; caused by elves; resembling an elf; elflike, elfin; hence, mischievous or tricksy; impish; as, *elfish* pranks; weird; uncanny; eldritch. *Elfish* is of later formation than *elvish*, and of less unpleasant significance.

The *elfish* intelligence that was so familiar an expression on her small physiognomy. *Hawthorne.*

— **elf'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **elf'ish-ness**, *n.*
elf'lock' (ĕl'fl̆k'), *n.* Hair matted, or twisted into a knot, as if by elves.
El'gin mar'bles (ĕl'gĭn). A collection of Greek sculptures, chiefly of the school of Phidias, and from the Parthenon (which see), now in the British Museum. They were obtained at Athens, about 1811, by Lord Elgin, and were purchased soon afterwards by the British Government.
E'li-an (ē'lĭ-ăn), *a.* [Cf. L. *Eleus.*] Pert. to the Greek city of Elis or the school of philosophy founded there by Phædo, a disciple of Socrates, and transferred by Phædo's successor, Menedemus, to Eretria; hence, called also the *Eretrian* school. Little is known about *Elian* doctrines, though they probably closely resembled the Megarian.
e-lic'it (ē-lĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *elicitus*, p. p. of *elicere* to elicit; *e* + *lacere* to entice. Cf. DELIGHT, LACE.] *Philos.* Designating an act proceeding from the will or pertaining to a virtue intrinsically; — contrasted with *imperate*. *Obs.*
e-lic'it, *v. t.*; E-LIC'IT-ED; E-LIC'IT-ING. To draw out or forth; to draw forth or educe (something latent or conceived as latent in anything); to bring to light, as by reason or argument; as, to *elicit* truth by discussion; to draw or entice forth, as against will or inclination; to evoke; as, to *elicit* a reply; to *elicit* testimony.
Syn. — Educe, deduce, evoke, induce; claim, demand, wrest, wring. — ELICIT, EXTRACT, EXACT, EXTORT. ELICIT and EXTRACT have in common the idea of drawing out; *elicit* applying, without suggestion of force, to what is latent or implicit; *extract* (see EXTRACT) implying (lit. or fig.) pressure, suction, or similar agency; as, "*Elicit* interest from within, by the warmth with which you care for the topic yourself" (*W. James*); "a legal proposition *elicited* from the precedents by comparison and induction" (*Sir H. Maine*); "To make the comparison at all was . . . to return to it often, to brood upon it, to *extract* from it the last dregs of its interest" (*H. James*). To EXACT is rigorously to enforce a demand, esp. as for something due; to EXTORT is to wring or wrest, esp. from one who is reluctant or resisting; as, "Slaves and flatterers . . . *exact* the same taxes on all below them, which they themselves pay to all above them" (*Fielding*); "While the pagans fled panic-stricken from the contagion, the Christians *extorted* the admiration of their fellow countrymen by the courage with which they . . . consoled the last hours of the sufferers" (*Lecky*).
e-lic'i-ta'tion (ē-lĭs'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of eliciting.
e-lide' (ē-līd'), *v. t.*; E-LID'ED (-līd'ĕd); E-LID'ING (-līd'ĭng). [L. *elidere* to strike out or off; *e* + *laedere* to hurt by striking: cf. F. *élider*. See LESION.] **1.** To strike out or destroy; to nullify or annul; to demolish; as, to *elide* the force of an argument. *Obs.*, except in Law, esp. Scots Law.
2. To omit or suppress from consideration; to ignore.
3. *Gram.* To cut off, as a vowel or a syllable, usually the final one; to subject to elision.
el'i-gi-bil'i-ty (ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *éligibilité*.] **1.** Quality of being worthy or suitable, morally or legally; fitness; as, the *eligibility* of a candidate.
2. That which makes one eligible. *Rare.*
3. An alternative offered for choice. *Obs.*
el'i-gi-ble (ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *éligible*, fr. L. *eligere*. See ELECT.] **1.** Fitted or qualified to be chosen or elected; legally or morally suitable; as, an *eligible* candidate.
2. Worthy to be chosen or selected; desirable; as, an *eligible* situation for a house.

The more *eligible* of the two evils. *Burke.*

3. Subject to election. *Obs.*
4. Forming a matter of choice; requiring selection. *Rare.*
— **el'i-gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **el'i-gi-bly**, *adv.*
el'i-gi-ble (ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *n.* One that is eligible.
e-lim'i-nant (ē-lĭm'ĭ-nănt), *a.* [L. *eliminans*, p. pr. See ELIMINATE.] *Med.* Causing the elimination of excretions or of morbid matter; excretive.
e-lim'i-nant, *n.* **1.** *Med.* An eliminant agent.
2. *Math.* A function of the coefficients of *n* homogeneous equations connecting *n* symbols, the result of eliminating the symbols, vanishing (only) when the equations are consistent; — De Morgan's term, equiv. to Bezout's *resultant*.
e-lim'i-nate (ē-lĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd), -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *eliminatus*, p. p. of *eliminare*; *e* out + *limen* threshold; prob. akin to *limes* boundary. See LIMIT.] **1.** To put out of doors; to thrust out, hence, to make known; divulge; also, to set at liberty; release. *Obs.*

Eliminate my spirit, give it range *Young.*

2. To get rid of, as by expulsion; to throw out; expel; exclude; — often with an implication of functional process as in the physiological and algebraic uses. See defs. 4 & 5.

Eliminate errors that have been gathering *Lowth*

3. To set aside as unimportant in a process of inductive inquiry; to ignore.
4. *Physiol.* To separate; to expel from the system; to excrete; as, the kidneys *eliminate* urea, the lungs carbonic acid; to *eliminate* poison from the system.
5. *Alg.* To cause to disappear from an equation; as, to *eliminate* an unknown quantity or a function.
6. To obtain by separating, as from foreign matters; to deduce; educe; disengage. *Not well authorized.*
Syn. — See EXCLUDE.
e-lim'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of eliminating, or state of being eliminated; specif.: **a** *Physiol.* Act of discharging or excreting waste products or foreign substances through the various emunctories. **b** *Alg.* Act of making a quantity disappear from an equation; esp., the operation of deducing from several equations containing several unknowns a less number of equations containing a less number of unknowns. **c** *Symbolic Logic.* The removal of logical quantities, or their symbols, by combining or transforming logical equations. — **elimination of chance**, elimination in which we do not eliminate any one assignable cause, but the multitude of floating unassignable ones. *J. S. Mill.*
e-lim'i-na-tive (ē-lĭm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* *Physiol.* Relating to, or carrying on, elimination.
el'i-quate (ĕl'ĭ-kwāt), *v. t.*; -QUAT'ED (-kwāt'ĕd); -QUAT'ING (-kwāt'ĭng). [L. *eliquatus*, p. p. of *eliquare* to clarify, strain; *e* + *liquare* to liquefy, melt.] **1.** To melt; liquefy. *Obs.*
2. *Metal.* **a** To liquate; smelt. **b** To part by liquefaction.
el'i-qua'tion (ĕl'ĭ-kwā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *eliquatio*.] **a** Liquefaction. *Obs.* **b** = LIQUATION, *n.*, 2.
e-li'sion (ē-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *elisio*, fr. *elidere*, *elisum*, to strike out. See ELIDE.] **1.** Division; separation. *Obs. Bacon.*
2. A cutting off or suppression, esp. of a vowel or syllable, for the sake of meter or euphony; in poetry, the dropping of a final vowel before an initial vowel in the next word.
el'i-sor (ĕl'ĭ-zẽr; ē-lī'zẽr; 277), *n.* [F. *éliseur*, fr. *élire* to choose, L. *eligere*. See ELECT.] **1.** An elector. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* A person appointed by a court to return a jury, serve a writ, or perform other duties of the sheriff or a coroner in case of his disqualification.
‖ **é'lite'** (ā'lēt'), *n.* [F., fr. *élire* to choose, L. *eligere*. See ELECT.] **1.** A choice or select body; the flower; as, the *élite* of society.
2. [*cap.*] *Switz.* See ARMY ORGANIZATION.
e-lix'ir (ē-lĭk'sẽr), *n.* [LL., fr. Ar. *el-iksīr* the philosopher's stone, prob. from Gr. ξηρός dry, (hence probably) a dry powder; cf. Skr. *kshā* to burn: cf. F. *élixir*, Sp. *elixir*.]
1. *Alchemy.* A substance thought to be capable of transmuting metals into gold; also, one for prolonging life indefinitely; as, *elixir* vitæ, or the *elixir* of life.
2. A strong extract or tincture. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. *Pharm.* A tincture with more than one base; a compound tincture or medicine, composed of various substances, held in solution by alcohol in some form. Elixirs as they are known in modern American pharmacy are aromatic, sweetened, spirituous preparations, containing small quantities of active medicinal substances. *U. S. Disp.*
4. The refined spirit; the quintessence.

The . . . *elixir* of worldly delights. *South.*

elixir of vitriol, *Pharm.*, aromatic sulphuric acid.
E-liz'a-be'than (ē-lĭz'ā-bē'thăn; ē-lĭz'ā-bēth'ăn; 277), *a.*

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el'e-va'to-ry (ĕl'ĕ-vā'tŏ-rĭ), *n.* and *a.* *Surg.* See ELEVATOR, *n.*, d.
e-leve', ‖ **é'lève'** (*F.* ā'lĕv'), *n.* [F. *élève*, fr. *élever* to raise, bring up.] A pupil. *Obs. as Eng.*
e-lev'en-o'clock'-la'dy, *n.* *Bot.* The star-of-Bethlehem.
eleven rule. *Whist.* The rule that when a player leads his fourth best card of a suit, the number of its pips subtracted from eleven gives the number of higher cards of the same suit held by the others. [ENTH.]
e-lev'en-th-ly, *adv.* of ELEVEN.
e-lev'n. Eleven. *Ref. Sp.*
elf. † HALF.
elf dock. The elecampane.
elf'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
elf'ic, *a.* = ELFIN, 1. *Rare.*
elf'kin, *n.* A little elf.
elf'land', *n.* Fairyland.
elf owl. A very small owl (*Micrathene whitneyi*) of southern California and Arizona, and Mexico.
elf'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
elf'-shoot', *v. t.* To shoot with an elf arrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
elf shot. An elf arrow; also, a disease attributed to elves. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
elf stone. = ELF ARROW.
elf'-strick'en, *p. a.* Bewitched.
elfn, *a.* Elvenish. *Obs.*
elf'wort' (ĕlf'wŭrt'), *n.* Elecampane.
El-ha'nan (ĕl-hā'năn). *Bib.*
E'li (ē'lī), *n.* [Heb. *'Ēlī*.] Masc. prop. name. In the Bible, a high priest of Israel, in whose care Samuel was trained.
E-li'a (ē-lī'ă). *D. Bib.*
E-li'ab (ē-lī'ăb), *n.* [Heb. *Ēliāb*.] Lit., God is his father; — masc. prop name.
E-li'a-ba (ē-lī'ā-bā). *D. Bib.*
E-li'a-cim (-sĭm), *or* **E-li'a-chim** (-kĭm). *D. Bib.*
eliad. † GILLADE.
E-li'a-da (-dă). *Bib.*
E-li'a-dah (-dä). *Bib.*
E-li'a-dan (-dăn). *Bib.*
E-li'ah (-ä). *Bib.* [bä). *Bib.*
E-li'ah-ba (ē-lī'ă-b ä; ē'lī-a'-
E-li'a-kim (ē-lī'ā-kĭm), *n.* [Heb. *Elyāqīm*.] Lit., whom God sets up; — masc. prop. name.
E-li'a-li (ē-lī'ā-lī). *Bib.*
E-li'am (ē-lī'ăm). *Bib.*
E-li'a-o-ni'as (-ā-ō-nī'ăs). *Bib.*
E-li'as (ē-lī'ăs), *n.* [L. *Elias* or Gr. Ἠλίας, fr Heb. See ELIJAH.] Masc. prop. name.
E-li'a-saph (ē-lī'ā-săf). *Bib.*
E-li'a-shib (-shĭb), *or* **E-li'a-sib** (-sĭb). *Bib.*
E-li'a-sis (-sĭs). *Bib.*
e-li'as-ite (ē-lī'ăs-īt), *n.* [From the *Elias* mine, Joachimsthal, Bohemia.] *Min.* A uranium mineral resembling gummite.
E-li'a-sub (ē-lī'ā-sŭb). *D. Bib.*
E-li'a-tha, *or* **-thah** (-thä). *Bib.*
El'i-ca (ĕl'ĭ-kä). *D. Bib.*
eliche. † ALIKE.
e-lic'i-tate (ē-lĭs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To elicit.
E-li'dad (ē-lī'dăd). *Bib.*
El'i-dure (ĕl'ĭ-dūr), *n.* A legendary king of Britain, fabled to have been advanced to the throne in place of his banished brother Artegal, or Arthgallo, whom he reinstated on the latter's return from exile.
elie, *v. t.* [See ELE oil.] To anoint. *Obs*
E'li-el (ē'lĭ-ĕl; ē-lī'ĕl). *Bib.*
‖ **E'li, E'li, la'ma sa-bach'tha-ni'?** (ē'lī, ē'lī, la'mä sä-baK'tha-nē'). My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me? — exclamation of Christ on the cross. *Matt.* xxvii. 46.
El'i-e'na-i (ĕl'ĭ-ē'nā-ī; -nī). *Bib.*
El'i-e'zer (ĕl'ĭ-ē'zẽr; ē'lĭ-). *Bib.*
el'i-gant. † ELEGANT.
el'i-gent, *n.* [L. *eligens*, *-entis*, p. pr., choosing.] An elector. *Obs.*
el'i-gi-bl. Eligible. *Ref. Sp.*
E-li'ha-ba (ē-lī'hā-bä). *Bib.*
El'i-ho-e'na-i (ĕl'ĭ-hō-ē'nā-ī; -nī). *Bib.*
El'i-ho'reph (-hō'rĕf). *Bib.*
E-li'hu (ē-lī'hū; ē'lĭ-hū). *n.* [Heb. *Ēlīhū*.] Lit., God the Lord; — masc prop. name. *Bib.*
Elij. *Abbr.* Elijah.
E-li'jah (ē-lī'jä), *n.* [Heb. *Ēliyāh*.] Lit., Jehovah is my God; — masc. prop. name. L. *Elija* (-jă); F. *Élie* (ā'lē'); It. *Elia* (ā-lē'ä); G. & D. *Elias* (ā-lē'as), *Elia* (ā-lē'ä). In the Bible, one of the prophets. He lived in the 9th century B.C. and his story is told in 1 & 2 Kings.
E-li'ka (ē-lī'kä; ē'lĭ-kä). *Bib.*
elike. † ALIKE. — **elikewise.**
E'lim (ē'lĭm). *Bib.*
el'i-mate, *v. t.* [L. *elimatus*, p. p. of *elimare* to file up; *e* out + *limare*, to file.] To polish. *Obs.*
E-lim'e-lech (ē-lĭm'ē-lĕk). *Bib.*
e-lim'i-na-ble (ē-lĭm'ĭ-nā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being eliminated
e-lim'i-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* One that eliminates. [Eliminative.]
e-lim'i-na-to-ry (-n *a*-tō-rĭ), *a.* eling. † ELENGE.
e-lin'guate, *v. t.* [L. *elinguatus*, p. p. of *elinguare*.] To deprive of the tongue. *Obs.* — **e'lin-gua'tion**, *n. Obs.*
e-lingued' (ē-lĭngd'), **e-lin'guid** (ē-lĭn'gwĭd), *a.* [See ELINGUATE.] Dumb. *Obs.*
E-li'o-da (ē-lī'ō-dä). *D. Bib.*
E-li'o-e'na-i (-ē'nā-ī; -nī). *Bib.*
El'i-o'nas (ĕl'ĭ-ō'năs). *Bib.*
El'i-phal (ĕl'ĭ-făl). *Bib.* *D. Bib.*
E-liph'a-lat. *Bib.*
E-liph'a-let (ē-lĭf'ā-lĕt), *n.* [Heb. *Eliphelet*.] Lit., God of salvation; — masc. prop. name.
E-liph'a-lu (-lū). *D. Bib.*
El'i-phaz (ĕl'ĭ-făz). *Bib.*
E-liph'e-leh (ē-lĭf'ē-lē). *Bib.*
E-liph'e-let (-lĕt). *Bib.*
E-liph'e-leth (-lĕth). *D. Bib.*
e-liq'ua-ment (ē-lĭk'wä-mĕnt), *n.* = OLEIN, 2 *Obs.*
Elis. *Abbr.* Elisabeth.
E-li'sa (ē-lī'sä). *D. Bib.*
E-lis'a-beth, E-liz'a-beth (ē-lĭz'ā-bĕth), **E-li'za** (ē-lī'zä), *n.* [L. *Elisabeth*, or Gr. Ἐλεισάβεθ, Ἐλισάβετ, fr. Heb. *Ĕlīshebā'*.] 1. Lit., worshiper of God; consecrated to God; — fem. proper name. F *Élisabeth* (ā'lē'zə'bĕt'), *Élisa* (ā'lē'zā'), *Élise* (ā'lēz'); It. *Elisabetta* (ā-lē'zä-bĕt'tä), *Elisa* (ā-lē'zä); G. *Elisabeth* (ā-lē'za-bĕt), *Elise* (ā-lē'zĕ); D. *Elizabeth* (ā-lē'zä-bĕt), *Eliza* (ā-lē'za). — DIM. *Bess*, *Bessy*, *Beth*, *Betsey*, *Betty*, *Elsie*, *Liz*, *Lizzy*, *Libby*, *Lisa*
2. (*Elisabeth*) In the Bible, the wife of Zacharias and mother of John the Baptist.
E-lis'a-ma (ē-lĭs'ā-mä) *D Bib.*
E-lis'a-phan (-făn). *D. Bib.*
E-lis'a-phat (-făt). *D. Bib.*
El'i-se'us (ĕl'ĭ-sē'ŭs). *Bib.* Var. of ELISHA.
E-li'sha (ē-lī'shä), *n.* [Heb. *Elīshā'*.] Lit., God my salvation; — masc. prop. name. L *Eliseus* (ĕl'ĭ-sē'ŭs); F *Élisée* (ā'lē'zā'); It. & Pg. *Eliseo* (ā'lē-zā'ō); Sp. *Eliseo* (ā'lē-sā'ō); D. *Eliza* (ā-lē'za); G. *Elias* (ā-lē'as; ā'lē-äs). In the Bible, a Hebrew prophet, the disciple and successor of Elijah.
E-li'shah (ē-lī'shä), *n. Bib.* The son of Javan and grandson of Noah, whose name is attached to a region of doubtful identification, in Ezekiel xxvii. 7, "the isles of Elishah."
E-lish'a-ma, *or* **E-lish'a-mah** (ē-lĭsh'ä-mä). *Bib.*
E-lish'a-phat (-fĭt). *Bib.*
E-lish'e-ba (ē-lĭsh'ē-bä; ē-lĭ'shē-). *Bib.*
El'i-shu'a (ĕl'ĭ-shū'ä; ē-lĭsh'-). *Bib.*
E-lis'i-mus (ē-lĭs'ĭ-mŭs). *Bib.*
E-lis'sa (ē-lĭs'ä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr Ἔλισσα.] See DIDO, 1.
El'i-su'a (ĕl'ĭ-sū'ä) *D Bib.*
E-li'sur (ē-lī'sẽr) *D Bib.*
el'ite, *v. t.* [OF *ellit*, *eslit*, p. p. of *eslire* to elect, F. *élire*.] To choose; to elect *Obs.*
e-lite', *n.* [OF. *ellit*, *eslit*, p. p.] One chosen or elected. *Obs.*
e-lite', *n.* Election. *Obs.*
E-li'u (ē-lī'ū). *Bib.*
E-liz' (-lĭz). *Bib.*
e-lix', *v. t.* [See ELIXATE.] To extract; distill. *Obs.*
e-lix'ate, *v. t.* [L. *elixatus*, p. p. of *elixare*.] To boil; seethe; hence, to extract by boiling or seething *Obs.* — **el'i-x-a'tion** (ĕl'ĭk-sā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
e-lix'ir, *v. t.* To make an elixir of, or to apply an elixir to. *Obs.*
e-lix'ir-of-love', *n. Bot.* a The lettuce. b A decoction of its seeds.
e-lix-iv'i-ate (ē'lĭk-sĭv'ĭ-āt), *n. t.* [*e-* + *lixiviate*.] To lixiviate thoroughly. *Obs.* — **e-lix-iv'i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
Eliz. *Abbr.* Elizabeth.
E-liz'a-beth, *n.* 1 See ELISABETH.
2. See TANNHÄUSER.

Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times; as, the *Elizabethan* writers, drama, literature. — *n.* One who lived in England in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Elizabethan style, *Arch.*, a late Gothic or early Renaissance style combining Tudor and Italian features, common in country houses of Elizabeth's reign. Characteristic details are the large windows, long galleries, tall decorated chimneys, and a profusion of ornamental strapwork.

elk (ĕlk), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; akin to Icel. *elgr*, Sw. *elg*, AS. *eolh*, OHG. *elaho*, MHG. *elch*; cf. L. *alces*, and E. *eland*.] **a** In Europe, the largest existing deer (*Alces alces*) of Europe and Asia, having broad palmate antlers. It is hardly more than subspecifically distinct from the moose of North America, but does not grow so large. It is found in parts of Scandinavia, Germany, Russia, and Siberia. Cf. IRISH ELK. **b** In America, the wapiti. **c** In India, any of certain large deer, as the sambur.

elk bark. The bark of the sweet bay (*Magnolia virginiana*), or of the great-leaved magnolia (*M. macrophylla*); also, either of these trees.

elk'-horn' fern. A form of the common stag-horn fern.

elk nut. The buffalo nut.

elk'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* **a** The sorrel tree. **b** The soft wood of the umbrella tree (*Magnolia tripetala*), or the tree.

ell (ĕl), *n.* [AS. *eln*; akin to D. *el*, *elle*, G. *elle*, OHG. *elina*, Icel. *alin*, Dan. *alen*, Sw. *aln*, Goth. *aleina*, L. *ulna* elbow, ell, Gr. ὠλένη elbow. Cf. ELBOW, ALNAGE.] A measure, chiefly for cloth, now little used. It is of different lengths in different countries, the English ell being 45 inches, the old Dutch or Flemish ell about 27, the Scotch about 37, the Danish 24.7, the Jersey ell 48. The present ell, or *el*, of the Netherlands is the meter (39.37 inches).

el-lag'ic (ĕ-lăj'ĭk), *a.* [F. *ellagique*, fr. *galle* gall (with the letters reversed).] *Chem.* Pertaining to, or designating a crystalline acid found in bezoar stones, oak galls, oak bark, etc., and obtained also by oxidation of gallic acid.

El'lers-hau'sen proc'ess (ĕl'ẽrs-hou'zĕn). *Metal.* A process in which molten iron from the blast furnace is partially refined by passing through troughs lined with oxides.

El'li-ot piv'ot (ĕl'ĭ-ŭt). A short vertical pivot fitting in a bifurcated end, used as a steering pivot in one form of Ackermann axle.

el-lipse' (ĕ-lĭps'), *n.* [Gr. ἔλλειψις defect (see CONIC SECTION): cf. F. *ellipse*. See ELLIPSIS.] **1.** *Geom.* A plane curve variously defined as: the path of a point the sum of whose distances from two fixed points (the foci) is constant; the parallel projection or shadow of a circle on a plane; a conic section, the closed intersection of a plane with a right circular cone; or a compressed circle all of whose parallel half chords perpendicular to a diameter have been shortened in the same ratio, of the minor to the major or transverse axis (the unchanged diameter).

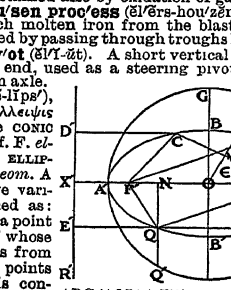

APCA'QB'A Ellipse. *AA'* Major Axis (= 2 *a*); *A*, *A'* Vertices; *BB'* Minor Axis (= 2 *b*); *O* Center; *F*, *F'* Foci; *DR*, *D'R'* Directrices; *A'PA'Q'* Auxiliary Circle; *P*, *Q* Points on Ellipse; *P'*, *Q'* Corresponding Points on Auxiliary Circle found by producing ordinates *SP* and *NQ*; Angle *P'OS* (= *e*) Eccentric Angle of *P*; Lines *FP*, *PF'*, Focal Distances of *P*, *FQ*, *QF'*, of *Q*, etc. Ellipse may be defined by the following equations: (1) $FP + PF' = \frac{1}{2}C + CF' = FQ + QF' = \ldots = AA'$. (2) $FP : PD = FQ : QE = F'C : CD' = F'Q : QE' = FA : AX = F'A' : A'X' = \ldots = e$ (the eccentricity of the ellipse). (3) $PS : P'S = BO : GO = QN : Q'N = e\ (= BO : OA$, that is $b : a$). (4) $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ where $x =$ distance of any point from the η axis (BOB') measured parallel to the x axis ($A'OA$) (OS for point P) and y is the other coördinate (PS for point P).

2. The (nearly) elliptical orbit of a planet.

3. *Gram.* Ellipsis. *Rare.*

el-lip'sis (ĕ-lĭp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* ELLIPSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἔλλειψις a leaving, defect, fr. ἐλλείπειν to leave in, fall short; ἐν in + λείπειν to leave. See IN, LOAN; cf. ELLIPSE.] **1.** *Gram.* Omission from a construction of one or more words, which are obviously understood, but must be supplied to make the expression grammatically complete; as, "virtues I admire," instead of "virtues *which* I admire."

2. *Geom.* An ellipse. *Obs.*

3. *Print.* A mark or marks, as . . . or * * *, showing omission of letters or words.

el-lip'so-graph (-sō-grăf), *n.* [*ellipse* + *-graph*; cf. F. *ellipsographe*.] A trammel for describing ellipses.

el-lip'soid (ĕ-lĭp'soĭd) } *a.* Pertaining to, or resem-
el'lip-soi'dal (ĕl'ĭp-soĭ'dăl) } bling, an ellipsoid; as, *ellipsoid* or *ellipsoidal* form.

el-lip'soid (-soid), *n.* [*ellipse* + *-oid*; cf. F. *ellipsoïde*.] *Geom.* A surface all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles. See CONOID, *n.*, 1 **a**. It is a compressed sphere, all half chords perpendicular to one central plane being shortened in the ratio $b : a$, and all perpendicular to a second central plane, perpendicular to the first, in the ratio $c : a$, when a is the radius of the original sphere. It is divided by these two planes and a third, perpendicular to both, into eight congruent octants; these planes make three principal sections and meet in pairs on the three axes.

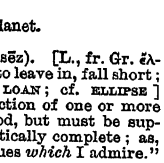

Ellipsoid. $OA = a$; $OB = b$; $OC = c$.

Bessel's ellipsoid, **Clarke's ellipsoid**, etc., *Math.*, tentative spheroids of various dimensions, approximating the geoid, or shape of the earth, that have been proposed as bases of reference. They are named from their proposers, as *Bessel's ellipsoid* (1841), *Clarke's* (1858, 1866, 1880), *Harkness's* (1891), *Bonsdorff's* (1899), *Shdanov's* (1899), etc., of which the compressions are · 1/299.15, 1/280.4, 1/295, 1/293.5, 1/300.2, 1/298.6, 1/299.7. — **ellipsoid of expansion**, *Math.*, that into which a strain deforms an elementary sphere in the body strained. — **e. of gyration**, *Math.*, one in which the central perpendicular on a tangent plane equals the radius of gyration of a certain body about that perpendicular. — **e. of inertia.** = ELLIPSOID OF GYRATION. — **e. of revolution**, a spheroid; a figure generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes, called *prolate* or *oblate* according as the revolution is round the major or the minor axis.

el-lip'tic (ĕ-lĭp'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἐλλειπτικός: cf. F. *elliptique*.]
el-lip'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } *que.* See ELLIPSIS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an ellipse; having the form of an ellipse; oblong, with rounded ends; specif., having two characteristic elements imaginary, as are the asymptotes of an ellipse.

2. Pertaining to ellipsis; having a part omitted, as, an *elliptical* phrase.

elliptic arch. *Arch.* **a** An arch whose intrados is an ellipse or approximates more or less closely to one. See ARCH, *Illust.* (9). — **e. chuck.** See CHUCK, *n.*, 4. — **e. compasses**, an instrument for drawing ellipses. — **e. conoid**, *Math.*, an ellipsoid. — **e. coordinates.** See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2 (11). — **e. curve**, one of the genus 1. See GENUS. — **e. epicycloid**, *Math.*, a so-called epicycloid, in which, however, the fixed curve and the rolling curve are equal ellipses. — **e. functions**, *Math.*, doubly periodic functions (inverses of elliptic integrals), the higher analogues of trigonometric functions. — **e. geometry**, *Math.*, the geometry of elliptic space. — **e. integral**, *Math.*, the integral as to x of a function rational in x and the second root of a polynomial of third or fourth degree in x; — so called because one such expresses the length of an arc of an ellipse. — **e. involution**, *Math.*, one whose foci are imaginary, the product of the central distances of two conjugate points being negative. — **e. modular function**, an automorphic function in which the constants, a, b, c, d, are integers and $ad - bc = \pm 1$; more generally, one in which these constants, though not integral, form, with their transformations a discrete group. — **e. motion**, motion of a point in an ellipse such that a radius vector to one of the foci describes equal areas in equal times. — **e. point** (of a surface), *Math.*, a synclastic point. — **e. polarization.** See POLARIZATION, 2, *Note.* — **e. space.** *Math.* **a** A space in which the Riemannian *measure of curvature*, $\frac{1}{k^2}$, is positive. It has the properties: (1) Every straight line in it is *closed*; (2) the sum of the angles in any triangle exceeds a straight angle; (3) two straight lines that meet once meet *only once* (in which case the space is *simply* elliptic) or meet *twice* (in which case the space is *doubly* elliptic). **b** Analogous two-dimensional space viewed as complete in itself, having internal relations, but no external relations, like position or sides. **c** The area bounded by an ellipse. — **e. spheroid.** See ELLIPSOID OF REVOLUTION. — **el-lip'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **el-lip'ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

el'lip-tic'i-ty (ĕl'ĭp-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *ellipticité*.] Deviation of an ellipse or a spheroid from the form of a circle or a sphere; esp., in reference to the figure of the earth, the difference between the equatorial and polar semidiameters, divided by the equatorial (rarely by the polar); thus, the *ellipticity* of the earth is $\frac{1}{299}$; compression.

ell'wand (ĕl'wŏnd), *n.* **1.** A measuring rod an ell long; an ell measure. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. [*cap.*] The three stars called Orion's Belt; — usually *King's*, or *Our Lady's*, *Ellwand*. *Scot.*

elm (ĕlm), *n.* [AS. *elm*; akin to D. *olm*, OHG. *elm*, G. *ulme*, Icel. *almr*, Dan. & Sw. *alm*, L. *ulmus*, and E. *alder*.] **1.** Any tree of the genus *Ulmus*. The elms are mostly of large size and graceful habit; the American elm (*U. americana*) and the English elm (*U. campestris*) are much planted for shade. Elm wood is very hard and tough, and is much used for implements and furniture. Cf. WYCH ELM, CORK ELM, SLIPPERY ELM, etc.; see ULMUS.

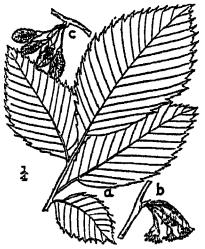

Elm (*Ulmus americana*). *a* Mature Leaves; *b* Staminate Flowers, *c* Young Fruit.

2. The wood of the elm.

3. Any of several trees or shrubs with elmlike foliage; as: **a** In the West Indies, *Cordia gerascanthus* and *C. gerascanthoides*, of the Boraginaceæ; and *Hamelia ventricosa*, of the Rubiaceæ. **b** In Australia, *Aphananthe philippinensis* and *Trema aspera*, both of the elm family.

elm beetle. Any of several beetles that feed on the leaves of the elm, esp. the imported leaf beetle *Galerucella luteola*, a yellowish brown chrysomelid beetle with indistinct dark stripes, native of Europe, but now very troublesome in the Atlantic States, and spreading westward. It is combated by spraying the trees with an arsenical solution.

Elm Leaf Beetle (*Galerucella luteola*). *a* Imago; *b* Pupa; *c* Larva. × 2.

elm sawfly. A large sawfly (*Cimbex americana*). The larva, which is white with a black dorsal stripe, feeds on the leaves of the elm.

elm'y (ĕl'mĭ), *a.* Abounding with elms.

The simple spire and *elmy* grange. *T Warton.*

e-loc'u-lar (ē-lŏk'ū-lăr), *a.* [*e-* + *locular*.] Having but one cell, or cavity; not divided by a septum.

el'o-cu'tion (ĕl'ō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *elocutio*, fr. *eloqui*, *elocutus*, to speak out: cf. F. *élocution*. See ELOQUENT.]

1. Utterance by speech. *Rare.*

[Fruit] whose taste . . .
Gave *elocution* to the mute. *Milton.*

2. Oratorical or expressive delivery, including the graces of intonation, gesture, etc.; style or manner of speaking or reading in public; as, clear, impressive *elocution*.

3. Impressive writing or style; eloquence. *Obs.*

To express these thoughts with *elocution*. *Dryden.*

Syn. — ELOCUTION, ORATORY, ELOQUENCE. ELOCUTION emphasizes the external graces of delivery, esp. of voice, sometimes also of gesture; ORATORY suggests persuasive or elaborate rhetoric applied to public speech; ELOQUENCE (often fig.) is lofty, noble, or impassioned utterance, whether oral or written; it implies complete fusion of thought or feeling with verbal expression; as, a teacher of *elocution*, congressional *oratory*, the *eloquence* of Demosthenes.

True rhetorical *elocution*. *Cibber.*
All the *oratory* of Greece and Rome *Milton.*
The most familiar details of nature, its daily routine of light and darkness, beset him now with a kind of troubled and troubling *eloquence*. *W. Pater.*

el'o-cu'tion-a-ry (-ŭ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to elocution.

el'o-cu'tion-ist, *n.* One adept or versed in elocution, specif.: **a** A teacher of elocution. **b** A professional reciter of selections, etc., in public; a reader.

‖ **é'loge'** (ā'lōzh'), *n.* [F. See ELOGIUM.] Formerly naturalized, and written **e-loge'**. **1.** An encomium; eulogy. *Obs.*

2. A panegyrical funeral oration; specif., an address in honor of a deceased member of the French Academy, usually delivered by his successor.

e-lo'gi-um (ē-lō'jĭ-ŭm), **el'o-gy** (ĕl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *elogium* a short saying, an inscription; cf. Gr. λόγος speech, fr. λέγειν to speak. Cf. ÉLOGE.] *Obs.* **a** An inscription, esp. on a tombstone. **b** A biographical sketch, esp. in praise. **c** A funeral oration; an éloge.

E-lo'him (ē-lō'hĭm; -hēm; 277), *n.* [Heb. *elōhīm*.] God, or the gods; — a term used in the Hebrew Scriptures. — **El'o-him'ic** (ĕl'ō-hĭm'ĭk), *a.*

E-lo'hism (ē-lō'hĭz'm), *n.* Worship of God as Elohim.

E-lo'hist (-hĭst), *n.* *Old Test. Criticism.* In earlier use, the author of all Elohistic material in the Hexateuch. Later, the Elohistic Prophetic Document (E) or its author.

El'o-his'tic (ĕl'ō-hĭs'tĭk), *a.* Characterized by the use of *Elohim* as a name of God, and so distinguished from *Yahwistic*; — said of passages in the Old Testament.

Elohistic Prophetic Document *or* **Narrative**, *Old Test. Criticism*, an ancient anecdotal history, supposed by some to have been the source of the Elohistic passages of the Old Testament; — called also, from its interest in Joseph, ancestor of Ephraim, and in the Ephraimitic hero Joshua, the *Ephraimitic Prophetic Document*.

e-loign' (ē-loin'), *v. t.*; E-LOIGNED' (-loind'); E-LOIGN'ING. [F. *éloigner*, OF. *esloignier*; *es-* (L. *ex*) + OF. & F. *loin* far, far off, L. *longe*, fr. *longus* long. See ELONGATE.] **1.** To remove afar off; to withdraw. *Obs. or R.* *Spenser.*

2. *Law.* To convey to a distance, or beyond the jurisdiction, or to conceal, as goods liable to distress.

e-lon'gate (ē-lŏn'gāt; ē'lŏn-gāt; 277), *v. t.*; E-LON'GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd); E-LON'GAT-ING (-gāt-ĭng). [L. *elongatus*, p. p. of *elongare* to prolong, to remove (cf. ELOIGN); *e* + L. *longus* long, *longe* far off. See LONG, *a.*] **1.** To lengthen; to extend, to stretch out; as, to *elongate* a line.

2. To remove farther off. *Obs.*

e-lon'gate, *v. i.* **1.** To grow in length; to lengthen

2. To depart to, or be at, a distance; esp., to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit. *Rare.*

e'lon-ga'tion (ē'lŏn-gā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *elongatio*: cf. F. *élongation*.] **1.** *Astron.* **a** The angular distance of an interior planet from the sun or of a satellite from its primary; as, the *elongation* of Venus, or Mercury. **b** Farthest distance from the sun; aphelion. *Obs.* **c** Extreme east or west position; as, the *elongations* of Polaris.

2. Removal to a distance; remoteness. *Obs.*

3. A lengthening, or state of being lengthened; protraction; extension. "*Elongation* of the fibers." *Arbuthnot.*

4. That which lengthens out; continuation.

May not the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland be considered as *elongations* of these two chains? *Pinkerton.*

5. *Mech.* The total deformation (stretch), or the deformation per unit of length, produced by a tensile force.

e-lope' (ē-lōp'), *v. i.*; E-LOPED' (-lōpt'); E-LOP'ING (-lōp'ĭng). [AF. *aloper*; prob. fr. an E., Icel., or D. word akin to E. *leap*; cf. ME. *leapen*, *loupen*, *lopen*, to leap, to hasten, to run, D. *loopen* to run, Icel. *hlaupa*. The prefix *a-* is perh. for OF. *es-*, L. *ex*. See LEAP, *v.*] **1.** To run away from one's husband or home with a lover; — orig. of a married woman only; now also of an unmarried woman (often intending to be married to her companion in flight) and, by extension, of the man in either case.

2. To run away from one's place or duty; to abscond.

e-lope'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of eloping.

El'-za'phan (ĕl'ĭ-zā'făn; ĕ-lĭz'ā-făn). *Bib.*

E-li'zur (ē-lī'zẽr), *n.* [Heb. *Elītsūr*.] Lit., God is my rock; — masc. prop. name. [swan.

elk, elke, *n.* A wild goose or

El-ka'nah (ĕl-kā'nä), *n.* *Bib.* Father of the prophet Samuel.

El-k e'sa-i-te (ĕl-kĕ'sā-īt), *n.* [From *Elkesai*, the name of a book of pretended revelations.] *Eccl.* One of a Jewish Christian or Ebionitic sect existing from the 2d to the 10th century.

El'kosh-ite (ĕl'kŏsh-īt), *n.* *Bib.* A native of Elkosh; — a name applied to the prophet Nahum.

elk tree. The sorrel tree.

ell, *n.* *Arch.* See L.

El'la (ĕl'ä), *n.* [Cf. ELLEN, or ELEANOR.] Fem. prop. name.

el'la-chick (ĕl'ä-chĭk), *n.* [Indian name.] A fresh-water tortoise (*Chelopus marmoratus*) of California, used as food.

el'la-gate (-gāt), *n.* [See ELLAGIC.] A salt of ellagic acid.

El'lan-gow'an poison bush (ĕl'ăn-gou'ăn). [From *Ellangowan*, Queensland, Australia.] See POISON BUSH.

El-la'sar (ĕl-lā'sär). *Bib.*

elle. † ELL.

ellebore † HELLEBORE.

el'le-bo-rin, *n.* = HELLEBORIN.

el'leck, *n.* The red gurnard (*Trigla cuculus*). *Dial. Eng.*

ellen. † ELL.

el'len. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ELDER, the shrub.

El'len (ĕl'ĕn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *Elaine* and E. *Helen*.] Fem. prop. name. [of ALDER.

el'ler. Scot. and dial. Eng. var.

eller. † ELDER, tree.

El-le'rī-an, *n.* = RONSDORFER.

el'lern. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ELDER, tree.

elles. † ELSE.

El-lil. Var. of EN-LIL. See BEL.

el'lĭk (ĕl'ĭ-lĭk'), *n.* [Turk.] See COIN.

El'li-ott eye (ĕl'ĭ-ŭt). *Naut.* A loop in a hemp cable made around a thimble and served.

el-lip'sis. Elliptic. *Ref. Sp.*

el-lip'tic-lan'ce-o-late, *a.* *Bot.* Intermediate between elliptic and lanceolate. [GRAPH.

el-lip'to-graph, *n.* = ELLIPSOGRAPH.

el'lis. † ELSE. [name.

El'lis (ĕl'ĭs), *n.* Masc prop.

El'lis, *n.* [From *Ellis* Mountain, Montana.] *Geol.* A Jurassic formation in Montana

Ellis process. See ARMOR, *n.*, 5.

el'lops (ĕl'ŏps), *n.* [Gr. ἔλλοψ, ἔλοψ. See ELOPS.] **a** A serpent monster; — so used by Milton. **b** [*cap.*] Var. of ELOPS.

El-lul'. Var. of ELUL. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

el'lus. † ELSE. [ALEWIFE.

ell'whop', ell'wife'. Vars. of elm borer. Any of several beetles having larvæ that bore into the elm, as the lamiid *Saperda tridentata*.

Elm City. See CITY OF ELMS.

El-me'lech (ĕl-mē'lĕk). *D. Bib.*

elm'en, *a.* Pertaining to elms, or made of elm wood. *Obs.*

El'mer (ĕl'mẽr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *Æðelmēr*, *æðele* noble, *æðelo* nobility, and *mēre* famous.] Masc. prop. name

elmesse, elmisse. † ALMS.

El-mo'dad (ĕl-mō'dăd). *D. Bib.*

El-mo'dam (ĕl-dăm). *Bib.*

El'more proc'ess (ĕl'mōr; 201). A process for concentrating ores by the use of oil. [FIRE.

El'mo's fire. See ST. ELMO'S

eln, elne. † ELL.

El-na'am (ĕl-nā'ăm). *Bib.*

El-na'im (ĕl-nā'ĭm). *D. Bib.*

El' Nath' (ĕl' năth'). [Ar. *al nāṯh*.] *Astron.* See STAR.

El-na'than (ĕl-nā'thăn), *n.* [Heb. *Elnāthān*.] Lit. God gave; — masc. prop. name.

elne, *n.* [AS. *ellen*.] Strength; comfort. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To strengthen; comfort. *Obs*

el'o-ca'tion (ĕl'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See E- ; LOCATION.] Change of place or state. *Obs.* [*Colloq.*]

el'o-cu'tion-er, *n.* Elocutionist.

el'o-cu'tion-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

E'lo-cu'tion Walk'er (wŏk'ẽr). John Walker (1732-1807), English orthoepist, lexicographer, and teacher of elocution.

e-loc'u-tive (ē-lŏk'ū-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to elocution. *Obs.*

E-lo'de-a (ē-lō'dē-ä; ĕl'ō-dē'ä), *n.* [NL., for *Helodea*, fr. Gr. ἕλος marsh + εἶδος form.] *Bot.* a Syn. of PHILOTRIA. **b** Syn. of TRIADENUM.

E-lo'des (ē-lō'dēz), *n.* [NL., for *Helodes*, fr. Gr. ἑλώδης marshy. See ELODEA.] **1.** *Bot.* Syn. of TRIADENUM.

2. [*l. c.*] Malarial fever.

e-lo'di-an (-dĭ-ăn), *n.* A marsh tortoise.

el'o-gist (ĕl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who pronounces an éloge. *Obs.*

E'lol, *n.* *Bib.* Var. of ELI. See ELI, ELI, LAMA SABACHTHANI. *Mark* xv. 34.

e-loign'ate, *v. t.* To eloign. *Obs.*

e-loign'er, *n.* One who eloigns.

e-loign'ment, *n.* [F. *éloignement*.] See -MENT.

e-loin', e-loin'ate, e-loin'er, e-loin'ment. Vars. of ELOIGN, ELOIGNER, etc.

E'lon (ē'lŏn).

E'lon-beth-ha'nan (-bĕth-hā'-năn). *Bib.*

e-long', *v. t.* [See ELOIGN, ELONGATE.] *Obs* 1. To prolong.

2. To put away; to separate.

E. long. *Abbr.* East longitude.

e-lon'gate (ē-lŏn'gāt), *a.* Elongated.

e'lon-ga-tive (ē'lŏn-gā-tĭv), *a.* Lengthening or lengthy. *Rare.*

E'lon-ites (ē'lŏn-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.* Inhabitants of Elon, a town of Dan.

el'o-quence (ĕl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [F. *éloquence*, L. *eloquentia*, fr. *eloquens*. See ELOQUENT.] **1.** Discourse characterized by such force and persuasiveness as suggests strong feeling or deep sincerity, and, especially in the eloquence which is a result of art, by apt and fluent diction, and imaginative fervor; also, the art, action, or power of employing such discourse; — applied primarily to oral utterance.

Silence that spoke and *eloquence* of eyes. *Pope.*

The hearts of men are their books; events are their tutors; great actions are their *eloquence*. *Macaulay.*

2. Rhetoric.

Syn. — Oratory; rhetoric. See ELOCUTION.

el'o-quent (ĕl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [F. *éloquent*, L. *eloquens, -entis*, p. pr. of *eloqui* to speak out, declaim; *e* + *loqui* to speak. See LOQUACIOUS.] Having or exercising the power of expressing one's self with eloquence; as, an *eloquent* orator; characterized by eloquence; as, an *eloquent* appeal.

El'o-the'ri-um (ĕl'ō-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἕλος marsh + *-therium*.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct ungulate mammals, related to, but much larger than, the existing pigs. Their remains are found both in Europe and America in upper Eocene and Miocene formations.

else (ĕls), *a., adv., & pron.* [ME. & AS. *elles* otherwise, gen. sing. of an adj. signifying *other*; akin to OHG. *elles* otherwise, OSw. *älljes*, Sw. *eljest*, Goth. *aljis*, adj., other, L. *alius*, Gr. ἄλλος. Cf. ALIAS, ALIEN.] Other; otherwise; other one. The various uses of *else* merge into one another, but in general it signifies: **a** As an adjective. (1) Additional to, or accompanying, (what is mentioned or implied); as, I have something *else* for you; who *else* is going? (2) Taking the place of, or different from, (what is mentioned or implied); as, what *else* can he do but this? *Else* is now usually used with nouns except such as have a semipronominal force; as, somebody *else*; any person *else*; and it regularly follows the noun or pronoun which it modifies. When used with the pronominal expressions *anybody, everybody, some one*, etc., in the genitive construction, *else* usually takes the genitive inflection; as in somebody *else's*; no one *else's*.

All things *else* are still and motionless. *Wordsworth.*

A suit of clothes like everybody *else's*. *Thackeray.*

They were too much like their tutors, men who did little *else* but read. *T. Hughes.*

b As an adverb: (1) In a different manner, place, time, or respect; as, to go somewhere *else*; he cannot do *else* than thus. (2) In another, or a contrary, case; if the facts were different; if not; otherwise: — commonly preceded by *or*, or forming a quasi conjunction.

For thou desirest not sacrifice; *else* would I give it. *Ps.* li. 16.

Will you give thanks . . . or *else* shall I? *Shak.*

(3) Hence, in idiomatic usage: If it be not true.

The fire is dead . . . See *else* yourself. *Shak.*

(4) Elsewhither. "Your perfect self is *else* devoted." *Shak.* (5) At another, or at a previous, time. *Obs. or Dial.* **c** As a pronoun: Some or any other thing. *Obs.*

Bastards and *else*. *Shak.*

else'where' (ĕls'hwâr'), *adv.* [AS. *elles hwær*.] In or to some or any other place or places; as, it is reported in town and *elsewhere*; to go *elsewhere*.

else'whith'er (-hwĭth'ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *elles hwider*.] To some or any other place.

Els'wick gun (ĕlz'wĭk). *Ordnance.* One of a system of guns of varying calibers and types made at the Armstrong ordnance works at Elswick, a suburb of Newcastle, Eng.

e-lu'ci-date (ẽ-lū'sĭ-dāt), *v. t.*; E-LU'CI-DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); E-LU'CI-DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). [LL. *elucidatus*, p. p. of *elucidare*; *e* + *lucidus* full of light, clear. See LUCID.] To make clear or manifest; to render more intelligible; to illustrate; as, an example will *elucidate* the subject.

Syn. — See EXPLAIN.

e-lu'ci-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *élucidation*.] A making clear; act of elucidating, or that which elucidates.

e-lu'ci-da-tive (ẽ-lū'sĭ-dā-tĭv), *a.* Making clear; tending to elucidate; as, an *elucidative* note.

e-lu'ci-da'tor (-dā'tẽr), *n.* One who elucidates. *Rare.*

e-lu'cu-brate (ẽ-lū'kū-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *elucubratus*, p. p. of *elucubrare* to compose by lamplight.] To work out or express by studious effort; to lucubrate. *Obs. or R.* — **e-lu'cu-bra'tion** (-brā'shŭn), *n. Obs. or R.*

e-lude' (ẽ-lūd), *v. t.*; E-LUD'ED (-lūd'ĕd); E-LUD'ING (-lūd'ĭng). [L. *eludere, elusum*; *e* + *ludere* to play. See LUDICROUS.] **1.** To delude; befool; frustrate. *Obs.*

2. To avoid slyly, by artifice, stratagem, or dexterity; to escape from in a covert manner; to evade; as, to *elude* an officer; to *elude* the force of an argument or a blow.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain;
Then, hid in shades, *eludes* her eager swain. *Pope.*

3. To escape discovery or explanation by; to evade, as by reason of recondite or inconspicuous character; as, to *elude* inquiry or research.

The transition from fetishism to polytheism seems a gradual process of which the stages *elude* close definition. *Tylor.*

Syn. — Avoid, escape, shun, eschew, flee, mock, baffle, frustrate, foil. See EVADE.

e-lu'sion (ẽ-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [LL. *elusio*, fr. L. *eludere, elusum*. See ELUDE.] **1.** Delusion; illusion. *Obs.*

2. Act of eluding; adroit escape, as by artifice; evasion.

e-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to elude; using arts or deception to escape; adroitly escaping or evading; eluding the grasp; of ideas, qualities, etc., not easily comprehended or defined; baffling; evanescent; impalpable. — **e-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **e-lu'sive-ness**, *n.*

e-lu'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *elusorius*.] Tending to elude, evasive; deceptive. — **e-lu'so-ri-ness** (-sō-rĭ-nĕs), *n.*

e-lu'tion (ẽ-lū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *eluto, -onis*, a washing. See ELUTE.] *Chem.* The separation of impurities by washing. In the refining of molasses by the elution process, the sugar is precipitated as calcium sucrate by the addition of lime. The sucrate is thoroughly washed with dilute alcohol, and the pure sugar is brought into solution again by means of carbon dioxide, which removes the lime.

e-lu'tor (ẽ-lū'tẽr), *n. Sugar Refining.* One of the vessels used in the elution process.

e-lu'tri-ate (ẽ-lū'trĭ-āt), *v. t.*; E-LU'TRI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); E-LU'TRI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *elutriatus*, p. p. of *elutriare*.] To cleanse or wash, or to purify by washing and straining or decanting; to separate the finer and heavier particles of by decantation. — **e-lu'tri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

e-lu'tri-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that elutriates, esp an apparatus for elutriating pulverulent or earthy material.

el'van (ĕl'văn), *n. Mining.* A vein of feldspathic, porphyritic rock crossing metalliferous veins, esp. in the mining districts of Cornwall; also, the rock of which such veins are composed; granite or quartz porphyry. — *a.* Of or pertaining to an elvan; as, an *elvan* course.

el'van-ite (ĕl'văn-ĭt), *n Petrog.* Elvan (the rock); granitic or quartz porphyry. — **el'van-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

elv'ish (ĕl'vĭsh), *a.* [See ELF; cf. ELFISH.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the elves; elfin. "*Elvish* craft." *Chaucer.*

2. Like, or characteristic of, elves; elfish; eldritch; as, *elvish* deceptions; hence, esp., perverse; irritating; spiteful; as, an *elvish* disposition. See ELFISH.

El'y-mus (ĕl'ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἕλυμος a kind of grain.] *Bot.* A genus of tall perennial grasses containing about 30 species, widely distributed in temperate regions. A few American species serve for hay and pasturage. In Europe *E. arenarius* is used as a sand binder.

E-ly'si-a (ẽ-lĭzh'ĭ-ă, -lĭz'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Elysium*.] *Zoöl.* A genus of opisthobranchiate gastropods of the group Ascoglossa. It is the type of a family, Elysiidæ, whose members have no shell or branchiæ, and have the sides of the body dilated into large winglike expansions.

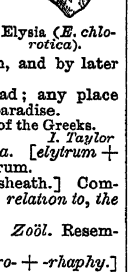

Elysia (*E. chlorotica*).

E-ly'sian (ẽ-lĭzh'ăn; ẽ-lĭz'ĭ-ăn; 277), *a.* [L. *Elysius*, fr. *Elysium*.] Pertaining to Elysium; hence, yielding the highest pleasures; very delightful; beatific.

Elysian fields. = ELYSIUM, 1.

E-ly'si-um (ẽ-lĭzh'ĭ-ŭm; ẽ-lĭz'ĭ-ŭm; 277), *n.*; *pl.* E.-UMS (-ŭmz), L. ELYSIA (-ă). [L., fr. Gr. Ἠλύσιον, Ἠλύσιον πεδίον, Elysian field.] *Class. Myth.* **1.** The dwelling place of the happy souls after death, placed by Homer on the western margin of the earth, by Hesiod and Pindar in the Isles of the Blessed in the Western Ocean, and by later poets in the lower world.

2. Any similarly conceived abode of the dead; any place or state of great delight or happiness; a paradise.

An *Elysium* more pure and bright than that of the Greeks. *I. Taylor*

e-lyt'ri-form (ẽ-lĭt'rĭ-fôrm; ẽ-lĭ'trĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*elytrum* + *-form*.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Resembling an elytrum.

el'y-tro- (ĕl'ĭ-trō-), **elytr-**. [Gr. ἔλυτρον sheath.] Combining form indicating *connection with*, or *relation to, the vagina.*

el'y-troid (ĕl'ĭ-troid), *a.* [*elytro-* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Resembling an elytrum.

el'y-tror'rha-phy (ĕl'ĭ-trŏr'ă-fĭ), *n.* [*elytro-* + *-rhaphy*.] *Med.* Vaginal suture.

el'y-trum (ĕl'ĭ-trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἔλυτρον, fr. ἑλύειν to roll round.] *Zoöl.* **a** One of the anterior pair of wings in the Coleoptera and some other insects, when thick and serving only as a protection for the posterior pair; a wing cover. See COLEOPTERA. **b** One of the shieldlike dorsal scales of certain chætopod annelids.

El'ze-vir (ĕl'zẽ-vẽr; -vēr; 277), *a. Bibliog.* Designating, or pertaining to, books or editions (esp. of the Greek New Testament and the classics) printed and published by the Elzevir family at Amsterdam, Leiden, etc., from about 1592 to 1680; also, designating a round open type introduced by them. See TYPE.

em (ĕm), *n.* [Name of the letter *m*, L. *em*.] *Print.* The portion of a line formerly occupied by the letter *m*, then a square type, used as a unit of measure for printed matter; the square of the body of a type. See TYPE.

em-. The prefix *en-* when used before *b, p*, or *m*. See EN-.

e-ma'ci-ate (ẽ-mā'shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *emaciatus*, p. p. of *emaciare* to make lean; *e* + *maciare* to make lean or meager, fr. *macies* leanness, akin to *macer* lean. See MEAGER.] To cause to lose flesh so as to become very lean; as, his sickness *emaciated* him.

e-ma'ci-ate, *v. i.* To waste away in flesh. *Rare.*

e-ma'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *émaciation*.] Act of emaciating, or state of being emaciated.

em'a-nant (ĕm'ă-nănt), *a.* [L. *emanans, -antis*, p. pr. of *emanare*.] Issuing or flowing forth; emanating.

em'a-nant, *n.* [See EMANANT, *a.*] *Math.* A covariant, the result of operating on a quantic with $(x'\frac{\partial}{\partial x}+y'\frac{\partial}{\partial y}+\ldots)$, where $(x\ y\ \ldots)$ and $(x'\ y'\ \ldots)$ are cogredient. The n^{th} emanant results from operating n times successively.

em'a-nate (-nāt), *v. i.*; EM'A-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); EM'A-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *emanare, emanatum*, to emanate; *e* out + *manare* to flow.] To issue forth from a source, to flow out more or less constantly; to originate; as, fragrance *emanates* from flowers.

That subsisting form of government from which all special laws *emanate*. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — Flow, arise, proceed, issue, originate.

em'a-nate, *v. t.* To send out; to emit. *Rare.*

em'a-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *emanatio*: cf. F. *émanation*.] **1.** Act of emanating; a flowing forth.

Profitable and excellent *emanations* from God. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. That which emanates; efflux; an effluence; as, perfume is an *emanation* from a flower.

An *emanation* of the indwelling life. *Bryant.*

The word *emanation*, originally used by Boyle ("substantial *emanations* from the celestial bodies"), was resuscitated by Rutherford to designate definite substances of a gaseous nature continuously produced from other substances. *Philos. Mag.*

3. *Philos.* The process of creation conceived as a series of effluxes flowing forth from the Godhead and forming the multiplicity of created beings; also, that which has come into being by this process.

The question has in every age been raised whether evil is to be regarded as a positive thing, or as merely the negative of good: the Manichæan doctrine affirming the former, and setting up an active hostility between the two principles; and the system of *emanations* giving verdict for the latter, and accounting for all guilt and sorrow by the privation of Divine light at a distance from its fountain head *J. Martineau.*

4. *Chem.* A gaseous substance produced by a radioactive transformation; as, the radium *emanation*. See RADIUM.

5. *Math.* The process of finding successive emanants.

em'a-na'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, emanation.

em'a-na-tive (ĕm'ă-nā-tĭv), *a.* Causing or caused by, or relating to, emanation. — **em'a-na-tive-ly**, *adv.*

em'a-na-to-ry (-nă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Emanative or emanational.

e-man'ci-pate (ẽ-măn'sĭ-pāt), *v. t.*; -PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd); -PAT'ING (-pāt'ĭng). [L. *emancipatus*, p. p. of *emancipare* to emancipate; *e* + *mancipare* to transfer ownership in, fr *manceps* purchaser, as being one who laid his hand on the thing bought; *manus* hand + *capere* to take. See MANUAL; CAPABLE.] **1.** *Law.* **a** *Rom. Law.* To free or release (a child) from the paternal power, making the person released sui juris. See SUI JURIS. **b** To set free from paternal power; — chiefly used in Civil law systems.

2. To set free from the power of another; to liberate; to set free from any restraint imposed by law or convention; specif., to free from bondage; to give freedom to; to manumit; as, to *emancipate* a slave, or a country.

3. To free from any controlling influence, esp. from anything that exerts undue or evil influence.

From how many troublesome and slavish impertinences . . . he had *emancipated* and freed himself. *Evelyn.*

4. To deliver into bondage; to enslave. *Obs.*

Syn. — Liberate, free, set free, release, manumit, unfetter. — EMANCIPATE, ENFRANCHISE. EMANCIPATE emphasizes the idea of release from bondage or restriction, ENFRANCHISE, that of admission to new or wider privileges or liberties; as, the slaves were *emancipated* when freed from slavery, and *enfranchised* when admitted to citizenship.

The soul, *emancipated*, unoppressed,
Free to prove all things, and hold fast the best. *Cowper.*
But thank that death hath now *enfranchised* thee;
Thou hast thy expansion now, and liberty. *Donne.*

e-man'ci-pa'tion (-pă'shŭn), *n.* [L. *emancipatio*: cf. F. *émancipation*.] **1.** Act or process of setting or making free; liberation; as, the *emancipation* of slaves; hence, deliverance from any onerous and controlling power or influence; as, the *emancipation* of the mind from superstition; the *emancipation* of a nation from tyranny.

2. Specif.: **a** *Roman Law.* The act or procedure of freeing from the *patria potestas* **b** [*cap.*] The freeing of the Roman Catholics in England from civil disabilities by Act 10 Geo. IV. c. 7, called the Catholic Emancipation Act.

Syn. — Release, freedom, manumission, enfranchisement.

e-lop'er (ẽ-lōp'ẽr), *n.* One who elopes.

E'lops (ē'lŏps), *n.* [L. *elops*, *helops*, a sea fish, Gr ἕλοψ.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fishes of the tarpon family. It contains the tenpounder (*E. saurus*). [*Obs.*]

el'o-quen-cy, *n.* Eloquence.

el'o-quen'tial (ĕl'ō-kwĕn'shăl), *a.* Pertaining to eloquence; rhetorical *Rare.*

e-lo'qui-ous, *a.* [L. *eloquium* eloquence + *-ous*.] Eloquent *Obs.*

E'loth (ē'lŏth; -lōth). *Bib.*

elp, *n* [ME., AS. *ylp*; cf. AS. *elpend*, L. *elephas*.] Elephant. *Obs.*

El-pa'al (ĕl-pā'ăl). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

El-pa'let (ĕl-pā'lĕt; ĕl'pă-). *Bib.*

El-pa'ran (ĕl-pā'răn). *Bib.*

el-paso'lite (ĕl-păs'ō-lĭt), *n.* [From *El Paso* County, Colorado.] *Min.* A fluoride of sodium, potassium, and aluminium.

El-pha'al (ĕl-fā'ăl). *D. Bib.*

elpt. + ONLEPY.

el'pi-dite (ĕl'pĭ-dīt), *n.* [Gr. ἐλπίς, -ίδος, hope.] *Min.* A silicate of sodium and zirconium

el'rage. + ELDRITCH.

el'rich. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of ELDRITCH.

El'sa (ĕl'să), *n.* In medieval German legends and Wagner's "Lohengrin," a princess of Brabant who becomes the bride of Lohengrin. See LOHENGRIN.

else'how', *adv.* [*else* + *how*.] Otherwise. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

else'wards (ĕls'wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward another place. *Rare.*

else'what', *pron.* Something else. *Obs* [tme. *Obs.*

else'wise', *adv.* Otherwise *R.*

El Shad'da-i (ĕl shŭd'dă-ī; -ĭ). [Heb.] God Almighty, — one of the Hebrew names of God.

Ex. VI 3 (*R. V., margin*)

el'sin, el'shin, el'son, *n.* [Cf. OD. *elsene*, D. *els*, akin to E. *awl*.] An awl *Dial. Eng. & Scot*

Els'mere, Robert (ĕlz'mēr). In Mrs Humphry Ward's novel of this name, a young clergyman of the Church of England who undergoes a prolonged struggle with religious doubt, and finally leaves the church.

El'speth (ĕl'spĕth), *n.* A Scotch form of ELISABETH.

elt, *v. t.* [Icel. *elta*.] To knead. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

elt, *n.* [Cf. AS. *gilte*.] A young sow or pig. *Dial. Eng.*

El'ta-nin (ĕl'tă-nĭn). Var. of ETAMIN. See STAR.

el'tchi. Var. of ELCHEE.

El'te-con (ĕl'tē-kŏn). *D. Bib.*

El'te-keh (-kē). *Bib.*

El'te-kon (-kŏn). *Bib.*

El'the-ce (ĕl'thē-sē). *D. Bib.*

El'the-co (-kō) *D. Bib.*

El-tho'lad (ĕl-thō'lăd) *D. Bib.*

El-to'lad (ĕl-tō'lăd). *Bib.*

el'trich. + ELDRITCH. [*Eng.*]

el'vet, *n.* Wild parsley. *Dial.*

e-lu'ci-date, *a.* [LL. *elucidatus*, p. p.] Lucid; clear. *Obs.*

e-lu'ci-da-tu-ry (ẽ-lū'sĭ-dă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Elucidative. *Rare.*

e-luc'tate, *v. i.* [L. *eluctatus*, p. p. of *eluctari*.] To struggle forth. *Obs.* — **e-luc-ta'tion** (ẽ'lŭk-tā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

e-lu'cu-bra'tion-a-ry, *a.* Pert. to elucubration. *Obs.*

e-lud'er (ẽ-lūd'ẽr), *n.* One that eludes.

e-lud'i-ble (-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

E-lul' (ĕ-lōl'), *n.* [Heb.] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

e-lum'bat-ed (ẽ-lŭm'bāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *elumbis*; *e* + *lumbus* loin] Weak or lame in the loins *Rare.*

e-lu'mine, *v. t.* [See E-, ILLUMINE.] To illuminate. *Obs.*

e-lu'siv. Elusive. *Ref. Sp.*

e-lute' (ẽ-lūt'), *v. t* [L. *elutus*, p. p. of *eluere* to elute; *e* + *luere* to wash.] To wash out. *Rare.*

e-lu'vi-um (ẽ-lū'vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *e-* + *alluvium*.] *Geol.* Débris due to atmospheric agencies. — **e-lu'vi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

e-lux'ate (ẽ-lŭk'sāt), *v. t.* [*e-* + *luxate*.] To dislocate. *Rare.*

E-lu'za-i (ẽ-lū'zā-ī; -zĭ). *Bib.*

elv'an (ĕl'văn), *a.* Elvish. *Rare.*

elv'en, *n.* [AS. *elfen* a female elf.] An elf. *Obs.*

el'ver (ĕl'vẽr), *n.* [Same as *eelfare*.] A young eel; esp, a young conger eel.

elves (ĕlvz), *n., pl.* of ELF.

elv'et (ĕl'vĕt), *n.* Dim of ELF. *R.*

El-vi'ra (ĕl-vī'rȧ), *n.* [Sp.; cf. It. *Elvira*, F. *Elvire*.] Fem prop. name. Sp. *Elvira* (ĕl-vē'rȧ).

elv'ish-ly, *adv.* of ELVISH.

el'wand. Var. of ELLWAND.

e'ly (ē'lĭ), *v. i.* To disappear gradually. *Scot.*

el'y-do'nic (ĕl'ĭ-dŏ'nĭk; 201), *a.* [F. *élodonique*, irreg. fr. Gr. ἑλαιον oil + ὄδωρ water.] *Painting* Combining oil and water colors; — used of a process introduced about 1780 and so named by the inventor.

El'y-ma'is (ĕl'ĭ-mā'ĭs). *Bib.*

El'y-mas (ĕl'ĭ-măs). *n. Bib.* See BAR-JESUS. [*Bib.*]

El'y-me'ans (-mē'ănz), *n. pl.* [*Bib.*]

El'yot. + HELOT.

Ely-si'i-de (ĕl'ĭ-sĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See ELYSIA. [ELYTRON.]

el'y-tra, *n., pl.* of ELYTRUM.

el'y-tral (ĕl'ĭ-trăl), *a* Of or pert. to an elytrum; elytroid.

el'y-trig'er-ous (-trĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*elytrum* + *-gerous*.] Bearing elytra.

el'y-trin (ĕl'ĭ-trĭn), *n.* [From ELYTRUM.] The chitin composing the covering of Coleoptera.

el'y-tri'tis (-trĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *elytro-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Vaginitis.

el'y-tro-cele', *n.* [*elytro-* + *-cele*.] = COLPOCELE. [ELYTRUM.]

el'y-tron (ĕl'ĭ-trŏn) Var. of el'y-tro-plas'ty (-trō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*elytro-* + *-plasty*.] *Surg.* Any plastic operation upon the vagina. — **-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

el'y-trop-to'sis (-trŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *elytro-* + Gr. πτῶσις a falling.] Prolapse of the vagina.

el'y-trot'o-my (-trŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*elytro-* + *-tomy*.] Colpotomy.

el'y-trous (ĕl'ĭ-trŭs), *a.* Elytral.

Elz *Abbr.* Elzevir

El-za'bad (ĕl-zā'băd; ĕl'zȧ-băd) *Bib.* [făn). *Bib.*

El-za'phan (ĕl-zā'făn; ĕl'zȧ-)

El'ze-bad (ĕl'zē-băd). *D. Bib.*

El'ze-vi'ri-an (ĕl'zē-vē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Elzevir work. *Rare.*

em. + AM, EME. [Emma.

Em. *Abbr.* Emanuel; Emily; [NL.] See ELYSIA.

E M. *Abbr.* Earl Marshal; electromotive; Equitum Magister (L., Master of the Horse).

'em (ĕm). Obs. or colloq. contr. of *hem*. them.

e-mac'er-ate (ẽ-măs'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *emaceratus* emaciated; *e* + *macerare* to make soft.] To emaciate. *Obs* — **e-mac'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

e-ma'ci-ate (ẽ-mā'shĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *emaciatus*.] Emaciated. *Rare.*

e-mac'u-late (ẽ-măk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *emaculatus*, p. p. of *emaculare* to clear from spots. See MACULATE.] To clear from spots or stains. *Obs.* — **e-mac'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

e'ma-ja'gua (ā'mȧ-hȧ'gwȧ; 189). *n.* [Amer. Sp.] **a** = MAJAGUA. **b** The mountain mahoe (*Paritium elatum*). **c** A small thymelæaceous tree (*Daphnopsis philippiana*) of the West Indies.

em'a-nate, *a.* Emanating. *Rare.*

em'a-na'tion-ism (-tz'm), *n. Philos.* The theory of creation by means of emanation. — **em'a-na'tion-ist,** *n.*

em'a-na-tism (ĕm'ă-nă-tĭz'm), *n.* = EMANATIONISM.

em'a-na-tist (-tĭst). *n* = EMANATIONIST. — **e-m'a-na-tis'tic** (-tĭs'tĭk), *a.*

e-man'ci-pate, *a* [L. *emancipatus*, p. p.] Emancipated. *Rare.*

e-man'ci-pa'ti-o (ẽ-măn'sĭ-pā'shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* Emancipation.

e-man'ci-pa'tion-ist (ē-măn'sĭ-pā'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* An advocate of emancipation.

Emancipation Proclamation. *U. S. Hist.* A proclamation issued by President Lincoln on January 1, 1863, declaring all slaves in the States then in rebellion to be "then, thenceforward, and forever free." A preliminary proclamation had been issued on the 22d of September, 1862, giving warning of the intended measure.

e-man'ci-pa-to-ry (ē-măn'sĭ-pā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to emancipation, or tending to effect emancipation. *G. Eliot.*

e-ma'ni-um (ē-mā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *emanare* to flow out + *-ium.*] *Chem.* A radioactive substance discovered by Giesel and now regarded as identical with actinium; also, an impure preparation of the same. See ACTINIUM **b**.

e-mar'gi-nate (ē-mär'jĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -GI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -GI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *emarginare*; *e* out + *margo, margin-* margin.] To take away the margin of.

e-mar'gi-nate (ē-mär'jĭ-nāt) } *a.* Having the margin
e-mar'gi-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd) } notched; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Notched at the apex, as a leaf or petal. See RETUSE, *Illust.* **b** *Zoöl.* (1) Of the tail of a bird, notched at the end but not deeply forked. (2) Of the wing quills, having the web abruptly narrowed near the end. **c** *Cryst.* Having the edges truncated. —**e-mar'gi-nate-ly**, *adv.*

e-mar'gi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of emarginating, or state of being emarginate.

e-mas'cu-late (ē-măs'kŭ-lāt), *v. t.*; E-MAS'CU-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); E-MAS'CU-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *emasculare, e* + *masculus* male, masculine. See MALE masculine.] **1.** To deprive of virile or procreative power; to castrate; geld. **2.** To deprive of masculine vigor or spirit; to weaken; to render effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

> Luxury had not *emasculated* their minds. *V. Knox.*

3. *Hort.* To remove the androecium of (a flower), in the process of artificial cross-pollination.

e-mas'cu-late (-lāt), *a.* Deprived of virility or vigor; unmanned; weak. "*Emasculate* slave." *Hammond.*

e-mas'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of emasculating, or state of being emasculated.

e-mas'cu-la-to-ry (-lā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving or tending to emasculate; as, *emasculatory* luxury.

Em-bal'lo-nu'ri-dæ (ĕm-băl'ō-nū'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἐμβάλλειν to throw in + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed family of insectivorous bats having the face obliquely truncated, no nose leaf, and the tail partly free, either extending beyond the interfemoral membrane or appearing free on its upper surface —**em-bal'lo-nu'rid** (-rĭd), *a. & n.* —**em-bal'lo-nu'rine** (-nū'rĭn, -rĭn), *a.*

em-balm' (ĕm-bäm'), *v. t.*; EM-BALMED' (-bämd'); EM-BALM'ING. [ME. *embawmen*, F. *embaumer*; *em-* (L. *in*) + *baume* balm. See BALM.] **1.** To treat (a dead body) with special preparations, as aromatic oils or arsenic, in order to preserve it from decay. See MUMMY.

> And Joseph commanded his servants the physicians to *embalm* his father: and the physicians *embalmed* Israel. *Gen.* l. 2.

2. To fill or imbue with sweet odor; to perfume. *Rare.*

> With fresh dews *embalmed* the earth. *Milton.*

3. To preserve from decay or oblivion as if with balm; to perpetuate in remembrance.

> Those tears eternal that *embalm* the dead. *Pope.*

em-balm'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *embaumement.*] Act or process of embalming; a preparation used in embalming.

em-bank' (ĕm-băŋk'), *v. t.*; -BANKED' (-băŋkt'); -BANK'ING. [*em-* + *bank.* Cf. IMBANK.] To throw up a bank so as to confine or to defend; to protect by a bank, as of earth.

em-bank'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of surrounding or defending with a bank.

2. A structure of earth, gravel, etc., raised to prevent water from overflowing a level tract of country, to retain water in a reservoir, or to carry a roadway, etc.

em-bar' (ĕm-bär'), *v. t.*; EM-BARRED' (-bärd'); EM-BAR'RING. [*em-* + *bar*: cf. F. *embarrer.* Cf. EMBARGO.] **1.** To bar or shut in; to inclose securely as with bars.

> Where fast *embarred* in mighty brazen wall. *Spenser*

2. To stop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up.

> He *embarred* all further trade. *Bacon.*

3. To bar legally; to stop or invalidate. *Obs. or R.*

em-bar'go (ĕm-bär'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). [Sp., fr. *embargar* to arrest, restrain; *em-* (L. *in*) + Sp. *barra* bar, akin to F. *barre* bar. See BAR.] **1.** An edict or order of the government prohibiting the departure or entry of ships of commerce at ports within its dominions, called **a hostile embargo** if laid on an enemy's ships, and **a civil embargo** if on domestic ships. The embargo may be absolute, as when laid upon an enemy's ships; or partial, as for certain purposes, as when laid upon domestic ships to prevent or control trade with a particular country, or a certain kind of trade.

2. Any prohibition imposed by law upon commerce either in general or in one or more of its branches.

3. A stoppage or impediment; a prohibition.

em-bar'go, *v. t.*; EM-BAR'GOED (-gōd); EM-BAR'GO-ING. **1.** To lay or put an embargo on, as ships or commerce.

2. To retain or seize for state purposes; to requisition or impound.

Embargo Act. A United States statute, passed in 1807, restricting clearings for foreign commerce to ships obtaining special permission from the President, and intended to counteract the effect of British and French action against United States merchant ships. Similar statutes were enacted in 1812 and 1813.

em-bark' (ĕm-bärk'), *v. t.*; EM-BARKED' (-bärkt'); EM-BARK'ING. [F. *embarquer*; *em-* (L. *in*) + *barque* bark: cf. Sp. *embarcar*, It. *imbarcare.* See BARK a vessel.] **1.** To cause to go on board a vessel or boat; to put on shipboard.

2. To engage, enlist, or invest (as persons, money, etc.) in any affair; as, he *embarked* his fortune in trade.

> It was the reputation of the sect upon which St. Paul *embarked* his salvation. *South.*

em-bark', *v. i.* **1.** To go on board a vessel or a boat for a voyage; as, the troops *embarked* for Lisbon.

2. To engage in any affair.

> Slow to *embark* in such an undertaking. *Macaulay.*

em'bar-ka'tion (ĕm'bär-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of embarking; as, the *embarkation* of troops.

2. That which is embarked.

3. A vessel; a ship or boat. *Obs. or Archaic.*

em-bar'rass (ĕm-băr'ăs), *v. t.*; EM-BAR'RASSED (-răst); EM-BAR'RASS-ING. [F. *embarrasser* (cf. It. *imbarazzare*, Sp. *embarazar*, Pg. *embaraçar*, Pr. *barras* bar); *em-* (L. *in*) + LL. *barra* bar. See BAR.] **1.** To hinder from freedom of thought; to perplex, discompose; disconcert; as, laughter may *embarrass* an orator.

2. To hinder from liberty of movement; to impede; hence, to complicate, as, affairs are *embarrassed.*

3. *Com.* To involve in difficulties concerning money matters; —said of a person or his affairs; as, a man or his business is *embarrassed* when he cannot meet his obligations.

Syn.—Mortify, shame; discompose, upset, put out, nonplus, dumfound.—EMBARRASS, ABASH, DISCONCERT, DISCOMFIT, CONFUSE, CONFOUND, agree in the idea of a derangement, usually sudden, of one's mental processes. EMBARRASS implies some influence which impedes one's freedom of thought, speech, or action, with resulting uneasiness or constraint; as, to be *embarrassed* in the presence of strangers ABASH (see *bashful*, under SHY) adds to *embarrass* the implication of utter loss of self-possession, often from a sudden sense of inferiority or shame; as, a young writer may be *abashed* in a great author's presence. DISCONCERT suggests such loss of presence of mind or disturbance of poise as leaves one for the moment nonplused, as, a *disconcerting* question. DISCOMFIT regards as permanent the state which *disconcert* describes as momentary; as, to *discomfit* an overconfident opponent. CONFUSE (as here compared, see PUZZLE) and CONFOUND imply temporary (and in the case of *confound*, complete) suspension of all one's powers (esp. that of speech; compare *dumfounded*), often from some amazing or overwhelming revelation; as, to *confuse* one's faculties by a sudden shock, to *confound* a criminal by the discovery of his crime. *Abash, confound*, and (as here compared) *confuse* are somewhat bookish terms. See SURPRISE, VEXATION.

> Blake . . . is an instance of preponderating soul, *embarrassed*, at a loss, in an era of preponderating mind. *W. Peter.*
>
> The self-conquest of her ascetics, the patience of her martyrs, the irresistible determination of her bishops, the joyous swing of her advance, both exalted and *abashed* me *J. H Newman.*
>
> I was too much *disconcerted* at this rebuff, to attempt making any answer. *Mad. D'Arblay*
>
> Thirty-three more lines enclosed! to the utter *discomfiture* of the printer. *Byron.*
>
> Or has the shock, so harshly given,
> *Confused* me like the unhappy bark
> That strikes by night a craggy shelf,
> And staggers blindly ere she sink? *Tennyson.*
>
> If a man looks at her, she is *confounded*; and if he speaks to her, she is frightened out of her wits *Fielding*

em-bar'rass-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *embarrassement.*] **1.** State of being embarrassed; perplexity, entanglement; hindrance; confusion or discomposure of mind, as from not knowing what to do or to say; difficulty or perplexity arising from the want of money to pay debts.

> The *embarrassment* which inexperienced minds have often to express themselves upon paper. *Irving.*

2. That which embarrasses; impediment; encumbrance.

> The *embarrassments* to commerce growing out of the late regulations. *Bancroft.*

em-base' (ĕm-bās'), *v. t.* [*em-* + *base*, a. or v. t.: cf. OF. *embaissier.*] To lower; hence, to humble, discredit, depreciate, debase, degrade, deteriorate, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.*

em'bas-sage (ĕm'bă-sāj; *originally accented* em-bas'sage), *n. Archaic.* **1.** Embassy. "A solemn *embassage.*" *Bacon.*

> Except your *embassages* have better success. *Motley.*

2. Message, errand, business, or charge of an ambassador.

em'bas-sy (ĕm'bă-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.*-SIES (-sĭz). [OF. *ambassée, embascée*, LL. *ambasciata*, fr. *ambascare* for *ambactiare* to go on a mission, fr. L. *ambactus* vassal, dependent, prob. of Celtic origin, and akin to L. *ambi-* (see AMBI-) and *agere* to do (see AGENT); cf. W. *amaeth* husbandman. Cf. AMBASSADOR.] **1.** The function or position of an ambassador; the dispatch of ambassadors or envoys; ambassy.

> He sends the angels on *embassies* with his decrees *Jer. Taylor*

2. The message, charge, or business intrusted to an ambassador or to envoys.

3. The person or persons sent as ambassadors or envoys; the ambassador and his suite; envoys.

4. The residence or office of an ambassador.

em-bat'tle (ĕm-băt'l), *v. t.*; EM-BAT'TLED (-l'ld), EM-BAT'TLING (-lĭng). [OF. *embataillier*; *em-* (L. *in*) + F. *bataille* battle. See BATTLE.] To arrange in order of battle; to array for battle; also, to prepare or arm for battle.

> One in bright arms *embattled* full strong *Spenser.*

em-bat'tle, *v. t.* [See BATTLEMENT.] To furnish with battlements. "*Embattled* house." *Wordsworth.*

em-bat'tled (ĕm-băt'ld), *p. a.* **1.** [From 2d EMBATTLE.] **a** Having indentions like a battlement. *Obs.* **b** *Her.* Having the edge broken like battlements; —said of a fess, bend, etc.

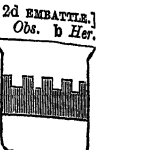

Embattled fess.

2. [From 1st EMBATTLE.] Drawn up in battle array, also, occupied by embattled troops

> Here once the *embattled* farmers stood
> And fired the shot heard round the world.
> *Emerson.*

em-bay' (ĕm-bā'), *v. t.*; EM-BAYED' (-bād'), EM-BAY'ING. [*em-* + 1st *bay.*] **1.** To shut in, or shelter, as in a bay, as, an *embayed* fleet.

2. To form into a bay or bays, as, an *embayed* shore.

em-bay', *v. t.* [*em-* + *bay* to bathe.] To bathe; suffuse; to soothe or lull as by bathing. *Obs.*

em-bay'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Formation of a bay; also, a bay or a baylike conformation

> The *embayments* are drained eastward over the plains. *Science.*

em-bed' (ĕm-bĕd'), *v. t.*; EM-BED'DED, EM-BED'DING [*em-* + *bed.* Cf. IMBED.] To lay as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter; to bed; as, to *embed* a brick in mortar; specif., *Microscopy*, to place (a substance) in a mass of wax, paraffin, or other material, to give it support while it is being cut by a microtome.

Em-be'li-a (ĕm-bē'lĭ-ä), *n.* [After a German traveler, *Embel.*] *Bot.* A large genus of climbing or creeping myrsinaceous shrubs, of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. The berries of *E. ribes* of Indo-China are used as an adulterant of black pepper, and also medicinally.

em-bel'lish (ĕm-bĕl'ĭsh), *v. t*; EM-BEL'LISHED (-ĭsht); EM-BEL'LISH-ING. [ME. *embelisen, embelisshen*, F *embellir*; *em-* (L. *in*) + *bel, beau*, beautiful. See BEAUTY.] **1.** To make beautiful or elegant as by ornaments; to decorate; adorn; as, to *embellish* a book with pictures, a garden with shrubs and flowers, a style with metaphors.

2. Hence, derogatorily, to set out or furbish forth with fanciful or fictitious enlargements; as, this *embellished* account is far from the plain unvarnished truth.

Syn.—Beautify, ornament, decorate, deck, bedeck, garnish, enrich, illustrate. See ADORN.

em-bel'lish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *embellissement.*] **1.** Act of embellishing, or state of being embellished.

2. That which adds beauty or elegance, ornament; decoration; as, pictorial *embellishments.*

> The graces and *embellishments* of the exterior man. *I Taylor.*

em'ber (ĕm'bĕr), *n.* [ME. *emmeres, emeres*, AS. *æmerge*; akin to Icel. *eimyrja*, Dan. *emmer*, MHG. *eimere*; cf. Icel. *eimr* vapor, smoke.] A lighted coal, smoldering amid ashes; in the plural, usually the smoldering remains of a fire. "He rakes hot *embers.*" *Dryden.*

em'ber, *a.* [ME. *ymber*, AS. *ymbren, ymbryne*, prop., running around, circuit; *ymbe* around + *ryne* a running, fr. *rinnan* to run. See AMBI-; RUN.] *R. C. & Eng. Ch.* Designating, or pertaining to, days set apart for fasting and prayer in each of the four seasons of the year. The Council of Placentia (A. D. 1095) appointed for *ember days* the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whitsuntide, after the 14th of September, and after the 13th of December. The weeks in which these days fall are called *ember weeks.*

em-bez'zle (ĕm-bĕz'l), *v. t.*; EM-BEZ'ZLED (-l'ld); EM-BEZ'ZLING (-lĭng). [AF. *embeseiller* to destroy; cf. OF. *besillier* to maltreat, ravage, destroy. Cf. BEZZLE.] **1.** To make away with; to steal; also, to mutilate or falsify (a document or the like). *Obs.*

2. To lessen; hence, to weaken; squander; dissipate. *Obs.*

3. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use, as property intrusted to one's care; to apply to one's private uses by a breach of trust; as, to *embezzle* money held in trust.

Syn.—See STEAL.

em-bez'zle-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of embezzling; the fraudulent appropriation of property by a person to whom it has been intrusted, as of an employer's money by his clerk, or of public funds by the officer having them in charge. *Embezzlement* differs from *larceny* in that in the former case the property is already in the wrongdoer's possession. *Embezzlement* is now made indictable by statute; but under the technical rules of the English common law it was not a criminal offense, because the possession by the wrongdoer was lawfully acquired. At the Roman Dutch law embezzlement is a species of theft.

Em'bi-o-toc'i-dæ (ĕm'bĭ-ō-tŏs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἔμβιος in life + τόκος a bringing forth, offspring.] A family of viviparous acanthopterygian fishes; the surf fishes (see SURF FISH). —**em'bi-ot'o-cid** (-ŏt'ō-sĭd), *a. & n.* —**em'bi-ot'o-coid** (-ŏt'ō-koid), *a. & n.*

em-bit'ter (ĕm-bĭt'ĕr), *v. t.*; EM-BIT'TERED (-ĕrd); EM-BIT'TER-ING. To make bitter or more bitter; to excite bitter feelings or animosities in; to exacerbate.

em-blaze' (ĕm-blāz'), *v. t.*; EM-BLAZED' (-blāzd'); EM-BLAZ'ING (-blāz'ĭng). [*em-* + *blaze* to make public.] To set forth in, or adorn with, heraldic devices; to blazon or emblazon; hence, to adorn sumptuously; to embellish; also, to portray conspicuously; to celebrate.

> The imperial ensign, . . . streaming to the wind,
> With gems and golden luster rich *emblazed.* *Milton.*

em-blaze', *v. t.* **1.** To illuminate, as by a blaze; to cause to blaze with light.

2. To set in a blaze; to kindle.

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e-man'ci-pat'ist (ē-măn'sĭ-pāt'-ĭst), *n.* = EMANCIPIST.

e-man'ci-pa-tive (-pā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to emancipate. *Rare.*

e-man'ci-pa'tor (ē-măn'sĭ-pā'-tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who emancipates.

e-man'ci-pa'tress, -trix, *n.* A female emancipator *Rare.*

e-man'ci-pist (ē-măn'sĭ-pĭst), *n.* A freed convict. *Australia.*

e'man-dib'u-late, *a.* [*e-* + *mandibulate.*] *Zool.* Without well-developed mandibles; without a lower jaw.

e-mane', *v. i. & t.* [L. *emanare*: cf. F. *émaner.*] To emanate. *Obs.*

em'a-nence. † EMINENCE.

emang. † AMONG.

emanges. † AMONGST.

e-mar'cid (ē-mär'sĭd), *a* [*e-* + L. *marcidus* withered.] Flaccid or wilted. *Obs. or R.*

E'mar-gin'u-la (ē'mär-jĭn'ŭ-lä), *n.* [NL. See EMARGINATE.] *Zool.* A genus of rhipidoglossate gastropods of the family Fissurellidæ, having a limpetlike or caplike shell with a marginal slit or sinus for the anal tube

e-mas'cu-la-tive (ē-măs'kŭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to emasculate.

e-mas'cu-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One that emasculates.

e-maun'ché, *a.* [F. *emmanché.*] *Her.* Divided into pile-shaped portions; —said of a shield. *Obs.*

emayle † ESMAYLE.

em-bace' † EMBASE.

em'ba-dom'e-try, *n.* [Gr. ἐμβαδόν by land + *-metry*; cf Gr. ἐμβαδομετρικός.] Measurement of land. *Obs.*

em-bail', *v. t.* To inclose in a bail or ring. *Obs.*

em-bain', *v. t.* [OF. *embaignier.*] To bathe; soak. *Obs.*

em-bale', em-ball', *v. t.* [Cf. F *emballer.* See 2d BALE.] To bale; to wrap. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

em-ball', *v. t.* To encircle.

em-ball'er, *n.* One that embalms.

em-bank'ment, *n* A banking speculation; a bank account. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

em-ban'nered, *a.* Imbannered.

em-bar'ca-de'ro (ĕm-bär'kä-thā'rō, 146), *n.* [Sp., fr. *embarcar* to embark.] A wharf or quay.

em'bar-ca'tion. Var. of EMBARKATION.

em-barge', *n. & v. t.* [Sp. *embargo* detention.] Embargo. *Obs.*

em-barge', *v. t.* To put into a barge. *R.*—**em-barge'ment,** *n.*

em-bark'ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *embarquement.*] Embarkation. *R.*

em-barkt'. Embarked. *Ref. Sp.*

em-barque'. † EMBARK.

em-bar'ras, *n.* [F.] Embarrassment. *Obs.*

em'bar'ras' de, or des, ri'-chesses' (ĕn'ba'rä' dē (dā) rē'-shĕs'). [F.] An embarrassment of riches.

em'bar'ras' du, or de, choix' (dü, dē, shwä'). [F.] Embarrassment of choice.

em-bar'rass, *n.* [F. *embarras.*] Embarrassment. *Obs.*

em-bar'rassed-ly (ĕm-bă'răst-lĭ), *adv.* of *embarrassed*, p. p.

em-bar'rass-ing-ly, *adv.* of *embarrassing*, p. pr. [*Sp.*

em-bar'rast. Embarrassed. *Ref.*

em-bar'rel, *v. t.* See 1st EN-, 1.

em-bar'ren, *v. t.* To make barren. *Obs.*

em'bar-ri-ca'do, *v. t.* [See EM-; BARRICADE.] To barricade. *Obs.*

em-base'ment, *n.* [From EMBASE, *v. t.*] See -MENT.

em'bas-sade'. † AMBASSADE.

em-bas'sa-dor (ĕm-băs'ă-dĕr). Var. of AMBASSADOR

em-bas'sa-do'ri-al. Var. of AMBASSADORIAL. [BASSADRESS.

em-bas'sa-dress. Var. of AM-

em-bas'sa-dry. † AMBASSADRY.

em-bas'sa-to'ri-al, *a.* Ambassadorial. *Obs.* [trix. *Obs.*

em-bas'sa-trix, *n.* An ambassa-

em-bas'si-ate, *n.* Embassy. *Obs.*

em-bas'tioned (ĕm-băs'chŭnd), *p. a.* See EN-, 1.

em'ba-te'ri-on (ĕm'bă-tē'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἐμβατήριον.] A Greek war song, sung on the march to the accompaniment of flutes.

em-bathe'. Var. of IMBATHE.

em-bat'tle, *v. t.* To be arrayed for battle *Obs.* [MENT.

em-bat'tle-ment, *n.* = BATTLE-

Emb'den. Var. of EMDEN.

em'be. † EMBE.

em-beam', *v. t.* To beam upon.

em-bed'ment, *n.* See -MENT

em-beg'gar, *v. t.* See EN-, 2

em'be-lif, *a.* [OF *en belif, en beslif.*] Oblique. *Obs* —*adv.* Obliquely. *Obs.* [bellishes.

em-bel'lish-er, *n.* One that em-

em-bel'lisht. Embellished. *R. Sp.*

em-bench', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

em'ber-goose', *n.* [Cf. Norw. *ember-gaas, hav-imber*, Icel. *humbrin, himbrimi.*] The great northern diver [*Obs.*

em'ber-ings, *n. pl.* Ember days.

Em'ber-i'za (ĕm'bẽr-ĭ'zä), *n.* [NL., fr. Swiss G. *emmeritz*, equiv. to G. *emmerling*, fr. *ammer* a bunting.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical buntings. This genus is usually included in the finch family, but sometimes made the type of a separate family, **Em'ber-i'zi-dæ** (-ĭ-zĭ'dē), or subfamily, **Em'ber-i-zi'næ** (-ĭ-zĭ'nē). —**em'ber-i'-zine** (-ĭ-zĭn), *a.*

emberlucock, *v. t.* [F. *emberlucoquer.*] To confuse; bewilder *Obs* [od. *Rare.*

em'ber-tide', *n.* An ember period

em-bet'ter, *v. t.* To better. *Obs.*

em-bez'l. Embezzle. *Ref. Sp.*

em-bez'ld. Embezzled. *Ref. Sp.*

em-bez'zler (ĕm-bĕz'lẽr), *n.* One who embezzles

em-bil'low, *v. t.* To uplift as on a billow. *Obs.*

em-bind', *v. t.* To bind. *Obs*

em-bit'ter-er, *n.* One that embitters.

em-bit'ter-ment, *n* See -MENT

Em'bla (ĕm'blä), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* See ASK, *n.*

em-blanch', *v. t.* [OF. *emblanchir.*] To whiten. *Obs*

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em-bla'zon (ĕm-blā'z'n), *v. t.;* EM-BLA'ZONED (-z'nd); EM-BLA'ZON-ING. [*em-* + *blazon.*] **1.** To depict or represent; — said of heraldic bearings. See BLAZON, *v. t.*, 3.

2. To deck or picture in bright colors; to set off conspicuously; to display sumptuously or with embellishment; also, to celebrate, extol.

The walls were . . . *emblazoned* with legends. *Prescott.*

em-bla'zon-ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Act or art of emblazoning; emblazoned figures; brilliant decoration, as pictures or figures on shields, standards, etc.

Thine ancient standard's rich *emblazonry.* *Trench*

em'blem (ĕm'blĕm), *n.* [L. *emblema, -atis,* that which is put in or on, inlaid work, fr. Gr. ἔμβλημα a thing put in or on, fr. ἐμβάλλειν to throw, lay, put in; ἐν in + βάλλειν to throw: cf. F. *emblème.* See IN, PARABLE.] **1.** Inlay; inlaid or mosaic work. *Obs.*

2. A visible sign of an idea; an object, or the figure of an object, symbolizing and suggesting another object, or an idea, by natural aptness or by association; a figurative representation; a symbol; as, a balance is an *emblem* of justice; a scepter, the *emblem* of sovereignty or power. "His cicatrice, an *emblem* of war." *Shak.*

3. A picture accompanied with a motto, a set of verses, or the like, intended as a moral lesson or meditation. In the 17th century much attention was given to the composition of such *emblems,* and many collections were published.

Syn. — Sign, device, badge, figure, image, prototype. — EMBLEM, SYMBOL, TYPE, TOKEN agree in the idea of a significant representation. An EMBLEM is a visible object representing another by a natural suggestion of characteristic qualities, or by a habitual or recognized association; as, a circle, having no beginning or end, is an *emblem* of eternity, the dove is the *emblem* of peace, a flag is the *emblem* of its country; "Like *emblems* of infinity the trenched waters run from sky to sky" (*Tennyson*). A SYMBOL may be entirely arbitrary or conventional (as in the case of algebraic, astronomical, typographical symbols, and the like); as a synonym for *emblem* (with which it is often interchangeable, as, "Be still a *symbol* of immensity; a firmament reflected in a sea," *Keats*) the word frequently suggests profounder or more recondite significance; as, "In a *symbol* there is concealment and yet revelation. . . . The universe is but one vast *symbol* of God" (*Carlyle*). TYPE, as here compared, stresses the idea of representative character, and often implies prefigurement (compare *antitype*); as, "one mind, the *type* of all, the moveless wave whose calm reflects all moving things that are" (*Shelley*); Joshua was a *type* of Christ. TOKEN is a symbol which serves esp. as a memorial or a guarantee; as, "I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a *token* of a covenant between me and the earth" (*Gen.* ix. 13); "Give me some *token* for the surety of it" (*Shak.*). See PROTOTYPE, PATTERN, SIGN.

em'blem, *v. t.* To represent by an emblem; to image.

I fancy, he did not think that the poor image his own hands had made was God; but that God was *emblemed* by it, that God was in it some way or other. *Carlyle.*

‖ **em-ble'ma** (ĕm-blē'mȧ), *n.; pl.* EMBLEMATA (-blĕm'ȧ-tȧ; -blē'mȧ-tȧ). [L.] *Archæol.* An inlaid ornament, or one in relief on a surface.

em'blem-at'ic (ĕm'blĕm-ăt'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *emblématique.*]
em'blem-at'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Pertaining to, containing, or consisting in, an emblem; symbolic; representing as an emblem; as, *emblematic* language or ornaments; a crown is *emblematic* of royalty. — **em'blem-at'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **em'blem-at'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

em-blem'a-tist (ĕm-blĕm'ȧ-tĭst), *n.* A writer or inventor of emblems. *Rare.* *Heywood.*

em-blem'a-tize (-tīz), *v. t.;* -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To represent by or as by an emblem; to symbolize.

Anciently the sun was commonly *emblematized* by a starry or radiate figure. *Bp. Hurd.*

em'ble-ment (ĕm'blē-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *emblaement,* fr. *emblaer, embleer,* to sow with corn, F. *emblaver,* fr. LL. *imbladare; in-* + LL. *bladum* grain, whence F. *blé.*] *Law.* The growing crop or vegetable growth, or profits of a crop, which has been sown or planted; — usually in the *pl.* The produce of grass growing from old roots, of trees, or the like, is not an *emblement.*

Emblements may lawfully be severed from the soil, and removed by the tenant whose industry has produced them, or his representatives, on the termination of his tenancy, provided that such termination was caused by an event which he cannot be reasonably held to have foreseen. *Stephen's Comm.*

em'blic (ĕm'blĭk), *n.* [Bengali *amlika.*] An East Indian euphorbiaceous tree (*Phyllanthus emblica*), which yields the gray myrobalans.

em-blos'som (ĕm-blŏs'ŭm), *v. t.* To cover or adorn with blossoms. "White *emblossomed* spray." *J. Cunningham.*

em-bod'i-ment (ĕm-bŏd'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* Act of embodying, or state of being embodied; also, that which embodies or is embodied; representation in, or investiture with, a body; incorporation; incarnation; as, the *embodiment* of courage, or of courtesy; the *embodiment* of true piety.

em-bod'y (-ĭ), *v. t.;* -BOD'IED (-ĭd); -BOD'Y-ING. **1.** To give a body to (a spirit); to invest with a body; to incarnate.

Devils *embodied* and disembodied. *Scott.*

2. Hence: **a** To render material or sensual; to deprive of spirituality. *Rare.* **b** To render concrete and definite; to give a specific or material form to; as, to *embody* a conception in a work of art; to *embody* thought in words.

3. To cause to become a body or part of a body; to collect into an aggregate or to form into an organism; to incorporate or to organize; as, to *embody* a treaty in a law; to *embody* a group of states in a federal government; to *embody* troops, that is, to form a military body.

4. *Painting.* To represent in the human or animal form, as an abstraction, as, *embodied* virtue, *embodied* philosophy, etc.; to personify.

em-bod'y (ĕm-bŏd'ĭ), *v. i.* To unite in a body, mass, or collection; to coalesce; to form an organization. *Now Rare.*

em-bog' (ĕm-bŏg'), *v. t.* To sink into a bog; to mire.

em-bold'en (ĕm-bōl'd'n), *v. t.;* EM-BOLD'ENED (-d'nd); EM-BOLD'EN-ING. To give boldness or courage to; to encourage.

The self-conceit which *emboldened* him to undertake this dangerous office. *Scott.*

em-bol'ic (ĕm-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* [See EMBOLUS, EMBOLISM.] **1.** Embolismic.

2. *Med.* Of or pertaining to an embolus or embolism.

3. *Embryol.* Pushing or growing in, — applied to the typical form of invagination or gastrulation in which one part appears to be pushed into the other. See INVAGINATION.

em-bol'i-form (ĕm-bŏl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*embolus* + *-form.*] *Med.* Resembling, or of the nature of, an embolus.

em'bo-lism (ĕm'bŏ-lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *embolismus,* fr. Gr. ἐμβολισμός or ἐμβόλιμος intercalated, fr. ἐμβάλλειν to throw or put in, insert: cf. F. *embolisme.* See EMBLEM.] **1.** Intercalation, insertion of days, months, or years, in an account of time, for regularity; as, the *embolism* of a lunar month in the Greek year; also, the time intercalated. *Johnson.*

2. *Med.* The occlusion of a blood vessel by an embolus. Embolism in the brain often produces sudden unconsciousness and paralysis.

em'bo-lis'mic (-lĭz'mĭk) } *a.* Pert. to, or formed by, in-
em'bo-lis'mi-cal (-mĭ-kăl) } tercalation; intercalated; as, an *embolismic* year, i. e., the year in which there is intercalation of a month.

embolismic year, the period of 13 lunar months, or 384 days.

em'bo-lite (ĕm'bŏ-līt), *n.* [From Gr. ἐμβόλιον something thrown in between.] *Min.* Native chloride and bromide of silver, resembling cerargyrite.

em-bo'li-um (ĕm-bō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LIA (-ȧ). [NL. See EMBOLUS.] *Zool.* A narrow piece on the costal margin of the corium of the wings of certain Heteroptera.

em'bo-lum (ĕm'bŏ-lŭm), **em'bo-lon** (-lŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L. *embolum,* or Gr. ἔμβολον.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* The beak of an ancient warship, used in ramming.

2. *Med.* = EMBOLUS. *Obs.*

em'bo-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. ἔμβολος anything pointed so as to be put or thrust in, fr. ἐμβάλλειν. See EMBLEM.] **1.** *Mech.* Something inserted, as a wedge; the piston or sucker of a pump or syringe.

2. *Med.* A plug brought by the blood current and lodged in a blood vessel so as to obstruct the circulation. It consists usually of a clot of fibrin, a shred from a morbid growth, a globule of fat, air bubbles, or a microörganism.

em'bo-ly (ĕm'bŏ-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐμβολή a putting into.] *Embryol.* Embolic invagination. See INVAGINATION.

‖ **em'bon'point'** (ăN'bôN'pwĂN'), *n.* [F., fr. *en bon point* in good condition.] Plumpness of person; stoutness.

em-bos'om (ĕm-bōōz'ŭm), *v. t.;* EM-BOS'OMED (-ŭmd); EM-BOS'OM-ING. Also *imbosom.* **1.** To take into, or place in, the bosom; to cherish, foster.

Glad to *embosom* his affection. *Spenser.*

2. To inclose or surround; to shelter closely.

His house *embosomed* in the grove. *Pope.*

em-boss' (ĕm-bŏs'), *v. t.;* EM-BOSSED' (-bŏst') or EMBOST; EM-BOSS'ING. [Cf. OF. *bos, bois,* wood, forest.] **1.** To hide or conceal in a thicket; to imbosk. *Obs.*

In the Arabian woods *embost.* *Milton.*

2. To exhaust (a hunted animal) by the chase; to drive to extremities; also, to make to foam at the mouth. *Obs.*

3. To cover with foam. *Obs. or Poetic.*

em-boss', *v. i.* To hide in a copse or a wood. *Obs.*

em-bess', *v. t.* [Of uncertain origin.] To inclose; insheathe. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

em-boss' (ĕm-bŏs'), *v. t.* [*em-* (L. *in*) + *boss:* cf. OF. *embocer.*] **1.** To cause to swell or protrude, or to make swellings on; to inflate. *Obs.*

2. To raise the surface of into bosses or protuberances; particularly, to ornament with raised work.

3. To raise in relief from a surface, as an ornament, a head on a coin, or the like.

Flowers . . *embossed* upon a purple ground. *Scott*

4. Hence, to adorn or embellish with rich ornamentation.

em'bou'chure' (ăN'bōō'shūr'), *n.* [F., fr. *emboucher* to put to the mouth; *em-* (L. *in*) + *bouche* the mouth. Cf. EMBOGUE, DEBOUCH.] **1.** The mouth of a river; also, the mouth of a cannon, an embrasure, or the like.

2. *Music.* **a** The mouthpiece of a wind instrument. **b** The shaping of the lips to the mouthpiece.

The player's lips vibrate against the mouthpiece [of the horn], at a speed governed by the length of the tube, the pressure of his breath, and the firmness which he uses in making his *embouchure.* Firm lips and hard blowing produce the higher harmonics. *A. Elson*

em-bow' (ĕm-bō'), *v. t.;* -BOWED' (-bōd'); -BOW'ING. **1.** To bend into a bow; hence, to form into an arch.

With gilded horns *embowed* like the moon. *Spenser.*

2. To encircle or ensphere. *Obs.*

em-bowed' (-bōd'), *p. a.* Bent like a bow; curved; convex; arched; vaulted; specif., *Her.,* of the arms and legs, having the elbow or knee bent to the dexter.

em-bow'el (ĕm-bou'ĕl), *v. t.;* EM-BOW'ELED (-ĕld) or EM-BOW'ELLED; EM-BOW'EL-ING or EM-BOW'EL-LING. [Cf. OF. *emboulé,* prob. an error for *esboelé.*] **1.** To disembowel. *Rare.*

2. To embed; to hide in the inward parts; to bury.

Or deep *emboweled* in the earth entire. *Spenser*

em-bow'er (ĕm-bou'ĕr), **im-bow'er** (ĭm-), *v. t.;* -BOW'ERED (-ĕrd); -BOW'ER-ING. To shelter or seclude in a bower. — *v. i.* To lodge or rest in a bower.

em-brace' (ĕm-brās'), *v. t.;* EM-BRACED' (-brāst'); EM-BRAC'ING (-brās'ĭng). [OF. *embracier,* F. *embrasser; em-* (L. *in*) + F. *bras* arm, OF. *braz,* L. *brachium.* See BRACE, *n.*] **1.** To clasp in the arms, as with affection; to hug; hence, to cleave to; to cherish; love.

I will *embrace* him with a soldier's arm. *Shak.*

2. To encircle; encompass; inclose.

Low at his feet a spacious plain is placed,
Between the mountain and the stream *embraced.* *Denham.*

3. To take in hand; to undertake. *Obs.*

4. To take up; to adopt, as, to *embrace* a soldier's life.

5. To take; accept; receive; to receive readily or with alacrity; to welcome; to avail one's self of; as, to *embrace* an opportunity; to accept as unavoidable; to submit to with courage or good grace.

What is there that he may not *embrace* for truth? *Locke.*
I *embrace* this fortune patiently. *Shak.*

6. To include as parts of a whole; to comprehend; to take in; as, natural philosophy *embraces* many sciences.

Syn. — Clasp, hug; inclose, encircle, encompass; include, comprise, comprehend, involve, imply; accept, espouse. See ADOPT, CONTAIN.

em-brace', *v. i.* To join in an embrace.

em-brace', *n.* Intimate or close encircling with the arms; pressure to the bosom; clasp; hug.

em-brace', *v. t.* [See 2d EMBRACER.] *Law.* To attempt, or act so as, to influence corruptly, as a jury or court.

em-brac'er (ĕm-brās'ĕr), *n.* One who embraces, clasps, adopts, or the like.

em-brac'er } *n.* [OF. *embraseor* one who fires, insti-
em-brace'or (-ŏr) } gator, fr. *embraser* to set fire to, enkindle; *em-* (L. *in*) + source of OF. *brése* live coal, F. *braise.* Cf. BRAZIER for coals.] *Law.* One guilty of embracery.

em-brac'er-y (ĕm-brās'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [See 2d EMBRACER.] *Law.* Act of one who attempts, or acts so as, to influence a court, jury, etc., corruptly, by promises, entreaties, money, entertainments, threats, or other improper inducements.

em-brac'ing (ĕm-brās'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of EMBRACE. Specif.: *p. a. Bot.* Clasping at the base; — said of leaves. — **em-brac'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **em-brac'ing-ness,** *n.*

em-branch'ment (ĕm-brânch'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *embranchement.*] A branching forth, off, or out; a branch; division

em-bran'gle (ĕm-brăn'g'l), *v. t.;* -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-g'lĭng). [*em-* (L. *in*) + *brangle.*] To confuse; entangle.

I am lost and *embrangled* in inextricable difficulties *Berkeley*

em-bra'sure (ĕm brā'zhŭr; 250), *n.* [F., fr. *embraser* (cf. *ébraser*) to widen an opening; of unknown origin.]

1. *Arch.* A splay of a door or window.

In the twilight gloom of a window's *embrasure.* *Longfellow*

2. *Fort.* An opening with sides flaring outward in a wall or parapet, through which cannon are fired.

em-bra'sure, *v. t.;* EM-BRA'SURED (-zhŭrd); EM-BRA'SUR-ING. To make embrasures in; to provide with embrasures.

em'bro-cate (ĕm'brō-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [LL. *embrocatus,* p. p. of *embrocare,* fr. Gr. ἐμβροχή lotion, fomentation, fr. ἐμβρέχειν to foment; ἐν in + βρέχειν to wet.] *Med.* To moisten and rub (a diseased part) with a lotion, as with spirit, oil, etc.

em'bro-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *embrocation.*] *Med.* Act of embrocating, or the liquid or lotion used.

em-broid'er (ĕm-broid'ĕr), *v. t.;* EM-BROID'ERED (-ĕrd); EM-BROID'ER-ING. [See EM-, BROIDER.] **1.** To ornament with needlework; as, to *embroider* a scarf.

2. To make with the needle; as, to *embroider* a flower.

3. To embellish; ornament; esp., to describe or set forth with florid or high-flown language; hence, to exaggerate.

The author . . . amplifies and *embroiders* in the usual fashion. *Saintsbury*

em-broid'er, *v. i.* To make embroidery.

em-broid'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Needlework used to enrich textile fabrics, leather, etc.; also, the art of embroidering.

2. Diversified ornamentation, esp. by contrasted figures and colors; variegated decoration.

Fields in spring's *embroidery* are dressed. *Addison*

em-broil' (ĕm-broil'), *v. t.;* EM-BROILED' (-broild'); EM-BROIL'ING. [F. *embrouiller; em-* (L. *in*) + *brouiller.* See 1st BROIL; cf. IMBROGLIO.] **1.** To throw into confusion or commotion by contention or discord; to entangle in a broil or quarrel; to make confused; to distract; to involve in difficulties by dissension or strife.

The royal house *embroiled* in civil war. *Dryden.*

2. To implicate in confusion; to complicate; to jumble.

The Christian antiquities at Rome . . . are so *embroiled* with fable and legend. *Addison.*

Syn. — Perplex, disorder, trouble, implicate, commingle.

em-broil', *v. i.* To become embroiled.

em-broil'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *embrouillement.*] Act of embroiling, or state of being embroiled; an uproar; commotion; quarrel; an entanglement; perplexity.

em-brown' (ĕm-broun'), *v. t.* [*em-* (L. *in*) + *brown.*] To give a brown color to; to imbrown.

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em-blaz'er (ĕm-blāz'ĕr), *n.* One that emblazes. [blazons.]
em-bla'zon-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
em'blem-at'i-cize (ĕm'blĕm-ăt'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To render emblematic *Rare.*
em'blem-a-tol'o-gy (-ȧ-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n* Scientific study or description of emblems *Rare.* [Obs.
em-blem'ish, *v. t.* To blemish.
em'blem-ist, *n.* An emblematist. *Obs.* [tize. *Rare.*
em'blem-ize, *v. t.* To emblematize.
em-bliss', *v. t.* To bless; make blissful. *Obs.* [bloom to. *Obs.*
em-bloom', *v. t.* To impart
em-bod'i-er, *n.* One that embodies. [Obs.
em-bogue', *v. i.* To disembogue.
em-boil', *v. t.* & *i.* To boil or cause to boil as with rage. *Obs.*
‖ em'boîte'ment' (ȧN'bwȧ't'-mĂN'), *n.* [F., fr. *emboîter* to fit in, insert; *en* in + *boîte* box.] *Biol.* Incasement. — **em'boîte'ment the'o-ry.** = INCASEMENT THEORY.
em'bo-lae'mi-a *or* -le'mi-a (ĕm'bŏ-lē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *embolus* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* Abnormal state of the blood caused by emboli. [boldens.
em-bold', *v. t.* To embolden.
em-bold'en-er, *n.* One that embolden (ĕm'bōl-lŭ-fū'zhĭ-ȧ : -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἔμβολος + *-phasia.*] *Rhet.* Use of sonorous but meaningless words. *Rare.* [*Obs*
em-bol'ster, *v. t.* To pad out.
em-bon'dage, *v. t.* To subject to bondage. *Obs.*
em-bor'der, *v. t.* [*em-* (L. *in*) + *border*] To inclose with a border; to edge. *Obs.* [a thicket.
em-bos', † EMBOSS, conceal in
em'bos-ca'ta, *n.* Erron. spelling of It. IMBOSCATA, ambuscade.
em-boss', *n.* A knob; a boss. *Obs.*
em-boss'age, *n.* See -AGE.
em-bossed' (ĕm-bŏst'), *p. p.* of EMBOSS. — **embossed cypress.** = WATER PINE. [bosses.
em-boss'er, *n.* One that em-
em-boss'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
em-bost', Embossed. *Ref. Sp.*
em-bos'ture (ĕ m-b ŏ s'tŭr), *n.* Embossment. *Archaic.*
em-bot'tle, *v. t.* To bottle *Rare.*
‖ em'bouche'ment' (ȧN'bōōsh'mȧN'; ĕm-bōōsh'mĕnt). [F.] = EMBOUCHURE.
embouchier. † EMBOUCHURE.
em-bound', *pret. & p. p.* of EMBIND. *Obs*
em-bow'eld. Embowed. *R. Sp.*
em-bow'el-er, em-bow'el-ler, *n.* One who disembowels.
em-bow'el-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
em-bow'erd. Embowered. *R. Sp.*
em-bow'er-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
em-bowl', *v. t.* & *t.* To form like a bowl. *Obs.*
em-bow'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
em-box', *v. t.* To inclose in or as in a box *Rare.* [*Obs.*
emboyssement. = AMBUSHMENT.
em-brace', *v. t.* [*em-* + F. *bras* arm] To grasp and hold (a shield), as by passing the arm through the rings or thongs, in readiness for battle. *Obs.*
em-brace', *v. t.* [*em-* + *brace.*] To fasten (armor, or the like) with a brace or buckle. *Obs.*
em-brace'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. —
em-brace'a-bly, *adv.*
em-brace'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
em-bra'cive (ĕ m-b r ā'-s ĭ v), *a.* Disposed to embrace. *Rare.*
em-braid', *v. t.* [Cf. UPBRAID.] To upbraid. *Obs.*
em-braid', *v. t.* [*em-* (L. *in*) + 1st *braid.*] To braid or fasten as by braiding *Obs.*
em-brail', *v. t.* See 1st EN-, 1.
em-brake', *v. t.* To entangle as in a brake *Obs.*
em-bran'gle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
em-brase', *v. t.* [F *embraser.*] To inflame *Obs.*
em-bra'sor. † EMBRACER.
em-bra'sure, *n.* [See EMBRACE.] An embrace. *Obs* [ERED.
em-braud'ered. † EMBROID-
em-brave', *v. t.* To make brave, to make fine or showy. *Obs.*
em-brawn', *v. t.* To harden. *Obs.*
em-bread'. † EMBRAID.
em-breathe' (ĕm-brēth'), *v. t.* To breathe (into); to inspire (with); to inhale *Obs or R.*
em-breathe'ment, *n.* Inspiration. *Rare.*
em-brew'. † IMBRUE
em-bright', em-bright'en, *v. t.* To brighten. *Obs.* [tle. *R.*
em-brit'tle, *v. t.* To make brit-
em-broad'en, *v. t.* Broaden. *R.*
em'bro-ca'do. † IMBROCADO
em-broche'. *n.* [L *embrocha* a wet poultice, Gr. ἐμβροχή] Embrocation. *Obs.*
em-bro'glio (ĕ m-b r ō l'y ō), *n.* Bad form of IMBROGLIO.
em-broid'er-d. Embroidered. *Ref. Sp.* [broiders
em-broid'er-er, *n.* One that em-
em-broid'er-ess, *n.* A woman who embroiders *Rare.* [*Obs.*
em-broil', *n* Embroilment
em-broild'. Embroiled. *Ref. Sp.*
em-broil'er, *n.* One who embroils. [bronze. *R.*
em-bronze', *v. t.* To figure in
em-broth'er. † EMBROIDER.
embroude, embrowde. *v. t.* To embroider; to adorn. *Obs.*

em'bry-o (ĕm'brĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* EMBRYOS (-ōz). [Formerly also *embryon*, Gr. ἔμβρυον, perh. fr. ἐν in (akin to L. & E. *in*) + βρύειν to be full of, swell with: cf. F. *embryon.*]
1. *Biol.* A young organism in the early stages of development. In most animals the embryonic period is commonly regarded as beginning with the cleavage of the egg and continuing until the animal emerges from the egg membrane or hatches. In mammals and other viviparous vertebrates *embryo* is applied only to early stages passed within the mother's body; later (in human embryology usually after the fifth week of development) the young is called a *fetus*. A generally prevailing characteristic of metazoan embryos is the early differentiation of the cells into the *germ layers* (see GERM LAYER) Cf. LARVA, OVUM.
2. *Bot.* In seed plants, the young sporophyte resulting from the union of male and female sex cells organized respectively by the pollen grain and the embryo sac. The embryo develops to a considerable extent immediately after fertilization and then undergoes a resting period in the seed until the so-called "germination" of the latter. In most seeds it may be clearly observed and its parts discerned under magnification. In this sense the embryo is often called a *germ*. See SEED, EMBRYOGENY, GERMINATION.

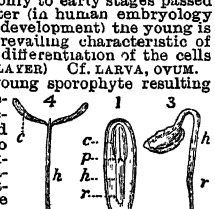

1 Seed of Arborvitæ (*Thuja*) showing Embryo, 2 The same, sprouting; 3, 4 The Embryo further advanced. *c* Cotyledon; *p* Plumule; *h* Hypocotyl; *r* Radicle.

3. A beginning or undeveloped stage of anything; a thing thought out, but not formed.
in embryo, in an incipient or undeveloped state; in conception, but not yet executed. "The company little suspected what a noble work I had then *in embryo*." *Swift.*
em'bry-o, *a.* Incipient; embryonic; in the first stages of development; as, an *embryo* bud.
embryo cell. *Bot.* In seed plants, one of the two cells into which the egg divides after fertilization, giving rise to the embryo, the other cell developing the suspensor.
em'bry-og'e-ny (ĕm'brĭ-ŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*embryo* + root of Gr. γενναν to produce.] *Biol.* The formation of the embryo and its course of development. Among plants, embryogeny may be *direct* or *homoblastic*, and *indirect* or *heteroblastic*. In the former case the embryo resembles the parent form and produces a similar adult individual, in the latter it differs often widely from the adult form, which it bears as a lateral outgrowth. Thus the moss plant springs from a filamentous embryo, the protonema, and in the seed plants the embryo sporophyte is developed at the extremity of an elongated body termed the *suspensor*. See PROEMBRYO. — **em'bry-o-gen'ic** (-ō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*
em'bry-o-log'ic (ĕm'brĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a. Biol.* Of or pertain-
em'bry-o-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) } ing to embryology. —
em'bry-o-log'i-cal-ly, *adv.*
em'bry-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in embryology.
em'bry-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*embryo* + *-logy.*] The department of biology which relates to the formation and development of the embryo in animals and plants; the study of the development of the individual from the egg to the adult stage; also, a treatise on that subject. See ONTOGENY.
em'bry-o-nal (ĕm'brĭ-ŏ-năl), *a. Biol.* Pert. to an embryo or the early stages of development; embryonic.
em'bry-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to an embryo; embryonal; incipient and rudimentary. — **em'bry-on'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*
embryonic sac. *Bot.* = EMBRYO SAC. — **e. shield,** a shieldlike thickened area of the walls of the blastodermic vesicle in which the embryo proper appears. — **e. vesicle.** = EGG, 1 b.
Em'bry-oph'y-ta a-si'pho-nog'a-ma (ĕm'brĭ-ŏf'ĭ-tȧ ā-sī'fŏ-nŏg'ȧ-mȧ). [NL. See EMBRYO; -PHYTE: see also A- not; EMBRYOPHYTA SIPHONOGAMA.] *Bot.* In the system of Engler and Prantl, one of four great divisions of the vegetable kingdom, coordinate with the Myxophyta and Thallophyta on the one side, and with the Embryophyta siphonogama on the other. It includes all archegoniates, and is practically coextensive with what are frequently called the *vascular cryptogams*, in which fertilization is accomplished not by means of a pollen tube, but by motile spermatozoids. See ARCHEGONIATÆ.
Em'bry-oph'y-ta si'pho-nog'a-ma (sī'fŏ-nŏg'ȧ-mȧ). [NL. *siphonogama*; Gr. σίφων, -ωνος, tube + -γαμος marrying. See -GAMOUS.] *Bot.* In the system of Engler and Prantl, the highest of four great divisions of the vegetable kingdom; — synonymous with the *Spermatophyta* or *Phanerogamia* of other botanists. See SPERMATOPHYTA.
embryo sac. *Bot.* The megaspore in seed plants; a large thin-walled cell within the nucellus of the ovule, in which the egg, becoming after fertilization an embryo, is developed. See MEGASPORE.
em'bry-ot'ic (ĕm'brĭ-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Embryonic. *Rare.*
em'bry-o-tome' (ĕm'brĭ-ŏ-tōm'), *n.* [*embryo* + *-tome.*] *Med.* An instrument used in embryotomy.
Em'den (ĕm'dĕn), *n.* One of a breed of large white domestic geese said to have originated in Emden, Westphalia. They have a flesh-colored bill and orange legs and feet.
e-mend' (ē-mĕnd'), *v. t.;* E-MEND'ED; E-MEND'ING. [L. *emendare;* e out + *menda, mendum,* fault, blemish: cf. F. *émender.* Cf. AMEND, MEND.] **1.** To free from faults or defects; to mend, better. *Obs. or R.*
2. Specif., to make corrections in (a literary work).
Syn. — Amend, correct, improve, rectify. See MEND.
e-mend'a-ble (ē-mĕn'dȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *emendabilis.* Cf. AMENDABLE.] That may be emended, rectifiable.
Some small offenses could be paid for, they were "*emendable.*" The offender could buy back the peace that he had broken *Pollock & Mait.*
e'men-date (ē'mĕn-dāt), *v. t.* To rectify (a text) by removing errors, restoring corrupted passages, etc.
e'men-da'tion (ē'mĕn-dā'shŭn; ĕm'ĕn-; 277), *n.* [L. *emendatio:* cf. F. *émendation.*] **1.** Act of emending, correction; improvement.
2. Specif., critical alteration or correction; removal of errors or corruptions, as of a literary text.
3. *O. Eng. Law.* The pecuniary composition made by payment of bot, or the fine so paid.
e'men-da'tor (ē'mĕn-dā'tẽr; ĕm'ĕn-), *n.* [L.] One who emends or critically edits.
e-mend'a-to-ry (ē-mĕn'dȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *emendatorius.*] Pertaining to emendation; corrective.
em'er-ald (ĕm'ẽr-ăld), *n.* [ME. *emeraude*, OF. *esmeraude, esmeralde*, F. *émeraude*, L. *smaragdus*, fr. Gr. σμάραγδος; cf. Skr. *marakata.*] **1.** *Min.* A variety of beryl of various shades of green, whose color is probably caused by a small amount of oxide of chromium. When of a clear deep green color, it is highly prized as a gem. H., 7.5–8. Sp. gr., about 2.7. The finest specimens come from Colombia. The *Oriental emerald* is an emerald-colored variety of transparent corundum, differing from the sapphire in color only, and is very valuable. *Uralian emerald* is another name for *demantoid.*
2. *Print.* A size of type intermediate between minion and nonpareil, used by English printers.
☞ This line is printed in the type called *emerald.*
em'er-ald, *a.* Of a rich green color, like that of the emerald. "*Emerald* meadows." *Byron.*
emerald bird of paradise. See BIRD OF PARADISE. — **e. copper.** *Min.* = DIOPTASE. — **e. fish,** a fish of the Gulf of Mexico (*Gobionellus oceanicus*), remarkable for the brilliant green and blue color of the base of the tongue. — **e. green. a** A green hue like that of an emerald. **b** Paris green, used as a pigment. **c** Brilliant green. See DYE. — **E. Isle,** Ireland; — so called from its verdure. The name was first used by Dr. William Drennan (1754–1820) in his poem "Erin." — **e. moth,** any of various bright green moths, as those of the genus *Hipparchus.* — **e. nickel.** *Min.* = ZARATITE. — **e. spodumene,** *or* **lithia emerald.** *Min.* = HIDDENITE
e-merge' (ē-mûrj'), *v. i.;* E-MERGED' (-mûrjd'); E-MERG'ING (-mûr'jĭng). [L. *emergere, emersum;* e out + *mergere* to dip, plunge. See MERGE.] **1.** To rise from or as from an enveloping fluid; to come out into view; to issue from obscurity or concealment; as, the sun *emerges* from behind the moon in an eclipse; light rays *emerging* from a prism; to *emerge* from poverty or obscurity. "Thetis . . . *emerging* from the deep." *Dryden.*
Those who have *emerged* from very low, some from the lowest, classes of society. *Burke.*
2. To become manifest; to arise; as, a question *emerges.*
Syn. — See ISSUE.
emerged wedge. *Nav. Arch.* See IMMERSED WEDGE
e-mer'gence (ē-mûr'jĕns), *n.* [Cf. F *émergence*, LL. *emergentia.*] **1.** Act of emerging; a coming forth from envelopment or concealment; a rising into view.
The white color of all retracted light, at its very first *emergence*, . . . is compounded of various colors. *Sir I. Newton.*
When from the deep thy bright *emergence* sprung. *H. Brooke.*
2. An emergency. *Obs.*
3. *Bot.* Any of various outgrowths from the fundamental tissue below the epidermis. The common form of emergence is a prickle, as that of the rose. Examples of more highly specialized emergences are the tentacles on the leaf of sundew, the ligule in grasses, the corona of the daffodil flower, and the haptera in certain seaweeds.
4. *Astron.* Emersion.
e-mer'gen-cy (ē-mûr'jĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Cf. LL. *emergentia.*] **1.** Act of emerging; esp., sudden or unexpected appearance or occurrence. *Obs. or R.*
Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency.* *Glanvill.*
2. An unforeseen occurrence or combination of circumstances which calls for immediate action or remedy; pressing necessity; exigency.
A safe counselor in most difficult *emergencies.* *Brougham*
3. *Sports.* A substitute; an emergency man. *Australia.*
Syn. — Crisis, conjuncture, exigency, pinch, strait, necessity. See JUNCTURE.
emergency man. **a** In Ireland, a bailiff's officer recruited for special service. *Oxf. E. D.* **b** *Sports.* A substitute player, as in cricket or football. *British.*
emergency ration. *Mil.* In the United States army, a ration, principally of condensed food in hermetically sealed cans, issued to be used during short periods when the regular field ration cannot be furnished or carried.
e-mer'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *emergens*, p. pr. of *emergere.*] **1.** Rising or emerging out of a fluid or anything that covers or conceals; issuing forth, coming to light.
The mountains huge appear *emergent.* *Milton.*
2. Suddenly appearing, arising unexpectedly; calling for prompt action; urgent.
Protection granted in *emergent* danger. *Burke.*
3. Arising as a natural or logical consequence or outcome; as, political issues *emergent* from war.
4. Provided for use in an emergency.
emergent year, *Chron.*, the epoch or date from which any people begin to compute their time or dates; as, the *emergent year* of Christendom is that of the birth of Christ; the *emergent year* of the United States is 1776. — **e-mer'gent-ly,** *adv.* — **e-mer'gent-ness,** *n. Rare.*
e-mer'gent (ē-mûr'jĕnt), *n.* **1.** An emerging occurrence or effect. *Rare.*
2. An emergency. *Obs.*
e-mer'i-tus (ē-mĕr'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L., having served out his time, p. p of *emerere, emereri,* to obtain by service, serve out one's term; e out + *merere, mereri,* to merit, earn, serve.] Retired from office or active duty on account of age, infirmity, or long and faithful service, and honored with a nonofficial position and title corresponding to those held when in active service; — esp. of a clergyman or college professor; as, rector or pastor *emeritus; emeritus* professor of Greek.
e-mer'i-tus, *n.; pl.* EMERITI (-tī). [L.] A veteran who has honorably completed his service.
em'er-ods (ĕm'ẽr-ŏdz) } *n. pl.* [OF. *emmerodes.* See
em'er-oids (-oidz) } HEMORRHOIDS.] Hemorrhoids. *Obs. or Archaic.*
e-mersed' (ē-mûrst'), *a.* [L. *emersus*, p. p. See EMERGE.] Standing out of, or rising above, a surface, as of water; specif., *Bot.*, rising above the water instead of floating on it, as the leaves of some aquatics.
e-mer'sion (ē-mûr'shŭn), *n.* [See EMERGE.] **1** Act of emerging; emergence; as, *emersion* from obscurity.
2. *Astron.* The reappearance of a heavenly body after eclipse or occultation or a conjunction with the sun; as, the *emersion* of the moon from the shadow of the earth.
em'er-y (ĕm'ẽr-ĭ), *n* [F. *émeri*, earlier *émeril*, It. *smeriglio*, fr. Gr. σμίρις, σμύρις, σμῆρις. Cf. EMERIL.] A common dark granular variety of corundum, containing more or less magnetite or hematite. On account of its great hardness, it is used in the form of powder, grains, or larger masses, for grinding and polishing.
em'er-y, *v. t.* To apply emery to.
emery cloth *or* **paper.** Cloth or paper on which emery powder is spread and glued for scouring and polishing.
emery wheel. A wheel made of consolidated emery powder, or having a surface of emery, used for abrading, grinding, polishing, etc.; also, loosely, any similar wheel, as a carborundum or corundum wheel, similarly used.
Em'e-sa (ĕm'ē-sȧ), *n. Zool.* A genus of very slender, long-legged heteropterous bugs, superficially resembling stick insects.

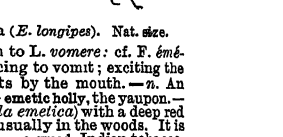
Emesa (*E. longipes*). Nat. size.

em'e-sis (ĕm'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔμεσις. See EMETIC.] *Med.* Vomiting.
e-met'ic (ē-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *emeticus*, Gr. ἐμετικός, fr. ἐμεῖν to vomit, akin to L. *vomere:* cf. F. *émétique.* See VOMIT.] *Med.* Inducing to vomit; exciting the stomach to discharge its contents by the mouth. — *n.* An agent which causes vomiting. — **emetic holly,** the yaupon. — **e. mushroom,** a mushroom (*Russula emetica*) with a deep red or rarely white pileus, growing usually in the woods. It is violently emetic and poisonous. — **e. weed,** Indian tobacco.
e-met'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Inducing to vomit; producing vomiting; emetic. — **e-met'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
em'e-tine (ĕm'ē-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** [See EMETIC.] *Chem.* An emetic alkaloid extracted from ipecacuanha root as a white amorphous powder.
em'e-to-ca-thar'tic (ĕm'ē-tō-kă-thär'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἔμετος vomiting + *cathartic.*] *Med.* Producing vomiting and purging at the same time. — *n.* An emeto-cathartic agent.
e-mic'tion (ē-mĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *e* out + *mingere, mictum,* to make water.] Urination; also, urine.
em'i-grant (ĕm'ĭ-grănt), *a.* [L. *emigrans, -antis*, p. pr. of *emigrare* to emigrate. See EMIGRATE, *v. i.*] Removing from one country to another; emigrating; migratory; as, an *emigrant* company or nation.
em'i-grant, *n.* One who emigrates; specif., an émigré.
Syn. — EMIGRANT, IMMIGRANT. EMIGRANT (so also *emigrate* and *emigration*) is used with reference to the country *from* which, IMMIGRANT (so also *immigrate* and *immigration*), with reference to the country *into* which, migration is made. The former marks the going out from a country, the latter the entrance into it. See STRANGER.
em'i-grate (-grāt), *v. i.;* EM'I-GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd), EM'I-GRAT'ING (-grāt'ĭng). [L. *emigratus*, p. p. of *emigrare* to remove, emigrate; e out + *migrare* to migrate. See MIGRATE.] To leave a place of abode, esp. a country or state, for life or residence in another; to migrate.
Forced to *emigrate* in a body to America. *Macaulay.*
They [the Huns] were *emigrating* from Tartary into Europe in the time of the Goths. *J. H. Newman.*

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em-brue'. Var. of IMBRUE.
em-brute'. Var. of IMBRUTE.
embryo bearer. *Bot.* Suspensor.
em'bry-o-car'di-a (ĕm'brĭ-ō-kär'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *embryo* + Gr. καρδία heart.] *Med.* A morbid condition of the heart in which its action resembles that of the fetus. The sounds of the heart beats are alike and the pauses are of equal length.
em'bry-oc'to-ny (ĕm'brĭ-ŏk'tŏ-nĭ), *n.* [*embryo* + Gr. κτείνειν to kill.] *Med.* The killing of the embryo, as in abortion.
em'bry-o-gen'e-sis (-ō-jĕ n'ē-sĭs), *n. Biol.* Embryogeny. — **em'bry-o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*
em'bry-og'o-ny (-ŏg'ŏ-nĭ), *n.* [*embryo* + *-gony.*] Embryogeny.
em'bry-og'ra-phy (-rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*embryo* + *-graphy.*] Description of embryos. — **em'bry-og'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **em'bry-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*
em'bry-o-ism (ĕm'brĭ-ō-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
em'bry-on † EMBRYO. [*Rare.*]
em'bry-o-na-ry, *a.* Embryonic.
em'bry-o-nate, *a.* In the state of, or having, an embryo. *Obs.*
em'bry-o-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd), *a. Chem.* In embryo state; as, *embryonated* sulphur (combined sulphur as distinguished from free sulphur). *Obs.*
em'bry-o-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing an embryo. *Rare.*
em'bry-on'i-form (-ŏn'ĭ-fôrm), *a. Biol.* Like an embryo in form.
em'bry-o-plas'tic (-ō-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*embryo* + *plastic.*] *Biol.* Relating to, or aiding in, the formation of an embryo.
em'bry-ot'e-ga (-ŏt'ē-gȧ), *n.; pl.* -GÆ (-jē). [NL; *embryo* + Gr. τέγος roof.] *Bot.* The caplike callosity near the hilum of certain seeds, which is detached by the radicle in germination.
em'bry-o-to'ci-a (ĕm'brĭ-ō-tō'shĭ-ȧ; -shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *embryo* + Gr. τόκος birth.] Abortion.
em'bry-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*embryo* + *-tomy.*] *Med.* The cutting a fetus into pieces within the womb, to remove it.
em'bry-ot'ro-phy (-rō-fĭ), *n. Biol.* Nutrition of the embryo.
em'bry-ous (ĕm'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* Embryonic; undeveloped. *Rare.*
em'bry-ul'ci-a (-nl'shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμβρυουλκία; ἔμβρυον embryo + ἕλκειν to draw.] = EMBRYOTOMY.
em'bry-ul'cus (-kŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* An instrument used in embryulcia.
em-bub'ble, *v. t.* See 1st EN-, 2.
em-bue'. † IMBUE.
em-bulk', *v. t.* To enlarge. *Obs.*
em-burse'. † IMBURSE.
embush, embusshe. † AMBUSH, *v.*
em-bush'ment † AMBUSHMENT. [or raise by, a busk.
em-busk', *v. t.* To bind with,
em-bus'kin, *v. t.* See 1st EN-, 1.
em-bus'y, *v. t.* To make busy. *Obs.*
E. M. D. P. *Abbr.* Electromotive difference of potential.
eme † YEME.
eme (ēm), *n.* [AS. *ēam;* akin to D. *oom*, G. *ohm, oheim;* cf. L. *avunculus.*] An uncle; also, a friend; a gossip. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
e-meer'. Var. of EMIR.
Em'e-line (ĕm'ē-lĭn), **Em'me-line,** *n.* [Cf. EMILY, or EMMA.] Fem. prop. name. [MOD
Em'e-lye' (-ē-lē'), *n.* See PALAGOGUE.
e-men'a-gogue. Var. of EMMENAGOGUE.
e-mend'als, *n. pl.* [Cf. EMEND.] In the Inner Temple, London, funds set apart, as for repairs or other cases of emergency. *Obs.*
e'men-date, *a.* Emendated. *Obs.* — **e'men-date-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
e-mend'er, *n.* One who emends.
e-men'di-cate, *v. t.* [L. *emendicatus*, p. p. of *emendicare.*] To obtain by begging. *Obs.*
emeniche. † IMMINISH.
emense. † IMMENSE. [EIMER.]
Em'er, *n. Celt. Myth.* See
em'er-ald-ine (ĕm'ẽr-ăl-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* A green coloring matter formed by oxidation of aniline or reduction of nigraniline.
em'er-ant. † EMERALD.
em'er-as, *n. Her.* An ailette. *Obs.*
emeraud. † EMERALD, HEMORRHOID.
emeres. Obs. pl. of EMBER.
e-merge'ment, *n.* An emergency. *Obs.*
em'er-ill. † EMERY.
emerine. † ERMINE.
e-mer'it, *a.* Emerited. *Obs.*
e-mer'it-ed, *p. a.* [See EMERITUS.] Retired as having served sufficiently. *Obs. or Archaic*
Em'er-so'ni-an (ĕm'ẽr-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803–82), his writings, or his theories. — *n.* A follower of Emerson.
e'meute' (ā'mût'), *n.* [F.] A seditious tumult; an outbreak.
e'mew. Rare var. of EMU.
E M F. *Abbr.* Electromotive force.
em'fa-sis. Emphasis. *Ref. Sp.*
em'fa-size. Emphasize. *R. Sp.*
em-fat'ic. Emphatic. *Ref. Sp.*
em'fi-teu'tic. Obs. or ref. sp. var. of EMPHYTEUTIC.
em-forth', *prep.* [AS. *em-, emn-* in comp. equiv. to *efen* equal + *forð* forth.] According to; conformably to. *Obs.* — *adv.* Equally. *Obs.*
em-gal'la (ĕm-găl'ȧ), *n.* [Native name.] The South African wart hog.
-emia. Var. of -ÆMIA.
em'i-cant, *a.* [L. *emicans*, p. pr. of *emicare.* See EMICATION.] Beaming forth; flashing. *Obs.*
em'i-ca'tion (ĕm'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *emicatio*, fr. *emicare* to spring out or forth.] A flying off in small particles, as heated iron or fermenting liquors; a sparkling. *Obs.*
e-mic'to-ry (ē-mĭk'tō-rĭ), *a.* & *n. Med.* Diuretic. *Obs.*
emid. † AMID.
emiddes. † AMIDST. [ing. *Obs.*
e-mi'grate, *a.* Migratory; rov-

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em'i-grate (ĕm'ĭ-grāt), *v. t.* To send out to live in another country. *Rare.*

em'i-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *emigratio.*] **1.** Act of emigrating; departure from a place of abode, or natural home, for life or residence in another.
2. A body of emigrants; emigrants collectively; as, the German *emigration.*

em'i-gra'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Relating to emigration.

em'i-gra-to-ry (ĕm'ĭ-grā-tŭ-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or engaged in, emigration; migratory.

ĕ'mi'gré' (ā'mē'grā'), *n.; pl.* ÉMIGRÉS (*F.* -grā'). [F.] An emigrant; specif., one of the Royalist fugitives from France at the time of the French Revolution.

E-mil'i-a (ē-mĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous perennial herbs related to *Senecio*, but having rayless heads. They are natives of tropical Asia and Africa. *E. sonchifolia* is commonly cultivated. See TASSEL FLOWER.

em'i-nence (ĕm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* [L. *eminentia*, fr. *eminens* eminent: cf. F. *éminence.*] **1.** Elevation; height. *Obs.*
2. That which is eminent or lofty; a high ground or place; a height; also, a protuberance or projection.

Without either *eminences* or cavities. *Dryden.*

The temple of honor ought to be seated on an *eminence. Burke.*

3. An elevated condition among men; a place or station above men in general, either in rank, office, or celebrity; social, mental, or moral loftiness; high rank; distinction.

You 've too a woman's heart, which ever yet
Affected *eminence*, wealth, sovereignty. *Shak.*

4. Hence, superiority or superior quality; specif., superior position; the better; the upper hand. *Obs. or R.*
5. Consideration or respect due to one who is eminent; great honor. *Nonce Use.* "Present him *eminence*." *Shak.*
6. [*cap.*] A title of honor, esp. applied to a cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church; as, his *Eminence* the Cardinal.

em'i-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* [See EMINENCE.] State of being eminent; eminence, elevation; distinction; superiority.

em'i-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *eminens, -entis*, p. pr. of *eminere* to stand out, be prominent; *e* out + *minere* (in comp.) to project; of uncertain origin: cf. F. *éminent.* Cf. IMMINENT.] **1.** High; lofty; towering; prominent. "A very *eminent* promontory." *Evelyn.*
2. Being, metaphorically, above others, whether by birth, high station, merit, talent, or virtue; high in public estimation; distinguished; conspicuous; as, an *eminent* statesman, or saint.
3. Standing out clearly; evident; as, *eminent* fairness.
Syn. — Noted, famous, renowned, marked, conspicuous, prominent, signal. — EMINENT, DISTINGUISHED, CELEBRATED, ILLUSTRIOUS. One is EMINENT who stands high as compared with others, esp. those of one's own calling or profession; DISTINGUISHED, who has received conspicuous public recognition; CELEBRATED, who is widely and favorably spoken of (implying less discriminating judgment than *distinguished*); ILLUSTRIOUS, who has won high prestige, esp. through splendid attainments or services. See FAMOUS, PROMINENT, REPUTATION.

eminent domain, *Law*, that superior dominion of the sovereign power over all the property within the state which authorizes it to appropriate all or any part thereof to a necessary public use, reasonable compensation being made. The obligation to give compensation is considered by the best authorities as being incident to the right of eminent domain, and not an imposed limitation. The right of *eminent domain* is usually carefully distinguished from that of *taxation* and the *police power.* In Great Britain the compulsory acquisition of land for public or semipublic purposes is governed by statute, and is called **compulsory purchase** in England; in Scotland the transaction is called a **compulsory surrender.** Some consider an analogous right, wider than angaria (which see, def. **c**), to exist in international law for one nation to appropriate the territory or property of another as a necessary measure of self-protection; but such a doctrine is not generally recognized.

em'i-nent-ly, *adv.* **1.** Conspicuously; loftily. *Obs.*
2. In an eminent or high degree; notably.
3. *Philos.* In or to a measure or grade beyond correspondence or equivalence.

e-mir' (ĕ-mēr'; ā'mēr, 277), **e-meer'** (ĕ-mēr'), *n.* [Ar. *emīr, amīr*, commander: cf. F. *émir.* Cf. ADMIRAL, AMEER.] An Arabian military commander, independent chieftain, or ruler of a province; also, an honorary title given to the descendants of Mohammed, in the line of his daughter Fatima; among the Turks, likewise, a title of dignity, given to certain high officials.

em'is-sa-ry (ĕm'ĭ-sȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *emissarius*, fr. *emittere, emissum*, to send out. See EMIT.] **1.** An agent employed to further certain interests or to gain information; esp., a disguised or secret agent.
2. [L. *emissarium.*] An outlet, canal, or duct, for conveying a fluid outward, as water from a lake.
Syn. — EMISSARY, SPY, SCOUT. An EMISSARY is an agent (commonly secret) appointed either to detect the schemes of an opposing party, or to influence their councils, or both; the word is commonly used in a bad sense; as, "It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over *emissaries*, with instructions to personate themselves members of the several prevailing sects among us" (*Swift*); "by buzzing *emissaries* fills the ears of listening crowds with jealousies and fears" (*Dryden*). A SPY is properly one who enters an enemy's camp or territories in disguise, to obtain information; the term is one of opprobrium; as, "Ye are *spies;* to see the nakedness of the land ye are come" (*Gen.* xlii 9); "Thou hast put thyself upon this island as a *spy*, to win it from me" (*Shak.*). A SCOUT, as here compared, is a soldier sent out without disguise, usually at some hazard, to gain information; the word is not used in a derogatory sense; as, "as when a *scout*, through dark and desert ways with peril gone all night, . . . obtains the brow of some high-climbing hill" (*Milton*).

em'is-sa-ry (ĕm'ĭ-sȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or acting as, an emissary; exploring; spying.
2. *Anat.* Designating specif. the veins which pass out of the cranium through apertures in its walls connecting the sinuses of the dura mater with the veins outside of the skull.

e-mis'sion (ĕ-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *emissio*: cf. F. *émission.* See EMIT.] **1.** Act of emitting, an issuing; emanation; as, the *emission* of light from the sun; the *emission* of heat from a fire; the *emission* of bank notes.
2. That which is emitted; discharge.

e-mis'sive (ĕ-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Sending out; emitting; as, *emissive* powers.
2. Sent out; emitted. *Obs.*

em'is-siv'i-ty (ĕm'ĭ-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tendency to emission; comparative facility of emission, or rate at which emission takes place; specif., *Physics*, the rate of emission of heat from a bounding surface per degree of temperature difference between the surface and the surrounding substances (called by Fourier the *external conductivity*).

e-mit' (ĕ-mĭt'), *v. t.*; E-MIT'TED; E-MIT'TING. [L. *emittere* to send out; *e* out + *mittere* to send. See MISSION.] **1.** To send forth; to throw or give out or off; to cause to issue; to give vent to; to eject; discharge; as, fire *emits* heat and smoke; boiling water *emits* steam; the sun *emits* light.
2. To issue, as an order or decree; to print and send into circulation, as notes or bills of credit.

No State shall . . . *emit* bills of credit. *Const. of the U. S.*

e-mit', *v. i.* To flow out; to issue.

em-men'a-gogue (ĕ-mĕn'ȧ-gŏg; ĕ-mē'nȧ-; 277), *n.* [Gr. ἐμμηνα, n. pl., menses (ἐν in + μήν month) + *-agogue.*] *Med.* Any agent that promotes the menstrual discharge. — *a.* Aiding menstruation.

em-men'ic (ĕ-mĕn'ĭk), *a.* [From Gr. ἐμμηνα the menses.] *Med.* Capable of menstruation; menstruous.

em'me-nol'o-gy (ĕm'ĕ-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐμμηνα menses + *-logy.*] *Med.* That branch of medical science which treats of menstruation.

em'mens-ite (ĕm'ĕnz-īt), *n.* [After the inventor, Stephen H. *Emmens*, American chemist.] A high explosive consisting largely of picric acid.

Em'men-tha'ler (ĕm'ĕn-tä'lẽr), *a.* [G.] Of or pert. to the valley [G. *thal* valley] of the Emme in Switzerland, esp. in Emmenthaler cheese, a pressed cheese resembling Gruyère cheese, first made there. — *n.* Emmenthaler cheese.

em'mer (ĕm'ẽr), *n.* [G. *emmerkorn.*] A hardy cereal grain (*Triticum dicoccum*) related to spelt, commonly cultivated in Russia and Germany, where it is used as stock feed and is also made into gruel or porridge.

em'met (ĕm'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *emete*, AS. *æmete.* See ANT.] An ant. *Archaic or Dial.*

em'me-trope (ĕm'ĕ-trōp), *n.* [See EMMETROPIA.] *Physiol.* A person having the eye emmetropic, that is, in a normal state of refraction.

em'me-tro'pi-a (ĕm'ĕ-trō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἔμμετρος in measure, proportioned, suitable (ἐν in + *μέτρον* measure) + ὤψ, ὠπός, eye.] *Med.* The normal refractive condition of the eye, in which the rays of light are all brought accurately and without undue effort to a focus upon the retina so that vision is perfect; — opposed to *hypermetropia, myopia*, and *astigmatism.* — **em'me-trop'ic** (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

em'o-din (ĕm'ŏ-dĭn), *n. Chem.* An orange-red crystalline purgative, $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$, obtained from aloes, buckthorn, rhubarb, etc., and regarded as a derivative of anthraquinone; — so called from the rhubarb *Rheum emodi.*

e-mol'lient (ĕ-mŏl'yĕnt; -ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *emolliens, -entis*, p. pr. of *emollire* to soften; *e* out + *mollire* to soften, *mollis* soft: cf. F. *émollient.* See MOLLIFY.] Softening; making supple; acting as an emollient.

e-mol'lient, *n. Med.* A softening or soothing application to allay irritation, soreness, etc.

e-mol'u-ment (ĕ-mŏl'ū-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *emolumentum* exertion, profit, perh. fr. *emolere* to grind up (cf. MILL), or *emoliri* to move out, work out; *e* out + *moliri* to set in motion, exert one's self (cf. DEMOLISH): cf. F. *émolument.*] **1.** Profit from office, employment, or labor; compensation; perquisites, fees, or salary.
2. Advantage; benefit. *Obs.*
Syn. — See WAGES.

— e-mol'u-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), **e-mol'u-men'ta-ry** (-tȧ-rĭ), *a. Rare.*

e-mo'tion (ĕ-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *emovere, emotum*, to remove, shake, stir up; *e* out + *movere* to move. cf. F. *émotion.* See MOVE.] **1.** Migration; movement from one place to another. *Obs.*
2. An agitation, disturbance, or tumultuous movement, whether physical or social. *Obs*
3. Any of the feelings of joy grief, fear, hate, love, awe, reverence, etc.; any of the feelings aroused by pleasure or pain, activity or repose, in their various forms, or the type of consciousness characterized by such feelings. Emotion is consciousness attendant upon other forms of consciousness (as perception or ideation) to which it gives their feeling tone (cf. TONE); and emotions are separable and classifiable apart from these other forms because the same object of thought may at different times have a different feeling tone, as a person may be now loved, now hated. Sensations of pain and pleasure pass insensibly into pure emotion. As compared with *affection* and *feeling, emotion* is a narrower term in psychology, though in nontechnical usage both of these terms have the narrower meanings. See AFFECTION, 2, 4; FEELING, 4, 8.

Some vague *emotion* of delight. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — See FEELING.

e-mo'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or characterized by, emotion; easily moved; as, an *emotional* nature.
2. Appealing to, or arousing, emotion; as, *emotional* art.
emotional expression, *Psychol.*, the characteristic bodily changes occurring in connection with emotions, considered by some psychologists (as James) as causing emotion.

e-mo'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Cultivation of an emotional state of mind; tendency to regard things emotionally.

e-mo'tion-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who is excessively emotional, or is unduly influenced by the emotions.
2. One who endeavors to arouse, or work upon, the emotions of others.
3. One who employs emotional effects in art, or bases theory or practice, whether in art, ethics, religion, or other interest, on emotional phenomena.

He was little of a sentimentalist or an *emotionalist*, not much of a brush man or a colorist *J. C. Van Dyke.*

e-mo'tion-al'i-ty (ĕ-mō'shŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being emotional.

e-mo'tion-al-ize (ĕ-mō'shŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (īz'ĭng). To make emotional, to treat emotionally.

Brought up in a pious family where religion was not talked about or *emotionalized. Froude.*

— e-mo'tion-al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

e-mo'tive (ĕ-mō'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Causing motion. *Obs.*
2 Attend by, having the character of, or causing, emotion; expressing or embodying emotion; as, *emotive* expression. "Man's natural *emotive* side." *R. Burton.*
3 Characterized by reference to or consideration of emotion; as, an *emotive* theory of art.

— e-mo'tive-ly, *adv.* **— e-mo'tive-ness**, *n.*

e'mo-tiv'i-ty (ē'mō-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Emotional capacity or quality.

em-pais'tic (ĕm-pās'tĭk), **em-pæs'tic** (-pĕs'tĭk; -pēs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐμπαιστική (sc. τεχνή), fr. ἐμπαίειν to stamp in; ἐν in + παίειν to strike.] *Fine Arts.* Stamped, embossed, or inlaid; — used esp. of work of the ancient Greeks.

em-pasm' (ĕm-păz'm') } *n.* [Gr. ἐμπάσσειν to sprinkle in
em-pas'ma (-păz'mȧ) } or on; ἐν in + πάσσειν to sprinkle: cf. F. *empasme.*] **1.** A perfumed powder sprinkled upon the body to mask the odor of sweat.
2. A cataplasm.

em'per-or (ĕm'pẽr-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *empereor, empereour*, F. *empereur*, L. *imperator*, fr. *imperare* to command; *in* in + *parare* to prepare, order. See PARADE; cf. IMPERATIVE, EMPRESS.] **1.** The sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire, orig. of the Roman Empire, whether as undivided, or, after A. D. 395, of either the Western or Eastern (Byzantine) Empire; later, the titular sovereign of the Holy Roman Empire, or various other countries, esp. of wide territory, as China, India, etc.; a title of sovereignty regarded as superior to that of *king*; as, the *Emperor* (Czar) of Russia. In general, an *emperor* is the holder of a sovereignty extending over conquered or confederated peoples, a *king* is ruler of a single people. Thus the "King of Prussia" is "German Emperor (Ger. *Deutscher Kaiser*)," the "King of England" is "Emperor of India." Cf. EMPIRE.
2. A size of paper. See PAPER.
Emperor of Believers, Omar I. (d. 644), father-in-law of Mohammed, and second caliph of the Mussulmans. — **Emperor**, *or* **Empress, of India**, a title appertaining to the crown in England since 1876, when Parliament, at the solicitation of the prime minister, Lord Beaconsfield, conferred the title "Empress of India" on Queen Victoria.

emperor boa A Central American boa (*Boa imperator*) very closely related to the true *Boa constrictor.*

emperor butterfly. Any of several large and handsome nymphalid butterflies, esp. the purple emperor (*Apatura iris*) of Europe.

emperor fish. A large brilliantly colored chætodont food fish (*Holacanthus imperator*) of the Japanese seas.

emperor goose. A handsomely colored goose (*Philacte canagica*) which breeds on the northern coast of Alaska

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em'i-gra'tion-ist, *n* See -IST.

em'i-gra'tor (ĕm'ĭ-grā'tẽr), *n.* An emigrant. *Rare.*

Ĕ'mile' (ā'mēl'), *n.* [F.] The hero of Jean Jacques Rousseau's novel of the same name. He is the author's ideal of a perfectly educated young man.

E-mil'i-a (ē-mĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* Fem. prop. name; specif. : a A lady attendant upon Hermione in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale." b Wife to Iago, and waiting woman to Desdemona, in Shakespeare's "Othello," murdered by her husband when she revealed his villainy. c The sweetheart of Peregrine Pickle in Smollett's novel "The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle." d See PALAMON.

Em'i-ly (ĕm'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* [F. *Émilie*; cf. It., Sp., & Pg. *Emilia*; prob. fr. L. *Aemilia*, fem. of *Aemilius.*] a Fem. prop. name. F. *Émilie* (ā'mē'lē'); It., Sp., Pg., & D. *Emilia* (ā-mē'lyä); G. *Emilie* (ē-mē'lē-ē). b See PALAMON.

E'mim (ē'mĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *Ēmīm.*] *Bib.* The most ancient known people of Moab, a race of doubtful origin.

ĕ'mi'nence' Grise', L' (lē'mē'nänsʼ grēzʼ). [F., The Gray Cardinal.] Père Joseph de Tremblay, confidential agent of Cardinal Richelieu.

‖ e'mi-nen'ter (ĕm'ĭ-nĕn'tẽr), *adv.* [L.] = EMINENTLY, 3.

em'i-nen'ti-a te'res (-shĭ-ȧ tē'rēz). [L., rounded protuberance.] See FUNICULUS TERES.

e-mir'ate, *n.* State or jurisdiction of an emir. *Rare.* **-SHIP.**

e-mir'ship, **e-meer'ship**, *n.* See -SHIP.

emisperic. ✝ HEMISPHERE.

emispery. ✝ HEMISPHERE.

em'is-sa-ry-ship', *n* See -SHIP.

e-mis'sile (ē-mĭs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *emittere, emissum*, to send out. See EMIT; cf. MISSILE.] Capable of protrusion.

emission theory. = CORPUSCULAR THEORY.

em'is-si'tious (ĕm'ĭ-sĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *emissicius.*] Prying. *Obs.*

e-mis'so-ry (ē-mĭs'ō-rĭ; ĕm'ĭ-sō-rĭ), *a.* Emissary.

e-mit'tent, *a.* [L. *emittens*, p. pr.] Emissive. *Rare.*

e-mit'ter, *n.* One that emits.

Em'ma (ĕm'ȧ), *n.* [Cf. F. & G. *Emma*, and LL. *Emma, Imma*, of G origin.] Fem. prop. name. F. *Emma* (ā-mä'); It. & Pg. *Emma* (ĕm'mä); Sp. *Ema* (ā'ma); G. *Emma* (ĕm'ä). — Dim. *Emm, Emmie* (ĕm'ĭ).

‖ em'man'ché' (ăn'măn'shā'). Var. of ENMANCHE.

em-man'tle. ✝ IMMANTLE.

Em-man'u-el (ĕ-măn'ū-ĕl), *n.* [Gr. Ἐμμανουήλ, of Heb. origin. See IMMANUEL.] Lit., God with us; — masc. prop. name. F. *Emmanuel* (ā'mȧ'nu-ĕl'); It. *Emmanuele* (ĕm'mȧ-nwĕ'lĕ); Sp. *Manuel* (mȧ-nwĕl'); Pg. *Manoel* (mȧ-nōō-ĕl'), *Manuel* (mȧ-nōō-ĕl'); G. *Emanuel* (ĕ-mä'nōō-ĕl). [BLE.

em-mar'ble. Var. of IMMAR-

em-mar'vel, *v. t.* To cause to marvel. [ils). *Bib.*

Em-ma'us (ĕ-mā'ŭs; ĕm'ȧ-ŭs). ✝ AM, EME.

em'me-le. *n.* [Gr. ἐμμελής harmonious.] *Music.* In old harmonic theory, an imperfect consonance, as a third or SIXTH.

em-men'a-gog'ic (ĕ-mĕn'ȧ-gŏj'ĭk; ĕ-mē'nȧ-), *a. Med.* Pertaining to an emmenagogue; promoting menstruation.

em-men'i-op'a-thy (-ĭ-ŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐμμηνα menses + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disorder of menstruation.

Em'mer. *Bib.*

emmeres. ✝ EMBEE. [GOOSE.

em'mer-goose'. = EMBEER-

em-mesh'. Var. of ENMESH.

emmet hunter. The wryneck. *Dial. Eng.*

em-met'ro-pism (ĕ-mĕt'rō-pĭz'm), **em-met'ro-py** (-pĭ), *n.* = EMMETROPIA.

emmette. ✝ EMMET.

em-mew'. Var. of IMMEW.

em'mock. Scot. var. of EMMET.

Em'mor (ĕm'ôr). *Bib.* [EMMET.

em'mot. Obs. or dial. Eng. for

em-move'. ✝ ENMOVE.

emni. ✝ EVEN, *v.*

em'o-les'cence (ĕm'ŏ-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *e* out + *mollescere*, incho. fr. *mollere* to be soft.] A softening before fusion.

e-mol'li-ate (ē-mŏl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To soften; to effeminate. *Rare.*

em'ol-li'tion (ĕm'ŏl-lĭsh'ŭn), *n* Softening; relaxation. *Obs.*

e-mol'li-tive, *a. & n.* Emollient. *Obs.*

Em'o-na (ĕm'ŏ-nȧ). *D. Bib.*

e-mong'. ✝ AMONG. [AMONGST.

e-mon'gest. ✝

em'o-ny (ĕm'ŭ-nĭ), *n.* = ANEMONE. *Dial. Eng.*

emorosogie. ✝ HEMORRHAGE.

emote. ✝ EMMET. [TIONAL.

e-mo'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of EMO-

e-mo'tioned (ē-mō'shŭnd), *a.* Affected with emotion. *Rare.*

e-mo'tion-ize, *v. t.* To affect emotionally. *Rare.*

e-mo'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

e-move', *v. t.* [See EMOTION.] To move. *Obs.*

emp. Dial. Eng var. of EMPT.

Emp. *Abbr.* Emperor; Empress.

em-pack'et. *v. t.* [Cf. F. *empaqueter.*] To pack up. *Rare.*

em-pair'. ✝ IMPAIR.

em-pale', **em-pale'ment**, etc Vars. of IMPALE, etc.

em-pale', *v. t.* [*em-* (L. *in*) + *pale*: cf. OF. *empalir.*] To make pale. *Obs*

em-pall', *v. t.* See 1st EN-, 1.

em-pan'el, *n.* [*em-* (L. *in*) + *panel.*] Panel of jurors. *Obs.*

em-pan'o-ply, *v. t.* [*em-* + *panoply.*] To array in complete armor. *Rare.*

em-pa'per, *v. t.* To put on paper; to write. *Rare.* [ADISE.]

em-par'a-dise. Var. of IMPAR-

em-parch'ment, *v. t.* To write on parchment. *Rare.*

em-pare'. ✝ IMPAIR.

em-pare'el, *v. t.* [OF *emparer.*] To provide; decorate. *Obs.*

emparel. ✝ APPAREL, *n. & v.*

em-park'. ✝ IMPARK.

em-parl', etc. ✝ IMPARL, etc.

emparlement, *n.* Parleying; conference. *Obs.*

emparour. ✝ EMPEROR.

em-part'. ✝ IMPART.

em-pash'. ✝ IMPEACH.

em-pas'sion, **em-pas'sion-ate**, etc ✝ IMPASSION, etc.

em-paste'. ✝ IMPASTE.

em-path' (ĕm-păth'), *v. t.*; **EM-PATHED' (-păthʼ).** See EM-.

em'pa-thē'ma (ĕm'pȧ-thē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμπαθής impassioned; ἐν in + πάθος passion.] *Med.* Ungovernable passion or excitement, esp. as the source or origin of disease. [*Obs.*

em-pa'tron, *v. t.* To patronize.

em-pawn' ✝ IMPAWN.

em-peach' ✝ IMPEACH.

em-pearl'. Var. of IMPEARL.

empeire. ✝ IMPAIR.

em'pe-re'ma (ĕm'pĕ-rē'mȧ), **em'pi-re'ma** (ĕm'pĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. ἐμπειρεῖν to be experienced, fr. ἔμπειρος experienced. See EMPIRIC.] *Logic.* An empirical proposition. *Rare.*

Em-pe'o (ĕm-pē'ō), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

em-peo'ple, *v. t.* To make a people of; to fill with people. *Obs.*

em'per-a'tor. ✝ IMPERATOR.

em'per-ess. ✝ EMPRESS.

em-per'il. ✝ IMPERIL.

em-per'ish, *v. t.* [Cf. IMPAIR, PERISH.] To impair. *Obs.*

em'per-ize, *v. t. & i.* To rule as an emperor. *Obs.*

and adjacent islands, and winters chiefly along the coast of southern Alaska.

emperor moth. A large European saturniid moth (*Saturnia pavonia*); — sometimes applied to other large moths.

emperor penguin. The largest known species of penguin (*Aptenodytes fosteri*), of Victoria Land and adjacent seas.

em'per-y (ĕm'pĕr-ĭ), *n.* [L. *imperium*, influenced by OF. *emperie*, *empire*. See EMPIRE.] **1.** State or dominion of an emperor; hence, wide dominion; sovereignty; empire.

Struggling for my woman's *empery*. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. Imperial authority or authority under imperial government. *Obs.* "The *imperie* of consulers." *Chaucer.*

Em'pe-tra'ce-æ (ĕm'pĕ-trā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See EMPETRUM.] *Bot.* A small family of heathlike shrubs (order Sapindales), the crowberry family, having small dicliuous flowers and berrylike drupes. There are three genera, *Empetrum*, *Corema*, and *Corrigiola*, the last two exclusively American. — **em'pe-tra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Em'pe-trum (ĕm'pĕ-trŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐμπετρον* a plant growing on rocks; *ἐν* in + *πέτρα* rock.] *Bot.* A genus of low shrubs typifying the family Empetraceæ, and consisting of a single species, *E. nigrum*, the crowberry, found in all alpine regions. See CROWBERRY.

em'pha-sis (ĕm'fă-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἐμφασις* significance, force of expression, fr. *ἐμφαίνειν* to show (in), indicate; *ἐν* in + *φαίνειν*. See IN, PHASE.]

1. Suggestive use of language; an implied meaning. *Obs.*

2. *Rhet.* In reading or speaking, a particular stress of utterance, or force of voice, given to one or more words or syllables whose significance is logically prominent or which the speaker wishes to make prominent; — called also *sentence accent* or *sentence stress*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 78.

The province of *emphasis* is so much more important than accent, that the customary seat of the latter is changed when the claims of *emphasis* require it. *E. Porter*

In such a sentence as "I got wet," the first word is understood from the context, and the second is a mere connecting word, so the stress necessarily falls on wet by what may be called "negative *emphasis*." *H. Sweet*

3. A peculiar or special impressiveness of expression or weight of thought; vivid representation, enforcing assent or attention; as, to dwell on a subject with great *emphasis*.

4. Those traits or qualities in sensation or perception which give distinctness or impressiveness; clearness, brilliancy, or purity of a sensible quality.

External objects stand before us . . . in all the life and *emphasis* of extension, figure, and color *Sir W. Hamilton.*

em'pha-size (-sīz), *v. t.*; EM'PHA-SIZED (-sīzd), EM'PHA-SIZ-ING (-sīz'ĭng). To give emphasis to, or place emphasis on; to stress; as, to *emphasize* a word or a phrase.

em-phat'ic (ĕm-făt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *ἐμφατικός*: cf. F. *empha-*
em-phat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *tique*. See EMPHASIS.] **1.** Implying more than is expressed; suggestive. *Obs.*

2. Uttered with emphasis; made prominent by stress; forcible; impressive; strong; as, an *emphatic* manner or tone; an *emphatic* word; *emphatic* reasoning.

3. Attracting special attention; strongly marked; striking. "*Emphatical* evils." *Bp. Reynolds.*

4. Employing, or given to, emphatic speech or decisive action. "A little *emphatic* man." *Dickens.*

5. Illusory; apparent. *Obs.*

☞ *Emphatical* is now rare.

Syn. — Forcible, earnest, impressive, energetic, striking, positive, important, special, significant.

— **em-phat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **em-phat'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

em-phrac'tic (ĕm-frăk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐμφρακτικός* obstructing, fr. *ἐμφράσσειν* to block up.] *Med.* Closing the pores of the skin. — *n.* An emphractic agent.

em-phrax'is (ĕm-frăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἔμφραξις*. See EMPHRACTIC.] *Med.* Stoppage; obstruction; esp., obstruction of the pores of the skin.

em'phy-se'ma (ĕm'fĭ-sē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐμφίσημα* inflation, fr. *ἐμφυσᾶν* to inflate; *ἐν* in + *φυσᾶν* to blow.] *Med.* **a** A swelling produced by gas or air diffused in the cellular tissue. **b** *Veter.* = HEAVES. — **emphysema of the lungs, pulmonary emphysema**, *Med.*, a disease of the lungs in which the air cells are distended and their partition walls ruptured by an abnormal pressure of the air in them.

em'phy-sem'a-tous (-sĕm'ȧ-tŭs; -sē'mȧ-tŭs; 277), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, emphysema; swelled; bloated; specif., *Bot.*, bladdery; inflated like a bladder.

em'phy-teu'sis (-tū'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐμφύτευσις*, lit., an implanting, fr. *ἐμφυτεύειν* to plant or improve land, *ἐν* in + *φυτεύειν* to plant.] *Civil Law.* A contract by which a grant was made of a right, either perpetual or for a long period, to the possession and enjoyment of land, originally agricultural, subject to the keeping of the land in cultivation or from depreciation, the payment of a fixed annual rent (or canon), and some other conditions; also, the right so granted, or the tenure by which it is held. The right is heritable and also alienable under certain conditions, originally of a stringent nature. The heritable leasehold of Teutonic law (called *Erbfachtrecht* in German, and *Erfpachtrecht* in Dutch) is of a similar nature. Cf. AGER VECTIGALIS.

em'phy-teu'ta (-tū'tȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐμφυτευτής*.] *Civil Law.* One holding land by emphyteusis.

em'phy-teu'tic (-tŭ'ĭk), *a.* [L. *emphyteuticus*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an emphyteusis.

Em'pi-do'nax (ĕm'pĭ-dō'năks), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἐμπίς*, *-ίδος*, a mosquito + *ἄναξ* king.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small olivaceous American flycatchers, comprising several familiar species, as the least flycatcher and Acadian flycatcher.

em'pire (ĕm'pīr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *imperium* a command, sovereignty, dominion, empire, akin to *imperare*. See EMPEROR; cf. IMPERIAL.] **1.** A group of nations or states united under a single sovereign power; as · **a** Primarily, a state characterized by the dominion of a conquering over conquered peoples; as, the Egyptian, Babylonian, and Assyrian *empires* of antiquity; the *empire* of Alexander the Great, the Mogul *Empire*; the Aztec *Empire*. **b** In a broader sense, a state characterized by the supremacy of a stronger over the weaker members of a confederacy, or over its confederates, conquests, and colonies; as, the Athenian *empire*; the Roman *Empire*; the German *Empire*; the British *Empire*. **c** A state characterized by having great extent of territories and variety of peoples united under one rule; as, the Russian *Empire*, Japanese *Empire*, Chinese *Empire*; or by having *emperor* as the title of its ruler, as, the (former) French *Empire*. **d** Rarely, a nation as owing allegiance to no other; thus, England was formerly spoken of as an *empire* because of its absolute autonomy. See HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.

We understand by British *Empire* and by British Imperialism a confederacy of many lands under the rule of her Britannic Majesty. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*

2. Imperial organization; form of imperial government or politics.

The story of the Trojan war supplies us with a type of the only sort of *empire* that Greek politics was ever to produce: the supremacy of one city over many others. *Woodrow Wilson*

3. Imperial sovereignty or rule, dominion of a sovereign power over colonies or possessions; hence, supreme or absolute power or sway; dominion. "*Empire* of the sea." *Shak.* "*Empire* of facts." *M. Arnold.*

Hands that the rod of *empire* might have swayed,
Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre *Gray*

4. An imperial domain, a domain under imperial rule; as, the colonial *empire* of the United States.

Our *empire* of thirteen colonies had slipped away. *Thackeray.*

5. State, dignity, or reign of an emperor. *Obs.*

Syn. — Sway, dominion, rule, control, reign, sovereignty, government, kingdom, realm, state.

Empire of the East, the Eastern Empire. — **E. of the West**, the Western Empire. — **the Empire**, specif.: **a** The first French Empire (1804–15). **b** The Holy Roman Empire.

Em'pire (ĕm'pīr), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the first French Empire (1804–15); as, *Empire* fashions.

2. *Furniture.* Designating a dignified style developed in France under Napoleon I., chiefly by Charles Percier, Jacques Louis David, and Pierre F. L. Fontaine.

The general characteristics of the *Empire* style are stiffness, severity, and coldness. The forms are cubic and rectangular, without projections or carvings. Round tables on tripod legs, sofas and beds with heavily scrolled ends, secretaries and desks with secret arrangements of drawers, etc, and a great use of metal ornamentation are among the prominent details of this style The decorative motives are rosettes, allegorical figures, mahogany columns of cylindrical shafts, without flutings and surmounted by the Doric capital (and often with a bronze gilt bracket), fasces, sphinxes, wreaths of laurel, and the swan used upon the arms of chairs and sofas, the sides of beds, and for the feet of tripods *E. Singleton.*

Empire gown, *Dressmaking*, a gown having a short waist, short puffed sleeves, and long flowing drapery, fashionable during the time of the first French Empire.

Empire Day. May 24, birthday of Queen Victoria (d. 1901), extensively celebrated in the British Empire.

em-pir'ic (ĕm-pĭr'ĭk; *formerly also* ĕm'pĭ-rĭk), *n.* [L. *empiricus*, Gr. *ἐμπειρικός* experienced, equiv. to *ἔμπειρος*; *ἐν* in + *πεῖρα* a trial, experiment; akin to *πόρος* ford, way, and E. *fare*: cf. F. *empirique*. See IN; FARE.]

1. One who follows an empirical method, one who relies upon practical experience.

2. A member of an ancient sect of physicians who disregarded all theoretical study and based their knowledge and practice on experience alone.

Among the Greek physicians, those who founded their practice on experience called themselves *empirics*, those who relied on theory, methodists; and those who held a middle course, dogmatists. *Krauth-Fleming*

3. In medicine, one who deviates from the rules of science and regular practice; a quack; a charlatan.

Swallow down opinions as silly people do *empirics'* pills. *Locke.*

Syn. — See IMPOSTOR.

em-pir'ic (ĕm-pĭr'ĭk; *see n.*) } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or
em-pir'i-cal (ĕm-pĭr'ĭ-kăl) } founded upon, experiment or experience; depending upon the observation of phenomena.

In philosophical language, the term *empirical* means simply what belongs to or is the product of experience or observation. *Sir W. Hamilton*

2 Depending on experience or observation alone, without due regard to science and theory; as, *empiric* remedies.

empirical formula. *Chem.* See FORMULA. — **e law**, *Logic*, a generalization from experience, the universality of which has not been established.

There is a point of generality at which *empirical laws* become as certain as laws of nature, or rather, at which there is no longer any distinction between *empirical laws* and laws of nature. *J. S. Mill.*

— **em-pir'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **em-pir'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

em-pir'i-cism (ĕm-pĭr'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The method or practice of an empiric, pursuit of knowledge by observation and experiment; specif., a practice of medicine founded on mere experience, without the aid of science or a knowledge of principles; hence, ignorant and unscientific practice; charlatanry; quackery.

2. The philosophical theory which attributes the origin of all our knowledge to experience.

em-pir'i-cist (-sĭst), *a.* Of or pertaining to empiricism or empirics; characterized by empiricism. — *n.* An empiric.

em'pi-ris'tic (ĕm'pĭ-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* Relating to, or resulting from, experience, or experiment; following from empirical methods or data.

em-place' (ĕm-plās'), *v. t.*; EM-PLACED' (-plāst'); EM-PLAC'-ING (-plās'ĭng). [Cf. F. *emplacer*. See EN-; PLACE, *v.* & *n.*] To put into place or position; to fix on an emplacement.

em-place'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *emplacement*.] **1.** A putting in, or assigning to, a definite place; localization; as, the *emplacement* of a structure.

2. A situation or site, as of a building. *Rare.* "The original *emplacement* of the neighboring territory." *W.E. Hall.*

3. *Fort.* **a** The space in a fortification assigned to a gun or group of guns. **b** The gun platform, parapet, and accessories for a gun or guns.

em-plas'ter (ĕm-plās'tẽr), *v. t.*; -PLAS'TERED (-tẽrd); -PLAS'-TER-ING. [Cf. OF. *emplastrer*, F. *emplâtrer*. See EMPLASTER, *n.*] To cover with or as if with a plaster. *Obs.*

em-plas'ter, *n.* [OF. *emplastre*, F. *emplâtre*, L. *emplastrum* a plaster or salve, fr. Gr. *ἔμπλαστρον*, fr. *ἐμπλάσσειν* to plaster up, daub over; *ἐν* in + *πλάσσειν* to form, mold, apply as a plaster.] A plaster. *Obs.*

em-plas'tic (ĕm-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *emplastique*, fr. Gr. *ἐμπλαστικός* clogging. See 2d EMPLASTER.] Fit to be applied as a plaster; glutinous; adhesive. — **em-plas'tic**, *n.*

em'plas-tra'tion (ĕm'plăs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *emplastratio* a budding.] **1.** A grafting by inoculation, budding.

2. *Med.* The application of a plaster or salve.

em-plas'trum (ĕm-plăs'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [L. See 2d EMPLASTER.] *Pharm.* A plaster.

em-plec'tite (ĕm-plĕk'tīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἔμπλεκτος* inwoven.] A grayish or white metallic-looking compound of copper, bismuth, and sulphur, $Cu_2Bi_2S_4$, occurring in thin prisms. Sp. gr., 6.3–6.5.

em-ploy' (ĕm-ploĭ'), *v. t.*; EM-PLOYED' (-ploĭd'); EM-PLOY'-ING [F. *employer*, OF. *emploier*, *empleier*, L. *implicare* to infold, involve, implicate, engage; *in* + *plicare* to fold. See PLY; cf. IMPLY, IMPLICATE.] **1.** To imply; inclose; infold; involve. *Obs.*

2. To make use of, as an instrument, means, or material; to apply; use; as, to *employ* the pen in writing, bricks in building, words and phrases in speaking.

3. To occupy; busy; devote; concern; as, to *employ* time in study; to *employ* one's energies to advantage.

4. To make use of the services of; to have or keep at work; to give employment to, to intrust with some duty or behest; as, to *employ* a hundred workmen; to *employ* an envoy; often, in the passive, to have employment; to be at work; as, he has been *employed* for some time.

Thy vineyard must *employ* the sturdy steer
To turn the glebe. *Dryden*

5. To supply; also, to bestow. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Syn. — EMPLOY, HIRE. EMPLOY is used to emphasize the idea of service to be rendered, HIRE, of wages to be paid; as, to *employ* an expert accountant, to *hire* a drayman. But the words are often interchangeable. See USE, OCCUPATION.

em-ploy', *n.* [Cf. F. *emploi*.] Employment; specif.: **a** Act of employing. *Obs.* **b** State of being employed, hence, service; as, to be in one's *employ*.

The whole *employ* of body and of mind *Pope.*

c The occupation in which one is employed. *Rare.*

em-ploy-ee' (ĕm-ploĭ-ē'), **em'ploy'é'** (*F.* ȧN'plwȧ'yā'; *E.* ĕm-ploĭ-ā'), *n.* [F. *employé*, p. p. of *employer*.] One employed by another; a clerk or workman in the service of an employer, usually disting. from *official* or *officer*, one employed in a position of some authority. See OFFICE, 6.

The act . . . may be said to cover only "*employees*." It does not affect any person really in authority, though it does affect a large body of federal servants. *Woodrow Wilson.*

em-ploy'er (ĕm-ploĭ'ẽr), *n.* One who employs another; as, an *employer* of workmen.

em-ploy'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of employing, or state of being employed.

2. That which engages or occupies; that which consumes time or attention; occupation, office or post of business; service; as, agricultural *employments*; public *employment*.

Cares are *employments*, and without employ
The soul is on a rack. *Young.*

Syn. — Work, business, vocation, calling, office, service, commission, trade, profession. See OCCUPATION.

em-poi'son (ĕm-poĭ'z'n), *v. t.*; -POI'SONED (-z'nd); -POI'-SON-ING. [F. *empoisonner*; *em-* (L. *in*) + F. *poison*. See POISON.] To poison (*Archaic*); hence, to envenom; corrupt; taint.

How much an ill word may *empoison* liking. *Shak.*

em-poi'son-er (-ẽr), *n.* A poisoner. *Archaic.*

em-po'ri-um (ĕm-pō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *ἐμπόριον*, fr. *ἐμπόριος* belonging to commerce, fr. *ἔμπορος* traveler, trader; *ἐν* in + *πόρος* way, path. See IN, EMPIRIC, FARE.] A place of trade; a market place; a mart; esp., a city or town with extensive commerce; the commercial center of a country.

That wonderful *emporium* [Manchester] . . was then a mean and ill-built market town. *Macaulay.*

em-pow'er (ĕm-pou'ẽr), *v. t.*; EM-POW'ERED (-ẽrd); EM-POW'ER-ING. **1.** To give authority to; to delegate power to; to commission; to authorize (having commonly a legal force); as, the Supreme Court is *empowered* to try and decide cases, civil or criminal; the attorney is *empowered* to sign an acquittance and discharge the debtor.

2. To give moral or physical power, faculties, or abilities to. "These eyes . . . *empowered* to gaze." *Keble.*

Syn. — ENABLE.

em'press (ĕm'prĕs), *n.* [ME. *emperesse*, OF. *emperesse*, *empereresse*, fem. of *empereor* (nom. *empereére*). See EMPEROR.] **1.** The consort of an emperor, or a female sovereign of an empire; hence, fig., a sovereign mistress. "*Empress* of my soul." *Shak.*

2. A size of roofing slate. See SLATE.

Empress of India. See under EMPEROR.

empress cloth. A cloth for women's dresses, either wholly of wool or with cotton warp and wool weft. It resembles merino, but is not twilled.

‖ **em'presse'ment'** (ȧN'prĕs'mȧN'), *n.* [F., fr. *s'empresser* to hasten.] Demonstrative warmth or cordiality of manner; display of enthusiasm.

He grasped my hand with a nervous *empressement*. *Poe*

emperor paper. See under PAPER.

em'per-or-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

em-pes'tic. Var. of EMPAISTIC.

em-phase' (ĕm-fāz'), *v. t.* To emphasize; stress. *Obs.*

em'phly-sis (ĕm'flĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἐν* in + *φλύσις* eruption.] *Med.* A vesicular eruption terminating in scabs.

em-phren'sy. + ENFRENZY.

em-phy'ma (ĕm-fī'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *em-* + Gr. *φῦμα* a growth.] *Med.* A tumor.

em'phy-sem'a-tose (ĕm'fĭ-sĕm'-ȧ-tōs, -sē'mȧ-tōs), *a.* Emphysematous.

em'phy-teu'ti-ca-ry (ĕm'fĭ-tū'-tĭ-kă-rĭ) [L. *emphyteuticarius*, a], **em'phy-teu'tist**, *n.* An emphyteuta.

em-pic'ture. Var. of IMPICTURE.

Em-pid'i-dæ (ĕm-pĭd'ĭ-dē), **Em'pi-dæ** (ĕm'pĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐμπίς*, *-ίδος*, a mosquito, gnat] A large family of small predaceous brachycerous flies (dance flies) of the order Diptera, which fly in swarms with a dancelike movement.

em-pierce', *v. t.* [*em-* + *pierce*.] To pierce; penetrate. *Obs.*

em-pight', *a.* [*em-* + *pight* pitched.] Fixed; settled. *Obs.*

em'pire, *n. t.* To rule as an empire. *Obs.*

Empire City. a The city of New York. *U. S.* b Wellington. *N. Z.*

Empire State. The State of New York. Georgia is sometimes called the **Empire State of the South.**

em-pir'i-cu'tic, *a.* [From *empiric*.] Quackish. *Obs.*

em'pi-rism (ĕm'pĭ-rĭz'm), *n.* *Metaph.* = EMPIRICISM.

em'pi-ry. Var. of EMPERY.

em-plas'ti-cal. Emplastic. *Rare.*

em-plead'. + IMPLEAD.

em-plec'tion (ĕm-plĕk'shŭn), *n.* Bad form of EMPLECTON.

em-plec'ton (tŏn), *n.* [L. *emplecton*, fr. Gr. *ἔμπλεκτον*, fr. *ἐμπλέκτος* interwoven, fr. *ἐμπλέκειν* to plait or weave in: *ἐν* in + *πλέκειν* to twist, weave.] *Class. Archæol.* Masonry in which the outer faces are ashlar, the interspace being filled in.

emplie. + IMPLY.

em-plore'. + IMPLORE

em-ploy's-ble (ĕm-ploĭ'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

em-ployd'. Employed. *Ref. Sp.*

employer's liability insurance. See INSURANCE.

em-plume', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *emplumer*.] To furnish or adorn with a plume or plumes. *Rare.*

em-plunge'. + IMPLUNGE.

em-pock'et, *v. t.* To put into a pocket. *Rare.*

em-po'di-um (ĕm-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL.; Gr. *ἐν* in + *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot.] *Zoöl.* A small median appendage between the claws of the feet of many insects. Often called *mallus*, esp. when having the form of a small pad or cushion.

em-poi'son, *n.* Poison. *Obs.*

em-poi'son-ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *empoisonnement*.] See -MENT.

em-pol'der. Var. of IMPOLDER.

em po-ret'ic (ĕm'pō-rĕt'ĭk), **em'po-reu'tic** (-rū'tĭk), *a.* [L. *emporeticus*; cf. Gr. *ἐμπορευτικός*. See EMPORIUM.] *Class. Antiq.* Pertaining to trade or merchandise. — *n.* Merchandise.

em-po'ri-al (ĕm-pō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Pert. to an emporium. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **em'por'te-ment'** (ȧN'pōr'tᵊ-mȧN'), *n.* [F.] Violent passion.

em'po-ry, *n.* Emporium. *Obs.*

‖ **em'po'tage'** (ȧN'pō'tȧzh'), *n.* [F.] Consommé or gravy broth.

em-pound'. Var. of IMPOUND.

empoure. + EMPEROR. [*Obs.*

em-pov'er, *v. t.* To impoverish.

em-pov'er-ish. + IMPOVERISH.

em-pow'er-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

emprent. + IMPRINT.

‖ **em-pre'sa** (ĕm-prā'sȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A motto or device See IMPRESA.

‖ **em'pre-sa'ri-o** (ĕm'prā-sä'rĭ-ō), *n.* [Sp.] An impresario

em-pre'si-o-ma'ni-a (ĕm-prē'shĭ-ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL; Gr. *ἐμπρησις* conflagration + *mania*] *Med.* = PYROMANIA.

em'press, *n.* [Cf. IMPRESA.] = IMPRESA, a motto. *Obs.*

em-prise′, em-prize′ (ĕm-prīz′), *n.* [OF. *emprise*, fr. *emprendre* to undertake ; *em-* (L. *in*) + F. *prendre* to take, L. *prehendere, prendere ; prae* before + a verb akin to E. *get*. See GET ; cf. ENTERPRISE, IMPRESA.] **1.** Enterprise; endeavor ; adventure.

The deeds of love and high *emprise*. *Longfellow.*

2. The qualities which prompt one to undertake difficult and dangerous exploits ; chivalric devotion or prowess. *Archaic.*

I love thy courage yet and bold *emprise*. *Milton.*

3. Renown ; also, worth. *Obs.*

Syn. — See ENTERPRISE.

em-prise′, *v. t.* To undertake. *Obs.*

em-pris′ing (ĕm-prīz′ĭng), *p. a.* [From EMPRISE, *v. t.*] Daring ; adventurous. *Archaic.*

em′pros-thot′o-nos (ĕm′prŏs-thŏt′ō-nŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμπροσθότονος drawn forward and stiffened.] *Med.* A form of tetanus marked by a bending or drawing forward of the body, in consequence of the spasmodic contraction of some muscles. — **em-pros′tho-ton′ic** (ĕm-prŏs′thō-tŏn′ĭk), *a.*

emp′ti-ness (ĕmp′tĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From EMPTY.] **1.** State of being empty ; absence of contents ; void space ; vacuum ; as, the *emptiness* of a vessel ; *emptiness* of the stomach.

2. Want of solidity or substance ; inability to satisfy desire ; vacuity ; hollowness , as, the *emptiness* of fame.

3. Want of knowledge ; lack of sense ; vacuity of mind.

Eternal smiles his *emptiness* betray *Pope.*

emp′tion (ĕmp′shŭn), *n.* [L *emptio*, fr. *emere* to buy.] Act of buying ; purchase ; sometimes, short for *right of (sole) emption*, the right formerly claimed and exercised by the crown in England to take and buy commodities at its need or for its use at such price or on such terms of payment as the circumstances of the case might warrant. *Rare.* — **emp′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

emp′ty (ĕmp′tĭ), *a. ;* EMP′TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr) ; EMP′TI-EST. [AS. *ēmtig, ǣmtig, ǣmetig*, empty, idle, fr. *ǣmta, ǣmetta*, quiet, leisure, rest ; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Containing nothing ; void of contents or appropriate contents ; not filled ; as, an *empty* chest, room, or purse ; an *empty* stomach.

2. Vacant ; unoccupied ; as, an *empty* house ; the *empty* desert ; also, fig., marked or caused by emptiness.

The *empty* horror of abysmal night. *G. Santayana.*

3. **a** Hungry. *Colloq.* **b** Lean ; emaciated. *Obs.*

4. Having nothing to carry ; unburdened. "An *empty* messenger." *Shak.*

When ye go ye shall not go *empty*. *Ex.* iii. 21.

5. Destitute or devoid *of* (formerly also with *in* and *from*). "That fair female troop . . . *empty* of all good." *Milton.*

6. Destitute of worth ; hollow ; vain ; as, *empty* pleasure.

The idle singer of an *empty* day. *W. Morris.*

7. Destitute of reality or substance ; as, *empty* dreams.

8. Destitute of effect, sincerity, or sense ; as, *empty* words or threats. "Words are but *empty* thanks." *Cibber.*

9. Destitute of fruits ; as, an *empty* vine.

Seven *empty* ears blasted with the east wind. *Gen.* xli 27.

10. Destitute of, or lacking, sense, knowledge, courtesy, or the like ; as, *empty* brains ; an *empty* coxcomb.

That in civility thou seem'st so *empty*. *Shak.*

11 *Math.* Containing no element or point ; — said of a class.

Syn.—Unoccupied, unfilled, void.—EMPTY, VACANT, BLANK, VACUOUS, INANE. That is EMPTY (opposed to *full*) which has nothing in it ; that is VACANT (opposed to *occupied*) which has been, or is intended to be, occupied ; as, an *empty* (never *vacant*) bucket, bottle, purse, stomach ; *empty*-handed ; a *vacant* (it may be, also, *empty*) lot, house, office, seat ; cf. an *empty* room (without furniture), a *vacant* room (without inmates) ; "[It] enabled him to fill a place which would else have been *vacant*" (*Hawthorne*). That (esp. a surface) is BLANK which is free from writing or marks of any kind, or which has vacant spaces that are left to be filled in ; as, a *blank* page, a *blank* application. Fig., the same general distinctions hold ; as, "*Empty* heads console with *empty* sound" (*Pope*) ; "*empty* talk" (*Cowper*) ; "the loud laugh that spoke the *vacant* mind" (*Goldsmith*) ; a *vacant* stare ; "His eyes had that *blank* fixed gaze . . . that babies' eyes have" (*Mary Wilkins*) ; "On the bald street breaks the *blank* day" (*Tennyson*). VACUOUS and INANE, in modern usage, have lost their physical application ; that is *vacuous* which is void of intelligence ; that is *inane* which is lacking in meaning or point ; as, "that superb listlessness of demeanor, and that admirable *vacuous* folly which distinguish the noble or high-born chiefs of the race" (*Thackeray*) ; a *vacuous* leer ; "Let me mask mine own in some *inane* and *vacant* smile" (*Shelley*) ; an *inane* remark. See DEVOID, VAIN, FOOLISH.

empty glume. *Bot.* See GLUME.

emp′ty (ĕmp′tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). An empty car, cab, box, crate, cask, etc. ; — used in commerce, esp. in transportation of freight ; as, "special rates for *empties*."

emp′ty (ĕmp′tĭ), *v. t. ;* EMP′TIED (-tĭd) ; EMP′TY-ING. **1.** To make empty ; to make void or vacant ; to deprive of contents, furnishings, inhabitants, or the like ; as, to *empty* a reservoir ; the town was *emptied ;* also, to transfer by emptying ; as, to *empty* grain from a sack into a bin.

The clouds . . . *empty* themselves upon the earth. *Eccl.* xi 3.

2. To discharge or find vent for (itself) ; as, the river *empties* itself into the sea.

3. To discharge or deprive of (formerly also *with*) ; as, to *empty* a phrase of meaning ; to *empty* one's self of power.

emp′ty, *v. i.* **1.** To discharge itself ; as, a river *empties* into the ocean.

2. To become empty. "The chapel *empties*." *B. Jonson.*

emp′ty-ing, *n.* A making empty, or that which is emptied.

emp′ty-ings (ĕmp′tĭ-ĭngz), *n. pl.* [For *emptins, emptings*, fr. an obs. *empte* to empty. *Oxf. E. D.*] The lees of beer, cider, etc. ; yeast. *U. S.*

em-pur′ple (ĕm-pûr′p'l), *v. t. ;* EM-PUR′PLED (-p'ld) ; EM-PUR′PLING (-plĭng). [*em-* + *purple*.] To tinge or color purple ; to dye with purple.

The *empurpled* hills standing up, solemn and sharp. *Stevenson.*

Em-pu′sa (ĕm-pū′sȧ ; -zȧ), *n. ; pl.* -SÆ (-sē ; -zē). [LL., a hobgoblin, Gr. ἔμπουσα.] **1.** In Greek legend, a cannibal monster or hobgoblin sent by Hecate, esp. to frighten travelers ; hence [*l.c.*], *Obs.*, a specter or hobgoblin.

2. **a** *Bot.* A genus of entomophthoraceous fungi parasitic on flies, moths, grasshoppers, etc. *E. muscæ* appears on house flies toward autumn, causing them to swell up and die, surrounded by white spores. **b** *Zool.* A genus of predaceous Orthoptera of the family Mantidæ.

em′py-e′ma (ĕm′pĭ-ē′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμπύημα, from ἐμπυεῖν to suppurate ; ἐν in + πύον pus.] *Med.* An accumulation of pus in some cavity of the body ; usually, a collection of pus in the pleural cavity.

em′py-em′ic (-ĕm′ĭk ; -ē′mĭk), *a. Med.* Of the nature of, or affected with, empyema.

em-pyr′e-al (ĕm-pĭr′ē-ăl ; ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăl ; 277), *a.* [L. *empyrius, empyreus*, fiery, Gr. ἐμπύριος, ἔμπυρος, in fire, fiery ; ἐν in + πῦρ fire. See IN ; FIRE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or designating, the empyrean, or highest heaven.

Go, soar with Plato to the *empyreal* sphere. *Pope.*

2. Composed of a pure or sublimated fire.

empyreal air, *Chem.*, oxygen. *Obs.*

em′py-re′an (ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăn ; 277), *n.* [See EMPYREAL.] In ancient and medieval cosmology, the highest heaven or heavenly sphere, supposed to be composed of a kind of sublimated fire. The conception, in ancient cosmology, appears in various forms with different Greek philosophers (cf. ELEMENT, 1 ; ETHER ; HEAVEN), though the term itself is late and rare in classical use. Dante, Milton, and other writers having a distinctively Christian conception, use the term for the uppermost Paradise, the heaven which is the immediate seat of God

The *empyrean* rung
With hallelujahs. *Milton*

em′py-re′an, *a.* Of or pert. to the empyrean ; empyreal.

2. The firmament ; the heavens.

em′py-reu′ma (-rōō′mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμπύρευμα a live coal covered with ashes, fr. ἐμπυρεύειν to set on fire, fr. ἔμπυρος. See EMPYREAL.] *Chem.* The peculiar smell and taste of the products of animal or vegetable substances burnt in close vessels.

em′py-reu-mat′ic (-rōō-măt′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
em′py-reu-mat′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } empyreuma.

empyreumatic oils, oils obtained by distilling various organic substances at high temperatures.

e′mu, e′meu (ē′mū), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *ema* ostrich, F. *émou, émeu*, emu.] A large Australian ratite bird of the genus *Dromæus*, of which two species are recognized, *D. novæ-hollandiæ* of central eastern Australia and *D. irroratus* of West Australia. Next to the ostrich, to which they are closely related, the emus are the largest existing birds. They inhabit open forests and plains, and can run very swiftly. The wings are rudimentary, and the plumage consists of slender drooping feathers with greatly developed aftershafts. Unlike the cassowaries, they have the head and neck feathered, and without wattles. By old writers the term *emu* was often applied to the cassowaries and rheas.

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Emu (*Dromæus novæ-hollandiæ*), with young.

emu, *or* **emeu, apple.** **a** The melaceous tree *Owenia acidula ;* also, its subacid fruit, which is about as large as a small nectarine. Called also *sour plum, native peach, native nectarine*, and *mooley apple.* **b** The bitterbark (*Petalostigma quadriloculare*). *Australia.*

emu, *or* **emeu, bush.** Any Australian myoporaceous tree of the genus *Pholidia*, esp. *P. longifolia ;* also, the Australian sapindaceous tree *Heterodendron oleæfolium*. So called because the emus feed on its seeds.

em′u-late, *a.* [L. *aemulatus*, p. p. of *aemulari*, fr. *aemulus* emulous.] Emulous. *Obs.*

em′u-late (ĕm′ū-lāt), *v. t. ;* EM′U-LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd) ; EM′U-LAT′ING (-lāt′ĭng). **1.** To strive to equal or excel (another) ; to imitate, with a view to equal or to outdo ; to vie with ; to rival ; as, to *emulate* the good and the great.

2. To be jealous of ; to envy. *Obs.*

Syn. — Rival, compete with. — EMULATE, VIE WITH. EMULATE emphasizes conscious effort to equal or surpass ; VIE WITH is also used frequently, in a fig. sense, of things ; as, "May my son but *emulate* your example!" (*Mad. D'Arblay*) ; "It has been said that we should *emulate* rather than imitate them [the classical writers of antiquity]" (*M. Arnold*) ; His kitchen *vied* in coolness *with* his grot" (*Pope*) ; "It *vies with* the Odyssey, or surpasses it, in this one point" (*Carlyle*). See COMPETITION.

em′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *aemulatio :* cf. F. *émulation.*] **1.** Ambition or endeavor to equal or excel ; rivalry.

A noble *emulation* heats your breast *Dryden.*

2. Jealous rivalry ; envy ; envious contention. *Obs.*

Syn. — Contest, contention, strife. See COMPETITION.

em′u-la-tive (ĕm′ū-lă-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to emulation ; emulating ; rivaling ; as, an *emulative* person or effort. "*Emulative* zeal." *Hoole.* — **em′u-la-tive-ly,** *adv.*

em′u-la′tor (-lā′tẽr), *n.* [L. *aemulator.*] One who emulates.

e-mul′gent (ē-mŭl′jĕnt), *a.* [L. *emulgens*, p. pr. of *emulgere* to milk out ; *e* out + *mulgere* to milk. So called because regarded by the ancients as straining out the serum, as if by milking, and so producing the urine. See MILK.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the kidneys ; renal. *Obs.*

e-mul′gent (ē-mŭl′jĕnt), *n.* A renal artery or vein ; also, a medicine that excites the flow of bile. *Obs.*

em′u-lous (ĕm′ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *aemulus*. Cf. EMULATE, *a.*]

1. Ambitious to equal or excel another ; eager to emulate or vie with another ; desirous of like excellence with another ; characterized by, or due to, emulation ; as, *emulous* of another's example or virtues.

2. Jealously rivaling ; contentious ; envious. *Obs.*

3. Zealous ; earnest. *Obs.*

— **em′u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **em′u-lous-ness,** *n.*

e-mul′si-fy (ē-mŭl′sĭ-fī), *v. t. ;* E-MUL′SI-FIED (-fīd) ; E-MUL′SI-FY′ING. [*emulsion* + *-fy.*] To convert into an emulsion ; to form an emulsion with ; as, the pancreatic juice *emulsifies* the oily food, producing a milky fluid. — **e-mul′si-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.*

e-mul′sin (-sĭn), *n.* [See EMULSION, EMULGE.] *Chem.* An enzyme occurring in certain fungi and in several of the higher plants, notably in almonds, from whose pulp it is prepared as a white amorphous mass. It hydrolyzes amygdalin and other glucosides. Called also *synaptase.*

e-mul′sion (-shŭn), *n.* [From L. *emulgere, emulsum :* cf. F. *émulsion*. See EMULGENT.] A liquid preparation of a color and consistency resembling milk, or one in which minute particles, esp. of a liquid, remain in suspension as the fat globules do in milk ; as: **a** In pharmacy, an extract of seeds, or a mixture of oil and water united by a mucilaginous substance. **b** In photography, a sensitive salt of silver held in suspension in a viscous liquid, as collodion, and used for coating plates, etc.

e-mul′sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *émulsif.*] Of the nature of an emulsion ; yielding emulsion.

e-munc′to-ry (ē-mŭnk′tō-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *emunctorium* a pair of snuffers, fr. *emungere, emunctum*, to blow the nose, hence, to wipe, cleanse ; *e* out + *mungere* to blow the nose.] *Physiol.* Any organ or part of the body (as the kidneys, skin, etc.) which serves to carry off excrement or waste. — *a.* Excretory ; depurative.

emu, *or* **emeu, wren.** A small Australian bird (*Stipiturus malachurus*) of wrenlike appearance, having the tail feathers long and loosely barbed, like emu feathers.

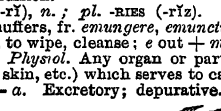
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Emu Wren.

E′mys (ē′mĭs ; ĕm′ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμύς, or ἑμύς, *-ύδος*, the fresh-water tortoise.] *Zoöl.* A genus of turtles which in old classifications included most of the ordinary fresh-water tortoises and terrapins. It is now restricted to the common European pond tortoise (*E. orbicularis*) and its near allies, and is made the type of a family, **E-myd′i-dæ** (ē-mĭd′ĭ-dē)

en (ĕn), *n.* [Name of the letter *n*, L. *en*.] *Print.* Half of the width of an em. See EM.

en-. [F. *en-*, L. *in.*] A prefix signifying *in, into*, forming verbs : **1.** From nouns, *en-* having the sense of *put into* or *upon*, hence sometimes, *cover with, wrap up in ;* as, *encoach*, to seat in a coach ; *engold*, to gild.

2. From nouns or adjectives, *en-* having the general sense of *make, make into*, or *make like ;* as, *engolden*, to make golden ; *engloom*, to make gloomy.

3. From other verbs, mostly transitive, *en-* adding sometimes an additional sense of *in*, but oftener a mere intensive force. In verse *en-* is often prefixed to a verb for the sake of the additional syllable.

☞ *En-* occurs chiefly in words from the French, and in analogical formations in English. *En-* generally becomes *em-* before *p, b*, and *m*, as in *employ, embody, emmew*. Many words were formerly, and some are still, written indifferently with *en-* or *in-*, as in *enclose, inclose*. See IN-.

en- (ĕn-). A prefix from Greek *ἐν, in*, meaning *in ;* as, *encephalon, entomology*. See IN-.

-en (-ĕn ; -'n). [ME , fr. AS. *-an.*] The suffix formerly used to form the plural of many nouns, as in *ashen, eyen, oxen*, all of which are now obsolete or dialectic except *oxen*. In some cases, such as *children* and *brethren*, it has been added to older plural forms.

-en. [AS. *-en ;* akin to Skr. *-na.*] The past-participle ending of many strong verbs ; as in *broken, sunken, spoken*.

-en. [AS. *-en ;* akin to Goth. *-eins*, L. *-inus*, Gr. *-ινος.*] An adjective suffix meaning *made of*, added chiefly to nouns denoting material ; as in *golden, leaden, wooden*. These adjectives were formerly common, but with the modern attributive use of nouns (as in a *gold* cup, a *wheat* cake) many have become obsolete or poetic ; as *wheaten, oaken*. They are still freely formed in dialect English.

-en. [AS. *-nian.*] A suffix meaning *to make, to render* (of a given character or quality), used to form verbs from nouns and adjectives ; as in *quicken, frighten, strengthen*. Such verbs are sometimes intransitive ; as, *lengthen*, to grow long.

en-a′ble (ĕn-ā′b'l), *v. t. ;* EN-A′BLED (-b'ld) ; EN-A′BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To make able ; to give (one) power, strength, or competency, sufficient for the purpose ; as, money *enables* one to live in ease ; also, to render efficient or capable, in a general sense or degree ; as, ambition *enables* a person in the struggle of life.

2. To make possible, practicable, or easy ; as, steam and electricity *enable* rapid transit.

3. To give legal capacity to ; to habilitate. *Obs.*

4. To give authority or sanction to ; to endow. *Now Rare.*

He *enabled* them with priestly power. *Jer. Taylor.*

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em′price. † EMPRESS.

em-print′. † IMPRINT.

em-pris′on. † IMPRISON.

empropre. † IMPROPER.

emprove. † IMPROVE.

empt, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. AS. *ǣmtian, ǣmtigean*, to be at leisure.] To empty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

empt′i-er (ĕmp′tĭ-ẽr), *n.* One that empties.

emp′ti-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of EMPTY.

emp′tins (ĕmp′tĭnz), *n. pl.* = EMPTYINGS *Dial. U. S*

emp′ti-o (ĕmp′shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Law.* A purchase or buyer.

emp′ty-sis (ĕmp′tĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. ἔμπτυσις a spitting.] *Med.* Expectoration, esp. of blood ; hæmoptysis.

em-pugn′ † IMPUGN.

em-pur′pl. Empurple. *Ref. Sp.*

em-puse′ (ĕm-pūs′). † EMPUSA.

em-puz′zle, *v. t.* To puzzle. *Archaic.*

em′py-e-mat′ic, em′py-em′a-tous. *a. Med* Like or having empyema. *Obs.*

em′py-e′sis (ĕm′pĭ-ē′sĭs), *n.* [NL , fr Gr. ἐμπύησις suppuration.] An eruption of pustules.

em-py′ic, em-py′i-cal, *a.* [Gr. ἐμπυικός.] Empyemic. *Obs.*

em′py-o-cele′ (ĕm′pĭ-ō-sēl′), *n.* [Gr. ἔμπυος suppurating + *-cele.*] *Med.* A tumor formed by a collection of pus within the scrotum.

empyre. *a.* Empyreal. *Obs.*

em-pyr′e-al (ĕm-pĭr′ē-ăl ; ĕm′pĭ-rē′ăl), *n.* The empyrean. *R.*

em′py-re′um (ĕm′pĭ-rē′ŭm), *n.* [NL.] The empyrean. *Obs.*

em′py-reu′ma-tize (-rōō′mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* See -IZE.

em-pyr′i-cal (ĕm-pĭr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ἔμπυρος in fire.] Of or pert. to combustion. *Rare.*

em-pyr′o-man′cy (-rō-măn′sĭ), *n* [Gr. ἔμπυρος in fire + *-mancy.*] Divination by fire.

em′py-ro′sis, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμπύρωσις.] A conflagration *Obs.*

em′raud, em′rod, em′rold. † EMERALD.

emte. † EMMET.

em′ti, em′ty. † EMPTY.

emu grass. = AUSTRALIAN MILLET a.

em′u-la-ble (ĕm′ū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *aemulari* to emulate + *-able.*] Capable of being emulated. *R.*

em′u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to or showing emulation. *Rare.*

em′u-la′tress (-lā′trĕs), *e m′u-la′trix* (-lā′trĭks), *n* A female emulator. *Rare.*

em′ule, *v. t.* [L. *aemulari :* cf. F *émuler.*] To emulate. *Obs.*

e-mulge′, *v. t.* [L. *emulgere, emulsum.*] To drain. *Obs.*

e-mul′gence (ē-mŭl′jĕns), *n.* A milking or draining out. *Rare.*

e-mul′si-fi′er (ē-mŭl′sĭ-fī′ẽr), *n.* An emulsifying substance

e-mul′sion-ize, *v. t.* To emulsify.

e-mul′siv. Emulsive. *Ref. Sp.*

e-munct′, *a.* [L. *emunctus*, p. p.] Keen ; acute. *Obs. or R*

e-munc′tæ na′ris (ē-mŭnk′tē nā′rĭs). [L.] Lit., of wiped nose ; i. e., of nice perception ; acute.

Horace (*Satires*, I. iv 8, etc).

e-munc′tion (ē-mŭnk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *emunctio*.] Depuration ; excretion. *Rare.*

e′mun-da′tion (ē′mŭn-dā′shŭn), *n.* [L *emundatio* a cleansing.] 1 *Pharm.* Rectification, as of drugs.

2. Ceremonial cleansing. *Obs.*

e-munge′, *v. t.* [L. *emungere* to wipe the nose.] To cleanse ; fig., to wipe the nose of ; cheat. *Obs.*

e-mure′. † IMMURE.

e′mus-ca′tion, *n.* [L. *emuscare* to clear from moss.] Act of freeing from moss. *Obs.*

emu, or emeu, tree. = EMU BUSH.

E-my d′e-æ (ē-mĭ d′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Emys* a genus of tortoises, L. *emys* a kind of fresh-water tortoise, Gr. ἐμύς.] *Zool.* A group of chelonians comprising most of the fresh-water tortoises and terrapins.

E-myd′i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See EMYS. — **em′y-do-sau′ri-a** (ĕm′ĭ-dō-sô′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See EMYS ; -SAURUS] = CROCODILIA.—**em′y-do-sau′ri-an** (-ăn) *a. & n.*

emyspery. † HEMISPHERE.

en. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var of IN.

en. Dial. Eng var of HIM

en-. For many obsolete forms in *en-*, see the forms in EM- or IN-.

5. To esteem as competent. *Obs.*

Syn. — ENABLE, EMPOWER. In ordinary usage, to ENABLE is to provide with means or opportunity, to EMPOWER, to delegate power or authority to do something; as, an income *enabling* one to live with dignity, a letter *empowering* one to act in another's behalf. Cf. ABILITY, POWER.

Temperance gives nature her full play, and *enables* her to exert herself in all her force and vigor. *Spectator.*

Your husband has . . . taken upon himself to resign that which I was *empowered* to offer him. *Trollope.*

en-a'bling (ĕn-ā'blĭng), *p. pr.* of ENABLE. — **enabling act** or **statute**, a statute which makes it lawful for a person or corporation to do something which otherwise would not be lawful.

en-act' (ĕn-ăkt'), *v. t.*; -ACT'ED; -ACT'ING. **1.** To enter in the acts, or public records; to record; chronicle. *Obs*

2. To make into an act or law; esp, to perform the legislative act with reference to (a bill) which gives it the validity of law; hence, to establish by legal and authoritative act; to decree; ordain.

3. To act; perform; do; effect. *Obs.*

The king *enacts* more wonders than a man. *Shak.*

4. To act the part of; to represent; to play.

I did *enact* Julius Cæsar. *Shak.*

5. To influence; to actuate. *Obs.*

enacting clause. *Law*, that clause of an act which formally expresses the legislative sanction. See ACT, *n.*, 2. The enacting clause of acts of the British Parliament has for over 100 years been: "Be it enacted by the King's (Queen's) most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent," etc. The enacting clause in the United States varies in different States, but usually begins "Be it enacted."

en-ac'tive (ĕn-ăk'tĭv), *a.* Having power to enact or establish as a law; enacting.

en-act'ment (-ăkt'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of enacting, or state of being enacted; esp., the giving of legislative sanction and executive approval whereby a bill becomes an act or law.

2. That which is enacted; a law; decree, statute; prescribed requirement; as, a social *enactment*.

en-ac'to-ry (ĕn-ăk'tō-rĭ), *a. Law.* Enacting, or pertaining to enactment; specif., creating a new right or duty, as opposed to *declaratory*.

en'a-lid (ĕn'ā-lĭd), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνάλιος* of the sea + 2d *-id.*] *Phytogeog.* A submerged marine plant growing in the loose soil of the sea bottom, as eel grass. Enalids are the constituent of the benthos. See BENTHOS.

en-al'la-ge (ĕn-ăl'ā-jē), *n.* [L, fr. Gr. *ἐναλλαγή* an exchange, fr. *ἐναλλάσσειν* to exchange; *ἐν* in + *ἀλλάσσειν* to change.] *Gram.* A substitution, as of one part of speech for another, or of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mode, or voice of the same word for another.

en-am'el (ĕn-ăm'ĕl), *n.* [See ENAMEL, *v.*] **1.** A vitreous composition, usually opaque or semiopaque, applied by fusion to the surface of metal, glass, or pottery for ornament or protection or as a basis for decoration. In ceramics, such a composition, when transparent, is usually called a *glaze*. Enamels are of various colors, and usually consist of a transparent glass base in which particles of an opaque oxide or salt are suspended. See CHAMPLEVÉ, CLOISONNÉ.

2. Any of various varnishes and similar preparations for giving a smooth, glossy surface like that of enamel.

3. A cosmetic intended to give the appearance of a smooth and beautiful complexion.

4. That which is enameled; enameled ware; also, any glossy surface resembling enamel, esp. if variegated.

5. *Anat. & Zoöl.* The intensely hard calcareous substance which forms a thin layer capping or partly covering the teeth of most mammals (including man) and many other vertebrates. It is the hardest substance of the animal body and consists of minute prisms arranged at right angles to the surface and bound together by a cement substance. True enamel is of ectodermic origin, being secreted by the enamel cells, or adamantoblasts, which form part of a special organ, the enamel organ, formed from an ingrowth of the epithelium of the mouth (see TOOTH). The placoid scales of elasmobranch fishes are also coated with true enamel. That of the pharyngeal teeth of certain fishes is said to be hypoblastic in origin. The term is sometimes loosely used of any hard shiny covering.

en-am'el (ĕn-ăm'ĕl), *v. t.*; EN-AM'ELED (-ĕld) or EN-AM'-ELLED; EN-AM'EL-ING or EN-AM'EL-LING [*en-* + OF. *esmailler* to enamel, F. *émailler*, OF. *esmail* enamel, F. *émail*; of G. origin; cf. OHG. *smelzi*, G. *schmelz*. See SMELT, *v.*]

1. To lay enamel upon; to decorate with enamel.

2. To variegate with colors as if with enamel.

Oft he [the serpent] bowed
His turret crest and sleek *enameled* neck. *Milton.*

3. To form a glossy surface like enamel upon; as, to *enamel* card paper; to *enamel* leather or cloth.

4. To apply enamel to (the face). See ENAMEL, *n.*, 3.

en-am'el (ĕn-ăm'ĕl), *p. a.* Coated or adorned with enamel.

enameled cloth. = ENAMEL CLOTH. — **e. leather**, leather having a hard black varnished surface; specif., a variety with a grained surface, as distinguished from "patent" leather.

en-am'el-er (-ĕl-ẽr) } *n.* Also **en-am'el-ler, en-am'el-list**
en-am'el-ist (-ĭst) } One who enamels; a workman or artist who applies enamels in ornamental work.

en-am'el-ing } *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ENAMEL. Specif.: *vb. n.*
en-am'el-ling } The process of coating or ornamenting with enamel; also, enamel ornamentation.

enamel painting. Painting with enamel colors which require to be fixed with heat, generally upon a surface of baked or fired enamel.

enamel paper. Paper glazed with a metallic coating.

enamel ware. Ware (as cooking utensils) coated with enamel to protect from rust, the action of acids, etc.

en-am'or, en-am'our (ĕn-ăm'ẽr), *v. t.*; -ORED, -OURED (-ẽrd), -OR-ING, -OUR-ING. [OF. *enamourer, enamorer*; *en-* (L. *in*) + OF. & F. *amour* love, L. *amor*. See AMOUR; cf. INAMORATO.] To inflame with love; to charm, captivate; as, to be *enamored* with a lady, to be *enamored* of books.

Passionately *enamored* of this shadow of a dream *Irving.*

en-am'ored, en-am'oured (-ẽrd), *pret. & p. p.* of ENAMOR, ENAMOUR. Hence: *p. a.* Much in love; charmed.

Syn. — See FOND.

en-an'them (ĕn-ăn'thĕm) } *n.* [NL. *enanthema*; Gr *ἐν en'an-the'ma* (ĕn'ăn-thē'mȧ) } in + *-anthema*, as in *exanthema.*] *Med.* An eruption upon a mucous surface; — opposed to *exanthema.* — **en'an-them'a-tous** (-thĕm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.*

en-an'ti-o-blas'tic (ĕn-ăn'tĭ-ō-blăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐναντίος* opposite + *βλαστός* germ.] *Bot.* Originating at the end of the seed opposite the hilum; — said of an embryo.

en-an'ti-o-morph' (ĕn-ăn'tĭ-ō-môrf'), *n. Cryst.* Either of two enantiomorphous forms or crystals.

en-an'ti-o-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), **en-an'ti-o-mor'phic** (-fĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐναντίος* opposite + *μορφή* form.] *Cryst.* Similar, but not superposable, i. e., related to each other as a right-handed to a left-handed glove; — said of certain hemihedral crystals. — **en-an'ti-o-mor'phism** (-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* — **en-an'ti-o-mor'phous-ly** (-fŭs-lĭ), *adv.*

en-an'ti-op'a-thy (-ŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἐναντιοπαθής* of contrary properties or affections; *ἐναντίος* opposite + *πάθος* suffering, affection, fr. *πάσχειν, παθεῖν*, to suffer.] *Med.* Allopathy; — a term used by homeopathists.

en-an'ti-ot'ro-py (-ŏt'rō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr *ἐναντίος* opposite + *-tropy.*] *Physical Chem.* The relation of two different forms of the same substance which have a definite transition point and can therefore be changed, each into the other. Thus, tin is known in two forms, the ordinary, stable above 20° C., and a gray modification, stable below 20°. Cf. MONOTROPY. — **en-an'ti-o-trop'ic** (-ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

en-ar'gite (ĕn-är'jīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐναργής* visible; — because its cleavage is apparent. *Orf. E. D.*] *Min.* A grayish black or iron-black sulpharsenate of copper, Cu_3AsS_4, of metallic luster, in small orthorhombic crystals or massive. It often contains antimony. H., 3. Sp. gr., 4.42–4.45.

en-arme' (ĕn-ärm'), *n.* [OF.] *Armor.* The strap or set of straps by which a shield was held on the arm; — usually in *pl.*

en'ar-thro'sis (ĕn'är-thrō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐνάρθρωσις*, fr. *ἔναρθρος* jointed; *ἐν* in + *ἄρθρον* joint] *Anat.* An articulation in which the rounded head of one bone fits into a cuplike cavity of the other, admitting movement in any direction; a ball-and-socket joint, as the hip joint or shoulder joints.

e'nate (ē'nāt; ē-nāt'; 277), *a.* [L. *enatus*, p. p. of *enasci.* See ENASCENT.] **a** Growing out. **b** = ENATIC.

e-nat'ic (ē-năt'ĭk), *a.* Descended from the same mother; related on the mother's side.

A cluster of hordes partially or almost wholly transformed into *enatic* clans becomes a metonymic tribe under conditions that force the hordes into close and permanent union. *F. H. Giddings.*

e-na'tion (ē-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Any outgrowth from the surface of an organ, as the scales sometimes found on petals.

2. Kinship on the mother's side.

‖ **en' axe'** (ĕN'-nâks'). [F.] Literally, (set) upon the axis; placed symmetrically upon the axis; as, a pillar is *en axe* with an aisle when the center line of the aisle passes through its center.

‖ **en' bloc'** (ĕN' blŏk'). [F. Cf. BLOCK, *n.*] In a lump; as a whole. Movement of the ossicles *en bloc.*" *Nature.*

En bloc they are known as "the herd" *W. A. Fraser.*

en-cæ'ni-a (ĕn-sē'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [LL. *eneaenia*, fr. Gr. *ἐγκαίνια* a feast of dedication; *ἐν* in + *καινός* new.] A festival commemorative of the founding of a city or the consecration of a church; also [*cap.*], at Oxford University, England, the ceremonies held in June commemorative of founders and consisting of the recital of prize poems and essays and the conferring of honorary degrees. It corresponds to commencement at Cambridge and in America.

en-camp' (ĕn-kămp'), *v. i.*; EN-CAMPED' (-kămpt'); EN-CAMP'ING. To form and occupy a camp; to prepare, and settle in, temporary habitations, as tents or huts.

The Philistines *encamped* in the valley. 1 *Chron.* xi. 15.

en-camp', *v. t.* To form into a camp; to place in a camp.

Bid him *encamp* his soldiers. *Shak.*

en-camp'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of encamping, or state of being encamped.

2. The place where a body of troops or campers is encamped; a camp; also, those encamped, collectively.

A green *encampment* yonder meets the eye *Guardian.*

en-can'this (ĕn-kăn'thĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐγκανθίς* a tumor in the inner corner of the eye. See EN- in, CANTHUS.] *Med.* Any abnormal enlargement of the caruncula lacrymalis, usually associated with conjunctivitis.

en-cap'su-late (ĕn-kăp'sŭ-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [*en-* + *capsule.*] To inclose in a membrane or capsule. — **en-cap'su-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

en-cap'su-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *p. a. Bacteriol.* Having the cell membrane swollen and gelatinous, as certain bacteria at some stages of growth.

en-car'nal-ize (ĕn-kär'năl-īz), *v. t.* To carnalize; to make gross. *Rare.* "*Encarnalize* their spirits." *Tennyson.*

en-car'pus (ĕn-kär'pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PI (-pī). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐγκαρπος* containing fruit; *ἐν* in + *καρπός* fruit; cf. L. *encarpa*, pl, Gr. *ἐγκαρπα.*] *Arch.* An ornament on a frieze or capital, consisting of festoons of fruit, flowers, leaves, etc.

en-cash' (ĕn-kăsh'), *v. t. Eng. Banking.* To turn into cash; to cash. — **en-cash'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

‖ **en'cas'tré'** (ĕN'kâs'trā'), *a.* [F.] *Engin.* Built in at the supports; as, an *encastré* beam.

en-caus'tic (ĕn-kôs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *encaustícus*, Gr. *ἐγκαυστικός*, fr. *ἐγκαίειν* to burn in; *ἐν* in + *καίειν* to burn; cf. F. *encaustique.* See CAUSTIC; cf. INK.] *Fine Arts.* Prepared by means of heat; burned in or done by burning in; as, an *encaustic* method.

encaustic painting, *Fine Arts*, painting by means of wax with which the colors are combined, and which is afterwards fused with hot irons, thus fixing the colors; cerography. — **e. tile** *or* **brick,** *Fine Arts*, an earthenware brick or tile having a pattern in different colors made with different-colored clays inlaid in the tile and fired with it.

A 13th-century Encaustic Tile.

en-caus'tic, *n.* [L. *encaustica*, Gr. *ἐγκαυστική* (sc. *τέχνη*): cf. F. *encaustique.*] The method of painting in heated wax or in any way in which heat is used to fix the colors; also, material so made.

en-cave' (ĕn-kāv'), *v. t.*; -CAVED' (-kāvd'); -CAV'ING (-kāv'ĭng). [*en-* + *cave*; cf. F *encaver.* Cf. INCAVATED.] To inclose in or as in a cave.

-ence (-ĕns). [F. *-ence*, or L. *-entia.*] A noun suffix signifying *action, state*, or *quality*. See -ANCE.

‖ **en'ceinte'** (ĕN'sĕNt'; ăn-sănt'), *a.* [F; L. *in* not + *cinctus*, p. p. of *cingere* to gird about.] Pregnant; with child.

‖ **en'ceinte'**, *n.* [F., fr. *enceindre* to gird about, surround, L. *incingere*; *in* (intens.) + *cingere* to gird. See CINCTURE.] **1.** *Fort.* The line of works which forms the main inclosure of a fortress or fortified place; — called, together with the area inclosed, *body of the place.*

2. The area or town inclosed within the main wall.

The suburbs are not unfrequently larger than their *enceinte.* *S. W. Williams.*

En-cel'a-dus (ĕn-sĕl'ȧ-dŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Εγκέλαδος.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the hundred-armed giants who warred against the gods. Zeus killed him and buried him under Mt. Etna.

2. *Astron.* See SATURN.

En-ceph'a-lar'tos (ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lär'tŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* within the head + *ἄρτος* bread.] *Bot.* A genus of arborescent African cycads, often grown in conservatories for their graceful foliage and bright-colored cones. *E. caffer* furnishes Kafir bread. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

en'ce-phal'ic (ĕn'sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.* [See ENCEPHALOS.] *Anat.* **a** Pertaining to the encephalon, or brain. **b** Situated in the cranial cavity.

en-a'ble-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

en-a'bler, *n.* One that enables.

En'a-cim (ĕn'ā-sĭm), *and* **En'a-cims** (-sĭmz). *D. Bib*

en-act', *n.* An enactment. *Obs.*

en-act'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

en-ac'tion, *n.* Enactment. *Rare.*

en-ac'tive. Enactive. *Ref. Sp.*

en-ac'tor, *n.* One that enacts.

en-ac'ture, *n.* Enactment; resolution. *Obs.*

En'a-dad (ĕn'ā-dăd). *D. Bib.*

en-age', *v. t.* [*en-* + *age.*] To cause to be or appear old. *Obs.*

E-na'im (ē-nā'ĭm). *Bib.*

E-na'ĭm (-ĭm). *Bib., Gen.* xxxviii. 14, margin, *A. V.* A word translated in A. V "an open place," in R. V. "the gate of Enaim."

En-al'i-or'nis (ĕn-ăl'ĭ-ôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἐνάλιος* of the sea + *ὄρνις* a bird.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct Cretaceous swimming birds from the Greensand of England, believed to be related to *Hesperornis.*

en-al'i-o-saur' (-ō-sôr'), *n. Paleon.* One of the Enaliosauria.

En-al'i-o-sau'ri-a (-sô'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *ἐνάλιος* marine (*ἐν* in + *ἅλς* the sea) + *σαῦρος* a lizard.] *Paleon.* A group of extinct marine reptiles, embracing the Ichthyosauria and the Plesiosauria and other forms. *Obs* — **en-al'i-o-sau'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n. Obs.*

en-al'u-ron, *n.* Also **en-al'y-ron.** [Cf. F. *aileron* a little wing, border of a doublet, or ALLERION. *Orf. E. D.*] *Her.* A bordure charged with birds (Woodward says eight). *Obs.* — *adv.* Bordered. *Obs.*

e-nam' (ē-năm'), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *in'ām.*] *Hindu Law.* Orig., a gift or grant; later, a gift or grant of land to be held rent free or on a favorable rent, specif. (when not qualified by a limiting word), such a grant in perpetuity. Cf. JAGHIRE

E'nam (ē'năm). *Bib.*

en-am'ber, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

en-am'bush, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

e-na'm'd a'r' (ē-nȧ'm'd ȧ'r'), *n.* [Hind. *in'āmdār'*; *in'ām* (see ENAM) + Per. *dār* holder.] In India, the holder of an enam.

en-am'el-ar (ĕ'n-ă-m'ĕ'l-ȧr), *a.* Of or like enamel. *Rare.*

en-am'eled. Enameled. *Ref. Sp.*

en-am'el-less, *a.* See -LESS.

‖ **en' a'mi'** (ĕN' ȧ-mē'). [F.] As or like a friend

en-a'mo-ra'do, *n.* [Sp.] An inamorato *Obs* [*Obs.*]

en-am'or-ate, *v. t.* To enamor.

en-am'or-ate, *a.* Enamored. *Obs.*

en-am'or-ment, en-am'our-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

E'nan (ē'năn). *Bib.*

en-an'guish, *v. t.* To inflict with anguish. *Rare.*

en'an-the'sis (ĕn'ăn-thē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 2d *en-* + Gr. *ἄνθησις* bloom.] *Med.* An eruption, as in scarlet fever, measles, and other internal diseases.

e-nan'thyl, e'nan-thyl'ic, etc. Vars. of ŒNANTHYL, etc.

en-an'ti-o-bi-o'sis (ĕn-ăn'tĭ-ō-bī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἐναντίος* opposite + *βίωσις* way of life.] *Biol.* Antagonistic symbiosis.

en-an'ti-o-blas'tous (-tŭs), *a. Bot.* Enantioblastic.

en-an'ti-o-path'ic (-păth'ĭk), *a. Med.* Palliative

en-an'ti-o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ἐναντίωσις* contradiction.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech by which what is to be understood affirmatively is stated negatively, or vice versa.

en-an'to-bi-o'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* = ENANTIOBIOSIS.

en-apt', *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

en-ar'bor, -bour, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

en-arch', Var. of INARCH.

en-arch', *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *enarcher.*] To arch. *Obs.*

en-arched' (ĕn-ärcht'), *p. a. Her.* a Bent into a curve or arch, as a fess or a bend. b Inclosing an arch; — said of a chevron.

en-arm', Var. of INARM

en-arm', *v. t.* [OF *enarmer.*] *Obs* 1. To equip with arms or armor.

2. To lard in cooking.

enarme, *n.* [Cf. OF. *enarmer* to arm.] Army. *Obs.*

e-nar'ra-ble, *a.* [L. *enarrabilis.*] Narrable; also, not narrable. *Obs.*

enarration, *n.* [L. *enarratio.*] A detailed narration. *Obs.*

‖ **en' ar'rière'** (ăN' ȧ-rē'ryâr') [F.] In or to the rear; also, in arrear or arrears.

en'ar-thro'di-a (ĕn'är-thrō'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 2d *en-* + Gr. *ἀρθρωδία.*] *Anat.* = ENARTHROSIS. — **en'ar-thro'di-al** (-ăl), *a.*

en-bibe'. † IMBIBE.

en-blaunch'. † EMBLANCH.

en-blow', *v. t.* To inspire; to puff up. *Obs.*

en-bolne'. † EMBOLNE.

en-brace' † EMBRACE, *v.*

en-braud', en-brawd'. † EMBROUDE.

en-breve', *v. t* [See EN-; BRIEF, *n.*] To inscribe *Obs.*

‖ **en' bro'chette'** (ăN' brō'-shĕt'). [F] On wooden skewers

enbroude. † EMBROUDE.

enbroudered. † EMBROIDERED.

enbusshe. † AMBUSH, *n. & v.*

enbusshement. † AMBUSHMENT

‖ **en' ca'bo'chon'** (ăN kȧ'bō'-shôN'). [F.] See CABOCHON.

en-cage', Var. of INCAGE.

en-cal'en-dar, *v. t.* To register in a calendar.

en-calm', *v. t.* To becalm. *Obs.*

en-campt'. Encamped. *Ref. Sp*

‖ **en' ca'ne-ton'** (ăN' kȧ'n'-tôN'). [F.] *Cookery* Lit, as a duckling; — used to designate fowls' legs boned and stuffed with forcemeat, etc.

en-can'ker, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

en-cap'sule, *v. t.* = ENCAPSULATE.

en-cap'ti-vate. Var. of INCAPTIVATE

en-cap'tive, *v. t.* To make captive; captivate. *Obs.*

‖ **en' ca'ra'cole'** (ăN' kȧ'rȧ'-kōl'). [F.] Spiral; — said of a staircase.

en'car-di'tis (ĕn'kär-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = ENDOCARDITIS.

‖ **en' cas'cade'** (ăN' kȧs'kȧd'). [F.] In the manner of a cascade; — said of an arrangement of Leyden jars, cells, or the like. See CASCADE, *n.*, 3.

en-case', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *encaisser.* Cf. INCASE, ENCHASE.] Var. of INCASE.

en-case'ment. Var. of INCASEMENT.

en'ca'stre-ment' (ăN'kȧs'trə-măN'; *E.* ĕn-kās'tēr-mĕnt), *n.* [F.] Incasing or fitting in, as in a notch or hole.

en-ca'u'ma (ĕn-kô'mȧ), *n.* [NL., from Gr. *ἐγκαυμα* mark due to a burn.] *Med.* An ulcer in the eye, upon the cornea.

en-caus'tes (ĕn-kôs'tēz), *n* [Gr. *ἐγκαυστής.*] A painter in encaustic. *Rare.*

en-caus'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* In an encaustic manner. *Rare.*

‖ **en' ca'va'lier'** (ăN' kȧ'vȧ'-lyā'). [F.] In a cavalier manner; like a cavalier; cavalierly.

en-cell', *v. t* See EN-, 1.

en-ce'ni-a. Vars. of ENCÆNIA.

en-cens', en-cense'. † INCENSE.

en-cen'ser, *n.* A censer. *Obs.*

encenti † ENSENT.

en-cen'tre, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

encephal-. See ENCEPHALO-

En-ceph'a-la (ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zool.* a = CEPHALATA. b [*l. c.*] Pl. of ENCEPHALON.

en-ceph'a-lal'gi-a (-năl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *encephalo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Headache

en-ce-ph'a-las-the'ni-a (-lăs-thĕ'nĭ-ȧ; -lăs'thĕ-nī'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *encephalo-* + *asthenia.*] *Med.* Defective brain power.

en-ceph'a-lin (ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lĭn), *n.* [See ENCEPHALOS.] *Physiol. Chem.* A cerebroside obtainable from nervous tissue. It is related to cerebrin.

en-ceph'a-li'tis (-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *encephalo-* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the brain. — **en-ceph'a-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

en-ceph'a-lo- (ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lō-), **encephal-.** A combining form from Greek ἐγκέφαλος, *the brain.*

en-ceph'a-lo-cele' (-lō-sēl'), *n.* [*encephalo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of the brain.

en-ceph'a-lo-cœle' (-sēl'), *n.* [*encephalo-* + *-cœle.*] *Zoöl.* The cavity within the brain, consisting of the ventricles and their connecting passages.

en-ceph'a-loid (loid), *a.* [*encephalo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling the material of the brain; cerebriform. — **encephaloid cancer,** *Med.*, a very malignant cancer of brainlike consistency.

en-ceph'a-loid, *n* An encephaloid cancer.

en-ceph'a-lo-ma-la'ci-a (-lō-mȧ-lā'shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *encephalo-* + *malacia.*] *Med.* Softening of the brain.

en-ceph'a-lon (ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [NL. See ENCEPHALOS.] *Anat.* The brain.

en-ceph'a-lop'a-thy (-lŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*encephalo-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease or symptoms of disease referable to disorders of the brain

en-ceph'a-los (ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐγκέφαλος; ἐν in + κεφαλή head.] *Anat.* The encephalon. *Obs.*

en-chain' (ĕn-chān'), *v. t.*; EN-CHAINED' (-chānd'); EN-CHAIN'ING. [F. *enchaîner; en-* (L. *in*) + *chaîne* chain. See CHAIN; cf. INCATENATION.] **1.** To bind with, or hold in, chains; to fetter.

2. To hold fast; to confine; as, to *enchain* attention.

3. To link together; to connect; concatenate. *Obs.*

en-chain'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *enchaînement.*] **1.** Act of enchaining, or state of being enchained.

2. A connected series; a chain; concatenation; as, an *enchainment* of circumstances.

en-chant' (ĕn-chănt'), *v. t.*; EN-CHANT'ED; EN-CHANT'ING. [F. *enchanter*, L. *incantare* to chant or utter a magic formula over or against one, to bewitch; *in* in, against + *cantare* to sing. See CHANT; cf. INCANTATION.] **1.** To act on by charms or sorcery; to get control of by magic, or to endow with magic; esp., to lay under a spell; to bewitch.

2. Hence, to delude; to spellbind. *Obs.*

3. To delight in a high degree; to charm; to enrapture; as, music *enchants* the ear.

Syn. — Charm, bewitch, fascinate. See CAPTIVATE.

en-chant'er (ĕn-chăn'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *enchanteur.*] One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; also, one who delights as by an enchantment.

en-chant'er's night'shade' (ĕn-chăn'tẽrz). Any plant of the genus *Circæa*, esp. *C. lutetiana*, fabled to have been used by the enchantress Circe. See CIRCÆA.

en-chant'ment (-chănt'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *enchantement.*] **1.** An enchanting, or state of being enchanted. See MAGIC.

After the last *enchantment* you did here. *Shak.*

2. That which captivates the heart and senses; an influence or power which fascinates or highly delights.

Such an *enchantment* as there is in words. *South.*

Syn. — Incantation, necromancy, magic, sorcery, witchcraft, spell, charm, fascination, witchery.

en-chant'ress (ĕn-chăn'trĕs), *n.* [Cf. F. *enchanteresse.*] A sorceress; also, a fascinating woman.

en-charge' (ĕn-chärj'), *v. t.*; EN-CHARGED' (-chärjd'); EN-CHARG'ING (-char'jĭng). [OF. *enchargier*, F. *encharger; en-* (L. *in*) + F. *charge*, n. See CHARGE, n.] To charge (with); to impose (a charge) upon.

His countenance would express the spirit and the passion of the part he was *encharged* with. *Jeffrey.*

en-chase' (ĕn-chās'), *v. t.*; EN-CHASED' (-chāst'); EN-CHAS'ING (-chās'ĭng). [F. *enchâsser; en-* (L. *in*) + *châsse* box containing relics, frame, case, the same word as *caisse* case. See 2d CASE; cf. CHASE, ENCASE, INCASE.] **1.** To incase or inclose in a border or rim; to surround with an ornamental casing, as a gem with gold; to give a setting to.

Thy garments shall be made of Median silk,
Enchased with precious jewels of mine own. *Marlowe.*

2. To chase; to ornament by embossing, inlaying, or engraving; as, to *enchase* a watch case. *Spenser.*

3. To delineate or describe, as by writing. *Obs.*

4. To incase; inclose. *Obs.*

5. To enshrine (a sacred relic). *Rare.*

en-chase', *v. t.* [OF. *enchacier.*] To drive away; to chase; to hunt. *Obs.*

en'chi-rid'i-on (ĕn'kĭ-rĭd'ĭ-ŏn; ĕn'kĭ-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐγχειρίδιον; ἐν in + χείρ hand.] Handbook; a manual.

en'chon-dro'ma (ĕn'kŏn-drō'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DROMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; Gr. ἐν in + χόνδρος cartilage + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor consisting of cartilaginous tissue. — **en'chon-drom'a-tous** (-drŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -drō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

en-cho'ri-al (ĕn-kō'rĭ-ȧl) } *a.* [Gr. ἐγχώριος domestic, na-
en-chor'ic (ĕn-kŏr'ĭk) } tive; ἐν in + χώρα place, country.] Belonging to, or used in, a country; native; domestic; — used esp. of demotic writing. See DEMOTIC, 2.

en'chy-ma (-ĕŋ'kĭ-mȧ). [Cf. Gr. ἔγχυμα an infusion; ἐν in + χεῖν to pour.] A Modern Latin suffix, formed on the analogy of *-enchyma* in *parenchyma*, used in zoology, botany, etc., in the names of various tissues, as in *cœnenchyma*, *collenchyma*, etc.

en-ci'na (ĕn-sē'nȧ), *n.* [Sp.] **a** The Californian live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), a tree with widely spreading branches, coriaceous entire or toothed leaves, and an elongated acorn. Its wood is hard, but of little value except as fuel. **b** The common live oak (*Quercus virginiana*).

en-cinc'ture (ĕn-sĭŋk'tūr), *n.* A cincture. *Rare.*

The vast *encincture* of that gloomy sea. *Wordsworth*

en-cinc'ture, *v. t.* To encircle with or as if with a girdle. *R.*

en-ci'pher (ĕn-sī'fẽr), *v. t.*; -CI'PHERED (-fẽrd); -CI'PHERING. To put in cipher, as a written or signaled message.

en-cir'cle (ĕn-sûr'k'l), *v. t.*; -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-klĭng). [*en-* + *circle*; cf. OF. *encercler.*] **1.** To form a circle about; to inclose within a circle or ring; to surround; as, to *encircle* one in the arms; the army *encircled* the city.

2. To move completely around; to make a circuit about.

Syn. — Encompass, surround, environ, inclose.

en-clave' (ĕn-klāv'; *F.* ȧn'klȧv'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A tract or territory inclosed within a foreign territory. See EXCLAVE.

2. *Med.* A substance inclosed in another organ or tissue.

en-clave' (ĕn-klāv'), *v. t.*; EN-CLAVED' (-klāvd'); EN-CLAV'ING (-klāv'ĭng). [Cf. F. *enclaver*, LL. *inclavare*; L. *in* + (perh.) *clavis* key.] To inclose within an alien territory.

en-clave'ment (ĕn-klāv'mĕnt; *F.* ȧn'klȧv'mȧn'), *n.* [F.] **1.** State of being an enclave.

2. (As an unnaturalized French word; *pron.* ȧn'klȧv'-mȧn') *Med.* Retention due to obstruction, as of a fetus.

en'cli-sis (ĕŋ'klĭ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἐγκλισις.] *Gram.* Pronunciation as an enclitic.

en-clit'ic (ĕn-klĭt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *encliticus*, Gr. ἐγκλιτικός, fr. ἐγκλίνειν to incline; ἐν in + κλίνειν to bend. See IN; LEAN, *v. i.*] **1.** *Gram.* Leaning or dependent (with reference to accent); — used specif.: **a** In *Gr. Gram.*, of a word which, losing its own independent accent, is attached in pronunciation to a preceding word (in which it usually causes a secondary accent to be laid on the final syllable); as, τε in ἄνθρωποί τε. **b** In *Lat. Gram.*, of a word, as the particles *-que*, *-ne*, *-ve*, *-ce*, analogously dependent upon a preceding word. In Latin an enclitic word caused certain accentual changes in the preceding word, the syllable preceding the enclitics *-que*, *-ne*, *-ve*, and *-ce* always taking an accent, either primary or secondary; thus, *ho'mi-nes*, *ho'mi-nesque*, *vi'des*, *vi-des'que*, etc. **c** Of words in other languages when in pronunciation they are treated as forming a part of the preceding word; as, *thee* in English *prithee* (*pray thee*), *not* in English *can'not*, etc.

2. *Obstetrics.* Marked by inclination of the pelvic planes to those of the fetal head.

en-clit'ic, *n.* An enclitic word or particle.

en-close' (ĕn-klōz'), *v. t.*; -CLOSED (-klōzd'); -CLOS'ING (-klōz'ĭng). [F. *enclos*, p. p. of *enclore* to enclose, *en-* (L. *in*) + *clore* to close. See CLOSE; cf. INCLOSE, INCLUDE.] To inclose. See INCLOSE.

en-col'pi-on (ĕn-kŏl'pĭ-ŏn), **en-col'pi-um** (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -PIA (-pĭ-ȧ). [Gr. ἐγκόλπιον an ornament worn on the bosom.] *Eccl.* A reliquary, as a casket with the Gospels in miniature, formerly worn on the bosom; also, in the Eastern Church, a bishop's pectoral cross.

‖ **en'co'lure'** (ȧn'kō'lür'; *E.* ĕn'kō-lūr'), *n.* [F., neck.] **1.** The mane of a horse. *Rare.*

2. The armhole or neck opening of a dress.

en-co'mi-ast (ĕn-kō'mĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. ἐγκωμιαστής, fr. ἐγκωμιάζειν to praise, fr. ἐγκώμιον encomium. See ENCOMIUM.] One who praises; a panegyrist.

en-co'mi-as'tic (-ăs'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἐγκωμιαστικός.] Be-
en-co'mi-as'ti-cal (-tĭ-kȧl) } stowing praise; praising; eulogistic; laudatory; as, an *encomiastic* address or discourse. — **en-co'mi-as'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

en-co'mi-en'da (ĕn-kō'mĭ-ĕn'dȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. *encomendar* to recommend, to intrust.] **a** A Spanish dignity including an estate granted by the crown for service against the Moors. **b** An estate of land and the inhabiting Indians formerly granted to Spanish colonists or adventurers in America for purposes of tribute and evangelization, properly one following a grant, called a *repartimiento*, that had lapsed by the death or banishment of the holder.

en-co'mi-o-log'ic (ĕn-kō'mĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐγκωμιολογικόν a laudatory ode. See ENCOMIUM, LOGIC.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Designating a kind of compound verse made up of a dactylic penthemim (⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑) followed by an iambic penthemim (⏑ ⏓ | ⏓ ⏑ ⏓) ; — sometimes used as including this verse and the *elegiambus.*

en-co'mi-um (ĕn-kō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐγκώμιον (a song) chanted in a Bacchic festival in praise of the god, ἐν in + κῶμος a jovial festivity, revel.] Warm or high praise; panegyric; strong commendation.

His *encomiums* awakened all my ardor. *Irving.*

Syn. — ENCOMIUM, EULOGY, PANEGYRIC agree in the idea of a more or less formal expression of praise. ENCOMIUM may apply to either persons or things; EULOGY implies warmer praise and (frequently) more studied form; it is used of persons oftener than of things. A PANEGYRIC (see etym.) is an elaborate public eulogy (often extravagant or high-flown). See COMPLIMENT.

en-com'pass (ĕn-kŭm'pȧs), *v. t.*; -PASSED (-pȧst); -PASS-ING. **1.** To inclose in a circle; to encircle; surround; as, a ring *encompasses* the finger; an army *encompasses* a city.

A question may be *encompassed* with difficulty. *C. J. Smith.*
The love of all thy sons *encompass* thee. *Tennyson.*

2. To make a circuit around; to circuit. *Rare.*

3. To inclose in any way; to contain.

4. To bring about; to accomplish; compass. *Rare.*

5. To get the better of; to outwit. *Obs.*

Syn. — Encircle, inclose, surround, include, environ, invest, hem in, shut up.

en-com'pass-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of encompassing, or state of being encompassed.

By this *encompassment* and drift of question. *Shak.*

en-cor'bel-ment, en-cor'bell-ment (ĕn-kōr'bĕl-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *encorbellement.*] *Arch.* Projection of each course of masonry over the one below it.

en'core' (ȧn'kōr'; ăn'kōr'), *adv. & interj.* [F. The last part of the word is fr. L. *hora* hour. See HOUR.] Once more; again; — used by the auditors and spectators of plays, concerts, etc., to call for a repetition of a particular part. — (*pron.* ȧn'kōr'; ȧŋ'kōr; 277) *n.* The demand for repetition (or an additional performance in lieu of a repetition) made by an audience, as by applause; also, the performance.

en-core' (ȧŋ-kōr'; ăŋ'kōr; 201), *v. t.*; EN-CORED' (-kōrd'; ȧŋ'-); EN-COR'ING (-kōr'ĭng; ȧŋ'-). To call for a repetition or reappearance of, as, to *encore* a song or a singer.

[Rebecca] insisted upon *encoring* one of the duets. *Thackeray.*

en-coun'ter (ĕn-koun'tẽr), *v. t.*; EN-COUN'TERED (-tẽrd); EN-COUN'TER-ING. [OF. *encontrer; en-* (L. *in*) + *contre* against, L. *contra.* See COUNTER, *adv.*] **1.** To meet in opposition or with hostile intent; to engage in conflict with; to assail; to contend with; as, to *encounter* enemies.

2. To confront; to come upon or face to face with; to meet; as, to *encounter* a friend on a journey; to *encounter* difficulties or dangers.

I am most fortunate thus accidentally to *encounter* you. *Shak.*

3. To run counter to; oppose; contest. *Obs.*

4. To accost. *Obs.*

en-coun'ter, *v. i.* To meet face to face; to have a meeting; to meet, esp. as enemies; to engage in combat; to fight; as, three armies *encountered* at Waterloo.

I will *encounter* with Andronicus. *Shak.*

en-coun'ter, *n.* [OF. *encontre*, fr. *encontrer.* See ENCOUNTER, *v. t.*] **1.** A meeting face to face; a running against; a sudden or incidental meeting; an interview.

To shun the *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope.*

2. A meeting with hostile purpose; hence, a combat; a battle; as, a bloody *encounter.*

To join their dark *encounter* in mid-air. *Milton.*

3. Behavior on meeting; address. *Obs.*

4. *Physics.* In the kinetic theory of gases, the coming of one molecule within the sphere of attraction of another with consequent change of direction or velocity of motion; — preferred by some to *collision.*

Syn. — Rencounter, contest, conflict, combat, fight, engagement, onset, attack. — ENCOUNTER, SKIRMISH, BRUSH. In their military senses, an ENCOUNTER is a hostile meeting, often unexpected; a SKIRMISH, a slight and desultory, often preliminary, *encounter*, commonly between light detachments of troops; a BRUSH, a short but brisk *skirmish.* All three words are used of other than military contests; as, a sharp *encounter* of wits, a *skirmish* preliminary to the Presidential campaign, a smart *brush* between opposing counsel. See BATTLE, CONTEST, DISPUTE.

en-cour'age (ĕn-kŭr'ăj), *v. t.*; EN-COUR'AGED (-ăjd); EN-COUR'AG-ING (-ă-jĭng) [F. *encourager; en-* (L. *in*) + *courage* courage. See COURAGE.] **1** To give courage to; to inspire with courage, spirit, or hope; to raise, or to increase, the confidence of; to animate; enhearten; to help forward; — the opposite of *discourage.*

2. To give help or patronage to, as an industry; to foster; as, to *encourage* local manufactures.

Syn. — Embolden, inspirit, animate, enhearten, hearten, incite, cheer, urge, impel, stimulate, instigate, countenance, comfort, promote, advance, forward, strengthen.

en-cour'age-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *encouragement.*] **1.** Act of encouraging, or state of being encouraged; as, the *encouragement* of youth in generosity.

All generous *encouragement* of arts. *Otway.*

2. That which encourages; an incentive.

To think of his paternal care,
Is a most sweet *encouragement* to prayer. *Byron.*

en-crat'ic (ĕn-krăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐγκρατής. See ENCRATITE.] Pertaining to, or marked by, abstinence.

En'cra-tite (ĕn'krȧ-tīt), *n.* [L. *Encratitæ*, pl., fr. Gr. ἐγκρατής self-disciplined; ἐν in + κράτος strength.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect in the 2d century who abstained from marriage, wine, and animal food; — called also *Continent.* They were among the sects called *Aquarians* or *Aquarii.* — **En'cra-tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

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en-ceph'a-lo'ma (ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lō'mȧ), *n.* [*encephalo-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor of the brain.

en-ceph'a-lo-met'ric, *a.* [*encephalo-* + *metric.*] Pertaining to or designating measurements of the brain.

en-ceph'a-lo-py-o'sis, *n.* [NL.; *encephalo-* + *pyosis.*] *Med* Suppuration or abscess of the brain.

en-ceph'a-lor-rha'gi-a (ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lō-rā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *encephalo-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage of the brain.

en-ceph'a-lo-spi'nal, *a.* Pert. to the brain and spinal cord.

en-ceph'a-lo-tome', *n.* [*encephalo-* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument used in encephalotomy.

en-ceph'a-lot'o-my (ĕn-s ĕf'ȧ-lŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*encephalo-* + *-tomy.*] **a** *Anat.* Dissection of the brain. **b** *Obstetrics.* Removal of the fetal brain to facilitate delivery.

en-ceph'a-lous (ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* *Zool.* Having a head. *Rare.*

encerche † ENSEARCH.

ench † INCH.

en-chafe', *v. t. & i.* To chafe; heat; excite. *Obs.*

en-chaire', *v. t.* [See EN-; CHEAP.] To do business. *Obs.*

en-chair', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

en-chan'nel (ĕn-chăn'ĕl), *v. t.* To make run in a channel.

enchanter's herb. The common vervain of Europe.

en-chant'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ENCHANT. — **en-chant'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **en-chant'ing-ness,** *n.*

en-charge', *n.* [Cf. OF. *encharge.*] Charge; injunction. *Obs.*

en-charm', *v. t.* To charm. *Obs.*

en-char'nel, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

en-chase'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *enchassement.*] Casing; frame. *Obs.*

en-chas'er (ĕn-chās'ẽr), *n.* One | [that enchases |

en-chas'ten (-chās'n), *v. t.* To chasten *Obs.*

enchauffe. † ENCHAFE.

en-chaunt'. † ENCHANT.

en-chea'son, en-che'son, *n.* [OF. *enchaison.*] Occasion, cause, or reason. *Obs.*

en-cheat', *n.* [OF. *enchaete*, *n.* Cf. ESCHEAT.] Revenue obtained by escheat. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To obtain by escheat. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

en-cheat'or, *n.* An escheator.

en-check', *v. t.* To make in checked design. *Obs.*

en-cheer', *v. t.* To cheer. *Obs.*

en-chei'ri-a, *n.* [Gr. ἐγχειρία.] Way of handling. *Obs.*

en'chei-rid'i-on (ĕn'kĭ-rĭd'ĭ-ŏn). Var. of ENCHEIRIDION.

encheison. † ENCHEASON.

en-cheq'uer, *v. t.* To make with checkered pattern.

enchesoun. † ENCHEASON.

en-chest', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

enchesun. † ACHESOUN.

en'chi-la'da (ĕn'chē-la'dȧ; 146), *n.* [Sp.] A Mexican dish with chili as the principal ingredient. *Southwestern U. S.*

En'cho-dus (ĕn'kŏ-dŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἔγχος a spear + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct rapacious teleost fishes of the Cretaceous period; — from their spear-shaped teeth. It is made the type of a family, **En'cho-don'-ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē). — **en'cho-don'tid, en'cho-don'toid,** *a. & n.*

en-chron'i-cle, *v. t.* To chronicle. *Obs.* [as a church. *Obs.*

en-church', *v. t.* To organize

en'chy-le'ma (ĕn'kĭ-lē'mȧ; ĕŋ'kĭ-), *n.* [NL. See 2d EN-; CHYLE.] *Biol.* The more fluid part of protoplasm; hyaloplasm.

en-chym'a-tous (ĕn-kĭm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.* [See -ENCHYMA.] *Biol.* Distended by infused material; — of glandular epithelial cells.

en-cin'der, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

en-cir'cle. Encircled. *Ref. Sp.*

en-cir'clet (ĕn-sûr'klĕt), *n.* One that encircles.

en-cist', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

Enck'e's com'et (ĕŋ'kēz). [After J. F. *Encke*, G. astronomer.] See COMET [claret. *Obs.*

en-clar'et, *v. t.* To color like

en-clasp'. Var. of INCLASP.

en-clave', *a Her.* = INCLAVE.

‖ **en'cla'vure'** (ĕn'klȧ'vür'), *n.* [F.] An enclave. *Rare.*

en-clear', *v. t.* To make clear; to lighten. *Obs.*

enclinant, *a.* [OF. *enclinant*, p. pr.] Inclining; prone. *Obs.*

en-cline' † INCLINE.

en-clit'i-cal, *a. Obs* a Enclitic. b Leaning against something. *Rare.* [IC, -ICAL.

en-clit'i-cal-ly, *adv.*, of ENCLIT-

en-clog', *v. t.* To clog. *Obs.*

en-clois'ter, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *enclôtrer.*] To immure or confine as in a cloister. *Obs.*

en-close', *n.* Inclosure. *Obs.*

en-clos'er (ĕn-klōz'ẽr). Var. of INCLOSER. [of INCLOSURE.

en-clo'sure (ĕn-klō'zhŭr). Var.

en-clothe', *v. t.* To clothe. *R.*

en-cloud', *v. t.* To envelop in clouds; to cloud. *Rare.*

en-clow', *v. t.* [OF. *encloer.*] To nail up. *Obs.*

en-cloy'. † ACCLOY.

en-clude'. † INCLUDE.

en-cluse', *p. a.* [L. *inclusus*, p. p. of *includere.*] Inclosed. *Obs.*

en-coach', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

en-cof'fin, *v. t.* To coffin. *R.*

en-coil', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

en-cold'en, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

en-col'lar, *v. t.* To furnish or surround with a collar. *Rare.*

en-col'or, en-col'our (ĕn-kŭl'ẽr), *v. t* [Cf. OF. *encolorer.*] To color. *Rare.*

en-col'umn, *v. t.* See EN-, 1

en-com'ber, en-com'ber-ment, etc † ENCUMBER, etc.

encombrance. † ENCUMBRANCE. [MUM.

en-co'mi-a, *n., L. pl.* of ENCO-

en-co'mi-as'tic, *n.* A panegyric *Obs.* [mium. *Obs.*

en-co'mi-on, *n.* [NL.] Encomium. *Obs.*

en-co'mi-on-ize, *v. t.* To eulogize. *Obs.*

‖ **en' com'man'dite'** (ȧn' kôm'ma'dēt') [F.] Lit., in commission or trust. See COMMANDITE.

en-com'mon, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

en-com'pa-nied, *p. a.* [Cf. OF. *encompaignier*, v.] Accompanied; associated in company. *Obs.*

en-com'pass-er, *n.* One that encompasses.

en-com'pas-sure, *n.* That which encompasses. *Obs.*

en-co'my, *n.* Encomium. *Obs.*

‖ **en' co'quille'** (ȧn' kō'kē'y'). [F.] In the shell; — said of oysters baked in their shells, and of needlework with a shell pattern.

encorage. † ENCOURAGE.

en-cor'o-mall, *v. t.* See EN-, 1

en-cor'o-net, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

en-cor'pore, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *encorporer.*] To incorporate. *Obs*

en-cor'sive, *a.* [OF. *encorser* to grow. Cf. CORSE.] Fattened. *Obs.*

encortine. † ENCURTAIN.

en-coun'terd. Encountered. *Ref. Sp.* [counters

en-coun'ter-er, *n* One that en-

en-cour'age-er (ĕn-kŭr'ă-jẽr), *n.* One that encourages.

en-cour'ag-ing (-ă-jĭng), *p. a.* Giving hope; inspiriting; favoring. — **en-cour'ag-ing-ly,** *adv.*

encourtaine. † ENCURTAIN.

en-cowl', *v. t.* To make a monk (or wearer of a cowl) of *Rare.*

en-craal', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

en-cra'dle, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

en-cramp'ish, *v. t.* [*en-* + *cramp*, a.] To cramp *Obs.*

en-cra'ni-al, *a. Anat.* Contained in the cranium.

en'cra-ty (ĕn'krȧ-tĭ), *n.* [Gr.

en'cri-nal (ĕn'krĭ-năl ; ĕn-krī'năl), *a. Paleon.* Relating to, or containing, encrinites, as certain kinds of limestone.

en'cri-nite (ĕn'krĭ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐν* in + *κρίνον* a lily. Cf. CRINOID.] *Paleon.* A fossil crinoid, esp. one belonging to, or resembling, the genus *Encrinus;* sometimes, in a general sense, any crinoid.

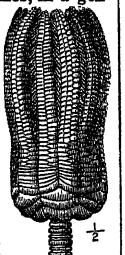

Encrinus (*E. liliiformis*).

En'cri-nus (-nŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* ENCRINI (-nī). [NL. See ENCRINITE.] *Paleon.* An extinct genus of typical stalked crinoids, whose remains are abundant in some Triassic formations. Whole beds of limestone are sometimes formed chiefly of fragments of their stalks. It is made the type of a family, **En-crin'i-dæ** (ĕn-krĭn'ĭ-dē).

en-croach' (ĕn-krōch'), *v. t.* ; EN-CROACHED' (-krōcht') ; EN-CROACH'ING. [OF. *encrochier* to perch, seize, prop., to hook, fasten to a hook ; *en-* (L. *in*) + the source of F *croc* hook. Cf. CROSIER.] To seize ; to take wrongfully. *Obs.*

en-croach', *v. i.* **1.** To enter by gradual steps or by stealth into the possessions or rights of another ; to trespass ; intrude ; trench ; — commonly with *on* or *upon ;* as, to *encroach* on a neighbor's land.

No sense, faculty, or member must *encroach* upon or interfere with the duty and office of another. *South.*

2. To advance beyond desirable or normal limits.

Superstition, . . . a creeping and *encroaching* evil. *Hooker.*

Syn. — Intrude, trench, infringe, invade. See TRESPASS.

en-croach'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of encroaching ; act of entering gradually or silently upon the rights or possessions of another ; unlawful intrusion.

An unconstitutional *encroachment* of military power on the civil establishment. *Bancroft*

2. That which is taken by encroaching on another.

en-crust' (ĕn-krŭst'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *encroûter*, formerly *encrouster*. Cf. INCRUST.] To incrust. See INCRUST.

en-crust'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* That which is formed as a crust. See INCRUSTMENT.

en-cum'ber (ĕn-kŭm'bĕr), **in-cum'ber** (ĭn-kŭm'bĕr), *v. t.* ; -CUM'BERED (-kŭm'bĕrd) ; -CUM'BER-ING. [F. *encombrer ; en-* (L. *in*) + OF. *combrer* to hinder, *combre* barrier. See CUMBER.] **1.** To impede the motion or action of, as with a burden ; to retard with something superfluous ; to obstruct ; embarrass ; as, his movements were *encumbered* by his mantle ; a mind *encumbered* with useless learning.

2. To render awkward, obstructive, or disagreeable, by superfluous parts, appurtenances, or the like ; as, society is *encumbered* by regard for precedent ; profuse ornament *encumbers* a house.

3. To place a burden upon ; esp., to load with debts, or other legal claims ; as, to *encumber* an estate with mortgages.

4. To press upon ; to beset ; harass ; as, to be *encumbered* by enemies. *Obs.*

Syn. — Load, clog, oppress, overload, burden, overburden ; embarrass, perplex, hinder, retard, obstruct, check.

en-cum'brance (ĕn-kŭm'brăns), **in-cum'brance** (ĭn-), *n.* [OF. *encombrance.*] **1.** State of being encumbered ; embarrassment ; perplexity ; trouble. *Obs.*

2. That which encumbers ; a burden that impedes action or motion, or renders it difficult or laborious ; a burdensome and troublesome load ; an impediment ; a hindrance ; a clog ; an annoyance ; a trouble.

3. A dependent person, specif. a child.

4. *Law.* A burden or charge upon property ; a claim or lien upon an estate, which may diminish its value ; specif., any interest or right in land existing to the diminution of the value of the fee, but not preventing the passing of the fee by conveyance.

en-cum'branc-er (-brăn-sĕr), **in-cum'branc-er**, *n. Law.* One who holds an encumbrance.

en-cur'tain (ĕn-kûr'tĭn), *v. t.* [OF. *encortiner.*] To inclose or veil with or as with curtains.

-en-cy. [L. *-entia.*] A noun suffix signifying *quality* or *state.* See -ANCE.

en-cyc'lic (ĕn-sĭk'lĭk ; -sī'klĭk ; 277) } *a.* [L. *encyclios* of a
en-cyc'li-cal (-sĭk'lĭ-kăl ; -sī'klĭ-) } circle, general, Gr. *ἐγκύκλιος ; ἐν* in + *κύκλος* circle : cf. F. *encyclique.* See CYCLE.] **1.** Sent to many persons or places ; intended for many, or for a whole order ; general ; as, an *encyclical* letter of a council, bishop, or (now chiefly) the Pope.

2. Circular ; encircling. *Rare.*

en-cyc'lic } *n.* An encyclical letter, esp. one from the
en-cyc'li-cal } Pope.

en-cy'clo-pe'di-a } (ĕn-sī'klō-pē'dĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr.
en-cy'clo-pæ'di-a } *ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία*, for *ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία*, instruction in the circle of arts and sciences. See CYCLOPEDIA ; ENCYCLICAL.] **1.** The circle of arts and sciences ; a comprehensive summary of knowledge, or of a branch of knowledge ; esp., a work in which the various branches or fields of learning are treated in separate articles, usually arranged in alphabetical order.

2. [*cap.*] The work of the Encyclopedists ; the *Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné des Sciences, des Arts, et des Métiers*, 1751–72, supplement and analytical index, 1776–80.

en-cy'clo-pe'dic, -pæ'dic (ĕn-sī'klō-pē'dĭk ; -pĕd'ĭk) } *a.*
en-cy'clo-pe'di-cal, -pæ'di-cal (-pē'dĭ-kăl ; -pĕd'ĭ-) } Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an encyclopedia ; embracing a wide range of subjects.

The Philosophical Cream of Encyclopedic Questions, by Pantagruel. *Motteux (Rabelais).*

en-cy'clo-pe'dism, -pæ'dism (-pē'dĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The art of writing or compiling encyclopedias ; also, possession of the whole range of knowledge ; encyclopedic learning.

2. [*cap.*] The writings, views, and influence on thought of the Encyclopedists.

en-cy'clo-pe'dist, -pæ'dist (-pē'dĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *encyclopédiste.*] The compiler of an encyclopedia, or one who assists in such compilation, also, one whose knowledge is encyclopedic.

the Encyclopedists, the writers of the great French encyclopedia (see ENCYCLOPEDIA, 2). The editors were Diderot and D'Alembert. Among the contributors were Voltaire, Rousseau, Grimm, Quesnay, Turgot, Marmontel, Holbach, Duclos, Jaucourt. The plan of the work was defined on the basis of Bacon's classification of the sciences ; it embodied the most enlightened thought of the period, and it exerted an almost revolutionary influence on the culture of Europe. Cf. AUFKLÄRUNG.

en-cyst' (ĕn-sĭst'), *v. t. & n.* ; -CYST'ED ; -CYST'ING. To form a cyst ; to inclose or become inclosed in a cyst or capsule.

encysted tumor, a tumor which is inclosed in a membranous sac called a *cyst*, connected with the surrounding parts by the neighboring cellular substance.

en-cyst'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* The process of forming a cyst or becoming inclosed in a capsule ; the state of being encysted. See CYST.

end (ĕnd), *v. t.* [Of uncertain origin.] To put (corn, hay, etc.) into a barn, stack, or the like. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

His shadowy flail hath threshed the corn
That ten day laborers could not *end*. *Milton.*

end (ĕnd), *n.* [ME. & AS. *ende ;* akin to OS. *endi*, D. *einde, eind*, OHG. *enti*, G. *ende*, Icel. *endir, endi*, Sw. *ände*, Dan. *ende*, Goth. *andeis*, Skr. *anta.*] **1.** A limit or boundary of any area or territory ; esp., a limiting or extreme region or part ; as, the *ends* of the earth ; sometimes, a section, or quarter, as of a city ; as, the East *End* of London.

2. The extreme or last point or part of any material thing considered lengthwise (the extremity of breadth being *side*) ; as, the *end* of a field, line, pole, road.

3. The extremity or conclusion of any event or series of events ; a finality or close in time ; as, the *end* of a year, of a discourse ; put an *end* to pain ; also, the concluding events or part of a period or action ; as, the *end* of a man's life should be happy.

4. Point beyond which no progression can be made ; conclusion ; issue ; result, whether successful or otherwise ; conclusive event ; consequence ; also, ultimate state or condition ; as, "the *end* of that man is peace" *Ps.* xxxvii. 37.

O that a man might know
The *end* of this day's business ere it come ! *Shak.*

5. Termination of being ; death ; destruction ; as, the *end* of the world ; also, cause of death or destruction.

Unblamed through life, lamented in thy *end*. *Pope.*

6. The object aimed at in any effort, considered as the close and effect of exertion ; purpose ; intention ; aim ; as, to labor for private or public *ends.*

Losing her, the *end* of living lose. *Dryden.*

7. That which is left ; a remnant ; a fragment ; a scrap ; as, odds and *ends.*

I clothe my naked villainy
With old odd *ends* stolen out of holy writ. *Shak.*

8. A piece likened to a fragment ; as : **a** A shoemaker's length of thread with a bristle point ; a waxed end. **b** Of timber, a deal or batten less than eight feet long. **c** *Spinning*, etc. Any of the slivers delivered at the end of a carding machine ; specif., a warp thread ; also, any worsted yarn in a Brussels carpet.

9. In some games : **a** An inning as played from one end of a course toward the other. **b** A player stationed on the end of a line or team, as in football.

Syn. — See INTENTION.

an end. **a** To the end ; continuously. *Obs.* **b** On end ; upright ; erect ; endwise. — **e. for e.**, one end for the other ; in reversed order. — **e. on**, with an end pointing in a given direction or towards the eye of an observer ; — opposed to *broadside on. Chiefly Naut.* — **in the e.**, finally. — **on e.**, upright ; erect. — **to the e. that**, in order that.

end, *v. t.* ; END'ED ; END'ING. [AS. *endian.* See END, *n.*] **1.** To bring to an end or conclusion ; to finish ; to close ; to terminate ; as, to *end* a speech.

On the seventh day God *ended* his work. *Gen.* ii. 2.

2. To form or be at the end of ; as, the letter *k ends* the word *back.*

3. To destroy ; to put to death. *Shak.*

Syn. — See CLOSE.

to end up, to lift or tilt so as to set on end.

end (ĕnd), *v. i.* **1.** To come to the ultimate point ; to be finished ; to come to a close ; to cease ; terminate ; as, a voyage *ends ;* life *ends ;* winter *ends.*

2. To die.

to end in smoke, to be burned ; hence, to be destroyed or ruined ; fig., to come to nothing.

end-. A combining form meaning *within.* See ENDO-.

end'-all', *n.* That which ends all.

That but this blow
Might be the be-all and the *end-all* here. *Shak.*

en-dam'age (ĕn-dăm'ĕj), *v. t.* ; -AGED (-ĕjd) ; -AG-ING (-ĕ-jĭng). [*en-* + *damage:* cf. F. *endommager.*] To bring loss or damage to ; to harm ; injure ; — now chiefly used of violations of the legal rights of persons.

en-dan'ger (ĕn-dān'jĕr), *v. t.* ; -GERED (-jĕrd) ; -GER-ING. **1.** To subject (a person) to another's power. *Obs.*

2. To incur the hazard of ; to risk. *Obs.*

3. To put to hazard ; to bring into danger or peril, to expose to loss or injury ; as, to *endanger* life or peace.

The other difficulties exercised without *endangering* him. *Burke.*

en-dan'ger-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* An endangering, or state of being in danger ; hazard ; peril. *Milton.*

en'darch (ĕn'dark), *a.* [*endo-* + Gr. *ἀρχή* the beginning.] *Bot.* Having a single central protoxylem, or several protoxylems surrounding a central parenchyma ; — applied to the stele of the root or stem. Cf. EXARCH.

en-da'ze (ĕn-dā'zĕ), *n.* A measure of Turkey, Egypt, etc. ; a pik. See PIK.

end bulb. *Anat.* One of the bulblike bodies in which some of the sensory nerve fibers end in certain parts of the skin and mucous membranes ; — also called *end corpuscle.* The Pacinian corpuscles are examples.

en-dear' (ĕn-dēr'), *v. t.* ; EN-DEARED' (-dērd') ; EN-DEAR'ING. **1.** To make higher in cost, value, or estimation. *Obs.*

2. To make or hold dear or beloved ; as, the act *endeared* him to me. "To be *endeared* to a king." *Shak.*

3. To attract or bind by affection or gratitude. *Obs.*

en-dear'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of endearing, or state of being endeared ; also, that which manifests, excites, or increases affection ; that which endears ; a caress.

Her first *endearments* twining round the soul *Thomson.*

2. Increase in value or estimation. *Obs.*

en-deav'or } (ĕn-dĕv'ĕr), *v. t. ;* EN-DEAV'ORED (-ērd),
en-deav'our } -OURED ; EN-DEAV'OR-ING, -OUR-ING [ME. *endevor ; en-* + *dever, devoir*, duty, F. *devoir.* cf. F *se mettre en devoir de faire quelque chose* to try to do a thing, to go about it. See DEVOIR, DEBT.] **1.** To exert physical or intellectual strength for the attainment of ; to use effort to effect ; to strive to achieve or reach ; to try ; attempt.

It is our duty to *endeavor* the recovery of these beneficial subjects. *Ld. Chatham.*

2. To make hostile endeavor against ; to attack. *Obs.*

3. To exert (one's self) strenuously, as to the fulfillment of a duty. *Obs.* "A just man that *endeavoreth* himself to leave all wickedness." *Latimer.*

Syn. — Attempt, strive, struggle, essay, aim, seek. See TRY.

en-deav'or } *v. i.* To exert one's self ; to work for a cer-
en-deav'our } tain end ; — usually with an infinitive ; as, to *endeavor* to outstrip an antagonist.

And such were praised who but *endeavored* well. *Pope.*
He had . . . *endeavored* earnestly to do his duty. *Prescott.*

en-deav'or } *n.* An exertion of physical or intellectual
en-deav'our } strength toward the attainment of an object, a systematic or continuous attempt ; an effort ; a trial.

To employ all my *endeavor* to obey you *Sir P. Sidney.*

Syn. — Essay, trial, attempt ; effort, exertion.

endeca- [Gr. *ἑνδεκα* eleven.] Improper form of *hendeca-*, in the words *endecagon*, etc.

en-dem'ic (ĕn-dĕm'ĭk } *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδημος, ἐνδήμιος ; ἐν* in +
en-dem'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *δῆμος* the people : cf. F. *endémique.*] **1.** *Med.* Peculiar to a district or particular locality, or class of persons ; as, an *endemic* disease. An *endemic disease* is one which is constantly present to a greater or less degree in any place, as distinguished from an *epidemic disease*, which prevails widely at some one time, or periodically, and from a *sporadic disease*, of which a few instances occur now and then.

2. Belonging or native to a particular people or country ; native as distinguished from introduced or naturalized.

The traditions of folklore . . . form a kind of *endemic* symbolism. *F. W. H Myers.*

3. *Biol.* Confined to, or indigenous in, a certain limited area or region ; as, an *endemic* animal or plant ; an *endemic* species or genus ; — opposed to *exotic.*

en-dem'ic, *n.* That which is endemic ; endemic occurrence.

Fear, which is an *endemic* latent in every human heart, sometimes rises into an epidemic. *J. B. Heard.*

en-den'i-zen (ĕn-dĕn'ĭ-z'n), *v. t.* [*en-* + *denizen.*] To admit to the privileges of a denizen ; to naturalize. *Rare.*

en-der'mic (ĕn-dûr'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐν* in + *δέρμα* skin.] *Med.* Acting through the skin, or by direct application to the skin ; as, *endermic* medication, a method of using remedies either by direct application to the sound skin or to the surface denuded of the epidermis by a blister.

end'game' (ĕnd'gām'), *n. Chess & Checkers.* The simpli-

ἐγκράτεια.] Self-control ; abstinence ; continence. *Rare.*

en-crease'. † INCREASE.

encrely. † ENKERLY.

en-crest'. Var. of INCREST.

‖ **en' creux'** (ĕn' krû'). [F.] In intaglio.

en-crim'son, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

En'crin-as-ter'i-æ (ĕn'krĭn-ăs-tēr'ĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *Encrinus* + L. *aster* star, Gr *ἀστήρ.*] *Paleon.* A subclass of starfishes consisting of Paleozoic forms having the ambulacral ossicles little inclined, their ends meeting alternately in the middle of the ambulacral grooves. The madreporite is on the oral side.

en-crin'ic (ĕn-krĭn'ĭk), **en'cri-ni'tal** (ĕn'krĭ-nī'tăl ; ĕn-krĭn'ĭ-tăl), *a.* Encrinal.

En-crin'i-dæ (ĕn-krĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See ENCRINUS.

en'cri-nite (-nīt'ĭk), **en'crinit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Encrinal.

en'cri-noid (ĕn'krĭ-noid), *a.* [*Encrinus* + *-oid.*] Encrinal.

En'cri-noi'de-a (-noi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = BRACHIATA.

en-crisp', *v. t.* To make crisp by curling. *Obs.*

en-croach', *n.* Encroachment.

en-croach'er, *n.* One that encroaches.

en-croach'ing-ly, *adv.* of *encroaching*, p. pr.

en-croached'. Encroached. *Ref. Sp.*

en-croch'et, *v. t.* To inclose in crotchets. *Obs.*

‖ **en' croupe'** (ăn' krōōp'). [F.] On the croup ; on a pillion.

en-crown', *v. t.* To crown. *Rare.*

—en-crown'ment, *n. Rare.*

en'cui-rassed', *a. Zool.* Armored ; loricate. [*Obs.*]

en-cum'ber, *n.* Encumbrance.

en-cum'bered. Encumbered. *Ref. Sp.*

en-cum'ber-er, in-cum'ber-er, *n.* One that encumbers.

en-cum'ber-ing-ly, in-cum'ber-ing-ly, *adv.* of *encumbering, incumbering*, p. pr.

en-cum'ber-ment, in-cum'ber-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

en-cum'brous, *a.* [OF. *encombros.*] Cumbersome. *Obs.* [*Sp.*]

en-cum'pas. Encompass. *Ref.*

en-cum'past. Encompassed. *Ref. Sp.*

en-cup', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

en-cur'age. Encourage. *Ref. Sp.*

en-curl', *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

encurre. † INCUR.

en-cush'ion, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

ency., **encyc.** *Abbr.* Encyclopedia.

en-cy'clo-pe'di-ac (ĕn-sī'klō-pē'dĭ-ăk), **-pæ'di-ac, en-cy'clo-pe-di'a-cal, -pæ'di-a-cal** (-pē-dĭ'ă-kăl), **en-cy'clo-pæ'di-al** (-pæ'dĭ-ăl), **en-cy'clo-pe'di-an, -pæ'di-an** (-dĭn), *a.* Encyclopedic. *Rare.*

en-cy'clo-pe'di-ast, -pæ'di-ast (-ăst), *n.* An encyclopedist. *R.*

en-cy'clo-pæ'dize, -pæ'dize, *v. t.* To arrange or record as in an encyclopedia *Rare.*

en'cys-ta'tion (ĕn'sĭs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Encystment.

end-. See ENDO-. [minable.]

end'a-ble (ĕn'dă-b'l), *a.* Ter-

en-dam'age-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

en-dam'age-ment, *n.* [Cf. F. *endommagement.*] See -MENT.

en-dam'ask, *v. t.* To tinge with damask color. *Obs.*

en-dam'ni-fy (-nĭ-fī), *v. t* To damage. *Obs.* [dangers.]

en-dan'ger-er, *n.* One who en-

en-dan'them (ĕn-dăn'thĕm), *n.* [*endo-* + *-anthema*, as in *exanthema.*] *Med.* = ENANTHEM.

en-dark', **en-dark'en,** *v. t* To darken. *Obs.*

en'dar-te'ri-al (ĕn'dăr-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [*endo-* + *arterial.*] *Anat* Within, or relating to the inside of, an artery.

en'dar-te-ri'tis (-tē-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *endo-* + *arteritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the inner coat of the wall of an artery.

en-da'seh. Var. of ENDAZE

en'das-pid'e-an (ĕn'dăs-pĭd'ē-ăn), *a.* [*endo-* + Gr. *ἀσπίς, -ίδος*, shield.] *Zoöl.* Having the anterior scutes extending round the tarsus on the inner side ; — said of certain oscine birds.

en-daunt', *v. t.* [See DAUNT, *v.*] To tame ; to caress. *Obs.*

en-daun'ture, *n.* A taming. *Obs.*

en-daz'zle, *v. t.* To dazzle. *Obs.*

end corpuscle. See END BULB.

en'de, *n.* [AS. *ened.*] A duck. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]

en-dear'ance, *n.* Endearment. *Obs.*

en-deard'. Endeared. *Ref Sp.*

en-dear'ed-ly, *adv.* With endearment *Obs.*

en-dear'ed-ness, *n.* Endearment. *Obs.*

en-dear'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ENDEAR. — **en-dear'ing-ly,** *adv* — **en-dear'ing-ness,** *n.*

en-deav'or-er, en-deav'our-er, *n.* 1. One who endeavors.

2 [*cap.*] A member of the Christian Endeavor Society. *Colloq.*

en-deav'or-ment, en-deav'ourment, *n.* Endeavor. *Obs.*

en-debt', en-debt'ed. See INDEBT. [AGON.]

en-dec'a-gon Var. of HENDECAGON.

en'de-cane, *n.* Hendecane.

en-deic'tic (ĕn-dīk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδεικτικός*, fr. *ἐνδεικνύναι* to point out, show ; *ἐν* in + *δεικνύναι* to show.] Serving to exhibit or demonstrate ; — a term of ancient origin applied to one of the classes into which the Platonic dialogues were divided.

endeine, *v. t.* [OF. *soi endaigner*, L. *indignare.*] To be indignant *Obs.*

en-deix'is (ĕn-dīk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἔνδειξις* indication.] *Med.* An indication.

en-del'lion-ite (ĕn-dĕl'yŭn-īt), *n.* [From *Endellion*, in Cornwall, one of its localities.] *Min.* Bournonite.

en-de'mi-al, *a.* Endemic. *Rare.*

en-dem'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ENDEMIC.

en'de-mic'i-ty (ĕn'dē-mĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Endemic quality or state.

en-de'mi-ol'o-gy (ĕn-dē'mĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ ; ĕn-dĕm'ĭ-), *n. Med.* The science of endemic affections.

en'dem-ism (ĕn'dĕm-ĭz'm), *n.* Endemicity.

en-dem'ni-fy. † INDEMNIFY.

en-dem'ni-ty. † INDEMNITY.

en-de'mo-ep'i-dem'ic (ĕn-dē'mō-), *a. Med.* Both endemic and epidemic, as a disease which prevails in a particular locality and periodically attacks many.

en-den'i-za'tion, *n.* Act of naturalizing ; denization. *Obs.*

en-den'ize, *v. t.* To endenizen. *Obs.*

en-dent', **en-den'ture.** † INDENT, INDENTURE

end'er, *n.* One that ends.

end'er, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *endr* formerly. *Oxf. E D.*] Recent ; last past. *Obs.*

en'der-mat'ic (ĕn'dēr-măt'ĭk), *a.* Endermic.

en'der-mi-cal-ly (ĕn-dûr'mĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* of ENDERMIC.

en'de-ron (ĕn'dē-rŏn), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *ἐν* in + *δέρος* skin] *Anat.* The deep sensitive and vascular layer of the skin and mucous membranes. — **en'de-ron'ic,** *a.*

‖ **en' dés'ha'bil'lé'** (ăn' dā'zā'-bē'yā'). [F.] In dishabille ; in undress ; in negligee.

en-det'ted. † INDEBTED.

en-dev'er. † ENDEAVOR.

endevoire. † ENDEAVOR.

en-dev'or, en-dev'ord. Endeavor, endeavored. *Ref. Sp.*

en-dew'. † ENDUE.

en-dew', *v. t.* To bedew. *Obs.*

end'-grain', *a. & adv.* With the end of the grain outward ; across the grain ; — said of wood.

en-di'a-dem, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

en-di'a-per, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

fied last stage in a game when the forces on both sides have been greatly reduced.

end'ing (ĕn'dĭng), *n.* [AS *endung.*] **1.** Termination; concluding part; result; conclusion; also, destruction; death. **2.** *Gram.* The final syllable or letter of a word; esp., an inflectional suffix joined to the stem.

Syn. — See TERMINATION.

en'dive (ĕn'dĭv; -dīv), *n.* [F. *endive* (cf. Pr., Sp., Pg., & It. *endivia*), fr. a deriv. of L. *intibus, intybus*, endive.] A cichoriaceous herb (*Cichorium endivia*) related to chicory. Its finely divided and much curled leaves, when blanched, are used for winter salads.

end joint. *Shipbuilding.* A joint made by two longitudinal pieces meeting at their ends; — distinguished from *edge joint*, which is a joint ranging fore and aft.

end'less (ĕnd'lĕs), *a.* [AS. *endeléas.* See END.] **1.** Without end or ends; having no end or conclusion; perpetual; interminable; boundless, limitless; of time, eternal, of space, infinite; — applied to length and to duration; as, an *endless* line, belt, chain, etc.; *endless* time; *endless* bliss; *endless* praise; *endless* clamor.

2. Profitless. *Obs.* "All loves are *endless*." *Beau. & Fl.*

3. Void of design; objectless; as, an *endless* pursuit.

Syn. — Everlasting, interminable, infinite, incessant, perpetual, uninterrupted, continual, unceasing, unending, boundless, unlimited, undying, imperishable. See ETERNAL.

endless chain. **a** A chain which is made continuous by uniting its two ends. **b** A series of letters, esp. for the purpose of soliciting funds, which is continued indefinitely, each recipient of a letter being expected to transmit the message to one or more other persons. — e. screw, *Mech.*, a worm.

— **end'less-ly**, *adv.* — **end'less-ness**, *n.*

end'long' (-lông'; 205), *adv.* [Cf. END; ALONG.] **1.** Lengthwise; along; longitudinally.

> To thrust the ratt *endlong* across the moat. *Scott.*

2. On end; vertically.

3. At full length; horizontally. *Obs. or Dial.*

end'long' (-lông'), *prep.* Following the length of; along. *Archaic.* "*Endelong* the large space." *Chaucer.*

end'long', *a.* On end; vertical. *Rare.* "Demons' *endlong* tresses." *R. Browning.*

end man. The last man in a row; specif., the man at either end of the line of performers in a minstrel show. See MINSTREL, *n.*, 3.

end mill. *Mach.* A milling-machine cutter having teeth on its end face.

end'most (-mōst), *a.* Farthest; remotest; at the very end.

en'do- (ĕn'dō-), **end-.** [Gr. *ἔνδον* within, fr. *ἐν* in. See IN.] **1.** A combining form signifying *within*; as, *endo*carp, *endo*gen, *endo*cuneiform, *enda*spidean.

2. *Org. Chem.* A combining form prefixed to the name of a compound to indicate that *substitution* has occurred *in the ring* or *nucleus* and not in a side chain; as, *endo*chloro-toluene, $C_6H_4Cl{\cdot}CH_3$.

en'do-car'di-al (-kär'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [*endo-* + Gr. *καρδία* the heart.] *Anat.* Situated within the heart; of or pertaining to the endocardium.

en'do-car-di'tis (-kär-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the endocardium. — **en'do-car-dit'ic** (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.*

en'do-car'di-um (-kar'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. *καρδία* heart.] *Anat.* A thin serous membrane lining the cavities of the heart.

en'do-carp (ĕn'dō-kärp), *n.* [*endo-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* The inner layer of the pericarp, when this consists of two or more layers of different texture or consistency, as in the apple, orange, etc. See *Illust.*, and cf. EPICARP. — **en'do-car'pic** (-kär'pĭk), *a.*

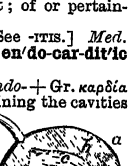

Diagrammatic Section of a Plum. *a* Epicarp; *b* Sarcocarp; *c* Endocarp, or Stone; *d* Seed.

En-doc'er-as (ĕn-dŏs'ĕr-ăs), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. *κέρας* horn.] *Paleon.* A large genus of Ordovician and Silurian nautiloid cephalopods with a straight shell having a very large siphuncle and endocones. The shell sometimes reached a length of six feet. The genus is the type of a large family, **En'do-ce-rat'i-dæ** (ĕn'dō-sĕ-răt'ĭ-dē).

en'do-chon'dral (ĕn'dō-kŏn'drăl), *a.* [*endo-* + Gr. *χόνδρος* cartilage.] *Anat.* Within the substance of a cartilage; — applied esp. to bony tissue which so develops. See OSSIFICATION.

en'do-chrome (ĕn'dō-krōm), *n.* [*endo-* + Gr. *χρῶμα* color.] *Biol.* Coloring matter within a cell; specif., *Bot.*, coloring matter other than chlorophyll in plant cells.

endochrome plate. *Bot.* The band of brownish yellow chromatophores found in the wall of the frustule in diatoms. Their color is caused by the presence of diatomin in addition to chlorophyll.

en'doch'y-lous (ĕn-dŏk'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*endo-* + Gr. *χυλός* juice.] *Bot.* Having the water-storage cells within the internal tissue; — applied to certain succulent plants, as the cacti, some euphorbias, etc. Cf. PERICHYLOUS.

en'do-cœ'lar (ĕn'dō-sē'lar), *a.* [*endo-* + Gr. *κοίλος* hollow.] *Zool.* Pertaining to the visceral surface of the cœlom; splanchnopleural.

en'do-cy'cle (ĕn'dō-sī'k'l), *n.* [*endo-* + *cycle.*] *Bot.* An internal pericycle, a layer of parenchymatous tissue found in certain stems, separating the internal phloëm from the internal endodermis.

en'do-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [*endo-* + *-cyst.*] *Zool.* The soft layer of the body wall of Polyzoa, lining the ectocyst. It consists of ectoderm with a more or less definite layer of mesoderm.

en'do-derm (-dûrm), *n.* [*endo-* + *-derm.*] **1.** *Zool.* The epithelium lining the greater part of the digestive tract and those organs formed as diverticula of the digestive tract; the tissue derived from the hypoblast of the embryo. See GERM LAYER. When *endoderm* is applied to embryonic structures it is strictly synonymous with *hypoblast*, and the two terms are often used interchangeably of adult tissues also. *Entoderm* is also a synonym.

2. *Bot.* = ENDODERMIS.

en'do-der'mal (-dûr'măl) } *a.* *Biol.* Pertaining to, or de-
en'do-der'mic (-dûr'mĭk) } rived from, the endoderm or endodermis.

en'do-der'mis (-mĭs), *n.* [NL. See ENDODERM.] *Bot.* The innermost layer of the cortex. It consists of a single layer of cells forming a sheath around the stele or around each stele if there are more than one. It is most prominent in certain roots and rhizomes, separating parenchymatous from vascular tissue. — **en'do-der'moid** (-moid), *a.*

en-dog'a-my (ĕn-dŏg'ă-mĭ), *n.* [*endo-* + *-gamy.*] Marriage only within the group or clan; — opposed to *exogamy.* — **en'do-gam'ic** (ĕn'dō-găm'ĭk). — **en-dog'a-mous** (ĕn-dŏg'ă-mŭs), *a.*

en'do-gas-tri'tis (ĕn'dō-găs-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + *gastritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

en'do-gen (ĕn'dō-jĕn), *n.* [F. *endogène.* See ENDO- ; -GEN.] *Bot.* A plant of the class Endogenæ.

En-dog'e-næ (ĕn-dŏj'ē-nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ENDOGEN.] *Bot.* A once generally recognized class of seed plants including the monocotyledons; — so named by Lindley on an incorrect supposition that the growth of the stem proceeded from within. Cf. EXOGENÆ.

en-dog'e-nous (-nŭs), *a.* **1.** *Biol.* **a** Developed internally; growing from within, as the branches of a primary root. **b** Designating the formation of new cells or spores within the wall of the parent cell.

2. *Bot.* Pertaining to an endogen. See ENDOGENÆ.

en-dog'e-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [*endo-* + *-geny.*] **1.** *Biol.* Growth from within, endogenous cell formation.

2. *Anthropol.* = ENDOGAMY.

en'do-lymph (ĕn'dō-lĭmf), *n.* [*endo-* + *lymph.*] *Anat.* The watery fluid in the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

en'do-morph (-môrf), *n.* [*endo-* + *-morph.*] *Min.* A crystal of one species inclosed within one of another, as one of rutile inclosed in quartz.

en'do-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* **1.** *Petrog.* Occurring within; internal; — said of changes, such as the formation of finer grain, new minerals, etc., experienced by the intrusive rock in contact metamorphism. Opposed to *exomorphic.*

2. *Min.* Of or pertaining to an endomorph.

en'do-mys'i-um (-mĭz'ĭ-ŭm; -mĭs'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. *μῦς* a muscle.] *Anat.* The delicate areolar connective tissue interspersed among muscular fibers within the smallest bundles. — **en'do-mys'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

en'do-neu'ri-um (-nū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. *νεῦρον* a sinew, nerve.] *Anat.* The delicate areolar connective tissue among the individual nerve fibers of a nerve, within the funiculi. — **en'do-neu'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

en'do-par'a-site (-păr'ă-sīt), *n.* [*endo-* + *parasite*] *Zoöl.* Any parasite which lives in the internal organs of an animal, as the tapeworms, trichinæ, etc.; — opposed to *ectoparasite.* — **en'do-par'a-sit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

en-doph'a-gy (ĕn-dŏf'ă-jĭ), *n.* [*endo-* + Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] *Anthropol.* Cannibalism within the family or tribe. Cf. EXOPHAGY. — **en-doph'a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*

en'do-phyte (ĕn'dō-fīt), *n.* [*endo-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant which grows within another plant, upon which it may or may not be parasitic. — **en'do-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **en'do-phyt'i-cal-ly** (-fĭt'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

en-doph'y-tous (ĕn-dŏf'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Living within the tissues of plants, as certain insects or larvæ.

en'do-plasm (ĕn'dō-plăz'm), *n.* [*endo-* + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* The inner or central portion of the cytoplasm in a cell; — opposed to *ectoplasm.* — **en'do-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

en'do-pleu'ra (ĕn'dō-plōō'rȧ; 243), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + *πλευρά* rib, side. See PLEURA.] *Bot.* The inner coating or integument of a seed; — also called *tegmen.* — **en'do-pleu'ral** (-răl), *a.*

en-dop'o-dite (ĕn-dŏp'ō-dīt), *n.* [*endo-* + Gr. *πούς, ποδός*, a foot.] *Zool.* The mesial or internal branch (borne upon the protopodite) of a typical limb of a crustacean. In the thoracic limbs of Decapoda it forms the limb, no exopodite being developed. — **en-dop'o-dit'ic** (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.*

En'do-proc'ta (ĕn'dō-prŏk'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. *πρωκτός* the anus.] *Zool.* A subclass of Polyzoa characterized by having the anus opening inside the circlet of tentacles. It contains but few genera. *Pedicellina* is an example. Cf. ECTOPROCTA. — **en'do-proc'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

En'dop-ter'y-go'ta (ĕn'dŏp-tĕr'ĭ-gō'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. *πτέρυξ, -υγος*, wing.] *Zool.* A primary division of true insects consisting of those whose wings first appear as invaginations and develop for a time inside the body. It comprises ninety per cent of existing insects, including the Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, Diptera, Hymenoptera, and others, and is opposed to *Exopterygota*, in which the wings begin (and always remain) as external folds. — **en'dop-ter'y-got'ic** (-gŏt'ĭk), *a.* — **en'dop-ter'y-go'tism** (-gō'tĭz'm), *n.* — **en'dop-ter'y-go'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

end'-or'gan, *n.* *Physiol.* An organ forming the terminus of a path of conduction for nervous excitations; esp., a peripheral terminus; as, the eye is the *end-organ* of sight.

en-dorse' (ĕn-dôrs'), *v. t.*; EN-DORSED' (-dôrst'); EN-DORS'ING. [Formerly *endosse*, fr. F. *endosser* to put on the back, to endorse; *en-* (L. *in*) + *dos* back, L. *dorsum.* See DORSAL.] To write on the back of; to sanction, etc. See INDORSE.

en-dorse', *n.* *Her.* A subordinary, resembling the pale, but of one fourth its width (according to some, one eighth), usually borne two at a time, on either side of a pale.

en-dorsed' (ĕn-dôrst'), *a.* *Her.* **a** Addorsed. **b** Put between two endorses; — said of a pale. **c** Thrown back; — said of wings.

en'do-sal'pin-gi'tis (ĕn'dō-săl'pĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + *salpingo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the Fallopian tube.

en'do-sarc (ĕn'dō-särk), *n.* [*endo-* + Gr. *σάρξ, σαρκός*, flesh.] *Zool.* The central, usually semifluid, part of the protoplasm of some unicellular organisms, as the amœba; endoplasm. — **en'do-sar'cous** (-sär'kŭs), *a.*

en'do-scope (-skōp), *n.* [*endo-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An instrument for examining the interior of a hollow organ, as of the rectum, the urethra, and the bladder.

en-dos'co-py (ĕn-dŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* Examination with the endoscope. — **en'do-scop'ic** (ĕn'dō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

en'do-skel'e-ton (ĕn'dō-skĕl'ē-tŭn), *n.* [*endo-* + *skeleton.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* An internal skeleton or supporting framework in an animal; — opposed to *exoskeleton.* The greater part of the skeleton of most vertebrates is of this nature, yet it is usually more or less extensively supplemented by, and often intimately united with, parts of exoskeletal origin. See EXOSKELETON. — **en'do-skel'e-tal** (-tăl), *a.*

en'do-sperm (ĕn'dō-spûrm), *n.* [*endo-* + *-sperm.*] *Bot.* The nutritive tissue formed within the embryo sac in seed plants; — formerly called *albumen.* It is often consumed by the embryo before the seed ripens, but in some plants, as wheat and other cereals, a quantity remains in the seed, to which it gives its food value. It arises by division of the definitive nucleus in the embryo sac, and is thought to function as the female prothallium or gametophyte in the seed plants. — **en'do-sper'mic** (-spûr'mĭk), *a.*

en'do-spore (-spōr), *n.* [*endo-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* **a** = ENDOSPORIUM. **b** *Bacteriol.* An asexual spore developed within the cell; — opposed to *arthrospore.* — **en-dos'po-rous** (ĕn-dŏs'pō-rŭs; ĕn'dō-spō'rŭs ; 201), *a.*

en'do-spo'ri-um (ĕn'dō-spō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* The inner layer or coating of the spore wall.

en-dos'te-al (ĕn-dŏs'tē-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* **a** Of or pertaining to endostosis or the endosteum. **b** Within a bone or cartilage. — **en-dos'te-al-ly**, *adv.*

en-dos'te-i'tis (ĕn-dŏs'tē-ī'tĭs), **en'do-sti'tis** (ĕn'dō-stī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *endosteum* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the endosteum.

en-dos'te-um (ĕn-dŏs'tē-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TEA (-ȧ). [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. *ὀστέον* a bone.] *Anat.* The layer of vascular connective tissue lining the medullary cavities of bone.

en-dos'to-ma (-tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + *-stoma.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* A plate which supports the labrum in certain Crustacea.

2. *Med.* A tumor within a bone.

en'do-stome (ĕn'dō-stōm), *n.* [See ENDOSTOMA.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** The foramen of the secundine, or inner coating of the ovule. **b** In mosses, the inner portion of the peristome.

2. *Zoöl.* An endostoma.

en'dos-to'sis (ĕn'dŏs-tō'sĭs), *a.* [NL.; *endo-* + *ostosis.*] *Anat.* Ossification beginning in the substance of a cartilage.

endir. † ENDER.
endirken † ENDARK.
en-dite' † INDICT, INDITE.
en'dite, *n.* [Gr. *ἔνδον* within.] *Zool.* One of the appendages of the inner, or mesial, side of the limb of a phyllopod crustacean.
end'lang'. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of ENDLONG.
end lathe. = FACE LATHE.
end leaf; *pl.* END LEAVES *Bookbinding.* A flyleaf.
end'lich-ite (ĕn'dĭ'lĭk-īt), *n.* [After Dr F. M. *Endlich.*] A mineral, between mimetite and vanadinite, consisting of lead arsenate, vanadate, and chloride.
end'ly, *a.* Final; extreme. *Obs.* end'ly, *adv.* Finally; extremely. *Obs.* [TERITIS.
en'do-sa'te-ri'tis, *n.* = ENDAR-
en'do-blast, *n.* [*endo-* + *-blast.*] *Biol.* Hypoblast. — **en'do-blas'tic**, *a.*
en'do-bron-chi'tis, *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + *bronchitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the epithelial lining of the bronchi.
en'do-can'ni-bal-ism, *n.* = ENDOPHAGY. [al. *Rare.*
en'do-car'di-ac, *a.* Endocardi-
en'do-car'poid, *a.* *Bot.* In lichenology, having the apothecia immersed in the thallus.
en'do-cone', *n.* [*endo-* + *cone.*] *Paleon.* One of the concentric conical structures developed within the calcareous siphuncle of certain cephalopod shells, as those of the genus *Endoceras.*
en'do-cor'tex, *n.* [*endo-* + *cortex.*] The inner cortex. [UM.
en'do-crane, *n.* = ENDOCRANI-
en'do-cra-ni'tis (ĕn'dō-krā-nĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the endocranium.
en'do-cra'ni-um, *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + *cranium.*] **a** *Zool.* A process of the inner surface of the cranium of certain insects. **b** *Anat.* The inner surface of, or the dura mater of, the cranium. — **en'do-cra'ni-al**, *a.*
en-doc'trine, *v. t.* [F. *endoctriner.*] To indoctrinate. *Obs.*
En'do-cyc'li-ca (ĕn'dō-sĭk'lĭ-kȧ; -sĭ'klĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = REGULARIA, order of sea urchins. — **en'do-cyc'lic** (-sĭk'lĭk; -sĭ'klĭk). **en'do-cyc'li-cal**, *a.*
en'do-cy'e-mate (-sī'ē-māt), *a.* *Embryol.* Entocyemate.
en'do-don-ti'tis (-dŏn-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + *odonto-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of a tooth.
en'do-gas'tri-cal-ly (ĕn'dō-găs'trĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* *Zool.* Toward the ventral side of the body; — said of the manner of coiling of the shell prevailing in Gastropoda.
en'do-gen'e-sis, *n.* [*endo-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Endogeny.
en'do-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* = ENDOGENOUS, 1. [DOGENOUS.
en-dog'e-nous-ly, *adv.* of EN-
en'do-glob'u-lar, *a.* [*endo-* + *globular*] Situated within the blood corpuscles.
en'dog-nath (ĕn'dŏg-năth), *n.* [*endo-* + Gr. *γνάθος* jaw.] *Zool.* The inner or principal branch of the oral appendages of Crustacea. — **en-dog'na-thal** (ĕn-dŏg'nā-thăl; ĕn'dŏg-năth'ăl), *a.*
en'do-go-nid'i-um, *n.*; *pl.* ENDOGONIDIA. [NL.; *endo-* + 2d *gonidium.*] *Bot.* A gonidium formed in a receptacle. *Gobel.*
en'do-la-ryn'ge-al (ĕn'dō-lă-rĭn'jē-ăl; -lā'rĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* Pert. to the inside of the larynx. — **en'do-la-ryn'ge-al-ly**, *adv.*
en'do-lem'ma, *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. *λέμμα* skin.] Neurilemma.
en'do-lith, *n.* [*endo-* + *-lith.*] *Art.* A colored design on a slab of marble or ivory cut from a block permeated with a color. — **en'do-lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.*
en'do-lym-phan'gi-al, *a.* [*endo-* + *lymphangial.*] *Anat.* Within a lymphatic vessel.
en'do-lym-phat'ic, *a.* [*endo-* + *lymphatic.*] *Anat.* a Pertaining to or containing endolymph. **b** Endolymphangial.
en'do-lym'phic (-lĭm'fĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Endolymphatic. *Rare.*
endomage. † ENDAMAGE.
en-dome', *v. t.* To cover with or as if with a dome. *Rare.*
en'do-me'ri-sion, *n.* *Optics.* See IMMERSION LENS.
en'do-me-tri'tis (ĕn'dō-mē-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See ENDOMETRIUM; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the endometrium.
en'do-me'tri-um (-mē'trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. *μήτρα* the womb.] *Anat.* The mucous membrane lining the uterus. — **en'do-me'tri-al** (-ăl), *a.*
en-dom'e-try (ĕn-dŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*endo-* + *-metry.*] *Med* Measuring of the interior of a cavity.
En'do-par'a-sit'i-ca (ĕn'dō-păr'ă-sĭt'ĭ-kȧ), *n. pl* [NL. See PARASITE.] = DIGENETICA.
en'do-path'ic, *a.* [*endo-* + *pathic*, a.] = AUTOPATHIC
en'do-per'i-car-di'tis (-pĕr'ĭ-kär-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + *pericardium* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of both endocardium and pericardium.
en'do-pe-rid'i-um, *n.*; *pl.* -PERIDIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *endo-* + *peridium.*] *Bot.* The inner peridium when the latter has two layers, as in the puffballs. — **en'do-pe-rid'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*
en'do-phle-bi'tis (-flē-bī'tĭs), *n.* NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the inner coat of a vein.
en'do-phlœ'um (-flē'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. *φλοιός* bark.] *Bot.* The inner layer of the bast in woody stems. *Rare.*
en'do-phragm (ĕn'dō-frăm), *n.* [*endo-* + Gr. *φράγμα* a fence.] *Bot. & Zool.* A septum; specif., *Zool.*, one formed by the apodemes of the thoracic region of Crustacea. — **en'do-phrag'mal** (-frăg'măl), *a.*
en'do-phrag'ma (-frăg'mȧ). Var. of ENDOPHRAGM.
en'do-phy'tal (-fī'tăl), *a.* Endophytic.
en'do-plas'ma, (-plăz'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] Endoplasm
en'do-plast, *n.* [*endo-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* **a** A cell nucleus, esp. of a protozoan. **b** The cytoplasm. *R.* — **-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*
en'do-plas'tron, *n.* [*endo-* + *plastron.*] = ENTOPLASTRON.
en'do-plas'tule (-plăs'tūl), *n.* [A dim. fr *endoplast.*] *Zoöl.* The micronucleus of Infusoria. — **en'do-plas'tu-lar** (-tū-lăr), *a.*
en'do-pleu'rite (-plōō'rīt), *n.* [*endo-* + Gr. *πλευρα* rib.] *Zoöl.* In crustaceans, the portion of an apodeme developed from the interepimeral membrane — **en'do-pleu'ral** (-răl), **en'do-pleu'rit'ic** (-plōō-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*
en'do-pod, *n.* = ENDOPODITE.
En'-dor or En'dor (ĕn'dôr). *Bib.*
en-dore', *v. t.* [OF. *endorer* to gild.] *Cookery.* To make golden in color, as with egg yolk. *Obs.*
en-dors'a-ble, **en'dor-sa'tion, en-dor-see', en-dorse'ment, en-dors'er**, etc. Vars. of INDORSABLE, etc.
en'do-sar'code, *n.* = ENDOSARC.
en'do-si'phon, *n.* [*endo-* + *siphon.*] = ENDOSIPHUNCLE. — **en'do-si'phon-al** (-sĭ'fŏn-ăl), *a.* — **en'do-si'phon-ate**, *a.*
en'do-si'phun-cle, *n.* [*endo-* + *siphuncle.*] *Paleon.* An inner tube in the calcareous siphuncle of certain fossil cephalopods.
en-dos'mic (ĕn-dŏz'mĭk), *a.* Endosmotic.
en'dos-mom'e-ter (ĕn'dŏz-mŏm'ē-tẽr; ĕn'dŏs-), *n.* [*endosmose* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring endosmose. — **en'dos-mo-met'ric** (-mō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*
en'dos-mo'sis (-mō'sĭs), *n.* Also **en'dos-mose'** (ĕn'dŏz-mōs'; ĕn'dŏs-). [NL. *endosmosis.* See ENDO- ; OSMOSIS.] See OSMOSIS. — **en'dos-mot'ic** (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.* — **en'dos-mot'i-cal-ly** (-mŏt'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **endosmotic equivalent.** = OSMOTIC EQUIVALENT.
en-doss', *v. t.* [F. *endosser.* See ENDORSE.] To put upon the back or surface of; — the older spelling of *endorse.* *Obs*
en'do-ster'nite (ĕn'dō-stûr'nīt), *n.* [*endo-* + *sternum.*] *Zoöl.* a In certain Crustacea, the part of an apodeme derived from the intersternal membrane. **b** In Arachnida and the king crab, an entosternite.
en'do-ster'num, *n.*; *pl.* -STERNA (-nȧ). [NL.] = ENTOSTERNUM.
en-dos'tra-cum (ĕn-dŏs'trā-kŭm), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. *ὄστρακον* shell of a testacean.] *Zoöl.* Inner layer of a crustacean's shell. — **en-dos'tra-cal**, *a.*

en'do-style (ĕn'dō-stīl), *n.* [*endo-* + Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] *Zool.* An organ of tunicates, situated along the median ventral line of the branchial sac. It consists of a pair of parallel longitudinal folds projecting into the pharyngeal cavity, and bounding a furrow lined with glandular ciliated cells. A similar endostyle is found in the pharynx of the lancelets. The endostyle is believed by many to be the homologue of the thyroid gland of craniate vertebrates. — **en/do-sty'lar** (-stī'lər), *a.* — **en/do-sty'lic** (-lĭk), *a.*

en/do-the/ci-al (-thē/shĭ-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to an endothecium. **b** Having asci inclosed in an ascocarp; as, an *endothecial* fungus.

en/do-the/ci-um (-shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CIA (-*ȧ*). [NL. See ENDO-; THECA.] *Bot.* **a** The inner lining of an anther cell. **b** In mosses, the central mass of cells within the young sporogonium, giving rise to the archespore.

en/do-the/li-o'ma (-thē/lĭ-ō'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -OMATA (-ō'mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *endothelium* + *-oma*.] *Med.* A tumor developing from endothelium or resembling it in structure.

en/do-the/li-um (-thē/lĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* ENDOTHELIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. θηλή nipple.] *Anat.* An epithelium of mesoblastic origin composed of a single layer of thin flattened cells, which lines cavities not directly communicating with the outside of the body, as the serous cavities, the interior of the heart, the blood vessels, lymphatics, etc. — **en/do-the/li-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **en/do-the/li-oid** (-oid), *a.* — **en-doth'e-loid** (ĕn-dŏth'ē-loid), *a.*

en/do-ther'mic (ĕn/dō-thûr'mĭk), *a.* [*endo-* + *thermic*.] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a reaction which occurs with absorption of heat; formed by such a reaction, as, an *endothermic* substance; — opposed to *exothermic*.

en/do-troph'ic (-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* [*endo-* + *trophic*.] *Bot.* Nourished from within; — used solely or chiefly in **endotrophic mycorrhiza**, one growing in the cortical cells of the roots which it inhabits; — opposed to *ectotrophic mycorrhiza*.

en-dow' (ĕn-dou'), *v. t.*; EN-DOWED' (-doud'); EN-DOW'ING. [OF. *endouer*; *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *douer* to endow, L. *dotare*. See DOWER; cf. ENDUE.] **1.** To furnish with money or its equivalent, as a permanent fund for support, to make pecuniary provision for; to settle an income upon; as, to *endow* a public institution.

2. To furnish with a dower or dowry; as, to *endow* a widow. *Obs. or Archaic.*

3. To enrich or furnish with anything of the nature of a gift, as a quality or faculty; — followed by *with*, rarely by *of*; as, man is *endowed* by his Maker with reason.

I would not marry her, though she were *endowed* with all that Adam had left him before he transgressed *Shak.*

Syn. — Enrich, furnish, invest, clothe. — ENDOW, ENDUE are often interchangeable. But ENDOW emphasizes the idea of that which is bestowed upon one (often permanently) as a gift; ENDUE, the implication of something with which one is invested as a quality; as, "those who are the most richly *endowed* by nature, and accomplished by their own industry" (*Spectator*); "For learning *endueth* men's minds with a true sense of the frailty of their persons, the casualty of their fortunes, and the dignity of their soul and vocation" (*Bacon*). See GIFT.

en-dow'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of endowing, or bestowing a dower, fund, or permanent provision for support.

2. That which is bestowed or settled on a person or an institution; property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object; as, the *endowment* of a college.

3. That which is given or bestowed upon the person or mind; gift of nature; natural capacity or power; talents; — usually in *pl.*

His early *endowments* had fitted him for the work. *I. Taylor.*

4. *Insurance.* See ENDOWMENT INSURANCE.

Syn. — See GIFT.

endowment insurance. Insurance in which the policy (called an **endowment policy**) provides for the payment of an endowment, or fixed sum to be paid at the expiration of a fixed term of years or (as is also usually stipulated) at prior death. When payable only to those that survive the fixed term it is called **pure endowment insurance.**

end paper. *Bookbinding.* A blank leaf placed at either end of the text of a book; a flyleaf.

end plate. A flat plate or platelike terminal thing, as either of the flat plates at the ends of a steam boiler; specif., *Anat.*, one of the flat expansions in which motor nerve fibers terminate in muscular fibers.

end play. *Mach.* Movement endwise, as of a shaft or axle, or room for such movement.

end product. *Chem.* The last product of a series of chemical changes involved in the breaking down of a complex substance, or in the action upon it of any reagent.

end rime. Rime at the ends of verses.

Full rime, or *end rime*, involves the principally stressed vowel in the riming word, and all that follows that vowel. When there is an entire unstressed syllable following, the rime is called double, or feminine. *Alden.*

end stone. *Horol.* One of the two plates of a jewel in a timepiece; the part that limits the pivot's end play.

en-due' (ĕn-dū'), *v. t.*; EN-DUED' (-dūd'); EN-DU'ING. [L. *induere*, prob. confused with E. *endow*. See INDUE.] **1.** To put on; to invest; to clothe; to endow; to indue (which see).

Endue them . . . with heavenly gifts *Bk. of Common Prayer.*

2. To lead on; to instruct; to teach; to bring or draw. *Obs.*

Syn. — See ENDOW.

en-due', *v. t.*; EN-DUED' (-dūd'); EN-DU'ING. Also *endew*, *indue*. [F. *enduire*, L. *inducere* to lead into. See INDUCE.] To digest; — now used chiefly of hawks.

en-due', *v. i.* To digest; to be digested. *Obs.*

en-dur'a-ble (ĕn-dūr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being endured; sufferable. — **en-dur'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **en-dur'a-bly**, *adv.*

en-dur'ance (ĕn-dūr'ăns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *endurance*. See ENDURE.] **1.** State or quality of enduring, or lasting; continuance.

Slurring with an evasive answer the question concerning the *endurance* of his own possession *Scott.*

2. Act of bearing or suffering; a continuing or the power of continuing under pain, hardship, or distress without being overcome; sufferance; patience; as, the *endurance* of seasoned troops; this is beyond *endurance*.

Their fortitude was most admirable in their patience and *endurance* of all evils, of pain and of death *Sir W. Temple.*

3. A thing endured; a hardship. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — Suffering, patience, fortitude, resignation.

en-dure' (ĕn-dūr'), *v. t.*; EN-DURED' (-dūrd'); EN-DUR'ING (-dūr'ĭng). [F. *endurer*, fr. L. *indurare* to harden; *in-* + *durare* to harden, endure, hold out. See DURE, *v. i.*; cf. INDURATE.] **1.** To continue in the same state without perishing; to last; remain; continue.

The Lord shall *endure* forever. *Ps* IX. 7.

2. To remain firm, as under trial or suffering; to suffer patiently or without yielding; to bear up under adversity.

Can thine heart *endure*, or can thine hands be strong in the days that I shall deal with thee? *Ezek.* XXII. 14.

3. To harden. *Obs.*

en-dure', *v. t.* **1.** To remain firm under; to sustain; to undergo; to support without breaking or yielding.

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms *endure*. *Dryden.*

2 To bear with patience; to suffer without sinking under the pressure of affliction; to bear up under; to put up with; to tolerate. "I will no longer *endure* it." *Shak.*

3. To be compatible with; to allow; as, the phrase will not *endure* such an interpretation.

4. To harden; toughen; make hardy, strengthen. *Obs.*

Manly limbs *endured* with little ease. *Spenser.*

Syn. — Last, remain, continue, abide; stand, brook, submit to, tolerate, suffer. See BEAR.

en-dur'ing, *p. a.* Lasting; durable; long-suffering; as, an *enduring* disposition. "An *enduring* substance." *Heb.* x. 34. — **en-dur'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **en-dur'ing-ness**, *n.*

end values. *Math.* In a definite integral, the extreme values of the variable of integration.

end'ways' (ĕnd'wāz'), **end'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* **1.** On end; erectly; in an upright position.

2. With the end forward.

3. Lengthwise; in the direction of the ends.

En-dym'i-on (ĕn-dĭm'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐνδυμίων.] *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth beloved by the moon goddess, Selene, by whom, according to the usual story, he was thrown into a sleep that he might be unconscious of her caresses. One story makes him a shepherd or hunter on Mount Latmus in Caria, who was given eternal youth and eternal life in the form of unbroken slumber by Zeus, and to whom Selene descended nightly. The story is the subject of a poem by Keats.

-ene (-ēn). [Of uncertain origin: cf. L. adjective suffix *-enus*, Gr. *-ηνος*.] *Chem.* A suffix forming the names of certain *hydrocarbons*; as, ethylene, benzene, etc. In the official nomenclature it is substituted for *-ane* to indicate the *presence of one double bond*; as, propene, hexene.

en'e-ma (ĕn'ē-mȧ, ē-nē'mȧ; 277; *see note below*), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MAS (-mȧz), L. ENEMATA (ē-nĕm'ȧ-tȧ). [L. *enema*, Gr. ἔνεμα, fr. ἐνιέναι to send in; ἐν in + ἰέναι to send.] *Med.* A liquid preparation injected into the rectum as a medicine or to impart nourishment; a clyster.

☞ The second pronunciation is very common, but, being contrary to the Latin and Greek accentuation, it has been usually considered erroneous by orthoëpists. Cf. ECZEMA.

en'e-my (ĕn'ē-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [OF. *enemi*, F. *ennemi*, fr. L. *inimicus*; *in-* (negative) + *amicus* friend. See AMICABLE.] **1.** One hostile to another; one who seeks the overthrow or failure of that to which he is opposed; as, the *enemies* of a legislative measure; *enemies* of the administration; in a stronger sense, one who hates, and desires or attempts the injury of, another; a foe; an adversary; as, the Devil is the great *enemy* of mankind; hence, whatever does injury to one; as, an easy disposition may be an *enemy* to success.

To all good he *enemy* was still. *Spenser.*
I say unto you, Love your *enemies*. *Matt.* v. 44.

2. A member of a hostile army or a person of a hostile nation; a military foe.

Syn. — Adversary, antagonist, opponent. — ENEMY, FOE, agreeing in the idea of hostility (frequently, but not necessarily, personal), are now practically synonymous, *foe* being chiefly poetical or rhetorical; as, a man who made few *enemies*; "He makes no friend who never made a *foe*" (*Tennyson*); "We have met the *enemy*, and they are ours" (*Com. Perry*); "Whispering with white lips — 'The *foe*! They come!'" (*Byron*). See OPPONENT, HOSTILITY.

the enemy. **a** *Mil.* The hostile force; — construed either in the singular or the plural; as, *the enemy is* or *are* in large force; also, a hostile ship; as, we have sunk *the enemy*. **b** The Devil; also, sometimes, death or time personified.

en'e-my, *a.* **1.** Hostile; inimical. *Obs.*

They . . . every day grow more *enemy* to God. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Of or pertaining to a hostile force or nation. *Obsoles.*

en-ep'i-der'mic (ĕn-ĕp'ĭ-dûr'mĭk), *a.* [*en-* (Gr. ἐν) + *epidermic*.] *Med.* Applied to the skin for medicinal purposes.

en/er-ge'ia (ĕn'ẽr-jē'yȧ; -gī'ȧ), *or*, Greek form, ἐνέργεια, *n.* [Gr.] *Aristotelianism.* The state of that which is in the fullness of its proper being and reality; attainment or actuality; existence realized; — opposed to δύναμις, or potentiality; thus, in the dative case (ἐνεργείᾳ) it means in active realization; ἐν δυνάμει means potential but not realized. Cf. *endurance*. See

en-dry', *v. t.* [See EN-; DREE.] To suffer. *Obs.*

end shake. End play.

end'ship, *n.* A small village or suburb. *Obs.*

end'-stopped', *a.* Marked by a rhetorical pause at its end; — said of a verse, esp. blank verse, as distinguished from that which is "run on." — **end'-stop'ping**, *n.*

en-due'ment. † INDUEMENT.

en-dull', *v. t.* To make dull *Obs.*

en-dun'geon (ĕn-dŭn'jŭn), *v. t.* To imprison in a dungeon.

en-dur'a-bil'i-ty (ĕn-dūr'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being endurable.

en-dur'a-bl. Endurable. *Ref. Sp.*

en-dur'ant (ĕn-dūr'ănt), *a.* [Cf. F. *endurant*.] Enduring; capable of enduring fatigue, pain, hunger, etc. *Obs.*

en-dure'ment, *n.* Endurance.

en-dur'er (ĕn-dūr'ẽr), *n.* One that endures.

en-dur'ing, *prep.* During *Local, U. S., or Obs.*

endurs. † ENDER.

en'dy-ma (ĕn'dĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδυμα garment.] *Anat.* = EPENDYMA. — **en'dy-mal**, *a.*

en'dy-sis (ĕn'dĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδυσις a putting on.] *Biol.* Act of developing a new set of feathers, scales, etc.; — opposed to *ecdysis*.

ene. † EVEN; obs. pl. of EYE.

ene, *adv.* [AS. ǣne, fr. ān one.] Once. *Obs.*

E. N. E. *Abbr.* East-northeast.

en-ea'ger, *v. t.* To make eager. *Obs.*

enealed. † ANNEALED.

E-ne'as (ē-nē'ăs), *n.* [L. *Aeneas*, Gr. Αἰνείας.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Æneas* (ē-nē'ăs); F. *Énée* (ā'nĕ'); Sp. *Eneas* (ā-nā'ās). See ÆNEAS.

en'e-cate, *v. t.* [L. *enecatus*, p. p. of *enecare*.] To kill off; to destroy. *Obs.* — **en'e-ca'tion** (ĕn'ē-kā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

‖ **en' é'che-lon'** (ä'n'-n ā'sh'-lôn'). [F.] In echelon.

‖ **en'e-claun** (ĕn'ē-klôn), *n.* [Ir. *eineachlann*.] *Irish Tribal Law.* = HONOR PRICE.

enede. † ENDE.

‖ **en' ef'fet'** (ä'n'-nē-fĕ'). [F.] In effect; really; in fact; indeed.

En-eg'la-im (ĕn-ĕg'lā-ĭm; ĕn'-ĕg-lā'ĭm). *Bib.*

E-ne'id, *n.* = ÆNEID.

enele. † ANELE.

enem *Abbr.* Enemas.

En'e-mes'sar (ĕ n'ē-m ĕ s'ȧr). *Bib.* Corrupt. of SHALMANESER.

enemiable, *a.* [OF.] Hostile. *Obs.*

en'er-ge'sis (ĕn'ẽr-jē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐνεργεῖν to be in activity. Cf. ENERGY.] *Plant Physiol.* The chemical process or series of processes within the plant cell by which energy is released through katabolic changes. Energesis may be wholly anaërobic, as in many bacteria, or aërobic, as in all plants growing in the air. In the former case the katabolic processes tend to be arrested when they have reached a certain equilibrium; while the presence of a sufficiency of oxygen admits of continued metabolic activity. Many processes of fermentation are physiologically similar to those of anaërobic energesis, and they have therefore been sometimes distinguished under the name *fermentative energesis*.

en'er-get'ic (-jĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἐνεργητικός, fr. ἐνεργεῖν
en'er-get'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to work, be active, fr. ἐνεργός active. See ENERGY.] **1.** Having energy or energies; possessing a capacity for action or exerting force; active. "A Being eternally *energetic*." *Grew.*

Nor could they [phenomena of conscience] ever enter largely, as *energetic* facts, into the structure of character, in such a world as we have supposed, part angels and part men. *J. Martineau.*

2. Exhibiting energy; operating with force, vigor, and effect; forcible; powerful; efficacious; as, *energetic* measures; *energetic* laws.

3. Dealing with, or pertaining to, energy.

Syn. — Potent, effective, strenuous. See VIGOROUS. — **en'er-get'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **en'er-get'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

en'er-get'ics (ĕn'ẽr-jĕt'ĭks), *n.* **1.** Theory or science of the conditions and laws governing manifestation of energy.

2. The physical theory which denies the existence of matter conceived as a passive or inert substance, and which views the physical world as composed of arrangements of energies in space.

en-er'gic (ĕn-ûr'jĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *énergique*.] **1.** In a state of action; acting; operating.

2. Having energy or great power, energetic. *Rare.*

The *energic* faculty that we call will. *Blackw. Mag*

en-er'gid (-jĭd), *n* [See ENERGY.] *Bot.* The structural unit of a cell, consisting of the nucleus with the surrounding cytoplasm which it dominates. *Sachs.*

en'er-gism (ĕn'ẽr-jĭz'm), *n.* *Ethics.* The doctrine that the supreme good consists in the efficient exercise of normal human activities, rather than in happiness.

en'er-gize (-jīz), *v. t.*; EN'ER-GIZED (-jīzd); EN'ER-GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). [From ENERGY.] **1.** To put forth energy; to act.

Of all men it is true that they feel and *energize* first, they reflect and judge afterwards. *J. C. Sharp.*

2. To impart energy.

Those nobler exercises of *energizing* love. *Bp. Horsley.*

en'er-gize, *v. i.* To impart energy to; to make active; as, to *energize* the will; also, to make energetic or vigorous in action; as, to *energize* the administration of an office.

en'er-gu'men (ĕn'ẽr-gū'mĕn), *n.* [L. *energumenos*, fr. Gr. ἐνεργούμενος possessed by an evil spirit, from ἐνεργεῖν: cf. F. *énergumène*. See ENERGETIC.] **1.** *Eccl. Antiq.* One possessed by an evil spirit; a demoniac.

2. A fanatic or enthusiast.

en'er-gy (ĕn'ẽr-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *energia*, fr. Gr. ἐνέργεια, fr. ἐνεργός active; ἐν in + ἔργον work: cf. F. *énergie*. See IN, WORK.] **1.** Strength of expression; force of utterance; power to impress the mind and arouse the feelings; life; spirit; — said of speech, language, words, style, etc.

2. *Chiefly Philos.* Activity; often, contextually, psychical activity; also, specif., the product of activity; an effect.

3. Internal or inherent power; capacity of acting, operating, or producing an effect, whether exerted or not; as, men possessing *energies* may suffer them to lie inactive.

The great *energies* of nature. *Paley*

4. Power efficiently and forcibly exerted; vigorous or effectual operation; as, the *energy* of a magistrate.

5. *Physics.* Capacity for performing work; that which in all natural phenomena is continually passing from one portion of matter to another (*J. Clerk Maxwell*); — orig. defined by Young as the product of the mass of a body into the square of its velocity. *Energy* is manifested in various forms, as *mechanical*, *electric*, *thermal*, *chemical*, etc., *energies*, and changes, under suitable conditions, from any one form into any other. Thus mechanical energy is transformed by means of a dynamo into electric energy and heat energy (the latter due to mechanical friction, electric resistances, etc.). There are two principal kinds of energy: (1) **actual, kinetic,** *or* **motive energy**, which is energy due to motion, as of a moving body or particle, and is numerically expressed as half the product of its mass into the square of its velocity (K. E. $= \frac{1}{2} mv^2$) (2) **potential energy**, which is the energy due to position, as of a weight raised to a height, to configuration, as of a coiled spring, or the like. The **available energy** of a material system unconnected with any other system is that energy which is due to the motions of the parts of the system relative to its center of mass. When *energy* is used without qualification, *mechanical energy* is usually intended.

6. *Metaph.* As an equivalent for Aristotle's ἐνεργείᾳ (in dative case), the realized state of potentialities as opposed to their unrealized state, called ἐν δυνάμει by him. True realization is according to him entelechy (which see) or the real existence of form-giving cause as in life and mind. See ACTUS and ACTUS PURUS. *W. T. Harris.*

Syn. — Strength, vigor, force, potency. See POWER.

energy of rotation. *Physics*, the product of the moment of inertia of a rotating body by one half the square of its angular velocity. It is the equivalent of the work required to impart to the body its motion of rotation, or of the work which the body will do in coming to rest.

energy component. *Elec.* That component of an alter-

en-dote', *v. t.* [*en-* + L. *dotare* to endow. See 1st DOT, *n.*] To endow. *Obs.*

en/do-the'ca, *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [NL.; *endo-* + *theca*.] **a** *Zool* The tissue which partially fills the interior of the interseptal chambers of most madreporarian corals. It usually consists of a series of oblique transverse septa, one above another. **b** *Bot.* = ENDOTHECIUM. **a.** — **en/do-the'cal** (-kăl), *a.* — **en/do-the'-cate**, *a.* [THELIUM.

en/do-the'li-a, *n.*, *pl.* of ENDO-

en/do-ther'mous (-thûr'mŭs), *a.* Endothermic.

en/do-tho'rax, *n.* [*endo-* + *thorax*.] *Zool.* The system of apodemes in the thorax or cephalothorax of arthropods. — **en/do-tho-rac'ic** (-thō-răs'ĭk), *a.*

en-doute', *v. t.* [*en-* + ME. *douten* to doubt, OF. *douter*.] To apprehend; to suspect. *Obs.*

endover. † ENDEAVOR.

en-dowd'. Endowed. *Ref. Sp.*

en-dow'er, *n.* One who endows.

en-dow'er, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *endouairer*. See DOWER, ENDOW.] To endow; to dower. *Obs.*

en/do-zo'a, *n. pl.* [NL.; *endo-* + *-zoa*.] *Zool.* = ENTOZOA.

en/do-zo'ic, *a.* = ENTOZOIC.

en-dri'na (ĕn-drī'nȧ), *n.* The indri.

en'dris. † ENDER.

En-dro'mis (ĕ n-d r ō'm Y s), **En-drom'i-dæ** (ĕn-drŏm'Y-dē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐνδρομή an air played during a wrestling match, but taken in sense of "incursion"; cf. ἐνδρομεῖν to run into.] *Zool.* See KENTISH GLORY.

en-drudge', *v. t.* [*en-* + *drudge*.] To make a drudge of. *Obs.*

en-dry', *v. t.* [See EN-; DREE.] To suffer. *Obs.*

end shake. End play.

end'ship, *n.* A small village or suburb. *Obs.*

end'-stopped', *a.* Marked by a rhetorical pause at its end; — said of a verse, esp. blank verse, as distinguished from that which is "run on." — **end'-stop'ping**, *a.*

en-due'ment. † INDUEMENT.

en-dull', *v. t.* To make dull *Obs.*

en-dun'geon (ĕn-dŭn'jŭn), *v. t.* To imprison in a dungeon.

en-dur'a-bil'i-ty (ĕn-dūr'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being endurable.

en-dur'a-bl. Endurable. *Ref. Sp.*

en-dur'ant (ĕn-dūr'ănt), *a.* [Cf. F. *endurant*.] Enduring; capable of enduring fatigue, pain, hunger, etc. *Obs.*

en-dure'ment, *n.* Endurance.

en-dur'er (ĕn-dūr'ẽr), *n.* One that endures.

en-dur'ing, *prep.* During *Local, U. S., or Obs.*

endurs. † ENDER.

en'dy-ma (ĕn'dĭ-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδυμα garment.] *Anat.* = EPENDYMA. — **en'dy-mal**, *a.*

en'dy-sis (ĕ n'd Y-s Ys), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἔνδυσις a putting on.] *Biol.* Act of developing a new set of feathers, scales, etc.; — opposed to *ecdysis*.

ene. † EVEN; obs. pl. of EYE.

ene, *adv.* [AS. ǣne, fr. ān one.] Once. *Obs.*

E. N. E. *Abbr.* East-northeast.

en-ea'ger, *v. t.* To make eager. *Obs.*

enealed. † ANNEALED.

E-ne'as (ē-nē'ăs), *n.* [L. *Aeneas*, Gr. Αἰνείας.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Æneas* (ē-nē'ăs); F. *Énée* (ā'nĕ'); Sp. *Eneas* (ā-nā'ās). See ÆNEAS.

en'e-cate, *v. t.* [L. *enecatus*, p. p. of *enecare*.] To kill off; to destroy. *Obs.* — **en'e-ca'tion** (ĕn'ē-kā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

‖ **en' é'che-lon'** (ä'n'-n ā'sh'-lôn'). [F.] In echelon.

‖ **en'e-claun** (ĕn'ē-klôn), *n.* [Ir. *eineachlann*.] *Irish Tribal Law.* = HONOR PRICE.

enede. † ENDE.

‖ **en' ef'fet'** (ä'n'-nē-fĕ'). [F.] In effect; really; in fact; indeed.

En-eg'la-im (ĕn-ĕg'lā-ĭm; ĕn'-ĕg-lā'ĭm). *Bib.*

E-ne'id, *n.* = ÆNEID.

enele. † ANELE.

enem *Abbr.* Enemas.

En'e-mes'sar (ĕ n'ē-m ĕ s'ȧr). *Bib.* Corrupt. of SHALMANESER.

enemiable, *a.* [OF.] Hostile. *Obs.*

en'e-mi-ty. † ENMITY.

enemony, en'e-my. Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of ANEMONE. [*Obs.*

en-e-my, *v. t.* To be hostile.

en'e-my-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

enemyte. † ENMITY.

E-ne'ni-us (ē-nē'nĭ-ŭs; ĕn'ē-nī'ŭs). *Bib.*

en-erd', *v. i.* [*en-* + *erde* to dwell.] To dwell. *Obs.*

en-er'gi-al, *a.* Energic. *Obs.*

e n-e r' g i-a t y p e' (ĕn-ûr'jĭ-ă-tĭp'), *n.* [L. *energia* energy + *type*.] A ferrotype. *Obs.*

en-er'gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl), *a.* = ENERGIC.

‖ **en-er'gi-co** (ĕ n-ĕr'j ĕ-kō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Energetic; — as a direction. [One that energizes

en'er-giz'er (ĕn'ẽr-jīz'ẽr), *n.* energy current. See ENERGY COMPONENT.

energy meter. *Elec.* An electricity meter. See METER, *n.*, 2.

nating current or electromotive force which produces the power; — called also *power component*. The energy component of the current is also called *energy*, or *power, current*, and of the voltage, *energy*, or *power, voltage*. True power is the product of the voltage and energy current, or of the current and energy voltage.

en'er-vate (ĕn'ẽr-vāt; ē-nûr'vāt; 277: *the second pron. formerly prevailed, and is still preferred by many*), *v. t.*; -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd; -vāt-ĕd); -VAT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *enervatus*, p. p. of *enervare*, fr. *enervis* nerveless, weak; *e* out + *nervus* nerve. See NERVE.] **1.** To deprive of nerve, force, strength, or courage, to render feeble or impotent; to make effeminate; to impair the moral powers of.

A man . . . *enervated* by licentiousness. *Macaulay.*
And rime began t' *enervate* poetry. *Dryden.*

2. To cut the nerves or tendons of; specif., to hamstring (a horse) *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — Weaken, enfeeble, debilitate. See UNNERVE.

e-ner'vate (ē-nûr'vāt), *a.* [L. *enervatus*, p. p.] Enervated; weakened; weak; without strength or force.

en'er-va'tion (ĕn'ẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *enervatio*: cf. F. *énervation*.] Act of enervating, or state of being enervated.

en-face' (ĕn-fās'), *v. t.*; EN-FACED' (-ĭāst'); EN-FAC'ING (-fās'ĭng). [*en-* + *face*.] To write or print on the face of (a draft, bill, etc.); as, to *enface* drafts with memoranda; also, to write or print (a memorandum, direction, or the like) on the face of a draft, bill, etc.; as, to *enface* the words "Payable in Calcutta" upon a draft.

en-faced' pa'per (en-fāst'), *Com.*, certain Indian government securities the principal and interest of which are enfaced as payable in silver rupees.

en-face'ment (ĕn-fās'mĕnt), *n.* Act of enfacing; that which is enfaced, as on a note or bill. Cf. INDORSEMENT.

en-fee'ble (ĕn-fē'b'l), *v. t.*; EN-FEE'BLED (-b'ld); EN-FEE'BLING (-blĭng). [OF. *enfeblir, enfeiblir*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *feble*, F. *faible*, feeble. See FEEBLE.] To make feeble; to deprive of strength; to reduce the strength or force of; to weaken; debilitate.

Enfeebled by scanty subsistence and excessive toil. *Prescott.*

Syn. — Weaken, debilitate, enervate.

en-feoff' (ĕn-fĕf'), *v. t.*; EN-FEOFFED' (-fĕft'); EN-FEOFF'ING. [*en-* + *feoff*, *fief*: cf. LL. *infeofare*, AF. *enfeffer*, *enfeofer*.] **1.** *Law.* To invest with a fief or fee; to invest (any one) with a freehold estate by the process of feoffment.

2. To give in vassalage; to make subservient.

[The king] *enfeoffed* himself to popularity. *Shak*

en-feoff'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* *Law.* **a** Act of enfeoffing. **b** The instrument or deed by which one is enfeoffed. **c** The estate of which one is enfeoffed.

en-fet'ter (ĕn-fĕt'ẽr), *v. t.* To bind in fetters; to enchain.

En'field ri'fle (ĕn'fēld). [From *Enfield*, a village in Middlesex, England.] A muzzle-loading rifled musket of .577 inch caliber generally used in the British army from 1852 to 1866 and to a considerable extent by United States troops during the Civil War.

en-fi-lade' (ĕn'fĭ-lād'), *n.* [F., fr. *enfiler* to thread, go through a street or square, rake with shot; *en-* (L. *in*) + *fil* thread. See FILE row.] **1.** A line or straight passage; the position of that which lies in a straight line. *Obs or R.*

2. *Mil.* A firing in the direction of the length of a trench, or a line of parapet or troops, etc.; a raking fire; also, formerly, a position favorable to such firing.

en-fi-lade', *v. t.*; -LAD'ED (-lād'ĕd); -LAD'ING (-lād'ĭng). *Mil.* To rake, or be in a position to rake, with gun fire in the direction of the length of, as a work, or a line of troops

enfilading battery. See BATTERY D'ENFILADE.

en-filed' (ĕn-fīld'), *p. a.* [F. *enfiler* to pierce, thread.] *Her.* Passing through (a ring, wreath, or coronet), or having (the head of a man or beast) impaled upon it; as, a scepter or lance *enfiled* with (or of) a wreath; a spear *enfiled* with (or of) a head.

en'fleu'rage' (ăn'flû'rázh'), *n.* [F., fr. *en-* (L. *in*) + *fleur* flower.] A process of extracting perfumes by exposing absorbents, as fixed oils or fats, to the exhalations of the flowers. It is used for plants whose volatile oils are too delicate to be separated by distillation.

en-flow'er (ĕn-flou'ẽr), *v. t.*; EN-FLOW'ERED (-ẽrd); EN-FLOW'ER-ING. To cover or deck with flowers. *Poetic.*

These odorous and *enflowered* fields. *B Jonson.*

en-fold' (ĕn-fōld'), *v. t.*; EN-FOLD'ED; EN-FOLD'ING. To enwrap, envelop; involve. = INFOLD.

en-fold', *v. t.* To put or shut in a fold.

en-fold'en (ĕn-fōl'd'n), *p. a.* Enfolded. *Poetic.*

She lay *enfolden* in the warm shadow of her loveliness. *Shelley.*

en-force' (ĕn-fōrs'; 201), *v. t.*; EN-FORCED' (-fōrst'); EN-FORC'ING (-fōr'sĭng). [OF. *enforcier* to strengthen, force, F. *enforcir*; *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *force* force. See FORCE.] **1.** To force; constrain; compel; as, to *enforce* obedience.

Inward joy *enforced* my heart to smile. *Shak.*

2. To use force upon; to assail forcibly; specif., *Obs.*, to overcome by violence; to take by assault, as a town; to ravish, as a woman.

3. To make or gain by force; to obtain by force; as, to *enforce* a passage. "*Enforcing* furious way." *Spenser.*

4. To put in motion or action by violence; to drive. *Obs.*

As swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. *Shak.*

5. To give force to, to strengthen; to invigorate; to urge with energy; as, to *enforce* arguments or requests.

Enforcing sentiments of the truest humanity. *Burke.*

6. To add military strength to; to reënforce. *Obs.*

7. To exert (one's self); to strive after. *Obs.*

8. To put in force; to cause to take effect; to give effect to; to execute with vigor; as, to *enforce* the laws.

9. To urge; to ply hard; to lay much stress upon.

Enforce him with his envy to the people. *Shak.*

en-force' (ĕn-fōrs'; 201), *v. i.* *Obs.* **1.** To use force; to attempt; strive.

2. To strengthen; to grow strong.

3. To make headway, — said of a ship.

en-force', *n.* Force; power; effort *Obs.*

A petty enterprise of small *enforce*. *Milton.*

en-force'ment (ĕn-fōrs'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *enforcement*.] **1.** Act or process of enforcing; use of force; compulsion or attempted compulsion, esp. by physical violence; also, forcible urging or argument; as, the *enforcement* of a reasonable claim; forcible exaction of what is due or demanded, as, the *enforcement* of discipline or of a law.

He that contendeth against these *enforcements* may easily master or resist them. *Raleigh.*
Confess 't was hers, and by what rough *enforcement*
You got it from her. *Shak*

2. Increase of strength; reënforcement. *Obs.*

3. That which enforces; constraint.

The rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the *enforcements* of his law. *Locke.*

en-fran'chise (ĕn-frăn'chīz, -chĭz), *v. t.*; EN-FRAN'CHISED (-chīzd, -chĭzd); EN-FRAN'CHIS-ING (-chīz-ĭng, -chĭz-ĭng). [OF. *enfranchir*. See EN-, FRANCHISE.] **1.** To set free; to liberate from slavery, prison, or anything binding.

2. To endow with a franchise; to incorporate into a body politic and thus to invest with civil and political privileges; to admit to the privileges of a freeman or citizen.

3. To receive as denizens; to naturalize; as, to *enfranchise* foreign words.

4. *Feudal Law.* To make (lands) freehold.

Syn. — See EMANCIPATE.

en-fran'chise-ment (-chĭz-mĕnt), *n.* Act of enfranchising, or state of being enfranchised; specif.: **a** Releasing from slavery or custody. **b** Admission to the freedom of a corporation or body politic; investiture with privileges, esp. those of free citizens. **c** *Feudal Law.* Act of making lands (esp. copyhold) freehold.

en-gage' (ĕn-gāj'), *v. t.*; EN-GAGED' (-gājd'); EN-GAG'ING (-gāj'ĭng). [F. *engager*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *gage* pledge, pawn. See GAGE.] **1.** To offer or place as security for a debt or the like; to pawn or mortgage (property); to render (a person) liable, as for a payment. *Obs.*

2. To put under pledge; to pledge; to place under obligations to do or forbear doing something, as by a pledge, oath, or promise; to bind by contract or promise. "I to thee *engaged* a prince's word." *Shak.*

3. To pledge in marriage; to betroth.

4. To secure or bespeak the services of (a person); to hire; enlist; as, to *engage* a servant; also, to secure or bespeak (service, accommodations, assistance, or the like); as, to *engage* a stateroom; to *engage* aid in a cause.

5. To gain over; to win and attach; to draw.

Good nature *engages* every body to him. *Addison.*

6. To employ the attention and efforts of; to occupy; to engross; to draw on.

The difficult task of *engaging* him in conversation. *Hawthorne.*

7. To entangle; to involve; to cause to stick fast. *Archaic.*

8. To enter into contest with; to encounter; to bring to conflict; also, to join or interlock (weapons).

A favorable opportunity of *engaging* the enemy. *Ludlow.*

9. *Mach.* To come into gear with; to interlock with; as, the teeth of one cogwheel *engage* those of another, or one part of a clutch *engages* the other part; also, to cause to engage, as one piece with another.

10. *Arch.* To attach, or fasten. Cf. ENGAGED, 5.

en-gage', *v. i.* **1.** To promise or pledge one's self; to enter into an obligation; to become bound; to warrant.

How proper the remedy for the malady, I *engage* not. *Fuller.*

2. To embark in a business; to take a part; to employ or involve one's self; to devote attention and effort; to enlist; as, to *engage* in controversy.

3. To charm; to attract. *Obs. or R.*

4. To become involved or entangled.

5. To enter into conflict; to join battle, as, the armies *engaged* in a general battle.

6. *Mach.* To be in gear, as two cogwheels working together; to interlock and interact.

7. *Fencing.* To cross blades.

Syn. — See PROMISE.

en-gaged' (ĕn-gājd'), *p. a.* **1.** Occupied; employed.

2. Pledged; promised, esp. in marriage; betrothed.

3. Greatly interested; of awakened zeal; earnest.

4. Involved; esp., involved in a hostile encounter; as, the *engaged* ships continued the fight.

5. *Arch.* Partly embedded or bonded in, as a column or pilaster in a wall; attached; also, fitting in or on; framed in. — **en-gag'ed-ly** (ĕn-gāj'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **en-gag'ed-ness**, *n.*

en-gage'ment (ĕn-gāj'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *engagement*.] **1.** Act of engaging, or state of being engaged; a pledging or pledged state; involvement; attachment, etc.; specif.: **a** Betrothal. **b** *Mil.* Hostile encounter; as, a general *engagement* between two armies, a minor *engagement* between small forces; also, formerly, a duel or single combat.

In hot *engagement* with the Moors. *Dryden.*

c *Mach.* State of being in gear; as, one part of a clutch is brought into *engagement* with the other part. **d** *Fencing.* Act of crossing swords, sabers, etc. See CARTE, *Illust.*

2. That which engages, as engrossing occupation, obligation by pledge, promise, or contract, an enterprise embarked in; as, his *engagements* kept him very busy.

Religion, which is the chief *engagement* of our league. *Milton.*

3. Specif.: **a** A promise to be present at a specified time and place; an appointment. **b** *pl. Com.* Pecuniary liabilities. **c** Employment, esp. by contract for a stated time; a salaried position; as, an *engagement* as leading lady.

Syn. — See BATTLE.

the Engagement, a secret treaty of Charles I. negotiated in 1647 at Carisbrooke with commissioners who represented the moderate Presbyterians of Scotland.

en-gag'er (ĕn-gāj'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who engages; specif.: **a** One who enters into an engagement or agreement; a surety.

Several sufficient citizens were *engagers*. *Wood.*

b One who engages another's service, as an employer.

2. A signer or supporter of the Engagement.

en-gag'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ENGAGE. Specif.: *p. a.* Tending to draw the attention or affections; attractive; as, *engaging* manners. — **en-gag'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **en-gag'ing-ness**, *n.* — **engaging and disengaging gear** *or* **machinery**, a gear or machinery in which, or by means of which, one part can be thrown into or out of gear with another part.

en-gar'land (ĕn-gär'lănd), *v. t.* [*en-* + *garland*: cf. F. *enguirlander*.] To encircle with a garland or garlands.

en-gar'ri-son (ĕn-gär'ĭ-s'n), *v. t.* To garrison; to put in garrison, or to protect by a garrison.

En'gel-mann spruce (ĕn'gĕl-măn). [After Dr. G. *Engelmann* of St. Louis, American botanist.] A spruce (*Picea engelmanni*) of the Rocky Mountain region and British Columbia, having valuable wood resembling white pine.

Eng'el's law (ĕng'ĕlz). *Econ.* The law or fact that with an increase in the (real) wages of a laborer a smaller percentage of his wages is spent for food. The law was formulated by Ernst Engel (1821-96), a German statistician.

en-gen'der (ĕn-jĕn'dẽr), *v. t.*; EN-GEN'DERED (-dẽrd); EN-GEN'DER-ING. [F. *engendrer*, L. *ingenerare*; *in* + *generare* to beget. See GENERATE; cf. INGENERATE.] **1.** To produce by the union of the sexes; to beget.

2. To cause to exist or to develop; to bring forth; to produce; to sow the seeds of; as, angry words *engender* strife.

Engendering friendship in all parts. *Southey.*

Syn. — Breed, generate, procreate, propagate; occasion, call forth, cause, excite, develop.

en-gen'der, *v. i.* **1.** To assume form; to come into existence; to be caused or produced.

Thick clouds are spread, and storms *engender* there. *Dryden.*

2. To come together, esp. in sexual embrace. *Obs. or R.*

3. To breed and develop or multiply.

en-gen'drure (ĕn-jĕn'drûr), *n.* [OF. *engendreüre*.] **1.** Act of generation. *Obs.*

2. Descent; parentage. *Archaic.*

en-gild' (ĕn-gĭld'), *v. t.* To gild; to make splendent.

Fair Helena, who most *engilds* the night. *Shak.*

en'gine (ĕn'jĭn), *n.* [F. *engin* skill, machine, engine, L. *ingenium* natural capacity, invention; *in* in + the root of *gignere* to produce. See GENIUS; cf. INGENIOUS, GIN a snare.] **1.** (*In this sense pronounced* ĕn-jēn'.) Natural capacity; ability; skill. *Obs or Dial.*

A man hath sapiences three,
Memory, *engine*, and intellect also. *Chaucer.*

2. Anything used to effect a purpose; any device or contrivance; an agent, means, or method; as, the syllogism is an *engine* of reason. *Archaic.*

All these *engines* of lust. *Shak.*

energy voltage. See ENERGY COMPONENT.

en'er-va-tive (ē'nẽr-v ā-tĭv; ē-nûr'va-)*a.* Weakening. *Rare.*

en'er-va'tor (-vā'tẽr), *n.* One that enervates.

e-nerve', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *énerver*.] To enervate. *Obs.*

e-ner'vose (ē-nûr'vōs), *a.* [*e-* + *nervose*] *Bot.* Destitute of nerves or veins, as certain leaves

e-ner'vous (-vŭs), *a.* [L. *enervis, enervus*.] Enervate. *Rare.*

en'es, *adv.* [ME also *ænes*, var. of *anes*. See ONCE.] Once, once on a time. *Obs.*

e-neuch', **e-neugh'** (ē-nōō'K'). = ENOUGH. *Scot.*

envi. † ENVY.

‖ en' é'vi-dence' (ĕN'-nē'vē-dans'). [F.] In evidence.

e-new'. Dial. Eng. var. of ENOW.

enew, *v. t.* [OF. *en* m + *eue*, *eve*, water, F. *eau*] *Falconry.* To drive or plunge into the water. *Obs.*

enewe. † ENNEW, to shade.

‖ en' face' (ĕN' fās'). [F.] In front; in the face; fixedly; to one's face; boldly; fearlessly.

‖ en' fait' de meu'bles pos'ses'sion vaut' ti'tre (aN' fĕ' dĕ mœ'bl' pō'sĕ'syōN' vō' tē'tr'). [F.] Civil *Law.* In case of movables possession amounts to title.

en-fame'. † INFAME, *v.*

‖ en' fa'mille' (ĕN' fa'mē'y'). [F.] In or with (one's) family.

en fam'ine, *v. t. & i.*, **en-fam'ish**, *v. t.* To famish. *Obs.*

en-fa'mous, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

‖ en'fant' (ăN'făN') [F.] Child.

‖ en'fant' de fa'mille' (dĕ fă'mē'y'); *pl.* ENFANTS DE FAMILLE (-făN'). [F.] Lit., child of (the) family; a person under parental authority; a young person of good family.

enfante. † INFANT.

‖ en'fant' gâ'té' (ăN'făN' gă'tā'). [F.] A spoiled child.

‖ en'fant' per'du' (pĕr'dū'); *pl.* EN'FANTS *or* (old) EN'FANS' PER'DUS' (aN'făN' pĕr'dû'). Lit., a lost child; a soldier sent to a very dangerous advanced post; one put forward in a dangerous affair; *pl.*, a forlorn hope.

‖ en'fant' ter'ri'ble (tĕ'rē'bl'); *pl.* ENFANTS TERRIBLES (aN'făN' tĕ'rē'bl'). [F.] Lit., terrible child; a loquacious child who by its remarks puts its elders into awkward positions; a person who compromises his cause or party by rash actions or overzealous purposes.

‖ en'fant' trou'vé' (trōō'vā'); *pl.* ENFANTS TROUVÉS (trōō'vā'). [F.] A foundling; *pl.*, foundling hospital.

en-farce', *v. t.* [OF. *enfarcir*. See FARCE, *v.*] To stuff. *Obs.*

en-fas'ten, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

en-fat', *v. t.* To make fat. *Obs.*

en-faunce', *n.* [F. *enfance*.] Infancy. *Obs.* [child. *Obs.*

en-faunt', *n.* [F. *enfant*.] A

en-fa'vor, **en-fa'vour**, *v. t.* To favor. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

en-fear', *v. t.* To cause to fear.

en-fea'ture, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

en-fect'. † INFECT, *a.*

en-fee'bl. Enfeeble. *Ref. Sp.*

en-fee'ble. Enfeebled. *Ref. Sp.*

en-fee'ble-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

en-fee'bler (ĕn-fē'blẽr), *n.* One that enfeebles

en-fee'blish, *v. t. & i.* To make or become feeble. *Obs.*

en-feff'. Enfeoff. *Ref. Sp.*

en-feffe'. **en-feft'ment.** † ENFEOFF, ENFEOFFMENT.

en-feft'. Enfeoffed. *Ref. Sp.*

en-fel'low-ship, *v. t. & i.* To associate in fellowship. *Obs.*

en-fel'on, *v. t.* [OF. *enfelonner*.] To infuriate. *Obs.*

en-feof-fee' (ĕn-fĕf-ē'), *n.* One enfeoffed. *R.*

enfermi † ENFIRM.

en-fest'ed, *p. a.* Perh., enfestered. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

en-fes'ter, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

‖ en' fête' (aN' fāt'). [F.] In festal dress; making a holiday showing.

en-fe'ver, *v. t.* To excite fever in. *Rare.* [FEOFF. *Rare.*

en-fief' (ĕn-fēf'), *v. t.* = EN-

En'field, *n.* An Enfield rifle.

en-fierce', *v. t.* To make fierce. *Obs.*

en-fig'ure, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

en-file', *v. t.* [F. *enfiler*.] To thread; to put on a string *Obs.*

‖ en' fin' (aN'fĭN'), *adv.* [F.] In fine; briefly; in a word; in short; at last; finally; lastly.

en-fire', *v. t.* To set on fire; kindle; fire; inflame. *Obs.*

en-firm', *v. t.* To firm. *Obs.*

en-flame'. Var. of INFLAME

‖ en'file (aN'fī'), *n.* [F.] A card game somewhat like hearts.

en-flesh', *v. t.* *Obs. or R.* **1.** To incarnate; to ingrain.

2. To clothe with flesh.

‖ en' flûte' (ăN' flût'). [F.] Like a flute, or transport; as, to arm a ship *en flûte*, to remove or reduce its armament and make it serve as a transport.

en-foil', *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

en-fold'er. Var. of INFOLDER.

en-fold'ment. Var. of INFOLDMENT.

en-fol'low, *v.* To follow. *Obs.*

en-fonced' (ĕn-fōnst'), *a.* [F. *enfoncer* to sink.] Sunken; embedded. *R.* [F.] Entoncedi.

‖ en'fon'cée' (ăN'fōN'sĕ') *a.*

en-force'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

en-forced' (ĕ n-fōrst'), *p. a.* Compelled; forced. — **en-for'ced-ly** (ĕn-fōr'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

en-force'ly, *adv.* Forcibly. *Obs.*

Enforcement Act. *U. S.* An act of Congress of 1870 for punishing offenses that deny equal rights to citizens of the United States.

en-forc'er (ĕn-fōr'sẽr), *n.* One that enforces.

en-for'ci-ble (-s Y-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. *[ing*, p. pr.]

en-forc'ing-ly, *adv.* of *enforcing*.

en-for'cive (ĕn-fōr'sĭv), *a.* Forcible; tending to enforce. *Obs.* — **en-for'cive-ly**, *adv.*

en-for'est, *v. t.* To turn into a forest. *Obs. or R.*

en-fork', *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

en-form'. † INFORM. [*Obs.*]

en-fort', *v. t.* To strengthen.

en-forth'. † EMFORTH.

en'for-tune', *v. t.* To endow with a power or property. *Obs.*

en-fou'ble, *v. t.* [AF. *enfubler*; cf. F. *affubler*, and L. *infibulare* to close with a clasp.] To wrap up. *Obs.*

en-foul', *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

en-foul'dred, *a.* [*en-* + OF. *fouldre*, *foldre*, lightning, F. *foudre*, L. *fulgur*.] Mixed with, or emitting, lightning. *Obs.*

‖ en' foule' (ăN' fōōl'). [F.] In a crowd.

enfourme. † INFORM.

enfrai. † AFFRAY.

en-frain', *v. t.* [OF, *enfraindre*, F. *enfreindre*.] To violate; infringe. *Obs.*

en-frame', *v. t.* To frame.

en-franch', *v. t.* Enfranchise *Obs.*

en-fran'chis-a-ble (ĕn-frăn'chĭz-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

en-fran'chis-er (ĕn-frăn'chĭz-ẽr; -chĭz-ẽr), *n.* One that enfranchises.

en-fray'. † AFFRAY.

en-fres', *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

en-fres'dom, *v. t.* To free. *Obs.*

en-freeze', *v. t.* To freeze. *Obs.*

en-fren'zy, *v. t.* To rouse to frenzy. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

en-fro'ward, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

en-fud'dle, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

en-fume', *v. t.* [F. *enfumer*. See FUME.] To smoke. *Obs.*

en-fur'row, *v. t.* See EN-.

Eng., *or* **eng.** *Abbr.* Engineer; engineering; England; English; engraved; engraver; engraving.

En-gad'di (ĕn-găd'ĭ). *Bib.*

‖ en'gage'antes' (ăN'gă'zh'-ăNt'), *n. pl.* [F.] Long hanging sleeves, or ruffles in them, formerly worn by women.

en-gal'lant, *v. t.* To make a gallant of. *Obs.*

En-gan'nim (ĕn-găn'ĭm). *Bib.*

en-gaol' (ĕn-jāl'). Var. of ENJAIL.

en-gar'ble, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

en-gar'boil, *v. t.* [*en-* + *garboil*.] To throw into disorder; to disturb. *Obs.*

‖ en' gar'son' (ăN' gar'sōN'). [F.] As or like a bachelor.

‖ en' garde' (aN' gärd'). [F.] On guard.

en-gar'ment, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

en-gas'tri-myth, *n.* [Gr. ἐγγαστρίμυθος; ἐν in + γαστήρ belly + μῦθος speech: cf. F. *engastrimythe*.] A ventriloquist. *Obs.* — **en-gas'tri-myth'ic**, *a.*

en-gaze', *v. t.* To take in (in one's vision). [*Bib.*]

En-ge'di (ĕn-gē'dĭ; ĕn'gē-dī). [*engel*. † ANGEL.

Engelond. † ENGLAND.

en-gem' (ĕn-jĕm'), *v. t.* See EN-.

en-gen'der, *n.* Engenderment; offspring *Obs.* [*Sp.*]

en-gen'derd. Engendered. *Ref.*

en-gen'der-er, *n.* One that engenders.

en-gen'dure (ĕn-jĕn'dûr), *n.* = ENGENDRURE. *Archaic.*

en-gen'mi-nate, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

enghle. † INGLE, *n. & v.*

en'gin. Engine. *Ref. Sp.*

engin. *Abbr.* Engineering.

3. Any instrument by which any effect is produced; esp., an instrument or machine of war or torture. "Terrible *engines* of death." *Ralegh.*

4. *Mach.* Any of numerous machines by which physical power is applied to produce a desired physical effect, esp. one for converting a physical force, as heat, into mechanical power. The word *engine* was formerly applied to almost every kind of mechanical appliance, and this usage survives in a few cases, as in *beer engine*, *fire engine* (originally a form of pump), *rose engine*, *ruling engine*, *water engine*, etc. Modern usage, however, has generally limited the word to the *steam engine* and to some analogous machines, as *air*, *gas*, *hydraulic*, and *oil engines*. In this restricted sense engines may be broadly classified under the following heads, more detailed treatment being given under the separate entries: **a** According to the working substance whose pressure causes the movement of the piston, vanes, etc., as *ammonia*, *ether*, *gas*, *hot-air*, *steam*, etc. **b** According to the movement of the principal working parts, as *reciprocating*, *rotary*, *turbine*, etc. **c** According to the place of the source of heat, whether inside or outside the cylinder, as *internal-combustion*, *external-combustion*. **d** According to the manner of applying or using the working substance, as *single-* or *double-acting*, *condensing* or *noncondensing* (where easily condensible vapors or gases, as steam, are used, excepting in internal-combustion engines), *compound*, *triple-expansion*, *quadruple-expansion*, or *multiple-expansion*, etc. **e** According to the kind of valves used, as *central-valve*, *Corliss*, etc. **f** According to the general arrangement, characteristic feature, or direction of the line of stroke, as *vertical*, *horizontal*, *diagonal* or *inclined*, *direct-acting*, *oscillating* or *oscillating-cylinder*, *beam*, *sidelever*, *trunk*, *stationary*, *portable*, etc. **g** According to the use or application of the whole machine, as *blowing*, *locomotive*, *marine*, *pumping*, *winding*, etc. See STEAM ENGINE.

5. Specif., a locomotive engine as used on railroads, including the frame, wheels, bogies, etc.

6. *Telephony.* A magneto-generator.

en'gine (ĕn'jĭn), *v. t.*; EN'GINED (-jĭnd); EN'GIN-ING. [Cf. OF. *engigner* to contrive, invent, deceive.] **1.** To insnare or deceive. *Obs.*

2. To plan; contrive. *Obs.*

3. To assault with an engine. *Obs.*

4. (*Pronounced* ĕn-jēn'.) To rack; torture. *Obs.*

5. To equip with an engine; — said esp. of steam vessels.

engine driver. One who manages an engine, esp. a locomotive engine. *Brit.*

en'gi-neer' (ĕn'jĭ-nēr'), *n.* [Prob. fr. *engine* + *-eer*, as in *musketeer*; cf. earlier *enginer*, and OF. *engignier*, *engigneor* (whence ME. *engynour*).] **1.** One who designs or contrives; an inventor; also, a plotter. *Obs or R.*

2. One versed in, or who follows as a calling or profession, any branch of engineering (see ENGINEERING, 1); as, a civil, military, electrical, mining, structural, *engineer*, etc.

3. One who manages or runs any stationary or locomotive engine; an engine driver; — in British usage restricted to a certificated man who has a "watch" in the engine room and stokehole of a steamship. Cf. ENGINEMAN.

4. *Mil. & Nav.* One of a corps or division of men who perform engineering work, as in building forts and bridges, clearing roads, running engines, etc. See ENGINEER CORPS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

5. One who carries through an enterprise by skillful or artful contrivance; an efficient manager. *Colloq.*

en'gi-neer' (ĕn'jĭ-nēr'), *v. t.*; -NEERED' (-nērd'); -NEER'ING. **1.** To lay out, construct, or manage as an engineer; to perform the work of an engineer on; as, to *engineer* a road.

2. To use contrivance and effort for; to guide the course of; to manage; as, to *engineer* a bill through Congress.

en'gi-neer', *v. i.* To perform the work of an engineer.

Engineer Corps. **a** In the United States army = CORPS OF ENGINEERS. **b** In the United States navy, a corps made up of the engineers, which was amalgamated with the line by act of March 3, 1899. It consisted of *assistant* and *passed assistant engineers*, ranking with ensigns and lieutenants, *chief engineers*, ranking from lieutenant to captain, and *engineer in chief*, ranking with commodore and having charge of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

en'gi-neer'ing, *n.* **1.** Originally, the art of managing engines; in its modern and extended sense, the art and science by which the mechanical properties of matter are made useful to man in structures and machines; the occupation and work of an engineer. Engineering originally consisted of **military engineering**, or the art of making and using military engines (now *Obs.*), the construction of offensive and defensive military works, etc., and, later, also of **civil engineering**, or the design, construction, and maintenance of public works, as roads, bridges, tunnels, canals, lighthouses, etc. With the enlargement of the field of constructional work, *civil engineering* came to include mechanical and other branches of engineering, causing a subdivision into numerous branches, as well as the creation of other departments of engineering, so allied or overlapping in some cases as to make impossible a rigid line of demarcation. Chief among these are: **mechanical engineering**, applying to the construction and use of machinery; **mining engineering**, dealing with the excavation and working of mines; **electrical engineering**, treating of the theory and practice of electrical generation and transmission, and the utilization of electrical energy; **chemical engineering**, concerned chiefly with the preparation of the materials used in industrial chemistry, the design and erection of the necessary plant, etc.; **municipal engineering**, including the construction and maintenance of waterworks, sewers, refuse destructors, and other municipal works; **structural engineering**, including the design and erection of modern large structures. Among other special branches are *aërial*, *agricultural*, *army*, *gas*, *hydraulic*, *irrigation*, *marine*, *naval*, *ordnance*, *railroad*, *sanitary*, and *steam engineering*.

2. Maneuvering; contriving.

en'gine-man (ĕn'jĭn-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who attends to, or runs, an engine, esp. a stationary engine; — in U. S. usually called *engineer*. *Chiefly Brit.*

en'gine-room' tel'e-graph. *Naut.* A signaling device, usually operating a dial and a gong or bell in the engine room of a vessel, for transmitting orders from an officer on the bridge to the engineer in charge relating to the direction and speed of the engine.

en'gine-ry (ĕn'jĭn-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Engineering. *Obs.*

2. Act or art of managing engines, or artillery. *Obs. or R.*

3. Engines or machines in general, esp. instruments of war.
Training his devilish *enginery*. *Milton.*

en'gine-sized' (ĕn'jĭn-sīzd'), *a.* Having the sizing material incorporated with the pulp in the beating engine (instead of being applied to the surface of the made sheet), — said of paper.

engine tool. *Mach.* A large and complicated machine tool; orig., any machine tool.

engine turning. *Decorative Arts.* A method of ornamentation by means of a rose engine, as on a watch case. — **en'gine-turned'** (-tûrnd'), *a.* — **en'gine-turn'er**, *n.*

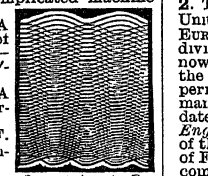
One style of Engine Turning.

en'gine-type' gen'er-a'tor. *Elec.* A generator having its revolving part carried on the shaft of the driving engine

en'gi-nous (ĕn'jĭ-nŭs; ĕn-jē'-), *a.* [OF. *engignos*. See INGENIOUS.] *Obs.* **1.** Contrived with care; ingenious; crafty.
All their *enginous* drifts. *B. Jonson.*

2 Pert. to, or of the nature of, an engine.

en-gird' (ĕn-gûrd'), *v. t.*; -GIRD'ED or -GIRT' (-gûrt'); -GIRD'ING [*en-* + *gird*. Cf. INGIRT.] To gird; to encompass.

en-gir'dle (ĕn-gûr'd'l), *v. t.* To girdle.

en-girt' (ĕn-gûrt'), *v. t.* [*en-* + *girt*. Cf. ENGIRD.] To engird; to envelop or encircle. *Obs. or R.*

en-gla'cial (ĕn-glā'shăl; -shĭ-ăl), *a.* [F. *en-* in + *glacier*. Cf. GLACIAL.] *Phys. Geog.* Embedded in a glacier; as, *englacial* drift; also, traversing the body of a glacier; as, an *englacial* stream.

Eng'land-er (ĭŋ'glăn-dẽr), *n.* A native of England. Cf LITTLE ENGLANDER.

En'gler-o-phœ'nix (ĕn'glẽr-ō-fē'nĭks), *n.* [NL., after Prof. Dr. A. *Engler*, Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Berlin + *phœnix* a palm.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American spineless pinnate-leaved palms, with ringed trunks and linear pinnæ. There are 3 species, all of which are in cultivation. *E. carıbæa* is the crown palm of the West Indies.

Eng'lish (ĭŋ'glĭsh), *a.* [AS. *Englisc*, fr. *Engle*, *Angle*, Engles, Angles, a tribe of Germans from the southeast of Schleswick, in Germany, who settled in Britain and gave it the name of *England*. Cf ANGLICAN.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, England, or its inhabitants or citizens.

2. In, or belonging to, the English language.
Whoever wishes to attain an *English* style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the study of Addison. *Johnson*

Eng'lish Al'ex-an'der (ăl'ĕg-zăn'dẽr), Henry V. (1387–1422), who was the first general of his time. — **E. Ar'is-toph'a-nes** (ăr'ĭs-tŏf'a-nēz), Samuel Foote (1720–77), a comic dramatist. — **E. basement.** See BASEMENT HOUSE. — **E. billiards.** See BILLIARDS. — **E. bindweed**, the small bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*). — **E. blue grass.** **a** The wire grass. **b** The meadow fescue. — **E. bond.** *Masonry.* See BOND, *n.*, 10 **a**. — **E. breakfast tea**, black tea of higher grade (finer leaf and less dusty) than the present bohea See TEA.
Of black teas, the great mass is called Congou, or the "well worked," a name which took the place of the Bohea of 150 years ago, and is now itself giving way to the term "*English breakfast tea*." *S. W. Williams.*
— **E. bull's-eye.** *Bot.* = BLACK-EYED SUSAN **b**. — **E. capers.** = CAPUCHIN CAPERS **b**. — **E cholera.** = CHOLERA MORBUS **a**. — **E. Church**, the Church of England. — **E cost**, tansy. — **E. cowslip.** See COWSLIP **a**. — **E. cross bond.** *Masonry.* See BOND, *n.*, 10 **a**. — **E. daisy.** = DAISY, 1. — **E. disease.** *Med.* = RACHITIS. — **E. Empire**, *Furniture*, an English style imitative of Empire, in vogue about 1825–50. — **E. equatorial.** See EQUATORIAL. — **E. gillyflower**, the carnation. — **E. grass**, redtop. — **E. greyhound.** See GREYHOUND. — **E. horn**, *Music*, the tenor oboe, having its natural scale G major, and its compass from e to b′/♭. See PITCH. Its tone has the reedy, pastoral quality of the oboe, but is fuller and less penetrating. It is derived from the old English hornpipe. — **E. iris**, an iris (*Iris xiphioides*) of the Pyrenees mountains, commonly cultivated in England and elsewhere for its dark violet-purple flowers. — **E** ivy, the common, or true, ivy (*Hedera helix*); — so called in the United States. — **E. Jus-tin'i-an** (jŭs-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), King Edward I. of England; — so called in allusion to the fact that in his reign (1272–1307), and partly as a result of his policy, English institutions finally took the forms that they have since kept. — **E. land.** See PALE, *n.* — **E. maidenhair**, the maidenhair spleenwort. — **E. masterwort**, the goutweed. — **E. meadow grass.** = RYE GRASS. — **E. mercury.** = GOOD-KING-HENRY. — **E. oak** = BRITISH OAK. — **E. opening.** See CHESS, the game. — **E. Opium Eater**, Thomas De Quincey (1785–1859), who related his own experience in the "Confessions of an English Opium Eater." — **E. pale.** See PALE, *n.* — **E Pal-la'di-o** (pȧl-lä'dĭ-ō), Inigo Jones (1573–1652), who introduced into England the style of architecture of Palladio. — **E. pink**, a yellow lake similar to Dutch pink. — **E. plantain**, ribwort. — **E. point lace.** **a** A fine kind of Brussels pillow lace popular during the 17th and 18th centuries. It probably originated in Flanders, but was sold in England under the name of *point d'Angleterre* to evade the law. **b** A fine modern lace made of Brussels needle-point sprigs applied to a bobbin ground. — **E. Pope**, Pope Adrian IV. (Nicholas Breakspeare), the only Englishman who has been a pope (1154–59). — **E. process**, *Copper Metal.*, the process of producing copper from its ores by a series of oxidations and reductions performed in reverberatory furnaces. — **E. purple.** = PARIS PURPLE. — **E. Ra'be-lais'** (rȧ'b'-lā'), a name given to Dean Swift (1667–1745), to Thomas Amory (1691–1789), and to Laurence Sterne (1713–68), whose writings resemble in some points those of the great French satirist. — **E. red**, an iron oxide, = COLCOTHAR. — **E. Renaissance.** See RENAISSANCE, 1. — **E. Revolution.** See under REVOLUTION. — **E. Ro'sci-us** (rō'shĭ-ŭs), David Garrick (1717–79); — so called as being, like the Roman Roscius (d. B. C. 62), the most eminent actor of his day. Also, Thomas Betterton (1635?–1710). — **E. salts**, Epsom salts. — **E. sea grape**, the common glasswort. — **E. serpentary**, the bistort. — **E. snipe**, *Zoöl.*, the Wilson's snipe (*Gallinago delicata*); — so called from its likeness to the common snipe of Europe. — **E. Solomon.** **a** James I. of England. **b** Henry VII. of England. — **E. sonnet.** See SONNET. — **E. sparrow**, the house sparrow. *N. Amer.* — **E. system** (of tunneling), *Civil Engin.*, a system of driving tunnels in which the main heading is opened at the level of the floor or invert, excavation being developed upwards and laterally. Cf. BELGIAN SYSTEM. — **E. thistle**, the wild teasel. — **E. treacle.** **a** The water germander. **b** The hedge garlic. — **E. truss.** See TRUSS, *n.* — **English violet**, the sweet violet — **E. walnut**, a walnut of southeastern Europe (*Juglans regia*) cultivated extensively in California and the southern United States; also, its large oblong fruit, which is one of the most important commercial nuts. — **E. wheat.** = RIVET WHEAT. — **E. white**, whitmg used as a pigment.

Eng'lish (ĭŋ'glĭsh), *n.* **1.** Collectively, the people of England; English people or persons. See ANGLO-SAXON, CELT.

2. The language of the English, and of the people of the United States and most of the British colonies. See INDO-EUROPEAN. The English language has been variously divided into periods by different writers. In the division now most commonly recognized, and adopted in this book, the first period dates from about 450 to 1150. This is the period of full inflection, and is called *Anglo-Saxon*, or, by many recent writers, *Old English*. The second period dates from about 1150 to 1550, and is usually called *Middle English*, or by some *Old English*. During this period most of the inflections were dropped, there was a great addition of French words to the language, and orthography became comparatively fixed. The last period, from about 1550, is called *Modern English*. Some make four main divisions: *Anglo-Saxon*, as above; *Old English*, from about 1150 to 1350; *Middle English*, from about 1350 to 1550; and *Modern English* as above. Each main division in either scheme is also variously subdivided (cf. A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, in this book). The terms *Old English*, *Early English*, are indefinitely applied in popular use, the first to any obsolete form of the language, the latter either to early *Middle English* or to the earlier portion of the *Modern English* period.
The famous Beowulf, according to some the first on the head-roll of substantive and noteworthy poems in *English*, using that word in the most elastic sense *Saintsbury*
Myn *English* eek is insufficient *Chaucer.*

3 A definite portion of the English language, esp. that at one's command.

4. An English translation or rendering, as an equivalent of a foreign word; also, the plain sense of something obscure or involved. Cf. GREEK, *n.*, 6.

5. *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.

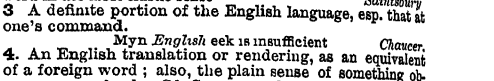

6. [Also *l. c.*] *Billiards*, etc. **A** spinning or rotary motion round the vertical axis given to a ball by striking it to the right or left of its center. Such a spin (called *side* in British usage) influences the direction it will take after touching a cushion or another ball. When it causes the ball to rebound at a more acute angle with increased velocity it is called **direct English** (or **running side**), a spin opposite to this being called **reverse English** (or **check side**). *U. S.*

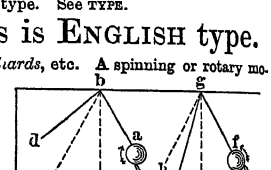

Diagram showing course of a ball with Direct English *a b d* and Reverse English *f g i* (arrows show direction of revolution); *e b d*, *j g i* actual Angles of Reflection; *e b c* (= *a b e*), *j g h* (= *f g j*) Angles of Reflection (= to Angles of incidence) of ball without English

Eng'lish, *v. t.*; ENG'LISHED (-glĭsht); ENG'LISH-ING. **1.** To translate into English; to Anglicize; hence, formerly, to interpret or set forth plainly.
Those gracious acts . . . may be *Englished* more properly, acts of fear and dissimulation. *Milton*
Caxton does not care to alter the French forms and words in the book which he was *Englishing*. *T. L. K. Oliphant.*

2. [Also *l. c.*] *Billiards.* To impart English to (a ball). *U.S.*

Eng'lish, *or* **eng'lish**, *v. i.* *Billiards.* To play a stroke with English. *U. S.*

Eng'lish-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** An Englishman.

2. One who translates into English.
This is Alexander Barclay, the *Englisher* of the famous "Narrenschuff" of Sebastian Brandt. *Saintsbury.*

Eng'lish-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A quality, characteristic, or mode of procedure peculiar to the English.

2. A form of expression peculiar to English as spoken in England; an Anglicism.

3. Attachment to that which is English.

Eng'lish-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A native-born or a naturalized citizen of England.

Eng'lish-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** State or fact of being of English birth. Formerly in England under the Norman kings, by the so-called law of Englishry, if a person was slain and the slayer was not produced the hundred was fined, unless the kinsfolk of the murdered man came forward and proved him to be of English birth This act on their part was called presentment of Englishry, and they were said to present his Englishry The usage was abolished by 14 Edw. III. st. 1, c 4

2. People of English descent, esp. in Ireland; also, a quarter inhabited by English. *Rare or Hist.*

en-glut' (ĕn-glŭt'), *v. t.*; EN-GLUT'TED; EN-GLUT'TING. [F. *engloutir*, L. *ingluttire*. See EN-; GLUT to swallow.] *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** To swallow or gulp down.

2. [*en-* + *glut.*] To glut "*Engluttted* with vanity." *Ascham.*

en-gobe' (ĕn-gōb'), *n.* [F.] White or colored slip applied as a thin coating to earthenware, often as a support for a second glaze or enamel.

en-gore' (ĕn-gōr'; 201), *v. t.* To gore; lacerate; also, to infuriate. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

en-gore', *v. t.* [*en-* + *gore* blood.] To make bloody.

en-gorge' (ĕn-gôrj'), *v. t*; EN-GORGED' (-gôrjd'); EN-GORG'ING (-gôr'jĭng). [F. *engorger* to obstruct, cram, in OF. also to devour, gorge. See GORGE, *n.*] **1.** To gorge; glut.

2. To swallow with greediness; to devour.

en-gorge', *v. i.* To feed with eagerness or voracity.

en-gorged' (ĕn-gôrjd'), *p. p.* of ENGORGE. Specif · *p. a. Med.* Filled to excess with blood or other liquid; congested.

en-gorge'ment (ĕn-gôrj'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *engorgement*.] **1.** Act of engorging or gluttmg.

2. *Med.* An overfullness or obstruction of the vessels in some part of the system; congestion; hyperæmia.

3. *Metal.* The clogging of a blast furnace.

engorgement colic. *Veter.* A form of colic in the horse, caused by the ingestion of excessive quantities of food.

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engine counter. *Mach.* A speed counter.
engineer's chain. See CHAIN, *n.*
en'gi-neer'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
engineer's level. = SURVEYOR'S LEVEL. [skillful. *Obs.*
en'gine-ful, *a.* Ingenious;
engine lathe. See LATHE.
engine loom. A loom having a mechanism to operate the shuttle. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
engine pilot. Cowcatcher. *U. S.*
en'gin-er. † ENGINEER.
engine speed. Speed of an engine, defined by number of flywheel revolutions per minute or piston speed in feet per minute.
en'gin-ry. Enginery. *Ref. Sp.*
en'gi-scope, *n.* Incorrect form of ENGYSCOPE.

en-glad', **-glad'den**, *v.t.* See EN-**englaime.** † ENGLAIM.
‖ **en'glan'té'** (ȧN'glaN'tā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Bearing acorns; — said of an oak. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
en-glaym'ous, *a.* Slimy; sticky.
en'gle. † ANGEL, INGLE.
en-gleim', *v. t.* [*en-* + ME. *gleimen*, *glaimen*, to smear, or *gleim*, *glaim*, a sticky substance.] To set fast, as with viscous matter; to make clammy or sticky; to besmear; to clog; also, to insnare. *Obs.* — said of an oak. *Obs.*
En-glish-ly, *adv.* of ENGLISH.
Eng'lish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Eng'lish-wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). *Fem.* of ENGLISHMAN.
en'glis-let (ĕn'glĭs-lĕt), *n. Her.* = INESCUTCHEON. *Cent. Dict.*
en-globe', *v. t.* See EN-, 1 & 2.
en-gloom', *v. t.* See EN-, 2.
en-glue', *v. t.* [F. *enguer*. See EN-; GLUE.] To join or close fast together, as with glue. *Obs.*
en-glute', *v. t.* [Cf. EN-; GLUE, GLUTEN.] *Alchemy.* To smear over or seal, as with slime. *Obs.*
en'glyn (ĕn'glĭn), *n.* [W.] In Welsh poetry, a stanza (now always a quatrain) of a certain metrical structure. *Oxf E D.*
en-gold', **-gold'en**, *v. t.* See EN-

too rapid eating, or the failure of the stomach to pass the food on into the intestines. It is accompanied with severe pain and in some cases vomiting and rupture of the stomach, and is often fatal.

en-gouled' (ĕn-gōōld'), *a.* [F. *engoulé*, p. p. of *engouler* to swallow up; *en-* (L. *in*) + L. *gula* gullet.] *Her.* Partly swallowed; disappearing in the jaws of anything; as, an infant *engouled* by a serpent; said also of an ordinary, when its two ends seem to issue from the mouths of lions, or the like; as, a bend *engouled*.

Bend Sinister Engouled.

en-grace' (ĕn-grās'), *v. t.*; EN-GRACED' (-grāst'); EN-GRAC'ING (-grās'ĭng). **1.** To bring into favor.

2. To endue with grace.

en-graff' (ĕn-grăf'), *v. t.*; EN-GRAFFED' (-grăft'); EN-GRAFF'ING. [See INGRAFT.] **1.** To graft; to fix deeply. *Obs.*

2. To beget. *Rare.*

en-graft' (ĕn-grăft'), *v. t.* To graft or ingraft. See INGRAFT.

en-grail' (ĕn-grāl'), *v. t.*; EN-GRAILED' (-grāld'); EN-GRAIL'ING. [F. *engrêler*.] **1.** To variegate or spot, as with hail; also, formerly, to roughen.

A caldron new *engrailed* with twenty hues. *Chapman.*

2. *Her.* To indent with small curves. See ENGRAILED.

3. To ornament, esp. with a pattern indented on the edge.

4. To carve in intaglio. *Obs.*

en-grail', *v. i.* To form an edging or border; to run in curved or indented lines.

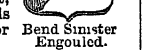

Engrailed.

en-grailed' (ĕn-grāld'), *p. a.* Indented at the edge with small concave curves, as a heraldic bordure, bend, or the like, or bordered by a ring of dots, or engrailment, as a coin.

en-grail'ment (-grāl'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** The ring of dots round the edge of a coin, medal, etc.

2. Indentation in curved lines.

en-grain' (ĕn-grān'), *v. t.*; EN-GRAINED' (-grānd'); EN-GRAIN'ING. [ME. *engreynen* to dye scarlet, OF. *en graine*, fr. *graine* seed, kermes; now confused with E. *grain* texture. See GRAIN a dye.] **1.** = INGRAIN, to dye in grain, or of a fast color. *Obs. or R.*

2. To incorporate with the grain or texture of anything; to infuse deeply. See INGRAIN.

The stain hath become *engrained* by time *Scott.*

3. To color in imitation of the grain of wood, to grain. See GRAIN, *v. t.*, 6.

en-grave' (ĕn-grāv'), *v. t.*; -GRAVED' (-grāvd'); -GRAV'ING (-grāv'ĭng); also, *p. p.* -GRAV'EN (-grāv'n). [*en-* + *grave* to carve: cf. OF. *engraver*.] **1.** To carve; sculpture. *Obs.*

2. To cut in; to make by incision. *Obs.*

Full many wounds in his corrupted flesh
He did *engrave*. *Spenser.*

3. To cut with a graving instrument in order to form an inscription or pictorial representation either, primarily, of the incised lines, spaces, or points (as in copperplate engraving), or, in an extended sense, of the surface left in relief (as in wood engraving); to carve figures, letters, or devices upon; to mark with incisions.

Like . . . a signet shalt thou *engrave* the two stones with the names of the children of Israel. *Ex.* XXVIII. 11.

4. To form by means of incisions upon wood, stone, metal, or the like, esp. with a view to printing; as, to *engrave* a plate for a bank note; to *engrave* an inscription.

5. To impress deeply; to infix, as if with a graver.

Engrave principles in men's minds. *Locke.*

en-graved' (ĕn-grāvd'), *p. p.* of ENGRAVE. Specif.: *p. a. Zool.* Having the surface covered with irregular, impressed lines.

en-grav'er (ĕn-grāv'ẽr), *n.* One who engraves; one whose business is to produce engraved work.

engraver beetle. Any of numerous small bark beetles of the family Scolytidæ, which make furrows (often symmetrically arranged in patterns characteristic of the species) in the wood of trees just under the bark.

en-grav'ing (ĕn-grāv'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or art of producing upon hard material incised or (by extension) raised patterns, characters, lines, and the like, esp. in the surface of metal plates or blocks of wood. Engraving is used for the decoration of the surface itself, as in silver and gold plate, and in niello work; also, for producing an original from which a pattern or design may be printed on paper. The practice of metal engraving in Europe dates from the early Renaissance, but wood engraving is earlier, and it reached great elaboration in the 15th century, when it was comparatively independent of the designs of other artists than the engravers, as in the works of Wohlgemuth, Schongauer, Dürer, etc. In lithography some processes involve more or less engraving of the stone. For various processes, see under ANAGLYPTOGRAPHIC, ANASTATIC, AQUATINT, CHALCOGRAPHY, CRIBLÉ, DRY POINT, ETCHING, HELIOGRAVURE, HELIOTYPY, LINE, LITHOGRAPHY, MEZZOTINT, PHOTO-ENGRAVING, PHOTO-INTAGLIO, STIPPLE, XYLOGRAPHY.

2. That which is engraved; an engraved plate or block.

3. An impression from an engraving, as an engraved plate, block of wood, or other material; a print. Engravings or prints taken from wood blocks are usually specifically called *woodcuts;* those from metal plates are specifically called *etchings, mezzotints,* etc., according to their nature.

Engraving, cut, or print. These terms are defined in the law to be applied only to pictorial illustrations or works connected with the fine arts, that is to say, to articles sold or exchanged for their artistic value. *U. S. Information Circular on Copyrights*

en-gross' (ĕn-grōs'), *v. t.*; EN-GROSSED' (-grōst'); EN-GROSS'ING. [F. *en-* (L. *in*) + *gros* gross, *grosse*, n., an engrossed document, writing in large letters; cf. OF. *engroissier* to make thick, large, or gross. See GROSS.] **1.** To copy or write in a large hand; to write a fair copy of, formerly in a hand used in formal documents, derived from the court hand and nearly illegible to all but experts, now usually in distinct and legible characters; as, statutes are *engrossed* when they have been read and acted upon a sufficient number of times to be ready for final action. Also, *Obs.*, to inscribe (the name of); to include in a list.

Laws that may be *engrossed* on a finger nail. *De Quincey.*

2. To purchase either the whole or large quantities of (commodities), so as to control the market, enhance the price, and so make a monopoly profit (which was a criminal offense at common law); also, to obtain control of (the market) in this way. See FORESTALLING, REGRATE, *v. t.*, 1.

3. Hence, to take or assume to the exclusion of others; to concentrate in one's possession; to take the whole of; to absorb; as, the subject *engrossed* his thoughts.

The Fugiwara family *engrossed* the power of the state during this early epoch. *B. H. Chamberlain.*

4. To make gross, thick, or large; to thicken; to increase in bulk or quantity. *Obs.*

Waves . . . *engrossed* with mud. *Spenser.*

5. To amass. *Obs.*

To *engross* up glorious deeds on my behalf. *Shak.*

Syn. — Engage, engulf, exhaust, monopolize. See ABSORB.

en-gross'ment (ĕn-grōs'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of engrossing, or state of being engrossed.

Engrossments of power and favor. *Swift.*

2. That which has been engrossed, as an instrument.

en-gulf' (ĕn-gŭlf'), *v. t.*; EN-GULFED' (-gŭlft'); EN-GULF'ING. [*en-* + *gulf:* cf. OF. *engolfer*. Cf. INGULF.] To swallow up as in a gulf; to plunge into or as if into a gulf.

It quite *engulfs* all human thought. *Young.*

Syn. — Swallow up, engross, absorb.

en-haz'mo-spore *or* **-he'mo-spore** (ĕn-hăz'mō-spōr; -hĕm'ō-spōr), *n.* [2d *en-* + *hæmo-* + *spore.*] *Med.* A spore of the malarial parasite resulting from the segmentation of the adult amœbula. They are small round or oval bodies which are set free in the plasma of the blood, where they soon attack and enter the red corpuscles.

en-hance' (ĕn-hăns'), *v. t.*; EN-HANCED' (-hânst'); EN-HANC'ING (-hăn'sĭng). [A.F. *enhauncer, enhaucer,* OF. *enhalcier, enhaucier; en-* (L. *in*) + *haucier* to lift, raise up, from an assumed L. *altrare,* fr. L. *altus* high. See ALTITUDE; cf. HAWSER.] **1.** To raise or lift up; to exalt. *Obs.*

Who, naught aghast, his mighty hand *enhanced.* *Spenser.*

2. To exalt, as in rank or spirit; also, to extol. *Obs.*

3. To advance, augment, or elevate; to heighten; intensify; to make greater, as in value, cost, or desirability; to aggravate, as a crime.

The reputation of ferocity *enhanced* the value of their services, in making them feared as well as hated. *Southey.*

Syn. — See RAISE.

en-hance', *v. i.* To be raised; to grow larger.

en-hanced' (ĕn-hânst'), *p. p.* of ENHANCE. Specif.: *p. a. Her.* Of a charge, placed higher than is usual; — opposed to *abased.*

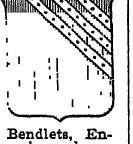

Bendlets, Enhanced.

enhanced lines, *Physics & Astron.,* lines in a metallic spectrum which are much brightened on passing from the arc-produced spectrum to the spark-produced spectrum.

en-hance'ment (ĕn-hâns'mĕnt), *n.* Act of enhancing, or state of being enhanced; augmentation; aggravation.

en/har-mon'ic (ĕn/hăr-mŏn'ĭk) } *a.* [L. **en/har-mon'i-cal** (-kăl) } *enharmonicus,* Gr. ἐναρμονικός, ἐναρμόνιος, fitting, accordant; ἐν in + ἁρμονία harmony: cf. F. *enharmonique.*] **1.** *Gr. Music.* Of or pertaining to that one of the three kinds of genus or scale (diatonic, chromatic, enharmonic) which employed dieses, or quarter tones.

2. *Music.* **a** Pertaining to a change of notes to the eye where a keyed instrument can mark no difference to the ear, as the substitution of A♭ for G♯; as, an *enharmonic* interval. **b** Pertaining to a scale of perfect intonation which recognizes all the notes and intervals that result from the exact tuning of diatonic scales and their transposition into other keys.

enharmonic diesis. **a** *Gr. Music.* A quarter tone or quarter step. **b** *Modern Music.* The difference between three major thirds and an octave (ratio 125 : 128). — **e. modulation,** one in which, by enharmonically altering one or more notes of a chord, its harmonic relation is changed so as to induce a different progression of the harmony. — **e. tetrachord,** *Gr. Music,* a tetrachord of the intervals quarter step, quarter step, major third; as E, F♭, F, A, — F♭ representing a quarter tone.

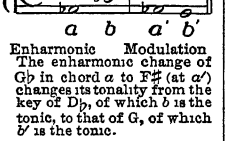

a b a' b'

Enharmonic Modulation

The enharmonic change of G♭ in chord *a* to F♯ (at *a'*) changes its tonality from the key of D♭, of which *b* is the tonic, to that of G, of which *b'* is the tonic.

en/har-mon'ic, *n. Music.* An enharmonic note or chord; also, *pl.,* music which is characterized by enharmonic intervals.

en-heart'en (ĕn-här't'n), *v. t.* Also, *Rare,* **enheart.** To give heart to; to fill with courage; to embolden.

en-hun'ger (ĕn-hŭn'gẽr), *v. t.* To make hungry.

Those animal passions which vice had . . . *enhungered* to feed on innocence and lite. *J. Martineau.*

en-hy'drite (ĕn-hī'drīt), *n.* [See ENHYDROUS.] *Min.* A mineral containing occluded water. — **en/hy-drit'ic** (ĕn/-hī-drĭt'ĭk), *a.*

en-hy'dros (ĕn-hī'drŏs), *n.* [NL. See ENHYDROUS.] *Min.* A nodule of chalcedony containing water.

en-hy'drous (-drŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἔνυδρος; ἐν in + ὕδωρ water.] *Min.* Having water within, containing fluid drops; — said of certain crystals.

en-hy'po-sta'si-a (ĕn-hī'pō-stā'shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See 2d EN-; HYPOSTASIS.] *Theol.* The quality of having no independent personality, but one dependent upon a divine nature. — **en-hy'po-stat'ic** (-stăt'ĭk), *a.*

en/hy-pos'ta-tize (ĕn/hī-pŏs'tȧ-tīz), *v. t.* To incorporate into the divine personality; — said of Christ's humanity.

E'nid (ē'nĭd), *n.* In Arthurian legend, the unjustly suspected but faithful and patient wife of Geraint. Her story is told in the "Mabinogion," and in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

e-nig'ma (ē-nĭg'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MAS (-mȧz). [L. *aenigma,* Gr. αἴνιγμα, fr. αἰνίσσεσθαι to speak darkly, fr. αἶνος tale, fable.] **1.** An obscure or inexplicable saying; a riddle; a statement, figure, or the like, the hidden meaning of which is to be discovered or guessed.

A custom was among the ancients of proposing an *enigma* at festivals. *Pope.*

2. Anything inexplicable; a puzzle.

Syn. — ENIGMA, RIDDLE, CONUNDRUM. An ENIGMA hides its meaning under obscure or ambiguous allusions; a RIDDLE commonly involves paradoxical or contradictory statements, and is definitely proposed to be guessed; a CONUNDRUM is properly a riddle depending upon a play upon words. Fig., *enigma* suggests something which is inscrutable or inexplicable; *riddle,* something which mystifies or puzzles, esp. by its contradictions; *conundrum,* (often) a puzzle which is scarcely worth the guessing; as, "As to Spain, it certainly has been, and long will be, an *enigma*" (*Burke*); "Man . . . the glory, jest, and *riddle* of the world!" (*Pope*); metaphysical *conundrums.* See PUZZLE, EQUIVOCAL.

e'nig-mat'ic (ē'nĭg-măt'ĭk; ĕn'ĭg-; 277) } *a.* [Cf. F. *énig-*
e'nig-mat'i-cal (ē'nĭg-măt'ĭ-kăl; ĕn'ĭg-) } *matique,* L. *aenigmaticus.*] Relating to, or resembling, an enigma: inexplicable; darkly expressed; obscure, puzzling.

e'nig-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* — **e'nig-mat'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See EQUIVOCAL.

enigmatical canon, in old music, a canon in which the entrances of the successive parts were indicated by monograms, symbols, or other cabalistic devices.

e-nig'ma-tist (ē-nĭg'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* [L. *aenigmatista,* Gr. *αἰνιγματιστής.*] One who makes, or talks in, enigmas.

e-nig'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. i.*; E-NIG'MA-TIZED (-tīzd); E-NIG'MA-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To make, or talk in, enigmas; to deal in riddles. — *v. t.* To make enigmatic. — **e-nig'ma-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tĭ-), *n. R.*

e-nig'ma-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. αἴνιγμα, αἰνίγματος, an enigma + *-graphy.*] The art of making or of solving enigmas. — **e-nig'ma-tog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.*

en-isle' (ĕn-īl'), *v. t.*; -ISLED' (-īld'); -ISL'ING (-īl'ĭng). To place alone or apart, as on an island; also, to make an island of.

en-jamb'ment (ĕn-jăm'mĕnt), *n.* Also **en-jambe'ment.** [F. *enjambement,* fr. *enjamber* to stride, encroach.] *Pros.* Continuation of the sense in a phrase beyond the end of a verse or couplet; the running over of a sentence from one line into another, so that closely related words fall in different lines.

He [Milton] described also the special character of his verse in saying that "true musical delight . . . consists only in apt numbers, fit quantity of syllables, and the sense variously drawn out from one verse into another," — that is, by *enjambment.* *R. M. Alden.*

en-join', *v. t.*; EN-JOINED' (-joind'); EN-JOIN'ING. [F. *enjoindre,* L. *injungere* to join into, charge, enjoin; *in* + *jungere* to join. See JOIN; cf. INJUNCTION.] **1.** To lay upon, as an order or command; to give an injunction to; to admonish or direct with authority; to order; charge; — used with *on, upon,* or formerly *to,* before the person enjoined.

I am *enjoined* by oath to observe three things *Shak.*

2. To forbid; prohibit; as, he was *enjoined* from her presence.

3. *Law.* To prohibit or restrain by a judicial order or decree; to put an injunction on.

Syn. — See COMMAND.

en-join' (ĕn-join'), *v. t.* To join or unite. *Obs.*

en-joy' (ĕn-joi'), *v. t.*; EN-JOYED' (-joid'); EN-JOY'ING. [OF. *enjor* to enjoy; *en-* (L. *in*) + *jor* to enjoy, F. *jouir,* L. *gaudere.* See JOY; cf. REJOICE.] **1.** To take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of; to feel or perceive with pleasure; as, to *enjoy* conversation.

2. To have, possess, and use with satisfaction; to occupy or have the benefit of, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable. Sometimes, improperly, used of something not enjoyable or advantageous: as, he *enjoys* poor health.

That the children of Israel may *enjoy* every man the inheritance of his fathers. *Num.* XXXVI. 8.

To *enjoy* the pleasures of sin for a season. *Heb.* XI 25.

‖ **en'gou-é'**, *masc.*, **en'gou-ée'**, *fem.* (ăn'gōō-ā'; -gwā'), *a.* [F.] Infatuated.

‖ **en'goue'ment'**, **en'goû'ment'** (ăn'gōō'măn'), *n.* [F.] Infatuation.

‖ **en'gou'lé'**, **-lée'** (ăn'gōō'lā'), *a.* [F.] *Her* = ENGOULED.

engr. *Abbr.* Engraved.

en-graff'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

en'graf-ta'tion (ĕn'grăf-tā'shŭn), **en-graft'ment**, *n.* Act of ingrafting; ingraftment.

en-grain', Engrained. *Ref. Sp.*

en-grained', *p. p. & p. a.* of ENGRAIN. — **en-grain'ed-ly**, *adv.*

en-grain'er, *n.* One who engrains.

‖ **en' grand'** (ăn' grăn'). [F.] Of full size; life-size or larger; on a grand or large scale; in gross; as a whole; in mass.

‖ **en' grande' te-nue'** *or* **toi-lette'** (ăn' grănd' tē-nü' *or* twȧ'lĕt'). [F.] In full dress.

en-gran'dize, *v. t.* [OF. *engrandir.*] To make great or grandiose.

‖ **en' grand' sei'gneur'** (ăn' grăn' sĕ'nyŭr'). [F.] As a great lord; luxuriously.

en-grap'ple, *v. t. & i.* To grapple.

en-grasp', *v. t.* To grasp. *Rare.*

en-grate', *v. t.* To ingrate, *v.*

En-grau'li-dæ (ĕn-grô'lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐγγραυλίς, -ίδος, a small fish.] *Zool.* A family of small fishes related to the herrings, which is composed of the anchovies. **En-grau'lis** (-lĭs), containing the common anchovy (*E. encrasicholus*) of Europe, is the typical genus.

en-grave', *v. t.* To be adapted to engraving.

en-grave'ment, *n.* Act of engraving, or state of being engraved; also, *Rare,* engraved work; an engraving.

en-grav'en (ĕn-grāv'n), *v. t.* To engrave. *Obs.* [of ENGRAVE.]

en-grav'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Art or work of an engraver. *Obs. or R.*

en-great'en, *v. t.* To make great. *Obs.*

en-green', *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

engregge, *v. t.* [OF. *engregier,* from (assumed) LL. *ingrevare; in* + (assumed) *grevis* heavy, for L. *gravis.*] To aggravate; burden. *Obs.*

engrele. + ENGRAIL.

‖ **en/grê'lure'** (ăn/grĕ'lür'), *n.* [F.] = FOOTING, 11 a.

en-grève'. + ENGRIEVE.

en-grieve', *v. t.* [OF. *engrever,* 3d pers. pres. *engrieve.*] To grieve; to make grievous; also, to make a grievance of. *Obs.*

en-grin', *v. t.* [*en-* + *grin* snare.] To insnare. *Obs.*

en-groove', *v. t.* To groove.

en-gross'ed-ly (ĕn-grōs'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of ENGROSSED. See -LY.

en-gross'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who engrosses.

en-gross'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ENGROSS. — **en-gross'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **en-gross'ing-ness**, *n.*

enguage. + ENGAGE.

en-guard', *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

en-gulf'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

en-gulfʼt'. Engulfed. *Ref. Sp.*

engyn. + ENGINE, 1.

en-gy-scope (ĕn'jĭ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ἐγγύς near + *-scope*] *Optics.* A microscope, esp. a kind of reflecting microscope. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **en' ha'bles' gens'** (ăn'-nȧ'-bĕl' zhăn'). [F.] Like able, expert, or clever men.

en-hab'it. + INHABIT.

En-had'dah (ĕn-hăd'ȧ). *Bib.*

en-hæm'a-to-spore', *or* **en-hem'-** (ĕn-hĕm'ȧ-tō-spōr', ĕn-hē'mȧ-), *n. Med.* = ENHÆMOSPORE.

En-hak'ko-re (-hăk'ō-rē). *Bib.*

en-ha'lo, *v. t.* To surround with a halo.

en-halse', *v. t.* [*en-* + *halse* to salute.] To salute by clasping round the neck. *Obs.*

en-ham'per, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

en-hanc'er (ĕn-hăn'sẽr), *n.* One that enhances.

en-hap'py, *v. t.* To make happy or successful. *Obs.*

en-har'bor, **en-har'bour**, *v. t.* To harbor in; to harbor. *Obs.*

en-hard', **en-hard'en**, **en-har'dy**, *v. t.* To make hard or hardy. *Obs.*

en/har-mon'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ENHARMONIC. See -LY.

en-har'ness, *v. t.* [*en-* + *harness.* cf. F. *enharnacher.*] To equip with harness. *Obs.*

En-ha'sor (ĕn-hā'sŏr). *D. Bib.*

en-haste', *v. t.* [OF. *enhaster.*] To hasten *Obs.*

enhaunce. + ENHANCE.

enhaunse. + ENHANCE.

en-haunt', *v. t.* [OF. *enhanter* to frequent.] To exercise or practice; also, to frequent. *Obs.*

‖ **en' haut'** (ăn' ō') [F.] On high; above.

enhawse + ENHANCE.

en-haz'ard, *v. t.* To hazard. *Obs.*

En-ha'zor (ĕn-hā'zŏr). *Bib.*

en-hearse'. Var. of INHEARSE.

en-hedge', *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

en-herd', *v. i.* [OF. *enerdre, enherdre.* Cf. INHERE.] To assent or adhere. *Obs. Scot.*

en-her'it, en-her'it-age, en-her'it-ance. Vars. of INHERIT, etc.

en-high', *v. t.* To exalt. *Obs.*

enhonged. Obs p. p. of ANHANG.

en-hor'ror, *v. t.* To horrify.

en-hort', *v. t.* [OF. *enhorter, enorter,* L. *inhortari.* Cf. EXHORT.] To encourage; exhort. *Obs.*

en-house' (ĕn-houz'), *v. t.* To settle as in a house. *Obs.*

en-huile', *v. t.* [OF. *enhuiler.*] To put oil on; to anoint. *Obs.*

en-husk', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

En'hy-dris (ĕn'hĭ-drĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἔνυδρις otter.] Syn. of LATAX.

eni. + ANY.

En'if (ĕn'ĭf), *n.* [Ar. *al anf* the nose.] *Astron.* See STAR.

e-nig'ma-tol'o-gy (ē-nĭg'mȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Enigmatography.

enimie. + ENEMY.

e-nite', *v. t.* [L. *enitı.*] To strive; endeavor. *Obs.*

eniun. + ENJOIN.

en-jail', *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *engaioler, enjaioler.*] To jail. *Rare.*

en-jambed' (ĕn-jămbd'), *a.* Characterized by enjambment.

en-jeop'ard (ĕn-jĕp'ȧrd), **en-jeop'ard-y** (-ȧr-dĭ), *v. t.* [*en-* + *jeopard.*] To jeopardize.

en-jew'el, *v. t.* To bejewel.

en-join'er, *n.* One who enjoins.

en-join'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

3. To have sexual intercourse with.
4. To make joyous or happy. *Obs.*
to enjoy one's self, to feel pleasure, to be happy.
en-joy' (ĕn-joi'), *v. t.* To take satisfaction, to be happy. *Rare.*
en-joy'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Action or state of enjoying anything; the deriving of pleasure or satisfaction, as in the possession of anything; possession and use.
The right of *enjoyment* implies rights of user, and of acquiring the fruits or increase of the thing, as timber, the young of cattle, or soil added to an estate by alluvion. The right is limited only by the rights of the state or of other individuals. *T. E Holland.*
2. That which gives pleasure or keen satisfaction.
The hope of everlasting *enjoyments.* *Glanvill*
Syn. — Satisfaction, gratification, fruition, happiness, relicity, delight. See PLEASURE.
en-ker'chief (ĕn-kûr'chĭf), *v. t.;* EN-KER'CHIEFED (-chĭft); EN-KER'CHIEF-ING. To bind with a kerchief; drape; hood.
That soft, *enkerchefed* hair *M. Arnold.*
en-kin'dle (ĕn-kĭn'd'l), *v. t.;* EN-KIN'DLED (-d'ld); EN-KIN'DLING (-kĭn'dlĭng). To kindle, lit. or fig.
To *enkindle* the enthusiasm of an artist. *Talfourd.*
en-kin'dle, *v. i.* To take fire; to flame.
en-lace' (ĕn-lās'), *v. t.* [F. *enlacer.* See EN-; LACE.] **1.** To bind, encircle, or cover, with lace; to lace; encircle; enfold.
Ropes of pearl her neck and breast *enlace.* *P. Fletcher*
2. To entangle; to entwine.
en-lard' (ĕn-lärd'), *v. t.* [*en-* + *lard:* cf. OF. *enlarder* to put on the spit.] **1.** To cover or dress with lard or grease. **2.** To interlard. *Obs.*
en-large' (ĕn-lärj'), *v. t.;* EN-LARGED' (-lärjd'); EN-LARG'ING (-lar'jĭng). [OF. *enlargier; en-* (L. *in*) + F. *large* wide. See LARGE.] **1.** To make larger; to increase in quantity or dimensions; to extend in limits; to magnify; as, the body is *enlarged* by nutrition; to *enlarge* one's house; also, to reproduce in larger form, as, to *enlarge* a picture. **2.** To increase the capacity of; to expand; to give free scope or greater scope to; also, to dilate, as with joy, affection, and the like; as, knowledge *enlarges* the mind. **3.** To set at large; to set free, as a captive. *Archaic.* **4.** *Law.* **a** To extend (the time for an action or proceeding); also, to extend the time limit of (a lease, order, rule, etc.). **b** To increase the scope of (an estate); — usually said of a release which operates to convert a life interest or an estate for years into a fee. **5.** To set forth or expatiate upon. *Obs.* **6** To endow; to grant or bestow. *Obs.*
Syn. — Extend, expand, spread, amplify, augment, magnify. See INCREASE.
to enlarge one's self. **a** To increase, as in bulk, extent, or scope. **b** To give free vent to speech; to spread out discourse. "They *enlarged themselves* on this subject." *Clarendon.* — **to e. the heart,** to make one have greater capacity for sympathy, affection, gratitude, charity, etc.
en-large', *v. i.* **1.** To grow large or larger; to be further extended; to expand. **2.** To speak or write at length; to be diffuse in speaking or writing; to expatiate; dilate; also, to exaggerate.
To *enlarge* upon this theme. *M. Arnold.*
3. *Naut.* To get more astern; to draw aft; — said of the wind. *Obs. or R.*
en-large'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or instance of enlarging, or state of being enlarged; specif.: **a** Increase in bulk or extent; augmentation; expansion. **b** Expansion or intensification of mental powers; increase or breadth, as of knowledge or sympathies. **c** A setting at large; release from confinement, servitude, or distress; liberty.
Give *enlargement* to the swain. *Shak.*
d Diffusiveness or expatiation in discourse; amplification, as by copious illustration or detailed description.
An *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions *Clarendon*
e Freedom from constraint, as in prayer. *Archaic.*
2. That which enlarges or is enlarged; specif.: **a** A right or privilege. *Obs.* **b** Something added. **c** *Photog* An enlarged picture.
en-larg'ing (ĕn-lär'jĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ENLARGE. — **en-larg'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **enlarging hammer,** a goldbeater's hammer with a large slightly convex face.
en-light'en (ĕn-lī'tn), *v. t.;* EN-LIGHT'ENED (-'nd); EN-LIGHT'EN-ING. [*en-* + *lighten:* cf. AS. *inlihtan.* Cf. ENLIGHT.] **1.** To supply with light; to light; illuminate. *Archaic.*
His lightnings *enlightened* the world. *Ps.* xcvii. 4.
2. To make to shine or give light, to light; to enkindle. *Obs.*
3. To shed the light of truth and knowledge upon; to furnish with increase of knowledge; to instruct; also, to supply with spiritual light; to give insight to.
Conscience *enlightened* by the Word and Spirit of God. *Trench.*
Syn. — See ILLUMINATE.
en-light'en-ment (ĕn-lī't'n-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of enlightening, or state of being enlightened. **2.** [*cap.*] = AUFKLÄRUNG.
en link' (ĕn-lĭngk'), *v. t.;* -LINKED' (-lĭngkt'); -LINK'ING. To chain together; to connect as by links. — **en-link'ment,** *n. Rare.*
en-list' (ĕn-lĭst'), *v. t.;* EN-LIST'ED; EN-LIST'ING. **1.** To enter on a list; to enroll; to register. **2.** To engage for military or naval service. **3.** To secure the support and aid of; to employ in advancing some interest; as, to *enlist* one in a good cause.
en-list', *v. i.* **1.** To enroll and bind one's self for military or naval service; as, to *enlist* in the army for the war. **2.** To enter heartily into a cause, as if enrolled.
en-list'ed, *p. a. Mil.* Enrolled for service in the army or navy. — **enlisted man,** a private soldier, seaman, or marine, or noncommissioned officer, as distinguished from a warrant or commissioned officer, the latter two not being technically *enlisted.*
en-list'ment (ĕn-lĭst'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of enlisting; state of being enlisted. **2.** The writing by which an enlisted man is bound.
en-liv'en (ĕn-līv'n), *v. t.;* EN-LIV'ENED (-'nd); EN-LIV'EN-ING (-'n-ĭng). [*en-* + *live,* a., or *life,* n.] **1.** To give life, action, or motion to; to make vigorous or active; to excite; quicken; as, fresh fuel *enlivens* a fire. **2.** To give spirit or vivacity to; to make sprightly, gay, or cheerful; to animate; as, *enlivening* strains of music.
Syn. — Animate, rouse, inspire, cheer, encourage, comfort, exhilarate, inspirit, invigorate.
en-mesh' (ĕn-mĕsh'), *v. t.;* EN-MESHED' (-mĕsht'); EN-MESH'ING. [*en-* + *mesh.*] To catch or entangle in or as in meshes. — **en-mesh'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
My doubts *enmesh* me if I try. *Lowell.*
en'mi-ty (ĕn'mĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME *enemyte,* fr. OF. *enemistié, enemisté.* See ENEMY; cf. AMITY.] **1.** Quality or state of being hostile; unfriendly disposition, hatred or ill will.
No ground of *enmity* between us known. *Milton.*
2. Something baneful or prejudicial. *Obs.*
Syn. — Rancor, hatred, aversion, antipathy, repugnance, animosity, ill will, malice, malevolence. See HOSTILITY.
en'ne-a- (ĕn'ē-ā-). Combining form from Gr. *ἐννέα, nine.*
en'ne-ad (ĕn'ē-ăd), *n.* [Gr. *ἐννεάς, -άδος,* fr. *ἐννέα* nine.] The number nine or a group of nine.
the Enneads, the title given to the works of the Neoplatonist Plotinus, published by his pupil Porphyry; — so called because each of the six books contains nine chapters.
en'ne-ad'ic (-ăd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an ennead.
en'ne-a-e-ter'ic (ĕn'ē-ā-ē-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* Also **en'ne-a-ter'ic** (ĕn'ē-ā-tĕr'ĭk). [*ennea-* + Gr. *ἔτος* year; cf. Gr. *τριέτηρος* three years old, triennial.] *Class. Antig.* Recurring every ninth year (counting the year of the previous occurrence as the first); occurring once in eight years.
en'ne-a-gon (ĕn'ē-ā-gŏn), *n.* [*ennea-* + Gr. *γωνία* angle.] *Geom.* A (plane) polygon with nine angles and therefore nine sides; a nonagon. — **en'ne-ag'o-nal** (-ăg'ō-năl), *a.*
en'ne-a-he'dral (-ā-hē'drăl), *a.* [*ennea-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* side.] *Geom.* Having nine faces.
en'ne-a-he'dri-a (-hē'drĭ-ā) } *n. Geom.* A polyhedron having nine faces.
en'ne-a-he'dron (-hē'drŏn) }
En-ne'a-pla (ĕ-nē'ā-plā), *n.* Etymologically a *pl.*, but used as a *sing.* [NL.; *ennea-* + *-pla,* as in Hexa*pla.*] A portion of Origen's polyglot in which nine texts and versions of the Hebrew Scriptures were placed side by side. Cf. HEXAPLA.
en'ne-at'ic (ĕn'ē-ăt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *ἐννέα* nine.] Occurring
en'ne-at'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } once in every nine times, days, years, etc.; every ninth. — **enneatical day,** every ninth day of a disease. — **e. year,** every ninth year of a man's life.
en-no'ble (ĕ-nō'b'l; ĕn-nō'-), *v. t.;* EN-NO'BLED (-b'ld); EN-NO'BLING (-blĭng). [*en-* + *noble:* cf. F. *ennoblir.*] **1.** To make noble; to elevate in degree or excellence; to dignify.
What can *ennoble* sots, or slaves, or cowards? *Pope.*
2. To raise to the rank of nobility. **3.** To make noted or conspicuous. *Obs.*
Syn. — Raise, dignify, exalt, elevate, aggrandize.
en'nui' (ăn'nwē'; ȧn-nwē': *see note below*), *n.* [F., fr. L. *in odio* in hatred. See ANNOY.] A feeling of weariness and dissatisfaction; languor of spirits, arising from satiety or want of interest; tedium.
The moment we indulge our affections, the earth is metamorphosed . . . all tragedies, all *ennuis* vanish. *Emerson*
☞ Although *ennui* has long been used in English, it has not been naturalized in pronunciation, but the plural (see citation), which is rare, may be pron'd with sounded "s".
Syn. — See TEDIUM.
en-nui' (ȧn-nwē'), *v. t.;* EN-NUIED' (-nwēd'); EN-NUY'ING (-nwē'ĭng). [Cf. F. *ennuyer.*] To afflict with ennui, to bore; — chiefly in *p. p.*
‖ **en'nuy'é'** (ȧn'nwē'yā'), *masc.,* ‖ **en'nu'yée'** (-yā'), *fem.,* *a.* [F., p. p. of *ennuyer.* See ENNUI.] Affected with ennui.
He . . . seemed *ennuyé* to the very death. *Poe.*
‖ **en'nuy'é'** (-yā'), *masc.,* ‖ **en'nuy'ée'** (-yā'), *fem., n.; pl.* -YÉS, -YÉES (*F.* -yā'). [F.] One affected with ennui.
-e'nol (-ē'nōl; -nŏl). [*-ene* + *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* A suffix (also used adjectively) used in naming certain unsaturated alcohols. — **enol form,** a compound containing the grouping C: C(OH)-, which passes more or less readily into the grouping -CH·CO-, the compound being thus converted from an unsaturated alcohol into a ketone.
en-om'o-tarch (ĕn-ŏm'ō-tärk), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνωμοτάρχης.* See ENOMOTY.] *Gr. Antiq.* The commander of an enomoty.
en-om'o-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνωμοτία,* fr. *ἐνώματος* sworn; *ἐν* in + *ὀμνύναι* to swear.] *Gr. Antiq.* A band of sworn soldiers; a division of the Spartan army ranging from twenty-five to thirty-six men, bound together by oath.
en'oph-thal'mus (ĕn'ŏf-thăl'mŭs), **en'oph-thal'mos** (ĕn'-ŏf-thăl'mŏs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἐν* in + *ὀφθαλμός* eye.] *Med.* A sinking of the eyeball into the orbital cavity.
e-norm' (ē-nôrm'), *a.* [Cf. F. *énorme.* See ENORMOUS.] **1.** Abnormal, extraordinary. *Obs.* **2.** Enormous, monstrous. *Obs. or Archaic.* **3.** Specif. *Scots Law.* Legally excessive; of the nature of a legal enormity; — used of an injury sustained by one by reason of being party to a contract or deed.
That the minor is hurt or lesed by the deed to an *enorm*, i. e., a not inconsiderable degree. *Erskine's Principles.*
e-nor'mi-ty (ē-nôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *enormitas,* fr. *enormis* enormous: cf. F. *énormité.* See ENORMOUS.] **1.** State or quality of exceeding a measure or rule, or of being immoderate, monstrous, or outrageous.
The *enormity* of his learned acquisitions. *De Quincey.*
2. That which is enormous; esp., an exceeding offense against order, right, or decency; an atrocious crime; flagitious villainy; an atrocity.
These clamorous *enormities* which are grown too big and strong for law or shame. *South*
3. Abnormality; something abnormal or eccentric. *Obs.*
4. Hugeness; immensity. *Obs or R.*
Syn. — ENORMITY, ENORMOUSNESS. ENORMITY applies to abnormal or monstrous wickedness; ENORMOUSNESS, to vast or excessive size or amount; as, the *enormities* of which Caligula was guilty; the *enormousness* of the cost of war. See ENORMOUS.
e-nor'mous (-mŭs), *a.* [L. *enormis* enormous, out of rule; *e* out + *norma* rule: cf. F. *énorme.* See NORMAL.] **1.** Exceeding the usual rule, norm, or measure; out of due proportion; inordinate; abnormal; monstrous.
Wallowing unwieldy, *enormous* in their gait. *Milton*
2. Greatly exceeding the usual size, number, or degree, huge; immense; as, *enormous* rocks or mountains; *enormous* wealth; *enormous* flocks of sheep.
3. Exceedingly wicked; monstrous. *Now Rare.*
That detestable profession of a life so *enormous.* *Bale*
Syn. — Monstrous, prodigious, stupendous, gigantic, colossal, boundless, measureless, excessive. — ENORMOUS, IMMENSE, HUGE, VAST. That is ENORMOUS which is excessive, abnormal, or inordinate in size or degree; that is IMMENSE which exceeds ordinary measurements or standards; as, a man of *enormous* strength, *enormous* wickedness; an *immense* expenditure, the *immense* height of the tower. HUGE commonly suggests bulk; VAST, extent; but the distinction does not always hold; as, the *huge* mass of the earth, the *vast* expanse of the sky; cf. *huge* enjoyment, *vast* numbers. See ENORMITY, MONSTROUS, GREAT.
e-nor'mous-ness, *n.* State of being enormous.
Syn. — See ENORMITY.
en-or'tho-trope (ĕn-ôr'thō-trōp), *n.* [2d *en-* + *ortho-* + *-trope.*] An optical toy consisting of a card with confused or imperfect figures which form to the eye regular figures when the card is rapidly revolved. See THAUMATROPE.

en-joy'er, *n.* Enjoyment. *Obs.*
en-joy'a-ble (ĕn-joi'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **en-joy'a-ble-ness,** *n* — **en-joy'a-bly,** *adv.*
en-joyd'. Enjoyed. *Ref. Sp.*
en-joy'er, *n.* One who enjoys.
en-joy'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of EN-JOY. — **en-joy'ing-ly,** *adv.*
en-ken'nel, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en'ker grene. = F. *vert encré,* dark (lit., inked) green. *Obs.*
en'ker-ly, *adv.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. D. & Sw. *enkel* single, Dan. *enkelt,* Icel. *einka-* special, *einkar-* specially.] Earnestly *Obs.* [a kernel.]
en-ker'nel, *v. t.* To inclose in
en-kin'dle. Enkindle. *Ref. Sp.*
en-kin'dler (ĕn-kĭn'dlẽr), *n.* One that enkindles.
enl. *Abbr.* Enlarged.
en-lace'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
‖ **en' l'air'** (ȧN' lâr'). [F.] *Mil.* = *in the air,* under AIR.
en-lan'goured, *a* [OF. *enlangouré,* p. p., languishing.] Languishing; sickly. *Obs.*
en-large', *n.* Enlargement. *Obs.*
en-large'-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **en-large'-a-ble-ness,** *n.*
en-larged' (ĕn-lärjd'), *p. p.* of ENLARGE. — **en-larg'ed-ly** (ĕn-lär'jĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **en-larg'ed-ness,** *n.* [that enlarges.]
en-larg'er (ĕn-lar'jẽr), *n.* One
en-lar'gisse, *v. t.* [OF. *enlargir.*] To enlarge. *Obs.* [laurel.]
en-lau'rel, *v. t.* To crown with
en-lay' Var. of INLAY.
en-leaf', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-league', *v. t.* See EN-.
enlegeance. † ALLEGEANCE, relief.
en-length', **en-length'en,** *v. t.* To lengthen. *Obs.*
‖ **en'le-vé'** (ȧN'l'-vā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Enhanced; elevated.
en-leve'ment (ĕn-lēv'mĕnt; ȧN'lēv'mȧN'), *n.* [F. *enlèvement.*] *Scots Law.* Abduction.
en-lev'en. † ELEVEN.
enlidance, *n.* [Cf. OF. *enloiance* bond, obligation, and E. *alliance.*] Alliance. *Obs* [*Obs.*]
en-lib'er-ty, *v. t.* To liberate.
en-life', *v. t.* See EN-, 2.
en-light', *v. t.* To illumine; to enlighten. *Obs. or R.*
en-light'ened (ĕn-lī't'nd), *p. p.* of ENLIGHTEN. — **en-light'ened-ness,** *n.* [lightens]
en-light'en-er, *n* One that en-
En'-lil' (ĕn'lĭl'), *n* [Babylonian, lord of the ghosts; *en* lord + Sumerian *lil* ghost] *Babylon. Myth.* See BEL.
en-limn', *v. t.* [*en-* + *limn.*] To illuminate (a book or manuscript). *Obs. or R.*
en-list'er, *n.* One who enlists; esp., a recruiting officer. *Rare.*
en-live', *v. t.* [*en-* + *live,* a, or *life,* n.] To enliven. *Obs.*
en-liv'en-er (ĕn-līv'n-ẽr), *n.* One that enlivens.
en-liv'en-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ENLIVEN. — **en-liv'en-ing-ly,** *adv.*
en-liv'en-ment, *n* See -MENT.
en-lock', *v. t.* To lock up; to inclose.
en-lodge'ment, *n.* [lodge'ment, *n.*]
en-lodge', *v. t.* See EN-. — **en-lu'mine,** *v. t.* [F. *enluminer; en-* (L. *in*) + L. *luminare.* See ILLUMINATE.] To illumine. *Obs.*
en-lure', *v. t.* [*en-* + *lure*] To entice, as a hawk by a lure. *Obs.*
en-lute', *v. t.* [*en-* + L. *lutum* mud, clay.] To lute. *Obs.*
‖ **en'man'ché'** (ȧN'mȧN'shā'), *a.* [Cf. F. *emmanché,* used in different senses in heraldry.] *Her.* a Having a handle of a specified tincture. **b** Denoting a chief having lines drawn from the middle point of the upper edge to the sides.
en-mar'ble, *v. t.* = IMMARBLE.
en-mask', *v. t.* See EN-, 1
en-masse', *v. t* See EN-, 2.
‖ **en' masse'** (ȧN' mȧs'). [F.] In mass; in a body
‖ **en' mau'vaise' o'deur'** (ȧN' mō'vĕz'-zō'dûr') [F.] In bad odor; in bad repute.
En'me-sha'ra (ĕn'mĕ-shā'ra), *n.* [Babylonian *en-me-sarra* the incantation priest of the (heavenly) hosts.] *Babylon. Myth.* An underworld deity of vegetation
en-mew'. † EMMEW.
enmie. † ENEMY.
en-min'gle, *v. t* See EN-. *Obs*
en'mi-ous, *a.* [Cf. OF. *enemieux.*] Hostile; inimical. *Obs.*
En-mish'pat (ĕn-mĭsh'păt, ĕn'-mĭsh-). *Bib.*
en-mist', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-moised', *p. a.* [Cf OF. *amaisier, amoisier,* to pacify, reconcile.] Comforted. *Obs.*
en-moss', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-move', *v. t.* To move inwardly; cause to feel emotion. *Obs.*
en-mut'fle, *v. t* To muffle up.
en-mure', *v. t.* To immure. *Obs.*
en'my. † ENEMY. [*Obs. or R.*]
en-nat'ed (ĕ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Innate.
enn'de-cane, *n.* [Gr. *ἐννέα* nine + *decane.*] *Chem.* Nonadecane.
en'ne-ag'y-nous (ĕn'ē-ăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a* [*ennea-* + *-gynous.*] *Bot.* Having nine pistils. *Rare*
En'ne-an'dri-a (-ăn'drĭ-ā),*n pl* [NL. See ENNEA-; -ANDROUS.] *Bot.* A Linnæan class of plants including those having flowers with nine stamens. — **en'ne-an'der** (-dẽr), *n.* — **en'ne-an'dri-an** (-ăn), *a.*
en'ne-an'drous (-drŭs), *a. Bot.* a Belonging to the class Enneandria. **b** Having nine stamens. *R.*
en'ne-a-pet'al-ous (-ā-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*ennea-* + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Having nine petals. *Rare.*
en'ne-a-phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*ennea-* + *phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having nine leaves. *Rare.*
en'ne-a-s e'mic (-sē'mĭk), *a.* [*ennea-* + Gr. *σημεῖον* a unit of time (*Pros.*).] *Class Pros.* Consisting of nine units of measurement; equivalent to nine shorts, as an iambic tripody.
en'ne-a-sep'al-ous, *a.* [*ennea-* + *sepalous.*] *Bot.* Having 9 sepals.
en'ne-a-sper'mous, *a.* [*ennea-* + *-spermous.*] *Bot.* Having 9 seeds.
en'ne-a-style', *a & n.* [*ennea-* + Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION b & d.
en'ne-a-sty'los (ĕn'ē-ā-stī'lŏs), *n.* [NL.] An enneastyle building
en'ne-a-syl-lab'ic, *a.* Having nine syllables. [ETERIC.
en'ne-a-ter'ic. Var. of ENNEA-
ennet. † ANET.
en-new', *v. t* [*en-* + *new.* Cf. INNOVATE.] To make new. *Obs.*
en-new', *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *ennuer* to cover with a cloud, *nuer* to be cloudy, to shade (of colors)] *Painting* To shade or tint *Obs*
en-niche', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-no'ble-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
en-no'bler, *n.* One that ennobles. [*bling,* p. pr.]
en-no'bling-ly, *adv.* of *ennobling.* *Obs.* — **en-no'blish,** *v. t.* [F. *ennoblir*] To ennoble; honor; distinguish. *Obs.* — **en-no'blish-ment,** *n. Obs*
en-no'blize, *v. t.* To make noble. *Obs.*
en-no'ic (ĕ-nō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐννέα* nine.] *Org. Chem.* Nonoic.
en-nointe', = ANOINT.
‖ **en' nom' col'lec'tif'** (ȧN' nôN' kŏ'lĕk'tĕf'). [F.] *Civil Law.* Lit., in the collective name; — said of a partnership conducted in the name of all the partners. Disting. from *en commandite.*
en-norn'. † ENORN.
en-nose'. † ENOSE
en-noy', etc. † ANNOY, etc.
en-nue'. † ENNEW
en-nurn'. † ENORN.
en'ny-lene (ĕn'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*ennea-* + *ethylene.*] *Chem.* Nonylene.
E'noch (ē'nŭk), *n.* [Heb. *Khanōkh,* through L. *Henoch,* or Gr. *Ἑνώχ.*] **1.** Lit., consecrated; dedicated; — masc. prop. name
F. *Énoch* (ā'nôk').
2. *Bib.* a A patriarch, son of Jared and father of Methuselah, said to have "walked with God." See Gen. v. 24. **b** A son of Cain. **Enoch, Book of,** *and* **Secrets of.** See APOCRYPHA, *Table.*
enoculer, *v. t.* To inoculate. *Obs.*
e-nod'al (ē-nōd'ăl), *a.* Without nodes. — **e-nod'al-ly,** *adv.*
e-no'date (ē-nō'dāt), *v. t.* [L. *enodatus,* p. p. of *enodare* to free from knots] To free from knots; to untie; hence, to unravel. *Obs.*
— **e'no-da'tion** (ē'nō-dā'shŭn), *n. Obs.* [enodate. *Obs.*]
e-node', *v. t.* [L. *enodare.*] To
e-no'dose (-dōs), **e-no'dous** (ē-nō'dŭs), *a.* Enodal.
e-noff'. † ENOUGH
enough. † ENOUGH.
en-oil', *v. t. Obs.* To put oil on: a To mix with oil. **b** To anoint.
en-oil'ing, *n.* a Act of anointing. **b** Extreme unction. **c** Oil for anointing.
enoint. † ANOINT.
e-nol'o-gy (ē-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Œnology. — **e'no-log'i-cal** (ē'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
e-non'. † ANON. [ÆNON.
E'non (ē'nŏn). *Bib.* Var. of En'o-pla (ĕn'ō-plȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. fr. Gr. *ἔνοπλος* armed.] *Zool.* A group nearly or exactly equiv. to Hoplonemertea. — **en'o-plan** (-plăn), *a. & n.*
En-op'lo-teu'this (ĕn-ŏp'lō-tū'thĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr *ἔνοπλος* armed + *τευθίς* cuttlefish.] *Zool.* See HOOK SQUID.
en-op'to-man'cy (ĕn-ŏp'tō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr *ἔνοπτος* visible in (a thing) + *-mancy.*] = EN-OPTROMANCY
en-op'tro-man'cy (-trō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνοπτρον* a mirror + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of a mirror.
en'or-gan'ic, *a.* [2d *en-* + *organ* + *-ic.*] Arising within the organism. [strous *Obs.*]
e-norm', *v. t.* To make mon-
e-nor'mal, *a.* Abnormal; deviating from the type or standard
en'or-man'tic, *a.* [2d *en-* + Gr. *ὀρμαίνειν* to set in motion.] That impels. *Obs.*
e-nor'ment, *n.* Enormment. *Obs.*
e-nor'mi-fi-ca'tion (ē-nôr'mĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *enormis* enormous + *-fication.*] Act or process of making enormous. *Rare.*
e-nor'mi-ous, *a.* Enormous. *Obs.* — **-mi-ous-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
e-nor'mous, *adv.* Enormously.
e-nor'mous-ly, *adv.* of ENORMOUS.
e-norn', *v. t.* [ME. *anournen* for *aournen;* from confusion of prefixes. See ANORN.] To adorn. *Obs.* — **e-norn'ment,** *n. Obs.*
E'nos (ē'nŏs), *n.* [Heb. *Enōsh,* through L. *Enos* or Gr. *Ἐνώς*] **1.** Lit., man; — masc. prop. name.
2. *Bib.* Son of Seth, said to have lived 905 years *Gen.* v. 9.
e-nose', *v. t.* [Org. uncert.] A word of uncertain origin, perh. meaning "to choke"; and fig., meaning "to baffle." *Oxf. E. D.*
E'nosh (ē'nŏsh). Var. of ENOS.
en'os-to'sis, *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz).

e-nough' (ē-nŭf'), *a.* [ME. *inoh, inow, enogh*, AS. *genōh, genōg*, a. & adv., akin to OS. *gnōg*, D. *genoeg*, OHG. *gnuog*, G. *genug*, Icel. *gnōgr*, Sw. *nog*, Dan. *nok*, Goth. *ganōhs*, and to AS. *geneah* it suffices, Goth. *ganah*; *ge-* + a root akin to L. *nancisci* to get, Skr. *naç.*] Satisfying desire; giving content; adequate to meet the want; sufficient; — usually following the noun to which it belongs.

Bread *enough* and to spare, and I perish with hunger! *Luke* xv. 17.

Syn. — Sufficient, satisfactory, ample. See ADEQUATE.

e-nough', *adv.* **1.** In a degree or quantity that satisfies; to satisfaction; sufficiently.

2. Fully; quite; — used to express slight augmentation of the positive degree, and sometimes equivalent to *very*; as, he is ready *enough* to embrace the offer.

I know you well *enough*; you are Signior Antonio. *Shak.*

3. In a tolerable degree; — used to express mere acceptableness or acquiescence, and implying rather less than is desired; as, the song was well *enough*.

☞ *Enough* now normally follows the word it modifies.

e-nough', *interj.* An exclamation denoting sufficiency, being a shortened form of *it is enough*.

e-nough', *n.* A sufficiency; a quantity which satisfies desire, is adequate to the want, or is equal to the power or ability. "*Enough* is as good as a feast."

And Esau said, I have *enough*, my brother. *Gen.* xxxiii. 9

e-nounce' (ē-nouns'), *v. t.*; E-NOUNCED' (-nounst'); E-NOUNC'ING (-noun'sĭng). [F. *énoncer*, L. *enuntiare*; *e* out + *nuntiare* to announce, fr. *nuntius* messenger. See NUNCIO, cf. ENUNCIATE.] **1.** To set forth or state, as a proposition or argument; to state formally or publicly.

2. To utter; enunciate; pronounce.

The student should be able to *enounce* these [sounds] independently. *A. M. Bell.*

e-now' (ē-nou'), *a. & adv.* Enough; — an old variant which was treated in Johnson's dictionary as a plural of *enough*. It is now chiefly archaic or poetic, though still occasionally used in idiomatic prose, esp. by Scottish writers.

‖ **en' pas'sant'** (ăN' pä'sĂN'). [F.] In passing; in the course of any procedure; — said specif., *Chess*, of the taking of an adverse pawn which makes a first move of two squares by a pawn already so advanced as to threaten the first of these squares. The pawn which takes *en passant* is advanced to the threatened square.

en-rage' (ĕn-rāj'), *v. t.*; EN-RAGED' (-rājd'); EN-RAG'ING (-rāj'ĭng). [F. *enrager* to be enraged; *en-* (L. *in*) + *rage* rage. See RAGE.] **1.** To fill with rage; to provoke to frenzy or madness; to make furious.

2. To make violent; also, to cause fever or heat in. *Obs.*

Syn. — Irritate, incense, inflame, exasperate, provoke, anger, madden, infuriate.

en-rage', *v. i. Obs.* **1.** To be distracted or maddened.

2. To become angry.

3. To rage, as famine.

‖ **en' rap'port'** (ăN' rá'pōr'). [F.] In accord, harmony, or sympathy; having a mutual, esp. a private, understanding; of a hypnotic subject, being in such a mental state as to be especially subject to the influence of a particular person or persons. See RAPPORT.

en-rapt' (ĕn-răpt'), *p. a.* [*en-* + *rapt*. Cf. ENRAVISH.] Thrown into ecstasy; rapt, enraptured.

en-rap'ture (ĕn-răp'tūr), *v. t.*; -RAP'TURED (-tūrd); -RAP'TUR-ING. **1.** To transport with poetic inspiration. *Rare.*

2. To delight beyond measure; to enravish.

en-rav'ish (ĕn-răv'ĭsh), *v. t.*; EN-RAV'ISHED (-ĭsht); EN-RAV'ISH-ING. To transport with delight; to enrapture.

en-reg'is-ter (ĕn-rĕj'ĭs-tẽr), *v. t.*; -REG'IS-TERED (-tẽrd); -REG'IS-TER-ING. [*en-* + *register*: cf. F. *enregistrer*. Cf. IN-REGISTER.] To register; to enroll or record; to inregister.

en-rich' (ĕn-rĭch'), *v. t.*; EN-RICHED' (-rĭcht'); EN-RICH'-ING. [F. *enrichir*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *riche* rich. See RICH.] **1.** To make rich with any kind of wealth; to render opulent; to increase the possessions of.

Seeing, Lord, your great mercy
Us hath *enriched* so openly. *Chaucer's Dream.*

2. To supply with ornament; to adorn; as, to *enrich* a ceiling by frescoes; specif., *Arch.*, to ornament with carving; as, an *enriched* molding.

3. To add to the endowments of; to increase the knowledge or capacities of; as, to *enrich* the mind.

4. *Agric.* To make rich or richer, as with manure; to fertilize; — said of the soil; as, to *enrich* the garden.

5. To impart a richer quality to, as of color, flavor, illuminating power (of gas), etc.

en-ring' (ĕn-rĭng'), *v. t.*; EN-RINGED' (-rĭngd); EN-RING'ING. To encircle; also, to put a ring on.

en-robe' (ĕn-rōb'), *v. t.*; EN-ROBED' (-rōbd'); EN-ROB'ING (-rōb'ĭng). [*en-* + *robe*: cf. OF. *enrober*.] To invest or adorn with a robe; to attire. — **en-robe'ment** (ĕn-rōb'mĕnt), *n.* — **en-rob'er** (-rōb'ẽr), *n.*

enrobing machine, *Candy Making*, a chocolate-coating machine.

en-rock'ment (ĕn-rŏk'mĕnt), *n.* [*en-* + *rock.*] A mass of large stones thrown into water to form a base, as for piers, breakwaters, etc.

en-roll', **en-rol'** (ĕn-rōl'), *v. t.*; EN-ROLLED' (-rōld'); EN-ROLL'ING. [F. *enrôler*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *rôle* roll or register. See ROLL, *n.*] **1.** To insert in a roll; to register or enter in a list or catalogue or on rolls of court; hence, to record or insert in records; as, to *enroll* men for service; to *enroll* a decree or a law; also, reflexively, to enlist.

Citizens capable of bearing arms *enrolled* themselves. *Prescott.*

2. To engross, or write out in legal form, as on a roll or parchment; specif., *U. S. Legislation*, to make a fair copy of (a bill that has passed the legislature) for examination by the executive.

3. To envelop; inwrap; involve. *Obs. or R.*

enrolled tonnage, in the United States, the tonnage of vessels of more than 20 tons burden employed in domestic trade and in the trade on the Great Lakes with Canada.

en-roll'ment, en-rol'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *enrôlement.*] **1.** Act of enrolling; registration.

2. Specif.: *Naut.* The enrolling of a vessel engaged in the domestic commerce or fisheries of the United States or navigating the waters on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers, otherwise than by sea; distinguished from *registry*, which is confined to vessels permitted to engage in foreign trade. *U. S.*

3. A writing in which anything is enrolled.

en-root' (ĕn-rōōt'), *v. t.*; EN-ROOT'ED; EN-ROOT'ING. To fix by the root; to fix fast; to implant deep.

‖ **ens** (ĕnz), *n.*; *pl.* ENTIA (ĕn'shĭ-*a*). [LL. *ens, entis*, a thing. See ENTITY.] **1.** *Schol.* Being, in the most abstract sense; being which is not necessarily existent and which requires the addition of a category to yield reality. Ens re-a'le (rē-ā'lē) is being apart from the mind or as ontological being. Such being may be either ens in po-ten'ti-a (in pō-tĕn'shĭ-*a*), or potential being, or ens in ac'tu (ăk'tū), or reality. Ens ra'ti-o'nis (rā'shĭ-ō'nĭs) is that which is conceived as being while yet it has no real entity; it is the being of a logical concept, especially of one which expresses mere privation, as blindness Cf. ESSE.

We may conceive realities supposed to be extramental, as steam engine; fictions, as mermaid; or mere *entia rationis*, like difference or nonentity. *Wm. James*

2. *Alchemy.* Something supposed to condense within itself all the virtues and qualities of a substance from which it is extracted; essence. *Obs.*

en-sam'ple (ĕn-săm'p'l), *n.* [OF. *ensample*, for *essample*, F. *exemple.* See EXAMPLE; cf. SAMPLE.] An example; instance; a pattern or model for imitation or warning. *Archaic.*

Being *ensamples* to the flock. 1 *Pet.* v. 3.

en-sam'ple, *v. t.* To exemplify; to show by example. *Obs.*

en-san'guine (ĕn-săn'gwĭn), *v. t.*; EN-SAN'GUINED (-gwĭnd); EN-SAN'GUIN-ING. [See EN-; SANGUINE.] To stain or cover with blood; to make bloody, or of a blood-red color.

en-sconce' (ĕn-skŏns'), *v. t.*; EN-SCONCED' (-skŏnst'); EN-SCONC'ING (-skŏn'sĭng). [See EN-; SCONCE.] **1.** To cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to place or hide securely; to conceal.

She shall not see me: I will *ensconce* me behind the arras. *Shak.*

2. To establish or settle comfortably or snugly.

Syn. — See HIDE.

en-sconce', *v. i.* To take shelter in or behind a fortification. *Obs. or R.*

en-seal' (ĕn-sēl'), *v. t.*; EN-SEALED' (-sēld'); EN-SEAL'ING. [OF. *enseeler.* See EN-; SEAL.] **1.** To impress with a seal; to mark as with a seal; hence, to ratify. *Obs.*

2. To seal up.

en-search' (ĕn-sûrch'), *v. i.* [OF. *encerchier.* See SEARCH.] To make search; to try to find something. — *v. t.* To search for; to search. *Obs.* — **en-search'er** (-ẽr), *n. Obs.*

‖ **en'sem'ble** (ăN'sĂN'bl'), *adv.* [F.] All at once; together.

‖ **en'sem'ble** (ăN'sĂN'bl'), *n.* [F.] The whole; all the parts taken together; specif., *Music*, the united performance of all voices or instruments engaged in rendering a piece of concerted music, as a quartet, quintet, or the like; more rarely, the united performance of an orchestra or chorus; the total effect of such performance. — *a.* Of all together; as, *ensemble* playing.

en-shrine' (ĕn-shrīn'), *v. t.*; EN-SHRINED' (-shrīnd'); EN-SHRIN'ING (shrīn'ĭng). **1.** To inclose in a shrine; hence, to preserve or cherish as something sacred. "Robes of shadowy silver or *enshrining* light." *Shelley.*

2. To serve as a shrine for.

en'si-form (ĕn'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ensis* sword + *-form.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Sword-shaped; having sharp edges and tapering to a slender point; as, an *ensiform* leaf.

ensiform appendix, cartilage, *or* **process,** *Anat.*, the last or abdominal segment of the human sternum; the xiphoid appendix.

Ensiform Leaves of Iris.

en'sign (ĕn'sĭn), *n.* [F. *enseigne*, L. *insignia*, pl. neut. of *insignis* distinguished, *in* + *signum* mark, sign. See SIGN; cf. INSIGNIA, 3d ANCIENT.] **1.** A flag; a banner, a standard; esp., the national flag, or a banner indicating nationality. The ensign of the United States is the Stars and Stripes. A foul anchor surrounded by thirteen white stars upon a blue field as the union distinguishes the yacht ensign. The ensign of the United States Revenue Marine has sixteen vertical stripes, alternately red and white, and the union is the eagle of the national coat of arms in blue under a semicircle of thirteen blue stars on a white field. (See *Plates.*) The ensign borne by British ships has the union in the canton upon a field of white (with the red cross of St. George upon the field), blue, or red, these colors now distinguishing respectively men-of-war and the yachts of the Royal Yacht Squadron; the Royal Naval Reserve and most yachts; and merchantmen. Prior to 1864 British naval vessels bore ensigns with red, white, or blue fields as they belonged to the red, white, or blue squadrons. (See *Plates.*)

2. A signal displayed like a standard, to give notice.

He will hiss up an *ensign* to the nations from far. *Is.* v. 26.

3. Sign; badge of office, rank, or power; symbol.

The *ensigns* of our power about we bear. *Waller.*

4. *Mil. & Nav.* **a** A commissioned officer of the British army previous to 1871 who carried the ensign or flag of a company or regiment; the standard bearer. **b** A commissioned officer in the U. S. navy, corresponding to the grade of second lieutenant in the army. The insignia of his rank on epaulettes and shoulder straps is a silver foul anchor. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.* **c** A body of troops under one banner. *Obs.*

5. A battle cry; watchword. *Obs.*

Syn. — See FLAG.

en-sign' (ĕn-sīn'), *v. t.*; EN-SIGNED' (-sīnd'); EN-SIGN'ING. [OF. *enseignier* to designate, point out, teach, F. *enseigner.* See ENSIGN, *n.*] **1.** To show or point out; to point out to; to teach; instruct. *Obs.*

2. To distinguish by a mark or ornament, esp., *Her.*, by a crown, miter, or the like.

Henry but joined the roses that *ensigned*
Particular families. *B. Jonson*

ensign bearer. One who carries a flag; an ensign.

en'sign-cy (ĕn'sĭn-sĭ), *n*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). The rank or office of an ensign.

en'si-lage (ĕn'sĭ-lāj), *n.* [F. See ENSILE.] **1.** The process of preserving green fodder (such as cornstalks, rye, oats, millet, etc.) by compressing it in a silo, where it is kept covered from the air.

2. The fodder thus preserved in a silo. = SILAGE.

en-sile' (ĕn-sīl'; ĕn'sīl), *v. t.*; EN-SILED' (-sīld'; ĕn'-); EN-SIL'ING (-sīl'ĭng; ĕn'-). [F. *ensiler*: cf. Sp. *ensilar.* See SILO.] To store (green fodder) in a silo; to prepare as silage. — **en'si-list** (ĕn'sĭ-lĭst), *n.*

en-slave' (ĕn-slāv'), *v. t.*; EN-SLAVED' (-slāvd'), EN-SLAV'-ING (-slāv'ĭng). To reduce to slavery; to make a slave of; to subject to a dominant influence.

Pleasure admitted in undue degree
Enslaves the will. *Cowper.*

en-slave'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of enslaving, or state of being enslaved; bondage; servitude.

en-snare' (ĕn-snâr'), *v. t.* To catch in a snare. See INSNARE. — **en-snare'ment** (-mĕnt), **en-snar'er** (-snâr'ẽr), *n.*

en-sor'cell, en-sor'cel (ĕn-sōr'sĕl), *v. t.* [F. *ensorceler.* See SORCERY.] To bewitch; enchant. *Archaic.*

She would not do him any hurt or *ensorcel* him. *R. F Burton.*

en-soul' (ĕn-sōl'), **in-soul'** (ĭn-), *v. t.* **1.** To indue or imbue with a soul; to animate.

2. To receive or put in the soul.

en-sphere' (ĕn-sfẽr'), *v. t.* [*en-* + *sphere.* Cf. INSPHERE.] **1.** To place in a sphere; to envelop; encircle.

His ample shoulders in a cloud *ensphered.* *Chapman.*

2. To form into a sphere.

[NL.; 2d *en-* + *ostosis.*] *Med.* A tumor arising within a bone.

e-nounce'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

en-our'le, *v. t.* [*en-* + F. *ourler.*] To border; hem. *Obs.*

enourne. ✝ ENORN.

e'now' (*Scot & dial.* ē'nōō'), *adv.* 1. Just now. *Scot.* 2. Presently. *Dial. Eng.*

enowrn. ✝ ENORN.

enp-. For words beginning in *enp-*, see the forms in EMP-, IMP-.

en-pain', *v. t.* [OF. *empeener* (better *empeine*, 3d sing. pres. *empeine*).] To exert. *Obs.*

‖ **en' pa'pil'lotes'** (ăN' pá'pē'yōt'). [F.] In papillotes.

en-pa'tron, *v. t.* Patronize. *Obs.*

enpetre ✝ IMPAIR.

en-per', *v. t* To make open; explain. *Obs.*

‖ **en' pied'** (ăN' pyā'). [F.] Lit., on foot; *Her.*, erect; — of an animal used for a charge.

‖ **en' plein'** (ăN' plĂN'). [F.] Fully; completely; as, one makes a stake *en plein* at roulette by putting it entirely on one number.

‖ **en' plein' jour'** (zhōōr'). [F.] In broad or open day.

enposteume. ✝ IMPOSTHUME.

enprece. ✝ EMPRESS, *n.*

enpresse. ✝ EMPRESS, *v.*, EMPRISE.

‖ **en' prise'** (ăN' prēz'). [F.] *Chess.* Exposed to capture.

enprisonen. ✝ IMPRISON.

enprisonment. ✝ IMPRISONMENT.

en-pro'pre. ✝ IMPROPER, *v.*

en-quar'ter, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To billet or put in quarters. **2.** *Her.* To quarter; to place in a quarter of the shield.

enquerauce. ✝ INQUIRANCE.

enquere ✝ INQUIRE.

enquest. ✝ INQUEST.

‖ **en' quene'** (ăN' kû'). [F.] Lit., as a tail; behind; in pursuit; at one's heels; in a line.

en-quick'en, *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

en-qui'le, *v. t.* [OF. *encoillir* to take.] To obtain. *Obs.*

en-quire', en-quir'er, en-quir'y. Vars. of INQUIRE, etc

‖ **en' rac'cour'ci'** (ăN' rá'kōōr'sē'). [F.] Lit., foreshortened; in epitome.

en-race', *v. t.* [*en-* + *race* lineage.] To enroot; implant. *Obs.*

en-raged' (ĕn-rājd'), *p. p.* of ENRAGE — **en-rag'ed-ly** (-rāj'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **en-rag'ed-ness,** *n.*

en-rage'ment, *n.* See -MENT

en-rail', *v. t.* To inrail. *Obs.*

en-range', *v. t.* [*en-* + *range.* Cf. ENRANK, ARRANGE.] *Obs.*

1. To range in order; arrange.

2. To rove over; to range.

en-rank', *v. t.* To place in ranks or in order. *Rare.* [raptures.

en-rap'tur-er, *n.* One that en-

en-ra'vel, *v. t.* To enrail. *Obs.*

en-rav'ish-ing-ly, *adv.* of *enravishing*, p. pr. See -LY.

en-rav'ish-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

en-rav'isht. Enravished. *R. Sp. Obs.* — **en-saf'er** (ĕn-sāf'ẽr), *n. Obs.*

en-rea'son, *v. t.* [OF. *enraisoner.*] To converse with. *Obs.*

en-reg'i-ment, *v. t.* To regiment. *Rare* [istering. *Rare.*

en-reg'is-try, *n.* Act of enreg-

‖ **en' rē'gle** (ăN' rē'gl'). [F.] According to rule; in order; in due form; right.

‖ **en' re-traite'** (rē-trĕt'). [F.] In retreat; in retirement.

‖ **en' re-vanche'** (rē-vänsh'). [F.] In return or compensation.

en-rheum', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *s'enrhumer.*] To contract a rheum. *Obs.*

en-rib', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

en-rich'er, *n.* One that enriches.

en-rich'ing-ly, *a d v.* Of *enriching*, p. pr. See -LY.

en-rich'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

en-richt'. Enriched. *Ref. Sp.*

en-ridge', *v. t.* To form into ridges.

en-right', *v. t.* To establish in one's rights, or in a right. *Obs.*

En-rim'mon (ĕn-rĭm'ŏn). *Bib.*

en-rip'en (ĕn-rīp'n), *v. t.* To ripen. *Obs. or R*

en-rive', *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

enroad. ✝ INROAD

En-ro'gel (ĕn-rō'gĕl). *Bib.*

en-rol'. Enroll.

en-rold'. Enrolled. *Ref. Sp.*

en-roll'er, *n.* One who enrolls.

en-rough' (ĕn-rŭf'), *v. t.* To make rough.

en-roule'. ✝ ENROLL. [*Obs.*

en-round', *v. t.* To surround.

‖ **en' route'** (ăN' rōōt'). [F.] On the way or road.

en-ru'in, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

en-rut', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

ens. ✝ ENES.

Ens. *Abbr.* Ensign.

en-safe', *v. t* To make safe. *Obs.* — **en-saf'er** (ĕn-sāf'ẽr), *n. Obs.*

en-saf'fron, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

ensaigne. ✝ ENSIGN, *n.* [*Obs.*

en-saint', *v. t.* To canonize.

en-sam'pla-ry, *n.* Example. *Obs.*

en-sam'pler, *n.* [OF. *essamplaire, examplaire.* Cf. EXEMPLAR.] A copy; a pattern. *Obs.*

en-sand', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

en-san'dal, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

en-san'guin. Ensanguine. *Ref. Sp.*

en'sate (ĕn'sāt), *a.* [NL. *ensatus*, fr. L. *ensis* sword.] *Bot. & Zool* = ENSIFORM. *Rare.*

en-saum'pel, en-saun'ple. ✝ ENSAMPLE.

en-saut', *v. t.* [Cf. ASSAULT.] To assault or assail. *Obs.*

ensayne. ✝ ENSEAM.

en-scale', *v. t.* See EN-

‖ **en' scène'** (ăN'sĂn'). [F.] On the stage. [*Obs.*

en-sched'ule, *v. t.* To schedule.

en-scroll', *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

en-sculp'ture, *v. t.* Sculpture

en-seald'. Ensealed. *Ref. Sp.*

en-seam', *v. t. & i.* [OF. *escamer*, F. *essumer.*] To lose, or cause to lose, superfluous fat; — said chiefly of hawks. *Obs.*

en-seam', *v. t* [OF. *ensaumer*, F. *ensimer.* See EN-; SEAM grease.] To cover with grease. *Obs. Shak.*

en-seam', *v. t.* [*en-* + *seam* suture. Cf. INSEAM.] To sew up; to inclose by a seam; also, to mark with a seam. *Obs. or R.*

en-seam', *v. t.* [Of uncertain origin.] To include; contain. *Obs.*

en-sear', *v. t.* To sear; dry. *Obs.*

en-search', *n.* Search. *Obs.*

en-seel', *v. t.* See EN-, 3. *Obs.*

en-seem', *v. t.* See EN-, 3.

ensege, ensegge. ✝ ENSIEGE.

ensegne. ✝ ENSIGN, *n. & v.*

en-seint' (ĕn-sānt'). ✝ ENCEINTE.

ensele. ✝ ENSEAL.

en-sem'ble, *v. t.* [OF. *ensembler.*] To assemble *Obs.*

en-sem'ble, *n.* Assembly. *Obs.*

En-se'mes (ĕn-sē'mēs). *D. Bib.*

en-sent', *n. & v. t.* Assent. *Obs.*

‖ **en'se pe'tit pla'ci-dam sub li'ber-ta'te qui-e'tem** (plās'ĭ-dăm, lĭb'ẽr-tā'tē) [L.] With the sword she seeks calm repose under liberty; — the motto of Massachusetts.

en-sep'ul-cher, en-sep'ul-chre, *v.* To put into a sepulcher.

en-ser'aph, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

enserche. ✝ ENSEARCH.

en-serf', *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

en-se'te (ĕn-sē'tē), *n.* The Abyssinian banana (*Musa ensete*).

en-sew', ✝ ENSUE. [shade.

en-shade', *v. t.* To envelop in

en-shad'ow, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

en-shawl', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

en-sheathe', *v. t.* To insheathe.

en-shell', *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

en-shel'ter, *v. t.* See EN-. [*Bib.*

En-she'mesh (ĕn-shē'mĕsh).]

en-shield', *v. t.* To shield.

en'shield (*accented* en'shield *in Shak.*), *a.* Enshielded. *Obs.*

en-shrine'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

en-shroud', *v. t.* To shroud.

en-siege', *v. t* [OF. *ensegier.*] To besiege. *Obs.*

en-sif'er-ous (ĕn-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ensifer*; *ensis* sword + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing a sword. *Obs.*

en'sign-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

en-sign'ment, *n.* [OF. & F. *enseignement.*] *Obs.* 1. A showing or teaching; that which is taught; also, means of teaching. 2. = ENSIGN, a badge or symbol.

en'sign-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

en'si-lage, *v. t.* = ENSILE.

en'si-late, *v. t.* [F. *ensiler* + *-ate.*] = ENSILE. — **en'si-la'tion** (ĕn'sĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.*

en'si-lu'di-um (ĕn'sĭ-lū'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL.; L. *ensis* sword + *ludus* play.] *Fencing* A sportive bout with swords, usually blunted.

en-sil'ver, *v. t.* To cover or ornament with silver. *Obs. or R.*

en-sin'don, *v. t.* To wrap in a sindon. *Obs*

en-sky', *v. t.*; EN-SKIED' (-skīd'); EN-SKY'ING. To place in the sky or in heaven. *Rare.* "A thing *enskied.*" *Shak.*

en-slan'der, *v. t.* See EN-. *Obs.*

en-slav'ed-ness (ĕn-slā'vĕd-nĕs), *n.* Enslaved state.

en-slav'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that enslaves.

en-slum'ber, *v. t.* To lull to sleep; to enervate. *Obs.* [*R.*]

en-small', *v. t.* To make small.

en-snar'ing-ly, *adv.* of *ensnaring*, p. pr. See -LY.

en-snarl' (ĕn-snärl'), *v. t.* To entangle

en-so'ber, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

En-Sof' (ĕn-sŏf'), *n.* In Cabalism, the absolutely infinite God, without attributes, and to be comprehended only as the negation of all negation.

en-soigne', *n. & v.* [OF. *ensoigne*, *n.* Cf. ESSOIN.] Excuse; delay. *Obs.*

ensonge. ✝ EVENSONG.

en-sor'row, *v. t. & i.* To make sorrowful, or to cause or feel sorrow or distress. *Obs.*

en-sourge'. ✝ INSURGE.

en-span'gle, *v. t.* See EN-. *Obs.*

en-speer', *v. t.* [*en-* + *speer.*] To inquire. *Obs.*

en-spell', *v. t* See EN-.

‖ **ens rationis.** [LL.] See ENS.

‖ **Ens' Su-pre'mum** (ĕnz' sū-prē'mŭm). [LL.] The Supreme Being.

en-stall', *v. t.* = INSTALL. *Obs.* — **en-stall'ment,** *n. Obs.*

en-stamp' (ĕn-stămp'), *v. t.* To stamp; to mark as with a stamp; to impress deeply.
It is the motive . . . which *enstamps* the character. *Cogan.*
en'sta-tite (ĕn'sta-tīt), *n.* [From Gr. *ἐνστάτης* an adversary, because infusible before the blowpipe.] *Min.* An orthorhombic mineral of the pyroxene group, consisting of magnesium silicate, $MgSiO_3$, usually occurring massive, and varying in color from grayish or greenish white to olive-green and brown. H , 5.5 Sp. gr., 3.1–3.3. *Bronzite* is a ferriferous variety which often has a bronzelike luster.
en'sta-tit'ic (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.* Relating to enstatite.
en-sue' (ĕn-sū'), *v. i.*; EN-SUED' (-sūd'); EN-SU'ING. [OF. *ensivre*, 3d sing. pres. *ensuit*, F. *ensuivre*, fr. L. *insequi*; *in* + *sequi* to pursue. See SUE.] **1.** To follow; to pursue; to strive to overtake or attain. "Seek peace, and *ensue* it." 1 *Pet.* iii. 11.
2. Specif., *Obs.*: **a** To take after; to imitate. **b** To be subsequent to; to succeed. **c** To result from.
en-sue', *v. i.* To follow; to come afterward; to follow as a consequence or in chronological succession; to result; as, an *ensuing* conclusion or effect; the year *ensuing*.
So spoke the Dame, but no applause *ensued*. *Pope.*
Syn. — See FOLLOW.
en-sure' (ĕn-shōōr'), *v. t.*; EN-SURED' (-shōōrd'); EN-SUR'ING (-shōōr'ĭng). [AF. *enseurer*.] To secure, make sure, etc. = INSURE.
en-swathe' (ĕn-swāth'), **in-swathe'** (ĭn-), *v. t.* To swathe; envelop. — **en-swathe'ment** (-mĕnt), **in-swathe'-**, *n.*
en-tab'la-ture (ĕn-tăb'lȧ-tūr), *n.* [OF. *entablature*: cf. It. *intavolatura* ceiling, wainscot, LL. *intabulare* to construct a basis, L. *tabulatum* board work, flooring; fr. L. *in* + *tabula* a board. See TABLE.] **1.** *Arch.* In classical architecture (Greek, Greco-Roman, and Neoclassic), the architecturally treated wall resting upon the capitals of the columns and supporting the pediment or roof plate, according to its position on the front or flank of the building; hence, the analogous part in any post-and-lintel construction. In the classical orders it is divided into *architrave*, the part immediately above the column; *frieze*, the central space; and *cornice*, the upper projecting moldings. See ORDER, *Illust.*
2. *Mach.* A supporting frame for a paddle shaft of a steamer; also, a bedplate for a capstan.
en-ta'ble-ment (ĕn-tā'b'l-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *entablement*, LL. *intabulamentum*.] **1.** = ENTABLATURE, 1.
2. The platform or platforms supporting a statue and above the dado.
en-tail' (ĕn-tāl'), *v. t.*; EN-TAILED' (-tāld'); EN-TAIL'ING. [*en-* + *tail* limitation.] **1.** *Law.* To settle (lands or tenements) inalienably on a person and his descendants or a certain line of descendants; to convert into, or bestow as or as if, an estate tail (see ESTATE TAIL); to give as an inalienable possession.
Allowing them to *entail* their estates. *Hume.*
I here *entail*
The crown to thee and to thine heirs forever. *Shak.*
2. To appoint to be the hereditary possessor. *Obs.*
To *entail* him and his heirs unto the crown. *Shak.*
3. To attach to (a thing) inseparably; to tack. *Obs.*
4. To impose or carry as a necessary accompaniment or result; — often with an implication of inconvenience, expense, or trouble; as, the work *entails* expense.
en-tail' (ĕn-tāl'), *n.* [See ENTAIL, *v.*, to settle inalienably.] **1.** *Law.* **a** An entailing of lands or tenements; a settling of an estate tail. **b** An estate settled in fee tail (*feudum talliatum*), or limited in descent to a particular class of issue. See ESTATE TAIL. **c** The rule by which the descent is fixed; the fixed line of devolution.
2. Act of transmitting or settling as an inalienable possession; also, something unavoidably following as a concomitant or consequence.
en-tail'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of entailing, or state of being entailed.
2. A thing entailed.
Slowly, brutality as a hereditary *entailment* becomes an ever weakening force. *R. L. Dugdale*
en-tan'gle (ĕn-tăng'g'l), *v. t.*; EN-TAN'GLED (-g'ld); EN-TAN'GLING (-tăng'glĭng). **1.** To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make tangled, confused, and intricate; as, to *entangle* yarn or the hair.
2. To involve so as to render extrication difficult; to insnare; hence, to perplex; bewilder; puzzle; embarrass; as, to *entangle* the feet in a net, or in briers. "*Entangling* alliances." *Washington.*
The difficulties that perplex men's thoughts and *entangle* their understandings. *Locke.*
en-tan'gle (ĕn-tăng'g'l), *v. i.* To become entangled.
en-tan'gle-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of entangling, or state of being entangled; intricate and confused involution; that which entangles; intricacy; perplexity.
2. a *Mil.* An extensive low obstacle formed of stakes, stumps, or the like, connected by wires, ropes, or the like. **b** *Naut.* An arrangement of cables and spars across a river or harbor entrance to keep out an enemy.
en-ta'si-a (ĕn-tā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἔντασις*. See ENTASIS.] *Med.* Tonic spasm; — applied generically to denote any disease characterized by tonic spasms, as tetanus, trismus, etc.
en'ta-sis (ĕn'ta-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἔντασις* a stretching; fr. *ἐντείνειν*; *ἐν* in + *τείνειν* to extend.] **1.** *Arch.* A slight convexity of the shaft of a column. In the best Greek Doric examples the swelling begins at the base of the shaft (although the latter diminishes steadily from the base up), and is greatest a little below its middle point. That in the columns of the Parthenon is about $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch on each side.
2. *Med.* = ENTASIA.
‖ en'té' (ăn'tā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Grafted; — chiefly in phr. **‖ en'té' en point'** (ĕn point') [F. *pointe*], designating a division of the shield consisting of a short pile with concaved sides, in base pointing upwards.

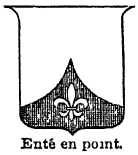
Enté en point.

En'té'lé'chie' (ĕn'tā'lā'shē'), *n.* [F.] In Rabelais's "Pantagruel," Bk. V., ch. xix., an imaginary kingdom governed by Queen Quinte Essence and visited by Pantagruel and his companions in their search to find the oracle of the Holy Bottle. This country symbolizes the taste for speculative science, and probably suggested the island of Laputa in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels."
en-tel'e-chy (ĕn-tĕl'ē-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [L. *entelechia*, Gr. *ἐντελέχεια*, prob. fr. *ἐν τέλει ἔχειν* to be complete; *ἐν* + *τέλος* completion, end + *ἔχειν* to have or hold.] *Metaph.* A word adopted from Aristotle (*ἐντελέχεια*), who uses it in two senses: **a** As realization of forming cause or energy (which see), as contrasted with mere potential existence. Under *potentiality*, see illustration of water as potentially liquid, solid, or vapor, but real in only one of these at a time. **b** In life and mental phenomena entelechy is the realization of form-giving cause in a more or less perfect actuality as plants, animals, and men, as individuals and existing species. In this second meaning *entelechy* is used to express not a mere actuality, but an actuality that has the power to produce other actualities of the same kind or species, e. g., plants and animals reproduce their species. The attempt to seize and restate this thought of Aristotle has given to the history of philosophy its most valuable systems, not only such as those of Albertus Magnus and Thomas Aquinas, Leibnitz and Hegel, but also especially those of Plotinus, and Proclus among the Neoplatonists. *W. T. Harris.*
en-tel'lus (ĕn-tĕl'ŭs), *n.* [NL., the specific name, perh. fr. L. *Entellus*, the name of a Sicilian hero.] An East Indian long-tailed bearded monkey (*Presbytis entellus*) regarded as sacred by the natives. It is remarkable for the caplike arrangement of the hair on the head.

Entellus.

en'ter (ĕn'tĕr), *v. t.*; EN'TERED (-tĕrd); EN'TER-ING. [ME. *entren*, *enteren*, F. *entrer*, fr. L. *intrare*; cf. *intro* inward, contr. fr. *intero* (sc. *loco*), fr. *inter* in between, between (see INTER-, IN; cf. INTERIOR); but also L. *trans* across, beyond (see TRANS-), Skr. *tar* to cross.] **1.** To go or come in, to a place or condition; to make or effect an entrance; — construed: **a** With adverbial *in* used pleonastically.
No evil thing approach nor *enter* in. *Milton*
b With the place indicated by the context; as, the assembly was surprised to see a stranger *enter*.
Truth is fallen in the street, and equity cannot *enter* *Is.* lix. 14.
c With *into*, *upon*, *on*, formerly also with *in*; as, to *enter* into the city; the explorers *entered* upon a desert tract; the bullet *entered* into the body; the waters of the river *enter* into the sea.
For we which have believed do *enter* into rest. *Heb.* iv. 3.
2. To penetrate mentally; to consider attentively; to treat fully, as in discussion; — with *into*.
He is particularly pleased with . . . Sallust for his *entering* into internal principles of action. *Addison.*
3. To make a beginning; to take the first steps; engage; start; as, to *enter* into business; to get *enter* upon a career; to *enter* on a long journey; also, to get admission or to be admitted; as, to *enter* into society; to *enter* into holy orders.
4. To make one's self a party; — with *into*, formerly also *in*; as, to *enter* into a treaty of peace.
I am here *entered* in bond for you. *Shak*
5. To form a constituent part; to become a part or partaker; to interpenetrate; share; as, lead *enters* into the composition of pewter.
Volutions simply accompany but do not *enter* into the chain of their causation. *James Ward.*
6. *Law.* To go in (upon lands) as a formal act of ownership; to take possession.
7. *Drama.* To come upon the stage; as, *Enter* Sir Toby.
to enter into religion, to embrace monastic life.
en'ter (ĕn'tĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To come or go into; to pass into the interior of; to pass within the outer cover or shell of; to penetrate; pierce, as, to *enter* a house; the river *enters* the sea.
That darksome cave they *enter* *Spenser.*
2. To make a beginning in; to start; take up; begin; as, the troops *entered* battle; to *enter* the legal profession; of time, to pass within the limits of; as, to *enter* a new era.
3. To become a member of; to join; as, to *enter* the army or a club.
4. To cause to go (into), or to be received (into), to put in; to insert; to cause to be admitted; as, to *enter* a wedge into a log; to *enter* a boy at college, a horse for a race, etc.
5. To employ for the first time in actual hunting, racing, or the like; hence, to exercise initially; to train; specif., of a horse, to break in, of a hawk, to fly at game for the first time, etc.
6. To initiate; to introduce. *Obs. or R.*
7. To inscribe; enroll; record; as, to *enter* a name, or a date, in a book, or a book in a catalogue; to *enter* the particulars of a sale in an account.
8. *Law.* **a** To go into or upon, as lands, and take actual possession of them. **b** To place in regular form before the court, usually in writing, to put upon record in proper form and order; as, to *enter* a writ, appearance, rule, or judgment
9. To make report of (a vessel or her cargo) at the customhouse; to submit a statement of (imported goods), with the original invoices, to the proper officer of the customs for estimating the duties. See ENTRY, 6.
10. To file or inscribe upon the records of the land office the required particulars concerning (a quantity of public land) in order to secure the right of preëmption. *U. S.*
11. To deposit for copyright the title or description of (a book, picture, map, etc.), as, "*entered* according to act of Congress."
to enter a bill short, *Banking*, to make a brief entry of the fact of a bill deposited but not to be credited to the depositor's account until honored. — **to e. a protest**, to register a protest, as of a minority; to protest. — **to e. the lists**, to accept a challenge, or engage in contest.
en'ter, *n.* Act or means of entering, specif., *Drama*, the entrance of a character upon the scene. *Obs. or R.*
en'ter- (ĕn'tĕr-). [F. *entre* between, fr. L. *inter*. See INTER-.] A prefix signifying: **a** *Between; among;* as, *enter*mine, a mine lying between. **b** *Mutually;* as, *enter*glance, to exchange glances; *enter*love, to love one another. Most derivatives of *enter-* are obsolete, the prefix having, since about 1650, become supplanted in making new words by *inter-* (which see).
en'ter-al'gi-a (-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + *-algia*.] *Med.* Intestinal pain of a spasmodic character; colic.
en'ter-ec'to-my (-ĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*entero-* + *-ectomy*.] *Surg.* Excision of a part of the intestine.
en-ter'ic (ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντερικός*.] **a** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the enteron, or alimentary canal; intestinal. **b** *Zool.* Having an alimentary tract.
enteric fever. *Med.* = TYPHOID FEVER.
en'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ENTER.
entering chisel, a spoon chisel. — **e. file.** See FILE, *n.*, tool. — **e. port**, a port cut down to the level of the gun deck, as in old battleships, for convenience in landing or in entering the ship. — **e. tap**, *Mech.*, a taper tap. See TAP, *n.*
en'ter-i'tis (ĕn'tĕr-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the intestines.
en'ter-o- (ĕn'tĕr-ŏ-), **en'ter-** (ĕn'tĕr-). A combining form from Greek *ἔντερον*, *an intestine*.
en'ter-o-cele' (ĕn'tĕr-ŏ-sēl'), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντεροκήλη*; *ἔντερον* an intestine + *κήλη* tumor, hernia.] *Med.* A hernial tumor whose contents are a portion of the intestines.

en-state'. Var. of INSTATE.
en-steep', *v. t.* To immerse *Obs.* [stocks. *Obs.*]
en-stock', *v. t.* To place in the
en-store', *v. t.* [Cf. INSTAURATE.] *Obs.* **a** To restore; renew. **b** To provide or fit up (with).
en-strait', *v. t.* To straiten. *Obs.*
en-stranged', *p. a.* Estranged. *Obs* [*Obs.*]
en-stran'gle, *v. t.* To strangle.
en-strength'en, *v. t.* To strengthen. *Obs.* [*or R.*]
en-stuff', *v. t* To stuff. *Obs.*
en-style', *v. t.* To style, to name. *Obs.* [*or R.*]
en-su'a-ble, *a.* Ensuing. *Obs.*
en-su'ant, *a.* Ensuing. *Obs.*
en-su'er, *n.* A follower. *Rare.*
en-suf'fer, *v. t.* See EN-. *Obs.*
en-su'ing-ly, *adv.* of *ensuing*, p. pr. See -LY.
‖ en' suite' (ăn' swēt'). [F.] In a succession, series, or set; connected with or opening into one another; as, rooms *en suite*.
‖ en' sui'vant' la' vē'zĭ'tē' (ăn' swē'vaN' lȧ' vē'rē'tē'). [F.] In following the truth.
en-sul'phur, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.
en-sur'ance, *n.* [Cf. ASSURANCE, INSURANCE.] *Obs.* Act or means of insuring; specif.: **a** Betrothal. **b** Insurance.
en-sur'er (ĕn-shōōr'ẽr), *n.* One who ensures an insurer.
‖ en' sur'tout' (ăn' sür'tōō'). [F. *en* in + *surtout* above all.] Lit., above all; at the top; *Her.*, denoting the position of a woman's coat of arms placed in the topmost part of the seal or shield of a man. [or across. *R.*]
en-sweep', *v. t.* To sweep over
en-sweet'en, *v. t.* To sweeten. *Obs* [END
ent. Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of
ent. *Abbr.* Entomology.
ent- See ENTO-.
-ent. (-ĕnt). See -ANT
en-tab'la-tured (ĕn-tăb'lȧ-tūrd), *adj.* Having an entablature
‖ en' ta'bli-er' (ăn' tȧ'blĭ-ā'). [F.] In the form of an apron; of trimmings or garments so trimmed.
en-tach', *v. t.* [OF. *entecher*, *entachier*.] To imbue with good or bad qualities; esp., to infect or defile. *Obs.*
en-tack'le, *v. t.* To supply with tackle *Obs.*
en'tad (ĕn'tăd), *adv.* [*ento-* + lst *-ad*] *Anat.* Inwards.
En-ta'da (ĕn-tā'dȧ; -tä'-), *n.* [Malayalam name of one species.] *Bot.* Syn. of LENS, *Bot.*, **b.**
en-tail', *n.* [ME. *entaile*, OF. *entaille*, fr. *entailler* to carve. See ENTAIL to carve.] Cutting or carving; sculpture; intaglio; also, figure or pattern. *Obs.*
en-tail', *v. t.* [OF. *entailler* to carve, cut, F. *entailler*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *tailler*, F. *tailler*, to cut. See TALLY; cf. INTAGLIO.] To carve or represent by carving; to sculpture. *Obs.*
en-tail'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
en-tailed', Entailed. *Ref. Sp.*
en-tail'er, *n.* One that entails.
en'tal (ĕn'tăl), *a.* [See ENTO-.] *Anat.* Inner; — opposed to *ectal*.
en-tal'ent, *v. t* [OF. *entalenter*.] To inspire or endow, as with desire. *Obs.*
en-tame', *v. t.* See EN-, 3.
en-tame', *v. t.* [F. *entamer*.] To wound or tear open; also, to open, as a conversation. *Obs.*
en-tan'gl Entangle. *Ref. Sp*
en-tan'gld. Entangled. *R. Sp.*
en-tan'gled (ĕn-tăn'g'ld), *pret & p. p.* of ENTANGLE. Specif.: *p. a. Her.* = FRETTED. *Rare* — **en-tan'gled-ly**, *adv* — **en-tan'gled-ness**, *n.* [entangles.
en-tan'gler (-glẽr), *n.* One that
en-tan'gling-ly, *adv.* of *entangling*, p. pr. See -LY.
en-tap'isse, *v. t.* [OF. *entapisser*.] To carpet. *Obs.*
En-tap'pu-ah (ĕn-tăp'ŭ-ä; ĕn'-tȧ-pū'ȧ). *Bib.*
en'tar-throt'ic (ĕn'tär-thrŏt'-ĭk), *a.* [*ento-* + Gr. *ἄρθρον* a joint.] *Anat.* Interarticular.
en-task', *v. t.* To impose a task upon. *Obs.*
en-tasse', *v. t.* [F. *entasser* to heap up.] To crowd together. *Obs.* — **en-tasse'ment**, *n.* *Obs.*
en-tas'tic (ĕn-tăs'tĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. *ἐντατικός* stimulating.] *Med.* Relating to any disease characterized by tonic spasms.
en-tatch'. + ENTACH.
‖ ent-beh're gern' was du nicht' hast' (ĕnt-bā'rē gĕrn' vas dōō nĭxt' hast'). [G.] Willingly do without what thou hast not.
Gellert (*Zufriedenheit mit seinem Zustande*, IV).
‖ ent-beh'ren sollst' du ! sollst' ent-beh'ren ! (ĕnt-bā'rĕn zŏlst' dōō ! zŏlst' ĕnt-bā'rĕn). [G.] Thou shalt do without ! shalt do without !
Goethe (*Faust*).
entd. *Abbr.* Entered.
en-tech'. + ENTACH. [*Obs.*]
en-tem'per, *v. t.* To attemper.
en-tem'per-ate, *a.* Temperate. *Obs.*
en-tem'pest, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.
en-tem'ple, *v. t.* To enshrine.
en-tem'pre. + ATTEMPER.
en-tencion. + INTENTION.
en-tend'. + INTEND.
en-tend'ant, *a.* [F., p. pr. of *entendre*.] Attendant. *Obs.*
entendement. + INTENDMENT.
en-ten'der, *v. t.* To make tender. *Obs. or R.*
en-tent'. Var. of INTENT.
‖ en'tente' (ăn'tănt'), *n* [F.] An understanding. — **en'tente' cor'diale'** (kôr'dyal'). [F.] Cordial understanding, esp. between two governments
ent-epi'con'dy-lar (ĕnt-ĕp'ĭ-kŏn'dĭ-lär), *a.* [*ento-* + *epicondyle*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the inner condyle at the distal end of the humerus. — **entepicondylar foramen**, a foramen, transmitting a nerve, formed by a bridge of bone above the inner condyle of the humerus of some mammals and reptiles.
enter. + ENTIRE, INTER.
enter-. See ENTERO-.
en'ter-a-ble (ĕn'tĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
en'ter-ad'e-nog'ra-phy (-ăd'ĕ-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*entero-* + *adeno-* + *-graphy*.] A treatise upon enteradenology.
en'ter-ad'e-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*entero-* + *adeno-* + *-logy*.] The science of the glands of the alimentary canal.
en'ter-ad'ver-tise, *v. t.* [F. *s'entr' avertir*; earlier *s'entr'advertir*.] To inform mutually. *Obs.*
en'ter-al (ĕn'tĕr-ăl), *a.* Enteric; pertaining to the enteron.
en'ter-ance. + ENTRANCE.
en'ter-ate (ĕn'tĕr-āt), *a.* [From ENTERON.] *Zool.* Having an enteron, or alimentary canal.
en'ter-bathe', *v. t.* See ENTER- [b. *Obs.*
b *Obs.*
en'ter-bear', *v. t.* See ENTER-
en'ter-brace', *v. t.* To embrace reciprocally. *Obs.* [b. *Obs.*
en'ter-braid', *v. t.* See ENTER-
en'ter-breath', *n.* See ENTER- [b. *Obs.*
a. *Obs.*
en'ter-call', *v. t.* See ENTER-
en'ter-close', *n.* [OF. *enteroclos* partition, inclosure.] Partition; also, connecting passage. *Obs.*
entercomen, *n.* Intercommonage. *Obs.*
en'ter-course. + INTERCOURSE.
en'terd. Entered. *Ref. Sp.*
en'ter-deal'. + INTERDEAL, *n.*
en'ter-dite' + INTERDICT.
en'ter-en-gen'der, *v. t* See ENTER- b.
en'ter-er, *n.* One who enters.
enterfare. + INTERFERE.
en'ter-flow'. + INTERFLOW, *n.*
en'ter-go-gen'ic (ĕn'tĕr-gō-jĕn'-ĭk), *a.* [*ento-* + Gr. *ἔργον* work + *-genic*.] *Biol.* Designating the internal energy of growth, involving the capacity of responding to external stimuli.
en'ter-grave', *v. t.* To engrave between. *Obs.* — **en'ter-grav'-ing**, *n.* [b. *Obs.*
en'ter-hin'der, *v.t.* See ENTER-
en'ter-hold', *v. t.* To hold or observe mutually *Obs.* [*Obs.*
en'ter-kiss', *v. t.* See ENTER- b.
en'ter-know', *v. t.* See ENTER-. *Obs.* — **en'ter-knowl'edge**, *n.* *Obs.*
en'ter-lace'. + INTERLACE.
en'ter-lend', *v. t.* See ENTER- b. *Obs.* [b. *Obs.*
en'ter-love', *v. t.* See ENTER-
en'ter-lude. + INTERLUDE.
en'ter-march', *v. i.* To tread on each other's toes. *Obs.*
Caxton (*Ouf. E. D.*).
en'ter-mete', *v. t. & i.* (F. *s'entremettre*, *entre* between + *mettre* to place.) To interfere; concern (one's self); intermeddle; meddle with. *Obs.*
en'ter-mew'er, *n.* + INTERMEWER [tween. *Obs.*
en'ter-mine', *v. t.* To mine between.
entermis. + ENTREMESS, dish.
en'ter-mise', *n.* [F. *entremise*, fr. *s'entremettre*. See ENTERMETE.] Mediation; also, occupation. *Obs.*
en'ter-o-cho'le-cys-tos'to-my (ĕn'tĕr-ŏ-kŏl'ē-sĭs-tŏs'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*entero-* + *cholecystostomy*.] Artificial formation of a communication between the gall bladder and small intestine.
en'ter-oc'ly-sis (-ŏk'lĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + Gr. *κλύσις* a drenching by a clyster.] *Med.* Injection of a nutrient liquid preparation into the intestine.
En'ter-o-coe'lia (-sē'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A group consisting of the animals having, or supposed to have, an enterocœle. It included echinoderms, molluscs, brachiopods, etc. *Huxley.*
en'ter-o-coele' (ĕn'tĕr-ŏ-sēl'), *n.* [*entero-* + Gr. *κοίλον* a hollow.]

en'ter-o-graph' (ĕn'tĕr-ō-grăf'), *n.* [*entero-* + *-graph.*] A myograph for measuring movements of the intestine.

en'ter-o-hel-co'sis (-hĕl-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + *helcosis.*] *Med.* Ulceration of the intestines.

en'ter-o-lith' (ĕn'tĕr-ō-lĭth'), *n.* [*entero-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* An intestinal concretion.

en'ter-o-li-thi'a-sis (-lĭ-thī'ă-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *enterolith* + *-iasis.*] *Med.* Formation of concretions in the intestine.

en'ter-o-mes'en-ter'ic (-mĕs'ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*entero-* + *mesenteric.*] *Anat. & Med.* Pertaining to the intestines and mesentery. — **enteromesenteric fever**, typhoid fever.

en'ter-on (ĕn'tĕr-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔντερον an intestine.] *Anat. & Zool.* The alimentary, or enteric, canal, or cavity, the digestive tract.

en'ter-op'a-thy (-ŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [*entero-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Disease of the intestines.

en'ter-o-plas'ty (ĕn'tĕr-ō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*entero-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic operation on the intestines.

En'ter-op-neus'ta (-ŏp-nūs'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *entero-* + Gr. πνεῖν to breathe.] *Zool.* An order or higher group consisting of *Balanoglossus* (which see) and allied genera. — **en'ter-op-neus'tan** (-tăn), *a. & n.*

en'ter-op-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + *ptosis.*] *Med.* An abnormal sinking downward and forward of the abdominal viscera. — **en'ter-op-tot'ic** (-tŏt'ĭk), *a.*

en'ter-or-rha'gi-a (ĕn'tĕr-ō-rā'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the intestine; melæna.

en'ter-or'rha-phy (-ŏr'ă-fĭ), *n.* [*entero-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* The sewing up of a wound or gap in the intestinal canal

en'ter-o-sep'sis (-ō-sĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL; *entero-* + *sepsis.*] *Med.* Sepsis due to absorption of poisons produced by putrefaction of matter in the intestinal canal.

en'ter-os'to-my (-ŏs'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*entero-* + *-stomy.*] *Surg.* The artificial formation of a passage between the intestine and the exterior surface of the body.

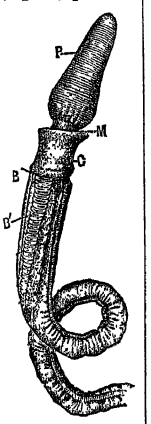

One of the Enteropneusta (*Dolichoglossus kowalewskii*) of New England, nat. size. *P* Proboscis; *M* Mouth; *C* Collar; *B B'* Gill Openings.

en'ter-o-tome' (ĕn'tĕr-ō-tōm'), *n.* [F. *entérotome.* See ENTEROTOMY.] *Med.* A kind of scissors for opening the intestinal canal.

en'ter-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*entero-* + *-tomy.*] Incision of the intestines.

en'ter-prise (ĕn'tĕr-prīz), *n.* [F. *entreprise*, fr. *entreprendre* to undertake; *entre* between (L. *inter*) + *prendre* to take. See INTER-; EMPRISE.] **1.** That which is, or is to be, undertaken, an attempt or project, esp. one which involves activity, courage, energy, or the like; a bold, arduous, or hazardous attempt; an important undertaking; as, a warlike *enterprise*.

Their hands cannot perform their *enterprise*. *Job* v. 12.

2. Willingness or eagerness to engage in what requires boldness, energy, or the like; as, a man of *enterprise*.

3. Management. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — Undertaking, venture, essay, attempt. — ENTERPRISE, EMPRISE. ENTERPRISE is the general term; EMPRISE is poetical or elevated, and suggests a spirit of high or chivalrous essay or adventure; as, "ripe for exploits and mighty *enterprises*" (*Shak.*); "I love thy courage yet, and bold *emprise*" (*Milton*); "Where the mind is of softer fiber, and less eager of *emprise*" (*Lowell*).

en'ter-prise, *v. t.*; EN'TER-PRISED (-prīzd); EN'TER-PRIS'ING (-prīz'ĭng). **1.** To undertake; to begin and attempt to perform; to venture upon. *Rare.*

The business must be *enterprised* this night *Dryden.*

2. To treat with hospitality; to entertain. *Obs.*

Him at the threshold met, and well did *enterprise*. *Spenser.*

en'ter-prise, *v. i.* To undertake an enterprise. *Obs.*

en'ter-pris'er (-prīz'ẽr), *n.* One who undertakes enterprises; also, formerly, an adventurer.

en'ter-pris'ing (-prīz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ENTERPRISE. Specif.: *p. a.* Having a disposition for enterprise; characterized by enterprise; as, an *enterprising* man or firm.

en'ter-tain' (ĕn'tĕr-tān'), *v. t.*; EN'TER-TAINED' (-tānd'); EN'TER-TAIN'ING. [F. *entretenir*; *entre* between (L. *inter*) + *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere.* See TENABLE.] **1.** To keep up; to maintain, as a correspondence. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. To be at the charges of; to take or keep in one's service; to support; harbor; keep. *Obs.*

You, sir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred. *Shak.*

3. To give hospitable reception or maintenance to; to receive at one's board, or into one's house, as a guest.

Be not forgetful to *entertain* strangers; for thereby some have *entertained* angels unawares. *Heb.* xiii. 2.

4. To deal with; to treat. *Obs.*

5. To give reception to; to receive. *Obs.*

6. To receive and take into consideration; to admit, treat, or make use of; as, to *entertain* a proposal.

I am not here going to *entertain* so large a theme as the philosophy of Locke. *De Quincey.*

7. To keep, hold, or maintain in the mind with favor; to keep in the mind; to harbor; cherish; as, to *entertain* charitable sentiments.

8. To enter upon; to take upon one's self. *Obs.*

9. To occupy or keep occupied; to engage; specif., to give battle to (an enemy); to encounter. *Obs.*

The English, being well appointed, did so *entertain* them that their ships departed terribly torn. *Hayward*

10. To engage the attention of agreeably; to amuse with that which makes the time pass pleasantly; to divert; as, to *entertain* friends with conversation, etc.

The weary time she cannot *entertain*. *Shak*

11. To bear; endure. *Rare.*

Syn. — See AMUSE.

en'ter-tain' (ĕn'tĕr-tān'), *v. i.* To receive, or provide entertainment for, guests; as, he *entertains* generously.

en'ter-tain', *n.* [Cf. F. *entretien.*] Entertainment. *Obs.*

en'ter-tain'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that entertains; specif., one who gives public or professional entertainments

en'ter-tain'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ENTERTAIN. Specif.: *p. a.* Affording entertainment; pleasing; amusing, diverting. — **en'ter-tain'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **en'ter-tain'ing-ness,** *n.*

en'ter-tain'ment (ĕn'tĕr-tān'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *entretenement.*] **1** Act of entertaining; reception; esp., act of receiving as host; hospitable reception.

The sincere *entertainment* and practice of the precepts of the gospel. *Bp. Sprat*

2. State of being entertained; esp., *Obs.*, state of being in service, also, maintenance in service; pay.

Strangers in the adversary's *entertainment* *Shak.*

3. That which entertains, or with which one is entertained; as: **a** Hospitality, hospitable provision for the wants of a guest; esp, provision for the table; a hospitable repast. **b** That which engages the attention agreeably, amuses, or diverts, whether in private, as by conversation, etc., or in public, by performances; amusement.

Theatrical *entertainments* conducted with greater elegance and refinement. *Prescott.*

c Means of maintenance; wages. *Obs*

The *entertainment* of the general upon his first arrival was but six shillings and eight pence. *Sir J. Davies*

Syn. — Amusement, diversion, recreation, pastime, sport; feast, banquet, repast, carousal.

en'the-os (ĕn'thē-ŏs), *a.* [Gr. ἔνθεος; ἐν in + θεός god.] Possessed by a god; divinely inspired.

en-thet'ic (ĕn-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐνθετικός fit to insert; ἐν in + τιθέναι to place.] *Med.* Caused by an implanted morbific virus; zymotic; as, an *enthetic* disease like syphilis.

en-thrall', **en-thral'** (ĕn-thrôl'), *v. t.*; EN-THRALLED' (-thrôld'); EN-THRALL'ING. Also **in-thrall',** **in-thral'** (ĭn-). [*en-* + *thrall.* Cf. INTHRALL.] **1.** To hold in thrall, or reduce to the condition of a thrall; to enslave; subjugate.

The bars survive the captive they *enthrall*. *Byron.*

2. To charm or captivate; to hold spellbound.

en-thrall'ment, **en-thral'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Also **in-thrall'ment,** **in-thral'ment.** Act of enthralling or state of being enthralled; enslavement; slavery.

en-throne' (ĕn-thrōn'), *v. t.*; EN-THRONED' (-thrōnd'); EN-THRON'ING (-thrōn'ĭng). [*en-* + *throne:* cf. OF. *enthroner.* Cf. INTHRONIZE.] **1.** To seat on or as on a throne; to exalt to the seat of royalty or of high authority; hence, to invest with sovereign authority or dignity.

Beneath a sculptured arch he sits *enthroned*. *Pope.*
It [mercy] is *enthroned* in the hearts of kings. *Shak.*

2. *Eccl.* To induct, as a bishop, into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.

en-thron'ize (ĕn-thrŏn'īz; ĕn'thrŏn-), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ-ING (-īz-ĭng). [See INTHRONIZE.] To enthrone; exalt. *Archaic.* "Openly *enthronized*." *Knolles.*

en-thuse' (ĕn-thūz'), *v. t. & i.*; EN-THUSED' (-thūzd'); EN-THUS'ING (-thūz'ĭng). To make, or become, enthusiastic. *Colloq., Chiefly U. S.*

en-thu'si-asm (ĕn-thū'zĭ-ăz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἐνθουσιασμός, fr. ἐνθουσιάζειν to be inspired or possessed by the god, fr. ἔνθεος, ἔνθους, inspired: cf. F. *enthousiasme.* See ENTHEOS, THEISM.] **1.** Inspiration as if by a divine or superhuman power; ecstasy; divine possession or frenzy; — now chiefly with classical allusion.

Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overweening imagination. *Locke.*

2. A state of impassioned emotion; transport; elevation of fancy; exaltation of soul.

Resolutions adopted in *enthusiasm* are often repented of when excitement has been succeeded by the wearing duties of hard everyday routine. *Froude.*

3. Strong excitement of feeling on behalf of a cause or a subject; ardent and imaginative zeal or interest, fervor; as, he engaged in his profession with *enthusiasm.*

Nothing great was ever achieved without *enthusiasm* *Emerson*

4. Lively manifestation of joy or zeal.

Philip was greeted with a tumultuous *enthusiasm*. *Prescott*

5. That which is pursued or regarded with enthusiasm; as, Emerson is her one *enthusiasm.* *Colloq.*

Syn. — See EAGERNESS.

en-thu'si-ast (-ăst), *n.* [Gr. ἐνθουσιαστής: cf. F. *enthousiaste.*] **1.** One moved or actuated by enthusiasm; as: **a** One who is inspired, or possessed. **b** A religious madman; a fanatic. **c** One whose mind is wholly possessed and heated by what engages it; one who is influenced by a peculiar fervor of mind; an ardent and imaginative person.

2. [*cap.*] *pl. Eccl. Hist.* The Euchites; — so called because they believed men able through asceticism to enter into direct communion with the Holy Spirit *Dict. of Phil.*

Syn. — ENTHUSIAST, FANATIC, ZEALOT, BIGOT. An ENTHUSIAST, as here compared, is a person of keen and ardent interests, the term sometimes implies a subordination of judgment to enthusiasm; as, "The man is all fire, and an *enthusiast* in the highest degree on the subject of Homer" (*Cowper*); the dreams of an *enthusiast.* A FANATIC is an extreme or unreasonable enthusiast, esp. in matters of religious belief or opinion; as, "—— is made up of ice and flame. He has . . . no mean temperature. Hence he is rarely interested about any public measure but he becomes a *fanatic*, and oversteps, in his irrespective zeal, every decency and every right opposed to his course" (*Coleridge*). A ZEALOT is a fanatical devotee or partisan; as, "A furious *zealot* may think he does God service by persecuting one of a different sect" (*Gilpin*). A BIGOT is one who is obstinately, often blindly, devoted to his own (esp. religious) beliefs or opinions; as compared with *fanatic* and *zealot*, the term implies dogged intolerance rather than misguided enthusiasm or zeal; as, "the hell that *bigots* frame to punish those who err" (*Shelley*); cf. "*bigoted* and intolerant in his judgment of men and things" (*Hazlitt*). See VISIONARY, EAGERNESS, FERVENT.

en-thu'si-as'tic (ĕn-thū'zĭ-ăs'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἐνθουσιαστι-
en-thu'si-as'ti-cal (-ăs'tĭ-kăl) } κός.] Filled with, or characterized by, enthusiasm; zealous; ardent; as, an *enthusiastic* lover of art; also, inducing or expressing enthusiasm; as, *enthusiastic* poetry. — **en-thu'si-as'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

A young man . . . of a visionary and *enthusiastic* character. *Irving.*

en'thy-me-mat'ic (ĕn'thĭ-mē-măt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἐνθυμη-
en'thy-me-mat'i-cal (-mē-măt'ĭ-kăl) } ματικός.] Pertaining to, or of the form of, an enthymeme.

en'thy-meme (ĕn'thĭ-mēm), *n.* [L. *enthymema*, Gr. ἐνθύμημα, fr. ἐνθυμεῖσθαι to keep in mind, consider; ἐν in + θυμός mind, soul.] *Logic.* **a** An argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and its consequent; a syllogism with one premise omitted; as, We are dependent; therefore we should be humble. Here the major proposition is suppressed. The complete syllogism would be, Dependent creatures should be humble; we are dependent creatures; therefore we should be humble. **b** In Aristotelian sense, a syllogism of a probable or persuasive sort, the suppression of one proposition not being essential.

en-tice' (ĕn-tīs'), *v. t.*; EN-TICED' (-tīst'); EN-TIC'ING (-tīs'ĭng). [ME. *entisen, enticen*, OF. *enticier*; *en-* (L. *in*) + (assumed) L. *titium*, equiv. to L. *titio* firebrand; cf. F. *attiser* to stir a fire, kindle, provoke.] **1.** To incite or instigate; to provoke *Obs.*

2. To draw on by exciting hope or desire; to allure; attract; as, the bait *enticed* the fishes. Often in a bad sense: To lead astray; to induce to evil; to tempt; as, the sirens *enticed* them to listen.

My son, if sinners *entice* thee, consent thou not. *Prov* i. 10

Syn. — Lure, coax, decoy, seduce, tempt, inveigle; incite, persuade, prevail on. See ALLURE.

en-tice'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *enticement.*] **1.** Act or practice of enticing, or state of being enticed.

2. That which entices, or by which one is enticed.

Syn. — Allurement, attraction, temptation, seduction, inveiglement, persuasion, inducement.

en-tic'ing (ĕn-tīs'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ENTICE. Specif.: *p. a.* Alluring. — **en-tic'ing-ly,** *adv.*

en-tire' (ĕn-tīr'), *a.* [ME. *enter*, F. *entier*, L. *integer* untouched, undiminished, entire; *in-*, negative + the root of *tangere* to touch. See TANGENT; cf. INTEGER.] **1.** Complete in all parts; undivided; undiminished; unimpaired; whole; full and perfect; not deficient; as, the *entire* control of a business; *entire* confidence; *entire* ignorance.

That ye may be perfect and *entire*, wanting nothing *James* i. 4.
One *entire* and perfect chrysolite *Shak*

2. Without mixture or alloy of anything; unqualified; also, formerly, morally whole; upright; faithful; sincere.

Pure fear and *entire* cowardice. *Shak.*
No man had ever a heart more *entire* to the king. *Clarendon*

3. *Bot.* **a** Consisting of a single piece, as a corolla. **b** Having the margin continuous, not broken by teeth or serrations; — said of a leaf, petal, etc.

4. Not gelded; — said of male animals.

5. Internal; interior. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

6. Real or essential. *Obs.*

7. *Her.* Borne without difference or mark of cadency, as a shield, coat, or banner; also, extending to the border lines of the same; — said of a charge.

8. Designating a kind of malt liquor. See ENTIRE, *n.*, 2.

9. *Skating.* Beginning and ending at the center; — said of a movement.

Syn. — Total, complete, perfect. See WHOLE.

entire curvature of a curve, *Math.*, the derivative $\frac{dk}{ds}$, where ds is the element of the curve and dk is the corresponding infinitesimal angle between two consecutive principal normals. — **e. function,** *Math.*, a polynomial, or a converging infinite series, containing only positive integral powers of the argument. — **en-tire'-wheat' flour.** See ENTIRE-WHEAT, *a.*; FLOUR.

en-tire', *n.* **1.** Entirety; the whole.

2. *Brewing.* Porter; — so called because originally made to combine the flavors of beer, ale, and twopenny. The term is now used chiefly in signs and advertisements. *Eng.*

3. An entire horse; a stallion.

Zool. A perivisceral cavity which arises as an outgrowth or outgrowths from the digestive tract; — dist. from a *schizocœle.* — **en'ter-o-cœ'lic** (-sē'lĭk), *a.* — **en'ter-o-cœ'lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

en'ter-o-co-li'tis (-kō-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + Gr. κόλον colon + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the small intestine and colon

en'ter-o-cys-to'ma (-sĭs-tō'mă), *n* [NL.; *entero-* + *cyst* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A cystic tumor formed by the irregular development of the intestines.

en'ter-o-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in the intestine.

en'ter-o-ep-ip'lo-cele (-ĕp-ĭp'lō-sēl), *n.* [*entero-* + Gr ἐπιπλοκήλη a rupture of the omentum.] *Med.* Hernia of the intestine and the omentum.

en'ter-o-gas-tri'tis (-găs-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + *gastritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the stomach and intestine.

en'ter-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*entero-* + *-graphy.*] A treatise on the viscera; enterology.

en'ter-o-hep'a-ti'tis (ĕn'tĕr-ō-hĕp'ă-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + *hepatitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the intestines and liver

en'ter-o-hy'dro-cele, *n.* [*entero-* + *hydrocele.*] Intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele.

en'ter-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*entero-* + *-logy.*] Anatomy treating of the viscera.

en'ter-o-my-co'sis, *n.* [NL.; *entero-* + *-mycosis.*] *Med* Disease of the intestine caused by bacteria or fungi.

en'ter-o-pax'y, *n.* [*entero-* + *-pexy.*] *Surg.* Surgical fixation of the intestine to the wall of the abdomen.

en'ter-o-spasm', *n. Med.* Spasmodic contraction of the intestine.

en'ter-o-ste-no'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Stenosis of the intestine.

en'ter-owe' (ĕn'tĕr-ō'), *v. t.* See ENTER-b. *Obs.*

en'ter-o-zo'a (-ō-zō'ă), *n. pl.*; *sing.* ENTEROZOÖN (-ŏn). *Zool.* a = ENTOZOA. b [*cap.*] = METAZOA. *Rare.* — **en'ter-o-zo'an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **en'ter-o-zo'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

en'ter-par'lance, *n.* Talk; parley. *Obs.*

en'ter-parle', *n. & v.* [OF. *enterparler* to confer.] Parley; talk. *Obs.*

en'ter-par'ley, *n.* A parley. *Obs.*

en'ter-part', *v. t* [OF. *entepartir.*] To divide; share. *Obs.*

en'ter-pil'lar, *n.* [*enter-* + *pillar*] The space between two columns. *Obs.*

en'ter-plead' (ĕn'tĕr-plēd'), *v. i.* + INTERPLEAD

en'ter-prised (ĕn'tĕr-prīzd), *p. a.* [OF. *entreprris.*] Confused; embarrassed *Obs.*

en'ter-pris'ing-ly, *adv.* of ENTERPRISING.

en'ter-seek', *v. t.* See ENTER-b. *Obs* [b. *Obs.*]

en'ter-shew', *v. t.* See ENTER-

en'ter-shine', *v. i.* See ENTER-a. *Obs.*

en'ter-shoul'der, *v. t.* To shoulder or jostle. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

en'ter-split', *v. t.* See ENTER-b.

en'ter-spoil', *v. t.* [*enter-* + *spoil.*] To despoil mutually. *Obs* [b. *Obs.*]

en'ter-suck', *v. t.* See ENTER-

en'ter-tain'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

en'ter-tain'd' Entertained. *Ref. Sp.* [*Obs.*]

en'ter-take', *v. t.* To entertain.

en'ter-tan'gle, *n* Intertanglement. *Obs.* [ENTER- b. *Obs.*

en'ter-tear' (-tār'), *v t* See

en'ter-tis'sued. + INTERTISSUED.

en'ter-view. + INTERVIEW.

en'ter-warn', *v. t.* See ENTER-b. *Obs.*

‖ **en'tê'tê'** (ăn'tĕ'tā'), *a.* [F.] Headstrong; opinionated.

‖ **en'tê'te-ment** (ăn tĕ'tĕ'-măn'), *n.* [F.] State or quality of being opinionated; obstinacy

en'the-al (ĕn'thē-ăl), **en'the-an** (-ăn), *a.* [Gr ἔνθεος full of the god, inspired; ἐν in + θεός god.] = ENTHEATE. *Obs.*

en'the-asm (-ăz'm), *n.* Inspiration; enthusiasm *Obs.*

en'the-as'tic, *a.* [Gr. ἐνθεαστικός inspired, fr. ἐνθεάζειν to be inspired. See ENTHEAL.] *Obs* = ENTHEATE. — **en'the-as'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

en'the-ate, *a* [Cf. L *entheatus*, fr. Gr ἔνθεος.] Possessed by a god; divinely inspired. *Obs.*

en'thel-min'tha (ĕn'thĕl-mĭn'thă), **en'thel-min'thes** (-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἔντός within + ἕλμινς, -ινθος, worm.] The intestinal worms collectively. They are not a natural group. —

en'thel-min'thic (-thĭk), *a.*

‖ **en'the-os** (ĕn'thē-ŏs), *n.* [Gr. ἔνθεος inspired.] Inspiration *Obs. or R.*

en-thrall'dom, **en-thral'dom** (ĕn-thrôl'dŭm), *n.* Also **in-** See -DOM.

en-thralled' (ĕn-thrôld'), *p. p.* of ENTHRALL, ENTHRAL; specif., involved; indebted. *Dial. Amer.*

en-thrall'er, *n.* Also **in-** One that enthralls. [thrill. *Obs.*]

en-thrill', *v. t.* To pierce; to

en-throne'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

en-throng', *v. t. & i* [*en-* + *throng.*] To beset; crowd. *Obs.*

en-thron'i-za'tion (ĕn-thrŏn'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of enthroning

en-thun'der, *v. t.* See EN-. *Obs.*

en-thu'sian, *n.* Enthusiast *Obs.*

en-thu'si-ast, *a* Enthusiastic. *Rare.* — **en-thu'si-ast-ly,** *adv.*

en-thu'si-as'tic, *n.* An enthusiast; a zealot. *Obs.* [ENS.

‖ **en'ti-a** (ĕn'shĭ-ă), *n. pl.* See

en-tice'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

en-tice'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

en-tic'er (ĕn-tīs'ẽr), *n* One that entices. [etc.

entier. entierty, etc. + ENTIRE,

en'ti-fy (ĕn'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [LL. *ens, entis*, thing + *-fy.*] To reify or to hypostatize — **en-tif'i-cal** (ĕn-tĭf'ĭ-kăl), *a* — **en'ti-fi-ca'tion** (ĕn'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

en-tilt' ment, *n.* [*en-* + *tilt* a covering + *-ment.*] A temporary covering, as a tent. *Obs.*

en-tinc'ture, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

en-tine', *v. t.* [*en-* + *tine, tind*, to kindle.] To kindle. *Obs.*

en-tire', *adv.* Entirely *Obs.*

entire, *n.* Interment. *Obs. Scot.*

en-tire', *v. t.* Attach; unite. *Obs.*

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en-tire'ly (ĕn-tīr'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Wholly; completely; fully.
Euphrates falls not *entirely* into the Persian Sea. *Raleigh.*
2. Without alloy or mixture, solely; also, formerly, earnestly; sincerely.
To highest God *entirely* pray. *Spenser.*

en-tire'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being entire; completeness; fullness; totality; as, the *entireness* of an arch or a bridge. **2.** Integrity; wholeness of heart, honesty. *Obs.*
Entireness in preaching the gospel *Udall.*
3. Oneness; unity; — applied to a condition of intimacy or close association. *Obs.*
True Christian love may be separated from acquaintance, and acquaintance from *entireness.* *Bp. Hall.*

en-tire'ty (ĕn-tīr'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *entiereté.* Cf. INTEGRITY.] State of being entire; completeness; also, that which is entire; the whole; sum total; — in *Law* used esp. in, or with reference to, **tenancy by entireties,** a tenancy in which the parties are jointly seized of the whole.
The same words of conveyance that would make two other persons joint tenants will make the husband and wife tenants of the *entirety* *Bouvier's Law Dict.*

en-tire'—wheat', *a.* Designating, made of, or relating to, flour including a considerable part of the bran. See FLOUR.

en'ti-ta-tive (ĕn'tĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [See ENTITY.] **a** Considered as mere entity; abstracted from all circumstances or relations. **b** Of the nature of an entity, or real being. — **en'-ti-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.*

en-ti'tle (ĕn-tī'tl), *v. t.*; EN-TI'TLED (-t'ld); EN-TI'TLING (-tlĭng). [OF. *entituler,* F. *intituler,* LL. *intitulare;* L. *in* + *titulus* title. See TITLE; cf. INTITULE.] **1.** To give a title to; to affix to as a name or appellation; hence, also, to dignify by an honorary designation; to denominate; style; call; as, to *entitle* a book "Commentaries;" to *entitle* a man "Honorable."
That which . . . we *entitle* patience. *Shak.*
2. To give a right or title to; to qualify for, with a direct object of the person, and a remote object of the thing; to furnish with grounds for seeking or claiming with success; as, an officer's talents *entitle* him to command.
3. To attribute; ascribe. *Obs.*
4. To settle a legal title to (property). *Obs.*
5. To appropriate or attach; to regard (one) as holding title, right, or responsibility. *Obs.*
Syn. — Name, designate, empower, qualify, enable.

en'ti-ty (ĕn'tĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *entitas,* fr. *ens, entis,* thing, prop. p. pr. of *esse* to be: cf. F. *entité.* See ESSENCE, IS.] A real being, whether in thought (as an ideal conception) or in fact; being; essence; existence.
Self-subsisting *entities,* such as our own personality. *Sharp.*
Entity, a piece of barbarous Latin, invented by the schoolmen to be used as an abstract name, in which class its grammatical form would seem to place it; but being seized by logicians in distress to stop a leak in their terminology, it has ever since been used as a concrete name. *J. S. Mill.*

en't- (ĕn't-), **ent-.** [Gr. *ἐντός* within, from *ἐν* in. See IN.] A combining form signifying *within;* as, *ento*blast.

en'to-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*ento-* + *-blast.*] *Biol.* **a** The endoderm. **b** A blastomere forming endoderm. **c** The nucleolus. *Obs.* — **en'to-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

en'to-cele (ĕn'tō-sēl), *n.* [*ento-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia through an internal organ, as the diaphragm or omentum.

en-toil' (ĕn-toil'), *v. t.*; EN-TOILED' (-toild'); EN-TOIL'ING. To take with toils or bring into toils; to insnare.
Entoiled in woofed phantasies. *Keats.*

en-tomb' (ĕn-tōōm'), *v. t.*; -TOMBED' (-tōōmd'); TOMB'ING. [*en-* + *tomb:* cf. OF. *entomber.*] To deposit in a tomb; to bury; inter; inhume; also, to serve as a tomb for.

en-tomb'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of entombing; burial.

en-to'mi-on (ĕn-tō'mĭ-ŏn), *n.* [From Gr. *ἐντομή* notch.] *Craniol.* The tip of the mastoid angle of the parietal bone. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

en'to-mo- (ĕn'tō-mō-). A combining form from Greek *ἔντομον, insect.*

en'to-mo-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or relating to entomology.
en'to-mo-log'i-cal-ly, *adv.*

en'to-mol'o-gist (ĕn'tō-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in entomology.

en'to-mol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'-ĭng). To study or practice entomology.

en'to-mol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. *ἔντομον* insect (so called because nearly cut in two, fr. *ἔντομος* cut in; *ἐν* in + *τέμνειν* to cut) + *-logy:* cf. F. *entomologie.* See IN, *prep.*, TOME; cf. INSECT.] The department of zoölogy that treats of insects; also, a treatise on that subject.

en'to-moph'i-lous (-mŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*entomo-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Pollinated by the agency of insects; — said of plants in which the pollen is carried to the stigma by insects. Cf. ANEMOPHILOUS.

en'to-moph'i-ly (ĕn'tō-mŏf'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* *Bot.* State of being entomophilous; also, pollination of plants by insects.

En'to-moph'tho-ra (ĕn'tō-mŏf'thō-rȧ), *n* [NL.; *entomo-* + Gr. *φθορά* destruction.] *Bot.* The typical genus of the family Entomophthoraceæ. The species are parasitic upon insects, which are often destroyed in great numbers by these fungi. — **en'to-moph'tho-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

En'to-moph'tho-ra'ce-æ (-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of phycomycetous fungi parasitic on insects. The chief genera are *Empusa* and *Entomophthora.* — **en'to-moph'tho-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

En'to-mos'tra-ca (-mŏs'trā-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *ἔντομος* cut in pieces + *ὄστρακον* burnt clay, the hard shell of Testacea.] *Zoöl.* One of the two subclasses into which the Crustacea are commonly divided. Its members are of comparatively simple organization, and usually of small, often minute, size The number of postcephalic segments is variable, and the appendages show comparatively little differentiation. There is a metamorphosis, and the larva usually leaves the egg as a free-swimming nauplius. The group includes a vast number of very diverse forms, inhabiting both fresh and salt water. It is usually divided into the orders Phyllopoda (including Cladocera), Ostracoda, Copepoda, and Cirripedia. — **en'to-mos'tra-can** (-kăn), *a.* & *n.* — **en'to-mos'tra-cous** (-kŭs), *a.*

en'to-phyte (ĕn'tō-fīt), *n.* [*ento-* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant living within the body of an animal or of another plant. Entophytes are usually parasites, the most familiar examples being the various pathogenic bacteria and certain lower orders of fungi. — **en'to-phy'tal** (-fī'tăl), *a.* — **en'to-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **en'to-phyt'i-cal-ly** (-fĭt'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **en-toph'y-tous** (ĕn-tŏf'ĭ-tŭs), *a.*

en'to-plas'tron (-plăs'trŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [*ento-* + *plastron.*] *Zoöl.* A median bony plate of the anterior part of the plastron of turtles, — considered homologous with the interclavicle of other reptiles. — **en'to-plas'tral** (-trăl), *a*

ent-op'tic (ĕnt-ŏp'tĭk), *a.* [*ento-* + *-optic.*] *Physiol.* Relating to objects situated within the eye; esp., relating to the perception of objects in one's own eye.

en'to-ster'nite (ĕn'tō-stûr'nīt), *n.* [See ENTO-; STERNUM.] *Zool.* A cartilaginous structure giving attachment to muscles in the cephalothorax of various arachnids and of the king crab. It is comparable to the cephalic apodeme of certain crustaceans.

en-tot'ic (ĕn-tŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*ento-* + Gr. *οὖς, ὠτός,* the ear.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the interior of the ear.

‖ **en'tou'rage'** (ȧn'tōō'rȧzh'), *n.* [F.] Surroundings; specif., collectively, one's attendants or associates.
The *entourage* and mode of life of the mikados were not such as to make of them able rulers. *B. H. Chamberlain*

en'to-zo'a (ĕn'tō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* EN'TO-ZO'ON (-ŏn) [NL.; *ento-* + *-zoa.*] Internal parasites collectively, esp. the intestinal worms. The entozoa are not a natural group. — **en'to-zo'al** (-ăl), *a.* — **en'to-zo'an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

en'to-zo'ic (-ĭk), *a.* **1.** Entozoan; internally parasitic.
2. *Bot.* Living within an animal, as many entophytes.

‖ **en'tr'acte'** (ȧn'trȧkt'), *n.* [F. Cf. INTERACT.] *Theater.* **a** The interval between two acts. **b** A dance, piece of music, or interlude, performed between two acts.

‖ **en-tra'da** (ĕn-trä'dȧ; 146), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** Entry, esp. formal entry; as, a court of *entrada,* a court of the first instance.
2. Receipts; revenue.

en'trails (ĕn'trălz), *n. pl.* [F. *entrailles,* LL. *intralia, intranea,* fr. L. *interaneum,* pl *interanea,* intestine, *interaneus* inward, interior, fr. *inter* between, among, within. See INTERNAL.] **1.** The internal parts of animal bodies; the bowels; the guts; viscera; intestines
2. The internal parts; as, the *entrails* of the earth.
That treasure . . hid in the dark *entrails* of America. *Locke.*

en-train' (ĕn-trān'), *v. t.*; EN-TRAINED' (-trānd'), EN-TRAIN'-ING. [F. *entraîner.*] To draw along; to bring on.

en-train', *v. t.* & *i.* To put or go aboard a railroad train.

en'trance (ĕn'trăns), *n.* [OF. *entrance,* fr. OF. & F. *entrer* to enter. See ENTER.] **1.** Act of entering; ingress; as, the *entrance* of a cavalcade into a street; the *entrance* of an actor upon the stage; hence, assumption, accession, initiation, introduction, début, or the like; as, *entrance* to office; *entrance* to the throne; *entrance* into college or into society, *entrance* into a holy life.
2. The first part, or beginning, of anything; commencement; introduction.
St. Augustine, in the *entrance* of one of his discourses, makes a kind of apology. *Hakewill.*
3. The means or place for entering, as a door or gate.
Show us, we pray thee, the *entrance* into the city. *Judg.* i. 24.
4. Liberty, power, or permission to enter; entrée.
5. The causing to be entered upon a register, as a ship or goods, at a customhouse; an entering.
6. *Naut.* The bow, or entire wedgelike fore part, of a vessel, below the water line; — opposed to *run.*
7. A record; an entry. *Obs.*
the Great, *and* **the Little, Entrance,** *East. Ch.,* in the eucharistic service, the solemn processions with which respectively the elements and the gospels are brought in through the body of the church to the bema.

en-trance' (ĕn-tråns'), *v. t.*; EN-TRANCED' (-trånst'), EN-TRANC'ING (-trăn'sĭng). [*en-* + *trance.*] **1.** To put into a trance; to make insensible to present objects.
Him, still *entranced* and in a bitter laid,
They bore from field and to the bed conveyed *Dryden.*
2. To put into an ecstasy; to ravish with delight or wonder; to enrapture; charm.
And I so ravished with her heavenly note,
I stood *entranced,* and had no room for thought. *Dryden.*

en'trant (ĕn'trănt), *n.* [F. *entrant,* p. pr.] One that enters, a beginner; also, an applicant for admission.

en-trap' (ĕn-trăp'), *v. t.*; EN-TRAPPED' (-trăpt'); EN-TRAP'-PING. [*en-* + *trap:* cf. OF. *entraper.*] To catch in a trap; to insnare; hence, to catch by artifices; to involve in difficulties or distresses, to catch or involve in contradictions.
A golden mesh, to *entrap* the hearts of men. *Shak.*
Syn. — Insnare, inveigle, tangle, decoy, entangle.

en-treas'ure (ĕn-trĕzh'ûr), *v. t.* **1.** To store in a treasury.
2. To provide with treasure. *Obs.*

en-treat' (ĕn-trēt'), *v. t.*; EN-TREAT'ED; EN-TREAT'ING. [ME *entreten* to treat, request, OF *entraitier* to treat of; *en-* (L. *in*) + *traitier* to treat. See TREAT.] **1** To treat, or conduct one's self toward, to deal with; to use. *Obs.*
I will cause the enemy to *entreat* thee well *Jer.* xv. 11.
2. To make a concern of; to occupy or to be occupied with. *Obs.* "Pleasures to *entreat.*" *Spenser.*
3. To ask earnestly; to petition or pray with urgency; to supplicate; importune; beseech.
Isaac *entreated* the Lord for his wife. *Gen* xxv 21.
Some late visitor *entreating* entrance at my chamber door. *Poe*
4. To beseech or supplicate successfully, to prevail upon by prayer or solicitation; to persuade.
A power whom no prayers could *entreat.* *Rogers.*
Syn. — Beseech, solicit, implore, supplicate. See BEG.

en-treat', *v. i.* **1.** To treat or discourse; also, to negotiate, as for a treaty. *Obs.* 1 *Macc.* x. 47.
2. To make an earnest petition or request; to plead.
The Janizaries *entreated* for them as valiant men. *Knolles*

en-treat'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of entreating.
☞ In Shakespeare's "Hamlet," I. iii. 122, the word has been variously interpreted, as: **a** Invitation. **b** Interview or conversation. **c** Favor entreated.

en-treat'y (ĕn-trēt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TREATIES (-ĭz). **1.** Treatment; reception; entertainment. *Obs.*
2. Negotiation; discussion. *Obs.*
3. Act of entreating or beseeching; urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation.
Fair *entreaty,* and sweet blandishment. *Spenser.*
Syn. — Request, suit, supplication, importunity.

en'trée' (ȧn'trā'), *n.* [F. See ENTRY.] **1.** A coming in, or entrance; also, freedom of access; permission or right to enter; as, to have the *entrée* of a house.
2. *Cookery.* In French usage, a dish served at the beginning of dinner to give zest to the appetite; in English usage, a side dish, served with a joint, or between courses.
3. *Music.* **a** A short piece in slow march time, usually in two repeated parts, and often accompanying the entry of a procession in an opera or ballet. *Obs.* **b** The opening movement of an opera or ballet, following the overture.

‖ **en'tre-més'** (ĕn'trĕ-mās'), *n.*; *pl.* -MESES (-mā'sāz) [Sp., an interlude.] *Sp. Drama.* **a** In the Middle Ages, an interlude inserted in a mystery. **b** Later, a short enlivening entertainment, usually inserted in an auto or represented between two acts of a comedia.

‖ **en'tre-mets'** (ȧn'trˈ-mā'), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [F.; *entre* between + *mets* a dish, mess. See MESS, *n.*] **1.** A side dish or dainty, usually eaten after the principal dish.
2. Any small entertainment between two greater ones, or between courses at a banquet. *Rare.*

‖ **en'tre-pôt'** (ȧn'trˈ-pō'), *n.* [F.] A warehouse; a magazine for depositing goods, stores, etc.; also, a mart or place where merchandise is deposited; as, an *entrepôt* for goods in transit.

‖ **en'tre-pre-neur'** (ȧn'trˈ-prĕ-nûr'), *n.* [F. See ENTER-

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en-tire'ly, *a.* = ENTIRE. *Obs.*
entirmet. † ENTREMETE.
en-tise'. † ENTICE.
en-tit'ule † INTITULE.
en'to-bran'chi-ate, *a.* [*ento-* + *branchiate.*] *Zool.* Having internal or concealed gills.
en'to-bron'chi-um (ĕn'tō-brŏn'kĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIA (-ȧ). [NL. See ENTO-; BRONCHIA.] *Anat.* One of the ventral branches of the main bronchi in birds' lungs.
en-tock'si-cate. † INTOXICATE.
en'to-con'dyle, *n.* [*ento-* + *condyle.*] *Anat.* The internal condyle of a bone, on the side next the body. — **en'to-con'dy-lar,** *a.*
en'to-con'dy-loid, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to an entocondyle.
en'to-co'nid, *n* [*ento-* + *cone* + 2d *-id.*] *Zool.* The postero-internal cusp of the talonid of a molar tooth.
en'to-cu-ne'i-form, en'to-cu'ni-form, *a.* & *n.* [*ento-* + *cuneiform, cuniform.*] *Anat.* See CUNEIFORM, *a*, 3.
en'to-cy-e'mate (-sĭ-ē'māt), *a.* [*ento-* + Gr. *κύημα* embryo.] *Embryol.* Having the embryo inclosed in membranes of blastodermic origin; allantoic and amniotic; — opp. to *epicyemate.*
en'to-cyst, *n.* [*ento-* + *cyst.*] *Zool.* = ENDOCYST.
en'to-derm (ĕn'tō-dûrm), *n.* [*ento-* + *-derm.*] *Biol.* = ENDODERM — **en'to-der'mal** (-dûr'-măl), **en'to-der'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*
en'to-gas'tric, *a.* [*ento-* + *gastric.*] *Zool.* Pertaining to the interior of the stomach; — applied to a mode of budding from the interior of the gastric cavity, occurring in certain medusæ.
en-tog'e-nous (ĕn-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*ento-* + *-genous.*] Endogenous.
en'to-glos'sal (ĕn'tō-glŏs'ăl), *a.* [*ento-* + *-glossal.*] *Anat.* Within the tongue; applied to the glossohyal bone. — **en'to-glos'-sal,** *n*
en-toil'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
en-toire', *a.* [Cf. F. *entouré,* p. p., surrounded.] *Her.* Charged with inanimate objects, usually eight; — said of a bordure. *Obs*
entom. *Abbr.* Entomology.
en'to-mere, *n.* [*ento-* + *-mere*] *Embryol.* A blastomere forming endoderm. — **en'to-mer'ic** (ĕn'-tō-mĕr'ĭk), *a*
en-tom'ic (ĕn-tŏm'ĭk), **en-tom'-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr *ἔντομον* insect. See ENTOMOLOGY.] Relating to insects. See ENTOMOLOGY.
en'to-mog'e-nous (ĕn'tō-mŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*entomo-* + *-genous.*] *Bot.* Growing on or in the bodies of insects, as certain fungi.
en'to-moid, *a.* [*entomo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling an insect. *Rare.* — **en'to-moid,** *n. Rare.*
en-tom'o-lite, -lith, *n.* [*entomo-* + *-lite, -lith.*] A fossil insect or similar animal, as a trilobite. *Obs.* — **en'to-mo-lit'ic** (ĕn'tō-mō-lĭt'ĭk), **-lith'ic,** *a. Obs.*
En'to-moph'a-ga (ĕn'tō-mŏf'ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *entomo-* + Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] *Zool.* Any of certain groups (of edentates, marsupials, bats, and parasitic Hymenoptera) which prey on insects. *Obs.* — **en'to-moph'a-gan** (-găn), *a.* & *n.*
en'to-moph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* *Zool.* Insectivorous.
En'to-moph'tho-ra'les (-thō-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] An order of phycomycetous fungi consisting of the Entomophthoraceæ.
en'to-moph'y-tous (-mŏf'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [*entomo-* + Gr. *φυτόν* plant.] *Bot.* = ENTOMOGENOUS.
en'to-mo-tax'y (ĕn'tō-mō-tăk'-sĭ), *n.* [*entomo-* + Gr *τάξις* an arranging.] *Zool.* Art of preserving and mounting insects. *R.*
en'to-mot'o-my (-mŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*entomo-* + *-tomy.*] Art of dissecting insects — **en'to-mot'o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*
en-tone'. Var. of INTONE. *Rare.*
— **en-tone'ment,** *n. Rare.*
en-ton'ic (ĕn-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἔντονος* strained, fr. *ἐντείνειν* to strain] *Med.* Having great tension, or exaggerated action.
en'to-par'a-site, *n.* [*ento-* + *parasite.*] *Biol* = ENDOPARASITE.
— **en'to-par'a-sit'ic,** *a.*
en'to-pe-riph'er-al, *a.* [*ento-* + *peripheral.*] Noting sensations originating in the body
en'to-plasm, *n.* [*ento-* + *plasm.*] Endoplasm. — **en'to-plas'tic,** *a.*
En'to-proc'ta (ĕn'tō-prŏk'tȧ), *n. pl* [NL.; *ento-* + Gr. *πρωκτός* the anus.] = ENDOPROCTA. — **en'to-proc'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*
en'top-ter'y-goid (ĕn'tŏp-tĕr'y-goid). [*ento-* + *pterygoid.*] In fishes, = MESOPTERYGOID.
ent-op'ti-cal (ĕnt-ŏp'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Entoptic. — **-op'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*
ent-op'tics (-tĭks), *n.* [*ento-* + *optics.*] Study of the interior of the eye.
en'top-tos'co-py (ĕn'tŏp-tŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* [*ento-* + *opto-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Examination of the interior of the eye. — **en'top-to-scop'ic** (-tō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*
ent-or'gan-ism, *n.* [*ento-* + *organism.*] An internal parasite.
en-tor'till, *v. t.* [F. *enortiller.*] To coil or entwine. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* — **en-tor'ti-la'tion,** *n. Obs.*
en'to-sarc, *n.* = ENDOSARC.
en'to-sphe'noid, *a.* & *n.* [*ento-* + *sphenoid.*] = ENTOSPHENOIFORM.
en'to-sphere, *n.* [*ento-* + *sphere*] *Biol.* The inner or medullary zone of the attraction sphere. *Ziegler.*
en'to-ster'num, *n.* ; *pl.* -STERNA. [NL.; *ento-* + *sternum.*] *Zoöl.* a = ENTOPLASTRON. **b** An internal process or system of processes of the sternum of an insect or other arthropod. — **en'to-ster'nal,** *a.*
en-tos'tho-blast (ĕn-tŏs'thō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντοσθε* from within + *-blast.*] *Biol.* A granule within the nucleolus of a cell. *Obs. Agassiz*
en'to-tho'rax, *n.* [*ento-* + *thorax.*] *Zool.* = ENDOTHORAX.
en'to-tym-pan'ic, *a.* [*ento-* + *tympanic.*] Within the tympanum of the ear.
en-touch', *v. t.* To touch *Obs.*
en-toy'er, en-toyre', en-toy'ré. † ENTOIRE.
en'to-zo-a'ri-an (ĕn'tō-zō-ā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* = ENTOZOAN.
en'to-zo-ŏl'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*entozoa* + *-logy.*] The branch of zoölogy dealing with the internal parasites. — **en'to-zo'o-log'i-cal** (-zō'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **en'to-zo'o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **en'-to-zo-ŏl'o-gist** (-zō-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*
en'to-zo'on, *n., sing.* of ENTOZOA.
en'trail, *n., sing.* of ENTRAILS.
en-trail', *v. t.* [OF. *entreillier.* See EN-; TRELLIS.] To interweave. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
en-trail', *n* Entanglement; coil.
en-trailed' (ĕn-trāld'), *p. p.* of ENTRAIL. — **entrailed cross,** *Her.,* an outline cross, sable, having looped flourishes at the corners.
‖ **en'trai'ne-ment'** (ȧn'trĕ'n'-mĭn'), *n.* [F.] Ardor; force.
en'trals (ĕn'trălz). † ENTRAILS.
en-tram'mel, *v. t.* See EN-.
en-tranc'ed-ly (ĕn-trănst'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *entranced,* p. p. See -LY.
en-trance'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
en-tranc'ing-ly, *adv.* of *entrancing,* p. pr. See -LY.
en-transe', *v.* Entrance. *R. Sp.*
en-transt'. Entranced. *Ref. Sp.*
en'trant, *a.* That enters (in any of various senses).
en-trap'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
en-trap'per, *n* One who entraps
en-trap'ping-ly, *adv.* of *entrapping,* p. pr. See -LY.
en-trapt'. Entrapped. *Ref. Sp.*
entrance. † ENTRANCE.
entre. † ENTER, ENTIRE, ENTRY.
entre-. See ENTER-.
en-treat', *n.* Entreaty. *Obs.*
en-treat'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **en-treat'a-ble-ness,** *n.*
en-treat'ance, *n.* Treatment; also, entreaty. *Obs.* [treats.]
en-treat'er, *n.* One who entreat'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
en-treat'ing-ly, *adv.* of *entreating,* p. pr. See LY.
en-treat'ive, *a.* Marked by, or of the nature of, entreaty. *Obs.*
‖ **en'tre-chat'** (ȧn'trˈ-shȧ'), *n.* [F.] *Dancing.* A caper in which the feet are struck or crossed while in the air
entrechaunge. † INTERCHANGE.
‖ **en'tre chien' et loup'** (ȧn'trˈ shyĭn'-nĕ lōō'). [F.] = INTER CANEM ET LUPUM. [MUNE.
entrecomune. † INTERCOM-
‖ **en'tre deux' vins'** (ȧn'trˈ dû' vĂn') [F.] Lit., between two wines; half drunk.
entredit. † INTERDICT, *n.*
entree. † ENTER, ENTRY.
en'tre-fer' (ȧn'trˈ-fâr'), *n.* [F.] *Elec.* An air gap in a dynamo or motor between the armature and the field magnets.
en'tre-gent' (*F.* ȧn'trˈ-zhan'), *n.* [F.; *entre* among + *gent* people.] Intercourse. *Obs.*
en'trell. † ENTRAIL.
entremedle. † INTERMEDDLE.
en'tre-med'ly, *a.* [OF. *entremesle,* p. p.] Intermixed *Obs.*
en'tre-mes. *en'tre-mets,* *n.* [OF. *entremès,* F. *entremets.*] A dish served between courses. *Obs.*
entremet. † ENTERMETE.
en'tre-met', *n.* Erroneous sing. of ENTREMETS, 1.
en'tren. † ENTER.
en-trench'. Var of INTRENCH. — **en-trench'ment,** *n.*
‖ **en'tre nous'** (ȧn'trˈ nōō'). [F.] Between ourselves; in confidence.
en'tre-pas' (ȧn'trˈ-pȧ'), *n.* [F.] *Man.* A broken pace resembling an amble.
en'tre-prei'gnant, *a* [OF, p. pr. for *entreprenant.*] Enterprising. *Obs.*
‖ **en'tre-pre-nant'** (ȧn'trˈ-prĕ-nȧn'), *a.* [F.] Enterprising; pushing; bold, esp. with women.
entrepris. † ENTERPRISE.
en'tre-proche', *v. i.* [OF. *so entreaprochier.*] To approach each other. *Obs.*

PRISE.] An employer in his character of one who assumes the risk and management of business; an undertaker (in the technical economic sense). Cf. PROFIT, EARNINGS OF MANAGEMENT.

The whole annual gains of society . . distribute themselves into . . the earnings of labor, the earnings of capital, and the gains from a certain coordinating process that is performed by the employers of labor and users of capital. This purely coordinating work we shall call the *entrepreneur's* function, and the rewards for it we shall call profits. The function in itself includes no working, and no owning of capital: it consists entirely in the establishing and maintaining of efficient relations between the agents of production. *J. B. Clark.*

en'tre-sol (ŏn'tĕr-sŏl; *F.* ăn'tr'-sôl'), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A low story between two higher ones, usually between the ground floor and the first story; mezzanine.

en-tro'pi-on (ĕn-trō'pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐντροπή a turning towards.] *Med.* The inversion, or turning inward against the eyeball, of the border of the eyelids.

en'tro-py (ĕn'trō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr ἐντροπή a turning in; ἐν in + τροπή a turn, fr. τρέπειν to turn.] *Thermodyn.* A conventional thermodynamic element relating to the property or condition of a substance, of undeterminable total amount, but arbitrarily reckoned from any convenient starting point (usually a temperature of 32° F.), the change of which element for a given change of temperature of the substance is the integral sum of the quotients obtained by dividing each of the added or rejected amounts of heat producing this temperature change by the absolute temperature at which such heat was added or rejected. The term was devised by Clausius as an equivalent for the *transformation constants* of a system on the erroneous analogy of *energy* and *work constants*. Rankine called it the *thermodynamic function*. The usual abbr. for entropy is the Greek letter ϕ

en'try (ĕn'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ENTRIES (-trĭz). [ME. *entree, entre*, F. *entrée*, fr. *entrer* to enter See ENTER; cf. ENTRÉE.] **1.** Act of entering; entrance; ingress; beginning or first attempt; also, *Obs.*, the right or privilege of entering; entrée.

2. Act of making or entering a record; a setting down in writing the particulars, as of a transaction; as, an *entry* of a sale; also, that which is entered; an item.

A notary made an *entry* of this act. *Bacon*

3. That by which entrance is made; a passage leading into a house or other building, or to a room; a vestibule, an adit, as of a mine; also, in a building having several sections, each with its separate entrance, as a college dormitory, any one of such sections; as, he lived in the east *entry* of Durfee Hall.

A straight, long *entry* to the temple led. *Dryden.*

4. A short lane or alley. *Dial. Eng.*

5. *Law.* **a** The actual taking possession of lands or tenements, by entering or setting foot on them. **b** A putting upon record in proper form and order. **c** The act in addition to breaking essential to constitute the offense of burglary. The *entry*, which may be at an interval after the breaking, is constituted if the least part of the person or any instrument be introduced for the purpose of committing a felony.

6. The exhibition or depositing by a ship's officer of the papers required by law, at the customhouse, to procure license to land goods; or the giving an account of a ship's cargo to the officer of the customs, and obtaining his permission to land it. See ENTER, *v. t.*, 9; ENTRANCE, *n.*, 5.

7. In universities, esp. in the Middle Ages, a student's lodging house or hostel. *Obs. or Scot.*

8. *Music.* **a** An act of an opera, burletta, etc **b** = ENTRÉE, 3.

entry clerk. *Com* A clerk who makes the original entries of transactions in a business.

en'try-man (ĕn'trĭ-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who enters upon public land with intent to secure an allotment under homestead, mining, or other laws.

en'try-way' (-wā'), *n.* A passage for entrance; an entry.

en-twine' (ĕn-twīn'), **in-twine'** (ĭn-), *v. t.*; -TWINED' (-twīnd'); -TWIN'ING (-twīn'ĭng). [*en-* + *twine.*] To twine, twist, or wreathe together or round.

Entwined in duskier wreaths her braided locks. *Shelley.*

en-twine', in-twine', *v. i.* To be twisted or twined.

en-twist' (ĕn-twĭst'), **in-twist'** (ĭn-), *v. t.*; -TWIST'ED; -TWIST'ING. To twist or wreathe round; to entwine.

e-nu'cle-ate (ē-nū'klē-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *enucleatus*, p. p. of *enucleare* to enucleate, *e* out + *nucleus* kernel.] **1.** To bring or peel out, as a kernel, from enveloping husks or shell.

2. *Med.* To remove without cutting into it (as a tumor, the eyeball, etc.).

3. To bring to light; to make clear; to explain.

To *enucleate* and interpret Aristotle. *Gale.*

4. *Biol.* To deprive of a nucleus.

e-nu'cle-ate (ē-nū'klē-āt), *a.* *Biol.* Deprived of, or without, a nucleus; enucleated.

e-nu'cle-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *énucléation.*] Act of enucleating; elucidation; exposition.

Neither air, nor water, nor food, seems directly to contribute anything to the *enucleation* of this disease. *Tooke.*

e-nu'mer-a-ble (ē-nū'mĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** That may be enumerated; denumerable (which see).

2. Erron. for INNUMERABLE.

enumerable aggregate. See AGGREGATE, *n.*, 5.

e-nu'mer-ate (ē-nū'mĕr-āt), *v. t.*; E-NU'MER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); E-NU'MER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *enumeratus*, p. p. of *enumerare* to count out, enumerate; *e* out + *numerare* to count, fr. *numerus* number. See NUMBER.] To tell by numbers; to count over, or tell off one after another; to number; count; as, to *enumerate* the stars in a constellation; hence, to mention one by one; to name over; to recount.

Enumerating the services he had done. *Ludlow.*

Syn. — Reckon, compute, calculate, count, estimate; recount, relate, rehearse, recapitulate, detail.

e-nu'mer-a'tion (ē-nū'mĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *enumeratio*: cf. F. *énumération.*] **1.** Act of enumerating, making separate mention, or recounting.

2. A detailed account, in which each item is specified.

Because almost every man we meet possesses these, we leave them out of our *enumeration.* *Paley*

3. *Rhet.* A recapitulation, in the peroration.

e-nu'mer-a-tive (ē-nū'mĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Enumerating, or concerned with enumeration.

enumerative geometry. = DENUMERATIVE GEOMETRY.

e-nu'mer-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who enumerates, as a collector of data for a census.

e-nun'ci-a-ble (ē-nŭn'shĭ-ă-b'l; -sĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being enunciated. — **e-nun'ci-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

e-nun'ci-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; E-NUN'CI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); E-NUN'CI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *enuntiatus, -ciatus*, p. p. of *enuntiare, -ciare.* See ENOUNCE.] **1.** To make a formal statement of; to announce; proclaim; declare.

He *enunciates* the great doctrines of the gospel. *Coleridge*

2. To make audible; to utter articulately; to pronounce; as, to *enunciate* a word distinctly.

e-nun'ci-ate, *v. i.* To utter articulately; pronounce.

e-nun'ci-a'tion (-sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [L. *enuntiatio, -ciatio*: cf. F. *énonciation.*] **1.** Act of enunciating, announcing, proclaiming, or making known; open attestation; declaration; as, the *enunciation* of a truth.

By way of interpretation and *enunciation.* *Jer. Taylor*

2. Mode of utterance or pronunciation, esp. as regards fullness and distinctness of articulation.

3 That which is enunciated or announced; words in which a proposition is expressed; an announcement; a formal declaration; a statement.

e-nun'ci-a-tive (ē-nŭn'shĭ-ā-tĭv; -sĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *enuntiativus, -ciativus.*] Pertaining to enunciation; serving to enunciate; declarative. — **e-nun'ci-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

en'u-re'sis (ĕn'ū-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐνουρεῖν to urinate in; ἐν in + οὖρον urine.] *Med.* An involuntary discharge of urine; incontinence of urine.

en-vel'op (ĕn-vĕl'ŭp), *v. t.*; EN-VEL'OPED (-ŭpt); EN-VEL'OPING. [ME. *envolupen, envolipen*, OF. *envoluper, envoleper*, F. *envelopper*; *en-* (L. *in*) + OF. *voluper, voloper, voleper.* See DEVELOP.] **1.** To put a covering about; to wrap up or in; to inclose within a case, wrapper, integument, or the like; to surround entirely; as, to *envelop* goods or a letter; the fog *envelops* a ship.

Nocturnal shades this world *envelop.* *J Philips.*

2. *Obs.* To line.

en've-lope (ĕn'vĕ-lōp; 277) } *n.* [F. *enveloppe.*]
en-vel'op (ĕn-vĕl'ŭp; ĕn'vĕ-lōp) } **1.** (*In this sense often pron'd approx. as French*, ăn'vĕ-lōp.) That which envelops; a wrapper; an inclosing cover; esp., the cover or wrapper of a document, as of a letter.

2. *Astron.* A distinct vaporous mass surrounding the nucleus of a comet on the side toward the sun and having the appearance to the eye of a bow or parabola. It shades off gradually into the general mass of the coma, of which it is considered a part. A comet may have one, two, or several envelopes. See COMET, *Illust.*

3. *Fort.* A parapet or small rampart raised in the ditch or beyond it to cover a weak part of the works.

4. *Geom.* The locus of the intersections of consecutive elements of a family of curves or surfaces, — in general, tangent to each element of the family; thus any curve (or surface) is the *envelope* of its tangent lines (or planes).

5. *Bot.* Any surrounding leaves, cover, or integument; as, a floral *envelope*, the *envelope* of a seed, etc.

en-vel'op-ment (ĕn-vĕl'ŭp-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *enveloppement.*] Act of enveloping, or state of being enveloped; also, that which envelops; an envelope.

en-ven'om (ĕn-vĕn'ŭm), *v. t.*; EN-VEN'OMED (-ŭmd); EN-VEN'OM-ING. [ME. *envenimen*, F. *envenimer*; *en-* (L. *in*) + OF. *venim, venun*, poison, F. *venin.* See VENOM.] **1.** To taint or impregnate with venom, or any substance noxious to life; to poison or to make poisonous.

Alcides . . . felt the *envenomed* robe. *Milton.*

2. To taint or impregnate with bitterness, malice, or hatred; to imbue as with venom; to embitter.

The *envenomed* tongue of calumny. *Smollett.*

3. To vitiate or corrupt.

en-ver'meil (ĕn-vûr'mĭl), *v. t.* [OF. *envermeillier.* See EN-; VERMEIL.] To color with or as with vermilion. *Obs.*

en'vi-a-ble (ĕn'vĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* [From ENVY.] Fitted to excite envy, or desire to possess or to resemble.

One of the most *enviable* of human beings. *Macaulay.*

— **en'vi-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **en'vi-a-bly**, *adv.*

en'vi-ous (ĕn'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *envios*, F. *envieux*, fr. L. *invidiosus*, fr. *invidia* envy. See ENVY; cf. INVIDIOUS.] **1.** Malignant; mischievous; spiteful. *Obs.*

Each *envious* brier his weary legs doth scratch. *Shak.*

2. Feeling or exhibiting envy; actuated or directed by, or proceeding from, envy; jealously pained by the excellence or good fortune of another; maliciously grudging; — followed by *of*, *at*, or *against.*

My soul is *envious* of mine eye. *Keble.*
Neither be thou *envious* at the wicked *Prov.* xxiv. 19.

3. Inspiring envy; enviable; also, invidious. *Obs. or Poetic.*

He to him leapt, and that same *envious* gage
Of victor's glory from him snatched away. *Spenser.*

4. Excessively careful; sparing; cautious. *Obs.*

No men are so *envious* of their health. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. Emulous. *Obs. or Poetic.*

Syn. — Suspicious, distrustful. — ENVIOUS, JEALOUS. One is ENVIOUS (cf. *invidious*, under HATEFUL) who discontentedly desires or covets the good fortune or attainments of others; one is JEALOUS who suspects and resents the diversion to another (esp. to one who is regarded as a rival) of what one loves or prizes as one's own; as, "the stout, tall captain, whose superior size the minor heroes view with *envious* eyes" (*Cowper*); "Cristofano was stabbed in error by a *jealous* man, whilst she he loved was . . . with his rival" (*Shelley*). See DISTRUST.

Clive, whose generous soul knew no *envy*, and who always fired and kindled at the success of his friends. *Thackeray.*

Jealousy, with rankling tooth,
That inly gnaws the secret heart. *Gray.*

— **en'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **en'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

en-vi'ron (ĕn-vī'rŭn), *v. t.*; EN-VI'RONED (-rīŭnd); EN-VI'RON-ING. [F. *environner*, fr. *environ* about, thereabout; *en-* (L. *in*) + OF. *viron* circle, circuit, akin to OF. & F. *virer* to turn, LL. *vvrare* to turn up and down, topsy-turvy. Cf. VEER.] **1.** To form the environment of; to surround; encompass; encircle; to hem in; to be round about; to involve; envelop.

Environ me with darkness whilst I write. *Donne.*

2. To go round as in a circle; also, to travel about. *Obs.*

en-vi'ron-ment (-rŭn-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *environnement.*] **1.** Act of environing, or state of being environed.

2. That which environs; the surrounding conditions, influences, or forces, which influence or modify; specif., *Biol.*, the aggregate of all the external conditions and influences affecting the life and development of an organism.

It is no friendly *environment*, this of thine. *Carlyle.*

en-vi'ron-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by, environment. — **en-vi'ron-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

en-vi'rons (ĕn-vī'rŭnz; ĕn'vĭ-rŏnz; 277), *n. pl.* [F.] The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighborhood; suburbs; as, the *environs* of a city.

en-vis'age (ĕn-vĭz'ăj), *v. t.*; EN-VIS'AGED (-ăjd); EN-VIS'AG-ING (-ă-jĭng). [F. *envisager*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *visage* face. See VISAGE.] **1.** To confront; face; meet squarely or openly.

To *envisage* circumstance, all calm,
That is the top of sovereignty. *Keats*

2. To apprehend; to bring fully and distinctly into view; esp., to view with the mind's eye, or conceptually; to contemplate; to see intuitively, or see as a mental image.

From the very dawn of existence the infant must *envisage* self, and body acting on self. *McCosh.*

He cites experiments made by his students, who found that they could mentally *envisage* imagined letters. *G. F. Stout.*

3. To present (itself) to view or in aspect. *Rare.*

en'voy (ĕn'voi), *n.* [F. *envoyé* envoy, fr. *envoyer* to send; *en-* (L. *in*) + *voie* way, L. *via*: cf. F. *envoi* an envoy (see 2d ENVOY). See VOYAGE; cf. INVOICE.] One dispatched upon an errand or mission; a commissioner; a messenger; esp., a person deputed to represent one sovereign or government in its intercourse with another; specif., in modern times, a minister plenipotentiary accredited to a foreign government, having as his full title **envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary**, and ranking between an ambassador and a minister resident. See DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.

Syn. — See LEGATE.

en'voy (ĕn'voi; 277), *n.* [F. *envoi*, fr. *envoyer* to send.] **1.** A postscript, usually explanatory or commendatory, to a poem, essay, or book; specif., a short stanza concluding certain fixed metrical forms, by way of pointing the moral, addressing the poem to some person, etc.; — also in the French form, *l'envoi.*

The ballade commonly consists of three stanzas, with an *envoy*. In modern usage the stanzas usually contain either eight or ten lines, and the *envoy* half as many as the stanzas. *Alden.*

2. The dénouement or conclusion of a play. *Obs.*

3. Act of sending as a messenger; also, an errand. *Archaic.*

en'vy (ĕn'vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ENVIES (-vĭz). [F. *envie*, L. *invidia*, fr. *invidus* envious; akin to *invidere* to look askance at, to look with enmity; *in* against + *videre* to see. See VISION.] **1.** Malice; ill will; spite. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. Chagrin, mortification, discontent, or uneasiness at the sight of another's excellence or good fortune, accompanied with some degree of hatred and a desire to possess equal advantages; malicious grudging; — usually followed by *of*; as, they did this in *envy* of Cæsar.

Envy is a repining at the prosperity or good of another, or anger and displeasure at any good of another which we want, or any advantage another hath above us. *Ray.*

3. Enthusiasm; longing; desire. *Obs.*

4. Emulation; rivalry. *Obs. & R.* "Virtuous *envy*." *Ford.*

5. Public odium; ill repute. *Obs.*

To lay the *envy* of the war upon Cicero. *B. Jonson.*

6. An object of envious notice or feeling.

This constitution in former days used to be the *envy* of the world. *Macaulay.*

en'vy (ĕn'vĭ), *v. t.*; EN'VIED (-vĭd); EN'VY-ING. [F. *envier.*] **1.** To feel envy at or towards; to be envious of; to have a feeling of uneasiness or mortification in regard to (any one), arising from the sight of another's excellence or good fortune and a longing to possess it.

A woman does not *envy* a man for his fighting courage, nor a man a woman for her beauty. *Collier.*

2. To feel envy on account of; to have a feeling of grief or repining, with a longing to possess (some excellence or good fortune of another, or an equal good fortune, etc.); to look with grudging upon; to begrudge.

Jeffrey . . had actually *envied* his friends their cool mountain breezes. *Froude.*

‖ **en'tre-salle'** (ăn'tr'-săl'), *n.* [F.] An anteroom.

en'tresse, *n.* [Cf. ENTER, *v.*, ENTRY.] Entrance; entry. *Obs.*

‖ **en'tre-sue'lo** (ĕn'trĕ-swā'lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [Sp.] An entresol. *Phil. J.*

en-trete'. † INTREAT.

en-trete', *n.* [OF. *entrait.*] A plaster. *Obs.*

entreteyne. † ENTERTAIN.

en-trike', *v. t.* [OF. *entriquier*, L. *intricare.* Cf. INTRICATE.] To entangle; embarrass. *Obs.*

en'tro-chite (ĕn'trō-kīt), *n* [2d *en-* + Gr. τροχός wheel.] *Paleon.* A fossil joint of a crinoid stem.

en'tro-chus (-kŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon* = ENTROCHITE.

entronize. † ENTHRONIZE.

en-tro'pi-on-ize, *v. t. Med.* To put into a state of entropion.

en-tro'pi-um (ĕn-trō'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = ENTROPION.

en-trough', *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

en-trust'. Var. of INTRUST.

en-trust'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

Ent. Sta. Hall. *Abbr.* Entered at Stationers' Hall.

en-tune', *v. t.* [OF *entoner.*] To tune or to intone. *Obs.*

en-tune', *n.* A song or tune. *Obs.*

en-tur'ret, *v. t.* To encircle with turrets. *Rare.*

en-twine'ment, *n* See -MENT.

en-twite', *v. t.* [ME. *atwiten.* See TWIT.] To twit. *Obs.*

e-nu'bi-late, *v. t.* [L. *enubilatus*, p. p. of *enubilare* to enubilate; *e* out + *nubila* clouds, fr. *nubilus* cloudy, *nubes* cloud.] To clear from clouds. *Obs.*

e-nu'bi-lous, *a.* [See ENUBILATE.] Free from clouds. *Obs.*

e-nuf'. Enough. *Ref. Sp.*

enufe. † ENOUGH. [ENOUGH.]

e-nuff'. Obs. or dial. var. of **enuke.** † EUNUCH.

‖ **e'nu-la cam'pa-na** (ĕn'ū-lȧ kăm'pȧ-nȧ). [LL., fr. L. *inula.*] The elecampane.

e-num'ber, *v. t.* [OF. *enombrer*, L. *inumbrare.*] To overshadow. *Obs.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

e-nun'ci-a-tiv. Enunciative

e-nun'ci-a'tor (ē-nŭn'shĭ-ā'tĕr; -sĭ-ā'tĕr), *n.* [L. *enuntiator, enunciator.*] One that enunciates. [Enunciative.]

e-nun'ci-a-to-ry (-ă-tō-r ĭ), *a.* [Enunciative.]

en-ure'. Var of INURE.

en-urn'. † ENORN, INURN.

en-ur'ny (ĕn-ûr'nĭ), *a.* [OF. *aorné* adorned. See ENORN to adorn] *Her.* Designating a bordure charged with beasts. — *n.* A charge of beasts on a bordure.

en-va'hisshe. *v. t.* [F. *envahir*, OF. *envair.*] To attack. *Obs.*

en-va'por, en-va'pour, *v. t.* To envelop with vapor. *Rare.*

en-vas'sal, *v. t.* To make vassal. *R.* — **en-vas'sal-age**, *n. R.*

en-vault', *v. t.* To entomb. *R.*

en-vayne', *n. & v. t.* [OF. *envaie*, n.; OF. *envair*, F. *envahir*, v.] Attack. *Obs.*

en-vea'gle. † INVEIGLE.

en-vei'gle. † INVEIGLE.

en-veil', *v. t.* See EN-.

en-vel'ope, *v.* Obsoles. var. of ENVELOP.

en-vel'opt. Enveloped. *R. Sp.*

envenime. † ENVENOM. [*Sp.*]

en-ven'omd. Envenomed. *Ref.*

en-ven'om-ous, a. See EN-. *Obs.*

‖ **en' ven'tre sa' mère'** (ăN' vaN'tr' sà' mâr'). [Law F.] In its mother's womb. For beneficial purposes such an infant is in law deemed to be born. "An infant *en ventre sa mère* is, for many purposes, deemed in law to be already born, and may, e.g., take as legatee or devisee, or even as next of kin or heir, but (in the latter case) the presumptive heir will be entitled until the actual birth." *Steven's Comm.*

en-ver'dure, *v. t.* See EN-, 1.

‖ **en' vé'ri-té'** (ăN' v ā'r ē'tā') [F.] In truth.

en've-ron. † ENVIRON.

Env. Ext. *Abbr.* Envoy Extraordinary

en vie'. † ENVY.

en'vied (ĕn'vĭd), *p. p.* of ENVY.

en'vi-er (ĕn'vĭ-ĕr), *n* One who envies

en-vig'or † INVIGOR.

‖ **en' vi'gueur'** (ăN' vē'gûr') [F.] In force; as laws, rules, etc.

en-vine', *v. t.* [OF. *envine*, p. p., filled with wine.] To store with wine. *Obs.*

en-vine'yard, *v. t.* See EN-, 2.

en-vire', *v. t.* [OF. *enviver* to turn round.] To environ. *Obs.*

en-vi'ron (ĕn-vī'rŭn), *adv. & prep.* [F.] About; around. *Obs.*

e n-vi'ron-age (-ăj), *n.* Surroundings. *Rare.*

en-vi'ron-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or due to, environment.

en-vi'roned (-rŭnd), *p. p* of ENVIRON. Specif., *Her.*, surrounded or enveloped; as, a shield *environed* with fleurs-de-lis, or a charge with roundels. [*Obs.*]

en-vi'ron-ry, *n.* Environment

en-vis'age-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

en-vive', *v. t.* [*en-* + F. *vif* lively, L. *vivus.*] To enliven. *Obs.*

‖ **en'voi'** (ăN'vwȧ'), *n.* [F.] = 2d ENVOY.

envolipe. † ENVELOP.

en-vol'ume, *v. t.* To form into, or include in, a volume. *Rare.*

envolupe † ENVELOP.

en'voy, *v. t.* [F. *envoyer.*] To send. *Obs.*

en-voyse', *v. t.* [OF. *envoisier.*] To divert or entertain. *Obs.*

en'voy-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

3. To long after; to desire strongly; to covet.

Or climb his knee the *envied* kiss to share. *Gray*

4. To do harm to; to injure; disparage. *Obs.*

It I make a lie

To gain your love and *envy* my best mistress. *J. Fletcher.*

5. To feel animosity toward or dislike of. *Obs.*

Syn. — ENVY, COVET, GRUDGE. To ENVY (see ENVIOUS) is to be discontented at the possession by another of what one would like for one's self; to COVET (see COVETOUS) is to long inordinately to have as one's own what belongs to another; to GRUDGE (see RESENTMENT) is to grant unwillingly or to acquiesce in with reluctance.

I . . . *envy* no man's happiness, glad of other men's good *Shak.*

I have *coveted* no man's silver, or gold, or apparel. *Acts* xx 33.

Though hard their fare, at evening and at morn,
A cruse of water and an ear of corn,
Yet still they *grudged* that modicum *Dryden*

en'vy (ĕn'vĭ), *v. i.* **1.** To be filled with envious feelings; to regard anything with grudging and longing eyes, — used esp. with *at*. *Now Rare.*

Who would *envy* at the prosperity of the wicked? *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To show malice or ill will, to rail. *Obs. Shak.*

en-vy' (ĕn-vī'), *v. t. & i.* [See VIE.] To emulate; to contend or seek to rival; to vie. *Obs.*

en-wind' (ĕn-wīnd'), *v. t.;* EN-WOUND' (-wound'); EN-WIND'ING. To wind about; to encircle. *Tennyson.*

en-womb' (ĕn-wōōm'), *v. t.;* -WOMBED' (-wōōmd'); -WOMB'ING. **1.** To make pregnant; to conceive in the womb. *Obs.*

2. To bury, or to contain, as it were in a womb; to hide, as in a gulf, pit, or cavern.

en'zo-ŏt'ic (ĕn'zō-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐν in + ζῷον an animal: cf. F. *enzootique.*] Afflicting animals; — corresponding to *endemic* as applied to diseases of man.

en-zo'ŏ-ty (ĕn-zō'ŏ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *enzootie.*] *Veter.* An enzootic disease.

en'zyme (ĕn'zīm), *n.* [LGr. ἔνζυμος leavened; Gr. ἐν in + ζύμη leaven.] **1.** *Chem.* Any of a number of complex organic substances capable of effecting by catalytic action the transformation — in most cases hydrolytic — of some other compound or compounds; a soluble ferment. See FERMENT. The enzymes have also been called *unorganized, unformed,* or *chemical ferments,* in distinction from organized or living ferments, as yeast. It is now known, however, that the yeast plant secretes an enzyme, zymase, which decomposes the sugar in alcoholic fermentation, and it is probable that the other so-called living ferments act by the same means. Enzymes have an optimum temperature of action which usually lies between 30° and 50° C.; when heated to 100° in the presence of water they lose their activity. They are soluble in water, but are precipitated by alcohol, and are carried down when other compounds are precipitated. Such precipitates are never pure, and exact knowledge as to the composition and physical properties of enzymes is lacking. It has even been claimed that what are called enzymes are in reality only properties of other substances, but this is not generally accepted. A structural correspondence is thought to exist between enzymes and the bodies which they decompose. Enzymes are divided into several classes: those decomposing carbohydrates, as diastase; decomposing proteids (proteolytic), as pepsin; decomposing glucosides, as emulsin; decomposing fats (lipolytic), as lipase; producing oxidation, as laccase; producing coagulation, as rennin, etc. — **en-zym'ic** (ĕn-zĭm'ĭk), *a.*

2. *Eccl.* Leavened bread, specif. that used in the Eucharist by the Eastern Church; — opposed to *azym.*

e'o- (ē'ō-). A combining form from Greek ἠώς *dawn, daybreak,* used, as in paleontology and geology, to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, an early period of time,* and specif. the first of two or three subdivisions of a division of geologic time; as, *Eo*paleozoic, *Eo*devonian; — distinguished from *meso-* and *neo-.*

e-o'an (ē-ō'ăn), *a.* [L. *eous,* Gr., ἠῳος fr. ἠώς dawn.] Of or pertaining to the dawn or the east. *Shelley.*

E'o-cene (ē'ō-sēn), *a.* [*eo-* + Gr. καινός recent.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the earliest principal subdivision of the Tertiary period or system; commonly the period preceding the Oligocene, but sometimes all of the Cenozoic era preceding the Miocene. See TERTIARY; GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — *n.* The Eocene epoch or series.

E'o-gæ'a (-jē'ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἠώς dawn (see EO-) + γαῖα, γῆ, land.] *Zoögeog.* A primary division which includes the African, South American, Australian, and New Zealand regions; — opposed to *Cænogæa.* — **E/o-gæ'an** (-ăn), *a.*

E'o-hip'pus (-hĭp'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἠώς dawn (see EO-) + ἵππος horse.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct perissodactyl mammals from the lower Eocene of the western United States, very closely related to *Hyracotherium.*

e'o-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *Aeolus* god of the winds.] *Phys. Geog.* The action of wind on land surfaces.

e'o-lith (ē'ō-lĭth), *n. Archæol.* The rudest type of celt; a stone implement characteristic of eolithic culture.

e'o-lith'ic (ē'ō-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [*eo-* + Gr. λίθος stone.] *Archæol.* Pertaining to or designating the earliest stage of human culture that is represented by the use of worked stone implements. See PALEOLITHIC.

e'on (ē'ŏn), **æ'on** (ē'ŏn), *n.* [See ÆON.] **1.** A period of existence; an age, esp., the period of the world's duration; an immeasurable or infinite space of time; eternity; a long space of time. The term is used by some writers on geology to denote any one of the four grand divisions of geological time, as the Paleozoic.

2. *Philos.* See ÆON, 2

E'os (ē'ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἠώς.] *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of dawn, corresponding to the Roman *Aurora.* Homer makes her the spouse of Tithonus, to whom she bore Memnon. Hesiod, the mother of the winds by a Titan, Astræus.

e'o-sin (ē'ō-sĭn), *n.* Also **e'o-sine** (-sĭn; -sēn; 184). [Gr. ἠώς dawn.] *Chem.* **a** A dyestuff, $C_{20}H_8O_5Br_4$, obtained by the action of bromine on fluorescein, and named from the fine rose-red which it imparts to silk. It is sold in the sodium or potassium salt, often as a brownish red powder. It is used for dyeing wool, silk, and cotton, for making pink lakes and red ink, in microscopy as a stain, etc. Its solution is fluorescent. **b** Any of several similar dyes derived from fluorescein — **e'o-sin'ic** (-sĭn'ĭk), *a.*

e'o-sin'o-phile (-ō-fīl, -fĭl) } *a.* [*eosin* + *-phile, -phil*]
e'o-sin'o-phil (-sĭn'ō-fĭl) } *Biol.* Staining readily with eosin, specif., *Anat.*, designating a form of leucocyte containing in the cytoplasm numerous coarse granules that stain with eosin. They form only a little more than two per cent of the leucocytes in normal human blood. — *n.* An eosinophile leucocyte. — **e'o-sin'o-phil'ic** (-fĭl'ĭk), *a.*

e'o-si-noph'i-lous (-sĭ-nŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.*

e'o-sin'o-phil'i-a (-fĭl'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal condition of the blood marked by an increase in the proportional number of eosinophiles.

e-os'pho-rite (ē-ŏs'fō-rīt), *n.* [From Gr. Ἑωσφόρος bringer of morn.] *Min.* A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and manganese, in prismatic crystals or massive. It is generally of a rose-pink color, whence the name.

e'o-zo'ŏn (ē'ō-zō'ŏn), *n.; pl.* E. -zoöns (-ŭnz), L. -zoa (-ă). [NL.; *eo-* + *-zoön.*] *Geol.* A peculiar arrangement of the components of certain limestones associated with the Laurentian gneiss of Canada, formerly regarded as the remains of an animal related to, but much larger than, the existing Foraminifera. It was considered the oldest known fossil, and named *Eozoon canadense.* — **e'o-zo'ŏn-al** (-ŏn-ăl), *a.*

ep-ac'me (ĕp-ăk'mē), *n.* [*epi-* + *acme.*] *Evolution.* The condition of incomplete development in the phylogeny of a group of organisms before reaching the acme.

Ep'a-cri-da'ce-æ (ĕp'ă-krĭ-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See EPACRIS.] *Bot.* A family of Australasian shrubs, small trees, and woody vines (order Ericales), resembling the heaths, which they practically replace in Australia. There are about 21 genera, many monotypic. *Epacris* and *Styphelia* are the most important. — **ep'a-cri-da'ceous** (shŭs), *a.*

Ep'a-cris (ĕp'ă-krĭs; ē-păk'rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔπακρος pointed at the end; — from the sharply pointed leaves] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs typifying the family Epacridaceæ. Many species are cultivated for their heathlike, white, red, or purple flowers. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

e'pact (ē'păkt; 277), *n.* [F. *épacte,* fr. Gr. ἐπακτός brought on or in, added, fr. ἐπάγειν to bring on or in; ἐπι on, in + ἄγειν to bring or lead. See EPI-; ACT.] *Chron.* That which is added or intercalated; the period which would have to be added to harmonize the lunar with the solar calendar. Specif.: **a** The number which denotes the excess of the solar year over the lunar year of twelve months — about eleven days; — called also *annual epact.* **b** The moon's age at the beginning of the calendar year, or the number of days by which the last new moon has preceded the beginning of the year; — as, a table of *epacts.* See EASTER. **c** The excess of a calendar month over a lunar month; — called also *menstrual epact,* or *monthly epact.*

e-pac'tal (ē-păk'tăl), *a.* [See EPACT.] *Anat.* Intercalary or supernumerary; — applied to the Wormian bones of the skull. — **e-pac'tal,** *n.*

ep'a-gom'e-næ (ĕp'ă-gŏm'ē-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπαγόμενος, p. pr. pass. of ἐπάγειν to bring on, add, intercalate.] Additional days, esp. the five or six days added to the twelve months of the year in the old Egyptian calendar. — **ep'a-gom'e-nal** (-năl), **ep'a-go-men'ic** (-gŏ-mĕn'ĭk), *a.*

ep-an'o-dos (ĕp-ăn'ō-dŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπάνοδος a rising, return; ἐπί + ἄνοδος a way up, rising; ἀνά up + ὁδός way.] *Rhet.* A return after digression; also, *Obs. or R.*, a repetition in inverse order, as in the following: —

O more exceeding love, or law more just?
Just law, indeed, but more exceeding love! *Milton*

ep-an'o-dy (-dĭ), *n.* [See EPANODOS.] *Bot.* The abnormal change of an irregular flower to a regular form; — considered by evolutionists a reversion to an ancestral condition.

Ep'an-or'thi-dæ (ĕp'ăn-ôr'thĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. ἀνορθός upright, erect.] *Zool.* A family of South American diprotodont marsupials of which the genus **Ep'an-or'thus** (-thŭs), having a single pair of very large chisel-shaped incisors in the lower jaw, is the type. All of the family are extinct except the genus *Cænolestes.*

ep'arch (ĕp'ark), *n.* [Gr. ἔπαρχος; ἐπί over + ἀρχός chief, ἀρχή supreme power, dominion.] **1** In ancient Greece, the governor or prefect of a province; in modern Greece, the ruler of an eparchy.

2. *Eccl.* A metropolitan of a province; in the Eastern Church, a metropolitan or bishop of an eparchy.

Ep'ar-chæ'an (ĕp'ăr-kē'ăn), *a.* [*epi-* + *Archæan.*] *Geol.* Resting upon or following the Archæan; Algonkian; as, *Eparchæan* strata. — **Eparchæan interval,** the interval of time represented by the unconformity between the Archæozoic (or Archæan) and the Proterozoic (or Algonkian) rocks.

ep'arch-y (ĕp'ăr-kĭ), *n.; pl.* -archies (-kĭz). [Gr. ἐπαρχία the post or office of an eparch.] **1.** A province, prefecture, or territory, under the jurisdiction of an eparch or governor; esp., in modern Greece, one of the larger subdivisions of a nomarchy or province of the kingdom.

2 *East. Ch.* A diocese or archdiocese.

e-paule' (ē-pôl'), *n.* [F. *épaule* shoulder, shoulder of a bastion. See EPAULET.] Lit., shoulder; specif., *Fort.*, the shoulder of a bastion, where its face and flank meet and form the angle, called the *angle of the shoulder.*

e-paule'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *épaulement.*] *Fort.* Orig., a work of earth like a rough parapet used mainly to afford cover from the flanking fire of an enemy; now chiefly, any mass thrown up to protect a battery.

ep'au-let } (ĕp'ō-lĕt), *n.* [F. *épaulette,*
ep'au-lette } dim. of *épaule* shoulder, fr. L. *spatula* a broad piece (LL., shoulder), dim. of *spatha* a broad, flat instrument, fr. Gr. σπάθη, also, a broad rib, shoulder blade. See SPADE the instrument; cf. EPAULE, SPATULA.] **1.** A shoulder ornament or badge, consisting generally of a strap ending in a fringed pad, worn on uniforms, chiefly by military and naval officers, differences of rank being marked by some peculiar form or device, as a star, eagle, etc. The epaulet was originally used to retain the shoulder belt and protect the shoulder bearing the musket. In the United States army the epaulet is reserved for the full-dress uniform of general officers. Its use was abolished in the British army in 1855, before which it was worn by all ranks. In the United States and British navies the epaulet is worn by all commissioned officers above the lower grades.

Epaulet

2. *Armor.* A small form of shoulder piece or pauldron; also, a light covering of splints for the shoulder.

3. In dresses, an ornament for the shoulder.

ep'au-let'ed, ep'au-let'ted (-lĕt'ĕd), *a.* Wearing, or decorated with, epaulets.

‖ **e'pau'lière'** (ā'pō'lyâr'), *n.* [F., OF. *espaulière.* See ESPALIER.] *Armor.* A part protecting the shoulder or connecting the breastplate and back piece at the shoulder. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

ep'e-daph'ic (ĕp'ē-dăf'ĭk), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. ἔδαφος soil.] *Phytogeog.* Pert. to, or depending upon, atmospheric conditions, as, *epedaphic* effects on vegetation. Cf. EDAPHIC.

Ep-ei'ra (ĕp-ī'rā), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. εἴρειν to fasten together in rows, to weave.] *Zoöl.* A genus of spiders, typical of the family Epeiridæ, including the common garden spider (*E. diadema*).

Ep-ei'ri-dæ (-rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A large family of spiders which weave circular webs consisting of radial threads crossed by a spiral one. They have two pulmonary sacs, eight eyes, and the two anterior pairs of legs longer than the others. They do not spin curved threads.

e-pei'ro-ge-net'ic (ē-pī'rō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), **e-pei'ro-gen'ic** (ē-pī'rō-jĕn'ĭc), *a.* [Gr. ἤπειρος mainland + *-genetic, -genic.*] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, causing, or designating, the rising or sinking of extensive tracts of the earth's crust.

ep'ei-rog'e-ny (ĕp'ī-rŏj'ē-nĭ), *n. Geol.* The deformation of the earth's crust by which the broader features of relief, such as continents, ocean basins, and greater plateaus, are produced. See DIASTROPHISM.

ep'en-ceph'a-lon (ĕp'ĕn-sĕf'ă-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐπί upon, near + ἐγκέφαλος brain.] *Anat.* The segment of the brain next behind the midbrain, including the cerebellum and pons. Rarely it is considered as including also the medulla. — **ep'en-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.*

ep-en'dy-ma (ĕp-ĕn'dĭ-mă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπένδυμα an upper garment.] *Anat.* The epithelial membrane lining the ventricles of the brain and the canal of the spinal cord. — **ep-en'dy-mal** (-măl), *a.*

ep-en'the-sis (ĕp-ĕn'thē-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -ses (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἐπενθεσις; ἐπί + ἐντιθέναι to put or set in.] *Phon.*

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en'vy-ful, *a.* See -FUL. [p. pr.] **en'vy-ing-ly,** *adv.* of *envying,* **en-wall',** Var. of INWALL. **en-wal'low,** *v. t.* See EN-. **en-wealth'y,** *v. t* To enrich. *Obs.* **en-weave'** Var. of INWEAVE. **en-wheel',** *v. t.* To encircle. *Obs. or R.* **en-wid'en** (ĕn-wīd'n), *v. t.*, **en-wis'en** (-wĭz'n), *v. t.* See EN-, 3. **en-wom'an** (-wŏōm'ăn), *v. t.* To make like a woman. *Rare.* **en-wood',** *v.t.* See EN-, 1. [EN-.] **en-worthed'** (-wûrthd'), *a.* See EN-WORTHY, *v. t.* To make worthy. *Obs.* [WIND.] **en-wound',** *pret. & p. p.* of EN-WRAP'. Var. of INWRAP. **en-wrap'ment,** *n.* See -MENT. **en-wreathe'** Var. of INWREATHE. **en-write',** *v. t.* See EN-, 3. **en-wrought'.** Var. of INWROUGHT **eny, enye.** † ANY. **E-ny'o** (ē-nī'ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐνυώ.] *Gr. Myth.* Goddess of war, in the Iliad called "Waster of cities." Cf. BELLONA, GRÆ. **en-zone',** *v. t.* See EN-, 1. **en'zym.** Var of ENZYME. **en'zy-mat'ic** (ĕn'zĭ-măt'ĭk), *a.* Enzymic. **en'zy-mo'sis** (-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Zymolysis. — **en'zy-mot'ic** (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.*

e. o. *Abbr.* Ex officio. ‖ **e'o a'ni-mo** (ē'ō ăn'ĭ-mō). [L.] With that intention. **E'o-car'bon-if'er-ous,** *a. & n.* [*eo-* + *carboniferous*] *Geol.* Mississippian. **eode.** Obs. pret. of GO. **E'o-de-vo'ni-an,** *a. & n.* *Geol.* See EO-. **e. o. h. p.** *Abbr.* Except as otherwise herein provided. **e-o'ian** (ē-ō'yăn), *a.* = EOAN. ‖ **e'o ip'so** (ē'ō ĭp'sō). [L.] By that itself; by that fact. **e-o'li-an, e-ol'ic.** Vars. of ÆOLIAN, ÆOLIC. **E-ol'i-dæ.** Var. of ÆOLIDÆ. ‖ **é'o'lienne'** (ā'ō'lyĕn'), *n.* [F.] A fine silk and wool dress fabric. **e'o-li'na.** Var of ÆOLINA. **e-ol'i-pile,** *n.* = ÆOLIPILE. **E'o-lis.** Var of ÆOLIS **E'o-lis'cus** (ē'ō-lĭs'kŭs), *n* [NL. See ÆOLUS.] *Zool.* See CENTRISCIDÆ. [LISM, ÆOLIST.] **e'o-lism, e'o-list.** Vars of ÆO-**e'o-lo-trop'ic, e'o-lot'ro-py,** etc. Vars. of ÆOLOTROPIC, etc. **E'o-lus.** Var. of ÆOLUS. **eom.** † AM. ‖ **e'o no'mi-ne** (ē'ō nŏm'ĭ-nē). [L.] By or under that name. **E'o-pa/le-o-zo'ic,** *or* **E'o-pa/læ-o-zo'ic,** *a. Geol.* Designating the early part of the Paleozoic, including the Cambrian and Ordovician (Lower Silurian). See EO-. — Also *n.*

e'o-phyte, *n.* [*eo-* + *-phyte.*] *Paleon.* A marking or impression found in the lowest Silurian rocks. It was long supposed to represent a plant, and was given the generic name **E'o-phy'ton** Cf. EOZOÖN. — **e'o-phyt'ic** (ē'ō-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* **eorl.** Obs. or hist. var. of EARL. **eorne** † EARN, *adv.* **eornen** † RINNEN. **eornest.** † EARNEST. **eorre** † IRRE. **eorthe.** † EARTH. **e'o-sate,** *n.* A salt of eosin. **E'o-sau'rus,** *n.* [NL.; *eo-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct stegocephalian amphibians from the coal measures of Nova Scotia **e'o-side** (ē'ō-sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* = EOSATE. [SATE **e'o-sin-ate** (-sĭn-āt), *n.* = EOSATE. **eosin scarlet.** See DYE. **E'os-tre** (ē'ŏs-trē), *n.* [AS dial. form, akin to *éastre* Easter.] In Anglo-Saxon paganism, according to Bede, a goddess whose festival was celebrated at the vernal equinox and from whose name *Easter* is derived. **eoten.** † EAT. **eow** † YEW, YOU. **E'o-zo'ic,** *a. & n.* [See EOZOÖN.] *Geol.* a Pre-Cambrian. **b** Proterozoic or Algonkian. **ep.** *Abbr.* Epistle. **ep-.** See EPI-.

E P. *Abbr.* Electric primer; en passant, electroplate (*Australia*). **ep-ac'rid** (ĕp-ăk'rĭd; ĕp'ă-krĭd), *n.* Any plant of the family Epacridaceæ **ep'e-nă'ic.** † EPENETIC. **E-pe'ne-tus** (ē-pē'nē-tŭs). *Bib* **ep'a-go'ge** (ĕp'ă-gō'jē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπαγωγή a bringing in, fr. ἐπάγειν See EPACT.] *Logic* Argument by induction. — **ep'a-gog'ic** (-gŏj'ĭk), *a* **e-pa'le-a'ceous** (ē-pā'lē-ā'shŭs), *a.* [*e-* + *paleaceous.*] *Bot.* Not paleaceous **e-pal'pate** (ē-păl'pāt), *a.* [*e-* + *palpus.*] *Zool.* Without palpi. **ep-an'a-di-plo'sis** (ĕp-ăn'ă-dĭ-plō'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπαναδίπλωσις; ἐπί + ἀναδιπλοῦν to make double.] *Rhet.* Use of a word both at the beginning and end of a sentence; as, "*Rejoice* in the Lord alway; and again I say, *Rejoice.*" *Phil.* IV. 4. *Obs. or R.*

Ep'a-na-go'ge (ĕp'ă-nă-gō'jē), *n.* [Gr. ἐπαναγωγή.] See PROCHIRON.

ep'a-na-lep'sis (-lĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπανάληψις; ἐπί + ἀναλαμβάνειν to take up.] *Rhet.* Repetition of a word or clause after other matter. *R.*

ep'a-naph'o-ra (-năf'ō-rā), *n* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπαναφορά a recurrence.] *Rhet.* = ANAPHORA.

ep'a-nas'tro-phe (-năs'trō-fē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπαναστροφή, lit., a return.] = ANADIPLOSIS.

ep'an-i-sog'na-thous (ĕp'ăn-ĭ-sŏg'nă-thŭs), *a.* [*epi-* + *anisognathous*] Having the upper teeth narrower than the lower. — **ep'an-i-sog'na-thism** (-thĭz'm), *n*

ep'an-or-tho'sis (ĕp'ăn-ôr-thō'sĭs), *n* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπανόρθωσις; ἐπί + ἀνορθοῦν to set right again.] Repetition of a term to call attention to its use; as, Most *brave!* *Brave,* did I say? most heroic act! *R.* — **ep'an-or-thot'ic** (-thŏt'ĭk), *a. R.*

ep-an'thous (ĕp-ăn'thŭs), *a* [*epi-* + *anthous.*] Growing upon flowers; — of certain fungi.

Ep'a-phras (ĕp'ă-frăs). *Bib.*

E-paph'ro-dī'tus (ē-păf'rō-dī'tŭs). *Bib.*

e-pap'i-late (ē-păp'ĭ-lāt), *a.* [*e-* + L. *papilla* nipple.] *Zool.* Without papillæ

ep'a-poph'y-sis (ĕp'ă-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + *apophysis.*] *Anat.* A median dorsal process of the centrum of a vertebra. — **ep'a-po-phys'i-al** (-pō-fĭz'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

e-pap'pose (ē-păp'ōs), *a.* [*e-* + *pappose.*] *Bot.* Not pappose.

ep-arch-ate (ĕp'ar-kāt), *a.* = EPARCHIAL.

ep-ar'chi-al (ĕp-ar'kĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an eparchy.

ep'ar-te'ri-al, *a.* [*epi-* + *arterial.*] *Anat.* Situated above an artery; — esp. of that branch of the right bronchus given off above the pulmonary artery

ep-ax'i-al, *a.* [*epi-* + *axial*] *Anat.* Above, or on the dorsal side of, an axis, esp. that formed by the vertebral centra — **ep-ax'i-al-ly,** *adv*

epe, *v. t.* [Icel. *æpa, æpa.* Cf. WEEP.] To call out; cry. *Obs.*

E-pei'rot, *a.* = EPIROTE.

ep'ei-so'di-on (ĕp'ī-sō'dĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἐπεισόδιον.] *Gr Drama.* An episode

ep-em'bry-on'ic, *a.* [*epi-* + *embryonic.*] *Biol.* Of or pertaining to stages immediately following the embryonic

ep-en'ceph-al (ĕp-ĕn'sĕf-ăl), *n. Anat.* The epencephalon. *Rare.*

ep-en'dy-mi'tis (-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See EPENDYMA; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the ependyma.

ep-en'dy-tes (ĕp-ĕn'dĭ-tēz), *n.* [Gr. ἐπενδύτης tunic worn over another] *East. Ch.* An upper robe of skins worn by monks; also, the outer altar cloth.

ep'e-net'ic, *a.* [Gr. ἐπαινετικός, from ἐπαινεῖν to praise] Eulogistic; laudatory *Obs.*

ep-en'the-sy (ĕp-ĕn'thē-sĭ), *n.* Epenthesis. *Rare.*

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a The insertion of a letter, syllable, or sound in the body of a word, as, of the *b* in *nimble* from AS. *nēmol*. Cf. ANAPTYXIS **a**. **b** The sound change which consists in the shifting of a semivowel from the syllable in which it originally occurred to the preceding syllable.

ep'en-thet'ic (ĕp'ĕn-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *επενθετικός*.] Inserted in the body of a word; pertaining to, or of the nature of, epenthesis.

e-pergne' (ē-pûrn'; ā/pĕrn'), *n.* [F. *épargne* a sparing or saving; a treasury.] A centerpiece for table decoration, usually consisting of several dishes or receptacles of different sizes which are grouped together in some ornamental design.

E-per'u-a (ĕ-pĕr'ōō-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Carib *eperú*, the name of one species.] *Bot.* A genus of cæsalpiniaceous trees, natives of Guiana and Brazil, of which the wallaba (*E. falcata*) is the best known. See WALLABA.

ep-ex'e-ge'sis (ĕp-ĕk'sĕ-jē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπεξήγησις* a detailed narrative, fr. *ἐπεξηγεῖσθαι* to recount in detail; *ἐπί* + *ἐξηγεῖσθαι* to lead, point out. See EXEGESIS.] A full or additional explanation; the act of subjoining such an elucidation. — **ep-ex'e-get'ic** (-jĕt'ĭk), **ep-ex'e-get'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ep-ex'e-get'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

e'phah, *or* **e'pha** (ē'fa), *n.* [Heb. *ēphāh*.] A Hebrew dry measure equal to a little more than a bushel. See MEASURE.

e-phe'bic (ē-fē'bĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐφηβικός*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the ephebi. **The ephebic inscriptions** comprise lists of the ephebi, decrees in their honor, etc.

2. *Biol.* Fully adult; — said of a stage of development between the neanic and gerontic stages.

e-phe'bus (-bŭs), **e-phe'bos** (-bŏs), *n.; pl.* **-BI** (-bī), **-BOI** (-boi). [L. *ephebus*, fr. Gr. *ἔφηβος*; *ἐπι* upon, to + *ἥβη* youth, puberty.] *Gr. Hist.* A youth entering manhood or just enrolled as a citizen. At Athens a youth was an ephebus from the age of eighteen to twenty, during which period he received military and gymnastic training. In later and Roman times the ephebic training lasted only a year, and literary and philosophical studies were substituted for the military training

Eph'e-dra (ĕf'ē-drä; *commonly* ē-fē'drä : *cf.* CATHEDRA), *n.* [L., horsetail, Gr. *ἐφέδρα*, fr. *ἕφεδρος* sitting upon; *ἐπί* upon + *ἕδρα* seat.] *Bot.* A large genus of jointed, nearly leafless gymnospermous shrubs of the family Gnetaceæ, found in desert regions in both hemispheres. They are often called *shrubby horsetails*.

eph'e-drine (ĕf'ē-drĭn; ē-fē'-), *n.* Also **-drin.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{15}ON$, obtained from the leaves of *Ephedra vulgaris*. It is used as a mydriatic.

E-phem'e-ra (ē-fĕm'ĕr-ä), *n.; pl.* L. **-RÆ** (-rē), E. **-RAS** (-rax). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐφήμερον* a day fly, fr. *ἐφήμερος* daily, lasting but a day; *ἐπί* over + *ἡμέρα* day.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the Ephemeridæ; formerly, also [*l.c.*], any member of that group; a May fly or ephemerid.

2. [*l. c.*] = EPHEMERON, 2.

> Honor is venerable to us because it is no *ephemera*. It is always ancient virtue. *Emerson.*

e-phem'er-a, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐφήμερος* lasting but a day.] *Med.* A fever of one day's duration.

e-phem'er-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Beginning and ending in a day; existing only, or no longer than, a day; diurnal; as, an *ephemeral* flower.

2. Short-lived; existing or continuing for a short time only. "*Ephemeral* popularity." *V. Knox.*

Syn. — See TRANSIENT.

ephemeral fly, an ephemerid.

e-phem'er-al, *n.* Anything lasting but a day, or a brief time; an ephemeral insect, book, etc.; specif., *Bot.*, a short-lived annual plant, as chickweed.

e-phem'er-id (-ĭd), *n. Zoöl.* An ephemeral fly; any one of the Ephemerida.

e-phem'er-id, *a.* Ephemeral.

Eph/e-mer'i-da (ĕf'ē-mĕr'ĭ-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group of slender, delicate insects with membranous, netveined wings. They are so named from the shortness of their adult life (which is only a few hours or days), though the larval stages often last from one to three years; the May flies, ephemeral flies, or shad flies. This group, which is also called *Plectoptera*, includes but one family, the **Eph/e-mer'i-dæ** (-dē), and was formerly included in the Neuroptera or Pseudoneuroptera, but now is usually considered a separate order. They have very short antennæ, large fore wings, small hind wings (or none at all), and two or three slender filaments at the end of the body, and are peculiar in molting once after assuming the winged form. The larvæ are aquatic, usually feeding chiefly on vegetable matter. In the adult state they eat nothing. The adults sometimes appear in immense swarms.

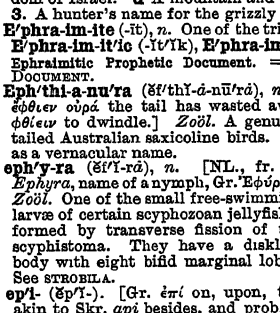

An Ephemerid. Nat. size.

e-phem'er-is (ē-fĕm'ĕr-ĭs), *n.; pl.* EPHEMERIDES (ĕf'ē-mĕr'ĭ-dēz). [L., a diary, Gr. *ἐφήμερις*, also, a calendar, fr. *ἐφήμερος*. See EPHEMERA.] **1.** A diary; a journal; also, a calendar or almanac. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. *Astron.* **a** A publication giving the computed places of the heavenly bodies for each day of the year, with other numerical data, for the use of the astronomer and navigator; an astronomical almanac; as, the "American *Ephemeris* and Nautical Almanac." **b** Any tabular statement of the assigned places of a heavenly body, as a planet or comet, on several successive days.

3. *Eccl.* The appointed order of daily services.

4. Anything ephemeral; specif., a publication, as a periodical, having transient interest.

5. An ephemerid. *Rare.*

ephemeris star. *Astron.* A star whose computed positions are regularly published in an ephemeris.

e-phem'er-on (-ŏn), *n.; pl.* L. **-ERA** (-ä), E. **-ERONS** (-ŏnz). [NL. See EPHEMERA.] **1.** An ephemerid; an ephemeral. **2.** Anything ephemeral or short-lived; a merely temporary interest or being.

> Occasionally she came to a spot where independent worlds of *ephemerons* were passing their time in mad carousal. *T. Hardy.*

E-phe'sian (ē-fē'zhăn), *a.* [L. *Ephesius*.] Of or pert. to Ephesus, an ancient city of Ionia, in Asia Minor.

Ephesian Artemis, Diana of Ephesus. — **E. Council.** See COUNCIL, *Table.* — **E. liturgies.** See LITURGY, 1, IV.

E-phe'sian, *n.* **1** A native or inhabitant of Ephesus.

2. A jolly companion; a roisterer. *Obs. Shak.*

3. *pl.* The Epistle to the Ephesians. See NEW TESTAMENT.

Eph'e-sine (ĕf'ē-sĭn), *a.* Ephesian; — chiefly used in *Eccl.* of the Ephesian council or liturgical uses supposed to be from Ephesus. — **Ephesine liturgies.** See LITURGY, 1, IV.

Eph'e-tæ (ĕf'ē-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl., fr. Gr. *ἐφέτης*, pl. *ἐφέται*.] *Gr. Hist.* At Athens, a court of 51, traditionally originated by Draco, to try murder cases. They became subordinate to the Areopagus. — **e-phet'ic** (ē-fĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Eph'i-al'tes (ĕf'ĭ-ăl'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Εφιάλτης.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the Aloadæ (which see).

2. [*l. c.*] Nightmare; also, the demon believed to cause it.

eph'i-dro'sis (ĕf'ĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐφίδρωσις*. See EPI-; HIDROSIS.] *Med.* Perspiration, esp. when excessive.

eph'od (ĕf'ŏd), *n.* [Heb. *ēphōd*, fr. *āphad* to put on.] **1.** *Jew. Antiq.* **a** An official garment for the high priest, richly embroidered in colors, fastened by a girdle, and having two shoulder pieces in front (*Ex* xxviii., xxxix.). On each shoulder was an onyx stone set in gold and engraved with the names of six of the tribes. The breastplate of judgment was fastened above the girdle. Also, a similar linen garment for priests (1 *Sam.* xxii. 18). **b** A kind of image or casing for an image (*Judges* viii. 26, 27).

2. *Eccl.* An amice. Cf. VAGAS.

eph'or (ĕf'ôr), *n.; pl.* E. **EPHORS** (-ôrz), L. **EPHORI** (-ō-rī). [L. *ephorus*, Gr. *ἔφορος*, fr. *ἐφοράν* to oversee; *ἐπί* + *ὁράν* to see.] **1.** A kind of magistrate in various ancient Dorian states; esp., one of a body of five magistrates chosen by the Spartans. Originally they were assistants or vicegerents of the kings; later they controlled the kings

> One of the board, like one of the Athenian archons, was *Ephor Eponymus*, giving his name to the civil year. *Woodrow Wilson.*

2. In modern Greece, an overseer or superintendent of public works. *Oxf. E. D.*

E'phra-im (ē'frā-ĭm), *n.* [Heb. *Ephrayim*, perh. through L. *Ephraim* or Gr. 'Εφραίμ.] **1.** Lit., very fruitful; — masc prop. name. L. *Ephrammus* (ē'frā-ĭ'mŭs).

2. *Bib.* **a** The younger son of Joseph. **b** The tribe which Ephraim founded, occupying central Palestine, north of the tribe of Benjamin. **c** The Northern Kingdom, or Kingdom of Israel. **d** A mountain and town.

3. A hunter's name for the grizzly bear.

E'phra-im-ite (-ĭt), *n.* One of the tribe of Ephraim. *Bib.* — **E'phra-im-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), **E'phra-im-it'ish** (-ĭt'ĭsh), *a.*

Ephraimitic Prophetic Document. = ELOHISTIC PROPHETIC DOCUMENT.

Eph'thi-a-nu'ra (ĕf'thĭ-ä-nū'rä), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. *ἐφθίειν οὐρά* the tail has wasted away; *ἐφθιεν* is imp. of *φθίειν* to dwindle.] *Zoöl.* A genus of very small short-tailed Australian saxicoline birds. Also [*l. c.*] employed as a vernacular name.

eph'y-ra (ĕf'ĭ-rä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Ephyra*, name of a nymph, Gr. 'Εφύρα.] *Zoöl.* One of the small free-swimming larvæ of certain scyphozoan jellyfishes formed by transverse fission of the scyphistoma. They have a disklike body with eight bifid marginal lobes. See STROBILA.

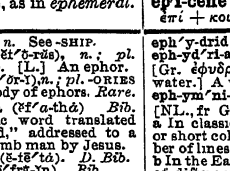

Ephyra of *Aurelia flavidula*. *m* Mouth; *o* Ovaries; *r* Marginal Lobes; *s* Sense Organs.

ep'i- (ĕp'ĭ-). [Gr. *ἐπί* on, upon, to; akin to Skr. *api* besides, and prob. to L. *ob* to, before, on account of.] **1.** A prefix, meaning *upon, beside, among, on the outside, above, over.* It becomes *ep-* before a vowel, as in *epoch*; *eph-* before a Greek aspirate, as in *ephemeral*.

2. *Chem.* See NAPHTHALENE.

‖ **é'pi'** (ā'pē'), *n.* [F., lit., an ear of grain, L. *spicum*. Cf. SPIKE.] *Arch.* A covering for the apex of a sharp-pointed roof, usually ending in a decorative finial, and sometimes having a vane.

ep'i-bas'al (ĕp'ĭ-bās'ăl), *a.* [*epi-* + *basal*.] *Bot.* Above the basal wall; specif., pertaining to the upper segment of a developing oospore or proembryo, which gives rise to the shoot Cf. HYPOBASAL.

ep'i-blast (ĕp'ĭ-blăst), *n.* [*epi-* + *-blast*.] **a** *Biol.* The outer layer of the blastoderm; the ectoderm, or outer germ layer, of the embryo. See GERM LAYER, ECTODERM. **b** *Bot.* A small unguiform appendage in front of the plumule and opposite the scutellum in many grasses, thought by some to be a second cotyledon. — **ep'i-blas'tic**, *a.*

ep'i-ble'ma (ĕp'ĭ-blē'mä), *n.; pl.* **-MATA** (-mä-tä). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπίβλημα* a cover; *ἐπί* over + *βάλλειν* to throw.] *Bot.* **1.** The superficial layer of tissue replacing the true epidermis in most roots and in stems of submerged aquatics.

2 *Gr. Antiq.* An outer garment; a shawl.

ep'i-bol'ic (-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* [See EPIBOLY.] *Embryol.* Growing or covering over; — said of a kind of gastrulation or invagination. See GASTRULA.

ep-ib'o-ly (ĕp-ĭb'ŏ-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιβολη* a throwing upon, *ἐπιβάλλειν* to throw upon, add to; *ἐπί* upon + *βάλλειν* to throw.] *Embryol.* The growing of one part around another so as to inclose it; epibolic invagination. See GASTRULA.

ep'ic (ĕp'ĭk), *a.* [L. *epicus*, Gr. *ἐπικός*, from *ἔπος* a word, speech, tale, song; akin to L. *vox* voice: cf. F. *épique*. See VOICE.] Designating, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a kind of narrative poetry in which is treated a theme of action in heroic proportions and style. In the Greek conception, epic poetry is distinguished from lyric in being intended for recitation rather than singing (although in the earliest period it was probably chanted to accompaniment) and from dramatic in being delivered without imitative action. According to Aristotle, the essentials of an epic poem are a dignified theme, organic unity, and an orderly progress of the action. As a rule epic poems derive their unity from some central hero whose exploits or fortunes are the thread of the discourse, as Achilles in the "Iliad" (cf. ACHILLEID), Odysseus in the "Odyssey," Æneas in the "Æneid," Beówulf in "Beówulf," etc. The Greek epic period is generally estimated as coming to a close about 700–650 B. C. Its termination was marked by the composition of the cyclic poems, epical narratives chiefly completing the myths of Troy and the Greek heroes in part treated in the Homeric poems (see CYCLIC, 2). In epic poetry the *epos*, as a series of poems dealing with a connected theme but not formally united, is sometimes distinguished from the *epopee*, the united and unified epic narrative formed from these.

epic cæsura, *Pros.*, a feminine cæsura following a hypermetrical light syllable as in the following:

> To Can|terbur|y ‖ with iul | devout | corage. *Chaucer.*

— **e. Greek.** See GREEK, *n.*, 5.

ep'ic, *n.* **1.** An epic poet. *Obs.*

2. An epic poem; also, an epiclike composition or subject; an epos.

ep'i-cal (ĕp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Epic; proper to or resembling epic poetry. — **ep'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

> His [Wordsworth's] longer poems (miscalled *epical*). *Lowell.*

ep'i-ca'lyx (ĕp'ĭ-kā'lĭks; ĕp'ĭ-kăl'ĭks), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + *calyx*.] *Bot.* An involucre which resembles an exterior calyx. It may consist simply of a whorl of bracts below the calyx, as in mallows; or it may result from the union of the sepal appendages, as in *Rosa* and *Potentilla*.

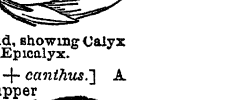

Flower Bud, showing Calyx and Epicalyx.

ep'i-can'thus (-kăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL; *epi-* + *canthus*.] A prolongation of a fold of the skin of the upper eyelid over the inner angle, or both angles, of the eye, common in Mongolians. — **ep'i-can'thic** (-thĭk), *a.*

Mongoloid Eye, showing Epicanthus.

ep'i-car'di-um (-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* **-DIA** (-ä) [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. *καρδία* heart.] **a** *Anat.* The visceral part of the pericardium which closely invests the heart. **b** In many compound ascidians, a tubular posterior prolongation of the branchial sac, which takes part in the process of gemmation. — **ep'i-car'di-ac** (-ăk), **ep'i-car'di-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Ep'i-car'i-des (-kăr'ĭ-dēz), **Ep'i-ca-rid'e-a** (-kə-rĭd'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. *καρίς, καρίδος*, a shrimp.] *Zoöl.* A group of small isopod crustaceans parasitic on shrimps. — **ep'i-car'i-dan** (-kăr'ĭ-dăn), *a.* & *n.*

ep'i-carp (ĕp'ĭ-kärp), *n.* [*epi-* + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] *Bot.* The outermost layer of the pericarp of a fruit, usually corresponding to the rind or peel. See ENDOCARP, *Illust.*

ep'i-ce'di-al (-sē'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an epicedium; elegiac.

ep'i-ce'di-um (-sē'dĭ-ŭm; -sē-dī'ŭm), *n.; pl.* **EPICEDIA** (-ä). [L. *epicedion*, Gr. *ἐπικήδειον*, fr. *ἐπικήδειος* funereal; *ἐπί* + *κῆδος* sorrow.] A funeral song or ode; dirge; elegy.

ep'i-cene (ĕp'ĭ-sēn), *a.* [L. *epicoenus*, Gr. *ἐπίκοινος*; fr. *ἐπί* + *κοινός* common.] **1.** Common to both sexes; specif.,

‖ **e'per'lan'** (ā'pĕr'lăN'), *n.* [F. *éperlan*, lr. G. *spierling*. Cf. SPARLING.] The European smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*).

É'per'nay' (ā'pĕr'nā'), *n.* Champagne made in the vicinity of Epernay, France.

ep-er'o-te'sis (ĕp-ĕr'ō-tē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπερώτησις* a questioning.] *Rhet.* A figure consisting in interrogation for effect without expectation of an answer.

epetite. † HEPATITE.

E-pe'us (ē-pē'ŭs), *or* **E-pe'ius** (-yŭs; -pĭ'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐπειός.] *Class. Myth.* The builder of the wooden horse by which the Greeks secured an entry into Troy.

eph. *Abbr.* Ephesians; Ephraim.

Eph'a-al (ĕf'ā-ăl). *D. Bib.*

E'phah (ē'fä). *Bib.*

E'phai (ē'fī; ē'fä-ī). *Bib.*

e-phebe' (ē-fēb'; ĕf'ēb), *n.* An ephebus.

eph'e-bei'on (ĕf'ē-bī'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἐφηβειον*.] An ephebeum.

eph'e-be'um (ĕf'ē-bē'ŭm), *n.* [L.] *Gr. Antiq.* A building or an apartment for ephebi, esp. for physical exercise; a place for gymnastic exercises, as in the Roman thermæ.

eph-ec'tic (ĕf-ĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐφεκτικός* able to check or stop.] Addicted to suspense of judgment; — applied specif. to a school of ancient skeptics. *Rare.*

eph-e'lis (ĕf-ē'lĭs), *n.; pl.* **-LIDES** (-lĭ'dēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐφήλις*, in pl., rough spots on the face, perh. freckles.] A freckle. [RON.]

e-phem'e-ra, *n., pl.* of EPHEMERON.

e-phem'er-al'i-ty (ē-fĕm'ĕr-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being ephemeral; also, an ephemeral thing. [ERAL.]

e-phem'er-al-ly, *adv.* of EPHEMERAL.

e-phem'er-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS

e-phem'er-an, *n.* An ephemerid.

e-phem'er-ic (ē-fĕm'ĕr-ĭk; ĕf'ē-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* Ephemeral.

eph'e-mer'i-des (ĕf'ē-mĕr'ĭ-dēz), *n.* [L.] **1.** *pl.* of EPHEMERIS; — rarely used as a sing.

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* = EPHEMERIDA.

e-phem'er-id'i-an (-ĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to an ephemeris.

e-phem'er-ist, *n.* A maker or user of an ephemeris. *Obs. or R.*

e-phem'er-o-morph (ē-fĕm'ĕr-ō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. *ἐφήμερος* ephemeral + *-morph*.] Any low organism intermediate between an animal and a plant. *Rare.* —

e-phem'er-o-mor'phic (-m ō r'fĭk), *a. Rare.*

e-phem'er-ous (-ŭs), *a* Ephemeral; E'pher (ē'fĕr). *Bib.*

E'phes-dam'mim (ē'fĕs-dăm'ĭm). *Bib.*

eph-e'tæ (ĕf-ē'tē), *n.* A member of the Ephetæ. [*D. Bib.*]

E'phi (ē'fī). Var. of EPHAH.

eph-ip'pi-um (ĕf-ĭp'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* **-PIA** (-ä). [L., saddle cloth, fr. Gr. *ἐφίππιον*; *ἐπι* on + *ἵππος* horse.] **a** *Anat.* The pituitary fossa. **b** *Zoöl.* In certain Cladocera, as the genus *Daphnia*, a saddlelike thickened area of the dorsal integument over the brood pouch. When the shell is molted, it forms a two-valved capsule for the winter eggs. — **eph-ip'pi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Eph'lal (ĕf'lăl). *Bib.*

E'phod (ē'fŏd), *n.* Masc. prop. name. *Bib.*

e-phor'bus, *n.* An ephebe. *Obs.*

eph'or-al (ĕf'ôr-ăl), **eph-or'ic** (ĕf-ôr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an ephor.

eph'or-al-ty (ĕf'ôr-ăl-tĭ), *n.* An ephor's office; body of ephors.

eph'or-ate (ĕf'ôr-āt), *n.* The body of ephors.

eph'or-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

eph'o-rus (ĕf'ō-rŭs), *n.; pl.* EPHORI (-rī). [L.] An ephor.

eph'or-y (ĕf'ôr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-ORIES** (-ĭz). The body of ephors. *Rare.*

eph'pha-tha (ĕf'ā-thä) *Bib.* An Aramaic word translated "Be opened," addressed to a deaf and dumb man by Jesus.

Eph-phe'ta (ĕ-fē'tä). *D. Bib.*

E'phra-in (ē'frā-ĭn). *Bib.*

E'phra-it'ic (ē'frā-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ephraim.

Eph'ra-ta (ĕf'rā-tä). *D. Bib.*

Eph'ra-tah (-tä), **Eph'rath** (ĕf'răth; ē'frăth). *Bib.*

Eph'rath-ite (ĕf'răth-ĭt; ē'frăth-), *n. Bib.* 1. An inhabitant of Ephrath.

2 An Ephraimite

E'phre-e (ē'frē-ē). *D. Bib.*

E'phron (ē'frŏn) *Bib*

eph'thi-a-nure (ĕf'thĭ-ä-nūr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Ephthianura*.

Eph'y-dra (ĕf'ĭ-drä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἔφυδρος* living on the water; *ἐπί* upon + *ὕδωρ* water.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the typical brine flies. It is made the type of a subfamily, **Eph'y-dri'næ** (-drĭ'nē), or of a family, **Eph-yd'ri-dæ** (ĕf-ĭd'rĭ-dē) —

eph'y-drid (ĕf'ĭ-drĭd), *a.* & *n.*

eph-yd'ri-ad (ĕf-ĭd'rĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. *ἐφυδριάς, -άδος*, of the water.] A water nymph. *Rare.*

eph-ym'ni-um (ĕf-ĭm'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. *ἐφύμνιον*.] *Pros.* **a** In classical hymns, a refrain or short colon following a number of lines or a metrical system. **b** In the Eastern churches, a line of different formation ending a stanza or the hymn; also, the antiphon when repeated.

e-ph-y-z'u-la (ē-fĭ-zĭ'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., dim.] *Zool.* = EPHYRA.

‖ **ep-ib'a-tus** (ĕp-ĭb'ä-tŭs (ĕp-ĭb'ā-tŭs *or* ŭ s), *a.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπιβατός*.] *Class Pros.* Marked by a special beating: — of a doubled or decasemic pæonic foot. — *n.* The doubled pæon.

ep'i-ben'thos (ĕp'ĭ-bĕn'thŏs), *n.* [*epi-* + Gr. *βένθος* depth.] *Biol.* The fauna and flora inhabiting the portion of the sea bottom between low-water mark and the mesobenthos. Its lower limit is variable, usually a depth of about 100 fathoms. — **ep'i-ben'thic** (-thĭk), *a.*

ep'i-blas-te'ma (ĕp'ĭ-blăs-tē'mä), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + *blastema*.] *Bot.* = EMERGENCE.

ep-ib'o-le (ĕp-ĭb'ŏ-lē), *n.* [NL. See EPIBOLY.] 1. *Rhet* A figure by which the initial word or words of successive clauses are the same or similar in meaning. 2. *Biol.* = EPIBOLY.

ep-ib'o-lism (-lĭz'm) = EPIBOLY.

ep'i-bou-lan'ger-ite, *n.* [*epi-* + *boulangerite*] *Min.* A compound of lead, antimony, and sulphur, $Pb_3Sb_2S_6$, in dark or black needles or granular. Sp. gr., 6 31.

ep'i-bran'chi-al, *a.* [*epi-* + *branchial*.] *Zool.* Pert. to or designating the segment next below the pharyngobranchial in a branchial arch. — *n.* An epibranchial cartilage or bone.

Ep'i-cau'ta (-kô'tä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπίκαυτος* burnt at the end.] *Zool* A genus of blister beetles of the family Meloidæ, containing several species common in the eastern United States.

‖ **é'pice'** (ā'pēs'), *n.* [F.] Spice.

ep'i-cede (ĕp'ĭ-sēd), *n.* An epicedium.

ep'i-ce'di-a, *n., pl.* of EPICEDIUM.

ep'i-ce'di-an, *a.* Epicedial. — *n.* An epicede. *Obs.*

ep'i-ce-di'on, *n.* = EPICEDIUM.

ep'i-cele. Var. of EPICŒLE.

Gram., having but one form to indicate both masculine and feminine genders; — said of nouns, as Gr. *βοῦς*, L. *bos*, a bull, an ox or a cow.

2. Having characteristics of, or adapted to, both sexes; hence, neither one thing nor the other; effeminate.

He represented an *epicene* species, neither churchman nor layman. *J. A. Symonds.*

ep'i-cene (ĕp'ĭ-sēn), *n.* One who is epicene. *Rare.*

ep'i-cen'ter, -cen'tre (-sĕn'tẽr), *n.* [*epi-* + *center.*] *Geol.* The portion of the earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake; seismic vertical.

ep'i-cen'tral (-sĕn'trăl), *a.* [*epi-* + *centrum.*] *Anat.* Arising from the centrum of a vertebra. — *n.* An epicentral bone or spine.

ep'i-cer'e-bral (-sĕr'ē-brăl), *a.* [*epi-* + *cerebral.*] *Anat.* Situated above the brain.

ep'i-chei-re'ma (-kī-rē'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -REMATA (-rē'mȧ-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπιχείρημα*, fr. *ἐπιχειρεῖν* to attempt to prove.] *Logic.* A syllogism in which the proof of one or both of the premises is introduced with the premises themselves.

ep'i-chor'dal (-kôr'dăl), *a.* [*epi-* + *chordal.*] Upon or above the notochord; — applied esp. to vertebræ or elements of vertebræ which develop upon the dorsal side of the notochord.

ep'i-cho'ri-al (-kō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιχώριος*; *ἐπί* over + *χώρα* country.] In or of the country, peculiar or proper to a certain region.

Epichorial superstitions from every district. *De Quincey.*

ep'i-cho'ric (-kō'rĭk; -kŏr'ĭk), *a.* Epichorial; local.

ep'i-cœle (ĕp'ĭ-sēl), *n.* [*epi-* + Gr. *κοίλον* a hollow.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A perivisceral cavity formed by the invagination of the outer wall of the body, as the atrial cavity of tunicates.

2. *Anat.* = EPICŒLIA.

ep'i-cœ'li-a (-sē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. *κοιλία* a cavity of the body.] *Anat.* The cavity of the epencephalon, or the anterior part of the fourth ventricle of the brain. — **ep'i-cœ'li-ac** (-ăk), **ep'i-cœ'li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

ep'i-con'dyle (-kŏn'dĭl; -dīl), *n.* [*epi-* + *condyle.*] *Anat.* Orig., the external condyle, or outer protuberance, at the distal end of the humerus; — now often, also, the internal condyle. — **ep'i-con'dy-lar** (-dĭ-lär), *a.*

ep'i-cor'mic (-kôr'mĭk), *a.* [See EPI-; CORMUS.] *Forestry.* Growing, as a branch, from a dormant bud which has been suddenly exposed to the full influence of light and air.

ep'i-cot'yl (-kŏt'ĭl), *n.* [*epi-* + *cotyledon.*] *Bot.* The upper portion of the axis of an embryo or seedling, above the cotyledons. Cf. HYPOCOTYL.

ep'i-cot'y-le'don-a-ry (-kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn-ȧ-rĭ; -lē'dŏn-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* *Bot.* Situated above the cotyledons.

ep'i-cra'ni-um (-krā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + *cranium.*] **1.** *Zool.* The dorsal wall of the head of insects, sometimes including the clypeus.

2. *Anat.* The structures covering the cranium.

ep-ic'ri-sis (ĕp-ĭk'rĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. *ἐπίκρισις* determination, fr. *ἐπικρίνειν* to judge; *ἐπί* upon + *κρίνειν* to judge.] Critical estimate of a literary work or a passage, with discussion of the subject matter, esp. of the Hebrew Scriptures.

ep'i-cri'sis (ĕp'ĭ-krī'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + *crisis.*] *Med.* That which follows a crisis; specif., a secondary crisis.

Ep'ic-te'tian (ĕp'ĭk-tē'shăn), *a.* [Gr. 'Επικτήτειος, fr. 'Επίκτητος Epictetus.] Pertaining to Epictetus, the Roman Stoic philosopher, who taught that the greatest good lies in independence of external things and in reliance upon the inner life or character.

ep'i-cure (ĕp'ĭ-kūr), *n.* [L *Epicurus*, Gr. 'Επίκουρος, a famous Greek philosopher, who has been regarded, but erroneously, as teaching a doctrine of refined voluptuousness.]

1. [*cap.*] A follower of Epicurus; an Epicurean. *Obs.*

2. One devoted to dainty or luxurious sensual enjoyments, esp. to the luxuries of the table.

Syn. — EPICURE, GOURMET, GOURMAND, GLUTTON. An EPICURE, in modern usage, is one who is choice and dainty, while at the same time voluptuous, in enjoyment (esp.) of food and drink; a GOURMET is a connoisseur in delicate viands. A GOURMAND is less fastidious than a *gourmet*, less greedy and voracious than a GLUTTON. See SATIATE, GREEDY.

I am become a pertect *epicure* in reading; plain beef or solid mutton will never do. *Goldsmith*

The flavor of those ready-made pleasures was sometimes a little bitter: but she was young; and youth is a *gourmand* when it cannot be a *gourmet*. *McClure's Magazine.*

It would be very difficult to determine whether they were most to be distinguished as *gluttons* or *epicures*; for they were, at once, dainty and voracious, understood the right and the wrong of every dish, and alike emptied the one and the other.

Mad. D'Arblay.

ep'i-cu-re'an (-kū-rē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Epicureus*, Gr. 'Επικούρειος: cf. F. *épicurien.*] **1.** [*cap.*] Pertaining to Epicurus, or to his philosophy. "The sect *Epicurean*." *Milton.*

2. Given to luxury or to sensual gratifications; adapted to luxurious tastes; luxurious, pertaining to good eating.

Courses of the most refined and *epicurean* dishes. *Prescott.*

ep'i-cu-re'an, *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A follower of Epicurus.

2. One given to epicurean indulgence.

Ep'i-cu-re'an-ism (ĕp'ĭ-kū-rē'ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus; the principles or belief of Epicurus. *Epicureanism* is mainly identified with the ethical doctrines of Epicurus, who taught that pleasure is the only good and the end of all morality. The life of pleasure, however, to be genuine must be a life of prudence, honor, and justice, and a man's happiness is properly attained by taking away from his desires. In physics, Epicurus was an atomist of the school of Democritus. Cf. HEDONISM.

ep'i-cur-ism (ĕp'ĭ-kūr-ĭz'm; *in sense* 1 ĕp'ĭ-kū'rĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *épicurisme.*] **1.** [*cap.*] The doctrines or principles of Epicurus, Epicureanism.

2. [See EPICURE.] Epicurean habits or tastes; luxury.

ep'i-cy'cle (ĕp'ĭ-sī'k'l), *n.* [L. *epicyclus*, Gr. *ἐπικυκλος*; *ἐπί* upon + *κύκλος* circle. See CYCLE.] **1.** *Ptolemaic Astron.* A circle whose center moves round in the circumference of a greater circle; or a small circle whose center, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with the deferent, and yet, by its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet upon it round its proper center.

2. *Geom.* The circle generating an epicycloid or hypocycloid.

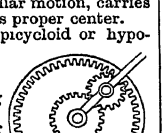

One form of Epicyclic Train.

ep'i-cyc'lic (-sĭk'lĭk; -sī'klĭk; 277) } **ep'i-cyc'li-cal** (-sĭk'lĭ-kăl; -sī'klĭ-kăl) } *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or having the motion of, an epicycle.

epicyclic train, *Mach.*, a train of spur or bevel wheels, belt pulleys, or the like, having one or more of the wheels, etc., constrained to move bodily around the circumference of another wheel, pulley, or the like, which may be fixed or moving. This device is employed to obtain an unusual velocity ratio without undue complexity of parts, for certain change-speed gears (see CRYPTO GEAR), and in differential motions.

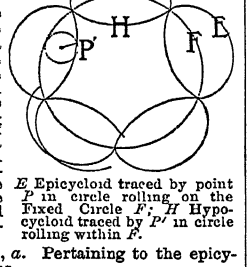

E Epicycloid traced by point *P* in circle rolling on the Fixed Circle *F*; *H* Hypocycloid traced by *P'* in circle rolling within *F*.

ep'i-cy-cloid (ĕp'ĭ-sī'kloid), *n.* [*epicycle* + *-oid*: cf. F. *épicycloïde*.] *Geom.* A curve traced by a point of a circle that rolls on the outside of a fixed circle. When the circle rolls inside the fixed circle the curve described is called a *hypocycloid*. The curve traced by a point on the radius (or radius prolonged) of a rolling circle, but not *on* the rolling circle, is called an *epitrochoid* or *hypotrochoid*, according as the circle rolls on the outside or on the inside of the fixed circle. All such curves are called *roulettes* or *trochoids*.

ep'i-cy-cloi'dal (-sī-kloi'dăl), *a.* Pertaining to the epicycloid, or having its properties

epicycloidal wheel, *Mach.*, a spur wheel which revolves inside the circumference of an annular wheel of twice its diameter in gear with it. Any point in the pitch circle of the smaller wheel will move in a straight line, hence the device is used as a straight-line motion.

ep'i-cyte (ĕp'ĭ-sīt), *n.* [*epi-* + *-cyte.*] *Biol.* The investing membrane of a cell.

ep'i-deic'tic (-dīk'tĭk) } **ep'i-deic'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) } *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιδεικτικός*, fr. *ἐπιδείκνυναι* to show forth, display; *ἐπί* + *δεικνύναι* to show. Cf. EPIDICTIC.] Serving for exhibition or display; — esp. designating a kind of oratory.

The *epideictic*, sometimes called the demonstrative or panegyrical, is concerned with praise or blame. *A. S. Cook.*

ep'i-dem'ic (-dĕm'ĭk) } **ep'i-dem'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* [L. *epidemus*, Gr. *ἐπίδημος*, fr. *ἐπί* in + *δῆμος* people: cf. F. *épidémique*. Cf. DEMAGOGUE.] **1.** *Med.* Common to, or affecting at the same time, a large number in a community; — applied to a disease which, spreading widely, attacks many persons at the same time; as, an *epidemic* disease; an *epidemic* catarrh, fever, etc. See ENDEMIC.

2. Spreading widely, or generally prevailing; affecting great numbers, as an epidemic disease does; as, *epidemic* rage; an *epidemic* evil.

It was the *epidemical* sin of the nation. *Bp. Burnet.*

☞ *Epidemical* is now little used.

epidemic catarrh. = INFLUENZA. — **e. parotitis.** = MUMPS. — **ep'i-dem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **ep'i-dem'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

ep'i-dem'ic, *n.* [Cf. EPIDEMY.] **1.** *Med.* An epidemic disease.

2. An attack of anything so general as to be like an epidemic disease; as, an *epidemic* of terror.

ep'i-de'mi-og'ra-phy (-dē'mĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ; ĕp'ĭ-dĕm'ĭ-), *n.* [*epidemy* + *-graphy.*] *Med.* A treatise upon, or history of, epidemic diseases. — **ep'i-de'mi-og'ra-phist** (-rȧ-fĭst), *n.*

ep'i-de'mi-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*epidemy* + *-logy.*] Medical science treating of epidemics. — **ep'i-de'mi-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ep'i-de'mi-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

ep'i-dem-y (ĕp'ĭ-dĕm-ĭ), *n.* [F. *épidémie*, LL. *epidemia*, Gr. *ἐπιδημία*, fr. *ἐπίδημιος*. See EPIDEMIC.] *Med.* An epidemic. *Obs.*

Ep'i-den'drum (ĕp'ĭ-dĕn'drŭm), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. *δένδρον* tree.] *Bot.* A very large and diversified genus of chiefly epiphytic tropical American orchids, a few of which occur in Florida. They are extensively cultivated for their showy, often variegated, flowers, in which the lip is spreading and usually deeply lobed, its claw being adnate to the column. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See EPIPHYTE, *Illust.*

Epidendrum (*E. bicornutum*). Flowers, Leaves, and upper portion of Pseudo-bulb.

ep'i-der'mal (-dûr'măl) } **ep'i-der'mic** (-mĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *épidermique.*] Pert. to, or arising from, the epidermis; epidermic, epidermal.

ep'i-der'min (-mĭn), *n.* [See EPIDERMIS.] *Pharm.* A preparation consisting of white wax, powdered acacia, glycerin, and water, used in surgical dressings.

ep'i-der'mis (-mĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπιδερμίς*; *ἐπί* over + *δέρμα* skin, fr. *δέρειν* to skin. See TEAR, *v. t.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* a The outer epithelial layer of the skin or external integument of the body, derived from the epiblast of the embryo. See ECTODERM, SKIN. In vertebrates it consists of numerous layers of cells which become more or less horny toward the exterior, and form the nonsensitive and nonvascular layer of the skin which overlies the dermis. The hairs, feathers, nails, hoofs, and other horny structures of vertebrates are outgrowths of the epidermis. b Hence, by extension, any of various other integuments; esp., the periostracum, or chitinous outer covering, of the shells of many mollusks.

2. *Bot.* The thin layer of cells forming the external integument in seed plants and pteridophytes. The epidermis is always present on leaves and herbaceous stems or shoots, its growth keeping pace with that of the primary cortex. Its cells usually lack chloroplasts, but are rich in cell sap, which is often pigmented. In woody stems it is soon ruptured by the growth of the wood, its place as protective tissue being taken by the cork layer (see CORK, 1). No true epidermis occurs in the lower plants, although the scaly layer on the thallus of foliose lichens is sometimes so called.

ep'i-der'moid (-moid), **ep'i-der-moi'dal** (-dĕr-moi'dăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *épidermoïde.*] Pert. to or resembling epidermis.

ep'i-di'a-scope (-dī'ȧ-skōp), *n.* [*epi-* + *dia-* + *-scope.*] A kind of magic lantern for projecting images both of opaque and transparent objects.

ep'i-did'y-mis (-dĭd'ĭ-mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπιδιδυμίς*; *ἐπί* upon + *δίδυμος* testicle.] *Anat.* An elongated mass at the back of the testicle, composed chiefly of the greatly convoluted efferent tubes of that organ. The upper part of the mass, called the *globus major*, is composed of the 12 to 20 convoluted vasa efferentia. These lead from the gland and open into the greatly convoluted tube which forms the body and lower part, or *globus minor*, of the epididymis. — **ep'i-did'y-mal** (-măl), *a.*

ep'i-did'y-mi'tis (-mĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See EPIDIDYMIS; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the epididymis.

ep'i-di'o-rite (-dī'ō-rīt), *n.* *Petrog.* A variety of diorite formed by metamorphism from pyroxenic igneous rocks. It is often more or less schistose, sometimes massive.

ep'i-do'site (-dō'sīt; ĕ-pĭd'ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίδοσις* a giving besides (see EPIDOTE) + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* A schistose rock composed of bright green epidote, with some quartz.

ep'i-dote (ĕp'ĭ-dōt), *n.* [F. *épidote*, fr. Gr. *ἐπιδιδόναι* to give besides; *ἐπί* over + *διδόναι* to give. So named from the *enlargement* of the base of the primary in some of the secondary crystal forms.] *Min.* A complex orthosilicate of calcium, aluminium, and iron, commonly of a yellowish green (pistachio) color, occurring granular, massive, columnar, and in monoclinic crystals. H., 6–7. Sp. gr., 3.25–3.50. The *epidote group* includes ordinary epidote; zoisite, or lime epidote; piedmontite, or manganese epidote; allanite, or cerium epidote.

ep'i-dot'ic (-dŏt'ĭk), *a.* Related to, resembling, or containing, epidote; as, an *epidotic* granite.

ep'i-do'ti-za'tion (-dō'tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.* *Petrog.* The production of epidote in a rock by metamorphism.

ep'i-du'ral (-dū'răl), *a.* [*epi-* + *dural.*] *Med.* Situated upon the dura mater; as, an *epidural* abscess.

ep'i-fo'cal (-fō'kăl), *a.* [*epi-* + *focal.*] *Seismol.* Over the focus of an earthquake; as, *epifocal* district. Cf. EPICENTER.

Ep'i-gæ'a (-jē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. *γαῖα*, *γῆ*, earth.] *Bot.* A genus of ericaceous plants containing two species, *E. asiatica*, of Japan, and *E. repens*, the trailing arbutus, or Mayflower. See ARBUTUS, 2.

ep'i-gas'tric (ĕp'ĭ-găs'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιγάστριος* over the

ep'i-cen'trum (ĕp'ĭ-sĕn'trŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL.] = EPICENTER.

ep'i-ce-ras'tic (-sē-răs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπικεραστικός* tempering the humors; *ἐπί* + *κεραννύναι* to mix.] *Med.* Lenient; assuaging. *Obs.* [ODUS.]

Ep'i-ce-rat'o-dus, *n.* See CERAT-.

ep'i-chil'i-um (-kĭ'lĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CHILIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. *χείλος* lip.] *Bot.* The terminal lobe of the labellum, or lip, in certain orchids. Also **ep'i-chil** (ĕp'ĭ-kĭl), **ep'i-chile** (-kīl; -kĭl). [CHEIREMA.]

ep'i-chi-re'ma. Var. of EPICHEIREMA.

ep'i-chlor-hy'drin, *n.* [*epi-* + *chlorhydrin.*] *Chem* A sweet liquid, C_3H_5OCl, an anhydride of a chlorhydrin derived from glycerin.

ep'i-cho-ris'tic (ĕp'ĭ-kō-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* Epichorial.

Epi-christian, *a.* [*epi-* + *Christian.*] Of or pert. to the age immediately after Christ.

ep'i-ci'cle. Var. of EPICYCLE.

ep'i-cism (ĕp'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Epic quality or characteristic. — **ep'i-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

ep'i-clei'di-um (-klī'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. *κλειδίον* a little key.] *Anat.* An expansion, said to be formed by a separate ossification, at the scapular end of the clavicle of many birds. — **ep'i-clei'di-an** (-ăn), *a.*

ep'i-cle'sis (-klē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. *ἐπίκλησις* a calling upon.] *Eccl.* An invocation of the Holy Spirit found in many liturgies in the prayer of consecration.

ep'i-cli'di-um Var. of EPICLEIDIUM. — **ep'i-cli'dal** (-klī'dăl), *a.*

ep'i-cli'nal (-klī'năl), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. *κλίνη* couch.] *Bot* Situated on the receptacle, or torus.

ep'ic-ly, *adv.* Epically. *Rare.*

Epi-cœ'la (ĕp'ĭ-sē'lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A group consisting of the animals having, or supposed to have, an epicœle. See EPICŒLE, 1. *Huxley.*

ep'i-cœ'lar (-lär), *a.* Epicœliac.

ep'i-cœ'lous (-lŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having, or pert. to, an epicœle.

ep'i-cœne. Var. of EPICENE.

ep'i-col'ic (ĕp'ĭ-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. *κόλον* colon.] *Anat.* Situated upon or over the colon; — applied to the region of the abdomen adjacent to the colon.

ep'i-con'ti-nen'tal, *a.* See EPI-.

ep'i-cor'a-co-hu'mer-al (-kôr'ȧ-kō-hū'mẽr-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or connecting the epicoracoid and humerus.

ep'i-cor'a-coid, *a.* [*epi-* + *coracoid.*] *Zoöl.* a Pertaining to or designating an element (usually cartilaginous) at the sternal end of the coracoid in the shoulder girdle of some vertebrates, as certain reptiles, amphibians, and the monotreme mammals. b As used by Owen, designating the postclavicle of fishes. — *n.* An epicoracoid bone or cartilage. — **ep'i-cor'a-col'dal,** *a.*

ep'i-co-rol'line, *a.* [*epi-* + *corolline.*] *Bot.* Situated or inserted upon the corolla.

ep'i-cos'tal, *a.* See EPI-.

ep'i-cra'ni-al, *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Situated on the cranium; pertaining to the epicranium.

Ep-ic'ra-tes (ĕp-ĭk'rȧ-tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπικρατής* having mastery.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large nonpoisonous snakes of arboreal habits of the boa family. The species are among those known as tree boas. *E. cenchria*, one of the abomas, is the best-known form

ep'i-cu-re'al, ep'i-cu'ri-al, *a.* Epicurean. *Obs.*

ep'i-cure-ly, *adv.* Luxuriously. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

ep'i-cu're-ous, *a.* Epicurean.

ep'i-cur'ish (ĕp'ĭ-kūr'ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH. — **ep'i-cur'ish-ly** (-kūr'ĭsh-lĭ), *adv.*

ep'i-cu'ri-ty, *n.* Epicurism. *Obs.*

ep'i-cur-ize (ĕp'ĭ-kūr-īz), *v. i.* **1.** To profess or tend towards the doctrines of Epicurus.

2. To feed or indulge like an epicure.

ep'i-cy'an-hy'drin, *n.* [*epi-* + *cyanhydrin.*] *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_4H_5O_2N$, an anhydride of a cyanhydrin derived from glycerin.

ep'i-cyc'li-cal. Epicyclic.

ep'i-cy-e'mate (ĕp'ĭ-sī-ē'māt), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. *κύημα, κυήματος*, embryo.] *Embryol.* Having the embryo lying upon a large yolk sac, as in amphibians and fishes, and not inclosed in blastodermic membranes; — opposed to *entocyemate.*

ep'i-cy-e'sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. *κύησις* conception.] *Embryol.* The condition of being epicyemate.

ep'i-cys-tot'o-my, *n.* [*epi-* + *cystotomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of making an incision into the bladder above the pubes.

ep'i-de-is'tic, *a.* [*epi-* + *deistic.*] Zealously religious. *Rare.*

ep'i-de'mi-al, *a.* Epidemic. *Obs.*

ep'i-de-mic'i-ty (ĕp'ĭ-dē-mĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Med.* Quality or condition of being epidemic.

ep'i-den'dric (ĕp'ĭ-dĕn'drĭk), **ep'i-den'dral** (-drăl), *a.* Growing or living on trees.

ep'i-derm, *n.* = EPIDERMIS. *Rare.*

ep'i-der-mat'ic (-dẽr-măt'ĭk), *a.* Epidermal. *Rare.*

ep'i-der'ma-toid (-dûr'mȧ-toid), *a.* [*epi-* + *dermato-* + *-oid.*] Epidermoid.

ep'i-der'ma-tous (-dûr'mȧ-tŭs), **ep'i-der'mi-dal** (-mĭ-dăl), **ep'i-der'mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a.* Epidermal. *R.* — **ep'i-der'mi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ep'i-der'mi-za'tion (-zā'shŭn), *n.* *Med* Process of covering with epidermis, as in skin grafting.

ep'i-der-mol'y-sis (-dẽr-mŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*epidermis* + *-lysis.*] *Med.* Detachment or loosening of the epidermis.

ep'i-der'mose (-dûr'mōs), *n.* [See EPIDERMIS.] Keratin.

ep'i-der'mous (-mŭs), *a.* Epidermal.

ep'i-dic'tic (ĕp'ĭ-dĭk'tĭk), **ep'i-dic'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl). Vars. of EPIDEICTIC, -DEICTICAL.

ep'i-did'y-mec'to-my (-dĭ-dĭ'mĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*epididymis* + *-ectomy.*] Surg. Excision of the epididymis

ep'i-di'or-tho'sis (-dĭ'ôr-thō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπιδιόρθωσις.*] *Rhet* = EPANORTHOSIS.

ep'i-do-tif'er-ous (-dō-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS.

ep'i-gæ'al (-jē'ăl), **e'pi-gæ'an, -gæ'ous** Vars of EPIGEAL, etc.

ep'i-gam'ic (-găm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπίγαμος* marriageable.] *Zoöl.* Tending to attract the opposite sex during the breeding seasons; as, *epigamic* colors of birds.

ep'i-gas'ter (-găs'tẽr), *n.* [*epi-* + Gr. *γαστήρ* stomach.] a Epigastrium. *Obs.* b *Embryol.* The posterior part of the intestine, from which the colon develops.

ep'i-gas-tra'um (-găs-trē'ŭm), *n.* [NL.] = EPIGASTRIUM

ep'i-gas'tral (-găs'trăl), *a.* *Anat.* a Epigastric. b Pert. to the epigaster.

ep'i-gas'tri-al(-tri'-ăl). **ep'i-gas'tri-cal** (-trĭ-kăl), *a.* *Anat.* Epigastric. *Rare.*

ep'i-gas'tri-o-cele' (-ō-sēl'), *n.* *Med.* = EPIGASTROCELE.

belly ; ἐπί upon + γαστήρ belly.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Lying upon or over the stomach, hence, pertaining to the anterior walls of the abdomen, specif., *Anat.*, designating, or pertaining to, the **epigastric region**, one of the arbitrary divisions of the abdomen, lying between the hypochondriac regions and above the umbilical. See ABDOMINAL REGIONS.

epigastric arteries, arteries supplying the anterior walls of the abdomen. The *superior epigastric* is a direct downward continuation of the internal mammary. The *deep epigastric* arises from the external iliac near Poupart's ligament, and ascends along the inner margin of the internal abdominal ring. The *superficial epigastric* arises from the femoral, passes through the saphenous opening in the fascia lata, and then ascends upon the lower part of the abdomen. The last two are accompanied by corresponding **epigastric veins.** — **e. plexus**, the solar plexus.

ep'i-gas'tri-um (ĕp'ĭ-găs'trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπιγάστριον.] **a** *Anat.* The epigastric region. **b** *Zool.* The ventral side of the mesothorax and metathorax of insects.

ep'i-ge'al (-jē'ăl), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* = EPIGEOUS.
2. *Zoöl.* Living near the ground ; — of certain insects.

ep'i-gene (ĕp'ĭ-jēn), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. γίγνεσθαι to be born, grow : cf. F. *épigène*, Gr. ἐπιγενής growing after or late.] **1.** *Cryst.* Foreign ; unnatural ; unusual ; — said of forms of crystals not natural to the substances in which they are found. Cf. PSEUDOMORPHOUS.
2. *Geol.* Formed, originating, or taking place, on the surface of the earth ; — opposed to *hypogene* ; as, *epigene* rocks.

ep'i-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*epi-* + *-genesis.*] **1.** *Biol.* The theory of generation holding that the germ or embryo is created entirely new, not merely expanded and unfolded by the procreative power ; — opposed to *preformation*
2. *Med.* Occurrence of accessory or secondary symptoms.
3. *Geol.* Change in the mineral character of a rock owing to outside influences. Cf. METAMORPHISM.

ep'i-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to epigenesis, produced according to the theory of epigenesis, specif., *Geol.*, of drainage systems, superimposed.

ep'i-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a. Geol.* Epigene.

ep-ig'e-nous (ĕp-ĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*epi-* + *-genous.*] *Bot.* Growing upon the surface, esp. the upper surface, of a leaf or other organ. Cf. HYPOGENOUS.

ep'i-ge'ous (ĕp'ĭ-jē'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐπιγειος of the earth] *Bot.* **a** Growing upon or above the surface of the ground. **b** Borne above ground after germination ; — applied to cotyledons. Cf. HYPOGEOUS.

ep'i-glot'tic (-glŏt'ĭk), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to, or connected with, the epiglottis.

ep'i-glot'tis (-glŏt'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπιγλωττίς ; ἐπί upon + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue. See GLOTTIS.] *Anat. & Zool.* **a** A thin lamella of yellow elastic cartilage which ordinarily projects upward behind the tongue and just in front of the glottis, but folds back over and protects the glottis during the act of swallowing. In some mammals the epiglottis and surrounding structures form a more or less complete tube connecting the nasal cavities and larynx. Such an arrangement is called an *intranarial* epiglottis. **b** In Polyzoa, the epistoma. **c** In insects, the epipharynx.

ep-ig'na-thous (ĕp-ĭg'nă-thŭs), *a.* [*epi-* + *-gnathous.*] *Zoöl.* Having the upper mandible longer than, and decurved over, the lower ; hook-billed.

ep'i-go-na'ti-on (ĕp'ĭ-gō-nā'shĭ-ŏn ; -tĭ-ŏn), *n. ; pl.* -TIA (-shĭ-ă ; -tĭ-ă). [LGr. ἐπιγονάτιον ; Gr. ἐπί upon + γόνυ knee.] *East. Ch.* A diamond-shaped ornament, properly of the episcopal dress, composed of some stiff material, as brocade, and worn suspended on the right side from the girdle.

ep-ig'o-nous (ĕp-ĭg'ō-nŭs), *a.* [See EPIGONUS.] Of a later generation ; pertaining or belonging to a later, and imitative, school, as of art or science.

Ep-ig'o-nus (ĕp-ĭg'ō-nŭs), *n. ;* usually in *pl.* -ONI (-nī). [L., fr. Gr. ἐπίγονος ; ἐπί after + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the sons of the seven heroes who were beaten before Thebes (see SEVEN AGAINST THEBES). Thirty years after their fathers' defeat, with Alcmæon as leader, they conquered and destroyed the city.
2. [*l. c.*] A member of a later generation ; a descendant or successor, esp. an inferior one, as in art or literature.

ep'i-gram (ĕp'ĭ-grăm), *n.* [L. *epigramma*, fr. Gr. ἐπίγραμμα inscription, epigram, fr. ἐπιγράφειν to write upon ; ἐπί upon + γράφειν to write : cf. F. *épigramme*. See GRAPHIC.] **1.** An inscription, esp. one in verse. *Obs.*
2. A short poem treating concisely and pointedly of a single thought or event. The modern epigram is so contrived as to end with a witticism or ingenious turn of thought, and is often satirical in character. For example, William Watson's epigram on Browning : —

> A lion ! — And with such no beast can cope,
> The shaggiest lion couch'd on Parnasse' slope ;
> Entoil'd at times with meshes hard to undo ;
> Which God inspire the mouse to nibble through !

3. A bright or witty thought tersely and sharply expressed ; also, epigrammatic expression.
Antithesis, i. e., bilateral stroke, is the soul of *epigram* in its later and technical signification. *B. Cracroft.*

ep'i-gram-mat'ic (ĕp'ĭ-gră-măt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *epigrammaticus* } **ep'i-gram-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } cus · cf. F. *épigrammatique.*] **1.** Writing epigrams ; dealing in epigrams.
2. Suitable to, characterized by, or of the nature of, epigram ; concise and pointed ; piquant, as, *epigrammatic* style, wit, or sallies of fancy.

ep'i-gram'ma-tism (-grăm'ă-tĭz'm), *n.* The use of epigrams, epigrammatic style.

ep'i-gram'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* [L. *epigrammatista :* cf. F. *épigrammatiste.*] A writer of epigrams.

ep'i-gram'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t ;* -TIZED (-tīzd) ; -TIZ'ING (-tiz'ĭng). [Gr. ἐπιγραμματίζειν.] To make an epigram of ; to express epigrammatically. — *v. i.* To write epigrams. — **ep'i-gram'ma-tiz'er** (-tīz'ẽr), *n.*

ep'i-graph (ĕp'ĭ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιγραφή, fr. ἐπιγράφειν : cf. F. *épigraphe.* See EPIGRAM.] **1.** An inscription on lasting material, as stone or metal, esp. one on a building, a statue, etc., as of dedication.
2. A superscription or an imprint. *Obs.*
3. A citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, placed at the beginning of a work or of one of its separate divisions ; a motto.

ep'i-graph, *v. t.* To furnish with an epigraph.

ep'i-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to epigraphs
ep'i-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or epigraphy ; as, *epigraphical* studies. — **ep'i-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

e-pig'ra-phy (ē-pĭg'rā-fĭ), *n.* Epigraphs or inscriptions collectively ; also, the study or science of inscriptions ; esp., the decipherment and interpretation of ancient inscriptions.

e-pig'y-nous (ē-pĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. γυνή woman, female : cf. F. *épigyne.*] *Bot.* Adnate to the surface of the ovary, so as to be apparently inserted upon the top of it ; — said of stamens, petals, or sepals, and also of flowers whose parts are of this type. Cf. PERIGYNOUS, HYPOGYNOUS. —

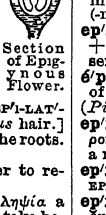
Section of Epigynous Flower.

e-pig'y-ny (-nĭ), *n.*

Ep'i-hip'pus (ĕp'ĭ-hĭp'ŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *epi-* + Gr. ἵππος horse.] *Paleon.* A genus of ancestral horses of the Upper Eocene, known only from fragmentary remains. The middle toe of each foot was prominent, and the side toes, esp. the outer toe of the fore foot, rather slender.

ep'i-late (ĕp'ĭ-lāt), *v. t. ;* EP'I-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd), EP'I-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [F. *épiler*, fr. L. *e*, *ex*, out + *pilus* hair.] To remove or eradicate (hair), esp. by destroying the roots. — **ep'i-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

e-pil'a-to-ry (ē-pĭl'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Having the power to remove hair, depilatory. — *n.* A depilatory.

ep'i-lep'sy (ĕp'ĭ-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* [L. *epilepsia*, Gr. ἐπιληψία a seizure, the "falling sickness," fr. ἐπιλαμβάνειν to take besides, seize, attack, ἐπί upon, besides + λαμβάνειν to take : cf. F. *épilepsie.*] *Med.* The "falling sickness," so called because the patient generally falls suddenly to the ground ; a chronic functional disease characterized by paroxysms or fits, occurring at intervals, and attended by sudden loss of consciousness and convulsive motions of the muscles.

ep'i-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *n.* **1.** One affected with epilepsy.
2. A medicine for the cure of epilepsy.

ep'i-lep'tic, *a.* [L. *epilepticus*, Gr. ἐπιληπτικός : cf. F. *épileptique.*] Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of, epilepsy.

ep'i-lep-tog'e-nous (-lĕp-tŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐπίληπτος epileptic + *-genous.*] *Med.* Occasioning epilepsy or epileptoid convulsions

ep'i-lep'toid (-lĕp'toĭd), *a.* [Gr. ἐπίληπτος + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling epilepsy ; as, *epileptoid* convulsions.

Ep'i-lo'bi-um (-lō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *epi-* + Gr. λοβος lobe, pod.] *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed onagraceous herbs, distinguished by having seeds with a silky coma. The pink or rarely yellow flowers are solitary or spicate, often showy. From their willowlike leaves, most species are called *willow-herbs.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

ep'i-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἐπιλογικός.] Of or per-
ep'i-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } taining to an epilogue.

ep-il'o-gist (ĕp-ĭl'ō-jĭst), *n.* The writer or speaker of an epilogue.

ep-il'o-gize (-jīz ; 277), *v. t. & i. ;* -GIZED (-jīzd) ; -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). [See EPILOGISM.] To speak an epilogue to ; to utter an epilogue.

ep'i-logue (ĕp'ĭ-lŏg), *n.* [F. *épilogue*, L. *epilogus*, fr. Gr. ἐπίλογος conclusion, fr. ἐπιλέγειν to say in addition ; ἐπί upon, besides + λέγειν to say. See LEGEND.] **1.** *Rhet.* The closing part of a discourse, in which the principal matters are recapitulated ; a conclusion.
2. *Drama.* A speech or short poem addressed to the spectators, and recited by one of the actors after the conclusion of a play.

> A good play needs no *epilogue*, yet . . . good plays prove the better by the help of good *epilogues.* *Shak.*

Ep'i-me'di-um (ĕp'ĭ-mē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *epimedion* an unknown plant, Gr. ἐπιμήδιον barrenwort.] *Bot.* A genus of European and Asiatic berberidaceous herbs, several species of which are in cultivation. They have pinnately compound leaves and curiously shaped flowers with 8 sepals and 4 petals, the latter mostly transformed into nectaries. *E. alpinum* is called *barrenwort.*

Ep'i-men'i-de'an (-mĕn'ĭ-dē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Epimenides, a Cretan poet and prophet of the 7th century B. C, fabled to have slept fifty-seven years in a cave.

ep'i-me'ron (ĕp'ĭ-mē'rŏn), *n. ; pl.* -RA (-rā). [NL. ; *epi-* + Gr. μηρός thigh.] *Zoöl.* A lateral part or piece of the wall of the somites of arthropods, situated between the tergum and the insertion of the appendages. In insects the term is applied specifically to a piece of the pleuron of the thoracic somites, which is situated posterior to the episternum. — **ep'i-me'ral** (-răl), *a.*

Epi-me'theus (-mē'thūs ; -thē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐπιμηθεύς, lit., *Afterthought.*] *Gr. Myth.* The brother of Prometheus. In spite of his brother's warning not to receive any present from Zeus, he accepted Pandora as his wife, and thus brought sorrow to the human race.

ep'i-my'si-um (-mĭzh'ĭ-ŭm ; -mĭz'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *epi-* + Gr. μῦς muscle.] *Anat.* The external connective-tissue sheath of a muscle.

ep'i-myth (ĕp'ĭ-mĭth), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιμύθιον the moral.] A moral, as of a story or fable.

ep'i-na'os (-nā'ŏs), *n. ; pl.* -NA'OI (-oi). [NL. ; *epi-* + *naos.*] *Arch.* A room or vestibule in the rear of the naos, or cella, of a Greek temple. Cf. PRONAOS.

ep'i-nas'ty (ĕp'ĭ-năs'tĭ), *n.* [*epi-* + Gr. ναστός pressed close.] *Plant Physiol.* That state of a growing dorsiventral organ, as a foliage leaf, in which the upper surface develops more vigorously than the lower, causing a downward curvature ; — opposed to *hyponasty.* Epinasty may be transverse or longitudinal. Leaves which are revolute in vernation exhibit transverse epinasty. — **ep'i-nas'tic** (-năs'tĭk), *a.* — **ep'i-nas'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

ep'i-neph'rine (-nĕf'rĭn ; -rēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** [*epi-* + Gr. νεφρός kidney.] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance essentially the same as *adrenaline* (which see).

é'pi-nette' (ā'pē-nĕt'), *n.* [French Canadian.] **a** Any of several North American spruces, esp. the white spruce (*Picea canadensis*). **b** The larch.

ep'i-neu'ri-um (ĕp'ĭ-nū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *epi-* + Gr. νεῦρον a nerve.] *Anat.* External connective-tissue sheath of a nerve trunk. Cf. PERINEURIUM. — **ep'i-neu'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ep'i-ni'cian (-nĭsh'ăn), **ep'i-nik'i-an** (-nĭk'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [See EPINICION.] Celebrating victory ; as, an *epinician* ode.

ep'i-ni'ci-on (-nĭsh'ĭ-ŏn ; -nĭs'ĭ-ŏn), **ep'i-nik'i-on** (-nĭk'ĭ-ŏn), *n. ; pl.* -NICIA (-nĭsh'ĭ-ă, -nĭs'ĭ-ă), -NIKIA (-nĭk'ĭ-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπινίκιον, fr. ἐπινίκιος belonging to victory ; ἐπί upon, to + νίκη victory : cf. L. *epinicium.*] *Gr. Lit.* A hymn or an ode in honor of a victor in war or games.

ep'i-ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk ; -ō'tĭk), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. οὖς, gen. ὠτός, ear.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating the upper and outer element of the bony capsule of the internal ear, in man forming a part of the temporal bone. — *n.* An epiotic bone.

Ep'i-pac'tis (-păk'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπιπακτίς a plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of widely distributed terrestrial orchids having small spurless greenish or purple flowers borne in a twisted spike. There are two American species. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

ep'i-par'o-dus (-păr'ō-dŭs), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιπάροδος.] *Gr. Drama.* In tragedy, a reëntry of the chorus, occasionally necessitated by a change of the scene. Cf. PARODUS.

ep'i-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*epi-* + *petal.*] *Bot.* Having stamens inserted on the corolla.

E-piph'a-ny (ē-pĭf'ă-nĭ), *n. ; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [F. *épiphanie*, L. *epiphania*, Gr. ἐπιφάνια (sc. ἱερά), for ἐπιφάνεια appearance, fr. ἐπιφαίνειν to show forth ; ἐπί + φαίνειν to show. See FANCY.] **1.** *Eccl.* A church festival celebrated on the 6th of January, the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of the coming of the Magi to Jesus at Bethlehem ; or, as others maintain, in commemoration of the appearance of the star to the Magi, symbolizing the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles ; Twelfthtide.
2. [*l. c.*] An appearance, or a becoming manifest, esp. of a deity.

> Whom but just before they beheld transfigured and in a glorious *epiphany* upon the mount. *Jer. Taylor.*

ep'i-phe-nom'e-nal (ĕp'ĭ-fē-nŏm'ē-năl), *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, epiphenomena.

ep'i-phe-nom'e-nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Philos.* The doctrine that consciousness is an epiphenomenon.

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ep'i-gas'tro-cele (-trō-sēl), *n.* [See EPIGASTRIUM]-CELE.] *Med.* Hernia in the epigastric region.

ep'i-ge'an (-jē'ăn), *a. Bot.* = EPIGEOUS

ep'i-gee (ĕp'ĭ-jē), *n.* [NL. *epigeum*, fr. Gr. ἐπίγαιος, ἐπίγειος, upon the earth. See EPIGEA.] = PERIGEE. *Obs.*

ep'i-gen'e-sist (-jĕn'ē-sĭst), *n. Biol.* An adherent of epigenesis.

ep'i-ge-net'i-cal-ly (-jē-nĕ t'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* of EPIGENESIST. See -LY.

ep-ig'e-nist (ĕp-ĭj'ē-nĭst), *n. Biol.* = EPIGENESIST. *Rare.*

ep'i-ge'um (ĕp'ĭ-jē'ŭm), *n.* [NL.] = EPIGEE. *Obs.*

ep'i-glot, *n.* The epiglottis. *Obs*

ep'i-glot-tid'e-an (-glŏ t-ĭ d'ē-ăn), *a. Anat.* Epiglottic.

ep'i-glot'ti-di'tis (-glŏ t'ĭ-dī t'ĭ-tĭs), **ep'i-glot-ti'tis** (-glŏt-ĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See EPIGLOTTIS; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the epiglottis.

ep'i-glo t'o-hy-oi'de-an, *a Anat.* Pertaining to the epiglottis and hyoid bone.

ep-ig'na-thus (ĕp-ĭg'nă-thŭs), *n* [NL. ; *epi-* + Gr. γνάθος jaw.] *Terat.* An acardiac monstrosity joined to the twin fetus at the mouth.

ep-ig'o-nal (-ō-năl), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. γονή that which generates.] 1. *Anat.* On or over a gonad.
2. Epigonous *Rare.*

ep'i-gone (ĕp'ĭ-gōn), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* = EPIGONIUM.
2 = EPIGONUS, 2.

Ep-ig'o-ni, *n., pl.* of EPIGONUS.

ep'i-go'ni-um (ĕp'ĭ-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *epi-* + Gr. γονή the seed.] *Bot.* **a** = CALYPTRA **b** The sack inclosing the young sporangium in liverworts. **c** The nucule of *Chara.* *Rare.*

ep'i-graf. Epigraph. *Ref. Sp.*

ep'i-gram'ma-ta'ri-an, *n.* An epigrammatist. *Obs.*

ep'i-gram-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of EPIGRAMMATIC. See -LY.

‖ **é'pi'gramme'** (ā'pē'gram'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery* A ragout.

ep'i-gram'mist, *n.* An epigrammatist. *Obs.*

e-pig'ra-pher (ē-pĭg'rā-fẽr), *n.* = EPIGRAPHIST.

ep'i-graph'ics (ĕp'ĭ-grăf'ĭks), *n.* Study of epigraphs.

e-pig'ra-phist (ē-pĭg'rā-fĭst), *n.* See -IST.

ep'i-gua'nine, *n.* Also **-nin.** [*epi-* + *guanine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_5H_5ON_5$, found in human urine. It is a methyl derivative of guanine.

ep'i-hy'al (ĕp'ĭ-hī'ăl), *a.* [*epi-* + *hyoid.*] *Anat. & Zool.* Pertaining to or designating an element of the hyoid arch between the stylohyal and ceratohyal. In man it is represented by the stylohyoid ligament. In many vertebrates it forms a distinct bone. — *n.* An epihyal bone.

ep'i-kle'sis. Var. of EPICLESIS.

ep'i-ky, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιείκεια.] *Oxf. E. D.* Equity ; reasonableness. *Obs*

ep'i-la'brum, *n. ; pl.* -LABRA (-brā). [NL. ; *epi-* + *labrum.*] *Zoöl.* A transverse process at the side of the labrum of certain myriapods

Ep'i-lach'na (-lăk'nă), *n.* [NL. ; *epi-* + Gr. λαχνη soft woolly hair] *Zoöl.* A genus of ladybirds, the type of a subdivision, **Epi-lach'ni-des**(-nĭ-dēz), whose members differ from the other Coccinellidæ in feeding on plants. See LADYBIRD.

ep'i-len-cy, *n.* [LL. *epilencia*, *epilempsia.*] Epilepsy. *Obs*

ep'i-len'tic, *a.* [OF. *epilentic*, *-tique.*] Epileptic. *Obs.*

ep'i-le'ny, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιλήνιον (sc. μέλος song) of the vintage.] A drinking song. *Obs.*

ep'i-lep'ti-cal (ĕp'ĭ-lĕp'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Epileptic. *Rare.*

ep'i-lep'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Epileptoid.

ep'i-lep'to-gen'ic (-tō-jĕn'ĭk), *a. Med.* Epileptogenous.

ep'i-lep'toid, *n. Med.* = EPILEPTIC, 1.

ep'i-log. Epilogue. *Ref. Sp.*

ep'i-lo-ga'tion (ĕ p'ĭ-l ō-g ă'-shŭn), *n.* [LL. *epilogatio.*] A brief summing up. *Obs.*

e-pil'o-gism (ē-pĭl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιλογισμός, fr. ἐπιλογίζεσθαι to reckon over, deliver an epilogue See EPILOGUE.] Computation, esp. if excessive. *Obs.*

ep'i-lo-gis'tic (ĕp'ĭ-lō-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr ἐπιλογιστικός calculating.] Of, pert to, or like, epilogue.

ep'i-logue, *v. t.* To epilogize.

ep-il'o-guize (ĕp-ĭl'ō-gīz), *v. t. & i* To epilogize *Obs.*

e-pi'lose (ē-pī'lōs), *a.* [*e-* + *pilose.*] Without hair ; bald.

Ep'i-ma-chi'næ (-mă-kĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr *Epimachus*, name of the genus, fr. Gr. ἐπίμαχος equipped for battle.] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, a subfamily of birds of paradise See BIRD OF PARADISE.

e-pim'a-cus (ē-pĭm'ă-kŭs), *n ; pl.* -CI (-sī). *Her* An imaginary beast resembling a griffin.

ep'i-man-dib'u-lar (ĕ p'ĭ-m ă n-dĭb'ū-lar), *a.* [*epi-* + L. *mandibula* a jaw.] *Zoöl.* Designating a bone of the lower jaw of some vertebrates. — *n.* An epimandibular bone.

ep'i-ma-nik'i-on (-mă-nĭk'ĭ-ŏn), *n. ; pl* -NIKIA (-ă). [LGr. ἐπιμανίκια, pl ; Gr. ἐπί on + L. *manica* sleeve.] *East. Ch.* A band or cuff in the vestment of bishops, priests, and deacons.

ep'i-me're, *n., pl.* of EPIMERON.

ep'i-me'rite (ĕp'ĭ-mē'rīt), *n.* [*epi-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Zoöl.* An anterior deciduous process of the protomerite of gregarines, often with hooks for attaching the animal to its host. — **ep'i-me-rit'ic** (-mē-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ep'i-me'rum (-rŭm). = EPIMERON.

Ep'i-neph'e-lus (-nĕf'ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *epi-* + Gr. νεφέλη cloud.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of marine serranoid fishes of warm seas, containing the typical groupers.

‖ **É'pi'neuil'** (ā'pē'nū'y'), *n.* [F.] A Burgundy wine made in the vicinity of Epineuil.

ep'i-neu'ral (-nū'răl), *a.* [*epi-* + *neural.*] *Anat.* Arising from the neural arch of a vertebra. — *n.* A spine or process so situated.

ep'i-in-glette' (ĕp'ĭ-ĭn-glĕt'), *n.* [F. *épinglette.*] *Mil.* A priming wire.

ep'i-ni'cial (ĕp'ĭ-nĭsh'ăl), *a.* [See EPINICION.] = EPINICIAN.

ep'i-on'ic (ĕp'ĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. ἐπωνικός, *a.*] *Gr. Pros.* Verse in which an ionic follows an iambic dipody. — **ep'i-on'ic,** *a.*

ep'i-o-nych'i-um (-ō-nĭk'ĭ-ŭm). Var. of EPONYCHIUM.

ep'i-op'ti-con (-ĕp'tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL. See EPI- ; OPTIC.] *Zobl.* The middle one of the three ganglionic enlargements on the optic nerve of an insect.

Ep'i-or'nis (-ôr'nĭs). *Zool.* Syn. of ÆPYORNIS.

ep'i-par'a-site, *n.* [*epi-* + *parasite.*] *Zool.* = ECTOPARASITE

ep'i-pas'tic (ĕp'ĭ-păs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr ἐπίπαστος sprinkled over ; cf. F. *épipastique.*] *Med.* Suitable to be used as a dusting powder. — *n.* A dusting powder.

ep'i-pe-dom'e-try (-pē-dŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐπίπεδος on the ground, level + *-metry.*] *Geom.* The mensuration of figures standing on the same base, or of plane surfaces. *Obs.*

ep'i-pe-riph'er-al, *a.* [*epi-* + *peripheral.*] *Physiol.* Designating sensations originating upon the external surface of the body.

Epiph *Abbr.* Epiphany.

e-piph'a-nous (ē-pĭf'ă-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐπιφανής manifest.] Resplendent ; bright. *Rare.*

ep'i-pha-ryn'ge-al (ĕp'ĭ-fă-rĭn'-jē'ăl ; -făr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* [*epi-* + *pharyngeal.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Of or pertaining to the epipharynx. **b** Pertaining to the dorsal aspect of the pharynx ; upon the pharynx : specif., pharyngobranchial. — *n.* A pharyngobranchial bone or cartilage.

ep'i-phar'ynx, *n.* [*epi-* + *pharynx.*] *Zoöl.* A median lobe or projection beneath the labrum of certain insects.

Ep'i-phe'gus (-fē'gŭs), *n.* [For earlier *epifagus* ; Gr. ἐπί on + L. *fagus* beech ; because parasitic on roots of the beech.] Syn. of LEPTAMNIUM.

ep/i-phe-nom/e-non (ĕp/ĭ-fē-nŏm/ē-nŏn), *n.; pl.* -NOMENA (-nȧ). [NL.; *epi-* + *phenomenon.*] **1.** An attendant or secondary phenomenon; something that appears in connection with something else and is thought of as only indirectly occasioned by the latter.

2. Specif.: **a** *Philos.* Consciousness considered as an effect, but not as a cause, of physical processes.

Such metaphysical questions as whether the brain process is the sole real agency, and consciousness a mere function, or consequence, or *epiphenomenon.* *G. F. Stout.*

b *Med.* A symptom or sequel of a disease which is not invariably manifested.

ep/i-phlœ/dal (-flē/dăl) } *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. φλοιός bark.] *Bot.*
ep/i-phlœ/dic (-flē/dĭk) } Growing upon the surface of bark, as many lichens.

ep-iph/o-ra (ĕp-ĭf/ō-rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπιφορά, fr. ἐπιφέρειν to bring to or upon; ἐπί + φέρειν to bring.] **1.** *Med.* The watery eye; a disease in which the tears accumulate in the eye, and trickle over the cheek, mainly on account of excessive secretion or obstruction of the lachrymal passages.

2. *Rhet.* = EPISTROPHE. *Obs. or R.*

ep/i-phragm (ĕp/ĭ-frăm), *n.* [Gr. ἐπίφραγμα covering, fr. ἐπιφράσσειν to block up.] **1.** *Zool.* A membranous or calcareous septum with which many inoperculate gastropods close the shell aperture in hibernation or æstivation.

2. *Bot.* A membrane closing the aperture of the capsule in certain mosses; also, a delicate membrane closing the cuplike sporophore in fungi of the genus *Nidularia.*

Ep/i-phyl/lum (-fĭl/ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* A genus of cacti having flattened, jointed stems, and petals united in a tube. The flowers are very showy, and several species are in cultivation, the best known being the crab cactus (*E. truncatum*). Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

ep/i-phys/e-al (-fĭz/ē-ăl) } *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pert. to, or having the nature of, an epiphysis.
ep/i-phys/i-al (-fĭz/ĭ-ăl) }
epiphyseal cartilage, *Anat.*, specif., the cartilage uniting an epiphysis with the main bone. — **e fracture,** *Surg.*, a fracture at the point of union of an epiphysis.

ep-iph/y-sis (ĕp-ĭf/ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπίφυσις, fr. ἐπιφύειν to grow upon; ἐπί upon + φύειν to grow.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A part or process of a bone which ossifies separately and subsequently becomes ankylosed to the main part of the bone. In the higher vertebrates the ends of the long bones of the limbs are formed in this way, and in man in some cases do not unite with the *diaphysis,* or shaft of the bone, until about the twentieth year. **b** The pineal body or gland, — more exactly termed the ‖ **ep-iph/y-sis cer/e-bri** (sĕr/ē-brī). **c** In sea urchins, a calcareous piece attached to each half of the alveoli of the jaws and articulated with the rotula. **d** A process of the tibia of certain insects.

ep-iph/y-si/tis (ĕp-ĭf/ĭ-sī/tĭs), *n.* [NL.; see EPIPHYSIS; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of an epiphysis.

ep/i-phyte (ĕp/ĭ-fīt), *n.* [*epi-* + *-phyte:* cf. F. *épiphyte.*] **1.** *Bot.* A plant which grows upon other plants but is not parasitic upon them, deriving the moisture required for its development from the air; an air plant. Epiphytes of temperate regions include many mosses, liverworts, lichens, and algæ. In the tropics numerous ferns, orchids, bromeliads, etc., assume this habit.

2. *Med.* A vegetable parasite on the body.

ep/i-phyt/ic (-fĭt/ĭk) } *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or having the nature of, an epiphyte. — **ep/i-phyt/i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
ep/i-phyt/i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }

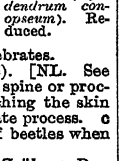

Epiphyte, 1. An Orchid (*Epidendrum conopseum*). Reduced.

ep/i-plas/tron (-plăs/trŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [*epi-* + *plastron.*] *Anat* One of the first pair of lateral bony plates in the plastron of turtles. Some consider them homologous with the clavicles of other vertebrates.

ep/i-pleu/ra (-plōō/rȧ; 243), *n.; pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [NL. See EPI-; PLEURON.] *Zoöl.* **a** In fishes, a bony spine or process borne on a vertebra or rib, often touching the skin near the lateral line. **b** In birds, an uncinate process. **c** A part of the outer margin of the elytra of beetles when turned down on the side of the thorax.

ep/i-pleu/ral (-răl), *a.* [*epi-* + *pleural.*] *Zoöl.* **a** Pertaining to, or in the region of, the epipleuræ. **b** Arising from, or attached to, a rib. — *n.* An epipleural spine or bone; an epipleura.

ep-ip/lo-cele (ĕp-ĭp/lō-sēl), *n.* [*epiploön* + *-cele.*] *Surg.* Hernia containing part of the omentum.

ep/i-plo/ic (ĕp/ĭ-plō/ĭk), *a.* Relating to the epiploön.

ep-ip/lo-ön (ĕp-ĭp/lō-ŏn), *n.; pl.* -LOA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπίπλοον.] **1.** *Anat.* The great omentum. See OMENTUM.

2. *Zoöl.* The fatty tissue in an insect's body.

ep-ip/o-dite (-ō-dīt), *n.* [See EPIPODIUM.] *Zool.* A branch of the basal joint of the protopodite of the thoracic limbs of many crustaceans. It often extends upward into the gill chamber and serves to keep the gills clean, or to maintain a circulation of water. — **ep-ip/o-dit/ic** (-dĭt/ĭk), *a.*

ep/i-po/di-um (ĕp/ĭ-pō/dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] **1.** *Bot.* The apical portion of an undifferentiated leaf axis, or phyllopodium. It becomes the blade, or expanded portion, of the fully developed leaf. Cf. HYPOPODIUM.

2. *Zool.* In certain gastropods, a lateral lobe of the foot, sometimes developed into a broad swimming organ.

ep/i-pre-cor/a-coid (-prē-kŏr/ȧ-koid), *a.* [*epi-* + *precoracoid.*] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, a cartilaginous element of the shoulder girdle of some turtles, situated at the ventral end of the precoracoid. — **ep/i-pre-cor/a-coid,** *n*

ep/ir-rhe/ma (ĕp/ĭ-rē/mȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἐπίρρημα that which is said afterwards.] *Old Gr. Comedy.* An address spoken by the coryphæus, at the conclusion of the parabasis, usually commenting freely on public affairs and personages. — **ep/ir-rhe-mat/ic** (-rē-măt/ĭk), *a.*

ep/i-sce/ni-um (ĕp/ĭ-sē/nĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -NIA (-nĭ-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ἐπισκήνιον; ἐπι upon, over + σκηνή stage. See SCENE.] *Gr. Antiq* A part of a theater near the stage and visible to the audience. It has not been certainly identified. It was, perhaps, the permanent back wall of the stage, which was a permanent scene, usually of architectural character; perhaps, a decorative band at the top of that wall.

e-pis/co-pa-cy (ē-pĭs/kō-pȧ-sĭ), *n.* [See EPISCOPATE.] **1.** Government of the church by bishops; church government by three distinct orders of ministers — bishops, priests, and deacons — ranking as named. See BISHOP, 2.

2. State of being a bishop; episcopal rank.

3. = EPISCOPATE, 2 & 3.

e-pis/co-pal (-păl), *a.* [L. *episcopalis,* fr. *episcopus:* cf F. *épiscopal.* See BISHOP.] **1.** Of or pert to bishops; as, *episcopal* vestments; vested in bishops; as, *episcopal* jurisdiction; governed by bishops, as, an *episcopal* church.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Protestant Episcopal Church (see under PROTESTANT); Episcopalian.

Episcopal Church in Scotland, the, an episcopal church which exists in Scotland and which is in communion with, but distinct from, the Church of England. Its bishops are direct successors of the prelates consecrated in England for the Scottish sees in 1661, the Scottish Protestant episcopate of the 16th century having become virtually extinct after episcopacy was abolished by the First Book of Discipline (adopted by the Scottish Parliament of 1560) and by the Second Book of Discipline (sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1581), and the episcopate restored in 1610 having become reduced to only a single representative at the time of the Restoration. — **e. ring.** = BISHOP'S RING.

e-pis/co-pa/li-an (-pā/lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to bishops, or government by bishops; episcopal; specif. [*cap.*], of or relating to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

e-pis/co-pa/li-an, *n.* One who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline, specif. [*cap.*], in the United States, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

E-pis/co-pa/li-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine and usages of Episcopalians; [*l. c.*] episcopacy.

e-pis/co-pal-ism (ē-pĭs/kō-păl-ĭz'm), *n.* *Eccl.* The theory that in church government supreme authority resides in a body of bishops, and not in any individual, such as the Pope. This theory was rejected by the Roman Catholic Church at the Vatican Council (1869–70).

e-pis/co-pate (-păt), *n.* [L. *episcopatus,* fr. *episcopus.* See BISHOP.] **1.** A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop.

2. The collective body of bishops.

3. The period or term of a bishop's office.

e-pis/co-pize (-pīz), *v. t.;* -PIZED (-pīzd); -PIZ'ING (-pīz'ĭng). **1.** To make a bishop of; also, to rule over as a bishop.

2. To make episcopalian.

e-pis/co-pize, *v. i.* To act as bishop.

epi-si/o- (ĕp/ĭ-sī/ō-). [Gr. ἐπίσειον the region of the pubes.] A combining form used to indicate *connection with the vulva.*

ep/i-si/o-plas/ty (-plăs/tĭ), *n.* [*episio-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* A plastic operation upon the vulva.

ep/i-si-or/rha-phy (-sī-ŏr/ȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*episio-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* The operation of sewing up a lacerated perineum.

ep/i-sko-tis/ter (ĕp/ĭ-skō-tĭs'tẽr), *n.* [*epi-* + Gr. σκοτίζειν to make dark + *-er.*] *Optics.* A diaklike apparatus for admitting light into a darkened room. It has black sectors which may be adjusted to admit more or less light, which is diffused by rotation of the apparatus.

ep/i-sode (ĕp/ĭ-sōd), *n.* [Gr. ἐπεισόδιον episode, prop. neut. of ἐπεισόδιος coming in besides; ἐπι into, besides + εἴσοδος a coming in; εἰς into + ὁδός way; cf. Skr. *sad* to go: cf. F. *épisode.*] **1.** *Gr. Drama.* The part of a tragedy between two choric songs (cf. PARODUS, STASIMON, KOMMOS), in general equivalent to an "act" of a modern play. Cf. PROLOGUS, EXODUS.

2. A separate incident, story, or action, introduced in narration for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related; an incidental narrative, or digression, separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it.

3. A prominent occurrence or incidental experience; as, an *episode* in history, or in one's life.

4. *Music.* A digressive subdivision in a musical composition, introduced for the purpose of greater variety.

Syn. — See DIGRESSION.

ep/i-sod/ic (-sŏd/ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *épisodique.* See EPISODE.]
ep/i-sod/i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Of or pertaining to an episode; casual; adventitious. — **ep/i-sod/i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Such a figure as Jacob Brattle, purely *episodical* though it be, is an excellent English portrait *H. James.*

ep/i-spas/tic (-spăs/tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐπισπαστικός, fr. ἐπισπᾶν to draw to, attract; ἐπι upon, to + σπᾶν to draw.] *Med.* Causing a blister or producing a serous discharge by exciting inflammation. — *n.* A blistering agent; a vesicatory.

ep/i-spore (ĕp/ĭ-spōr), *n.* [*epi-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* **a** = HYPOSPORE **b.b** The special membrane surrounding the megaspore in heterosporous fern allies, as *Marsilea.*

ep/i-stax/is (-stăk/sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. στάζειν to drop.] *Med.* Bleeding at the nose; nosebleed.

ep/i-ste/mo-log/i-cal (ĕp/ĭ-stē/mō-lŏj/ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to epistemology. — **ep/i-ste/mo-log/i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

The *epistemological* problem . . . is the question as to how we transcend the subjective in our knowledge. *Josiah Royce.*

ep/i-ste-mol/o-gy (ĕp/ĭ-stē-mŏl/ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιστήμη knowledge + *-logy.*] The theory or science of the method and grounds of knowledge, esp. with reference to its limits and validity. — **ep/i-ste-mol/o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

That systematic reflection concerning knowledge which takes knowledge itself as the object of science, the science we call *epistemology* *James Ward.*

ep/i-ste-mon/ic (-stē-mŏn/ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐπιστημονικός capable of knowledge.] Of the nature of, or relating to, knowledge, or knowing as a type of experience; purely intellectual or cognitive. — **ep/i-ste-mon/i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

The human spirit exhibits the unity of its nature throughout its experiences, artistic, moral, and *epistemonic.* *Henry Sturt.*

ep/i-ster/num (-stûr/nŭm), *n.; pl.* -STERNA (-nȧ). [NL.; *epi-* + *sternum.*] *Zoöl.* **1.** The interclavicle. The term has been applied to other sternal elements, as the presternum of mammals, and the epiplastron of turtles, but if used of turtles, it properly belongs to the entoplastron, which is homologous with the interclavicle. In Amphibia it usually designates the extreme anterior median cartilaginous piece of the sternum.

2. A lateral division or piece of a somite of an arthropod; specif., in the thoracic somites of insects, a piece above the sternum and anterior to the epimeron. Cf. PLEURON.

ep/i-stil/bite (-stĭl/bīt), *n.* [*epi-* + *stilbite.*] *Min* A zeolite occurring in prismatic crystals or spherical or granular forms, usually white. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium. Sp. gr., 2.25.

e-pis/tlar (ē-pĭs/lär; *-tlar*), *a.* Pert. to an epistle; specif. [usually *cap.*], designating the Epistle side of the altar.

e-pis/tle (ē-pĭs/'l), *n.* [ME. *epistle, epistel,* AS. *epistol, pistol,* L. *epistola,* fr. Gr. ἐπιστολή anything sent by a messenger, message, letter, fr. ἐπιστελλειν to send to, tell by letter or message; ἐπί upon, to + στέλλειν to dispatch, send: cf. OF. *epistle, epistre,* F. *épître.* See STALL.] **1.** A writing directed or sent to a person or persons; a written communication; a letter; — applied usually to formal, didactic, or elegant letters.

A madman's *epistles* are no gospels. *Shak.*

2. [Usually *cap.*] One of the letters in the New Testament addressed to their Christian brethren by Apostles.

3. [Usually *cap.*] *Eccl.* A selection appointed to be read or sung in the Communion service of liturgical churches after the collect or collects and before the Gospel. It is taken usually from the Epistles of the New Testament, but in the Book of Common Prayer in many instances from the Acts, the Revelation, or an Old Testament prophet. In

Ep/i-phi (ĕp/ĭ-fī), *n.* *Bib.* [After the goddess *Apapi.*] The eleventh month of the Egyptian Vague year, and the Alexandrian or Egyptian Julian year.

ep/i-phlœ/o-dal (-flē/ō-dăl), **ep/i-phlœ-od/ic** (-flē-ŏd/ĭk). Vars of EPIPHLŒDAL, EPIPHLŒDIC.

ep/i-phlœ/um (-flē/ŭm), *n.* [NL., *epi-* + Gr. φλοιός bark.] *Bot.* Periderm. *Obs. or R.*

ep/i-pho-ne/ma (-fō-nē/mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπιφώνημα, fr. ἐπιφωνεῖν to mention.] *Rhet.* An exclamatory sentence, or striking reflection, which sums up or concludes a discourse or a passage. *Obs. or R.* — **ep/i-pho/ne-mat/i-cal** (-fō/nē-măt/ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ep/i-pho/ne-mat/i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ep/i-pho-neme/, ep/i-phon/e-my, *n.* Epiphonema. *Obs.*

ep/i-phrag/ma (ĕp/ĭ-frăg/mȧ), *n.* [NL.] = EPIPHRAGM.

ep/i-phrag/mal (-măl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an epiphragm.

ep/i-phyl/line (-fĭl/ĭn; -līn), **ep/i-phyl/lous** (-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Epigenous.

e-piph/y-se-ry (ē-pĭf/ĭ-sē-rĭ), *a.* Epiphyseal.

ep/i-phys/e-ol/y-sis (-fĭz/ē-ŏl/ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *epiphysis* + *-lysis.*] *Med.* Separation of an epiphysis. [EPIPHYTIC.

ep/i-phy/tal (ĕp/ĭ-fī/tăl), *a.* =
ep/i-phyt/ism (ĕp/ĭ-fĭt/ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

ep/i-phy-tot/ic (-fī-tŏt/ĭk), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. φυτόν plant + *-otic* as in *epizootic.*] *Bot.* Epidemic among plants, as certain fungous diseases.

ep/i-phy/tous (ĕp/ĭ-fī/tŭs), *a.* [Epiphytic.

ep/i-pi/al, *a.* [*epi-* + *pial.*] Upon the pia mater.

ep/i-plank/ton, *n.* [*epi-* + *plankton.*] *Zool.* That portion of the plankton occurring from the surface of the sea to a depth of about one hundred fathoms. — **ep/i-plank-ton/ic,** *a.*

ep/i-plasm, *n.* [*epi-* + *plasm.*] *Bot.* In ascomycetous fungi, the protoplasmic contents of the asous after the development of the spores. *De Bary.* — **ep/i-plas/mic** (ĕp/ĭ-plăz/mĭk), *a.*

ep/i-ple-ro/sis (ĕp/ĭ-plē-rō/sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπιπλήρωσις an overfilling.] *Med.* Excessive distention; engorgement.

ep/i-plex/is (-plĕk/sĭs), *n.* [L., reproof, fr. Gr. ἐπίπληξις, fr. ἐπιπλήσσειν to strike at, reprove.] *Rhet.* "An elegant kind of upbraiding." *Phillips.* — **ep/i-plec/tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

ep-ip/lo-ce (ĕp-ĭp/lō-sē), *n.* [L., connection, fr. Gr. ἐπιπλοκή a plaiting together.] *Rhet.* Climax.

ep-ip/lo-i/tis (ĕp-ĭp/lō-ī/tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *epiploon* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the epiploön.

ep-ip/lo-pex/y (-pĕk/sĭ), *n.* [See EPIPLOÖN; -PEXY.] *Surg.* Surgical attachment of the epiploön to the abdominal wall.

ep/i-po/di-al (ĕp/ĭ-pō/dĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zool.* Pert. to an epipodium, epipodiale, or epipodite.

ep/i-po/di-a/le (-ā/lē), *n.; pl.* -ALIA (-ā'lĭ-ȧ). [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Anat.* One of the bones of either the forearm or shank, the *epipodialia* being the radius, ulna, tibia, and fibula.

ep-ip/o-lism (ĕp-ĭp/ō-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr ἐπιπολή a surface; ἐπί + πέλειν to be.] *Optics.* Fluorescence. *Rare.* — **ep/i-pol/ic** (ĕp/ĭ-pŏl/ĭk), *a.* *Rare.*

ep-ip/ter-a (-tẽr-ȧ), *n. t.* *Optics* To make epipolic; to produce by fluorescence, as light. *R.*

ep/ip-ter/ic (ĕp/ĭp-tẽr/ĭk), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. πτερον wing. So called because above the wing of the sphenoid.] *Anat.* Designating a small Wormian bone sometimes present in the human skull between the parietal and the great wing of the sphenoid. — *n.* An epipteric bone.

ep-ip/ter-ous (ĕp-ĭp/tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See EPIPTERIC.] *Bot.* Winged at the apex, as certain seeds.

ep/ip-ter/y-goid (ĕp/ĭp-tẽr/ĭ-goid), *a.* [*epi-* + *pterygoid.*] *Zool.* Above or upon the pterygoid; pert. to or designating a slender bone in the skull of most lizards and some other reptiles, extending between the pterygoid and the parietal or anterior end of the prootic; — called also *columella cranii.* — *n.* An epipterygoid bone or cartilage.

ep/i-pu/bic (ĕp/ĭ-pū/bĭk), *a.* *Zool.* Borne on the pubis; pert. to or designating the epipubis or other cartilage, bone, or pair of bones attached in front of the pubis, as the marsupial bones of marsupials and monotremes.

ep/i-pu/bis, *n.; pl.* -BES (-bēz). [NL.; *epi-* + *pubis.*] *Zool.* An unpaired cartilage or bone in front of the pubis in some amphibians and other vertebrates.

ep/i-rhi/zous (ĕp/ĭ-rī/zŭs), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* Growing upon a root.

e-pi/ro-gen/ic, ep/i-rog/e-ny, etc. Vars. of EPEIROGENIC, etc.

E-pi/rote (ē-pī/rōt), **E-pi/rot,** *n.* [L. *Epirotes,* fr. Gr. Ἠπειρώτης.] One of the people of ancient Epirus, of northwestern Greece, conquered by the Romans in 168 B. C. — **E-pi/rote, Ep/i-rot/ic** (ĕp/ĭ-rŏt/ĭk), *a.*

ep/ir-rhe-ol/o-gy (ĕp/ĭ-rē-ŏl/ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐπίρροια, ἐπιρροή, afflux, influx + *-logy.*] Plant physiology which deals with the effects of external stimuli on living plants. *Obs.*

Epis., Episc. *Abbr.* Episcopal.

ep/i-sar/cine (ĕp/ĭ-sar/sĭn; -sēn), **ep/i-sar/kine** (-kĭn; -kēn; 184), *n.* Also **-cin, -kin.** [*epi-* + Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] *Chem.* A crystalline base in urine, perh. identical with epiguanine.

ep/i-scle/ral (-sklē/răl), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. σκληρός hard.] *Anat.* Upon the sclerotic coat of the eye.

ep/i-scle-rī/tis, *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + *sclerutis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the sclera, esp. of the superficial layers.

e-pis/co-pa-ble (ē-pĭs/kō-pȧ-b'l), *a.* [See EPISCOPATE.] Eligible to a bishopric.

E-pis/co-pal, *n.* An Episcopalian. *Obs. exc. Colloq.* [-IZE.

E-pis/co-pa/li-an-ize, *v. t.* See

e-pis/co-pal/i-ty (ē-pĭs/kō-păl/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Episcopacy.

e-pis/co-pal-ly, *adv.* of EPISCOPAL.

e-pis/co-pant, *n.* [LL. *episcopans,* p. pr.] A bishop. *Obs.*

e-pis/co-pa/ri-an, *a.* & *n.* Episcopal. *Obs*

e-pis/co-pate (ē-pĭs/kō-păt), *v. i.* & *t.* [LL. *episcopare.*] To act as a bishop; to make a bishop of.

—e-pis/co-pa/tion (-pā/shŭn), *n*

e-pis/co-pa-ture (-pă-tûr), *n.* = EPISCOPATE, 2. *Rare.*

e-pis/co-pi-cide/ (ē-pĭs/kō-pĭ-sīd/), *n.* [L. *episcopus* bishop + *-cide.*] The killing of a bishop.

e-pis/co-pi-za/tion (-pĭ-zā/shŭn), *n.* Act of making a bishop. *R.*

e-pis/co-pol/a-try (-pŏl/ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [L. *episcopus* bishop + *-latry.*] Worship of bishops *Rare.*

e-pis/co-poph/a-gy (-pŏf/ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [See -PHAGIA.] The eating of bishops. *Facetious.*

e-pis/co-py, *n.* [Gr. ἐπισκοπία, fr. ἐπίσκοπος.] Survey; superintendence; also, episcopacy. *Obs.*

ep/i-se-ma/si-es, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἐπισημασίαι, pl., acclamations.] Acclamations. *Obs. & R.*

ep/i-se-mat/ic, *a.* [*epi-* + *sematic.*] *Zoöl.* Designating distinctive markings, serving to assist individuals of the same species in recognizing each other.

ep/i-sep/al-ous (ĕp/ĭ-sĕp/ȧl-ŭs), *a.* [*epi-* + *sepal.*] *Bot* Growing on the sepals or adnate to them; — applied to stamens.

ep/i-si/cle. † EPICYCLE.

ep/i-si/o-ste-no/sis, *n.* [NL.; *episio-* + *stenosis.*] *Med.* Abnormal narrowness of the vulva.

ep/i-si-ot/o-my (ĕp/ĭ-sī-ŏt/ō-mĭ), *n.* [*episio-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the vulvar orifice during parturition.

ep/i-skel/e-tal, *a.* [*epi-* + *skeletal.*] *Zool.* Above or outside the endoskeleton.

ep/i-skel/i-dal (ĕp/ĭ-skĕl/ĭ-dăl), **ep/i-ske/di-al** (-skē/dĭ-ăl), *a.* = EPISODIC.

ep/i-spa/di-a (-spā/dĭ-ȧ), **ep/i-spa/di-as** (-ăs), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. σπᾶν to draw.] *Med.* A deformity in which the urethra opens upon the top of the penis.

ep/i-sperm (ĕp/ĭ-spûrm), *n.* [*epi-* + Gr. σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* = TESTA. — **ep/i-sper/mic** (-spûr/mĭk), *a*

ep/i-spo-ran/gi-um, *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + *sporangium.*] *Bot.* An indusium.

ep/i-spo/ri-um (-spō/rĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* = EPISPORE.

ep-is/ta-sis (ĕp-ĭs/tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπίστασις a stopping, scum.] *Med.* a Suppression of a secretion or excretion. **b** A pellicle on the surface of urine; — opposed to *sediment.*

ep-is/ta-ton (-tŏn), *n.; pl.* -TATA (-tȧ) [Gr. ἐπί upon + στατός standing; cf. ἐπιστάτης one who stands upon, ἐφίστασθαι to stand upon.] *Arch.* The masonry resting upon a colonnade.

e-pis/tel. † EPISTLE.

ep/i-ster/nal (ĕp/ĭ-stûr/năl), *a.* Of or pert. to the episternum.

ep/i-ster/nite (-nīt), *n.* [From EPISTERNUM.] *Zool.* One of the side pieces of a somite of an insect; a pleurite; specif., one of the upper valves of an ovipositor, derived from these pieces.

e-pis/tle, *v. t.* To write; to tell in a letter. *Obs.*

the churches of the Anglican Communion it is read as a part of the morning service, whether the Eucharist is subsequently celebrated or not. Cf. GOSPEL, 3.
4. *Rom. & Civil Law.* A rescript replying to a magistrate.

e-pis'tler (ē-pĭs'lẽr ; -tlẽr), *n.* A writer of epistles, or of an Epistle of the New Testament ; also, *Eccl.*, the ecclesiastic who reads the Epistle at the communion service.

Epistle side. *Eccl.* Of an altar, the side from which the Epistle is read ; the south side, or right side to a person looking from the nave toward the chancel. Cf. GOSPEL SIDE.

e-pis'to-la'ri-an (ē-pĭs'tō-lā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Addicted to, or occupied in, writing letters. —*n.* A writer of letters.

e-pis'to-la-ry (ē-pĭs'tō-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *epistolaris*, fr. *epistola* cf. F. *épistolaire*] **1.** Pertaining to epistles, suitable to letters and correspondence ; as, an *epistolary* style.
2. Contained in letters ; carried on by letters. "*Epistolary* correspondence." *Addison.*

e-pis'to-la-ry, *n.* [LL. *epistolarium.*] *Eccl.* A service book containing the Epistles. See EPISTLE, *n.*, 3.

e-pis'to-let (-lĕt), *n.* A little epistle.

e-pis'to-lo-graph'ic (-lō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιστολογραφικός.*] Pertaining to, or used in, writing letters ; epistolary, —applied esp. to the Egyptian demotic characters.

e-pis'to-ma (ē-pĭs'tō-mȧ) } *n.* [NL. *epistoma ; epi-* +
ep'i-stome (ĕp'ĭ-stōm) } *-stoma.*] *Zool.* **a** In Crustacea, the region between the antennæ and the mouth, or a plate covering it. **b** In insects, the region between the labrum and epicranium, or the plate covering it ; clypeus. **c** A sheathlike part of the rostrum of certain Diptera. **d** A liplike organ covering the mouth in certain Polyzoa.

e-pis'tro-phe (ē-pĭs'trō-fē), *n.* [L , fr. Gr. *ἐπιστροφή* a turning toward, return, fr. *ἐπιστρέφειν* to turn toward ; *ἐπί* upon, to + *στρέφειν* to turn.] **1.** *Rhet.* Repetition of a word or phrase at the end of successive clauses ; e. g., "Are they Hebrews? *so am I* Are they Israelites? *so am I*" (*2 Cor.* xi. 22). *Obs or R.*
2. *Music.* A phrase or section repeated at the end of the divisions of a cyclic composition ; a refrain.
3. *Plant Physiol.* The position assumed by the chloroplasts upon the upper and under faces of the cell walls, upon exposure of the plant to diffuse daylight. Cf. APOSTROPHE, 4.

ep'i-stroph'ic (ĕp'ĭ-strŏf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to epistrophe.

Ep'i-sty'lis (-stī'lĭs), *n.* [NL. , *epi-* + Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar, support.] *Zool.* A genus of fixed ciliate infusorians related to *Vorticella.* They grow in treelike colonies arising from a rigid branched stem.

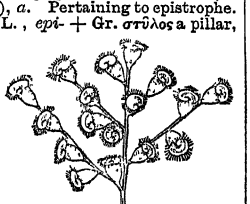
Epistylis. Much enlarged.

ep'i-syl'lo-gism (-sĭl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* [*epi-* + *syllogism.*] *Logic.* A syllogism one (or both) of whose premises is the conclusion of a preceding syllogism or prosyllogism.

ep'i-taph (ĕp'ĭ-tăf), *n.* [F. *épitaphe*, L. *epitaphium* a funeral oration, fr. Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*, orig. an adj., over or at a tomb ; *ἐπι* upon + *τάφος* tomb.] **1.** An inscription on or at a tomb or a grave in memory or commendation of the one buried there , a sepulchral inscription.

Hang her an *epitaph* upon her tomb. *Shak.*

2. A brief writing formed as if to be inscribed on a monument, as that concerning Alexander : "Sufficit huic tumulus, cui non sufficeret orbis (This mound sufficeth one whom the world sufficed not)."

ep'i-taph'ic (-tăf'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the
ep'i-taph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } nature of, an epitaph.

ep-it'a-sis (ĕp-ĭt'ă-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπίτασις* a stretching, fr. *ἐπιτείνειν* to stretch upon or over ; *ἐπι* upon + *τείνειν* to stretch.] **1.** That part of a play which develops the main action and leads on to the catastrophe ; — opposed to *protasis.*
2. *Music.* The raising in pitch of the voice or of the strings of an instrument ; — opposed to *anesis.*
3. *Med.* The period of violence in a disease ; paroxysm.

ep'i-tha-la'mi-um (-lā'mĭ-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* E. -MIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -MIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπιθαλάμιος*, orig. an adj., nuptial ; *ἐπί* upon, at + *θάλαμος* bride chamber.] A nuptial song or poem in honor or praise of the bride and bridegroom. —**ep'i-tha-lam'ic** (ĕp'ĭ-thȧ-lăm'ĭk), *a.*

The kind of poem which was called *epithalamium . . .* sung when the bride was led into her chamber. *B. Jonson.*

ep'i-the'li-al (-thē'lĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to epithelium.

ep'i-the'li-o- (ĕp'ĭ-thē'lĭ-ō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, epithelium.*

ep'i-the'li-oid (-oid), *a.* [*epithelium* + *-oid.*] Resembling epithelium ; as, *epithelioid* cells.

ep'i-the'li-o'ma (-ō'mȧ), *n. ; L. pl.* -OMATA (-tȧ). [NL. ; *epithelium* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A malignant growth consisting mainly of epithelial cells ; — called also *epithelial cancer.*

ep'i-the'li-om'a-tous (-ŏm'ȧ-tŭs ; -ō'mȧ-tŭs), *a. Med.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epithelioma.

ep'i-the'li-um (-thē'lĭ-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* E. -LIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -LIA (-ȧ). [NL. ; *epi-* + Gr. *θηλή* nipple.] **1.** *Biol.* A cellular tissue covering a free surface or lining a tube or cavity, and consisting of one or more layers of cells with scarcely any intercellular substance, so that the cells form a practically unbroken sheet or membrane. As a consequence of their position, it is largely through the epithelial cells that an animal comes into relation with the external world. They serve, as in the epidermis, to inclose and protect the other parts of the body, and they form the most essential part of the sense organs. Through their substance, and largely by their activity, the body absorbs its nutriment and excretes its waste products, and they are the active elements of glands and elaborate the secretions. Excepting most epithelium of the reproductive and urinary organs, which is mesoblastic, the epithelia are chiefly of epiblastic and hypoblastic origin (see GERM LAYER). The lining of the serous cavities, blood and lymph vessels, etc., is, however, mesoblastic, and is distinguished as *endothelium.* Epithelia are classified as *simple* and *stratified,* according as they consist of one or more layers of cells, and further as *cylindrical* or *columnar, cubical, squamous,* etc., according to the shape of the individual cells (or of the cells of superficial layers in stratified epithelia). *Tessellated* or *pavement* epithelium consists of thin flat cells joined by their edges. In the epithelium of the bladder and ureters (called *transitional*) three layers may usually be distinguished, the superficial one consisting of flattened or cubical cells. In *ciliated* epithelia the exposed surface bears cilia (see CILIA).
2. *Bot.* Specif., the delicate epidermis of a floral leaf or petal.

ep'i-them (ĕp'ĭ-thĕm), *n.* [L. *epithema*, Gr. *ἐπίθεμα*, fr. *ἐπιτιθέναι* to put on.] *Med.* Any external topical application to the body, except ointments and plasters, as a poultice.

ep'i-the'ma (-thē'mȧ) } *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπίθημα* some-
ep'i-theme (-thēm) } thing put on, fr. *ἐπιτιθέναι* to put on.] **1.** *Bot.* A group of cells situated beneath the stose of the epidermis and constituting an internal hydathode. They are found commonly in the leaves of Crassulaceæ.
2. *Zool.* An excrescence upon the beak of birds. *Rare.*

ep-ith'e-sis (ĕp-ĭth'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπίθεσις* a putting on ; *ἐπί* upon + *τιθέναι* to place.] **1.** *Gram.* = PARAGOGE.
2. *Med.* The correction of deformed limbs, esp. by mechanical appliances, as splints.

ep'i-thet (ĕp'ĭ-thĕt), *n.* [L. *epitheton*, Gr. *ἐπίθετον*, fr. *ἐπίθετος* added, fr. *ἐπιτιθέναι* to add ; *ἐπί* upon, to + *τιθέναι* to put, place : cf. F. *épithète.* See DO.] **1.** An adjective expressing some quality, attribute, or relation that is property or specially appropriate to a person or thing ; as, a *just* man ; a *verdant* lawn.

A prince [Henry III.] to whom the *epithet* "worthless" seems best applicable. *Hallam.*

2. Term ; phrase. *Obs.* "*Epithets* of war." *Shak.*

Syn.—EPITHET, ADJECTIVE are often used interchangeably. More properly an EPITHET is an ADJECTIVE regarded as fitly or aptly describing or characterizing its noun; as, "[Homer's] constant use of the same *epithets* to his gods and his heroes ; such as the 'far-darting Phœbus,' the 'blue-eyed Pallas,' the 'swift-footed Achilles' " (*Pope*) ; "Every *epithet* [in 'L'Allegro' and 'Il Penseroso'] is a text for a stanza" (*Macaulay*). See NAME.

ep'i-thet'ic (-thĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιθετικός* added.] Of,
ep'i-thet'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to, or abounding with, epithets. — **ep'i-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

The tribal age is also the *epithetic* age of language, the age when epithets are coined and handed down. *A. H. Sayce.*

ep-ith'e-ton (ĕp-ĭth'ē-tŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπιθετον.*] An attribute ; an epithet.

ep'i-thy-met'ic (ĕp'ĭ-thĭ-mĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιθυμητικός*, fr.
ep'i-thy-met'i-cal (-mĕt'ĭ-kăl) } *ἐπιθυμεῖν* to long for, lust after ; *ἐπί* + *θυμός* soul, heart, desire.] Pertaining to appetite or desire ; sensual. *Rare.*

e-pit'o-me (ē-pĭt'ō-mē), *n. ; pl.* -OMES (-mēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπιτομή* a surface incision, also, an abridgment, fr. *ἐπιτέμνειν* to cut into, cut short ; *ἐπί* upon + *τέμνειν* to cut. See TOME.] **1.** A brief or curtailed statement of the contents of a topic or a work ; an abstract, summary, or abridgment.

[An] *epitome* of the contents of a . . book *Sydney Smith.*

2. A compact or condensed representation of anything.

An *epitome* of English fashionable life *Carlyle.*
A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's *epitome.* *Dryden.*

Syn.— Synopsis, syllabus, brief. See COMPENDIUM.

ep'i-tom'ic (ĕp'ĭ-tŏm'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to, or of the na-
ep'i-tom'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ture of, an epitome.

e-pit'o-mist (ē-pĭt'ō-mĭst), *n.* One who epitomizes.

e-pit'o-mize (-mīz), *v. t. ;* -MIZED (-mīzd) ; -MIZING (-mīz'ĭng). **1.** To make an epitome of ; to abridge (a writing or discourse) ; hence, to describe concisely ; to summarize.
2. To diminish ; curtail ; as, to *epitomize* words. *Obs.*

Syn.—Summarize, abstract, compress, contract.

— **e-pit'o-mi-za'tion** (-mĭ-zā'shŭn ; -mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **e-pit'o-miz'er** (-mīz'ẽr), *n.*

e-pit'o-mize, *v. i.* To make an epitome.

ep'i-ton'ic (ĕp'ĭ-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιτονος* strained.] Overstrained.

ep'i-trich'i-um (-trĭk'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *epi-* + Gr. *θρίξ, τριχός*, hair.] *Anat.* An outer layer of the epidermis of the fetus of many mammals, beneath which the hair develops. It mostly disappears before birth. — **ep'i-trich'i-al** (ĕp'ĭ-trĭk'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

ep'i-trite (ĕp'ĭ-trīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίτριτος* containing an integer and one third (i. e., ⅔, or in the ratio of 4 to 3) ; *ἐπι* upon, over + *τρίτος* the third : cf. L. *epitritus.*] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot consisting of three long syllables and one short syllable ; — so called from being compounded of a spondee (which contains 4 times, or moræ) with an iambus or a trochee (which contains 3 times). It is called 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th *epitrite* according as the short syllable stands 1st, 2d, etc.

ep'i-trit'ic (-trĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or being, an epitrite, as, an *epitritic* rhythm, one having the ratio of 4 to 3 moræ between thesis and arsis.

ep'i-troch'le-a (-trŏk'lē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *epi-* + *trochlea.*] *Anat.* The internal condyle at the distal end of the humerus. — **ep'i-troch'le-ar** (-ẽr), *a.*

ep'i-tro'choid (ĕp'ĭ-trō'koid), *n.* [*epi-* + Gr. *τροχός* wheel + *-oid*] *Geom.* A kind of roulette. See EPICYCLOID. — **ep'i-tro-choi'dal** (-trō-koi'dăl), *a.*

ep'i-tym-pan'ic (-tĭm-păn'ĭk), *a.* [*epi-* + *tympanic.*] *Anat. & Zool.* **a** Above the tympanic membrane ; as, the **epitympanic recess,** or attic of the tympanum. **b** = HYOMANDIBULAR. — *n.* A hyomandibular bone.

ep'i-zeux'is (-zŭk'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπίζευξις* a fastening together, repetition, fr. *ἐπιζευγνύναι* to fasten to or on ; *ἐπί* + *ζευγνύναι* to join, yoke.] **1.** *Rhet.* Emphatic repetition.
2. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The joining of two successive Ionics a minore so that the syllables that come together exchange quantities . thus, ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑ – – becomes ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑ –. Cf. ANACLASIS.

ep'i-zo'ic (ĕp'ĭ-zō'ĭk), *a.* [See EPI- ; ZOÖN.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Externally parasitic ; epizoan.
2. *Bot.* Growing upon living animals, usually parasitically, as certain fungi.

ep'i-zo-ŏt'ic (-zō-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *épizoötique.*] **1.** *Geol.* Containing fossil remains. *Obs.*
2. Of the nature of a disease which attacks many animals at the same time ; — corresponding to *epidemic* as applied to diseases of men.

ep'i-zo-ŏt'ic (-zō-ŏt'ĭk), **ep'i-zo'ö-ty** (-zō'ō-tĭ), *n.* [F. *épizoötie.*] An epizoötic disease, esp. an influenza among horses.

ep'och (ĕp'ŏk ; ē'pŏk ; 277), *n.* [LL. *epocha*, Gr. *ἐποχή* check, stop, an epoch of a star, a historical epoch, fr. *ἐπέχειν* to hold on, check ; *ἐπί* upon + *ἔχειν* to have, hold ; akin to Skr. *sah* to overpower, Goth. *sigis* victory, AS. *sigor, sige,* G. *sieg.* See SCHEME.] **1.** A point of time, determined by some significant event, with reference to which dates are reckoned, as the time or date from which the various eras (see ERA) are reckoned. *Now Rare.*
2. Hence, any event or time of an event marking the beginning of a relatively new development ; as, Chaucer's poetry marks an *epoch* in English literature.
3. A fixed or definite time ; a date ; esp., one marked by significant events.

The acquittal of the bishops was not the only event which makes the 30th of June, 1688, a great *epoch* in history. *Macaulay.*

4. *Astron.* An instant of time or a date fixed (arbitrarily or by some astronomical occurrence) as a point of reference in tabulating the elements of an orbit or of a variable star ; also, the orbit longitude of a planet at that date (called *longitude of the epoch*).
5. A period of time characterized by a distinctive development or by a memorable series of events ; as, the *epoch* of maritime discovery, or of the Reformation.

The influence of Chaucer continued to live even during the dreary interval which separates from one another two important *epochs* of our literary history. *A. W. Ward.*

6. A minor subdivision of geologic time. See GEOLOGY.

Syn.—EPOCH, ERA, AGE. An EPOCH is properly the starting point of a new period, esp. as marked by striking or remarkable changes or events ; an ERA is a period extending from an *epoch* and characterized esp. by some new order of things ; as, "The reading of this book was an *epoch* in my life, one of the turning points in my mental history" (*J. S. Mill*) ; the Christian *era,* the dawn of a new *era.* But *epoch* and *era* are frequently used with little distinction. AGE is commonly more specific and definite than *era ;* it is frequently used of a period dominated by some central figure or clearly marked feature ; as, the *age* of Pericles, of Elizabeth, the Augustan *age,* the golden *age,* the stone *age.*

ep'och-al (ĕp'ŏk-ăl), *a.* Belonging to, characterizing, or of the nature of, an epoch. "*Epochal* points." *Shedd.*

ep'och-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Division of time into epochs.

ep'ode (ĕp'ōd), *n.* [L. *epodos*, Gr. *ἐπῳδός*, fr. *ἐπᾴδειν* to sing to ; *ἐπί* upon, to + *ᾴδειν* to sing : cf. F. *épode.* See ODE.] *Anc. Pros.* **a** A species of lyric poem, invented by Archilochus, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one ; as, the *epodes* of Horace. It does not include the elegiac distich. **b** The after song ; the part of a lyric ode which follows the strophe and antistrophe. See ODE.

ep-od'ic (ĕp-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπῳδικός.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, an epode. See ODE.

e-pis'to-lar, *a.* Epistolary. *Obs.*
e-pis'to-la-ri-ly (ē-pĭs'tō-lā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of EPISTOLARY.
e-pis'to-la-to-ry (ē-pĭs'tō-lā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Epistolary. *Archaic.*
epistole. † EPISTLE.
e-pis'to-le'an (ē-pĭs'tō-lē'ăn), *n.* A writer of letters. *Rare.*
e-pis'to-ler (ē-p ĭs'tō-lẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *épistolier.*] **1.** An epistler ; also, *Rare,* an epistolarian.
2. *Eccl.* A book containing the liturgical epistle. *Obs.*
ep'is-tol'ic (ĕp'ĭs-tŏl'ĭk), **ep'is-tol'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *epistolicus,* Gr. *ἐπιστολικός.*] Epistolary [Irregular of letters. *R.*]
e-pis'to-list (ē-pĭs'tō-lĭst), *n.* A] **e-pis'to-lize** (-līz), *v. i. & t.* To write letters. — **e-pis'to-liz'a-ble** (-līz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **e-pis'to-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn ; -lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **e-pis'to-liz'er** (-līz'ẽr), *n.*
e-pis'to-log'ra-pher (-lŏg'rȧ-fẽr), **e-pis'to-log'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.* A writer of letters. *Rare.*
e-pis'to-log'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιστολή* + *-graphy.*] Art or practice of writing epistles.
e-pis'to-mal (ē-pĭs'tō-mȧl), **ep'i-sto'mi-an** (ĕp'ĭ-stō'mĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to an epistoma.
ep'i-stro'phe-al (ĕ p'ĭ-s tr ō'f ē-ăl), *a.* a *Bot.* Epistrophic. b *Anat.* Of or pert. to the epistropheus.
ep'i-stro'phe-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπιστροφεύς* ; *ἐπί* upon + *στρέφειν* to turn.] = AXIS, vertebra.
ep-is'tro-phy (ĕp-ĭs'trō-fĭ), *n.* *Bot.* a Reversion of a usually abnormal form to the normal. *Rare.* b = EPISTROPHE.
ep'i-sty'lar (ĕ p'ĭ-stī'l ȧr), *a. Arch.* Pert. to an epistyle ; as, *epistylar* arcuation, a construction used in place of an epistyle.
ep'i-style (ĕp'ĭ-stīl), *n.* [L. *epistylium,* Gr. *ἐπιστύλιον* ; *ἐπί* upon + *στῦλος* column.] *Arch.* = ARCHITRAVE a.
ep'i-syn'a-lœ'phe (-sĭ n'ȧ-l ē'fē), *n.* [LGr. *ἐπισυναλοιφή* : see EPI- ; SYNALEPHA.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* a The elision of a vowel at the end of a verse before a vowel beginning the next. b = SYNERESIS.
ep'i-syn'the-ton (-sĭn'thē-tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπισύνθετον,* neut., compound.] *Gr & Lat. Pros.* A meter made up of cola of different kinds of feet. — **ep'i-syn-thet'ic** (-sĭn-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*
epit *Abbr.* Epitaph ; epitome.
epi-tac'tic (ĕ p'ĭ-t ă k'tĭ k), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπίτακτος.*] Enjoined ; prescribed. *Rare.*
ep'i-taf. Epitaph. *Ref. Sp.*
ep'i-taph, *v. t. & i.* To commemorate by an epitaph ; to write epitaphs. — **ep'i-taph'er, ep'i-taph'ist,** *n. Rare.*
ep'i-taph'i-al (-tăf'ĭ-ăl), **ep'i-taph'i-an** (-ăn), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*] Epitaphic. *Rare.*
ep'i-taph-ize (ĕp'ĭ-tăf-īz), *v. t* To write an epitaph upon. *Rare.*
ep'i-taph-less, *a.* See -LESS.
ep'i-tha-la'mi-al (ĕp'ĭ-thȧ-lā'mĭ-ăl), *a.* = EPITHALAMIC.
ep'i-tha-la'mi-ast (-ăst), *n.* A composer of an epithalamium. *Rare.* [EPITHALAMIUM.
ep'i-tha-la'mi-on (-ŏn), *n.* = **ep'i-thal'a-mize** (ĕ p'ĭ-th ă l'ȧ-mīz), *v. t. & i.* To make the subject of, or to compose, an epithalamium. *Rare.*
ep'i-thal'a-my (mĭ), *n.* Epithalamium. *Obs.*
ep'i-thal'line, *a.* [*epi-* upon + *thallus,* a.] *Bot.* Situated upon, or growing upon, the thallus : as, *epithalline* tubercles.
ep'i-the'ca (ĕ p'ĭ-th ē'k ȧ), *n* [NL. ; *epi-* + Gr. *θήκη* a case, box.] *Zool.* An external calcareous layer investing the lower portion of the theca of many corals. — **ep'i-the'cal** (-kăl), *a.* — **ep'i-the'cate** (-kāt), *a.*
ep'i-the'ci-um (-th ē'sh ĭ-ŭm ; -sĭ-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Bot.* The surface of the spore case in certain lichens and fungi. [LIUM.
ep'i-the'li-a, *n., pl.* of EPITHE-
ep'i-the'loid (ĕp'ĭ-thē'loid), *a. Anat.* Epithelioid.
ep'i-thet, *v. t.* To describe by an epithet. *Rare.*
ep'i-thet-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
epithite. † EPITHET.
ep'i-thu-met'ic (ĕp'ĭ-thū-mĕt'ĭk), **ep'i-thu-met'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Epithymetic. *Rare.*
ep'i-thyme (ĕp'ĭ-thīm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίθυμον.* See EPI- ; THYME.] The thyme dodder.
ep'i-ti-me'sis (-t ĭ-m ē's ĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιτίμησις* castigation, censure.] *Rhet.* = EPIPLEXIS.
ep'i-tith'i-des (-tĭth'ĭ-dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπιτιθέναι* to place upon. See EPITHET.] *Arch.* A member of the Greco-Roman (Classical) entablature, named by Vitruvius, III. 3; prob., the cyma recta.
e-pit'o-ma'tor (ē-pĭt'ō-mā'tẽr), *n.* [LL.] An epitomist.
e-pit'o-ma-to-ry (-mȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* = EPITOMIC. *Rare.*
ep'i-to'ni-on (ĕp'ĭ-tō'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιτόνιον.*] *Anc. Gr. Music.* a A tuning wrench or handle. b A pitch pipe.
ep'i-tra-che'li-on (-trȧ-k ē'l ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr *ἐπιτραχήλιος* on the neck ; *ἐπι* upon + *τράχηλος* neck] *Eccl.* A long narrow stole worn by priests of the Eastern Church.
ep-it'ro-pe (ĕp-ĭt'rō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπιτροπή* reference, arbitration, fr *ἐπιτρέπειν* to turn over, yield.] *Rhet.* Concession or permission, esp. ostensible only or ironical in nature; as, e. g., "He that is unjust, let him be unjust still." *Obs. or R.*
ep'i-tym'pa-num, *n.* [NL.] The attic of the tympanum.
ep'i-u'ral (ĕp'ĭ-ū'rȧl), *a. & n.* Epural.
ep-ix'y-lous (ĕ p-ĭ k's ĭ-l ŭ s), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. *ξύλον* wood.] Growing on wood, as certain fungi.
ep'i-z o'a (ĕ p'ĭ-z ō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *epizoön.*] a = ECTOZOA. b [*cap.*] A group consisting of the fish lice.—**ep'i-zo'al** (-ăl), *a.* — **ep'i-zo'an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*
ep'i-zo'on (-ŏn), *n. ; pl.* -ZOA (-ȧ). [NL. ; *epi-* + *zoön.*] *Zool.* An external parasite.
e-plit'cate (ē-plĭt'kāt), *a.* [*e-* + *plicate.*] Not plicate or plaited.
é'plo'yé (ā'plȧ'yā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Displayed ; — of an eagle.
e plu'ri-bus u'num. [L.] One out of many ; one composed of many ; — the motto of the United States, as being one government formed by uniting many states.
ep'o-cha (ĕ p'ō-k ȧ), *n.* [LL.] An epoch. *Archaic.*
ep'och-ist, *n.* **1.** An ephectic philosopher. *Obs.*
2. One who holds that the "days" of creation were epochs, or long periods of time.
epocryte. † HYPOCRITE.
e-pol'li-cate (ē-pŏl'ĭ-kāt), *a.* [*e-* + L. *pollex, pollicis,* a thumb.] *Zool.* a Without a thumb. b Without a hallux. or hind toe ; — said of certain birds.

ep'o-nym (ĕp'ŏ-nĭm), *n.* [Cf. F. *éponyme.* See EPONYMOUS.] **1.** The person, real or mythical, from whom a family, race, city, or nation takes its name; as, Hellen is the *eponym* of the Hellenes; an eponymous ancestor or founder; also, the name of such a person

2. One whose name is so prominently connected with anything as to be a figurative designation for it.

3. *Assyriology.* An official whose name was used in chronology to designate his year of office.

ep'o-nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or serving as, an eponym; eponymous; as, *eponymic* myths.

ep-on'y-mous (ĕp-ŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπώνυμος*; *ἐπί* upon, to + *ὄνυμα* for *ὄνομα* name.] Giving name to a tribe, people, country, or the like.

ep-on'y-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπωνυμία* a surname given after some person or thing.] **1.** Derivation of the name of a race, tribe, etc., from an eponym.

2. *Assyriology.* The year of office of an eponym.

ep'o-öph'o-ron (ĕp'ŏ-ŏf'ŏ-rŏn), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. *ᾠόν* egg + *φέρειν* to bear.] *Anat.* A rudimentary organ lying in the broad ligament of the uterus. It consists of a number of small tubules which are the remains of the tubules of the Wolffian body of the embryo. They open into a larger tube, a remnant of the upper part of the Wölffian duct. The structure is homologous with the epididymis of the male.

ep'o-pee' (ĕp'ŏ-pē'; ĕp'ŏ-pē') } *n.* [F. *épopée*, Gr. *ἐποποιία* (ĕp'ŏ-pē'yȧ) } *ἔπος* song + *ποιεῖν* to make. See EPOS.] An epic poem. See EPIC.

ep'opt (ĕp'ŏpt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπόπτης.*] An initiate in the highest grade of the Eleusinian mysteries (which see); hence, one instructed in a secret system.

ep-op'tic (ĕp-ŏp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐποπτικός.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an epopt; mystic.

2. *Cryst.* Pertaining to or designating the interference figures exhibited by idiophanous crystals.

ep'os (ĕp'ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἔπος.*] **1.** See EPIC.

2. A series of events of epical dignity or magnitude.

3. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A dactylic hexameter.

‖ **é'prou'vette'** (ā'prōō'vĕt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Gun.* An apparatus for testing the strength of gunpowder. *Now Rare.*

2. *Metal.* In assaying, a small spoon for fluxes.

ep'si-lon (ĕp'sĭ'-lŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἒ ψιλόν* a bare, mere, simple *e.*] The fifth letter (E, e) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English short *e* (ĕ).

Ep'si-lon Ly'ræ (lī'rē). [NL.] *Astron.* A well-known multiple star, whose chief components are two double stars forming a quadruple system

ep'som-ite (ĕp'sŭm-ĭt), *n.* *Min.* Native Epsom salt, usually massive or in crusts. H , 2 0-2.5. Sp. gr., 1.75.

Ep'som salts *or* **salt** (ĕp'sŭm). A bitter colorless or white crystalline salt (magnesium sulphate heptahydrate, $MgSO_4.7H_2O$), having cathartic qualities. It was originally prepared by boiling down the mineral waters at Epsom, England (whence the name), afterwards from sea water, but now chiefly from the mineral kieserite. It is used in medicine, dyeing, finishing cotton goods, etc.

ep-u'lis (ĕp-ū'lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπουλίς* a gumboil; *ἐπί* upon + *οὖλα* gums.] *Med.* A hard tumor of the gums, usually developed from the periosteum of the jaw.

ep'u-lo (ĕp'ū-lō), *n.; pl.* -LONES (-lō'nēz). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A member of a college of priests, successively 3, 7, and 10 in number (hence called also *tresviri, septemviri*), who had charge of the sacrificial banquets. They were organized in 196 B. C. and were counted, along with the pontiffs, augurs, and quindecemvirs, as one of the four highest colleges of the priesthood.

Ep'worth League' (ĕp'wûrth). A religious organization of Methodist young people, founded in 1889 at Cleveland, Ohio, and taking its name from John Wesley's birthplace, Epworth, Lincolnshire, England.

e'qua-bil'i-ty (ē'kwȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ; ĕk'wȧ-), *n* [L. *aequabilitas*, fr. *aequabilis.* See EQUABLE.] **1.** Quality or condition of being equable; evenness or uniformity; as, *equability* of temperature; *equability* of mind.

For the celestial bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions argue them ordained by wisdom. *Ray.*

2. Equality. *Obs.*

e'qua-ble (ē'kwȧ-b'l; ĕk'wȧ-; 277), *a.* [L. *aequabilis*, fr. *aequare* to make level or equal, fr. *aequus* even, equal. See EQUAL.] **1.** Uniform; even; not varying or changing; as, an *equable* movement; an *equable* style.

2. Just; equitable. *Obs.*

3. Free from extremes or from harsh changes; even; tranquil; as, an *equable* climate; an *equable* temper.

Syn. — EQUABLE, EVEN, UNIFORM, STEADY. EQUABLE and EVEN are often interchangeable. But *equable* frequently suggests an inherent quality, where *even* merely states a fact; as, "He spake of love, such love as spirits feel in worlds whose course is *equable* and pure" (*Wordsworth*); "I mean to . . . support with an *even* temper, and without any violent transports of mind, a sudden gust of prosperity" (*Fielding*); "There is no repose, nor *equable* movement, in it [Carlyle's "French Revolution"]; . . . one labors through it as vessels do through what is called a short sea . . . I like to sail before the wind over the surface of *even*-rolling eloquence, like that of Bacon or the Opium-eater" (*E. FitzGerald*); cf. an *equable* (or *even*) temperature; an *even* (not *equable*) voice, trot. UNIFORM emphasizes absence of variation of any sort, esp. with reference to an implied standard; STEADY, regularity and lack of deviation, esp. in movement; as, a *uniform* temperature (implying a comparison of the temperature at one time or place with that at another); cf. an *even* temperature (which does not change), an *equable* temperature (which is characterized by freedom from change); a *steady* rain, a *steady* voice. See LEVEL, EQUANIMITY.

equable convergence. See UNIFORM CONVERGENCE.

e'qual (ē'kwȧl), *a* [L. *aequalis*, fr. *aequus* even, equal.] **1.** Exactly the same in measure or amount, however regarded; alike or identical in magnitude, quantity, number, or degree; as, *equal* quantities of grain, areas of land, or periods of time, persons of *equal* stature.

2. Like in value, quality, status, or position; neither inferior nor superior, equivalent; as, commodities of *equal* worth; persons of *equal* merit; with reference to natural right, entitled to what any other individual is entitled to, having or deserving the same treatment or privileges.

All men are created *equal*. *Dec. of Independence.*

All men are born free and *equal*, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights. *Constitution of Massachusetts*

3. Characterized by justice or equity; fair; impartial. *Archaic.* "Are not my ways *equal*?" *Ezek.* xviii. 29.

Thee, O Jove, no *equal* judge I deem *Spenser.*

4. Uniform; even; equable; tranquil; as, an *equal* motion. "An *equal* temper." *Dryden.*

5. Level. "The *equal* plains of . . . Sicily." *Mrs. Browning.*

6 Evenly balanced or proportioned, as, an *equal* mixture, an *equal* battle.

7. Of just or sufficient proportion, adequate; commensurate, hence, having competent power, abilities, or means; as, he is not *equal* to the task.

Whose voice an *equal* messenger
Conveyed thy meaning mild *Emerson.*

8. Of like interest or concern; indifferent. *Now Rare*

They who are not disposed to receive them may let them alone or reject them; it is *equal* to me. *Cheyne.*

Syn. — Even, equable, uniform; adequate, proportionate, commensurate; fair, just, equitable. See IDENTICAL

equal rhythm. *Anc. Pros.* See RHYTHM, 2 b — **e. temperament.** *Music.* See TEMPERAMENT, 5. — **e. voices,** *Music,* voices of the same kind, — all male or all female.

e'qual, *n.* **1.** One not inferior or superior to another, one having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, or other quality or condition, an equal quantity or number; as, "If *equals* be taken from *equals* the remainders are equal."

Those . . . once his *equals* envy and defame him *Addison*

2. State of being equal, equality. *Obs. or Dial.*

e'qual, *v. t;* E'QUALED (ē'kwȧld) or E'QUALLED, E'QUALING or E'QUAL-LING. **1.** To make equal or equal to, to equalize; hence, to compare or regard as equals; to put on equality. *Archaic.*

He would not *equal* the mind that he found in himself to the infinite and incomprehensible Being. *Berkeley.*

2. To make level or uniform. *Obs.*

3. To be or become equal to; to have the same quantity, the same value, the same degree or rank, or the like, with; to be commensurate with.

On me whose all not *equals* Edward's moiety *Shak.*

4. To make equal return to; to recompense fully.

Who answered all her cares, and *equaled* all her love. *Dryden.*

e'qual, *v. i.* To be equal.

e-qual'i-ty (ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *aequalitas*, fr. *aequalis* equal. See EQUAL.] **1.** Character or condition of being equal; specif.: **a** Sameness or equivalence in number, quantity, measure, or degree, as, *equality* in size. **b** Likeness in status, quality, etc; as, *equality* of rights; often, specif., social or political equality.

A footing of *equality* with nobles. *Macaulay*

c Fairness; justice; equity; impartiality. **d** Uniformity; evenness; equableness. **e** Adequacy; sufficiency.

2. *Symbolic Logic.* Identity; — in symbolic logic the sign = usually takes the place of the copula "is."

The sign of *equality* here indicates absolute identity in all respects, except nomenclature, of two logical classes *John Venn.*

Equality Clause. That clause of the English Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 (8 & 9 Vict. c 20, sec 90), which provides "that the power of varying tolls should not be used for the purpose of prejudicing or favoring particular parties, or for the purpose of collusively and unfairly creating a monopoly in the hands of the company or of particular parties."

e'qual-i-za'tion (ē'kwȧl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of equalizing, or state of being equalized.

e'qual-ize (ē'kwȧl-īz), *v. t.;* E'QUAL-IZED (-īzd); E'QUAL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To be equal to; to equal; match. *Obs.*

It could not *equalize* the hundredth part
To what her eyes have kindled in my heart. *Waller.*

2. To pronounce equal; to compare as equal. *Obs.*

Which we *equalize*, and perhaps would willingly prefer to the Iliad. *Otway.*

3. To make equal; to cause to correspond, or be like, in amount or degree as compared; as, to *equalize* accounts, burdens, or taxes.

One poor moment can suffice
To *equalize* the lofty and the low *Wordsworth.*

No system of instruction will completely *equalize* natural powers. *Whately.*

4. To make level or even. *Obs.*

5. To make uniform or constant; as, to *equalize* the motion of a machine.

e'qual-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* One that equalizes; specif.: **a** = EQUALIZING BAR **a**. **b** A device, as a bar, for operating two brakes, esp. a pair of hub brakes for an automobile, with equal force. **c** *Elec.* Any device for equalizing the pull of electromagnets; also, a conductor of low resistance joining the armature ends of the series field coils of dynamos connected in parallel.

e'qual-iz'ing (-īz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of EQUALIZE.

equalizing bar, a bar to equalize pressure, etc.; as: **a** A bar to which the whippletrees of a vehicle, etc., are attached to even up the pull of the draft animals. **b** A bar connecting

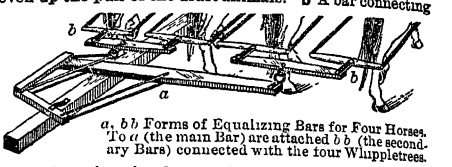

a, b b Forms of Equalizing Bars for Four Horses. To *a* (the main Bar) are attached *b b* (the secondary Bars) connected with the four Whippletrees.

two axle springs in a locomotive car or truck to distribute the weight evenly to the wheels. **c** *Elec.* An equalizer. equalizing file See FILE, tool. — **e. gear,** *Mach.,* an epicycloidal gear used on steam fire engines and traction engines to enable the driving wheels to rotate at different velocities in turning a corner. — **e. pipe,** *Ordnance,* a pipe connecting the recoil cylinders in coast artillery carriages, to equalize the amount of oil, and so the resistance, in each.

e'qual-ly (ē'kwȧl-ĭ), *adv.* In an equal manner or degree; in equal shares or proportion; with equal and impartial justice; without difference, alike; evenly; justly; as, *equally* taxed, furnished, etc.

equally pinnate. *Bot.* = ABRUPTLY PINNATE.

e'qua-nim'i-ty (ē'kwȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L *aequanimitas*, fr. *aequanimus*: cf. F. *équanimité.* See EQUANIMOUS.] **1.** Impartial judgment; equity. *Obs.*

2. Evenness of mind, that calm temper or firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed; composure; as, to bear misfortunes with *equanimity.*

Syn. — Evenness, equability, calmness, serenity, tranquillity, self-possession. — EQUANIMITY, COMPOSURE. EQUANIMITY is a settled and equable temper of the mind; COMPOSURE commonly implies the conquest of mental agitation or disturbance; as, "His placidity of demeanor . . . arose from true *equanimity*; but it was the *equanimity* of a cold disposition rather than of one well ordered by discipline" (*Trollope*); "His passion tamed and all at his control, how perfect the *composure* of his soul!" (*Cowper*). See BALANCE, COOL, CALM, EQUABLE.

e-quan'i-mous (ē-kwăn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L *aequanimus, aequanimus*; fr. *aequus* equal + *animus* mind.] **1.** Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper; not easily elated or depressed. *Rare.*

2. Impartial. *Obs.*

— **e-quan'i-mous-ly,** *adv* — **e-quan'i-mous-ness,** *n.*

e'quant (ē'kwănt), *n.* [L. *aequans, -antis*, p. pr. of *aequare.* See EQUATE.] *Ptolemaic Astron.* A circle around whose circumference a planet or the center of an epicycle was conceived to move uniformly, — called also *eccentric equator.*

e-quate' (ē-kwāt'), *v. t.;* E-QUAT'ED (-kwāt'ĕd); E-QUAT'ING (-kwāt'ĭng). [L. *aequatus*, p. p. of *aequare* to make level or equal, fr. *aequus* level, equal. See EQUAL.] **1.** To make equal, or to represent as equal or equivalent; as, to *equate* two propositions or statements.

Palgrave gives both scrolle and scrowe and *equates* both to F[rench] rolle. *Skeat (Etymol. Dict.)*

2. To make such an allowance or correction in as will reduce to a common standard of comparison; to reduce to mean time or motion; as, to *equate* lines of railroad for grades or curves; *equated* distances.

equating for curves, *Railroad Engin.,* adding a specified amount (as half a mile for each 360 degrees of curvature) in order to estimate the increased amount of work due to curved track, as a basis for division of charges between different sections of a through route. — **e. for grades,** *Railroad Engin.,* adding a specified amount (as one mile for each 20 feet of ascent) in order to estimate the increased amount of work due to differences of level. — **e. motion,** *Mach.,* a differential gear or motion.

e-qua'tion (ē-kwā'shŭn; -zhŭn; 277), *n.* [L *aequatio* an equalizing: cf. F. *équation* equation. See EQUATE.] **1.** Act or process of making, or state of being, equal or balanced; equality; equilibrium.

Again the golden day resumed its right,
And ruled in just *equation* with the night. *Rowe*

2. Specif., *Econ.,* the process of making two independent variables equal each to the other, as in the *equation of demand and supply*, where competition within the limits of any given market adjusts the price so that one of these things is equal to the other.

3. *Math.* An expression of equality between two magnitudes or operations, the sign = being placed between them; as, a binomial *equation*; a quadratic *equation.*

4. *Astron.* **a** A quantity applied in computing the mean place or other element of a celestial body; that is, any of several quantities added to, or taken from, its position (calculated on the hypothesis of uniform motion), in order to find its true position resulting from its unequal motion. **b** The process of applying such a correction.

5. *Logic.* **a** Any formal expression of equality or of the hypothetical sameness of two expressions.

The *equation* . . is a comparison of numerable relations in the abstract, and therefore corresponds not to any form of singular or perceptive judgment, but only to a universal judgment, and more especially to the pure hypothetical. *B. Bosanquet.*

b *Symbolic Logic.* The expression of a proposition or of the relation between propositions in form analogous to an algebraic equation.

6. *Chem.* An expression representing a chemical reaction quantitatively by means of chemical symbols, the formulæ of the reacting substances being placed on the left, and those of the products on the right, of the sign = or —›.

Ep'o-moph'o-rus (ĕp'ŏ-mŏf'ŏ-rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + *omo-* + Gr. *φορός* bearing.] *Zool.* A genus of African fruit bats in which the males have large distensible pharyngeal air sacs.

ep'o-nych'i-um (-nĭk'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See EPI-; ONYX.] *Anat.* The thickened layer of epitrichium over the developing finger or toe nail, disappearing before birth except over the base of the nail, where it persists as a narrow band called the *perionyx.*

eponyme. † EPONYM.

ep-on'y-mism (ĕp-ŏn'ĭ-mĭz'm), *n.* = EPONYMY. [ONYM, 1.]

ep-on'y-mist (-mĭst), *n.* = EPI-ep-on'y-mize (-mīz), *v. t.* See -IZE.

ep-on'y-mus (-mŭs), *n.; pl.* -MI (-mī). [NL.] = EPONYM.

E-po'peus (ē-pō'pūs; -pē-ŭs), *n.* [Gr. *Ἐπωπεύς.*] *Gr. Myth.* The king of Sicyon with whom Antiope found refuge.

ep'o-poe'an (ĕp'ŏ-p ē'ȧ n), *a.* [Gr *ἐποποιός* an epic poet.] Befitting an epic poet. *Rare.*

ep'o-poe'ist, *n.* [Gr. *ἐποποιΐα* epic poetry, fr. *ἐποποιός* an epic poet + *-ist.*] An epic poet.

‖ **ep-op'ta** (ĕp-ŏp'tȧ),*n.; pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [LL.] An epopt.

ep-op'tes (ĕp-ŏp'tēz), *n.* [NL.] = EPOPT.

ep-op'tist (-tĭst), *n.* = EPOPT.

e-po'rose (ē-pō'rōs), *a.* [*e-* + L. *porus* pore.] Without pores.

e-pote', *v. t.* [L. *epotare, epotatum*, to drink.] To drink up. *Obs.* —**ep'o-ta'tion** (ĕp'ŏ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **e'pou-ven'ta-ble,** *a.* [F. *épouvantable.*] Terrifying. *Obs.*

epp. *Abbr.* Epistles.

eppale, epple. † APPLE.

‖ **ep-pur' si mo've!** (ĕp-pōōr' sē mō'vā), *or* **e pur' si muo've!** (ā pōōr' sē mwō'vā). [It.] And yet it does move! — an exclamation fictitiously attributed to Galileo after his famous recantation of the Copernican theory

‖ **é'pris'** (ā'prē'), *masc.*, **é'prise'** (ā'prēz'), *fem., a.* Smitten; enamored; captivated.

E-pro'bos-cid'e-a, *n. pl.* [NL.; *e-* + *Proboscidea.*] *Zool.* A small suborder of Diptera parasitic on mammals, birds, and honeybees. Bat ticks are examples.

e-pru'i-nose', *a.* [*e-* + *pruinose.*] Not pruinose; free from frost.

Ep'som, *n.* Short for EPSOM SALTS.

Ep'ta-tre'tus (ĕp'tȧ-trē'tŭs), *n* [NL., irreg. fr Gr. *ἑπτά* seven + *τρητός* perforated, i. e. gills.] *Zool.* A genus of hagfishes, in which the gill pouches (6 to 14 in number) have separate external openings. It constitutes a family, **Ep'ta-tret'i-dæ** (-trĕt'ĭ-dē). *Bdellostoma* is a synonym.

ep'u-la-ry (ĕp'ū-lȧ-rĭ), *a* [L. *epularis*, fr. *epulum* a feast.] Pertaining to feasting. *Rare.*

ep'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *epulatio.*] Feasting. *Rare.*

‖ **e'pu-lis ac-cum'be-re di'vum** (ĕp'ū-lĭs). [L.] To recline at the feast of the gods.

Vergil (Æneid, i. 79).

e'pu-lo'sis (ē'pū-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπουλώσις*, fr. *ἐπουλοῦσθαι* to scar over or heal.] *Med.* Cicatrization.

ep'u-lot'ic (-lŏt'ĭk), *a.* Also, *Obs.*, **ep'u-lot'i-cal** [Gr. *ἐπουλωτικός.*] Promoting the skinning over or healing of sores; as, an *epulotic* ointment. — *n* An epulotic agent.

e-pu'pil-late (ē-pū'pĭl-āt), *a.* [*e-* + L. *pupilla* pupil.] *Zool* Having no pupil; — of a colorless or with no central dot, or ocellus.

ep-u'ral (ĕp-ū'rȧl), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. *οὐρά* tail.] *Anat* Situated on the dorsal side of the tail. — *n.* An equal bone.

ep'u-rate (ĕp'ū-r āt), *v. t.* [F. *épurer.*] *Rare* To purify — **ep'u-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n Rare.*

‖ **é'pure'** (ā'pür'), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A full-size draft or drawing, as on a floor, of work to be done.

E'py-or'nis. Var. of ÆPYORNIS.

eq *Abbr.* Equal; equivalent.

e'qua-bl. Equable. *Ref. Sp.*

e'qua-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

e'qua-bly, *adv.* of EQUABLE.

equacion, -cioun. † EQUATION.

e-quæ'val (ē-k w ē'v ȧ l), **e'qui-æ'val** (ē'k w ĭ-ē'v ȧ l), *a.* [L. *aequaevus*: *aequus* equal + *aevum* age.] Of equal age. *Rare.*

e'qual, *adv.* Equally. *Obs.*

e'qual-a-ble (ē'kwȧl-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

e'qual-a'qual (ē'kwȧl-a'kwȧl), *a.* Alike. *Scot.*

e'qual-a'qual, *v. i.* To make things equal *Scot*

e'qual-ing. Equaled *Ref. Sp.*

e'qual-ing, e'qual-ling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of EQUAL. — equaling file. See FILE, tool.

e'qual-ist, *n.* One who holds that the persons or things considered are equal. *Rare.*

e-qual'i-ta'ri-an (ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Asserting equality, esp of men. *Rare.* — *n* One who advocates equalizing *Rare.*

e'qual-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

e-quan'gu-lar (ē-kwăn'gū-lȧr), *a.* Equiangular. *Rare.*

e'quant (ē'kw ănt), *n.* [L.] *Astron.* Having equal arcs described in equal times. *Archaic.*

e-quat'a-ble (ē-kwāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

e'quate, *a.* Equated *Obs.*

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which should be read "give," not "are equal to." To indicate that the reaction is reversible, the symbol ⟺ is substituted for the equality sign. The weights of each element should be the same on both sides of the equation.

equation of achromaticity, one that connects or establishes the relation between the elements of a combination of lenses, rendering it achromatic. — **e. of a curve, surface**, etc., *Math.*, an equation expressing the relation between the coördinates for every point of the curve, surface, etc. — **e. of continuity**, *Math.*, the hydrodynamic equation $\frac{d\rho}{dt} + \frac{d\rho u}{dx} + \frac{d\rho v}{dy} + \frac{d\rho w}{dz} = 0$, where t is time, ρ density, x, y, z, rectangular coördinates, and u, v, w, corresponding components of velocity. It declares that if there be no sinks nor sources within any closed surface, the change in the amount of fluid contained equals the flow through the surface. — **e. of differences**, *Math.*, an equation whose roots are the squared differences of roots of an algebraic equation. — **e. of equinoxes**, *Astron.*, the difference between the mean and apparent places of the equinoxes. — **e. of life.** See PROBABLE LIFE. — **e. of light**, *Astron.*, correction to a planet's position on account of the motion of light. — **e. of payments**, *Arith.*, the process of finding the mean time of payment of several sums due at different times. — **e. of** (*or* **to**) **the center** *or* **centre.** **a** *Anc. Astron.* Difference between true and mean place of center of epicycle. **b** *Astron.* The difference between the place of a planet as supposed to move uniformly in a circle, and its place as moving in an ellipse; the difference between the true and the mean anomaly. — **e. of time**, *Astron.*, the difference between mean solar time and apparent or true solar time. — **equations of condition.** *Math.* **a** Equations formed for deducing the most probable values of certain quantities from others on which they depend, when different sets of the latter, as given by observation, would yield different values of the quantities sought, the number of equations that may be found being greater than the number of unknown quantities. **b** Equations declaring the existence of certain conditions or relations that hold among the magnitudes, particularly the parameters, appearing in an equation or equations. **c** Equations expressing observations as taken under certain conditions. **d** Equations that state the effect, on the motion of a system, of rigid connections between certain parts. — **equations of motion**, in dynamics, differential equations that connect forces and accelerations.

e-qua'tion-al (ē-kwā'shŭn-ăl; -zhŭn-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, using, or involving, equations. — **e-qua'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

equational box. = EQUATION BOX. — e logic. = SYMBOLIC LOGIC.

equation box. *Spinning.* An epicyclic differential gearing used in bobbin-and-fly frames for regulating the twist of the yarn. There are several varieties.

equation clock *or* **watch.** A timepiece made to exhibit the differences between mean solar and apparent solar time.

equation price. *Econ.* The price reached by the adjusting action of competition in any market at any time, or in a unit of time, such that the demand and supply become equal at that price; — so called by Mill. Called *temporary equilibrium price* by Marshall.

e-qua'tor (ē-kwā'tŭr), *n.* [L. *aequator* one who equalizes · cf. F. *équateur* equator. See EQUATE.] **1.** *Geog.* An imaginary great circle on the earth's surface, everywhere equally distant from the two poles, and dividing the earth's surface into the northern and southern hemispheres. It is the line from which latitudes are reckoned, its own latitude being everywhere 0°.

2. *Astron.* The great circle of the celestial sphere, coincident with the plane of the earth's equator, — so called because when the sun is crossing it day and night are everywhere of equal length; hence called also the *equinoctial*, and on maps, globes, etc., the *equinoctial line.*

3. *Geom.* The circle, on a surface of revolution, that bisects its meridians.

4. Any circle or circular band dividing the surface of a body into two equal and symmetrical parts, in the manner of the equator of a sphere.

equator of heat. *Meteor.* = THERMAL EQUATOR. — **e. of the heavens.** = EQUATOR, *n.*, 2 — **e. of the sun** *or* **of a planet**, *Astron.*, the great circle whose plane is perpendicular to its axis of revolution.

e'qua-to'ri-al (ē'kwā-tō'rĭ-ăl, 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to the equator, as, *equatorial* climates; also, pertaining to an equatorial instrument.

equatorial horizontal parallax, *Astron*, the angle at the center of a celestial body subtended by the earth's equatorial radius. — **e. plate**, *Biol.*, in mitosis, the group of chromosomes when arranged in the equatorial plane of the spindle.

e'qua-to'ri-al, *sometimes, esp in English works*, **e'qua-to're-al** (-rē-ăl), *n. Astron.* An instrument consisting of a telescope so mounted as to have two axes of motion at right angles to each other, one of them (the polaxis) parallel to the earth's axis, and each carrying a graduated circle, the one indicating declination (*declination circle*), and the other right ascension, or the hour angle (the *hour circle*); so that the telescope may be directed, even in the daytime, to any star or other object whose right ascension and declination are known. Motion in right ascension is generally communicated by clockwork, to keep the object stationary in the field of view. Called also an *equatorial telescope.* In the ordinary type, sometimes called the *German equatorial*, the declination case is attached to the upper end of the polaxis, which overhangs or projects beyond its bearing. In the *English equatorial* the declination axis is attached to the polaxis between the bearings of the latter. The term *equatorial*, or *equatorial instrument*, is sometimes applied to any astronomical instrument which has its principal axis of rotation parallel to the axis of the earth

e'qua-to'ri-al cou'dé' (kōō'dā'). [F. *coudé*, p. p. of *couder* to bend.] A type of equatorial telescope devised by Loewy of Paris, in which the polar and declination axes form the tube, and the rays from the object glass suffer reflection from two plane mirrors, the eyepiece being stationary within a building, while the instrument itself is without.

eq'uer-ry (ĕk'wĕr-ĭ; ē-kwĕr'ĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [F. *écurie* stable, OF. *escuerie, escuierie*, stable, duties of a squire, gathering of squires, LL. (assumed) *scutaria.* The English word has been influenced by L. *equus* horse. See ESQUIRE, SQUIRE.] **1.** A large stable or lodge for horses. *Obs.*

2 An officer of princes or nobles, charged with the care of their horses. In England *equerries* are officers of the royal household in the department of the Master of the Horse.

e-ques'tri-an (ē-kwĕs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *equester*, fr. *equus* horseman, fr. *equus* horse. See EQUINE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to horses or horsemen, or horsemanship; as, *equestrian* feats, or games.

2. Being or riding on horseback; mounted; as, an *equestrian* statue.

An *equestrian* lady appeared upon the plains. *Spectator.*

3. Of, pertaining to, or composed of, knights, or equites.

e-ques'tri-an, *n.* One who rides on horseback; a horseman; a rider; specif., an equestrian acrobat.

equestrian star *Bot.* Any species of *Hippeastrum*, esp. *H. equestre.* See HIPPEASTRUM.

e-ques'tri-enne' (ē-kwĕs'trĭ-ĕn'), *n.* [Formed after analogy of the French language.] A female equestrian; a horsewoman.

e'qui- (ē'kwĭ-). [L. *aequus* equal. See EQUAL.] A prefix, meaning *having equal, equally.*

e'qui-an'gu-lar (-ăn'gŭ-lăr), *a.* [*equi-* + *angular.*] Having only equal angles; as, a square is *equiangular.*

equiangular spiral, a plane curve that cuts all its radii vectores at the same angle; — called also *logarithmic spiral*, from its polar equation, $\theta = \tan a \log \frac{r}{a}$.

e'qui-an'gu-lar'i-ty (-ăn'gŭ-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fact or property of being equiangular.

e'qui-an'har-mon'ic (-ăn'här-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*equi-* + *anharmonic.*] *Math.* **a** Having the same anharmonic ratio; projective. **b** Having the imaginary cube roots of —1 as values of the anharmonic ratio, one, at least, of the four elements being imaginary.

e'qui-bal'ance (-băl'ăns), *n.* [*equi-* + *balance.*] Equal weight; equiponderance.

e'qui-bal'ance, *v. t.*, E'QUI-BAL'ANCED (-ănst); E'QUI-BAL'ANC-ING (-ăn-sĭng). To make of equal weight; to balance equally; to counterbalance; equiponderate.

e'qui-cres'cent (-krĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [*equi-* + *crescent.*] *Math* Increasing uniformly, by equal increments, or at the same rate; as, an *equicrescent* variable.

Eq'ui-dæ (ĕk'wĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *equus* horse.] *Zool.* A family of perissodactyl ungulate mammals, consisting of the single existing genus *Equus* (which includes the horse, asses, and zebras) and a greater or less number of related extinct genera; the horse family. See HORSE. Its existing members are sharply distinguished from the other existing perissodactyls (the rhinoceroses and tapirs) by their comparatively slender and agile build, hypsodont grinding teeth with the grooves between the ridges filled with cement, the fusion of the bones of the forearm and shank (with a reduction of the ulna and fibula), and, above all, in the reduction of each foot to a single functional digit. They walk upon the tip of the greatly enlarged middle digit of each foot, the other digits being entirely wanting except for rudiments (the splint bones) of the metapodials of the second and fourth. The genera *Hyracotherium* (Lower Eocene), *Protorohippus* (Middle Eocene), *Mesohippus* (Oligocene), *Miohippus*, *Desmatippus*, and *Protohippus* (Miocene), and *Pliohippus* (Pliocene) form a series showing the descent of the modern horses from smaller, less specialized, three-toed and four-toed forms ancestral also to the tapirs and rhinoceroses.

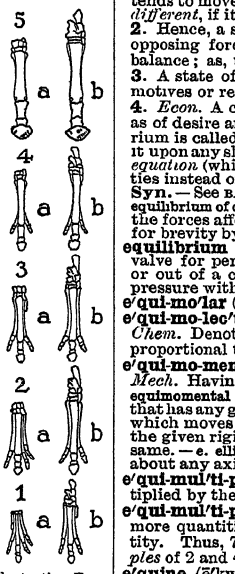

Diagram illustrating Evolution of the Equidæ, or Horse Family. *a* Lower Fore Leg and Foot; *b* Lower Hind Leg and Foot; 1 *Hyracotherium*, Lower Eocene; 2 *Protohippus*, Middle Eocene; 3 *Mesohippus*, Oligocene; 4 *Protohippus*, Miocene, 5 *Equus*, Phocene to Recent.

e'qui-dif'fer-ent (ē'kwĭ-dĭf'ẽr-ĕnt), *a.* [*equi-* + *different.*] Having equal differences; as, an arithmetical progression is *equidifferent.*

e'qui-dis'tance (-dĭs'tăns), *n.* [Cf. F. *équidistance.*] Equal distance.

e'qui-dis'tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *aequidistans, -antis; aequus* equal + *distans* distant: cf. F. *équidistant*] Equally distant. — **e'qui-dis'tant-ly**, *adv.*

e'qui-di-ur'nal (-dī-ûr'năl), *a.* [*equi-* + *diurnal.*] Pert. to the time of equal day and night; — applied to the equinoctial line.

e'qui-form (ē'kwĭ-fôrm) } *a.* [L. *aequiformis; aequus* equal + *forma* form.] Having the same form; uniform. — **e'qui-for'mi-ty** (-mĭ-tĭ), *n.*

e'qui-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [*equi-* + *graphic.*] Representing equal areas by equal spaces; as, an *equigraphic* map; an *equigraphic* projection.

e'qui-lat'er-al (-lăt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *aequilateralis; aequus* equal + *latus, lateris*, side. cf. F. *équilatéral.*] **1.** **a** Having all the sides equal; as, an *equilateral* triangle; an *equilateral* polygon. See TRIANGLE, *Illust.* **b** Having the two sides equal, as a surface divisible by a longitudinal median line into two halves of the same form.

2. Specif.: *Zoöl.* Designating a bivalve shell in which a transverse line drawn through the apex of the umbo divides the valve into two equal and symmetrical parts.

equilateral arch. See POINTED ARCH, and ARCH, *Illust.* (6). — **e hyperbola**, *Geom.*, one with its asymptotes at right angles, and consequently congruent with its conjugate.

e'qui-lat'er-al, *n.* A side exactly corresponding, or equal, to others; also, a figure of equal sides.

e-quil'i-brant (ē-kwĭl'ĭ-brănt), *n.* [See EQUILIBRATE.] *Physics.* Any force or system of forces which is capable of balancing a given force or system of forces.

e'qui-li'brate (ē'kwĭ-lĭ'brāt), *v. t.*; -LI'BRAT-ED (-brāt-ĕd); -LI'BRAT-ING (-brāt-ĭng). [L. *aequilibratus* in equilibrium; *aequus* equal + *libra* balance. See EQUILIBRIUM.] **1.** To balance, as two scales, sides, or ends; to keep even with equal weight on each side; to keep in equipoise; as, to *equilibrate* weights.

An *equilibrated* system of faiths. *J. Martineau.*

2. To be balanced with; to counterbalance; as, one weight *equilibrates* another.

e'qui-li'brate (ē'kwĭ-lĭ'brāt), *v. i.* To be in equipoise.

e'qui-li-bra'tion (-lĭ-brā'shŭn), *n.* Act of keeping a balance, or state of being balanced; equipoise.

In . . . running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are observed. *J. Denham.*

e'qui-li'bra-tor (-lĭ'brā-tẽr), *n.* Any of various devices for maintaining or restoring equilibrium, as in a flying machine, or between the local and line currents in a phototelegraphic apparatus.

e'qui-li'bra-to-ry (-lĭ'brā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to cause or maintain equilibrium.

e'qui-lib'ri-al (-lĭb'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to equilibration.

e-quil'i-brist (ē-kwĭl'ĭ-brĭst; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *équilibriste.*] One who balances himself in unnatural positions and hazardous movements; a balancer.

When the *equilibrist* balances a rod upon his finger *Stewart.*

e'qui-lib'ri-stat (ē'kwĭ-lĭb'rĭ-stăt), *n.* [*equilibrium* + Gr. στατός standing still.] An instrument, consisting essentially of a U tube with capillary ends, for determining if a railroad car is, or is not, in a state of equilibrium when rounding a curve, and for measuring the amount of deviation, if any, from such a state. *W. M. Camp.*

e-quil'i-bris'tic (ē-kwĭl'ĭ-brĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an equilibrist.

e'qui-lib'ri-um (ē'kwĭ-lĭb'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ă). [L. *aequilibrium*, fr. *aequilibris* in equilibrium, level; *aequus* equal + *libra* balance. See EQUAL; LIBRATE.]

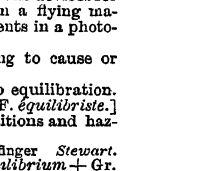

Equilibrium. 1 Stable; 2 Unstable; 3 Neutral; *g* Center of Gravity

1. *Phys. Science.* A state of balance between opposing forces or actions, either *static*, as in the case of a body acted on by forces whose resultant is zero, or *dynamic*, as in a reversible chemical reaction when the velocities in both directions are equal. The equilibrium of a body is said to be *stable*, if, on being slightly displaced, it tends to return to its original position; *unstable*, if it tends to move farther from that position; and *neutral* or *indifferent*, if it remains in equilibrium after displacement.

2. Hence, a state of balance, or even adjustment, between opposing forces, influences, interests, etc., of any kind; balance; as, the political *equilibrium* of Europe.

3. A state of indecision or doubt due to the balancing of motives or reasons; mental neutrality; suspense.

4. *Econ.* A condition in which opposing economic forces, as of desire and effort, are exactly balanced. The equilibrium is called *stable* when there is a tendency to return to it upon any slight departure from it. Often confused with *equation* (which see), which implies an equality of quantities instead of a balance of forces.

Syn. — See BALANCE.

equilibrium of demand and supply, *Econ.*, equilibrium between the forces affecting demand and supply; — a phrase used for brevity by Marshall

equilibrium valve. *Mech.* **a** = BALANCE VALVE. **b** A valve for permitting air, steam, water, etc., to pass into or out of a chamber so as to establish or maintain equal pressure within and without.

e'qui-mo'lar (ē'kwĭ-mō'lăr), *a. Chem.* Equimolecular.

e'qui-mo-lec'u-lar (-mō-lĕk'ū-lăr), *a.* [*equi-* + *molecular.*] *Chem.* Denoting the presence of quantities of substances proportional to their molecular weights.

e'qui-mo-men'tal (-mō-mĕn'tăl), *a.* [*equi-* + *momental.*] *Mech.* Having equal moments of inertia.

equimomental cone (of a given rigid body), a conical surface that has any given vertex, and is described by a straight line which moves in such manner that the moment of inertia of the given rigid body about the line is in all its positions the same. — **e. ellipsoid**, *Math*, one whose moment of inertia about any axis equals that of a given body.

e'qui-mul'ti-ple (-mŭl'tĭ-p'l), *a.* [*equi-* + *multiple.*] Multiplied by the same number or quantity.

e'qui-mul'ti-ple, *n. Math.* One of the products of two or more quantities multiplied by the same number or quantity. Thus, 7 × 2, or 14, and 7 × 4, or 28, are *equimultiples* of 2 and 4.

e'quine (ē'kwīn; 277), *a.* [L. *equinus*, fr. *equus* horse; akin to Gr. ἵππος, Skr. *açva*, OS. *ehu*, AS. *eoh*, Icel. *jõr*, OIr. *ech.* Cf. HIPPOPOTAMUS.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a horse. — **equine variola**, *Veter.*, a contagious disease of the horse characterized by fever and by pustular eruptions or pocks, esp. on the pastern and fetlocks.

e'qui-noc'tial (ē'kwĭ-nŏk'shăl), *a.* [L. *aequinoctialis*, fr. *aequinoctium* equinox: cf. F. *équinoxial.* See EQUINOX.] **1.** Pertaining to an equinox, or the equinoxes, or to a state or the time of equal day and night; as, the *equinoctial* line.

2. Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator; in or near that line; as, *equinoctial* heat.

3. Pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points; as, an *equinoctial* gale or storm, that is, one happening at or near the time of the equinox.

4. Opening at fixed periods, as certain flowers.

equinoctial armil. See ARMIL, 2. — **e. colure.** See COLURE. — **e. flower**, a flower that opens daily at regular hours, as the four-o'clock. — **e. line**, *Astron.*, the celestial equator; — so called because when the sun is on it the nights and days are of equal length in all parts of the world. See EQUATOR, 2. — **e. points**, *Astron.*, the two points where the celestial equator and ecliptic intersect each other, called specif. *vernal point* (the first point of Aries), and *autumnal point* (the first point of Libra). They are slowly moving. See *precession of the equinoxes*, under PRECESSION. — **e. time**, *Astron.*, time reckoned in any year from the instant when the mean sun is at the mean vernal equinoctial point.

e'qui-noc'tial, *n.* **1.** The equinoctial line.

2. An equinoctial gale or storm.

e'qui-noc'tial-ly, *adv.* Towards the equinox.

e'qui-nox (ē'kwĭ-nŏks), *n.* [ME. *equinoxium, equenoxium*, L. *aequinoctium; aequus* equal + *nox, noctis*, night: cf. F. *équinoxe.* See EQUAL; NIGHT.] **1.** The time when the sun's center, in crossing the equator, coincides with either of the equinoctial points, that is, about March 21 and Sep-

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equation division. *Biol.* Homœokinesis.

e qua'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Reliance upon equation, as upon equational forms of reasoning. — **e-qua'tion-ist**, *n.* [TORIAL.

e'qua-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of EQUA-

e-qua'tor-ward, **-wards**, *adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS.

eq'uer-ry-ship', *n.* See -SHIP

eq'ue-ry. Var of EQUERRY.

‖ **e'ques** (ē'kwēz), *n.*, *sing.* of EQUITES. [Equestrian. *Rare.*]

e-ques'tri-al (ē-kwĕs'trĭ-ăl), *a.*

e-ques'tri-an-ism (-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [-IZE.

e-ques'tri-an-ize (-ĭz), *v. i.* See

e'qui-axe' (ē'kwĭ-ăks'), *a.* [F. *équiaxe.*] Having equal axes.

e'qui-bi-ra'di-ate (-bĭ-rā'dĭ-āt), *a. Zoöl.* Having two equal rays.

e'qui-cel'u-lar, *a.* Consisting of similar cells.

e'qui-change'a-ble, *a.* See EQUI-.

e'qui-con'vex, *a.* Having two equally convex surfaces.

e'qui-cru'ral, *a.* Having equal legs or sides; isosceles. *Rare.*

e'qui-crure, *a.* Equicrural. *Obs.*

e'qui-dense' (ē'kwĭ-dĕns'), *a.* Of equal density.

e'qui-di-ag'o-nal, *a.*, **e'qui-dimen'sion-al**, *a.* See EQUI-.

e'qui-dis-tan'tial (-dĭs-tăn'shăl), *n. Math.* In non-Euclidean geometry, the locus of points in a plane equidistant from a straight line.

e'qui-di-vi'sion (ē'kwĭ-dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Equal division.

e'qui-du'ra-ble, *a.* See EQUI-.

e'qui-ja'cent (-jā'sĕnt), *a.* [*equi-* + L. *jacens, -entis*, p. pr.] Equally near. *Rare.*

e'qui-lat'er, *a.* [F. *équilatère.*] Equilateral. *Obs.* [LATERAL.

e'qui-lat'er-al-ly, *adv.* of EQUI-

e'qui-li'bre, *n.* [Cf. F. *équilibre.*] Equilibrium. *Obs.*

e'qui-lib'ri-ate (ē'kwĭ-lĭb'rĭ-āt), *v. t* To equilibrate. *Rare.*

e'qui-lib'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Evenly poised. *Rare.* — **e'qui-lib'ri-ously**, *adv. Rare.* [FRAME.

equilibrium ring, = RELIEF

e'qui-lib'ri-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *aequilibritas* equal distribution.] Balanced state; equilibrium *Rare.*

e-qui'i-brize (ē-kwĭl'ĭ-brīz), *v. t.* To give balance to. *Rare.*

2. To be balanced with; to counterbalance; as, one weight *equilibrates* another.

e'qui-li'brate (ē'kwĭ-lĭ'brāt), *v. i.* To be in equipoise.

e'qui-li-bra'tion (-lĭ-brā'shŭn), *n.* Act of keeping a balance, or state of being balanced; equipoise.

In . . . running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are observed. *J. Denham.*

e'qui-li'bra-tor (-lĭ'brā-tẽr), *n.* Any of various devices for maintaining or restoring equilibrium, as in a flying machine, or between the local and line currents in a phototelegraphic apparatus.

e'qui-li'bra-to-ry (-lĭ'brā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to cause or maintain equilibrium.

e'qui-lib'ri-al (-lĭb'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to equilibration.

e-quil'i-brist (ē-kwĭl'ĭ-brĭst; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *équilibriste.*] One who balances himself in unnatural positions and hazardous movements; a balancer.

When the *equilibrist* balances a rod upon his finger *Stewart.*

e'qui-lib'ri-stat (ē'kwĭ-lĭb'rĭ-stăt), *n.* [*equilibrium* + Gr. στατός standing still.] An instrument, consisting essentially of a U tube with capillary ends, for determining if a railroad car is, or is not, in a state of equilibrium when rounding a curve, and for measuring the amount of deviation, if any, from such a state. *W. M. Camp.*

e-quil'i-bris'tic (ē-kwĭl'ĭ-brĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an equilibrist.

e'qui-lib'ri-um (ē'kwĭ-lĭb'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ă). [L. *aequilibrium*, fr. *aequilibris* in equilibrium, level; *aequus* equal + *libra* balance. See EQUAL; LIBRATE.]

Equilibrium. 1 Stable; 2 Unstable; 3 Neutral; *g* Center of Gravity

1. *Phys. Science.* A state of balance between opposing forces or actions, either *static*, as in the case of a body acted on by forces whose resultant is zero, or *dynamic*, as in a reversible chemical reaction when the velocities in both directions are equal. The equilibrium of a body is said to be *stable*, if, on being slightly displaced, it tends to return to its original position; *unstable*, if it tends to move farther from that position; and *neutral* or *indifferent*, if it remains in equilibrium after displacement.

2. Hence, a state of balance, or even adjustment, between opposing forces, influences, interests, etc., of any kind; balance; as, the political *equilibrium* of Europe.

3. A state of indecision or doubt due to the balancing of motives or reasons; mental neutrality; suspense.

4. *Econ.* A condition in which opposing economic forces, as of desire and effort, are exactly balanced. The equilibrium is called *stable* when there is a tendency to return to it upon any slight departure from it. Often confused with *equation* (which see), which implies an equality of quantities instead of a balance of forces.

Syn. — See BALANCE.

equilibrium of demand and supply, *Econ.*, equilibrium between the forces affecting demand and supply; — a phrase used for brevity by Marshall

equilibrium valve. *Mech.* **a** = BALANCE VALVE. **b** A valve for permitting air, steam, water, etc., to pass into or out of a chamber so as to establish or maintain equal pressure within and without.

e'qui-mo'lar (ē'kwĭ-mō'lăr), *a. Chem.* Equimolecular.

e'qui-mo-lec'u-lar (-mō-lĕk'ū-lăr), *a.* [*equi-* + *molecular.*] *Chem.* Denoting the presence of quantities of substances proportional to their molecular weights.

e'qui-mo-men'tal (-mō-mĕn'tăl), *a.* [*equi-* + *momental.*] *Mech.* Having equal moments of inertia.

equimomental cone (of a given rigid body), a conical surface that has any given vertex, and is described by a straight line which moves in such manner that the moment of inertia of the given rigid body about the line is in all its positions the same. — **e. ellipsoid**, *Math*, one whose moment of inertia about any axis equals that of a given body.

e'qui-mul'ti-ple (-mŭl'tĭ-p'l), *a.* [*equi-* + *multiple.*] Multiplied by the same number or quantity.

e'qui-mul'ti-ple, *n. Math.* One of the products of two or more quantities multiplied by the same number or quantity. Thus, 7 × 2, or 14, and 7 × 4, or 28, are *equimultiples* of 2 and 4.

e'quine (ē'kwīn; 277), *a.* [L. *equinus*, fr. *equus* horse; akin to Gr. ἵππος, Skr. *açva*, OS. *ehu*, AS. *eoh*, Icel. *jõr*, OIr. *ech.* Cf. HIPPOPOTAMUS.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a horse. — **equine variola**, *Veter.*, a contagious disease of the horse characterized by fever and by pustular eruptions or pocks, esp. on the pastern and fetlocks.

e'qui-noc'tial (ē'kwĭ-nŏk'shăl), *a.* [L. *aequinoctialis*, fr. *aequinoctium* equinox: cf. F. *équinoxial.* See EQUINOX.] **1.** Pertaining to an equinox, or the equinoxes, or to a state or the time of equal day and night; as, the *equinoctial* line.

2. Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator; in or near that line; as, *equinoctial* heat.

3. Pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points; as, an *equinoctial* gale or storm, that is, one happening at or near the time of the equinox.

4. Opening at fixed periods, as certain flowers.

equinoctial armil. See ARMIL, 2. — **e. colure.** See COLURE. — **e. flower**, a flower that opens daily at regular hours, as the four-o'clock. — **e. line**, *Astron.*, the celestial equator; — so called because when the sun is on it the nights and days are of equal length in all parts of the world. See EQUATOR, 2. — **e. points**, *Astron.*, the two points where the celestial equator and ecliptic intersect each other, called specif. *vernal point* (the first point of Aries), and *autumnal point* (the first point of Libra). They are slowly moving. See *precession of the equinoxes*, under PRECESSION. — **e. time**, *Astron.*, time reckoned in any year from the instant when the mean sun is at the mean vernal equinoctial point.

e'qui-noc'tial, *n.* **1.** The equinoctial line.

2. An equinoctial gale or storm.

e'qui-noc'tial-ly, *adv.* Towards the equinox.

e'qui-nox (ē'kwĭ-nŏks), *n.* [ME. *equinoxium, equenoxium*, L. *aequinoctium; aequus* equal + *nox, noctis*, night: cf. F. *équinoxe.* See EQUAL; NIGHT.] **1.** The time when the sun's center, in crossing the equator, coincides with either of the equinoctial points, that is, about March 21 and Sep-

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e'qui-nal (ē-kwī'năl), *a* Equine. *Obs.*

e'quine, *n.* A horse. [telope | **equine antelope.** The roan an-| **e'qui-nec'es-sa-ry**, *a.* See EQUI-| **e-quin'i-a** (ē-kwĭn'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See EQUINE.] *Med.* Glanders.

e-quin'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Equine nature or character. *Rare.*

e'qui-noc'ti-um (ē'kwĭ-nŏk'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TIA (-ă) [L. *aequinoctium.*] Equinox *Obs.*

tember 22. The former is called the **vernal equinox** and the latter the **autumnal equinox**. The **autumnal signs** are Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, through which the sun passes between the autumnal equinox and winter solstice; the **vernal signs**, in which the sun appears between the vernal equinox and summer solstice, are Aries, Taurus, and Gemini. At each equinox day and night are everywhere of equal length.

2. = EQUINOCTIAL POINT.

3. Equinoctial wind or storm. *Obs. & R.* *Dryden.*

e-quip′ (ē-kwĭp′), *v. t.*; E-QUIPPED′ (-kwĭpt′); E-QUIP′PING. [F. *équiper* to supply, fit out, orig. said of a ship, OF. *esquiper* to embark; prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *skipa* to put in order, to man, *skap* ship. See SHIP.] **1.** To furnish for service, or against a need or exigency; to fit out, to supply with whatever is necessary to efficient action in any way; to provide with arms or an armament, stores, munitions, rigging, etc., as ships or troops.

Gave orders for *equipping* a considerable fleet. *Ludlow.*

2. To dress; array; accouter.

Syn. — See FURNISH.

eq′ui-page (ĕk′wĭ-pāj), *n.* [F. *équipage*, fr. *équiper*. See EQUIP.] **1.** An equipping, or state of being equipped. *Obs.* **2.** Furniture or outfit; esp., the furniture and supplies of a vessel, fitting her for a voyage or for war, or the furniture and necessaries of an army, a body of troops, or a single soldier, including whatever is necessary for efficient service; equipments; accouterments; habiliments; attire, as, the siege *equipage* of a force.

First strip off all her *equipage* of Pride *Pope.*

3. A set or collection of small articles for table service, for personal use, as in dressing, or the like; as, a tea *equipage*; also, a case to hold such articles.

There were gloves, too, and mitts; and a mighty handsome little "*equipage*" of silver-gilt, containing scissors, thimble, nail trimmer, tweezers, and such small needments, to hung at the left side of her bodice. *C. G. D. Roberts.*

4. Retinue; train; suite; also, state, form, or style, such as is appropriate to a train or retinue. *Obs.*

5. A carriage of state or of pleasure with all that accompanies it, as horses, liveried servants, etc; a showy turnout.

The rumbling *equipages* of fashion . . . were unknown in the settlement of New Amsterdam. *Irving*

6. Equality of rank or standing. *Obs.*

7. The crew of a naval vessel, esp. excluding the commissioned officers. *A Gallicism.*

e-quip′ment (ē-kwĭp′mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *équipement*. See EQUIP.] **1.** Act of equipping, or state of being equipped, as for a voyage or expedition. *Burke.*

The *equipment* of the fleet was hastened by De Witt *Hume.*

2. Whatever is used in equipping; necessaries or furnishings, as for an expedition or voyage; the articles comprised in an outfit; equipage; as, laboratory *equipments.*

Armed and dight,
In the *equipments* of a knight. *Longfellow.*

3. *Railroads.* The cars and locomotives; the rolling stock, as contrasted with the roadbed and stations.

equipment bond. *Railroads.* A bond secured by rolling stock only, and not by real estate.

e′qui-poise (ē′kwĭ-poiz), *n.* [*equi-* + *poise.*] **1.** Equality of weight or force; hence, equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced, and hence equal; balance.

The means of preserving the *equipoise* and the tranquillity of the commonwealth. *Burke*

2. Counterpoise.

The *equipoise* to the clergy being removed. *Buckle.*

Syn. — See BALANCE.

e′qui-poise, *v. t.*; E′QUI-POISED (-poizd); E′QUI-POIS′ING (-poiz′ĭng). To serve as an equipoise to; to balance equally; to counterpoise; to hold in equipoise.

e′qui-pol′lence (-pŏl′ĕns), **e′qui-pol′len-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *équipollence.* See EQUIPOLLENT.] **1.** Equality of power, force, signification, or application; also, a thing that is equipollent; an equivalent.

2. *Logic.* Sameness of signification of two or more propositions which differ in language.

e′qui-pol′lent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *aequipollens; aequus* equal + *pollens, -entis*, p. pr. of *pollere* to be strong, able: cf. F. *équipollent.*] **1.** Having equal power, rank, etc. *Obs.*

2. Equal in force or effectiveness; equivalent.

3. *Logic.* Having equivalent signification; expressing the same thing, but differently.

— e′qui-pol′lent-ly, *adv.* **— e′qui-pol′lent-ness,** *n.*

e′qui-pol′lent, *n.* An equivalent.

e′qui-pon′der-ance (-pŏn′dĕr-ăns), **e′qui-pon′der-an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* [*equi-* + *ponderance:* cf. F. *équipondérance.*] Equality of weight; equipoise.

e′qui-pon′der-ant (-ănt), *a.* [LL. *aequiponderans*, p. pr.: cf. F. *équipondérant.*] **1.** Evenly balanced. *Obs.*

2. Being of the same weight; — with *to* or *with.*

e′qui-pon′der-ate (-āt), *v. i. & t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [LL. *aequiponderare.* See EQUI-; PONDERATE.] To be or make equal in weight; to weigh as much as another thing; to counterbalance.

e′qui-pon′der-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Balancing; equipoise.

e′qui-po-ten′tial (-pō-tĕn′shăl), *a.* [*equi-* + *potential.*] **1.** Equally powerful. *Obs.*

2. Having equal potentiality or capability.

3. *Mech. & Physics.* Having the same potential.

equipotential curve, a curve along which a certain potential is constant in value. **— e. line** *or* **surface,** a line or surface along which the potential is constant. Such a line or surface is at all points perpendicular to the lines of force.

Eq′ui-se-ta′ce-æ (ĕk′wĭ-sē-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See EQUISETUM.] *Bot.* A family of pteridophytic plants known as *horsetails*, or *scouring rushes*, containing the single living genus *Equisetum*, and constituting the order Equisetales. Fossil remains indicate that in Mesozoic time these plants were abundant and included several arborescent genera. **— eq′ui-se-ta′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Eq′ui-se-ta′les (ĕk′wĭ-sē-tā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of pteridophytic plants coextensive with the Equisetaceæ.

Eq′ui-se′tum (ĕk′wĭ-sē′tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TUMS (-tŭms), L. -TA (-tă). [L. *equisaetum, -setum*, the horsetail; *equus* horse + *saeta, seta*, a stiff hair, bristle.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of herbaceous pteridophytic plants of wide distribution; the horsetails, or scouring rushes. They are perennial from creeping rhizomes, and have hollow grooved and jointed stems, the leaves being reduced to more or less conspicuous nodal sheaths. The shoots are either of one kind or differentiated in some species into sterile and fertile; the sporangia are borne in conelike spikes and contain spores of one kind (homosporous), provided with spiral elaters (see ELATER).

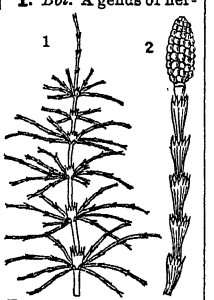

Equisetum (*E pratense*). 1 Sterile Stem; 2 Fertile Stem. (½)

2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of this genus.

e′qui-so′nance (ē′kwĭ-sō′năns, ē-kwĭs′ō-; 277), *n.* [*equi-* + L. *sonans*, p. pr. of *sonare* to sound. cf. F. *équisonnance.* See SONANT.] *Music.* Consonance of the unison and its octaves. **— e′qui-so′nant** (-nănt), *a.*

eq′ui-ta-ble (ĕk′wĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* [F. *équitable*, from *équité.* See EQUITY.] **1.** Possessing or exhibiting equity; according to natural right or natural justice; marked by a due consideration for what is fair, unbiased, or impartial; fair; just; as, an *equitable* decision; an *equitable* distribution of an estate, *equitable* men.

2. *Law* That can be sustained or made effective in a court of equity, or upon principles of equity jurisprudence, existing or valid in equity as distinguished from law.

Syn. — Just, fair, reasonable, right, honest, upright.

equitable assets, those which are charged with, or have become a fund for, the payment of debts only by operation of equity; specif., assets charged with the payment of debts by a debtor which would be exempted by law, esp. real estate of a decedent, this formerly having been exempt from execution for payment of a decedent's debts. By statute legal and equitable assets are generally subjected to the payment of debts pari passu. **— e. assignment,** an assignment which is not recognizable at law but will be enforced in equity, subject to equities in favor of third persons, as in case of the assignment of a chose in action, of a thing not in esse, the setting aside of certain property to pay a certain debt, etc. **— e. conversion.** See CONVERSION, 3 **b.** **— e. ejectment,** a form of ejectment proceeding used as a more speedy remedy than the bill in equity to enforce specific performance of contracts for the sale of real estate. *Pennsylvania.* **— e. election.** See ELECTION, 6. **— e. estate,** *or* **interest,** the estate or interest of one who has a beneficial right in property the legal ownership of which is vested in a trustee, as in the cases of uses, trusts, and powers. Under modern statutes it has some of the characters of a legal estate. **— e. fraud.** *Law.* See FRAUD. **— e. garnishment,** an action, under statutory provisions, by a judgment creditor to compel discovery of property of, due to, or held in trust for, the judgment debtor, and to secure payment from it; — distinguished from ordinary *garnishment* or *trustee process.* **— e. jointure.** See JOINTURE. **— e. levy,** the lieuing of a judgment debtor's assets by means of process under a creditor's bill. **— e. mortgage,** a conveyance of, or right in, property such that it will be treated as a mortgage in equity though not constituting a common-law mortgage, as a deposit of title deeds with a creditor, or a conveyance nominally absolute but intended merely as a security. **— e. title,** the title or right by which an equitable estate is held. **— e. waste.** See WASTE.

e′qui-tan-gen′tial (ē′kwĭ-tăn-jĕn′shăl), *a.* *Math.* Having the tangent of constant length; — applied to the tractrix (which see) in which the intercepts (on the tangents) between the point of tangency and the asymptote are all equal.

eq′ui-tant (ĕk′wĭ-tănt), *a.* [L. *equitans, -antis*, p. pr. of *equitare* to ride, fr. *eques* horseman, fr. *equus* horse.] **1.** Mounted or riding on a horse. *Rare.*

2. *Bot.* Overlapping each other; — said of leaves whose bases overlap and bestride the leaves within or above them, as in the iris. See ENSIFORM, *Illust.*

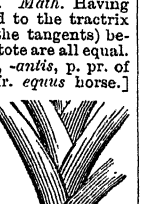
Equitant Leaves.

eq′ui-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *equitatio*: cf. F. *équitation.*] Act or art of riding on horseback; horsemanship.

eq′ui-tes (ĕk′wĭ-tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *eques* a horseman.] *Rom. Hist.* Members of a military order serving as cavalry and endowed with special privileges and emoluments. Originally they were probably chosen from among patricians able to furnish their own mounts, but later from the richest class of citizens, to whom eventually, as members of the ‖ **or′do e-ques′ter,** the title came to be applied whether they served as cavalry or not. Only the cavalry, however, or ‖ **e′qui-tes e′quo pu′bli-co** (ĕk′wĭ-tēz ē′kwō pŭb′lĭ-kō) (equites furnished with horses at public cost), were important under the empire. The term is often translated *knights.*

eq′ui-ty (ĕk′wĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *équité*, L. *aequitas*, fr. *aequus* even, equal. See EQUAL.] **1.** State or quality of being equal or fair; fairness in dealing with or deciding between others; impartiality.

Christianity secures both the private interests of men and the public peace, enforcing all justice and *equity* *Tillotson.*

2. That which is equitable or fair; what is right or due according to impartial dealing or decision.

3. Equality of rights; natural justice or right; the giving, or desiring to give, to each man his due, according to the natural law.

4. *Law.* In England (and Ireland) and the United States, the system of law which originated in the extraordinary justice formerly administered by the king's chancellor, and was subsequently developed into a body of rules supplementary to or aiding the common and statute law. The original purpose of the extraordinary justice of the chancellors was to overcome or avoid some of the impediments to justice arising from the rigid formality and limitations that rested upon the common-law procedure and administration of justice, and the justice administered was at first understood to accord with natural justice or right (sense 3 above). With the development into a system of law hardly less rigid and definite than that of the law courts, whose jurisdiction it supplements and often overrides, the notion of abstract justice became of minor importance in theory and practice, and the term *equity* came to designate the settled and formal system of legal and procedural rules and doctrines according to which justice would be administered within certain well-defined limits of jurisdiction. In England the body of rules and doctrines of equity were incorporated into the law of the land by the Judicature Act of 1873, and in the United States the same merging of law and equity has taken place more or less completely in most of the States. (See CHANCERY, *n.*, 2 & 3.) The judges of the common-law courts in England for many years bitterly opposed the exercise of the equity functions of the chancellor and equity courts, and at times censured the equity system as uncertain and arbitrary; and the fictions of the common law were to some extent due to the endeavor to avoid the necessity for the equity courts.

Equity is a relative thing. For law we have a measure, we know what to trust to; *equity* is according to the conscience of him that is chancellor, and as that is larger or narrower, so is *equity*. 'T is all one as if they should make the standard for the measure a chancellor's foot. What an uncertain measure would this be! One chancellor has a long foot, another a short foot, a third an indifferent foot. 'T is the same thing in a chancellor's conscience *Lord Selden.*

5. Hence, any body of legal doctrines and rules similarly developed to enlarge, supplement, or override a system of law which has become too narrow and rigid in its scope, esp that developed by the Roman prætors into the *jus honorarium.* See EDICT, PRÆTOR.

6. *Law.* An equitable claim or right, an equity of redemption; as, an *equity* to a settlement, or wife's *equity*, etc.

Syn. — Rights, impartiality, rectitude, fairness, honesty, uprightness. See JUSTICE.

equity follows the law. *Law.* = AEQUITAS SEQUITUR LEGEM. **— e. of redemption.** *Law.* **a** The right, which is enforced by equity, of a mortgagor to redeem the mortgaged land by payment of the principal and interest. This equitable right is not cut off by the land being forfeited and the mortgagee's title becoming absolute at law, nor by any foreclosure proceedings except the so-called strict foreclosure or one of the various procedures provided by statute for that purpose. If the mortgagee takes possession of the land upon the forfeiture, the equity of redemption will be cut off by his holding it as required by the Statute of Limitations. **b** Hence, the interest or estate remaining to the mortgagor in property mortgaged by him, or the value of such interest.

e-quiv′a-lence (ē-kwĭv′ă-lĕns), **e-quiv′a-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n* [Cf. F. *équivalence*, LL. *aequivalentia.*] **1.** Condition of being equal; equality of worth, value, signification, or force, as, an *equivalence* of definitions.

2. Equal power, force, or amount.

3. *Chem.* **a** Equality of valence. **b** = VALENCE. **c** = EQUIVALENT, *n.*, 2 **b.** *Rare.*

4. *Math.* The doctrine of equivalent magnitudes.

e-quiv′a-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *aequivalens, -entis*, p. pr. of *aequivalere* to have equal power; *aequus* equal + *valere* to be strong; be worth: cf. F. *équivalent* See EQUAL; VALIANT.] **1.** Equal in worth or value, force, power, effect, import, and the like; alike in significance and value; of the same import or meaning.

For now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms *equivalent* *South*

2. *Geom.* Equal in measure but not admitting of superposition; — applied to magnitudes; as, a square may be *equivalent* to a triangle.

3. *Geol. & Paleon.* Contemporaneous; — said of strata.

4. *Math.* That may be set in one-to-one correspondence with each other; — said of two aggregates and denoted by the wave, ∼.

Syn. — See IDENTICAL.

equivalent bending moment, *Engin. Design*, the bending moment that would cause the greater principal stress in a shaft that is subjected to combined torsion and bending It is numerically one half the equivalent twisting moment. **— e. configurations** (with respect to a group), *Math*, configurations convertible one into another by operations of the given group. **— e. eccentric,** *Mech.*, an imaginary single eccentric which would give nearly the same motion to the valve as it gets actually from a link motion operated by two eccentrics. It is used in calculation to give easy approximate solutions to link-motion problems. **— e. evaporation,** *Steam Boilers.* the amount of water which would have been evaporated from and at 212° F. had the feed water been at a temperature of 212° F., and the steam dry and at atmospheric pressure. **— e. girder,** *Nav. Arch.*, a diagrammatic representation of the distribution of the material forming the section of a ship relative to the neutral axis. Two such diagrams are usually drawn, one for hogging and the other for sagging. *E. L. Attwood.* **— e. groups of points,** *Math.*, any two groups (corresponding to two values of n) of points in which a fundamental curve F is cut by curves of the pencil $\phi_1 - w\,\phi_2 = 0$, where the ϕ's are rational polynomials in x and y; — also called *coresidual groups.* **— e. number** *or* **weight.** = EQUIVALENT, *n.*, 2 & 3. **— e. sine wave,** an alternating current varying according to a sine law, having the same frequency and effective or virtual value as an actual non-sine wave. **— e. twisting moment,** *Engin. Design*, a moment which would produce on a shaft the same greatest direct stress as combined twisting and bending moments (as when a power-transmitting shaft carries a pulley). It takes the place of the simple twisting moment in the equation connecting the dimensions of the shaft with the moment acting on it and the

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e′qui-an′gu-lar-al-ly, *adv.* With equal or corresponding numbers. [*Obs.*]

e′qui-nu′mer-ant, *a.* See EQUI-.

e′qui-pace, *n.* Equal pace, as in marching. *Obs.*

eq′ui-page, *v. t.* To furnish with an equipage; also, to rank. *Obs.*

e-quip′a-ra-ble, *a.* [L. *aequiparabilis.*] Comparable. *Obs.*

e-quip′a-rance (ē-kwĭp′ă-răns), **e-quip′a-ran-cy** (-răn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *aequiparantia* comparison.] *Logic.* The relation of equiparant terms or objects. *Rare.*

e-quip′a-rant (-rănt), *a.* [L. *aequiparans, -antis*, p. pr. of *aequiparare* to be equal.] Having the same relation to each other, as cousins or brothers; — opposed to *disquiparant.*

e-quip′a-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *aequiparatus*, p. p. of *aequiparare.*] *Obs. or R.* **a** To compare **b** To make level or equal. **— e-quip′a-ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n. R.*

e′qui-pare, *v. t.* [Cf OF. *equiparer.*] To equiparate. *Obs.*

e′qui-pe′dal (ē′kwĭ-pē′dăl), *a.* [*equi-* + L. *pes, pedis*, foot.] Equal-footed; having the pairs of feet equal.

e′qui-pend′ent, *a.* Hanging in equipoise. *Obs.* **— e′qui-pend′ence, e′qui-pend′en-cy,** *n. Obs*

e′qui-pen′sate, *v. t.* [*equi-* + L. *pensatus*, p. p. of *pensare* to weigh.] To weigh equally; to esteem alike. *Obs.*

e′qui-pe′ri-od′ic, *a.* See EQUI-.

e′qui-pon′der-ate, *a.* Equiponderated. *Obs.*

e′qui-pon′der-ous, *a.* [*equi-* + L. *pondus, ponderis*, weight.] Having equal weight. *Obs.*

e′qui-pon′di-ous, *a.* [L *aequipondium* an equal weight.] Balanced. *Obs.*

e-quip′o-tent (ē-kwĭp′ō-tĕnt), *a.* Equally powerful. *Rare.*

e-quip′per, *n.* One who equips.

e′qui-prob′a-bi-lism (ē′kwĭ-prŏb′ă-bĭ-lĭz′m), *n.* A casuistical doctrine to the effect that the less sate of balanced opinions may lawfully be followed if it be as probable as the more safe **— e′qui-prob′a-bi-list,** *n.*

e′qui-pro-duc′ing, *a.* Producing equally. *Rare.*

e-quipt′, Equipped. *Ref. Sp.*

e′qui-ra′di-al, *a. Math.* Having equal radii.

e′qui-rad′i-cal, *a.* See EQUI-.

E-qui′ri-a (ē-kwĭr′ĭ-ă), **E-quir′ri-a** (ē-kwĭr′ĭ-ă), *n.* [L. *equiria*, fr. *equus* horse.] *Rom. Relig.* A festival in honor of Mars, held on February 27 and March 14, with horse races and games in the Campus Martius.

e′qui-ro′tal (ē′kwĭ-rō′tăl), *a* [*equi-* + L. *rota* wheel.] Having equal wheels or rotation. *R.*

e′qui-seg-men′tal, *a. Math.* Having equal segments.

eq′ui-se′tic (ĕk′wĭ-sē′tĭk; -sēt′-ĭk), *a.* [See EQUISETUM.] a Maleic *Obs.* b Aconitic.

eq′ui-se′ti-form (ĕk′wĭ-sē′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of an equisetum, or horsetail.

e′qui-sid′ed (ē′kwĭ-sīd′ĕd), *a.* See EQUI-.

eq′ui-son (ĕk′wĭ-sŏn), *n.* [L. *equiso, -onis*, a groom.] A jockey. *Rare.*

eq′ui-ta-bil′i-ty. Equitable. *Ref. Sp.*

eq′ui-ta-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

eq′ui-ta-bly, *adv.* of EQUITABLE. See -LY.

eq′ui-tan-cy (ĕk′wĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *equitantia.* See EQUITANT.] Horsemanship. *Rare.*

e′qui-tem′po-ra′ne-ous. *a.* [*equi-* + L. *tempus, temporis*, time.] Contemporaneous. *Obs.*

equiv. *Abbr.* Equivalent.

e′qui-vale, *v. t.* To furnish or be an equivalent to. *Obs.*

e-quiv′a-lence (ē-kwĭv′ă-lĕns), *v. t.* To counterbalance. *Rare.*

stress produced thereby. In reality it is not a twisting moment at all, but a bending moment. It, $= M + \sqrt{M^2 + T^2}$, where M = simple bending moment, and T = simple twisting moment, or torque, on the shaft.

e-quiv'a-lent (ē-kwĭv'*a*-lĕnt), *n.* **1.** Something equivalent; that which is equal in value, worth, weight, or force; as, to offer an *equivalent* for damage done.

2. *Chem.* One of the comparative quantities, by weight, of different elements which possess the same chemical value, as determined by actual experiment and reference to the same standard (the standard commonly being, hydrogen = 1). Specif.: **a** The comparative weight by which one element replaces another in any particular compound; thus, as zinc replaces hydrogen in hydrochloric acid, their *equivalents* are 32.5 and 1. **b** The combining proportion by weight of an element, or the number expressing this proportion, in any particular compound; combining weight; as, the *equivalents* of hydrogen and oxygen in water are respectively 1 and 8, and in hydrogen dioxide 1 and 16. This term was adopted by Wollaston to avoid using the conjectural expression *atomic weight*, with which, however, for a time it was practically synonymous. The attempt to limit the term to the meaning of a universally comparative combining weight failed, because of the possibility of several compounds of the same substances by reason of the variation in combining power which most elements exhibit. The *equivalent* was really identical with, or a multiple or submultiple of, the atomic weight.

3. *Chem.* A combining weight of a radical or compound; as, in an acid salt two or more *equivalents* of acid unite with one or more *equivalents* of base; specif., that weight of a compound which reacts with one equivalent of an element.

e-quiv'o-cal (ē-kwĭv'ō-kăl), *a.* [L. *aequivocus; aequus* equal + *vocare* to call, akin to L. *vox* voice. See EQUAL; VOICE; cf. EQUIVOQUE.] **1.** Merely nominal. *Obs.*

2. Having two or more significations equally applicable; capable of double interpretation; of doubtful meaning; ambiguous, as, *equivocal* words; an *equivocal* sentence or remark.

> For the beauties of Shakespeare are not of so dim or *equivocal* a nature as to be visible only to learned eyes *Jeffrey.*

3. Capable of being ascribed to different motives, or of signifying opposite feelings, purposes, or characters; deserving to be suspected; as, his actions are *equivocal*.

> "*Equivocal* repentances." *Milton.*

4. Uncertain as an indication or sign; doubtful; undetermined. "How *equivocal* a test." *Burke.*

5. Questionable; suspicious. *Rare.*

Syn.—Doubtful, dubious, indeterminate, uncertain, puzzling, perplexing, obscure, mysterious.—EQUIVOCAL, AMBIGUOUS, PROBLEMATIC, ENIGMATIC. That is AMBIGUOUS which admits of more than one interpretation; that is EQUIVOCAL which conveys (often with intent to deceive), along with a given idea, another quite different one with equal clearness and propriety; as, "by pronouncing of some doubtful phrase, as 'Well, well, we know,' or, 'We could, an if we would' . . . or such *ambiguous* giving out" (*Shak.*); "These sentences, . . . being strong on both sides, are *equivocal*" (*id.*), the responses of the Delphic oracle were often both *ambiguous* and *equivocal*. That is PROBLEMATICAL whose existence or meaning is doubtful or (esp.) whose outcome or event is uncertain; ENIGMATIC, which is baffling, inscrutable, or obscure; as, "Alas, that there should be teachers in Israel . . . to whom this world-ancient fact is still *problematical*, or even deniable!" (*Carlyle*); "puzzling out the threats, or the *enigmatic* promises, of a starry sky" (*W. Pater*). See DOUBTFUL, EQUIVOCATE.

equivocal chord, *Music*, a chord which can be resolved into several distinct keys, since its intervals, being all minor thirds, do not clearly indicate its fundamental tone or root; the chord of the diminished triad, and the diminished seventh.

e-quiv'o-cal, *n.* A word or expression capable of different meanings; an ambiguous term; an equivoque.

> In languages of great ductility, *equivocals* like that just referred to are rarely found. *Fitzed Hall.*

e-quiv'o-cate (ē-kwĭv'ō-kāt), *v. i.*; E-QUIV'O-CAT'ED (-kāt'-ĕd); E-QUIV'O-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [LL. *aequivocatus*, p. p. of *aequivocare* to call by the same name, fr. L. *aequivocus*. See EQUIVOCAL, *a.*] To use equivocal or ambiguous language; to express one's self in terms which admit of different interpretations, esp. with intent to deceive; to be willfully misleading by use of double meanings.

> All that Garnet had to say for him was that he supposed he meant to *equivocate*. *Bp. Stillingfleet*

Syn.—Evade, shuffle, quibble, dodge, shift, trifle.—EQUIVOCATE, PREVARICATE, PALTER. To EQUIVOCATE is properly to say one thing and mean another; to PREVARICATE is to evade the truth, esp. by shuffling or quibbling; to PALTER (*with*) is to play fast and loose or trifle with the truth; as "You . . . *equivocate*; for 'real,' as you now the word expound, from solid substance dwindles to a sound" (*Dryden*); "Thou dost *prevaricate* . . . thou wouldst sophistically imply both are unlawful" (*Butler*); "dodge and *palter* in the shifts of lowness" (*Shak.*). See EQUIVOCAL, EVADE, FALSITY.

e-quiv'o-cate, *v. t.* To render equivocal or ambiguous.

> He *equivocated* his vow by a mental reservation. *Sir G. Buck.*

e-quiv'o-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *equivocation* equivocalness.] **1.** Ambiguity. *Obs.*

2. The use of expressions susceptible of a double signification, esp. with a purpose to mislead.

3. *Logic.* A fallacy arising from the use of a word that may be taken in more than one meaning. Cf. AMPHIBOLOGY.

Syn.—Prevarication, shuffling, evasion, quibbling.

e-quiv'o-ca'tor (ē-kwĭv'ō-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who equivocates.

> Here's an *equivocator* that could swear in both the scales against either scale, yet could not equivocate to heaven. *Shak.*

e-quiv'o-ca-to-ry (-ka-tō-rĭ), *a.* Indicating, or characterized by, equivocation.

eq'ui-voque } (ĕk'wĭ-vōk; ē'kwĭ-) *n.* [L. *aequivocus* equiv-
eq'ui-voke } ocal: cf. F. *équivoque*, a. & n. See EQUIVOCAL.] **1.** A thing with the same name as another, but of different nature. *Obs.*

2. Double meaning; ambiguity; equivocation; also, a case of this; an equivocation; a quibble.

3. An ambiguous term; a word susceptible of different interpretations.

E-quu'le-us (ē-kwōō'lē-ŭs), *n.*; *gen.* -LEI (-ī). [L., a colt; dim. of *equus* horse.] *Astron.* An equatorial constellation between Delphinus and Aquarius; the Little Horse.

E-quu'le-us Pic-to'ris (pĭk-tō'rĭs). [NL., the painter's easel.] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Columba and Dorado.

E'quus (ē'kwŭs), *n.* [L., horse.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the horse family, consisting of the horse, asses, and zebras, and certain extinct species. It first appears in the Pliocene period. See EQUIDÆ, HORSE.

-er (-ẽr). **1.** [AS. *-ere*, akin to G. *-er*, Goth. *-areis*, L. *-arius*.] A suffix forming: **a** Nouns from other nouns, with the sense of *one who has to do with*, esp. as a matter of trade, profession, occupation, function, etc.; as, tinn*er*, one whose occupation is with tin; hatt*er*, philologer. Such derivatives from nouns ending in *w* have a *y* before *-er*; as in bowy*er*, lawy*er*, sawy*er*; certain others have *i*; as in glazi*er*, collie*r*. See -IER. **b** Nouns, chiefly of modern colloquial usage, denoting *things or actions related to* (the meaning of the root word); as in facer, fiver, header, forty-miner. **c** Nouns from nouns or adjectives of place, denoting *resident of, one living in*; as, Londoner, southerner, villager, foreigner. **d** Nouns from verbs, denoting the *agent*, esp a person (orig. a male), machine, or implement; as, maker, player, hater, poker, blotter, grater. See *Introd., Rules for Spelling*, §§ 6, 7, & 8.

2. [AF. *-er*, OF. *-ier*, L. *-arius, -arium*.] A suffix forming nouns denoting a *person* (*-arius*) or *thing* (*-arium*) *connected with*; as in carpenter, usher, grocer (designating the person's name from his office or occupation), dower, garner, antiphoner.

3. [AS. *-ra* (in adjectives; *-or* in adverbs); akin to G. *-er*, Icel. *-are*, *-re* (in adjectives), Goth. *-iza*, *-ôza*, L. *-ior*, Gr. *-ων*, Skr. *-iyas*.] A suffix forming the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs; as, warm*er*, sooner, swifter, quicker. Final *e* of the adjective merges with *e* of *-er*, as in later, finer; final *y* becomes *i*, as in livelier, earlier. Polysyllabic adjectives, and most adverbs, form their comparative degree periphrastically with *more*, as *more* sedately, *more* disastrous.

4. [AS. *-rian*, in inf.] A suffix forming frequentative verbs, as patter, glitter, mutter, quaver, shimmer.

e'ra (ē'rȧ), *n.* [LL. *aera* an era, in L. the items of an account, counters, pl. of *aes, aeris*, brass, money. See ORE.] **1.** A fixed point of time from which a series of years is reckoned; an epoch.

> The foundation of Solomon's temple is conjectured by Ideler to have been an *era*. *R. S Poole.*

2. A chronologic order or system of notation computed from a given date as basis; as, the Christian *era* is computed from the epoch of the birth of Christ. Cf. EPOCH, 1.

3. A period of time reckoned from some particular date or epoch; a succession of years dating from some important event; as, the *era* of Alexander.

> The first century of our *era*. *M Arnold*

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL ANCIENT AND MODERN ERAS.

NAME OF ERA.	DATE OR EVENT FROM WHICH RECKONED; BY WHOM USED, etc.
Actian Era, *or* E. of Actium	Sept 3, B.C. 31, date of defeat of Mark Antony by Octavius (Augustus).
Alexander	B. C. 325, date of death of Alexander the Great. See also SELEUCIDAN ERA.
Alexandrian Era, *or* Era of Alexandria.	= MUNDANE ERA OF ALEXANDRIA.
Antiochian E., *or* Era of Antioch	See CÆSAREAN ERA OF ANTIOCH, and MUNDANE ERA OF ANTIOCH.
Armenian	Final schism of Armenian Church as completed by the Council of Tiben, July 9, 552.
Augustus	B. C. 27, when Octavius received the title of Augustus.
Babylonian	= ERA OF NABONASSAR.
Byzantine	= MUNDANE ERA OF CONSTANTINOPLE.
Cæsarean	= ACTIAN ERA, SPANISH ERA, or ERA OF AUGUSTUS.
Cæsarean Era of Antioch.	Julius Cæsar's defeat of Pompey at Pharsalia, Aug. 9, B. C. 48
Cali Yuga	= HINDU ERA OF THE DELUGE.
Chaldean	= ERA OF NABONASSAR.
Chinese Era of Yao	B. C. 2277, in the reign of a famous ancient Chinese monarch.
Christian	Birth of Christ, supposedly; but the actual Year of Nativity is believed to be B. C. 4. See CHRISTIAN ERA, *Vocab.*
Common	= CHRISTIAN ERA.
Constantinople	= MUNDANE ERA OF CONSTANTINOPLE.
Contracts	= SELEUCIDAN ERA.
Diocletian	Aug. 29, A. D. 284, when Diocletian was proclaimed emperor at Chalcedon. Still used by Abyssinians and Copts of Egypt.
East'n Church.	= MUNDANE ERA OF CONSTANTINOPLE.
French Republican Era, *or* Era of the First French Republic	Sept. 22, 1792, when first decree of the Republic was promulgated. Adopted by National Convention in October, 1793, used until Sept., 1805.
Gelaläean, *or* Jalalæan, Era	June 16, A. D. 632, date of accession of Yezdegird, or Isdigird, III., last Sassanian king of Persia. Still used in Persia and in India by the Parsis.
Greek	= SELEUCIDAN ERA.
Greek Church.	= MUNDANE ERA OF CONSTANTINOPLE.
Hegira, the	= MOHAMMEDAN ERA.
Hindu Era of the Deluge (Kali, *or* Cali, Yuga).	B. C. 3102. See YUGA, *Vocab*
Jalalæan	= GELALÆAN ERA.
Japanese Era	B. C. 660, officially fixed date of the foundation of the empire by Jimmu
Jewish Mundane	Creation as occurring 3760 years and 3 months B.C. Used among the Jews since the 15th century A.D.
Julian	Jan. 1, B. C 45, date of reformation of Roman calendar by Julius Cæsar.
Kali Yuga	= HINDU ERA OF THE DELUGE.
Kings	= SELEUCIDAN ERA.
Maccabees, the	Nov. 24, B. C. 166, date of the rising of the Jews under the Maccabees against the Seleucidæ.
Macedonian	= SELEUCIDAN ERA.
Martyrs, the	= ERA OF DIOCLETIAN. So called from his persecution of the Christians.
Mohammedan	July 16, A. D. 622, 68 days previous to the Hegira.
Mundane	See JEWISH MUNDANE ERA.
Mundane Era of Alexandria	Creation, as occurring 5500 B. C., but dating the Nativity three years earlier than the year 1. Subsequently ten years were dropped. Long used by Coptic Church.
Mundane Era of Antioch	Creation, as occurring 5490 B. C. Same as the Alexandrian as modified. Used by early Syrian Christians
Mundane Era of Constantinople	Creation, as occurring 5508 B. C.; adopted at Constantinople in 7th c. Still used in Eastern Church; in secular use in Russia until reign of Peter the Great. See *Byzantine Era*, under BYZANTINE, in *Vocab.*
Nabonassar	Feb. 26, B. C. 747; so fixed in after Greek times. Its origin is attributed to an early king of the later Babylonian empire.
Olympic Era, *or* Era of the Olympiads	B. C. 776, supposed date of the beginning of the Olympic games (held every 4 years) in Greece.
Persian Era, *or* E. of Persia.	= GELALÆAN ERA.
Rome, Foundation of	B. C. 753. See ERA OF VARRO.
Seleucidan E., *or* Era of the Seleucidæ	B. C. 312, date of the acquisition of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator, founder of the Syro-Macedonian empire. Long used in Western Asia, and by the scattered Jews.
Spanish	Jan. 1, B. C. 38, date of conquest of Spain by Augustus.
Syro-Macedonian	= SELEUCIDAN ERA.
Tyre	Oct. 19, B. C. 126.
Varro	= ERA OF FOUNDATION OF ROME. Varro's determination of the date is the accepted one.
Vikramaditya	B. C. 57, but commemorating a prince whose reign is attributed to the 5th or 6th century B. C.
Vulgar	= CHRISTIAN ERA.
Yao	= CHINESE ERA OF YAO.

4. A period of time in which a new order of things prevails; a signal stage of history; an epoch.

> Painting may truly be said to have opened the new *era* of culture. *J. A. Symonds.*

5. A major subdivision of geologic time; as, the Paleozoic *era*. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Syn.—Time, date, period, age, dispensation. See EPOCH. **Era of Good Feeling**, *U. S. Hist.*, a period under the administration of Monroe, in which there was practically only one political party. Different limits are placed upon the period by historians, some giving from 1817 to 1824, while others restrict it to from 1821 to 1824.—**e. of indiction.** See INDICTION.

e-ra'di-ate (ē-rā'dĭ-āt), *v. i. & t.*; E-RA'DI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); E-RA'DI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [*e-* + *radiate*.] To shoot forth, as rays of light; to radiate.—**e-ra'di-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

e-rad'i-ca-ble (ē-răd'ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be eradicated.

e-rad'i-cate (ē-răd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; E-RAD'I-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); E-RAD'I-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *eradicatus*, p. p. of *eradicare* to eradicate; *e* out + *radix, radicis*, root. See RADICAL.] To pluck up by the roots, to root up or out; hence, to destroy utterly; to extirpate; as, to *eradicate* disease.

> This, although now an old and inveterate evil, might be *eradicated* by vigorous treatment *Southey*

Syn.—Extirpate, destroy, annihilate. See EXTERMINATE.

e-rad'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *eradicatio*: cf. F. *éradication*.] Act of plucking up by the roots; extirpation; destruction; also, state of being eradicated, or uprooted.

e-rad'i-ca-tive (ē-răd'ĭ-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to eradicate; curing or destroying thoroughly, as a disease or any evil.—*n. Med.* A medicine that effects a radical cure.

e-rad'i-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One that eradicates; specif., *Agric.*, an implement for uprooting weeds, etc.

Er'a-gros'tis (ĕr'ȧ-grŏs'tĭs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. ἐρᾶν to love + ἄγρωστις grass.] *Bot.* A large genus of grasses related to *Poa*, but distinguished by the flattened spikelets and deciduous flowering glume. The species are widely distributed; they have little agricultural value.

E-ran'the-mum (ē-răn'thē-mŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἠράνθεμον a plant resembling camomile; ἦρ, ἔαρ, the spring + ἄνθεμον flower.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Asiatic acanthaceous shrubs or perennial herbs cultivated for their handsome white, pink, or lilac flowers, which have a slender cylindrical tube, a 5-parted limb, and two stamens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

e-rase' (ē-rās'), *v. t.*; E-RASED' (-rāst'); E-RAS'ING (-rās'ĭng). [L. *erasus*, p. p of *eradere* to erase; *e* out + *radere* to scrape, scratch, shave. See RASE.] **1.** To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted; to efface; to expunge; to cross out; as, to *erase* a line.

2. Fig.: To obliterate; expunge; blot out.

Syn.—Blot out, rub out, wipe out, cross out, strike out, delete.—ERASE, EXPUNGE, CANCEL, EFFACE, OBLITERATE agree in the idea of removal or deletion. To ERASE is to rub or scratch out; as, to *erase* a word; (fig.), "Have a few years totally *erased* me from your memory?" (*Gray*). To EXPUNGE is to strike or blot out something wholly, so that it becomes as if it had never existed; as, "He seemed to have *expunged* their very name from his vocabulary" (*T. L. Peacock*). To CANCEL is lit. to cross out by lines; as, to *cancel* a check. To EFFACE is to make indistinct or illegible; as, to *efface* the inscription on a coin; "to *efface* the distinctions of language" (*W. Pater*). OBLITERATE is a stronger synonym for *efface*; as, "One brief impression *obliterates* another" (*Stevenson*). See DEFACE.

> Deeply she cut—but, not *erased*,
> The characters were still so plain. *Byron.*
>
> A new edition . . is printed. . . . Some superfluities I have *expunged*, and some faults I have corrected. *Johnson.*
>
> *Cancel* and tear to pieces that great bond. *Shak.*
>
> Experience, like a sea, soaks all-*effacing* in. *M. Arnold.*
>
> I suppose the plow has long ago *obliterated* the traces of sepulture. *F. FitzGerald.*

e-rased' (ē-rāst'), *p. a.* **1.** Rubbed or scraped out; effaced; obliterated.

e-quiv'a-lent, *v. t.* To make equivalent to. *Rare.* [ALENT.]

e-quiv'a-lent-ly, *adv.* of EQUIVALENT, *a.* See EQUI-.

e-qui-val'ue (ē'kwĭ-văl'ū), *v. t.* To put an equal value on *R.*

e'qui-valve, **e'qui-valved,** *a.* [*equi-* + *valve*.] *Zoöl.* Having the valves equal in size and form, as many bivalve mollusks.

e-qui-valv'u-lar, *a.* Having equal valves; equivalve.

e-quiv'o-ca-cy (ē-kwĭv'ō-kȧ-sĭ), *n.* Equivocalness *Obs.*

e-quiv'o-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Equivocal character; also, an equivoque. [CAL-

e-quiv'o-cal-ly, *adv.* of EQUIVOCAL. **e-quiv'o-cal-ness,** *n.* See -NESS.

e-quiv'o-cant, *a.* [LL. *aequivocans*, p. pr.] Equivocal. *Obs.*

e-quiv'o-cate, *n.* [See EQUIVOCATE, *v.*] A homonym. *Rare.*

e-quiv'o-cat'ing-ly, *adv.* of *equivocating*, p. pr. See -LY.

e'qui-voque, -voke (ē'kwĭ-vōk; ĕk'wĭ-), *a.* Equivocal. *Obs.*

e-quiv'o-rous (ē-kwĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *equus* horse + *-vorous*.] Feeding on horseflesh. [vote.

e'qui-vote' (ē'kwĭ-), *n.* A tie

e'quoid (ē'kwoid), *a.* [*equus* + *-oid*.] *Zool.* Resembling a horse; equine. [Equoid.

e-quoi'de-an (ē-kwoi'dē-ăn), *a.* [Equoid.

E'quus Oc-to'ber. [L. *equus* horse.] *Rom. Relig.* A feast of horses, held October 15, in honor of Mars. It was partly a thanksgiving for fortunate campaigns, partly expiatory for shed blood. A war horse was sacrificed.

er. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var of ARE.

er. + EAR, ERE.

er. Err. *Ref Sp.*

er, *conj.* Or. *Obs.*

Er (ẽr). *n. Teut. Myth.* = TYR.

Er. *Abbr. Chem.* (without period, *Er*) Erbium.

Er. *Abbr.* Eric; Erich.

E. R. *Abbr.* Eduardus Rex (L., King Edward).

e-race'. + ERASE. [*Obs.*

e-rad'i-cate, *a.* Eradicated.

e-rad'i-ca-to-ry (ē-răd'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Eradicative. *Rare.*

e'ra-dic'u-lose' (ē'rȧ-dĭk'ū-lōs'), *a.* [*e-* + *radiculose*.] *Bot.* Without rootlets. [an era *R.*

e'ral (ē'rȧl), *a.* Of or pert. to E'ran (ē'răn). *Bib.*

erand, erande. + ERRAND.

E-ra'ni-an. Var. of IRANIAN.

er'a-nist (ĕr'ȧ-nĭst), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρανιστής*] A member of an *eranos* (ἔρανος), or club.

E'ran-ites (ē'răn-ītz), *n. pl. Bib.*

E-ran'this (ē-răn'thĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἦρ, ἔαρ, spring + ἄνθος flower.] Syn. of CAMMARUM.

erar. + ERER.

e-ras'a-bl. Erasable. *Ref. Sp.*

e-ras'a-ble (ē-rās'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

e-rase'ment, *n.* Erasure. *Rare.*

2. *Her.* Depicted with jagged extremities as if torn off; — disting. from *couped*. Said esp. of the head or leg of an animal.

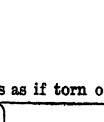
Erased, *Her.*

e-ras'er (ē-rās'ẽr), *n.* One that erases; specif., a sharp instrument or a piece of rubber or cloth used to erase marks made with ink, pencil, chalk, or the like.

e-ra'sion (ē-rā'zhăn), *n.* **1.** Erasure. *Rare.*
2. *Surg* The removal of diseased tissue by scraping or curetting.

E-ras'mi-an (ē-rāz'mĭ-ăn ; ē-rās'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to Erasmus, a scholar of the 16th century.
Erasmian pronunciation (of Greek), a method of pronouncing Greek introduced by Erasmus. It came into general use in western Europe about 1600, replacing the Reuchlinian method previously prevailing. The original Erasmian employed the characteristic vowel sounds of western Europe, as in German and Italian, the diphthongs preserving the separate sounds of their component letters.

E-ras'mi-an, *n.* A follower or supporter of Erasmus; specif, one who uses or advocates the Erasmian system of Greek pronunciation; — opposed to *Reuchlinian.*

E-ras'tian (ē-rās'chăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Thomas Erastus, a German physician and Zwinglian theologian of the 16th century, or his doctrines. He held that the punishment of all offenses should be referred to the civil power, denying that excommunication is a divine ordinance and that the church has any power to make laws and decrees and to inflict pains and penalties. The doctrine of the supremacy of the state in ecclesiastical causes or affairs goes by his name, but is by no means due, in its broad sense and application, to him.
2. Hence, designating, pert. to, characterized by, or advocating, the doctrine of state supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs.
— **E-ras'tian-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **E-ras'tian-ize** (-īz), *v. t. & i.*

E-ras'tian, *n.* A supporter or maintainer of Erastian doctrines or tenets; esp., an upholder of state supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs.

e-ra'sure (ē-rā'zhŭr), *n.* [From ERASE.] **1.** Act of erasing ; a scratching out ; obliteration.
2. An instance of erasing ; also, the place where something has been erased.

Er'a-to (ĕr'ă-tō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐρατώ, fr. ἐράσθαι to love.] *Class. Myth.* The Muse who presided over lyric and amatory poetry. — **Er'a-tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

er'bi-a (ûr'bĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See ERBIUM.] *Chem.* Erbium sesquioxide, Er_2O_3, an infusible pale rose-colored powder.

er'bi-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL. Named from Ytterby, in Sweden, where gadolinite is found. Cf. TERBIUM, YTTRIUM, YTTERBIUM.] *Chem.* A metallic element of the rare earth group, found in gadolinite and some other minerals. Atomic weight, 167.4. Symbol, *Er* (no period). Its salts are rose-colored and give characteristic spectra.

erd (ûrd ; ĕrd), *n.* [ME. *erd, eard*, earth, land, country, AS. *eard ;* akin to OS *ard* dwelling place, OHG. *art* plowing, tillage, Icel. *orð* crop, and to L. *arare* to plow, E. *ear* to plow.] The earth, also, land; region. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

erd shrew. The common European shrew (*Sorex vulgaris*).

ere (âr ; 277), *prep., adv., & conj.* [AS. *ær*, prep., adv., & conj., prop. adv. in the comparative ; akin to OS , OFries., & OHG. *ēr*, G. *eher*, D. *eer*, Goth. *airs*, Icel. *ār* (positive degree) early. Cf. EARLY, ERST, OR, *adv.*] **1.** As an adverb : Early ; soon ; earlier ; sooner ; also, formerly ; previously ; = EREWHILE. *Obs or Scot.*
2. As a preposition : Before.
Myself was stirring *ere* the break of day. *Shak.*
3. As a conjunction · **a** Before ; — formerly often combined with *that* or *than*. Cf. OR EVER.
Sir, come down *ere* my child die. *John* iv. 49.
b Sooner than ; rather than.
I will be thrown into Etna . . . *ere* I will leave her. *Shak.*
ere long, before long ; soon. *Shak.* — **e. now,** formerly ; heretofore. *Shak.* — **e. that,** *and* or **ere.** = OR EVER. See 1st OR.

Er'e-bus (ĕr'ē-bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἔρεβος.] *Gr. Myth.* A place of nether darkness, being the gloomy space through which the souls passed to Hades. Personified, Erebus was a son of Chaos and brother of Nox, who dwelt in Hades and was the father by Nox of Æther (the pure air) and Day.

Er'ech-the'um (ĕr'ĕk-thē'ŭm), **Er'ech-thei'on** (-thī'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. Ἐρέχθειον. See ERECHTHEUS.] A temple of the tutelary deities of Athens, esp. Athena Polias, Poseidon, and Erechtheus, situated on the Acropolis, and noted as the best preserved and most consummate structure in the Ionic style. See ACROPOLIS and ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.* Its plan was remarkably complex, including a shrine of Athena, the tomb of Erechtheus, the salt spring of Poseidon, and other sacred memorials. The structure comprised a quadrangular main building, and three porticoes, that on the south being the famous caryatid porch. It was built towards the end of the 5th century, B. C.

E-rech'theus (ē-rĕk'thūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐρεχθεύς, lit., the Render ; ἐρέχθειν to rend, break.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Athens, son of Gæa and Hephæstus. He was the reputed builder of the Erechtheum, the founder of the Panathenæa, and the inventor of the four-wheeled chariot. In obedience to an oracle he sacrificed his youngest daughter to save Athens from the Eleusinians, and her two sisters voluntarily shared her fate. Cf. ERICHTHONIUS

Er'ech-ti'tes (ĕr'ĕk-tī'tēz), *n.* [NL., of uncertain origin ; but cf. Gr. ἐρεχθίτης groundsel.] *Bot.* A genus of American, Australian, and New Zealand asteraceous plants. The pappus of the achenes facilitates their wide distribution as weeds. *E. hieraciifolia*, of the United States, is the fireweed. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

e-rect' (ē-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *erectus*, p. p. of *erigere* to erect ; *e* out + *regere* to lead straight. See RIGHT ; cf. ALERT.]
1. Upright, or having a vertical position ; not inverted ; not leaning or bent ; not prone ; as, to stand *erect ;* specif , *Bot.*, not spreading or decumbent ; as, an *erect* stem
Two of far nobler shape, *erect* and tall. *Milton.*
Among the Greek colonies and churches of Asia, Philadelphia is still *erect* — a column in a scene of ruins *Gibbon.*
2. Directed upward ; raised ; uplifted.
His piercing eyes, *erect*, appear to view
Superior worlds, and look all nature through. *Pope*
3. Free from depression ; also, watchful ; alert.
But who is he, by years
Bowed, but *erect* in heart ? *Keble*
Vigilant and *erect* attention of mind. *Hooker.*
4. Standing up or out from the body ; as, with hair *erect.*
5. *Optics.* Upright ; not inverted ; — said of an image.

e-rect', *v. t.* ; E-RECT'ED ; E-RECT'ING. **1.** To raise and place in an upright or perpendicular position, to set upright ; to rear, as, to *erect* a pole, a flagstaff, a statue, etc.
2. To raise, as a building ; to build ; construct ; set up ; as, to *erect* a house or a fort. Hence, *Mach.*, to put together in position for use, to set up, as a lathe or steam engine.
3. To direct upwards ; to lift up ; as, to *erect* the hands in benediction ; to *erect* one's mind to Heaven, also, to raise, as, to *erect* an image to a niche. *Obs. or R.*
4. To cause to stand up or out from the body ; as, the porcupine *erects* its quills ; the turkey *erects* its tail.
5. To raise in rank or esteem ; to elevate ; magnify ; exalt.
Thou didst his state above his hopes *erect*. *Daniel.*
6. To raise, encourage, cheer, as one's spirits, courage, etc.
It raiseth the drooping spirit, *erecting* it to a loving complaisance *Barrow*
7. To set up or establish, to found ; form, institute. "To *erect* a new commonwealth." *Hooker.*
8. To set up as an assertion or consequence from premises, or the like. "To *erect* conclusions." *Sir T. Browne.*
9. In technical senses : **a** *Biol.* To remove to a higher category ; as, to *erect* a species into a genus. **b** *Geom.* To draw or construct (a perpendicular or figure) upon a given base. **c** *Optics.* To change (an image) from an inverted to a normal position. **d** *Scots Law.* To make a temporal lordship of, as of an ecclesiastical benefice by secularizing it.
Syn. — Elevate ; construct, build ; institute, establish, found.

e-rect', *v. i.* To rise upright. *Obs.*

e-rect'ile (ē-rĕk'tĭl ; 182), *a.* [Cf. F. *érectile.*] Susceptible of being erected or dilated. — **erectile tissue,** *Anat.*, a tissue capable of being greatly dilated and made rigid by the distention of the numerous blood vessels which it contains.

e-rect'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ERECT. — **erecting eyepiece.** = TERRESTRIAL EYEPIECE.

e-rec'tion (ē-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *erectio :* cf. F. *érection*]
1. Act of erecting ; act of raising upright, act of constructing, as a building or a wall ; act of founding or establishing, as a commonwealth ; act of raising in rank or office ; etc.
2. State of being erected, lifted up, built, established, or founded ; exaltation of feelings or purposes.
Her peerless height my mind to high *erection* draws up. *Sidney.*
3. Anything erected ; a building of any kind.
4. *Physiol.* The state of a part which has become hard and swollen by the accumulation of blood in the erectile tissue.
5. *Scots Law.* Creation of a temporal lordship, as by secularizing an ecclesiastical benefice ; also, the lordship created.

e-rec'tive (ē-rĕk'tĭv), *a.* Making erect or upright ; raising ; tending to erect.

e-rec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One that erects ; specif. : **a** *Anat.* A muscle which raises or keeps a part erect, as the ‖ **e-rec'tor spi'næ** (spī'nē), a long and deeply situated muscle of the back which fills the groove on each side of the spinal column, arising from a broad tendon attached to the iliac crests, the back of the sacrum, etc. It is composed of several distinct divisions, of which the chief are the *iliocostalis, longissimus dorsi*, and *spinalis dorsi.* **b** *Physics.* A combination of lenses in the eyepiece of a microscope, telescope, or other optical instrument, for making the image appear erect instead of inverted.

ere'long' (ẽr'lŏng' ; 205), *adv.* Before the lapse of a long time ; soon, — sometimes separated, *ere long.*
A man, . . . following the stag, *erelong* slew him. *Spenser.*

er'e-ma-cau'sis (ĕr'ē-mă-kô'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ἠρέμα quietly + καῦσις burning, fr. καίειν to burn.] Gradual oxidation of organic matter from exposure to air and moisture.

er'e-mite (ĕr'ē-mīt), *n.* [L. *eremita.* See HERMIT.] **1.** A hermit ; a religious recluse or solitary ; specif. [*cap.*], *Ch. Hist.*, a Christian living, as in the 3d century, in solitary retirement, having fled from persecution ; later, a member of an order of solitary monks.
2. A dweller in the desert. *Rare.*

er'e-mit'ic (-mĭt'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to an eremite ; **er'e-mit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } hermitical ; living in solitude.

er-e'mo- (ĕr-ē'mō-). A combining form from Greek ἔρημος, *lonely, solitary*

er'e-nach (ĕr'ē-năK), **her'e-nach,** *n.* [Ir. *airchinneach* chief man, fr. *air* over + *ceann* head.] *Early Irish Ch.* **a** The hereditary steward of an abbot. **b** An ecclesiastic analogous to an archdeacon in other churches.

ere'now' (âr'nou'), *adv.* Ere now ; heretofore.

e-rep'sin (ē-rĕp'sĭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *erepere* to take away, set free ; prob. formed in imitation of *pepsin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An enzyme of the intestinal juice, capable of decomposing casein, proteoses, and peptones.

e-rep'tase (-tās), *n.* [L. *ereptus*, p.p. + *-ase*. cf. EREPSIN.] *Chem.* Any of a class of enzymes of which erepsin is the type, which decompose proteoses and peptones.

er'e-thism (ĕr'ē-thĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἐρεθισμός irritation, fr. ἐρεθίζειν to stir, rouse] *Med.* Excessive irritability. — **er'e-this'mic** (-thĭz'mĭk), **er'e-this'tic** (-thĭs'tĭk), **er'e-thit'ic** (-thĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ere'while' (âr'hwīl'), **ere'whiles'** (-hwīlz'), *adv.* Some time ago ; a little while before ; heretofore. *Archaic.*
I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*. *Shak.*

erg (ûrg), *n.* [Gr. ἔργον work.] *Physics.* The unit of work or energy in the C. G. S system, being the amount of work done by a dyne working through a distance of one centimeter, the amount of energy expended in moving a body one centimeter against a force of one dyne. The erg is so small that as a practical unit the *joule* is used. See JOULE. Other units, such as the *erg-mine* (= 10^7 ergs), the *erg-ten* (= 10^{10} ergs), etc., are also occasionally used as a matter of convenience. One foot pound is equal to 13,560,000 ergs.

er'gal (ûr'găl), *n.* [G , fr. Gr. ἔργον work, action.] *Physics.* Potential energy, negative value of the force function.

erg'me'ter (ûrg'mē'tẽr), *n.* [*erg* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring energy in ergs.

‖ **er'go** (ûr'gō), *conj. & adv.* [L.] Therefore ; hence.

er'go-graph (ûr'gō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. ἔργον work + *-graph.*] An instrument for measuring and recording the work done by a single muscle or set of muscles, the rate of fatigue, etc. — **er'go-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

er-gom'e-ter (ẽr-gŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἔργον work + *-meter.*] *Physics.* A device for measuring, or an instrument for indicating, energy expended or work done ; a dynamometer. — **er'go-met'ric** (ûr'gō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

er'gon (ûr'gŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔργον work.] *Physics.* **a** Work, measured in terms of the quantity of heat to which it is equivalent. **b** = ERG.

er'got (ûr'gŏt), *n.* [F. *ergot*, OF. *argot*, lit., a spur.] **1.** A fungous disease of rye and other cereals, in which the grains are replaced by black or dark purple club-shaped bodies.
2. One of these growths, consisting of the sclerotium of an ascomycetous fungus (*Claviceps purpurea*). Ergot contains several poisonous compounds, and the use of bread made from flour of ergoted grain is often attended with serious effects. See ERGOTISM. Ergot contracts the terminal arterioles and unstriped muscle fibers, esp. those of the uterus. It is used to contract the uterus.
3. The fungus causing the disease.
4. *Far.* A soft horny stub, about the size of a chestnut, situated behind and below the pastern joint.
5. *Anat.* The hippocampus minor.

er'got-ed (-ĕd), *a.* Infested with ergot ; as, *ergoted* grain.

er-got'ic (ẽr-gŏt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, ergot ; as, *ergotic* acid.

er'got-in (ûr'gŏt-ĭn), *n* *Pharm.* An extract from ergot.

er-got'i-nine (ẽr-gŏt'ĭ-nĭn ; -nēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{35}H_{40}O_6N_4$, obtained from ergot. It acts as a hemostatic.

er'got-ism (ûr'gŏt-ĭz'm), *n.* [From ERGOT, *n. :* cf F. *ergotisme.*] **1.** *Med.* A diseased condition produced by eating rye affected with the ergot fungus.
2. The diseased condition of grain or cereal grasses due to the attack of the ergot fungus (*Claviceps purpurea*).

er'got-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ĭ-zā'shăn), *n.* **1.** The action or result of poisoning by ergot.
2. The infesting of grain by the ergot fungus.

er'got-ize (ûr'gŏt-īz), *v. t. ;* ER'GOT-IZED (-īzd) ; ER'GOT-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To infest with ergot ; — used chiefly in passive , as, *ergotized* wheat.

E-ras'mus (ē-rāz'mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr ἐράν to love ; cf *ἐράσμιος* lovely, beloved.] Lit., lovely ; worthy of love ; — masc. prop. name. L. id. ; F. *Érasme* (ā'-râsm'') ; Sp. *Erasmo* (ā-rās'mō) ; It. & Pg. *Erasmo* (ā-rāz'mō) ; G. & D. *Erasmus* (ā-rās'mōos).

Ér'aste' (ā'râst'), *n.* [F.] The exasperated lover of Molière's "Les Fâcheux" (*The Bores*), who is kept from his appointment with Orphise by the coming in of one bore after another. Also, a lover in "M. de Pourceaugnac" and in "Le Dépit Amoureux."

E-ras'tus (ē-rās'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr ἐραστός beloved, lovely.] Masc. prop. name. L. id. ; F *Éraste* (ā'râst') ; G. *Erastus* (ā-rās'tŏos). — Dim. *Rastus.*

erbe. † HERB.

erber. † ARBER, ARBOR, garden.

erbigage. † HARBERAGE.

ercedeken. † ARCHDEACON.

archebisschop. † ARCHBISHOP.

er'che-vesque', *n.* [OF. *ercevesque, archevesque.*] An archbishop *Obs.*

er'chon. † ARCHIN.

Er'cles (ûr'klēz). Corrupt. of HERCULES. *Shak.*

erd. Erred. *Ref. Sp.*

erde, *v. i.* [AS. *eardian*, fr. *eard* a dwelling, home, native land.] To dwell ; to be. *Obs.*

erdinge. † EARTHDIN.

erd'ly. † EARTHLY.

erdon. † ERRAND.

ere. † HEIR.

ere. † ARE, EAR, EVER.

erearе † AREAR, to erect.

e-rect'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

e-rect'er, *n* One that erects.

E-rec'ti(ē-rĕk'tĭ), *n pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *erectus.*] Syn. of BIMANA.

e'rec-til'i-ty (ē'rĕk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being erectile.

e-rect'ly, *adv.* of ERECT.

e-rect'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

e'rec'te-pa'tent, *a.* 1. *Bot.* Intermediate between erect and patent, or spreading.
2. *Zool.* Standing partially spread and erect ; — said of the wings of certain insects.

erede, *a.* [AS. ær- prefix, without, + *rædd* counsel.] Lacking counsel ; at a loss. *Obs.* [heretic. *Obs* |

erege, *n.* [OF. See HERETIC.] A ‖ **e re'gi-o'nes** (ē rē'jĭ-ē'nēz). [L] In a straight line ; directly ; in the opposite direction ; over against ; exactly opposite.

erel † EARL.

E-re'mi-an (ē-rē'mĭ-ăn), *a* [Gr. ἐρημία a solitude, desert.] *Zoogeog.* Designating a division of the Palearctic region, including northern Africa, northern Arabia, and Asiatic desert regions.

e-re'mic (-mĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐρημικός.] Pert to deserts or sandy regions ; — used chiefly in *Zool.*

er'e-mit-age. † HERMITAGE.

e'r'e-mit'al (ĕr'ē-mī'tăl), *a* Eremitic. *Rare*

er'e-mite-ship', *n* See -SHIP.

er'e-mit'ish (ĕr'ē-mīt'ĭsh), *a.* Eremitic. [-ISM

er'e-mit-ism (-mĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* See

Er-e'mo-bry'a (ĕr-ē'mō-brī'ă), *n. pl.* [NL. , *eremo-* + Gr. *βρύον* moss.] *Bot.* One of the two groups into which ferns are sometimes divided, in which the fronds are produced along the sides of the rootstock and articulated with it. Cf. DESMOBRYA.

— er'e-mo-bry'oid (-oid), *a.*

er-e'mo-chæ'tous (-kē'tŭs), *a.* [NL. ; *eremo-* + Gr. χαίτη mane.] *Zool.* Without a regularly arranged system of bristles on the body ; — of certain flies.

er-e'mo-phō'bi-a, *n.* [NL. ; *eremo-* + *-phobia*] *Med.* Morbid dread of solitude.

Er'e-mop'ter-is (ĕr'ē-mŏp'tẽr-ĭs), *n* [NL. ; *eremo-* + Gr πτερίς a fern] *Paleobot.* A genus of fossil Pteridospermæ, abundant in the lower Carboniferous strata. They are represented by leaves only, the fructifications being unknown.

eren. † ERNE.

‖ **e re' na'ta** (ē rē' nā'tă). [L] Under the present circumstances ; according to the state of affairs ; as matters are.

erende † ERRAND.

er'en-drake, *n.* [AS. *ærendraca, ærendwreca* ; cf AS. *wrecan* to utter, recite. See ERRAND.] A messenger *Obs*

e-repti' (ē-rĕpt'), *v. t* [L. *ereptus*, p p of *eripere* to snatch] To snatch away. *Rare* — **e-rep'tion** (ē-rĕp'shăn), *n*

e'rep-ta'tion, *n.* [L. *erepere* to creep out ; *e* out + *repere* to creep.] A creeping forth. *Obs.*

er'er, *a.* Former. *Obs.*

er'er, *adv.* [AS. *ær-ra*, a comparative from *ær.* See ERE.] Before ; sooner ; rather. *Obs*

E-resh'-Ki'gal (ā-rĕsh'kē'găl), *n.* [Babylonian *ereshi* bride + *kigallu* Hades.] *Babylon Myth* = ALLATU. See ARALU.

eresie † HERESY.

erest. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

e-reth'ic (ē-rĕth'ĭk), *a. Med.* Pertaining to, or tending to produce, erethism.

Er'e-thi'zon (ĕr'ē-thī'zŏn), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ἐρεθίζων, p. pr. See ERETHISM.] *Zool* The genus of arboreal porcupines including the North American porcupines. It is the type of a family, **Er'e-thi-zon'ti-dæ** (-thī-zŏn'tĭ-dē). See PORCUPINE.

E. R et I. *Abbr.* Eduardus Rex et Imperator (L., Edward King and Emperor).

Er-e'tri-an (ĕr-ē'trĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Eretria or the Eretrian school. — *n.* A member of the Eretrian school See ELIAN.

ere'ward. *n.* [AS. *ereweard ; ere* inheritance + *weard* guard, keeper] Heir *Obs*

ereyne. † ARAIN.

erf (ĕrf). Scot. var. of ARGH.

erf [AS *erfe* inheritance], **erf'-kin,** *n.* Cattle. *Obs*

‖ **erf** (ĕrf), *n., pl.* ERVEN (ĕr'vĕn). [D] A garden plot, usually about half an acre ; a plot for cultivation. *South Africa*

‖ **erf'pacht'** (ĕrf'păKt'), *n* [D] *Law* The Dutch estate corresponding to the Roman emphyteusis. — **erf'pacht'recht'** (-rĕKt'), *n.* See EMPHYTEUSIS.

Er'ga-ne (ûr'gă-nē), *a.* [Gr. ἐργάνη a worker] See ATHENA

er'gas-te'ri-on (ûr'găs-tē'rĭ-ŏn), *n* [Gr ἐργαστήριον a place in which work is done.] *Gr Archæol* A workshop ; a studio.

e-r-gas'to-plasm (ē-rgăs'tō-plăz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἐργάζεσθαι to work + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* A term nearly = *archoplasm Garnier.*

er-gas'tu-lum (-tŭ-lŭm), *n. ; pl.* -LA (-lă). [L., fr. Gr. ἐργάζεσθαι to work.] *Rom. Archæol.* A cell or dungeon, orig. one for slaves.

er'gat. † ERGOT, *n.*

er'ga-tan'drous (ûr'gă-tăn'drŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐργάτης worker + *-androus*] *Zool* Having apterous males ; — of certain ants.

er'ga-tog'y-nous (-tŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἐργάτης worker + *-gynous.*] *Zool* Having wingless fertile females, resembling the workers, as certain species of ants.

er'ga-toid (ûr'ga-toid), *a.* [Gr. ἐργάτης worker + *-oid*] *Zool.* Having apterous fertile sexual individuals of either sex, as certain ants. — *n.* An apterous sexually perfect ant.

ergh (ĕrK) Scot. var. of ARGH.

erg'-nine'. *n. Physics* See ERG.

‖ **er'go bi-ba'mus** [L.] Therefore let us drink !

er'go-ism (ûr'gō-ĭz'm), *n. [ergo* + *-ism.*] Empical adherence to logical forms.

er'go-plasm (-plăz'm), *n.* [See ERGON ; PLASM.] *Biol.* A term nearly equiv. to *archoplasm.*

er'go-stat (-stăt), *n.* [Gr. ἔργον work + στατός standing still.] *Med.* An apparatus used in the performance of muscular exercises for therapeutic purposes.

er'got, *v. t.* [F. *ergoter*, fr L. *ergo* therefore.] To argue. *Obs.*

er'got-ine (ûr'gŏt-ĭn ; -ēn ; 184). Also **-tin.** *Chem.* Ergotinine.

er'go-tism (ûr'gō-tĭz'm), *n.* [F. *ergotisme*, fr. L. *ergo.*] A logical deduction ; also, argumentation ; sophistical reasoning. *Obs or R.*
— er'go-tist, *n. Obs. or R.*

er'go-tize, *v.i.* To argue sophistically. *Rare.*

e'ri (ē'rĭ) } *n.* [From the native name in Assam.] **1.** The
e'ri-a (*-a*) } Assam silkworm (*Philosamia ricini*), which feeds on the castor-oil plant.
2. The silk obtained from this worm.

Er'i-an'thus (ĕr'ĭ-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., Gr. ἔριον wool + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A genus of tall, reedlike grasses, natives of warm regions. They have spikes crowded in a panicle clothed with long, silky hairs. Several species, notably the wool grass (*E. ravennæ*), are valuable garden ornamentals. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

er'ic (ĕr'ĭk), *n.* [Ir. *eiric.*] A form of blood fine or wergild in the primitive laws of Ireland. See WERGILD.

E-ri'ca (ē-rī'kă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *erice* heath, Gr. ἐρείκη] *Bot.* A very large genus of low evergreen shrubs, the true heaths, type of the Ericaceæ, natives of Europe and Africa, esp. of the Cape. They have whorls of needlelike leaves and clusters of small tubular or campanulate white, pink, or yellow flowers. They are extensively cultivated. See HEATH. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Er'i-ca'ce-æ (ĕr'ĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ERICA.] *Bot.* A family of plants, the heath family, typifying the order Ericales, and embracing about 55 genera and 1,100 species, of very wide distribution. They are herbs, shrubs, or trees having flowers with introrse anthers and superior ovary. Many of the genera are handsome ornamental shrubs, as *Rhododendron*, *Azalea*, and *Kalmia*. The Vacciniaceæ, or huckleberry family, and the Pyrolaceæ, or wintergreen family, are sometimes included in the Ericaceæ. — **er'i-ca'ceous** (*-shŭs*), *a.*

Er'i-ca'les (*-lēz*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot* **a** In Lindley's classification, an alliance of plants including the heaths, etc. **b** An order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants embracing the families Ericaceæ, Clethraceæ, Pyrolaceæ, Monotropaceæ, Vacciniaceæ, Lennoaceæ, and Epacridaceæ, all having the stamens free or nearly free from the corolla.

er'i-ce'tal (*-sē'tăl*), *a. Bot.* Composed of, or containing, heaths; as, an *ericetal* flora.

Er'ich-tho'ni-us (ĕr'ĭk-thō'nĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Ερεχθόνιος.] *Gr. Myth.* An Athenian hero, generally the same as Erechtheus, although by some classic writers Erechtheus is made a descendant of Erichthonius. Erichthonius as a child was said to have been placed by Athena in a chest which was given in charge of the three daughters of Cecrops with the injunction not to look within. Two of them disobeyed, were seized with madness, and destroyed themselves. This myth was given as the ground for an important rite which Athenian girls performed and which was probably originally a fertility charm (cf. HERSE).

e-ric'o-lol (ē-rĭs'ō-lōl; -nŏl), *n.* [NL. *Ericineæ* the heath family + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* A colorless, peculiar-smelling oil, $C_{10}H_{10}O$, obtained from *Ledum palustre*, and also by the decomposition of ericolin.

er'i-coid (ĕr'ĭ-koid), *a.* [*Erica* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the genus *Erica*; heathlike.

e-ric'o-lin (ē-rĭk'ō-lĭn), *n.* [*Erica* + 2d *-ol* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A glucoside, $C_{26}H_{34}O_{31}$, found in many ericaceous plants, and extracted as a bitter, yellow, amorphous mass.

Er'ics-son cy'cle (ĕr'ĭk-sŭn). [After John *Ericsson*, Swedish engineer.] *Thermodyn.* A cycle for an air engine using a regenerator, having for its indicator diagram two isothermals and two lines of constant pressure.

E-rid'a-nus (ē-rĭd'ā-nŭs), *n.*; *gen.* ERIDANI (*-nī*). [L., fr. Gr. 'Ηριδανός, the Greek name of the river Po.] *Astron.* A long, winding constellation extending southward from Taurus and containing the bright star Achernar.

E-rig'er-on (ē-rĭj'ĕr-ŏn), *n.* [L., the groundsel, Gr. ἠρι-γέρων; ἦρι early + γέρων old man; — from the hoary pubescence of many species.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of asteraceous plants, differing from *Aster* chiefly by having narrower and fewer involucral bracts. There are many species in the western United States. They have white or purple flower rays, the flower heads resembling wild asters. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See FLEABANE.

E'rin (ē'rĭn), *n.* [Ir. *erinn*, an oblique case of *Eire* Ireland, OIr. *Ériu*. Cf. IRISH.] Ireland; — an early, and now a poetic, name.

er'i-na'ceous (ĕr'ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *erinaceus* hedgehog.] *Zool.* Like, or pertaining to, the hedgehog.

Er'i-na'ce-us (*-sē-ŭs*), *n.* [L.] *Zoöl.* The genus of Old World spiny-coated insectivorous mammals consisting of the true hedgehogs. It is the type of a family, **Er'i-nace'i-dæ** (*-nă-sē'ĭ-dē*).

e-rin'e-um (ē-rĭn'ē-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-EA** (*-ă*). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρίνεος woolly, fr. ἔριον wool.] *Bot.* An abnormal growth of the epidermis of plants caused by attacks of mites, esp. of the genus *Phytoptus*. They were formerly attributed to a fungus, for which *Erineum* was used as a generic name.

er'i-nite (ĕr'ĭ-nīt), *n.* [From *Erin*, Ireland, where it occurs.] *Min.* An emerald-green basic arsenate of copper, $Cu_3(AsO_4)_2{\cdot}2Cu(OH)_2$.

er'i-nose (ĕr'ĭ-nōs), *n.* [Gr. ἔριον wool + *νόσος* disease.] A disease of the grapevine which is caused by a mite (*Phytoptus vitis*) and is manifested by erinea on the leaves. See ERINEUM.

E-rin'ys (ē-rĭn'ĭs; ē-rī'nĭs; ĕr-), *n.*; *pl.* ERINYES (ē-rĭn'ĭ-ēz). [L., fr Gr. 'Ερινύς.] *Gr. Relig.* One of the avenging spirits who bring retribution upon those who have violated the laws of natural piety, hospitality, etc., or are guilty of perjury or homicide. Originally they were probably the vengeful ghosts of the slain or vague embodiments of the avenging powers of nature, but later they came to be conceived as snaky-haired women, pursuing the offender and inflicting madness. Their number, at first indefinite, was eventually three, Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone. In Athens, following the traditions established by Æschylus, they were believed to have altered their character after the trial of Orestes, ceasing to pursue with torments that bloodguiltiness to which was attached no moral guilt. In this milder character they were known to the Athenians as the Semnæ (prob. ancient local spirits) and as Eumenides (orig., doubtless, a euphemistic title). They are commonly called *Furies* in English usage, following Latin *Furiæ.*

Erinys binding Prithous in the underworld.

er'i-o- (ĕr'ĭ-ō-). A combining form from Greek ἔριον, *wool.*

Er'i-o-bot'ry-a (-bŏt'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *erio-* + Gr. βότρυς a cluster (of grapes).] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic rosaceous trees distinguished by the large seeds and thin endocarp of the fruit. The most important species is the loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*). See LOQUAT.

Er'i-o-cau-la'ce-æ (-kô-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *erio-* + Gr. καυλός, L. *caulis* stalk.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous aquatic or bog herbs, the pipewort family, having clustered or tufted linear leaves and minute diclinous flowers in dense globose heads. There are 6 genera and about 340 species; the chief genera are *Eriocaulon*, *Dupatya*, and *Lachnocaulon*. — **er'i-o-cau-la'ceous** (*-shŭs*), *a.*

Er'i-o-cau'lon (*-kô'lŏn*), *n.* [NL. See ERIOCAULACEÆ.] *Bot.* A genus of acaulescent herbs, typifying the family Eriocaulaceæ, distinguished by having flowers with 4–6 stamens and glandular petals. They are widely distributed in warm regions. Several species are characteristic of the pine barrens of the southern United States.

Er'i-o-dic'ty-on (-dĭk'tĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *erio-* + Gr. δίκτυον a net.] *Bot.* A small genus of resinous boraginaceous shrubs of southern California, Lower California, and adjacent regions. They have finely reticulated leaves, often woolly beneath, and white or bluish flowers in scorpioid cymes. *E. californicum* is the yerba santa. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus. See YERBA SANTA.

Er'i-og'o-num (*-ŏg'ō-nŭm*), *n.* [NL.; *erio-* + Gr. γόνυ knee, joint; — so named in allusion to the densely woolly stems of some species, esp. at the bases of the leaves.] *Bot.* A large genus of acaulescent or leafy-stemmed polygonaceous herbs, having small variously clustered flowers subtended by involucres. The species are exclusively American, most of them being natives of the western United States. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

er'i-om'e-ter (*-ŏm'ē-tĕr*), *n.* [*erio-* + *-meter.*] *Optics.* An instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles or fibers, from the size of the colored rings produced by the diffraction of light.

Er'i-oph'o-rum (*-ŏf'ō-rŭm*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐριοφόρος wool-bearing; ἔριον wool + φέρειν to bear.] *Bot.* A genus of cyperaceous bog plants or sedges, called *cotton grass* from the cottonlike masses of spikelets, the perianth consisting of soft capillary bristles. The 10 species are natives of the Northern Hemisphere, esp. of arctic or subarctic regions. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Er'i-phy'le (*-ĭf'lē*), *n* [L., fr. Gr. 'Εριφύλη.] *Gr. Myth.* The wife of Amphiaraus, who foretold to her the disastrous end of the expedition against Thebes. Nevertheless she was bribed by Polynices to decide that her husband should undertake the adventure, the decision having been left to her by mutual agreement. She was slain by her son Alcmæon in revenge for the death of his father.

Er-ris'ta-lis (ē-rĭs'tă-lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of dipterous insects having larvæ of the rat-tailed type. (See under RAT-TAILED.) The common drone fly (*E. tenax*) is the best-known species.

er-is'tic (ĕr-Is'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἐριστικός, fr. ἐρίζειν to
er-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } strive, ἔρις strife.] Controversial.
The court of eristic logic. *Coleridge.*

er-is'tic, *n.* **1.** A controversialist; specif., a philosopher of the Megarian school, founded by Euclid.
2 Disputatious or controversial argument.

Er'len-mey'er flask (ĕr'lĕn-mī'ĕr). A thin glass flask, flat-bottomed and cone-shaped, allowing its contents to be shaken laterally without danger of spilling; — so called from Erlenmeyer, a German chemist who invented it. See FLASK, *Illust.*

erl'king' (ûrl'kĭng'), *n.* [G. *erlkonig*, fr. Dan. *ellekonge* elfking.] A personification, in German and Scandinavian folklore, of a spirit or natural power supposed to work mischief and ruin, esp. to children.

er'mine (ûr'mĭn), *n.* [OF. *ermine*, F. *hermine*, perh. of German origin, cf. OHG. *harmo*, G. *hermelin*, akin to Lith. *szarmů*, *szarmonys*, weasel, AS. *hearma;* but more probably fr. L. *Armenius* Armenian; cf. LL. *armelinus*, *armellina*, *hermellina*, and *pellis Armenia*, the fur of the *Armenian* rat, mus *Armenius*, the animal being found also in *Armenia.*] **1.** Any of several species of weasels of the northern parts of both hemispheres which (at least in the northern parts of their habitats) assume a pure white coat in winter, except for the terminal part of the tail, which always remains jet black; also, the fur of these animals when in its white condition. This fur is greatly prized for its fineness and pure white color, and to obtain it great numbers of the animals are trapped in northern Europe, Siberia, and British America. When used for ornamental purposes the black fur of the tail is generally inserted at regular intervals so that it contrasts with the white fur of the rest of the body. The European ermine is *Putorius ermineus*, otherwise called the *greater weasel*, or *stoat.* Important American species are *P. cicognani*, *P. noveboracensis*, and *P. rixosus.*

Ermine in winter pelage. (½)

2. The office or functions of a judge, whose state robe, lined with ermine, is emblematical of unstained purity and honor.

3. *Her.* A fur consisting of black spots (of a particular shape) on a white field.

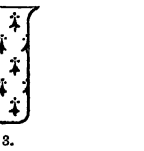
Ermine, 3.

4. Short for ERMINE MOTH.

er'mine (ûr'mĭn), *v. t.*; ER'MINED (-mĭnd); ER'MIN-ING. To clothe with or as with ermine.

er'mined (ûr'mĭnd), *a.* Clothed or adorned with ermine.

er'mi-née', er'mi-né (ûr'mĭ-nā'), *a* [Cf. F. *hermané*, OF. *erminé.*] *Her.* Designating a cross consisting of four ermine spots.

ermine moth. Any of several white moths with black spots, suggestive of the fur of the ermine, as *Yponomeuta padella* of Europe and certain bombycid moths of America.

er'mines (ûr'mĭnz), *n. Her.* A fur consisting of white spots (shaped like those of ermine) on a black field.

Er-mi'nia (ĕr-mē'nya, ĕr-mĭn'ĭ-ă), *n.* [It.] The heroine of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," who loved Tancred and healed his wounds.

er'min-ites (ûr'mĭ-nīts), *n. Her.* A fur consisting of ermine spots with a red hair on each side, on a white field.

er'mi-nois' (ûr'mĭ-noiz'; ûr'mĭ-nois), *n.* [See ERMINE.] *Her.* A fur consisting of ermine spots on a golden field.

ern } (ûrn), *n.* [AS. *earn* eagle; akin to D. *arend*, OHG.
erne } *aro*, G. *aar*, Icel., Sw., & Dan. *örn*, Goth. *ara*, and to Gr. ὄρνις bird. Cf. ORNITHOLOGY.] A sea eagle, esp. the European white-tailed sea eagle (*Haliaetus albicilla*).

e-rode' (ē-rōd'), *v. t.*; E-ROD'ED (-rōd'ĕd); E-ROD'ING (-rōd'-Ing). [L. *erodere*, *erosum*; *e* out + *rodere* to gnaw: cf. F. *éroder*. See RODENT.] To eat into or away; to destroy by slow disintegration or breaking down; to corrode; as, canker *erodes* the flesh; specif., *Geol. & Phys. Geog.*, to wear away, as land by the action of water; also, to produce or form by erosion, or wearing away; as, glaciers *erode* **U**-shaped valleys.

The smaller charge is more apt to . . . *erode* the gun. *Am. Cyc.*

e-rod'ed (ē-rōd'ĕd), *p. a.* Eaten away; irregular, as if eaten or worn away; specif., *Bot.*, erose.

e-rod'ent (*-ĕnt*), *a* [L. *erodens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *erodere*. See ERODE.] *Med.* Causing erosion; caustic. — *n.* An erodent agent.

E-ro'di-um (ē-rō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. ἐρωδιός heron; — so named from the long-beaked fruit.] *Bot.* A large genus of geraniaceous herbs distinguished by the small flowers with only five perfect stamens, and by the long bearded tails of the carpels, whence they are called *stork's-bill* or *heron's-bill.* They are widely distributed in temperate and warm regions. *E. cicutarium*, the alfilaria, is a weed in California. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

E'ros (ē'rŏs), *n.*; *pl.* EROTES (ē-rō'tēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἔρως love, Ἔρως (personified) Eros, fr. ἐράσθαι to love.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The god of love; Love; — by Hesiod represented as the first of the gods, by later writers as the son of Aphrodite, equivalent to the Latin god *Cupid.* In Orphism, Eros was one of the principal gods, born from the cosmic egg, produced by Night (cf. PROTOGONOS).

> *Eros* is but a specialized form of the Ker; the *Erotes* are Keres of life, and like the Keres take the form of winged Eidola. *J. E. Harrison.*
>
> *Eros* . . . as the child and companion of Aphrodite . . figures only in the later literature and occasional later cult. The only ancient centers of *Eros* worship were Thespiæ and Parium, where he was regarded probably not merely as the personification of human love, but as a physical and elemental force, a divinity of fertility. *L. R. Farnell.*

2. *Astron.* The 433d asteroid, discovered August 13, 1898, by the German astronomer Doctor G. Witt at Berlin. Eros at times comes nearer to the earth than any heavenly body except the moon, and is therefore well situated for measures of its own parallax, and so for determinations of the solar parallax. Its next nearest approach will be in 1931.

e-rose' (ē-rōs'), *a.* [L. *erosus*, p. p. See ERODE.] **1.** Irregular or uneven as if eaten or worn away.
2. *Bot.* Having the margin irregularly notched as if

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erg'-ten', *n. Physics.* See ERG.
Erh. *Abbr.* Erhard.
E'ri (ē'rĭ). *Bib.* [a fine
er'i-ach (ĕr'ĭ-ăk) Var. of ERIC.
E'ri-an (ē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, Lake Erie; specif.: *Geol.* a Devonian. *Rare.* b Designating a series of the Middle Devonian in New York. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
E'ric (ē'rĭk), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & Sw. *Erik*, Icel. *Eirikr.*] Masc. prop. name. L. *Ericus* (ē-rī'kŭs).
e-ri'cal (ē-rī'kăl), *a.* Of or relating to the Ericales
E-rich'tho (ē-rĭk'thō; ē-rĭk'-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐριχθώ.] According to Lucan, a Thessalian witch consulted by Pompey; also, a witch mentioned in Ovid.
er'i-cin'e-ous (ĕr'ĭ-sĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [See ERICINOL.] Ericaceous.
e-ri'ci-us (ē-rĭsh'ĭ-ŭs, ē-rĭs'-), *n* [L., a hedgehog.] The Vulgate rendering of the Hebrew word *qippōd*, which in the Authorized Version is translated *bittern*, and in the Revised Version *porcupine.* *Is.* xiv. 23 (D. V.).
e-ri'co-phyte (ē-rī'kō-fīt), *n.* [L. *erice* heath + *-phyte.*] *Phytogeog* A plant which grows on a heath or moor. [EERIE.
e'rie. Obs. or Scot var. of
E'rie (ē'rĭ), *n.* One of an Iroquoian tribe formerly dwelling along the eastern and southern shores of Lake Erie. In 1656 they were nearly exterminated by other Iroquois, the survivors being incorporated with the Senecas.
erien. ✝ EAR, to plow.
erigant Erron for HERIGAUT.
erigeron oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
er'i-gi-ble (ĕr'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [See ERECT.] Capable of being erected. *Rare.*
Er'i-glos'sa (ĕr'ĭ-glŏs'ă), *n. pl* [NL; Gr ἔρι- a strengthening pret. + γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zool.* A suborder including all the Lacertilia except the chameleons. — **er'i-glos'sate** (*-āt*), *a.*
erinde. ✝ERRAND. [ERYNGO.
e-rin'go (ē-rĭn'gō). Var. of
E'rin go bragh'! (ē'rĭn gō brāk'). [Ir. *go brāth*, *go brāthach.*] Erin forever; — the ancient war cry of the Irish.
E-rin'nys. Var of ERINYS.
er'i-no-cy'ce (ĕr'ĭ-nō-sī'sē), *n.* [NL.; Gr ἐρινός a wild fig tree + συκῆ fig tree.] *Hort.* A type of fig intermediate between the caprifig and the Smyrna fig. It is of little horticultural value
E-rin'y-es, *n. pl.* See ERINYS.
Er'i-o-cau'lo-na'ce-æ (ĕr'ĭ-ō-kô'lō-nā'sē-ē), *n pl. Bot.* Var. of ERIOCAULACEÆ. — **er'i-o-cau'lo-na'ceous** (*-shŭs*), *a.*
E'ri-och (ē'rĭ-ŏk). *D. Bib.*
Er'i-oc'o-mi (ĕr'ĭ-ŏk'ō-mī),*n.pl.* [NL.; *erio-* + Gr. κόμη hair.] See HAIR.
Er'i-o-den'dron (*-ō-dĕn'drŏn*), *n.* [NL.; *erio-* + Gr. δένδρον a tree.] *Bot* Syn. of CEIBA.
Er'i-o-phy'es (*-ĭf'ē-ēz*), **Er'i-o-phy'i-dæ** (*-ĭ-dē*), *n pl. Zool.* See GALL MITE.
er'i-o-phyl'lous (ĕr'ĭ-ō-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*erio-* + *phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having the leaves woolly or with a cottony pubescence.
‖ **e-ri'pu-it ca'lo ful'men scep-trum que ty-ran'nis** (ē-rĭp'ŭ-ĭt). [L.] He snatched the thunderbolt from heaven, and the scepter from tyrants; — said of Franklin
er'me-lin (ûr'mē-lĭn), *-mi-lin*, *n.* [Cf. F. *hermeline*, *armeline*, G. *hermelin.*] Ermine *Archaic*
er'min. Ermine *Ref. Sp.*
Er'min, -myn, *n* [OF. *Ermin*, L. *Armenius.*] An Armenian. *Obs.*
ermion. ✝ ERMINE.
ermite. ✝ HERMIT.
ermthe, *n* [AS *ermþu*] Misery; poverty. *Obs*
ern. ✝ *are*, form of BE, ERNE.
ern. Dial. Eng. var of IRON.
ern. Earn. *Obs. or Ref. Sp*
ern, *v. i.* [AS *irnan.*] To run; flow. *Obs.*
ern, *v. i.* [Cf. YEARN.] To grieve; mourn; — corrupted into *yearn* in modern editions of Shakespeare. *Obs.*
Ern. *Abbr.* Ernest; Ernst.
Er-na'ni (ĕr-na'nē). Var. of HERNANI. [European snipe.
ern'-bleat'er, *n.* The common
ernd. Earned. *Ref. Sp.*
ernd, ernde. ✝ ERRAND.
ernde, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ærendian* to bear a message, intercede.] To intercede for; to intercede. *Obs.*
erne. ✝ EARN, ERN.
erne'ful. ✝ EARNFUL.
ernes ✝ EARNEST, *n.*
er'nest. Earnest. *Obs. or R Sp.*
Er'nest (ûr'nĕst), **Ern-nes'tus** (ĕr-nĕs'tŭs), *n.* [F. *Ernest*, of G. origin; cf. G. *Ernst*, OHG *Ernust*, *Ernost. Ernestus* is a Latinized form. See EARNEST seriousness.] Lit., earnest; — masc. prop. name. F. *Ernest* (ĕr-nĕst'); It., Sp., & Pg. *Ernesto* (ĕr-nĕs'tō); G. *Ernst* (ernst). — **Er'nes-tine** (ûr'nĕs-tēn), *n. fem*
Er'nes-tine (-tĭn), *a.* Designating the elder branch of the house of Frederick of Saxony, descended through his son Ernest (G. *Ernst*) (1441–86). See ALBERTINE.
ern'-fern' (ûrn'-), *or* **erne-fern,** *n.* The brake. *Dial. Eng.*
ern'ings Earnings. *Ref. Sp.*
e-rod'i-ble (ē-rōd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE
er'o-gate (ĕr'ō-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *erogatus*, p. p. of *erogare.*] To expend; distribute; bestow. *Obs.*
— **er'o-ga'tion,** *n. Obs.*
er'o-gen'ic (ĕr'ō-jĕn'ĭk), *a. Med.* = EROGENOUS.
e-rog'e-nous (ē-rŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἔρως love + *-genous.*] Productive of sexual excitement.
erore. ✝ ERER, ERROR.

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nibbled out or gnawed; — used of, or with reference to, foliage or floral leaves.

Flower of Fringed Orchid (*Blephariglottis peramœna*), showing Erose Lip of Corolla.

e-ros'i-ble (ĕ-rō̆s'ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be eroded.

e-ro'sion (ĕ-rō'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *erosio:* cf. F. *érosion.* See ERODE.] Act of eroding, or state of being eroded; corrosion.

e-ro'sion-ist, *n.* A supporter of the theory, now obsolete, that the contour of the land is mainly the result of erosion, and not of subterranean forces.

e-ro'sive (ĕ-rō'sĭv), *a.* That erodes, or eats away; tending to erode; corrosive.

e-ros'trate (ĕ-rŏs'trāt), *a.* [*e-* out + *rostrate.*] *Bot.* Beakless, as an anther.

er'o-te-mat'ic (ĕr'ō-tē-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐρωτηματικός, fr. ἐρώτημα question, fr. ἐρωτᾶν to ask.] Interrogative; questioning; as, *erotematic* teaching.

e-rot'ic (ĕ-rŏt'ĭk; ĕr-ŏt'-) } *a.* [Gr. ἐρωτικός: cf. F. *éro-*

e-rot'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *tique.* See EROS.] Of or pertaining to sexual love; treating of love; amatory.

e-rot'ic, *n.* An amorous composition or poem; also, a theory or doctrine of love.

e-rot'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Erotic character or sentiment.

e-ro'to-gen'ic (ĕ-rō'tō-jĕn'ĭk; ĕr-ō'-), *a.* [Gr. ἔρως, ἔρωτος, love + *-genic.*] Producing erotic desires.

e-ro'to-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρωτομανία a raving love; ἔρως, -ωτος, love + μανία madness.] *Med.* **a** A form of insanity marked by morbid affection for persons of the opposite sex. **b** Exaggerated sexual passion.

Er'pe-to-ich'thys (ûr'pē-tō-ĭk'thĭs), *n.* [NL.; irreg. fr. Gr. ἑρπετόν a creeping thing, reptile + ἰχθύς fish.] *Zoöl.* One of the two surviving genera of crossopterygian fishes. It consists of a small species (*E. calabaricus*) of the rivers of West Africa, differing from *Polypterus* (which see) in its more elongate form and absence of pelvic fins.

err (ûr), *v. i.;* ERRED (ûrd); ERR'ING (ûr'ĭng; ĕr'ĭng). [F. *errer,* L. *errare;* akin to G. *irren,* OHG. *irrōn,* OS. *irrien,* Sw. *irra,* Dan. *irre,* Goth. *aírzjan* to lead astray. Perh. in early use confused with OF. *errer* to journey (cf. ERRANT).] **1.** To wander; roam; stray. *Obs. or Archaic.*

What seemeth to you, if there were to a man an hundred sheep and one of them hath *erred.* *Wyclife* (*Matt.* xviii. 12).

2. To deviate from the true course; to miss the thing aimed at. "My jealous aim might *err.*" *Shak.*

3. To miss intellectual truth, to fall into error; to mistake in judgment or opinion; to be mistaken.

The man may *err* in his judgment of circumstances. *Tillotson.*

4. To deviate morally from the right way; to go astray, in a figurative sense; to do wrong; to sin.

Do they not *err* that devise evil? *Prov.* xiv. 22.

5. To cause offense by blundering.

Doubting lest that he had *erred* or sinned. *Shak.*

err, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To do or commit (a fault or sin); also, to cause (a person) to sin.

2. To miss, mistake. "*Err* the way." *Milton.*

er'ra-ble (ĕr'*ā*-b'l; ûr'-), *a.* Liable to err; fallible.

er'ran-cy (ĕr'ăn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *errantia.*] **1.** Lit., wandering; errantry. *Rare.*

2. State of being in, or liability to, error; fallibility.

er'rand (ĕr'ănd), *n.* [ME. *erende, erande,* message, business, AS. *ærende;* akin to OS. *ārundi,* OHG. *ārunti,* Icel. *eyrendi, ỏrendi, erendi,* Sw. *ärende,* Dan. *ærende;* cf. AS. *ār* a messenger, Icel. *ārr,* Goth. *aiurs.*] **1.** A special business intrusted to a messenger; something to be told or done by one sent for the purpose; often, a verbal message; a commission; also, one's purpose in going anywhere.

I have a secret *errand* to thee, O king. *Judg.* iii. 19.
I will not eat till I have told mine *errand. Gen.* xxiv. 33.

2. A journey or trip for a purpose intrusted or undertaken by the one going; as, the servant was sent on an *errand;* an *errand* of rescue.

er'rant (ĕr'ănt), *a.* [F. *errant,* p. pr. fr. OF. *errer* to travel, LL. *iterare,* fr. L. *iter* journey; confused somewhat with L. *errare* to err (cf. ERR). See EYRE; cf. ARRANT, ITINERANT.] **1.** Wandering, or given to wandering, in search of adventure or on missions of chivalry; as, a knight-*errant;* a damsel *errant;* hence, quixotically adventurous; belonging to chivalric enterprise; as, *errant* deeds.

Th' adventure of the *errant* damozell. *Spenser*

2. Journeying; itinerant; — formerly, in *Eng. Law,* applied to judges who went on circuit and to bailiffs at large.

3. Wandering; astray or roving; deviating from a fixed or direct course, or having none; specif., *Archaic,* designating, or pertaining to, the planets (the *errant stars,* L. *stellæ erraniles,* as disting. from the *fixed stars*).

4. Deviating from the true or correct course, standard, or opinion; erring; as, *errant* conceptions.

5. Thorough or thoroughgoing; downright; arrant. *Obs.*

Would make me an *errant* fool. *B. Jonson.*

6. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Errantia.

er'rant, *n.* **1.** One who is astray.

2. A knight-errant.

Er-ran'ti-a (ĕ-răn'shĭ-*ă*), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *errare* to wander. See ERR.] *Zoöl.* An order of Polychæta comprising forms most of which, though inhabiting burrows, do not form permanent fixed tubes, and are more or less free-swimming in their habits; — opposed to *Sedentaria.* They are commonly predacious and provided with a well-developed head with a protrusible pharynx and chitinous jaws, and the parapodia are usually nearly equally developed all along the body. *Nereis* is a well-known form.

er'rant-ry (ĕr'ănt-rĭ), *n.* Errant character, condition, or deed; roving in quest of knightly adventure; hence, spirit or conduct characteristic of knights-errant.

er-rat'ic (ĕ-răt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *erraticus,* fr. *errare* to wander: cf. F. *erratique.* See ERR.] **1.** Having no certain course; wandering; moving; — hence, applied to the planets as distinguished from the fixed stars.

The earth and each *erratic* world. *Blackmore.*

2. Having no place of abode; vagrant. *Obs.*

3. Deviating from a wise or common course in opinion or conduct; eccentric; strange; queer; as, *erratic* conduct.

4. Irregular; changeable. "*Erratic* fever." *Harvey.*

5. *Geol.* Designating, or pertaining to, material, as masses of stone or gravel, transported from their original resting places by the agency of water, ice, or other causes.

Syn. — See STRANGE.

er-rat'ic, *n.* **1.** One who is erratic or eccentric.

We have *erratics,* unscholarly foolish persons. *J. Cook.*

2. A rogue; a vagabond. *Obs.*

3. *Geol.* Any erratic stone or material, esp., *pl.,* the loose gravel and stones on the earth's surface, including what is called *drift.*

er-ra'tum (ĕ-rā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tă). [L., p. p. neut. of *errare.* See ERR.] An error or mistake in writing or printing.

A single *erratum* may knock out the brains of a whole passage. *Cowper*

er'rhine (ĕr'ĭn; -īn), *n.* [Gr. ἔρρινον; ἐν in + ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] *Med.* A medicine designed to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges of mucus; a sternutatory. — *a.* Causing or increasing secretion of nasal mucus.

er-ro'ne-ous (ĕ-rō'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *erroneus,* fr. *errare* to err. See ERR.] **1.** Wandering; straying, erratic; hence, irregular; unnatural. *Obs.* "*Erroneous* circulation." *Arbuthnot.*

2. Misleading, misled, mistaking. *Obs.*

3. Containing error; not conformed to truth or justice; incorrect; false; mistaken; as, an *erroneous* doctrine; *erroneous* observation, deduction, view, etc. Cf. FALSE, *a.*, 4. — **er-ro'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **er-ro'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

er'ror (ĕr'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *error, errur,* F. *erreur,* L. *error,* fr. *errare* to err. See ERR.] **1.** Belief in what is untrue, the state of holding such belief, or an instance of it; as, honest *error* is no sin; to stand in, or be led into, *error;* the *error* that the earth is flat.

In religion,
What damned *error,* but some sober brow
Will bless it and approve it with a text? *Shak.*

2. A moral offense; violation of duty; a sin of transgression; iniquity; fault. *Ps.* xix. 12.

3. An act involving a departure from truth or accuracy; a deviation from, or failure to achieve, the right course or standard; a mistake; an inaccuracy; as, an *error* in spelling, interpretation, calculation, taste, etc.; a clerical *error.*

4. A malformation. *Obs.*

5. *Law.* **a** A mistake in the proceedings of a court of record in matters of law or of fact. See MISTAKE. **b** The procedure or proceedings for reversal of a judgment by writ of error. See WRIT OF ERROR.

6. *Math.* The difference between an observed or calculated value, generally of a physical quantity, and the true value; — called also the *true error.* Since the true value, or *quæsitum,* is in general unknown and unknowable, the *error* must be reckoned on some hypothesis, as in physics that the sum of the squared residual errors should be a minimum. The **accidental error** is that part of the error of observation that may be eliminated (as near as one will) from the mean by increasing sufficiently the number of similar observations; the **constant error** is the part not so eliminable, and may be theoretical, instrumental, or personal. The **mean error** is the square root of the mean of the squared errors (of a given class of observations). The **probable error** is a value that any given error will as likely fall under as exceed; it is used both of the arithmetical mean and of the general mean (i. e, the mean when the observations are unequally *weighted*). **Residual errors** are the observed values less their arithmetical mean. The **law of error** is that the square of any (accidental) error varies as the logarithm of its frequency. See PROBABILITY.

7. *Baseball.* A fault of a player of the side in the field, which prolongs the time at bat of the batsman or allows a base runner to advance one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out. Passed balls and wild pitches are not scored as errors.

8. A wandering; an irregular course. *Rare Latinism.*

The rest of his journey, his *error* by sea. *B. Jonson.*

9. Passionate anger or vexation. *Obs.*

Syn. — ERROR, MISTAKE, BLUNDER. An ERROR is a departure or deviation from that which is right or correct; as, a typographical *error,* an *error* of judgment; "Those who, with sincerity and generosity, fight and fall in an evil cause, posterity can only compassionate as victims of a generous but fatal *error*" (*Scott*). MISTAKE implies misconception, misunderstanding, or inadvertence; it expresses less severe judgment than *error;* as, "There is a medium between truth and falsehood; and (I believe) the word *mistake* expresses it exactly. I will therefore say that you were mistaken" (*Cowper*). BLUNDER is harsher than *mistake* or *error;* it commonly implies ignorance or stupidity, sometimes blameworthiness or culpability; as, "We usually call our *blunders mistakes,* and our friends style our *mistakes blunders*" (*H. B. Wheatley*); "A trifling theft was committed, which, by a *blunder* of his own . . . was magnified to an affair of the last importance" (*Cowper*); "I have detected [in Bacon] such *blunders* as a schoolboy might detect rather than commit" (*Byron*); cf. "It is worse than a crime, it is a *blunder*" (trans. from *Talleyrand*). See FAULT, BLEMISH.

error of a clock, *Astron.,* the difference ($t - T$) between clock time (t) and true time (T); thus, it a clock is five seconds fast its error is +5 seconds; if five seconds slow, its error is −5 seconds. See *correction of a clock,* under CORRECTION.

— e. of closure, *Surv.,* the ratio of the distance by which a survey fails to close to the perimeter of the tract surveyed. See CLOSE, *v. i.*, 5. **— error of collimation,** deviation of the line of collimation of an astronomical or geodetical instrument from its proper position with respect to the axis of motion. **— e. of the mean square.** = MEAN-SQUARE ERROR.

er'ror-ist (ĕr'ĕr-ĭst), *n.* One who encourages and propagates error; one who holds to error.

error ratio. *Math.* The ratio of the sum of the limits of error of two or more magnitudes to the common limit of error of each of them.

Erse (ûrs), *n.* [A modification of *Irish.*] The language of the Scotch Highlanders; Gaelic; also, sometimes, the Irish, as distinguished from the Scotch, Gaelic.

Erse, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Celtic race in the Highlands of Scotland or their language; also, sometimes, Irish Gaelic, Irish

erst (ûrst), *adv.* [Orig. superlative of *ere;* AS. *ærest.* See ERE.] **1.** Earliest; soonest; also, earlier; sooner. *Obs.*

2. First; at first; in the first place. *Archaic or Poetic.*

3. Previously; formerly; heretofore; erstwhile; sometimes, long ago; in the distant past; sometimes, not long ago; in the time just past. *Archaic or Poetic.*

Tityrus, with whose style he had *erst* disclaimed all ambition to match his pastoral pipe *A. W. Ward.*

at erst, at first; at the beginning. *Obs.* — **now at erst,** at this present time. *Obs.* — **of erst,** formerly. *Obs.*

erst, *a.* First; former. *Archaic.*

erst'while' (ûrst'hwīl'; ûrst'/hwīl'), *adv.* Also, *Rare,* **erst'whiles'** (-hwīlz'; -hwīlz'). At a time past; formerly; heretofore. *Archaic or Poetic.*

er'u-bes'cence (ĕr'ōō-bĕs'ĕns) } *n* [L. *erubescentia:* cf.

er'u-bes'cen-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } F. *érubescence.*] Process of becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of anything; a blushing.

er'u-bes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *erubescens,* p. pr. of *erubescere* to grow red; *e* out + *rubescere.* See RUBESCENT.] Red, or reddish; blushing.

e-ru'ca (ĕ-rōō'kă), *n.; pl.* ERUCÆ (-sē). [L., a caterpillar] *Zoöl.* An insect larva; a caterpillar.

E-ru'ca, *n.* [L., sort of colewort.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World brassicaceous herbs distinguished from *Brassica* by the shorter, more turgid silique *E. sativa* is the rocket.

e-ru'cic (-sĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_{22}H_{42}O_2$, a homologue of oleic acid, found in the form of esters in various species of *Eruca* and *Brassica,* as in rape oil and mustard oil.

er'u-civ'o-rous (ĕr'ōō-sĭv'ō-rŭs; ē'rōō-), *a.* [*eruca* + *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding on caterpillars.

e-ruct' (ē-rŭkt'), **e-ruc'tate** (ē-rŭk'tāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *eructare; e* out + *ructare* to belch: cf. F. *éructer.*] To eject, as wind, from the stomach; to belch.

e'ruc-ta'tion (ē'rŭk-tā'shŭn; ĕr'ŭk-), *n.* [L. *eructatio.*] **1** Act of belching wind from the stomach; a belch.

2. A violent belching out or emitting, as of gaseous or other matter from the crater of a volcano, geyser, etc.

3. That which is emitted by belching.

er'u-dite (ĕr'ōō-dīt), *a.* [L. *eruditus,* p. p. of *erudire* to free from rudeness, to polish, instruct; *e* out + *rudis* rude. See RUDE.] Characterized by extensive reading or knowledge; well instructed; learned; scholarly. "A most *erudite* prince." *Sir T. More.* — *n.* A learned person. — **er'u-dite'ly,** *adv.* — **er'u-dite'ness,** *n.*

er'u-di'tion (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *eruditio:* cf. F. *érudition.*]

1. Instruction; education. *Obs.*

2. The result of thorough instruction; state of being erudite or learned, particularly, learning in literature, history, or criticism, as distinct from the sciences; scholarship.

3. Finish; perfection of execution. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — See LEARNING.

— er'u-di'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* — **er'u-di'tion-ist,** *n.*

e-rum'pent (ē-rŭm'pĕnt), *a.* [L. *erumpens, -entis,* p. pr. of *erumpere.*] *Bot.* Breaking out or bursting forth, as the sporogenous hyphæ of many leaf fungi, etc.

e-rupt' (ē-rŭpt'), *v. i.;* E-RUPT'ED; E-RUPT'ING. [See ERUPTION.] **1.** To burst forth; to break out, as ashes from a volcano, teeth through the gums, etc.

The steam . . . *erupts* with violence through the lava flood and gives us a small volcano. *H. J. W. Dam.*

2. To break out in eruption; to become active, as a geyser.

The taller a volcanic cone grows, the less frequently as a rule does it *erupt.* *Geikie.*

e-rupt', *v. t.* To cause to burst forth; to eject, as lava.

e-rup'tion (ē-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *eruptio,* fr. *erumpere, eruptum,* to break out; *e* out + *rumpere* to break: cf. F. *éruption.* See RUPTURE.] **1.** Act of breaking out or bursting forth; as: **a** Ejection of lava, etc, from a volcano, or of water, mud, etc., from a geyser. See VOLCANO, GEYSER. **b** A sudden and overwhelming hostile movement of armed men from one country to another. *Now Rare. Milton.* **c** A violent commotion; outbreak.

All Paris was quiet . . . to gather fresh strength for the next day's *eruption.* *Irving.*

2. That which bursts forth.

3. An outburst of passion, feeling, merriment, or the like.

4. *Med.* The breaking out of an exanthem, or efflorescence, on the skin or mucous membrane, as in measles, etc.

e-rup'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Breaking out or forth; inclined to, or favoring, a breaking forth.

The sudden glance
Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud. *Thomson.*

2. *Med.* Attended with eruption or efflorescence, or producing it; as, an *eruptive* fever.

3. *Geol.* Produced by eruption; as, *eruptive* rocks.

— e-rup'tive-ly, *adv.* — **e-rup'tive-ness, e'rup-tiv'i-ty** (ē'rŭp-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

e-rup'tive, *n. Geol.* An eruptive rock.

e-rose'ly, *adv.* of EROSE.
e-ro'sive. Erosive. *Ref. Sp.*
er'o-teme (ĕr'ō-tēm), *n.* [Gr. ἐρώτημα question.] A mark indicating a question. *Rare.*
er'o-te'sis (-tē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρώτησις a questioning, fr. ἐρωτᾶν to ask.] *Rhet.* Interrogation for rhetorical effect.
er'o-tet'ic (-tĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐρωτητικός.] Interrogatory; as, the *erotetic,* or Socratic, method. *R.*
e-rot'i-cal-ly, *adv* of EROTICAL.
e-ro'ti-co-ma'ni-a (ē-rŏ'tĭ-kō-mā'nĭ-*ă;* ĕr-ō'-), *n.* Erotomania.
er'o-tism (ĕr'ō-tĭz'm), *n. Med.* Abnormal sexual desire.
er'o-tol'o-gy (ĕr'ō-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἔρως love + *-logy.*] Description of love or love-making.
e-ro'to-ma'ni-ac (ē-rō'tō-mā'nĭ-ăk; ĕr-ō'-), *n.* One affected with erotomania.
er'pe-tol'o-gist (ûr'pē-tŏl'ō-jĭst), **er'pe-tol'o-gy** (-jĭ), etc. Variants of HERPETOLOGIST, etc. *R.*
er'ra-bil'i-ty (ĕr'*ā*-b'l-ĭ'tĭ; ûr'-), *n.* Liability to err.
er'ra-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS
er'ra-bund (ĕr'*ā*-bŭnd), *a.* [L. *errabundus*] Erratic. *Rare.*
Er Rai. [Ar. *al rāi'* (*al* pron'd as *ar*) the shepherd.] See STAR.
er'rant. † ERRAND.
er'rant. Dial. Eng. form of *are.*
er'rant-ly, *adv.* of ERRANT.
er'rant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Er'ra Pa'ter (ĕr'*ā* pā'tĕr). An old astrologer, said by some to have been a Jew. Butler in "Hudibras" applied the name to William Lilly (1602-81), a noted astrologer and almanac maker. Hence, an almanac.
‖**er'ra're hu-ma'num est.** [L.] To err is human.
er-ra'ta, *n., pl* of ERRATUM.
errate, *n.* [See ERRATUM.] Error. *Obs.*
er-rat'i-cal (ĕ-răt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Erratic. *Rare.* — **er-rat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **er-rat'i-cal-ness,** *n.*
er-ra'tion (ĕ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *erratio.*] A wandering. *Obs.*
erraunt. † ERRANT.
erre. † ARE, *n.*, EAR, ERR, IRRE.
erre, *n.* [OF. *erres, arres,* pl. F. *arrhes.* Cf. ARLES.] Arles. *Obs.*
err'ing-ly, *adv.* of *erring,* p. pr.
er'rish (ûr'ĭsh). Dial. Eng. var. of ARRISH. [of EARWIG.]
er'ri-wig, -wig'gle Dial. vars.
er'ror-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
er'ror-less, *a.* See -LESS.
errure. † ERROR, ERROR.
ers (ûrs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ervum.*] *Bot.* The bitter vetch.
erse (*Scot.* ĕrs). Obs. or Scot var. of ARSE. [Eng. for ARRISH.]
ersh (*dial.* ûrsh). Obs. or dial.
ert † *art,* form of BE; ART, *v.*
erth, erthen, erthling, erthly. Earth, earthen, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
erthe. † EARTH
ertheworm. † EARTHWORM.
ertu. † ARTOW.
E-ru'a (ĕ-rōō'*ă*), *n. Babylon. Myth.* Orig., perh., a goddess of the waters, the consort of the god Nabu or Nebo of Borsippa, later amalgamated with Sarpanitum, consort of Marduk.
er'u-bes'cite (ĕr'ōō-bĕs'ĭt), *n. Min.* See BORNITE.
‖**e-ru'bu-it; sal'va res est.** [L.] He (or she) blushed; the affair is safe, or all is well. *Terence* (*Adelphi,* IV. v. 9).
e-ru'ci-form (ē-rōō'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*eruca* + *-form*] *Zoöl.* Having the form of a caterpillar; — said of some insect larvæ
‖**e-ruc-ta'vit cor me'um** [L.] My heart hath uttered; — beginning Psalm xlv. of the Vulgate and the Douay (Ps. xlv. of other modern English versions).
e-ruc'tion (ē-rŭk'shŭn), *n.* Eructation. *Rare.*
e-ru'dit-ate, *v. t.* [L. *erudire.*] To instruct; teach. *Obs.*
er'u-dit (ĕr'ōō-dĭt), *n.* [F. *érudit.*] A learned person. *Rare.*
er'u-dit'i-cal (ĕr'ōō-dĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Erudite. *Rare.*
er'u-gate (ĕr'ōō-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *erugare.*] To free from wrinkles; to smooth. — **er'u-gate,** *a.* — **er'u-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n. All Obs. & R.*
e-ru'gi-nous, *a.* = ÆRUGINOUS.
eruh. † ARGH. [pillar *Obs.*]
e-ruke', *n.* [L. *eruca.*] A caterpillar. *Obs.*
e-rup'tion-al, *a.* Eruptive. *R.*
e-rup'tiv. Eruptive. *Ref. Sp.*
e'rup-tu'ri-ent, *a.* [*erupt* + *desiderative* endmg (cf. FRUITURIENT).] Ready to burst forth. *Obs.*
erve. † ERF.
er'ven (ĕr'vĕn), *n* [D.] Pl. of ERF, plot of ground.
er'wen-hold'er, *n.* [D. *erf* plot, stand.] The holder of an erf, or plot, of land. *South Africa.*
er'vest. † HARVEST.

-er-y (-ĕr-ĭ). [ME. *-erie*, F. *-erie*, fr. *-ier* (L. *-arius*) + *-ie* (L. *-ia*).] A noun suffix signifying: **a** *Qualities collectively, character, behavior, conduct*, or the like; as, foolery, poltroonery, priggery, snobbery, etc. **b** *Act, art, trade, occupation*, or the like; as, archery, robbery, sortery, surgery, etc. **c** *Place* (where something is done or is kept, or grows, breeds, gathers); as, bakery, piggery, rookery, vinery, etc. **d** *Collection* or *aggregate*, as, finery, plumery, sashery, etc.

E-ryn'gi-um (ĕ-rĭn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἠρύγγιον, dim. of ἤρυγγος eryngo; cf. L. *eryngion, eryngе.*] *Bot.* A large genus of coarse thistlelike apiaceous plants, having spinytoothed leaves and white or blue flowers in dense heads. The species are widely distributed. *E. aquaticum* and others are common in the pine barrens of the southern United States. *E. maritimum* is the sea holly of Europe. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.

e-ryn'go (ĕ-rĭn'gō), *n.* **a** Candied sea-holly root. *Obs.* **b** A plant of the genus *Eryngium*, esp. *E. maritimum.*

Er'y-ops (ĕr'ĭ-ŏps), *n.* [NL. (Cope); orig. uncert.; cf. Gr. ἐρι- very, and ὠψ eye.] *Paleon.* A genus of very large stegocephalians of the Permian of Texas and New Mexico, which are in many respects intermediate between amphibians and reptiles, and have been included within the latter group. The skull is completely roofed over with bone, which exhibits no sutures, the vertebræ are temnospondylous, and the tail is short and ends in a pointed coccyx.

Er'y-si'be (ĕr'ĭ-sī'bē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρυσίβη mildew, the red blight.] *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous parasitic fungi of the order Perisporiales, known as mildew fungi, or mildews, from the appearance of the white mycelium, borne on the surface of leaves or stems. The numerous species are found upon a wide range of cultivated and wild plants.

E-rys'i-mum (ĕ-rĭs'ĭ-mŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐρύσιμον hedge mustard.] *Bot.* A genus of brassicaceous plants with entire leaves and small yellow flowers. *E. cheiranthoides* is the wormseed mustard. The large-flowered species of the western United States, often included in this genus, should be referred to *Cheiranthus.*

er'y-sip'e-las (ĕr'ĭ-sĭp'ē-lăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐρυσιπελας; akin to ἐρυθρός red, and πελλα hide, skin. See RED, FELL hide.] **1.** *Med.* St. Anthony's fire, an acute febrile disease accompanied with a diffused inflammation of the skin and mucous membranes. It is contagious, and often occurs epidemically. It is caused by *Streptococcus pyogenes.*

2. *Veter.* A deadly bacillar disease of mature swine, characterized by fever, red discoloration of the skin of the abdomen, injection of the mucous membranes, loss of appetite, enlargement of the spleen, and petechial hemorrhages.

er'y-si-pel'a-toid (-sĭ-pĕl'ā-toid), *a.* [Gr. ἐρυσιπελας erysipelas + *-oid.*] Resembling erysipelas

er'y-si-pel'a-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *érysipélateux.*] Resembling erysipelas, or partaking of its nature.

er'y-than'the-ma (ĕr'ĭ-thăn'thē-mă), *n.* [NL.; *erythema* + *exanthema.*] *Med.* A skin disease, or one of a class of skin diseases, marked by efflorescence and resembling erythema in origin, but having a different development.

Er'y-the'a (-thē'ă), *n.* [NL.; L. *Erythia*, Gr. Ἐρυθεια, one of the Hesperides.] *Bot.* A genus of fan palms containing two species, *E. armata* and *E. edulis*, natives of southern California. They are slender trees with smooth trunks, spiny or unarmed petioles, and large orbicular leaves, the lobes of which bear white filaments. They are commonly cultivated. Also *[l. c.]*, a palm of this genus.

er'y-the'ma (-thē'mă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρύθημα, fr. ἐρυθαινειν to redden, fr. ἐρυθρός red.] *Med.* Abnormal redness of the skin due to capillary congestion, as in inflammation.

er'y-the-mat'ic (-thē-măt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Marked by, or causing, abnormal redness of the skin; relating to erythema.

Er'y-thræ'a (-thrē'ă), *n.* [NL. See ERYTHREAN.] *Bot.* A genus of gentianaceous annual herbs of Europe and western North America. They have showy pink or red flowers with a slender tube and spreading 5-lobed limb; the style is often declined or bent. *E. centaurium* is the bitter centaury. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.

Er'y-thræ'an (-thrē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Erythraeus*, Gr. Ἐρυθραιος, fr. Ἐρυθραί.] Of or pertaining to Erythræ, an ancient Ionian city of Asia Minor and a dwelling place of a sibyl, Herophile, regarded usually as identical with the Cumæan sibyl. — *n.* The Erythræan sibyl.

er'y-thre'an, er'y-thræ'an (-thrē'ăn), *a.* [L. *erythraeus*, Gr. ἐρυθραιος, fr. ἐρυθρός red.] Red in color; also, of or designating the Red Sea. "The *erythrean* main." *Milton.*

e-ryth'ric (ĕ-rĭth'rĭk; ĕr-ĭth'-), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, the same as ERYTHRIN **a.**

e-ryth'rin (-rĭn), *n.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός red.] *Chem.* **a** A colorless crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$, extracted from certain lichens, as *Roccella*, and yielding certain red compounds. **b** A methyl derivative of eosin, obtained as a green powder and used to dye silk a fluorescent red.

Er'y-thri'na (ĕr'ĭ-thrī'nă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρυθρός red.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous shrubs or trees with trifoliolate leaves and mostly coral-red flowers, borne in terminal racemes. They are natives of the tropics. In cultivation they are known as *coral trees*, and are often planted for hedges and for shade in coffee culture. *E. arborea*, a low shrub, is the only species of the United States. See KAFIR BOOM, CORAL TREE. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.

Er'y-thrin'i-dæ (ĕr'ĭ-thrĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of pikelike carnivorous South American river fishes, allied to, and often included in, the family Characinidæ.

e-ryth'rism (ĕ-rĭth'rĭz'm; ĕr-ĭth'-), *n.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός red.] A condition of excessive redness, esp. in the plumage of birds, or hair of mammals, independently of age, sex, or season. — **er'y-thris'mal** (ĕr'ĭ-thrĭz'măl), *a.*

e-ryth'rite (-rīt), *n.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός red.] **1.** *Chem.* A colorless crystalline substance, $C_4H_6(OH)_4$, of a sweet, cooling taste, extracted from certain lichens and algæ, and obtained by the decomposition of erythrin. It is a tetrabasic alcohol, corresponding to glycol and glycerin.

2. *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of cobalt, $Co_3(AsO_4)_2{\cdot}8H_2O$, occurring in monoclinic crystals and also in globular and reniform masses and in earthy form. It is usually rose-red to crimson in color. H., 1.5–2.5. Sp. gr., 2.91–2.95.

er'y-thrit'ic (ĕr'ĭ-thrĭt'ĭk), *n.* **1.** *Chem. & Min.* Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, erythrite.

2. *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, erythrism.

e-ryth'ro- (ĕ-rĭth'rō-; ĕr-ĭth'rō-), **erythr-.** A combining form from Greek ἐρυθρός, red.

e-ryth'ro-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*erythro-* + *-blast.*] *Anat. & Med.* A nucleated cell or corpuscle of the type from which red blood corpuscles are developed. In the adult they occur normally especially in the red marrow of bones, but in certain diseases, as forms of anæmia, they occur free in the blood. Two varieties are distinguished: **normoblasts**, of normal size with a small dark nucleus, and **megaloblasts**, larger, with a lightly staining nucleus. The latter are commonly numerous in the blood in pernicious anæmia.

e-ryth'ro-cyte (-sīt), *n.* [*erythro-* + *-cyte.*] *Anat.* A red blood corpuscle. See BLOOD. — **e-ryth'ro-cyt'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

e-ryth'ro-cy-to'sis (-sī-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Physiol.* The formation of erythrocytes.

e-ryth'ro-dex'trin (-dĕks'trĭn), *n.* [*erythro-* + *dextrin.*] *Chem.* A variety of dextrin which gives a violet or red color with iodine. It is believed by some to be a mixture of achroodextrin and maltodextrin. See DEXTRIN.

e-ryth'ro-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*erythro-* + *-genic.*] *Physiol.* Producing a sensation of red; as, *erythrogenic* radiations.

er'y-throid (ĕr'ĭ-throid), *a.* [*erythro-* + *-oid:* cf. Gr. ἐρυθροειδής.] Of a red color; reddish.

e-ryth'ro-mē-lal'gi-a (ĕ-rĭth'rō-mē-lăl'jĭ-ă, ĕr-ĭth'-), *n.* [NL.; *erythro-* + *melalgia.*] *Med.* A neurosis of the feet or hands marked by redness of the skin and burning pain.

Er'y-thro'ni-um (ĕr'ĭ-thrō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρυθρόνιον a plant of the satyrium kind, fr. ἐρυθρός red.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of liliaceous herbs called *adder's-tongue* and *dogtooth violet.* All but one of the species are North American. They have a deep-seated corm from which are sent up in early spring two mottled leaves and one or several nodding pink, purple, white, or yellow flowers. *E. dens-canis* of Europe, and many American species, are esteemed in cultivation. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.

er'y-thro'ni-um, *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἐρυθρός red + *-ium.*] *Chem.* Vanadium; — so named by Del Rio, who discovered the metal in 1801, but afterward considered it to be impure chromium. It was rediscovered by Sefström, who gave it its accepted name.

e-ryth'ro-phle'ine (ĕ-rĭth'rō-flē'ĭn; ĕr-ĭth'-; -ēn, 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*erythro-* + Gr. φλοιός bark.] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, and very poisonous alkaloid, extracted from sassy bark (*Erythrophlæum guineënse*). It has been found in an arrow poison of the Pygmies of Central Africa.

e-ryth'ro-phyll (ĕ-rĭth'rō-fĭl; ĕr-ĭth'-), **e-ryth'ro-phyl'lin** (-fĭl'ĭn), *n.* [*erythro-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* A red coloring matter found in the cell sap of plants, giving color to leaves in autumn.

er'y-throp'si-a (ĕr'ĭ-thrŏp'sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *erythro-* + *-opsia.*] *Med.* A condition of vision in which objects look red, — often occurring after removal of the crystalline lens.

e-ryth'ro-scope (ĕ-rĭth'rō-skōp; ĕr-ĭth'-), *n.* [*erythro-* + *-scope.*] *Physics.* A simple device, consisting of overlapping yellow and blue glasses, through which green foliage appears red. Greens not due to chlorophyll, and consequently reflecting but little red light, do not so change their appearance when viewed through the erythroscope.

er'y-throse (ĕr'ĭ-thrōs), *n.* [*erythro-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A sugar, $C_4H_8O_4$, of the tetrose group, formed by the oxidation of erythrite.

e-ryth'ro-sin (ĕ-rĭth'rō-sĭn; ĕr-ĭth'-), *n.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός red.] *Chem.* **a** A red substance formed by the oxidation of tyrosine. **b** A red dyestuff obtained from fluorescein by the action of iodine.

Er'y-throx'y-lum (ĕr'ĭ-thrŏk'sĭ-lŭm), *n.* [NL.; *erythro-* + Gr. ξύλον wood; — so named from the red wood of some species.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly South American shrubs and small trees, typifying the family Erythroxylaceæ, having small white or greenish pentamerous flowers, monadelphous stamens, and drupaceous fruit. *E. coca*, of Peru, yields the drug coca, some other species furnish dyewoods and cabinet woods.

e-ryth'ro-zyme (ĕ-rĭth'rō-zīm; ĕr-ĭth'-; -zĭm), *n.* Also **-zym.** [*erythro-* + Gr. ζύμη leaven.] *Chem.* An enzyme extracted from madder root, capable of decomposing ruberythric acid with the formation of alizarin.

es'ca-lade' (ĕs'kă-lād'), *n.* [F., Sp. *escalada* (cf. It. *scalata*), fr. Sp. *escalar* to scale, LL *scalare*, fr. L. *scala* ladder. See SCALE, *v. t.*] A mounting by ladders; esp., an attack on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch or mount a rampart.

es'ca-lade', *v. t.*; -LAD'ED (-lād'ĕd); -LAD'ING (-lād'ĭng). To mount and pass or enter by means of ladders; to scale; as, to *escalade* a wall. — **es'ca-lad'er** (-lād'ẽr), *n.*

es'ca-la'tor (ĕs'kă-lā'tẽr), *n.* [NL. Cf. ESCALADE.] A stairway or incline arranged like an endless belt so that the steps or treads ascend or descend continuously, and one stepping upon it is carried up or down; — a trade term.

Es'cal-lo'ni-a (ĕs'kă-lō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after *Escallon*, a Spanish traveler said to have found plants of the genus.] *Bot.* A large genus of South American shrubs or small trees, type of the family Escalloniaceæ, having leathery leaves and showy white or red flowers in clusters or racemes. Many of the species are cultivated.

Es'cal-lo'ni-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Saxifragales) consisting of about 21 genera and 90 species, natives of warm regions. They have simple alternate leaves, stamens as many as the petals, a superior or inferior ovary, and numerous ovules. *Escallonia*, the type, includes more than half the species. *Itea* is the only genus represented in the United States. — **es'cal-lo'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

es-cal'op, es-cal'lop (ĕs-kŏl'ŭp; ĕs-kăl'-; 277), *n.* [OF. *escalope* shell, F. *escalope* a sort of cut of meat. See SCALLOP.] The scallop, its shell, or an indenture or figure resembling that of the shell. See SCALLOP.

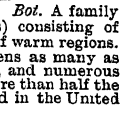

Escaloped, *Her.*

es-cal'oped, es-cal'loped (-ŭpt), *a.* Scalloped; specif., *Her.*, covered with a pattern of scallops, as if with scales.

es'ca-pade' (ĕs'kă-pād'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *escapada* escape, fr. *escapar* to escape; or F, fr. It. *scappata* escape, escapade, fr. *scappare* to escape. See ESCAPE.]

1 Act of escaping from confinement or breaking from control, a runaway.

2. A prankish adventure, a breaking loose from rules of propriety or good sense, a freak; prank.

es-cape' (ĕs-kāp'), *n.* [F. *escape*, L. *scapus* the shaft of a column. Cf. SCAPE, *n.*, in this sense.] *Arch.* An apophyge.

es-cape' (ĕs-kāp'), *v. t.*, ES-CAPED' (-kāpt'), ES-CAP'ING (-kāp'ĭng). [ME. *escapen*, OF. *escaper*, dial. form of *eschaper*, F. *échapper*, fr. LL. *ex cappa* out of one's cape or cloak; hence, to slip out of one's cape and escape. See 1st CAPE; cf. SCAPE, *v.*] **1.** To get away, as by flight or other conscious effort; to break away, get free, or get clear, *from* or *out of* detention, danger, discomfort, or the like; as, to *escape* from prison; to *escape* from a pestilence.

To *escape* out of these meshes. *Thackeray*

2. To issue from confinement or inclosure of any sort, as, gas *escapes* from the mains.

3 To avoid or elude a threatened ill; to miss imminent pain, punishment, or misfortune; to pass safely through peril; as, the quarry *escaped.*

Such heretics . . . would have been thought fortunate, if they *escaped* with life. *Macaulay.*

4. To be or pass unnoted. *Rare.*

es-cape', *v. i.* **1.** To break away from; to get free from. *Obs. or R.* "Sailors that *escaped* the wreck." *Shak.*

2. To issue from, or be uttered by (one), involuntarily; as, an angry ejaculation *escaped* him.

3. To get, or be, out of the way of (a person or thing one wishes to avoid); to miss or to succeed in averting (pain, punishment, or misfortune); to avoid; elude; evade; as, to *escape* the consequences of one's folly; to *escape* destruction; to *escape* suspicion, my foe shall not *escape* me.

4. To fail of (notice) or to fail of being noticed or recalled by (a person); as, the jewels *escaped* the burglars' eyes; the significance of the act *escaped* me.

They *escaped* the search of the enemy. *Ludlow.*

es-cape', *n.* [Cf. OF. *eschape*, F. *échappe.*] **1.** Act of escaping, or state of having escaped; evasion of harm; avoidance of notice; deliverance from injury or any evil; as, an *escape* in battle; a narrow *escape;* also, the means of escape; as, a fire *escape.*

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy storm *Ps.* lv. 8.

2. *Law.* The unlawful departure of a prisoner from the limits of his custody. *Escape* is often specifically used of a departure from custody without prison breach, being called **negligent** when without the custodian's consent and

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e'ry. Obs. or Scot. var. of EERIE.

Er'y-ci'ne (ĕr'ĭ-sī'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐρυκίνη, fr. Ἔρυξ Mount Eryx.] Venus (which see).

Er'y-man'thi-an (ĕr'ĭ-măn'thĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Erymanthius*, fr. *Erymanthus*, Gr. Ἐρύμανθος.] *Gr. Myth.* Designating a devastating boar which wandered about Mount Erymanthus in Arcadia. Its capture was one of the labors imposed by Eurystheus upon Hercules.

Er'y-on (ĕr'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρύων, p. pr. of ἐρύειν to drag, draw out.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct macruran crustaceans found fossil from the Lias to the Cretaceous (esp. in the lithographic slates). Related deep-sea genera still exist.

er'y-sip'e-loid (ĕr'ĭ-sĭp'ē-loid), *n.* [*erysipelas* + *-oid.*] An infective dermatitis resembling erysipelas but unattended by fever, due to the absorption of decomposing animal matter by the skin. It occurs chiefly on the hands of butchers, cooks, etc.

er'y-sip'e-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Erysipelatous.

Er'y-si'phe (-sĭ'fē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus).] Syn. of ERYSIBE.

e-ryth'a-cus (ĕ-rĭth'ă-kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. ἐρίθακος, a kind of bird.] *Zoöl.* A genus of oscine birds, including the European robin, or redbreast.

er'y-them'a-toid (ĕr'ĭ-thĕm'ă-toid), *a.* [See ERYTHEMA.] Like erythema. [thematic.

er'y-them'a-tous (-tŭs), *a.* Erythrothr-. See ERYTHRO-

er'y-thras'ma (ĕr'ĭ-thrăz'mă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρυθρός red.] *Med.* A chronic contagious disease of the skin marked by inflammation, esp. affecting regions which are warm and moist, as the axillæ and groins.

er'y-thre'mo-me-lal'gi-a (ĕr'ĭ-thrē'mō-mē-lăl'jĭ-ă), *n. Med.* = ERYTHROMELALGIA.

e-ryth'rene (ĕ-rĭth'rēn; ĕr-ĭth'-), *n.* [*erythro-* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* = PYRROLYLENE.

e-ryth'rine (-rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* 1. Also **-rin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid obtained from certain trees of the genus *Erythrina.*

2. *Min.* = ERYTHRITE, 2.

er'y-thrin'ic (ĕr'ĭ-thrĭn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Erythric.

e-ryth'ro-ben'zin, *n.* Also **-zine, -zene** [*erythro-* + *benzin.*] *Dyeing.* An impure fuchsine.

e-ryth'ro-car'pous, *a.* [*erythro-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Red-fruited; — esp. of apothecia of lichens.

e-ryth'ro-chro'ism (ĕ-rĭth'rō-krō'ĭz'm; ĕr-ĭth'-), *n.* [*erythro-* + Gr χρόα color.] Erythrism. — **e-ryth'ro-chro'ic,** *a.*

e-ryth'ro-cy-tol'y-sis (-sĭ-tŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *erythrocyte* + *-lysis.*] *Med.* Dissolution of the soluble contents of erythrocytes.

e-ryth'ro-cy-tom'e-ter (-sĭ-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*erythrocyte* + *-meter.*] An instrument for counting red blood corpuscles.

e-ryth'ro-cy-tor-rhex'is (-sĭ'tō-rĕk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *erythrocyte* + Gr. ῥῆξις a breaking.] Rupture of an erythrocyte.

e-ryth'ro-cy-tos'chi-sis (-sĭ'tŏs'kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *erythrocyte* + Gr. σχίσις a cleaving.] Fission of an erythrocyte.

e-ryth'ro-gen (ĕ-rĭth'rō-jĕn; ĕr-ĭth'-), *n.* [*erythro-* + *-gen.*] *Chem. Obs. or R.* A Carbon disulphide. **b** A substance reddened by acids, which is supposed to be contained in flowers. **c** A crystalline substance said to occur in diseased bile.

e-ryth'ro-glu'cin (-glōō'sĭn), *n.* [*erythro-* + Gr. γλυκύς sweet.] *Chem.* Erythrite.

e-ryth'ro-gran'u-lose (-grăn'ū-lōs), *n.* [*erythro-* + *granulose.*] *Chem.* A substance present in starch granules, colored red by iodine. Cf. GRANULOSE.

er'y-throl (ĕr'ĭ-thrōl; -thrŏl), *n.* [*erythro-* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* = ERYTHRITE, 1.

e-ryth'ro-le'ic (ĕ-rĭth'rō-lē'ĭk), *a.* [*erythro-* + L. *oleum* oil.] *Chem.* Red and oily; — applied to a purple semifluid acid said to be from archil.

er'y-thro'le-in (ĕr'ĭ-thrō'lē-ĭn), *n.* [See ERYTHROLEIC.] *Chem.* A red substance got from litmus.

e-ryth'ro-lit'min, *n.* [*erythro-* + *litmus.*] *Chem.* Erythrolein.

er'y-throl'y-sis (ĕr'ĭ-thrŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = ERYTHROCYTOLYSIS.

er'y-throph'i-lous (-thrŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*erythro-* + *-philous.*] *Biol.* Having especial affinity for red coloring matter. [ROPHYLL-

e-ryth'ro-phyl. Var of ERYTHER-

er'y-throp'sin (ĕr'ĭ-thrŏp'sĭn), *n.* [*erythro-* + Gr. ὠψ eye.] = VISUAL PURPLE

e-ryth'ro-sid'er-ite, *n.* [*erythro-* + *siderite.*] *Min.* A hydrous chloride of potassium and iron, $K_2FeCl_5{\cdot}H_2O$, found in lavas.

Er'y-throx'y-la'ce-æ (ĕr'ĭ-thrŏk'sĭ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Geraniales) consisting of *Erythroxylum*, the type, and *Aneulophus*, a monotypic genus of Africa. — **er'y-throx'y-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

er'y-throx'y-line (-thrŏk'sĭ-lĭn; -lēn), *n. Chem.* Cocaine

Er'y-thro'xy-lon (-lŏn), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of ERYTHROXYLUM.

e-ryth'ro-zinc'ite, *n.* [*erythro-* + *zincite.*] *Min.* A manganiferous variety of wurtzite.

E'ryx (ē'rĭks), *n.* [NL., fr Gr Ἔρυξ, name of a king in Sicily.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the typical sand snakes

‖ **Erz'her'zog** (ĕrts'hĕr'tsōG), *n.*; *pl.* -ZOGE (-tsō-gĕ), -ZÖGE (-tsŭ-gĕ). [G.] Archduke

‖ **Erz'her'zog-gin** (-tsō-gĭn), *n.*; *pl* GINNEN (-ĕn) [G.] Archduchess

es. + HIS.

es Obs. or dial. Eng var. of IS.

es. + EASE, *n.*; HIS; EASSE.

es, *n.* [AS *ēs.*] Corpse; carrion; bait. *Obs.*

E. S. *Abbr.* Ells Scotch.

Es'a-an (ĕs'ā-ăn). *D. Bib.*

E-sa'ias (ē-zā'yăs, ē-zī'ăs) *Bib.* Var. of ISAIAH.

es'a-lon, *n.* [Cf. ÆSALON.] A bird of prey, prob. the merlin. *Obs.*

E'sau (ē'sô), *n.* [Heb 'Ēsāv, perh. through L. *Esau* or Gr. Ἠσαῦ.] Lit., covered with hair; — masc prop. name In the Bible, Esau is the elder son of Isaac and Rebekah, who sold his birthright to his brother Jacob for pottage and whom Jacob supplanted in the blessing of their father.

e-say'd Obs. p. p. of SAVE.

E'say *Bib.* Var. of ISAIAH.

Es'ba-al (ĕs'bă-ăl). *D. Bib*

es-ba-te'ment, *n.* [OF., F *ébattement*] Amusement; relaxation. *Obs*

es-bay', *v. t.* [OF. *esbaïr, esbahir* See ABASH.] To abash. *Obs.*

esc- For various words in *esc-*, see the forms in AS-, EXC-, SC-.

‖ **es'ca/her'** (ĕs'kă'lyĕr'), *n.* [F] Staircase; stairs; stairway

‖ **es'ca/lier'** dĕ'ro'bĕ' (dĕ'rō'-bā'). [F.] A private or secret staircase; back stairs

es-cam'bi-o (ĕs-kăm'bĭ-ō), *n.* [LL. *escambium, excambium.* See EXCAMB.] *Eng. Law.* A license formerly required for drawing a bill of exchange on a person over sea, — abolished by 59 Geo III. c. 49, and 26 & 27 Vict. c. 125. [EACAMBIUM.]

es-cam'bi-um (-ŭm) Var. of **es-can'dal-ize,** *v. t.* [Cf. Sp. *escandalizar*. OF. *escandaliser.*] Scandalize *Obs.*

es-cap'a-ble (ĕs-kāp'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

voluntary when with it When the prisoner gets out of prison and unlawfully regains his liberty, it is an actual escape; when he obtains more liberty than the law allows, it is a constructive escape. In case of an imprisoned debtor, an escape consented to by the creditor discharges the debt. Custody implies physical force sufficient to restrain the prisoner from going at large; that when that physical force is removed, it is in the eye of the law an *escape*. No moral obligation can be received as a substitute for it. 10 *N. C.* 216.

3. Leakage or outflow, as of steam or a liquid; specif., *Elec.*, leakage or loss of currents from the conducting wires, caused by defective insulation.

4. That which escapes or has escaped; specif.: **a** That which escapes attention or restraint; a mistake; an oversight; also, transgression. *Obs.*

I should have . . corrected all those former *escapes*. *Burton.*

b A sally. *Obs.* "Thousand *escapes* of wit." *Shak.* **c** *Bot.* A plant which has run wild from cultivation, or has sprung up from self-sown seeds of a cultivated individual. An escape may persist and become *established*.

escape cock. **a** *Horol.* The cock or bracket supporting the escape wheel in a watch. **b** *Mech.* A cock or faucet permitting the escape of fluid, as from an engine cylinder.

es-cape'ment (ĕs-kāp'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *échappement*. See ESCAPE.] **1.** Act of escaping; escape. *Rare.*

2. Way of escape; vent. *Rare.*

An *escapement* for youthful high spirits. *G. Eliot*

3. The contrivance in a timepiece which connects the train of wheelwork with the pendulum or balance, giving to the latter the impulse by which it is kept in vibration; — so called because it

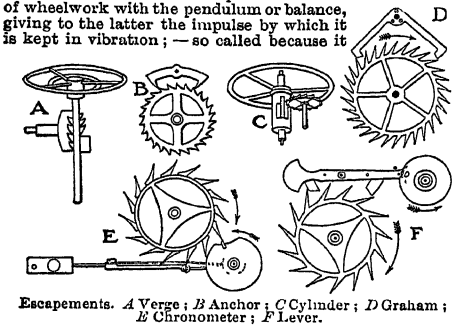

Escapements. *A* Verge; *B* Anchor; *C* Cylinder; *D* Graham; *E* Chronometer; *F* Lever.

allows a tooth to *escape* from a pallet at regular intervals. The earliest form of escapement was the **crown, crown-wheel, or verge escapement**, called also **vertical escapement** because in the plan of a watch the crown wheel is in a vertical position. It was superseded by the common **anchor escapement** (used at present in common clocks), in which an anchor-shaped piece carries the pallets. Both the above are called **recoil escapements**, from the recoil of the escape wheel at each vibration; **dead, or deadbeat, escapements**, on the other hand, are those in which the escape-wheel tooth is so shaped that it falls dead on the pallet without recoil. Of the latter class the **Graham escapement** (grā'dăm) is the common form. The **pinwheel escapement** is also classed as a deadbeat escapement, though it is usually **half-dead**, that is, having a very slight recoil. A **remontoir escapement** is one in which the escape wheel is driven by an independent spring or weight wound up at intervals by the clock train. A **gravity escapement** is one in which periodical impulses are given to the pendulum by weights, in the form of pendant pallets or legs, which are lifted by the clock train and fall so as to strike the side of the pendulum. This escapement is used in turret clocks and occasionally in astronomical and other clocks. A **single-beat escapement** is one in which the escape wheel moves only at every alternate vibration of the balance or pendulum. The best-known varieties are: **a** The **duplex escapement**, having two sets of teeth, one to communicate the impulses, and the other to lock the wheel by pressing on a notched roller; it has not proved to be reliable. **b** The **chronometer escapement**, the most perfect and satisfactory of all the escapements. Its escape wheel is locked on a stone carried in a detent; the impulses are given to a pallet on the balance staff. It is not adapted to rough usage. The **drum escapement**, so called from its use in certain drum-shaped clocks, is also single-beat. The **lever escapement** operates by means of two levers, one of which carries the pallets, while the other, a roller, is attached to the balance staff. Addition of a second and smaller roller produces the variety known as the **double-roller escapement**. The lever escapement is certain in action, and is therefore much used in pocket watches as a substitute for the chronometer escapement. When the lever escapement has its banking pins made yielding, so as to withstand sudden shocks, it is called a **resilient escapement**; when the ordinary impulse pin is replaced by two small pins, it is called a **two-pin escapement**. Both the chronometer and lever escapements are **detached escapements**, that is, ones in which the balance or pendulum is free or detached from the train during the greater part of its vibration. The **cylinder escapement**, having an open-sided hollow cylinder on the balance arbor to control the escape wheel, is used for watches not of the highest grade. It has been called the **horizontal escapement** to distinguish it from the crown-wheel escapement, but all present-day watch escapements are horizontal. The **pin-pallet escapement**, used chiefly in French clocks, is an escapement somewhat like the Graham, and having semicircular stones for pallets. The **electric escapement** is a device for arresting the escape wheel periodically by electric impulses. **Three-legged, four-legged, escapements**, etc., are named from the number of their long escape teeth.

escape pipe. *Mach.* A pipe for carrying away steam, etc., from an escape valve.

escape valve. *Mach.* A valve, esp. one fitted to a steam-engine boiler or cylinder, to provide for the escape of steam, water, or other fluid under excessive pressure.

escape wheel. *Horol.* The escapement wheel.

es-car'bun-cle (ĕs-kar'bŭŋ-k'l), *n.* [OF. *escarbuncle*, F. *escarboucle*.] *Her.* A charge consisting of a center ornament with eight decorated rays, variously supposed to represent the boss and radiating iron bands on an old-fashioned shield, or the precious stone carbuncle; — called also *carbuncle*.

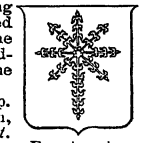

Escarbuncle

es-carp' (ĕs-kärp'), *n.* [F. *escarpe* (cf. Sp. *escarpa*, It. *scarpa*), prob. of G. origin, and akin to E *sharp*. Cf. SCARP.] *Fort.* The side of the ditch next the parapet, — same as *scarp*, and opposed to *counterscarp*.

es-carp', *v. t.*; ES-CARPED' (-kärpt'); ES-CARP'ING. [F *escarper*.] *Mil.* To make into, or furnish with, a steep slope, like that of a scarp.

es-carp'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F *escarpement*.] A steep slope, esp. if of considerable lateral extent; ground about a fortified place, cut away nearly vertically to prevent hostile approach.

-esce (-ĕs). [L. *-escere*. Cf. 2d -ISH.] A suffix forming inchoative, or inceptive, verbs; as, convalesce, effervesce, etc.

es'cence (-ĕs'ĕns). [L. *-escentia*. See -ESCE.] A suffix of nouns; as, convalescence, deliquescence, adolescence. Cf. -ESCE, -ESCENT.

es'cent (-ĕs'ĕnt). [L. *-escens*, *-escentis*, the p. pr. ending of Latin inchoative verbs. See -ESCE.] An adjective suffix, denoting *beginning, beginning to be, slightly;* as, adolescent, arborescent, effervescent.

es'char (ĕs'kär), *n.* [L. *eschara*, Gr. ἐσχάρα: cf. F. *escharre*. See SCAR.] *Med.* A dry slough, crust, or scab, which separates from the healthy part of the body, as that produced by a burn, or by the application of caustics.

es'cha-ra (ĕs'ká-ra), *n.* [Gr ἐσχάρα.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A low-lying hearthlike altar, primitively a trench, for burnt offerings to underworld deities. See ALTAR.

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of chilostomatous Polyzoa which produce delicate coral-like colonies often flattened and incrusting, but sometimes branched.

— es'cha-rine (-rĭn; -rīn), *a.* **— es'cha-roid** (-roid), *a.*

es'cha-rot'ic (-rŏt'ĭk), *a* [L. *escharoticus*, Gr. ἐσχαρωτικός, fr. ἐσχάρα an eschar] *Med.* Serving or tending to form an eschar; caustic. — *n.* A substance which produces an eschar; a corrosive or caustic agent.

es'cha-tol'o-gy (ĕs'ká-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἔσχατος the furthest, last + *-logy*.] The doctrine of the last or final things, as death, judgment, and the events connected therewith. **— es'cha-to-log'i-cal** (-tŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **— es'cha-tol'o-gist** (-tŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

es-cheat' (ĕs-chēt'), *n.* [ME. *eschete, escheyte*, an escheat, fr. OF. *escheeite*, fr. *escheeir* (F. *échoir*) to fall to, fall to the lot of; *es-* (L. *ex*) + *cheeir*, F. *choir*, to fall, fr. L. *cadere*. See CHANCE, cf. CHEAT.] *Law.* **1** In the English feudal law, the falling back or reversion of lands to the lord of the fee upon the failure of heirs capable of inheriting under the original grant. This failure of heirs may result from the actual death of the tenant leaving no competent heirs (*propter defectum sanguinis*), or (formerly) from his legal death and the extinction of his blood by attainder (*propter delictum tenentis*). (See ATTAINDER, I, CORRUPTION OF BLOOD.) In mediæval French law, land was said to *descend* to lineal heirs and *escheat* to collateral heirs: and originally in English law *escheat* was used interchangeably with *reversion* for the falling back of lands to the lord upon failure of heirs to a tenant in fee simple, or failure of heirs of his body to a tenant in tail; but later, after subinfeudation was prohibited and the nature of the estate tail fixed (in the time of Edward I.), *escheat* was applied only in case of the tenant in fee simple, and *reversion* in case of the tenant in tail. *Escheat* consequent upon attainder of blood is distinguished from *forfeiture*, which also was formerly consequent upon treason or felony This escheat was abolished in England by the Felony Act (33 & 34 Vict. c. 23) of 1870.

2. Hence, the lapsing or reverting of land to the crown, or to the state in the United States, as original and ultimate proprietor, by reason of a failure of persons legally entitled to hold the same. See FEE, INQUEST OF OFFICE.

3. A writ, now abolished, to recover escheats from the person in possession.

4. In Scotland, sometimes, any confiscation or forfeiture, called *simple escheat* when absolute, and *liferent escheat* when only of the profit accruing during the person's life.

5. Property falling to the lord, king, or state, by escheat; also, the right of taking property by escheat.

6. Confiscation or plunder; *pl.*, booty or spoil. *Obs.*

To make me great by others' loss is bad *escheat*. *Spenser.*

es-cheat', *v. i*; ES-CHEAT'ED; ES-CHEAT'ING. *Law.* To revert, fall, lapse, or pass by escheat.

es-cheat', *v. t.* **1.** To cause to escheat.

2. To forfeit. *Obs Scot.*

esch'el (ĕsh'ĕl), *n.*, *or* **eschel blue.** [G. *eschel, äschel*, fr. *asche* ashes.] A light-colored variety of smalt.

es-chew' (ĕs-chōō'), *v. t.*; ES-CHEWED' (-chōōd'); ES-CHEW'ING. [OF. *eschiver, eschuer, eschiver*, F. *esquiver*, fr OHG. *sciuhen*, G. *scheuen;* akin to E. *shy*. See SHY, *a.*] **1.** To avoid, as something wrong or distasteful; to abstain from; to keep one's self clear of; to shun.

They must not only *eschew* evil, but do good *Bp. Beveridge.*

2. To escape from, to avoid; also, to rescue. *Obs.*

es-chew'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of avoiding or shunning.

Esch-scholtz'i-a (ĕ-shōlt'sĭ-*ä*; ĕ-shōlt'-), *n.* [NL., after Dr. J. F. v. *Eschscholtz* (1793–1831), German botanist] *Bot.* A genus of papaveraceous plants, found throughout the western coast of the United States. They have finely divided leaves and showy yellow or orange-colored flowers, and are often cultivated as garden annuals, being known as *California poppies*. Also [*l.c.*], a plant of this genus.

es'chy-nite (ĕs'kĭ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. αἰσχύνη shame.] *Min.* A rare mineral, occurring in nearly black prismatic crystals, containing chiefly niobium, titanium, thorium, and cerium. It was so called by Berzelius on account of the inability of chemical science, at the time of its discovery, to separate some of its constituents. H., 5–6. Sp. gr., 4.93–5.17.

‖ **es'clan'dre** (ĕs'klän'dr'), *n.* [F.] Scandalous conduct; scandal; also, disturbance; a "scene."

es'co-bi'ta (ĕs'kō-bē'tä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *escoba* broom, L. *scopa, scopae*.] Any of several Californian scrophulariaceous plants of the genus *Orthocarpus*, esp. *O. purpurascens*. Their stiff habit is suggestive of miniature brooms.

es'co-lar' (-lär'), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *escolar* a kind of fish.] *Zoöl.* A large mackerel-like food fish (*Ruvettus pretiosus*) abundant about Cuba and the Madeiras and occasionally taken off the Grand Banks and in the Mediterranean.

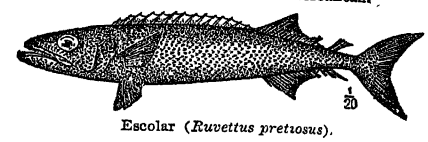

Escolar (*Ruvettus pretiosus*).

es-con'son (ĕs-kŏn's'n), *n.* [OF. *escoinson*, F. *écoinçon*. Cf. SCONCHEON.] *Arch.* A jamb shaft in the inside arris of a window jamb.

Es-co'ri-al (ĕs-kō'rĭ-ăl'), *Sp.* ĕs-kō'rē-äl'), *n.* [Sp. *escorial*, prop., a hill or heap of rubbish, earth, and stones brought out of a mine, fr. *escoria* dross of metal, L. *scoria*, fr. Gr. σκωρια. Cf. SCORIA.] **1.** A vast structure, twenty-seven miles northwest of Madrid, Spain, comprising a royal palace, a royal mausoleum, a church, a college, and a monastery, and containing many works of art. The plan has a general likeness to a gridiron, in reference to the martyrdom of St. Lawrence, in whose honor the building was erected by Philip II., between 1563 and 1584.

2. [*l. c.*] *Mining.* A pile or dump of slag, or a yard containing such dumps. *Sp. Amer.*

es'cort (ĕs'kōrt), *n.* [F. *escorte*, It. *scorta* a guard or guide, fr. *scorgere* to perceive, discern, lead, fr L. *ex* out, quite + *corrigere* to correct, set right. See CORRECT.] **1.** *Mil.* A body of armed men to attend, protect, or guard a person, persons, or goods on a journey, or to accompany as a mark of respect or honor.

The troops of my *escort* marched at the ordinary rate *Burke.*

2. A body of persons or an individual accompanying another or others for protection or assistance or as a mark of honor or courtesy; as, he was her *escort* to dinners and dances.

3. Protection, care, or safeguard on a journey or excursion; as, to travel under the *escort* of a friend.

es-cort' (ĕs-kōrt'), *v. t.*; ES-CORT'ED; ES-CORT'ING. [Cf. F. *escorter*, It. *scortare*. See ESCORT, *n.*] To attend with a view to guard, protect, or give honorable or ceremonious attendance to; — used esp. with reference to journeys or excursions on land, as, to *escort* a public functionary, or a lady; to *escort* a baggage wagon.

Syn. — Attend, conduct, convoy See ACCOMPANY.

e-scribe' (ĕ-skrīb'; ĕs-krīb'), *v. t.*; E-SCRIBED' (ĕ-skrībd'; ĕs-krībd'); E-SCRIB'ING (ĕ-skrīb'ĭng; ĕs-krīb'-). [L. *e* out, out of + *scribere* to write] *Math.* To draw (a circle) touching one side of a triangle externally and the other two (produced) internally.

es'cri-toire' (ĕs'krĭ-twär'), *n.* [OF. *escritoire*, F. *écritoire*, LL. *scriptorium*, fr. L. *scriptorius* belonging to writing, fr. *scribere* to write. See SCRIPT; cf. SCRUTOIRE] A piece of furniture used as a writing table, commonly with drawers, pigeonholes, etc.; a secretary or writing desk.

es'cri-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pert. to an escritoire.

es'crow' (ĕs'krō'; ĕs'krō'), *n.* [OF. *escroe, escroue*, a roll of writings, bond. See SCROLL.] *Law.* A deed, bond, or other written engagement, delivered to a third person, to be delivered by him to the grantee only upon the performance or fulfillment of some condition. The deposit of the escrow places it beyond the control of the grantor, but no title passes until the fulfillment of the condition. It then passes as of that date, except in certain cases where equity demands that the passing of title to give effect to the escrow shall be treated (by relation) as of the date of its deposit, as where the grantee becomes incompetent.

es'cu-age (ĕs'kū-ăj), *n.* [OF. *escuage*, F. *écuage*, from OF. *escu* shield, F. *écu*. See ESQUIRE.] *Feud. Law.* **a** The military service incident to a knight's fee. **b** A tax or fine paid in commutation of such service. = SCUTAGE.

‖ **es-cu'do** (ĕs-kōō'thō; 146), *n.*; *pl.* **-DOS** (-thōs). [Sp., lit., shield, L. *scutum*. Cf. SCUDO, ÉCU.] Any of several gold and silver coins of Spanish countries; specif.: **a** An old gold coin (and money of account) of Spain, Bolivia, Chile, Mexico, etc., equal to one eighth of the old doblon, or, approximately, two dollars. **b** A current gold coin of Chile, worth five pesos, or $1.825. **c** The Spanish "piece of eight," or peso duro. See DOLLAR, 2

es'cu-lent (ĕs'kū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *esculentus*, fr *esca* food, fr. *edere* to eat. See EAT.] Suitable to be used by man for food; eatable; edible; as, *esculent* plants; *esculent* fish.

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es'ca-pee' (ĕs'kă-pē'), *n.* [Formed from ESCAPE, *v.*, on the analogy of *employee*, etc.] One who has escaped; specif., in Australia, a French convict escaped from New Caledonia.

es-cape'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

es-cape'less, *a.* See -LESS.

es-cap'er (ĕs-kāp'ẽr) *n* One that escapes. [p. pr.]

es-cap'ing-ly, *adv* of *escaping*, ‖ **es'car.** † ESCHAR.

es-car'ga-toire, *n.* [F *escargotière*, fr. *escargot* snail.] A nursery of snails. *Obs.*

‖ **es'car'got'** (ĕs'kär'gō'), *n.*; *pl.* **-GOTS** (*F.* -gō') [F.] *Cookery* A snail. [mish *Obs*

es-car'mouche, *n.* [F.] A skirmish

‖ **es'ca'role'** (ĕs'ká'rōl'), *n.* [F.] A species of chicory used for salads; also, a variety of lettuce.

es-car'te-lée', **es-car'te-lé'** (ĕs-kar'tĕ-lā'), *a.* [OF., p. p.] *Her* Quartered or quarterly. — **es-car'teled**, *a. All Obs.*

esch'a-lot' (ĕsh'*ä*-lŏt'), *n.* Shallot.

eschame. † ASHAME.

eschape † ESCAPE.

es'char. *n. Geol.* = ESKER.

es-chaufe', *v. t* [OF. *eschaufer*, F. *échauffer*] To heat; inflame. *Obs.*

eschaunge. † EXCHANGE.

esche. † ASH, *n.*; ASK.

es-cheat'a-ble (ĕs-chēt'*ä*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE

es-cheat'age (-ăj), *n.* Right of escheat.

es-cheat'or, *n. Law* An officer appointed to look after escheats, —in England a county officer appointed by the Lord Treasurer.

The office is obsolete. — **es-cheat'or-ship**, *n.*

es-cheit'. † ESCHEAT. [UER

escheker, -chequer. † EXCHEQ-

eschele, *n* [OF. *eschiele*.] A troop; battalion; company. *Obs.*

eschend. † ISCEND.

es-chete'. † ESCHEAT.

escheve. † ESCHEW.

es-cheve', *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *eschever*.] To achieve *Obs*

eschevin † ECHEVIN.

eschew. † ESCHEVE.

es-chew', *n.* [Cf. OF. *escheu, eschiu*.] Eschewal. *Obs*

es-chew', *a.* [OF. *eschiu, eschieu*.] Unwilling. *Obs*

es-chew'ance, *n.* Eschewal. *R.*

es-chewd'. Eschewed. *Ref. Sp.*

es-chew'er, *n.* One who eschews.

es-chew'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

escheyte. † ESCHEAT.

eschiewe. † ESCHEW, *a.*

es'cho-lar' (ĕs'kō-lar') Var. of ESCOLAR.

es-chu'. † ESCHEW, *a.* & *v.*

es-clar'ish, *v. t.* [OF *esclarir*.] To make clear or illustrious *Obs.*

es'cla'vage' (ĕs'klä'vázh'), *n.* [F., lit., slavery.] A necklace of several gold chains or strings of beads or jewels, worn by women in the 18th century

es-co'ba (ĕs-kō'bä; 133), *n* [Sp., lit., broom.] Any of several malvaceous plants, esp. species of *Sida*. *West Indies.*

es'co-bil'la (ĕs'kō-bēl'yä; 194), *n.* [Sp.] A European asteraceous plant (*Centaurea salmantica*) naturalized as a weed in California

escocheon. † ESCUTCHEON

es'co-pette', **es'co-pet'** (ĕs'kō-pĕt'), *n.* [Sp. *escopeta;* cf. F. *escopette*.] A short rifle; a carbine.

es-cort'age (ĕs-kōr'tăj), *n.* See -AGE.

es-cort'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

es-cot', *n.* [OF.] = SCOT, a tax. *Obs.*

es-cot', *v. t.* [Cf OF. *escoter*] To pay the reckoning for; to support; maintain *Obs. Shak.*

‖ **es'couade'** (ĕs'kwäd'), *n.* [F.] A squad.

es-cout', *n* & *v* Scout. *Obs.*

‖ **es'cri-ba'no** (ĕs'krĕ-bä'nō), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* An official exercising much the same functions as the English clerk of court and notary public.

‖ **es'cri-bien'te** (ĕs'krĕ-byĕn'tā), *n.*; *pl.* **-TES** (-tās) [Sp.] A clerk or writer; — in the Philippines applied only to Filipinos.

es'crime' (ĕs'krēm'), *n* [F.] Fencing. *Obs.*

es'cript, *n* [OF.] A writing.

es-crod' (ĕs-krŏd'). Var of SCROD.

es-crol', **es-croll'** (ĕs-krōl'), *n.* [See ESCROW.] 1 Escrow. *Obs.* 2. *Her.* A scroll. [TOIRE.]

escrutoire, escrutore † ESCRI-

es-cry', *n* & *v.* [OF *escrier*. Cf. DESCRY.] To cry out to, to exclaim; also, to descry. *Obs.*

es-cry', *n.* Outcry. *Obs.*

es'cu-age (ĕs'kū-ăj), *n.* [OF. fr. *escu* shield.] Scutage. [EON.

es-cuch'eon Var. of ESCUTCH-

‖ **es'cu-de'ro** (ĕs'k ōō-thā' ē'r ō; 146), *n* [Sp.] A shield bearer, or esquire; also, a lady's page.

Es'cu-la'pi-an (ĕs'kū-lā'pĭ-ăn), **Es'cu-la'pi-us.** Vars. of ÆSCULAPIAN, ÆSCULAPIUS.

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es/cu-lent (ĕs′kū-lĕnt), *n.* Anything fit for food, esp. human food

es-cutch′eon (ĕs-kŭch′ŭn), *n.* [OF. *escuchon*, dial. form of *escuçon*, fr. *écusson*, fr. OF. *escu* shield, F. *écu*. See ESQUIRE; cf. SCUTCHEON.] **1.** *Her.* The variously shaped surface, usually a shield (except in the case of certain women, when it is a diamond or lozenge), on which armorial bearings are depicted, marshaled, and displayed. The surface or ground of the escutcheon is called the *field* and its tincture is mentioned first in blazoning. The upper part is the *chief*, the lower part the *base*, and the sides, *dexter* and *sinister*, respectively on the right and left of the wearer of the shield, i. e., on the left and right of the observer. Other points (see cut) are: A, B, C, *dexter*, *middle*, and *sinister*, *chief points*, respectively; D, *honor*, or *color*, *point*; E, *fess*, or *heart*, *point*; F, *nombril* or *navel*; G, H, I, *dexter*, *middle*, and *sinister*, *base points*, respectively.

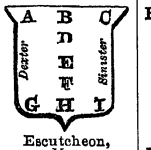

Escutcheon, *Her.*

2. *Zool.* **a** An area on the rump (extending forward on the belly) of many quadrupeds, distinguished by its color or by the character and direction of the hair. It is distinct in certain domestic cattle, where it is called also milk shield or milk mirror, and often considered an index of their milking qualities **b** The mesoscutellum of a beetle or hemipterous insect. **c** The depression behind the beak of certain bivalves; the ligamental area.

3. The part of a vessel's stern on which her name is displayed.

4. *Arch. & Carp.* A shield to protect wood, or for ornament, as the metal shield around a keyhole, or a carving at the end of a weather molding.

5. *Hort.* A bud detached for grafting on a stock. *Obs.*

escutcheon of pretense, an mescutcheon borne upon the center of the shield of the husband of an heiress or coheiress and bearing his wife's arms.

es-cutch′eoned (-ŭnd), *a.* Having or bearing an escutcheon or escutcheons.

-ese (-ēz; -ēs). [OF. *-eis*, fr. L. *-ensis*.] An adjective and noun suffix signifying *of, pertaining to*, or *originating in* (a certain place or country); *native, inhabitant*, or *language* (of a certain place or country); hence, peculiar *literary style* or *diction* (of a certain person); as, Johnsonese, Viennése, etc. Names of peoples in *-ese*, as Chinese, Portuguese, formerly had their plurals in *-s*, but now have the same form for the plural as for the singular.

es/em-pla′tic (ĕs/ĕm-plăs′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐς* into, to + *ἓν* one + *πλαστικός* molded, formed. See PLASTIC.] Unifying. *Rare.* — **es-em′pla-sy** (ĕs-ĕm′plă-sĭ), *n.*

es′ker (ĕs′kĕr), *n.* [Ir. *eascra*.] Also *eskar*. *Geol.* A narrow ridge of gravelly and sandy drift, deposited by a stream in association with glacier ice. In some cases eskers are several or even many miles long, esp. in Ireland and Maine. Similar ridges in Sweden are called *osar* (sing. *os*), and in Scotland *kames* or *kams*. Recent writers generally reserve the term *kame* for a hillock, or short ridge, supposed to have been formed by a subglacial stream at the point where it emerges, and call the long winding ridges, supposed to mark beds of subglacial streams, *eskers* or *osar*. Eskers were formerly called *serpentine kames*.

Es/ki-mau′an (ĕs/kĭ-mō′ăn; -mô′ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Eskimos, or designating the linguistic stock which they form. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.

Es/ki-mo (ĕs′kĭ-mō), *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). [Originally applied by the Algonquins to the Northern Indians, and meaning *eaters of raw flesh*.] A member of a race whose main habitat is the Arctic coasts of America and who are characterized by short to medium stature, yellow complexion, straight eyes, and prominent cheek bones, and in the pure Eskimo of Greenland by extreme dolichocephaly. They are hunters and fishers, living in small family or tribal groups without chiefs, and display artistic skill in the carving of bone and ivory. They form a single linguistic stock (30,000 to 35,000 individuals), of which the largest groups are found in Greenland and Alaska. A small group is found on the Asiatic coast. Ethnologists are not agreed as to their origin and racial affinities. Cf. ALEUT, INNUIT.

The *Eskimos* have preserved their language almost unchanged because their life is in the main still that of the stone-age inhabitants of Europe, of whom they seem to be the last surviving representatives. *H Sweet.*

Eskimo dog, one of a breed of large and powerful dogs having an outer coat of long hair, usually of a yellowish or grayish color, and an under coat of soft wool, used by the Eskimos to draw sledges. It closely resembles the gray wolf, with which it is often crossed.

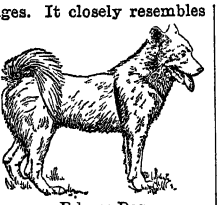
Eskimo Dog.

es/me-ral′da (ĕs/mă-răl′dă), *n.* [Sp., prop., emerald] *Zool.* The emerald fish.

Es/me-ral′da (ĕs/mă-ral′da; *E.* ĕz/mĕ-răl′dă), *n.* In Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris," a beautiful gypsy dancing girl who goes about with a pet goat. She is beloved by the archdeacon Claude Frollo and the monster Quasimodo, who rescues her on one occasion from the mob and hides her in the cathedral. Eventually she is gibbeted as a witch.

Es/mond, Be′a-trix (bē′a-trĭks ĕz′mŭnd). In Thackeray's "Henry Esmond," Henry's beautiful, capricious, and wayward cousin, who involves him in the cause of James Stuart, the Old Pretender, with whom she was infatuated. She later marries her brother's tutor, for whom she secures a bishopric. She appears in "The Virginians" as Madam the Baroness of Bernstein, having married for her second husband a Hanoverian nobleman.

Es/mond, Henry. A brave, loyal, self-sacrificing gentleman of Queen Anne's time, the hero of Thackeray's novel of the same name.

es/o- (ĕs/ō-). Combining form from Greek *ἔσω*, *within*.

es/o-nar′thex (-năr′thĕks), *n.* [*eso-* + *narthex*.] *Arch.* The inner narthex of a church having two narthexes, as in Santa Sophia at Constantinople; — contr. with *exonarthex*.

e′so-phag′e-al, œ′so-phag′e-al (ē′sō-făj′ē-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the esophagus

esophageal arteries, *Anat.*, the four or five arteries which arise from the front of the aorta and are distributed over the esophagus — **e. glands**, *Anat. & Zool.*, racemose glands in the walls of the esophagus. In man they are small and serve principally to lubricate the food; in certain birds, as the pigeons, they secrete a milky fluid on which the young are fed. — **e. plexus**, *Anat.*, a plexus formed by the branches of the pneumogastric nerves which supply the esophagus. — **e. ring**, *Zoöl.*, a circle of nerve tissue surrounding the gullet in many invertebrates, esp. annelids and arthropods, formed by the cerebral ganglia above and the anterior parts of the ventral ganglionated cords that pass downward and backward on each side of the gullet and are united or connected below it. — **e. teeth**, the series of enamel-tipped hypapophyses of the posterior cervical vertebræ of certain snakes, as *Dasypeltis scabra*, which, penetrating the esophagus, act as teeth to break the shells of eggs on which the serpents feed

e-soph′a-gec′to-my, œ-soph′- (ē-sŏf′ă-jĕk′tō-mĭ), *n.* [*esophago-* + *-ectomy*.] *Surg.* Excision of part of the esophagus.

e-soph′a-ge′o—cu-ta′ne-ous, *or* **œ-soph′a-ge′o-** (-jē′ō-kū-tā′nē-ŭs), *a. Zool.* In hagfishes, designating a duct or canal connecting (either directly or indirectly) the pharynx and exterior of the body on the left side.

e-soph′a-gism, œ-soph′a-gism (ē-sŏf′ă-jĭz′m), *n. Med.* Spasm of the esophagus.

e-soph′a-gi′tis, œ-soph′a-gi′tis (-jī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *esophago-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the esophagus.

e-soph′a-go-, esophag-, *or* **œ-soph′a-go-, œsophag-**. Combining forms from *esophagus*.

e-soph′a-go-cele′, œ-soph′a-go-cele′ (ē-sŏf′ă-gō-sēl′), *n.* [*esophago-* + *-cele*.] *Med.* Hernia of the esophagus.

e-soph′a-go-scope′, œ-soph′a-go-scope′ (-skōp′), *n.* [*esophago-* + *-scope*.] *Med.* An instrument for inspecting the esophagus. — **e-soph′a-gos′co-py, œ-soph′-** (-gŏs′kŏ-pĭ), *n.*

e-soph′a-got′o-my, œ-soph′a-got′o-my (-gŏt′ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*esophago-* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* The operation of making an incision into the esophagus, for the purpose of removing a foreign substance or a growth obstructing the passage.

e-soph′a-gus, œ-soph′a-gus (ē-sŏf′ă-gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*; root of *οἴσω* which is used as future of *φέρειν* to bear, carry (cf. Skr. *vī* to go, drive) + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The gullet; the tube that leads from the pharynx to the stomach. In man it is about nine inches long, and passes down the neck between the trachea and the spinal column. Passing behind the left bronchus, it pierces the diaphragm slightly to the left of the middle line and joins the cardiac end of the stomach. It is composed of three coats, an outer muscular coat, containing both longitudinal and circular fibers; an areolar coat; and an inner mucous coat, lined with a stratified pavement epithelium on the surface of which the esophageal glands open. The esophagus in other vertebrates is subject to various modifications, chiefly through the development of dilatations for the temporary retention of food, as the crop of a bird, or by being enormously distensible, as in animals that swallow their food entire.

es/o-pho′ri-a (ĕs/ō-fō′rĭ-a), *n.* [NL.; *eso-* + Gr. *φορός* bearing, *φέρειν* to bear.] *Med.* Heterophoria in which the visual lines tend inward. See HETEROPHORIA.

es/o-ter′ic (-tĕr′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐσωτερικός*, fr. *ἐσώτερος* inner, interior, comp. fr. *ἔσω* in, within, fr. *ἐς*, *εἰς*, into, fr. *ἐν* in. See IN.] **1.** Designed for, and understood by, the specially initiated alone; not communicated, or not intelligible, to the general body of followers; private; acroamatic; — opposed to *exoteric*.

Enough it every age produce two or three critics of this *esoteric* class, with here and there a reader to understand them. *De Quincey.*

2. Marked by secrecy or privacy; private; select; confidential; as, an *esoteric* purpose; an *esoteric* meeting.

3. *Physiol.* Originating within the organism.

Syn. — See RECONDITE.

es/o-ter′ic, *n.* **1.** An esoteric doctrine or treatise; — usually in *pl.*

2. Esoteric philosophy; esoterics.

3. An initiate in esoteric doctrines or rites.

es/o-ter′ics (-ĭks), *n.* Esoteric philosophy.

es/o-ter-y (ĕs/ō-tĕr-ĭ), *n.* Esoteric doctrine or practice; a mystery; — opposed to *exotery*.

es/o-tro′pi-a (-trō′pĭ-ă), *n.* [NL; *eso-* + Gr. *τροπή* a turning, fr. *τρέπειν* to turn.] *Med.* A turning inward of the eyes; convergent squint

e-space′ment (ē-spās′mĕnt), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* Determination of space, as between windows.

‖ **es/pa/gno/lette′** (ĕs/pă/nyō/lĕt′), *n.* [F., fr. *espagnol* Spanish.] A kind of fastening for a French casement window, usually consisting of a long rod with hooks at top and bottom of the sash, and turned by a handle; — called also *espagnolette bolt*.

es-pal′ier (ĕs-păl′yēr), *n.* [F. *espalier*, fr. It *spalliera*, fr. *spalla* shoulder, the same word as F. *épaule*. See EPAULET.] *Hort.* **a** A railing or trellis on which fruit trees or shrubs are trained flat, to obtain better exposure to light and air. **b** A tree or row of trees so trained.

es-pal′ier, *v. t.*; ES-PAL′IERED (-yērd); ES-PAL′IER-ING. To form an espalier of, or to protect by an espalier.

es-par′to (ĕs-pär′tō), *n.*, *or* **esparto grass**. [Sp.; cf. L. *spartum* Spanish broom, Gr. *σπάρτος*.] **a** A Spanish grass (*Stipa tenacissima*), of which cordage, shoes, baskets, etc., are made. It is also extensively used for making paper. **b** A coarse cloth made of esparto. **c** The grass albardine.

es-pe′cial (ĕs-pĕsh′ăl), *a.* [OF. *especial*, F. *spécial*, L. *specialis*, fr. *species* a particular sort, kind, or quality. See SPECIES; cf. SPECIAL.] Distinguished among others of the same class or kind; special; principal; particular.

Syn. — Peculiar, particular, uncommon, chief. See SPECIAL. — **es-pe′cial-ly,** *adv.* — **es-pe′cial-ness,** *n.*

es′pe-rance (ĕs′pĕ-răns), *n.* [F. *espérance*, fr. L. *sperans*, p. pr. of *sperare* to hope.] Hope; expectation. *Obs.*

Es′pe-ran′to (ĕs′pĕ-răn′tō), *n.* An artificial language, intended to be universal, devised by Dr. Zamenhof, a Russian, who adopted the pseudonym "Dr. Esperanto" in publishing his first pamphlet regarding it in 1887. The vocabulary is based as far as possible upon words common to the chief European languages, and sounds peculiar to any one language are eliminated. The spelling is phonetic, and the accent (stress) is always on the penult. — **Es/pe-ran′tist** (ĕs/pĕ-răn′tĭst), *n.*

es-pi′al (ĕs-pī′ăl), *n.* [OF. *espraille*. See ESPY.] **1.** Act of espying; notice; discovery.

Screened from *espial* by the jutting cape. *Byron*

2. One who espies; a spy; a scout; a scouting party. *Obs.*

es/pi-nal′ (ĕs/pĕ-năl′), *n.* [Sp.] *Phytogeog.* In South America, a xerophytic thicket-covered territory in which various types of espino are the prevailing plants.

es-pi′no (ĕs-pē′nō), *n.* [Sp.] *Bot.* **a** Any of numerous tropical American thorny or spiny shrubs or trees, esp. various rutaceous trees of the genus *Zanthoxylum*. **b** In Chile, an acacia (*Acacia cavenia*) used as a hedge plant.

es/pi-o-nage (ĕs/pĭ-ō-năj; ĕs-pĭ′ō-năj; 277), *n.* [F. *espionnage*, fr. *espionner* to spy, *espion* spy, fr. It. *spione*, augm. of *spia*, akin to OF. *espie*. See ESPY.] The practice of spying on others, or the employment of spies, systematic secret observation of the words and conduct of others.

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es/cu-le′tin, es′cu-lin. Vars. of ESCULETIN, ESCULIN.

Es-cu′ri-al (ĕs-kū′rĭ-ăl). Var. of ESCORIAL.

Escurial lace. A modern machine-made silk lace resembling rose point, having the design outlined with a heavy thread.

es-cuse′. † EXCUSE, *n.* & *v.*

escusen † EXCUSE.

e-scu′tel-late (ē-skū′tĕl-lāt), *a.* [*e-* + *scutellum*.] *Zool.* Having no visible scutellum; — said of insects.

Esd. *Abbr* Esdras.

‖ **es de vi′dri-o la mu′jer** (ĕs dā vē′drē-ō la mōō′hĕr). [Sp.] Woman is of glass. *Cervantes*

Es′dra-e′lom Var of ESDRAELON.

Es′dras (ĕz′drăs; ĭs′-), *n.* [Gr. Ἔσδρας Ezra.] One of two books commonly designated as *First* and *Second Esdras*. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Es-dre′lom (ĕs-drē′lŏm), **-lon** (-lŏn). Vars. of ESDRAELON.

ese. † EASE, *n.* & *v.*

E S E. *Abbr.* East southeast.

Es′e-ban (ĕs′ē-băn). *D. Bib.*

Es′e-bon (-bŭn). *Bib.*

Es′e-bri′as (ĕs′ē-brī′ăs; ĕ-sē′brī-ăs). *Bib.*

esee † EASY.

E′sek (ē′sĕk). *Bib.*

Es′e-li′as (ĕs′ē-lī′ăs). *D. Bib.*

eseliche. † EASILY.

esement † EASEMENT

e-sep′tate. *a.* [*e-* + *septate*.] *Bot & Zool.* Having no septa.

es-er′i-dine (ĕs-ĕr′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n* Also **-din.** [See ESERINE.] *Chem.* An alkaloid resembling physostigmine and occurring with it in the Calabar bean.

es′er-ine (ĕs′ēr-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** [Fr. native name of Calabar bean] = PHYSOSTIGMINE.

e-sex′u-al, *a.* [*e-* + *sexual*.] *Biol.* Sexless; asexual. *Rare.*

esguard. *n.* [OF *esgart* regard, judgment, justice, F. *égard*.] Guard; specif., a tribunal of the Knights of St. John. *Obs.*

esh. Dial. Eng. var. of ASH.

Esh′-ba′al (ĕsh′bā′ăl). *Bib.* See ISHBOSHETH.

Esh′ban (ĕsh′băn). *Bib.*

Esh′col (ĕsh′kŏl), *n. Bib.* **a** A fruitful valley near Hebron. **b** An Amorite ally of Abraham.

Esh′e-an (ĕsh′ē-ăn; ē′shē-ăn). *Bib.*

E′shek (ē′shĕk). *Bib.*

eshete. † ESCHEAT.

Esh′i-Kon′go (ĕsh′ĭ-kŏ ŋ′gō), *n. pl.* The most civilized division of a Bantu people of Portuguese West Africa descended from the dominant race of the ancient kingdom of Kongo. Their language, *Kishi-Kongo*, has been reduced to writing by Portuguese missionaries.

esh′in, *n.* [For *ashen*, as made of ash wood.] A pail, small tub, or can, commonly a milk pail or can. *Dial. Eng.*

Esh′ka-lon-ites (ĕ s h′k ă-l ŏ n-īts), *n. pl. Bib.* Inhabitants of Ashkelon.

Esh-mun′ (ĕsh-mōōn′), *n.* A Sidonian sun god.

Esh′ta-ol (-tā-ōl). *Bib.*

Esh′ta-u′lites (ĕ s h′tă-ū′līts; ĕsh′tă-ū-līts), *n. pl. Bib.* Inhabitants of Eshtaol.

Esh′te-mo′a (-tē-mō′ă), *or* **Esh′te-moh** (ĕsh′tē-mō). *Bib.*

Esh′ton (ĕsh′tŏn). *Bib.*

esie. † EASY.

esile. † EISEL.

e-si′phon-al, e-si′phon-ate. *a. Zool.* Asiphonate. [ASK, newt

esk. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of

Es′ki-mo′an. Var. of ESKIMAUAN.

Eskimo curlew. See CURLEW.

Es′ki-moid, *a.* Resembling the Eskimo.

eskrye. † ESCRY.

‖ **es′la-bon′** (ĕs′la-bŏn′). *n.* [Sp. *eslabón.*] Steel for striking fire.

e-slake′ *v. t.* To slake. *Obs.*

es-lar′gish, *v. i.* [OF. *eslargir*, F *élargir*.] To enlarge. *Obs.*

Es′li (ĕs′lĭ). *Bib.*

es-loin′. † ELOIN.

es-mar′yel, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *esmerveillier*.] To marvel or cause to marvel. *Obs.*

es-may′, *v. t.* [OF. *esmaier*. See DISMAY.] To dismay. *Obs.*

es-mayle′, *n.* [OF. *esmail*. Cf ENAMEL.] Enamel. *Obs.*

esment, esmint. † EASEMENT.

es-meve′, *v. t.* [OF. *esmoveir* (3d pl. pres. *esmuevent*), F. *émouvoir*.] To move; stir. *Obs.*

es′ne (ĕz′nē), *n.* [AS.] Among the Anglo-Saxons, a domestic slave of a certain class.

es′ne-cy (ĕs′n ē-a Y), *n.* [OF. *aunesce*. See EIGNE.] *Eng. Law.* A prerogative of the eldest coparcener to choose first after an inheritance is divided. *Obs.*

es/o-an-hy′dride, *n. Chem.* An inner, or intramolecular, anhydride.

E-soc′i-das (ē-sŏs′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *esox*, a kind of fish; prob. of Celtic origin.] *Zoöl.* A family of elongated voracious fresh-water fishes, consisting of a single genus, *Esox*, composed of the pikes, pickerels, and muskellunges. Except the pike, all are North American.

e-soc′i-form (-fôrm), *n. Zoöl.* Resembling a pike, or fish of the genus *Esox*.

es′o-derm, *n.* [*eso-* + *-derm*.] *Zool.* The cutaneous lining of the integument of insects.

e-sod′ic (ē-sŏd′ĭk), *a.* [*eso-* + Gr. ὁδός way.] Afferent. *Rare*

es/o-gas-tri′tis, *n.* [NL.; *eso-* + *gastritis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the gastric mucous membrane.

e-soph′ag-, or œsophag-. See ESOPHAGO-

e-soph′a-gal, œ-soph′a-gal (ē-sŏf′ă-găl), *a.* Esophageal.

e-soph′a-ga-gi′a, œ-soph′a-gi′a (-găj′ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *esophago-* + *-algia*.] Pain in the esophagus.

e′so-phag′e-an (ē′sō-făj′ē-ăn), *a.* **œ′so-phag′e-an,** *a.* Esophageal.

e-soph′a-gis′mus, œ-soph′a-gis′mus (ē-sŏf′ă-jĭz′mŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = ESOPHAGISM.

e-soph′a-go-dyn′i-a, œ-soph′a-go-dyn′i-a (-gō-dĭn′ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *esophago-* + *-odynia*.] *Med.* Pain in the esophagus.

e-soph′a-go-my-co′sis, œ-soph′a-go-my-co′sis, *n.* [NL.; *esophago-* + *mycosis*.] *Med.* Disease of the esophagus caused by fungi.

e-soph′a-go-p′a-thy, œ-soph′a-gop′a-thy (ē-sŏf′ă-gŏp′a-thĭ), *n.* [*esophago-* + *-pathy*.] *Med.* Any disease of the esophagus.

e-soph′a-go-ple′gi-a, œ-soph′a-go-ple′gi-a (-gō-plē′jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *esophago-* + *-plegia*.] Paralysis of the esophagus.

e-soph′a-gor-rha′gi-a, œ-soph′a-gor-rha′gi-a (-gō-rā-jĭ′ă), *n.* [NL.; *esophago-* + *-rhagia*.] Hemorrhage of the esophagus.

e-soph′a-go-spasm′, œ-soph′a-go-spasm′, *n.* [*esophago-* + *spasm*.] = ESOPHAGISM.

e-soph′a-go-ste-no′sis, œ-soph′- (ē-sŏf′ă-gō-stĭ-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Stenosis of the esophagus.

e-soph′a-gos′to-my, œ-soph′a-gos′to-my (-gŏs′tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*esophago-* + *-stomy*.] *Surg.* Operation of forming an artificial opening into the esophagus.

e-soph′a-go-tome′, œ-soph′a-go-tome′ (-gō-tōm′), *n. Surg.* An instrument used in esophagotomy

E-so′pi-an, E-sop′ic. Vars. of ÆSOPIAN, ÆSOPIC.

E-so′pus grit (ē-sō′pŭs). [From *Æsopus*, creek and town in New York.] = CAUDA-GALLI GRIT.

E-so′ra (ē-sō′ra). *Bib.*

es/o-ter′i-cal (ĕs/ō-tĕr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* ESOTERIC. — **es/o-ter′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

es/o-ter′i-cism (-sĭzm), *n.* See -ISM.

e-sot′er-ism (ē-sŏt′ēr-Yz′m; ĕs′ō-tĕr-Yz′m), *n.* ESOTERIC doctrines or practice. — **e-sot′er-ist,** *n.* [esoterically.

e-sot′er-ize (-Yz), *v. t.* To teach

e′so-trope (ē′sō-trōp), *n.* A person affected with esotropia.

E′sox (ē′sŏks), *n.* [L.] *Zoöl* See ESOCIDÆ.

esp Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ASP

esp. *Abbr.* Especially.

es-pace′, *n.* [F.] Space. *Obs.*

‖ **es-pa′da** (ĕs-pä′thä; 146), *n.* [Sp., lit., sword. Cf. SPADE in cards.] **1.** *Bullfighting.* = MATADOR.

2. The swordfish.

es′pa-don (ĕs′pă-dŏn), *n.* [F. *espadon*, fr. Sp. *espadón*, fr. *espada* sword; or fr. It. *spadone* an espadon, *spada* sword.] **1.** A long two-handed sword formerly used by foot soldiers.

2 The swordfish.

es′pa/gnole′ sauce (ĕs′pă/nyōl′). A brown sauce made by boiling meat, flavoring vegetables and spices, in beef broth to a glaze, thickening with brown roux.

espalier plant. A plant whose stems require mechanical support to enable it to grow erect.

‖ **Es′pa-ñol′** (ĕs′pä-nyōl′), *a. & n.* [Sp.] Spanish.

Es′pa-ñol′-Fil′i-pi′no, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish and Filipino half-breed.

es-par′cet (ĕs-pär′sĕt), *n.* Sometimes erroneously **esparsette.** [F. *esparcet*, *esparcette*, *éparcet*, fr. Sp. *esparceta*.] The sainfoin.

e-spa′thate (ē-spā′thāt), *a.* [*e-* + L. *spatha* spathe.] *Bot.* Without a spathe. [of ERAULIEÆ.

es′pau′liere′ (ĕs′pō′lyār′). Var. of ASP.

espec. *Abbr.* Especially. [*Obs.*

es-pece′, *n.* [F. *espèce*.] Species.

especial, *n.* Espial *Obs.*

es-pe′cial-ty (ĕs-pĕsh′ăl-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *especialté*, *-alité*, *-auté*.] Especialness; also, a specialty contract. *Obs.*

es-peire′, *n.* [OF. *espeir*, F. *espoir* hope.] Esperance. *Obs.*

‖ **es/pé′rance′ et/ Dieu′** (ĕs/pĕ′răN′-ā/ dyœ′). [F.] Hope and God.

esperite. *n.* [OF.] Spirit. *Obs.*

Es′pha-tha (ĕs′fā-thă). *D. Bib.*

espialles. Obs. pl. of SPY.

‖ **es′pi′gle-rie′** (ĕs′pyg′ĕ-glē-rē′), *n.* [F.] Roguish frolicsome.

‖ **es/pi/gle-rie′** (ĕs/pyg′ĕ-glē-rē′), *n.* [F.] Lit., a roguish trick; hence, usually, roguishness; frolicsomeness. [espies.

es-pi′er (ĕs-pī′ĕr), *n.* One who

es/pi-nel′, *n.* [OF. *espinelle*] Spinel, as a gem. *Obs.*

es/pi-nette′, *n.* [OF.] A spinet *Obs.*

es′pin-gole′, *n. Mil. Antiq.* A kind of blunderbuss sometimes mounted on a cart.

es'pla-nade' (ĕs'plȧ-nād'), *n.* [F. *esplanade*, Sp. *esplanada*, *explanada*, cf. It. *spianata*, fr. Sp. *explanar* to level, L. *explanare* to flatten or spread out. See EXPLAIN.] **1.** *Fort.* **a** A clear space between a citadel and the nearest houses of the town. **b** The glacis. **2.** Any clear, level space or stretch of ground, esp. one used for public walks or drives.

es-plees' (ĕs-plēz'), *n. pl.* [OF. *espleit*, acc. pl. *espleiz*, revenue, profit. Cf. EXPLOIT.] *Law.* The profits or products which land yields, as hay, pasturage, grain, rents, etc.

es-pous'al (ĕs-pouz'ăl), *n.* [OF. *espousailles*, pl., F. *épousailles*, L. *sponsalia*, fr. *sponsalis* belonging to betrothal or espousal. See ESPOUSE, cf. SPONSAL, SPOUSAL.] **1.** Act of espousing; esp, in *pl.*, plighting of the troths, the whole marriage ceremony, a wedding, or esp., in later times, a betrothal ceremony. Cf. SPONSALIA. **2.** Act of espousing, or taking up as a supporter; a making one's own; embracement; adoption.

> The open *espousal* of his cause. *Walpole*

es-pouse' (ĕs-pouz'), *v. t.*; ES-POUSED' (-pouzd'); ES-POUS'ING. [OF. *espouser*, *esposer*, F. *épouser*, L. *sponsare* to betroth, espouse, fr. *sponsus* betrothed, p. p. of *spondere* to promise solemnly or sacredly. Cf. SPOUSE.] **1.** To betroth; to promise in marriage; to give as spouse.

> A virgin *espoused* to a man whose name was Joseph. *Luke* i. 27.

2 To take as spouse; to take to wife; to marry. **3.** To take to one's self with a view to maintain; to make one's own; to take up the cause of; to adopt; embrace.

> "He *espoused* that quarrel." *Bacon.*

4. To pledge; bind. *Obs.*

Syn. — Embrace, support, maintain, defend. See ADOPT.

es-prin'gal (ĕs-prĭn'găl), *n.* [See SPRINGAL.] *Mil. Antiq.* An engine of war used for throwing viretons, large stones, and other missiles; a springal.

‖ **es'prit'** (ĕs'prē'), *n.* [F. See SPIRIT.] Spirit; specif., cleverness accompanied with vivacity; sprightly wit, bright intelligence.

‖ **es'prit' bor'né'** (bōr'nā') [F.], narrow mind. — ‖ **e. de corps** (dē kōr') [F.], the common spirit pervading the members of a body or association of persons. It implies sympathy, enthusiasm, devotion, and jealous regard for the honor of the body as a whole. — ‖ **e. des' lois'** (dā' lwȧ') [F.], spirit of the laws; esp., "De l'Esprit des lois," title of a celebrated work (1748) of political philosophy by Montesquieu. — ‖ **e. fol'let'** (fŏ'lĕ') [F.], a sort of tutelary or mischievous elf, which, according to popular belief, is attached to a person or a house. — ‖ **e. fort'** (fōr') [F.], lit., strong spirit; a person who, esp. in religion, is a freethinker.

es-py' (ĕs-pī'), *v. t.*; ES-PIED' (-pīd'); ES-PY'ING (-pī'ĭng). [OF. *espier*, F. *épier*, from OHG. *spehōn* to watch, spy, G. *spähen*; akin to L *specere* to look, *species* sight, shape, appearance, kind. See SPICE, SPY; cf. ESPIONAGE.] **1.** To catch sight of; to perceive with the eyes; to discover, as a distant object partly concealed, or not obvious to notice; descry; discern; spy; as, to *espy* land or a bird.

> As one of them opened his sack to give his ass provender in the inn, . . . he *espied* his money. *Gen* xlii. 27.

2 To inspect narrowly; to watch; also, to spy out. *Obs.*

> He sends angels to *espy* us in all our ways. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To perceive. *Obs.*

Syn. — Discern, discover, detect, descry, spy.

es-py', *v. i.* To look or search narrowly; to look about; to watch; to take notice; to spy.

> Stand by the way, and *espy*. *Jer.* xlviii. 19.

es-py' (ĕs-pī'), *n.* [OF. *espie*. See ESPY, *v.*, SPY.] Espial, also, a spy; a scout. *Obs.*

-esque (-ĕsk). [F., fr. It. *-esco*. Cf. 1st -ISH.] A suffix of adjectives and nouns, mostly from the French, Italian, and Spanish. It denotes *in the manner* or *style of; like;* as, arab*esque* (orig. meaning, after the manner of the Arabs), Roman*esque*. It is often added to the names of poets or artists; as, Dante*sque*, Turner*esque*.

☞ The reference "See -ESQUE" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-esque* if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

Es'qui-line (ĕs'kwĭ-lĭn), *n.* [L. *Esquilinus*, a.] One of the seven hills of Rome. See SEVEN HILLS — **Es'qui-line**, *a.*

es-quire' (ĕs-kwīr'), *n.* [Cf. OF *esquiere*, *esquire* a square.] *Her.* The lower of the halves of a canton divided diagonally from dexter to sinister, the *esquire based* (or *based esquire*) of Leigh. Sometimes, the gyron or a charge resembling it.

es-quire' (ĕs-kwīr'), *n.* [OF. *escuyer*, *escuier*, properly, a shield bearer, squire, F. *écuyer* shield bearer, armor bearer, squire of a knight, esquire, equerry, rider, horseman, LL. *scutarius* shield bearer, fr. L. *scutum* shield, akin to Gr. σκῦτος skin, hide, fr. a root meaning *to cover;* perh. akin to E. *hide* to cover. Cf. EQUERRY, ESCUTCHEON, SQUIRE.] **1.** Orig., a shield bearer or armor bearer; esp., in the age of chivalry, a candidate for knighthood who served as attendant on a knight. *Esquire* is used in the designation of certain officers under a king or nobleman; as, *esquire* of the body; *esquire* of the stable, *esquire* carver, etc. **2.** A man of the English rank of gentry next in dignity below a knight. In England the title of *esquire* thus belongs by right of birth to the eldest sons of knights and their eldest sons, and to the eldest sons of younger sons of peers and their eldest sons It is also given legally to judges, to officers of state or of the army or navy, to sheriffs, to justices of the peace while in commission, to those who bear special office in the royal household, to barristers at law, and to others. As translating L. *armiger*, armor bearer, it was in the 16th and 17th centuries sometimes taken as denoting a man entitled to heraldic coat armor. **3.** A landed proprietor; a "country squire." *Archaic.* **4.** [*cap.*] A title of courtesy, used esp. in formal mention or written address, and applied, in British usage, to any man (not in holy orders or holding a higher title) considered to have the social position of gentleman. It is now written after the surname (usually in its abbreviated form *Esq.*), and no prefixed title, as *Mr., Doctor*, etc., is used with it. In the United States it is common, but is without any precise significance; it is perhaps especially given to lawyers and justices of the peace.

5. A gentleman publicly attending or escorting a lady.

es-quire' (ĕs-kwīr'), *v. t.*; ES-QUIRED' (-kwīrd'); ES-QUIR'ING (-kwīr'ĭng). *All Rare.* **a** To raise to esquire's rank. **b** To address as Esquire. **c** To wait on as an esquire or attendant in public; to attend. *Colloq*

ess (ĕs), *n.*; *pl.* ESSES (ĕs'ĕz; -ĭz). The name of the letter S; also, something resembling the letter in shape.

-ess (-ĕs). [OF. *-esse*, LL. *-issa*, Gr *-ισσα*.] A suffix used to form feminine nouns; as, actr*ess*, patron*ess*, songstr*ess*. *-ess* is sometimes added to titles of office to denote the officer's wife; as, archdeacon*ess*.

es'say (ĕs'ā; *formerly often* ĕ-sā'), *n.* [F. *essai*, fr. L. *exagium* a weighing, weight, balance; *ex* out + *agere* to drive, do; cf. *examen*, *exagmen*, a means of weighing, a weighing, the tongue of a balance, *exigere* to drive out, examine, weigh. See AGENT; cf. EXACT, EXAMINE, ASSAY.] **1.** An effort made, or exertion of body or mind, for the performance of anything; a trial; attempt; as, to make an *essay* to benefit a friend. "The *essay* at organization." *M. Arnold*

2. A literary composition, analytical or interpretative in nature, dealing with its subject from a more or less limited or personal standpoint and permitting a considerable freedom of style and method. Though commonly essays are brief, suitable for reading at one sitting, the term is also applied to systematic works treating their subjects under a series of captions, as Locke's "*Essay* Concerning Human Understanding." Occasionally poetic works bear the title, as Pope's "*Essay* on Man." In general, an *essay* is distinguished from a *treatise* or *dissertation* in being less systematic and formal, from a *thesis* in not being restricted to formal argument, from a *history* or *biography* in treating its subject in a single aspect rather than its whole scope

3. A trial; test; tentative attempt; = ASSAY, *n.*, 1. *Obs.*

4. A trial specimen; a sample, draft, specimen copy, design, or the like; a pattern, as of a stamp or coin.

Syn. — Attempt, trial, endeavor, effort; tract, treatise, dissertation, disquisition.

es-say' (ĕ-sā'), *v. t.*; ES-SAYED' (-sād'); ES-SAY'ING. [F. *essayer*. See ESSAY, *n.*] **1.** To exert one's power or faculties upon; to make an effort to perform; to attempt, to endeavor; to make experiment or trial of; to try; test

> What marvel if I thus *essay* to sing? *Byron*
> *Essaying* nothing she cannot perform. *Emerson.*

2. To test the value and purity of (metals); to assay. *Obs.*

3. To try to elucidate. *Obs.*

Syn. — See TRY.

es'say-ette' (ĕs'ā-ĕt'), *n.* [*essay* + *-ette.*] A short essay.

es'say-ist, *n.* **1.** One who essays to do anything. *Now Rare.*

2. A writer of essays.

es'say-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), **es'say-is'ti-cal** (-ĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.*

‖ **es'se** (ĕs'ē), *n.* [L. *esse* to be.] Existence; actual being; also, essence, or essential being. Cf. ENS. The use of the term in *esse* to denote, in actual existence, as contrasted with in *posse*, or in potentiality, originated with the Schoolmen, who also distinguished *esse* in-ten'ti-o-na'le (ĭn-tĕn'shĭ-ō-nā'lē), or the intentional or psychical existence of an object, from *esse* in re (rē) or in ac'tu (ăk'tū), the physical or objective existence.

es'sence (ĕs'ĕns), *n.* [F. *essence*, L. *essentia*, formed as if fr. a p. pr. of *esse* to be. See IS; cf. ENTITY.] **1.** That by which a thing is what it is. The Scholastics used *essentia* (Gr. οὐσία) first, as equivalent to *substance* (*substantia*), or that by which a thing exists; and, second, as denoting the essential nature of a thing in definition or conception; as, the *essence* of the mind is to think. In neither case is *essence* identified with *existence* In English the first meaning taken over was that of substance or prime constituent. Later *essence* came to mean manner of existence; and then, existence, or specific existence. The second Scholastic meaning (i. e., conceptual *essence*) apparently always influenced the use of the word, and eventually came into use through philosophical writings. The two meanings have never been kept wholly distinct. Cf. EXISTENCE, SUBSTANCE.

> The Scholastic doctrine of *essences* long survived the theory on which it rested, that of the existence of real entities corresponding to general terms. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Substance; primarily, a necessary constituent, or elemental substance; an element; secondarily, metaphysical substance; substance as distinguished from and as supporting attributes.

> And uncompounded is their *essence* pure. *Milton.*

3. Existence. **a** Existence as a characteristic; ground of existence.

> She is my *essence*, and I leave to be,
> If I be not by her fair influence
> Foster'd, illumined, cherish'd, kept alive. *Shak.*

b An existence; an existent being or entity.

> Her honor is an *essence* that's not seen. *Shak.*

> Indulging in fanciful speculations on spiritual *essences*, until . . . he had an ideal world of his own around him. *Irving.*

4. Fundamental or intrinsic being; prime character; ultimate or intrinsic nature. Specif.: **a** Conceptual essence; the constituent elementary notions united in the definition of a thing; — sometimes called the *nominal essence.*

> The laws are at present, both in form and *essence*, the greatest curse that society labors under. *Landor.*
> The *essence* of Addison's humor is irony. *Courthope.*

b The intrinsic nature of a real entity; a thing in itself; that in the objective world which makes a thing what it is; — sometimes called the *real essence.* The *real essence* should be distinguished from *substance*, for, while it may be conceived as a substance, it is not so necessarily.

> Thus the cosmos turns out to be, in part the necessary nature, in part the free will, of God; its *essences* and properties being determined by the former; the synchronisms of its phenomena by the latter.
> The forms of government do not affect the *essence* of government. *Woodrow Wilson.*

5. Importance; essentiality. *Obs.*

6. A substance considered to possess in high degree the predominant qualities or virtues of a plant, drug, or the like, from which it is extracted by distillation, infusion, or other process, as, *essence* of turpentine; specif., an alcoholic solution of an essential oil; as, *essence* of mint

> The . . . word *essence* . . . scarcely underwent a more complete transformation when from being the abstract of the verb "to be," it came to denote something sufficiently concrete to be inclosed in a glass bottle. *J. S. Mill.*

7. Perfume; odor; scent, or the volatile matter constituting perfume; also, a volatile spirit, as spirit of petroleum.

> Nor let the imprisoned *essences* exhale. *Pope.*

8. A variety of wine, as of Tokay, made from the juice which flows with little or no pressure from the ripest grapes.

9. *Metaph.* As an equivalent of Aristotle's category οὐσία (which is more commonly translated by the word *substance*), a term that more or less technically includes the permanent phases of being in contrast with what reflection and experience find to be variable and partial and hence phenomenal. The phrase *true being* is sometimes preferred to express this meaning. Aristotle (*Metaph.*) considers the thought at great length and identifies it with form-giving cause (εἶδος), thus connecting it with Plato's Ideas.

W. T. Harris.

es'sence (ĕs'ĕns), *v. t.*; ES'SENCED (-ĕnst); ES'SENC-ING (-ĕn-sĭng). To perfume, to scent. "*Essenced* fops." *Addison.*

Es-sene' (ĕ-sēn'), *n.* [Gr 'Εσσηνοί, pl, of Heb. or Aramaic origin] One of a sort of brotherhood or monastic order among the Jews of Palestine from the 2d century B. C. to the 2d century A. D. It was organized on a rigid communistic basis and practiced the strictest asceticism, abstaining from marriage and observing the Sabbath and rites of purification with extreme scrupulousness. — **Es-se'ni-an** (ĕ-sē'nĭ-ăn), **Es-sen'ic** (-sĕn'ĭk), **Es-sen'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Es'se-nism** (ĕs'ē-nĭz'm; ĕ-sēn'ĭz'm), *n.* — **Es'se-nize** (ĕs'ē-nīz; ĕ-sēn'ĭz), *v. i.*

es-sen'tial (ĕ-sĕn'shăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *essentiel*. See ESSENCE.] **1.** Having the character of an essence; specif.: **a** Having or realizing the conceptual essence of its kind; being what it is in the most perfect degree; as, *essential* bliss is known only to angels; *essential* poetry is perfect poetry **b** Having existence or substance; existent; substantial.

> Is it true, then, that thou art but a name,
> And no *essential* thing? *J. Webster.*

2. Of or pertaining to essence, or the essence of something; forming, belonging to, or relating to, the inner or constituent character of anything; as, an *essential* right; the catastrophe is an *essential* part of tragedy.

3. Important in the highest degree; indispensable to the attainment of an object; indispensably necessary.

> Judgment 's more *essential* to a general
> Than courage. *Denham.*
> How to live? — that is the *essential* question for us. *H. Spencer.*

4. Containing the essence or that portion of a plant or substance which is marked by its characteristic odor or virtue; having the nature of an essence (see ESSENCE, *n.*, 6); as, an *essential* odor. See ESSENTIAL OIL, below.

5. *Music.* Necessary to the tonality; as, *essential* notes or tones, those which determine a chord, in distinction from ornamental or passing tones; *essential* sharps or flats; *essential* harmony.

6. *Med.* Idiopathic; independent of other disease.

7. *Logic.* Relating or referring to the essence; as, an *essential* proposition or term.

8. *Astrol.* Designating a planet's debility when in its detriment, or fall, and a planet's dignity when in a favorable region of the zodiac.

Syn. — See INTRINSIC, NEEDFUL.

essential coördination. *Philos.* See INTROJECTION. — **e. mineral**, *Petrog.*, one of the chief and characteristic constituents of a rock, as opposed to *accessory mineral.* — **e. oil**, *Chem.*, any of a class of volatile odoriferous oils found in plants and imparting to the plants odor and often other characteristic properties; — called also *volatile oil*, in distinction from *fixed oil.* The essential oils are used in essences, perfumery, etc., and include many varieties of compounds, turpentine oils consisting chiefly or wholly of terpenes, oil of bitter almonds of an aldehyde, oil of wintergreen of an ester, etc. Many are complex mixtures, and some contain dissolved resin (the solution is called an oleoresin). See oil, *Table I.* — **e. organs**, *Bot.*, as applied to flowers, the androecium and gynœcium, or stamens and pistils, collectively. — **e. predication**, *Logic*, predication in which the predicate is wholly contained in the essence of the subject. Cf. ANALYTIC JUDGMENT. — **e. proposition**. *Logic.* = ANALYTICAL PROPOSITION.

> An *essential proposition*, then, is one which is purely verbal; which asserts of a thing under a particular name only what is asserted of it in the fact of calling it by name, and which therefore either gives no information, or gives it respecting the name, not the thing. *J. S. Mill.*

— **e. right.** See RIGHT. — **e. salt**, *Old Chem.*, a salt obtained by crystallizing plant juices. — **e. singularity**, *Math.*, an essential singular point. — **e. singular point**, *Theory of Functions*, a point at which the value of a function becomes wholly indeterminate, as the origin for $\frac{1}{z}$. — **e. whole.** See WHOLE.

es-sen'tial (ĕ-sĕn'shăl), *n.* **1.** Existence; being. *Obs.*

2. That which is essential; first or constituent principle; as, the *essentials* of religion.

Es-sen'tial-ist, *n. Ch. Hist.* A Nonjuror who considered as essential the usages omitted from the Second Prayer Book of Edward VI.

es-sen'ti-al'i-ty (ĕ-sĕn'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State, quality, or character of being essential; also, an essential part or quality.

es-sen'ti-ate (ĕ-sĕn'shĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* To form or constitute the essence or being of; to become essence. *Obs.*

Es'sex (ĕs'ĕks), *n.* [From *Essex* County, England.] One of an English breed of swine, of rather small size and coal-black color, having erect ears and rather short legs.

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es'pi-rance. † ESPERANCE.

es-pir'i-tu-el', *a.* [OF.] Spiritual. *Obs.*

Es-plan'di-an' (ĕs-plän'dē-ăn'), *n.* In the chivalry romances, the son of Amadis and Oriana. Montalvo made him the subject of an original work, which is a continuation of his translation of the "Amadis."

espleit, esploit. † EXPLOIT, *n.*

espoire. † ESPEIRE.

es-pon'toon, es-poon'toon (ĕs-pŏn'tōon), *n.* [F. *esponton.*] *Mil.* = SPONTOON.

es-pous'age (ĕ-s-pouz'ĭj), *n.* [OF. *espousage.*] Espousal. *Obs.*

es-pouse' (ĕs-pouz'), *n.* [See SPOUSE.] A spouse. *Obs.*

es'pou-see' (ĕs'pou-zē'), *n.* [OF. *espousée*, p. p.] A spouse. *Obs.*

es-pouse'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

es-pous'er (ĕs-pouz'ẽr), *n.* One who espouses.

espred. Obs. p. p. of SPREAD.

‖ **es'pres-si'vo** (ĕs'prĕs-sē'vō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Expressive.

Es'pri-el'la (ĕs'p r ē-ĕl'y ȧ), *n.* An imaginary Spaniard whose "Letters from England" were written by Southey.

es-prise', *v. t.* [OF. *espris*, p. p., F. *épris.*] To kindle. *Obs.*

es-prove', *v. t.* [OF. *esprover*, F. *éprouver.*] To prove; try. *Obs.*

Esq., Esqr. *Abbr.* Esquire.

es-quad'ron, *n.* [OF.] Squadron. *Obs.*

e-squa'mate (ē-skwā'māt), *a.* [*e-* + L. *squama* a scale.] *Bot.* & *Zool.* Without scales.

e-squam'u-lose, *a.* [*e-* + *squamulose.*] Esquamate.

Es'qui-mau (ĕs'kĭ-mō), *n.*; *pl.* -MAUX (-mō; -mōz). [F.] Var. of ESKIMO.

es-quire'arch-y, *n.* [*esquire* + *-archy.*] Rule by esquires. *Rare.*

esquire based. See 2d ESQUIRE.

es-quire'dom, *n.* See -DOM.

es-quire'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

esquiry. † EQUERRY.

‖ **es'quisse'** (ĕ'skēs'), *n.* [F. See SKETCH.] *Fine Arts.* The first sketch of a picture or model of a statue. Cf. ÉBAUCHE.

Es'ri-al (ĕs'rĭ-ăl). *D. Bib.*

Es'rîl (ĕs'rĭl; ĕs'rĭl). *Bib.*

Es'rom (ĕs'rŏm). *Bib.*

ess. † IS.

ess. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ASH.

ess. *Abbr.* Essences.

es-sam'pler-y, *n.* Example. *Obs.*

es-sart'. Var. of ASSART.

es-say'er, *n.* One who essays.

es-say'i-cal (ĕ-sā'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Like an essay. *Rare.*

es'say-ish, *a.* See -ISH. [-ISM.]

es'say-ism (ĕs'ē-ĭz'm), *n.* See

es'say-let, *n.* See -LET, *dim.*

esse. † ASK, EASE, IS, form of BE.

es'sed (ĕs'ĕd), **es'se-da** (ĕs'ē-dȧ), **es'se-de**, *n.* [L. *essedum*, *esseda*; a Celtic word.] *Archæol.* A two-wheeled chariot in use among the ancient Gauls and Britons, and later at Rome.

Essee, *n.* [Gr. 'Εσσαῖοι, pl.] Essene. *Obs.*

Es'se-len (ĕs'ē-lĕn), *n.* A tribe of Indians formerly dwelling on the coast of California near Monterey Bay. They formed a distinct linguistic stock. — **Es'se-le'ni-an** (-ē'nĭ-ăn), *a.*

es'sence' d'o'ri-ent' (ĕ'sȧns' dō'ryăn'). [F.] = PEARL ESSENCE.

es'sen-cy, *n.* Essence. *Obs.*

‖ **es'sen-hout'** (ĕs'ĕn-hout'), *n.* [Boer corrupt. of D. *esschenhout* ash wood.] The Cape ash. *Dutch S. Africa.* Called also **es'sen-wood'.**

‖ **es-sen'ti-a** (ĕ-sĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] = ESSENCE.

‖ **es-sen'ti-a'li-a** (ĕ-sĕn'shĭ-ā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [LL.] *Law.* See JURISTIC ACT.

es-sen'tial-ly, *adv.* of ESSENTIAL. See -LY.

es-sen'tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

es'sen-tif'i-cate, *v. t.* To make an essence of. *Obs.*

‖ **es'se quam vi-de'ri.** [L.] To be rather than to seem; — motto of North Carolina.

es'sex-ase' (ĕs'ĕks-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

es'sex-ite (ĕs'ĕks-īt), *n.* [From *Essex* County, Massachusetts.] *Petrog.* A granular, intrusive, igneous rock composed chiefly of hornblende, augite, and labradorite, with variable amounts of accessory iron ore, biotite, orthoclase, nephelite, or sodalite.

Essex Junto. *U. S. Hist.* **a** In the colonial period, a body of men from Essex County, Mass., who opposed the measures of one of the royal governors. **b** The opponents of Governor Hancock, the popular candidate for reelection as governor, and supporters of James Bowdoin, who was thought to represent the more conservative elements; — said to have been so called by Hancock in 1781. **c** The Federalist leaders in Massachusetts who during the administration of President John Adams were supporters of Hamilton rather than of the President. Many of them were originally from Essex County. The name became a synonym for the New England Federalists.

es-soin' (ĕ-soin'), *n.* [OF. *essoine, essoigne*, F. *exoine*, LL. *essonia, exonia;* from the v. See ESSOIN, *v.*] **1.** *Eng. Law.* An excuse for not appearing in court at the appointed time; the allegation of an excuse to the court. The law formerly defined the causes that would be accepted as *essoins*, and assigned a definite period of delay for each. With the making of rules for actions in general, enlargements of time or extensions have become largely discretionary with the judge; and *essoins* have become obsolete.

2. Excuse; exemption, parleying; delay. *Obs.*

From every work he challenged *essoin*. *Spenser.*

es-soin', *v. t.;* ES-SOINED' (-soind'); ES-SOIN'ING. [OF. *essoignier, essonier*, LL. *essoniare, exoniare; ex-* + *sunnus, sunnia, sonia*, hindrance, excuse, of Germanic origin, cf. OHG. *sunne*, Goth. *sunja* truth, *sunjōn* to excuse, Icel. *synr* refusal, *synja* to deny, refuse.] *Eng. Law.* To excuse, or make excuse in behalf of, for nonappearance in court.

es-soin'er (-ẽr), *n. Eng. Law.* One who essoins another.

es'so-nite (ĕs'ō-nīt), *n.* Properly *hessonite.* [Named from Gr. ἥσσων inferior, because not so hard as some minerals it resembles, e. g., hyacinth.] *Min.* A variety of garnet; cinnamon stone. See GARNET.

-est (-ĕst). [AS. *-ost, -est;* akin to G. *-est*, Icel. *-astr, -str*, Goth. *-ists, -ōsts*, Skr. *-ishtha*, formed orig. by adding a suffix beginning with *t* to the comparative suffix (see -ER).] A suffix used to form the superlative of adjectives and adverbs; as, smoothest, sweetest, dearest. Final *e* of the adjective or adverb merges with *e* of the *-est;* final *y* becomes *i;* thus late, latest, early, earliest. Polysyllabic adjectives, and most adverbs, form superlatives periphrastically with *most;* as, *most* rapacious, *most* sweetly.

es-tab'lish (ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.;* ES-TAB'LISHED (-lĭsht); ES-TAB'LISH-ING. [ME. *establissen*, OF. *establir*, F. *établir*, fr. L. *stabilire*, fr. *stabilis* firm, steady, stable. See STABLE, *a.*, 2d -ISH; cf. STABLISH.] **1.** To make stable or firm, to fix immovably or firmly, to set (a thing) in a place and make it stable there; to settle; confirm.

So were the churches *established* in the faith. *Acts* xvi. 5.
The best *established* tempers. *Burke.*
Confidence which must precede union could be *established* only by consummate prudence and self-control. *Bancroft.*

2. To appoint or constitute for permanence, as officers, laws, regulations, etc.; to enact; ordain.

By the consent of all, we were *established*
The people's magistrates. *Shak.*
Now, O king, *establish* the decree. *Dan.* vi. 8.

3. To originate and secure the permanent existence of; to found; to institute; to create and regulate; — said of a colony, a state, or other institutions.

He hath *established* it [the earth], he created it not in vain, he formed it to be inhabited. *Is.* xlv. 18.

4. To set or secure on a firm basis, as by recognition or favor; as, to *establish* a reputation for accuracy; esp., to prove and cause to be accepted as true; to put beyond doubt or dispute; as, to *establish* a fact, principle, etc.

At the mouth of two witnesses, or at the mouth of three witnesses, shall the matter be *established*. *Deut.* xix. 15.

5. To set up in business; to place advantageously in a fixed condition; — used reflexively; as, the enemy *established* themselves in the citadel.

6. To make a national or state institution of (a church).

7. *Card Playing, esp. Whist.* To gain complete control of (a plain suit). See ESTABLISHED SUIT.

Syn. — See FIX.

to establish a bracket *or* **fork.** *Gunnery.* See BRACKET, *n.*, 6.

es-tab'lished (ĕs-tăb'lĭsht), *p. p* of ESTABLISH. Specif.: *p. a. Biol.* Naturalized; introduced from another region and persisting without aid or cultivation; — said of an animal, plant, or species. See ESCAPE, *n.*, 4 c. — **established church,** a church maintained by the civil authority; a state church. — **e. suit,** *Whist,* a plain suit in which a player (or side) could, except for trumping, take tricks with all his remaining cards.

es-tab'lish-ment (-lĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *establissement*, F. *établissement.*] **1.** Act of establishing, or state or fact of being established; also, means of establishing. Esp.: **a** The establishing by law of a church or religion, etc.

By the *establishment* of religion is meant the erection and recognition of a state church, or the concession of special favors, titles, and advantages to one church which are denied to others. It is not intended to prohibit the Federal government from recognizing religion or religious worship. *Quick & Garran.*

b State of being settled or determined; stability; certainty. **c** Permanent arrangement or constitution; organization. **d** Regular means of support or subsistence; stated allowance; income.

2. That which is established; as: **a** A settled arrangement or order, esp. a rule, decree, law, or code of laws; specif., *pl.*, the English ordinances or statutes of the reign of Edward I.; also, the Establishments of St. Louis (see below). **b** A form of government; esp., an established ecclesiastical system or church; — often used, specif. [*usually cap.*], with *the*, of the episcopal establishment of England (cf. ANGLICAN), or the Presbyterian one of Scotland. **c** A permanent civil, military, or commercial force or organization. **d** The place where one is permanently fixed for residence or business; residence, including grounds, furniture, equipage, etc., with which one is fitted out; also, any office or place of business, with its fixtures; as, to keep up a large *establishment;* a manufacturing *establishment.*

3. That which aids in establishing. *Obs.*

4. A legal enactment. *Obs.*

5. *Naut.* The average interval between the moon's upper transit and high water following, taken at the time of full or change; — usually called vulgar, or common, establishment The average lunitidal interval for a lunar month is called the corrected establishment.

Establishments of St. Louis, a code of laws compiled by a private person in the reign of Louis IX. (1215-70) of France, formerly attributed to that king.

es-tab'lish-men-ta'ri-an (ĕs-tăb'lĭsh-mĕn-tā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or favoring, religious establishment. — *n.* One who holds that the church should be an establishment formed by the state. — **es-tab'lish-men-ta'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

es'ta-cade' (ĕs'tā-kād'; -kad'), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *steccata*, Sp. *estacada.*] *Mil.* A dike of piles, or any arrangement of stakes or similar objects in the sea, a river, etc., to check the approach of an enemy or to protect bridges against floating bodies sent down by an enemy.

es'ta-fette' (ĕs'tā-fĕt'), *n.* Also **es'ta-fet'.** [F. *estafette;* fr. It. *staffetta*, fr. *staffa* stirrup, fr. OHG. *stapho* footstep, footprint, G. *stapfe;* akin to E. *step.*] A courier; esp., a mounted messenger. — **es'ta-fet'ted** (-ĕd), *a. Rare.*

es-tate' (ĕs-tāt'), *n.* [OF. *estat*, F. *état*, L. *status*, fr. *stare* to stand. See STAND; cf. STATE.] **1.** State or condition; of things, form of existence or state of being; of persons, circumstances of life; mental, physical, or material condition; state of health; fortune; situation; habit.

"When I came to man's *estate*." *Shak.*
Condescend to men of low *estate*. *Romans* xii. 16.

2. Social standing or rank, esp. of a high order; quality.

3. A person of high rank. *Obs.* *Mark* vi. 21.

4. Pomp; display; state. *Archaic.*

5. A seat of dignity, or that which contains it, as a canopy, dais, etc. *Obs.*

6. A social or political class or rank; a group of people distinguished from others in the same community or nation by their duties or privileges; specif., one of the great classes or orders (called **estates of the realm**) of a state who are vested with distinct political powers and whose concurrence is necessary to legislation. Generally in feudal Europe there were three estates, the clergy, nobles, and commons (often called simply the **three estates**), the main exceptions being Sweden (where the four estates were the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants) and Aragon, where they were the nobility, the equestrian order, the representatives of the cities and towns, and the clergy. In England the three estates of the realm were originally the clergy, barons, and knights, later (from about the 14th century) the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons. In legal practice the lords spiritual and lords temporal are usually collectively designated under the one name *lords;* and from the fact that the lords spiritual have no separate assembly or negative in their political capacity, some authorities reduce the estates in Great Britain to two, the lords and commons. In France the third estate (**tiers état**) was the commons.

7. The state; the general body politic; the commonwealth; hence, the general interest; state affairs. *Obs.*

8 *Law.* The degree, quality, nature, and extent of one's interest in, or ownership of, land or other tenements; as, an *estate* for life, for years, at will. Originally *estate* was used only of freehold interests, but later became extended to include other interests, such as mortgage rights, leaseholds, and certain rights of creditors, now classed as personal property. The classification of estates is based upon quantity, or duration, and is as follows: *estates of freehold,* including the fee simple, fee tail, and life estates; and *estates not of freehold,* or tenancies (see TENANCY), including tenancies for years, and occasionally but not usually tenancies at will, from year to year, and at sufferance, these last not being ordinarily classed as *estates.*

9. The property or a piece or aggregation of property in lands or tenements or both that a person possesses, often including, inexactly, property in personalty; fortune; possessions; also, the aggregate of property of all kinds which a person leaves to be divided at his death, often, *Colloq.*, considered as having a quasi personality (cf. UNIVERSITY); as, the *estate* of John Smith has bought this land.

See what a vast *estate* he left his son. *Dryden.*

estate at sufferance, e at will. *Law.* See TENANCY AT SUFFERANCE, TENANCY AT WILL — **e. in expectancy,** *Law,* an estate, either vested or contingent, in which one has a present right or interest, but of which the possession is postponed or limited to take effect at some future time or upon the happening of some future event. — **e. in tail.** = ESTATE TAIL.

es-tat' (ĕs-tāt'), *v. t.;* ES-TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); ES-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). *Archaic.* **1.** To establish in an estate; to endow with an estate. *Tennyson.*

2. To settle as a fortune. *Shak.*

estate tail. *Law.* An estate of inheritance held in fee tail. See FEE TAIL.

es-teem' (ĕs-tēm'), *v. t.;* ES-TEEMED' (-tēmd'); ES-TEEM'ING. [F. *estimer*, L. *aestimare, aestumare*, to value, estimate. Cf. AIM, ESTIMATE.] **1.** To set a value on; to estimate the worth of; to appraise; hence, to appreciate the worth of; to hold in regard.

Then he forsook God, which made him, and lightly esteemed the Rock of his salvation. *Deut.* xxxii. 15.

Famous men, — whose scientific attainments were *esteemed* hardly less than supernatural. *Hawthorne.*

2. To set a high value on; to prize; to regard with reverence, respect, or friendship.

Will he *esteem* thy riches? *Job* xxxvi. 19.
You talk kindlier: we *esteem* you for it. *Tennyson.*

3. To form a numerical or quantitative estimate of; to calculate. *Obs.*

4 To form or hold an opinion or judgment of; to deem; think; consider; view.

Syn. — Appreciate, value, prize, honor, revere, venerate, reverence. — ESTEEM, RESPECT, REGARD apply commonly to persons or personal qualities. To ESTEEM is to value or prize, esp. for real or intrinsic worth; it commonly implies some warmth of feeling or attachment; as, "I am covetous, if ever man was, of living in the remembrance of absentees whom I highly value and *esteem*" (*Cowper*); cf. "Beauty is . . . the object of liking, great qualities of admiration, good ones of *esteem*" (*Fielding*). RESPECT implies honor and deference; it is a word of less warmth than *esteem;* as, "Who is to *respect* what is gross and sensual?" (*Thackeray*); "He stood, in the old-fashioned observance of *respect*, to yield precedence" (*Stevenson*). REGARD (often somewhat formal or conventional) implies perception or recognition of what is estimable or admirable; as, I *regard* him highly; cf. "Give him my *regards*." See REVERENCE, DEFERENCE, ESTIMATE (*v. & n.*).

es-teem' (ĕs-tēm'), *v. i* To form an estimate; to have regard to value; to consider; think; — usually with *of. Obs.*

We ourselves *esteem* not of that obedience, or love, or gift, which is of force. *Milton.*

es-teem', *n.* [Cf. F. *estime.* See ESTEEM, *v. t.*] **1.** An estimate; appraisal; valuation. *Obs.*

2. Opinion of merit or value; estimation.

Most dear in the *esteem*
And poor in worth! *Shak.*

3. High estimation or value; great regard; favorable opinion, founded on supposed worth.

Nor should thy prowess want praise and *esteem*. *Shak.*

4. Worth; value; standing; rank. *Archaic.*

Five hundred prisoners of *esteem*. *Shak.*

es'ter (ĕs'tẽr), *n.* [A word invented by L. Gmelin, a German chemist.] *Chem.* A compound which may be regarded as formed by the replacement of the acid hydrogen of an acid, organic or inorganic, by a hydrocarbon radical; — called also *compound ether, ethereal salt.* When the radical is not specified in the name, *ethyl* is often understood; as, acetic *ester*, or ethyl acetate. Many esters are liquids, often of agreeable odor. The natural fats are glyceryl esters of the fatty acids, oleic, stearic, etc. Esters are analogous in structure to salts, but, unlike salts, are only very slightly ionized in solution, and hence react much more slowly. When hydrolyzed they yield the corresponding acid and an alcohol.

es-ter'i-fy (ĕs-tĕr'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng) [*ester* + *-fy.*] *Chem.* To convert, or be converted, into an ester. — **es-ter'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

Es'ther (ĕs'tẽr), *n.* [L., Heb. *Estēr*, perh. fr. OPer. and meaning *star*, or fr. Assyr. *Ishtar*, name of a goddess; cf. Gr. Ἐσθήρ.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Esther* (ĕs'târ'); It. *Ester* (ĕs'tẽr), *Esterre* (ĕs-tẽr'rā); Sp. *Ester* (ĕs-târ'); G. *Esther* (ĕs'tẽr). — Dim. *Essie*

2. *Bib.* **a** A Jewess, heroine of the Old Testament book of this name. On account of her beauty, King Ahasuerus selected her from among many to be queen in place of Vashti, whom he had set aside for her disobedience of his command. Later, when the lives of her people were in danger on account of the plotting of the wicked Haman, she bravely made suit to the king, and obtained their deliverance. **b** The Book of Esther. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Es-the'ri-a (ĕs-thē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. the name *Esther.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of small phyllopod Crustacea in which the carapace is developed into a bivalve shell not unlike that of some mollusks, inclosing the whole body. It is sometimes made the type of a family, **Es'the-ri'i-dæ** (ĕs'thē-rĭ'ĭ-dē). — **es-the'ri-an** (ĕs-thē'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

Estheria (*E. calyfornica*). Enlarged.

Es-tho'ni-an (ĕs-thō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Esthonia, the Esthonians, or their language.

Es-tho'ni-an, *n.* A member of a Caucasian people dwelling chiefly in the Russian province of Esthonia, although colonies are to be found in the Caucasus and elsewhere; also, their Finnic language. See FINNO-UGRIC.

es'ti-ma-ble (ĕs'tĭ-mȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *estimable*, or L. *aestimabilis.* See ESTEEM.] **1.** Capable of being estimated or vauled; as, *estimable* damage.

2. Valuable; worth a great price. *Rare.*

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so *estimable*, profitable neither,
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shak.*

3. Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving good opinion.

A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable*. *Sir W. Temple.*

— **es'ti-ma-ble-ness,** *n.* — **es'ti-ma-bly,** *adv.*

es'ti-mate (ĕs'tĭ-māt), *v. t.;* ES'TI-MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); ES'TI-MAT'ING (-māt'ĭng). [L. *aestimatus*, p. p. of *aestimare.* See ESTEEM, *v. t.*] **1.** To form an opinion of; to gauge; judge.

It is always very difficult to *estimate* the age in which you are living *J. C Shairp.*

Essex lion. A calf. *Local, Eng.*
ess'ling (ĕs'lĭng), *n.* A young salmon. *Dial. Eng.*
es-soign'. Var. of ESSOIN.
essoin day. *Eng. Law.* The day for receiving essoins, the first general return day of the term.
es-soine'. Var. of ESSOIN.
es-soin'ee', *n.* [OF. *essoignié*, p. p. See ESSOIN, *v.*] One essoined.
es-soin'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
essoin roll. The list of essoiners.
es'so-nier' (ĕs'ō-nyā'), *n.* [F.] *Her.* A bearing resembling the orle but half its width. Cf. TRESSURE.
essonyle. † ESSOIN, *n. & v.*
es'so-rant (ĕs'ō-rănt), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Soaring, or standing with the wings spread ready for flight; — said of a bird.
est. † EAST, ESTE.
est. *n.* A nest. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
est. *Abbr.* Established.
estaat. † ESTATE.
estab. *Abbr.* Established.
es-ta'ble (ĕs-tā'b'l), *v. t.* [OF. *establir*, F. *établir.*] To establish. *Obs.*
es-tab'lish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
es-tab'lish-er, *n.* One who establishes. [See -ISM.]
es-tab'lish-ment-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.*
es-tab'lisht. Established. *R. Sp.*
es'ta-dal' (ĕs'tȧ-thal'; 146), *n.* [Sp.] See MEASURE.
‖ **es-ta'fa** (ĕs-tā'fȧ), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* Swindling.
estaite. † ESTATE.
estale, *v.* [Cf. OF. *estaler* to display, F. *étaler.*] To bespread; to hang (with drapery). *Obs. Orf. E. D.*
es-tall', *v. t.* [Orig. uncert.] To agree upon payment in installments. *Obs.*
es'ta-mene (ĕs'tȧ-mēn), **es'ta-min** (-mĭn), *n.* [OF. *estamine*, F. *étamine.*] Etamine; specif., a woolen cloth like tammy.
‖ **es'ta'mi'net'** (ĕs'tȧ'mē'nā'), *n.* [F.] A café, or room in a café, where smoking is allowed.
es-tamp', *v. t.* [F. *estamper.*] To stamp; impress. *Obs.*
es'tam-pede' (ĕs'tăm-pēd'), *n. & v.* = STAMPEDE. *Rare.*
es-tam'pe-de'ro (ĕs-tăm'pĕ-dā'-rō; 146), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A panic-stricken animal. *Rare.*
‖ **es-tan'cia** (ĕs-tan'syȧ; 138), *n.* [Sp. See STANZA.] A stock farm; a cattle ranch. *Sp. Amer.*
‖ **es-tan'cie'ro** (-syā'rō; 138), *n.* [Sp.] The owner or manager of an estancia. *Sp. Amer.*
es-tang', *n.* [OF., F. *étang.*] A pool or fishpond. *Obs.*
es-tan'tion, *n.* [Sp. *estancia;* cf. *estaciún* station.] An estancia. *Obs.*
Es'ta-ol (ĕs'tȧ-ōl). *D. Bib.*
‖ **est ars e'ti-am ma'le-di-cen'di** (măl'ĕ-dĭ-sĕn'dĭ). [L.] There is an art even of reviling.
estate duty. See DEATH DUTY.
es-tate'ly, es-tat'lich, *a. & adv.* Stately. *Obs.*
es-tates'man, *n.* [*estate* + *man.*] A yeoman. *Local, Eng.*
es-tat'ute, *n.* [OF. *estatut.*] A statute *Obs.*
este. † EAST.
este, *n.* [AS. *ēst.*] Favor; grace; pleasure; also, *pl.*, dainties. *Obs.* — **este,** *a. Obs.*
es-teem'a-ble, *a.* Estimable. *Obs.*
es-teem'er, *n.* One who esteems.
es'te-lin. Var. of ESTERLIN.
See WEIGHT.
es'tel-la'tion, *n.* [Cf. OF. *estoile* star, F. *étoile*, L. *stella.*] Astrology *Obs.*
Es'te-mo (ĕs'tē-mō). *D. Bib.*
es'ter † EASTER, *n. & a.*, ESTRE
es'ter-if'er-ous (ĕs'tẽr-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ester* + *-ferous.*] *Chem.* Containing or yielding esters.
es'ter-lin, es'ter-ling, *n.* [Cf. F. *esterlin.* See STERLING; cf. EASTERLING.] See WEIGHT.
esterne. † EASTERN.
Esterne. † EASTER.
‖ **es-te'ro** (ĕs-tā'rō), *n.* ; *pl.* -ROS (-rōs). [Sp.] Low swamp land; hence, specif., a tidal creek or channel used as a drainage canal in thickly populated districts, as in Manila.
Esth (ĕsth), *n.* An Esthonian.
Esth. *Abbr.* Esther. [CYTE.]
es'tha-cyte. Var. of ÆSTHA-
Es'tha-mo (ĕs'thȧ-mō). *D. Bib.*
Es'tha-ol (ĕs'thȧ-ōl). *Bib.*
Es'tha-ol-ites (-ĭts), *n. pl. D. Bib.*
es-the'ma-tol'o-gy. Var. of ÆSTHEMATOLOGY.
es-the'si-a, es-the'si-o-gen, es-the'si-o-ma'ni-a, etc. Vars. of ÆSTHESIA, ÆSTHESIOGEN, etc.
es'thete, es-thet'ic, etc. Vars. of ÆSTHETE, ÆSTHETIC, etc.
es'the-tol'o-gy (ĕs'thē-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *αἰσθητός* perceptible by the senses + *-logy.*] The science of the artistic and play activities of human beings.
es'thi-om'e-ne (ĕs'thĭ-ŏm'ē-nē), **es'thi-om'e-nus** (-nŭs), *n.* [NL. *esthiomenus*, Gr. *ἐσθιόμενος*, p. pr. middle of *ἐσθίειν* to eat.] *Med.* **a** = LUPUS. *Obs.* **b** Tubercular lupus of the vulva.
es-tif'er-ous (ĕs-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aestifer; aestus* fire + *ferre* to bear.] Producing heat. *Rare.*
es'ti-ma-bl. Estimable. *Ref. Sp.*

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2. To fix the worth, value, size, extent, etc., of, esp. roughly or in a general way; to appraise; as, to *estimate* the value of land; to *estimate* the worth of a person.

It is by the weight of silver, and not the name of the piece, that men *estimate* commodities and exchange them. *Locke*

3. To calculate approximately some particulars of, as the price to be charged for work, space to be filled, etc.; as, to *estimate* a job of printing; to *estimate* a manuscript.

4. To hold in esteem; to regard. *Obs.*

Syn.—Regard, rate, appraise, prize.—ESTIMATE, VALUE, APPRECIATE. To ESTIMATE is to place an (indeterminate) value on; to VALUE is to prize or estimate highly; to APPRECIATE is to exercise a nice or delicate perception of worth or value; as, "I most willingly admit, and *estimate* at a high value, the services [of] the Edinburgh Review" (*Coleridge*); "His new imaginative culture had taught him to *value* the 'surprises' of nature itself" (*W. Pater*); "*Appreciate* is a good and useful [word]; it signifies more than *estimate* or *value*; it implies to '*value* justly'" (*Landor*); "He must have an eye for the 'humanities' which underlie the estranging barriers of social demarcation, and in relation to which the influence of those barriers can alone be rightly *appreciated*" (*T. H. Green*). See ESTEEM, ESTIMATE (*n.*).

es'ti-mate (ĕs'tĭ-māt), *v. i.* To make an estimate.

es'ti-mate (-măt), *n.* **1.** A valuing or rating, esp. from incomplete data; rough or approximate calculation; as, an *estimate* of the cost of a building.

2. A statement of the amount for which certain work will be done by one who wishes to do it.

3. A judgment or opinion, usually implying careful consideration or research; as, an *estimate* of character; a judicial *estimate* of historical events.

4. Estimation; esteem; repute. *Rare.*

Syn.—ESTIMATE, ESTIMATION. An ESTIMATE is an approximate judgment of value, magnitude, amount, etc.; ESTIMATION is a feeling of respect or esteem, based on a recognition of value or worth; as, "The fact must be duly marked and provided for, with due *estimate* of his own susceptibility thereto" (*W. Pater*); "He [Goldsmith] gradually rose in the *estimation* of the booksellers for whom he drudged" (*Macaulay*). See ESTIMATE (*v.*), ESTEEM.

es'ti-ma'tion (ĕs'tĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *aestimatio*, fr. *aestimare*: cf. F. *estimation*. See ESTEEM, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of estimating; act of judging as to value, extent, quality, etc.

2. Result of estimating; an opinion or judgment of the worth, extent, or quantity of anything, esp. if formed without using precise data; valuation, as, *estimations* of distance, magnitude, amount, or moral qualities.

If he be poorer than thy *estimation*, then he shall present himself before the priest, and the priest shall value him. *Lev.* XXVII. 8.

3. Favorable opinion; esteem; regard, honor.

I shall have *estimation* among the multitude. *Wisdom* VIII. 10.

4. Manner of estimating; point of view; as, in the *estimation* of the law.

5. Supposition; conjecture. *Obs.*

I speak not this in *estimation*. *Shak.*

Syn.—Calculation, computation, appraisement; esteem, honor, regard. See ESTIMATE, *n.*

es'ti-ma-tive (ĕs'tĭ-mā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *estimatif.*] **1.** Inclined, or able, to estimate; serving for, or capable of being used in, estimating.

An *estimative* or judicial faculty. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Determined by estimating. *Obs.*

e-stip'u-late (ē-stĭp'ū-lāt), *a.* [*e-* + *stipulate.*] *Bot.* Without stipules, as a leaf.

es'ti-vage (ĕs'tĭ-vāj), *n.* [F.] Compression of cargo into its allotted space.

es'toc (ĕs'tŏk; ĕs-tŏk'), *n.* [F. See TUCK sword.] A kind of sword, different in different periods. Cf. TUCK a sword.

es'to-cade' (ĕs'tō-kād'), *n.* [F. See STOCCADO.] **1.** In fencing, a thrust with the sword. *Obs.*

2. A thrusting sword, esp. as distinguished from the heavy sword used to break through armor.

es-toile' (ĕs-toil'; ĕs-twäl'), *n.* [OF., star, F. *étoile.*] *Her.* A star conventionally represented. According to some it should have six points (as is usual in British heraldry), and Planché says in addition that these points should not be wavy, as most authorities assert, unless the estoile is expressly said to be *rayonnant*. Woodward asserts that the number of rays when over five (Clark, quoting Guillim, says six) should be specified. When the number of rays exceeds six the rays are wavy, or more usually straight and wavy alternately. The estoile is often confused with the mullet or rowel of a spur. See MULLET.

estoile of four points. = CROSS ESTOILÉ.

es-top' (ĕs-tŏp'), *v. i.*; ES-TOPPED' (-tŏpt'); ES-TOP'PING. [OF. *estoper* to stop, plug, F. *étouper*, LL. *stuppare* to close with tow, obstruct, fr. L. *stuppa* tow, oakum, cf. G. *στύππη*. Cf. STOP.] **1.** To plug or fill up; bar; stop. *Archaic.*

2. *Law.* To impede or bar by estoppel.

es-top'pel (ĕs-tŏp'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. OF. *estoupail* bung. See ESTOP; cf. STOPPLE.] *Law.* A preclusion or bar to one's alleging or denying a fact because of his own previous action, allegation, or denial by which the contrary has been admitted, implied, or determined. Estoppels are divided into three classes: **Estoppel by record**, sometimes called **estoppel by judgment**, which precludes the denial of the truth of anything appearing in the record of a final judgment, so that if the judgment is *in rem* it is conclusive against the whole world, and if *in personam*, upon the parties and their privies only. **Estoppel by deed**, which precludes a party who has entered into an agreement by deed, or instrument under seal, from denying, to the prejudice of the other party, anything stated therein. **Estoppel in pais**, or **estoppel by conduct**, which, when a party whose conduct or language has caused another reasonably to believe in the existence of a certain state of things and (having a legal right so to do) to act upon the belief, precludes him from averring or setting up to the prejudice of the latter that a different state of things existed at the time in question. An intent to defraud or deceive is not essential to cause the estoppel. Estoppels by record and by deed are often called **common-law, legal**, or **technical, estoppels**, as distinguished from the estoppel in pais, which is often called **equitable estoppel**, because it arose in courts of equity, though it is now applied by all courts.

Es-tot'i-land (ĕs-tŏt'ĭ-lănd), *n.* An imaginary region in America, near the Arctic Circle, referred to by Milton as "cold Estotiland," fabled to have been discovered in the 15th century.

es-to'vers (ĕs-tō'vĕrz), *n. pl.* [OF. *estoveir, estovoir*, necessary, necessity, need, prop. an infin. meaning to suit, be fit, be necessary. Cf. STOVER.] *Law.* Necessary supplies; esp.: **a** Wood which a tenant is allowed to take from the landlord's premises for the necessary fuel, implements, repairs, etc., of himself and his (resident) servants. Cf. BOTE, 2 **b**. **b** Alimony allowed to a woman who has obtained a divorce a mensa et thoro (from bed and board).

es'tra-gol (ĕs'tra-gōl; -gŏl), *n. Org. Chem.* A liquid compound, $C_{10}H_{12}O$, the chief constituent of tarragon, or estragon, oil. It is the methyl ether of chavicol.

es-trange' (ĕs-trānj'), *v. t.*; ES-TRANGED' (-trānjd'); ES-TRANG'ING (-trān'jĭng). [OF. *estrangier* to remove, F. *étranger*, L. *extraneare* to treat as a stranger, fr. *extraneus* strange. See STRANGE.] **1.** To cause to be strange; to take away; to keep at a distance, to withdraw; withhold.

We must *estrange* our belief from everything which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced. *Glanvill.*

2. To divert from its original use or purpose, or from its former possessor; to alienate.

They . . . have *estranged* this place, and have burned incense in it unto other gods. *Jer.* XIX 4

3. To alienate the affections or confidence of; to turn from attachment to enmity or indifference.

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *estranged* him from me. *Pope*

es-tran'ge-lo, *or* **es-tran'ghe-lo**, **al'pha-bet** (ĕs-trăn'gē-lō). [Syriac, fr. Gr. *στρογγύλος* rounded.] An archaic cursive form of the Syriac, with bold, rounded characters, prevailing in the 4th and 5th centuries A. D. Cf. SERTA

es-trange'ment (ĕs-trānj'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *estrangement.*] Act of estranging, or state of being estranged; alienation, esp. in friendship or affection.

An *estrangement* from God *J. C. Shairp.*

es-tray' (ĕs-trā'), *v. i.*; ES-TRAYED' (-trād'); ES-TRAY'ING. To wander, to stray.

es-tray', *n.* [See STRAY.] **1.** *Law.* Any valuable animal, not wild, found wandering from its owner; a stray. The English law generally defines an *estray* as a wandering (domestic) animal whose owner is unknown, and the test of ownership is the only one that can reasonably be applied under certain conditions, as where the cattle of different owners are grazed in common, as on the English manors and in many parts of the United States, the ownership being generally determined by brands or other markings. In other sections, generally those more closely settled, wandering cattle with no one then following or claiming them are held estrays even if their ownership is known. At common law, estrays not duly claimed escheat to the state.

2. Anything that has wandered or gone out of its usual or normal place or habitat.

The involuntary *estrays* from tropical seas. *Science.*

es-treat' (ĕs-trēt'), *n.* [OF. *estraite*, fr. p. p. of *estraire* to extract, F. *extraire*, fr. L. *extrahere*. See EXTRACT.] *Law.* **a** A true copy, duplicate, or extract of an original writing or record, esp. of amercements or penalties set down in the rolls of court to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer. *Cowell.* **b** The fines or payments so levied. *Obs.*

estreat of a recognizance, the extracting or taking out a forfeited recognizance from among the other records of the court, for the purpose of a prosecution

es-treat', *v. t.*; -TREAT'ED; -TREAT'ING. **1.** *Law.* To extract from the records of a court so as to enforce or prosecute.

2. To exact or take by way of a levy, fine, etc.

es-trepe' (ĕs-trēp'), *v. t.* [OF. *estreper.*] *Law.* To spoil or commit waste upon. See ESTREPEMENT

es-trepe'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF.] *Law.* Waste of lands, esp. that committed by a tenant for life, in lands, woods, or houses, to the damage of the reversioner.

es'tu-a-rine (ĕs'tū-ā-rĭn; -rīn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or formed in, an estuary.

es'tu-a-ry (ĕs'tū-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *aestuarium*, fr. *aestus* the swell of the sea, tide; orig., boiling; cf. Gr. *αἴθος* fire, *αἴθειν* to kindle, and E. ETHER.] **1.** A place where water boils up; a spring that wells forth. *Obs.*

2. A passage, as the mouth of a river or lake, where the tide meets the river current; more commonly, a narrow arm of the sea at the lower end of a river; a frith.

Exit to the sea was often by long and wide *estuaries*. *Dana.*

e-su'ri-ence (ē-sū'rĭ-ĕns) } *n.* [See ESURIENT.] State of
e-su'ri-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } being esurient, hunger; greed.

e-su'ri-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *esuriens*, p. pr. of *esurire*, fr. *edere* to eat.] Inclined to eat; hungry; voracious; greedy.
—*n.* An esurient person. —**e-su'ri-ent-ly**, *adv.*

E'sus (ē'sŭs), **He'sus** (hē'sŭs), *n.* A divinity of the ancient Celts mentioned by Lucan along with Teutates and Taranis in the "Pharsalia," and known from an altar found at Notre Dame. The three divinities have been identified by many authorities with the Mars, Mercury, and Jupiter mentioned by Cæsar as the chief gods of the Gauls, but it is possible that they were local deities. Esus is represented as a woodcutter. His name signifies "Master."

-et (-ĕt; -ĭt, 151). [OF. *-et, -ete*, F. *-et, -ette*. Cf. -LET.] A noun suffix, occurring in diminutives from the French; as, crotchet, fillet, islet, billet. In English the diminutive force is often lost, esp. when the undiminished form of the word is not represented in English, as, hatchet, pullet, pocket, cf. *hache, poule, poche*. *-et* sometimes represents a respelling of *-ette* fr. F. *-elle*; as in sextet, octet.

☞ Sometimes used to form decimal multiples, as sixthet = .000001.

e'ta (ē'tȧ; ā'tȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἦτα.] The seventh letter (H, η) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English "long" *e* (ē).

e'ta-cism (ā'tȧ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἦτα the letter η, ē. Cf. ITACISM.] Pronunciation of Greek η (eta) like Italian close *e*, that is, about like *a* in English *ate*, characteristic of the "Erasmian" as distinguished from the "Reuchlinian" pronunciation. See ITACISM. —**e'ta-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

e-tæ'ri-o (ē-tē'rĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -RIOS (-rĭ-ōz). [Gr. ἑταιρία a club, an association.] *Bot.* An apocarpous fruit consisting of a mass of achenes, drupelets, or follicles, as that of the buttercup, the strawberry, or the magnolia, respectively.

et'a-mine (ĕt'ȧ-mēn), *n.* [F. *étamine.*] A light textile fabric, like a fine bunting.

‖ **é'tape'** (ā'tȧp'), *n.* [F. Cf. STAPLE a mart.] **1.** A public storehouse

2 Supplies issued to troops on the march; hence, *Mil.*, the place where troops on the march halt over night; also, by extension, the distance marched during a day.

3 In Russia, a prison or stockade for the confinement of prisoners in transit.

‖ **É'tat' Ma'jor'** (ā'tȧ' mȧ'zhôr'), [F, fr. *état* state + L. *major* greater.] *Mil.* The staff of an army, including all officers above the rank of colonel, also all adjutants, inspectors, quartermasters, commissaries, engineers, ordnance officers, paymasters, physicians, signal officers, judge advocates; also, the noncommissioned assistants of the above officers.

et cet'er-a, *or* **et cæt'er-a** (ĕt sĕt'ĕr-ȧ). [L *et* and + *cetera* other things.] Others of the like kind; and the rest, and so on, and so forth; —used to point out that *other things* which could be mentioned are to be understood. Sometimes written as one word, usually abbreviated into *etc.* or &c. (&-*c.*).

et-cet'er-as, et-cæt'er-as (-ȧs), *n. pl.* Things referred to by the term *et cetera*.

etch (ĕch), *v. t.*; ETCHED (ĕcht); ETCH'ING. [D. *etsen*, G. *ätzen* to feed, corrode, etch, MHG. *etzen*, causative of *ezzen* to eat, G. *essen*. See EAT.] **1.** To produce, as figures or designs, on metal, glass, or the like, by means of lines or strokes eaten in or corroded by means of some chemical agent, as nitric acid. In the art of etching the plate is first covered with varnish, or some other ground capable of resisting the acid, and this is then scored or scratched with a needle, or similar instrument, so as to form the drawing; the plate is then covered with acid, which corrodes the metal in the lines thus laid bare. Impressions are then taken in ink from this plate.

2. To subject to etching, as a plate of metal.

I was *etching* a plate at the beginning of 1875. *Hamerton.*

3. *Lithog.* To treat (the stone) with dilute nitric or other acid in order to fix the design and render the exposed parts of the stone more repellent to grease.

4. To sketch, to delineate. *Rare.*

There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their system. *Locke.*

etch, *v. i.* To practice etching; to make etchings.

etch, *n.* An act of etching.

etch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ETCH. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** The art of producing pictures or designs by means of etched plates. **b** A design produced by etching; an etched plate. See ETCH, *v. t.* **c** An impression on paper, parchment, or other material, taken in ink from an etched plate.

etching ball, a ball of etching ground.—**e. figures**, *Min.*, markings, usually minute pits, produced by a solvent on a crystal face; the form varies with species and solvent but conforms to the symmetry of the crystal, hence revealing its (molecular) structure.—**e. ground** *or* **varnish**, a substance spread over the surface of a plate for etching, often of asphalt, wax, and Burgundy pitch, melted together and made into balls.—**e. needle** *or* **point**, a sharp-pointed steel instrument with which lines are drawn in the ground or varnish in etching.—**e silk**, *Needlework*, a twisted silk used in outline embroidery, feather stitching, etc.—**e. stitch.** = OUTLINE STITCH.

E-te'o-cles (ē-tē'ō-klēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Ετεοκλῆς.] *Gr. Myth* A king of Thebes, a son of Œdipus and Jocasta. His refusal to surrender the throne to his brother Polynices, according to the agreement that each should reign in alternate years, led to the expedition of the Seven against Thebes (which see), in which the brothers killed each other. Cf. ANTIGONE

e-ter'nal (ē-tûr'nȧl), *a.* [F. *éternel*, L. *aeternalis*, fr. *aeternus*. See ETERNE.] **1.** Of infinite duration; everlasting; —in different contexts: without beginning or end; without beginning; without end. Often, in Scriptural connections or allusions, *eternal* implies a state or

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es'ti-ma'tor (ĕs'tĭ-mā'tĕr), *n.* [L. *aestimator.*] One who estimates.

es'ti-val. Var. of ÆSTIVAL.

es'ti-vate, es'ti-va'tion. Vars. of ÆSTIVATE, ÆSTIVATION.

est'ler. † ASHLAR.

‖ **est mo'dus in re'bus.** [L.] There is a limit or due measure in (all) things.

Horace (*Satires*, I. i. 106).

‖ **es'to mi'hi.** [L., lit., be thou to me.] *Eccl.* Quinquagesima Sunday; — from the opening words, in the Latin, of the introit for the day, which begins with the third verse of Ps. lxxi. (Ps. lxx. 3 in the Douay Version).

es-top', *n.* [See ESTOP, *v.*] Stoppage. *Rare.*

‖ **es'to per-pe'tu-a** (pĕr-pĕt'ū-ȧ). [L.] May she (it) be perpetual.

es-top'page (ĕs-tŏp'tĕj), *n.* An estopping; state of being estopped.

estoure, *n* [OF. *estour*] Stour; stir; tumult; war. *Obs*

‖ **est quæ'dam fi'e're vo-lup'tas.** [L.] There is a certain pleasure in weeping.

Ovid (*Pr'ætria*, IV. iii. 37).

es-trade' (ĕs-trād'; -trād'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *estrado*, fr. L. *stratum* bed covering.] A platform; dais. *Rare.*

es-trad'i-ol, *n.* Stradiot. *Obs.*

e's'tra-gon oil. [F. *estragon* tarragon.] See OIL, *Table I.*

es-trait', *v. t.* [OF. *estreit* narrow.] To confine; restrict. *Obs.*

‖ **es'tra'ma'çon'** (ĕs'trȧ'mȧ'sôN'), *n.* [F.] A straight, heavy, cutting sword; also, a cutting blow with a sword

es-trange', *a.* [OF. *estrange*, adj.] Strange; reserved. *Obs.*
—*n.* A stranger. *Obs.*

es-trang'ed-ness (ĕs-trān'jĕd-nĕs), *n.* Estrangement.

es-trange'ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Obs.*

es-tran'ger, *n.* [OF. *estrangier.*] A stranger; a foreigner. *Obs.*

es-trang'er (ĕs-trān'jĕr), *n.* One who estranges. [*Obs.*]

es-tran'gle, *v. t.* To strangle.

es'tra-pade' (ĕs'trȧ-pād'), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Man.* The attempt of a horse to get rid of his rider by rearing, plunging, etc.

2. = STRAPPADO.

es-traunge'. † ESTRANGE.

Es-trav'a-gan'tine, *n.* = EXTRAVAGANT, *Canon Law. Obs.*

es'tre, *n.* [OF. *estre*, prop. infin. to be.] *Obs.* **1.** State; condition. **2.** A place; region; estate; *pl.*, divisions in a house, garden, etc.

es-trete', *n.* [OF. *estraite.*] Extraction; origin. *Obs.*

es'trich (ĕs'trĭch), **es'tridge** (-trĭj), *n.* [See OSTRICH.] **1.** Ostrich. *Obs.*

2. *Com.* Ostrich down.

es'triche, *n.* [AS. *ēastrīce.*] Eastland. *Obs.*

‖ **es'tro** (ĕs'trō), *n.* [It. Cf. œSTRUS.] Enthusiasm; ardor.

es'tu-ance, es'tu-ant, etc. Vars. of ÆSTUANCE, ÆSTUANT, etc. *Obs.*

es'tu-a'ri-al (ĕs'tū-ā'rĭ-ȧl), **es'tu-a'ri-an** (-ăn), **es'tu-a'ry** (ĕs'tū-ā-rĭ), *a.* Estuarine.

es'tu-ate, es'tu-a'tion, etc. Vars. of ÆSTUATE, ÆSTUATION, etc

es-tu'di-ant, *n.* [OF., p pr., F. *étudiant*] A student *Obs.*

es-tud'y, *v. & n* Study *Obs*

es-tu'fa (ĕs-tōō'fȧ), *n.* [Sp., a stove, a warm room.] An assembly room in a Pueblo Indian dwelling

es'tu-fa'do (ĕs'tōō-fä'dō), *n.* [Sp. *estofado.*] A stew with onions, peppers, garlic, vinegar, thyme, raisins, olives, and tomatoes, served on toast.

es'u-rine (ĕz'ū-rĭn; ĕs'-; -rīn), *a.* [See ESURIENT.] Causing hunger; eating; corroding. *Obs.*
—*n.* An esurine agent. *Obs.*

esy † EASY.

esynge. † EASING.

et † AT, EAT, IT.

‖ **et** (ĕt), *conj.* [L.] And.

‖ **et** (ā), *conj.* [F.] And.

Et. *Abbr. Chem.* [without period, *Et*]. Ethyl (C_2H_5).

E. T., *or* **e. t.** *Abbr.* Easter Term; English Translation; electric telegraph.

E'ta. Var. of ÆTA. [bok, **a.**]

‖ **e-taac'** (ā-tȧts'). The blau-

‖ **é'ta-gère'** (ā'tȧ'zhâr'), *n.* [F.] An open shelved cabinet for bric-a-brac

‖ **et a'li-i** (ĕt ăl'ĭ-ī). [L.] And elsewhere; —abbr. **et al.**

‖ **et a'li-i** (ā'lĭ-ī), *masc., or* **a'li-æ** (-ē), *fem.* [L.] And others; —abbr. **et al.**

‖ **é'ta'lon' boi'teux'** (ā'tȧ'lôN' bwa'tû'). [F.] *Coinage.* = LIMPING STANDARD.

E'tam (ē'tăm). *Bib.*

Et'a-min' (ĕt'ȧ-mĭn'), *n.* [Ar. *al tanmīn* the dragon.] See STAR.

E-ta'na (ā-tä'nȧ), *n. Babylon. Myth.* A hero who attempted to mount to heaven on an eagle. He appears as a member of the under-world pantheon.

Etanim. Var. of ETHANIM. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

etayne. † ETEN.

etc. *Abbr.* Et cetera.

etch. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of EDDISH.

etch. Dial. Eng. var of EDGE.

etch. *v. t.* [ME. *echen.* See EKE.] To eke. *Obs.*

etch'er, *n.* One who etches

etchewe. † ESCHEW.

‖ **et cum spi'ri-tu tu'o** (spĭr'ĭ-tū). [L.] Lit., and with thy spirit; —a liturgical phrase used as a response by the people to the Dominus vobiscum, the Lord be with you, which is said by the priest.

ete † EAT.

et'en, *n.* [AS. *eten, eoten*, akin to Icel. *jötunn.*] A giant. *Obs.*

E-te'o-clus (ē-tē'ō-klŭs), *n.* [Gr. 'Ετέοκλος.] See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

Et'e-o-cre'tan (ĕt'ē-ō-krē'tăn), *a.* [From Gr. 'Ετεόκρητες.] Of or pertaining to the true, or aboriginal, Cretans, Et'e-o-cre'tes (-tēz).

et'e-os'tic (-ŏs'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. ἔτος, ἔτεος, year + *στίχος* row.] A chronogram. *Obs.*

etere. † EATER.

e-ter'mi-na-ble, *a.* [*e-* + *terminable.*] *Obs.* Interminable.

e-tern'. Var. of ETERNE.

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quality other than mere duration; as, the *eternal* life is a life of celestial bliss.
That they may also obtain the salvation which is in Christ Jesus, with *eternal* glory. *2 Tim.* ii. 10.
2. Continued without intermission; perpetual; ceaseless.
And fires *eternal* in thy temple shine. *Dryden.*
3. Valid or existing at all times; immutable.
What are the *eternal* objects of poetry among all nations, and at all times? *M. Arnold.*
4. Having no element of time; timeless. Cf. ETERNITY, 4.
5. Abhorrent. "Some *eternal* villain." *Shak.*
Syn. — Ceaseless, unceasing, incessant, perpetual, never-ending, uninterrupted, unintermitted, interminable, boundless; immortal, imperishable, enduring. — ETERNAL, EVERLASTING, ENDLESS. ETERNAL, as used of duration, strictly implies absence of either beginning or end; it commonly conveys the implication of inherent quality rather than that of mere continuance; EVERLASTING, though often interchangeable with *eternal*, more frequently applies to future duration alone, and is less often thought of as implying essential quality; as, "The *eternal* God is thy refuge, and underneath are the *everlasting* arms" (*Deut.* xxxiii. 27); *eternal* life, *everlasting* life, "since Heaven's *eternal* year is thine" (*Dryden*); "This is the *everlasting* Yea, wherein all contradiction is solved" (*Carlyle*). ENDLESS applies to length as well as duration, and conveys least implication of inherent quality; as, an *endless* chain, *endless* succession; "the power of an *endless* life" (*Heb.* vii. 16). All three words are used as strong intensives, in the sense of "perpetual, interminable," frequently with the implication of tediousness or monotony; as, "*Eternal* smiles his emptiness betray" (*Pope*); "Let me hear their *everlasting* grunts and whines no more" (*Shelley*); "an infinite and *endless* liar" (*Shak.*). See CONTINUAL, LASTING.
Eternal City, the, Rome; — a common and ancient designation. — **e. generation,** *Theol.*, the doctrine that the Son is continuously begotten of God the Father in the same manner that light begets luster. Origen opposed this view to the Gnostic doctrine of *emanation*.

e-ter'nal (ē-tûr'năl), *n.* **1** [*cap.*] One of the appellations of God.
Law whereby the *Eternal* himself doth work. *Hooker.*
2. a Eternity. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* Eternal things.

e-ter'nal-ly, *adv.* Throughout eternity; everlastingly; forever; perpetually; immutably.
That which is morally good or evil at any time or in any case, must be also *eternally* and unchangeably so. *South.*

e-terne' (ē-tûrn'), *a.* [OF. *eterne*, L. *aeternus*, for *aeviternus*, fr. *aevum* age. See AGE; cf. ETERNAL.] Eternal. *Poetic.*

e-ter'ni-ty (ē-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *éternité*, L. *aeternitas*, fr. *aeternus*. See ETERNE.] **1.** Character or quality of being eternal; infinite duration; duration without beginning; duration without end.
The high and lofty One, that inhabiteth *eternity*. *Is.* lvii. 15.
2. Condition which begins at death; immortality.
Thou know'st 't is common; all that lives must die,
Passing through nature to *eternity*. *Shak.*
3. Seeming endlessness; an indefinite or immeasurable expanse of time; an age; sometimes, an age in the indefinite future; as, he faced an *eternity* of regret.
4. *Philos.* That which transcends time; that which involves or includes timeless reality; also, absolute timelessness itself.

e-ter'nize (ē-tûr'nīz; *formerly often, and still occas.*, ē'tẽr-nīz), *v. t.*; E-TER'NIZED (-nīzd); E-TER'NIZ-ING (-nīz-ĭng). [Cf. F. *éterniser*.] **1.** To make eternal, or endless; also, to prolong indefinitely.
This other [gift] served but to *eternize* woe. *Milton.*
2. To make forever famous, to immortalize; as, to *eternize* one's self, a name, exploits.
My verse your virtues rare shall *eternize*. *Spenser.*

e-te'sian (ē-tē'zhăn), *a.* [L. *etesiae*, pl., periodic winds, Gr. *ἐτησίαι*, fr. *ἔτος* year.] [*Often cap.*] Periodical, annual; — applied to winds in the Mediterranean region, esp. those which blow from the north in the Ægean Sea and the Levant during the summer.

-eth (-ĕth; -ĭth; 151). [AS. *-eð*, *-að*; *-ð*.] The Middle English ending of the present indicative third person singular. *Obs.*, except in archaic or poetical language.

-eth. A suffix of ordinal numbers. See 2d -TH.

eth'al (ĕth'ăl; ē'thăl), *n.* [*ether* + *alcohol*.] *Chem.* Cetyl alcohol.

eth'ane (ĕth'ān), *n.* [From ETHER.] *Chem.* A gaseous hydrocarbon, C_2H_6, forming a constituent of natural and ordinary illuminating gas and burning with a pale flame. It is the second member of the methane series, and its most important derivatives are common alcohol, aldehyde, ether, and acetic acid.

eth'ene (ĕth'ēn; 277), *n.* *Chem.* Ethylene. — **e-then'ic** (ē-thĕn'ĭk), *a.*

eth'e-nyl (ĕth'ē-nĭl), *n.* [*ethene* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* A trivalent hydrocarbon radical, $CH_3{\cdot}C$. The isomeric univalent radical of the ethylene series, $CH_2{:}CH$, is called *vinyl*.

e'ther (ē'thẽr), *n.* Also *æther*. [L. *aether*, Gr. *αἰθήρ*, akin to *αἴθειν* to light up, kindle, burn, blaze, Skr. *idh*, AS. *ād* funeral pile, OHG. *eit*.] **1.** That one of the elements which, according to Aristotle, forms the material of the heavenly spheres and bodies from the moon to the fixed stars (cf. ELEMENT, 1); hence, the upper regions of space or the rarefied element supposed to fill it; the empyrean; the clear sky; — in this sense often spelt *æther* to emphasize the classical allusion.
2. *Physics.* A hypothetical medium supposed to fill all known space, even those portions occupied by fluids and solids. The functions assigned to the ether, such as the transmission of transverse waves with the velocity of light and the production, when under certain strains or subjected to certain motions, of all the phenomena due to electric and magnetic fields of force, indicate properties unlike those of any known form of matter. The difficulty of forming any accurate conception of the nature and structure of the ether is very great, and the prevailing views concerning it are, as yet, speculative.
3. *Chem.* **a** A light, volatile, mobile, inflammable liquid, $(C_2H_5)_2O$ (or ethyl oxide), of a characteristic aromatic odor, obtained by the distillation of alcohol with sulphuric acid, and hence called also *sulphuric ether*. It is a powerful solvent of fats, resins, pyroxylin, etc., but finds its chief use as an anæsthetic. It boils at 34.6° C. (94 3° F.). **b** Any similar oxide of hydrocarbon radicals; as, amyl *ether*. An oxide of two different radicals, as methyl ethyl ether, $CH_3OC_2H_5$, is known as a *compler*, or *mixed*, *ether*. **c** An ester, esp. an ethyl ester; as, valeric *ether*; — called specif. *compound ether*, as distinguished from *simple ethers*, or ethers proper. See ESTER.

e-the're-al (ē-thē'rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *aethereus*, *-ius*, Gr. *αἰθέριος*. See ETHER.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the ether, or the regions beyond the earth or its atmosphere; celestial; as, *ethereal* space; *ethereal* regions.
2. Pertaining to the earth's atmosphere. "*Ethereal* light." *Dryden.*
3. Formed of ether; hence, exceedingly light or airy; tenuous; spiritlike; characterized by extreme delicacy, as form, manner, thought, etc.
Vast chain of being, which from God began,
Natures *ethereal*, human, angel, man *Pope.*
4 *Chem.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling, ether; as, an *ethereal* solution.
5. *Physics.* Of or pertaining to the ether (see ETHER, *n.*, 2). — **ethereal medium,** *Physics.* = ETHER, *n.*, 2. — **e. oil.** **a** *Chem.* = ESSENTIAL OIL. **b** A heavy, yellow, oily liquid consisting essentially of etherin, etherol, and ethyl sulphate. It is the oily residuum left after etherification. Called also *heavy oil of wine* (distinguished from *oil of wine*, or œnanthic ester). **c** *Pharm.* A mixture of the preceding oil with an equal volume of ether. — **e. salt,** *Chem.*, an ester. — **e. tincture,** *Pharm.*, a solution of medicinal substance in ether.

e-the're-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Ethereal state or quality.
Something of that *ethereality* of thought and manner which belonged to Wordsworth's earlier lyrics. *J. C. Shairp.*

e-the're-al-ize (ē-thē'rē-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; E-THE'RE-AL-IZED (-īzd); E-THE'RE-AL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To convert into, or saturate with, ether; also, to render ethereal or spiritlike; spiritualize. — **e-the're-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*
Etherealized, moreover, by spiritual communications with the other world. *Hawthorne.*

e-the're-ous (ē-thē'rē-ŭs), *a.* [See ETHEREAL.] Formed of ether; ethereal.
Thus *ethereous* mold whereon we stand. *Milton.*

ether extract. *Anal. Chem.* The total material, largely fat, extracted by ether in the analysis of foods, feeding stuffs, etc. In statements of analyses *ether extract* is often used interchangeably with *fat*.

e-ther'ic (ē-thĕr'ĭk; ē'thẽr-), **e-ther'i-cal** (ē-thĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* *Physics.* Ethereal. — **etheric telegraphy,** wireless telegraphy.

e-ther'i-fi-ca'tion (ē-thĕr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; ē'thẽr-), *n.* *Chem.* Act or process of making ether, specif., of transforming a large quantity of alcohol into ether by the agency of a small amount of sulphuric, or ethyl sulphuric, acid.

e-ther'i-fy (ē-thĕr'ĭ-fī; ē'thẽr-), *v. t.*; -I-FIED (-fīd); -I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*ether* + *-fy*.] *Chem.* To convert (an alcohol) into an ether, esp. (ordinary alcohol) into ordinary ether.

e'ther-in (ē'thẽr-ĭn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* **a** Ethylene, regarded as a basic radical and assumed to be a constituent of alcohol, ether, and various other compounds. This theory, called the **etherin theory**, was advanced by Dumas and Boullay in 1828. *Obs. exc. Hist.* **b** A white crystalline substance found in heavy oil of wine (the residue left from making ether) and regarded as a polymer of ethylene.

e-the'ri-on (ē-thē'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *αἰθέριον*, neut. of *αἰθέριος* ethereal. See ETHER.] *Chem.* An extremely light gas supposed to be contained in the air. The evidence of its existence is very unsatisfactory.

e'ther-ism (ē'thẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* The condition caused by the administration or excessive use of ether.

e'ther-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn: -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* *Med.* Administration of ether to produce anæsthesia; also, the condition so produced.

e'ther-ize (ē'thẽr-īz), *v. t.*; E'THER-IZED (-īzd); E'THER-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *éthériser*.] **1.** To convert into ether.
2. To render insensible with ether, as by inhalation.

e'ther-o-late (ē'thẽr-ō-lāt), *n.* [From ETHER.] A preparation containing ether; an ethereal solution.

ether value. *Anal. Chem.* The difference between the saponification value and the acid value. It is taken as a measure of the true fats (esters of the fatty acids) present.

eth'ic (ĕth'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *ethicus*, Gr. *ἠθικός*, fr. *ἦθος* cus-
eth'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } tom, usage, character, dwelling; akin to *ἔθος* custom, Goth. *sidus*, G. *sitte*, Skr. *svadhā*, prob. orig., one's own doing; *sva* self + *dhā* to set: cf. F. *éthique*. See so, DO.] **1.** Of or relating to moral action, motive, or character; as, *ethical* emotion; also, treating of moral feelings, duties, or conduct; containing precepts of morality; moral; as, *ethic* discourses; an *ethical* system.
The *ethical* meaning of the miracles. *Trench.*
2. Relating to ethos, or character.
Syn. — See MORAL.
ethical dative, *Gram.*, a colloquial use of the dative of a pronoun for the person regarded as having an interest in the matter in question; as, Quid *mihi* Celsus agit? How does *my* Celsus do? "He plucked *me* ope his doublet and offered them his throat to cut." *Shak.*

eth'ic, *n.* **1.** The science of ethics; also, an ethical system; — the earlier term for *ethics*, and still sometimes used.
2. Character, or the ideals of character, manifested by a race or people. Cf. ETHOS.

eth'i-cize (ĕth'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* & *i.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). **1.** To make ethical; to consider as an ethical being or in ethical relations.
The idealizing process which . . . *ethicizes* nature. *J. Martineau.*
2. To discuss, or be concerned with, ethics. *Rare.*

eth'ics (ĕth'ĭks), *n.* (*see* -ICS). [Cf. F. *éthique*. See ETHIC; -ICS.] **1.** A treatise on morals; specif., the ethical works of Aristotle, known to us in three treatises: the **Nicomachean Ethics**, probably published by Aristotle's son Nichomachus; the **Eudemian Ethics**, supposed to have been prepared by Aristotle's pupil Eudemus; and the **Magna Moralia**, probably an abstract from the preceding.
2. The science of moral duty; more broadly, the science of the ideal human character. The chief problems with which *ethics* deals concern the nature of the summum bonum, or highest good, the origin and validity of the sense of duty, and the character and authority of moral obligation. The principal ethical theories are: First, such as consider happiness to be the greatest good; — these may be *egoistic*, as is usually the case with *hedonistic* and *eudæmonistic* theories, or *altruistic*, as *utilitaranism*. Second, theories of *perfectionism*, or self-realization. Third, theories resting upon the relation of man to the universe or to divine law, as *Stoicism*, *evolutionism*, *Christian ethics*. *Intuitionism* and *empiricism* in ethics are doctrines opposed with respect to the character of the sense of duty. *Absolute ethics* affirms an unchanging moral code; *relative ethics* regards moral rules as varying with human development.
3. Moral principles, quality, or practice; a system of moral principles; as, social *ethics*, medical *ethics*; the morals of individual action or practice; as, the *ethics* of a conscientious man, or of a criminal deed.

eth'ide (ĕth'īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* Any compound of ethyl of a binary type; as, potassium *ethide*.

eth'i-dene (-ĭ-dēn), *n.* [From ETHER.] Ethylidene.

eth'ine (-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* Acetylene.

eth'i-on'ic (ĕth'ĭ-ŏn'ĭk; ē'thĭ-), *a.* [*ethyl* + *thionic*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an unstable acid, $C_2H_6S_2O_7$, known only in solution, obtainable by saturating absolute alcohol or ether with sulphur trioxide and diluting with water.

E'thi-op (ē'thĭ-ŏp), *n.* [L. *Aethiops*, Gr. *Αἰθίοψ*; cf. *αἴθειν* to burn and *ὤψ* face.] A native or inhabitant of Ethiopia; in a general sense, a negro or black man. See ETHIOPIAN, *n.* & *a.* — **E'thi-op,** *a.*

E'thi-o'pi-an (-ō'pĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Ethiopia, a region anciently called *Æthiopia supra Ægyptum* (Ethiopia above Egypt) and generally identified with the ancient Cush, or the valley of the Nile above the First Cataract, although also taken as including territories reaching to the Red Sea and the Blue Nile. In modern usage, *Ethiopia* is: **a** Officially, the Abyssinian Empire. **b** Abyssinia together with adjacent southern territories, esp. the domain of the Gallas. **c** The territories above the First Cataract, an indefinite and extensive area.
2. Of or pertaining to the Ethiopians (see ETHIOPIAN, *n.*, 1); also, designating a branch of the Hamitic languages (see HAMITIC LANGUAGES **c**, and cf. ETHIOPIC, *n.* & *a*).
3. Of, pertaining to, or designating, a negro or blackamoor; as, *Ethiopian* serenaders.
4. Designating, or pertaining to, one of the five divisions of mankind distinguished by Blumenbach in 1775 and named the **Ethiopian race.** As now used, the term comprises the Negro, Bantu, and Negrito peoples of Africa together with their descendants, the darker races of Oceania, and (usually) the Australian and (extinct) Tasmanian blacks. The typical Ethiopian is of dark or nearly black complexion, has frizzly black hair, a broad flat nose, scanty beard, thick and everted lips, large teeth, and is prognathous and dolichocephalous. There are, however, wide variations, including at least two very distinct types, the *Negro* and the *Negrito* (see these terms). Cf. AUSTRALIAN, BANTU, NEGROID.
Ethiopian eggplant, a species of *Solanum* (*S. integrifolium*) sometimes cultivated for its ornamental scarlet or yellow fruit. — **E. lily,** the calla, 2. — **E. pepper.** = AFRICAN CUBEBS. — **E. region,** *Zoögeog.*, a region including Africa south of the Sahara with southern Arabia and, as used by some, Madagascar and the adjacent islands. Among the peculiarities of its mammalian fauna are the numerous forms of lemurs and antelopes, and the absence of bears and deer. Madagascar is often regarded as forming an independent region. See MALAGASY REGION.

E'thi-o'pi-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Ethiopia (see ETHIOPIAN, *a.*, 1); hence: **a** An ancient Ethiopian, probably of mixed Hamitic and Negro race. **b** An Abyssinian, of Semitic and Hamitic stock with Negro admixture (see ABYSSINIAN, *n.*, 1). **c** A member of one of the Hamitic tribes of northeastern Africa, such as the Bejas, Gallas, Somalis, etc. (cf. HAMITE). **d** A member of any of various Hamitic, Semitic, Negro, and mixed tribes and peoples inhabiting Ethiopia.
2. A negro; a blackamoor.
3. *Ethnol.* A member of the Ethiopian race.

E'thi-o'pi-an-ism (ē'thĭ-ō'pĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* Advocacy of Ethiopian control, esp. in Africa.

E'thi-op'ic (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Aethiopicus*, Gr. *Αἰθιοπικός*.] **1.** = ETHIOPIAN, *a.*, 1 & 4.
2. Designating, or relating to, Ethiopic (see ETHIOPIC, *n.*). Cf. ETHIOPIAN, *a.*, 2.
Ethiopic alphabet, a South Semitic alphabet of doubtful origin, the ancient liturgical script of the Abyssinian Christians. — **E. Church.** = ABYSSINIAN CHURCH. — **E. liturgy,** 1, II. — **E. version** (of the Bible). See VERSION.

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e-ter'nal-ism (ē-tûr'năl-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

e-ter'nal-ist, *n.* A believer in the eternity of the physical world.

e'ter-nal'i-ty (ē'tẽr-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being eternal.

e-ter'nal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

e-ter'nal-ness, *n* See -NESS.

e-ter'ni-fy, *v. t.* To make eternal. *Obs.*

e-ter'nish, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *éterniser*.] To eternify. *Obs.*

e-ter'ni-za'tion (ē-tûr'nĭ-z ē'-shŭn), *n.* Act of eternizing.

e-tern'ness, *n.* Eternity. *Obs.*

etfluwen. Obs. pret. pl. of ATFLEE.

etforen † ATFORE.

eth. Obs. or Scot. var. of EATH.

Eth'a-i (ĕth'ā-ī). *D. Bib.*

e thal'de-hyde (ē-thăl'dē-hīd), *n.* [*ether* + *aldehyde*.] Acetic aldehyde. See ALDEHYDE.

E'tham (ē'thăm). *Bib.*

E'than (ē'thăn), *n.* [L. *Ethan*, fr. Heb. *Eythân*.] Lit., firmness; strength; — masc. prop. name. *Bib.*

eth'an-al (ĕth'ăn-ăl), *n.* [*ethane* + *aldehyde*.] *Chem.* Acetaldehyde (see ALDEHYDE). *Off. Nom.*

eth'an-am'ide (-ăm'īd; -ĭd), *n.* [*ethane* + *amide*.] *Chem.* Acetamide. *Off. Nom.*

Eth'a-nim, *n.* [Heb. *ethanîm*.] Old Hebrew name for TISHRI. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

eth'a-nol (ĕth'ă-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*ethane* + 1st *-ol*.] *Chem.* Ethyl alcohol. *Off. Nom.*

eth'a-no-yl (-nō-ĭl), *n.* [*ethane* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* Acetyl. *Off. Nom.*

Eth'ba'al (ĕth'bā'ăl; ĕth'bă'-ăl) *Bib.*

ethe. † EATH. [jure. *Obs.*

ethe. *v. t.* [Cf. OATH.] To adjure. *Obs.*

E'the-el (ē'thē-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

E'the-i (-ī). *D. Bib.*

eth'el. † ATHEL.

eth'el, *n.* *Bot.* = ATLE.

eth'el, *n.* [AS. *ēðel*.] Ancestral land, patrimony. *Obs*

Eth'el (ĕth'ĕl), *n.* [AS. *Æðelu*; cf. *æðele* noble. Cf. ADELINA.] Lit., noble; — fem. prop. name.

Eth'e-lind (ĕth'ē-lĭnd), **Eth'e-lin'da** (-lĭn'dă), *n.* [Cf. ETHEL, and OHG. *Adallinda*.] Fem. prop. name.

eth'el-ing. Var. of ATHELING.

ethen † EAL, HEATHEN, HETHEN.

E'the-os'to-ma (ē'thē-ŏs'tō-mă), *n.*, **E'the-o-sto'mi-dæ** (-ō-stŏ'mĭ-dē), **E'the-os'to-mi'næ** (-ŏs'tō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL; Gr. *ἠθεῖν* to sift + *στόμα* mouth.] See DARTER, fish.

e'the-os'to-moid (-ŏs'tō-moid), *a.* [*Etheostoma* + *-oid*.] Pert. to or designating the darters (fishes). See DARTER. — *n.* A darter.

e'ther (*dial.* ē'thẽr; ĕ'-). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of EITHER. [EDDER.

eth'er (ĕth'ẽr). Dial. var. of

E'ther (ē'thẽr). *Bib.*

e-the're-al-ism (ē-thē'rē-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Ethereality. [AL.

e-the're-al-ly, *adv.* of ETHEREAL.

e-the're-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

e-the're-an (ē-thē'rē-ăn), *a.* = ETHEREAL. *Rare.*

E-the'ri-a (-rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See ETHEREAL.] *Zool.* A genus of fresh-water bivalve mollusks of Africa and Madagascar, usually included in the Unionidæ, but often made a separate family, **E'the-ri'i-dæ** (ē'thē-rĭ'ĭ-dē). They have a rough exterior, with a pearly lining which is often bright green, and attach themselves to rocks, like oysters.

e-the'ri-al. **e-the'ri-al'i-ty,** **e-the'ri-al-ize,** etc. Vars. of ETHEREAL, ETHEREALITY, etc.

e'ther-i-form' (ē'thẽr-ĭ-fôrm'; ē-thẽr'ĭ-), *a.* [*ether* + *-form*.] Having the form of ether.

e'ther-iz'er (ē'thẽr-īz'ẽr), *n.* One that etherizes.

e'ther-ol (ē'thẽr-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*ether* + 2d *-ol*.] *Chem.* An oily hydrocarbon regarded as a polymeric variety of ethylene, produced with etherin.

e'ther-o-ma'ni-a, *n.* [NL. See ETHER; MANIA.] *Med.* A morbid and uncontrollable craving for ether as a stimulant.

e'ther-ous (ē'thẽr-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Ethereal.

eth'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ETHIC, ETHICAL.

eth'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

e-thi'cian (ē-thĭsh'ăn), *n.* An ethicist. *Rare.*

eth'i-cist (ĕth'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* One versed in ethics. — **eth'i-cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.*

Ethiopesse, *n.* Obs. fem. of ETHIOP.

E'thi-op'ic (ē'thĭ-ŏp'ĭk), *n.* The language of the Semitic conquerors of Abyssinia. See SEMITIC; cf. ABYSSINIAN, *n.*, 3.
e'thi-ops (ē'thĭ-ŏps), *n.* [NL. See ETHIOP.] *Old Chem.* Any of various preparations of a black or very dark color.
ethiops martial. *Old Chem.* Black oxide of iron.
ethiops mineral. *Old Chem.* Black sulphide of mercury, HgS, obtained by triturating mercury with sulphur.
eth'mo- (ĕth'mō-). A combining form of *ethmoid*, used esp. in combination with the names of other bones, as in eth/mo-fron'tal, eth/mo-lach'ry-mal, eth/mo-max'il-la-ry, eth/mo-na'sal, eth/mo-pal'a-tal, eth/mo-pre/sphe-noi'dal, eth/mo-sphe'-noid, eth/mo-sphe-noi'dal, denoting connection with or situation between the ethmoid and the frontal, lachrymal, superior maxillary, etc.
eth'moid (ĕth'moid), *a.* [Gr. ἠθμοειδής like a sieve; ἠθμός sieve + εἶδος form.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating one or more bones forming a greater or less part of the walls and septum of the nasal cavity. The term is extended to the whole region of the nasal capsule. In man the ethmoid bone is a compound structure and consists of the *cribriform plate* (which see), with which are connected a median *perpendicular plate*, forming part of the nasal septum, and two *lateral masses*. In the teleost fishes there is a single *median ethmoid*, better termed the *supra-ethmoid*, above the mesethmoid region, and a pair of *lateral ethmoids* or *ectethmoids* (also called *prefrontals*). See also MESETHMOID and SPHENETHMOID. — *n.* An ethmoid bone.
eth-moi'dal (ĕth-moi'dăl), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the region of the ethmoid bone; ethmoid.
ethmoidal cells, *Anat.*, cavities in the lateral masses of the ethmoid (partly completed by adjoining bones) communicating with the nasal fossæ. — **e. notch,** *Anat.*, a broad cleft or space separating the orbital plates of the frontal bone, occupied by the cribriform plate of the ethmoid. — **e. plane,** *Anat.*, the plane of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid.
eth'moid-i'tis (ĕth'moid-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ethmoid* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the ethmoid or its sinuses.
eth'mo-tur'bi-nal (ĕth'mō-tûr'bĭ-năl), *a.* [*ethmo-* + *turbinal.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, the lateral masses of the ethmoid of mammals considered as separate elements. They bear, or consist largely of, turbinal bones. See ETHMOID. — *n.* An ethmoturbinal bone.
eth'mo-vo'mer-ine (-vō'mĕr-ĭn; -vŏm'ĕr-ĭn), *a.* [*ethmo-* + *vomerine.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the vomer and the ethmoid; as, the **ethmovomerine plate,** a cartilaginous plate in the embryo, from which the ethmoid develops.
eth'narch (ĕth'närk), *n.* [Gr. ἐθνάρχης; ἔθνος nation + ἀρχός. See -ARCH.] The governor of a province or people.
eth'narch-y (-närk-kĭ), *n*; *pl.* -NARCHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. ἐθναρχία.] The dominion of an ethnarch, or his office or rank.
eth'nic (ĕth'nĭk) } *a.* [L. *ethnicus*, Gr. ἐθνικός, fr. ἔθνος
eth'ni-cal (-nĭ-kăl) } nation, τὰ ἔθνη the nations, heathens, gentiles.] **1.** Pertaining to the Gentiles, or nations not converted to Christianity; heathen; pagan; — opposed to *Jewish* and *Christian.*
2. Pertaining or peculiar to race; relating to community of physical and mental traits in races, or designating groups or races of mankind discriminated on the basis of common customs and characters.
In order to class peoples, nations, tribes, in a word, "*ethnic* groups," we ought to take into consideration linguistic differences, *ethnic* characters, and especially, in my opinion, geographical distribution. *J. Denaker.*
eth'nic, *n.* A heathen; a pagan. *Obs.* *Milton.*
eth'ni-cal-ly (-nĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* In an ethnical manner.
eth'ni-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Heathenism; paganism; idolatry. *Obs.* "Taint of *ethnicism.*" *B. Jonson.*
2. The general character of the non-Hebraic and non-Christian civilizations of antiquity.
eth'ni-co- (ĕth'nĭ-kō-). Combining form for *ethnic.*
eth'no- (ĕth'nō-). Combining form for *ethnic.*
eth'no-bot'a-ny (-bŏt'ă-nĭ), *n.* [*ethno-* + *botany.*] Botany that treats of the names, lore, and uses of plants as illustrative or typical of the customs of a race. — **eth'no-bo-tan'ic** (-bō-tăn'ĭk), **eth'no-bo-tan'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*
eth'no-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the process of ethnogeny.
The social mind acting on spontaneous forms of alliance creates the family, the clan, and the tribe, and later the folk and the nation. This is the *ethnogenic* stage of social evolution, and to it corresponds *ethnogenic* sociology. *F. H. Giddings.*
eth-nog'e-ny (ĕth-nŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*ethno-* + *-geny.*] The genesis of races; also, the science which treats of this; ethnology. See ETHNOLOGY.
eth-nog'ra-pher (ĕth-nŏg'rà-fẽr), *n.* A specialist in ethnography.
eth'no-graph'ic (ĕth'nō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *ethnographique.*]
eth'no-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl) } Pertaining to ethnography. — **eth'no-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
eth-nog'ra-phy (ĕth-nŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* [*ethno-* + *-graphy*: cf. F. *ethnographie.*] Descriptive anthropology; sometimes, loosely, ethnology. See ANTHROPOLOGY, 1 **b**; ETHNOLOGY.
eth'no-log'ic (ĕth'nō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to ethnology.
eth'no-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) } — **eth'no-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
eth-nol'o-gist (ĕth-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in ethnology.
eth-nol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*ethno-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the division of mankind into races, their origin, distribution, and relations, and the peculiarities which characterize them. See ANTHROPOLOGY, 1 **b**. *Ethnology* and *ethnography* are often confounded, but the latter is properly restricted to the purely descriptive treatments of peoples and races, while the former denotes their comparative study and analytical classification. *Ethnogeny* is primarily concerned with the actual evolution of races, one from another, and is concerned purely with blood relationship. *Ethnography* and *ethnogeny* are thus branches of *ethnology.*
Special anthropology . . . hands over the detailed study of the Hominidæ in all their relations to the sister science *ethnology*, which has been aptly defined as that branch of general anthropology which deals with the relations of the different varieties of mankind to each other. *A. H. Keane.*
eth'nos (ĕth'nŏs), *n.* [Gr. ἔθνος nation.] *Sociol.* **a** A group of kindred in clan and tribal organization; — contrasted with *demos.*
With the achievement of confederation and the establishment of kingship, ethnogenic evolution is completed. A gentile folk or *ethnos* has come into existence. Its further development, if evolution be not arrested at this point, carries it into the new conditions of civic life and demogenic progress. *F. H. Giddings.*
b The most primitive natural or kindred group. See SOCIUS.
eth'o-log'ic (ĕth'ō-lŏj'ĭk; ē'thō-) } *a.* [See ETHOLOGY.]
eth'o-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) } **1.** Treating of, or pertaining to, ethics or morality, or the science of character.
2. Pertaining to the study of manners and customs.
e-thol'o-gist (ē-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in ethology.
e-thol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [L. *ethologus* a depicting of character, Gr. ἠθολογία; ἦθος custom, moral nature + λέγειν to speak.] **1.** Ethics; a treatise on morality. *Obs.*
2. The science of the ethos.
3. *Zoöl.* = BIONOMICS.
e'thos (ē'thŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἦθος character. See ETHIC.]
1. The character, sentiment, or disposition of a community or people, considered as a natural endowment, the spirit which actuates manners and customs; also, the characteristic tone or genius of an institution or social organization.
2. *Æsthetics.* The traits in a work of art which express the ideal or typic character — character as influenced by the *ethos* (sense 1) of a people — rather than realistic or emotional situations or individual character in a narrow sense; — opposed to *pathos.*
eth-ox'ide (ĕth-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd), *n.* [*ethoxyl* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* A binary compound of ethoxyl; an ethylate.
eth-ox'y- (ĕth-ŏk'sĭ-). *Chem.* Combining form for *ethoxyl.*
eth-ox'yl (-ŏk'sĭl), *n.* *Chem.* The univalent radical C_2H_5O, or ethyl plus an atom of oxygen.
eth'yl (ĕth'ĭl), *n.* [*ether* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, C_2H_5, of which ethane is the hydride, ordinary alcohol the hydroxide, ordinary ether the oxide, etc.
eth'yl-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn; -ā-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-amin.** [*ethyl* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A compound formed by the replacement by ethyl of one, two, or three hydrogen atoms in ammonia and called accordingly mono-, di-, or tri-ethylamine; specif., mono-ethylamine, a colorless, mobile, inflammable liquid, $C_2H_5.NH_2$, very volatile and with an ammoniacal odor. It is a strong base.
eth'yl-ate (ĕth'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). *Chem.* To treat so as to cause the introduction of one or more ethyl groups, C_2H_5; as, to *ethylate* alcohol.
eth'yl-ate (-lāt), *n.* [From ETHYL.] *Chem.* A compound derived from ethyl alcohol by the replacement of the hydroxyl hydrogen by a metal; an ethyl alcoholate; as, potassium *ethylate*, $C_2H_5{\cdot}O{\cdot}K$.
ethyl bromide. *Chem.* A colorless and very volatile liquid, C_2H_5Br, of aromatic odor, largely used as an anæsthetic.
ethyl butyrate. *Chem.* A colorless liquid, $C_3H_7CO_2C_2H_5$, found in various fruits and also prepared artificially. Its odor is like that of the pineapple, and it is the principal flavoring matter of rum. It is used under the name of *rum essence* or *rum ether* to make a factitious rum.
ethyl chloride. *Chem.* A colorless liquid, C_2H_5Cl, resembling ethyl bromide but more volatile. It is largely used as a local anæsthetic.
ethyl disulphide. *Chem.* A colorless, poisonous, inflammable oil, $(C_2H_5)_2S_2$, with a garlicklike odor, made by heating mercaptan with sulphur, and in other ways.
ethyl-ene (ĕth'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [From ETHYL.] *Chem.* A colorless, gaseous, unsaturated hydrocarbon, C_2H_4, or $CH_2{:}CH_2$, forming an important ingredient of illuminating gas, and also obtained by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on alcohol. It forms an explosive mixture with air. It combines directly with chlorine and bromine to form oily liquids, — hence called also *olefiant gas.*
ethylene bromide *or* **dibromide.** *Chem.* A colorless liquid, $C_2H_4Br_2$, of pleasant odor and taste, formed by the direct union of ethylene and bromine. Sp. gr., 2.18.
ethylene chloride *or* **dichloride.** *Chem.* A heavy colorless liquid, $C_2H_4Cl_2$, of chloroformlike odor and sweetish taste, formed by direct union of ethylene and chlorine or by heating glycol with hydrochloric acid; — called also *Dutch liquid*, *Dutch oil*, or *oil of the Dutch chemists*, because discovered (1795) by four associated chemists of Holland.
ethylene series. *Chem.* The series of unsaturated hydrocarbons of which ethylene is the type, and represented by the general formula C_nH_{2n}.
e-thyl'ic (ē-thĭl'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, ethyl; as, *ethylic* alcohol.
e-thyl'i-dene (-ĭ-dēn), *n.* *Chem.* An unsymmetrical bivalent hydrocarbon radical, C_2H_4, isomeric with ethylene but written thus, $CH_3{\cdot}CH$, to distinguish it from ethylene, $CH_2{:}CH_2$. Its compounds are derived from aldehyde.
ethylidene biuret. *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $NH{:}(CONH)_2.CHCH_3$, formed by passing cyanic acid into acetaldehyde; — called also *trigenic acid.*
eth'yl-in (ĕth'ĭ-lĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Any one of the several complex ethers of ethyl and glycerin.
ethyl iodide. *Chem.* A colorless, difficultly inflammable liquid, C_2H_5I, of a garlic odor.
ethyl nitrite. *Chem.* A colorless or pale yellow liquid, $C_2H_5NO_2$. See *spirit of nitrous ether*, under SPIRIT.
eth'yl-sul-phu'ric (ĕth'ĭl-sŭl-fū'rĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid (acid ethyl sulphate, $HC_2H_5SO_4$), produced as a thick liquid by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol. It is an intermediate product in the process of etherification.
e'ti-o-late (ē'tĭ-ō-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [F. *étioler* to blanch, of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *esteule* straw, stubble, L. *stipula.*] To become, or cause to become, white or whiter; to whiten, pale, bleach, or blanch, as from exclusion of sunlight or from disease.
e'ti-o-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Blanched or colorless; specif., *Plant Physiol.*, blanched by the absence of light; — said of plants or parts of plants grown in darkness. The loss of color is caused by the conversion of the green chloroplasts to leucoplasts. Etiolated plants usually look sickly, having long internodes and poorly developed leaves.
e'ti-o-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The operation or process of, or the condition produced by, etiolating.
e'ti-o-lin (ē'tĭ-ō-lĭn), *n.* [See ETIOLATE.] A pale yellow pigment found in the plastids of plants grown in darkness. It is convertible into chlorophyll upon exposure to light.
et'i-quette (ĕt'ĭ-kĕt; 277), *n.* [F., prop., a label, ticket, OF. *estuquete*, of German origin; cf. LG. *stikke* peg, pin, tack, *stikken* to stick, G. *stecken.* See STICK; cf. TICKET.]
1. The forms required by good breeding, or prescribed by authority, to be observed in social or official life; observance of the proprieties of rank and occasion; conventional decorum; ceremonial code of polite society.
The pompous *etiquette* of the court. *Prescott.*
2. A demand made by etiquette. *Obs.*
3. A ticket; a label, as on a suit of clothes.
et'na (ĕt'nà), *n.* [From Mt. *Etna.*] A vessel for heating liquids, consisting of a cup fixed in a saucer in which alcohol is burned.
E'ton coat *or* **jack'et** (ē'tŭn). **1.** A jacket of a pattern originally worn by students at Eton College, England, having an open front and broad lapels and being cut square at the hips. A large stiff turn-over collar is usually worn with the coat.
2. A similar jacket worn by women.
E-to'ni-an (ē-tō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* A student or former student of Eton College, at Eton, in Buckinghamshire, England. — *a.* Of or pertaining to Eton or Eton College.
E-tru'ri-an (ē-trōō'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or relating to Etruria; Etruscan. "*Etrurian* shades." *Milton.* — *n.* An Etruscan.
E-trus'can (ē-trŭs'kăn), *a.* [L. *Etruscus.*] Of or pertaining to Etruria or its inhabitants, or designating their art, language, or civilization. At the height of its power, previous to the rise of Rome, Etruria comprised the region of Italy between the Arno and the Tiber and inland to the Apennines. The origin of the Etruscans and their civilization, from which that of Rome was largely developed, is usually ascribed either to central Europe (see HALLSTATT CIVILIZATION) or to ASIA MINOR, or to both. In any case the race was of mixed type and their culture profoundly modified by their extensive commerce with Greece and the East. Their language is of unknown affinities, although the alphabet is probably of Chalcidic origin.
E-trus'can, *n.* A native of Etruria; a member of the Etruscan race, who called themselves *Raseni*; also, their language.
-ette (-ĕt). [F. *-ette*, fem. of *-et.*] A diminutive suffix in nouns of recent borrowing from the French; as, *cigarette*, *statuette*, *pianette.* The diminutive force is often lost; as in *etiquette*, *serviette.* *-ette* has been sparingly added to native words, *wagonette* and *leatherette* being perh. the only well-established cases. On the analogy of *leatherette* there is a commercial use of *-ette* to form names of imitation or substitutive material; as, *plushette*, *Brussellette* carpets.
et'tle (ĕt'l), *v. t. & i.*; ET'TLED (-ld); ET'TLING (-lĭng). [Icel. *ætla.*] *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To intend, plan, or design; to try; to endeavor to do, obtain, or effect.
2. To aim or direct, as a blow, or (fig.) as speech or action.
3. To prepare or to arrange; hence, to use economically; to deal out sparingly.
4. To suppose or conjecture; to consider.
et'tle, *v. i.* To take one's course; also, to take aim (*at*). *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
et'tle, *n.* An attempt or endeavor; aim; intent; also, an opportunity. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
‖ **é'tude'** (ā'tüd'), *n.* [F. See STUDY.] A study; specif., *Music*, a piece for practice of some special point of technical execution; an exercise.
e-tui', *or* **et-wee'** (ā-twē'; ĕt-wē'), *n.* [F. *étui.*] A case for one or several small articles; esp., a box in which articles of toilet or of daily personal use are carried.
et-ym'ic (ĕt-ĭm'ĭk), *a.* Relating to the etymon.
et'y-mo-log'i-cal (ĕt'ĭ-mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *etymologicus*, Gr. ἐτυμολογικός: cf. F. *étymologique.* See ETYMOLOGY.] Pertaining to etymology. — **et'y-mo-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
et'y-mo-log'i-con (-ĭ-kŭn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐτυμολογικόν, prop. neut. sing. from ἐτυμολογικός.] An etymological dictionary or manual.
et'y-mol'o-gist (-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *étymologiste.*] A student of etymology.
et'y-mol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. t.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *étymologiser.*] To give the etymology of (a word). — *v. i.* To study or form etymologies. — **et'y-mol'o-gi-za'tion** (-jĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*
et'y-mol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *etymologia*, Gr. ἐτυμολογία; ἔτυμον etymon + λόγος discourse, de-

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Eth'ma (ĕth'mà). *Bib.*
eth'mo-tur'bi-nate, *a.* *Anat. & Zool.* Ethmoturbinal.
eth'my-phi'tis (ĕth'mĭ-fī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ethmo-* + Gr. ἰός a tissue + *-itis.*] = CELLULITIS.
Eth'nan (ĕth'năn). *Bib.*
Eth'ni (ĕth'nī) *Bib.*
eth'ni-cist (ĕth'nĭ-sĭst), *n.* = ETHNOLOGIST. [heathenism.
eth'nize, *v. i.* To lean toward
eth'no-ge'o-graph'i-cal, *a.* See ETHNO-.
eth-nog'ra-phist (ĕth-nŏg'rà-fĭst), *n.* = ETHNOGRAPHER.
ethnol. *Abbr.* Ethnological; ethnology.
eth-nol'o-ger (ĕth-nŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* [= ETHNOLOGIST.]
eth'no-ma'ni-ac, *n.* [*ethno-* + *maniac.*] An unreasonable or immoderate nationalist.
eth'no-psy-chol'o-gy, *n.* Psychology of races; folk psychology. — **-psy'cho-log'i-cal,** *a.*
‖ **et hoc,** *or* **id, ge'nus om'ne.** [L.] And everything of the kind.
e-thog'ra-phy (ē-thŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἦθος character, custom + *-graphy.*] Description of morals and customs.
ethoid. † ATHOLD.
e'tho-pœ'ia (ē'thō-pē'yà), *n.* [L., fr Gr. ἠθοποιία.] Delineation of character. *Obs.* — **e'tho-po-et'ic,** *a.* *Obs.*
eth-ox'y-caf'fe-ine, *n.* Also **-in.** [*ethoxy-* + *caffeine.*] *Pharm.* A crystalline substance prepared by boiling bromocaffeine with potassium hydrate and alcohol. It is narcotic and diuretic.
eth'yle. † ETHYL. [TER.
ethyl acetate. See ACETIC ES-
ethyl alcohol See ALCOHOL.
ethyl aldehyde. = ALDEHYDE **a.**
ethylene glycol. = GLYCOL **a.**
ethylene lactic acid. Hydracrylic acid. [GLYCOL.
ethylene mercaptan. = THIO-
ethyl ether. = ETHER, 3 **a.**
ethyl green. Brilliant green. See DYE [PIC ACID.
ethylidene lactic acid. See LAC-
eth'yl-tar-tar'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_{12}$, which is an ethyl derivative of tartaric acid, and analogous to ethylsulphuric acid. [GENUS OMNE.
et id ge'nus om'ne. See ET HOC
etik. † ETHIC, HECTIC.
etin. † ETEN.
e-tin'dase (ē-tĭn'dāz), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY. [*Rare.*
e'ti-o-lize, *v. t.* To etiolate.
e'ti-o-log'i-cal (ē'tĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), **e'ti-o-log'i-cal-ly.** **e'ti-ol'o-gy** (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), **e'ti-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst). Vars. of ETIOLOGICAL, etc.
É'ti'quette', **Ma'dame'** (mà'dăm' ā'tē'kĕt'). The Duchess de Noailles, mistress of ceremonies under Marie Antoinette; — a nickname.
etle. † ETTLE.
‖ **et na'ti na-to'rum, et qui na-scen'tur ab i'ti-is** (ĭ'ĭ-ĭs). [L.] Children's children and their descendants (those who shall be born from them).
Virgil (Æneid, III. 98).
Et-ne'an (ĕt-nē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Aetnæus*, Gr. Αἰτναῖος, fr. Αἴτνη (L. *Aetna, Aetne*).] Of or pertaining to Etna. See *Gaz.*
et'nite (ĕt'nīt), *n* [Cf. ERNEAN.] A variety of the explosive asphaltine.
‖ **é'toile'** (ā'twäl'; *E* ē-toil'), *n.* [F.] = ESTOILE.
‖ **é'touf'fé'** (ā'tōō'fā'), *a.* [F.] *Music.* Lit., smothered; — denoting in harp music a deadening of the tones with the hand. Also applied to a similar soft effect in pianoforte playing.
‖ **é'tour-de-ris'** (ā'tōōr'd'-rē'), *n.* [F.] A heedless or thoughtless act.
‖ **et se'quens** (sē'kwĕnz). [L.] And the following; — abbr. *et seq.*
‖ **et se-quen'tes** (sē-kwĕn'tēz), *masc. & fem. pl.*, *or* **se-quen'ti-a** (-shĭ'-ā), *neut. pl.* [L.] And those that follow; — abbr. *et seq.* or preferably *et sqq.*
‖ **et sic de ce'te-ris** (sē't'ēr-ĭs) [L.] And so of the rest.
‖ **et sic de si-mi'li-bus** (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-bŭs). [L.] And so of the like.
etstand. † ATSTAND.
etsterten. † ATSTERT.
‖ **et' sur'tout', pas' de zèle'** ! (ā' sür'tōō', pà' dē zĕl'). [F.] And above all, no zeal! — Talleyrand's injunction to subordinates against indiscreet activity.
et'ter. † ATTER.
et'ter-cap' (ĕt'ẽr-kăp'; -kàp'). Var of ATTERCOP.
etter pike. [Cf. ATTER.] The lesser weever. See WEEVER.
et'tin. † ETEN.
et'tle (ĕt'l), *v. t.* [Cf. ADDLE to earn.] To earn. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
et'tle, *n.* Nettle. *Dial. Eng.*
et'tle-ment, *n* [See ETTLE to intend.] Intention. *Scot.*
Et'trick Shep'herd (ĕt'rĭk) James Hogg (1770-1835), the Scottish poet; — so called from his being born in Ettrick Forest and from his early occupation.
‖ **et tu, Bru'te!** [L.] And thou also, Brutus; — exclamation attributed to Julius Cæsar when he saw his friend Brutus among the assassins.
etwite. † ATWITE.
etyke. † HECTIC. [*Rare.*
et'ym (ĕt'ĭm), *n.* An etymon.
etym. *Abbr.* Etymology.
et'y-mog'ra-phy (ĕt'ĭ-mŏg'rà-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἔτυμος true + *-graphy.*] = ETYMOLOGY. [*Rare.*
etymol. *Abbr.* Etymology.
et'y-mol'o-ger (-mŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* An etymologist.
e'ty-mo-log'ic (-mō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* = ETYMOLOGICAL.

scription: cf. F. *étymologie*. See ETYMON; -LOGY.] **1.** The origin or derivation of a word as shown by its analysis into elements, by pointing out the root or primitive upon which it is formed, or by referring it to an earlier form in its parent language; also, an account setting forth such origin or derivation, often with facts bearing upon the word's relationships; the formal history of a word.
2. The etymological meaning of a word. *Rare.*
3. The branch of philology concerned with etymologies.
4. *Gram.* = 1st ACCIDENCE.

et'y-mon (ĕt'ĭ-mŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MONS (-mŏnz), L. ETYMA (-mȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *ἔτυμον* the true literal sense of a word according to its derivation, an etymon, fr. *ἔτυμος* true, real, fr. *ἐτεός* true, real; prob. akin to Skr. *satya* true, E. *sooth*. See SOOTH.] **a** The original form of a word. *Obs.* **b** A primitive or root word. **c** Original or fundamental signification. *Rare.* — **et'y-mon'ic** (-mŏn'ĭk), *a. Rare.* — Given as the original or genuine sense of the word. *Coleridge.*

Et'zel (ĕt'sĕl), *n.* [G.] In German legend, a character representing the historical Attila, king of the Huns. In the Nibelungenlied he is a wise, gentle, and high-minded king, who marries Kriemhild after Siegfried's death. Cf. ATLI, KRIEMHILD.

eu- (ū-). [Gr. *εὖ* well, orig. neut. of *ἐύς* good; perh. connected with Skr. *su* well, and from the same root as E. *is*; or with Skr. *vasu* good, and fr. the same root as E. *was*.] A prefix used frequently in composition, signifying *well, good, advantageous*; — the opposite of *dys-*.

eu'ca-ine (ū'kȧ-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* [*eu-* + *cocaine*.] *Pharm.* Either of two distinct artificial organic bases, distinguished as **eucaine A** ($C_{19}H_{21}O_4N$) and **eucaine B** ($C_{15}H_{21}O_2N$) and used, in the form of hydrochlorides, as local anæsthetics.

eu-cal'rite (ū-kȧ'rīt; ū-kăl'rīt), *n.* [Gr. *εὐκαιρος* seasonable, opportune; *εὖ* well, good + *καιρός* season.] *Min.* A grayish, metallic-looking selenide of copper and silver, CuAgSe; — so called on account of its being found soon after the discovery of the metal selenium. Sp. gr., 7.50.

eu'ca-lypt (ū'kȧ-lĭpt), *n.* Any tree of the genus *Eucalyptus*. — **eu'ca-lyp'tic** (-lĭp'tĭk), *a.*

eu'ca-lyp'tol (-lĭp'tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*Eucalyptus* + L. *oleum* oil.] *Chem.* Cineol.

Eu'ca-lyp'tus (-lĭp'tŭs), *n.* [NL.; *eu-* + Gr. *καλυπτός* covered. The buds of *Eucalyptus* have a hemispherical or conical covering, which falls off at anthesis.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of myrtaceous trees containing about 150 species, all but a few of which are confined to Australia and Tasmania, where they are the most important and characteristic timber trees. They have rigid, entire leaves usually placed vertically, the younger often differing remarkably in shape. Most of them secrete resinous gums, whence they are called *gum trees*, and their timber is used for many purposes. *E. amygdalina*, the peppermint tree, is the tallest known tree, often attaining a height of over 400 feet. *E. globulus* is the blue gum: *E. gigantea*, the stringy bark; *E. gunnii*, called *cider tree* in Tasmania, yields a refreshing drink from wounds made in the bark in the spring. Botany Bay kino is the product of various ironbarks of this genus. Other species yield oils, tars, acids, dyes, and tans. Eucalypts have been supposed to make beneficial changes in malarial regions, and have been extensively planted in California, Florida, and southern Europe for that reason; but investigations appear to show that the only beneficial influence is the removal of some excess water by transpiration of moisture from the leaf surface and a limited antasthmatic action due to escape of cineol into the air and its conversion into ozone.
2. [*l. c.*] (*pl.* EUCALYPTI). A tree of this genus; a eucalypt.

eucalyptus oil. An essential oil derived from the leaves of any of numerous species of *Eucalyptus*; specif., in the American and British pharmacopœias, an oil containing a relatively large amount of cineol, as that from *E. globulus* or allied species. The various forms of eucalyptus oil differ widely in properties, some of the chief constituents of the various kinds being cineol, citral, citronellal, phellandrene, pinene, and cumic aldehyde. A few eucalyptus oils are used in perfumery.

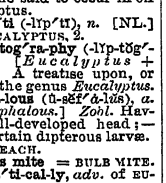

Eucharis (*E. amazonica*). Reduced.

Eu'cha-ris (ū'kȧ-rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *eucharis* agreeable, Gr. *εὐχαρις*. See EUCHARIST.] *Bot.* A small genus of South American scapose amaryllidaceous plants, most of which are cultivated for their handsome white flowers, often called *Amazon lilies*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Eu'cha-rist (-rĭst), *n.* [L. *eucharistia*, Gr. *εὐχαριστία*, lit., a giving of thanks, fr. *εὐχάριστος* grateful; *εὖ* + *χαρίζεσθαι* to show favor, fr. *χάρις* favor, grace, thanks; akin to *χαιρειν* to rejoice, and perh. to E. *yearn*: cf. F. *eucharistie*, OF. also *eucariste*.] **1.** *Eccl.* The sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the solemn act or ceremony of commemorating the death of Christ, in the use of bread and wine as the appointed emblems; the Communion; also, the consecrated elements, esp. the bread.
2. [*l. c.*] A vessel for consecrated bread; a pyx. *Obs.*
3. [*l. c.*] Act of giving thanks; thanksgiving.
The region of *eucharist* and hallelujahs. *South.*

eu'cha-ris'tial (ū'kȧ-rĭs'chăl), *n. Eccl.* A vessel for consecrated bread.

eu'cha-ris'tic (-rĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *eucharistique*.]
eu'cha-ris'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } **1** Pert. to the Lord's Supper.
2. Giving thanks; expressing thankfulness, rejoicing.
The *eucharistical* part of our daily devotions. *Ray.*
eucharistic sacrifice, the sacrifice of Christ as held by some to be continually renewed in the Mass.

eu'cha-ris'tize (-tīz), *v. t.*, -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZING (-tīz-ĭng). To consecrate as elements of the Lord's Supper.

Eu'chite (ū'kīt), *n.* [LGr. *Εὐχῖται*, pl., fr. Gr. *εὐχή* prayer.] *Eccl. Hist.* **a** One of a sect of fanatical vagrant Oriental Christians of the 4th to the 7th century who supported themselves by beggary, asserting that they passed their whole time in prayer. Their earliest known leader was Adelphius of Mesopotamia. Called also *Adelphian, Massalian, Messalian*. **b** A member of any of various later sects like the original Euchites, as a sect of Thracian dualists in the 11th century.

eu-chlo'rine (ū-klō'rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr. *χλωρός* pale green.] *Chem.* A yellow or greenish yellow gas, first prepared by Davy, evolved from potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid. It is a mixture of chlorine dioxide (ClO_2) and chlorine. — **eu-chlo'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

eu'cho-lo'gi-on (ū'kō-lō'jĭ-ŏn) } *n.* [NL. *euchologion*, Gr. **eu-chol'o-gy** (ū-kŏl'ō-jĭ) } *εὐχολόγιον* prayer book; *εὐχή* prayer, vow + *λέγειν* to say, speak.] *Eccl.* A formulary of prayers; also, a book of ritual, esp. that of the Eastern Church. — **eu'cho-log'i-cal** (ū'kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

eu'chre (ū'kẽr), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** A game at cards, the lowest card used being the seven, or the nine, spot, in which a player or side not taking at least three tricks, in a hand in which he has made the trump suit, fails to count (is euchred), and his opponent counts two. In trumps, the joker, if used, is highest, followed by the knave (right bower), the other knave of the same color (left bower), ace, king, queen, ten, etc.
2. Failure to take three tricks in a hand at euchre by a player who has made the trump.

eu'chre, *v. t.*; EU'CHRED (-kẽrd); EU'CHRING (-krĭng). To defeat in a hand at euchre (an opponent who named the trump suit); hence, *Slang*, to defeat in any science.

eu-chro'ic (ū-krō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *εὔχροος* well-colored; *εὖ* well + *χρόα* color.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline organic acid, $C_{12}H_4O_8N_2$, the di-imide of mellitic acid. By reduction it is changed to a dark blue substance (*euchrone*), — hence its name.

eu'chro-ite (ū'krō-ĭt), *n.* [See EUCHROIC.] *Min.* A basic arsenate of copper, $Cu_3(AsO_4)_2Cu(OH)_2{\cdot}6H_2O$, in emerald-green orthorhombic crystals. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 3.39.

eu'clase (ū'klās), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr. *κλάσις* a breaking.] *Min.* A brittle silicate of beryllium and aluminium, $HBeAlSiO_5$, occurring in pale yellow, green, or blue prismatic crystals; — so called from its perfect cleavage. It is sometimes used as a gem. H., 7.5. Sp. gr., 3.05–3.10.

Eu-cle'a (ū-klē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *εὐκλεια* glory; *εὖ* well + *κλέος* glory; — in allusion to the beauty of the foliage.] *Bot.* A genus of African ebenaceous trees and shrubs distinguished by the dicœcious racemose flowers. They have extremely hard wood, *E. pseudebenus* yielding Orange River ebony. The fruit of this and other species is edible.

Eu'clid (ū'klĭd), *n.* [L. *Euclides*, Gr. *Εὐκλείδης*.] A Greek geometer of about 300 B. C.; also, his treatise on geometry, and hence, the principles of geometry, in general.

Eu-clid'e-an (ū-klĭd'ē-ăn; ū'klĭ-dē'ăn; 277), **Eu-clid'i-an** (ū-klĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Euclid; specif., *Geom.*, adopting Euclid's assumptions with respect to space; pert. to geometry as developed in Euclid's "Elements."
Euclidean construction, a geometric construction by the use of ruler and compasses. — **E. geometry**, *Math.*, ordinary geometry; the geometry of Euclidean space. — **E. space**, *Geom.*, the kind of space to which the axioms and definitions of Euclid, relative to straight lines and parallel lines, apply; — called also *flat space*, and *homaloidal space*. In Euclidean space the Riemannian *measure of curvature*, $\frac{1}{k^2}$, is 0; hence: (1) The straight line is infinite. (2) The sum of the three angles of a plane triangle is a straight angle. Rigid bodies may be translated and rotated every way.

Eu-cryph'i-a (ū-krĭf'ĭ'-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *eu-* + Gr. *κρύφιος* concealed; — so named because the corolla is concealed by the calyx.] *Bot.* A small genus of plants, constituting the family Eucryphiaceæ (order Hypericales), natives of Australia and Chile. They are tall evergreen trees with opposite leaves and showy flowers.

eu-cyc'lic (ū-sĭk'lĭk; -sī'klĭk), *a.* [*eu-* + *cyclic*.] *Bot.* Cyclic with alternate isomerous whorls.

eu-dæ'mon, eu-de'mon (ū-dē'mŏn), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr. *δαίμων* one's demon.] **1.** A good demon, or spirit.
2. *Astrol.* The eleventh house, the source of good things.

eu'dæ-mo'ni-a (ū'dē-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδαιμονία*.] Well-being; happiness; — used esp. for Aristotle's conception of a life of action governed by reason as the supreme human felicity.
The aim of all moral action, says Aristotle, is admitted on all hands to be happiness, or *eudæmonia*. *Eudæmonia* results from the performance of the peculiar work belongs to man as man. *Morris (Uebersweg).*

eu'dæ-mon'ic, eu'de-mon'ic (ū'dē-mŏn'ĭk) } *a.* [See
eu'dæ-mon'i-cal, eu'de-mon'i-cal (-mŏn'ĭ-kăl) } EUDÆMONICS.] Producing happiness; based on the idea of happiness as the proper end of conduct; of or pertaining to eudæmonics.

eu'dæ-mon'ics, eu'de-mon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδαμονικός* conducive to happiness. See EUDÆMONISM.] **1.** Practice of eudæmonism; art or means of attaining happiness.
2. The science of happiness; — contr. with *aretaics*.

eu-dæ'mon-ism, eu-de'mon-ism (ū-dē'mŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδαμονισμός* a thinking happy, fr. *εὐδαίμων* blessed with a good genius, happy. See EU-; DEMON.] That system of ethics which defines and enforces moral obligation by its relation to happiness or personal well-being. *Eudæmonism* is often used for the Aristotelian conception of happiness, in contrast to hedonism, which identified happiness with pleasure. See EUDÆMONIA, ETHICS.

eu-dæ'mon-ist, eu-de'mon-ist, *n.* An adherent of eudæmonism.
I am too much of a *eudæmonist*; I hanker too much after a state of happiness both for myself and others. *De Quincey.*

eu-dæ'mon-is'tic, eu-de'mon-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of
eu-dæ'mon-is'ti-cal, eu-de'mon-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } or pertaining to eudæmonism. — **eu-dæ'mon-is'ti-cal-ly, eu-de'mon-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

eu-dæ'mo-ny, eu-de'mo-ny (ū-dē'mō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδαιμονία*.] Well-being; happiness. *Rare.*

eu-di'a-lyte (ū-dī'ȧ-līt), *n.* [Gr *εὐδιάλυτος* easy to dissolve; — so called because easily dissolvable in acids. See EU-; DIALYSIS.] *Min.* A brownish red metasilicate, chiefly of iron, zirconium, and calcium, occurring in crystals or masses. It is optically positive. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 2.9–3.0.

eu'di-om'e-ter (ū'dĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδία* fair, clear weather, fr. *εὐδιος* fine, clear (said of the air or weather) + *-meter*.] *Chem.* An instrument for the volumetric measurement and analysis of gases; — so named because formerly used to determine the purity of the air. It is usually a finely graduated and calibrated glass tube, open at the bottom, and having near the top a pair of platinum wires fused in, to allow the passage of an electric spark (in order to cause reaction by ignition when desired), as the process involves the explosion and combustion of one of the ingredients to be determined. The operation is conducted in a trough of mercury, or sometimes over water. Cf. BURETTE. *Ure's eudiometer* has the tube bent in the form of a U. — **eu'di-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), **eu'di-o-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **eu'di-o-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

eu'di-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n. Chem.* Art or process of determining the constituents of a gaseous mixture by means of the eudiometer.

Eu'dist (ū'dĭst), *n. R. C. Ch.* A member of the "Congregation of Jesus and Mary," established by Jean Eudes at Caen, France, in 1643.

Eu-dox'i-an (ū-dŏk'sĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Eudoxius, patriarch of Antioch and Constantinople in the 4th century, and a celebrated defender of the doctrines of Arius. — **Eu-dox'i-an,** *a.*

eu-dox'ine (-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [Cf. Gr. *εὔδοξος* of good repute.] *Pharm.* A reddish yellow powder, used as a remedy for diarrhœa, indigestion, etc. It is the bismuth salt of nosophen.

eu-gal'lol (ū-găl'ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*eu-* + *gallic* + 3d *-ol*. Cf. PYROGALLOL.] *Pharm.* A brownish yellow sirupy mass, used externally (in acetone solution) in the treatment of psoriasis. It is pyrogallol mono-acetate.

Eu-ge'ni-a (ū-jē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Prince *Eugene* of Savoy.] *Bot.* A large genus of myrtaceous trees and shrubs widely distributed in the tropics of both hemispheres. They have aromatic leaves and tetramerous flowers with baccate fruit. The wood is often hard and valuable; and the bark of some species is used in tanning and in medicine. Some species are cultivated in greenhouses.

eu-gen'ic (ū-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *εὐγενής*.] Pertaining to improvement of offspring; also, well born; of high birth.

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e-typ'ic (ē-tĭp'ĭk), **e-typ'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*e-* + *typical*.] *Biol.* Lacking conformity to a type. — **e-typ'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Eu. *Abbr. Chem.* [Without period, *Eu*]. Europium.

E. U. *Abbr.* Evangelical Union.

Eu'as-te'ri-æ (ū'ăs-tē'rĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eu-* + Gr. *ἀστέριος* starry.] *Zool.* A suborder of starfishes having opposite ambulacral ossicles meeting like the rafters of a roof. It includes all existing forms.

Eu-bœ'an (ū-bē'ăn), *a.* = EUBOIC. — *n.* One of the people of Eubœa.

Eu-bo'ic (ū-bō'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Euboicus*, Gr. *Εὐβοικός*, fr. *Εὔβοια* Eubœa.] Of or pertaining to the island of Eubœa, or Evvia, or designating the sea which separates it from the Greek coast. Cf. CHALCIDIAN.

Eu-bou'leus (ū-bōō'lŭs; ū-bou'-), *n.* [Gr. *Εὐβουλεύς*.] *Gr. Myth.* See THESMOPHORIA.

Eu-bu'lus (ū-bū'lŭs). *Bib.*

eu'ca-lin (ū'kȧ-lĭn), *n.* Also **eu'ca-lin.** [So called because sometimes obtained from the *Eucalyptus*.] *Chem.* An unfermentable sugar formed in the decomposition of melitose and found also in lerp.

eu'ca-lyp'tene (ū'kȧ-lĭp'tēn), *n.* [Cf. EUCALYPTOL.] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon obtained by decomposition of eucalyptol.

b A terpene said to occur in oil of eucalyptus.

eu'ca-lyp'ti (-lĭp'tī), *n.* [NL.] Pl. of EUCALYPTUS, 2.

eu'ca-lyp-tog'ra-phy (-lĭp-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*Eucalyptus* + *-graphy*.] A treatise upon, or study of, the genus *Eucalyptus*.

eu-ceph'a-lous (ū-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*eu-* + *cephalous*.] *Zoöl.* Having a well-developed head; — said of certain dipterous larvæ.

euch. + EACH.

Eu'cha-ris mite = BULB MITE.

eu'cha-ris'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of EUCHARISTICAL.

eu'chi-nine (ū'kĭ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** = EUQUININE.

eu'chlor-hy'dri-a (ū'klōr-hī'drĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *eu-* + *chlorhydric*.] *Med.* Presence of normal amount of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice [*Obs.*]

eu'cho-logue, *n.* A euchologion.

eu'chre-ist (ū'kẽr-ĭst), *n.* A euchre player.

eu'chrome, *n.* [*eu-* + *chrome*.] Cappagh brown. [CHROIC.]

eu'chrone (ū'krōn), *n.* See EUCHRE.

eu'chy-my (ū'kĭ-mĭ), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr. *χυμός* juice.] *Med.* Good state of the bodily fluids. *Obs.* — **eu'chy-mous** (-mŭs), *a. Obs.*

Eu-cir'ri-pe'di-a, *n. pl.* [NL.; *eu-* + *Cirripedia*.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Cirripedia consisting of the more typical forms as distinguished from the Rhizocephala; — coextensive with *Cirripedia* in the narrow sense.

Eu-cle'i-dæ (ū-klē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = COCHLIDIDÆ.

Eu'cli-on-ism, *n.* [From L. *Euclio*, *-onis*, name of a miser in a play by Plautus.] Stinginess. *Obs.*

Eu-nem'i-dæ (ū-nĕm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *εὐνήμις*, *-ίδος*, well-greaved.] *Zoöl.* A family of beetles closely related to, and now sometimes merged with, the Elateridæ.

eu'co-lite (ū'kō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *εὔκολος* well satisfied, i.e., with its composition.] A mineral similar to eudialyte, but optically negative.

eu-cone (ū-kōn'), *a.* [*eu-* + *cone*.] *Zoöl.* Having fully developed crystalline cones in the ommatidia; — said of the eyes of insects and crustaceans.

Eu'co-pep'o-da (ū'kō-pĕp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See EU-; COPEPODA.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Copepoda consisting of the typical free-swimming forms and the lernæans, as distinguished from the Branchiura.

eu'cra-site (ū'kra-sīt), *n.* [See EUCRASY.] *Min.* A variety of thorite.

eu'cra-sy (-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *εὐκρασία*; *εὐκρός* well-tempered; *εὖ* well + *κεραννύναι* to mix, temper.] *Med.* A normal state of health; physical well-being.

Eu-cryph'i-a'ce-æ (ū-krĭf'ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See EUCRYPHIA. — **eu-cryph'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

eu-cryp'tite (ū-krĭp'tīt), *n* [Gr. *εὐκρυπτος* easily hidden.] *Min.* A colorless or white silicate of lithium and aluminium, $LiAlSiO_4$, occurring in hexagonal crystals. Sp. gr., 2.67.

euc'tic (ŭk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *εὐκτικός*.] Expressing a wish; supplicatory. *Obs.*

eu-dæ'mon-ize, eu-de'mon-ize, *v. i.* To esteem happy; felicitate. *Rare.*

eu'dai-mo'ni-a (ū'dī-mō'nĭ-ȧ), **eu-dai'mon-ism** (ū-dī'mŏn-ĭz'm; ū-dī'-), **eu-dai'mon-ist,** etc. Vars. of EUDÆMONIA, EUDÆMONISM, etc.

Eu-de'mi-an (ū-dē'mĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Eudemus. — **Eudemian Ethics.** See under ETHICS, 1.

eu-de'mon-o-log'i-cal (ū-dē'mŏn-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* = EUDÆMONISTIC. *Cent. Dict.*

Eu-den'dri-um (ū-dĕn'drĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *eu-* + Gr. *δενδρίον*, dim. of *δένδρον* a tree] *Zoöl.* A genus of gymnoblastic hydrozoans forming a branching colony with a chitinous perisarc.

eu-der'mol (ū-dẽr'mōl; -mŏl), *n.* [*eu-* + *dermo-* + 3d *-ol*.] *Pharm.* An ointment chiefly of lanolin impregnated with salicylate of nicotine for use in skin diseases.

eu-did'y-mite (ū-dĭd'ĭ-mīt), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr. *δίδυμος* double, twin. It always occurs in twin crystals.] *Min.* A white glassy silicate of sodium and beryllium, $HNaBeSi_2O_8$. H., 6. Sp. gr., 2.55.

eu'di-pleu'ral (ū'dĭ-plōō'rȧl), *a.* [*eu-* + Gr. *δίς* double + *πλευρά* side.] *Biol.* Bilaterally symmetrical

Eu-do'ra (ū-dō'rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Εὐδώρα*; cf. *εὖ* well, and *δῶρον* gift.] Lit., generous; — fem prop. name. L. id; F. *Eudore* (ū'dōr').

Eu'do-ri'na (ū'dō-rī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *εὔδωρος* generous.] *Zoöl.* A genus of colony-forming flagellate infusorians which produces sharply distinguished male and female gametes.

Eu-dro'mi-as (ū-drō'mĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *εὐδρομιας* a good runner.] *Zoöl.* The genus of plovers which includes the common dotterel of Europe.

E'u-dyp'tes (ū-dĭp'tēz), *n.* [NL.; *eu-* + Gr. *δύπτης* a diver.] *Zoöl.* A genus of penguins, syn. of *Catarractes*, the genus containing the crested penguins.

Eu-ech'i-noi'de-a (ū-ĕk'ĭ-noi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eu-* + *Echinoidea*.] *Zoöl.* A subclass of sea urchins consisting of all except the Palæchinoidea.

eu-e'mer-ism (ū-ē'mẽr-ĭz'm; ū-ĕm'ẽr-), **eu-e'mer-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), etc. Vars. of EUHEMERISM, etc.

Eu-er'ge-tes (ū-ẽr'jē-tēz), *n. Bib.* Lit., benefactor; — a title borne by Ptolemy II. and VII., kings of Egypt.

eu'ē-this'tĭ-cal-ly (ū'ē-thĭs'tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* [Gr. *εὐήθης* good-hearted.] Good-naturedly. *Rare.*

eu'fe-mism, eu'fe-mis'tic. Euphemism; euphemistic. *Ref. Sp.*

eu-fon'ic. Euphonic. *Ref. Sp.*

eu'fo-ny. Euphony. *Ref. Sp.*

eu'for-bate, *n.* Euphorbium. *Obs.*

eu'fu-ism. Euphuism. *Ref. Sp.*

Eug. *Abbr.* Eugen; Eugene.

Eu'ga-noi'de-i (ū'gȧ-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eu-* + NL. *Ganoidei*. See GANOID.] *Zoöl.* A group which includes the bony ganoids, as the gar pikes.

‖ eu'ge (ū'jē), *n.* [L., well done! brave! Gr. *εὖγε*.] An expression of "well done," or the like, by way of approval. *Obs.*

Eu-gene' (ū-jēn'; ū'jēn), *n.* [F. *Eugène*, L. *Eugenius*, Gr. *Εὐγένιος*, fr. *εὐγενής* well-born, of noble race.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Eugenius* (ū-jē'nĭ-ŭs); F. *Eugène* (ū'zhĕn'); It. *Eugenio* (ā-ōō-jĕn'yō); Sp. *Eugenio* (ā-ōō-hā'nyō; 172); Pg. *Eugenio* (ā-ōō-zhā'nyō); G. *Eugen* (oi'gĕn; oi-gā'n'), *Eugenius* (oi-gā'nĭ-ŏōs).

eu-gen'e-sis (ū-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*eu-* + *-genesis*.] *Biol.* Fertility between hybrids. — **eu'ge-nes'ic** (ū'jē-nĕs'ĭk), **eu'ge-net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Eu-ge'ni-a (ū-jē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.,

eu-gen'ics (ū-jĕn'ĭks), *n.* The science of improving stock, whether human or animal, or of improving plants.

eu'ge-nin (ū'jē-nĭn), *n.* [See EUGENIA.] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline substance extracted from oil of cloves; — called also *clove camphor.* It is isomeric with eugenol.

eu'ge-nol (-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*Eugenia* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A colorless aromatic liquid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, related to phenol, and called also *eugenic acid.* It is a chief constituent of oil of cloves, and occurs in the oils of pimento, star anise, etc.

eu'ge-nol-ate (-āt), *n.* *Chem* A salt of eugenol, analogous to the phenolates.

Eu-gle'na (ū-glē'nȧ), *n.* [NL.; *eu-* + Gr. γλήνη pupil of the eye, socket of a joint.] *Zoöl.* A genus of simple fresh-water flagellate infusorians having an elongate body with a distinct gullet at the anterior end from which a long flagellum protrudes. *E. viridis* is the best-known species. It is of a bright green color, due to the presence of chlorophyll, with a spot of bright red pigment near the anterior end, and contains grains of a starchlike substance called paramylum. It reproduces by binary or multiple fission while encysted.

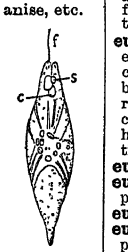

Euglena. f Flagellum. c Contractile Vacuole. s Pigment Spot Much enlarged.

eu-gle'noid (-noid), *a.* [*Euglena* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like or pert. to *Euglena* or allied genera.

eu'gra-nit'ic (ū'grȧ-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*eu-* + *granitic.*] *Petrog.* Pert. to, or resembling, normal granite. **eugranitic structure,** a structure possessed by certain igneous rocks, in which the grains of the different minerals are all of about the same medium size, and similar in form.

eu-ha'ges (ū-hā'jēz), *n. pl.* [L., prob. fr. Gr. εὐαγής holy, righteous.] Prophets, or seers, — one of the three traditional orders of the Celtic priesthood.

eu'har-mon'ic (ū'här-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*eu-* + *harmonic*] *Music.* Producing mathematically perfect harmony or concord; sweetly or perfectly harmonious

eu-he'dral (ū-hē'drȧl), *a.* [*eu-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat or base] *Petrog.* Well-faced; completely bounded by crystal planes.

eu-he'mer-ism (ū-hē'mĕr-ĭz'm; ū-hĕm'ĕr-), *n.* [L. *Euhemerus*, Gr. Εὐήμερος, a philosopher, about 300 B. C.] The theory, held by Euhemerus, that the gods of mythology were but deified mortals, and their deeds only the amplification in imagination of human acts; hence, interpretation of myths as traditional accounts of historical personages and events. — **eu-he'mer-ist,** *n.* — **eu-he'mer-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

eu-he'mer-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To interpret (mythology) on the theory of euhemerism.

eu-la'li-a (ū-lā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL; prob. fr. the personal name *Eulalia* (which see, below).] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* **a** Syn. of POLLINIA. **b** Syn. of XIPHAGROSTIS.

2. *Hort.* Any of several ornamental grasses belonging to the genus *Xiphagrostis*, esp. *X. sinensis*, often cultivated as a lawn plant for its graceful striped leaves

Eu'len-spie'gel, Tyll (tĭl oi'lĕn-shpē'gĕl; -spē'gĕl). [G., owlglass.] The hero of a German popular comic tale which relates the freaks, pranks, drolleries, fortunes, and misfortunes of a wandering Jack-of-all-trades.

Eu-le'ri-an (ū-lē'rĭ-ăn; oi-), *a.* Of or pertaining to Leonhard Euler (1707–83), the Swiss mathematician, or his investigations; — used in various phrases; as:

Eulerian constant, *Math.*, the limit of the series $1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4}+\ldots+\frac{1}{n}-\log n$ for n infinite; approximately 0.5772 . . . , used in calculating log $\Gamma(a)$. — **E. equation.** *Math.* **a** The addition theorem of elliptic integrals. **b** Any one of the system of ordinary hydrodynamical equations in which the components of the velocity at a definite point (and not of a definite particle, as in the Lagrangian equations) are the variables. — **E. integral,** of the first kind, $\int_0^x x^{a-1}(1-x)^{b-1}dx$, denoted by $B(a, b)$ or $B(b, a)$; of the second kind, $\int_0^\infty e^{-x}x^{a-1}dx$, the Gamma function of a, denoted by $\Gamma(a)$, or by $\pi(a-1)$ according to Gauss. This latter extremely important function is a kind of generalization of the *factorial* $\Gamma^a = 1.2.3. \ldots a$. — **E. method** (in hydrodynamics), *Math.*, the ordinary method employing Eulerian equations. — **E motion,** a movement of the geographical pole by which it tends to describe a circle of radius 0.15″ in a period of about 429 days (called the **E period**). The movement, as modified by meteorological and other causes, gives a practical identity with the *Chandler period* (of 428 days) as found by observation.

Eu'ler's for'mu-la (oi'lĕrz). *Engin.* A general formula relating to the strength of a long strut, obtained by mathematical analysis assuming the strut to be initially very slightly bent and neglecting the $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2$ term in the curvature equation. It is $P = c\frac{\pi^2 EI}{l^2}$, where P = axial load; E = Young's modulus; I = moment of inertia of transverse section of strut; l = length of strut; c = a constant depending upon the manner of fixing the ends.

Euler's formulæ. *Math.* Expressions for cosine and sine as half the sum and difference of two imaginary exponentials.

Euler's theorem. *Math.* The analytical theorem expressed by the equation $\frac{1}{R}=\frac{\cos^2\phi_1}{R_1}+\frac{\cos^2\phi_2}{R_2}$, where R_1, R_2, are the principal radii of curvature (at a point P of a surface) and R is the radius of curvature of any normal section inclined ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 to the principal normal sections.

eu-lo'gi-a (ū-lō'jĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIÆ (-ē). [LL., fr. Gr. εὐλογία eulogy, blessing. See EULOGY.] *Eccl.* **a** Orig., the Eucharist. **b** In the early church, a portion of the consecrated bread carried to communicants unable to attend the Eucharist. **c** *East. Church.* Eucharistic bread blessed, but not consecrated, distributed after the Eucharist to those who have not communicated; — called also *antidoron* and sometimes *blessed bread.* Cf. PAIN BÉNIT, HOLY BREAD **b.**

eu-lo'gi-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Eulogistic

eu'lo-gist (ū'lō-jĭst), *n.* One who eulogizes, or praises; a panegyrist, an encomiast.

eu'lo-gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, eulogy; bestowing praise, panegyrical, commendatory; laudatory; as, *eulogistic* speech. — **eu'lo-gis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

eu-lo'gi-um (ū-lō'jĭ-ŭm), *n*; *pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -GIA (-ȧ). [LL. See EULOGY.] Eulogy.

eu'lo-gize (ū'lō-jīz), *v. t.*; EU'LO-GIZED (-jīzd); EU'LO-GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). To speak or write in strong commendation of; to extol in speech or writing; to praise.

eu'lo-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz) [Gr. εὐλογία, from εὔλογος well speaking, εὖ well + λέγειν to speak: cf. LL. *eulogium.* Cf. EULOGIUM; see LEGEND.] **1.** A composition, esp. a set oration, in commendation of something, as of the character and services of a deceased person; also, expression characteristic of eulogies; praise; laudation.

Eulogies turn into elegies. *Spenser.*

2. *Eccl.* = EULOGIA. *Obs.*

Syn. — See ENCOMIUM.

eu'ly-tite (ū'lĭ-tīt), *n.* Also **eu'ly-tine** (-tĭn; -tēn; 184). [*eu-* + Gr. λυτός soluble, fr. λύειν to dissolve.] *Min* A silicate of bismuth, $Bi_4Si_3O_{12}$, occurring usually in minute dark brown or grayish tetrahedral crystals. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 6.11.

Eu-men'i-dæ (ū-mĕn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐμενής well-disposed.] *Zoöl.* A large family of true wasps of solitary habits. Their nests are variously constructed by the different species, and commonly provisioned with caterpillars, for the nourishment of their young. **Eu'me-nes** (ū'mē-nēz), the typical genus, contains species that build cells of mud, which in some cases have the form of a small round vase with a short narrow neck. See POTTER WASP.

Eu-men'i-des (-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Εὐμενίδες, lit., giving a sweet, softened tone of clarinetlike quality. gracious goddesses.] The Erinys. See ERINYS.

eu'my-ce'tes (ū'mĭ-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eu-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* A class of the Thallophyta comprising all the true fungi as distinguished from the various classes of algæ or seaweeds. See FUNGI, THALLOPHYTA.

Eu-no'mi-an (ū-nō'mĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Eunomius, bishop of Cyzicus (4th century A. D.); an Anomœan (which see). — **Eu-no'mi-an,** *a.*

eu'nuch (ū'nŭk), *n.* [L. *eunuchus*, Gr. εὐνοῦχος, prop., keeping or guarding the couch; εὐνή couch, bed + ἔχειν to have, hold, keep.] A castrated male person, orig one in charge of a harem or employed in a palace as a chamberlain; hence, formerly, any chamberlain. Cf. CASTRATO. Eunuchs in ancient times often gained high rank, sometimes becoming rulers.—**eu'nuch-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Eu-om'pha-lus (ū-ŏm'fȧ-lŭs), *n* [NL.; *eu-* + Gr. ὀμφαλός the navel.] *Paleon.* A large genus of extinct Paleozoic and Mesozoic gastropods with a depressed conical or discoidal widely umbilicate shell

eu-on'y-min (ū-ŏn'ĭ-mĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* A principle or mixture of principles derived from *Evonymus* (syn. *Euonymus*) *atropurpureus*, or spindle tree.

eu-ou'æ (ū-ōō'ē; ā/ōō-ō'wī), *n.* [A mnemonic from the vowels of "*seculorum amen,*" ending the Gloria Patri.] *Eccl. Music.* The trope of the Gregorian Lesser Doxology, varying according to the mode used; also, any trope.

eu'pa-rin (ū'pȧ-rĭn), *n.* [*Eupatorium* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A yellow neutral principle, $C_{12}H_{11}O_3$, found in boneset.

eu'pa-thy (ū'pȧ-thĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [Gr. εὐπάθεια comfort, happy condition of the soul. See EU-; PATHETIC.] Right feeling; — referring to the Stoic doctrine that a just and temperate disposition is a proper ethical ideal.

Eu'pa-to'ri-um (ū'pȧ-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐπατόριον hemp agrimony, fr. *Eupator*, king of Pontus.] *Bot.* An immense genus of asteraceous herbs, chiefly tropical. They have heads of white or purplish flowers disposed in cymose clusters; the pappus is capillary and the achenes are 3-5-angled. Several American species, as *E. maculatum*, are common weeds. The hemp agrimony (*E. cannabinum*) and the boneset (*E. perfoliatum*) are used medicinally as tonics and diaphoretics. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

eu-pat'rid (ū-păt'rĭd; ū'pȧ-trĭd; 277), *n.* [Gr. εὐπατρίδης, fr. εὖ well + πατήρ father.] One of the eupatridæ. — **eu'pa-trid,** *a.*

eu-pat'ri-dæ (ū-păt'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. εὐπατρίδαι, pl. of εὐπατρίδης.] The hereditary aristocrats of ancient Athens and other states of Greece, who in early times exclusively made and administered the law.

eu-pep'si-a (-pĕp'sĭ-ȧ; -shȧ) } *n.* [NL. *eupepsia*, fr. Gr.
eu-pep'sy (ū-pĕp'sĭ; ū'pĕp-sĭ) } εὐπεψία. See EU-; DYSPEPSIA.] *Med.* Good digestion; — opposed to *dyspepsia.*

eu-pep'tic (ū-pĕp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. εὐπεπτος.] Of, pertaining to, or having, good digestion; easy of digestion.

eu'phe-mism (ū'fē-mĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. εὐφημισμός, fr. εὐφημίζειν to use words of a good omen; εὖ well + φάναι to speak. See FAME.] *Rhet.* A figure in which an agreeable or nonoffensive word or expression is substituted for one that is harsh, indelicate, or otherwise unpleasant; a way of describing an offensive thing by an inoffensive expression; a mild name for something disagreeable, as, "passing away" for "dying." — **eu'phe-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

eu'phe-mis'tic (-mĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to euphemism;
eu'phe-mis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } containing a euphemism; softened in expression. — **eu'phe-mis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

eu'phe-mize (ū'fē-mīz), *v. t. & i.*; EU'PHE-MIZED (-mīzd); EU'PHE-MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). [Gr. εὐφημίζειν.] To express by a euphemism; to make use of euphemistic expressions.

eu-pho'ne (ū-fō'nē), *n.* [Gr. εὔφωνος sweet-voiced. See EU-; -PHONE.] *Music.* A sixteen-foot free-reed organ stop, giving a sweet, softened tone of clarinetlike quality.

eu-phon'ic (ū-fŏn'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *euphonique.*] Of or per-
eu-phon'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } taining to euphony; in accordance with the laws of euphony. — **eu-phon'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **eu-phon'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

eu-pho'ni-ous (ū-fō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Pleasing or sweet in sound; smooth-sounding. — **eu-pho'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.*

eu-pho'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See EUPHONY.] *Music.* **a** An instrument, invented by Chladni in 1790, consisting of glass tubes and graduated steel bars sounded by the moistened finger. **b** A small bass instrument of the saxhorn class, having a full, strong tone, and a compass of about three octaves up from C in the great octave (see PITCH).

eu'pho-ny (ū'fō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *euphonia*, Gr. εὐφωνία, fr. εὔφωνος sweet-voiced; εὖ well + φωνή sound, voice; akin to φάναι to speak: cf. F. *euphonie.*] **1.** A pleasing or sweet sound; the acoustic effect produced by words so combined and uttered as to please the ear.

2. *Phon.* Tendency to greater ease of pronunciation, resulting in various combinatory changes, due to increased speed of utterance or economy of effort rather than to a striving after a pleasing effect, as formerly supposed.

Eu-phor'bi-a (ū-fôr'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *euphorbea* an African plant. See EUPHORBIUM.] *Bot.* An immense genus of herbs or shrubs of varied habit and wide distribution, having small monœcious flowers borne in involucres, sometimes with petaloid appendages, the whole structure resembling a single flower. The species in the United States are mostly insignificant weeds, though *E. marginata* and *E. heterophylla* are cultivated for ornament. The African species are usually succulent and often spiny shrubs resembling cacti, which they replace there. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

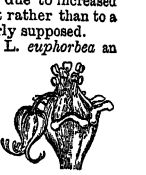
Euphorbia. Cyathium, or Flower Cluster, of *E. lathyris*, showing drooping Pistillate Flower and several Staminate Flowers.

Eu-phor'bi-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See EUPHORBIA.] *Bot.* A large and important family of herbs, shrubs, or trees of uncertain systematic position, but usually referred to the order Geraniales. They have monœcious or dicecious flowers, 3-seeded capsules, and acrid or poisonous, often milky, juice. There are about 210 genera and 4,000 species, of wide distribution. *Euphorbia* is the type, and *Phyllanthus*, *Croton*, *Acalypha*, *Ricinus*, *Jatropha*, *Hevea*, and *Manihot* are among the other important genera. They include several medicinal plants, as those furnishing castor oil and croton oil; several trees yielding caoutchouc; the manioc or cassava plant, and various genera ornamental in cultivation. — **eu-phor'bi-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

fr. Gr. Εὐγενία. See EUGENE.] Fem. of EUGENE. F. *Eugénie* (ö'zhā nē'; It. *Eugenia* (ā-ōō-jēn'yȧ); Sp. *Eugenia* (ā-ōō-hā'-nyȧ; 172); G. *Eugenie* (oi-gā'-nē-ē; oi'zhē-nē'), *Eugenia* (oi-gā'nē-ä). — DIM. *Genie* (jē'nĭ).

eu-gen'ic (ū-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [See EUGENIA.] See EUGENOL.

Eu-ge'nie (ū-jē'nĭ), *n.* [F. *Eugénie.*] = EUGENIA, fem. prop. name.

eu'ge-ny (ū'jē-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. εὐγένεια, fr. εὐγενής well-born; εὖ well + γένος race.] Nobleness of birth. *Obs.*

eu-get'ic (ū-jĕt'ĭk), **eu'ge-tin'ic** (ū'jē-tĭn'ĭk), *a.* Designating an acid derived from eugenol.

eugh. † YEW.

Eu'gu-bine (ū'gū-bĭn), *n.* Of Eugubium. — **Eugubine tables** Seven bronze tablets inscribed in the Umbrian and Latin languages, discovered at Gubbio ancient *Eugubium*, *Iguvium*), Italy, in 1444, and still preserved there.

eu-kai'rite. Var. of EUCAIRITE.

eu'ki-ne'si-a (ū'kĭ-nē'sĭ-ȧ; ū'kī-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐκινησία ease of motion.] *Med.* Normal power of movement.

eu'ko-lite, eu'ko-lyte. Vars. of EUCOLITE.

eu'la-chan, eu'la-chon (ū'lȧ-kŏn), *n.* [Native Indian name.] The candlefish.

eulachon oil. See OIL, *Table II.*

Eu-la'li-a (ū-lā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Εὐλαλία; cf. εὖ well, and λάλος talkative, λαλεῖν to speak.] Lit., fair speech; — fem. prop. name. F *Eulalie* (ö'lȧ'lē'); It. *Eulalia* (ā-ōō-lä'lē-ä). **Saint Eulalia** was a virgin martyred during the persecution of Diocletian. Her day is February 12.

Eu'la-mel'li-bran'chi-a (ū'lȧ-mĕl'ĭ-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eu-* + L. *lamella* a small plate of metal + *-branchia.*] *Zoöl.* An order of bivalve molluscs. They have gills with numerous vascular interfilamentary and interlamellar junctions so that they form basketlike lamellæ, the mantle edges united at one or more points, and two more or less equal adductor muscles It is much the largest order of the class. — **eu'la-mel'li-branch** (-brăŋk), *a* — Syn. **Eu'la-mel'li-bran'chi-a'ta** (-brăŋ'kĭ-ā'tȧ)

Euler's constant. = EULERIAN CONSTANT.

Eu-li'ma (ū-lī'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *eu-* + Gr. λιμός hunger.] *Zoöl.* A genus of gymnoglossate gastropods with a slender spiral shell and long proboscis, parasitic on holothurians and other echinoderms It is the type of a family, **Eu-lim'i-dæ** (ū-lĭm'ĭ-dē).

eu'lo-ge. † EULOGY.

eu-log'ic (ū-lŏj'ĭk), **eu-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Eulogistic. *Rare.* — **eu-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* *Rare.*

eu'lo-gism (ū'lō-jĭz'm), *n.* Eulogy

eu'lo-giz'er (-jīz'ẽr), *n.* A eulogist.

eu'ly-site (ū'lĭ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. εὐλυσία readiness in loosing.] *Petrog.* A rock consisting of a mixture of olivine with pyroxene and garnet.

Eu-mæ'us (ū-mē'ŭs), *n.* In Homer's "Odyssey," the faithful swineherd of Ulysses.

Eu'me-nes (ū'mē-nēz), *n.* a *Bib.* prop. name b See EUMENIDÆ.

eu'mer-ism (ū'mĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Biol.* An aggregation of like parts or units; result of eumerogenesis. —**eu'mer-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

eu'mer-o-gen'e-sis (-ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*eu-* + *meiogenesis.*] *Biol.* Merogenesis in which the units are at first similar to the primary unit, as in the segments of a tapeworm; — opposed to *dysmerogenesis.* — **eu'mer-o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

eu'mer-o-morph' (ū'mĕr-ō-môrf'), *n.* [*eu-* + *mero-* + *-morph.*] *Biol.* A eumerogenetic organism. — **eu'mer-o-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.*

Eu-mol'pi-des (ū-mŏl'pĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L. *Eumolpidæ*, fr. Gr. Εὐμολπίδαι, fr. εὐμολπεῖν to sing well.] See ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES.

Eu-mol'pus (-pŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὔμολπος sweetly singing.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small chrysomelid beetles. The species *E. vitis* is very injurious in Europe to grapevines.

eu-mor'phous (ū-môr'fŭs), *a.* [Gr. εὐμορφος.] Well formed. *R.*

Eu-na'tan. *Bib.*

eu-na'trol (ū-nā'trōl; -trŏl), *n.* [See EU-, NATRON, 3d -OL.] *Pharm.* Sodium oleate in the form of powder, used as a remedy for disorders of the liver.

‖ **e-un'do, mo-ran'do, et re'de-un'do.** [L.] *Law.* Lit., in going, tarrying, and returning; — denoting the time covered by the privilege from arrest to which a person is entitled to enable him to attend to certain duties

Eu-nec'tes (ū-nĕk'tēz), *n.* [NL.; *eu-* + Gr. νήκτης a swimmer.] *Zoöl.* The genus including the anaconda (which see).

Eu'nice (ū'nĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Εὐνίκη; cf. εὖ well, and νίκη victory.] Lit., happy victory; — fem. prop. name. *Bib*

Eu-ni'ce (ū-nī'sē), *n.* [NL., fr the Gr. name Εὐνίκη, Eunice.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine polychætous worms of the order Errantia, having a complex system of chitinous jaws. It is the type of a family, **Eu-nic'i-dæ** (ū-nĭs'ĭ-dē). — **eu-ni'cid** (-nī'sĭd), *n.*

Eu-no'mi-a (ū-nō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. Εὐνομία.] 1. See HORÆ.

2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

eu'no-my (ū'nō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. εὐνομία; εὖ + νόμος law.] Efficient and well-ordered law. *R.*

eu'nuch (ū'nŭk), **eu'nuch-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *eunuchare.*] To make a eunuch of. *Obs. or R.*

eu'nuch-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

eu'nuch-ize (-īz), *v. t.* See -IZE.

eu'nuch-oid (-oid), *a.* Resembling, or characteristic of, a eunuch; as, a *eunuchoid* voice, the falsetto voice in a man.

eu'nuch-ry (-rĭ), *n.* State of being a eunuch. *Rare.*

Eu-o'di-as (ū-ō'dĭ-ăs). *Bib.*

eu'o-nym (ū'ō-nĭm), *n.* [Gr. εὐώνυμος of good name] A good name, or one suitable for use. — **eu-on'y-mous** (ū-ŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* — **eu-on'y-my** (-mĭ), *n.*

Euonymus. Syn of EVONYMUS.

Eu-or'ni-thes (ū-ôr'nĭ-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eu-* + Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird.] *Zoöl.* A division of birds including all the Carinatæ except the tinamous and penguins. — **eu'or-nith'ic** (ū'ôr-nĭth'ĭk), *a.*

Eu'or-thop'ter-a (ū'ôr-thŏp'tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eu-* + *Orthoptera.*] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Orthoptera including the true Orthoptera as distinguished from the Dermaptera (earwigs).

eu-os'mite (ū-ŏz'mīt), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr ὀσμή smell.] A brownish yellow fossil resin, yielding a pleasant odor when burned.

eu'pa-to'ri-a'ceous (ū'pȧ-tō'rĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Of the genus *Eupatorium* or allies.

eu'pa-to-ry (ū'pȧ-tĭ-rĭ). *n.* A plant of the genus *Eupatorium.*

eu'pep-tic'i-ty (ū'pĕp-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Eupeptic state.

Eu-phe'mi-a (ū-fē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Εὐφημία; cf. εὖ well, and φήμη speech, report.] Lit., of good report; — fem. prop. name. F. *Euphémie* (ü'fā'mē'); It. & Sp. *Eufemia* (ā-ōō-fā'myȧ); G. *Euphemia* (oi-fē'mī-ä). — DIM. *Effie.*

eu-phe'mi-an (ū-fē'mĭ-ăn), *a.* Euphemistic. *Rare.*

eu-phe'mi-ous (-mŭs), *a.* Euphemistic. *Rare.*

eu'phe-my (-mĭ), *n.* Euphemism. *R.*

eu-pho'ni-a (ū-fō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. εὐφωνία.] 1. Euphony. *Rare.*

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A large genus of tropical American tanagers.

eu'pho-nism (ū'fō-nĭz'm), *n.* Euphony, or an instance of it.

eu'pho-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Chosen with regard to euphony. *Syd. E. D. Rare.*

eu'pho-nize (ū'fō-nīz), *v. t.* To make euphonious. — **eu'pho-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'-), *n.*

eu-pho'non (ū-fō'nŏn; ū'fō-nŏn), *n.* [Gr. εὔφωνον, neut. of εὔφωνος musical.] *Music.* An experimental instrument with steel wire strings sounded by endless bands acting as bows

eu'pho-nous (ū'fō-nŭs), *a.* Euphonious. *Rare.*

eu-phor'bi-um (ū-fôr'bĭ-ŭm). *n.* [NL., fr. L. *euphorbeum* an African plant, fr. Gr. *εὐφόρβιον* — so called after *Euphorbus*, a Greek physician.] *Pharm.* A yellow or brownish, very acrid, gum resin derived from Old World species of *Euphorbia*. It was formerly employed medicinally as an emetic and cathartic, but is now used chiefly in veterinary medicine.

eu-pho'ri-a (ū-fō'rĭ-*a*) } *n.* [NL. *euphoria*, fr. Gr. *εὐφορία*,
eu'pho-ry (ū'fō-rĭ) } lit., a bearing well; *εὖ* well + *φέρειν* to bear.] The condition of feeling well; a sense of good health. — **eu-phor'ic** (ū-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*

eu'pho-rin (ū'fō-rĭn), *n. Pharm.* A white crystalline powder, with a faint aromatic odor, used as an antiseptic, antipyretic, and analgesic. It is phenyl urethane, $C_6H_{11}O_2N$.

eu'pho-tide (ū'fō-tīd), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr. *φῶς, φωτός*, light; — from its pleasing combination of white and green.] *Petrog.* **a** = GABBRO. **b** An alteration product of gabbro, consisting chiefly of saussurite and smaragdite. It is sometimes used as an ornamental stone under the name of *verde di Corsica*.

Eu-phra'si-a (ū-frā'zhĭ-*ä*; -zĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL. See EUPHRASY.] *Bot.* A large genus of hemiparasitic scrophulariaceous herbs found in most extratropical regions. They have flowers with the upper lip of the corolla 2-cleft, its margins recurved. See EYEBRIGHT.

eu'phra-sy (ū'frə-sĭ), *n.* [LL *eufrasia*, fr. Gr. *εὐφρασια* delight, fr. *εὐφραινειν* to delight; *εὖ* well + *φρήν* heart, mind.] The eyebright (*Euphrasia officinalis*).

eu'phroe (ū'frō; ū'vrō), *n.* Also **u'phroe**. [D. *juffrouw*, prop., young lady; *jong* young + *vrouw* lady, woman. Cf. UPHER.] A block or long slat of wood, perforated for the passage of the crowfoot, or cords of an awning.

Eu-phros'y-ne (ū-frŏs'ĭ-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Εὐφροσύνη.*] *Gr. Myth.* One of the three Graces, lit., mirth or joy.

Eu'phu-es (ū'fū-ēz), *n.* [Gr. *εὐφυής* well-grown, graceful; *εὖ* well + *φυή* growth, fr. *φύειν* to grow.] The principal character in John Lyly's famous works, "Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit," and "Euphues and his England," which are remarkable for their peculiar affected style.

eu'phu-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **a** Properly, the affected style of conversation and writing which became fashionable in the time of Elizabeth and was typified in Lyly's "Euphues" (which see). It was characterized by antithesis, alliteration, a profusion of similes often drawn from fabulous natural history, and a pervading effort after elegance. **b** Hence, any similar affectation of speech; artificial and excessive elegance of language; high-flown diction.

eu'phu-ist, *n.* One who practices euphuism. — **eu'phu-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **eu'phu-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **eu'phu-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

eu'pi-one (ū'pĭ-ōn; ŭ-pī'ōn; 277), *n.* Also **eu'pi-on**. [Gr. *εὐπίων* very fat, *εὖ* well + *πιων* fat.] *Chem.* An oily liquid of indeterminate composition, obtained by the destructive distillation of various vegetable and animal substances; specif., an oil consisting largely of the higher hydrocarbons of the paraffin or methane series.

eu-pit'tone (ū-pĭt'ōn), *n. Chem.* Eupittonic acid.

eu'pit-ton'ic (ū'pĭ-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*eu-* + Gr. *πίττα* pitch] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an orange-colored crystalline acid, $C_{25}H_{30}O_{10}$, which is turned blue by alkalies. It occurs in beech-wood tar.

eu-plas'tic (ū-plăs'tĭk), *a.* [*eu-* + *-plastic.*] *Physiol.* Having the capacity of becoming organized readily, adapted to the formation of tissue. — *n.* A euplastic substance.

Eu'plec-tel'la (ū'plĕk-tĕl'*ä*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *εὔπλεκτος* well-plaited, *εὖ* well + *πλεκτός* plaited.] *Zool.* A genus of elegant, glassy sponges, consisting of interwoven siliceous spicules, and growing in the form of a cornucopia. They are called *Venus's-flower-basket.*

Eu'plo-ĭ'næ (ū'plō-ĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL; *eu-* + Gr. *πλοῖον* ship.] *Zool.* A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies. It contains a few well-known European and North American species, but most of its members inhabit tropical Asia. The monarch (*Anosia plexippus*) is an example.

Eu'po-li-de'an (ū'pŏ-lĭ-dē'ăn), *a. & n.* Of or pertaining to Eupolis (about 446–411 B. C.), an Athenian poet of the Old Comedy; as, the *Eupolidean* meter

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eu-prax'y (ū-prăk'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *εὐπραξία*; *εὖ* well + *πράσσειν* to do.] Right action. — **eu-prac'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

eu-quin'ine (ū-kwĭn'ĭn; ū'kwĭ-nēn'; 184), *n.* [*eu-* + *quinine.*] *Pharm.* A white crystalline powder derived from quinine, and sometimes used as a substitute therefor.

Eur-af'ric (ūr-ăf'rĭk) } *a.* [*Europe* + *Afric, African.*]
Eur-af'ri-can (-rĭ-kăn) } **1.** *Geog.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the continents of Europe and Africa combined. **2.** *Zoögeog.* Pert. to or designating a region including most of Europe and northern Africa south to the Sahara. **3.** Of European and African descent.

Eur-a'sian (ūr-ā'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Eurasia (see *Gaz.*) or Eurasians.

Eur-a'sian, *n.* [*Europe* + *Asia* + *-an.*] A person of mixed European and Asiatic (especially Indian) descent.

Eur-a'si-at'ic (-ā'shĭ-ăt'ĭk; -ā'zhĭ-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Eurasia.

Eurasiatic realm, *Zoögeog.*, the Palæarctic region.

eu-re'ka (ū-rē'kä), *interj.* [Gr. *εὕρηκα* I have found, perfect indicative of *εὑρίσκειν* to find.] "I have found (it);" — the exclamation attributed to Archimedes upon discovering a method of determining the purity of the gold in King Hiero's crown. Hence, an expression of triumph concerning a discovery. It is the motto of the State of California.

eu'rho-dine (ū'rō-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din**. [*eu-* + Gr. *ῥοδον* rose.] *Org. Chem.* A yellow crystalline base, $C_{17}H_{18}N_2$, whose salts are bronze-colored when solid, but dye fibers bright scarlet; also, any member of the class of compounds of which the above is the type. All are amino derivatives of azines, and their salts are usually red or violet in solution.

Eu-rip'i-de'an (ū-rĭp'ĭ-dē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Euripideus*, Gr. *Εὐριπίδειος*, fr. *Εὐριπίδης.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Greek tragic poet Euripides (480–406 B.C.) or his works, which, as compared with those of Æschylus and Sophocles, are characterized by romanticism of plot, psychological analysis of character, and an inquisitive rather than a reverent handling of myth. Cf. CHORUS, 1. Eighteen of his plays are extant.

eu-ri'pus (ū-rī'pŭs), *n.; pl.* EURIPI (-pī). [L., fr. Gr. *εὔριπος*; *εὖ* well + *ῥιπή* a rushing motion.] A strait; a narrow tract of water, where the tide, or a current, flows and reflows with violence, as the ancient frith of this name between Eubœa and Bœotia; hence, a flux and reflux.

Eu-roc'ly-don (ū-rŏk'lĭ-dŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *εὐροκλύδων*; *εὖρος* the southeast wind + *κλύδων* wave, billow; according to another reading, *εὐρακύλων*, i. e., a northeast wind, as in the Latin Vulgate *Euro-aquilo.*] A tempestuous northeast wind of the Mediterranean. See LEVANTER.

Eu-ro'pa (ū-rō'pa), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Εὐρώπη*] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A daughter of the Phœnician king Agenor (or Phœnix in some versions). Zeus, in the form of a white bull, carried her off, and swam with her to Crete, where she became mother of Minos, Rhadamanthus, and Sarpedon. **2.** *Astron.* **a** Sometimes, Jupiter's satellite II. **b** The 52d asteroid. See ASTEROID.

Eu'ro-pe'an (ū'rō-pē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Europaeus*, Gr. *Εὐρωπαῖος*, fr. Gr. *Εὐρώπη* (L. *Europa*): cf. F. *Européen.*] Of or pertaining to Europe or its inhabitants.

☞ Many species of plants and animals commonly known in Europe under old and well-established names, are distinguished in the United States by the adjective *European*. These are generally treated under the nouns, as *aspen, dogwood, coot, elk, robin*, etc.

European concert. = CONCERT OF EUROPE — **E. lotus**, a small tree (*Diospyros lotus*) of southern Europe and Asia, or its rather large bluish black fruit, which is called also *date plum*. — **E. plan**, in hotel keeping, the plan of furnishing lodging and service, leaving to the guest the option of taking such meals as he chooses at the hotel restaurant; — contr. with *American plan*. *U. S.* — **E. walnut.** = ENGLISH WALNUT.

Eu'ro-pe'an, *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Europe.

Eu'ro-pe'an-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.*; EU'RO-PE'AN-IZED (-ĭzd); EU'RO-PE'AN-IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To cause to become like Europeans in manners or character; to habituate to European usages. — **Eu'ro-pe'an-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shăn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*

A state of society . . . changed and *Europeanized*. *Lubbock.*

Eu'ro-pe'o- (ū'rō-pē'ō-). Combining form for *European*.

eu'ro-phen (ū'rō-fĕn), *n. Pharm.* A light yellow amorphous powder, a derivative of cresol, containing 28 per cent of iodine. It is used as a substitute for iodoform.

eu-ro'pi-um (ū-rō'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *Europe* + *-ium.*] *Chem.* A metallic element of the rare earth group, discovered spectroscopically by Demarçay in 1896. At. wt., 152.0. Symbol, *Eu* (no period).

eu'ry- (ū'rĭ-). A combining form from Greek *εὐρύς, broad*; as, *eurygnathous*; *eurystomatous*; — opposed to *steno-*.

Eu-ry'a-le (ū-rī'*ä*-lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Εὐρυάλη.*] **1.** One of the Gorgons. **2.** *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic nymphæaceous plants. The only species (*E. ferox*) has rather small purple flowers with a prickly calyx and peduncle. Its rootstocks and seeds are used as food. **3.** *Zoöl.* A genus of ophiurans of the group Euryalida with much-branched arms.

Eu'ry-al'i-da (ū'rĭ-ăl'ĭ-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An order of ophiurans usually having the arms dichotomously branched and capable of being rolled inwards toward the mouth. *Astrophyton* (which see) is the best-known genus. — **eu'ry-al'i-dan** (-dăn), *a. & n.*

eu'rite (ū'rīt), *n.* [Cf. F. *eurite.*] = QUARTZ PORPHYRY — **eu-rit'ic** (ū-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Eu'ro-aq'ui-lo (ū'rō-ăk'wĭ-lō). *n.* [L. *Euroaquilo*; fr. *Eurus* east wind + *aquilo* north wind.] = EUROCLYDON

eu-ro'bin (ū-rō'bĭn), *n.* [*eu-* + *arobin*, a deriv. of Tupi *arai oba* Goa powder.] *Pharm.* The triacetate of chrysarobin, used as a substitute therefor

Eu'ro-pæ'o-. = EUROPEO-.

Eu'ro-pæ'an. = EUROPEAN.

Eu'ro-pe'an-ism (-pē'ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

eu'rous, *a.* [OF *eiros*, F. *heureux.*] Fortunate; prosperous. *Obs.*

Eu'rus (ū'rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Εὖρος.*] The east wind.

Eu-ry-a'le-æ (ū-rĭ-ā'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = EURYALIDA. — **eu-ry-a'le-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Eu-ry'a-lus (ū-rī'*ä*-lŭs). See NISUS AND EURYALUS.

eu'ry-ce-phal'ic, **eu'ry-ceph'a-lous**, *a.* [*eury-* + *cephalic, cephalous.*] Brachycephalic with a cephalic index from .80 to .84. Cf. BRACHISTOCEPHALIC.

Eu-ryc'er-os (ū-rĭs'ēr-ŏs), **Eu-ryc'er-ot'i-das** (-ŏt'ĭ-dē). [NL.; Gr. *εὐρύκερως*; *εὐρύς* broad + *κέρας* horn.] See HELMET BIRD.

eu-rhyth'mic, **eu-rhyth'my** Vars. of EURYTHMIC, EURYTHMY.

eu-ripe', *n.* [F.] A euripus. *Obs.*

Eu-ryd'i-ce (ū-rĭd'ĭ-sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Εὐρυδίκη.*] A nymph beloved by Orpheus (which see).

Eu'ryp-ter'i-da (ū'rĭp-tĕr'ĭ-*da*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eury-* + Gr. *πτερόν* a wing.] *Paleon.* An order of remarkable aquatic, exclusively Paleozoic arthropods, related to the arachnids and especially to the king crabs, with which they are often associated in a class or subclass called *Merostomata* (which see). They had a cephalothorax bearing six pairs of limbs, of which the last pair were usually paddlelike, and a tapering abdomen of thirteen segments. The typical genus is *Eurypterus*, known from the Silurian to the Permian. *Stylonurus* and *Pterygotus* of the Silurian and Devonian comprise very large species. Individuals of the last genus sometimes exceeded six feet in length, and are the largest known arthropods. — **eu-ryp'ter-id** (ū-rĭp'tĕr-ĭd), *a. & n.*

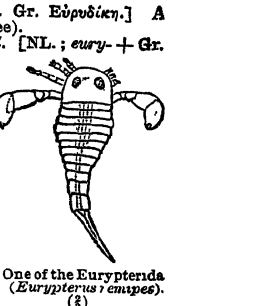
One of the Eurypterida (*Eurypterus remipes*). (⅛)

eu-ryp'ter-oid (ū-rĭp'tĕr-oid), *a.* [*Eurypterus* + *-oid.*] *Paleon.* Like, or pertaining to, the Eurypterida. — *n.* One of the Eurypterida.

eu'ry-scope (ū'rĭ-skōp), *n.* [*eury-* + *-scope.*] *Photog.* A kind of lens having a wide aperture.

Eu-rys'theus (ū-rĭs'thūs; -thē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Εὐρυσθενής.*] *Gr. Myth.* A Mycenæan king to whose service Hercules was bound. Hera obtained an oath from Zeus on the day that he expected the birth of Hercules that the boy born that day should rule the race of Perseus. She then hastened the birth of Eurystheus and delayed that of Hercules, subordinating the hero to Eurystheus. See HERCULES.

Eu'ry-sto'ma-ta (ū'rĭ-stō'ma-ta; -stŏm'*ä*-tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* **a** A division of Ophidia including those having a dilatable mouth. **b** = BEROIDA.

eu'ry-stom'a-tous (-stŏm'*ä*-tŭs; -stō'má-tŭs), *a.* [Gr. *εὐρύστομος* wide-mouthed; *εὐρύς* wide + *στόμα, -ατος*, mouth.] *Zoöl.* Broad-mouthed; having the mouth dilatable; specif., of or pertaining to the Eurystomata.

eu-ryth'my, **eu-rhyth'my** (ū-rĭth'mĭ; ū'rĭth-mĭ), *n.* [L. *eurythmia*, Gr. *εὐρυθμία*; *εὖ* well + *ῥυθμός* rhythm, measure, proportion, symmetry: cf. F. *eurythmie.*] **1.** *Fine Arts.* Just or harmonious proportion or movement. **2.** *Med.* Regularity of the pulse.

Eu-se'bi-an (ū-sē'bĭ-ăn), *a. Eccl. Hist.* Of or pertaining to Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia (d. 342), who was a friend and protector of Arius. — *n.* A follower of Eusebius.

eu'spo-ran'gi-ate (ū'spō-răn'jĭ-āt), *a.* [*eu-* + *sporangium.*] *Bot.* Having sporangia which arise from a group of epidermal cells; — said of ferns of the families Ophioglossaceæ and Marattiaceæ. Opposed to *leptosporangiate*.

Eu-sta'chi-an (ū-stā'kĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Eustachio*, a learned Italian physician who died in Rome, 1574.] Discovered by Eustachius; relating to the Eustachian tube.

Eustachian catheter, a tubular instrument to be introduced into the Eustachian tube so as to allow of inflation of the middle ear through the nose or mouth. — **E. tube**, *Anat.*, a channel of communication between the tympanic cavity of the ear and the pharynx (see EAR). In man the Eustachian tubes are about one and one half inches long, with walls of bone, cartilage, and fibrous tissue. They open into the upper back part of the pharynx, each side of the median line, and serve to equalize the air pressure on both sides of the tympanic membrane. They are remnants of one of the branchial clefts of the embryo. — **E. valve**, *Anat.*, a crescent-shaped fold of the lining membrane of the heart at the entrance of the vena cava inferior. It directs the blood through the foramen ovale to the left auricle in the fetus, but is rudimentary and functionless in the adult.

Eu-sta'thi-an (ū-stā'thĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* **a** One of an orthodox party which protested against the deposition (A. D. 331) by an Arian synod of Eustathius, bishop of Antioch in Syria. A schism resulted which lasted till A. D. 413. **b** A follower of Eustathius (d. 380), bishop of Sebaste, capital of Asia Minor, who introduced cenobitic monasticism into Asia, and was held responsible for the asceticism of the monks. — **Eu-sta'thi-an**, *a.*

eu-stat'ic (ū-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [*eu-* + *static.*] *Geol. & Phys. Geog.* Pertaining to or designating a land area which undergoes neither elevation nor depression.

Eu-su'chi-a (ū-sū'kĭ-*ä*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eu-* + Gr. *σοῦχος* crocodile.] *Zoöl.* A division of the Crocodilia including the typical members of that group, as the existing gavial, alligators, and crocodiles, and many fossil forms. — **eu-su'chi-an** (-ăn), *a.*

eu-tax'ite (ū-tăk'sīt), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr. *τάξις* arrangement.] *Petrog.* Any volcanic rock of banded structure. — **eu'tax-it'ic** (ū'tăk-sĭt'ĭk), *a*

eu-tec'tic (ū-tĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *εὐτηκτος* easily melted; *εὖ* + *pharynx*]. **Eu-ryph'a-ryn'-gi-dæ** (ū-rĭf'*ä*-rĭn'jĭ-dē), *n. pl. Zool.* See PELICAN FISH.

eu'ry-prog'na-thous, *a.* [*eury-* + *prognathous.*] Having broad prognathous jaws.

Eu-ryp'ter-oi'de-a (ū-r ĭp'tĕr-oi'dē-*ä*), *n. pl.* [NL. See EURYPTEROID.] = EURYPTERIDA

Eu-ryp'ter-us (ū-rĭp'tĕr-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] See EURYPTERIDA.

Eu'ry-p y'g a (ū'r ĭ-p ĭ'g *ä*), *n.* [NL.; *eury-* + Gr *πυγή* the rump.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the sun bitterns. It is the only genus of its family, **Eu'ry-pyg'i-dæ** (-pĭj'ĭ-dē).

eu-ryth'mic, **eu-rhyth'mic** (ū-rĭth'mĭk; -rĭth'mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to eurythmy.

Eus. *Abbr.* Eusebius.

Eus-ca'ri-an. Var. of EUSKA-.

Eu-se'bi-us (ū-sē'bĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Εὐσέβιος*, fr. *εὐσεβής* pious.] Masc. prop. name. L. Id.; F. *Eusèbe* (ū'zĕb'); It. & Pg. *Eusebio* (ā-ōō-zĕb'yō); Sp. *Eusebio* (ā-ōō-sĕb'yō); G. *Eusebius* (oi-zē'bē-ōōs).

Eu'se-la'chi-i (ū'sē-lā'kĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eu-* + *Selachii.*] *Zool.* The Galei.

Eus-ka'ri-an (ŭs-kā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [Basque *Euskara.*] *Ethnol.* Designating the Basques or their language, or a pre-Aryan race and language represented by them.

Eust. *Abbr.* Eustace; Eustachius.

Eus'tace (ūs'tĭs), *n.* [OF. *Eustace*, F. *Eustache*, L. *Eustachius*, fr. Gr. *Εὐστάχιος* (cf. *εὖ* well, and *στάχυς* ear of grain); or L. *Eustathius*, fr. Gr. *Εὐστάθιος* (cf. *εὖ* well, and *ἱστάναι* to cause to stand).] Masc. prop. name. L. *Eustachius* (ū-stā'kĭ-ŭs), *Eustathius* (-thĭ-ŭs); F. *Eustache* (ūs'tăsh'), *Eustathe* (ūs'tāt'); It. *Eustazio* (ā-ōō-stä't sē'yō), *Eustasio* (ā-ōō-stä'zyō), *Eustachio* (ā-ōō-stä'kyō); Sp. *Eustaquio* (ā-ōō-stä'kyō); Pg. *Estacio* (ē-stä'sē-ō); G. *Eustasius* (oi-stä'sē-ōōs); D. *Eustatius* (ūs-tä'tē-ōōs).

eu-stom'a-tous (ū-stŏm'*ä*-tŭs; -stō'má-tŭs), *a.* [*eu-* + *-stomatous.*] *Zool.* Having a distinct mouth; — of certain infusorians.

eu'style (ū'stīl'), *n.* [Gr *εὐστυλον*, neut. of *εὔστυλος* with pillars at the best distances.] *Arch.* See INTERCOLUMNIATION

eu-syn'chite (ū-sĭn'kīt), *n.* [Cf. EU- and Gr. *συγχεῖν* to commingle, confuse.] *Min.* A massive red or greenish vanadate perhaps identical with descloizite.

Eu-tæ'ni-a (ū-tē'nĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL.; *eu-* + Gr *ταινία* a band.] *Zool.* Syn. of THAMNOPHIS.

Eu'taw (ū'tô), *n.* [From *Eutaw*, Alabama.] *Geol.* A Cretaceous formation in Alabama and adjacent States.

e u'ta x-y (ū'tă k-sĭ), *n.* [Gr.

well + τήκειν to melt.] *Physics, Metal., & Chem.* Of maximum fusibility; — said of an alloy or solution having the lowest melting point possible with the given components. Cf. CRYOHYDRATE. — *n.* A eutectic alloy or solution.

eu-tec'toid (ū-tĕk'toid), *a.* [*eutectic* + *-oid.*] *Physics, Metal., & Chem.* Like a eutectic; — applied to *pearlite* (which see), a certain alloy of carbon and iron. — *n.* The eutectoid alloy (pearlite).

Eu-ter'pe (ū-tûr'pē), *n.* [L., name of a Muse, fr. Gr. Εὐτέρπη, εὖ well + τέρπειν to delight.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The Muse of music.

2. *Bot.* A small genus of pinnate-leaved palms of the West Indies and South America, distinguished for their tall growth and graceful habit. The chief species are *E. edulis*, the assai palm, and *E. oleracea*, cabbage palm.

Eu-ter'pe-an (-pē-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Euterpe or music.

eu-tex'i-a (ū-tĕk'sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐτηξία a being easily melted.] *Physics.* **a** The quality of melting at a low temperature. **b** The principle or process of forming from given components the eutectic alloy.

eu'tha-na'si-a (ū'thă-nā'zhĭ-ă, -zĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐθανασία; εὖ well + θάνατος death.] **1.** An easy death; a mode of dying to be desired.

2. Act or practice of painlessly putting to death persons suffering from incurable and distressing disease, as an act of mercy. The legalizing of this has been advocated.

Eu-the'ri-a (ū-thē'rĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eu-* + Gr. θηρίον a beast.] *Zoöl.* A subclass or superorder of mammals, comprising all but the marsupials and monotremes; the Placentalia, or, in a broader sense, all but the monotremes. — **eu-the'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

Eu'thy-neu'ra (ū'thĭ-nū'ra), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. εὐθύς straight + νεῦρον a nerve.] *Zoöl.* A large subclass of gastropod mollusks consisting of the Opisthobranchiata and Pulmonata. They are hermaphroditic, and with rare exceptions the visceral loop of the nervous system is not twisted, whence the name of the group.

eu'thy-neu'rous (-rŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Euthyneura, or resembling them in the arrangement of the nervous system; — opposed to *streptoneurous*

eu'thy-tat'ic (-tăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. εὐθύς straight + τείνειν to stretch.] *Physics.* Of or pert. to longitudinal stress. *Rare.*

eu'to-mous (ū'tō-mŭs), *a.* [*eu-* + Gr. τομός cutting.] *Min.* Cleaving readily or distinctly.

Eu-to'pi-a (ū-tō'pĭ-ă), *n.* [*eu-* + Gr. τόπος place.] A place of ideal felicity and perfection; — a word first used by Sir T. More or his friend Peter Giles with a play on *Utopia* (which see), and by some later writers incorrectly used for that word. *Oxf. E. D.* — **Eu-to'pi-an** (-ăn), *a.*

eu-troph'ic (ū-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or being in a condition of, eutrophy, or healthy nutrition. — *n.* An agent to improve the general health.

eu'tro-phy (ū'trō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. εὐτροφία, fr. εὔτροφος healthy; εὖ well + τρέφειν to nourish.] *Med.* Healthy nutrition; healthy action of the nutritive functions.

Eu-tych'i-an (ū-tĭk'ĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Eutyches (5th century), who held that the divine and the human in the person of Christ so blended as to constitute but one nature; a Monophysite; — opposed to *Nestorian.* — **Eu-tych'i-an,** *a.* — **Eu-tych'i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

eux-an'thate (ŭk-săn'thāt; ū-zăn'-), *n.* [See EUXANTHIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of euxanthic acid.

eux-an'thic (-thĭk), *a.* [*eu-* + Gr. ξανθός yellow.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a yellow, crystalline, organic acid, $C_{19}H_{18}O_{10}$, the magnesium salt of which occurs in **eux-an'thin** (-thĭn), or Indian yellow. See INDIAN YELLOW **a.**

eux'e-nite (ŭk'sĕ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. εὔξενος hospitable; — so named because it contains a number of rare elements.] A brownish black mineral with a metallic luster, containing niobium, titanium, yttrium, erbium, cerium, and uranium. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 4.7–5.0.

e-vac'u-ant (ē-văk'ū-ănt), *a.* [L. *evacuans, -antis*, p. pr. of *evacuare.*] *Med.* Emptying; emetic, diuretic, purgative, or cathartic. — *n.* An agent that empties, esp. a purgative or cathartic.

e-vac'u-ate (ē-văk'ū-āt), *v. t.*; E-VAC'U-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); E-VAC'U-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *evacuatus*, p. p. of *evacuare* to empty; nullify; *e* out + *vacuus* empty. See VACANT.]

1. To make empty; to empty out; to remove the contents of; as, to *evacuate* a vessel or dish; to *evacuate* the stomach or bowels; hence, fig., to deprive.

2. To free or clear (a place), as of inhabitants. *Obs.*

3. To discharge, as excrement; to eject; void.

4. To take or empty out; to draw off; to remove; to clear out; as, to *evacuate* water from a pond; to *evacuate* a garrison from a post.

5. To withdraw from; to quit; to retire from, as soldiers from a country, city, or fortress.

6. To make void; to nullify; vacate; as, to *evacuate* a contract or marriage. *Archaic or Scots Law.*

e-vac'u-ate, *v. i.* *Obs.* **a** To flow out. **b** To let blood.

e-vac'u-a'tion (ē-văk'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *évacuation*, L. *evacuatio* a weakening.] **1.** Act of emptying, clearing of the contents, or discharging. Specif.: **a** *Mil.* Withdrawal of troops from a town, fortress, etc. **b** *Med.* Voidance of any matter by the natural passages of the body or by an artificial opening; defecation; also, a diminution of the fluids of an animal body by cathartics, venesection, etc. **c** *Physics & Chem.* An emptying of gas; exhaustion.

2. That which is evacuated or discharged; esp., a discharge by stool or other natural means.

3. Act of nullifying; invalidation. *Archaic or Scots Law.*

e-vac'u-a'tor (ē-văk'ū-ā'tŭr), *n.* One that evacuates; specif., *Med.*, an instrument for emptying a cavity, esp. the bladder.

e-vad'a-ble (ē-vād'ă-b'l), **e-vad'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being evaded.

e-vade' (ē-vād'), *v. i.*; E-VAD'ED (-vād'ĕd); E-VAD'ING (-vād'ĭng). [L. *evadere, evasum, e* out + *vadere* to go, walk. cf. F. *s'évader.* See WADE.] **1.** To escape; to slip away; — with *out, of, from.* *Now Rare.*

Evading from perils. *Bacon.*

2. To attempt to escape; to practice artifice or sophistry, for the purpose of eluding.

The ministers of God are not to *evade* and take refuge in any of these . . . ways. *South.*

e-vade', *v. t.* **1.** To get away from by artifice; to avoid by dexterity, subterfuge, address, or ingenuity; to escape from cleverly; as, to *evade* a blow, a pursuer, a punishment; to *evade* the force of an argument.

The heathen had a method, more truly their own, of *evading* the Christian miracles. *Trench.*

2. Hence, to baffle or elude, or to be baffling or elusive to.

Some offenses *evade* definition. *J. Martineau.*

Syn. — Avoid, escape, shun; baffle, foil, steal away from. — EVADE, ELUDE agree in the idea of escape. To EVADE is to escape or avoid, often by the use of skill, dexterity, or contrivance; to ELUDE (which implies less of volition; cf. the implications of *evasive, elusive*), to slip away from or baffle, often slyly, cunningly, or adroitly; as, "I *evaded* any direct or satisfactory answer" (*Macd. D'Arblay*); "By the skillful arrangement of his pauses he *evaded* the monotony of the couplet" (*Lowell*); "Whose secret presence, through creation's veins running quicksilver-like, *eludes* your pains" (*E. FitzGerald*); "Rival verses come into a man's head, and fugitive words *elude* his memory" (*Stevenson*) See AVOID.

e'va-ga'tion (ē'vā-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evagatio*, fr. *evagari* to wander forth: cf. F. *évagation.* See VAGARY.] **1.** A wandering about; roving; errancy; digression; specif., *Obs.*, wandering of the mind or thoughts.

2. An impropriety of action. *Obs.*

e-vag'i-nate (ē-văj'ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.*; E-VAG'I-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); E-VAG'I-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *evaginatus*, p. p., unsheathed. See EVAGINATION.] To turn inside out; to protrude, or cause to protrude, by eversion of an inner surface.

e-vag'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evaginatio* an extending, *evaginare* to unsheathe; *e* out + *vagina* sheath.] Process of evaginating, or evaginated state; also, product of evaginating; an outgrowth.

e-val'u-a-bl: (ē-văl'ū-ă-b'l), *a.* That may be evaluated.

e-val'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [See E-, VALUATION.] To ascertain the value or amount of, to appraise carefully; specif., *Math.*, to express numerically.

e-val'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *évaluation*, LL. *evaluatio.*] Process or result of evaluating.

ev'a-nesce' (ĕv'ă-nĕs'), *v. i.*; EV'A-NESCED' (-nĕst'); EV'A-NESC'ING (-nĕs'ĭng). [L. *evanescere; e* out + *vanescere* to vanish, fr. *vanus* empty, vain. See VAIN; cf. EVANISH.] To vanish; to become dissipated and disappear, like vapor.

ev'a-nes'cence (-nĕs'ĕns), *n.* **1.** Process or fact of vanishing away; disappearance; as, the *evanescence* of vapor.

2. Liability to dissipation or vanishing; insubstantiality.

ev'a-nes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *evanescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *evanescere.*] **1.** Tending to vanish or pass away like vapor; vanishing; fleeting; impermanent.

So *evanescent* are the fashions of the world. *Hawthorne.*

2. On the point of vanishing; imperceptible; infinitesimal.

The difference between right and wrong, in some petty cases, is almost *evanescent.* *Wollaston.*

3. *Bot.* Perishing early; — applied: **a** To flowers whose corollas soon wilt or fall away. **b** To veins which disappear by anastomosis and ramification before reaching the margin of the leaf.

Syn. — See TRANSIENT.

e-van'gel (ē-văn'jĕl), *n.* [F. *évangile*, L. *evangelium*, Gr. εὐαγγέλιον good news, glad tidings, gospel, fr. εὐάγγελος bringing good news; εὖ well + ἀγγέλλειν to bear a message. See EU-, ANGEL; cf. EVANGELY.] **1.** The message or news of the Christian dispensation and the redemption of mankind; hence, one of the four Gospels.

2. Good news; announcement of glad tidings.

Her funeral anthem is a glad *evangel.* *Whittier.*

3. One who proclaims the gospel message; an evangelist.

e'van-gel'io (ē'văn-jĕl'ĭk; ĕv'ăn-), *a.* [L. *evangelicus*, Gr. εὐαγγελικός: cf. F. *évangélique.*] Evangelical.

e'van-gel'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl; 277), *a.* **1.** Contained in, or relating to, the four Gospels; as, the *evangelical* history.

2. Belonging to, agreeable to, or contained in, the gospel, or the truth taught in the New Testament.

3. Specif.: Attached to that interpretation of Christianity which emphasizes man's fallen condition, the atonement of Christ, election, necessity of new birth, and redemption through faith. In the Church of England the term is applied to the party otherwise known as Low Church. It is part of the designation of the Lutheran Church (it is its sole official name in Württemberg) and of the Church of Prussia. In the United States it is understood as characterizing the churches called *orthodox*, in distinction from Unitarians, Universalists, and kindred sects.

Evangelical Adventists. See ADVENTIST. — **E. Alliance,** an alliance for manifesting and promoting Christian union and religious liberty, comprising evangelical Christians of different denominations and countries, founded in London in 1846. There are branches all over the world, the American one being organized in 1867.

The *Alliance* aims not at an organic union, nor at confederation of churches, but simply at a free Christian union of individual members from different churches who hold essentially the same faith. *Schaff.*

—Evangelical Association, a religious body, Methodist in polity and doctrine, founded in 1800 by Jacob Albright in Pennsylvania. It was formerly, as originally, almost entirely composed of German-speaking people, but is now largely made up of English-speaking people. — **E. Union,** a religious sect founded in Scotland in 1843 by the Rev. James Morison, who was deposed from the ministry of the United Secession Church for holding anti-Calvinistic views upon faith, the work of the Spirit, and the atonement, which he held to be universal. The Union is independent in polity. Called also *Morisonians.*

e'van-gel'i-cal (ē'văn-jĕl'ĭ-kăl; ĕv'ăn-; 277), *n.* One holding evangelical principles.

e'van-gel'i-cal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Evangelical principles or beliefs or adherence to the party or churches holding them.

E-van'ge-line (ē-văn'jē-lēn; -lĭn; -lĭn), *n.* [Gr. εὐάγγελος bringing good news: cf. F. *Évangéline.* See EVANGEL.] Fem. prop. name. Specif.: The faithful and unfortunate heroine of Longfellow's poem of the same name, who is accidentally separated from her lover, Gabriel, at the time of the expulsion of the Acadians (see ACADIA). She searches fruitlessly for him for many years, only to find him at last, an old man, dying in a hospital in Philadelphia.

e-van'gel-ism (ē-văn'jĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* Preaching or promulgation of the gospel; also, evangelicalism.

e-van'gel-ist, *n.* [F. *évangéliste*, L. *evangelista*, fr. Gr. εὐαγγελιστής.] A bringer of the gospel; specif.: **a** [*cap.*] A writer of any of the four Gospels; Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John. **b** A book consisting of the Gospels. *Obs.* **c** A preacher of the gospel: (1) In the primitive church, one who brought the first news of the gospel message, paving the way for the more systematic work of settled church officers; a traveling missionary or wandering teacher. "Philip the *evangelist.*" *Acts* xxi. 8. *Eph.* iv. 11. 2 *Tim.* iv. 5. (2) One who converts, as a nation, to Christianity; an evangelizer or apostle. (3) In modern times, an occasional preacher having no fixed charge; a traveling missionary, as, among the Disciples of Christ, a minister who organizes church societies and sets churches and their officers in order; esp., among various Protestant denominations, a minister or layman who goes about from place to place preaching at special services to awaken religious interest and produce conversions; a revivalist. **d** *Mormon Ch.* A patriarch.

Evangelist Missionary Church. See METHODIST.

e-van'gel-is'ta-ry (ē-văn'jĕl-ĭs'tă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *evangelistarium.*] **a** *R. C. & East. Ch.* A book consisting of the gospels for the masses or days of the year. **b** A book consisting of the four Gospels.

e-van'gel-is'tic (-tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to evangelists; designed or fitted to evangelize; evangelical.

e-van'gel-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of evangelizing, or state of being evangelized.

e-van'gel-ize (ē-văn'jĕl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). [F. *évangéliser*, LL. *evangelizare*, fr. Gr. εὐαγγελίζεσθαι.] **1.** To announce as gospel; to preach. *Obs.*

2. To instruct in the gospel; to preach the gospel to; to convert to Christianity; as, to *evangelize* the world.

3. To tell good tidings to. *Rare.*

4. To interpret or apply in the light of the gospel; to make like the gospel in spirit; as, to *evangelize* the Old Testament. *Rare.*

e-van'gel-ize, *v. i.* To preach the gospel.

e-van'ish (ē-văn'ĭsh), *v. i.*; E-VAN'ISHED (-ĭsht), E-VAN'ISH-ING [*e-* + *vanish*, or OF. *esvanir.* See EVANESCE, VANISH.] To vanish; to cease to be.

Or like the rainbow's lovely form,
Evanishing amid the storm. *Burns.*

e-van'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A vanishing; disappearance.

Ev'ans, Sir Hugh (ĕv'ănz). An honest and shrewd, but amusingly pedantic, Welsh parson in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

e-vap'o-ra-ble (ē-văp'ō-ră-b'l), *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor or dissipated by evaporation. — **e-vap'o-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

e-vap'o-rate (ē-văp'ō-rāt), *v. i.*; E-VAP'O-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); E-VAP'O-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *evaporatus*, p. p. of *evaporare; e* out + *vapor* steam or vapor. See VAPOR.] **1.** To pass off in vapor, as a fluid; to escape and be dissipated, either in visible vapor or in particles too minute to be visible; hence, to pass off without effect; to be dissipated.

To give moderate liberty for griefs and discontents to *evaporate* . . . is a safe way. *Bacon*

2. To issue forth as vapor; to be exhaled. *Obs.*

3. To give forth vapor; to undergo evaporation.

e-vap'o-rate, *v. t.* **1.** To convert from a liquid or solid state into vapor; to dissipate in vapor or fumes.

2. To expel moisture from, as by heat, leaving the solid portions; to subject to evaporation; as, to *evaporate* apples.

3. To send out as if vapor; as, to *evaporate* a smell; hence, to give vent to. *Obs. or R.*

Essex *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet. *Sir H. Wotton.*

4. To treat with vapor; to steam. *Obs. or R.*

e-vap'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evaporatio*: cf. F. *évaporation.*] **1.** The change by which any substance is converted from a liquid or solid state into, and carried off in, vapor; specif., the conversion of a liquid into vapor in order to remove it wholly or partially from a liquid of higher boiling point or from solids dissolved in or mixed with it.

2. Process of evaporating, or of reducing or concentrating by conversion of a part into vapor; as, *evaporation* of sirup; *evaporation* of apples.

3. The product or result of evaporating; vapor formed, or reduction effected, by evaporating.

4. Treatment with vapor; a vapor bath. *Obs.*

εὐταξία; εὖ well + τάξις arrangement.] Good order. *Rare.*

eu-than'a-sy (ū-thăn'ă-sĭ), *n.* Euthanasia. *Rare.*

Eu-thyc'o-mi (ū-thĭk'ō-mĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. εὐθύς straight + κόμη hair.] See HAIR.

eu'thy-mie *or* **-my** (ū'thĭ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. εὐθυμία.] Tranquility; — according to Democritus the end of all human action.

eu't hy-n eu'ral (-nū'răl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Euthyneurous.

eu-to'ci-a (ū-tō'shĭ-ă; -sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. εὐτοκία happy childbirth.] *Med.* Easy or natural parturition.

eu'to-ny (ū'tō-nĭ), *n.* [See EU-; TONE.] Agreeableness of sound; euphony. *Rush.*

eu-trop'ic (ū-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [See EU-; TROPIC, *n.*] *Bot.* Turning with the sun; dextrorse.

Eu'ty-chus (ū'tĭ-kŭs). *Bib.*

eux-an'thone (ŭk-săn'thōn; ū-zăn'-), *n.* [See EUXANTHIC.] A yellow decomposition product, $C_{13}H_8O_4$, of euxanthic acid.

E'va (ē'vă), *n.* [Cf. It., Sp., & G. *Eva.* See EVE.] Lit., life; — fem. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Ève* (ĕv); It., Sp., Pg., G., & D. *Eva* (ā'vä).

Evacuation Day. The anniversary of the day on which the British army evacuated the city of New York, Nov. 25, 1783.

e-vac'u-a-tive (ē-v ăk'ū-ā-tĭv), *a.* & *n.* [Cf. F. *évacuatif.*] = EVACUANT. [ant. *Obs.*]

e-vac'u-a-to-ry, *a.* & *n.* Evacuative.

e-vad'er (ē-vād'ẽr), *n.* One that evades. [p. pr.]

e-vad'ing-ly, *adv.* of *evading.*

E-vad'ne (ē-v ād'nē), *n.* The bold and guilty sister of Melantius in Beaumont and Fletcher's play "The Maid's Tragedy," whom the king compels Amintor to marry.

e-vag'i-na-ble (ē-văj'ĭ-nă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being evaginated.

e-vag'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* Evaginated.

e'val, *a.* [L. *aevum* lifetime, age.] Relating to an age. *Obs.*

e-valv'u-lar, *a.* [*e-* + *valvular.*] Destitute of valves.

Ev'an (ĕv'ăn), *n.* [W.; cf. W. *ieuan* young, *ieuanc* a youth.] Masc. prop. name.

E-van'der (ē-văn'dẽr), *n.* [L. *Euander, Evander*, Gr. Εὔανδρος.] *Class. Myth.* A son of Hermes fabled to have led a Pelasgian colony from Arcadia to Italy, and there built the town of Pallantium, later incorporated with Rome.

ev'a-nes'cen-cy (ĕv'ă-n ĕ s'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Evanescence. *Rare.*

ev'a-nes'cent-ly, *adv.* of EVANESCENT. See -LY.

ev'a-nes'ci-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of evanescing.

e'van-gel'i-an (ē'văn-jĕl'ĭ-ăn; ĕv'ăn-), *a.* Rendering thanks for favorable news. *Rare.*

e'van-gel'i-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *evangeliarium.*] Evangelistary.

e'van-gel'ic, *n.* [See EVANGELIC, *a.*] An evangelical. *Obs.*

e'van-gel'i-cal'i-ty (ē'văn-jĕl'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ; ĕv'ăn-), *n.* State of being evangelical. *Rare.*

e'van-gel'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of EVANGELICAL. [-NESS.]

e'van-gel'i-cal-ness, *n.* See **e'van-gel'i-can,** *n.* & *a* = EVANGELICAL. [See -ISM.]

e'van-gel'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **e'van-gel-ic'i-ty** (ē-văn'jĕl-ĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Evangelicality. *Rare.*

e-van'ge-lis-ta'ri-um (-lĭs-tā'rĭ-ŭm), **e-van'ge-lis-ta'ri-on** (-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-rĭ-ă). [LL.] An evangelistary.

e'van-gel'i-an (ē'văn-jĕl'ĭ-ăn; ĕv'ăn-), *a.* Rendering thanks for favorable news. *Rare.*

e'van-gel'i-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *evangeliarium.*] Evangelistary.

e'van-gel'ic, *n.* [See EVANGELIC, *a.*] An evangelical. *Obs.*

e'van-gel'i-cal'i-ty (ē'văn-jĕl'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ; ĕv'ăn-), *n.* State of being evangelical. *Rare.*

e'van-gel'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of EVANGELICAL. [-NESS.

e'van-gel'i-cal-ness, *n.* See **e'van-gel'i-can,** *n.* & *a* = EVANGELICAL. [See -ISM.

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e'van-gel-ist-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

e'van-gel'i-um (ē'văn-jĕl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.; Gr. εὐαγγέλιον good news.] The gospel. *Archaic.*

e-van'gel-iz'er (ē-văn'jĕl-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who evangelizes.

e-van'gel-y (-jĕl-ĭ), *n.* [L. *evangelium.*] = EVANGEL. *Obs.*

e-van'gile (-jĭl), *n.* = EVANGEL.

e-van'id (ē-v ăn'ĭ d), *a.* [L. *evanidus*, akin to *evanescere.*] Evanescent; faint; illusory. *Obs.*

ev'a-ni'tion (ĕv'ă-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Evanishment. *Rare.*

Evans gambit. See 1st CHESS.

ev'ans-ite (ĕv'ănz-īt), *n.* [After one Brooke *Evans.*] *Min.* A colorless or white basic aluminium phosphate, occurring massive.

ev'ans'-root', *n.* Purple avens.

e-va'por, *v. i.* & *t.* [F. *évaporer*, L. *evaporare.*] To evaporate. *Obs.*

e-vap'o-rate, *a.* [L. *evaporatus*, p. p.] Evaporated. *Rare.*

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e-vap'o-ra-tive (ē-văp'ō-rā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *evaporativus:* cf. F. *évaporatif.*] Pertaining to, or producing, evaporation.

evaporative condenser. See CONDENSER, *n*, 2 **e.**

e-vap'o-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* One that evaporates; specif., an apparatus for driving off superfluous liquid, as in a concentration plant for sugar, in fruit drying, etc., or for evaporating liquid for subsequent condensation to purify it, as from salts held in solution.

e-va'sion (ē-vā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *evasio:* cf. F. *évasion.* See EVADE.] **1.** Escape. *Now Rare.*

2. Act of eluding or avoiding, particularly the pressure of an argument, accusation, charge, or interrogation; also, a means of evading; a subterfuge.

Thou . . . by *evasions* thy crime uncoverest more. *Milton.*

3. An issuing forth. *Obs or R.*

Syn. — Shift, subterfuge, shuffling, equivocation.

e-va'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *évasif.* See EVADE.] Tending to evade, or marked by evasion; elusive; shuffling; avoiding by artifice. "A few *evasive* phrases." *Macaulay.* — **e-va'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **e-va'sive-ness,** *n.*

eve (ēv), *n.* [See EVEN, *n.*] **1.** Evening. *Poetic.*

2. The evening, or the day, before a holiday, a saint's day, or any important day, — from the Jewish mode of reckoning the day as beginning at sunset, not at midnight; as, Christmas *eve* is the evening before Christmas; also, the period immediately preceding some important event. "On the *eve* of death." *Keble.*

Eve (ēv), *n.* [LL. *Eva*, L. *Heva*, or Gr. Εὔα, Εὕα; fr. Heb. *Khavvāh.* Cf. EVA.] Lit., life; — fem. prop. name. In the Bible, the wife of Adam and the mother of mankind.

E-ve'a (ē-vē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *eve*, native name in Guiana.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical rubiaceous herbs and shrubs having flowers in close heads with involucral bracts often brightly colored. Ipecac is obtained from the Brazilian *E. ipecacuanha.*

e-vec'tant (ē-vĕk'tănt), *n. Math.* The contravariant resulting from operating on an invariant or covariant with an evector.

e-vec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *evectio* a going up, fr. *evehere* to carry out; *e* out + *vehere* to carry.] **1.** Elevation. *Obs.*

2. *Astron.* An inequality of the moon's motion in its orbit, due to the attraction of the sun, by which the equation of the center is diminished at the syzygies, and increased at the quadratures, by about 1°20′. — **e-vec'tion-al** (-shŭn-ăl), *a.*

e-vec'tor (-tẽr), *n. Math.* An operator formed by putting $\frac{\partial}{\partial a}\ \frac{\partial}{\partial b}\ \frac{\partial}{\partial c}\ \ldots$ for the coefficients $a, nb, \frac{1}{2}n(n-1)c, \ldots$ in a quantic and the coefficients in an adjoint linear form for the facients; — discovered by C. Hermite (1822–1901).

e'ven (ē'vn), *n.* [ME. *eve, even, efen, æfen*, AS. *æfen;* akin to OFries. *āvend*, D. *avond*, OHG. *āband*, G. *abend*, Icel. *aptan, aftan*, Sw. *afton*, Dan. *aften;* of unknown origin. Cf. EVE, EVENING.] **1.** Evening. *Poetic or Dial.*

2. = EVE, *n.*, 2.

e'ven, *a.* [AS. *efen, efn;* akin to OS. *eban*, D. *even*, OHG. *eban*, G. *eben*, Icel. *jafn*, Dan. *jevn*, Sw. *jämn*, Goth. *ibns.* Cf. ANENT.] **1.** Without elevation or depression; level; smooth; as, *even* ground; an *even* keel.

2. Free from inequality, irregularity, or fluctuation; equal; uniform; regular; undeviating, as, *even* distances apart; an *even* color; *even* motion; *even* rhythm; uniformly consistent; as, an *even* justice; equable; undisturbed; as, an *even* temper.

3. Hence: **a** Having no advantage on either side; fair; equitable; impartial, as, our accounts are *even;* an *even* bargain; to judge with an *even* mind.

To make the *even* truth in pleasure flow. *Shak.*

b Having no irregularity, flaw, or blemish; pure. "I know my life so *even.*" *Shak.* **c** Straightforward; plain; direct. **d** Equal in quality or station. *Obs. Shak.*

4. Equal in size, number, or quantity; as, *even* shares.

5. Having neither more nor less than the named or understood amount or extent; exactly; precise; not fractional; as, an *even* mile; *even* dollars.

6. In the same plane, or in line, *with;* parallel; coincident; as, snow *even* with the eaves; written notes *even* with the printed lines; a row of houses *even* with each other.

And shall lay thee *even* with the ground. *Luke* XIX. 44.

7. Not odd; capable of division by two without a remainder; — said of numbers; as, 4 and 10 are *even* numbers; hence, having an even number as one of a series; as, an *even* page in a book.

Whether the number of the stars is *even* or odd. *Jer. Taylor.*

8. Moderate. *Obs.* "He was of *even* length." *Chaucer.*

9. Balanced; in equilibrium; as, *even* weights.

Syn. — See EQUABLE, LEVEL.

even circuit of a curve, *Math.*, one that is met by a right line an even number of times. — **e. function,** *Math.*, a function that is not changed by reversing the sign of its argument, as $f(x) = f(-x)$, $\cos(-x) = \cos x$; — so named because its expansion contains only even powers of the argument. — **e. or odd.** = ODD OR EVEN. — **e. pitch,** *Mech.*, a screw pitch that is equal to, or an exact submultiple of, the pitch of the leading screw of the lathe on which the screw was cut. — **e. Stephen,** an even score. *Slang, U. S.* — of **e. date,** of the same date. — on **e. ground,** with equal advantage. — on **e. keel,** *Naut.*, having approximately the same draft forward and aft; also, sometimes, having the load water line of the vessel parallel to the surface of the water, as in vessels whose natural draft is much greater aft than forward; also, less correctly, without list to either side.

e'ven, *adv.* [AS. *efne.* See EVEN, *a.*; cf. E'EN.] **1.** In an even manner; evenly; specif.: **a** Uniformly; regularly; as, the course of his life runs *even.* **b** Equally; fairly. "Never were there four knights *evener* matched." *Sir T. Malory.* **c** Without deviation; directly. *Obs.* **d** Without disagreement; in accord. *Archaic.* "The rest goes *even.*" *Shak.*

2. In or to such (indicated) degree or kind; specif.: **a** Precisely; just; as, it is *even* so; *even* thus he did.

Even so did these Gauls possess the coast. *Spenser.*

b Fully; quite; as, faithful *even* to the end. **c** Of time: just; but just; at the very time; already; as, *even* now you spoke; *even* with the appointed hour he departed.

Now I think on thee,
My hunger 's gone; but *even* before I was
At point to sink for food. *Shak.*

3. As an intensive particle: **a** Serving to emphasize identity. "I have debated *even* in my soul." *Shak.* **b** Serving to indicate what might not be expected, as an extreme case or instance

I have made several discoveries which appear new, *even* to those who are versed in critical learning. *Addison.*

even if, notwithstanding; although.

e'ven (ē'vn), *v. t.;* E'VENED (ē'vnd); E'VEN-ING (-v'n-Ing). **1.** To make even; to level; to lay smooth.

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil. *Raleigh.*

2. *Now Rare.* To equal, make equal, or consider as equal; specif.: **a** To treat as equal; to put on a level with one another; as, to *even* Homer and Dante. **b** To come up to, to rival. "To *even* him in valor." *Fuller.* **c** To act up to. *Shak.* **d** To liken; compare. "What have I done that you should *even* me to the dogs?" *Stevenson.* **e** To balance, as accounts; to make quits.

3. To ascribe; impute. *Obs. or Dial.*

e'ven, *v. i.* To be or become equal. *Obs.*

e'ven-er (ē'v'n-ẽr), *n.* One that makes even; specif.: **a** An equalizer for a vehicle. **b** *Weaving.* A separator.

e'ven-fall' (-fôl'), *n.* Beginning of evening. *Tennyson.*

e'ven-hand' (-hănd'), *n.* Equality; an equal or equivalent; also equity; equilibrium. *Obs.*

e'ven-hand'ed (-hăn'dĕd; 87), *a.* Fair or impartial; unbiased. "*Even-handed* justice." *Shak.* — **e'ven-hand'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **e'ven-hand'ed-ness,** *n.*

eve'ning (ēv'nĭng; 277), *n.* [AS. *æfnung*, fr. *æfnian* to grow towards evening, *æfen* evening. See EVEN, *n.*; cf. EVE.] **1.** The latter part and close of the day and early part of darkness or night; specif.: **a** Locally in England and the Southern States of the United States, the period from noon to and including sunset and twilight. **b** The period from sunset or from the evening meal to ordinary bedtime, no definite later limit being fixed; — now the general use, esp. in cities and towns.

2. The latter portion, as of life; the declining period, as of strength or glory.

3. An entertainment in the evening; a soirée. *Collog.*

evening grosbeak. A grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) related to the European hawfinch, found in western North America, occasionally straying to eastern Canada and New England. The male is chiefly olivaceous and yellow, with some black and white.

Evening Grosbeak.

evening primrose. An erect biennial onagraceous herb (*Onagra biennis*), with yellow vespertine flowers, common in the United States. Often any of various other plants of the family.

eve'ning-snow', *n.* A small polemoniaceous plant of California (*Leptanthus dichotomus*) growing in such abundance that its white flowers suggest snow.

evening star. 1. The bright star of early evening in the western sky; — called also *Vesper* and *Hesperus.* The evening star is usually an interior planet, Venus or Mercury, east of the sun; but Mercury is usually invisible to the naked eye, except in low latitudes for a few days at each elongation. During portions of the year Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn also are evening stars. Venus is most conspicuous as evening star, and *the evening star* usually designates that planet. See MORNING STAR.

2. A small Texan amaryllidaceous plant (*Cooperia drummondii*), cultivated for its white flowers.

e'ven-ly (ē'v'n-lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *efenlīce.*] **1.** In an equal manner or degree; equally; as, *evenly* divided spoils; hence, impartially; fairly; justly.

2. Exactly; accordantly; precisely; directly. *Obs.*

3. With an even mind or temper; equably; serenely.

4. In an even or level manner or form; uniformly; as, to spread plaster *evenly.*

e'ven-song' (-sông'; 205), *n.* [AS. *æfensang.*] **1.** *Eccl.* Vespers; the sixth of the seven canonical hours, usually celebrated just before sunset; — applied since the Reformation to the Anglican office of evening prayer, which is abridged from the previous offices of evensong and compline.

2. The time of evensong.

3. A song at evening. *Milton.*

e-vent' (ē-vĕnt'), *n.* [L. *eventus*, fr. *evenire* to happen, come out; *e* out + *venire* to come: cf. OF. *event.* See COME.] **1.** The fact of taking place or occurring; occurrence; as, in the *event* of success in an undertaking.

2. That which comes, arrives, or happens; that which falls out; any incident, good or bad, esp. one that is important or remarkable; as, the *events* of the past year.

To watch quietly the course of *events.* *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

3. That which befalls; fate. *Obs. or R.*

There is one *event* to the righteous, and to the wicked. *Eccl.* IX. 2.

4. An affair in hand; business; enterprise. *Obs.* "Leave we him to his *events.*" *Shak.*

5. The consequence of anything; the issue; conclusion; result; that in which an action, operation, or series of operations, terminates; specif., *Law*, the issue or outcome of an action or proceeding as finally determined.

Dark doubts between the promise and *event.* *Young.*

6. *Logic.* One of a set of mutually exclusive possibilities one of which must be realized under the given conditions. When only one possibility can be realized the event is **simple**; when two can be realized it is **dual**; when three, **compound.**

7. Any one of the contests in a series or program of sports.

Syn. — Incident, adventure; issue, result, termination, consequence, conclusion. — EVENT, OCCURRENCE, INCIDENT, CIRCUMSTANCE. OCCURRENCE is the general term for that which takes place; it implies no particular relation to other happenings; an EVENT (which is frequently regarded as arising from an antecedent state of things) is a more or less important or noteworthy *occurrence;* as, "Omit all the *occurrences*, whatever chanced, till Harry's back return" (*Shak.*); a tedious rehearsal of the *occurrences* of the day; "The course of human *events*" (*The Declaration of Independence*); "Southey had no *events*, no experiences" (*Bagehot*). An INCIDENT (cf. *incidental*, under ACCIDENTAL) is commonly an occurrence of subordinate character or secondary importance; but an *incident* is often thought of as a detached and independent event; as, the *incidents* of a journey, a mere *incident* in his career, the *incident* had better be forgotten. A CIRCUMSTANCE, as here compared, is esp. an incident or occurrence regarded as a detail; the word is often used as a synonym for *event* in its more general sense; as, certain curious *circumstances* in his history, an unforeseen *circumstance* intervened. See HAPPEN.

at all events, no matter what else may be; in any case.

e-vent'ful (ē-vĕnt'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or rich in, events; also, momentous. — **e-vent'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **e-vent'ful-ness,** *n.*

e'ven-tide' (ē'v'n-tīd'), *n.* [AS. *æfentīd.* See TIDE.] The time of evening; evening. *Archaic or Poet.*

e-ven'ti-late (ē-vĕn'tĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *eventilatus*, p. p. of *eventilare* to fan. See VENTILATE.] To winnow; fan; aërate. *Obs.* — **e-ven'ti-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

e'ven-tra'tion (ē'vĕn-trā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *éventration*, fr. L. *e* out + *venter* belly.] **1.** Act of disemboweling.

2. *Med.* **a** A tumor containing a large portion of the abdominal viscera, occasioned by relaxation of the walls of the abdomen. **b** A wound of large extent in the abdomen, through which the greater part of the intestines protrude. **c** Ventral hernia. **d** Pendulous abdomen.

e-ven'tu-al (ē-vĕn'tū-ăl), *a.* [See EVENT.] **1.** Pertaining to, consisting in, or of the nature of, an event. *Obs.*

2. Belonging to, or determined by, the outcome or issue; final; ultimate. "*Eventual* success." *Cooper.*

3. Dependent on events; contingent. *Marshall.*

Syn. — See LAST.

e-ven'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The coming as a consequence; contingency; also, an event which comes as a consequence.

2. *Phrenol.* Faculty of remembering events.

e-ven'tu-al-ly (ē-vĕn'tū-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** In the event or outcome; finally; ultimately.

2. By way of event or outcome merely. *Obs.*

3. With reference to eventuality or contingency. *Obs.*

e-ven'tu-ate (-āt), *v. i.;* E-VEN'TU-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); E-VEN'TU-AT'ING (-āt'Ing). To come out finally or in conclusion; to come to pass; to be the outcome; to result.

e-ven'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of eventuating, or happening as a result; the outcome.

ev'er (ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* [ME. *ever, æfre*, AS. *æfre;* prob. akin to AS. *ā* always. Cf. AYE, AGE, EVERY, NEVER.] **1.** At all times; always; constantly; repeatedly; incessantly; as, man is *ever* falling into error; *ever* as they advanced the light receded; through all time, or through an indefinite time; everlastingly; forever; as, Shakespeare will *ever* be a great poet; in each and every case; invariably; as, cruelty is *ever* a consequent of war.

2. At any time; on any occasion; at any period or point of time; as, he is seldom if *ever* a visitor.

No man *ever* yet hated his own flesh. *Eph.* V. 29.

3. In any case; in any degree; at all.

To produce as much as *ever* they can. *M. Arnold.*

☞ *Ever*, as used in many idiomatic phrases and constructions with more or less modified sense, often constitutes no more than an intensive or emphatic particle. Thus **ever among** (now and then, *Obs.*), **ever and anon, for ever and ever, for ever and a day,** etc., indicate indefinite repetition or continuation. In various obsolete phrases (as **ever either,** each of the two) *ever* has a distributive force. In **or ever** (see under 1st OR), **before ever, ever so,** etc., *ever* has chiefly an intensive force.

A pouncet box, which *ever and anon*
He gave his nose. *Shak.*

You spend *ever so* much money. *Thackeray.*

ev'er-glade (ĕv'ẽr-glād), *n.* A swamp or low tract of land inundated with water and interspersed with hummocks, or small islands, and patches of high grass; — chiefly used in the **Everglades,** a great tract of this nature in Florida.

ev'er-green' (-grēn'), *a. Bot.* Remaining verdant through the winter, or retaining leaves unwithered until successive leaves or those of the next year are expanded, as coniferous trees and many tropical plants. Cf. DECIDUOUS.

evergreen cherry. **a** The cherry laurel of the southern United States. **b** The holly cherry of the Pacific coast. — **e. magnolia,** a very ornamental species of magnolia (*Magnolia fœtida*) of the southern United States, having handsome evergreen foliage and large white fragrant flowers. — **e.**

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e-vap'o-rim'e-ter (ē-văp'ō-rĭm'ē-tẽr), **e-vap'o-rom'e-ter** (-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *evaporare* to evaporate + *-meter.*] = ATMOMETER.

e-vap'o-rize (ē-văp'ō-rīz), *v. t.* To vaporize. *Rare.*

e-va'si-ble (ē-vā'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *evasus*, p. p. of *evadere* to evade.] That may be evaded.

e-va'sïv. Evasive. *Ref. Sp.*

evat. Var. of EFT.

eve, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *aiver* to wet, *aive, eve*, water.] To become damp, as a wall. *Dial. Eng.*

eve'churr', *n.* The European goatsucker.

ev'ek, ev'ecke, *n.* [Cf. W. *ewig*, a deer.] A wild goat or ibex. *Obs.*

e-vect'ed (ē-vĕk'tĕd), *a.* [L. *evectus*, p. p. of *evehere* to carry out] Flaring. *Rare.*

eve'jar', *n.* [*eve* + *jar.*] The European goatsucker.

evel. † EVIL.

Evel. *Abbr.* Evelina.

Ev'e-li'na (ĕv'ē-lī'nȧ), **Ev'e-line** (ĕv'ē-lĭn; -līn), **Ev'e-lyn** (ĕv'ē-lĭn), *n.* [Dim. of *Eva.*] Fem. prop. name.

evell, *v. t.* [L. *evellere.*] To pluck. *Obs.*

eve'long. † EVENLONG.

e'ven-close' (ē'v'n-klōz'), *n.* The ending of evening.

e'ven-down', *a.* [Cf. DOWNRIGHT.] Straight down; downright; absolute. *Dial. Eng.*

e'ven-down', *adv.* Absolutely; downright. *Dial. Eng.*

evene, *n.* [Icel. *efni* material, in pl., means, ability.] Ability; material; nature. *Obs.*

e-vene', *v. i.* [L. *evenire.*] To happen. *Obs.* [Event. *Obs.*] **evenement,** *n.* [F. *événement.*]

e'ven-forth', *adv.* Directly onward. *Obs.* — *prep.* To the fullness of. *Obs.*

e'ven-glome', *n.* [AS. *æfenglōm.*] Twilight. *Archaic.*

e'ven-ing, *a.* & *n.* [Cf. Icel. *jafningi* an equal, a match, and E. *even*, a.] Equal. *Obs.*

eve'ning cam'pi-on (ēv'nĭng). The white campion.

evening flower. Any plant of the iridaceous genus *Hesperantha*, or its sweet-scented flower.

evening glory. The moonflower.

evening prayer. *Eccl.* The evening service of the Anglican Communion; evensong. [*Obs.*]

eve'ning-song', *n.* Evensong.

e'ven-long', *a.* [See EVEN, LONG; but cf. also *avelonge.*] Oblong. *Obs.*

e'ven-long', *adv.* In a straight line. *Obs.* [*Obs. or Scot.*]

e'ven-ly, *a.* [AS. *efenlīc.*] Even.

e'ven-mete', *n.* [AS. *æfenmete.*] Evening meal. *Archaic.*

e'ven-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd; 87), *a.* Of an even or equable mind.

e'ven-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

e-vent', *v. i.* [F. *éventer* to fan, divulge, OF. *esventer;* L. *ex* + *ventus* wind.] To break forth. *Obs.*

e-vent', *v. t.* To let out into the air.

e-vent', *v. i.* [See EVENE, *v.*] To happen. *Obs.*

e-ven'ter-ate, *v. t.* [L. *e* out + *venter* belly.] To rip open. *Obs.*

e-vent'less, *a.* See -LESS.

e-vent'less-ly, *adv.* — **e-vent'less-ness,** *n.*

Ev'en-tog'na-thi (ĕv'ĕn-tŏg'nȧ-thĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. εὖ well + ἐντός within + γνάθος the jaw.] *Zoöl.* A group of soft-finned fresh-water fishes consisting of the carps, suckers (*Catostomidæ*), and loaches; — equiv. to *Plectospondyli.* in a narrow sense (excluding the Characinidæ). — **ev-en'tog-nath** (ĕv-ĕn'-tŏg-năth), *n.* — **ev'en-tog'na-thous** (ĕv'ĕn-tŏg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.*

‖ **e-ven'tus . . . stul-to'rum . . . ma-gis'ter.** [L.] The result (is) the instructor of fools; fools must learn by experience; — adapted fr. Livy, xxii. 39.

e'ver, *n.* [AS. *eofor.*] A boar.

Ev'er-ard (ĕv'ẽr-ard), *n.* [OF. *Everart, Evrart*, fr. G. *Eberhard;* cf. *eber* boar, and *hart* hard.] Lit., strong as a wild boar; — masc. prop. name. F. *Évrard* (ā'vrȧr'); It. *Everardo* (ā'vā-rär'dō), *Eberardo* (ā'bā-rär'dō); G. *Eberhard* (ā'bẽr-härt), *Ebert* (ā'bẽrt); D. *Everhart* (ā'vẽr-härt), *Evert* (ā'vẽrt).

ev'er-bloom'ing, *a. Hort.* Blooming more or less continuously instead of at seasons.

ev'er-dur'ing (ĕv'ẽr-dūr'Ing), *a.* Everlasting. *Shak.*

evereach, everech. † EVERY.

ev'er-fern', *n.* The common polypody. *Obs.* [*Bib.*]

E-ver'ge-tes (ē-vûr'jē-tēz). *D.* **Everglade State.** Florida; — **e.**

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millet, Johnson grass. — **evergreen oak.** **a** In Europe, the holm oak. **b** In the United States, the encina, or California live oak. — **e. privet,** the alatern. — **e. snakeroot,** the flowering wintergreen. *U. S.* — **E. State,** Washington; — from the abundance of evergreen trees. — **e. thorn,** the fire thorn. — **e. wood fern,** the Christmas fern.

ev'er-green' (ĕv'ẽr-grēn'), *n.* **1.** An evergreen plant. The word *evergreen* is often used loosely as a synonym of *conifer*; but some conifers, as the larch, are deciduous. The rhododendron, ivy, laurel, holly, etc., and the great majority of tropical plants, are true evergreens.

2. *pl.* Twigs and branches of evergreen plants used for decoration. "The funeral *evergreens* entwine." *Keble.*

3. a The live-forever, or orpine. **b** The ground pine.

ev'er-last'ing (ĕv'ẽr-lăs'tĭng), *a.* **1.** Lasting or enduring forever, existing or continuing without end; immortal; eternal. "The *everlasting* God." *Gen.* xxi. 33.

2. Continuing indefinitely, or during a long period; perpetual; interminable; hence, wearisome or tedious from constant repetition; as, this *everlasting* nonsense.

I will give to thee, and to thy seed after thee, . . . the land of Canaan, for an *everlasting* possession. *Gen.* xvii. 8.

3. Wearing indefinitely; durable.

Syn.—Endless, never-ending, infinite, unceasing, uninterrupted, continual, unintermitted, incessant. See ETERNAL. **everlasting flower.** = EVERLASTING, *n.*, 3. — **e. grass,** a quick-growing, smooth, succulent, perennial grass (*Eragrostis punctata*) of the Old World, cultivated for fodder in the southern and southwestern United States. — **e. pea,** any of several perennial species of *Lathyrus*, esp. *L. latifolius*, often cultivated in gardens for its purple flowers.

ev'er-last'ing, *n.* **1.** Eternal duration; eternity.

From *everlasting* to *everlasting*, thou art God. *Ps* xc. 2.

2. [*cap.*] (With *the*) The Eternal Being; God.

3. A plant whose flowers may be dried without losing their form or color; also, any of numerous asteraceous plants having flowers of this type. The everlastings of cultivation belong chiefly to *Ammobium*, *Helichrysum*, and *Helipterum*. Many American species of *Antennaria*, *Gnaphalium*, and *Anaphalis* are also so called.

4. A material for wear, as durance or lasting.

5. A card game in which the players successively turn up cards one by one from their stocks. A card matching another takes all turned cards under the other. The game continues until one player has all the cards.

ev'er-more' (-mōr'; *sometimes* ĕv'ẽr-mōr'), *adv.* During eternity; always; forever; for an indefinite period; at all times; — often used substantively with *for*.

Seek the Lord . . . Seek his face *evermore*. *Ps.* cv. 4.
And, behold, I am alive for *evermore*. *Rev.* i. 18.

E-ver'ni-a (ē-vûr'nĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *εὐερνής* sprouting well.] *Bot.* A genus of usneaceous lichens having a fruticulose or pendulous thallus with a cottony medulla.

e-verse' (ē-vûrs'), *v. t.* [L. *eversus*, p. p. of *evertere*. See EVERT.] To overthrow or evert. *Obs.*

e-ver'si-ble (ē-vûr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being everted.

e-ver'sion (ē-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *eversio*: cf. F. *éversion*.] **1.** Act of eversing; destruction. *Obs.*

2. Act of turning, or state of being turned, inside out; as, *eversion* of the eyelids; ectropium.

e-vert' (ē-vûrt'), *v. t.*; -VERT'ED; -VERT'ING. [L. *evertere*; *e* + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To overthrow; subvert. *Archaic.*

2. To turn outward, or inside out, as an intestine.

ev'er-y (ĕv'ẽr-ĭ; ĕv'rĭ; 277), *a.* & *pron.* [ME. also *everi*, *everech*, *evrech*, *everich*, *everilk*; AS. *æfre* ever + *ælc* each. See EVER, EACH.] **1.** Each (individual or part) without exception of a class or group, whether definite or indefinite in number; as, his *every* word; *every* chance for success. See EACH. *Every* is often used with cardinal numerals to denote successive groups; as, *every* three pillars; and with ordinal numerals to denote things taken at successive intervals; as, *every* third hour.

Every man at his best state is altogether vanity. *Ps.* xxxix. 5.
Every door and window was adorned. *Macaulay.*

2. All, taken severally; — with a plural noun. *Obs.* "Of *every* these happen'd accidents." *Shak.*

3. Substantively: Every one; as, to all and *every*. *Obs. or Legal.* "Occasions given to *every* of us." *Hooker.*

4. Each (in referring to two). *Obs. or Dial.*

Syn. — See ALL.

every bit, in every way; quite. *Colloq.* — **e. each** [for *ever each*], every one. *Obs.* "*Every each* of them hath some vices." *Burton.* — **e. now and then, e. once in a while,** at intervals; occasionally; repeatedly. *Colloq* — **e. other. a** = EACH OTHER. *Obs.* **b** Each second or alternate; as, *every other* day. — **e. which way,** in every direction. *U. S.*

ev'er-y-bod'y (ĕv'ẽr-ĭ-bŏd'ĭ; ĕv'rĭ-), *n.* Every person.

ev'er-y-day' (-dā'; -dă'), *a.* Used or fit for, or coming, every day; common; usual; routine; as, *everyday* affairs.

every one, *or* **ev'er-y-one'** (-wŭn'), *n.* **1.** Each; — used after a noun or pronoun, usually with distributive force; or with *of*; as, *every one* of us has faults.

We have turned *every one* to his own way. *Is.* liii. 6.

2. Everybody; as, his words are in *everyone's* mouth; — in this sense preferably written *everyone*.

ev'er-y-thing' (-thĭng'), *n.* All that pertains to the subject under consideration; all things.

More wise, more learned, more just, more *everything*. *Pope.*

ev'er-y-when' (-hwĕn'), *adv.* At any or all times.

ev'er-y-whence' (-hwĕns'), *adv.* From every quarter.

ev'er-y-where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* [ME. *ever* + *ihwer* everywhere, AS. *gehwær*; *ge-* + *hwær* where. Early taken as *every* + *where*.] In every place; in all places; hence, in every part; thoroughly; altogether.

ev'er-y-whith'er (-hwĭth'ẽr), *adv.* To every place, or in every direction.

e-vict' (ē-vĭkt'), *v. t.*; E-VICT'ED; E-VICT'ING. [L. *evictus*, p. p. of *evincere* to overcome completely, recover one's property by judicial decision, to prove. See EVINCE.]

1. *Law.* **a** To recover (property) by legal process or by virtue of a superior title, — used with *of*, or *from*. *Obsoles.* **b** To put out (a person) by legal process, or by virtue of a paramount right or claim of such right, to eject; oust; — used with *of*, *from*, *out of*.

2. Hence, to force out; to eject. *Rare.*

3. To gain by force; to conquer. *Obs.*

4. To conquer in disputation; to confute or convince; also, to establish by reason or evidence; to prove. *Obs.*

e-vict', *n.* *Law.* An evicted person. *Colloq.*

e-vic'tion (ē-vĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evictio*: cf. F. *éviction*.] **1.** Act or process of evicting, or state of being evicted; esp., the recovery of lands, tenements, etc., from another's possession by due course of law, or dispossession in virtue of a paramount title; also, dispossession of a tenant by his landlord. See EVICT, *v. t.*; cf. EJECTMENT, OUSTER.

2. Conclusive evidence; proof. *Obs.* *South.*

ev'i-dence (ĕv'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* [F. *évidence*, L. *evidentia*. See EVIDENT.] **1.** State of being evident; clearness.

2. That which makes evident or manifest; that which furnishes, or tends to furnish, proof; any mode of proof; the ground of belief or judgment; as, the *evidence* of our senses; *evidence* of the truth or falsehood of a statement.

Faith is . . . the *evidence* of things not seen. *Heb.* xi. 1.

3. One who bears witness. *Rare.* "Infamous and perjured *evidences*." *Scott.*

4. *Law.* That which is legally submitted to a competent tribunal as a means of ascertaining the truth of any alleged matter of fact under investigation before it; means of making proof; medium of proof. Properly *evidence* is to be distinguished from *proof*, which is the effect of evidence, and from *testimony*, which is that form of evidence which is orally given. Evidence is often called *direct* evidence when, if it be true, it immediately establishes the fact to be proved by it; and *indirect* when it establishes immediately collateral facts from which the main fact may be inferred. See CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Syn. — EVIDENCE, TESTIMONY. In ordinary usage, EVIDENCE commonly implies more direct or immediate grounds for belief than TESTIMONY, which always suggests the affirmation or declaration of a witness (lit. or fig.); as, the *evidence* of one's senses; cf. the *testimony* of one's senses; to believe on the *evidence* of the facts themselves; to rely on the *testimony* of the historians. See PROOF.

in evidence [F. *en évidence*], in a situation to be readily seen, in the public eye; conspicuous.

ev'i-dence (ĕv'ĭ-dĕns), *v. t.*; EV'I-DENCED (-dĕnst), EV'I-DENC-ING (-dĕn-sĭng). **1.** To render evident or clear, to prove; evince; as, to *evidence* a fact, or one's guilt.

2. To testify against (one), or (a fact) as evidence *Obs.*

ev'i-dence, *v. i.* To testify. *Obs. or Colloq.*

ev'i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L *evidens*, *-entis*; *e* out + *videns*, p. pr. of *videre* to see: cf. F. *évident*. See VISION.] **1** Clear to the vision; clear to the understanding, and satisfactory to the judgment; as, his guilt was *evident*.

Your honor and your goodness is so *evident*. *Shak.*

2. Convincing; conclusive. *Obs.*

Syn. — Plain, clear, obvious, manifest, visible, apparent, conclusive, indubitable, palpable, notorious.

ev'i-dent, *n.* A thing that serves as evidence.

ev'i-den'tial (ĕv'ĭ-dĕn'shăl), *a.* Of the nature of, relating to, or affording, evidence; also, resting or relying on evidence, esp. the evidences of the truth of Christianity. —

ev'i-den'tial-ly, *adv.*

ev'i-den'tia-ry (-shă-rĭ), *a.* Evidential.

ev'i-dent-ly (ĕv'ĭ-dĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* In an evident manner, perceptibly; clearly, obviously; plainly.

He was *evidently* in the prime of youth. *Irving*

e'vil (ē'v'l), *a.* [ME. *evel*, *evil*, *yfel*, *uvel*, AS. *yfel*; akin to OFries. *evel*, D. *euvel*, OS. & OHG. *ubil*, G. *übel*, Goth *ubils*, and perh. to E. *over*.] **1.** Having qualities tending to injury and mischief; having a nature or properties which tend to badness; mischievous; not good; worthless or deleterious; poor; as, an *evil* beast; an *evil* plant; an *evil* crop.

A good tree cannot bring forth *evil* fruit. *Matt.* vii. 18

2. Having or exhibiting bad moral qualities; morally corrupt; wicked; wrong; vicious; as, *evil* conduct, thoughts, heart, words, and the like.

Ah, what a sign it is of *evil* life,
When death's approach is seen so terrible! *Shak.*

3. Producing or threatening pain, sorrow, distress, injury, or calamity; unpropitious; calamitous; as, *evil* tidings; *evil* arrows; *evil* days; an *evil* sign.

Evil news rides post, while good news baits. *Milton*

4. Arising from bad character, actual or imputed

He hath brought an *evil* name upon a virgin. *Deut.* xxii. 19.

5. Defective; unsatisfactory. *Obs.*

6. Unsound; diseased; also, unwholesome. *Obs.*

Syn. — Pernicious, injurious, hurtful, destructive, sinful, corrupt; perverse, vicious, calamitous. See BAD.

evil eye, according to an ancient and still persistent superstition, an eye which inflicts blight or injury by merely looking upon a person; also, an eye capable of inflicting injury because of the malice of the person looking. — **E. May Day,** in English history, the 1st of May, 1517; so called on account of the dreadful excesses committed by the London apprentices and populace against foreigners, particularly the French. — **the E. One,** the Devil; Satan.

e'vil, *n.* **1.** Anything impairing happiness or welfare or depriving of good; anything causing suffering or harm; affliction; injury; disaster; misfortune; — opposed to *good*.

Evils which our own misdeeds have wrought. *Milton*

2. Moral badness or offense; deviation from virtue; wrongdoing or the disposition to do wrong, wickedness; sin; depravity.

The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil*. *Eccl.* ix 3

The question . . . whether *evil* is to be regarded as a positive thing, or as merely the negative of good. *J. Martineau.*

3. A malady or disease, esp. scrofula, called *king's evil*.

e'vil (ē'v'l), *adv.* [AS. *yfele*.] In an evil manner; not well; ill; badly; unhappily; injuriously; unkindly.

It went *evil* with his house. 1 *Chron.* vii. 23.

e'vil-do'er (ē'v'l-dōō'ẽr), *n.* One who does evil.

e'vil-eyed' (-īd'; 87), *a.* Possessed of the supposed evil eye; also, looking with envy, jealousy, or malice.

e'vil-ly (ē'v'l-ĭ), *adv.* In an evil manner; not well; ill. "Good deeds *evilly* bestowed." *Shak.*

e'vil-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd; 87), *a.* Having an evil disposition or intentions; disposed to mischief or sin; malicious; malignant; wicked. — **e'vil-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

e-vince' (ē-vĭns'), *v. t.*; E-VINCED' (-vĭnst'); E-VINC'ING (-vĭn'sĭng). [L. *evincere* to vanquish completely, prevail, succeed in proving; *e* out, quite + *vincere* to vanquish. See VICTOR; cf. EVICT.] **1.** To conquer; subdue. *Obs.*

Error by his own arms is best *evinced*. *Milton.*

2. To convince; also, to constrain or exact (assent). *Obs.*

3. To show in a clear manner; to prove beyond any reasonable doubt; to make evident or manifest.

Experience must and will *evince* the truth of this *South.*

4. To show forth, as a quality or trait; to exhibit; display; as, his conversation *evinced* great learning.

Syn. — See EXHIBIT.

e-vin'ci-ble (ē-vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being proved or evinced; demonstrable. — **e-vin'ci-bly,** *adv.*

e-vin'cive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate; demonstrative; indicative.

e'vi-rate (ē'vĭ-rāt; ĕv'ĭ-), *v. t.* [L. *eviratus*, p. p. of *evirare* to castrate; *e* out + *vir* man.] To emasculate. *Obs. or R.*

ev'i-ra'tion (ĕv'ĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *eviratio*.] Emasculation. *Obs. or R.* Hence: *Med.* **a** Loss of masculine qualities with an assumption of feminine peculiarities Cf. DEFEMINATION. **b** Loss of sexual power in the male.

e-vis'cer-ate (ē-vĭs'ẽr-āt), *v. t.*; E-VIS'CER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); E-VIS'CER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *eviscератus*, p. p. of *eviscerare* to eviscerate; *e* out + *viscera* the bowels. See VISCERA.] To take out the entrails of; to disembowel; gut; hence, to deprive of forcefulness, as an argument; to devitalize, also, *Rare*, to draw forth or reveal the innermost nature of; to dissect out.

An *eviscerated* moral vocabulary. *J Martineau.*

e-vis'cer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of eviscerating.

2. *Med.* The removal of the contents of the eyeball.

ev'i-ta-ble (ĕv'ĭ-*ta*-b'l), *a.* [L. *evitabilis*: cf. F. *évitable*.] Avoidable.

e-vite' (ē-vīt'), *v. t.*; E-VIT'ED (-vīt'ĕd); E-VIT'ING (-vīt'ĭng). [L. *evitare*; cf. F. *éviter*.] To shun; avoid. *Archaic.*

"*Eviting* to be near him." *Stevenson.*

e-vit'tate (ē-vĭt'āt), *a.* [*e-* + *vittate*.] *Bot.* Destitute of oil tubes; — said of the fruit of certain plants. See VITTA.

ev'o-ca-ble (ĕv'ō-kă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *évocable*. See EVOKE.] That may be called forth.

ev'o-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *evocatus*, p. p. of *evocare*. See EVOKE.] To evoke. *Rare.*

ev'o-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evocatio*: cf. F. *évocation*.] **1.** Act of calling out or forth, as from seclusion or burial; as, the ancient Roman *evocation* of the gods of a besieged place to assist the besiegers.

2. *Law.* The evoking, or summoning, of a cause from an inferior by a superior court, as on appeal.

e-voc'a-tive (ē-vŏk'*a*-tĭv; ē-vō'*ka*-tĭv), *a.* Calling forth; serving to evoke; developing.

Stevenson . . . had the natal gift and the necessary training, a conjunction *evocative* of superior results in literature. *R. Burton.*

ev'o-ca'tor (ĕv'ō-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who calls forth; esp., one who summons spirits.

e-voc'a-to-ry (ē-vŏk'*a*-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or serving for, evocation. "*Evocatory* writs." *Pollock & Mail.*

e-voke' (ē-vōk'), *v. t.*; E-VOKED' (-vōkt'); E-VOK'ING (-vōk'ĭng). [L. *evocare*; *e* out + *vocare* to call, fr. *vox*, *vocis*, voice: cf. F. *évoquer*. See VOICE; cf. EVOCATE.] **1.** To call out; to summon forth, as from seclusion or the grave.

A regulating discipline of exercise, that, whilst *evoking* the human energies, will not suffer them to be wasted. *De Quincey.*

2. To call away; to remove from one tribunal to another. *Rare.* "The cause was *evoked* to Rome." *Hume*

ev'o-lute (ĕv'ō-lūt), *n.* [L. *evolutus* unrolled, p. p. of *evolvere*. See EVOLVE.] *Geom.* The locus of the center of curvature, or the envelope of the normals, of a related curve called the *involute*. See INVOLUTE.

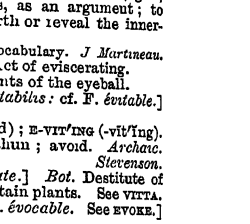

Ellipse *ADC* with its Evolute *ABC*. A cord *AC*, with one end fastened at *A*, would, if swung so as to enwrap *AB*, describe the arc *CD* of the Ellipse.

ev'o-lu'tion (ĕv'ō-lū'shŭn; *in England now often* ē'vō-), *n.* [L. *evolutio* an unrolling: cf. F. *évolution* evolution. See EVOLVE.] **1.** An unfolding or unrolling, as of a scroll; hence, a process of opening out or developing what is contained or implied in something; a manifestation of related events or ideas in a natural and orderly succession, as in a process of growth; a development; as, the action of a drama should

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from the Everglades. A nickname.

everiche. † EVERY.

everichon, everychon, *pron.* [ME. *everich* every + *oon*, *on*, one.] Every one. *Obs.*

everlik. † EVERY. [LASTING.

ev'er-last'ing-ly, *adv.* of EVERLASTING. [Immortal.

ev'er-last'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ev'er-liv'ing (-lĭv'ĭng), *a.*

ev'er-ly, *adv.* At all times. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ev'er-mo', *adv.*, more.] [AS. *æfre* + *mā*, adv., more.] Evermore. *Obs.*

e-ver'nic (ē-vûr'nĭk), *a.* Pert. to *Everna*; as, *evernic* acid. $C_{17}H_{16}O_7$. [bling *Evernia*.]

e-ver'ni-oid (-nĭ-oid), *a.* Resembling *Evernia*. Subversive.

e-ver'te-bral (ē-vûr'tē-brăl), *a.* [*e-* + *vertebral*.] *Anat.* Not composed of vertebræ.

E-ver'te-bra'ta (-brā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.] Invertebrata. *Rare.*

e-ver'te-brate, *a.* & *n.* Invertebrate. *Rare.* [sible. *Rare.*

e-ver'tible (ē-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Eversible.

ev'er-y-deal', *n.* & *adv.* All; altogether. *Obs.* [way. *Colloq.*

ev'er-y-how', *adv.* In every

ev'er-y-like', *adv.* [ME. *ever ever* + *like*, *lelice*, adv., alike, AS. *gelīce*.] Frequently; continually. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Ev'er-y-man', *n.* The leading rôle and title of an English interlude of the 15th century, translated from the Dutch *Elkerlijk*. It represents Death summoning Everyman, who is in turn abandoned by his friends, possessions, and faculties, but is sustained to the end by his Good Deeds. [-NESS.

ev'er-y-where'ness, *n.* See

eves, evese. † EAVES.

Eve's'-cup', *n.* The pitcher plant. [The Adam's-needle.

Eve's'-darn'ing-n e e'dle, *n.*

evese, *v. t.* [AS. *efesian*.] To clip; to cut short. *Obs.*

evesing, evesunge. † EAVESING.

eve'song', *n.* Evensong. *Obs.*

evest, *n.* [AS. *æfest*.] Envy; malice. *Obs.*

evesterre, *n.* [ME form of *evestar*.] Evening star. *Obs.*

Eve's'-thread', *n.* a The orange day lily. **b** Any of several species of *Yucca*, as *Y. filamentosa*.

‖ **e ves-ti'gi-o** (ē vĕs-tĭj'ĭ-ō). [L.] Instantly; forthwith.

evet, evete. † EFT.

evg. *Abbr.* Evening.

E'vi (ē'vĭ). *Bib.*

e-vi'brate, *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *evibrare*.] To vibrate. *Obs.*

evicke. † EVECKE.

e-vic'tor (ē-vĭk'tẽr), *n.* One who evicts.

ev'i-dence-a-ble (ĕv'ĭ-dĕn-*sa*-b'l), *a.* See the suffix -ABLE.

ev'i-denc-er (-dĕn-sẽr), *n.* One that gives evidence. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

ev'i-dence-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

ev'i-den-cive (-sĭv), *a.* Acting as evidence. *Rare.*

ev'i-den-cy, *n.* Evidence. *Obs.*

ev'i-dent-ness, *n.* See -NESS

e-vig'i-la'tion (ē-vĭj'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evigilatio*; *e* out + *vigilare* to be awake.] An awakening. *Obs*

e'vil (ē'v'l), *n.* [AS. *geafol*] A pitchfork. *Dial. Eng.*

e'vil, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *yfelian*] To do evil to; to become evil; to fall ill. *Obs.*

e'vil-fa'vored, -fa'voured, *a.* Ill-favored. — **e'vil-fa'vored-ly, -fa'voured-ly,** *adv.* — **e'vil-fa'vored-ness, -fa'voured-ness,** *n.*

E'vil-me-ro'dach (ē'vĭl-mē-rō'dăk; -mĕr'ō-dăk). *Bib.*

e'vil-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

e'vil-starred', *a.* Ill-starred.

e'vil-will'er, *n.* Ill-wisher. *Obs.*

e'vil-will'ing, *a.* Unwilling. *Obs.*

e'vil-will'y, *a.* Of evil will. *Obs.*

e'vin. † EVEN.

e-vince'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

e-vinc'ing-ly, *adv.* of *evincing*, p. pr. See -LY.

e-vin'civ. Evincive. *Ref. Sp.*

evir. † EVER.

e'vi-rate, *a.* [See EVIRATE, *v.*] Emasculated. *Obs.*

‖ **e'vi-ra'to** (ē'vĭ-ra'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tē). [It.] = CASTRATO.

e-vir'tu-ate (ē-vûr'tū-āt), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *s'évertuer*; *é* out + *vertu* virtue.] To exert; to use exertion; to take power from. *Obs.*

ev'i-ta-bl. Evitable. *Ref. Sp.*

ev'i-tate, *v. t.* [L. *evitatus*, p. p. of *evitare* to shun; *e* out + *vitare* to shun.] To avoid. *Obs.*

ev'i-ta'tion (ĕv'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evitatio*.] Avoidance. *Rare.*

ev'i-ter'nal (ĕv'ĭ-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *aeternitas*: cf. OF. *eviternel*.] Eternal; everlasting. *Obs.* — **ev'i-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

ev'i-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *eviternité*.] Eternity. *Obs.*

e-vo-cā'trix (ē-vō-kā'trĭks), *n.* A female evocator.

ev'o-e (ĕv'ō-ē), **ev'o-he,** *interj.* [L. *euhoe*, *euoe*, less correctly *evoe*, Gr *εὐοῖ*.] A cry or utterance of bacchanals. See DIONYSUS.

e-void', *v. t.* [OF. *esvuidier*, *esvuidier*.] To remove *Obs. Scot.*

e-vok'er (ē-vōk'ẽr), *n.* One that evokes.

ev'o-la'tile (ĕv'ō-lă'tĭl; -tīl), **ev'o-lat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *evolare* to fly away; *e* out + *volare* to fly.] Apt to fly away. *Obs.*

ev'o-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evolatio*.] A flying out or up. *Obs.*

ā̈le, senā̈te, cāre, ăm, ā̈ccount, ārm, ask, sofā̈; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

be a true *evolution;* esp., such a development viewed as leading up to a definite end or result; as, the *evolution* of the tragedy of a drama. Cf. def. 8.

2. A thing or series of things evolved; as, the flower is the *evolution* of the bud.

The sensible world is but the *evolution* of truth, love, and life, or their opposites, in man. *Coleridge.*

3. *Mil. & Nav.* A prescribed movement of a body of troops, or of a vessel or fleet; any movement designed to effect a new arrangement by passing from one formation to another; a maneuver.

4. A movement forming one of a complicated series of motions; as, the *evolutions* of a machine; hence, an intricate form, as if produced by such a series; as, the *evolutions* of an arabesque pattern.

5. **a** *Geom.* (1) The formation of an involute, as by unwrapping a thread from a curve (the evolute). *Hutton.* (2) The gradual unbending into a straight line of a curve without stretching or breaking. *Obs.* **b** *Arith. & Alg.* The extraction of roots; — the inverse of *involution.*

6. A process of rolling out or disengaging, so as to expose or free; also, the product of such a process; as, the *evolution* of gas from limestone when treated with acid.

7. *Biol.* **a** Orig., the development of an organism; the gradual growth and unfolding of the parts and organs, as in the growth of a plant from a seed; hence, that theory of generation which supposes the germ to preëxist in the parent, and its parts to be developed, but not actually formed, by the procreative act; the theory of preformation; — opposed to *epigenesis. Now Hist.* **b** In modern usage, the development, not of an individual organism, but of a race, species, or other group; phylogeny; in general, the history of the steps by which any living organism or group of organisms has acquired the morphological and physiological characters which distinguish it; hence, the theory that the various types of animals and plants have developed by descent with modification from other preëxisting types, as opposed to the old theory of the separate creation of each species. This theory, which involves also the descent of man from the lower animals, is based on facts abundantly disclosed by every branch of biological study, esp. by paleontology (which see), embryology (see ONTOGENY), comparative anatomy, experiments in hybridization, etc. In general, the progress of evolution has been from the simpler toward the more highly organized and specialized types, though many examples of retrograde evolution, degeneration, or reversion to a simpler type occur (see ASCIDIAN). The indications are that all animals and plants are the descendants of a very few simple organisms (or perhaps of but one) not very unlike some of the simplest existing protozoans. The various living and extinct types do not form a single series, but a genealogical tree whose branches exhibit very different degrees of divergence from the parent stock. Many branches have died out completely, and are known only by fossils. Close resemblance between two forms, as between man and the anthropoid apes, does not necessarily, therefore, indicate descent of one from the other, though it does furnish good evidence of origin from common ancestors at a comparatively recent date. The fundamental idea of the theory of evolution is an old one. Lamarck (see LAMARCKISM) was the first prominent modern zoologist to adopt and formulate it. Its general acceptance, however, was largely brought about by its clear exposition and demonstration by Darwin (see DARWINISM). Modern theories of evolution differ only in regard to the various factors influencing it, their relative importance, and the ways in which they act. See WEISMANNISM, HEREDITY, VARIATION, NATURAL SELECTION, MUTATION.

8. *Metaph.* A systematic development (the processes of which may be formulated as natural laws, whether physical or psychical) by which the known universe has come to be what it is; also, the theory of such development; often, specif., Spencer's evolutional theory. Cf. SPENCERIANISM.

On the one side, then, the doctrine of *evolution* is to be sharply distinguished from the naturalism of the seventeenth century. Unlike that naturalism, our modern doctrine is primarily disposed, not merely to explain, but to estimate nature. *Josiah Royce.*

He [Spencer] finds that throughout the universe there is an unceasing redistribution of matter and motion, and that this redistribution constitutes *evolution* when there is a predominant integration of matter and dissipation of motion, and constitutes dissolution where there is a predominant absorption of motion and disintegration of matter. *Encyc. Brit.*

Syn. — See DEVELOPMENT.

ev'o-lu'tion-al (ĕv'ō-lū'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by, evolution. — **ev'o-lu'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

ev'o-lu'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Evolutional.

2. Pertaining to evolutions, or maneuvers.

ev'o-lu'tion-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The theory of, or belief in, evolution.

ev'o-lu'tion-ist, *n.* **1.** One skilled in evolutions.

2. One who holds a doctrine of evolution.

ev'o-lu'tion-ist } (-Ist; -Is'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to
ev'o-lu'tion-is'tic } evolution or evolutionists; productive of, or active in, evolution.

ev'o-lu'tive (ĕv'ō-lū'tĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or tending to promote, evolution or development; as, *evolutive* conditions.

e-volve' (ē-vŏlv'), *v. t.; E-VOLVED'* (-vŏlvd'); **E-VOLV'ING.** [L. *evolvere, evolutum;* e out + *volvere* to roll. See VOLUBLE.] **1.** To exhibit or produce by evolution; to unfold or unroll; to open and expand; to disentangle; develop; derive; educe; deduce.

The animal soul sooner *evolves* itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To throw out; to disengage; emit; as, to *evolve* odors.

e-volve' (ē-vŏlv'), *v. i.* To become open, disclosed, or developed; to pass through a process of evolution.

e-volve'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of evolving, or state of being evolved; evolution.

e-volv'ent (ē-vŏl'vĕnt), *a.* [L. *evolvens, -entis,* unrolling, p. pr. of *evolvere.*] *Math.* Designating a line, the tangent to the evolute, each point of which traces an involute. — *n.* = INVOLUTE, *n.*

Ev-on'y-mus (ĕv-ŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [NL. (cf. L *euonymos*), fr. Gr. εὐώνυμος, lit., of good name.] *Bot.* A genus of celastraceous shrubs having entire or serrate leaves and perfect cymose greenish flowers succeeded by a 3–5-lobed fruit with a red aril. They are natives of north temperate regions. *E. americanus* is the strawberry bush, and *E. atropurpureus,* the wahoo. *E. europæus,* the spindle tree, and *E. Japonicus* are cultivated. The bark is a cholagogue and purgative. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

e-vul'sion (ē-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *evulsio,* fr. *evellere, evulsum,* to pluck out; *e* out + *vellere* to pluck: cf. F. *évulsion.*] Act of plucking out; a rooting out.

ewe (ū), *n.* [AS. *eowu, ewe;* akin to D. *ooi,* OHG. *ouwi,* Icel. *ær,* Goth. *awēþi* a flock of sheep, *awistr* a sheepfold, Lith. *avis* a sheep, Russ. *ovisa,* OIr. *oi,* L. *ovis,* Gr. ὄις, Skr. *avi.*] The female of the sheep, and of sheeplike animals.

E'we, E'vé (ā'vā), *n.* A Negro tribe of the Slave Coast, West Africa; also, a linguistic stock of Slave Coast Negroes, including, besides the Ewe proper, the Dahomans, and most of the tribes of Togoland. They are typical Negroes, closely related to the neighboring Tshi and Yoruba, with whom they form a distinctive group noted for barbarity and bloodthirstiness (see DAHOMAN; cf. ASHANTI). Their speech approaches monosyllabism.

ewe neck (ū). In horses, a thin, insufficiently arched neck suggesting that of a sheep. — **ewe'-necked'** (-nĕkt'), *a.*

ew'er (ū'ĕr), *n.* [AF. *ewer,* for (assumed) OF. *ewiere, euiere,* L. *aquaria,* f. of *aquarius* relating to water, carrying water, fr. *aqua* water; cf. F. *évier* a washing place, sink, *aiguière* ewer, OF. *ewe, eaue,* water, F. *eau;* akin to Goth. *ahwa* water, river, OHG. *aha,* G. *au, aue,* meadow. Cf. AQUARIUM, AQUATIC, ISLAND.] A kind of wide-mouthed pitcher or jug, esp. one to hold water for the toilet.

Ancient Ewer of enameled glass.

ew'er-y (-Y) } *n.; pl.* EWERIES (-Iz), EW-
ew'ry (ū'rĭ) } RIES (-rĭz). [From EWER.] A room, apartment, or office, for ewers, table linen, and towels, formerly common in large households, as in the English royal household.

ex (ĕks), *prep.* [L.] Out; out of; from; without; — used in commercial phrases, as . **a** *Finance.* Without the right to have (any dividend, bonus, or other advantage that has been declared on, or annexed to, the stock), as, *ex* dividend, *ex* coupon, or, as excluding all benefits, *ex* all. **b** *Com.* Free out of, that is, free of charges until taken out of the vessel or other place referred to; as, *ex* ship, or free overside, *ex* store, etc.

ex drawing, lit., without the drawing; — used in England to denote that the terms under which a bond is sold are not to be varied by its being drawn for redemption. *Eng.* — **ex elevator,** out of the elevator; subject to no charge incurred before leaving the elevator; — said of grain. — **ex interest,** without due or accruing interest. — **ex new,** *Finance,* without the right to claim participation in an issue of new stock. *Eng.* — **ex ship.** = FREE OVERSIDE. — **ex steamer.** = FREE OVERSIDE. — **ex store,** *Com.,* from store or stock, the buyer to pay shipping expenses. — **ex warehouse,** *Com.,* from the warehouse, subject to charges for removal.

ex-, *prefix.* **1.** (*for pron. see 2d note below*) [L. *ex* out of, from; akin to Gr. ἐξ or ἐκ.] A prefix denoting: **a** *Out of,* as in *exhale, exclude.* **b** *Off, from,* as in *exsind.* **c** *Beyond,* as in *excess, exceed, excel.* **d** *Away from, out of,* as in *expatriate, exonerate.* **e** *Without,* as in *exsanguineous, exalbuminous.* **f** *Thoroughly, completely,* as in *excruciate, exasperate, exacerbate.* **g** As prefixed to names (to which it is joined by a hyphen) implying office or condition (following a Late Latin usage), that the person is now *out of* that *office* or *condition;* as, *ex*-president, *ex*-convict, *ex*-mayor.

☞ *ex-* regularly appears as *e-* before *b, d, g, j, l, m, n, v,* and *v;* as *ef-* before *f* in *effuse.* In words from the French it often appears as *es-,* sometimes as *s-* or *é-;* as *escape, scape, élute;* sometimes the Latin *ex* has been restored; as, *ex*change. In *cheat* no trace of the original L. *ex-* (F. *es-*) is left.

☞ Under accent (stress), either primary or secondary, *ex-* is pronounced ĕks-; also unaccented before a consonant other than silent *h,* as in *exclaim';* when unaccented and preceding an accented (stressed) vowel, the usual pronunciation is ĕgz-, as in *ex-am'ine, ex-ude';* but exceptions to this latter rule occur, mostly in rare words and those influenced by cognates with different accentuation.

2. (ĕks-) [Gr. ἐξ out of; see def. 1 above.] Prefix in words from Greek, meaning *out of;* as, *exarch, exodus, exorcise.*

☞ Before consonants Gr. ἐξ appears as ἐκ, represented in Eng. by *ec-;* as, *eccentric, ecstasy.*

ex-ac'er-bate (ĕg-zăs'ĕr-bāt; 277), *v. t.;* **EX-AC'ER-BAT'ED** (-bāt'ĕd); **EX-AC'ER-BAT'ING** (-bāt'Ing) [L. *exacerbatus,* p. p. of *exacerbare;* ex out (intens.) + *acerbare* to irritate.] To render more violent or bitter; to irritate; exasperate.

ex-ac'er-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exacerbatio.*] Act of exacerbating, or state of being exacerbated; specif., *Med.* increase of violence in a disease, as in a continuous fever.

ex-act' (ĕg-zăkt'), *a.* [L. *exactus* precise, accurate, p. p. of *exigere* to drive out, to demand, enforce, finish, determine, measure; *ex* out + *agere* to drive: cf. F. *exact.* See AGENT, ACT.] **1.** Suffering or exhibiting no departure from the letter or standard; undeviating, strict, rigorous; as, *exact* laws. "An *exact* command." *Shak.*

2. Marked by accuracy and thoroughness; precise and full; complete, not merely approximate; as, *exact* knowledge of the law; *exact* performance of a duty; an *exact* observer; *exact* computation of cost.

3. Marked by agreement with a standard or the truth; precise or correct; as, an *exact* copy; the *exact* time.

4. Capable of great nicety, esp. in measurements, adjustments, etc.; as, *exact* instruments; the *exact* sciences.

5. Finished; perfected; hence, refined. *Obs.*

Syn. — Accurate, nice, methodical, careful. See CORRECT. **exact logic.** See LOGIC. — **e. science,** a mathematical science, or a science on a quantitative basis.

ex-act', *v. t.;* EX-ACT'ED; EX-ACT'ING. [From L. *exactus,* p. p. of *exigere;* or fr. LL. *exactare.* See EXACT, *a.*] **1.** To demand or require authoritatively or peremptorily; to enforce the payment of, or a yielding of; to compel to yield or furnish; hence, to wrest, as a fee or reward when none is due; — usually with *from* or *of.*

Exact no more than that which is appointed you. *Luke* iii. 13.

2. To call for; to require as becoming, fit, or desirable.

My designs
Exact me in another place. *Massinger.*

3. To subject to exaction or extortion. *Obs.*

4. To draw out; to extract. *Archaic.*

5. *Law.* To demand by proclamation of (one who has failed to appear) that he appear in court on pain of outlawry.

Syn. — See ELICIT.

ex-act', *v. i.* To practice exaction. *Obs.*

The enemy shall not *exact* upon him. *Ps* lxxxix. 22

ex-act'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Unreasonably severe in making demands or requiring the fulfillment of obligations.

2. *Forestry.* Unable to thrive except in special conditions of climate, soil, etc.; — said of a tree or species.

— **ex-act'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-act'ing-ness**, *n.*

ex-ac'tion (ĕg-zăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exactio:* cf. F. *exaction.*] **1.** Act or process of exacting; compulsion to give or furnish; a levying by force; a driving to compliance; as, the *exaction* of tribute or of obedience; hence, extortion.

Illegal *exactions* of sheriffs and officials. *Bancroft.*

2. That which is exacted; a fee, reward, or contribution, demanded or levied with severity or injustice.

ex-act'i-tude (ĕg-zăk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [Cf. F. *exactitude.*] The quality of being exact; exactness.

ex-act'ly, *adv.* In an exact manner; precisely according to a rule, standard, or fact; accurately; strictly; nicely.

ex-ac'tor (ĕg-zăk'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *exacteur.*] One who exacts, esp. by authority.

ex-ag'ger-ate (ĕg-zăj'ĕr-āt), *v. t.;* EX-AG'GER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); EX-AG'GER-AT'ING (-āt'Ing). [L. *exaggeratus,* p. p. of *exaggerare* to heap up, *ex* out + *aggerare* to heap up, fr. *agger* heap, *aggerere* to bring to; *ad* to + *gerere* to bear. See JEST.] **1.** To heap up; to accumulate. *Obs.*

2. To enlarge beyond bounds or the truth; to delineate extravagantly; to overstate the truth concerning

A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues *Addison.*

3. To enlarge or increase beyond the normal, as, an *exaggerated* development of an organ.

ex-ag'ger-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exaggeratio:* cf. F. *exagération.*] Act of exaggerating, or state of being exaggerated; a going beyond the bounds of truth, reason, or justice; a hyperbolical representation; overstatement.

No need of an *exaggeration* of what they saw. *I. Taylor.*

ex-ag'ger-a-tive (ĕg-zăj'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to exaggerate; given to exaggeration; involving exaggeration. — **ex-ag'ger-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-ag'ger-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

ex-ag'i-tate (ĕg-zăj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.;* -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'Ing). [L. *exagitatus,* p. p. of *exagitare.* See EX-; AGITATE.] To stir up; agitate; hence, to harass; censure; satirize; discuss. *Obs.* — **ex-ag'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

ex'al-bu'mi-nous (ĕk'săl-bū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*ex-* + *albumen.*] *Bot.* Destitute of albumen; without endosperm or perisperm, as many seeds.

ex-al'gin (ĕks-ăl'jĭn) } *n.* [*ex-* + Gr. ἄλγος pain.] *Pharm.*
ex-al'gine (-jĭn; -jēn) } A crystalline methyl derivative of acetanilide, $C_6H_{11}ON$, used as a remedy for neuralgia.

ex-alt' (ĕg-zôlt'), *v. t.;* EX-ALT'ED; EX-ALT'ING. [L. *exaltare; ex* out (intens.) + *altus* high: cf. F. *exalter.* See ALTITUDE.] **1.** To raise high; to elevate; to lift up.

I will *exalt* my throne above the stars of God. *Is.* xiv. 13.

2. To elevate in rank, dignity, power, wealth, character, or the like; to dignify; promote; as, to *exalt* a prince to the throne, a citizen to the presidency.

Righteousness *exalteth* a nation. *Prov* xiv. 34.

3. To elevate by praise or estimation; to magnify; extol; glorify. "*Exalt* ye the Lord." *Ps.* xcix. 5.

4. To lift up with joy, pride, or success; to inspire with delight or satisfaction; to elate.

They who thought they got whatsoever he lost were mightily *exalted.* *Dryden.*

5. To raise in degree or power; to intensify; heighten; as, to *exalt* the imagination.

6. To refine; to concentrate; — orig. so in alchemy.

Three varieties of virus — that of natural strength, that which had been attenuated, and that which had been *exalted.* *N. McL. Harris.*

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ev'o-lu'tion-ize, *v. t. & i.* To develop by evolution. *Rare.*

e-volv'. Evolve. *Ref. Sp.*

e-volv'a-ble (ē-vŏl'va-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

e-volvd'. Evolved. *Ref. Sp.*

e-volv'er, *n.* One that evolves.

e-vome', **e-vom'it**, *v. t.* [L. *evomere,* p. p. *evomitus.*] To vomit. *Obs.* — **e'vo-mi'tion** (ē'vō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n. Obs.*

evour. † IVORY.

e-vo'væ (ē-vō'vē; ē-wō'wĭ). Var of EUGUÆ.

evre. † EVER.

evrech. † EVERY.

e-vul'gate, *v. t.* [L. *evulgatus,* p. p. of *evulgare* to publish; divulge. *Obs. or R.* — **e'vul-ga'tion** (ē'vŭl-gā'shŭn), *n. Obs. or R.*

e-vulge' (ē-vŭlj'), *v. t.* [L. *evulgare.*] To publish. *Obs.*

ew. † EWE, YEW.

ew'age, *n.* [OF., payment or tax for use of water.] *O. Eng. Law.* A toll for passage over a body of water.

ew'age, *n.* [OF. *ewe* water.] A precious stone of sea-water color. *Obs.*

ewai. † AWAY.

ewangel. † EVANGEL.

ewangelye. † EVANGELY.

ew'den drift. † YOUDEN DRIFT. *Scot.*

ew'der (ū'dĕr), *n.* Odor, esp. a bad one; fume; vapor. *Scot.*

ewe. † HUE.

ewe, *v. t.* [See EWE, *n.*] To give birth to (a lamb). *Obs.*

ewe ardaunt. [AF., burning water.] Spirituous liquor. *Obs.*

ewe bramble. The common bramble. *Dial Eng.* [*Eng.*

ewe daisy. The tormentil. *Dial.*

ewe'gang', *n.* [*ewe* + *gang.*] A sheep pasture. *Scot.*

ewe gowan. The (English) daisy. *Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*

ewe'lease', *n.* A sheep pasture.

ew'er, *n.* [Through OF., fr. L. *aquarius.* See EWER a pitcher.] A owerer. *Obs.*

ew'er, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *jur, juver,* Sw. *jufver.*] Udder. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ew'er-er. *n* [See EWER.] A bearer of water for guests to wash their hands. *Obs*

ew'est (ū'ĕst), *a. & adv.* [Cf. dial. *anewst,* fr. AS. *on* on + *nēahwist* nearness.] Nearest; contiguous *Scot.*

ewe teg. A female sheep up to the first shearing. *British.*

ewft. † EFT, *n.*

ewgh. † YEW.

e'whow (ā'hwou), *interj.* An exclamation of sorrow, regret, or pity. *Scot.*

ewin. † EVEN.

ewk. Var. of YEUK. *Scot. & Dial.*

ewle. † YULE.

e-wonne. Obs. p. p. of WIN.

ewous, *a.* [See EWEST.] Near by; contiguous. *Obs. Scot.*

ewre † EURE, EWER, jug.

ew'rose, *n.* [OF. *ewe, eaue,* water, F. *eau* + *rose* rose.] Rose water. *Obs.*

ew'rous. † EUROUS.

ewt. † AUGHT, anything, EFT, *n.*

ex. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of AX.

Ex, *or* **ex.** *Abbr.* Examined; example; exception; exchange; excursion; executed; executive; Exodus; export; extract.

‖ **ex ab-rup'to.** [LL.] Abruptly; suddenly. [the abundance.

‖ **ex a-bun-dan'ti-a.** [L.] Out of

ex-ac'er-bes'cence (ĕg-zăs'ĕr-bĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *exacerbescens, -entis,* p. pr. of *exacerbescere,* incho. fr. *ex* out + *acerbus* harsh, sour.] = EXACERBATION.

ex-ac'er-bes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Exacerbating; embittering. *Rare.*

ex-ac'er-va'tion (-ẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ex acervare* to heap up exceedingly.] A heaping up. *Obs.*

ex-ac'i-nate (ĕg-zăs'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *ex* out + *acinus* kernel.] To remove the kernel from. *Obs.*

ex-ac'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n. Obs.* [See -ABLE.]

ex-act'-a-ble (ĕg-zăk'tă-b'l), *a.*

ex-act'er, *n* One that exacts.

ex-ac'tious (ĕg-zăk'shŭs), *a.* Of an exacting nature. *Obs.*

ex-ac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Exacting. *Rare.* — **ex-ac'tive-ness**, *n. Rare.*

ex-act'ment, *n.* An exacting. *R.*

ex-act'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ex-ac'tress (ĕg-z ăk'trĕs), *n., fem.* of EXACTOR. *Rare.*

ex-ac'u-ate (ĕg-zăk'ū-āt), *v. t.* [L. *exacuere;* ex out (intens.) + *acuere* to make sharp] To whet or sharpen. *Obs.* — **ex-ac'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

ex ad-ver'so (ĕks ăd-vûr'sō), *ex'ad-ver'so* (-sō), *or* **ex'ad-ver'sum** (-sŭm), *adv.* [L.] On the opposite side; over against.

‖ **ex a'quo et bo'no.** [L.] According to what is just and good

ex-ar'e-sis (ĕg-z ĕr'ē-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξαίρεσις a taking away.] *Surg* Removal, as of a part of the body. *Obs.*

ex-as'tu-ate (ĕg-zăs'tū-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *exaestuare.*] To æstuate. *Obs.* — **ex-as'tu-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

ex-ag'ger, *v. t. & i* Exaggerate.

ex-ag'ger-at'ed-ly, *adv.* of *exaggerating,* p. pr. See -LY.

ex-ag'ger-at'ing-ly, *adv.* of *exaggerating,* p. pr. See -LY.

ex-ag'ger-a'tor (ĕg-z ăj'ĕr-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who exaggerates.

ex-ag'ger-a-to-ry (-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Exaggerative

example. † EXAMPLE.

exalation. † EXHALATION.

ex-a'late (ĕks-ā'lĭt), *a.* [*ex-* + *alate.*] *Bot.* Without winglike appendages. [luminous.

ex'al-bu'mi-nose, *a. Bot.* Exal-

ex-ale'. † EXHALE.

ex'al-lo'tri-ote, *a.* [Gr. ἐξαλλοτριοῦν to export.] Foreign. *R.*

7. *Astrol.* To raise to the position of greatest influence. **Syn.** — See RAISE.

ex'al-ta'tion (ĕg'zôl-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exaltatio*: cf. F. *exaltation.*] **1.** An exalting; state of being exalted; elevation.

Wondering at my flight, and change
To this high *exaltation* *Milton.*

2. Specif.: **a** Refinement or concentration, as of a chemical substance. **b** *Astrol.* That place of a planet in the zodiac where it exerts its strongest influence; essential dignity. **c** Abnormal intensification of a mental state or of the power of an organ or function; esp., abnormal sense of personal well-being, power, or importance.

The extraordinary *exaltation* of memory sometimes observed in hypnotic and hystero-epileptic "subjects" *Gurney.*

exaltation of Christ. *Theol.* See *humiliation of Christ*, under HUMILIATION.

ex-alt'ed (ĕg-zôl'tĕd), *p. a.* Raised to a state of exaltation, elevated, extolled, refined, dignified, sublime, etc.

Of more *exalted* mind. *Milton.*

Time never fails to bring every *exalted* reputation to a strict scrutiny. *Ames.*

— **ex-alt'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-alt'ed-ness**, *n.*

ex-a'men (ĕg-zā'mĕn), *n.* [L., the tongue of a balance, examination; for *exagmen*, fr. *exigere* to weigh accurately, to treat: cf. F. *examen.* See EXACT, *a.*] **1.** Examination; inquiry; investigation. *Cowper.*

2. The tongue of a balance. *Rare.*

ex-am'i-nant (ĕg-zăm'ĭ-nănt), *n.* [L. *examinans, -antis*, examining.] **1.** One who examines; an examiner.

2. One who is being, or is to be, examined. *Obs.*

ex-am'i-nate (-nāt), *n.* [L. *examinatus*, p. p. of *examinare.* See EXAMINE.] A person subjected to examination.

ex-am'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *examinatio.*] **1.** Act of examining, or state of being examined; a search or investigation; scrutiny by study or experiment.

2. A process prescribed or assigned for testing qualification; as, the *examination* of a student, or of a candidate for admission to the bar or the ministry.

3. The statements made in an examination.

Syn. — EXAMINATION, INQUIRY, INQUISITION, INVESTIGATION, INSPECTION, SCRUTINY, RESEARCH. EXAMINATION is the general term for the process of testing or searching; an INQUIRY is a search for truth or information conducted by (or as if by) a process of questioning; an INQUISITION is (usually) a judicial inquiry, and frequently suggests severity or even hostility; as, the *examination* of a witness, an entrance *examination*; "*Examination* of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy" (*J. S. Mill*); a wide field for *inquiry*; "*Inquiries* into Human Faculty and its Development" (*F. Galton*); "When he maketh *inquisition* for blood" (*Ps.* ix. 12); to be subjected to an *inquisition* into one's motives. An INVESTIGATION is a thorough and searching inquiry, frequently to determine a given point; an INSPECTION, an official examination; as, an *investigation* of the affairs of a bankrupt company, an *investigation* of the truth of a report, scientific *investigation*; an *inspection* of troops, the annual tour of *inspection* over a railroad. SCRUTINY suggests minute and critical inspection; RESEARCH, laborious and (esp.) learned investigation; as, "With all its strength, with all its eloquence, . . . there is a thread of something that will not bear calm *scrutiny*" (*Stevenson*); "Indifferent to truth in the transactions of life, he was honestly devoted to truth in the *researches* of speculation" (*Macaulay*); scientific *research.* See TRIAL, SCAN.

examination in chief. *Law.* = DIRECT EXAMINATION.

ex-am'i-na'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to examination.

ex-am'i-na'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Excessive reliance upon examination by question as a test. — **ex-am'i-na'tion-ist**, *n.*

ex-am'i-na-to'ri-al (ĕg-zăm'ĭ-nȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl), **ex-am'i-na-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to examiners or examination.

ex-am'ine (ĕg-zăm'ĭn), *v. t.*; EX-AM'INED (-ĭnd); EX-AM'IN-ING. [F. *examiner*, fr. L. *examinare, examinatum*, fr. *examen, examinis.* See EXAMEN.] **1.** To test by any appropriate method; to inspect carefully with a view to discover the real character or state of; to subject to inquiry or inspection for the purpose of obtaining a fuller insight into; to inquire or search into; to investigate; scrutinize; test; as, to *examine* a mineral; to *examine* a ship as to her seaworthiness; to *examine* a proposition.

Examine well your own thoughts. *Chaucer.*

2. To interrogate closely, as in a judicial proceeding; to try or test by question; as, to *examine* a witness in order to elicit testimony, a student to test his qualifications, a bankrupt touching the state of his property, etc.

Syn. — Search into, explore; discuss, debate, consider.

examined copy, *Law*, a copy which has been compared with the original.

ex-am'in-er (ĕg-zăm'ĭn-ẽr), *n.* One who examines, often, an officer charged with the conducting of examinations; hence, often, as a title of a newspaper, suggesting one that examines into facts, policies, etc.

ex-am'in-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of EXAMINE. Specif.: *p. a.* Having power to examine; appointed to examine.

ex-am'ple (ĕg-zăm'p'l; -zȧm'p'l), *n.* [A later form for *ensample*, fr. OF. *example*, earlier *essample*, L. *exemplum*, orig., what is taken out of a larger quantity, as a *sample*, fr. *eximere* to take out. See EXEMPT; cf. ENSAMPLE, SAMPLE.] **1.** One or a portion taken to show the character or quality of all; a sample; a specimen; an instance.

2. That which is to be followed or imitated; a pattern.

For I have given you an *example*, that ye should do as I have done to you. *John* xiii 15

3. That which resembles or corresponds with something else as a precedent, a model, or a parallel case.

Such temperate order in so fierce a cause
Doth want *example.* *Shak.*

4. A warning case, esp. a punishment inflicted to serve as a warning. "Hang him, he 'll be made an *example.*" *Shak.*

5. An instance serving to illustrate a rule or precept, esp. a problem to be solved, or a case to be determined, as an exercise in the application of the rules of any study or branch of science, as, in algebra and grammar, principles and rules are illustrated by *examples.*

Syn. — Illustration, exemplification, case. — EXAMPLE, SAMPLE, SPECIMEN, INSTANCE. AN EXAMPLE, as here compared (see PATTERN), is a typical, representative, or illustrative case; a SAMPLE (see etym.) is a part of a thing itself, designed to show the quality of the whole; as, "If I were asked to define what this gentlemanliness is, I should say that it is only to be defined by *examples*" (*Byron*); "The man you mention applied for *samples* of my translation. When I deal in wine, cloth, or cheese, I will give *samples*, but of verse never" (*Cowper*). A SPECIMEN is commonly representative of a class of things rather than of an individual object; but *sample* and *specimen* are often used without distinction; as, a collection of geological, botanical *specimens*; "The subjects being so various, no single passage can in all respects be a *specimen* of the book at large" (*Cowper*). INSTANCE applies only to illustrative facts, cases, or occurrences, never to objects as such; an *instance* is more individual, less representative, than an *example*; as, an *instance* (a case in point; cf. an *example*, a typical case) of the prevailing excitement; cf. *for instance, for example.* Cf. DUPLICATE.

ex-am'ple, *v. t.* To serve as, or cite, an example. *Rare.*

ex-an'i-mate, *v. t.* To deprive of life or of animation. *Now Rare.* — **ex-an'i-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n. Now Rare.*

ex-an'them (ĕg-zăn'thĕm; ĕk-săn'thĕm), *n.* [Cf. F. *exanthème.*] Exanthema.

ex'an-the'ma (ĕk'săn-thē'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -THEMATA (-thĕm'ȧ-tȧ; -thē'mȧ-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ἐξάνθημα, fr. ἐξανθεῖν to burst forth as flowers, break out as ulcers; ἐκ, ἐξ, out + ἀνθεῖν to bloom, ἄνθος flower.] *Med.* **a** An eruption on the skin; — opposed to *enanthema.* **b** Any eruptive disease; — usually restricted to eruptions attended with fever, such as measles, smallpox, scarlatina, herpes, lichen, etc. — **ex-an'the-mat'ic** (ĕk-săn'thē-măt'ĭk; ĕg-zăn'-), **ex'an-them'a-tous** (ĕk'săn-thĕm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.*

ex'arch (ĕk'särk), *a.* [*ex-* + Gr. ἀρχή beginning, origin.] *Bot.* Having the protoxylem strands abutting on the pericycle, as in all roots. Cf. ENDARCH.

ex'arch, *n.* [L. *exarchus*, Gr. ἔξαρχος a commander; ἐκ, ἐξ, out + ἄρχειν to lead, rule: cf. F. *exarque.*] A viceroy; — the title of a viceroy of a Byzantine emperor; as, the *exarch* of Ravenna (i. e. governor of Italy). In the Eastern Church, orig., the head of a chief see or province, as an archbishop, metropolitan, or patriarch (these being formerly not differentiated as now); later, a bishop inferior to a patriarch and superior to a metropolitan; now, a deputy of a patriarch, usually a bishop, who visits the clergy, investigates ecclesiastical cases, etc.; also, the supreme head of the Bulgarian Church. — **ex-ar'chal** (ĕg-zär'kăl), *a.*

ex'arch-ate (ĕk'sär-kĭt; ĕk-sar'kĭt; 277), *n.* [LL. *exarchatus*, fr. L. *exarchus*. cf. F. *exarchat.*] The office or the province of an exarch. — **ex-ar'chate-ship**, *n.*

ex'ar-tic'u-late (ĕks'är-tĭk'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng) [*ex-* + *articulate.*] *Med.* **a** To put out of joint; to dislocate. **b** To amputate at a joint. — **ex'ar-tic'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

ex-as'per-ate (ĕg-zăs'pẽr-āt), *v. t.*; EX-AS'PER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); EX-AS'PER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *exasperatus*, p. p. of *exasperare*; *ex* out (intens.) + *asperare* to make rough, *asper* rough. See ASPERITY.] **1.** To excite or to inflame the anger of; to irritate; provoke; enrage.

To *exasperate* them against the king of France. *Addison.*

2. To make grievous, or more grievous or malignant; to aggravate; to embitter; as, to *exasperate* enmity.

Syn. — Provoke, incense, nettle. See IRRITATE.

3. To make harsh or harsher; to roughen. *Obs.*

ex-as'per-ate, *v. i.* To become aggravated. *Obs.*

ex-as'per-ate (ĕg-zăs'pẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *exasperatus*, p. p.] **1.** Exasperated.

The *exasperate* dying year. *Mrs. Browning*

2. *Bot.* Covered with hard, stiff, short points. *Rare.*

ex-as'per-a'tion (ĕg-zăs'pẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exasperatio*; cf. F. *exaspération.*] Act of exasperating, or state of being exasperated, keen or bitter anger; great irritation; aggravation, exacerbation

Extorted from him by the *exasperation* of his spirits. *South.*

Ex-au'di (ĕks-ô'dĭ), *n.* [L., pres. imperative, hear.] *Eccl.* The sixth Sunday after Easter; — so called from the opening word, in the Latin, of the introit for the day, which begins with the seventh verse of Psalm xxvi. (Psalm xxvi. 7 in the Douay Version).

ex'ca-la'tion (ĕks'kȧ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [*ex-* + L. *calatus*, p. p of *calare* to call. Cf. INTERCALATION.] *Zoöl.* The suppression or omission of one or more parts from the middle of a series, as the suppression of one of the middle digits, — opposed to *intercalation.*

Ex-cal'i-bur (ĕks-kăl'ĭ-bŭr), **Ex-cal'i-bar** (-bär), *n.* [OF. *Escalibor*, of Celtic origin; cf. LL. *Caliburnus*, W. *Caledvwlch*, also Ir. *Caladbolg*, name of an Irish hero's sword.] The name of, apparently, two famous swords of King Arthur's. One he unfixed from a miraculous stone after all others who tried had failed, thus proving himself the man who was to be king. The other and better known he received from the Lady of the Lake's hand, which appeared above the surface of the water holding the sword. When about to die he sent Sir Bedivere to throw the weapon into the lake. A hand and arm arose from the water, caught the sword by the hilt, flourished it thrice, and then sank into the lake, and was seen no more.

ex-camb' (ĕks-kămb'), *v. t. & i.* [LL. *excambiare, excambire.* See EXCHANGE.] *Scots Law.* To exchange. — **ex-camb'er** (-kăm'bẽr), *n.*

ex-cam'bi-on (ĕks-kăm'bĭ-ŏn), *n.* [LL. *excambium.*] *Scots Law.* Exchange; barter, — usually of land.

ex'car-na'tion (ĕks'kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of divesting of flesh; disembodiment; — opposed to *incarnation. Rare.*

‖ **ex ca-the'dra** (ĕks kȧ-thē'drȧ; kăth'ē-drȧ: *see* CATHEDRA). [L., from the chair.] By virtue of or in the exercise of one's office; with authority (see PAPAL INFALLIBILITY). — **ex-ca-the'dra**, *a.*

ex'ca-the'dral (ĕks'kȧ-thē'drăl), *a.* Authoritative. *Rare.*

ex'ca-vate (ĕks'kȧ-vāt), *v. t.*; EX'CA-VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd), EX'CA-VAT'ING (-vāt'ĭng). [L. *excavatus*, p. p. of *excavare* to excavate; *ex* out + *cavare* to make hollow, *cavus* hollow. See CAVE.] **1.** To hollow out; to form a cavity or hole in; to make hollow by cutting, scooping, or digging; as, to *excavate* a hill or a tooth.

2. To form by hollowing; to shape, as a cavity, or anything that is hollow; as, to *excavate* a cellar or a tunnel.

3. To dig out and remove, as earth or mineral matter.

The material *excavated* was usually sand. *E. L. Corthell.*

4. To expose to view by digging away a covering; as, to *excavate* a buried city.

excavating pump. A pumping apparatus for dredging silt, etc., by suction, for emptying cesspools, or the like.

ex'ca-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *excavatio*: cf. F. *excavation.*] **1.** Act or process of excavating.

2. A cavity formed by cutting, digging, or scooping. "A winding *excavation*." *Glover.*

3. *Engin.* **a** An uncovered cutting in the earth, in distinction from a covered cutting, or tunnel. **b** The material dug out in making a channel or cavity.

ex'ca-va'tor (ĕks'kȧ-vā'tẽr), *n.* One that excavates; specif.: **a** Any of various machines for excavating earth, as a steam shovel. **b** *Dentistry.* Any instrument used for opening cavities or removing material from them.

ex-cav'a-to'ri-al (ĕks-kăv'ȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), **ex-cav'a-to-ry** (-kăv'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to excavation.

ex-ceed' (ĕk-sēd'), *v. t.*; EX-CEED'ED; EX-CEED'ING. [F. *excéder*, L. *excedere, excessum*, to go away or beyond; *ex* out + *cedere* to go, to pass. See CEDE.] **1.** To extend outside of or go beyond; as, to *exceed* a wall. *Obs.*

2. To go or be beyond the limit or measure of, to overdo or overtax; as, to *exceed* one's authority; to *exceed* a prescribed amount; a task that *exceeds* one's ability.

Name the time, but let it not
Exceed three days. *Shak.*

3. To be greater than or superior to; to outgo; surpass; as, one man *exceeds* another in stature or in deeds; the troubles of one day *exceed* those of another.

Syn. — Outvie, outstrip, eclipse. — EXCEED, EXCEL, SURPASS, TRANSCEND, OUTDO. EXCEED commonly suggests a going beyond in quantity or extent; EXCEL implies preeminence or superiority in quality or action; as, "That only to stand high in your account, I might in virtues, beauties, livings, friends, *exceed* account" (*Shak.*); "A power more strong in beauty, born of us and fated to *excel* us, as we pass in glory that old Darkness" (*Keats*). SURPASS applies more frequently to quality than quantity; it implies comparison with a definite object; as, to *excel* in archery, to *surpass* all others in dexterity; "Thine the tribunal which *surpasseth* the show of human justice, as God *surpasses* man" (*Shelley*). To TRANSCEND is great-

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exaltate, *a.* [L. *exaltatus*, p. p.] Exalted. *Obs.* [Exalting. *R.*]

ex-alt'a-tive (ĕg-zôl'tȧ-tĭv), *a*

ex-alt'er, *n.* One that exalts.

ex-alt'ment, *n.* Exaltation. *Obs.*

ex-am' (ĕg-zăm'), *n.* Short for EXAMINATION. *Colloq.*

ex-ame', *v. t.* [Contr. of EXAMINE.] To examine. *Obs.*

ex-a'men. † EXAMINE.

ex-am'e-tron (ĕg-zăm'ĕ-trŏn), *n.* A hexameter. *Obs.*

ex-am'in. Examine. *Ref. Sp.*

ex-am'in-a-ble (ĕg-z ă m'ĭ n-ȧ-bl), *a.* See ABLE. — **ex-am'in-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ex-am'i-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *examinans.*] Examining. *Obs.*

ex-am'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To examine. *Obs. or Dial. U. S.*

examination schools. In Oxford University, England, the courses of study requiring formal examinations; also, the building in which university examinations are held. [aminational. *R.*

ex-am'i-na-tive (-nă-tĭv), *a.* Ex-

ex-am'i-na'tor (ĕ g-z ă m'ĭ-n ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] An examiner. *Rare.*

ex-am'ind. Examined. *Ref. Sp.*

ex-am'ine, *n.* [See EXAMINE, *v.*] Examination. *Obs* [-EE.

ex-am'i-nee' (-ĭ-nē'), *n.* See

ex-am'in-er-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

ex-am'in-ing-ly, *adv.* of *examining*, p. pr. [EMPLAR.

ex-am'plar, ex-am'pler. † EX-

ex-am'pla-ry. † EXEMPLARY

ex-am'ple-less, *a.* Unexampled. *Obs.*

ex-am'ple-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

ex-an'guine (ĕk-săn'gwĭn), **ex-an'gui-ous** (-gwĭ-ŭs), etc. † EXSANGUINE, etc.

‖ **ex a'ni-mo** (ĕks ăn'ĭ-mō) [L.] From the heart; sincerely.

ex-an'i-mous, *a.* [L. *exanimus, examinis*; *ex* out, without + *anima* life.] Exanimate. *Obs.*

ex-an'nu-late (ĕks-ăn'ū-lāt), *a.* [*ex-* + *annulate.*] *Bot.* Having the sporangium destitute of a ring;—of certain genera of ferns.

ex'an-the'ma-tol'o-gy (ĕ k's ă n-thē'ma-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*exanthema* + *-logy.*] *Med.* Medical science treating of exanthemata.

ex'an-the'sis (ĕk'săn-thē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξάνθησις.] *Med.* An eruption of the skin.

ex-an'thrope (ĕk-săn'thrōp), *n.* [*ex-* + Gr. ἄνθρωπος man.] *Med.* Any disease arising from a source not within the body. — **ex'an-throp'ic** (ĕk'săn-thrŏp'-ĭk), *a.*

ex-ant'late, *v. t.* [L. *exantlatus*, p. p. of *exantlare, exanclare*, to draw out, endure] To exhaust; to draw out. *Obs.* — **ex'ant-la'tion**, *n. Obs.*

ex-ap'pen-dic'u-late, *a.* [*ex-* + *appendiculate.*] *Bot.* & *Zool.* Having no appendages

ex'a-rate, *v. t.* [L. *exaratus*, p. p. of *exarare*, lit., to plow up.] To plow up; to engrave; write. *Obs.* — **ex'a-ra'tion** (ĕk'sȧ-rā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

ex'a-re'o-late, *a.* See EX-.

ex-ar'il-late, *a.* See EX-.

ex'a-ris'tate, *a.* See EX-.

ex-ar'te-ri'tis (ĕks-är'tē-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See EX-; ARTERITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the outer coat of the arterial wall.

ex'ar-tic'u-late, *a.* [*ex-* + *articulate.*] *Zool.* Not articulate.

ex-as'per, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *exaspérer.*] To exasperate. *Obs.*

ex-as'per-at'ed-ly (-ā t'ĕ d-l ĭ), *adv.* of *exasperated*, p. p.

ex-as'per-at'er (-āt'ẽr), *n.* One who exasperates.

ex-as'per-at'ing-ly, *adv.* of *exasperating*, p. pr. [ritative.

ex-as'per-a-tive (-ă-tĭv), *a.* Ir-

ex-as'per-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* = EXASPERATER.

ex'as-pid'e-an (ĕk'săs-pĭd'ē-ăn), *a.* [Gr ἐξ out + ἀσπίς, -ίδος, shield.] *Zool.* Having the anterior scutes extending around the tarsus on the outer side, leaving the inner side naked; — of certain birds.

‖ **ex as-sen'su pa'tris.** [L.] *Law.* See POWER, 1.

ex-auc'tor-ate, etc. Exauthorate, etc. *Obs.*

‖ **ex auc-to'ri-ta'te mi'hi com-mis'sa.** [L.] By the authority intrusted to me.

ex-au'gu-rate, *v. t.* [L. *exauguratus*, p. p. of *exaugurare* to profane.] To unhallow. *Obs.* — **ex-au'gu-ra'tion** (ĕg-zô'gŭ-rā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

ex-au'tho-rate, *v. t.* [L. *exauctoratus*, p. p. of *exauctorare* to dismiss; *ex* + *auctorare* to bind to something, to hire, fr. *auctor.* See AUTHOR.] To exauthorize. *Obs.* — **ex-au'thor-a'tion**, *n. Obs*

ex-au'thor-ize (ĕg-zô'thŏr-īz), *v. t.* [*ex-* + *authorize.*] To deprive of authority. *Obs.* — **ex-au'thor-i-za'tion**, *n. Obs.*

exc. *Abbr.* Excellency; excellent; except; excepted; exception. [Ecalcarate.

ex-cal'ca-rate, *a. Bot. & Zoöl.*

ex-cal'ce-ate, *v. t.* [L. *excalceare* to unshoe.] To unshoe. *Obs.* — **ex-cal'ce-a'tion** (ĕks-kăl'sē-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

ex'cal-fac'tion, *n.* [L. *excalfactio*.] A heating or warming; calefaction. — **ex'cal-fac'tive**, **ex'cal-fac'to-ry**, *a. All Obs.*

ex-cam'bi-a'tor, *n.* [See EXCAMB.] *Scots Law* An exchanger (of lands). *Obs.* [*Scot.*

ex-cam'bie. Var. of EXCAMB.

ex'cam-bi'tion (ĕks'kăm-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *excambitio.*] *Scots Law.* Excambion. *Obs.*

ex-cam'bi-um. Var. of EXCAMBION. *Obs. or Scot.*

ex'can-des'cence (ĕks'kăn-dĕs'ĕns), **ex'can-des'cen-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *excandescentia* anger, fr. *excandescere* to take fire, glow.] A growing hot; a white or glowing heat; incandescence; also, violent anger. *Obs. or R.* — **ex'can-des'cent** (-ĕnt), *a. Rare.*

ex'can-ta'tion (-tă'shŭn), *n.* [L. *excantare* to charm out See EX-; CHANT.] A bringing out by enchantment. *Obs.*

‖ **ex ca'pi-te** (ĕks kăp'ĭ-tē). [L.] On the ground (of); by reason (of); — used in various

ex-cav'ate, *v. t.* [L. *excavare* to make hollow, *cavus* hollow. See CAVE.] **1.** To hollow out; to form a cavity or hole in; to make hollow by cutting, scooping, or digging; as, to *excavate* a hill or a tooth.

2. To form by hollowing; to shape, as a cavity, or anything that is hollow; as, to *excavate* a cellar or a tunnel.

3. To dig out and remove, as earth or mineral matter.

ex-cav'a-to'ri-al (ĕks-kăv'ȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), **ex-cav'a-to-ry** (-kăv'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to excavation.

ex-ceed' (ĕk-sēd'), *v. t.*; EX-CEED'ED; EX-CEED'ING. [F. *excéder*, L. *excedere, excessum*, to go away or beyond; *ex* out + *cedere* to go, to pass. See CEDE.] **1.** To extend outside of or go beyond; as, to *exceed* a wall. *Obs.*

2. To go or be beyond the limit or measure of, to overdo or overtax; as, to *exceed* one's authority; to *exceed* a prescribed amount; a task that *exceeds* one's ability.

Name the time, but let it not
Exceed three days. *Shak.*

3. To be greater than or superior to; to outgo; surpass; as, one man *exceeds* another in stature or in deeds; the troubles of one day *exceed* those of another.

Syn. — Outvie, outstrip, eclipse. — EXCEED, EXCEL, SURPASS, TRANSCEND, OUTDO. EXCEED commonly suggests a going beyond in quantity or extent; EXCEL implies preeminence or superiority in quality or action; as, "That only to stand high in your account, I might in virtues, beauties, livings, friends, *exceed* account" (*Shak.*); "A power more strong in beauty, born of us and fated to *excel* us, as we pass in glory that old Darkness" (*Keats*). SURPASS applies more frequently to quality than quantity; it implies comparison with a definite object; as, to *excel* in archery, to *surpass* all others in dexterity; "Thine the tribunal which *surpasseth* the show of human justice, as God *surpasses* man" (*Shelley*). To TRANSCEND is great-

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ly to surpass or go beyond: as, "The voice of woman, when attuned by gentleness and love, *transcends* all other sounds in harmony" (*T. L. Peacock*); a belief which *transcends* experience. To OUTDO is to surpass (esp.) in performance: as, "He hath in this action *outdone* his former deeds doubly" (*Shak.*). See EXCESS, TRANSCENDENT.

ex-ceed' (ĕk-sēd'), *v. i.* **1.** To go too far; to pass the proper or usual bounds or measure.

In our reverence to whom, we cannot possibly *exceed*. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To be more or greater than others; to predominate.

ex-ceed'ing, *p. a.* More than usual; extraordinary, more than sufficient; measureless. "The *exceeding* riches of his grace." *Eph.* ii. 7. — **ex-ceed'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ex-ceed'ing, *adv.* In a very great degree; extremely; exceedingly. *Archaic.*

ex-cel' (ĕk-sĕl'), *v. t.*; EX-CELLED' (-sĕld'); EX-CEL'LING. [L. *excellere, excelsum; ex* out + a root found in *culmen* height, top: cf. F. *exceller*. See CULMINATE, COLUMN.] **1.** To go beyond or surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds; to outdo or outgo, in a good sense.

I saw that wisdom *excelleth* folly, as far as light *excelleth* darkness. *Eccl.* ii. 13.

2. To exceed or go beyond; to surpass. *Obs.* *Milton.*

Syn. — See EXCEED.

ex-cel', *v. i.* To surpass others in good qualities, laudable actions, or acquirements; to be distinguished by superiority; as, to *excel* in mathematics, or classics.

Unstable as water, thou shalt not *excel*. *Gen.* xlix. 4.

ex'cel-lence (ĕk'sĕ-lĕns), *n.* [F. *excellence*, L. *excellentia.*] **1.** Quality of being excellent; state of possessing good qualities in an eminent degree; exalted merit.

Consider first that great
Or bright infers not *excellence*. *Milton.*

2. An excellent or valuable quality; that by which any one excels or is eminent; a virtue.

With every *excellence* refined. *Beattie.*

3. [*usually cap.*] A title of respect; — more commonly *excellency*. "I do greet your *excellence*." *Shak.*

Syn. — Superiority, preëminence, perfection, worth, value, goodness, purity, greatness.

ex'cel-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Excellence; virtue; dignity; worth; superiority.

Extinguish in men the sense of their own *excellency*. *Hooker.*

2. [*usually cap.*] A title of honor given to certain high dignitaries, esp. to viceroys, ministers, and ambassadors, to English colonial governors, etc. It was formerly sometimes given to kings and princes. In the States of New Hampshire and Massachusetts the governor is constitutionally entitled *His Excellency*; the title is also, loosely, used for other State governors, the President of the United States, and other high officials.

ex'cel-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [F. *excellent*, L. *excellens, -entis*, p. pr. of *excellere*. See EXCEL.] **1.** Excelling or exceeding in kind or degree; surpassing others; superior. *Archaic.*

"An *excellent* hypocrite" *Hume.*

Their sorrows are most *excellent*. *Beau. & Fl*

2. [*usually cap.*] Of high station, rank, or office; — sometimes a title of address. *Obs.*

3. Meritoriously near the standard or model; very good of its kind; first-class, as, this vase is an *excellent* imitation of the antique; the picture shows *excellent* composition; hence, of great worth; eminently good; as, an *excellent* man, artist, book, building; *excellent* breeding, arms.

Syn. — Worthy, choice, prime, valuable, select, exquisite, transcendent, admirable, first-rate.

ex'cel-lent, *adv.* Excellently, eminently; exceedingly. *Archaic.* "This comes off well and *excellent*." *Shak.*

ex'cel-lent-ly, *adv.* In an excellent manner or degree; either (*Archaic*), in an unusual degree; exceedingly; as, "*excellently* foolish" (*Hobbes*); or, in a meritorious degree; very well; as, *excellently* reasoned arguments.

ex-cel'sin (ĕk-sĕl'sĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline globulin contained in the meat of the Brazil nut, the fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*.

ex-cel'si-or (-sĭ-ôr), *a.* [L., compar. of *excelsus* elevated, lofty, p. p. of *excellere*. See EXCEL, *v. t.*] More lofty; still higher; ever upward. — **Excelsior State,** New York; — from the motto "Excelsior" upon its coat of arms.

ex-cel'si-or, *n.* **1.** A material of curled shreds of wood used for stuffing upholstered furniture, mattresses, etc.

2. *Print.* A seldom used size of type, 3 points.

ex-cen'tric (ĕk-sĕn'trĭk) } *a.* **1.** = ECCENTRIC, ECCENTRI-
ex-cen'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } CAL.

2. *Bot.* One-sided; out of the center; abaxial, as the midvein of certain leaves.

ex-cept' (ĕk-sĕpt'), *v. t.*; EX-CEPT'ED; EX-CEPT'ING. [L. *exceptus*, p. p. of *excipere* to take or draw out, to except, *ex* out + *capere* to take: cf. F. *excepter*. See CAPABLE.] **1.** To take or leave out (anything) from a number or a whole as not belonging to it; to exclude; omit.

If we only *except* the unfitness of the judge. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. To offer as objection; also, to object to; to protest against. *Obs.*

3. To accept. *Obs.*

ex-cept', *v. i.* To take exception; to object; — usually followed by *to*, sometimes by *against*; as, to *except* to a witness or his testimony.

Except thou wilt *except* against my love. *Shak.*

ex-cept', *prep.* [Originally past participle. See EXCEPT, *v.*] With exclusion of; leaving or left out; excepting.

God and his Son *except*,
Created thing naught valued he nor . . . shunned. *Milton.*

Syn. — EXCEPT, EXCEPTING, BUT, SAVE, BESIDES. EXCEPT (less frequently EXCEPTING) marks exclusion more pointedly than BUT (see BUT); SAVE is chiefly poetical; BESIDES, as here compared (see BESIDES), occurs chiefly in negative phrases, and is equivalent to "other than;" as, I have finished all the letters *except* one (or, more casually, *but* one); "All are fled, *save* only the gods" (*Shak.*); there will be no one there *besides* (in addition to) ourselves.

ex-cept', *conj.* Unless; if it be not so that.

And he said, I will not let thee go, *except* thou bless me. *Gen* xxxii. 26.

But yesterday you never opened lip,
Except, indeed, to drink. *Tennyson.*

ex-cept'ing (ĕk-sĕpt'ĭng), *prep. & conj.* With rejection or exception of; excluding, except.

No one was ever yet made utterly miserable *excepting* by himself. *Lubbock.*

Syn. — See EXCEPT.

ex-cep'tion (ĕk-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exceptio*: cf. F. *exception.*] **1.** Act of excepting, or excluding, exclusion, restriction by taking out something which would otherwise be included, as in a class, statement, or rule.

2. That which is excepted, or taken out, from others; a person, thing, or case specified as distinct, or not included; as, almost every general rule has its *exceptions*.

That proud *exception* to all nature's laws *Pope*

3. *Pleading.* **a** *Rom. Law.* A form of equitable plea in defense answering to the special plea in bar of English law, but so formed as to state that judgment should be rendered only upon the condition that the matters which are mentioned by way of avoidance are found not to exist or not to be true. Hence: **b** *Civil Law.* A special plea in bar. **c** *Scots Law.* = DEFENSE. **d** *Equity Pleading.* An objection alleging insufficiency of some pleading or proceeding.

4. *Law.* **a** An objection, oral or written, taken, in the course of an action or proceeding, as to bail, to the decision or a ruling of a judge, or to something in his charge to a jury. **b** In conveyancing, a clause by which the grantor excepts something out of what he before granted.

5. Objection; something offered as objection or as a ground of objection, or taken as objectional; hence, cavil; dissent; offense; complaint; as, to be beyond *exception*; to take *exception* to misconduct.

He . . . took *exception* to the place of their burial. *Bacon*
She takes *exceptions* at your person. *Shak.*

ex-cep'tion-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to exception. — **ex-cep'tion-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **ex-cep'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — See EXCEPTIONAL.

ex-cep'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *exceptionnel.*] Forming an exception; not ordinary; uncommon; rare; hence, better than the average; superior.

This particular spot had *exceptional* advantages. *Jowett (Th.)*

Syn. — EXCEPTIONAL, EXCEPTIONABLE are frequently confused. That is EXCEPTIONAL which is itself an exception, and so is out of the ordinary; that is EXCEPTIONABLE (cf. the commoner *unexceptionable*) to which exception may be taken, and which is therefore objectionable; as, an *exceptional* opportunity, *exceptionable* conduct.

— **ex-cep'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), **ex-cep'tion-al-ness,** *n.* — **ex-cep'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

ex-cep'tion-a-ry (ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-ă-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, indicating, or being, an exception. *Rare.*

ex-cep'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Disposed to take exceptions; captious. *Obs. or R.* — **ex-cep'tious-ness,** *n. Obs. or R.*

ex-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, containing, or constituting, exception; as, "None but the brave deserves the fair" is an *exceptive* proposition.

2. Prone to take exception; captious; as, an *exceptive* man.

ex-cer'e-bra'tion (ĕk-sĕr'ĕ-brā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *excerebratus* deprived of brains; *ex* out + *cerebrum* brain.] Act of removing the brain; esp., *Obstetrics*, removal of the brain of the fetus to facilitate delivery.

ex-cerpt' (ĕk-sûrpt'), *v. t.*; EX-CERPT'ED; EX-CERPT'ING. [From L. *excerptus*, p. p. of *excerpere; ex* out + *carpere* to pick, gather. See HARVEST; cf. SCARCE, *a.*] **1.** To select, as a literary passage; to extract; cite; quote.

Out of which we have *excerpted* the following particulars. *Fuller.*

2. To take out; to remove *Obs.*

ex'cerpt (ĕk'sûrpt; ĕk-sûrpt'; 277), *n.* **1.** An extract; a passage selected or copied from a book or record.

2. A thing taken out; a choice. *Rare.*

Syn. — See EXTRACT.

‖ **ex-cerp'ta** (ĕk-sûrp'tă), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *excerptus* selected, p. p.] Passages extracted; excerpts; clippings.

ex-cerpt'i-ble (ĕk-sûrp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be excerpted, or from which excerpts may be taken.

ex-cerp'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *excerptio.*] Act of excerpting, or selecting, also, that which is selected; an extract.

ex-cerp'tive (-tĭv), *a.* That excerpts. or selects.

ex-cess' (ĕk-sĕs'), *n.* [F. *excès*, fr. L. *excessus* a going out, loss of self-possession, fr. *excedere, excessum*, to go out, go beyond. See EXCEED.] **1.** Act of going out or beyond; specif., of Parliament, adjournment. *Obs.*

2. State of surpassing or going beyond limits; the fact of being in a measure beyond sufficiency, necessity, or duty; that which exceeds what is usual or proper; immoderateness; superfluity; superabundance; extravagance; as, an *excess* of provisions or of light.

To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet, . . .
Is wasteful and ridiculous *excess*. *Shak.*

That kills me with *excess* of grief, this with *excess* of joy. *Walsh*

3. Undue or immoderate indulgence in anything; esp., undue gratification of carnal appetites; intemperance.

Be not drunk with wine, wherein is *excess*. *Eph.* v. 18.

4. The amount or degree by which one thing or number exceeds another; remainder; as, the difference between two numbers is the *excess* of one over the other.

Syn. — Extravagance, superabundance, exuberance. — EXCESS, SUPERFLUITY, REDUNDANCY. EXCESS is that which passes limits; it usually (but not always) conveys a derogatory implication; as, "In measure rein thy joy; scant this *excess*" (*Shak.*); "the proper point between sufficiency and *excess*" (*H. James*). "I think poetry should surprise by a fine *excess*" (*Keats*). SUPERFLUITY is more than is needed or desired; REDUNDANCY, as here compared (see REDUNDANCY), is superabundance without necessary implication (as commonly in the case of *superfluity*) of waste or uselessness; as, "Her *superfluity* the poor supplies" (*Cowper*); "the inventory of thy shirts, as, one for *superfluity*, and another for use" (*Shak.*); "the antagonism between the tropical *redundancy* of life in summer and the dark sterility of the grave" (*De Quincey*). See PROFUSE, EXCESSIVE.

ex-cess', *a.* **1** More than what is right, proper, or necessary; excessive. *Obs.*

2. More than or above the usual or specified amount; that constitutes an excess; as, *excess* baggage on a railroad, i. e., baggage in excess of the amount carried free.

ex-cess' (ĕk-sĕs'), *v. t.* To pay excess charges on, as luggage. *Eng.*

excess function. *Math.* In the calculus of variations, a certain change in the value of an integral along a stationary curve AP due to passing over to an integration between corresponding points on a neighboring curve AP'. It must be always positive (or always negative) for every point P of the curve and every admissible direction PP', if the integral is to be a minimum (or maximum).

ex-ces'sive (ĕk-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* [F. *excessif*] Characterized by, or exhibiting, excess; as: **a** Exceeding what is usual or proper; overmuch. **b** Greater than the usual amount or degree; exceptional; very great.

Excessive grief [is] the enemy to the living. *Shak.*

Cold masses of protyle or primal matter were moving through space in all directions with *excessive* velocities. *James Ward.*

Syn. — Extreme, intemperate, unreasonable. — EXCESSIVE, EXORBITANT, INORDINATE, EXTRAVAGANT, IMMODERATE. EXCESSIVE is the general term for what goes beyond just measure or amount; as, "*Excessive* lenity and indulgence are ultimately *excessive* rigor" (*Knox*). EXORBITANT applies to that (esp. price, charges, etc.) which is grossly excessive; INORDINATE (see etym.) frequently retains the implication of that which exceeds prescribed rules or limits; as, "The legislature . . . imposed an *exorbitant* security for their appearance" (*Gibbon*), "a resolution to contract none of the *exorbitant* desires by which others are enslaved" (*Spectator*); "*inordinate* affection, evil concupiscence, and covetousness" (*Col.* iii. 5); "The great difficulty of living content is the cherishing of *inordinate* and unreasonable expectations" (*T. E. Brown*). That is EXTRAVAGANT (see etym.) which passes the bounds of use or propriety, or which is prodigal in expenditure; as, *extravagant* praise; "She was rapacious of money, *extravagant* to excess" (*Fielding*). IMMODERATE frequently implies lack of restraint, esp. in the feelings or their expression; as, *immoderate* zeal, *immoderate* laughter. See EXCESS, PROFUSE, REDUNDANCY, FLAGRANT.

— **ex-ces'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **ex-ces'sive-ness,** *n.*

ex-change' (ĕks-chānj'), *n.* [ME *eschange, eschaunge*, OF. *exchange*, fr. *eschanger*, F. *échanger*, to exchange; *es-* (L. *ex* out) + F. *changer*. See CHANGE; cf. EXCAMB.] **1.** Act of giving or taking one thing in return for another regarded as an equivalent. Specif.: **a** Mutual giving and receiving of commodities without the intervention of money; barter. **b** *Econ.* Formerly, the process of interchange involved in the carrying on of commerce; the phenomena of commerce, collectively. Now, in a restricted sense, the phase representing the actual transfer of goods in the economic process of the joint production of goods and the distribution to the different factors concerned of their respective shares. See DISTRIBUTION, VALUE, PRICE, MONEY. **c** *Law.* A mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other. Estates exchanged must be equal in quantity, as fee simple for fee simple (*Blackstone*). To constitute an exchange the word *exchange* itself must be used; but this method of conveyancing is nearly obsolete. **d** *Chess.* A mutual capture of pawns or pieces. A player is said to *win* or *lose the exchange* when the difference is clear, as in the exchange of a bishop for a rook.

2. *Com.* **a** The process of settling accounts or debts between parties residing at a distance from each other, without the intervention of money, by exchanging orders or drafts, called *bills of exchange*; the payment of debts in different places by an exchange or transfer of credits. A simple form of the process is thus: A in London is owed a certain sum by B in New York, and C in London owes D in New York a like sum. A in London draws a bill of exchange, or draft, on B in New York; C in London purchases the bill from A, who thus receives payment of his debt due from B in New York. C transmits the bill to D in New York (usually in duplicate, sometimes in triplicate, copies, called **first of exchange, second of exchange, third of exchange**), and D receives the amount from B. See BILL OF EXCHANGE, DRAFT. **b** A bill of exchange. **c** The amount paid for the collection of a draft, bill of exchange, check, etc., drawn in one place upon another. **d** (1) Interchange or conversion of the money of two countries, or of current and uncurrent money, with allowance for difference in value. (2) Short for *rate*, or *course, of exchange*, that is, the price or sum per unit at which the currency of one country is exchanged for currency of another country, or uncurrent money for current money. (3) The amount of the difference in value between two currencies, or between values at two places. Cf. ARBITRATION OF EXCHANGE. **e** *pl.* In a clearing house, the items (drafts, checks, etc.) which are presented for settlement by mutual interchange of credits and debits and payment of balances.

3. Act of substituting one thing in the place of another; as, an *exchange* of grief for joy, or of a scepter for a sword, and the like; also, act of giving and receiving or losing and taking reciprocally; as, an *exchange* of civilities or views; *exchange* of prisoners in war.

4. The thing given or received in return; esp., a publication exchanged for another.

5. A place where things or services are exchanged; specif.: **a** A money changer's place of business. *Obs.* **b** The place where merchants, brokers, bankers, or other business men meet to do business; — often, in England, shortened to *'change*.

In commerce an *exchange* is defined to be a place where business interests of a special character are brought together, and where contracts concerning them are made, as the stock *exchange*, the cotton *exchange*, or the produce *exchange*

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c A headquarters or central office or place of business (of a designated sort); as, a telephone *exchange*, where the wires converge and connections are made for customers. **d** A barroom; a drinking saloon; — chiefly used in the proper names of such places of business. *Cant, U. S.*

Syn. — Barter, dealing, trade, traffic, interchange.

ex-change' (ĕks-chānj'), *v. t.*; EX-CHANGED' (-chānjd'); EX-

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ex-ceed'er, *n* One who exceeds. **ex-ceed'ing-ness,** *n.* See -NESS. **ex'cel-lent-ness,** *n.* Excellence. *Obs.*

ex-celse', *a.* [L. *excelsus*, p. p. of *excellere* to elevate.] Eminent; lofty. *Obs.* [loftiness. *Obs.*]

ex-cel'si-tude, *n.* Eminence; loftiness. *Obs.*

ex-cen'tral (ĕk-sĕn'trăl), *a. Bot* = EXCENTRIC.

ex-cen'tri-cate, *v. t.* [*eccentric*, a. + *-ate.*] To unbosom; disclose. *Obs.*

ex'cen-tric'i-ty, *n.* = ECCENTRICITY.

ex-cept'ant, *a.* [L. *exceptans, -antis*, p. pr. of *exceptare* to take out.] Making exception. — *n.* One who takes exception.

ex-cept'er, *n.* One that excepts.

‖ **ex-cep'ti-o** (ĕk-sĕp'shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Law.* = EXCEPTION, 3.

‖ **ex-cep'ti-o do'li** (dō'lī). [L.] *Civil Law.* A plea of fraud.

ex-cep'tion, *v. t. & i.* To except. *Obs.* [able. *Ref. Sp.*

ex-cep'tion-a-bl. Exceptionable.

ex-cep'tion-er, *n.* One who takes exception. *Obs.*

ex-cep'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

‖ **ex-cep'ti-o pro'bat re'gu-lam de re'bus non ex-cep'tis** (rĕg'ū-lăm). [L.] An exception (exclusion) establishes the rule as to things not excepted.

‖ **ex-cep'tis ex-ci'pi-en'dis** (ĕk-sĕp'tĭs ĕk-sĭp'ĭ-ĕn'dĭs). [L.] *Law.* Lit., those things being excepted that ought to be excepted; — in old law used specif. with reference to the property excepted by law from amercement, including: the arms, horses, plows, beasts of the field, seed corn, and victuals for a year, of a knight; the merchandise of a merchant; the wainage of a villein, etc. [TIVE.

ex-cep'tive-ly, *adv.* of EXCEP-

ex-cept'less, *a* Not making exceptions; inclusive *Obs.*

ex-cep'tor (ĕk-sĕp'tôr; -tēr), *n.* = EXCEPTER.

ex'cer-cise. † EXERCISE.

ex-cer'e-brate, *v. t.* [L. *excerebratus*, p. p. of *excerebrare* to deprive of brains.] To take out the brain of, or to take out of the brain. *Obs.*

ex-cer'e-brose. *a.* Brainless; brainsick. *Obs*

ex-cern' (ĕk-sûrn'), *v. t.* [L. *excernere*. See EXCRETE.] *Physiol.* To excrete; discharge. *Obs.* — **ex-cern'ent,** *a. Obs.*

ex-cerp', *v. t.* [L. *excerpere.*] = EXCERPT. *Obs.* [excerpts.

ex-cerp'tor, *n.* One who makes

ex-cerse'. † EXERCE.

ex-cess'ful, *a.* Excessive. *Obs.*

ex-ces'siv. Excessive. *Ref. Sp.*

exch. *Abbr.* Exchequer; exchange.

CHANG'ING (-chān'jĭng). [Cf. OF. *eschangier*, F. *échanger*. See EXCHANGE, *n.*] **1.** To part with, give, or transfer to another in consideration of something received as an equivalent; — usually followed by *for* before the thing received.

Exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble or a diamond. *Locke.*

2. To part with for a substitute, to lay aside, quit, or resign (something being received in place of the thing parted with); as, to *exchange* a palace for a cell.

And death for life *exchanged* foolishly. *Spenser.*

3. To give and receive or lose and take reciprocally, as things of the same kind; to barter; swap; as, to *exchange* horses; to *exchange* hats; to *exchange* prisoners.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet. *Shak.*

4. To alternate. *Rare.*

West Indian cedar . . . *exchanged* with black oak. *Scott.*

5. To change; transmute. *Obs.*

Syn. — EXCHANGE, INTERCHANGE. INTERCHANGE, as compared with EXCHANGE, emphasizes more strongly the mutual or reciprocal nature of the transaction, and accordingly applies more frequently to immaterial things; as, to *exchange* horses, to *interchange* courtesies; "laurels . . . ill *exchanged* for gold" (*Pope*); "the communion of *interchanged* vows" (*Shelley*). Cf. CHANGE, *v. t.*

ex-change' (ĕks-chānj'), *v. i.* To make an exchange, or to pass or be received in exchange.

ex-change'a-ble (ĕks-chānj'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

The officers captured with Burgoyne were *exchangeable* within the powers of General Howe. *Marshall.*

2. Available for making exchanges; ratable. "An *exchangeable* value." *J. S. Mill.*

— ex-change'a-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **— ex-change'a-bly**, *adv.*

exchange broker. One who buys and sells uncurrent money, and deals in exchanges relating to money.

exchange cap. Cap paper as used for bills of exchange.

exchange editor. An editor who inspects, and culls from, periodicals, or exchanges, for his own publication.

ex-chang'er (ĕks-chān'jẽr), *n.* **1.** One that exchanges.

2. A money changer; a banker. *Now Hist.*

ex-cheq'uer (ĕks-chĕk'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *escheker*, prop., a chessboard, OF. *eschelier, eschequier;* cf. LL. *scaccarium*. See CHECKER.] **1.** A chessboard, also, chess; as, to play at the *exchequer*. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] In England under the Norman and Plantagenet kings, a department or office of state charged with the collection and management of the royal revenue and the judicial determination of all revenue causes.

Under Henry I. something that is more like a permanent tribunal, a group of justiciars presided over by a chief justiciar, becomes apparent. Twice a year this group, taking the name of "the *exchequer*," sat around the checkered table, received the royal revenue, audited the sheriffs' accounts, and did incidental justice. *Pollock & Mait.*

3. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* Short for **Court of Exchequer** or less commonly **Exchequer of Pleas**, a court arising from the Exchequer Office (see def. 2), recognized as a distinct court as early as the reign of Henry III. Its jurisdiction originally was theoretically only in revenue matters, but was extended (on the fiction that the wrong to the plaintiff made him unable to pay his debts to the crown) to a concurrent jurisdiction with the other courts of common law and also an equity jurisdiction, abolished in 1841. The judges of this court were one chief and four puisne barons, so styled. By the Judicature Act of 1873 it became the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, and later it was merged in the King's (Queen's) Bench Division. The **Court of Exchequer Chamber** was a court of appeal, established in the reign of Edward III., composed of the judges of the three courts. It was abolished in 1875.

4. [*often cap.*] In modern times in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the department or office of state charged with the receipt and custody of the national revenue; hence, the national banking account or purse.

Careful distinction must be drawn between the *exchequer* and the treasury. The *exchequer* is the national purse, the treasury is the finance department of the state, which controls the *exchequer* on behalf of the executive government, subject to the check and audit of the comptroller and auditor-general acting on behalf of Parliament. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

5. By extension, a treasury, lit. or fig.; esp., a national or royal treasury.

6. Pecuniary possessions or resources; purse; finances.

Exchequer of the Jews, *Eng. Hist*, in the 13th century, a department of the royal exchequer charged with the supervision of all business with the Jews. It was both a financial bureau and a judicial tribunal with jurisdiction in transactions of the crown with the Jews.

ex-cheq'uer (ĕks-chĕk'ẽr), *v. t.;* -UERED (-ẽrd); -UER-ING. **1.** To keep in or as in an exchequer, or treasury. *Obs.*

2. To proceed against in the Court of Exchequer.

exchequer bill. In England, a short-time bill of credit, or promissory note, issued by governmental authority and bearing interest. They have been superseded by treasury bills, issued by the Bank of England under treasury warrant and sold at a discount and bearing no interest.

exchequer bond. An English government bond constituting part of the unfunded debt. The exchequer bonds are more permanent than the exchequer bills, or treasury bills, and bear interest.

ex-cide' (ĕk-sīd'), *v. t.;* EX-CID'ED (-sīd'ĕd); EX-CID'ING (-sīd'ĭng). [L. *excidere, excisum; ex* out + *caedere* to cut. Cf. CONCISE, EXCISE to cut off.] To cut out; to excise.

ex-cip'i-ent (ĕk-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *excipiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *excipere*. See EXCEPT, *v. t.*] Taking exception.

ex-cip'i-ent, *n.* **1.** One that receives, as a ground for painting.

2. *Pharm.* An inert substance used in preparing remedies in order to give them a suitable form or consistency.

ex'ci-ple (ĕk'sĭ-p'l), *n.* [NL. *excipulum*, fr. L. *excipula*, pl., receptacles. See EXCEPT.] *Bot.* In lichens, the outer covering of the apothecium. **— ex-cip'u-lar** (ĕk-sĭp'ū-lẽr), *a.*

ex-cir'cle (ĕks-sẽr'k'l), *n.* [See EX-; CIRCLE.] *Math.* An escribed circle.

ex-cise' (ĕk-sīz'), *n.* [Prob. under the influence of L. *ex-cidere, excisum*, to cut out or off, fr. an OF. word; cf. OF. *assis* tax, *assise* imposition of a tax, tax (see ASSIZE); perh. through an OD. form; cf. D. *accijns*, OD. *excijs*.]

1. Any duty, toll, or tax. *Obs.*, except specif.:

2. An inland duty or impost levied upon the manufacture, sale, or consumption of commodities within the country. Also, a tax upon the pursuit or following of certain sports, trades, or occupations, usually taking in this case the form of exactions for licenses. Originally the term *excise* was used only of the tax on commodities (which is generally an indirect tax, of which the burden falls on the consumer), but it later came to be applied to duties or fees levied upon makers of, or dealers in, excisable commodities, and finally to various taxes levied for permission to practice or conduct certain sports, trades, occupations, etc. In Great Britain the term in its latest extension includes a great variety of taxes imposed by the Board of Inland Revenue, including those formerly called *assessed taxes* (which see). In the United States the usual *excise* is a tax on the inland manufacture, sale, or consumption of commodities or for licenses to follow certain occupations, and these taxes are usually known as *internal revenue taxes*.

Excise or internal revenue charges, when fixed at small amounts, are often hardly distinguishable from fees. When they are large in amount, they constitute a tax on the consumers of the article, so obvious as to be quite unpopular. *A. T. Hadley*

3. That department or bureau of the public service charged with the collection of the excise taxes, now merged in the Department of Inland Revenue. *Eng.*

ex-cise' (ĕk-sīz'), *v. t.;* EX-CISED' (-sīzd'); EX-CIS'ING (-sīz'ĭng). **1.** To lay or impose an excise upon.

2. To impose upon; to overcharge. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ex-cise', *v. t.* [See EXCIDE.] **1.** To circumcise. *Obs.*

2. To cut out or off; as, to *excise* a tumor.

3. To make an excision in; to hollow out.

ex-ci'sion (ĕk-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *excisio:* cf. F. *excision*. See EXCIDE.] Act or operation of excising, or cutting out or off; hence, extirpation; destruction; erasure; specif., *Eccl.*, expulsion from the church; excommunication

Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have . . . grown ripe for *excision*. *Atterbury.*

ex-cit'a-bil'i-ty (ĕk-sīt'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz).

1. Quality of being readily excitable.

2. *Physiol.* The property manifested by living organisms, or their organs or tissues, of responding to the action of stimulants; irritability; as, nervous *excitability*.

ex-cit'a-ble (ĕk-sīt'ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *excitable*, L. *excitabilis* inciting.] Capable of being excited, or roused into action, susceptible of excitement or stimulation; easily stirred up or stimulated. **— ex-cit'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

ex-cit'ant (ĕk-sīt'ănt), *a.* [L. *excitans, -antis*, p. pr. of *excitare* cf. F. *excitant.*] Tending to excite; exciting.

ex-cit'ant, *n.* Something that excites; specif.: **a** *Physiol.* Any agent that arouses or augments organic activity; a stimulant. **b** *Elec.* The exciting liquid in a voltaic cell.

ex'ci-ta'tion (ĕk'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *excitation*, L. *excitatio.*] Act of exciting, or state of being excited, or aroused; excitement; specif.: **a** *Physiol.* Act of producing excitement (stimulation); also, the excitement produced. **b** *Elec* Electric energizing; production of a magnetic field in a dynamo or the like. See EXCITE.

ex-cit'a-tive (ĕk-sīt'ă-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *excitatif.*] Having power to excite; tending or serving to excite.

ex-cit'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to excite; containing, or marked by, excitement; excitative.

ex-cite' (ĕk-sīt'), *v. t.;* EX-CIT'ED (-sīt'ĕd); EX-CIT'ING (-sīt'ĭng). [L. *excitare; ex* out + *citare* to move rapidly, to rouse: cf. OF. *exciter, exciter*, F. *exciter*. See CITE.]

1. To call to activity in any way; to rouse to feeling; to kindle to passionate emotion; to stir up to combined or general activity, as, to *excite* a person, the passions; to *excite* a mutiny; to *excite* heat by friction.

2. *Physiol.* To call forth or increase the vital activity of, as an organism or any of its parts; to stimulate.

3. *Elec.* To energize (an electromagnet), to produce a magnetic field in; as, to *excite* a dynamo. A dynamo may be excited by a separate machine (exciter), or by a portion of the electricity which it itself produces. To render a dynamo self-exciting, various methods of winding are employed (*series winding, shunt winding, compound winding*).

Syn. — Awaken, arouse, stimulate, animate, kindle, inflame, provoke, impel, prompt, urge, spur, instigate. — EXCITE, INCITE; STIR, PIQUE. To EXCITE is to rouse to activity, esp. of feeling; to INCITE is to urge or spur on to a specific act or end; as, Demosthenes, by *exciting* the passions of the Athenians against Philip, *incited* the nation to war; to *excite* interest, to *incite* to renewed effort. To STIR (see STIR) is to quicken or arouse; as, "Inanimate things cannot *stir* our affections" (*J. H. Newman*); "Not . . . Nepenthes . . . is of such power to *stir* up joy" (*Milton*). To PIQUE (see PIQUE) is to excite by stimulating or provoking; as, "a secret to *pique* curiosity" (*G. Eliot*); "Even the cabs are rimmed with a halo, and people across the way have all that possibility of suggestion which *piques* the fancy so in the figures of fading frescoes" (*Lowell*). See MOVE, KINDLE, INVITE.

ex-cite'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of exciting, or state of being excited; agitation; as, an *excitement* of the people; specif., *Physiol.*, aroused, augmented, or abnormal activity of an organism or functioning of an organ.

2. That which excites or rouses. Also, *Obs. or R.*, that which induces action, a motive.

The cares and *excitements* of a season of transition. *Talfourd.*

ex-cit'er (ĕk-sīt'ẽr), *n.* One that excites; specif.: *Elec.* **a** A small auxiliary dynamo or other source of electricity used to excite the field magnets of some dynamos. **b** A device for producing jump sparks to excite electric waves of definite and determinable wave length.

ex-cit'ing (ĕk-sīt'ĭng), *p. a.* Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement; as, *exciting* events; an *exciting* story. **— ex-cit'ing-ly**, *adv.*

exciting causes, *Med.*, causes immediately producing disease, or those arousing predispositions into activity. — **e. current**, *Elec.*, a current which excites, or energizes, an electrical apparatus, as the field magnets of a dynamo, the current taken by the primary of a transformer on no load; — called also *leakage current*. See MAGNETIZING CURRENT.

ex-ci'to- (ĕk-sī'tō-). [L. *excitare* to excite.] A combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, excitation* or *stimulation*, esp. to reflex action.

ex-ci'tor (ĕk-sī'tŏr; -tẽr), *n.* An exciter; specif., *Physiol.*, an afferent nerve arousing reflex action.

ex-claim' (ĕks-klām'), *v. i.;* EX-CLAIMED' (-klāmd'); EX-CLAIM'ING. [L. *exclamare, exclamatum; ex* + *clamare* to cry out; cf. OF. *exclamer*. See CLAIM.] **1.** To cry out, or speak, in strong or sudden emotion; to give a cry or utter a word indicative of surprise, pain, anger, delight, or the like; as, to *exclaim* with wonder.

2. To speak loudly or vehemently in blame, mockery, protest, or the like, *against, at, on, upon*, or (formerly) *of* (a thing or person); as, to *exclaim* against oppression.

ex-claim', *v. t.* To utter sharply, passionately, or vehemently; to cry out.

The French *exclaimed* the Devil was in arms *Shak.*

ex-claim', *n.* Outcry; clamor. *Archaic. Marlowe.*

ex'cla-ma'tion (ĕks'klă-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exclamatio:* cf. F. *exclamation.*] **1.** Act of exclaiming, or crying out, a sharp or sudden utterance expressive of strong feeling, or a series of such utterances; as, he uttered an *exclamation* of pain; his *exclamation* was unceasing; their conversation was broken by frequent *exclamations* of delight.

2. The action of exclaiming *against, upon*, etc.; vehement protest, reproach, complaint, or the like.

Exclamations against abuses in the church. *Hooker.*

3. *Gram.* A word of outcry; an interjection.

4. *Punctuation.* A mark or sign [!] by which outcry is marked; — called also **exclamation point.**

ex-clam'a-to-ry (ĕks-klăm'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing, expressing, using, or pert. to, exclamation; as, an *exclamatory* phrase or speaker. **— ex-clam'a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

ex'clave (ĕks'klāv), *n.* [Formed fr. *enclave* by substitution of *ex-* for *en-*.] A portion of a country which is separated from the main part and surrounded by politically alien territory. The same territory is an *enclave* in respect to the surrounding country and an *exclave* with respect to the country to which it is politically attached.

ex-clude' (ĕks-klōōd'; 243, 277), *v. t.;* EX-CLUD'ED (-klōōd'ĕd); EX-CLUD'ING (-klōōd'ĭng). [L. *excludere, exclusum; ex* out + *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE; cf. SLUICE.] **1.** To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission; to refuse participation, enjoyment, consideration, or inclusion, to, as, to *exclude* the light; to *exclude* one nation from the ports of another, to *exclude* nonessentials from an argument.

And none but such, from mercy I *exclude*. *Milton.*

2. To draw or thrust out; to eject; expel.

Syn. — Debar, shut out; expel, thrust out. — EXCLUDE, ELIMINATE. To EXCLUDE is to keep out what is already outside; to ELIMINATE is to get rid of or remove what is already in, esp. as a constituent element or part; as, to *exclude* the Chinese from California, the light from a room, a subject from consideration; to *eliminate* a quantity from an equation, a subject from a curriculum; "It is always wise to *eliminate* the personal equation from our judgments of literature" (*Lowell*). *Eliminate* is often incorrectly used in the sense of "elicit, disengage, educe;" as, "Results in which . . . when once *eliminated*, no thinker can hesitate to acquiesce" (*Quarterly Review*).

excluded middle. See LAWS OF THOUGHT.

ex-clud'er (-klōōd'ẽr), *n.* One that excludes; specif.: **a** One who tries to keep a person out of office, esp. a supporter of the English Exclusion Bill. **b** A division board or perforated zinc used in a beehive to shut out certain bees.

ex-clu'sion (ĕks-klōō'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *exclusio:* cf. F. *exclusion*. See EXCLUDE.] **1.** Act of excluding, or state of being excluded; debarring, rejection.

His sad *exclusion* from the doors of bliss. *Milton.*

The *exclusion* of the duke from the crown. *Hume.*

2. *Physiol.* Act of expelling or ejecting, as of a fetus.

3. That which is ejected. *Obs.*

ex-clu'sion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a* Tending to exclude; exclusive.

Exclusion Bill. *Eng. Hist.* A bill to exclude the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) from the throne. It passed the House of Commons in 1679, but King Charles II. first prorogued and then dissolved Parliament. In the Parliament of 1680 it again passed the Commons, but was rejected by the Lords.

ex-clu'sion-ist, *n.* One who would exclude another from some right or privilege; esp., a supporter of the Exclusion Bill. **— ex-clu'sion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ex-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [LL. *exclusivus:* cf. F. *exclusif.* In some uses fr. LL. *exclusive*, the adv.] **1.** Having the power of preventing entrance; debarring from participation or enjoyment; possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others; as, *exclusive* bars; *exclusive* privileges; *exclusive* circles of society.

2. Inclined to exclude outsiders from participation in some association or privilege; as, it is an *exclusive* clique and he is a most *exclusive* member; his temper was *exclusive*.

3. Not taking into the account; excluding from consideration what is named; — opposed to *inclusive;* as, five thousand troops, *exclusive* of artillery.

Syn. — See SELECT.

exclusive proposition, *Logic*, a proposition whose predicate is asserted to apply to its subject and no other; as "Mankind includes all rational animals."

ex-clu'sive, *n.* One of a coterie who exclude others; one who, from real or affected fastidiousness, limits his acquaintance to a select few.

ex-clu'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *exclusorius.*] Able to exclude; excluding; excluding to exclude.

Ex'cœ-ca'ri-a (ĕk'sĕ-kā'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *exaecare* to make blind.] *Bot.* A genus of euphorbiaceous trees or shrubs of Asia, Africa, and Australia. They possess a milky juice which is acrid and poisonous. The bark of some species is used for dyeing.

ex-cheat'. † ESCHEAT.

Exchequer Chamber. *Eng. Hist.* 1. The chamber devoted to the business of the royal Exchequer. 2. Short for *Court of the Exchequer Chamber*. See EXCHEQUER, 3. [UER, 3.]

Exchequer Court. See EXCHEQUER.

ex-chew'. † ESCHEW.

ex'ci-pule (ĕk'sĭ-pūl), **ex-cip'u-lum** (ĕk-sĭp'ū-lŭm), *n. Bot.* An exciple. — **ex-cip'u-li-form'** (-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [See -ABLE.]

ex-cis'a-ble (ĕk-sīz'ă-b'l), *a.*

ex-cise'man (ĕk-sīz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An officer who inspects and rates articles liable to excise duty. *British.*

ex-cise'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

ex-cis'or (ĕk-sīz'ŏr), *n.* An exciseman. *Rare.*

ex-cit'a-bl. Excitable. *Ref. Sp.*

ex'ci-tan-cy (ĕk'sĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* [See EXCITANT.] Exciting action or character. *Rare.*

ex'ci-tate, *v. t.* [L. *excitatus*, p. p. of *excitare*. See EXCITE.] To excite. *Obs.*

ex-ci'ta-tor (ĕk'sĭ-tā'tẽr; ĕk'sĭ-tā'tŏr), *n.* [L., one who rouses.] **a** One who excites, or arouses. *Obs.* **b** *Elec.* A kind of discharger.

ex-cit'ed-ly, *adv.* of *excited*, p. p.

ex-cite'ful, *a.* Exciting. *Obs.*

ex-ci'tive (ĕk-sī'tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to excite. *Rare.*

ex-ci'tive, *n* An excitant. *Rare.*

ex-ci'to-mo'tion, *n. Physiol.* Reflex action. — **ex-ci'to-mo'tor**, **ex-ci'to-mo'tor-y**, *a.*

ex-ci'to-nu'tri-ent, *a. Physiol.* Exciting nutritive activities.

ex-ci'to-ry (ĕk-sī'tō-rĭ), *a.* Used in exciting. *Rare.*

ex-ci'to-se-cre'to-ry, *a. Physiol.* Exciting secretion.

ex-claim'er, *n.* One who exclaims. [MATION, 4.]

exclamation point. = EXCLAMATION, 4.

ex-clam'a-tive (ĕks-klăm'ă-tĭv), *a.* Exclamatory. — **ex-clam'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ex-clud'ing-ly, *adv.* of *excluding*, p. pr.

ex-cluse', *v. t.* [L. *exclusus*, p. p. of *excludere* to exclude.] To exclude. *Obs.* [cludes.]

ex-clu'sion-er, *n.* One who ex-

‖ **ex-clu'si ter'ti-i prin-ci'pi-um** (tûr'shĭ-ĭ prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] *Logic.* The law of excluded middle.

ex-clu'siv. Exclusive. *Ref. Sp.*

ex-clu'sive-ly, *adv.* of EXCLUSIVE

ex-clu'sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ex-clu'siv-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Practice of excluding, or of being exclusive. — **ex-clu'siv-ist**, *n.*

ex-coct', *v. t.* [L. *excoctus*, p. p. of *excoquere* to exoct. See COOK.] To obtain, refine, or drive off, by heat. *Obs.* — **ex-coc'tion**, *n. Obs*

ex-cod'i-ca'tion (ĕks-kŏd'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *excodicare, excaudicare, -catum*, to root up, dig round.] Removal of soil about roots. *Obs.*

ex-cog'i-ta-ble (ĕks-kŏj'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Susceptible of excogitation.

ex-cog'i-tate (ĕks-kŏj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* ; EX-COG'I-TAT'ED (-tāt'-ĕd) ; EX-COG'I-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *excogitatus*, p. p. of *excogitare*. See EX-; COGITATE.] To think out; to find out or discover by thinking; to devise; contrive. "*Excogitate* strange arts." *Stirling.*

ex-cog'i-tate, *v. i.* To cogitate. *Rare.*

ex-cog'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *excogitatio.*] Act of excogitating, a devising in the thoughts; invention; contrivance; also, a thing thought out, a contrivance.

ex-cog'i-ta-tive (ĕks-kŏj'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to excogitation

ex'com-mu'ni-ca-ble (ĕks/kŏ-mū'nĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [See EX-COMMUNICATE.] Liable to or deserving excommunication, making excommunication possible or proper; as, *excommunicable* offenses. "Persons *excommunicable*." *Bp. Hall.*

ex'com-mu'ni-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *excommunicatus*, p. p. of *excommunicare* to excommunicate. See EX-; COMMUNICATE.] Excommunicated; interdicted from the rites of the church. —*n.* One excommunicated.

ex'com-mu'ni-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; EX'COM-MU'NI-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd) ; EX'COM-MU'NI-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). **1.** To put out of communion; esp, to cut off, or shut out, from communion with the church, by an ecclesiastical sentence.

2. To lay under ban of the church; to interdict. *Obs.*

Martin the Fifth . . . was the first that *excommunicated* the reading of heretical books. *Milton.*

ex'com-mu'ni-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *excommunicatio:* cf. F. *excommunication.*] Act of excommunicating, or ejecting; esp, an ecclesiastical censure whereby the person against whom it is pronounced is, for the time, cast out of the communion of the church; exclusion from fellowship in things spiritual. In the Roman Catholic Church excommunication is of two kinds, the *minor* and the *major*. The *minor excommunication* is a separation or suspension from the sacraments; the *major* is an absolute exclusion of the offender from the church and all its rights and advantages, in the case of great offenders even from social intercourse with the faithful.

excommunication by inch of, *or* **by, candle,** an old form of excommunication in which the time allowed for repentance depended on the time a candle continued to burn.

ex'com-mu'ni-ca-tive (-mū'nĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending toward, decreeing, or favoring, excommunication.

ex'com-mu'ni-ca'tor (-kā'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *excommunicator.*] One who excommunicates.

ex'com-mu'ni-ca-to-ry (-ka-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, causing, or declaring, excommunication.

ex-co'ri-ate (ĕks-kō'rĭ-āt; 201), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *excoriare;* *ex* out + *corium* hide. Cf. SCOURGE; see CUIRASS.] To strip or wear off the skin of; to flay; abrade, gall; to break and remove the cuticle of.

ex-co'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *excoriation.*] **1.** Act of excoriating, or state of being excoriated.

2. Stripping of possessions; spoliation. *Obs.*

ex-cor'ti-cate (-kôr'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd) ; -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *ex* out, from + *cortex, corticis*, bark.] To strip of bark, shell, or skin, to decorticate. —**ex-cor'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

ex'cre-ment (ĕks'krē-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *excrementum*, fr. *excrescere, excretum*, to grow out. See EXCRESCENCE.] *Obs.*

1. An excrescence or appendage; an outgrowth. "Ornamental *excrements.*" *Fuller.*

2. Growth; increase.

ex'cre-ment, *n.* [L. *excrementum*, fr. *excernere, excretum*, to sift out, discharge, cf. F. *excrément.* See EXCRETE.] **1.** Waste matter discharged from the body, esp. that which is discharged from the alimentary canal; fecal matter; dung, ordure. It consists mostly of material not absorbed and built up into the tissues, and differs from an *excretion.*

2. Dregs; lees, refuse. *Obs.*

ex'cre-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), **ex'cre-men-ti'tious** (-mĕn-tish'ŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, excrement; like, or of the nature of, excrement. —**ex'cre-men-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.* —**ex'cre-men-ti'tious-ness**, *n.*

ex'cre-men'tive (-mĕn'tĭv), *a.* Serving to excrete; connected with excretion or excrement. *Rare.*

ex-cres'cence (ĕks-krĕs'ĕns), *n.*; *pl.* -CENCES (-sĕz ; 151). [Cf. F. *excrescence, excroissance*, L. *excrescentia* excrescences, neut. pl. of p. pr. of *excrescere.* See EXCRESCENT.] **1.** A growing out, esp. to an abnormal extent; abnormal increase; hence, excess; superfluity; exuberance. "*Excrescences* of joy." *Jer. Taylor.*

The expense of these actions fell upon the pursuer where there appeared to be any *excrescence* of the price after payment of the creditors. *Erskine's Principles.*

2 An outgrowth; specif.: **a** A natural and normal appendage; as, hair is an *excrescence* from the scalp. **b** An abnormal or unnatural outgrowth; a morbid development, as a wart or wen.

The marvelous portion of these old stories is no illegitimate *excrescence*, but was rather the pith and center of the whole. *John Fiske*

ex-cres'cen-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** State of being excrescent; esp., abnormal protrusion or growth.

2. *Philol.* Development of excrescent letters or sounds.

3. An excrescence. *Obs. or R.*

ex-cres'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *excrescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *excrescere, excretum*, to grow out; *ex* out + *crescere* to grow. See CRESCENT.] **1.** Constituting an excess; supernumerary.

2. Growing out or forming an outgrowth; esp., forming an abnormal, excessive, or useless outgrowth; superfluous.

Expunge the whole, or lop the *excrescent* parts. *Pope.*

3. *Philol.* Etymologically superfluous, but developed through the influence of euphony or ease of utterance; — said of a sound or letter, as the *d* in *alder* (AS. *alr*). Cf. EPENTHESIS.

ex-cre'ta (ĕks-krē'ta), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. pl. of *excretum*, p. p. of *excernere* to separate.] **a** *Physiol.* Waste matter eliminated from the body; excretions; —sometimes including also fecal matter. **b** *Plant Physiol.* Useless or deleterious substances formed within a plant body by constructive katabolic processes. —**ex-cre'tal** (-tăl), *a.*

ex-crete' (ĕks-krēt'), *v. t.*; EX-CRET'ED (-krēt'ĕd), EX-CRET'ING (-krēt'ĭng). [L. *excretus*, p. p. of *excernere* to sift out, discharge; *ex* out + *cernere* to sift, separate. See CERTAIN.] **a** *Physiol.* To separate and eliminate or discharge (waste, superfluous, or harmful material) from the blood or tissues of the body (see EXCRETION; cf. SECRETION). **b** *Plant Physiol.* To separate or withdraw (useless substances) from the active tissues; to eliminate by katabolism.

ex-cre'tion (-krē'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *excrétion.*] *Physiol.* **1.** Act or process of excreting; elimination of waste products from the body of an organism.

2. That which is excreted; useless, superfluous, or harmful material (as the waste products of metabolism) eliminated from the body, generally by the activity of special cells or organs. The chief excretions of the human body are urine and sweat (and in a broad sense of the word also the carbon dioxide eliminated in respiration). Though some matter excreted from the walls of the alimentary canal and its glands is contained in the feces, or excrements, these are not classed as *excretions*, as they consist primarily of matter merely swallowed but never absorbed into the tissues. An *excretion* is a form of *secretion*, but differs from an ordinary secretion in not being produced to perform a useful function. In plants the excretions, except when gaseous, cannot be easily cast off as from the body of an animal, and they are therefore either stored in nonfunctional tissue, as bark, or deposited in leaves about to be shed. The nectar of flowers, incrustations of mineral salts, and the products of respiration (water and carbon dioxide) are examples of excretions. Cf. SECRETION.

ex-cre'tive (ĕks-krē'tĭv ; 277), *a.* Having the power of excreting, or promoting excretion.

ex'cre-to-ry (ĕks'krē-tō-rĭ ; ĕks-krē'tō-rĭ ; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *excrétoire.*] Pertaining to, or serving for, excretion. —*n.* An excretory organ.

ex-cru'ci-ate (ĕks-krōō'shĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *excruciatus*, p. p. of *excruciare* to excruciate; *ex* out + *cruciare* to crucify. See CRUCIATE, CROSS.] Excruciated; excruciating. *Obs.*

ex-cru'ci-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) , -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To inflict agonizing pain upon; to torture, to torment greatly; to rack; as, to *excruciate* the heart or the body.

Removed from the torments and the hell
Wherewith he may *excruciate* thy soul. *Marlowe.*

ex-cru'ci-at'ing, *p. a.* Torturing; racking. "*Excruciating* fears." *Bentley.* —**ex-cru'ci-at'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ex-cru'ci-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn ; -sĭ-ā'shŭn ; 277), *n.* [L. *excruciatio.*] Act of inflicting agonizing pain, or state of being thus afflicted; that which excruciates; torture.

ex-cru'ci-a'tor (ĕks-krōō'shĭ-ā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] A tormentor.

ex-cul'pa-ble (ĕks-kŭl'pȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being exculpated; deserving exculpation.

ex-cul'pate (ĕks-kŭl'pāt ; ĕks'kŭl-pāt ; 277), *v. t.*; EX-CUL'PAT-ED (-pāt-ĕd; -pāt'ĕd); EX-CUL'PAT-ING (-ĭng). [L *ex* out + *culpatus*, p. p. of *culpare* to find fault with, to blame, *culpa* fault. See CULPABLE.] **1.** To clear from alleged fault or guilt; to prove to be guiltless; to relieve of blame; as, the grand jury *exculpated* him from the charge.

2. To justify, as conduct. *Obs.*

Syn. —Release, set free, discharge, remit, clear; excuse, pardon, forgive; vindicate, justify.—EXCULPATE, ABSOLVE, EXONERATE, ACQUIT agree in the idea of freeing from a charge or burden. EXCULPATE denotes simply a clearing from blame; as, to *exculpate* one's self from a charge of inconsistency. ABSOLVE implies a setting free either from obligations or responsibilities that bind the conscience, or from the consequences or penalties of their violation; as, to *absolve* from allegiance, from an oath, to *absolve* from blame. EXONERATE denotes relief, in a moral sense, from what is regarded as a load or burden; as, to *exonerate* from suspicion, from a charge of falsehood. ACQUIT implies a decision in one's favor, either by a jury or by disinterested persons, with reference to a specific charge or accusation; as, to *acquit* of all participation in a crime. See EXCUSE, VINDICATE; cf. PALLIATE.

If I choose to make a defense of myself on the little principles of a culprit, pleading in his *exculpation*, I might . . . secure my acquittal. *Burke*

From the toil of reading, or thinking, or writing, they had *absolved* their conscience. *Gibbon.*

The Critical Reviewers charged me with an attempt at humor John [Gilpin] having been more celebrated upon the score of humor than most pieces that have appeared in modern days, may serve to *exonerate* me from the imputation. *Cowper.*

If I should attempt the stage, I think I may be fairly *acquitted* of presumption *Mad D'Arblay*

ex-cul'pate (ĕks-kŭl'pāt), *a.* [See EXCULPATE, *v.*] Found innocent; cleared from blame. *Rare.*

ex'cul-pa'tion (ĕks'kŭl-pā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *exculpatio.*] Act of exculpating from alleged fault or crime; that which exculpates; excuse.

ex-cul'pa-to-ry (ĕks-kŭl'pȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Clearing, or tending to clear, from alleged fault or guilt; excusing.

ex-cur'rent (ĕks-kŭr'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *excurrens*, p. pr. of *excurrere, excursum*, to run out ; *ex* out + *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] Running or flowing out, specif.: **a** *Bot.* (1) Having the axis prolonged, forming an undivided main stem or trunk, as in the spruce and other conifers; — opposed to *deliquescent.* (2) Projecting beyond the apex, as the midrib of a mucronate leaf. **b** *Zoöl.* Characterized by a current which flows outward; as, an *excurrent* orifice.

ex-curse' (ĕks-kûrs'), *v. t. & i.*; EX-CURSED' (-kûrst'); EX-CURS'ING. [See EXCURRENT.] To journey or pass through; to make an excursion, or digression.

ex-cur'sion (ĕks-kûr'shŭn ; -zhŭn), *n.* [L. *excursio*. cf F. *excursion.* See EXCURRENT.] **1.** A running or going out or forth; an expedition; a sally.

They would make *excursions* and waste the country *Holland.*

2. A projection or extension. *Obs.*

3. A transgression; an escapade. *Obs.*

4. A journey chiefly for recreation; a pleasure trip; a brief tour; as, an *excursion* into the country.

5. Departure from a direct or proper course; deviation from a definite path; as, the *excursion* of the sun from the ecliptic; hence, a wandering from a subject; digression.

6. *Mech.* A movement outward, or from a mean position or axis; a single vibratory motion; also, the distance traversed in such a movement; amplitude; as, the *excursion* of a particle or of a piston rod.

Syn. —Tour, ramble, jaunt, trip. See JOURNEY.

ex-cur'sion, *v. i.* To go on an excursion.

ex-cur'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an excursion.

ex-cur'sion-ist, *n.* One who goes on an excursion, or pleasure trip, esp. one of a party.

ex-cur'sion-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make an excursion to; to go on an excursion.

ex-cur'sive (ĕks-kûr'sĭv), *a.* Of the nature of an excursion, or digression; also, prone to make excursions; digressive; wandering; roving; exploring; as, an *excursive* fancy. —**ex-cur'sive-ly**, *adv.* —**ex-cur'sive-ness**, *n.*

ex-cur'sus (-sŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. EXCURSUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz); L. (now less usual) EXCURSUS. [L., fr. *excurrere, excursum.* See EXCURRENT.] **1.** A dissertation appended to a work, containing a more extended exposition of some point or topic.

2. A digression; an incidental discussion.

ex-cus'a-ble (ĕks-kūz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *excusabilis.* See EXCUSE.] That may be excused, forgiven, justified, or acquitted of blame; pardonable; as, the man is *excusable*; an *excusable* action. —**ex-cus'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ex-cus'a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**ex-cus'a-bly**, *adv.*

ex-cus'al (-ăl), *n.* Act or fact of excusing; an excuse.

ex-cus'a-to-ry (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Making or containing excuse or apology; apologetical.

ex-cuse' (ĕks-kūz'), *v. t.*; EX-CUSED' (-kūzd') ; EX-CUS'ING (-kūz'ĭng). [ME. *escusen, excusen*, OF. *escuser, excuser*, F. *excuser*, fr. L. *excusare;* *ex* out + *causa* cause; cf. *causari* to plead. See CAUSE.] **1.** To offer excuse for; to make apology for; to endeavor to remove blame from (a person) or the blame of (a fault), to seek indulgence for; as, to *excuse* one's self for delay; to seek to extenuate; as, to *excuse* one's delay as due to unforeseen detention.

Think ye that we *excuse* ourselves to you? 2 *Cor.* xii. 19.

2. To serve as excuse for; to free from imputation or fault; to clear from guilt; to exculpate; justify; also, *Obs.*, to release from a charge.

A man's persuasion that a thing is duty, will not *excuse* him from guilt in practicing it, if it be against God's law. *Abp. Sharp.*

3. To accept an excuse for or regard as excusable; to pardon; to forgive entirely, or to admit to be little censurable, and to overlook; as, we *excuse* irregular conduct, when circumstances justify it.

I must *excuse* what cannot be amended. *Shak.*

4. Hence, to regard with indulgence; to overlook.

And in our own (*excuse* some courtly stains)
No whiter page than Addison remains *Pope.*

5. To seek or obtain exemption or release for or from, as, to *excuse* one's self from attendance, also, *Obs*, to serve as a means of exemption; to serve as a substitute for.

Be in readiness to go:
Excuse it not, for I am peremptory. *Shak.*

6. To grant exemption or release to or from; to free from an obligation or duty; to remit by favor; not to exact; as, to *excuse* a fine; to *excuse* a juror from attendance.

I pray thee have me *excused*. *Luke* xiv. 19.

Syn. —Exculpate, exonerate, absolve, acquit. — EXCUSE, PARDON, FORGIVE, CONDONE. One EXCUSES (either as a superior or as an equal) small faults, minor omissions, or neglects, esp. in social or conventional obligations; one PARDONS (as a superior, or by an act of mercy or generosity) serious faults, crimes, or grave offenses, esp. against law or morals; as, to *excuse* an unintentional oversight, an absence from a required exercise; "*Excuse* my glove" (*Sheridan*); to *pardon* a thief, to *pardon* a theft; "Apollo, *pardon* my great profaneness 'gainst thine oracle" (*Shak.*); cf. *inexcusable* carelessness, an *unpardonable* insult. *Pardon* is often used as a conventional term of courtesy for *excuse;* as, *Pardon* my interruption. FORGIVE applies to offenses against one's self, and emphasizes more strongly than *pardon* (the legal term) the element of personal feeling, frequently with the implication that resentment is extinguished or alienated affection restored; as, "If thy brother trespass against thee . . . and if he repent, *forgive* him" (*Luke* xvii. 3); "The wrath . . . is past . . . and I, lo, I *forgive* thee, as Eternal God *forgives!*" (*Tennyson*). To CONDONE is to forgive tacitly or by implication, or to overlook; as, "We *condone* everything in this country — private treason, falsehood, flattery, cruelty at home, roguery, and double-dealing" (*Thackeray*); "Punishment coming . . . years after memory has forgotten and self-love *condoned* the fault" (*Stevenson*); to *condone* a falsehood. See EXCULPATE, APOLOGY, VENIAL.

ex-cuse' (ĕks-kūz'), *v. i.* To ask or grant excuse.

ex-cuse' (ĕks-kūs'), *n.* [Cf. F. *excuse.* See EXCUSE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of excusing, apologizing, exculpating, pardoning, releasing, and the like; acquittal; release; absolution; justification; extenuation.

Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it. *Shak.*

2. That which is offered as a reason for being excused; a plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology, as, an *excuse* for neglect of duty.

Hence with denial vain and coy *excuse*. *Milton.*

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ex-cog'i-ta'tor (ĕks-kŏj'ĭ-tā'tĕr), *n.* One who excogitates.

‖ **ex co'mi-ta'te** (ĕks kōm'ĭ-tā'tē). [L.] *Law.* Out of comity.

ex'com-menge', *v. t.* [OF. *escomenger.*] To excommunicate. *Obs.* —**ex'com-menge'ment**, *n. Obs.*

ex'com-mune' (ĕks/kŏ-mūn' ; ĕks-kŏm'ūn), *v. t.* [Cf. F *excommunier.*] To exclude from participation in; to excommunicate. *Obs.*

ex'com-mu'ni-cant, *n.* **1.** An excommunicator. *Obs.* [*Rare.*] **2.** An excommunicated person.

ex'com-mun'ion (ĕks/kŏ-mūn'yŭn), *n.* Excommunication. *Obs.*

‖ **ex con-ces'so.** [L.] From what has been conceded.

‖ **ex con'se-quen'ti.** [LL.] By consequence; as a consequence.

ex-co'ri-a-ble (ĕks-kō'rĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being excoriated.

ex-co'ri-ate, *a.* Excoriated.

ex-course', *n.* [L. *excursus.*] Act, means, or extent, of going out or abroad; — esp. of sallies. *Obs.*

ex-course', *v. i.* [See SCORSE to exchange.] To exchange. *Obs.*

ex'cre-a-ble (ĕks'krē-ȧ-b'l ; ĕks-krē'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *excreabilis.*] That may be excreated. *Rare.*

ex-crease', † EXCRESCE.

ex'cre-ate', *v. t.* [L. *excreare, excreare; ex* out + *screare* to hawk.] To spit out. *Obs. or R.* —**ex'cre-a'tion**, *n. Obs. or R.*

ex'cre-men'ta-ry, *a.* Excremental.

ex'cre-men-ti'tial (ĕks'krē-mĕn-tĭsh'ăl), *a.* Excremental.

ex'cre-men'tize (ĕks'krē-mĕn'tīz), *v. i.* To void excrement. *R.*

ex'cre-men'tous, *a.* Excremental. *Obs.*

ex-cresce', *v. i.* [L. *excrescere.*] To grow out, esp. excessively. *Obs.* —**ex-cresce'**, *n. Obs.*

ex-cres'sion, *n* [See EXCRESCENT.] Excrescence. *Obs.*

ex-cret'er (ĕks-krēt'ĕr), *n.* One that excretes.

ex-cretes' (ĕks-krēts' ; ĕks'-krēts), *n. pl.* Excreta. *Rare.*

ex'cre-tin (ĕks'krē-tĭn ; ĕks-krē'tĭn), *n.* [From EXCRETE.] *Chem.* A nonnitrogenous substance, $C_{29}H_{50}O$, present in small quantity in human feces.

ex-cre'tion, *n.* [From L. *excrescere* to grow out.] Excrescence. *Obs.*

ex-cre'tion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to excretion; excreted. *Rare.*

ex-cre-ti'tious (ĕks'krē-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Excrementa. *Rare.*

ex'cre-ti'tious, *a.* Excrescent. *Rare.*

ex-cre'tive. Excretive. *Ref. Sp.*

ex-crim'i-nate, *v. t.* [*ex-* + *criminate.*] To relieve from a criminal charge. *Obs.*

ex-cru'ci-a-ble (ĕks-krōō'shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *excruciabilis.*] Liable to torment *R.* [tion. *Obs.*

ex-cru'ci-a-ment, *n.* Excruciation. *Obs.*

ex'cu-ba'tion (ĕk's/k ŭ-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *excubatio*, fr. *excubare* to lie out on guard.] A keeping watch. *Obs. or R.* —**ex'cu-bant**, *a. Obs. or R.*

ex-cu'bi-to'ri-um (-kū'bĭ-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [LL.] *Arch. & Archæol.* An apartment for persons on watch at night.

ex-cude', *or* **ex'cu-date**, *v. t.* [L. *excudere* to beat out.] To work out as if on an anvil. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **ex-cu'dit** (ĕk's-kū'dĭt) ; *pl.* **ex'cu-de'runt** (ĕk's/k ŭ-dē'rŭnt), *v.* [L.] He (*pl.* they) beat, struck, or hammered (it) out; he (they) fashioned it. [*Rare.*

ex-cul'pa-tive, *a.* Exculpatory.

ex-cur', *v. i.* [L. *excurrere.*] To run out or forth; to digress. *Obs.* [court.

‖ **ex cu'ri-a.** [LL.] Out of

ex-cur'sion-er, *n.* An excursionist. *Obs.* [-ISM.

ex-cur'sion-ism (-īz'm), *n.* See

ex-cur'siv. Excursive *Ref. Sp.*

ex-cur'vate (ĕk's-kûr'vāt) **-vat-ed** (-kûr'vā-tĕd), *a.* [*ex-* + *curvate, curvated.*] *Zoöl.* Excurved.

ex-cur'va-ture (-vȧ-tûr), *n. Zoöl.* a Excurved state. b A part excurved.

ex-curved', *p. a.* [*ex-* + *curved.*] *Zoöl.* Curved outward or away from a central part.

ex'cu-sa'tion (ĕks'kū-zā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr L. *excusatio.*] Excuse; apology. *Obs.*

ex-cus'a-tive (ĕks-kūz'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Excusatory. *Rare.*

ex'cu-sa'tor (ĕks'kū-zā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] Apologist. *Obs.*

3. That which excuses; that which extenuates or justifies a fault. "It hath the *excuse* of youth." *Shak*
excuse for being, existing, *etc.*, purpose or use subserved by existence, raison d'être.
It eyes were made for seeing,
Then beauty is its own *excuse for being*. *Emerson.*
Syn. — See APOLOGY.

ex-cus'er (ĕks-kūz'ẽr), *n.* One who excuses.

ex-cuss' (ĕks-kŭs'), *v. t.*; EX-CUSSED' (-kŭst'); EX-CUSS'ING. [L. *excussus*, p. p. of *excutere* to shake off; *ex* out, from + *quatere* to shake.] **1.** To shake off; to discard. *Obs.*
To *excuss* the notions of a Deity. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*
2. To investigate, as if by shaking out; to discuss.
To take some pains in *excussing* some old monuments. *F. Junius* (1654).
3. *Civil Law.* To seize and detain by law, as goods; also, to seize and detain the goods of (a debtor).

ex-cus'sion (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *excussio* a shaking down; LL., threshing of corn. cf. F. *excussion.*] Act of excussing.

ex'e-at (ĕk'sẽ-ăt), *n.* [L., let him go forth.] A license for absence from a college or a religious house or jurisdiction. *Eng.*

ex'e-cra-ble (ĕk'sẽ-krȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *execrabilis, exsecrabilis*: cf. F. *exécrable.* See EXECRATE.] **1.** Expressing a curse. *Obs.*
2. Deserving to be execrated; accursed; damnable; detestable; abominable, horrifying; as, an *execrable* wretch.
3. Very bad; wretched; as, *execrable* verse.
— ex'e-cra-ble-ness, *n.* **— ex'e-cra-bly,** *adv.*

ex'e-crate (-krāt), *v. t.*; EX'E-CRAT'ED (-krāt'ĕd); EX'E-CRAT'ING (-krāt'ĭng). [L. *execratus, exsecratus*, p. p. of *execrare, exsecrare*, to execrate; *ex* out + *sacrare* to consecrate, devote to a divinity, to declare accursed, fr. *sacer* devoted to a divinity, sacred. See SACRED.] To denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil upon; to curse, to protest against as detestable; hence, to detest utterly; to abhor; abominate. "They . . . *execrate* their lot." *Cowper.*

ex'e-crate, *v. i.* To curse; swear.

ex'e-cra'tion (-krā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *execratio, exsecratio*: cf. F. *exécration.*] **1.** Act of execrating, or cursing; imprecation; utter detestation expressed; also, a curse uttered, an imprecative expression of horror or detestation.
Cease, gentle queen, these *execrations*. *Shak.*
2. That which is execrated; a detested thing.
Ye shall be an *execration* and . . . a curse. *Jer.* xlii. 18.
Syn. — See CURSE.

ex'e-cra-tive (ĕk'sẽ-krā-tĭv), *a.* Cursing; imprecatory. — *n.* An execrative expression. **— ex'e-cra-tive-ly,** *adv.*

ex'e-cra-to-ry (ĕks'ẽ-krȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of execration; imprecatory. — *n.* A formulary of execrations.

ex-ec'u-tant (ĕg-zĕk'ū-tănt; ĕk-sĕk'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *exécutant.*] One who executes, or performs; esp., one skilled in technique, as of an art.
Great *executants* on the organ. *De Quincey.*
— ex-ec'u-tan-cy (-tăn-sĭ), *n.* **— ex-ec'u-tant,** *a.*

ex'e-cute (ĕk'sẽ-kūt), *v. t.*; EX'E-CUT'ED (-kūt'ĕd); EX'E-CUT'ING (-kūt'ĭng). [F. *exécuter*, L. *executus, exsecutus*, p. p. of *exsequi* to follow to the end, pursue; *ex* out + *sequi* to follow. See SECOND, SUE to follow up; cf. EXEQUY.] **1.** To follow out or through to the end; to carry out or into complete effect; to complete; finish; effect; perform; as, to *execute* a purpose, a plan, a design, or a scheme.
2. In obsolete or archaic uses: To give effect to (as a passion); to perform or celebrate (as a ceremony); to bring into effect or operation (as a weapon).
3. To give effect to; to do what is provided or required by; to perform the requirements or stipulations of; to perform the acts necessary to the legal effectiveness of; as, to *execute* a decree, judgment, writ, or process.
4. To complete, as a legal instrument; to perform what is required to give validity to, as by signing and perhaps sealing and delivering; as, to *execute* a deed, will, etc.
5. To make or produce by carrying out (a design, plan, or the like); to work; as, the Apollo of the Belvedere was *executed* by an unknown artist.
6. *Music.* To perform, as a piece of music, either on an instrument or with the voice; as, to *execute* a part finely.
7. *Law.* To cause (an estate) to vest or pass by way of transfer. *Rare or Local.*
8. To inflict capital punishment on; to put to death in conformity to a legal sentence; as, to *execute* a traitor.
9. To put to death illegally; to kill. *Obs. Shak.*
Syn. — Carry out, accomplish, effect, manage, conduct, direct. — EXECUTE, ADMINISTER, ENFORCE. To EXECUTE, as here compared, is to carry out or into effect; to ADMINISTER, to manage or direct the process of execution; to ENFORCE, as here compared, is to bring about or compel the execution of something by force or penalty; as, to *execute* a command, a commission, a sentence, a purpose; to *administer* the affairs of a state, to *administer* a charity, an estate; to *enforce* a demand, to *enforce* the laws, a rule. See CONDUCT, EFFECT.

ex'e-cute, *v. i.* **1. a** To conduct a ceremony or religious service. *Obs.* **b** To do one's or its work; to work. *Obs.*
2. To perform the work on a product of art or skill; to perform, as musically.

ex'e-cut'ed (ĕk'sẽ-kūt'ĕd), *p. a.* Carried out; given effect to; specif., performed; carried out legally according to its terms; as, an *executed* contract. See EXECUTORY.

ex'e-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* [F. *exécution*, L. *executio, exsecutio.*] **1.** Act or process of executing; a carrying into effect or to completion; performance; achievement; consummation; as, the *execution* of a plan, a work, etc.
2. Act or mode of performing a work of art, of performing on an instrument, of engraving, etc.; as, the *execution* of a statue, painting, or piece of music; often, specif., excellence of execution; skillful or effective performance.
The first quality of *execution* is truth. *Ruskin.*
3. Effective action or operation; esp., destructive action; injury, slaughter, as, their rifles did great *execution.*
4. Executive power or ability. *Obs.*
5. *Law.* **a** The process for carrying into effect the judgment or decree of a court. **b** A judicial writ by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect; final process. **c** Act of signing, sealing, and delivering a legal instrument, or giving it the forms required to render it valid; as, the *execution* of a deed, or a will.
6. Formerly, any punishment ordered legally, now, specif., capital punishment; a putting to death as a legal penalty.
7. Military act of pillaging or sacking. *Obs*
Execution Dock. A dock of the parish of Wapping, London, at which, formerly, criminal sailors were hanged.

ex'e-cu'tion-er (ek/sẽ-kū'shŭn-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that executes, or performs; an executer. *Now Rare. Bacon.*
2. One who executes a judgment, esp. one who inflicts an authorized punishment. *Obs. or R*
3. One who puts to death, esp. in conformity to legal warrant, as a hangman.

ex-ec'u-tive (ĕg-zĕk'ū-tĭv; ĕk-sĕk'- ; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *exécutif.*] **1.** Effectual, active, or skillful in execution; as, an admirably *executive* leader. *Chiefly U. S.*
2. Designed or fitted for, or pertaining to, execution, or carrying into effect; as, *executive* talent, specif., qualified for, concerned with, or pertaining to, the execution of the laws or the conduct of affairs; belonging to that branch of the government charged with such execution; as, *executive* power or authority; *executive* duties, officer, department, etc. Most political organizations are now based upon a division of the governmental powers into *executive, legislative*, and *judicial* branches, each largely independent of the other, — *legislative* being applied to the organ or organs of government which make the laws; *judicial*, to that which interprets and applies the laws, *executive*, to that which carries them into effect or secures their due performance. The chief executive powers are diplomatic representation, commandership in chief of the armed forces, superintendence of the execution of the laws, and appointment of officials, with more or less power over legislation, as in the veto, the initiation of legislation and dissolution of the legislature, or the like. In the United States (by Art. II. sec. 1 of the Constitution) and in France the executive powers are vested in the President, and in the British and German empires in the king (see CABINET, 7) or emperor. See LEGISLATURE, JUDICIARY.
Just as the legislature cannot be shut out of all participation in the work of administration, so the *executive* authority cannot be deprived of all participation in . . . legislation. *F. J. Goodnow.*
3. Of or pertaining to construction or technique.
He produced . . . very much for the organ alone that has never been equaled . . . as a vehicle for *executive* display. *Encyc. Brit.*
executive council, *Polit. Science*, a body of men constituted to give advice to, or exercise some control over, the executive. Such a body existed in most of the British colonies of America, and survives as such in some of the States of the United States. In other States and in the Federal government the Senate, or upper house of the Legislature, exercises the function to a greater or less degree. The powers of the Senate of the United States as such a council are restricted to confirmation of, or the refusal to confirm, appointments of the most important officers and to ratify treaties. In Great Britain the body having this function is styled the *King's Privy Council*, or more truly the *Cabinet*; in Canada, the *King's Privy Council for Canada*; in Australia, the *Federal Executive Council*; the council in all three cases nominally holding office at the pleasure of the executive. The executive council of France has both legislative and administrative functions. The German executive council is styled the *Federal Council*. — **e. session,** a session of an executive council, as of the United States Senate when acting in that capacity. A session of the United States Senate acting in the capacity of an executive council may be either secret or open.

ex-ec'u-tive, *n.* **1.** The executive branch of a government; the person or persons who constitute the executive magistracy of a state. In the United States applied specif. to the President and to the governors of States.
2. Hence, any person or body charged with administrative or executive work.

ex-ec'u-tor (ĕg-zĕk'ū-tẽr; ĕk-sĕk'- ; 277; *in sense* **1**, ĕk'-sẽ-kū'tẽr), *n.* [L. *executor, exsecutor*: cf. F. *exécuteur.* Cf. EXECUTER.] **1.** One who executes something, as a purpose, duty, function, work, etc.; variously, a doer, performer, agent, enforcer, an executioner (*Obs.*), etc.
2. *Law.* The person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see its provisions carried into effect, after his decease. The executor is the personal representative of the testator, with functions at present practically the same as those of an administrator of a will. In early English law, however, the executor corresponded somewhat to the Roman *heres*, in having the right to retain the residue of the (personal) estate after meeting the charges imposed upon the estate. The title of the executor vests at once upon the testator's death. By statute in some States of the United States, and by Act of 1897 in Great Britain, the executor has been given jurisdiction over real estate similar to that had over personalty.

executor de son tort (dē sôn tôrt). [OF., executor of his own wrong.] *Law.* A person who without legal authority assumes the control or disposition of a decedent's goods or property as if he were executor. He is responsible for what comes into his possession, and has many of the liabilities, without the rights, of an executor.

ex-ec'u-to'ri-al (ĕg-zĕk'ū-tō'rĭ-ăl; ĕk-sĕk'-; 201), *a.* [LL. *executorialis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an executor; executive.
2. Of or pertaining to the execution of a mandate or of legal process. *Chiefly Scots Law.*

ex-ec'u-to-ry (ĕg-zĕk'ū-tō-rĭ; ĕk-sĕk'-), *a.* [L. *executorius, executorius*: cf. F. *exécutoire.*] **1.** Pertaining to administration, or to putting the laws in force; executive.
The official and *executory* duties of government. *Burke.*
2. *Law.* Designed, or of such a nature as, to be executed, or carried into effect, in time to come, or to take effect on a future contingency; as, an *executory* devise, remainder, or estate. *Executed* implies completion; *executory*, something to be done; and an agreement is *executory* as long as anything remains to be done by either party. Thus, an agreement to sell is an *executory* contract. Contracts may be *executed* on one side and *executory* on the other, as where a conveyance is made which passes title, but the grantee has not executed his part by payment of the purchase money. An *executory* contract creates a chose in action, an *executed* contract conveys a chose in possession.

ex-ec'u-tress (ĕg-zĕk'ū-trĕs; ĕk-sĕk'-), *n.* [Cf. OF. *executeresse.*] An executrix. *Rare.*

ex-ec'u-trix (-trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TRICES (-trī'sēz), E. -TRIXES (-trĭk'sĕz; -sĭz; 151). [LL.] *Law.* A woman exercising the functions of an executor.

ex-ec'u-try (ĕg-zĕk'ū-trĭ, ĕk-sĕk'-), *n. Scots Law.* Executorship; also, the estate passing to the executor as such.

ex'e-dra (ĕk'sẽ-drȧ; ĕk-sē'drȧ; 277: *cf.* CATHEDRA), *n.*; *pl.* -DRÆ (-drē). [L., fr. Gr. ἐξέδρα; ἐξ out + ἕδρα seat.] **1** *Class. Antiq.* A room for conversation, more or less open, like a portico, and furnished with seats.
2. Commonly, and in writing on art, an out-of-door seat or bench, planned to bring many persons together, therefore nearly semicircular and usually having a high, solid back.

ex'e-ge'sis (ĕk'sẽ-jē'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -GESES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξήγησις, fr. ἐξηγεῖσθαι to explain, interpret; ἐξ out + ἡγεῖσθαι to guide, lead. Cf. SEEK.] **1.** Exposition; explanation; esp., a critical explanation of a text or portion of Scripture.
2. *Math.* The finding of the roots of an equation. *Obs.*

ex'e-gete (ĕk'sẽ-jēt), *n.* [Gr. ἐξηγητής: cf. F. *exégète.* See EXEGESIS.] One who expounds or interprets; esp., one skilled in Scriptural exegesis.

ex'e-get'ic (-jĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἐξηγητικός: cf. F. *exégé-*
ex'e-get'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *tique.*] Pertaining to exegesis; explanatory; expository. **— ex'e-get'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ex'e-get'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of interpretation, or exegesis, esp. of the Scriptures.

ex-em'plar (ĕg-zĕm'plȧr), *n.* [L. *exemplar*, fr. *exemplum*: cf. F. *exemplaire*, OF. also *examplaire*, L. *exemplarium.* See EXAMPLE; cf. SAMPLER.] **1.** That which serves as a model or pattern; example; esp., an ideal model; archetype.
Albert teaches that God created the world ex nihilo, according to *exemplars* (species of rations omnium creatorum) existing eternally in the Divine Mind. *Wm. Turner.*
2. An instance or example; either a parallel or a typical instance; a case, type, or specimen.
3. A copy of a book or writing. *Scott.*
Syn. — See PATTERN.

ex-em'plar, *a.* [L. *exemplaris*: cf. F. *exemplaire.*] Exemplary. *Obs. or R.* "*Exemplar* piety." *Jer. Taylor.*
exemplar proposition, *Logic*, a proposition which states something to be true of an example of a class. *Cent. Dict.*

ex-em'plar-ism (ĕg-zĕm'plȧr-ĭz'm), *n. Philos.* The doctrine that the divine ideas are the ontological basis of finite realities and of their knowability.

ex'em-pla-ry (ĕg'zĕm-plȧ-rĭ; ĕg-zĕm'plȧ-rĭ ; 277), *a.* [L. *exemplaris*, fr. *exemplum*: cf. F. *exemplaire.* See EXAMPLE; cf. EXEMPLAR.] **1.** Serving as a pattern; deserving to be proposed for imitation; commendable.
[Bishops'] lives and doctrines ought to be *exemplary*. *Bacon.*
2. Serving as a warning; monitory; as, *exemplary* justice.
3. Serving as a type, instance, or illustration; exemplifying; as, an *exemplary* passage.
4. Of, pertaining to, or containing, an example or examples. *Rare.*
exemplary damages, *Law*, damages given, in addition to damages covering the actual loss, in order to punish, and make an example of, the offender in torts committed with fraud, actual malice, or deliberate oppression or violence; — called also *smart money* and *vindictive, punitive*, or *retributive damages.* — **e. substitution.** See SUBSTITUTION.

ex-em'pli-fi-ca'tion (ĕg-zĕm'plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example.
2. That which exemplifies; a case in point; example.
3. *Law.* An exemplified copy.
4. *Freemasonry.* A setting forth or exhibition of Masonic work by a lodge or lodges, for purposes of instruction, under the supervision of the Grand Lecturer, an officer appointed by the Grand Lodge to criticize and correct the work.

ex-em'pli-fi-ca'tion-al, *a.* Relating to exemplification.

ex-em'pli-fi-ca-tive (-zĕm'plĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Exemplifying.

ex-em'pli-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; EX-EM'PLI-FIED (-fīd); EX-EM'PLI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *exemplum* example + *-fy*: cf. OF. *exemplifier*, LL. *exemplificare* to copy, serve as an example.] **1.** To set an example to; to use as an example. *Obs.*
2. To show or illustrate by example; to serve as an example of; to illustrate or instance.
He did but . . . *exemplify* the principles in which he had been brought up. *Couper.*
3. To copy; to transcribe; to make an attested copy or transcript of, under seal, as of a record.
4. To prove or show by an attested copy.
Syn. — See ILLUSTRATE.

ex-empt' (ĕg-zĕmpt'), *a.* [L. *exemptus*, p. p. of *eximere* to take out, remove, free; *ex* out + *emere* to buy, take: cf. F. *exempt.* Cf. EXON, REDEEM.] **1.** Cut off; set apart; excepted; excluded. *Obs. or R.*
Corrupted, and *exempt* from ancient gentry. *Shak.*
2. Exceptional; select. *Obs.*
3. Free, or released, from some liability to which others are subject; excepted from the operation or burden of some law; released; free; clear; privileged; — with *from*: not subject to; not liable to; as, goods *exempt* from execution; a person *exempt* from jury service.
True nobility is *exempt* from fear. *Shak.*

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ex-cuse'less (ĕks-kūz'lĕs), *a.* See -LESS.

ex-cuse'ment (-kūz'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *escusement.*] Excuse. *Obs.* [*adv.* of *excusing*, p. pr.]

ex-cus'ing-ly (-kū.zĭ'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.*

ex-cu'sive (-kū'sĭv), *a.* Excusatory. *Obs.* — **ex-cu'sive-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

ex-cuss'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

ex-cuz'a-bl. Excusable. *Ref. Sp.*

ex-cuze', *v.* Excuse. *Ref. Sp.*

exd. *Abbr.* Examined.

‖ **ex de'bi-to jus-ti'ti-æ** (ĕks dĕb'ĭ-tō jŭ-stĭsh'ĭ-ē). [L.] *Law.* Of, or by reason of, an obligation of justice; as a matter of legal right.

‖ **ex de'bi-to na'tu-ra'li** (nă'tū-rā'lī). [L.] *Law.* Of, or by reason of, a natural obligation.

‖ **ex de-lic'to** (dē-lĭk'tō). [L.] *Law.* Of, or by reason of, a delict or wrong. See DELICT.

‖ **ex' di'e** (dī'ē). [L.] *Scots Law.* Lit., of a day; — said of contracts for the performance of which a certain day is set.

ex div. *Abbr.* Ex dividend.

ex dividend. See EX, *prep.*, **a.**

‖ **ex do'no.** [L.] By the gift; as a present.

exe. † ASK, AX. [tor.

exec. *Abbr.* Executive; executor.

exe'cra-bl. Execrable. *Ref. Sp.*

exe'cra'tious (ĕk'sẽ-krā'shŭs), *a.* Execratory. *Obs.*

exe'cra'tor, *n.* [L.] One who execrates. *Rare.*

exect' (ĕk-sĕkt'), **ex-ec'tion.** † EXSECT, EXSECTION.

exectour † EXECUTOR.

ex'e-cut'a-ble (ĕk'sẽ-kūt'ȧ-b'l ; ĕg-zĕk'ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

ex'e-cute, *a.* Executed. *Obs.*

ex'e-cut'er (ĕk'sẽ-kūt'ẽr), *n.* One who executes; an executor.

ex'e-cu'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to execution *Rare.*

ex'e-cu'tion-er'ing, *a.* Engaged in executions.

ex'e-cu'tion-er-ess, *n., fem.* of EXECUTIONER.

ex-ec'u-tiv. Executive. *Ref. Sp.*

ex-ec'u-tive-ly, *adv.* of EXECUTIVE.

ex-ec'u-tor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

ex-ec'u-to-ry, *n.* An executive.

ex-ec'u-trice, *n.* Executrix. *Obs.*

ex-ec'u-trix-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

execx. *Abbr.* Executrix.

ex-ede', *v. t.* [L. *exedere, exesum*, to eat up.] To eat out. *Obs.*

ex'e-dent (ĕk'sẽ-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *exedens, -entis*, p. pr.] Eating out. *Rare.*

ex-ed'i-fy, *v. t.* [*ex-* + *edify.*] To build up or upon. *Obs.*

ex-eem'. † EXEME.

ex'e-gent. † EXIGENT.

ex'e-ge'sist (ĕk'sẽ-jē'sĭst) *n.* An exegete. *Rare.* [getics. *R.*]

ex'e-get'ic (-jĕt'ĭk), *n.* Exegetics. *R.*

ex'e-ge'tist (-jē'tĭst), *n.* An exegete. *Rare.*

‖ **ex-e'gi mo'nu-men'tum æ're pe-ren'nı-us** (mŏn'ū-mĕn'tŭm. [L.] I have reared a monument more lasting than brass [or bronze].
Horace (*Odes*, III. xxx. 1).

ex-em'bry-o-nate, *a.* [*ex-* + *embryonate*.] *Bot.* Destitute of an embryo; — of cryptogams. *Obs.*

exeme. † EXAME.

ex-e'me (ĕk-sē'mē), *n. t.* [L. *eximere* to remove.] To exempt. *Obs.*

ex'e-mie, *a.* [L. *eximius*: cf. OF. *eremne.*] Distinguished. *Obs.*

ex'em-plar'ic (ĕg'zĕm-plăr'ĭk), *a.* Exemplary. *R.* [PLARY.

ex'em-pla-ri-ly, *adv.* of EXEM-

ex'em-pla-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ex'em-plar'i-ty (ĕg'zĕm-plăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *exemplaritas.*] Exemplary quality. *Rare.*

ex'em-pla-ry, *n.* [L. *exemplarium.*] An exemplar. *Obs.*

ex'em-pla-ry, *adv.* Exemplarily. *Obs*

‖ **ex-em'pla sunt o'di-o'sa.** [L.] Examples are offensive

ex-em'ple † EXAMPLE.

ex-em'pli-fi'a-ble (ĕg-zĕm'plĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

ex-em'pli-fi-ca'tor, *n.* An exemplifier. *Rare.* [emphifies.

ex-em'pli-fi'er, *n.* One that ex-

‖ **ex-em'pli gra'ti-a.** [L.] For the sake of example; for example or instance; — abbr. *e. g.*

ex-em'ply, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *exemplier.*] To exemplify. *Obs.*

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ex-empt' (ĕg-zĕmpt'), *v. t.;* EX-EMPT'ED (-zĕmp'tĕd); EX-EMPT'ING. [Cf. F. *exempter*. See EXEMPT, *a.*] **1.** To remove; to set apart, to exclude; except. *Obs*
2. To release or deliver from some liability to which others are subject; to except or excuse from the operation of a law; to grant immunity to; to free from obligation; to release; as, to *exempt* a man from jury duty.

ex-empt', *n.* [Cf. F. *exempt.*] One exempted or freed from duty; one not subject; specif.: **a** *Eccl.* One exempt from the jurisdiction of a bishop. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** In French cavalry, a subordinate in command when the higher company officers were absent, and exempt from common duty; hence, a similar French police officer *Obs. or Hist.* **c** One of four subordinate officers of the Yeomen of the Royal Guard; an exon (which see). *Eng.*

ex-emp'tion (ĕg-zĕmp'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *exemptio* a removing, and F. *exemption* exemption.] Act of exempting, or state of being exempt; freedom from any charge, burden, evil, etc., to which others are subject; immunity; privilege; as, *exemption* of certain articles from seizure; *exemption* from military service or from jury duty; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, release from the jurisdiction of the ordinary and subjection only to that of the Holy See.

Syn. — Freedom, privilege — EXEMPTION, IMMUNITY. EXEMPTION commonly suggests the act of freeing or releasing, esp. from some charge or obligation imposed by others; IMMUNITY emphasizes the state of freedom, esp. from some liability imposed by nature or general conditions; as, *exemption* from taxation, from military service, from punishment, *immunity* from pain, from a particular disease, from error, the *immunities* of the clergy. See PRIVILEGE, FREEDOM.

ex-en/do-sper'mous (ĕks-ĕn/dō-spûr'mŭs), *a.* [*ex-* + *endospermous.*] *Bot.* Without endosperm; — said of certain seeds, as those of the bean, pea, or mustard.

ex-en'ter-ate (ĕks-ĕn'tẽr-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt/ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt/ĭng). [L. *exenteratus*, p. p. of *exenterare;* cf. Gr. ἐξεντερίζειν; ἐξ out + ἔντερον intestine.] To disembowel; eviscerate. *Rare.* — **ex-en'ter-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

ex-en'ter-ate (-āt), *a.* Exenterated. *Rare.*

ex'e-qua'tur (ĕk'sē-kwā'tûr), *n.* [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exequi, exsequi*, to perform, execute.] **1.** A written official recognition of a consul or commercial agent, issued by the government to which he is accredited, and authorizing him to act in the place to which he is assigned.
2. Similar permission granted by a sovereign to exercise a bishop's functions under papal authority, or for publication of papal bulls.

ex-e'qui-al (ĕk-sē'kwĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *exequialis, exsequialis*, fr. *exsequiae* exequies.] Of or pert. to funerals; funereal.

ex'e-quy (ĕk'sē-kwĭ), *n.; pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz) [L. *exequiae, exsequiae*, a funeral procession, fr. *exsequi* to follow out: cf. OF. *exeques*. See EXECUTE.] Usually *pl.* A funeral rite or ceremony; the ceremonies of burial; obsequies; sometimes, funeral procession.

But see his *exequies* fulfilled in Rouen. *Shak.*

ex'er-cise (ĕk'sẽr-sīz), *n.* [F. *exercice*, L. *exercitium*, fr. *exercere, exercitum*, to drive on, keep busy, prob. orig., to thrust or drive out of an inclosure; *ex* out + *arcere* to shut up, inclose. See ARK.] **1.** Act of exercising; a setting in action or practicing; employment in the proper mode of activity, exertion; application; use; habitual activity; occupation, in general; practice.

In the *exercise* of the important function confided by the constitution to the legislature. *Jefferson.*

2. Exertion for the sake of training or improvement, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; practice to acquire skill, knowledge, virtue, perfectness, grace, etc.
"Desire of knightly *exercise.*" *Spenser.*
An *exercise* of the eyes and memory. *Locke*

3. Bodily exertion for the sake of keeping the organs and functions in a healthy state; hygienic activity; as, to take *exercise* on horseback.
4. Performance, as of an office, ceremony, or the like
Lewis refused even those of the church of England . . . the public *exercise* of their religion. *Addison*
To draw him from his holy *exercise.* *Shak.*
5. That which is done for the sake of exercising, practicing, training, or promoting skill, health, mental improvement, moral discipline, etc.; that which is assigned or prescribed for such ends, as a disquisition, a lesson, or task; as, military or naval *exercises;* musical *exercises;* an *exercise* in composition.
He seems to have taken a degree, and performed public *exercises* in Cambridge, in 1565. *Biydges*
6. That which gives practice; a trial; a test.
Patience is more oft the *exercise*
Of saints, the trial of their fortitude. *Milton.*
7. An act of religious practice, as of preaching, expounding, or praying.
8. In Scotland, formerly, a presbytery.

Syn. — Effort, exertion, application; custom, usage, habit, manner. — EXERCISE, PRACTICE come into comparison in the sense of activity or exertion for the sake of improvement, either in strength or health (as in the case of EXERCISE) or in skill or dexterity (as implied in PRACTICE); as, "*Exercise* is good for the muscles of mind and to keep it well in hand for work" (*Lowell*); "*Practice* makes perfect" (*Proverb*); outdoor *exercise*, rifle *practice*. But the distinction does not always hold. As referring to the employment of a given power or faculty, *practice* implies more frequently than *exercise* regular or habitual activity or performance; as, the *exercise* of one's discretion, of one's rights; the *practice* of piety, to make a *practice* of taking *exercise;* "He had a natural simplicity, a habitual *practice* of kind and generous thoughts" (*Thackeray*). See HABIT, EFFORT.

exercise and addition, an exercise in interpretation of Scripture, required of Scotch candidates for the ministry.

ex'er-cise (ĕk'sẽr-sīz), *v. t.;* EX'ER-CISED (-sīzd); EX'ER-CIS'ING (-sīz'ĭng). **1.** To set in action; to cause to act, move, or make exertion; to give employment to; to put in action habitually or constantly; to train; to exert repeatedly; to busy.
Herein do I *exercise* myself, to have always a conscience void of offense. *Acts* XXIV 16
2. To exert for the sake of training or improvement; to practice in order to develop; hence, also, to improve by practice; to discipline, and to use or to perform for the purpose of training; as, to *exercise* arms, to *exercise* one's self in music; to *exercise* troops.
About him *exercised* heroic games
The unarmed youth. *Milton.*
3. To occupy the attention and effort of; to task; to tax, esp. in a painful or vexatious manner, to harass; vex; to worry or make anxious; to afflict; as, *exercised* with pain; he was much *exercised* over the affair.
Where pain of unextinguishable fire
Must *exercise* us without hope of end *Milton.*
4. To put in practice; to carry out in action, to perform the duties of; to use; employ; practice; as, to *exercise* authority; to *exercise* an office.
I am the Lord which *exercise* loving-kindness, judgment, and righteousness, in the earth. *Jer* IX 24.

ex'er-cise, *v. i.* **1.** To perform one's office or function. *Obs.*
2. To exercise one's self, as under military training, to drill, to take exercise; to use action or exertion; as, to *exercise* for health or amusement.
3. To take part in a religious exercise. *Obs. or Hist.*

exercise bone. *Med.* A deposit of bony matter in a muscle, tendon, or fascia, produced by continued pressure or exertion.

ex'er-cis/er (-sīz'ẽr), *n.* One who takes exercise; also, an apparatus for use in physical exercise.

ex-er'ci-tant (ĕg-zûr'sĭ-tănt), *n.* [F.; L. *exercitans, -antis*, p. pr. of *exercitare* to exercise diligently.] One engaged in spiritual exercises.

ex-er'ci-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exercitatio*, fr. *exercitare*, intens., fr. *exercere* to exercise: cf. F. *exercitation.*] Exercise; operation, practice, or training, also, a mode, display, or result of exercise, as an essay or discourse.

ex-er'ci-tor (ĕg-zûr'sĭ-tẽr), *n., or, in full,* ‖ **ex-er'ci-tor ma'ris** (mā'rĭs). [L., an exercitor.] *Civil & Scots Law.* The one to whom for the time being the profits of a ship belong, whether he be owner, charterer, or mortgagee in possession. Cf. SHIP'S HUSBAND.

ex-er'ci-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201) } *a. Civil Law.* Of or per-
ex-er'ci-to'ri-an (-tō'rĭ-ăn) } taining to an exercitor, esp., designating an action, **actio exercitoria**, allowed by the prætor to be brought against the exercitor upon contracts made by the ship's master.

ex-ergue' (ĕg-zûrg'; ĕk-sûrg'), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. ἐξ out + ἔργον work; lit., out work, i. e., accessory work. See WORK.] *Numis.* The small space beneath the base line of a subject engraved on a coin or medal, usually containing the date, place, engraver's name, etc, or other subsidiary matter; also, the matter there inscribed. — **ex-erg'u-al** (ĕg-zûr'gū-ăl; ĕks-ûr'-), *a.*

ex-ert' (ĕg-zûrt'), *v. t.;* EX-ERT'ED; EX-ERT'ING. [L. *exertus, exsertus*, p. p. of *exserere, exserere*, to thrust out; *ex* out + *serere* to join or bind together. See SERIES; cf. EXSERT.] **1** To thrust forth; to emit; reveal. *Obs.*
So from the seas *exert* his radiant head
The star by whom the lights of heaven are led. *Dryden*
2. To put forth, as strength, force, ability, or anything of the nature of an active faculty; to put in vigorous action, to bring into active operation; as, to *exert* the strength of the body or faculties; to *exert* the mind or the voice.
3 To put forth as the result or exercise of effort; to bring to bear; to do or perform.
When the will has *exerted* an act of command on any faculty of the soul or member of the body. *South*
to exert one's self, to use efforts or endeavors; to strive; to make an attempt.

ex-er'tion (ĕg-zûr'shŭn), *n.* Act of exerting; active exercise of any power or faculty; an effort, esp. a laborious or perceptible effort; as, an *exertion* of strength or power, an *exertion* of the limbs or of the mind, it is an *exertion* for him to move to-day.

Syn. — Attempt, endeavor, essay, trial. See EFFORT.

ex-er'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having power or a tendency to exert; using exertion.

‖ **ex'e-unt om'nes** (ŏm'nēz). [L.] All go out or retire.

ex-fo'li-ate (ĕks-fō'lĭ-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt/ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt/ĭng). [L. *exfoliare* to strip of leaves; *ex* out, from + *folium* leaf.] **1.** To cast or throw off from the surface in scales, laminæ, or splinters; also, to remove or take off the surface of in scales or laminæ.
2. To develop as if by the opening out of leaves. *Rare.*

ex-fo'li-ate, *v. i.* To split into, or give off, scales or laminæ, esp. from the surface; also, to come off in a thin piece or pieces; to scale or flake off; to desquamate; as, some minerals *exfoliate* when heated; these pieces *exfoliated* from the bone.

ex-fo'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *exfoliation.*] Process of exfoliating, or state of being exfoliated, also, an exfoliated piece or pieces.

ex-fo'li-a-tive (ĕks-fō'lĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *exfoliatif.*] Causing exfoliation. — *n.* An exfoliative agent.

ex-hal'ant (ĕks-hāl'ănt; ĕgz-), *a.* [L. *exhalans*, p. pr.] Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating; emissive; as, the *exhalant* siphon of a clam. — *n.* An exhaling duct.

ex/ha-la'tion (ĕks/hā-lā'shŭn; ĕk/sā-; 277), *n.* [ME. *exalacion*, OF. *exalacion*, F. *exhalation*, L. *exhalatio.*] **1.** An exhaling, or sending forth, as in the form of steam or vapor: evaporation; expiration; as, an *exhalation* of breath.
2. That which is exhaled, or which rises in the form of vapor, fume, or steam; effluvium; emanation; as, *exhalations* from the earth or flowers, decaying matter, etc.
3. A vaporous or luminous body; esp., a meteor. *Obs.*

ex-hale' (ĕks-hāl'; ĕgz-; 277), *v. t.;* EX-HALED' (-hāld'); EX-HAL'ING (-hāl'ĭng). [OF. *exaler*, F. *exhaler*, or L. *exhalare; ex* out + *halare* to breathe. Cf. INHALE.] **1.** To breathe out; hence, to give forth (gaseous matter), as a plant; to emit, as vapor or an odor; as, the earth *exhales* vapor; marshes *exhale* noxious effluvia.
Less fragrant scents the unfolding rose *exhales.* *Pope.*
2. To draw out; to cause to be emitted in vapor; to evaporate; as, the sun *exhales* the moisture of the earth.

ex-hale', *v. i.* **1.** To rise or be given off as vapor; to pass off or vanish.
Their inspiration *exhaled* in elegies. *Prescott.*
2. To emit breath or vapor; to breathe outward.

ex-haust' (ĕg-zôst'; 277), *v. t.;* EX-HAUST'ED; EX-HAUST'ING. [L. *exhaustus*, p. p. of *exhaurire; ex* out + *haurire, haustum*, to draw, esp. water.] **1.** To draw forth; as, to *exhaust* tears; also, to draw in; to drink. *Obs.*
2. To draw or let out wholly; to drain off completely; as, to *exhaust* the water of a well, or the air from a bell jar; the moisture of the earth is *exhausted* by evaporation.
3. To empty by drawing or letting out the contents, as a well or a treasury; specif., to create a vacuum in, as the receiver of an air pump.
4. To drain, metaphorically; to use or expend wholly, or till the supply comes to an end; to deprive wholly of strength; to use up; to weary or tire out; to wear out; as, to *exhaust* one's strength, patience, or resources.
A decrepit, *exhausted* old man at fifty-five. *Motley.*
5. To bring out or develop completely; to discuss thoroughly; as, to *exhaust* a subject.
6. To subject to the action of various solvents in order to remove all soluble substances or extractives; as, to *exhaust* a drug successively with water, alcohol, and ether.

Syn. — Spend, consume, tire out, weary. See TIRE.

ex-haust', *v. i.* To discharge or empty; as, the engine *exhausts* into the air; also, to flow or pass out; as, the steam *exhausts* into the condenser.

ex-haust', *a.* [L. *exhaustus*, p. p.] Exhausted; having expended or lost its energy or strength.

ex-haust', *n.* **1.** *Engin.* **a** The escape of the working fluid, as steam, from an engine cylinder at the end of the working stroke; also, the period (from release to compression in an expansion engine) over which this occurs. **b** The exhaust port or ports leading from the cylinder. **c** The exhaust working fluid.
2. Act or process of producing a vacuum in a vessel; also, degree or intensity of the vacuum produced; as, an *exhaust* of .01 inch (of water).
3. Generation or induction of air currents by creating a partial vacuum, also, an exhausting apparatus for such a purpose, as to carry away dust particles in a flour mill.
4. Gaseous or other material exhausted, as foul air educed through a register or pipe from a living room.

exhaust draft *or* **draught.** A forced draft produced by induction (suction) instead of blowing.

ex-haust'ed (ĕg-zôs'tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Consumed; used up; spent; as, his *exhausted* means.
2. Emptied; as, an *exhausted* well.
3. Deprived of essential characteristics or properties; deprived of its proper qualities or virtues; as, *exhausted* tea.
4. Deprived of energy or strength; worn out; tired out. — **ex-haust'ed-ly**, *adv* — **ex-haust'ed-ness**, *n.*

ex-haust'er (-tẽr), *n.* One that exhausts; specif., in gas works, a pump for drawing the gases from the retorts and forcing them forward to the purifiers.

ex-haust'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being exhausted. — **ex-haust'i-bil'i-ty** (-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ex-haust'ing, *p. a.* Producing exhaustion; as, *exhausting* labors. — **ex-haust'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ex-haus'tion (ĕg-zôs'chŭn), *n.* [See EXHAUST.] **1.** Act or process of exhausting, or state of being exhausted.
2. *Math.* An ancient geometrical method employed in the study of curvilinear areas and volumes, involving one or more series of constructions that approach constantly a certain magnitude to be determined; — akin to the modern method of limits. A classic instance is Euclid XII. 2.

ex-haus'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to exhaust; hence, thorough; testing all possibilities, or considering all the elements; as, an *exhaustive* investigation. — **ex-haus'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-haus'tive-ness**, *n.*

ex-haust'less, *a.* Not to be exhausted; inexhaustible. — **ex-haust'less-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-haust'less-ness**, *n.*

exhaust opener. Any of various machines for opening cotton, etc., from the bale, by the suction of a fan.

exhaust pipe. A pipe for conveying exhaust, as of steam from an engine to a condenser.

exhaust port. *Mach.* A port for passage of exhaust, esp., one, usually the central one of three, in a cylinder face.

exhaust valve. *Mach.* A valve that permits the exhaust to escape from an engine cylinder.

ex-her'e-date (ĕks-hĕr'ē-dāt), *v. t.;* EX-HER'E-DAT'ED (-dāt/ĕd); EX-HER'E-DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). [L. *exheredatus*, p. p. of *exheredare.* See EX-; HEIR.] To disinherit.

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ex-empt'i-ble (ĕg-zĕmp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

ex-emp'tile (-tĭl), *a.* [L. *exemptilis.*] Removable. *Obs.*

ex'emp-ti'tious (ĕg'zĕmp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Separable. *Obs.*

ex-emp'tive, *a.* Exempting. *R.*

ex'en-ce-pha'li-a (ĕks'ĕn-sē-fā'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Terat.* The state of an exencephalus. — **ex'-en-ce-pha'lic** (-făl'ĭk), **ex'en-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a.*

ex'en-ceph'a-lus (-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *n.* [NL. See EX-; ENCEPHALOS.] *Terat.* Malformation of the skull such that the brain lies wholly or partly outside the cranial cavity.

ex-en'ter-i'tis, *n.* [NL.; *ex-* + *enteritis.*] = PERITONITIS.

ex-e'qui-ous, *a.* Exequial. *Obs.*

ex-erce', *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *exercere.*] Exercise. *Obs.*

ex-er'cent (ĕg-zûr'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *exercens, -entis*, p. pr. of *exercere.* See EXERCISE.] Exercising; practicing. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* A practitioner. *Obs. or R.*

ex'er-cis'a-ble (ĕk'sẽr-sīz'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

ex'er-cised (-sīzd), *p. p.* of EXERCISE. — **exercised predication**, *Logic*, a predication actually made; — distinguished from a *signate predication*, which is only made as said, or descriptively; thus, "man is an animal" is an exercised predication, "man belongs to the animal kingdom" is a signate predication. The terms were used by Duns Scotus.

ex'er-cis'i-ble (-sīz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Exercisable. *Obs.*

ex-er'ci-tate, *a.* [L. *exercitatus*, p. p of *exercitare* to exercise diligently.] Exercised. *Obs.*

exercite, *n.* [OF. *exercite*, L. *exercitus.*] An army. *Obs.*

exercite, *n.* & *v. t.* [OF. *exercite*, n., *exerciter*, v., L. *exercitare.*] Exercise. *Obs.*

ex'er-ci'tion (ĕk'sẽr-sĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *exercitio, -onis.*] Exercise. *Obs. Scot.*

ex'er-cize. Exercise. *Ref. Sp.*

ex-ert', *a.* Exsert. *Obs.*

ex-ert'ment, *n.* Exertion. *Obs.*

ex-e'sion (ĕg-zē'zhŭn), *n.* [See EXEDRA.] Act of eating out or through. *Obs.*

ex-es'tu-ate, ex-es'tu-a'tion. † EXÆSTUATE, etc.

Ex'e-ter 'Change. The New Exchange in London, built by the Earl of Salisbury (1609). It stood on the site of the present Exeter Hall in the Strand.

‖ **ex fa'ci-e** (ĕks fā'shĭ-ē). [L.] *Civil Law.* From the face; on its face, — said of documents, titles, etc.

‖ **ex fac'to jus o'ri-tur** (ĕks'făk'tō-jŭs ō'rĭ-tûr). [L.] Law arises out of, or is brought into exercise by, fact.

ex'fe-ta'tion, *n.* [*ex-* + *fetation.*] *Med.* Extra-uterine fetation.

ex-fig'ure, *v. t.* [*ex-* + *figure.*] To show pictorially. *Rare.* — **ex-fig'u-ra'tion**, *n. Rare.*

ex'fil-tra'tion, *n.* [*ex-* + *filtration.*] A filtering out. *Rare.*

ex-flag'el-la'tion, *n.* [*ex-* + *flagella* + *-ation.*] *Bacteriol.* The casting off of cilia or flagella.

ex-flect', *v. t.* [L. *ex* out + *flectere* to bend.] To turn out. *R.*

ex-fo'di-ate, *v. t.* [L. *ex* out + *fodere* to dig.] To dig out. *Rare.* — **ex-fo'di-a'tion** (ĕks-fō'dĭ-ā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

ex-for'ci-pate (ĕks-fôr'sĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [*ex-* + L. *forceps, -cipis*, forceps.] To take out with or as if with a forceps. *Rare.*

ex. gr. *Abbr.* Exempli gratia.

‖ **ex gra'ti-a** (ĕks grā'shĭ-ă). [L.] Of or by favor; — in law implying absence of legal right.

ex-hal'a-ble (ĕks-hāl'ă-b'l; *cf.* EXHALE), *a.* See -ABLE.

ex-hal'ate, *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *exhalatus*, p. p. of *exhalare* to exhale.] To exhale. *Obs. or R.*

ex-hal'a-to-ry (*-ă-tō-rĭ*), *n.* An exhaling passage. *Rare.*

ex-hale', *v. t.* [*ex-* + *hale*, v.] To draw or force out; also, to raise; exalt. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

ex-hale'ment, *n.* Exhalation.

ex-hal'ent. Var. of EXHALANT.

ex-hall', † EXHALE. [*Obs.*

ex-hance', *v. t.* To enhance.

exhaust edges. *Mach.* The inside edges of an engine slide valve that regulate the exhaust. *W. C. Unwin.*

exhaust fan. A fan to produce an exhaust draft. [*Ref. Sp.*

ex-haust'i-bl. Exhaustible.

exhaust lap, exhaust lead. *Slide Valves.* See LAP, LEAD.

ex-haust'ment, ex-haus'ture, *n.* Exhaustion. *Obs.*

exhaust purifier. *Grist Milling.* A machine for sorting grains or purifying middlings by an exhaust draft.

exhaust silencer. *Mach.* A muffler or silencer for an internal-combustion engine.

ex'he-dra. Var. of EXEDRA.

ex-her'e-da'tion (ĕks-hĕr'ĕ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exheredatio:* cf. F. *exhérédation*] A disinheriting ; disherison.

ex-hib'it (ĕg-zĭb'ĭt ; 277), *v. t ;* EX-HIB'IT-ED ; EX-HIB'IT-ING. [L. *exhibere* to hold forth, to tender, exhibit ; *ex* out + *habere* to have or hold. See HABIT.] **1.** To bring forth as an offering, a grant, or provision ; to provide ; to administer, as an oath. *Obs.*

2. *Med.* To administer as a remedy.

3. To hold forth or present to view ; to show, esp in order to attract notice to what is interesting or instructive, or for purposes of competition or demonstration , to display ; as, to *exhibit* goods in a shop, or a picture in a gallery.

Exhibiting a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body. *Pope.*

4. To represent or make manifest, as in a drawing or plan ; to make a representation of

5. To perform in public ; as, to *exhibit* a solo. *Rare.*

6. *Law.* To submit, as a document, to a court or officer in course of proceedings ; also, to present or offer officially or in legal form ; to bring, as a charge ; to file of record.

He suffered his attorney-general to *exhibit* a charge of high treason against the earl. *Clarendon.*

Syn. — Show, manifest, reveal, disclose. — EXHIBIT, DISPLAY, EXPOSE, EVINCE agree in the idea of presenting more or less prominently to view. To EXHIBIT is to show in such a way as to invite notice ; to DISPLAY is to exhibit conspicuously or ostentatiously ; to EXPOSE, as here compared, is to display openly (esp.) something which has hitherto been concealed, or which shrinks from the public gaze ; as, "If any crave redress of injustice, they should *exhibit* their petitions in the street" (*Shak.*) ; "That danger, which you thought proper . . . to *display* to the world with all the parade of indiscreet declamation" (*Burke*) ; "The inestimable prize *exposed* through crystal to the gazing eyes" (*Pope*). To EVINCE, as here compared, is to exhibit or reveal (esp.) the presence of some quality ; as, "Here is his answer, *evincing* the young blood in the old man still" (*E. FitzGerald*) ; "Cucumbers, now *evincing* a tendency to spread away from the main stock, and ramble far and wide" (*Hawthorne*). See REVEAL, EXHIBITION.

ex-hibit a foundation or prize, to hold it forth or to tender it as a bounty to candidates. — **to e. an essay,** to declaim or otherwise present it in public. *Obs.*

ex-hib'it, *v. i.* **1.** To display anything for inspection, esp. as part of a public exhibition.

2. To furnish maintenance, as to a student. *Obs.*

ex-hib'it, *n.* **1.** An article, or a collection of articles, displayed to view, as in an industrial exhibition ; a display ; as, the English *exhibit* at the World's Fair.

2. *Law.* A document produced and identified in court for future use as evidence ; also, a paper or document referred to by way of explanation, evidence, etc., in a pleading, petition, or the like, identified by a letter or otherwise, and usually annexed to the principal paper.

3. *pl. Eccl.* The documents evidencing the taking of orders, institution, etc., that a clergyman may be required to produce at the first visitation after his admission , also, the fees then payable. *Eng.*

4. Act of showing, as of the state of affairs under inquiry ; as, an *exhibit* of account books.

Syn. — See EXHIBITION.

ex'hi-bi'tion (ĕk'sĭ-bĭsh'ŭn ; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *exhibition*, L. *exhibitio* a delivering, sustenance.] **1.** Sustenance ; maintenance ; allowance, esp. for meat and drink ; pension. *Obs.*

2. *Eng. Univ.* Formerly, private benefaction for the maintenance of scholars ; now, a sum for that purpose from the funds of the institution, awarded in competition.

3. *Med.* Act of administering a remedy.

4. Act of exhibiting for inspection, or of holding forth to view : manifestation ; display.

5. That which is exhibited, held forth, or displayed ; also, any public show ; a display, as of works of art, or of feats of skill, or of oratorical or dramatic ability , specif. (with reference to laws requiring a license for public exhibitions), a display or show where the display itself is the chief object and from which the exhibitor derives or expects to derive a profit, as distinct from a display which is a mere incident of another business ; as, an *exhibition* of animals ; an industrial *exhibition.*

Syn. — EXHIBITION, EXHIBIT, EXPOSITION. An EXHIBITION, as here compared, is a public display, esp. of objects of art, manufacture, commerce, etc.; as, an industrial *exhibition*, the annual *exhibition* of the Academy of Fine Arts. An EXHIBIT (cf. legal use) is an object or collection of objects displayed in an *exhibition ;* as, the English, German, *exhibit.* EXPOSITION, under recent French influence, is now frequently used for *exhibition*, esp where the display is on a large or magnificent scale ; as, the World's Columbian *Exposition.* See EXHIBIT, EXPOSITION.

exhibition game fowl. See GAME FOWL.

ex'hi-bi'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an exhibition.

ex'hi-bi'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Eng. Univ.* One who has a pension or allowance granted for support.

2. An exhibitor.

ex'hi-bi'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of making exhibitions ; specif., *Med.*, the morbid habit of making indecent exposure of the person.

ex-hib'i-tive (ĕg-zĭb'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Characterized by exhibition, or serving to exhibit. — **ex-hib'i-tive-ly,** *adv.*

ex-hib'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *exhibitor* a giver.] One who exhibits. — **ex-hib'i-tor-ship',** *n.*

ex-hib'i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. L. *exhibitorius* relating to giving up.] Exhibiting ; making an exhibition , procuring or commanding exhibition ; as, *exhibitory* remedies at law.

ex-hil'a-rant (ĕg-zĭl'*a*-rănt), *a.* [L. *exhilarans, -antis*, p. pr. See EXHILARATE.] Exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure. — *n.* That which exhilarates

ex-hil'a-rate (-rāt), *v. t.;* EX-HIL'A-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd) ; EX-HIL'A-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng) [L. *exhilaratus*, p p. of *exhilarare* to gladden ; *ex* out + *hilarare* to make merry, *hilaris* merry, cheerful. See HILARIOUS.] To make merry or jolly , to enliven ; animate , cheer ; as, good news *exhilarates* the mind ; wine *exhilarates* a man.

ex-hil'a-rate, *v. i.* To become exhilarated. *Rare.*

ex-hil'a-rat'ing (-rāt'ĭng), *p. a.* That exhilarates , cheering ; gladdening. — **ex-hil'a-rat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ex-hil'a-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exhilaratio.*] Act of exhilarating, or state of being exhilarated ; enlivenment , lively cheerfulness.

Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon*

Syn. — Animation, high spirits, joyousness, gladness, cheerfulness, gayety, hilarity, merriment, jollity

ex-hil'a-ra-tive (-rā-tĭv), *a.* Producing, or showing, exhilaration.

ex-hort' (ĕg-zôrt' ; ĕgz-hôt' ; 277), *v. t. ;* EX-HORT'ED , EX-HORT'ING. [L. *exhortari ; ex* out + *hortari* to incite, encourage . cf. F. *exhorter*, OF also *exorter*. See HORTATIVE.] To incite by words or advice ; to animate or urge by arguments, as to a good deed ; to address exhortation to; to urge strongly ; hence, to advise, warn, or caution.

Let me *exhort* you to take care of yourself. *J. D. Forbes*

ex-hort', *v. i.* To deliver exhortation ; to use words or arguments to incite to good deeds.

With many other words did he testify and *exhort*. *Acts* II 40.

ex'hor-ta'tion (ĕk'sôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exhortatio* : cf F. *exhortation.*] **1.** Act or practice of exhorting , act of inciting to laudable deeds ; incitement to that which is good.

2. Language intended to incite and encourage ; advice ; counsel ; specif., a liturgical formulary of this nature.

I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner. *Shak*

ex-hor'ta-tive (ĕg-zôr'tă-tĭv ; 277), *a* [L. *exhortativus.*] Serving to exhort ; exhortatory ; hortative.

ex-hor'ta-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *exhortatorius* cf F *exhortatoire.*] Of or pertaining to exhortation , hortatory.

ex-hort'er (ĕg-zôr'tẽr ; *cf.* EXHORT), *n.* One who exhorts or incites ; specif., *Eccl.*, a layman authorized to practice exhortation under ministerial direction.

ex-hu'mate (ĕks-hū'māt ; ĕks'hŭ-māt), *v. t. ;* EX-HU'MAT-ED (-māt-ĕd ; -māt'ĕd) ; EX-HU'MAT-ING (-ĭng) [LL. *exhumatus*, p. p. of *exhumare* to exhume] To exhume.

ex'hu-ma'tion (ĕks'hŭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *exhumatio*, F. *exhumation.*] Act of exhumating or exhuming

ex-hume' (ĕks-hūm'), *v. t. ;* EX-HUMED' (-hūmd') ; EX-HUM'ING (-hūm'ĭng). [LL. *exhumare*, L *ex* out + *humus* ground, soil : ct. F. *exhumer*. See HUMBLE.] To dig out of the ground ; to take out of a place of burial , to disinter

‖ **ex'i-geant'** (ĕg'zē-zhăn'), *masc*) *a.* [F.] Exacting, im-
‖ **ex'i-geante'** (-zhănt'), *fem.*) portunate , exigent.

ex'i-gence (ĕk'sĭ-jĕns), *n.* [F.] Exigency.

ex'i-gen-cy (-jĕn-sĭ), *n. ; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz) [LL *exigentia.*] **1.** State or quality of being exigent ; urgent or exacting want ; pressing necessity , need ; a case demanding immediate action, supply, or remedy ; as, an unforeseen *exigency.* "The present *exigency* of his affairs" *Ludlow.*

2. Such need or necessity as belongs to the occasion , demands ; requirements ; as, the *exigency* of a writ.

Syn. — Urgency, pressure, emergency. See JUNCTURE.

ex'i-gent (ĕk'sĭ-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *exigens, -entis*, p. pr. of *exigere* to drive out or forth, require, exact. See EXACT.] **1.** Exacting or requiring immediate aid or action; pressing; critical. "At this *exigent* moment" *Burke.*

2. Requiring or calling for much ; exacting ; as, the *exigent* life of a great city.

ex'i-gent, *n.* Exigency ; need ; also, pinch of need, pressing necessity ; decisive moment *Obs. or R.*

ex'i-gi-ble (-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F *exigible* See EXIGENT.] That may be exacted; requirable; demandable, chargeable.

exigible dower. *Moham. Law.* = PROMPT DOWER.

ex'i-gu'i-ty (ĕks'ĭ-gū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *exiguitas* · cf. F. *exiguité.*] Exiguous state or character ; scantiness ; smallness ; thinness.

ex-ig'u-ous (ĕg-zĭg'ū-ŭs ; ĕk-sĭg'- ; 277), *a.* [L. *exiguus.*] Scanty ; small ; slender; diminutive. "*Exiguous* resources." *Carlyle.* — **ex-ig'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

ex'ile (ĕk'sĭl ; 277 : *formerly, at least in senses 1 & 2, accented* ex-ile'; *see note under verb*), *n.* [ME. *exil*, fr. L. *exilium, exsilium*, akin to *exsul* an exile ; *ex* out + (perh) the root of *salire* to leap, spring ; cf. F. *exil.* Cf. SALIENT.] **1.** Forced separation from one's native country ; expulsion from home, or state of being expelled ; banishment ; sometimes, voluntary separation from one's native country.

Let them be recalled from their *exile.* *Shak.*

2. Devastation ; ruin ; waste. *Obs.*

3. [Cf. EXILE, *v.*] A person expelled from his country by authority ; also, one who separates himself from his home.

Thou art an *exile*, and thou must not stay. *Shak*

Syn. — Banishment, proscription, expulsion.

the Exile. *Jewish History.* = BABYLONIAN EXILE.

ex'ile (ĕk'sĭl ; 277 : *see note below*), *v. t. ;* EX'ILED (-ĭld) ; EX'IL-ING (-ĭl-ĭng). [Cf. OF. *exillier*, LL. *exiliare.* See EXILE banishment.] **1.** To banish or expel from one's own country or home ; to drive away. "*Exiled* from eternal God." *Tennyson.*

Culling home our *exiled* friends abroad. *Shak.*

2. To devastate ; ruin. *Obs.*

☞ Formerly accented *ex-ile'*, as in Shakespeare (except as participial adj.), and hence still often pronounced with *z* = *gz* (ĕg'zĭl), though now always stressed on first syllable. See EX-.

Syn. — See BANISH.

ex'ile (ĕk'sĭl ; 277 : *see note under* EXILE, *v. t.*), *a.* [L. *exilis.*] Small ; slender; thin, fine ; hence, scanty ; poor. *Obs.* "An *exile* sound" *Bacon.*

ex-il'ic (ĕg-zĭl'ĭk ; ĕk-sĭl'-), *a.* Pertaining to exile, or banishment, esp. that of the Jews in Babylon.

ex-il'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *exilitas.* See EXILE, *a.*] Smallness; meagerness ; slenderness ; fineness ; thinness. *Obs. or R.*

ex-im'i-ous (ĕg-zĭm'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *eximius* taken out, i. e., select, fr. *eximere* to take out. See EXEMPT.] Select ; choice; hence, extraordinary; excellent. *Rare.* — **ex-im'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ex-im'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

ex-in'a-nite (ĕg-zĭn'*a*-nīt ; ĕk-sĭn'-), *v. t.* [L. *exinanitus*, p p. of *exinanire ; ex* out (intens.) + *inanis* empty.] To make empty , to render of no effect , to humble *Obs.*

ex-in'a-ni'tion (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *exinanitio.*] An emptying ; an enfeebling ; exhaustion ; humiliation ; abasement.

ex-ist' (ĕg-zĭst'), *v. i ;* EX-IST'ED , EX-IST'ING. [L. *existere, existere*, to step out or forth, emerge, appear, exist ; *ex* out + *sistere* to cause to stand, to place, stand still, fr. *stare* to stand : cf. F. *exister.* See STAND.] **1.** To have actual or real being, whether material or spiritual.

To conceive the world . . . to have *existed* from eternity. *South.*

2. To have being in any specified condition or place, or with respect to any understood limitation ; as, salt *exists* in solution in the sea , queer notions *exist* in his mind.

3. To continue to be ; to maintain being ; as, tyranny cannot *exist* after education is free.

4. To live ; to have life or the functions of vitality ; as, men cannot *exist* in water, nor fishes on land.

Syn. — See BE.

ex-ist'ence (ĕg-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* [F. *existence*] **1.** State of being actual , reality as opposed to appearance.

Alias ! what harm doth apparence
When but is juls in *existence* ? *Chaucer.*

2. Determined being , being with reference to some limiting condition ; as, the *existence* of a fictive world.

☞ For philosophic usage compare ACTUS, BEING, ENS, ESSE, ESSENCE, REALITY.

3. Sentient or living being ; continuance in life.

4 Continued or repeated manifestation ; actual occurrence , as, the *existence* of a calamity or of a state of war.

5. That which exists, either as being in general or as a specific being or entity.

A certain store of real, eternal *existences*. *J. Martineau.*

ex-ist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *existens, -entis*, p. pr. of *existere.* See EXIST.] Having being or existence , existing; being; esp., having its occurrence or being in present time.

The eyes and mind are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *existent*. *Dryden.*

ex-ist'ent, *n.* An existing being or state ; something that really exists.

ex'is-ten'tial (ĕg'zĭs-tĕn'shăl ; ĕk'sĭs-), *a.* Involving, or pert. to, existence ; *Logic & Math.*, predicating existence.

In the *existential* proposition, "A exists," or "there is an A," "is" or "exists" cannot be legitimately regarded as a predicate of A. *G. F. Stout.*

‖ **ex'it** (ĕk'sĭt). [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. of *exire* to go out. See EX- , ISSUE.] He (or she) goes out, or retires from the scene , as, *exit* Macbeth ; — used in dramatic writings to indicate withdrawal of an actor. Cf. EXEUNT.

ex'it, *n.* [See 1st EXIT. But in some cases fr. L. *exitus* a going out, way of egress, fr. *exire* to go out.] **1.** The departure of a player from the stage

They have their *exits* and their entrances. *Shak.*

2. Any departure ; the act of quitting the stage of action or of life ; death , as, to make one's *exit.*

Sighs for his *exit*, vulgarly called death. *Cowper.*

3. A way of departure ; passage out of a place ; egress.

Forcing the water forth through its ordinary *exits* *Woodward.*

ex'it, *v. i.* To go out ; to depart ; hence, to die.

‖ **ex li'bris** (ĕks lī'brĭs). [L. *ex* from + *libris* books.] An inscription, label, or the like, in a book, indicating its ownership ; esp., a bookplate. It often consists of the words *ex libris* followed by the owner's name.

Ex'moor (ĕks'mōōr), *n.* [From *Exmoor*, a district in Somersetshire and Devonshire.] **1.** One of a breed of horned sheep of Devonshire, England, having white legs and face and black nostrils. They are esp. valuable for mutton.

2. A breed of ponies native to the Exmoor district.

ex'o- (ĕk'sō-). [Gr. *ἐξω* out of, outside, fr. *ἐξ* out. See EX-.] **1.** A prefix signifying *out of, outside ;* as in *exocarp, exogen, exoskeleton.*

2 *Org. Chem.* A combining form prefixed to the name of a compound to indicate that substitution has occurred in a side chain and not in the ring or nucleus ; as, *exo*-chloro-toluene, $C_6H_4{\cdot}CH_2Cl$.

Ex'o-as-ca'les (ĕk'sō-ăs-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See EXOASCUS.] *Bot.* An order of ascomycetous fungi in which the asci are separate but approximate. There are two families, one of saprophytes, the other (*Exoascaceæ*) of parasites which are often destructive to fruit trees, causing leaf curl, bladder plums, and other deformities.

Ex'o-as'cus (-ăs'kŭs), *n.* [NL. See EXO- ; ASCUS ; — so named because the asci burst through the surface of the

ex'he-red'i-ta'tion (ĕks'hĕ-rĕd'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Exheredation. *R.*

exhib. *Abbr. Med.* Exhibeatur (L., let it be administered).

ex-hib'it, *a.* Exhibited *Obs.*

ex-hib'it-a-ble (ĕg-zĭb'ĭt-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

ex-hib'it-ant, *n.* An exhibitor.

ex-hib'it-er. Var. of EXHIBITOR.

ex'hi-bi'tion-ist, *n.* One who exhibits, or performs, publicly. *Rare.* [-IZE.]

ex'hi-bi'tion-ize, *v. t. & i.* See

ex-hil'a-ra'tor (ĕg-zĭl'*a*-rā'tẽr), *n.* One that exhilarates.

ex-hil'a-ra-to-ry (-ra-tō-rĭ), *a.* Exhilarative. *Rare.*

ex-hor'bi-tant. † EXORBITANT.

ex-hort', *n.* Exhortation. *Obs.*

ex-hor'ta-tive-ly, *adv.* of EXHORTATIVE.

ex'hor-ta'tor (ĕk'sôr-tā'tẽr ; ĕk'sôr-tă'tẽr), *n.* [*n.* An exhumer.]

ex'hu-ma'tor (ĕks'hŭ-mā'tẽr), **ex-hum'er** (ĕks-hŭm'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, exhumes.

‖ **ex hy-po'the-si** (ĕks hĭ-pŏth'ĕ-sī). [NL.] By hypothesis.

exhibicion. † EXHIBITION.

exiccate, exiccation, etc. † EXSICCATE, etc. [of EJIDO.]

‖ **e-xi'do** (ē-hē'thō ; 146). Var.

ex'ies (ĕk'sĭz), *n. pl.* Ecstasies. *Scot.*

ex'i-gen'da-ry (ĕk'sĭ-jĕn'dă-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *exigenda* state of one in danger of outlawry for contumacy.] An exigenter. *Rare.*

ex'i-gent, *n. Eng. Law.* The writ used in exacting a person before outlawry.

ex'i-gent-er, *n. Eng. Law.* An officer of the Court of Common Pleas, and later (18th and 19th centuries) also of the Court of King's Bench, who made out exigents.

ex'i-gent-ly, *adv.* of EXIGENT.

‖ **ex'i-gi fa'ci-as** (ĕk'sĭ-jī fā'shĭ-ăs). [L ; that you cause to be demanded.] *Eng. Law.* = EXIGENT, *n.*, the writ.

ex'il-arch (ĕk'sĭ-lark), *n.* [*exile* + *-arch.*] *Jewish Hist.* A prince or ruler of the exiles in Babylon, to whom Jews, wherever they were, paid tribute. — **ex'il-ar'chate** (-lar'kāt), *n.*

ex'ile-ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *exilement.*] See -MENT. [exiles

ex'il-er (ĕk'sĭl-ẽr), *n.* One who exiles.

ex-il'i-an (ĕg-zĭl'ĭ-ăn ; ĕk-sĭl'-), *a.* Exilic.

ex'i-li'tion (ĕk'sĭ-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *exsilire* to spring forth ; *ex* + *salire* to spring, leap.] A sudden springing or leaping out. *Obs.*

exime. † EXEME.

ex'in-du'si-ate, *a.* See EX-.

ex'ine (ĕk'sĭn). Var. of EXTINE.

ex-in'gui-nal, *a.* [*ex-* + *inguinal.*] *Zool.* Situated outside the groin ; pert. to or designating the second joint of a spider's leg.

‖ **ex'i-gui fa'ci-as** (ĕk'sĭ-jĭ fā'shĭ-ăs). [L ; that you cause to be demanded.] *Eng. Law.* = EXIGENT, *n.*, the writ.

ex-ist'en-cy (ĕg-zĭs'tĕn-sĭ), *n.* Existence *Rare.*

‖ **ex'is-ten'ti-a** (ĕk'sĭs-tĕn'shĭ-*a*), *n.* [LL.] = EXISTENCE.

ex'is-ten'tial-ly, *adv.* of EXISTENTIAL. See -LY.

ex-ist'ent-ly, *adv.* of EXISTENT.

ex-ist'er, *n.* One who exists.

ex-ist'i-ble (ĕg-zĭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -IBLE. — **ex-ist'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ex-ist'i-ma'tion (ĕg-zĭs'tĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exæstimatio*, fr. *exæstimare* to estimate.] Esteem; opinion; estimation. *Obs.*

ex'ite (ĕk'sĭt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐξω* outside.] *Zool.* One of the appendages of the exterior side of the limbs of phyllopods.

exite. † EXCITE.

ex-i'tial (ĕg-zĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *exitialis*, fr. *exitium* a going out, a going to naught, i.e., ruin.] Destructive ; fatal. *Obs.*

ex-i'tion (ĕks-ysh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *exitio.*] Exit ; departure. *Rare.*

ex-i'tious (ĕg-zysh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *exitiosus.*] Exitial. *Obs.*

ex'i-ture, *n.* [LL *exitura* a going out : cf OF. *exiture* abscess.] An exit ; abscess *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

ex'i-tus, *n.* [L.] Exit; exodus.

‖ **ex'i-tus ac'ta pro'bat.** [L.] The event justifies the deed ; — Washington's motto.

Ovid (Heroides, II. 85).

‖ **ex ju're** (ĕks jōō'rē). [L.] *Law.* Of or by legal right.

‖ **ex jus-ti'ti-a** (jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-*a*). [L.] *Law.* From, or as a matter of, justice.

‖ **ex le'ge** (lē'jē). [L.] From, or as a matter of, law ; by operation of law.

ex lib. *Abbr.* Ex libris.

‖ **ex me're gra'ti-a.** [L.] Out of mere favor.

ex'me-rid'i-an, *n. & a. Astron. & Navig.* = EXTRAMERIDIONAL.

‖ **ex me'ro mo'tu.** [L.] Out of mere impulse ; of his (one's, its, etc.) own accord.

‖ **ex mo're.** [L.] According to custom.

‖ **ex ne-ces'si-ta'te re'i.** [L] From the necessity of the case.

‖ **ex ni'hi-lo nĭ'hil fit.** [L.] From (or out of) nothing, nothing is made (or comes).

‖ **ex no'bi-li of-fĭ'ci-o** (ĕks nō-bĭ'ĭ-lī ō-fĭsh'ĭ-ō). [L.] *Scots Law.* Lit., by virtue of its noble office or privilege ; — of an act done by the court as a matter of equity.

‖ **ex nu'do pac'to non o'ri-tur ac'ti-o** (ŏr'ĭ-tŭr ăk'shĭ-ō). [L.] *Law.* From a nude (mere) pact no action arises ; — a formula expressing the general truth that at the Roman law a pact would not sustain an action, but often misnoted by English lawyers as if "ex nudo pacto" meant "from an agreement without consideration." See PACT.

Ex'o-as-ca'ce-æ (ĕk'sō-ăs-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See EXOASCALES.

host at maturity.] *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi typifying the family Exoascaceæ, having a perennial mycelium and an ascus with four or eight spores. Some species are very destructive. See EXOASCALES.

ex'oc-cip'i-tal (ĕks'ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [*ex-* + *occipital.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating a bone or region on each side of the foramen magnum of the skull. — *n.* The exoccipital bone, which in man forms a part of the occipital.

Ex'o-chor'da (ĕk'sō-kôr'*d*a), *n.* [NL ; *exo-* + Gr. χορδή a cord ; — from the placentary cords left standing after the fall of the carpels.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic rosaceous shrubs having spikes or racemes of pure white flowers and a curious fruit consisting of five bony carpels disposed starlike around the axis. *E. grandiflora*, the pearl bush, is commonly cultivated.

ex'o-cho'ri-on (-kō'rĭ-ŏn ; 201), *n.* [NL. ; *exo-* + *chorion.*] *Zoöl.* The outer layer of the chorion of the eggs of insects.

ex-oc'u-late (ĕks-ŏk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* ; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd) ; -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *exoculatus*, p. p. of *exoculare* to enoculate; *ex* out + *oculus* an eye.] To deprive of eyes. *Rare.*

ex-oc'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of removing the eyes from a person, as in execution of a sentence for crime.

The Conqueror would have no one hanged ; emasculation and *exoculation* were to serve instead. . . . We use too mild a word if we speak of "blinding." The eyes were torn out. *Pollock & Mait.*

ex'ode (ĕk'sōd), *n.* **a** [Cf. F. *exode* See EXODUS, 1.] = EXODUS, 1. **b** (1) [Gr. ἐξόδιον, neut. of ἐξόδιος, *a.* See EXODUS.] *Gr. Drama.* = EXODUS, 3. (2) [L. *exodium*, fr. Gr. ἐξόδιος, *a.* See EXODUS.] *Rom. Antiq.* A comic afterpiece ; a farce or a travesty.

ex'o-der'mis (ĕk'sō-dûr'mĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *exo-* + Gr. δέρμα skin.] *Bot.* The outermost cortical layer in roots, which becomes cutinized and replaces the epidermis.

ex'o-dist (ĕk'sō-dĭst), *n.* One who participates in an exodus ; an emigrant. *Rare.*

ex'o-dus (-dŭs), *n.* [L., the book of Exodus, Gr. ἔξοδος a going or marching out ; ἐξ out + ὁδός way.] **1.** A going out ; particularly (the Exodus), the going out or journey of the Israelites from Egypt under the conduct of Moses ; and hence, any large migration from a place.

2 [*cap.*] The second book of the Pentateuch ; — so called because it narrates the departure of the Israelites from Egypt. See OLD TESTAMENT.

3. Also **ex'o-dos** (-dŏs). [Gr. ἔξοδος.] *Gr. Drama.* The part of a play following the last song of the chorus. Cf. EPISODE, STASIMON, KOMMOS.

ex'-of-fi'cial, *a.* Proceeding from office or authority. *R.*

ex of-fi'ci-o (ĕks ŏ-fĭsh'ĭ-ō) ; *pl.* EX OFFICIIS (-ĭs). [L.] From office ; by virtue or because of an office ; officially.

ex'o-gam'ic (ĕk'sō-găm'ĭk), **ex-og'a-mous** (ĕk-sŏg'*a*-mŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, exogamy.

ex-og'a-my (ĕk-sŏg'*a*-mĭ), *n.* [*exo-* + *-gamy.*] The custom, or tribal law, which prohibits marriage between members of the same group or clan ; marriage outside of the tribe or clan ; — opposed to *endogamy.*

ex'o-gen (ĕk'sō-jĕn), *n.* [F. *exogène.* See EXO- ; -GEN.] *Bot.* A plant of the class Exogenæ.

Ex-og'e-næ (ĕk-sŏj'ē-nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A formerly accepted class of seed plants, including the dicotyledons ; — so named because the stem grows by annual rings. Coordinate with *Endogenæ.*

ex-og'e-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [*exo-* + *-genous.*] **1.** *Biol.* **a** Growing from or on the outside ; growing by addition to the exterior (cf. ENDOGENOUS). **b** *Bot.* Belonging to the Exogenæ ; having the character of an exogen.

2. *Anat.* Growing from previously ossified parts.

exogenous aneurysm, *Med.*, an aneurysm which is produced by causes acting from without, as from injury.

Ex'o-go'ni-um (ĕk'sō-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *exo-* + Gr. γωνία angle.] *Bot.* A genus of convolvulaceous plants distinguished by the exserted stamens and capitate stigma. The species are mostly tropical American, and many have ornamental flowers resembling those of *Ipomœa.* All possess cathartic properties ; *E. purga* yields jalap.

ex-o'mis (ĕk-sō'mĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἐξωμίς.] *Class. Antiq.* A garment worn by the lower classes and slaves, prob. a kind of short chiton with an armhole on the left side only, leaving the right shoulder and breast uncovered.

ex'o-mol'o-ge'sis (ĕk'sō-mŏl'ŏ-jē'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐξομολόγησις ; ἐξ out (intens.) + ὁμολογεῖν to confess.] A full or public confession. *Obs. or Archaic.*

ex'o-mor'phic (ĕk'sō-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*exo-* + *morphic.*] *Petrog.* Occurring without ; external ; — said of changes, such as hardening, production of new minerals, etc., which an igneous intrusion produces on adjacent rocks. Opposed to *endomorphic.*

ex-om'pha-los (ĕk-sŏm'*f*ă-lŏs), **ex-om'pha-lus** (-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξόμφαλος a prominent navel ; ἐκ, ἐξ + ὀμφαλός navel.] Umbilical hernia. — **ex-om'pha-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

ex'on (ĕk'sŏn), *n.* [F. *exempt* an under officer. See EXEMPT.] One of four officers of the Yeomen of the Guard ranking below ensign, who in turn act as resident commanders in the absence of superior officers ; an exempt.

Ex'on, *n.* [NL., from E. *Exe* the name of a river.] A native or inhabitant of Exeter, in England.

ex'o-nar'thex (-sō-năr'thĕks), *n.* [*exo-* + *narthex.*] *Arch.* The outer narthex of a church having two narthexes ; sometimes, the whole atrium or antecourt. See ESONARTHEX.

ex-on'er-ate (ĕg-zŏn'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* ; EX-ON'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; EX-ON'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *exoneratus*, p. p. of *exonerare* to free from a burden ; *ex* out, from + *onerare* to load, *onus* load. See ONEROUS.] **1.** To unload ; disburden. *Obs.*

2. To relieve, as of a charge, obligation, or hardship ; to clear of something that lies upon or oppresses one, as an accusation or imputation ; as, to *exonerate* one from blame.

3. Hence, to free from blame ; to exculpate.

Syn. — Absolve, acquit, clear, relieve. See EXCULPATE.

ex-on'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exoneratio* : cf. F. *exonération.*] **1.** Evacuation of the bowels. *Obs.*

2. Act of disburdening, discharging, or freeing morally or legally, as from a charge, imputation, duty, obligation, responsibility, etc. ; also, state of being so freed.

ex-on'er-a-tive (ĕg-zŏn'ĕr-ă-tĭv), *a.* Freeing from a burden or obligation ; tending to exonerate.

ex-on'er-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* [L., an unloader.] One who exonerates, or frees from obligation.

ex'o-path'ic (ĕk'sō-păth'ĭk), *a.* [*exo-* + *pathic.*] *Med.* Having its source external, as, *exopathic* diseases.

ex'o-pe-rid'i-um (-pē-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIDIA (-*a*). [NL. ; *exo-* + *peridium.*] *Bot.* The outer peridium when the peridium has two layers, as in the puffballs.

ex-oph'a-gy (ĕk-sŏf'*a*-jĭ), *n.* [*exo-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] Cannibalism outside the tribe or kindred. Cf. ENDOPHAGY. — **ex-oph'a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*

ex'oph-thal'mi-a (ĕk'sŏf-thăl'mĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξόφθαλμος with prominent eyes ; ἐξ out + ὀφθαλμός the eye.] *Med.* The protrusion of the eyeball so that the eyelids will not cover it, in consequence of disease.

ex'oph-thal'mic (-mĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to exophthalmia.

exophthalmic goiter *or* **goitre**, Basedow's disease.

ex-op'o-dite (ĕk-sŏp'ŏ-dīt), *n.* [*exo-* + Gr. πούς foot.] *Zoöl.* The external branch (on the protopodite) of a typical limb of a crustacean. — **ex-op'o-dit'ic** (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ex'o-ra-ble (ĕk'sŏ-*r*ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *exorabilis* : cf. F. *exorable.*] Capable of being moved by entreaty. — **ex'o-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ex'o-ra-ble-ness**, *n.*

ex-or'bi-tance (ĕg-zôr'bĭ-tăns) } *n.* ; *pl.* -TANCES (-sĕz),
ex-or'bi-tan-cy (-bĭ-tăn-sĭ) } -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Exorbitant state or quality ; irregularity ; — esp., with respect to law or moral principle. *Archaic.*

2. An exorbitant action or procedure ; a going out of or beyond the usual or due ; esp., excessive or gross deviation from rule, right, or propriety ; as, *exorbitance* of demands. "A curb to your *exorbitancies.*" *Dryden.*

The lamentable *exorbitances* of their superstitions. *Bp. Hall.*

3. Tendency or disposition to be exorbitant ; greed ; rapacity ; as, the *exorbitance* of semibarbarous dictators.

ex-or'bi-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *exorbitans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *exorbitare* to go out of the track ; *ex* out + *orbita* track : cf. F. *exorbitant.* See ORBIT.] **1.** *Law.* Not within the orbit, or scope, of the law ; illegal ; extrajural. *Rare*, and borrowed from the Civil law.

The Jews . . . [were] injured with causes *exorbitant. Hooker.*

2. Deviating ; wandering ; erring ; esp., deviating from the normal or customary course ; aberrant ; abnormal ; anomalous ; eccentric. *Archaic.*

3. Going beyond the rule or established limits of right or propriety ; excessive ; extravagant ; inordinate ; as, *exorbitant* appetites and passions ; *exorbitant* demands.

Syn. — See EXCESSIVE.

ex-or'bi-tate (-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *exorbitatus*, p. p.] To go out of the track ; to deviate from the usual orbit. *Rare.*
— **ex-or'bi-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

ex'or-cise, ex'or-cize (ĕk'sôr-sīz ; ĕg-zôr'sīz ; 277), *v. t.* ; -CISED (-sīzd) or -CIZED ; -CIS'ING (-sīz'ĭng) or -CIZ'ING. [L. *exorcizare*, Gr. ἐξορκίζειν ; ἐξ out + ὁρκίζειν to make one swear, bind by an oath, fr. ὅρκος oath : cf. F. *exorciser.*] **1.** To expel or drive off (an evil spirit) by adjuration, esp. by the use of a holy name, or, loosely, by magic rites ; hence, to deliver (a person, place, etc.) from the presence, or purify from the influence, of an evil spirit.

2. To address or summon (an evil spirit) by magical or religious formulæ ; to conjure or conjure up.

He impudently *exorciseth* devils in the church *Prynne.*

☞ The spelling *exorcise* is the usual one, but *exorcize* conforms to the analogy of most other words from Greek words ending in *-ίζειν.*

ex'or-cism (ĕk'sôr-sĭz'm ; ĕg-zôr'-), *n.* [L. *exorcismus*, Gr. ἐξορκισμός : cf. F. *exorcisme.*] Act or process of exorcising ; adjuration or conjuration of evil spirits ; also, a spell or formula used in exorcising.

ex'or-cist (-sĭst), *n.* [L. *exorcista*, Gr. ἐξορκιστής : cf. F. *exorciste.*] **1.** One who exorcises or adjures evil spirits.

Thou, like an *exorcist*, hast conjured up
My mortified spirit. *Shak.*

2. *R. C. Ch. & Eastern Ch.* A member of a minor order, which is next below that of acolyte. In the R. C. Church it is the third of the minor orders ; in the Eastern Church the order has practically ceased to exist.

ex-or'di-um (ĕg-zôr'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* E. -DIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -DIA (-*a*). [L., fr. *exordiri* to begin a web, lay a warp, begin ; *ex* out + *ordiri* to begin a web, begin.] A beginning ; an introduction ; esp., the introductory part of a discourse or written composition. "The *exordium* of repentance." *Jer. Taylor.* — **ex-or'di-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Syn. — See PREFACE.

ex'o-scop'ic (ĕk'sŏ-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*exo-* + *scopic.*] Seeing, or seen, from without ; — in *Math* , said of a method that regards the coefficients of a quantic as monads, disregarding their inner formation. — **ex'o-scop'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

ex'o-skel'e-ton (-skĕl'ĕ-tŭn), *n.* [*exo-* + *skeleton.*] *Zoöl.* A hard supporting or protective structure developed on or secreted by the outside of the body, as the shell of a crustacean ; — opposed to *endoskeleton.* This is the common type of skeleton in the invertebrates. In vertebrates the term is sometimes limited to structures (as horny plates, nails, hoofs, etc.) produced by the epidermis, but is more often extended to include ossifications in the underlying mesoblastic tissues, as the bony scutes of armadillos. The teeth of vertebrates are exoskeletal parts, partly epiblastic and partly mesoblastic. — **ex'o-skel'e-tal** (-skĕl'ĕ-tăl), *a.*

ex'o-spore (ĕk'sŏ-spōr), *n.* [*exo-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* **a** = EXOSPORIUM. **b** One of the asexual spores, or conidia, formed by abstriction from the mycelium in phycomycetous fungi. — **ex-os'po-rous** (ĕk-sŏs'pŏ-rŭs ; ĕk'sŏ-spō'rŭs), *a.*

ex'o-spo'ri-um (ĕk'sŏ-spō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See EXOSPORE.] *Bot.* The outer layer or coating of the spore wall.

Ex'o-ste'ma (-stē'mă), *n.* [NL. ; *exo-* + Gr. στῆμα stamen ; — from the exserted stamens.] *Bot.* A genus of West Indian rubiaceous trees or shrubs having small white flowers with a salverform corolla and elongated tube. The fruit is a 2-celled capsule containing numerous winged seeds. The bark of *E. caribæum* resembles cinchona.

ex'o-stome (ĕk'sŏ-stōm), *n.* [*exo-* + *-stome.*] *Bot.* **a** The foramen of the primine, or outer coat of the ovule. **b** In mosses, the outer part of the peristome.

ex-os'tosed (ĕk-sŏs'tōzd), *a.* Affected with exostosis.

ex'os-to'sis (ĕk'sŏs-tō'sĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξόστωσις ; ἐξ out + ὀστέον bone.] **1.** *Med.* Any abnormal protuberance of a bone ; an excrescence or morbid enlargement of a bone.

2. *Bot.* The formation of knots upon the surface of wood in trees. They are sometimes pathogenic in character.

ex'os-tot'ic (-tŏt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to exostoses.

ex'o-ter'ic (ĕk'sŏ-tĕr'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *exotericus*, Gr. ἐξωτε-
ex'o-ter'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ρικός, fr. ἐξω outside, fr. ἐξ out : cf. F. *exotérique.* See EX-.] External ; public ; suitable to be imparted to the public ; hence, capable of being readily or fully comprehended ; — opposed to *esoteric*, or secret.

The foppery of an *exoteric* and esoteric doctrine. *De Quincey.*
— **ex'o-ter'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ex'o-ter-y (ĕk'sŏ-tĕr-ĭ ; ĕg-zŏt'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* EXOTERIES (-ĭz). That which is obvious, public, or common ; — opposed to *esotery.*

Dealing out *exoteries* only to the vulgar. *A. Tucker.*

ex'o-ther'mic (ĕk'sŏ-thûr'mĭk), *a.* [*exo-* + *thermic.*] *Chem.* Characterized by, or formed with, evolution of heat ; as, an *exothermic* reaction ; — opposed to *endothermic.*

ex-ot'ic (ĕg-zŏt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *exoticus*, Gr. ἐξωτικός, fr. ἔξω outside : cf. F. *exotique.* See EXOTERIC.] Introduced from a foreign country ; not native ; extraneous ; foreign ; as, an *exotic* plant ; an *exotic* term or word.

Nothing was so splendid and *exotic* as the ambassador. *Evelyn.*
— *n.* An exotic thing, as a plant or a word. — **ex-ot'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a. Rare.* — **ex-ot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-ot'i-cal-ness, -ic-ness**, *n.* — **ex-ot'i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), **ex'o-tism** (ĕk'sŏ-tĭz'm), *n.*

ex'o-to-spore (ĕk-sō'tŏ-spōr), *n.* [Gr. ἐξωτικός foreign + ...

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ex'o-can'ni-bal-ism, *n.* Exophagy.

ex'o-car'di-a (-kär'*d*ĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL. ; *exo-* + Gr. καρδία heart.] Abnormal position of the heart.

ex'o-car'di-ac (-ăk), **ex'o-car'di-al** (-ăl), *a.* Situated or arising outside of the heart.

ex'o-carp, *n.* [*exo-* + *-carp.*] *Bot.* = EPICARP.

ex'o-ce'lar, ex'o-ce'lom. Vars of EXOCŒLAR, EXOCŒLOM.

Ex'o-ce'ti-dæ, Ex'o-ce'tus. Vars. of EXOCŒTIDÆ, -CŒTUS.

ex'o-cœ'lar (ĕk'sŏ-sē'lär), *a. Zoöl.* Pertaining to the parietal, as opposed to the visceral, surface or wall of the cœlom.

ex'o-cœ'lom, ex'o-cœ'lum, *n.* [*exo-* + *cœlom.*] *Embryol.* The extra-embryonic part of the body cavity of the embryos of amniotic vertebrates.

Ex'o-cœ'ti-dæ (-tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See EXOCŒTUS.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the true flying fishes, sometimes including also the halfbeaks and sauries.

Ex'o-cœ'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [NL. ; L. *exocœtus* a fish that sleeps on the shore, Gr. ἐξώκοιτος.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of flying fishes.

ex-oc'to-he'dron. Var. of HEX-
Ex'o-cyc'li-ca (ĕk'sŏ-sĭk'lĭ-kă), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *exo-* + Gr. κυκλικός circular.] = IRREGULARIA, order of sea urchins. — **ex'o-cyc'lic** (-sĭk'lĭk ; -sĭ'klĭk), *a.*

Exod. *Abbr.* Exodus.

ex'o-derm, *n.* [*exo-* + *-derm.*] 1. *Bot.* = EXODERMIS. 2. *Zoöl.* An external integument, esp. of an insect. *Rare.*

ex-od'ic (ĕk-sŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐξοδικός belonging to departure. See EXODUS.] *Physiol.* = EFFERENT. *Rare.*

‖ **ex-o'di-um** (ĕk-sō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] = EXODE b (2).

ex'o-dy, *n.* [Cf. Gr. ἐξοδία a marching out.] Exodus. *Obs.*

ex'o-gas'tri-cal-ly, *adv.* [*exo-* + *gastric.*] *Zoöl.* With curvature toward the dorsal side of the body ; — of the manner of coiling characteristic of most cephalopods having coiled shells.

ex'o-gas-tri'tis, *n.* [NL. See EXO- ; GASTRITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the external coat of the stomach.

ex'o-ge-net'ic (ĕk'sō-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a. Biol.* Exogenous.

ex-og'e-nous-ly, *adv.* of EXOGENOUS.

ex-og'e-ny (ĕk-sŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* = EXOGAMY.

ex-og'na-thite (ĕk-sŏg'nă-thīt), *n.* [*exo-* + *gnathite.*] The external branch of an oral appendage of a crustacean.

ex-og'y-nous (ĕk-sŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*exo-* + *-gynous.*] *Bot.* Having a projecting style. *Rare.*

Ex'o-gy'ra (ĕk'sō-jī'rä), *n.* [NL. ; *exo-* + Gr. γῦρος circle.] *Paleon.* A genus of Upper Jurassic and Cretaceous fossil shells allied to the true oysters.

ex'o-lete, *a.* [L. *exoletus*, p. p. of *exolescere* to grow out, grow out of use.] Obsolete ; out of use ; stale ; insipid ; faded. *Obs.*

ex'o-lu'tion (ĕk'sō-lū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exsolutio* release.] A setting free ; release ; relaxation. *Obs.*

ex-olve', *v. t.* [L. *exsolvere*, *exsolutum.*] To loose ; to pay. *Obs.*

ex'o-me-tri'tis (ĕk'sō-mē-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *exo-* + Gr. μήτρα the womb.] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneal surface of the uterus.

ex'o-mi'on (ĕk-sō'mĭ-ŏn), *n.* An exomis.

ex'o-mor'phism (ĕk'sō-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being exomorphic. [ter).]

Exon. *Abbr.* Exonia (L., Exe-]

Exon Domesday. See DOMESDAY.

ex-o'ner (ĕg-zō'nĕr), *v. t.* To exonerate. *Obs. or Scots Law.*

ex-on'er-ate, *a.* Exonerated. *Obs. or Archaic.*

‖ **ex-o'ne-re'tur** (ĕg-z ŏn'ĕ-r ē'tŭr), *n.* [L. Lit., let him be exonerated.] A discharging entry formerly made on a bailpiece.

ex'o-neu'ral, *a.* [*exo-* + *neural.*] Outside of, or independent of, the nervous system. — **ex'o-neu'ral-ly**, *adv.*

ex'on-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

‖ **ex o'pe-re o'pe-ra'tis** (ĕks ŏ'pē-rē ŏ'pē-rā'tĭs). [L.] *Theol.* From, or by virtue of, an opus operans (which see).

Ex'o-gy'ra (ĕk'sō-jī'rä), *n.* [NL. ; *exo-* + Gr. γῦρος circle.] *Paleon.* A genus of Upper Jurassic and Cretaceous fossil shells allied to the true oysters.

‖ **ex o'pe-re o'pe-ra'to** (ŏ'pē-rē ŏ'pē-rā'tō). [L.] From, or by virtue of, an opus operatum (which see).

ex'o-pho'ri-a (ĕk'sō-fō'rĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL. ; *exo-* + Gr. φορός bearing.] *Med.* Heterophoria in which the visual lines tend outward. — **ex'o-phor'ic** (-fôr'ĭk), *a.*

ex'oph-thal'mos (ĕk'sŏf-thăl'mŏs), **ex'oph-thal'mus** (-mŭs), *n.* [NL.] = EXOPHTHALMIA.

ex'oph-thal'my (-mĭ), *n. Med.* Exophthalmia.

ex'o-plasm (ĕk'sō-plăz'm), *n.* [*exo-* + Gr. πλάσμα form.] *Biol.* = ECTOPLASM.

ex'o-pod, *n.* = EXOPODITE.

ex-opt', *v. t.* [L. *exoptare.*] To desire greatly. *Obs.* — **ex-opt'a-ble**, *a. Obs.* — **ex'op-ta'tion**, *n. Obs.*

Ex'op-ter'y-go'ta (ĕk'sŏp-tĕr'ĭ-gō'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *exo-* + Gr. πτερυγωτός winged.] *Zoöl.* See ENDOPTERYGOTA. — **ex'op-ter'y-got'ic** (-gŏt'ĭk), *a.* — **ex'op-ter'y-go'tism** (-gō'tĭz'm), *n.* — **ex'op-ter'y-go'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

ex'o-rate, *v. t.* [L. *exoratus*, p. p. of *exorare* to exorate ; *ex* + *orare* to pray.] To persuade, or to gain, by entreaty. *Obs.* — **ex'o-ra'tion**, *n. Obs.*

ex-or'bit-al, *a.* Outside of the orbit.

ex-or'bi-tant-ly, *adv.* of EXORBITANT.

ex'or-ci-sa'tion, ex'or-ci-za'tion (ĕk'sôr-sĭ-sā'shŭn ; -sĭ-zā'-), *n.* Exorcism. *Rare.*

ex'or-cise-ment, ex'or-cize-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

ex'or-cis'er, ex'or-ciz'er (ĕk'sôr-sĭz'ẽr), *n.* An exorcist.

ex'or-cis'mal (ĕk'sôr-sĭz'măl), **ex'or-ci'so-ry** (-sĭ'zŏ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to exorcism.

ex'or-cis'ti-cal (-sĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to exorcism.

ex'or-cize. Var. of EXORCISE.

exordie, *n.* Exordium. *Obs.*

ex'or-di-ate, *v. i.* To utter an exordium. *Rare.*

exordy, *n.* An exordium. *Obs.*

ex-ore', *v. t.* [L. *exorare* to gain by entreaty.] To exorate. *Obs*

ex'or-gan'ic, *a.* [*exo-* + *organic.*] Having lost organic character.

‖ **ex'o-ri-a're a'li-quis no'stris ex os'si-bus ul'tor** (ăl'ĭ-kwĭs nŏs'trĭs). [L.] Arise some avenger from our bones ! — imprecation of dying Dido in *Vergil* (*Æneid*, IV. 625).

‖ **ex o'ri-en'te lux.** [L.] Out of the east (comes) light.

ex-or'mi-a (ĕk-sôr'mĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐξορμᾶν to erupt.] Papular disease of the skin.

ex-orn', *v. t.* [L. *exornare* to adorn.] To ornament. *Obs.*

ex-or'nate, *v. t.* [L. *exornatus*, p. p. of *exornare* to adorn.] To adorn. — **ex'or-na'tion** (ĕk'sôr-nā'shŭn), *n.* — **ex-or'na-to-ry**, *a. All Obs.*

exorsisacioun, *n.* Exorcism. *Obs.*

exorsism. † EXORCISM.

ex-ort'. † EXHORT.

ex'or-ta'tion. † EXHORTATION.

ex-or'tive, *a.* [L. *exortivus*, fr. *exoriri* to spring up.] Rising ; relating to the east. *Obs.*

ex-os'cu-late, *v. t.* [L. *exosculatus*, p. p. of *exosculari* to kiss.] To kiss. *Obs.* — **ex-os'cu-la'tion**, *n. Obs.*

ex'os-mo'sis (ĕk'sŏs s-m ō'sĭs ; ĕk'sŏz-), *n.* Also **ex'os-mose** (ĕk'sŏs-mōs ; ĕk'sŏz-). See OSMOSIS. — **ex'os-mot'ic** (-mŏt'ĭk), **ex-os'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

ex'o-sperm, *n.* [*exo-* + *-sperm.*] *Bot.* An exospore.

ex-os'po-ral (ĕk-sŏs'pŏ-răl ; ĕk'sŏ-spō'răl), *a. Bot.* Exosporous.

ex-os'sate (ĕk-sŏs'āt), *v. t.* [L. *ex ossatus*, p. p. of *exossare.*] To deprive of bones ; to cause (fruits) to grow without stones. *Obs.* — **ex'os-sa'tion** (ĕk'sŏs-sā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

ex-os'se-ous, *a.* [*ex-* + *osseous.*] Boneless. *Obs.*

ex-os'tra-cize (ĕk-sŏs'trä-sīz), *v. t.* [Gr. ἐξοστρακίζειν.] To ostracize. *Rare.* — **ex-os'tra-cism** (-sĭz'm), *n. Rare.*

ex'o-ter'i-cism (ĕk'sŏ-tĕr'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* The epidermis of an anther.

ex'o-ther'mous (-thûr'mŭs), *a.* Exothermic.

ex'o-thy'ro-pex'y (-thī'rŏ-pĕk'-sĭ), *n.* [*exo-* + *thyro-* + *-pexy.*]

spore.] *Biol.* A spore stage in the life history of certain protozoans in which the organism consists of a minute elongated cell capable of asexual reproduction; a sporozoite. The malaria parasite is injected into the human body in this stage by the mosquito. See ANOPHELES.

ex-ot'ro-pism (ĕk-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*exo-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The curvature of a lateral geotropic organ away from the main axis.

ex-pand' (ĕks-pănd'), *v. t.;* EX-PAND'ED; EX-PAND'ING [L. *expandere, expansum; ex* out + *pandere* to spread out, to throw open; perh. akin to E. *patent.* Cf. SPAWN.]

1. To lay open by extending; to open wide; to spread out; to diffuse; as, a flower *expands* its leaves.

Then with *expanded* wings he steers his flight. *Milton.*

2. To cause the particles or parts of to spread themselves or stand apart, thus increasing bulk without addition of substance; to make to occupy more space; to cause expansion of (see EXPANSION, 1); to dilate; to distend; to extend every way; to enlarge; — opposed to *contract;* as, to *expand* the chest; heat *expands* all bodies; to *expand* the sphere of benevolence.

3. To work out or express in full or in greater detail; to develop; as, to *expand* an argument or a paragraph; specif., *Math.*, to state in enlarged form; to develop in a series; as, to *expand* an equation. See EXPANSION, 5.

Syn. — See DILATE.

ex-pand', *v. i.* To become widely opened; to spread apart; to dilate; distend; enlarge; swell; as, flowers *expand* in the spring; metals *expand* by heat; the heart *expands* with joy; an *expanding* traffic.

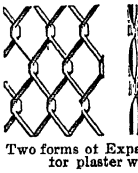

Two forms of Expanded Metal for plaster work.

ex-pand'ed (ĕks-păn'dĕd), *p. p.* of EXPAND. Specif.: *p. a. Her.* Open; displayed. **expanded metal**, sheet metal cut and stretched into a lattice, used in construction as a lathing, etc. — **e. type**, *Print.*, type somewhat wider than the standard for the same height.

☞ This is nonpareil antique expanded.

ex-pand'er (ĕks-păn'dẽr), *n.* One that expands; specif., *Mach.*, a device for expanding the end of a tube in a tube plate for a boiler or condenser so as to make a steam-tight or water-tight joint.

ex-pand'ing, *p. a.* That expands, or may be expanded; extending; spreading; enlarging. Specif., *Mach.*, in the name of various tools and devices, as. (1) **expanding arbor** *or* **mandrel**, one whose diameter can be varied by means of coned pieces and screws to fit any size of hole between certain limits. (2) **expanding auger, bit, drill, reamer**, etc., one whose cutter or cutters may be adjusted for holes of various sizes. See BIT, *Illust.* (3) **expanding pulley**, one whose diameter can be varied at will within a certain range. (4) **expanding pliers**, a pair the jaws of which diverge when the handles are squeezed together. See PLIERS, *Illust.* **expanding brake**, *or* **band brake**, *Mach.*, a brake for a vehicle, in which a flexible band can be sprung outward against the inside rim of a hub or annular gear wheel.

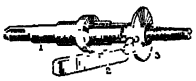

1 Expanding Mandrel; 2 Tool, 3 Piece of Work.

ex-panse' (ĕks-păns'), *n.* [From L. *expansus*, p. p. of *expandere.* See EXPAND.] **1.** That which is expanded or spread out; a wide extent of space or body; esp., with *the*, the arch of the sky.

Lights . . . high in the *expanse* of heaven. *Milton.*

2. An expanding; state of being expanded; expansion. *R.*

3. Extent to which a thing expands; spread; stretch; as, the alar *expanse* of a bird.

ex-pan'si-ble (ĕks-păn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being expanded; esp., *Phon.*, capable of being pronounced, without loss of identity, with an opening of the jaws considerably wider than usual, as the open vowels, *a*, *ĕ*, etc. — **ex-pan'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ex-pan'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ex-pan'si-bly**, *adv.*

ex-pan'sile (-sĭl), *a.* **1.** Expansible.

Ether and alcohol are more *expansile* than water. *Brande & C.*

2. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, expansion; as, *expansile* movements.

ex-pan'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *expansio.*] **1.** Act or process of expanding, or state of being expanded; dilatation; distention; extension; enlargement; as, *expansion* of business or of currency; territorial *expansion.* The application of heat to substances generally causes expansion. For gases the rate of expansion is nearly uniform (see CHARLES'S LAW). Liquids and solids expand at various rates, expressed by *coefficients* (see under COEFFICIENT, 3). Gases, moreover, expand merely by release from pressure, and in so doing absorb heat.

2. That which is expanded; expanse; extended surface.

The starred *expansion* of the skies. *Beattie.*

3. Extent of expansion; also, pure space.

Lost in *expansion*, void and infinite. *Blackmore.*

4. An expanded or expanding part, appendage, or termination; as, the Lake of Geneva is an *expansion* of the river Rhone; an *expansion* for a bolt.

5. *Math.* The developed result of an indicated operation; the expression of a function in the form of a convergent series; as, the *expansion* of $(a + b)^2$ is $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$.

6. *Nav. Arch.* The enlargement of the ship mathematically from a model or drawing to the full or building size, in the process of construction.

7. *Engin.* The spreading out (increasing in volume) of the working fluid, as steam, in an engine cylinder after cut-off, or, in an internal-combustion engine, after explosion, by which it continues to propel the piston, expending part of its internal energy and losing in pressure and temperature; also, the period (from cut-off to release) over which this occurs. The number of expansions is the ratio between the volumes of the working fluid after and before expansion.

8. *Symbolic Logic.* = DEVELOPMENT.

expansion bend. A bend, as in a steam pipe, to admit of expansion or contraction due to variation of temperature.

expansion bolt. A bolt or fastening operating in or by an expanding attachment. A common form (see illust.) is used for attaching another part by means of a blind hole drilled in wood, iron, or masonry already in position.

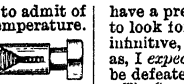

Expansion Bolt.

expansion curve. *Physics.* A curve indicating change of volume, or of any linear dimension, of a body when subjected to variation of temperature; specif., *Engin.*, that line in an indicator diagram which shows the variations of pressure of the working fluid as it expands in an engine cylinder, or the corresponding line in the entropy-temperature diagram for the same cycle of operations.

expansion engine. *Mach.* An engine using its working fluid expansively. See COMPOUND ENGINE.

expansion fit. *Mech.* A fit obtained by expanding one part into another, as a tube in a tube plate.

expansion gear. *Mach.* A gear operating a valve in an engine for regulating the cut-off, esp. to correspond with the variations of load and speed of the engine.

ex-pan'sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Advocacy of expansion, as of a nation's territory or currency. — **ex-pan'sion-ist**, *n.*

expansion joint *or* **coupling.** *Engin.* A joint or coupling designed so as to permit an endwise movement of its parts to compensate for expansion or contraction due to variations of temperature, as a telescopic steam-pipe joint or a clamp for holding a locomotive boiler to its frame.

expansion plate. **1.** *Mach.* See EXPANSION VALVE.

2. A plate or bracket permitting endwise movement (due to expansion or contraction) of the steam or hot-water pipes, etc., it is designed to support.

expansion valve. *Mach.* An auxiliary valve used in conjunction with an ordinary (usually modified) valve to give a sharper cut-off in an engine and thus permit of a greater ratio of expansion. A double-beat or disk valve may be used for this purpose, but the usual form consists of a plate or slide (the **expansion plate**, or **slide**), or of two such plates adjustable on a rod having right-handed and left-handed threads (forming the **Meyer valve**), working on the back of an ordinary slide valve having through ports.

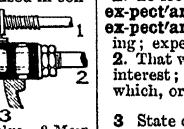

1 Meyer Expansion Valve, 2 Main Valve; 3, 3 Ports leading to Cylinder.

ex-pan'sive (ĕks-păn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Having a capacity or tendency to expand or dilate; diffusive; also, of much expanse; wide-extending; as, the *expansive* force of heat; hence, of persons, feelings, etc., free; unrestrained; liberal in manifestation or application; comprehensive, esp. in sympathies; as, an *expansive* mood.

His forehead was broad and *expansive.* *Prescott*

2. Applying, working by, or capable of, expansion; as, an *expansive* engine; *expansive* working (of an expansion engine); *expansive* gear; an *expansive* bit.

— **ex-pan'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-pan'sive-ness**, *n.*

‖ **ex par'te** (ĕks pär'tē). [L. See EX-; PART.] **1.** Upon or from one side only; — said of various legal matters or proceedings, as applications, commissions, hearings, testimony, etc. Of legal proceedings *ex parte* ordinarily implies a hearing or examination in the presence of, or on papers filed by, one party and in the absence of, and often without notice to, the other, as in proceedings before a grand jury, where the testimony and affidavits are submitted in the absence of the accused, in various motions, or petitions, etc., in court, as for an order to show cause, a temporary injunction, etc.

2. Made or done in the interest of, or with respect to, one side only; as, *ex-parte* statements are usually partial.

ex-pa'ti-ate (ĕks-pā'shĭ-āt), *v. i.;* EX-PA'TI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); EX-PA'TI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *expatiatus, exspatiatus*, p. p. of *expatiari, exspatiari*, to expatiate; *ex* out + *spatiari* to walk about, spread out, fr. *spatium* space. See SPACE.]

1. To range at large, or without restraint.

Bids his free soul *expatiate* in the skies. *Pope.*

2. To enlarge in discourse or writing, to be copious in argument or discussion; to descant.

He *expatiated* on the inconveniences of trade. *Addison*

Syn. EXPATIATE, DILATE, DESCANT. To EXPATIATE is to wander at will over a subject, or to discourse copiously upon it; to DILATE is to enlarge, to DESCANT, to comment freely upon it; as, "We will *expatiate* freely over the wide and varied field before us" (*Landor*); "He *expatiated* in reply on my lord's honor and greatness" (*Sterenson*); "She proceeded to *dilate* upon the perfections of Miss Nickleby" (*Dickens*); "To praise his stable, and *descant* upon his claret and cookery" (*Goldsmith*). See TALK, DILATE.

ex-pa'ti-ate, *v. t.* To expand; spread; broaden.

Afford art an ample field in which to *expatiate* itself. *Dryden.*

ex-pa'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of expatiating.

2. A projecting part; an extension. *Obs.*

ex-pa'ti-a-to-ry (ĕks-pā'shĭ-*a*-tō-rĭ), *a.* Marked by expatiation; expansive; diffusive.

ex-pa'tri-ate (-trĭ-āt), *a.* Exiled; expatriated. — *n.* An exile.

ex-pa'tri-ate (ĕks-pā'trĭ-āt), *v. t.;* EX-PA'TRI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); EX-PA'TRI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [LL. *expatriatus*, p. p. of *expatriare;* L. *ex* out + *patria* fatherland, native land, fr. *pater* father. See PATRIOT.] **1.** To banish; to drive or force (a person) from his own country; to make an exile of.

The *expatriated* landed interest of France. *Burke.*

2. Reflexively, as *to expatriate one's self:* To withdraw from one's native country; specif., to renounce the rights and liabilities of citizenship where one is born, and become a citizen of another country. Cf. ALLEGIANCE.

ex-pa'tri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *expatriation.*] Act of expatriating, or state of being expatriated.

Expatriation was a heavy ransom to pay for the rights of their minds and souls. *Palfrey.*

ex-pect' (ĕks-pĕkt'), *v. t.;* EX-PECT'ED; EX-PECT'ING. [L. *expectare, exspectare, exspectatum*, to look out for, await, expect; *ex* out + *spectare* to look at. See SPECTACLE.]

1. To wait for; to await. *Obs.*

Let 's in, and there *expect* their coming. *Shak.*

2. To look for (mentally); to look forward to, as to something that is believed to be about to happen or come; to have a previous apprehension of, whether of good or evil; to look for with some confidence; — often followed by an infinitive, sometimes by a clause (with or without *that*); as, I *expect* to receive wages; I *expect* that the troops will be defeated. "Good · I will *expect* you." *Shak.*

The Somersetshire or yellow regiment . . . was *expected* to arrive on the following day. *Macaulay.*

3. To demand; require. *Obs.*

4. To suppose, — a misuse, chiefly *Colloq.*

Syn. — EXPECT, ANTICIPATE, HOPE agree in regarding some future event as about to take place. EXPECT is the strongest, and implies some ground or reason in the mind for considering the event as likely to happen; as, "And Peter said . . . Look on us. And he gave heed unto them, *expecting* to receive something of them" (*Acts* iii. 4, 5); "Our eyes beheld Messiah certainly now come, so long *expected* of our fathers" (*Milton*). To ANTICIPATE is to look forward to, esp. in such fashion as to realize to one's self what is to come; as, "I *anticipate* the pleasure of those days not very far distant, and feel a part of it at this moment" (*Cowper*); "We regret the pleasures we have lost, and eagerly *anticipate* those which are to come" (*Hazlitt*). In a weaker sense, to *anticipate* is merely to look for something, and implies less definite grounds than *expect;* as, I *anticipate* a pleasant time; but this use is less approved. HOPE adds to expectation the implication of desire; as, "When Herod saw Jesus, he was exceeding glad: for he was desirous to see him of a long season . . . and he *hoped* to have seen some miracle done by him" (*Luke* xxiii 8); "Upon my reputation and credit and as I *hope* to live" (*Shak.*). See HOPEFUL, APPREHENSION, CONFIDENCE.

ex-pect' (ĕks-pĕkt'), *v. i.* **1.** To wait; stay. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. To look forward; to look with expectation.

ex-pect'ance (ĕks-pĕk'tăns) } *n.* [Cf. LL. *expectantia.*]
ex-pect'an-cy (-tăn-sĭ) } **1.** Act or state of expecting; expectation.

2. That which is expected, or looked or waited for with interest; the object of expectation or hope; also, that from which, or by reason of which, something is expected.

The *expectancy* and rose of the fair state. *Shak.*

3 State of being expected or a subject of expectation; as, a fortune in *expectancy.*

4. *Eccl.* An expectative grace.

ex-pect'ant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *expectans, expectans*, p. pr. of *expectare, exspectare:* cf. F. *expectant.*] Expecting, waiting; as, an *expectant* attitude; having expectations; prospective; as, an *expectant* heir; existing in expectation; to be expected; in prospect; as, *expectant* fees; marked by expectation or waiting; as, an *expectant* policy. — *n.* One who expects, as formerly, in Scotland, a candidate for the ministry. — **ex-pect'ant-ly**, *adv.*

expectant state. *Law.* = ESTATE IN EXPECTANCY. — **e. treatment**, *Med.*, a treatment of disease in which the cure is left to nature and little active treatment attempted.

ex'pec-ta'tion (ĕks'pĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expectatio, exspectatio:* cf. F. *expectation.*] **1.** Act or state of expecting; a looking forward to an event as about to happen. "In *expectation* of a guest." *Tennyson.*

2. That which is expected or looked for.

3. The prospect of the future; grounds upon which something excellent is expected to happen; prospect of anything good to come, esp. of property or rank.

His magnificent *expectations* made him, in the opinion of the world, the best match in Europe. *Prescott.*

By all men's eyes a youth of *expectation.* *Otway.*

4. State of being expected; as, benefits in *expectation.*

5. The value of a chance (as the prospect of a prize) which depends upon some contingent event. *Expectations* are computed for or against the occurrence of the event.

6. *Med.* = EXPECTANT TREATMENT.

Syn. — Anticipation, confidence, trust.

expectation of life, the average duration of the life of individuals after any specified age as shown by mortality tables.

Expectation Sunday. The Sunday before Whitsunday.

Expectation Week. *Eccl.* The ten days between Ascension Day and Whitsunday; — so called because this period commemorates the apostles' expectation of and prayer for the promised coming of the Holy Spirit.

ex-pect'a-tive (ĕks-pĕk'*tā*-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *expectatif.*] Pertaining to, or constituting, an object of expectation, contingent. — *n.* [F.] Something in expectation; esp., *Eccl.*, an expectative grace. — **expectative grace**, *Eccl.*, a mandate given by the Pope or a prince appointing a successor to any benefice before it becomes vacant.

ex-pec'to-rant (ĕks-pĕk'tō-rănt), *a.* [L. *expectorans*, p. pr. of *expectorare* to drive from the breast: cf. F. *expectorant.*] *Med.* Tending to facilitate expectoration or to promote discharges of mucus, etc., from the lungs or throat. — *n.* An expectorant medicine.

ex-pec'to-rate (-rāt), *v. t.;* EX-PEC'TO-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); EX-PEC'TO-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *expectorare* to drive from the breast; *ex* out + *pectus, pectoris*, breast. See PECTORAL.] **1.** To cause ejection of (phlegm). *Obs.*

2. To eject from the trachea or lungs; to discharge, as phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking, and spitting; to spit forth.

3. To cast out from consideration; to reject as worthless; also, to relieve the mind of. *Obs. or Archaic.*

ex-pec'to-rate, *v. i.* **1.** To discharge matter from the lungs or throat by hawking and spitting; to spit.

2. To relieve one's mind. *Obs.*

Syn. — EXPECTORATE, SPIT. To EXPECTORATE (properly a medical term) is to eject from the lungs or windpipe, esp. by coughing; to SPIT is to eject from the mouth; as, to *expectorate* blood; "When he had thus spoken, he *spat* on the ground, and made clay with the spittle" (*John* ix. 6). The employment of *expectorate* for *spit* is common among those who regard the latter word as indelicate, but is contrary to good usage.

ex-pec'to-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of expectorating, or that which is expectorated.

ex-pede' (ĕks-pēd'), *v. t.;* EX-PED'ED (-pēd'ĕd); EX-PED'ING (-pēd'ĭng). **1.** To expedite; to hasten. *Obs.*

2. *Scots Law.* To obtain, issue, or take out, officially, as a writ, summons, or service; as, to *expede* a letter (writ).

Surg. The exposing of the enlarged thyroid gland in exophthalmic goiter by an incision to cause it to shrink.

ex'o-tro'pi-a (ĕk'sō-trō'pĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; *exo-* + Gr. τρέπειν to turn.] *Med.* Heterotropia in which the eye turns outward; divergent strabismus.

ex'ou-con'ti-an (ĕk'sōō-kŏn'tĭ-*ă*n), *n.* [LGr. ἐξουκόντιοι, pl., fr. ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων (made) from things not being.] *Ch. Hist.* An Arian.

exp. *Abbr.* Ex parte (*Law*); exponential; export; exportation; exported; express.

ex-pal'pate, *a.* [*ex-* + *palpus.*] *Zoöl.* Epalpate.

ex-pand'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ex-panse', *v. t.* To expand. *Obs.*

ex-panse', *a.* [See EXPANSE, *n.*] Separate. *Obs.*

expanse years. *Astrol.* The separate years in a table of planetary motions. *Obs.* [*Sp.*]

ex-pan'si-bl. Expansible. *Ref. Sp.*

expansion bit. An expanding bit. See EXPANDING.

expansion cam. A cam regulating expansion in an engine.

expansion coupling. See EXPANSION JOINT.

expansion drum. An expanding drum or pulley.

expansion slide. See EXPANSION VALVE.

expansion pulley *or* **wheel.** An expanding pulley or wheel.

ex-pan'siv. Expansive. *Ref. Sp.*

ex'pan-siv'i-ty (ĕks'păn-sĭv'*ĭ*-tĭ), *n.* Expansiveness. *Rare.*

ex-pan'sum, *n.* [L. neut. of *expansus*, p. p. of *expandere* to expand.] An expanse; the firmament. *Obs.* [panion *Obs.*

ex-pan'sure, *n.* Expanse; ex-

ex-pa'ti-at'er (ĕks-pā'shĭ-āt'-ẽr), **ex-pa'ti-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who expatiates.

ex-pa'ti-at'ing-ly, *adv.* of *expatiating*, p. pr. See -LY.

ex-pa'ti-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Expansive. *Rare.*

ex-pect', *n.* Expectation. *Obs.*

ex-pect'a-ble (ĕks-pĕk'*tă*-b'l), *a.* [L. *exspectabilis.*] That is to be expected. [p. p. See -LY.

ex-pect'ed-ly, *adv.* of *expected*,

ex-pect'er, *n.* One who expects.

ex-pect'ing-ly, *adv.* of *expecting*, p. pr. See -LY. [*Obs.*

ex-pec'tion, *n.* Expectation.

ex-pec'tive, *a.* Expectative.

ex-pec'to-ra-tive (ĕks-pĕk'tō-rā-tĭv), *a.* & *n.* = EXPECTORANT.

ex-pec'to-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* One who expectorates, also, formerly, an expectorant.

ex-pede', *p. p.* of EXPEDE. *Obs., except in Scots Law.*

‖ **ex pe'die Her'cu-lem.** [L.] From the foot (we may judge of) Hercules; from a part we may judge of the whole.

ex-pe'di-ate, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *expédier.*] To expedite. *Obs. or R.*

ex-pe'di-ence (ĕks-pē'dĭ-ĕns) } *n.* **1.** Quality or condi-
ex-pe'di-en-cy (ĕks-pē'dĭ-ĕn-sĭ) } tion of being expedient; adaptation to end; fitness; practical efficiency.
Divine wisdom discovers no *expediency* in vice. *Cogan.*
2. Cultivation of, or adherence to, expedient means and methods; esp., subordination of moral principle in the means for the sake of facilitating an end or purpose.
Much declamation may be heard . . . against *expediency*, as if it were not the proper object of a deliberative assembly, and as if it were only pursued by the unprincipled. *Whately.*
3. Expedition; haste; dispatch. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. An expedition; enterprise; adventure. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Forwarding this dear *expedience*.
ex-pe'di-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *expediens, -entis*, p. pr. of *expedire* to be expedient, release, extricate: cf. F. *expédient*. See EXPEDITE.] **1.** Apt and suitable to the end in view; furthering, or adapted to further, what is purposed; practical and efficient; as, an *expedient* change of policy; an *expedient* solution of a difficulty; hence, advantageous.
It is *expedient* for you that I go away. *John* xvi. 7.
2. Characterized by mere utility rather than principle; conducive to special advantage rather than to what is universally right; also, of persons, guided by expediency rather than principle.
3. Expeditious. *Obs.* "His marches are *expedient*." *Shak.*
Syn. — See WISE.
ex-pe'di-ent, *n.* **1.** That which is expedient; that which facilitates; suitable means to accomplish an end.
What sure *expedient* then shall Juno find,
To calm her fears and ease her boding mind? *Philips.*
2. Means devised in an exigency; shift.
Syn. — EXPEDIENT, SHIFT, RESOURCE. An EXPEDIENT is a device or contrivance which serves (frequently in lieu of something better) to accomplish a given end; as, "his facility in devising *expedients* to overcome domestic dilemmas" (*Mrs. Gaskell*); "Everything is brought about by dialogue — or worse · through the medium of the author's reflections, which is the clumsiest of all *expedients*" (*Scott*). A SHIFT is commonly more tentative or temporary than an *expedient*, and frequently implies evasiveness or trickery; as, "The dear delicious *shifts* I used to be put to, to gain half a minute's conversation with this fellow!" (*Sheridan*); "Little souls on little *shifts* rely and coward arts of mean *expedients* try" (*Dryden*). A RESOURCE is that upon which one falls back or depends for occupation, support, or assistance; it commonly suggests less artifice, frequently more permanence, than *expedient* or *shift*; as, "I must e'en hasten to matters of fact, which is the comfortable *resource* of dull people" (*Shenstone*); "It [misfortune] cannot be helped: he will have the pleasure of trying the *resources* of his spirit" (*Keats*); "She had found sympathy her best *resource*. It gave her plenty to do" (*H. James*). See DEVICE, PLAN.
ex-pe'di-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Characterized or governed by expediency; seeking advantage; as, an *expedient* policy. "Calculating, *expedientiał* understanding." *Hare.* — **ex-pe'di-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*
ex-ped'i-tate (ĕks-pĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [LL. *expeditatus*, p. p. of *expeditare* to expeditate; *ex* out + *pes, pedis*, foot.] *Eng. Forest Laws.* To deprive of three of the claws or of the ball of each of the fore feet; to law; as, to *expeditate* a dog that he might not chase deer. *Hist.*
ex-ped'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *expeditatio.*] *Eng. Forest Laws.* Act of expeditating a dog; lawing. *Hist.*
ex'pe-dite (ĕks'pē-dīt), *v. t.*; EX'PE-DIT'ED (-dīt'ĕd); EX'PE-DIT'ING (-dīt'ĭng). [L. *expeditus*, p. p. of *expedire* to free one caught by the foot, to extricate, bring forward, make ready; *ex* out + *pes, pedis*, foot. See FOOT.] **1.** To relieve of impediments; to set free; to disentangle. *Obs.*
2. To accelerate the process or progress of; to facilitate; hasten; quicken, as, to *expedite* the growth of plants.
To *expedite* your glorious march. *Milton.*
3. To execute or carry through with dispatch.
4. To dispatch; to send forth; to issue officially.
Such charters be *expedited* of course. *Bacon.*
ex'pe-dite, *v. i.* To make haste; to speed. *Obs.*
ex'pe-dite, *a.* [L. *expeditus*, p. p.] Free of impediment or obstacles; unimpeded; unhampered; hence · **a** Free; light; easy. **b** Quick; speedy; prompt. **c** Handy; convenient. — **ex'pe-dite-ly,** *adv.* — **ex'pe-dite-ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*
ex'pe-di'tion (ĕks'pē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *expeditio*: cf. F. *expédition*.] **1.** Act of expediting, state of being expedited, or quality of being "expedite;" efficient promptness; haste; dispatch; speed; as, to carry mail with *expedition*.
With winged *expedition*
Swift as the lightning glance. *Milton.*
2. A sending forth or setting forth for the execution of some object of consequence; progress.
Putting it straight in *expedition*. *Shak.*
3. An important journey or excursion for a specific purpose, as, a military or exploring *expedition*; also, the body of persons making such an excursion.
The *expedition* miserably failed. *Prescott.*
Syn. — See HASTE.
ex'pe-di'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting, an expedition; as, an *expeditionary* force.
ex'pe-di'tious (-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Possessed of, or characterized by, expedition, or efficiency and rapidity in action; performed with, or acting with, expedition; quick; speedy; as, an *expeditious* march or messenger. — **ex'pe-di'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **ex'pe-di'tious-ness,** *n.*
Syn. — Ready, speedy, quick.
ex-pel' (ĕks-pĕl'), *v. t.*; EX-PELLED' (-pĕld'); EX-PEL'LING. [L. *expellere, expulsum*; *ex* out + *pellere* to drive: cf. F. *expeller*. See PULSE a beat.] **1.** To drive or force out; to cast out; to eject; dislodge; as, to *expel* air from a bellows; to *expel* a foe from a stronghold.
2. To drive away from one's country or abode; to banish.
Forewasted all their land, and them *expelled*. *Spenser.*
3. To cut off from membership in or the privileges of an institution or society; as, to *expel* a student from college.
4 To keep out, off, or away; to exclude. *Obs.* *Shak.*
5. To discharge; to shoot. *Obs.*
Syn. — Exile, eject, drive out. See BANISH.

‖ **ex'pe-di-en'te** (ĕs'pĕ-dyĕn'tā), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* The papers or documents, collectively, required in various cases to procure official action.
ex-pe'di-ent-ly, *adv.* of EXPEDIENT. See -LY.
ex-ped'i-ment, *n.* [See EXPEDITE.] An expedient. *Obs.*
ex'pe-dit'er (ĕks'pē-dĭt'ẽr), *n.* One that expedites.
ex'pe-di'tion-ist, *n.* One who goes on an expedition.
ex-ped'i-tive, *a.* [Cf. F. *expéditif.*] Expeditious *Obs.*
ex-peld' Expelled. *Ref. Sp.*
ex-pel'la-ble (ĕks-pĕl'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE [expelled.]
ex'pel-lee' (ĕks'pĕl-ē'), *n.* One
ex-pel'ler, *n.* One that expels.
ex-pend'a-ble (ĕks-pĕn'dă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
‖ **ex-pen'de Han-ni'ba-lem** (hă-nĭb'ă-lĕm). [L.] Weigh Hannibal, i. e., now that he is ashes; — expressing the shrinkage of military glory and all other kinds of human greatness. *Juvenal* (X. 147). [pends.]
ex-pend'er, *n.* One who ex-
ex-pend'i-trix, *n.* [See EXPENDITOR.] A woman expender.
‖ **ex-pen'sa la'ta.** [L., lit., expenditures set down.] *Rom. Law.* See EXPENSILATION.
ex-pense'less, *a.* See -LESS.
expense magazine. *Mil.* A small magazine for ammunition for immediate use. *Obs. or R.*

ex-pel'lant (ĕks-pĕl'ănt) } *a.* Tending or serving to expel.
ex-pel'lent (ĕks-pĕl'ănt) } — *n.* An expellant medicine.
ex-pend' (ĕks-pĕnd'), *v. t.*; EX-PEND'ED, EX-PEND'ING. [L. *expendere, expensum*, to weigh out, pay out, lay out; *ex* out + *pendere* to weigh. See POISE; cf. SPEND.] **1.** To consume by use in any way; to use up or distribute, either in payment or in donations; to spend, as, they *expend* money for food or in charity; to *expend* time, labor, and thought; to *expend* hay in feeding cattle.
And if my death might make this island happy . . .
I would *expend* it with all willingness. *Shak.*
2. To consider; ponder. *Obs.*
ex-pend', *v. i.* To pay out or disburse money.
They go elsewhere to enjoy and to *expend*. *Macaulay.*
ex-pend'i-tor (ĕks-pĕn'dĭ-tẽr), *n.* [LL.] A disburser, esp., in England, an officer formerly appointed to expend the proceeds of taxes for the repair of sewers.
ex-pend'i-ture (-dĭ-tūr), *n.* **1.** Act of expending; a laying out, as of money; disbursement.
Our *expenditure* purchased commerce and conquest. *Burke.*
2. That which is expended or paid out; expense; as, the receipts and *expenditures* of a business.
ex-pense' (ĕks-pĕns'), *n.* [L. *expensa* (sc. *pecunia*), or *expensum*, fr. *expensus*, p. p. of *expendere*: cf. OF. *espense*. See EXPEND.] **1.** Act of expending; disbursement; expenditure; also, the habit or practice of expending, esp. of expending freely or excessively; hence, a using up; consumption; loss. *Archaic.*
Husband nature's riches from *expense*. *Shak.*
And moan the *expense* of many a vanished sight. *Spenser.*
2. That which is expended, laid out, or consumed; outlay; hence, the burden of expenditure; charge; cost; as, the *expenses* of war; an *expense* of time.
Courting popularity at his party's *expense*. *Brougham*
3. A source of expenditure; as, his automobile is a great *expense* to him.
Syn. — See PRICE.
ex-pense', *v. t.* *Com.* To charge with expenses. *Cant.*
ex-pense'ful (ĕks-pĕns'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of expense; costly; also, extravagant. — **ex-pense'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **ex-pense'ful-ness,** *n.* *All Archaic.*
ex-pen'si-la'tion (ĕks-pĕn'sĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expensilatio*, or *expensi latio*. See EXPENSE; LATION.] *Rom. Law.* A method of novation consisting in the creditor's setting down in his books, by agreement, against one person a disbursement made to, or a sum due by, another. The term is generally thought to have included the contract of debt constituted by the entries (called **expensa lata**) made of domestic accounts, in the books of creditors and debtors.
ex-pen'sive (ĕks-pĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Occasioning expense; calling for liberal outlay; costly; dear; as, *expensive* dress; an *expensive* house or family.
War is *expensive*, and peace desirable. *Burke.*
2. Liberal; extravagant; lavish. *Obs.*
Syn. — Dear, high-priced; lavish. See COSTLY.
— **ex-pen'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **ex-pen'sive-ness,** *n.*
ex-pe'ri-ence (ĕks-pē'rĭ-ĕns), *n.* [F. *expérience*, L. *experientia*, fr. *experiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *experiri, expertus*, to try; *ex* out + the root of *peritus* experienced. See PERIL; cf. EXPERT.] **1.** Trial or test; either a tentative trial, or experiment, or a crucial test, or demonstration. *Obs.*
She caused him to make *experience*
Upon wild beasts. *Spenser*
2. The actual living through an event or events; participation in anything through sensation or feeling; the real life as contrasted with the ideal or imaginary; personal acquaintance with reality; actual enjoyment or suffering; hence, the effect upon the judgment or feelings produced by personal and direct impressions as contrasted with description or fancies; as, to know by *experience*.
Experience, though noon auctoritee
Were in this world, were right ynough to me
To speke of two that is in marriage. *Chaucer.*
3. Specif., a state of intense religious emotion; also, the whole religious life of an individual.
Those that undertook the religion of our Savior upon his preaching, had no *experience* of it. *Sharp.*
4. Knowledge, skill, or technic resulting from experience; experimental or inductive knowledge; hence, skill, facility, or practical wisdom gained by personal knowledge, feeling, or action.
I had rather have a fool to make me merry than *experience* to make me sad. *Shak.*
I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of *experience*. *P. Henry.*
5. Something that has been experienced; an event participated in; as, a peculiar *experience*.
6. Something attained or made as a result of experience; a maxim, device, or artifact. *Obs.*
7. *Philos.* The sum total of the conscious events which compose an individual life; also, the ultimate, nonanalyzed data of all happenings that may be apprehended; the summum genus of all knowable reality.
The question, What is *experience*? was Kant's own question; and to that question the whole idealistic age was a fragmentary answer. *Josiah Royce*
Experience may be said to begin with the certainty that "there is somewhat;" and the postulates of knowledge do but express in abstract form the progressive definition of this "somewhat." *B. Bosanquet.*
All that we know and feel and do, all our facts and theories, all our emotions and ideals and ends, may be included in this one term — *experience*. *James Ward.*
We have no ulterior test to which we subject *experience* in general; but we make *experience* its own test. *J. S. Mill.*
ex-pe'ri-ence (ĕks-pē'rĭ-ĕns), *v. t.*; EX-PE'RI-ENCED (-ĕnst); EX-PE'RI-ENC-ING (-ĕn-sĭng). **1.** To try; test; prove. *Obs.*
2. To have the lot or fortune of; to have befall one; to be affected by; to undergo; feel; as, to *experience* pleasure; to *experience* poverty; to *experience* a change of views.
3. To exercise; to train by practice. *Obs.*
The youthful sailors thus with early care
Their arms *experience*, and for sea prepare. *Harte.*
to experience religion, to realize and appropriate the ideas and motives of religion; to undergo conversion.
ex-pe'ri-enced (-ĕnst), *p. a.* **1.** Having experience; esp., made skillful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation; as, an *experienced* physician, soldier; an *experienced* eye.
The ablest and most *experienced* statesmen. *Bancroft.*
2. Approved by test, as medicine. *Obs.*
3. Encountered or undergone by way of experience; as, *experienced* pleasures.
ex-pe'ri-enc-er (ĕks-pē'rĭ-ĕn-sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who experiences.
2. An experimenter. *Obs.*
experience table. *Life Insurance.* A mortality table (which see) computed from the experience of one or more life-insurance companies.
ex-pe'ri-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *experiens*, p. pr. See EXPERIENCE.] Experienced. *Obs.* — **ex-pe'ri-en'tial-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
The prince now ripe and full *experient*. *Beau. & Fl.*
ex-pe'ri-ent, *n.* One who has experience.
His doctrine reduces the individual *experient* to a mere automaton. *James Ward.*
ex-pe'ri-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Derived from, or pertaining to, experience; empirical. — **ex-pe'ri-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*
It is called empirical or *experiential*, . . . because it is given to us by experience or observation, and not obtained as the result of inference or reasoning. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
ex-pe'ri-en'tial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine that experience is the source of all knowledge. — **ex-pe'ri-en'tial-ist,** *n.*
Experientialism is, in short, a philosophical or logical theory, not a psychological one. *G. C. Robertson.*
ex-per'i-ment (ĕks-pĕr'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *experimentum*, fr. *experiri* to try: cf. OF. *experiment, experiment*. See EXPERIENCE.] **1.** A trial or special observation made to confirm or disprove something doubtful, esp. one under conditions determined by the experimenter; an act or operation undertaken in order to discover some unknown principle or effect, or to test, establish, or illustrate some suggested or known truth; practical test; proof.
A political *experiment* cannot be made in a laboratory, nor determined in a few hours *J. Adams.*
2. The action of trying or testing; the conducting of a test or series of tests; as, to be deft in *experiment*.
The first and most obvious distinction between observation and *experiment* is, that the latter is an immense extension of the former. *J. S. Mill.*
The fact is then that *experiment* is not merely observation under artificial or determinate conditions, but observation under determinate conditions which constitute an integral part of the image or product to be observed. *B. Bosanquet.*
3. Experience. *Obs.*
Adam, by sad *experiment* I know
How little weight my words with thee can find. *Milton.*
4. Something tried or to be tried; an expedient. *Obs.*
I found out an *experiment* for that also. *De Foe.*
Syn. — See TRIAL.
ex-per'i-ment, *v. i.*; EX-PER'I-MENT-ED; EX-PER'I-MENT-ING. [Cf. F. *expérimenter*.] To make experiment; to operate by test or trial; as, to *experiment* upon electricity; he *experimented* in plowing with ponies, or by steam power.
ex-per'i-ment, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To experience.
2. To discover by experiment; also, to make a trial of; test.
ex-per'i-men'tal (ĕks-pĕr'ĭ-mĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Relating to, or based on, experience; experiential; as, *experimental* familiarity with city life; specif., based on personal experience, as distinct from theory; as, *experimental* religion signifies that which has been realized as affecting the emotion, will, and conduct, as distinguished from a merely historical or theoretical belief.
2. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, experiment; as, proper *experimental* conditions; founded on, or derived from, experiment or trial; as, *experimental* science; given to, or skilled in, experiment; as, an *experimental* scientist.
experimental psychology. See PSYCHOLOGY.
ex-per'i-men'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Theory or practice of relying on experience or experiment; empiricism — **ex-per'i-men'tal-ist,** *n.*
ex-per'i-men'tal-ize (-ĭz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To make experiments; to experiment.
ex-per'i-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of experimenting; practice by experiment.
ex-per'i-men'ta-tive (-mĕn'tă-tĭv), *a.* Experimental; of the nature of experiment.
ex-per'i-ment-ed (ĕks-pĕr'ĭ-mĕn-tĕd), *p. a.* Experienced; approved. *Obs. or R.*
ex-per'i-ment-ee' (ĕks-pĕr'ĭ-mĕn-tē'), *n.* One subjected to experiment.
ex-per'i-ment-er (ĕks-pĕr'ĭ-mĕn-tẽr), *n.* One who experiments or conducts an experiment.
ex-per'i-ment-ize' (-tīz'), *v. i. & t.*; -MENT-IZED' (-tīzd'); -MENT-IZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To make, or subject to, experiment.
ex-pert' (ĕks-pûrt'), *a.* [L. *expertus*, p. p. of *experiri* to try: cf. F. *expert*. See EXPERIENCE.] **1.** Taught by use, practice, or experience; experienced; having facility of operation or performance from practice; knowing and ready from much practice; clever; skillful; as, an *expert* surgeon; *expert* in chess or archery.
What practice, howsoe'er *expert*
In fitting aptest words to things, . . .
Hath power to give thee as thou wert? *Tennyson.*
2. Proved or approved by test. *Obs.*
Syn. — Adroit, dexterous, proficient. See SKILLFUL.
ex'pert (ĕks'pûrt; 277), *n.* **1.** An expert or experienced person; one instructed by experience; hence, one who has special skill or knowledge in a particular subject, as a science or art, whether acquired by experience or study; a specialist. Experts, or specialists, may be employed in legal proceedings as witnesses in matters as to which ordinary observers could not without their aid form just conclusions, and are liable for negligence in case they unlawfully injure another from want of having proper qualifications for, or using proper care in, the exercise of their specialty.
2. *Law.* Sometimes, specif., a sworn appraiser.
Syn. — EXPERT, ADEPT agree in the idea of masterly proficiency. One is an EXPERT whose knowledge and experience make him an authoritative specialist; as, an *expert* in handwriting. ADEPT retains associations derived from

tos. [L.] Experience instructs fools.
ex-per'i-men'tal, *n.* An experiment, or something learned by experiment. *Obs.*
ex-per'i-men-tal'ly, *adv.* of EXPERIMENTAL. See -LY.
ex-per'i-men-ta'ri-an, *a.* Experimental. *Obs.* — *n.* An experimentalist. *Obs.*
ex-per'i-men-ta'tor, *n.* [LL.] An experimenter. *Obs.*
ex-per'i-ment-ist, *n.* An experimenter. [mentally. *Obs.*
ex-per'i-ment-ly, *adv.* Experi-
‖ **ex-pe'ri-men'tum cru'cis** (ĕks-pĕr'ĭ-mĕn'tŭm). [L.] A crucial experiment or test.
ex'per-rec'tion (ĕks'pẽr-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expergisci*, p. p. *expergrectus*, to rouse up.] A waking up or arousing. *Obs.*
ex-pert', *a.* [L. *expers, -tis*, having no part in; *ex-* + *pars* part.] Devoid; exempt. *Obs.*
ex-pert', *v. t.* Experience. *O'e.*

its older sense of one who has penetrated the secrets of his art; as, an *adept* in philosophy. See SKILLFUL, DEXTEROUS.
The fact that Iago himself was ignorant of military science, while Cassio was an *expert*. *I. C. Bradley.*
All that excellence . . . is lost upon the common observer. But it is from this point that the delight, the glowing raptures of the true *adept* commence. *Hazlitt.*

ex-pert'ness (ĕks-pûrt'nĕs), *n.* Quality of being expert or an expert.
Syn. — Facility, readiness, dexterity, adroitness, skill.

ex'pi-a-ble (ĕks'pĭ-*a*-b'l), *n.* [Cf. F. *expiable*.] Capable of being expiated; atonable.

ex'pi-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *expiatus*, p. p. of *expiare* to expiate; *ex* out + *piare* to seek to appease, to purify with sacred rites, fr. *pius* pious. See PIOUS.] **1.** To ward off (evil); to avert. *Obs.* **2.** To purify with sacred rites. *Obs.* **3.** To extinguish the guilt of by sufferance of penalty or some equivalent; to make complete satisfaction for; to atone for; to make amends for; to make expiation for; as, to *expiate* a crime, guilt, or sin.
To *expiate* his treason, hath naught left. *Milton*

ex'pi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expiatio*: cf. F. *expiation*.] **1.** Act of making satisfaction or atonement for a crime or fault; the extinguishing of guilt by suffering or penalty.
His liberality seemed to have something in it of self-abasement and *expiation*. *Irving.*
2. The means by which reparation or atonement is made; an expiatory sacrifice or offering; an atonement.
Those shadowy *expiations* weak,
The blood of bulls and goats. *Milton*
3. A religious rite of aversion, an apotropaic rite. *Obs.*
Syn. — See PROPITIATION.

ex'pi-a'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, characterized by, or done for, expiation.

ex'pi-a-to-ry (ĕks'pĭ-*a*-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *expiatorius*.] Having power, or intended, to make expiation; atoning; as, an *expiatory* sacrifice. — **ex'pi-a-to-ri-ness** (-rĭ-nĕs), *n.*

ex'pi-la'tion (ĕks'pĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expilatio*.] A pillaging; spoliation; also, that which is got by pillage. *Rare.*

ex'pi-ra'tion (ĕk'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expiratio, exspiratio*: cf. F. *expiration*. See EXPIRE.] **1.** Act of expiring; as: **a** *Physiol.* Act or process of emitting air from the lungs through the nose or mouth; as, respiration consists of inspiration and *expiration*. **b** Emission of volatile matter; exhalation. *Obs.* **c** The last emission of breath; death.
"The groan of *expiration*." *Rambler.*
2. A coming to a close; cessation; extinction; termination; end. "Before the *expiration* of thy time." *Shak.*
3 That which is expired; matter breathed forth; that which is produced by breathing out, as a sound.
The aspirate "he," which is . . . a gentle *expiration*. *G. Sharp.*

ex'pi-ra'tor (ĕk'spĭ-rā'tĕr), *n.* [L. *expirare* to breathe out.] One that expires, or breathes out (something); specif., an instrument for sending out a stream of air, gas, or vapor.

ex-pir'a-to-ry (ĕk-spīr'*a*-tō-rĭ), *a. Physiol.* Pertaining to, or employed in, the expiration or emission of air from the lungs; as, the *expiratory* muscles.
expiratory accent, *Phon.*, stress accent. See ACCENT, 1.

ex-pire' (ĕk-spīr'), *v. t.*; EX-PIRED' (-spīrd'); EX-PIR'ING (-spīr'ĭng). [L. *exspirare, expirare, expiratum, exspiratum*; *ex* out + *spirare* to breathe: cf. F. *expirer*. See SPIRIT.] **1.** To breathe out; to emit from the lungs; to throw out from the mouth or nostrils in the process of respiration; — opposed to *inspire*.
Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inspiring and *expiring* air. *Harvey.*
2. Hence, to give forth insensibly or gently, as a fluid or vapor; to emit or exhale, as an odor; also, to expel. *Obs.*
The *expiring* of cold out of the inward parts of the earth in winter. *Bacon.*
3. **a** To breathe (one's last); to breathe out (one's life or soul). *Obs.* **b** To bring to a close; to terminate. *Obs.*

ex-pire', *v. i.* **1.** To emit the breath.
2. To emit the last breath; to breathe out the life; to die; as, to *expire* calmly; to *expire* in agony.
3. To come to an end; to cease; terminate; perish; to become extinct; as, the flame *expired*; his lease *expires* to-day; the month *expired* on Saturday.
4. To burst forth; to fly out with a blast. *Obs.*

ex-pi'ry (ĕk-spī'rĭ; ĕks'pĭ-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Act of breathing one's last; death; expiration; hence, extinction. *Archaic.*
2. A coming to an end; termination; — used esp. with reference to a thing, as an insurance policy or other contract the duration of which is limited to a given time by contract, law, etc.
He had to leave at the *expiry* of the term. *Lamb.*
The Parliament . . . now approaching the *expiry* of its legal term. *J. Morley.*
The policy may be . . . written for a stated time, at the end of which it expires by its own terms. This is a termination by *expiry*, not by lapse. *J. A. Jackson.*

ex-pis'cate (ĕks-pĭs'kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); -CAT-ING (-kāt-ĭng). [L. *expiscatus*, p. p. of *expiscari* to fish out; *ex* out + *piscari* to fish, *piscis* fish.] To fish out; to find out by skill or laborious investigation; to search out. *Scot. or Humorous.* "To *expiscate* principles." *Nichol.*

ex'pis-ca'tion (ĕks'pĭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of expiscating, a searching out. *Scot. or Humorous.*

ex-pis'ca-to-ry (ĕks-pĭs'kā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to fish out; searching out. *Scot. or Humorous.*

ex-plain' (ĕks-plān'), *v. t.*; EX-PLAINED' (-plānd'); EX-PLAIN'ING. [L. *explanare* to flatten, spread out, explain; *ex* out + *planare* to make level or plain, *planus* plain: cf. OF. *esplaner, explaner*. See PLAIN, *a.*; cf. ESPLANADE.]
1. To flatten; to spread out; to unfold; expand. *Obs.*
The horse-chestnut is . . . ready to *explain* its leaf. *Evelyn.*
2. To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to clear of obscurity; to expound; to unfold and illustrate the meaning of; as, to *explain* a chapter of the Bible.
Commentators to *explain* the difficult passages to you. *Gay.*
A thing is said to be *explained* when it is classified with other things with which we are already acquainted. That is the only kind of explanation of which the highest science is capable. We *explain* the origin, progress, and ending of a thunderstorm, when we classify the phenomena presented by it along with other more familiar phenomena of vaporization and condensation. *J. Fiske.*
Syn. — Unfold, develop, clear up. — EXPLAIN, EXPOUND, INTERPRET, ELUCIDATE. To EXPLAIN, the most general term, is to make plain or intelligible; to EXPOUND is to set forth, esp. learnedly, elaborately, or dogmatically; to INTERPRET, as here compared, is to bring out the meaning of something, esp. by sympathetically entering into it; to ELUCIDATE is to throw light upon, esp. by clear or luminous exposition or illustration; as, to *explain* the mechanism of an engine, to *expound* an abstruse theory, to *interpret* the character of Hamlet, to *elucidate* an obscure passage by annotation or by comparison of parallel passages.
to explain away, to get rid of by explanation. "Those *explain* the meaning quite *away*." *Pope.* — **to e. one's self**, to make clear the meaning of one's statements or the reasons for one's conduct.

ex-plain' (ĕks-plān'), *v. i.* To give an explanation.

ex-plain'a-ble (-*a*-b'l), *a.* [L. *explanabilis*.] Capable of being explained; interpretable, accountable.

ex'pla-nate (ĕks'pla-nāt), *a.* [L. *explanatus*, p. p.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Spreading or extending outwardly in a flat form.

ex'pla-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *explanatio*.] **1.** Act or process of explaining, expounding, or interpreting; a clearing from obscurity and making intelligible; as, the *explanation* of a passage in Scripture, or of a contract or treaty.
Scientific *explanation* and inductive generalization being the same thing, the limits of *explanation* are the limits of induction. *A. Bain.*
Explanation is merely resolving the complex into the simple, and assimilating the less . . . to the better known. *James Ward.*
2 That which explains, as, a satisfactory *explanation*.
3. The meaning attributed to anything by one who explains it, definition; interpretation; sense.
Different *explanations* [of the Trinity] *Bp. Burnet.*
4. A mutual exposition of terms, meaning, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding or reconcile differences; reconciliation; as, to come to an *explanation*.
Syn. — Definition, description, explication, exposition.

ex-plan'a-tive (ĕks-plăn'*a*-tĭv), *a.* Explanatory.

ex-plan'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *explanatorius*.] Serving to explain; offering explanation; as, *explanatory* notes. — **ex-plan'a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *a.* — **ex-plan'a-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

ex'ple-ment (ĕks'plē-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *explementum* that which fills up, fr. *explere* to fill up.] *Math.* The angle that must be added to a given angle to produce a round angle.

ex'ple-tive (ĕks'plē-tĭv; 277), *a.* [L. *expletivus*, fr. *expletus*, p. p. of *explere* to fill up; *ex* out + *plere* to fill, akin to *plenus* full: cf. F. *explétif*. See FULL.] Filling up; hence, added merely for the purpose of filling up; superfluous.
Expletive phrases to plump his speech. *Barrow.*
— **ex'ple-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex'ple-tive-ness**, *n.*

ex'ple-tive, *n.* Something added merely as a filling; esp., a word, letter, or syllable not necessary to the sense, but inserted to fill a vacancy; also, an oath or exclamation.
While *expletives* their feeble aid do join,
And ten low words oft creep in one dull line. *Pope.*

ex'ple-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Expletive.

ex'pli-ca-ble (ĕks'plĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* [L. *explicabilis*: cf. F. *explicable*.] Capable of being explicated, admitting explanation. — **ex'pli-ca-ble-ness**, *n.*

ex'pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'-ĭng). [L. *explicatus*, p. p. of *explicare* to unfold, explain. Cf. EXPLICIT, *a.*] **1.** To unfold; to expand; to lay open. *Obs.*
2 To unfold the meaning or sense of; to explain; to clear of difficulties or obscurity; to interpret.
The last verse . . . is not yet sufficiently *explicated*. *Dryden*
3. To develop what is involved or implied in (a statement, notion, etc.). See EXPLICATION, 2.

ex'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *explicatio*: cf. F. *explication*.] **1.** Act of opening, unfolding, or explaining; explanation; exposition; interpretation.
The *explication* of our Savior's parables. *Atterbury*
2. A detailed description; full account; esp, an analytical account of all that is involved in a conception.
The discussion of definitions, in so far as it does not turn on the use of words, but on the properties of things, Dr Whewell calls the *explication* of conceptions. *J. S. Mill.*
3. Specif., an unfolding of causes; causal explanation.
4. The process of unfolding; natural evolution.
The flowers of sycamore . . . before *explication*. *Sir T. Browne*
5. An explanation for the adjustment of difficulties. *Obs.*

ex'pli-ca-tive (ĕks'plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *explicatif*.] Serving to explicate; tending to lay open to the understanding; analytical; as, an *explicative* judgment. — *n.* An explicative term or judgment. — **ex'pli-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **explicative proposition**, *Logic*, an analytic or essential proposition.

ex'pli-ca'tor (-kā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who unfolds or explains; an expounder; an explainer

ex'pli-ca-to-ry (ĕks'plĭ-kā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Explicative. *Barrow.*

ex'pli-cit (ĕks'plĭ-sĭt), *a.* [LL., an abbreviation of *explicitus* (*est liber*) the book (which anciently was a roll of parchment) is unfolded (and, of course, "finished"). See EXPLICIT, *a.*] A word formerly used (as *finis* is now) at the conclusion of a book to indicate the end.

ex-plic'it (ĕks-plĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *explicitus*, p. p. of *explicare* to unfold: cf. F. *explicite*. See EXPLOIT; cf. EXPLICATE.]
1. Having no folds; plain; smooth. *Obs.*
2. Not implied merely, or conveyed by implication; distinctly stated; plain in language; open to the understanding; clear; not obscure or ambiguous; express; unequivocal; as, an *explicit* declaration.
The language of the charter was too *explicit* to admit of a doubt. *Bancroft.*
3. Having no disguised meaning or reservation; unreserved; outspoken; — applied to persons; as, he was earnest and *explicit* in his statement.
4. Clearly developed; with all its elements shown or apparent.
The transition from consciousness to self-consciousness, the conversion of implicit into *explicit* experience, always requires the crossing lines of action and reaction between the inner and the outer world. *J. Martineau.*
Syn. — Clear, plain, open, unambiguous, unequivocal; precise, exact, discriminating; fixed, absolute, unconditional, positive. — EXPLICIT, EXPRESS, SPECIFIC, DEFINITE, CATEGORICAL are here compared with reference to statements or utterances. That is EXPLICIT (cf. *implicit*, under CONSTRUCTIVE) which is stated plainly and distinctly, rather than by implication, and which leaves nothing equivocal or ambiguous; as, *explicit* directions, an *explicit* promise; "It will be proper . . . at the outset to give an *explicit* and determinate account of what is meant by [the principle of utility]" (*Bentham*). EXPRESS adds to *explicit* the implication of directness, pointedness, or force; as, an *express* prohibition, an *express* understanding, *express* testimony; "an *express* command, under penalty, to deliver his head" (*Shak.*). That is SPECIFIC which refers explicitly to a given thing, or which specifies in detail; that is DEFINITE (see DEFINITE) which is precise and determinate in its limitations; as, a *specific* offer (of a particular thing), a *definite* offer (one which may be clearly or exactly defined). "The intended punishment is explained *specifically*, that is, with its circumstances" (*Warburton*); "That [middle age] . . . cannot have its peculiar character so *definitely* marked and ascertained" (*Blair*). CATEGORICAL adds to the preceding words the implication of absolute and unconditioned reference; as, to demand a *categorical* answer; "She called upon him *categorically* to state whether he did not think that traveling on the Sabbath was an abomination and a desecration" (*Trollope*). See SPECIAL.
explicit function, *Math.*, a quantity directly expressed in terms of another quantity or quantities; thus, in $y = 6z^2$, $y = 10 - z^3$, y is an explicit function of z; in $z = \sqrt{x^2 - x^3 - y^2}$, z is an explicit function of x and y.

ex-plode' (ĕks-plōd'), *v. t.*; EX-PLOD'ED (-plōd'ĕd); EX-PLOD'ING (-plōd'ĭng). [L. *explodere, explosum*, to drive out, as a player by clapping; *ex* out + *plaudere, plodere* to clap, strike, applaud; cf. OF. *exploder*. Cf. PLAUDIT.] **1.** To drive from the stage by noisy disapprobation; to hoot off; to drive away or reject noisily; as, to *explode* a play. *Obs.*
2. To bring into disrepute and reject; to drive from notice and acceptance; as, to *explode* a fashion.
Old *exploded* contrivances of mercantile fraud. *Burke.*
3. To cause to explode, or burst noisily; to detonate; as, to *explode* powder; to *explode* a shell.
4. *Phon.* To utter (a sound) with a slight puff of breath (either voiceless or voiced); — as in pronouncing the stopped, or mute, consonants *p, b, t*, etc.
5. To expel by explosion. *Obs.*

ex-plode', *v. i.* **1.** To burst or expand violently and noisily as an effect of a sudden production or release of pressure; as, gunpowder *explodes*; the boiler *exploded*.
2. To burst forth with sudden violence and noise; as, at this, his wrath *exploded*.

ex-plod'ent (ĕks-plōd'ĕnt), *n.* [L. *explodens*, p. pr.] *Phon.* An explosive consonant.

ex-plod'er (-ĕr), *n.* One that explodes; specif., a device for firing or detonating an explosive charge, as in blasting.

ex-ploit' (ĕks-ploit'), *n.* [ME. *esploit* success, OF. *exploit, espleit*, revenue, product, vigor, force, exploit, F. *exploit* exploit, fr. *exploitier* to accomplish (see EXPLOIT, *v.*), or fr. L. *explicitum*, prop. p. p. neut. of *explicare* to unfold, display, exhibit; *ex* + *plicare* to fold. See PLY, cf. EXPLICIT, *a.*] **1.** Achievement; advantage; success, also, effort to gain advantage; esp., combat. *Obs.*
2. A deed or act; esp., a heroic act; a deed of renown; an adventurous or noble achievement; as, the *exploits* of Alexander the Great.
Ripe for *exploits* and mighty enterprises. *Shak.*
Syn. — See FEAT.

ex-ploit', *v. t.*; EX-PLOIT'ED; EX-PLOIT'ING. [F. *exploiter*, OF. *esploitier, espleitier*, LL. (assumed) *explicitare*, L. *explicitus*, p. p. See EXPLOIT, *n.*] **1.** To achieve; perform. *Obs.*
He made haste to *exploit* some warlike service. *Holland*
2. To utilize, to make available; to get the value or usefulness out of; as, to *exploit* a mine or agricultural lands; to *exploit* public opinion.
3. Hence: To draw an illegitimate profit from; to speculate on; to put upon.
In no sense whatever does a man who accumulates a fortune by legitimate industry *exploit* his employees or make his capital "out of" anybody else. *W. G. Sumner.*

ex-ploit', *v. i.* **1.** To get on; to act effectively. *Obs.*
2. *Mining.* To extract ore, as distinguished from the preliminary operations of exploring and opening the mine by means of shafts, levels, etc.

ex-ploit'age (-ăj), *n.* Exploitation.

ex'ploi-ta'tion (ĕks'ploi-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** Act of exploiting; utilization.
2. Selfish or unfair utilization.
3. Advance examination; reconnoitering.

ex-ploi'ta-tive (ĕks-ploi'*ta*-tĭv), *a* Pertaining to exploitation; exploiting.

ex-ploi'ter (ĕks-ploi'tĕr), *v. t.*; -PLOI'TERED (-tĕrd); -PLOI'TER-ING. To exploit, esp. so as to profit illegitimately.

ex'plo-ra'tion (ĕks'plō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exploratio*: cf. F. *exploration*.] **1.** Act of exploring, as for purposes of geographical discovery; examination; as, *explorations* in unknown countries. "An *exploration* of doctrine." *Bp. Hall.*
2. *Med.* Physical examination, as by means of a probe.

ex-plor'a-tive (ĕks-plōr'*a*-tĭv; 201), *a.* Exploratory. — **ex-plor'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-plor'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

ex-plor'a-to-ry (ĕks-plōr'*a*-tō-rĭ; ĕks-plōr'-; 277), *a.* [L. *exploratorius*.] Of, pert. to, or connected with, exploration; serving in, or intended for, exploration; searching.

ex-plore' (ĕks-plōr'; 201), *v. t.*; EX-PLORED' (-plōrd'); EX-PLOR'ING (-plōr'ĭng). [L. *explorare* to explore; *ex* out + *plorare* to cry out, to cry aloud, prob. orig., to cause to flow; prob. akin to E. *flow*: cf. F. *explorer*.] **1.** To seek for or after; to strive to attain by search. *Obs.*
Explores the lost, the wandering sheep directs. *Pope.*

‖ **ex'per'tise'** (ĕk'pĕr'tēz'), *n.* [F.] *Fr. Law.* Expert opinion, or reference of a subject to, or its consideration by, experts.
ex'pert-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.
ex-pert'ly, *adv.* of EXPERT.
‖ **ex-per'to cre'di-te** (krĕd'ĭ-tē). [L.] Believe one who knows by experience.
Vergil (Æneid, XI. 283).
ex'pert-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **ex-per'tus me'tu-it** (mē'tū-ĭt). [L.] The experienced man dreads (it).
Horace (Epistles, I. xviii. 83).

ex-pet'i-ble, *a.* [L. *expetibilis*, fr. *expetere* to wish for.] Desirable. *Obs.*
ex'pi-a-bl. Expiable. *Ref. Sp.*
ex'pi-ate, *a* [L. *expiatus*, p. p.] Terminated. *Obs.*
ex'pi-a-tist (ĕks'pĭ-*a*-tĭst), *n.* An expiator. *Rare.*
ex'pi-a-tive, *a.* Expiatory. *Rare.*
ex'pi-a'tor, *n.* [L.] One who expiates. [*Obs.*]
ex'pi-a-to'ri-ous, *a.* Expiatory.
ex'pi-late, *v. t.* [L. *expilatus*, p. p. of *expilare* to pillage.] To pillage. *Obs.* — **ex'pi-la'tor**, *n. Obs.*

ex-pir'a-ble (ĕk-spīr'*a*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
ex-pir'ant (-ănt), *n.* [L. *exspirans*, p. pr.] One that expires.
ex-pire', *n.* Expiration. *Obs.*
ex-pir'ee' (ĕk-spīr'ē'), *n.* A convict whose term has expired. *Australasia.*
ex-pir'er (ĕk-spīr'ĕr), *n.* One that expires.
ex-pir'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of EXPIRE. — **ex-pir'ing-ly**, *adv.*
ex-pis'ca-tor (ĕks-pĭs'kā-tĕr; ĕks'pĭs-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who expiscates. *Scot. or Humorous.*

ex-plain'a-bl. Explainable. *Ref. Sp.*
ex-plaind'. Explained. *Ref. Sp.*
ex-plain'er, *n.* One who explains
ex-plain'ing-ly, *adv.* of *explaining*, p. pr.
explait. † EXPLOIT. *n.*
ex'pla-na'tor (ĕks'pla-nā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] An explainer *Rare.*
ex-plane'. † EXPLAIN.
ex-plat', **ex-plate'**, *v. t.* [*ex-* + *plat* or *plait*.] To explain; unfold. *Obs.*
expleas. † ESPLEES.

ex-plete', *v. t.* [L. *expletus*, p. p. of *explere* to fill full.] To satisfy; complete; accomplish. *Obs.*
ex-ple'tion (ĕks-plē'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expletio* a satisfying.] Accomplishment; fulfillment. *Obs.*
ex'ple-tiv. Expletive. *Ref. Sp.*
expleyt, expleyte. † EXPLOIT.
ex'pli-cate. *a.* [L. *explicatus*, p. p.] Explicated. *Obs.*
ex'pli-cate, *v. t.* To explain. *Obs.* [*Sp.*]
ex'pli-ca-tiv. Explicative. *Ref.*
ex-plic'it-ly, *adv.* of EXPLICIT.
ex-plic'it-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ex-plod'a-ble (ĕks-plōd'*a*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
ex-ploit'a-ble (-ploit'*a*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
ex-ploit'er, *n.* One who exploits.
ex-ploi'ture (ĕks-ploi'tŭr), *n.* Act of exploiting.
ex-plor'a-ble (ĕks-plōr'*a*-b'l; 201), *a.* See -ABLE.
ex'plo-rate. *v. t.* [L. *explorare, exploratum*.] To explore. *Obs.*
ex'plo-ra'tor (ĕks'plō-rā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] **1.** A scout; a spy. *Obs.*
2. An explorer

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; **ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recẽnt, makẽr**; **īce, ĭll**; **ōld, ọbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sọft**, **cŏnnect**; **ūse, ụnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ**;
‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

2. To search through or into; to penetrate or range over for discovery; to examine thoroughly; as, to *explore* new countries or seas; to *explore* the depths of science.
3. *Med.* To examine minutely, as by means of a probe; as, to *explore* a wound.

ex-plore' (ĕks-plōr'; 201), *v. i.* To make or conduct a systematic search.

ex-plor'er (-plōr'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that explores; esp., a traveler in new regions in search of geographical or scientific discovery.
2. *Med.* An instrument for exploring cavities, esp. in teeth.

ex-plor'ing, *p. a.* Employed in, or designed for, exploration. "*Exploring* parties." *Bancroft.*

exploring coil, a small coil of wire connected with a galvanometer, used for exploring a magnetic field; — called also *magnetic proof plane.*

ex-plo'sion (ĕks-plō'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *explosio* a driving off by clapping: cf. F. *explosion* explosion. See EXPLODE.] **1.** Act of driving away as with scorn; rejection. *Obs.*
2. Act of exploding; detonation; a violent bursting or expansion, with noise, following the sudden production of great pressure, as in the case of explosives, or a sudden release of pressure, as in the disruption of a steam boiler.
3. A violent outburst of feeling, manifested by excited language, action, etc.; as, an *explosion* of wrath.
A formidable *explosion* of high-church fanaticism. *Macaulay.*

explosion engine *or* **motor.** *Mach.* An internal-combustion engine operated by the explosion of the charge. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.

ex-plo'sion-ist, *n.* One who uses explosives as weapons of violence, as some Nihilists, etc.

ex-plo'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, characterized or operated by, or suited to cause, explosion; as, *explosive* force; an *explosive* engine.
2. Tending to explosion; as, an *explosive* temper.
3. *Phon.* Characterized in pronunciation by a slight explosion, or puff of breath, accompanying the release of a closure of some part of the oral passage; as, an *explosive* consonant. The stops *p, b, t, d, k, g* are often called *explosives* or *explodents,* although not necessarily accompanied by explosive action. See STOP, *n.*, 9.

explosive engine *or* **motor,** an explosion engine. — **e. gelatin,** a viscous explosive consisting essentially of nitroglycerin and soluble guncotton. Blasting gelatin is a variety. Military explosive gelatin contains a small proportion of camphor, which diminishes its sensitiveness.

ex-plo'sive, *n.* **1.** An explosive agent; a compound or mixture susceptible of explosive chemical reaction, as gunpowder or nitroglycerin. The chief classes of explosives are: (1) Mixtures of combustible but nonexplosive material with an oxidizing agent, esp. a nitrate or a chlorate (ordinary gunpowder, blasting powder, etc.). (2) Organic nitrates, as nitroglycerin (glycerin nitrate) or guncotton (cellulose nitrate); also, mixtures containing these, as dynamite. Dynamites are divided into two classes, according as the material used to absorb the nitroglycerin is inert or itself explosive. The smokeless powders contain cellulose nitrate as the sole or chief ingredient. (3) Nitro substitution products or mixtures containing these, as lyddite and rackarock. (4) Fulminating powders, as fulminate of mercury or hydrazoic acid, used as detonators. See also SPRENGEL EXPLOSIVE.
2. *Phon.* An explosive consonant; a stop.

ex-po'nent (ĕks-pō'nĕnt), *n.* [L. *exponens, -entis,* p. pr. of *exponere* to put out, set forth, expose. See EXPOUND.] **1.** *Alg.* A symbol written above another symbol and on the right, denoting how many times the latter is repeated as a factor; thus, a^2 means $a \times a$, b^3 means $b \times b \times b$, etc., 2 and 3 being the *exponents* of the 2d and 3d *powers.* A fractional *exponent,* or index, is used to denote the root of a quantity. Thus, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$ denotes the third or cube root of a. Negative exponents denote division (of unity) by the corresponding symbols with positive exponents; thus $b^{-2} = \frac{1}{b^2}$, $ab^{-2} = \frac{a}{b^2}$. Irrational powers, as $a^{\sqrt{2}}$, are defined by converging series.
2. An expounder; explainer; interpreter, as of music.
3. One that stands as an index or representative; an exemplifier; as, he is the *exponent* of his party's principles.

ex-po'nent, *a.* Giving exemplification; explaining.
Nothing walks . . . or exists, which must not in turn arise and walk before him as *exponent* of his meaning. *Emerson.*

exponent proposition, *Logic,* a proposition giving explicit statement and correct logical form to one requiring restatement, called the *exponible proposition.*

ex'po-nen'tial (ĕks'pō-nĕn'shăl), *a.* Relating to exponents; involving variable exponents; as, an *exponential* expression, function, or calculus.

exponential calculus **a** That part of algebra which treats of exponents. **b** That part of infinitesimal calculus which deals with exponential functions. — **e. curve,** a curve defined by an exponential equation, as $y = ae^x$. — **e. series,** a series derived from the development of exponential expressions; specif., the fundamental expansion $e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1} + \frac{x^2}{1.2} + \frac{x^3}{1.2.3} + \frac{x^4}{1.2.3.4} +$ *in infinitum,* absolutely convergent for all finite values of x. — **e. theorem,** *Math.,* the theorem expressed by the exponential series.

ex'po-nen'tial, *n. Math.* Any (constant) base, esp. the natural logarithmic base, e, affected with an exponent, generally variable, as e^x, bv.

ex-po'ni-ble (ĕks-pō'nĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *exponere* to explain.] Requiring explanation, — in logic said esp. of propositions needing restatement. — *n.* An exponible proposition.

ex-port' (ĕks-pōrt'; *often* ĕks'pōrt, *esp. when contrasted with import;* 201), *v. t.;* EX-PORT'ED; EX-PORT'ING. [L. *exportare, exportatum; ex* out + *portare* to carry. See PORT demeanor.] **1.** To carry away; to remove. *Obs.*
[They] *export* honor from a man. *Bacon.*
2. To carry or send abroad, esp. to foreign countries, as merchandise or commodities in the way of commerce; — the opposite of *import;* as, to *export* grain, cotton, cattle.

ex'port (ĕks'pōrt; 201), *n.* **1.** Act of exporting; exportation; as, to prohibit the *export* of wheat or tobacco.
2. That which is exported; a commodity conveyed from one country or state to another in the way of traffic; — chiefly in *pl.*

ex'por-ta'tion (ĕks'pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exportatio:* cf. F. *exportation.*] Act of exporting; act of conveying or sending commodities abroad, as in commerce; also, commodity exported; an export.

ex'port bar. A bar or ingot of pure gold containing $8,000 worth of metal. Ingot gold is usually shipped in such bars.

ex-port'er (ĕks-pōr'tĕr *or, esp. in contrast,* ĕks'pōr-tĕr; 201), *n.* One who exports; a person who sends goods or commodities to a foreign country in the way of commerce; — opposed to *importer.*

ex-pos'al (ĕks-pōz'ăl), *n.* Exposure; also, an exposé.

ex-pose' (ĕks-pōz'), *v. t.;* EX-POSED' (-pōzd'); EX-POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *exposer; ex-* (L. *ex* out) + *poser* to place. See POSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To lay open, as to attack, danger, trial, test; to render accessible to something that may prove detrimental; to deprive of shelter, protection, or care; as, to *expose* one to the weather; to *expose* troops needlessly; a coast *exposed* to severe gales, hence, to submit or subject to any action or influence; as, to *expose* iron to a magnet; to *expose* an orchard to the southerly sun.
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel. *Shak.*
Those who seek truth only, freely *expose* their principles to the test, and are pleased to have them examined. *Locke*
2. Specif., *Photog.,* to submit (a sensitive plate or the like) to the action of actinic rays.
3. To turn or cast out; to place and leave in a probably fatal position; to abandon; as, to *expose* an infant. The practice of exposing children was regarded as legitimate by the classical nations, and is of frequent occurrence among barbarous peoples.
4. To lay open to, or set out for, inspection; to set forth or make known, as a plan or secret; to display or exhibit, as goods for sale; to disclose; to present to view; to lay bare; as, to *expose* a substratum, a card in dealing, etc.
5. Hence, specif.: **a** *Eccl.* To exhibit for adoration, as the Host. **b** To publish. *Obs.* **c** To expound. *Obs.*
6. To deprive of concealment; to disclose or unmask (something criminal, shameful, or the like); as, to *expose* the faults of a neighbor; to disclose the faults or crimes of (a person); as, to *expose* a liar.
7. To ridicule or satirize. *Obs.*

Syn. — See EXHIBIT.

‖ **ex'po'sé'** (ĕks'pō'zā'), *n.* [F., prop p. p. of *exposer.*] **1.** A formal recital or exposition of facts. *Obs. or R.*
2 An exposure, or revelation, of something discreditable.

Syn. — See EXPOSITION.

ex-posed' (ĕks-pōzd'), *p. a.* **1.** Open to view.
2. Unprotected, as from the weather, danger, etc.

—ex-pos'ed-ness (ĕks-pōz'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

ex-pos'it (ĕks-pōz'ĭt), *v. t.;* EX-POS'IT-ED; EX-POS'IT-ING. [L. *expositus,* p. p. of *exponere* to set forth, expose.] To make a full revelation of; to exhibit; to show in detail.

ex'po-si'tion (ĕks'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *exposition,* fr. L. *expositio,* fr. *exponere, expositum.* See EXPOUND.] **1.** A setting forth of the meaning or purpose of a writing, discourse, or the like; an expounding of the sense or intent, as of a law; an interpretation, as of a parable.
You know the law; your *exposition*
Hath been most sound. *Shak.*
2. Hence: **a** The art or procedure of expository discourse; the art of presenting a subject matter in detail, apart from criticism, argument, or development; elucidation. **b** A treatise or part of a treatise which aims merely at elucidation, interpretation, or commentary. **c** Hence, a part of any composition, as of music or drama, in which the theme or subject is opened out.
3. Act or practice of exposing; exposure; abandonment, as of infants; display or exhibition, as of the Host.
4. Condition of being exposed, or conditions under which exposure is made; esp., situation with reference to the action of the sun or the winds, exposure.
5. A public exhibition or show, as of industrial and artistic productions; as, the Paris *Exposition* of 1878.

Syn. — EXPOSITION, EXPOSURE, EXPOSÉ. An EXPOSITION is a setting forth for purposes of explanation or display; an EXPOSURE is a laying bare, esp. to detrimental or injurious influences, or to reprobation or contempt; an EXPOSÉ is a formal *exposure.* See EXHIBITION, EXHIBIT.

ex-pos'i-tive (ĕks-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Descriptive; expository. **—ex-pos'i-tive-ly,** *adv.*

ex-pos'i-tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L.: cf. OF. *expositeur.* See EXPOUND.] One that expounds or explains; an expounder; a commentator. — **ex-pos'i-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.*

ex-pos'i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or containing, exposition; serving to elucidate or interpret; exegetical.
A glossary or *expository* index to the poetical writers. *Johnson.*
2. *Logic.* Relating to an individual; having an individual or particular term as its middle term; as, an *expository* syllogism.

expository jurisprudence. See *Citation,* following.
Bentham, for instance, divided jurisprudence into "*expository,*" which ascertains what the law is, and "censorial," which ascertains what it ought to be. *T. E. Holland.*

‖ **ex post fac'to,** *or* ‖ **ex post'fac'to** (ĕks pōst'făk'tō). [L. *ex postfacto* from what is done afterwards. See POST-; FACT.] **1.** From, or by virtue of, an after act, or thing done afterwards.
2 *(Adjectively)* Done or made after a thing but retroacting upon it; retrospective; — used esp. in *ex post facto law.*

ex post facto law, in a general sense, any law, civil or criminal, enacted with a retrospective effect; in the constitutional law of the United States, only such a law relating to crime, that is, one which retroacts so as to materially alter the position of a person to his disadvantage with respect to the punishment of an act alleged to have been committed by him before the passing of the law, either by making it punishable in a manner different from what it was when the act was committed or by taking away from the substantial protection with which the then existing law had surrounded him. Such laws are prohibited by Art. I., sec. 9, par. 3 of the Constitution, and it has been decided that this prohibition cannot be evaded by giving a civil form to provisions that are in substance criminal. The British Parliament is not restricted from passing ex post facto laws.
One of the early justices [Samuel Chase] of the Supreme Court has classified *ex post facto laws* as follows: — "1. Every law that makes an action done before the passing of the law, and which was innocent when done, criminal, and punishes such action. 2. Every law that aggravates a crime, or makes it greater than it was when committed. 3. Every law that changes the punishment, and inflicts a greater punishment than the law annexed to the crime when committed. 4. Every law that alters the legal rules of evidence, and receives less or different testimony than the law required at the time of the commission of the offense, in order to convict the offender." [3 *Dall.* 386, 390.] And to these classes may be added: — 5. Every law which, assuming to regulate civil rights and remedies only, in effect imposes a penalty or the deprivation of a right for something which when done was lawful; and: 6. Every law which deprives persons accused of crime of some lawful protection to which they have become entitled; such as the protection of a former conviction or acquittal, or of a proclamation of amnesty. *T. M. Cooley.*

ex-pos'tu-late (ĕks-pŏs'tŭ-lāt), *v. i.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *expostulatus,* p. p. of *expostulare* to demand vehemently, *ex* out + *postulare* to ask, require. See POSTULATE.] **1.** To complain; to talk earnestly. *Obs.*
2. To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct, representing the wrong he has done or intends, and urging him to make redress or to desist; to remonstrate; — usually followed by *with.*
Men *expostulate* with erring friends; they bring accusations against enemies who have done them a wrong. *Jowett (Thuc.).*

Syn. — See REMONSTRATE.

ex-pos'tu-late, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To demand; to call for.
2. To discuss; examine; also, to complain of.
To *expostulate*
What majesty should be, what duty is. *Shak.*

ex-pos'tu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expostulatio.*] **1.** Act of expostulating, or reasoning with a person in opposition to some impropriety of conduct; remonstrance; earnest and kindly protest; dissuasion.
We must use *expostulation* kindly. *Shak.*
2. A speech or writing of remonstrance or dissuasion.

ex-pos'tu-la-tive (ĕks-pŏs'tŭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Expressing expostulation. — **ex-pos'tu-la-tive-ly,** *adv.*

ex-pos'tu-la-to-ry (-lā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, expostulation; as, an *expostulatory* discourse or letter.

ex-po'sure (ĕks-pō'zhŭr), *n.* [From EXPOSE.] **1.** Act of exposing, or laying open, setting forth, laying bare of protection, depriving of care or concealment, or setting out to reprobation or contempt; exposition.
The *exposure* of Fuller . . . put an end to the practices of that vile tribe. *Macaulay.*
2. State of being exposed, or laid open or bare; openness to danger; accessibility to anything that may affect, especially detrimentally; as, *exposure* to observation, to cold, to inconvenience.
When we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in *exposure.* *Shak.*
3. Position as to points of compass, or to influences of climate, etc. "Under a southern *exposure.*" *Evelyn.*
4. *Photog.* The exposing of a sensitized surface to the action of light.

Syn. — See EXPOSITION.

ex-pound' (ĕks-pound'), *v. t.;* EX-POUND'ED; EX-POUND'ING. [ME. *exponen, expounen, expounden,* fr. L. *exponere* to set out, expose, expound; *ex* out + *ponere* to put: cf. OF. *expondre, espondre* (3d pl. pres. ind. *exponent*). See POSITION.]
1. To set forth; state; present; as, to *expound* a theory.
2. To lay open the meaning of; to clear of obscurity; to interpret; as, to *expound* a text, a word, a meaning, or a riddle; to put a construction on, as a law; to construe.
Expound this matter more fully to me. *Bunyan.*
3. To translate or render (a term or writing). *Obs.*
4. To give the reasons or motives of; as, to *expound* one's self. *Rare.*
5. To lay open; to expose to view. *Obs.*

Syn. — See EXPLAIN.

ex-pound'er (ĕks-poun'dĕr), *n.* One who expounds.

ex-press' (ĕks-prĕs'), *a.* [F. *exprès,* L. *expressus,* p. p. of *exprimere* to express; *ex* out + *premere* to press. See PRESS.]
1. Directly and distinctly stated; expressed, not merely implied or left to inference; as, an *express* commandment; hence, definite; clear; explicit; unmistakable; not dubious or ambiguous; as, *express* consent; an *express* statement.
2. Of a particular or special sort; specific; as, he came for this *express* purpose.
3. Intended for a particular purpose; hence, sent on a particular errand; dispatched with special speed.
4. Of, pertaining to, or controlling, an express; as, *express* charges; an *express* company.
5. Exact; precise, exactly like; exactly representing. "The *express* image of his person." *Heb.* i. 3.
6. Adapted to its purpose.
What a piece of work is a man! . . . in form and moving how *express* and admirable! *Shak.*

Syn. — Clear, unambiguous, outspoken. See EXPLICIT.

express allegiance. See ALLEGIANCE. — **e. assumpsit** See ASSUMPSIT. — **e. color** *or* **colour.** See COLOR, *n.*, 14.

ex-press', *adv.* Expressly; by express.
A messenger sent *express* from the other world. *Atterbury.*

ex-press', *n.* [Cf. F. *exprès* a messenger. Senses 1 and 2 are fr. EXPRESS, *v.*] **1.** An image or representation. *Obs.*
The only remanent *express* of Christ's sacrifice. *Jer Taylor.*
2. An expression; a manifestation; esp., a verbal manifestation; an utterance; declaration; injunction. *Obs. or R.*
3. A messenger sent on a special errand; also, a dispatch conveyed by a special messenger.
4. A company or system for the prompt and safe transportation of parcels, money, or goods; as, to send a package by *express;* also, an office or depot of such a company.
Ask at the *express* if anything came up from town. *E. E. Hale.*
5. Short for EXPRESS TRAIN, EXPRESS RIFLE.

ex-press', *v. t;* EX-PRESSED' (-prĕst') or EX-PREST'; EX-PRESS'ING. [LL. *expressare,* fr. L. *expressus,* p. p. of *exprimere, expressum:* cf. OF. *expresser, espresser.* See EXPRESS, *a.*; cf. SPRAIN.] **1.** To force out by pressure; to press or squeeze out, as the juice of a fruit; hence, to extort, as a confession; to expel, as a fault; to exude, as a secretion; to exhale, as the breath.
Helters and racks cannot *express* from thee
More than thy deeds. *B. Jonson.*
2. To empty by pressure or squeezing; as, to *express* apples for cider.
3. To make or offer a representation of; to show by a copy or likeness; to delineate; depict; represent; resemble.
Each skillful artist shall *express* thy form. *E. Smith.*

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ex-plore'ment, *n.* Exploration. *Rare.* [ING.]
ex-plor'ing-ly, *adv.* of EXPLORING.
ex-plose', *v. t.* [L. *explosus,* p. p. of *explodere.* See EXPLODE.] To explode. *Obs.*
ex-plo'si-ble (ĕks-plō'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Explodable. — **ex-plo'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
ex-plo'siv. Explosive. *Ref. Sp.*
explosive D. = DUNNITE.
ex-plo'sive-ly, *adv.* of EXPLOSIVE. See -LY.
ex-plo'sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ex-po'li-a'tion (ĕks-pō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Spoliation. *Obs. or R.*
ex-pol'ish, *v. t.* [L. *expolire.*] To polish thoroughly. *Obs.*
ex'po-li'tion (ĕks'pŏ-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *expolitio, -onis.*] Polishing. *Obs.*
ex-pone', *v. t.* [ME. *exponen,* L. *exponere.* See EXPOUND.] To expound; explain; also, to expose; imperil. *Obs.*
exponen. + EXPOUND.
ex-po'nence (ĕks-pō'nĕns), **ex-po'nen-cy,** *n.* Exponent action or function. *Rare.*
ex-port'a-ble (ĕks-pōr'tă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **ex-port'a-bil'i-ty** (-tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [that exposes
ex-pos'er (ĕks-pōz'ĕr), *n.* One
ex'po-si'tion-al (ĕks'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn-ăl), **ex'po-si'tion-a-ry** (-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Explanatory. *Rare.*
ex-pos'i-to-ri-ly (ĕks-pŏz'ĭ-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of EXPOSITORY.
‖ **ex-pos'i-to'ri-um** (-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL.] *Eccl.* A monstrance.
ex-pos'i-tress (-trĕs), *n., fem.* of EXPOSITOR.
ex-pos'tu-lat'ing-ly (ĕks-pŏs'tŭ-lāt'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *expostulating,* p. pr. See -LY.
ex-pos'tu-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who expostulates.
ex-pos'ture. *n.* [Cf. IMPOSTURE.] Exposure. *Obs.*
ex-pound'a-ble (ĕks-poun'dă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
expoune. + EXPOUND.
ex-preme', *v. t.* [L. *exprimere:* cf. F. *exprimer.*] Express. *Obs.*

4. To represent in words; to state; utter; hence, to make known or manifest; to give or convey a true impression of; to show; signify; betoken; exhibit.
My words *express* my purpose. *Shak.*
They *express* their affection in their choice of life. *Emerson.*
5. To make known the opinions or feelings of; to declare what is in the mind of; to show (one's self); to cause to appear; — used reflexively.
Mr. Phillips did *express* himself with much indignation against me, one evening. *Pope.*
6. To represent by a sign or symbol; to symbolize, as, the sign = *expresses* equality.
7. To give a full or explicit statement of; to recount; describe; designate; specify. *Obs.*
These men, which are *expressed* by their names. *Num.* i. 17.
8. To send by express messenger; to forward by special opportunity, or through the medium of an express; as, to *express* a package.
Syn. — Declare, utter, signify, testify, intimate.

ex-press'age (ĕks-prĕs'ĕj), *n.* The carrying of parcels by express; also, the charge for such carrying.

express bullet. A bullet used in an express rifle; esp., an expanding bullet.

express business. *Law.* The business of a common carrier in conveying goods or other chattels over a regular route or at regular intervals in a manner differing from ordinary freight in affording greater care, security, rapidity of transit, quickness of delivery, etc. 109 *U. S.*, 185.

ex-pres'sion (ĕks-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *expressio*: cf. F. *expression*.] **1.** Act or product of pressing out.
2. Act or process of representing or making manifest, esp. by language; manifestation, as of feeling; utterance, as of thought, as, an *expression* of opinion or sympathy.
3. A form, pose, phrase, token, or the like, which manifests or symbolizes a thought, feeling, character, or quality; a sign or symbol, esp., a significant word or phrase; as, a common *expression*; an odd *expression*.
4. Mode, means, or use of significant representation or symbolism; as, dignified *expression* in writing; study of *expression* in art; esp., happy or vivid indication of mood or sentiment; as, to read or act with *expression*; a painting characterized by *expression*.
The imitators of Shakespeare, fixing their attention on his wonderful power of *expression*, have directed their imitation to this. *M. Arnold.*
5. Quality or fact of being indicative of character, feeling, mood, or sentiment; also, phase of mood, feeling, sentiment, or the like, expressed; "aspect (of the face) or intonation (of the voice) as indicating a state of feeling" (*Oxf. E. D.*); as, *expression* is the special mark of human beauty; a smiling *expression*.
It still wore the majesty of *expression* so conspicuous in his portraits by the immitable pencil of Titian. *Prescott*
6. *Math.* Representation of any quantity or operation by its appropriate characters or signs, esp. by algebraic symbols.

ex-pres'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to expression.

expression mark. *Music.* A guiding mark, as a sign or a word for varying expression.

expression stop. *Music.* A stop for varying pressure of wind in a harmonium, thus influencing expression.

ex-pres'sive (ĕks-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *expressif*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or marked by, expression.
2. Serving to express, utter, or represent; indicative.
Each verse so swells *expressive* of her woes. *Tickell*
3. Full of expression; vividly representing the meaning or feeling meant to be conveyed; significant; emphatic; as, *expressive* looks or words; *expressive* eyes.
You have restrained yourself within the list of too cold an adieu; be more *expressive* to them. *Shak.*
Syn. — See SIGNIFICANT.
— **ex-pres'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-pres'sive-ness**, *n.*

ex-press'ly, *adv.* **1.** In an express manner; in direct or unmistakable terms; explicitly; definitely; directly.
The word of the Lord came *expressly* unto Ezekiel. *Ezek.* i. 3.
2. For the express purpose; particularly.
I am sent *expressly* to your lordship. *Shak.*

ex-press'man (ĕks-prĕs'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A person employed in the express business; esp., the man in charge of an express wagon.

express rifle. A sporting rifle for use at short ranges, employing a large charge of powder and a light (short) bullet, giving a high initial velocity and consequently a flat trajectory. It is usually of moderately large caliber.

express train. Formerly, a railroad train run expressly for the occasion; a special train; now, a train run at express or special speed and making few stops.

ex'pro-brate (ĕks'prō-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *exprobratus*, p. p. of *exprobrare*; *ex* out + *probrum* a shameful or disgraceful act.] To censure; upbraid; also, to make reproach of. *Rare.*

ex'pro-bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exprobratio*.] Censure; reproach. *Rare.*

ex-pro'bra-tive (ĕks-prō'brā-tĭv), **ex-pro'bra-to-ry** (-brā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Upbraiding; reproachful. *Obs. or R.*

ex'pro-mis'sion (ĕks'prō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *expromittere*, *expromissum*, to agree to pay.] *Civil Law.* Act of binding one's self for another's debt and thereby releasing him from obligation. — **ex'pro-mis'sor** (-mĭs'ôr), *n.*

ex-pro'pri-ate (ĕks-prō'prĭ-āt), *v. t.*; EX-PRO'PRI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); EX-PRO'PRI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *ex* out, from + *proprius* one's own: cf. F. *exproprier*.] **1.** To deprive of possession or proprietary rights.
Expropriate these [bad landlords] as the monks were *expropriated* by Act of Parliament. *M. Arnold.*
2. To take or transfer the ownership of from one owner to another; formerly, to surrender the ownership of.

ex-pro'pri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of expropriating, or state of being expropriated; specif., the action of the state in taking or modifying the property rights of individuals in the exercise of its sovereignty, as where property is sold under eminent domain.

ex-pugn' (ĕks-pūn'), *v. t.*; EX-PUGNED' (-pūnd'); EX-PUGN'ING (-pūn'ĭng). [L. *expugnare*; *ex* out + *pugnare* to fight, *pugna* fight: cf. OF. *expugner*. Cf. IMPUGN.] To take by assault; to vanquish; also, to attack; storm.

ex-pug'na-ble (ĕks-pŭg'nȧ-b'l; ĕks-pūn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *expugnabilis*.] Capable of being expugned.

ex-pul'sion (ĕks-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expulsio*, fr. *expellere*: cf. F. *expulsion*. See EXPEL.] Act of expelling, or state of being expelled; a driving or forcing out; summary removal from membership, association, etc.
The *expulsion* of the Tarquins. *Shak*

ex-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *expulsif*.] Having the power of driving out or away; serving to expel.
The *expulsive* power of a new affection. *Chalmers*

ex-punc'tion (ĕks-pŭngk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *expunctio* execution, performance, from *expungere*. See EXPUNGE.] Act of expunging, or state of being expunged; erasure.

ex-punge' (ĕks-pŭnj'), *v. t.*; EX-PUNGED' (-pŭnjd'); EX-PUNG'ING (-pŭn'jĭng). [L. *expungere*, *expunctum*, to prick out, mark for erasure by dots (set above or below), settle an account, execute; *ex* out + *pungere* to prick, puncture. See PUNGENT.] To blot out, as with a pen; to rub out; to obliterate; to strike out; as, to *expunge* words, lines, or sentences; to cancel, as a note or check, hence, to destroy; annihilate; as, to *expunge* an offense.
Syn. — Efface, obliterate, cancel, strike out; destroy, annihilate. See ERASE.

ex'pur-gate (ĕks'pŭr-gāt; ĕks-pûr'gāt; 277), *v. t.*; EX'PUR-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd, -gāt-ĕd); EX'PUR-GAT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *expurgatus*, p. p. of *expurgare* to purge, purify; *ex* out, from + *purgare* to cleanse, purify, purge. See PURGE; cf. SPURGE.] **1.** To remove by purging. *Obs.*
2. To clear from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous; to cleanse; purge; purify; as, to *expurgate* a book.

ex'pur-ga'tion (ĕks'pŭr-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expurgatio* justification, excuse: cf. F. *expurgation*.] **1.** Act of expurgating, purging, or cleansing; purification from anything noxious, offensive, sinful, or erroneous.
2. *Astron.* Reappearance, as after eclipse; egress. *Obs.*

ex'pur-ga'tor (ĕks'pŭr-gā'tĕr; ĕks-pûr'gā-tẽr; 277), *n.* One who expurgates; esp., one who expurgates books.

ex-pur'ga-to'ri-al (ĕks-pûr'gȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Expurgatory; pertaining to expurgation or expurgators.

ex-pur'ga-to-ry (ĕks-pûr'gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf F. *expurgatoire*.] Serving to purify from anything noxious or erroneous; cleansing; purifying.
Expurgatory Index. See INDEX EXPURGATORIUS.

ex'qui-site (ĕks'kwĭ-zĭt), *a.* [L. *exquisitus*, p. p. of *exquirere* to search out; *ex* out + *quaerere* to seek, search. See QUEST.] **1.** Carefully selected or sought out; choice; recherché. *Obs.* "I have no *exquisite* reason for 't." *Shak.*
2. Careful or exact in working or operation; accurate; nice; exact; as, an *exquisite* investigation. *Archaic.*
3. Carefully wrought or executed; finished or elaborated to a high degree; hence, of surpassing quality; marked by ingenious and beautiful workmanship or device.
Plate of rare device, and jewels
Of rich and *exquisite* form. *Shak.*
4. Of persons, sensibilities, etc.: **a** Highly accomplished, perfected; as, an *exquisite* gentleman.
Oriental languages, wherein he was *exquisite*. *Fuller.*
b Keenly appreciative; delicate; discriminating; hence, nice; fastidious; as, *exquisite* judgment or taste.
5. Giving rare satisfaction by reason of beauty, delicacy, or excellence; as, an *exquisite* landscape or flower.
6. Keen; intense; acute; as, *exquisite* pain or pleasure.
7. Of a disease, genuine. *Obs.*
Syn. — Nice, delicate, exact, refined, choice, rare, matchless, consummate, perfect. See DAINTY.
— **ex'qui-site-ly**, *adv.* — **ex'qui-site-ness**, *n.*

ex'qui-site, *n.* One who is overnice in dress or ornament, as a fop or dandy.

ex-ra'di-o (ĕks-rā'dĭ-ō), *n.* [See EX, prep.] *Chem.* The emanation from radium, apparently a monatomic gas of atomic weight about 100; — so called by Sir William Ramsay.

ex-san'gui-nate (ĕks-săn'gwĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *exsanguinatus* bloodless; *ex* out of + *sanguis* blood.] *Med.* To render bloodless; to drain of blood. — **ex-san'gui-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

ex-san'guine (ĕks-săn'gwĭn), *a.* [*ex-* + *sanguine*; cf. L. *exsanguis*.] Bloodless; anæmic.

ex-scind' (ĕk-sĭnd'), *v. t.*; EX-SCIND'ED; EX-SCIND'ING. [L. *excindere*; *ex* out, from + *scindere* to cut.] To cut off or out; to excise; extirpate.

ex-sect' (ĕk-sĕkt'), *v. t.*; EX-SECT'ED; EX-SECT'ING. [L. *exsectus*, p. p. of *exsecare* to cut out.] To cut out.

ex-sec'tion (ĕk-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exsectio*.] A cutting out or away; excision.

ex-sert' (ĕks-sûrt'), *v. t.*; EX-SERT'ED; EX-SERT'ING. [L. *exsertus*, p. p. of *exserere* to stretch out or forth. See EXERT.] To thrust out; to protrude.

ex-sert'ed (-sûr'tĕd), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Produced or projecting beyond some inclosing organ or part, as, *exserted* stamens.

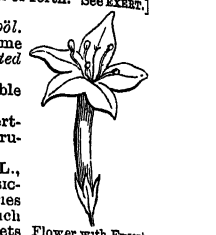
Flower with Exserted Stamens.

ex-ser'tile (-sûr'tĭl), *a. Biol.* Capable of being thrust out or protruded.

ex-ser'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of exserting, or state of being exserted; protrusion.

ex'sic-ca'tæ (ĕk'sĭ-kā'tē), *n. pl.* [L., dried (sc. *plantae* plants). See EXSICCATE, *v. t.*] *Bot.* A collection or series of dried botanical specimens, such as are made in uniform numbered sets for herbaria.

ex'sic-cate (ĕk'sĭ-kāt; ĕk-sĭk'āt; 277: *cf.* -ATE *and* DESICCATE), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd; -ăt-ĕd); -CAT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *exsiccatus*, p. p. of *exsiccare* to dry up; *ex* out + *siccare* to make dry, *siccus* dry.] To exhaust or evaporate moisture from; to dry up. — **ex'sic-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

ex-sic'ca-tive (ĕk-sĭk'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to make dry; having the power of drying. — *n.* An exsiccative agent.

ex'sic-ca'tor (ĕk'sĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* *Chem.* An apparatus for drying substances or preserving them from moisture; a desiccator, also, less frequently, a drying agent, as calcium chloride or concentrated sulphuric acid.

ex-stip'u-late (ĕks-stĭp'ŭ-lāt), *a.* [*ex-* + *stipulate*.] *Bot.* Estipulate.

ex'stro-phy (ĕk'strō-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἐκστρέφειν to turn inside out; ἐκ = ἐξ out + στρέφειν to turn.] *Med.* The eversion, or turning out, of any organ, or of its inner surface; as, *exstrophy* of the eyelid or of the bladder.

ex-suf'flate (ĕks-sŭf'lāt), *v. t.* [L. *exsufflare* to blow at or upon; *ex* out + *sufflare*. See SUFFLATE.] *Eccl.* To exorcise or drive off by blowing. *Obs. or Hist.*

ex'suf-fla'tion (ĕks'sŭ-flā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *exsufflatio*.] **1.** A blast from beneath. *Obs.*
2. *Eccl.* Exorcism by blowing with the breath. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. *Physiol.* Forced expiration of air from the lungs.

ex'tant (ĕks'tănt; 277), *a.* [L. *extans*, *-antis*, or *exstans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *extare*, *exstare*, to stand out or forth, *ex* out + *stare* to stand: cf. F. *extant*. See STAND.] **1.** Standing out; protruded; protuberant; hence, visible; manifest; conspicuous. *Now Rare.*
A body partly immersed in a fluid and partly *extant*. *Bentley.*
2. In existence or still existing; not destroyed or lost; outstanding; also, formerly, in vogue; in current use.
Writings that were *extant* at that time *Sir M. Hale.*

ex-tem'po-ral (ĕks-tĕm'pŏ-răl), *a.* [L. *extemporalis*, from *ex tempore*.] **1.** Extemporaneous; extemporary.
2. Of or pert. to extemporary utterance or conduct. *Obs.*
— **ex-tem'po-ral-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-tem'po-ral-ness**, *n.*

ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [See EXTEMPORE.] **1.** Unpremeditated; extemporary, as a speech.
2. Given to, or clever at, extempore speaking or acting; as, an *extemporaneous* orator.
3. Made for the occasion; as, an *extemporaneous* shelter.
Syn. — See EXTEMPORE.
— **ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

ex-tem'po-ra-ry (-rȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Composed, performed, or uttered on the spur of the moment; unpremeditated, off-hand; impromptu, hence, spoken without notes or reading or being committed to memory, as a lecture.
2. Composing extempore; extemporaneous, as a speaker.
3. Originated for or at the occasion; hence, sudden or unexpected. "Some *extemporary* joy." *Johnson.*
Syn. — See EXTEMPORE.
— **ex-tem'po-ra-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **ex-tem'po-ra-ri-ness**, *n.*

ex-tem'po-re (-rē), *adv.* [L.; *ex* out + *tempore*, abl of *tempus* time. See TEMPORAL.] **1.** Without previous study or meditation; without preparation; on the spur of the moment; extemporaneously; as, to write or speak *extempore*.
2. Immediately; forthwith. *Obs.*

ex-tem'po-re, *a.* Extemporary. "*Extempore* poetry." *Dryden.* — *n.* An improvisation.
Syn. — EXTEMPORE (EXTEMPORARY, EXTEMPORANEOUS), IMPROMPTU, UNPREMEDITATED. EXTEMPORE (still often interchangeable with *impromptu*) is now more often applied to that which is spoken without the use of a manuscript, provided it has not been learned by heart; the word does not necessarily exclude preparation; IMPROMPTU

express boiler. See BOILER, 3.
ex-press'ed-ly, *adv.* Expressly *Obs.* [presses.
ex-press'er, *n.* One who ex-
ex-press'ful, *a.* Expressive. *Obs.*
ex-press'i-ble (ĕks-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **ex-press'i-bly**, *adv.* [ĭzm), *n.* See -ISM.
ex-pres'sion-ism (ĕks-prĕsh'-
ex-pres'sion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
ex-pres'sion-less, *a.* See -LESS. — **ex-pres'sion-less-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-pres'sion-less-ness**, *n.*
‖ **ex-pres'si-o u'ni-us est ex-clu'si-o al-te'ri-us.** [LL.] *Law.* Lit., expression of the one is exclusion of the other; — as denoting the general rule that when one or more things of a class are expressly mentioned others of the same class are excluded.
‖ **ex-pres'sis ver'bis.** [L.] In express terms. [*Sp.*
ex-pres'siv. Expressive. *Ref.* [*lere.*] To drive out; expel *Obs.*
ex-press'less, *a.* Inexpressible. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
ex-press'ment, *n.* Expression.
ex-press'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ex-pres'sure, *n.* Expression. *Obs*
ex-prest', *p. p.* Expressed.
ex-prime'. † EXPREME.
‖ **ex' pro-fes'so.** [L.] Professedly; openly. [ated. *Obs.*
ex-pro'pri-ate, *a.* Expropri-
ex-pro'pri-a'tor (ĕks-prō'prĭ-ā'tẽr), *n* One who expropriates.
‖ **ex pro'pri-is.** [L.] From one's own possessions or resources. [his own accord.
‖ **ex pro'pri-o mo'tu.** [L.] Of
‖ **ex pro'pri-o vi-go're.** [L.] Of its own vigor or force.
ex-pug'na-bl. Expugnable. *Ref. Sp.* [*Obs.*
ex-pug'nance, *n.* Expugnation.
ex-pug'nate, *v. t.* [L. *expugnatus*, p. p. of *expugnare* to expugn.] To expugn. — **ex'pug-na'tion** (ĕks'pŭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *expugnatio*.] — **ex-pug'na-to-ry**, *a.* [L. *expugnatorius*.] *All Obs. or R.*
ex-pugn'er (ĕks-pūn'ẽr), *n.* One who expugns.
ex'pu-i'tion (ĕks'pū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Expsution. *Rare*
ex-pulse', *v. t.* [F. *expulser* or L. *expulsare*, intens., fr. *expel-*
ex-press'less, *a.* Inexpressible. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
ex-puls'er, *n.* An expeller. *Obs.*
ex-pul'sion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
ex-pul'si-tive, *a.* Expulsive. *Obs.*
ex-pul'siv. Expulsive. *Ref. Sp.*
ex-pul'so-ry, *a.* Expulsive. *R.*
ex-pul'sure, *n.* Expulsion. *Obs.*
ex-punct', *v. t.* [L. *expunctus*, p. p. of *expungere*.] To expunge. *Obs.*

ex-punge'a-ble (ĕks-pŭnj'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
ex-punge'ment, *n.* Expunction. *Rare.* [One who expunges.]
ex'pung-er (ĕks-pŭn'jẽr), *n*
ex'pur-gate, *a.* Expurgated. *Rare.* [gatory. *Obs.*
ex-pur'ga-to'ri-ous, *a.* Expurgatory. (ĕks-pûr'), *v. t.* [Cf. Of. *expurger*, F. *expurger*.] To purge; to expurgate. *Obs. or R.*
ex'quire', *v. t.* [L. *exquerere*.] To search into or out. *Obs.*
ex'qui-sit. Exquisite. *Ref. Sp.*
ex'qui-si'tion, *n.* [L. *exquisitio*.] Act of searching out. *Obs.*
ex'qui-sit-ism (ĕk'skwĭ-zĭ-tĭz'nĭ), *n.* The overniceness, as in dress, of an exquisite. *Rare.*
ex-quis'i-tive, *a.* Tending to search out. *Obs.* — **ex-quis'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **ex-quis'i-tive-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*
‖ **ex quo-cun'que ca'pi-te** (kăp'ĭ-tē). [L.] For whatever reason.
exr. *Abbr.* Executor.
‖ **ex re-la'ti-o'ne** (ĕks rē-lā'shĭ-ō'nē), *or, abbr.*, **ex rel.** [L.] *Law.* By or on the relation, or information (of)
‖ **ex re na'ta.** [LL.] According to a case which has arisen; according to exigency.
exrx. *Abbr.* Executrix.
ex'san-guin'e-ous (ĕk'săn-gwĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Exsanguine.
ex'san-guin'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n. Med.* Anæmia.
ex-san'gui-nous (ĕks-săn'gwĭ-nŭs), *a.* Exsanguine.
ex-san'gui-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *exsanguis*.] Exsanguine.
exsanlte. † EXALT.
ex-scribe', *v. t.* [L. *exscribere*, *exscriptum*, to write out.] To copy; transcribe. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
exscript, *n.* A copy; transcript.
ex-scrip'tur-al, *a.* [*ex-* + *scriptural*.] Unscriptural.
ex-sculp', *v. t.* [L. *exsculpere*, *exsculptum*, to carve.] To carve or hollow out. *Obs.* — **ex-sculp'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
ex-sculp'tate (ĕk-skŭlp'tāt), *a. Zool.* Having variable and irregular depressed lines, as if sculptured.
ex-scu'tel-late (ĕks-skū'tĕ-lāt), *a.* [*ex-* + *scutellate*.] *Zoöl.* Escutellate.
ex-sec'tile, *a.* [*exsect* + *-ile*.] Capable of being exsected.
ex-sec'tor, *n.* *Surg.* An instrument for performing excision.
ex'se-cute. † EXECUTE.
ex-sert', *a.* Exserted
ex-sib'i-late (ĕks-sĭb'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *exsibilatus*, p. p. of *exsibilare* to hiss out.] To reject with or as with hissing. *Rare.* — **ex-sib'i-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*
ex-sic'cant (ĕk-sĭk'ȧnt), *a. & n.* [L. *exsiccans*.] = EXSICCATIVE.
ex-sic'cate, *a.* Exsiccated. *Obs.*
ex-sil'i-en-cy (ĕk-sĭl'ĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *exsiliens*, p. pr., leaping out] A leaping out. *Rare.*
ex'so-lu'tion (ĕk'sō-lū'shŭn), *n.* † EXOLUTION.
ex-spire'. † EXPIRE.
ex-spo'li-a'tion (ĕk'spō-lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exspoliatio*, fr. *exspoliare* to spoil, to plunder.] Spoliation. *Obs.*
ex'spu-i'tion (ĕk'spū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *exspuitio*; *ex* out + *spuere* to spit.] A spitting. *Rare.*
ex-spu'to-ry (ĕk-spū'tō-rĭ), *a.* Spit out. *Rare,*
ex'sta-sy. † ECSTASY.
ex-still'. † EXTILL.
ex-stim'u-late. † EXTIMULATE.
ex-struct', etc. † EXTRUCT, etc.
‖ **ex su'a na-tu'ra.** [L.] Of, or by virtue of, its own nature.
ex-suc'cous (ĕks-sŭk'ŭs), *a.* [L. *exsuccus*; *ex* out + *succus* juice] Dry; sapless.
ex-suc'tion (ĕk-sŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exsugere*, *exsuctum*, to suck out.] Act of sucking out.
ex'su-da'tion. † EXUDATION.
ex-suf'fle, *v. t.* Exsufflate. *Obs.*
ex-suf'fli-cate, *a.* [Cf. EXSUFFLATE.] Frob., empty; frivolous. *Nonce Word.* "Such *exsufflicate* and blown surmises." *Shak.* (*Oth.* III m 182).
ex-su'per-ance. **ex-su'per-ate** † EXUPERANCE, EXUPERATE.
ex'tance, *n.* [L. *extantia*, *exstantia*, a standing out.] Outward existence. *Obs.*
ex'tan-cy, *n.* [L. *extantia*, *exstantia*, a standing out.] Projection. *Obs.*
ex'ta-sy. † ECSTASY.
ex-tem'po-ra'ne-an (ĕks-tĕm'pŏ-rā'nē-ăn), **ex-tem'po-rate**, **ex'tem-po're-an**, *a.* Extemporaneous. *Obs.*

applies to that which is composed or uttered on the spur of the moment; as, an *extempore* sermon, *extempore* prayer, translation; *impromptu* verses, an *impromptu* speech, cf. an *impromptu* picnic, ball; "I bold him of four lines I writ *extempore* with my pencil on a bit of paper in his house. . . . Are they not well enough to be done offhand; for that is the meaning of the word *extempore*?" (*Swift*). UNPREMEDITATED emphasizes less strongly than *extempore* and *impromptu* the immediate stimulus of an occasion; it frequently applies to action; as, "profuse strains of *unpremeditated* art" (*Shelley*); *unpremeditated* murder.

ex-tem'po-ri-za'tion (ĕks-tĕm'pŏ-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or product of extemporizing; an extemporary performance.

ex-tem'po-rize (ĕks-tĕm'pŏ-rīz), *v. t.*; EX-TEM'PO-RIZED (-rīzd); EX-TEM'PO-RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). To do, make, or utter extempore, or offhand; to prepare on short notice, or with scanty or unsuitable materials; as, to *extemporize* a dinner, a costume, etc.; to improvise.

Themistocles . . . was of all men the best able to *extemporize* the right thing to be done. *Jowett (Thucyd.).*

Pitt, of whom it was said that he could *extemporize* a Queen's speech. *Lord Campbell.*

ex-tem'po-rize, *v. i.* To speak or perform extempore; esp., to discourse without special preparation; to make an offhand address; to improvise.

ex-tend' (ĕks-tĕnd'), *v. t.*; EX-TEND'ED; EX-TEND'ING. [L. *extendere, extentum, extensum; ex* out + *tendere* to stretch. See TEND.] **1.** To stretch; strain. *Obs.*

2. To stretch or draw out; to cause to reach or continue, as from point to point; as, to *extend* a line of battle from hill to river; to *extend* a cord across a street; hence, to lengthen or prolong either in space or time; to carry forward; as, to *extend* a railroad; to *extend* a visit.

3. To straighten out; to lay out at full length; specif., *Physiol.*, to straighten out, as a limb or part; — opposed to *flex*. The further action of the muscles which extend a part may (as in the case of the hand) cause it to bend backward beyond a straight line; this position is, however, still termed one of *extension*.

4. To enlarge, as a surface or volume; to expand; spread, amplify; as, to *extend* metal plates by hammering or rolling them. Cf. EXTENDED, *p. a.*

5. Hence: To enlarge, in any sense; to make more comprehensive or capacious; to broaden the application or action of; as, to *extend* power, influence, jurisdiction, etc.; to *extend* the application of a law or the meaning of a symbol.

6. To enlarge upon in imagination; to exaggerate.

You do *extend*
These thoughts of horror further than you shall
Find cause in Cæsar *Shak.*

7. To hold out or reach forth, as the arm or hand.

8. To hold out as a gift or offering; to proffer or to bestow; as, to *extend* sympathy or help.

9. To increase in quantity by weakening or adulterating additions; as, to *extend* liquors.

10. *Law.* **a** In Great Britain, to assess or value; specif., to value the lord's rights in (a manor) by an extent. **b** To take, assign, or levy upon by, or in execution of, a writ of extent; to levy upon.

11. To take by force or authority; to seize. *Obs.*

Syn. — Increase, enlarge, expand, widen, diffuse.

ex-tend', *v. i.* **1.** To stretch or stretch out; to spread or spread out; to reach; to be broad or comprehensive.

2. Of a horse, to move at full stride, as in speeding.

ex-tend'ed (ĕks-tĕn'dĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Stretched, spread, or drawn out.

2. Hence: Having spatial character; having extension.

Everything depends on what we conceive the soul to be, an *extended* or an unextended entity. *Wm. James.*

3. *Law.* Valued; assured; levied upon.

extended cadence. See under CADENCE, 3. — **e. insurance**, insurance for the full face of a policy on which payments are stopped, granted for an additional period in consideration of retaining part or all of the cash surrender value of the policy. If the insured dies within the period the policy is paid in full; if he survives it the insurance ceases by expiry. — **e. order**, *Mil. & Nav.*, arrangement of troops or ships in line with greater intervals between units than in regular formation, as for skirmishing, or, in modern warfare, for charging by infantry. — **e. point transformation**, *Math.*, a general infinitesimal operation affecting all five of the variables x, y, z, p, q (where x, y, z, are coördinates of a point of a surface element, and p, q, —1 the direction cosines of its normal). A point transformation may be still further extended by inclusion of higher derivatives. — **e. type**, *Print.*, type considerably wider than the standard for the same height. See TYPE.

☞ **This is extended type.**

ex-ten'si-ble (ĕks-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *extensible*. See EXTEND.] **1.** Capable of being extended, whether in length or breadth; susceptible of enlargement. "An *extensible* membrane." *Holder.*

2. Extensile; protrusile.

— **ex-ten'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ex-ten'si-ble-ness**, *n.*

ex-ten'sile (ĕks-tĕn'sĭl), *a.* **1.** Capable of being extended, or stretched or spread.

2. Capable of being thrust out; protrusile.

ex'ten-sim'e-ter (ĕks'tĕn-sĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *extensus* extended + *-meter*.] *Physics.* An instrument for determining coefficients of expansion of metal rods, etc.

ex-ten'sion (ĕks-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *extensio*: cf. F. *extension*. Cf. EXTEND.] **1.** Act of extending, or state of being extended; a stretching out; enlargement in breadth or continuation of length; increase; augmentation; expansion.

2. *Physics.* That property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space. See SPACE.

3. *Logic.* Applicability of a term to a greater or smaller number of objects; denotation; — correlative of *intension*.

The law is that the intension of our knowledge is in the inverse ratio of its *extension*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The *extension* of [the term] plant is greater than that of geranium, because it includes more objects. *Abp. Thomson.*

4. *Surg.* The operation of stretching a fractured or luxated limb so as to restore it to its natural position.

5. *Physiol.* The straightening of a limb, in distinction from *flection* (which see). See EXTEND, *v. t.*, 3.

6. *Com.* A written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt.

ex-ten'sion-al (ĕks-tĕn'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having, extension.

extension bell. An electric bell for repeating a signal to another point.

extension bolt. A vertical bolt or catch for the top or bottom of a door, having a rod terminating in a knob or thumb piece inserted through a hole bored in the thickness of the door in an accessible position.

extension lathe. *Mach.* A lathe having a divided bed so that part of it can be pulled out to admit of large work being chucked or secured to the faceplate.

extension table. A table that can be extended in length by pulling the ends apart and inserting a leaf or leaves.

ex-ten'si-ty (ĕks-tĕn'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See EXTEND.] **1.** The quality of extension.

2. *Psychol.* Spatial quality or voluminousness attached to sensation and forming a part of its original character.

ex-ten'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [L. *extensivus*: cf. F. *extensif*. See EXTEND.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, extension, spatial or logical.

2. Having wide extent; of much superficial extent; expanded; large; broad; wide; comprehensive; as, an *extensive* farm; an *extensive* sphere of operations.

3. *Agric.* Designating, or pertaining to, any system of farming or horticulture in which large areas of land are used, and relatively little attention is paid to careful cultivation and manuring of the soil; — opposed to *intensive*.

4. Extensible or causing extension. *Obs.*

extensive interpretation. *Law.* See DOCTRINAL INTERPRETATION. — **e. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition in which the predicate is viewed as containing the subject; — contrasted with *comprehensive proposition*. *Sir Wm. Hamilton.* — **e. whole.** See WHOLE.

— **ex-ten'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-ten'sive-ness**, *n.*

ex'ten-som'e-ter (ĕks'tĕn-sŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*extension* + *-meter*.] *Mech.* Orig., an instrument for measuring extension or stretch; now, an instrument for measuring any more or less minute deformation of a test specimen as caused by tension, compression, bending, twisting, etc. The most refined instruments will measure correctly to less than one millionth of an inch.

ex-ten'sor (ĕks-tĕn'sŏr), *n.* [L., one who stretches. See EXTEND.] *Anat.* A muscle which serves to extend or straighten a limb or part; — opposed to *flexor*. The term is used in combination in the names of many muscles, as: (1) The ‖ **ex-ten'sor bre'vis di'gi-to'rum** (dĭ'jĭ-tō'rŭm), situated on the dorsum of the foot, extending the first four toes. (2, 3, 4) The ‖ **ex-ten'sor car'pi ra'di-a'lis lon'gi-or** and **bre'vi-or**, on the radial side of the back of the forearm, and the ‖ **ex-ten'sor car'pi ul-na'ris** on the ulnar side, which are extensors of the hand. (5) The ‖ **ex-ten'sor com-mu'nis di'gi-to'rum**, situated on the back of the forearm, whose tendons run to all the fingers except the thumb. (6) The ‖ **ex-ten'sor lon'gus di'gi-to'rum**, situated on the shin, with tendons running to all the toes except the great toe, etc.

ex-tent' (ĕks-tĕnt'), *n.* [LL. *extenta*, fr. L. *extendere*: cf. OF. *estente*. See EXTEND.] **1.** In Great Britain: Valuation or assessment, esp. of land; specif., a valuation of lands of the state or a lord for the purpose of fixing taxes or dues; also, the assessed value, or the record made of the assessment. In Scotland the general extent, made probably as early as the reign of Alexander III. (1241–85), is called the *old*, or *auld*, *extent*, as distinguished from an extent taken to obtain the present and higher values. The latter was called the *new extent*.

Domesday Book is an *extent* of the realm made on the king's behalf by local juries. *Dict. of Pol. Econ*

2. A tax or due so assessed. *Obs.*

3. *Law.* In Great Britain, a writ of extent, that is, a writ to recover debts of record to the crown, under which the lands, goods, and person of the debtor may all be seized to secure payment. It is called an **extent in chief**, when issued at the suit of the crown; an **extent in chief in the second degree**, when against a debtor of a crown debtor, then being in the nature of a garnishee order; and an **extent in aid**, when issued at the suit of a crown debtor against his debtor. When issued without a commission of inquest or a scire facias it is called an **immediate extent**.

4. *Law.* A writ giving to a creditor temporary possession of his debtor's lands. *Local, U. S.*

5. *Law.* A levy or seizure made under a writ of extent.

6. An attack; an assault. *Obs.*

This uncivil and unjust *extent*
Against thy peace *Shak.*

7. Space or amount to which a thing is extended; hence, superficies; compass; bulk; size; length; as, an *extent* of country or line; *extent* of information or charity; specif., *Zoöl.*, the distance from tip to tip of the extended wings.

Life in its large *extent* is scarce a span. *Cotton.*

8. Degree; measure; proportion. "The *extent* to which we can make ourselves what we wish to be." *Lubbock.*

9. *Logic.* Extension; extension considered as a characteristic or function.

In a general way, of course, all writers are agreed that intent looks to the number and nature of the attributes involved in a term, just as *extent* does to those of the individual objects referred to by the term. *John Venn.*

10. Act of bestowing, granting, etc. *Obs:*

11. Increase; extension. *Obs.*

12. *Math.* Continuous magnitude, esp. geometrical, of any number of dimensions, as a line, surface, space; a spread. An extent of n dimensions is called an *n extent*. Closed extents in any higher extent separate the dual extents of that extent into two classes, *exterior* and *interior*. Any extent complementary to the closed extent, and not cutting it, may be moved into any *exterior* dual extent, never cutting the closed extent; or may be there reversed by turning through 180°, and brought back to its first place. But this could not be possible in case of an *interior* extent.

ex-ten'u-ate (ĕks-tĕn'ū-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *extenuatus*, p. p. of *extenuare* to make thin, loosen, weaken; *ex* out + *tenuare* to make thin, *tenuis* thin. See TENUITY.] **1.** To make thin; to attenuate. *R.*

2. To diminish; lessen; weaken.

In friendship the individual element is intensified, in fraternity it is *extenuated*. *W. C. Brownell.*

3. To underestimate or underrate; to treat as of small importance; hence, *Obs.*, to disparage or depreciate.

Who can *extenuate* thee? *Milton.*

4. Hence, to treat or represent (a crime, fault, ill, or the like) as less than it appears to be; to palliate or excuse; also, to serve as excuse or palliation.

Nothing *extenuate*
Nor set down aught in malice. *Shak.*

Syn. — See PALLIATE.

ex-ten'u-ate (ĕks-tĕn'ū-āt), *v. i.* To become thinner; to make excuses; to advance palliating considerations.

ex-ten'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *extenuatio*: cf. F. *exténuation*.] Act of extenuating, or state of being extenuated; esp., act of palliating, diminishing, or lessening; palliation, as of a crime; mitigation, as of punishment; also, a means of extenuating; something urged or done in palliation of a fault or the like.

To listen . . . to every *extenuation* of what is evil. *I. Taylor.*

ex-ten'u-a-to-ry (ĕks-tĕn'ū-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. L. *extenuatorius* attenuating.] Tending to extenuate; extenuating.

ex-te'ri-or (ĕks-tē'rĭ-ĕr), *a.* [L. *exterior*, compar. of *exter* or *externus* on the outside, outward, foreign, strange, a compar. fr. *ex*: cf. F. *extérieur*. See EX-; cf. EXTREME, INTERIOR.] **1.** External; outward; pertaining to the outside part; as, the *exterior* part of a sphere.

2. External; being or occurring without; extrinsic; as, an object *exterior* to a man.

3. Relating to foreign nations; foreign; as, the *exterior* relations of a state or kingdom.

4. *Bot.* Situated on the side away from the axis; outer; anterior. *Rare.*

Syn. — See OUTER.

exterior angle, *Geom.*, the angle between any side of a polygon and an adjacent side prolonged; also, an angle between a line crossing two parallel lines and either of the latter on the outside. Cf. INTERIOR ANGLE — **e. ballistics**, that branch of ballistics which deals with the motion of the projectile after leaving the gun. — **e. crest**, *Fort.*, the line of intersection of the superior and the exterior slopes. See FORTIFICATION, *Illust.* — **e. planets**, *Astron.*, the planets revolving round the sun outside the earth's orbit — viz., Mars, the asteroids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. — **e. side**, *Fort.*, the side of an imaginary polygon upon which a front of fortification is formed. — **e. slope**, *Fort.*, the slope connecting the exterior crest with the berm. See FORTIFICATION, *Illust.*

ex-te'ri-or, *n.* **1.** The outward surface or part of a thing; that which is external; outside.

2. Outward or external deportment, form, or ceremony; visible act; as, the *exteriors* of religion.

3. *Theater.* A scene outdoors.

exterior of a simple closed curve, *Math.*, that one of the two continua into which it divides a plane which contains all sufficiently distant points. Cf. *interior of a simple closed curve*, under INTERIOR, *n.*

ex-te'ri-or'i-ty (ĕks-tē'rĭ-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or character of being exterior or exteriorized.

ex-te'ri-or-ize (ĕks-tē'rĭ-ĕr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make exterior or external; to place or perceive as a spatial or physical reality, or to give physical expression to; to externalize. — **ex-te'ri-or-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

For him who confesses, shams are over and realities have begun; he has *exteriorized* his rottenness. *Wm. James.*

ex-ter'mi-nate (ĕks-tûr'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; EX-TER'MI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); EX-TER'MI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *exterminatus*, p. p. of *exterminare* to abolish, destroy, drive out or away; *ex* out + *terminus* boundary, limit. See TERM.] **1.** To drive out or away; to expel. *Obs.*

2. To destroy utterly; to cut off; to extirpate; to annihilate; to root out; to kill all the members of; as, to *exterminate* a species of animal.

To explode and *exterminate* rank atheism. *Bentley.*

3. *Math.* To eliminate, as unknown quantities. *Rare.*

Syn. — Destroy, abolish, annihilate, root out, uproot. — EXTERMINATE, EXTIRPATE, ERADICATE. To EXTERMINATE (originally to banish) is, in modern usage, to destroy utterly or bring in any way to extinction; to EXTIRPATE implies a violent and intentional rooting out, whether lit. or fig.; ERADICATE (now commonly fig.) implies a less violent uprooting than *extirpate*; as, to *exterminate* (or *extirpate*) a species (of birds, animals, etc.), to *exterminate* (or *extirpate*) a heresy, a vice; to *eradicate* a fault. See DESTROY, ABOLISH, RAVAGE.

No remnant of the *exterminated* faith
Survived to tell its ruin. *Shelley.*
An *extirpated* disease. *Byron.*

Eradicating from your mind any little weeds of suspicion that might still remain in it. *Cowper.*

ex-ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exterminatio*: cf. F. *extermination*.] **1.** Expulsion. *Obs.*

2. Act of exterminating; total destruction; eradication; extirpation; as, the *extermination* of inhabitants or tribes, of error or vice, or of weeds from a field.

3. *Math.* Elimination. *Rare.*

ex-ter'mi-na-tive (ĕks-tûr'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Exterminatory.

ex-ter'mi-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One that exterminates; a destroyer.

ex-ter'mi-na-to-ry (-nā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to extermination; tending, as war, to exterminate.

ex-tern' (ĕks-tûrn'), *a.* [Cf. F. *externe*. See EXTERNAL.] External; extrinsic; outward; not inherent. *Rare.*

ex-tern', *n.* **1.** Outward form or part; exterior. *Obs.*

2. [Cf. F. *externe*.] A person connected with an institution but not living or boarding in it, as a day pupil of a school, an out-patient of a hospital, or a doctor or medical student who assists in hospital work.

ex-ter'nal (ĕks-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *externus*, fr. *exter*, *exterus*, on the outside, outward. See EXTERIOR.] **1.** Outward; exterior; relating to the outside, as of a body; being without; acting from without; as, the *external* form or surface of a body.

2. Outwardly perceptible; visible; physical or corporeal, as distinguished from mental or moral.

Her virtues graced with *external* gifts. *Shak.*

3. *Metaph.* Having existence apart from sensation or per-

ex-tem'po-riz'er (-rĭ z'ē r), *n.* One who extemporizes.
ex-tem'po-ry, *adv.* & *a.* Extempore. *Obs*
ex-tend'ant, *a.* Extending or extended. *Obs.* [ED]
ex-tend'ed-ly, *adv.* of EXTEND-ED.
ex-tend'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ex-tend'er, *n.* One that extends.
ex-tend'i-ble (ĕks-tĕn'dĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **-bil'i-ty**, *n.*
ex-tend'less-ness, *n.* Unlimited extension. *Obs.* [tent. *Obs.*]
ex-tend'ure, *n.* Extension; extent. *Obs*
ex-tense', *a.* Having extension; extensive. *Obs. or R.* [*Sp.*]
ex-ten'si-bi. Extensible. *Ref.*
extension bit. An expanding bit. See EXPANDING.
ex-ten'sion-ist, *n.* An advocate of extension, esp. university extension.
extension key. A key with a telescopic shank. [LADDER.]
extension ladder. = AERIAL
ex-ten'siv. Extensive. *Ref. Sp.*
ex-ten'so-ry, *a.* Pert. to, or providing for, extension. *Rare.*
ex-ten'sum, *n.* [L., neut. of *extensus*, p. p.] A thing having spatial extension; a body. *Rare.*
ex-ten'sure, *n.* Extension; extent. *Obs.*
ex-tent', *a.* [L. *extentus*, p. p.] Extended. *Obs.*
ex-tent', *v. t.* & *i.* To assess, or to be assessed, for taxation. *Obs*
ex-ten'u-ate, *a.* [L. *extenuatus*, p. p.] Extenuated. *Obs.*
ex-ten'u-at'ing-ly, *adv.* of *extenuating*, p. pr. See -LY.
ex-ten'u-a-tive (ĕks-tĕn'ū-ā-tĭv), *a.* Extenuating. — *-n.* That which extenuates.
ex-ten'u-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who extenuates.
ex-ter' (-tûr'), *v. t.* [*ex-* + L. *terra* earth.] To take out of earth. *R.*
ex-te'ri-al, *a.* [Cf. OF. *exterial.*] External. *Obs.*
ex-te'ri-or-ate, *v. t. Rare.* To make exterior. — **ex-te'ri-or-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Rare.* [OR.]
ex-te'ri-or-ly, *adv.* of EXTERIOR.
ex-ter'mi-na-ble (ĕks-tûr'mĭ-nă-b'l), *a.* [L. *exterminabilis.*] That may be exterminated.
Ex-ter'mi-nans (-nănz). *D. Bib*
ex-ter'mi-na'tress (-nā'trĕs), **ex-ter'mi-na'trix** (-nā'trĭks), *n., fem.* of EXTERMINATOR.
ex-ter'mine (-mĭn), *v. t.* [F. *exterminer.*] To exterminate. *Obs.*
ex'ter-min'ion, *n.* [See EXTERMINATE; for ending cf. *dominion.*] Extermination. *Obs.*

ception; existing independently of processes of experience; belonging to the external world.

4. Not intrinsic or essential; accidental; superficial.

The *external* circumstances are greatly different. *Trench.*

5. Foreign; relating to, or connected with, foreign nations; situated or effected abroad; as, an *external* loan; *external* trade; the *external* relations of a state.

6. *Anat.* **a** Near the outside of the body; as, the *external* oblique muscle of the abdomen. **b** Away from the mesial plane; as, the *external* condyle of the humerus.

Syn. — See OUTER.

external affairs, *Australian Const. Law,* affairs outside of the Commonwealth placed under the control of the Parliament by sec. 51, subsec. xxix. of the Constitution.

The expression "*external affairs*" is apparently a very comprehensive one, but it has obvious limitations. As already pointed out, it can hardly be intended to confer extraterritorial jurisdiction; where that is meant, as in other subsections, it is distinctly expressed. . . . This power may therefore be fairly interpreted as applicable to (1) the external representation of the Commonwealth by accredited agents where required; (2) the conduct of the business and the promotion of the interests of the Commonwealth in outside countries; and (3) the extradition of fugitive offenders from outside countries. *Quick & Garran.*

—e. angle. = EXTERIOR ANGLE. — **e.-combustion engine,** *Mach.,* a heat engine which derives its heat from fuel consumed outside the engine cylinder. The steam engine is the principal type. Cf. INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE. *J. A. Ewing.* — **e. conductivity.** *Physics.* See EMISSIVITY. — **e. friction.** See FRICTION, *n.*, 2. — **e. hiatus.** See HIATUS. — **e. necessity.** See NECESSITY. — **e. rectus muscle.** See EYE. — **e. respiration,** *Physiol.,* the gaseous interchange taking place in the special respiratory organs, the lungs or gills. *Gamgee.* — **e. work,** *Physics,* work done against external forces, as by a body in expanding, as contrasted with internal work. See INTERNAL WORK. — **e. world,** *Metaph.,* the world judged to exist independent of, while more or less correspondent with, our ideas and perceptions.

ex-ter'nal (ĕks-tûr'năl), *n.* Something external, or without; outward part; that which makes a show, rather than that which is intrinsic; visible form; — usually in *pl.*

Adam was then no less glorious in his *externals.* *South.*

ex-ter'nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being manifest to the senses, external acts or appearances; regard for externals.

This *externalism* gave Catholicism a great advantage on all sides. *E. Eggleston*

2. That doctrine which reckons only with externals, or objects of sense perception; phenomenalism.

—ex-ter'nal-ist, *n.* — **ex-ter'nal-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

ex'ter-nal'i-ty (ĕks'tẽr-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being external; exteriority.

Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes *externality* in the thing which presses or resists. *A. Smith.*

2. Externalism.

3. An external object or observance.

ex-ter'nal-i-za'tion (ĕks-tûr'năl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn; 277), *n* Act or process of externalizing, or quality or state of being externalized; also, the thing externalized.

The Grail was for these ages the typical *externalization* of God's will. *Ferris Greenslet.*

ex-ter'nal-ize (ĕks-tûr'năl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To make external or externally manifest; to exteriorize. "Thought *externalizes* itself in language." *Sayce.*

‖ **ex'terne'** (ĕks'tẽrn'), *n.* [F. Cf. EXTERN.] An extern; esp., a doctor or medical student who is in attendance upon, or is assisting at, a hospital, but who does not reside in it.

ex-ter'ri-to'ri-al (ĕks-tẽr'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [See EX-.] Beyond the territorial limits; foreign to, or exempt from, the territorial jurisdiction. — **ex-ter'ri-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

ex-ter'ri-to'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being exterritorial. See EXTRATERRITORIALITY; also *Cit.*, below.

Exterritoriality is a term of international law, used to denominate certain immunities from the application of the rule that every person is subject for all acts done within the boundaries of a state to its local laws. It is also employed to describe the quasi-extraterritorial position, to borrow the phrase of Grotius, of the dwelling place of an accredited diplomatic agent, and of the public ships of one state while in the waters of another. Latterly its sense has been extended to all cases in which states refrain from enforcing their laws within their territorial jurisdiction. *Encyc. Brit.*

ex-tinct' (-tĭŋkt'), *a.* [L. *extinctus, exstinctus,* p. p. of *extinguere, exstinguere.* See EXTINGUISH.] **1.** Extinguished; put out; quenched; as, the fire is *extinct;* an *extinct* volcano; life is *extinct;* also, *Obs.*, dead, as a person.

Light, the prime work of God, to me is *extinct.* *Milton.*

2. No longer living or active; without force; obsolete or superseded; as, an *extinct* law; passed away; as, an *extinct* nation; that has died out; without a survivor; as, an *extinct* family or species; an *extinct* animal or plant; without a qualified heritor; lapsed; as, an *extinct* title.

ex-tinc'tion (-tĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *extinctio, exstinctio:* cf. F. *extinction.*] **1.** Act of extinguishing, or state of being extinguished; act of putting out or destroying; quenching, as of light, fire, etc.

2. Act of making, or state of being, extinct; destruction; suppression; as, the *extinction* of life, a family, a claim.

3. *Old Chem.* A method of treating a substance with some reagent so as to extract its virtues or alter its properties, as the slaking of lime, the quenching of hot minerals in a liquid, or the trituration of mercury with lard; also, a preparation so obtained.

extinction of light, *Astron.*, a theoretical absorption of stellar light by the luminiferous ether.

ex-tinc'tive (ĕks-tĭŋk'tĭv), *a.* Serving to extinguish, or to make extinct.

extinctive prescription, *Law,* the limitation of actions.

ex'tine (ĕks'tĭn; -tīn), *n.* [L. *exter* on the outside. Cf. INTINE.] *Bot.* The outer membrane, or exospore, of a pollen grain.

ex-tin'guish (ĕks-tĭŋ'gwĭsh), *v. t.*; EX-TIN'GUISHED (-gwĭsht); EX-TIN'GUISH-ING. [L. *extinguere, exstinguere; ex* out + *stinguere* to quench. See DISTINGUISH, FINISH.] **1.** To put out, as a light or fire; hence, to cause to die out, to put an end to; to destroy; suppress; annihilate; as, to *extinguish* a flame, or life, or love, a pretense, or a right.

A light which the fierce winds have no power to *extinguish.* *Prescott.*

2. *Law.* To render legally nonexistent; to destroy or render void; to nullify; to avoid, as by payment, set off, limitation of actions, merger of an interest in a greater one, etc. The act of *extinguishing* is distinguished from the mere *transfer, passing,* or *suspension* of a right or obligation.

3 To obscure; to eclipse, as by superior splendor.

Natural graces that *extinguish* art. *Shak.*

ex-tin'guish, *v. i.* To become extinguished; to die out.

ex-tin'guish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that extinguishes; esp., a hollow cone or other device for extinguishing a flame, as of a torch or candle.

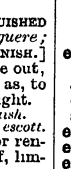
Extinguisher.

ex-tin'guish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of extinguishing, or state of being extinguished; extinction; destruction; nullification; as, the *extinguishment* of fire, of discord, of love.

ex'tir-pate (ĕks'tẽr-pāt; ĕks-tûr'pāt; 277), *v.t.*; EX'TIR-PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd; -pāt-ĕd), EX'TIR-PAT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *extirpatus, exstirpatus,* p. p. of *extirpare, exstirpare; ex* out + *stirps* stock, stem, root.] **1.** To pluck up by the stem or root; to root out; to eradicate, lit. or fig.; to destroy wholly; as, to *extirpate* weeds; to *extirpate* a tumor; to *extirpate* a sect; to *extirpate* error or heresy.

2. To drive away; to expel. *Obs.* *Shak.*

Syn. — See EXTERMINATE.

ex'tir-pa'tion (ĕks'tẽr-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *extirpatio, exstirpatio:* cf. F. *extirpation.*] Act of extirpating; eradication; excision; total destruction; as, the *extirpation* of weeds from land, of evil from the heart, of a race of men.

ex'tir-pa-tive (ĕks'tẽr-pā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to root out.

ex-tis'pex (ĕks-tĭs'pĕks), *n.*; *pl.* EXTISPICES (-pĭ-sēz). [L., fr. *exta* entrails + *specere* to inspect.] One skilled in divination from inspection of entrails; hence, a haruspex. See HARUSPEX. — **ex'ti-spi'cious** (ĕks'tĭ-spĭsh'ŭs), *a.* — **ex-tis'pi-cy** (ĕks-tĭs'pĭ-sĭ), *n.*

ex-tol' (ĕks-tōl'; -tŏl'; 277), *v. t.*; EX-TOLLED' (-tōld'; -tŏld'); EX-TOL'LING. [L. *extollere; ex* out + *tollere* to lift, take up, or raise: cf. OF. *extoller.* See TOLERATE; cf. ELATE.] **1.** To place on high; to elevate; exalt. *Obs.*

2. To elevate by praise; to eulogize; praise; magnify; laud; as, to *extol* virtue; to *extol* an act or a person.

Wherein have I so deserved of you,
That you *extol* me thus? *Shak.*

Syn. — Praise, applaud, commend, celebrate, glorify.

ex-tor'sion (ĕks-tôr'shŭn), *n.* [*ex-* + *torsion.*] *Med.* Outward rotation of the vertical corneal meridian.

ex-tort' (ĕks-tôrt'), *v. t.*; EX-TORT'ED; EX-TORT'ING. [L. *extortus,* p. p. of *extorquere* to twist or wrench out, to extort; *ex* out + *torquere* to turn about, twist. See TORSION.] **1.** To wrest from a person by physical force, menace, duress, torture, or any undue or illegal exercise of power or ingenuity; to wring (from); to exact; to take or receive by extortion; also, rarely, literally, to wrench or tear away (from); as, to *extort* bribes; to *extort* contributions from the vanquished; to *extort* confessions of guilt; to *extort* a promise; to *extort* payment of a debt.

2. To practice extortion on; also, to strain or twist. *Obs.*

Syn. — See ELICIT.

ex-tort', *v. i.* To practice extortion. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

ex-tor'tion (-tôr'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *extorcioun, extorsiun,* L. *extorsio:* cf. F. *extorsion,* OF. also *extorcion.*] **1.** Act of extorting; act or practice of taking or obtaining anything from a person by illegal use of fear, whether by force, threats, or any other undue exercise of power; undue exaction; specif., an oppression by color of right; technically, *Law,* the offense committed by an officer who unlawfully, by color of his office, claims and takes money or other thing of value that is not due, or more than is due, or before it is due.

2. That which is extorted or exacted by force.

Syn. — Oppression, rapacity, exaction, overcharge.

ex-tor'tion-ate (-ăt), *a.* Characterized by extortion; oppressive; hard.

ex-tor'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who practices extortion.

ex-tor'tion-ist, *n.* An extortioner.

ex-tor'tive (ĕks-tôr'tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or using, extortion.

ex'tra (ĕks'trȧ), *a.* Beyond, or greater than, what is due, usual, expected, or necessary; additional; supernumerary; as, *extra* pay or work; more than ordinarily good; superior; as, *extra* wool or wheat; larger than the ordinary size; as, *extra* cards; — sometimes used adverbially or in combination; as, *extra-*strong; *extra-*condensed.

extra allowance. See ALLOWANCE, 7. — **e. current,** *Elec.*, a current produced by self-induction. — **e. lattens.** See LATTENS. — **e. size folio,** a size of paper. See PAPER.

ex'tra (ĕks'trȧ), *n.* **1.** Something in addition to what is due, expected, or customary; esp., an added charge or fee, or something for which an additional charge is made.

2. An edition of a newspaper issued at a time other than the regular one.

3. *Cricket.* A run, as from a bye, leg bye, no-ball, or wide, credited to the general score but not made from a hit.

4. Something of an extra quality or grade.

ex'tra- (ĕks'trȧ-). [L., fr. *exter.* See EXTERIOR.] A Latin preposition, used as a prefix to form adjectives denoting *situated* or *being beyond, outside of, outside the scope of* that denoted by the noun cor esponding to the simple adjective; as, *extra*legal, beyond the province of law; *extra*historic.

ex'tra-ax'il-lar } *a.* *Bot.* Growing outside of the axils,
ex'tra-ax'il-la-ry } as a bud.

ex'tra-ca-non'i-cal (ĕks'trȧ-kȧ-nŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*extra-* + *canonical.*] *Eccl.* Not included in the canon, or list of authorized books, — said esp. of certain writings contemporary with some of those of the present Bible which were not included in the canon of the synod of Carthage, A. D 397.

ex-tract' (ĕks-trăkt'), *v. t.*; EX-TRACT'ED; EX-TRACT'ING. [L. *extractus,* p. p. of *extrahere* to extract; *ex* out + *trahere* to draw. See TRACE; cf. ESTREAT.] **1.** To draw out or forth, to pull out from a fixed position, as by traction or suction, etc.; as, to *extract* a tooth from its socket, a stump from the earth; hence, to derive as if by drawing out, to deduce; as, to *extract* good from seeming evil.

2. To withdraw by expression, distillation, treatment with a solvent, or other mechanical or chemical process; as, to *extract* an essence; also, to treat with a solvent to remove soluble substances; as, to *extract* paper with alcohol.

3. To take by selection; to choose out; to cite or quote, as a passage from a book.

I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods. *Swift.*

4. *Scots Law.* To take out an extract or copy of.

5. To derive; to trace the descent of. *Obs.*

Syn. — See ELICIT.

to extract the root, *Math.*, to find the root.

ex-tract', *v. i.* To yield to action for drawing out; as, a gun primer that enters and *extracts* easily.

ex'tract (ĕks'trăkt), *n.* **1.** Something extracted, esp., something prepared from a substance by expression, decoction, shaking with a solvent, or the like; as, an alcoholic *extract;* specif., a preparation supposed to possess the characteristic property or virtue of the original substance in concentrated form; essence; as, *extract* of beef.

2. Hence: **a** *Pharm.* A solid preparation obtained by evaporating a solution of a drug, etc., or the fresh juice of a plant; — distinguished from an *abstract.* See ABSTRACT, *n.*, 4. **b** *Brewing.* The total soluble constituents of beer with the exception of alcohol and carbon dioxide. **c** *Chem.* = EXTRACTIVE, *n*, 2 **a.**

3. A concise representation; a summary. *Obs.*

4. A selection from a writing or discourse; a quotation.

5. Extraction; descent. *Obs.*

6. *Law.* **a** An estrent. *Obs., or Scots Law.* **b** *Scots Law.* A certified copy of a document that forms part of, or is preserved in, a public record.

Syn. — EXTRACT, EXCERPT. As applied to passages transcribed or quoted from a book or document, EXCERPT differs from EXTRACT (when at all) in suggesting more careful culling or selection.

ex-tract'ed (ĕks-trăk'tĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of EXTRACT. — **extracted honey,** honey which has been separated from the uncrushed comb by centrifugal force or gravity; — so defined by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States in fixing the standard for honey.

ex-trac'tion (ĕks-trăk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *extraction.*] **1.** Act of extracting, or drawing out; as, the *extraction* of a tooth, of an arrow from the body, of a stump from the earth, of a passage from a book, of an essence or tincture, etc.

Extraction is the term usually employed when some solvent other than water is used in lixiviation. *F. Thorp.*

2. Derivation from a stock or family; lineage; descent; birth; the stock from which one has descended. "A family of ancient *extraction.*" *Clarendon.*

3. That which is extracted; extract; essence.

They [books] do preserve as in a vial the purest efficacy and *extraction* of that living intellect that bred them. *Milton.*

the extraction of roots, *Math.*, the operation or method of finding the root of a given number or quantity; evolution.

ex-trac'tive (ĕks-trăk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *extractif.*] **1.** Capable of being extracted; as, the *extractive* matter in wine (the total soluble ingredients other than alcohol and certain volatile compounds).

2. Tending or serving to extract, or draw out.

Certain branches of industry are conveniently designated *extractive* e. g., agriculture, pastoral and mining pursuits, cutting of lumber, etc. *Cairnes*

ex-trac'tive, *n.* **1.** Anything extracted; an extractive substance; an extract.

2. a A chemical principle once supposed to exist in all extracts. *Obs.* **b** Any substance which, in the preparation of extracts, undergoes chemical change during evaporation, becoming dark-colored and insoluble.

ex-trac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One that extracts; as: **a** *Surg.* A forceps or instrument for extracting substances. **b** *Breechloading Firearms.* A device for withdrawing a cartridge or spent cartridge shell from the chamber. **c** A centrifu-

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ex-ter'nal-ly, *adv.* of EXTERNAL. [[F.] A day school.
‖ **ex'ter'nat'** (ĕks'tẽr'nä'), *n.*
ex'ter-nate (ĕks'tẽr-nāt), *v. t.* To externalize. *Rare.* — **ex'ter-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*
ex-ter'ni-ty (ĕks-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n* = EXTERNALITY.
ex-ter'nize (-nīz), *v. t.* To externalize. — **ex-ter'ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*
ex-tern'ly, *adv.* Externally. *Obs.*
ex-ter'no-me'di-an, *a.* [L. *externus* on the outside + E. *median.*] *Biol.* Exterior to a median line or plane.
ex'ter-ous, *a.* [L. *exter* outward.] External. *Obs.*
ex'ter-ra'ne-ous (ĕks'tẽ-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *exterraneus; ex* out + *terra* land.] Foreign. *Rare*
ex-ter'res'tri-al, *a.* [*ex-* + *terrestrial.*] Exraterrestrial.
ex-ter'ri-to'ri-al-ize, *v. t.* To cause to be exterritorial.
ex-ter'sion (ĕks-tûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *extergere, extersum,* to wipe out.] A wiping or rubbing out. *Obs.* — **ex-ter'sive,** *a. Obs.*
ex-till' (ĕk-stĭl'), *v. i.* [L. *extillare, exstillare.*] To drop, or distill. — **ex'til-la'tion** (ĕk'stĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **ex-til'la-to'rious** (ĕks-tĭl'ȧ-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a. All Obs.*
ex'ti-mate, *a.* [L. *extimus* farthest, superl. of *exter* outward.] Farthest out or away. *Obs.*
ex-time' (ĕks-tēm'). † ESTEEM.
ex-tim'u-late (ĕk-stĭm'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *ex(s)timulatus,* p. p. of *ex(s)timulare,* to goad.] To stimulate. *Obs.* — **ex-tim'u-la'tion,** *n. Obs.*
ex-tinct', *v. t.* To extinguish. *Obs.* [*Obs.* or R.
ex-tinct', *p. p.* Extinguished.
ex-tinc'tor, *n.* [Cf. L. *ex(s)tinctus.*] Extinction. *Obs.*
ex-tinc'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
ex-tinc'ture, *n.* Extinction. *Obs.*
‖ **ex-tinc'tus a-ma'bi-tur i'dem.** [L.] The same man will be loved when dead.

Horace (Epistles, II.-i. 14).

ex-tin'guish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
ex-tin'guish. Extinguished. *Rej.* [EXTIPULATE
ex-tip'u-late (ĕk-stĭp'ū-lāt), *a.* = EX-TIP' (ĕk-stĭp'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *extirper.*] To extirpate. *Obs.*
ex-tir'pa-ble (-stûr'pa-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. *Obs.*
ex'tir-pate, *a.* Extirpated. *Obs.*
ex'tir-pa'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
ex'tir-pa'tor (ĕks'tẽr-pā'tẽr; ĕk-stûr'pā-tẽr), *n.* [L. *extirpator, exstirpator:* cf. F. *extirpateur.*] One who extirpates.
ex-tir'pa-to-ry (ĕk-stûr'pā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Extirpative. [*Obs.*
ex-tirp'er, *n.* An extirpator.
ex'ti-spi'cy (ĕks'tĭ-spĭsh'ĭ-sĭ), *n.* [L.] See HARUSPEX.
ex-tog'e-nous (ĕks-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *exter* outward + *-genous.*] Exogenous. *Rare.*
ex-told', Extolled. *Ref. Sp.*
ex-tol'ler, *n.* One who extols.
ex-tol'ling-ly, *adv.* of *extolling,* p. pr. [Praise. *Rare.*
ex-tol'ment. ex-toll'ment, *n.*

ex-torse', *a. t.* [Cf. EXTORT.] To subject to extortion. *Obs.*
ex-tor'sive (ĕks-tôr'sĭv), *a.* Serving for, or obtained by, extortion. *Rare.* — **ex-tor'sive-ly,** *adv. Rare.*
ex-tort', *a.* [L. *extortus,* p. p.] Extorted; extortionate. *Obs.*
ex-tort', *n.* Extortion; also, torture. *Obs.*
ex-tort'er, *n.* One that extorts.
ex-tor'tion, *v. t.* & *i.* To subject to, or to practice, extortion; to cheat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
ex-tor'tion-a-ry (ĕks-tôr'shŭn-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Extortionate.
ex-tor'tious, *a.* Extortionate. *Obs.* — **ex-tor'tious-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
ex-tox'i-cate, *a.* [*ex-* + L. *toxicum* poison.] Envenomed. *Obs.*
ex'tra-al'i-men'ta-ry, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex'tra-an'a-log'i-cal, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex'tra-ar-tic'u-lar, *a.* Situated outside of a joint. [EXTRA-.
ex'tra-at'mos-pher'ic, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex'tra-bran'chi-al, *a.* *Anat.* Outside of the branchial arches.
ex'tra-Bri-tan'nic, *a.* See EXTRA-. [Outside of the mouth.
ex'tra-buc'cal (-bŭk'kăl), *a.*
ex'tra-ca-lic'u-lar, *a. Zool.* Outside of a calicle.
ex'tra-cap'su-lar, *a. Anat.* & *Zoöl.* Outside of a capsule, esp. the capsular ligament of a joint.
ex'tra-car'di-al, *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex'tra-cel'lu-lar, *a. Biol.* Situated or occurring outside of a cell. — **ex'tra-cel'lu-lar-ly,** *adv.*
ex'tra-cer'e-bral, *a.* Outside of the cerebrum.
ex'tra-Chris'tian, *a.* Outside the province of Christianity.
ex'tra-civ'i-cal, *a.* See EXTRA-. — **ex'tra-civ'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
ex'tra-clo-a'cal, *a. Zool* Outside of the cloaca.
ex'tra-col'u-mel'la, *n. Zoöl.* The outer cartilaginous part of the columella auris, attached to the tympanic membrane.
‖ **ex'tra com-mer'ci-um.** [L.] *Law.* See COMMERCIUM.
ex'tra-con-densed', *a. Print.* Designating a kind of type. See TYPE. [EXTRA-.
ex'tra-con'scious, *a.* See **ex'tra-con'stel-la-ry,** *a.* **ex'tra-con'sti-lat'ed,** *a. Astron.* Not belonging to any constellation; — formerly said of certain stars.
ex'tra-con'sti-tu'tion-al, *a.* See EXTRA-. [TRA-.
ex'tra-cor-po're-al, *a.* See EX-
ex'tra-cor-pus'cu-lar, *a.* Outside of the blood corpuscles
ex'tra-cos'mic, **ex'tra-cos'mi-cal,** *a.* See EXTRA-.
ex'tra-cos'tal, *a.* Outside of the ribs. [the cranium.
ex'tra-cra'ni-al, *a.* Outside of
ex-tract', *a.* [See EXTRACT, *v.*] Extracted. *Obs. or R.*
ex-tract'a-ble (ĕks-trăk'ta-b'l), **ex-tract'i-ble** (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
ex-tract'i-form (ĕks-trăk't'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Of the appearance or nature of an extract.
ex-trac'tiv. Extractive. *Ref. Sp.*

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gal drying machine. **d** *Mech.* A device to pull ferrules from tube plates. **e** *Apiculture.* A machine for clearing combs of honey; also, a device for rendering wax. **f** *Scot.* An officer of the Court of Session who prepares extracts.

extract wool. Wool extracted from a mixture of cotton and wool by carbonization of the cotton.

ex'tra-di'ta-ble (ĕks'trȧ-dī'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject, or liable, to extradition; also, making liable to extradition.

ex'tra-dite (ĕks'trȧ-dīt), *v. t.*; EX'TRA-DIT'ED (-dīt'ĕd); EX'TRA-DIT'ING (-dīt'ĭng). To deliver up to a foreign jurisdiction, as an alleged criminal; also, to procure the extradition of. See EXTRADITION.

ex'tra-di'tion (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *ex* out + *traditio* a delivering up: cf. F. *extradition*. See TRADITION.] **1.** The surrender or delivery of an alleged criminal by one sovereignty or state to another having jurisdiction to try the charge; hence, in general, the surrender of a prisoner by one authority to another. Between sovereign states *extradition* of criminals usually takes place under the provisions of a treaty; between the States of the United States it is required by Art. IV., sec. 2, cl. 2 of the Constitution. Extradition treaties do not generally include in their provisions political offenders.

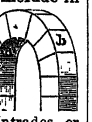
a Intrados, or Soffit; *b* Extrados.

2. Externalization of sensation. *Rare.*

ex-tra'dos (ĕks-trā'dŏs), *n.* [F.; *extra-* outside + *dos* (L. *dorsum*) the back.] *Arch.* The exterior curve of an arch; esp., the upper curved face of the whole body of voussoirs. See INTRADOS; ARCH, *Illust.* (2).

ex-tra'dosed (-dŏst), *a. Arch.* Having an extrados; shaped to the curve of the extrados; — said of an arch or of any part of it, to distinguish it from an arch or voussoir fitting into the horizontal courses of masonry in the wall. See ARCH, *Illust.* (3).

ex'tra—em'bry-on'ic (ĕks'trȧ-ĕm'brĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a. Embryol.* Outside of the body of the embryo proper; — applied to structures of the developing egg of amniotic vertebrates which, though formed from the blastoderm, do not enter into the formation of the embryo. The amnion is an example. — **extra-embryonic cœlom,** *Embryol.*, the space between the chorion and amnion which in early stages is continuous with the cœlom of the embryo proper. In later stages it is largely occupied by the allantois.

ex'tra-flo'ral (-flō'rȧl), *a.* [*extra-* + L. *flos, floris*, flower.] *Bot.* Situated outside of a flower, as certain nectaries.

ex'tra-ga-lac'tic (-gȧ-lăk'tĭk), *a. Astron.* Outside of or beyond the Galaxy, or Milky Way.

ex'tra-ju-di'cial (-jōō-dĭsh'ȧl), *a.* Out of or beyond the proper authority of a court or judge; beyond jurisdiction; not valid as a part of a judicial proceeding; as, *extrajudicial* oaths, judgments, etc., are null and void. — **ex'tra-ju-di'cial-ly,** *adv.* — **extrajudicial confession.** See CONFESSION. — **e. conveyance,** *Law*, a conveyance, as by deed, effected by the act of the parties and not involving, as in the fine and recovery, judicial proceedings. — **e. oath.** See OATH.

ex'tra-lat'er-al (-lăt'ẽr-ȧl), *a.* [*extra-* + *lateral.*] Lit., pertaining to or designating that which is beyond the side; — in United States mining law, said of the right which one, who locates on the public domain a claim in which a vein comes to an apex, has to parts of the vein beyond the planes passed through the side lines of his claim, but lying within vertical cross planes passed through the end lines. The matter is governed by Sec. 2322, U. S. Rev. Statutes.

ex'tra-lim'it-a-ry (-lĭm'ĭ-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Being beyond the limit or bounds; as, *extralimitary* land.

ex'tra-lite (ĕks'trȧ-līt), *n.* An explosive mixture of ammonium nitrate, potassium chlorate, and naphthalene.

ex'tra-me-rid'i-o-nal (-mē-rĭd'ĭ-ō-nȧl), *a.* Of or pert. to deviation from the meridian, taken near the meridian. — *n.* An observation of a celestial body when it is near the meridian.

ex'tra-met'ri-cal (-mĕt'rĭ-kȧl), *a. Pros.* Exceeding the usual or prescribed number of syllables in a given meter.

His prosody is distinguished from Old English by being neither accentual . . . nor tolerant of *extrametrical* syllables. *Saintsbury.*

ex'tra-mo-lec'u-lar (-mō-lĕk'ū-lẽr), *a. Chem.* Outside the molecule; beyond the limits of a single molecule; as, an *extramolecular* reaction; — contrasted with *intramolecular.*

ex'tra-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* [L. *extramundanus; extra* + *mundus* world.] **1.** Beyond the material world. "An *extramundane* being." *Bp. Warburton.*

2. *Astron.* Extraterrestrial.

ex'tra-mu'ral (-mū'rȧl), *a.* Outside of the walls, as of a university or of a fortified or walled city.

ex'tra-ne'i-ty (ĕks'trȧ-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being without or beyond a thing; foreignness. *Rare.*

ex-tra'ne-ous (ĕks-trā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *extraneus*, from *extra.* See EXTRA-; STRANGE.] Not belonging to, or dependent upon, a thing; without or beyond, or originated or coming from without, a thing; not essential or intrinsic; foreign; as, to separate gold from *extraneous* matter.

Nothing is admitted *extraneous* from the indictment. *Landor.*

Syn. — See EXTRINSIC. — **ex-tra'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ex-tra'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

ex-traor'di-na-ri-ly (ĕks-trôr'dĭ-nā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an extraordinary manner or degree; exceptionally or excessively.

ex-traor'di-na-ry (ĕks-trôr'dĭ-nā-rĭ; ĕks'trȧ-ôr'-; 277), *a.* [L. *extraordinarius; extra* on the outside + *ordinarius.* See ORDINARY.] **1.** Beyond or out of the common order or method; not usual, customary, regular, or ordinary; as, *extraordinary* evils; *extraordinary* remedies.

2. Specif.: *Law.* **a** Designating the degree of care, caution, diligence, or the like, which is exercised by very or extremely prudent and thoughtful persons, exceeding the care exercised by persons of ordinary prudence, and, it may be, falling short of that care which would make use of every precaution that could possibly have been devised. **b** Designating a proceeding or action not normally required by law, or not prescribed for the regular administration of the law, as, an *extraordinary* session of a legislature, or one specially called by the governor; an *extraordinary* session of court, or one held in addition to the sittings regularly held under the rules. **c** Designating an accident, casualty, occurrence, or risk of a class or kind other than those which ordinary experience or prudence would foresee, anticipate, or provide for.

3. Exceeding the common degree, measure, or condition; hence, uncommon; rare; remarkable, as, *extraordinary* talents or grandeur.

4. Employed or sent upon an unusual or special service; as, an ambassador *extraordinary.*

5. Extra; additional. *Obs.*

extraordinary ambassador. See AMBASSADOR, 1. — **e. crime,** *Rom. Law*, an offense not defined and given a fixed punishment by law, but punishable as demanded by public policy. — **e. lords,** *Scots Law*, certain lords, properly four, appointed by the king from his great council to sit with the ordinary lords of the Court of Session. Further appointments were prohibited by Act 10 Geo. I. c. 19. — **e. ray,** *Optics*, that one of the two parts of a ray divided by double refraction which does not follow the ordinary law of refraction.

ex-traor'di-na-ry (ĕks-trȧ-ôr'dĭ-nā-rĭ; ĕks'trȧ-ôr'-; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** That which is extraordinary; — used esp. in *pl. Now Rare.*

Their *extraordinary* did consist especially in the matter of prayers and devotions. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. *pl. Math.* The n special units, $l_1, l_2 \ldots l_n$, used in n-tuple linear algebra (or a complex number system).

ex'tra-pa-ro'chi-al (ĕks'trȧ-pȧ-rō'kĭ-ȧl), *a.* Beyond the limits of a parish. — **ex'tra-pa-ro'chi-al-ly,** *adv.*

ex'tra-phys'i-cal (-fĭz'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Not subject to physical laws or methods.

ex'tra-plan'et-a-ry (-plăn'ĕt-tȧ-rĭ), *a. Astron.* Outside the region of planetary orbits.

ex'tra-po'lar (-pō'lẽr), *a.* Outside of, or not between, the poles, as of an electric battery.

ex-trap'o-late (ĕks-trăp'ō-lāt; ĕks'trȧ-pō-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [*extra-* + *interpolate.*] *Math.* To obtain, extend, or introduce, by extrapolation; to practice extrapolation.

ex-trap'o-la'tion (-ō-lā'shŭn), *n.* [*extra-* + *interpolation:* cf. F. *extrapolation.*] *Math.* The calculation, from the values of a function known within a certain interval of values of its argument, of its value for some argument value lying without that interval, as the calculation of the birth rate in 1910 from the known rates in 1850–1900.

ex'tra-pro-fes'sion-al (-prō-fĕsh'ŭn-ȧl), *a.* Foreign to a profession; not within the ordinary limits of professional duty or business.

ex'tra-pro-vin'cial (-prō-vĭn'shȧl), *a.* Not within or pertaining to the same province or jurisdiction.

ex'tra—red', *a. Physics.* Infra-red.

ex'tra-re-gard'ing (ĕks'trȧ-rē-gärd'ĭng), *a.* Regarding outer things; not self-centered.

ex'tra-reg'u-lar (-rĕg'ū-lẽr), *a.* Not comprehended within a rule or rules. — **ex'tra-reg'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

ex'tra-ter-rene' (ĕks'trȧ-tĕ-rēn') } *a. Astron.* Originating
ex'tra-ter-res'tri-al (-rĕs'trĭ-ȧl) } or existing outside the earth or its atmosphere.

ex'tra-ter'ri-to'ri-al (-tĕr'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Outside the territorial limits of a jurisdiction; exterritorial. — **ex'tra-ter'ri-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

ex'tra-ter'ri-to'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality, state, or privilege of being extraterritorial. See EXTERRITORIALITY.

Very extensive privileges of *extraterritoriality* are usually granted by Oriental nations to Christian residents by express treaty; and a nation sometimes assumes, even without treaty, to exercise a jurisdiction over its own subjects who are resident in barbarous countries. *T. E. Holland.*

ex'tra—u'ter-ine, *a. Anat. & Med.* Outside the uterus.

extra-uterine pregnancy, *Med.*, pregnancy in which the fetus is developed outside the uterus, as in a Fallopian tube.

ex-trav'a-gance (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-găns), *n.* [Cf. F. *extravagance.* See EXTRAVAGANT; cf. EXTRAVAGANZA.] **1.** A wandering beyond limits; digression. *Obs.*

2. Quality of being extravagant, or of exceeding the bounds of propriety or duty; want of moderation; excess; esp., undue expenditure of money; vain and superfluous expense; prodigality; as, *extravagance* of anger, love, expression, imagination, demands.

The income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance.* *Arbuthnot.*

3. An instance of prodigality or excess; an action or thing which is extravagant; as, her emotions carried her into absurd *extravagances;* this toy is a mere *extravagance.*

Syn. — Wildness, irregularity, excess, prodigality, profusion, waste, lavishness, unreasonableness, recklessness. See TRANS-NEPTUNIAN.

‖ **ex-trav'a-gan-ce he'res** (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-găn-sē hē'rēz). [L., lit., an heir not related.] See HERES.

ex'tra-nu'cle-ar, *a. Anat.* Outside of a nucleus.

ex'tra-nup'tial, *a.* = EXTRA-MA-RI'TAL. — **ex'tra-oc'u-lar,** *a. Zoöl.* Exterior to the eyes; — said of the antennæ of certain insects.

ex'tra-of-fi'cial, *a.* See EXTRA-.

ex'tra-or'bit-al, *a.* Outside of an orbit. — **ex'tra-or'bit-al-ly,** *adv.*

ex'traor'di-na-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [traordinarily. *Obs.*

ex'traor'di-na-ry, *adv.* Ex-

‖ **ex'tra. or'di-nem.** [L.] Out of the (usual) order (of things); extraordinarily.

ex'tra-pa-ri'e-tal, *a.*, **ex'tra-pa'ri-ar'chal,** *a.* See EXTRA-.

ex'tra-per'i-to-ne'al, *a.* Outside the peritoneal cavity. [TRA-.

ex'tra-phe-nom'e-nal, *a.* See EX-

ex'tra-pop'u-lar, *a.* Outside of, or not coming from, the people.

ex'tra-rhyth'mi-cal, *a.*, **ex'tra-sac'er-do'tal,** *a.*, **ex'tra-sci-en'tif'ic,** *a.*, **ex'tra-scrip'tur-al,** *a.*, **ex'tra-sen'si-ble,** *a.* See EXTRA-.

ex'tra-so'lar, *a.* Beyond the solar system [visible spectrum.

ex'tra-spec'tral, *a.* Outside the

ex'tra-spi'nal, *a.* Outside of the spinal column.

ex'tra-sta-pe'di-al, *a. Zoöl.* Extending beyond the connection of the columella with the stapes; — applied to a branch of the extracolumella — *n.* The extrastapedial part of the columella.

ex'tra-stom'ach-al, *a.*, **ex'tra-syl'lo-gis'tic,** *a*, **ex'tra-tab'u-lar,** *a.* See EXTRA-.

ex'tra-tar'sal, *a. Anat.* On the outer side of the tarsus.

ex'tra-tel-lu'ri-an, *n. Astron.* Beyond or away from the earth.

ex'tra-tem'po-ral, *a.* See EXTRA-. [a thecs.

ex'tra-the'cal, *a. Zoöl.* Outside

ex'tra-the-is'tic, *a.* See EXTRA-.

ex'tra-tho-rac'ic, *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Outside of the thorax.

ex'tra-tra'che-al, *a. Anat.* Outside of the trachea.

ex'tra-trop'i-cal, *a.* See EXTRA-.

ex-traught' (ĕks-trôt'), *p. p.* of EXTRACT. [Cf. DISTRAUGHT.] Extracted; also, distracted. *Obs.*

ex'tra-ur'ban, *a.* See EXTRA-.

ex-trav'a-gant-ly, *adv.* of EXTRAVAGANT.

Ex-trav'a-gan'tes (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-găn'tēz), *n. pl.* See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI. [-NESS

ex-trav'a-gant-ness, *n.* See

ex-trav'a-gā'tion, *n.* A wandering beyond limits; excess. *Obs.*

ex-trav'a-gate, *v. i.* To extravagate. *Obs. or Scot.*

ex-trav'a-sate, *a.* Extravasated. *Obs or R.*

ex-trav'a-vase, *v. t.* [F. *extravaser.*] To extravasate. *Obs.*

ex'tra-ve'nate, *a.* [*extra-* + L. *vena* vein.] Extravasated. *Obs.*

ex'tra-ven-tric'u-lar, *a. Anat.* Outside of a ventricle.

ex'tra-verb' (ĕks'trȧ-vûrt'), *v. t.* [*extra-* + L. *vertere* to turn.] *Chem.* To turn out or make manifest. *Obs.* — **ex'tra-ver'sion** (-vûr'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

ex'tra-vil'lar, *a.* See EXTRA-.

ex'tra-vi'o-let, *a.* Ultraviolet.

ex-trav'ı, *v. t.* [F. *extravire*, L. *extrahere.*] To extract. *Obs*

extra. + ANTRE.

ex-treat', *n.* [See ESTREAT.] Es-

ex-trac'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

ex-trac'ture, *n.* An extract. *Obs.*

ex'tra-cu'ri-al, *a.* [*extra-* + LL *curia* a law court.] Made or arranged outside a law court.

ex'tra-de-cre'tal, *a.* See EXTRA-.

ex'tra-dic'tion-a-ry, *a.* [*extra-* + L. *dictio* a saying.] Real rather than verbal. *Obs.*

ex'tra-di'tion, *v. t.* To extradite. *Rare.*

ex'tra-do'tal, *a.* Not of the dowry; — said of certain separate property, otherwise called *paraphernal*, of the wife.

‖ **ex tra'du-ce** (ĕks trȧd'ŭ-sē). [L.] Lit., from a vine layer; by or because of propagation from a parent; — said esp. of the soul.

ex'tra-duc'tion, *n.* [*extra-* + L. *ducto* a leading.] *Obs.* a A conclusion; — opposed to *introduction.* b A leading forward.

ex'tra-du'ral, *a. Anat.* Outside of the dura mater.

ex'tra-en-ter'ic, *a. Zoöl.* Outside of the enteron; perivisceral.

ex'tra-es-sen'tial, *a.* See EXTRA-.

ex'tra-fo'li-a'ceous, *a. Bot.* Situated away from the leaves.

ex'tra-fo-ra'ne-ous (ĕks'trȧ-fō-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [*extra-* + L. *foras* out of doors.] Out of doors.

ex'tra-for'mal, *a.* See EXTRA-.

ex'tra-ge'ne-ous, *a.* [See EXTRA-; HOMOGENEOUS.] Belonging to another race or kind. *Obs.*

ex'tra-gen'i-tal, *a. Med.* Situated or originating outside of the genital organs. [EXTRA-.

ex'tra-gov'ern-men'tal, *a.* See

ex'tra-gram-mat'i-cal, *a.* See EXTRA-. [TRA-.

ex'tra-he'don-is'tic, *a.* See EX-

ex'tra-his-tor'ic, *a.* See EXTRA-.

ex'tra-hu'man, *a.* See EXTRA-.

ex'tra-in-duc'tive, *a.* See EXTRA-. [EXTRA-.

ex'tra-in'tel-lec'tu-al, *a.* See

‖ **ex'trait'** (ĕks'trĕ'), *n.* [F.] Extract.

ex-trait', *a.* [F., p. p. of *extraire.*] Extracted. *Obs.*

ex'tra-ju'gal, *a.* Outside of the yoke.

ex'tra-ju'ral, *a.* See EXTRA-.

ex'tra-le'gal, *a.* See EXTRA-.

ex'tra-li'm'i-tȧ-l, *a.* Not included or found within a given area or limit. [TRA-.

ex'tra-lit'er-a-ry, *a.* See EX-

ex'tra-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* See EXTRA-. — **ex'tra-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [TRA-.

ex'tra-ma-no'ri-al, *a.* See EX-

ex'tra-ma-rine', *a.* Of or pert. to what is beyond the sea.

ex'tra-med'ul-la-ry, *a. Anat.* Outside of the spinal cord or medulla

ex'tra-men'tal, *a.* See EXTRA-.

‖ **ex'tra men'tem.** [L.] Apart from, or outside of, mind.

ex'tra-met'a-phys'i-cal, *a.* See EXTRA-. [EXTRA-.

ex'tra-met'ro-pol'i-tan, *a.* See

ex'tra-mis'sion, *n.* Emission. *Obs.*

ex'tra-mor'al, *a.* See EXTRA-.

‖ **ex'tra mu'ros.** [L.] Outside of or beyond the walls. [TRA-.

ex'tra-na'tion-al, *a.* See EX-

ex'tra-nat'u-ral, *a.* See EXTRA-.

ex-tra'ne-al, ex-tra'ne-an, *a.* Extraneous. *Obs.* — *n.* An outsider. *Scot.*

ex-tra'ne-ize, *v. t.* To render extraneous. *Obs.*

ex'tra-Nep-tu'ni-an, *a. Astron.*

4. An excessive or immoderate degree, condition, measure, expedient, or the like; as, to go to an *extreme*.
5. *Logic.* A term appearing in only one of the premises of a syllogism.
6 *Math.* **a** The first or the last term of a proportion or series. **b** The greatest or the least of several magnitudes.
Syn. — Extreme, extremity. An extreme is the utmost limit in any direction, esp. as contrasted with the opposite *extreme* (cf. the *extremes* of a proportion); extremity denotes the *extreme* of intensity, severity, suffering, and the like; as, "twixt two *extremes* of passion, joy and grief" (*Shak.*); "The queen 's in labor, they say, in great *extremity*" (*Shak.*); "*Extremes* meet" (*Proverb*); the *extremity* of the weather. See LAST.
in extremes, at the point of death; in extremis. *Obs.* — in the extreme, to a very great or to the greatest degree.
ex-trem'ism (ĕks-trēm'ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being extreme or radical; radicalism.
ex-trem'ist (ĕks-trēm'ĭst), *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice; one who holds extreme opinions.
ex-trem'i-ty (ĕks-trĕm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *extremitas*: cf. F. *extrémité*.] **1.** The utmost limit; the farthest or remotest point or part.
They sent fleets . . . to the *extremities* of Ethiopia. *Abbuthnot*
2. A limb of the body; esp., the end part of a limb; — chiefly in the *pl.*
3. The utmost point; highest degree; most aggravated or intense form. "The *extremity* of bodily pain." *Ray.*
4. The highest degree of inconvenience, pain, or suffering; greatest need or peril; extreme need; necessity; esp., a state that makes immediate death probable; also, dying.
Divers evils and *extremities* that follow. *Milton.*
5 An extremely severe act or measure.
Syn. — Verge, border; end, termination. See EXTREME.
ex'tri-ca-ble (ĕks'trĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being extricated. — **ex'tri-ca-bly**, *adv.*
ex'tri-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *extricatus*, p. p. of *extricare* to extricate; *ex* + *tricae* trifles, impediments, perplexities. Cf. INTRICATE.]
1. To free, as from difficulties; to disentangle; disembarrass; as, to *extricate* a person from debt, peril, etc.
2. To cause to be emitted or evolved, as, to *extricate* heat or moisture.
Syn. — Relieve, set free, liberate. See DISENGAGE.
ex'tri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An extricating or disentangling; a freeing from perplexities; disentanglement.
2. Act of sending out or evolving.
ex-trin'sic (ĕks-trĭn'sĭk), *a.* [L. *extrinsecus*, adv., on the outside; *exter* on the outside + *secus* otherwise, beside; akin to E. *second*: cf. F. *extrinsèque*. See EXTERIOR; SECOND.] **1.** Not contained in or belonging to a body; external; outward; unessential.
Extrinsic aids of education and of artificial culture. *I. Taylor.*
2. Pertaining to, or derived from, things outside; — applied specif. in law to evidence not afforded by an instrument or document in itself.
3. *Anat.* Designating muscles of a limb or part which are not entirely within it, but extend to it from another part.
4. *Philos.* Objective as belonging to the objective world, as distinguished from objective in the mind.
The reality of universal ideas considered as *extrinsic* to the human mind. *Hallam.*
5. *Math.* See CYCLOTOMIC DIVISOR.
Syn. — Unessential, external, outward, foreign. — EXTRINSIC, EXTRANEOUS. That is EXTRINSIC (opposed to *intrinsic*) which is not inherent or essential, that is EXTRANEOUS which is more definitely or concretely external or foreign; as, "It [is] inconceivable . . . how that which . . . is and continues to be *extrinsic* and alien to our being should become a modification of our being" (*Coleridge*); "*Extrinsic* differences, the outward marks whereby society has parted man from man" (*Wordsworth*); "Nothing *extraneous* must cleave to, or join with, the eye in the act of seeing" (*South*); "*extraneous* materials" (*Burke*). See OUTER; cf. INTRINSIC, ACCIDENTAL.
ex-trin'si-cal (-sĭ-kăl), *a.* Extrinsic. — **ex-trin'si-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **extrinsically defined**, *Math.*, said of a function defined for all points of a domain except certain points, where it has certain limits, which are assigned arbitrarily as its values at these points.
ex-trorse' (ĕks-trôrs'), *a.* [L. *extrorsus* in an outward direction; *extra* on the outside + *versus* towards: cf. F. *extrorse*. See EXTRA-, VERSUS.] Facing or turned outwards; specif., *Bot.*, turned away from the axis of growth; — said esp. of anthers dehiscing away from the gynœcium. Cf. INTRORSE. — **ex-trorse'ly**, *adv.*
ex'tro-ver'sion (ĕks'trō-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [See EXTRORSE.]
1. Act of turning outward. *Rare.*
2. *Med.* The condition of being turned inside out; as, *extroversion* of the bladder.
ex'tro-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* [*extra-* + L. *vertere* to turn.] To turn out or outward, or toward outer things. *Rare.*
ex-trude' (ĕks-trōōd'), *v. t.*; EX-TRUD'ED (-trōōd'ĕd); EX-TRUD'ING (-trōōd'ĭng). [L. *extrudere*, *extrusum*; *ex* out + *trudere* to thrust. Cf. INTRUDE.] To thrust out; to force, press, or push out; to expel; to drive off or away. "Parentheses . . . *extruded* to the margin." *Coleridge.*
ex-trude', *v. i.* To be extruded.
ex-tru'sion (ĕks-trōō'zhŭn), *n.* Act of thrusting or pushing out; a driving out, expulsion.
ex-tru'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Extruding; expulsive.
2. *Geol.* Forced out at the surface; as, *extrusive* rocks; — contrasted with *intrusive*.
ex-tund' (ĕks-tŭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *extundere*, *extusum*; *ex* out + *tundere* to beat.] To beat or force out. *Rare.* — **ex-tu'sion** (ĕks-tū'zhŭn), *n. Rare.*
ex-u'ber-ance (ĕgz-ū'bĕr-ăns) } *n.* [L. *exuberantia*: cf. F.
ex-u'ber-an-cy (-bĕr-ăn-sĭ) } *exubérance.*] **1.** State or quality of being exuberant; overflowing quantity, copious or excessive production or supply; superabundance; richness; as, *exuberance* of joy, of fancy, or of foliage.
2. An instance of exuberant action, growth, or the like; a manifestation of exuberance
Syn. — Abundance, excess, plenty, copiousness, profusion, overflow; rankness, wantonness, luxuriance.
ex-u'ber-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *exuberans*, *exuberantis*, p. pr. of *exuberare* to be abundant; *ex* + *uberare* to be fruitful, fr. *uber* fruitful, fertile, akin to *uber* udder: cf. F. *exubérant*. See UDDER.] Characterized by abundance or superabundance; plenteous; luxuriant; lavish; copious or excessive in production; as, *exuberant* goodness; *exuberant* foliage.
Syn. — See PLENTIFUL.
— ex-u'ber-ant-ly, *adv.* — **ex-u'ber-ant-ness**, *n.*
ex-u'ber-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *exuberatus*, p. p. of *exuberare*. See EXUBERANT, *n.*] To be in exuberance; to abound.
ex'u-date (ĕks'ū-dāt; 250), *n.* Exuded matter.
ex'u-date, *v. t.* & *i.* [See EXUDE.] To exude. *Obs.*
ex'u-da'tion (ĕks'ū-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exuding; sweating; a discharge of humors, moisture, juice, or gum, as through pores or incisions; also, the substance exuded
ex-u'da-tive (ĕks-ū'dȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to exudation.
ex-ude' (ĕks-ūd', ĕgz-ūd', 277), *v. t.*; EX-UD'ED (-ūd'ĕd); EX-UD'ING (-ūd'ĭng). [L. *exudare*, *exsulare*, *exudatum*, *exsudatum*, to sweat out, *ex* out + *sudare* to sweat: cf. F. *exuder*, *exsuder*. See SWEAT.] To discharge through pores or incisions, as moisture or other liquid; to give out.
Our forests *exude* turpentine in . . . abundance. *Dr. T. Dwight.*
ex-ude', *v. i.* To flow from a body through the pores, or by a natural discharge, as juice.
ex-ul'cer-ate (ĕg-zŭl'sĕr-āt), *v. t.* & *i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *exulceratus*, p. p. of *exulcerare* to make sore. See EX-; ULCERATE.] To ulcerate, inflame; fret; chafe. *Obs. or R.*
ex-ul'cer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exulceratio*.] Ulceration; soreness; also, a sore.
ex-ult' (ĕg-zŭlt'), *v. i.*; EX-ULT'ED; EX-ULT'ING. [L. *exultare*, *exsultare*, *exultatum*, *exsultatum*, to leap vigorously, to exult, intens. fr. *exsilire* to spring out or up; *ex* out + *salire* to leap: cf. F. *exulter*. See SALIENT.] **1.** To leap. *Obs.*
2. To be in high spirits; to rejoice in triumph or exceedingly; to triumph; as, an *exulting* heart. "An *exulting* countenance" *Bancroft.*
The dumb shall sing, the lame his crutch forego,
And leap *exulting* like the bounding roe. *Pope.*
ex-ult'ance (ĕg-zŭl'tăns) } *n.* [L. *exsultantia*.] Exulta-
ex-ult'an-cy (-tăn-sĭ) } tion.
ex-ult'ant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *exsultans*, *exsultantis*, p. pr. of *exsultare*. See EXULT.] Characterized by, or expressing, exultation; exulting. — **ex-ult'ant-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. — See ELATED.
ex'ul-ta'tion (ĕk'sŭl-tā'shŭn; ĕg'zŭl- ; 277), *n.* [L. *exsultatio*: cf. F. *exultation*.] Act of exulting, exultant state; esp., lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; rapturous delight; triumph.
His bosom swelled with *exultation*. *Prescott.*
ex-ul'tet (ĕg-zŭl'tĕt), *n.* [L.] *R. C. Ch.* A hymn beginning "Exultet iam angelica turba cœlorum" (Let the angelic host of heaven now rejoice), sung at the blessing of the paschal candle on Easter eve.
ex-u'vi-æ (ĕgz-ū'vĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *exuere* to draw out or off, to pull off.] Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals; any parts of animals shed or cast off, as the skins of snakes, the shells of lobsters, etc. — **ex-u'vi-al** (-ăl), *a.*
ex-u'vi-ate (ĕgz-ū'vĭ-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [From EXUVIÆ.] *Zoöl.* To shed an old covering; to molt. — *v. t.* To cast, as a shell or skin.
ex-u'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n. Zpol.* The molting or casting off of some part, esp. of an outer cuticular layer, as the shell of a crustacean, the skin of a snake, etc.; ecdysis.
-ey (-ĭ). An adjective suffix signifying *of*, *pertaining to*, etc. See 3d -Y.
e'ya-let' (ā'yȧ-lĕt'), *n.* [Turk., fr. Ar. *iyālah*.] Formerly, one of the administrative divisions or provinces of the Ottoman Empire; — now called a *vilayet*.
ey'as (ī'ăs), *n.* [F. *niais* fresh from the nest, a derivative fr. L. *nidus* nest. E. *an eyas* stands for *a nias*. See NEST.] A nestling or unfledged bird; in falconry, a hawk taken from the nest, as distinguished from a *haggard*.
eye (ī), *n.* [ME. *iȝhe*, *eghe*, *eighe*, *eie*, *eye*, AS. *éage*; akin to OFries. *âge*, OS. *ôga*, D. *oog*, OHG. *ouga*, G. *auge*, Icel. *auga*, Sw. *öga*, Dan. *øie*, Goth. *augō*; cf. OSlav. *oko*, Lith. *akis*, L. *oculus*, Gr. ὄκκος eye, ὄσσε the two eyes, Skr. *akshi*. Cf. DAISY, OCULAR, OPTIC, EYELET, OGLE, WINDOW.]
1. The organ of sight or vision. The essential parts of the human eye form a nearly spherical mass, the *eyeball*, contained in a bony concavity of the skull, the *orbit*, in which it is movable by means of four *recti* and two *oblique* muscles. The eyeball has a tough fibrous capsule called the *sclerotic*, which in front, where the light enters, changes to a transparent membrane, the *cornea*. Within the eyeball, behind the cornea, there is an opaque muscular partition or diaphragm, the *iris*, with a central opening, the *pupil*. This can be contracted and expanded to regulate the amount of light admitted. The sclerotic and iris are lined internally by a very vascular pigmented coat, the *choroid*, and this in turn by the *retina* (which see), or sensitive membrane, whose stimulation results in the visual sensation. The retina is connected with the brain by the optic nerve. The light is focused on the retina (forming an image of the objects in the field of view) by the *crystalline lens*, which is hung just behind the pupil by the *suspensory ligament*. The lens is an elastic transparent biconvex body composed of rodlike cells. By changes in its convexity *accommodation* (which see) for vision at different distances is chiefly effected. (See also CILIARY BODY, CILIARY MUSCLES.) The lens and its suspensory ligament completely divide the eyeball into two *chambers*, the *anterior* containing a watery fluid, the *aqueous humor*, the *posterior*, which is much the larger, the jellylike transparent *vitreous humor*. The eyeball is protected by the upper and lower lids (see EYELID). These are lined internally with a mucous membrane, the *conjunctiva*, which is also reflected over, and covers the exposed part of, the eyeball, forming a transparent epithelium over the cornea. Other important accessory parts are the lachrymal and Meibomian glands for moistening and lubricating the conjunctiva. The eyes of the other vertebrates, except *Amphioxus*, which has a single median organ of the simplest type, conform to the human type, though differing more or less in the shape of the eyeball, the arrangement of the accessory parts, etc. In development most of the structures arise from the mesoblast, but the lens is formed from an ingrowth of the external epithelium of the head, and the retina from an outgrowth of the brain. Both these parts are therefore epiblastic, as is also the epithelium of the conjunctiva. In invertebrates the eyes, if present, are found in varying numbers, situations, and degrees of development. They vary from simple spots of sensitive pigmented cells connected with the nervous system, by which nothing more than the perception of light and darkness can be possible, to organs of considerable complexity, having a well-formed lens capable of forming a more or less distinct image. In arthropods *compound eyes* (see under COMPOUND) often occur in addition to small simple eyes. Of all invertebrates, the cephalopods have the most perfect eyes. In many respects they strikingly resemble those of vertebrates. See also PINEAL GLAND, OCELLUS, OPTIC VESICLES, VISION.

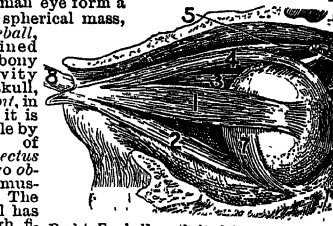

Right Eyeball, with its Muscles. 1 External Rectus; 2 Inferior Rectus; 3 Internal Rectus; 4 Superior Rectus; 5 Superior Oblique; 6 Pulley of Superior Oblique; 7 Inferior Oblique; 8 Optic Nerve. Somewhat reduced.

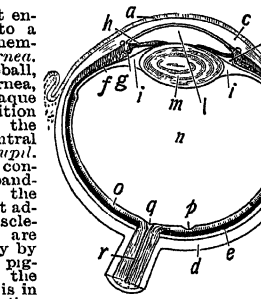

Horizontal section of Right Human Eyeball, seen from above. Somewhat enlarged. *a b* Conjunctiva; *c* Cornea; *d* Sclerotic; *e* Choroid; *f* Ciliary Muscle; *g* Ciliary Process; *h* Iris; *i* Suspensory Ligament; *k* Posterior Aqueous Chamber between *h* and *i*, *l* Anterior Aqueous Chamber; *m* Crystalline Lens; *n* Vitreous Humor; *o* Retina; *p* Yellow Spot, *q* Center of Blind Spot; *r* Artery of Retina in the center of the Optic Nerve.

2. With reference to the function of the eye: **a** The faculty of seeing; vision; as, to be blessed with a keen *eye*; often, a developed or highly trained visual perception; visual aptitude or discernment, as, the *eye* of a sailor; an *eye* for the beautiful. **b** The action or an act of seeing, look; glance; gaze; regard; as, to see with a jealous *eye*; to make *eyes* at one. **c** Specif., a close or attentive regard; close observation; hence, oversight; watch; inspection. "Keep *eyes* upon her." *Shak.* **d** The field or range of vision; that which is within view; view; sight; as, the accident occurred in the *eye* of the whole audience.

treat; extraction *Obs.* — *v. t.* To estreat; extract. *Obs.*
ex-treme'less, *a.* See -LESS.
ex-treme'ly, *adv* of EXTREME.
ex-treme'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ex-trem'i-dal (ĕks-trĕm'ĭ-dăl), *a. Zool.* Pertaining to, or situated at, an extremity.
ex'tri-ca-bl. Extricable *Ref. Sp.*
ex'tri-cate, ex'tri-ca'ted, *a.* [See EXTRICATE, *v. t.*] *Zool.* Permanently extruded; protruding, as the ovipositors of certain insects.
ex-trin'si-cal'i-ty (ĕks-trĭn'sĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), **ex-trin'si-cal-ness**, *n.* Quality of being extrinsic.
ex-trin'si-cate, *a.* Extrinsic. *Obs.*
ex-trin'si-cate (ĕks-trĭn'sĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To make outwardly apparent. *Rare.* — **ex-trin'si-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*
ex'tro-duc'tion (ĕks'trō-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [*extra-* + *duction*.] *Med.* Gentle extraction.
ex-tro'i-tive (ĕks-trō'ĭ-tĭv). *a.* [L. *extra* on the outside + *ire*, *itum*, to go.] Directed to external objects *Rare.*
ex'tro-mis'sion (ĕks'trō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A sending out. *Rare.*
ex-trop'i-cal, *a.* Extratropical.
ex-tror'sal (ĕks-trôr'săl), *a. Bot.* Extrorse
ex-truct', *v. t.* [L. *extructus*, *exstructus*, p. p. of *extruere*, *exstruere*, to build up.] To construct. — **ex-truc'tion** (-trŭk'shŭn), *n.* — **ex-truc'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* — **ex-truc'tor**, *n. All Obs.*
ex-tru'sile (ĕks-trōō'sĭl), *a.* Capable of being extruded.
extrusion process. = LEE PROCESS. [ative. *R.*
ex-tru'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Expul-
ex-tu'ber-ance (ĕks-tū'bĕr-ăns), **ex-tu'ber-an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *extuberans*, p. pr. of *extuberare* to swell up.] Protuberance. *Obs.*
ex-tu'ber-ant (-ănt), *a. Obs.* — **ex-tu'ber-ate** (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *extuberatus*, p. p.] To swell out. *Obs.* — **ex-tu'ber-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
ex'tu-mes'cence (ĕks'tū-mĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *ex* + *tumescens*, p. pr. of *tumescere*, incho. fr. *tumere* to swell: cf. F. *extumescence*.] A swelling; rising. *R.*
ex-turb', **ex-tur'bate**, *v. t.* [L. *exturbare*, p. p. *exturbatus*.] To drive out. *Obs.*
‖ **ex tur'pi cau'sa non o'ri-tur ac'ti-o** (ĕks tûr'pī kâ'sȧ, ō'rĭ-tŭr ăk'tĭ-ō) (ĕks tûr'săl). [L.] *Law.* From an immoral cause, or consideration, no action arises.
ex-typ'al. † ECTYPAL.
ex-u'ber-a'tion (ĕgz-ū'bĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exuberatio*, *-onis*, excess.] Exhilaration. *Rare.*
ex-uc'cous. † EXSUCCOUS.
ex'u-con'ti-an (ĕks'ū-kŏn'tĭ-ăn). Var. of EXOUCONTIAN.
exudation pressure. = ROOT PRESSURE. [udation. *Rare.*
ex-u'dence (ĕgz-ū'dĕns), *n.* Ex-
ex'u-ja (ĕks'ū-jȧ), *n.* = ECHUGIN, I.
ex'ul, *n.* [L. *exul*, *exsul*.] An exile. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To exile. *Obs.*
ex'u-late, *n.* [L. *exulatus*, *exsulatus*, p. p. of *exulare*, *exsulare*, to live in exile.] An exile. — *v. t.* & *i.* To exile; to be exiled. — **ex'u-la'tion**, *n. All Obs.*
ex-ul'cer-ate, *a.* [L. *exulceratus*, p. p.] Ulcerated. *Obs.*
ex-ul'cer-a-tive (ĕg-zŭl'sĕr-ȧ-tĭv), **ex-ul'cer-a-to-ry** (-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Ulcerative. *Rare.* [p. pr. of
ex-ult'ing-ly, *adv.* of *exulting*,
ex-u'lu-late (ĕks-ū'lū-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *exululatus*, p. p. of *exululare* to cry out.] To ululate *Rare.*
ex'um-bral'la (ĕks'ŭm-brĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ex-* out + *umbrella*.] *Zoöl.* The convex upper surface of the umbrella of a jellyfish. — **ex-um'bral** (ĕks-ŭm'brăl), **ex'um-brel'lar** (-ăr), *a.*
ex-un'dance, ex-un'dan-cy, *n.* [L. *exundantia*.] Overflow. *Rare.* — **ex-un'dant** (ĕk-sŭn'dănt), *a.*
ex-un'date (-dāt), *v. i.* [L. *exundatus*, p. p. of *erundare* to overflow.] To overflow. *Rare.* — **ex'un-da'tion** (ĕk'stŭn-dā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*
‖ **ex un'gue le-o'nem.** [L.] From the claw (we may infer or imagine) the lion; the whole may be inferred from a part.
ex-un'gu-late, *v. t.* [L. *exungulare* to lose the hoof.] To pare off, as nails, the hoof, etc. *Obs.* — **ex-un'gu-la'tion**, *n. Obs.*
‖ **ex u'no dis'ce om'nes.** [L.] See AB UNO DISCE OMNES.
ex-ur'per-a-ble, *a.* [L. *exsuperabilis*.] Superable. *Obs.*
ex-ur'per-ance. ex-ur'per-an-cy, *n.* [L. *exsuperantia*.] Superiority; superfluity. *Obs.*
ex-u'per-ant, *a.* [L. *exsuperans*, p. pr.] Surpassing. *Obs.*
ex-u'per-ate, *v. t.* [L. *exsuperare*, p. p. of *exu-*, *exsuperare*, to excel; *ex* out + *superare* to go over, *super* over.] To excel; surmount. *Obs.* — **ex-u'per-a'tion**, *n. Obs.*
ex-ur'gence, *n.* [L. *exurgens*, *exsurgens*, p. pr. of *exurgere*, *exsurgere*, to rise up.] A rising or coming into view. *Obs.* — **ex-ur'gent**, *a. Obs.*
ex-us'ci-tate (ĕk-sŭs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *exsuscitatus*, p. p. of *exsuscitare*.] To rouse; excite. *Obs.* — **ex-us'ci-ta'tion**, *n. Obs.*
ex-ust', *a.* [L. *exustus*, p. p. of *exurere*.] Burned up. — *v. t.* To burn up. — **ex-ust'i-ble**, *a.* — **ex-us'tion**, *n. All Obs.*
‖ **ex u'su.** [L.] Of use, service, or benefit; useful.
ex-ute' (ĕgz-ūt'), *v. t.* [L. *exutus*, p. p. of *exuere* to strip.] To strip or divest. *Obs. or Hist.*
ex-u'to-ry (ĕgz-ū'tō-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *exutoire*.] *Med.* An issue.
ex-u'vi-a. **ex-u'per-an-cy**, *n.*, *sing.* of EXUVIÆ.
ex-u'vi-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being exuviated. — **ex-u'vi-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
ex-u'vi-ous, *a.* Exuvial. *Obs.*
‖ **ex vi aut me'tu.** [L.] From force or fear.
‖ **ex vi ter'mi-ni.** [LL.] By force of the term.
‖ **ex vo'to.** [L.] According to one's vow or prayer.
ex'-vo'to (ĕks'ĭ vō'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). An offering fulfilling a vow. — **ex-vo'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*
exx. *Abbr.* Executrix.
ex'zo-di'a-cal, *a. Astron.* Extrazodiacal. [AY, *adv.*
ey. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
ey. † EGG.
ey. Eye. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*
e-ya', *interj.* [Cf. L. *eia*.] Verily; assuredly. *Obs.*
ey'ah (ī'ȧ), *n.* An ayah.
ey'as-mus'ket, *n.* [*eyas* + *musket* sparrow hawk.] An unfledged or young male sparrow hawk. *Obs.*
ey'dent. Var. of EIDENT. *Scot.*
eye. † AWE, EGG. [*adv.*
eye (ī). Dial. Eng. var. of AY,
eye (ī). Var. of EA. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
eye (ī), *n.* [Prob. fr. *nye*, *an*

3. Hence, with reference to the "mind's eye:" The faculty or action of intellectual discrimination or inner perception; attention or notice; consideration or contemplation, mental regard; as, to have an *eye* on rascality; the advantage did not escape his *eye;* discernment; rational power; as, he needs all his *eyes* to work through the difficulty; point of view; as, a crime in the *eye* of the law; to see with another's *eyes;* judgment; opinion; estimation; as, to note logical distinctions with a keen *eye.*

In my *eye*, she is the sweetest lady that ever I looked on. *Shak.*
Booksellers . . . have an *eye* to their own advantage *Addison.*

4. Fig., specif., a seat of intellectual light. "Athens, the *eye* of Greece, mother of arts." *Milton.*

5. Something that resembles or is analogous to the organ of sight, as in form, position, or appearance; as: **a** A circular spot having a center of a different color, as on a peacock's tail. **b** The scar to which the adductor muscle is attached in oysters and other bivalve shells, also, the adductor muscle itself, esp. when used as food, as in the scallop. **c** *Hort.* (1) The bud of a shoot or of any subterranean stem; as, the *eye* of a cutting; the *eye* of a potato. (2) In orchard fruits, the point of union with the calyx. **d** The center of a target; the bull's-eye. **e** A small loop to receive a hook; as, hooks and *eyes* on a dress. **f** The hole through the head of a needle. **g** A loop forming part of anything, or a hole through anything, to receive a rope, hook, pin, shaft, etc.; as, an *eye* at the end of a tie bar in a bridge truss; an *eye* through a crank; an *eye* at the end of a rope. **h** The hole through the upper millstone. **i** *Metal.* A peephole in the walls of a furnace through which the interior may be viewed, as at the elbow of a tuyère in a blast furnace. **j** *Arch.* The horizontal circular opening at the top of a cupola, whether opening to the outer air, as in the Pantheon, or showing an outer cupola above, as in St. Paul's Cathedral of London. See OCULUS. **k** See CRAB'S-EYE.

6. A spring or well or its outlet. *Rare.*

7. That which resembles the eye in relative importance or beauty. "The very *eye* of that proverb." *Shak.*

8. Tinge; shade of color. *Obs.*

Red with an *eye* of blue makes a purple. *Boyle.*

9. *Meteor.* A patch of blue sky often visible at the calm center of a hurricane; a bull's-eye.

by the eye, prob., without measure; unlimited. *Obs.*

Assure thyself thou shalt have broth *by the eye. Marlowe.*

—e. of a volute, *Arch.*, the circle in the center of the volute. **—e. of day, e. of the morning, e. of heaven**, the sun. "So gently shuts the *eye of day.*" *Mrs. Barbauld.* **—e. of the storm.** = EYE, *n.*, 9. **—eyes of a ship**, the foremost part in the bows of a ship, formerly often and still in some countries painted with eyes; also, the hawseholes. **—eyes of the rigging**, *Naut.*, the parts of the shrouds, stays, etc., that pass over a masthead. **—in the e. of the wind**, *Naut.*, in a direction almost directly opposed to the wind; very close to the wind; as, the yacht sailed *in the eye of the wind.*

eye (ī), *v. t.;* EYED (īd); EY'ING (ī'ĭng) or EYE'ING. **1.** To fix the eye on; to look on; to view; to observe; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention. **2.** To make an eye in or on; as, to *eye* a needle.

eye, *v. i.* To appear; to look. *Obs.*

My becomings kill me, when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shak.*

eye'a-ble (ī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Open to sight or observation; also, pleasant to the eye; sightly.

eye'ball' (ī'bôl'), *n.* The more or less globular capsule of the eye of vertebrates (formed by the sclerotic and cornea) together with its contained structures; the eye proper as distinguished from the accessory parts.

eye'bar' (ī'bär'), *n. Engin.* A bar with an eye at one or both ends.

eye'beam' (ī'bēm'), *n.* A glance of the eye. *Shak.*

eye'bolt' (ī'bōlt'), *n. Mach.* A bolt with a looped head, or an opening in the head.

eye bone. *Zoöl.* One of the ossified plates (well developed in birds and many reptiles) in the sclerotic of the eye.

eye'bright' (ī'brīt'), *n.* **a** A small scrophulariaceous plant of Europe (*Euphrasia officinalis*), formerly much used as a remedy for diseases of the eye. **b** Scarlet pimpernel. **c** Indian tobacco. **d** Indian pipe. **e** Germander speedwell.

eye'brow' (ī'brou), *n.* **1.** The arch or ridge over the eye forming the upper edge of the orbit; also, the covering of soft hair growing on this ridge.

2. *Arch.* **a** A molding over a window. *Oxf. E. D.* **b** A fillet. *Rare.* **c** A low dormer in a roof, over which the roofing is carried in wave line.

3. *Naut.* A projection above a sidelight to divert water trickling down the side of a vessel; — called also *wiggle.*

eye'cup' (ī'kŭp'), *n.* **1.** A small oval porcelain or glass cup having a rim curved to fit the orbit of the eye, and used in applying liquid remedies to the eyes. Called also *eyeglass.*

2. *Firearms.* A round hollowed piece with a peephole, on the rear sight.

eyed (īd), *a.* Having eyes or eyelike spots.

eye dotter. A graining brush used in imitating bird's-eye maple.

eye'flap' (ī'flăp'), *n.* A blinder on a horse's bridle.

eye'ful (ī'fo͝ol), *n.* As much as may be seen at once; of sleep, a "wink."

eye'ful, *a.* Eyeable; also, observant; careful. *Obs. or R.*

eye'glance' (ī'glȧns'), *n.* A glance of the eye.

eye'glass' (ī'glȧs'), *n.* **1.** A lens of glass or rock crystal used to correct defects of vision; — when used singly commonly called a *monocle;* when used in pairs, *eyeglasses* or *pince-nez.* Cf. SPECTACLES.

2. Eyepiece of a telescope, microscope, etc.

3. The lens of the eye. *Obs.*

4. A glass eyecup. See EYECUP.

eye'hole' (ī'hōl'), *n.* **1.** The orbit of the eye.

2. A hole through which one looks or peeps, a peephole.

3. A circular opening to receive something, as a hook, cord, or rope; an eyelet; an eye.

4. An eyespot in a coconut.

eye'lash' (ī'lăsh'), *n* The fringe of hair that edges the eyelid; also, a single hair of this fringe.

eye'lens' (ī'lĕnz'), *n. Optics.* The lens nearest the eye in an eyepiece.

eye'less (ī'lĕs), *a.* Without eyes; blind; done, or acting, without using the eyes. "*Eyeless* rage." *Shak.*

eye'let (ī'lĕt), *n.* [ME. *oilet,* OF. *oillet,* F. *œillet,* dim. of *œil* eye, fr. L. *oculus.* See EYE; cf. OILLET.] **1.** A small hole or perforation, usually to receive a cord or fastener and strengthened on the edge, as when worked round with stitches, as in embroidery, garments, sails, etc.

2. A metal ring or grommet, or short metallic tube, the ends of which can be bent outward and over to fasten it in place; — used to line an eyelet hole.

3. A small eye; an ocellus.

4. A peephole or loophole.

eye'let, *v. t.;* -LET-ED; -LET-ING. To make or place eyelets in.

eye'let-eer' (ī'lĕt-ēr'), *n.* A small, sharp-pointed instrument used in piercing eyelet holes; a stiletto; bodkin.

eyelet punch. A machine for punching eyelet holes and fastening eyelets, as in paper or cloth.

eye'lid' (ī'lĭd'), *n.* The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers or uncovers the eyeball at pleasure. Most vertebrates above fishes have two lids, an upper and a lower, supplemented in many cases by a third, the *nictitating membrane* (which see), beneath the others. Cf. CHAMELEON, SNAKE.

eye'mark' (ī'märk'), *n.* An object to look at; a spectacle.

eye'–mind'ed, *a.* Having one's mental imagery prevailingly of the visual type; having one's thoughts and memories mainly in the form of visual images. See VISUALIZER. **—eye'–mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

eye opener. That which makes the eyes open, as startling news or occurrence, or, *U. S. Slang,* a drink of liquor, esp. the first one in the morning.

eye'piece' (ī'pēs'), *n.* **1.** *Optics.* The lens, or combination of lenses, at the eye end of a telescope or other optical instrument, through which the image is viewed. See NEGATIVE EYEPIECE, POSITIVE EYEPIECE.

2. *Metal.* A device consisting of a disk of mica suitably mounted and fitted to an aperture in the side of a furnace so as to permit a view of the interior.

eyepiece micrometer. *Astron.* See MICROMETER.

eye'pit' (ī'pĭt'), *n.* The socket of the eye; eyehole.

eye'reach' (ī'rēch'), *n.* The range or reach of the eye; eyeshot. "A seat in *eyereach* of him." *B. Jonson.*

eye'serv'ant (ī'sûr'vănt), *n.* A servant who attends faithfully to his duty only when watched.

eye'serv'ice (-vĭs), *n.* **1.** Service performed only under inspection, or the eye of an employer.

Not with *eyeservice,* as men-pleasers. *Col.* iii. 22.

2. Admiring looks or regard.

eye'shot' (ī'shŏt'), *n.* Range, reach, or glance of the eye; view; sight; as, to be out of *eyeshot. Dryden.*

eye'sight' (ī'sīt'), *n.* Sight; view; observation.

Josephus sets this down from his own *eyesight Bp. Wilkins.*

eye'sore' (ī'sōr'), *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight; a blemish

Mordecai was an *eyesore* to Haman. *L'Estrange.*

eye speculum. *Med.* An appliance to prevent the spasmodic closure of the lids during examination of or operation upon the eye.

eye'–splice', *n. Naut.* A splice formed by bending a rope's end back, and splicing it into the rope, forming a loop or eye. See SPLICE, *Illust.*

eye'spot', *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* **a** A simple eye or visual organ in many invertebrates, consisting of pigment cells covering a sensory nerve termination. **b** An eyelike spot of color.

2. An eyelike spot, as in a potato or coconut; specif., a small pigment body in certain unicellular algæ, supposed to be sensitive to light.

eye'–spot'ted, *a.* Marked with spots like eyes.

Juno's bird [the peacock], in her *eye-spotted* train *Spenser.*

eye'stone' (ī'stōn'), *n* A small lenticular calcareous body, esp. an operculum of a small marine shell of the family Turbinidæ, used to remove a foreign substance from the eye. It is put into the inner corner of the eye under the lid, and working its way to, and out at, the outer corner, often brings with it the substance.

eye'strain' (ī'strān'), *n.* Weariness or strained condition of the eye from overuse, uncorrected defects of vision, etc.

eye'string' (ī'strĭng'), *n.* A muscle or tendon by which the eye is moved. It was formerly supposed to break at death or loss of vision.

eye'tooth' (ī'to͞oth'), *n.; pl.* -TEETH (ī'tēth'). *Anat.* A canine tooth of the upper jaw. See TOOTH.

eye tube. *Optics.* The eyepiece of a telescope.

eye'wa'ter (ī'wô'tẽr), *n.* A wash or lotion for the eyes.

eye'wit'ness (ī'wĭt'nĕs; ī'wĭt'nĕs), *n.* One who sees an object or act; esp., one who testifies what he has seen.

We . . . were *eyewitnesses* of his majesty. 2 *Pet.* i. 16.

ey'ra (ā'rȧ; ī'rȧ), *n.* [Native South American name.] *Zoöl.* A wild cat (*Felis eyra*) ranging from southern Brazil to northern Mexico. It is reddish yellow and about the size of the domestic cat, but with a longer and more slender body and shorter legs.

eyre (âr), *n.* [OF. *eirre, eire,* journey, march, way, fr L. *iter, itineris,* a going, way, fr the root of *ire* to go; or fr. OF. *erre* to journey, fr. LL. *iterare,* fr. L. *iter.* Cf. ERRANT, ITINERANT, ISSUE.] **1.** Itineration; a journey in circuit; — used in the phrase justices in eyre (or in itinere), L. *justitiæ itinerantes,* AF. *justisis erraunts,* itinerant judges who under temporary royal commissions rode circuit to hold courts in the different counties of England. The practice of commissioning such justices began apparently in the reign of Henry II; and it continued with increasing irregularity until the appointment of judges of assize and nisi prius in 1285.

2. The circuit or sessions held by the justices in eyre.

Eyre of the Forest, a circuit court held by the Justices of the Forest, hence called **Justices in Eyre.** *Oxf. E. D.*

E-ze'ki-el (ē-zē'kĭ-ĕl; -zēk'yĕl), *n.* [L. *Ezechiel,* fr. Heb. *Yekhezqēl,* perh. through Gr. Ἰεζεκιήλ.] **1.** Lit., strength of God; — masc. prop. name. F. *Ézéchiel* (ā/zā/kyĕl'); It. *Ezechiele* (ād-zā-kyĕl'ā), *Ezechiello* (-kyĕl'lō); Sp. *Ezequiel* (ā-thā-kyĕl'; 208); G. *Ezechiel* (ā-tsā'kē-ĕl); D. *Ezechiel* (ā-zā'kĭ-ĕl). — Dim. *Zeke.*

2. **a** One of the greater Hebrew prophets of the 6th century B. C., whose ministry was spent among exiled Jews in Babylonia. **b** The Book of Ezekiel. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Ez'ra (ĕz'rȧ), *n.* [Heb. *'Ezrā.*] **1.** Lit., help; — masc. prop. name. L. *Ezra, Esdras* (ĕz'drăs); F. *Esdras* (ĕz'drăs'); G. *Esra* (ĕs'rȧ).

2. **a** A famous Hebrew prophet of the 5th century B. C. **b** The Book of Ezra, following 2d Chronicles in the Bible canon. See OLD TESTAMENT.

F

F (ĕf). **1.** The sixth letter of the English, as also of the Roman, early Greek, and Semitic alphabets. (See ALPHABET, *Illust.*) Its present form and sound are from the Latin. The Latin borrowed the form from the early Greek digamma, Ϝ, which represented a sound approximately the same as Eng. *w,* that being also the value of its prototype, the Semitic letter called *vau* or *vaw.* The sound *w* was lost in the chief classical Greek dialects, and its symbol, the digamma, Ϝ, disappeared from the later Greek alphabet. Etymologically *f* is most closely related to *p, k, v,* and *b;* as in E. *five,* Gr. *πέντε;* E. *wolf,* L. *lupus,* Gr. λύκος; E. *fox, vixen;* *fragile, break;* *fruit, brook, v. t.;* E. *bear,* L. *ferre.* See *Guide to Pron.,* § 167.

2. As a *symbol,* used to denote or indicate: **a** The sixth in a series; sixth in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 6; as, Company *F.* **b** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A Fraunhofer line caused by hydrogen. **c** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Fluorine [no period, *F*]. **d** *Math.* Function. **e** [*cap.*] A size of shot. See SHOT. **f** *Music.* (1) The fourth tone of the model major scale (that of C), or the sixth tone of its relative minor scale (that of A minor). (2) In notation, any symbol for this tone, as a note on a certain line or space. See CLEF, *Illust.* (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See KEYBOARD.

3. As a medieval Roman numeral, F = 40, and F̄ = 40,000.

4. As an *abbreviation:* **a** In the form **F.:** Various proper names, as, Florence, Francis, Frederick, etc.; Fahrenheit; Father; February, Fellow; Flat (*Theat.*); French; Frère (French for Brother); Friday. **b** In the form **f.** or **F.:** fac (L., make); falsifier (in old times branded on a person guilty of falsity); farthing or farthings: fathom or fathoms; feet; felon (in old times branded on a felon on being admitted to benefit of clergy); feminine; fiat (L., let it be made or done); fighter and fray maker (in old times branded on such a person); filly; fine; firm; florin or florins; flower; in the log book, fluid, fog (*Naut.*); folio or folios; following; foot; in MSS., for; formula or -læ; forte (It., loudly); franc or francs; furlong.

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eye being for *a nye.* See NYE.] A brood; as, an *eye* of pheasants.

eye'balm' (ī'bäm'), *n.* The plant goldenseal.

eye'bite', *v. t.* To bewitch or fascinate by the eye. *Obs.*—

eye'bit'er (ī'bĭt'ẽr), *n. Obs.*

eye'bree' (ī'brē'), *n. Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **a** = EYELID. **b** = EYELASH. **c** = EYEBROW.

eye'bri'dled (-brĭ'd'ld), *a. Bertillon System.* Having an upper eyelid overhanging at the inner angle, as in the Mongolian eye. See EPICANTHUS, *Illust.*

eye doctor. An oculist.

eye draft *or* **draught.** A drawing from sight.

eye'drop', *n.* A tear. *Poetic*

eye'last', *n.* [The last part is ME. *last, lest,* fault, Icel. *lostr.*] A fault or flaw; grudge. *Obs.*

eye'list', ✝ EYELAST.

ey'en (ī'ĕn). Archaic or Scot. and dial. Eng. pl. of EYE.

eye'point', *n.* An eyespot.

eye purple. = VISUAL PURPLE.

eyer. ✝ AIR, heir.

ey'er (ī'ẽr), *n.* One who eyes.

eyerie. ✝ AERIE.

eye'root', *n.* = EYEBALM.

eye'salve' (ī'sav'), *n.* Ointment for the eye. *Obs. or Fig.*

eye'seed', *n.* The wild sage.

eye'serv'er, *n.* An eyeservant.

eyess. Var. of EYAS.

eye'stalk' (ī'stôk'), *n. Zoöl.* One of the movable peduncles which, in the decapod Crustacea, bear the eyes at the tip.

ey'et (ī'ĕt). ✝ AIT.

eye'thurl', *n.* Eyehole; window. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]

eye'wait'er, *n.* Eyeservant

eye'wash' (ī'wŏsh'), *n.* Eyewater.

eye wattle. A fleshy pinkish formation round the eye of certain birds, as carrier pigeons.

eye'wink', *n.* A wink.

eye'wink'er, *n.* An eyelash.

eye'wort' (ī'wûrt'), *n.* = EYEBRIGHT. [as cheese.

eye'y (ī'ĭ), *a.* Having holes,

eyle. ✝ AIL, AISLE, ILE.

ey'lí-ad, *n.* An oillade. *Obs.*

eyliad. ✝ HALESOME.

eyme. ✝ AIM, EME. [pl. of EYE.]

eyn, eyne. Archaic or dial. Eng.

ey'ot (ī'ŏt), *n* A small island; an islet. Var. of AIT. — **ey'ot-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

Ey-pre'pi-a (ī-prē'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐπρεπής comely.] Syn. of APATENSIS.

eyr. ✝ AIR, EAR, HEIR.

ey'rar, ey'ri-ar, *n.* [Cf. AERIE.] A brood of swans. *Obs.*

eyre. ✝ AIR, AERIE.

eyre. ✝ HEIR.

Eyre, Jane (âr). The heroine of Charlotte Brontë's novel of the same name. She is a governess in the family of a Mr Rochester, to whom she is finally married.

ey'ren. Obs. pl. of EGG.

ey'rie, ey'ry, *n.* The nest of a bird of prey. Vars. of AERIE.

eyse ✝ EASE, EASY.

ey'sell. ✝ EISEL.

eysoge. ✝ HAYSUCK.

eyt. ✝ AIT, EAT. [row. *Obs.*

eythe, *n.* [AS. *egeðe.*] A harrow. *Obs.* Ez. *Abbr.* Ezra.

e-zan' (ē-zän'). Var. of AZAN.

E'zar (ē'zär), **E'zer** (ē'zẽr). *Bib.*

ez'ba (ĕz'bȧ), *n.* [Heb. *etsba',* prop., finger breadth.] See MEASURE.

Ez'bai (ĕz'bī; ĕz'bĭ-ī). *Bib.*

Ez'bon (ĕz'bŏn) *Bib.*

Ezech. *Abbr.* Ezechiel.

Ez'e-chi'as (ĕz'ē-kī'ȧs). *Bib.*

E-ze'chi-el (ē-zē'kĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Ez'e-ci'as (ĕz'ē-sī'ȧs). *Bib.*

Ezek. *Abbr.* Ezekiel.

Ez'e-kī'as (ĕz'ē-kī'ȧs). *Bib.*

E'zel (ē'zĕl), *n. Bib.* A word occurring in 1 Sam. xx. 19, in a passage now generally considered to be corrupt It has been taken to mean "stone of departure," or to be a place name. By some modern scholars it is translated "cairn," by others, "juniper tree."

E'zem (ē'zĕm). *Bib.*

Ez'e-ri'as (ĕz'ē-rī'ȧs). *Bib.*

E-zī'as (ē-zī'ȧs). *Bib.*

E'zi-el (ē'zĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

E'zi-on-ga'ber (-ŏn-gā'bẽr), **-ge ber** (-gē'bẽr). *Bib.*

Ez'nite (ĕz'nīt). *Bib.*

Ezr. *Abbr.* Ezra.

Ez'ra-hite (ĕz'rȧ-hīt). *Bib.*

Ez'ri (ĕz'rī). *Bib.*

Ez'ri-cam (ĕz'rĭ-kăm). *D. Bib.*

Ez'ri-el (ĕz'rĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Ez'ri-hel (-hĕl). *D. Bib.*

F major, F sharp major, *Music*, the major scales or keys having the signatures respectively of six sharps and one flat. — **F minor, F sharp minor,** *Music*, the minor scales or keys, relative to A flat major and A major, and having the same signatures respectively of four flats and three sharps. — **F sharp** (F♯), *Music*, the tone a half step above F.

F (ĕf), *or* **f**, *n.*; *pl.* F's or Fs (ĕfs). The letter F or f; also, an object shaped like an F.

fa (fä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** A syllable applied to the fourth tone of the diatonic scale in solmization (which see). **b** The tone F (as fourth in the scale of C); — so called esp. in the French and Italian systems.

Fa'ba (fā'bə), *n.* [L., bean.] *Bot.* A genus of leguminous plants typifying the family Fabaceæ, and by some authors united with *Vicia*. The only species, *F. vulgaris* or *F. faba*, is the broad bean or horse bean.

Fa-ba'ce-æ (fə-bā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An immense family of plants, comprising with the Mimosaceæ and Cæsalpiniaceæ the old order or family Leguminosæ, but now included in the modern order Rosales. They are plants of very diverse habit, including herbs, shrubs, and trees; the leaves are stipulate, often compound, and the flowers are irregular and papilionaceous or pealike. The fruit is a true pod or legume. There are about 320 genera and 5,000 species, found in all parts of the world, but most abundant in the tropics. Many genera are of great economic importance, yielding food, timber, drugs, etc., and others are highly ornamental in cultivation. Called also *Papilionaceæ*.

fa-ba'ceous (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *fabaceus*, fr. *faba* bean.] **a** Of the family Fabaceæ. **b** Of the nature of, or like, a bean.

fa-bel'la (fə-bĕl'ə), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *faba* a bean.] *Anat.* A small fibrocartilage ossified in many animals, and sometimes in man, in the tendon of the gastrocnemius muscle, behind one or both of the femoral condyles.

Fa'bi-an (fā'bĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Fabianus, Fabius*, belonging to Fabius.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or in the manner of, the Roman general Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, who foiled Hannibal in the Second Punic War by avoiding decisive contests, while constantly harassing the enemy by marches, countermarches, and ambuscades; cautious, dilatory.

2. Of or pertaining to the Roman gens Fabia.

3. Designating, or pertaining to, a society of socialists, organized in England in 1884 to spread socialistic principles gradually without violent agitation.

Fa'bi-an, *n.* A member of, or sympathizer with, the Fabian Society.

fa'bi-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *faba* bean + *-form.*] Bean-shaped.

fa'ble (fā'b'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fabula*, fr. *fari* to speak, say. See BAN; cf. FABULOUS, FAME.] **1.** A fiction, a fictitious narrative or statement, specif.: **a** Fiction intended to deceive; untruth; falsehood.

It would look like a *fable* to report [etc.]. *Addison.*

b A story of supernatural or highly marvelous happenings, as in legend, myth, or folklore. **c** A narration intended to enforce some useful truth or precept; esp., one in which animals and even inanimate objects speak and act like human or rational beings; an apologue. See BEAST FABLE.

Jotham's *fable* of the trees is the oldest extant. *Addison.*

d Any story told to excite wonder; hence, talk; common talk; the theme of talk. "Old wives' *fables*." 1 *Tim.* iv. 7.

We grew
The *fable* of the city where we dwelt. *Tennyson.*

2. The plot, story, or connected series of events, forming the subject of an epic or dramatic poem.

The moral is the first business of the poet; this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral. *Dryden.*

Syn. — ALLEGORY, PARABLE, FABLE, APOLOGUE. An ALLEGORY is the elaborate development of a metaphor, frequently in narrative form, sometimes at considerable length; its figures are commonly types or personifications, its incidents symbolic, its machinery more or less artificial; Spenser's "Faerie Queene" and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" are celebrated examples of the long allegory; Addison's "Vision of Mirza," of the short. A PARABLE is a fictitious narrative, usually brief and simple, which, under the guise of facts of familiar or common occurrence, conveys moral or spiritual truth; as, the *parables* of Jesus. A FABLE or APOLOGUS (the latter the more bookish term) is a short story in which the actions or qualities of beasts or inanimate objects are made to reflect, often satirically, human traits or foibles; it is not, like a *parable*, limited by strict rules of probability; as, the *fables* of Æsop. See COMPARISON, STORY.

fa'ble (fā'b'l), *v. i.*; FA'BLED (fā'b'ld); FA'BLING (-blĭng). [Cf. OF. *fabler*, L. *fabulari* to talk.] **1.** To talk. *Obs.*

2. To compose fables; hence, to write or speak fiction; to write or utter what is not true; to talk idly; to lie.

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell. *Prior*

fa'ble, *v. t.* To feign; to invent; to devise, and speak of, as true or real; to tell of falsely.

The hell thou *fablest*. *Milton.*

fa'bled (fā'b'ld), *p. a.* **1.** Told or mentioned in fable; mythical; legendary.

2. Having no real existence; fictitious.

fa'bler (fā'blẽr), *n.* A teller of fables; a fabulist.

‖**fa'bli'au'** (fä'blē'ō'), *n.*; *pl.* FABLIAUX (*E.* -ōz'). [F., fr. OF. *fablel*, nom. sing. and acc. pl. *fabliaus*, dim. of *fable* a fable.] *Fr. Lit.* One of a kind of short metrical tales composed, chiefly in the 12th and 13th centuries, by the trouvères and told for amusement merely. They are usually comic and satirical and frankly coarse, and are often cynical, esp. in their treatment of women; they throw light, however, on the state of society and the manner of everyday life. Such are the fabliaux proper, from which Boccaccio and other Italian taletellers, Chaucer, and Molière got directly or indirectly some of their material.

fa'bling (fā'blĭng), *n.* Act of fabling; romancing; lying.

fab'ric (făb'rĭk), *n.* [L. *fabrica* fabric, workshop: cf. F. *fabrique* fabric. See FORGE.] **1.** A building; framework; structure.

Anon out of the earth a *fabric* huge
Rose like an exhalation. *Milton.*
The whole vast *fabric* of society. *Macaulay.*

2. A contrivance; appliance.

3. Act of constructing; construction; erection; formation; specif., construction and maintenance of churches. *Eng.*

4. The structure of anything: the manner in which the parts of a thing are united; workmanship; texture; make, as, cloth of a beautiful *fabric*.

5. Anything manufactured, in modern use, only, cloth that is woven or knit from fibers, either vegetable or animal, manufactured cloth; a textile fabric; as, silks, or other *fabrics*.

6. The material of which a fabric is made. *Rare.*

7. A place where anything is made; a factory. *Rare.*

8. *Petrog.* The appearance or pattern produced by the shapes and arrangement of the crystal grains or of these with glass, in an igneous rock. It is one of the features of rock texture.

fab'ric (făb'rĭk), *v. t.*; FAB'RICKED (-rĭkt); FAB'RICK-ING. To frame; build, construct. *Obs.*

fab'ri-cant (făb'rĭ-kănt), *n.* [F., or L *fabricans*, p. pr.] One who fabricates, or makes, anything; a manufacturer.

fab'ri-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; FAB'RI-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd), FAB'RI-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *fabricatus*, p. p. of *fabricari, fabricare*, to frame, build, forge, fr. *fabrica*. See FABRIC, FORGE.] **1.** To form into a whole by uniting parts; to frame; construct; build; as, to *fabricate* a bridge or ship, to *fabricate* a book. *Archaic.*

2. To form by art and labor; to manufacture; produce, as, to *fabricate* woolens.

3. To invent (a fiction, legend, etc.); to forge; to devise falsely; as, to *fabricate* a lie or story.

Syn. — See FASHION.

fab'ri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fabricatio*: cf. F. *fabrication*.] **1.** Act of fabricating, framing, or constructing; construction; manufacture; invention; forging; as, the *fabrication* of a bridge, a church, a government, a fiction.

2. That which is fabricated; specif., a falsehood, as, the story is doubtless a *fabrication*.

Syn. — See FICTION.

fab'ri-ca'tor (făb'rĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1** One who constructs, makes, or fashions something.

The *fabricator* of the works of Ossian. *Mason.*

2. One who invents a false statement or commits forgery.

fabric fund *or* **lands.** A fund or lands held or given for repairing or maintaining a church edifice. *Eng.*

Fa-bri'cian (fə-brĭsh'ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or proposed by, the entomologist Johann Christian Fabricius.

Fabrician system. *Zoöl.* See CIBARIAN SYSTEM.

fab'rile (făb'rĭl), *a.* [L. *fabrilis*, fr. *faber* workman: cf. OF. *fabrile*. See FORGE.] Pert. to a workman, or to work in stone, metal, wood, etc.; as, *fabrile* skill. *Obs. or R.*

fab'u-lar (făb'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *fabularis.*] Like, or pertaining to, a fable.

fab'u-list (-lĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *fabuliste*, fr. L. *fabula*. See FABLE.] **1.** One who invents or writes fables.

2. A professional teller of tales. *Obs.*

3. An inventor of falsehoods.

fab'u-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *fabulositas*: cf. F. *fabulosité*.] **1.** Fabulousness; fictitiousness; fondness for telling fables. *Obs. or R.*

2. A fabulous or fictitious story; a fable.

fab'u-lous (făb'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *fabulosus*: cf. F. *fabuleux*. See FABLE.] **1.** Fond of telling or hearing fables. *Obs.*

2. Feigned, as a story or fable; related in fable; based on fable; devised; invented; not real, fictitious; mythical; legendary; as, a *fabulous* description, a *fabulous* hero.

The *fabulous* birth of Minerva. *Chesterfield*

3. Like a fable, esp. in exaggeration; passing belief; absurd; astonishing; as, a *fabulous* price. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — FABULOUS, MYTHICAL, APOCRYPHAL are here compared in their secondary senses (see TRADITIONAL). FABULOUS, in modern usage, connotes that which is incredible, or beyond sober reality; as, "*fabulous* dividends" (*Thackeray*); *fabulous* wealth. MYTHICAL is often used euphemistically for that which is feigned or nonexistent; as, the *mythical* Mrs. Harris, a somewhat *mythical* tale. APOCRYPHAL adds to *mythical* the implication of spuriousness or sham; as, "*apocryphal* gold mines" (*Froude*); "The account is false, and the pretended extract from the letter may be itself *apocryphal*, for its authenticity is guaranteed by no external testimony" (*W. Elwin*). See IMAGINARY, VISIONARY, ARTIFICIAL, FICTION.

fabulous age, that period in the history of a nation of which the only accounts are myths and legends.

— **fab'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **fab'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

fab'ur-den (făb'ûr-dĕn), *n.* [F. *faux bourdon.* See FALSE; BURDEN a verse.] *Medieval Music.* **a** A species of counterpoint with a drone bass. **b** A kind of harmony formed by adding thirds and sixths to each tone of a melody or cantus firmus. **c** A drone bass; a monotonous refrain.

fac (făk), *n.* [Abbr. of *factotum*. *Oxf. E. D.*] A border within which old printers inclosed an initial letter, hence, the letter itself together with its ornaments.

fa-çade' (fä-säd'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. It. *facciata*, fr *faccia* face, L. *facies*. See FACE.] *Arch.* The front of a building; esp., the principal front, having some architectural pretensions, or, if treated architecturally, any face upon a street or court, as the flank or rear.

face (fās), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *facia*, L. *facies* form, shape, face, perh. from *facere* to make (see FACT); or perh. orig. meaning *appearance*, and from a root meaning *to shine*, and akin to E. *fancy*.] **1.** The front part of the head; of man, the part of the head including the eyes, cheeks, nose, mouth, forehead, and chin; visage; countenance; also, the most nearly corresponding part of an animal. Technically, *Anat.*, the part of the skull or head in front of and below the cranium or brain case, including the nasal region, jaws, etc. See FACIAL BONES.

In the sweat of thy *face* shalt thou eat bread. *Gen.* iii 19.

2. Cast of features as expressing emotion or character; expression of countenance.

The Lord make his *face* to shine upon thee. *Num.* vi 25.

3. Maintenance of the countenance free from abashment or confusion; confidence; boldness; shamelessness; effrontery. Cf. CHEEK, 3.

This is the man that has the *face* to charge others with false citations. *Tillotson.*

4. Presence; view; sight. Cf. EYE.

Thou fleddest from the *face* of Esau. *Gen.* xxv. 1.

5. Outside appearance; surface show; look; external aspect, whether natural, assumed, or acquired, hence, disguise; pretense.

We set the best *face* on it we could. *Dryden.*

This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe. *Addison.*

6. The physical features; — said of a country; also, *Obs.*, a description (of a country in its physical features).

7. The surface of anything; esp., the front, upper, or outer part or surface; that which particularly offers itself to the view of a spectator.

A mist . . . watered the whole *face* of the ground. *Gen.* ii 6.

8. The principal side of anything, specif.: **a** The front, as contrasted with the flanks, of a cliff. **b** The "right," or finished, side, of cloth, leather, etc. **c** The inscribed or printed side of a document. **d** The front of a building. **e** The marked side of a playing card, clock, watch, dial, etc. **f** The front, as contrasted with the back, of anything having two sides.

9. *Math. & Cryst.* Any one of the plane surfaces that bound a polyhedron or other geometrical solid or a crystal; as, a cube has six *faces*.

10. The acting surface, esp. of a tool or implement. Specif.: **a** The edge of a cutting implement, as of a knife. **b** The striking surface of the head, of a hammer, a mallet, a golf club, etc. **c** The grinding surface of a molar tooth. **d** The upper surface of an anvil.

11. *Mech.* **a** The principal dressed surface, as of a plate, disk, or pulley; the principal flat surface of a part or object. **b** That part of the acting surface of a cog, in a cogwheel, which projects beyond the pitch line. **c** The width of a pulley, or the length of a cog from end to end; as, a pulley or cogwheel of ten inches *face*. **d** The sole of a carpenter's plane.

12. *Astrol.* One third of a zodiacal sign, or ten degrees of longitude. *Chaucer.*

13. *Print.* **a** The upper or printing surface of a type, plate, etc. **b** The style or cut of type. See TYPE.

14. *Mining.* **a** The end or wall of the tunnel, drift, or excavation at which work is progressing or was last done; breast. See MINE, *Illust.* **b** The principal cleavage plane at right angles to the stratification. Cf. SLINE. *Raymond.*

15. *Bookbinding.* The front edge of a book.

16. The exact amount expressed on a note or other paper creating a pecuniary liability without any addition for interest or reduction for discount; as, the *face* of a judgment is the sum for which it was rendered and entered.

17. *Steam Engine.* **a** = CYLINDER FACE. **b** The flat part of a slide valve that works on the cylinder face.

18. *Ordnance.* A terminal plane perpendicular to the axis of the bore of a gun, — called **face of the piece** at the muzzle and **face of the breech** at the breech.

19. *Fort.* **a** The portion of a work forming one side of a salient angle. **b** The front between two neighboring bastions or other salient works.

20. *Mil.* One of the sides of a formation, esp. of a square.

Syn. — FACE, COUNTENANCE, VISAGE, PHYSIOGNOMY. FACE is the simple and direct word; COUNTENANCE has more elevated connotations, and frequently retains the implication of looks or expression; as, "To feel the fog in my throat, the mist in my *face*" (*R. Browning*); "Was this the *face* that launched a thousand ships and burnt the topless towers of Ilium?" (*Marlowe*); "Beholding the bright *countenance* of truth in the quiet and still air of delightful studies" (*Milton*); "Poetry . . . is the impassioned expression which is in the *countenance* of all Science" (*Wordsworth*). VISAGE is now chiefly poetical; it often emphasizes the outward appearance of the face; as, "I saw Othello's *visage* in his mind" (*Shak.*); "his *visage* all agrin as at a wake" (*Tennyson*). PHYSIOGNOMY denotes the face esp. as the expression of the mind or disposition; fig. it is applied to the significant aspect of even inanimate things; as, "Nor is there in the *physiognomy* of the people the slightest indication of the Gaul" (*Landor*); "Poetry . . . interprets by expressing with magical felicity the *physiognomy* and movement of the outward world" (*M. Arnold*); "Little details gave each field a particular *physiognomy*, dear to the eyes that have looked on them from childhood" (*G. Eliot*).

at prime face, a translation of L. *prima facie*, at first sight. — **face to face. a** In the presence of each other; as, to bring the accuser and the accused *face to face*. **b** Without the interposition of any body or substance. "Now we see through a glass darkly; but then *face to face*." 1 *Cor.* xiii. 12. **c** With the faces or finished surfaces turned inward or toward one another; vis à vis. — **in the f. of a** In the immediate presence of. **b** In opposition to; in defiance of; despite. — **to the** (*or* **one's**) **f.**, in front of one; not behind the back; hence, in the sight, hearing, or presence; openly; frankly; boldly.

When Peter was come to Antioch, I withstood him *to the face*. *Gal.* ii 11.

face (fās), *v. t.*; FACED (fāst); FAC'ING (fās'ĭng). **1.** To confront impudently; to bully.

I will neither be *faced* nor braved. *Shak.*

2. To meet in front; to oppose with firmness; to resist, or to meet for the purpose of stopping or opposing; to confront; encounter; as, to *face* danger; to *face* an enemy.

I'll *face*
This tempest, and deserve the name of king. *Dryden.*

3. To stand opposite to; to stand with the face or front toward; to front upon; as, the apartments *faced* the park; the accused *faces* the judge; a problem *faces* us.

That part of Britain which *faces* Ireland. *Milton.*

4. To cause to turn or present a face or front, as in a particular direction.

5. *Card Playing.* To turn (a card) face upwards so as to expose the markings.

6. To cover the front or surface of, with anything, for ornament, protection, etc.; to put a facing upon; as, a building *faced* with marble.

7. To line near the edge, esp. with a different material; as, to *face* the front of a coat, or the bottom of a dress

8. *Mech.* To make the surface of (anything) flat or smooth; to dress the face of (a stone, a casting, etc.); esp., in turn-

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fa. † FEW, FOE.
fa (fô). Scot. var. of WHO.
fa. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FAY, faith. [var. of FALL, *n.* & *v.*]
fa' (fô). Scot. and dial. Eng.
Fa. *Abbr.* Florida.
F. A. A. *Abbr.* Free of all average. See AVERAGE, *n.*, 4.
F. A. A. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.
fa'am. Var. of FAHAM.
faand. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of FIND. [FARE.]
faar. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
faat. † FAT [FOR.]
fab (făb). Obs or Scot. var. of
‖ **fa'ber (est quis'que) su'æ fortu'næ.** [L.] (Every one is) the maker or architect of his own fortune; — in full form a proverb, ascribed to Appius Claudius Cæcus, in a letter preserved with the fragments of Sallust.
Fa'bi-an-ism (fā'bĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
fa'ble-dom (fā'b'l-dŭm), *n.* Fables collectively; the world of fables.
fa'ble-mon'ger, *n.* See MONGER.
fa'bling (fā'blĭng). *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FABLE. [suburb. *Obs.*]
fa'bor, *n.* [F. *faubourg.*] A
fabourdoun. † FABURDEN.
fab'ri-ca-tive (făb'rĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending, or able, to fabricate.
fab'ri-ca'tress (-kā'trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of FABRICATOR.
fab'ri-ca-ture, *n.* Construction; structure. *Obs.*
Fa-bri'ci-o (fä-brē'shĭ-ō), *or* **Fabri'ci-us** (-ŭs), *n.* In Le Sage's "Gil Blas," a friend of the hero who sets up as a poet, writing in the obscure, bombastic, metaphorical style of Gongorism.
fab'ri-ko'na (făb'rĭ-kō'nə), *n.* [See FABRIC.] A variety of canvas wall hanging.
fabul, fabuler. † FABLE, FABLER.
fab'u-late (făb'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *fabulatus*, p. p. of *fabulari* to speak.] To tell as a fable; also, to fabricate.—**fab'u-la'tion** (-lā'-shŭn), *n. Both Obs. or R.*
fab'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] A fabulist. *Archaic.*
fab'u-lize, *v. i.* [See FABLE.] To invent, compose, or relate as fable. *Obs* — *v. t.* To invent (fables). *Obs.*
fac. *Abbr.* Facsimile.
fa-çad'al (fä-säd'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a façade. *Rare.*
facche. † FETCH.

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ing, to shape or smooth the flat surface of, as distinguished from the cylindrical surface; — often with *up*.
9. To give a specious appearance, or "face," to; as, to *face* tea with coloring matter.
10. To deface. *Obs.*
to face down, to put down by bold or impudent opposition. "He *faced* men *down*." *Prior.* — **to f.** (a thing) **out,** to persist boldly or impudently in an assertion or in a line of conduct. "That thinks with oaths *to face* the matter *out*." *Shak.* — **to f. the music,** to meet an unpleasant situation or a danger resolutely. *Slang.* — **to f. with,** to confront with; to bring directly before.

face (fās), *v. i.* **1.** To show a bold face; to brag; swagger. *Obs.*
2 To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite. *Obs.* "To lie, to *face*, to forge." *Spenser.*
3. To appear; look; as, he *faced* sadly. *Obs. & R.*
4. To turn the face, as, to *face* to the right or left.
5. To present a face or front (in a certain direction).

face'a-ble (fās'*a*-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being faced.
2. Fit or pleasant to be seen. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

face ague. *Med.* A form of neuralgia, characterized by acute lancinating pains in certain parts of the face returning at intervals and producing convulsive twitches in the corresponding muscles; — called also *tic douloureux*.

face'-bed'ded, *a. Masonry.* Bedded so that the naturally horizontal surface forms the face of the work, — said of a quarried stone. Cf. JOINT-BEDDED.

face card. One of a pack of playing cards on which a human face is represented; the king, queen, or knave.

face cloth. A cloth laid over the face of a corpse.

face cog. *Mach.* A cog or tooth on the face of a wheel.

faced (fāst), *a.* **1.** Having (such) a face, or (so many) faces; as, smooth-*faced*, two-*faced*.
2. Provided with a facing, or show surface.

face guard. A guard for the face; esp., a mask with windows for the eyes, worn by workmen exposed to great heat, or to flying particles of metal, stone, etc., as in glass works, foundries, etc.

face hammer. A hammer with a flat face or faces; specif., a heavy hammer for roughing out blocks of quarried stone.

face'-hard'en, *v. t.* To harden the face or surface of (iron or steel), as by casehardening, casting in chills, or the like; as, *face-hardened* armor plate.

face joint. *Arch.* A joint in the face of a wall, and therefore carefully struck or pointed.

face lathe. *Mach.* A lathe with no tailstock (movable headstock), the work being fixed to a faceplate, or held in a chuck. It is used chiefly for surfacing.

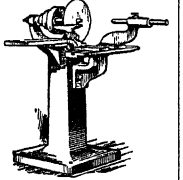
Face Lathe.

face'less, *a.* Without a face; specif.: **a** Without courage. *Obs.* **b** Having the device and lettering worn off; — said of coins. *Rare.*

face mite. A minute elongated mite (*Demodex folliculorum*), parasitic in the hair follicles of the human face, and also occurring on domestic animals.

face mold *or* **mould.** The template or pattern by which carpenters, etc., outline the forms to be cut out from boards, sheet metal, etc.; esp., a pattern for the practical projection of a wreath in stair building.

face'plate' (fās'plāt'), *n. Mech.* **a** A disk, fixed so as to revolve with the live spindle of a lathe and usually slotted for bolts or other fastenings, to which the work to be turned may be attached. For metal work the faceplate is made of iron, while in a wood-turning lathe it is often made of wood and the work is screwed or glued to it. In some lathes an extra faceplate is fixed to the tailstock, esp. when this is fitted with a live spindle. **b** A covering plate for an object, to receive wear or shock. **c** A true plane for testing a dressed surface.

faceplate jaw. *Mach.* A dog attachment for a faceplate to convert it into a chuck. See CHUCK FACEPLATE.

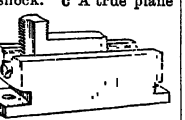
Faceplate Jaw.

face presentation. *Med.* Presentation in which the face of the fetus appears first at the mouth of the uterus.

fac'er (fās'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who puts on a false show; a bold-faced person; a braggart. *Obs.*
There be no greater talkers, nor boasters, nor *facers*. *Latimer.*
2. A blow in the face, as in boxing; hence, any severe or stunning check or defeat, as in controversy. *Colloq.*
I should have been a stercoraceous mendicant if I had hollowed when I got a *facer*. *C. Kingsley.*
3. A large drinking cup; a bumper.
4 One that faces; specif., *Mach.*, an attachment to a machine tool to hold a cutter for facing or surfacing.

face spanner. *Mach.* A form of spanner with pins at the ends.

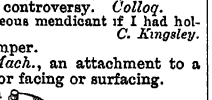
Face Spanner.

face stone. *Arch.* A stone forming, or intended to form, part of a facing

face string. *Arch.* The outermost string of a stair, often of superior material and separate from the *rough strings*, which in a wooden stair it conceals.

fac'et (fās'ẽt), *n.* [F. *facette*, dim. of *face* face. See FACE.]
1. A little face; one of a set of small plane surfaces; orig., and esp., one of the small cut and polished plane surfaces of a diamond or other precious stone. See BRILLIANT, *n.*, *Illust.*
2. *Anat.* A smooth flat or nearly flat circumscribed surface; as, the articular *facet* of a bone.
3. *Arch.* The fillet between the flutes of a column.
4. *Zoöl.* The surface of one of the numerous small eyes which make up the compound eyes of insects and crustaceans; also, one of the small eyes, or ocelli.

fac'et (fās'ẽt), *v. t.*; FAC'ET-ED; FAC'ET-ING. To cut facets or small faces upon; as, to *facet* a diamond.

fa-cete' (fȧ-sēt'), *a.* [L. *facetus* elegant, fine, facetious; prob. akin to *facies*. See FACE; cf. FACETIOUS.] **1.** Facetious; witty. *Archaic.* "A *facete* discourse." *Jer. Taylor.*
2. Polished; elegant. *Obs.*
— **fa-cete'ly,** *adv.* — **fa-cete'ness,** *n.*

fa-ce'ti-æ (*fa*-sē'shĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *facetus*. See FACETE.] Witty or humorous writings or sayings.

fa-ce'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *facétieux*. See FACETE.]
1. Polished; elegant; agreeable. *Obs.*
2. Given to pleasantry; sportive; jocular; as, a *facetious* companion. Also, formerly, gay and witty.
3. Characterized by pleasantry; jocose, exciting laughter; as, a *facetious* story or reply.
Syn. — See WITTY.
— **fa-ce'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **fa-ce'tious-ness,** *n.*

face value. The value indicated on the face; nominal value, as of a stamp, note, etc.

face wheel. *Mach.* **a** A crown wheel (which see) **b** A wheel whose disk face is adapted for grinding and polishing; a lap.

face'work' (fās'wûrk'), *n.* The material, usually superior in quality, of the outside or front side, as of a wall; facing.

fa'ci-a (fā'shĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [See FASCIA.] **1.** Var. of FASCIA.
2. A plate or tablet over the front of a shop, bearing the name of the merchant, etc.

fa'cial (fā'shăl; 277), *a.* [LL. *facialis*, fr. L. *facies* face: cf. F. *facial*.] **1.** *Theol.* Face to face; open. *Obs.*
2. Of or pert. to the face; as, the *facial* artery or nerve.
3. Of or pertaining to the surface or face of anything.

facial angle, *Craniom.*, the angle made by the intersection of the axis of the face with the axis of the skull. In general, the wider the angle the higher intellectually is the type of man. The facial angle is variously formed: That of Camper by the intersection of a line through the most prominent points of the forehead and the alveolar arch with one through the auricular point and the acanthion. Those of Cloquet, Cuvier (also, St. Hilaire), and Jacquart, by the junction at the alveolar point, at the tip of the incisors, and at the acanthion, respectively, of lines drawn from the auricular point and the most prominent point of the forehead. The junction of the auriculo-infra-orbital plane with a line from the ophryon to the alveolar point forms the German facial angle. The junction of the alveolocondylean plane with a line from the intersuperciliary point to the most prominent point of the lower face forms that of Topinard. The angle showing alveolar or subnasal prognathism is by many anthropologists considered a more accurate criterion than any of the above. It is formed by the junction at the alveolar point of the alveolocondylean plane and a line passing through the acanthion. (For points named, see CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*) Cf. GNATHIC INDEX. — **f. artery,** *Anat.*, a branch of the external carotid which runs up along the side of the face and nose, crossing outside the lower jawbone. Its course is very tortuous, to permit of the movements of the jaw and cheeks. See also TRANSVERSE FACIAL ARTERY. — **f. axis,** *Craniom.*, the axis corresponding to a line extending from the alveolar point to the juncture of the ethmoid and sphenoid bones. — **f. bones,** *Anat.*, the bones of the facial region of the skull which do not take part in forming the brain case. In man there are fourteen: two nasals, superior maxillaries, lachrymals, malars, palatines, and inferior turbinals, one vomer, and one inferior maxillary. — **f. diameter,** *Craniom.*, a diameter between homologous points on the face. — **f. disk** (of owls). See DISK, 5, and OWL. — **f. index,** *Craniom.*, the ratio of the breadth of the face to its length, usually expressed in hundredths of the latter. The diameter chosen for the breadth is usually the bizygomatic. The length taken is usually that from the ophryon to the gnathion, or from the nasion to the gnathion. When only the superior portion of the face is measured the alveolar point replaces the gnathion. — **f. line,** *Craniom.*, as used by Camper, the line touching the most prominent parts of the upper and lower face; among the Germans, the line from the ophryon to the alveolar point; by Topinard, the line from the intersuperciliary to the most prominent point on the lower face. — **f. nerve,** *Anat.*, one of the seventh pair of cranial nerves (in the old nomenclature known as the *portio dura* of the seventh nerve). The facial nerve of each side leaves the cranium by the internal auditory meatus, passes through the aqueduct of Fallopius, and comes out at the stylomastoid foramen. It is the motor nerve of the muscles of the face, governing its expression. — **f. vein,** *Anat.*, the vein which accompanies the facial artery, lying behind it and following a somewhat straighter course. It is a continuation of the angular, and after uniting with the anterior division of the temporo-maxillary vein, forming a trunk called the *common facial vein*, joins the internal jugular. See also TRANSVERSE FACIAL VEIN.

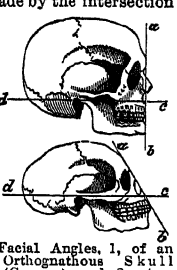

Facial Angles, 1, of an Orthognathous Skull (Camper) and, 2, of a Prognathous Skull. *a b* Axis of the Face; *c d* Axis of the Skull.

fa'ci-end (fā'shĭ-ĕnd), *n.* [From neut. of L. *faciendus*, gerundive of *facere*.] *Math.* Multiplicand. See FACIENT, 2.

fa'cient (fā'shĕnt), *n.* [L. *faciens, -entis*, p. pr. of *facere* to make, do. See FACT.] **1.** One who does anything; a doer; an agent. *Rare.*
2. *Math.* **a** One of the variables of a quantic as distinguished from a coefficient. **b** The multiplier. The terms *facient*, *factend*, and *factum* may imply that the multiplication involved is not ordinary multiplication, but is either some specified operation, or, in general, any mathematical operation. See MULTIPLICATION.

-fa'cient (-fā'shĕnt). [See FACIENT.] A suffix signifying *making, causing*; as, somni*facient*, sorbe*facient*, etc.

fa'ci-es (fā'shĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., form, face. See FACE.] The face; hence, general aspect; specif., *Biol.*, the general aspect or habit of a species, or group of species.

fac'ile (făs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *facilis*, prop., capable of being done or made; hence, facile, easy, fr. *facere* to make, do. cf. F. *facile*. See FACT; cf. FACULTY.] **1.** Easy to be done or performed; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labor.
Order . . . will render the work *facile* and delightful. *Evelyn.*
2. Easy to be surmounted, removed, or mastered.
The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barred. *Milton.*
3. Easy of access or converse; mild; courteous; not haughty, austere, or distant; affable; complaisant.
I meant she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet. *B. Jonson.*
4. Easy to understand. *Obs.*
5. Easily persuaded to good or bad; yielding; ductile to a fault; pliant; flexible.
This is treating Burns like a child, a person of so *facile* a disposition as not to be trusted without a keeper. *Prof. Wilson.*
6. Ready; quick; expert; fluent; as, he is *facile* in expedients; he wields a *facile* pen.
— **fac'ile-ly,** *adv.* — **fac'ile-ness,** *n.*

fa-cil'i-tate (fȧ-sĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; FA-CIL'I-TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); FA-CIL'I-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [Cf. F. *faciliter*. See FACILITY.] **1.** To make easy or less difficult; to free from difficulty or impediment; as, to *facilitate* the execution of a task.
2. To lessen the labor of; to assist; as, to *facilitate* one in a task. *Rare.*

fa-cil'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of facilitating.
2. A help; assistance; that which facilitates. *Rare. Lamb.*
3. *Psychol.* Increased ease in, or aptitude for, the performance of any function as a result of previous stimulation.

fa-cil'i-ta-tive (*fȧ*-sĭl'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to facilitate.

fa-cil'i-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* One that facilitates.

fa-cil'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *facilitas*, fr. *facilis* easy: cf. F. *facilité*. See FACILE.] **1.** Quality of being easily performed; freedom from difficulty; ease.
The *facility* with which government has been overturned in France. *Burke.*
2. Ease in performance; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity; as, practice gives a wonderful *facility*.
3. Easiness to be persuaded; readiness or compliance; — usually in a bad sense; pliancy. Used specif. in Scots law of such compliancy as will justify legal intervention to protect against imposition or circumvention.
It is a great error to take *facility* for good nature. *L'Estrange.*
4. Easiness of access; complaisance; affability. *Obs. or R.*
5. That which promotes the ease of any action, operation, transaction, or course of conduct; advantage, aid; assistance; — usually in *pl.*; as, special *facilities* for study.
6. Flexibility. *Rare.*
7. Indifference; careless ease. *Obs.*
Syn. — Easiness, address, expertness, dexterity, skill. — FACILITY, EASE, READINESS agree in the idea of freedom from effort. FACILITY, though sometimes used in a derogatory sense (as, fatal *facility* in composition; "His *facility* in language has been fatal only too often to his logic and philosophy"), more frequently than EASE expresses the power, proceeding from practice and use, of performing an act or dispatching a task with lightness and address. But *facility* and *ease* are often interchanged. READINESS lays stress on the quickness or promptitude with which anything is done; as, his *readiness* in repartee, the *readiness* with which he could apply his knowledge. See SKILLFUL, DEXTEROUS.
It is scarce necessary to remind you that there are two very different kinds of *ease*: the *ease* that comes from the facing, the conquest of a difficulty, and the *ease* that comes from the vague dodging of it. In the one case you gain *facility*, in the other case you get mere looseness. *H. James.*

fac'ing (fās'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A covering in front, for ornament or other purposes; an exterior covering or sheathing; as, the *facing* of an earthen slope, sea wall, building, etc., to strengthen it or to protect or adorn the exposed surface.
2. A lining placed near the edge of a garment for ornament or protection.
3. *Founding.* A powdered substance, as charcoal, bituminous coal, etc., applied to the face of a mold, or mixed with the sand that forms it, to give a fine smooth surface to the casting.
4. *pl. Mil.* The collar, cuffs, and trimmings of a military coat. They are commonly of a color different from that of the coat and indicate the arm of the service to which the uniform belongs.
5. Any material used for facing.
6. *Chiefly pl. Mil.* The turning movement of a soldier so as to face in a given direction; as, to put recruits through their *facings*.
to go, *or* **put one, through one's facings,** fig., to perform, or teach, or cause to perform, the details of a feat or exercise.

fa-cin'o-rous (fȧ-sĭn'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *facinorosus*, fr. *facinus* deed, bad deed, fr. *facere* to make, do.] Atrociously wicked. *Obs. or R.* "*Facinorous* and tragical." *Evelyn.* — **fa-cin'o-rous-ness,** *n.*

fac-sim'i-le (făk-sĭm'ĭ-lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LES (-lēz). [L. *fac simile* make like; *fac* imperative of *facere* to make + *similis* like. See FACT; SIMILE.] **1.** Act of making a copy; imitation. *Obs.*
2. A copy of anything, made either so as to be deceptive or so as to give every part and detail of the original; an exact copy or likeness; — also used attributively; as, *facsimile* documents.
Syn. — See DUPLICATE.

fac-sim'i-le, *v. t.*; FAC-SIM'I-LED (-lēd); FAC-SIM'I-LE-ING. **1.** To be an exact copy of. *Rare.*
2. To make a facsimile of.

facsimile telegraph. A telegraphic apparatus reproducing messages in autograph, or transmitting to a distance a copy of drawings, pictures, or diagrams. See TELAUTOGRAPH.

fact (făkt), *n.* [L. *factum*, fr. *facere* to make or do. Cf.

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face ache. An ache in the face; specif., tic douloureux.
face'-ar'bor, *v. t. Mech.* To true up (the face of the boss around a hole) by a kind of pin drill with a flat cutter; to knife.
face'-bread', *n.* = SHEWBREAD.
face chuck. A lathe faceplate.
face cover. *Fort.* An earthen mask in front of the scarp.
faced'-lined' (fāst'līnd'), *a. Her.* Having the lining exposed; — said of a mantle.
face'-in-hood', *n.* The aconite. *Dial. Eng.*
fa-cel'lite, *n.* [See PHACELITE.] *Min.* = KALIOPHILITE.
facely. † FACILELY.
faceplate coupling. = FLANGE COUPLING.
fac'et-ed, *a.* Having facets. — **faceted eye.** = COMPOUND EYE.
fa-cette' (fȧ-sĕt'), *n.* [F.] See FACET, *n.*
face wall. See RETAINING WALL.
face'wise' (fās'wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.
‖ **fach** (făx), *n.* [G.] Trade; **fa'cial-ly,** *adv* of FACIAL.
‖ **fa'ci-es Hip'po-cra'ti-ca** (fā'shĭ-ēz hĭp'ō-krăt'ĭ-kȧ). [L.] *Med.* = HIPPOCRATIC FACE.
‖ **fa'ci-es non om'ni-bus u'na.** [L.] All have not the same face. *Ovid* (*Metam.*, II. 13).
‖ **fa'ci-le est in-ven'tis ad'de-re** (fā'shĭ-lē). [L.] It is easy to add to things already invented.
‖ **fa'ci-le prin'ceps** (prĭn'sĕps). [L.] Easily chief or first.
‖ **fa'ci-lis de-scen'sus A-ver'no** *or* **A-ver'ni** (fā'shĭ-lĭs). [L.] Descent to, or of, Avernus (the lower world or hell) is easy; the road to evil is easy. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, VI. 126).
fac'i-ne'ri-ous (fās'ĭ-nē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Facinorous. *Obs.* [FACING
fac'ing-ly (fās'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of
‖ **fa'ci-nus quos in'qui-nat, æ'-quat** (fā'shĭ-nŭs). [L.] Crime puts on an equality those whom it pollutes. *Lucan* (*Pharsalia*, V. 290).
fa'ci-o-lin'gual (fā'shĭ-ō-lĭn'gwăl), *a.* [L. *facies* face + *lingual*.] Pertaining to or affecting the face and tongue.
facion, facioun. † FASHION.
fa'ci-o-scap'u-lo-hu'mer-al (fā'shĭ-ō-skăp'ū-lō-hū'mẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *facies* face + *scapula* + *humeral*.] Pertaining to or affecting the face, scapula, and arm.
faciоun. † FASHION.
‖ **fa'ci-o ut des'** (fā'shĭ-ō ŭt dēz'), ‖ **fa'ci-o ut fa'ci-as** (fā'shĭ-ăs). [L.] *Law.* See COMMUTATIVE CONTRACT.
‖ **fa'cit in'dig-na'ti-o ver'sus.** [L.] Indignation composes verses. *Juvenal* (I. 79).
faciund. † FACUND, *n.*
fack. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FACT.
fack, fack'ins, -ings, facks. Corrupt. of FAITH, used as an oath.
Fack'el-tanz' (făk'ĕl-tänts'), *n.* [G.; *fackel* torch + *tanz* dance.] In certain German courts, a torchlight procession round the court or hall, with intricate ceremonies, performed on the occasion of a royal marriage.
facsin. *Abbr.* Facsimile.
fac-sim'i-list (făk-sĭm'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* See -IST. *Rare.*
fac-sim'i-lize, *v. t.* To facsimile.
‖ **fac'ta ar-mo'rum.** [L.] Facts (that is, deeds) of arms.
fact'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
fac'tic, *a.* [L. *factus* done + -IC.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a fact or facts; as, *factic* evidence. *Rare.*
fac'ti-cide (făk'tĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *factum* fact + -CIDE.] Murder of a fact or facts; destruction of evidence. *Rare.*
fac'ti-ous (făk'shŭs), *a.* [L. *factiosus*, fr. *factio*. See FACTION.] **1.** Given to faction; prone to form parties; turbulent; seditious.
2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, faction; as, *factious* opposition.
3. Pertaining to a party; partisan. *Obs.*
— **fac'ti-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **fac'ti-ous-ness,** *n.*
fac'ti-sol (făk'tĭ-sŏl), *n.* [L. *factus* done + *sol*.] *Chem.* A solution of a substance in its own solvent, as of sulphur in carbon disulphide.
fac'ti-tial (făk-tĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *factitius* artificial, fr. *facere* to make, do.] Artificial; conventional; not natural; as, *factitial* heat. *Rare.*
fac'ti-tious (făk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *factitius*.] Artificial; conventional; not natural; as, *factitious* heat. *Rare.*
fac'ti-tive (făk'tĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *factitivus*, fr. *factitare* to make often, frequentative of *facere* to make, do.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a factitive verb.
factitive verb, a verb which takes a double object, the second of which is the result of the action of the verb; as, to make him king.
fac'ti-tive-ly, *adv.* Specif., *Gram.*, as a factitive verb.
fac'ti-tude (făk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *factitudo*, fr. *facere* to make, do.] Habitual practice. *Obs.*
fac'to (făk'tō), *adv.* [L. *facto*, abl. of *factum* fact.] In fact; actually. *Obs.*
fac'tor (făk'tẽr), *n.* [L. *factor* maker, doer, fr. *facere* to make, do.] **1.** One who does anything; a doer; an agent. *Rare.*
2. *Math.* **a** One of the variables of a quantic as distinguished from a coefficient. **b** The multiplier. The terms *factor*, *factend*, and *factum* may imply that the multiplication involved is not ordinary multiplication, but is either some specified operation, or, in general, any mathematical operation. See MULTIPLICATION.
3. *Biol.* One of the elements, or determinants, which are supposed to be concerned in the production of a character in an organism.
4. *Com.* **a** One who transacts business for another; a commercial agent; a consignee. **b** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods on commission, and usually has the possession of the goods, but not the title to them. **c** A mercantile agent who transacts business for a principal, and is intrusted with his property, but not with the possession of it. **d** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods in his own name, but for the benefit of his principal. **e** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods in his own name, but for the benefit of his principal. **f** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods in his own name, but for the benefit of his principal. **g** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods in his own name, but for the benefit of his principal. **h** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods in his own name, but for the benefit of his principal. **i** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods in his own name, but for the benefit of his principal. **j** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods in his own name, but for the benefit of his principal. **k** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods in his own name, but for the benefit of his principal. **l** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods in his own name, but for the benefit of his principal. **m** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods in his own name, but for the benefit of his principal. **n** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods in his own name, but for the benefit of his principal. **o** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods in his own name, but for the benefit of his principal. **p** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods in his own name, but for the benefit of his principal. **q** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods in his own name, but for the benefit of his principal. **r** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods in his own name, but for the benefit of his principal. **s** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods in his own name, but for the benefit of his principal. **t** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods in his own name, but for the benefit of his principal. **u** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods in his own name, but for the benefit of his principal. **v** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods in his own name, but for the benefit of his principal. **w** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods in his own name, but for the benefit of his principal. **x** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods in his own name, but for the benefit of his principal. **y** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods in his own name, but for the benefit of his principal. **z** A mercantile agent who buys and sells goods in his own name, but for the benefit of his principal.

DO, FEAT, AFFAIR, BENEFIT, DEFECT, FASHION, -FY.] **1.** A thing done; a deed; including: **a** An action; action in general; conduct. *Obs. or R.* **b** A meritorious or valorous deed; an exploit. *Obs.* "He who most excels in *fact* of arms." *Milton.* **c** A wrong or unlawful deed; a crime. *Obs.*, except in "accessories after the *fact*," etc. **2.** A doing, making, preparing, or performing. In this sense *in the fact* is equivalent to *in the act*. *Obs.*

A project for the *fact* and vending
Of a new kind of tucus paint for ladies. *B. Jonson.*

3. An actual happening in time or space; any event, mental or physical; an occurrence, quality, or relation, the reality of which is manifest in experience or may be inferred with certainty; as, the *fact* of present pain; the *fact* of the discovery of America. *Fact* in its primary meaning, as an object of direct experience, is distinguished from *truth*.

Facts are stubborn things *Smollett (Gil Blas).*

A certain physical *fact*, which is called the sun's presence (and which, in the ultimate analysis, resolves itself into sensations, not ideas), causes another physical *fact*, which is called day. *J. S. Mill.*

4. The quality or character of being actual or of being made up of facts; actuality; often, specif., physical actuality or practical experience as distinguished from imagination, speculation, theory, etc.; as, the realm of *fact* is distinct from fancy; a question of *fact*, that is, of actual evidence rather than hypothesis.

The semblance of two regions, one pure *fact*, the other pure fancy, one all science, the other all nescience, is just the error I have been trying to expose. *James Ward.*

5. The assertion or statement of a thing done or existing; sometimes, loosely, by a transfer of meaning, the thing supposed (even though falsely) to be done or to exist; a thing supposed or asserted to be done; as, his *facts* are false.

I do not grant the *fact*. *De Foe.*

6. *Law.* Specif.: Usually in *pl.* Any of the circumstances or matters of a case as they are alleged to be; also, that which is of actual occurrence; reality as an event or events. In this latter sense *fact* is often distinguished, in legal usage, from *law;* the distinction being between the reality of events or things the actual occurrence or existence of which is to be determined by evidence, and the legal effect of the occurrence or existence of such events or things as determined by the judicious application of the rules and principles of law. In general, questions of fact are for the jury, questions of law for the court. **A fact, or matter, in issue,** in legal procedure, is one raised by the pleadings and directly and necessary to be determined by the decision, so that it will become res adjudicata; and it is distinguished from a **fact,** or **matter, in controversy,** which is any other fact collateral to the issue and controverted between the parties, such as evidential facts merely furnishing a basis for the verdict.

in fact, in reality.

fac'tion (făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *factio* a doing, a company of persons acting together, a faction. cf. F. *faction.* See FACT, FASHION.] **1.** An action; behavior; conduct; act; deed. *Obs.*

2. A set or class of persons. *Obs.*

3. *Anc. Hist.* One of the divisions or parties of charioteers (distinguished by their colors) in the games of the circus.

4. A party, combination, or clique within a state, government, party, or other association; — formerly always, and now generally, with the suggestion of contentiousness, self-seeking, or recklessness of the common good.

5. Party in general; party tumult; discord; dissension. "In great *faction* among themselves." *Clarendon.*

6. A section in a school. *Scot.*

Syn. — Clique, cabal, junto. See COMBINATION.

-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn). [See FACTION.] A suffix denoting *a making.* It forms nouns corresponding to verbs in *-fy;* as, satis*faction*, petri*faction*, pulpe*faction*. See -FICATION.

fac'tion-al (făk'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a faction; characterized by faction.

fac'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *factionnaire*, L. *factionarius* the head of a company of charioteers.] Of or pertaining to a faction; partisan; taking sides. *Rare.*

fac'tion-ist, *n.* One who promotes or engages in faction.

fac'tious (făk'shŭs), *a.* [L. *factiosus:* cf. F. *factieux.*] **1.** Given to faction; addicted to form parties or factions and raise dissensions; seditious.

The *factious* man is apt to mistake himself for a patriot. *Berkeley.*

2. Pertaining to faction; proceeding from, or characterized by, faction. "*Factious* fury." *Burke.*

Syn. — FACTIOUS, SEDITIOUS. FACTIOUS (see *faction*, under COMBINATION) suggests the contentious, perverse, or turbulent exercise of party spirit; SEDITIOUS (see SEDITION) implies a treasonable stirring up of discontent or opposition to the government; as, "Florence . . . sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind, wearing her soul out by *factious* struggles" (*Mrs. Oliphant*); "A *seditious* preacher, who affected low popularity, went about the country, and inculcated on his audience . . . the tyranny of artificial distinctions, and the abuses which had arisen from . . . the aggrandizement of a few insolent rulers" (*Hume*).

— fac'tious-ly, *adv.* **— fac'tious-ness,** *n.*

fac-ti'tious (făk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *facticius*, fr. *facere* to make. See FACT; cf. FETISH.] **1.** Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial; sham. **2.** Produced by special or unusual causes, — said of alluvial soil, volcanic islands, etc. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Formed by, or adapted to, an artificial or conventional, in distinction from a natural, standard or rule; not natural; a *factitious* taste; a *factitious* value.

Syn. — FACTITIOUS, UNNATURAL. That is UNNATURAL which departs in any way from a normal state or condition; that is FACTITIOUS (see ARTIFICIAL) which is brought about or wrought up by labor and effort; as, an *unnatural* demand (one which exceeds the ordinary rate of consumption), a *factitious* demand (one created by active exertions for the purpose); *unnatural* excitement, *factitious* excitement.

— fac-ti'tious-ly, *adv.* **— fac-ti'tious-ness,** *n*

fac'ti-tive (făk'tĭ-tĭv), *a.* [See FACT.] *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating a verb which expresses an idea of making or rendering anything (whether actually or only in thought or representation) of a certain character, and hence taking besides its object a complementary adjunct, which is sometimes called the *factitive* predicate, or, when a noun, the *factitive* object; as in, he *made* the water *wine*, ye *call* me *chief*. **— fac'ti-tive-ly,** *adv.*

fac'tive (făk'tĭv), *a.* [See FACT.] **1.** Making; having power to make. *Obs.* "*Factive*, not destructive." *Bacon.* **2.** *Gram.* Factitive.

-fac'tive (-făk'tĭv). [See FACTIVE. Cf. F. *-factif*, *-factive.*] A suffix denoting *making, causing; -poetic;* as, pu*trefactive*, rare*jactive*, vas*jactive*.

fac'tor (făk'tẽr), *n.* [L. *factor* a doer. cf. F. *facteur* a factor.] **1.** A maker, author, or doer of anything. *Obs.* **2.** A partisan worker, an adherent. *Obs.* **3.** One who acts, or transacts business, for another; an agent; substitute, now usually specif., *Law*, a mercantile agent who sells or buys goods for others on commission; a commission merchant or consignee. He may be a home factor or a foreign factor. He may buy and sell in his own name, and he is intrusted with the possession and control of the goods; and in these respects he differs from a broker. At the common law a factor cannot pledge the goods intrusted to him; but he has been empowered to do so in Great Britain (by the "Factors' Acts," consolidated in 1889) and in many States in the United States. **4.** A steward or bailiff of an estate. *Obs. exc. Scot.* Hence, *Law:* **a** One appointed by law to have charge of forfeited or sequestered property. *Scot. & Local U. S.* **b** The garnishee in the proceeding called factorizing, or more commonly garnishment. *U. S.* **5.** One of the servants of the East India Company.

The civil and military servants of the [East India] company were classified, beginning from the lowest rank, as writers, *factors*, senior *factors*, and merchants. *Courtenay Ilbert.*

6. The agent in charge of a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, who adds to the usual duties of a factor the care of the company's territory, and often exercises a quasi police control of the surrounding region. **7.** *Math.* Any of the elements, quantities, or symbols which, when multiplied together, form a product. **8.** One of the elements, circumstances, or influences that contribute to produce a result; a constituent.

The maternal and dynamical *factors* of nutrition. *H. Spencer.*

9. *Mech.* Short for FACTOR OF SAFETY

factor of evaporation, *Steam Boilers*, the ratio of the total heat of one pound of steam at a given pressure, reckoned from the temperature of the feed water, to the latent heat of evaporation at 212° F. — **f. of safety,** *Engin. Design*, the ratio of the breaking stress to the working stress of a material or member of construction; also (rarely), the ratio of the breaking stress to the proof stress or of the proof stress to the working stress. — **factors of composition,** *Math.*, the ratios of the orders of the terms in a principal series of composition.

fac'tor (făk'tẽr), *v. t.;* FAC'TORED (-tẽrd); FAC'TOR-ING. **1.** *Math.* To factorize. **2.** To act as factor for; as, to *factor* an estate. *Rare.*

fac'tor, *v. i.* To act as a factor. *Rare.*

fac'tor-age (-ĕj), *n.* [Cf. F. *factorage.*] **1.** The action or business of a factor. **2.** The commission or allowance of a factor for services.

factor group. *Math.* A group g completely defined by the division of another multiply isomorphic group G into sets as to its self-conjugate subgroup H, the operations in each set of G combining exactly as the corresponding operations in g, so that g is as it were the quotient G/H; symbolically, for every $st = u$ in g there is an $SH.TH = UH$ in G.

fac-to'ri-al (făk-tō'rĭ-ăl, 201), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a factor or factory. **2.** *Math.* Related to factors or factorials.

factorial function, *Math.*, the product $(1-a)(2-b)(3-c)\ldots$, where $a, b, c \ldots$ are in arithmetic progression.

fac-to'ri-al, *n. Math.* A continued product of factors derived from any function $F(x)$ by successively increasing or decreasing the argument x by a constant, generally 1; as $F(x)F(x+h)F(x+2h) \ldots F(x+nh)$; specif., the product of the consecutive integers from 1 up to any given integer; as $1\,2\,3 \ldots n$ is factorial n, written $\lfloor n$ or $n!$

fac'tor-ize (făk'tŏr-īz), *v. t.;* FAC'TOR-IZED (-īzd); FAC'TOR-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Law, Vt. & Conn.* **1. a** To make (one not a party to an action) a factor, or trustee, by service of the writ in the proceeding usually called garnishment (which see); to garnish. **b** To attach (the effects of a debtor) in the hands of a third person; to garnish **2.** *Math.* To bring into the form of a product of factors; to resolve into factors.

fac'to-ry (făk'tŭ-rĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *factorerie*, *factorie.*] **1.** An establishment or trading station where factors, or commercial agents, reside and transact business for their employers. **2.** The body of factors in any place. *Obs.* **3.** A building, or collection of buildings, usually with its equipment or plant, appropriated to the manufacture of goods; the place where workmen are employed in fabricating goods, wares, or utensils; a manufactory. The term *factory* is defined by statute in many jurisdictions, and these definitions vary so widely that they cannot be covered by any general statement. The tendency of all of them is to widen the extension of the term, so as to include, as the extreme, "any place where two or more persons are engaged in working for hire or reward in any handicraft." **4.** The office, authority, or function of a factor; factorship; also, the document by which a person is made a factor. *Chiefly Scot.* **5.** The making or manufacturing of anything. *Obs.*

fac-to'tum (făk-tō'tŭm), *n.* [L., do everything; *fac*, imperative of *facere* to do + *totus* all: cf. F. *factotum.* See FACT; TOTAL.] **1.** One who has many diverse activities, specif.: **a** A busybody. **b** A person employed to do all kinds of work or business. **2.** *Print.* A fac. *Obs.*

fac'tu-al (făk'tŭ-ăl), *a.* Relating to, or containing, facts; actual. **— fac'tu-al-ly,** *adv.*

fac'tu-al'i-ty (făk'tŭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being fact or a fact.

fac'tum (făk'tŭm), *n.; pl.* FACTA (-tȧ). [L. See FACT.] **1.** *Law.* A man's own act and deed; esp.: **a** An instrument under seal. **b** *Testamentary Law.* The due execution of a will, including everything necessary to its validity. **c** A fact; event. **2.** A statement of facts; a memorial; — a sense derived from French law. **3.** *Math.* The product. See FACIENT, 2.

fac'ture (făk'tūr), *n.* [L. *factura* a making: cf. F. *facture.* See FACT; cf. FEATURE.] **1.** Act or manner of making or doing anything; — now used esp. of a literary, musical, or pictorial production. **2.** That which is made, a creation. *Obs.* **3.** *Com.* An invoice or bill of parcels.

fac'u-la (făk'ū-la), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *fax*, *facis* a torch.] *Astron.* A shining spot or streak on the surface of the sun brighter than the surrounding regions of the photosphere. *Faculæ* appear to be projections upon the photosphere (perhaps the prominences), and are most numerous in the neighborhood of the limb or edge of the sun's disk. Cf. LUCULE. **— fac'u-lar** (-lar), **fac'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

fac'ul-ta-tive (făk'ŭl-tā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *facultas*, *-atis*, faculty: cf. F. *facultatif*, G. *fakultativ.*] **1.** Having relation to the grant or exercise of a faculty, or authority, privilege, license, or the like; hence, optional; as, *facultative* enactments, or those which convey a faculty, or permission; the *facultative* referendum of Switzerland is one that is optional with the people and is necessary only when demanded by petition; *facultative* studies, — opposed to *obligatory* and *compulsory*, and sometimes used with *to.* **2.** Of such a character as to admit of existing under various forms or conditions, or of happening or not happening, or the like; specif., *Biol.* Having the power to live under different conditions; as, a *facultative* parasite, a plant which is normally saprophytic, but which may exist wholly or in part as a parasite; — opposed to *obligate.* **3.** *Psychol.* Pertaining to a faculty or faculties.

In short, there is no *facultative* plurality in the mind; it is a single organ of true judgment for all purposes, cognitive or practical *J. Martineau*

facultative anaërobia. See ANAËROBIA.

fac'ul-ty (făk'ŭl-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *faculté*, L. *facultas*, fr. *facilis* easy (cf. *facul* easily), fr. *facere* to make. See FACT; cf. FACILITY.] **1.** Ability to act or perform, whether inborn or cultivated; capacity for any natural function.

What a piece of work is a man! how noble in reason! how infinite in *faculty!* *Shak.*

2. Personality; disposition. *Obs.* **3.** That in which one is particularly trained or skilled; trade; occupation, profession. *Archaic.* Hence, special mental endowment, characteristic knack.

He had a ready *faculty*, indeed, of escaping from any topic that agitated his . . . temperament. *Hawthorne.*

4. a *Psychol.* One of the powers or agencies into which psychologists formerly divided the mind (such as will, reason, instinct), and through the interaction of which they endeavored to explain all mental phenomena.

But know that in the soul
Are many lesser *faculties* that serve
Reason as chief. *Milton.*

We may as properly say that the singing *faculty* sings, and that the dancing *faculty* dances, as that the will chooses or that the understanding conceives. *Locke*

b *pl. Phrenol.* Aptitudes supposed to be indicated by the conformation of the skull. **5.** Power, authority, or prerogative given or conferred. Specif.: **a** *Scots Law.* A power not founded on property. **b** *Canon Law.* A dispensation, license, or authority granted or delegated by ecclesiastical authority.

The Pope . . . granted him a *faculty* to set him free from his promise. *Fuller.*

6. A branch of knowledge. *Obs.* **7.** A department of learning or instruction in a university; as, the *faculty* of art. **8** A body of men to whom any specific right or privilege is granted; formerly, the graduates in any of the four departments of a university or college (philosophy, law, medicine, or theology), to whom was granted the right of teaching in the department in which they had studied; at present, commonly, the members of a profession or calling; as, the medical *faculty*, the legal *faculty*, the *faculty* of actuaries, etc. **9.** The body of persons to whom are intrusted the government and instruction of a college or university, or of one of its departments; the president, professors, and tutors in a university or a college. *Chiefly U. S.* **10.** Ability in property; means; resources. Cf. FACULTY THEORY. **11.** Executive ability; efficiency. *U. S., & Colloq., Eng.*

Syn. — Talent, endowment, aptitude, knack; dexterity, cleverness, readiness. See GIFT.

faculty of advocates, the body of advocates of Scotland.

faculty theory. *Taxation.* The theory of taxation according to which every man should contribute to the support of the public burdens according to his ability.

The *faculty theory* of taxation is very old. . . . For a long time, however, the best practical test of faculty was supposed to be general property. *E. R. A. Seligman.*

From meaning property, ability or faculty came to mean income, and Adam Smith explains abilities to mean revenues. The great merit of the *faculty theory* is that it substitutes an objective for a subjective standard. It does not look to the feelings of the taxpayer, but to the money value of his taxable capacity. . . . But although the faculty standard is objective, it does not follow that it is simple. *J. S. Nicholson.*

fac'und (făk'ŭnd; fȧ-kŭnd'), *a.* [L. *facundus*, fr. *fari* to speak.] Eloquent. *Archaic.* — *n.* Eloquence. *Obs.*

fad (făd), *n.* [Cf. FADDLE.] **1.** A hobby; whim; craze; a custom, amusement, etc., followed for a time with exaggerated zeal. **2.** A fussy person; one with whims.

Syn. — See FASHION.

fad'dist (făd'ĭst), *n.* One who indulges in fads, or whims.

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fac'tion, **fac'tion-ate,** *v. t. & i.* To gather into factions; to act factiously. *Obs.*

fac'tion-eer' (făk'shŭn-ēr'), *n.* A partisan. *Rare.*

fac'tion-eer', *v. i.* To be active in factions. [*Obs.*]

fac'tion-er, *n.* One of a faction.

fact'ish, *a.* Having to do with, or insisting upon, facts. *Rare.*

fac'ti-tiv. Factitive. *Ref. Sp.*

fact'i-tude (făk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Reality. *Rare.*

‖ **fac'to** (făk'tō), *adv.* [L.] *Law.* In or by the fact.

fac'tor-dom (făk'tẽr-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. [*Rare.*]

fac'tor-ess, *n.* *fem.* of FACTOR.

fac'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

factor theorem. *Math.* See REMAINDER THEOREM.

factory leg. *Med.* A variety of bandy leg, associated with partial dislocation of the tibia, produced in young children by prolonged standing, as in working in factories.

fac'to-ry-ship', *n.* Factorship.

Fac-to'tum. Jo-han'nes (jō-hăn'ēz făk-tō'tŭm). Latin equiv. of "Jack-of-all-trades." See FACTOTUM. [factor.]

fac'trix, *n.* *Scots Law.* Female

fact'y, *a.* Full of facts.

fac'u-lence, *n.* Brightness. *Obs.*

fac'ul-tate, *v. t.* [See FACULTATIVE.] To authorize. *Rare.*

fac'ul-ta-tive-ly, *adv.* Contingently. *Rare.*

facultatule, *n.* [See -ULE.] Slight faculty or ability. *Obs.*

fac'ul-tied (făk'ŭl-tĭd), *a. Rare.* **a** Accredited by a faculty. **b** Having a faculty.

fac'ul-tize, *v. t.* To bestow faculty, or practical efficiency, upon. *Rare.* [CHOLOGY.]

faculty psychology. See PSYfa-cun'di-ous (fa-kŭn'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *facundiosus.*] Facund. *Obs.* — **fa-cun'di-ous-ly,** *adv. Obs.* — **fa-cun'di-ty** (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *facunditas.*] Eloquence. *Archaic.*

fac'y (fās'ĭ), *a.* Having face; impudent. *Obs., Scot., or Dial.*

fad (făd), *v. i.* To potter.

‖ **fa/daise'** (fȧ'dāz'), *n.* [F.] A commonplace; nonsense.

fadam. † FATHOM.

fadde. † FADE, powerful.

fad'di-ness. = FADDISHNESS.

fad'dish, *a.* Given to fads; like a fad. — **fad'dish-ness,** *n.*

fad'dism (făd'ĭz'm), *n.* Addiction to fads.

fad'dle (făd'l), *v. i.* [Cf. FID-

ā̆le, senāte, câre, ăm, account, ärm, åsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

fad'dy (făd'ĭ), *a.* Addicted to fads; of the nature of a fad. *Colloq.* — **fad'di-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

fade (fād; *as French* fȧd), *a.* [ME. *fade, vad*, pale, languishing, fr. OF. *fade* feeble, languishing, pale, F. *fade* insipid, prob. fr. L. *vapidus* vapid. Cf. VAPID.] **1.** Pale; wan; languishing. *Archaic.*

2. (*pron.* fȧd) Weak; insipid; tasteless; commonplace. *A Gallicism.* "Passages that are somewhat *fade*." *Jeffrey.*

fade (fād), *v. i.*; FAD'ED (fād'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); FAD'ING (fād'ĭng). [ME. *faden, vaden*, prob. fr. OF. *fader*; cf. also D. *vadden* to fade, wither, fr. OF. *fader*. See FADE weak; cf. VADE.] **1.** To grow weak; to lose strength; to decay; to perish gradually; to wither, as a plant.

The earth mourneth and *fadeth* away. *Is.* XXIV. 4.

2. To lose freshness, color, or brightness; to become faint in hue or tint; to grow dim; as, flowers *fade*.

3. To sink away; to disappear gradually; to vanish.

The stars shall *fade* away. *Addison.*

fade, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to wither; to deprive of freshness or vigor; to wear away.

No winter could his laurels *fade*. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to lose color or brightness; to dim. *Rare.*

fad'ed (fād'ĕd, -ĭd; 151), *p. a.* That has lost freshness, color, or brightness. "His *faded* cheek." *Milton.*

fade'less, *a.* Not liable to fade; unfading. — **fade'less-ly,** *adv.*

fadge (făj), *v. i.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** To fit; suit; agree; hence, to succeed; thrive. *Obs.*

They shall be made, spite of antipathy, to *fadge* together. *Milton.*

2. To jog along; to get along. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fadge, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** A small flat loaf; a fagot; a bundle; a short, fat person; a jog trot; a farthing. *Cant or Dial. Eng.*

2. An irregular package of wool (something less than 180 lbs.), the tare of which is under 11 lbs. *Australia.*

fad'ing, fad'ding (făd'ĭng), *n.* An Irish dance; — also used in the burden of a song. *Obs.*

fa'ĕr-ie } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, faëry or fairyland.
fa'ĕr-y }

"Its operas and its *faëry* ballrooms." *G. Eliot.*

Syn. — See FAIRY.

Faërie Queene. In Spenser's allegorical poem of this name, Gloriana (which see).

Faf'nir (fȧv'nĕr), *n.* [Icel. *Fāfnir.*] In the Volsunga Saga, a giant who, in the form of a venom-breathing dragon, possesses and guards a great treasure. He is slain by Sigurd, incited to the deed by Reginn, the giant's brother.

fag (făg), *n.* **1.** A knot or tuft in cloth.

2. A sheep fly or tick. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

fag (făg), *v. i.*; FAGGED (făgd); FAG'GING (făg'ĭng). [Perh. the same word as E. *flag* to droop.] **1.** To become weary; to flag; droop. *Now Rare.*

2. To labor to weariness; to work hard; to drudge.

3. To act as a fag.

to fag out. **a** To become untwisted or frayed, as the end of a rope, or the edge of canvas. **b** In English school games, to serve as fag in the field, esp. in cricket.

fag, *v. t.* **1.** To tire by labor; to exhaust; as, he was almost *fagged* out.

2. To use or treat as a fag; to compel to drudge.

Syn. — See TIRE.

fag, *n.* [See FAG, *v. i.*] **1.** That which fatigues; toil; drudgery; fatigue. *Colloq., Eng.*

It is such a *fag*, I came back tired to death. *Jane Austen.*

2. In English schools, a boy who does service for another boy of a higher form; hence, one who performs menial services for another; a drudge.

fag, *n.* [Cf. FAG to flag.] A fag-end; specif., long coarse grass of the last season; a tuft of grass *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Fa-ga'ce-æ (fȧ-gā'sĕ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See FAGUS.] *Bot.* An important family of trees and shrubs, the beech family, typifying the order Fagales. They have staminate flowers, usually in aments, and one-seeded nuts. The family contains 5 genera and about 400 species, the three important genera being *Quercus*, the oak, *Fagus*, the beech, and *Castanea*, the chestnut, including the most valuable hard-wood timber trees of Europe and America. — **fa-ga'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Fa-ga'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants containing the two families Fagaceæ and Betulaceæ, characterized by having diclinous flowers, both kinds in aments or the pistillate subtended by an involucre which becomes a cup or a bur.

Fa-ge'li-a (fȧ-jē'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Caspar *Fagelius.*] *Bot.* A genus of scrophulariaceous herbs and shrubs containing about 140 species, principally South American. They are often cultivated under the name *calceolaria*. See CALCEOLARIA, 2.

fag'-end', *n.* The last part or coarser end of a web of cloth, the untwisted end of a rope, etc.; hence, an end of poorer quality, or in a spoiled condition; a remnant; a worn, poor, or unprofitable end part of anything.

The *fag-end* of business. *Collier.*

fag'ger (făg'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who fags another.

2. A hard worker.

fag'ger-y (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Drudgery.

2. The English school fagging system.

Fa'gin (fā'gĭn), *n.* In Dickens's "Oliver Twist," a villainous old Jew who acts as a receiver of stolen goods, or "fence," and who trains boys and girls to be pickpockets and sneak thieves. Oliver is for a time in his power.

fag'o-py'rism (făg'ō-pī'rĭz'm), *n.* [*Fagopyrum* + *-ism.*] *Veter.* A disease of animals resulting from eating buckwheat, wheat, etc., and appearing principally on the nonpigmented parts of the skin as an intense redness and swelling with severe itching, the formation of vesicles, and later sores and scabs.

Fag'o-py'rum (-rŭm), *n.* [NL.; L. *fagus* beech + Gr. πυρός wheat.] *Bot.* A genus of polygonaceous plants distinguished from *Polygonum* chiefly by their folded cotyledons. There are about 6 European and Asiatic species, of which the most important are *F. fagopyrum*, the buckwheat, and *F. tataricum*, the Tartarian buckwheat.

fag'ot, fag'got (făg'ŭt), *n.* [F., of uncertain origin; cf. It. *fagotto* bundle, bassoon, L. *fagus* beech. Cf. FAGOTTO.]

1. A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees, used for fuel or as a fascine.

2. *Iron Manuf.* A bundle of pieces of wrought iron to be worked over into bars or other shapes by rolling or hammering at a welding heat; a pile.

3. **a** Specif.: A fagot (formerly) used to burn a heretic alive. **b** An embroidered figure of a fagot which was often compulsorily worn by heretics who had recanted.

4. A bundle or bunch of anything. *Obs.*

5. *Music.* A bassoon. See FAGOTTO.

6. A person hired to take the place of another at the muster of a company; a dummy. *Eng.* *Addison.*

7. An old shriveled woman. *Slang, Eng.*

8. A spice ball. *London, Eng.* *Sir W. Besant.*

fag'ot, fag'got, *v. t.*; FAG'OT-ED, FAG'GOT-ED; FAG'OT-ING, FAG'GOT-ING. **1.** To make a fagot of; to bind together in a fagot, or bundle; as, *fagoted* puddled bars (see FAGOT, *n.*, 2, FAGOTING, 2).

2. To collect promiscuously.

3. To bind (persons) together or hand and foot; also, to surround with fagots preparatory to burning alive. *Rare.*

4. *Embroidery.* To tie (cross threads) in fagoting.

fag'ot, fag'got, *v. i.* **1.** To make fagots.

2. To wear a fagot as an emblem of recantation; hence, to recant. *Obs.*

fag'ot-ing, fag'got-ing, *n.* **1.** *Embroidery.* A process of drawing out horizontal threads from a fabric, such as linen, and tying the remaining cross threads into hourglass-shaped bunches; also, the work itself.

2. *Metal.* Act or operation of cutting up puddled metal into lengths and piling in a reheating furnace for subsequent heating and welding by rolling into bars.

fagot, *or* faggot, iron. Iron, in bars or masses, from made fagots.

‖ **fa-got'to** (fȧ-gŏt'tō), *n.* [It. See FAGOT.] *Music.* The bassoon.

Fa'gus (fā'gŭs), *n.* [L. See BEECH.] *Bot.* A genus of trees, the beeches, typifying the family Fagaceæ, distinguished by the capitate staminate aments and by the sharply triangular nut. Besides the American beech (*F. americana*) and the European (*F. sylvatica*) there are two Japanese species. See BEECH.

fa'ham (fā'ăm; fā'ŭm), *n.* The leaves of an orchid (*Angræcum fragrans*), of Bourbon and Mauritius, used (in FRENCH) as a substitute for Chinese tea; also, the plant.

‖ **fahl'band'** (fal'bänt'; -bănd'), *n.* [G. *fahl* dun-colored + *band* a band.] *Mining.* A band or stratum in crystalline rock, containing metallic sulphides; — so called because by decomposition it assumes a pale color.

fah'lun-ite (fȧ'lŭn-īt), *n.* [From *Fahlun*, a place in Sweden.] *Min.* An altered form of iolite.

Fah'ren-heit (fȧ'rĕn-hīt), *a.* Designating, or conforming or pertaining to, the scale used by Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit in the graduation of his thermometer; as, 10° *Fahrenheit* (or 10° F.). — *n.* The Fahrenheit thermometer or scale. On the *Fahrenheit thermometer* the freezing point of water is at 32 degrees above the zero of its scale (the zero point represents the temperature produced by mixing equal quantities of snow and common salt), and the boiling point at 212 degrees above. (Cf. CENTIGRADE.) It is commonly used in the United States and in England.

‖ **fa'ïence'** (fȧ'yänsʹ), *n.* [F., fr. *Faenza*, a town in Italy, one of the many cities famous for medieval pottery. Cf. MAJOLICA.] In French, glazed earthenware; — a very general term which in English use is generally limited to fine wares somewhat richly decorated in color. Cf. MAJOLICA, DELFTWARE, etc.

fail (fāl), *v. i.*; FAILED (fāld); FAIL'ING. [F. *faillir*, fr. L. *fallere, falsum*, to deceive, akin to E. *fall*. See FALL; cf. FALLACY, FALSE, FAULT.] **1.** To be wanting; to fall short; to be or become deficient in any measure or degree; to cease to be furnished in the usual or expected manner, or to be altogether cut off from supply; to be lacking; to come to an end; as, streams *fail;* crops *fail.*

Till Lionel's issue *fails*, his should not reign. *Shak.*

2. To be affected with want; to come short; to lack; to be deficient or unprovided; — used with *of* or *in;* as, to *fail* of or in beauty.

3. To fall away; to become diminished; to become exhausted; to decline; decay; sink.

The champak odors *fail*
Like sweet thoughts in a dream. *Shelley.*

4. To deteriorate in respect to vigor, activity, resources, etc.; to become weaker; as, a sick man *fails.*

5. To perish; die; — used of a person. *Obs.*

Had the king in his last sickness *failed*. *Shak.*

6. To be found wanting with respect to an action, a duty, a result, etc.; to miss; — used with following infinitive.

Take heed now that ye *fail* not to do this. *Ezra* IV 22.

7. To fail to perform one's duties or to fulfill one's obligations; to make default; as, he *fails* in respect.

8. To come short of a result or object aimed at or desired; to be baffled or frustrated.

Our envious foe hath *failed*. *Milton.*

9. To err in judgment; to be mistaken.

Which oftimes may succeed, so as perhaps
Shall grieve him, if I *fail* not. *Milton.*

10. To become unable to meet one's engagements; esp., to be unable to pay one's debts or discharge one's obligations; to become bankrupt or insolvent.

fail (fāl), *v. t.* **1.** To be wanting to; to be insufficient for; to disappoint; desert; as, to *fail* a friend in need.

There shall not *fail* thee a man on the throne 1 *Kings* II. 4.

2. To miss of attaining; to be wanting in; to lack. *Rare.*

Though that seat of earthly bliss be *failed*. *Milton.*

3. To leave undone; to neglect. *Now Rare.* "God, who never *fails* his part." *Dryden.*

fail, *n.* [OF. *faille*, from *faillir*. See FAIL, *v. t.*] **1.** Miscarriage; failure; deficiency; fault; — mostly superseded by *failure* or *failing*, except in the phrase *without fail.* "His highness' *jail* of issue." *Shak.*

2. Death; decease. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. A failing; a small fault; an infirmity. *Obs.*

for fail, in case of failure; to guard against failure. *Obs.*

fail'ing, *p. pr.* of FAIL; specif., *Early Astrol.*, remote, as a planet, from some fixed point.

fail'ing, *vb. n.* of FAIL; specif., a falling short; a becoming deficient; failure; hence, a deficiency; imperfection; weakness; lapse; fault; infirmity; as, a mental *failing.*

Syn. — See FAULT.

fail'ure (fāl'ŭr), *n.* [Earlier *failer*, fr. F. *faillir*, the infin. used as n. *Oxf. E. D.* See FAIL.] **1.** A failing; a default; a deficiency; as, *failure* of rain, crops, issue.

2. Omission to perform; as, *failure* to keep a promise.

3. Want of success; the state of having failed.

4. A failing; a slight fault. *Obs.*

5. Decay, or defect from decay; deterioration; breaking down; as, the *failure* of memory or of sight.

6. A becoming insolvent; bankruptcy, suspension of payment; as, *failure* in business.

7. A person or thing that has failed; as, the man was as great a *failure* as his project.

Syn. — FAILURE, SUSPENSION, INSOLVENCY, BANKRUPTCY. FAILURE and SUSPENSION are popular terms; INSOLVENCY and BANKRUPTCY, technical law terms. *Failure* is commonly applied to such discontinuance of business as results from *insolvency* or *bankruptcy; suspension* is usually temporary, and may or may not involve *insolvency.* For the legal uses of *bankruptcy* and *insolvency*, see defs.

failure of issue, the want of issue competent to take an estate devised with a limitation over to certain issue. Such a failure is called **definite** when it determines the estate if it shall occur at a time definitely fixed by the devise; and **indefinite,** or **general,** when no time or period is fixed within which it must occur to determine the estate.

fain (fān), *a.* [ME. *fayn, fagen*, AS. *fægen;* akin to OS. *fagan*, Icel. *feginn* glad, and to AS. *gefēon* to rejoice, Goth. *fahēps* joy. Cf. FAWN to court favor.] **1.** Well-pleased; glad. "My heart has been sae *fain* to see them." *Burns.*

2. Relatively satisfied or contented, reconciled, in the absence of what would be preferred; hence, constrained.

The learned Castalio was *fain* to make trenchers at Basle to keep himself from starving. *Locke.*

3. Inclined; desirous; eager; as, *fain* to be wise.

Men and birds are *fain* of climbing high. *Shak.*

4. Wont; apt. *Obs.*

5. Well-disposed. *Obs.*

fain, *adv.* With joy; gladly; — now with *would.*

Fain would I woo her, yet I dare not. *Shak.*
She held a mirror bright,
Wherein her face she often viewèd *fain*. *Spenser.*

fain, *v. i.* [AS. *fægnan*. See FAIN, *a.*] *Obs.* **1.** To be glad; to desire. "Whoso fair thing does *fain* to see." *Spenser.*

2. To pretend fondness; to fawn.

fain, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To make glad; to congratulate; welcome.

2. To enjoy; to show a liking for.

fai'ne-ance (fā'nē-ăns) } *n.* [Cf. OF. *faineance.* See
fai'ne-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ) } FAINÉANT.] Do-nothingness; inactivity; indolence.

The mask of sneering *faineance* was gone. *C. Kingsley*

‖ **fai'né'ant'** (fā'nā'ăn'), *a.* [F.; *faire* to do + *néant* nothing.] Do-nothing; inactive; idle. — *n.* An idler; a sluggard — **fainéant deity,** a deity recognized as real but conceived as not acting in human affairs, hence not worshiped.

faint (fānt), *a.*; FAINT'ER (fān'tẽr); FAINT'EST. [ME. *feint, faint*, feigned, weak, F. *feint*, p. p. of *feindre* to feign, in OF. also to remain inactive (instead of acting). See FEIGN; cf. FEINT.] **1.** Feigned; simulated. *Obs.*

2. Sluggish; lazy. *Obs.*

3. Wanting in courage, spirit, or energy; timorous; cowardly; dejected, depressed; as, "*Faint* heart ne'er won fair lady." *Old Proverb.*

4. Lacking strength; weak; languid; inclined to swoon; as, *faint* with fatigue, hunger, or thirst.

5. Lacking distinctness; hardly perceptible; striking the senses feebly, not bright, or loud, or sharp, or forcible; weak; as, a *faint* color, or sound.

DLE, FIDDLE-FADDLE.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* To trifle; dawdle. — *v. t.* To pet; to dandle.

fad'dle, *n. Dial. Eng.* **a** Fussiness; also, a fussy or hobby-ridden person. **b** Nonsense; foolery.

fad'dom (făd'ŭm). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FATHOM.

fade. † FAID. [great. *Obs.*]

fade, *a.* Strong; powerful; **fade,** *v. t.* [AS. *fadian.*] To dispose; arrange. *Obs.* [*Scot.*]

fade (fād), *n.* Leader or grude.

fade (fād), *n.* Mold on cheese. *Dial. Eng.* [FADED. See -LY.]

fad'ed-ly (fād'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of **fa'der** (fā'dẽr). Obs. or Scot. and dial. var. of FATHER.

fadg'y (făj'ĭ), *a.* Fat; unwieldy. *Dial. Eng.*

fad'ing (fād'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FADE. — **fad'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **fad'ing-ness,** *n.*

fadme. † FATHOM.

fad'om (făd'ŭm). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FATHOM.

fa-doo'dle, *n.* [Cf. FAD, DODDLE.] Anything foolish *Obs.* & *R.* [fade. *Rare.*]

fad'y (fād'ĭ), *a.* Tending to **fae** (fā; fē). Scot. var. of FOE.

fæ'cal, fæ'ces, fæc'u-la. Vars. of FECAL, FECES, FECULA.

faed. † FADE, *a.*

fæ'der. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

fael. † FALL, *n.*

faelicitie. † FELICITY.

fæm. Scot. var. of FOAM.

fæmale. † FEMALE.

fæ'nus (fē'nŭs), *n.* [L.] Interest (which see).

færen. † FEAR.

fæ'e-ton Phaeton. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **fæx po'pu-li** (pŏp'ū-lī). [L.] Dregs of the people; the mob.

faff (faf), *v. t.* & *i.* To blow in puffs. *Dial. Eng.* — **faff'y,** *a.*

faf'fle (făf'l), *v. i.* [Cf. FAMBLE, MAFFLE.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To stammer; to mumble; also, to saunter; to fumble. **2.** To flap lazily; — said of a sail.

fag (făg). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FIG.

Fag (făg), *n.* A lying servant to Captain Absolute in Sheridan's "The Rivals," who "wears his master's wit as he does his lace."

fagald, *n.* [See FAGOT.] A fagot. *Obs.* *Scot.*

fagarie. † VAGARY.

fagd. Fagged *Ref. Sp.*

fage (fāj), *n. t.* & †. To coax; flatter. — **fag'er** (fāj'ẽr), *n. Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fage, *n.* Coaxing; deceit. *Obs.*

fagen. † FAIN.

fag'ging, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FAG. **fag'got, fag'got-ing,** etc. Vars. of FAGOT, FAGOTING, etc.

faghte. † *fought,* pret. of FIGHT.

fagiar. † FAGER.

fagot, *or* **faggot, brief.** A lawyer's dummy brief, used for show. *Colloq. Eng.*

fa-got'tist (fȧ-gŏt'ĭst), *n.* A player on the fagotto.

‖ **fa'got-to'ne** (fȧ'gŏt-tō'nē), *n.*; *pl.* -NI. [It.] *Music.* A double bassoon.

fagot, *or* faggot, vote. The vote of one made a property holder for party purposes to qualify him as a voter. *Cant, Eng.*

fagot, *or* faggot, worm. A bagworm (*Eumeta carmeri*) which feeds on the tea plant. Its case is made largely of twigs.

fag'ot-y, fag'got-y (făg'ŭt-ĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to fagots. [FEGS]

fags. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

fah. † FAW, *a.*

fahl'erz' (fal'ârts'), **fahl'ore'** (fal'ōr'), *n.* [G. *fahlerz; fahl* dun-colored, fallow + *erz* ore.] *Min.* = TETRAHEDRITE.

Fahr. *Abbr.* Fahrenheit.

fai. † FOE.

faicte. † FEAT.

faid. † FADE, to wither.

faid, *n.* A hunting party. *Obs.*

faie. † FAY.

faier. † FAIR.

faierie. † FAIRY.

faiger. † FAIR.

faigne. † FEIGN.

faik, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *défalquer* to deduct.] To abate; lessen; deduct; let go. *Scot*

faikes, faiks (fāks), *n. Mining.* = FAKE.

fail, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *fâl.*] Turf; sod; a clod. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

fail'a-ble. *a.* See -ABLE. *Obs.*

fail'ance, *n.* [Cf. OF. *faillance*, fr. *faillir.*] Failure. *Obs.*

faild. Failed. *Ref. Sp.*

fail'er † FAILURE.

fail'ing-ly, *adv.* of FAILING.

fail'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

faille (fā'y'; *E.* fāl), *n.* [F.] A woman's scarflike headdress. *Obs.* **b** A soft corded silk, heavier than a foulard and not glossy.

fail'yie, *n* Also **fail'zie.** [OF. *faille* lack, fail, default.] *Obs. & Scot.* A default; nonperformance; also, the penalty incurred. — *v. t.* To fail.

fain, *n.* Joy; gladness. *Obs.*

Fain'all, Mr. *and* **Mrs** (fān'ôl). Characters in Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World." He is a plausible villain who tries in vain to get the property of his wife, who despises him.

faine. † FANE, a vane. FEIGN.

Fai'né'ant', Le Noir (lē nwär' fā'nā'ăn'). [F., the Black Sluggard.] In Scott's "Ivanhoe," the disguised Richard Cœur de Lion; — so called by the spectators of the tournament.

‖ **fai'né'an'tise'** (fā'nā'ăn'-tēz'), *n.* [F.] Fainéance.

fain'hed, *n. Fain* + *head.*] Joy; gladness. *Obs.* *Rare.*

fain'ly, *adv.* Joyfully; gladly.

fain'ness, *n.* Gladness; eagerness; willingness.

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6. Performed, done, or acted, in a weak or feeble manner, not exhibiting vigor, strength, or energy; slight; half-hearted; as, *faint* efforts, *faint* resistance.
The *faint* prosecution of the war. *Sir J. Davies.*
7. Producing a sensation of faintness; oppressive; sickly.
faint (fānt), *n.* **1.** Faintness. *Obs.*
2. Act or state of fainting; a swoon. *Scott.*
3. A faint ruling line in writing paper. *Trade Cant.*
faint, *v. i.*; FAINT'ED; FAINT'ING. **1.** To sink into dejection; to lose courage or spirit; to become depressed or despondent.
If thou *faint* in the day of adversity, thy strength is small. *Prov.* xxiv. 10.
2. To become weak or wanting in vigor; to grow feeble. *Archaic or Poetic.*
3. To suffer syncope; to swoon; — often with *away*. See FAINTING, *n.*
Hearing the honor intended her, she *fainted* away. *Guardian.*
4. To decay; to lose brightness; to disappear.
Gilded clouds, while we gaze, . . . *faint* before the eye. *Pope.*
faint, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To cause to faint, or become dispirited; to depress; weaken.
It *faints* me to think what follows. *Shak.*
2. To weaken; diminish.
faint'–heart', *n.* **1.** Lack of spirit. *Obs.*
2. A coward.
faint'–heart'ed (fānt'här'tĕd; fānt'här'tĕd; 87), *a.* Wanting in courage; depressed by fear; easily discouraged or frightened; cowardly; timorous; dejected.
Fear not, neither be *faint-hearted*. *Is* vii. 4
— **faint'–heart'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **faint'–heart'ed-ness**, *n.*
faint'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FAINT. Specif.: **a** A growing faint; depression. **b** Syncope, or loss of consciousness owing to arrest of the blood supply to the brain, the face becoming pallid, respiration feeble, and the heart's beat weak.
fainting fit, a fainting or swoon; syncope. *Colloq.*
faint'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a faint manner or fashion; esp., weakly; timidly; faint-heartedly.
2. To a faint degree; slightly; indistinctly.
faint'ness, *n.* State of being faint; specif.: **a** Loss of strength, or of consciousness, and self-control; exhaustion. **b** Want of vigor or energy. **c** Feebleness, as of color, light, words, etc.; lack of distinctness; as, *faintness* of description. **d** Faint-heartedness; timorousness; dejection.
I will send a *faintness* into their hearts. *Lev* xxvi. 36
faint'–run', *a. Founding.* Not sharply and clearly defined; blurred, and imperfect at the edges, usually because of being cold-shot; — said of a casting.
faints (fānts), *n. pl.* Also *feints*. [See FAINT weak.] The weak and impure spirit which comes over last in the distillation of whisky or other liquor, and is caught separately. It contains fusel oil and requires to be rectified. The first runnings or *low wines* are according to some called *strong faints*, and the after runnings *weak faints*.
You must carefully observe in drawing off this water, that the *faints*, or after runnings, come not off and run into your can along with your other goods. *G. Smith* (1725)
faint'y (fān'tĭ), *a.* **1.** Feeble; languid; liable to swoon. *R.*
2. Producing faintness.
fair (fâr), *a.*; FAIR'ER (-ẽr); FAIR'EST. [ME. *fair, fayer, faiger*, AS. *fæger*; akin to OS. & OHG. *fagar*, Icel. *fagr*, Sw. & Dan. *fager*, Goth. *fagrs* fit, also to E. *fay*, G. *fügen*, to fit, *fegen* to sweep, cleanse, and prob. also to E. *fang, peace, pact*. Cf. FANG, FAY to fit, FACT.] **1.** Pleasing to the eye; handsome; beautiful.
Who cannot see many a *fair* French city, for one *fair* French maid. *Shak.*
2. Pleasing; elegant; desirable; favorable; plausible; inspiring hope and confidence.
Brave words and *fair* devices. *Jowett (Plato)*
3. Free from spots, specks, dirt, or imperfection; unblemished; clean; pure; spotless; unstained.
A *fair* white linen cloth. *Bk. of Com. Prayer*
My *fair* fame. *Shelley.*
4. Distinct; legible; as, *fair* handwriting.
5. Without irregularity or unevenness of surface or direction; smooth; flowing; — said of the figure of a vessel, and of surfaces, water lines, and other lines.
6. Characterized by frankness, honesty, impartiality, or candor; open; upright; free, or based upon that which is free, from suspicion or bias; equitable; just; affording no undue advantage; — said of persons, character, conduct, or conditions, as, a *fair* preponderance of evidence; a *fair* proceeding; a *fair* man; *fair* dealing; a *fair* statement; a *fair* field and no favor; a *fair* chance.
7. Open to legitimate pursuit; — chiefly in phrase *fair game*; as, the hypocrite is *fair* game for ridicule.
8. Light; clear; blond, as opposed to brunet; as, *fair* skin.
The northern people large and *fair*-complexioned. *Sir M. Hale.*
9. Free from marked merit or defect; hence, of a reasonably good kind, quality, or degree; average; middling; pretty good; as, a *fair* knowledge of a subject; a *fair* specimen; *fair* health.
10. Not stormy; propitious; favorable; sometimes, fine; clear; cloudless; — said of the sky, weather, or wind, etc.; as, a *fair* sky; a *fair* day.
You wish *fair* winds may waft him over. *Prior.*
11. *Meteorol.* Specif., free from rain, hail, or snow, — so used in the predictions issued by the United States Weather Bureau. The weather may be cloudy and threatening, but if no precipitation occurs it is called fair.
12. Gentle; peaceable; kindly. *Archaic.*
13. Free from obstacles or hindrances; unobstructed; unincumbered; open; clear; direct; — said of roads, passages, etc.; as, a *fair* mark; in *fair* sight; a *fair* view.
14. Promising; propitious; of good omen.
The caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a *fair* way to have enlarged. *Raleigh.*
Syn. — Just, equitable, honest, upright, unprejudiced. — FAIR, IMPARTIAL, UNBIASED, DISPASSIONATE, DISINTERESTED agree in the idea of a judgment free from undue influence (see HONEST). FAIR, the most general term, implies, negatively, the absence of injustice or fraud; positively, the putting of all things on an equitable footing, without undue advantage to any; as, *fair* play, *fair* and square, a *fair* statement. IMPARTIAL implies absence of favor for one party, or side, more than the other; as, an *impartial* tribunal, judgment, summing up of evidence. UNBIASED expresses even more strongly the absence of all prejudice or prepossession; as, an *unbiased* opinion, *unbiased* testimony. DISPASSIONATE implies freedom from the influence of passion or strong feeling; as, a *dispassionate* judgment, inquiry, critic, observer. DISINTERESTED denotes that freedom from bias which comes from having no personal or selfish interest in a question; as, a *disinterested* spectator. See FRANK, DISPASSIONATE
Nor did I ask for more than "a *fair* stage and no favor" *J. H. Newman*
My *impartial* balance of the virtues and vices of Julian was generally praised. *Gibbon*
To keep my mind free and *unbiased* by all paltry and personal irritabilities of praise or censure. *Byron.*
A tone which, to any *dispassionate* listener, carried conviction with it. *Dickens.*
Of the guilt or innocence of my grandfather . . . I am neither a competent nor a *disinterested* judge. *Gibbon.*
fair ball. *Baseball.* **a** A ball delivered by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman so that it passes over the home plate not lower than the knees nor higher than the shoulders of the batsman. If not hit by the batsman it is a *strike*, whether struck at or not. **b** A batted ball that first strikes the ground beyond first or third base and within the foul lines, or a batted ball that comes to rest before passing first or third base and within the foul lines, or a batted ball that after striking the ground passes first or third base within the foul lines — **f. catch,** *Football*, a catch made by a player on side who makes a prescribed signal that he will not attempt to advance the ball when caught. He may not then be interfered with. — **f. copy**, a perfect copy of a document; also, the condition of such a copy. — **f. day** *or* **daylight**, broad day or daylight — **F. Geraldine**, the one whose praises were celebrated by the Earl of Surrey (Henry Howard, 1517?-47) in a famous sonnet. She was supposedly Elizabeth Fitzgerald, the daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, ninth Earl of Kildare, and afterward wife of the Earl of Lincoln. — **f green,** *Golf*, that part of the links or golf cour. between tees and putting greens (exclusive of long grass and hazards) where the grass is kept short either by mowing or grazing. See GREEN. — **F. Helen of Kirk-con'nell** (kûrk-kŏn'ĕl), the heroine of an old popular ballad, who loses her life by interposing herself between her lover and a rejected suitor who shoots at him. — **f. lead,** *Naut.*, a course of a running rope that avoids all chafing. — **f. leather**, leather not artificially colored. — **f. linen cloth**, lit., and orig. simply, a clean or unsoiled linen cloth; hence, in the churches of the Anglican Communion: **a** With the additional qualifier *white*, a long narrow cloth of white linen covering the top of the altar and falling over the ends. **b** A cloth of white linen used to cover what remains of the elements after the communion has been administered to all; a lawn chalice veil. Both cloths are often embroidered more or less elaborately. — **f. maid.** [Cf. Sp. *fumado*, p. p. of *fumar* to smoke.] **a** A cured or smoked pilchard. *Local, Eng.* **b** The soup (*Stenotomus chrysops*). *Virginia.* — **f.-maid-of-February**, the snowdrop. — **F. Maid of Kent**, Joanna, daughter of Edmund, Earl of Kent; — so called on account of her beauty. She married her second cousin, Edward, the Black Prince, under a dispensation from the Pope. — **F. Maid of Norway**, Margaret, a granddaughter of Alexander III. of Scotland, and daughter to Eric II., King of Norway. She was recognized as queen by the states of Scotland, though a female, an infant, and a foreigner, but died on her passage to Scotland in 1290. — **f.-maids-of-France**, double garden varieties of several European plants: **a** The garden buttercup (*Ranunculus aconitifolius*). **b** Sneezewort. **c** Meadow saxifrage. **d** The ragged robin. — **f.-maids-of-Kent**, the garden buttercup. — **F. Farricide**, Beatrice Cenci. — **F. Perdita.** See PERDITA, 2. — **f. play**, equitable or impartial treatment; a fair or equal chance; justice. — **F. Ros'a-mond** (rŏz'ă-mŭnd), a daughter of Lord Clifford, famous as the mistress of Henry II., as told in an old ballad. According to legend, she was kept in a labyrinth at Woodstock, where Queen Eleanor discovered her by the clew of a silk thread, and poisoned her, about 1177. — **f. trade. a** Trade legally carried on, as distinguished from contraband trade. **b** Smuggling. *Slang or Cant.* **c** *Econ.* A tariff system in which an attempt is made to secure mutual equality of treatment between the nations involved; trade conducted under conditions of reciprocity; — distinguished from *free trade*, or unrestricted commerce. The phrase originated in England with a group of Conservative sympathies, who look on the English system as "one-sided free trade," and the fair-trade movement originally aimed at effecting a closer economic union, or a zollverein, between Great Britain and British colonies. — **f trader**, a member of the fair-trade party or group. — **f whites.** *Ethnol.* = XANTHOCHROI. — **from f. to middling**, passable; tolerable. *Colloq.* — **out of f.**, out of true. — **the f., or the f. sex**, the female sex.
fair (fâr), *adv.* **1.** In a fair manner; specif., in an attractive or agreeable manner; gracefully; pleasantly; as, the sun shone *fair*; graciously; courteously; as, to speak one *fair*; in an equitable manner; formerly, fitly; as, to play *fair*; auspiciously; promisingly; as, events promise *fair*; the day breaks *fair*; clearly; plainly; as, to write *fair*.
2. Quietly; moderately. *Obs.*
3. Evenly; squarely; as, to set, stand, or lie *fair*; also, full; plump; as, he was struck *fair* between the eyes.
4. Wholly; entirely; as, the man is *fair* mad. *Obs or Dial.*
fair and square, justly; honestly; equitably. *Colloq.*
fair, *n.* **1.** Fairness; beauty. *Archaic.*
2. A fair woman; a sweetheart.
I have found out a gift for my *fair*. *Shenstone.*
3. That which is fair or fortunate.
Now *fair* befall thee! *Shak.*
fair, *v. i.*; FAIRED (fârd); FAIR'ING. [Cf. AS. *fægrian* to become fair.] **1.** To become or appear fair. *Obs.*
2. To clear; — said of the weather.
It *faired* as the night went on. *Stevenson.*
fair, *v. t.* **1.** To make fair or beautiful. *Obs.*
Fairing the foul. *Shak.*
2. *Shipbuilding.* To make smooth and regular, as a vessel's lines; to fit or shape, as a vessel's plates, etc.
fair, *n.* [ME. *feire*, OF. *feire*, F. *foire*, fr. L. *feria* holiday, pl. *feriæ*, days of rest, holidays, festivals, akin to *festus* festival. See FEAST.] **1.** A gathering of buyers and sellers at a particular place with their merchandise at a stated or regular season, or by special appointment, for trade.
2. A festival, and sale of fancy articles, etc., usually for some charitable object; as, a church *fair*.
3 A competitive exhibition of wares, farm products, etc., not primarily for purposes of sale; as, the Mechanics' *fair*; an agricultural *fair*.
after the fair, a day after the fair, too late. *Colloq.*
fair'–faced' (fâr'fāst'; 87), *a.* **1.** Of a light complexion; beautiful of countenance.
2 Fair in appearance; specious.
fair'field-ite (fâr'fēld-it), *n.* [From *Fairfield* County, Connecticut, where it was found.] *Min.* A white or pale yellow hydrous phosphate of calcium and manganese. $Ca_2Mn(PO_4)_2{\cdot}2H_2O$, usually foliated or fibrous. Sp. gr., 3.07–3.15.
fair'ground' (-ground'), *n.* An inclosure where outdoor fairs, trotting races, etc., are held; — usually *pl. U. S.*
fair'–haired' (fâr'hârd'; 87), *a.* Having blond hair.
fair'les'–ta'ble (fâr'lĕz), *n.* **a** The common mushroom, or any of other similar fungi. **b** The European marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*).
fair'i-ly (fâr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In the manner of a fairy.
fair'ing, *n.* A present; orig., one from a fair.
fair'–lead' (fâr'lēd') } *n. Naut.* A block, ring, or strip
fair'–lead'er (-lēd'ẽr) } of plank with holes, serving as a guide for the running rigging or for any rope, to keep it from chafing or fouling
fair'ly, *adv.* **1.** Handsomely; beautifully; courteously; also, handsomely in appearance only; speciously. *Obs.*
2. In a fair manner; equitably; justly; legitimately; without unfair advantages.
We came honestly and *fairly* by the ship. *De Foe.*
Oppress me not with odds, but kill me *fairly*. *Fletcher.*
3. Favorably; auspiciously; suitably; properly; as, a town *fairly* situated; he may *fairly* have high hopes.
4. Softly; quietly; gently. *Obs.* *Milton.*
5. Plainly; clearly; distinctly.
Even the nature of Mr. Dimmesdale's disease had never *fairly* been revealed to him. *Hawthorne.*
6. Actually; positively; completely; as, he is *fairly* exhausted; he *fairly* gasped in surprise.
7. Tolerably; moderately; rather; as, she sings *fairly* well; a *fairly* complete list.
fair'–mind'ed (fâr'mīn'dĕd; 87), *a.* Unprejudiced; just; judicial; honest. — **fair'–mind'ed-ness**, *n.*
fair'–na'tured (-nā'tûrd; 87), *a.* Well-disposed. "A *fair-natured* prince." *Ford.*
fair'ness, *n.* State of being fair; esp, state of being free from spots, stains, or imperfections; honesty, as of dealing; candor, as of an argument, etc; clearness, or freedom from rain or storm, — said of the weather.
fair'–spo'ken (-spō'kĕn, 87), *a.* Using fair speech, or uttered with fairness, bland; civil; courteous; plausible. "A marvelous *fair-spoken* man." *Hooker.* — **fair'–spo'ken-ness**, *n.*
fair'way' (fâr'wā'), *n.* The navigable part of a river, bay, etc., through which vessels enter or depart; the part of a harbor or channel which is kept open and unobstructed.
fair'–weath'er, *a.* **1.** Fitted for, done during, or made in, fair weather only; as a *fair-weather* boat, voyage, task, etc.
2. Fig.: Appearing, or of service, only when times or circumstances are prosperous; as, a *fair-weather* friend.
fair-weather sailor, a timid or inexperienced and cautious sailor; — the nautical equivalent of *carpet knight*.
fair'y (fâr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FAIRIES (-ĭz). [ME. *fairie, faierie*, enchantment, fairy folk, fairy, OF. *faierie, faerie*, enchantment, fairy folk, F. *féerie*, fr. LL. *fata* one of the Fates, hence fairy, fr. L. *fatum* fate. See FATE; cf. FAY a fairy]
1. The country of the fays; land of illusions; faëry. *Obs.*
He [Arthur] is a king y-crowned in *fairy* *Lydgate.*
2. The inhabitants of fairyland, collectively. *Obs.*
3. Enchantment; magic; illusion. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
4. An imaginary supernatural being or spirit, supposed to assume a human form (usually diminutive), either male or female, and to meddle for good or evil in the affairs of mankind; a fay. See ELF. "Elves and *fairies* in a ring." *Shak.*
5. An enchantress. *Obs.* *Shak.*
fairy of the mine, an imaginary being supposed to inhabit mines, etc., a gnome.
fair'y, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, fairies.
2. Coming from fairies; as, *fairy* money. *Dryden.*
Syn. — FAIRY, FAËRY. Under the influence of the "*Faerie Queene*," the spelling FAËRY has come to connote (as contrasted with the more concrete and definite implications of FAIRY) such an unreal, romantic, and visionary world as one associates with Spenser's poem; as, "O blessed Bird! the earth we pace again appears to be an unsubstantial *faëry* place, that is fit home for thee!" (*Wordsworth*); "Magic casements, opening on the foam of perilous seas, in *faëry* lands forlorn" [changed by Keats from an original *fairy*] (*Keats*).
fairy beads, fossil joints of crinoid stalks. — **f. bell. a** The white wood sorrel. **b** The foxglove. — **f. bird**, the European little tern (*Sterna minuta*). — **f. bluebird**, any of several brilliant Indian or East Indian passerine birds of the genus *Irena*, esp. *I. puella*. — **f. butter**, any of certain tremellaceous fungi having a gelatinous and quivering fruit body, as *Exidia glandulosa*, *E. albida*, etc. — **f. cap**, the foxglove. — **f. cheeses**, the fruit of the dwarf mallow. See CHEESE, *n.*, 2 **d**. — **f. circle. a** = FAIRY RING. **b** The common juniper. — **f creeper**, the climbing fumitory. — **f. cup. a** The primrose (*Primula veris*). **b** The blood cup. — **f. finger**, the foxglove. — **f flax**, the dwarf, or mountain, flax (*Linum catharticum*), having delicate blue flowers. — **f. grass**, quaking grass **a**. — **f. green**, a fairy ring of grass. — **f. lily. a** The atamasco lily. See ATAMOSCO. **b** The amaryllidaceous plant *Cooperia pedunculata*, or its white lily-like flower. — **f. lint.** = FAIRY FLAX. — **f. loaves**, fossil sea urchins. *Local, Eng.* — **f. martin**, an Australian swallow (*Lagenoplastes ariel*) that builds flask-shaped nests of mud on overhanging cliffs. — **f. ring**, a ring or circle in lawns and meadows formed by luxuriant grass or herbage or by

faint'er, *n.* One who faints.
faint'ful, *a.* Ready or likely to faint; causing faintness *Obs.*
faint'ing-ly, *adv.* of FAINTING.
faint'ise, *n.* [F. *feintise*. See FAINT, FEINT.] *Obs* **a** Deceit; hypocrisy. **b** Weakness; languor; cowardice. [**ish-ness**, *n.*
faint'ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **faint'-faint'ling**, *a.* Timorous. *Obs.*
faint'ly, *a.* Faint. *Obs. Orf. E. D.* [var. of FARE.]
fair. Obs or Scot. and dial. Eng.
fair'book', *n.* A book in which mathematical problems are worked out by a student. *Colloq., Obs.*
faird. † FARD.
fair'-days', *n.* = FAIR-GRASS.
‖ **faire' bonne' mine'** (fâr' bŏn' mēn'). [F.] To treat or receive kindly or graciously.
‖ **faire' de la prose' sans' le sa'voir'** (dẽ la prōz' sanz' lẽ sȧ'vwar'). [F.] To produce prose without knowing it; — alluding to a passage in Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," in which M. Jourdain is represented as finding to his surprise and delight that he has been speaking prose all his life.
‖ **faire' l'homme' d'im'por'tance'** (lōm' dĕN'pōr'tāNs'). [F.] To play the man of importance; to put on airs of authority or influence
‖ **faire' mon' de-voir'** (mōN' dẽ-vwar'). [F.] To do my duty.
‖ **faire' suivre** (swēv'r'). [F., lit., to make follow.] To be forwarded; please forward.
Fair'ford, Alan (fâr'fērd). In Scott's "Redgauntlet," a young barrister, the devoted friend of Sir Arthur Darsie Redgauntlet. The character is said to be autobiographical.
fair'-grass', *n.* The silverweed.
fair'head, fair'hood, *n.* Fairness; beauty. *Obs.* [cup.
fairies'-bath. *n. Bot.* The blood
fairies'-cups. *n.* = FAIRY CUP.
fairies'-hair, *n.* The thyme dodder. [wort.
fairies'-horse, *n.* The tansy ragwort.
fairing box. A box for small savings.
fair'ish. *a.* Tolerably good, well, or large. *Colloq.* — **fair'ish-ly**, *adv. Colloq.*
fair'-lead'ing, *a. Naut.* Serving as a fair-leader; as, a *fair-leading* block.
fair'lec. *n.* Beauty. *Obs.*
fairn'year. Scot. var. of FERNYEAR.
fair'-plead'er, *n.* = BEAUPLEADER *Obs.* — **fair'-plead'ing**, *n. Obs.*
Fair'serv'ice. **An'drew** (fâr'sûr'vĭs). The cunning Scotch gardener in Scott's "Rob Roy," who, as a bodyservant to Frank Osbaldistone, becomes ridiculous in his efforts to escape harm to himself and proves a source of danger to his master.
fair'ship, *n.* Beauty; — also used as a playful title. *Obs.*
fair'some, *a.* Beautiful. *Obs.*
fair'-world', *n.* State of prosperity. *Obs.*
fair'y-babe'. † FEARBABE.

certain mushroom fungi, esp. *Marasmius oreades*. In folklore such a ring was the dancing court of fairies, who visited blindness or sickness upon any one who trod upon it. —**fairy-ring mushroom**, a white-spored agaric (*Marasmius oreades*), which is edible, though somewhat strongly flavored. —**fairy shrimp**, a European fresh-water phyllopod crustacean, *Branchipus diaphanus*; — so called from its delicate colors, transparency, and graceful motions. The name is sometimes applied to similar American species. —**f. smoke**, the Indian pipe. —**f. stone**, *Archæol.*, a stone arrowhead. —**f. thimbles**, the foxglove flowers. —**f. water lily**, the floating heart. See under FLOATING.

fair'y-hood (fâr'ĭ-ho͝od), *n.* [*fairy* + *-hood.*] **1.** Fairy state or nature; enchantment.

2. Fairies collectively.

fair'y-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** State of being a fairy or like a fairy, fairy nature and power.

2. Belief in fairies; fairy tales.

fair'y-land/ (-lănd'), *n.* The land or abode of fairies.

fair'y-like/, *a.* Resembling a fairy, or what is made or done by fairies; as, *fairylike* music.

faith (fāth), *n* [ME. *feith, fayth*, OF. *feid, feit* (with the final consonant like Eng *th*), later *fei*, F. *foi*, fr. L *fides;* akin to *fidere* to trust, Gr. *πείθειν* to persuade. See BID, BIDE, cf CONFIDE, DEFY, FAY faith, FEALTY, AUTO-DA-FÉ.]

1. Inward acceptance of a personality as real and trustworthy, of an idea as true and obligatory, or of a thing as beneficial, as, *faith* in God; *faith* in one's friend; *faith* in the moral law; *faith* in medicine. The word had originally a religious sense, and in its various uses generally retains a suggestion of emotional or practical quality.

2. The recognition of spiritual realities and moral principles as of paramount authority and supreme value.

> And now abideth *faith*, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity. 1 *Co.* xiii 13.

3. *Theol.* **a** *Historical faith*, or belief in the truthfulness and authority of the Scriptural narrative and teachings. **b** *Saving*, or *practical, faith*, or the acceptance by the intellect, affection, and will of God's favor extended to man through Christ.

> *Faith* is a Divine virtue by which we firmly believe the truths which God has revealed. *Catechism of R. C. Ch.*
>
> We shall now have a full definition of *faith* if we say that it is a firm and sure knowledge of the divine favor to us, founded on the truth of a free promise in Christ, and revealed to our minds and sealed in our hearts by the Holy Spirit. . . . That assent itself is more a matter of the heart than the head, of the affection than the intellect. *Calvin's Institutes.*

4. That which is believed; esp., a system of religious beliefs; as, the Jewish *faith;* the Mohammedan *faith.*

> Now preacheth the *faith* which once he destroyed. *Gal.* i 23.

5. Assurance; authority; credit; credibility. *Rare.*

> The *faith* of the foregoing narrative. *Mitford.*

6. Quality or state of being faithful; fidelity to one's promises, or allegiance to duty, or to a person honored and beloved; loyalty; also, the duty of such fidelity.

> Whose failing, while her *faith* to me remains,
> I should conceal. *Milton.*
>
> My life upon her *faith.* *Shak.*

7. Verbal pledge or promise; as, to give one's *faith.* *Obs.*

the faith. The true religion; usually, the Christian religion.

Syn. — See BELIEF.

faith, *interj.* By my faith; in truth; verily.

faith, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To provide with a faith.

2. To state upon one's faith.

3. To believe; credit.

faith cure. A method or practice of treating diseases by prayer and the exercise of faith in God; a cure wrought by this method.

faith'ful (fāth'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of faith, or having faith; disposed to believe, esp. in the declarations and promises of God. "You are not *faithful*, sir." *B. Jonson.*

2. Firm in adherence to promises, oaths, contracts, treaties, or other engagements.

> The *faithful* God, which keepeth covenant and mercy with them that love him. *Deut.* vii. 9.

3. True and constant in affection or allegiance to a person to whom one is bound by a tie of love, gratitude, or honor; firm and thorough in the observance of duty or performance of services; loyal; of true fidelity; as, a *faithful* husband, servant, friend, or dog.

4. Worthy of confidence and belief; conformable to truth, fact, or an original; exact; accurate; as, a *faithful* narrative. "It is a *faithful* saying." 2 *Tim* ii. 11.

Syn. — Trusty, honest, upright, sincere; veracious, trustworthy, steadfast, constant. See CONSTANCY.

the faithful, the adherents of any system of religious belief; —esp. used as an epithet of Mohammedans.

Faith'ful, *n.* A companion of Christian in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," who dies a martyr at Vanity Fair.

faith'ful-ness, *n.* State or quality of being faithful.

faith'less, *a.* **1.** Not believing; not giving credit.

> Be not *faithless*, but believing *John* xx. 27.

2. Not believing in God or religion; specif., not believing in the Christian religion. *Shak.*

3. Not observant of promises or covenants; not true to allegiance or duty; false; perfidious; treacherous; disloyal.

> A most unnatural and *faithless* service. *Shak.*

4. Serving to disappoint or deceive; delusive; unstable; unsatisfying. "Yonder *faithless* phantom." *Goldsmith.*

Syn. — Disloyal, treacherous, perfidious, false; changeable, changeful, variable, mutable, wavering, fluctuating, vacillating, unsteady, unstable, volatile, mercurial, veering, shifting. — FAITHLESS, INCONSTANT, FICKLE. FAITHLESS, the strongest term, commonly connotes deception or treachery: as, "Among the *faithless* faithful only he, among innumerable false unmoved, unshaken, unseduced" (*Milton*); "The remnant . . have been abandoned by their *faithless* allies" (*Shelley*). INCONSTANT implies changeableness and instability; FICKLE adds to *inconstant* the implication of capriciousness; as, "People seldom know what they would be at, young men especially, they are so amazingly changeable and *inconstant*" (*Jane Austen*); "one of his [Montaigne's] own *inconstant* essays, never true for a page to its proposed subject" (*W. Pater*); "Dark and fierce and *fickle* is the South" (*Tennyson*); "her vanity and affectation, her womanly *fickleness* and caprice" (*J. R. Green*). See DISAFFECTED; cf. CONSTANCY, LOYALTY.

—faith'less-ly, *adv.* — **faith'less-ness,** *n.*

faith'wor'thy (fāth'wûr'thĭ), *a.* Worthy of belief or trust. — **faith'wor'thi-ness** (-thĭ-nĕs), *n.*

fake (fāk), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *faik* fold, stratum of stone, AS. *fæc* space of time, MHG. *vach* compartment, fish weir, fold, G. *fach* compartment, D. *vaak*, Gr. *πάγη* snare.]

1. *Naut.* One of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser, as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil.

2. *pl. Mining.* A micaceous sandstone. *Scot.*

fake, *v. t.;* FAKED (fākt); FAK'ING (fāk'ĭng). *Naut.* To coil (a rope, line, or hawser) in fakes, esp. by winding in layers usually of zigzag or figure-of-eight form, to prevent twisting and fouling when running out.

fake, *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *facken* to catch or gripe, or G. *fegen* to sweep, to brush.] *Slang.* To perform an (understood) operation upon; specif.: **a** To cheat, swindle, rob, wound, or kill (a person). **b** To steal, filch, or "swipe" (an article). **c** To manipulate (anything) fraudulently, so as to make it appear other than it is; to furbish or "doctor" up for dishonest purposes; esp., to fabricate or "cook up" (news) or to color (an event) as with fictitious detail; — commonly with *up.* — *v. i.* To practice faking anything.

fake, *n.* Any person or thing not what it is pretended or represented to be; specif., a story or news report not based on fact or with unauthentic details. *Colloq. or Slang.*

fake'ment (fāk'mĕnt), *n.* A thing faked up; a contrivance or device used by way of deception, artifice, elaboration, or the like; a dodge; a concern. *Slang*

> Gilt and painted paper presentations of their tombs are borne with shouting and wailing, music, torches and yells, through the principal thoroughfares of the city; which *fakements* are called tazias. *Kipling*

fak'er (fāk'ẽr), *n.* Often erroneously written *fakir* One who fakes; specif.: **a** A thief. *Obs. or Local.* **b** A peddler of petty things about the streets, at fairs, etc. *Slang.* **c** A pretender; fraud; petty swindler. *Slang.*

faking box. A box in which a long rope is faked; — much used in the life-saving service for a line attached to a shot.

fa-kir' (fä-kēr'; fā'kẽr; 277), *n.* [Ar. *faqīr* poor.] A member of any sect or fraternity of Mohammedans taking a vow of poverty; a dervish; hence, a member of any of the religious orders of Islam; a Mohammedan mendicant or ascetic, often a worker of marvels; hence, loosely, and esp. in India, a mendicant or an itinerant wonder worker of other religions; a yogi. [Not to be confused with *faker*, above.]

fa la, *or* **fa-la** (fä lä), *n. Music.* **a** A refrain in old songs, the *la* being usually several times repeated. **b** Hence, a kind of part song with such a refrain or burden, popular in the 16th and 17th centuries.

> Another kind of ballets, commonly called *fa las.* *Morley.*

fa'la-na'ka (fä'lä-nä'kä), *n.* [Native name.] A viverrine mammal (*Eupleres goudotii*) of Madagascar.

fal'ba-la (făl'bä-lä), **fal'be-lo** (făl'bĕ-lō), *n.* [See FURBELOW.] A flounce or trimming for a woman's petticoat, apron, etc.; a furbelow. *Thackeray.*

fal-cade' (făl-kād'; -käd'), *n.* [F., ultimately fr. L. *falx, falcis.* Cf. FALCATE.] *Man.* The action of a horse when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, bending himself in very quick curvets.

Fal-ca'ta (făl-kā'tä), *n.* [NL. See FALCATE.] *Bot* A small genus of perennial fabaceous vines having trifoliolate leaves, small white or violet papilionaceous flowers, and short, mostly 1-seeded, slightly falcate pods. They are natives of North America and Asia. The American *F. comosa* is the earthpea, or hog peanut.

fal'cate (făl'kāt), *a.* [L. *falcatus*, fr. *falx, falcis*, a sickle or scythe.] Hooked or curved like a sickle; as, a *falcate* leaf; a *falcate* claw; — said also of the moon or an interior planet when less than half its disk is illumined.

fal'chion (fôl'chŭn; -shŭn, 277), *n.* [ME. *fauchon*, OF. *fauchon*, LL. *falcio*, fr. L. *falx, falcis*, a sickle, cf. Gr. *φάλκης* a ship's rib, *φολκός* bandy-legged; perh. akin to E. *falcon;* cf. It. *falcione.* Cf. DEFALCATION.] A broad-bladed sword, slightly curved, used in the Middle Ages; hence, chiefly *Poetic*, a sword of any kind.

Fal-cid'i-an (făl-sĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L *Falcidius.*] Of or pert. to Publius Falcidius, a Roman tribune of the plebs, under Augustus, B. C. 40 — **Falcidian law,** a law carried by Publius **Falcidius** securing to a person's heirs a portion (called the **Falcidian portion**) equal to at least one fourth of his estate, and invalidating bequests in excess of three fourths. This law is found in various systems based on the Civil law.

fal'ci-form (făl'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *falx, falcis*, sickle + *-form.*] Having the shape of a scythe or sickle; resembling a reaping hook.

falciform ligament (of the liver), *Anat*, an anteroposterior fold of peritoneum attached to the under surface of the diaphragm and sheath of the rectus muscle, and along a line on the anterior and upper surfaces of the liver, extending back from the notch on the anterior margin. — **f. process.** **a** See FASCIA LATA. **b** See PECTEN (of the eye).

fal'con (fô'k'n; fô'l'k'n; 277), *n.* [ME. *faucon, faucoun*, OF. *faucon, falcon*, F. *faucon*, fr. L. *falco*, perh. from L. *falx, falcis*, a sickle or scythe, and named from its curving talons. Cf. FALCHION.]

1. a In old usage, any of various hawks trained for, or adapted for use in, the sport of hawking, or falconry, esp. the peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); — restricted in the technical language of that sport to female birds. The long-winged hawks, or true falcons in the modern sense (see below), were distinguished as *noble* falcons; the short-winged, or ordinary hawks, as *ignoble.* **b** In present usage, any of various hawks distinguished by their long wings, by having a distinct notch and tooth (or sometimes two teeth) on the edge of the upper mandible, where it begins to bend down, and by their manner of hunting, usually plunging down on their prey from above. Though some of the species are very small, and none are of more than medium size, they are very courageous and represent the highest type of birds of prey. The falcons constitute a subfamily, **Fal'co-ni'næ** (făl'kŏ-nī'nē), which some writers divide into a large number of genera, though others include most of them in the typical genus *Falco.* Among the familiar kinds of falcons are the peregrine, gyrfalcons, hobby, merlin, kestrels, etc. Formerly the genus *Falco* included most of the hawk family; hence in old ornithological works the term *falcon* was also applied in a broader sense.

Falcon on fist of falconer. The head is inclosed in a Hood *h*, with tuft of feathers; *b* Jesses.

2. *Ordnance.* An ancient form of light cannon.

3. [*cap.*] *Her.* See PURSUIVANT.

fal'con, *v. i.* To hunt with falcons.

fal'con-bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* A battle-ax or war hammer having on the side opposite the blade or head a sharp point curved somewhat like the beak of a falcon.

fal'con-er (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *fauconer*, OF. *falconier, fauconier*, F. *fauconnier.* See FALCON.] A person who breeds or trains hawks for taking birds or game; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

fal'co-net (fô'kŏ-nĕt; făl'kŏ-nĕt; 277), *n.* [Dim. of *falcon:* cf. It. *falconetto*, Sp. *falconete*, LL. *falconeta*, properly, a little falcon.] **1.** One of the smaller cannon used in the 15th century and later.

2. a Any of several very small Asiatic falcons of the genus *Microhierax.* **b** Any of several Australian shrikes constituting the genus *Falcunculus*, somewhat resembling titmice in habits.

fal'con-gen'til } *n.* [F. *faucon-gentil.* See FALCON; GEN-
fal'con-gen'tle } TEEL.] The female peregrine falcon.

Fal-con'i-dæ (făl-kŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *falco* falcon.] *Zoöl* The principal family of diurnal birds of prey, containing the hawks, eagles, true buzzards, kites, etc., and usually the Old World vultures.

Fal'co-ni-for'mes (făl'kŏ-nĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See FALCON; FORM.] *Zoöl.* An order including all the birds of prey except the owls.

fal'con-ry (fô'k'n-rĭ; 277), *n.* [F. *fauconnerie.* See FALCON.] Art of training falcons, or hawks, to pursue and attack wild fowl or game; also, the sport of taking wild fowl or game by means of falcons.

fal'de-ral' (făl'dē-răl'; *or, esp. formerly*, făl'dē-rāl'), **fal'de-rol'** (-rŏl'), **fol'de-rol'** (fŏl'dē-rŏl'), *n.* **1.** A refrain in old songs.

2. A trifle; a piece of finery; a bit of nonsense; nonsense.

fald'stool' (fôld'stōōl'), *n.* [Cf. LL. *faldestolium*, OF. *faldestuel.* Cf. FALDISTORY.] **1.** A folding stool, or portable seat, made to fold up in the manner of a camp stool. It was formerly placed in the choir for a bishop, when he did not occupy the throne or officiated in any but his own cathedral church.

2. A movable folding stool or small desk at which worshipers kneel during devotions; esp., one used by the king of England at his coronation.

3. In the practice of the Church of England, the reading desk from which the litany is read; a litany stool.

fall (fôl), *v. i.; pret.* FELL (fĕl); *p. p.* FALL'EN (fôl'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FALL'ING. [AS. *feallan;* akin to D. *vallen*, OS. & OHG. *fallan*, G. *fallen*, Icel. *falla*, Sw. *falla*, Dan.

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fair'y-dom (fâr'ĭ-dŭm), *n.* Fairyland.

fairy money. Money given by fairies, said to turn to rubbish.

fair'y-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

faisable + FEASIBLE.

‖ **fais ce que voudras.** [OF.] See THELÈME, ABBEY OF.

fait. Obs. or Scot. var. of FEAT.

fait, *v. t.* [Cf. ME. *faitour* deceiver, OF. *faitor* a maker, L. *factor.*] To deceive; mislead. *Obs.* — *n.* To be deceptive; feign. *Obs.*

‖ **fait** (fĕ), *n.* [F.] *Law.* A deed

‖ **fait' ac'com'pli'** (fĕ'-tà'kôN'-plē'). [F.] An accomplished fact; a thing already done.

faite. + AFAITE.

fait'er-ous, *a.* [See FAIT to deceive.] Deceitful. *Obs.*

fait'er-y, *n.* False pretense; deceit; hypocrisy. *Obs.*

faith curer, faith'-cur'ist (fāth'-kūr'ĭst), *n.* One who practices or believes in faith cure.

faith'ful, *adv.* Faithfully. *Obs.*

faith'ful-ly, *adv.* of FAITHFUL.

faith healer. = FAITH CURER.

— faith healing.

faith'ly, *adv. Obs.* **a** Faithfully; loyally. **b** Verily; indeed.

‖ **fait' ju-stĭ-fique'** (fĕ' zhü'stē-fēk'). [F.] *Fr. Law.* A justified fact or act.

fai'teur (tẽr'tẽr; -tōōr), *n.* [OF. *faitor* a doer, L. *factor.* See FACTOR.] A cheat; an impostor. *Obs.*

faizard, faizart, *n.* A coward; also, a hermaphrodite fowl. *Obs. Scot.*

fa-keer'. Var. of FAKIR.

fa'ken, *a.* [AS. *fācne, fǣcne.*] Fraudulent. *Obs.* — **fa'ken-liche,** *adv. Obs.*

fak'er-y (fāk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Practice of "faking." *Slang.* [-ISM.

fa-kir'ism (fä-kēr'ĭz'm), *n.* See FAL.

fala. + FALL, *n.* & *v.*

fala. + FELLOW.

falacye. + FALLACY.

‖ **fa'la-nouc'** (fä'lä-nōōk'), *n.* = FALANAKA.

fal'an-ste'ri-an, fal'an-ster-y. Phalansterian; phalanstery. *Ref. Sp.* [PHALANX.

fa'lanx. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of **Fa-la'shas** (fä-lä'shäz), *n. pl.* [Abyssinian *falasha* exiled.] Arabs of Yemen and Abyssinians who practice Jewish rites and were probably converted to Judaism at an early date.

falaterie. + PHILACTERY.

falaver. + PALAVER.

fal'cate-ed (făl'kāt-ĕd), *a* [cate.] **fal'cat-ed** (făl'kā-tĕd), *a* Falcate. **fal-ca'tion** (făl-kā'shŭn), *n.* State of being falcate; a bend in the form of a sickle. *Obs.*

fal'cer (făl'sẽr), *n.* [L. *falx, falcis*, sickle.] = CHELICERA.

fal'ces (-sēz), *n., pl.* of FALX.

fal'cial (făl'shăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the falx.

Fal'ci-nel'lus (făl'sĭ-nĕl'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *falcinello*, the European ibis.] Syn. of PLEGADIS.

Fal'co (făl'kō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *falco* a falcon.] The principal and typical genus of falcons.

fal'con-beaked' (-bēkt'), *a.* Having a curved beak.

fal'co-nelle' (făl'kŭ-nĕl'), *n.* = FALCONET, 2 b.

fal'con-er, *n.* [F. *fauconnière.*] A falconer's bag for game. *Obs.*

Fal-co'nes (făl-kō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = ACCIPITRES b.

Fal'co-ni'næ (făl'kŏ-nĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See FALCON.

fal'co-nine (făl'kŏ-nīn; -nĭn), *a. Zoöl.* Pertaining to the falcons.

fal'co-noid, *a.* [*falcon* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling the falcons.

fal'co-pern (-pûrn), *n.* [See FALCON; PERN buzzard.] The book name of any of certain falcons exhibiting points of similarity to the kites, esp. those constituting the genus *Baza*, of Africa, southern Asia, and Australia.

fal'cu-la (-kŭ-lä), *n.* [L, a small sickle, a billhook.] 1 *Zoöl.* A curved and sharp-pointed claw. 2. *Anat.* The falx cerebelli.

fal'cu-late (-lāt), *a. Zoöl.* Curved and sharp-pointed

Fal-cun'cu-lus (făl-kŭn'kŭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *falco* a falcon.] *Zoöl.* See FALCONET, 2 b.

fald (fald). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FOLD, *n.*, pen.

‖ **fal'da** (făl'dä). [Sp.] A hillside.

fald'age (fôl'dĭj; făl'-), *n.* [LL. *faldagium*, fr. AS. *fald*, E. *fold.* Cf. FOLDAGE.] *Law.* **a** A former privilege of the lords of manors of setting up folds for sheep in any fields within manors, in which the tenants were required to fold their sheep in order to manure the land. **b** Later, the money paid for commutation of this privilege.

falde. + FIELD.

fal'de-ral', *v. i.;* — often with *it.* To sing an unmeaning refrain.

fal-det'ta (făl-dĕt'ä), *n.* [It., dim. of *falda* fold of cloth, skirt.] A hood and cape combined, worn by women in Malta.

fald'fee' (fôld'fē'), *n.* [AS. *fald* (E. *fold*) + E. *fee.*] *O. Eng. Law.* A manorial due (of what kind not now certainly known).

fald'ing, *n.* A frieze or rough cloth; a garment of it. *Obs.*

fal-dis'to-ry (fôl-dĭs'tō-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *faldistorium, faldestorium, faldestolium*, fr. OHG. *faldstuol.* See FOLD, STOOL.] The seat of a bishop within the chancel. *Obs.*

fald silver (fôld). [Cf. FALDAGE.] *Law* An old customary manorial due on sheep.

faldsoke, *n.* [See FALDAGE; SOC.] = FALDAGE a. *Obs.*

fald'worth, *n* [Cf. FALDAGE; WORTH.] *Eng. Feudal Law.* A person of age to be counted as a member of a decenary. *Obs.*

fale. + FAIL, *v.*; FALLOW; FELE.

fale. Scot. var. of FAIL, sod.

Fa-ler'ni-an (fä-lûr'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Mount Falernus, Italy.

Fa-ler'no (fä-lĕr'nō), *n.* [See FALERNIAN.] An Italian still sweet wine made near Naples.

falewe. + FALLOW.

fal'his-can (făl'hĭs-kăn), *a.* [L. *Faliscus.*] Of or pert. to ancient Faleriī, in Etruria, or its dialect; as, the *Faliscan* alphabet is of the Latin type, Chalcidic in origin; the *Faliscan* language (see INDO-EUROPEAN).

falk (fôk), *n.* The razorbill (*Alca torda*). *Dial. Eng.*

Falk'land (fôk'lănd), *n.* **1.** See FAULKLAND

2. The chief character in William Godwin's novel "Caleb Williams." He had allowed an innocent person to be executed for a murder committed by himself. This became known to his secretary, Williams, whom he tries to terrorize by persecution. When Williams finally accuses him, he confesses, and dies of shame. [KAMPF.

Falk laws (fălk). See KULTURKAMPF.

fall, *n.* = FALL-TRAP.

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falde, Lith. *pulti;* cf. L. *fallere* to deceive. Cf. FAIL, FELL, *v. t.*, to cause to fall.] **1.** To pass downwards freely; to descend by the force of gravity; primarily, of objects freed from their suspension or support, to drop; to come or go toward the center of gravity, as of the earth; to be precipitated; as, the rain *falls;* blossoms *fall* from the trees; hence, of objects guided in their descent: as, the water *falls* over the ledge; the mercury *falls* in the thermometer; the lash *fell* on his shoulders; secondarily, of objects suspended: to hang or depend freely; as, his cloak *falls* from his shoulders; her hair *falls* loosely about her.

I beheld Satan as lightning *fall* from heaven. *Luke* x. 18.

2. Hence, in uses of figurative origin: **a** To lose station, dignity, nobility, moral character, or the like; esp., of a woman, to lose her chastity.

I am a poor *fallen* man. *Shak.*
It is their husbands' faults,
If wives do *fall.* *Shak*

b To come or come to pass as if by descending; as, the night *falls* swiftly; a silence *fell* upon them; light *falls* from the stars. **c** To issue; to be uttered; as, words *fall* from the lips. **d** To be lowered, as the glance or the eyes. **e** To be born or "dropped;"—said of the young of certain animals. **f** To sound less loud or high; to take a lower tone or sound a lower note; as, the voice *falls.*

3. To cease to be erect; to take suddenly a recumbent posture; to become prostrate; to drop; as, a child totters and *falls;* a tree *falls;* a worshiper *falls* on his knees.

4. Hence: **a** To stumble; to be lured; to be entrapped; as, to *fall* into error; to *fall* into difficulties. **b** To become prostrate and wounded or dead; to die; esp., to die by violence, as in battle.

A thousand shall *fall* at thy side. *Ps.* xci. 7.

c To be overthrown or captured; to be destroyed.

When *falls* the Colosseum, Rome shall *fall* *Byron.*

d To break down; to collapse, as a building. **e** To die out; expire, lapse; become extinct. *Obs. or R.*

5. To move or extend in a generally downward direction; as, the sun *falls* to the west; the land *falls* to a river; specif., of a river, to flow down (into), to debouch; as, the Rhone *falls* into the Mediterranean.

6. Hence: **a** To subside, abate, decline; to cease to be violent, as waves or flames; to ebb, as the tide. **b** To lose tone or quality; to decline in strength, character, vigor, or activity; specif.: to decline in value, price, etc.; as, stocks *fell* several points; to suffer a decline in prices; as, the market is *falling;* to lose weight or flesh, as an animal; of hides, to become flabby. **c** To assume a look of shame or disappointment; to become or appear dejected;—said of the face or countenance.

Cain was very wroth, and his countenance *fell.* *Gen.* iv. 5.

7. To move quickly; to rush; as, they *fell* together. *Obs.*

8. To strike; to impinge; to be directed; as, the shot *fell* near him; music *falls* on the ear.

The splendor *falls* on castle walls
And snowy summits old in story. *Tennyson.*

9. To pass somewhat suddenly, and passively, into a new state of body or mind, or a new condition or relation; as, to *fall* asleep; to *fall* into a passion; to *fall* in love; to *fall* into temptation; to *fall* into poverty; this custom has *fallen* into disuse; the horse *fell* lame; hence, with an infinitive of action or verbal noun after the preposition "a," to begin; to set about; as, to *fall* to work; to *fall* a laughing.

10. To revert to a feudal superior;—said of a benefice with its revenues; to become vacant;—said of an office. *Obs. or Hist.*

11. To come or become; to occur; to arrive; as, Christmas this year *falls* on Friday.

12. Specif.: **a** To happen; to come by chance; to light.

Gray, a born poet, *fell* upon an age of prose. *M Arnold.*

As for riches; if they *fall* in my way, I refuse them not. *Bp. Hall.*

b To come, pass, or be transferred by lot, distribution, inheritance, or otherwise; as, the estate *fell* to his brother; the kingdom *fell* into the hands of his rivals; the lot *fell* upon him. **c** To come as a consequence; to result; to turn out; as, observe how this will *fall.* *Obs. or Poetic.* **d** To come in a fitting manner or order; as, these events do not *fall* in this chapter; the men *fell* into position.

13. To belong or appertain; to be fitting; to be necessary.

If to her share some female errors *fall*,
Look on her face, and you 'll forget them all. *Pope*

14. To find or have its place or station; as, the accent *falls* on the ultima.

The gist of this monotheism will *fall* to be discussed when we come to the theogony of Orpheus. *J. E. Harrison.*

15. To be arranged or divisible (*into*); as, the work *falls* into three divisions.

16. *Cricket.* Of the wicket, to be struck by a bowled ball so that the batsman is declared out; hence, said of a wicket or wickets captured by any other means; as, the next three wickets *fell* without any addition to the score.

to fall a, to begin; to fall to; as, he *fell a* rowing. —**to f. aboard.** **a** *Naut.* To collide with; to strike the side of;—usually with *of.* **b** To attack; to fall upon; also, fig., to make a beginning. *Obs. or R.* —**to f. abreast of,** to move abreast of. —**to f. across,** to meet with by chance. —**to f. among,** to come among accidentally or unexpectedly. —**to f. astern,** *Naut.,* to move or be driven backward; to be left behind; as, a ship *falls astern* by the force of a current, or when outsailed by another. —**to f. at,** to be engaged suddenly in; as, *to fall at* odds. —**to f. at hand,** to impend; to be about to happen. —**to f. away.** **a** To lose flesh; to become lean or emaciated; to pine. **b** To renounce or desert allegiance; to revolt or rebel. **c** To renounce or desert the faith; to apostatize. "These . . . for a while believe, and in time of temptation *fall away.*" *Luke* viii. 13. **d** To perish; to vanish; to be lost. "How . . . can the soul . . . *fall away* into nothing?" *Addison.* **e** To decline gradually; to fade; to languish, or become faint. "One color *falls away* by just degrees, and another rises insensibly." *Addison.* **f** To cease to speak of something. *Obs.* —**to f. back.** **a** To recede or retreat; to give way. **b** To fail of performing a promise or purpose; not to fulfill. —**to f. back on** *or* **upon.** **a** *Mil.* To retreat for safety to (a stronger position in the rear, as to a fort or a supporting body of troops). **b** To have recourse to (a reserved fund, or some available expedient or support). —**to f. behind** *or* **behindhand,** to drop to the rear; to lag behind; to be in arrears. —**to f. by.** **a** To fail of receiving something. **b** To be mislaid. *Scot.* **c** To be afflicted, esp. in childbirth. *Scot.* —**to f. calm,** to cease to blow; to become calm. —**to f. dead,** to strike the ground, as a golf ball, so as to roll slightly or not at all. —**to fall down.** **a** To prostrate one's self in worship. "All kings shall *fall down* before him." *Ps.* lxxii. 11. **b** To sink; to come to the ground; to fall. "*Down fell* the beauteous youth." *Dryden.* **c** *Naut.* To sail or drift down a river with a current, etc.; to drop down. **d** To become ill. *Obs.* —**to f. flat,** to produce no response or result; to fail of the intended effect; as, his speech *fell flat.* —**to f. forth.** **a** To drop out. *Obs.* **b** To occur. *Obs.* **c** To quarrel. *Obs.* —**to f. foul of** *or* (*formerly*) **on** *or* **upon.** **a** *Naut.* To have a collision with; to become entangled with. **b** To attack; to make an assault upon. **c** To quarrel with; to have trouble with. —**to f. from.** **a** To recede or depart from; not to adhere to; as, *to fall from* an agreement or engagement; *to fall from* allegiance or duty. **b** To give up; to cease from. **c** To break, as a commandment. —**to f. from grace,** to sin; to backslide. —**to f home,** *Shipbuilding,* to curve inward;—said of the timbers or upper parts of a ship's side which are much within a perpendicular. —**to f. in.** **a** To sink inwards; as, the roof *fell in.* **b** *Mil.* To take one's proper or assigned place in line; also, to form troops in line; as, *to fall in* on the right. **c** To come to an end; to terminate, lapse; as, on the death of Mr. B., the annuity, which he had so long received, *fell in.* **d** To become operative or available. "The reversion, to which he had been nominated twenty years before, *fell in.*" *Macaulay.* **e** To light upon. *Obs.* **f** To rush in or come in. **g** To interpose. *Obs. & R.* **h** To occur; happen. *Rare.* **i** To come together; to meet; agree. **j** To become reconciled; to "make up." *Obs.* **k** To yield. *Obs. & R.* **l** To become due, as a debt. **m** To come into the owner's possession, after a lease. —**to f. in for,** to incur; to come in for; as, *to fall in for* the greater share of attention. —**to f. into.** **a** To come into, as, formerly, into a room, now only into a habit, etc. **b** To attack. **c** To take one's place in. **d** To begin upon; to engage in. **e** To be comprehended by; to come within range of. **f** To be included in. **g** To comply with; to agree to. —**to f. into the hands of,** to pass, often suddenly or unexpectedly, into the ownership or control of; as, to spike cannon when they are likely *to fall into the hands of* the enemy. —**to f. in upon,** to stumble on; to meet or visit unexpectedly. —**to f. in with.** **a** To meet with accidentally; as, *to fall in with* a friend. **b** *Naut.* To meet, as a ship; also, to discover or come near, as land. **c** To concur with; to agree with; as, the measure *falls in with* popular opinion; I *fall in with* him. **d** To comply; to yield to. "You will find it difficult to persuade learned men *to fall in with* your projects." *Addison.* **e** To harmonize with, to match; to coincide with; to unite with. —**to f. off.** **a** To drop; as, fruits *fall off* when ripe. **b** To withdraw; to separate; to step aside. **c** To perish; to die away; as, words *fall off* by disuse. **d** To apostatize; to forsake; to withdraw; to abandon; to revolt; to become estranged; as, friends *fall off;* customers *fall off.* **e** To depreciate; to change for the worse; to deteriorate; to become less valuable, abundant, or interesting; as, a *falling off* in the wheat crop; the magazine or the review *falls off.* "O Hamlet, what a *falling off* was there!" *Shak.* **f** *Naut.* To deviate or trend to the leeward of the point to which the head of the ship was before directed; to fall to leeward. **g** To trend;—said of a coast line. **h** To decline in health or strength. —**to f. on.** **a** To meet with; to light upon; as, we have *fallen on* evil days. **b** To begin suddenly and eagerly. "*Fall on,* and try the appetite to eat." *Dryden.* **c** To begin an attack; to assault; to assail. "*Fall on, fall on,* and hear him not." *Dryden.* **d** To drop on; to descend on. **e** To have recourse to; to fall back upon. —**to f. on one's feet,** to come fortunately out of a difficulty; to have marked good luck. —**to f. out.** **a** To quarrel, to begin to contend

When we *fall out* with those we love
And kiss again with tears. *Tennyson.*

b To happen; to befall; to chance; to come to pass. "There *fell out* a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice." *L'Estrange.* **c** *Mil.* To leave one's place in the ranks. **d** To prove to be; to turn out; as, it all *fell out* for the best. —**to f. out of,** to emerge from suddenly. *Obs. & R.* —**to f. over.** **a** To revolt; to desert from one side to another. **b** To fall beyond. *Shak.* **c** To go to sleep. *Scot.* —**to f. short** **a** To be deficient; as, the corn *falls short;* they all *fall short* in duty. **b** To fail to attain, reach, arrive at, or perform; as, the shot *fell short;* our efforts have *fallen short;* we *fell short* of our duty. —**to f. through.** **a** To come to nothing; to fail; miscarry; as, the engagement *has fallen through.* **b** To bungle; to make a mess of. *Scot.* —**to f. to.** **a** To begin; to proceed to; as, they *fall to* singing. "*Fall to,* with eager joy, on homely food." *Dryden.* **b** To come to blows. **c** To close of itself; to drop into place; as the gate *fell to* silently. **d** To become attached to; to follow. *Obs.* **e** To scent; track. *Obs. & R.* **f** To accede to; to agree with. —**to f. under.** **a** To come under, or within the limits of; to be subjected to, as, they *fell under* the jurisdiction of the emperor. **b** To come under; to become the subject of; as, this point did not *fall under* the cognizance or deliberations of the court; these things do not *fall under* human sight or observation. **c** To come within; to be ranged or reckoned with; to be subordinate to in the way of classification; as, these substances *fall under* a different class or order. **d** To prostrate one's self at the feet of. *Obs.* —**to f. upon.** **a** To attack. (See *to fall on.*) **b** To attempt; to have recourse to. "I do not intend *to fall upon* nice disquisitions." *Holder.* **c** To begin upon; to take up. *Obs.* **d** To hit upon; to chance upon. **e** To devolve upon as a charge or responsibility. —**to f. within,** to come within the sphere or scope of; to be included in.

fall (fôl), *v. i.* **1.** To let fall; to drop. *Obs. Shak.*

2. To sink; depress; lower; diminish; as, to *fall* the voice; to *fall* the market. *Obs.*

3. To abandon; to let drop; as, to *fall* an argument. *Obs.*

4. To bring forth; to drop; as, to *fall* lambs. *Rare. Shak.*

5. To fell; to cut down; as, to *fall* a tree. *Dial. Eng. & Local, U. S.*

6. To overthrow; to throw; as, the horse *falls* its rider. *Obs. or Local, U. S.*

7. To direct; to cause to impinge; as, a burning glass *falls* the sun's rays on one spot.

8. To fall from, off, or down; as, to *fall* a tree; to *fall* a declivity. *Obs.*

9. To obtain as one's share; to come in for. *Obs. or Dial.*

He heard that Dion had *fallen* a good estate. *W. Walker.*

fall, *n.* **1.** Act of falling; a dropping or descending, esp. by the force of gravity; descent; as, a *fall* from a horse or a height; the *fall* of a sword; a steady *fall* of rain.

2. Downfall; degradation; loss of greatness or office; termination of greatness, power, or dominion; ruin; overthrow; as, the *fall* of the Roman empire.

Beholds thee glorious only in thy *fall.* *Pope.*

3. A thing or quantity that falls or has fallen; as, a two-inch *fall* of rain or snow; a *fall* of trees.

4. A falling out, off, or away; a dropping or shedding; as, the *fall* of leaves; the *fall* of teeth, hair, etc.

5. The season when leaves fall from trees; the fall of the leaf; autumn. See AUTUMN.

6. Birth; dropping; as, the *fall* of lambs; also, the number born.

7. A sinking; subsidence; setting; decline; as, the rise and *fall* of the waves, the *fall* of the tide; the *fall* of the wind; the *fall* of the mercury in the thermometer; the *fall* of the day; the *fall* of the voice.

8. The discharge of a river or current of water into the ocean, or into a lake or pond; as, the *fall* of the Po into the Gulf of Venice; also, *Obs.*, the mouth of a river.

9. Descent of water; a cascade; a cataract; a rush of water down a steep;—usually in *pl.;* as, the *falls* of Niagara.

10. A downward direction; declivity; the descent of land or a hill; a slope.

11. Extent of descent; the distance which anything falls; the difference between levels; as, the water of a stream has a *fall* of five feet.

12. *Naut* A break in a deck line from one level to another.

13. Diminution or decrease in price or value; depreciation; as, the *fall* of prices; the *fall* of rents.

14. Act of dropping or tumbling from an erect posture; as, he slipped on the ice and had a *fall.*

The winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell: and great was the *fall* of it. *Matt.* vii. 27.

15. Lapse or declension from innocence or goodness; spiritual ruin; specif., the first apostasy; the act of Adam and Eve in eating the forbidden fruit (often called the fall of man); also, the apostasy of the rebellious angels.

16. Death; destruction; overthrow; ruin.

Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a *fall.* *Prov.* xvi. 18.

17. The surrender or capture of a besieged fortress or town; as, the *fall* of Troy.

18 Act of felling, or cutting down (trees, etc).

19. *Wrestling.* Act or method of throwing an opponent to the ground in the specified position; hence, a bout at the game, as, he won two *falls* out of three. See WRESTLING.

20. The cause of a fall. *Obs.*

21. **a** An old lineal measure used in portions of Great Britain, equal to $\frac{1}{40}$ furlong, a pole; a rod. **b** Hence, a corresponding square measure, $\frac{1}{160}$ acre;—now only in Scotland, where it equals 36 square Scotch ells.

22. That which befalls one; fortune; lot. *Obs.*

23. **a** Formerly, a kind of ruff or band for the neck; a falling band. **b** A woman's veil; specif., one hanging from the bonnet or hat.

24. **a** That part of the rope of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting. **b** *pl. Naut.* The tackle which is used in lowering and hoisting a ship's boat from or to the davits.

25. The movable front of a piano, which shuts down over the keyboard.

fall of the cards, the order in which cards are played. —**f. of the hammer,** *Law,* the customary stroke of the hammer or gavel made by an auctioneer to denote that the sale is closed and the highest previous bid is accepted. In the case of personal property, property sold usually vests in the purchaser upon the fall of the hammer. Cf. *by inch of candle,* under INCH. —**to take a f. out of,** to overthrow temporarily; to get the best of. *Colloq.*

fal-la'cious (fȧ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *fallaciosus,* fr. *fallacia:* cf. F. *fallacieux* See FALLACY.] **1.** Embodying a fallacy; misleading; as, *fallacious* arguments or reasoning.

2. Deceitful. *Obs. or R.*

This . . . author is only slovenly and inaccurate, and not *fallacious.* *Burke.*

3. Disappointing; delusive; as, *fallacious* hopes.

Syn.—Delusive, dishonest, cheating, deceiving, guileful, crafty, wily.—FALLACIOUS, MISLEADING, DECEPTIVE, DECEITFUL, FRAUDULENT agree in the idea of delusion. That is FALLACIOUS (see FALLACY) which deludes (esp.) by false appearance or through a flaw in one's reasoning; that is MISLEADING which either with or without intention leads into error, esp. of judgment; as, a *fallacious* argument, *fallacious* evidence, hopes; a *misleading* question, statement. DECEPTIVE applies only to objects, DECEITFUL (see DECEIT), to either persons or things; the former does not always, the latter commonly does, imply intent to deceive, as, a *deceptive* appearance of warmth, a *deceitful* smile. FRAUDULENT adds the implication of deliberate cheating or trickery; as, a *fraudulent* bargain, a *fraudulent* document, signature. See DELUSION, IMPOSTOR, ARTIFICIAL.

—fal-la'cious-ly, *adv.* **—fal-la'cious-ness,** *n.*

fal'la-cy (fȧl'ȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *fallacia,* fr. *fallax* deceitful, deceptive, fr. *fallere* to deceive; cf. ME. *fallace, fallas,* deception, F. *fallace,* fr. L. *fallacia* See FAIL.] **1.** Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness; that which misleads the eye or the mind; deception.

The so-called "*fallacy* of the senses," of which the ancient skeptics made so much account, is not *fallacy* of the senses proper, but rather of the intellect, which interprets wrongly what the senses give. *Wm. James.*

2. *Logic.* Any reasoning failing to satisfy the conditions of logical proof or violating the laws of valid argument. *Fallacies* are of as many kinds as there are conditions of proof, since all such conditions are subject to error The more important classes are: (1) **Formal fallacies,** or **paralogisms,** which are violations of the legitimate forms of inference, and include the important syllogistic fallacies of undistributed middle, and of illicit process. (2) **Verbal fallacies,** or fallacies of ambiguity, including the Aristotelian fallacies of composition and division. (3) **Real,** or **material, fallacies,** which arise from confused thinking, such as reasoning in a circle. (4) **Fallacies of irrelevancy,** or **ignoratio elenchi,** including appeals to pride, prejudice, received opinion, etc., to the neglect of the real issue. (5) **Fallacies of induction,** including nonobservation, malobservation, false analogy, and the various forms of insufficiency of data or of experiment.

3. A false or erroneous idea; also, erroneousness; fallaciousness; the character of error or the liability to err.

Syn.—FALLACY, SOPHISM, SOPHISTRY are here compared in their nontechnical senses; for technical uses, see defs. A FALLACY is a misleading or illusory argument; a SOPHISM is a fallacy designed to deceive; SOPHISTRY is intentionally fallacious reasoning, commonly of a subtle or specious character; as, "the many *fallacies* that lurk in the generality and equivocal nature of the terms 'inadequate representation'" (*Burke*); "skilled to plead, with a superficial but plausible set of *sophisms,* in favor of . . . contempt of virtue" (*Shelley*); "the monstrous practical *sophism*

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fall, *n.* [Perh. a local Scot. pronunciation of *whale. Oxf. E. D.*] **a** The cry given when a whale is sighted or harpooned **b** The chase of a whale or school of whales. *Oxf E D.* [*Obs.*]

fall'a-ble, *a.* That may fall.

fall-lace', *n.* [F., deceitfulness.] Fallacy; deception; a deceptive argument; sophism. *Obs.*

‖ **fal-la'ci-a** (fȧ-lā'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., deceit.] *Logic.* Fallacy.

‖ **fal-la'ci-a ac'ci-den'tis** (fȧ'shĭ-dĕn'tĭs). [LL.] *Logic.* = *fallacia a dicto simpliciter ad dictum secundum quid.* See the phrase A DICTO SIMPLICITER.

‖ **fal-la'ci-a con'se-quen'tis** (kŏn'sē-kwĕn'tĭs). [LL.] Fallacy of the consequent. See NON SEQUITUR.

fal-la'cion, *n.* A fallacy. *Obs.*

fall'age (fôl'ĕj), *n.* Act of felling trees. *Rare.*

of Malthus" (*Coleridge*); "the juggle of *sophistry*" (*id.*); "He had used the old *sophistry* in his endeavors to teach himself that it was right to do that which he wished to do" (*Trollope*). See FALLACIOUS, DELUSION, FICTION.

fal'-lal' (făl'lăl'; făl'lăl'), *n.* **a** A bit of finery. **b** An affected manner. **c** *Music.* A fa la.

fal'-lal' (făl'lăl'), *a.* Fond of fal-lals, devoted to, or characterized by, trifles; affected.

fal'-lal'er-y (făl'lăl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Trivial finery.

fall aster. Any of a large number of native American asters blooming in the early fall; specif., the heath aster (*Aster ericoides*).

fall dandelion. A cichoriaceous scapose herb (*Leontodon autumnale*) with pinnatifid leaves and heads of yellow flowers resembling those of the dandelion. It was introduced from Europe into the United States.

fall'en (fôl'n), *p. a.* Dropped; prostrate; degraded (of a woman, having lost chastity); ruined; shrunken, decreased; dead; etc.

Some ruined temple or *fallen* monument. *Rogers*

fallen star, one of certain blue-green algæ of the family Nostocaceæ, growing on moist ground. — **f. wool a** Wool rubbed off the backs of sheep, collected from the ground, fences, etc. **b** Wool taken from a sheep that has been dead a considerable time.

fall'er (fôl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that falls.

2. *Mach.* A part that acts by falling, as a stamp in a fulling mill, or a wire or other device in a spinning machine that arrests motion when a thread breaks.

3. The European hen harrier.

fall'fish' (fôl'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several common North American cyprinoid fishes, as *Semotilus corporalis* of the streams of the Atlantic slope of the United States, and *S. bullaris* of the Mississippi basin. Cf. CHUB.

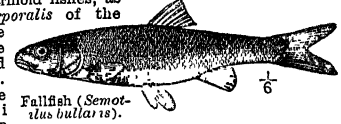

Fallfish (*Semotilus bullaris*). 1/6

fall herring. A herring (*Pomolobus mediocris*) of the Atlantic coast from Cape Cod south, esp. common about Chesapeake Bay, where it usually appears in spring before the shad. Along the southern coast it enters the rivers

fal'i-bil'i-ty (făl'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being fallible, liability to deceive or to be deceived.

fal'i-ble (făl'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *fallibilis*, fr. L. *fallere* to deceive: cf. OF. *falible*. See FAIL.] **1.** Liable to err, liable to deceive or to be deceived; as, all men are *fallible*.

2. Liable to be erroneous or inaccurate.

Few things, however, are more *fallible* than political predictions. *Lecky.*

fall'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FALL. Specif.: *vb. n. Med.* Displacement of a part; prolapse; as, *falling* of the uterus. — **falling ax** *or* **axe,** an ax with a long helve and a long, narrow bit, designed esp. for felling trees. — **f. band.** See BAND, *n.*, 6 **a.** — **f. diphthong.** See DIPHTHONG. — **f. door,** a folding or flap door with the stile, or edge, to which the hinges are attached set horizontally so that the door will shut of itself when released. — **f. evil,** epilepsy. — **f. hinge,** a horizontal hinge, as for a falling door — **f. mold** *or* **mould,** *Stair Building,* a pattern for templating the side of a wreath after using the face mold. — **f. sickness,** epilepsy. — **f. sluice,** a sluice gate, ordinarily open, designed to fall down into position in the event of a flood. — **f. star.** *Astron.* See METEOR, 2. — **f. stone,** a meteorite. — **f. tide,** the ebb tide. — **f. weather,** a rainy season. *Colloq.* — **f. wedge,** *Logging,* a wedge for driving into a saw kerf to throw a tree in a desired direction.

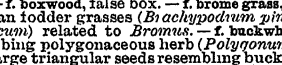

Falling Wedge.

fall line. *Phys. Geog.* A line characterized by numerous waterfalls; the edge of a plateau, in passing which the streams make a sudden descent. In the eastern United States the western limit of the coastal plain is marked by a *fall line* near which Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities are situated.

Fal-lo'pi-an (fă-lō'pĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Fallopius*, or *Fallopio*, a physician of Modena, who died in 1562.] *Anat.* Pertaining to, or discovered by, Fallopius.

Fallopian aqueduct. = *aqueduct of Fallopius,* under AQUEDUCT. — **F. tube,** the oviduct in man and other mammals, one of the pair of tubes which conduct the egg from the ovary to the uterus. Each tube has at its end a funnel-shaped plicated and fimbriated expansion which is more or less closely applied to the ovary and receives the egg when it escapes from the ovary. The Fallopian tubes develop from the anterior part of the Mullerian ducts. See OVIDUCT.

fal'low (făl'ō), *n.* [ME. *falow*, akin to AS. *fealh* a harrow, *fælging* fallow land, MHG *valgen* to plow up, OHG. *felga* harrow; prob. influenced by *fallow* yellowish.]

1. Plowed land. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. Land ordinarily used for crop production when allowed to lie idle either in a tilled or untilled condition during the whole or the greater portion of the growing season.

3. The plowing or tilling of land, without sowing it for a season; the state of being fallow; as, summer *fallow* is a method of destroying weeds.

fal'low, *a.* [See FALLOW, *n.*] **1.** Left untilled or unsowed after plowing; uncultivated; as, *fallow* ground.

2. Fit for cultivation; plowed ready for sowing. *Obs.*

fal'low (făl'ō), *v. t.*; FAL'LOWED (-ōd); FAL'LOW-ING. [From FALLOW, *n.*] **1.** To plow, as land, in preparation for sowing. *Obs. or R.*

2. To plow, harrow, and break up, as land, without seeding, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects, and rendering it mellow; as, it is profitable to *fallow* cold, strong, clayey land.

fal'low, *a.* [AS. *fealu, fealo*, pale yellow or red; akin to D. *vaal* fallow, faded, OHG. *falo*, G. *falb, fahl*, Icel. *fölr*, and prob. to Lith. *palvas*, OSlav. *pluvŭ* white, L. *pallidus* pale, *pallere* to be pale, Gr. πολιός gray, Skr. *palita*. Cf. PALE, FAVEL, *a. & n.*, FAVOR.] Pale; pale yellow; yellow-red; as, a *fallow* deer or greyhound. *Shak.*

fallow deer [so called from its *fallow* or pale yellow color], *Zoöl.*, a European species of deer (*Cervus*, subgenus *Dama*, *dama*), much smaller than the red deer and having the antlers palmated near the ends. In summer both sexes are spotted with white. It is common in England, where it is often domesticated in the parks. — **fallow finch,** the wheatear.

Fallow Deer (male). 1/24

fall'-trap' (fôl'trăp'), *n.* A trap with a falling door, or in which a weight falls upon the animal.

fall'way' (fôl'wā'), *n.* A well or opening, through successive floors, as of a warehouse, through which goods are raised or lowered. *U. S.*

false (fôls), *a.*; FALS'ER (fôl'sẽr); FALS'EST. [L. *falsus*, p. p. of *fallere* to deceive: cf. OF. *faus, fals*, F. *faux*, AS. *fals* fraud, all fr. L. *falsus*. See FAIL, FALL.]

1. Uttering falsehood; unveracious, given to deceit; dishonest; as, a *false* witness. "Slanders of her *false* accusers." *Shak.*

2. Not faithful or loyal, as to obligations, allegiance, vows, etc.; untrue; treacherous; perfidious; as, a *false* friend, lover, or subject; *false* to promises

I to myself was *false*, ere thou to me *Milton.*

3. Not according with truth or reality; not true; erroneous; as, a *false* statement.

4. Not genuine or real; assumed or designed to deceive; intentionally or willfully untrue, counterfeit; artificial; hypocritical; sham, feigned; as, *false* tears; *false* modesty; *false* colors; *false* jewelry; a *false* check or entry; *false* teeth; *false* gods; — in this sense often distinguished from *erroneous* or *mistaken*.

False face must hide what the false heart doth know. *Shak.*

5. Not well founded; not firm or trustworthy; not according to correct principles or standards; wrong; as, a *false* claim; a *false* conclusion; a *false* construction.

Whose *false* foundation waves have swept away. *Spenser*

6. Not essential or permanent, as parts of a structure which are temporary or supplemental.

7. *Chiefly Mech.* Designating a part fastened to or fitting over a main part to strengthen it, or to protect it or anything that comes in contact with it; as, a *false* deck, floor, jaw (of a chuck or vise), keel, post, rail, or the like.

8. Not properly so called; apparent or imitating; pseudo; as, *false* stratification.

9. *Music.* Out of tune.

10. *Her.* Voided; as, *false* roundel (an annulet).

false acacia, the common locust. — **f. action.** *Law.* See FEIGNED ACTION. — **f. alder,** the winterberry. — **f. alumroot,** a saxifragaceous plant of the western United States (*Tellima grandiflora*). *Local.* — **f. amnion.** *Anat.* See AMNION. — **f. analogy.** *Philol.* See ANALOGY, *n.*, 4. — **f. arch,** *Arch.*, a member having the appearance of an arch, though not of arch construction. — **f. asphodel,** any plant of the genus *Tofieldia*. — **f. attack,** *Fencing,* an attack made with a half lunge, and not intended to hit. — **f. attic,** an atticlike compartment immediately under the roof, but without windows and not inclosing rooms. — **f. axis,** *Bot.*, a sympodium. — **f. banana,** the American papaw. — **f. bark,** *Pharm.*, any bark used commercially as a substitute for Peruvian bark (which see). — **f. bearing,** any bearing which is not directly upon a vertical support; thus, the weight carried by a corbel has a *false bearing*. — **f. bedding.** *Geol.* = CROSS-BEDDING. — **f. beechdrops,** pinesap. — **f. bittersweet,** an ornamental celastraceous climbing shrub of the eastern United States (*Celastrus scandens*) having clusters of small greenish flowers succeeded by yellow capsules which burst open when ripe, disclosing the scarlet aril. — **f. box,** the flowering dogwood. — **f. boxwood,** false box. — **f. brome grass,** either of two European fodder grasses (*Brachypodium pinnatum* and *B. sylvaticum*) related to *Bromus*. — **f. buckwheat,** an American climbing polygonaceous herb (*Polygonum scandens*), having large triangular seeds resembling buckwheat. — **f. buffalo grass,** the grass *Munroa squarrosa*, of the western United States. — **f. bugbane,** a tall ranunculaceous plant (*Trautvetteria carolinensis*) of the eastern United States, resembling the bugbane in having large basal leaves and white apetalous flowers. — **f. cadence.** See under CADENCE, 3. — **f. calumba.** COLUMBO WOOD. — **f. camomile,** any asteraceous plant of the genus *Blomma*. — **f. canella.** See CINNAMODENDRON. — **f. card,** *Card Playing,* a card played contrary to the natural or conventional method, for the purpose of misleading the adversaries. — **f. caterpillar,** any of various sawfly larvæ which resemble true caterpillars, or larvæ of Lepidoptera. — **f. cirrus.** *Meteor.* See CUMULO-CIRROSTRATUS. — **f. coltsfoot,** the wild ginger. — **f. conception,** *Med.*, an abnormal conception in which a mole, or misshapen fleshy mass, is produced instead of a properly organized fetus. — **F. Cross.** *Astron.* See CROSS, *n.*, 7 **f** (2). — **f. croup,** *Med.*, a spasmodic affection of the larynx attended with the symptoms of membranous croup, but unassociated with the deposit of a fibrinous membrane. — **f. dandelion,** any of various American cichoriaceous herbs having heads resembling those of the dandelion, as species of *Silfilas, Agoseris*, and *Nothocalais*. — **f. decretals,** the Pseudo-Isidorian decretals. — **f. dichotomy,** *Bot.*, a form of branching as in the dichasium, where the main axis appears to divide dichotomously at the apex, but is in reality suppressed, the growth being continued by lateral branches. — **f. dissepiment.** *Bot.* See DISSEPIMENT, 2. — **f. dogwood. a** The striped maple. **b** The soapberry. — **f. door** *or* **window,** *Arch.*, a blank door or window. See BLANK, *a.*, 8. — **f. dragonhead,** an American mint (*Physostegia virginiana*) somewhat resembling the dragonhead. — **f. dropwort,** an apiaceous plant (*Oxypolis filiformis*) of the southeastern United States. — **f. elder,** a Polynesian verbenaceous tree (*Premna gaudichaudii*) with long-petioled entire leaves and panicles of small flowers. — **f. elm,** the hackberry. — **f. face,** a mask. — **f. fire. a** *Mil.* Firing with unshotted guns. *Obs.* **b** A combustible carried by vessels for signaling at night. **c** A light burned for the purpose of deceiving an enemy, decoying a vessel to destruction, or the like. — **f. flax,** a brassicaceous weed (*Camelina sativa*). — **f. foxglove,** any scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Dasystoma*, resembling the foxglove, but with yellow flowers. — **f. fringe tree,** the smoke tree of Europe. — **f. fruit,** a pseudocarp. — **f. galena,** sphalerite. — **f. glottis,** *Anat.*, the opening between the false vocal cords. — **false goat's-beard.** See ASTILBE. — **f. goldenrod,** a North American asteraceous herb (*Brachychæta sphacelata*) related to the goldenrod. — **f. grape,** the Virginia creeper. — **f. grass,** a species of cut-grass (*Homalocenchrus oryzoides*). — **f. gromwell,** any American boraginaceous plant of the genus *Onosmodium*. — **f. heather. a** The beach heather. **b** An ericaceous shrub of the eastern United States (*Menziesia pilosa*). — **f. hellotrope.** = SUMMER HELIOTROPE. — **f. hellebore,** a tall American melanthaceous herb (*Veratrum viride*) with broad plaited leaves and panicles of greenish flowers; also, any other species of *Veratrum*. — **f. hoof** See DEWCLAW. — **f. horizon.** See HORIZON. — **f. imprisonment,** *Law*, the imprisonment of a person contrary to law, any unlawful violation of the personal liberty of another.

A man has a right to go where he pleases, so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others, and any one who prevents him from so doing, whether by constraint actually applied, or by such show of authority or force as has an effect on the will equivalent to actual constraint, is said in English law to be guilty of "*false imprisonment*" *T. E. Holland.*

— **f. indigo. a** Any fabaceous shrub of the genus *Amorpha*, esp. *A. fruticosa* of the eastern United States and *A. californica* of the Pacific coast. **b** = WILD INDIGO. — **f. ipecac,** either of two American rosaceous herbs of the genus *Porteranthus*, possessing properties similar to ipecac — **f. jalap,** the root of the four-o'clock. — **f. jasmine,** the yellow jessamine. — **f. keel,** *Naut.*, a thin keel, or strip, below the main keel, used to serve both as a protection and to increase the ship's lateral resistance. — **f. key. a** A picklock. **b** *Mach.* A round pin driven into a hole drilled half in the hub or boss of a wheel and half in the spindle or shaft; — called also *glut*. — **f. leg,** specif., *Zoöl.*, a prolegs. — **f. ligaments,** *Anat.*, folds of peritoneum assisting to retain the bladder in position. — **f. lily of the valley,** the bead-ruby. — **f. loosestrife,** any of several American species of *Ludwigia*. — **f. lupine,** any American faboceous plant of the genus *Thermopsis*, with yellow, lupinelike flowers. — **f. mahogany,** the red bay. — **f. mallow,** any American species of *Malvastrum*. — **f. mandrake,** the common bryony of Europe. — **f. mangosteen,** an East Indian date plum (*Diospyros peregrina*) having fruit somewhat resembling that of the mangosteen. — **f. membrane,** *Med.*, a fibrinous deposit formed esp. in croup and diphtheria, and resembling in appearance an organized living membrane. — **f. mercury,** the plant Good-King-Henry — **f. mildew. a** Any of several phycomycetous fungi of the family Peronosporaceæ, not related to the true mildews; also, the disease which they produce on the leaves of plants. **b** Specif., the species (*Plasmopara viticola*) attacking the grape, which it often injures seriously. These fungi are also called *downy* mildews from their whitish appearance. — **f. miterwort** *or* **mitrewort,** an American white-flowered saxifragaceous herb (*Tiarella cordifolia*), closely resembling the related miterwort (*Mitella*). — **f. music,** in medieval theory, music in which certain intervals were raised or lowered by a half step to suit the harmonic combinations. As the resulting sounds (all flats except B♭, and all sharps) were not given by the monochord, they were at first not written. *C. F. A. Williams.* — **f. mustard,** the clammyweed. — **f. myrrh,** Indian bdellium. See BDELLIUM. — **f. nettle,** any of several urticaceous plants, esp. species of *Boehmeria* and *Urticastrum*. — **f. nostril,** *Anat.*, in the horse and allied animals, a blind pouch two or three inches long, of unknown function, lying between the nasal and premaxillary bones and opening into the upper and outer side of the nostril. — **f. nuclein.** *Physiol. Chem.* = PARANUCLEIN. — **f. nutmeg,** any taxaceous tree of the genus *Tumion*; — so called from the shape of the fruit. — **f. oat,** *or* **f. oat grass,** any of several wild oatlike grasses of the genus *Trisetum*. — **f. oath,** an oath asserting what the affiant believes to be untrue. See PERJURY. — **f. papers,** *Naut.*, documents carried by a ship giving false representations respecting her cargo, destination, etc., for the purpose of deceiving. — **f. parenchyma.** *Bot.* = PSEUDOPARENCHYMA. — **f. parsley,** the fool's parsley. — **f. passage,** *Surg.*, an unnatural passage leading off from a natural canal, such as the urethra, and produced usually by the unskillful introduction of instruments. — **f. pelvis.** *Anat.* See PELVIS. — **f. pennyroyal,** an American menthaceous plant (*Isanthus brachiatus*). — **f. personation,** *Law*, the act of intentionally and unlawfully personating another. See PERSONATE, *v.* — **f. perspective,** any method of projection, as isometric projection, which for the sake of simplicity in construction represents objects, not in true perspective, but more or less distorted. — **f. pimpernel.** = CHAFFWEED **b.** — **f. pinhole,** in pillow-made lace, one of the pinholes on the inner side of a curved piece of lace, used to guide the bobbins in rounding the outer edge; — called also *false stitch*. — **f. pretenses,** *Law*, false representations concerning past or present facts or events, for defrauding another. If a fraud be committed by such representations it constitutes a criminal offense. According to the more equitable doctrine, which is now the law in England and in many States of the United States, it is not necessary that the pretenses should be such as are calculated to deceive a person of ordinary intelligence, but it is sufficient to constitute the offense if the pretenses actually deceive the person defrauded. No promises or statements as to what will take place or be done in the future will constitute false pretenses, however false they may be. — **f. quarter,** *Veter.*, a cleft in the quarter of a horse's foot. — **f. raceme,** *Bot.*, a scorpioid cyme. — **f. redtop,** the fowl meadow grass. — **f. relation,** *Music*, the discrepancy caused by using in different voice parts, either simultaneously or in successive chords, any given tone and one of its chromatic derivatives, that is, its sharp or its flat. — **f. representation,** *Law*, an untrue representation willfully made to deceive another to his damage. See DECEIT, FRAUD, MISREPRESENTATION. — **f. return,** *Law*, an untrue return made to a process by the officer to whom it was delivered for execution. — **f. rhubarb,** a European meadow rue (*Thalictrum flavum*). — **f. ribs,** *Anat.*, those ribs whose cartilages do not unite directly (or at all) with the sternum. They are the last five pairs in man, including the two pairs of floating ribs. — **f. rice,** the rice cut-grass. — **f. rocket,** an American brassicaceous plant (*Iodanthus pinnatifidus*) having purple flowers resembling those of *Hesperis*. — **f. saffron,** the safflower. — **f. sandalwood,** the mountain plum (*Ximenia americana*); also, its fragrant wood. — **f. sanicle,** milterwort. — **f. sarsaparilla,** any of several American species of *Aralia*, esp. the wild sarsaparilla (*A. nudicaulis*) and the spikenard (*A. racemosa*). — **f. scorpion.** = BOOK SCORPION. — **f. Solomon's-seal,** any convallariaceous plant of the genus *Vagnera*, differing

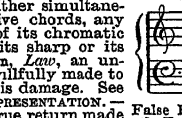

False Relation. *E* in the Treble is followed by *Eb* in the Bass.

fal-lal'ish, *a.* Fal-lal'ish-ly, *adv.* [worm.]
fall army worm. The grass fallas ✝ FALLACE, *n.*
fal-la'tion, *n.* [Cf. FALLACIOUS.] A sophistic argument. *Obs.*
fal'lax, *n.* [L. *fallax* deceptive.] A fallacy. *Obs.* [uge.]
fall'-back', *n.* **1.** Reserve; reflu-
2. A retrogression.
fall cankerworm. See CANKERWORM.
fall'-door', *n.* A trap door. *Obs.*
fall'-down', *a.* Turned over; as, a *fall-down* collar. [*U. S.*
fall duck. The redhead. *Local.*
fal'len-cy, *n.* [LL. *fallentia*, L *fallens*, p. pr. of *fallere*.] An exception (to a rule). *Obs.*
fall grape. The Spanish grape.
fal'li-bil. Fallible. *Ref. Sp.*
fal'li-ble-ness. *n.* See -NESS.
fal'li-bly, *adv.* of FALLIBLE.
‖ **fal'lo** (fal'yō), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* The dispositive part of a court's sentence or judgment.
fal'low. ✝ FELLOE.
fal'low, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To become fallow in color; to fade.
2. To grow pale; to blanch.
fal'low (făl'ō; făl'ō). Scot. var. of FELLOW, FOLLOW.
fal'low chat (făl'ō). Wheatear.
fallow crop. The crop taken from a green fallow. *Eng.*
fal'low-ist, *n.* See -IST.
fal'low-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fall pippin. An early yellow apple with rich-flavored flesh.
fall poison. *Bot.* Fly poison.
fall snipe. American dunlin.
fall webworm. See WEBWORM.
fall wheat = WINTER WHEAT
fal'ly. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FELLOE.
fall'y (fŏl'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of falls or rapids. *Rare.*
2. Characteristic of or like fall, or autumn. *Colloq., U. S.*
falowe. ✝ FALLOW.
‖ **fal'sa cau'sa non no'cet** [L.] *Civil Law.* Lit., a false ground or motive does no injury; — a maxim referring to the fact that (with some exceptions) an error in motive does not affect the validity or effectualness of a juristic act
‖ **fal'sa de'mon-stra'ti-o non no'cet.** [L.] *Law.* Lit., a false description does no injury; — a maxim referring to the general rule that where there is a description which fixes the identity of that which is referred to, a misdescription elsewhere in the instrument will not vitiate it.
fals'age, *n.* Falsehood. *Obs.*
fal'sa-ry, *n.* [L. *falsarius*, fr. *falsus*. See FALSE, *a.*] A falsifier; deceiver; specif., forger. *Obs.*

from Solomon's-seal in having the flowers in a terminal raceme or panicle. —**false spikenard**, a false Solomon's-seal (*Vagnera racemosa*). —**f. stitch.** See FALSE PINHOLE. —**f. string**, an imperfect string of a musical instrument, giving an uncertain or false tone. —**f. sunflower.** **a** Sneezeweed. **b** The oxeye. **c** Marsh elder. *U. S.* — **f. superposition**, *Geol.*, a superposition of older rocks upon younger ones, as in an overthrust. —**f. sweet flag**, the yellow flag or iris (*Iris pseudacorus*). —**f sycamore**, the China tree. —**f. tack**, *Naut.*, a coming up into the wind and filling away again on the same tack. —**f. token**, a false mark or other symbol, used for fraudulent purposes. —**f. topaz**, a yellow transparent variety of quartz; citrine. —**f. unicorn root**, the blazing star (*Chamælirium luteum*). *U. S.* — **f. Valenciennes**, a Belgian lace resembling Valenciennes. — **f. valerian**, the golden ragwort. —**f. varnish tree**, the ailanthus. —**f. violet**, an American rosaceous plant (*Dalibarda repens*) with violetlike leaves. —**f. vocal cords.** *Anat.* See VOCAL CORDS. —**f. water**, *Steam Boilers*, an apparent increased height in the water level, shown by a quick rise in the water in the gauge cocks, due to rapid generation of steam. — **f. waters**, *Obstetrics*, water which sometimes collects between the amnion and chorion. —**f. wheat**, *or* **f. wheat grass**, couch grass **a**. —**f. window.** *Arch.* See FALSE DOOR, above. —**f. wing.** = BASTARD WING. —**f. wintergreen**, in the United States, a common evergreen pyrolaceous plant (*Pyrola rotundifolia*) with round basal leaves and white or pink racemose flowers. See WINTERGREEN. — **f. Winter's bark.** = CANELLA BARK.

false (fôls), *adv.* **1.** Not truly; not honestly; falsely.
Let him in naught be trusted, for speaking *false* in that. *Shak.*
2. Erringly; incorrectly; wrongly. "*False* flew the shaft." *Moore.* "Thou judgest *false*." *Shak.*
3. Faithlessly; treacherously. "You play me *false*." *Shak.*

false (fôls), *v. t.;* FALSED (fôlst); FALS'ING (fôl'sĭng). [L. *falsare* to falsify, fr. *falsus* · cf. F. *fausser*. See FALSE, *a.*]
Obs. **1.** To make to fail; to foil.
2. To report falsely; to falsify; also, to counterfeit; forge.
3. To break (faith, etc); to mislead; betray; deceive.
[He] hath his truthe *falsed* in this wise. *Chaucer.*
4. To feign. "*Falsed* oft his blows" *Spenser.*
5. To declare to be false; to impugn.

false'-heart'ed, *a.* Hollow or unsound at the core; treacherous; perfidious. — **false'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

false'hood (fôls'ho͝od), *n.* [*false* + *-hood.*] **1.** Want of truth or accuracy; an untrue assertion or representation; error; misrepresentation; falsity.
2. An intentional assertion of what is known to be untrue; a departure from moral integrity; a lie, lying.
3. Treachery; deception; imposture; perfidy. *Obs. or R.*
Betrayed by *falsehood* of his guard. *Shak.*
4. A counterfeit; a forgery; a false appearance. *Archaic.*
5. *Scots Law.* The fraudulent imitation or suppression of truth to the damage of another; falset.
Syn. — Lie, untruth, fiction, fabrication. See FALSITY.
falsehood, fraud, and willful imposition, *Scots Law*, swindling; — technically so called.

false'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a false manner; erroneously; not truly; perfidiously or treacherously. "O *falsely, falsely* murdered." *Shak.*
Will ye steal, murder . . . and swear *falsely*? *Jer.* VII. 9.
2. Wrongly; improperly. *Obs.*

false'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being false; contrariety to the fact; inaccuracy; want of integrity or uprightness, double dealing; deceitfulness; unfaithfulness; treachery; perfidy; as, the *falseness* of a report, a drawing, or a singer's notes; the *falseness* of a man, or of his word.
2. A failing in courage, a weakness (of heart). *Obs.*
Syn. — See FALSITY.

fal-set'to (fôl-sĕt'ō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-ōz). [It. *falsetto*, dim. fr. L. *falsus*. See FALSE.] **1.** A false or artificial voice; specif., *Music & Phon.*, that voice of a man which lies above his natural voice; the male counter tenor or alto voice. The human voice of the upper, or head, register, whether male or female, is called *falsetto*, and is considered a natural form of voice by some authorities, but the term is commonly and more characteristically applied to the head voice in males, esp. when artificially produced.
That the *falsetto* is really an artificial mode of voice production is shown by the fact that young adults who are "natural singers" never use it. *Sir Morell Mackenzie.*
2. A falsetto singer.

fal-set'to, *a.* **1.** Of the quality and compass of falsetto. Also *adv.;* as, to sing *falsetto*.
2. Fig., forced or artificial; as, "*falsetto* sentiment."

false'work' (fôls'wûrk'), *n. Civil Engin.* Temporary construction work on which a main work is wholly or partially built and supported until it is strong enough to support itself. Scaffoldings, and centerings, platforms, etc., in bridge and arch construction, are examples.

‖ **fal'si cri'men** (făl'sī krī'mĕn). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* The crime of falsifying. This term in the Roman law included not only the crime of forgery, but every species of crime committed by fraud and deceit. It never has been used in so extensive a sense in modern Civil law, in which its predominant significance is forgery, though it also includes perjury and like offenses.

fal-sid'i-cal (fôl-sĭd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *falsidicus* speaking falsely.] Deceptive; illusory; — used esp. of false images, premonitions, etc, in contrast with *veridical*.

fal'si-fi-ca'tion (fôl'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *falsification*, LL. *falsificatio*.] **1.** A falsifying; as: **a** A counterfeiting. **b** Willful misstatement or misrepresentation.
Extreme necessity . . . forced him upon this bold and violent *falsification* of the doctrine of the alliance. *Bp. Warburton.*
2. *Law.* The falsifying of an account, a judgment, etc.
3. A showing anything to be false or erroneous.

fal'si-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who falsifies.

fal'si-fy (fôl'sĭ-fī), *v. t.;* FAL'SI-FIED (-fīd); FAL'SI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *falsifier*, LL. *falsificare*. See FALSE, *a.;* -FY.] **1.** To make false; specif.: **a** To represent falsely.
The Irish bards use to forge and *falsify* everything as they list, to please or displease any man. *Spenser.*
b To make false by mutilation or addition; to tamper with; as, to *falsify* a record. **c** To counterfeit or forge. *Obs.* **d** To alter from the normal form or correct standard; to make untrue. "*Falsifying* the balances." *Amos* VIII. 5.
2. To violate; betray, as one's faith or word.
3. To prove to be false, or untrue or untrustworthy; to disprove, as a statement; to make to fail, as an omen.
By how much better than my word I am,
By so much shall I *falsify* men's hope. *Shak*
4. *Law.* To prove false so as to avoid, defeat, or rectify; as, to *falsify* a judgment or an item wrongly included as a charge in an account.
5. *Fencing.* To feign (a blow); to make (a stroke) under cover of a feint.

fal'si-fy (fôl'sĭ-fī), *v. i.* **1.** To tell lies; to violate the truth.
It is . . . universally unlawful to lie and *falsify*. *South.*
2. To fail; to grow weak; to prove faint. *Obs.*

fals'ism (fôls'ĭz'm), *n.* That which is evidently false; an assertion or statement the falsity of which is plainly apparent; — opposed to *truism*. *Rare.*

fal'si-ty (fôl'sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *falste*, OF. *falseté, falsité*, F. *fausseté*, L. *falsitas*. See FALSE, *a.*]
1. Character or quality of being false, or untrue; want of conformity to truth or to honesty; falsehood, untruth; as, the *falsity* of a statement; untrustworthiness; as, the *falsity* of an experimental method; deceitfulness; untruthfulness; as, the *falsity* of a witness; faithlessness; as, the *falsity* of an ally.
Probability does not make any alteration, either in the truth or *falsity* of things. *South.*
2. That which is false; a falsehood; a lie; an untruth.
Men often swallow *falsities* for truths. *Sir T. Browne.*

Syn. — FALSITY, FALSENESS, FALSEHOOD, LIE, UNTRUTH, MENDACITY. FALSITY and FALSENESS both express lack of conformity to truth; but *falsity* may or may not suggest blame, *falseness* (sometimes a synonym for *faithlessness*) commonly does; as, the truth or *falsity* of a report; "so ignorant of any *falsity* or cruelty or vulgarity as never to have been touched by them" (*H. James*); "folly and *falseness* both in one" (*Waterland*); Cressida's *falseness*. A FALSEHOOD is a false declaration designedly made; a LIE (a term of extreme opprobrium) is a gross falsehood; an UNTRUTH (sometimes euphemistic for *falsehood* or *lie*) may arise from ignorance or misconception, as well as from intent to deceive; the word is sometimes used (like *falseness*) in the sense of *unfaithfulness;* as, "Mr. Bulstrode shrank from the direct *falsehood* of denying true statements" (*G. Eliot*); "Who . . . tweaks me by the nose? gives me the *lie* i' the throat, as deep as to the lungs? " (*Shak.*); "I am a most veracious person, and totally unacquainted with *untruth*" (*Shelley*); "too wholly true to dream *untruth* in thee" (*Tennyson*). MENDACITY is habitual lying; as, "Nothing is more revolting in the queen, but nothing is more characteristic, than her shameless *mendacity*. It was an age of political lying, but in the profusion and recklessness of her *lies* Elizabeth stood without a peer in Christendom. A *falsehood* was to her simply an intellectual means of meeting a difficulty" (*J. R. Green*). See DECEIT, EQUIVOCATE.

Fal'staff, Sir John (fôl'stăf). A character in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," and in the First and Second Parts of "King Henry IV." In the former play he is represented as attempting to seduce Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page, who make a butt and a dupe of him; in the latter he figures as a soldier and a wit; in both he is exhibited as fat, sensual, and cowardly, but with wonderful resources of wit and impudence.

Fal-staff'i-an (fôl-stăf'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, Shakespeare's Sir John Falstaff; also, like the regiment of ragged rapscallions formed by him. See FALSTAFF.

fal'ter (fôl'tẽr), *v. i.;* FAL'TERED (-tẽrd); FAL'TER-ING. [ME. *falteren, faltren*, of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *faltrask* to be cumbered, to be puzzled.] **1.** To move unsteadily or waveringly; as: **a** To stumble; tremble; totter; be unsteady. "He found his legs *falter*." *Wiseman.*
b To hesitate; to speak brokenly or weakly; to stammer; as, his tongue *falters*. "*Faltering* speech." *Milton.* **c** To hesitate in purpose or action; to waver; flinch; give way; as, his courage *faltered*.
Ere her native king
Shall *falter* under foul rebellion's arms. *Shak.*
d To move waveringly or unsteadily as if uncertain.
Falling leaves *falter* through motionless air. *Lowell.*
2. To fail in distinctness or regularity of exercise; — said of the mind or of thought.
Here indeed the power of distinct conception of space and distance *falters*. *J. Taylor.*
Syn. — See HESITATE.

fal'ter, *v. t.* To utter with hesitation, or in a broken, trembling, or weak manner; as, to *falter* an excuse.
And here he *faltered* forth his last farewell. *Byron.*

fal'ter, *n.* [See FALTER, *v. i.*] An uncertain or broken sound; a quaver; unsteadiness; as, a *falter* in her voice.
The *falter* of an idle shepherd's pipe. *Lowell.*

falx (fălks), *n.; pl.* FALCES (făl'sēz). [L., a sickle.]
1. *Anat.* A falciform fold of the dura mater. Specif.: **a** The ‖ **falx ce're-bri** (sĕr'ē-brī), a broad vertical fold which descends in the median longitudinal fissure between the cerebral hemispheres, attached in front to the crista galli of the ethmoid, and behind to the tentorium cerebelli. Its upper margin, attached to the inside of the cranium, contains the superior longitudinal sinus; the lower concave free margin, the inferior longitudinal sinus. **b** The ‖ **falx ce're-bel'li** (sĕr'ē-bĕl'ī), a small fold descending from the under surface of the tentorium between the lateral lobes of the cerebellum.
2. *Zoöl.* = CHELICERA.

fame (fām), *n.* [OF. *fame*, L. *fama*, fr. *fari* to speak, akin to Gr. *φήμη* a saying, report, *φάναι* to speak. See BAN; cf. FABLE, FATE, EUPHONY, BLAME.] **1.** Public report or rumor; common talk.
The *fame* thereof was heard in Pharaoh's house. *Gen.* XLV. 16.
2. Report or opinion generally diffused; public estimation; reputation, either favorable or unfavorable; as, his *fame* is excellent.
3. Lofty reputation derived from great achievements; renown; as, undying *fame*.
4 Evil reputation; infamy. *Obs.*

Syn. — Celebrity, renown, notoriety. See REPUTATION.

fame (fām), *v. t.;* FAMED (fāmd); FAM'ING (fām'ĭng).
1. To report currently, widely, or honorably.
The field where thou art *famed*
To have wrought such wonders. *Milton.*
2. To make famous or renowned by speech and report.
Those Hesperian gardens *famed* of old. *Milton.*
A corpulent, jolly fellow, *famed* for humor. *Hawthorne.*
3. To make famous by some deed or quality. *Obs.*
4 To defame. *Obs. & R.*

fame flower. A portulacaceous herb of the eastern United States (*Talinum teretifolium*) with linear leaves and scapes bearing cymes of pink, ephemeral flowers.

fa-mil'i-a (*fa*-mĭl'ĭ-*ä*), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* The family, that is, the paterfamilias and his legitimate descendants and all persons adopted into the family (except such as were released from his power or manus) and their wives.
See MANUS, POTESTAS; cf. ADOPTION, PATERFAMILIAS, FILIUS-FAMILIAS, HEIR, PATRIMONY.
Husband, wife, and children did not necessarily constitute an independent family among the Romans, nor were they all necessarily of the same family. Those formed a family who were all subject to the right or power — originally manus, but latterly jus — of the same family head (paterfamilias). He might have a whole host dependent on him, — wife and sons and daughters, and daughters-in-law, and grandchildren by his sons, and possibly remoter descendants related through males; so long as they remained subject to him they constituted but one family, that was split up only on his death or loss of citizenship. It is very evident, therefore, that the Roman *familia* was an association of which the word "family" in its ordinary acceptation conveys but an imperfect and inaccurate representation. *J. Muirhead.*

fa-mil'iar (fă-mĭl'yẽr), *a.* [ME. *familer, familier*, F. *familier*, fr. L. *familiaris*, fr. *familia* family. See FAMILY.]
1. Of or pertaining to a family; domestic. *Archaic.*
"*Familiar* feuds." *Byron.*
2. Closely acquainted or intimate, as a friend or companion; having an intimate knowledge of, either through study, close association, or common knowledge, as, *familiar* with the Scriptures; we are *familiar* with his character.
3. Characterized by, or exhibiting, the manner of an intimate friend; not formal; unconstrained, easy; affable; accessible. *Archaic.* "In loose, *familiar* strains." *Addison.*
Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar. *Shak.*
4. Well known; well understood; common; frequent; as, a *familiar* illustration; a *familiar* practice.
5. Unduly or wrongly intimate.
6. Of animals, tamed; domesticated.

Syn. — FAMILIAR, INTIMATE. FAMILIAR, as here compared, implies the informality and freedom of continued acquaintance or intercourse; it occasionally suggests the taking of undue liberties; INTIMATE denotes close and confidential relations; as, "[Goldsmith's style] so equable, so easy without being unduly *familiar*" (*Lowell*); "The *familiar*, if not rude, tone in which people addressed her" (*Hawthorne*); "They establish and maintain . . . more *intimate* and confiding relations with us" (*Lowell*); "*Familiar* with but very few persons, she could scarcely be *intimate* with her homely daughter-in-law" (*Thackeray*); "There began for those two young men (who were not even friends) a life of great *familiarity* and, as the days grew on, less and less *intimacy*" (*Stevenson*). See AMICABLE.

familiar spirit, a spirit in intimate relation with an individual; esp., in former use, an evil spirit more or less under the control of a witch. Cf. CONTROL, *n.*, 2 †; DEMON, 1; GENIUS, 1. — **to make f. with**, to take liberties with.

fa-mil'iar, *n.* **1.** An intimate; a companion.
All my *familiars* watched for my halting. *Jer.* XX. 10.
2. A member of a family or household.
3. A familiar spirit.
4. *Court of Inquisition.* A confidential officer employed in the service of the tribunal, especially in apprehending and imprisoning the accused.
5. *R. C. Ch.* A member of the household of a high church dignitary who renders domestic but not menial services.

fa-mil'iar-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* An expression, mode of speech, or action, proper only among familiars.

fa-mil'i-ar'i-ty (fă-mĭl'ĭ-ăr'ĭ-tĭ; -yăr'ĭ-tĭ; 7), *n., pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *familiarite*, F. *familiarité*, fr. L. *familiaritas*. See FAMILIAR.] **1.** State of being familiar; intimate and frequent converse, or association; unconstrained intercourse; freedom from ceremony and constraint; intimacy.
2. Anything said or done by one person to another unceremoniously and without constraint; esp., in the *pl.*, such actions and words as propriety and courtesy do not warrant; liberties. "Misbecoming *familiarities*." *Lamb.*
3. The attitude and behavior proper between members of a household; loyalty; fidelity; devotion. *Obs.*
4. Close acquaintance with, or knowledge of, anything; as, *familiarity* with the Bible; *familiarity* with crime.
5. A familiar person; a circle of intimates. *Obs.*
6. Concord; suitability. *Obs.*
7. Undue or wrongful intimacy. *Rare.*
8. *Astrol.* An aspect or configuration.

Syn. — Acquaintance, fellowship, affability, intimacy.

fa-mil'iar-i-za'tion (fă-mĭl'yăr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of familiarizing; the result of becoming familiar; as, *familiarization* with scenes of blood.

fa-mil'iar-ize (fă-mĭl'yăr-īz), *v. t.;* FA-MIL'IAR-IZED (-īzd); FA-MIL'IAR-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *familiariser*.] **1.** To make familiar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom; to make to feel at ease (with or in); as, to *familiarize* one's self with scenes of distress; to *familiarize* one with business, a book, etc.; to *familiarize* a friend in one's home.
2. To make well known, accustomed, or familiar; to divest of strangeness; as, to *familiarize* the idea of liberty.

‖ **fa'se-dad'** (fä'sĕ-thäth'; 146), *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* Deceit.
false'dom, *n.* Falseness *Obs.*
false'-faced', *a.* Hypocritical.
false'head, *n.* Falsehood. *Obs.*
false'-heart', *a.* False-hearted.
falsely, *a.* Deceptive. *Obs.*
fals'en (fôl's'n), *v. t.* To make false. *Rare. M Arnold.*
fals'er, *n.* A forger; falsifier; also, a deceiver *Obs. Spenser.*
fals'er-y, *n.* [Cf. OF. *fausserie*.] Falsehood; deception. *Obs.*
false'ship, *n.* Falsity. *Obs.*
fal'set, *n.* [L. *falsatum*, neut p. p.] Falsehood. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fal-set', **fal-sette'**, *n.* Falsetto. *R.*
fal-set'tist (fôl-sĕt'ĭst), *n.* One who speaks or sings in falsetto.
falshede. † FALSEHOOD
fal'si-fi'a-ble (fôl'sĭ-fī'ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [falsifier.]
fal'si-fi-ca'tor (-fī-kā'tẽr), *n.* A
fal'si-fy, *n. Fencing.* A feint. *Obs.* [*Rom. Dutch Law.* Fraud.]
‖ **fal'si-teit** (fal'sĕ-tīt), *n.* [D.]
falsleke, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *Jeikr, -leiki*, a suffix forming abstract nouns.] Falsehood. *Obs.*
‖ **fal'sum** (făl'sŭm), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* Forgery, including coinage of base money and the subornation of testimony. Cf. FALSI CRIMEN.
‖**fal'sus in u'no, fal'sus in om'ni-bus.** [L.] *Law.* Lit., false in one thing, false in all; — referring to the legal rule that when a witness has wittingly testified falsely in one respect his entire testimony may be rejected.
falt † FAULT.
faltche, *n.* See MEASURE.
falt'er. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FELTER.
fal'ter (fôl'tẽr), *v. t.* To thrash in the chaff; also, to cleanse or sift, as barley. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
fal'terd. Faltered. *Ref. Sp.*
fal'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb n.* of FALTER. — **fal'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*
faluke. † FELUCCA.
Fa'lunˊ (fä'lŭnˊ; fä'lŭnz), *n.* [F.] *Geol.* A series of strata, of the Middle Tertiary of France, abounding in shells, and used by Lyell as the type of his Miocène subdivision. — **Fa-lu'ni-an** (*fa*-lū'nĭ-*ăn*), *a.*
falwe. † FALLOW.
fam. † FOAM [*Slang.*]
fam (făm), *n.* Short for FAMBLE.
fam. *Abbr.* Familiar; family.
F. A. M. *Abbr.* Free and Accepted Masons.
fa'ma-cide (fā'mä-sīd), *n.* [L. *fama* reputation + *-cide.*] A slanderer. *Rare.*
‖ **fa'ma cla-mo'sa.** [L.] Clamorous or noisy fame or rumor.
fame. Obs. or Scot. var. of FOAM.
fame, *v. t.* [See FAMISH.] To starve. *Obs.*
fame'ful, *a.* Famous. *Obs or R.*
famelen. † FAMBLE.
fame'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **fame'less-ly**, *adv.*
fa-mel'ic, *a.* [L. *famelicus* famished.] Pertaining to or creating hunger. *Obs.*
fa'meuse' (fă'mûz'; *E. fa*-mūz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *fameux* famous.] A late autumn apple, having deep red stripes and a spicy subacid flavor.
fam'i-la-ry, *a.* Familiar. *Obs.*
familer. † FAMILIAR.
fa-mil'ial (fă-mĭl'yăl), *a.* [L. *familia* family + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a family; domestic; as, *familial* affection. *Rare.*
fa-mil'ian (fă-mĭl'yăn), *a.* [L. *familia* family + *-an.*] Familial. *Rare.*
fa-mil'ism (fă-mĭl'ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *familia* family + *-ism.*] Familial affection; devotion to family. *Rare.*
fa-mil'ist (fă-mĭl'ĭst), *n.* [L. *familia* family + *-ist.*] One who is devoted to his family. *Rare.*
fa-mil'i-ty (fă-mĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *familia* family + *-ity.*] Familial affection; devotion to family. *Rare.*
fa'mine (fā'mĭn), *n.* [F.] Famine. *Obs.*
famish (făm'ĭsh), *v. t.;* FAM'ISHED (-ĭsht); FAM'ISH-ING. [ME. *famishen*, OF. *afamer, afamir*, F. *affamer*, fr. L. *fames* hunger.] **1.** To starve; to kill with hunger.
2. To subdue by hunger; to force by hunger.
3. To deprive of anything necessary to support life, as water, etc.
4. To deprive of anything necessary to support existence or vigor; as, to *famish* the mind.
5. To cause to suffer from want of anything; as, to *famish* one with cold.
6. To destroy; to cause to perish. *Obs.*

famish, *v. i.* **1.** To suffer from hunger; to starve.
2. To suffer from want of anything necessary to support life, as water, etc.
3. To suffer from want of anything necessary to support existence or vigor; as, to *famish* for want of knowledge.
4. To be destroyed; to perish. *Obs.*

famish'ment, *n.* Famine. *Obs.*

fa'mous (fā'mŭs), *a.* [ME. *famous, famus*, OF. *famos*, L. *famosus*, fr. *fama* fame. See FAME.] **1.** Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; distinguished; as, a *famous* city, general, or battle.
2. Notorious; infamous. *Obs.*
3. Excellent; first-rate; — a colloquial use.

fa'mous-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a famous manner; renownedly; notoriously.
2. Excellently; first-rate; — a colloquial use.

fa'mous-ness, *n.* **1.** Fame; renown; notoriety.
2. Excellence; first-rateness; — a colloquial use.

fam'u-lar (făm'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *famulus* servant.] Of or pertaining to servants; servile. *Obs.*

fam'u-late (făm'ū-lāt), *v. i.;* FAM'U-LAT-ED (-lā-tĕd); FAM'U-LAT-ING (-lā-tĭng). [L. *famulatus*, p. p. of *famulari* to serve, fr. *famulus* servant.] To serve; to be a servant. *Obs.*

fam'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *famulatio*.] Service; servitude. *Obs.*

fam'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LUS-ES (-ĕz). [L. *famulus* servant.] **1.** A servant; an attendant. *Obs.*
2. An assistant to a magician or conjurer.
3. *Zoöl.* A genus of Hemiptera, the type of the family Famulidæ.

fam'y (făm'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *famille*.] Family. *Obs.*

fan (făn), *n.* [ME. *fan, van*, AS. *fann*, fr. L. *vannus*; akin to *ventilare* to winnow, *ventus* wind. See WIND, *n.*] **1.** An instrument for winnowing grain, by driving away the chaff with the wind.
2. Anything used to produce a current of air for cooling the face, as a broad piece of paper, silk, or feathers, mounted on a handle.
3. Anything resembling a fan in shape or use.
4. *Mach.* **a** A vane or blade for driving a current of air, as in a blower, or for receiving motion from a current of air, as in a windmill. **b** A blower or ventilator.
5. *Zoöl.* **a** The tail of a bird, when spread. **b** The caudal fin of a fish.
6. *Bot.* A flabellate leaf.

fan, *v. t.;* FANNED (fănd); FAN'NING. **1.** To winnow; to separate chaff from, by means of a current of air.
2. To move the air with, as a fan; to cool or refresh with a fan.
3. To drive away, as chaff, by a current of air.
4. To blow gently upon; to stimulate; to excite; as, to *fan* the flame of love.
5. To spread out like a fan.

fan, *v. i.* To blow gently; to play, as a breeze.

fan, *n.* [Abbr. of FANATIC.] An enthusiastic devotee; a fanatic; — used chiefly in the sporting world; as, a baseball *fan*.

fa'nal (fā'năl), *n.* [F.] A lighthouse. *Obs.*

fa'nal (fā'năl), *a.* [L. *fanum* temple.] Of or pertaining to a temple. *Obs.*

fa'nal (fā'năl), *n.* [F.] *Naut.* A lantern at the mast of a vessel.

fa'nal (fā'năl), *n.* [L. *fanum* temple.] A

3. To make familiar or affable. *Obs.*
4. To give a familiar form to, as a name. *Rare. Irving.*
5. To domesticate or tame, as an animal. *Obs.*

—fa-mil'iar-iz'er (fə-mĭl'yər-ī'zər), *n.* — **fa-mil'iar-iz'ing-ly** (-ĭz'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.*

fa-mil'iar-ly (fə-mĭl'yər-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a familiar manner; intimately; commonly; unceremoniously.
2. With undue freedom or intimacy. *Obs.*
3. Like a domestic animal. *Obs.*

fam'i-lism (făm'ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] Tenets and practices of the Familists.
2. Disposition to live in families; tendency to make the family the social unit. Also, in some socialistic writings, family feeling; fraternity.

fam'i-list (-lĭst), *n.* [See FAMILY.] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* [*cap.*] One of an Antinomian sect originating in Holland, and existing in England about 1580, called the *Family of Love*, who held that religion consists wholly in love.
2. The head of a family. *Obs.*
3. A member of a family. *Obs.*

fam'i-ly (făm'ĭ-lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [L *familia*, fr. *famulus* servant; akin to Oscan *famel* servant, *faamat* he dwells, and perh. Skr. *dhāman* house, *dhā* to set, make, do (see DO): cf. F. *famille*.] **1.** The body of servants or servitors of a house, or the retinue or following of a person of estate or authority; hence, the staff of an official. *Archaic.*
2. The body of persons who live in one house, and under one head or manager; a household, including parents, children, and servants, and, as the case may be, lodgers or boarders; specif., for census purposes, any group of persons sharing a common dwelling and table, between and including the extremes of a single person living alone, and the inmates of a hotel or prison, poorhouse, asylum, or other institution.
3. **a** Those descended (really or putatively) from a common progenitor; a tribe, clan, or race; kindred, house, as, the human *family*; the *family* of Abraham. **b** Hence, lineage; esp., honorable lineage, noble or respectable stock; as, a man of *family*.
4. A group comprising immediate kindred; esp., the group formed of parents and children, constituting the fundamental social unit in civilized societies The family in modern societies is much more independent than in ancient and primitive communities, where, if it existed at all, it was directly subordinate to the clan. See FAMILIA, GENS, NAIR, PUNALUAN, TIBETAN, cf. CLASSIFICATORY SYSTEM, CLAN.
5. Hence, a group of animals similarly related; also, in "happy *family*," a group of unrelated animals, of different kinds, tamed so as to live peaceably together.
6. A group of kindred or closely related individuals or groups of individuals; as, a *family* of languages; the *family* of States of the United States; the chlorine *family*.
7. *Biol.* A group of related plants or animals forming a category of classification ranking above a genus and below an order. See CLASSIFICATION. A family usually includes several or many genera, but a single genus, if it differs sufficiently from other genera, may constitute a family. In modern classifications the names of families are derived from that of some genus of the family, and those of animals always end in *-idæ*, as the Felidæ, or cat family, those of plants in *-aceæ*, as the Rosaceæ, or rose family. Botanists formerly treated *family* and *order* as synonymous, but now generally conform to zoological usage.
8. *Petrog.* Any group of rocks developed from the same magma by processes of differentiation.

family of curves *or* **surfaces**, *Geom.*, a simple infinity of curves or surfaces all derived from a single equation by varying a single parameter. — **F. of Love.** *Eccl. Hist.* See FAMILIST, 1. — **f. of nations**, *Internat. Law*, an aggregate of states which, as a result of their historical antecedents, have inherited a common civilization, and are at a similar level of moral and political opinion. "The term may be said to include the Christian nations of Europe and their offshoots in America, with the addition of the Ottoman Empire, which was declared by the treaty of Paris of 1856 to be admitted to the 'concert Européen' [cf. CONCERT OF EUROPE]. Within this charmed circle, to which Japan also has now established her claim to be admitted, all states, according to the theory of international law, are equal. Outside of it no state, be it as powerful and as civilized as China or Persia, can be regarded as a normal international person." *T. E. Holland.* — **in a f. way**, as if belonging to the family; informally. "Why don't we ask him and his ladies to come over *in a family way*, and dine with some other plain country gentlefolks?" *Thackeray.* — **in the, or a, f. way**, pregnant. *Colloq.*

family altar. A place of family devotions.

family Bible. A large Bible for family worship, often with extra pages for recording family events.

family circle. A gallery in a theater or opera house, usually one containing inexpensive seats.

family compact. An agreement between members of a family, or of a group likened to one, for the promotion of common interests, or the like; also, those making such an agreement; specif. **a** One of the treaties between Spain, France, and the Two Sicilies, concluded in 1733, 1743, and 1761 — esp. the last — for common offensive action against England. The treaty of Ildefonso in 1796 was practically a renewal of these compacts between the Bourbon sovereigns. **b** In Canadian history, a group of royal officials who dominated politics in the early part of the 19th century, being united, it was alleged, to monopolize public offices. It enlarged into a Conservative, or Tory, party.

family company. *Life Insurance.* A company operated either on a mutual or the assessment plan for the benefit of its officers (who in such companies have been often related to each other). *Colloq. or Cant.*

family contract. A contract between the members of a family settling the distribution or descent of its estates.

family entrance. A side entrance to a drinking saloon, usually not opening directly upon the bar. *U. S.*

family expense. *Law.* An expense incurred for whatever is used, or kept for use, in the family, whether necessaries or luxuries; — a term used in statutes making both husband and wife liable for such an expense.

family man. **a** A man who has a family; esp., one who has a wife and children living with him and dependent upon him. **b** A man of domestic habits. "The Jews are generally, when married, most exemplary *family men*." *Mayhew.* **c** A thief; sometimes, a fence. *Slang.*

family name. That part of the name of an individual which is common to him and the other members of the family; surname.

family tree. A genealogical tree.

fam'ine (făm'ĭn), *n.* [F. *famine*, fr. L. *fames* hunger.] **1.** General scarcity of food; dearth, a want of provisions; destitution. "Worn with *famine*." *Milton.*
2. Extreme scarcity of something; as, a coal *famine*; a water *famine*.
3. Lack of food; starvation; hence, chiefly fig., appetite like that of a starving person; as, he died of *famine*.

fam'ish (făm'ĭsh), *v. t.*; -ISHED (-ĭsht); -ISH-ING [ME. *fumen*; cf. OF. *afamer*, L. *fames* hunger. Cf. FAMINE, AFFAMISH.] **1.** To starve, kill, or destroy with hunger. *Shak.*
2. To exhaust the strength or endurance of by hunger; to distress with hunger.

He had *famished* Paris into a surrender. *Burke.*

3. To deprive (of something necessary). *Obs. & R.*

And *famish* him of breath, if not of bread. *Milton.*

fam'ish, *v. i.* **1.** To die of hunger; to starve.
2. To suffer extreme hunger, almost to the point of death.

You are all resolved rather to die than to *famish*? *Shak.*

3. To suffer extremity from deprivation of any necessary.

The Lord will not suffer the soul of the righteous to *famish*. *Prov.* x. 3.

fa'mous (fā'mŭs), *a.* [L. *famosus*, fr. *fama* fame: cf. F. *fameux*. See FAME.] **1.** Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; as, a *famous* statesman or inventor; — often followed by *for*; as, *famous* for erudition.
2. Discreditably renowned, notorious. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. Libelous; slanderous. *Obs.*
4. Common; usual; as, the *famous* sense of a word. *Obs.*
5. Excellent; first-rate; as, a *famous* dinner. *Colloq.*

Syn. — FAMOUS, NOTORIOUS differ radically in connotation, FAMOUS being used in a good sense, NOTORIOUS now almost always in a bad; as, a *famous* writer, statesman; a *notorious* gambler, politician; a place *famous* for its beauty of situation, *notorious* for its wickedness; "He [Boswell] confessed that he eagerly coveted *fame*, or, if that were not possible, *notoriety*" (*Carlyle*). See EMINENT, REPUTATION.

fa'mous-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a famous manner; with distinction, renown, or notoriety; also, *Obs*, publicly; commonly.

Then this land was *famously* enriched
With politic grave counsel. *Shak.*

2. Excellently; in first-rate style. *Colloq.*

fam'u-lus (făm'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] A servant or attendant, as upon a scholar or magician.

fan (făn), *n.* [AS. *fann*, fr. L. *vannus* fan, van for winnowing grain; cf. F. *van*. Cf. VAN a winnowing machine, WINNOW.] **1.** A basket or shovel used to toss grain into the air that the chaff might be blown away. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A quintain; — from its form. *Obs. Chaucer.*
3. An instrument used for producing artificial currents of air, by the wafting or revolving motion of a broad surface; as: **a** *Mach.* Any revolving vane or vanes used for producing currents of air, in winnowing grain, blowing a fire, ventilation, etc., or for governing rapid rotary motion by the resistance of the air; a fan blower; a fan wheel. **b** An instrument for cooling the person, made of feathers, paper, silk, etc., and often mounted on sticks all turning about the same pivot, so as when opened to radiate from the center and assume the figure of a sector of a circle.
4. Something in the form of a spread fan (sense 3 **b**, above), as a bird's tail, the delta of a river (see ALLUVIAL CONE), a kind of window, a bed of detritus brought down by a stream through a narrow ravine and then spread out, etc.
5. A small vane or sail used on smock windmills to keep the large sails in the direction of the wind.
6. A propeller or one of its blades.
7. *Soap Making.* A revolving paddle whose blades just dip into and agitate the fluid soap.
8. Motion of air caused by fanning. *Shak.*

fan (făn), *v. t.*; FANNED (fănd); FAN'NING. [See FAN, *n.*]
1. To winnow; to separate chaff from, and drive it away by a current of air; as, to *fan* wheat; also, to drive off by winnowing; as, to *fan* chaff.
2. To move or impel with or as with a fan.
3. To direct a current of air upon with or as with a fan; variously: to cool and refresh by moving the air with a fan; as, to *fan* one's face; to drive or scare away with or as with a fan; as, to *fan* away flies; to force, or seek to force, to glow or flame up by a draft of air; as, to *fan* the coals into a blaze; hence, to stir up to activity as by fanning; to stimulate; as, this conduct *fanned* his rage.
4. To blow or breathe upon; as, the breeze *fans* one.
5. To spread out like a fan; to widen.
6. To move to and fro like a fan; to wave. *Archaic.*
7. To beat; to handle; to feel. *Low Slang.*
8. *Baseball.* To strike (the batter) out. *Slang.*

fan, *v. i.* **1.** To move like a fan; to flap; flutter. *Obs.*
2. To blow, as the wind. *Rare.*
3. To move gently along as though impelled by wind produced by fans.
4. To spread out like a fan; — often with *out*.

Between the bars *fanned* out the pale yellow ray of a candle. *Atlantic Monthly*

5. *Baseball.* To strike out; — said of a batter. *Slang.*

Fan (făn), *n.* An African of a powerful tribe occupying the Ogowe basin, French Kongo, where they are recent intruders from the interior. They are distinguished from surrounding tribes by their light color, full beards, finer features, and slim, muscular bodies, as also by superior intelligence and energy. Their language is seemingly a corrupt Bantu tongue. They have been noted for their inveterate cannibalism.

fa-nam' (fə-năm'), *n.* [Telugu & Malayalam.] A small coin (both gold and silver) and money of account of southern India, now practically obsolete. In the old Madras currency a fanam was worth $\frac{1}{12}$ of a star pagoda, or about twopence.

fa-nat'ic (fə-năt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *fanaticus* inspired by divinity, enthusiastic, frantic, fr. *fanum* fane: cf. F. *fanatique*. See FANE a temple.] **1.** Unbalanced, as though possessed by a demon; frantic; frenzied; mad. *Obs.*
2. Governed or produced by too great zeal; extravagant; ultra; unreasonable; excessively enthusiastic, esp. on religious subjects; as, *fanatic* zeal; *fanatic* notions.

fa-nat'ic, *n.* **1.** A lunatic; specif., a victim of religious mania. *Obs.*
2. A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one who indulges wild and extravagant notions, a visionary zealot.

Fanatics are governed rather by imagination than by judgment. *Stowe.*

3. In the latter half of the 17th century, opprobriously, an English nonconformist.

Syn. — See ENTHUSIAST.

fa-nat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Possessed by a demon; frantic, mad; crazy. *Obs.*
2. Fanatic; extravagant.
3. Of or pertaining to the so-called fanatics, or English nonconformists, in the latter half of the 17th century.

—fa-nat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* — **fa-nat'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

fa-nat'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. FANATISM.] **1.** State of being possessed or supposing one's self to be so. *Obs.*
2. Excessive enthusiasm, unreasoning zeal, or wild and extravagant notions, on any subject, especially religion.

fa-nat'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To cause to become a fanatic; to imbue with fanaticism.

fa-nat'i-cize, *v. i.* To act or feel like a fanatic.

fan blower. A wheel with vanes on a rotating shaft in a case or chamber, used to create a blast of air (**fan blast**) for a forge, or a current for draft and ventilation; a fanner.

fan'cied (făn'sĭd), *p. a* [From FANCY, *v. t.*] **1.** Formed or conceived by the fancy; unreal; as, a *fancied* wrong.
2. Ornamental; fancy; artistically devised. *Obs.*
3. Favorite; well-liked.
4. Bred on conventional lines; — said of animals.

fan'ci-er (făn'sĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who is governed by fancy. "Not reasoners, but *fanciers*." *Macaulay.*
2. One who fancies or has a special liking for, or interest in, a particular object or class of objects; hence, one who breeds and keeps for sale birds and animals (cf. FANCY, *n.*, 13 **a** (3)), as, bird *fancier*, dog *fancier*, etc.
3. An ornamental designer. *Rare.*

fan'ci-ful (făn'sĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of fancy; guided by fancy, rather than by reason and experience; whimsical; as, a *fanciful* man forms visionary projects.
2. Conceived in the fancy; not based upon facts or reason; abounding in ideal qualities or figures, as, a *fanciful* scheme; a *fanciful* theory.
3. Curiously shaped or constructed, as, she wore a *fanciful* headdress. "*Fancifullest* shells." *Keats.*

Syn. — Imaginative, ideal, visionary, chimerical, whimsical, odd, queer, strange, wild. — FANCIFUL, FANTASTIC, GROTESQUE, BIZARRE. FANCIFUL (see FANCY) suggests such a giving the rein to one's conceits or fancies as subordinates taste and judgment to them; that is FANTASTIC which is excessively or extravagantly *fanciful*. GROTESQUE adds to *fantastic* the implication of violent incongruity or distortion; BIZARRE suggests rather oddness or eccentricity. See VISIONARY, STRANGE, IMAGINARY.

But as eminently as Homer is plain, so eminently is the Elizabethan literature in general . . . *fanciful*. Steeped in humors and *fantasticality* up to its very lips, the Elizabethan age . . . can hardly bring itself to see an object quietly or to describe it temperately. *M. Arnold.*

Clouds of all tincture, rocks and sapphire sky,
Confused, commingled, mutually inflamed . . .
Fantastic pomp of structure without name. *Wordsworth.*

They set a positive value on the intense, the exceptional; and a certain distortion is sometimes noticeable in them, as in conceptions like Victor Hugo's Quasimodo or Gwynplaine, — something of a terrible *grotesque*, of the *macabre*, as the French themselves call it. *W. Pater.*

He [Victor Hugo] finds a way of making even child nature extravagant and *bizarre*. The only thing which seems impossible to him is to be natural. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

—fan'ci-ful-ly, *adv.* — **fan'ci-ful-ness**, *n.*

fan'ci-less (făn'sĭ-lĕs), *a.* Having no fancy; without ideas or imagination.

fan coral. Any of several gorgonians which form a flat fanlike colony, as those of the genus *Rhipidogorgia*.

fan'cy (făn'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Contr. fr. *fantasy*, OF. *fantasie*, *fantaisie*, F. *fantaisie*, L. *phantasia*, fr. Gr. *φαντασία* appearance, imagination, the power of perception and presentation in the mind, fr. *φαντάζειν* to make visible, to place before one's mind, fr. *φαίνειν* to show; akin to *φάος*, *φῶς*, light, Skr. *bhā* to shine. Cf. FANTASY, FANTASIA, EPIPHANY, PHANTOM.] **1.** Apprehension of something perceived; the faculty used in such apprehension. *Obs.*
2. An apparition; illusion; delusive imagination. *Obs. or R.*
3. The faculty by which the mind forms an image or a representation of anything not present; the power or process of combining and modifying such objects into pictures or images; the power of readily and happily creating and

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familia family.] Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, a family.

fa-mil'iar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

fa-mil'ia-ry (-yə-rĭ), *a.* [L. *familiaris*.] Domestic. *Obs.*

fa-mil'ic, *a.* Domestic. *Obs.*

fa'mil'i'stère' (fä'mē'lē'stär'), *n.* [F.] An establishment where many families live together under one roof; specif. [*cap.*], one constructed in 1859 in Guise, Aisne, France, by Godin-Lemaire for the association founded there by him in 1846. This association, starting from a system of profit sharing, developed through industrial partnership into a coöperative joint-stock company possessing iron works at Guise and at Laeken in Belgium.

fam'i-lis'ter-y (făm'ĭ-lĭs'tẽr-ĭ), *n.* = FAMILISTERE.

fam'i-lis'tic, fam'i-lis'ti-cal, *a. Obs* 1. Pertaining to Familists. 2 Pertaining to a family —

fam'i-lis'ti-cal-ly, *adv. Obs.*

family council. = FAMILY MEETING.

fam'i-ly-ish, *a.* Exhibiting strong family feeling; clannish.

family living. A benefice in the gift of the head of the family. *Eng. Orf. E. D.*

family meeting. *Canadian French & Louisiana Law.* A formal meeting of not less than five of the family or next friends of a minor or other person, held by official appointment, to consider and give advice in the interest of such person. Its advice is necessary to be taken to make valid certain acts, such as the sale of a minor's property. [PACT b.]

family party. See FAMILY COMPANY.

fam'ine, *v. t. & i.* Starve. *Obs.*

famine bread. A lichen (*Umbilicaria arctica*) found in arctic regions, sometimes used as food.

famine fever. Relapsing fever.

fam'ish-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

fam'isht. Famished. *Ref. Sp.*

fa-mose', *a.* [L. *famosus* famous.] Famous. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

fa-mose', *v. t.* To make famous.

fa-mos'i-ty (fā-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *famosité*, L. *famositas* infamy.] State or quality of being famous. *Obs.* [*Archaic.*]

fa'mous, *v. t.* To make famous.

fa'mous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

fam'u-lar, famularite. † FAMILIAR, FAMILIARITY.

fam'u-la-ry (făm'ū-lĭ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *famularis*.] Of or pertaining to servants. *Rare.*

fam'u-late, *v. i.* [L. *famulatus*, p. p. of *famulari* to serve, fr. *famulus* servant.] To serve. *Obs.*

fam'u-la-tive (-lĭ-tĭv), *a.* Serving; acting as a servant. *Obs.*

fa'mu-lo'rum (fā'mū-lō'rŭm), *n.* [L., gen. pl. of *famulus* a slave.] *R. C. Ch.* A prayer in the Mass, for the commemoration of the living, beginning: "*Memento, Domine, famulorum*."

fan (făn). Scot. and dial. Eng. pret. and p. p. of FIND

fan (făn). *Weights & Measures.* Var. of FEN.

fan, *n.* [Prob. fr. *fanatic*.] An enthusiastic devotee of any sport. *Slang.* [shrine. *Obs.*]

fan'a-cle, *n.* [Cf. FANE.] Fane;

fa'nal (fā'năl; fă'năl'), *n.* [F.] A lighthouse; a beacon light; a ship's light. *Obs or Archaic*

fa-nar'i-ot. Var. of PHANARIOT.

fan'a-tism (făn'ə-tĭz'm), *n.* Fanaticism. *Obs.*

fan barley. Battledore barley.

fanc, *n.* [OF.] Mud. *Obs.*

fan'ci-cal (făn'sĭ-kăl), *a.* Fanciful. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Fanciful, Lady. In Vanbrugh's "The Provoked Wife," a vain, conceited, slanderous beauty

fan'ci-fy (făn'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* To fancy; imagine; also, to make fanciful. *Obs. or R.*

fan consonant. *Phon.* A consonant pronounced with the edges of the tongue spread out more than is usual in uttering analogous sounds; as the Arabic "emphatic" consonants, such as *ṣ* in *ṣēf, sword*, compared with *s* in *sēf, summer*. *H. Sweet.*

fan'-crest'ed, *a.* Having a median erectile fanlike crest of feathers, as the hoopoe.

fan cricket. A mole cricket.

recalling imagery; imagination. In psychology *fancy* was originally equivalent to *imagination*, interpreted as the power of imaging or of ideally representing. Latterly, however, *fancy* has come to be applied to nonselective or passive imagination, while *imagination* designates active mental creation. In æsthetics *fancy* applies to the more purely decorative or illustrative work of imagination, esp. to that which is characterized by conceit, quaintness, or capriciousness. See FANTASY, IMAGINATION.

4. An image or representation of anything formed in the mind; conception; thought; idea; conceit; design.

How now, my lord? why do you keep alone,
Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making? *Shak.*

5. An opinion or notion formed without much reflection; caprice; whim; impression.

I have always had a *fancy* that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke.*

6. Inclination, liking formed by caprice rather than reason; hence (*Obs.* except in *fancy*-free), amorous fondness; love; as, to strike one's *fancy*.

To fit your *fancies* to your father's will *Shak.*

7. Judgment or taste in matters of art, dress, etc.; as, a person of refined *fancy*.

8. That which pleases or entertains the taste or caprice without much use or value.

London pride is a pretty *fancy* for borders *Mortimer.*

9. A sort of love song or impromptu ballad. *Obs.*

10. Fantasticalness *Obs.*

11. Ornamented tags on hose, ribbons, or points, worn about the 17th century. *Obs.*

12. *Hort.* A plant having variegated or party-colored flowers; also, a flower of this type.

13. a Collectively (usually with *the*), all those who pursue, or are enthusiastic over, any particular art, practice, or amusement; also, the object of their pursuit or attachment; specif.: (1) Sporting characters, or sport in general. (2) The followers of pugilism. *Now Rare.* (3) The breeders of animals, esp. birds and dogs, for points, as of beauty or usefulness. **b** (1) The art and practice of fancy breeding. (2) Pugilism.

Syn. — FANCY, FANTASY, PHANTASY, originally the same word (see etyms.), have become differentiated in sense as well as in spelling. FANCY (see IMAGINATION) denotes the faculty itself; FANTASY implies its capricious or whimsical exercise. In its learned spelling PHANTASY, the word sometimes suggests the image-forming power in general. See FANCIFUL.

Your *fancy* is pleased with the thought of being noble ladies, with a train of vassals. *Ruskin.*

That word is as big as a whole world, and is stuffed with all the vagaries and *fantasies* that *Fancy* ever bred upon Hope *H. W. Beecher.*

By the power of *phantasy* we see colors in a dream. *Sir I. Newton.*

fan'cy (făn'sĭ), *a.*; FAN'CI-ER (-sĭ-ẽr); FAN'CI-EST. **1.** Adapted to please the fancy or taste, ornamental; — opposed to *plain*; as, *fancy* goods.

2. Extravagant; above real value; estimated or fixed by caprice; — said of price, etc.

A monomania, like that which led his [Frederick the Great's] father to pay *fancy* prices for giants *Macaulay*

3. Bred for special points, as an animal.

4. Based on conceptions of the fancy; as, a *fancy* portrait.

5. Dependent upon fancy; whimsical; irregular.

6. Of particular excellence; superior to the average; specially selected; — said of fruits, groceries, etc.

fancy ball, a ball in which persons appear in fancy dress. — **f. dress,** dress arranged according to fancy rather than to style, generally representing the costume of some period, nation, or noted character. — **f. fair,** a fair at which articles of fancy and ornament are sold, generally for some charitable purpose. — **f. goods,** fabrics of various colors, patterns, etc., as ribbons, silks, laces, etc., in distinction from those of a simple or plain color or make. — **f. line,** *Naut.*, a line rove through a block at the jaws of a gaff, to haul it down; also, any of several short lines used occasionally for various purposes. — **f. roller,** *Textiles*, a clothed cylinder (usually having straight teeth) in a carding machine in front of the doffer. — **f. sapphire.** See SAPPHIRE, *n.*, 1. — **f. stitch,** any stitch more elaborate or decorative than plain stitch. — **f. stocks. a** Stocks that sell at fancy prices. **b** Stocks that fluctuate greatly in price, owing to speculation and manipulation. — **f. stone,** in the diamond trade, a diamond of some decided and pleasing color. — **f. woods,** the rarer and more expensive woods, as mahogany, satinwood, etc., used for furniture and decorative work.

fan'cy (făn'sĭ), *v. t.*; FAN'CIED (-sĭd); FAN'CY-ING. **1.** To form a conception of; to portray in the mind; to picture to one's self; to imagine.

He whom I *fancy*, but can ne'er express. *Dryden.*

2. To have a fancy for; to like; to be pleased with, particularly on account of external appearance or manners.

"We *fancy* not the cardinal." *Shak.*

3. To please; to suit the fancy of. *Obs.*

4. To believe without sufficient evidence; to imagine (something unreal). "He *fancied* he was welcome." *Thackeray.*

5. To believe on the whole, without being certain; to be inclined to think that; as, I *fancy* he will act quickly.

6. To transform by fancy.

The first child that ever bestrode his father's staff, and *fancied* it into a courser. *Lowell.*

7. To arrange according to a conception of fancy; to design; devise. *Obs.*

8. To breed, as dogs, for points.

9. *Imperative.* An exclamation of surprise or an adjuration to attention. *Colloq.*

fan'cy, *v. i.* **1.** To figure things to one's self; to believe or imagine something without proof.

If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know. *Locke.*

2. To love. *Obs.* *Shak.*

fan'cy-free' (făn'sĭ-frē'), *a.* Free from the power of amorousness or love. "In maiden meditation, *fancy-free.*" *Shak.*

fan'cy-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Ornamental work done with a needle or hook, as embroidery, crocheting, netting, etc.

fan-dan'gle (făn-dăn'g'l), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] Fantastic addition or ornament; nonsense. *Colloq.* — *a.* Marked by fandangles; highfaluting. *Colloq.*

fan-dan'go (făn-dăn'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Sp. A name brought, together with the dance, from the West Indies to Spain.] **1. a** A lively dance, in $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$ time, much practiced in Spain and Spanish America. **b** The tune to which it is danced, or a piece having its rhythm.

Common Fandango Rhythms.

2. A ball or general dance, as in Mexico. *Colloq.*

3. A fandangle. *Rare.*

fane (fān), *n.* [L. *fanum* a place dedicated to some deity, a sanctuary.] A temple; hence, a place consecrated to Christian worship; a church *Archaic or Poetic.*

fane, *n.* [AS. *fana* flag. See VANE a weathercock.] *Obs.* **1.** A flag; pennant; banner.

2. A weathercock. See VANE.

Fan'euil Hall (făn'ĕl; făn'yĕl; fūn'ĕl; *the last is the oldest pron., still often heard; the others are due to the influence of the spelling*). A market building containing a public hall in Boston, Mass. It was originally built (1740–42) by Peter Faneuil, a Boston merchant, who gave it to the town. Nearly destroyed by fire in 1761, it was rebuilt in 1763 and enlarged to its present size in 1805. In it were held the meetings of the Revolutionary patriots of Massachusetts (whence its name the *Cradle of Liberty*).

fan'fare' (făn'fâr'), *n.* [F. Cf. FANFARON.] A flourish of trumpets, as in coming into the lists, etc.; also, a short and lively air performed on hunting horns during the chase.

fan'fa-ron (făn'fȧ-rŏn), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *fanfarrón*; cf. It. *fanfano*, and OSp. *fanfa* swaggering, boasting.] **1.** A braggart; a swaggerer; an empty boaster. *Dryden.*

2. A fanfare. *Rare.*

fan'fa-ron-ade' (făn'fȧ-rŏn-ād'), *n.* [F. *fanfaronnade*, fr. Sp. *fanfarronada*. See FANFARON.] **1.** Swaggering; vain boasting; ostentation; bluster.

2. A fanfare. *Rare.*

fan fold. *Geol.* A fold or type of folding in which, contrary to the normal arrangement, the anticlines are broader at the summit than at the base. Mountain structure characterized by fan folds is typically found in the Alps, and hence is called *Alpine structure.*

fang (făng), *v. t.*; FANGED (făngd); FANG'ING (făng'ĭng). [ME. *fangen, fongen, fon* (*g* orig. only in p. p. and imp. tense), AS. *fōn*; akin to D. *vangen*, OHG. *fāhan*, G. *fahen, fangen*, Icel. *fā*, Sw. *få, fånga*, Dan. *fange, faae*, Goth. *fāhan*, and prob. to L. *pangere* to make fast. Cf. FAIR, *a.*] **1.** To seize, as with the teeth; to lay hold of; to gripe; clutch.

He's in the law's clutches; you see he's *fanged*. *J. Webster.*

2. To get into one's power or possession; to snare; capture; obtain; procure. *Obs.*

3. To receive as due; to earn; accept. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

4. To receive as a guest. *Obs.*

5. To take; assume; undertake; begin; set about. *Obs.*

6. [From the *n.*] To strike fangs into; of an anchor, to catch. *Rare.*

7. To fit into a socket, as a fang. *R. D. Blackmore.*

8. To supply (a pump) with water so as to make it work.

to fang up. *Obs.* **a** To make strong (the heart). **b** To interrupt brusquely.

fang, *v. i.* To seize (on); to take a fancy (to); to betake one's self (to); begin (on or to do); attack. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

to fang to, to stand sponsor for at baptism. *Dial. Eng.*

fang, *n.* [From FANG, *v. t.*; cf. AS. *fang* a taking, booty, G. *fang*.] **1.** A seizing; catch; capture; grip; grasp. *Obs.*

2. Something caught or seized; booty. *Obs. or Scot.*

3. A long sharp tooth by which the prey of an animal is seized and held or torn; any long pointed tooth; esp., one of the long, hollow or grooved, and usually erectile, teeth of venomous serpents. Also, one of the cheliceræ or jaws of a spider, at the tip of which the poison gland opens.

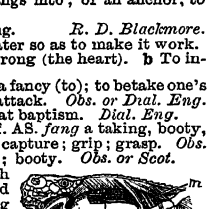

Fangs and part of head of Rattlesnake. *f* Fangs; *s* Poison Bag or Sac; *d* Its Duct; *m m'* Muscles.

Since I am a dog, beware my *fangs* *Shak.*

4. The root of a tooth, or one of the processes or prongs into which the root divides (see TOOTH); hence, fig., any sharp prolongation or projection of an object.

5. a *Naut.* (1) A valve of a pump box. (2) A vang. *Obs.* **b** *Mining.* A niche in the side of an adit or shaft, for an air course. **c** *Mech.* A projecting tooth or prong, as on a part of a lock, or the plate of a belt clamp, or the end of a tool, as a chisel, where it enters the handle.

Syn. — See TOOTH.

in a fang, fast entangled. — **in f. with,** in the embrace of. *Obs.* — **to lose the f.,** to miss one's aim; to fail.

fang bolt. *Mach.* A bolt having for a nut a triangular plate with sharp fangs projecting from its corners so as to hold it from turning, — used for attaching iron to wood.

fanged (făngd), *a.* Furnished with fangs.

fan'gle (făn'g'l), *n.* [Akin to FANG, *v. t.*; hence, prop., a taking up a new thing. Cf. NEWFANGLED.] **1.** Something new or novel; a novelty or innovation. "New fashions and *fangles*." *R. G. White.*

2. A silly or foolish contrivance; a gewgaw; foolish innovation. *Obs.*

fan'gled (făn'g'ld), *a.* Showily decorated; foppish; foolish; — usually with the prefix *new*. See NEWFANGLED.

"Our *fangled* world." *Shak.*

Her head full of queer-*fangled* notions. *R. Grant.*

fan'ion (făn'yŭn), *n.* [F. See FANON.] A small flag originally used by horse brigades, now by soldiers and surveyors to mark positions.

fan'leaf' palm (făn'lēf'). A fan palm of the southwestern United States and Mexico (*Neowashingtonia filamentosa*), often cultivated for its graceful foliage, the leaf blades being clothed with long filaments.

fan'light' (-lĭt'), *n.* *Arch.* A semicircular window with radiating sash bars like the ribs of a fan, placed over a door or window; loosely, any window over a door or window.

fan'like', *a.* Resembling a fan; specif., *Bot.*, folded up like a fan, as certain leaves; plicate.

fan'ner (făn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who fans. *Jer.* li. 2.

2. A fan wheel, a fan blower; a fanning machine.

3. The kestrel; so called from the fanning motion of its wings when hovering.

fan'-nerved' (făn'nûrvd'), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl* Having the nerves or veins radially disposed; flabellinerved; — said of certain leaves, and of the wings of some insects

fan'ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FAN. — **fanning machine** *or* **mill,** a fanner for separating seed from chaff, etc.

fan'on (făn'ŭn), *n.* Also *fannel, phanon*, etc. [F. *fanon*, LL. *juno*, fr. OHG. *juno* banner, cloth, G. *fahne* banner. See VANE; cf. FANION, GONFALON.] *Eccl.* A term applied to various articles, as: **a** A peculiar striped scarf worn by the Pope at Mass, and by Eastern bishops. **b** A maniple.

fan palm. Any palm having simple, fan-shaped leaves, as the cabbage palmetto of the southern United States, the hemp palm of Europe, the talipot palm of Asia, the Washington palm of California, etc. See CABBAGE PALMETTO, *Illust.*, TALIPOT, *Illust.*

fan'tail' (făn'tāl'), *n.* **1.** A tail or end in the shape of a fan.

2. a One of a variety of the domestic pigeon having a broad rounded tail consisting of an abnormal number of feathers, often thirty or forty instead of the usual twelve. **b** Any Australian flycatcher of the genus *Rhipidura* and family Muscicapidæ, having a fanlike tail which is often widely spread during flight.

3. A coal heaver's hat; a sou'wester. *Eng.*

4. A gas jet giving a fan-shaped flame.

5. *Arch.* A structural part resembling or likened to a fan; specif., a centering, as of an arch, of radiating struts.

fan'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a broad rounded tail; — said of birds or fishes — **fan-tailed mullet,** a mullet (*Mugil trichodon*) found from Brazil to Key West, where it is abundant and used as food. — **f. pigeon.** = FANTAIL, 2 **a.**

fan'-tan' (făn'tăn'), *n.* [Chinese (of Canton), in *fan-tan-kun* gambling house.] **1.** A Chinese gambling game in which coins or other small objects are put on a table, usually under a bowl, and the players bet on what remainder will be left when the sum of the counters is divided by four.

2. A game with playing cards in which the cards are played in sequences upon the table, the one who first gets rid of his cards being the winner.

fan'ta-si'a (făn'tȧ-zē'ȧ; făn-tȧ'zĭ-ȧ; 277), *n.* [It. See FANCY.] **1.** *Music.* A composition in which the author's fancy roves unrestricted by set form. Specif.: **a** An improvised prelude. **b** A kind of potpourri of familiar airs floridly set with interludes and embellishments.

2. (As an Italian word) **a** An Arab dance or exhibition of evolutions on horseback. **b** Ostentation.

fan'ta-sied (făn'tȧ-sĭd), *a.* **1.** Fancied; imaginary. *Obs.*

2. Filled with fancies or imaginations. *Archaic.*

3. Full of fancies; whimsical; capricious.

fan-tasque' (făn-tăsk'), *a.* [F.] Fantastic; fanciful. *Rare.* — *n.* Fancy; fantasy; whim. *Rare.*

fan'tas-sin (făn'tȧ-sĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *fantaccino*, fr. *fante* foot soldier.] *Mil.* An infantry soldier, — used with a slightly humorous or derogatory significance.

fan'tast (făn'tăst), *n.* **1.** A visionary; a dreamer

2. One who is fantastic or eccentric in thought or style.

Fantasts and contortionists like Mr. Carlyle *Fitzed. Hall.*

fan-tas'tic (făn-tăs'tĭk), *a.* [F. *fantastique*, LL *fantasticus*, Gr. φανταστικός able to represent, fr. φαντάζειν to make visible. See FANCY.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, fantasy or imagination; existing only as an image or phantasm; phantastical; phantasmic. *Obs.*

2. Hence: **a** Imaginary; unreal; irrational, as, *fantastic* fears; a *fantastic* argument. **b** Characteristic of, or resembling a product of, fantasy; bizarre; grotesque; quaint; eccentric; as, a *fantastic* costume; *fantastic* music.

Yonder nodding beech
That wreathes its old *fantastic* roots so high. *T. Gray.*

3. Characterized by extravagant fantasy or imagination; whimsical; fanciful; capricious; as, *fantastic* minds; a *fantastic* mistress.

4. Due to fancies; capricious; as, *fantastic* acts of kindness.

Syn. — Imaginative, ideal, visionary, capricious, chimerical, whimsical, queer, grotesque. See FANCIFUL.

fan-tas'tic, *n.* **1.** One who indulges in fantastic ideas.

2. A person given to fantastic dress, manners, etc.; an eccentric person; a fop.

Our *fantastics*, who, having a fine watch, take all occasions to draw it out to be seen. *Fuller.*

3. A work of fancy. *Obs.*

4. The faculty of imagination. *Obs.*

fan-tas'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** = FANTASTIC, *a.*, 1.

Are ye *fantastical*, or that indeed
Which outwardly ye show? *Shak.*

2. Marked by fantasy; given to fantasies; as, a *fantastical* fellow.

fan-tas'ti-cal'i-ty (-tĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Fantastical character or quality; also, something fantastical.

fan'cy-loose', *a.* Free or ready to roam at caprice.

fan'cy-man', *n.* **a** A sweetheart. **b** *pl.* See FANCY, *n.*, 13 a (1). **c** A man who lives on the gains of a prostitute.

fan'cy-mon'ger (-mŭŋ'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in fancies; a whimsical lover. *Obs.*

fan'cy-sick', *a.* **1.** Love-sick. **2.** Nauseated through the imagination *Rare.*

fan'cy-wom'an, *n.* A mistress; prostitute.

fand (fănd). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. pret and p. p. of FIND.

fand, fond, *v. t.* [AS. *fandian* to try, tempt, search.] *Obs.* **1.** To try; test; prove; find out; tempt; attempt; look for; ask. **2.** To have dealings with; to be intimate with; to experience. **3.** To go; proceed; act.

F. and A. M. *Abbr.* Free and Accepted Masons.

fandango bird A small Brazilian manakin (*Chiroxiphia caudata*); — so called from its habit of performing a sort of dance.

fan delta. = ALLUVIAL FAN.

fane. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of FAIN, *a.* & *adv.*

fane. † FAN, VANE; obs. pret. of FINE, to end.

fane. Scot. pret. of FINE, finish.

fane, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *fåne* fool, or Sw. *fan* devil.] Elf; fairy. *Scot.*

fa-ne'ga (fȧ-nā'gȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A dry measure in Spain and Spanish America. See MEASURE. Hence, a weight, varying with the commodity. **b** A Spanish land measure equal to about 1.6 acres, or 65 ares.

fa'ne-ga'da (fȧ'nē-gä'thȧ; 146), *n.* [Sp.] See MEASURE.

fan'fa-rade' (făn'fȧ-rād'), *n.* [*fanfare* + *-ade.*] Fanfare. *R.*

fan'fa-ron-ad'ing (-rŏn-ād'ĭng), *n. & a.* Boasting; swaggering.

fan'fish', *n.* The sailfish.

fan'ne-gra'da (făn'nē-grä'thȧ), *n.* A tropical goodeniaceous shrub (*Scævola koeniqii*) with irregular white flowers having a fan-shaped limb.

fan'foot', *n.* A species of gecko with toes expanded into lobes for adhesion. The Egyptian fantoot (*Ptyodactylus gecko*), though harmless, is thought by natives to have venomous toes.

Fang (făng), *n.* A sheriff's officer in the Second Part of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV."

Fang, Mr. In Dickens's "Oliver Twist," a brutal police magistrate who tried to send Oliver to prison on suspicion of theft.

fan'ga (făn'gȧ), *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE. [guardian.]

fang'er, *n.* *Obs.* 1. A protector; 2 One that grasps or catches.

fan'gle, *v. t.* To fashion; dress; trick out. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

fan'gle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

fang'less, *a.* See -LESS

fang'let, *n.* See -LET.

fan'got (făn'gŏt), *n.* [Cf. It. *fagotto, fangotto*, a bundle. Cf. FAGOT.] See WEIGHT.

fang'y (făng'ĭ), *a.* Having or resembling fangs.

fank (făŋk), *n.* A sheep pen. *Scot.*

fank, *n.* [Cf. VANG.] A coil of rope; noose. *Scot.*

fan'kle (făŋ'k'l), *v. t.* [From FANK a coil.] To entangle. *Scot.*

fan'nel (făn'ĕl), *n.* [Dim., from same source as *fanon.*] = FANON.

fan plant. The palmetto. *Texas.*

fan roof. A vaulted roof with fan tracery.

fan shell. A scallop shell; — so called from its radiating ridges.

fan'sie. † FANCY.

fant. † FAINT, FONT. [FANT.]

fant. Obs. aphetic form of INFANT.

fan'tad. Var. of FANTOD.

fan'ta-ser, *n* One who fantasies or fancies. *Obs.*

‖ **fan'ta-sie'** (fän'tȧ-zē'), *n.* [G.] = FANTASIA

fan-ta'sious, *a.* [Cf. OF. *fantasieus.*] Capricious *Obs.*

fan'tasm. Rare or ref. sp. of PHANTASM.

fan-tas'ma. † PHANTASMA

fan-tas'ma-go'ri-a. Phantasmagoria. *Ref. Sp.*

fan-tas'ti-cal, *n.* One who has fantastic ideas. *Obs.*

fan-tas'ti-cal-ly (făn-tăs'tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a fantastic manner; capriciously; whimsically, oddly; quaintly.

fan-tas'ti-cal-ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being fantastic; eccentricity; whimsicality; addiction to fancies; fantastic unreality.

fan'ta-sy (făn'tə-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [See FANCY.]

1. *Psychol.* Act or function of forming images or representations, whether in direct perception or in memory; also, an image or impression derived through sensation. *Obs.*

2. Imagination or fancy. From the conception of *fantasy* as the faculty of mentally reproducing sensible objects, the meaning appears to have developed into: first, false or delusive mental creation; and second, any sense-like representation in the mind, equivalent to the less strict use of *imagination* and *fancy*. Later *fantasy* acquired, also, a somewhat distinctive usage, taking over the sense of whimsical, grotesque, or bizarre image making. This latter sense, however, appears not to have attached itself to the variant spelling *phantasy*, which is largely used for visionary or phantasmic imagination.

This fool of *fantasie* *Chaucer.*

Is not this something more than *fantasy?* *Shak.*

Misshapen from my birth hour, how could I delude myself with the idea that intellectual gifts might veil physical deformity in a young girl's *fantasy?* *Hawthorne.*

From first to last, the processes of *phantasy* have been at work; but where the savage could see phantasms, the civilized man has come to amuse himself with fancies. *Tylor.*

3. A product of imagination or fantasy; specif.: **a** An image; esp, an illusory image; phantasm; also, a delusive appearance; hallucination.

A thousand *fantasies*
Begin to throng into my memory. *Milton.*

b A fictive creation, whether conceived, as in the mind, or expressed, as in a work of art; esp., an ingenious or fantastical design or invention.

Embroidered with *fantasies* . . . of gold thread. *Hawthorne.*

4. A chimerical or fantastical notion, from any source.

The folk gan laughen at his *fantasye* *Chaucer.*

5. Mood or mental prepossession, esp a whimsical or capricious mood. "The *fantasie* of a king's reason." *Milton.*

6. *Music.* = FANTASIA.

Syn. — See FANCY.

fan'ta-sy (făn'tə-sĭ), *v. t.;* -SIED (-sĭd); -SY-ING (-sĭ-ĭng).

1. To fancy, to portray in the mind; to imagine.

2. To have a fancy for; to fancy. *Obs.*

Which he doth most *fantasy.* *Robinson (More's Utopia).*

3. To have the appearance of. *Obs. & R.*

4. To compose or play as a fantasia. *Rare.*

Fan'tine' (făn'tēn'), *n.* In Hugo's "Les Miserables," an unfortunate girl, mother of Cosette and title character of the first part of the novel.

fan'toc-ci'ni (făn'tŏ-chē'nē), *n. pl.* [It., dim. fr. *fante* child.] Puppets caused to perform evolutions or dramatic scenes by means of machinery; also, the representations in which they are used

fan'tod (făn'tŏd), **fan'tad** (-tăd), *n.* [Cf. FANTIGUE.]

1. State of worry or excitement; fidget; fuss; also, indisposition; pet, sulks. *Slang.*

2. A vision in delirium tremens. *Slang.*

3. *Naut.* A fidgety, fussy officer. *Sailors' Slang.*

fan tracery. *Arch.* The decorative tracery on the surface of fan vaulting.

fan training. *Hort.* A method of training fruit trees, grapevines, etc., so that the branches radiate like a fan.

Fan Training.

fan tree. **a** = FAN PALM. **b** A tree trained in the form of a fan.

fan truss. *Arch. & Engin.* A truss characterized by the radiating lines of the king-post and appended struts, or of the queen-posts and appended struts. See TRUSS, *n.*, 7.

fan vaulting. *Arch.* An elaborate system of vaulting, in which the ribs diverge somewhat like the rays of a fan, as in Henry VII.'s chapel in Westminster Abbey. It is characteristic of the latest English Gothic.

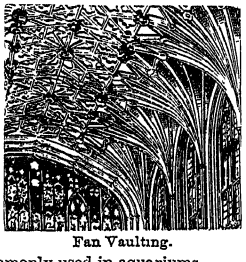

Fan Vaulting.

fan window. A window, as a fanlight, with radiating sash bars like the sticks of a fan, and usually semicircular or semielliptical in shape.

fan'wort' (făn'wûrt'), *n.* A nymphæaceous plant of the eastern United States (*Cabomba caroliniana*) with peltate floating leaves and palmately dissected submerged ones. It is commonly used in aquariums.

far (far), *adv.* [ME. *fer, feor,* AS. *feor;* akin to OS. *fer,* D. *ver,* OHG. *ferro,* adv., G. *fern,* a., Icel. *fjarri,* Dan. *fjern,* Sw. *fjerran,* adv., Goth. *fairra,* adv., Gr. πέραν beyond, Skr. *paras,* adv., far, and prob. to L. *per* through, E. prefix *for-,* as in *forgive,* and E. *fare.* Cf. FARTHER, FARTHEST.]

1. At or to a great extent or distance of space; widely; as, separated *far* from each other; to wander *far;* dig *far* down; go *far* from home.

2. To a great distance in time from any point; remotely; as, he pushed his researches *far* into antiquity.

3. In or to a great degree; to an advanced stage, as, he is *far* gone in love; the day is *far* spent.

4. In a great proportion; by many degrees; by a great interval, very much, greatly; as, he was not *far* wrong.

He . . . that ascended up *far* above all heavens *Ephes.* IV. 10.

5. From a source distant in space or time. *Obs.*

6. To, or at, a definite distance, point, or degree; as, so *far* I will go; I see as *far* as the river; it is so *far* true.

by far, by much; by a great distance; greatly. — **f. and away,** by much; decidedly; as, this is *far and away* the best course. — **f. and near,** at a distance and close by; throughout a whole region. — **f and wide,** distantly and broadly; comprehensively, as, he saw *far and wide.*

far (far), *a.;* FAR'THER (fär'thẽr) and FAR'THEST (-thĕst) are used as the *compar.* and *superl.* of *far,* although they are corruptions arising from confusion with *further* and *furthest.* See FURTHER. [AS. *feor.* See FAR, *adv.*]

1. Distant in any direction, not near; remote; separated by a wide space or extent; hence, remote or widely different in time, quality, or nature; as, the *far* past; a *far* extreme.

They said, . . . We be come from a *far* country. *Josh* ix. 6.

2. Extending to a distance; long; protracted; as, a *far* journey; a *far* stretch of imagination.

3 Being the more distant of two; as, the *far* side (called also *off* side) of a horse, that is, the right side, or the one opposite to the rider when he mounts.

4. Advanced; progressed; as, *far* in years.

5. Marked; great; — said of a difference. *Obs.*

☞ The distinction between the adjectival and adverbial use of *far* is sometimes not easily discriminated.

Syn. — See DISTANT.

a far cry, a long distance; — in allusion to the sending of criers or messengers through the territory of a Scottish clan with an announcement or summons; also, fig., a great contrast; a marked transition; as, it is a *far cry* from Shakespeare to Sardou. — **f. point,** *Med.,* in ophthalmology, the farthest point at which objects are seen distinctly (which in normal eyes is infinitely distant). — **F. West,** the part of the United States west of the Mississippi River, or, now more generally, of the Great Plains.

far'ad (făr'ăd), *n.* [After Michael *Faraday,* English electrician.] *Elec.* The practical unit of electrical capacity; the capacity of a condenser which, charged with one coulomb, gives a difference of potential of one volt. For most measurements the microfarad, which is the millionth part of a farad, is used as being of more convenient size.

Far'a-day ef-fect' (făr'ə-dā') [After Michael *Faraday,* English electrician.] *Physics.* The effect of rotation produced upon a beam of polarized light when it passes through a magnetic field. See POLARIZATION.

Far'a-day's disk (-dāz). *Elec.* A metallic disk capable of rotating on a metallic axis in a magnetic field. By passing a current through the disk and axle, the disk is made to rotate, and by rotating the disk, a current is induced.

Faraday's laws. *Chem. & Elec.* Certain principles of electrolytic phenomena: **a** The quantity of substance liberated at the anode or the cathode is proportional to the quantity of the current passed. **b** The quantities of different substances liberated by the same quantity of current are proportional to their chemical equivalents. **c** The induced electromotive force in a circuit is equal to the rate of change in the number of lines of force which pass through the circuit.

fa-rad'ic (fă-răd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Michael Faraday, the electrician; — applied esp. to induced currents of electricity, as produced by certain forms of inductive apparatus, on account of Faraday's investigations of their laws.

far'a-dism (făr'ə-dĭz'm), **far'a-di-za'tion** (-dĭ-zā'shŭn; -dĭ-zī'shŭn), *n. Med.* The application of faradic, or induced, currents of electricity for remedial purposes.

far'a-dize (făr'ə-dīz), *v. t.;* -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). *Med.* To stimulate with, or subject to, faradic, or induced, electric currents. — **far'a-diz'er** (-dīz'ẽr), *n.*

‖ **fa'ran'dole'** (fä'răn'dō'lĕ'; fä-răn'dōl), *n.* Also **fa-ran'do-la** (fä-răn'dō-lä'). [F. *farandole,* Pr. *farandoulo*] A rapid dance in ⅝ time in which a large number join hands and dance in various figures. It originated in Provence.

far'-a-way' (fur'ə-wā'), *a.* **1.** Distant; remote in time, space, or kinship.

2. Dreamy; abstracted; — said of a look or eyes.

farce (fars), *v. t.;* FARCED (fărst); FARC'ING (făr'sĭng). [ME. *farcen, farsen,* OF. *farcir, farsir,* F. *farcir,* L. *farcire.* Cf FORCE to stuff, DIAPHRAGM, FREQUENT, FARCY, FARSE.] **1.** To stuff with forcemeat; hence, to fill with mingled ingredients; to fill full, to stuff. *Obs.*

His tippet was aye *farsed* full of knives. *Chaucer.*

2. To render fat. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

3. To swell out; to render pompous. *Obs.*

Farcing his letter with fustian. *Sandys.*

4. To season; to fill with spice; as, to *farce* a book with wit.

farce, *n.* [F. *farce,* OF. *farse,* LL. *farsa,* fr. L. *farsus* (also sometimes *farctus*), p. p. of *farcire.* See FARCE, *v. t.*]

1. *Cookery.* Stuffing, or mixture of viands, like that used in dressing a fowl; forcemeat.

2. A light dramatic composition of satirical or humorous cast in which great latitude is allowed as to probability of happenings and naturalness of characters. Logic of plot is subordinate to wit and to the accumulation of absurdities leading to the catastrophe.

3. Ridiculous or empty show; a mockery; as, a mere *farce.* "The *farce* of state." *Pope.*

‖ **far'ceur'** (far'sûr'), *n.* [F.] A joker; wag; one who writes, or acts in, a farce.

far'ci-cal (far'sĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to farce; appropriated to farce; ludicrous; unnatural; unreal.

They deny the characters to be *farcical,* because they are actually in nature. *Gay.*

— **far'ci-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **far'ci-cal-ness,** *n.*

far'ci-cal, *a. Far.* Of or pert. to the disease called farcy.

far'ci-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). The quality of being farcical; something farcical.

far'cy (far'sĭ), *n.* [F. *farcin,* fr. (assumed) LL. *farcimen,* L. *farcimnum* a disease of horses, fr. *farcire.* See FARCE] *Far.* A contagious disease of horses, associated with painful ulcerating enlargements, esp. upon the head and legs. It is of the same nature as glanders, is caused by the same organism, is often fatal, and, although more common in horses, is communicable to other animals and to human beings. Called also *farcin,* and *farcimen.*

farcy bud. *Veter.* A hard, prominent cutaneous swelling occurring in farcy, due to obstruction and inflammation of the lymphatic vessels, and followed by ulceration.

fard (färd), *n.* [F.] Paint used on the face. *Obs. or Archaic.*

fard, *v. t.* [F. *farder*] To paint, as with cosmetics; hence, to gloss over. *Obs.*

far'del (far'dĕl), *n.* [OF. *fardel,* F. *fardeau;* cf. Sp. *fardel, fardillo, fardo,* LL. *fardellus;* prob. fr. Ar. *fard* one of the two parts of an object divisible into two, hence, one of the two parts of a camel's load. Cf FURL] *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.* **1.** A bundle or pack; hence, a burden. *Shak.*

A *fardel* of never-ending misery and suspense. *Marryat.*

2. A quantity; a collection; a lot.

3. A wrapper; that in which anything is wrapped.

far'del-bound', *a.* [Cf. FARDEL a burden.] *Veter.* Having a disease marked by costiveness; — said of cattle.

fare (fâr), *v. i.;* FARED (fârd); FAR'ING (fâr'ĭng). [AS. *faran* to travel, fare; akin to OS., Goth., & OHG. *faran* to travel, go, D. *varen,* G. *fahren,* OFries., Icel., & Sw. *fara,* Dan. *fare,* Gr. πόρος a way through, πορθμός a ferry, strait, πορεύειν to convey, πορεύεσθαι to go, march, πέραν beyond, on the other side, περάν to pass through, L. *peritus* experienced, *portus* port, Skr. *pur* to bring over Cf. CHAFFER, EMPORIUM, FAR, FERRY, FORD, PERIL, PORT a harbor, FORE, *n.*] **1.** To go; to pass; esp., to go on a journey.

So on he *fares,* and to the border comes
Of Eden. *Milton.*

2. To conduct one's self; to behave; to "go on" vehemently; to rage; to have tantrums. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

3. To happen well, or ill; — used impersonally; as, we shall see how it will *fare* with him.

So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends. *Milton.*

4. To be in any state, or pass through any experience, good or bad; to have (good or bad) fortune or experience; as, to *fare* well, or ill.

We may go much farther and *fare* much worse. *A. P. Stanley.*

5. To be treated or entertained at table, or with bodily or social comforts; to live.

There was a certain rich man which . . . *fared* sumptuously every day. *Luke* XVI. 19.

6. To ache. *Dial. Eng.*

7. To seem likely, to appear. *Dial. Eng.*

to fare as though (*or* if), to act as if, to pretend. — **to f. with,** to deal with; to use. — **to f. with one's self,** to behave.

fare (fâr), *n.* [AS. *faru* journey (cf. also AS. *fær* a journey), fr. *faran.* See FARE, *v.*] **1.** *Obs.* **a** A journey; passage; going; expedition. **b** Equipment for a journey; belongings; apparel. **c** A company ready to travel; hence, crowd; troop; swarm.

2. A road; a track; a path. *Obs.*

3. **a** Transportation or passage for which money is paid. *Obs.* **b** The price of transportation or passage of goods or persons (now only the latter). **c** The passenger or a number of passengers hiring a public vehicle; as, a full *fare* of passengers; he drove his *fare* to the club.

4. The catch of fish on a fishing vessel.

5. Manner of procedure; demeanor; conduct; appearance; also, a proceeding; doings; hence, uproar; tumult; fighting; display; pomp. *Obs.*

6. State of things; fortune; hap; cheer. *Archaic or Dial.*

What *fare?* what news abroad? *Shak.*

7. Food; provisions for the table; gastronomic entertainment; as, coarse *fare;* rich *fare;* philosophic *fare.*

far'er (fâr'ẽr), *n.* A traveler; — chiefly in sea*farer,* way*farer,* etc. "Open . . . to all *farers.*" *Century Mag.*

fare'well' (fâr'wĕl'; *sometimes, esp. in poetry,* fâr'wĕl'), *interj.* [*fare* (thou, you) + *well.*] Go well; good-by; adieu; — orig. addressed to a person departing, but by custom now applied both to those who depart and those who remain, often as a mere formal greeting at parting; as, *farewell* the year; *farewell,* ye sweet groves. It is often separated by the pronoun; as, *fare* you *well.*

So *farewell* hope, and with hope, *farewell* fear. *Milton*

fare'well', *n.* **1.** A wish of happiness or welfare at parting; the parting compliment; a good-by; adieu.

2. Act of departure; leave-taking; a last look at, or reference to, something; as, his *farewell* to life.

Before I take my *farewell* of the subject. *Addison.*

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fan-tas'ti-cate (făn-tăs'tĭ-kāt), *v. i.* To indulge in fantastic notions. *Rare.* — **fan-tas'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n. Rare.* [-ISM]

fan-tas'ti-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* See **fan-tas'tic-ly,** *adv.* Fantastically. *Obs. or R.*

fan-tas'tic-ness, *n.* Fantasticalness *Rare.* [tastic. *Obs.*]

fan-tas'ti-co, *n.* [It.] A fan-

fan'tas-try, *n. Obs.* **a** Fantasticalness; gaudiness **b** Delusion; deceptiveness; unreality.

fan'ta-sy (făn'tə-sĭ), *v. i.* To play fantasias; improvise. *Rare.*

fan-teague'. Var. of FANTIGUE.

fan'ter-ie, *n.* [OF. See INFANTRY] Infantry. *Obs.*

fantesie. † FANTASY.

fantesme. † PHANTASM.

Fan'ti (fan'tē), *n.* A Negro of a Tshi-speaking tribe closely related to the Ashantis, near whom they dwell. Cf. ASHANTI.

fan-tigue' (făn-tēg'), **fan-teague', fan-teeg',** *n.* [Cf. FANTOD, FANTASTIC.] A state of anxiety or unpleasant excitement; ill humor. *Dial. Eng.*

fan-tique' (făn-tēk'), *n.* [Cf. FANTIGUE.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A fantigue; a whim. **b** A crotchety or whimsical production.

fan'tise. † FAINTISE.

fan'tom. Rare or ref. sp. of PHANTOM.

fantosme. † PHANTOM.

fan'to-sy. † FANTASY, *n.*

fan'tum. † PHANTOM.

fan'-veined, *a. Bot.* Palmately veined. [blower.]

fan wheel. The wheel of a fan

fan'wise' (făn'wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.

fan'-work', *n.* = FAN TRACERY.

fap, *a.* Fuddled. *Obs.*

Fa-pes'mo (fə-pĕs'mō), *n. Logic.* See MODE, fourth figure.

f. a. q. *Abbr.* Fair average quality. [KIR.]

fa-queer', fa-quir'. Vars. of FA-

far. † FAIR, FARROW

far. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of FARE, *n. & v.*

far, *n.* [L.] Spelt. *Obs.*

far, *v. t.* [AS *feorr an.* See FAR, *adv.*] To remove to a distance. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

far. *Abbr.* Farriery; farthing.

far'-a-bout', *n.* Digression. *Obs.*

far'a-da'ic (făr'ə-dā'ĭk), *a.* = FARADIC. [Faradism.]

far'a-da'ism (făr'ə-dā'ĭz'm), *n.*

Faraday tube. *Physics.* = TUBE, *n.*, 2 b. [NOUS.]

fa-rag'i-nous. Var. of FARRAGI-

fa-ra'go. Var. of FARRAGO.

far'and, etc. Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of FARRAND, etc.

far'an-dine, *n.* [F *ferrandine,* from the name of the inventor, *Ferrand.*] A fabric of silk mixed with wool or hair. *Obs.*

far'and-man', *n.* [*farand,* old p. pr. of *fare* + *man.*] *Scots Law.* A wayfarer; esp., a traveling peddler or merchant, who was given special protection in the courts. See PIEPOUDRE.

far'ant. † FARRAND, FERRAUNT.

fa-ras'lah, fa-raz'lah. Vars. of FARSALAH. See WEIGHT.

farce, *v. t.* [Either fr. *farce* to stuff (as if to paint thickly), or for *fard,* v.] To paint. *Obs.*

farce'ment, *n.* Stuffing; forcemeat. *Obs* [*Rare*

farc'er (far'sẽr), *n.* A farceur. [*Rare.*]

far-cet'ta (fär-sĕt'a), *n.* [Cf. It. *farsetta,* dim. of *farsa* farce.] A short farce. *Rare*

far'cied (far'sĭd), *a.* Suffering from farcy. [a farce of *Rare.*]

far'ci-fy (-sĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make

far'ci-lite (-sĭ-līt), *n.* [*farce* + *-lite.*] *Geol* Conglomerate. *Obs* — **far'ci-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a. Obs.*

far'ci-men (-mĕn), **far'cin** (-sĭn), *n.* [F. *farcin.*] = FARCY.

farc'ing (fär'sĭng), *n. Cookery.* Stuffing; forcemeat. [tance.]

far'-come', *a.* Come from a dis-

far'-cost', *n.* [Icel. *farkostr* boat; *far* travel, boat + *kostr* state, means.] *Obs.* **a** A small coasting vessel. **b** Welfare; state; *pl.,* circumstances.

Far'cot's gov'er-nor (far'kŏz'). See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5.

fard, fard, *n.* [Ct. ME. *ferd* army, AS. *fyrd, ferd,* army, expedition, E. *fare,* v.] Motion; impetus; onset. *Obs. Scot.*

far'dage, *n.* [F. See FARDEL.] *Obs.* 1. *Mil.* Impedimenta. 2. *Naut.* Dunnage

far'del, *v. t.* [Cf. OF *fardeler.*] To make up into a fardel, or bundle; *Naut.,* to furl *Obs.*

far'del, *n* [AS. *feorðe* fourth + *dæl* part.] A fourth part; *pl.,* quarters; fragments. *Obs.*

far'del-et, *n.* [OF.] Dim. of FARDEL, bundle.

far'del-lage, *n.* [Cf. OF. *fardelage.*] A fardel; a parcel. *Obs*

far'den. Obs. or Scot and dial. Eng. var. of FARTHING.

far'der, far'dest. † FARTHER, FARTHEST.

far'din, far'ding, etc. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. vars of FARTHING, etc.

far'din-gale. † FARTHINGALE.

far'ding-deal'. † FARTHINGDEAL

far'do (fär'dō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *fardo* bundle] See WEIGHT.

far'dry, *n* [OF. *farderie.*] Painting (the face); dissimulation. *Obs.*

fare. † PHARE. [FAR, FEAR]

fare. Obs or dial Eng var of **fare.** Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FAIR.

fare, *n.* [See FARROW.] = FARROW. *Obs, Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

fare, *n.* An old dice game. *Obs.*

— *v. t* To play at fare. *Obs.*

fare, *v. t.* **1.** To trample *Obs.* **2.** To carry, as a horse. *Rare.*

‖ **fa're, fac.** [L.] Say, do.

fareden. † FOREDENE.

faren. Obs. p. p. of FARE, *v. i.*

farewel. Farewell. *Ref. Sp.*

farewell, *adv.* In to go farewell, to go away. *Obs.*

fare'well' (fâr'wĕl'), *v. t. & i.;* -WELLED' (-wĕld'); -WELL'ING. **1.** To bid farewell. *Rare.* **2.** *Naut.* To depart.

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3. A fee paid on quitting a tenancy; a fare fee. *Obs.*
4. *Navig.* = DEPARTURE, 6 b.

fare'well' (fâr'wĕl'; fâr'wĕl'), *a.* Parting; valedictory; final; as, a *farewell* discourse; his *farewell* bow.

farewell rock. *Mining.* The Millstone Grit, — so called because no coal is found worth working below it. It is used for hearths of furnaces, being highly refractory.

far'-fetched' (far'fĕcht'; fär'fĕcht'; 87), *p. a.* [*far* + *fetched.*] **1.** Brought from far, or from a remote place.
Every remedy contained a multitude of *far-fetched* and heterogeneous ingredients *Hawthorne.*
2. Devious; roundabout. *Obs.*
3. Not easily or naturally deduced or introduced; forced; strained; as, the idea was *far-fetched.*

far'-forth', *adv.*, or **far forth.** Far; to a great or definite distance, degree, or extent.

far'-gone' (fär'gôn'; far'gŏn'; 87), *a.* Greatly advanced, — often with an added contextual implication; as, a *far-gone* lover, one hopelessly given over to his passion; a wounded man *far-gone*, one nearly dead.

fa-ri'na (fȧ-rī'nȧ; fȧ-rē'nȧ; 277), *n.* [L., meal, flour, fr. *far* a sort of grain, spelt; akin to E. *barley.*] **1.** A fine flour or meal made from cereal grains, nuts, or other starchy material, and used in cookery.
2. Starch.
3. A powdery or flourlike substance; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Pollen. *Obs.* **b** *Zoöl.* A fine mealy powder found on some insects.

far'i-na'ceous (fâr'ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *farinaceus.*] **1.** Consisting or made of meal or flour; as, a *farinaceous* diet, yielding farina or flour; as, *farinaceous* seeds.
2. Like meal; mealy; pertaining to meal; as, a *farinaceous* taste, smell, or appearance.
3. Covered with farina or some fine dust resembling it. *Obs.*
farinaceous ipecacuanha, the emetic root of the Mexican clover (*Richardia scabra*).

far'i-nom'e-ter (-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*farina* + *-meter.*] An instrument for the valuation of flours, as by measuring the viscosity of the dough.

far'i-nose (fâr'ĭ-nōs), *a.* [L. *farinosus.*] **1.** Yielding farina, as, *farinose* substances
2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Covered with a whitish mealy powder, as the leaves of *Primula farinosa*, etc., and the bodies of certain insects; mealy. — **far'i-nose-ly,** *adv.*

far'kle-ber'ry (fär'k'l-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-Iz). [Origin uncertain.] A vacciniaceous shrub or small tree of the southeastern United States (*Batodendron arboreum*). It has hard wood and black, astringent berries.

farm (farm), *n.* [ME. *ferme* rent, lease, F. *ferme*, LL. *firma*, fr. L. *firmare* to make firm or fast, *firmus* firm, fast. See FIRM, *a. & n.*] **1.** A sum or due fixed in amount and payable at fixed intervals by way of rent, tax, or the like.
2. A fixed sum payable at fixed intervals, as yearly, by a person in lieu of taxes or other dues which he has authority to collect; also, a sum assessed upon a municipality or place as the amount to be paid from taxes to be collected within its limits. Hence, a letting out of revenues or taxes for a fixed sum to one authorized to collect and retain them; the privilege of collecting taxes on this basis; also, collectively, the farmers of public revenues.
3. The condition of being let, or farmed, out at a fixed sum or composition, as, "to demise, lease, and to *farm* let" are appropriate words in making a lease.
4. A lease. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
5. A district of country leased (or farmed) out for the collection of the revenues of government.
The province was divided into twelve *farms.* *Burke.*
6 Orig, a piece of land held under lease for the purpose of cultivation; hence, any tract of land (whether consisting of one or more parcels) devoted to agricultural purposes, including the production of crops and generally of animals, under the management of a tenant or the owner, any parcel or group of parcels of land cultivated as a unit.
7. Hence, a plot or tract of land devoted to the raising of domestic or other animals; as, a chicken *farm;* a fox *farm.*
8. A baby farm. *Cant.*
9. A farmhouse. *Obs. or R.*

farm, *v. t.;* FARMED (fârmd); FARM'ING. **1.** To rent. *Obs.*
2. To collect and take the fees or profits of (any occupation or business) on payment of a fixed sum.
3. To lease or let for a term on payment of a specified sum, as land for a rent, labor for hire, etc. *Rare.*
We are enforced to *farm* our royal realm. *Shak.*
4. To give up to another, as an estate, a business, the revenue, etc., on condition of receiving in return a fixed sum; as, to *farm* the taxes.
To *farm* their subjects and their duties toward these. *Burke*
5. To contract for the maintenance and care of (a person or thing) at a fixed price; as, the town *farms* its paupers.
6. To devote (land) to agriculture; to cultivate, as land; to till, as a farm; to use (land) as a farm.
to farm let, to let to farm, to lease on rent.

farm, *v. i.* To be engaged in the business of tilling the soil; to produce crops and animals on a farm; to manage or conduct a farm; to labor as a farmer.

farm'er (fâr'mẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *fermier.*] One who farms; as: **a** One who takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect, paying a fixed sum for the privilege; as, a *farmer* of the revenues. **b** One who leases a government monopoly. **c** *Mining.* One who leases the lot and cope of the crown. **d** A cultivator of ground as a steward or tenant. **e** One who tills the soil; one who conducts or manages a farm; an agriculturist; a husbandman; a stock farmer. **f** A lessee. *Obs.* **g** One who agrees to perform certain duties for a fixed sum; specif., one who agrees to take the care of or to keep babies or paupers.

farm'er-gen'er-al (fär'mẽr-jĕn'ẽr-ȧl), *n.*; *pl.* FARMERS-GENERAL. [F. *fermier général.*] *French Hist.* One of the men who farmed certain taxes during the period from 1697 to the time of the Constituent Assembly. — **farm'er-gen'er-al-ship',** *n.*
In 1697 the indirect taxes, customs, excise, octroi, taxes on wine, salt, tobacco, oil, and manufactures, were collectively leased to a body of financiers, thenceforward distinguished by the name of *farmers-general* (fermiers-généraux). *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

Farm'ers' Al-li'ance (fär'mẽrz). A political organization of farmers in the United States, originated about 1876 and nationally important about 1890, esp. in the South and West. It merged as a political body with the People's Party in 1892, although it has continued as an association to promote the welfare of the agricultural classes.

farm'er-y (fär'mẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). **1.** The buildings and yards of a farm; a homestead. *Eng.*
2. Farming.

farm'hold' (färm'hōld'), *n.* A tract or holding of land cultivated as a farm.

farm'house' (-hous'; *see note below*), *n.* A dwelling house on a farm; a farmer's residence.
☞ In this word and *farmyard* the dictionaries mark the principal stress on the first syllable; but in England this pronunciation is unusual, except when the word is attributive. *Oxf. E. D.*

farm'ing, *p. a.* Pertaining to agriculture; devoted to, adapted to, or engaged in, farming, as, *farming* tools.

farm'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or custom of letting out to farm.
2. Act or business of cultivating land; the conduct or management of a farm.

farm'stead (färm'stĕd), *n.* A farm with the buildings upon it; a homestead on a farm.

farm'yard' (-yard'; *see note under* FARMHOUSE), *n.* The yard or inclosure attached to a barn, or the space inclosed by the farm buildings.

Far-ne'se Bull (fär-nā'sē). A colossal group of ancient statuary, for some time prior to 1786 in the Farnese palace, but now in the National Museum, Naples. It represents the sons of Antiope about to bind Dirce (which see) to the bull. It is attributed to the sculptors Apollonius and Tauriscus of Tralles (prob. 1st century A. D.). It was found in 1546 in the Baths of Caracalla at Rome, and was restored under Michelangelo.

Farnese Hercules.

Far-ne'se Her'cu-les. A large ancient statue (once in the possession of the Farnese family, but now in the National Museum at Naples) representing Hercules leaning wearily on his club and holding behind him in his right hand the golden apples of the Hesperides. It was the work of Glycon of Athens (prob. 1st century B. C.).

far'ness (fär'nĕs), *n.* [From FAR, *a.*] **1.** State of being far off, distance; remoteness. *Rare.*
2. Length; far-reaching quality; — said of sight. *Rare.*
3. Distant parts; the distance.

Far-no'vi-an (fär-nō'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Farnovius, a Polish anti-Trinitarian leader of the 16th century. — *n.* A follower of Farnovius.
The Farnovians joined with the Socinians after his death.

far'o (fâr'ō; fā'rō; 115), *n.* [Said to be so called because the Egyptian *Pharaoh* was formerly represented upon one of the cards.] A gambling game at cards, in which all the other players play against the dealer or banker. The cards are taken in couples from a dealing box, and dealt in a winning and a losing pile, the players betting whether the next card of a certain denomination wins or loses.

faro bank. The capital which the proprietor of a faro table ventures in the game; also, an establishment where a game of faro is played.

Far'oe-ish (fâr'ō-ĭsh; fā'rō-), *n.* A dialect related to Norwegian spoken by the Faroese. — *a.* Belonging to the dialect of the Faroese.

Far'o-ese' (-ēz'; -ēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* An inhabitant of the Faroe Islands. The *Faroese* are mainly descendants of the Norse of the Viking age. Since 1380 they have been subject to Denmark.

far'-off' (far'ôf'; fär'ŏf'; 87), *a.* Remote; distant.

far-rag'i-nous (fȧ-răj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [See FARRAGO] Formed of various materials; mixed; hotchpotch. *Rare.*
A *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes, and ages. *Sir T. Browne.*

far-ra'go (fȧ-rā'gō), *n.* [L. *farrago, -aginis*, mixed fodder for cattle, mash, medley, fr. *far* a sort of grain. See FARINA.] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley; a mixture.
A confounded *farrago* of doubts, fears, hopes, wishes, and all the flimsy furniture of a country miss's brain. *Sheridan.*

far'-reach'ing (fär'rēch'ĭng; fär'rĕch'ĭng; 87), *a.* Having an effect or influence through a large extent of space, time, or relationships.

far'ri-er (fâr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *ferrier*, L. *ferrarius* blacksmith, fr. *ferrum* iron; cf. ME. *ferrour* farrier, blacksmith, fr. OF. *ferreor*, LL. *ferrator* farrier, fr. *ferrare* to shoe a horse, L. *ferrum.* Cf. FERREOUS.] **1.** A shoer of horses; a smith who shoes horses; a horseshoer.
2. A veterinarian. *Obsoles.*
3. A noncommissioned officer in a cavalry regiment who has charge of the horses or their shoeing.

far'ri-er-y (fâr'ĭ-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). **1.** The art of shoeing horses.
2. The veterinary art. *Obsoles.*
3. The place where a smith shoes horses.

far'row (fâr'ō), *n.* [AS. *fearh* a little pig; akin to OHG. *farh, farah*, pig, dim. *farhelî* little pig, G. *ferkel*, D. *varken* pig, Lith. *paršas*, OIr. *orc*, L. *porcus*, Gr. πόρκος. Cf. PORK.] **1** A young pig, a litter of pigs. *Shak.*
2. An act of farrowing

far'row, *v. t. & i.*; FAR'ROWED (-ōd); FAR'ROW-ING. To bring forth (young); — now said only of swine

far'row, *a.* [Cf. Scot. *jerry cow* a cow that is not with calf, Flem. *varrekoe, verrekoe.*] Not producing young in a given season or year; — said only of cows. If a cow has had a calf, but fails in a subsequent year, she is said to be *farrow*, or to go *farrow.*

farse (färs), *n.* [See FARCE, *n.*] *Eccl.* An addition to, or a paraphrase of, some part of the Latin service, often in the vernacular; — common before the Reformation.

farse, *v. t.*; FARSED (färst); FARS'ING (far'sĭng). *Eccl.* To amplify by interpolation; to insert a farse in, also, to interpolate (a farse).
This hymn was sometimes interpolated (or *farsed*) with phrases in honor of the Virgin: e. g., "Quoniam tu solus sanctus: *Mariam sanctificens* Tu solus Dominus: *Mariam gubernans.* Tu solus altissimus: *Mariam coronans.*" *F. Procter*

far'see'ing (fär'sē'ĭng, fär'sē'ĭng; 87), *a.* **1.** Able to see to a great distance; farsighted.
2. Having foresight as regards the future.

far'sight'ed (fär'sīt'ĕd; 87), *a.* **1.** Seeing to a great distance; hence, of good judgment regarding the remote effects of actions; sagacious.
2. *Med.* Hypermetropic.
— **far'sight'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **far'sight'ed-ness,** *n.*

far'ther (fär'thẽr), *a., compar.* of FAR. [For *farrer*, ME. *ferrer*, compar. of *far;* confused with *further.* Cf. FARTHEST.] **1** Earlier in order or rank; prior. *Obs*
2. Tending to a greater distance; beyond a certain point; additional, further. See FURTHER.
3. More remote; more distant than something else; as, the *farther* shore.
Before our *farther* way the fates allow. *Dryden*
Let me add a *farther* trial *Dryden.*
Some of the *farther* [western] *Milton.*
Syn. — FARTHER, FURTHER are often used without distinction. But in modern usage FARTHER commonly conveys a more or less explicit reference to the actual idea of *far;* FURTHER (see etym.) is more frequently employed in secondary or fig. senses, esp. with the implication of something additional (cf. its use in *furthermore*).

far'ther, *adv.* **1.** At or to a greater distance in space or time, more remotely; beyond, as, he moved *farther* away; nothing is *farther* from my mind; let us consider *farther.*
2. More completely; to a greater degree; as, I can suffer no *farther.* "Thou must now know *farther.*" *Shak.*
3. Moreover; in addition; by way of progress in treating a subject; as, *farther*, let us consider the causes.
no farther, (elliptical for) go no farther; say no more, etc
It will be dangerous to go on *No farther! Shak.*

far'ther, *v. t.* To help onward, to further. *Obs. or R.*

far'ther-most (-mōst), *a.* Most remote; farthest.

far'thest (far'thĕst), *a., superl.* of FAR. [See FARTHER; cf. FURTHEST.] **1.** Most distant or remote; as, the *farthest* degree. See FURTHEST.
2. Longest, most extended.
The *farthest* piece of travel accomplished. *Stevenson.*

far'thest, *adv.* At or to the greatest distance. See FURTHEST.

far'thing (far'thĭng), *n.* [ME. *ferthing*, AS. *féorðung*, fr. *féorða* fourth, *féor, féower*, four. See FOUR.] **1.** The fourth of a penny; a small coin of Great Britain, orig made of silver, from 1672 to 1860 of copper, and since then of bronze. It is legal tender up to sixpence. It is worth half a cent U. S.

Queen Elizabeth in a Farthingale

2. An English gold coin worth one fourth of a noble; also, one worth one fourth of a royal. *Obs.*
3. A very small quantity or value. *Obs.*
In her cup was no *farthing* seen of grease. *Chaucer*
4. A division of land;—a name given to various divisions, as a quarter of an acre, of a virgate, of a hide, etc. *Obs.*

far'thin-gale (-thĭn-gāl; 277), *n.* [ME. *vardingale, fardingale*, fr. OF. *vertugale, verdugade*, F. *vertugade, vertugadin*, from Sp. *verdugado*, being named from its hoops, fr. *verdugo* a young shoot of a tree, fr. *verde* green, fr. L. *viridis.* See VERDANT.] A hoop skirt or hoop petticoat, or a frame of hoops of

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fare'well-sum'mer, *n.* Soapwort.

far'fet, *a.* [*far* + *fet*, p. p. of FETTE.] Far-fetched. *Obs.*

far'fetch', *v.* Anything brought from far, or brought about with scheming; a deep stratagem. *Obs.*

far'fetch', *v. t.* To bring from far; to derive in a far-fetched manner. *Obs.*

far'fetched'ness (fär'fĕcht'nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

far'forth'ly, *adv.* Far-forth; entirely; well. *Obs.*

far'good, *n.* A spar bowline to the foresail of a fishing boat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [NACEOUS.]

far'i-na'ceous-ly, *adv.* of FARI-

Fa'ri-na'ta de'gli U-ber'ti (fä'rē-nä'tä dāl'yē o͞o-bĕr'tē). [It.] A Ghibelline noble of Florence, represented in Dante's "Inferno" as suffering punishment for his Epicureanism. Although occupying a red-hot tomb, he looked as lofty as if he scorned hell itself.

far'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FARE.
— **far'ing-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

Faringhee † FERINGI.

far'i-nose, *n.* A substance formed by treating starch with saliva, etc, — said by some to be identical with amylodextrin.

far'i-nous, *a.* Farinose. *Obs.*

fa-rin'u-lent (fȧ-rĭn'ū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *farinulentus* mealy. See FARINA.] Minutely farinose.

Farisen. † PHARISIAN.

far'ish (fâr'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat far. *Dial.*

Far'ish (fâr'ĭsh; fā'rĭsh). *a.* Of or pertaining to the Faroe Islands or their inhabitants.

Farizeu † PHARISEE.

farl, farle (färl), *n.* [From old-er *fardel*, AS. *féorða dǽl* fourth part.] Orig., the fourth part of a thin cake, esp. of oatmeal; now, a small scone or other cake of similar kind. *Scot. & Irish*

farl, *v. t.* To furl. *Obs.*

far'land, *a.* [*far* + *land.*] Foreign. *Obs. Scot.*

farlande. † FORELAND.

far'leu (fär'lū), **far'ley** (-lĭ), *n Feudal Law.* Money or chattels given by a tenant to his lord in lieu of a heriot.

far'ley, far'ly. Obs. or Scot. and dial Eng. vars. of FERLY.

far'lot. Var. of FIRLOT *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

far'ly, *adv.* Far. *Obs.*

farm, *n.* [AS. *feorm;* cf. LL. *firma* feast.] Food; a feast *Obs.*

farm, *v. t.* [AS. *feormian.*] To cleanse; put in order; empty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [-ABLE.]

farm'a-ble (fär'mȧ-b'l), *a.* See

far'ma-cy. Pharmacy. *Ref. Sp.*

farm'age, *n. Obs.* 1. The farming of taxes.
2. Cultivation or use as a farm.

farmd. Farmed. *Ref. Sp.*

farm'er-ess. *n.* A woman who farms. **b** A farmer's wife.

Farmer George. King George III. of England; — from his favorite pursuit. [*Obs.*]

farm'er-ly, *adv* Like a farmer.

farm'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

farmer's ruin. The corn spurry.

farmers' satin. A cotton and worsted cloth used for linings.

far'mer-y. Var. of FERMERY *Obs. or Hist.*

farm'er-y, *a.* Farmerlike.

farm hand A hired worker on a farm. [distant; farthest.

far'most (far'mōst), *a.* Most

farm'stead-ing, *n.* A farmstead.

farm'y (fär'mĭ), *a.* Abounding in farms

farn. Obs. p. p. of FARE.

farne. † FERN.

far'net, *n.* [Perh. fr. Icel. *fhrunept* a company of travelers. *Oxf. E. D.*] A company; a band; crew; train *Obs.*

‖ far nien'te (far nyĕn'tā). [It.] Doing nothing. [FERNTICKLE.

farn'ti cle. Dial. Eng. var. of ‖ **fa'rouche'** (fȧ'rōōsh'), *a.* [F.] Savage; wild; shy.

far'rage, *n.* [OF. See FARRAGO.] A mixture of grain sown together; bullmong; also, fodder. *Obs.*

far'rand (fär'ȧnd), **far'rant,** *a.* [ME. *jarand* beautiful; prob. fr. old p. pr. of E. *fare.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a Comely; pleasant; becoming. **b** Of a (specified) temperament or appearance. —

far'rand-ly, far'rant-ly, *adv.*

far'rant-ly, *a.* Farrand. *Dial. Eng.* [FARREATE]

far're-ate (fär'rē-āt), *a.* = CONFARREATE.

far're-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *farreatio.*] = CONFARREATION.

far'rel. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FARL. [of FAR.]

far'rer. Obs. or Scot. compar.

far'ri-er, *v. i.* To practice the trade of a farrier *Obs. or R.*

Farr table (fär). See MORTALITY TABLE [of FARROW, *n. & v.*]

far'ry Scot and dial. Eng. var.

far'sakh (far'sȧk), **far'sang** (-sȧng), *n.* [Per. *farsang.* Cf. PARASANG.] See MEASURE

far'sa-lah (fär'sȧ-lä), *n.* See WEIGHT

farse. Var of FARCE, *v.*

farse. † FARCE, a kind of play.

far'si (far'sē), *n.* A native of Fars or Farsistan, Persia, of nearly pure Iranian type.

far'-sight'ed, *n.* Ability to see far

far'sure, *n.* [L. *farsura* a fattening] Forcemeat; farce. *Obs.*

far'thel. † FARDEL, bundle; [*Obs.*]

FARDEL, quarter.

far'ther-ance, *n.* Furtherance.

far'ther-more', *adv.* Furthermore. *Obs.*

far'ther-more', *a.* More distant *Obs. & R.*

whalebone, or other light material, used to extend the petticoat.

fas'ces (făs'ēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fascis* bundle.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A bundle of rods, having among them an ax with the blade projecting, borne before Roman magistrates as a badge of authority. **2.** Fig.: The authority or punishment symbolized by the fasces.

fas'cet (făs'ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *n. Glassmaking.* A tool used to carry bottles to the annealing furnace; — called also *pontee* and *punty*.

fas'ci-a (făsh'ĭ-a), *n. ; pl.* -CIÆ (-ē). [L., a band. Cf. FESS.] **1.** A band, sash, or fillet; esp., in surgery, a bandage or roller. **2.** *Arch.* A flat member of an order or building, like a flat band or broad fillet; esp., one of the three bands which make up the architrave, in the Ionic order. See *Illusts.* of MOLDING and ORDER. **3.** *Anat.* A sheet or layer of more or less condensed connective tissue covering, insheathing, supporting, or binding together internal parts or structures of the body; hence, tissue of this character. The *fasciæ* are simply more condensed parts of the general connective tissue of the body, and are continuous with the other connective-tissue structures, as the ligaments, periosteum of the bones, tendons, etc. A thin, rather loose layer of connective tissue, usually containing much fat, which underlies the skin and binds it to the structures beneath, is called the **superficial fascia**. Beneath it is a firmer, tougher layer investing and binding together the muscles, and sending down septa between the individual muscles and other parts. This is the **deep fascia**. Parts of these fasciæ have received special names, as the *fascia lata*, *fascia of Scarpa* (see below). Certain parts which form or are directly continuous with the sheaths of muscles and function as tendons are distinguished as *aponeuroses*. See APONEUROSIS.

Fasces.

4. *Zoöl.* A broad and well-defined band of color.

fascia of Camp'er (kăm'pĕr) [after Pieter *Camper*, Dutch anatomist], *Anat.*, the superficial layer of the superficial fascia of the groin. — **f. of Col'les** (kŏl'ĭs) [after *Colles*, a Dublin surgeon], *Anat.*, the deep layer of the superficial fascia of the perineum. — **f. of Scar'pa** (skar'pä) [after Antonio *Scarpa*, Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, the deep layer of the superficial fascia of the groin.

‖ **fas'ci-a den-ta'ta** (dĕn-tā'tȧ). *Anat.* The dentate convolution of the brain. See under DENTATE.

fas'ci-al (făsh'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to the fasces.

fas'ci-al, *a. Anat.* Relating to a fascia.

‖ **fas'ci-a la'ta** (lā'tȧ). [L., wide band.] *Anat.* The deep fascia of the thigh which forms a complete sheath for this region of the limb and presents in front, just below Poupart's ligament, a large oval opening, the *saphenous* opening. The triangular part of the fascia which forms the outer and upper border of this opening, and is bounded above by Poupart's ligament, is termed the *falciform process*.

fas'ci-ate (făsh'ĭ-āt) } *a.* [L. *fasciatus*, p. p of *fasciare* to
fas'ci-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } envelop with bands, fr *fascia* band.]
1. Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage. **2.** *Bot.* **a** = FASCICLED. **b** Exhibiting fasciation. **3.** *Zoöl.* Broadly banded with color.

fas'ci-a'tion (făsh'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or manner of binding up; bandage, also, condition of being fasciated. **2** *Bot.* A common malformation in plants, esp. in stems, which become enlarged and flattened, as if several were fused. It is ordinarily caused by gall mites. The cultivated cockscomb is an instance of hereditary fasciation.

fas'ci-cle (făs'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*. See FASCES.] **1.** A small bundle or collection, a compact cluster; as, a *fascicle* of fibers; a *fascicle* of flowers or roots. **2.** One of the divisions of a book published in parts; a fasciculus.

Fascicles of Leaves in the Larch.

fas'ci-cled (-k'ld), *a.* Arranged in fascicles; as, *fascicled* leaves or roots.

fas-cic'u-lar (fă-sĭk'ū-lar), *a.* Pertaining to a fascicle; fascicled.

fascicular cambium. *Bot.* See CAMBIUM. — **f. tissue**, *Bot.*, vascular tissue.

fas-cic'u-lus (-lŭs), *n. ; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L. See FASCICLE.] A fascicle

fasciculus of Türck (türk) [after Léopold *Türck*, French physician], *Anat.*, the direct pyramidal tract.

fas'ci-nate (făs'ĭ-nāt), *v. t. ;* FAS'CI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) ; FAS'CI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *fascinare*, fr. *fascinum* a spell.] **1.** To bewitch; to enchant; to cast a spell over. *Obs.* **2.** To influence in an uncontrollable manner; to operate on by some powerful or irresistible charm.

It has been almost universally believed that . . . serpents can stupefy and *fascinate* the prey. *Griffith (Cuvier)*

3. To excite and allure irresistibly or powerfully; to charm; to captivate, as by physical or mental charms; to bewitch.

Syn. — Charm, enrapture, enchant, bewitch, attract. See CAPTIVATE.

fas'ci-nate, *v. i.* To exercise the power of charming and alluring powerfully or irresistibly; to be captivatingly attractive. "This power . . . *fascinates*." *Emerson.*

fas'ci-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fascinatio* · cf. F. *fascination*.] **1.** Act of fascinating, bewitching, or enchanting; enchantment; witchcraft, sorcery; a spell; unseen, inexplicable influence.

The Turks hang old rags . . . upon their fairest horses, and other goodly creatures, to secure them against *fascination*. *Waller.*

2. Quality of fascinating; irresistibly or powerfully charming influence or power, as, a woman of *fascination*.

Her face had a wonderful *fascination*. *Longfellow.*

There is a certain bewitchery or *fascination* in words. *South.*

3. State or condition of being fascinated.

fas'ci-na'tor (făs'ĭ-nā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who fascinates. **2.** A crocheted head covering for women.

fas-cine' (fă-sēn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fascina* a bundle of sticks, fr. *fascis*. See FASCES.] *Fort. & Engin.* A long cylindrical bundle of small sticks of wood, bound together, used in raising batteries, filling ditches, strengthening ramparts, and making parapets; also in revetments for river banks, and in mats for dams, jetties, etc.

Fascine.

fas-cic'o-la (fă-sĭk'ō-lȧ), *n. ; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [See FASCICLE.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A narrow fascia or band of color. **2.** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus (often called *Distomum*) of digenetic trematode worms containing the liver flukes. It is the type of a family, **Fas'ci-ol'i-dæ** (făs'ĭ-ŏl'ĭ-dē), often called *Distomidæ* or *Dystomatidæ*.

‖ **fas-ci'o-la ci-ne're-a** (sĭ-nē'rē-ȧ), *Anat.*, the posterior prolongation of the dentate convolution of the brain.

fas'ci-ole (făs'ĭ-ōl), *n.* [L. *fasciola* a little bandage.] *Zool.* A band of minute tubercles, bearing modified, commonly ciliated, spines, on the shell of spatangoid sea urchins.

fash (făsh), *n.* Vexation; anxiety; care; trouble. *Scot.*

fash, *v. t. & i. ;* FASHED (făsht) ; FASH'ING. [OF. *faschier*, F *fâcher*, to vex.] To vex; annoy; bother; trouble. *Scot.*

fash'ion (făsh'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *fasoun*, *faciown*, shape, manner, F. *façon*, orig., a making, fr. L. *factio* a making, fr. *facere* to make. See FACT; cf. FACTION.] **1.** Act or process of making; hence, craftsmanship, or making as a part of cost or value. *Obs.*

How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat,
The fineness of the gold and chargeful *fashion*. *Shak.*

2. The make or form of anything, the style, shape, appearance, or mode of structure; as, the *fashion* of a coat, of the bones, of the sky, etc.

The *fashion* of his countenance *Luke* IX 29.
I do not like the *fashion* of your garments. *Shak.*

3. Features; visage; face. *Obs.* **4.** A device; a contriving. *Obs.* **5.** Mode of action, method of conduct; manner, custom; sort; way. "After his sour *fashion*." *Shak.* **6.** The prevailing mode or style, esp. of dress; custom or conventional usage; particularly, the mode or style usual among persons of good breeding; as, to dress, dance, sing, ride, etc., in the *fashion*. **7.** A pretense; mere form; show. *Obs. Shak.* **8.** Polite, fashionable, or genteel life; fashionable persons collectively; as, men of *fashion*. **9.** Something in fashionable use or which it is fashionable to know or affect; hence, a fad; as, the novel is the *fashion* of the day.

Syn. — FASHION, MODE, STYLE, VOGUE, RAGE, CRAZE, FAD. FASHION, as here compared, is the general term for current or conventional usage, esp. in polite society, MODE emphasizes the idea of (sometimes affected) elegance; STYLE, as here compared (see DICTION), suggests an approved fashion, and frequently connotes a certain distinction in one's mode of conforming to it. VOGUE suggests temporary prevalence or currency; RAGE, CRAZE, and FAD (see *hobby*, under VOCATION) add the implication of extravagant and even more short-lived enthusiasm. See HABIT, MANNER, METHOD; cf. FASHION, *v. t.*

This new poetry . . . was the product not of one or more individual writers, but . . . a general direction of men's minds, a delightful "*fashion*" of the time. *W. Pater*

That Archangel . . . with that exquisitely fitting sky-blue tunic, cut in the latest paradisaical *mode!* What a dainty air of the first celestial society! *Hawthorne.*

A short cloth skirt, cut with that unmistakable touch which we call *style*. *Richard Le Gallienne*

It is the *vogue* nowadays to sneer at picturesque writing. *Birrell*

Three transparencies, made in a *rage* for transparencies, for the three lower panes of one window. *Jane Austen*

If [the "Hundred Best Books"] was a *craze*, I think, and a very vulgar illiterate one, some ten or twelve years ago. *T. E. Brown.*

"*Fashion*" — a term under which we include not merely the *fads* and whimsicalities of the moment, but certain larger and more impressive movements and tendencies. *G. L. Kittredge*

after a fashion, to a certain extent; in a sort.

fash'ion, *v. t. ;* FASH'IONED (-ŭnd) ; FASH'ION-ING. [Cf. F. *façonner*.] **1.** To form; to give shape or figure to; to mold.

Here the loud hammer *fashions* female toys *Gay.*
Ingenious art . . .
Steps forth to *fashion* and refine the age. *Cowper.*

2. To make; devise; contrive. *Rare.*

Fashioning a path through the impassable. *Carlyle*

3. To fit; adapt; accommodate; — with *to*

Laws ought to be *fashioned* to the manners and conditions of the people. *Spenser*

4. To forge or counterfeit. *Obs. Shak.* **5.** To represent; picture. *Obs. Spenser.*

Syn. — Shape, form, mold; construct, compose, contrive; invent, feign, forge. — FASHION, FRAME, FABRICATE. FASHION, as here compared, emphasizes the idea of shaping or modeling; FRAME, that of constructing or contriving; to FABRICATE is now almost exclusively to forge or frame falsely; as, "He . . . *fashioned* it with a graving tool, after he had made it a molten calf" (*Ex.* XXXII 4); "We are ever . . . *framing* cross classes and cross divisions" (*J. H Newman*); "The particulars of that genealogy, embellished with every detail that memory had handed down or fancy *fabricated*" (*Stevenson*); "Pope's assertion . . . that the letter was *fabricated*" (*W. Elwin*). See FASHION, *n.*

fash'ion-a-ble (făsh'ŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Capable of being fashioned or repaired. **b** Pertaining to outward ceremony or show; merely formal; as, *fashionable* worship. **c** Well-appearing. **2.** Conforming to the custom, fashion, or established mode, according with the prevailing form, style, or usage; as, a *fashionable* dress; *fashionable* philosophy or opinions. **3.** Observant of the fashion, or customary mode; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion.

Time is like a *fashionable* host
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand. *Shak.*

4 Of or pertaining to the world of fashion; characteristic of, or patronized by, persons of fashion.

fash'ion-a-ble, *n.* A fashionable person.

A very pleasing and witty *fashionable*. *Thackeray.*

fash'ion-a-bly (-blĭ), *adv.* **1.** As to form only; superficially. *Obs.* **2.** According to fashion; in the better prevailing fashion.

fash'ioned (făsh'ŭnd), *a.* Having a certain style or fashion; as old-*fashioned*; new-*fashioned*.

fash'ion-er (făsh'ŭn-ĕr), *n.* One who fashions, forms, or gives shape to anything; a maker; specif., a maker of dress; a tailor; costumer.

fash'ion-ist, *n.* An obsequious follower or student of the modes and fashions.

fash'ion-mon'ger (-mŭn'gĕr), *n.* One who affects the fashions; a fop; a dandy.

fashion piece. *Naut.* One of the timbers at the ends of the transom, which define, or *fashion*, the shape of the stern.

fashion plate. A pictorial design showing the prevailing style or a new style of dress.

fash'ious (făsh'ŭs), *a.* [From FASH vexation] Troublesome, vexatious. — **fash'ious-ness**, *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

fas'sa-ite (făs'ă-īt), *n.* [From *Fassa* Thal, Tirol, its locality.] *Min.* A pale to dark green variety of augite.

fast (făst), *v. i. ;* FAST'ED ; FAST'ING. [AS. *fæstan ;* akin to D. *vasten*, OHG. *fastēn*, G. *fasten*, Icel. & Sw. *fasta*, Dan. *faste*, Goth. *fastan* to keep, observe, fast, and prob. to E *fast* firm.] **1.** To abstain from food; to omit to take nourishment in whole or in part; to go hungry.

Fasting he went to sleep, and *fasting* waked *Milton.*

2. To practice abstinence as a religious exercise or duty; to abstain from food voluntarily for a time, for the mortification of the body or appetites, or as a token of grief, or humiliation and penitence.

Thou didst *fast* and weep for the child. 2 *Sam* XII 21.

3. To eat sparingly and only of a specified food; as, to *fast* on bread and water.

fasting day, a fast day; a day of fasting — **to fast against** *or* **upon**, *Irish Antiq.*, to sit fasting before the door of a debtor or one who refused a lawful demand. Cf. DHARNA.

fast, *v. t.* To observe as a time of fasting. *Rare.*

The day before a festival, it *fasted*, is called its vigil. *F. G. Lee.*

fast, *n.* [ME. *faste*, *fast ;* cf. Icel. *fasta*, AS *fæsten*, OHG. *fasta*, G. *faste*. See FAST, *v. i.*] **1.** Abstinence from food; omission to take nourishment.

Surfeit is the father of much *fast*. *Shak.*

2. Voluntary abstinence from food, or certain kinds of food, for a space of time, as a spiritual discipline, or as a token of religious humiliation.

3. A time of fasting, whether a day, week, or longer time; an appointed period of abstinence from food or certain kinds of food; as, an annual *fast*.

fast, *a. ;* FAST'ER (făs'tĕr), FAST'EST (-tĕst) [ME., firm, strong, not loose, AS. *fæst ;* akin to OS. *fast*, D. *vast*, OHG. *festi*, G. *fest*, Icel. *fastr*, Sw. & Dan. *fast*. The sense *swift* comes from the idea of keeping close to what is pursued Cf. FAST, *adv.*, FAST, *v.*, AVAST.] **1.** Firmly fixed; closely adhering; made firm; securely attached; not loose, unstable, or easily moved or loosed; immovable; as, to make *fast* the door; to tie a *fast* knot.

There is an order that keeps things *fast*. *Burke*
Mr Scrope, who is *fast* with the gout. *Scott*

2. Secure against attack; fortified by nature or art; impregnable; strong. *Obs. or R.*

Outlaws . . . lurking in woods and *fast* places *Spenser.*

3. Firm in attachment or adherence; steadfast; not easily separated or alienated; faithful; as, a *fast* friend. **4.** Permanent; not liable to fade by exposure to air or by washing; durable; lasting; as, *fast* colors. **5.** Tenacious; retentive; as, he laid *fast* hold of the thief. **6.** Not easily disturbed or broken; deep; sound.

All this while in a most *fast* sleep. *Shak.*

7. Compact; firmly knit; hard; solid. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* **8.** [See etymology.] Moving rapidly; quick in motion; rapid; swift; imparting swift motion, as, a *fast* horse; a *fast* bowler. **9.** Following in rapid succession. *Rare. Shelley.* **10.** Indicating the time of day as more advanced than it is, — said of a watch or clock or of calculations of time. **11.** In such a condition, as to resilience, etc., as to make possible unusual rapidity of play or action; as, a *fast* racket, or tennis court; a *fast* track; a *fast* billiard table, etc. **12.** Occupying comparatively little time; done or accomplished quickly; as, a *fast* race; a *fast* journey. **13.** Given to pleasure-seeking; disregardful of restraint; reckless; wild; dissipated; dissolute; — of women, defiant of conventionality and propriety; as, a *fast* man; a *fast* liver; a *fast* life. **14.** Designating a fleece or wool in the early stages of cotting. *A. Hawkesworth.*

Syn. — Fixed, firm, secure, steadfast, durable, permanent, lasting; expeditious, brisk, nimble, lively, prompt, hur-

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far'thing-bag', *n.* The upper stomach of a cow, or other ruminant; rumen. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

far'thing-deal', *n.* [See FARTHING; DEAL part] A fourth part; a rood. *Obs.* [an acre. *Obs.*]

far'thing-land', *n.* Quarter of

far'thing-less, *a.* See -LESS.

far'ture, *n.* [L. *fartura.*] Farsure; filling *Obs.*

farvently. † FERVENTLY.

far-wel'tered (fa-wĕl'tĕd), **far-wel'ted**, *a.* [Cf. ME. *welten* to overturn, Icel. *velta*, and E. *weller ;* also Icel. *fár* harm.] Overthrown on its back; — said of a sheep. *Dial. Eng.* [far

far'-went', *a* That has wended

fa'ry, *n.* State of alarm or tumult. *Obs.*

far'ynx. Pharynx. *Ref. Sp.*

fas. † FACE.

fas, *n.* [AS. *fæs*, *fas*, fringe.] Fringe; border. *Obs. Scot*

‖ **fas** (făs), *n.* [L.] The religious or divine law of the Romans; — distinguished from *jus*.

F. A. S., *or* **f. a. s.** *Abbr.* Fellow of the Society of Arts; Fellow of the Antiquarian Society; free alongside ship.

fasand. † PHEASANT.

fas-ced'dar, *n.* [Gael. *fasgadair*, lit., a squeezer.] A jaeger gull. *Local. Scot.*

fas'cet. † FACET. [manner.

fas'ci-ate-ly, *adv.* In a fasciate

fas'ci-cl. Fascicle. *Ref. Sp.*

fas-cic'u-la (fă-sĭk'ū-lȧ), *n. ; L. pl* -LÆ (-lē). [NL.] = FASCICLE. [ULAR.

fas-ced'lar, *n.* [Gael. *fasgadair*, lit., a squeezer.] A jaeger gull. *Local. Scot.*

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fas-cic'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of FASCIC-

fas-cic'u-late (-lāt), **fas-cic'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Fascicled. — **fas-cic'u-late-ly**, *adv.* — **fas-cic'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

fas'ci-cule (făs'ĭ-kūl), *n* [F.] A fasciculus [TERES.

fasciculus teres. = FUNICULUS

fas'ci-nat'ing-ly (făs'ĭ-nāt'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *fascinating*, p. pr.

fas'ci-na-tive (făs'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to fascinate

fas'ci-na'tress (-nā'trĕs), *n.* A fascinating woman.

fas-cine' (fă-sēn'), *v. t.* ; -CINED' (-sēnd') ; -CIN'ING (-sēn'ĭng). *Fort. & Engin.* To cover, protect, or strengthen with fascines.

fascine chicker. *Fort. & Engin.* A contrivance for drawing close the poles of a fascine so that they may be bound, as with wires.

fas-cin'er-y (-ēr-ĭ), *n. Engin.* Fascines to protect earthwork.

fas'ci-nous (făs'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *fascinum* witchcraft.] Caused or acting by witchcraft. *Obs.*

Fas'ci-o-la'ri-a (-ō-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See FASCIOLE.] *Zool.* A genus of large rachiglossate gastropods having a fusiform shell with a long canal and oblique folds on the columella. It is the type of a family, **Fas'ci-o-la-ri'i-dæ** (-lā-rī'ĭ-dē), including also *Fusus*, *Latirus*, and other genera. [A fasciola.

fas-ci'o-let (fă-sī'ō-lĕt). *n. Zool.*

fas'ci-o-li'a-sis (făs'ĭ-ō-lī'ă-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Distomiasis.

fascion. † FASHION.

fas'cis (făs'ĭs), *n.* [L.] A bundle. See FASCES.

fase. † FEAZE.

fase. Phase. *Ref. Sp.*

fase, *n.* [L. *phase.* Cf. PASCHAL.] The passover. *Obs.*

F. A. S. E. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.

fasels, *n pl.* [OF. *fasele*, *faisole*, F *faséole*, L. *faseolus*, *faselus*, *phaseolus*, *phaselus ;* cf Gr. *φάσηλος.*] *Obs.* 1. Chick-peas. 2 Kidney beans.

‖ **fas est et ab hos'te do'ce-ri** (dŏs'tē-rī). [L.] It is right to be taught even by an enemy.

Ovid (Metamorphoses, IV. 428)

fash, *n.* [Cf. *fas* a fringe.] **1.** The tops of carrots, turnips, etc.; also, rubbish *Dial. Eng.* **2.** A rough edge or surface *Obs or Dial. Eng.* **3.** *Naut.* An irregular seam.

fash'er-y, *n.* [OF. *faschere*, F. *fâcherie.*] Trouble; worry; annoyance. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

fash'ion, *v. t.* To dare; to venture; to bring one's self (to do anything). *Dial. Eng.*

fash'ion-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Fashionableness. *Rare.* [*Sp.*

fash'ion-a-bl. Fashionable. *Ref.*

fash'ion-a-ble-ness, *n* See -NESS

fash'ion-al, *a.* Fashionable; superficial. *Obs.*

fash'ion-ate. *a.* Formed after a model; well-formed. *Obs.*

fash'ion-a-tive, *a.* Formative; also, given to fashion. *Obs.*

fash'ioned. Fashioned. *Ref. Sp.*

fashioning needle. *Knitting Machine.* A needle for widening or narrowing the work by transferring loops.

fash'ion-less, *a.* See -LESS

fash'ion-mon'ging, *a.* Behaving like a fashion-monger. *R. Shak.*

F. A. S. L. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Anthropological Society of London.

fasor. † FASURE.

fasoun. † FASHION.

fasse. † FAS.

fas'set. † FACET, FAUCET.

fas'sion, fassoun. † FASHION.

ried.—FAST, RAPID, SWIFT, FLEET, QUICK, SPEEDY, HASTY. *Fast* and *rapid* are often used without distinction; but FAST frequently applies to the moving object, whereas RAPID is apt to characterize or suggest the movement itself; as, a *fast* horse, a *fast* train, boat; a *rapid* current, a *rapid* gait, *rapid* progress. SWIFT suggests great rapidity, frequently coupled with ease or facility of movement; FLEET (commonly poetical) connotes lightness or nimbleness; as, "more *swift* than swallow shears the liquid sky" (*Spenser*); "whilst from off the waters *fleet* thus I set my printless feet" (*Milton*). QUICK, as here compared, applies esp. to that which happens promptly or which occupies but little time; it suggests celerity rather than velocity; as, "slow to resolve, but in performance *quick*" (*Dryden*); a *quick* movement of the head, a *quick* way to get rich. SPEEDY is opposed to dilatory; HASTY, as here compared, suggests hurry rather than speed; as, "No mode sufficiently *speedy* of obtaining money had ever occurred to me" (*De Quincey*); a *hasty* departure, to snatch a *hasty* meal. See HASTE, VELOCITY, PROMPT, ACTIVE.

fast and loose, now cohering, now disjoined; inconstant, esp. in the phrases *to play at fast and loose*, *to play fast and loose*, orig., to play a certain game with a stick and rope or strap used by sharpers to cheat people at fairs; now, to act with reckless inconstancy or in a tricky manner; to say one thing and do another. "Play *fast and loose* with faith." *Shak.*—**f. and loose pulleys**, *Mach.*, two or more pulleys, one loose and the rest fast, placed side by side on a countershaft, and having one belt which can be moved (sometimes automatically) on to any pulley so that the machinery may be started or stopped, and in some cases reversed.—**f. blue**, any fast blue dye; specif.: **a** Alkali blue. See DYE. **b** One of the indulines.—**f. brown**. See DYE.—**f. fish**, *Whale Fishing*, a fish which remains attached to the boat by which it was struck, either by the hold of the harpoon or by entanglement with the line.—**f. green**. See DYE.—**f. headstock**. See HEADSTOCK **a**.—**f.-joint hinge**, a hinge having its pin permanently secured in position by the flaps.—**f. pulley**, *Mach.*, a pulley journaled on a shaft so as to be constrained to revolve with it. Cf. LOOSE PULLEY.—**f. red**, any fast red dye, esp., any one of several azo dyes derived from naphthalene, and distinguished by the letters A, B, C, etc. *Fast red A* is largely used as a substitute for barwood and archil.—**f. violet**, **f. yellow**. See DYE.

fast (fȧst), *adv.* [ME *faste* firmly, strongly, quickly, AS. *fæste* firmly, strongly. See FAST, *a.*] **1.** In a fast, fixed, or firmly established manner; fixedly; closely; firmly; immovably; securely; soundly.

Him *fast* sleeping soon he found. *Milton*

2. Zealously; steadily; vigorously; stoutly. *Obs.*

Thou art so *fast* mine enemy. *Shak.*

3. Near; close; hard. *Obs.* exc. in *fast by*; *fast beside*.

Fast before the king he did alight. *Spenser.*

4. Immediately; at once. Hence, *as fast as*, as soon as. *Obs.*

5. In a fast or rapid manner; quickly; swiftly; readily; in quick succession; extravagantly; dissipatedly; as, to run *fast*; her tears fell *fast*; to live *fast*.

fast, *v. t.* [AS. *fæstan*. See FAST, *a.*] *Obs.* **1.** To make fast; bind; affix; specif.: **a** To join in wedlock; to marry. **b** To fix; settle; establish. **c** To seize.

2. To drive in; to plant, as a blow.

3. To emit; to send forth (a ray of the sun).

fast, *n.* [From FAST, *a.* or *adv.*; cf. ME. *fest*, fr. Icel. *festr* a rope, akin to E. *fast*, a.] **1.** That which fastens or holds; esp., *Naut.*, a mooring rope, hawser, or chain;—called, according to its position, a *bow*, *head*, *quarter*, *breast*, or *stern fast*; also, a post on a pier or on shore around which hawsers are passed in mooring.

2. Something fixed or immovable, esp., as in *Coal Mining*, an underlying stratum of solid rock. *Eng.*

fast day. A day appointed for fasting, humiliation, and religious offices, as a means of invoking the favor of God; specif. [*caps.*], a day appointed by the magistrates and governors of some of the New England colonies and States. In Scotland a *sacramental fast day* has been observed in the week preceding the yearly or semiyearly communion Sunday. Since 1856 it has been less generally observed.

The Pilgrims found it written, "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. He that goeth forth and reapeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." This beautiful poetry was translated into the policy of the Pilgrims by establishing a *Fast day* in March or April, and a day of Thanksgiving in November. *H. W. Beecher.*

fas'ten (fȧs'n), *v. t.*; FAS'TENED (-nd); FAS'TEN-ING (-n-ĭng). [AS. *fæstnian*. See FAST, *a.*] **1.** To establish; settle; make firm; solidify; strengthen; harden; fortify. *Obs.*

2. To ratify; to confirm. *Obs.*

3. To fix firmly; to make fast; to secure, as by a knot, lock, bolt, etc.; as, to *fasten* a chain to the feet; to *fasten* a door or window.

4. To cause to hold together or to something else; to attach or unite firmly; to cause to cleave together or to something, by any means; as, to *fasten* boards together with nails or cords; to *fasten* a nickname upon a person.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with very different ideas *fastened* to them. *Swift.*

5. To close; grip; shut;—said of the hands or teeth. *Obs.*

6. To cause to take close effect; to make to tell; to lay on; as, to *fasten* a blow or a kiss. *Obs.*

7. To secure the acceptance of (a gift or favor). *Obs.*

8. To thrust, impose; as, to *fasten* a quarrel upon some one.

9. To direct steadily and intently; as, to *fasten* the eyes, attention, hopes, on something.

Syn.—Fix, cement, stick, link, affix, annex.

to fasten a charge, *or* **a crime**, **on**, *or* **upon**, **one**, to make his guilt certain, or so probable as to be generally believed.

fas'ten, *v. i.* **1.** To fix one's self; to take firm hold; to lay hold of; to seize; clinch; cling;—with *on*.

A horse leech will hardly *fasten* on a fish. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To become fast or fixed; as, to *fasten* in the ice.

3. To become firm; to set; as, the plaster *fastens* slowly.

4. To perform an act of fastening.

fas'ten-er (fȧs'n-ẽr), *n.* One that fastens; a fastening.

fas'ten-ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FASTEN. Specif.: *vb. n.* Anything that binds, makes fast, secures, or confirms, as a lock, catch, bolt, bar, buckle, etc.

‖ **fas'ti** (fȧs'tī), *n. pl.* [L., sc. *dies*, days on which courts could be held, calendar.] **1.** The Roman calendars which gave the days for festivals, courts, etc., the names of magistrates, historic anniversaries, etc. They were divided into **fas'ti sa'cri** (sā'krī) or **ka'len-da'res** (kȧl'ẽn-dā'rēz), which resembled a modern almanac, and **fas'ti an-na'les** (ȧ-nā'lēz) or **hi-sto'ri-ci** (hĭs-tŏr'ĭ-sī), which were more like an official register and historical date book.

2. A record of events; a register of officials, or the like.

fas-tid'i-ous (fȧs-tĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fastidiosus* disdainful, fr. *fastidium* loathing, aversion, perh. fr. *fastus* arrogance (of uncertain origin) + *taedium* loathing. Cf. TEDIOUS.]

1. Scornful; haughty. *Obs.*

2. Disgusting; disagreeable; also, disgusted. *Obs.*

3. Difficult to please; delicate to a fault; suited with difficulty, squeamish, overnice; as, a *fastidious* mind or ear; a *fastidious* appetite; a *fastidious* society.

Let us beware of indulging a mere barren faith and love, which is *fastidious* when it should be hardy. *J. H. Newman.*

Syn.—Dainty, finical, squeamish, critical. See NICE.

—fas-tid'i-ous-ly, *adv.*—**fas-tid'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

fas-tig'i-ate (-tĭj'ĭ-āt) ‖ *a.* [L. *fastigium* gable end, top,
fas-tig'i-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) ‖ summit.] Narrowing towards the top. Hence: **a** *Bot.* Erect and parallel; as, *fastigiate* branches. **b** *Zoöl.* United into a conical bundle.

fast'ness, *n.* [AS. *fæstnes*, fr. *fæst* fast. See FAST, *a.*]

1. State of being fast; specif., firmness or fixedness; security or safety; swiftness; fast living.

All . . . places of *fastness* [are] laid open. *Sir J. Davies*

2. A fast place; a stronghold; a fortress or fort, a secure retreat; a castle; as, the enemy retired to their *fastnesses*.

3. Compactness; solidity; also, conciseness (of style).

4. Tenacity; gripping power. *Obs.*

5. Anything that fastens or makes secure.

fas'tu-ous (fȧs'tŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fastuosus*, fr. *fastus* haughtiness, pride: cf. F. *fastueux*.] Proud; haughty; disdainful; ostentatious.—**fas'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**fas'tu-ous-ness**, *n. All Archaic.*

fat (fȧt), *n.* [AS. *fæt*. See VAT, *n.*] *Obs.* **1.** A large tub, cistern, or vessel; a vat; a wine cask; a metal vessel, esp. one to hold holy water. *Joel* ii. 24.

2 A barrel or receptacle for dry articles.

3. A measure of quantity, varying with the commodity.

fat, *a.*; FAT'TER (-ẽr); FAT'TEST (-ĕst). [AS. *fǣtt*, orig. p. p. of a verb meaning to fatten, itself fr. an adj. meaning fat; akin to D. *vet*, G. *fett*, *feist*, Icel. *feitr*, Sw. *fet*, Dan. *fed*, and perh. to Gr. πῑδαξ spring, fountain, πῑδύειν to gush forth.] **1.** Abounding with fat, as: **a** Fleshy; characterized by fatness; plump; corpulent; not lean, as, a *fat* man; esp., of an animal, fed up to fatness; fatted; as, a *fat* ox. **b** Oily; greasy; unctuous, rich;—said of food. a *fat* cake.

2. Exhibiting the qualities of a fat animal; coarse; heavy; gross; dull; stupid; slow-witted.

Making our western wits *fat* and mean. *Emerson.*

3. Characterized by some element of richness;—said of various substances; as, *fat* or resinous wood; *fat* lime (lime that is pure or nearly so and therefore slacks readily and forms a creamy mixture with water); *fat* clay (clay that absorbs water readily, becoming plastic and of good binding power); *fat* coal (coal rich in volatile matter).

4. Fertile; productive; as, a *fat* soil; a *fat* pasture.

5. Rich; producing a large income; desirable; as, a *fat* office; a *fat* job; a *fat* part (in a play). See FAT, *n.*, 4.

Now parson of Troston, a *fat* living in Suffolk. *Carlyle.*

6. Specif.: *Print.* Of a character which enables the compositor to make large wages;—said of matter containing blank, cuts, or many leads, etc.; as, a *fat* take; a *fat* page.

7. Abounding in riches; affluent, fortunate.

All they that be *fat* upon earth shall eat *Psalms* xxii. 29.

8. Well furnished or stocked; as, a *fat* feast; a *fat* larder.

9. Thick; well filled out; extended; as, a *fat*-faced type.

☞ This line is printed in fat type.

fat body. *Zoöl.* **a** In amphibians, a lobulated mass of fatty tissue attached to each genital gland. Its size varies with the condition of the animal. **b** In many insects, esp. in nearly mature larval stages, a fatty tissue enveloping the viscera or forming a layer under the integument. The function of fat bodies is to serve as a reserve of nutrition.—**f. crab**, a crab which within a few days will shed its shell. *Local, U. S.*—**f. hen**, any of a number of succulent or fleshy-leaved plants, locally so called; esp.: **a** Species of *Chenopodium* (*C. album*, *bonus-henricus*, *vulvaria*, *rubrum*, *murale*, and *auricomum*, the last two being also called *Australian spinach*). **b** Species of orach (*Atriplex hastata* and *A. patula*). **c** Ground ivy. **d** Buckwheat. **e** Shepherd's-purse. **f** Mugwort. **g** The corn marigold.—**f. loan**, *Banking*, a loan secured by an unusually large collateral. *Cant.*—**f. lute**, a mixture of pipe clay and oil for filling joints.—**f. manna**. See MANNA.—**f. pine**, the long-leaved pine.—**f. series**. *Chem.* = FATTY SERIES.

fat, *n.* **1.** Any part of the tissues of an animal which consists chiefly of cells distended with greasy or oily matter, as the *fat* of meat; adipose tissue (which see).

2. The oily or greasy substance which makes up the bulk of the cell contents of adipose tissue, and occurs in smaller quantities in many other parts of animals, and in plants, esp. in certain seeds; also, *Chem.*, any of a class of compounds of which the different varieties of natural fat are mixtures. They are glyceryl esters of certain acids, as stearic, palmitic, etc., and on saponification yield glycerin. They are combustible, cannot be distilled unchanged, and are soluble in ether but not in water. Fats which are liquid at ordinary temperatures are called **fatty oils** *or* **fixed oils**. Animal fat is composed mainly of three distinct fats, *stearin*, *palmitin*, and *olein*, mixed in varying proportions. As olein is liquid at ordinary temperatures, while the other two fats are solid, it follows that the consistency or hardness of fats depends upon the relative proportion of the three individual fats. During the life of an animal the fat is mainly in a liquid state in the fat cells, owing to the solubility of the two solid fats in the more liquid olein at the body temperature. Butter contains, in addition to the above, butyrin, etc. (see BUTTER), and vegetable fats exhibit considerable variety of composition. Chemically, fats are neutral substances composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

3. The best or richest productions; the best part; as, to live on the *fat* of the land.

4. Especially lucrative or advantageous work; specif.: **a** *Print.* Work containing much blank, or its equivalent, and, therefore, profitable to the compositor. **b** Telling lines or business in an actor's part.

5. *Anal. Chem.* See ETHER EXTRACT.

fat (fȧt), *v. t.*; FAT'TED; FAT'TING. [ME. *fatten*, AS. *fættian*, fr. *fætt* fat. See FAT, *a.*; cf. FATTEN.] **1.** To anoint; to lay fat upon; to cover, as with fat. *Obs. Wycliffe.*

2. To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food; as, to *fat* fowls or sheep.

We *fat* all creatures else to *fat* us. *Shak.*

3. To fertilize. *Obs. or R.*

fat, *v. i.* To grow fat, plump, and fleshy.

An old ox *fats* as well . . . as a young one. *Mortimer.*

fa'tal (fā'tăl), *a.* [L. *fatalis*, fr. *fatum*. cf. F. *fatal*. See FATE.] **1.** Proceeding from, or appointed by, fate or destiny; fated; necessary; inevitable. *Rare.*

It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money. *Bacon*

2. Doomed. *Obs.*

3. Pertaining to, concerned with, or fraught with, fate or destiny; fateful; as, the *fatal* thread; the *fatal* hour.

4. Prophetic; esp., prophesying or foreboding death or disaster; ominous. *Obs.*

That *fatal* screech owl to our house
That nothing sung but death to us and ours. *Shak*

5. Causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal, destructive; calamitous; as, a *fatal* wound, a *fatal* disease; a *fatal* weapon; a *fatal* day; a *fatal* error.

fatal Sisters, the three Fates.

Syn.—See DEADLY.

fa'tal-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or that their occurrence is necessitated by the nature of things or by the fixed and inevitable decree of arbiters of destiny, such as the Fates.

2. The mental attitude of a believer in fatalism; submission to the arbitrament of fate.

fa'tal-ist, *n.* An adherent of fatalism; esp., one whose conduct is regulated by belief in fatalism.

A *fatalist* believes, or half believes (for nobody is a consistent *fatalist*), not only that whatever is about to happen will be the infallible result of the causes which produce it (which is the true necessitarian doctrine), but, moreover, that there is no use in struggling against it; that it will happen however we may strive to prevent it. *J. S. Mill.*

fa'tal-is'tic (-Is'tĭk), *a* Relating to, implying, or of the nature of, fatalism.—**fa'tal-is'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

fa-tal'i-ty (fā-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L *fatalitas*: cf. F. *fatalité*.] **1.** State of being fatal, or fated, or proceeding from destiny; invincible necessity, superior to, and independent of, free and rational control.

The Stoics held a *fatality*, and a fixed, unalterable course of events. *South.*

2 That which is decreed by fate; destiny; esp., the condition of being destined to disaster.

3. State or quality of being fatal, or destructive; tendency to destruction or danger; fatal influence; mortality; as, the *fatality* of tropical countries.

4. A calamity; misfortune; disaster; esp., a disaster resulting in death, or the resulting death; as, there were a dozen *fatalities* and many cases of injury.

fa'tal-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a manner proceeding from, or determined by, fate.

2. In a manner issuing in death, ruin, or disaster; mortally; ruinously; as, *fatally* deceived or wounded.

Fa'ta Mor-ga'na (fā'ta môr-ga'nā). [It., i. e., Morgan the fay. See FAIRY, MORGAIN.] **1.** A fairy celebrated in the tales of chivalry and in medieval romances. In Arthurian legend Morgan le Fay is the sister of Arthur and the wife of Uriens, king of Gore, and is a great necromancer. She treacherously tries to procure the death of her brother, stealing Excalibur and sending it to her paramour that he might be able to kill Arthur in combat. She also attempts to slay her sleeping husband. Failing in both, in revenge she tries to steal Excalibur again, but gets only the scabbard, which she throws into a lake. She is said to have revealed the intrigues of Lancelot and Guinevere to her brother. Finally, she is one of the three queens who conduct the wounded Arthur to Avalon. In the "Orlando Innamorato" of Boiardo Fata Morgana appears at first as a personification of fortune, living in splendor at the bottom of a lake.

2. *[l. c.]* A mirage, particularly one noticed at the Straits of Messina, between Calabria and Sicily;—so called because formerly regarded as the work of the fairy of this name. See MIRAGE.

fat'bird' (fȧt'bûrd'), *n.* The guacharo. The name is given locally to various other birds, as the pectoral sandpiper.

fate (fāt), *n.* [L. *fatum* a prophetic declaration, oracle, what is ordained by the gods, destiny, fate, fr. *fari* to speak. See FAME, FABLE, BAN; cf. 1st FAY, FAIRY.] **1.** That in the nature of the universe by which things come to be as they are or events to happen as they do; a law or principle in accordance with which the whole history of the universe is conceived to be foredoomed or predetermined; the necessity of nature; destiny. Fate is often personified, and in the era of prescientific and pre-Christian enlightenment was held to be a kind of deity, or group of deities (see def. 4), though naturally with little or no worship. In Christian thought and among some of the pagan philosophers the idea of fate is replaced by the notion of divine foreordination, while the modern scientific conception of the immutability of natural law is its near equivalent. See DETERMINISM; cf. CHANCE.

Necessity and chance
Approach not me; and what I will is *fate*. *Milton.*

Beyond and above the Olympian gods lay the silent, brooding, everlasting *fate* of which victim and tyrant were alike the instruments. *Froude.*

2. Hence, specif., the appointed lot or allotted life of an individual, or an arranged or predetermined event; destiny; esp., a disastrous lot or destiny; ruin; death

‖ **faste** (fȧst), *n.* [F.] Pomp; display; ostentation.

fast'en (fȧs'ĕn), *n.* [AS. *fæsten* fasting.] Fasting; a fast day. *Obs.* exc. in **fasten's e'en, een**, *or* **even**, **fast'ens-e'en'** (fȧs'ĕnz-ēn'), **-een**, **-eve**, **-even**, the eve of the fast (of Lent); Shrove Tuesday; and **fasten**, *or* **fastens**, **Tuesday**, the eve and the day of Shrove Tuesday. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

fas'tend. Fastened. *Ref. Sp.*

fas'ten-ment (fȧs'n-mĕnt), *n.* A fastening. *Dial. Eng.*

fast'ens, *or* **fasterns**, *n.* Short for FASTEN'S E'EN. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [e'en, etc. See FASTEN.]

fasten's e'en, etc., *or* **fastens-fast'er**, *n.* One who fasts.

fast'gong', *n.* = FASTINGONG. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

fast'-hand'ed, *a.* Close-fisted.

fast'-hold', *n.* A stronghold.

fastidie, *n.* [L. *fastidium*. Cf. OF. *fastidie*.] Pride. *Obs.*

fas-tid'i-os'i-ty (fȧs-tĭd'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fastidiousness. *Rare.*

fas-tid'i-um (-tĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] Scornful distaste. *Rare.*

fas-tig'i-ous (-tĭj'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Like, or having, a fastigium. *Obs.*

fas-tig'i-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TIGIA (-ȧ). [L.] Apex; summit; specif.: **a** Ridge of a house. **b** Gable end; pediment. **c** *Med.* Height of a disease. [manner.

fast'ing-ly, *adv.* In a fasting

fas'tin-gong', *n.* [Cf. AS. *fæsten* fasting, and *ingang* ingoing.] Shrove Tuesday. *Obs.*

fasting spittle. Saliva of one who is fasting, in old days used in charms, exorcisms, etc.

fast'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

fast'land', *n.* Mainland. *Rare.*

fast'ly, *adv.* [AS. *fæstlīce*.] 1. Fixedly; firmly; surely; continuously; closely. *Obs.* 2. Rapidly; speedily. *Rare.*

fast'-mass', *n.* Shrovetide.

fast're-de, *a.* [AS. *fæstrēd*.] Of fixed opinion; steadfast. *Obs.*

fast'-ship', *n.* Miserliness; parsimony. *Obs.* [ity. *Obs.*

fas'tu-os'i-ty, *n.* Fastuous quality.

fa'sure, *n.* [Cf. AF. *faisure* a making, fashion.] Form; fashion. *Obs.*

fat. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FET.

fat. Scot. var. of WHAT.

fat acid. *Chem.* Sebacic acid.

fa'tal-ize, *v. i.* To incline to fatalism. *Rare.*

fa'tal-ize, *v. t.* To bring under the control of fate. *Rare.*

fa'tal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **Fa'ta ob'stant.** [L.] The Fates oppose. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, IV. 440).

‖ **Fa'ta vi'am in-ve'ni-ent** [L.] The Fates will find a way. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, X. 113).

fat'back', *n.* The menhaden.

fat box. = GREASE BOX.

fat'-brained' (-brānd'), *a.* Dull of apprehension.

fat cell. *Anat.* See ADIPOSE TISSUE. [FETCH.

fatch. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

fatche. † VETCH.

fate. † FADE, to wither, FAT.

fate. Obs. or Scot and dial. Eng. var. of FEAT.

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofá; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

3. Fortune or destiny as shaped by forces not proceeding from the one affected; condition determined or affected by chance or unforeseen and incalculable factors; as, his happy *fate;* obscurity is the common *fate.*
Men at some time are masters of their *fates.* *Shak.*
4. [*cap.*] *Class. Myth.* The goddess, or one of the goddesses, of fate or destiny; esp., *pl.* [L. *Fata*, pl. of *fatum*], the three goddesses who were supposed to determine the course of human life. In Greek mythology they are called the Mœræ (see MŒRA), their individual names being Clotho [Spinner], who spins the thread of life, Lachesis [Disposer of Lots], who determines its length, and Atropos [Inflexible], who cuts it off. In Hesiod they are daughters of Night or of Zeus and Themis. In art Clotho is usually represented with a spindle or distaff, Lachesis with a scroll or a globe, and Atropos with a pair of scales, or of shears, or drawing a lot. The Romans identified the Mœræ with their own goddesses of fate, the Parcæ (see PARCA), whose names are **Nona, Decuma,** and **Morta.** Cf. NORN.

Syn. — Lot, doom, fortune, chance. See DESTINY.

fate (fāt), *v. t.;* FAT'ED (fāt'ĕd; -ĭd); FAT'ING (fāt'ĭng).
1. To ruin. *Obs.*
2. To foreordain; to destine. "This forked plague is *fated* to us" *Shak.*

fat'ed (fāt'ĕd; -ĭd | 151), *p. a.* **1.** Decreed by fate; destined; doomed; also, controlled by fate.
The *fated* fire moved on. *Southey.*
2. Fate-decreeing. "The *fated* sky." *Shak.*
3. Of armor, made proof by fate. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

fate'ful (fāt'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Having the power of serving or accomplishing fate; fraught with fate; involving momentous consequences; as, the *fateful* hour; a *fateful* decision.
2. Significant of fate; ominous; prophetic.
The *fateful* cawings of the crow. *Longfellow.*
3. Controlled by fate; determined by irresistible and foreordained forces; as, the *fateful* Greek tragedies.
4. Fatal; deadly. *Obs. or R.*
— **fate'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **fate'ful-ness,** *n.*

fat'head' (făt'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** **a** A cyprinoid fish of the Mississippi valley (*Pimephales promelas*). **b** A large labroid food fish of California; the redfish (*Pimelotopon pulcher*).
2. A stupid, dull-witted fellow. *Colloq.*
— **fat'-head'ed,** *a.* — **fat'-head'ed-ness,** *n.*

fa'ther (fa'thĕr), *n.* [ME. *fader*, AS. *fæder;* akin to OS. *jadar*, D. *vader*, OHG. *fatar*, G. *vater*, Icel. *faðir*, Sw. & Dan. *fader*, Goth. *fadar*, OIr. *athir*, L. *pater*, Gr. πατήρ, Skr. *pitṛ*. Cf. PAPA, PATERNAL, PATRIOT.] **1.** One who has begotten a child; a generator; the nearest male ancestor; a male parent.
A wise son maketh a glad *father.* *Prov.* x. 1
2. A male ancestor more remote than a parent; a forefather; a progenitor; esp., a first ancestor, a founder of a race or family; in the *pl*, ancestors.
David slept with his *fathers.* 1 *Kings* ii. 10.
3. One who assumes the relationship of a parent, as a father-in-law, stepfather, or one who adopts another. *Colloq.*
4. One that gives origin; an originator; a producer, author, or contriver; the first to practice any art, profession, or occupation; a distinguished exemplar or teacher.
Father of all such as handle the harp and organ *Gen.* iv. 21.
Thy wish was *father*, Harry, to that thought. *Shak.*
5. The Supreme Being and Creator; God; in theology, the first person in the Trinity, — applied also to heathen deities and, rarely, to Christ.
Our *Father* which art in heaven. *Matt.* vi 9.
O Tiber! *father* Tiber, to whom the Romans pray. *Macaulay.*
6. The oldest member of a profession, or of a legislative assembly, etc.; as, the *father* of the bar or of the Senate.
7. *Eccl.* As a title. **a** A dignitary of the church, as a bishop. **b** A superior of a monastic house; — equivalent to *abbot.* **c** A confessor; — called also *father confessor.* **d** A priest. "Bless you, good *father* friar!" *Shak.*
8. [*Often cap.*] *Eccl.* Any early Christian writer accepted widely or generally as a trustworthy witness to, or expositor of, the early history or teachings of the Church. Authorities differ as to the end of the patristic age, some placing it at 754 (last mention of St. John of Damascus) for the Eastern Church and 604 (death of St. Gregory the Great) for the Western Church, others at 636 (death of St. Isidore of Seville) for the Western Church, and others at 1153 (death of St. Bernard). There has been no formal approval of the fathers by name by any church; but some of them are among the formally approved Doctors of the Church (see under DOCTOR). The fathers are usually grouped together according to the period in which they lived, as the *apostolic fathers* (which see), the *antenicene fathers*, those living between the date of the martyrdom of St. Polycarp (155) and the Council of Nice (325), including Justin Martyr, St. Irenæus, Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, Origen (these last two not being accepted as fathers by the Roman Catholic Church, the former because he was schismatic and the latter because he was heretical on some points), and St Cyprian.
9. One who performs the offices of a parent by maintenance, affectionate care, counsel, or protection; one to whom filial affection and respect is due.
I was a *father* to the poor. *Job* xxix. 16.
10. A respectful mode of address to an old man.
And Joash the king of Israel came down unto him [Elisha], . . . and said, O my *father*, my *father!* 2 *Kings* xiii. 14.
11. **a** A senator of ancient Rome. **b** *pl.* The leading men of a city or council.
Father Abraham, President Abraham Lincoln (1809–65); so called during the Civil War. — **F. in God,** a title given to bishops. — **F. of Algebra,** François Viète (Vieta), the chief algebraist of his time (1540–1603). — **F. of Angling,** Izaak Walton (1593–1683), the author of "The Complete Angler." — **F. of Comedy,** Aristophanes (B. C. 444?–380?). — **F. of Ecclesiastical,** *or* **Church, History,** Eusebius (266–349). — **F. of English Poetry,** Chaucer; — first so called by Dryden. — **F. of Epic Poetry,** Homer. — **F. of German Literature,** Gotthold Ephraim Lessing (1729–81). — **F. of Greek Tragedy.** See F. OF TRAGEDY, below. — **Father of his Country,** Marcus Tullius Cicero; so called by the Roman senate on account of his zeal and courage in unmasking the conspiracy of Catiline. This title was offered to Marius, but was refused by him. It was later bestowed upon several of the Cæsars, and was borne by Cosmo de' Medici and other European princes. The appellation has been popularly conferred in America upon Washington. — **F. of his People.** **a** Louis XII. of France (1462–1515). **b** Christian III. (1502–59), King of Denmark. — **F. of History,** Herodotus; — so called by Cicero (*De Leg.* I. i. v.). — **F. of Jests,** Joseph Miller (1684–1738), an English comic actor and reputed humorist. See JOE MILLER. — **F. of Letters.** **a** Francis I. (1494–1547), King of France. **b** Lorenzo de' Medici (1449–92). — **F. of Lies.** **a** Satan, the supposed instigator of all falsehood. Cf. *John* viii. 44. **b** Herodotus, the Greek historian, on account of the wonderful stories he relates. — **F. of Medicine,** Hippocrates (b. B. C. 460). — **F. of Orthodoxy,** Athanasius (296?–373), chief defender of the orthodox faith against the Arians. — **f. of the chapel,** *Print*, the presiding officer of a chapel; — now called *chairman* in the United States. *British.* — **F. of the Faithful,** Abraham. *Rom.* iv., *Gal.* iii. 6-9. — **F. of Tragedy,** *or* **Greek Tragedy,** Æschylus (B. C. 525–456). See ÆSCHYLEAN. — **F. of Waters,** the Mississippi River. — **fathers of the church.** See FATHER, 8; PATRISTIC PHILOSOPHY. — **Fathers of the Oratory,** *R. C. Ch.*, a society of priests founded by St. Philip Neri, living in community, and not bound by a special vow. The members are called also *Oratorians.*

fa'ther (fä'thĕr), *v. t.;* FA'THERED (-thĕrd); FA'THER-ING.
1. To make one's self the father of, to beget.
Cowards *father* cowards, and base things sire base. *Shak.*
2. To bring into existence; to originate.
Primrose and daffodil yearn to a *fathering* sun. *W. E. Henley.*
3. To take as one's own child; to adopt; hence, to assume as one's own work; to acknowledge one's self author of or responsible for (a statement, policy, etc.).
Men of wit
Often *father'ed* what he writ. *Swift.*
4. To treat as a father; to care for; to look after.
5. To provide with a father. *Rare.*
Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so *fathered* and so husbanded? *Shak.*
to father on *or* **upon,** to ascribe to, or charge upon, as one's offspring or work; to put or lay upon as being responsible; as, the witness *fathered* her child *on* the defendant.
It we *father* any particular piece *upon* him. *Saintsbury.*
to f. one's self, to indicate one's paternity by one's resemblance to one's father. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Shak.*

fa'ther-hood (fa'thĕr-ho͝od), *n.* The state of being a father; the character or authority of a father; paternity.

fa'ther-in-law', *n.; pl.* FATHERS-IN-LAW (fä'thĕrz-). The father of one's husband or wife; — correlative to *son-in-law* and *daughter-in-law.*
☞ A man who marries a woman having children is sometimes, though erroneously, called their *father-in-law.*

fa'ther-land' (fa'thĕr-lănd'), *n.* [Cf. D. *vaderland*, G. *vaterland.* See FATHER; LAND.] One's native land; the native land of one's fathers or ancestors.
The Fatherland, as generally used, Germany.

fa'ther-lash'er, *n.* A marine cottoid fish (*Myoxocephalus bubalis*) found on the coasts of northwestern Europe, England, etc.; the proach. The name is also applied to the allied species *M. scorpius.*

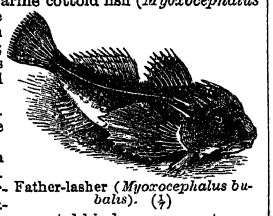
Father-lasher (*Myoxocephalus bubalis*). (1/3)

fa'ther-li-ness (fa'thĕr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From FATHERLY.] Quality of a father; parental kindness, care, etc.

father longlegs. A crane fly.

fa'ther-ly, *a.* [AS. *fæderlic.*] **1.** Like a father in affection, care, feeling, or demeanor; paternal; tender; protecting; careful.
You have showed a tender, *fatherly* regard. *Shak.*
2. Of or pertaining to a father. *Obs.*
3. Of or pertaining to ancestors; ancestral. *Obs.*
4. Like a father in age; venerable. *Obs.*

fa'ther-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a father. *Archaic.*

fath'om (fă*th'ŭm), *n.* [ME. *fadme, feðme*, AS. *fæðm* fathom, the embracing arms; akin to OS. *fadmos* the outstretched arms, D. *vadem, vaam*, fathom, OHG. *fadam, fadum*, G. *faden* fathom, thread, Icel. *faðmr* fathom, Sw. *famn*, Dan. *favn;* cf. Gr. πεταννύναι to spread out, πέταλος outspread, flat, L. *patere* to lie open, extend. Cf. PATENT, PETAL.] **1.** A full stretch of the arms in a straight line; hence, grasp; reach. *Obs.*
2. A measure of length, containing six feet or, formerly, sometimes five and a half, or five, feet; the space to which a man can extend his arms; — used chiefly in measuring cables, cordage, and the depth of water by soundings.
3. A quantity of wood or the like a square fathom in section and of any length or various lengths.
4. The measure or extent of one's capacity; depth, as of intellect; profundity; reach; penetration. *Rare.*
Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their business. *Shak.*

fath'om (fă*th'ŭm), *v. t.;* FATH'OMED (-ŭmd); FATH'OM-ING. [AS. *fæðman* to embrace. See FATHOM, *n.*] **1.** To encompass with the arms extended or encircling; to measure by throwing the arms about or by the extended arms; of two or more, to encircle with arms extended from one to another; to span; embrace. *Obs.*
2. To measure by a sounding line; to sound; to penetrate, measure, and comprehend; to get to the bottom of.
The page of life . . . seemed dull and commonplace, only because I had not *fathomed* its deeper import. *Hawthorne.*

fath'om (fă*th'ŭm), *v. i.* To take soundings; to inquire; search (into).

fath'om-less, *a.* Incapable of being fathomed; specif., immeasurable; incomprehensible.

fa-tid'ic (fā-tĭd'ĭk) | **fa-tid'i-cal** (fā-tĭd'ĭ-kăl) } *a.* [L. *fatidicus; fatum* fate + *dicere* to say, tell.] Having power to foretell future events; prophetic; fatiloquent, as, the *fatidical* oak. — **fa-tid'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

fat'i-ga-ble (făt'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *fatigabilis:* cf. F. *fatigable.* See FATIGUE.] Easily tired. — **fat'i-ga-ble-ness,** *n.*

fa-tigue' (fa-tēg'), *n.* [F., fr. *fatiguer* to fatigue, L. *fatigare.*] **1.** Weariness from labor or exertion; exhaustion of strength; also, a cause of weariness; labor, toil; fatiguing duties; as, the *fatigues* of war.
2. *Physiol.* Condition of cells or organs which have undergone excessive activity with resulting loss of power.
The *fatigue* which results from functional activity has, therefore, a twofold cause, the decrease in energy-holding compounds available for work and the accumulation of poisonous waste matters. *W. P. Lombard.*
3. *Mil.* Fatigue duty.
4. *Mech.* Deterioration of a member in a structure or machine due to a continued repetition of stress. It is probably due to the accumulation of a large number of very small permanent sets, and can be removed wholly or partly by annealing. Repeated reversals of stress much less than the elastic limit will cause *fatigue* and ultimate fracture.

fa-tigue', *v. t.;* FA-TIGUED' (-tēgd'); FA-TI'GUING (-tē'gĭng). [Cf. F. *fatiguer*. See FATIGUE, *n.*] **1.** To weary with labor or any bodily or mental exertion, to harass with toil, to exhaust the strength or endurance of; to tire.
2. *Physiol.* To bring about a condition of fatigue in.
3. To strain, as a mast.
4. *Mech.* To induce a condition of fatigue in (a material of construction). See FATIGUE, *n.*, 4.
Syn. — Jade, fag, weary, bore. See TIRE.

fatigue duty. *Mil.* Work done by soldiers aside from the use of arms and strictly military duty, such as cleaning grounds, etc.

Fat'i-ma (făt'ĭ-mȧ; fä'tē-mȧ), *n.* **1.** In the "Arabian Nights:" **a** A female miracle worker in the story of Aladdin. She is murdered by a wicked magician, who endeavors in her guise to destroy Aladdin and get his lamp. **b** The mother of Prince Camaralzaman. See BADOURA.
2. The last wife of Bluebeard. See BLUEBEARD.

fat'-lean', *n. Whaling.* Mixed fat and lean flesh.

fat'ling (făt'lĭng), *n.* [*fat* + 1st *-ling.*] A calf, lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal; — said of such animals as are used for food.

fat'ly (făt'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Grossly; greasily; largely. *Obs.*
2. In a fat fashion; like a fat person. *Rare.*

fat'ness, *n.* [AS. *fǣtnes.*] **1.** Quality or state of being fat; corpulency; fullness of flesh.
2. Hence: Richness; fertility; fruitfulness. *Archaic.*
Rich in the *fatness* of her plenteous soil. *Rowe.*
3. That which makes fat or fertile. *Archaic.*
The clouds drop *fatness.* *Philips.*
4. Fat; an oily or greasy substance. *Obs.*
5. The richest or most profitable part of anything.

Fat'si-a (făt'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of araliaceous shrubs consisting of the single species *F. japonica*, often cultivated for its large palmately divided leaves. A North American shrub sometimes included in this genus is referred to *Echinopanax* (which see).

fat'-tailed' sheep (făt'tāld'). One of an Asiatic breed of sheep having great quantities of fat on each side of the tail bones. The fat is considered a great delicacy.

fat'ten (făt'n), *v. t.;* FAT'TENED (-nd); FAT'TEN-ING (-n-ĭng). [See FAT, *a.*] **1.** To make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fleshy or plump with fat; to fat.
2. To make fertile and fruitful; to enrich; fertilize; as, to *fatten* land; to *fatten* fields with blood.

fat'ten, *v. i.* To grow fat or corpulent; to grow plump, thick, or fleshy; to be pampered.
And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labor. *Otway.*

fat'tish (făt'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat fat or greasy.

fat'ty (făt'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Containing fat, or having the qualities of fat; greasy; gross; as, a *fatty* substance.
2. Carrying fertilizing elements; fertile.
3. Having too great a deposit of fat. *Chiefly Med.*
fatty acid, *Chem.*, any one of the series of saturated acids having the general formula $C_nH_{2n}O_2$, as formic acid, acetic acid, etc.; — so called because the higher members, as stearic and palmitic acids, occur in the natural fats, and are themselves fatlike substances. — **f. clays,** clays having a greasy feel. Cf. FAT, *a*, 2. — **f. compounds,** *Chem.*, aliphatic compounds. See ALIPHATIC. — **f. degeneration,** *Med.*, cell degeneration associated with the formation of fat; a diseased condition, in which the oil globules naturally present in certain organs are so multiplied as gradually to destroy and replace the efficient parts of these organs. — **f. heart, f. liver,** etc., *Med.*, a heart, liver, etc., which have been the subjects of fatty degeneration or infiltration. — **f. infiltration,** *Med.*, a condition in which there is an excessive accumulation of fat in an organ, without destruction of any essential parts of the latter. — **f. oils.** = FIXED OILS. — **f. series,** *Chem.*, the methane series or a series derived from it. See METHANE SERIES. — **f. tissue,** *Anat.*, adipose tissue. — **f. tumor.** *Med.* = LIPOMA.

fa-tu'i-tous (fā-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Characterized by fatuity; fatuous. — **fa-tu'i-tous-ness,** *n.*

fa-tu'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *fatuitas*, fr. *fatuus* foolish: cf. F. *fatuité.* Cf. FATUOUS.] **1.** Stupidity; folly; unconsciousness dullness; — often with a sense of self-complacency.
Those many forms of popular *fatuity.* *J. Taylor*
2. Imbecility of mind; idiocy; dementia.

fat'u-ous (făt'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fatuus.*] **1.** Silly; stupid; foolish; blandly inane; — often with a sense of self complacency; as, a *fatuous* fop.

fat'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a fat face; — said of type. See FAT, *a.*, 9; TYPE.
father brother. A paternal uncle. *Scot.*
fa'therd. Fathered. *Ref. Sp.*
Father General Title of the head of the Society of Jesus.
fa'ther-land'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
fa'ther-less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fa'ther-like, *a.* See LIKE.
fa'ther-ling, *n.* See 1st -LING.
fa'ther-quell'er, *n.* A parricide. *Obs.*
father right. See PATRIARCHY.
fa'ther-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
father sister. A paternal aunt. *Scot.*
Fathom, Ferdinand, Count. The hero of "The Adventures of Ferdinand, Count Fathom," by Smollett, represented as a villain who robs his benefactors and finally dies in misery. [*Sp.*]
fath'om-a-bl. Fathomable. *Ref*
fath'om-a-ble (fă*th'ŭm-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
fath'omd. Fathomed. *Ref. Sp.*
fath'om-er, *n.* One that fathoms; a sounding instrument.
fath'om-less-ly, *adv.* of FATHOMLESS.
fa-tid'i-cen-cy, *n.* [See FATIDICAL.] Divination. *Obs.*
fa-tif'er-ous (fa-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fatifer; fatum* fate + *ferre* to bring.] Fate-bringing; deadly. *Rare.*
fat'i-gate, *a.* [L. *fatigatus*, p. p.] Fatigued. — **fat'i-gate,** *v. t.* To fatigue. — **fat'i-ga'tion** (făt'ĭ-gā'shŭn), *n. All Obs.*
fatigue call. *Mil.* A summons, usually by bugle or drum, to perform fatigue duties.
fatigue dress. *Mil.* The working dress of a soldier.
fa-tigue'less, *a.* See -LESS.
fatigue party. A party of soldiers on fatigue duty.
fa-tigue'some (fa-tēg'sŭm), *a.* Fatiguing; wearisome.
fa-ti'guing-ly, *adv.* of *fatiguing*, p. pr.
fa'ti-hah (fa'tĭ-hȧ), *n.* [Ar. *fātihah* beginning.] The short opening sura of the Koran, used by Mohammedans as a prayer.
fa-til'o-quent (fa-tĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *fatiloquus* declaring fate; *fatum* fate + *loqui* to speak.] Prophetic; fatidical. *Rare.*
fa-til'o-quist (fă-tĭl'ō-kwĭst), *n.* A fortune teller. *Obs.*
Fat'i-mite (făt'ĭ-mīt), **Fat'i-mide** (-mīd), *a. Hist.* Descended from Fatima, daughter of Mohammed by his first wife, Khadija. — *n.* A descendant of Fatima and Ali. The Fatimite dynasty ruled in portions of northern Africa from 908 to 1171.
fa-tis'cence (fa-tĭs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *fatiscens*, p. pr. of *fatiscere* to gape.] State of being chinky. *R.* — **fa-tis'cent** (-ĕnt), *a. R.*
fat'-kid'neyed (făt'kĭd'nĭd), *a.* Gross; lubberly *Obs. Low.*
fat'less, *a.* See -LESS. [*Rare.*]
fat'ling, *a.* Small and fat.
fat'ner. + FATTENER.
fat'-rumped' sheep (făt'-rŭmpt'). One of a breed of Tartary sheep having large accumulations of fat on the rump.
fat'ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being fatted. *Rare.*
fat'tend. Fattened. *Ref. Sp.*
fat'ten-er, *n.* One that fattens.
fat'ter, *n.* One that fats.
fat'ti-ly, *adv.* of FATTY.
fat'ti mas'chi-i pa-ro'le fe'mi-ne (făt'tē mas'kē-ē pā-rō'lā fĕm'ē-nā). Lit., deeds males, words females; — motto of Maryland, abbr. and altered from modern It., *I fatti son* (are) *maschi e le parole son femmine.*
fat'ti-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fat'tish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fat'trels (făt'rĕlz), *n. pl.* [Cf. OF. *fatraille* (Cotgrave) trumpery.] Ends of ribbons. *Scot.*
fat'u-ate (făt'ū-āt), *a.* [L. *fatuatus*, p. p. of *fatuari* to talk foolishly.] Fatuous. *Obs.* [TY, 2.]
fat'u-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* = FATUITY.

2. Demented; imbecile; idiotic. *Rare exc in Scots Law.*
3 Without reality; illusory, like the ignis fatuus.
Thence *fatuous* fires . . take their birth. *Denham.*
4 Insipid · tasteless. *Obs.*
Syn. — See FOOLISH.
— **fat'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **fat'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

‖ **fau'bourg'** (fō'bōōr', *E.* fō'bōōrg), *n.* [F.] A suburb of a French city; also, a district now within a city but formerly outside its walls.

fau'cal (fô'kăl), *a.* [L. *fauces* throat.] Pertaining to the fauces; faucial; specif., *Phon.*, produced in, or supposed to be produced in, the fauces, as certain deep guttural sounds in the Semitic and some other languages.

fau'ces (fô'sēz), *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** *Anat.* The narrow passage from the mouth to the pharynx, situated between the soft palate and the base of the tongue; — called also the **isthmus of the fauces.** On each side are two curved folds, **the pillars of the fauces,** between which are the tonsils The anterior pillars are formed by the projection of the palatoglossus muscles, the posterior by the palatopharyngei, both covered with mucous membrane.
2. *Bot.* The throat of a gamopetalous corolla.
3. *Zoöl.* That portion of the interior of a spiral shell which can be seen by looking into the aperture.

fau'cet (fô'sĕt; -sĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *fausset*, of uncertain origin.] **1.** A peg to stop a vent hole in a cask, etc. *Obs.*
2. A fixture for drawing a liquid, as water, molasses, oil, etc., from a pipe, cask, or other vessel;— called also *tap*, and *cock.* It consists of a tubular spout, with a movable plug, spigot, valve, or slide. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*
3. The enlarged end of a section of pipe which receives the spigot end of the next section.

fau'cial (fô'shăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the fauces.

faugh (fô), *interj.* [Cf. FOH.] An exclamation of contempt, disgust, or abhorrence.

fau'ja-site (fō'zhą-sīt), *n.* [After *Faujas* de St. Fond, French geologist.] *Min.* A colorless or white zeolite occurring in octahedral crystals. H., 5. Sp. gr., 1 92.

fault (fôlt, *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *faut, faute*, F. *faute* (cf. OF. *faut*, also It., Sp., & Pg. *falta*), fr. (assumed) LL. *fallita*, fr. L. *fallere* to deceive. See FAIL; cf. DEFAULT.]
1. Defect; want, lack; scarcity; default. *Obs. or Archaic.*
One it pleases me, for *fault* of a better, to call my friend. *Shak.*
2. Anything that fails, that is wanting, or that impairs excellence; a failing; a defect; a blemish, a flaw; a crack
As patches set upon a little breach
Discredit more in hiding of the *fault.* *Shak*
3. A moral failing less serious than a vice; defect or dereliction from duty; wrongful act or default; deviation from propriety; a moral offense less serious than a crime.
Be to her *faults* a little blind. *Prior*
4. A failure, esp. one causing an undesired condition or occurrence; failure to do that which ought to have been done, or the doing of that which ought not to have been done; negligence; hence, culpability; responsibility; blame; as, the *fault* is his alone; if they suffer it is their own *fault.*
And oftentimes excusing of a *fault*
Doth make the *fault* the worse by the excuse *Shak.*
5. Blame, censure. *Rare.*
6 *Hunting.* A lost scent; act of losing the scent; a check.
7. *Tennis, Lawn Tennis, Rackets, etc.* Failure to serve the ball legitimately into the proper court.
8. *Geol. & Mining.* A dislocation caused by a slipping of rock masses along a plane of fracture; also, the dislocated structure resulting from such slipping. The surface along which the dislocated masses have moved is called the **fault plane.** When this plane is vertical, the fault is a **vertical fault**; when its inclination is such that the present relative position of the two masses could have been produced by the sliding down, along the fault plane, of the mass on its upper side, the fault is a **normal**, or **gravity, fault.** When the fault plane is so inclined that the mass on its upper side has moved up relatively, the fault is a **reverse** (or **reversed**), **thrust**, or **overthrust, fault.** In the accompanying illustration, the fault *Ff* is a normal, and *F'f'* a reverse one, because the part to the left of, or above, *Ff* has been displaced downward relatively, while the part to the left of, or above, *F'f'* has been displaced upward, relatively. If there is no vertical displacement the fault is a **horizontal fault.** The linear extent of the dislocation measured on the fault plane and in the direction of movement is the **displacement**; the vertical displacement is the **throw**: the horizontal displacement is the **heave.** The direction of the line of intersection of the fault plane with a horizontal plane is the **trend** of the fault. A fault is a **strike fault** when its trend coincides approximately with the strike of associated strata (i. e., the line of intersection of the plane of the strata with a horizontal plane), it is a **dip fault** when its trend is at right angles to the strike; an **oblique fault** when its trend is oblique to the strike. Oblique faults and dip faults are sometimes called **cross faults.** A series of closely associated parallel faults are sometimes called **step faults** and sometimes **distributive faults.**

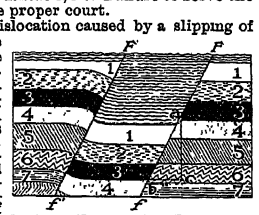

Faults. *F* Normal; *F'* Reverse *Ff, F'f'* Fault Planes; the inclination in the direction *af*, measured by the angle *fac*, is the Hade; *ac* Throw; *bc* Heave; *ab* Displacement Parts having the same number are of the same stratum

9. *Mining.* Coal rendered worthless by impurities in the seam. as, slate *fault*, dirt *fault*, etc.
10. *Elec.* A defective point in an electric circuit due to a crossing of wires, or earth, a break in the circuit, or the like.
☞ Although the *l* was often inserted in the spelling from the 16th century, it was commonly mute at least as late as the middle of the 18th century. Pope rhymed *fault* with *ought* and *thought*, and Dr Johnson (1755) says, "The *l* is sometimes sounded, and sometimes mute In conversation it is generally suppressed." The *l* is still often silent in dialect
Syn. — Error, blemish, defect, flaw, imperfection, weakness, frailty, infirmity, blunder, delinquency, indiscretion, slip, lapse — FAULT, FAILING, FOIBLE, PECCADILLO. A FAULT is a defect or imperfection in character, disposition, or habits; FAILING is more negative, and implies shortcoming, often weakness, a FOIBLE is a harmless, and usually amiable, weakness or failing; a PECCADILLO is a petty or venial fault; as, "He is all *fault* who hath no *fault* at all" (*Tennyson*); "And e'en his *failings* leaned to virtue's side" (*Goldsmith*); "To *failings* mild, but zealous for desert" (*Pope*), "I can bear very well to hear my *foibles* exposed, though not my *faults*" (*Shenstone*); "Here was a healthy and hearty man . . . so humane that he loved even the *foibles* of his kind" (*Lowell*); "A truly well-bred Christian, who . . . winks discreetly at his little *peccadilloes*" (*Irving*). See ERROR, BLEMISH.
at fault. **a** Unable to find the scent and continue chase; hence, in trouble or embarrassment, and unable to proceed; puzzled, thrown off the track. **b** See IN FAULT. — **for f. of,** in default of. — **in f.,** culpable; having offended "The phrase *at fault* is sometimes incorrectly used in the sense 'not equal to the occasion,' in the position of having failed.' With still greater impropriety, it is (according to Mr. Fitzedward Hall) frequently employed by American and occasionally by English writers in the sense of 'in fault.'" *Oxf. E. D.* — **to a f.** excessively; very, as, gentle *to a fault.* — **with all faults,** *Com.*, without guarantee of lack of defects. — **without fault,** without fail; certainly.

fault (fôlt), *v. t.* / FAULT'ED; FAULT'ING. **1.** To lack. *Obs.*
2. To charge with a fault; to find fault with; to blame.
For that I will not *fault* thee *Old Song*
3. To cause or allow to become faulty or imperfect; — used chiefly in the passive
4. *Geol.* To produce a fault in; — chiefly used in the *p. p*; as, the coal beds are much *faulted.*

fault, *v. i.* **1.** To be wanting or missing, to be deficient, to come short; to fail. *Obs.*
2. To err, to blunder; to commit a fault; to go wrong; to offend (against, etc.). *Archaic.*
If after Samuel's death the people had asked of God a king, they had not *faulted.* *Latimer.*

fault block. *Geol.* A body of rock bounded by faults.
These mountains [in the Great Basin] are not folds of very thick strata, but tilted *fault blocks* *W. B Scott*

fault'i-ly (fôl'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a faulty or blamable manner

fault'less, *a.* Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish; free from incorrectness, vice, or offense; guiltless; perfect; as, a *faultless* poem.
Syn. — Blameless, spotless, perfect. See IMPECCABLE.
— **fault'less-ly,** *adv.* — **fault'less-ness,** *n.*

fault rock. *Geol.* A rock consisting of fragments produced by the crushing and grinding which accompanies a dislocation, and often found along the fault plane. See CRUSH BRECCIA, CRUSH CONGLOMERATE.

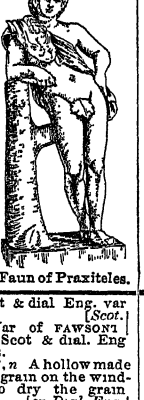
Faun of Praxiteles.

fault'y (fôl'tĭ), *a.*; FAULT'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); FAULT'I-EST. **1.** Of the nature of, or marked by, fault or faults; containing faults, blemishes, or defects; imperfect; not fit for the use intended.
Created once
So goodly and erect, though *faulty* since *Milton*
2. Guilty of a fault, or of faults; hence, blamable, wrong, worthy of censure. *Obs. or R. Shak.*
The king doth speak . . . as one which is *faulty* 2 *Sam.* XIV 13

faun (fôn), *n.* [L. *Faunus.*] An Italian deity of fields and herds represented as having human shape, with pointed ears, small horns, and sometimes a goat's tail, or as half goat and half man. See FAUNUS.
Faun of Praxiteles, a statue, now in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, of a nearly nude youthful faun, whose chief marks of difference from a human being are the sharp-pointed ears. It is a copy of a work attributed to Praxiteles, and suggested the title of Hawthorne's romance "The Marble Faun."

fau'na (fô'nă), *n.*; *pl.* FAUNAS (-năz), less often FAUNÆ (-nē). [NL., in L. name of a sister of *Faunus.* See FAUN.]
1. *Zoöl. & Zoogeog.* **a** The aggregate of the animals of a given region, or of a given geological period or formation, as, the *fauna* of North America; the Paleozoic *fauna*; or the animals inhabiting certain kinds of situations; as, the marine *fauna*; the fresh-water *fauna.* **b** A minor zoogeographical division.
2. A systematic treatise upon the animals of a given region or period Cf. FLORA.

fau'nal (fô'năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a fauna or faunas
faunal region. A zoögeographical region. See ZOÖGEOGRAPHY.

Fau'nus (fô'nŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom Relig.* A rural deity, god of animal life and fruitfulness, patron of husbandry, hunting, and herding, and guardian of the secret lore of nature His priests were the Luperci (which see) and his special festival the Lupercalia. Under Greek influence he was identified with *Pan*, and there was conceived to be a plurality (*l. c.*] *faunı* or *fauns*) analogous to the Greek panes, satyrs, and sileni In later myth Faunus was included in the list of Laurentian kings, before Latinus. Cf. SILVANUS.

Faust (foust), *n.* The hero and title of a celebrated drama by Goethe, the materials of which are drawn in part from the popular legends of Dr. Faustus, a German charlatan, astrologer, and reputed necromancer (15th and 16th centuries). Faust is an elderly student who, grown weary of seeking knowledge, deserts his studies and sells his soul to the Devil (Mephistopheles), who agrees to become his servant and fulfill all his wishes. He gives himself up to indulgence in sensual pleasures, and the first part ends with the carrying off of Faust by Mephistopheles after the death of Margaret, whom Faust has seduced. In the second part Faust is represented as marrying the Grecian Helen, a union which symbolizes the reconciliation of classicism with romanticism. The fifth act is devoted to the regeneration of the soul of Faust, which in the end is saved. A celebrated opera by Gounod is based upon the first part. See MARGARET, cf. FAUSTUS.

Faus'tus (fôs'tŭs), *n.* The hero of Christopher Marlowe's play "The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus," based on the legends of the German charlatan Dr. Faustus. In Marlowe Faustus is a young and learned necromancer, and sells his soul to the Devil for sensual pleasure and earthly power and glory, but shrinks and shudders in agony and remorse when the forfeit comes to be exacted. Cf FAUST

‖ **fau'teuil'** (fō'tŭ'y'), *n.* [F. See FALDISTORY] An armchair; hence, the chair of a presiding officer; also (because the members sit in fauteuils, or armchairs), membership in the French Academy.

fau'tor (fô'tẽr), *n.* [F. *fauteur*, L. *fautor*, contr. fr. *favitor*, fr. *favere* to be favorable. See FAVOR.] A favorer, a patron; one who gives countenance or support; a protector, partisan; abetter. *Rare.* — **fau'tor-ship,** *n. Rare.*
The king and the *fautors* of his proceedings *Latimer.*

‖ **faux' pas'** (fō' pä'); *pl.* FAUX PAS. [F. See FALSE; PAS.] A false step; a slip; an act injurious to one's reputation; now, esp., an offense against social convention

fa'vel (fā'vĕl), *a* [OF. *fauvel, favel*, dim. of F. *fauve*; of G. origin. See FALLOW, *a.*] Yellow; fallow; dun *Obs.*

fa'vel, *n.* [OF. See FAVEL, *a.*] A horse of a favel or dun color; — used as a proper name. Also, such a horse as a type of duplicity; hence, cunning; fraud. *Obs.*
to curry favor. See *to curry favor*, under CURRY, *v t.*

fa-ve'o-late (fā-vē'ō-lāt), *a.* [From dim. of L *favus* honeycomb] Honeycombed; having cavities, or cells, somewhat resembling those of a honeycomb; alveolate; favose.

Fa'vier' ex-plo'sive (fà'vyā'). [After the inventor, P. A. *Favier*, a Frenchman.] Any of several explosive mixtures, chiefly of ammonium nitrate and a nitrate derivative of naphthalene. They are very stable, but require protection from moisture. As prepared it is a compressed cylinder of the explosive, filled with loose powder of the same composition, all inclosed in waterproof wrappers. It is used for mining.

fa-vo'ni-an (fā-vō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Favonius* the west wind] Pertaining to the west wind; mild; favoring.

Fa-vo'ni us (-ŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom Myth.* The west wind (personified), blowing at the beginning of spring and promoting vegetation; Zephyrus.

fa'vor, fa'vour (fā'vẽr), *n.* [OF. *favor*, F *faveur*, L. *favor*, fr. *favere* to be favorable. In the phrase *to curry favor*, *favor* is a different word, for *favel* a horse. See 2d FAVEL.]
1. Kind regard; countenance; approving disposition, commendation; kindness; good will.
But found no *favor* in his lady's eyes. *Dryden.*
2. Act of countenancing, or condition of being countenanced, or regarded propitiously; support; aid; promotion; befriending; as, an attack under *favor* of night.
Jesus increased . . . in *favor* with God and man. *Luke* II 52.

‖ **fa'tu-us** (fāt'ū-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* FATUI (-ī); *fem.* **fa'tu-a** (-ą), *pl.* -Æ, (-ē). [L.] A weak-minded person; a fool. [FATUOUS]
fat'u-us, *n* Short for IGNIS
fat'va, fat'vah, fat'wa, fat'wah Vars of FUTWA
fat'-wit'ted, *a.* Dull; stupid.
fat'wood', *n* Any pine wood full of pitch. *Southern U. S.*
fau, † FOE.
fau'cal, *n.* A faucal sound
fauce (fôs; fąs). Obs. or Scot and dial. Eng. var. of FALSE.
fauch (fax). Scot var of FAUGH.
fau'chard (fō'shärd), *n.* [F., fr *faux* a scythe, L. *falx* a sickle] A long-handled medieval weapon with a long, convex edge.
fauchon. † FALCHION.
faucht (fäkt). Scot. var of *fought*, pret & p. p of FIGHT.
fau-ci'tis (fô-sī'tĭs), *n* [NL; *fauces* + *-itis*] *Med.* Inflammation of the fauces.
fau'con, faucoun. † FALCON.
fau'con-et. † FALCONET.
fau'cre (fō'kr'), *n.* [F., for OF. *fautre*] A kind of lance rest secured to the breastplate.
faud (fôd; fąd). Eng. dial var. of FOLD, *n.* & *v.*, pen · *v*, bend.
faut (fôt, fąt). Var. of FAUGH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
faugh (fô; fąf; *Scot.* fäk), *n*, *a.*, & *v. t.* [Cf. FALLOW dun, FALLOW (land).] Fallow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
faugh'ter † FAULTER.
faul'dar Var of FOUJDAR
fauj-da'ri a-da'lat (fouj-da'rĭ). See ADAWLUT.
faul. † FALL, "
faul'con. † FALCON.
Faul'con-bridge', the Bastard (fô'k'n-brĭj'), in Shakespeare's "King John," a bold outspoken, and sportive natural son of Richard Cœur de Lion. He is faithful to the king.
fauld (fôld; fąd). Scot & dial Eng. var. of FOLD, *n. & v*, pen ; *n.*, bend
fauld (fôld), *n Metal* The tymp arch of a furnace.
faule. † FALL, *n & v.*
Faulk'land (fōk'lănd), *n.* An overanxious and jealous lover in Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals."
fault breccia Crush breccia.
fault conglomerate Crush conglomerate.
faul'ter. † FALTER, to stumble.
fault'er, *n* One who commits a fault. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
faul'ter (fô'tẽr; fôl'tẽr) Obs or dial Eng var of FALTER, to thresh barley.
fault'ful'er, *n.* One given to finding fault, esp. unreasonably.
fault'find'ing, *n.* Act or practice of finding fault.
fault'ful, *a.* Full of faults. — **fault'ful-ly** *adv.*
fault'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fault'ing, *p pr & vb n* of FAULT.
faul'tor. For FAUTOR. *Obs.*
fault stuff *Geol* Fault rock.
faulx, *n* A wrestling trick. *Obs*
faun † FAWN.
faun (fôn · fan). Scot and dial Eng. var. of *fallen*, p p of FALL.
Fau'na (fô'na), *n* [L.] = BONA DEA.
faun'al (fôn'ăl), *a* Relating
Fau-na'li-a (fô-nā'lĭ-ą), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom Antiq* Either of two festivals (February 13, December 5) in honor of FAUNUS.
fau'nist (fô'nĭst), *n.* A student of faunas
fau-nis'tic (fô-nĭs'tĭk). **fau-nis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to zoögeography; faunal. — **fau-nis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*
fau-nol'o-gy (fô-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n* [*fauna* + *-logy.*] Zoögeography. — **fau'no-log'i-cal** (fô'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a* [fant. *Obs*
faunt, *n* [F. *enfant.*] An infant; little child. *Obs.*
faunt'e-kin, *n.* Also **fauntelet.** An infant; little child. *Obs.*
faun'tel-te, *n.* [Cf. OF. *enfantel, enfantelet*, dim of *enfant* child] Childishness. *Obs.*
Faunt'le-roy', Little Lord (fänt'lĕ-roi'; fônt'-). The winning, naïve, American-born boy who becomes heir to an English estate, in Frances Hodgson Burnett's story of the same name.
fau'nus but'ter fly' (fô'nŭs). The green comma.
fau'red. Scot & dial Eng. var of FAVORED.
fau'sant Var of FAWSONT
fause (fôs) Scot & dial. Eng var of FALSE.
fause'-house', *n* A hollow made in a stack of grain on the windward side, to dry the grain *Scot.* [*or Dial Eng*
fau'sen (fô'sn), *n.* An eel *Obs.*
fausse'braie'. *or* **fausse'braye'** (fôs'brā'), *n.* [F *fausse-braie.*] *Mil.* A second rampart, exterior and parallel to the main ram part, and considerably below its level. It is now rare except in the form of a tenaille — **fausse'-brayed'** (-brād'), *a.*
faust (fôst), *a* [L. *faustus* fortunate] Happy; fortunate. *R*
faus'ter. † FOSTER.
Faus-ti'na (fôs-tī'nă), *n* [L; cf. L. *faustus* auspicious, fortunate.] Lit., lucky · — fem prop. name F. *Faustine* (fō'stēn'); It. *Faustina* (fou-stē'nä); G. *Faustine* (-stē'nē).
faut (fôt; fąt). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FAULT.
‖ **faute' de mieux'** (fōt' dẽ myû'). [F.] For want of better.
fau'ter, fau'tor (fô'tẽr; fą'tẽr). Scot. var of FAULTER
fau'ter-er (fô'tẽr-ẽr), *n.* A fautor, or favorer *Rare.* — Fem. form **fau'tress, fau'trix,** *n. Obs.*
faut'y (fôt'ĭ; fąt'ĭ). Obs. or Scot and dial. Eng. of FAULTY.
fauvel † FAVEL.
‖ **fau'vette'** (fō'vĕt'), *n.* [F dim fr *fauve* fawn-colored] Any of several small singing birds, as the garden warbler of Europe. [CES *Rare*
‖ **faux** (fōks), *n.*, *sing.* of FAUX'-bour'don' (fō'bōōr'dŏn'), *n* [F] = FABURDEN.
fauxbourg † FAUBOURG
faux'jour' (fō'zhōōr'), *n* [F] Lit, a false light; hence: **a** In building, a borrowed light, as where a window in a partition opposite one in an outer wall allows daylight to pass. **b** *Art* A light not suitable to a work of art, etc
fa-vag'i-nous (fā-văj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *favus* a honeycomb] Formed like, or resembling, a honeycomb. *Obs. or R.* [tion. *Obs*
fa-va'go, *n* [LL.] An exudation.
fa'vas. *n* See FAVUS, *n*, 2.
fa-vel'la (fā-vĕl'ą), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē) [NL., fr. L. *favus* a honeycomb.] *Bot.* A favella immersed in the frond.
fa-vel'loid, *a.* [*favella* + *oid.*] Pert. to or resembling a favella.
fa-ve'o-lus (fā-vē'ō-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lĭ) [NL, dim fr *favus* honeycomb.] **1.** A small pit or cell, like, or suggestive of, a honeycomb cell, as in a rock
2 *Bot* = ALVEOLA [FAVOR]
fa'ver Obs or dial Eng var of
fav'er-el (fāv'ẽr-ĕl), *n* [Cf OF *favel* ole a kind of bean] *Obs or Dial Eng* An onion **b** Vernal whitlow grass (*Draba verna*). **c** Water speedwell
Fav'er-olle (fāv'ẽr-ōl), *n* One of a race of domestic fowls originated in France by crossing Houdans with Dorkings and light Brahmas They have a single comb, slightly feathered legs, and five toes on each foot; the hen is of a salmon or fawn color with a nearly white breast.
‖ **fa-ve'te lin'guis** [L.] Favor with your tongues, that is, be silent *Horace* (*Odes*, III. 1, 2).
fa'vi. *n.*, *pl.* of FAVUS, 2.
fa'vi-form (fā'vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *favus* honeycomb + *-form*] Resembling a honeycomb in structure; as, a *faviform* ulcer.
fa-vil'lous (fą-vĭl'ŭs), *a.* [L. *favilla* glowing ashes.] Of or resembling ashes. *Rare.*
fa-vis'sa (fą-vĭs'ą), *n.*; *pl.* -æ (-ē). [L.] *Class. Archæol.* A reservoir or underground storage chamber of an ancient temple.
fa'vn (fā'vn), *n.* [Dan.] See MEASURE.

3. A kind act or office; kindness done or granted; benevolence shown by word or deed; an act of grace or good will, as distinct from justice or remuneration.
Beg one *favor* at thy gracious hand. *Shak.*
4. Mildness or mitigation of punishment, lenity; an indulgence. *Obs. or R.*
I could not discover the lenity and *favor* of this sentence *Swyt.*
5. The object of regard; person or thing favored. *Obs*
His chief delight and *favor*. *Milton*
6. Partiality towards a litigant or one of two or more persons having adverse interests, bias.
7. Beauty; attractiveness; charm. *Obs. or Archaic.*
8. Appearance, look; countenance; face; feature.
This boy is fair, of female *favor* *Shak*
9. A gift or present; something bestowed as an evidence of good will; a token of love; something worn as a token of affection or loyalty, as of a knight to his lady; as, a *favor* of ribbons or the like worn by adherents of a political party, guests at a wedding, etc.; a *favor*, or small present, given to guests at a dinner, by one dancer to another in a cotillion figure, etc.
Wear thou this *favor* for me, and stick it in thy cap *Shak*
10. *pl.* Love locks. Cf. FAVORITE, 2. *Obs.* *Wright.*
11. A letter or epistle; — so called in commercial civility or compliment; as, your *favor* of yesterday is received.
Syn. — Kindness, countenance, patronage, support, grace, gift, benefit; benevolence, readiness, zeal. — FAVOR, GOOD WILL may often be used without perceptible distinction. But FAVOR is frequently the manifestation of *good will*, and suggests graciousness, or even condescension; GOOD WILL more commonly connotes heartiness or zeal; as, "You . . . who owed your first promotion to his *favor*, who grew beneath his smile" (*Shelley*); "Thou art not ignorant what dear *good will* I bear unto the banished Valentine" (*Shak.*); "We often made feasts for each other, where *good will* outweighed the frugal luxury of our country cheer" (*Shelley*). See MERCY.
in favor, favored; countenanced; in good grace. — **in favor of**, upon the side of; favorable to; for the advantage of; out of preference for; for the sake of. — **out of f.**, disliked; under displeasure. — **under f.**, with your permission; subject to being overruled. — **with** *or* **by one's f.**, with leave; by kind permission.
But, *with your favor*, I will treat it here. *Dryden.*

fa'vor, fa'vour (fā'vẽr), *v. t.*; FA'VORED, FA'VOURED (-vẽrd); FA'VOR-ING, FA'VOUR-ING. [Cf. OF. *favorer*. See FAVOR, *n.*]
1. To regard with favor; to aid, or to have the disposition to aid; to wish success to; to be propitious to; to countenance; to treat with consideration or tenderness; to show partiality or unfair bias towards.
O happy youth! and *favored* of the skies. *Pope.*
He that *favoreth* Joab, . . . let him go after Joab 2 *Sam.* xx. 11.
Walking in the dark . . . to *favor* my eyes *Pepys*
2. To afford advantages for success to; to facilitate; as, the darkness *favored* his attempt.
3. To give confirmation to; to sustain; as, these facts *favor* his contention.
4. To resemble in features; to have the aspect or looks of; as, the child *favors* his father.
5. To oblige; to show favor or kindness to (with); as, he *favored* them with a copy of his book.
6. In the cotillion, or german, to give a favor to (one's partner in a figure).

fa'vor-a-ble, fa'vour-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *favorable*, L. *favorabilis* favored, popular, pleasing, fr. *favor*. See FAVOR, *n.*] 1. Attracting favor; well-favored. *Obs.*
2. Full of favor; favoring, manifesting partiality; kind; propitious; friendly; approving; complaisant.
Lend *favorable* ears to our request. *Shak.*
3. Conducive; contributing; tending to promote or facilitate; advantageous; convenient.
A place very *favorable* for the making levies of men. *Clarendon.*
— **fa'vor-a-ble-ness, fa'vour-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **fa'vor-a-bly, fa'vour-a-bly**, *adv.*

fa'vored, fa'voured (fā'vẽrd), *a.* 1. Countenanced, aided; regarded with kindness; as, a *favored* friend.
2. Having a certain favor or appearance; featured; as, well-*favored*; ill-*favored*; hard-*favored*, etc.
— **fa'vored-ly, fa'voured-ly**, *adv.* — **fa'vored-ness, fa'voured-ness**, *n.*

Favored, *or* Favoured, Child of Victory, Masséna (1758–1817), one of Napoleon's marshals, — so called on account of his numerous successive victories.

fa'vor-er, fa'vour-er (fā'vẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who favors, furthers, or promotes; one who regards with kindness or friendship; a well-wisher; a supporter.
And come to us as *favorers*, not as foes. *Shak*

fa'vor-ite, fa'vour-ite (fā'vẽr-It), *n.* [OF. *favorit* favored, F. *favori*, fem. *favorite*, fr. It. *favorito*, fem. *favorita*, prop. p. p. of *favorire* to favor. See FAVOR.] 1. A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor; one treated with partiality; one preferred above others; specif., one unduly loved, trusted, or enriched with favors by a person of high rank or authority.
Committing to a wicked *favorite*
All public cares. *Milton.*
2. *pl.* Short curls dangling over the temples, fashionable in the 17th and 18th centuries. *Farquhar.*
3. *Sporting.* The competitor (as a horse in a race) that is judged most likely to win; the competitor against whom the shortest odds are laid in the betting or who sells at the highest price in the pools.
4. A favorer; partisan. *Obs.*

fa'vor-ite, fa'vour-ite (fā'vẽr-It), *a.* Regarded with particular affection, esteem, or preference; as, a *favorite* child.

fa'vor-it-ism, fa'vour-it-ism (-It-Iz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *favoritisme*.] 1. The disposition to favor and promote the interest of one person or family, or of one class of men, to the neglect of others having equal claims, partiality.
2. State of being a favorite.

fa'vor-less, fa'vour-less, *a.* 1. Unfavored; not regarded with favor; unattractive.
2. Unpropitious; unfavorable. *Obs.*
"Fortune *favorless*." *Spenser.*

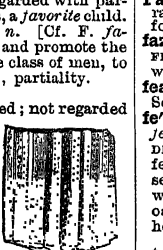
Favosites (*F. gothlandica*), from the Devonian (½)

Fav'o-si'tes (fāv'ō-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *favus* honeycomb Cf. FAVOSE.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil corals having polygonal cells with perforated walls. It is known from the Ordovician to the Carboniferous, but is esp. abundant in the Silurian and Devonian rocks, and is the type of a large exclusively Paleozoic family, **Fav'o-sit'i-dæ** (-sit'I-dē). — **fa-vos'i-toid** (fā-vŏs'I-toid), *a.*

fa'vus (fā'vŭs), *n.* [L., honeycomb] 1. *Med.* A contagious disease of the skin, produced by a vegetable parasite. In man it occurs chiefly on the scalp, causing loss of the hair. It affects also the cat, dog, fowl (*comb disease*), horse, mouse, and rabbit. See ACHORION.
2. (*pl.* FA'VI, -vī) A tile or flagstone cut into a hexagonal shape to produce a honeycomb pattern, as in a pavement.

fawn (fôn), *n.* [OF. *faon* the young one of any beast, a fawn, F. *faon* a fawn, fr. (assumed) LL. *feto*, *-onis*, fr. L. *fetus*. See FETUS.] 1. *Zool.* A young deer, a buck or doe of the first year.
2. The young of an animal; a whelp. *Obs.*
3. A fawn color.

fawn, *a.* Of the color of a fawn; fawn-colored (which see).

fawn, *v. i.*; FAWNED (fônd); FAWN'ING. [ME. *fawnen* to rejoice, welcome, flatter, AS. *fagnian*, *fahnian*, to rejoice; variant of *fægnian*. See FAIN, *v. & a.*] 1. To show delight or affection by crouching, wagging the tail, etc.; — said of dogs, and sometimes of other animals.
2. To court favor by a cringing and servile demeanor.
Thou with trembling fear,
Or like a *fawning* parasite, obeyest. *Milton.*
Syn. — Creep, crawl, crouch, bow, stoop, truckle, sneak, curry favor. — FAWN, CRINGE, COWER are here compared in their fig. senses. FAWN implies servile truckling or flattery, esp. in order to court favor; CRINGE adds to the idea of base humility or deference the implication of cowardly fear; COWER suggests a timorous shrinking from danger or crouching for shelter; as, "Let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp, and crook the pregnant hinges of the knee where thrift may follow *fawning*" (*Shak.*); "They *fawn* on the proud feet that spurn them lying low" (*Shelley*); "We are sneaking and bowing and *cringing* on the one hand, or bullying and scorning on the other" (*Thackeray*); "She [Jenny Lind] is very humble and careless of self. 'My poor, humble self' . . . is often on her lips; but she never *cringes* or loses dignity" (*J. A. Symonds*); "Wretchedness *cowers* into truckle-beds, or shivers hunger-stricken into its lair of straw" (*Carlyle*); "The whole family *cowered* under Lady Kew's eyes and nose, and she ruled by force of them" (*Thackeray*). See SHRINK, GROVEL, COAX, INGRATIATE.
to **fawn on** *or* **upon**, to make submissively affectionate demonstrations toward; to practice blandishments upon; to adopt a cringing and servile demeanor towards.
Jack (a bulldog) . . . was *fawning on* him as if he understood every word. *T. Hughes.*
Courtiers who *fawn on* a master while they betray him. *Macaulay.*

fawn'-col'ored *or* **-col'oured**, *a.* Of the color of a fawn, light yellowish brown.

fax'i-ness (fāk'sI-nĕs), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A disease of flax, of uncertain origin, affecting the top of the plant, which turns red. Affected plants are not suitable for retting.

fay (fā), *n.* [OF. *fei*, F. *foi*. See FAITH] 1. Faith; religious belief. *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
That neither hath religion nor *fay*. *Spenser.*
2. Authority; assurance. *Obs.*
3. Allegiance; fidelity. *Obs.*

fay, *v. t.*; FAYED (fād); FAY'ING. [ME. *feien*, v. t. & i., AS. *fēgan* to join, unite; akin to OS. *fōgian*, D. *voegen*, OHG. *fuogen*, G. *fugen*, Sw. *foga*. See FAIR, *a.*] To fit; to join; to unite closely, as two planks, so as to make the surfaces fit together. *Obs. exc. in Shipbuilding.*

fay, *v. i.* 1. *Shipbuilding.* To lie close together; to fit; fadge; — often with *in*, *into*, *with*, or *together*.
2. To fit; as, his coat *fays* well. *Dial. U. S.*
3. To meet, or go according to, one's desires; to succeed; prosper. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
to **fay in**, to fit in. *Dial. U. S.*

fay (fā), *n.* [ME. & AF *faie*; perh. influenced by OF. *feer*, *faer*, to enchant, p. p. *faé* (fem. *faée*), also *fayé*, or, more likely, a back formation from OF. *faierie*: cf. OF. & F. *fée* fairy, LL. *fata*. See FAIRY.] A fairy; an elf.

fay'al-ite (fā'ăl-īt), *n.* [From the island *Fayal*.] *Min.* A silicate of iron, Fe_2SiO_4, belonging to the chrysolite group, and occurring in crystals or massive. Sp. gr., 4.1.

Fa-yal' lil'y (fī-ăl'). A liliaceous plant of the Mediterranean region (*Ornithogalum arabicum*), often cultivated for its attractive white flowers with shining black pistils.

faze (fāz), *v. t.*; FAZED (fāzd); FAZ'ING (fāz'Ing). [Cf. FEEZE.] To disturb the composure of; to disconcert; worry, daunt. See FEEZE. *Collog., U. S., & Dial. Eng.*

feal (fēl), *a.* [OF. *feeil*, L. *fidelis* faithful, fr. *fides* faith. See FAITH.] Faithful; loyal. *Obs. or Archaic.*

fe'al-ty (fē'ăl-tI), *n.* [ME. *fealte*, OF. *feauté*, *feeuté*, *jeelté*, fr. L. *fidelitas*, fr. *fidelis* faithful. See FEAL, cf. FIDELITY.] 1. Fidelity to one's lord; the obligation of a feudal tenant or vassal to be faithful to his lord, the observance of this obligation, or the special oath by which it was assumed. It is no longer the practice to exact the oath of fealty, though it is still technically due from a freehold tenant to his lord. Cf. HOMAGE.
Homage is done, *fealty* is sworn, and it is worthy of observation that the oath is conceived as less solemn than the symbolic act. . . . The tenant . . . stands up with his hands on the gospels and says: "Hear this, my lord: I will bear faith to you of life and member, goods, chattels, and earthly worship, so help me God and these holy gospels of God." *Pollock & Mait*
2. Fidelity; constancy, faithfulness, as of a friend to a friend, or of a wife to her husband.
Swore *fealty* to the new government. *Macaulay*

Syn. — Homage, fidelity, constancy. See LOYALTY.

fear (fēr), *n.* [ME. *fer*, *feer*, *fere*, AS. *fær* danger; akin to D *vaar*, *gevaar*, danger; OHG. *fāra*, G. *gefahr*, Icel. *fār* harm, mischief, plague, and to E. *jare*. See FARE.] 1. The painful emotion characteristic of the apprehension of evil; a primitive affection marked by revulsion and agitation in the presence of the object feared and normally by a desire to flee or avoid it; apprehension, alarm, or dread; in its more intense forms, fright or terror.
Where no hope is left, is left no *fear*. *Milton.*
The . . . principal *fear* was for the holy temple. 2 *Macc.* xv. 18.
Fear is a genuine instinct, and one of the earliest shown by the human child. *Wm. James.*
2. Apprehension or terrified contemplation (of something).
The *fear* o' hell's a hangman's whip
To haud the wretch in order *Burns.*
3. **a** Apprehension of incurring, or solicitude to avoid, the wrath or violence of some one, as of God; hence, the dread reverence felt toward the Supreme Being.
I will teach you the *fear* of the Lord. *Ps.* xxxiv 11.
b Respectful reverence for men of authority or worth. *Obs.*
Render therefore to all their dues; tribute to whom tribute is due, . . . *fear* to whom *fear*. *Rom.* xiii 7.
4. That which causes, or which is the object of, apprehension or alarm; ground for or occasion of alarm; danger. *Obs. or R.*, except in *no fear*; as, he will not fail, no *fear*.
There were they in great fear, where no *fear* was. *Ps* liii 5.

Syn. — FEAR, DREAD, FRIGHT, ALARM, DISMAY, CONSTERNATION, PANIC, TERROR, HORROR. FEAR is the most general term; as, "*Fear* came upon me, and trembling" (*Job* iv. 14); "Death stands above me, whispering low I know not what into my ear: of his strange language all I know is, there is not a word of *fear*" (*Landor*). DREAD emphasizes the idea of apprehension or anxiety; as, "He [Dr. Johnson] had, indeed, an awful *dread* of death, or rather 'of something after death'" (*Boswell*); "stupefied by the dim, thick, stifling atmosphere of *dread*, which . . . obliterated all definiteness of thought" (*Hawthorne*). FRIGHT implies the shock of sudden, startling, and commonly short-lived fear; as, "Few mind the public panic *fright*, and fear increased the horror of the night" (*Dryden*); "An echo . . . shuddering fled from room to room, and died of *fright* in far apartments" (*Tennyson*). ALARM suggests the surprise and agitation which is excited by imminent or unexpected danger; as, "a blanket, in the *alarm* of fear caught up" (*Shak.*); "I shook her breast with vague *alarms*" (*Tennyson*). DISMAY (see DISMAY) implies deprivation of spirit, courage, or initiative, esp. by an alarming or disconcerting prospect; as, "His words impression left of much amazement to the infernal crew, distracted and surprised with deep *dismay* at these sad tidings" (*Milton*); "The storm prevails, the rampart yields a way, bursts the wild cry of horror and *dismay*" (*Campbell*). CONSTERNATION heightens the implication of prostration or confusion of the faculties; as, "It is a question of *consternation*, a question that should strike him that should answer it, dumb" (*Donne*). PANIC is overmastering and unreasoning, often groundless, fear or fright; as, "And each dweller, *panic*-stricken, felt his heart with *terror* sicken" (*Shelley*); "A blockhead, who was in a perpetual *panic* lest I should expose his ignorance" (*De Quincey*). TERROR suggests the extremity of consternation or (often violent) dread; as, "the *terror* by night" (*Ps.* xci. 5); "frozen with *terror*" (*Beckford*); "soul-chilling *terror*" (*Shelley*). HORROR adds the implication of shuddering abhorrence or aversion; as, "the *horror* of supernatural darkness" (*W. Pater*); "The feeling which fell upon me was a shuddering *horror*" (*De Quincey*); "fierce thrills of delighted *horror*" (*F. W. Farrar*); "What is *terror* in poetry is *horror* in prose" (*Lancaster*). See APPREHENSION, AFRAID, FEARFUL, TREPIDATION.
for fear, in apprehension lest. "*For fear* you ne'er see chain nor money more." *Shak.*

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fa'vord. Favored. *Ref. Sp.*
fa'vor-ess, fa'vour-ess, *n* A woman who favors. *Rare.*
fa'vor-ing-ly, fa'vour-ing-ly, *adv.* of *favoring*, p. pr.
fa'vor-ish, fa'vour-ish, *v. t* [OF. *favorir*, fr. It. *favorire*] To favor or make to be favored. *Obs.*
fa'vor-it. Favorite. *Ref. Sp.*
fa'vor-ize, fa'vour-ize, *v. t.* To favor. *Obs*
fa'vor-ous, fa'vour-ous, *a.* Obliging; kind; pleasing. *Obs.*
fa'vor-some, fa'vour-some, *a.* Winning favor; pleasing. *Obs.*
fa-vose' (fa-vōs'), *a.* [L. *favus* honeycomb.] Like, or suggestive of, a honeycomb; as: a *Bot.* Alveolate **b** Pert. to favus; faviform. — **fa-vose'ly**, *adv.*
fav'o-site (fāv'ō-sīt), *n.* A fossil coral of genus *Favosites* or allied genus. [of FAVOR, etc.]
fa'vour, fa'vour-a-ble, etc. Vars.
fa'vous (fā'vŭs), *a.* Favose.
fav-rile' (fāv-rēl'), *a.* A form used, in the trade name of a kind of glass, as equiv. to FABRILE, *a.*
fav'ver. Dial. Eng. var. of FAVOR [of FALL, *n. & v.*
faw. Scot. and dial. Eng. var.
faw, *a.* [AS. *fāg*, *fāh.*] Colored, variegated; gleaming. *Obs*
fawcebraye. † FAUSSEBRAIE.
faw'cett. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FAUCET.
faw'con. † FALCON.
fawe. † FAIN, *a. & adv.*
fawk'ner. † FALCONER.
fawle. † FALL, *n.* & *v.*
fawn † FAUN. [cringe. *Obs*
fawn, *n.* Act of fawning; a
fawn, *v. t.* To fawn on. *Obs.*
fawn, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. F. *faonner*.] To give birth (to a fawn).
fawnd. Fawned. *Ref. Sp.*
fawn'er, *n.* One who fawns; a sycophant; toady.
fawn'er-y, *n.* Sycophancy.
fawn'guest', *n.* [*fawn*, v. + *guest*.] A sycophant. *Obs.* [pr.
fawn'ing-ly, *adv.* of *fawning*, p.
fawn'ing-ness, *n.* Servility. *R.*
fawn lily The dogtooth violet.
fawn'y, *a.* Of a color approaching fawn.
fawnure. † FAVOR.
fawse (fôs). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FALSE.
faw'set. † FAUCET.
faw'sont (fô's'nt), *a.* Lit., fashioned; hence (except as limited by other words), honest, seemly. *Obs. Scot.*
fawte. † FAULT, FAULTY.
fax, *n.* [AS. *feax*.] Hair. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
faxed (fākst), *a.* [AS. *feaxede* haired, fr. *feax* hair. Cf. FAXWAX.] Hairy. *Obs.* — **faxed star**, a comet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
‖ **fax men'tis in-cen'di-um glo'ri-æ.** [L.] The burning desire of glory (is) the torch of the mind.
fax'wax'. Var. of PAXWAX.
fay. † FOE.
fay. Obs. or Scot. var. of FEY.
fay, *v. t.* [Ct. AS. *fēgean* to paint.] To adorn. *Obs.*
fay'e, feigh, fey (fā), *v. t.* [Cf Icel. *þvæja*] To cleanse; clean; clear away *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
fay'ber-ry (fā'bẽr-I). Var. of FEABERRY. *Dial. Eng*
fayen. † FAIN, *a. & adv.*
fa-yence'. Var. of FAIENCE.
fayer. † FAIR.
fay'er-ie † FAIRY.
Fa'ye's' com'et (fā'ēz'). [After H. A. E. A. *Faye*, French astronomer.] See COMET.
Fa-yett'ism (fī-yĕt'Iz'm), *n* The political beliefs and activities of Lafayette's followers during the French Revolution.
fay'ful-ly, *adv.* Faithfully. *Obs.*
fay'ing sur'face. That surface of an object which comes in contact with another object to which it is fastened; — said of plates, angle irons, etc., that are riveted together in shipwork.
fayles. *n.* [Possibly connected with *fail*, cf. OF. *jouer a la faille* to play to no purpose, to lose.] A very old form of backgammon. *Obs.*
fayllard. *n.* [Cf. FAIL.] Failer; delinquent *Obs.*
fayme. *n.* [F. *faim*, L. *fames*] Hunger *Obs.*
fay'tour. † FAITOUR.
Fa-yum'ic (fī-ōm'Ik), *n.* See COPTIC. [hood; Free Baptist.]
F. B *Abbr.* Fenian Brotherhood.
F. B. A. *Abbr.* Fellow of the British Academy.
F. B. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Botanical Society
F C., *or* **f. c.** *Abbr* Fellow craft; fideicommissum; Free Church (of Scotland).
F. C. A. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Chartered Accountants.
f. c. & s. *Abbr.* Free of capture and seizure.
fcap. *Abbr.* Foolscap [icate.]
F. C. C. *Abbr.* First Class Certif-
‖ **F clef.** *Music.* See CLEF.
fco. *Abbr.* Franco.
fcp. *Abbr.* Foolscap.
F. C. P. *Abbr.* Fellow of the College of Preceptors
F. C. P. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of Cambridge Philosophical Society.
F C. S., *or* **f. c. s.** *Abbr.* Fellow of the Chemical Society (London); free of capture and seizure.
FD. *Abbr.* Funding or refunding (bonds); — used on stock tickers [Defensatrix.]
F. D. *Abbr.* Fidei Defensor, or
fe. † FEE.
Fe. [L. *ferrum*.] *Chem.* Symbol for IRON; — no period (*Fe*).
Fe. *Abbr.* February
F. E. *Abbr.* Flemish Ells.
fea (fē) Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FAY, to cleanse.
fea'ber-ry (fē'bẽr-I; fā'-), *n.* [Cf. dial. E. *feabe*, *theabe*, *thape*.] The gooseberry. *Dial. Eng.*
fea'ble. † FEEBLE.
fea'bly, *adv.* [OF. *fiable*, *feable*, trustworthy, trusting.] Confidently. *Obs.*
feact. † FEAT.
fead. Var. of FEID, feud.
feague (fēg), *v. t.* [Cf. G. *fegen* to sweep, cleanse, D. *vegen*.] 1. To beat or whip; to discomfit or do for. *Obs*
2. To embarrass; to put in a "fix." *Dial. Eng.*
feague (fēg), *n.* Idler; slut. *Dial. Eng.*
feaht. Obs. pret of FIGHT.
feak (fēk), *n.* [Cf. *faxed*.] A lock or curl of hair. *Obs.*
feak, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *fīkjask* to desire eagerly, *fīkinn* greedy, eager] To fidget; to be anxious or uneasy. *Dial. Eng.*
feak (fēk), *v. t.*; FEAKED (fēkt); FEAK'ING. [Cf. FEAK to fidget.] To twitch; tweak. *Obs. or Dial.*
feak, *v. t.* [G. *fegen* to cleanse, sweep.] *Falconry.* To wipe (its beak) after feeding; to wipe the beak of (the hawk). — **feak**, *v. t.*
feal (fēl), *n.* Var. of FAIL, turf. Used chiefly in Scots law phrase *feal and divot*
fe'al, *n. Obs. Scot.* 1. [OF. *feeil* faithful.] One held by fee or fealty.
2. [See FEE.] A fee; payment of a fee; a being held in fee.
feal (fēl), *v. t.* [Icel. *fela*.] To conceal. *Dial. Eng.*
feam (fēm). Scot. var. of FOAM.

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fear (fēr), *v. t.;* FEARED (fērd); FEAR'ING. [ME. *feren*, *færen*, to frighten, to be afraid, AS. *færan* to terrify. See FEAR, *n.*] **1.** To affright; to terrify; to drive away or deter by fear. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Keats.*

Tush, tush! *fear* boys with bugs. *Shak.*

2. *Reflexively.* To be afraid. *Archaic.*

I *fear* me he is slain. *Marlowe*

3. To feel a painful apprehension of; to be afraid of; to consider or expect with emotion of alarm or solicitude.

I will *fear* no evil, for thou art with me. *Ps.* XXIII. 4.

I greatly *fear* my money is not safe. *Shak.*

4. To have a reverential awe of, to be solicitous to avoid the displeasure of (now the Supreme Being only).

Leave them to God above; him serve and *fear*. *Milton.*

5. To be anxious or solicitous for. *Obs.* *Shak.*

6. To suspect; doubt. *Obs.*

Ay, what else? *fear* you not her courage. *Shak.*

Syn. — Apprehend, dread, reverence, venerate.

fear, *v. i.* **1.** To be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid; to feel anxiety on account of some expected evil.

I exceedingly *fear* and quake. *Heb.* XII 21.

2. To feel painful uncertainty, to doubt with alarm; as, you shall know, never *fear*.

fear'ful (fēr'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of fear, apprehension, or alarm; afraid; frightened; solicitous.

Fearful amidst all their power *Ep. Warburton.*

Edward shall be *fearful* of his life. *Shak.*

2. Inclined to fear; easily frightened; timid

What man is there that is *fearful* and faint-hearted? *Deut.* XX. 8.

3. Full of reverence and awe.

The spirit of loving and *fearful* duty. *Farrar*

4. Indicating, or caused by, fear.

Cold *fearful* drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shak.*

5. Inspiring fear or awe; exciting apprehension or terror; terrible; frightful; dreadful.

This glorious and *fearful* name, THE LORD THY GOD.

In dreams they *fearful* precipices trend. *Dryden.*

6. Extremely bad, as, *fearful* pain. See *Syn.*, below.

They make a *fearful* outcry. *Lamb.*

Syn. — Apprehensive, timid, timorous; horrible, distressing, shocking, frightful, dreadful, awful. — FEARFUL, DREADFUL, TERRIBLE, HORRIBLE, FRIGHTFUL, APPALLING, AWFUL, while still frequently employed with due respect to the proper import of their nouns or verbs (see esp. FEAR), are used colloquially with little distinction as terms of extravagant hyperbole. See AFRAID.

— **fear'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **fear'ful-ness,** *n.*

fear'less, *a.* **1.** Free from fear; betraying no fear.

2. Harmless; not regarded with fear. *Obs.*

Syn. — Bold, daring, courageous, intrepid, valorous, valiant, brave, undaunted, dauntless, heroic.

— **fear'less-ly,** *adv.* — **fear'less-ness,** *n.*

fear'naught', fear'nought' (fēr'nôt'), *n.* **1.** A fearless person.

2. Something that removes fear.

3. A stout woolen cloth of great thickness; dreadnaught; also, a warm garment made of this cloth.

4. *Woolen Manuf.* A machine containing a swift and several worker and stripper rollers, by which the fiber is disentangled before it enters the carding machine proper.

fear'some (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Frightful; causing fear. *Scot.*

2. Timid; timorous. "Silly, *fearsome* thing." *B. Taylor.*

— **fear'some-ly,** *adv.* — **fear'some-ness,** *n.*

fea'sance (fē'zăns), *n.* [F. *faisance.*] *Law.* The doing or performance of a condition, duty, etc.

The former lies in *feasance* and the latter in custody.

Sir William Jones

fea'si-bil'i-ty (fē'zĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [From FEASIBLE.] Quality of being feasible; practicability; also, that which is feasible; as, before we adopt a plan, let us consider its *feasibility*.

fea'si-ble (fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *faisible, faisable*, F. *faisable*, fr. *faire* to make or do, fr. L. *facere*. See FACT.] **1.** Capable of being done, executed, or effected; practicable.

It was not *feasible* to gratify so many ambitions *Beaconsfield.*

2. Fit to be used or dealt with successfully; suitable.

3. Likely; probable; reasonable. *Orf. E. D.*

Syn. — See POSSIBLE.

— **fea'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **fea'si-bly,** *adv.*

feast (fēst), *n.* [ME. *feste* festival, holiday, feast, OF. *feste* festival, F. *fête*, fr. L. *festum*, pl. *festa*, fr. *festus* joyful, festal; of uncertain origin. Cf. FAIR, *n.*, FESTAL, FÊTE.] **1.** A festival; esp., a religious festival of rejoicing, as opposed to a fast; a holiday; a solemn, or, more commonly, a joyous, anniversary; as, the *feast* of Easter. Ecclesiastical *feasts* are called **immovable** when they always occur on the same day of the year; otherwise they are called **movable.** All Sundays are feasts.

The seventh day shall be a *feast* to the Lord. *Ex.* XIII. 6.

2. An elaborate meal; a grand, ceremonious, or sumptuous entertainment, of which many guests partake, a banquet.

Enough is as good as a *feast.* *Old Proverb.*

3. That which is partaken of, or shared in, with delight; something highly agreeable; rich entertainment.

The *feast* of reason, and the flow of soul. *Pope.*

4. Rejoicing; a gathering for sports; a festivity. *Obs.*

Syn. — FEAST, BANQUET, FESTIVAL, REVEL, CAROUSAL. FEAST suggests rich and abundant viands; BANQUET adds the implication of sumptuousness or ceremony; FESTIVAL commonly implies the celebration of an anniversary or occasion of special moment; REVEL emphasizes the idea of merrymaking or boisterous festivity, CAROUSAL, that of riotous or unrestrained indulgence.

Feast of Angel Guardians *or* **Guardian Angels,** *R. C. Ch.*, a church festival instituted by Pope Paul V., and celebrated on October 2d. — **F. of Asses** *or* **of the Ass,** in the Middle Ages, a festival in which one or more asses were represented, such as the ass of Balaam, that on which Mary and the child rode in the flight into Egypt, and that on which Jesus made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. This festival, originally, perhaps, designed to teach the Bible, degenerated into a scandalous burlesque (a form of the Feast of Fools), and in the 15th century was forbidden. — **f. of cups** *or* **beakers.** See ANTHESTERIA. — **F. of Dolors of the Blessed Virgin Mary.** *R. C. Ch.* See *Dolors of Mary*, under DOLOR. — **F. of Fools,** *or* **Fools' Festival,** in the Middle Ages, a burlesque festival held usually on the Feast of the Circumcision (Jan. 1), a prominent feature being mummeries, such as, occasionally, a burlesque of the High Mass, in connection with mimic dignitaries called Pope of Fools, Patriarch of Sots, Boy Bishop, Abbot of Unreason, etc., who were elected and often for the day took possession of the churches. — **Feast of Ingathering,** the Feast of Tabernacles; — so called as a harvest festival. (*Ex.* XXIII. 16; XXXIV. 22.) — **F. of Lanterns.** = 1st BON. — **F. of Our Lady of the Rosary,** *R. C. Ch.*, the first Sunday in October, a feast instituted to commemorate the victory of Don John of Austria over the Turks at Lepanto in 1571. — **f. of pots.** See ANTHESTERIA. — **F. of Roses** (rōz'ĕz; -ĭz), in Persia, an annual festival during the time when roses are in bloom. — **F. of Tabernacles** (tăb'ĕr-na-k'lz), one of the three principal festivals of the Jews, on which all males were required to make pilgrimages to the Temple at Jerusalem. Originally it was a harvest festival with no fixed date, and during it the people lived in booths, a practice which went back to the custom of so living during the fruit harvest, and which was later regarded as commemorative of the dwellings of the Israelites while wandering in the wilderness. Its celebration began on the 15th day of the seventh month, lasting for seven days (at a late period for nine), and various ceremonies were connected with it. — **F of the Circumcision.** *Eccl.* See CIRCUMCISION, 3. — **F. of the Dedication.** See HANUKKA. — **F. of the Immaculate Conception,** *R. C. Ch.*, a festival held (Dec. 8) in honor of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary — **F of the Immaculate Heart.** See IMMACULATE HEART. — **F. of the Presentation** (of Christ in the Temple). See FEAST OF THE PURIFICATION. — **F. of the Presentation** (of Mary), *Eastern & R. C. Ch.*, a festival, observed November 21, in honor of the presentation of Mary in the temple at the age of three, as related in apocryphal gospels. — **F. of the Purification** (of the Virgin Mary), *Eccl.*, a feast in commemoration of the ceremonial purification of the Virgin Mary, celebrated on February 2d. (See *Lev.* xii. and *Luke* ii. 22.) Called also *Candlemas* (which see) and *Feast of the Presentation (of Christ in the Temple).* — **F. of the Sacred Heart,** *R. C. Ch.*, a feast generally kept on the Friday (in England on the Sunday) after the octave of Corpus Christi. — **F. of Trumpets,** a feast of the Jews celebrated on the first day of the seventh month (*Lev.* xxiii. 24, 25; *Num.* xxix. 1-6) and marked by blowing of trumpets. Called also *Yom Teruah.* — **F. of Unleavened Bread,** a Jewish agricultural feast which began the next day (the 15th of the first month) after the Passover, lasted seven days, and was marked by the offering of a sheaf of the new grain to the Lord. This feast and the Passover finally became one continuous festival. — **F. of Weeks.** See PENTECOST, 1.

feast (fēst), *v. i.;* FEAST'ED; FEAST'ING. [ME. *festen*; cf. OF. *fester* to rest from work, to entertain, F. *fêter*. See FEAST, *n.*] **1.** To eat of a feast; to dine or sup on rich provisions, particularly in large companies, or on public festivals; to enjoy some unusual pleasure or delight.

And his sons went and *feasted* in their houses. *Job* I. 4

With my love's picture then my eye doth *feast.* *Shak.*

2. To make a festival; to enjoy one's self. *Obs.*

feast, *v. t.* **1.** To entertain with sumptuous provisions; to treat at the table bountifully; to make a feast for; as, he was *feasted* by the king; hence, to entertain lavishly.

2. To delight; gratify; as, to *feast* the soul.

Feast your ears with the music awhile. *Shak*

feast'er (fēs'tẽr), *n.* One who fares richly; a high liver; one who entertains elaborately; a host; one who eats of a feast; a guest.

feast'ful (fēst'fo͝ol), *a.* Festive; festal; fond of feasting. "*Feastful* days." *Milton.* — **feast'ful-ly,** *adv.*

feat (fēt), *n.* [ME. *fet*, OF. *fet, fait*, F. *fait*, fr. L. *factum*, prop., p. p. of *facere* to make or do. See FACT, DO; cf. FEASIBLE.] **1.** An act; a deed. *Obs.*

2. A noble deed; an exploit; a high achievement.

The warlike *feats* I have done. *Shak*

3. A striking act of strength, skill, or cunning; a trick, as, *feats* of horsemanship, or of dexterity.

4. Knack; art (of doing anything); hang. *Obs.*

5. An occupation; a business; an art. *Obs.*

6. Fact; reality. *Obs.*

Syn. — FEAT, EXPLOIT, ACHIEVEMENT. FEAT, in modern usage, commonly suggests an act of strength or dexterity; an EXPLOIT is an adventurous, heroic, or brilliant *feat;* ACHIEVEMENT (see EFFECT) emphasizes the idea of distinguished endeavor, commonly in the face of difficulty or opposition; all are occasionally used humorously or ironically; as, "Sleights of art and *feats* of strength went round" (*Goldsmith*); "No temptation half so dear as that which urged me to a daring *feat*, deep pools, tall trees, black chasms, and dizzy crags and tottering towers" (*Wordsworth*); "I must retreat into the invalided corps and tell them of my former *exploits*, which may very likely pass for lies" (*Scott*); "I have no more right to the name of a poet than a maker of mouse traps has to that of an engineer, but my little *exploits* in this way have at times amused me . . . much" (*Cowper*); "Great is the rumor of this dreadful knight, and his *achievements* of no less account" (*Shak.*); *achievements* of science. See ACTION.

by feat of, by dint of. *Obs.* — **by way of f.,** by violence. *Obs.* — **the f. of,** the facts about (anything). *Obs.* — **upon the f. of,** concerning. *Obs.*

feat, *a.;* FEAT'ER (-ẽr); FEAT'EST. [F. *fait* made, shaped, fit, p. p. of *faire* to make or do. See FEAT, *n.*] **1.** Suitable; fitting; fit. *Obs.*

2. Dexterous in movements or service; skillful; apt; graceful; becoming; neat; nice; pretty. *Archaic.*

Never master had a page . . . so *feat* *Shak.*

3. Affected; overnice. *Obs.*

feat, *v. t.* **a** To equip; furnish. **b** To make neat; to fashion. "A glass that *feated* them." *Shak.* **c** *Falconry.* To feak. *All Obs.*

feath'er (fĕth'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *fether*, AS. *feðer;* akin to D. *veder*, OHG. *fedara*, G. *feder*, Icel. *fjoðr*, Sw. *fjäder*, Dan. *fjæder*, Gr. πτερόν wing, feather, πέτεσθαι to fly, Skr. *patra* wing, feather, *pat* to fly, and perh. to L. *penna* feather, wing. Cf. PEN a feather.] **1.** One of the peculiar light, horny, epidermal outgrowths which make up the external covering or plumage of birds, and form the greater part of the surface of their wings. Feathers are found only on birds, and their presence is the most distinctive character of that group. A typical feather consists of a stem or shaft, the proximal part of which is hollow and is termed the *barrel, calamus,* or *quill.* The distal part, which is called the *rachis,* is furrowed on one side and filled internally with a pithy substance, and bears a series of slender somewhat obliquely directed processes on each side, called the *barbs.* The barbs bear in like manner the *barbules,* and these in turn the *barbicels.* Those barbicels which grow on the barbules directed toward the tip of the feather end in many cases in small hooks, or *hamuli*, which hook on to the barbules of the next barb, uniting the whole series of processes into a vane or web. Absence of the hamuli causes a feather to be soft and fluffy. In addition, many feathers bear an *aftershaft,* or *hyporhachis,* which resembles a small feather, springing from the shaft at the proximal end of the rachis. A feather grows from the epidermal covering of a vascular dermal papilla, whose base is sunk in a follicle or pit. On this papilla the feather is molded, and as the rachis grows out it carries out with itself the pairs of barbs in succession. Feathers do not grow uniformly on a bird's body, but in definite areas called *pterylæ.* See DOWN, FILOPLUME, QUILL, PINFEATHER.

Feather. *a* Shaft, from which part of the barbs have been cut away on the left; *b* Aftershaft with the barbs cut away on the right; *c c c* Barbs; *d* Quill.

2. Plumage; hence, attire; as, a bird in full *feather*

Fine *feathers* make fine birds. *Proverb.*

3. *pl.* Wings. *Obs.*

Be Mercury, set *feathers* to thy heels *Shak.*

4. One of the fins or wings on the shaft of an arrow.

5. Kind; nature; species; — from the proverbial phrase, "Birds of a *feather*," that is, of the same species. *Rare.*

I am not of that *feather* to shake off

My friend when he must need me. *Shak*

6. A feathery tuft or fringe of hair; specif.: **a** A fringe of long hair, as that on the legs of the setter. **b** A tuft of long frizzly hair on a horse, as on the forehead.

7. A flaw, somewhat resembling a feather in appearance, in the eye or in a precious stone.

8. *Mech.* A projecting strip, rib, fin, or flange. Cf. MID-FEATHER. Specif.: **a** A strengthening rib, web, or bracket. **b** A tongue fixed in, or cut on, the edge of a board, etc., to fit into a corresponding groove in another board to make a flush joint, usually without nails, screws, sprigs, etc. **c** A feather key, or spline.

a a a Feathers, 8 a.

9. a *Mining.* See PLUG AND FEATHER. **b** = LINCHPIN.

10. *Shoemaking.* A channel cut next to the outer edge of an insole.

11. Act of feathering an oar, etc.; also, angular adjustment of an oar or propeller blade as it leaves the water.

a feather in the cap, an honor, trophy, or mark of distinction. *Colloq.*

feath'er (fĕth'ẽr), *v. t.;* FEATH'ERED (-ẽrd); FEATH'ERING. [Cf. AS. *gefiðerian*.] **1.** To furnish with a feather or feathers, as an arrow or a cap.

2. To clothe; to deck; to adorn, as with feathers.

Birches and oaks still *feathered* the narrow ravines. *Scott.*

The king cared not to plume his nobility and people to *feather* himself *Bacon*

3. To give wings to; to help to speed or flight. *Obs. or R.*

4. To cover, or line, with feathers; as in the phrase, to *feather* one's nest; also, to tar and *feather*.

5. To tread, as a cock. *Obs.*

6. To shave or cut down gradually to an edge.

7. To join by a groove and tongue.

8. *Rowing.* To turn (an oar blade) almost horizontal as it is lifted from the water at the end of a stroke and to carry it through the air in this position, in which it meets with the least resistance, until it is dipped for the next stroke.

to feather one's nest, to provide for one's self, esp. from another's property confided to one's care; — alluding to the practice of birds which line their nests with feathers.

feath'er, *v. i.* **1.** To grow or form feathers; to become feathered; — often with *out;* as, birds *feathering* out.

2. To curdle when poured into another liquid and float in little flakes; as, the cream *feathers. Colloq., U. S.*

3. To turn to a horizontal plane, so that the water runs off in a featherlike spray, — said of oars.

4. To have the appearance of a feather or of feathers; to be or to appear in feathery form.

Cedars *feathering* in evergreen beauty *Warren.*

5. *Hunting.* To move the stern nervously from side to side; — said of a hound searching for a trail; to flemish.

feather alum. *Min.* a Halotrichite. **b** Alunogen.

feather bed. A bed filled with feathers.

feath'er-bone' (fĕth'ẽr-bōn'), *n.* A substitute for whalebone, made from the quills of geese and turkeys.

feath'ered (-ẽrd), *a.* **1.** Clothed, covered, or fitted with (or as with) feathers or wings; as, a *feathered* animal; a *feathered* arrow. "*Feathered* Mercury." *Shak.*

2. Furnished with anything featherlike; ornamented; fringed; as, land *feathered* with trees.

3. Winged; swift; fleet.

4. Granulated, as tin. Cf. FEATHER SHOT.

feathered columbine. **a** An Old World meadow rue (*Thalictrum aquilegifolium*). **b** The early meadow rue of the United States (*T. dioicum*). — **f. gillyflower,** the grass pink. — **f. hyacinth,** a species of grape hyacinth (*Muscari comosum monstrosum*) in which the flowers are all sterile and the corolla is cut into fine segments. See GRAPE HYACINTH. — **f. shot.** *Metal.* = FEATHER SHOT.

feath'er-edge' (fĕth'ẽr-ĕj'), *n.* A very thin edge that is easily broken or bent over like the edge of a feather, or on a cutting tool such an edge that is bent or curled over, as, a *featheredge* on a razor or an oyster shell. Specif., *Carp.*, the thin edge of a board of triangular or trapezoidal section.

feath'er-edge', *v. t.;* -EDGED' (-ĕjd'); -EDG'ING (-ĕj'ĭng). To cause to have or present a featheredge.

feath'er-edged' (-ĕjd'), *a.* **1.** Having a featheredge; also, having one edge thinner than the other, as a board or brick; voussoir-shaped; — in the United States, said only of boards having one edge as thin as practicable.

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fear. † FERE, companion.

fear Dial. Eng. var. of FERE, *a.*

fear'a-ble (fēr'ă-b'l), *a.* To be feared. *Rare.*

fear'babe', *n.* Bogy; bugbear. *Obs*

fearce. † FIERCE.

feard. Feared. *Ref. Sp.*

feare. † FEIR, FERE, comrade, company, accompany.

feared (fērd), *a.* Affected with fear; apprehensive — **fear'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **fear'ed-ness,** *n. All Obs. or Dial.*

feared (fērd), *conj.* Lest. *Dial. Eng.*

fear'er, *n.* One who fears.

fear'ing-ly, *adv.* a Terrifyingly. *Obs.* b Timidly.

fearlac. † FERLAC.

fear'ly † FERLY.

fearn (fērn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of FERN.

feart (fērt). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FEARED. [by fear.]

fear worship. Worship inspired

feasant, feasaunt. † PHEASANT.

fease (fēz; fāz). Var. of FEEZE.

feas'er (fēz'ẽr), *n.* A jaeger gull. *Local, Scot.*

fease'traw, *n.* [See FESCUE; STRAW.] A fescue. *Obs.*

fea'si-bi. Feasible. *Ref. Sp.*

fea'sor (fē'zẽr), *n.* [OF. *faiseor.*] A doer; — used in *fort-feasor.*

feast day A holiday; a day set as a commemorative festival.

feast'ly, *a* Festive; merry. *Obs.* — *adv.* Festively; merrily. *Obs.*

feat. † FAT, a vessel.

fea'teous, etc. † FEATOUS, etc.

feath'er-bird', *n.* The whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*), or other small bird which lines its nest with feathers. *Dial. Eng*

feather boarding. *Carp.* Featheredged boarding.

feath'er-brain', *n.* A weak-brained, foolish person.

feath'er-brained', *a.* Foolish; frivolous.

feath'er-dom (fĕth'ẽr-dŭm), *n.* The world of birds. *Rare.*

feather driver. 1. One who prepares feathers by beating. 2. A quill driver. [feathers

feather duster. A dustbrush of

feath'er-edge', *v. t.* To produce a featheredge upon.

2. Ornamented on one edge, as with loops or tafts; — said of ribbons and braids.

feather fern. A commonly cultivated Japanese rosaceous shrub (*Spiræa japonica*) with feathery foliage.

feath'er-foil' (fĕth'ĕr-foil'), *n.* [*feather* + *foil* a leaf.] Any aquatic primulaceous plant of the genus *Hottonia*.

feather grass. A European grass (*Stipa pennata*); — so called from its long plumose awns.

feath'er-head' (fĕth'ĕr-hĕd'), *n.* **a** A frivolous or light-headed person. "A fool and *featherhead*" *Tennyson. Carlyle.* **b** A weak head.

feath'er-head'ed, *a.* Giddy; foolish; light-headed

feath'er-i-ness (fĕth'ĕr-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being feathery or light.

feath'er-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FEATHER. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** A covering of feathers; plumage. **b** A style in which feathers are attached to the shafts of arrows (see ARROW); also, the feathers of an arrow. **c** A fringe of hair, as on the legs of a dog. **d** *Arch.* = FOLIATION.

feathering float, *Naut.*, the float or paddle of a feathering wheel. — **f. screw,** *Naut.*, a screw propeller of which the blades may be turned so as to move edgewise through the water when the vessel is going under sail alone, now rarely used; also, a screw capable of being altered or reversed in pitch while rotating, a device used in motor boats driven by nonreversible engines. — **f. wheel,** *Naut.*, a paddle wheel whose floats turn automatically so as to dip almost perpendicularly into the water and leave it in the same way.

feather joint. *Carp.* A joint made by inserting a feather-edge of one piece into a mortise or groove of another.

feather key. *Mach.* A sunk key without taper, permanently fixed in one of the connected pieces, which is a sliding fit in a keyway in the other, so as to permit relative longitudinal motion; a spline.

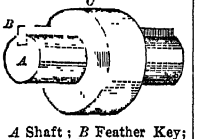

A Shaft; *B* Feather Key; *C* Sliding Piece.

feather palm. Any palm having pinnate leaves, as the coco palm or date palm.

feather spring. A sear spring in a gunlock.

feath'er-stitch' (fĕth'ĕr-stĭch'), *n.* A kind of embroidery stitch producing a branching zigzag line.

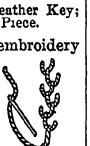
Feather-stitch.

feath'er-top' (-tŏp'), *n., or* **feathertop grass.** **a** Any of several grasses having feathery panicles, esp. species of *Agrostis, Arundo*, etc. **b** The European grass *Calamagrostis epigeios*.

feather tree. **a** The smoke tree of Europe. **b** The mountain mahogany of the western United States.

feath'er-veined' (-vānd'), *a.* Having veins diverging from the midrib to the margin; — applied chiefly to leaves.

feath'er-weight' (fĕth'ĕr-wāt'), *n.* **1.** A very light weight; specif.: *Sporting.* **a** *Horse Racing.* The lightest weight allowed by the rules to be carried by a horse in a handicap. **b** The weight of a boxer (or wrestler) not exceeding in weight 126 lbs. (British rules), or 115 lbs. (American rules). **2.** A very small thing; a person of very light weight or of featherweight (in sense 1 **a**, or esp. **b**); a person of little importance.

feath'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, feathers; covered with or as with feathers. — **feathery wattle,** black wattle.

Some *feathery* particle of snow. *Sir T. Browne.*

feat'ly (fēt'lĭ), *adv.* [From FEAT, *a.*] **1.** Properly; fitly. **2.** Neatly; dexterously; nimbly. *Archaic.*

Foot it *featly* here and there. *Shak.*

3. Oddly. *Obs.*

feat'ous (fēt'ŭs), *a.* [ME. *fetis*, OF. *faitis, faitiz, fetis*, well made, fine, L. *factĭcius* made by art. See FACTITIOUS.] Handsome; well-shaped; elegant; dexterous; neat. *Obs.* — **feat'ous-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

fea'tur-al (fē'tŭr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the features; as, a strong *featural* resemblance. — **fea'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

fea'ture (fē'tŭr), *n.* [ME. *feture* form, shape, feature, OF. *faiture* fashion, make, fr. L. *factura* a making, formation, fr. *facere, factum*, to make. See FEAT, FACT; cf. FACTURE.] **1.** The make, structure, form, or outward appearance of anything, esp. of a person; the whole turn or style of the body; esp., good appearance. *Archaic.*

Cheated of *feature* by dissembling nature. *Shak.*

2. Any part of the body; a limb. *Obs.*

3. The make, cast, or appearance of the human face, and esp. of any single part of the face; as, her mouth was her best *feature; pl.*, the face; the countenance.

It is for homely *features* to keep home. *Milton.*

4. Any marked peculiarity or characteristic; anything especially prominent or important; as, one of the *features* of the landscape; the *feature* of the day's news.

5. A form; a shape; also, in contempt, creature. *Obs.*

So scented the grim *feature*, and upturned
His nostril wide into the murky air. *Milton.*

Syn. — See CHARACTERISTIC.

fea'ture, *v. t.;* FEA'TURED (-tŭrd); FEA'TUR-ING (-tŭr-ĭng). **1.** To resemble as to features; to favor. *Colloq.* **2.** To affect the countenance of; to be a feature of. *Rare.* **3.** To delineate or portray the features of. **4.** To make a feature of; to give especial prominence to; as, a newspaper *features* a story. *Cant.*

It is best to *feature* one item in an ad. *Inland Printer.*

fea'tured (fē'tŭrd), *a.* **1.** Shaped; fashioned; hence, *Obs. or R.*, well-fashioned, comely.

How noble, young, how rarely *featured*! *Shak.*

2. Having features; formed into, or expressed by, features.

The well-stained canvas or the *featured* stone *Young.*

fea'ture-ful (-tŭr-fo͝ol), *a.* Exhibiting a variety of features.

fea'ture-less, *a* **1.** Without comely features; ugly. *Rare.* **2.** Having no distinct or distinctive features.

fea'ture-ly (fē'tŭr-lĭ), *a.* Having features or marked peculiarities; handsome. *Rare.* — **fea'ture-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n. Featurely* warriors of Christian chivalry. *Coleridge.*

feaze (fēz), *v. t. & i.;* FEAZED (fēzd); FEAZ'ING (fēz'ĭng). [Cf. ME. *faselen* to unravel, fr. AS. *fæs* fringe; akin to G. *fasen* to separate fibers or threads, *fasen, faser*, thread, filament, OHG. *faso.*] To untwist; to unravel.

fe-bric'i-tate (fē-brĭs'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *febricitare*, fr. *febris.* See FEBRILE.] To have a fever. *Obs.* — **fe-bric'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

fe-bric'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [See FEBRICITATE.] *Med.* Quality or state of being feverish.

fe-brif'er-ous (fē-brĭf'ẽr-ŭs) | [L. *febris* fever + *-ferous*, **fe-brif'ic** (-ĭk), *a.* | *-ficus* (in comp.) making.] Producing or causing fever.

fe-brif'u-gal (fē-brĭf'ū-găl; fĕb'rĭ-fū'găl), *a.* [See FEBRIFUGE.] Mitigating or removing fever.

feb'ri-fuge (fĕb'rĭ-fūj), *n.* [F *fébrifuge*, fr. L. *febris* fever + *fugare* to put to flight, fr. *fugere* to flee. See FEBRILE, FEVERFEW.] *Med.* A remedy serving to mitigate or remove fever — *a.* Antifebrile.

fe'brile (fē'brĭl; fĕb'rĭl; 277), *a.* [F. *fébrile*, fr. L. *febris* fever. See FEVER.] Pertaining to fever; feverish, indicating fever; as, *febrile* symptoms. — **febrile movement,** *Med.*, an elevation of the body temperature; a fever.

Feb'ru-a-ry (fĕb'rōō-ă-rĭ), *n.* [L. *Februarius*, orig., the month of expiation, because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation and purification was held, fr. *februa*, pl., the Roman festival of purification; akin to *februare* to purify, expiate.] The second month in the year, said to have been introduced into the Roman calendar by Numa. In common years it now has 28 days; in leap year, 29.

fe'cal, fæ'cal (fē'kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *fécal.* See FECES.] Relating to, or containing, feces, dregs, or ordure.

fe'ces, fæ'ces (fē'sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *faex*, pl. *faeces*, dregs] **1.** Sediment after infusion or distillation; dregs; refuse. **2.** Excrement; ordure

Fech'ner's law (fĕk'nẽrz). *Psychophysics.* The law that the intensity of sensation increases as the logarithm of the stimulus, deduced from Weber's law by G. T. Fechner (1801–87) and called by him the *law of intensity.* The applicability of this law is still unsettled.

feck (fĕk), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *effect.*] **1.** a Effect; purport; tenor. *Obs.* b Efficacy; force; value. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** Amount; quantity. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

the most feck, *or* **the feck,** the greater or larger part.

feck'less, *a.* [*feck* + *-less.*] Spiritless; weak; worthless. — **feck'less-ly,** *adv.* — **feck'less-ness,** *n. All Scot.*

fec'u-la (fĕk'ū-lă), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L. *faecula* burnt tartar or salt of tartar, dim. of *faex, faecis*, dregs: cf. F. *fécule.*] A starch obtained from plants by agitation with water, and subsidence; — called also *amylaceous fecula.*

fec'u-lence (-lĕns), *n.* [L. *faeculentia* dregs, filth. cf. F. *féculence.*] State or quality of being feculent; muddiness; foulness; also, that which is feculent; sediment; dregs; feces.

fec'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *faeculentus*, fr. *faecula*: cf. F. *féculent.* See FECULA.] Foul with extraneous or impure substances; abounding with sediment or excrementitious matter; muddy; thick; turbid.

Both his hands most filthy *feculent.* *Spenser*

fec'und (fĕk'ŭnd; fē'kŭnd; 277), *a.* [F. *fécond*, L. *fecundus*, from the root of *fetus.* See FETUS.] **1.** Fruitful in offspring or vegetation; prolific; fertile.

2. Fertilizing. *Rare.*

fec'un-date (fĕk'ŭn-dāt), *v. t.;* FEC'UN-DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); FEC'UN-DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). [L. *fecundare*, fr. *fecundus.* See FECUND.] **1.** To make fruitful or prolific.

2. *Biol.* To fertilize or impregnate.

fec'un-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Fertilization; impregnation.

fe-cun'di-ty (fē-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *fecunditas*: cf. F. *fécondité.* See FECUND.] **1.** Quality or power of producing fruit; fruitfulness, esp., *Biol.*, the quality in female organisms of reproducing rapidly and in great numbers.

2. The power of germinating, as in seeds.

3. The power of bringing forth in abundance; fertility; richness of invention.

4. The power of fertilizing.

fed'er-a-cy (fĕd'ẽr-ă-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [See FEDERATE, *a.*] An alliance; a confederacy.

fed'er-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *foedus* league, treaty, compact; akin to *fides* faith. See FAITH.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a compact, league, or treaty; derived from, or constituted by, a compact or covenant between parties; esp., pertaining to, or derived from, a compact between states which by the terms of the compact surrender their general sovereignty and consolidate into a new state; as, a *federal* union.

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all *federal* right, . . . to part with Sardinia. *Grew.*

2. **a** Belonging or pertaining to a state formed by the consolidation of several states which retain limited residuary powers of government under the common sovereignty of the new state; of the nature of, or characteristic of, such a state; as, the United States of America has a *federal* government. Hence: **b** Of or pertaining to, or involving the principle of, the government of such a state (often specif. [*usually cap.*] the United States); as, *Federal* officers; the *Federal* legislation of the United States.

A single state may, as a matter of fact, construct its governmental system upon the *federal* or dual principle. *John W. Burgess.*

3. [*cap.*] Specif.: *U. S. Hist.* **a** Friendly to the principle of a federal government with strong centralized powers; of or pert. to the Federal party (see below). **b** Of or pert. to, or loyal to, the government or armies of the United States in the Civil War of 1861–65; as, a great *Federal* victory; the *Federal* troops.

4. *Theol.* Pert. to, or expressing, a covenant between God and the human race or its members, esp. the covenant of works and the covenant of grace. See FEDERAL THEOLOGY.

5. Confederated; allied. *Rare.*

Federal City, Washington, capital of the United States. — **F. Council.** See EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. — **f. district,** a district set apart by a country as the seat of the national government, as the District of Columbia in the United States of America, or the similar district in Mexico. Such a district is governed directly by the national legislature. — **F. Executive Council.** See EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. — **F. party,** a name given to the group of men most prominent in urging the formation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and later adopted by the political party which was in favor of a strong centralized federal power, as opposed to a central government of comparatively limited authority and partial sovereignty, as advocated by the Republican party. The foremost leader of the Federal party was Alexander Hamilton, and John Adams was by it elected the second President of the United States in 1796. It ceased to exist as a political entity during the second administration of Monroe, 1821–25. — **F. States,** *U. S. Hist.*, those States of the United States that were loyal to the Federal government during the Civil War (1861–65); — so called at the time. — **f. theology,** the theological system which rests upon the conception that before the fall man was under a "covenant of works," wherein God promised him (through Adam, the federal head of the race) eternal blessedness if he perfectly kept the law; and that since the fall man is under a "covenant of grace," wherein God of his free grace promises the same blessings to all who believe in Christ (the federal head of the church) whether, as in patriarchal times, by belief in the coming Messiah, or, since the Incarnation, by belief in the revealed Savior. Cf. COCCEIAN.

Fed'er-al (fĕd'ẽr-ăl), *n.* **1.** A Federalist. *Rare.*

2. *U. S. Hist.* A supporter of the government of the United States in the Civil War; specif., a soldier in the Federal armies; as, *Federals* and Confederates lie buried together

fed'er-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *fédéralisme.*] **1** The federal principle of national organization or its support.

2. [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* The principles of the Federalists.

fed'er-al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *fédéraliste.*] **1.** An advocate of the federal system of national organization.

2. [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* **a** An advocate of a federal union between the colonies after the War of Independence and of the formation and adoption of the Constitution. **b** A member or adherent of the Federal party (which see).

Fed'er-al-ist, The. A series of eighty-five essays by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay, expounding and advocating the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. They were first published (signed "A Citizen of New York" and later "Publius") in the "Independent Journal" of New York City between Oct. 27, 1787, and April 2, 1788, with the exception of six, which were added when they were published in book form. They exerted a powerful influence upon the opinion of the time, and are recognized as an authoritative commentary on the Constitution.

fed'er-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in favor of, federalism or the Federalists.

fed'er-al-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.;* FED'ER-AL-IZED (-ĭzd); FED'ER-AL-IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *fédéraliser.*] To unite in compact, as different states; to unite in or under a federal government; also, to bring under the sole jurisdiction of a federal government. — **fed'er-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*

It can hardly be supposed that the Federal Parliament has power to *federalize* an unlimited area of New South Wales as a seat of government. *Quick & Garran.*

fed'er-ate (fĕd'ẽr-āt), *v. t. & i.;* FED'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); FED'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To unite in a league or federation; to organize under a federal government.

The [Australian] Commonwealth is not a sovereign state, but a *federated* community possessing many political powers approaching and elements resembling sovereignty, but falling short of it. *Quick & Garran.*

fed'er-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *foederatus*, p. p. of *foederare* to establish by treaty or league, fr. *foedus.* See FEDERAL.] United by compact; leagued; confederate; as, *federate* nations.

fed'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fédération.*] **1.** A uniting by league or covenant; confederation; now, esp., act of

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featheredge file See FILE, tool.

feath'er-few' (fĕth'ĕr-fū'), *n.* Feverfew. *Dial. Eng.*

feath'er-foot'ed, *a.* **a** Moving lightly as a feather. **b** Having feather-covered feet. [Iem oak.]

feather geranium. The Jerusalem oak.

feath'er-ham, *n.* [AS. *fĕðerhama*] A covering of feathers, plumage. *Obs.*

feath'er-heeled', *a.* Light-heeled; gay. [FEATHERED.]

feather hyacinth. See under **feath'er-leaf' ce'dar.** The arborvitæ.

feath'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.

feath'er-less-ness, *n.*

feath'er-let, *n.* See -LET.

feath'er-ly, *a.* Error for *feathery*, originating in *Johnson's Dict.*

feather mail. Mail-like armor of feathers, worn by Mexicans prior to the Spanish conquest.

feather maker. One who dresses feathers or makes artificial ones.

feath'er-man, *n* One who deals in feathers or plumes.

feather moss. Any moss of the genus *Hypnum* or related genus; — so called from their feathery branches.

feather ore. *Min.* A capillary or fibrous form of jamesonite.

feath'er-pat'ed (-pāt'ĕd; -ĭd), *a.* Feather-headed.

feather pink. The garden pink.

feather poke. Any of several birds which line their nests with feathers, as the long-tailed titmouse. *Local, Eng.*

feather shot. *Metal.* Copper granulated by being poured molten into cold water.

feath'er-staff', *n. Mil. Antig* A light halberd. *Oxf. E. D.*

feather star. See COMATULA.

feath'er-stitch', *v. t. & i. Needlework.* To ornament with featherstitch.

feath'er-tongue', *v. t.* To make with a tongue fitting a groove.

feather-weed, *n.* A kind of everlasting (*Gnaphalium obtusifolium*) of the eastern United States.

feath'er-weight'ed, *a.* Light as a feather; trivial. *R.* [moth.]

feath'er-wing', *n.* A plume

feath'er-work', *n.* Working in feathers: featherstitch. — **feath'er-work'er,** *n.*

feat'ish (fēt'ĭsh), *a.* [See FEATOUS.] 1. Neat. *Obs.* [*Dial. Eng.*] 2. Tolerable; in fair health.

feat'ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

feat'less, *n.* Feeble; silly. *Obs. Scot.*

feat'ly, *a.* Neat; graceful. *R.* — **feat'li-ness,** *n. R.*

feat'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

feat'y, *a.* Neat; dexterous; clever. *Rare.*

feaute. † FEALTY, FEUTE.

fea'ver. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FEVER.

feawe. † FEW. [*n. & v.*

feaze (fēz; ĭāz). Var. of FEEZE.

feaz'ings (fēz'ĭngz), *n. pl.* [See FEAZE to unravel.] *Naut.* The unlaid or ragged end of a rope.

Feb. *Abbr.* February.

feb. dur. *Abbr.* Febre durante (L., while the fever continues).

febbiches, *n. pl.* ?Contrivances; clumsy tricks. *Obs.*

fe'ble, etc. † FEEBLE, etc.

febre. † FEVER.

fe-bric'u-la (fē-brĭk'ū-lă), *n.* [L., dim. of *febris* fever.] *Med.* A slight and transient fever.

fe-bric'u-lose' (-lōs'), *a.* [L. *febriculosus.*] Somewhat feverish. *Obs.* — **fe-bric'u-los'i-ty** (-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Obs.*

feb'ri-fa'cient (fĕb'rĭ-fā'shĕnt; fē'brĭ-), *a.* [L. *febris* fever + *faciens* making.] Febrific.

feb'ril. Febrile. *Ref. Sp*

fe-bril'i-ty (fē-brĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Feverishness [ver

fe'bris (fē'brĭs), *n.* [L.] Fever.

fe'bris py'o-ge'ni-ca (pī'ō-jĕn'ĭ-kă). [NL.] *Veter.* = BASTARD STRANGLES.

Fe-bro'ni-an (fē-brō'nĭ-ăn), *a. Eccl. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the theory advocated (1763, but retracted 1778) by Johann Nicolaus von Hontheim, suffragan bishop of Treves (pseudonym, Justinus *Febronius*), that the power of the keys belongs to the whole church, and that the Pope is inferior to the whole body of the episcopate. — *n.* An advocate of Febronian principles. — **Fe-bro'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm). *n.*

feb'ru-a'tion (fĕb'rōō-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *februatio.* See FEBRUARY.] Purification by a religious ceremony. *Obs. or R.*

febul. † FEEBLE.

fec *Abbr.* Fecit.

fe'cal-oid, *a.* [*fecal* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling feces; fecal.

fecche. † FETCH, VETCH. [(it).

fe-ce'runt. [L.] They made.

fech. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of FETCH.

fecht. Fetched. *Ref. Sp.*

fecht (fĕkt). Scot. var. of FIGHT.

fe'cial. Var. of FETIAL.

fe'cit (fē'sĭt) [L.] He (or she) made (or executed) (it).

feck, fecks. † FEGS.

feck'et (fĕk'ĕt), *n.* An under waistcoat. *Scot.*

feck'ful, *a.* [*feck* + *-ful.*] Efficient; strong, powerful. — **feck'ful-ly,** *adv. Both Obs., Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

feck'ly, *adv.* [See FECK.] *Scot. & Dial Eng.* 1. Effectually. 2. Mostly; almost.

fecond. fecounde. † FECUND.

fect. Obs. or Scot. var. of FECK, effect. [Feculence.

fec'u-len-cy (fĕk'ū-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

fec'un-da'tor, *n.* One that fecundates.

fe-cun'da-to-ry (fē-kŭn'dă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to fecundation.

‖ **fe-cun'di ca'li-ces quem non fe-ce're di-ser'tum?** (kăl'ĭ-sēz). [L.] Whom have abundant cups not made fluent? *Horace* (*Epistles*, I. v. 19).

fe-cun'di-fy (fē-kŭn'dĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*fecund* + *-fy.*] To fecundate.

fec'und-ize, *v. t.* To fecundate.

fe-cun'dous, *a.* Fecund. *Obs.*

fed, *a.* [Cf. ME. *vfæien* to make hostile, E. FOE, FEUD a contention.] Inimical. *Obs.* — *n.* Enemy. *Obs.*

fed, *pret. & p. p.* of FEED.

fed'a-rie, *n.* [See FEUDARY; prob. confused with L. *foedus, foederis*, league.] A confederate; accomplice. *Obs.*

fed-dan' (fĕd-dan'), *n.* [Ar. *fadān* yoke of oxen, acre.] See MEASURE.

fedde. Obs. pret. & p. p. of FEED.

fed'der. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FEATHER.

fed'der-ham. † FEATHERHAM.

fede. † FADE, great; FED, *n.*; FEED.

fedde. Var. of FEID, feud.

feder. † FEATHER.

feder. Obs. or dial. Eng. var of FATHER.

fed'er-al-ly, *adv.* of FEDERAL.

fed'er-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

fed'er-a-rie, fed'er-a-ry, *n.* † FEDARIE.

fed'er-ate, *n.* **1.** A party to a league or covenant. *Rare.* **2.** A member of one of several armed bodies in France, during times of revolution or disorder; — a translation of F. *fédéré.*

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uniting to form a sovereign power so that each of the uniting powers retains the management of its own local affairs. **2.** A league; a confederacy; a federal or confederated government; now, esp., a sovereign state formed by the union of several states under one central or federal government, the several local governments retaining or having control of local matters.

Syn. — See ALLIANCE.

fed'er-a-tive (fĕd'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *fédératif*] Of or pert. to a federation or covenant or its formation; based on, or inclined to, federation. — **fed'er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

fee (fē), *n.* [ME. *fe. feh, feoh,* cattle, property, money, AS *feoh* cattle, property, money; the senses of "property, money," arising from cattle being used in early times as a medium of exchange or payment, property chiefly consisting of cattle; akin to OS. *fehu* cattle, property, D. *vee* cattle, OHG. *fihu, fehu,* G. *vieh,* Icel. *fé* cattle, property, money, Goth. *faihu,* L. *pecus* cattle, *pecunia* property, money, Skr. *paçu* cattle. Cf. FELLOW, PECUNIARY.] Personal property; goods; live stock; cattle; money. *Obs.*

Laden with rich *fee*. *Spenser.*

fee, *n.* [ME. *fe* fief, payment, OF. *fié, fieu;* prob. of G. origin; cf. OHG. *fihu, fehu,* cattle. Cf. FEE property, FEUD a fief, FIEF.] **1.** *Eng. Feudal Law.* A heritable estate in land held of a superior lord by whom the estate was granted, and who retains rights in the land, or tenement, and in return acquires rights against the tenant.

To say of a tenant that he holds in *fee* (tenet in feodo) means no more than that his rights are inheritable; . . . he holds heritably and for his own behoof. But nothing more is implied as to the terms of his holding, the relation between him and his lord. His duties to his lord may be onerous or nominal, noble or humble, military or agricultural, but if his rights are heritable, then he holds in *fee* and the land is feodum suum, at all events if his tenure has about it no taint of villenage. *Pollock & Mait.*

2. In general, in feudal law, any feudal benefice, or estate in land held of a feudal lord; also, sometimes, the interest or right of the lord in the land so held. These rights are often respectively called by the Roman law terms *dominium utile* and *dominium directum.*

3. *Law.* **a** At the common law, an estate of inheritance in land, being either a fee simple or a fee tail (which see, below). **b** A fee simple; that is, an absolute fee; a fee without limitation to any particular class of heirs or restrictions upon alienation. A fee simple may be either a **fee simple absolute,** which is one without any condition or limitation whatsoever, or a **qualified,** or **limited, fee simple,** often called a *base fee,* which is one that may determine upon the fulfillment of a contingent qualification or limitation, or the happening of a certain event. The term *fee simple,* or the term *fee* alone, is often used as synonymous with the term *fee simple absolute* in the sense noted above. See CONDITIONAL FEE. "Buy the *fee simple* of my life for an hour and a quarter." *Shak.* At the common law, to convey a fee it is essential that the grant should be to the grantee and his "heirs" or to him and the "heirs of his body," according as it is desired to convey an estate in fee simple or fee tail, in the latter case the "words of procreation," such as "of his body," being necessary as well as the word "heirs." By the Conveyancing Act of 1881 in England it is sufficient if the estate be described as a "fee simple" or "in tail," as the case may be, and by custom in some manors other words may be used; the common-law rule has been generally greatly modified also in the United States. In a will no technical words are required, but as a general rule the estate will be given which corresponds to the intention shown by the testator.

4 The territory held in fee.

5. The fealty or homage of a vassal; the service or train of a superior. *Obs.*

Venus Damzels, all within her *fee*. *Spenser.*

6. Tribute to a superior. *Obs.*

7. A charge fixed by law for the services of a public officer or for the use of a privilege under the control of the government; as, sheriff's *fees;* customhouse *fees;* license *fees.*

8. A perquisite; share of property, spoils, etc. *Obs.*

9. Pay; wages; salary. *Obs.*

10. Reward or compensation for services rendered or to be rendered; esp., payment for professional services, of optional amount, or fixed by custom or laws; charge; pay; as, the *fees* of lawyers and physicians.

To plead for love deserves more *fee* than hate. *Shak.*

11. A payment for admission to a place of amusement or instruction, an association, etc.; as, school *fees;* club *fees.*

12. A gift in return for services; gratuity; tip.

13. A bribe. *Obs.*

Syn. — FEE, ASSESSMENT are distinguished as in the following quotation.

A price is a charge for special services which people are not compelled to accept unless they choose. A *fee* or *assessment* is a charge for special services which people are compelled to accept. . . . The chief difference between the two things [*assessment* and *fee*] is that an *assessment* is levied once for all, to meet some extraordinary expense, while *fees* are charges for services which are constantly recurring in the ordinary course of relations between a government and its subjects. *A. T. Hadley.*

fee tail, *Law,* an estate of inheritance limited to some particular class of heirs of the person to whom it is granted. A fee tail may be qualified in the same way as a fee simple. See ESTATE TAIL.

fee, *v. t.;* FEED (fēd); FEE'ING. **1.** To reward for services performed, or to be performed, esp. for personal services, to give a gratuity to; to tip; as, to *fee* a waiter.

2. To hire or keep in hire; to employ. *Chiefly Scot.*

3. To bribe. *Obs.*

fee'ble (fē'b'l), *a.;* FEE'BLER (-blẽr); FEE'BLEST (-blĕst). [ME. *feble,* OF. *feible, floible, foible,* F. *faible,* L. *flebilis* to be wept over, lamentable, wretched, fr. *flere* to weep. Cf. FOIBLE.] **1.** Deficient in physical strength; weak; infirm; debilitated.

Carried all the *feeble* of them upon asses. 2 *Chron.* xxviii. 15.

2. Weak; fragile; slight; pregnable; as, a *feeble* support; a *feeble* fortress.

3. Wanting force, vigor, or efficiency in character, action, or expression; not full, loud, bright, strong, rapid, etc.; faint; as, a *feeble* color; *feeble* motion; a *feeble* mind; *feeble* health. "A lady's *feeble* voice." *Shak.*

4. Poor; mean; miserable. *Obs.*

Syn. — See WEAK.

fee'ble, fe'ble (fē'b'l), *n.* **1.** A feeble person; feebleness. *Obs.*

2. A foible of character.

3. The foible, or comparatively weak portion towards the tip, of a sword blade.

fee'ble, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *febleier, foiblir,* to become feeble.] To make or become feeble. *Obs or Archaic.*

Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here? *Shak.*

fee'ble-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd; -dĭd; 87, 151), *a* Weak in will or understanding; having a mental infirmity; specif.: **a** Wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute; vacillating. "Comfort the *feeble-minded.*" 1 *Thess.* v 14. **b** Having a mind incapable of normal development, though of better intelligence than imbeciles and idiots (see IDIOT). — **fee'ble-mind'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **fee'ble-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

fee'bly (fē'blĭ), *adv.* **1.** Poorly; scantily; insufficiently. *Obs.*

2. In a feeble manner; weakly; indistinctly

feed (fēd), *v. t.;* FED (fĕd); FEED'ING. [AS. *fēdan,* fr. *fōda* food; akin to OS. *fōdian,* OFries. *fēda, fōda,* D. *voeden,* OHG. *fuottan,* Icel. *fœ̄a,* Sw *föda,* Dan. *fode.* See FOOD.]

1. To give food to, to supply with nourishment; to satisfy the physical hunger of.

If thine enemy hunger, *feed* him. *Rom.* xii 20

2. To satisfy; to gratify or minister to, as a sense, talent, taste, or desire.

I will *feed* fat the ancient grudge I bear him. *Shak.*

3. To supply with that which is used or wasted; as, springs *feed* ponds; to *feed* a furnace with coal.

4. To nourish, in a general sense, to foster, strengthen, develop, and guard.

Mightiest powers by deepest calms are *fed*. *B. Cornwall*

5. To produce, or serve as, food for; as, the land will *feed* a thousand head of cattle; enough food to *feed* all.

6. To graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle; as, to *feed* grain with sheep.

7. To give for food, esp. to animals; hence, to furnish for consumption; as, to *feed* turnips to the cows; to *feed* water to a steam boiler.

8. *Mach.* **a** To supply (the material to be operated upon) to a machine; as, to *feed* paper to a printing press. **b** To produce progressive operation upon or with (as in wood and metal working machines, so that the work moves to the cutting tool, or the tool to the work).

9. *Association Football, etc.* To pass the ball to (the forwards) for purposes of attack; — said esp. of the halfbacks.

to feed to market, to feed for sale.

feed, *v. i.* **1** To take food; to eat.

Her kid . . . which . . . would not *feed*. *De Foe.*

2. To satisfy the appetite; to feed one's self; to prey; — with *on* or *upon.*

Leaving thy trunk for crows to *feed* upon. *Shak.*

3. To be nourished, strengthened, or satisfied, as if by food. "He *feeds* upon the cooling shade." *Spenser.*

4. To place cattle to feed; to pasture; graze.

If a man . . . shall put in his beast, and shall *feed* in another man's field. *Ex.* xxii. 5.

5. To grow fat. *Dial. Eng.*

feed, *n.* **1.** Act of eating; hence, a meal; esp., a plentiful meal. *Archaic or Colloq.*

For such pleasure till that hour
As *feed* or fountain never had I found. *Milton.*

2. That which is eaten; esp., food for beasts; fodder; feeding stuff; pasture; hay; grain, ground or whole; as, *feed* for sheep.

3. A grazing or pasture ground; pasturage; crops. *Rare.*

4. An allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, etc.; a meal; as, a *feed* of corn or oats.

5. *Mech.* **a** The motion, or act, of carrying forward the stuff to be operated upon, as cloth to the needle in a sewing machine; or of producing progressive operation upon any material or object in a machine, as, in a turning lathe, by moving the cutting tool along or in the work. **b** The degree of feeding or the depth to which a tool is advanced into a piece of work at a single operation; as, a fine or a coarse *feed;* a *feed* of ⅛ inch. **c** Material supplied, as water to a steam boiler, coal to a furnace, or grain to a run of stones. **d** The mechanism by which the action of feeding is produced; a feed motion.

Syn. — See FOOD.

feed apron. *Mach.* An apron, usually a kind of endless belt, for supplying material to a machine.

feed board. A board, as on a printing press or folding machine, to hold material to be fed to the machine.

feed case. *Ordnance.* An accessory for use with certain machine guns, consisting of a detachable metal case containing cartridges which are fed into the gun.

feed door. A door through which the charge is introduced into a furnace.

feed'er (fēd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that gives or provides food or supplies nourishment; esp.: **a** One who fattens cattle, esp. for slaughter; also, a herder; shepherd. **b** A device, apparatus, or organ, for administering nourishment.

2. One who stimulates. "The *feeder* of my riots." *Shak.*

3. One who eats or feeds; specif.: **a** An animal to be fed or fattened. **b** One dependent on another for food; servant, parasite, etc. *Obs. or R.*

4. A tutor; coach; crammer. *Obs. or R.*

5. A trainer. *Archaic.*

6. In technical or cant senses: **a** A stream or body of water that flows into another body of water; a tributary; specif., *Hydraulic Engin.,* a watercourse or body of water serving to replenish a canal or reservoir. **b** A branch railroad, stage line, or the like; a tributary line which brings business to the main or another line. **c** *Mining.* (1) A small lateral lode connecting with the main lode. (2) A strong discharge of gas from a fissure; a blower. **d** *Mech.* One that supplies or leads along material operated upon or consumed, as a device for supplying steam boilers with water as needed. **e** *Organ Building.* A small bellows placed obliquely under (sometimes apart from) the main horizontal storage bellows, to supply it with wind. See ORGAN, *Illust.* **f** *Elec.* A heavy wire conductor supplying electricity at some point of any system of electric distribution; — called also *feed wire.* **g** A part designed as a foil for one more important. *Theat. Cant.* **h** The player who tosses the ball to the batsman, as in rounders; also, a game resembling rounders.

feed guide. *Print.* In presswork, a device for sustaining and liberating the sheet; a drop guide.

feed hand. *Mach.* A rod for imparting intermittent motion to a ratchet wheel.

feed'head' (fēd'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A cistern for feeding water by gravity to a steam boiler.

2. *Founding.* An excess of metal left above a mold, to render the casting more compact by its pressure.

feed heater a *Steam Engine.* A vessel in which the feed water for the boiler is heated, usually by exhaust steam. **b** A boiler or kettle in which is heated food for stock.

feed'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FEED. — **feeding bottle.** See NURSING BOTTLE — **f head.** = FEEDHEAD. — **f. rod,** *Founding,* a wrought-iron rod to keep clear the passage between riser and casting. — **f. standard,** *Agric.,* the amount of food, usually expressed in terms of digestible nutrients (protein, fat, and carbohydrates) and energy, supposed to be best adapted to animals kept under a given condition or for a given purpose. Sometimes the standard is expressed in terms of protein and energy. Cf. DIETARY STANDARD. — **f. stuff,** any material used in the ration of farm animals. — **f. weight,** *Mach.,* a heavy weight in a molding machine for wood, for pressing down on the feed rollers.

feed motion, mofor, *or* **movement.** *Mach.* The train of mechanism by which the feed in a machine is regulated.

feed pipe. A pipe for supplying feed, as water to a boiler.

feed pump. *Mach.* A force pump for supplying water to a steam boiler, etc.

feed regulator. *Mech.* A device for regulating the feed, as of water to a boiler.

feed rod. *Mach.* A rod regulating a feed motion.

feed roll *or* **roller.** *Mach.* A roll, or one of two or more rolls, by which material is drawn or fed into a machine.

feed screw. *Mach.* The screw for traversing a lathe carriage; — called also *lead,* or *leading, screw,* esp. when used for screw cutting.

feed water. Water supplied to a steam boiler, etc.

feed wheel. *Mach.* A wheel for feeding or for regulating a feed supply, continuously or intermittently.

fee farm. *Law.* Land held of another in fee simple subject to a perpetual fixed rent, without homage, fealty, or any other service than that mentioned in the feoffment: also, the estate or land so held, or the rent paid. — **fee farmer.**

It is a debated question whether a *fee farm* merely implies a perpetual rent of any kind, or whether it should be confined to a perpetual rent service, or to a perpetual rent charge equivalent to at least a fourth of the value of the land. *Oxf. E. D.*

fee'-faw'-fum' (fē'fô'fŭm'), *interj & n.* Also **fee,** *or* **fe, fi, fo, fum.** A nonsensical exclamation attributed to giants and ogres; hence, a bogy; any thing or expression calculated to impose upon the timid and ignorant. "Impudent *fee-faw-fums.*" *J. H. Newman.*

feel (fēl), *v. t.;* FELT (fĕlt); FEEL'ING. [AS. *fēlan;* akin to OS *gifōlian* to perceive, D. *voelen* to feel, OHG. *fuolen,* G. *fühlen,* Icel. *fálma* to grope, and prob. to AS. *folm* palm of the hand, L. *palma.* Cf. FUMBLE, PALM.] **1.** To perceive by the touch; to have sensation excited by contact of (a thing) with the body or limbs.

Who *feel*
Those rods of scorpions and those whips of steel. *Creech.*
As a hand that . . . *feels* a snake. *Tennyson*

2. To touch; to handle; to examine by touching, as, *feel* this piece of silk; hence, to make trial of; to test; examine; as, cavalry is especially useful in *feeling* both the ground and the enemy; — often with *out.*

Come near, . . that I may *feel* thee, my son. *Gen* xxvii 21.
He hath writ this to *feel* my affection to your honor. *Shak.*

3. To be conscious of; to experience (a subjective fact); as, to *feel* pleasure, pity, heat, hunger, doubt.

Mankind have *felt* their (own) strength and made it felt [see def 4]. *Byron.*

4. To have the sensibilities excited by; to experience, as, to *feel* the force of the wind, a slight, the pity of a tale.

Teach me to *feel* another's woes. *Pope.*

5. To know with feeling; to be convinced of, to believe; to be of the opinion; as, it was *felt* to be unwise; I *feel* its truth; he *feels* that he must go.

6. To perceive, to observe. *Obs.*

7. To perceive by smell or taste. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

to feel one's legs (*rarely,* **wings**), to begin to support one's self upright; to gain confidence. — **to f. one's oats,** of a horse, to act spirited or frisky; hence, of a person, to be conceited or self-important. *Slang.* — **to f. one's pulse.** **a** To ascertain, by feeling, the rate or condition of the pulse. **b** Hence, to sound one's opinion; to try to discover one's mind. — **to f. one's way,** to proceed by groping; hence, to proceed cautiously and slowly. — **to f. the helm,** *Naut.,* to obey the helm; to have or obtain steerageway and a weather helm, so being or coming under control; — said of a vessel.

feel, *v. i.* **1.** To have perception by the touch.

The meanest thing that *feels*. *Wordsworth.*

2. To have the sensibilities moved or affected.

Who *feel* for all mankind. *Pope.*

3. To be conscious of an inward impression, state of mind, persuasion, physical condition, etc.; to perceive one's self to be; — followed by an adjective describing the state, etc.; as, to *feel* assured, grieved, persuaded, friendly.

I then did *feel* full sick. *Shak.*

4. To search for something, or guide one's self, with the fingers; to grope.

Two young hearts, each *feeling* towards the other *E. Dowden.*

5 To appear, esp. to the sense of touch or temperature, or as a sensation of pain or the like; to seem; as, it *feels* cold to me; he knows how it *feels* to be hungry.

to feel after, to search for; to seek to find; to seek as a person groping in the dark. "If haply they might *feel after* him, and find him." *Acts* xvii. 27. — **to f. for.** **a** To seek with caution or uncertainty; as, *to feel for* the enemy, a weapon, an excuse. **b** To find by guesswork or by a method of trial and error; as, *to feel for* a tangent to a curve with a straightedge. *A. B. W. Kennedy.* — **to f. like,** to have an inclination or willingness for; as, *to feel like* a sail; *to feel like* being alone. *Colloq.* — **to f. of,** to examine by touching. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.* — **to f. (like) one's self,** to feel in accustomed health, strength, and self-possession.

feel, *n.* **1.** Feeling; perception. *Rare.*

A more kindly *feel* of its genial warmth. *Hazlitt.*

2. A sensation communicated by touch; impression made upon one who touches or handles; as, a greasy *feel.*

She, too, loved the *feel* of the water. *H. Garland.*

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fed'er-a'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
fed'er-a-tist, *n.* A federationist.
fed'er-a-tiv. Federative. *R. Sp.*
fe-dif'ra-gous, *a.* [L. *foedifragus* league-breaking.] Agreement-breaking. *Obs.*
fed'i-ty, *n.* [L. *foeditas,* fr. *foedus* foul, filthy.] Turpitude; vileness; impurity. *Obs.*
fedme. †FATHOM.
fe-do'ra (fē-dō'rȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. the drama *Fédora* of Sardou.] A low soft hat, having the crown creased lengthwise.
fee. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FAY, to cleanse.
fee'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
fee-bil'i-ty, *n.* Feebleness. *Obs.*
fee'bl. Feeble. *Ref. Sp.*
Fee'ble, *n.* In the Second Part of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV.," a recruit, a woman's tailor, to whom Falstaff derisively applies the epithet "forcible."
fee'ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
feeblesse, *n.* [OF. *feblece, feiblece,* F. *faiblesse.*] Feebleness. *Obs.*
fee'blish, *a.* Somewhat feeble.
fee'blish, *v. t.* [OF. *feblir* (assumed), *foiblir.*] To enfeeble. *Obs.* — **fee'blish-ment,** *n.* *Obs.*
feed. Var. of FEID, feud.
feed'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
fee damages. *Law.* Damages, as by the construction of a railroad, to the owner of the fee of a piece of land. *Colloq.*
feed bag. A nose bag containing feed for a horse.
feed cloth. = FEED APRON.
feed gear. = FEED MOTION.
feed line. *Elec.* = FEEDER, 6 f.
feed'man, *n.* [*feed,* p. p. + *man.*] A holder of a tee; vassal; paid soldier. *Obs.*
feed'stuff', *n.* Feed. *U. S.*
feed wire. *Elec.* = FEEDER, 6 f.
fee grief. A personal grief. *R.*
feeing market. A market where servants gather to be hired for the coming season or year. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [FIJI, FIJIAN.]
Fee'jee, Fee'jee-an. Vars. of FEEJI, VEAL.
feel. Var. of FEIL, comfortable.
feel. Scot. var. of FOOL.
feel'a-ble (tēl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be felt; palpable; sensible. — **feel'a-bly,** *adv. Both Obs. or R.*

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3. The sense of touch ; as, it is soft to the *feel*.
4. Consciousness ; apprehension ; understanding. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

feel'er (fēl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that feels ; specif.: **a** A tactile organ of an animal, as a tentacle, antenna, or vibrissa **b** *Weaving.* In a lappet loom, a lever pivoted at its center, engaging at its lower end with the corrugated face of a lappet wheel as with a cam. **c** *Mech.* A thickness gauge consisting of a number of leaves folding in a case and varying in thickness from each other by a very small amount, as $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch. **d** *Mech.* Either of the jaws of a measuring instrument of precision.
2. Anything, as a proposal, remark, etc., done or put forth to ascertain the views of others ; something tentative.

feel'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Sentient ; sensitive.
2. Possessing great sensibility ; easily affected or moved ; as, a *feeling* heart ; also, expressive of great sensibility ; attended by, or evincing, sensibility ; as, a *feeling* story.
3. Deeply felt ; acute. *Obs. or R.*

feel'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or condition of one that feels.
2. That one of the five senses of which the skin is the chief end organ, and of which sensations of touch, temperature, pressure, and the like, are characteristic ; specif., the sense of touch

Hearing, speech, sight, smelling, and *feeling* are wits five.
Cursor Mundi.

3. A sensation, a complex of sensations, or a perception pertaining to the more general forms of sensibility ; as : **a** Bodily consciousness ; organic sensation. **b** A sensation which may involve touch, temperature, etc., or physical pain or pleasure. **c** A sensation of touch.
4. Any emotional state ; emotion ; as, a right or a wrong *feeling* in the heart, our angry or kindly *feelings ;* a *feeling* of pride or of humility ; *pl.*, general susceptibility ; as, to hurt the *feelings* of a friend, also, a complex emotional state ; as, she could not control her *feelings*. Cf. EMOTION.

A fellow *feeling* makes one wondrous kind. *Garrick.*

5. The capacity of the soul for emotional states ; susceptibility to emotion, esp. refined or sympathetic emotion or sentiment ; as, a man of fine *feeling*.

Not one grain of *feeling*. *Swift.*

6. Formerly, opinion, hence, emotional attitude with reference to a matter of opinion ; sentiment.

The *feelings* of old men about youth. *Jowett (Plato).*

7. State or quality of that which causes or expresses feeling conceived as embodying this feeling, objectified feeling ; as, the *feeling* of a haunted house ; the *feeling* of language for imitative expression.

O, who can hold a fire in his hand
By thinking on the frosty Caucasus ?
Or cloy the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast ? . . .
O no ! the apprehension of the good
Gives but the greater *feeling* to the worse. *Shak.*

8. *Psychol.* In the broadest sense, a state of consciousness, or consciousness in general considered in itself and apart from any reference to an object of perception or of thought ; that which includes sensation, emotion, and thought as subordinate species. In a narrower sense, that division or element of conscious life which includes all affective states, consciousness apart from conation and cognition.

A *feeling* and a state of consciousness are, in the language of philosophy, equivalent expressions : everything is a *feeling* of which the mind is conscious ; everything which it feels, or, in other words, which forms a part of its own sentient existence.
J. S. Mill.

Tetens and Mendelssohn are said to have been the first who, by asserting the essential distinctness of *feeling* and volition, substituted for the dual division of the mental functions into cognition and will, which had been handed down from the time of Aristotle, the triple division into cognition, *feeling*, and will, which is now current. *G. F. Stout.*

9. That quality of a work of art which embodies the emotion of the artist, and is calculated to affect similarly the spectator.

Syn. — FEELING, EMOTION, SENTIMENT, PASSION are here compared in their nontechnical uses only ; for psychological distinctions, see defs. FEELING, the general term, suggests less of agitation or excitement than EMOTION ; it is often sharply contrasted with *judgment*, and frequently implies little more than susceptibility to, or capacity for, sympathetic emotion ; as, "a *feeling* of sadness and longing" (*Longfellow*) ; "Her humanity was a *feeling*, not a principle" (*H. Mackenzie*) ; "What is his *feeling* for the beautiful, the sublime, the ridiculous ?" (*E. Dowden*) ; "that eagerness for *emotion* and adventure which books of that sort inspire" (*Sydney Smith*) ; "means of exciting religious *emotion*" (*Ruskin*) ; "a sensation of strength, inspired by mighty *emotion*" (*G. Eliot*). SENTIMENT connotes a larger intellectual element than *feeling* or *sensation* ; it frequently suggests refined, sometimes romantic, occasionally affected or artificial, feeling ; as, "that moral *sentiment* which exists in every human breast" (*Bancroft*) ; "His opinions are more the result of conviction than of *sentiment*" (*Lowell*) ; "the fondness for *sentiment* . . . which is often observed as characterizing American taste in literature" (*Bryce*) ; "Steeped in *sentiment* as she [Oxford] lies, spreading her gardens to the moonlight, or whispering from her towers the last enchantments of the Middle Age" (*M. Arnold*) ; Sterne has been called a man overflowing with *sentiment* on paper, but devoid of real *feeling*. PASSION suggests powerful or controlling emotion ; as, "Hark ! how the sacred calm, that breathes about, bids every fierce tumultuous *passion* cease" (*Gray*) ; "The ruling *passion*, be it what it will, the ruling *passion* conquers reason still" (*Pope*) ; "The sounding cataract haunted me like a *passion*" (*Wordsworth*). See SENSE, OPINION, WILL, MIND, SOUL, REASON.

feel'ing-ly (fēl'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Consciously ; sensitively ; understandingly ; appropriately. *Obs.*
2. With emotion ; sympathetically ; so as to evoke emotion or leave a marked impression.

feeze (fēz ; fāz), *v. t. & i.* ; FEEZED (fēzd ; fāzd) ; FEEZ'ING. [Cf. F. *visser* to screw, *vis* screw.] To turn, as a screw. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

feeze, *v. t.* [ME. *fesien* to put to flight, AS. *fēsian, fȳsan.*] **1.** To drive ; impel ; drive away ; put to flight. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To frighten ; to worry ; discomfit ; also, to beat. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*

☞ In U. S. commonly spelled *faze* (which see).

to feeze up, to work into a passion. *Obs.*

feeze, *n.* [Cf. FEEZE to drive.] **1.** A rush ; impact ; rub. *Obs. or U. S.*
2. Fretful excitement or alarm. *Colloq., U. S.*
3. A short run before a jump ; in phrases, *to fetch*, or *take, one's feeze. Obs.*

Feh'ling's so-lu'tion (fā'lĭngz). [After Hermann *Fehling* (1812–85), German chemist.] *Chem.* A blue solution made by adding an alkaline solution of Rochelle salt (sodium potassium tartrate) to a solution of blue vitriol (cupric sulphate). It is reduced by certain sugars and by certain other substances, red cuprous oxide being precipitated, and is therefore used in testing for these substances (**Fehling's test**) and in determining their reducing power.

feign (fān), *v. t.* ; FEIGNED (fānd) ; FEIGN'ING. [ME. *feinen*, F. *feindre* (p. pr. *feignant*), fr. L. *fingere ;* akin to L. *figura* figure, and E. *dough*. See DOUGH ; cf. FIGURE, FAINT, EFFIGY, FICTION.] **1.** To fashion ; shape. *Obs. or R.*
2. To give a mental existence to, as to something not real or actual ; to imagine ; invent ; fable ; hence, to pretend ; to form and relate as if true.

There are no such things done as thou sayest, but thou *feignest* them out of thine own heart. *Neh.* vi. 8.

The poet
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods. *Shak.*

3. To believe erroneously. *Obs.*
4. To represent by a false appearance of ; to pretend ; simulate ; sham ; counterfeit ; as, to *feign* a sickness.
5. To dissemble ; to conceal. *Obs. Spenser.*
6. To shirk ; avoid. *Obs. Chaucer.*

feign, *v. i.* **1.** To pretend ; dissemble ; romance.
2. **a** To feint. *Obs.* **b** To shirk ; flinch. *Obs.*
3. *Music. Obs.* **a** To sing in an undertone ; to hum. **b** To sing "feigned music" (which see).

Syn. — See ASSUME.

feigned (fānd), *p. a.* **1.** Not real or genuine ; pretended ; counterfeit ; insincere ; false "A *feigned* friend." *Shak.*
2. Fictitious ; imaginary. *Obs.*

feigned issue, *Law*, in practice, an issue framed by arrangement between the parties in order to try before a jury a question of fact which the court either has not the power or is unwilling to try. This procedure is now generally discontinued under laws enabling the court to refer such matters to a jury without it. — *f. music* [L. *musica ficta*], *Medieval Music*, music in which certain tones were chromatically raised or lowered to suit the harmony ; — so called because accidentals (except B♭) were not given by the monochord, and were originally not shown in the notation. Also applied to a scale or melody exceeding the regular compass. — *f recovery.* = COMMON RECOVERY. *Obs.* — **feign'ed-ly** (fān'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **feign'ed-ness,** *n.*

feint (fānt), *a.* [F. *feint*, p. p. of *feindre* to feign. See FEIGN.] Feigned ; counterfeit. *Obs. or R.*

feint, *n.* [F. *feinte*, fr. *feindre*. See FEIGN.] **1.** That which is feigned ; an assumed or false appearance ; a pretense ; a stratagem ; a fetch.

Courtley's letter is but a *feint* to get off. *Spectator.*

2. A mock blow or attack on one part when another part is intended to be struck ; — said of certain movements in fencing, boxing, war, etc.
3. *Music.* A semitone ; a diesis. *Obs.*

Syn. — See PRETENSE.

feint, *v. i.* To make a feint, or mock attack.

feist (fīst), *n.* [Prop., a fisting dog, from dial. or obs. *fist* to break wind, fr. (assumed) AS. *fīstan.*] A small dog. Same as FIST, *n.*, 3. *Local, U. S.*

feld'spar' (fĕld'spär'), *or, now rare,* **feld'spath'** (fĕld'-spăth'), *n.* [G. *feldspath ; feld* field + *spath* spar.] *Min.* Any of a group of minerals, closely related in crystalline form, and all silicates of aluminium with either potassium, sodium, calcium, or barium. They occur in crystals and crystalline masses, vitreous in luster, and breaking rather easily in two directions at right angles to each other, or nearly so. The colors are usually white or nearly white, flesh-red, bluish, or greenish. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., 2.5–2.9. The group includes the monoclinic (*orthoclastic*) species *orthoclase*, or common potash feldspar, and the rare *hyalophane*, or baryta feldspar ; also the triclinic species *microcline*, a potash feldspar ; *anorthoclase*, chiefly a soda-potash feldspar ; *anorthite*, or lime feldspar ; *albite*, or soda feldspar ; also, intermediate between the last two species, *labradorite, andesine, oligoclase*, containing both calcium and sodium in varying amounts. The feldspars are essential constituents of nearly all crystalline rocks, as granite, gneiss, mica slate, most kinds of basalt and trachyte, etc. The decomposition of feldspar has yielded a large part of the clay of the soil, also the mineral kaolin, an essential material in the making of fine pottery. Common feldspar is itself largely used in the same industry.

feld-spath'oid (fĕld-spăth'oid), *n. Min.* Any of a group of minerals similar to the feldspars in composition and in function in forming rocks. They are nephelite, leucite, sodalite, haüyne, nosean, and melilite. See ANALCITE.

Fé'li'bre (fā'lē'br'), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *felibre*, in OPr., doctors of the law (*Luke* ii. 46), fr. Sp. *feligrés*, now meaning "one belonging to a certain parish," L. *filii ecclesiae* sons of the church. The origin of the word was not known when it was adopted by the modern Provençal poets.] A member or supporter of the Félibrige. — **Fé-li'bre-an** (fā-lē'brē-ăn), *a.*

‖ **Fé'li'brige'** (fā'lē'brēzh'), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *felibrige*. See FÉLIBRE.] A literary association or brotherhood of Provençal writers. It was founded near Avignon in 1854, under the leadership of Joseph Roumanille, for the maintenance and the purification of Provençal as a literary language and the promotion of the artistic interests of the south of France. The movement has given rise to a very interesting and remarkable literature by such writers as Mistral, Roumanille, Aubanel, and Felix Gras, and it has produced an artificial literary language, not spoken anywhere, but readily understood by speakers of Provençal.

fe'li-cif'ic (fē'lĭ-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *felix, -icis*, happy + *facere* to make.] Making happy ; causing happiness.

fe-lic'i-tate (fē-lĭs'ĭ-tāt), *a.* [L. *felicitatus*, p. p. of *felicitare* to felicitate, fr. *felix, -icis*, happy. See FELICITY.] Made happy. *Archaic. Shak.*

fe-lic'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* ; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd) ; -TAT'ING (-tāt'-ĭng). **1.** To make happy or prosperous. *Rare.*

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and *felicitate* his spirit. *I. Watts.*

2. To call or consider happy ; to congratulate.

Every true heart must *felicitate* itself that its lot is cast in this kingdom *W. Howitt.*

3. To offer congratulations on (some event). *Obs.*

Syn. — FELICITATE, CONGRATULATE. FELICITATE is the more formal term ; CONGRATULATE, while also frequently formal, commonly implies a heartier and more genuine expression of sympathetic joy.

fe-lic'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *félicitation.*] Act of felicitating ; a wishing of joy or happiness ; congratulation.

fe-lic'i-tous (fē-lĭs'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* **1.** Happy ; indicative of happiness. *Rare.*
2. Happily applied or expressed ; appropriate ; apt ; happy in expression. "The *felicitous* . . . Fontaine." *Dobdin.*

Felicitous words and images. *M. Arnold.*

Syn. — See PERTINENT.

— **fe-lic'i-tous-ly,** *adv.* — **fe-lic'i-tous-ness,** *n.*

fe-lic'i-ty (-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *felicite*, F. *félicité*, fr. L. *felicitas*, fr. *felix, -icis*, happy, fruitful.] **1.** State of being happy ; blessedness ; enjoyment of good.

Our own *felicity* we make or find. *Johnson.*

To attain everlasting joy and *felicity*. *Book of Common Prayer.*

2. That which promotes happiness ; a successful or gratifying event ; blessing ; prosperity ; good fortune.

The *felicities* of her wonderful reign. *Atterbury.*

3. A pleasing faculty or accomplishment, esp. in art or language ; remarkable aptness or grace ; as, *felicity* in painting portraits, or in writing or talking.
4. A happy achievement ; an apt expression.
5. *Astrol.* Favorable aspect ; — said of a planet. *Obs.*

Syn. — Bliss, beatitude, blissfulness. See HAPPINESS.

Fe'li-dæ (fē'lĭ-dē ; fĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See FELIS.] *Zoöl.* The cat family, a family of digitigrade carnivorous mammals of which the domestic cat is the type. The family includes also the lion, tiger, leopard, puma, jaguar, wild cat, lynxes, etc , and the cheetah. Except the cheetah (which see), all the existing members are very closely related and may be included in the typical genus *Felis*, though the lynxes are usually made a separate genus (*Lynx*). The typical cats have a lithe body, very soft, often handsomely marked fur, powerful and exceedingly active muscles, comparatively short limbs with soft pads on the feet, permitting of a stealthy tread, and with claws which when not in use are retracted into sheaths, thus preserving their sharpness for seizing their prey and for defense. Their jaws, which are provided with formidable teeth, are short, enabling them to crush strong bones. Except the lion, the true cats are more or less expert at climbing. As compared to the dogs they are of unsocial disposition. The extinct saber-toothed cats are sometimes included in the Felidæ as a subfamily (Machairodontinæ).

fe'line (fē'lĭn ; 277), *a.* [L. *felinus*, fr. *feles, felis*, cat.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Catlike ; of or pertaining to the genus *Felis* or family Felidæ.
2. Characteristic of cats ; sly ; stealthy ; treacherous ; as, a *feline* nature ; *feline* manners.

— **fe'line-ly,** *adv.* — **fe'line-ness,** *n.*

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feld. † FIELD.
fee'less, *a.* See -LESS.
feel'ing-less, *a.* See -LESS. — **feel'ing-less-ly,** *adv.* — **feel'ing-less-ness,** *n.*, 12.
feeling tone. *Psychol.* See TONE.
feel'some, *a.* Gratifying to the feeling ; agreeable to taste. *Obs.*
feeme. † FEME.
feend. † FIEND.
feer. † FEAR ; FERE, bold.
feer. Var. of FIER, price.
feer. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FERE, companion.
fear (fēr), *v. t. & i.* ; FEERED (fērd) ; FEER'ING. [Cf. AS. *fyrran* to make a furrow.] To mark off (land) for plowing by furrows. *Brit.*
feard'ful. † FERDFUL.
feer'le (fēr'l), *a.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *fœrg* ready, strong, in good health.] Active ; nimble. *Scot.* — **feer'li-ly,** *adv. Scot.*
feer'ing, *n.* [See FERE, *v.*] Land marked off for plowing. *Brit.*
feer'y (fēr'ĭ), *n.* Also **fearyfary.** Bustle ; noise ; tumult ; rage. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* Var. of FEEZE.
feese. Var. of FEEZE.
fee simple. See under 2d FEE.
feest. † FIST.
feet, *n ., pl* of FOOT.
feet. † FEAT.
fee tail. See under 2d FEE.
feet'less, *a.* See -LESS.
feeze. Obs. pl. of FEE.
fe-faw'-fum'. Var. of FEE-FAW-FUM.
feffe. † FEOFF.
feffe'ment, feft'ment. Obs. or dial. vars. of FEOFFMENT.
fef'ni-cute (fĕf'nĭ-kūt), *n.* Hypocrite ; sneak. *Dial. Eng.*
fefre. † FEVER.
feg (fĕg). Dial. Eng. var. of FIG
fe-ga'ry (fē-gā'rĭ). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of VAGARY.
feggeboy. † FIGBOY.
feghte. † FIGHT. [FAITH.
fegh (fĕgz), *interj.* Corrupt. of
fegue. † FEAGUE.
feh. † FEE.
feht. † FIGHT.
fei. † FEE. [*ferj. Scot.*
feich (fēk). Var. of FEIGH, *in-*
feid. † FADE, to wither.
feid (fēd), *n.* A feud ; an enemy ; a cause of quarrel. *Obs. or Scot.*
feie. † FEY.
feien. † FAY, *v.* [FIFTEEN.
feif'teen' (fēf'tēn'). Scot. var. of
feigh (fā). Var. of FAY, to cleanse. [gust. *Scot.*
feigh (fēk ; fāk), *interj.* of disfeight (fāt). Dial. Eng. var. of FIGHT. [FAIN, *a. & adv.*
feign. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
feign, *n.* Feigning ; pretense. *Obs.*
feign'er, *n.* One who feigns.
feign'ing, *n. pr. & vb. n.* of FEIGN. — **feign'ing-ly,** *adv.*
feil. † FELE.
feil (fēl), *a.* [AS. *fæle* faithful, good.] Comfortable ; also, neat ; soft. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
feild. † FIELD.
feill. † FEEL.
feill, *n.* [Cf. FEEL, *n.*] Experience ; knowledge. *Obs.*
feim (fēm). Scot. var. of FOAM.
fein. † VAIN, *a. & adv.* ; VEIN.
fein. Feign. *Ref. Sp.*
feind. Feigned. *Ref. Sp.*
feine. † FEIGN.
feint. † FAINT.
feintise. † FAINTISE.
feir. † FAIR, *a. & n.* ; FEAR.
feir (fēr). Scot. var. of FIRE.
feir, *n.* [From *effeir*, Scot var. of *affair*. Orf. E. D.] Appearance ; guise ; way. *Obs. Scot.*
feir'ie. Scot. var. of FEERIE.
feirie. † FAIRY.
feirse. † FIERCE.
feirth. † FOURTH.
feis (fēsh ; fāsh), *n. ; pl.* FEISANNA (-ăn'nă). [Ir. *feis*, pl *feiseanna*, festival, assembly.] A tournament or assembly in ancient Ireland in which there was intellectual, artistic, and physical competition. These sessions have lately been revived by Gaelic societies. Cf. EISTEDDFOD.
F. E. I. S *Abbr.* Fellow of Educational Institute of Scotland.
feit (fēt ; fāt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FEAT.
feith. † FAITH. [JADE (stone).
‖ **fei'tsui'** (fā'tswē'), *n.* See
feize. Var. of FEEZE, *v. t.*
fek. Obs. or Scot. var. of FECK, effect.
fekel. † FICKLE.
fel † FELE, FELL.
Fel. *Abbr.* Felix.
fela. † FELLOW.
felaghe. † FELLOW.
Fe-lap'ton (fē-lăp'tŏn), *n. Logic.* See MODE, third figure.
felawe. etc. † FELLOW, etc.
feld. † FIELD, FOLD, bend.
feld. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of FEEL.
feldefare. † FIELDFARE.
feldishe † FIELDISH.
feld'spar-phyre' (fĕld'spär-fīr'), *n. Petrog.* Any porphyry with *feldspar* phenocrysts.
feld-spath'ic (fĕld-spăth'ĭk), **feld-spath'ose** (-ōs), *a. Petrog.* Pert. to, or containing, feldspar.
fele. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FEAL, to hide.
fele. † FEEL, FILE, to defile.
fele, *a.* [Cf. FEIL, *a.*] Proper ; estimable ; good. *Obs.*
fele, *a. & adv.* [AS. *fela, feola;* akin to G. *viel*, Gr. πολύς. See FULL, *a.*] Many ; much. — **fele-fold,** *a.* Manifold. — *adv.* In many ways. — *v. t. & i.* To multiply. *All Obs.*
felek. † FICKLE.
felf. Dial. Eng. var. of FELLOE.
fel'geld', *n.* [*fell* hide + *geld* tribute.] *O. Eng. Law.* A geld payable on a fell, or hide. *Obs.*
felhede, *n.* Fellness. *Obs.*
feli. † FELLY. [RAPHY.
fel'ie (fĕl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRA-
Fe-lic'i-a-cis (fē-lĭsh'ĭ-ā-sĭs ; -lĭsh'ĭ-ăs), *n.* [L. ; cf. L. *felix* happy.] Lit., happiness ; — fem. prop. name.
Felicie (fā'lē'sē'), *Félicité* (fā'lē'sē'tā') ; It. *Felicia* (fā-lē'chă) ; Sp. *Felicidad* (fā-lē'thē-thäth' ; 138, 146).
Fe-lic'ian (fē-lĭsh'ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Felix (d. 818), bishop of Urgel in Spain, an advocate of adoptionism.
Fe-li'cians (-ănz), *n. pl.* [L. *felix, felicis*, happy.] An imaginary people described by Mercier de la Rivière (1720–93), the French economist, in his "L'Heureuse Nation," represented as free and sovereign, and living under the absolute empire of laws.
fe'li-cide (fē'lĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *felis* cat + *-cide.*] Killing of a cat.
fe-lic'i-ty (fē-lĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *v. t.* [L. *felix* + *-fy.*] Make happy. *Obs.*
fe-li'cious (fē-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *felix, -icis*, happy.] Happy ; fortunate ; prosperous. *Obs.*
Fe-lic'i-tas (fē-lĭs'ĭ-tăs), *n.* [L.] Personified goddess of good fortune.
‖ **fe-li'ci-tas mul'tos ha'bet a-mi'cos** (fē-lĭs'ĭ-tăs). [L.] Felicity has many friends.
‖ **fe-lī'ci-ter** (fē-lī'ĭ-tẽr). [L.] Fortunately ; happily. [Felidæ.
fe'lid (fē'lĭd), *n.* One of the
fe'li-form, *a.* Resembling a cat.
Fe-li'næ (fē-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See FELIS.] *Zool.* A subfamily consisting of all the existing Felidæ except the cheetah.
fe-lin'i-ty (fē-lĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being feline.
feliole. † FILIOLE.

Fe'lis (fē'lĭs), *n.* [L., cat.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the Felidæ. See FELIDÆ.

fell (fĕl), *n.* [AS. *fell*; akin to D. *vel*, OHG. *fel*, G. *fell*, Icel. *fell* (in comp.), Goth. *fill* in *prutsfill* leprosy, L. *pellis* skin, Gr. πέλλα. Cf. FILM, PELL, *n.*] **1.** A skin or hide of a beast or, more rarely, a human being; a pelt; a fleece; a covering of hair or wool.

2. The flesh immediately under the skin. *Obs.*

Syn. — See SKIN.

fell, *n.* [Icel. *fjall*; akin to Sw. *fjäll* a ridge or chain of mountains, Dan. *fjeld* mountain, rock, and prob. to G. *fels* rock.] **1.** A hill or mountain. *Obs.*, exc. in proper names.

2. An elevated wild field; moor; down. *Brit.*

3. "In 16-17th century understood to mean: A marsh, fen." *Oxf. E. D.*

fell, *v. t.*; FELLED (fĕld); FELL'ING. [AS. *fellan*, a causative verb fr. *feallan* to fall; akin to D. *vellen*, G. *fallen*, Icel. *fella*, Sw. *fälla*, Dan. *fælde*. See FALL, *v. i.*] **1.** To cut, beat, or knock down; as, to *fell* a tree; he was *felled*.

2. To cause to fall; to prostrate; to ruin; to lay low; to kill; to lower. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fell, *n. Mining.* The finer portions of ore which go through the meshes when the ore is sorted by sifting.

fell, *v. t.* [Prob. same as *fell* to cause to fall.] To sew or hem down in a certain fashion; — said of seams made with one edge which is wider than, and turned over, the other, and hemmed or blind-stitched down on the fabric so as to leave no raw edge.

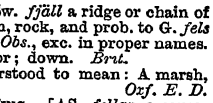

Fell, 3. *a* Original Seam joining pieces *A* and *B*; *b* Hemmed-down Fold.

fell, *n.* **1.** A felling.

2. Timber cut down during one season; a fall.

3. *Sewing.* A seam formed by felling. See FELL, to sew.

4. *Weaving.* The end of a web, formed by the last weft thread.

5. A fall of lambs.

fell, *a.* [ME *fel*, OF. *fel* cruel, fierce, perfidious; as a noun also with acc. *felon*, fr. LL. *felo*, *fello*. See FELON.] **1.** Cruel; barbarous; inhuman; fierce; ravenous.

While we devise *fell* tortures for thy faults. *Shak.*

2. Deadly; piercing; very painful; destructive. *Poetic.*

3. Eager; intent; shrewd; spirited; doughty. *Obs.*

4. Great; mighty. *Obs. or Scot.*

Syn. — See FEROCIOUS.

fel'lah (fĕl'ä), *n.*; *pl.* Ar. FELLAHIN or -HEEN (fĕl'ä-hēn'), E. FELLAHS (fĕl'äz). [Ar. *fellāh.*] A peasant or cultivator in Egypt, Syria, and other Arabic-speaking countries.

fell'er (fĕl'ẽr), *n.* One that fells; esp., a machine for felling trees.

fell'er, *n.* A sewing-machine attachment for felling seams.

fel'lic (fĕl'lĭk), *a.* [L. *fel*, *fellis*, gall.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid present in human bile.

fell'ness, *n.* [See FELL cruel.] **1.** Quality or state of being fell, or cruel; fierce barbarity; destructiveness.

2. Wisdom. *Obs. Wycliffe.*

fel'low (fĕl'ō), *n.* [ME. *felawe*, *felaghe*, Icel. *félagi*, akin to *félag* companionship, prop., a laying together of property. See FEE property, LAY, *v. t.*] **1.** One associated with another as a sharer; partner; colleague; accomplice. *Obs.*

The *fellows* of his crime. *Milton.*

2. A companion; comrade; associate; — commonly used of men, but sometimes of women. *Judges* xi. 37.

3. A fellow creature; neighbor; contemporary; member (of a company or group).

To understand man . . . we must . . . view him in combination with his *fellows*. *Carlyle.*

4. An equal in power, rank, character, etc.; that which equals or resembles another.

It is impossible that ever Rome
Should breed thy *fellow*. *Shak.*

5. One of a pair, or of two things used together or suited to each other; a mate. *Obs. as to man and animals.*

This was my glove; here is the *fellow* of it. *Shak.*

6. A person; an individual; one; as, give a *fellow* a chance; he is a hard-working *fellow*. *Chiefly Colloq.*

She seemed to be a good sort of *fellow*. *Dickens.*

7. A beau; a sweetheart. *Uncultivated.*

8. a A person of one of the lower social orders; — the customary form of address to servants and inferiors. *Obs.* b A man without good breeding or worth.

Worth makes the man, the want of it the *fellow*. *Pope.*

9. In English universities, an incorporated member of a college or collegiate foundation, or, by analogy, a holder of a position carrying an allowance from the collegiate funds, based upon the prosecution of certain studies for a term of years and called a fellowship.

10. In American and some newer British universities and colleges, a member of the corporation or governing body; also, a graduate appointed to a fellowship.

11. A member of an incorporated literary or scientific society; as, a *Fellow* of the Royal Society; — usually denoting a grade of membership importing greater honor and marked by greater privileges than the title of "Member."

fel'low, *a.* Being a companion, mate, or associate; associated; as, a *fellow* passenger.

fel'low (fĕl'ō), *v. t.*; FEL'LOWED (-ōd); FEL'LOW-ING. **1.** To associate; to pair; to be associated with; to share in. *Obs.*

2. To produce a fellow to; to find an equal to; to match.

Its sane philosophy and pensive, dreamy loveliness . . . cannot be *fellowed* in its particular genre. *Richard Burton.*

3. To make or represent as equal or on a par (with or to). *R.*

This quality . . . *fellows* him rather with Milton. *Century Mag.*

fellow commoner. a One who shares with others, esp. in a meal. *Obs.* b In some colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and at Trinity College, Dublin, an undergraduate who has the privilege of dining at the fellows' table.

fellow creature. One of the same race or kind; one made by the same Creator.

fellow feeling. a Sympathy; a like feeling. b A feeling of community of interest. *Rare.*

fellow helper. A coadjutor.

fellow servant. Also **fel'low-serv'ant,** *n.* **1.** One of two or more servants employed together.

2. *pl. Law.* Those persons who are employed by the same master and are engaged under the same general control in promoting or accomplishing a common object under such relations to each other that the safety of any one in the ordinary and natural course of events depends upon the exercise of due care and skill by the others. This definition is according to the decisions of the British courts and of the Federal and most of the State courts in the United States, but in a few States it is held that such employees are not fellow servants when they are of different ranks, as conductors and brakemen, mill superintendent and operatives, etc. The general common-law rule that one fellow servant cannot recover for injuries sustained from another fellow servant in their common employment unless such other is shown to be a person unfit or improper to have been so employed has been modified by statute in Great Britain and in most of the United States so as to increase the employers' liability.

fel'low-ship (fĕl'ō-shĭp), *n.* [*fellow* + *-ship.*] **1.** State or relation of being a fellow or associate.

2. Partnership; alliance; membership (in a society); casual intercourse. *Obs.*

3. Companionship of persons on equal and friendly terms; familiar intercourse; hence, friendliness; comradeship.

In a great town, friends are scattered, so that there is not that *fellowship* which is in less neighborhoods. *Bacon.*

4. A state of being together, companionship; association; hence, community of interest.

Fellowship in pain divides not smart. *Milton.*

5. Any union or association; corporation; company, esp., a company of equals or friends.

The sorrow of Noah with his *fellowship*. *Chaucer.*

6. *Eng. & Amer. Universities.* A foundation for the maintenance, on certain conditions, of a scholar called a *fellow*, who usually resides at the university; the position and emoluments of a fellow; the fellows of a college collectively.

7. *Eccl.* Communion; mutual relation between members or branches of the same church. See *right hand of fellowship*, under RIGHT.

8. *Arith.* The rule for dividing profit and loss among partners, based on proportion by composition; — called also *partnership*, *company*, and *distributive proportion*.

fel'low-ship (fĕl'ō-shĭp), *v. t.*; -SHIPED (-shĭpt) or -SHIPPED; -SHIP'ING or -SHIP'PING. **1.** *Eccl.* To acknowledge as of good standing, or in communion according to standards of faith and practice; to admit to Christian fellowship.

2. To unite in fellowship; to accompany. *Obs.*

fel'low-ship, *v. i.* To join in fellowship; to be in communion (with a church or church member). *Chiefly Eccl.*

fel'ly (fĕl'ĭ), *adv.* In a fell manner; specif.: a Fiercely; cruelly; barbarously; savagely; destructively. b Keenly; bitterly; terribly; craftily. *Obs.*

fel'ly (fĕl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). Also **fel'loe.** [ME. *feli*, *felwe*, *felow*, AS. *felg*; akin to D. *velg*, G. *felge*, OHG. *felga* felly (also, a harrow, but prob. a different word), Dan. *felge*.] The exterior wooden rim, or a segment of the rim, of a wheel, supported by the spokes. See RUNNING GEAR, *Illust.*

felly auger. A hollow auger for fashioning the round end of a spoke where it fits into a felly.

‖ **fe'lo-de-se'** (fē'lō-dē-sē'; 277), *n.*; *pl.* FELOS-DE-SE (fē'lōz-). [LL. *felo*, E. *felon* + *de* of + *se* self.] *Law.* One who deliberately kills himself, or who dies from the effects of his commission of an unlawful malicious act. See SUICIDE.

fel'on (fĕl'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *felon* a kind of sore or abscess; cf. LL. *fello*, prob. in the same sense; perh. fr. L. *fel* gall, or perh. the same word as *felon* a criminal.] *Med.* A kind of whitlow; a painful inflammation of the structures of a finger, usually of the last joint; paronychia.

fel'on (fĕl'ŭn), *n.* [ME., adj., cruel, n., villain, ruffian, traitor, F. *félon* traitor, in OF. also, villain, fr. LL. *felo*, better *fello*; of uncertain origin. Cf. FELL, *a.*, 1st FELON.]

1. *Law.* A person who has committed a felony.

2. A wicked person; a villain; monster; wretch. *Obs.*

Syn. — Criminal, convict, malefactor, culprit.

felon de se, *or* **felon of one's self,** *Law*, a felo-de-se. *Obs.*

fel'on, *a.* **1.** Characteristic of a felon; wicked; murderous; wild; malignant; fierce; cruel; traitorous; disloyal.

Vain shows of love to veil his *felon* hate. *Pope.*

2. Brave; sturdy; also, sullen. *Obs.*

fe-lo'ni-ous (fē-lō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to, or having the quality of, felony; malicious; villainous; traitorous; perfidious; specif., *Law*, of the nature of a legal felony; done with intent to commit a crime; as, *felonious* homicide.

O thievish Night,
Why should'st thou, but for some *felonious* end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars? *Milton.*

— **fe-lo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **fe-lo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

fel'on-ry (fĕl'ŭn-rĭ), *n.* The class of felons; specif., the convict population of a penal colony.

fel'o-ny (fĕl'ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *felonie*, OF. *felonie*, F. *félonie* treachery, malice. See 2d FELON.]

1. Wickedness; baseness; treachery; deceit; wrath; daring, a crime or sin. *Obs.*

2. *Feudal Law.* An act on the part of the vassal which involved the forfeiture of his fee, or an act of the lord which involved the forfeiture of his lordship. Later the term *felony* came to be used of every grave crime, and seemingly with no reference to the feudal bond except that the felon's land escheated to his lord, and a charge of *felony* became an indispensable part of the charge of every crime punishable by death or mutilation, and such an offense had to be prosecuted by an appeal (which see).

3. *Common Law.* a In the early common law (with possibly some small anomalies), any crime that could be prosecuted by an appeal, the consequences peculiar to offenses that could be so prosecuted being: in case of conviction, loss of lands by escheat or forfeiture with confiscation of goods and loss of life or member; in case of the alleged felon fleeing from trial, outlawry. Of these features forfeiture was fairly constant during those changes (in the law or its actual administration) that rendered practically obsolete appeal and outlawry and otherwise modified the criminal law, so that Blackstone's definition (which broadly sensed the law of his own day and was followed for a century or more afterward) was in effect as in def. b (below). b As defined by Blackstone: An offense which occasions a total forfeiture of either lands or goods, or both, at the common law, and to which capital or other punishment may be superadded, according to the degree of guilt, the chief offenses of this kind being homicide, rape, larceny, burglary, arson, and strictly, also, treason, which last is often classed by itself as distinct from felony. With the abolition of forfeiture (which see) for crime there remained no serviceable criterion for distinguishing a felony from a misdemeanor. Hence, *felony* came to be used as in sense 4 (following).

4. *Common and Statute Law.* Any of various crimes, artificially grouped together, that are in general graver or more serious in their natures and penal consequences than those called *misdemeanors*. In this sense *felony* may include common-law felonies (in sense 3), offenses expressly declared to be felonies by statute, and offenses held to be felonies by the courts though not expressly created as such. This is the case in England, where as a general rule those statutory offenses that involve loss of life or limb are held to be felonies, though without being expressly made so by statutory definition. In some of the United States the distinction between felonies and misdemeanors has been expressly abolished by statute; in many other States the distinction is expressly made by statute to depend upon the kind of punishment involved, most of the statutes declaring a felony to be: any offense that is punishable by death or confinement in the penitentiary, or State prison, such being the characteristic modern punishment of common-law felonies (in sense 3 b).

fel'site (fĕl'sīt), *n.* [G. *feldstein*, or earlier *felsstein*, *felsenstein.*] *Petrog.* A dense fine-grained igneous rock, flint-like in fracture, consisting almost entirely of feldspar and quartz in very minute crystals. — **fel-sit'ic** (fĕl-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

felt (fĕlt), *n.* [AS. *felt*; akin to D. *vilt*, G. *filz*, Sw. & Dan. *filt*, and to G. *filzen* to fold, join; cf. L. *pellere* to beat, push, drive. Cf. FELTER, FILTER.] **1.** A cloth or stuff made of matted fibers of wool, or wool and fur or hair, fulled or wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure, with lees or size, without spinning or weaving.

2. Any article, esp. a hat, made of felt; rarely, a hat made of other material.

3. A material resembling felt, as a fireproof fabric of fibrous asbestos used as a heat insulator.

4. A mat or thick mass of hair, roots, or fibrous substance.

5. [Prob. confused with *fell* skin.] A skin or hide; a fell; a pelt. *Dial. Eng.*

felt, *v. t.*; FELT'ED; FELT'ING. **1.** To make into felt, or a feltlike substance; to cause to adhere and mat together.

2. To cover with or as with felt; as, to *felt* a cylinder.

felt carpet. A carpet made by felting without weaving.

felt'ed (fĕl'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. a.* **1.** Made into felt; covered with felt; matted; specif., *Bot.*, having hairs, filaments, or hyphæ closely woven or matted together.

2. Made of felt.

felt grain. The grain of timber which is transverse to the annular rings or plates; the direction of the medullary rays in oak and some other timber.

felt'ing, *n.* **1.** The material of which felt is made; also, felted cloth; also, the process by which it is made.

2. The act of splitting timber by the felt grain.

fe-luc'ca (fē-lŭk'ä), *n.* [It. *feluca* (cf. Sp. *faluca*, Pg. *falua*), perh. fr. Ar. *fulk* ship: cf. Ar. *falūkah* (perh. fr. It. or Sp.).] *Naut.* A narrow, fast, lateen-rigged vessel, commonly three-masted, chiefly used in the Mediterranean. It is usually low, with an awning in place of an upper deck, and with provision for using oars when necessary.

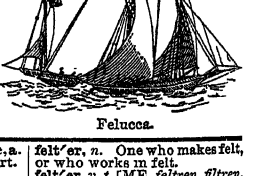
Felucca.

fel'wort' (fĕl'wŭrt'), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. of *field-*

Fe'lix (fē'lĭks), *n.* [L.] Lit., happy; prosperous; — m. a. sc. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Félix* (fā-lēks'); It. *Felice* (fā-lē'chā); Sp. *Félix* (fā'lēks); Pg. *Feliz* (fē-lēs'); G. & D. *Felix* (fā'lĕks). — Fem. *Felicia.*

‖ **fe'lix quem fa'ci-unt a'li-e'na pe-ri'cu-la cau'tum** (pē-rĭk'ū-lä). [L.] Happy he whom others' dangers make cautious.

‖ **fe'lix qui po'tu-it re'rum cognō'sce-re cau'sas** (kŏg-nō'sē-rē). [L.] Happy he who could perceive the causes of things.

Vergil (*Georgics*, II. 490).

fell. † FELE.

fell, *pret.* of FALL.

fell, *n.* [L. *fel* gall, bile.] Gall; anger; bitterness. *Obs.*

fell, *adv. Obs. or Dial. Eng.* a Fiercely; cruelly. b Vigorously; eagerly. c Immoderately.

fell'a-ble (fĕl'ä-b'l), *a.* Fit to be felled.

fell'age (-āj), *n.* Act or process of felling.

Fel-la'ni (fĕ-lä'nē), *n. pl.*, **Fel-la'tahs** (-täz), *n. pl.* See FULAH.

fel'lo. † FELE, FELL.

felled (fĕld), *a.* Having a fell; — in comb.; as, full-*felled* sheep.

fel'ler. Dial. & vulgar var. of FELLOW.

fell'fare', *n.* The fieldfare.

felliche. † FELLY.

fel'li-du'cous (fĕl'ĭ-dū'kŭs), *a.* [L. *felliducus.*] = CHOLAGOGUE.

fel-lif'lu-ous (fĕ-lĭf'lō-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fellifluus*; *fel* gall + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing with gall. *R.*

fell'ing-bird', *n.* Wryneck. *Eng.*

felling wedge. *Forestry.* = FALLING WEDGE.

fel-lin'ic (fĕ-lĭn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *fel* gall + *-in* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Fellic.

fell'mon'ger (fĕl'mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in fells; esp., a dealer in sheepskins who separates the wool from the pelts. — **fell'mon'ger-ing,** *n.* **fell'mon'ger-y,** *n.*

fel'loe (fĕl'ō), *n.* See FELLY.

fel'lon, -oun, etc. † FELON, etc.

fel'low-craft', *n.* The second degree of ancient craft masonry; also, one who has taken this degree. [SERVANT.

fellow employes. See FELLOW

fel'low-ess, *n.* Female fellow. *R.*

fel'low-feel', *v. t.* To share through sympathy. *Obs.*

fel'low-feel', *v. i.* To sympathize (with). — **fel'low-feel'er,** *n.* — **fel'low-feel'ing,** *a. All Obs.*

fellow heir. A joint heir; a coheir. *Chiefly in religious writings.* — **fel'low-heir'ship,** *n.*

fel'low-less, *a.* Peerless.

fel'low-like', *a.* Like a companion; companionable; equal; sympathetic. *Obs. or R.* — *adv.* Like one's fellows; similarly; sociably. *Obs.*

fel'low-ly, *a. & adv.* Fellowlike.

fel'low-red, *n.* [*fellow* + *-red.*] *Obs.* 1. Fellowship; companionship; intercourse. 2. A company of associates.

fellowship porter. A member of the fellowship of the Porters of Billingsgate in London.

Fell system. = ART SYSTEM.

felluca. † FELUCCA.

fel'ly, *a.* Fell. *Obs.* [FELLOW.

fel'ly. Dial. & vulgar var. of FELO.

fe'loid, *a.* [*Felis* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like or pert. to the Felidæ.

fel'on-ess, *n.* Female felon. *R.*

felon grass. a Masterwort. b Black hellebore. c Herb Robert.

felon herb. a Mugwort. b The mouse-ear hawkweed.

fe-lo'ni-an, *n.* Felon. *Obs.*

fel'on-ly, *adv.* of FELON. *Obs.*

fel'on-ous, *a.* [Cf. OF. *feloneus.*] Vicious; wicked; cruel; fierce. *Obs.* — **fel'on-ous-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

fel'on-set'ter, *n. Anglo-Irish.* A thief catcher. — **fel'on-set'ting,** *n.* ragwort.

fel'on-weed', *n.* The European

fel'on-wood', *n.* = FELONWORT.

fel'on-wort' (fĕl'ŭn-wûrt'), *n.* a Bittersweet, 3 a. b Celandine, a. c Masterwort. d Herb Robert.

feloun, felown. † FELON.

feloure, *n.* [OF. *fueilleure.*] Foliage. *Obs.*

felow. † FELLY.

fel'sen. † FILSEN.

fel'sō-ban'yite (fĕl'sō-băn'-yīt), *n.* [From *Felsö-Bánya*, mining town in Hungary.] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of aluminum, $H_{20}Al_4SO_{19}$, usually in snow-white concretions.

fel'so-phyre (fĕl'sō-fīr), *n.* [Irreg. fr. G. *fels* a rock + *-phyr* e.] *Petrog.* A porphyritic rock having a felsitic ground mass.

fel'spar' (fĕl'spär'), **fel'spath',** etc. Vars. of FELDSPAR, etc.

fels'ship. † FALSESHIP.

fel'stone', *n.* [Fr. G. *feldstein*, like E. *felspar.*] = FELSITE.

felt, *pret. & p. p.* of FEEL.

felt. † FIELD.

felt, *n.* = CALCULUS, stone. *Obs. Scot.* *Oxf. E. D.*

felt'er, *n.* One who makes felt, or who works in felt.

felt'er, *v. t.* [ME *feltren*, *filtren*, LL. *filtrare*, fr. *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt: cf. F. *feutrer*, OF. *feltrer.* See FELT, *n*, FILTER.] To mat like felt; to entangle; encumber; filter. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

felt'er, *v. i.* To make a felted surface; to mingle; have intercourse. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

felthe. † FILTH.

felt'ness, *n.* See -NESS. [lein.

felt'wort' (fĕlt'wûrt'), *n.* Mullein.

felt'y, *a.* Resembling felt.

felt'y-fare', **felt'y-fī'er,** *n.* The fieldfare. *Dial. Eng.*

fel'up' (fē-lōp'), *n.* A Negro of a tribe of the western Sudan; also, a group of related tribes occupying the territory between Gambia and Sierra Leone.

fel'vet. † VELVET.

felwe, fely. † FELLY.

fem. † FEME.

fem. *Abbr.* Feminine.

wort, AS. *feldwyrt*.] Any of several gentianaceous plants, esp. *Swertia perennis* and *Gentiana lutea*.

fe'male (fē'māl), *n.* [ME. *femele, femal*, F. *femelle*, fr. L. *femella*, dim. of *femina* woman. See FEMININE.] **1.** A woman or girl; a female human being; also, by extension, a female animal.

2. *Bot.* A pistillate plant.

Syn.—FEMALE, WOMAN, LADY. FEMALE (the correlative of *male*) emphasizes the idea of sex; it applies alike to human beings, animals, and plants. Its employment as a synonym for *woman* was once frequent among good writers; as, "three smart-looking *females*" (*Jane Austen*); "to please the *females* of our modest age" (*Byron*); "the *female* and her garments vexed and tossed" (*Wordsworth*). But this use is now commonly tabooed. As compared with WOMAN (the correlative of *man*), which emphasizes essential qualities, LADY (the correlative of *gentleman*) connotes rather the externals of social position or refinement. It is frequently used as a mere courteous synonym for *woman* (as, Please allow these *ladies* to pass); but its indiscriminate substitution for *woman* is vulgar; as, "I admit that our abuse of the word is villainous. I know of an orator who once said . . . that 'The *ladies* were last at the cross and first at the tomb'!" (*Lowell*). See FEMALE, *a.*, WOMAN.

fe'male, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a woman, or human being of that sex which conceives and brings forth young; hence, by extension, of or pertaining to animals of the corresponding sex, or designating that sex, or the functions, organs, and parts especially pertaining to it; — opposed to *male*. See SEX. In *Nat. Hist.* the female sex, or female animals or characters, are denoted by the symbol of Venus (♀).

To the generous decision of a *female* mind, we owe the discovery of America. *Belknap.*

2. Peculiar to, or characteristic of, woman; feminine; as, *female* tenderness. "*Female* usurpation." *Milton.*

3. Effeminate; weakly; paler or less vivid in color (said of precious stones); — rarely, inferior. *Obs.*

4. *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to or designating any reproductive organ or portion of a plant body in which relatively large, nonmotile gametes (eggs or oospheres) are organized, requiring fertilization by smaller, often motile, gametes before they are capable of development into a new individual. **b** By analogy, pertaining to or designating any plant organ or reproductive body which produces, or is concerned in the production of, fruit, after fecundation; — hence applied to the plant which bears such organs; as, the *female* hemp. Of seed plants, loosely, pistillate.

5. *Mech.* Designating a hollow part, tool, etc., into which is inserted a corresponding, or male, part; as, a *female* center, die, gauge, screw, template, or the like.

Syn.—FEMALE, FEMININE, WOMANLY, WOMANLIKE, WOMANISH, EFFEMINATE, LADYLIKE. FEMALE (opposed to *male*) applies to animals and plants as well as to human beings, and always suggests sex; FEMININE (opposed to *masculine*) denotes that which belongs to, or is characteristic of, women (not, in modern usage, the females of animals), and frequently suggests gender rather than sex; it has now practically displaced all except the more strictly physiological senses of *female*; as, "the *female* bee" (*Milton*); "the *female* ivy" (*Shak.*); a *female* slave; "tinge with red the *female* reader's cheek" (*Byron*); "her heavenly form angelic, but more soft and *feminine*" (*Milton*); "the powerful, *feminine*, maternal hands" (*G. Eliot*); "the domestic virtues, which are especially *feminine*" (*Lecky*); "Hunt, whose *femmine* temperament gave him acute perceptions at the expense of judgment" (*Lowell*). WOMANLY (often opposed to *girlish*) suggests esp. a woman's deeper, tenderer, more gracious qualities; as, "All will spy in thy face a blushing, *womanly*, discovering grace" (*Donne*); "'T was just a *womanly* presence, an influence unexprest" (*Lowell*). WOMANLIKE is more apt to suggest characteristically feminine faults or foibles; as, "*Womanlike*, taking revenge too deep for a trenchant wrong done but in thought to your beauty" (*Tennyson*). WOMANISH (compare *mannish*, *childish*) is a term of contempt; as, "Art thou a man? Thy form cries out thou art: thy tears are *womanish*" (*Shak.*); "the *womanish* terror and fondles of Bianca" (*Walpole*); "*womanish* and wailing grief" (*Cowper*). EFFEMINATE emphasizes the idea of unmanly delicacy, luxuriousness, or enervation; as, "A woman impudent and mannish grown is not more loathed than an *effeminate* man in time of action" (*Shak.*); "an *effeminate* and unmanly foppery" (*Bp. Hurd*); "Something *feminine* — not *effeminate*, mind — is discoverable in the countenances of all men of genius" (*Coleridge*). LADYLIKE is frequently used sarcastically to imply a dainty and finical affectation of the proprieties; as, "fops at all corners, *ladylike* in mien" (*Cowper*); "He is a very *ladylike* poet" (*Hazlitt*); "opinions . . . of a highly genteel and *ladylike* order" (*Skeat*). See FEMALE, *n.*; cf. MALE.

female agaric. See AGARIC, *n.*, 2.—**f. dragon,** the water arum.—**f. fern,** the lady fern. The names *male fern* and *female fern* were anciently given to two common ferns; but neither has any distinctive sexual character.—**f. fluellen** *or* **fluellin. a** The germander speedwell. **b** Either of two European species of toadflax (*Kickxia elatine* and *K. spuria*).—**f. knotgrass,** the mare's-tail.—**f. nervine,** the showy lady's-slipper.—**f pronucleus.** *Biol.* See PRONUCLEUS.—**f. rime.** = FEMININE RIME.—**f. rubber tree,** the conessi-bark tree (*Holarrhena antidysenterica*).—**f. suffrage,** suffrage possessed or exercised by women.

fe-mal'i-ty (fē-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Female nature and characteristics; womanliness; effeminacy.

feme (fēm), *n.* [OF. *feme*, F. *femme*, L. *femina*.] **1.** *Law.* Wife; — chiefly in *baron and feme*.

2. A woman. *Obs.*

feme covert (kŭv'ẽrt) [OF. *coverte*, fem. of *covert* covered], *Law*, a married woman. This term and *feme sole* refer to the status of a woman as married or single, coverture carrying at the common law certain disabilities. See COVERT, *a.*, 3, MARRIAGE, WIFE.—**f. sole** (sōl) [OF. *sole* alone], a single or unmarried woman, whether a spinster, a widow, or a divorced woman. See FEME COVERT.—**f.-sole trader** *or* **merchant,** a married woman who engages in business on her own account, independently of her husband, and by custom, as in London, or by statute, is with respect to her trading treated at law as a feme sole.

fem'er-ell (fĕm'ẽr-ĕl), *n.* [OF. *fumeraille* part of a chimney. See FUME.] *Arch.* A lantern, or louver covering, placed on a roof, for ventilation or escape of smoke.

fem'i-na-cy (fĕm'ĭ-nȧ-sĭ), *n.* Female nature.

fem'i-nal (-năl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *feminal*.] Female.

fem'i-nal'i-ty (-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **a** Femininity; female nature. **b** Something characteristic of a woman.

fem'i-ne'i-ty (-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *femineus* feminine.] Womanliness; femininity.

fem'i-nie (fĕm'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [OF. *femenie, feminie*, the female sex, realm of women.] The world of women; womankind; a class of women; the Amazons or their country. *Archaic.*

fem'i-nine (fĕm'ĭ-nĭn), *a.* [L. *femininus*, fr. *femina* woman; perh. akin to Gr. θῆλυς female, θῆσθαι to suck, θῆσαι to suckle, Skr. *dhā* to suck: cf. F. *féminin*.] **1.** Female; belonging to, or regarded as belonging to, the female sex.

2. Of or pertaining to a woman or women; characteristic of, peculiar or appropriate to, women; womanly; as, *feminine* society; *feminine* needs; *feminine* tenderness.

Her heavenly form
Angelic, but more soft and *feminine*. *Milton.*
Every art of *feminine* persecution. *Johnson.*

3. Effeminate; weak; womanish. *Rare.*

Nimas being esteemed no man of war at all, but altogether *feminine*. *Raleigh.*

4. *Gram.* Conforming or denoting conformity to the class of words distinguished primarily as denoting females; as, a *feminine* noun; the *feminine* suffix in *actress, executrix*. See GENDER.

Syn.—See FEMALE, *a.*

feminine cæsura. See CÆSURA.—**f. ending. a** *Gram.* An ending or a suffix for forming feminine words. **b** *Pros.* An ending in an extra light syllable in a line regularly ending in an accented syllable.—**f. rime,** *Pros.*, a double rime; one in which two syllables, one accented and one unaccented, correspond at the end of each line, as *motion, ocean*;—so called from the French rimes ending in *e* mute or feminine.—**f. signs.** *Astrol.* See NOCTURNAL SIGNS.

fem'i-nine, *n.* **1.** A woman; collectively, women; a female animal. *Obs. or Colloq.*

2. *Gram.* A noun, pronoun, adjective, or inflectional form or class of the feminine gender.

fem'i-nin'i-ty (fĕm'ĭ-nĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *femininité*.] **1.** The quality or nature of the female sex; womanliness.

2. Womanishness; effeminacy.

3. Women collectively; womankind.

fem'i-nism (fĕm'ĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Feminine character or characteristics.

2. *Med.* Female characteristics present in males.

fe-min'i-ty (fē-mĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *femenité*.] Femininity; feminie. "Trained up in true *feminity*." *Spenser.*

fem'i-nize (fĕm'ĭ-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZING (-nīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *féminiser*.] To make womanish or effeminate; to give a feminine form or cast to.

fem'i-nize, *v. i.* To become womanish or effeminate.

‖ **femme** (*F.* fȧm), *n.* [F.] A woman. See FEME, *n.*

femme cov'ert (fĕm kŭv'ẽrt), a feme covert.—‖ **f. de chambre** (dẽ shȧN'br'), a lady's maid; a chambermaid.—‖ **f. in'com'prise'** (ĭN'kŏN'prēz'), an unappreciated woman or one who is not understood.—‖ **f sa'vante'** (sȧ'vȧNt'), a learned woman, a bluestocking.—**f. sole** (fĕm sōl). Var. of FEME SOLE.

fem'o-ral (fĕm'ŏ-rȧl), *a.* [L. *femur, femoris*, thigh: cf. F. *fémoral*.] Pertaining to the femur or thigh; as, the *femoral* artery. "*Femoral* habiliments." *Scott.*

femoral, *or* crural, artery, *Anat.*, the chief artery of the thigh, the direct continuation of the external iliac. It lies in the anterior inner part of the thigh and, as far as a point about two inches below Poupart's ligament, is termed the **common femoral.** There a large branch, the **deep femoral,** is given off. The remainder of the main trunk is distinguished as the **superficial femoral.** It is continued by the popliteal artery.—**f., *or* crural, canal,** *Anat.*, the space between the femoral vein and the inner wall of the femoral sheath, which gives passage to a femoral hernia. It is from a quarter to half an inch long and extends from the femoral ring to the saphenous opening. It does not exist as an open canal in the normal condition.—**f., *or* crural, ring,** *Anat.*, an oval opening (normally closed by the septum crurale) by which, in femoral hernia, the hernia passes from the abdominal cavity into the femoral canal. The opening is bounded in front partly by Poupart's ligament, and internally partly by the base of Gimbernat's ligament.—**f.** *or* **crural, sheath,** *Anat.*, the fascial sheath investing the femoral vessels, formed by a continuation of the fascia which line the abdomen.—**f spur,** *Anat.*, the calcar femorale.—**f. vein,** *Anat.*, the chief vein of the thigh, a continuation of the popliteal vein. It is continued above the crural arch by the external iliac vein. It accompanies the femoral artery in the upper part of its course, and receives near its end the internal saphenous vein.

fem'o-ro- (fĕm'ŏ-rŏ-). [L. *femur, femoris*, thigh.] A combining form used in anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the femur* or *thigh*.

fem'o-ro-tib'i-al (-tĭb'ĭ-ȧl), *a.* Pert. to both the femur and the tibia.—**femorotibial index,** the ratio of the length of the femur (taken equal to 100) to the length of the tibia.

fe'mur (fē'mŭr), *n.*; *pl.* E. FEMURS (-mŭrz), L. FEMORA (fĕm'ŏ-rȧ). [L., thigh.] **1.** *Anat.* The proximal bone of the hind limb; the thigh bone. In man it is the longest and largest bone of the skeleton, extending from the hip to the knee. At the upper end it articulates with the acetabulum by a rounded head, connected with the shaft of the bone by an oblique neck. See MAN, *Illust.* At the junction of the neck and shaft there are a pair of eminences for the attachment of muscles, called *trochanters* (see TROCHANTER). Below it articulates with the tibia by a pair of condyles.

2. The third segment of an insect's leg (counting from the base). See COXA, *Illust.*

3. *Arch.* In the Latin of Vitruvius, one of the narrow, flat bands separating the grooves of the triglyphs.

fen (fĕn), *n.* [AS. *fen, fenn*, marsh, mud, dirt; akin to D. *veen*, OFries. *fenne, fene*, OHG. *fenna*, G. *fenn*, Icel. *fen*, Goth. *fani* mud.] **1.** Low land overflowed, or covered wholly or partially with water; boggy land; moor; marsh; specif., **the Fens,** marshy, low-lying districts in Lincolnshire and several other counties of England.

2. Mud; dirt; filth. *Obs.*

fence (fĕns), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *defence*.] **1.** Act of defending; that which defends; a defense; a protection; a cover; security; shield; bulwark. *Archaic.*

A *fence* betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addison.*

2. Self-defense by the use of the sword; the art and practice of fencing and sword play; hence, skill in debate and repartee. See FENCING.

Enjoy your dear wit, and gay rhetoric,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling *fence*. *Milton.*
Of dauntless courage and consummate skill in *fence*. *Macaulay.*

3. An inclosure about a field or other space, or about any object; esp., an inclosing barrier, as a structure of wood, stone or wood and iron, or other materials, intended to prevent intrusion from without or straying from within. A hedge, wall, or ditch and bank, legally constitutes a fence, as well as a structure of posts and boards, palings, rails, or wire, and is often called a *fence* in England, and sometimes in the United States.

4. *Locks.* A projection in a lock, usually on the bolt, which passes through the tumbler gates in locking and unlocking.

5. *Mech.* An attachment to a plane, saw bench, or woodworking machine, to gauge the extent or location of the cut.

6. The arm of the hammer spring of a gun lock. *Knight.*

7. A receiver of stolen goods, or a place where such goods are received. *Colloq.*

8. A state of prohibition of use; — often in comb., as in *fence* month (see below), *fence* season, etc., with sense of "close." *Brit.*

9. *Scots Law.* Action of the verb *fence* (def. 4).

to be on the fence, to be undecided or uncommitted in respect to two opposing parties or policies. *Colloq.*

fence, *v. t.*; FENCED (fĕnst); FENC'ING (fĕn'sĭng). **1.** To fend off danger from; to give security to; to protect; guard.

To *fence* my ear against thy sorceries. *Milton.*

2. To keep out; to repel; to ward off. *Archaic.*

A cup of sack shall *fence* the cold. *Scott.*

3. To inclose with a fence or other protection; to secure by an inclosure.

A sheepcote *fenced* about with olive trees. *Shak.*

4. *Scots Law.* **a** To open the proceedings of (the Parliament or a court of law) with a form of words forbidding persons to interrupt or obstruct the proceedings unnecessarily. **b** To interdict or prohibit, as by law or by a clause imposing forfeiture; also, to secure or strengthen, as a prohibition or condition, by a clause imposing forfeiture, etc.

5. To close; to make prohibited, as a stream against fishing. *Brit.*

6. To keep in position by a guard, guide, or gauge. *Obs.*

7. To buy or sell with criminal intent (stolen property). *Slang.*

to fence the tables, *Scot. Church*, to make a solemn address to those who present themselves to commune at the Lord's Supper, on the feelings appropriate to the service, to hinder those who are unworthy from approaching the table.

fence, *v. i.* **1.** To make a defense; to guard one's self or anything, as against an attack; to give protection or security, as by a fence.

Vice is the more stubborn as well as the more dangerous evil, and therefore, in the first place, to be *fenced* against. *Locke.*

2. To practice the art of attack and defense with the sword or with the foil, using the point only.

He will *fence* with his own shadow. *Shak.*

3. Hence, to fight or dispute in the manner of fencers, that is, by thrusting, guarding, parrying, etc.; esp., to baffle inquiry by equivocation or evasion; to parry arguments by shifting ground; as, the witness *fenced* skillfully, but the facts appeared at last.

The voice with which I *fenced*
A little ceased, but recommenced. *Tennyson.*

4. To leap fences; — said of a horse; as, he *fences* well.

fenc'er (fĕn'sẽr), *n.* One who fences; specif.: **a** One who teaches or practices the art of fencing with sword or foil.

As blunt as the *fencer's* foils. *Shak.*

b One who builds or repairs fences. *Australia.* **c** A horse trained to jump fences. **d** A shifty disputant.

fen'chene (fĕn'chēn), *n.* [See FENCHONE; -ENE.] *Org. Chem.* A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained as a colorless, optically inactive liquid by dehydration of fenchyl alcohol.

fen'chone (-chōn), *n.* [G. *fenchel* fennel + *-one*.] *Org. Chem.* An oily ketone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, isomeric with and somewhat resembling camphor, and occurring, the dextro variety in oil of fennel, and the levo variety in oil of thuja.

fen'chyl (-chĭl), *n.* [See FENCHONE; -YL.] *Org. Chem.* A univalent radical, $C_{10}H_{17}$, the hydroxide of which, fenchyl alcohol, $C_{10}H_{17}OH$, is obtained by the reduction of fenchone. The alcohol is a solid of penetrating odor.

fen'ci-ble (fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being defended, or of making or affording defense. *Archaic.*

No fort so *fencible*, nor walls so strong. *Spenser.*

2. Fit to serve as an inclosing fence. *Rare.*

3. Of the corps of fencibles. *Obs. or Hist.*

fen'ci-ble, *n. Mil.* A soldier enlisted for home service only; — usually in the *pl. Obs. or Hist.*

feno'ing (fĕn'sĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FENCE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** The art or practice of attack and defense with the sword or foil. In fencing with the foil or small sword, eight simple parries are recognized: prime, seconde, tierce, carte (or quarte), quinte, sixte, septime, and octave, although only seconde, tierce, carte, and septime are common in actual assault. See these terms, and GUARD, *Illust.* Hence, the art or practice of fencelike argument or debate.

2. a Materials used for building fences. *U. S.* **b** The aggregate of the fences put up for inclosure or protection; as, the *fencing* of a farm.

fend (fĕnd), *v. t.*; FEND'ED; FEND'ING. [Abbr. fr. *defend*.] **1.** To defend. *Archaic or Poetic.*

2. To keep off; to prevent from entering or hitting; to ward off; — often with *off*; as, to *fend* off blows.

With fern beneath to *fend* the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

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fe'male-ly, *adv.* of FEMALE.
fe'male-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fe'mal-ist, *n.* A gallant. *Obs.*
fe'mal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
feme. Obs. or Scot. var. of FOAM.
female, femelle, *a.* + FEMALE.
femenine. + FEMININE.
fem'ic (fĕm'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.
fem'i-cide (fĕm'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [*feme* + *-cide*] Act of killing a woman; one who kills a woman.
fem'i-na (-nȧ), *n.* A feather from a female ostrich. *Trade Name.*
fem'i-nate, *a.* [L. *feminatus*.] Feminine; effeminate. *Obs.* —
fem'i-nate-ly, *adv. Obs.*
fem'ine, *a.* Feminine. *Obs.*
fem'i-nile, *a.* Feminine. *Obs.*
fem'i-nil'i-ty (fĕm'ĭ-nĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Femininity. *Rare.*
fem'i-nin. Feminine. *Ref. Sp.*
fem'i-nine, *v. t.* To make feminine. *Obs.*
fem'i-nine-ly, *adv.* of FEMININE.
fem'i-nine-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fem'i-nin-ism (fĕm'ĭ-nĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
fem'i-ni-za'tion (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A feminizing, or state of being feminized.
fem'i-nye. Var. of FEMININE.
fem'o-ro-cau'dal. **fem'o-ro-coccyg'e-al.** *a.* [*femoro-* + *caudal, coccygeal*.] *Anat.* Pert. to the femur or thigh and the tail.
fem'o-ro-fib'u-lar, *a. Anat.* Pert. to the femur and the fibula.
fem'o-ro-ro-tu'li-an, *a.* [*femoro-* + *rotula*.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the femur and patella.
fem-phy'ric (fĕm-fĭ'rĭk), *a. Petrog.* Porphyritic with *femic* phenocrysts.
fen (fĕn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of FEND, *v.*
fen (fĕn), *n.* [Chin. *fen*.] See MEASURE, WEIGHT.
fen, *n.* [AS. *fynn* mold.] A mold that attacks hops. *Dial. Eng.*
fen, *n.* [Ar. *fann* a branch of science or art.] A section in the work of AVICENNA on physiology and medicine called his "Canon."
fen (fĕn), *v. t.* [See FEND.] To forbid; — used as a prohibitory exclamation by boys playing marbles or other games.
fenaunce. + FINANCE.
fen'ber-ry (fĕn'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* The European, or small, cranberry.
fence'ful, *a.* Defensive.
fence'less, *a.* See -LESS.
fence'let, *n.* See -LET.
fence lizard. The pine lizard.
fence month. *Forest Law.* The fawning season of deer, about a month in late June and early July, when hunting is prohibited; hence, the breeding, or close, season for fish, etc. *Eng.*
fence'-play', *n.* A combat; fencing. *Obs. or R.* [of FENCER.]
fenc'er-ess (fĕn'sẽr-ĕs), *n.*, *fem.*
fence rider. A rider employed to survey and keep in repair the fences of a large stock ranch. *Western U. S.* [or game.]
fence time. Close time for fish
fence viewer. An official who supervises the erection and maintenance of fences and boundaries. *U. S.*
fen cress. Watercress. [*Eng.*
fen cricket. Mole cricket. *Dial*

3. To forbid. *Obs. or Dial.*
4. To maintain; support. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

fend (fĕnd), *v. i.* **1.** To act on the defensive, or in opposition; to resist; to parry.

> The dexterous management of terms, and being able to *fend* . . . with them, passes for a great part of learning. *Locke*

2. To strive; to make shift. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
to fend and prove, to wrangle; to argue bitterly in an effort to exculpate one's self and lay the blame on another. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **to** *f.* **for,** to maintain; to provide for; to make shift for. *Colloq. & Dial.*

fend'er (fĕn'dẽr), *n.* [From FEND, *v. t. & i.*: cf. DEFENDER.] One that defends or protects by warding off harm; as: **a** Anything serving as a cushion to lessen the shock or protect the surface when a vessel comes in contact with another vessel or a wharf. **b** A fender board or splashboard. **c** Anything set up to protect an exposed angle, as of a house, from damage by carriage wheels. **d** A railing or post placed as a guard on dock walls or near excavations, holes, etc. **e** The device in front of locomotives and electric cars to lessen injury to pedestrians or animals in case of collision. **f** *Arch.* A horizontal timber or sleeper supporting the lower end of a dead shore. **g** A rub plate for a vehicle. **h** A fireguard. *U. S.* **i** A low metal frame, often ornamental, placed in front of the hearth of an open fireplace to keep falling coals from rolling into the room, and to serve as a rest for fire irons. See CURB, *n.*, 7. **j** An encircling protection of rushes, paper, or the like, for a seal on a document. **k** A sluice gate; sometimes, a sluice.

fender beam. A beam used as a fender; as: **a** The inclined advance piece of an ice breaker. **b** The horizontal top beam into which the posts of a saw gate are framed.
fender board. A board serving as a fender, as on either side of a carriage or car step, against dirt.
fender bolt. A bolt with a projecting head to protect the adjacent parts; also, a bolt securing a fender.
fender boom. A boom for keeping floating logs in a certain course.
fender pile. A pile, usually one of a group, serving as a fender between boats and a landing.
fender post. One of the guiding stanchions of a saw gate.

fen'es-tel'la (fĕn'ĕs-tĕl'ä), *n.* [L., dim. of *fenestra* window.] Lit., a small window; hence, *Arch.*, a small window-like opening; specif., an opening in an altar front, allowing the relics within to be seen.

fe-nes'tra (fẽ-nĕs'trä), *n.*; *pl.* -TRÆ (-trē). [L., window.] **1.** *Anat.* A small opening; esp., either of two apertures in the bone between the tympanum and internal ear: **a** The ‖ **fe-nes'tra o-va'lis** (ō-vā'lĭs), between the tympanum and vestibule, oval in shape and closed by a membrane to which the base of the stapes or columella is attached. **b** The ‖ **fe-nes'tra ro-tun'da** (rō-tŭn'dä), a small round opening (closed by a membrane) from the tympanum into the scala tympani of the cochlea.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** A transparent spot, as in the wings of certain moths. **b** One of two pits covered with membrane on the head of certain cockroaches.
3. *Surg.* A window-like opening cut into an immovable bandage to permit inspection of a part.

fe-nes'tral (fẽ-nĕs'trăl), *a.* [L. *fenestra* window.] **1.** *Arch.* Pertaining to a window or to windows.
2. Of or pertaining to, or having, a fenestra or fenestræ

fe-nes'tral, *n.* [OF.] *Arch.* A casement or window sash closed with cloth or translucent paper instead of glass; a window; rarely, a window pane.

fe-nes'trate (-trāt), *a.* [L. *fenestratus*, p. p. of *fenestrare* to furnish with openings and windows.] **1.** Having numerous openings; irregularly reticulated; as, *fenestrate* membranes; *fenestrate* leaves (of *Aponogeton*, etc.).
2. *Zoöl.* Having transparent spots, as the wings of certain butterflies.

fe-nes'trat-ed (fẽ-nĕs'trāt-ĕd), *a.* **1.** *Arch.* Having windows; characterized by windows.
2. = FENESTRATE.
fenestrated membrane of Henle (hĕn'lē) [after F. G. J. *Henle*, German physician], *Anat.*, the elastic membrane of the inner coat of large arteries, composed of broad elastic fibers which become fused to form a perforated sheet.

fen'es-tra'tion (fĕn'ĕs-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The arrangement and proportioning of windows; — used by modern writers for the decorating of an architectural composition by means of the window (and door) openings, their ornaments, and proportions.
2. State or condition of being fenestrated.

fen'es-tra'to (fĕn'ĕs-trä'tō), *n.* [It. *finestrato.*] *Arch.* A group of windows considered as a single window divided by mullions or colonnettes. Those in Venetian palaces of the 14th and 15th centuries often opened upon balconies and were of extraordinary delicacy and richness of style, slender columns supporting elaborate tracery, and the glass being set in separate wooden frames behind, leaving columns and tracery free.

fe-nes'trule (fẽ-nĕs'trōōl), *n.* [L. *fenestrula* a little window, dim. of *fenestra* a window.] *Zoöl.* One of the small openings between intersecting branches of a polyzoan colony.

Fêng'-hwang' (fŭng'hwäng'), *n.* [Chin. *feng*[4] + *huang*[2].] *Chinese Myth.* A pheasant-like bird of rich plumage and graceful form and movement, fabled to appear in the land on the accession of a sage to the throne, or when right principles are about to prevail. It is often represented on porcelains and other works of art. See under PHŒNIX.

Fêng-hwang.

fêng'-shu'i (fŭng'-shōō'ĭ), *n.* [Chin. *feng*[1] wind + *shui*[3] water.] A system of spirit influences for good and evil believed by the Chinese to attend the natural features of landscape; also, a kind of geomancy dealing with these influences, used in determining sites for graves, houses, etc.

Fe'ni-an (fē'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [Ir. *fiann*: cf. OIr. *Fēne*, a name of the old inhabitants of Ireland.] **1.** In Gaelic legend, one of a band of heroes, forming a kind of free soldiery or chivalric order. The leader was *Finn*, or *Finn mac Coul*, and among its more famous members were his two sons, *Fergus*, the bard, and *Ossian*, who lived with a fairy three hundred years and then returned to Ireland to find all his companions perished and to change from a youth to a decrepit old man when he set foot upon his native soil. Conspicuous also were *Goll*, the leader of a rival band, which Finn outwitted, and *Diarmait O'Duibhne*, who eloped with Finn's betrothed. The band was destroyed partly by dissension among the partisans of Finn and those of Goll, and finally in a great battle with the Irish king.
2. A member of a secret organization (the **Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood** or, popularly, but officially only of the American branch, **Fenian Brotherhood**), consisting mainly of Irishmen, and men of Irish birth or ancestry, having for its aim the overthrow of English rule in Ireland.
— **Fe'ni-an,** *a.* — **Fe'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

fenks (fĕnks), *n.* The refuse whale blubber, used as a manure and in the manufacture of Prussian blue.

fen'nec (fĕn'ĕk), *n.* [Ar. *funek.*] *Zoöl.* A small African fox (*Vulpes zerda*) of a pale fawn color, remarkable for the large size of its ears. The name is extended to related species.

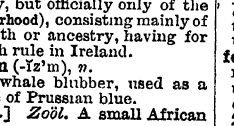
Fennec.

fen'nel (fĕn'ĕl), *n.* [AS. *fenol*, *finol*, fr. LL. (assumed) *fenuculum*, fr. L. *feniculum*, *faeniculum*, dim. of *fenum*, *faenum*, hay. Cf. FENUGREEK, FINOCHIO.] A perennial apiaceous plant (*Fœniculum fœniculum*) with yellow flowers and very finely divided leaves. It is cultivated for the aromatic flavor of its seeds.
fennel flower. Any ranunculaceous herb of the genus *Nigella*, or its flower. *N. sativa* yields fennel seed, used as a condiment, etc., in India. These seeds are the "fitches" mentioned in Isaiah (xxviii. 25). See NIGELLA.

fen'ny (fĕn'ĭ), *a.* [AS. *fennig.*] Pertaining to, inhabiting, or grown in, a fen; abounding in fens; swampy; boggy; muddy. "*Fenny* snake." *Shak.*

Fen'rir (fĕn'rẽr), or **Fen'ris-wolf'** (fĕn'rĭs-wōōlf'), *n.* [Icel. *Fenrir*, *Fenrisúlfr.*] *Norse Myth.* The wolf, spawn of Loki, who fights with Tyr, and is afterwards bound by the Æsir and cast into Nifheim, to be unchained for the final combat, at Ragnarok (which see).

fent (fĕnt), *n.* [F. *fente.* Cf. VENT a hole.] *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.* **1.** An opening; a slit; a cleft; esp., a slit in a garment, as at the neck, or for a placket hole.
2. A remnant of cloth; an imperfect piece of goods.

fen'u-greek (fĕn'ū-grēk), *n.* [L. *faenum Graecum*, lit., Greek hay: cf. F. *fenugrec.* Cf. FENNEL.] An annual Asiatic fabaceous plant (*Trigonella fœnumgræcum*), cultivated for its aromatic mucilaginous seeds, formerly employed in medicine and still used by veterinarians.

feod (fūd), *n.* [Var. of FEUD.] A feudal estate; a fee. — **feo-dal'i-ty, feod'a-to-ry,** *n.* See FEUD, etc.

feod'a-ry (fūd'ä-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [See FEUDATORY.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** A feudal tenant; a feudatory; vassal; hence, a subject, dependent, or servant.
2. An officer of the ancient (English) court of wards, appointed to receive rents.
3. An accomplice; confederate. *Shak.*

☞ Unlike the other derivatives of *feod*, feud, the spelling in *feod-* has generally been retained for this word.

feod'a-ry, *a.* Feudally subject; vassal. *Obs. or Hist.*

feoff (fĕf), *v. t.*; FEOFFED (fĕft); FEOFF'ING. [ME. *feffen*, OF. *feffer*, *fieffer*, F. *fieffer*, fr. *fief* fief; cf. LL. *feoffare*, *fefare.* See FIEF.] **1.** *Law.* To invest (with a fee or feud); to put in possession (properly, of a freehold interest in a corporeal hereditament, formerly, sometimes, of a leasehold), to enfeoff.
2. To present or invest (with anything); also, to confer (a fee upon another). *Obs.*

feoff-ee' (fĕf-ē'), *n.* [OF. *feffé*, *fieffé*, p. p.] *Law.* The person to whom a feoffment is made, the person enfeoffed; specif., in England, a trustee (more fully called **feoffee in,** *or* **of, trust**) invested with a freehold estate, the term being now esp. used of the members of certain boards holding land for public uses. — **feoff-ee'ship,** *n.*

feoff'ment (fĕf'mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *feffement*, *fieffement*: cf. LL. *feoffamentum.*] *Law.* The grant of a feud or fee; technically, a gift of a freehold in land accompanied by livery of seizin, which was originally in England the sole method of investing a person with a freehold estate, and might be with or without a deed or charter of enfeoffment, but now by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 106, s. 3, must be with a deed. Also, the deed of enfeoffment, or instrument conveying the estate. This form of conveyance is now nearly obsolete in England, and never was practiced in the United States. A feoffment at common law implied warranty of title.

feof'for, feof'fer (fĕf'ẽr), *n.* [AF. *feoffour*] **1.** *Law.* One who makes a feoffment to another; one who enfeoffs.
2. Formerly, erroneously, a feoffee.

-fer (-fẽr). [L. *-fer*, as in *crucifer* cross bearer; *ferre* to bear.] A suffix denoting *bearer*, *carrier*. It forms nouns corresponding to adjectives in *-ferous*. See -GER

fe-ra'cious (fē-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *ferax*, *-acis*, fr. *ferre* to bear.] Fruitful; fertile. — **fe-rac'i-ty** (fē-răs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Fe'ræ (fē'rē), *n. pl.* [L., wild animals, fem. pl. of *ferus* wild.] *Zool.* **a** In the classification of Linnæus, a group including the Carnivora, Insectivora, and certain marsupials. **b** In recent classifications, the Carnivora.

‖ **fe'ræ na-tu'ræ** (nä-tū'rē). [L.] Of a wild nature; — applied esp to animals, as foxes, wild ducks, etc., in which, at the common law, no one can claim absolute property. A qualified property may be obtained in feræ naturæ by reducing them to possession, by owning the land on which they may be, or by having a special privilege of hunting, taking, or killing them.

fe'ral (fē'răl), *a.* [L. *fera* a wild animal, fr. *ferus.* See FIERCE.] **1.** **a** Untamed, unbroken, undomesticated or uncultivated; hence, wild; savage; brutal. **b** Having escaped from domestication or cultivation and become wild
2. *Astrol.* Designating zodiacal signs that represent wild beasts, as Leo and the last part of Sagittarius.

fe'ral, *a.* [L. *feralis* belonging to the dead.] Funereal; deadly; fatal; dangerous. "*Feral* diseases." *Burton.*

Fe-ra'li-a (fē-rā'lĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [L., prop. neut. pl. of *feralis* belonging to the dead.] *Rom. Relig.* Public religious ceremonies held in honor of the dead upon the last day (Feb 21) of the Parentalia. See PARENTALIA.

fe-rash' (fē-răsh'), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *farrāsh* a spreader of carpets.] In the Orient, a servant who attends to the pitching and furnishing of tents, or to the furniture of rooms.

fer'-de-lance' (fâr'dē-läns'), *n.* [F., the iron of a lance, lance head.] *Zoöl.* A large venomous serpent (*Lachesis lanceolatus*) of South and Central America, Mexico, and some of the West Indies, where it infests the sugar plantations, and is greatly dreaded. It is allied to the rattlesnake, but has no rattle.

fer'-de-mo'line' (-mō'lēn'), **fer'-de-mou'line'** (-mōō'lēn'), *n.* [F. *fer de moulin* iron of a mill.] *Her.* The rind of a millstone depicted as a bearing.

Fer'di-nand (fûr'dĭ-nănd), *n.* [F.; cf. It. *Ferdinando*, Sp. *Fernando*, G. *Ferdinand.* The origin is Germanic, perh. Gothic.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. F. *Ferdinand* (fẽr'dē'nän'), *Ferrand* (fĕr'rän'); It. *Ferdinando* (fẽr'dē-nän'dō), *Ferrando* (fĕr'rän'dō); Sp. *Hernando* (ĕr-nän'dō), *Fernando* (fẽr-nan'dō); G. & D. *Ferdinand* (fẽr'dē-nänt).
2. a In Shakespeare's "Love's Labour's Lost," the king of Navarre, whose proposed devotion to study is never realized because of his falling in love with the princess of France. **b** In Shakespeare's "Tempest," the son of the king of Naples and lover of Miranda (which see). **c** In Webster's "Duchess of Malfi," the cynical brutal brother of the duchess, whom he murders out of wounded pride.

fere (fēr), *n.* Also **fear, feere.** [ME. *fere* companion, AS. *gefēra*, fr. the root of *faran* to travel. See FARE.] **1.** A mate or companion; — often used of a wife or husband. *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.* *Chaucer.*
2. A peer; an equal. *Obs.*

fer'e-to-ry (fĕr'ē-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *fertre*, OF. *fiertre*, L. *feretrum* bier, Gr. *φέρετρον*, fr. *φέρειν* to bear, akin to L. *ferre*, E. *bear* to support.] **1.** A bier or shrine (usually adapted to be carried in ceremonial processions, variously adorned) used for containing relics of saints.
2. A bier. *Rare.*
3. A room or chapel in which a feretory was kept.

fer'gu-son-ite (fûr'gŭ-sŭn-īt), *n. Min.* [After R. *Ferguson*, a Scot.] A brownish black niobate and tanta-

fend. † FIEND.
fend, *n.* An effort for one's self; a shift. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fend'a-ble (fĕn'dä-b'l), *a.* Able to fend for one's self. *Dial. Eng.*
fen'dace (fĕn'dās), *n.* [OF., an opening, chink.] An ancient piece of throat armor.
fend'en, *a.* Fiendish. *Obs.*
fender bar. *Naut.* A long fender, usually of wood, for a vessel.
fend'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
fender skid. *Logging.* A log placed on the lower side of a gutter road to keep the logs in place while skidding.
fen'dil-late (fĕn'dĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [F. *fendiller.*] To crack with small fissures. *R. Oxf. E. D.*
fen'dil-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n. R.* fen down. Cotton grass. *Obs.*
‖ **fen'dre un che-veu'** en qua're (fäⁿdr' ŭⁿ shē-vē' äⁿ kä'r'). [F.] To split a hair into four; to make subtle distinctions.
‖ **fen'du'** (fäⁿ-dü'), *a.* [F., split.] Cut open or slashed after the manner of dress decoration in the time of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and later. The style was derived from the Swiss.
fen duck. The shoveler. *Eng.*
fend'y. [*fend*, v. + 3d *-y.*] Clever in providing; ready in expedients; able to fend.
fene. † FEIGN, FEN.
fenel. † FENNEL.
Fe-nel'la (fē-nĕl'ä), *n.* In Scott's "Peveril of the Peak," a fairy-like attendant on the Countess of Derby. She feigns to be deaf and dumb.
fen'er-ate, *v. i.* [L. *faeneratus*, p. p. of *faenerari* to lend on interest, fr. *faenus* interest.] To lend money on interest. *Obs.* — **fen'er-a'tion** (fĕn'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.* — **fen'er-a'tor,** *n. Obs.*
Fen'es-tel'li-æ (fĕn'ĕs-tĕl'ĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *fenestella.*] *Paleon.* See LACE CORAL.
fen'es-ter, *n.* [OF. *fenestre*, L. *fenestra.*] Window. *Obs.*
‖ **fe'nes-tro'ne** (fĕn'ĕs-trō'nē), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nē). [It.] Lit., a great window; generally, a group of windows, esp. of ornamental character, like those which form the central feature in Venetian palazzi.
fenex. † PHŒNIX. [fever.]
fen fever. A form of malarial
fen fire. The will-o'-the-wisp.
feng. Obs. pret. of FANG.
fenge, *n.* = FANG, *n. Obs.*
fen'gite (fĕn'jīt). Var. of PHENGITE. [*Dial. Eng.*
fen goose. The gravlag goose
fe-nic'u-la'ceous (fē-nĭk'ū-lā'shŭs), *a.* Like fennel. *Obs.*
fen'il. † FENNEL. [PHŒNIX.
fe'nix. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of
fenk, *v. t.* [OF. *veintre* (in some forms beginning with *venc-*), L. *vincere.*] To conquer. *Obs.*
fen land. Swamp land; fens.
fen'land'er, *n.*
fen lentil. The lesser duckweed (*Lemna minor*).
fen'lich, fenniliche, *a.* [AS. *fenlic.*] Fenny; boggy. *Obs.*
fen'man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. An inhabitant of fens.
fenne. † FEN.
fennel oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
fennel water. *Pharm.* Distilled water of fennel seed. It is a stimulant and carminative.
fen'nish, *a.* Abounding in, or belonging to, fens; fenny.
fen'ny (fĕn'ĭ), *a.* [AS. *fimig.*] Moldy; musty. *Dial. Eng.*
fe-nom'e-nal, fe-nom'e-non. Phenomenal, phenomenon. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **fe-nou'illette'** (fē-nōō'yĕt'), *n.* [F.] Fennel water.
fenow. † FINEW.
fen pole. A jumping pole for crossing ditches, etc.
fen rue. The European rue *Thalictrum flavum.*
fen runners. Skates used on the frozen fens. [CIBLE.
fen'sa-bil, -sable, -sible. † FENfense Fence. *Ref. Sp.*
fen'shake', *n.* Ague. *Colloq.*
fen'sive (fĕn'sĭv). Archaic form of DEFENSIVE. [*Colloq.*
fen'slodg'er, *n.* A fenman.
fenss † FENCE.
fen'sure, *n.* A fence. *Obs.*
fen thrush. Missel thrush. *Eng.*
fe'nus. Var. of FÆNUS.
fenye. † FEIGN.
feo. † FEE.
feode. † FEED.
‖ **fe'o-dum** (fē'ō-dŭm), *n.* Late Lat. form of *feod.* — **fe'o-dum an-ti'quum** (ăn-tī'kwŭm), a fee descended from the tenant's ancestors. — **f no'vum,** a new fee, that is, one which began with the tenant in possession, not being obtained by descent from ancestors. Various theories derive the law of descent with respect to admission of collaterals and exclusion of ancestors from the distinction between this and *feodum antiquum.* (See 2 Pollock & Mait. 287.)
feoff (fĕf). Var. of FIEF.
feoh. † FEE.
feoht. † FIGHT.
feol. † *fell*, pret. of FALL.
feole. † FELE.
feond. † FIEND
feor. † FAR, FEAR, FIER, price.
feorrene. † FERREN.
feorst. † FIRST.
feower. † FOUR.
feowertene. † FOURTEEN.
fer. †FEAR, FERE, FIRE. [FAR.
fer. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
fer. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FOR.
fer. Obs. pret. of FARE.
Fer. Abbr. Ferdinand.
Fer'a-morz (fẽr'ä-mōrz), *n.* See LALLA ROOKH. [See WEIGHT.
fe-ras'la (fē-räs'lä), *n.* [Ar.]
ferd, *n.* [AS. *fierd*, *fyrd*, army, expedition. See FARE, *v.*] An army; host; band. *Obs.*
ferd, *n.* [ME. *ferd* fear; cf. *feren* to frighten.] Fear. *Obs.*
Ferd. *Abbr.* Ferdinand.
ferd, ferde. † FEARED, FOURTH.
ferde. Obs. pret. of FERE, fare.
fer'-de-four'chette' (fâr'dē-fōōr'shĕt'), *a.* [F., iron of a fork.] *Her.* A cross having a forked iron at each end.
ferdegew, *n.* ? Farthingale. *Obs.*
fer'del. † FARDEL, fourth (of a virgate).
fer'del, *n.* = FERLING.
fer'dell. † FARDEL, *n.*, bundle.
ferder, ferdest. † FARTHER, FARTHEST.
ferd'ful, *a.* Filling or filled with fear; terrible; timorous; cautious. *Obs.* — **ferd'ful-ness,** *n. Obs.*
ferd'laik, *n.* [Dial. *feared* afraid + abstract-noun suffix seen in Icel. *-leikr*, *-leikt.*] Terror. *Obs.*
ferd'ness, *n.* Fearfulness. *Obs.*
ferd'ship, *n.* Terror. *Obs.*
ferd'wit, *n.* [AS. *ferdwīte.*] *O. Eng. Law.* A fine for not going out with the ferd, or army.
ferd'y, *a.* Fearful; afraid. *Obs.*
fere † FAR, FEAR, FEIR, FERRY.
fere. [*Obs.*
fere, *a.* [F. *fier.*] Fierce; bold.
fere, *v. t.* = FARE (in various senses). *Obs.*
fere, *v. i.* [See AFFEIR.] To appertain; be due; be fit. *Obs.*
fere, *n.* [AS. *gefēr.* Cf. FERE a companion.] Companionship; a company. *Obs. or Scot.* — In **fere,** together; in common. *Obs.*
fere, *v. t.* To companion; accompany; mate. *Obs.*
fere, *a.* [Icel. *færr* able, capable, prop., fit for traveling. Cf FARE, *v.*] Strong; able; in health. *Obs., Scot., or Dial Eng.* — *n.* [Icel. *færi* a being within reach, a match (for one).] Ability; might; health. *Obs*
ferede. † FERREDE.
Fe-ren'ghi. Var. of FERINGI.
fer'e-trum (fĕr'ē-trŭm), *n.*, *pl.* -TRA (-trä). [L.] A feretory.
ferfent. † FERVENT.
ferforth. † FAR-FORTH.
ferful † FEARFUL. [NIAN.
Fer'gus (fûr'gŭs), *n.* See FER-

late of yttrium, erbium, cerium, uranium, etc. H., 5.5–6. It yields helium.

Fergu·son's para·dox (fûr'gŭ-sŏnz). *Mech.* A train of wheels used in the study of epicycloidal gearing showing apparently paradoxical results. It consists of an immovable wheel *A* gearing through an idle wheel *B* with three wheels *E*, *F*, *G* mounted on the same spindle (*C*), *F* having the same number of teeth as *A*, and *E* one more, and *G* one less. When the arm *D* carrying *B*, *E*, *F*, and *G* is rotated about the axis of *A*, the wheel *F* does not revolve (but the supporting spindle turns in the wheel), while *E* goes round one way and *G* the other way.

Ferguson's Paradox.

fe'ri·a (fē'rĭ-ă), *n.*; *pl.* FERIÆ (-ē). [L.] **1.** *pl.* As a Latin word, festival days; holidays; as, fe'ri·æ Jo'vi (jō'vī), festivals of Jupiter.

2. *Eccl.* A week day, esp. one neither a festival nor a fast.

‖ **fe'ria** (fā'ryä), *n.* [Sp.] A fair; fiesta. *Southwestern U. S.*

fe'ri·al (fē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [LL. *ferialis*, fr. L. *feriæ* holidays: cf. F. *férial*. See 6th FAIR.] **1.** Of or pertaining to feriæ.

2. *Scots Law.* Designating a day or time when judicial proceedings may not be held or process served.

ferial use, *Eccl. Music,* music for days marked by no special observance; — opposed to festal use, or music of a more elaborate character for feast days.

fe'rine (fē'rĭn; fā'rĭn; 183, 277), *a.* [L. *ferinus*, fr. *fera* wild beast, *ferus* wild. See FIERCE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or resembling, wild beasts; feral; wild; untamed.

2. Malignant; — said of a disease. *Rare.*

—fe'rine·ly, *adv.* **—fe'rine·ness,** *n.*

fe'rine, *n.* A wild beast. *Rare.*

Fe·rin'gi (fē-rĭn'gē), *n.* [Per. *Farangī*, or Ar. *Firanjī*, prop., a Frank.] In India, a European; also, a Eurasian, esp. of Portuguese-Indian blood; —derogatory native name.

fer'i·ty (fĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ferilas*, fr. *ferus* wild.] Wild or untamed state; hence, savageness; fierceness; brutality. "The *ferity* of the moose and caribou." *Century Mag.*

fer'mail (fûr'māl), *n.* [OF. *fermail*, *fermaille*.] *Antiq. or Her.* A clasp; buckle; setting.

Fer·ma'tI-an (fĕr-mā'shĭ-ăn; -shăn), *a. Math.* Referring to the French mathematician Pierre de Fermat (1601–65); —esp. applied to a form of mathematical induction invented by Fermat as the basis of the theory of numbers.

Fer'mat' prime (fĕr'mä'). [See FERMATIAN.] *Math.* A number of the form $2^n + 1$, where n is of the form 2^r; as 3, 5, 17, 257, . . . for $r = 0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots$ Regular polygons the numbers of whose sides are these primes are the only fundamental polygons inscriptible in the circle.

Fer'mat's' law *or* **principle** (fĕr'mäz'). *Physics.* The principle that, in wave motion, the course of a ray is that for which the time is a minimum; the principle of least time.

Fermat's theorem. *Theory of Numbers.* The theorem that if n be a prime number and a be a number prime to n, then $a^{n-1} - 1$ is divisible by n.

fer'ment (fûr'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *fermentum* ferment (in senses 1 & 2), perh. for *fervimentum*, fr. *fervere* to be boiling hot, boil, ferment: cf. F. *ferment*. Cf. BARM, FERVENT.]

1. An agent capable of producing fermentation, as yeast or diastase; a zyme. It is customary to divide ferments into two classes: (1) *Formed* or *organized* ferments, which are living organisms (molds, bacteria, yeasts). (2) *Unorganized, structureless,* or *chemical* ferments, which are chemical substances and which belong for the most part to the class of complex soluble organic compounds known as *enzymes* or *soluble ferments*. The action of many, if not all, organized ferments is probably due to enzymes formed by them. See ENZYME.

2. Fig.: Tumult; agitation; excitement; heat.

The nation is in a *ferment*. *Walpole.*

3. A gentle internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid; fermentation.

Syn. — See EBULLITION.

fer·ment' (fĕr-mĕnt'), *v. i.*; FER·MENT'ED; FER·MENT'ING. [L. *fermentare, fermentatum*: cf. F. *fermenter*. See FERMENT, *n.*]

1. To undergo fermentation; to work; effervesce.

2. To be agitated or excited by violent emotions.

But finding no redress, *ferment* and rage. *Milton.*

fer·ment', *v. t.* To cause ferment or fermentation in; to set in motion; to excite internal emotion in; to heat; agitate; exacerbate; foment.

Ye vigorous swains! while youth *ferments* your blood. *Pope.*

fer·ment'a·ble (fĕr-mĕn'tă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of undergoing fermentation, esp. alcoholic fermentation.

2 Capable of causing fermentation. *Rare.*

—fer·ment'a·bil'i·ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Fer'men·ta'ri·an (fûr'mĕn-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *fermentum* leaven. See FERMENT, *n.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One who adheres to the doctrine that the Eucharist should be celebrated with leavened bread; — a name of reproach given by Latin Christians to the members of the Greek Church. Cf. AZYMITE.

fer'men·ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A process of chemical change with effervescence, of the nature of or similar to that produced by the action of yeast; by extension, *Chem.*, any of various transformations, esp. of organic substances, by the action of ferments, as in the souring of milk, the ripening of cheese, or the formation of vinegar from cider or sugar from starch. Fermentation is usually the catalytic decomposition of a complex compound into simpler ones. The different varieties are often named after the most important product. Ordinary or alcoholic fermentation, whereby certain kinds of sugar, esp. glucose, are converted into alcohol and carbon dioxide, proceeds whenever yeast is added to dough or to sugar solutions under conditions of temperature, dilution, etc., favorable to the growth of the yeast plant (see YEAST). Starch (as in dough) and cane sugar do not themselves undergo alcoholic fermentation, but they are capable of being decomposed into fermentable substances. See DIASTASE, INVERTASE; also ACETIC FERMENTATION, LACTIC FERMENTATION, etc.

2. A state of agitation or excitement.

A universal *fermentation* of human thought. *C. Kingsley.*

fermentation theory. *Med.* The theory which likens the course of certain diseases (esp. infectious diseases) to the process of fermentation, and attributes them to the organized ferments in the body. It does not differ materially from the now accepted *germ theory* (which see).

fer·ment'a·tive (fĕr-mĕn'tă-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *fermentatif*.] Causing, having power to cause, or produced by, fermentation; fermenting; as, a *fermentative* process. **—fer·ment'a·tive-ly,** *adv.* **—fer·ment'a·tive-ness,** *n.*

fermentative dyspepsia. See DYSPEPSIA.

fer·men'tive (-mĕn'tĭv), *a.* Fermentative.

fer'ment oils. Volatile oils produced by the fermentation of plants, and not originally contained in them.

fer'ment·ol'o·gy (fûr'mĕn-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*ferment* + *-logy*.] Science dealing with ferments and fermentation.

fer'mer·y (fûr'mĕr-ĭ), *n.* Also *farmery*. [OF. *enfermerie*.] An infirmary; esp., one of a religious house.

fer'me·ture (fûr'mē-tûr), *n.* [F., fr. *fermer* to close.] *Ordnance.* In breech-loading firearms, the breech-closing mechanism, or device, which resists the pressure toward the rear, and seals the chamber against escape of gas in that direction.

fern (fûrn), *n.* [AS. *fearn*; akin to D. *varen*, G. *farn*, *farnkraut*; cf. Skr. *parṇa* wing, feather, leaf, sort of plant, Lith. *papartis* fern, Russ. *paporot*, Ir. *raithneach*.] A plant of the order Filicales and phylum Pteridophyta; one of the higher cryptogams. Ferns resemble seed plants in being differentiated into root, stem, and leaves (fronds) and in having vascular tissue. In both cases the sporophyte or asexual generation is the conspicuous one. Ferns, however, produce no seeds, but by germination of the asexual spores borne on the fertile fronds (the sori containing them were known at one time as "fern fruits") they develop a distinct gametophyte (prothallium). This is a flat thalloid body bearing antheridia and archegonia on its surface; the egg of the archegonium, fertilized by a spermatozoid, gives rise to the young fern plant or sporophyte. Ferns differ greatly in habit and in the form and size of their fronds. In the majority, as the spleenworts (*Asplenium*), the stem consists only of a subterranean rootstock; but some tropical genera (*Alsophila, Cyathea*, etc.) have erect woody trunks and are known as *tree ferns*. The earliest fossil ferns occurred in the Devonian, and throughout the Carboniferous they were extremely abundant, dominating the flora of that age. Many fossil genera have been described. See FILICALES, PTERIDOPHYTA, and the names of the various leading genera.

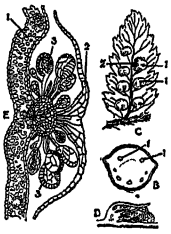

Fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*). *C* Single Pinnule showing Sori (1, 1 Indusium, 2, Sporangia); *D* Sorus. Longitudinal Section; *E* Sorus, Transverse Section (1 Leaf, 2 Indusium, 3 Sporangia); *B* Section of Rhizome (1, 1 Vascular Bundles).

fern ally. In general, any pteridophytic plant exclusive of members of the order Filicales; frequently, any plant of the family Marsileaceæ or of the family Salviniaceæ. The term is popularly applied to such plants as the horsetails, lycopods, etc., to distinguish them from the true ferns having a leafy habit. Cf. FERNWORT.

fern ball. A ball composed of the compacted growing rhizomes of several small ferns, principally species of *Davallia*, imported from Japan for use in house decoration.

fern'bird' (fûrn'bûrd'), *n.* A small passerine bird (*Sphenœacus punctatus*) of New Zealand which frequents marshy ground. It is a poor flyer, and is becoming rare, owing to the burning of the bush and draining of the swamps. There are several related species.

fern'brake' (-brāk'), *n.* **a** The common brake or bracken. **b** A dense growth or thicket of ferns.

fern'er·y (fûr'nĕr-ĭ), *n.*; -ERIES (-ĭz). An artificial plantation or collection of ferns.

fern moss. Any moss of the genus *Fissidens*.

fern owl. **a** The European goatsucker. **b** The short-eared owl. *Ireland.*

fern seed. The dustlike asexual spores of ferns, formerly taken for seeds, and reputed to render one who carried them invisible.

I think you are more beholding to the night than to *fern seed* for your walking invisible. *Shak.*

fern'wort' (fûrn'wûrt'), *n.* Any plant belonging to the Pteridophyta; a fern or fern ally.

fern'y (fûr'nĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or abounding in, ferns.

fe·ro'cious (fē-rō'shŭs), *a.* [L. *ferox*, *-ocis*, fierce, akin to *ferus* wild. See FIERCE.] Fierce; savage; cruel; indicating ferocity; as, *ferocious* look or features; a *ferocious* lion. **—fe·ro'cious·ly,** *adv.* **—fe·ro'cious·ness,** *n.*

It [Christianity] has abated the *ferociousness* of war. *Blair.*

Syn. — Barbarous, inhuman, brutal, merciless, pitiless, ruthless, remorseless, relentless, implacable, bloody, bloodthirsty, sanguinary, murderous, ravenous, rapacious, malignant, malevolent. — FEROCIOUS, FIERCE, SAVAGE, TRUCULENT, CRUEL, FELL. FEROCIOUS is always used in an unfavorable sense, and implies rapacity, wanton cruelty, or (frequently) formidable aspect; FIERCE suggests excessive vehemence, sometimes pitilessness, of temper or action; it may also express extreme eagerness or ardency; SAVAGE adds the implication of barbarity or inhumanity; as, "the lion, a *fierce* and *ferocious* animal" (*Sir T. Browne*); "Slow rose a form . . . shaking the horrors of his sable brows, and each *ferocious* feature grim with ooze" (*Pope*); "formidable and *ferocious* . . . scorn" (*Stevenson*); "Like a stag turning at bay, my naturally good temper grows *fierce* and dangerous" (*Scott*); "Liberty . . . keeps alive his *fierce* but noble fires" (*Cowper*); "Looking at this helpless old creature, something stronger than love took possession of Hannah — a spirit of *fierce* protection and faithfulness" (*Mary Wilkins*), "tame the *savage* spirit of wild war" (*Shak.*); "It [a speech of John Bright] was positively *fierce*, not to say *savage*" (*R. W. Dale*). TRUCULENT frequently suggests ostentatious ferocity; CRUEL implies indifference to the suffering of others, or even positive pleasure in it; FELL (now only poetical or rhetorical) connotes dire or baleful cruelty; as, "He [Carlyle's 'Hero'] must not lead mankind like a shepherd, but bark, bite, and otherwise worry them toward the fold like a *truculent* sheep dog" (*Lowell*); "her mouth *crueler* than a tiger's, colder than a snake's, and beautiful beyond a woman's" (*Swinburne*); "O Spartan dog, more *fell* than anguish, hunger, or the sea!" (*Shak.*); "[a] *fell* trap of destiny" (*W. Pater*). See BARBARIAN, *a.*

fe·roo'i·ty (fē-rŏo'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ferocitas*, fr. *ferox*, *-ocis*, fierce: cf. F. *férocité*. See FEROCIOUS.] Savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty; as, *ferocity* of countenance.

The pride and *ferocity* of a Highland chief. *Macaulay.*

fer·o'her (fĕr-ō'hĕr), *n. Archæol.* A symbol in the form of a winged disk, with or without a man's (or god's) figure therein, found on ancient Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian monuments. It is especially the symbol of the Assyrian god Ashur. The name *feroher* is given to it on the supposition that (in Persian monuments) it is a representation of the *fravashi* (which see). An analogous winged disk, which some authorities consider the source of the device, is found on Egyptian monuments. See ASHUR, *Illust.*

Fe·ro'ni·a (fē-rō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess, apparently a protectress of freedmen and of markets. Her cult was introduced into Rome (previous to 217 B. C.), probably from Capena, where was her most famous temple, plundered by Hannibal 211 B. C.

2. [NL.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of Asiatic rutaceous trees. *F. elephantum* is the elephant apple.

fer-ous (-fĕr-ŭs). [L. *-fer*, fr. *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *-fère*. See BEAR to support.] A suffix signifying *bearing, producing, yielding*; as, auri*ferous*, yielding gold; chyli*ferous*, producing chyle. It forms derivatives freely with any Latin stems, always after *i* as a stem or connecting vowel; as, cruci*ferous*, odori*ferous*.

☞ The reference "See *-ferous*" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ferous*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

Fer·ran'ti ca'bles (fĕr-răn'tĭ), **Ferranti mains.** *Elec.* A form of conductor, designed by Ferranti, for carrying currents of high potential, and consisting of concentric tubes of copper separated by an insulating material composed of paper saturated with black mineral wax.

Fer·ran'ti ef·fect' *or* **phe·nom'e·non.** *Elec.* An increase in the ratio of transformation of an alternating-current transformer, accompanied by other electrical changes occurring when the secondary of the transformer is connected with a condenser of moderate capacity. It was first observed in connection with the Ferranti cables in London.

Fer·ra'ra (fĕr-rä'rä), *n.* A broadsword or claymore bearing the name of Ferrara on the blade. These swords were highly esteemed in England and Scotland in the 16th and 17th centuries, and are thought to have been made by Andrea Ferrara of Italy and members of his family.

Fer·ra'ri's so·lu'tion (fĕr-rä'rēz). *Math.* The solution of the general biquadratic equation obtained by the Italian Luigi Ferrari (1522–65). Cf. DESCARTES'S SOLUTION.

fer'rate (fĕr'āt), *n.* [L. *ferrum* iron.] A salt of ferric acid.

fer'ra·tin (-ă-tĭn), *n.* [L. *ferrum* iron.] *Chem.* A ferruginous nucleoproteid or proteid mixture, found in the liver.

fer're·ous (-ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ferreus*, fr. *ferrum* iron. Cf. FARRIER.] Of, like, or containing, iron. *Obs. or R.*

fer'ret (fĕr'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [It. *fioretto*, dim. of *fiore* flower; cf. F. *fleuret*. Cf. FLORET.] A kind of narrow tape, orig. of silk, but now of cotton or wool; — called also *ferreting*.

fer'ret, *n.* [F. *furet*, OF. also *fuiret*; cf. LL. *furo*; prob. dim. fr. L. *fur* thief (cf. FURTIVE).] **1.** An animal of

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ferhede. † FERREDE.

ferl. † FERRET.

fe'ri·al, *n.* [See FERIA, 2.] = [L. *feriari* to keep holiday.] A keeping holiday. *Obs.*

fe·ride' (fē-rīd'), *n.* Also **fe·rig'ee, fe·rij'ee** (fē-rĭj'ē), etc. [Ar. *farajī* upper garment, fur coat.] A long mantle or capote worn in Turkey, Egypt, and Persia.

fe'ria. Scot. var. of FEERY.

fe'rie, *n.* [L. *feriæ* holidays; cf. F. *férie*. See 6th FAIR.] A holiday; also, a feria. — *v. i.* [L. *feriari*.] To keep holiday. *Obs.*

fe'ri·er, *a., compar.* of FERE, fierce. *Obs.* [See FERIDGI.

fe·rig'ee, fe·rij'ee (fē-rĭj'ē), *n.* FERIDE.

feringe, *adv.* [AS. *fāringa*.] Suddenly. *Obs.* [FERINGI.

Fe·rin'ghee, Fe·rin'gee. Vars. of Fe'ri·o (fē'rĭ-ō; fĕr'ĭ-ō), *n. Logic.* See MODE, first figure.

Fe·ri'son (fē-rĭ'sŏn), *n. Logic.* See MODE, third figure.

ferk. Var. of FIRK.

fer'lac, *n.* [ME. *ferlac*: cf. Icel. *-leikr*. See FEAR.] Terror. *Obs.*

ferle, *n.* Ferula. *Obs.*

fer'ley, fer'lie. Vars of FERLY. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

fer'll-ful, *a.* Wonderful; fearful. *Obs.* — **fer'll-ful-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

fer'll-head', *n.* [See FERLY; -HEAD.] Suddenness; haste. *Obs.*

fer'll-ly, *adv.* Ferly. *Obs.*

fer'ling, *n.* [AS. *feorþling* a fourth part.] *Obs. or Hist.* Lit., a fourth; specif.: **a** A farthing. **b** A fourth part of an acre, hide, or virgate.

fer'ling-no'ble, *n.* An English gold coin worth one fourth of a noble. *Obs.*

fer'ly (fûr'lĭ; *dial.* fĕr'lĭ), *n.* [ME. *ferlich* wonder, as adj., strange, sudden, fearful, AS. *fǽrlic* sudden. See FEAR.] *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.* **1.** A wonder; marvel; strange sight; also, astonishment; wonder.

2. An eccentricity; a foible.

fer'ly, *a.* Sudden; surprising; frightful; singular; wonderful. *Obs.* — **fer'ly,** *adv. Obs.*

fer'ly, *v. t. & i.* To amaze; wonder; be surprised at. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

ferm. Obs. or hist. var. of FARM.

ferm, *v. t.* [OF. *fermer*.] To establish; blockade; close; affirm. *Obs.*

fermacy. † PHARMACY.

‖ **fer'mage** (fĕr'mäzh'), *n.* [F.] In France, the system of farming land hired upon a fixed money rent. See MÉTAYAGE.

‖ **fer·ma'ta** (fĕr-mä'tä), *n.* [It., pause.] *Music.* The pause (𝄐).

fer·maun'. Var. of FIRMAN.

ferme. † FARM, FIRM. [*Obs.*]

fer·ment'al, *a.* Fermentative.

fer'men·tate, *v. t.* [L. *fermentare*.] To ferment; leaven. *Obs.*

fermentation saccharimeter. See SACCHARIMETER. [*Ref. Sp.*]

fer·ment'a·tive, *a.* Fermentative. *Rare.*

fer·ment'a·to·ry, *a.* Fermentative. *Rare.*

fer'men·tes'ci·ble (fûr'mĕn-tĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*ferment*, v. + *-escent* + *-ible*.] Fermentable.

fer'men·ti'tious (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Of the nature of, or characterized by, fermentation.

‖ **fermé' or née'** (fĕr'-mā'nā'). [F.] Lit., an ornamented farm; a fancy farm.

fermer. † FARMER.

fermerer, fermeress, *n.* [OF. *enfermerer*, fr. *enfermerie* infirmary.] One in a religious house in charge of the infirmary. *Obs.*

fermete. † FIRMITY.

‖ **fer'mier'** (fĕr'myā'), *n.* [F.] A farmer; specif.: **a** A farmer of taxes, esp. one of the *fermiers généraux*. See FARMER-GENERAL. **b** One who cultivates land under the fermage system.

fer'mil-let, *n.* [OF., dim. of *fermail*, clasp.] A buckle, clasp, or setting. *Obs.*

fer'mi·son, *n.* [OF. *fermeison, fermoison*, prop., a closing.] A close season for bucks; also, an inclosure for deer. *Obs.*

fermor, fermour. † FARMER.

fermorie. † FERMERY.

fern, *n.* [Cf. AS. *fyrn* wicked deed, crime, Icel. *firn* (in modern usage *firni* a great deal).] A great number; a mass. *Obs.*

fern, *n.* A windlass. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fern, *a.* [AS *fyrn*.] Ancient; former. *Obs. — adv.* Long ago; formerly. *Obs.*

Fer'nam·bu'co wood. Var. of FERNAMBUCO WOOD.

fern bracken. = BRACKEN.

fern bush. The sweet fern.

ferne. † FERREN.

ferned (fûrnd), *a.* Abounding in, or covered with, ferns.

fer'ner. † FERNYEAR.

fer'net. † FARNET.

Fer'ney' Patriarch, *or* **Old Man,** **of** (fĕr'nā'). Voltaire, who resided from 1758 to 1778 at Ferney, now Ferney-Voltaire, dept. Ain, France, near Geneva.

fern'gale', *n.* [*fern* + *gale* a plant.] The sweet fern.

fern'leaf', *n.* A delicate red alga (*Callithamnion gracillimum*) with finely divided thallus.

fern'less, *a.* See -LESS. [fern.

fern meadowbur. The sweet

fern-osmund, *n.* Royal fern *Obs.*

fern palm. Sago palm. [*Eng.*]

fern'shaw', *n.* A fern thicket.

fern'sick', *n.* = STAGGER, *n.* 2.

fern'tick'le (fûrn'tĭk''l), *n.* A freckle on the skin, like the seed of fern. — **fern'tick'led** (-'ld), *a. Both Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

fern tree. A tree fern.

fern'year', fern'yere', *n.* [AS. *furngéar*.] A past year; last year. *Obs.* — *adv.* In past years; during last year. *Obs.*

fe·ro'cient, *a.* [L. *ferociens, -entis*, p. pr of *ferocire* to be fierce.] Ferociously active. *Obs*

fe·roc'i·tate, *v. t.* To make ferocious. *Obs.*

ferour. † FERRER.

fe'rous (fē'rŭs), *a.* [L. *ferus*. See FIERCE.] Wild; savage. *Obs.*

ferrai. † FORAY.

fer'ra·ment, *n.* [L. *ferramentum*.] A piece of ironwork; *pl.*, shackles; irons; iron tools, fittings, etc. *Obs.*

fer'ran-dine. † FARANDINE.

Fer'ra·ress' (fĕr'ä-rĕz'; -rēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ferrara.

—*n., sing. & pl.* One of the people, or the people, of Ferrara.

fer'ra·ry, *n.* [L. *ferraria* iron works.] Art of working in iron. *Obs.*

fer·rash'. Var. of FERASH.

fer'ra·teen', *n.* See FERRET, a tape. [gray *Obs.*

ferraunt, *a.* [OF. *ferrant*.] Iron

ferre. † FAR.

fer're·an, *n.* [See FERREOUS.] Hard; like iron; cruel. *Rare.*

ferrede, *n.* [AS. *geferræden*. See FERE, *n.*; cf. KINDRED.] Companionship; company. *Obs.*

‖ **fer·rei'ro** (fĕ-rā'rō), *n.* [Pg., lit., blacksmith.] *Zool.* A Brazilian tree frog (*Hyla faber*) which deposits its eggs in nests built of mud in shallow pools. Its voice resembles measured beating on a copper plate.

fer'rel. Var. of FERRULE.

fer'ren, *adv.* [AS. *feorran*.] From afar; afar; far away. *Obs. — a.* Far; distant. *Obs.*

fer'rer, fer'rour, *n.* [OF. *ferreor*.] A farrier; ironsmith. *Obs.*

fer'rer, fer'ror. † *farrer*, obs. or Scot. compar. of FAR.

fer'rest. Obs. superl. of FAR.

fer'ret, *n.* [F. *ferret*, dim. of *fer* iron, L. *ferrum*.] *Glass Making.* The iron used for trying the

the weasel family (*Putorius furo*) closely related to, and perhaps a domesticated variety of, the polecat (*Putorius putorius*). It is about fourteen inches long, of a pale yellow or white color, with red eyes. It is a native of Africa, but is kept in Europe and America for hunting rabbits and sometimes rats.

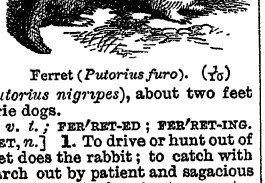

Ferret (*Putorius furo*). (⅓)

2. In the western United States, a black-footed, brown-bodied weasel (*Putorius nigripes*), about two feet long, which devours prairie dogs.

fer'ret (fĕr'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *v. t.*; FER'RET-ED; FER'RET-ING. [Cf. F. *fureter*. See FERRET, *n.*] **1.** To drive or hunt out of a lurking place, as a ferret does the rabbit; to catch with ferrets; to search; to search out by patient and sagacious efforts; — often used with *out*; as, to *ferret* out a secret.

2. To hunt; to worry; to hunt in or over with a ferret.

fer'ret, *v. i.* To hunt with ferrets; to search about; to worry.

fer-ret'to (fĕ-rĕt'ō), *n.* [It *ferretto* di Spagna, dim. of *ferro* iron, fr. L. *ferrum*.] Copper sulphide, used to color glass.

fer'ret-y (fĕr'ĕt-ĭ), *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, a ferret.

fer'ri- (fĕr'ĭ-). *Chem.* A combining form indicating *ferric iron* as an ingredient; as, *ferricyanide*.

fer'ri-age (fĕr'ĭ-ĕj), *n.* [From FERRY.] The price or fare to be paid for passage at a ferry; conveyance over a ferry.

fer'ric (fĕr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *ferrum* iron: cf. F. *ferrique*. See FARRIER.] Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, iron. Specif., *Chem.*, denoting those compounds in which iron has a higher valence than in the *ferrous* compounds, or iron with such a valence; as, *ferric* oxide, *ferric* acid.

ferric acid, an acid, H_2FeO_4, not known in the free state, but obtained in the form of a red crystalline salt, potassium ferrate, by fusing a mixture of iron and saltpeter. — **f. chloride,** a compound, $FeCl_3$, obtained in anhydrous form as dark green lustrous crystals by heating iron in chlorine. It forms stable hydrates with four, five, seven, and twelve molecules of water, and yields a reddish brown aqueous solution. An alcoholic solution of it is used in medicine as *tincture of iron*. — **f. hydroxide,** any of several compounds of ferric iron, oxygen, and hydrogen, occurring in rust, and as the mineral limonite (typically $H_6Fe_4O_9$ or $2Fe_2O_3{\cdot}3H_2O$) or prepared artificially, as by the addition of ammonia to a solution of ferric chloride. In the latter case a brown gelatinous precipitate is formed which can be dried to an amorphous granular mass. — **f. oxide,** a compound, Fe_2O_3, occurring in nature as the mineral hematite and obtained as an amorphous reddish powder by heating copperas, ferric sulphate, or ferric hydroxide. — **f. sulphate,** a compound, $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$, forming colorless crystals containing nine molecules of water. These occur in nature as coquimbite. — **f. sulphocyanate,** a dark red crystalline substance usually obtained in a blood-red solution, and recognized as a test for ferric iron.

fer'ri-cy-an'ic (fĕr'ĭ-sĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [*ferri-* + *cyanic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a brown crystalline acid, $H_3Fe(CN)_6$, obtained by treating ferricyanides with strong acids. It decomposes easily.

fer'ri-cy'a-nide (-sĭ'ă-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n. Chem.* A salt of ferricyanic acid. These salts are also represented as double cyanides of ferric iron and some basic element or radical.

fer'ri-cy-an'o-gen (-sĭ-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*ferri-* + *cyanogen.*] *Chem.* The trivalent radical, $Fe(CN)_6$, of ferricyanic acid and the ferricyanides.

fer-rif'er-ous (fĕ-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ferrum* iron + *-ferous.*] Containing iron; iron-bearing.

Fer'ris wheel (fĕr'ĭs). An amusement device consisting of a giant power-driven steel wheel, revolvable on its stationary axle, and carrying a number of balanced passenger cars around its rim; — so called after G. W. G. Ferris, American engineer, who erected the first of its kind for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893.

fer'rite (fĕr'īt), *n.* [L. *ferrum* iron + *-ite.*] **1.** *Micros.* **a** In rocks, any yellowish, reddish, or brownish amorphous substance apparently consisting of iron compounds, but not certainly referable to a particular mineral. **b** In iron and steel, pure metallic iron. Three allotropic forms are recognized, and called *α-*, *β-*, and *γ-ferrite*. The first is magnetic and is stable below 850° C.; above that temperature the stable form is the nonmagnetic *β*-ferrite.

2. *Chem.* Any of several compounds which may be regarded as metallic derivatives of the ferric hydroxide $Fe_2O_3(OH)_2$, analogous to aluminates; as, franklinite is zinc *ferrite*.

fer'ro- (fĕr'ō-). A combining form indicating: **a** In general, *presence of*, or *connection with*, *iron*; as, *ferro*nickel, an alloy of iron and nickel; *ferro*silicon, *ferro*type. **b** Specif., *Chem.*, *ferrous iron* as an ingredient; as, *ferro*cyanide.

fer'ro-al-loy', *n.* An alloy of iron with some other metal; as, ferrochrome and ferromanganese are *ferro-alloys*.

fer'ro-al'u-min'i-um (-ăl'ū-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *or* **fer'ro-a-lu'mi-num** (-ă-lū'mĭ-nŭm), *n.* An alloy of iron and aluminium. It is sometimes added to molten steel to insure sound castings.

fer'ro-cal'cite (-kăl'sīt), *n. Min.* Calcite containing ferrous carbonate. It turns brown on exposure.

fer'ro-chrome (fĕr'ō-krōm) } *n.* An alloy of iron and
fer'ro-chro'mi-um (-krō'mĭ-ŭm) } chromium. It is used in steel making.

fer'ro-con'crete (fĕr'ō-kŏn'krēt), *n. Arch. & Engin.* Concrete strengthened by a core or foundation skeleton of iron or steel bars, strips, etc. Floors, columns, piles, water pipes, etc., have been successfully made of it. Called also *armored concrete*, *concrete steel*, and *rēēnforced concrete*.

fer'ro-cy-an'ic (fĕr'ō-sĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [*ferro-* + *cyanic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $H_4Fe(CN)_6$, obtained by treating ferrocyanides with acids. It decomposes in moist air.

fer'ro-cy'a-nide (fĕr'ō-sī'ă-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n. Chem.* A salt of ferrocyanic acid. These salts are also represented as double cyanides of ferrous iron and some basic element or radical.

fer'ro-cy-an'o-gen (-sĭ-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*ferro-* + *cyanogen.*] *Chem.* The quadrivalent radical, $Fe(CN)_6$, of ferrocyanic acid and the ferrocyanides.

fer'ro-in-clave' (fĕr'ō-ĭn-klāv'), *n. Arch.* Sheet metal with dovetailed corrugations used as a foundation for cement, plaster, etc., in construction work.

fer'ro-mag-ne'sian (-măg-nē'shăn), *a. Min.* Containing iron and magnesium.

fer'ro-mag-net'ic (-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a. Physics.* **a** Formerly, paramagnetic, as distinguished from diamagnetic and also from magnetic as relating to animal magnetism. **b** Now, usually, magnetic in a high degree, like iron, nickel, and cobalt; — distinguished from *paramagnetic*. — **fer'ro-mag'net-ism** (-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.*

fer'ro-man'ga-nese (-măn'gă-nēz; -măn'gă-nēs'), *n. Metal.* An alloy of iron and manganese usually containing 25–85 per cent of manganese and several per cent of carbon. Cf. SPIEGELEISEN.

fer'ro-mo-lyb'de-num (-mō-lĭb'dē-nŭm), *n.* An alloy of iron and molybdenum, used in steel making.

fer'ro-nick'el (-nĭk'ĕl), *n.* An alloy of iron and nickel.

fer'ro-sil'i-con (-sĭl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* An alloylike substance consisting of iron and silicon. It is added to molten iron to increase the percentage of silicon.

fer-ro'so- (fĕ-rō'sō-). [See FERROUS.] *Chem.* = FERRO-.

fer-ro'so-fer'ric oxide, a black magnetic iron oxide, Fe_3O_4, occurring in nature as magnetite, and prepared artificially in various ways, as by heating iron in steam.

fer'ro-so'di-um (fĕr'ō-sō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* An alloy of iron and sodium, used in steel making.

fer'ro-ti-ta'ni-um (-tī-tā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* An alloy of iron and titanium, used in steel making.

fer'ro-tung'sten (-tŭng'stĕn), *n.* An alloy of iron and tungsten, used in steel making.

fer'ro-type (fĕr'ō-tīp), *n.* A photographic picture taken on a thin iron plate by a collodion process; also, the process itself; — familiarly called *tintype* — **fer'ro-typ'er** (-tīp'ẽr), *n.*

fer'rous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ferrum* iron: cf. F. *ferreux*. See FARRIER.] Pertaining to, or derived from, iron; — in *Chem.* said esp. of iron compounds in which the metal is bivalent or of the iron with that valence. See PETROGRAPHY.

ferrous carbonate, a compound, $FeCO_3$, occurring native as the mineral siderite, and also prepared artificially as a white, easily oxidizable precipitate. — **f. chloride,** a compound, $FeCl_2$, obtained in anhydrous form as colorless or white crystalline scales by heating iron in hydrochloric acid gas. With four molecules of water it forms pale green transparent crystals which oxidize readily. — **f. hydroxide,** a compound, $Fe(OH)_2$, obtained as a pale green gelatinous precipitate by the addition of an alkali to a ferrous salt solution. It readily oxidizes to brown ferric hydroxide. — **f. oxide,** a compound, FeO, obtained as a readily oxidizable gray powder by heating ferric oxide in hydrogen. — **f. sulphate,** a compound, $FeSO_4$ or H_2FeSO_5, best known in the form of a hydrate called copperas. See COPPERAS. It readily oxidizes to ferric sulphate. — **f. sulphide,** a compound, FeS, obtained as a black precipitate by the addition of an alkaline sulphide to the solution of an iron salt, and as heavy brittle masses by heating iron and sulphur together. It is used in making hydrogen sulphide.

fer'ro-va-na'di-um (fĕr'ō-vă-nā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* An alloy of iron and vanadium, used in steel making.

fer-ru'gi-nate (fĕ-rōō'jĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [See FERRUGINOUS.] To charge or stain, as a rock, with a compound of iron; to impart the color or properties of iron rust to. — **fer-ru'gi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

fer-ru'gi-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *ferruginus*, *ferrugineus*, fr. *ferrugo*, *-ginis*, iron rust, fr. *ferrum* iron: cf. F. *ferrugineux*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing, iron.

2. Resembling iron rust in appearance or color; brownish red, or yellowish red.

fer'rule (fĕr'ōōl; -rĭl; 277), *n.* [Formerly *verrel*, F. *virole*, fr. LL. *virola*, L. *viriola* little bracelet, dim. of *viriae*, pl., bracelets. The spelling with *f* is due to confusion with L. *ferrum* iron.] **1.** A ring or cap of metal put round a cane, tool handle, or similar object, to strengthen it, or prevent splitting and wearing.

2. a *Steam Boilers.* A bushing of wood or copper alloy used for making a steam-tight joint between the end of a steam, water, or condenser tube and a tube plate. **b** *Mech.* The small pulley around which the string of a bow is coiled to rotate it, as in a bow drill. **c** *Metal., etc.* The water-cooled metal tube surrounding a carbon in an electric furnace. **d** *Plumbing.* A kind of connection between a water main and a communication or service pipe.

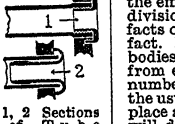

1, 2 Sections of Tube Plates and Tubes, showing types of Ferrule, 2 a.

fer'rule, *v. t.* To supply with a ferrule.

fer-ru'mi-nate (fĕ-rōō'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *ferruminatus*, p. p. of *ferruminare*, fr. *ferrumen* cement, fr. *ferrum* iron.] To solder or unite, as metals. *Rare. Coleridge.* — **fer-ru'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

fer'ry (fĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [ME. *feri*; akin to Icel. *ferja*, Sw. *färja*, Dan. *færge*, G. *fähre*. See FERRY, *v. t.*]

1. A place of crossing. *Obs.*

2. A place or passage where persons or things are carried across a river, arm of the sea, etc., in a boat.

> To row me o'er the *ferry*. *Campbell.*

3. A vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over narrow waters; a ferryboat; wherry. *Archaic.*

4. A franchise or right to carry passengers or goods, or both, from shore to shore across a river, channel, or narrow body of water, charging tolls; also, provision for regularly so transporting such passengers or goods. Legally, a ferry is a continuation of the highway, and under the same general control. Any one operating a ferry is a common carrier.

fer'ry (fĕr'ĭ), *v. t.*; FER'RIED (-ĭd); FER'RY-ING. [ME. *ferien* to convey, AS. *ferian*, fr. *fær* a journey; akin to Icel. *ferja* to ferry, Goth. *farjan* to sail. See FARE, *n.*] **1.** To carry; transport. *Obs.*

2. To carry or transport over a river, strait, or other narrow water or, formerly, over the sea, in a boat.

3. To propel (a boat) across a body of water.

fer'ry, *v. i.* To pass over water in a boat or by a ferry.

> They *ferry* over this Lethean sound
> Both to and fro. *Milton.*

fer'ry-boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A vessel for conveying passengers, merchandise, etc., across a river or other narrow water.

ferry bridge. **1.** A ferryboat adapted in its structure for the transfer of railroad trains across a river or bay.

2. A floating or hanging structure hinged or movably fastened to a wharf to facilitate passing on or off a ferryboat.

fer'ry-man (fĕr'ĭ-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who maintains or attends a ferry.

fer'tile (fûr'tĭl; -tīl, 182), *a.* [L. *fertilis*, fr. *ferre* to bear, produce: cf. F. *fertile*. See BEAR to support.] **1.** Producing fruit or vegetation in abundance; fruitful; able to produce abundantly; prolific; fecund; productive; rich; inventive; as, *fertile* land or fields; a *fertile* mind.

> Though he in a *fertile* climate dwell. *Shak.*

2 *Bot.* **a** Capable of producing fruit; fruit-bearing; as, *fertile* flowers or trees. **b** Containing pollen; — said of anthers. **c** Developing spore-bearing organs; as, a *fertile* frond; — said of cryptogamous plants.

3. Produced in abundance; plenteous; ample. *Obs.*

> The *fertile* burden . . .
> Of thy full branches. *Milton.*

4. **a** As applied to seeds or eggs, capable of growing or developing. **b** Capable of breeding, or producing offspring.

5. Causing fertility; promoting production or fecundity.

6. *Beekeeping.* Pregnant.

Syn. — Fecund, teeming, exuberant, rich, productive, abundant, plentiful. — FERTILE, FRUITFUL, PROLIFIC. In a lit. sense, that is FERTILE (esp. soil) which has the inherent power of producing; that is FRUITFUL (esp. plants, trees, and fields) which actually does produce; that is PROLIFIC (esp. animals) which produces frequently or abundantly; as, soil *fertile* by nature may be made *fruitful* by cultivation, a *fruitful* orchard, *prolific* as a frog. Fig., corresponding distinctions apply; as, "In him [Dr. Johnson] were united a most logical head with a most *fertile* imagination" (*Boswell*); "Certain poems . . . may be as *fruitful* of thoughts and emotions too deep for words as a shaken prism is *fruitful* of tinted lights" (*T. Watts-Dunton*); "Flattery is the *prolific* parent of falsehood" (*Gibbon*). See PLENTIFUL, PROFUSE, RICH.

— **fer'tile-ly,** *adv.* — **fer'tile-ness,** *n.*

fer-til'i-ty (fẽr-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *fertilitas*: cf. F. *fertilité*.] **1.** State or quality of being fertile; fruitfulness; productiveness; fecundity; richness; abundance of resources; fertile invention; quickness; readiness; as, *fertility* of imagination; also, a quality that renders fertile; a productive power; as, the *fertilities* of the soil.

> Thy very weeds are beautiful; thy waste
> More rich than other climes' *fertility*. *Byron.*

2. *Econ.* Specif., of soil, capacity for production under favorable conditions; — used variously, sometimes as including all the advantages for producing for a given market, sometimes as referring only to the natural powers of the soil and climate.

fer'ti-li-za'tion (fûr'tĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of rendering fertile.

2. *Biol.* The union of a male germ cell with the female germ cell or egg; fecundation; impregnation. It is a process preliminary to and essential to the development of most eggs, and may be defined as a form of conjugation in which there is a marked distinction of sex between the two germ cells or gametes taking part in the process. The much smaller motile male cell (*spermatozoön* in animals, *sperm*, *spermatozoid*, or *antherozoid* in plants) penetrates and fuses with the much larger nonmotile female cell (or *egg*), which thus comes to have two nuclei, one its own, the other that of the male cell. The essential part of the process then follows, the union of the two nuclei, or the grouping together of their essential substance (the chromatin) into a single mitotic figure. In either case the result is that the nucleus, or mitotic figure, of the fertilized egg contains chromatin from both parents. As the cells of the embryo are derived from the fertilized egg by mitotic division, the same is true of them also, and many of the facts of inheritance are probably to be explained by this fact. Moreover, the number of chromosomes (or small bodies into which the chromatin is aggregated) derived from each parent is the same, and is one half the usual number in order that after fertilization the egg may have the usual number. The fertilization of the egg may take place after it is laid, or in the mother's body. Some eggs will develop without a process of true fertilization (see PARTHENOGENESIS), others will begin development as a result of chemical stimulation. In plants, fertilization is confined to the gametes of the sexual generation. When these are similar the process is called conjugation. The normal product of fertilization is a zygote, which gives rise to the asexual generation. In the higher algæ, mosses, ferns, and some gymnosperms the motile, ciliated sperm finds its way by chemotropism through a water medium to the egg. In seed plants the sperm is nonmotile, and fertilization is accomplished by means of a tube (pollen tube) which penetrates the megaspore (ovule) and discharges the male pronucleus. In these plants the fertilized egg, with its investments, is known as a seed.

3. *Bot.* Incorrectly, the process of pollination in seed plants. See POLLINATION.

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melted glass, and for shaping the rings at the mouths of bottles.

fer'ret-er, *n.* One who ferrets.

fer'ret-ing, *n.* = FERRET, tape.

Fer'rex (fĕr'ĕks), *n.* See GORBODUC.

fer'ri-cy'a-nate (fĕr'ĭ-sĭ'ă-nāt), *n. Chem.* = FERRICYANIDE

fer'ri-cy'an-hy'dric (-sĭ'ăn-hī'drĭk), *a.* [*ferri-* + *cyano-*, 2 + *hydric.*] *Chem.* = FERRICYANIC.

ferrid-. = FERRI-.

fer'ri-er. † FARRIER.

fer'ri-er, *n.* A ferryman.

fer'ri-hy'dro-cy-an'ic, *a.* [*ferri-* + 2d *hydro-* + *cyanic.*] *Chem.* = FERRICYANIC.

fer'ri-lite (fĕr'ĭ-līt), *n.* [L. *ferrum* iron + *-lite.*] *Geol.* A variety of rag. *Obs. or R.*

fer'ring. Var. of FURRING.

fer'ri-prus'si-ate, *n.* [*ferri-* + *prussiate.*] A ferricyanide. *R.*

fer'ri-prus'sic, *a.* Ferricyanic. *R.*

fer'ri-py'rine (fĕr'ĭ-pī'rĭn; -rēn), *n. Pharm.* An orange-red powder, a compound of ferric chloride and antipyrine, used in anæmic conditions.

fer'rit. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of FERRET.

fer'ri-ti-za'tion (fĕr'ĭ-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [*ferrite* + *-ization.*] *Petrog.* Production of, or conversion into, ferrite.

fer-riv'o-rous (fĕ-rĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*ferri-* + *-vorous.*] Feeding on iron. *Nonce Word.*

fer'ro-cy'a-nate, *n.* = FERROCYANIDE. [ROCYANIC.]

fer'ro-cy'an-hy'dric, *a.* = FERRO-

fer'ro-gos'lar-ite, *n. Min.* Goslarite containing ferrous sulphate. [FERROCYANIC.]

fer'ro-hy'dro-cy-an'ic, *a.* = FERROCYANIC.

fer'rom. † FERREN.

fer-rom'e-ter (fĕ-rŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n. Med.* An instrument for estimating the amount of iron contained in the blood.

fer'ro-na'trite (fĕr'ō-nā'trĭt), *n.* [*ferro-* + *natron* + *-ite.*] *Min.* A greenish or white double sulphate of sodium and ferric iron, $3Na_2SO_4{\cdot}Fe_2(SO_4)_3{\cdot}6H_2O$, usually in spherical forms.

fer'ro-prus'si-ate, *n.* [*ferro-* + *prussiate.*] A ferrocyanide.

fer'ro-prus'sic, *a.* Ferrocyanic.

fer'ro-py'rine, *n.* = FERRIPYRIN.

fer'ror, fer'rour. † FERRER.

fer'ru-gin'e-an (fĕ'rŏō-jĭn'ē-ăn), **fer'ru-gin'e-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Ferruginous. *Obs. or R.*

fer-ru'go (fĕ-rōō'gō), *n.* [L., iron rust, fr. *ferrum* iron.] = RUST, 2 b. *Obs.*

fer'rum. † FERREN.

‖ **fer'rum** (fĕr'ŭm), *n.*; *gen.* FER'RI (-ī). [L.] Iron.

fer'ry-age. Var. of FERRIAGE.

fer'ry-flat', *n.* A form of flatboat used on Western rivers, chiefly for ferrying. *U. S.*

fer'ry-house', *n.* 1. The house of the keeper of a ferry. 2. The structure on a ferry wharf to shelter passengers and goods. [of a ferry. *U. S.*

fer'ry-mas'ter, *n.* One in charge of a ferry. *U. S.*

fers. † VERSE. [of FIERCE.

fers (fẽrs). Obs. or Scot. form

fers, *n.* [OF. *fierce*; cf. LL. *fercia*; ultimately fr. Per. *ferz* great, learned, *firz*, *farzīn*, the queen in chess.] *Obs. Chess.* **a** The queen. **b** A queened pawn. — **the ferses twelve,** all the men on one side except the king, — the pairs of bishops, knights, and rooks, or castles, being counted as one each.

fersch, fersse. † FRESH.

ferst. † FIRST, FIRST.

fer'ter. † FERETORY.

fer'ter, *v. t.* [See FERETORY.] To place in a feretory. *Obs.*

ferth, ferthe. † FOURTH.

fer'ther. † FURTHER.

ferthere. † FARTHER.

fer'thing. † FARTHING.

fer'til. Fertile. *Ref. Sp.*

fer'tile-fresh', *a.* Having thick foliage. *Obs. or R. Shak.*

fer-til'i-tate, *v. t.* To fertilize. *Obs.* [b't), *a.* See -ABLE.

fer'ti-liz'a-ble (fûr'tĭ-lĭz'ă-

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fertilization tube. *Bot.* **a** In certain phycomycetous fungi, a tube emitted by the antheridium which pierces the oogonium, conveying to it the male sex cells. **b** In some of the higher red algæ, a similar tube emitted by the trichophore which fertilizes the carpogonium.

fer'ti-lize (fûr'tĭ-līz), *v. t.;* FER'TI-LIZED (-līzd); FER'TI-LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *fertiliser.*] **1.** To make fertile or enrich; to supply with nourishment for plants; to make fruitful or productive; as, to *fertilize* land.

2. To pollinate (a flower).

fer'ti-liz'er (-līz'ẽr), *n.* One that fertilizes; specif.: **a** The agent that carries the fertilizing principle, as a moth to an orchid. **b** That which renders fertile; specif., a commercial manure for land, as guano, phosphate of lime, bone dust, etc., esp. one artificially prepared.

fer'u-la (fĕr'ōō-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L. *ferula* giant fennel (its stalks were used in punishing schoolboys), rod, whip; cf. *ferire* to strike. Cf. FERULE.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A very large genus of Old World apiaceous plants, mostly of large size, with deeply divided leaves, compound umbels of yellow flowers, and membranous-winged fruit with three threadlike ridges. They yield various medicinal gum resins, as galbanum and asafetida. A few species are cultivated. See ASAFETIDA, GALBANUM, NARTHEX.

2. A ferule; a rod; hence, school discipline. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. A straight wand of command, or scepter; esp., the imperial scepter in the Byzantine, or Eastern, Empire.

fer'ule (fĕr'ōōl; -ĭl; 277), *n.* [L. *ferula:* cf. F. *férule.* See FERULA.] **1.** The giant fennel. *Obs.*

2. A piece of wood, often flat, as a ruler, used for striking children, esp. on the hand, in punishment.

fer'ule, *v. t.;* FER'ULED (-ōōld; -ĭld); FER'UL-ING. To punish with a ferule.

fe-ru'lic (fē-rōō'lĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, obtained from asafetida and other species of *Ferula,* and related to vanillin.

fer'ven-cy (fûr'vĕn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *fervence.* See FERVENT.] **1.** State of being fervent, or hot; intensity of heat; ardor; warmth of feeling or devotion; eagerness.

When you pray, let it be with *fervency.* *Wake.*

2. Bitterness; severity; — said of cold. *Obs.*

fer'vent (-vĕnt), *a.* [F. *fervent,* L. *fervens, -entis,* p. pr. of *fervere* to be boiling hot, to boil, glow.] **1.** Hot; glowing; boiling; burning; as, a *fervent* summer.

The elements shall melt with *fervent* heat. 2 *Pet.* iii. 10.

2. Bitter; intense; — said of cold. *Obs.*

3. Warm in feeling; ardent in temperament; earnest; full of fervor; zealous, glowing.

Not slothful in business; *fervent* in spirit. *Rom.* xii. 11.

4. Fierce; savage; raging; as, a *fervent* beast. *Obs. or R.*

A moment ends thy *fervent* din. *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — Hot, burning, fiery, glowing, vehement, impassioned, passionate, intense, eager, keen, zealous, fierce. — FERVENT, FERVID, ARDENT. FERVENT suggests great warmth or earnestness of feeling (esp. as manifested in zeal, piety, aspiration, and the like); FERVID is stronger, and expresses vehement, impassioned, or (often) overheated feeling (esp. with reference to imagination, eloquence, and the like); ARDENT connotes eagerness and fine enthusiasm in whatever cause, as, "The effectual *fervent* prayer of a righteous man availeth much" (*James* v. 16); "*fervent* zeal" (*Daniel*), "*fervent* faith" (*A. Tucker*); "Modern poets . . . strive to replace the rapture of the mind with a *fervid* intensity of phrase" (*Lowell*), "The magic caldron of a *fervid* and ebullient fancy, constantly fueled by an unexampled opulence of language" (*Coleridge*); "Both had from nature an *ardent* impulse for seeking the genuine truth on all matters they thought about" (*M. Arnold*); "A taste for letters, and a fine, *ardent,* modest, youthful soul" (*Stevenson*). See FERVOR, EAGERNESS, IMPETUOUS, ENTHUSIAST.

— **fer'vent-ly,** *adv.* — **fer'vent-ness,** *n.*

fer-ves'cent (fẽr-vĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *fervescens,* p. pr. of *fervescere* to become boiling hot, incho. fr. *fervere.* See FERVENT.] Growing hot.

fer'vid (fûr'vĭd), *a.* [L. *fervidus,* fr. *fervere.* See FERVENT.] **1.** Very hot; burning; boiling.

The mounted sun
Shot down direct his *fervid* rays. *Milton.*

2. Ardent; vehement; impassioned; zealous.

Syn. — See FERVENT.

— **fer'vid-ly,** *adv.* — **fer'vid-ness,** *n.*

fer-vid'i-ty (fẽr-vĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Intense heat; zeal; ardor.

fer'vor, fer'vour (fûr'vẽr), *n.* [OF. *fervor, fervour,* F. *ferveur,* L. *fervor,* fr. *fervere.* See FERVENT.] **1.** Heat; excessive warmth. "The *fervor* of ensuing day." *Waller.*

2. Boiling (of water).

3. Intensity of feeling or expression; glowing ardor; passion; zeal; earnestness. *Hooker.*

Winged with *fervor* of her love. *Shak.*

Syn. — FERVOR, ARDOR. FERVOR (still sometimes lit.; as, the *fervor* of the sun's rays) suggests glow or ebullition; ARDOR (now commonly fig.), fiery or burning heat. *Fervor* is frequently associated with zeal, devotion, piety, and connotes warmth rather than impetuosity; *ardor,* on the other hand, commonly suggests the eagerness and enthusiasm of high-minded impulses; as, exhorting with *fervor* to repentance, burning with *ardor* for the fight; the *fervor* of the orator, the *ardor* of the explorer; "If not passion, there was *fervor,* which was perhaps as near it as the somewhat stately movement of Spenser's mind would allow him to come" (*Lowell*); "Never to have our consciousness rapturously transformed into the vividness of a thought, the *ardor* of a passion, the energy of an action" (*G. Eliot*). See FERVENT, EAGERNESS, ECSTASY.

Fes'cen-nine (fĕs'ẽ-nĭn; -nīn), *a.* [L. *Fescenninus,* fr. *Fescennia,* a city of Etruria.] Pertaining to, or resembling, the Fescennines; esp., scurrilous; obscene. — *n.* A style of low, scurrilous, obscene poetry originating in Fescennia.

fes'cue (fĕs'kū), *n.* [ME *festu,* OF. *festu,* F. *fétu,* fr. LL. (assumed) *festucum,* fr. L. *festuca* stalk, straw.] **1.** A straw; twig; rush; a mote in the eye; hence, a trifle. *Obs.*

2. A straw, wire, stick, etc., used to point out letters to children when learning to read. "Pedantic *fescue.*" *Sterne.*

3. A plectrum for the harp. *Obs.*

4. The style of a sundial or its shadow. *Obs.*

5. *Bot.* Any grass of the genus *Festuca;* — called also *fescue grass.* The meadow fescue, sheep's fescue, and others are pasture grasses of agricultural importance.

fess (fĕs), *n.* Also **fesse.** [OF. *fesse, faisse,* F. *fasce,* fr. L. *fascia* band. See FASCIA.] *Her.* A band drawn horizontally across the center of an escutcheon, and containing in breadth the third part of it; one of the nine honorable ordinaries.

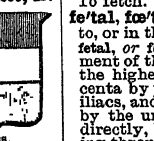

a Fess.

in fess, *Her.,* occupying the position in a shield which would be taken up by a fess; — said of a number of charges. — **per f.,** *Her.,* divided equally by a horizontal line; — said of the field. — **per f. and pale,** *Her.,* divided into three parts by a line in fess and by a line in pale from the fess point to the middle base point; — said of the field.

fes'tal (fĕs'tăl), *a.* [L. *festum* holiday, feast: cf. OF. *festel.* See FEAST.] Of or pert. to a holiday or a feast, keeping holiday; joyous; festive. — **fes'tal-ly,** *adv.* — **festal letter.** = PASCHAL LETTER. — **f. use.** See FERIAL USE.

fes'ter (fĕs'tẽr), *v. i.;* FES'TERED (-tẽrd); FES'TER-ING. [ME. *festren,* fr. *fester,* n.; or fr. OF. *festrir,* fr. *festre,* n. See FESTER, *n.*] **1.** To generate pus; to become inflamed and suppurate; as, a sore or a wound *festers.*

Unkindness may give a wound that shall bleed and smart, but it is treachery that makes it *fester.* *South.*

2. To cause increasing inflammation of the surrounding parts; to grow virulent, or malignant; to rankle.

His own poison would have *festered* in his own flesh. *R. Harvey.*

Hatred . . . *festered* in the hearts. *Macaulay.*

3. To putrefy; to rot; to become putrid.

Lilies that *fester* smell far worse than weeds. *Shak.*

fes'ter, *v. t.* **1** To cause to fester or rankle.

Festered rankling malice in my breast. *Marston.*

2. To cicatrize. *Obs.*

fes'ter, *n.* [OF. *festre,* L. *fistula* a sort of ulcer. Cf. FISTULA.] **1.** A small suppurating sore; a pustule.

2. A cicatrice; scar. *Obs.*

3. A festering or rankling.

The *fester* of the chain upon their necks. *I. Taylor.*

fes-til'o-gy (fĕs-tĭl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Also **fes-tol'o-gy.** [L. *festum* festival + *-logy.*] *Eccl.* A treatise on church festivals.

fes'ti-na'tion (fĕs'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *festinatio.*] Haste; hurry. Hence, *Med.,* a tendency to hasten the gait in walking, as seen in various nervous diseases.

fes'ti-val (fĕs'tĭ-vȧl), *a.* [OF. *festival, festivel,* fr. L. *festivum* festive jollity, fr. *festivus* festive, gay. See FESTIVE.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, a festival.

This blessed day
Ever in France shall be kept *festival.* *Shak.*

2. Festive; merry; glad. *Obs.* "*Festival* terms." *Shak.*

fes'ti-val, *n.* **1.** A time of feasting or celebration; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious.

The morning trumpets *festival* proclaimed. *Milton.*

2. *Eccl. Antiq.* A book having an exhortation for each church festival and sometimes pictures and religious tales.

3. A periodical season of entertainment of a specific sort; as, a music *festival.*

Syn. — Banquet, carousal, revel. See FEAST.

fes'tive (fĕs'tĭv), *a.* [L *festivus,* fr. *festum* holiday, feast: cf. OF. *festif.* See FEAST; cf. FESTIVOUS.] Pertaining to, or becoming, a feast; festal; joyous; gay; mirthful; sportive; convivial. — **fes'tive-ly,** *adv.*

fes-tiv'i-ty (fĕs-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *festivitas:* cf. F. *festivité.*] **1.** The condition of being festive, social joy or exhilaration of spirits at an entertainment; joyfulness, gayety; as, a day of great *festivity.*

The unrestrained *festivity* of the rustic youth. *Bp. Hurd.*

2. A festival; festive celebration.

3. Urbanity; elegance. *Obs*

fes-toon' (fĕs-tōōn'), *n.* [F. *feston* (cf. Sp. *feston,* It. *festone*), prob. fr. L. *festum* festival. See FEAST.] **1.** A garland or wreath hanging in a curve, used in decoration for festivals, etc.; anything so arranged.

2. *Arch. & Sculp.* A carved or molded ornament representing a festoon of flowers, fruits, or leaves, wound with a ribbon, and hanging or depending in a natural curve. See BUCRANIUM, *Illust.*

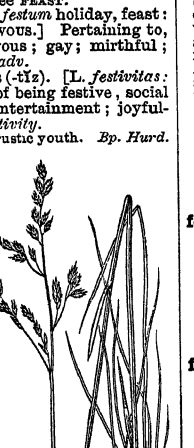
Festuca (*F. scabrella*).

fes-toon', *v. t.;* -TOONED' (-tōōnd'); -TOON'ING. [Cf. F. *festonner.*] To form in, adorn with, or connect by, festoons.

fes-tu'ca (fĕs-tū'kȧ), *n.* [L., straw, strawlike weed; also, a rod with which slaves were touched in manumission. Cf. FESCUE.] **1.** *Law.* Among the Franks, a rod or staff given, as a symbol of the gage, to bind a contract.

There are some who regard the *festuca* as a stout staff which has taken the place of a spear and is a symbol of physical power. Others see in it a . . . stick on which imprecatory runes have been cut. *Pollock & Mait.*

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A very large genus of grasses, the fescues, of wide distribution in temperate regions. They are mostly tufted perennials with flat leaves and panicled spikelets having acute pointed or awned flowering scales. *F. elatior* is meadow fescue; *F. duriuscula,* hard fescue; *F. ovina,* sheep's fescue, *F. scabrella,* the great bunch grass.

fes'tu-cine (fĕs'tū-sĭn; fĕs-tū'sĭn; -sīn), *a.* [L. *festuca* stalk, straw.] Of a straw color.

A little insect of a *festucine* or pale green. *Sir T. Browne.*

fet (fĕt), *v. t.* [ME. *fetten, feten,* AS. *fetian;* perh. akin to AS. *fæt* a journey; cf. G. *fassen* to seize. Cf. FETCH.] To fetch. *Obs.*

fe'tal, fœ'tal (fē'tăl), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to, or in the stage or condition of, a fetus.

fetal, *or* **fœtal, circulation,** *Physiol.,* the course or movement of the blood in the vessels of the fetus. In man and the higher mammals the impure blood passes to the placenta by the umbilical arteries, branches of the internal iliacs, and returns, purified and charged with nutriment, by the umbilical vein, entering the inferior cava either directly, by the ductus venosus (which see), or after passing through the liver. A large blood supply to the lungs, which are functionless, is prevented by an opening (the foramen ovale) for the passage of blood directly from the right auricle to the left auricle, besides the ductus arteriosus between the pulmonary artery and aorta.

fe-ta'tion, fœ-ta'tion (fē-tā'shŭn), *n.* The formation of a fetus in the womb; pregnancy.

fetch (fĕch), *n.* [Cf. VETCH.] *Basketwork.* **a** A kind of plait in which two osiers or canes are intertwined so as to bind the stakes and by-stakes in successive or alternate loops. See BASKET, *Illust.* **b** = FETCH ROD.

fetch (fĕch), *v. t.;* FETCHED (fĕcht); FETCH'ING. [ME. *fecchen,* AS. *feccan,* prob. the same word as *fetian.* See FET, *v. t.*] **1.** To bear toward the person speaking, or the person or thing from whose point of view the action is contemplated; to go and bring; to bring; get.

Time will run back and *fetch* the age of gold. *Milton.*

He called to her, and said, *Fetch* me, I pray thee, a little water in a vessel, that I may drink. 1 *Kings* xvii. 11, 12.

2. To steal. *Obs.*

3. To cause to come; to draw forth; to bring down; to bring to a particular state.

They could n't *fetch* the butter in the churn. *W. Barnes.*

Fetch th' aërial eagle to the ground. *Pope.*

4. To bring to accomplishment; to achieve; make; perform; as, to *fetch* a compass; to *fetch* a leap; hence, to draw (a breath); heave (a sigh).

I 'll *fetch* a turn about the garden. *Shak.*

5. To bring or get within reach by going; to reach; to arrive at; to attain; to reach by sailing.

Meantime flew our ships, and straight we *fetched*
The siren's isle. *Chapman.*

6. To obtain as price or equivalent; to sell for.

Our native horses . . . *fetched* low prices. *Macaulay.*

7. To interest; please; attract; to win the good will or admiration of; as, that costume will *fetch* the audience; this argument *fetched* them. *Chiefly Colloq.*

8. To derive; draw; infer; deduce. *Obs. or R.*

I *fetch* my life and being
From men of royal siege. *Shak.*

9. To recall from a swoon; to revive; — sometimes with *to* or *again;* as, to *fetch* a man again. *Obs. or R. Bacon.*

10. To strike. *Obs.*

Syn. — See BRING.

to fetch about. **a** To adopt a roundabout way or method. **b** To swing around, so as to give added impetus (a weapon, etc.). **c** To devise; contrive. *Obs.* — **to f. again.** **a** To take back; to recoup; to regain. *Obs.* **b** To revive. *Obs.* See def. 9. — **to f. a pump,** to make it draw water by pouring water into the top and working the handle. — **to f. down** **a** To bring down by force, as by a shot. **b** To lower; to force down, as market prices. — **to f. headway** *or* **sternway,** *Naut.,* to move ahead or astern. — **to f. in.** **a** To gain the adherence of. *Obs.* **b** To surround; include. **c** To take in or cheat. *Obs.* — **to f. off.** **a** To rescue; deliver. *Obs.* **b** To get the better of; to "fix" to "do for." *Obs.* **c** To drink down; to drain. *Obs.* — **to f. out,** to develop. "The skill of the polisher *fetches out* the colors [of marble]." *Addison.* — **to f. up.** **a** To overtake. *Obs.* "Says [the hare], I can *fetch up* the tortoise when I please." *L'Estrange.* **b** To raise; elevate. **c** To recall (to remembrance); discover. **d** To make up (lost time, leeway, etc.). **e** *Naut.* To reach; to get to; to sight; to run (*on* or *against*).

fetch, *v. i.* **1.** To get and bring things.

2. *Naut.* To go or come; to make headway; to hold a course; to veer; as, to *fetch* about, to *fetch* to windward.

to fetch and carry. **a** To serve obsequiously, like a trained spaniel. **b** To run to and fro with news or gossip; to act the part of a talebearer. — **to f. away,** *Naut.,* to break loose; to roll or slide to leeward. — **to f. up,** to stop; to come to a standstill. — **to f. up all standing,** to stop suddenly and unexpectedly, without preparation, as a ship that strikes an obstacle with all sail set.

fetch, *n.* **1.** Act of fetching or reaching after; also, the distance so spanned or the effort involved; a long stretch of space; a sweep; as, a *fetch* of imagination.

2. A stratagem by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; trick; artifice; sophism.

Every little *fetch* of wit and criticism. *South.*

3. *Naut.* A tack or act of tacking. *Obs. or R.*

4. The distance along which the propagation of a sea wave is continued.

fetch, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] The apparition of a living person; a wraith; double.

The very *fetch* and ghost of Mrs Gamp. *Dickens.*

fetch candle. A light supposed to be seen at night passing from the house to the future grave of the beholder, and believed to portend his death.

fetched (fĕcht), *a. Basketwork.* Secured or strengthened with fetches.

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fer'til-i-za'tion-al, *a. Biol.* Of or pertaining to fertilization.

fertilesse, *a.* [*fertile* + *-less.*] Unfertile; bare. *Obs.*

fertour, fertre. † FERETORY.

fer'u-la'ceous (fĕr'ōō-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *ferulaceus,* fr. *ferula* rod.] Reedlike.

fer'u-lar, *n.* [L. *ferularis* of giant fennel.] A ferule. *Obs.*

fer'ule. Var. of FERULE.

Fer'um-bras, Sir (fẽr'ŭm-brăs). See FIERABRAS. [ing).]

fery. *Abbr.* Fervens (L., boil-

fer'ye-fy, *v. t.* [L. *fervere* to boil + *-fy.*] To cause to boil. *Obs.*

fer'vence, *n.* Fervency. *Obs.*

‖ **fer-ven'te-men'te** (fẽr-vĕn'tĕ-mĕn'tē), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Fervently; with fervor.

‖ **fer'vet o'pus.** [L.] The work boils, i. e., is all alive.

Vergil (*Æneid,* I. 436).

Fer'vi'dor' (fẽr'vē'dôr'), *n.* See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

fer'vor-ous, *a.* Full of fervor. *Obs.* [FIERY.]

fery. † FAIRY, FEERIE, FERRY, F. E. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Entomological Society; Fellow of the Ethnological Society.

fesande, fesaunde. † PHEASANT.

fesant, fesaunt. † PHEASANT.

Fe-sa'po (fē-sä'pō), *n. Logic.* See MODE, fourth figure.

fesaunce. Obs. pl. of PHEASANT.

fes'cue (fĕs'kū), *v. t. & t.;* -CUED (-kūd); -CU-ING. To use, or teach with, a fescue. *Obs.*

feseles. † FASELS.

fesh (fĕsh). Scot. var. of FETCH.

fesible. † FEASIBLE.

fesician. † PHYSICIAN.

fess, *a.* [Cf. FIERCE.] Lively; smart; also, ill-tempered. *Dial. E.*

fesse'ly, *a.* = PARTY PER FESS. *Obs.* [fess. *Obs.*]

fess'ey, *a. Her.* Containing a fess.

fes'si-tude, *n.* [L. *fessus* wearied.] Weariness. *Obs.*

fessoun. † FASHION.

fess point. See ESCUTCHEON, 1.

fess target. *Her.* An escutcheon of pretense. *Obs.*

fesse'wise, fesse'wise' (fĕs'-wīz'), *adv.* Also **-ways.** *Her.* In the manner of a fess.

fest. † FIST.

fest. Obs. or Scot. var. of FAST, *a.*

fest, feste. Vars. of FEAST. *Rare.*

‖ **fes'ta** (fĕs'tȧ), *n.* [It.] A feast; festival; holiday; saint's day.

festen. † FAST, *v.;* FASTEN.

fes'ter-ment, *n.* A festering. *R.*

festeye. † FESTY.

festier, *n.* [OF. *festier(e)* tile at the top of the roof.] Pediment. *Obs.*

fes'ti-ful, *a.* Festal. *Obs.*

‖ **fe-sti'na len'te** (fē-stē'nȧ). [L.] Make haste slowly. See SPEUDE BRADEOS.

fes'ti-nate (fĕs'tĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *festinatus,* p. p. of *festinare* to hasten.] To hasten. *Rare.*

fes'ti-nate, *a. Rare.* — **fes'ti-nate-ly,** *adv. Rare.*

fes-tine' (fĕs-tēn'), **fes-ti'no** (fĕs-tē'nō), *n.* [It. *festino:* cf. F. *festin,* Sp. *festin.*] A feast; entertainment. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Fes-ti'no (fĕs-tī'nō), *n. Logic.* See MODE, second figure.

fes'tiv. Festive. *Ref. Sp.*

fes'ti-val-ly, *adv.* of FESTIVAL.

fes'ti-vous (fĕs'tĭ-vŭs; *earlier* fĕs-tī'vŭs), *a.* Festive. *Rare.*

fest'lich. † FEASTLY.

fes-tol'o-gy (fĕs-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* See FESTILOGY.

‖ **fes'ton'** (fĕs'tŏN'), *n.* [F.] *Embroidery.* Buttonhole stitch used to make an edge, often of festoon shape.

festoon blind *or* **curtain.** A window blind or curtain of textile stuff draped to hang in rows of festoons.

festoon cloud. = MAMMATOCUMULUS. [arrangement.]

fes-toon'er-y, *n.* Festoonlike

fes-toon'y, *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, or resembling, festoons.

festrawe. † FEASTRAW.

fes'tre. † FESTER

fes'try, *a* Characterized by festers. *Obs. or R.*

fes'tu. † FESCUE.

fes'tu-al, *a.* [L. *festum* feast.] Festal. *Obs.*

fes'tu-ca-ceous (fĕs'tŭ-kā'shŭs), **fes'tu-cous,** *a.* Formed or consisting of straw. *Obs.*

fes'tue. † FESCUE.

fes'ture. † FESTER.

Fes'tus (fĕs'tŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** Lit., joyful; glad; — masc. prop. name. **2.** *Bib.* The successor of Felix as procurator of Judæa, who allowed Paul to appeal to Cæsar.

fes'ty, *v.* [ME. *festeyen,* OF. *festier, festoier.*] To feast. *Obs.*

fesy. † FESSEY.

fet † FAT, FEAT.

fet †*feet,* pl. of FOOT. [FIGHT.

fet. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of

fetch'ing (fĕch'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Scheming; crafty; designing. *Obs.*
2. Pleasing; attractive; fascinating.
Priscilla wears a *fetching* coat. *B. Hanscom.*

fetch'ing, *n.* *Basketwork.* **a** = FETCH **a.** **b** Fetch rods collectively. **c** Act of plaiting a fetch.

fetch rod. *Basketwork.* Either of the osiers or canes used in plaiting a fetch.

‖ **fête** (fāt; *F.* fĕt), *n.* [F. See FEAST.] **1.** A festival; esp., an outdoor entertainment on a more or less lavish scale.
2. The festival day of the saint for whom one is named, observed like a birthday in many Roman Catholic communities; — called also *fête day.*

fête (fāt), *v. t.*; FÊT'ED (fāt'ĕd); FÊT'ING (fāt'ĭng). [Cf. F. *fêter.*] To feast; to honor with a festival; to commemorate by a fête.

‖ **fête' cham'pê'tre** (fāt' shăN'pĕ'tr'). [F.] An entertainment in the open air, usually large and elaborate; — lit., a rural festival.

fe'tial (fē'shăl), *a.* [L. *fetialis.*] Of or pertaining to the fetiales; hence, heraldic; pertaining to declarations of war and treaties of peace; as, *fetial* law; the *fetial* college. — *n.* One of the fetiales.
fetial law, the law applied by the Roman fetiales; the jus fetiale. It included the rules of war and various other matters affecting intercourse between different peoples or nations. By medieval writers the Latin term **jus fetiale** was used in a broad sense nearly equivalent to international law; by modern writers it is sometimes used to denote those rules of international intercourse arising out of a common origin or religious belief, as between the nations of Christian Europe.

‖ **fe'ti-a'les** (fē'shĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.; sing.* FE'TI-A'LIS (-lĭs). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A college of twenty priests, whose office was the formal sanctioning of treaties and declaration of war. The whole body was convened only for consultation, actual negotiations being conducted only by the **Verbenarius**, who bore the sacred herbs plucked from the citadel, rendering the persons of the fetiales inviolable, and the **pater patratus**, who was the real ambassador. Later, war was declared in Rome itself by the casting of a lance from the *Columna bellica* (see BELLONA) by the *Pater Patratus*, who under the empire was the emperor himself.

fe'ti-cide, fœ'ti-cide (fē'tĭ-sīd), *n.* [*fetus* + *-cide.*] Act of killing a fetus, causing an abortion. — **fe'ti-cid'al, fœ'ti-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

fet'id (fĕt'ĭd; fē'tĭd; 277), *a.* [L. *fetidus, foetidus*, fr. *fetere, foetere*, to have an ill smell, to stink: cf. F. *fétide.*] Having an offensive smell; stinking.
Most putrefactions . . . smell either *fetid* or moldy. *Bacon.*
fetid aloe. **a** = COCUIZA. **b** *pl.* = CABALLINE ALOES. — **f. buckeye**, the common buckeye (*Æsculus glabra*). — **f. currant**, a wild currant (*Ribes prostratum*) native of the eastern United States, having hispid, ill-smelling red fruit. — **f. hellebore**, the bear's-foot. — **f. horehound**, the black horehound. — **f. marigold**, an asteraceous prairie weed of the western United States (*Boebera papposa*), with disagreeably scented herbage. — **f. nightshade**, the black henbane. — **f. yew**, the stinking cedar.

fe'tish, fe'tich (fē'tĭsh; fĕt'ĭsh; 277), *n.* [F. *fétiche*, from Pg. *feitiço*, adj., artificial, n., sorcery, charm, fr. L. *factícius* made by art, artificial, factitious. See FACTITIOUS.]
1. A material object, whether natural, as the tooth or claw of an animal, or artificial, as a carving in wood or bone, supposed to possess magical powers or to be endowed with energies or qualities capable of bringing to successful issue the designs of the owner, preserving him from injury, curing disease, etc. The term was originally applied to the crude idols and talismans of the West Africans, but is now applied to similar objects the world over. Cf. MEDICINE.

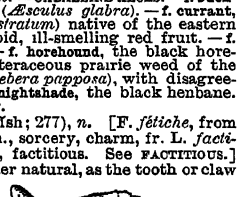
Whale Fetish of Wood, Western Eskimo.

2. Any object of special or unreasoning devotion.
Crowds . . . go wild over the catchwords and formulas that happen to be popular *fetishes.* *F. H. Giddings.*
3. A rite or incantation of fetish worshipers. *Obs.*

fe'tish, fe'tich, *v. t. & i.* To provide with a fetish; to adorn one's self (or another) with or like a fetish.

fe'tish-ism, fe'tich-ism (fē'tĭsh-Iz'm; fĕt'ĭsh-), *n.* [Cf. F. *fétichisme.*] Devotion to or belief in fetishes; the practice of fetish worship; also, the religious or intellectual stage in which this is characteristic.
Comte described the mental attitude of early man towards religion as "pure *fetishism*, constantly characterized by the free and direct exercise of our primitive tendency to conceive all external bodies soever, natural or artificial, as animated by a life essentially analogous to our own, with mere differences of intensity." His authority, combined with the natural attractions of a cleanly cut definition, gave wide currency to this extended sense of the word, and it is only of late years that it has been confined to the particular class of superstitions to which the Portuguese explorers originally applied it. In the light of our present knowledge *fetishism* may be defined as the worship of tangible inanimate objects believed to possess in themselves some kind of mysterious power. *Census of India*, 1901.

fe'tish-ist, fe'tich-ist, *n.* A believer in fetishes.

fe'tish-is'tic, fe'tich-is'tic (-Is'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, fetishism.

fetish, *or* **fetich, man.** A Negro magician, or priest in the worship of fetishes.

fet'lock (fĕt'lŏk), *n.* [ME. *fetlak, fitlok*, cf. Icel. *fet* pace, step, *fit* the webbed foot of water birds, akin to E. *foot*; also MHG. *vizzeloch, vizlach*, G. *fissloch.* See FOOT.]
1. **a** The cushionlike projection, bearing a tuft of long hair, on the back side of the leg above the hoof of the horse and similar animals; also, the tuft of hair itself. **b** The joint of the limb at this point (between the great pastern bone and the metatarsal or metacarpal), more exactly called the **fetlock joint.** See HORSE, *Illust.*
2. [Confused with *fetterlock.*] = FETTERLOCK, 1.

fe'tor, fœ'tor (fē'tŏr), *n.* [L. *fetor, foetor.* See FETID.] A strong, offensive smell; stench; fetidness.

fet'ter (fĕt'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *fetor, feter*; akin to OS. *feterôs*, pl., OD. *veter*, OHG. *fezzera*, Icel. *fjöturr*, L. *pedica*, Gr. πέδη, and to E. *foot.* See FOOT.] Chiefly used in *pl.* **1.** A chain or shackle for the feet; a bond; a shackle.
2. Anything that confines or restrains, a restraint.
Passion's too fierce to be in *fetters* bound. *Dryden.*

fet'ter, *v. t.*; FET'TERED (-ẽrd); FET'TER-ING. **1.** To put fetters upon; to shackle or confine the feet of with a chain; to bind.
My heels are *fettered*, but my fist is free. *Milton*
2. To restrain from motion; to impose restraints on; to confine; enchain; as, *fettered* by obligations.
My conscience! thou art *fettered*
More than my shanks and wrists. *Shak.*
3. To put a tire on (a wheel). *Obs.*
Syn. — See HAMPER.

fetter bone. *Far.* The great pastern bone.

fet'ter-bush' (fĕt'ẽr-bŏŏsh'), *n.* A handsome evergreen ericaceous shrub (*Pieris nitida*) of the southern United States, bearing fragrant white flowers.

fet'ter-lock (-lŏk), *n.* [*fetter* + *lock* a fastening.] **1.** [Confused with *fetlock.*] A fetlock. *Obsolete.*
2. A shackle for a horse's leg, sometimes used as a charge in heraldry.

fet'tle (fĕt''l), *v. t.* [ME. *fet(t)len* to fettle (in sense 1); cf. AS. *fetel* girdle, belt; perh. orig. to gird up. *Orf. E. D.*]
1. To repair; prepare; to put in order. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. *Metal.* To cover or line with a mixture of ore, cinders, etc., as the hearth of a puddling furnace.
3. To beat. *C. Kingsley.*
4. To mull (beer, ale, etc.).

fet'tle, *v. i.* To make preparations; to put things in order; to attend to trifles; to fuss. *Dial. Eng.*

fet'tle, *n.* **1.** State of being fettled, or made ready; trim.
2. The fettling for a furnace.
in fine fettle, in good spirits.

fet'tling (fĕt'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FETTLE. Specif.: *vb. n. Metal.* Material used to line the hearth of a puddling furnace, as sand, or a mixture of ore, cinder, etc.

fe'tus, fœ'tus (fē'tŭs), *n.* [L. *fetus, foetus*, a bringing forth, brood, offspring, young ones; cf. *fetus* fruitful, fructified, that is or was filled with young; akin to E. *faun* a deer, and prob. to *be, future.*] The young or embryo of an animal in the womb, or in the egg; — commonly restricted to the young in the later stages of development in the womb or egg, in man often from the end of the fifth week until birth, *embryo* being applied to the earlier stages. The term is used chiefly of vertebrate animals.

feu (fū), *n.* [OF. *feu, fieu*, fief. See 2d FEUD, FEE, FIEF.] *Scots Law.* **a** A fee, or feudal benefice. See FEE, *n.* **b** A tenure where the vassal, in place of military services, makes a return in grain or in money; — opposed to *ward*, or military holding, and *blanch*, or holding at a nominal rent; also, a grant of land to be so held; hence, inaccurately, a perpetual lease for a fixed rent. = FEU-FARM. Cf. EMPHYTEUSIS. **c** A piece of land held under one of these tenures.

feu, *v. t.*; FEUED (fūd); FEU'ING. *Scots Law.* To grant (land) upon feu.

feu'ar (fū'ăr), *n.* *Scots Law.* One who holds a feu.

feud (fūd), *n.* [An alteration of ME. *feude*, fr. OF. *faide, feide*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *fêhida*, G. *fehde*, akin to AS. *fæhð*, fr. *fâh* hostile. See FOE.] **1.** Enmity; hostility. *Obs.*
2. A contention or quarrel; bitter mutual ill feeling and hostility; esp., an inveterate strife between families, clans, or parties marked by bloodshed and by alternate outrages in the guise of revenge for former injuries. Cf. VENDETTA.
Syn. — Affray, fray, broil, contest, dispute, strife.

feud, feod (fūd), *n.* Also, Lat. form, *feudum, feodum.* [LL. *feudum, feodum*, prob. of same origin as E. FEE a fief. The *d* in LL. has not been satisfactorily explained. See FEE a fief.] *Law.* A fee, or feudal benefice; a fief (see FEE). In England *feud* (or L. *feum, feudum*, or *feodum*) was very early, if not from the first, used to denote a heritable though dependent right, but on the Continent the term had been interchangeable with the precarious benefice. The Norman conquest of England took place at a time when the transition of the beneficium (held at the lord's will) to the heritable feodum had gone so far that little difference was felt between the feud and the alodium, or fullest ownership possible, but the trait of precariousness still survived in the ease with which the land was forfeitable to the lord.

feu'dal (fū'dăl), *a.* [F. *féodal*, or LL. *feudalis.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, feuds, fiefs, or fees; as, *feudal* rights or services; *feudal* tenures.
2. Of or pertaining to the tenure by which feuds or fiefs are held; founded upon or involving the relation of lord and vassal with tenure of land in feud; as, the *feudal* polity; *feudal* arrangement.
3. Of or pertaining to the feudal system; as, *feudal* law; *feudal* writers; *feudal* period.
feudal system, the system of polity which prevailed in Europe in the Middle Ages, based upon the relation of lord to vassal, with the holding of land in feud; feudalism (which see). Although the system of feudal tenure was abolished by 12 Car. II. c. 24, the principles of the system still remain as the foundation of the English and American law of real property. The principal incidents of the feudal system of England and Europe in general were homage, the service of the tenants (including military service and court service), wardship, marriage, reliefs, aids, escheat, and forfeiture. The principal classes of the people were nobles, or lords, the clergy, and the peasantry, both free and unfree. In England, at least, all the land was in theory held of the king; those holding directly from him were tenants **in capite**, or **in chief**, and other lords holding of them as tenants or subtenants were called **mesne lords.**

feu'dal-ism (fū'dăl-Iz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *féodalisme.*] The feudal system, or the principles, or relations and usages, on which it was based. Besides the landholding relationship involved in the feud or fee (to which the term *feudalism* primarily referred), feudalism was characterized also by the relationship of lord and vassal and the merging of public in private law so that office, jurisdiction, and even kingship, are forms of property (cf. PRECARIUM, BENEFICIUM, FEUD, COMMENDATION, LIEGE, LORD, VASSAL, etc.). Feudalism reached its highest development during the period from the 9th to the 14th or 15th century, during which time it prevailed in France, Italy, Germany, and England. With the rise of modern institutions in the 14th century it began its decline, until it has now disappeared except for certain customs (as escheat to the lord, incidents of copyhold tenure, etc.) that still exercise considerable influence.

feu'dal-ist, *n.* A representative or upholder of feudalism.

feu'dal-is'tic (fū'dăl-Is'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to feudalism or feudalists; characteristic of, or inclining to, feudalism.

feu-dal'i-ty (fū-dăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *féodalité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being feudal; feudal principles or practice; also, a form, constitution, or system that is feudal.
2. A feudal holding; a fief.

feu'dal-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To reduce to a feudal tenure; to conform to, or bring under, feudalism. — **feu'dal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

feu'da-to-ry (fū'dă-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. LL. *feudatarius.*] **1.** One holding lands by feudal tenure; a feudal vassal; the tenant of a feud or fief; hence, a prince or ruler subject to the overlordship of a foreign ruler.
2. A feud or fief; a dependent lordship; a feudatory state.

feu'da-to-ry, *a.* Standing in, or belonging to, the relation of a feudal vassal to his lord; hence, of a kingdom or state, under the overlordship of a foreign state.

feud'bote', feud'bot' (fūd'bōt'), *n.* A bote or compensation in settlement of a feud. *Obs. or Hist.*

‖ **feu' de joie'** (fū' dē zhwȧ'). [F., lit., fire of joy.] A fire kindled in a public place in token of joy; a bonfire; also, a firing of guns in token of joy.

feud'ist (fūd'ĭst), *n.* [Cf F. *feudiste.*] *Law.* **a** A writer on feuds; a person versed in feudal law. "Foreign *feudists.*" *Pollock & Mait.* **b** One who holds a feud or fee. **c** One who lives under or adopts the feudal system.

feu'-farm', *n.* *Scots Law.* Tenure of land of a superior for a certain yearly rental, called a *feu-duty*, or more accurately *ground annual.* Cf. FEE-FARM. — **feu'-farm'er,** *n.*

Feu'illants' (fū'yaN'), *n. pl.* [F.] **1.** A reformed branch of the Cistercians with very strict discipline, founded in 1577 at Feuillans, near Toulouse, in France.
2. In French history, a political club of supporters of constitutional monarchy, formed in 1791 by a secession from an older club which continued its work as the "club des jacobins" (see JACOBIN). It met in the old convent of the Feuillants in Paris. The Jacobins suppressed it in 1792.

‖ **feu'ille-ton'** (fū'yĕ-tŏN'), *n.* [F., fr. *feuille* leaf.] A part of a French newspaper (usually the bottom of the page) devoted to light literature, criticism, etc; also, the article thus printed. — **feu'ille-ton-ism** (fū'yĕ-tŏn-Iz'm), *n.* — **feu'ille-ton-ist** (-Ist), *n.* — **feu'ille-ton-is'tic** (-Is'tĭk), *a.*

fe'ver (fē'vẽr), *n.* [ME. *fever, fefre*, AS *fēfor*, fr. L. *febris*: cf. F. *fièvre.* Cf. FEBRILE.] **1.** *Med.* Elevation of the bodily temperature; a diseased state of the system, marked by increased heat, acceleration of the pulse, and a general derangement of the functions, including usually thirst and loss of appetite. Many diseases, of which fever is the most prominent symptom, are called *fevers*; as, typhoid *fever*; yellow *fever.* **Remitting fevers** subside or abate at intervals; **intermittent fevers** intermit or cease at intervals; **continued** or **continual fevers** neither remit nor intermit.
2. Excessive excitement of the passions in consequence of strong emotion; a condition of great excitement.
After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well. *Shak.*
fever and ague, a form of malarial fever recurring in paroxysms which are preceded by chills.

fe'ver, *v. t.*; FE'VERED (-vērd); FE'VER-ING. To put into a fever; to affect with fever.
The white hand of a lady *fever* thee. *Shak.*

fe'ver, *v. i.* To contract fever; to become fevered.

fever bark. A bark useful as a medicine in fevers, as that of *Alstonia constricta*; bitterbark.

fe'ver-few (-fū), *n.* [AS. *fēferfuge*, fr. L. *febrifugia*; but influenced prob. by OF. *fuie* flight, L. *fuga.* See FEVER, FUGITIVE; cf. FEBRIFUGE, FEATHERFEW.] An asteraceous perennial plant (*Chrysanthemum parthenium*) having finely divided leaves and small heads of white flowers, for which it is cultivated; — so called from its supposed febrifugal qualities.

fever fly. A British dipterous fly (*Dilophus febrilis*) whose larvæ feed on the roots of the hop vine. It has at times appeared in great swarms when fevers were prevalent.

fe'ver-ish, *a.* **1** Having a fever; suffering from, or affected with, a moderate degree of fever; showing increased heat and thirst; as, the patient is *feverish.*
2. Indicating, or pertaining to, fever; characteristic of a fever; as, *feverish* symptoms.

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fetch'er, *n.* One that fetches.
fetch'ing-ly, *adv.* of FETCHING.
fete, ✝ FEAT; *fet*, pl. of FOOT.
‖ **Fête'-Dieu'** (fāt'dvœ'), *n.*, *or* **Fête' du Saint' Sa'cre-ment'** (fāt' dü sĂN' sȧ'krē-maN'). [F.] Corpus Christi.
‖ **fête' ga'lante'** (gȧ'lȧNt'). [F.] A graceful or gay festival.
fetel ✝ FETTLE.
fetelak. ✝ FETLOCK.
fête'less, *a.* See -LESS.
feter. ✝ FETTER.
fet'fa. Var. of FETWA. [FAITH.]
feth (fĕth) Obs. or Scot. var. of
feth'er. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. or ref. sp. of FEATHER.
feth'erd. Feathered. *Ref. Sp.*
feth'er-y. Feathery. *Ref. Sp.*
fethme. ✝ FATHOM.
feth're, *v. t.* [Cf. FOTHER a load.] To charge; load. *Obs.*
fe'tich, fe'tich-ism, fe'tich-ist, etc. Vars. of FETISH, etc.
fet'i-da. Aphetic form of ASAFETIDA. *Obs.*
fe-tid'i-ty (fē-tĭd'ĭ-tĭ; fē-), *n.*
fet'id-ly, *adv.* of FETID. See -LY.
fet'id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fet'ids, *n. pl.* Fetid drugs. *Obs.*
fe-tif'er-ous, fœ-tif'er-ous (fē-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*fetus* + *-ferous.*] Bearing offspring.
fe-tip'a-rous, fœ-tip'a-rous (fē-tĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*fetus* + *-parous.*] Designating mammals, as marsupials, whose young are born very incompletely developed.
fetis. ✝ FEATOUS.
fe'tish-eer', fe'tish-er, *n.* [Pg. *feitceiro*, in sense 1.] *Rare.*
1. A sorcerer; "medicine man."
2. A fetish. [for fetishes]
fetish, *or* **fetich, house.** A hut
fe-tish'ic, fe-tich'ic (fē-tĭsh'ĭk; fē-tĭsh'ĭk), *a.* Fetishistic. *R.*
fe'tish-ry, fe'tich-ry, *n.* A fetish or group of fetishes. *Rare.*
fetisly. ✝ FEATOUSLY.
fet'les, *n.* [AS. *fætels.*] A vessel; a cask or bag. *Obs.*
fet'locked (fĕt'lŏkt), *a.* **1.** Having fetlocks.
2. Fastened by one of the fetlocks or by a fetterlock; fettered; hampered.
fet'low, *n.* [Perh. for *whitlow*, influenced by the *f* of *felon.*] *Far.* A whitlow or felon in cattle.
fetour. ✝ FEATURE.
fette. ✝ FAT; FEAT; *feet*, pl. of FOOT; FETCH.
fet'tel. ✝ FETTLE.
fet'ten. ✝ FET, *v.*
fet'ter-er, *n.* One that fetters.
fet'ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.
fet'ti-cus (fĕt'ĭ-kŭs), *n.* Cf. D. *rettik.*] Lamb's lettuce. *U. S.*
fet'tle, *n.* [AS. *fetel* girdle.] A belt; bandage; a rope of straw or hay, esp. for the handle or fastening of a basket. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.* [fettles]
fet'tler (fĕt'lẽr), *n.* One who
fetuous. ✝ FEATOUS.
fe'ture. ✝ FEATURE.
fe'ture, fœ'ture, *n.* [L. *fetura.*] A giving birth; also, the fetus, or the offspring. *Obs.* [of FUTWA.]
fet'wa, fet'wah, fet'vah. Vars. of FEW.
feu. ✝ FEW.
feu'age (fū'ăj), *n.* [OF., fr. *feu* fire.] Hearth or chimney tax. *R.*
feu annual. *Scots Law.* The annual return due upon a feu.
feu'dal-iz'a-ble (fū'dăl-Iz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
feu'dal-ly, *adv.* of FEUDAL.
‖ **feu' d'ar'ti'fice'** (fū'dar'tĭ'fēs'); *pl.* **feux d'artifice** (fū). [F.] A firework; fireworks; fig., sallies; sparkling fancy.
feu'da-ry (fū'dȧ-rĭ). Var. of FEODARY, 1 & 2. [*Obs.*]
feu'da-ta-ry, *a.* & *n.* Feudatory. [*Obs.*]
feu'da-to'ri-al, *a.* Feudal.
feud'ee' (fūd'ē'), *n.* The grantee of a feud; feudal tenant. *R.*
feu'do-vas'sal-ism, *n.* See FEUDALISM. [form of FEUD.]
‖ **feu'dum** (fū'dŭm), *n.* L. Lat.] **feu duty.** *Scots Law.* The duty or annual rent paid by the tenant of a feu. [FEU.]
feued (fūd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of **feu holding.** *Scots Law.* A tenure of lands in feu (sense b).
‖ **feu'illan'tine'** (fū'yaN'tēn'), *n.* [F.] A small tart filled with sweets. [F.] A dead leat.
‖ **feuille'morte'** (*F.* fœ'y'môrt'). **feum.** ✝ FUME. [FUR, furrow
feure. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
feute. ✝ FEALTY.
feute, *n.* [F. *fuite*, prop., flight.] A track; traces (of an animal). *Obs.* [TER, FEWTERER.
feu'ter.fewt'er-er. Vars of FEW-
feu'tred (fū'tẽrd), *pret.* of FEUTER. *Obs. or Archaic.*
fe'ver, *n.* [OF *févre*, L. *faber*] A smith; artisan. *Obs.*
fever blister. *Med.* A cold sore.
fe'ver-bush', *n.* **a** The spicebush. **b** The bear brush (*Garrya fremontii*). *California.* **c** The winterberry.
fe'verd. Fevered. *Ref. Sp.*
Feverel, Feverer. ✝ FEBRUARY.
Fev'er-el, Richard (fĕv'ẽr-l). The hero of George Meredith's novel "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," whose father attempts to educate him according to a system repressive of many of the natural instincts and impulses of youth.
fe'ver-et, *n.* A slight fever.

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3. Causing fever; infected with fever, as a locality.
4. Disordered as by fever; excited, restless; over-eager; as, the *feversh* condition of the commercial world.
— **fe'ver-ish-ly,** *adv.* — **fe'ver-ish-ness,** *n.*

fe'ver-ous (fē'vẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *fiévreux.*] **1.** Affected with fever or ague; feverish.

His heart, love's *feverous* citadel. *Keats.*

2. Pert. to, or having the nature of, fever; as, a *feverous* pulse. "Maladies . . . all *feverous* kinds." *Milton.*
3. Having the tendency to produce fever; as, a *feverous* disposition of the year. *Rare.* *Bacon.*
4. Excited; restless; over-eager; feverish.

fe'ver-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* An American gentianaceous herb (*Triosteum perfoliatum*) often called *horse gentian.* It has perfoliate leaves and sessile, reddish flowers.

fever sore. *Med.* **a** A carious ulcer or necrosis. **b** = COLD SORE.

fever tree. **a** The blue gum. **b** A very ornamental rubiaceous tree (*Pinckneya pubens*) of the southeastern United States, often cultivated in warm climates for its large pink flowers. It yields Georgia bark.

fe'ver-weed' (fē'vẽr-wēd'), *n.* **a** Any one of several species of *Eryngium*, esp. *E. aquaticum* of the southern United States or *E. campestre* of Europe; — so called from their use in medicine. **b** An American false foxglove (*Dasystoma pedicularia*). **c** A species of verbena of the southwestern United States (*Verbena stricta*).

few (fū), *a.*; FEW'ER (-ẽr); FEW'EST. [ME. *fewe, feawe,* AS. *fēawe,* pl.; akin to OS. *fāh,* OHG. *fō, fao,* Icel. *fār,* Sw. *få,* pl., Dan. *faa,* pl., Goth. *fawai,* pl., L. *paucus,* Gr. παῦρος. Cf. PAUCITY.] Not many; of small number; — indicating a small number of units or individuals which constitute a whole. It is often used substantively by ellipsis of a noun for a few people, etc., frequently in a partitive construction; as, *few* of them.

Few know and *fewer* care. *Proverb.*

☞ The expressed or implied antithesis of *few* is usually *many*; that of *a few* is often *none, a few* having the force of *at least some.*

Many are called, but *few* . . . chosen. *Matt.* xxii. 14.
Thou hast *a few* names, even in Sardis. *Rev.* iii. 4.

Syn. — See LESS.
a few. **a** A small number. **b** A small quantity. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **c** Ironically, quite a little; rather well. *Colloq. or Slang.* — **a good f.,** a considerable number. *Colloq.* — **in f.,** in a few words, briefly. *Shak.* — **no f.,** not few; more than a few; many. *Cowper.* — **quite a f.,** a considerable number. *Colloq., U. S.* — **the f.,** the minority; — opposed to *the many* or *the majority.*

few'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being few; paucity.
2. Smallness in amount or quantity. *Rare.*

fey (fā), *a.* [AS. *fǣge;* akin to Icel. *feigr,* OHG. *feigi.*] **1.** Fated or doomed to die; dying. *Archaic & Scot.*
2. Dead. *Obs.* "*Feye* leue the caroygne." *Langland.*
3. Signifying death, fatal; accursed; unlucky; sickly; timid; weak. *Obs.*

fez (fĕz), *n.; pl.* FEZZES (fĕz'ĕz; -Yz). [F., fr. the town of *Fez* in Morocco.] A form of felt or cloth cap, usually red and having a tassel, worn as the national headdress of the Turks. It is a variety of the tarboosh. See TARBOOSH. —

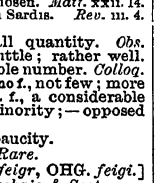
Turkish Fez.

fezzed (fĕzd), *a.* — **fez'zy** (fĕz'Y), *a.*

fi'ance (fī'ăns), *v. t.* [F. *fiancer.* See AFFIANCE.] To betroth; to affiance; to take as one's betrothed. *Obs.*

‖ **fi'an'cé'** (fē'ăN'sā'), *n. masc.;* **fi'an'cée'** (-sā'), *n. fem.* [F.] A betrothed person.

fi'ar (fē'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. FEUAR, FEE a fief.] *Scots Law.* One in whom the fee simple of an estate is vested.

fi'ars (fē'ărz), *n. pl., or, more fully,* **fiars prices.** [OF. *fuer* price, F. *fur* proportion, L. *forum* forum, market, in LL. price.] *Scots Law.* The prices of different kinds of grain as legally fixed each February for the current year. The prices so fixed serve to regulate the money equivalent of all payments in grain, clerical stipends, grain rents, or payments stipulated to be in grain sold at fiars prices, or the price of grain stipulated to be delivered without any price having been fixed.

fi-as'co (fĭ-ăs'kō), *n.; pl.* -COES or -cos (-kōz). [It., orig. bottle. Cf. FLASK.] **1.** A complete or ridiculous failure, esp. of a dramatic or musical performance, or of any pretentious undertaking.
2. A bottle; flask; — commonly, a long-necked, full-bodied flask covered with plaited straw or wicker.

fi'at (fī'ăt), *n.* [L, let it be done, 3d pers. sing., subj. pres., fr. *fieri,* used as pass. of *facere* to make. Cf. BE.]
1. A formula of indorsement or sanction, consisting of or including the word *fiat,* by which the consent of the proper authority is given to some course of action; hence, an authoritative sanction; decree; order or proclamation.

To determine by the *fiat* of the king alone the course of national policy. *Stubbs.*

2. A command or act of will by reason of which something is created or constructed without, or as if without, further effort; — based on the command of God, "*Fiat lux!*" (let there be light) in the Vulgate, Gen. i. 3.

His *nat* laid the corner stone. *Willis.*

3. An authoritative decision of consciousness; the state of mind characteristic of choice; mental determination of one of two or more alternatives; as, the *fiat* of will.

fi'at (fī'ăt), *v. t.* To indorse with fiat; to sanction.

fiat money. Paper currency of government issue, which is made legal tender by *fiat* or law, does not represent, or is not based upon, specie, and contains no promise of redemption. *U. S.*

fib (fĭb), *n.* [Prob. fr. *fable;* cf. earlier *fibble-fable* nonsense.] **1.** A falsehood concerning a trivial matter; a euphemism for a lie; a white lie.

They are very serious, they don't tells *fibs.* *H. James.*

2. A fiber. *H. Kingsley.*

fib, *v. i.;* FIBBED (fĭbd); FIB'BING. To speak falsely; to tell a fib.

fib, *v. t. & i.* To beat; to pummel; to hit with quick blows. *Slang, Eng.* *De Quincey.*

fi'ber, fi'bre (fī'bẽr), *n.* [F. *fibre,* L. *fibra.*] **1.** **a** A lobe or section of the liver. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* The entrails. *Obs.*
2. A thread or threadlike structure or object; in *Anat. & Zool.* used esp. of: **a** The elongated contractile cells constituting muscular tissue (see MUSCLE). **b** The axis cylinder processes of nerve cells with their sheaths. (These are the elements of which nerves are composed. See NERVE.) **c** The threadlike structures composing most of the intercellular matrix of ordinary and elastic connective tissues (see CONNECTIVE TISSUE).
3. *Bot.* **a** One of the elongated thick-walled cells forming the bast. **b** A slender threadlike root, as that of a grass.
4. Collectively, any tough substance composed of threadlike tissue, whether of animal, vegetable, or mineral origin, and capable of being spun and woven; as, wool or silk *fiber;* hemp or flax *fiber;* asbestos or glass *fiber.* Vegetable fiber is of great commercial importance, and is yielded by the bast of many different plants.
5. Sinew; strength; toughness; as, a man of real *fiber.*

Yet had no *fibers* in him, nor no force. *Chapman.*

fibers, *or* fibres, of Corti. = RODS OF CORTI. — **f. of Mul'ler** (mul'ẽr) [after H. M. *Muller* (1820–64), German anatomist], *Anat.,* neuroglia fibers which extend through the entire thickness of the retina, and act as a support for the other structures. — **f. of Re'mak** (rā'măk). [After Robert *Remak* (1815–65), German physiologist.] *Anat.* = NONMEDULLATED NERVE FIBERS. — **f. of Shar'pey** (shär'pĭ) [after William *Sharpey* (1802–80), English physiologist], *Anat.,* threadlike processes of the periosteum which penetrate the tissue of the superficial lamellæ of bones.

fi'bered, fi'bred (fī'bẽrd), *a.* Having, or made up of, fibers.

fiber, *or* fibre, plant. Any plant yielding a fiber useful in the arts, as hemp, ramie, jute, etc. Cotton, though commonly so called, is not strictly a fiber plant, as the commercial product consists of the hairy tuft of the seeds and not of the bast fibers of the stem.

fi'bril (fī'brĭl), *n.* [NL. *fibrilla,* dim. of L. *fibra* fiber: cf. F. *fibrille.*] A small thread or fiber, as one of the fine threads into which the substance of a striated muscle fiber may be longitudinally split after treatment with alcohol; specif.: *Bot.* **a** A root hair. **b** A threadlike outgrowth of the thallus in lichens.

fi'bril-lar (fī'brĭl-ẽr) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, fibrils
fi'bril-la-ry (-ă-rY) } or fibers; as, *fibrillar* twitchings.

fi'bril-late (fī'brĭl-āt) } *a.* [From NL. *fibrilla.*] Having a
fi'bril-lat'ed (-āt'ĕd) } fibrous structure; furnished with fibrils; fringed. — **fi'bril-la'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

fi'bril-lose (fī'brĭl-ōs; fī-brĭl'ōs), *a. Bot.* Furnished with fibrils, or hairlike appendages. — **fibrillose mycelium,** mycelium in which the hyphæ unite in branching strands.

fi'brin (fī'brĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fibrine.* See FIBER.] *Physiol. Chem.* **1.** **a** A white insoluble fibrous proteid, formed from fibrinogen by the action of thrombin, esp. in the clotting or coagulation of the blood. Fibrin is readily digestible in gastric and pancreatic juice. **b** Gluten; — called specif. *plant* or *vegetable fibrin.* See GLUTEN, 3.
2. That which remains after washing lean beef or other meat with water until all coloring matter is removed.

fi'bri-na'tion (fī'brĭ-nā'shŭn), *n. Med.* State of acquiring or having an excess of fibrin.

fi'brin-o- (fī'brĭn-ō-). Combining form for *fibrin.*

fi-brin'o-gen (fī-brĭn'ō-jĕn; fī'brĭn-ō-jĕn'), *n.* [*fibrino-* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A soluble proteid existing in the blood, and in other animal fluids, which by the action of fibrin ferment, or thrombin, yields the insoluble substance fibrin, thus producing coagulation.

fi'brin-o-gen'ic (-nō-jĕn'Ik), *a. Physiol. Chem.* Possessed of properties similar to fibrinogen; capable of forming fibrin.

fi'brin-ous (fī'brĭn-ŭs), *a.* Having, or partaking of the properties of, fibrin; as, *fibrinous* exudation.

fi'bro- (fī'brō-). A combining form used in anatomy, physiology, etc., to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, fibrous structure, fibrous tissue,* or *connective tissue.*

fi'bro-car'ti-lage (fī'brō-kär'tĭ-lāj), *n. Anat.* A form of cartilage in which the matrix (except immediately about the cells) is largely composed of fibers like those of ordinary connective tissue; also, a structure or part composed of such cartilage. Fibrocartilage occurs around the margins of articular surfaces and within certain joints, in symphyses, and in the intervertebral disks. (The above is the ordinary meaning of the word. In a broad sense *elastic cartilage* (which see) is also a form of fibrocartilage.) — **fi'bro-car'ti-lag'i-nous** (-lăj'Y-nŭs), *a.*

fi'broid (fī'broid), *a.* [*fibro-* + *-oid.*] Resembling, or forming, fibrous tissue; made up of fibers; as, *fibroid* tumors. — *n.* A fibroid tumor; a fibroma.

fibroid phthisis, *Med.,* a form of pulmonary consumption associated with the formation in the lungs of fibrous tissue, the contraction of which draws in and flattens the chest wall. — **f. pneumonia,** *Med.,* a chronic form of pneumonia marked by inflammation of the interstitial connective tissue lying between the lobules of the lungs.

fi'bro-in (fī'brō-ĭn), *n.* [L. *fibra* a fiber.] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteid substance, the chief ingredient of raw silk, extracted as a white amorphous mass. By decomposition it yields alanine, glycocoll, tyrosine, etc.

fi'bro-lite (fī'brō-līt), *n.* [*fibro-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A brown, grayish, or pale green silicate of aluminium, Al_2SiO_5, occurring in orthorhombic crystals which often pass into fibrous or columnar forms. It shows strong double refraction. H., 6–7. Sp. gr., 3.23–3.24. — **fi'bro-lit'ic** (-lĭt'Ik), *a.*

fi-bro'ma (fī-brō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *fibro-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor consisting mainly of fibrous tissue, or of some modification of such tissue. — **fi-brom'a-tous** (fī-brŏm'ȧ-tŭs; fī-brō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

fi-bro'sis (fī-brō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *fibro-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A condition marked by a relative increase in the formation or development of interstitial fibrous tissue in any organ or region of the body; fibrous degeneration.

fi-bro'so- (fī-brō'sō-). Combining form for *fibrous; fibro-.*

Fi'bro-spon'gi-æ (fī'brō-spŏn'jĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *fibro-* + L. *spongia* a sponge.] *Zoöl.* An order of sponges with a fibrous skeleton, including all sponges except the Calcarea.

fi'brous (fī'brŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *fibreux.*] Containing, consisting of, or like, fibers; as, the *fibrous* husk of the cocoanut; the *fibrous* roots of grasses.

fibrous tissue, *Anat.,* tissue largely composed of fibers; esp., ordinary connective tissue, composed chiefly of compactly disposed bundles of white fibers.

fi'brous-root'ed, *a. Bot.* Having fibrous, in distinction from tuberous, roots; as, a *fibrous-rooted* begonia.

fib'u-la (fĭb'ū-lȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., clasp, buckle.] **1.** *Antiq.* A brooch, clasp, or buckle.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* The outer or postaxial, and usually the smaller, of the two bones of the hind limb, below the knee. In proportion to its length it is the slenderest bone of the human body, and corresponds to the ulna of the arm. The human *fibula* articulates above with the external tuberosity of the tibia, and below with the astragalus, its lower end forming the external malleolus of the ankle. In most birds and many mammals, as the horse and the ruminants, the fibula is rudimentary, and it is often ankylosed with the tibia.

fib'u-lar (-lẽr), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the fibula.

fib'u-la're (-lā'rē), *n.; pl.* -LARIA (-rĭ-ȧ). [NL. See FIBULA.] *Zoöl.* The outer or postaxial element or bone of the proximal row of the tarsus. In the higher vertebrates it is represented by the calcaneum (which see).

-fic. [L. *-ficus* (as in *somnificus* somnific), fr. *facere* to

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fe'ver-less, *a.* See -LESS.
fe'ver-lur'den (-lûr'dĕn), *n.* Laziness; indolence; spring fever. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
fe'ver-nut', *n.* = NICKER NUT.
fe'ver-ous-ly, *adv.* of FEVEROUS.
fever plant. Evening primrose.
fever powder. James's powder
fe'ver-trap', *n.* A place where fever is apt to be contracted.
fe'ver-twig', *n.* False bittersweet.
fe'ver-wort' (fē'vẽr-wûrt'), *n.* = FEVERROOT.
fe'ver-y, *a.* Feverish. *Obs.*
fevre. ✝ FEVER.
fewalle, few'el. ✝ FUEL.
fewmand, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *fumer* to manure.] To soil; befoul. *Obs.*
few'met. ✝ FUMET. [*Eng.*]
few'some, *a.* Handsome. *Dial.*
few'sty. ✝ FUSTY.
fewte. ✝ FEALTY, FEUTE.
few'ter, feu'ter (fū'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *fenter,* OF. *feutre, fautre, feltre,* lit., felt, cushion, fr LL. *filtrum, feltrum.* See FELT, *n.*] A rest for a lance or spear, attached to the saddle. *Obs.*
few'ter, feu'ter, *v. t.;* -TERED (-tẽrd); -TER-ING. [See FEWTER, *n.*] To set (a spear) into the fewter. *Obs. or Archaic.*
few'ter, *v. t.* [OF. & F. *feutrer* to felt Cf. FELTER.] To set close together. *Obs.*
few'ter-er, *n.* [From OF. *vautrier* (for an earlier *veutrier, veltrier*); fr. *veutre, veltre,* a kind of hound, fr L. *vertragus, vertraga,* a greyhound. The last is of Celtic origin.] A keeper of dogs, esp. of greyhounds; hence, an attendant. *Obs.*
few'tred (fū'tẽrd), *pret.* of FEWTER. *Obs. or Archaic.*
few'trils (fū'trĭlz), *n. pl.* Little things; trifles. *Dial. Eng.*
fey. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FAY, faith.
fey. ✝ FEE, FOE.
fey, *v. t.* See FAY, to cleanse.
feyer. ✝ FAIR, FAIR.
feyernes. ✝ FAIRNESS.
fez'ant. Pheasant. *Ref. Sp.*
FF. See SHOT.
ff. *Abbr.* Fecerunt (L., they made it); folios, i. e., leaves; following (pages); fortissimo (It., very loudly).
FF. *Abbr.* Felicissimus (L., Most Fortunate); Fratres (L., Brothers); Frères (F., Brothers).
F. F., *or* **f. f.** *Abbr.* Felicissimi Fratres (L., Most Fortunate Brothers); fixed focus (*Photog.*); thick log (*Naut.*).
F. F. A., *or* **f. f. a.** *Abbr.* Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries; free foreign agency; free from alongside.
F fa ut. *Music.* One of two notes in Guido Aretino's scale. See GAMUT b, *Illust. Obs.*
F. F. P. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.
F. F. V. *Abbr.* First Families of Virginia; hence, a member of one of the aristocratic families of Virginia or, sometimes, other Southern States. *Humorous, U. S.*
F. G., *or* **f. g.** *Abbr.* Fine grain; footguards; friction glaze; fully good.
f. g. a. *Abbr. Marine Insurance.* Foreign general average; free of general average. See AVERAGE.
f. g. f. *Abbr.* Fully good, fair.
F. G. O. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Guild of Organists.
F. G. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Geological Society (London).
F. H., *or* **f. h.** *Abbr.* Fiat haustus (L., let a draft be made), *Pharm.;* fore hatch, *Naut.*
F. H. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
fi. ✝ FIE. [for instance.]
F. I., *or* **f. i.** Falkland Islands; [for instance.]
F. I. A. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
‖ **fi'acre** (fyä'kr'), *n.* [F.] A French hackney coach.
fi'al. Phial. *Ref. Sp.*
Fiam-met'ta (fyäm-mĕt'tä), *n.* Boccaccio's ladylove, believed to be Maria, natural daughter of King Robert of Naples.
fian'galles' (fyăn'gȧ'y'), *n. pl.* [F.] Betrothal.
fi'ance, *n.* [OF.] Trust; confidence; promise. *Obs.*
fian-chet'to (fyaŋ-kĕt'tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *fianco* flank, side.] See CHESS.
Fian'na, *or* **Fian'na Ei'rinn** (fē'nȧ ā'rĭn). The Fenians. See FENIAN, *n.*, 1.
fi'ant (fī'ănt), *n.* [L., pl. of *fiat.* See FIAT.] A warrant to the Irish Chancery for a grant under the Great Seal; also, a commission, decree. *Obs. or Hist. Orf. E. D.*
fi'ants (fī'ănts), *n.* [F. *fiente* dung] The dung of the fox, wolf, or badger. *Obs.*
‖ **fias-chet'ta** (fyaṡ-kĕt'tä), *n.* [It.] A little fiasco.
‖ **fi'at ex-pe'ri-men'tum in cor'po-re vi'li** (ĕks-pĕr'Y-mĕn'tŭm). [L.] Let the experiment be made upon a worthless body or object.
‖ **fi'at jus-ti'ti-a, ru'at cœ'lum** (jŭs-tĭsh'Y-ȧ). [L.] Let justice be done, though the heavens fall. [light.
‖ **fi'at lux'.** [L.] Let there be
‖ **fi'at vo-lun'tas tu'a.** [L.] Thy will be done.
Matt. vi. 10 (*Vulgate*).
fiaunt. ✝ FIANT.
fib, *n.* A blow. *Slang, Eng.*
f i b. *Abbr. Coal Trade.* Free into bunker.
fib'ber, *n.* One who tells fibs.
fib'ber-y, *n.* Practice of fibbing; falsehood.
Fi'ber (fī'bẽr), *n.* [L., a beaver.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the muskrats.
fi'berd. Fibered. *Ref. Sp.*
fi'ber-faced', **fi'bre-faced',** *a.* Having a visible fiber embodied in the surface; — esp. of a kind of paper for checks, drafts, etc.
fiber, *or* **fibre, graphite.** A lubricating material consisting of pressed plumbago and wood fiber saturated with drying oil
fiber, *or* **fibre, gun.** A kind of steam gun for converting wood, straw, etc., into fiber by suddenly releasing it from very high pressure. [-LESS.]
fi'ber-less, fi'bre-less, *a.* See
fiber, *or* **fibre, stitch.** A stitch used in pillow lace for making leaves with a central fiber.
fiber, *or* **fibre, stress.** = MODULUS OF RUPTURE. [*Obs.*]
‖ **fi'bra** (fī'brȧ). [L.] A fiber.
fi-bra'tion (fī-brā'shŭn), *n.* Arrangement or formation of fibers; fibrous structure.
fi'bri-form (fī'brĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *fibra* fiber + *-form.*] Like a fiber.
fi-bril'la (fī-brĭl'ȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL.] A fibril. [bril late
fi'bril-late, *v. i.* To become fi-
fi'bril-lif'er-ous (fī'brĭl-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS.
fi-bril'li-form (fī-brĭl'Y-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a fibril or fibrils.
fi'bril-lous (fī'brĭl-ŭs; fī-brĭl'-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, fibrils.
fi'brin. Fibrine. *Ref. Sp.*
fi'brine (fī'brĭn), *a.* Pert. to, like, or consisting of, fibers.
fibrin ferment Thrombin.
fi'brin-o-plas'tin, *n.* [*fibrino-* + Gr. πλάσσειν to form, mold.] = SERUM GLOBULIN. — **fi'brin-o-plas'tic,** *a.*
fi'bri-no'sis, *n.* [NL.; *fibrin* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Diseased state marked by excess of fibrin in the blood.
fi'bri-nu'ri-a, *n.* [NL.; *fibrin* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Excess of fibrin in the urine.
fi'bro-ad'e-no'ma, *n.* [NL.] Adenoma containing fibrous tissue.
fi'bro-ad'i-pose, *a.* Consisting of both fibrous and fatty tissues
fi'bro-a-re'o-lar, *a. Anat.* Consisting of both fibrous and areolar connective tissues.
fi'bro-blast, *n.* A cell forming connective tissue.—**fi'bro-blas'tic,** *a.*
fi'bro-bron-chi'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Bronchitis marked by expectoration of fibrinous matter.
fi'bro-car'ci-no'ma, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Carcinoma containing fibrous tissue. [areolar.
fi'bro-cel'lu-lar, *a. Anat.* Fibro-
fi'bro-chon-dros'te-al (fī'brō-kŏn-drŏs'tē-ăl), *a.* [*fibro-* + *chondro-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone] *Anat.* Consisting of fibrous, cartilaginous, and osseous tissues.
fi'bro-crys'tal-line, *a. Min.* Composed of, or characterized by, fiberlike crystals.
fi'bro-cyst, *n. Med.* A cystic fibroma. — **fi'bro-cys'tic,** *a.*
fi'bro-cys-to'ma, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = FIBROCYST.
fi'bro-e-las'tic, *a. Anat.* Consisting of both ordinary connective tissue and elastic fibers.
fi'bro-fer'rite, *n.* [*fibro-* + L. *ferrum* iron + *-ite*] *Min.* A pale yellow hydrous ferric sulphate in fibrous aggregates.
fi'bro-gli-o'ma, *n.* [NL.] Glioma containing fibrous tissue.
fi'bro-li-po'ma, *n.* [NL.] Lipoma containing fibrous tissue.
fi-bro'ma-to'sis, *n.* [NL.; *fibroma* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A morbid condition which is marked by a tendency to develop fibroid tumors.
fi'bro-mus'cu-lar, *a.* Consisting of fibrous and muscular tissues.
fi'bro-my-o'ma, *n.* [NL.] Myoma containing fibrous tissue
fi'bro-myx-o'ma, *n.* [NL.] Myxoma containing fibrous tissue.
fi'bro-neu-ro'ma, *n.* [NL.] Neuroma containing fibrous tissue.
fi'bro-plas'tic, *a. Med.* Forming fibrous tissue.
fi'bro-sar-co'ma (fī'brō-sär-kō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.] *Med.* A tumor which has both fibrous and sarcomatous characters.
fi'brose (fī'brōs), *a.* Fibrous.
fi'bro-se'rous (fī'brō-sē'rŭs), *a. Anat.* Designating a serous membrane supported by a firm layer of white fibrous tissue, as the pericardium.
fi'brous-ly, *adv.* of FIBROUS.
fi'brous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fi'bro-vas'cu-lar, *a.* [*fibro-* + *vascular.*] *Bot.* = VASCULAR.
fi'bry (fī'brY), *a.* Resembling, or full of, fibers.
fib'ster (fĭb'stẽr), *n.* One who tells fibs. *Jocular.*
fib'u-la-cal-ca'ne-al, *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the fibula and the calcaneum
F. I. C. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry.

make : cf. F. *-fique.*] A suffix signifying *making, causing ;* -poietic ; as, auri*fic*, morbi*fic*, sopori*fic*, etc.

Fi-ca'ri-a (fī-kā'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *ficus* fig ; — so named from the figlike swellings of the roots.] *Bot.* A small genus of European ranunculaceous herbs differing from *Ranunculus* in having 3 sepals and swollen smooth achenes. *F. ficaria*, the lesser celandine, is commonly cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn). [L. *-ficatio, -ons*, fr. *-ficare* (in comp.) to make ; cf. F. *-fication*. See -FY.] A suffix denoting *a making, causing ;* as, pacification, saponification, vinification. *-fication* is the regular suffix forming nouns corresponding to *-fy*, when *-fy* represents L. *-ficare*. An exception is *petrifaction* (cf. F. *pétrification*). Where *-fy* represents L. *-facere*, the regular suffix of the corresponding noun is *-faction*.

Fich'te-an (fĭk'tē-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Johann Gottlieb Fichte (1762–1814) or his philosophy. See ABSOLUTE EGO.

Fich'te-an, *n.* An idealist of the school of the German philosopher J. G. Fichte.

Fich'te-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophy of J. G. Fichte, the second of the great German philosophers of the Kantian School. He attempted to perfect the Kantian system by connecting the Practical Reason with the Pure Reason, i. e., to deduce a priori from the Ego (Kant's "transcendental unity of apperception") not only the categories quantity, quality, relation, and modality, but also the doctrines of morals and rights (ethical and legal obligations), and thus unite these two critiques in one system, the "Science of Knowledge" (called by him Wissenschaftslehre). He also attempted in the same manner to deduce the a priori grounds of time and space and thus to found a philosophy of nature. Schelling's labors (see SCHELLINGIANISM) were through it concentrated on this field ; he explored the a priori grounds of nature and contributed to a philosophy of art and poetry, thus attempting the same service for Kant's "Critique of Judgment" that Fichte attempted for the "Critique of the Practical Reason." *W. T. Harris.*

fich'tel-ite (fĭk'tĕl-īt), *n. Min.* A white crystallized resin from peat beds in the Fichtelgebirge, Bavaria.

fich'u (fĭsh'ōō; *F.* fē-shü'), *n.* [F., neckerchief.] A kind of ornamental three-cornered cape, usually of lace, muslin, or silk, worn by women as a covering for the shoulders and sometimes for the head.

fick'le (fĭk''l), *a.* [ME. *fikel* untrustworthy, deceitful, AS *ficol*, akin to *gefic* fraud, deceit ; cf. *fācen* deceit, OS. *fēkn*, OHG. *feichan*, Icel. *feikn* portent.] **1.** Deceitful ; treacherous ; dangerous ; false. *Obs.*

2. Not fixed or firm ; liable to change ; unstable ; of a changeable mind ; not firm in opinion or purpose, inconstant ; capricious. "Fortune's *fickle* wheel." *Shak.*

They know how *fickle* common lovers are. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Wavering, irresolute, unsettled, vacillating, unstable, inconstant, unsteady, variable, mutable, changeful, capricious, veering, shifting. See FAITHLESS.

fi'co (fē'kō), *n. ; pl.* -COES (-kōz). [It., a fig, fr. L. *ficus*. See FIG.] A fig, an insignificant trifle, no more than the snap of one's thumb ; a sign of contempt made by the fingers, expressing, *A fig for you. Obs. or Archaic.*

Steal ! foh, a *fico* for the phrase. *Shak.*

fi'coid (fī'koid), *a.* [*Ficus* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* **a** Resembling a fig or plant of the genus *Ficus*. **b** Pert. to the Ficoideæ.

fict (fĭkt), *a.* [L. *fictus*, p. p. of *fingere* to feign.] Feigned ; fabled. *Obs.*

fic'tile (fĭk'tĭl), *a.* [L. *fictilis*. See FICTION.] Molded, or capable of being molded, into form by art, relating to pottery or to molding in any soft material.

Fictile earth is more fragile than crude earth. *Bacon.*

The earliest specimens of Italian *fictile* art. *C. Wordsworth.*

fictile mosaic, a mosaic of cubes of opaque glass or pottery. — **fic'tile-ness,** *n.* — **fic-til'i-ty** (fĭk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

fic'tile, *n.* A piece of fictile ware. *R. F. Burton.*

fic'tion (fĭk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *fiction*, L. *fictio*, fr. *fingere, fictum*, to form, shape, invent, feign. See FEIGN.] **1.** Act of fashioning, shaping, imitating, or inventing ; hence, a fabric ; device ; contrivance. *Obs.*

2. Dissembling ; counterfeiting ; pretending ; deceit. *Obs.*

3. A feigning or imagining ; as, by a *fiction* of the mind.

4. That which is feigned, invented, or imagined ; esp., a feigned or invented story, whether uttered or written with intent to deceive or not ; — opposed to *fact*, or *reality*.

The *fiction* of those golden apples kept by a dragon. *Ralegh.*

When it could no longer be denied . . . numerous *fictions* were invented to account for it. *Macaulay.*

5. Fictitious literature ; comprehensively, all works of imagination in narrative or dramatic form ; specif. novels and romances.

6. A work of fiction ; a tale ; novel *Rare.*

7. *Law.* An assumption of a possible thing as a fact irrespective of the question of its truth ; — specif. used : **a** In the usual sense, of an allegation or supposition of a state of facts assumed to exist which the practice of the courts allows to be made in pleading, and refuses to allow the adverse party to disprove, as in the common-law action of conversion, and in the Roman-law action of bonorum possessio. A *fiction* is distinguished from a *presumption* in that a fiction assumes the existence of a state of facts irrespective of their truth or falsity, and a presumption infers their existence from their logical connection or association with certain other facts which are known and proved. **b** In a wider and less usual sense, of, "any assumption which conceals, or affects to conceal, the fact that a rule of law has undergone an alteration, in its letter remaining unchanged, its operation being modified." *Sir H. Maine.* In this sense it would include every process by which the law becomes modified by judicial decision.

8. Any assumption made for convenience, as for passing more rapidly over what is not disputed, and arriving at points really at issue.

Syn. — Invention, fable, coinage, forgery, falsehood. — FICTION, FIGMENT, FABRICATION are here compared in their general sense of invention. FICTION (see NOVEL) suggests imaginative fashioning, whether with or without intent to deceive ; it is opposed to *fact, truth, reality ;* FIGMENT implies more irresponsible invention ; it often suggests a somewhat transparent or flimsy fiction, esp. to keep up appearances ; FABRICATION (see FASHION, *v. t.*) commonly (though not always) conveys the implication of something willfully made up to deceive ; as, "With all their vivacity and pictorial richness of color, they are *fictions* and not realities" (*Carlyle*) ; "He [Coleridge] . . . used in all companies to build the universe, like a brave poetical *fiction*, of fine words" (*Hazlitt*) ; "his transparent *fiction* . . . to divert suspicion" (*W. Elwin*) ; "This is all a *figment* of your imagination" (*Stevenson*) ; "the rude, unvarnished gibes with which he demolished every *figment* of defense" (*id.*) ; "the *figment* of the Stoics" (*Emerson*) ; "His [Pope's] accusation of forgery was an acted clamor to screen himself. He finally adopted all the letters but seven, and his assertion that these seven were *fabrications* was a falsehood" (*W. Elwin*) ; "a general notion . . . formed from all of them by a *fabrication* of my mind" (*J. H. Newman*). See ARTIFICIAL, FABULOUS, DELUSION.

fic'tion-al (fĭk'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, fiction ; fictitious ; romantic. "*Fictional* rather than historical." *Latham.* — **fic'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

fic'tion-ist, *n.* A writer of fiction ; a story teller.

fic-ti'tious (fĭk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *ficticius*. See FICTION.] **1.** Feigned ; imaginary ; pretended ; not real ; fabulous ; counterfeit ; false ; not genuine ; as, *fictitious* fame.

2. Of, pertaining to, or like, fiction.

3. Arbitrarily invented or devised ; as, a *fictitious* standard. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — See ARTIFICIAL.

fictitious person, *Law*, a corporation or body politic. See PERSON. — **f. seizin,** *Law*, a seizin in law, as distinguished from actual seizin.

— **fic-ti'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **fic-ti'tious-ness,** *n.*

fic'tive (fĭk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *fictif.*] **1.** Deceitful. *Obs.*

2. Capable of, or pertaining to, imaginative creation or fashioning ; as, *fictive* art ; *fictive* talent.

3. Imaginary ; fictitious ; assumed ; feigned ; counterfeit ; sham. "The fount of *fictive* tears." *Tennyson.*

fictive layers, *Elec.*, surface charges upon a dielectric.

Fi'cus (fī'kŭs), *n.* [L., a fig.] *Bot.* A very large genus of moraceous trees or shrubs, the figs, widely distributed in the tropics, but most abundant in the Indo-Malayan region. They are distinguished by the peculiar fruit (*syconium*), consisting of a pear-shaped or globose receptacle inclosing numerous minute diclinous flowers (see FIG). Important species are the common fig (*F. carica*), the banyan (*F. bengalensis*), the peepul (*F. religiosa*), and the cultivated rubber tree (*F. elastica*).

2. [*l. c.*] *Med.* Condyloma.

fid (fĭd), *n.* [Dial E. *fid* a small, thick lump.] **1.** *Naut.* A square bar of wood or iron, used to support the topmast, or the topgallant mast, being passed through a hole or mortise at its heel, and resting on the trestletrees.

2. A wooden or metal bar or pin, used to support or steady anything.

3. A pin of hard wood or, loosely, iron, tapering to a point, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing, to stretch eyes, etc. There are *hand fids* and *standing fids* (which are larger than the others, and stand upon a flat base). An iron implement for this purpose is properly called a *marlinespike*.

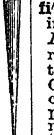

Hand Fid.

4. *Mil.* A block of wood used in mounting and dismounting heavy guns.

5. A quid of tobacco. *Dial.*

6. A plug of oakum to stop the vent of a cannon. *Obs.*

7. A small thick lump or bit of anything. *Dial. Eng.*

fid, *v. t. ;* FID'DED ; FID'DING. *Naut.* To hoist into place and secure with a fid (a topmast).

-fid. [L. *-fidus*, as in bi*fidus* bifid, fr. the root of *findere* to split.] *Bot.* A suffix signifying *lobed* or *cleft ;* as, pinnati*fid* leaves, bi*fid* petals, tri*fid* stigmas, etc.

fid'dle (fĭd''l), *n.* [ME. *fidele, fithele*, AS. *fīðele ;* akin to D *vedel*, OHG. *fidula*, G. *fiedel*, Icel. *fiðla*, and perh. to E. *wol ;* cf. LL. *vitula*, and L. *vitulari* to celebrate a festival.] **1.** *Music.* A stringed instrument of the viol type ; a violin ; — now familiar or contemptuous.

2. A player on the fiddle ; hence, one who furnishes the means of others' pleasure ; an entertainer. *Obs. or R.*

3. *Naut.* A rack or light railing of cords, or the like, to keep dishes from sliding off a cabin table in rough weather.

4. *Mach.* The swing frame in the sliding head of a common type of planing machine, containing the tool box. By means of it the tool can be tilted over and held at any angle.

5. *Bot.* = FIDDLE DOCK.

fid'dle (fĭd''l), *v. i. ;* FID'DLED (-'ld) ; FID'DLING (-lĭng).

1. To play on a fiddle ; — now familiar or contemptuous.

Themistocles . . . said he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city. *Bacon.*

2. To keep the hands and fingers actively moving as a fiddler does ; to move the hands and fingers restlessly or in busy idleness ; to trifle ; to engage busily in trivial and ineffectual work or pursuits ; as, he is no painter, but he will *fiddle* with painting.

Talking, and *fiddling* with their hats and feathers. *Pepys.*

fid'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To play (a tune) on a fiddle.

2. To cheat ; swindle. *Obs. or Slang.*

to fiddle away, to fritter away ; to spend on trifles ; to waste ; as, he *fiddled away* his time and strength.

fiddle block. *Naut.* A tackle block having two sheaves of different diameters one above the other, instead of side by side as in a common double block. See BLOCK, *Illust.*

fid'dle-dee-dee' (fĭd''l-dē-dē'), *interj.* An exclamatory word or phrase, equivalent to, *nonsense ! Colloq.*

fid'dle-fad'dle (fĭd''l-făd''l), *n.* A trifle ; trifling talk ; nonsense ; a trifler ; a gossip ; — also used as adjective and interjection. *Colloq.*

fid'dle-fad'dle, *v. i.* To fuss ; to fiddle with trifles. *Colloq.* — **fid'dle-fad'dler** (-lẽr), *n.*

fiddle head, *or* **fid'dle-head'** (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* An ornament on a ship's bow, curved like the volute or scroll at the head of a violin.

2. The cinnamon fern ; — so called from the curled young fronds, which resemble the head of a violin.

fid'dler (fĭd'lẽr), *n.* [AS. *fīðelere.*] **1.** One who fiddles.

2. a The common European sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*) ; — so called because it continually oscillates its body. **b** = FIDDLER CRAB. **c** = FIDDLER FISH. **d** = FIDDLEBACK.

fiddler crab. A burrowing crab of the genus *Gelasimus*, of which several species are common on the salt marshes of the Atlantic coast. The male has one claw much enlarged, and often holds it in a position suggesting that in which a musician holds a fiddle.

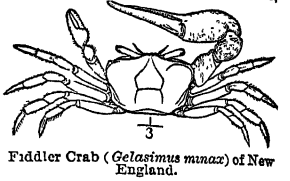

Fiddler Crab (*Gelasimus minax*) of New England.

fiddler fish. Any of several rays of the family Rhinobatidæ, as *Trygonorrhina fasciata* of Australia.

Fid'dler's Green (fĭd'lẽrz). The humorously imagined Elysian fields of sailors and vagabond craftsmen, where credit is perpetually good and there is always a lass, a glass, and a song.

fid'dle-stick' (fĭd''l-stĭk'), *n.* **1.** The bow, strung with horsehair, used in playing the fiddle ; a fiddle bow.

2. A mere nothing ; — used, esp. in *pl.*, as an interjection equivalent to *fiddledeedee* and frequently derisively.

fid'dle-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* [*fiddle* + *wood.*] **a** Any verbenaceous West Indian tree of the genus *Citharexylum*, or its hard wood. **b** Any of several other trees of the family, as *Petitia domingensis, Vitex umbrosa*, etc.

fid'dle-y (fĭd''l-ĭ), *n.* The uppermost part of the stokehole of a steamship, or an alleyway across this on a level with the between-decks. The roof of the fiddley is elevated above the main deck and is covered with a grating, called the **fiddley opening**, to provide ventilation.

fi'de-i-com'mis-sa-ry (fī'dē-ĭ-kŏm'ĭ-sā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *fideicommissarius.*] *Civil Law.* The beneficiary of a fideicommissum ; — nearly equiv. to *cestui que trust* of common law.

fi'de-i-com'mis-sa-ry, *a. Civil Law.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a fideicommissum ; taking or holding something by virtue of a fideicommissum. — **fi'de-i-com'mis-sa-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **fideicommissary heir.** See FIDUCIARY HEIR. — **f. substitution.** See SUBSTITUTION, 3.

fi'de-i-com-mis'sion (-kŏ-mĭsh'ŭn), *n. Civil Law.* The making of a fideicommissum.

fi'de-i-com-mis'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* The fiduciary of a fideicommissum.

fi'de-i-com-mis'sum (-kŏ-mĭs'ŭm), *n.* [L., prop, a thing intrusted to faith. See FAITH ; COMMIT.] *Roman & Civil Law.* A bequest which a decedent effects by begging or requesting his heir (whether an heir by law or by testament) to turn over to another a portion of the decedent's estate. Originally such request might be oral or in writing by codicil (in sense 1 **b**), and the obligation of the trustee to perform the trust was purely moral. Later, the request might be in the will itself, and in the reign of Augustus the trustee was compelled to perform the trust when certain precatory words were used, and later whenever it was the testator's intention to create a trust. The fideicommissum differs from the common-law trust in that the vested interests of the common-law trustee and cestui que trust are coexistent, but in the case of a fideicommissum the interests of the fiduciary and the fideicommissary are successive, so that in the latter case, among other things, the interest of the fideicommissary does not vest until the performance of the trust by the fiduciary, and his interest lapses in case of his predeceasing the fiduciary. The fideicommissum enabled bequests to be made to one person limited or conditioned to vest in another at a certain time or upon a certain condition (this being called *substituto fideicommissaria*). This is, with some modifications, similarly permitted by the Spanish and French civil codes, and in the Roman Dutch law ; and in the German Imperial code is accomplished by what is termed postinheritance (*Nacherbschaft*), *Fideikommiss* being the technical term for a permanent entail.

fi'de-i-jus'so-ry (-jŭs'ō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *fidejussorius.*] *Law.* Relating to fidejussion.

fi'de-ism (fī'dē-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *fides* faith] Exclusive or fundamental reliance upon faith, rather than upon reason, esp. in regard to philosophical truth.

fi'de-jus'sion (fī'dē-jŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *fidejussio*, fr. *fidejubere* to be surety ; *fides* faith + *jubere* to order.] *Civil Law.* The contract of guaranty or suretyship made by stipulation accessory to an existing contract (cf. INTERCESSION). See ADPROMISSION. Hence, in *Scots Law*, etc., the contract or obligation of guaranty or suretyship. — **fi'de-jus'sion-a-ry** (-ă-rĭ), *a.*

fi'de-jus'sor (-jŭs'ŏr), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* One who enters into or authorizes a fidejussion.

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fic'a-ry (fĭk'a-rĭ), *n.* [See FICARIA.] The lesser celandine.

ficche, *v. t.* [OF. *fichier*, F. *ficher.*] To fix ; establish ; also, to penetrate ; pierce. *Obs.*

fice (fīs), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *fīsa* to break wind, and E. *fist.*] = 1st FIST, *n.*, 3 *Local, U. S.*

fich'at. Var. of FITCHET.

fiche. † FISH, FITCH.

fic'i-form (fĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ficus* fig + *-form.*] Fig-shaped.

fick'er. † VICAR.

fick'l. Fickle. *Ref. Sp.*

fick'le, *v. i.* [ME. *fikelen*, freq. of *fiken* to flatter ; akin to AS. *gefic* deceit.] To flatter. *Obs.*

fick'le, *v. t.* [Cf. FICKLE, *a.*] To puzzle. *Dial. Scot. & Eng.*

fick'le-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [*R.*]

fick'ly, *adv.* In a fickle manner.

fi'coid (fī'koid), **fi-coi'dal,** *a.* Of a plant of the Ficoideæ.

Fi'coi-da'les (fī'koi-dā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the sea purslanes, etc. — **fi-coi'dal** (fī-koi'dăl), *a.*

Fi-coi'de-æ (fī-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See FICUS ; -OID.] *Bot.* Syn. of AIZOACEÆ.

fi-coi'des (-dēz), *n.* [NL. See FICOID.] = ICE PLANT **a**.

fict *Abbr.* Fiction ; fictilis (L., made of clay, earthen). [ation.

fic-ta'tion, *n. Old Chem.* FIX-

‖ **fic-til'i-a** (fĭk-tĭl'ĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *fictilis* fictile.] Pottery.

‖ **fic'ti-o ju'ris.** [L.] A fiction of law.

fic'tion-a-ry, *a.* Imaginary ; pretended. [fiction of law.

‖ **fic'ti-o'ne ju'ris.** [L.] By a

fic'tion-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE

fic'tious (fĭk'shŭs), *a.* Fictitious ; given to fiction. *Obs.*

fic'tive-ly, *adv.* of FICTIVE.

fic'tor (fĭk'tẽr ; -tōr), *n.* [L.] One who fashions or shapes, esp. an artist. *Obs. or R.*

Fic'u-la (fĭk'ū-lă), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *ficus* fig.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PIRULA.

F. I. D. *Abbr.* Field Intelligence Department.

fi-dal'go (fī-dăl'gō), *n.* [Pg See HIDALGO.] The lowest title of nobility in Portugal, corresponding to *hidalgo* in Spain.

Fid. Def. *Abbr.* Fidei Defensor, or Defensatrix (L., Defender of the Faith). [FOTHER.

fid'der. Obs. Scot. var. of

fid'der, *n.* A fid for splicing. *Obs.*

fid'dle-back', *n.* In Australia, a cetonian beetle (*Eupœcila australasiæ*).

fid'dle-back', *a.* Having a back shaped somewhat like a fiddle.

fiddle beetle. A Japanese carabid beetle (*Damaster blaptoides*) ; — from the form of the body.

fiddle bow. **a** = FIDDLESTICK. **b** *Naut.* = CLIPPER BOW.

fid'dle-come, *a.* Silly ; nonsensical *Obs. Colloq.*

fiddle dock. A species of true dock (*Rumex pulcher*) so called from the shape of the leaves

fiddle drill, *or* **fiddle-bow drill.** = BOW DRILL.

fid'dle-faced', *a.* Long-faced ; solemn ; lugubrious. *Colloq.*

fiddle fish. The angel fish (*Squatina squatina*). *Eng.*

fidd'le grass. = APPLE PIE, 2. *Dial. Eng.*

fiddler duck. The black-bellied tree duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*) of Mexico and the extreme southern United States.

fid'dler-y, *n.* Art or practice of playing the fiddle. *Obs.*

fid'dle-shaped', *a.* Inversely ovate, with a deep hollow on each side. [a fiddle.

fid'dle-string', *n.* A string of

fiddling drill. *Mech.* A fiddle or bow drill. [intrust (to). *R.*

‖ **fi'de et fi-du'ci-a.** [L.] By or with faith and confidence.

‖ **fi'de et fi-du'ci-æ.** [L.] By or with faith and confidence.

‖ **fi'de et for'ti-tu'di-ne.** [L.] With or by faith and fortitude.

fi'de-i-com-miss' (fī'dē-ĭ-kŏ-mĭs'), *n.* [G.] *Civil Law.* A fideicommissum.

fi'de-i-com-mis'sor (-kŏ-mĭs'ôr), *n. Civil Law.* The grantor of a fideicommissum.

‖ **fi'de-i de-fen'sor.** [L.] Defender of the faith : — used as a title of the kings of England, orig., apparently, conferred by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII., and confirmed by Parliament after it had been withdrawn from Henry VIII. by the Pope.

fi'de-i-jus'si-o (fī'dē-ĭ-jŭs'ĭ-ō), **fi'de-i-jus'sor** (-jŭs'ôr). Vars. of FIDEJUSSIO, FIDEJUSSOR.

‖ **fi'de-jus'si-o** (fī'dē-jŭsh'ĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] = FIDEJUSSION.

‖ **Fi'de-i-kom-miss'** (-ĭ-kŏ-mĭs'), *n.* [G.] See FIDEICOMMISSUM.

fi'de-i-jus'si-o, *n.* [F. *fidèle.*] Faithful.

Fi-de'le (fī-dē'lē), *n.* A feigned name assumed by Imogen in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline."

Fi-de'li-a (fī-dē'lĭ-ă ; fĭ-dĕl'yă), *n.* [L. *fidelis* faithful.] Fem. prop. name.

‖ **fi-de'li cer'ta mer'ces.** [L.]

āle, senāte, cāre, ăm, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā ; ēve, ĕvent, ĕnd, recēnt, makēr ; īce, ĭll ; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect ; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ ;

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

fi-del'i-ty (fĭ-dĕl'ĭ-tĭ ; fī-), *n.* [L. *fidelitas:* cf. F. *fidelité.* See FEALTY, FAITH.] Faithfulness; adherence to right; careful and exact observance of duty, or discharge of obligations; esp.: **a** Adherence to a person or party to which one is bound; loyalty.

Whose courageous *fidelity* was proof to all danger. *Macaulay*

b Adherence to the marriage contract. **c** Veracity; honesty. *Obs.* **d** Exactness; accuracy; as, the *fidelity* of a picture, account, or copy.

Syn.—Faithfulness, honesty, integrity, faith, loyalty, fealty. See CONSTANCY.

fi'de-pro-mis'sion (fī'dĕ-prō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *fide-promittere* to be surety; *fides* faith + *promittere* to promise.] *Rom. Law.* Contract of guaranty or suretyship by stipulation. See ADPROMISSION. — **fi'de-pro-mis'sor** (-mĭs'ôr), *n.*

Fi'des (fī'dēz), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* Faith; goddess of the virtue of good faith; — called also ‖ **Fi'des pu'bli-ca** (pŭb'lĭ-kȧ) (the Public Faith), or‖ **Fi'des po'pu-li Ro-ma'ni** (pŏp'ŭ-lī rō-mā'nī) (Faith of the Roman People). Her cult was partially absorbed by that of **Diovis**, or **Dius Fidius**, a special form of *Jupiter* corresponding to the Greek *Zeus Pistios.*

fidge (fĭj), *v. i. & t.* ; FIDGED (fĭjd); FIDG'ING. [See FIDGET.] To fidget; to move uneasily.

The Padre wrote it out for him . . . and held it carefully for the *fidging* hand to mark with a cross. *Mary Austin*

fidg'et (fĭj'ĕt ; -ĭt ; 151), *v. i.* ; FIDG'ET-ED ; FIDG'ET-ING. [From FIDGE; cf. E. dial. *fitch, fig, fike,* to fidget, ME. *fiken* to fidget, Icel. *fika* to hasten, *fikjask* to desire eagerly, Sw. *fika* to hunt after.] **1.** To move uneasily one way and the other, as if restless, nervous, or impatient; hence, to move irregularly, or by fits and starts.

2. To worry; to be nervously uneasy.

fidg'et, *v. t.* To cause to fidget; to make nervous.

fidg'et, *n.* **1.** Uneasiness; restlessness.

2. *pl.* A general nervous restlessness, manifested by incessant changes of position or nervous and irregular movements; dysphoria.

3. One who fidgets; something that moves restlessly.

fidg'et-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Restless, uneasy; inclined to fidget.

2. Tending to induce fidgets.

fid hook. *Logging.* A slender flat hook used to keep another hook from slipping on a chain.

Fid'i-a (fĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. L. *fidus* trusty.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small chrysomelid beetles, of which one species (the grapevine fidia) is very injurious to vines in America.

fi-dic'i-nal (fī-dĭs'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *fidicinus,* fr. *fidicen, -inis,* a lute player.] *Music.* Of or pert. to stringed instruments.

fi-du'ci-a (fĭ-dū'shĭ-*ȧ*), *or, in full,* ‖**con-trac'tus fi-du'ci-æ** (kŏn-trăk'tŭs fĭ-dū'shĭ-ē). [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* A contract of sale to a person by mancipation coupled with an agreement or condition that the purchaser should sell the property back upon the fulfillment of certain conditions.

fi-du'cial (fĭ-dū'shăl), *a.* [L. *fiducia* trust, confidence; akin to *fides* faith. See FAITH.] **1.** Having faith or trust; confident; undoubting; firm. "*Fiducial* reliance on the promises of God." *Hammond.*

2. Having the nature of a trust; fiduciary, as a power.

3. *Physics, etc.* Taken as a standard of reference; as, a *fiducial* line, a *fiducial* point, etc.

4. Trusted; trusty. *Obs.*

fiducial edge, the thin edge of a ruler along which lines are drawn. — **f. line** *or* **point,** *Math.,* a line or point of reference, as for setting a graduated circle or a scale.

fi-du'ci-a-ry (fĭ-dū'shĭ-ĕ-rĭ ; -shȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *fiduciarius,* fr. *fiducia.* See FIDUCIAL.] **1.** Holding, held, or founded, in trust.

2. Of the nature of a trust; involving confidence or trust; confidential; as, in a *fiduciary* capacity.

3. Resting upon public confidence for value or currency; — said of fiat money and the like.

fiduciary cosemption. See COEMPTION. — **f. contract.** *Rom. Law.* = FIDUCIA. — **f. heir,** *Rom. Dutch Law,* an heir who takes the property subject to its passing to another (the **fideicommissary heir**) on fulfillment of certain conditions.

fi-du'ci-a-ry (fĭ-dū'shĭ-ĕ-rĭ ; -shȧ-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who holds a fiduciary relation or capacity to another, a trustee, as a fiduciary heir.

2. *Theol.* An Antinomian. *Obs.*

fie (fī), *interj.* [ME. *fi;* cf. F. *fi,* L. *fi, phy,* D. *fij,* Icel. *fý,* Sw. & Dan. *fy.*] An exclamation denoting disgust, dislike, reproach, or, most commonly in modern use, a humorous affectation of being shocked or horrified.

fief (fēf), *n.* [F. *fief,* prob. fr. OF. *fiever* to give a fief to, fr. the source of OF. *fieu* fief. See FEE a fief.] *Law.* A feudal estate; a fee; a feud. See FEE, 1 & 2.

fief masculine, *or* **male fief,** one that only a male could hold.

field (fēld), *n.* [ME. *feld, fild,* AS. *feld;* akin to D. *veld,* G. *feld,* Icel. *fold* field of grass, AS. *folde* earth, land, ground, OS. *folda;* cf. Skr. *pṛthivī* earth, Gr. πλατύς broad.] **1.** Open country, as opposed to woodland, cities, or towns; sometimes, the open country near, and belonging to, a city. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. Cleared land; land suitable, and often inclosed, for tillage or pasture; cultivated ground.

3. A piece of land put to especial use or yielding particular products; as, gold *fields;* wheat *fields;* a camp *field.*

4. A place where a battle is fought; also, the battle itself; by extension, the country covered by military operations. Also, *Obs.*, the disposition of forces for battle. "In this glorious and well-foughten *field.*" *Shak.* "What though the *field* be lost?" *Milton.*

5. An outdoor inclosure for baseball, cricket, football, or some other game; esp., the portion of the field devoted to the players; specif., *Baseball,* the part of the playing ground outside of the diamond (also called the *outfield*).

6. *Cricket.* One of the side, or the side, in the field.

7. A collective term for all the competitors in any athletic or sporting contest where more than two are entered, or for all except one or more specified, usually the favorite or favorites in betting; as, to "back," or bet on, "the *field*" in a horse race, that is, to bet against a particular horse or horses, that some one of all the others will win.

8. A sphere or range of activity, observation, or opportunity, as, this telescope has a small *field,* this opens a wide *field* of speculation; he is a scholar eminent in his *field.*

9. An open space; an extent; an expanse; as, a *field* of ice; the *field* of English literature.

Without covering, save yon *field* of stars. *Shak*

10. A space or ground on which something is drawn or projected; specif.: **a** *Her.* The whole surface of an escutcheon; also, so much of it as is shown unconcealed by the different bearings upon it. See FESS, *Illust.* **b** *Numis.* The space inclosed by the legend and the exergue, or that part of it which is not occupied by the main device. **c** In a flag, the ground of each division.

11. *Physics.* A region or space traversed by lines of force; the region throughout which the force exerted by a body (gravitational force) or by a magnetic pole or electric current (magnetic force) or by an electrostatic charge (electrostatic force) is felt. Cf. ETHER, *n.*

12. *Elec.* Short for FIELD MAGNET, FIELD WINDING.

☞ *Field* is often used attributively in the sense of *belonging to,* or *used in, the fields;* especially with reference to the operations and equipments of an army away from permanent camps and fortifications. A *field* geologist, naturalist, etc., is one who makes investigations or collections out of doors. A surveyor uses a *field* book for recording *field* notes, i. e., measurements, observations, etc., made in *field* work (outdoor operations). A farmer or planter employs *field* hands, and may use a *field* roller or a *field* derrick. *Field* sports are hunting, fishing, athletic games, esp. those not contested on a track, etc.

☞ *Field* is used attributively in many vernacular plant and animal names, either as an indication of the natural habitat of the species or as an English rendering of the Latin specific names *arvensis, campestris,* etc.

field of a curve, *Math.,* in the calculus of variations, the region on both sides of the curve within which normals at neighboring points of the curve do not intersect. — **f. of blood.** **a** See ACELDAMA. **b** The battlefield of Cannæ, on which Hannibal, in the year 216 B. C., defeated the Romans with great slaughter. — **f. of consciousness,** *Psychol.,* the totality of consciousness at any one time, considered with reference to its content. The field is defined with reference to attention, and the object immediately under attention is said to be in the center of the field.

The asserted existence of purely passive modes of sentience on the outskirts of the *field of consciousness* disconnected from the main stream of thought, is at first blush very plausible.

G. F. Stout.

— **f. of force.** *Physics.* = FIELD, *n*, 11. — **f of ice,** a large body of floating ice; a pack. — **f. of magnetic force.** See MAGNETIC FIELD. — **F. of March, F. of May.** See CHAMP DE MARS. — **f. of operations.** See SPHERE OF INFLUENCE. — **f. of order** *s, Math.,* a set of *s* elements combinable by addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division (except by 0, which is always in the set) according to ordinary algebra, the result being always a uniquely determined element of the set; a corpus. — **f. of regard.** *Psychol.* See FIELD OF VISION, below. — **F. of the Cloth of Gold,** a plain between Ardres and Guines, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, where Henry VIII. of England had an interview in 1520 with Francis I. of France; — so called from the magnificent display on the occasion. — **f. of vision,** *Psychol.,* the totality of points which affect the retinal surfaces at any one time, giving rise to sensations of sight. The field of regard includes the space traversable by the regard of the moving eyes.

field (fēld), *v. i.;* FIELD'ED ; FIELD'ING. **1.** To fight with. *Obs.*

2. a *Baseball & Cricket.* To catch, stop, throw, etc. (the ball), as a fielder. **b** *Cricket.* To use (designated players) on the fielding side.

3. To expose, as grain, gyle, or fiber, to the action of the air and sun in a field.

field, *v. i. Baseball, Cricket, etc.* To play as a fielder.

field artillery. *Mil.* Ordnance light or mobile enough to accompany an army in ordinary field operations. In the United States army, it is defined by Rev. Stat. § 1094 as that one of the two branches of the artillery corps "accompanying an army in the field, and including field and light artillery proper, horse artillery, siege artillery, mountain artillery, and also machine-gun batteries."

field balm. **a** A European mint (*Clinopodium nepeta*) naturalized in the United States. It has small blue flowers and agreeably aromatic leaves. **b** The ground ivy.

field battery. A battery of field artillery comprising, in the United States army four, in the British army six, guns with the requisite caissons and wagons. Each battery of field artillery in the United States army consists, on a war footing, of one captain, two first lieutenants, two second lieutenants, and 133 noncommissioned officers, artificers, musicians, cooks, and privates.

field camomile. An asteraceous weed (*Anthemis arvensis*) of Europe and America, related to common camomile.

field colors *or* **colours.** *Mil.* Small flags for marking out the positions for squadrons and battalions in camp, during parade or maneuvers or on the battlefield; camp colors; also, colors carried in the field or on parade.

field conventicle. A religious meeting held out of doors. — **field'-con-ven'ti-cle,** *v. i.* — **field'-con-ven'ti-cler,** *n.*

field corn. Any variety of Indian corn grown for feeding stock. The kernels of most varieties of field corn are yellow or white and not sweet.

field'-cor'net (fēld'kôr'nĕt), *n.* [D. *veldkornet.* See FIELD, *n. ;* CORNET.] In Cape Colony, orig., a commander of the burghers in cases of native risings; now, a minor (petty) magistrate, a justice of the peace, representative of the government in a rural district, and charged, among other things, with drawing up the list of voters for parliament. He was formerly selected by the landdrost subject to the approval of the government.

field cress. A common wild cress of Europe and America (*Lepidium campestre*) resembling peppergrass, but with hairy, scarcely pungent foliage.

field cricket. A large European cricket (*Gryllus campestris*), remarkable for its loud notes.

field crop. Any crop grown for agricultural purposes, and covering a large area, as hay, grain, or vegetables.

field day. **a** A day in the fields; specif., a meeting or exercises in the field, as of a botanical society. **b** *Mil.* A day when troops are exercised in field evolutions. **c** A day of unusual exertion or display; a gala day. **d** *Nav.* A thorough, general cleaning of ship. **e** An open-air athletic meeting. *U. S.*

field dog. A dog used for hunting in the field, as a pointer, setter, or spaniel.

field'ed (fēl'dĕd; -dĭd; 151), *a.* Formed into, or with, a field.

fielded panel, *Carp.,* a raised panel with a wide flat surface.

field'er (fēl'dĕr), *n.* **1.** *Baseball & Cricket.* A player stationed in the field.

2. *Horse Racing.* One who bets on the field against the favorite. *Rare.*

field'fare' (fēld'fâr'), *n.* [ME. *feldfare, feldefare,* AS. *feldeware;* of uncertain origin.] A medium-sized thrush (*Turdus pilaris*) which breeds in northern Europe and winters in Great Britain. The head, nape, and lower part of the back are ash-colored; the upper part of the back and wing coverts, chestnut.

Fieldfare. $\frac{1}{8}$

field fortification. *Mil.* Fortification for more or less temporary use, contructed in the field.

field glass. **a** A binocular telescope of compact form and considerable magnifying power. **b** A small achromatic telescope, from 20 to 24 inches long, and having 3 to 6 draw tubes. **c** = FIELD LENS.

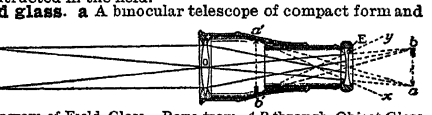

Diagram of Field Glass. Rays from *AB* through Object Glass *O*, would form a smaller inverted Image *ba*, except that the concave Eyepiece *E* causes them to diverge (*Ox* to *x*, *Ob* to *y*) and to appear to come from *a'b'*, where the eye sees an erect magnified Image.

field goal. **a** *Football.* A goal made by a drop kick or from placement not following a touchdown. **b** *Basketball.* A basket thrown while the ball is in play.

field hand. An outdoor farm laborer; specif., before 1865, in America, a slave who worked in the fields, in distinction from one employed about the house of the master. The slave field hands were considered to occupy a position much inferior to that of the house servants.

field hospital. **a** A temporary hospital on or near a battle field. **b** A military organization of surgeons, nurses, orderlies, etc., with equipment for establishing a temporary hospital in the field; — usually attached to a division.

field lens. *Optics.* That one of the two lenses forming the eyepiece of an astronomical telescope or compound microscope which is nearer the object glass.

field magnet. A magnet used for producing and maintaining a magnetic field; — used esp. of the exciting magnets of dynamos and electric motors. See DYNAMO.

field marshal. *Mil.* Orig., a general officer directly under the general commanding, who performed the duties of a quartermaster general; now, in the British and several other armies, an officer of the highest rank except that of commander in chief.

field martin. The kingbird, or bee martin.

field mouse. Any of the various kinds of wild mice, esp. certain of the voles, which inhabit fields and meadows.

field mushroom. A common edible mushroom or agaric (*Agaricus campestris*) having a white pileus with flesh-colored gills and growing in pastures and meadows. It is much gathered for food, and is also cultivated for canning.

field music. *Mil. & Nav.* **a** The musicians, drummers, fifers, buglers, and pipers attached to military companies, who sound the various calls for the troops and play for marching in the absence of the band. **b** The music produced by drummers, fifers, pipers, or buglers, in contradistinction to band music

field officer. *Mil.* A military officer of the rank of colonel, lieutenant colonel, or major. Cf. GENERAL OFFICER.

field officer's court, in the United States army, a court-martial consisting of one field officer empowered to try all cases not punishable with death in time of war, subject to jurisdiction of garrison and regimental courts; abolished and superseded in 1898 by a *summary court.*

field pea. A species of pea (*Pisum arvense*) with bluish flowers and angled seeds, grown for forage, esp. in Europe and in the cooler parts of North America.

Reward to the faithful (one) (is) certain.

fi-de'li-ous, *a.* [L. *fidelis.*] Faithful. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* [ANCE.]

fidelity insurance. See INSURANCE.

‖ **fi'de, sed cui vi'de** (kī). [L.] Trust, but take care whom.

‖ **fi'des et jus-ti'ti-a** (jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Fidelity and justice.

‖ **fi'des fac'ta.** [L., promise made, assurance given.] *Teut Law.* A ceremony required for the making of a binding contract, except in cases of bailment (*res præstita*). It consisted in making faith with a gage and pledge, as the festuca (which see) among the Franks.

‖ **fi'des Pu'ni-ca.** [L.] Punic faith; treachery.

Fi-des'sa (fī-dĕs'ȧ ; fī-), *n.* [Lit., the Faithful, fr. L. *fides* faith.] See DUESS, *n.*

fid'fad' (fĭd'făd'), *n.* One who fusses over trifles; also, a petty matter; a whim. *Colloq.* — *a.* Fussy; trivial. *Colloq.*

fidge (fĭj), *n.* A fidget; an uneasy or restless motion or person. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

fidg'et-a'tion, *n.* Act or process of fidgeting. *Obs.*

fidg'et-i-ly, *adv.* of FIDGETY.

fidg'et-i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

fidg'et-ing-ly, *adv.* of *fidgeting,* p. pr.

fidg'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FIDGE.

fid hole *Naut.* A hole in the heel of a topmast or topgallant mast through which the fid passes.

‖ **Fi'di-bus** (fī'dĭ-bŏbs), *n.* [G.] A paper match for lighting pipes

fi-dic'u-la (fī-dĭk'ū-lȧ), *n. ; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *fides* a lute.] *Music.* A small lyrelike stringed instrument.

fi'dim-plic'i-ta-ry, *a.* [L. *fides* faith + *implicitus,* p. p.] Having implicit faith. *Obs.* — **fi'dim-plic'i-ta-ry,** *n. Obs.*

fid'i-ous, *a.* Short for PERFIDIOUS. *Obs.*

fid'l. Fiddle. *Ref. Sp.*

fid'ld. Fiddled *Ref. Sp.*

fi-duce', *n.* [L. *fiducia.*] Confidence. *Obs.*

fi-du'ci-al-ly, *adv.* of FIDUCIAL.

fi-du'ci-a-ri-ly, *adv.* of FIDUCIARY.

‖ **fi'dus A-cha'tes.** [L.] Faithful Achates (companion of Æneas); hence, a trusty friend and companion.

Vergil (Æneid, passim).

‖ **fi'dus et au'dax.** [L.] Faithful and bold.

fie. + FEE.

fie (fī). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FAY, to cleanse.

fie (fē). Obs. or Scot. var. of FEY.

fie, *v. t.* [F. *fier.*] To trust. *Obs.*

fieble. + FEEBLE.

fied'ler-ite (ĭ ĕd' lĕr-ĭt), *n.* [After G. *Fiedler,* a Saxon geologist.] *Min.* A lead mineral, probably an oxychloride, occurring in colorless monoclinic crystals.

fief, *v. t.* To apportion as a fief. *Obs.*

fief'dom (fēf'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

fief-fie' (fĭf'fĭ'), *a.* Rather improper. *Colloq.* — *v. t. & i.* To say *fie* (to).

fiel. Obs or Scot. var. of FEIL, comfortable.

field ash. The rowan tree.

field balsam. A kind of everlasting (*Gnaphalium obtusifolium*).

field basil. The basil thyme.

field bean. The common bean or broad bean of Europe.

field bed. **a** A portable bed, usually folding, suitable for use in the field. **b** A bed or resting place in the field or open air.

field beet. The mangel wurzel.

field bird. a The golden plover. *Local, U. S.* **b** Upland plover.

field bishop. One hanged in chains. *Obs.*

field carriage. *Mil.* Any of the carriages of a field battery, as the gun carriage, the caisson, the battery wagon.

field club. A club for out-of-door recreation or investigation.

field company. *Mil.* In the British army, a body of about 200 of the officers and men of the Royal Engineers, attached to an army corps for advanced work.

field cypress. The yellow bugle of Europe (*Ajuga chamæpitys*).

field daisy. The oxeye daisy.

field driver. An officer charged with the driving of estrays to pound and otherwise preventing damage from them; a hayward.

field duck. The little bustard (*Otis tetrax*) of southern Europe.

field'en, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, fields; open; rustic. *Obs.* — *n.* The fields or unwooded land. *Obs.*

field'fight', *n.* A pitched battle. *Obs.*

field garlic. The crow garlic.

field gun. = FIELDPIECE.

field ice. Floating ice in large, comparatively flat, tracts.

field'ie (fēl'dĭ), *n.* Hedge sparrow. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs. or R.*]

fielding piece. = FIELDPIECE.

field'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

field kale. *Bot.* The charlock.

field lark. **a** The skylark. **b** The meadow lark. *U. S.* **c** Any of various pipits or titlarks.

field lily. The meadow lily.

field madder. An annual European weed (*Sherardia arvensis*).

field'man, *n* One much in the fields, as a peasant or hunter. *Obs.*

field marigold Corn marigold.

field mark. A badge of identification, as in the battle field. *Obs.*

field meeting. 1. A duel. *Obs.* 2. An outdoor meeting, as for religious services.

field mint Catnip.

field nigelweed. The corn cockle.

field night. The night of some important meeting or event. Cf. FIELD DAY.

field oak. The encina, a. *Calif.*

field park. *Mil.* Extra carriages, tools, ammunition, and supplies which are kept together within reach of an army that is in the field.

field'piece' (fēld'pēs'), *n.* A gun mounted on wheels, for use in field campaigns, a piece of field artillery; — called also *field gun*. See FIELD ARTILLERY.

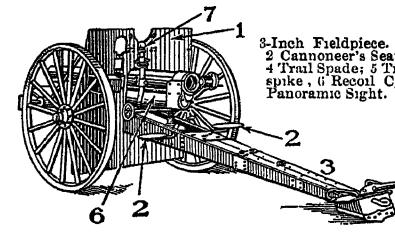

3-Inch Fieldpiece. 1 Shield, 2 Cannoneer's Seat; 3 Trail; 4 Trail Spade; 5 Trail Handspike, 6 Recoil Cylinder; 7 Panoramic Sight.

fields'man (fēldz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. *Cricket.* A fielder.

field sorrel. A common meadow and pasture weed (*Rumex acetosella*) of both America and Europe, having panicles of small flowers and auricled sour-tasting leaves.

field spaniel. A variety of spaniel closely resembling the cocker spaniel, but larger and heavier.

field sparrow. **a** A small American sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) closely related to the chipping sparrow, but paler colored. It frequents fields and thickets and nests on or near the ground. **b** The hedge sparrow. *Eng.*

field telegraph *or* **telephone.** *Mil.* A portable telegraph or telephone system that can be rapidly installed and moved on the field of battle.

field trial. A trial of sporting dogs in actual performance in the hunting or coursing field.

Field tube. [From the name of the inventor.] *Steam Engin.* A form of tube, used in several varieties of boilers, open at one end and closed at the other, and having an inner partitioning tube to permit of water and steam circulation. Field tubes are largely used in boilers required to raise steam quickly, and usually depend from the fire-box crown.

field winding. *Elec.* The winding of the field magnet of a dynamo or motor.

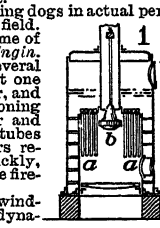

1 Vertical Boiler showing Field Tubes *a*, *a* in position; *b* Baffle to deflect draft. 2 Section of Field Tube showing Circulation.

field'work' (fēld'wŭrk'), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* Any temporary fortification thrown up by an army in the field; — commonly in the *pl.*

> All works which do not come under the head of permanent fortification are called *fieldworks.* *Wilhelm.*

2. [In this sense better written as two words.] Work in the field; esp., that of surveying, exploring, and similar parties, in distinction from office, or laboratory, work.

field wormwood. A European wormwood (*Artemisia campestris*), similar to *A. absinthium* in its properties.

fiend (fēnd), *n.* [ME. *fend, find, fiend, feond*, fiend, foe, AS. *fēond;* akin to OS. *fiond*, D. *vijand* enemy, OHG. *fiant*, G. *feind*, Icel. *fjānd*, Sw. & Dan. *fiende*, Goth. *fijands;* orig. p. pr. of a verb meaning *to hate*, AS. *fēogan*, OHG. *fīēn*, Goth. *fijan*, Skr. *pīy* to scorn; prob. akin to E. *feud* a quarrel. Cf. FOE.] **1.** An implacable or malicious foe; one who is diabolically wicked or cruel; an infernal being; a monster; specif., the Devil or a demon.

> O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind
> Is bent, all hell contains no fouler *fiend.* *Pope.*

2. A persistently annoying person. *Colloq. & Jocular.*

3. **a** A person hopelessly addicted to some harmful practice, as to the excessive use of a drug; as, an opium *fiend. Slang.* **b** In student slang, a student devoted to, or very clever in, some study; as, he is a *fiend* in mathematics; a botany *fiend. U. S.*

fiend'ish, *a.* Like a fiend; diabolically wicked or cruel.

Syn. — FIENDISH, DEVILISH, DIABOLICAL, DEMONIACAL, DEMONIC agree (except sometimes *demonic*) in the idea of superhumanly evil qualities. FIENDISH commonly implies excessive cruelty or malignity; as, *fiendish* tortures, *fiendish* glee. DEVILISH, which frequently suggests abnormal wickedness of whatever sort, is often loosely used as an intensive with a coarsely humorous connotation; as, "This wisdom . . . is earthly, sensual, *devilish*" (*James* iii. 15); "*devilish* good dinner" (*Dickens*). DIABOLICAL often (and sometimes *devilish*) connotes colder and more calculating malevolence than *fiendish;* as, *diabolical* (cf *fiendish*) cruelty, *diabolical* ingenuity, a *diabolical* sneer (cf. a *fiendish* grin); cf. "She has the temper of a *fiend* and the ingenuity of the *Devil*" (*Thackeray*). DEMONIACAL frequently suggests frenzy or excesses, as of one "possessed;" as, *demoniacal* strength, *demoniacal* laughter. DEMONIC, though sometimes synonymous with *demoniacal*, more frequently suggests, in recent usage (chiefly under the influence of Goethe, and often with the spelling *dæmonic*), the inexplicable or superhuman element in life or esp. genius; as, "In the solidest kingdom of routine and the senses, he [Goethe] showed the lurking *dæmonic* power" (*Emerson*); "the rapt, *dæmonic* features of the Magic Muse" (*M. Hewlett*).

— **fiend'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **fiend'ish-ness,** *n.*

fiend'ly, *a.* [AS. *fēondlīc.*] **1.** Hostile. *Obs.*

2. Fiendlike; monstrous; devilish. *Obs. or R.*

fier (fēr), *n.* [OF. *fuer*, fr. L. *forum* market.] A price; a standard. *Obs. except Scot. pl.*, FIARS.

fierce (fērs), *a.;* FIERC'ER (fēr'sẽr); FIERC'EST (-sẽst). [ME. *fers, fiers*, OF. *fier*, nom. *fiers*, fierce, savage, cruel, F. *fier* proud, from L. *ferus* wild, savage, cruel; perh. akin to E. *bear* the animal. Cf. FERAL, FEROCIOUS.]

1. Furious; violent; unrestrained; impetuous; intense; as, a *fierce* wind.

> In that *fierce* light which beats upon a throne. *Tennyson.*

2. Vehement in anger or cruelty; ready or eager to kill or injure; of a nature to inspire terror; ferocious. "A *fierce* whisper." *Dickens.* "A *fierce* tyrant." *Pope.*

3. Proud; haughty; valiant; high-spirited. *Obs.*

4. Earnest; eager; furiously ardent.

5. Great (in number). *Obs.*

Syn. — Savage, cruel, barbarous, fell; vehement, impetuous. See FEROCIOUS.

— **fierce'ly,** *adv.* — **fierce'ness,** *n.*

‖ **fi'e-ri fa'ci-as** (fī'ē-rī fā'shĭ-ăs). [L., cause it to be done.] *Law.* A common-law writ lying for one who has recovered judgment in debt or damages, commanding the sheriff that he cause satisfaction to be made of the goods and chattels of the defendant in the sum claimed. (Cf. ELEGIT, LEVARI FACIAS.) It has been generally superseded by *execution* in the United States.

fi'er-y (fī'ẽr-ĭ; fīr'ĭ), *a.;* FI'ER-I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FI'ER-I-EST. [Formerly written *firy*, ME. *fyry, furre.* See FIRE.]

1. Consisting of, containing, attended by, or resembling, fire; as, the *fiery* gulf of Etna; a *fiery* appearance. "The *fiery* Pentecost." *Emerson.*

2. Vehement; ardent; impetuous; mettlesome.

> The *fiery* spirit of his forefathers *Irving*

3. Heated by fire, or as if by fire; acting like fire; burning hot, parched; feverish; inflamed. *Pope.*

> The sword which is made *fiery* *Hooker*

4. Passionate; easily provoked; irritable.

> You know the *fiery* quality of the duke. *Shak.*

5. *Steel Manuf.* Having a bright, flashing luster.

> A *fiery* fracture indicates too much heat. *W. Metcalf*

6. Inflammable; containing inflammable substances; as, *fiery* damp in a mine; a *fiery* coal seam.

Syn. — See SPIRITED.

fiery cross, a cross, charred and dipped in blood, carried from hand to hand by runners throughout old Scottish clans to summon all the men to a rallying place for sudden war. — **f. signs,** *Astrol.*, Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius.

‖ **fies'ta** (fyĕs'tä), *n.* [Sp. See FEAST, *n.*] A religious festival; a saint's day; also, any holiday or festivity.

> Even . . . a bullfight is a *fiesta. Am. Dial. Notes.*

fife (fīf), *n.* [F. *fifre* a fife, fifer, OHG. *pfīfa* pipe, LL. *pipa* pipe, *pipare* to play on the pipe, fr. L. *pypare* to peep, pip, chirp, as a chicken. See PIPE.] *Music.* A small shrill pipe, resembling the piccolo flute, used chiefly to accompany the drum in military music.

Fife.

fife, *v. i. & t.;* FIFED (fīft); FIF'ING (fīf'ĭng). To play a fife.

fife rail. *Naut.* **a** A railing around the bulwarks of a quarter deck. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A rail about the mast, near the deck, to which running gear is belayed.

fif'teen' (fĭf'tēn'; fĭf'tēn'; 84), *a.* [ME. *fiftene*, AS. *fīftīene, fīftēne.* See FIVE, TEN; cf. FIFTY.] **1.** Five and ten; one more than fourteen; — a cardinal number used attributively; often with ellipsis of the noun, as, *fifteen* were present.

2. Fifteenth. *Obs.*

fif'teen', *n.* **1.** The sum of five and ten; fifteen units or objects.

2. A symbol representing fifteen units, as 15, or XV.

3. A fifteenth. *Obs.*

the fifteen, the Jacobite rebellion in Scotland in 1715. *Scot.*

fif'teenth' (fĭf'tēnth'; fĭf'tēnth'; 84), *a.* [ME. *fiftenthe;* cf. ME. *fyftethe*, AS. *fīftēoða.* See FIFTEEN.] **1** Next in order after the fourteenth; — the ordinal of *fifteen.*

2. Constituting one of fifteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

fif'teenth', *n.* **1.** One of fifteen equal parts or divisions; the quotient of a unit divided by fifteen.

2. *Eng. Hist.* A tax forming part of a subsidy formerly (from about 1272 to 1626) annually granted to the king. The subsidy was a **fifteenth and tenth,** that is, a tenth of the value of all the movables of the inhabitants of cities, boroughs, and ancient demesnes, and a fifteenth from all others. The tax was carefully assessed by a great inquisition in 1334, and modified in the reign of Henry VIII.

3. The unit or object coming next after the fourteenth in any series.

4. *Music.* **a** A stop in an organ tuned two octaves above the open diapason. **b** An interval of a double octave.

fifth (fĭfth), *a.* [ME. *fifte, fifthe*, AS. *fīfta.* See FIVE.]

1. Next in order after the fourth; — the ordinal of *five.*

2. Constituting one of five equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

Fifth day, Thursday; — so called by the Friends or Quakers. — **f. monarchy,** a universal monarchy, supposed to be prophesied in Daniel ii., the four preceding monarchies being the Assyrian, Persian, Greco-Macedonian (of Alexander the Great), and Roman. See FIFTH-MONARCHY MEN. — **F.-Monarchy Men,** *Hist.*, a fanatical sect in England, of the time of the Commonwealth, who maintained that the fifth monarchy, during which Christ would reign on earth a thousand years, was near at hand and that they must assist to establish it by force. — **f. nerve,** specif., *Anat.*, one of the fifth pair of cranial nerves; the trifacial nerve (which see). — **fifth quarter,** the hide and fat; — a butcher's term. — **f. ventricle.** *Anat.* See VENTRICLE (of brain). — **f. wheel.** **a** A horizontal wheel or segment made up of two parts rotating on each other about the kingbolt above the fore axle of a carriage and beneath the body, forming an extended support to prevent careening. **b** An extra wheel carried for use as substitute for a broken wheel; hence, fig., a supernumerary or superfluous person or thing.

a Fifth Wheel, a.

fifth (fĭfth), *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by five; one of five equal parts; a fifth part

2. The unit or object coming next after the fourth in any series.

3. *Music.* **a** The interval embracing five diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, 6. **b** The tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a fifth apart. **d** The fifth tone of a scale, reckoning up from the tonic; the dominant.

fif'ti-eth (fĭf'tĭ-ĕth; 151), *a.* [AS. *fiftigoða.* See FIFTY.] **1.** Next in order after the forty-ninth; — the ordinal of *fifty.*

2. Constituting one of fifty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

fif'ti-eth, *n.* **1.** One of fifty equal parts; the quotient of a unit divided by fifty.

2. The unit or object coming next after the forty-ninth.

fif'ty (fĭf'tĭ), *a.* [AS. *fiftig;* akin to OHG. *finfzug, finfzuc*, G. *fünfzig, funfzig*, Goth. *fimf tigjus* five tens. See FIVE, TEN; cf. FIFTEEN.] Five times ten; — a cardinal number used attributively, often with ellipsis of the noun, as, *fifty* were killed.

fif'ty, *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of five tens; fifty units.

2. A symbol representing fifty units, as 50, or L.

fif'ty-four', *n.* Four more than fifty. — **fifty-four forty or fight,** *U. S. Hist.*, a rallying cry of the Democratic party in the campaign of 1844, alluding to the claim of the United States in the Northwest Boundary Dispute (which see)

fig (fĭg), *n.* [F *figue* the fruit of the fig tree, Pr. *figa*, fr. L. *ficus* fig tree, fig. Cf. FICO.]

1. Any tree of the genus *Ficus*, esp. the cultivated fig (*F. carica*), native of southwestern Asia, where a wild form of it, called the *caprifig*, occurs, and is used in the process of caprification. See CAPRIFIG, CAPRIFICATION.

2. The oblong or nearly globose fruit of the fig tree. All figs have a similar structure (see FICUS), but the domestic species is the only one yielding an edible fruit of commercial value. This is oblong or pear-shaped, pulpy when ripe, and eaten raw or preserved or dried with sugar, in which form it is generally known. There are many varieties, the Smyrna fig being the finest.

Common Fig. Leaves and Fruit

3. In Australia, any one of several trees resembling *Ficus* or having figlike fruit, as certain species of *Elæocarpus*, and the asclepiadaceous tree *Marsdenia leichhardtiana.*

4. In the West Indies: **a** The fig banana. **b** The cochineal fig.

5. A poisoned fig. *Obs.*

6. A small piece (of tobacco).

7. The value of a fig, practically nothing; a fico; — used in scorn or contempt; — also, a gesture, or sign, of contempt; esp., thrusting a thumb between two fingers. "A *fig* for Peter." *Shak.*

8. A raisin. *Dial. Eng.*

fig, *n.* [Perh. shortened fr. *figure;* or cf. G. *fegen* to cleanse, to sweep, D. *vegen.*] **1.** Dress; array. *Colloq.*

2. Condition; form; as, in fine *fig* for the race. *Colloq.*

fig (fĭg), *v. t.;* FIGGED (fĭgd); FIG'GING (-ĭng). [See FIG dress.] To dress; to furbish; to rig; to put into fine form artificially (a horse); — chiefly with *out.*

> She, too, was richly *figged* out with jewelry. *W. C. Russell.*

Fi'ga'ro' (fē'gä'rō'), *n.* The hero of Beaumarchais's celebrated comedies "Le Barbier [Barber] de Seville" and "Le Mariage de Figaro." In the first of these plays Figaro is a barber, lively, witty, and cunning; in the second, a valet-de-chambre, clever and enterprising, but not so gay, and dissatisfied with his lot. In both he coolly outwits everybody. In a third play, "La Mère Coupable," he has become virtuous and spiritless. Figaro is now best known through the operas of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," by Rossini, and "Le Nozze [Marriage] di Figaro," by Mozart, the librettos of which are based on the first two comedies.

fig banana. A West Indian small-fruited variety of the banana.

fig'eat'er (fĭg'ēt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A large flower beetle (*Allorhina nitida*) of the southern United States. The elytra are velvety green with pale borders.

2. **a** = BECCAFICO. **b** = GRAPE EATER.

fig'ging (fĭg'ĭng), *n.* A granular appearance produced in soft soap by the addition of tallow and supposed to indicate superior quality; — so called from the resemblance to the seeds of a fig.

fight (fīt), *n.* [ME. *fight, feht*, AS. *feoht.* See FIGHT, *v. i.*]

1. Act or method of fighting. *Obs. or Archaic.*

field pine. Poverty grass.
field poppy. = CORN POPPY.
field rush. Common wood rush.
field salad. Lamb's lettuce.
field soapwort. The cow basil.
field southernwood. The field wormwood.
field staff. *Mil.* A staff used by gunners to hold a match for discharging a gun. *Obs. or Hist.*
field thyme. The basil thyme.
field titling. The meadow pipit (*Anthus pratensis*). *Eng.*
field train. In the British army, an ammunition and supply train under a special branch of the artillery, kept near the front.
field vole. A small European vole (*Microtus agrestis*) often troublesome in grain fields.
field'ward (fēld'wẽrd), **field'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARD; -WARDS. [word. *Obs.*]
field word. Battle cry; watchword.
field'y, *a.* Belonging to or like a field; level and open. *Obs.*
fiend'ful, *a.* Full of fiendishness. *Rare.* — **fiend'ful-ly,** *adv. Rare.*
fiend'head', *n.* [*fiend* + *-head.*] Personality of a fiend. [*Rare.*]
fiend'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
fiend'kin, *n.* A little fiend. *Obs.*
fiend'like', *a.* Fiendish.
fiend'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fiend'ship, *n.* **1.** Enmity. *Obs* **2.** The personality of a fiend.
fient (fēnt). Fiend; — a petty oath. *Scot.* [FERE.]
fier. Scot. or dial. Eng. var. of FIER. † FIRE.
Fi-e'ra-bras' (fē-ā'rä-brä'), *n.* Son of an emir of Spain, and the hero of one of the old poems that relate the conquest of Spain by Charlemagne and his twelve peers. Fierabras and his father made themselves masters of Rome, and carried away from it various sacred relics, esp. the crown of thorns, and the balsam used in embalming Christ's body. He was converted, during the course of a combat, by Oliver.
Fi'e-ras'fer (fī'ē-răs'fẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Pr. *fieras-fer, fielat-fer; fieras, fielat*, net, a kind of fish + *fer* wild, fierce.] *Zool.* A genus of small, slender fishes, of the group Heteromi, remarkable for their habit of living as inquilines in the alimentary canal of large holothurians or between the valves of large bivalve mollusks. It constitutes a family, **Fi'e-ras-fer'i-dæ** (-fẽr'ĭ-dē). — **fi'e-ras'fer-id** (-răs'fẽr-ĭd), *n.* — **fi'e-ras'fer-oid,** *a. & n.*
fierce, *adv.* Fiercely. *Obs or R.*
fierce, *v. t.* To make fierce. *Obs.*
fierc'en (fēr'sn), *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, fierce.
fiercety, *n.* Fierceness. *Obs.*
fier'ding (fyĕr'dĭng), *n.* [Sw. *fierding* a fourth part. *Oxf. E. D.*] A quarter of a hundred or shire (cf. FARDEL or FARTHING); — a term introduced by Blackstone from a Swedish writer. *Oxf. E. D.*
fi'er-i-ly, *adv.* of FIERY.
fi'er-i-ness (fī'ẽr-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs.*]
fi'er-ize, *v. t.* To become fire.
fiers. † FIERCE, FERS.
fierse. Fierce. *Ref. Sp.*
fiersts. *n.* Fierceness. *Obs.*
‖ fierté' (fyĕr'tĕ'), *n.* [F.] Pride; arrogance; haughtiness.
fiertre. † FERETORY.
fier'y. Scot. var. of FEERY.
fi'er-y-foot'ed, *a.* Swift; impetuous.
fif. † FIVE.
fi. fa. *Abbr.* Fieri facias.
Fife, *n.* See CHECKER, *n.*, 2.
fif'er (fīf'ẽr), *n.* One who plays on a fife.
fif'ie (fīf'ĭ), *n.* [From *Fife*, a Scotch county.] *Naut.* A kind of Scotch fishing lugger with straight stem and stern posts.
fif'ish (fīf'ĭsh), *a.* [Perh. fr. *Fife*, a Scotch county.] Cranky; half crazy. *Scot.*
fifth. † FIFTH.
fif'teen'er, *n.* **a** A book printed in the 15th century. **b** A line of fifteen syllables. *Rare.*
fif'teen-pound'er. *n.* A gun whose missile weighs 15 lbs.
fif'teen'th'ly, *adv.* of FIFTEENTH.
fifth'ly, *adv.* of FIFTH.
fig. *Abbr.* Figurative; figuratively; figure; figures.
fig, *v. t.* [See FICO, FIG, *n.*] To insult with a fico. *Obs.*
fig, *v. i.* [Cf. FIKE, FIDGET.] To move about quickly; to be restless; pass back and forth. *Obs.*
fig, *v. t.* [Orig. uncert.] To pick pockets; steal. *Obs. Slang.*
fig-ga'ry. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FEGARY. [ot *Lupinus.*]
fig bean. Any of several species of *Lupinus.*
fig'boy', *n.* A pickpocket. *Obs. Slang.*
fig dust. A preparation of fine oatmeal for feeding caged birds.
fig'ent (fĭj'ĕnt), *a.* [Cf. FIDGET.] Fidgety; volatile. *Obs.*
fig'er (fĭg'ẽr), *n.* [F. *figuier.*] A fig tree. *Obs.*
fig'e-tive (fĭj'ē-tĭv), *a.* [L. *figere* to fix.] *Her.* Fitched. *Obs.*
fig faun. One of a class of rural deities or monsters supposed to live on figs. *Jer.* l. 39 (*Douay Ver.*).
fig finch. = BECCAFICO.
figged (fĭgd), *a.* Made with figs or raisins; like fig seeds. *Rare.*
fig'ger-y (fĭg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [See FIG dress.] Ornaments of dress; fal-lals. *Rare.*
fig'gle, *v. i.* [Cf. FIG to fidget.] To fidget. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fig'gum. *n.* Jugglery. *Obs*
fig'gy (fĭg'ĭ), *a.* Containing, or like, figs or raisins; having granulations like fig seeds.

2. A battle; an engagement; a contest in arms; a combat; a violent physical conflict or struggle for victory, between individuals or between armies, ships, or fleets, etc.; — now applied chiefly, except rhetorically, to physical contests of the less formal varieties, such as prize fights, animal fights, and brawls.
Who now defies thee thrice to single *fight*. *Milton.*
3. A struggle or contest of any kind.
4. Strength or disposition for fighting; pugnacity; as, he has a great deal of *fight* in him.
5. A screen for the combatants in ships. *Obs.*
Up with your *fights*, and your nettings prepare. *Dryden.*
6. One of the divisions of an army in battle. *Obs.*
Syn. — Combat, engagement, battle, struggle, encounter, fray, affray, action, conflict. See CONTEST.

fight (fīt), *v. i.*; FOUGHT (fôt); FIGHT'ING. [ME. *fihten, jehten*, AS. *feohtan*; akin to D. *vechten*, OHG. *jehtan*, G. *fechten*, and perh. to E. *fist*; cf. L. *pugnare* to fight, *pugnus* fist.] **1.** To strive or contend for victory, with armies or in single combat; to attempt to defeat, subdue, or destroy an enemy, either by blows or weapons; to engage in physical contest; — often followed by *with*, *against*, or *for*.
Fight, gentlemen of England! *fight* boldly, yeomen! *Shak.*
2. To act in opposition to anything; to struggle; contend; strive; clash.
to fight at barriers, to fight in the lists, as a martial exercise *Obs.* — **to f. shy**, to avoid meeting fairly or at close quarters; to keep out of reach; — used with *of*. — **to f. with windmills**. = *to fight windmills*, under FIGHT, *v. t.*

fight, *v. t.* **1.** To carry on, or wage, as a conflict, or battle; to win or gain by struggle, as one's way; to sustain by fighting, as a cause.
He had to *fight* his way through the world. *Macaulay.*
I have *fought* a good fight. 2 *Tim.* IV. 7.
2. To contend with in battle; to war against; as, the ships *fought* the enemy for three hours.
3. To flog; beat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. To cause to fight; to manage or maneuver in a fight; as, to *fight* cocks; to *fight* one's ship.
5. To contest or fight for (a prize). *Rare.*
to fight out, to fight (as a quarrel) to a conclusive result. — **to f. the tiger**. = *to buck the tiger*, under 8th BUCK. — **to f. windmills**, to combat imaginary evils, as Don Quixote tilted against windmills thinking them giants.

fight'a-ble (fīt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit for fighting; eager to fight; as, the ship is still *fightable*; he is excited and *fightable*.

fight'er (-ẽr), *n.* [AS. *feohtere*.] One who fights; a combatant; a warrior; also, *Obs.*, a champion.

fight'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FIGHT. Specif.: *p. a.* Qualified for fight; fit to fight; warlike.
An host of *fighting* men. 2 *Chron.* XXVI. 11.
Fighting Bishop, Leonidas Polk (1806–64), Protestant Episcopal bishop of Louisiana, who became a Confederate lieutenant general. — **f. chance**, a chance that may be realized by a struggle; a possible but not easy chance. *Colloq.* — **f. crab**, a fiddler crab. — **f. fish**, a small remarkably pugnacious acanthopterygian fish (*Betta pugnax*) of southeastern Asia, reared by the Siamese for fish fights, upon the results of which they gamble. — "**F. Joe**" **Hooker**, Gen. Joseph Hooker (1814–79). — **F. Parson, the**, W. G. ("Parson") Brownlow (1805–77). — **F. Prelate**, Henry Spenser, bishop of Norwich in the reign of Richard II., who took the field during the rebellion of Wat Tyler. — **f. sandpiper**, the ruff (*Machetes pugnax*). — **f. stopper**, *Naut.*, a pair of deadeyes, each strapped and having a tail rope, with a lanyard rove through them having a bight at each end, used to join the ends of a severed shroud, etc.

fight'ing-cock', *n.* **a** A gamecock. **b** A pugnacious man. **c** *pl.* The stems and heads of ribwort, used by children in mock cockfights. Cf. COCK, *n.* (male of fowl), 4. *Dial. Eng.*

fig leaf. The leaf of a fig tree; hence, in allusion to the first clothing of Adam and Eve (*Gen.* iii. 7), a covering for a thing that ought to be concealed; esp., an inadequate covering; a symbol for affected modesty. — **fig'-leaf'**, *v. t.*

fig marigold. Any of several species of *Mesembryanthemum*, cultivated for their showy white or pink flowers.

fig'ment (fīg'mẽnt), *n.* [L. *figmentum*, fr. *fingere* to form, shape, invent, feign. See FEIGN.] **1.** Something fashioned, shaped, or molded.
2. An invention; a fiction; something feigned or imagined; an arbitrary notion.
Social *figments*, feints, and formalisms. *Mrs. Browning*
Syn. — See FICTION.

fig-men'tal (fīg-mẽn'tȧl), *a.* Of the nature of a figment; fictitious; feigned.

fig moth. A small gray moth (*Ephestia cahiritella*) whose larva infests dried figs, dried currants, chocolate, nuts, and various other food products.

fig'u-line (fīg'ū-līn; -lin), *n.* [F., fr. L. *figulina* pottery, fr. *figulus*, potter, fr. *fingere* to shape.] A piece of pottery; potter's clay. See also RUSTIQUES FIGULINES.
Whose *figulines* and rustic wares
Scarce find him bread from day to day. *Longfellow.*

fig'u-line (-līn; -lin), *a.* [L. *figulinus*. See FIGULINE, *n.*] Suitable for the making of pottery; fictile; made of clay.

fig'ur-a-ble (fīg'ūr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *figurare* to form, shape, fr. *figura* figure: cf. F. *figurable*. See FIGURE.] **1.** Capable of being brought to a fixed form or shape.
Lead is *figurable*, but water is not. *Johnson.*
2. Capable of being expressed figuratively. *Rare.*

fig'ur-al (-ȧl), *a.* [From FIGURE.] **1.** Emblematical; metaphorical. *Obs.*
2. Consisting of, or pertaining to, figures.
3. *Music.* = FIGURATE.
figural number. = FIGURATE NUMBER.

fig'u-rant (fīg'ū-rȧnt; fē'gu-rȧN'), *n. masc.* [F., prop. p. pr. of *figurer* to figure, represent, make a figure.] One who dances at the opera, not singly, but in groups or figures; an accessory character on the stage, who figures in its scenes, but has nothing to say; hence, one who figures in any scene, without taking a prominent part.

fig'u-rante' (fīg'ū-rȧnt'; fē'gu-rȧNT'), *n. fem.* [F.] A female figurant; esp., a ballet girl.

fig'ur-ate (fīg'ūr-ȧt), *a.* [L. *figuratus*, p. p. of *figurare*. See FIGURE.] **1.** Formed according to the figures of rhetoric and grammar; metaphorical. *Obs.*
2. Of a definite form or figure. *Now Rare.*
3. Consisting of figures.
4. *Music.* Florid; involving passing discords by the freer melodic movement of one or more voice parts; — opposed to *simple*; as, *figurate* counterpoint or descant.
figurate counterpoint *or* **descant**, *Music*, that in which the parts do not move together tone for tone, but in which the freer movement of one or more parts mingles passing discords with the harmony. — **f. number**, *Math*, any of a progression of numbers formed from an arithmetical progression (in which the first term is 1 and the difference an integer) by taking the first term, and the sums of the first two, first three, first four, etc., as the successive terms of a new progression and by operating on this in the same way, and so on, the numbers in each sequence being such that points representing them are capable of symmetrical arrangement in different geometrical figures, as triangles, tetrahedrons, pentagons, etc. In the following sequences, the *figurate numbers* in the second line are *triangular*, and represented thus:

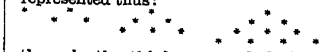

1, 2, 3, 4, etc.
1, 3, 6, 10, etc.
1, 4, 10, 20, etc.

those in the third are *tetrahedral*, etc. Named *figurate* by Nicomachus from this property. — **f. series**, *Math.*, a regular succession of figurate numbers.

fig'u-ra'tion (fīg'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *figuratio*: cf. F. *figuration*.] **1.** Act of giving figure, or determinate form; determination to a certain form.
2. Form; shape; outline.
3. Act of representation in figures and shapes; emblematical or typical representation.
4. *Music.* **a** Mixture of concords and discords by the use of passing notes. **b** The figuring of a thorough bass.

fig'ur-a-tive (fīg'ūr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *figurativus*. cf. F. *figuratif*. See FIGURATE.] **1.** Representing by a figure, or by resemblance; typical, emblematical.
2. Metaphorical; not literal; as, words or expressions.
3. Abounding in figures of speech; flowery; florid; as, a highly *figurative* description.
4. Relating to the representation of form or figure by drawing, carving, etc.
A nation dedicated to the *figurative* arts. *J. A Symonds.*
— **fig'ur-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **fig'ur-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

fig'ure (fīg'ūr; *in British usage usually* fig'ẽr, *the pron. preferred by the Orf. E. D.*; 277), *n.* [F. *figure*, L. *figura*; akin to *fingere* to form, shape, feign. See FEIGN.] **1.** A written character or symbol, esp. one representing a number; a numeral; a digit; as, 1, 2, 3, etc. Legally, figures are a part of the English language so far as concerns the representation of numbers; but in general, as between numbers written out in a document and numbers represented by figures, those written out will control.
2. Value, as expressed in numbers; price; amount; sum; as, the goods are estimated or sold at a low *figure*. *Colloq.*
3. The form of anything; shape; outline; appearance.
Flowers have all exquisite *figures*. *Bacon.*
4. Characteristic form, esp. as in a particular embodiment; a body or a person regarded chiefly as a body; an object having shape or form.
This portentous *figure* comes armed. *Shak.*
5. Hence: **a** The appearance or impression made by the conduct or career of a person; as, a sorry *figure*.
Gentlemen of the best *figure* in the county. *Blackstone.*
b Distinguished appearance; magnificence; conspicuous representation; splendor; show.
That he may live in *figure* and indulgence. *Law.*
c A person regarded as a personality; personage; character; as, the great *figures* of history.
6. An imagined form; phantasm.
7. The representation of any form, as by drawing, painting, modeling, carving, embroidering, etc.; esp., a representation of the human body; a likeness; image; as, a *figure* in bronze; a *figure* cut in marble.
A coin that bears the *figure* of an angel. *Shak.*
8. *Geom.* A diagram or drawing made to represent a magnitude or the relation of two or more magnitudes; a surface or space inclosed on all sides, — called *superficial* when inclosed by lines, and *solid* when inclosed by surfaces; any definite combination of geometric elements, as of points, lines, angles, surfaces, etc.
9. A person, thing, or action conceived of as analogous to another person, thing, or action, of which it thus becomes a type or representative.
Who is the *figure* of Him that was to come. *Rom.* V. 14.
10. *Rhet.* A mode of expressing abstract or immaterial ideas by words which suggest pictures or images from the physical world; pictorial language; a trope; hence, any deviation from the plainest form of statement.
To represent the imagination under the *figure* of a wing. *Macaulay.*
11. A diagram or drawing illustrating the text of a book; a cut; — abbr. to *fig.*
12. *Astrol.* A horoscope; a diagram of the aspects of the houses. *Johnson.*
13. *Logic.* The form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term. There are four syllogistic figures, which are symbolized as follows: (1) B is A, C is B, ∴ C is A; (2) A is B, C is B, ∴ C is A; (3) B is A, B is C, ∴ C is A; (4) A is B, B is C, ∴ C is A. The first three figures were recognized by Aristotle, the fourth was introduced possibly by Galen. See MODE.
14. A pattern in cloth, paper, or other manufactured article; a design wrought out in a fabric or appearing in nature; as, the muslin was of a pretty *figure*; the beautiful *figures* of crystals.
15. Assumed part or character; position; rôle. *Obs.*
16. *Dancing.* A set of evolutions in a dance standing by itself as a division.
17. *Music.* **a** Any short succession of notes, either as melody or as a group of chords, which produce a single complete and distinct impression. **b** A form of melody or accompaniment kept up through a strain or passage, a musical phrase or motive; a florid embellishment.
By *figure*, in this sense, is meant a certain group of notes, having a clearly defined curve and rhythm, and maintained, with such changes as the harmony necessitates, through a phrase, or a paragraph, or even a complete work. *W. H Hadow.*
Syn. — See FORM.
figure-of-eight knot. See KNOT, 1. — **f. of the heavens**, *Astrol.*, a map or picture of the sky at the moment of birth.

fig'ure (fīg'ūr; *see the noun*), *v. t.*; FIG'URED (-ūrd); FIG'URING. [F. *figurer*, L. *figurare*, fr. *figura*. See FIGURE, *n.*] **1.** To represent by a figure, as to form or mold; to make an image of, either palpable or ideal; also, to fashion into a determinate form; to shape.
If love, alas! be pain, the pain I bear,
No thought can *figure*, and no tongue declare. *Prior.*
2. Specif., *Optics*, to give the requisite optical shape to, as a mirror, lens, or prism.
3. To embellish with designs; to adorn with figures.
The vaulty top of heaven
Figured quite o'er with burning meteors. *Shak.*
4. To indicate by numerals; also, to compute.
As through a crystal glass the *figured* hours are seen. *Dryden.*
5. To represent or express by a metaphor; to symbolize.
Whose white vestments *figure* innocence. *Shak.*
6. To prefigure; foreshow. *Obs.*
In this the heaven *figures* some event. *Shak*
7. To resemble; to have the shape of; to represent as like; as, the cloud *figures* a lion. *Obs.*
8. *Music.* **a** To write figures over or under (the bass), in order to indicate the accompanying chords. **b** To embellish with passing notes or figures.
to figure out **a** To solve; to compute or find the result of. **b** To display or show forth vaguely; also, to portray. *Obs.* — **to f. up**, to add; to reckon; to compute the amount of.

fig'ure, *v. i.* **1.** To make a figure; to be distinguished or conspicuous; to appear; as, the envoy *figured* at court.
2 To calculate; esp., to reckon in figures. *Colloq.*
3. To contrive; scheme; as, to *figure* for office. *Colloq.*

figure caster. **a** An astrologer. *Obs.* "This *figure castes*." *Milton.* **b** One who casts up figures.

fig'ured (fīg'ūrd; cf. FIGURE, *n.*), *a.* **1.** Adorned with, formed into, or marked with, figures; as, *figured* muslin.
2. Not literal; figurative.
3. *Her.* Adorned with human faces, as a charge; stamped like a coin, as a bezant.
4. *Music.* **a** = FIGURATE, 4. **b** Indicated by figures.
figured bass. = THOROUGH BASS. — **f. glass**, sheet glass rolled with an intaglio figure or pattern on one side. It has powerful light-diffusing properties, while not transparent. — **f. syllogism**, *Logic*, a syllogism conforming to one of the syllogistic figures.

fig'ure-four' trap. A trap in which the trigger and support are fixed in the shape of the figure 4. When sprung a box or heavy lid falls upon the game.

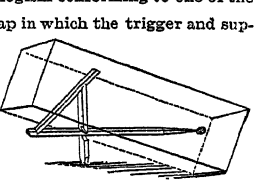
Figure-four Trap.

fig'ure-head' (fīg'ūr-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The figure, statue, or bust, on the prow of a ship.
2. A nominal, but not real, head or chief; esp., one who allows his name to be used to give standing to enterprises in which he has no responsible interest or duties.
— **fig'ure-head'less**, *a.* — **fig'ure-head'ship**, *n.*

fig'u-rine' (fīg'ū-rēn'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *figurina*, dim. of *figura* figure.] A small carved or molded figure; — applied esp. to statuettes in terra cotta, or the like, which are adorned with painting or gilding, such as are found in ancient tombs and ruins. Many of these statuettes represent genii or guardian spirits, others are simply genre images, dolls, etc.

Tanagra Figurine.

fig'ur-ism (fīg'ūr-Iz'm), *n.* Belief in the figurative nature of something, as in the typifying character of Old Testament events with reference to the New Testament or the figurative presence of Christ in the Eucharist. — **fig'ur-ist** (-Ist), *n.*

fig wart. *Med.* A soft, bright red, pointed or tufted tumor found about the genital and anal regions, often in groups of large size. It is a variety of condyloma. Called also *pointed wart*, *venereal wart*.

fig wasp. A minute hymenopterous insect (*Blastophaga grossorum*) of the family Chalcididæ, which breeds in the caprifig. It is important as the agent in the process of caprification (which see). The name is sometimes extended to the whole division of the family including the true fig wasp.

fig'wort' (fīg'wûrt'), *n.* **a** Properly, any plant of the genus *Scrophularia*; by extension, any plant of the family Scrophulariaceæ. **b** The pilewort.

Fi'ji (fē'jē), *n.* [From the native name *Viti-levu*, the name of the largest island.] A member of the native race of the Fiji Islands. The Fijis, who number about 100,000, are Melanesians modified by Tongan and Samoan intermixture. They are tall and muscular, with frizzly hair, which they dress with extreme elaboration. They are cleanly, intelligent, and skillful agriculturists and navigators. Formerly cannibals, all are now Christians and the majority read and write. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

Fi'ji-an (fē'jē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Fiji Islands or their inhabitants. — *n.* A native of the Fiji Islands; also, the language of the Fijis.

fil'a-cer (fĭl'ȧ-sẽr), **fil'a-zer** (-zẽr), *n.* [From obs. *filace* a file, or thread, on which the records of the courts of jus-

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fight'er-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of FIGHTER. *Rare.*
fight'ing-ly, *adv.* of FIGHTING.
fight'less, *a.* See -LESS. *Obs.*
fight'wite', *n.* [*fight* + *wite*.] *O Eng. Law.* A fine for taking part in a breach of the peace.
fig'less, *a.* See -LESS. [*Rare.*]
fig'ment-a-ry, *a.* Figmental.
fig-men'tor, *n.* A maker of figments. *Obs.*
fi'go (fē'gō), *n.* Fico. *Obs.*
figour. † FIGURE.
fig'peck'er, *n.* = BECCAFICO.
fig'shell', *n.* Any marine shell of the genus *Pirula* (which see).
Fig Sunday Palm Sunday, when it is customary to eat figs: — prob. so called from the cursing of the barren fig tree (see *Matt.* xxi. 19). *Dial. Eng.*
fig'u-late (fīg'ū-lāt), **fig'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *figulatus*, p. p. of *figulare* to shape.] Made or molded of potter's clay. *Rare.*
fig'ur-a-bil'i-ty (fīg'ūr-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being figurable.
fig'ur-al-ly, *adv.* Figuratively. *Obs.*
fig'ur-ate, *v. t.* [expressing. *Obs.*
fig'ur-ance, *n.* A figuring or figure.
fi'gu-ran'te (fē'gōō-rän'tĕ), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tē). [It.] A ballet dancer.
fig'ur-ate, *v. t.* [L. *figuratus*, p. p. of *figurare*. See FIGURE.] To shape; delineate; treat figuratively; liken to; embellish with figures of speech. *Obs.*
fig'ur-at'ed (fīg'ūr-āt'ĕd), *a.* Of determinate form; figurate.
fig'ur-ate-ly, *adv.* of FIGURATE.
figure dance. A dance consisting of figures. — **figure dancer.**
fig'ured-ly (fīg'ūrd-lĭ; fīg'ūr-ĕd-), *adv.* of FIGURED. [a. *Obs.*
figure flinger. = FIGURE CASTER
fig'ure-less, *a.* See -LESS.
fig'ure-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
fig'ure-of-four' trap. A figure-four trap.
fig'ur-er, *n.* One who figures.
fig'ure-some, *a.* Somewhat conspicuous *Rare.*
figure stone. Agalmatolite.
fig'ur-ette' (fīg'ūr-ĕt'), *n.* A small figure. *R.* [ured. *R.*
fi-gu'ri-al (fī-gū'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Figfig'ur-y, *a.* Figured; ornamented with figures. *Obs.*
fig wax. = GETAH WAX.
fig'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Larva of the fig moth. [phularıaceæ
figwort family. *Bot.* The Scro-
fiht. † FIGHT.
fiht'lac, *n.* [AS. *feohtlāc*; the ending *-lāc* is akin to that in FERDLAIK.] Battle. *Obs.*
F. I Inst. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Imperial Institute. [Fig. *Obs.*
ike, *n.* [AS. *fīc*, fr. L. *ficus*.]
ike, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *befician* to deceive.] To fawn; deceive. *Obs.*
ike (īk), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *fīkjask* to desire eagerly, and E. *fidget*.] To fidget; fuss; flirt. *Scot.*
ike, *v. t.* To trouble; vex. *Scot.*
ike, *n.* A fidget; the cause of fidgets; fuss; flirtation. *Scot.*
ikel, etc. † FICKLE, etc.
ik'er-y (fĭk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Fussiness.
ik'ie (fĭk'ĭ), *a.* Fidgety; fussy; elaborate; finicky. *Scot.*
il. Fill. *Ref. Sp.* [FALL.
il. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of
il'ace (fĭ'lās), *n.* [LL. *filacium*: cf. OF. *filace* thread.] *Law.* A file in a court for recording documents. *Obs. Eng.*
il-la'ceous (fĭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *filum* thread.] Composed of threads. *Rare.*

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tice were strung, LL. *filacium*, fr. L. *filum* thread: cf. F. *filasse* tow of flax or hemp, fr. L. *filum* thread.] *Eng. Law.* An officer in the superior courts at Westminster or in Ireland who filed the original writs and issued process upon them. The office was abolished in 1837.

Fi-la'go (fī-lā'gō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *filum* thread.] *Bot.* A genus of small floccose-woolly or tomentose asteraceous herbs, of both hemispheres, related to the everlastings.

fil'a-ment (fĭl'ă-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *filament*, fr. L. *filum* thread. See FILE a row.] A thread or threadlike object, process, or appendage; a separate fiber; specif.: **a** *Bot.* The anther-bearing stalk of a stamen. **b** *Zoöl.* A slender barb of a down feather. **c** *Astron.* A narrow thread-like streamer of the sun's corona.

Stamen, showing *a* Filament; *b* Anther, discharging Pollen.

fil'a-men'tar (-mĕn'tär) } *a.* Having the char-
fil'a-men'ta-ry (-tă-rĭ) } acter of, or formed by, a filament.

fil'a-men'tous (-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* Threadlike; composed of filaments. — **filamentous mycelium**, *Bot.*, mycelium of free loosely interwoven hyphæ.

fi'lar (fī'lär), *a.* [L. *filum* a thread.] Of or pertaining to a thread or line; characterized by threads stretched across the field of view; as, a *filar* microscope. Cf. BIFILAR MICROMETER.

Fi-la'ri-a (fĭ-lā'rĭ-ă), *n.*; *pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. L., *filum* a thread.] *Zoöl. & Med.* A genus (or [*l. c.*] any member of the genus) of slender, threadlike, nematode worms parasitic in the blood and tissues of vertebrates, having also various invertebrate animals as intermediate hosts. The name is loosely applied to members of other genera, as the guinea worm (which see). Under the term *Filaria sanguinis hominis* several distinct species have been confounded, which in the embryonic state are found in human blood and tissues, esp. in tropical countries. Filariæ are believed to cause elephantiasis.

fi-la'ri-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** *Zoöl. & Med.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by, filariæ and allied parasitic worms.

2. Straight, as if in a line; as, the *filarial* flight of birds.

fil'a-ri'a-sis (fĭl'ă-rī'ă-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* The presence of filariæ in the blood; infection with filariæ.

fi-lasse' (fĭ-lăs'), *n.* [F., fr. *fil* thread, L. *filum*.] Vegetable fiber, as jute or ramie, prepared for manufacture.

fi'la-tor (fī'lā-tĕr; fĭl'ă-tôr), *n.* [Cf. F. *filer* to spin.] *Zoöl.* An organ connected with the spinneret of a silkworm, serving to regulate the size and form of the silk fiber.

fil'a-ture (fĭl'ă-tūr), *n.* [Cf. F. *filature*, LL. *filatura*, fr. *filare* to spin. See FILATORY.] **1.** A drawing out into threads; hence, the reeling of silk from cocoons.

2. A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons; also, an establishment for reeling silk.

fil'bert (fĭl'bĕrt), *n.* [F. dial. *noix de filbert*, prob. fr. a St. *Philibert*, whose day, Aug. 22, fell in the nutting season.] Either of two European hazels (*Corylus avellana* and *C. pontica*); also, the thick-shelled and sweet-flavored nut which they yield, and for which they are frequently cultivated. In some parts of the United States the native hazelnuts are also called filberts. See HAZEL, CORYLUS.

filch (fĭlch; 140, 277), *v. t.*; FILCHED (fĭlcht); FILCH'ING. [Of unknown origin.] **1.** To steal or take privily (commonly, that which is of little value); to pilfer.

Fain would they *filch* that little food away. *Dryden*

2. To beat; strike; also, to rob. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — See STEAL.

filch, *n.* *Obs. or Slang.* **1.** A hooked staff used by thieves to snatch articles, as from windows. *Cant.*

2. The thing filched; one that filches or pilfers; a filcher.

3. Act of filching.

file (fīl), *n.* [F. *file* row (cf. Pr., Sp., Pg., & It. *fila*, LL. *fila*), prob. fr. *filer* to spin, to conduct, fr. L. *filum* thread; in some senses fr. F. *fil* thread, course, order, fr. L. *filum* thread. Cf. ENFILADE, FILAMENT, FILLET.] **1.** A thread or threadlike substance; thread of a story, life, etc. *Obs.*

2 A line, wire, or other contrivance, by means of which papers are put and kept in order.

It is upon a *file* with the duke's other letters. *Shak.*

3. An orderly collection of papers, arranged in sequence or classified for preservation and reference; as, *files* of letters or of newspapers; English *files* to the 15th instant.

4. A roll; list. *Obs.* "A *file* of all the gentry." *Shak.*

5. *Mil.* **a** A row of soldiers ranged one behind another; — in contradistinction to *rank*, which designates a row of soldiers standing abreast; a number constituting the depth of a body of troops, which, in the ordinary modern formation, consists of two men, the battalion standing two deep, or in two ranks, but which may consist of but one man or any number. **b** A small number of soldiers, usually corresponding to the prevailing number in file at formation, detailed as a detachment.

6. A row of persons, animals, or things arranged one behind the other.

7. *Chess.* A row of squares from one player to his opposite across the chessboard.

8. The runway or track of a hare.

9. *Her.* A label. *Obsoles.*

file (fīl), *v. t.*; FILED (fīld); FIL'ING (fīl'ĭng). **1.** To string; thread. *Obs.*

2. To set in order; to arrange, or lay away, as papers in a methodical manner for preservation and reference; to place on file; to insert in its proper place in a file.

3. *Law.* **a** To deliver (a paper or instrument) to the proper officer so that it is received by him to be kept on file, or among the records of his office. When preliminary requisites, as the payment of fees, are required by law these must be complied with to constitute a filing, but the filing on the part of the one presenting the paper is complete without the act of the officer in indorsing, entering, etc., the paper. **b** Of the receiving officer, to place (a paper or instrument) on file among the records of his office by receiving and properly indorsing, entering, or the like. His indorsements, etc., constitute evidence of the act and time of filing.

4. To arrange in files, as soldiers, objects, etc. *Obs. or R.*

file (fīl), *v. i.* *Mil.* To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another.

to file off, *Mil.*, when marching in line, to wheel by files and march in single file at right angles to the original direction. — **to f. with**, to follow closely, as one soldier after another in file, to keep pace.

My endeavors
Have ever come too short of my desires,
Yet *filed with* my abilities. *Shak.*

file (fīl), *n.* [AS. *fēol*; akin to D. *vijl*, OHG. *fīla*, *fīhala*, G. *feile*; cf. Icel. *þjöl*, OSlav. *pĭsati* to write, and Skr. *piç* to cut out, shape, adorn; perh. akin to E. *paint*.] **1.** *Mech.* A hardened steel instrument having cutting ridges, or teeth, upon its surface, made by rows of straight chisel cuts running diagonally across it, used for abrading or smoothing metal, ivory, and other hard substances; — technically distinguished from a *rasp*, which is a similar instrument having coarse single teeth raised by a pointed triangular punch. See RIFFLER, RASP. Files are **single-cut**, with one series of parallel chisel cuts; or **double-cut**, or **crosscut**, with two crossing series of cuts, one finer than the other. Single-cut files, esp. when the teeth are large and coarse, are often called **float-cut files**, or simply **floats**.

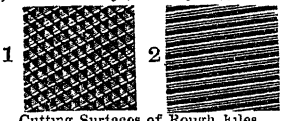

Cutting Surfaces of Rough Files. 1 Double-cut; 2 Single-cut

Files are graded according to *fineness* as **rough** (the coarsest), **coarse** or **middle**, **bastard**, **second-cut**, **smooth**, and **dead-smooth**; and, for the more lightly cut, or **superfine**, files, as 00 (the coarsest), 0, 1, etc., to 8. Files with parallel edges are called **parallel** or **blunt**; with converging edges, **taper** or **pointed**; when very narrow in proportion to their length, **slim**.

Files are classified according to *cross section* as. flat, more

Files of different shapes, in profile and section. *a* Flat, or Equaling File; *b* Square File; *c* Knife File; *d* Half-round File; *e* Round or R t-tail File; *f* Three-square file; *g* Entering File; *h* Cross File; *i* Slitting File

or less rectangular; **round**, circular; square, or sugar-loaf, shape, **square**; **triangular** or **three-square**, **half-round**, curved on one side and flat on the other; **cant**, shaped like an isosceles triangle with an obtuse angle (when this angle is that of a regular hexagon, 120°, the file is called **six-canted**, or simply **cant**; when equal to that of a pentagon, 108°, it is called a **five-canted**, or **lightning**, file); **knife**, triangular with a very acute vertex angle, **cross**, **crossing**, or **double half-round**, curved on both sides; **great American**, triangular with a curved base (the **pippin** and **auriform** sections are similar to this last, but used only for small files, as for die sinkers, engravers, etc.); **lozenge**, **onglette**, shield-shaped; **oval**, approximately elliptical, or double half-round, etc. **Safe-edge** files are left uncut on at least one edge, and are used for filing near a corner so as not to cut the surface at right angles. Special types of the flat file are: **mill files**, which are usually bastard or second-cut, single-cut files, slightly tapered both in thickness and width from the middle to the point, although sometimes made blunt (when they are usually double-cut) or with one round edge; **hand files**, which are bellied, that is, tapered in thickness from the middle both ways, so as to be suitable for the most accurate work; **potance**, or **pottance**, **files**, tapered in width both ways from the middle and usually double-cut bastard; and **pillar files**, usually double-cut, nearly parallel in width, with one safe edge, tapered in thickness from the middle both ways, and esp. suitable for narrow work.

Files are also classified according to the special kind of work for which they are intended or according to various *peculiarities of shape, methods of manufacture, purposes for which used*, etc. Among these are the following: **banking file**, a blunt triangular file used by watchmakers; **barrette file**, cant file, commonly cut only on its broad face, used for working corners; **cabinet file**, a half-round file of little thickness, taper from the middle to the point, generally bastard double-cut, and used by cabinet-makers and others; **cotter file**, for filing slots as for cotters; **crochet file**, a small superfine flat file with round edges, double-cut and tapering sharply toward the point, used by die sinkers; **drill file**, a joint file (see below); **entering file**, a flat file tapering to the point like the last; **equaling** or **equalizing file**, an almost parallel, slightly bellied, flat file, with edges usually convex, but sometimes concave; **featheredge** or **currycomb file**, for filing feather springs (sear springs) for gunlocks, or the niches in currycombs, of narrow rhomboidal or double half-round section; **gin-saw file**, a saw file, commonly taper and of knife section; **gulleting file**, a single-cut, round, blunt, saw file, for extending the gullets in gullet teeth and in brier-toothed saws; **hack file**, a locksmith's slitting file; **joint file**, a flat, blunt file cut only on its round edges (or sometimes circular in section), used for making grooves in hinges; **key file**, a locksmith's flat file of even thickness; **lock file**, a blunt hexagonal file of little thickness, cut only on its sloping edges; **needle file**, a very narrow file of various shapes and sections, commonly from 4 to 6½ inches in length, used esp. by jewelers; **pitsaw file**, a single-cut, thick half-round file, left uncut at the point; **reaper file**, a slightly tapered, single-cut file (sometimes double-cut on one face), of various sections, used for sharpening reaper and mower knives, etc.; **saw file**, a file for cutting saw teeth; **slitting file**, a blunt file of narrow lozenge section; **slot** or **slotting file**, a cotter file; **stave-saw file**, a blunt file of sugar-loaf section, or flat with rounded edges; **topping file**, a flat blunt file with rounded edges and left uncut at the point; **tumbler file**, a thick, taper, double-cut, oval file, for shaping gunlock tumblers; **warding file**, for cutting the wards of keys, usually thin, flat, and very taper. Short broad files fitted with holders and handles projecting from them at an angle are called **stub files**, and are used esp. for filing broad flat surfaces. Round files are called **rat-tail** or **rat-tailed files**, esp. when of ¼ inch or less diameter, and tapered toward the point. Machine-cut files which are purposely cut slightly irregularly according to a definite scheme, in order that succeeding teeth shall not follow in the grooves made by their predecessors, are sometimes called **increment-cut files**. Many special files are made for use in machine work. Most of these are blunt, or circular with bevel edges. Others are shaped like a snail cam. Files for manicure work are superfine and single-cut and are of many special shapes.

2. Anything employed to smooth, polish, or rasp.

Mock the nice touches of the critic's *file*. *Akenside.*

3. A shrewd or artful person. *Slang.*

Will is an old *file* in spite of his smooth face. *Thackeray.*

4 *Zoöl.* The corrugated part of the stridulating organ of an insect, which produces the sound when rubbed.

file (fīl), *v. t.* **1.** To rub, smooth, or cut away, with a file; to sharpen with a file; as, to *file* a saw or a tooth.

2. To smooth or polish as if with a file. *Shak.*

File your tongue to a little more courtesy. *Scott.*

3. To remove with a file; — used with *off* and *away*.

file, *v. t.* [ME. *fulen*, *filen*, AS. *fȳlan*, fr. *fūl* foul. See FOUL; cf. DEFILE, *v. t.*] *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To defile; debauch; deflower; sully; dishonor.

All his hairy breast with blood was *filed*. *Spenser.*
For Banquo's issue have I *filed* my mind. *Shak.*

2. To accuse; condemn.

file card. A wire brush or card for cleaning files.

file'fish' (fīl'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of numerous plectognath fishes of *Monacanthus*, *Alutera*, and allied genera, — so called on account of the roughly granulated skin. They differ from the closely allied trigger fishes in the reduction of the scales to shagreenlike prickles, and of the first dorsal fin to little more than a single long spine. The skin is leathery and the flesh usually unfit for food.

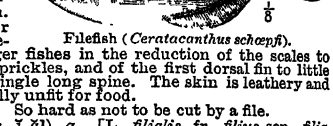
Filefish (*Ceratacanthus schœpfi*).

file'-hard', *a.* So hard as not to be cut by a file.

fil'ial (fĭl'yăl; -ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *filialis*. fr. *filius* son, *filia* daughter. Cf. FITZ.] **1.** Of or pert. to a son or daughter; as **a** Becoming to a child in relation to his parents; as, *filial* obedience. **b** Due to a child from a parent. *Obs.*

2. Bearing or assuming the relation of a child. *Obs. or R.*

And thus the *filial* Godhead answering spoke. *Milton.*

fil'ial, *n.* An offspring; offshoot. *Rare. Pop. Sci. Mo.*

fil-ial'i-ty (fĭl-yăl'ĭ-tĭ; fĭl'ĭ-ăl'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *filialité*.] The relation or attitude of a child to a parent.

fil'i-ate (fĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To adopt as son or daughter; to establish in filiation.

2. To affiliate.

to filiate itself, to declare or reveal its author.

fil'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *filiatio*, fr. L. *filius* son: cf. F. *filiation*. See FILIAL.] **1.** The relationship of a son or child to a parent, esp. to a father.

The relation of paternity and *filiation*. *Sir M Hale.*

2. Descent from, or as if from, a parent; relationship like that of a son; as, to determine the *filiation* of a language.

3. One that is derived from a parent or source; an offshoot; as, the *filiations* are from a common stock.

4. The formation of branches or offshoots.

5. *Law.* Act of fixing the paternity of an illegitimate child upon some person; affiliation.

Fil'i-bran'chi-a (-brăn'kĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *filum* a thread + *-branchia*.] *Zoöl.* An order of bivalve mollusks having two pairs of platelike gills formed of distinct V-shaped filaments. The interfilamentar junctions are either absent or formed by groups of interlocking cilia, and the interlamellar junctions, if present, are nonvascular. It includes the sea mussels, the ark shells, *Anomia*, etc. — **fil'i-branch** (fĭl'ĭ-brăŋk), *a.* & *n.* — **fil'i-bran'chi-ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a.*

fil'i-bus'ter (fĭl'ĭ-bŭs'tĕr), *n.* [Sp. *filibustero*, *flibustero*, ultimately fr. D. *vrijbuiter*; cf. F. *flibustier*, fr. the D. word, perh. through an older English form *flibutor*. See FREEBOOTER.] **1.** An irregular military adventurer, esp. one in quest of plunder; a freebooter; — orig. applied to buccaneers infesting the Spanish American coasts, but introduced into common English to designate those who organize hostile expeditions to countries with which their own are at peace, in contravention of international law, such as the followers of Lopez in his expedition to Cuba in 1851, and those of Walker in his expedition to Nicaragua in 1855.

2. **a** A member of a legislative or deliberative body who obstructs or prevents action by the extreme use of dilatory tactics, such as speaking merely to consume time. *U. S.* **b** An instance of legislative filibustering. *U. S.*

fil'i-bus'ter, *v. i.*; FIL'I-BUS'TERED (-tĕrd); FIL'I-BUS'TER-ING. **1.** To act as a filibuster, or military freebooter.

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fil'a-ment-ed, *a.* Having one or more filaments.

fil'a-men-tif'er-ous (fĭl'ă-mĕn-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS.

fil'a-men'toid, *a.* [*filament* + *-oid*.] Filamentous.

fil'a-men'tose (fĭl'ă-mĕn'tōs; -mĕn-tōs'), *a.* Filamentous.

fil'a-men'tule (-mĕn'tūl), *n.* A small filament; specif., *Zoöl.*, a barbule of a down feather.

fi-lan'der. Philander. *Ref. Sp.*

fi-lan'der (fĭ-lăn'dĕr), *n.* A kangaroo (*Macropus brunii*), native of the Aru Islands.

fi-lan'ders (-dĕrz), *n. pl.* [F. *flandres*, fr. L. *filum* thread.] A disease in hawks, due to worms.

fil'an-throp'ic, fi-lan'thro-pist, fi-lan'thro-py. Philanthropic, etc. *Ref. Sp.*

fil'a-ria (fĭl'ă-rĭ-ă), *n.* [pl. ALFILARIA.]

fil'a-ree' (fĭl'ă-rē'), *n.* Contr. **fi-la'ri-an** (fĭ-lā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Filarial.

Fil'a-ri'i-dæ (fĭl'ă-rĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family of nematode worms of which *Filaria* is the type.

fi-lar'i-form (fĭ-lăr'ĭ-fôrm). *a.* [*Filaria* + *-form*.] **a** Threadlike. **b** *Zool.* Resembling *Filaria*.

fi-la'ri-ous (fĭ-lā'rĭ-ŭs). *a.* *Med.* Filarial, having filariasis

fi'late (fī'lāt), *a.* [L. *filum* thread.] *Zoöl.* Slender and without appendages; threadlike. — **filate margin**, a threadlike border separated by a furrow from the surface it surrounds.

filateric. + PHYLACTERY.

fil'a-to-ry (fĭl'ă-tō-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *filatorium* place for spinning, fr. *filare* to spin, fr. L. *filum* a thread.] A machine for forming threads. *Obs.*

fi'laze, fil'a-zer (fī'lăz; -ă-zĕr). Vars of FILACER. FILACER.

filbert mouse. The common European dormouse.

filch'er, *n.* One who filches.

filch'er-y, *n.* Practice of filching.

filch'ing-ly, *adv.* of *filching*, p. pr.

filch'man, *n* A filch. *Obs.*

filcht. Filched. *Ref. Sp.*

fild (fīld). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FIELD.

fild. Filled. *Ref. Sp.*

fil'dor', *n.* [F. *fil d'or* thread of gold.] Gold thread. *Obs.*

file. + FOIL, *n.*, VILE.

file. Scot. var. of WHILE.

file (fīl; foil), *n* [ME.; of uncert. origin; cf. VILE.] A worthless person; coward; rascal; cheat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

file, *v. t.* *Obs. Cant.* To pick pockets. — **fil'er** (fīl'ĕr), *n.*

file, *n.* A pickpocket. *Obs. Cant.*

file, *n.* [F. *fille* girl, daughter.] A girl; woman; harlot. *Obs.*

file, *n.* [Cf. D. *feil*, *dweil*.] A cloth for wiping a floor, table, etc. *Local, U. S.*

file closer *Mil.* A commissioned or noncommissioned officer posted in the rear of a line, or on the flank of a column, of soldiers, to rectify mistakes and insure steadiness and promptness in the ranks.

file firing. *Mil.* Act of firing by file, that is, by each file independently of the others.

file leader. The soldier in the front rank of any file.

file marching. *Mil.* A marching in column of files, that is, with file following file, the file consisting either of a single individual or of two individuals marching abreast. [FRUILLEMORT.]

fil'e-mot (fĭl'ē-mō̇t), *n.* See **fil'er** (fīl'ĕr), *n.* One that files

file shell. Any rough-surfaced bivalve shell of the genus *Pholas* or an allied genus.

filet. + FILLET. [*ery.* Fillet ‖ **fi'let'** (fē'lĕ'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.*

fil'har-mon'ic. Philharmonic. *Ref. Sp.*

fil'ial-ly, *adv.* of FILIAL.

fil'ial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

fil'i-beg (fĭl'ĭ-bĕg), *n.* [Gael. *feileadhbeag*, i. e., little kilt; *feileadh* kilt + *beag* little, small; cf. *filleadh* a plait, fold.] = KILT.

Fil'i-bran'chi-a'ta (fĭl'ĭ-brăŋ'-

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2. To delay legislation or action in an assembly by dilatory motions or other artifices. *U. S.*

fil'i-bus'ter (fĭl'ĭ-bŭs'tẽr), *v. t.* To subject to, or effect by, filibustering.

Fil'i-ca'les (fĭl'ĭ-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *filix, -icis*, fern.] *Bot.* **a** In Lindley's classification, an alliance including the ferns and their allies. **b** One of the three living orders of pteridophytic plants, coördinate with the Equisetales and Lycopodiales, embracing all the true ferns and containing the vast majority of pteridophytes. The order is conveniently divided into two general groups, the eusporangiate and the leptosporangiate ferns. In the latter the sporangia are of epidermal origin; in the former they are endogenous See FERN, FERN ALLY, PTERIDOPHYTA. — **fil'i-cal** (fĭl'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

fi-lic'ic (fĭ-lĭs'ĭk), *a.* [L. *filix, -icis*, a fern.] *Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, ferns; as, *filicic* acid, a substance obtained from the rhizome of the common male fern.

fil'i-cide (fĭl'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *filius* son, *filia* daughter + *-cide.*] Act of murdering a son or a daughter; also, the parent who does this. — **fil'i-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

fil'i-form (fĭl'ĭ-fôrm; fī'lĭ-), *a.* [L. *filum* thread + *-form.*] Having the shape of a thread or filament; as, a *filiform* style or peduncle. See ANTENNÆ, *Illust.* — **filiform apparatus**, *Bot.*, a prolongation of the synergids beyond the summit of the embryo sac. — **f. papillæ**, *Anat.*, minute papillæ on the tongue tipped by numerous slender processes.

fi-lig'er-ous (fi-lĭj'ẽr-ŭs; fĭ-), *a.* [L. *filum* thread + *-gerous.*] *Zool.* Flagellate; pertaining to the Filigera.

fil'i-grain } (fĭl'ĭ-grān), *n.* [F. *filigrane*, It. *filigrana*, fr.
fil'i-grane } L. *filum* a thread + *granum* grain. See FILE a row, GRAIN; cf. FILIGREE.] Filigree. *Archaic.*

fil'i-gree (-grē), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *filigrane.*] Ornamental work, formerly with grains or beads, but now composed of fine wire, usually of gold, silver, or copper, and used chiefly in decorating gold and silver to which the wire is soldered, being arranged in designs frequently of a delicate and intricate arabesque pattern.

fil'i-gree, *a.* Relating to, composed of, or resembling, work in filigree; as, a *filigree* basket; hence, fanciful; unsubstantial; merely decorative.

You ask for reality, not fiction and *filigree* work *J. C. Shairp*

fil'i-gree, *v. t.*; **FIL'I-GREED** (-grēd); **FIL'I-GREE'ING** (-grē'-ĭng). To adorn with, or work in, filigree.

filigree glass. Glass in which are incorporated colored glass threads twisted or woven so as to resemble filigree.

fil'ing (fīl'ĭng), *n.* A fragment or particle rubbed off by the act of filing; — usually *pl.*; as, iron *filings.*

‖ **fil'i-o'que** (fĭl'ĭ-ō'kwē), *n. Eccl. Hist.* The Latin for, "and from the Son," equivalent to *et filio*, inserted by the third council of Toledo (A. D. 589) in the clause *qui ex Patre procedit* (who proceedeth from the Father) of the Niceno-Constantinopolitan Creed (A. D. 381), which makes the creed state that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Son as well as from the Father. Hence, the doctrine itself (not admitted by the Eastern Church). See *procession of the Holy Ghost*, under PROCESSION.

Fil'i-pen'du-la (fĭl'ĭ-pĕn'dŭ-lȧ), *n.* [NL. See FILIPENDULOUS.] *Bot.* A small genus of perennial rosaceous herbs of the north temperate zone, having pinnately divided stipulate leaves and small white or pink flowers in cymose panicles. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus, as *F. ulmaria*, the meadowsweet, or, specif., *F. filipendula*, the dropwort.

fil'i-pen'du-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *filum* a thread + *pendulus* hanging, fr. *pendēre* to hang.] Suspended by, or strung upon, a thread.

Fil'i-pi'no (fĭl'ĭ-pē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* **-NOS** (-nōz). *Fem.* **Fil'i-pi'na** (-nä); *pl.* **-NAS** (-näz). [Sp.] A native of the Philippine Islands; specif., one belonging to a Christianized tribe as distinguished from the pagan or wild tribes and the Mohammedan Moros. See BICOL, IBANAG, IGORROTE, ILOCANO, MORO, PAMPANGO, PANGASINAN, TAGAL, 1, VISAYAN.

fil'ite (fī'lĭt), *n.* [L. *filum* thread.] A smokeless powder similar in composition to ballistite, used in the Italian service; — so called from being made in threads.

Fil'lix (fĭl'lĭks), *n.* [L., a fern.] *Bot.* A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns, natives of the north temperate zone, having delicate bipinnate, tripinnate, or quadripinnate fronds, with roundish sori on the backs of the veins. *F. bulbifera* is the common bladder fern of the United States. *F. fragilis* is a common, almost cosmopolitan species.

fill (fĭl), *v. t.*; **FILLED** (fĭld); **FILL'ING.** [ME. *fillen, fullen*, AS. *fyllan*, fr. *full* full; akin to D. *vullen*, G. *füllen*, Icel. *fylla*, Sw. *fylla*, Dan. *fylde*, Goth. *fulljan.* See FULL, *a.*]

1. To make full; to supply with as much as can be held or contained; to put or pour into, till no more can be received.

The rain also *filleth* the pools. *Ps.* lxxxiv. 6.

2. Specif.: **a** *Naut.* (1) To press and dilate; to distend, as a sail, as, the wind *filled* the sails. (2) To trim (a yard) so that the wind shall blow on the after side of the sails. **b** *Civil Engin.* To make an embankment in, or raise the level of (a low place), with earth, gravel, or rock.

3. To furnish an abundant supply to; to occupy the whole of; to pervade; to swarm in.

The Syrians *filled* the country. 1 *Kings* xx. 27.

4. To fill or supply fully with or as if with food; to feed; satisfy; satiate.

Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling.* *Bacon.*

5. To pour, or put, into a receptacle as if to fill it; hence, to pour out; as, *fill* the wine. *Obs. or Archaic.*

The young lady may *fill* tea one week longer. *Tatler.*

6. To stop up the interstices, crevices, pores, etc., of (cloth, wood, leather, etc.) with some foreign substance; to change the appearance or bulk of, with other materials. Filling may be beneficial as giving a smoother, harder, or less pervious surface, as in dressing wood or preparing paper for half tones, or it may merely increase bulk or weight by the addition of inferior material.

7. To fulfill; perfect, complete; accomplish; perform. *Obs.*

8. Hence: **a** To execute (a business order). **b** To compound (a prescription). *U. S.* **c** *Poker.* To draw the complementary cards to (one's hand) necessary to make the hand a full house, a flush, or a straight; also, to complete (the full house, flush, or straight) by drawing.

9. To possess and perform the duties of; to officiate in, as an incumbent; to occupy; hold; as, a king *fills* a throne; the President *fills* the office of chief magistrate.

10. To supply with an incumbent; as, to *fill* an office.

11. To impregnate. *Obs.* *Milton.*

to fill in. **a** To insert; as, he *filled in* the figures. **b** To complete by supplying omissions. — **to f. out** **a** To extend or enlarge to the desired limit; to make complete; as, *to fill out* a bill. **b** To pour out; as, *to fill out* the tea. — **to f the bill,** to meet the requirements of a situation. *Colloq. U. S.* — **to f. time,** to book vacant dates. — **to f up,** to make quite full; to fill entirely; to occupy completely; to complete, fill (a vacancy, post, etc.); to insert what is necessary in; as, *to fill up* a check; to stop up, as a hole

fill (fĭl), *v. i.* **1.** To become full; to have the whole capacity occupied; to have an abundant supply; to be satiated; as, corn *fills* well in a warm season; the sail *fills* with the wind.

2. To fill a cup or glass for drinking.

Give me some wine; *fill* full. *Shak.*

3. *Poker.* To fill one's hand. See FILL, *v. t.*, 8 c.

to fill away, *Naut.*, to trim the sails so that the wind will catch them full; to proceed on the course after having been brought up in the wind. — **to f. out,** to become developed; to be distended to proper dimensions — **to f up,** to grow or become full; as, the channel of the river *fills up* with sand.

fill, *n.* [AS. *fyllo.* See FILL, *v. t.*] **1.** A full supply; as much as supplies want; as much as gives complete satisfaction. "Ye shall eat your *fill.*" *Lev.* xxv 19.

I'll bear thee hence, where I may weep my *fill.* *Shak.*

2. That which fills; filling; specif., an embankment, as in railroad construction, to fill a hollow or ravine; also, the place which is to be filled.

3. The source of a stream. *Obs. & R.*

filled (fĭld), *p. p.* of FILL.

filled cheese, a product made from milk or skimmed milk enriched by the addition of foreign fatty material. Cf. MARGARINE CHEESE. — **f gold,** *Jewelry,* a substitute for solid gold consisting of a base metal, usually brass, mechanically covered with a layer of hard gold of appreciable thickness and calculated to wear much longer than plated ware. — **f. soap,** an adulterated soap; esp., a soda soap in which water and glycerin are allowed to remain, instead of being separated, as in the case of ordinary hard soap, by salting.

fill'er (fĭl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that fills; something used for filling; a filling; specif.: **a** The tobacco used for the interior portion of cigars, in distinction from the wrapper. See CIGAR. **b** *Civil Engin.* A pile for filling up the space between two gauge piles. **c** *Arch. & Engin.* Any extra member introduced into a composite or conglomerate structure to strengthen it, as an iron bar, or any of a number of such bars, to stiffen a ferro-concrete pillar. **d** *Paint.* A composition, as of powdered silica and oil, used to fill the pores and grain of wood before applying paint, varnish, etc.

2. *Chiefly pl. Forestry.* Any standing tree or standard higher than the surrounding coppice in the form of forest known as *coppice under standards* (see under COPPICE).

fil'let (fĭl'ĕt), *n.* [ME. *filet, felet*, fr. F. *filet* thread, fillet of meat, dim. of *fil* a thread, fr. L. *filum.* See FILE a row.]

1. A little band, esp. one intended to encircle the hair.

A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair. *Pope.*

2. A thin, narrow strip or ribbon of any material, or a part or ornament resembling a ribbon; specif.: **a** A strip of metal from which coins are punched. **b** A strip of card clothing. **c** *Carp.* See FILLETED JOINT. **d** *Mech.* The thread of a screw. **e** A border or outline of broad or narrow lines, often of color or gilt, used in bookbinding, and in giving relief to painting and ornamentation. **f** Any raised rim. **g** Any scantling smaller than a batten.

3. *Anat.* **a** A band of fibers; — applied esp. to certain bands of white matter in the brain. **b** A lobe of the liver. *Obs.*

4. The loins, esp. of a horse.

5. *Cooking.* A piece of lean meat without bone; sometimes, a long strip rolled up and tied. A *fillet* of beef is the tenderloin or under side of the sirloin. A *fillet* of veal or mutton is a slice from the fleshy part of the thigh. A *fillet* of fish is a slice of flatfish without bone, as of flounder or sole.

6. *Arch.* A narrow flat member; esp., a flat molding separating other moldings; a reglet; also, the space between two flutings in a shaft. See MOLDING, *Illust.*

7. *Her.* **a** An ordinary equaling in breadth one fourth of the chief, to the lowest portion of which it corresponds in position. **b** A fillet en bordure. *Obs.* **c** A fillet of bastardy. *Obs.*

8. A concave junction or molding of two surfaces forming a reëntrant angle; also, a curved strip, as of leather, to form such a rounded corner.

fillet en bordure, *Her.*, a diminutive of the bordure or the orle. — **f. of bastardy,** *Her.*, a narrow band, variously placed in a shield, indicating bastardy.

fil'let (fĭl'ĕt), *v. t.*; **FIL'LET-ED**; **FIL'LET-ING.** **1.** To bind, furnish, adorn, or make, with or as with a fillet.

2. *Cookery.* To cut into fillets; to treat as a fillet.

3. To round off (a corner, hollow, or reëntrant angle) with a fillet. See FILLET, *n.*, 8.

fil'let-ed (fĭl'ĕt-ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. p.* of FILLET. — **filleted joint,** *Carp.*, a joint made by rabbeting two boards where they abut and inserting and securing in the groove a rectangular strip of wood called a *fillet.*

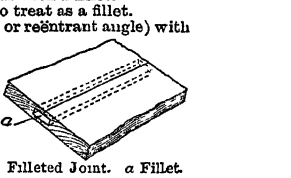

Filleted Joint. *a* Fillet.

fil'let-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that fillets.

fil'let-ing, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The protecting of a joint, as between roof and parapet wall, with mortar or cement, where *flashing* is used in better work.

2. Material for fillets; also, fillets, collectively.

fill'ing (fĭl'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FILL Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** That which is used to fill a cavity or any empty space, or to supply a deficiency; as, *filling* for a cavity in a tooth, the interstices of cloth, a depression in a roadbed, the space between exterior and interior walls of masonry, the pores of open-grained wood, the space between the outer and inner planks of a vessel, etc.; also, anything of inferior quality introduced to swell bulk. **b** The woof in woven fabrics; yarn for the shuttle. **c** *Brewing.* Prepared wort added to ale to cleanse it. **d** Carpeting in solid colors used to cover otherwise bare spots where the greater portion of the floor is covered by rugs or a bordered carpet. **e** *Lace Making.* The open and fancy stitches used to complete the centers of lace patterns.

filling pattern. *Cotton Manuf.* One repeat of the different counts or different colors of the filling yarns. *E. Whitworth.*

fil'lip (fĭl'ĭp), *v. t.*; **FIL'LIPED** (-ĭpt); **FIL'LIP-ING.** [Prob. of imitative origin: cf. FLIP, FLIPPANT.] **1.** To strike with the nail of the finger, first placed against the ball of the thumb, and forced from that position with a sudden spring; to snap with the finger. "You *fillip* me o' the head." *Shak.*

2. To snap; to project quickly by or as by a fillip.

The use of the elastic switch to *fillip* small missiles with. *Tylor.*

3. To strike smartly; to stimulate; urge.

fil'lip, *v. i.* To make a fillip.

fil'lip, *n.* **1.** A jerk of a finger forced suddenly from the thumb; a smart blow or tap.

2. Something serving to rouse or excite.

I take a glass of grog for a *fillip.* *Dickens.*

3. Something of trivial importance. *Obs. or R.*

fil'lis-ter (fĭl'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* An adjustable rabbeting plane; also, a rabbet, as on the outer edge of a window-sash bar.

fillister screw head. A slotted cylindrical screw head with a convex top; — called also *fillister head.*

Fill'pot, Toby (fĭl'pŏt). A jolly old toper, hero of the song, "The Brown Jug," by Rev. Francis Fawkes (1720-77).

fil'ly (fĭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-LIES** (-Iz). [Cf. Icel. *fylja*, fr. *fola* foal. See FOAL.] **1.** A female foal or colt; a young mare. Cf. COLT, FOAL.

2. A lively, spirited young girl. *Colloq.*

film (fĭlm), *n.* [AS. *fylmen*, fr. *fell* skin; akin to OFries. *filmene* skin. See FELL skin.] **1.** A thin skin; a pellicle; a membranous covering, causing opacity.

2. Any thin, slight covering or layer; a haze.

He from thick *films* shall purge the visual ray. *Pope.*

3. A slender thread, as that of a cobweb.

Her whip of cricket's bone, the lash of *film.* *Shak.*

4. *Photog.* The layer, usually of gelatin or collodion, containing the sensitive salts of photographic plates; also, the flexible sheet of celluloid or similar material upon which this layer is sometimes mounted.

film, *v. t.*; **FILMED** (fĭlmd); **FILM'ING.** To cover with or as with a film. "It will . . . *film* the ulcerous place." *Shak.*

film, *v. i.* To become covered, or obscured, with a film.

film'y (fĭl'mĭ), *a.*; **FILM'I-ER** (-mĭ-ẽr); **FILM'I-EST.** Composed of film or films; resembling a film; covered with or as if with a film; misty; clouded.

Whose *filmy* cord should bind the struggling fly. *Dryden.*

He turned his *filmy* eyes up towards me. *C. Lever.*

filmy, or film, fern, any fern of the family Hymenophyllaceæ.

fil'o-plume (fĭl'ō-plōōm; fī'lō-; 243), *n.* [L. *filum* a thread + *pluma* a soft feather.] *Zoöl.* A hairlike feather; a feather with a slender scape and with but few barbs, as those which grow among the contour feathers. — **fil'o-plu-ma'ceous** (-plōō-mā'shŭs), *a.*

fi'lose (fī'lōs; fĭ-lōs'), *a.* [L. *filum* a thread.] Terminating in a threadlike process.

fil'o-selle' (fĭl'ō-zĕl'; -sĕl'), *n.* [F., floss silk.] A kind of silk thread less glossy than floss, and spun from coarser material. It is much used in embroidery instead of floss.

fil'ter (fĭl'tẽr), *n.* [LL. *filtrum, feltrum*, felt, fulled wool, this being used for straining liquors; of G. origin: cf. F. *filtre*, fr. It. *filtro.* See FELT, *n.*; cf. FELTER, FEWTER.]

1. Felt. *Obs.*

2. Any porous article, as a cloth, paper, sand, or charcoal, through which water or other liquid is passed to separate from it matter held in suspension, or in some cases dissolved impurities or coloring matter; a chamber or device containing such substance; a strainer; also, a similar device for purifying gases.

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kỳ-ē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = FILIBRANCHIA.

fil'i-bus'ter-er (-bŭs'tẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who filibusters. — **fil'i-bus'ter-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* — **fil'i-bus'ter-ous** (-tẽr-ŭs), *a.*

fil'i-cau'line (-kô'lĭn; -līn), *a.* [L. *filum* thread + *caulis* a stem.] Having a filamentous stem.

Fil'i-ces (fĭl'ĭ-sēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *filix, -icis*, fern.] *Bot.* Syn. of FILICALES.

fi-lic'i-form (fĭ-lĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *filix, -icis*, fern + *-form.*] Shaped like a fern or fern frond.

fil'i-cite (fĭl'ĭ-sīt), *n. Paleobot.* A fossil fern. *Obs.*

Fil'i-col'tes (-sĭ'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *filix, -icis*, fern.] *Paleobot.* The former general designation employed for all types of fossil ferns, but now replaced by distinctive generic names.

fil'i-coid (fĭl'ĭ-koid), *a.* [L. *filix, -icis*, fern + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Fernlike in form or structure. — *n.* A fernlike plant. *Obs.*

fil'i-col'o-gist (-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n. Bot.* = PTERIDOLOGIST.

fil'i-col'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [L. *filix, -icis*, fern + *-logy.*] Pteridology.

Fil'i-cor'ni-a (-kôr'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *filum* thread + *cornu* horn.] *Zool.* = ADEPHAGA.

fi-lif'er-ous (fĭ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs; fĭ-), *a.* [L. *filum* a thread + *-ferous.*] Bearing threads. [Filiform.

fil'i-formed (fĭl'ĭ-fôrmd), *a.*

Fi-lig'er-a (fĭ-lĭj'ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = FLAGELLATA.

fil'i-grained (fĭl'ĭ-grānd), *a.* See FILIGREED. *Archaic.*

fil'ing (fĭl'ĭng), *n.* [See FILE to defile.] Excrement. *Obs.*

fil'i-ole, *n.* [OF. *fillole, filloele*; perh. same word as *filloie* goddaughter.] A round tower; turret; cupola; pinnacle. *Obs.*

fil'i-o-nym'ic (fĭl'ĭ-ō-nĭm'ĭk), *n.* [L. *filius* son. Cf. PATRONYMIC.] A name derived from that of a son. *Rare.*

fil'ip. Var. of FILLIP.

fi-lip'pic. Philippic. *Ref. Sp.*

fi-lip'po (fē-lĭp'pō), *n.* [It., after *Philip* III. of Milan.] A silver coin of Milan of about 1650-1750.

fil'i-punc'ture (fĭl'ĭ-pŭnk'tūr), *n.* [L. *filum* thread + E. *puncture.*] *Surg.* The insertion of a wire or thread into an aneurysmal sac to produce coagulation.

fil'is-ter. Var. of FILLISTER.

‖ **fi'li-us** (fī'lĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **FILII** (-I). [L.] A son; a child. — **fi'li-us fa-mi'li-as** (fä-mĭl'ĭ-ŭs), *Rom. Law*, a son under the patria potestas. See PATRIA POTESTAS, PECULIUM. — **f. nul-li'us,** lit., no one's son; a bastard. — **f. po'pu-li** (pŏp'ū-lī), lit., son of the people; a bastard. — **f. ter'ræ.** See TERRÆ FILIUS.

filk. Scot. var. of WHILK.

fill. Scot. var. of WHILE.

fill, *n.* [See THILL.] A shaft or thill of a vehicle. *Obs. or Dial.*

fill'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

fil'la-gree. Var. of FILIGREE.

fil'la-greed. ✝ FILIGRANE.

fill'beard'. Dial. Eng. var. of FILBERT. [*Obs.*

fille, *n.* Anything worthless.

‖**fille** (fē'y'), *n.* [F.] Daughter; girl. — **fille de cham'bre** (dē shäN'br'), lit., girl of the chamber; a lady's maid. — **f. de joie'** (zhwa'), lit., a young woman of pleasure; courtesan; prostitute. — **f. or de-moi'selle'** (d'hon'neur' (dē-mwä'zĕl' dō'nûr'), a maid of honor.

fill'er, *n.* [From FILL a thill.] A thill horse. *Obs. or Dial.*

fill horse. A thill horse. *Obs. or Dial.* *Shak.*

fill'i-beg. Var. of FILIBEG.

fill'ing-ly, *adv.* of FILLING.

fill'i-peen', *n.* See PHILOPENA.

fill'ipt. Filliped. *Ref. Sp.*

fill'lock, *n.* [Cf. FILLY.] A wanton girl. *Obs.*

fil'low-ite (fĭl'ō-īt), *n.* [After A. N. *Fillow* of Branchville, Ct.] *Min.* A brown, yellow, or colorless hydrous phosphate of manganese, iron, sodium, and other metals. It occurs in granular masses. Sp. gr., 3.43.

fill'-up', *n.* Something that fills up; a filler. *Colloq., Eng.*

fill'y-fol'ly, *n.* Nonsense; foolishness. *Obs. or R* [CIRRUS, 3.

filly tail. A mare's-tail. See

film'-broke', *a.* Ruptured *Obs.*

film'i-form (fĭl'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a film. *Rare.*

film'i-ly, *adv.* of FILMY.

film'i-ness. See -NESS.

fil'mo-gen (fĭl'mō-jĕn), *n.* [*film* + *-gen;* as it forms an elastic covering impervious to water] *Med.* A vehicle for applying medicines to the skin. [SELLE.

fi'lo (fī'lō), *n.* Short for FILOSELLE.

fi-lol'o-ger, fil'o-log'i-cal, fi-lol'o-gist, fi-lol'o-gy. Philologer, etc. *Ref. Sp.*

fil'o-mel. Philomel. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **fi'lon'** (fē'lôN'), *n.* [F.] A mineral vein.

fil'o-pe'na. Philopena. *Ref. Sp.*

fi'lor, *n.* [ME. *filen* to file, to sharpen, in latter sense perh. influenced by OF. *affiler*, F. *affiler.*] A whetstone. *Obs.*

Fi-lo'sa (fī-lō'sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See FILOSE.] *Zool.* A group of protozoans including those having threadlike pseudopodia, as the Radiolaria and Heliozoa.

fi-los'o-fer, fil'o-sof'ic, fi-los'o-fize, fi-los'o-fy. Philosopher, etc. *Ref. Sp.*

filosofie, filosofre. ✝ PHILOSOPHY, PHILOSOPHER.

filour. ✝ FELOURE.

filow. ✝ FOLLOW.

‖ **fils** (fēs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *filius.*] Son; — sometimes used after a proper name to distinguish a son; as, Alexandre Dumas, *fils.*

fil'sen, *v. t.* [ME. *filsenen, filstnen*, fr. AS. *fylst, fullest, fullfyst*, aid.] To aid; promote *Obs.*

fils'ne, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *fylgsni* a hiding place.] To lurk. *Obs.*

filst, *n.* & *v.* [See FILSEN.] Help; aid. *Obs.*

3. Something which allows rays of certain kinds to pass but is impervious to others; as, a color *filter*.

fil'ter (fĭl'tẽr), *v. t ;* FIL'TERED (-tẽrd) ; FIL'TER-ING. [Cf. F. *filtrer*, fr. It. *filtrare*. See FILTER, *n. ;* cf. FILTRATE.] **1. a** To subject to the action of a filter; to pass (a liquid or gas) through a filter, either for the sake of purifying the fluid, or of collecting the suspended matter, or both; to strain; also, to act as a filter towards. **b** To remove from a fluid by means of a filter; — also with *off*.

2. Hence, to purify or refine as if by a filter.

fil'ter, *v. i.* To pass through, or as through, a filter; to percolate.

filter bed. A bed of sand, gravel, or the like, used for filtering large quantities of water or sewage.

filter flask. *Chem* **a** A strong flask used as a receiver for a filtering liquid and provided with a side tube to connect with a suction pump. **b** A porous flask designed to be used by inserting it in the liquid to be filtered and reducing the pressure in its interior (as by a suction pump) so that the liquid passes through its walls.

filter paper. Porous unsized paper for filtering liquids, drying crystals, etc.

filter press An apparatus for rapid filtration on a large scale with the aid of pressure. The common form consists of a number of flat metal cells clamped together in an iron frame and containing filtering cloths, through which the liquid is forced by means of a pump. — **fil'ter-press',** *v. t.*

filter pump A pump to aid filtration by producing a partial vacuum usually by means of a stream of water.

filth (fĭlth), *n.* [ME. *filthe*, *fulθe*, AS. *fyl̄θ*, fr. *fūl* foul; akin to OHG. *fūlida* filth. See FOUL.] **1.** State or quality of being foul; foul treatment. *Obs.*

2. Foul matter; anything that soils or defiles disgustingly; repulsive dirt; nastiness.

3. Anything that sullies or defiles the moral character; moral defilement or transgression; corruption.

> The dross and *filth* of sensual delights. *Tillotson.*

4. Vermin; a scoundrel; vile person; slut. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

filth'i-ness (fĭl'thĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being filthy; also, that which is filthy; filth; foulness; nastiness; corruption; pollution; impurity; obscenity.

> Let us cleanse ourselves from all *filthiness* of the flesh and spirit. *2 Cor.* VII. 1.
>
> Carry forth the *filthiness* out of the holy place. *2 Chron.* XXIX. 5.

filth'y (fĭl'thĭ), *a.;* FILTH'I-ER (-thĭ-ẽr), FILTH'I-EST. **1.** Defiled with filth, whether material or moral; nasty; disgustingly dirty; polluting; foul; impure; obscene. "In the *filthy*-mantled pool." *Shak.*

2. Disgraceful; disgusting; low. *Obs.*

Syn. — Squalid, unclean, sluttish, gross, licentious. See DIRTY.

fil'trate (fĭl'trāt), *v. t. & i.;* FIL'TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); FIL'TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). [Cf. LL. *filtrare*. See FILTER.] To filter; to purify, as liquid, by straining or percolation.

fil'trate, *n.* [LL. *filtratus*, p. p.] That which has been filtered; the liquid which has passed through a filter.

fil-tra'tion (fĭl-trā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *filtration*.] **1.** Act or process of filtering.

2. Percolation.

‖ **fi'lum** (fī'lŭm), *n. ; pl* FILA (-lȧ). [L., a thread.] **1.** *Anat.* A filament or threadlike structure.

2. *Music.* The stem or tail of a note.

fi'lum a'quæ (ā'kwē) [L], *Law*, the middle line, or thread, of a stream. — **f. ter'mi-na'le** (tûr'mĭ-nā'lē), *Human Anat.*, the slender threadlike continuation of the spinal cord below the origin of the lumbar nerves.

Fil'u-me'na, *or* **Fil'o-me'na, Saint** (fĭl'ŭ-mē'nȧ ; fĭl'ŏ-). A saint of the Roman Catholic Church, whose veneration began in the 19th century. In 1802, in the Roman catacombs, a grave was found with an inscription which was deciphered to read "Pax tecum Filumena." The existence and legend of a Saint Filumena were then revealed in visions to the devout; and so many miracles of healing were reported at the altar consecrated to the new saint that Filumena was called "the miracle worker of the 19th century." Longfellow applied the name to Florence Nightingale, probably from its resemblance to the Greek and Latin *Philomela*, nightingale.

fim'ble (fĭm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. FUMBLE.] To feel with the fingers moving lightly over (anything). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fim'bri-a (fĭm'brĭ-ȧ), *n. ; pl.* -BRIÆ (-ē). [L., fringe. See FRINGE.] **a** *Anat.* (1) *pl* A fringe, or fringed border, as that bordering the entrance to the Fallopian tubes. (2) *sing.* The tænia hippocampi. **b** *Bot.* A fringe or fringelike border, as the peristome of a moss.

fim'bri-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or marked by, fimbriæ.

fim'bri-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *fimbriatus* fibrous, fringed, fr. *fimbria* fiber, fringe. See FRINGE.] **1.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having the edge or extremity bordered by slender processes; fringed; as, the *fimbriate* petals of the pink.

2. *Her.* Fimbriated.

fim'bri-ate, *v. t.;* FIM'BRI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; FIM'BRI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To hem; to fringe.

fim'bri-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Having a fringed border.

2. *Her.* Having a narrow border of specified tincture.

fim'bri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of fimbriating, or state of being fimbriated; also anything fimbriated; a fringe.

> In emblazoning, the *fimbriation* . . . must be shaded. *Cussans.*

fin (fĭn), *n.* [ME. *finne*, *fin*, AS. *finn;* akin to D. *vin*, G. & Dan. *finne*, Sw. *fena*, L. *pinna*, *penna*, a wing, feather. Cf. PEN a feather.] **1.** A membranous winglike or paddlelike process of an aquatic animal, used in propelling, balancing, or guiding the body. The fins of fishes are of two principal kinds, **median** and **paired**. The median include the **dorsal** fin, or fins, on the back, the **caudal**, or tail fin (commonly called simply the *tail*), and the **anal** (of which there is rarely more than one), on the posterior part of the under side. The two pairs of paired fins, the **pectoral** and **pelvic**, represent the fore and hind limbs respectively. The pectorals are commonly placed on each side of the body just behind the head, but the pelvic vary greatly in position and are said to be **abdominal** if placed well behind the pectorals, **thoracic** if placed under them, and **jugular** if placed well forward on the throat. They are very often wanting entirely. The pelvic fins are often termed **ventral** fins, but this term is also applied to the median fin commonly called **anal**. The fins of fishes are stiffened by bony or horny dermal *rays*, some of which are often hard and spiny. These are supported by internal bony elements. Whales have the fore limbs modified into a pair of pectoral fins or flippers, and the tail ending in a pair of flukes which form a horizontal caudal fin (that of fishes is vertical). They may also have a *dorsal* fin, but the hind limbs are represented only by internal rudiments.

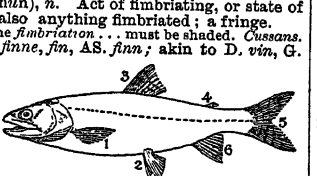

Fins 1 Pectoral; 2 Pelvic or Ventral; 3 First Dorsal; 4 Second Dorsal; 5 Caudal; 6 Anal.

2. Fish; — chiefly in phrase, *fin, fur, and feathers*.

3. A finlike organ or attachment; a part of an object or product which protrudes like a fin; as: **a** The hand or arm. *Slang.* **b** *Com.* A blade of whalebone. *Eng.* **c** *Founding.* A mark or ridge left on a casting at the junction of the parts of a mold. **d** *Mach.* The thin sheet of metal squeezed out between the collars of the rolls in the process of rolling. **e** *Mech.* A feather; a spline. **f** A sharp plate or projection on the colter of a plow. **g** A finlike appendage, as of boats, esp. submarine boats; also, a *fin keel* (which see). **h** *Mach.* Any of the projecting ribs on a radiator or internal-combustion engine cylinder. **i** *Elec.* Any of the projecting contact pieces on the central cylinder of a controller, as for an electric car or locomotive.

fin (fĭn), *v. t. ;* FINNED (fĭnd) ; FIN'NING. [Cf. FIN of a fish.] To carve or cut up, as a chub; to cut off the fins of.

fin, *v. i.* To move the fins; to lash the water with the fins, as a dying whale; — often used with *out;* as, the wounded whale began to *fin* out.

fin'a-ble, fine'a-ble (fīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From FINE.] Liable or subject to be fined or to the payment of a fine.

fi'nal (fī'năl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *finalis*, fr. *finis* boundary, limit, end. See FINE end.] **1.** Pertaining to, or occurring at, the end or conclusion; last; terminating; ultimate; as, the *final* day of a school term.

> Yet despair not of his *final* pardon. *Milton.*

2. Conclusive; decisive; as, a *final* judgment; the battle of Waterloo brought the contest to a *final* issue.

3. Respecting an end or object to be gained; respecting the purpose or ultimate end in view.

4. *Econ.* Last in a series of increments; as, *final* utility; — proposed by Jevons, and corresponding to *marginal*.

5. *Law.* Of an order, decision, judgment, decree, or sentence of a court, designating: **a** Usually, one which ends the action or proceeding in the court that makes it, leaving nothing further to be determined by the court, or to be done except the administrative execution of the decision, judgment, etc. Such a judgment does not as such preclude an appeal. It is distinguished from an *interlocutory* decision, judgment, etc. **b** One which is conclusive as to jurisdiction, and precludes the right to appeal to, or continue the case in, any other court upon the merits; as, in some minor matters the decisions of the lower courts are usually made *final*. This does not preclude the right to take exception to the proceeding as invalid or to take proceedings to set it aside for irregularity, fraud, or mistake. In this sense **final and conclusive** is perhaps more often used. **c** With reference to the judgments or decrees of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered under the provisions of the statutes giving it jurisdiction over appeals and writs of error, a judgment which terminates the litigation between the parties on the merits, leaving nothing for the inferior court to do in case of an affirmance except to execute the judgment or decree.

Syn. — See LAST.

final cause, the end, design, or object, for which anything is done; — one of the four causes distinguished by Aristotle. See CAUSE. — **f. concord** *or* **peace,** *O. Eng. Law*, a final settlement of a controversy or dispute determining it by the sanction of the king or his justices. — **f. process.** See PROCESS, 3. — **f. record** (of a court), *Law*, the record corresponding to the common-law judgment record. — **f. recovery.** *Law.* See RECOVERY. — **f. stress.** See STRESS, *n.*, 4. — **f. utility.** *Econ.* = MARGINAL UTILITY (see UTILITY).

fi'nal, *n.* That which is final; specif.: **a** *pl. Athletics.* A deciding game, heat, or trial. **b** The last of a series, esp. of collegiate examinations. **c** *Music.* See MODE, 1 **a** (2) (*b*). **d** The final letter of a word.

fi-na'le (fē-nä'lē), *n.* [It. See FINAL.] Close; termination; as: **a** *Music.* (1) The last section or movement of an instrumental composition in sonata form. (2) The last section or piece, usually concerted for soloists and a chorus, in any act of an opera. **b** The closing part, piece, or scene in any public performance or exhibition. **c** The closing scene of any series of events; conclusion; final catastrophe.

fi-nal'i-ty (fī-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *finalitas* the being last.] **1.** State or condition of being final, finished, settled, or complete.

> Against *finality*, soul and reason rebel. They seek expansion of life. The mind will not be satisfied in its quest of truth until it comprehends the world. *F. H. Giddings.*

2. That which is final; a final or conclusive action, arrangement, utterance, or state.

3. The relation of end or purpose to its means; teleology.

fi'nal-ly (fī'năl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** At the end or outcome; ultimately; eventually.

> Whom patience *finally* must crown. *Milton.*

2. At the conclusion; at the end of a series; lastly; terminally. "*Finally*, brethren, farewell." *2 Cor.* xiii. 11.

3. Conclusively; for all time; beyond recovery or alteration.

> Not any house of noble English in Ireland was utterly destroyed or *finally* rooted out. *Sir J. Davies.*

fi-nance' (fĭ-năns'; fī-; 277), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *finer* to finish, furnish, come to terms, pay, fr. *fin* end; cf. LL. *finantia* payment of money, *finare* to pay a fine or subsidy. But some meanings of OF. *finer* may be due to Icel. *finna* to find, as a law term, to find money, to pay (cf. FIND, *v.*). See FINE end.] **1.** An ending; end; esp., settlement of a debt or payment of ransom. *Obs.*

2. Goods; treasure; also, revenue; tax; taxation. *Obs.*

3. [Commonly in *pl.*] The pecuniary resources of a ruler or of a state; sometimes, of a company or an individual; funds; revenue; available money.

> All the *finances* or revenues of the imperial crown. *Bacon*

4. The science and practice of raising and expending public revenue; the management of money or conduct of monetary affairs, esp. those involving large sums or having especial relation to investments. "Versed in the details of *finance*." *Macaulay.*

5. The borrowing of money at interest. *Obs. & R.*

fi-nance' (fĭ-năns'; fī-), *v. t.;* FI-NANCED' (-nănst'), FI-NANC'ING (-năn'sĭng). **1.** To extort ransom from. *Obs.*

2. To conduct the finances of, to provide the capital for; to financier.

fi-nance', *v. i.* **1.** To pay ransom. *Obs.*

2. To engage in, or procure money for, financial operations.

finance bill. *Finance.* A bill of exchange or draft drawn as part of a financial operation, such as the making of a loan, an issue of bonds, an underwriting of bonds, etc.

fi-nan'cial (fĭ-năn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to finance, or money matters. "Our *financial* . . . system." *Macaulay.*

2. Of a member of a society, trade union, or other association: paying dues, in distinction from honorary members; in good standing as to payment of dues.

Syn. — FINANCIAL, FISCAL, MONETARY, PECUNIARY. FINANCIAL is used of money matters in general, esp. as conducted on a large scale; FISCAL applies properly to the public revenues; in the phrase "*fiscal* year," it is synonymous with *financial;* as, the *financial* interests of the country, the *fiscal* officers of the crown. MONETARY has more direct reference than *financial* to money as such; PECUNIARY suggests the application of money to practical ends; as, the *monetary* unit, *pecuniary* difficulties, wants, rewards. See MONEY.

financial year, the fiscal year. *Eng.*

fin'an-cier' (fĭn'ăn-sēr' ; fī-năn'sĭ-ẽr ; 277), *n.* [F. *financier.*] **1.** A receiver, farmer, or administrator of public taxes in France before the Revolution. *Obs.*

2. One charged with the administration of finance; an officer who administers the public revenue.

3. One skilled in financial operations; one acquainted with money matters.

fin'an-cier' (fĭn'ăn-sēr'), *v. i.;* FIN'AN-CIERED' (-sērd') ; FIN'AN-CIER'ING. To conduct financial operations; sometimes, to engage in dishonest money transactions.

fin'an-cier', *v. t.* To finance.

fin'back' (fĭn'băk'), *n.* A rorqual; a whalebone whale of the genus *Balænoptera;* — so called from the prominent dorsal fin. There are a number of species. The common one on the Atlantic coast of the United States is *B. physalis.* It attains a length of fifty or sixty feet, and is now the commonest large whale of that region. The finbacks are more difficult to take and less valuable than the right whales. Their whalebone is short.

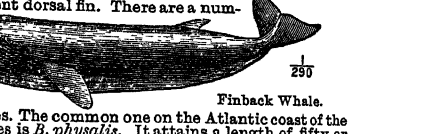

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Finback Whale.

finch (fĭnch ; 140), *n.* [AS. *finc ;* akin to D. *vink*, OHG. *fincho*, G. *fink;* cf. W. *pinc* a finch, Gr. σπίζα, σπίγγος, also E. *spink.*] *Zool.* Any of the numerous singing birds constituting the family Fringillidæ, which includes the sparrows, grosbeaks, crossbills, goldfinches, linnets, buntings, etc. The family is a very large one, and is especially well represented in the Northern Hemisphere. Australia has but few forms. The exact limits of the family are hard to define, as it is intimately related to the tanager and weaver bird families. The finches are of small or moderate size, rather stout build, generally with a short stout conical bill adapted for crushing seeds, which usually form a large part of their diet. They are very beneficial to agriculture, by destroying the seeds of weeds. Some, as the canary, are fine singers. Bright plumage, esp. in the male, sometimes occurs, but as a rule the coloration is not very conspicuous. Many members of the family are designated by compounds of the word *finch*, as bull*finch*, chaf*finch*, etc.

find (fīnd), *v. t. ; pret. & p. p.* FOUND (found) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FIND'ING. [AS. *findan ;* akin to D. *vinden*, OS. & OHG. *findan*, G. *finden*, Dan. *finde*, Icel. & Sw. *finna*, Goth. *finpan ;* and perh. to L. *petere* to seek, E. *petition* (cf. PETITION).] **1.** To meet with, or light upon, accidentally; to gain the first sight or knowledge of, as of something new, or unknown; hence, to fall in with, as a person.

> Searching the window for a flint, I *found*
> This paper, thus sealed up. *Shak.*
>
> In woods and forests thou art *found*. *Cowley.*

2. To come upon by seeking or by effort; as, to *find* something lost, hidden, or obscure. **a** To discover by sounding; as, to *find* bottom. **b** To discover by study or experiment directed to an object or end; as, water is *found* to be a compound substance; he *found* his way at last. **c** To gain, as the object of desire or effort; to procure; summon; as, to *find* leisure; *find* time; *find* bail; *find* courage; *find* place; *find* means. **d** To attain to; to arrive at; to take hold of; to reach; as, this book *finds* me; the bullet *found* its mark.

3. To arrive at, as a conclusion; to determine and declare, or to agree or settle upon and deliver; as, it was *found* murder; he was *found* guilty; to *find* a verdict; to *find* a true bill (of indictment) against an accused person.

> To *find* his title with some shows of truth. *Shak.*

4. To learn by experience or trial; to perceive; to experience; to discover by the intellect or the feelings; to detect;

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fil'ter. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PELTER.

fil'ter. Var. of PHILTER.

fil'tered. Filtered. *Ref. Sp.*

filter gallery. An underground gallery or tunnel, beside a stream, to collect the water that filters through.

filter plate. A perforated plate of porcelain or other material, used in filtering.

filth, *v. t.* To defile. *Obs.*

filth disease. *Med.* A disease due to pollution of the soil or water or to unsanitary and filthy surroundings or habits.

filth'head, filth'hood, *n.* Filthiness. *Obs.* [make filthy.

filth'i-fy (fĭl'thĭ-fī), *v. t.* To

filth'i-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of FILTHY.

filth'less, *a.* See -LESS.

fil'tra-ture, *n.* Filtration. *Obs.*

fil'tre. Var. of FILTER, *n. & v.*

fil'tren. † FELT, *v.*

fim'ble (fĭm'b'l), *n., or* **fimble hemp.** [Corrupted from *female hemp:* cf. OD. *fimele*, G. *fimmel*.] The male hemp plant.

fim'bri-cate (fĭm'brĭ-kāt), *a.* [Cf. FIMBRIATE.] Fimbriate.

fim'bri-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Fimbriate. *Rare.*

fim-bril'la (fĭm-brĭl'ȧ), *n. ; pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL. dim. See FIMBRIA.] One of the parts that make up a fine fringe

fim-bril'late (-āt), *a. Bot.* Bordered with a fine fringe.

fim'bril-lif'er-ous (fĭm'brĭ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See -FEROUS.

fim'bril-lose (fĭm'brĭ-lōs), *a.* Minutely fringed.

fim'bri-o-den'tate (fĭm'brĭ-ō-dĕn'tāt), *a. Anat.* Designating the fissure between the corpus fimbriatum and the dentate convolution.

fim'bri-ous, *a.* Fimbriate. *Obs.*

fime, *n.* [L. *fimus.*] Dung. *Obs.*

fi-met'ic (fī-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* = **fim'e-ta'ri-ous** (fĭm'ē-tā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fimetum* dunghill.] *Bot.* = FIMICOLOUS.

fi-mic'o-lous (fī-mĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *fimus* dung + *-colous.*] *Biol.* Inhabiting or growing on dung.

fin. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FIND.

fin. † FINE, *n & v.*, end; FINE, *a.*

Fin. Var. of FINN.

Fin. *Abbr.* Finland; Finnish.

fin'a-ble (fĭn'ȧ-b'l), **fine'a-ble,** *a.* [See FINE, *a.*] Capable of being refined.

fin'a-ble-ness, fine'a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **fi-na'lis con-cor'di-a** *or* **pax.** [L.] *O Eng. Law.* = FINAL CONCORD or PEACE.

fi-nanc'er (fī-năn'sẽr ; fĭ-), *n.* Collector or farmer of taxes. *Obs.*

fi-nan'cial-ist, *n.* A financier. *Colloq.* [CIAL.

fi-nan'cial-ly, *adv.* of FINAN-

fi-nan'ci-er-y (fī-năn'sĭ-ẽr-ĭ ; fĭ-), *n.* Practice of financiering. *Rare.* [cier

fi-nanc'ist (-sĭst), *n.* A financier. *Colloq.*

fin'a-ry (fĭn'ȧ-rĭ), *n. Iron Works* † FINERY.

finch. † FINISH.

finch'backed' (fĭnsh'băkt' ; 140), *a.* Streaked or spotted on the back; — of cattle. *Dial. Eng.*

finched (fĭnsht ; 140), *a.* = FINCH'BACKED. *Dial. Eng.*

finch'-egg', *n.* A contemptuous epithet. *Obs.*

finch'er-y, *n.* A place for keeping or catching finches.

finch falcon. Any of several very small East Indian falcons of the genus or subgenus *Microhierax.*

finc'tion, *n.* [Cf. OF. *fincion, fincion*] A fiction. *Obs.*

finc'ture, *n.* [Cf. OF. *feinture*

to regard; to feel; as, he *found* himself at a loss; he *found* the argument absurd. "I *find* you passing gentle." *Shak.*
5. To perceive or detect, by or as if by the senses; hence, to feel or suffer, as pain or punishment. *Obs. or R.*
6. To gain, or regain, the use or highest power, of; as, to *find* one's tongue, legs, speed, power, etc.; to *find* one's self. *Chaucer.*
7. To invent; devise. *Obs.*
8. To provide; to supply; to procure for the use of; to maintain; support.
9. To provide for; to supply; furnish; as, to *find* food for workmen; he *finds* his nephew in money.
Wages £14 and all *found*. *London Times.*
10. To give birth to, — said of animals. *Dial. U. S.*
11. To find deficient, as a student or candidate for promotion. *Slang, U. S.*
to find bones in, earlier equiv. of TO MAKE BONES OF. — **to find fault**, to discover and proclaim some defect or censurable action or quality; to criticize unfavorably; as, he is chronically *finding fault*; he had no *fault to find*. — **to f. favor** *or* **favour**, to be graciously received and treated. — **to f. herself**, to have her machinery or rigging come into proper adjustment; — said of a new vessel, or one fitted with new engines or rigging. — **to f. in one's heart**, to be willing or disposed. "I could *find in my heart* to ask your pardon." *Sir P. Sidney.* — **to f. one's self.** **a** To be; to fare; — often used in speaking of health; as, how do you *find yourself* this morning? Cf. Ger. *Wie befinden Sie sich?* **b** To provide one's own living, or food and lodging. **c** To come to a consciousness of one's powers or capacities; to come into conditions or surroundings, or into a state, that favors or makes possible the exercise of one's faculties or capacities. — **to f. out**, to detect (a thief); to discover (a secret); to solve or unriddle (a parable or enigma); to understand. "Canst thou by searching *find out* God?" *Job* xi. 7. — **to f. up**, to discover; to search for. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

find (find), *v. i.* **1.** *Law.* To determine and declare an issue of fact by its verdict or decision, as a jury or court.
2. *Hunting.* To discover game; — said esp. of the hounds.
3. To bear young; to calve; foal. *Dial. U. S.*

find, *n.* **a** A finding, or something found; — used esp. of discoveries of hidden or buried treasures, as literary or archæological remains, and hence of other treasure, as ore.

find'er (fīn'dẽr), *n.* One that finds; specif.: **a** *Astron.* A small telescope of low power and large field of view, attached to a larger telescope parallel to its axis, for the purpose of finding an object more readily. **b** *Photog.* A camera attachment which, by means of a lens of short focus, shows in miniature upon a ground-glass screen the view thrown by the camera lens upon the photographic plate. **c** *Micros.* A slide ruled in squares, so as to assist in locating particular points in the field of vision. **d** An inventor; deviser; hence, a poet. *Obs.* **e** A searcher in the custom-house service. **f** A game dog, esp. a retriever. *Rare.* **g** A picker-up of offal and refuse about meat markets. *Slang, Eng.*

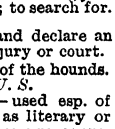
Finder, b. 1 Lens; 2 Mirror; 3 Ground-glass, or Viewing Lens.

‖ **fin' de siè'cle** (făn' dẽ syĕ'kl'). [F. Lit., end of the century; — mostly used adjectively in English to signify: belonging to, or characteristic of, the close of the 19th century; modern; "up-to-date;" as, *fin-de-siecle* ideas.
Degeneration held to be typically *fin-de-siècle*. *Nature.*

find'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FIND. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** That which is found, discovered, invented, come upon, or provided; esp., *pl.*, that which a journeyman artisan finds or provides for himself, as tools, trimmings, etc.; as: **a** Shoemakers' *findings*, or their tools and materials except leather. **b** Dressmakers' *findings*, or the accessories to the principal materials of a garment, such as buttons, lining, etc. **c** Jewelers' *findings*, as small parts for repairing.
2. Support; maintenance; that which is provided for one, expense; provision. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Law.* The result of a judicial examination or inquiry, esp. into some matter of fact, as embodied in a jury's verdict or a court's decision or a referee's report.
finding store. **a** A shop where shoemakers' tools, etc., are vended; — in England called a *grindery warehouse.* **b** A shop where findings for any artisans are sold.

fin'e (fīn'ē), *n.* [Ir.] *Irish Hist.* Kindred or a group of kindred; specif., a group of kindred dependent on a single faith, or chief, and liable for the crimes of its members; also, any of four smaller groups (the *geil fine*, *derb fine*, *iar fine*, and *ind fine*) into which this was divided.

fine (fīn), *a.*; FIN'ER (fīn'ẽr); FIN'EST (fīn'ĕst). [F. *fin*, prob. fr. L. *finis* end (followed by a genitive) in the sense of the *ne plus ultra* of a quality. See FINE *end.*] **1.** Finished; brought to perfection; refined; hence, free from impurity; superior; of a metal, having (such) a proportion of pure metal in its composition.
The gain thereof [is better] than *fine* gold. *Prov.* iii. 14.
2. Sheer; absolute; pure; as, he conquered by *fine* force; hence, consummate; perfect; egregious. *Obs.*
3. Not coarse, gross, or heavy; as: **a** Not gross; subtile; thin; tenuous.
The eye standeth in the *finer* medium. *Bacon.*
b Not coarse; comminuted; in small particles; as, *fine* sand or flour. **c** Not thick or heavy; slender; filmy; as, a *fine* thread. **d** Thin; attenuate; keen; as, a *fine* edge. **e** Made of fine materials or delicately fashioned; light; delicate; as, *fine* linen or silk. **f** Frail; sensitive; tender. *Obs.* **g** Of an athlete or animal, trained to a point of weight and muscular activity close to the limit of efficiency.
4. Of senses, emotions, reasoning, organs of perception, etc.: subtle; sensitive; delicate; refined; elevated.
What is *fine* within thee growing coarse. *Tennyson.*
The spider's touch, how exquisitely *fine!* *Pope.*
5. Clever; ingenious; cunning; crafty. *Obs.*
6. Of marked excellence or superiority; worthy of admiration; of great merit; as: **a** Superior in character, nature, or ability; noble; skillful; as, a *fine* man; a *fine* ship; a *fine* future; a *fine* musician; a *fine* bird dog. **b** Superior in construction, design, expression, etc.; as, a *fine* saying; a *fine* work of art; a *fine* house. **c** Beautiful; handsome; of noble appearance; of the weather, bright; pleasant, as, a *fine* face; a *fine* view; a *fine* morning. **d** Elegant; ornate; elaborate; fastidious; polished; as, *fine* feathers make *fine* birds; — now often used ironically or disparagingly; as, *fine* writing is bad writing.
In *fine* writing, every clapping of hands is an "ovation," every fortune "colossal," every marriage an "alliance," every crowd a "sea of faces." A hairdresser becomes a "tonsorial artist;" an apple stand, a "bureau of Pomona;" an old carpenter, a "gentleman long identified with the building interest." *A. S. Hill.*
7. Used ironically: as, *fine* goings-on; my *fine* fellow; some *fine* day you will be sorry; it's all very *fine* to pretend.
8. *Com.* Of bills, notes, etc., supported by the best quality of credit. *Eng.*
9. *Billiards & Pool.* Noting a shot in which the object ball is struck fine. See FINE, *adv.*, 2.
fine arch, *Glass Making*, the smaller fritting furnace of a glasshouse. — **f. art**, art which is concerned with the creation of objects of imagination and taste for their own sake and without relation to the utility of the object produced; — distinguished from *decorative art*, which employs painting, sculpture, etc., to adorn an object in its nature useful and by its use subjecting the art to restrictions as to form and scope; *decorative art* may also include bodily adornment, as the painting and tattooing of savages. — **f. arts**, painting, drawing, architecture, and sculpture (these four being often called the *arts of design*), poetry, music, dancing, and dramatic art; — sometimes restricted to the four first named. — **f. cut**, fine-cut tobacco. — **f. gentleman**, a gentleman of fashion; now commonly, a fop; an exquisite. — **f. goods**, woven fabrics of fine texture and quality. — **f lady**, a woman of fashion; commonly, a showy woman or one who scorns her natural useful work and affects manners of a more fashionable class. — **f. sight**, *Gun.*, disposition of the sight in firing so that only the tip of the front sight is seen through the rear sight notch; — opposed to *coarse sight*. — **f. stuff**, lime, or a mixture of lime, plaster, etc., used as material for the finishing coat in plastering.

fine (fīn), *adv.* **1.** Finely; well; elegantly; fully; delicately; mincingly. *Obs., Dial., or Collog.*
2. *Billiards & Pool.* In a manner so that the driven ball strikes the object ball so far to one side as to be deflected but little, the object ball being driven to one side.

fine (fīn), *v. t.*; FINED (fīnd); FIN'ING (fīn'ĭng). [From FINE, *a.*] **1.** To make fine; to refine; purify, clarify; as, to *fine* wine; to *fine* gold; — often with *down*. *Obs. or R.*
2. To make beautiful; to furbish; smarten. *Obs. or R.*
3. To make finer, or less coarse or dull, as in bulk, texture, etc.; as, to *fine* the soil; to *fine* one's wits.
4. To make less or finer by gradations; as, to *fine* down a ship's lines; — used with *away* or *down*.

fine, *v. i.* To become fine, pure, or clear; as, the ale will *fine*; the weather *fined*.
to fine away, down, *or* **off**, to become gradually fine; to diminish; to dwindle.
I watched her [the ship] . . . gradually *fining down* in the westward until I lost sight of her hull. *W. C. Russell.*

fine, *n.* [ME. *fin* end, amends, satisfaction, OF. *fin* end, settlement, arrangement, F. *fin* end, L. *finis* end, also in LL., a *final* agreement or concord between the lord and his vassal; a sum of money paid at the *end*, so as to make an *end* of a transaction, suit, or prosecution; mulct; penalty. Cf. FINISH, FINANCE.] **1.** End; close, conclusion, boundary; limit, aim; object; result; extinction. *Obs.*
Is thus the *fine* of his fines? *Shak.*
2. A sum paid by way of composition or settlement; specif.: **a** Formerly, a sum paid by way of compensation or for exemption from punishment; now, a certain payment of money imposed as punishment for an offense; a mulct; — usually used as implying criminality, as distinguished from a *penalty* or *forfeiture* recoverable in a civil action. Hence, any penalty or forfeiture. **b** *Feudal Law.* A fee or sum (distinct from the rent) paid by a tenant or vassal to his lord upon some event or act affecting the tenancy or the lord's rights, as upon the alienation or transfer of the tenant right, the marriage of the tenant's daughter, etc. Fines upon alienation of freeholds were abolished by 12 Car. II. c. 24; but they are still demandable for admittance to copyholds. **c** *Eng. Law.* A sum of money or charge for any benefit, favor, or privilege, as for obtaining or renewing a lease.
3. *Law.* **a** Formerly, in England, a final amicable agreement or compromise of a controversy or suit, actual or fictitious, made by leave of the king or his justices; hence, a peace or settlement giving exemption or release, esp. one obtained by a payment of money. **b** Hence, a compromise of a fictitious suit used as a form of conveyance of lands where ordinary conveyances were ineffectual or less efficacious, as in cases of married women and barring of entail; — often called a **fine of lands.** To make a fine the person seeking seizin or title sued the holder for violation of an alleged agreement to convey; then the defendant (called *consusor* or *cognizor*) by leave of court settled the suit by acknowledging the right of the plaintiff (called *consusee* or *cognizee*); and the proceedings were set forth in the foot of the fine. Orig. the fine did not of itself transfer the seizin of the land nor operate as a conveyance; but by a statute of 1299 it was made effectual without the actual transfer of seizin, and became a complete method of conveyance. Fines were abolished by 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 74.
in fine. **a** In conclusion; by way of termination or summing up. **b** At last; finally. *Obs.*

fine (fīn), *v. t.* [From FINE, *n.*] **1.** To pay by way of fine or composition. *Obs.*
2. To set a fine on by judgment of a court, specif. as a punishment for a crime; to punish by fine; to mulct; as, he was *fined* ten dollars for contempt of court.

fine, *v. i.* To pay a fine, penalty, composition, ransom, or consideration for any special privilege or exemption; esp., to pay for release from accepting the duties of an office; — often with *for*, *off*, or *down*. *Obs. or R.*
to fine with, to connive with for a bribe. *Scot.*

fine, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *finer*. See FINANCE.] To finish; to cease, or cause to cease; to end; conclude; complete; die. *Obs.*

fine'draw' (fīn'drô'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -DREW' (-drô'); *p. p.* -DRAWN' (-drôn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -DRAW'ING. **1.** To draw together two edges of (a fabric, as when torn) by invisible stitches so that the join is scarcely perceptible; to renter.
2. To draw out to extreme fineness or subtlety; as, to *finedraw* a wire; to *finedraw* an argument.

fine'drawn' (fīn'drôn'; 87), *p. a.* **1.** Drawn together by invisible stitches; rentered.
2. Drawn out to extreme thinness or subtlety; overnice; as, *finedrawn* speculations, of athletes and animals, trained as fine as is consistent with highest efficiency.

fine'ness (fīn'nĕs), *n.* [From FINE, *a.*] **1.** Quality or condition of being fine; esp., freedom from foreign matter or alloy; clearness; purity; as, the *fineness* of liquor.
The *fineness* of the gold, and chargeful fashion. *Shak.*
2. The proportion of pure silver or gold in jewelry, bullion, or coins, often expressed in parts per thousand. The fineness of United States coin is nine tenths, or 900 fine, that of English gold coin is eleven twelfths, or 917 fine, and that of English silver coin is $^{925}/_{1000}$, or 925 fine. Cf. CARAT, 2.

fin'er-y (fīn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). **1.** Fineness; beauty. *Obs.* "The *finery* of the prospects." *I. Watts.*
2. Ornament; decoration; esp., excessive decoration; showy clothes and jewels.
Her mistress' cast-off *finery*. *F. W. Robertson.*
3. Elegance; fashionableness; esp., ostentatious luxury or lavishness of living. *Obs. or R.*
4. *pl.* Refinements; distinctions of thought. *Emerson.*

fine'spun' (fīn'spŭn'; 87), *a.* Spun so as to be fine; drawn to a fine thread; attenuated; hence, unsubstantial; visionary; as, *finespun* theories.

fi-nesse' (fĭ-nĕs'), *n.* [F., fr. *fin* fine. See FINE, *a.*] **1.** Fineness; purity; clearness; thinness. *Obs.*
2. Delicate skill; subtle discrimination; refinement.
3. Subtlety of contrivance; cunning; artifice; stratagem.
This is . . . *finesse* to persuade men into slavery. *Milton.*
4. *Card Playing.* Act of finessing. See FINESSE, *v. i.*, 2.
SYN. — See ARTIFICE.

fi-nesse' (fĭ-nĕs'), *v. i.*; FI-NESSED' (-nĕst'); FI-NESS'ING. **1.** To use finesse, artifice, or stratagem.
2. *Card Playing.* To attempt, when second or third player, to take a trick with a lower card, when a higher, not in sequence with it, is in the hand, in the hope that the intermediate card or cards may be with the right-hand adversary.

fi-nesse', *v. t. Card Playing.* To play (a card) as a finesse.

fine'still' (fīn'stĭl'), *v. t.* To distill, as spirit from molasses or some saccharine preparation. — **fine'still'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

fin'foot' (fĭn'fo͝ot'), *n.*; *pl.* FIN'FOOTS' (-fo͝ots'). A book name of any of several birds constituting the family Heliornithidæ. They are aquatic birds of South America and Africa, externally somewhat resembling the grebes, but can run well on land and perch on trees. They are now considered to be allied to the rails.

Fin'gal (fĭn'găl; fĭn-gāl'), *n.* In Gaelic tradition and Macpherson's "Poems of Ossian," a hero, king of Morven and father of Ossian. He is the same as Finn. See FENIAN.

fin'gent (fĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *fingens, -entis*, p. pr. of *fingere* to form.] Fashioning; molding.
For ours is a most fictile world, and man is the most *fingent*, plastic of creatures. *Carlyle.*

fin'ger (fĭŋ'gẽr), *n.* [AS. *finger*; akin to D. *vinger*, OS. & OHG. *fingar*, G. *finger*, Icel. *fingr*, Sw. & Dan. *finger*, Goth. *figgrs*; origin unknown.] **1.** One of the five terminating members of the hand; a digit of the fore limb; specif., one of the four extremities of the hand other than the thumb.
2. Anything that resembles or does the work of a finger, as the pointer of a clock, watch, or other registering machine; esp., *Mach.*, a small projecting rod, wire, or piece, which is brought into contact with an object to effect, direct, or restrain a motion, as a pawl for a ratchet or any of the grippers that hold the paper in a printing press.
3. The breadth of a finger, or the fourth part of the hand; a measure of nearly an inch; a portion of liquor filling a glass to such a measure of depth; also, the length of a finger, a measure in domestic use in the United States, of about four and a half inches, or one eighth of a yard.
4. Skill in the use of the fingers, as in playing a musical instrument. *Rare.* "She has a good *finger*." *Busby.*
5. A part of a glove into which a finger is inserted.
finger and toe. *Bot.* = CLUBROOT. — **fingers-and-thumbs,** *or* **fingers-and-toes,** bird's-foot trefoil. *Dial. Eng.* — **to have a finger in,** to be concerned in; to meddle with; hence, **to have a f. in the pie,** to be a participant in the mischief, a sharer in spoils, etc. — **to have at one's fingers' ends,** to be thoroughly familiar with. *Collog.*

fin'ger (fĭŋ'gẽr), *v. t.*; FIN'GERED (-gẽrd); FIN'GER-ING. **1.** To touch with the fingers; to handle; to meddle with.
Let the papers lie;
You would be *fingering* them to anger me. *Shak.*
2. To touch lightly; to toy with.
3. To lay hands on; to arrest. *Obs.*
4. To take thievishly; to pilfer; to purloin; to take by deft use of the fingers.
The king was slyly *fingered* from the deck. *Shak.*
5. To execute, as any delicate work, with the fingers.
6. *Music.* **a** To perform on (an instrument) with the fingers. **b** To perform with a certain fingering. **c** To mark the notes of (a piece) so as to guide the fingers in playing.

fin'ger, *v. i. Music.* **1.** To use the fingers in playing.
2. To touch or handle something with the fingers.

finger bar. The horizontal bar, carrying slotted spikes, or fingers, through which the vibratory knives of mowing and reaping machines play.

finger board. *Music.* **a** The part of a stringed instrument, usually a flat or slightly rounded wooden strip on the neck, against which the fingers press the strings to vary the tone. **b** The keyboard of a piano, organ, etc.; MANUAL.

fin'ger-breadth' (fĭŋ'gẽr-brĕdth'), *n.* A finger's breadth; a digit. See DIGIT.

finger brush. *Bookbinding.* A brush for applying size to book covers.

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a feigning.] A feint in fencing. *Obs.*
find. + FIEND.
find'a-ble. See -ABLE.
fin'dal, *n.* [AS. *findele* invention.] *Obs.* **1.** Invention.
2. Treasure-trove; wreckage.
find'er-point' punch. = CENTER PUNCH **b.**
find'fault', *n.* A censurer or caviler. — **find'fault'ing,** *n. Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fin'di-ble (fĭn'dĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *findere* to split.] Capable of being cleft or riven. *Obs.* — **fin'di-ble-ness,** *n. Obs.* [FINJAN.
fin-djan' (fĭn-jän'). Var. of **fin'dy** (fĭn'dĭ), *a.* [AS. *findig* heavy.] Full; heavy; firm; solid; plentiful. *Obs.* [End; finis.
‖ **fi'ne** (fē'nā), *n.* [It.] *Music.*
fine'a-ble, *a.* See FINABLE.
fine'-ax' *or* **-axe',** *v. t. Stonecutting.* To face (stone) by continued tapping with a special form of ax.

fine'-bore', *v. t. Mech.* To bore accurately (a gun or gun barrel) so as to give a fine finish to it.
fi-neer'. + VENEER.
fi-neer', *v. i.* [Cf. OD. *fijneren* to acquire wealth.] To get goods made up so as to be unfit for others, and then threaten not to take them except on credit. *Obs.*
fine'-head'ed, *a.* Clever; subtle; ingenious in reasoning. *Rare.*
fine'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
fine'less, *a.* [*fine* end + *-less.*] Endless. *Obs. or R.*
fine'ly, *adv.* of FINE.
fine'ment, *n.* Refinement; subtle distinction. *Rare.*
‖ **fi'nem re'spi-ce** (fī'nĕm rēs'pĭ-sē). [L.] Consider the end.
fin'er (fīn'ẽr), *n.* A refiner.
fin'er-y (fīn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Also **finery furnace,** *or* **finery hearth.** [See FINE to make fine: cf. F. *finerie.*] *Iron Works.* = REFINERY.
fi-nes'ser, *n.* One who finesses.
fine'-still', *n.* A vessel used in finestilling. [top grass.
fine'-top', *n. Bot.* Florin, or red-
fin'ew, *n.* [AS. *fynegian*, fr. *fynig* musty, *fyne* mold. Cf. VINNEWED.] Moldiness. *Obs.*
fin'ew, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *fynigean.*] To become, or cause to become, moldy. *Obs.*
fin'ewed, *a.* Moldy. *Obs.* —
fin'ewed-ness, *n. Obs.*
fin'fish', *n.* **a** A finback whale. **b** *pl.* True fish.
fin'-foot'ed, *a.* **a** Having palmate feet. **b** Having lobate toes, as the coots and grebes.
fin-gan' (fĭn-gan'). Var. of FINJAN.
fin'ger-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. [LOLOGY.
Rare.
finger alphabet. See DACTY-
fin'ger-ber'ry, *n.* The high blackberry of the eastern U. S.
finger bowl *or* **glass.** A bowl or basin to hold water for rinsing the fingers at table.
finger coral. A hydroid coral

finger hole. In flutes, oboes, clarinets, and other wind instruments, a hole in the tube for changing the pitch of the tone according as it is left open or is closed by the finger.

fin'ger-ing (fĭng'gĕr-ĭng), *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *fin grain* fine grain.] **1.** A worsted yarn for stockings.
2. A coarse woolen cloth. *Obs. Scot.*

fin'ger-ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of handling or touching with the fingers; as, the *fingering* of sums of money.
2. *Music.* **a** Act or method of using the fingers in playing upon an instrument, as on a pianoforte. **b** The marking of the method by figures on a piece of music.
3. Delicate work made with the fingers. *Spenser.*

fin'ger-ling (fĭng'gĕr-lĭng), *n.* [*finger* + 1st *-ling.*] **1.** Anything very small; specif., any small fish no longer than a finger; esp., in Great Britain, the parr.
2. A covering for a finger; a glove finger; a thimble. *Obs.*

finger plate. A strip of metal, glass, etc., usually ornamental, placed above or below the handle on the lock stile of a door to prevent finger marks.

finger reading. A system of reading for the blind, in which Braille or other raised characters are read by passing the fingers over them.

fin'i-al (fĭn'ĭ-ăl), *n.* [L. *finis* end. Cf. FINAL.] **1.** *Arch.* The knot or bunch of foliage, or other ornament, that forms the upper extremity of a pinnacle, canopy, gable, or the like, in Gothic architecture; sometimes, the pinnacle itself.

Finial.

2. *Arch.* A terminating or crowning detail, as a vase in a broken pediment.

fin'i-cal (-kăl), *a.* [From FINE, *a.*] Affectedly fine; overnice; unduly fastidious. "*Finical* taste." *Wordsworth.*
Syn. — Fastidious, nice, dainty, effeminate, dandified, trim, smug, brisk, smart, alert. — FINICAL, SPRUCE, DAPPER, JAUNTY, FOPPISH are here compared esp. with reference to costume or appearance. FINICAL (see NICE) suggests fussy or affected nicety of dress or manner; as, "A set of fashionable coxcombs are, to a nauseous degree, *finical* and effeminate to show their thorough breeding" (*Hazlitt*); "They disgust me always, Robertson with his pomp and his strut, and Gibbon with his *finical* and French manners" (*Cowper*). SPRUCE implies a somewhat vulgar neatness and smartness; DAPPER suggests a rather consequential trimness and briskness, esp. on the part of a small person, as "Fastidious Brisk: a neat, *spruce*, affecting courtier, one that wears clothes well, and in fashion; practiceth by his glass how to salute" (*B. Jonson*). "The *spruce* apprentice sets up for a critic" (*Goldsmith*); "Gibber, the smart, *dapper* little Frenchified coxcomb" (*Leslie Stephen*); "Guido's *dapper* Archangel" (*Hawthorne*). JAUNTY connotes airy and complacent sprightliness; FOPPISH, ostentatious and dandified finery of appearance; as, "An indescribable air of *jaunty* impudence and perfect self-possession pervaded the whole man" (*Dickens*), "another gentleman, gayly, but not *foppishly* dressed" (*Mad. D'Arblay*). See NEAT, SMART.
— **fin'i-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), **fin'i-cal-ness,** *n.* — **fin'i-cally,** *adv.*

fin'ick-ing (fĭn'ĭ-kĭng), **fin'ick-y** (-kĭ), **fin'i-kin** (-ĭ-kĭn), *a.* **1.** Finical; unduly particular; mincing; trivial.
2. Dainty. *Obs.*

fin'i-fy (fĭn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; FIN'I-FIED (-fīd); FIN'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*fine,* a. + *-fy.*] To make fine; to trick out; to furbish.

fin'ing (fīn'ĭng), *n.* [See FINE to make fine.] **1.** Act or process of fining; specif.: **a** *Metal.* The conversion of cast iron into wrought or malleable iron in a hearth or charcoal fire, a process now superseded by puddling. **b** *Glass Manuf.* The process of effecting complete solution of the sand, etc., and producing clear metal by keeping the materials at a high heat in the melting pot. **c** Of a liquid, as wine, act, operation, or process of clarifying.
2. Material for clarifying, as gelatin, etc.; — often *pl.*

fi'nis (fī'nĭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** An end; conclusion; — formerly often, and now occasionally, used at the end of a book.
2. A goal; end in view. *Rare.* *Carlyle.*

fin'ish (fĭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* ; FIN'ISHED (-ĭsht); FIN'ISH-ING. [F. *finir* (with a stem *finiss-* in several forms, whence E. *-ish*, see -ISH), OF. *fenir*, fr. L. *finire* to limit, finish, end, fr. *finis* boundary, limit, end. See FINE end.] **1.** To arrive at the end of; to bring to an end; to put an end to; to make an end of; to end; terminate.

> And heroically hath *finished*
> A life heroic. *Milton.*

2. To bestow the last required labor upon; to complete; to bestow the utmost possible labor upon; to perfect; to accomplish; to perform completely.
3. To dispose of or consume completely; to overthrow or exhaust utterly; as, to *finish* a book; to *finish* the meat; to *finish* an enemy. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*
4. To limit; bound. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — Conclude, complete, accomplish, perfect. See CLOSE.
to finish off, to complete.

fin'ish, *v. i.* **1.** To come to an end; terminate; cease; to reach the end of a course, task, or undertaking; as, the favorite *finished* in front.

> His days may *finish* ere that hapless time. *Shak.*

2. To end; die. *Rare.* *Shak.*
to finish with. a To have done with; to cease to have relations with. **b** To complete work upon.

fin'ish (fĭn'ĭsh), *n.* **1.** The conclusion, end; final stage; specif., *Sporting,* the end of a race or hunt.
2. That which finishes, completes, or perfects; specif.: **a** *Arch.* The joiner work and other finer work required for the completion of a building, especially of the interior. See INSIDE FINISH, OUTSIDE FINISH. **b** *Fine Arts.* The labor required to give final completion to any work of art; hence, minute detail, careful elaboration, or the like. **c** *Painting.* A material used in finishing, as, oil *finish.* See FINISHING COAT.
3. The result of completed labor, as on the surface of an object; the condition of being perfected; manner or style of finishing; as, a rough, dead, or glossy *finish* given to cloth, stone, metal, etc.; the exquisite *finish* of Corot's art.
4. A place of refreshment open all night. *Slang, Eng.*

fin'ished (-ĭsht), *p. a.* **1.** Concluded; completed; perfected.
2. Polished to the highest degree of excellence; complete; perfect; consummate; as, a *finished* poem; a *finished* education; a *finished* actor.
finished products, *Pol. Econ.,* products that have reached the consumer.

fin'ish-er (fĭn'ĭsh-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that finishes, puts an end to, completes, or perfects; — esp. used in the trades, as in hatting, weaving, bookbinding, etc., for the workman or machine that gives a finishing touch to the work, or any part of it, and brings it to perfection.
2. Something that gives the finishing touch to, or settles, anything; a settler. *Colloq.*
finisher of the law, the hangman; executioner.

fin'ish-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FINISH. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Act or process of completing or perfecting; that which completes or perfects; the final work upon or ornamentation of a thing. **b** *pl. Arch.* The wooden fixtures of a building other than the floors. *G. Ellis.*
finishing coat. a *Plastering* The final coat of plastering applied to walls and ceilings, usually white and rubbed smooth. **b** *Painting.* The final coat of paint, usually differently mixed and applied from the others. — **f. hammer,** the final hammer used by gold beaters. — **f. rolls,** *Iron Working,* the rolls of a train which receive the bar from the roughing rolls, and reduce it to its finished shape. — **f. school,** a school where young women are prepared for entrance into society. — **f. stove,** a stove for heating a bookbinder's finishing tools. — **f. tap,** *Mech.,* a bottoming or plug tap.

fi'nite (fī'nīt), *a.* [L. *finitus,* p. p. of *finire.* See FINISH.]
1. Fixed; definite. *Obs.*
2. Having definable limits or boundaries; circumscribed or provided with termini.
3. Having a character or being completely determinable (in theory or in fact), either as an object of thought, or as susceptible of complete enumeration or of physical measurement; involving restriction; conceivably subject to experience; neither infinite nor infinitesimal.
4. a Of numbers, attainable or surpassable by counting; less than an integer that may be assigned. **b** Of continuous magnitude, less than the unit magnitude multiplied by some finite number, and greater than the unit divided by some finite number; — thus opposed both to *infinite* and to *infinitesimal.*
finite canon, *Music,* one that comes to a definite end with its theme, instead of perpetually repeating. — **f. proposition,** *Logic,* a proposition whose predicate is not infinitated. — **f. verb,** *Gram.,* the predicative forms of a verb, taken collectively, as opposed to the verbals; a verb form limited as to person and number. Cf. INFINITE VERB, INFINITIVE.
Finite Verb: Any part of a verb that can be used as the predicate of a sentence; . . . so called, because it is limited to the same person (first, second, or third) and to the same number (singular or plural) as its subject. *Nesfield.*

fi'nite, *v. t.* To make finite; to limit.

fin'i-tes'i-mal (fĭn'ĭ-tĕs'ĭ-măl), *a. Math.* Defined by a finite ordinal number.

fi'ni-tude (fī'nĭ-tūd), *n.* [See FINITE.] Finite state.
Here we are with the world in our hands, beset already with temptation and with all the pangs of our *finitude. Josiah Royce.*

fin-jan' (fĭn-jän'), *n.* Also *fingan, findjan, fingian,* etc. [Ar. *finjān*] In the Levant, a small coffee cup without a handle, such as is held in a cup or stand called a *zarf.*

fin keel. *Naut.* A projection downward from the keel of a yacht, resembling in shape the fin of a fish, though often with a cigar-shaped bulb of lead at the bottom, and generally made of metal. Its use is to ballast the boat and also to enable her to sail close to the wind and to make the least possible leeway by offering great resistance to lateral motion through the water.

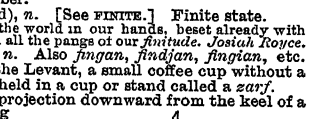
a Fin Keel.

Fin'land-er (fĭn'lăn-dẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Finland. See FINN.

Finn (fĭn), *n.* **1.** A native of Finland.
2 *Ethnol.* A member of a race formerly held to be of Mongolian origin, but now by many to be Caucasians closely related to the Teutons. Typically they are tall, dolichocephalic or mesocephalic, and of a red-blond complexion. They include, besides the Finns of Finland, the Livonians, Letts, and allied peoples. In northern Finland the race is mixed with Lapp blood. Cf. NORDIC RACE.
3. A member of any of the Finnic-speaking races, formerly held to be racially allied because of the common origin of their speech. See FINNO-UGRIC.

fin'nan had'die (fĭn'ăn), *or* **fin'nan had'dock.** A smoked haddock, said to be so called from the town of Findon or of Findhorn, both in Scotland.

Finn'ic (fĭn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Finns, or of or designating Finnish or related languages. See FINNO-UGRIC.

Finn'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to Finland, the Finns, or their language. — *n.* The language of the Finns of Finland. Their alphabet has twenty-one Roman letters, two of the vowels being diacritically marked. Cf. FINNIC.

Fin'no-. Combining form for *Finn* or *Finnish;* as in **Fin'no-Hun-ga'ri-an,** etc.

Fin'no-U'gric (fĭn'ō-ōō'grĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Finns and the Ugrians; also, designating the family of languages in which theirs are included. — *n.*
Finno-Ugric languages, a subfamily of the Ural-Altaic languages (see under URAL-ALTAIC) spoken mainly in Lapland, Finland, and Hungary, and on the eastern slopes of the Ural mountains, and containing the highly developed Finnish and Magyar languages. Some consider the Finno-Ugric languages to be nearly related to the Indo-European languages, both being derived from a parent Ugro-Aryan language. The family, which is also called *Ugrian, Ugro-Finnic, Finnic,* etc., is classified by Donner as follows:

BRANCH	GROUP	LANGUAGES	CHIEF LOCALITY
UGRIC	Ostyak	North Ostyak, Irtysh, and Surgut Ostyak	Western Siberia Central Asia
	Vogul	North or Sosva Vogul, Kanda Vogul	Western Siberia
	Magyar	Magyar	Hungary
FINNIC	Permian	Votyak, Siryenian or Zyrian, Permian	Provinces of Vyatka & Perm, in Russia
	Volga-Baltaic	Volga Subgroup: Cheremissian, Mordvinian	Middle Volga region, in Russia
		West Finnic Sub-group: Esthonian, Finnish, Lapp, Livonian, Vepse, Vote	Lapland, Finland, Russian Baltic Provinces, &c.

fin'ny (fĭn'ĭ), *a.* Having, abounding in, or resembling fins; hence, pertaining to, or abounding in, fishes.

> With patient angle trolls the *finny* deep. *Goldsmith.*

fin ray. One of the hornlike, cartilaginous, or bony, dermal rods which form the externally projecting part of the skeleton of the fins of fishes.

Fin'sen light (fĭn'sĕn). [After Prof. Niels R. *Finsen* (b. 1860), Danish physician.] *Med.* Highly actinic light, derived from sunlight or from some form of electric lamp, used in the treatment of lupus and other cutaneous affections.

fin whale. A finback.

fiord (fyôrd), *n.* Also **fjord.** [Dan. & Norw. *fiord.* See FRITH.] A narrow inlet of the sea, between high banks or rocks, as on the coasts of Norway and Alaska.

fi'o-rin (fī'ō-rĭn), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *fiothran* a sort of grass.] Red-top (*Agrostis alba*). See REDTOP. *Great Britain.*

fi-o'rite (fĭ-ō'rīt), *n.* [From Santa *Fiora,* Italy, its locality.] *Min.* An opal occurring near hot springs in grayish or whitish incrustations, sometimes fibrous and pearly.

‖ **fio'ri-tu'ra** (fyō'rē-tōō'rä), *n.* [It., a flowering.] *Music.* An embellishment; commonly, in *pl.* [FIORITURE (-rē)], florid melodic ornaments, as trills, turns, etc.

fip'pen-ny (fĭp'ĕn-ĭ; fĭp'nĭ), *a.* Fivepenny; a corruption. *Dial. U.S. & Eng.*

fippenny bit. The Spanish half real, a silver coin taken at one sixteenth of a dollar; — formerly so called in Pennsylvania and the adjacent States. Before the act of Congress, February 21, 1857, caused the adoption of decimal coins and the withdrawal of foreign coinage from circulation, this coin passed currently for 6¼ cents, and was called in New England a **fourpence ha'penny** or a **fourpence;** in New York a **sixpence;** in Pennsylvania, Virginia, etc., a **fip;** and in Louisiana, a **picayune.**

fir (fûr), *n.* [Dan. *fyr,* Sw. *furu,* or Icel. *fyri-* (in comp.); akin to Sw. *furu,* Icel. *fura,* AS. *furh* in *furhwudu* fir wood, G. *föhre,* OHG. *forha* pine, *vereheih* a sort of oak, L. *quercus* oak.] **1. a** Any pinaceous tree of the genus *Abies* (see ABIES). The firs are of graceful shape and often of large size. Some species are valued for their timber, others for their fragrant resin. Many are ornamental in cultivation. **b** Any of various other related

Western Balsam Fir
(*Abies concolor*)

fin'ner, *n* **1.** A finback whale. **2.** = FINNAC. *Eng.*

Finn'i-cize (fĭn'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To put in Finnish form. *Rare.*

fin'nick-ing, fin'nick-y. Vars. of FINICKING, FINICKY.

fin'ni-kin, *n.* [Cf. FINIKIN.] **1.** A finicking person. *Obs.* [*Obs.*] **2.** Variety of domestic pigeon.

fin-nim'brun, *n.* A trifle. *Obs.*

fin'nip, *n.* A five-pound note. *Slang, Eng.* [NAC.]

fin'noc, fin'nock. Vars. of FIN-Fin'no-Ta'tar, *a.* See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES. [UGRIC.]

Fin'no-U'gri-an, *n.* = FINNO-

fin'ny. † FENNY.

fi-no'chi-o (fĭ-nō'kĭ-ō), *n.* [It. *finocchio* fennel, LL. *feniculum.* See FENNEL.] The sweet fennel.

Fi-no'la (fē-nō'lä), *n. Irish Myth.* The eldest of the four children of Ler changed into swans by their jealous stepmother, and doomed to retain this form, though without loss of human speech, for 900 years.

fin pike. The bichir.

fin'scale', *n.* The rudd. [tary.]

fin. sec. *Abbr.* Financial secre-

Fin's grass (fĭnz). Couch grass.

fin'-spined' (fĭn'spīnd'), *a.* Acanthopterygian.

fint. Obs. 3d pers. sing. pr. of FIND, for *findeth.*

fin'ta (fēn'ta), *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] A synagogue tax paid by certain Spanish and Portuguese Jews and levied by assessors called **fin'ta-do'res** (-dō'rēs).

fin'-toed', *a.* = FIN-FOOTED.

fiol. † PHIAL.

fiole, *n.* [F. *fiole.* See PHIAL.] A cup; vial; small vessel *Obs.*

‖ **fior di per'si-co** (fyōr' dē p ẽr'sē-k ō). [It., lit. peach flower.] A red and white mottled Italian marble. *U. S.*

fip, *n.* A fippenny bit. *Local,*

fip'en-ny (fĭp'ĕn-ĭ), *n.* [Corrupt. of FIVE-PENNY.] A clasp knife. *Slang, Eng. & Austral.*

fip'pence (fĭp'ĕns), *n.* Corruption of FIVEPENCE. *Colloq., Eng.*

fip'ple (fĭp'l), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flipi* horse's lip, Norw. dial. *flipa* to whimper, pout, Dan. *flip* extremity.] A stopper in the mouth of a wind instrument. *Obs.*

F. I. P. S *Abbr.* Fellow of Incorporated Phonographic Society.

fir. † FIRE.

Fir. *Abbr.* Firkin.

fir apple. A fir cone. *Dial. Eng.*

pinaceous trees; — chiefly in combination, as Douglas *fir*, Scotch *fir*, etc.
2. a The wood of any species of *Abies*. **b** The wood of any of several related conifers, esp. spruce, and in English markets of various pines. Genuine fir may be distinguished from pine, spruce, or larch by the absence of resin ducts. In hardness and appearance it closely resembles spruce.
☞ *Fir* is used in the Bible, according to Sir J. D. Hooker, for a number of conifers, as the cedar and cypress.
Fir'bolg′ (fēr′bōlg′), *n.* [Olr. *fir Bolg* men of Bolg.] One of a tribe which, in Irish tradition, settled in Ireland at a very early date, and was nearly destroyed in a battle with the Tuatha De Danann. By ethnologists they are generally identified with the dark population, usually of short stature, believed to be of Iberian affinities. Cf. SILURES.
fir club moss. A club moss (*Lycopodium selago*) of northern Europe and America, having the habit of a miniature fir.
fire (fīr), *n.* [ME. *fir, fyr, fur*, AS. *fȳr*; akin to D. *vuur*, OS. & OHG. *fiur*, G. *feuer*, Icel. *fȳri, fūrr*, Gr. *πῦρ*; cf. Skr. *pāvaka* fire. Cf. EMPYREAN, PYRE.] **1.** The principle of combustion as manifested in light, esp. flame, and in heating, destroying, and altering effects; combustion; ignition. It was formerly regarded as a tenuous material substance, and anciently classed with air, earth, and water, as one of the four elements. Cf. FLAME, ELEMENT, 2.
2. Fuel in a state of combustion, as on a hearth, or in a stove or a furnace; as, a cheerful *fire*.
3. A destructive burning, as of a house, town, or forest.
4. Lightning; a thunderbolt; an electric flash, as, *fire* from heaven. *Archaic.*
5. The means of lighting a fire; fuel (*Obs.*). Also, an inflammable composition or a device for producing a fiery display; as, red *fire*, or Greek *fire*.
6. Torture, ordeal, or death by or as if by burning; hence, severe trial; affliction.
7. Fever; inflammation; burning heat, arising from disease or suffering.
8. Fig.: **a** Liveliness of imagination or fancy; genius; inspiration; vivacity. "A poet's *fire*." *Pope.* **b** Ardor of passion; consuming love or hate. **c** Ardor of spirit or temperament; courage; zeal; enthusiasm; fervor.
9. Brilliancy; luminosity; hence, a star or other glowing object. "Stars, hide your *fires*." *Shak.*
10. The heating powers of a substance; hence, liquor. *R.*
11. The discharge of firearms; firing; as, the troops were exposed to a heavy *fire*.
on fire, burning; hence, ardent; passionate; eager; zealous. — **under fire,** exposed to an enemy's fire; in battle.
fire, *v. t.*; FIRED (fīrd); FIR'ING (fīr'ĭng). **1.** To set on fire; to kindle; ignite; as, to *fire* a house or chimney.
2. Hence: **a** To burn; cauterize. **b** To subject to intense heat; to bake; to burn in a kiln; as, to *fire* pottery **c** To feed or serve the fire of; as, to *fire* a boiler.
3. Fig.: **a** To animate; to give life or spirit to, as, to *fire* the genius of a youth. **b** To inflame; to irritate, as the passions; as, to *fire* the soul with anger, pride, or revenge.
Love had *fired* my mind. *Dryden.*
4. To light up as if by fire; to illuminate.
[The sun] *fires* the proud tops of the eastern pines. *Shak.*
5. To drive away or out by or as if by fire. *Obs. or R.*
Till my bad angel *fire* my good one out *Shak.*
6. To cause to explode; as, to *fire* a mine, to discharge, as, to *fire* a musket or cannon, to *fire* cannon balls, rockets, etc.; — often with *off*.
7. To project forcibly, as if from a gun; to hurl. *Colloq.*
8. To eject forcibly; to discharge from a position; to expel summarily; — often with *out*. *Slang.*
to fire off. a To discharge. See def. 6, above. **b** To stop the burning of (a kiln).
fire, *v. i.* **1.** To take fire; to be kindled; to kindle; hence, to glow or redden; to become illumined.
2. To be irritated or inflamed with passion.
3. To discharge artillery or firearms; as, he *fired* at them.
4. To go off, as a gun. *Obs. or R.*
5. To throw or hurl anything violently. *Colloq.*
6. a Of flax, to become covered with dark blotches. **b** Of corn or grain, to turn yellow prematurely, as from drought
7. *Bowls.* To deliver a bowl straight at the jack with great force, to diminish as much as possible the effect of the bias of the bowl, so as to scatter the opponent's bowls.
8. *Bell Ringing.* To ring all the bells in a chime at once.
to fire away, to begin anything, esp. speech, and proceed with it rapidly. — **to f. up. a** To light a fire, as in a furnace. **b** To grow irritated or angry. "He . . . *fired up*, and stood vigorously on his defense." *Macaulay.*
fire action. *Mil.* Artillery or small-arm fire considered as an element of attack or defense.
fire alarm. a A signal given on the breaking out of a fire. **b** An apparatus for giving such an alarm.
fire'arm′ (fīr'ärm′), *n.* Any weapon from which a shot is discharged by an explosive, as gunpowder; — usually applied only to small arms. — **fire'armed**′ (-ärmd′), *a.*
fire assay. An assay in which the dry material is subjected to high heat. See CUPELLATION.
fire'back′ (fīr'bāk′), *n.* **1.** Any of several species of pheasants of the genus *Lophura*, having the lower back a bright, fiery red. They inhabit southern Asia and the East Indies. Called also **fire'-backed pheas'ant** (-bākt′).
2. The back wall or back lining of a fireplace or furnace.
fire'ball′ (fīr'bôl′), *n.* **1. a** *Mil.* A ball filled with powder or other combustibles, intended to be thrown among the enemy, to injure by explosion, to set fire to their works, or to furnish light so that movements may be seen. **b** A luminous meteor, resembling a ball of fire passing through the air, and sometimes exploding. **c** Ball lightning.
2. *Her.* A grenade or bomb, fired proper.
3. A ball of coal dust and clay used as kindling material.
fire bar. A bar of a grate or boiler furnace.
fire beetle. Any of various beetles having light-producing organs, but popularly applied esp. to the elaterid beetles of the genus *Pyrophorus* of tropical America, called *cucujos*, of which *P. noctilucus* is one of the largest and best-known. Its luminous organs are at the sides of the thorax and base of the abdomen, and the light produced is so abundant and brilliant that it is said to be put to practical uses by the natives. See FIREFLY.
fire bill. *Naut.* A list of the stations of officers and crew in case of fire.
fire'bird′ (fīr'bûrd′), *n.* The Baltimore oriole.
fire boat. **1.** A steamer equipped with steam pumps and other apparatus for fighting fire on or from the water.
2. A fire ship.
fire'bote′, *or* **fire'boot**′ (fīr'bōt′), *n. Law.* Firewood or fuel, or the right of a tenant to take it. *Obs. or Hist.*
fire box. **1.** The chamber of a furnace, steam boiler, etc., for the fire. See BOILER, 2d *Illust.*
2. A tinder box; also, a variety of fireworks. *Obs.*
fire'brand′ (fīr'brănd′), *n.* **1.** A piece of burning wood.
2. One who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief; an incendiary.
fire brick. A refractory brick, capable of sustaining high heat without fusion, usually of fire clay or other highly siliceous material, and used for lining fire boxes, etc.
fire clay. Clay capable of being subjected to high heat without fusing or softening perceptibly, and hence used for fire brick, crucibles, etc. It contains much silica and only small amounts of lime, iron, or alkalies.
fire'coat′ (fīr'kōt′), *n.* A film of oxide on metal due to the action of fire or heat.
fire control. *Nav* The organization of a ship's crew and battery whereby the fire of each gun, group of guns, or the entire battery, may be controlled and regulated from a central station, as to target, range, and projectile.
fire crack. A crack which forms in a metal while it is being reheated or annealed. — **fire'-crack**′, *v. i.*
fire'crack'er (fīr'krăk'ẽr), *n.* A cylinder, usually of paper, containing an explosive and a fuse to be lighted by hand, discharged to make a noise, esp. on festivals, such as Independence Day in the United States.
fire damp. *Mining.* A combustible gas or "damp" formed by decomposition of coal or other carbonaceous matter, and consisting chiefly of methane (light carbureted hydrogen), also, the explosive mixture formed by this gas with air.
fire'dog′ (fīr'dôg′; 205), *n.* A support for wood in a fireplace; an andiron. They are usually in pairs.
fire door. **1.** The door or opening through which fuel is supplied to a furnace or stove.
2. A fireproof door in a building.
fire'drake′ (fīr'drāk′), **fire'drag'on** (-drăg'ŭn), *n.* [AS. *fȳrdraca; fȳr* fire + *draca* a dragon. See FIRE; DRAKE a dragon.] **1.** A drake or dragon breathing fire, a monster frequent in Teutonic mythology, esp. as the guardian of a treasure; — sometimes with specific allusion to the dragon which in the second episode of "Beowulf" is slain by and slays the hero. See BEOWULF, FAFNIR.
2. A fiery meteor; an ignis fatuus; a rocket. *Obs.*
3. a An alchemist's helper at the furnace. *Obs.* **b** A fireman. *Obs.* **c** A fire eater (in sense 2). *Obs.*
fire drill. a A primitive device for kindling fire, consisting of a stick revolved between the hands or by a bow, against a block of softer wood. **b** A practice drill with fire-extinguishing apparatus or in the conduct and manner of exit to be followed in case of fire.
fire eater. **1.** A juggler who pretends to eat fire.
2. A quarrelsome person who seeks affrays; a hotspur; specif., *U. S. Hist.*, a violent Southern partisan before the Civil War (so called by Northern opponents). *Colloq.*
fire engine. **1.** An apparatus for throwing a jet of water

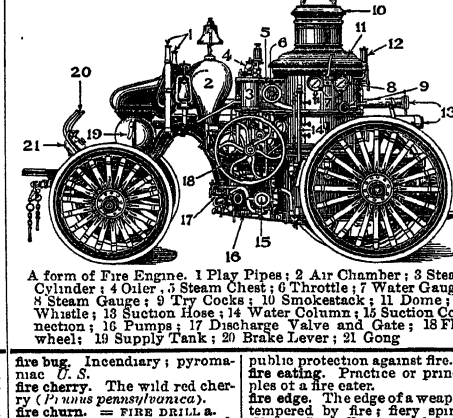

A form of Fire Engine. 1 Play Pipes; 2 Air Chamber; 3 Steam Cylinder; 4 Oiler, 5 Steam Chest; 6 Throttle; 7 Water Gauge; 8 Steam Gauge; 9 Try Cocks; 10 Smokestack; 11 Dome; 12 Whistle; 13 Suction Hose; 14 Water Column; 15 Suction Connection; 16 Pumps; 17 Discharge Valve and Gate; 18 Flywheel; 19 Supply Tank; 20 Brake Lever; 21 Gong

to extinguish fires; formerly, a pump, usually a kind of force pump with an air chamber to insure a steady flow, or an arrangement of two pumps working alternately; more recently, a direct-coupled steam engine and pump on wheels, drawn by horses or self-propelled, or any motor direct-coupled to a pump and portable; also, a portable device on the principle of the fire extinguisher, esp. one for ejecting a current of carbonated water (called in full **chemical fire engine,** or simply **chemical engine**).
2. *Obs.* **a** A steam engine. **b** An apparatus for producing a current of warm air.
fire escape. Any means or contrivance for facilitating escape from a burning building; esp.: **a** An arrangement of light iron ladders with landings, attached to the outside of a building. **b** An extensible portable ladder used by firemen on the outside of a building.
fire extinguisher. One that puts out, or extinguishes, fire; specif., a portable hand contrivance for ejecting water or some incombustible gas. A common form consists of a strong copper tank, lined with lead, containing a solution of sodium bicarbonate and a bottle of sulphuric acid arranged so that on turning a handle or reversing the tank the acid feeds automatically into the solution, generating large quantities of carbon dioxide and forcing a stream of highly carbonated water from an attached hose.
fire fan, *n.* **1.** A hand fire screen. *Obs.*
2. A blast apparatus for a portable forge.
fire'-fanged′ (fīr'fănd′), *p. a.* [See FANG, *v.*] Injured as by fire; scorched; — said of manure, grain, or cheese which has lost its goodness and acquired a smoky appearance, odor, or taste, in consequence of heat generated by decomposition or otherwise.
fire flag. **1.** A meteoric flash, as of lightning.
2. *Naut.* A flag flown as a signal of distress because of fire.
fire'flaught′ (fīr'flôt′; *Scot.* -flăxt), *n.* [*fire* + *flaught* a flake, flash.] *Chiefly Scot.* **1.** Lightning, esp. a flash of lightning; a gleam, as of fire, flash.
2. The aurora borealis.
fire'fly′ (fīr'flī′), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES (-flīz′). In popular language, any nocturnal winged light-producing insect. They are mostly beetles belonging to two families, Lampyridæ and Elateridæ, and hence are more correctly termed *fire beetles*, which name is, however, usually applied only to the large tropical species of the last-mentioned family. (See FIRE BEETLE.) The ordinary fireflies are small, rather elongated, flattened, soft-bodied beetles of the family Lampyridæ, the common North American species belonging to the genera *Photinus* and *Photuris*. They produce a bright, soft, intermittent light, without sensible heat, from an organ in the lower part of the abdomen. This organ appears to be a specialized part of the fat body, and is supplied with nerves and abundant tracheæ. The light is supposed by some to be caused by oxidation of a substance secreted by the cells. In many of these beetles the female is wingless; in some the larva is luminescent. These wingless females and larvæ are popularly termed *glowworms*.

American Firefly *a* Adult Beetle of *Photinus pennsylvanica*. *b* Larva of another *Photuris*. Somewhat enlarged.

fire'guard′ (fīr'gärd′), *n.* **1.** A protecting shieldlike wire screen or grating placed before or fitting over the front of an open fireplace. Cf. FENDER **1**.
2. Land plowed or cleared as protection against forest or prairie fires.
fire house. **1.** A house with a fireplace, in distinction from outhouses. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
2. A building housing fire-extinguishing apparatus. *U. S.*
fire iron. **1.** A piece of iron or steel on which to strike a light. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. *pl.* Utensils for a fireplace or grate, as tongs, poker, etc.
fire limits. The limits fixed by a town or city government within which no framed structure may be built and no building may have a shingled roof.
fire line. **1.** Usually in *pl.* Police barriers or lines about burning buildings.
2. *Forestry.* A belt of land from which trees and underbrush are burned off as a protection against forest fires.
fire'lock′ (fīr'lŏk′), *n.* An old form of gunlock, as the wheel lock or flintlock, which ignites the priming by a spark; hence, a gun having such a lock.
fire'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A gunner *Obs.*
2. A man whose business is to extinguish fires, a member of a fire company.
3. A man who tends or serves fires; a stoker.
4. *Mining.* One who examines the workings of a mine to see that no fire damp is present and that conditions are safe. *Eng.*
fire'-new′, *a.* Fresh from the forge; bright; brand-new.
Your *fire-new* stamp of honor is scarce current. *Shak.*
fire pink. **a** A scarlet-flowered catchfly (*Silene virginica*) of the eastern United States. **b** The painted cup.
fire'place′ (fīr'plās′), *n.* The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire, usually an open recess in a wall; a hearth.
fire plug. A plug or hydrant for drawing water from the mains in a street, building, etc., for extinguishing fires.
fire pot. A pot that holds fire; specif., **a** *Mil.* A small earthen pot filled with combustibles, formerly used as a missile in war. *Obs.* **b** The vessel which holds the fuel or fire in a furnace. **c** A crucible. **d** A soldierer's furnace.
fire'proof′ (fīr'prōōf′; 87), *a.* Proof against fire; relatively incombustible. *Fireproof* is often, if not generally, used,

fir ball. = FIR APPLE.
fir balsam. = BALSAM FIR a.
fir beech. The linden. *Obs.*
fir bob. = FIR APPLE.
fire'-bole, *a.* See -ABLE.
fire adjuster. One who adjusts claims against insurance companies for losses by fire.
fire ant. A stinging ant.
fire area. a Area subjected to a conflagration. b *Mil.* Area of land or water effectively covered by gun fire.
fire arrow. *Mil.* An arrow or dart with inflammable substances attached.
fire balloon. a A balloon raised in the air by the buoyancy of air heated by a fire placed in the lower part. b A balloon sent up at night with fireworks which ignite at a regulated height.
fire'bare′, *n.* [Cf. AS. *fȳrbēar* fire bearing.] A beacon. *Obs.*
fire barrel. A cylinder containing combustibles, used on fire ships. [a cresset.]
fire basket. A portable grate;
fire beater. [Cf. BEET to mend.] A stoker. *Rare. Eng.*
fire'-bel'lied toad. A toad (*Bombinator igneus*) of central and eastern Europe, with red or orange patches on its under parts.
fire blast. A disease of plants, esp. of hops, causing them to appear scorched.
fire'blende′ (-blĕnd′), *n.* [G. *feuerblende.*] Pyrostilpnite.
fire blight. = PEAR BLIGHT.
fire board. *Mining.* A board displaying the word *fire* as a danger warning for fire damp.
fire'board′, *n.* A screen to close a fireplace when not in use
fire'bolt′, *n.* A thunderbolt; lightning. — **fire'bolt'ed**, *a.*
fire boss. *Coal Mining.* = GASMAN, 2; FIREMAN, 4. *U. S.*
fire'brat′, *n.* [*fire* + *brat.*] A thysanurous insect (*Thermobia domestica*) of the Lepismatidæ, of Europe and America, that lives about fireplaces and ovens.
fire'break′, *n.* A plowed or cleared space made to check a forest or prairie fire. *U. S.*
fire bridge See BRIDGE, *n.*, 5 d.
fire brigade An organized body of firemen
fire bug. Incendiary; pyromaniac *U. S.*
fire cherry. The wild red cherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*).
fire churn. = FIRE DRILL a.
fire cock. A cock to furnish water for extinguishing fires.
fire command. *Mil.* In the United States coast artillery, a group of guns or batteries under the immediate effective command of one officer; the lowest tactical unit of fire control.
fire commander. *Mil.* The senior officer of a fire command.
fire company. a A company of men organized for extinguishing fires. b A fire-insurance company. *Chiefly Eng*
fire'crest′ (-krĕst′), *n.* A small European kinglet (*Regulus ignicapillus*), with a bright red crest; — called also **fire'-crest'ed wren.**
fire cross. See FIERY CROSS.
fired (fīrd), *a.* **1** Tested, or purified, by fire; fiery. *Obs.*
2 *Her.* Represented as on fire; — said of a fire ball.
fire department. A municipal or town department in charge of public protection against fire.
fire eating. Practice or principles of a fire eater.
fire edge. The edge of a weapon tempered by fire; fiery spirit. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [eyes.]
fire'-eyed′, *a.* Having glowing
fire'fang′ (-făng′), *n.* [See FANG, *v.*] State of being scorched or overheated. — *v. t.* To subject to fire; singe; scorch.
fire finch. Any weaver bird of the genus *Euplectes*; — so called from its red colors.
fire'fish′, *n.* Any of several singular marine fishes of the genus *Pterois*, family Scorpænidæ, of the Indo-Pacific region. They are usually largely red, and have very large spinose pectoral and dorsal fins.
fire flair *or* **flare.** A ribbon fish (*Trygon pastinaca*).
fire'flame′, *n.* The European band fish (*Cepola rubescens*).
fire'flirt′, *n.* The European redstart.
fire'-free′, *a.* Fireproof. *Obs.*
fire gilding. *Fine Arts.* A mode of gilding with an amalgam of gold and quicksilver, the latter metal being driven off by heat. Hence **fire gilt.**
fire grass The parsley piert.
fire grenade. A hand grenade.
fire hangbird. The Baltimore oriole.
fire'hardship, *n.* See -SHIP.
fire hearth. 1. A hearth.
2. A cooking range for ships.
fire hook. 1. A strong hook for tearing down buildings, beams, etc., in case of fire. [fire.]
2. A hook for raking a furnace
fire'-hot', *a.* Hot as fire.
fire hunt. A night hunt in which torches or other lights are used.
fire'-hunt', *v. i.* To engage in a fire hunt.
fire insurance. See INSURANCE.
fire lane. = FIRE LINE, 2.
fire'-leaves', *n. Dial. Eng.* a Any of several species of *Plantago*, esp. *P. media.* b The blue scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*).
fire'less, *a.* See -LESS.
fire'light', *n.* 1. The light of a domestic or camp fire. [*Obs.*]
2. Lightning; aurora borealis.
fire lighter. A composition used for kindling a fire.
fire'like, *a.* See -LIKE.
fire'ling, *n.* See -LING.
fire'ly, *a* Ardent. *Obs.* — *adv.* Ardently; eagerly. *Obs.*
fire main. A pipe for water to be used in putting out fire
fire'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
fire marble. = LUDLOWITE.
fire'mas'ter, *n.*, *or* **fire master.** a *Mil.* An artillery officer who formerly supervised the making of fireworks. *Obs.* b One who directs firemen.
fire mist. *Astron.* Quasi-nebulous light resolvable into stars.
firen, *a.* [AS *fȳren.*] Full of fire; flaming. *Obs.*
Fire Nation. See MASCOUTEN.
fire net. A net to catch a person who jumps from a burning building. [fice. *Eng.*
fire office. A fire-insurance office
fire'-on-the-moun'tain, *n.* = POINSETTIA, 2.
fire opal. = GIRASOL.
fire pan. A pan for holding or conveying fire; esp., the receptacle for the priming of a gun.
fire pike. A poker; a pike carrying combustibles. *Obs.*

in a comparative sense, of slow-burning structures or materials or those difficult to ignite. Its general meaning as applied to a residence, a modern office building, an ordinary safe, and a bank vault, represents varying degrees of immunity from fire.

fire'proof' (fīr'prōōf'), *v. t.;* FIRE'PROOFED' (-prōōft'); FIRE'PROOF'ING. To render fireproof.

fire'proof'ing, *n.* Act or process of rendering anything fireproof; also, the materials used in the process.

fir'er (fīr'ẽr), *n.* One that fires; one who sets fire to anything; an incendiary.

fire'-rais'ing, *n. Scots Law.* The unlawful and willful burning of property, including arson. — **fire'-rais'er**, *n.*

fire reel. A reel or spool for a fire hose; also, such a reel mounted on a cart for portability.

fire'room' (fīr'rōōm'), *n.* A room containing a fireplace or a furnace; a stokehole, also, a fire box or chamber.

fire screen. **1.** A screen to intercept the heat of a fire. **2.** A fire guard. **3.** A woolen screen in the passage to a powder magazine.

fire set. A set of fire irons; tongs, shovel, and poker.

fire ship. A vessel carrying combustibles or explosives, sent among the enemy's ships or works to set them on fire.

fire'side' (fīr'sīd'), *n.* **a** A place near the fire or hearth; esp., the sides of the fireplace, where seats were formerly placed; hence, home; domestic life or retirement. — **fire'-sid'er** (-sīd'ẽr), *n.* — **fire'side'ship**, *n.*

fire spots. Reddish spots on the iris of the eye.

fire'stone' (fīr'stōn'), *n.* [AS. *fȳrstān* flint; *fȳr* fire + *stān* stone.] **1.** Iron pyrites, formerly used for striking fire; also, a flint. **2.** A stone which will endure high heat; — applied esp. to a sandstone at the top of the upper greensand in the south of England, used for lining kilns and furnaces. **3.** *Metal.* In a slag hearth, a plate of iron covering the front of the furnace except for a few inches of space between it and the bedplate.

fire stop. Any incombustible member or material used to fill or close open parts of a structure, to prevent the passage of fire. — **fire'-stop'**, *v. t.*

fire thorn. A European rosaceous tree (*Cotoneaster pyracantha*), somewhat resembling the medlar. It has escaped from cultivation in some parts of the United States.

fire tower. **1.** A beacon tower, used as a lighthouse. **2.** A tower from which a watch for fires is maintained.

fire trap. A place, esp. a building, so constructed as to make egress especially difficult or hazardous in case of fire.

fire tree. **a** A myrtaceous tree (*Metrosideros tomentosa*) of New Zealand having very hard wood resembling lignumvitæ **b** The Queensland tulip.

fire tube. *Steam Boilers.* A tube which forms a flue.

fire walk. The ceremony or ordeal of walking through fire or upon stones heated by fire. It is performed by some of the Polynesians as a religious rite and in past ages was a recognized ordeal in Europe.

fire wall. *Arch.* A fireproof wall used as a fire stop.

fire'ward'en (wôr'd'n), **fire'ward'** (fīr'wôrd'), *n.* An officer who has authority to order precautions against fires or to direct in their extinguishment, as in towns or forests. *U. S.*

fire water. Ardent spirits; — a name attributed to the American Indians, commonly in jocular use.

fire'weed' (fīr'wēd'), *n.* Any of several weeds troublesome in clearings or burned districts; as: **a** An American asteraceous weed (*Erechtites hieraciifolia*). **b** The great willowherb (*Chamænerion angustifolium*). **c** The Jimson weed. **d** The horseweed. **e** The hoary plantain.

fire'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* **1.** Wood for fuel. **2.** The ironwood of the southeastern United States (*Cyrilla racemiflora*).

fire'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** *Obs.* **a** A furnace. **b** Work done by means of, or in the midst of, fire. **2.** (Usually in *pl.*) A device for producing a striking display of light, or a figure or figures in plain or colored fire, by the combustion of materials that burn in some peculiar manner, as gunpowder, sulphur, metallic filings, and various salts. The most common feature of fireworks is a paper or pasteboard tube filled with the combustible material. A number of these tubes or cases are often combined so as to make, when kindled, a great variety of figures in fire, often variously colored. The skyrocket is a common form of firework. The name is also given to various combustible preparations used in war. In the daylight fireworks of the Japanese, use is made of bursting bombs of colored smoke or vapor which assumes various forms. **3.** *pl.* A pyrotechnic exhibition. *Obs. in the sing.*

> The Duke of Richmond gave a *firework*. *Walpole.*

— **fire'work'less**, *a.* — **fire'work'y** (-wûr'kĭ), *a.*

fire'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* **a** The larva of a small tortricid moth which eats the leaves of the cranberry, so that the vines look as if burned. **b** A glowworm.

fire worship. Religious homage to fire or to a deity symbolized by fire.

fire worshiper *or* **worshipper.** One who worships fire; esp., a Gheber or Parsi.

fir'ing (fīr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FIRE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** **a** Act of discharging a firearm, a mine, etc. **b** Act or mode of introducing fuel into the furnace and working it. **c** Application of fire, or of a cautery. **d** *Ceram.* Exposure to intense heat in a kiln in order to harden or glaze. **2.** Fuel; firewood or coal.

firing iron, an instrument used by veterinary surgeons in cauterizing. — **f. line,** *Mil.*, the main body of troops engaged in fire action within effective range of the enemy, or the position held by such body at any given moment. Only skirmishers, if any, are in advance of it. In its rear are, normally, its supports and the reserves, local and general. It now invariably moves in extended order. Artillery, esp. on the side of the attack, is not generally considered as forming part of the firing line, whatever its actual position. — **firing order,** the order in which the explosion or working strokes occur in a multiple-cylinder internal-combustion engine. — **f. party,** *Mil.*, a squad detailed to fire a volley over the grave of one buried with military honors, or to shoot one sentenced to be shot. — **f. pin,** in the breech mechanism of a firearm, the pin which strikes the head of the cartridge and explodes it.

firk (fûrk), *v. t.;* FIRKED (fûrkt); FIRK'ING. [Cf. ME. *ferken* to drive, proceed, make haste, AS. *fercian* to bring; perh. akin to *faran* to go, E. *fare.*] **1.** To bring; to conduct; to help on; to urge; drive. *Obs.* **2.** To cheat; to get dishonestly; to contrive. *Obs.* **3.** To beat; strike; chastise, conquer. *Archaic. Shak.*

firk (fûrk; fĭrk), *v. i.* **1.** To move quickly; to hasten; also, to be lively or frisky. *Obs.* **2.** To move jerkily; to fidget. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

fir'kin (fûr'kĭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *vierde* fourth (fr. *vier* four) + *-kin.* See FOUR.] **1.** A small wooden vessel or cask of indeterminate size, — used for butter, lard, etc. **2.** A measure of capacity of various values, usually the fourth part of a barrel. The English firkin is now 9 imperial gallons (formerly a firkin of ale was 8 ale gallons and a firkin of beer 9 beer gallons). Hence, a weight, varying with the commodity, a firkin of butter being 56 pounds.

fir'lot (fûr'lŏt), *n.* [Scot., the fourth part of a boll of grain, Icel. *fjórði* fourth (cf. FOURTH, FOUR) + *hlutr, hlotr,* lot, share, part (cf. LOT).] **1.** An old dry measure of Scotland; the fourth part of a boll. See BOLL. **2.** A vessel holding, or used to measure, a firlot.

firm (fûrm), *a.;* FIRM'ER (fûr'mẽr); FIRM'EST. [ME. *ferme,* F. *ferme,* fr. L. *firmus;* cf. Skr. *dharman* support, law, order, *dhṛ* to hold fast, carry. Cf. FARM, THRONE.] **1.** Fixed; hence, closely compressed; compact; substantial; solid; — applied to the matter of bodies; as, *firm* flesh; *firm* muscles; *firm* wood.

> By one man's *firm* obedience fully tried. *Milton*

2. Not easily moved, shaken, excited, or disturbed; unchanging in purpose; fixed; steady; constant; stable; unshaken; not easily changed; established; loyal; as, *firm* nerves; a *firm* seat in the saddle; a *firm* believer; a *firm* decree; *firm* friends. **3.** Hence: **a** Secure in possession; — said of a person or thing. *Obs.* **b** Certain; well-founded. *Obs.*

> There is no *firm* reason to be render'd. *Shak.*

4. Solid; — opposed to *fluid;* as, *firm* land. **5.** Indicating firmness; as, a *firm* voice or countenance. **6.** *Com.* Steady; not fluctuating markedly; without downward tendencies; — said of prices, a market, a period, etc.; hence, not declining in price; — said of commodities.

Syn. — Compact, dense, fixed, stable, steady, secure, immovable; impenetrable, rigid, unyielding; resolute, constant, determined. — FIRM, HARD, SOLID. FIRM (opposed to *loose, flabby*) suggests closeness or compactness of texture, or steadiness or consistency under pressure; HARD (opposed to *soft;* see HARD) implies impenetrability or relatively complete resistance to pressure; SOLID (opposed to *fluid, open, hollow*) implies fixity of form and density of mass; it suggests the negation of empty space; as, *firm* muscles, *firm* ground; *hard* as a rock, as steel; a *solid* globe, a *solid* wall; cf. *firm, hard, solid* flesh (or ground). Fig., *firm* implies stability, fixedness, or resolution; *hard,* obduracy or lack of feeling; *solid,* substantial or genuine qualities; as, a *firm* purpose, belief, to guide with a *firm* hand; a *hard* master, a *hard* bargain, a *hard* eye; *solid* attainments, *solid* comfort. See DENSE, LASTING, FIRMNESS.

firm land, terra firma. *Obs.*

firm, *v. t.;* FIRMED (fûrmd); FIRM'ING. [ME. *fermen* to make firm, F. *fermer,* fr. L. *firmare* to make firm, fr. *firmus* firm. See FIRM, *a.*] **1.** To make fast; to fix securely; to put in place firmly; to make solid or compact.

> The earth should be *firmed* or packed over them. *L. H. Bailey.*

2. To fix; settle; confirm; establish. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> And Jove has *firmed* it with an awful nod. *Dryden.*

3. To strengthen; support. *Obs. or Stock Exchange Cant.* **4.** To fix or direct with firmness *Obs.* **5.** [Cf. FIRM, *n.*] To sign or validate (a document); to sign (one's name). *Obs.*

firm, *v. i.* **1.** To become firm, fixed, solid, or compact. **2.** [Cf. FIRM, *n.*] To sign a document. *Obs.*

firm, *n.* [It. *firma* the (firm, sure, or confirming) signature or subscription, or Pg. *firma* signature, firm, or Sp. *firma* signature; all fr. LL. *firmare* to sign, confirm, in L., to make firm, fr. *firmus,* adj., firm. See FIRM, *a.*] **1.** Signature; sign manual. *Obs.* **2.** The name, title, or style under which a company transacts business; the firm name; hence, a partnership of two or more persons; a commercial house; as, the *firm* of Hope & Co. Under English and American law a *firm* is not recognized as a legal person distinct from the members composing it; but in Scots law and French law the firm is a legal person distinct from its members, though the individual partners may be charged on a decree or diligence directed against the firm. Cf. COMPANY, 6.

Syn. — Company, house, partnership.

fir'ma-ment (fûr'mȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *firmamentum,* fr. *firmare* to make firm, *firmus* firm: cf. F. *firmament.* See FIRM, *a.*] **1.** The vault or arch of the sky; the heavens.

☞ The word came into English as a translation of the Latin *firmamentum* of the Vulgate, meaning, lit., "a support; prop; strengthening," corresponding to the Greek στερέωμα of the Septuagint, meaning lit., "something solid; a foundation," both being used to render the Hebrew word which denotes an "expanse," and was in Scripture applied to the great arch or expanse over our heads in which the clouds and stars appear.

> The earth was regarded (by the ancient Hebrews) as a flat surface, bounded upon all sides by the watery deep. Above, the heavens formed a hollow vault . . . This vault was thought to be solid, and was spoken of as a *firmament.* *Encyc. Bib.*

2. *Old Astron.* The orb of the fixed stars; the eighth and outermost celestial sphere. Sometimes, any of the crystalline spheres; as, the first *firmament,* or primum mobile. **3.** Fixed foundation; established basis. *Obs.* **4.** The act or process of making firm or strengthening. *Obs.* **5.** The jeweled heads of pins for a headdress. *Obs.*

fir'ma-men'tal (fûr'mȧ-mĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions. *Dryden.* **2.** Of or pertaining to support or strengthening. *Rare.*

fir'man (fûr'măn; fẽr-măn'), *n.;* *pl.* -MANS (-măn̄z; -mănz') [Per. *fermān.*] In Turkey and some other Oriental countries, a decree or mandate issued by the sovereign; a royal order, license, or grant,—generally given for special objects, as to a traveler to insure him protection and assistance.

firm'er (fûr'mẽr), *a.* [F. *fermoir;* cf. OF. *formoir.*] *Mech.* Designating a chisel, gouge, or the like, short in length and adapted for heavier work than the longer paring tools, being usually driven by a mallet or framing hammer. — *n.* A firmer chisel. See CHISEL, *Illust.*

Fir'mi-ster'ni-a (fûr'mĭ-stûr'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *firmus* strong + *sternum.*] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Anura in which in the adult state the epicoracoids of the two sides meet in the median ventral line. Cf. ARCIFERA. — **fir'mi-ster'nal** (-stûr'năl), **fir'mi-ster'ni-al** (-nĭ-ăl), **fir'mi-ster'nous** (-năs), *a.*

firm'ness, *n.* State or quality of being firm.

Syn. — FIRMNESS, CONSTANCY. FIRMNESS is esp. a quality of the will, and connotes resolution; CONSTANCY (see CONSTANCY) belongs rather to the affections and principles, and implies steadfastness and fidelity, often fortitude or endurance; as, "Ethel . . . has such *firmness* and resolution of character, that if she has once determined to conquer any inclination of that sort, I am sure she will master it" (*Thackeray*); "She said to him, with timid *firmness,* 'Have I leave to speak?'" (*Tennyson*); "the bewildering *constancy* of martyrs" (*W. Pater*); "Such as have passed through years of calamity bear up, with a noble and immovable *constancy,* against the heaviest [strokes]" (*Bolingbroke*). See FIRM.

fir'ry (fûr'ĭ), *a.* Made of fir; abounding in firs.

first (fûrst), *a.* [ME. *first, furst,* AS. *fyrst;* akin to Icel. *fyrstr,* Sw. & Dan. *forste,* OHG. *furist,* G. *fürst* prince; a superlative form of E. *for, fore.* See FOR, FORE; cf. FORMER, FOREMOST.] Preceding all others; first in time or a series, position, or rank; — used as an ordinal of *one;* as: **a** Earliest in time or succession; — said of either the past or future; as, he was the *first* to come; the *first* train leaves at noon; it will be my *first* voyage; the *first* year of independence. **b** Foremost in position; in front of, or in advance of, all others; as, the *first* rank of the company; his horse ran *first* in the race. **c** Foremost in rank, importance, or worth; chief; supreme; as, of the *first* importance.

> To the memory of the man *first* in war, *first* in peace, and *first* in the hearts of his countrymen *Henry Lee, Eulogy on Washington.*

d In titles of officers and officials, having precedence over colleagues of the same general grade, as, *first* vice president; *first* secretary of embassy; *first* sergeant; *first* violins.

Syn. — Primary, primordial, primitive, primeval, pristine; highest, chief, principal, foremost.

at first blush, *or* **at the first blush,** at the first appearance, view, or consideration. "*At the first blush,* we thought they had been ships come from France." *Hakluyt.* This phrase is used now more of ideas, opinions, etc., than of material things. — **at f. hand,** from the original source; without intervention of an agent; as, he got it *at first hand.* — **f. act.** *Metaph.* = ACTUS PRIMUS. — **f. aid,** more or less skilled emergency treatment given to sufferers from accident, battle, etc., before regular medical or surgical care can be given to the case. — **f base,** *Baseball,* the base that must be touched first by a base runner. Also, the player whose position includes it; — called also *first baseman.* — **f. baseman.** See BASEBALL. — **f. board.** *Exchanges.* **a** The first of a number of calls of bonds, stock, or produce. **b** *New York Stock Exchange.* The printed list of the sales from 10 A. M. to 12 M. — **f. brass.** *Numis.* See SESTERCE. — **f. cause.** *Metaph.* **a** Prime mover; primum mobile. **b** The great first cause, God, the Creator of all. **c** The self-active being to which, it is sometimes held, every chain of causes must go back, on the ground that to deny this is to deny all causality, because it is to make every link in the chain an effect that derives its causality from beyond; and if there be no first active efficient cause, all the effects, in infinite series, are without a cause, and hence they are no effects. See CAUSE, *n.* — **f. chop,** first-class; — a term brought into China by Anglo-Indians. — **f. class,** a place in the highest, or first, class in a college or university examination; also, one who takes such a place. — **f. coat.** **a** *Plastering.* The solid foundation of coarse stuff. It is thick, and crossed with lines, so as to give a bond for the next coat. **b** *Painting.* The first layer of paint. — **F. Consul,** *F. Hist.,* Napoleon Bonaparte. See CONSUL, 2 b. — **f. cost,** the cost at which a thing is acquired or produced, without including any subsequent expenses, as for storage, handling, loss of interest, etc. — **f. cousin.** See COUSIN, 2. — **F. Covenant, the,** *Eccl. Hist.,* the covenant made in 1557 by some of the most powerful Scotch barons and by many lesser nobles to support the Reformation. It was the first public step towards the organization of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland. — **F. day,** Sunday; — so called chiefly by the Society of Friends. — **f. derived assemblage,** *Math.,* the assemblage of all the limit points of an assemblage. — **f., second,** *etc.,* **digestion,** first, second, etc., concoction. See CONCOCTION, 1. Also fig. *Obs.* — **F. Empire,** the French empire (1804–15) under Napoleon I. — **f. floor.** **a** The ground floor. *U. S.* **b** The floor next above the ground floor. *Brit.* — **f. form.** **a** The lowest form in a school arranged on the English plan. **b** *Print.* The form printed first, generally containing the first page of the sheet. — **f. fruits,** *or, less commonly,* **f. fruit.** **a** The fruits of the season earli-

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fire quarters. *Naut.* The stations at which officers and men are posted on an alarm of fire.

fire raft. A raft laden with combustibles, for setting fire to an enemy's ships or waterfront.

fire roll. *Naut.* A peculiar beat of the drum to summon men to their quarters in case of fire.

fire setting. *Mining.* The process of softening or cracking the working face of a lode by the action of fire.

fire shovel. A shovel for feeding fuel to a fire or for handling live coals.

fire slash. A slash in a forest or a wood made by fire.

fire'-slaught' (*Scot.* -slart'), *n* [AS. *sleaht* a stroke, blow.] Lightning. *Obs. or R. Scot.*

Fi-res'mo (fī-rĕs'mō), *n. Logic.* Festino with transposed premises. See MODE. *Rare.* [*Brit.*]

fire station. = FIRE HOUSE, 2.

fire stick. **a** A stick used by primitive races to obtain fire by friction. **b** A firebrand.

fire stink. The stench from decomposing iron pyrites, due to sulphureted hydrogen.

fire surface. The heating surface of a steam boiler.

fire swab. A wet swab for cooling and clearing a gun in action, etc.

fire'tail', *n.* **a** European redstart. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Tasmanian finch (*Zonæginthus bellus*); — called also **fire'-tailed' finch.** **c** Humming bird of the genus *Sappho.*

fire teaser. The fireman of a steam engine. *Slang, Eng.*

fire test. See FLASHING POINT.

fire tile. A tile able to resist extreme heat.

fire tongs. [AS. *fȳrtang*] Tongs for handling hot objects.

fire'top', *n.* = FIREWEED b.

fire'-tube' boil'er. See BOILER.

fire worker. **a** *Mil.* An artillery officer, assistant to the firemaster. *Obs.* **b** One who makes or deals with fireworks or explosives. *Obs. or R.*

firhman. † FIREMAN.

Firingie. † FERINGI. [trick.]

firk (fûrk), *n. Obs.* **1.** A handle; **2.** A smart stroke; flick; lash.

firk'er, *n.* One who firks.

fir'kin, *v. t.* To pack in firkins.

firm, *n.* The firm land, or mainland. *Obs*

firm, *n.* Anglicized form of LL. *firma,* rent. See FARM, rent.

firm (fûrm), *n.* [F. *fermes.* See FIRM, *a.*] *Arch.* Any of the principal rafters of a roof. *Dial. Eng.*

firma. † FIRMAN.

‖ **fir'ma** (fûr'mȧ), *n.* [LL. See FARM, FIRM.] *Law.* **a** Farm; a lease or letting. **b** A firm.

‖ **fir'ma bur'gi** (bûr'jĭ). [LL.] *Law.* Lit., the farm of the borough; that is, the grant by the king to the burgesses of the revenues collected by the sheriff, for which the burgesses became responsible for certain payments to the king.

firm'ance, *n.* [OF. *fermance* a strengthening.] Confinement; assurance; stability. *Obs. Scot.*

‖ **fir-ma'ri-us** (fẽr-mā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RII (-ī). [LL.] A farmer of revenues, taxes, etc.

fir-ma'tion (fẽr-mā'shŭn), *n* [L. *firmare* to strengthen, prove.] Confirmation *Obs.*

fir-mann'. Var. of FIRMAN.

firme. † FORME.

fir'me' (fēr'mā'), *a. Her.* Designating a cross pattée reaching to the sides of the shield.

firmest. † FOREMOST.

firm'i-tude, *n.* [L. *firmitudo.*] Firmness; strength. *Obs.*

firm'i-ty, *n.* [L. *firmitas*: cf. F. *fermeté.*] **1.** Firmness *Obs.* **2.** Affirmance; assurance. *Obs.*

firm'less, *a.* Infirm; unstable. *Obs.*

firm'ly, *adv.* of FIRM.

fir moss. A kind of European club moss (*Lycopodium selago*).

firn (fĭrn), *n* [G., fr. *firn,* a., of last year.] *Phys. Geog.* = NEVE.

firnage. † FURNAGE.

fir oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

Fir'o-la (fĭr'ō-lȧ), *n.*. **Fi-rol'i-dæ** (fī-rŏl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syns. of PTEROTRACHÆA, PTEROTRACHEIDÆ.

Fir'o-loi'da. (fĭr'ō-loi'dȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of heteropod mollusks closely allied to *Pterotrachæa,* but having a filiform caudal appendage.

fir parrot. The common crossbill.

fir pine = BALSAM FIR a.

fir rape. **a** Pinesap. **b** Beechdrops.

fir'ren, *a.* Made of fir. *Obs.*

firrette. † FERRET.

fir'ring, *n.* = FURRING.

firse. † FURZE.

fir'-seed' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

first. † FRIST.

first, *n.* [AS. *first, fyrst.*] A ceiling; ridgepole *Obs*

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est gathered; specif., those offered in the usage of the ancient Hebrews and other ancient nations to the Deity in acknowledgment of the gift of fruitfulness. **b** The income for the first year, formerly payable to a superior by every holder of a feudal or ecclesiastical benefice or an office of profit;—called also *primitiæ*, *annalia*, or *annates*. Formerly first fruits were paid to the Pope by every new incumbent of a benefice in the papal patronage; but this payment was abolished in France in 1516, and in England during the reign of Henry VIII., at which time the first fruits were transferred to the crown, being later placed in trust. See QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY. **c** The earliest products, effects, or results of any work, endeavor, process, etc. — **First Gentleman of Europe**, George IV., King (1820-30) of England; — so called on account of his position and personal attractions. — **F. Grenadier** of France, Latour d'Auvergne (1743-1800); — so called by Napoleon. — **f. growth**, *Forestry*, original growth; virgin timber. Cf. SECOND GROWTH. — **f. intention**. See INTUITION, *n.*, 6 & 7. — **f. lieutenant**, *Mil.*, an officer of the army or marine corps next in rank below a captain, usually assigned to a company, battery, or troop. See LIEUTENANT. — **f. light oil**, the first runnings in the fractionation of coal tar, up to about 105° C. — **f. mate**, an officer in a merchant vessel next in rank to the captain. — **f. mean line**. *Opt. Min.* See BISECTRIX. — **f. meridian**. *Geog.* = PRIME MERIDIAN. — **f. mortgage**, one which has priority as a lien over all other mortgages. — **f name**. = CHRISTIAN NAME. — **f. nerve**, *Anat.*, specif., one of the first pair of cranial nerves; an olfactory nerve. — **f night**, the night on which a theatrical performance first takes place at a given place; also, the performance itself. Hence, **first nighter**, one who is habitually present at first nights. — **f. number**. See LLOYD'S NUMBERS. — **f. officer**, *Naut.*, in the merchant service, the first mate. — **f. order reaction**. *Chem.* See REACTION. — **f. point**, *Astron.*, the westernmost point of a zodiacal sign. The *first point* of Aries (the vernal equinox) is the origin of right ascension and of celestial longitudes, whence they are counted eastward or contraclockwise. — **f. sergeant**, *Mil.*, the highest ranking sergeant in a company, battery, troop, etc. — **f. story**. = FIRST FLOOR. — **f. teller**, *Banking*, the paying teller. — **f. watch**, *Naut.*, the watch from eight to twelve at midnight, also, the men on duty during that time. — **f. water**, the highest quality or purest luster; — said of gems, esp. diamonds and pearls. — **the f.**, even one; even the first or as much as the first; the least, as, I had not *the first* desire for it; he was not guilty of *the first* offense. *U. S.*

first (fûrst), *adv.* **1.** Before any or some other person or thing in time, space, rank, etc.; — much used in composition.

> Adam was *first* formed, then Eve. *1 Tim.* II. 13.

2. For the first time.

> For as you were when *first* your eye I eyed,
> Such seems your beauty still. *Shak.*

3. In preference to anything else; sooner; rather than do, be, or suffer something; as, surrender? we will die *first*. **4.** Originally; at first. *Obs.* **at first, at the first**, at the beginning or origin. — **f. and last**, taking everything together; altogether; as, I saw much of him *first and last*; *first and last* it cost $50,000. — **f. or last**, at one time or another; at the beginning or end.

> And all are fools and lovers *first or last*. *Dryden.*

first, *n.* **1.** Anything that is first; the beginning.

> I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the *first* and the last. *Rev.* XXII 13.

2. a = FIRST CLASS; as, he took (or was) a *first* in classics. **b** The winning place in a race or other athletic contest; as, our team took six *firsts*, five seconds, and nine thirds. **3.** *Music.* **a** The upper voice part of a duet, trio, etc. **b** The highest or chief voice or instrument of its class, as in a chorus or orchestra; the leader of a group of performers. **c** The prime, or unison. See INTERVAL. **4.** *pl.* The finest grade of many articles of commerce, as sugar, lumber, butter, etc. **5.** *Baseball.* First base. **6.** The first year of a reign or the first day of a month. **first of Aries**, *Astron.*, the first point of Aries. See FIRST POINT. — **f. of exchange**. See EXCHANGE, *n.*, 2 **a**.

first'-born', *a.* First brought forth; first in the order of nativity; eldest; hence, most excellent; most distinguished or exalted.

first'-born', *n.* One that is first born; often, a first-born son; hence, an heir.

first'-class' (fûrst'klăs'; 87), *a.* **1.** Of the best class; of the highest rank; in the first division; of the best quality; first-rate; as, a *first-class* telescope; *first-class* title. **2.** Of or pertaining to the highest, most luxurious, or most expensive grade in a series; as, a *first-class* man (in university standing); a *first-class* railway carriage or ticket. **3.** Of or pertaining to the lowest class, or first counting from the bottom; as, a *first-class* clerk, or one getting the lowest salary. *Rare. U. S.*

first'-class' mail. See under MAIL, a bag, etc.

first'-class', *adv.* By a first-class conveyance; with first-class accommodations, etc.; as, they travel *first-class*.

first'-hand' (-hănd'; 87), *adv.* At first hand; — written also *first hand*. — *a.* Obtained directly from the first, or original, source; hence, without the intervention of an agent; as, *first-hand* information.

first'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*first* + 1st *-ling*.] The first of a class or kind; the first produce, offspring, or result of anything; esp., the first-born of domestic animals.

first'ling, *a.* First of its kind; first produced or born.

first'ly (fûrst'lĭ), *adv.* In the first place; before anything else; first; — commonly used only in connection with other ordinal adverbs in *-ly*, as "secondly," "thirdly," etc. Many prefer the word *first* in this use.

first'-rate' (-rāt'; 87), *a.* Of the first rate; — more esp. applied to ships of war in the sense of size, armament, etc., rather than of excellence; hence, of the highest efficiency; of the most excellence; preëminent in quality, size, or estimation; extremely good.

first'-rate' (fûrst'rāt'), *adv.* Very or quite well. *Colloq.*

first'-rate' (fûrst'rāt'), *n.* Anything of the first rank or highest excellence; esp., a ship of war of the first rate.

firth (fûrth), *n.* [See FRITH.] *Geog* A narrow arm of the sea; a frith; as, the *Firth* of Clyde.

fir wool. A fibrous substance obtained by pounding the leaves of certain coniferous trees, esp. of the Scotch pine.

fisc (fĭsk), *n.* [F. *fisc*, fr. L. *fiscus* basket, money basket, treasury.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* = FISCUS. **2.** Any state or royal treasury; an exchequer. **3.** (Usually *fisk.*) *Scots Law.* The public or crown treasury, to which estates escheat; — chiefly in the phrase "as to the *fisk*" (translating Lat. *quoad fiscum*); hence, esp. formerly, the estate of a rebel, or the crown's right to it.

fis'cal (fĭs'kăl), *a.* [F. *fiscal*, L. *fiscalis*, fr. *fiscus*. See FISC.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the public treasury or revenue. **2.** Of or pertaining to financial matters generally.

Syn. — See FINANCIAL.

fiscal year, *Com.*, the year by or for which accounts are reckoned, or the year between one annual time of settlement, or balancing of accounts, and another. Unless otherwise specified the fiscal year regularly ends December 31. The government *fiscal year* in Great Britain and in the German Empire ends March 31, in the United States June 30, in France December 31.

fis'cal, *n.* **1.** An exchequer or state treasury. *Obs.* **2.** A treasurer. *Obs* **3.** The procurator fiscal. *Scot.* **4. a** In some European countries, and their past or present colonies, one of various officials of different ranks, having more or less the character of public prosecutors, as in Spain or Portugal the king's solicitor or attorney general. **b** *Hist.* In the Holy Roman Empire, the highest imperial law officer. **c** In Holland and Dutch colonies, a kind of magistrate having cognizance of revenue offenses. **d** (*pron.* fēs-kăl') In the Philippines, a provincial officer who represents his province and the central government as a prosecuting attorney in a court of first instance.

fis-cal'i-ty (fĭs-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *fiscalité*.] Excessive regard for financial considerations; spirit of gain.

fis'cal-ize (fĭs'kăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz'ĭng). To subject to fiscal control; to take charge of or manage as a source of revenue. — **fis'cal-i-za'tion**, *n.*

‖ **fis'cus** (fĭs'kŭs), *n.* [L., lit., a basket.] *Rom. Hist.* The public treasury; esp., under the Empire, the one of the three branches of the public treasury most under imperial control. It was devoted especially to military purposes, provincial administration, the emperors' gifts to charitable uses, the providing of grain and water for Rome, and, apparently, to some extent to the support of the imperial household. It was called in full **fis'cus Cæ'sa-ris** (sē'zā-rĭs). Cf. ÆRARIUM. It later absorbed the imperial revenues of the other branches of the treasury.

fis'e-tin (fĭs'ē-tĭn; fī-sē'tĭn), *n.* [G. *fisetholz* a species of fustic.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline coloring principle, $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$, obtained from fustet.

fish (fĭsh), *n.* [F. *fiche* peg, mark, fr. *ficher* to fix.] A counter, used in various games, sometimes shaped like a fish.

fish, *n.*; *pl.* FISHES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151), *or, collectively*, FISH. [ME. *fisch, fisc, fis*, AS. *fisc*; akin to D. *visch*, OS. & OHG. *fisk*, G. *fisch*, Icel. *fiskr*, Sw. & Dan. *fisk*, Goth. *fisks*, L. *piscis*, Ir. *iasc*. Cf. PISCATORIAL, GRAMPUS, PORPOISE.] In some cases, such as *fish* joint, *fish* plate, this word has prob. been confused with *fish*, fr. F. *fiche* a peg.] **1.** In the broadest sense, a designation of almost any exclusively aquatic animal, vertebrate or invertebrate.

☞ This usage is technically obsolete and is becoming rare among educated people except in certain general phrases, but survives in compound terms, as *shellfish*, *starfish*, *cuttlefish*, and others.

2. Any of numerous completely aquatic, water-breathing craniate vertebrates having the limbs (when present) developed as fins, and in the more typical forms an elongated or somewhat fusiform body commonly covered with scales or plates and ending in a broad vertical caudal fin. The fishes are divided into several classes in many recent classifications; in older or more conservative classifications, they are all placed in the class *Pisces*. (See PISCES.) The chief and commonly the only breathing organs of fishes are the gills (see GILL), attached to the branchial arches at the sides of the pharynx. Water is drawn in through the mouth, and expelled through the clefts between the arches, aërating the blood circulating in the thin-walled gills. The heart has one auricle and one ventricle, the former sometimes partly divided. From the heart the blood passes by the ventral aorta to the gills, and from them to the various parts and organs, returning to the heart in a venous condition. Their blood is cold (in some large forms, somewhat warm) and its red corpuscles are oval and nucleated. Both hepatic and renal portal systems of circulation are commonly present. There is often an air bladder (which see), sometimes having the function of an accessory breathing organ. Elongated fishes usually swim chiefly by undulations of the body; most short-bodied forms principally by means of the caudal fin, the other fins being used chiefly in balancing and controlling their movements (see FIN). Most fishes are oviparous, and the eggs are usually fertilized by the male after they are laid. The eggs are meroblastic and often produced in immense numbers. Many elasmobranchs and some other fishes are viviparous. **3.** [*cap.*] *pl. Astron.* = PISCES. **4.** The flesh of fish, used as food; — esp in distinction from *flesh*, or the flesh of animals, and *fowl*, the flesh of birds. **5.** *Naut.* **a** A purchase used to fish the anchor. **b** A piece of timber, somewhat in the form of a fish, used to strengthen a mast or yard. **6.** A piece of wood, iron, or other rigid material fastened alongside another in order to strengthen it, or across two butting or overlapping pieces to make a joint; a fishplate.

fish of paradise. = PARADISE FISH.

fish (fĭsh), *v. i.*; FISHED (fĭsht); FISH'ING. [ME *fischen, fisken, fissen*, AS. *fiscian*; akin to G. *fischen*, OHG. *fiscōn*, Goth. *fiskōn*. See FISH the animal.] **1.** To attempt to catch fish; to be employed in taking fish, by any means, as by angling or drawing a net; — often with *for*. **2.** To search (for) anything hidden or buried with hook, dredge, extended arm, etc.; as, to *fish* for pearls or sunken treasure. **3.** To seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth; — often with *for*; as, to *fish* for compliments, information, etc. "Any other *fishing* question." *Scott.* **4.** To be adjusted so as to catch fish; — said of a net, etc. **to fish broad**, to fish on the sea beyond the three-mile limit.

fish, *v. t.* **1** To catch, or try to catch; to draw (*out* or *up*); to bring out of a deep or obscure place; as, to *fish* a salmon; to *fish* pearls; to *fish* a coin from one's pocket. **2.** To try with a fishing rod, to fish in; as, to *fish* a stream. **3.** To search by or as if by raking or sweeping. *Swift.* **4.** To strengthen (a beam, mast, etc.), or unite end to end (two timbers, railroad rails, etc.) by bolting on a plank, timber, or plate, lengthwise on one or both sides. **5.** *Naut.* To hoist the flukes of (an anchor) to the billboards. **6.** To fertilize (land) with fish manure. *U. S.* **7.** To draw or pull (electric wires through a conduit or between floors or walls) with a hook and line or wire. **to fish out**, to exhaust the supply of fish in by fishing.

fish'a-ble (fĭsh'a-b'l), *a.* That may be legally or profitably fished in; suitable for fishing; as, a *fishable* brook.

fish ball. Fish (usually salted codfish) shredded fine, mixed with mashed potato, and fried in the form of a round or flat cake. *U. S.*

fish'bone' (fĭsh'bōn'), *n.* **1.** A bone of a fish **2.** *Apiculture.* Undue thickness of the septum or midrib of a honeycomb.

fishbone tree. An araliaceous shrub or small tree (*Pseudopanax crassifolius*) of New Zealand, having curiously toothed leaves.

fish crow. A rather small species of crow (*Corvus ossifragus*), found on the Atlantic coast of the United States, chiefly south of New England. It feeds largely on fish.

fish'-cul'tur-ist, *n.* A person expert or engaged in the propagation of fishes.

fish day. A day on which fish is eaten in place of flesh in accordance with custom or ecclesiastical rule; a fast day.

fish'er (fĭsh'ẽr), *n.* [AS *fiscere.*] **1.** One that fishes; esp., a person, animal, or vessel engaged or employed in fishing. **2.** A carnivorous animal (*Mustela pennanti*) of the weasel family, of the boreal part of eastern North America, extending southward in the Allegheny Mountains, and represented in western North America by an allied variety. It becomes about three feet long and is dark brown (in parts almost black), with a long bushy tail. In habits it is largely arboreal, and it avoids settled regions.

fish'er-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One whose occupation is to catch fish; also, a ship or vessel employed in the business of taking fish, as in the cod fishery.

fish'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act, process, occupation, or season of taking fish or other sea products; fishing.

> The fishermen . . . who collect in large numbers during the great cod and herring *fisheries*. *H. W. Smyth.*

2. A place for catching fish or taking other sea products; as, the pearl *fisheries*; an oyster *fishery*; a salmon *fishery*. **3.** *Law.* The right to take fish at a certain place, or in particular waters, esp. by drawing a seine or net; — called a **several fishery**, when founded on ownership of the underlying soil, and therefore exclusive; **free fishery**, when an exclusive privilege, derived from royal or public grant, to fish in public waters, and independent of the soil; and a **common fishery**, when a right enjoyed in common with others to fish in public waters. By the English common law the crown has by prerogative the right of fishery in all tidal waters to a distance three miles from the shore; in nontidal waters the right of fishery belongs to the owner of the land under the water, or to the riparian owner. In the United States the rights of fishery over navigable and nonnavigable waters generally similarly belong respectively to the State and the private owners.

> The distinction between several and free *fisheries* has always been uncertain. Blackstone's opinion was that several *fishery* implied a *fishery* in right of the soil under the water, while free *fishery* was confined to a public river and did not necessarily comprehend the soil. He is supported by later writers, such as Woolrych and Paterson. On the other hand, the opinions of Coke and Hale are opposed to this view. *Encyc. Brit.*

4. A fishing establishment; a group of fishermen.

fish flour. 1. Fish dried and pulverized to a substance like flour and used as food. **2.** A dry fertilizer made of fish.

fish fly. Any of various neuropterous insects of the family Sialidæ, having aquatic larvæ, esp. those of the genus *Chauliodes*, resembling but smaller than the hellgramite fly.

fish fungus. a A phycomycetous fungus (*Saprolegnia ferax*) which attacks living fish, esp. young salmon in hatcheries. **b** A reddish fungus (*Clathrocystis roseopersicina*) sometimes appearing on salted codfish.

fish geranium. A species of *Pelargonium* (*P. inquinans*) with velvety leaves and scarlet flowers. It is an ancestor of the garden geranium. See GERANIUM, 2, and PELARGONIUM.

fish hawk. The osprey.

fish'hook' (fĭsh'-hŏŏk'), *n.* **1.** A hook for catching fish. **2.** *Naut.* A large hook with a pendant, to the end of which the fish tackle is hooked in fishing an anchor.

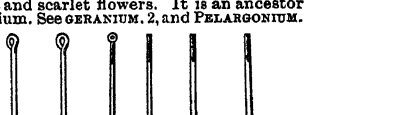

Forms of Fishhooks, 1. 1 Limerick; 2 Kirby; 3 Carlisle; 4 Kendal Sneck Bent; 5 Sproat; 6 Aberdeen.

first, *v. t.* To move, or propose (a resolution, etc.). *Obs. or R.*

firsten. † FIRST.

first'en, *a.* First. *Obs. Scot.*

first'er, *a.* A Former; earlier. *Obs.* **b** First. *Dial. Eng.*

first'-foot', *n.* The first person to enter a house after the beginning of the year; the first person met on starting on a journey. *Scot.* [Primacy. *Obs*

first'hood, *n.* Also **firsthede**

first'-let'ter or -der. An alphabetical arrangement of words considering only the first letters.

first'ly, *n.* The first division of a sermon, dissertation, or the like; as, he finished his *firstly*.

first'most, *a.* Foremost. *Obs.*

first'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

first'-rate'ly, *adv.* of FIRST-RATE.

first'-rate'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

first'-rat'er (-rāt'ẽr), *n.* A first-rate person or thing.

first'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

firth (fûrth), *n.* [See FRITH a wooded tract.] A wooded hunting ground; deer forest; coppice. *Archaic or North of Eng.*

fir'tile. † FERTILE.

fir'-wool' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

fir'y (fīr'ĭ). Obs or Scot. var. of FIERY.

firze. † FURZE.

fis. † FISH.

fis'cal-ly, *adv.* of FISCAL.

fis'celle, *n.* [L. *fiscella.*] A little or diminutive basket. *Obs.*

fisch. † FISH.

fisch'er-ite (fĭsh'ẽr-īt), *n.* [After G. *Fischer* von Waldheim, a Russian.] *Min.* A green basic phosphate of aluminium, $AlPO_4{\cdot}Al(OH)_3 + 2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, in small crystals and drusy crusts.

fise, *n.*, **fise dog.** = FICE.

fis'gig'. Var. of FIZGIG.

fish'back', *n.* *Naut.* A small line on the fishhook to aid in hooking it on the anchor's fluke.

fish beam. *Mech.* A beam one of whose sides (commonly the under one) swells out like the belly of a fish.

fish'-bel'lied, *a* Bellying or swelling out on the under side.

fish'-bel'ly rail. *Railroads.* A kind of rail with stiffening ledges on the under side.

fish'her-ry, *n.* The cocculus indicus

fish block See FISH TACKLE.

fish'bolt', *n.* A bolt for securing a fish or fishplate; specif., *Railroads*, a bolt joining two opposite fishplates through a rail.

fish boom. *Naut.* A boom rigged out for fishing the anchor, etc.

fish cake. See FISH BALL. (6).

fish car A car for fish (see CAR.

fish carle. A fisherman. *Scot.*

fish carrier. 1. A vessel which carries fish to market **2** A case in which fish are transported alive

fish coop. 1. A fishpot. **2** A box over a hole in the ice used in spearing fish. *U. S.*

fish crane. The yellow-crowned night heron *Local, U. S*

fish davit. *Naut.* A davit formerly used to raise the fluke end of an anchor. Cf. CAT DAVIT.

fish dinner. A dinner in which fish predominates.

fish duck. A merganser.

fished (fĭsht), *a.* Supplied with fish. [*Rare.*]

fish'er-ess. *n.*, *fem.* of FISHER.

fish'er-man's bend. See KNOT, 1.

fish'et, *n.* A little fish.

fish'eye', *n.* A diamond cut too thin for proper brilliancy.

fish'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Wall-eyed.

fish'-fag', *n.* A fishwife. *Eng.*

fish fall. *Naut.* The tackle depending from a fish davit.

fish flake A frame on which fish are dried. *U. S.*

fish fry. A picnic at which fish are caught, cooked, and eaten. *Local, U. S.*

fish'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

fish'garth', *n.* A dam or weir in a river or on the seashore for keeping fish or taking them.

fish'gig', *n.* Perversion of FIZGIG, a kind of fish spear.

fish globe. A glass globe in which live fishes are kept.

fish grass. = WATER SHIELD.

fish guano. Fish fertilizer.

fish'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

fish'i-fy (fĭsh'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* FISH'I-FIED (-fīd); FISH'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To change to fish; to make like a fish.

fish'ing (fĭsh'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FISH. Specif.: *vb. n.* A place for fishing, or the right of taking fish; a fishery.

fishing banks, a plateau under the sea at a comparatively small depth where fish frequently gather in schools, as the Banks of Newfoundland or George's Banks. — **f. cat**, a wild cat (*Felis viverrina*) of southeastern Asia, which feeds mainly on fish and mollusks. It is grayish or reddish in color, with dark stripes and spots. — **f. duck**, a merganser. — **f. eagle**. **a** A fish hawk. **b** A large, fish-eating eagle (*Polioaëtus ichthyaëtus*) of India and Celebes, which resembles the fish hawk in habits. — **f. float**, a scow, designed to be moved from one fishing ground to another, fishing with seines let down over a board apron sloping into the water. — **f. fly**, an artificial fly for fishing. — **f. frog**, the angler fish. — **f. net**, a net of various kinds for catching fish, including the bag net, casting net, drag net, landing net, seine, shrimping net, trawl, etc. — **f. rod**. **a** A rod for catching fish. **b** The trolley pole of an electric trolley car. *Slang.* — **f. tackle**, apparatus used in fishing, as hook, line, rod, etc. — **f. wand**, a fishing rod. *Scot.*

fish joint. A joint formed by a plate or pair of plates fastened upon two meeting beams, plates, etc., at their junction; — used largely in connecting the rails of railroads.

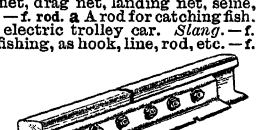

Fish Joint.

fish killer. Any of certain very large and powerful predaceous heteropterous insects, aquatic in both the larval and adult states, which with a few smaller forms constitute the family Belostomatidæ, syn. *Belostomidæ*. They are destructive to small fishes and other animals. The adults fly well and are often attracted by bright lights, whence they have been called *electric-light bugs*. *Belostoma americana* and *Benacus griseus* are the largest common American species. They become over two inches long.

fish louse. In a broad sense, any of various small crustaceans parasitic on fishes, as the carp lice, but more especially applied to certain of the true copepods found on the skin or gills or in the mouth of various fishes, which exhibit varying degrees of degeneration in the adult state, due to their parasitic habits. *Lernæa* is an example. See ICHTHYOPHTHIRA.

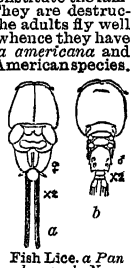

Fish Lice. *a Pandarus; b Nogagus latreillii.* From a shark.

fish mold *or* **mould**. Any fungus of the order Saprolegniales.

fish'mon'ger (fĭsh'mŭn'gĕr), *n.* A dealer in fish.

fish moth. A small, wingless, silvery, thysanurous insect of the genus *Lepisma;* esp., *L. saccharina*, found about houses and sometimes injurious to sized papers, starched clothes, etc. It is called also *silver fish*. See LEPISMA, *Illust.*

fish oil. Oil obtained from the bodies of fishes and marine animals, as whales, seals, sharks, from cods' livers, etc.

fish'plate' (fĭsh'plāt'), *n. Mech.* A plate used as a fish (def. 6), esp. in joining abutting railroad rails.

fish poison. Any of a large number of plants possessing the property of killing or stupefying fish, as the Jamaica dogwood, the cocculus indicus, the red buckeye, etc.

fish'skin' (fĭsh'skĭn'), *n.* **1**. The skin of a fish (sometimes specif. of the dogfish, or shark, used for polishing wood). **2**. *Med.* = ICHTHYOSIS.

fish story. An extravagant or incredible story. *Colloq.*

fish tackle. A tackle or purchase used to raise the flukes of the anchor up to the gunwale. The block used is called the *fish block*.

fish'tail' (fĭsh'tāl'), *a.* **a** Like the tail of a fish; acting, or producing something, like the tail of a fish. **b** A fish moth.

fishtail burner, a form of gas burner having two fine holes inclined toward each other, from which the gas issues. The two streams, on meeting, spread out to form a flat flame. — **f. palm**, any palm of the genus *Caryota;* — so called from the shape of the leaves. — **f. propeller**, a propeller with a single blade that oscillates like the tail of a swimming fish. — **f. wind**, a variable wind which blows toward the targets on a rifle range; — so named because its directions when plotted spread in a way suggesting the tail of a fish.

fish torpedo. A self-propelling submarine torpedo, usually resembling a cigar, or, vaguely, a fish, in shape.

fish'way' (fĭsh'wā'), *n.* Any contrivance to enable fish to pass around a fall or dam in a stream; a fish ladder.

fish wheel. A large revolving wheel, carrying a net or nets, used in the capture of salmon.

fish'wife' (fĭsh'wīf'), *n.; pl.* -WIVES' (-wīvz'). A woman who sells fish at retail.

fish wire. Steel wire used to hook on to and pull electric wires through a conduit or a partition, etc.

fish'y (fĭsh'ĭ), *a.;* FISH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FISH'I-EST. **1**. Consisting of fish; fishlike; having the qualities, taste, or odor, of fish; abounding in fish. **2**. Extravagant; improbable. Cf. FISH STORY. *Colloq.* **3**. Dull; vacant; lusterless; — said of the eyes or of a jewel.

fis'si- (fĭs'ĭ-). [L. *fissus*, p. p. of *findere* to cleave.] A combining form signifying *cleft, divided*, or indicating *fission*.

fis'sile (fĭs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *fissilis*, fr. *fissus*, p. p. of *findere* to split. See FISSURE.] Capable of being split, cleft, or divided in the direction of the grain, like wood, or along natural planes of cleavage, like crystals.

This crystal is a pellucid, *fissile* stone. *Sir I. Newton.*

fis-sil'i-ty (fĭ-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**. Quality of being fissile. **2**. *Petrog.* A rock structure characterized by separation into parallel laminæ, as slate, schist, etc.

fis'sion (fĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *fissio*. See FISSURE.] **1**. A cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts. **2**. *Biol.* Reproduction by spontaneous division of the body into two parts, each of which grows into a complete organism. When occurring in cells or unicellular organisms it is identical with cell division. It is the common mode of reproduction among the bacteria and fission algæ (Schizophyta) and occurs in some of the lower multicellular animals. *Strobilation* and *gemmation* are forms of fission.

fission alga. *Bot.* Any alga of the class Schizophyceæ.

fission fungus. Any fungus of the class Schizomycetes, including the bacteria.

fis-sip'a-rism (fĭ-sĭp'ä-rĭz'm), *n.* [See FISSIPAROUS.] *Biol.* Reproduction by fission.

fis'si-par'i-ty (fĭs'ĭ-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**. Fissiparism. **2**. *Astron.* Division into two parts by fission, as of a nebula or plastic mass.

fis-sip'a-rous (fĭ-sĭp'ä-rŭs), *a.* [*fissi-* + *-parous*.] *Biol.* Reproducing by fission. — **fis-sip'a-rous-ly**, *adv.*

Fis'si-pe'di-a (fĭs'ĭ-pē'dĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; *fissi-* + L. *pes, pedis*, a foot.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Carnivora, including the land carnivores, as the dogs, cats, and bears; — opposed to *Pinnipedia*.

fis'si-ros'tral (-rŏs'trăl), *a.* [See FISSIROSTRES.] *Zoöl.* Having the bill broad and deeply cleft, so that the mouth when opened is very large, as in swifts and goatsuckers.

fissirostral barbets, *Zoöl.*, the barbets of the family Bucconidæ; the puff birds. See PUFF BIRD.

Fis'si-ros'tres (-trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *fissi-* + L. *rostrum* beak.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a group of birds having the bill deeply cleft, including the swifts, goatsuckers, swallows, and others. It is not a natural group.

fis'sur-al (fĭsh'ŭr-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to a fissure or fissures.

fis'su-ra'tion (fĭsh'ŭ-rā'shŭn), *n. Anat.* Act of dividing or opening, or state of being fissured.

fis'sure (fĭsh'ŭr; 250), *n.* [L. *fissura*, fr. *findere*, *fissum*, to cleave, split; akin to E. *bite:* cf. F. *fissure*.] **1**. A narrow opening made by the parting of any substance; a cleft; as, the *fissure* of a rock. In *Anat.*, the term is applied specifically to the deep clefts separating the lobes of the liver and the parts of the brain, or dividing parts of the brain into lobes, and is distinguished from *sulcus*, which properly designates a shallow furrow, as those separating most of the convolutions. This distinction is not always observed, particularly of furrows of medium depth. **2**. *Med.* A lesion, as of the skin in chapped lips, or of a bone fractured without complete separation of the parts. **3**. Act of cleaving, or state of being cleft; cleavage. **4**. *Her.* A bearing one fourth the width of a bend sinister.

fis'sure of Ro-lan'do (rō-lăn'dō) [after L. *Rolando* (1773-1831), Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, the fissure separating the frontal from the parietal lobe in the cerebrum. — **f. of Syl'vi-us** (sĭl'vĭ-ŭs) [from *Sylvius*, L. name of Jacques *Dubois* (1478-1555), F. physician], *Anat.*, the deepest and most constant of the fissures on the cerebral hemispheres. It separates the frontal and parietal lobes from the temporal lobe

fis'sure, *v. t. & i.;* FIS'SURED (-ŭrd); FIS'SUR-ING To break into fissures; to cleave; to divide, to crack or fracture.

Fis'su-rel'la (fĭs'ŭ-rĕl'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *fissura* a fissure.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine rhipidoglossate gastropod mollusks, having a conical or limpetlike shell with an opening at the apex. The species are called *keyhole limpets*. The genus is the type of a family, **Fis'su-rel'li-dae** (-ĭ-dē), some of which, as the genus *Emarginula*, have a marginal cleft or a slit instead of the apical opening.

Fissurella (*F. listeri*). Shell seen from above Nat size.

fissure needle. *Surg.* A spiral needle for uniting the gaping lips of wounds.

fissure vein. *Mining.* A crack in the earth's crust filled with mineral matter.

fist (fĭst), *n.* [See FEIST.] **1**. A breaking wind; a foul odor. *Obs.* **2**. A puffball. *Obs.*, except in bull*fist*, puck*fist*, etc. **3**. A small dog (not designating any particular breed); — also called *fice, fyste*, etc. Often applied in contempt to man

fist (fĭst), *n.* [ME. *fist, fust*, AS. *fȳst;* akin to D. *vuist*, OHG. *fūst*, G. *faust*, and perh. to L. *pugnus* fist, Gr. πυγμή, πύξ with the fist. Cf. PUGNACIOUS, PYGMY.] **1**. The hand with the fingers doubled into the palm; the closed hand, esp. as clenched tightly for the purpose of striking a blow. **2**. The hand when closed as if to grasp or grip; hence, clutch; grasp. *Archaic or Colloq.*

More light than culver in the falcon's *fist*. *Spenser.*

3. The hand, whether closed or not. *Now Colloq.* **4**. Handwriting; the characteristics of one's writing. *Now Colloq.* "I knew thy friendly *fist*." *Turberville.* **5**. *Print.* The index mark [☞], used to direct special attention to the passage which follows. *Cant.*

fist (fĭst), *v. t.;* FIST'ED; FIST'ING. **1**. To strike with the fist. **2**. To grip with the fist; to handle, as, to *fist* an oar.

fist'ic (fĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [From FIST.] Pertaining to boxing,
fist'i-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } or to encounters with the fists; pugilistic; as, *fistic* exploits; *fistic* heroes. *Colloq.*

fist'i-cuff' (fĭs'tĭ-kŭf'), *n.* A cuff or blow with the fist or hand; *pl.*, a fight with the fists; boxing.

fist'i-cuff', *v. t. & i.;* FIST'I-CUFFED' (-kŭft'); FIST'I-CUFF'ING. To cuff or strike with the fist; to resort to fisticuffs. — **fist'i-cuff'er** (-kŭf'ẽr), *n.* — **fist'i-cuff'er-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

fis'tu-la (fĭs'tŭ-lä), *n.; pl.* E. -LAS (-läz), L. -LÆ (-lē). [L. Cf. FESTER.] **1**. A reed; a pipe. **2**. A pipe for conveying water. *Obs.* **3**. *Med* An abnormal opening into a normal canal or organ, as into the rectum or the duct of a salivary gland; an abnormal narrow passage between an internal cavity and another cavity or the surface; as, a salivary *fistula*. **4**. *Vet.* A deep-seated, very resistant, suppurative inflammation of the subcutaneous and intermuscular connective tissues of the region of the withers of the horse, the result of bruising and the invasion of pus-producing organisms. **5**. *Eccl.* A tube, usually of gold or silver, through which communicants received the wine from the chalice; — formerly widely used in the Latin Church, but now only by the Pope in communicating.

Fis'tu-la'ri-a (-lä'rĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fistula* pipe.] *Zoöl.* A genus of hemibranchiate fishes, the type of a small family, **Fis'tu-la-ri'i-dæ** (-lä-rĭ'ĭ-dē), structurally closely related to the sticklebacks, having the head prolonged into a tube, with the mouth at the extremity. The species inhabit warm seas and are among those termed *flutemouths*. — **fis'tu-la'ri-oid** (-lä'rĭ-oid; 115), *a. & n.*

Fistularia (*F. tabaccaria*). West Indies.

Fis'tu-li'na (-lī'nä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fistula* pipe, tube.] *Bot.* A genus of boletaceous fungi allied to *Boletus*, but having the tubes individually distinct. *F. hepatica*, the beefsteak fungus, is the best-known species

fis'tu-lous (fĭs'tŭ-lŭs), *a.* **1**. *Med.* Having the form or nature of a fistula; as, a *fistulous* ulcer. **2**. Hollow, like a pipe or reed; fistulose.

fit (fĭt), *n.* [AS. *fitt* a song.] *Archaic* **1**. A division of a poem or song; a canto, or a similar division of a ballad; a passus. "To play some pleasant *fit*." *Spenser.* **2**. A strain of music.

fit, *a.;* FIT'TER (-ẽr); FIT'TEST. [ME. *fyt*, of uncertain origin; cf. E. *feat* neat, elegant, well made, or Icel. *fitja* to web, knit, OD. *vutten* to suit, square.] **1**. Adapted to an end, object, or design; suitable by nature or by art; suited by character, qualities, circumstances, education, etc.; qualified; competent; worthy.

That which ordinary men are *fit* for, I am qualified in *Shak.*
Fit audience find, though few. *Milton.*

2. Made to fit, of the right dimensions; close-fitting. *Obs.* **3**. Conformed to a standard of duty, propriety, or taste; convenient; meet; becoming; proper. *Archaic.*

Is it *fit* to say to a king, Thou art wicked? *Job* XXXIV. 18.

4. Prepared; ready; — commonly with *to* or *for*.

So *fit* to shoot, she singled forth among
Her foes who first her quarry's strength should feel. *Fairfax.*

5. Disposed; so affected as to be ready or about (to do or suffer something); as, I was so angry I was *fit* to strike him; he walked until he was *fit* to drop. *Now Colloq.* **6**. In fine physical condition and training, — said of an athlete, race horse, etc.; hence, in good health; as, the bay gelding looked very *fit;* he has been ill, but is very *fit* again.

Syn. — Becoming, seemly, congruous, consonant, correspondent, adapted, prepared, qualified, competent, adequate; apt, pertinent, apposite — FIT, SUITABLE, APPROPRIATE, PROPER. FIT implies adaptation, competence, or (frequently) conformity to a standard; SUITABLE suggests that which accords with or becomes (esp.) a position, occasion, or the like; APPROPRIATE emphasizes still more strongly fitness or propriety from the point of view of taste or good judgment; that is PROPER which is appropriate inherently or by common consent, or which is as it should be; as, "a soldier *fit* to stand by Cæsar" (*Shak.*); "*fit* audience . . . though few" (*Milton*); ornaments *suitable* to his rank, to speak with *suitable* formality; an *appropriate*

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fish'i-ly, *adv.* of FISHY.
fish'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fish'ing-ly, *adv.* of FISHING.
fish'-joint', *v. t.* To fasten with a fish joint.
fish kettle. A long kettle for boiling fish whole.
fish ladder. A series of steps in a dam which fish can leap in order to ascend falls in a river.
fish'less, *a.* See -LESS.
fish'let, *n.* See -LET.
fish'like', *a.* See -LIKE. [ing.
fish'line', *n.* A line used in fish-
fish'ling, *n.* See -LING.
fish'man, *n.* A man having to do with the study, capture, sale, or consumption, of fish.
fish maw. The air bladder, or sound, of a fish.
fish meal. Fish flour.
fish'mouth', *n.* The turtlehead.
fish owl. Any of certain fish-eating owls of the Old World genera *Scotopelia* and *Ketupa*, esp. a large East Indian species (*K. ceylonensis*). [way.
fish pass. A fish ladder or fish-
fish pearl. An inferior artificial pearl consisting of a hollow glass ball or bead lined with silvery colored substance derived from the scales of certain fishes.
fish pendant. *Naut.* The pendant attached to the fishhook in a fish tackle. [to plank fish.
fish plank. A board on which
fish pomace. Refuse of fish after the oil is expressed, used for fertilizer.
fish'pond', *n.* A pond having fish, esp. where fishes are bred.
fish'pool', *n.* A fishpond.
fish pot. A pot for catching crabs, lobsters, etc. — **fish'pot'ter**, *n.*
fish'pound', *n.* A net attached to stakes, for entrapping and catching fish; a weir. *Local, U. S.*
fish scrap. = FISH POMACE.
fish'sil'ver, *n.* A kind of old feudal payment. "The tenant may pay some small sums, but these are not regarded as the rent of his tenement. They bear English names; sometimes they seem to have their origin in the lord's jurisdictional powers rather than in his rights as a landowner, as when we read of tithingpenny, wardpenny, witepenny; sometimes they look like a return made to the lord, not for the tenement itself, but for rights over wastes and waters, as when we read of *fishsilver*, woodsilver, sedgesilver." *Pollock & Mait.*
fish slice. A broad knife for dividing fish at table.
fish slide. An inclined box set in a stream at a small fall, or ripple, to catch fish descending.
fisht. Fished. *Ref. Sp.*
fish tongue. *Dentistry.* An instrument used in extracting teeth; — alluding to its shape.
fish trowel. A fish slice.
fish warden. An officer whose duty is to enforce the laws relating to fish in a wild state.
fish'weir' (-wēr'), *n.* A fishgarth. [healthy as a fish. *Obs.*
fish'-whole', *a.* Sound and
fish'wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A fishwife.
fish'wood', *n.* **a** Strawberry bush. **b** Jamaica dogwood.
fish'works', *n. pl.* A place where fish products are handled; also, the appliances used in pisciculture. — **fish'work'er**, *n.*
fish'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* An earthworm; — from use as bait.
fisicien. † PHYSICIAN.
fisike. † PHYSIC.
fisk. Var. of FISSILE. [OGNOMY.
fisnamie, fisonomie. † PHYSI-
fissar. † FISHER.
fis'sate (fĭs'āt), *a.* [L. *fissus*, p. p. of *findere*.] Divided; fissured; as, *fissate* antennæ.
fisse, fisshe. † FISH. [LESS.
fis'sen-less. Var. of POISON-
fis'si-bil'i-ty (fĭs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*fissi-* + *-bility*.] Quality of being easy to split. *Rare.*
fis'si-cos'tate, *a.* [*fissi-* + *costate*.] Having the ribs divided.
fis'si-dac'tyl, **fis'si-dac'tyle** (-dăk'tĭl), *a.* [*fissi-* + Gr. δάκτυλος finger.] *Anat. & Zool.* Having the digits cleft.
Fis'si-dens (fĭs'ĭ-dĕnz), *n.* [NL.; *fissi-* + L. *dens* tooth.] *Bot.* A large genus of mosses with simple or sparingly branched stems, two-ranked leaves, and 16 bifid teeth in the peristome.
fis'sil. Fissile. *Ref. Sp.*
fis'sile-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fis'si-lin'gual (fĭs'ĭ-lĭn'gwăl), *a.* [*fissi-* + *lingual*.] *Zoöl.* Having the tongue forked; of or pert. to the Fissilingua.
Fis'si-lin'gui-a (-gwĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; *fissi-* + L. *lingua* tongue.] *Zoöl.* A group of Lacertilia having the tongue forked, as the family Lacertidæ. [gus.
fission plant = FISSION FUN-
fis'si-pal'mate, *a.* [*fissi-* + *palmate*.] *Zoöl.* Semipalmate.
fis'si-pal-ma'tion, *n.*
fis'si-pa-ra'tion (fĭs'ĭ-pä-rā'shŭn), *n.* [See FISSIPAROUS.] *Biol.* Fissipation.
fis'si-pa'tion (fĭs'ĭ-pā'shŭn), *n. Biol.* Reproduction by fission.
fis'si-ped (fĭs'ĭ-pĕd), *a.* [See FISSIPEDIA.] *Zoöl.* 1. Having the toes separated to the base; cloven-footed. 2. Of or pert. to the Fissipedia. — *n* One of the Fissipedia.
Fis-sip'e-da (fĭ-sĭp'ĕ-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Var. of FISSIPEDIA.
fis-sip'e-dal (fĭ-sĭp'ĕ-dăl; fĭs'ĭ-pĕd'ăl), *a. Zoöl* Fissiped.
fis-sip'e-date (fĭ-sĭp'ĕ-dāt), *a. Zoöl* Fissiped.
fis'si-pe'de. Var. of FISSIPED.
fis'si-pe'di-al, *a. Zoöl.* Fissiped.
fis'si-ros'trate, *a.* Fissirostral.
fis'sive (fĭs'ĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, fission.
fis'sle (fĭs'ĭ), **fis'tle**, *v. i.* To fidget; to bustle about; to rustle; hiss; whistle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Fuss; fidgeting. *Scot.*
fis'sure-less, *a.* See -LESS.
fis'sur-i-form (fĭs'ĭ-ŭr-ĭ-fôrm'), *n.* Resembling a fissure in form. [fissures
fis'sur-y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in
fist'er (fĭs'tẽr), *n.* A blow with the fist *Rare.*
fist'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
fis'ti-a'na (fĭs'tĭ-ā'nä; -ăn'ä), *n. pl.* [2d *fist* + *-ana*.] Pugilistic anecdotes, records, etc.
fis'tic, *n.* [Ar. *fistiq, fistuq*, fr. Per. *pistah*.] Pistachio. *Obs.*
fis'ti-cat'ing, *a.* Corrupt. of so-PHISTICATING. *Obs. or R.*
fist'i-fy (fĭs'tĭ-fī), *v. i.* To fisticuff. *Rare.*
fis'ti-nut', *n.* [Cf. Ar. *fistiq, fistuq*. See PISTACHIO.] A pistachio nut. *Obs.*
fist law. The law imposed by superiority in brute force; — translating G. *Faustrecht*.
fis'tle. † FISTULA.
fis'tle, *v. & n.* See FISSLE.
fis'tle, *n.* A thistle. *Dial Eng.*
fist mate. An opponent in a fist fight.
fis-tu'ca (fĭs-tū'kä), *n.* [L.] An instrument used by the ancients in driving piles.
fis'tu-la, *v. t.* To become a fistula. *Obs.*
Fis'tu-la'na (fĭs'tŭ-lā'nä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fistula* a pipe, tube.] *Zoöl.* A genus of burrowing bivalve mollusks of the family Gastrochænidæ. They form a calcareous tube which stands upright in the sand or mud.
fis'tu-lar (fĭs'tŭ-lär), *a.* [L. *fistularis*.] Fistulous.
fis'tu-la-ry, *a.* Fistulous. *Obs.*
fis'tu-late (fĭs'tŭ-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. L. *fistulatus* furnished with pipes.] To make or become hollow like a fistula. *Obs.*
fis'tu-late, fis'tu-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* = FISTULOUS.
fis'tu-la-tome', *n.* [*fistula* + *-tome*.] *Surg.* An instrument used in operations for fistula.
fis'tu-la-tous (fĭs'tŭ-lā'tŭs), *a.* Fistulous. *Rare.* [tula
fis'tule (fĭs'tūl), *n.* [F.] A fis-
fis'tu-li-form' (fĭs'tŭ-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [*fistula* + *-form*.] Of a fistular form; tubular; pipe-shaped.
fis'tu-lose' (-lōs'), *a.* [L. *fistulosus*.] Fistulous.
fist'y (fĭs'tĭ), *a.* **1**. Fistic. **2**. Close-fisted; mean. *Colloq.*

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address, costume, conduct *appropriate* to the occasion; to arrive at the *proper* time, her *proper* place is with her mother. See PERTINENT, ADEQUATE; cf. IMPROPER.

fit (fĭt), *v. t.*; FIT'TED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 151); FIT'TING. [Prob. fr. FIT, *a.*] **1.** To draw up in martial array. *Obs.*

2. To be suitable to; to answer the requirements of; to be correctly shaped and adjusted to; to befit; suit; as, if the coat *fits* you, put it on.

That 's a bountiful answer that *fits* all questions. *Shak.*

3. To make fit or suitable; to adapt to the purpose intended; to qualify; to put into a condition of readiness.

The time is *fitted* for the duty. *Burke.*

The very situation for which he was peculiarly *fitted* by nature. *Macaulay.*

4. To cause to conform or be suited (to, *Obs.* for, into); as, to *fit* music to words; to *fit* conduct to circumstances.

5. To bring to a required form and size; to shape aright; to adapt to a model; to adjust; — said esp. of the work of a carpenter, machinist, tailor, etc., and often used with *on* or *to*.

The carpenter . . . marketh it out with a line; he *fitteth* it with planes. *Is.* xliv. 13.

6. To supply with something that is suitable or fit, or that is shaped and adjusted to the use required.

No milliner can so *fit* his customers with gloves. *Shak.*

7. To settle; determine. *Obs.*

8. To punish fittingly. *Obs. exc. Austral. & Dial. Eng.*

9. *Soap Making.* To subject (newly formed soap) to a process of treating with steam or water and allowing to stand, till a smooth texture (called the *fit*) is attained.

to fit out, to supply with necessaries or means; to furnish; equip; as, *to fit out* a privateer. — **to f. up,** to furnish with things suitable; to make proper for the reception or use of any person; to prepare; as, *to fit up* a room.

fit, *v. i.* **1.** To be proper, suitable, or becoming; to harmonize. "Nor *fits* it to prolong the feast." *Pope.*

2. To be adjusted to a particular shape or size; to suit; to be adapted; as, his coat *fits* very well.

fit, *n.* [From FIT, *v.*] **1.** The quality of being fit; adjustment; adaptedness, as of dress to the person of the wearer.

2. *Mach.* **a** Coincidence of parts in contact; tightness of adjustment of adjacent parts. When the parts are comparatively easy of adjustment, the *fit* is called a **snug fit** or **working fit**; if a part is a trifle larger than the hole it enters and has to be driven in, it is a **drive fit**, or **driving fit**; and if still more force has to be employed it is called a **force fit.** **b** A part upon which another part fits tightly.

3. A making fit; preparation, as for higher study; as, a *fit* for college. *Colloq., U. S.*

4. *Soap Making.* See FIT, *v. t.*, 9.

fit, *n.* [AS. *fit* strife, fight; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A painful, dangerous, exciting, or mortal, crisis or experience. *Obs.*

Curse on that cross, quoth then the Sarazin,
That keeps thy body from the bitter *fit*. *Spenser.*

2. A sudden and violent attack of a disorder; a stroke of disease, esp. epilepsy or apoplexy, which produces convulsions or unconsciousness; a convulsion; a paroxysm; hence, a period of exacerbation of a disease or physical disturbance; as, a *fit* of sickness; a *fit* of coughing.

And when the *fit* was on him, I did mark
How he did shake. *Shak.*

3. A mood, passing humor, or caprice of any kind; a temporary absorbing affection; an outburst; as, a *fit* of laughter.

The English, however, were on this subject prone to *fits* of jealousy. *Macaulay.*

4. A sudden and transitory effort, activity, inactivity, or motion; an impulsive and irregular action, as, a *fit* of industry; a *fit* of laziness.

A tongue of light, a *fit* of flame. *Coleridge.*

5. A brief period; a spell. "*Fits* of pleasure." *Swift.*

by fits, by fits and starts, by intervals of action and repose; impulsively and irregularly; intermittently.

fitch (fĭch), *n.* [See VETCH.] **a** A vetch. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* A word in the Authorized Version of the Bible, representing different Hebrew originals. In Isaiah xxviii. 25, 27, it means the black aromatic seeds of *Nigella sativa*, still used as a flavoring in the East. In Ezekiel iv. 9, the Revised Version reads *spelt*.

fitch, *n.* [See FITCHEW.] **1.** The fitchet; also, its fur.

2. A small brush made of the hair of a fitch or of a hog.

fitch'ée, fitch'é (fĭch'ā), *a.* [F. *fiché*, lit. p. p. of *ficher* to fasten. Cf. 1st FISH.] *Her.* Pointed at its lower extremity; — said of a cross.

fitch'et (fĭch'ĕt) } *n.* [Cf. OF. *fichau, fissel*, OD. *fisse,*
fitch'ew (fĭch'ōō) } *visse, vitsche.*] The European polecat.

fit'ful (fĭt'fo͝ol), *a.* [From FIT a paroxysm.] Irregularly variable; spasmodic; restless; impulsive and unstable.

"Keen, *fitful* gusts." *Keats.*

After life's *fitful* fever, he sleeps well. *Shak.*

Syn. — Irregular, intermittent, variable, capricious; convulsive. — FITFUL, SPASMODIC. FITFUL suggests an irregular and (often) capricious succession, as by fits and starts; SPASMODIC, as here compared, implies violent, but intermittent and unsustained, activity; as, "the *fitful* gloom and sudden lambencies of the room by firelight" (*De Quincey*); "advances, *fitful* yet sure, to the unknown" (*J. H. Newman*); "I think Beethoven is rather *spasmodically*, than sustainedly, grand" (*E. FitzGerald*); *spasmodic* zeal. See CAPRICE, PANG.

— **fit'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **fit'ful-ness,** *n.*

fit'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a fit manner or at a fit time; suitably; properly; convenably; as, a maxim *fitly* applied.

fit'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of fitting; that which is proper or becoming. *Obs.*

2. Equipment; furniture; furnishing; *pl.*, fittings.

fit'ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being fit or fitted.

2 Appropriateness or adaptation; — in ethics, often applied to the conception of congruent character, including decency, suitability, dignity, and rectitude.

fit strip. *Mech.* **a** A chipping strip. **b** A distance piece or shim between the brasses of a bearing.

fit'ter (fĭt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who fits or makes to fit; esp.: **a** One who tries on, and adjusts, articles of dress. **b** One who fits, or adjusts, the component parts of machinery; a bench hand who works chiefly with hammer, chisel, and file.

2. *Logging.* **a** One who notches trees to be felled and after felling marks them for cutting. **b** One who cuts limbs from felled trees and slits the bark for peeling.

Fit'tig re-ac'tion *or* **syn'the-sis** (fĭt'ĭg). [After Rudolf *Fittig* (b. 1835), Ger. chemist.] *Org. Chem.* A synthetic reaction used in preparing homologues of benzene (aromatic hydrocarbons) by treating a mixture of two halogen compounds with sodium in ether or other indifferent solvent.

fit'ting (fĭt'ĭng), *n.* Anything used in fitting up; esp., *pl.*, necessary fixtures or apparatus; auxiliary parts, as of a boiler, or the small separately made parts of a machine; as, the *fittings* of a room; gas *fittings*; bicycle *fittings*.

fit'ting, *p. a.* Fit; appropriate; suitable; proper. — **fit'ting-ly,** *adv.* — **fit'ting-ness,** *n.*

Fit-to'ni-a (fĭt-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Elizabeth and Sarah M. *Fitton*, English botanists.] *Bot.* A genus of acanthaceous herbs containing three Peruvian species, often cultivated in greenhouses for their handsome foliage, veined with yellow, white, or red. *F. gigantea* is the best known.

fitz (fĭts), *n.* [OF. *fitz, fiz*, son, F. *fils*, L. *filius*. Cf. FILIAL.] A son; — used in compound names, to indicate paternity, esp. of the illegitimate sons of kings and princes of the blood; as, *Fitz*roy, the son of the king; *Fitz*clarence, the son of the Duke of Clarence.

‖ **fiu-ma'ra** (fū-ma'rȧ), *n.*; *pl.* It. -MARE (-rā), E. -MARAS (-rȧz). [It., fr. *fiume* river, L. *flumen*. Cf. FLUME.] A swollen river; a torrent; also, the bed of a stream, whether covered with water or dry.

five (fīv), *a.* [ME. *fif, five*, AS. *fīf, fīfe*; akin to D. *vijf*, OS. *fīf*, OHG. *finf, funf*, G. *fünf*, Icel. *fimm*, Sw. & Dan. *fem*, Goth. *fimf*, Lith. *penki*, W. *pump*, OIr. *cóic*, L. *quinque*, Gr. *πέντε*, Æol. *πέμπε*, Skr. *pañcan*. Cf. FIFTH, CINQUE, PENTAGON, PUNCH the drink, QUINARY.] Four and one added; one more than four; — a cardinal numeral used attributively; often with the ellipsis of the noun; as, *five* were found.

Five Articles of Perth. = ARTICLES OF PERTH, under ARTICLE. — **F. Civilized Nations** *or* **Tribes,** the Cherokee (with the affiliated Delawares), Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole, Nations of Oklahoma, each of which under the general government of the former "Indian Territory," as constituted by the United States statutes, possessed a government combining tribal features with institutions similar to those of American State governments. Under the statehood government of Oklahoma the functions of the tribal governments are practically all superseded. The general culture of these Indians resembles that of the agricultural communities of neighboring States. — **F. Classics,** the Confucian canon of five sacred books (*Ching* or *King*), comprising: (1) The **Yi Ching,** or **Book of Changes,** probably the most ancient of these writings, ascribed to Wen Wang in the 12th century B. C. It consisted originally of eight diagrams of triplet lines, divided and undivided (thus: ☰, ☷, ☳, ☶, etc.), increased, by doubling them, to sixty-four, each resulting sextet being followed by a short and very enigmatic essay, ascribing a meaning to each line. The text is followed by ten *wing*, or commentaries. (2) The **Shu Ching,** or **Book of History,** compiled and edited by Confucius from ancient documents, and recording a period from the 24th to the 8th century B. C. (3) The **Shih Ching (Shi King),** or **Book of Odes,** 305 rimed lyrics, dating from the 18th to the 6th century B. C., selected by Confucius, and arranged under four heads: (*a*) popular ballads of the various feudal states; (*b*) odes for royal entertainments; (*c*) odes for state assemblages of the feudal nobles; (*d*) panegyrics and sacrificial odes. (4) The **Li Chi (Li Ki),** or **Book of Rites,** a post-Confucian compilation of ceremonial forms and usages. Until about 1368 an older work, the Chou Li, or Rites of the Chou dynasty, was coupled with it, forming one of the then recognized *Six Classics*. (5) The **Ch'un Ch'iu (Ch'un Ts'iu),** or **Spring and Autumn Annals,** a chronological record of events in the state of Lu, B. C. 722-484, written by Confucius. Its bare entries are expanded by an animated commentary made by his disciple Tso. — **F. Codes.** See CODE NAPOLEON. — **f.-cut stuff.** See 5th DEAL. — **F. Hundred, Council of.** [F. *Conseil des Cinq Cents*] See COUNCIL. — **F. Members,** in English history, the five members of Parliament who led the opposition to King Charles I. and whom he attempted to arrest for high treason on Jan. 4, 1642. They were Hampden, Pym, Holles, Strode, and Haselrig. — **F.-mile Act,** *Eng.*, an act of 1665 (17 Chas. II. c. 2) which forbade nonconformist teachers not having taken the nonresistance oath to come within five miles of certain towns. It was repealed by the Toleration Act of 1689. — **F. Nations,** a confederacy of Indians of Iroquoian stock, comprising the Mohawks, Onondagas, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Senecas. See IROQUOIS. — **f. point.** *Backgammon.* = CINQUE POINT. — **F. Points,** a region in the lower part of the city of New York, formerly noted as a special center of crime and poverty. — **f. senses.** See SENSE, *n.* — **f. wits,** the five senses; also, sometimes, five qualities or faculties, common wit, imagination, fantasy, estimation, and memory.

But my *five wits* nor my five senses can
Dissuade one foolish heart from serving thee. *Shak.*

five (fīv), *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than four.

2. A symbol representing this number, as 5, or v.

3. Something having as an essential feature five units or members; as: **a** A team of five players, as in basketball. **b** A playing card or a domino with five pips or spots. **c** A bond paying five per cent.

five'-fin'ger, *n.* **1.** a The cinquefoil. **b** The oxlip. **c** The bird's-foot trefoil.

2. A five-rayed starfish.

five'fold' (fīv'fōld'), *a. & adv.* In fives; consisting of five in one; five times repeated; quintuple.

five'-leaved' (-lēvd'), *a.* Having five leaflets; 5-foliolate.

five-leaved ivy, the Virginia creeper. *U. S.*

five'ling (-lĭng), *n. Min.* A twin crystal consisting of five individuals.

five'pence (fīv'pĕns; *colloq.* fĭp'ĕns), *n.* Money worth five English pennies; sometimes, in the U. S., five cents, or a five-cent piece.

five'pen-ny (fīv'pĕn-ĭ, *colloq.* fĭp'ĕn-ĭ), *a.* Worth, or costing, fivepence.

fiv'er (fīv'ẽr), *n. Slang.* **1.** A five-dollar bill, or a five-pound note.

2. Something that counts five, as a hit in cricket yielding five runs.

fives (fīvz), *n.* A game similar to handball played by two or four persons. There are two main varieties: (1) the Eton game, played on a court with front and side, but not back, walls, and with certain irregularities (see LINE; BLACKGUARD; PEPPERBOX; STEP; HOLE); (2) the Rugby game, played on a court with front, side, and back walls, and sometimes a buttress (see LINE; cf. PEPPERBOX). *Eng.*

five'score' (fīv'skōr'; 201), *n.* A hundred.

five'-twen'ty, *a.* Redeemable after five and payable in twenty years; — applied to United States six-per-cent bonds issued in 1862, 1864, and 1865. — *n.*; *pl.* -TWENTIES. A five-twenty bond.

fix (fĭks), *a.* [L. *fixus*, p. p. of *figere* to fix; cf. F. *fixe*, OF. *fix*.] Fixed. *Obs.*

fix, *v. t.*; FIXED (fĭkst), or, *chiefly Poetic,* FIXT; FIX'ING. [Cf. F. *fixer*, LL. *fixare*; fr. L. *fixus*, p. p of *figere*.] **1.** To make firm, stable, or fast; to secure from displacement; to fasten; as, to *fix* a post in the ground; to *fix* a tent by means of pegs; to *fix* a mordant to the fiber; hence, to make steadfast or constant; to secure from wandering or vacillation; esp., of the eye, attention, etc, to direct unwaveringly; to hold steadily.

An ass's pole I *fixed* on his head. *Shak.*
His heart is *fixed*, trusting in the Lord. *Ps.* cxii. 7.

2. To give a permanent form to; to make definite and settled; as, a custom *fixed* by tradition; a *fixed* idiom.

3. *Chem.* To render nonvolatile or solid; to cause to form a nonvolatile or solid compound; as, to *fix* ammonia, nitrogen, or mercury.

4. To render (a picture or the like) permanent; as, to *fix* a photographic image by treatment with "hypo."

5. *Micros.* To kill, harden, and preserve, as organisms or fresh tissues, for microscopical study or other purposes, usually by immersion in dilute acids, alcohol, or solutions of substances which quickly kill living tissue.

6. *Biol.* To establish, or render permanent, by selective breeding, as certain traits, qualities, or peculiarities of domestic animals or plants.

7. To set or place definitely; to establish; station; settle; as, to *fix* one's residence in the city; the camp was *fixed* by a lake; hence, to determine; to appoint or assign precisely; as, the limits of the debate were *fixed* beforehand.

8. To place or settle (responsibility, authorship, blame, etc.) *on* or *upon*; as, the crime was *fixed* on him.

9. To set or place in order; to adjust, prepare, or settle properly; hence, *Colloq.*: **a** To put to rights; to arrange; as, to *fix* one's hair or clothes. **b** To supply a defect of; to repair; as, to *fix* a broken lock or a chimney trap.

10. To "settle" or "do for" (a person); also, to bring (one) round, as by bribery; to "square." *Colloq.*

11. *Iron Manuf.* To line the hearth of (a puddling furnace) with fix, or fettling.

12. *Obs.* **a** To affix. **b** To transfix.

Syn. — Determine, settle, place, set, confirm, limit, delimit. — FIX, ESTABLISH, DEFINE. TO FIX, as here compared, is to give permanence to something, esp. as it already exists; ESTABLISH often implies as well the origination, institution, or demonstration of that which is (esp. firmly) fixed; to DEFINE is to fix with precision, or to establish bounds or limits; as, "What I have most at heart is, that some method should be thought of for ascertaining and *fixing* our language forever" (*Swift*); "He endeavors to lay the sure foundations of science, and to *establish* certainty in knowledge" (*Glanvill*); "Hold thou the good, *define* it well; for fear divine Philosophy should push beyond her mark" (*Tennyson*).

fix, *v. i.* To become fixed; esp.: to become firm or stable; to become nonvolatile or solid; to settle or remain permanently; to cease from wandering; to assume a definite position or come to a decision.

to fix on *or* **upon,** to settle the opinion or resolution about; to choose; as, they have *fixed on* this place.

fix, *n.* [From FIX, *v.*] **1.** A position of difficulty or embarrassment; predicament; dilemma. *Colloq.*

2. *Iron Manuf.* Fettling. *U. S.*

3. *Navig.* The position, as of a ship, obtained by bearings of objects on shore, or observations of heavenly bodies; also, a determination of the same.

fix'a-ble (fĭk'sȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being fixed.

fix'ate (fĭk'sāt), *v. t. & i.*; FIX'AT-ED (-sāt-ĕd); FIX'AT-ING (-sāt-ĭng). [See FIX, *v. t.*; cf. FIXATION.] **1.** To render, or become, fixed; to fix.

2. To render stable, or constant, as an idea or image.

To *fixate* ideas is like damming the stream, and involves some mental agency. *G. F. Stout.*

If we now turn aside the eyes, a negative afterimage of the field just *fixated* at once forms. *Wm. James.*

fix-a'tion (fĭk-sā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fixation.*] Act of fixing or fixating, or state of being fixed or fixated; as, *fixation* of nitrogen by plants; *fixation* of attention or memory.

An unalterable *fixation* of resolution. *Killingbeck.*

Marked stiffness or absolute *fixation* of a joint. *Quain.*

fixation point. *Optics.* The point in the field of view fixated by the two eyes in normal vision. It is for each eye the point of direct stimulation of the fovea centralis. See VISION.

fix'a-tive (fĭk'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having the power or quality of fixing, or making permanent. — *n.* That which fixes, or sets, anything, as a mordant.

fix-a'tor (fĭk-sā'tẽr), *n.* A thing that holds something in place; a fastener.

fix'a-ture (fĭk'sȧ-tu͟r), *n.* A preparation that fixes or stiffens. "*Fixature* for the mustachios." *Thackeray.*

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fit. Dial or illit. pret. and p. p. of FIGHT. [var. of FOOT.]
fit. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng **fit,** *n.* [ME. *fitte.*] An equally matched antagonist. *Obs.*
fit, *v. t.* [See FIT a paroxysm.] To force by paroxysms. *Obs.*
f. l. t. *Abbr.* Free in truck; free of income tax.
fitch, fitched (fĭcht), **fitch'ing.** *Basketwork.* Var. of FETCH, etc.
fitch, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. FIDGET.] To fidget or diddle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fitche. + FICCHE.
fitched (fĭcht), *a. Her.* Fitchée.
fitch'er (fĭch'ẽr), *v. t. & t* To stick fast. *Cornwall.*
fitch'ock. [*fitch* + *-ock.*] Var. of FITCHEW. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fitch'ole. Var. of FITCHEW.
fitch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Having fitches, or vetches.
fitch'y. *Her.* Var. of FITCHÉE.
fite. Scot var. of WHITE.
fith. + FIFTH.
fith'el, fith'ul. + FIDDLE.
fith'er (fĭth'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FEATHER.
fit'lok. + FETLOCK.
fit'ly, *a.* Fit. *Rare.*
fit rod. *Shipbuilding.* A rod for gauging the depth of a bolt hole.
fit'root, *n.* The Indian pipe.
fit'sa-ble, *a.* Capable of being fitted. *Obs. or R.*
fit'tage (fĭt'ĕj), *n.* The commission of a fitter (coal agent). *Eng.*
fit'ted-ness, *n.* Fitted state or quality. [*Dial. Eng.*]
fit'ten, *a.* Fit; proper. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fit'ten, *n.* **1.** A lie; untruth; fiction. *Obs.*
2. A whim; pretense *Dial Eng.*
fit'ten, *v. i.* To tell lies; to fib. *Obs.*
fit'ter, *v. i.* [Cf. dial. E. *fitters* fragments, tatters, *fatters* tatters, G. *fetzen* rag, shred.] To be broken into fragments *Obs.*
fit'ter, *n.* An agent who manages the sale and shipment of coal, as for a mine. *Eng.*
fit'ter, *v. t.* [E. dial. also *fither.*] To wriggle; kick; also, to flicker. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fit'ters (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* [See FITTER, *v.*] Flitters; flinders. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **to be in fitters,** to be split into factions. *Obs.*
fit'ti-ly (fĭt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of FITTY.
fit'ti-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fitting strip. *Mech.* A chipping piece or strip.
fitty (fĭt'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. FIT, *a.*] Fit; fitting; neat. — **fit'ty-ways** (-wāz'), **fit'ty-wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* *All Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [yams.]
fit'y, *a.* Prone to fits or paroxysms. *Obs.*
fit'-up', *n. Theat.* A company which visits small towns, carrying makeshift scenery, etc., to fit up halls. *Slang, Brit.*
fit'weed', *n.* Feverweed. [tool.]
five'-cant'ed file. See FILE, *n.*
five'-cor'ners, *n.* The pentagonal fruit of any Australian shrub of the genus *Stuphelia*, esp. *S. triflora*. It has a sweetish pulp with a large stone.
five'-fin'gered ivy. Virginia creeper.
five'-leaf', *n.* [AS. *fīfleafe.* See FIVE; LEAF.] Cinquefoil.
five'-lined', *a.* Having five lines; esp., underscored with five lines, as an urgent call to members of the British Parliament. *Oxf. E. D.*
fives. + VIVES.
five'-shoot'er, *n.* A firearm, esp. a revolver, that shoots five times without reloading.
five'-sis'ters, *n.* The crosswort.
five'some (fīv'sŭm), *a.* Having five in a group. *Scot.*

fixed (fĭkst), *p. a.* **1.** Securely placed or fastened; settled; established; firm, immovable; unalterable.
2. *Chem.* Nonvolatile; as, *fixed* alkali; *fixed* oils
fixed air, *Old Chem.*, carbon dioxide; — so called because it exists in a fixed state in the carbonates. See CARBON DIOXIDE.— **f. alkali,** *Old Chem.*, a nonvolatile base, as soda or potash, in distinction from the volatile alkali ammonia. — **f. ammunition.** See AMMUNITION, 2. — **f. battery.** *Mil.* **a** A battery of guns or mortars fixed in position in a permanent fortification, or a battery of the heavier guns used in siege operations more or less permanently fixed. **b** A field fortification of more or less permanent character for field or siege guns. —**f. beam,** *Engin.*, an encastré beam. Cf. FREE BEAM. — **f. bill,** *Com.*, a bill of exchange without days of grace. — **f. block.** *Naut.* **a** A tackle block that is immovable. **b** One of the sheaves in a chesstree. —**f. carbon.** See ANTHRACITE. — **f. charge,** in general, a charge that cannot be escaped or shifted, or altered; specif., such a charge becoming due at stated intervals; — opposed to a *floating charge.* Under the head of *fixed charges,* in railroad reports, are reckoned interest on funded debt, interest on floating debt, rentals, taxes, and sinking funds. — **f. do,** *Music,* the system of solmization in which a certain syllable is used for a given tone and its chromatic derivatives, without regard to their key relation, as *do* for C, C♯, C♭, *re* for D, D♯, D♭, etc. — **f. idea,** *Psychol.*, an involuntary idea, usually delusional, which dominates the whole mental life during a prolonged period, as in certain forms of insanity. — **f. light,** a light that emits constant beams. — **f. oil,** *Chem.*, a nonvolatile oil, as olein, which leaves a permanent greasy stain, and which cannot be distilled unchanged; — disting. from *volatile*, or *essential, oil.* — **f.-sight range,** *Gun.*, in firearms with fixed rear sight not permitting changes of elevation, the distance from the muzzle of the piece to the second point of intersection of the trajectory with the line of sight. — **f. star,** *Astron.*, a star whose apparent position relative to surrounding stars or asterisms seems to be unvarying from age to age, thus distinguished from planets and comets. Symbol, ✻ or ✲.

fix'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FIX. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Act or process of making fixed; establishment. **b** *pl.* Arrangements; embellishments; trimmings; accompaniments. *Colloq.* **c** *Metal.* Fettling. *U. S.* **d** *Mach.* A box or seating to receive a bearing or pillow block. *U. S.*

fix'i-ty (fĭk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *fixité.*] State of being fixed, or stable, as, *fixity* of tenure; also, that which is fixed.

fix'ture (fĭks'tŭr), *n.* [Cf. FIXURE.] **1.** Act of fixing, or state of being fixed.
2. Thing or person firmly established or fastened in place.
3. That which is fixed or attached to something as a permanent appendage; as, the *fixtures* of a pump.
4. *Law.* Anything of an accessory character annexed to houses and lands, so as to legally constitute a part thereof; — often called an **immovable fixture.** The law on the subject of *fixtures* varies with different subjects and in different jurisdictions. In general, however, a chattel will become a *fixture* if it is annexed in a manner relatively permanent and is of such a nature as to be suitable for use as part of the land to which it is annexed. Things fixed to the freehold for purposes of trade or manufacture (called **trade fixtures**) may in general be taken away when their removal is not contrary to a prevailing practice. In general the rule as between landlord and tenant favors the tenant, as between grantor and grantee and mortgagor and mortgagee it favors the grantee and mortgagee in doubtful cases, and as between heir and executor removal will not be permitted where it will injure the freehold.
5. *Law.* Less commonly, a personal chattel annexed to lands or tenements but removable by the person annexing them, or his personal representative, without the consent of the owner of the real estate; — often called a **movable fixture.**
6. A settled date or time for anything to take place, esp. in a series of sporting events; also, the event to occur. *Cant.*
7. *Finance.* A time loan, or one for a fixed period.

fix'gig' (fĭz'gĭg'), *n.* [Cf. FIZZ, *v.*, and GIG a whirling thing, a flirt.] **1.** A gadding, flirting girl or woman.
2. A firework, of damp powder, which fizzes or hisses when it explodes; also, a whirligig; a kind of noisy toy.
3. A kind of spear with barbed prongs, for harpooning fish.

fizz, fiz (fĭz), *v. i.*; FIZZED (fĭzd); FIZZ'ING. [Partly imitative; cf. also Icel. *fisa* to break wind, Dan. *fise* to foist, fizzle, OSw. *fisa*, G. *fisten, feisten.*] To make a hissing or sputtering sound, as a burning fuse.

fizz, fiz, *n.* **1.** A hissing sound; as, the *fizz* of champagne; hence, liveliness; activity; fuss.
2. An effervescing drink, as champagne or soda water, or a liquor prepared so as to effervesce; as, gin *fizz.*

fiz'zle (fĭz''l), *v. i.*; FIZ'ZLED (-ld); FIZ'ZLING (-lĭng). [See FIZZ.] **1.** To make a hissing sound.
2. To fizzle out. *Colloq.*
to fizzle out, to burn with a hissing noise and then go out, as wet gunpowder; hence, to fail ignominiously after a good beginning; to prove a failure. *Colloq.*

fiz'zle, *n.* **1.** A hissing; hence, agitation; fuss.
2. A failure or abortive effort. *Colloq.*

fizz'y (fĭz'ĭ), *a.*; FIZZ'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FIZZ'I-EST. Effervescing.

fjeld (fyĕld), *n.* [Norw. or Dan. Cf. FELL a hill.] *Geog.* A barren plateau of the Scandinavian upland.

flab'ber-gast (flăb'ẽr-găst), *v. t.*; FLAB'BER-GAST'ED; FLAB'BER-GAST'ING. [Cf. FLAP; AGHAST.] To astonish; to strike with wonder, esp. by extraordinary statements. *Colloq.*

flab'by (-ĭ), *a.*; -BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -BI-EST. [See FLAP.] Yielding to the touch, and easily moved or shaken; hanging loose; wanting firmness; flaccid; as, *flabby* flesh; fig., feeble; weak. — **flab'bi-ly,** *adv.* — **flab'bi-ness,** *n.*
Syn. — See LIMP.

fla-bel'late (flă-bĕl'āt), *a.* [L. *flabellatus*, p. p. of *flabellare* to fan, fr. *flabellum.* See FLABELLUM.] Flabelliform.
flabellate antenna, *Zool.*, a pectinate antenna with very long processes, giving it a fanlike appearance.

fla-bel'li- (flă-bĕl'ĭ-). [L. *flabellum* fan.] *Bot.* A combining form denoting *fanlike, fan-shaped.*

fla-bel'li-form (-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a fan; fan-shaped; flabellate.

fla-bel'li-nerved' (-nûrvd'), *a.* [*flabelli-* + *nerved.*] *Bot.* Having many radiating nerves; — said of a leaf, as that of the ginkgo.

Flabellinerved Leaf.

fla-bel'lum (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-*a*). [L., a fan, dim. of *flabrum* a breeze, fr. *flare* to blow.] **1.** *Eccl.* A fan; esp., the feather fan carried before the Pope on state occasions.
2. *Zool.* A fanlike organ or part; specif.: **a** The epipodite of certain limbs of crustaceans. **b** The proximal exite of the limb of a phyllopod.
3. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of madreporarian simple corals.

flac'cid (flăk'sĭd), *a.* [L. *flaccidus*, fr. *flaccus* flabby: cf. OF. *flaccide.*] Yielding to pressure for want of firmness and stiffness; soft and weak; limber; lax; drooping; flabby; as, a *flaccid* muscle; *flaccid* flesh. — **flac-cid'i-ty** (flăk-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **flac'cid-ness,** *n.* — **flac'cid-ly,** *adv.*

> Religious profession . . . has become *flaccid.* *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — See LIMP.

‖ **flache'rie'** (flăsh'rē'), *n.* [F.] A bacterial disease of silkworms supposed to be due to eating contaminated mulberry leaves.

Fla'cian (flā'shăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or in accordance with, the teaching of Matthias Flacius Illyricus (1520–75), a strict Lutheran who accused Melanchthon and the adiaphorists of falsifying Luther's views. — *n.* A follower of Flacius. — **Fla'cian-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Fla'cian-ist,** *n.*

Fla-cour'ti-a (flă-kōōr'tĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.; after Étienne de *Flacourt*, a French governor of Madagascar in the 17th century.] *Bot.* A genus of trees or shrubs, often spiny, of tropical Asia and Africa. The edible fruit of many species is called Indian plum, that of *F. ramontchi* being also called the **Madagascar plum.** *F. sepiaria* is used as a hedge plant. The wood is useful; some species are medicinal.

Fla-cour'ti-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of chiefly tropical trees and shrubs (order Hypericales), formerly included in the Bixaceæ, but distinguished by the unisexual flowers, straight embryo, etc. *Flacourtia* is the type of the family, which contains 70 genera. *Pangium, Gynocardia,* and *Myroxylon* yield important economic products. — **fla-cour'ti-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

flag (flăg), *n.* [ME. *flagge*, of uncertain origin; cf. FLAG to hang loose, to bend down.] **1.** Any of various monocotyledonous plants having long, ensiform leaves, esp.: **a** The common yellow iris of Europe (*Iris pseudacorus*), or either of the tall blue irises of the United States (*I. versicolor, I. prismatica*, etc.). **b** Any of several other similar plants; — usually with attributive adjective; as, the sweet *flag* (*Acorus calamus*), the corn *flag* (*Gladiolus segetum*), etc.
2. The leaf, or blade, of such a plant or of a cereal.

flag, *v. t.*; FLAGGED (flăgd); FLAG'GING (flăg'ĭng). [See FLAG, plant, 2.] **1.** To fill the seams of (a barrel) with flags.
2. To remove the blade, or flag, from (grain).

flag, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flaga* a flagstone, *flag* spot where a turf has been cut out, and E *flake* layer, scale. Cf. FLAW.] **1.** A sod or turf; also, a slice cut in plowing. *Dial.*
2. Any hard, evenly stratified stone, esp. fine-grained sandstone or firm shale, which splits into flat pieces suitable for paving; flagstone; also, a piece of such stone; a flagstone.
3. *Glass Furnaces.* A partition between grate rooms.

flag, *v. t.* To lay with flags, or flat stones.

flag, *n.* [Cf. LG. & G. *flagge*, Sw. *flagg*, Dan. *flag*, D. *vlag.* See FLAG to hang loose.] **1.** A light, flexible cloth usually oblong and bearing a device or devices to indicate nationality, party, etc., or to give or ask information, commonly attached to a staff or halyard; a standard; banner; ensign; as, the national *flag.* The end of a *flag* usually attached to the staff or halyard is called the *hoist.*

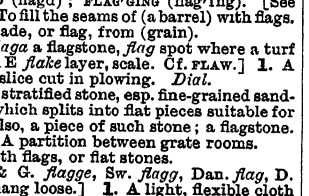
The United States Flag.

The length from the support to the free end is called the *fly.*
2. Specif.: *Naut.* **a** The flag of a flag officer, hoisted on a vessel upon which he is, to denote his presence and command. The vessel upon which it is hoisted is the **flagship.** **b** A flagship; also, rarely, a flag officer.
3. [Perh. a different word.] **a** The long feathers on the lower part of the legs of certain hawks, owls, etc. **b** The secondaries of a bird's wing. **c** The bushy tail of certain dogs, as setters; also, the tail of a deer.
Syn. — Colors, pennon, pennant, streamer, gonfanon, signal. — FLAG, BANNER, STANDARD, ENSIGN are here compared in their literary connotations; for technical distinctions see defs. FLAG is the general term; BANNER is chiefly poetical or elevated; STANDARD is frequently associated with a cause or principle, and often suggests a rallying point; ENSIGN has commonly military or naval associations, and frequently suggests a distinctive sign or emblem; as, "the meteor *flag* of England" (*Campbell*); "the star-spangled *banner*" (*Key*); "His *banner* over me was love" (*Cant* ii. 4), "With the *standards* of the peoples plunging through the thunderstorm; till the war-drum throbbed no longer, and the battle *flags* were furled" (*Tennyson*); "[He] straight commands that . . . be upreared his mighty *standard.* That proud honor claimed Azazel as his right, a cherub tall. who forthwith from the glittering staff unfurled the imperial *ensign*" (*Milton*): "Thou art not conquered; beauty's *ensign* yet is crimson in thy lips and in thy cheeks, and death's pale *flag* is not advanced there" (*Shak.*).
flag of truce, *Mil.*, a white flag carried, or displayed to an enemy, as an invitation to conference or parley or to signify a desire of making some communication not hostile; also, the bearer of such a flag. It renders the bearer inviolate

flag (flăg), *v. t.* [From FLAG an ensign.] **1.** To put a flag or flags on, as for decoration or a mark of place or division; as, to *flag* a house or a race course.
2. To signal to with or as with a flag; as, to *flag* a train
3. To convey, as a message, by means of flag signals; as, to *flag* an order to troops or vessels at a distance.
4. To decoy (game) by waving a flag, handkerchief, or the like, to arouse the animal's curiosity.

flag, *v. i.* To wave or hang as a flag. *Bret Harte.*

flag, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *flaka* to droop, hang loosely; or OF. *flaquir* to weaken, grow weak or limp, *flac* weak, flaccid, L. *flaccus.* Cf. FLACKER, FLAG an ensign.] **1.** To hang loose without stiffness; to bend down, as flexible bodies, to be loose, yielding, limp.
2. To move weakly, as wings. *Obs.*
3. To droop; to grow spiritless; to lose vigor; to languish; lag; as, the spirits *flag;* the strength *flags.*

> The pleasures of the town begin to *flag.* *Swift*

Syn. — Droop, decline, fail, languish, pine.

flag, *v. t.* **1.** To let droop; to suffer to fall, or let fall, into feebleness; as, to *flag* the wings.
2. To enervate; to exhaust the vigor or elasticity of

> Nothing so *flags* the spirits *Echard.*

flag captain. *British Navy.* The captain of a flagship.

flag'el-lant (flăj'ĕ-lănt; flă-jĕl'ănt), *n.* [L. *flagellans*, p. pr. of *flagellare.* See FLAGELLATE.] One who flagellates, a whipper or lasher; specif., one who whips or scourges himself for a religious purpose; esp. [*cap.*], *Eccl. Hist.*, one of a fanatical sect which flourished in Europe in the 13th and 14th centuries and practiced public flagellation to appease the divine wrath. Similar bodies of fanatics have flourished in later times. — **flag'el-lant-ism** (-ĭz'm), *a.*

flag'el-lant, *a.* **1.** Flagellating; lashing.
2. Believing in, or exercising, flagellation.

Flag'el-la'ri-a (flăj'ĕ-lā'rĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL. See FLAGELLUM.] *Bot.* A genus of climbing herbs, type of the family Flagellariaceæ, having sheathing lanceolate leaves terminating in tendrils, and small panicled flowers with a persistent perianth. *F. indica* is sometimes cultivated.

Flag'el-la'ta (-lā'ta), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *flagellatus*, p. p. See FLAGELLATE, *v. t.*] *Zoöl.* **a** = MASTIGOPHORA. **b** An order of Mastigophora, bearing one to four flagella at the anterior end of the body. The group comprises a great variety of types, simple and colony-forming, naked and loricate, free and attached. Some resemble the lower plants in containing chlorophyll and having a cellulose investment, and feeding by absorbing dissolved nutriment, and are classed as a phylum of plants by many botanists. Others exhibit no plantlike characteristics. They usually reproduce by fission, but some of the compound forms produce gametes which may exhibit distinctions of sex. The genera *Euglena, Pandorina,* and *Volvox* are well-known examples of the order.

flag'el-late (flăj'ĕ-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *flagellatus*, p. p. of *flagellare* to scourge, fr. *flagellum* whip, dim. of *flagrum* whip, scourge. Cf. FLAIL.] To whip; scourge; flog.

flag'el-late, *a.* **a** Having or bearing flagella; shaped like a flagellum. **b** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Flagellata.

flag'el-la'tion (-lā'shăn), *n.* [L. *flagellatio*: cf. F. *flagellation.*] A beating, or flogging; a whipping; a scourging.

flag'el-la-to-ry (flăj'ĕ-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to flagellation.

fla-gel'li-form (flă-jĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*flagellum* + *-form.*] Shaped like a whiplash; long, slender, round, flexible, and (commonly) tapering.

fla-gel'lum (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUMS (-ŭmz), L. -LA (-*a*). [L., a whip. See FLAGELLATE, *v. t.*] **1.** *Biol.* A long whiplike process of a cell. It may be regarded as a very long mobile cilium. Only one or two, or comparatively few, are usually borne by a cell. Flagella serve as the swimming organs of many Protozoa, zoöspores, bacteria, etc.
2. Any of various whiplike appendages of animals, as the slender distal part of some antennæ.
3. A long, threadlike shoot or runner.

flag'eo-let' (flăj'ĕ-lĕt'; flăj'ō-lĕt; 277), *n.* [F. *flageolet*, dim. of OF. *flajol, flageol*, flageolet, deception; cf. Pr. *flaujol* deception, *flauja* flute; of unknown origin.] *Music.* A small, usually wooden, pipe having six or more holes and at one end a mouthpiece inserted. It produces a shrill sound, softer than that of the piccolo flute, and has a compass of about *g'* to *b'''* flat. (See PITCH.)

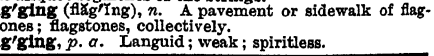
Flageolet.

flageolet tones. *Music.* The natural harmonics of stringed instruments; flutelike overtones produced by the aliquot segments of the strings.

flag'ging (flăg'ĭng), *n.* A pavement or sidewalk of flagstones; flagstones, collectively.

flag'ging, *p. a.* Languid; weak; spiritless.

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fix'ed-ly, *adv.* of FIXED.
fix'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fix'en. † VIXEN. [tive.]
fix'er, *n.* One that fixes; a fixative.
fix'fax', *n.* Hurry; midst. *Obs. Scot.*
fix'fax', Var. of PAXWAX.
fix-id'i-ty (fĭk-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fixity. *Obs. or R.*
fix'ion (fĭk'shŭn). † FICTION.
fix'ion, *n.* [LL. *fixio* cf. OF *fixion.*] Fixation. *Obs.*
fix'ly, *adv.* Fixedly. *Obs.*
fixt. Var. of FIXED. *Chiefly Poet.*
fix'ure, *n.* [L. *fixura* a fastening, fr. *figere* to fix.] Fixed position; firmness. *Archaic.*
fiz † FITZ.
fiz. Fizz. *Ref. Sp.*
fizd. Fizzed. *Ref. Sp.*
fiz'zen, *n.* Foison. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fizz'er, *n.* Something that fizzes: *Slang,* something first-rate.
F. J. I. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Institute of Journalists.
fjord. Var. of FIORD.
Fk *Abbr.* Frank.
F. K. C. L. *Abbr.* Fellow of King's College, London.
F. K. Q. C. P. I. *Abbr.* Fellow of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.
Fl., or **fl.** *Abbr.* Flamen; Flanders; Flavius; Flemish; Florida; florin, florins; flores (L., flowers); floruit (L., flourished); flower; fluid; *Chem.*, fluorine (without period, *Fl*).
f. l. *Abbr.* Falsa lectio (L., a false reading).
fla. †FLAW, FLEA, FLO. [FLAY.]
fla(flā). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of **Fla.** *Abbr.* Florida.
flaa (flā; flô). Obs. or Scot. var. of FLAW, fragment.
flab'ber-gas-ta'tion (flăb'ẽr-găs-tā'shŭn), *n.* State of being flabbergasted. *Colloq.* [Fan. *Obs.*]
fla'bel, *n. & v.* [L. *flabellum.*]
flab'el-la'ri-um (flăb'ĕ-lā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl* -RIA (-*a*). [NL.] = VIBRACULUM.
flab'el-la'tion (flăb'ĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of cooling as by fanning.
flab'ile (flăb'ĭl), *a.* [L. *flabilis.*] Played or produced by blowing, as an instrument or music.
fla'brum (flā'brŭm), *n.*, *pl.* -BRA (-*bra*). [L., a blast of wind.] A fan; flabellum.
flack (flăk; flak), *n.* [Perh. imitative; cf. also *flack* to flutter.] A stroke; blow; flap. *Dial. Eng.*
flack, *v. t & i.* [ME. *flacken.* Cf. FLACKER.] To flap or flutter; to throb. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
flack'er, *v. i.* [ME. *flakeren,* fr. *flacken* to move quickly to and fro; cf. Icel. *flakka* to rove about, AS. *flacor* fluttering, flying, G. *flackern* to flare, flicker.] To flutter, as a bird; to tremble; to throb. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
flack'et, *v. i.* [Freq. of FLACK, *v.*] To flap; flutter. *Dial. Eng.*
flack'et, *n.* [OF. *flasquet* little flask.] A barrel-shaped bottle; flagon. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng*
‖ **fla'con'** (flă'kôN'), *n.* [F. See FLAGON.] Small bottle; flask
flact, *a.* [Cf. ME. *wlak, wlach.*] Tepid. *Obs.* [FLEA.]
flae. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of
flaff (flaf), *v. i & t. & n.* [Imitative.] Flap; flutter. *Scot.*
flaff'er (-ẽr), *v. i.* To flutter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
flag (flăg), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flagð* ogress, giantess, Norw. dial *flag* a frivolous, impudent person] A woman. *Contemptuous. Scot.*
flag, *n.* [Cf. FLAW (of wind).] A flaw, flash, or gust. *Obs. Scot.*
flag, *n.* [Cf. OLG. *vleger* an old Friesic coin.] A groat; fourpence *Slang, Eng*
flag, *a.* [See FLAG to hang loose.] Hanging. *Obs*
fla-ga'rie, *n* Vagary. *Scot.*
flagd Flagged. *Ref. Sp.*
flag'el, *n.* Flageolet. *Obs.*
flag'e-let' (flăj'ĕ-lĕt'). Var. of FLAGEOLET. [LUM.]
flag'el'la, *n*, *L. pl* of FLAGELLUM.
fla-gel'lar (flă-jĕl'ẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a flagellum.
flag'el-la'ri-a'ce-æ (flăj'ĕ-lā-rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See FLAGELLUM.] *Bot.* An Old World tropical family of monocotyledons (order Pontederiales), of 3 genera and only 5 or 6 species.
flag'el-la'ri-a'ceous (-shŭs), *a.*
flag'el-lat'ed (flăj'ĕ-lāt'ĕd), *a* Flagellate. [ellatory. *Rare.*]
flag'el-la-tive (-lă-tĭv), *a.* Flag-
flag'el-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* A scourger; specif., a flagellant.
flagelle, *n & v. t.* [L. *flagellum, n.*; *flagellare,* v.] Whip; scourge. *Obs.*
flag'el-lif'er-ous (flăj'ĕ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See-FEROUS [flagellant
flag'el-list (flăj'ĕ-lĭst), *n* A
fla-gel'lu-la (flă-jĕl'ū-lă), *n.*; *L pl* -LÆ (-lē). [NL. dim.] *Biol* A flagellate spore; a zoöspore.
‖ **Fla-gel'lum De'i** (dē'ĭ). [L.] = SCOURGE OF GOD.
‖ **flag'geo'let'** (flăj'zhō'lĕt'), *n*; *pl.* -LETS (*F.* -lĕ'). [F.] A kidney bean.
flag'ger, *n.* = FLAG, plant. *Dial.*
flag'ger, *n.* One that flags; one that lays flagstones. [-NESS.]
flag'gi-ness (flăg'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

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flag'gy (flăg'ĭ), *a.* [From FLAG the plant.] Abounding with, or like, the plant called *flag*; as, a *flaggy* marsh.

flag'gy, *a.* [From FLAG the stone.] Pert. to flagstone; like flags; laminate; as, stone with *flaggy* structure.

flag'gy, *a.* [From FLAG to hang loose.] **1.** Drooping; flexible; languid; weak. "*Flaggy* wings." *Spenser.* **2.** Tasteless; insipid; as, a *flaggy* apple. *Obs.*

fla-gi'tious (flă-jĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *flagitiosus*, fr. *flagitium* a shameful or disgraceful act, an eager or furious demand, akin to *flagitare* to demand hotly, fiercely; cf. *flagrare* to burn, E. *flagrant.*] **1.** Disgracefully or shamefully criminal; grossly wicked; scandalous; shameful; — said of acts, crimes, etc. "*Flagitious* practices." *I. Taylor.* **2.** Guilty of, or characterized by, enormous crimes or scandalous vices; villainous; corrupt.

Syn. — Atrocious, villainous, heinous See FLAGRANT.

— **fla-gi'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **fla-gi'tious-ness**, *n.*

flag lieutenant. *Naval.* An officer on a flag officer's staff who acts as his personal aid.

flag'man (flăg'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** *Naval.* A flag officer. *Obs.* **2.** One who carries a flag or signals with a flag. **3.** A judge of distance (see DISTANCE, 4 c) in racing.

flag officer. *Naval.* **a** An officer commanding a fleet or squadron, or one entitled to display a flag indicative of his command rank, as an admiral, vice admiral, or rear admiral. **b** In the United States navy from 1857 to 1862, an officer next above a captain, in command of a squadron.

flag'on (flăg'ŭn), *n.* [F. *flacon*, OF. also *flagon*, *flascon*, fr. LL. *flasco*. See FLASK.] A vessel for liquors, esp. one with a handle and a spout, and usually a lid, but sometimes merely a large bulging bottle; as a measure, two quarts.

A trencher of mutton chops, and a *flagon* of ale *Macaulay.*

fla'gran-cy (flā'grăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *flagrantia* a burning.] **1.** A burning, great heat; inflammation. *Obs.* **2.** Condition or quality of being flagrant; atrocity; heinousness, enormity, excess.

fla'grant (flā'grănt), *a.* [L. *flagrans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *flagrare* to burn, akin to Gr. φλέγειν: cf. F. *flagrant*. Cf. FLAME, PHLOX.] **1.** Flaming; inflamed, glowing; burning; ardent. *Now Rare.*

The beadle's lash still *flagrant* on their back. *Prior.*
Flagrant desires and affections. *Hooker.*

2. Of war or other contest, carried on hotly; raging *Rare.*

A war with the . . . native tribes was *flagrant Palfrey.*

3. Flaming into notice; notorious; enormous; heinous; glaringly wicked. **4.** Fragrant. *Obs.*

Syn. — Glaring, notorious, nefarious; villainous, profligate, abandoned, hateful, odious, monstrous, wanton, violent. — FLAGRANT, FLAGITIOUS, HEINOUS, ATROCIOUS, OUTRAGEOUS. That is FLAGRANT (cf. *glaring*, under FLAME, *v.* 1.) which is glaring or notorious; that is FLAGITIOUS which is grossly or scandalously wicked; as, "The affronts he received were too *flagrant* to be excused" (*Richardson*); "pandering to the basest passions and proclaiming the most *flagitious* principles" (*Southey*). HEINOUS suggests hateful and (often) monstrous, ATROCIOUS, violent or wantonly savage, wickedness; as, "a process . . . so *heinous* that men might on it spit" (*Chaucer*); "so *heinous*, black, obscene a deed" (*Shak.*); "a life, not indeed blackened by any *atrocious* crime, but sullied by cowardice, selfishness, and servility" (*Macaulay*); *atrocious* cruelty. OUTRAGEOUS suggests gross violation of right or decency; as, "*outrageous* wrong" (*Cowper*); "that complicated, enormous, *outrageous* swindle" (*Thackeray*). See RANK, BAD, BASE, EXCESSIVE.

— **fla'grant-ly**, *adv.* — **fla'grant-ness**, *n.*

flag'ship' (flăg'shĭp'), *n.* *Naval.* The ship that carries the commander of a fleet or squadron and flies his flag.

flag'staff' (-stăf'), *n.*; *pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz') or -STAFFS (-stăfs'). A staff on which a flag is hoisted.

flag station. *Railroad.* A station at which trains do not stop unless signaled, as by a flag.

flag'stone' (flăg'stōn'), *n.* A flat stone used in paving, or any rock which will split into such stones. See 3d FLAG, 2.

flail (flāl), *n.* [ME. *flegl*, *fleyl*, *flayle* (cf. AS. *fligel*), fr. L. *flagellum* whip, scourge, a threshing flail: cf. OF. *flaiel*, F. *fléau*. See FLAGELLUM.] **1.** An instrument for threshing or beating grain from the ear by hand, consisting of a wooden handle at the end of which a stouter and shorter stick, called a *swiple* or *swingel*, is so hung as to swing freely. **2.** An ancient weapon, like the common flail, often having the striking part armed with spikes, or loaded. **3** A swinging part, as a gate bar or a lever of a press. *Obs.*

flail, *v. t. & i.*; FLAILED (flāld); FLAIL'ING. To beat with or as if with a flail; to thrash; flog.

flail joint. *Med.* A joint showing abnormal mobility, as sometimes occurs after resection.

flair (flâr), *n.* [ME. *flaire* odor, fr. OF. & F. *flair*, fr. OF. *flairier*, F. *flairer*, to smell, LL. *flagrare* for L. *fragrare*. See FRAGRANT.] **1.** Smell; odor. *Obs.* **2.** Sense of smell; scent; fig., discriminating or sagacious sense; instinctive discernment.

Every now and then . . . this intuition came to him, this *flair*, this intangible, vague premonition. *F. Norris.*

flak'age (flāk'ĕj), *n.* Flakes of flint or other stone struck off in the process of manufacturing stone implements.

flake (flāk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flaki*, *fleki*, Dan. *flage*, D. *vlaak*.] **1.** A paling or hurdle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A rack for storing provisions; also, a stage or platform for drying fish or produce. **3.** *Naut.* A small stage hung over a vessel's side for workmen to stand on in calking or the like. **4.** *Mining.* A sheltering framework.

flake (flāk), *n.* [Etym. uncertain; cf. 1st FAKE.] A flat layer, or fake, of a coiled cable.

flake, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flakna* to flake off, split, Sw. *flake* plate, Dan. *flage* snowflake; also Icel. *flóki* flock of wool or hair, G. *flocke* flock of wool, flake (of snow). Cf. FLAG a flat stone.] **1.** A loose filmy mass or a thin chiplike or scalelike layer of anything; a film; flock; lamina; layer; scale; as, a *flake* of snow, tallow, or fish. **2.** A particle of lighted or incandescent matter, darted from a fire; a flash. "*Flakes* of ruddy fire." *Somerville.* **3.** *Hort.* A race of carnations having only two colors in the flower, the petals with large stripes.

flake, *v. t.*; FLAKED (flākt); FLAK'ING (flāk'ĭng). **1.** To form or separate into flakes. **2.** To cover with flakes, as of snow. **3.** To mark with flakes; to streak.

flake, *v. i.* **1.** To come down in or as if in flakes. **2.** To separate in flakes; to peel or scale off.

flak'er (flāk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that flakes; specif., one who produces flint flakes for striking fire, or one who manufactures flaked stone implements. **2.** *Archæol.* An implement of bone, or other material, used to chip off flakes of stone in making stone implements.

flake white. **1.** Pure white lead deposited in flakes, and ground with oil or gum water as a pigment for artists. **2.** = PEARL WHITE **a**.

flak'y (flāk'ĭ), *a.*; FLAK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FLAK'I-EST. Consisting of flakes, or small loose masses; lying, or cleaving off, in flakes or layers; flakelike. — **flak'i-ly**, *adv.* — **flak'i-ness**, *n.*

What showers of mortal hail, what *flaky* fires! *Watts.*

flam (flăm), *n.* [Of uncertain origin. Cf. FLIMFLAM.] **1.** A freak; whim; conceit. *Obs.* **2.** A falsehood; an illusory pretext; trick; deception.

A perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity. *South.*

3. Humbug; nonsense; rubbish.

flam, *a.* Deceptive; trickily false; untrue.

flam, *v. t.*; FLAMMED (flămd); FLAM'MING. To deceive, as by lying; to trick; cheat.

God is not to be *flammed* off with lies. *South.*

flam, *n.* [Prob. imitative.] A drumbeat executed after the manner of a grace note, by allowing the sticks to strike the head so as just to be heard apart.

‖ **flam'bé'** (flăn'bā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *flamber* to singe, pass (a thing) through flame. Cf. FLAMBEAU.] *Ceramics.* Decorated by glaze splashed or irregularly spread upon the surface, or apparently applied at the top and allowed to run down the sides, — said of pieces of Chinese porcelain.

flam'beau (flăm'bō), *n.*; *pl.* -BEAUX (-bōz) or -BEAUS (-bōz). [F., fr. OF. *flambe* flame, for *flamble*, from L. *flammula* a little flame, dim. of *flamma* flame. See FLAME.] **1.** A flaming torch, esp. one made by combining thick wicks invested with a quick-burning substance (as pitch), hence, any torch. **2.** An ornamental candlestick. **3.** A kettle used in boiling sugar. *Southern U. S.*

flam'berg (flăm'bûrg), ‖ **flam'berge'** (flăn'bârzh'), *n.* [F. *flamberge*, OF. *Floberge*, *Froberge*, names of swords, esp. that of Renaud de Montauban.] A kind of rapierlike sword.

flam-boy'ance (flăm-boi'ăns) } *n.* State or quality of be-
flam-boy'an-cy (-boi'ăn-sĭ) } ing flamboyant.

flam-boy'ant (-ănt), *a.* [F.] **1.** *Arch.* Characterized by waving or flamelike curves, as the tracery of windows, etc., in the later French Gothic style, about 1450-1510. Often applied to the whole style, the florid French Gothic. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table.*

Flamboyant Tracery from Church at Rouen.

2. Flamelike, in form or color; wavy; gorgeous; showy. — **flam-boy'ant-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **flam-boy'ant-ly**, *adv.*

flame (flām), *n.* [ME. *flame*, *flaume*, OF. *flame*, F. *flamme*, fr. L. *flamma*, perh. fr. *flagrare* to burn. See FLAGRANT; cf. FLAMBEAU, FLAMINGO.] **1.** A body of burning gas or vapor. Flames are usually the result of chemical combination with atmospheric oxygen. A simple flame, as that of a candle, consists of a luminous envelope (1 in *illust.*) surrounding a body of unburned vapor (2) and itself surrounded by an invisible layer of gases produced by the burning (3). Ordinary yellow flames owe their luminosity chiefly to incandescent particles of carbon set free from hydrocarbons, and gases naturally deficient in these compounds are frequently "enriched" to enable them to burn with a luminous flame. See CARBURET, *v.* The temperature of an ordinary flame is about 2000° C. (3632° F.). When illuminating gas is mixed with air previous to its burning, as in a gas stove, the flame becomes hotter, owing to better combustion, and at the same time becomes pale blue. This loss of luminosity is due to the more complete combustion of the carbon (such flames are not smoky), to the cooling of the gas, and to its dilution with an inert gas (nitrogen). In blowpipe analysis, the **oxidizing flame** (*O. F.*) is a clear blue flame used by placing the substance just beyond the tip; the **reducing flame** (*R. F.*) is a luminous flame into which the substance is inserted. See BLOWPIPE, *Illust.* See also FLAME REACTION.

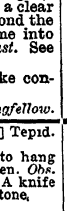

Flame.

2. State of blazing combustion; also, any flamelike condition or appearance, as a light ray; brilliance.

When the moon began to show her silver *flame. Longfellow.*

3. Burning zeal or passion; elevated and noble enthusiasm; glowing imagination; passionate excitement or anger. "In a *flame* of zeal severe." *Milton.*

Where *flames* refin'd in breasts seraphic glow. *Pope.*

4. Ardor of affection; the passion of love. *Coleridge.* **5.** A person beloved; a sweetheart. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — Blaze, brightness, ardor.

flame (flām), *v. i.*; FLAMED (flāmd); FLAM'ING (flām'ĭng). [ME. *flamen*; cf. OF. *flamer*. See FLAME, *n.*] **1.** To burn with a flame or blaze; to burn as gas emitted from bodies in combustion; to burst into flame; to blaze. **2.** To burst forth like flame; to break out in violence of passion; to be kindled with zeal or ardor.

He *flamed* with indignation. *Macaulay.*

3 To have a flamelike or brilliant appearance; to shine brightly; to glow.

Syn. — FLAME, BLAZE, FLARE, GLARE, GLOW are here compared chiefly with reference to their fig. senses. FLAME suggests a sudden or violent (often intermittent) outburst, as of anger, passion, zeal; BLAZE commonly connotes greater steadiness and intensity; as, "[He] . . . *flamed* with zeal of vengeance inwardly" (*Spenser*); "Leolin *flamed* and fell again" (*Tennyson*); "My consciousness, . . . which hitherto . . . had been only partial, intermittent, and vague, suddenly *blazed* into full, consistent, practical activity" (*Du Maurier*); "her eyes *blazing* in her white face" (*Stevenson*). To FLARE is to shine or (esp.) burst out with a spreading, unsteady, and often unpleasant light; to GLARE, as here compared (see GAZE), is to shine with a lurid or painfully dazzling light; as, "torches that guttered and *flared* soothly in the dancing light of day" (*M. Hewlett*); "Mrs. Assingham hesitated, but at last her bravery *flared*" (*H. James*); "The broad light *glares* and beats" (*Tennyson*); "He [Dante] . . . lets the fire *glare* on the sullen face for a moment, and it sears itself into the memory forever" (*Lowell*). In their adj. uses, FLARING connotes gaudy, ostentatious, or flaunting display; GLARING (see FLAGRANT, GAUDY), whatever is flagrant or notorious; FLAMING often suggests vividness, sometimes gaudiness, of color; as, "*flaring* contrasts" (*Carlyle*), "the *flaring*, noisy thoroughfares of a great city" (*Stevenson*); "one *glaring* chaos and wild heap of wit" (*Pope*); *glaring* absurdity; *flaming* yellow, *flaming* posters. GLOW suggests strong and continued heat, and (often) heightened color; fig., it suggests fervor or strong emotion of whatever sort, as, "The first is a case of acute — the second of chronic — pleasure: the one is a *flame*, the other a steady and equable *glow*" (*De Quincey*); "Amongst . . . all the weathered faces that surrounded her in church, she *glowed* like an open flower" (*Stevenson*); "He bids him *glow* with unremitting love" (*Cowper*). See FLASH.

flame, *v. t.* **1.** To send or convey by flame as a signal. **2.** To burn; to consume by burning. *Rare.* **3.** To kindle; inflame; excite.

To *flame* the poet's noble breast. *Feltham.*

4. To treat with flame, as by passing over or through it.

flame cell. *Zoöl.* A large cell terminating the branches of the excretory vessels of many flatworms, rotifers, etc. It has a cavity, continuous with the excretory tube and containing a vibrating flagellum or bundle of cilia.

flame'-col'ored *or* **-col'oured**, *a.* Of the color of flame; of a bright orange-yellow color.

flamed (flāmd), *p. a.* Having flamelike markings, as a tulip.

flame gauge *or* **gage**. *Photom.* An instrument having a short-focused lens which casts a real image of a flame upon a translucent screen, used for measuring the height of the luminous portion of a flame.

fla'men (flā'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* E. FLAMENS (-mĕnz), L. FLAMINES (flă'mĭ-nēz). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* A priest devoted to the service of a particular god. The most honored were those of Jupiter, Mars, and Quirinus, called respectively **flamen Dialis**, **flamen Martialis**, and **flamen Quirinalis**. **2.** Hence, a priest of a pagan deity; esp., a priest of an alleged order or rank in ancient Britain.

flame'-of-the-woods', *n.* An East Indian rubiaceous shrub (*Ixora coccinea*) having showy scarlet flowers.

flame'proof' (flām'prōōf'; 87), *a.* Proof against flame; not inflammable when exposed to flame.

flame reaction. *Chem.* The characteristic coloration which certain elements or their compounds impart to a flame, thus affording a test (**flame test**) for their presence. Cf. SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.

flame spectrum. *Physics.* The spectrum obtained by volatilizing substances in a nonluminous flame.

flame standard. *Photom.* A standard of photometric intensity consisting of a luminous flame of specified size produced by burning a fuel of known composition under uniform and carefully specified conditions of combustion.

flame tree. Any of several trees or shrubs with showy scarlet flowers. **a** In Australia, the loranthaceous tree *Nuytsia floribunda* or the sterculiaceous tree *Brachychiton acerifolius*. **b** In India, *Rhododendron arboreum* or the palas tree (*Butea frondosa*). **c** The peacock flower.

fla-min'e-ous (flă-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *flaminius*.] Pertaining to a flamen; flaminical.

flam'ing (flām'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Emitting flames; afire; blazing; consuming; illuminating. **2.** Of the color of flame; high-colored; brilliant; dazzling. "In *flaming* yellow bright." *Prior.* **3.** Flamelike; flamboyant. **4.** Ardent; passionate; burning with zeal; irrepressibly earnest; as, a *flaming* proclamation or harangue.

flaming arc. See ARC, *n.*, 5.

fla-min'go (flă-mĭŋ'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS or -GOES (-gōz). [Sp. *flamenco*, cf. Pg. *flamingo*, Pr. *flamenc*, F. *flamant*; fr. L. *flamma* flame + (perh.) the G. suffix *-ing* (cf. FLEMING). So called in allusion to its color. See FLAME.] Any of several aquatic birds having remarkably long legs and neck, webbed feet, and a broad lamellated bill resembling that of the yellow flag (*Iris pseudacorus*).

flag'ging-ly, *adv.* of FLAGGING. **flag'gish**, *a.* Flaggy. *Rare.* **flag'gon**, ‡ FLAGON. [of FLY.] **flagh** (flăk). Obs. or Scot. pret. of FLEE. **flaghe**, ‡ FLAUGHT. **flag'i-tate** (flăj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *flagitatus*, p. p. of *flagitare* to demand.] To importune. — **flag'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.* **fla-gi'tion** (flă-jĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Flagitiousness. *Obs.* **flag** leaf. An IRIS. **flag'less**, *a.* See -LESS. **flag'let**, *n.* See -LET. **flag** lily. The common flag of the eastern United States (*Iris versicolor*). **flag list**. *Naval.* A list of flag officers. **flag'on-et**, *n.* Dim. of FLAGON. **flag'on-less**, *a.* See -LESS. **flag'on**, *n.* The European

flaid (flād). Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of FLAY. **flaik**. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLAKE. **flail stone**. *Archæol.* A stone, often perforated, originally hung from a rod and used as a weapon. **flail'y**, *a.* Acting as a flail. *Obs.* **flain**. ‡ FLANE. **flain**. Obs. p. p. of FLAY. **flair**. Var. of FLARE. **flair, flaire**, *n.* [OF. *flair* a kind of fish.] A skate or ray. *Scot.* **flait** (flīt). Obs. or Scot. pret. of FLITE. [MENT. **flaitch'ment**. Var. of FLEECH- **flaite**, *v. t.* To frighten. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **flaith** (flāth), *n.* [Ir.] *Irish Hist.* A chief of a fine, or group of kindred. — **flaith'ship**, *n.* **flaith'er** (flāth'ẽr). Var. of FLETHER. *Scot.*

flake, *a.* [See FLACK, *a.*] Tepid. *Obs.* **flake**, *v. i.* [Cf. FLAG to hang loose.] To fag; to weaken. *Obs.* **flake knife**. *Archæol.* A knife of flaked flint or other stone. **flake'let**, *n.* See -LET. **flake manna**. See MANNA. **flake stand**. The cooling tub or vessel of a still worm. **flam**. Var. of FLAWN. *Scot. & Dial Eng.* [wind. *Scot* **flam**, *n.* [Cf. FLAN.] A puff of **flam**, *n.* A marsh, esp. by a river. *Dial. Eng.* **fla'man, flam'mant**, *n.* [F. *flamant*, *flammant*.] Flamingo. *Obs.* ‖ **fla'mand'** (flă'mĕN'), *n.* [F.] *Hort.* One of a race of carnations having large rounded flowers with entire petals. **flam'ant** (flăm'ănt), **flam'bant** (flăm'bănt), **flam'mant**, *a.* [OF. *flamant*, *flambant*, p. pr.] *Her.* Flaming. **flamb** (flăm), *v. t.* [F. *flamber* to singe.] To baste (meat). *Scot.* ‖ **flam'bage'** (flăn'bäzh'), *n.* [F.] *Med* Momentary application of a flame, as for drying or singeing a surface. **flam'bant** (flăm'bănt), *a.* [OF.] Flaming. *Obs.* **flambe**. ‡ FLAME. **flam-boy'ant**, *n.* The peacock flower. *West Indies.* **flam-boy'ant-ize**, *v. i. & t.* To become or make flamboyant. *R.* **flam-boy'er** (flăm-boi'ẽr), *n.* [F. *flamboyer* to be bright.] *Bot.* = FLAMBOYANT. **flame bridge**. = BRIDGE, *n.*, 5 d. **flame engine**. A gas engine. *Obs.* **flame'flow'er** (-flou'ẽr), *n.* See KNIPHOFIA. **flame ignition**. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE. **flame'less**, *a.* See -LESS **flame'let**, *n.* A small flame. **flame'like'**, *a.* See -LIKE. **flame lily**. The wood lily. **flame manometer**. See MANOMETER and MANOMETRIC FLAME. **fla'men-ship**, *n.* See -SHIP. **flam'er** (flām'ẽr), *n.* One that flames. **flamery**. ‡ FLUMMERY. **flam'few** (flăm'fū), *n.* [Cf FLAM, and dial. E. *flamfoo* a gaudy ornament.] A gewgaw **flam-gas'ted** (flăm-gās'tĕd; -tĭd), *p. a.* Formation from FLAM and FLABBERGAST (see CONTAMINATION, 2). **flam'i-nal**, *a.* [L. *flaminalis* one who has been a flamen.] Flaminical. *Obs.* **fla'mi-nes**, *n.*, *L. pl.* of FLAMEN. **flam'ing-ly**, *adv.* of FLAMING

of the duck family, but abruptly bent downward. A number of species have been described, from the warmer parts of both hemispheres. Most of them have rosy white plumage with scarlet wing coverts, but an American species (*Phœnicopterus ruber*) which ranges north to the extreme southern United States (though now rare) has the plumage bright red. All the forms have black wing quills. The best-known Old World species is *P. roseus*, still found in parts of southern Europe. Flamingos are gregarious, breeding in colonies and building nests of mud in swamps and shallow lagoons, laying but one or two eggs. The flamingos constitute a family, Phœnicopteridæ, and a suborder or order, Odontoglossæ.

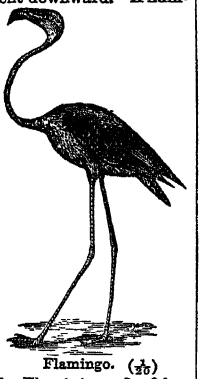

Flamingo. ($\frac{1}{10}$)

flamingo flower *or* **plant.** A Central American araceous plant (*Anthurium scherzerianum*) the spathe and spadix of which are bright scarlet. It is often cultivated.

Fla-min'i-an (flă-mĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Flaminianus.*] Of or pert. to the Roman censor Caius Flaminius (d. 217 B. C.), or the public works which he executed; as, the *Flaminian* Way, the great road leading northward from Rome.

fla-min'i-cal (-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to a flamen.

flam'ma-ble (flăm'ă-b'l), *a.* Inflammable. — **flam'ma-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

flam'me-ous (flăm'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *flammeus*, fr. *flamma* flame.] Pert. to, consisting of, or like, flame. *Now Rare.*

flam'mule (flăm'ūl), *n.* [L. *flammula.*] A small flame, as one shown in a picture of a Chinese or Japanese god.

flam'y (flām'ĭ), *a.* [From FLAME.] Flaming; blazing; flamelike; flame-colored, composed of flame.

flan (flăn; *F.* flăN), *n.* [F. See FLAWN.] **1.** A cake made with a filling of cheese, fruit, or cream.

2. *Numis.* A piece of metal prepared to receive the stamp of the die; a blank.

flan (flăn), *n.* A net used to cover holes in ferreting rabbits.

flanch (flănch; 140), *n.* [Cf. OF. *flanche* flank.] **1.** [Cf. FLANGE.] A flange. *Rare.*

2. *Her.* A subordinary consisting of either of two circular segments encroaching on the field one from each side of the shield.

A Pair of Flanches

flanch, *v. i.* [Cf. FLANGE, *n.*] To slant outward; to flare.

flanched (flănchť; 140), *a. Her.* Having flanches; — said of an escutcheon with those bearings.

flan'co-nade', **flan'con-nade'** (flăn'kŏ-nād'), *n.* [F. *flanconade.*] *Fencing.* A thrust in the side.

‖ **flâ'ne-rie'** (flä'n'-rē'), *n.* [F. See FLÂNEUR.] Lit., strolling; hence, aimlessness; idleness; as, intellectual *flânerie.*

‖ **flâ'neur'** (flä'nûr'), *n.* [F., fr. *flâner* to stroll.] One who strolls about aimlessly; a stroller.

flang (flăng), *n.* A miner's two-pointed pick.

flange (flănj), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. FLANCH flange, FLANCH (in heraldry).] **1.** A part that spreads out like a rim, as of a vein of ore.

2. An external or internal rib, or rim, for strength, as the *flange* of an iron beam; or for a guide, as the *flange* of a car wheel; or for attachment to another object, as the *flange* on the end of a pipe, steam cylinder, etc.

3. *Founding.* A molder's tool for forming flanges.

flange, *v. t.;* FLANGED (flănjd); FLANGING (flănj'ĭng). *Mach.* To make a flange on; to furnish with a flange.

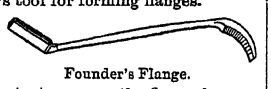

Founder's Flange.

flange, *v. i.* To spread out; to assume the flange form.

flange coupling. *Mach.* A shaft coupling consisting of two flanges keyed each to its own shaft and bolted together. See COUPLING, 2, *Illust.*

flange joint. A joint, as of pipes, where the connecting pieces have flanges by which parts are bolted together.

flange nut. *Mech.* A nut with an enlarged base.

flang'er (flăn'jĕr), *n.* **1.** *Mech. & Shipbuilding.* One who makes flanges or bends metal plates, also, a tool or machine for forming flanges.

2. *Railroad.* A scraper for clearing snow or ice from the inside of the rails where the wheel flanges bear.

flange rail. **a** A rail with a flange on one side, to keep wheels from running off the track. It was formerly much used for railways, but is now practically replaced by the edge rail. **b** *Railroads.* A T rail. Cf. BULLHEADED, *a.*, 2.

flange turning. The process of forming a flange on a metal plate, as by bending in a flanging press.

flank (flăŋk), *v. t.;* FLANKED (flăŋkt); FLANK'ING. [Prob. imitative.] To flick or flip; to beat lightly; to flap. *Rare.*

flank (flăŋk), *n.* [F. *flanc*, of uncertain origin; cf. OHG. *hlanca* loin, hip.] **1.** The fleshy part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip. See BEEF, *Illust.*

2. Hence, the side of anything, as of a hill or a building.

3. *Leather Manuf.* Hide from the flank, or side.

4. *Mil. & Nav.* **a** The right or left of an army, fleet, or any command, whether in line or column; also, the element, or portion of the command, on the right or left of a line; as, he attacked the enemy on both *flanks;* he ordered his right *flank* to advance.

When to right and left the front
Divided, and to either *flank* retired. *Milton.*

b *Fort.* That part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the curtain and the flank and face of the opposite bastion. **c** The right or left side of a fortification.

5. *Mach.* The profile of the root of a gear tooth.

flank en potence, *Mil.*, a part of the wing of an army, thrown forward or backward at an angle with the front, for the purpose of protecting the flank.

flank (flăŋk), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *flanquer.* See FLANK, *n.*] **1.** *Mil.* **a** To command, secure, or guard the flank of. **b** To attack, or threaten to attack, the flank of; also, to fire upon from the direction of the flank and so enfilade. **c** To pass around, or turn, the flank of.

2. To stand, or be situated, at the flank or side of; to border. "Colonnades . . . *flanked* with trees." *Pitt.*

flank, *v. i.* To be placed, or to act, at the side, or flank; also, to present the side, or flank, to; — with *on;* as, the fort *flanked* on the swamp.

flank attack. *Mil.* An attack upon the side of an enemy's formation, distinguished from one upon its front or rear.

flank'er (flăŋ'kĕr), *n.* **a** That which flanks, or adjoins on the flank, or side, as a fort commanding the flank of an assailing force. **b** Specif.: *Mil.* Men so posted or marched as to protect the flank of a column on the march.

flank files. *Mil.* The men on the extreme right or left of a military organization formed in line.

flank guard. *Mil.* A body of men varying in size from a patrol to a detachment of all arms, marching or posted on the flanks of a marching column to protect it.

flank'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLANK. — **flanking angle.** = CURTAIN ANGLE. — **f. group,** *Mil.*, a detachment of three or four men sent out on the flanks of the advance party of a vanguard.

flank march. *Mil.* A march made parallel or nearly so to an enemy's position, to turn it or make a flank attack.

flank movement. A change of march, esp. during an action, by an army, or portion of one, in order to turn one or both wings of the enemy, or to take up a new position.

flan'nel, *v. t.;* -NELED (-ĕld) or -NELLED; -NEL-ING or -NEL-LING. To clothe or inclose in, or rub with, flannel.

flan'nel-ette', **flan'nel-et'** (flăn'ĕl-ĕt'), *n.* A soft narrow flannel; also, a cotton imitation of flannel.

flannel flower. **a** The mullein. **b** A Brazilian apocynaceous vine (*Macrosiphonia longiflora*) having woolly leaves. **c** An Australian apiaceous plant (*Actinotus helianthi*), the umbels of which resemble composite heads, and have a white flannel-like involucre.

flan'nel-leaf', *n.* The mullein.

flan'nel-ly (flăn'ĕl-ĭ), *a.* Resembling flannel.

flap (flăp), *n.* [ME. *flappe, flap*, blow, fly flap; cf. D. *flap*, and E. *flap*, v.] **1.** **a** A stroke; a blow. *Obs.* **b** A blow like a slap; a stroke with something broad, as the open hand, a slap; also, a thing with which to hit as in slapping; a flapper.

2. Anything broad and limber that hangs loose; also, anything flat and thin that hangs loose, as a leaf of a table hinged at one edge; as, the *flap* of a garment; specif.: **a** A hinged leaf or fold, as of a table, door, or shutter. **b** Half of a hinge (often called a **flap hinge**) having two broad leaves through which screw holes are pierced, esp. of a hinge to be screwed to the face of a door or shutter instead of to the edge. **c** *Mach.* A hinged tool holder in various cutting machines to relieve the tool on the return (noncutting) stroke. **d** The epiglottis. *Obs.*

3. *Surg.* A portion of flesh partly severed from the adjoining tissues. Flaps are made in various surgical operations, as in amputations to cover denuded surfaces.

4. The motion of anything broad and loose, or a stroke or sound made with it; as, the *flap* of a sail or of a wing.

5. *Phon.* A flapping motion of the tongue, as when it is withdrawn from the hard palate at the end of the pronunciation of the consonant *l;* also, the sound so made.

6. A flat piece, slice, or layer; as, a *flap* of bread.

7. *pl. Far.* A disease in the lips of horses.

8. A woman, esp. of loose character. *Dial. or Slang.*

flap, *v. t.;* FLAPPED (flăpt); FLAP'PING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. D. *flappen*, E. *flap*, n., *flop, flippant, fillip.*] **1.** **a** To strike; clap. *Obs.* **b** To beat with a flap, to strike with a surface, as that of a bird's wing or of a fly flapper.

Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings. *Pope.*

2. To arouse to attention by or as if by striking with a flap; as, to *flap* a forgetful or inattentive person.

3. To move, or cause to move, with a beating motion, — often with reference to the sound made; as, to *flap* the wings; the wind *flaps* the shutters.

4. To turn, fold, or throw suddenly or violently.

5. To turn over by tossing, as a pancake. *Colloq.*

6. To furnish with a flap or flaps.

flap, *v. i.* **1.** To give a quick stroke; to clap.

2. To drop or fall; to plump; flop; as, to *flap* down on one's knees. *Colloq.*

3. To beat as do wings, or as something broad or loose; to fly with wings beating the air.

The crows *flapped* over by twos and threes. *Lowell.*

4. To fall and hang like a flap, as the brim of a hat.

flap'doo'dle (flăp'dōō'd'l), *n.* Food for fools; hence, merely specious talk; nonsense. *Colloq.*

flap'drag'on (-drăg'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A game in which the players catch raisins or other tidbits out of burning brandy, and, putting them in the mouth while blazing, eat them; also, the materials used in the game.

2. A thing caught and eaten in the game.

3. A German or Dutchman; — in contempt. *Obs.*

flap'-eared' (flăp'ērd'), *a.* Having broad, loose, dependent ears.

flap'jack' (flăp'jăk'), *n.* **1.** A flat cake turned on the griddle while cooking; a griddlecake or pancake.

2. A fruit turnover. *Dial. Eng.*

flap'per (-ĕr), *n.* One that flaps. Specif.: **a** In reference to Swift's account of a functionary among the Laputans, a person whose duty is to flap another to remind him of something likely to be forgotten. **b** A thing to flap or clap with. **c** A part that hangs or droops, as the swingle of a flail. **d** A flipper. **e** A young game bird, esp. a duck, not yet able to fly well. *Colloq.* **f** A flapper skate. **g** In a slang sense, the hand

flap'per, *v. i.;* FLAP'PERED (-ĕrd); FLAP'PER-ING. To move in a flapping way.

flap tile. A tile with a bent-up portion, as at a corner.

flap valve. *Mech.* A valve which opens and shuts upon one hinged side; a clack valve.

flare (flâr), *v. i.;* FLARED (flârd); FLAR'ING (flâr'ĭng). [Of uncertain origin; cf. Norw. *flara* to blaze, flame, adorn with tinsel, dial. Sw. *flasa, flora upp.*] **1.** To stream or flutter, as hair or ribbon. *Obs.*

2. To burn with an unsteady or waving flame.

3 To shine out with a sudden and unsteady light; to emit a dazzling or painfully bright light.

4. To make one's self conspicuous. *Obs.*

Flaring in sunshine all the day. *Prior.*

5. To open or spread outward; to project beyond the perpendicular; as, the sides of a bowl *flare;* the bows of a ship *flare;* a skirt *flares.*

Syn. — See FLAME.

to flare up, to become suddenly heated or excited; to burst into a passion. *Colloq.*

flare, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to stream or flutter. *Obs.*

2. To cause to flare; to display flaringly; also, to signal by means of fires or flares.

The English beacons *flared* out their alarm. *J. R. Green.*

3. To subject to a flare of light or flame.

flare, *n.* **1.** An unsteady, glaring light.

2. A blaze of fire or light, usually brief, used as a signal, often repeated at intervals, as on a ship at night; flare-up.

3. A spreading outward, or a place or part that spreads; as, the *flare* of a fireplace; the *flare* of an urn.

4. Pretentious or ambitious display.

5. *Photog.* A defect in a photographic objective such that an image of the stop, or diaphragm, appears as a fogged spot in the center of the developed negative.

flare'back' (flâr'băk'), *n. Ordnance.* A burst of flame from the breech of a great gun, that sometimes occurs on the opening of the breech when the gun has been fired. It is due to gases left in the gun which ignite on admission of the air if a spark be present. It is guarded against by forcing air through the bore after each shot.

flare lamp. A lamp with no protection for the flame.

flare light. **a** A contrivance for producing a flare. See FLARE, *n*, 2. **b** The light produced by such a contrivance.

flare'-up', *n.* **1.** A sudden bursting into flame; a flaring; also, a flaring flame as a signal.

2. A sudden burst of anger; an angry dispute. *Colloq.*

flar'ing (flâr'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** That flares; flaming or blazing unsteadily; shining out with a dazzling light; hence, glaring; gaudy.

2. Opening or spreading outward.

flash (flăsh), *v. i.;* FLASHED (flăsht); FLASH'ING. [Cf. ME. *flaskien, vlaskien*, to pour, dash, splash, prob. of imitative origin; cf. dial. Sw. *flasa* to blaze.] **1.** To rush, dash, or splash, as waves. *Archaic.*

2. To break forth in or like a sudden flame; to show or appear as a momentary flare or brilliant light; as, the lightning *flashes;* the steel *flashed;* of a combustible, to ignite with a flare; as, the powder *flashed;* of a gun or the like, to give forth flame in the discharge.

3. Hence: **a** To light up suddenly; to gleam with animation or passion; as, *flashing* eyes. **b** To appear with the instancy and impressiveness of a flash; to come or pass like a flash.

Names which have *flashed* and thundered as the watchwords of unnumbered struggles. *Talfourd.*
A thought *flashed* through me. *Tennyson*

c To break suddenly into intense action, consciousness, or the like; to break forth or out so as to make a sudden or unexpected display.

Every hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other. *Shak.*
Poor Tom *flashed* out like a hero. *Stevenson.*

4. To make a display; to "cut a dash." *Now Colloq.*

5. *Glass Manuf.* To expand or open out into a sheet; — said of a blown globe of glass.

Syn. — FLASH, SPARKLE, GLITTER, GLEAM, GLANCE, GLINT, GLIMMER, SHIMMER, GLISTEN. FLASH implies a sudden and transient outburst of light; SPARKLE suggests quick, bright flashes or scintillation; GLITTER connotes greater brilliancy or showiness than *sparkle*, sometimes with the implication of something sinister; as, "*Flashed* all their sabers bare" (*Tennyson*); "his *flashing* eyes, his floating hair" (*Coleridge*); "The fireflies . . . *sparkled* most vividly in the darkest places" (*Irving*); "the *sparkling* waves" (*Wordsworth*); "his eyes *sparkling* at the idea of precious jewels" (*Irving*); "He holds him with his *glittering* eye" (*Coleridge*); "little black eyes which *glittered* like jet" (*Scott*); "*glittering* rings" (*Irving*). GLEAM commonly applies to light which shines through an intervening medium, or against a background of relative darkness; as, "I see the lights of the village *gleam* through the rain and mist" (*Longfellow*); "his teeth *gleaming*, ready, from

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fla-rain'i-ca (flă-rĭn'ĭ-kă), *n.* [L.] The wife of a flamen.

flam-ma'tion (flă-mā'shŭn), *n.* Subjection to fire. *Obs.*

flamme. † FLAM, FLAME.

flam-mif'ex-ous (flă-mĭf'ĕk-ŭs), *a.* [L. *flammifer; flamma* + *ferre* to bear.] Producing flame. *Obs.*

flam-miv'o-mous (-mĭv'ŏ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *flammivomus; flamma* + *vomere* to vomit.] Vomiting flames, as a volcano. *Rare.*

flam'mu-lat'ed (flăm'ū-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *flammula* a little flame.] Tinged with red; ruddy; — said of certain birds.

flam'mu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n. Zool.* A flamelike marking.

flan (flăn), *v. t.;* FLANNED (flănd); FLAN'NING. To splay, as a door jamb; also, to expand or widen upwards, as a vessel.

flan, *a.* Spreading and shallow, as a dish. *Dial. Eng*

flan, *n.* [Icel. *flan* a rushing.] A sudden gust or puff. *Scot.*

flan'card, flan'chard, *n.* [OF. *flancart.*] *Armor.* A piece for the thigh or flank. *Obs. or Hist.*

flan'dan, *n.* A part of woman's headdress in the 17th century.

Flan'der-kin, *n. & a* [Fr. *Flanders.*] Flemish; Flemish. *Obs.*

Flan'ders, Moll. The disreputable, but repentant, heroine of De Foe's novel of this name.

Flan'ders brick (flăn'dĕrz). [From *Flanders*, old district of Europe.] = BATH BRICK.

Flan'drish, *a.* Flemish. *Obs.*

flane, *n.* [AS. *flān*] An arrow. *Obs.*

flanel, flanen. † FLANNEL.

flang (flăng; flāng). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng pret. and p. p. of FLING.

flange'way' (flănj'wā'), *n.* The passageway for the flange of a wheel running on rails.

flank, *n.* A flake, as of fire *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

flank'ard, *n.* [OF. *flancart.*] A protuberance or wound in the side (of a deer). *Obs.*

flank defense. *Fort.* Protection of a work against an enemy's direct frontal attack, by means of the fire from other works, flanking the ground in its front.

flanked (flăŋkt), *p. p.* of FLANK.

flanked angle. *Fort.* The angle formed by the bastion flank and a curtain. See BASTION FRONT.

flank'er, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. FLANKER a lateral fortification.] To defend or support by flankers; to attack on the flank. *Archaic.*

flank'er, *v. i.* [Cf. FLANK a flake.] To glitter. *Obs.* — *n.* A spark. *Dial. Eng.*

flankett. † FLANCARD. [cake

flannel cake. Kind of griddle-

flannel moth. See MEGALOPYGE.

flan'nel-mouth' cat'fish', *or* **flan'nel-mouth,** *n.* The blue catfish. [caused by flannels

flannel rash. A rash on the skin

flan'nen (flăn'ĕn; flăn'ĕn), *n.* Flannel. *Obs. Scot. or Dial.*

flanque (flaŋk), *n.* [Cf. FLANCH.] *Her.* = FLANCH.

flan-ta'do, *n.* ?Flaunting. *Obs.*

flap dock Foxglove. *Dial. Eng.*

flap'drag'on, *v. t.* To swallow whole; to devour. *Obs.*

flap'-mouthed' (-moutht'; -moutht'), *a.* Having broad, hanging lips. *Rare.*

flapper skate. A European skate (*Raja macrorhynchus*).

flap'pet, *n* A small flap or slab. *Obs.*

flap'py, *a.* Irregular; unsteady. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

flapse, *n.* [Cf. G. *flaps. Oxf. E. D.*] An impertinent or impudent fellow. *Obs.*

flapt. Flapped. *Ref. Sp.*

flare, *n.* Lard fat. *Dial. Eng.*

flare'-out', *n.* = FLARE-UP, 2.

flar'ing-ly, *adv.* of FLARING.

flar'y (flâr'ĭ), *a.* Showy. *R.*

flash, *n.* [ME *flasche;* cf. OF. *flache* pool, or E. FLASH, *v.*] A pool; marsh. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

flash, *n.* Sheaf (of arrows). *Obs.*

flash, *a.* Tepid. *Obs.*

flash, *a.* [Cf. OF. *flac, flache,*

out the darkness" (*Dr. J. Brown*); "The eye of the old governor *gleamed* like a coal at beholding the smirking man of law" (*Irving*). GLANCE implies darting, or obliquely reflected, GLINT, quickly glancing or gleaming, light; as, "Many a little hand *glanced* like a touch of sunshine on the rocks" (*Tennyson*); "An insane light *glanced* in her heavy black eyes" (*Mrs. Stowe*); "when the first sunshine through their dewdrops *glints*" (*Lowell*). GLIMMER suggests faint and wavering, SHIMMER, soft, tremulous, and lustrous, GLISTEN, faintly scintillating, light; as, "Now fades the *glimmering* landscape on the sight" (*Gray*); "Whiles all the night, through fog smoke white, *glimmered* the white moonshine" (*Coleridge*); "The young leafage *shimmered* like a veil of golden gauze" (*M. Hewlett*); the landscape *shimmered* through the heat; "snowy mountains *glistening* through a summer atmosphere" (*Irving*); "eyes *glistening* with heavenly tears" (*Carlyle*). See FLAME, SCINTILLATE, BRIGHT, GLANCE.

flash (flăsh), *v. t.* **1.** Of water: **a** To dash or splash. *Archaic.* **b** To fill, as a river, or shoot forward, as a floating object, by a sudden rush of water; to flush.
2. To strike or dash down. *Obs.*
3. To send out in flashes; to cause to burst forth with sudden flame or light; to cause to flash or flare up; as, to *flash* powder; to cause to gleam suddenly or transiently; as, to *flash* light with a mirror.

The chariot of paternal Deity,
Flashing thick flames. *Milton.*

4. Specif., to burn a small amount of (an explosive) in order to determine the character and percentage of residue.
5. To convey or communicate by or as by a flash, to cause to appear instantaneously; as, to *flash* a message by telegraph or heliograph; to *flash* conviction on the mind.
6. To display showily; trick up in a showy manner. *Colloq.*

Limning and *flashing* it with various dyes. *A. Brewer.*

7. To convert (water) quickly into steam, as by allowing it to drop on a red-hot surface. See FLASH BOILER.
8. *Elec.* To treat (a carbon filament for an incandescent lamp) by raising it to incandescence by an electric current in a hydrocarbon gas so that it is equalized in thickness by the deposition of carbon.
9. *Glass Manuf.* **a** To cause to flash. See FLASH, *v. i.*, 5. **b** To coat (glass) with a film of tinted glass. **c** To apply (this colored glass) to glass or glassware; — often with *on*.
10. *Building.* To protect against rain, as the valley, hip, or edge of a roof, by sheet metal or a substitute, laid under or over the roofing, such as tiles or slate. Cf. FLASHING, 2.

flash, *n.* **1.** A sudden burst of light; a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; a momentary blaze; as, a *flash* of lightning.
2. A transient light, as from a lantern or torch, displayed as a signal; hence, a movement of a flag in signaling.
3. A sudden and brilliant burst, as of wit or genius; a momentary brightness or show; a sudden enlightenment or illumination, as, a *flash* of memory; a *flash* of intuition.

The *flash* and outbreak of a fiery mind. *Shak.*

4. The duration of a flash; a brief time.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*. *Bacon.*

5. Show; display; esp., a vulgar or ostentatious display; also, a "flashy" person; a "swell." *Obsoles.*
6. [From FLASH, *a.*] The slang or cant of thieves and prostitutes.
7. A play on words; a quibble. *Obs.*
8. **a** A splash of water; a spurt. *Obs.* **b** A stream or rush of water, as at a shoal or weir for letting a boat descend. **c** A device used to procure a flash of water, as a sluiceway.
9. A layer of glass flashed on.
10. A preparation for coloring liquors.
11. A peruke or periwig. *Obs. Slang.*
flash in the pan, the flashing of the priming in the pan of a flintlock musket without discharging the piece; hence, sudden, spasmodic effort that accomplishes nothing.

flash, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to thieves, tramps, and the like; as, *flash* language.
2. Showy, but counterfeit, cheap, pretentious, and vulgar; as, *flash* jewelry; *flash* finery.
3. Wearing showy, counterfeit ornaments; vulgarly pretentious; as, *flash* people; *flash* men or women; — applied esp. to thieves, gamblers, and prostitutes that dress in a showy way and wear much cheap jewelry.
4. First-class; smart; wide-awake. *Slang.*
flash house, a house frequented by flash people.

flash'board' (flăsh'bōrd'; 201), *n.* A board, or one of a series of boards, placed on, or at the side of, a milldam to increase the depth of the water; a flushboard. Flashboards permanently secured in grooves are called **stop planks.**

flash burner. A gas burner with a device for lighting by an electric spark.

flash'er (flăsh'ẽr), *n.* One that flashes. Hence: **a** A flash, or showy, person. *Obs.* **b** = TRIPLETAIL (fish). **c** The European red-backed shrike (*Lanius collurio*). **d** *Steam Engin.* A flash boiler. See BOILER, *n.*, 3.

flash'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLASH. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** *Engineering.* The creation of an artificial flood by the sudden letting in of a body of water; — called also *flushing*.
2. *Arch.* Pieces of metal built into the joints of a wall so as to lap over the edge of the gutters or to cover the edge of the roofing; also, similar pieces used to cover the valleys of roofs of slate, shingles, or the like; by extension, the metal covering of ridges and hips of roofs, also, in the United States, the protecting of angles and breaks in walls of frame houses with waterproof material, tarred paper, or the like. Cf. FILLETING.
3. *Glass Making.* **a** The reheating of an article at the furnace aperture to restore its plastic condition; esp., the reheating of a globe of crown glass to allow it to assume a flat shape as it is rotated. **b** A mode of covering glassware with a film of colored glass. See FLASH, *v. t.*, 9.
4. *Elec.* See FLASH, *v. t.*, 8.
flashing light. = FLASH LIGHT **a, b.** — **f. point,** that degree of temperature at which an oil, esp. kerosene, gives off vapor in sufficient quantity to flash, or burn momentarily, on the approach of a flame or spark. It is taken as an index of the safety of the oil, and is determined in various forms of apparatus, in some of which the oil is open to the air, in others protected by a cover. See ABEL TESTER. The English standard is 73° F. Abel test, corresponding to about 100° F. by open-cup tests. Standards vary in the United States, the commonest being 110° F. (open-cup). The **burning point,** or point at which the oil ignites and continues to burn, is usually from ten to thirty degrees above the flashing point; its determination is called a **fire test.**
flash lamp. A lamp for producing flashes of light for flash-light photography.
flash light. A flash of light; specif.: **a** (1) A scintillating light sometimes used in lighthouses. (2) A light shown by some lighthouses, produced by revolution of reflectors or prismatic lenses so arranged as to show a bright light at regular intervals alternating with periods of dimness, a revolving light. See LIGHTHOUSE, *Note.* **b** Any sudden or intermittent light used as a signal, as on a ship, or for illumination, as of an advertising sign. **c** *Photog.* A sudden bright light used in taking pictures, as at night; also, a flash-light powder or photograph. — **flash'-light',** *a.*
flash'pan' (flăsh'păn'), *n.* **a** The pan for priming in a flintlock. **b** A pan in which to flash powder, as in signaling.
flash pipe. A gas pipe with small holes in series, so that light will flash from the first jet to all, and so light a series of jets in a larger parallel pipe, or a distant burner.
flash spectrum. *Astrophysics.* The spectrum of light from the sun's chromosphere as observed at the instant of the beginning or ending of totality of a solar eclipse.
flash test. A test to determine the flashing point of an oil.
flash torch. *Theat.* A device for producing flashes to imitate lightning.

flash'y (flăsh'ĭ), *a.*; FLASH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FLASH'I-EST. **1.** Splashing. *Obs.*
2. Frothy; insipid; flat; spiritless. *Obs.*
3. Flashing; dazzling for a moment; making a momentary show of brilliancy; transitorily or superficially bright. *Flashy* and transient pleasure. *Barrow.*
4. Fiery; vehement; impetuous.

A temper always *flashy*. *Burke.*

5. Showy; gay; gaudy; as, a *flashy* dress; *flashy* manners.
Syn. — See GAUDY.

flask (flăsk), *n.* [F. *flasque* powder flask, fr. It *fiasca* bottle, large bottle, powder flask, or fr. OF. *flaske, flasque*, dial. variant of *flasche;* both fr. LL. *flasca;* cf. LL. *fiascus* (hence It. *fiasco;* cf. FIASCO), *flasco;* also (prob. fr. LL.) AS. *flasce, flaxe*, D. *flesch*, OHG. *flasca*, G. *flasche*. The origin of the LL. words is uncertain; cf. L. *vasculum*, dim. of *vas* a vessel, Gr. φλάσκη, φλάσκων, φλάσκιον. Cf. FLAGON, FLASKET.]
1. A narrow-necked vessel of metal or glass, used for various purposes, — as of sheet metal, leather, or horn, to carry gunpowder; of wrought iron, to contain quicksilver; of glass, to heat water in, etc.

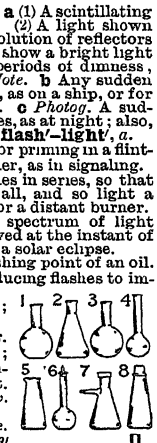
Glass Flasks 1 Florence; 2 Erlenmeyer; 3 Round-bottomed; 4 Kjeldahl; 5 Beaker; 6 Volumetric; 7 Filter; 8 Parting; 9 Ladenburg's Distillation; 10 Ordinary Distillation.

2. A small bottle-shaped vessel for holding fluids, esp. one with a broad and flat body; as, a *flask* of oil or wine.
3. *Ordnance.* That part of an automobile torpedo, made of thick, tough steel, which is the reservoir for the compressed air used in propelling the engine. See TORPEDO, *Illust.*
4. [Perh. a different word.] *Founding.* The wooden or iron frame which holds the sand, etc., forming the mold used in a foundry. It consists of two or more parts, viz.: the *cope*, or top; sometimes, the *cheeks*, or middle part; and the *drag*, or bottom part. When there are one or more cheeks, the flask is called a *three-part flask, four-part flask*, etc.

Pocket Flask.

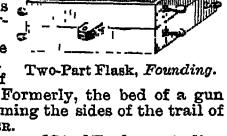
Two-Part Flask, *Founding.*

5. A frame used over the type in making a stereotype mold.

flask, *n.* [F. *flasque* cheek of a gun carriage.] *Ordnance.* Formerly, the bed of a gun carriage; now, the plates forming the sides of the trail of a gun carriage. See HOWITZER.

flask'et (flăs'kĕt; -kĭt; 151), *n.* [Cf. OF. *flasquet*, dim. of *flasque*, and E. FLASK a bottle; also, for sense 1, W. *flasged*, and *flasg* flask, basket. Cf. FLACKET.] **1.** A long, shallow basket. *Eng.*

In which they gathered flowers to fill their *flasket*. *Spenser.*

2. A shallow oval washtub. *Dial. Eng.*
3. A small flask.

flasque (flăsk), *n.* [Cf. F. *flasque* cheek of a gun carriage.] *Her.* A bearing similar to a flanch, but smaller.

Gibbon affirms that the *flasque* and the flanch are one and the same. *H. Clark.*

flat (flăt), *a.*; FLAT'TER (-ẽr); FLAT'TEST. [Akin. to Icel. *flatr*, Sw. *flat*, Dan. *flad*, OHG. *flaz*, and AS. *flet* floor, G. *flotz* stratum, layer. Cf. FLATTERY.] **1.** Having an even and horizontal surface, or nearly so, without marked prominences or depressions; level and smooth. "Though sun and moon were in the *flat* sea sunk." *Milton.*
2. Lying at full length, or spread out, upon the ground; level with the ground or earth; prostrate; as, to lie *flat* on the ground; hence, fallen; laid low; ruined; destroyed.

I feel . . . my hopes all *flat*. *Milton.*

3. Having a smooth or even surface, whether horizontal or not; as, the *flat* face of a rock; also, having relatively smooth or even surface; as, *flat* relief; a *flat* face.
4. *Fine Arts.* **a** In painting, without gradation; uniform in hue or shade; as, a *flat* tint; a *flat* wash. Also, free from gloss. **b** Having little appearance of relief; monotonous in light and shade or in color. Often considered a fault in landscapes, etc., but a merit in decorative mural painting.
5. Having broad and smooth lateral surfaces and little thickness; as, a ruler is long and *flat;* a coin is round and *flat;* the shoulder blade is a *flat* bone.
6. In uses primarily fig.: **a** Clear; unmistakable; peremptory; positive; downright; as, a *flat* decision. Hence, absolute; unvarying; also, not varied from a fixed or normal amount, standard, or the like; specif., without discount; as, a *flat* assessment; a *flat* rate.

Flat burglary as ever was committed. *Shak.*

b Unanimated; dull, uninteresting; without point or spirit; monotonous; as, a *flat* speech or composition.

How weary, stale, *flat*, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world. *Shak.*

c Commercially inactive; depressed; dull, as, a *flat* market. **d** Tasteless; insipid; dead; as, drink *flat* to the taste.
7. **a** Characterized by lack of clearness, sharpness, or sonority; — said esp. of instrumental or vocal sounds; as, the *a* in *at* is *flat* compared with the more sonorous *a* in *far*. **b** *Phon.* Of consonant sounds, soft or voiced, as distinguished from sharp or voiceless. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 55.
8. *Music.* **a** Below the true or intended pitch; hence (as applied to intervals), minor, or lower by a half step; as, a *flat* seventh; A *flat*. **b** Of keys or tonalities, having the signature in flats.
9. *Golf.* Having a head at a very obtuse angle to the shaft; — said of a club.
10. *Shipbuilding.* Without bevel; — said of timbers.
11. *Hort.* Flattened at the ends, as certain fruits.
12. *Gram.* Not having an inflectional ending or sign, as a noun used as an adjective, or an adjective as an adverb, without the addition of a formative suffix, or an infinitive without the sign *to*. Many flat adverbs, as in run *fast*, buy *cheap*, are from AS. adverbs in *-e*, the loss of this ending having made them like the adjectives. Some having forms in *-ly*, such as *exceeding, wonderful, true*, are now archaic.
Syn. — See LEVEL.
flat adverb, *Gram.*, an adverb having no adverbial ending. See FLAT, *a.*, 12. — **f. arch,** *Arch.*, a construction having mutually supporting voussoirs as in a true arch, but with practically straight horizontal intrados and extrados. See ARCH, *Illust.* — **f. bastion,** *Fort*, a bastion before a curtain. — **f. cap,** a size of paper. See PAPER. — **f. car,** *Railroads*, a platform car for freight. — **f. carving,** *Furniture*, carving consisting of flat surfaces thrown into relief by the spaces round and between them. — **f. chasing,** in fine-art metal working, a mode of ornamenting silverware, etc., producing figures by dots and lines made with a punching tool. *Knight.* — **f. envelope** *or* **envelop,** a piece of paper cut ready to make into an envelope. — **f. face.** *Smithing.* = FLATTER. — **f. file.** See FILE, tool, 1. — **f. foolscap.** See PAPER. — **f. foot.** *Med.* **a** A foot in which the arch of the instep is flattened so that the entire sole of the foot rests upon the ground. **b** [Written as one word.] The deformity, usually congenital, exhibited by such a foot; splayfoot. — **f. hammer,** the first hammer used by a goldbeater in working up gold from the ribbon. — **f. hoop,** a wooden hoop dressed flat on both sides. — **f. keel,** *Shipbuilding*, a form of keel consisting of a heavy strake of plating. This form is stiffened by an upright plate called the *vertical keel. U. S.* In England called *flat-plate keel.* — **f. knot,** a reef knot See KNOT. — **f. letter.** See PAPER. — **f. nail,** a small, sharp-pointed, wrought nail, with a flat, thin head, larger than a tack. — **f. packet.** See PAPER. — **f. paper,** paper which has not been folded; specif., writing paper, as distinguished from paper for printing. — **f. pea.** **a** A European perennial pea (*Lathyrus sylvestris*) useful as a forage plant and for plowing under as a green manure crop; also, its seeds, which are of inferior quality. **b** Any shrub of the genus *Platytobium*. — **f. peach,** the peen-to. — **f. pencil,** *Math*, a pencil of coplanar lines. — **f. pile.** = SHEET PILE. — **f.-plate keel.** See FLAT KEEL. — **f. pliers,** pliers with flat jaws. — **f. pulp,** *Basketwork*, insides. — **f. race,** a race on a level course, as without hurdles or obstructions. — **f. rail,** a railroad rail consisting of a simple flat bar spiked to a longitudinal sleeper. — **f. roof.** *Arch.* **a** A roof actually horizontal and level, as in some Oriental buildings. **b** A roof nearly horizontal, constructed of such material as allows the water to run off freely from a very slight inclination. — **f. rope,** a rope made by plaiting instead of twisting; gasket; sennit. Some flat hoisting ropes, as for mining shafts, are made by sewing together a number of ropes, making a wide, flat band. — **f. space.** = EUCLIDEAN SPACE. — **f. tool.** **a** *Turning.* A chisel for cutting both on its sides and on its square end. **b** *Seal Engraving.* A tapered tool for working to a flat surface.

flat (flăt), *n.* [Scot. *flet*, fr AS. *flet* ground, floor. See FLAT, *a. & E. D.*] **a** A floor, loft, or story in a building, esp. a floor which forms a complete residence in itself. Residence flats of the better class are, in the United States, often called *apartments* **b** A building divided into flats.

flat, *adv.* **1.** In a flat manner; directly; flatly.

Sin is *flat* opposite to the Almighty. *Herbert.*

2. *Finance.* Without interest; — variously used; as: when bonds are sold or quoted with no charge or allowance for accrued interest, when stocks are loaned and the lender receives on them from the borrower money on which he pays no interest; when credit is given without charging interest, etc.
3. Without excess; exactly; due; — used chiefly of numbers or quantities; as, to run a hundred yards in ten seconds *flat*.

flat, *n.* **1.** A level surface, without elevation, relief, or prominences; a plain; esp., in the United States, a level tract along the banks of a river.

Envy is as the sunbeams that beat hotter upon a bank, or steep rising ground, than upon a *flat*. *Bacon.*

2. A level tract lying at little depth below the surface of water, or alternately covered and left bare by the tide; a shoal; a shallow; a strand.
3. *Agric.* Originally, a portion of the common field; later, any field growing a crop. *Obs. or Dial.*
4. Something broad and flat in form; as: **a** A flat-bottomed boat, without keel, and of small draft. **b** A straw hat, broad-brimmed and low crowned. **c** *Railroads.* Short for FLAT CAR. **d** A platform on wheels, upon which emblematic designs, etc., are carried in processions. **e** *Elec.* A flat spot on a commutator, resulting from wear. **f** A flat basket or hamper. **g** A slat with teeth in a carding machine, above the cylinder. **h** A picture-frame mat. **i** *Hort.* A broad, shallow box used in greenhouses for growing seedlings and sometimes for rooting cuttings. **j** *Mech.* A rolled metal bar of uniform rectangular cross section. **k** *Naut.* A level deck. **l** A plane mirror or reflector. **m** *Theater.* One of the flat pieces of scenery pushed on from the wings, or lowered from overhead, or raised from below. **n** *Astron. & Optics.* A plane mirror. **o** *Arch.* A platform of generally horizontal character, as the deck of a roof which has steep sides, or any roof of which the slope does not exceed one in twenty, or thereabout.
5. The flat part or side of anything, as the broad side of a blade, as distinguished from its edge.
6. *Geom.* A homaloid space or extent.
7. *Mining.* A horizontal lateral extension of a vein; also, a horizontal deposit, esp. of ore.
8. A dull fellow; a simpleton; a numskull. *Collog.*
9. *Music.* **a** A tone or note one half step lower than a tone or note named; as, A flat is the *flat* of A. **b** A character [♭]

weak, *flaccid*, L. *flaccus* flabby.] Flabby; tasteless; trashy. *Obs*
flash boiler. See BOILER, *n.*, 3.
flash generator. A flash boiler.
flash'i-ly (flăsh'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of FLASHY.
flash'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
flash'ing-ly, *adv.* of FLASHING. See -LY.
flash'ly, *adv.* of FLASH.
flash'man'ger, *n.* A user of flash language. *Rare.*
flash'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
flash point. Flashing point.
flasht. Flashed. *Ref. Sp.*
flash wheel. *Mech.* A paddle wheel resembling a breastwheel, for lifting water.
flask, *v. t.* To inclose in a flask. *Rare.*
flask, *v. t.* [Cf. FLASH.] To flap. *Obs.*
flask'er, *n. t. & i.* [Freq. of FLASK to flap.] To smother, stifle, or bewilder; to flutter, as a bird; to flounder, as a fish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
flas'kis-a-ble, *a.* [From an OF. dial. form of *fleschissable* that can be bent; cf. OF. *flekissable*.] Pliable; fickle; changeable, as fortune. *Obs.*
flask'let, *n.* See -LET.
flat, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *flatter*.] To flatter. *Obs.*

on a degree of the staff, indicating a pitch a half step lower than the degree would indicate without it. See B FLAT. **c** See SHARPS AND FLATS.

10. A surface of paint that is not glossy.

11. *pl.* Playing cards; also, cheating dice. *Old Slang.*

flat (flăt), *v. t.*; FLAT'TED; FLAT'TING. **1.** To lay flat; to level; raze. *Obs.*

2. To make flat or level, to flatten.

3. To render dull, insipid, or spiritless; to depress.

Passions are allayed, appetites are *flatted*. *Barrow.*

4. To depress in pitch, as a musical note; esp., to lower in pitch by half a tone.

5. *Painting.* To cover with a flat coat. Also, to remove the gloss from (a painted surface). This is done with a peculiar kind of brush while the paint is still soft.

flat, *v. i.* **1.** To become flat, or flattened; to sink or fall to an even surface.

2. To become insipid or spiritless; to droop; flag.

3. *Music.* To fall from the pitch; to sing or play flat.

to flat out, to fail from a promising beginning; to make a bad ending; to disappoint expectations. *Colloq.*

flat'boat' (flăt'bōt'), *n.* A boat with a flat bottom and square ends, used for transportation of bulky freight, esp. in shallow waters.

flat'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* A kind of low-crowned cap formerly worn by all classes in England, and continued in London after disuse elsewhere; — hence, a citizen of London.

Flatcaps

flat'-com-pound'ed, *a. Elec.* Designating a dynamo which has added to its ordinary winding a series field winding with the requisite number of turns to cause the terminal voltage to be the same at full load as at no load. — **flat'-com-pound'ing,** *n.*

flat'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of a large group of teleost fishes distinguished from all others by swimming on one side, and having both the eyes situated on the upper side, the lower side being blind and of a plain whitish color. The body is flattened dextrosinistrally, not dorsoventrally as in the skates and rays. Young flatfishes swim with the body vertical like ordinary fishes, and have an eye on each side. When they assume the horizontal position the skull gradually becomes twisted, bringing both eyes to the upper side, which may be the right or left, according to the species, but is usually constant for individuals of the same species. The flatfishes inhabit most seas (some ascending into nearly fresh water) and include important food fishes, as the halibut, flounders, turbots, soles, etc. They constitute a family Pleuronectidæ (or two families, the soles being separated as the family Soleidæ), which in recent classifications is usually made a separate suborder or order, called *Heterosomata.* See FLOUNDER.

flat'-foot'ed, *a.* **1.** Having a flat foot (see under FLAT); also, standing square on the feet.

2. Having a flat bottom or base.

3. Firm-footed; determined. *Slang, U. S.*

— **flat'-foot'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **flat'-foot'ed-ness,** *n.*

flat'head' (flăt'hĕd'), *a.* **1.** Having a flat head, flat-headed.

2. Characterized by flatness of head, esp. that produced by artificial means. See HEAD FLATTENING.

flat'head', *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] **a** An Indian of a tribe of Salishan stock gathered on the Flathead Reservation in Montana. They have adopted civilized ways, and are prosperous and intelligent. **b** A Chinook Indian. See CHINOOK, 1.

2. a The North American hognose snake (which see); — called also **flat-headed adder.** **b** Any of certain mostly Australian and East Indian marine sculpinlike food fishes of the genus *Platycephalus.* **c** The barramundi (*Neoceratodus forsteri*).

flat'-head'ed, *a.* Having a flat or flattened head; as, a *flat-headed* nail.

flat house. A house divided into flats. See 2d FLAT **a.**

flat'i'ron (-ī'ûrn), *n.* An iron with a flat, smooth surface for ironing clothes; a sad iron. The base of a common type has the general contour of an isosceles triangle.

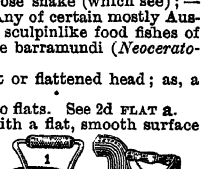

Flatirons. 1 Common; 2 Self-heating; 3 With Detachable Handle; 4 Sleeve, or Flounce, Flatiron.

flat'land' (-lănd'), *n.* **1.** A region of flats or flat land.

2. Two-dimensional space.

flat'ling (-lĭng), **flat'lings** (-lĭngz), *adv.* [*flat,* a. + 2d *-ling.*] In a prostrate position; flat; with the flat side. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

flat'ling, *a.* Dealt with the flat side of a weapon; hence, falling or pressing down on one.

We lift the weight of *flatling* years. *Kipling.*

flat'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a flat manner; evenly; horizontally, without spirit; dully; frigidly; peremptorily; positively; plainly. "He *flatly* refused his aid." *Sir P. Sidney.*

He that does the works of religion slowly, *flatly,* and without appetite. *Jer. Taylor.*

flat'-mind'ed, *a.* Wanting mental zest or spirit; having no imaginative sympathy or animation; insipid of mind.

One is not astonished at her appearing an "actress" to the *flat-minded.* *G. Meredith*

flat, *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *flater, flatir.*] To smite; to dash; to rush. *Obs.*

flat, *n.* [OF.] Blow; slap. *Obs.*

flat'boat', *v. t.* & *i.* To convey or travel in a flatboat.

flat'bot'tom, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat. *Rare.* [flat bottom.]

flat'-bot'tomed, *a.* Having a] **flatch'er.** Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLETCHER.

flatch'et, *n.* [Cf. MHG. *vlatsche, vletsche,* a kind of sword.] A sword. *Obs.*

flat'ed (flāt'ĕd; -ĭd), *a.* [L. *flatus,* p. p. of *flare* to blow.] *Phon.* Voiceless, or surd; pronounced with breath only, unaccompanied by voice. *A. J. Ellis.*

flater. † FLATTER.

flathe, flath, *n.* [Prob. akin to G *fladen* a flat cake. Cf. FLAWN.] A ray or skate. *Obs.*

flat'i'ron, *v. t.* To smooth with or as with a flatiron; to iron.

fla'tive, *a.* [L. *flare, flatum,* to blow.] Flatulent. *Obs.*

flat'long, *adv.* Flatling. *Obs.*

flat'man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man engaged in flatboating

flat'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

flat'nose', *a.* Flat-nosed. — *n.* One having a flat nose. [nose.]

flat'-nosed', *a.* Having a flat nose.

flatour † FLATTER, a flatterer

flat'-tail' mul'let. An Australian mullet (*Mugil peronii*).

flat'tend. Flattened. *Ref. Sp.*

flat'ter, *n.* [OF. *flateor.*] A flatterer. *Obs.*

flat'ter, *v. i.* To flutter; to float. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

flat'ter-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

flat'ter-blind', *v. t.* To blind by flattering. *Rare.*

flat'ter-cap', *n.* [Cf. MADCAP.] A flatterer. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

flat'terd. Flattered. *Ref. Sp.*

flatter dock. The yellow water lily of Europe

flat'ter-er, *n.* One who flatters.

flat'ter-ess, *n.* A woman who flatters. *Obs.*

flat'ter-ous, *a.* Flattering. *Obs.*

flat'tie, *n.* = SHARPIE. *U. S.*

flat'-top', *n.* The ironweed. *U. S.*

flat'ty, *n.* A simpleton. *Slang*

flat'ted (flăt'ĕd; -ĭd 151), *p. a* Constructed in, or divided into, flats; specif., divided into flats owned by different persons; — said of a house or residence building. *Scot.*

flat'ten (flăt''n), *v. t.*; FLAT'TENED (-'nd); FLAT'TEN-ING [From FLAT, *a.*] **1.** To reduce to an even surface or one approaching evenness; to make flat; to level; to make plane.

2. To throw down; to bring to the ground; to prostrate; hence, to depress; deject; dispirit.

3. To make vapid or insipid; to render stale.

4. *Music.* To flat.

5. To make lusterless, as paint.

6. *Leather Working.* To shave (the skin). Cf. SKIVE.

to flatten in, *Naut.,* to haul in the head sheets

flat'ten, *v. i.* To become or grow flat, or even, depressed, dull, vapid, or spiritless.

flat'ten-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that flattens, as a plate-straightening machine.

flat'ten-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLATTEN.

flattening oven, *Glass Making,* a heating chamber in which split glass cylinders are flattened for window glass.

flat'ter (flăt'ẽr), *n.* One that makes flat, or flattens; specif.: **a** *Smithing.* A flat-faced swage. **b** *Metal Working.* A drawplate with a narrow, rectangular orifice, for drawing flat strips, as watch springs, etc.

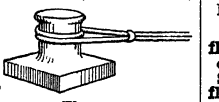

Flatter **a.**

flat'ter (flăt'ẽr), *v. t.*; FLAT'TERED (-ẽrd); FLAT'TER-ING. [ME. *flateren*; prob. akin to G. *flattern* to flutter. cf. F. *flatter* to flatter, OD. *flatteren.* Cf. FLITTER, FLUTTER, FLATTERY.] **1.** To treat with praise or blandishments; to gratify or attempt to gratify the self-love or vanity of, esp. by artful and interested commendation or attentions; to blandish; cajole; wheedle.

When I tell him he hates flatterers,
He says he does, being then most *flattered.* *Shak.*
Others he *flattered* by asking their advice. *Prescott*

2. To raise hopes in; to encourage or please with hopeful or favorable, but sometimes unfounded or deceitful, representations; hence, to beguile; soothe; charm.

Flatter my sorrows with report of it *Shak*

3. To portray too favorably; to give a too favorable idea of; as, his portrait *flatters* him.

4. To touch caressingly; to caress, or to please with or as with caresses. *Archaic.*

to flatter one's self, to please or gratulate one's self in respect to something; as, I *flatter myself* that I am no fool.

flat'ter, *v. i.* **1.** To show affection or pleasure, as in caresses. *Obs.*

2. To use flattery or insincere praise.

flat'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLATTER.

Lay not that *flattering* unction to your soul. *Shak.*

— **flat'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.* — **flat'ter-ing-ness,** *n.*

flat'ter-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [ME. *flaterie,* OF. *flaterie,* F. *flatterie,* fr. *flater* to flatter, F. *flatter;* prob. of G. origin and akin to E. *flat,* a., meaning orig. perh. to smooth down, to caress with the *flat* hand.] Act or practice of flattering, act of pleasing by artful commendation or compliments; adulation; false, insincere, or excessive praise; also, that which flatters or is felt flatteringly; cajolery; blandishment.

Just praise is only a debt, but *flattery* is a present. *Rambler*

Syn. — Adulation, obsequiousness. See COMPLIMENT.

flat'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLAT. Specif.: *vb. n.* The action of one that flats; as **a** Process or operation of making flat, as a cylinder of glass by opening it out. **b** A mode of painting in which the paint, being mixed with turpentine, leaves the work without gloss. **c** A method of preserving gilding unburnished, by touching with size. **d** The process of forming metal into sheets by passing it between rolls. **e** The process of taking the gloss from a coat of paint by tapping with a certain kind of brush.

flatting coat, a coat of paint so put on as to have no gloss. — **f. furnace.** = FLATTENING OVEN. — **f. mill.** **a** A rolling mill producing sheet metal, esp., in mints, the ribbon for the planchets. **b** A mill in which grains of metal are flattened by steel rolls, and reduced to metallic dust.

flat'tish, *a.* Somewhat flat.

flat'u-lence (flăt'ĭ-lĕns) } *n.* [Cf. F. *flatulence.*] State
flat'u-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ) } or quality of being flatulent.

flat'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [F. *flatulent,* fr. L. *flatus* a blowing, *flatus ventris* windiness, flatulence, fr. *flare* to blow. See BLOW.] **1.** Windy; hence, full of air. *Obs.*

2. Marked by or affected with flatus, or gases generated in the alimentary canal or in the stomach.

3. Pretentious without substance; inflated; turgid.

He is too *flatulent* sometimes, and sometimes too dry *Dryden.*

flatulent dyspepsia. See DYSPEPSIA.

— **flat'u-lent-ly,** *adv.* — **flat'u-lent-ness,** *n.*

fla'tus (flā'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. FLATUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151), L FLATUS. [L., fr. *flare* to blow.] **1.** A breath; a puff of wind; specif., *Phon.,* audible emission of breath through the open glottis, the vocal passage being more or less constricted.

2. Gas generated in the stomach or other body cavity.

3. A windy or airy swelling; an inflation.

flat'ware' (flăt'wâr'), *n.* Articles for the table, as china or silverware, that are more or less flat, as distinguished from *hollow ware.*

flat'ways' (flăt'wāz'), **flat'wise'** (-wīz'), *a.* or *adv.* With the flat side downward, or next to another object; not edgewise.

flat'woods' (-wŏodz'), *n.* Any low-lying dry timber land; specif., in Florida, the level pineland occupying most of the peninsula, its characteristic tree being the long-leaved pine. Flatwoods land varies from almost absolute sterility to a moderate fertility, but is always inferior to hammock.

flat'worm' (-wûrm'), *n. Zool.* **a** Any worm of the phylum Platyhelminthes. **b** In a narrower sense, any planarian.

flaught (flăkt; flŏkt), *n.* [See FLIGHT.] A flight; a flutter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

flaught (flôt; *Scot.* flăkt), *n.* [Cf. FLAKE SNOW, FLAW defect.] A flake; esp, a flake or flash of fire; a flock of wool or hair; also, turf. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

flaught'er (flak'tẽr), *v. i. & t.* To flutter; flicker. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

flaunt (flant; flônt, 277), *v. i.*; FLAUNT'ED; FLAUNT'ING. [Of unknown origin.] **1.** To wave or flutter showily; as, their flag *flaunts* in the breeze.

2. To move ostentatiously; to be boastfully gaudy in display; as, a *flaunting* show.

You *flaunt* about the streets in your new gilt chariot. *Arbuthnot*
One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade. *Pope*

flaunt, *v. t.* To display ostentatiously; to make an impudent show of; to parade obtrusively; as, to *flaunt* one's vices.

Syn. — See BRANDISH.

flaunt, *n.* **1.** Act of flaunting; display.

2. Anything displayed for vain show. *Obs.*

In these my borrowed *flaunts.* *Shak.*

flaunt'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLAUNT.

flaunting Fabian, a swaggering, roistering blade. *Obs.*

flaunt'y (flan'tĭ; flôn'-), *a.* **1.** Boastfully showy, flaunting.

2. Capricious; "flighty" *Scot.*

— **flaunt'i-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **flaunt'i-ness,** *n.*

flau'tist (flô'tĭst), *n.* [It. *flautista.* See FLUTE] A player on the flute; a flutist.

fla-van'i-line (fla-văn'ĭ-lĭn, -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [L. *flavus* yellow + E. *aniline.*] *Org. Chem.* A yellow or orange crystalline base, $C_{16}H_{14}N_2$, derived from aniline and quinoline. It has been used as a dye.

Fla-ve'ri-a (-vē'rĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *flavus* yellow.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical American asteraceous plants, having opposite leaves and small yellow flowers in clustered heads. Several species occur in the southern United States. *F. contrayerba* of South America yields a yellow dye.

fla-ves'cent (-vĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *flavescens,* p. pr. of *flavescere* to turn yellow, *flavus* yellow.] Turning yellow; yellowish.

Fla'vi-an (flā'vĭ-ăn), *a* Of or pertaining to the house of Flavius; specif., designating three Roman emperors, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian.

flav'i-cant (flăv'ĭ-kănt; flā'vĭ-), *a.* [Formed (in imitation of ALBICANT) fr. L. *flavus* yellow.] Yellow; yellowish.

fla'vin (flā'vĭn), *n.* [L. *flavus* yellow.] **a** A preparation of the coloring matter of quercitron, containing quercitrin, quercetin, etc., in varying amounts. **b** = FLAVINE **a.**

fla'vone (flā'vōn), *n.* [L. *flavus* yellow + *-one.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** A colorless crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{10}O_2$, prepared synthetically. It is a derivative of γ-pyrone, and the parent substance of a large number of yellow dyestuffs, as quercetin, luteolin, etc. **b** By extension, any of the derivatives of the above compound.

fla'vo-pur'pu-rin (flā'vō-pûr'pū-rĭn), *n.* [L. *flavus* yellow + E. *purpurin.*] A yellowish red dye found in commercial alizarin, and closely related to it.

fla'vor, fla'vour (flā'vẽr), *n.* [OF. *fleur, flaur* (two syllables), odor; cf. It. *fiatore* a bad odor; prob. fr. L. *flare* to blow, whence the sense of *exhalation:* the *v* is prob. due to influence of *savor.* Cf. BLOW.] **1.** That quality of anything which affects the smell; odor; fragrance; as, the *flavor* of a rose.

2. That quality of anything which affects the taste; that quality which gratifies the palate; relish; zest; savor; as, the *flavor* of food or drink.

3. That which imparts to anything a peculiar odor or taste, gratifying to the sense of smell or the nicer perceptions of the palate; a substance which flavors.

4. A predominant or characterizing quality of anything, esp. of a literary or art work.

Syn. — See TASTE.

fla'vor, fla'vour, *v. t.*; FLA'VORED, -VOURED (-vẽrd); FLA'VOR-ING, -VOUR-ING. **1.** To give flavor to; to add something (as salt or a spice) to, to give character or zest.

2. To test the flavor of. *Rare.*

fla'vored, fla'voured (flā'vẽrd), *a.* Having a distinct flavor; as, high-*flavored* wine.

fla'vor-ing, fla'vour-ing, *n.* Anything, as an essence or extract, used to give a particular flavor.

fla'vor-ous (flā'vẽr-ŭs), *a.* Imparting flavor; pleasant to the taste or smell; sapid.

flaw (flô), *n.* [ME. *flaw* flake (cf. ME. *flai*); cf. Sw. *flaga* flaw, crack, breach, flake, E. *flag* a flat stone.] **1.** A flake; a fragment. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A crack or breach; a gap or fissure; a defect of continuity or cohesion; as, a *flaw* in a knife or a vase.

This heart
Shall break into a hundred thousand *flaws.* *Shak.*

3. A defect; a fault; esp., in a legal paper, a fault that

flat, *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *flater, flatir.*] To smite; to dash; to rush. *Obs.*

flat, *n.* [OF.] Blow; slap. *Obs.*

flat'boat', *v. t.* & *i.* To convey or travel in a flatboat.

flat'bot'tom, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat. *Rare.* [flat bottom.]

flat'-bot'tomed, *a.* Having a] **flatch'er.** Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLETCHER.

flatch'et, *n.* [Cf. MHG. *vlatsche, vletsche,* a kind of sword.] A sword. *Obs.*

flat'ed (flāt'ĕd; -ĭd), *a.* [L. *flatus,* p. p. of *flare* to blow.] *Phon.* Voiceless, or surd; pronounced with breath only, unaccompanied by voice. *A. J. Ellis.*

flater. † FLATTER.

flathe, flath, *n.* [Prob. akin to G *fladen* a flat cake. Cf. FLAWN.] A ray or skate. *Obs.*

flat'i'ron, *v. t.* To smooth with or as with a flatiron; to iron.

fla'tive, *a.* [L. *flare, flatum,* to blow.] Flatulent. *Obs.*

flat'long, *adv.* Flatling. *Obs.*

flat'man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man

flat'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

flat'nose', *a.* Flat-nosed. — *n.* One having a flat nose. [nose.]

flat'-nosed', *a.* Having a flat

flatour † FLATTER, a flatterer

flat'-tail' mul'let. An Australian mullet (*Mugil peronii*).

flat'tend. Flattened. *Ref. Sp.*

flat'ter, *n.* [OF. *flateor.*] A flatterer. *Obs.*

flat'ter, *v. i.* To flutter; to float. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

flat'ter-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

flat'ter-blind', *v. t.* To blind by flattering. *Rare.*

flat'ter-cap', *n.* [Cf. MADCAP.] A flatterer. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

flat'terd. Flattered. *Ref. Sp.*

flatter dock. The yellow water lily of Europe

flat'ter-er, *n.* One who flatters.

flat'ter-ess, *n.* A woman who flatters. *Obs.*

flat'ter-ous, *a.* Flattering. *Obs.*

flat'tie, *n.* = SHARPIE. *U. S.*

flat'-top', *n.* The ironweed. *U. S.*

flat'ty, *n.* A simpleton. *Slang*

flat'u-lent-y. † FLATULENCY.

flat'u-os'i-ty (flăt'ū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Flatulence. *Obs.*

flat'u-ous (flăt'ū-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *flatueux.*] Windy. *Obs.* —

flat'u-ous-ness, *n. Obs.*

‖ **fla'tus vo'cis** (flā'tŭs vō'sĭs). [L., lit., breath of the voice.] *Schol.* A mere name, word, or sound; — applied by the nominalists, in the controversy over the existence of universals, to any designation of a general idea, indicating that it had no existence except as a word.

flat'weed', *n.* Cat's-ear.

flaugh'en (flăk'n), *n.* [Cf. FLAKE snow.] Flaught. *Scot.*

flaught (flakt), *v. t.* To card into flakes, as wool. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

flaught, *adv.* With outspread wings; at full length; fig, very eagerly. *Scot.*

flaught'bred, *adv.* [Cf. FLAUGHT a flutter, and ME *breden* to spread out, AS. *brædan* to make broad] With the wings outspread; eagerly. *Scot.*

flaught'er (flôt'ẽr; flout'ẽr; *Scot.* flŏk'tẽr, flăk'tẽr), *n.* [See FLAUGHT a flutter.] A flutter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

flaught'er, *n.* [Cf. FLAUGHT a flake, turf, FLAG a stone.] A piece of turf. *Scot.*

flaught'er (flak'tẽr), *v. t. & t.* To cut turf. *Scot.*

flaughts, *n. pl.* [See FLAUGHT, *v.*] Carding implements. *Scot.*

flaumbe, flaume. † FLAME.

flaun (flôn; flun). Archaic or dial. var. of FLAWN. [FLANGE.]

flaunch (flanch). Var. of **flaunch, flaunche** (flănch), *n. Her.* = FLANCH.

Flaun'drish. Var. of FLANDRISH. *Archaic.*

flaunke. † FLANK, side.

flaunt-a-flaunt, *adv.* Flauntingly. *Obs.*

flaunt'er, *n.* One that flaunts.

flaunt'ing-ly, *adv.* of *flaunting,* p. pr.

‖ **flau-tan'do** (flou-tăn'dō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* With flageolet tones or harmonics; — a direction in playing the violin, etc.

‖ **flau-ti'no** (flou-tē'nō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** A small flute; an octave flute, or piccolo. **b** A kind of small accordion.

‖ **flau'to** (flou'tō), *n.* [It.] A flute. **flau'to a-ma'bi-le** (ä-mä'bē-lā) [It., sweet flute], a sweet-toned organ stop, generally of 4-foot pitch. — **flau'to pic'co-lo** (pĭk'kō-lō). [It.] = FLAUTINO **a.** — **flau'to tra-ver'so** (tra-vẽr'sō) [It., transverse flute], the ordinary modern flute, held laterally, instead of being played, like the old *flûte à bec,* with a mouthpiece at the end.

‖ **flau-to'ne** (flou-tō'nā), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A bass flute; also, a corresponding organ stop.

Flav. *Abbr.* Flavius.

flave, *a.* Yellow. *Obs.*

fla-ve'do (fla-vē'dō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *flavus* yellow.] *Bot.* A sickly or diseased condition in plants in which normal green changes to yellow. *Rare.*

flav'es-cate, *v. t.* [See FLAVESCENT.] To make yellow. *Obs*

fla-vic'o-mous, *a* [L. *flavicomus; flavus* yellow + *coma* hair.] Having yellow hair. *Obs.*

fla'vid (flā'vĭd), *a.* [L. *flavidus.*] Golden yellow; yellowish.

fla'vine (flā'vĭn; -vēn; 184), *n. Org. Chem.* **a** A yellow crystalline base, $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$, obtained artificially. **b** = FLAVIN **a.**

fla'vol (flā'vŏl; -vōl), *n.* [L. *flavus* yellow + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_7(OH)_2$. It is a hydroxy derivative of anthracene.

fla'vo-phe'nin (flā'vō-fē'nĭn), **fla'vo-phe'nine** (-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Chrysamine. See DYE.

fla'vord Flavored. *Ref. Sp.*

fla'vor-er, fla'vour-er, *n.* One that flavors. [See -LESS.]

fla'vor-less, fla'vour-less, *a.*

fla'vor-some, fla'vour-some (-sŭm), *a.* Flavorous. [vorous.]

fla'vor-y, fla'vour-y (-ĭ), *a.* Flavous. [L. *flavus.*] Yellow. *Obs.*

may nullify it; as, a *flaw* in reputation; a *flaw* in a will, in a deed, or in a statute.
Has not this also its *flaws* and its dark side? *South.*
4. A lie; a fib. *Scot.*
5. A thin layer of turf or peat; also, a place where peats are spread to dry. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
6. A disease of the finger nails. *Obs*
Syn. — Fissure, fracture, breach, rift, cleft, crack; spot, speck; fault, imperfection. See BLEMISH.

flaw (flô), *v. t.;* FLAWED (flôd); FLAW'ING. **1.** To crack; to make flaws in.
The brazen caldrons with the frosts are *flawed.* *Dryden.*
2. To make a breach or defect in; to break; to violate; to make of no effect.
France hath *flawed* the league. *Shak.*
3. To intoxicate. *Obs Slang.*

flaw, *v. i.* **1.** To become defective; to crack; break.
2. To tell a lie; to fib. *Scot.*

flaw, *n.* [Cf. D. *vlaag,* Norw. *flage, flaag,* Dan. *flage.*]
1. A sudden burst or gust of wind of short duration, with or without rain or snow; also, a spell of stormy weather.
Snow, and hail, and stormy gust and *flaw.* *Milton.*
2. A sudden tumult; an uproar. *Obs.*
Syn. — See WIND.

flaw'y (flô'ĭ), *a.* Full of flaws, or cracks; broken; defective; faulty.

flaw'y, *a.* Subject to sudden flaws, or gusts of wind.

flax (flăks), *n.* [AS. *fleax;* akin to D. *vlas,* OHG. *flahs,* G. *flachs,* and prob. to *flechten* to braid, plait, twist, L. *plectere* to weave, *plicare* to fold, Gr. πλέκειν to weave, plait. See PLY.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Linum,* esp. *L. usitatissimum,* the species commonly cultivated for its fiber. It is a slender erect annual, with linear leaves and blue flowers. The long silky bast fiber, freed from the stem by rotting or "retting" and various mechanical processes, is used in the manufacture of linen thread, which is woven into linen cloth, as cambric, lawn, etc. See LINEN. The seed is also of great commercial importance. See FLAXSEED.

Common Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) × ½. 1 Section of Flower; 2 Capsule.

2. The cleaned fiber of the flax plant, prepared for spinning.
3. Any one of several plants resembling flax; — usually with descriptive or qualifying adjective, as toad*flax,* white *flax,* etc.

flax brake. A machine for removing the woody portion of flax from the fibrous.

flax'bush' (flăks'bo͝osh'), *n.* The New Zealand flax.

flax cotton. The fiber of flax prepared for bleaching and spinning like cotton.

flax dodder. A kind of dodder (*Cuscuta epilinum*) infesting the cultivated flax.

flax'en (flăk's'n), *a.* **1.** Made of, or resembling, flax or its fibers; of a light soft straw color characteristic of flax; fair and flowing, like flax; as, *flaxen* hair.
2. Pertaining to flax; as, the *flaxen* trade.

flax lily. **a** The New Zealand flax. **b** The Australian liliaceous fibrous plant *Dianella lævis,* or other species of the same genus.

flax plant. Specif., in New Zealand, the New Zealand flax.

flax ripple. A comb for removing bolls or seeds from flax. *Ireland.*

flax rust. A disease of flax caused by the rust fungus *Melampsora lini;* also, the fungus itself.

flax'seed' (flăks'sēd'; *commonly* flăk'sēd'), *n.* **1.** The seed of flax; collectively, the commercial product consisting of these seeds in bulk. Flaxseed is very mucilaginous, and is used extensively in medicine as a demulcent and emollient in inflammatory affections of the respiratory, intestinal, and urinary passages. It yields a valuable oil known as *linseed oil,* used in painting; the residue, called *linseed meal,* is an excellent food for cattle. **Flaxseed meal** is ground flaxseed and contains the oil. Flax is grown especially for its seed in many parts of the United States, and also in India, where it does not yield a marketable fiber.
2. = ALLSEED.
3. The pupa stage of the Hessian fly; — so called from the hard brown shell with which it is surrounded.

flax'-star', *n.* A low annual primulaceous herb (*Asterolimon linumstellatum*) of the Mediterranean region, bearing solitary greenish axillary flowers.

flax'wort' (flăks'wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the flax family (Linaceæ).

flax'y (flăk's'ĭ), *a.;* FLAX'I-ER (-sĭ-ẽr); FLAX'I-EST. Like flax; flaxen.

flay (flā), *v. t.;* FLAYED (flād); FLAY'ING. [ME. *flean, flan,* AS. *flēan;* akin to D. *vlaen,* Icel. *flā,* Sw. *flå,* Dan. *flaae,* cf. Lith. *pleszti* to tear, *plyszti,* v. i., to burst, tear; perh. akin to E. *flag* a flat stone, *flaw.*] **1.** To skin; to strip off the skin or surface of; as, to *flay* an ox; to *flay* the earth.
With her nails
She 'll *flay* thy wolfish visage. *Shak.*
2. To subject to treatment like or likened to skinning; to strip of possessions; to torture.
Scipio had come leisurely through Asia Minor, plundering cities and . . . *flaying* people with requisitions. *J. A. Froude.*
to flay a flint, to exact all possible gain. — **to f. the fox,** to vomit. *Obs.*

flea (flē), *n.* [ME. *fle, flee,* AS. *flēa, flēah;* akin to D. *vloo,* OHG. *flôh,* G. *floh,* Icel. *flō;* prob. from the root of E. *flee.* See FLEE.]
1. Any of certain wingless blood-sucking insects having a hard, usually laterally compressed, body, and extraordinary powers of leaping. They were formerly included in the Diptera, but constitute a distinct order, Siphonaptera, syn. *Aphaniptera,* in recent classifications. The species form a single family, Pulicidæ, or in recent classifications several families. They mostly infest warm-blooded animals. The common American form is the cat or dog flea (*Ctenocephalus canis,* syn. *Pulex serraticeps*), which sometimes becomes very abundant in houses and is more or less troublesome to human beings. The human flea (*P. irritans*), though abundant in Europe, is not common in America. See also CHIGOE. The fleas undergo a complete metamorphosis; the larvæ are slender, legless, and wormlike, and are found in the dust and dirt about buildings inhabited by infested animals. Fleas on dogs are readily destroyed by dusting pyrethrum powder into the fur.

Dog Flea (*Ctenocephalus canis*) ×25.

2. Short for FLEA BEETLE.

a flea in the ear, an unwelcome hint or unexpected reply, annoying like a flea; an irritating repulse; as, to put *a flea in one's ear;* to go away with *a flea in one's ear.*

flea'bane' (flē'bān'), *n.* Any of various asteraceous plants supposed to have efficacy in driving away fleas; esp., *Pulicaria dysenterica* of Europe, and various species of *Conyza* and *Erigeron.*

flea beetle. Any of numerous small beetles, usually included in the family Chrysomelidæ, which have the thighs of the hind legs thickened, and are able to leap like fleas. They constitute the genera *Haltica, Phyllotreta, Systena,* and many others, and feed on the leaves and tender parts of plants, many species injuring vegetables and other cultivated plants. The larvæ often burrow in the substance of the leaves and are thus very hard to destroy. Among the harmful species are the turnip flea beetle (*Phyllotreta vittata*), infesting various cruciferous plants, which is black with a dull yellow stripe on each cover; the tobacco flea beetle (*Epithrix parvula*), infesting tobacco; and the grapevine flea beetle (*Haltica chalybea*), a steel-blue species which is destructive to the buds and leaves of the vine, and is often erroneously called *thrips.*

Flea Beetle (*Haltica striolata*). *a* Adult Beetle; *b* Larva; *c* Pupa. All enlarged.

flea'bite' (flē'bīt'), *n.* **1.** The bite of a flea, or the red spot caused by the bite.
2. A trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea.
3. A minute amount, as much as a flea can take at a bite.

flea'bit'ten (-bĭt'n), *a.* **1.** Bitten by a flea or fleas; as, a *fleabitten* face.
2. White, flecked with minute dots of bay or sorrel; — said of a horse so colored.

flea bug. **a** A flea hopper. **b** Among tobacco growers, the tobacco flea beetle. See FLEA BEETLE.

flea hopper. Any of various small jumping insects, esp. the garden flea hopper (*Halticus uhleri*), a small black hemipterous bug of the family Capsidæ, injurious to beans and other garden plants.

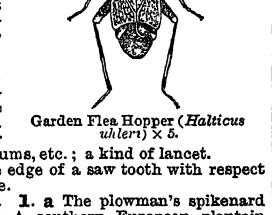
Garden Flea Hopper (*Halticus uhleri*) × 5.

flea louse. Any of numerous jumping plant lice of the family Psyllidæ, as *Psylla pyri,* a pest of the pear tree.

fleam (flēm), *n.* [OF. *flieme,* F. *flamme,* fr. LL. *fledomum, flevotomum, phlebotomum.* See PHLEBOTOMY.] **1.** *Surg.* A sharp instrument for opening veins, lancing gums, etc.; a kind of lancet.
2. Angle of bevel of the edge of a saw tooth with respect to the plane of the blade.

flea'wort' (flē'wûrt'), *n.* **1.** **a** The plowman's spikenard (*Inula squarrosa*). **b** A southern European plantain (*Plantago psyllium*), whose seeds are used in medicine.
2. Any one of various other plants so called on account of their supposed efficacy as destroyers of fleas.

‖ **flèche** (flĕsh), *n.* [F. *flèche,* prop., an arrow.] **1.** **a** *Fort.* A salient outwork of two faces with an open gorge. **b** *Arch.* A spire, esp. a slender one above the intersection of the nave and transepts of a church or cathedral, and commonly carrying the Sanctus bell.
2. Any of the twenty-four points on a backgammon board.

fleck (flĕk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flekkr,* akin to Sw. *fläck,* D. *vlek,* G. *fleck,* and perh. to E. *fitch.*] **1.** A spot, as a freckle; a streak; a speckle. "A sunny *fleck.*" *Longfellow.*
Life is dashed with *flecks* of sin. *Tennyson.*
2. A flake or particle; a flock or tuft.
A chip or *fleck* of shell in the shape of an inflection. *Saintsbury.*

fleck, *v. t.;* FLECKED (flĕkt); FLECK'ING. [Cf. Icel. *flekka,* Sw. *fläcka,* D. *vlekken,* G. *flecken.* See FLECK, *n.*] To spot; to streak or stripe; to variegate; dapple.
A bird, a cloud, *flecking* the sunny air. *Trench.*

fleck'er (flĕk'ẽr), *v. t.;* FLECK'ERED (-ẽrd); FLECK'ER-ING. To fleck; to spot or streak.

fleck'y (-ĭ), *a.;* FLECK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FLECK'I-EST. Having flecks; also, wavy. — **fleck'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

flec'nod'al (flĕk'nō'dăl), *a. Math.* Relating to a flecnode.

flec'node (-nōd), *n.* [L. *flectere* to bend + E. *node.*] *Math.* The union of an ordinary node and a point of inflection on one branch of a plane curve.

flect'ed (flĕk'tĕd), *a. Her* Bowed; bent; arched; flexed. flected and reflected *Her.* S-shaped.

flec'tion, flex'ion (flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *flexio:* cf. F. *flexion.*]
1. Act of flexing or bending; a turning.
2. A bending; a part bent; a fold. *Bacon.*
3. *Gram.* Syntactical change of form of words, as by declension or conjugation; inflection.
Express the syntactical relations by *flection.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*
4. [In this sense always *flexion.*] *Anat.* A movement involving the bending of a joint, esp. between the bones of a limb, by which the angle between the bones is diminished; also, a forward raising of the arm or leg by a movement at the shoulder or hip joint; — opposite of *extension.*

flec'tion-al, flex'ion-al (-ăl), *a.* Capable of, or pertaining to, flection or inflection.
A *flectional* word is a phrase in the bud. *Earle.*

flec'tor (flĕk'tẽr), *n.* A flexor, a bender. *Rare.*

fled (flĕd), *a.* Liable to crack spontaneously after the bisque firing because of rapid change of temperature during or after a previous burning; — said of pottery.

fledge (flĕj), *a.* [ME. *flegge, flygge,* AS. *flycge;* akin to D. *vlug,* G. *flügge,* OHG. *fluccli,* Icel. *fleygr,* E *fly.* See FLY, *v. i.*] Feathered; fledged; equipped, or able to fly. *Obs.*
His shoulders *fledge* with wings. *Milton.*

fledge, *v. i.;* FLEDGED (flĕjd); FLEDG'ING (flĕj'ĭng). To acquire the feathers necessary for flight.

fledge, *v. t.* **1.** To rear or care for (a bird) until its plumage is developed so that it can fly.
2. To develop mature plumage upon.
A canary that had not finished *fledging* itself. *Kipling.*
Your master, whose chin is not yet *fledged.* *Shak.*
3. To furnish with feathers that enable flying; as, to *fledge* an arrow; to furnish with a feathery covering; as, to *fledge* a nest.

fledg'ling, fledge'ling (flĕj'lĭng), *n.* A young bird just fledged.

fledg'y (flĕj'ĭ), *a.* [See FLEDGE, *a.*] Feathered; downy; feathery. "A *fledgy* sea bird choir." *Keats.*

flee (flē), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* FLED (flĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLEE'ING. [ME. *fleon, fleen,* AS. *flēon* (imperf. *flēah*); akin to D. *vlieden,* OHG. & OS. *fliohan,* G. *fliehen,* Icel. *flýja* (imperf. *flýði*), Dan. *flye,* Sw. *fly* (imperf. *flydde*), Goth. *pliuhan.* Cf. FLIGHT.] **1.** To run away, as from danger or evil; to hasten off, — usually with *from.*
[He] cowardly *fled,* not having struck one stroke. *Shak.*
2 To pass away swiftly; to vanish; as, life was *fled.*
3. To fly, as a bird or an arrow; to speed. *Archaic.*

flee, *v. t.* **1.** To run away from; to endeavor to avoid or escape from (a threatened danger or the like); hence, to shun, avoid, or evade (something evil).
So *fled* his enemies my warlike father. *Shak*
Flee fornication. 1 *Cor* vi. 18.
2. To abandon; forsake.
When fortune *fled* her spoiled and favorite child. *Byron.*

fleece (flēs), *n.* [ME. *flees,* AS. *flēos;* akin to D. *vlies,* G. *flies, vlies;* also to G. *flaus* tuft of wool, coarse cloth.]
1. The entire coat of wool that covers a sheep or other similar animal; also, the quantity of wool shorn at one time. Wool from a live animal is in commerce called **fleece wool,** and that taken after death is **dead wool.**
2. Any soft woolly covering resembling a fleece.
3. *Manuf.* The fine web of cotton or wool removed by the doffing knife from the cylinder of a carding machine.
4. A textile fabric having a silky pile, used for linings, as in gloves, etc.; also, the pile or nap.
5. The meat taken from either side of the hump of the buffalo. *Local, U. S.*
6. A share in, or act of, fleecing, or stealing. *Obs.*

fleece, *v. t.;* FLEECED (flēst); FLEEC'ING (flēs'ĭng). **1.** To deprive or shear of a fleece, or natural covering of wool.
2. To strip of money or other property by trickery or fraud; to bring to straits by oppressions and exactions; to despoil.
Whilst Pope and prince shared the wool betwixt them, the people were finely *fleeced.* *Fuller.*
3. To spread over, or fleck, as with wool.

fleeced (flēst), *a.* Furnished with a fleece, as a sheep.

fleec'y (flēs'ĭ), *a.;* FLEEC'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FLEEC'I-EST. Covered with, made of, or resembling, a fleece. "*Fleecy* flocks." *Prior.* — **fleec'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

fleer (flēr), *v. i.;* FLEERED (flērd); FLEER'ING. [ME. *flerien;* cf. Scot. *fleyr,* Norw. *flira* to titter, giggle, laugh at nothing.] **1.** To laugh, grin, or grimace, in a coarse manner; hence, to make a wry face in contempt, or to grin in scorn; to sneer; mock; gibe; as, to *fleer* and flout.
To *fleer* and scorn at our solemnity. *Shak.*
2. To grin or smile with an air of civility; to leer. *Obs.*
Syn. — See SCOFF.

fleer, *v. t.* To mock; to flout at. *Beau. & Fl.*

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flaw (flô; fla). Obs. or Scot. pret. of FLY, *v.*

flaw (flô), *v. i.* [See FLAW gust of wind.] To blow gustily. *R.*

flawd. Flawed. *Ref. Sp.*

flaw'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

flaw'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **flaw'less-ly,** *adv.* — **flaw'less-ness,** *n.*

flawme. ✝ FLAME

flawn (flôn), *n.* [OF. *flaon,* F. *flan,* LL. *flado,* fr. OHG. *fladon,* G. *fladen,* a sort of pancake; cf. Gr. πλατύς broad. See PLACE.] A flat custard, pie, or pancake. *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

flaw'ter. ✝ FLAUGHTER.

flax, *v. t. & i.* [See FLAX, *n.*] **1.** To inclose in flax or linen. *R.* **2.** To thrash; to beat, to move quickly. *Colloq., U. S.*

flax comb. A hatchel; a hackle.

flax dresser. One who breaks and swingles flax, or prepares it for the spinner.

flax drop. The flax dodder.

flaxed, *a.* Flaxen. *Obs.*

flax'-polled' (flăks'pōld'), *a.* Having flaxen hair on the head.

flaxseed coal. A fine size of anthracite. See COAL. *Local, U. S.*

flaxseed ore. = DYESTONE.

flax'tail', *n.* The cat-tail, or reed mace. *Dial. Eng*

flax tree. The New Zealand flax. [flax.

flax'weed', *n.* Common toad-

flax wench. *Obs.* a A woman who spins flax. b A prostitute.

flax wheel. = SAXON WHEEL.

flay (flā). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FLEA.

flay. Var. of FLEY.

flay, *n.* A plow attachment that flays ground. *Dial Eng.*

flay'crake', flay'crow', *n.* A scarecrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

flayel. ✝ FLAIL.

flay'er, *n.* One that flays.

flay'flint', *n.* [See under FLAY, *v.*] A skinflint; a miser. *Rare.*

flayle. ✝ FLAIL. [FLY, *v.*

fle. ✝ FLAY, FLEA, FLEE, FLEY, Fl. E. *Abbr.* Flemish Ells.

flea (flē; flā). Scot. and dial. var. of FLY, insect.

flea (flē), ✝ FLAY. [from. *R.*

flea (flē), *v. t.* To clear fleas

flea'bag', *n.* A bed. *Slang.*

fleabane oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

flea'bit'ing, *n.* A fleabite. *Obs.*

fleach (flēch). Dial. for FLITCH.

flead (flēd; flăd). Obs or Scot. pret. and p. p. of FLAY.

flea'-dock', *n.* The butterbur.

fleak (*dial.* flēk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLAKE.

fleak'age, fleak'ing, *n.* A layer of reeds on a roof to be thatched. *Dial. Eng.*

flea'-lugged' (flē'lŭgd'), *a.* Heedless; giddy; wild. *Scot.*

fleam. ✝ PHLEGM.

fleam, *n.* [ME. *flem,* AS. (assumed) *flēam;* cf. Icel *flaumr* an eddy.] A stream; a millstream. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fleam, *v. i.* [See FLEAM a stream.] To flow. *Obs.*

fleame. ✝ FLEAM.

fleam'y. ✝ PHLEGMY.

flean. ✝ FLAY.

flear. ✝ FLEER.

flea'seed', *n.* = FLEAWORT, 1 b.

fleat. Var. of FLET, a mat. *Scot.*

flea'weed', *n.* Yellow bedstraw. *Dial. Eng.*

flea'wood', *n.* Sweet gale. *Dial.*

flea'y (flē'ĭ), *a.* Infested with fleas [jul; doleful. *Obs.*

fleb'ile, *a.* [L. *flebilis.*] Tearful. ✝ FEEBLE, *v.* [*Sp.*

fle-bot'o-my. Phlebotomy. *Ref.*

flebotomye. ✝ PHLEBOTOMY.

flecche, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *flechier* to bend, v. t. & i., or *flechir,* F. *fléchir.*] To flinch; to waver; also, to drive away. *Obs.*

flèche. ✝ FLEECH.

fleck, *n.* [Cf. AS. *flēah.* See FLEA.] A flea. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

fleck. Dial. Eng. var. of FLICK.

fleck, *n.* Also dial. **flick.** [Cf. FLITCH of bacon.] Lard fat; flare. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fledde. ✝ FLED.

fleds, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *flēde* flooded. See FLOOD.] To flow. *Obs.*

fledgd. Fledged. *Ref. Sp.*

fledge'less, *a* Unfledged.

flee (flē; flā). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FLAY. [FLEA.

flee. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of flee. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FLY, insect; FLY, *v.*

fleece'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

fleece'less, *a.* See -LESS.

fleec'er (flēs'ẽr), *n.* One that fleeces.

fleece wool. See FLEECE, *n*, 1.

fleech (flēch), *v. t.* To flatter; wheedle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

fleech, *n.* Coaxing; flattery. *Scot.*

fleech'ment, *n* Flattery; coaxing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

fleec'ings (flēs'ĭngz), *n. pl.* Curds from whey. *Dial. Eng.*

fleed (flēd; flăd). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FLAY.

fleed (flēd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLED.

fleed, *n.* A leaf of lard; fleck; flare. *Dial. Eng.* [*Scot.*

flee-ga'rie. Var. of FLAGARIE.

fleem (flēm). Obs. or Scot. or dial. Eng. var. of FLEAM.

fleeme. ✝ FLEME, *v.* [FLEA.

fleen. ✝ FLY, *v.*; obs. pl. of

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fleer (flēr), *n.* **1.** A word or look of derision or mockery.
And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorns. *Shak.*
2. A grin simulating civility; a leer. *Obs.*
A sly, treacherous *fleer* on the face of deceivers. *South.*

fleet (flēt), *v. t.*; FLEET'ED; FLEET'ING. [From AS. *flēotan* to float: cf. AS. *flēt* cream. See FLEET, *v. i.*] To take the cream from; to skim. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fleet, *v. i.* [ME. *fleten, fleoten*, to swim, AS. *flēotan* to swim, float; akin to D. *vlieten* to flow, OS. *flōtan*, OHG. *flōzzan*, G. *fliessen*, Icel. *flj̄ōta* to float, flow, Sw. *flyta*, D. *flyde*, L. *pluere* to rain, Gr. πλεῖν to sail, swim, float, Skr. *plu* to swim, sail, and perh. to E. *flow*. Cf. FLEET, *n. & a.*, FLOAT, PLUVIAL.] **1.** To rest or to be carried upon the surface of a fluid; to float; drift; esp., *Naut.*, to be floated by the rising tide; hence, to sail; to swim; to journey by water. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
And in frail wood on Adrian Gulf doth *fleet*. *Spenser.*
2. To float or drift as a mist or cloud; hence, to move waveringly; to fluctuate. *Obs.*
3. To flow; to glide along or away; hence, to fade away; to dissolve; vanish. *Archaic.*
4. To flow (with); to be filled; to abound. *Obs.*
5. To fly swiftly; to pass over quickly; to hasten; to flit, as a light substance.
All the unaccomplished works of Nature's hand, . . .
Dissolved on earth, *fleet* hither. *Milton.*
6. [Cf. FLEET, *v. t.*, 3.] *Naut.* To move, shift, or change in position; as, the crew *fleeted* aft; the cable *fleeted* down the capstan.

fleet, *v. t.* **1.** To pass; to while away.
Many young gentlemen . . . *fleet* the time carelessly. *Shak.*
2. To pass over rapidly; to skim the surface of.
3. [Earlier *flit*. *Orf. E. D.* See FLIT, *v.*] *Naut.* To move or change in position; — used only in special phrases; as in *to fleet aft* the crew; specif.: **a** To draw apart the blocks of in order to shift the moving block; — said of a tackle. **b** To cause to slip down the barrel of a capstan or windlass, as a cable or hawser.

fleet, *a.*; FLEET'ER (-ẽr); FLEET'EST. [Cf. Icel. *fljōtr* quick. See FLEET, *v. i.*] **1.** Swift in motion; moving with velocity; light and quick in going from place to place; nimble; hence, evanescent; fleeting.
In mail their horses clad, yet *fleet* and strong. *Milton.*
2. Light; superficially thin, shallow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See FAST.

fleet, *n.* [Cf. FLEET to move.] **1.** *Naut.* A long straight fake of a stowed rope.
2. Act of fleeting; a change in position.

fleet, *n.* [AS. *flēot* a place where vessels float, bay, river; akin to D. *vliet* rill, brook, G. *fliess*. See FLEET, *v. i.*] **1.** A flood; a creek or inlet; a bay or estuary; a river. *Obs.*, except as a place name; as, *Fleet* Street in London.
2. A sewer; a drain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. [*cap.*] A former prison in London, which originally stood near a creek or stream, the *Fleet* (now a covered sewer). It was long used as a debtors' prison.

fleet, *n.* [ME. *flete, fleote*, AS. *flēot* ship, fr. *flēotan* to float, swim. See FLEET, *v. i.*; cf. FLOAT.] **1.** A number of war vessels under a single chief command, with subordinate officers in command of single vessels, and sometimes of groups of vessels; a naval force; also, the collective naval force of a country. In the United States navy a fleet consists, theoretically, of two or more squadrons.
2. Any group of vessels in company or engaged in the same business; as, the whaling *fleet*; the *fleet* in the harbor.
3. a A line of fishing nets joined together. *Local, Eng.* **b** A fishing line having a hundred hooks. *Local, Amer.*
fleet in being. *Naval Strategy*, an effective, though possibly inferior, fleet, with whose possible offensive activity, esp. against lines of communication, an enemy has to reckon.
A *fleet in being*, whose effectiveness lies in its legs and in its moral effect, in its power to evade pursuit and to play upon the fears of an enemy, should be capable of rapid, continuous movement. *Capt. A. T. Mahan.*
fleet captain. *Nav.* Formerly, in the British navy, the chief of staff to the flag officer in command. He did not command the flagship.
fleet engineer. *Nav.* The senior engineer officer attached to a fleet. He is usually stationed on the flagship. His duties are to inspect the machinery of vessels of the fleet, to advise the commander in chief in reference to engineering questions, supervise the reports, requisitions, etc., of the senior engineer officers of the various ships, etc.
fleet'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLEET. Specif.: *p. a.* Passing swiftly; transitory; passing.
Syn. — See TRANSIENT.
— **fleet'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **fleet'ing-ness,** *n.*
Fleet Street. A famous street in London, England, running from Ludgate Circus to the Strand, named from the old Fleet creek or stream. Cf. 6th FLEET, *n.*, 3.
Fleit'mann's test (flīt'mănz). [After *Fleitmann*, German chemist.] *Chem.* A test for arsenic, performed in a small tube. If arsenic is present, arsine is evolved, which makes a brown stain on paper moistened with silver nitrate.
Flem'ing (flĕm'ĭng), *n.* [Cf. D. *Vlaming*, MHG. *Vlæming*, G. *Flāming*; the suffix *-ing* forming patronymics and nouns of nationality. The first part of the word is prob. akin to *Flanders*.] A Flemish-speaking native of Belgium, esp. of Flanders, Antwerp, Brabant, or Limberg. The Flemings are Teutons, closely related to the Dutch. Cf. WALLOON.
Flem'ing's rule (flĕm'ĭngz). [After J. A. *Fleming* (b. 1849), English electrical engineer.] *Elec.* A method showing the relation between the direction of motion, the direction of the current, and of the lines of force in a dynamo or motor, by means of the fingers of the hand. When applied to dynamos the *right* hand is used; applied to motors the *left* hand is used. The thumb, forefinger, and middle finger are held at right angles to each other, when if the forefinger have the direction of the lines of force and the middle finger the direction of the current, the thumb will show the direction of motion.
Flem'ish (flĕm'ĭsh), *a.* [Cf. D. *vlaamsch*, G. *flamisch*.] **1.** Pertaining to Flanders, the Flemings, or Flemish.
2. *Furniture.* Designating a style developed in Flanders, esp. in the 17th century, when it was similar to, and greatly influenced, the Jacobean style.
Flemish account, an account showing a loss or deficit. *Obs. or R.* — **F. beauty,** a well-known variety of pear having flesh of good quality, but with a tendency to rot at the core. — **F. bond,** *Masonry.* See BOND, *n.*, 10. — **F. brick,** a hard yellow paving brick. — **F. coil,** *Naut.*, a flat coil of rope with the end in the center and the turns lying against, without riding over, each other. — **F. eye,** *Naut.*, an eye formed at the end of a rope without splicing by dividing the strands and laying them over each other. — **F. giant.** See BELGIAN HARE. — **F. horse. a** One of a breed of large heavy draft horses originating in Flanders. **b** *Naut.* A short footrope at the outer end of a yard. — **F. sauce,** *Cookery*, a sauce resembling béchamel (which see). — **F. school.** *Painting*, a school, so called, including most of the leading Flemish and Belgian painters from the 15th to the 19th century, although their individual styles varied widely. Their most nearly common attributes were forceful brush work, attention to detail, fidelity to nature, and solid color. Hubert and Jan van Eyck are regarded as the founders of the school and Memling and Massys were among its early exemplars, while its greatest names are Rubens, Van Dyck, and Teniers the Younger. — **F. stitch,** a stitch with which some of the fillings of Honiton lace are made.
Flem'ish, *n.* The Low German language of northern Belgium. It is closely related to Dutch. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
Flem'ming's flu'id *or* **so-lu'tion** (flĕm'ĭngz). *Micros.* A fixing fluid composed of osmic, chromic, and acetic acids in aqueous solution, especially used for preserving the structure of the cells of tissues.
flense (flĕns), *v. t.*; FLENSED (flĕnst); FLENS'ING (flĕn'sĭng). [Cf. Dan. *flense*, D. *vlensen*, *vlenzen*.] To strip the blubber or skin from, as from a whale, seal, etc.
The *flensed* carcase of a fur seal. *U. S. Census* (1880)
flesh (flĕsh), *n.* [ME. *flesch, flesc*, AS. *flǣsc*; akin to OFries. *flāsk*, D. *vleesch*, OS. *flēsk*, OHG. *fleisc*, G. *fleisch*, Icel. & Dan. *flesk* lard, bacon, pork, Sw. *flask*.] **1.** In its broadest sense, the soft parts of the body of man or of an animal, especially a vertebrate animal, usually excluding the integument. Commonly, however, *flesh* is used of those parts composed chiefly of muscle, and hence excludes most of the viscera contained in the cavities of the body. When used or prepared for use as food it is commonly termed *meat* (see def. 2). Structurally it is composed chiefly of striated muscle tissue, with more or less fat and connective tissue. Chemically it consists mainly of proteids, but contains in addition a large number of crystalline substances, such as creatine, xanthine, hypoxanthine, carnine, etc. It is also rich in potassium phosphate.
2. Animal food, in distinction from vegetable; meat; esp., the body of beasts and birds used as food, as distinguished from *fish*, and sometimes excluding *fowl*.
With roasted *flesh*, or milk, and wastel bread. *Chaucer.*
3. The surface or external appearance of the body, esp. with reference to color; as, a person of fair *flesh*.
4. The human body, as distinguished from the soul; the corporeal person or nature.
This *flesh*, which walls about our life. *Shak.*
5. Human nature: **a** In a good sense, tenderness of feeling; gentleness.
There is no *flesh* in man's obdurate heart. *Cowper.*
b In a bad sense, tendency to transient or physical pleasure; desire for sensual gratification; carnality. **c** *Theol.* The character under the influence of animal propensities or selfish passions; the soul unmoved by spiritual influences.
6. Kindred; stock; race.
He is our brother and our *flesh*. *Gen.* xxxvii. 27.
7. The human race; mankind; humanity
All *flesh* had corrupted his way upon the earth. *Gen.* vi. 12.
8. Living beings generally; animal life.
9. The soft, pulpy substance of fruit; also, that part of a root, fruit, and the like, which is fit to be eaten.
10. *Leather Working.* The inner side of a skin.
after the flesh, after the manner of man; in a gross or earthly manner. *John* viii. 15. — **f. and blood. a** A blood relation, esp. a child. **b** Human nature. — **in the f. a** Alive. **b** Carnal. **c** *Scot.* Killed but not skinned and stuffed; — said of a specimen. — **to be one f.,** to be closely united, as in marriage; to become as one person. *Gen.* ii. 24.
flesh, *v. t.*; FLESHED (flĕsht); FLESH'ING. **1.** To feed with flesh, as an incitement to further exertion; — from the practice of training hawks and dogs by feeding them with the first game they take, or other flesh.
2. To initiate in, or inflame with a desire for, bloodshed; hence, to arouse or incite to passion, rage, lust, or the like, by a foretaste of it. Also, to thrust into flesh; to shed blood with.
Full bravely hast thou *fleshed*
Thy maiden sword. *Shak.*
3. To glut; satiate; hence, to harden; accustom. "*Fleshed* in triumphs." *Glanvill.*
4. To clothe or cover with or as with flesh; to put or develop flesh upon; hence, to fatten.
A rangy bay that ought to be *fleshed* for six months. *Century Mag.*
5. *Leather Manuf.* To remove flesh, membrane, etc., from, as from hides.
flesh (flĕsh), *v. i.* To acquire flesh; to become fleshy.
flesh color *or* **colour.** The color of the flesh of a white person as showing through a perfect skin, a mixture of light pink with a little yellow. — **flesh'-col'ored, flesh'-col'oured,** *a.*
flesh'er (flĕsh'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A butcher.
A *flesher* on a block had laid his whittle down. *Macaulay.*
2. *Leather Manuf.* **a** One that fleshes, as a fleshing knife. **b** The inside half of a split sheepskin.
flesh fly. Any of numerous species of true flies whose larvæ or maggots feed on flesh, as a bluebottle or a blowfly; esp. applied to the species of the genus *Sarcophaga* which are viviparous and deposit living larvæ on fresh meat or on wounds on living animals. *S. carnaria* is the common species in Europe. *S. sarraceniæ* is widely distributed and common in America. They are called also *meat flies*.
flesh'ful (flĕsh'fo͝ol), *a.* Having plenty of flesh; plump; fat.
flesh'hook' (-ho͝ok'), *n.* **1.** A hook for holding or lifting pieces of flesh, as from a pot. *Num.* iv. 14.
2. A hook on which to hang meat.
flesh'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being fleshy; plumpness; corpulence; grossness.
flesh'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLESH.
fleshing knife, *Leather Manuf.*, a two-handled, convex, blunt-edged knife for scraping the flesh side of hides.

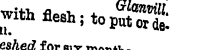
Fleshing Knife.

flesh'ings (flĕsh'ĭngz), *n. pl.* **1.** Flesh-colored tights.
2. *Leather Manuf.* Scrapings from hides.
flesh'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [AS. *flǣsclic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the flesh or body; corporeal; bodily; carnal; material; as, *fleshly* strength; the *fleshly* eye; of or pertaining to bodily appetites; sensual; esp., lascivious; libidinous; as, *fleshly* desires or indulgences; hence, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the bodily life; worldly; unregenerate; not spiritual; as, *fleshly* views of life.
2. Having or composed of flesh; fleshy; also, *Obs.*, having much flesh; fat.
Much ostentation vain of *fleshly* arm. *Milton.*
3. Fig.: Of the heart, tender; "soft;" easily moved.
Can there be such deceit in Christians,
Or treason in the *fleshly* heart of man? *Marlowe.*
fleshly school, a name applied by R. W. Buchanan in an article in the "Contemporary Review" for October, 1871, to a group of poets, Swinburne, Rossetti, Morris, and others, whom he attacked for the sensuousness of their poetry.
flesh meat. Animal food. *Swift.*
flesh'pot' (flĕsh'pŏt'), *n.* A pot or vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, *pl.*, plenty; high living.
In the land of Egypt . . . we sat by the *fleshpots*, and . . . did eat bread to the full. *Exc.* xvi. 3.
flesh side. The side of a skin or hide which was next to the flesh; — opposed to *grain side*.
flesh split. *Leather Manuf.* The flesh-side half of a split sheepskin.
flesh worm. a Any insect larva which feeds on meat and decaying flesh, esp. the larva of a flesh fly. **b** The trichina.
flesh'y (flĕsh'ĭ), *a.*; FLESH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FLESH'I-EST. **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, flesh; marked by abundant or excessive flesh; plump; fat; corpulent.
2. Human; carnal. *Obs.* "*Fleshy* tabernacle." *Milton.*
3. *Bot.* Succulent or pulpy, as the joints of a cactus, the pulp of certain fruits, etc.
fletch (flĕch), *v. t.*; FLETCHED (flĕcht); FLETCH'ING. [Cf. FLETCHER.] To feather, as an arrow; to fledge.
[Congress] *fletched* their complaint, by adding, "America loved his brother." *Bancroft.*
fletch'er (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *flechier*, fr. *flèche* arrow.] One who fletches arrows; a maker of arrows or of bows and arrows. *Hist. or Archæic.*
‖ **fleur'-de-lis'** (flûr'dẽ-lē'), *n.*; *pl.* FLEURS-DE-LIS (flûr'-), [F., flower of the lily. Cf. FLOWER-DE-LUCE, LILY.] **1.** The iris. See FLOWER-DE-LUCE.
2. *Her.* A conventionalized flower, often said to have been suggested by the iris. It is a very old emblem. The Empress Theodora (A. D. 527) bore one in her crown. The coat of arms of ancient France (1179) was a blue field sprinkled with fleurs-de-lis. Their number was reduced to three in 1364. England bore the lilies of France from 1340 to 1801.

Fleur-de-lis, 2.

‖ **fleu'ron'** (flû'rŏn'), *n.* [F., OF. *floron*. Cf. FLOROON.] A flower-shaped ornament, esp. one terminating an object or forming one of a series, as a knob of a cover to a dish, or a flower-shaped part in a necklace.
fleu'ry (flo͞o'rĭ), *a.* [F. *fleuri* covered with flowers, p. p. of *fleurir*. See FLOURISH.] *Her.* **a** Semé with fleurs-de-

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flē'er (flē'ẽr), *n.* One who flees.
fleerd. Fleered. *Ref. Sp.*
fleer'er, *n.* One who fleers.
fleer'ing-ly, *adv.* of *fleering*, p. pr.
fleer'ish, *n.* [Cf. FLOURISH.] A steel for use with a flint. *Scot.*
flees. † FLEECE. [Of FLEECE.]
fleesh. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FLESH.
fleet (flēt). Dial. Eng. var. of FLIGHT, a flying. [milk. *Obs.*
fleet'en, *n.* Fleeted, or skimmed,
fleet'en, *a.* Of the color of skimmed milk; blanched. *Obs.*
fleet'er, *n.* A fishing boat of a fleet which stays long at sea and communicates with the shore by steamers. [of foot]
fleet'-foot', -foot'ed, *a.* Swift;
Fleet'ing, *n.* Imprisonment in the Fleet prison. *Obs.*
fleet'ings, *n. pl.* Skimmings; curds. *Dial. Eng.*
fleet'ly, *adv.* of FLEET. [SON
Fleet marriage See FLEET MAR-
fleet'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Fleet parson. A disreputable clergyman in or near the Fleet prison, ready to unite persons in marriage (called **Fleet marriage**) without public notice, witnesses, or consent of parents. *Obs. or Hist.*
fleg (flĕg), *v. & n.* [Cf. Icel. *fleygja* to let fly, akin to AS. *āflȳgan* to put to flight. Cf. FLEY.] Frighten; fright. *Scot.*
fleg, *n.* Fling; blow; kick. *Scot.*
fleg, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *flēogan* to fly.] To flee; fly. *Scot.*
Flegeton. † PHLEGETHON.
flegge. † FLEDGE.
fleghe. † FLY, insect.
fleghe. Obs. pret. of FLY, *v.*
flegm. Obs. or ref. sp. of PHLEGM.
fleg-mat'ic. Phlegmatic. *R. Sp.*
flegmy. † PHLEGMY.
flen. Obs. or dial. Eng. pl. of FLEA.
flench (flĭnch; 140), *v. t.* To [flense.]
flench'-gut', flense'-gut', *n.* *Naut.* The blubber of a whale cut in strips; also, the place on a whaler where it is stowed before trying out. *Obs. or R.*
flen'der. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FLINDER.
flenge. † FLING.
fleo. † FLEA, FLY, *v.*
fleote † FLEET.
flerd, *n.* [AS. *flēard* trifles, or Icel. *flærð* deceit.] Fraud; falsehood. *Obs.*
flerien. † FLEER.
flerk, *v. & n.* Jerk. *Obs.*
fler'ry (flĕr'ĭ), *v. t. & i.*, -RIED (-rd); -RY-ING. To split; — of slate. [var. of FLIRT
flert (flû(r)t). Obs. or dial. Eng.
flese. † FLEECE.
flesh brush. A brush with which to rub the body.
flesh crow. The carrion crow.
fleshed (flĕsht), *p. p.* of FLESH.
flesh'en (flĕsh'n), *a.* Of flesh. *Rare.* [flesh than usual.
flesh'-fall'en, *a.* Having less
flesh flea. The chigoe.
flesh'-fond'ing, *n.* Sensual indulgence. *Obs. & R.*
flesh glove. A glove with which to rub the flesh.
flesh hewer. A butcher. *Obs.*
flesh'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
flesh hoop. The hoop over which a drumhead is stretched.
flesh'less, *a.* See -LESS.
flesh'li-ness (flĕsh'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
flesh'ling, *n.* A person devoted to fleshly things. *Obs.*
flesh'ly, *adv.* Bodily; carnally; lasciviously. *Obs.*
flesh'ment, *n.* Act of fleshing; excitement attending a successful beginning. *Rare.*
flesh'mon'ger, *n.* A butcher; also, a pander. *Obs.*
flesh'quake', *n.* A quaking of the flesh. *Obs.*
flesh'-red', *a.* Red like flesh.
flesht Fleshed. *Ref. Sp.*
flet. † FLED.
flet. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLEET, to skim.
flet. Obs. pret. of FLEET.
flet, *n.* [AS. *flet* ground, floor. Cf. FLAT floor.] A floor; house; inner part of a house. *Obs. or Archæic.*
flet, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *flētta* a braid.] A plaited straw mat to protect the back of a pack horse. *Scot.* Fle'tta (flē'tȧ), *n.* An anonymous book (13th century) on English law, largely an epitome of Bracton, which from a statement in it is inferred to have been written in, and gotten its name from, the Fleet prison (Latinized *Fleta*).
fletch. Var. of FLITCH, to cut.
Fletch'er-ism (flĕch'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of thorough mastication of the food advocated by Horace Fletcher (b. 1849), an American author. — **Fletch'er-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*
flete. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLEET.
fleth'er (flĕth'ẽr), *v. i* [Cf. dial. *father* flatter, Icel. *faðra* to fawn.] To flatter. *Scot.*
fle-tif'er-ous (flē-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fetifer*.] Producing tears. *Obs.*
flette. Obs. pret. of FLEET.
flet'ter-mouse'. Dial. var. of FLITTERMOUSE.
fletz, *n.* [G. *fletz, flotz*. Cf. FLAT, *a.*] *Geol.* A stratum. *Obs.*
fleubothomye. † PHLEBOTOMY.
fleuk (flŭk). Scot. or dial. Eng. var. of FLUKE.
fleume. † PHLEGM.
fleur de luce, *or* ‖ **fleur de lys.** = FLEUR-DE-LIS.
fleu'ret (flo͞o'rĕt), *n.* [F. *fleurette*, dim. of *fleur*. See FLORET.] A small flower; floweret.
fleu-ret', *n.* [F.] A light fencing foil, or small sword.
fleu'ret-tée (flû'rĕ-tē'; flû-rĕt'ē), **fleu-ret'ty** (flû-rĕt'ĭ), *a.* [F. *fleureté*.] *Her.* Fleury.
fleur'ron-née, fleu'ro-née, fleu'ron-né (flû'rŏ-nē; flû-rŏn'ē), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Botonée.
‖ **fleurs' de ga'rance'** (flûr' dẽ gȧ'rȧns'). [F.] = FLOWERS OF MADDER.
‖ **fleur' vo'lante'** (flûr' vŏ'lȧnt'). [F.] See COURONNE.

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lis; — said of the field; as, *Or, fleury azure*, the coat of Mortimer. **b** Having a fleur-de-lis issuing from each of its arms; — said of a cross.

Fleury, a cross. This cross is differenced from the cross flory by having a line between the ends of the cross and the flowers, which that has not. *H. Clark.*

fleury counterfleury. = COUNTERFLORY.

flews (flōōz, 243), *n. pl.* The chaps, or pendulous lateral parts of the upper lip, of dogs, esp. hounds.

flex (flĕks), *v. t.*; FLEXED (flĕkst); FLEX'ING. [L. *flexus*, p. p. of *flectere* to bend, perh. for *felctere* and akin to *falx* sickle, E *falchion*. Cf. FLINCH.] To bend; as, to *flex* the arm. Cf. FLECTION; EXTEND, *v. t.*, 3.

flex, *v. i.* To bend; as, a spring which *flexes* at the bottom.

flexed (flĕkst), *p. a.* Bent or bowed; flected.

flex'i-bil'i-ty (flĕk'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *flexibilitas*. cf. F. *flexibilité*.] State or quality of being flexible; flexibleness; pliancy; pliability; as, the *flexibility* of strips of hemlock, hickory, whalebone, or metal, or of rays of light.

All the *flexibility* of a veteran courtier. *Macaulay.*

flex'i-ble (flĕk'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *flexibilis*: cf. F. *flexible*.] **1.** Capable of being flexed, or bent; admitting of being turned, bowed, or twisted, without breaking; pliable; yielding to pressure; not stiff or brittle.

2. Willing or ready to yield to the influence of others; not invincibly rigid or obstinate; tractable; manageable; ductile; easy and compliant.

Phocion was a man of great severity, and no ways *flexible* to the will of the people. *Bacon.*

3. Capable of being adapted, modified, or molded; plastic; as, a *flexible* language.

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose. *Rogers.*

4. Responsive to, or readily adjustable to meet the requirements of, changing conditions; as, gas is more *flexible* than electric light; the steam engine is more *flexible* than the internal-combustion engine.

Syn. — Flexile, lithesome, elastic; yielding, tractable, ductile, facile, complaisant, docile; obsequious, servile, fawning. — FLEXIBLE, PLIABLE, PLIANT, SUPPLE, LIMBER, LITHE, LISSOME. That is FLEXIBLE (opposed esp. to *rigid, brittle*) which is easily bent, or which adapts itself readily to change of shape; that is PLIABLE (opposed esp. to *stiff, hard*) which is easily bent, folded, or (esp.) worked; PLIANT suggests more of inherent quality, less of susceptibility to external influence; as, a *flexible* cartilage, skin; leather made *pliable* by soaking, the *pliable* twigs of the osier; "to cleave with *pliant* arm [the] glassy wave" *(Gray)*; "his *pliant* length of whip" *(Cowper)*. Fig., *flexible* connotes susceptibility to impression, modification, or adaptation of whatever sort; *pliable*, esp. susceptibility to (often evil) influence or control; *pliant* often adds the implication of accommodation or complaisance; as, "a book language not yet *flexible* enough for the demands of rhythmic emotion" *(Lowell)*; "It is a *flexible* imagination which can take such a leap" *(G. Eliot)*; "Those lukewarm, irreligious temporizers had learned *pliably* to tack about" *(Wood)*; "subtle Litigation's *pliant* tongue" *(Burns)*; "A truly lyric genius could breathe life into the rigid formula and make it *pliant* to his more passionate feeling" *(Lowell)*. SUPPLE suggests esp. ease or freedom of movement; LIMBER, in modern usage, is chiefly employed of bodily movements; LITHE frequently connotes grace and activity; LISSOME is poetical; as, "iron jointed, *supple*-sinewed" *(Tennyson)*; "I will knead him; I'll make him *supple*" *(Shak.)*; "when . . . legs of trees were *limber*" *(Tennyson)*; "We could not use the term [*buxom*] as Milton did, in its original sense of 'bowsome,' — that is, 'lithe, graceful, bending,'" *(Lowell)*; "straight, but as *lissome* as a hazel wand" *(Tennyson)*. Fig., *supple* connotes obsequiousness and fawning; *limber*, weak compliance; *lithe* is rarely fig.; as, "Hypocrites are . . . too *supple* to be cruel. For cruelty is a stern and unbending passion; while hypocrisy is a fawning and *flexible* art" *(Buckle)*; "Read rascal in the motions of his back, and scoundrel in the *supple*-sliding knee" *(Tennyson)*; "*limber* vows" *(Shak.)*; *limber* virtue. See DUCTILE, ELASTIC, MOVABLE, ACTIVE, LIMP, LAX.

flexible currency, *Finance*, an elastic currency. — **f. mandrel,** *Mech.*, a helical spring inserted in a tube to be bent to preserve its circular section. — **f. sandstone.** See ITACOLUMITE. — **f. shaft.** *Mach* **a** A shaft or shafting made of a flexible material (as wire wrapped around a core in alternately opposite layers and incased in a sheath), or composed of a series of small universal joints. **b** A shaft guided at its ends, as by a movable piston, a spring, a corrugated diaphragm, or the like, to compensate for slight want of balance by lateral movement when rotating at very high speeds. — **f. wheel base,** *Vehicles*, in a vehicle running on two or more pairs of wheels, a wheel base which is adjustable so that in rounding a curve the axles shift so as to be radial to the curve.

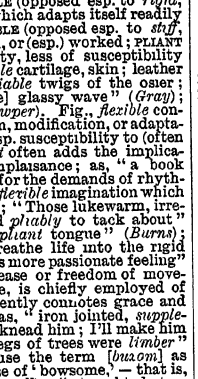

a Flexible Shaft **a.** 1 With Driving Pulley and Auger; 2 Detail partly in Section, showing Core, Wire Layers, and Wrapper. *b* Flexible Shaft **b** 1 With Guide Pistons; 2 With Guide Pistons and Springs for high-speed turbine.

— flex'i-ble-ness, *n.* — **flex'i-bly,** *adv.*

flex'ile (flĕk'sĭl), *a.* [L. *flexilis*.] Flexible; pliant; pliable; plastic; tractable; versatile. — **flex-il'i-ty** (flĕk-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

flex'or (flĕk'sŏr), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle which serves to bend a limb or part; — opposed to *extensor*. The term is used in combination in the names of many muscles; as: (1) The **‖flex'or bre'vis** (*or* **per'fo-ra'tus**) **di'gi-to'rum** (brē'vĭs (pûr'fō-rā'tŭs) dĭj'ĭ-tō'rŭm), in the sole of the foot, sending tendons to the second phalanges of the four outer toes. (2) & (3) The **‖flex'or car'pi ra'di-a'lis** *and* **ul-na'ris** (kär'pī rā'dĭ-ā'lĭs, ŭl-nā'rĭs), superficial muscles of the front and ulnar side of the forearm, respectively. (4) The **‖flex'or di'gi-to'rum pro-fun'dus** (*or* **per'fo-rans**) (prō-fŭn'dŭs, pûr'fō-rănz), deeply situated in the ulnar region of the forearm, and sending tendons to the last phalanges of all the fingers except the thumb. (5) The **‖flex'or di'gi-to'rum sublī'mis** (*or* **per'fo-ra'tus**) (sŭb-lī'mĭs), situated in the front of the forearm, sending tendons to the second phalanges of all the fingers except the thumb. (6) The **‖flex'or lon'gus** (*or* **per'fo-rans**) **di'gi-to'rum**, on the tibial side of the leg, whose tendon passes behind the internal malleolus and divides, to be inserted into the last phalanges of the four lesser toes. (7) The **‖flex'or lon'gus hal-lu'cis** (hă-lū'sĭs), on the fibular side of the leg, whose tendon passes to the last phalanx of the great toe. Those flexor muscles which (as above noted) are sometimes termed *perforans* (perforating), and *perforatus* (perforated), receive these names because each of the four tendons of each perforans muscle passes through an opening in the corresponding tendon of the corresponding perforatus muscle about opposite the base of the digit to which it runs.

flex'u-os'i-ty (flĕk'shū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ; flĕks'ū-; 250), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being flexuous; a winding part.

flex'u-ous (flĕk'shū-ŭs; flĕks'ū-; 250), *a.* [L. *flexuosus*, fr. *flexus* a bending, turning.] **1.** Having turns or windings; sinuous.

They consisted in about equal proportions of gnarled and *flexuous* forms, the former being the men, and the latter the women. *T. Hardy.*

2. Not rigid in action; softened; relaxed; adaptable.

Out of his youth he could soften my blunt nature, by comradeship making *flexuous* the hard and ungenial. *G. Parker.*

3. *Bot.* Having alternate opposite curvatures; zigzag.

4. Wavering; not steady; flickering. *Bacon.*

flex'ur-al (flĕk'shūr-ăl; flĕks'ūr-), *a.* [From FLEXURE.] Of, pertaining to, or resulting from, flexure; of the nature of, or characterized by, flexure; as, *flexural* elasticity.

flex'ure (flĕk'shūr; flĕks'ūr; 250), *n.* [L. *flexura*.] **1.** A flexing, or state of being flexed; a turning or curving; flexion. *Shak.*

2. Capability of bending. *Obs.*

3. A turn; bend; fold; as, a *flexure* in a rock stratum.

4. The last joint, or carpal bend, of a bird's wing.

5. *Astron.* The slight distortion of an instrument caused by the weight of its parts; the correction of the observed readings necessitated by this distortion.

flex'ured (-shūrd; -ūrd), *a.* Having a flexed part or parts.

fley (flā), *v. t. & i. & n.* [Cf. AS. *āflīgan* to put to flight. Cf. FLEG to frighten] To frighten; to frighten away; to become frightened; to fright. "Want and hunger *fley* me." *Burns.* — **fley'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **fley'ed-ness,** *n. All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

flib'ber-ti-gib'bet (flĭb'ĕr-tĭ-jĭb'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* **1.** A gossiper or chatterer; one who is giddy or frivolous, esp. a woman.

Flossy, who amused him as a *flibbertigibbet*, but who seemed to him to lack the serious cast of character. *R. Grant.*

2. [*cap.*] **a** The name of a fiend mentioned in Shakespeare's "King Lear." **b** A name given in Scott's "Kenilworth" to Dickon Sludge, who acts the part of an imp at entertainments given to Queen Elizabeth by the Earl of Leicester.

flic'flac' (flĭk'flăk'), *n.* [F., of imitative origin.] Noise of repeated light blows, or a motion by which they are made, as steps in dancing.

He teaches pirouettes and *flicflacs*. *Thackeray.*

flick (flĭk), *v. t.*; FLICKED (flĭkt); FLICK'ING. [Cf. FLICKER.] **1.** To whip lightly or with a quick jerk; to flap; as, to *flick* a horse; to *flick* the dirt from boots.

2. To throw, snap, hit, propel, or toss with a jerk; to flirt; as, to *flick* a whiplash.

flick, *n.* **1.** A light jerky stroke or blow, esp. with something pliant; a flirt; also, the sound made by such blow.

She . . . gave a *flick* to the pony. *Mrs Humphry Ward.*

2. A splash or daub; a streak.

flick, *v. i.* [Cf. FLICK, *v. t.*] To flutter; to flit. "They were *flicking* across the country." *R. F. Burton.*

flick'er (flĭk'ĕr), *v. i.*; FLICK'ERED (-ĕrd); FLICK'ER-ING. [ME. *flikeren, flekeren*, to flutter, AS. *flicerian, flicorian*; prob. of imitative origin; cf. D. *flikkeren* to sparkle. Cf. FLACKER.] **1.** To flutter; to flap the wings without flying.

And *flickering* on her nest made short essays to sing. *Dryden.*

2. To make caressing motions or advances. *Obs.*

3. To waver unsteadily; to wave or undulate like a flame in a current of air; hence, to burn fitfully, as a dying fire.

The shadows *flicker* to and fro. *Tennyson.*

4. To tremble; shiver; palpitate. *Obs.*

5. To fail; flunk. *Local, U. S.*

Syn. — See FLIT.

flick'er, *v. t.* To cause to flicker, waver, or palpitate.

flick'er, *n.* **1.** Act of wavering or fluttering; fluctuation; sudden and brief increase of brightness; as, the last *flicker* of the dying flame.

2. A rapidly intermittent or scintillating light.

flick'er, *n.* [Perh. imitative of the bird's note.] A well-known woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*) of eastern North America, conspicuous from its size and handsome markings, among which are a black crescent on the breast, the red nape, white rump, and yellow shafts to the tail and wing feathers. It has many popular names, as *yellow-hammer, highholder*, etc., besides the book name *golden-winged woodpecker*. In the West the red-shafted woodpecker (*C. cafer*), with red instead of yellow shafts, mostly replaces it. Other forms occur farther south.

Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), male. 1/5

flick'er-y (flĭk'ĕr-ĭ), *a.* Showing, or moving with, flickers; fluttering, as, a *flickery* light.

fli'er (flī'ĕr), *n.* [From FLY, *v.*; cf. FLYER.] **1.** One who flees.

2. One that flies. = FLYER.

3. A small sunfish (*Centrarchus macropterus*) found in clear fresh waters near the coast from Virginia southward.

flight (flīt), *n.* [AS. *flyht, flyht*, a flying, fr. *flēogan* to fly; cf. G. *flug* a flying, Sw. *flygt*, D. *vlucht* a fleeing or flying, Dan. *flugt*. See FLY, *v.*] **1.** Act or mode of flying, or passing through the air by the use of wings; volitation; as, the *flight* of a bee; the *flight* of bats is more expert than that of birds; also, the power of flight, or the distance covered at a flight; as, a bird of swift *flight;* as far as an eagle's *flight;* specif., the flying of a hawk or falcon in pursuit of game. "The night owl's lazy *flight*." *Shak.*

2. A passing or mode of passing through the air analogous, as in duration or distance, to that of a winged creature; as, the *flight* of a balloon, of a kite, of an arrow, of a bullet; hence, a swift passage, as of time.

3. A passing above or beyond ordinary bounds; a mounting; a soaring; an excursion; as, a *flight* of wit or folly.

Could he have kept his spirit to that *flight*,
He had been happy. *Byron.*

4. A number of beings or things passing through the air together, as a volley of arrows; esp., of birds, a flock flying in company; the birds that fly or migrate together; the birds produced in one season; of winged insects, a swarming; a migration. "*Flights* of angels." *Milton.*

5. **a** A bird's wing. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* = FLIGHT FEATHERS.

6. *Archery.* An arrow, light and well feathered, for long-distance shooting; also, the power of flight or range of an arrow; also, a contest at "flight shooting."

Challenged Cupid at the *flight*. *Shak.*

7. Agitation; perturbation. *Obs.*

8. A continuous series of stairs from one landing to the next; hence, erroneously, a number of such series making the whole ascent of a story.

9. A series (of canal locks, terraces, hurdles, or the like) resembling a flight of stairs.

10. *Angling.* Any arrangement for causing the bait to spin or revolve rapidly.

11. The tail of the clapper of a bell.

12. *Mach.* A vane or fan, as on an endless belt or monobar in a conveyor or elevator.

13. A substance volatilized in lead smelting.

14. *Naut.* **a** = FLYBOAT. **b** A sudden sharp rise in the lines of a vessel or any of its parts.

15. The husk or glume of oats. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Bevy, covey. See FLOCK.

flight, *n.* [ME. *fliht, fluht*, fr. AS. *fléon* to flee; cf. D. *vlucht*, G. *flucht*, Dan. *flugt*. See FLEE.] **1.** Act of fleeing; act of running away, as to escape danger or expected evil; hasty departure.

Fain by *flight* to save themselves. *Shak.*

2. Means of flight, or escape. *Rare.*

flight, *v. i.*; FLIGHT'ED (flīt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); FLIGHT'ING. To take flight; to move in flights; to migrate. "Ducks . . . may *flight* thither." *Encyc. of Sport.*

flight, *v. t.* **1** To put to flight; to rout; hence, to terrify. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To send in a flight; to fly. *Rare.*

3. To shoot while moving in a flight.

4. To put feathers on; to fletch, as, to *flight* arrows

flight'er (-ĕr), *n. Brewing.* A horizontal vane revolving on the surface of wort in a cooler, to produce a circular current in the liquor.

flight feathers. The quills of a bird's wing; the remiges.

flight'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being flighty.

The *flightiness* of her temper. *Hawthorne.*

Syn. — See LIGHTNESS.

flight shooter. One who shoots birds in flights.

flight shooting. **1.** *Archery.* The practice of shooting merely for distance, with flight arrows.

2. The shooting of birds while they fly in flocks.

flight'-shot', *n.* The distance to which an arrow, or flight, may be shot; a bowshot (which see).

flight'y (flīt'ĭ), *a.*; FLIGHT'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); FLIGHT'I-EST.

1. Fleeting; swift; transient. *Rare.*

The *flighty* purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it. *Shak.*

2. Indulging in flights, or wild and unrestrained sallies, of imagination, humor, caprice, etc.; given to disordered fancies and extravagant conduct; volatile.

Proofs of my *flighty* and paradoxical turn of mind. *Coleridge.*

3. Of disordered mind; mildly insane.

flim'flam' (flĭm'flăm'), *n.* [Cf. FLAM.] **1.** A freak, trifle, or conceit; also, a deception; a trick; now, esp., a trick by which one is swindled, as in making change.

2. Trifling; nonsense; deception; humbug.

flim'flam', *v. t.*; FLIM'FLAMMED' (-flămd'); FLIM'FLAM'MING. To subject to a flimflam; to trick. *Colloq.*

flim'flam', *a.* Tricky; deceptive; nonsensical.

flim'flam'mer (-ĕr), *n.* One who practices flimflam; a swindler. *Colloq.*

flim'sy (flĭm'zĭ), *a.*; FLIM'SI-ER (-zĭ-ĕr); FLIM'SI-EST. [Cf. E. FILM, also Fries. *flēm, flīm*, a thin skin or covering, as on milk when it cools, dial. Dan. *flems, flims*, or W. *llymsi* naked, bare, empty, sluggish, spiritless.] Weak; feeble; limp; slight; vain; without strength or solid-

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flew. Obs. pret. of FLAY, FLEE, FLOW.

flew. Var. of FLUE.

flew (flōō; 243), *pret.* of FLY.

flewed (flōōd), *a.* Having flews, or chaps.

flewer, flewir. ✝ FLAVOR.

flew'et, flew'it (flōō'ĭt; flū'-), *n.* A sharp blow; a buffet. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

flewme. ✝ PHLEGM.

flex, flexe. ✝ FLAX.

flex-an'i-mous (flĕk-ăn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L *flexanimus; flectere, flexum*, to bend + *animus* mind.] Able to change the mind. *Obs.*

— **flex-an'i-mous-ness,** *n. Obs.*

flex'i-bl. Flexible. *Ref. Sp.*

flex'il. Flexile. *Ref. Sp.*

flex-il'o-quent (flĕk-sĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *flexiloquus* equivocal.] Equivocal. *Obs.*

flex'ion, flex'ion-al, etc. See FLECTION, etc.

flex'ive, *a.* Flexible. *Obs.* —

flex'ive-ly, *adv. Obs.*

flex'u-ose (flĕk'shū-ōs; flĕks'ū-; 250), *a.* Flexuous.

flex'u-ous-ly, *adv.* of FLEXUOUS.

‖flex-u'ra (flĕk-shū'ra), *n.* [NL.] *Veter.* The joint of a horse's leg usually called the *knee*.

fley. ✝ FLFE.

fley (flā). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FLAY, FLY, *v.*

fleyl. ✝ FLAIL.

fley'land', *n. O. Eng. Law.* Land held by the villein tenure of agricultural work.

fley'some (flā'sŭm), *a.* Causing fright; terrible. *Dial. Eng.*

flib'ber-gib'. ✝ FLIBBERTIGIBBET.

flib'bus'tier' (*F.* flē'bŭs'tyĕr'; *the pron. varied as it became Anglicized into flibustier*), *n.* [F.] A filibuster. *Obs. or R.*

flibutor. ✝ FILIBUSTER.

flicche ✝ FLITCH. [FLIGHT.

flicht (flĭkt). Scot. VAR. of

flicht'er, *n.* A flicker. *Scot.*

flicht'er (flĭk'tĕr), *v. i.* [Cf. FLAUGHTER.] To flutter; quiver; vibrate. *Scot.*

flicht'ered (flĭk'tĕrd), *p. a.* [See FLICHTER, *v.*] Changeable; fickle; frightened. *Scot.* [fat.

flick. Dial. Eng. var. of FLECK,

flick. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLITCH.

flick, *v. t.* To cut. *Thieves' Cant.*

flick, *n.* [Dial. also *fix, fleck, flex, flax*.] Hare's or rabbit's fur; hence, these animals, collectively. *Dial. Eng.*

flick, *v. t.* [See FLICK fur.] To catch (a hare or rabbit) by the fur; to pull the fur from; to wound; fleece. *Dial. Eng.*

flick'er-ing-ly, *adv.* of *flickering*, p. pr. [TERMOUSE.

flick'er-mouse'. Var. of FLIT-

flicker photometer. See PHOTOMETER. [*Eng.*

flid'der, *n.* A limpet. *Local,*

flidge. ✝ FLEDGE.

flies. ✝ FLEECE.

flig. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLEDGE.

flig. Var. of FLEG.

flig'ger (flĭg'ĕr), *n.* [See FLEDGE, *a.*] *Dial. Eng.* a A fledgling **b** A full-fledged bird.

flighe. ✝ FLY, insect.

flight (flīt; *Scot.* flĭxt). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FLITE, *n. & v.*

flight, *n.* [Cf. FLAUGHT a flake.] A flaught. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.* [fleet. *Obs.*

flight, *a.* Rapid in motion; **flight arrow.** See FLIGHT, *n.*, 6.

flight'ed, *a.* Feathered.

flight'ed, *a.* Taking flight; flying. *Obs* [*Obs. Scot.*

flight'er, *v. t.* To bind; pinion

flight'er (flĭk'tĕr), *v. t.* To flichter, or flutter. *Scot.*

flight'ful, *a.* Fleeting; causing, or adapted for, flight. *Obs.*

flight'-head', *n.* A flighty person. *Obs.* [FLIGHTY.

flight'i-ly (flīt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

flight'less, *a.* See -LESS.

flik, flikke. ✝ FLITCH.

flim'mer, *v. i.* [Cf. G. *flimmern* glimmer.] To glimmer; flicker. *Rare.*

flimp, *v. t.* To rob (a person), esp. while another hustles him. *Thieves' Slang.* [FLIMSY.

flim'si-ly (flĭm'zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of

flim'si-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ıty; of loose and unsubstantial structure; without reason or plausibility; as, a *flimsy* argument, excuse, objection.
All the *flimsy* furniture of a country miss's brain. *Sheridan.*
Syn. — Weak, feeble, superficial, shallow, vain. See LIMP.

flim'sy (flĭm'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). **1.** Thin or transfer paper, or manuscript on such paper; also, rarely, one who writes on flimsy paper. *Newspaper Cant.*
2. A bank note; paper money. *Slang, Eng.*

flinch (flĭnch; 140), *v. i.*; FLINCHED (flĭncht); FLINCH'ING. [Prob. fr. OF. *flenchir*, equiv. to *flechir* to turn aside, bend, give way, F. *fléchir*; cf. OF. *flechier* to bend, perh. fr. L. *flectere* through (assumed) *flecticare*; cf. ME. *flechen* to give way, turn aside, fr. F.] **1.** To withdraw from any suffering or undertaking, from pain or danger; to fail in doing or persevering; to show signs of yielding or of suffering; to shrink; wince; as, one of the parties *flinched* from the combat.
A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accustomed to bear very rough usage without *flinching*. *Locke.*
2 To slink *off* or *away*. *Obs.*
3. To let the foot slip in tight croqueting. See CROQUET, *n.*, 2.
Syn. — See SHRINK.

flinch, *v. t.* To draw back from; as, to *flinch* the flagon, that is, to refrain from drinking.

flinch, *n.* **1.** Act of flinching.
2. A kind of round game of cards played by building the cards up on the table.

flin'der (flĭn'dĕr), *n.* [Scot. *flenders, -dris*; cf. D. *flenters* rags, flinders.] Piece, splinter, or fragment,—usually in *pl.*
The tough ash spear, so stout and true,
Into a thousand *flinders* flew. *Scott.*

Flin'ders bar (flĭn'dĕrz). [After Matthew *Flinders* (1774–1814), English navigator.] A soft-iron bar or bundle of soft-iron rods placed vertically near a ship's compass to counteract deviation due to magnetic induction from the earth in surrounding vertical ironwork.

Flin-der'si-a (flĭn-dûr'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Matthew *Flinders*, English navigator.] *Bot.* A small genus of rutaceous trees having pinnate leaves, pentamerous white flowers, and woody, prickly-tubercled capsules. They are natives of Australia and New Zealand. The flindosa is the best-known species. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus.

flin-do'sa (flĭn-dō'zȧ), *n.* [Corrupt. of FLINDERSIA.] A tall rutaceous Australian timber tree (*Flindersia australis*), the native beech. Its wood is used for staves, hoops, etc.

fling (flĭng), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* FLUNG (flŭng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLING'ING. [ME. *flingen, flengen*, to rush, hurl; cf. Icel. *flengja* to whip, ride furiously, OSw. *flenga* to strike, Sw. *flänga* to romp, Dan. *flenge* to slash.] **1.** To cast, send, or throw from or as from the hand; to throw; hurl, dart; as, to *fling* a stone into the pond.
'T is Fate that *flings* the dice; and, as she *flings*,
Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants kings *Dryden.*
Cromwell, I charge thee, *fling* away ambition. *Shak.*
2. To put or send violently or suddenly; as, to *fling* one into prison.
3. To project or extend suddenly or impetuously; to throw; toss; as, to *fling* back the head; to *fling* the hair from the forehead; the horse *flung* up his heels.
4. To throw off or down; to prostrate; hence, to baffle, defeat; overthrow; as, to *fling* a party in litigation.
His horse started, *flung* him, and fell upon him. *Walpole*
5. To send forth; to emit; scatter; effuse.
The sun begins to *fling*
His flaring beams. *Milton.*
6. To throw aside; to put away; to cast off.
To cast and *fling*
The tricks, which make us toys of men *Tennyson*
7. To swindle; cheat. *Slang.*
Syn. — See THROW.
to fling in, to throw in; to add as an extra or bonus. — **to f. off**, to baffle in the chase; to defeat of prey; also, to get rid of. — **to f. out**, to speak in an abrupt or harsh manner; as *to fling out* hard words against another. — **to f. up**, to relinquish; to abandon; as, *to fling up* a design.

fling, *v. i.* **1.** To throw one's self in a violent or hasty manner; to rush or spring with violence or haste.
I *fling* closer to his breast,
As sword that, after battle, *flings* to sheath. *Mrs. Browning.*
2. To utter abusive language; to sneer; as, the scold began to flout and *fling*.
3. To throw; plunge; flounce; as, to kick and *fling*.
4. To caper about; to dance a fling. *Scot.*
to fling out, to become ugly and intractable; to utter sneers and insinuations.

fling, *n.* **1.** A cast from the hand; a throw; also, a flounce; a kick; as, the *fling* of a horse.
2. A severe or contemptuous remark; an expression of sarcastic scorn; a gibe; a sarcasm.
I, who love to have a *fling*
Both at senate house and king *Swift.*
3. A lively gesticulatory dance; as, the Highland *fling*.
4. Unconstrained action; dash; spirit; hence, a time of free and full indulgence, as in pleasure or dissipation.
Give me my *fling*, and let me say my say. *Tennyson.*
5. A trifling matter; an object of contempt. *Obs.*
6. A fit of ill humor. *Dial. Eng. or Scot.*
7. A flock of dunlins or other sandpipers. *Brit.*

flint (flĭnt), *n.* [AS. *flint*; akin to Sw. *flinta*, Dan. *flint*; cf. OHG. *flins* flint, G. *flinte* gun (cf. E. *flintlock*); perh. akin to Gr. πλίνθος brick. Cf. PLINTH.] **1.** *Min.* A massive, somewhat impure variety of quartz, in color usually gray to brown or nearly black, breaking with a conchoidal fracture and sharp edge. It is very hard, and strikes fire with steel. It is the chief material of the stone implements of primitive man.
2. Often, in quarrying, quartz of any kind.
3 A piece of flint for striking fire, — formerly much used, esp. in the hammers of gun locks.
4. Anything extremely hard, unimpressible, and unyielding, like flint. "A heart of *flint*." *Spenser.*
5. A miser; a skinflint. *Rare.*
6. A workman who persists in union demands. *Old Slang.*
7. Any of several varieties of Indian corn having rounded and tough or flinty kernels. Cf. DENT CORN.

flint (flĭnt), *v. t.*; FLINT'ED; FLINT'ING. To supply with flint.
flint brick. A fire brick made mainly of powdered silex.
flint clay. A hard, flintlike variety of fire clay.
flint corn. = FLINT, *n.*, 7.
flint glass. A heavy, brilliant glass, consisting essentially of a silicate of lead and potassium or, sometimes, sodium. It is used for tableware, and for optical instruments, as prisms and lenses, its density giving a high degree of dispersive power; — so called because formerly the silica was obtained from pulverized flints. Called also *crystal glass*. Cf. GLASS. The concave or diverging half of an achromatic lens is usually made of flint glass.

flint'lock' (flĭnt'lŏk'), *n.* **1.** A lock for an old-fashioned gun or pistol, having a flint fixed in the cock, or hammer, which, on striking the battery or cover of the pan, ignited the priming, which communicated its fire to the charge through the touchhole. It superseded the wheel lock early in the 17th century and was superseded by the percussion lock early in the 19th century.

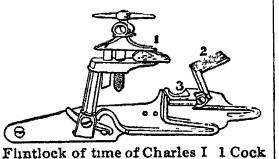
Flintlock of time of Charles I 1 Cock with Flint; 2 Battery; 3 Pan.

2. A firearm fitted with a flintlock; esp., the old-fashioned military musket.

flint mill. **1.** *Pottery.* A mill in which flints are ground.
2. A device in which flints on a revolving wheel caused a shower of sparks incapable of inflaming fire damp, once used to light miners at work.

flint paper. Paper with a surface of ground flint, like sandpaper.

Flint'shire fur'nace (flĭnt'shĭr; -shēr). [From *Flintshire*, county of Wales.] *Metal.* A reverberatory furnace with a depression in one side of the hearth, used for the simultaneous roasting and reduction of lead ores.

flint soap. A soap containing silicious earth

flint sponge. A glass sponge (*Hyalonema mirabilis*) found on the coast of Japan.

flint stone. A hard, siliceous stone; a flint.

flint wall. A kind of wall, common in England, on the face of which are exposed the black surfaces of broken flints set in the mortar, with quoins of masonry.

flint'ware' (flĭnt'wâr'), *n.* A superior kind of earthenware into whose composition flint enters largely.

flint'y (flĭn'tĭ), *a.*; FLINT'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); FLINT'I-EST. Consisting of, composed of, abounding in, or resembling, flint.
Art thou obdurate, *flinty*, hard as steel? *Shak.*

flip (flĭp), *n.* [Cf. dial. E. *flip* nimble, flippant, also, a slight blow. Cf. FLIP, *v.*, FLIPPANT.] A spiced and sweetened drink consisting of ale, beer, cider, or other liquor, and sometimes containing an egg or eggs, heated, as by stirring with a hot iron, so as to give it a burnt taste; as, an egg *flip*.

flip, *v. t.*; FLIPPED (flĭpt); FLIP'PING. [Prob. of imitative origin. Cf. FILLIP.] **1.** To toss or fillip; as, to *flip* up a cent.
As when your little ones
Do 'twixt their fingers *flip* their cherry stones. *W Browne.*
2. To flick; flirt, tap; as, to *flip* something with a whip.

flip, *v. i.* **1.** To make a darting or snapping motion, as with a finger.
2. To move with a jerk or flirt; to flap.
[He] began flirting and *flipping* up and down. *C. Kingsley.*

flip, *n.* Act of flipping; a smart quick blow or stroke; a fillip; as, a *flip* of the thumb.

flip'-flap', *n.* [See FLIP; FLAP.] **1.** The repeated stroke of something long and loose.
2. Anything that flaps. *Obs.*
3. *Slang.* **a** A feat of making handsprings in which hands and feet touch the ground alternately. **b** An arm. **c** A firecracker. **d** A tea cake.

flip'-flap', *adv.* With repeated strokes and noise, as of something long and loose.

flip'pan-cy (flĭp'ăn-sĭ), *n.* [See FLIPPANT.] State or quality of being flippant. "*Flippancy* of language." *Bp. Hurd.*
Syn. — See LIGHTNESS.

flip'pant (-ănt), *a.* [Cf. dial. E. *flip* nimble, pliant, smooth-spoken. Cf. FLIP, FILLIP.] **1.** Nimble; limber. *Now Rare.*
2. Of smooth, fluent, and rapid speech; speaking with ease and rapidity; having a voluble tongue; talkative. *Obs.*
It becometh good men, in such cases, to be *flippant* and free in their speech. *Barrow.*
3. Speaking fluently and confidently without knowledge or consideration; empty; trifling; inconsiderate; pert.
To put *flippant* scorn to the blush. *I. Taylor.*
— flip'pant-ly, *adv.* **— flip'pant-ness**, *n.*

flip'per (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. FLIP, FLIPPANT.] **1.** A broad flat limb adapted for swimming, as those of seals, whales, etc.
2. The hand. *Slang.*
3. *Theat.* A hinged panel in a scene, alike on both sides.
4. A flapjack.
5. *Sawmill Mach.* A simple device consisting essentially of a lever actuated by a small steam engine, used for moving lumber from live rollers to the gang saws, or the like.

flirt (flûrt), *v. t.*; FLIRT'ED; FLIRT'ING. [Prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** To throw with a jerk or quick effort; to fling suddenly; to fillip; as, they *flirt* water in each other's faces; he *flirted* a glove, or a handkerchief.
2. To tap smartly; to flick. *Obs.*
3. To toss or throw about jerkily; to open out or close briskly; as, to *flirt* a fan; a bird *flirts* its tail.
4. To jeer at; to treat with contempt; to mock. *Obs.*
I am ashamed; I am scorned; I am *flirted*. *Beau. & Fl.*

flirt (flûrt), *v. i.* **1.** To turn up the nose, as in contempt; to jeer or gibe. *Obs.*
2. To move jerkily; to dart; spring; as, a bobtail arrow *flirts* to one side; hence, to turn inconstantly from one thing to another; to trifle.
3. To play at courtship, to act the lover for sport; to coquet.
The French coquette does not *flirt*. Her frivolity, her superficiality may be great in many directions, . . . but in coquetry she is never superficial. *W. C. Brownell*

flirt, *n.* **1.** A quick blow; a tap; a fillip. *Obs.*
2. A sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast; a darting motion
With many a *flirt* and flutter. *Pope.*
3. A jeer, gibe, joke, or jest. *Obs.*
4. An inconstant, giddy, pert, or wanton person, esp. a woman. *Obs.*
5. One who flirts; esp., one who plays at courtship.
6. *Horol.* A device, usually a lever, for causing sudden or intermittent motion, as a lever used in some chime clocks to knock up the quarter-rack hook. *F. J. Britten.*

flir-ta'tion (flẽr-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A flirting; specif., playing at courtship; coquetry.
The *flirtations* and jealousies of our ballrooms. *Macaulay.*
2. A lively figure in quadrille dancing.

flir-ta'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or marked by, flirtation.

flir-ta'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Inclined to flirt; coquettish. — **flir-ta'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **flir-ta'tious-ness**, *n.*

flirt'y (flûr'tĭ), *a.*; FLIRT'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr), FLIRT'I-EST. Pertaining to, or characterized by, flirting; flirtatious.

flit (flĭt), *v. i.*; FLIT'TED; FLIT'TING. [ME. *flitten, flutten*, to carry away, go away; cf. Icel. *flytja*, Sw. *flytta*, Dan. *flytte*. Cf. FLEET, *v. i.*] **1.** To pass from one place to another; to remove; migrate; depart; — often implying suddenness, rapidity, or brevity.
It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, departing this life, did *flit* out of one body into some other *Hooker*
2. To cease complying, as with a custom. *Obs.*
3. To remove from one place or habitation to another *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
4. To move with celerity; to go with a rapid motion; to dart along; to fleet; as, a bird *flits* away; a cloud *flits* along.
A shadow *flits* before me *Tennyson*
5. To flutter; to rove on the wing.
6. To be unstable, shifting, evanescent, or the like.
And the free soul to *flitting* air resigned. *Dryden.*
Syn. — FLIT, FLUTTER, FLICKER, HOVER. To FLIT is to pass (esp. to fly) lightly and swiftly; to FLUTTER, to move (esp. the wings) rapidly, with little or no forward movement; the word frequently connotes agitation; to FLICKER (once common of birds, now chiefly of light or flame) is to flutter lightly or (esp.) to waver fitfully; to HOVER is to hang suspended, or fluttering, over something; the word frequently connotes irresolution, sometimes menace, sometimes solicitude; as, "The weak-eyed bat . . . *flits* by" (*Collins*); "Like the caged bird escaping suddenly, the little innocent soul *flitted* away" (*Tennyson*); "He [the pheasant] . . . *flutters* in blood, and panting beats the ground" (*Pope*), "Only that film, which *fluttered* on the grate, still *flutters* there, the sole unquiet thing" (*Coleridge*); "Teach . . . little hearts to *flutter* at a beau" (*Pope*); "translucent *flickering* wings between the sun and me" (*Stevenson*); "Thou small flame, which, as a dying pulse rises and falls, still *flickerest* up and down" (*Shelley*); "Behold him perched in ecstasies, yet seeming still to *hover*" (*Wordsworth*); "Wings *flutter*, voices *hover* clear" (*Tennyson*); "Thou unreplenished lamp! whose narrow fire is shaken by the wind, and on whose edge devouring darkness *hovers*" (*Shelley*); "the breath of her sweet tendance *hovering* over him" (*Tennyson*). See FLOAT, LINGER.

flit, *v. t.* To change the place or direction of, as from one house or spot to another. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Flit him where you please *Stevenson.*

flit, *n.* Act or motion of flitting; flutter.

flitch (flĭch), *n.* [ME. *flicche, flikke*, AS. *flicce*, akin to Icel. *flikki*; cf. Icel. *flik* flap, tatter; perh. akin to E. *fleck*.]
1. The side of a hog (formerly also of a beef) salted and cured; a side of bacon.
2. The outside length cut from a tree trunk. *Eng.*
3. One of several planks, smaller timbers, or iron plates, which are secured together, side by side, to make a large girder or built beam; also, a lengthwise half of a balk.
4. A square piece of blubber.
5. A steak of halibut.
flitch of Dunmow. = DUNMOW FLITCH.

flitch, *v. t.*; FLITCHED (flĭcht); FLITCH'ING. [See FLITCH, *n.*] To cut into, or off in, flitches or strips; as, to *flitch* logs; to *flitch* bacon.

flite, flyte (flīt), *v. i.*; FLIT'ED, FLYT'ED (flĭt'ĕd; -ĭd); FLIT'ING, FLYT'ING (flĭt'ĭng). [AS. *flītan* to strive, contend, quarrel; akin to G. *fleiss* industry.] **1.** To contend or quarrel, esp. in words; to scold; wrangle; hence, to engage in sharp or jaunty debate or dispute. Cf. FLITING. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To make or utter complaint. *Obs.*

flite, flyte, *v. t.* To quarrel with; to scold; chide; also, to flout; to jeer at. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
And *flyte* my kin in a fairy town. *Kipling.*

flite, flyte, *n.* [AS. *flīt.*] Strife; dispute; pert, abusive, or upbraiding talk, as in fliting; wrangling; a scolding match; a gibe; a jeer. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

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flinch, *v. t.* *Naut.* = SNAPE.
flinch, *v. t.* To flense *Rare.*
flinch'er, *n.* One who flinches.
flinch'ing-ly, *adv.* of *flinching*, p. pr.
flincht. Flinched. *Ref. Sp.*
flin'der (*dial* flĭn'dẽr; flĭn'ẽr), *n.* [Cf ME. *vlindre* moth, D. *vlinder* butterfly.] A moth; butterfly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
flin'der, *v. t.* To splinter. *Scot.*
flin'der, *v. i.* [Cf. Flem. *vlinderen* to flutter, flit.] To run fitfully; flirt; scamper. *Scot.*
flin'der-mouse'. [Cf. FLINDER moth.] Var. of FLITTERMOUSE.
flin'ders grass (flĭn'dẽrz). = BARCOO GRASS. [FLINDOSA.]
flin-do'sy (flĭn-dō'zĭ). Var. of FLINE. Obs. p. p. of FLY.
fling'dust', *n.* A streetwalker; a low woman. *Obs.* [flings.]
fling'er (flĭng'ẽr), *n.* One that
fling'ing-tree', *n.* **a** A timber as a partition in a stable. *Scot & Dial Eng.* **b** The swiple of a flail; a flail. *Scot.*
fling'y (flĭng'ĭ), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, flinging; jerky; as, *flingy* movements.
flink'ite (flĭnk'īt), *n.* [After Gustav *Flink*.] *Min.* A greenish brown basic arsenate of manganese, $MnAsO_4{\cdot}2Mn(OH)_2$, in featherlike forms. Sp. gr., 3 87.
flin'ner Scot. var. of FLINDER.
flint'ed. *a.* Flinty. *Obs.*
flint'-heart'ed, *a.* Hard-hearted *Shak.*
flint'i-fy (flĭn'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To make into or like flint.
flint'i-ly (flĭn'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of FLINTY
flint'i-ness (-nĕs), *n* See -NESS
flint'less, *a.* See -LESS.
flint paring, flint skinning Miserly saving. *Rare.*
flints, *n. pl.* Barley refuse in malt making. *Dial. Eng.*
flint wheat. = HARD WHEAT.
flint'wood', *n.* The very hard wood of *Eucalyptus pilularis*. *Australia.* [*Obs.*]
flint'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Aconite.
fli-o'ma (flī-ō'mȧ), *n.* The orange rockfish.
flip, *a.* Flippant. *Dial. Eng. & Slang, U. S.* [flip
flip dog. An iron used to warm
flipe (flīp), *n.*, *v.* ; FLIPED (flīpt); FLIP'ING. [Cf Norw. dial. *flipe* a flap.] To strip off; to peel; also, to turn back the leg of (a stocking) over the foot. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
flipe, *n* [Cf. Dan. *flip*, tip, extremity, Norw. dial *flipe* a flap] A fold; flap; flake. *Scot. & North of Eng* [flap.
flip'-flap', *v. i.* To move flip-
flip'-flop', *n.* = FLIP-FLAP, *n.*, 1.
flip'jack', *n* A flapjack. *Rare*
flip'pant, *n.* A flippant person. *Rare.* [flips and flops
flip'per-ty-flop'per-ty, *a.* That
flip'per-y, *n.* **1.** A frippery, or old-clothes shop. *Obs.*
2. Flippancy. *Rare.*
flip'pi-ty-flop', *adv.* With a flip and a flop; flip-flap.
flird (flûrd), *n.* [Cf. LG. *flirre* a slice.] Something thin, insufficient, or gaudy. *Scot*
flird, *n. & v* [Cf. FLEER to sneer.] Gibe; sneer. *Scot.*
flird, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *fleardian* to trifle, err.] To flutter; flirt *Scot.*
flird'ie (flûr'dĭ), **flird'y**, *a.* [See FLIRD, *v.*] Restive; skittish. *Scot*
flird'och (flûr'dŭ-ĸ), *n.* [See FLIRD, *v.*] A little flirt. *Scot.*
flird'om, *n.* [Ct. FLIRD, *v. i.*] Swagger; pretense; bragging; a braggart. *Obs. or R. Scot.*
flire (flēr). Dial. Eng. var. of FLEER. [flirt. *Dial. Eng.*
flirk (flûr)k), *n. & v.* Flerk; flĭr't-a-ble (flûr'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Ready for flirtation. *Rare.*
flirt'er, *n.* One that flirts.
flirt'-gill (-jĭl'), **flirt'-gil'li-an** (-jĭl'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [Cf. GILL a girl] A pert or wanton woman. *Obs.*
flirt'i-gig (flûr'tĭ-gĭg; *dial.* *also* flĭr'-), *n.* A flighty, pert girl. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* [pr.
flirt'ing-ly, *adv.* of *flirting*, p. pr.
flirt'ish, *a.* Flirtatious. — **flirt'ish-ness**, *n.*
flirt'ling, *n.* See -LING.
flirt'wort' (flûrt'wûrt'), *n.* The feverfew. *Dial. Eng*
flisk (flĭsk), *v. i. & t.*; FLISKED (flĭskt); FLISK'ING. To frisk; whisk; to make or be restive; to flick. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng*
flisk, *n.* **a** A caper; a spring; a whim. *Scot.* **b** A fillip; a jiffy; also, a dance; a romp. *Dial. Eng.* **c** A whisk of twigs; a coarse comb; a syringe. *Dial Eng.*
flisk'ma-hoy', *n.* A frisking or flighty girl *Scot*
flisk'y, *a.* Fidgety; whimsical; skittish. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*
flit (flĭt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLEET, to skim.
flit, *a.* [Cf. FLEET, *a.*, FLIT, *v.*] Nimble; quick; swift. *Obs.*
flitch, *n.* A flick; a flip. *Rare*
flitch, *v. i.* [Cf. FLIT.] To flit; move *Dial. Eng.*
flitch'en, *n.* A flitch (of bacon). *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
flit'fold', *n.* [See FLIT; FOLD.] A movable fold, as for sheep. *Scot. & North of Eng.*

flit'ing, flyt'ing (flīt'ĭng), *n.* Scolding; brawling; flouting; specif., a kind of metrical contest in invective or mockery. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Flytings consisted of alternate torrents of sheer Billingsgate poured upon each other by the combatants. *Saintsbury.*
One of those *flytings*, or contests of wit, which seem to have been so popular especially among the Scandinavians.
F. B. Gummere.

flit'ter (flĭt'ẽr), *v. i.*; -TERED (-ẽrd); -TER-ING. [Freq. of *flit.*] **1.** To flutter; to flicker. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** To burst into fragments, dust, or foam. *Obs.* **3.** To waver; droop. *Obs.*

flit'ter, *v. t.* To flutter; to shuffle quickly, as cards. *Rare.*

flit'ter, *n.* [Cf. G. *flitter* spangle, tinsel.] **1.** A rag; a tatter; a small piece or fragment. *Colloq.* **2.** A small metal square, or a number of such squares, for decoration; a spangle.

flit'ter-mouse' (-mous'), *n.* [*flitter*, v. i + *mouse*; cf. G. *fledermaus*, OHG. *fledarmūs*.] A bat. *Now Dial.*

flot (flōt), *n.* [ME. *flote* ship, boat, fleet, AS. *flota* ship, fr. *flēotan* to float (cf. AS. *flot* a floating); akin to D. *vloot* fleet, G. *floss* raft, Icel. *floti* float, raft, fleet, Sw. *flotta*; prob. influenced also by F. *flotte* a float. See FLEET, *v. i.*; cf. FLOAT, *v. i.*, FLOTILLA, FLOTSAM, FLOVER.] **1.** Act or state of floating. *Now Rare.* **2.** A flowing or overflowing; flux; flow; flood; also, that which flows; a wave or billow; the sea. *Obs.* **3.** Anything that floats or rests on the surface of a fluid, as to sustain weight, or to indicate the height of the surface, or mark the place of something, specif.: **a** A raft or scow. **b** A hollow metallic ball or the like which floats, usually at the end of a lever, in a cistern or boiler, and regulates by its elevation or depression the level of the water; also, a similar device, often horseshoe-shaped, in a carburetor for a gasoline engine. See CARBURETOR, *Illust.* **c** The cork or quill used in angling to support the bait line and indicate the bite of a fish. **d** Anything used to buoy up whatever is liable to sink; an inflated bag or pillow used by persons learning to swim; a life preserver. **e** A floating platform on which oysters are kept for fattening. **f** A platform that floats and is anchored at or near the shore, used for landing or other purposes. **g** The piece of ivory on the surface of the mercury in a barometer. **h** A bulb in a burette, used as an aid in measuring differences in the level of the liquid.

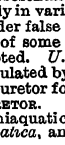
Float, 3 h.

4. *Zool.* In certain pelagic animals, an air sac or other light structure containing air or gas serving to buoy up the body; a pneumatocyst. See IANTHINA, *Illust.* **5.** Something broad, shallow, and flat; specif.: **a** A brewing vat. *Obs. or R.* **b** A frame for extending the sides of a vehicle, to afford more space for loading. **c** A crank-axled cart with a low body for carrying heavy loads, as live stock or coal. *Eng.* **d** A flat-topped vehicle without sides for carrying displayed exhibits or objects in a procession; also, such a vehicle with its displayed exhibits or objects. **e** *Plastering.* The trowel or tool with which the floated coat of plastering is leveled and smoothed. **f** *Masonry.* A polishing block for marble, a runner. **g** *Files.* A kind of file (see FILE, tool); also, a shoemaker's rasp for use inside a shoe. **h** *Tempering.* A contrivance for affording a copious stream of water to the heated surface of an object of large bulk, as an anvil or die. **i** An instrument formerly used by bowyers, now borne as one of the charges in the arms of the Bowyers' Company of London. **j** *Agric.* A heavy platform of planks for drawing over the soil to compact it and improve its mechanical condition; — called also *drag, planker, slicker.* **k** *Race Tracks.* A platform with a central row of harrow teeth, used singly or several together for dressing the surface of a race track.

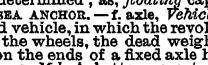
Float, 5 e.

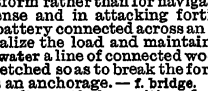
Float, 5 i.

6. The footlights on a theater stage; — often in *pl.* **7.** A trench for irrigation. **8.** *Weaving.* Passage of weft thread over warp without interweaving; also, thread thus passing the warp. **9.** *pl.* Ground mineral phosphate, used as a fertilizer. **10.** **a** = FLOATBOARD. **b** = FLOAT ORE. **c** = FLOOR, *n.*, 9. **11.** A notice of intention to occupy land in tracts newly offered for settlement. *U. S.* **12.** A political floater. *U. S.*

float, *v. i.*; FLOAT'ED; FLOAT'ING. [ME. *flotien, flotten*, AS. *flotian* to float, swim, fr. *flēotan* to float; influenced by F. *flotter*, fr. a kindred G. word. See FLOAT, *n.*] **1.** To rest on the surface of any fluid; to swim; to be buoyed up.
The ark no more now *floats*, but seems on ground. *Milton*
2. To move quietly or gently on the water; to drift along; to move or glide without effort or impulse on, or as if on, the surface of a liquid; also, to be held suspended or to move freely within the body of a fluid; as, to *float* in the air; particles *floating* in water.
There seems a *floating* whisper on the hills. *Byron.*
3. *Weaving.* To pass, as a thread, over or under other threads without interweaving. **4.** *Com.* To be or become current; to receive public support; as, the stock of the company would not *float.* **5.** To use a float, as in fishing or shooting. **6.** *Elec.* To be connected as a floating battery across an electric line; — said of a storage battery.

Syn. — FLOAT, SAIL, SOAR are here compared with reference to their associations. FLOAT suggests light and buoyant, SAIL, smooth and gliding (sometimes ostentatious), SOAR, loftily rising or exalted, movement; "I wandered lonely as a cloud that *floats* on high o'er vales and hills" (*Wordsworth*); "Till over down and over dale all night the shining vapor *sail*" (*Tennyson*); "Winged clouds *soar* here and there" (*Shelley*); "When first I saw the sumptuous Dalila *floating* this way" (*Milton*); "Then stepped a buxom hostess forth, and *sailed*, full-blown, before us" (*Tennyson*); "Him that yon *soars* on golden wing, . . . the cherub Contemplation" (*Milton*). See SLIDE, FLIT.

float (flōt), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to float; to cause to rest or move on the surface of a fluid, or to pass through or be suspended within it; as, the tide *floated* the ship into the harbor; the balloon was *floated* over the city. **2.** To flood; to overflow; to cover with or as if with water.
Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands. *Dryden.*
3. To place on or in a float, or to act upon from a float; as, to *float* oysters (see FLOATING, *n.*, c), to *float* game, that is, to shoot game from a float. **4.** To establish in currency, as bonds; to support, as a commercial scheme or a joint-stock company, so as to enable it to go into, or continue in, operation. **5.** *Plastering.* To smooth with a float. **6.** *Elec.* To connect (a storage battery) as a floating battery (which see, below). **7.** To grind and pass through running water, as pigments, as a refining or levigating process. **8.** *Stereotyping.* To cover with plaster of Paris, as a form of type, and brush the extra plaster off, before making a mold. **9.** To solder the ends of (a tin can); — with *up.*

float'board' (flōt'bōrd'; 201), *n.* Any of the radial rim boards of an undershot water wheel or paddle wheel; a vane.

float case. *Naut.* A caisson used for lifting a ship.

float copper. *Mining.* **a** Fine particles of metallic copper suspended in water, and thus liable to be lost. **b** Native copper found away from its original rock. Cf. FLOAT ORE.

float'er (flōt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that floats; a float. **2.** **a** *Insurance.* A floating policy. **b** *Finance.* A bond, or other good security, payable to bearer. *Cant, Eng.* **3.** *Stereotypy.* An iron plate on which the plaster cast is turned face downwards, the whole being then put into a pan (called the *dripping pan*) closed by a lid which allows the metal to flow in at the corners when the pan is dipped in the molten metal. See FLOAT, *v. t.*, 8. **4.** One who moves or changes from place to place. **5.** One who takes temporary employment; specif., a substitute teacher. *U. S.* **6.** *Politics.* **a** A voter who shifts from party to party, esp. one whose vote is purchasable. *U. S.* **b** A person, as a delegate to a convention or a member of a legislature, who represents an irregular constituency, as one formed by a union of the voters of two counties neither of which has a number sufficient to be allowed a (or an extra) representative of its own. *U. S.* **c** A person who votes illegally in various polling places or election districts, either under false registration made by himself or under the name of some properly registered person who has not already voted. *U. S.*

float'-feed', *a. Mech.* Having a feed regulated by a float; specif., of or pertaining to a kind of carburetor for a gasoline engine. See FLOAT, *n.*, 3 **b**; CARBURETOR.

float grass. Any of several marsh or semiaquatic grasses, esp. *Panicularia fluitans, Catabrosa aquatica*, and *Alopecurus geniculatus.*

float'ing, *n.* Act or process of floating; specif.: **a** *Weaving.* Floating threads. **b** *Plastering.* Act or process of spreading plaster or stucco with a float, also, the second coat of three-coat plastering. **c** The process of rendering oysters or scallops plump by placing them in fresh or brackish water.

float'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Buoyed upon or in a fluid; as, the *floating* timbers of a wreck; *floating* motes in the air. **2.** Free or loose from the usual attachment; as, the *floating* ribs in man and some other animals. **3.** Shifting from place to place; having no permanent home; as, the *floating* population. **4.** Shifting or variable in its form, its incidence, or the subject matter to which it applies; hence, not fixed; not funded, not invested; not determined; as, *floating* capital.

floating anchor. *Naut.* = SEA ANCHOR. — **f. axle,** *Vehicles,* a live axle for a self-propelled vehicle, in which the revolving part serves only to turn the wheels, the dead weight of the vehicle being carried on the ends of a fixed axle housing or casing. — **f. battery.** **a** *Mil.* A battery erected on rafts or the hulls of ships, or a vessel carrying heavy guns and designed as a gun platform rather than for navigation, used chiefly in coast defense and in attacking fortifications. **b** *Elec.* A storage battery connected across an electric line or feeder to equalize the load and maintain the voltage constant. — **f. breakwater** a line of connected wooden timbers, cribs, or floats stretched so as to break the force of the waves rolling towards an anchorage. — **f. bridge.** **a** A bridge which consists of rafts or timber, with a floor of plank, and is supported wholly by the water; a bateau bridge. **b** *Mil.* A kind of double bridge, the upper one projecting beyond the lower one, and capable of being moved forward by pulleys; — used for carrying troops over narrow moats in attacking the outworks of a fort. **c** A ferryboat impelled and guided by chains which are anchored at their ends on the sides of a stream and are acted upon by wheels (over which they pass) on the vessel, the wheels being driven by steam power. **d** The landing platform of a ferry dock. **e** A bridge of boats. **f** The draw of a swing drawbridge, supported on caissons or pontoons. — **f. cartilage,** *Med.*, a cartilage which moves freely in the cavity of a joint, and often interferes with the functions of the latter. — **f. charge, lien,** etc., *Law*, one that successively attaches to such assets as a person may have from time to time, leaving him more or less free to dispose of or encumber them as if no such charge or lien existed. Cf. FIXED CHARGE. — **f. collimator,** *Astron.*, a telescope rigidly fastened to a floating disk. — **f. crane,** a crane mounted on a flatboat, used esp. in constructing dock and harbor works. — **f. dam.** **a** An anchored dam. **b** A caisson used as a gate for a dry dock. — **f. debenture,** *Finance*, a debenture secured by a debt which is a floating charge. — **f. debt,** *Finance*, a debt which is of a temporary and shifting nature, that is, one not funded; specif.: **a** In general, a debt for money borrowed directly, for money owed for miscellaneous obligations, or for money payable in a short time. **b** In British government finance, a debt upon exchequer bonds, exchequer bills, or treasury bills. See FUNDED. — **f. derrick,** a derrick on a float for river and harbor use, in raising sunken vessels, moving stone for harbor improvements, etc. — **f. dock.** *Civil Engin.* **a** A wet dock into which a vessel can float at all times of the tide. *Obs.* **b** A dock which floats on the water and can be partially submerged to permit a ship to enter it and afterwards floated to raise the ship high and dry as in a dry dock. Called also *floating dry dock.* See DOCK, *Illust.* — **floating fern,** an aquatic fern (*Ceratopteris thalictroides*) consisting of a short stem with a rosette of succulent bipinnate or tripinnate leaves, the fertile ones bearing scattered sporangia. It is found in Florida and in the tropics. — **f. fescue,** *or* **float fescue,** the grass *Panicularia fluitans*, formerly referred to *Festuca.* — **f. foxtail,** *or* **float foxtail,** the marsh foxtail. — **f. harbor** *or* **harbour,** a harbor formed by a floating breakwater. — **f. heart,** a small aquatic menyanthaceous plant (*Limnanthemum lacunosum*) of the eastern United States; — so called from its heart-shaped leaves. — **f. holder,** *Mach.*, a holder, as for a tap, which allows a certain amount of play or freedom to enable the tool to keep to a straight path. — **f. island.** **a** An island made artificially of earth on a floating framework of wood, seaweed, etc. Such islands are kept in place by anchoring. They are common on Chinese rivers. **b** A floating mass of vegetation with little or no earth except that blown to it. Such islands occur in some lakes, being detached masses of the vegetation which grew as a mat from the marshy shores of the lake out over the shallow water. **c** A dessert, consisting of custard with floating masses of whipped cream or white of eggs. — **f. kidney.** = WANDERING KIDNEY. — **f. lever,** *Railroads*, a horizontal brake lever beneath a car body having its fulcrum at the end of a rod which leads from another lever, and so movable instead of fixed. — **f. light,** a light shown at the masthead of a vessel moored over sunken rocks, shoals, etc., to warn mariners of danger; a lightship; also, a light erected on a buoy or floating stage. — **f. liver.** = WANDERING LIVER. — **f. pier,** a landing stage or pier which rises and falls with the tide. — **f. plate.** = FLOATER, 3. — **f. policy,** *Insurance*, a policy which is variable as to the subject covered by it; specif., in marine insurance, a policy that designates the general nature of the subject insured, but leaves the name of the ship, the particular subject, and its value to be fixed by subsequent declarations. — **f. rail.** = FLOAT, *n.*, 5 **b**. — **f. ribs,** *Anat.*, ribs whose ventral ends are not connected with the sternum or cartilages of other ribs. In man they are the last two (eleventh and twelfth) pairs. — **f. ring,** *Mach.*, a piston packing ring that is sprung against the cylinder walls by small springs in the piston grooves. — **f. screed,** *Plastering*, a strip of plastering, first laid on, to serve as a guide for the thickness of the coat — **f. star,** the frostflower.

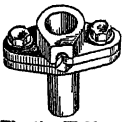
Floating Holder. The shank and holder are made separate and reclamped together after the tool is adjusted to the work.

float ore. **a** Fragmental ore carried by water or other natural agency away from the vein outcrop. **b** Ore so finely divided that the particles do not settle readily in water.

float'stone' (flōt'stōn'), *n.* **1.** *Min.* A light porous variety of opal occurring in concretionary masses. **2.** A bricklayer's rubstone for smoothing gauged brickwork.

float valve. A valve or cock regulated by a float. See FLOAT, 3 **b**.

float'y (flōt'ĭ), *a.* Floating readily; buoyant; light.

floc'cil-la'tion (flŏk'sĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *floccus* a flock of wool. Cf. FLOCK of wool.] *Med.* A delirious picking of bedclothes by a sick person; carphology. It is observed in various acute diseases, esp. typhoid fever.

floc'cose (flŏk'kōs; flŏk-kōs'), *a.* [L. *floccosus.* Cf. FLOCK of wool.] Woolly, flocculent; bearing flocci; specif., *Bot.*, having tufts of soft woolly hairs, which are often deciduous. — **floc-cose'ly,** *adv.*

floc'cu-lar (flŏk'ū-lar), *a. Anat.* Pert. to the flocculus.

floc'cu-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). **a** *Geol.* To aggregate into small lumps; — said of soils, sediments, etc. **b** *Chem. & Physics* To collect into flocculent masses. — **floc'cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

floc'cule (-kūl), *n.* [See FLOCCULUS.] A detached mass of loosely fibrous structure like a shredded tuft of wool; one of the flakes of a flocculent precipitate.

floc'cu-lence (flŏk'ū-lĕns), **floc'cu-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being flocculent. **2.** That which gives a flocculent material or surface its character, as the waxy secretion of flocculent insects.

floc'cu-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [See FLOCK of wool.] **1.** Of the appearance of wool; woolly; flocky. **2.** Containing, or consisting of, flocci, or soft flakes or flocks; as, a *flocculent* precipitate. **3.** Covered with tufts of woolly material; specif.: *Zoöl.* Covered with a soft, waxy substance, often resembling wool, as certain aphids, scale insects, etc. **4.** *Bot.* Somewhat floccose.

floc'cu-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *floccus* flock of wool.] **1.** A small tuft or bunch, as of wool or something likened to wool; flake; floccule; specif., *Zoöl.*, a tuft of fine curved hairs on the legs of certain insects. **2.** *Anat.* A small irregular lobe on the under surface of each hemisphere of the cerebellum, between the biventral lobe and the middle peduncle. **3.** *Astron.* One of the tufty masses or cloudlike shapes of calcium, hydrogen, or other element, revealed in the solar atmosphere by the spectroheliograph.

floc'cus (flŏk'kŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* FLOCCI (-sī). [L.] **1.** A tuft or flock of wool, or something likened thereto, as the tuft of hair at the end of the tail of certain mammals. **2.** *Zoöl.* The first downy plumage of young birds. **3.** *Bot.* Any tuft of woolly hairs; specif., a mass of hyphal filaments or portion of mycelium of a fungus.

flock (flŏk), *n.* [ME. *flokke*; cf. D. *vlok*, G. *flocke*, OHG. *floccho*, Icel. *flōki*, perh. akin to E. *flicker, flacker*, or cf. L. *floccus*, F. *floc.*] **1.** A lock of wool or hair.
I prythee, Tom, beat Cut's saddle, put a few *flocks* in the point [pommel]. *Shak.*
2. Woolen or cotton refuse (*sing.* or *pl.*), old rags, etc., reduced to a degree of fineness by machinery, and used for stuffing upholstered furniture. **3.** Very fine sifted woolen refuse, esp. that from shearing the nap of cloths, used as a coating for wall paper to give it a velvety or clothlike appearance; also, the dust of vegetable fiber used for a similar purpose. **4.** A flock bed. **5.** A tuftlike mass, as of a chemical precipitate; a floccule.

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flit'ter, *n.* One that flits.
flit'ter-chack', *n.* The ring ouzel. *Local, Scot.*
flit'tern (flĭt'ẽrn), *n. Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A strip of oak wood. **b** A young oak.
flit'ti-ness (flĭt'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [— **flit'ting-ly,** *adv.*
flit'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLIT.
flit'ty, *a.* [From FLIT.] Unstable; fluttering. *Obs.*
flit'wite', *n.* [AS. *flit* strife + *wite* punishment] *O. Eng. Law.* A fine for brawling. *Oxf. E. D.*
flix. + FLUX. [fur.
flix, *n.* [Cf. FLAX, fur.] Down; **flix'weed',** *n.* a The hedge mustard *Sophia sophia.* b Sand rocket. [*Dial.*
flizz, *v. i.* To whizz. *Obs. or* **flo.** + FLAY. [row. *Obs.*
flo, *n.* [AS. *flā, flān.*] An arrow. *Obs.*
Flo. *Abbr.* Florence.
float'a-ble (flōt'ə-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **float'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
float'age (-ĭj), *n.* Flotage.
float-a'tion (flō-tā'shŭn), *n.* Flotation. [Flotative.
float'a-tive (flō'tə-tĭv), *a.*
float carburetor *or* **carburettor.** A float-feed carburetor.
float'-cut' *file.* See FILE, tool.
float gold. *Mining.* Gold in fine particles. See FLOAT COPPER a.
float'i-ness, *n.* Buoyancy. *Rare.*
float'ing-ly, *adv.* of FLOATING.
float'less, *a.* See -LESS.
float'man (-măn), *n.* One in charge of a float, as in hunting.
float mineral. = FLOAT ORE.
float'some. Dial. Eng. var. of FLOTSAM.
float stick. = FLOAT, *n.*, 3 g.
float whey. Curd that floats on boiled whey. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
flob (flŏb), *v. i.* To be clumsy in motion. *Rare.*
flob'bage, *n.* [Phlegm. *Obs. & R.*
flob'er, *v. t.* To dirty; soil. *Obs.*
Flo'bert xi'ūs (flō'bĕrt; *F.* flō'bĕr'). [After *Flobert* (1819–94), French armorer.] A breech-loading rifle of small caliber, commonly taking a cartridge with a round ball. The distinctive cartridges are called **Floberts, ball caps,** and **B B caps.**
flobotomye. + PHLEBOTOMY.
floc. + FLOCK.
floc'ci (flŏk'sĭ), *n., L. pl.* of FLOCCUS.
floc'ci-pend (-sĭ-pĕnd), *v. t.* [L. *flocci pendere.*] To treat as of trivial value. *Rare.*
floc'cu-late (-ū-lāt), *a.* Bearing small tufts of hairs. [LENT.
floc'cu-lent-ly, *adv.* of FLOCCULENT.
floc'cu-lose (-ū-lōs; flŏk'ū-lōs'), **floc'cu-lous** (flŏk'ū-lŭs), *a.* Minutely floccose.
flocht (flŏkt), *n.* A flutter. *Scot.*

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flock (flŏk), *v. t.;* FLOCKED (flŏkt); FLOCK'ING. **1.** To fill with flock, as a bed.
2. To coat with flock, as wall paper; to roughen the surface of (as glass) so as to give an appearance of being covered with fine flock.
3. To treat contemptuously. *Obs.*

flock, *n.* [AS. *flocc* flock, company; akin to Icel. *flokkr* crowd, Sw. *flock*, Dan. *flok.*] **1.** A company of people; hence, *pl.*, multitudes; great numbers.
The heathen . . came to Nicanor by *flocks*. *2 Macc.* xiv. 14.
2. A natural assemblage of gregarious birds or animals; as, a *flock* of wild geese; also, a company of domestic animals herded together; as, a *flock* of sheep.
The coasts of the ocean are enlivened by *flocks* of seals, and its waters by shoals of sociable cetaceans. *F. H. Giddings.*
3. All Christians in their relation to Christ, or a Christian church or congregation in their relation to the pastor, or minister in charge; also, any company in relation to one in charge, esp. of children in one family
As half amazed, half frighted all his *flock*. *Tennyson.*
4. An aggregation, collection, company, or group; a "drove;" "swarm;" as, a *flock* of autumn novels. "The *flock* of all affections." *Shak.*
Syn. — FLOCK, HERD, DROVE, PACK, BEVY, COVEY, FLIGHT, SWARM, SHOAL are here compared in their transferred senses. FLOCK (lit. chiefly of sheep, goats, and geese) commonly connotes care and guidance; it also suggests a large company or crowd; as, "Feed the *flock* of God" (1 *Pet.* v. 2); "*flocks* of friends" (*Shak.*). HERD (lit. chiefly of cattle or larger animals gathered in a body), DROVE (lit. chiefly of cattle or swine driven in a body), and PACK (lit. chiefly of hounds and wolves; see also under BUNDLE) are terms of derogation or contempt; as, "the common *herd*" (*Shak.*); "the vulgar *herd*" (*Pope*); "What the people but a *herd* confused, a miscellaneous rabble" (*Milton*); "Not one of all the *drove* should touch me — swine!" (*Tennyson*); "Thou . . . art confederate with a damned *pack*" (*Shak.*); "I'll be revenged on the whole *pack* of you" (*id.*). BEVY (lit. of quails, roes, larks) — less frequently COVEY (lit. of partridges) and FLIGHT (lit. of various birds) — is applied esp. to a band or galaxy of ladies; as, "a *bevy* of fair women" (*Milton*); cf. "a *bevy* of Eroses" (*Tennyson*); "a *flight* of academicians and a *covey* of fine ladies" (*Cowper*); "a *flight* of purchasable fair women always at command" (*W. Pater*). SWARM (lit. of insects, esp. in motion) and SHOAL (esp. of fish) connote thronging numbers; as, "this *swarm* of fair advantages" (*Shak.*); "the *swarm* of female whisperers" (*Tennyson*); "thin airy *shoals* of visionary ghosts" (*Pope*); "crowds that stream from yawning doors, and *shoals* of puckered faces" (*Tennyson*). See COMPANY, MULTITUDE, COUPLE.

flock, *v. i.* To gather or move in companies or crowds.
Friends daily *flock* *Dryden.*
Birds of a feather *flock* together. *Proverb.*

flock, *v. t. Rare.* **1.** To assemble into a flock or company.
2. To crowd or crowd about as a flock.

flock bed. A bed filled with flocks or locks of coarse wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine.

flock paper. Paper coated with flock.

flock powder. Powdered flock, or wool refuse.

flock printing. A process of impressing with size or varnish and dusting with flock powder.

flock'wise' (flŏk'wīz'), *adv.* In a flock or flocks.

flock'y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling, or abounding with, flock or flocks; floccose.

flo-coon' (flō-kōōn'), *n.* [F. *flocon* flock of wool, fr. L. *floccus.* Cf. FLOCK of wool.] *Zoöl.* The soft waxy secretion of certain insects. (See FLOCCULENT, *a.*, 3.)

floe (flō), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *flag* af iis, is*flage*, Sw. *flaga*, *flake*, is*flaga*, is*flake*, Norw. dial. *flo* a layer, smooth flat piece, Icel. *flō* layer, stratum, and E. FLAG a flat stone.] The floating ice formed in a sheet or field on the surface of the sea or other body of water; also, a low, flat, free mass of floating ice, generally broken from a field.

floe'berg' (-bûrg'), *n.* A berg of floe ice.

flog (flŏg), *v. t.;* FLOGGED (flŏgd); FLOG'GING (flŏg'ĭng). [Of uncertain origin, perh. imitative; or cf. L. *flagellare* to whip. Cf. FLAGELLATE.] **1.** To beat or strike with a rod or whip; to whip; to lash; to chastise with repeated blows.
2. To cast a fishline into repeatedly; as, to *flog* a stream for trout.
3. To surpass; excel. *Dial. Eng. or Slang.*
to flog a dead horse, to attempt revival of interest in a dead subject. — **to f. round,** *or* **through, the fleet,** *Nav.*, to row a sailor alongside each ship of the fleet and there give him a certain number of lashes, — one of the harshest punishments of former days. *Obs. or Hist.*

flog, *v. i.* To flap violently, as a sail.

flog, *n.* Act of flogging; also, the sound or impact as of a blow in flogging.
Now and again a spot of almost boiling water would fall on the dust with the *flog* of a frog. *Kipling.*

flog'ger (flŏg'ẽr), *n.* One that flogs; specif., a bung start.

flog'ging (flŏg'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLOG. — **flogging chisel,** a large cold chisel, used in chipping castings. — **f. hammer,** a small sledge for striking a flogging chisel.

flong (flŏng), *n.* [Of same origin as *flawn*, *flan*, a metal disk.] *Stereotyping.* A mass of paper sheets, with paste between, laid on type and beaten to make a matrix or mold.

flood (flŭd), *n.* [ME. *flod* a flowing, stream, flood, AS. *flōd*; akin to D. *vloed*, OS. *flōd*, OHG. *fluot*, G. *flut*, Icel. *flōð*, Sw. & Dan. *flod*, Goth. *flōdus*; from the root of E. *flow.* See FLOW, *v. i.*] **1.** A great flow of water; a body of moving water; the flowing stream, as of a river; esp., a body of water rising, swelling, and overflowing land not usually thus covered; a deluge; a freshet; an inundation.
A covenant never to destroy
The earth again by *flood*. *Milton.*
2. The flowing in of the tide; the semidiurnal swell or rise of water in the ocean; — opposed to *ebb;* as, young *flood;* high *flood.*
There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the *flood*, leads on to fortune. *Shak.*
3. The watery element; specif., the sea.
Thorough *flood*, thorough fire,
I do wander everywhere. *Shak.*
4. A great flow or stream of any fluid substance; as, a *flood* of light; a *flood* of lava; hence, a great quantity widely diffused; an overflowing; a superabundance; as, a *flood* of bank notes, a *flood* of paper currency.
5. Excessive menstrual discharge.
the Flood, the Deluge of the days of Noah (*Gen.* vii.).

flood (flŭd), *v. t.;* FLOOD'ED; FLOOD'ING. **1.** To overflow; inundate; deluge; as, the swollen river *flooded* the valley.
2. To cause or permit to be inundated; to fill or cover with water or other fluid; as, to *flood* arable land for irrigation; to fill to excess or to its full capacity; as, to *flood* a country with a depreciated currency.

flooded gum, any one of several Australian gum trees, esp. *Eucalyptus gunnii*, the cider gum, and *E. teretĭcornis.*

flood, *v. i.* To pour or issue like a flood.

flood anchor. *Naut.* The anchor by which a ship is held while the tide is rising.

flood arch. A bridge arch for the water of a flood to pass through.

flood'cock' (flŭd'kŏk'), *n. Naut.* A cock by which sea water can be admitted to flood powder magazines, etc.

flood dam. *Civil Engin.* A dam for a flash, esp. for supplying a flush of water to drive logs.

flood fence. A fence so secured that it will not be swept away by a flood.

flood flanking. *Engin.* Embanking with stiff and moist clay, the crevices left when dry being filled with mud.

flood'gate' (flŭd'gāt'), *n.* **1.** A gate for shutting out, admitting, or releasing, a body of water; a sluice or sluice gate; specif., the lower gate of a lock; — often used fig.
Tears do stop the *floodgates* of her eyes. *Shak.*
2. The stream stopped by or allowed to pass by a floodgate; a flood. "A whole *floodgate* of facts." *J. Ward.*

flood'mark' (-märk'), *n.* The mark or line to which the tide, or a flood, rises; high-water mark.

flood-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*flood* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the height of a flood.

flood plain. *Phys. Geog.* The flat, along a stream, covered by water at the flood stage.

flood tide. The rising tide; — opposed to *ebb tide.*

floor (flōr; 201), *n.* [AS. *flōr;* akin to D. *vloer*, G. *flur* field, floor, entrance hall, Icel. *flōr* floor of a cow stall, cf. Ir. & Gael. *lar* floor, ground, earth, W. *llawr;* perh. akin to L. *planus* level. Cf. PLAIN smooth.] **1.** The bottom or lower part of any room; the part upon which we stand and upon which the movables in the room are supported.
2. Hence, any ground surface, as the bottom of the sea or the invert of the chamber of a canal lock.
3. The structure formed of beams, girders, etc., with proper covering, which divides a building horizontally into stories; hence, a story of a building. See STORY; DOUBLE-FRAMED FLOOR, *Illust.*
4. The surface, or the platform, of a structure on which to walk or travel; as, the *floor* of a bridge.
5. *Shipbuilding.* **a** The bottom of a vessel on either side of the keelson or vertical keel; esp., the flat part of the hull next to the keel. **b** A timber of the frame lying across the keel or deep plate of the transverse framing between the frame and reverse frame angles.
6. The main level space in a room, distinguished from any platform or gallery; specif.: **a** The common business part of an exchange. **b** The part of a legislative chamber or meeting room occupied by the members; hence, the right to speak from one's place on the floor.
7. *Brewing.* A batch of grain spread out for steeping.
8. *Mining.* **a** The rock underlying a stratified or nearly horizontal deposit. **b** A horizontal, flat ore body. *Raymond.*
9. A unit in earthwork, 18 or 20 feet square and a foot deep; — called also *float. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

floor, *v. t.;* FLOORED (flōrd); FLOOR'ING. **1.** To cover with a floor; to furnish with flooring; as, to *floor* a house with pine boards.
2. To strike down or lay level with the floor; to knock down; hence, to silence, puzzle, confuse, or defeat, as by a conclusive answer or retort; as, to *floor* an opponent.
3. To finish or make an end of; to put through; as, to *floor* a college examination. *Slang.*
4. To place on or near the floor, as a picture for exhibition. *Colloq.*
5. To spread on the floor, as grain.

floor'age (flōr'ĕj), *n.* Floor space.

floor arch. An arch having a flat extrados.

floor clamp, cramp, *or* **dog.** An implement for tightening the seams of floor boards before nailing them in position.

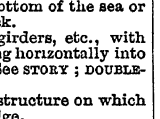

Floor Clamp. 1 Joist; 2 Floor Board; 3

floor'cloth' (flōr'klŏth'; 205), *n.* **1.** A heavy textile fabric, painted, varnished, or saturated with waterproof material, for covering floors; oilcloth.
2. A cloth to wash or mop a floor with.

floor frame. A frame supporting a floor, as of a railroad car or in a ship.

floor hanger. **a** *Mach.* A shaft bearing secured to a floor. **b** *Arch.* A stirrup iron to support a floor frame.

floor'head' (flōr'hĕd'), *n. Naut.* Any of the upper extremities of the floor timbers of a vessel.

floor'ing (flōr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLOOR. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** A platform, floor, or pavement. **b** Material for a floor or floors (in sense 1). — **flooring clamp** *or* **cramp.** = FLOOR CLAMP. — **f. machine,** a machine for simultaneously planing and matching floor boards, etc.

floor light. A frame with glass panes in a floor.

floor plan. *Arch.* A horizontal-section drawing showing the thickness of walls and partitions, arrangement of passages, apartments, and openings at any floor of a house.

floor plate. A plate let in, or forming part of, a floor; esp., a large circular revolvable slotted plate set in a slotted iron floor so that the plate and floor together serve as a boring mill (called a **floor-plate boring mill**). It is used for machining large heavy work by tools bolted temporarily to the floor.

floor'walk'er (flōr'wôk'ẽr), *n.* One who walks about in a large retail store as an overseer and director. *U. S.*

flop (flŏp), *v. i.;* FLOPPED (flŏpt); FLOP'PING. [A variant of *flap.*] *Colloq. or Dial.* **1.** To strike about with something broad and flat, as a fish with its tail, or a bird with its wings; to rise and fall; as, the brim of a hat *flops.*
2. To throw one's self heavily, clumsily, or flabbily; as, to *flop* down into a chair.
3. To change suddenly; as, he *flopped* to the other party.

flop, *v. t. Colloq. or Dial.* **1.** To flap, clap, or strike, heavily or clumsily.
2. To turn or drop suddenly and somewhat heavily; to plump; as, to *flop* one's self down.

flop, *n.* **1.** Act or sound of flopping.
2. A stroke; a flap. *Obs.*
3. That which flops or is likely to flop, as anything liquid or soft against its container. *Rare.*
4. A soft hat with a brim that flops, or flaps.

flop'py (-ĭ), *a.;* -PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -PI-EST Flopping; tending to flop. *Colloq.* — **flop'pi-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **flop'pi-ness,** *n.*

Flo'ra (flō'rä; 201), *n.* [L., from *flos*, *floris*, flower. See FLOWER.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* Goddess of flowers or of blooming vegetation, whose festival, **Flo-ra'li-a** (flō-rā'lĭ-ä), was celebrated on April 28 (in imperial times, April 28 to May 3) with games, mimes, and dances. Her cult was ancient and indigenous, but the festival, which was an occasion of license, was of later origin (238 B. C.).
2. Fem. prop. name. F. *Flore* (flōr); It. *Flora* (flō'rä).
3. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*
4. [*l. c.*] *Bot.* **a** The plants, collectively, that grow spontaneously within a given region, or belong to a given period; as, the *flora* of Cuba; the Cretaceous *flora.* Cf. FAUNA, 1 **a.** **b** A book in which the plants of a given area or period are described in systematic order. Cf. FAUNA, 2.
Flo'ra's-paintbrush (flō'räz). **a** The orange hawkweed. **b** The tassel flower.

flo'ral (flō'răl; 201), *a.* [L. *Floralis* belonging to *Flora* · cf. F. *floral.* See FLORA.] **1.** Pertaining to Flora, or to flowers; made of flowers; as, *floral* games, wreaths.
2. *Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a flower; as, *floral* structure; *floral* characters.
floral element, *Phytogeog.*, a group of plants forming one of the constituents of a given flora, and composed of geographically or habitally related species; as, introduced plants form one of the leading *floral elements* in island vegetation. — **f. envelope.** *Bot.* = PERIANTH. — **f. firecracker,** a Californian liliaceous plant (*Brevoortia ida-maia*) often cultivated for its showy scarlet flowers. — **f. leaf.** a One of the modified leaves forming the perianth of a flower, as a sepal or petal. **b** A bract.

Flore and Blanche'flor' (flōr, blänsh/flōr'). A pair of lovers in a popular medieval romance, versions of which exist in French, German, English, Spanish, and other languages. Adverse fate separates the two, Blancheflor going into distant captivity and the slavery of a seraglio. Flore, however, traces her and in spite of everything reaches him. Their great love so moves the sultan that he spares their lives and makes them happy. The names (It. *Florio* and *Biancofiore*) were adopted by Boccaccio in his prose romance "Il Filocolo."

flo're-ate (flō'rē-āt), *v. i.;* FLO'RE-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); FLO'RE-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *floreus* of flowers.] To become adorned with or as if with flowers.
A passionate love of Christ has *floreated* into splendor of worship. *S. Baring-Gould.*

Flor'ence (flŏr'ẽns), *n.* [From the city of *Florence:* cf. F. *florence* a kind of cloth, in OF. a florin.] **1.** A city of Italy.
2. [*l. c.*] A gold florin. *Obs.*
3. [*l. c.*] A woolen cloth made in Florence. *Obs. or Hist.*
4. [*l. c.*] A silk dress material, a thin taffeta; also, a corded barége or grenadine.
5. A red wine of Tuscany. *Obs.*
Florence flask, a round or pear-shaped glass flask with a long neck, and often covered with straw or the like, in which olive oil or wine is brought from Italy; also, a chemist's vessel of similar shape, usually of thin glass. See FLASK, *Illust.* — **F. iris.** = FLORENTINE IRIS. — **F. leaf,** a yellow alloy or metal leaf, or foil, used for decorating. — **F. oil,** a superior grade of olive oil exported from Florence.

Flor'en-tine (flŏr'ĕn-tēn; -tĭn; 277), *a.* [L. *Florentinus*, fr. *Florentia* Florence: cf. F. *florentin.*] Belonging or relating to Florence, in Italy.
Florentine experiment, an experiment designed to show that a liquid cannot be raised by suction beyond a limited height (about 34 feet for water), said to have been brought by Florentine workmen to the attention of Galileo. See BAROMETER. — **F. iris,** a European iris (*Iris florentina*) having large white flowers. It is one of the parents of the German iris common in gardens (see under GERMAN) and its rhizome yields the perfume known as orris. — **F. lake,** a cochineal lake containing an excess of alumina. — **F. lily,** *Her.*, the giglio. — **F. marble,** a vase, statuette, or other orna-

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flock (flŏk), *n. Agric.* A disease of cultivated muahrooms, causing the gills to merge in hard masses. — **flock'y** (-ĭ), *a.*
flock duck. A scaup duck.
flock'et, *n.* [Cf. OF. *floquet*, dim. of F. & L. *floc.* See FLOCK of wool.] A loose, long-sleeved garment. *Obs.*
flock'ing, *p. pr.&vb. n.* of FLOCK.
flocking fowl. = FLOCK DUCK.
flock'less, *a.* See -LESS.
flock'ling, *n.* A member of a flock. *Obs.* [crowds. *Obs.*
flock'ly, *adv.* In flocks; in
flock'man (flŏk'măn), *n.* A man in charge of a flock.
flock'mas'ter (-más'tẽr), *n.* An owner or overseer of flocks of sheep.
flock' meal, flock'mele, *adv.* [AS. *flocmælum.* See MEAL part.] In a flock or body. *Obs.*
flock'own'er (-ōn'ẽr), *n.* An owner of flocks of sheep.
flod. ✝ FLOOD.
flod'der, *v. t.* To flood. *Obs.*
flodge (flŏj), *n.* A pool; a puddle. *Dial. Eng.*
floe rat. = FLOE RAT.
floe rat. The ringed seal.
flog (flŏg), *v. t. & i.* To tire out; flag. *Dial. Eng.*
flogd. Flogged. *Ref. Sp.*
flog'ga-ble (flŏg'ä-b'l), *a.* Suitable for a flogging.
flog'ging-ly, *adv.* of FLOGGING.
flogh. Obs. pret. of FLAY.
floghen. Obs. pret. pl. and p. p. of FLEE.
flought'er, *v. i.* [Cf. FLAUGHT, FLOCHT.] To vacillate. *Obs.*
flog'mas'ter, *n.* One in charge of flogging, as in a prison.
flog'ster (flŏg'stẽr), *n.* One who flogs. *Rare.*
flotigene, floine, *n.* [Cf. OF. *flouin.*] Kind of small ship. *Obs.*
floite. ✝ FLUTE.
flok. ✝ FLOCK.
flokarde, *n.* [OF. *flocart.*] A kind of flowing veil. *Obs.*
flokke. ✝ FLOCK.
flome, flomme. ✝ FLUME.
flon, flone. ✝ FLANE.
flong. Obs. pret. and p. p. of FLING. [-ABLE.]
flood'a-ble (flŏod'ä-b'l), *a.* See
flood'age (-ĭj), *n.* Inundation. *R.*
flood'er, *n.* One that floods.
flood'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLOOD.
flood'less, *a.* See -LESS.
flood'let, *n.* See -LET.
Flood's ligament (flŏdz). *Anat.* A ligament of the inner side of the shoulder joint, passing from the inner edge of the glenoid cavity to the lesser tuberosity of the humerus.
flood'y (flŭd'ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to the flood, or sea. *Obs.*
flook (flōōk). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FLUKE. [CAN.
flook'an, fluk'an. Vars. of FLU-
floom. Var. of FLUME.
floon, *n., pl.* of FLANE. *Obs.*
floor. Dial. Eng. var. of FLOWER.
floor, *n.* Something that floors, or discomfits. *Colloq.*
floor chisel. A calking chisel for decks and floors.
floord Floored. *Ref. Sp.*
floor'er, *n.* One that floors.
floor'less, *a.* See -LESS.
floor sand. Sand for a floor; specif., the sand forming the floor of a foundry.
floorth, *n.* Floor; flooring. *Obs.*
floor trader. *Stock Exchanges.* = ROOM TRADER.
floor'ward (flōr'wẽrd; 201), *a. & adv.* See -WARD.
floor'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* See
floos, *n. sing. & pl.* See COIN.
flop, *adv. & interj.* With an act or sound of flopping. *Colloq.*
flop'dock'. Var. of FLAPDOCK.
flop'per, *n.* [From FLOP, *v.*] One that flops; specif., a young duck or other game bird.
flop'wing', *n.* The lapwing.
Flor. *or* **flor.** *Abbr.* Florida; florist (L., he, or she, flourished).
‖ **Flo-ra'li-a** (flō-rā'lĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [L., prop. neut. pl. of *Floralis.*] See FLORA, 1. [flowers.
flo'ral-ize, *v. t.* To adorn with
flo'ral-ly, *adv.* of FLORAL.
flo'ra-mor, flo'ra-mour, *n.* [L. *flos, floris*, flower + *amor* love: cf. OF. *fleur d'amour* (Cotgrave).] Any cultivated amaranth, esp. *Amaranthus caudatus* and *A. hybridus.* *Obs.*
flo'ran (flō'răn), *n. Mining.* Tin ore scarcely perceptible in the stone; tin ore stamped very fine
flore. ✝ FLOOR, FLOWER.
flo're-al, *a.* [L. *floreus* of flowers.] Floral. *Obs. or R.*
‖ **Flo're-al'** (flō'rē-ăl'), *n.* [F.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.
flor'en. Var. of FLORIN.
Flor'ence (flŏr'ẽns), *n.* [F., fr L. *Florentia*, prop., bloom, flourishing condition, prosperity, fr. *florens*, p. pr. of *florere* to flourish, to bloom.] Fem. prop. name. L. *Florentia* (flō-rĕn'shĭ-ä; -shä); It. *Fiorenza* (fyō-rĕn'tsä); Sp. *Florencia* (flō-rĕn'thyä); Ger. *Florentia* (flō-rĕn'tsī-ä). Dim. *Flossie.*
flor'ence, *n.* The sweet fennel.
flor'ent, *a.* [L. *florens, -entis*, p.

ālē, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recēnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cōnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;
‖ Foreign Word. ✝ Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

ment cut from a nearly white Italian variety of alabaster. — **Florentine mosaic**, a mosaic of hard or semiprecious stones, often so chosen and arranged that their natural colors represent leaves, flowers, and the like, inlaid in a background, usually of black or white marble. — **F. problem**, *Math.*, to find the area of the surface of a curved dome, allowing for the windows; — proposed (1692) by Viviani, and discussed by the early promoters of the calculus. — **F. receiver**, *Chem.*, a receiver having attached near the base a tube or spout, which rises nearly to the level of the top. It is used in distilling oils with steam.

Flor'en-tine (flŏr'ĕn-tēn; -tĭn; 277), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Florence.

2. [*l. c.*] A kind of twilled silk dress fabric, heavier than florence. It is used in figured and striped patterns for waistcoats, and plain for women's dresses.

3. [*l. c.*] A kind of pudding, tart, or meat pie. *Obs.*

flo-res'cence (flŏ-rĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *florescens*, p. pr. of *florescere* to begin to blossom, incho. fr. *florere* to blossom, fr. *flos*, *floris*, flower. See FLOWER.] State of being in bloom; blossoming; anthesis. — **flo-res'cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

flo'ret (flō'rĕt; 201), *n.* [OF. *florete*, F. *fleurette*, dim. of OF. *flor*, F. *fleur*. See FLOWER; cf. FLOWERET, FERRET a kind of tape.] **1.** *Bot.* A small flower; specif., one of the numerous small flowers which collectively compose the head or capitulum in composite plants, as the daisy or dandelion. See COMPOSITE, *Illust.*

2. [F. *fleuret*.] A blunt sword for fencing. *Obs.*

3. *Silk Manuf.* Yarn spun from floss silk.

flo'ret-ed, *a.* Decorated with small flowers.

flo'ri-at'ed (flō'rĭ-āt'ĕd; 201), *a.* Having floral ornaments, or having a floral form; as, *floriated* capitals of Gothic pillars; *floriated* lace.

flo'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **a** Floral ornamentation. **b** A musical flourish. *Rare.*

flo'ri-can (-kăn), *n.* Also **flo'ri-kan, flo'ri-ken.** Either of two bustards of India, *Houbaropsis bengalensis* and *Sypheotis aurita*, the latter distinguished as *lesser floican*.

flo'ri-cul'ture (flō'rĭ-kŭl'tŭr; flŏr'ĭ-; 201), *n.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, flower + *cultura* culture.] The cultivation of ornamental flowering plants. — **flo'ri-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *a.* — **flo'ri-cul'tur-al-ly**, *adv.* — **flo'ri-cul'tur-ist**, *n.*

flor'id (flŏr'ĭd), *a.* [L. *floridus*, fr. *flos*, *floris*, flower. See FLOWER.] **1.** Covered with or abounding in flowers; flowery. *Now Rare.* "A pleasant and *florid* tree." *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; enriched to excess with figures; excessively ornate; as, a *florid* style.

3. *Music.* Flowery; embellished; running in rapid melodic figures, divisions, or passages, as in variations; full of floriture or elaboration. Of counterpoint: = FIGURATE.

4. Bright in color; flushed with red; of a lively reddish color; as, a *florid* countenance.

5. Vigorous; buxom; blooming; as, a *florid* old age. *Rare.*

Syn. — Ornate, rhetorical, figurative. — FLORID, FLOWERY come into comparison in their rhetorical senses. A FLORID style is excessively, often heavily, ornate; a FLOWERY style abounds in (especially) romantic or sentimental figures of speech; as, "The expressions are more *florid* and elaborate in these descriptions [of Paradise] than in most other parts of the poem. . . . Milton's exuberance of imagination has poured forth . . . a redundancy of ornaments on this seat of happiness and innocence" (*Spectator*); "The soldier breathed the gallantries of France, and every *flowery* courtier writ romance" (*Pope*); "A preacher . . . looking anxiously, at the end of each peculiarly *flowery* sentence, to see whether her saintship there is clapping or not" (*C. Kingsley*) But the words are often indistinguishable in meaning.

Flor'i-da (flŏr'ĭ-dă), *n.* **1.** One of the United States.

2. An orange from, or like those from, Florida.

Florida arrowroot, a kind of arrowroot obtained in Florida from the coontie, or wild sago (*Zamia*); also, the plant itself. — **F. bean**, the large beanlike seed of any of several West Indian fabaceous plants, esp. of cowhage or the snuffbox bean. These seeds are commonly washed up on the Florida coast, and are often polished and made into ornaments. — **F. boxwood**, a small celastraceous shrub or tree of southern Florida (*Schæfferia frutescens*) having very hard wood. — **F. clover.** = MEXICAN CLOVER. — **F. gallinule.** See GALLINULE. — **F. laurel**, the sweetleaf. — **F. mahogany**, the red bay. — **F. moss**, the long moss. — **F. plum**, a euphorbiaceous tree (*Drypetes lateriflora*) of the West Indies and Florida; also, its dry drupaceous fruit. — **F. quinine**, Georgia bark. — **F. water**, a kind of (proprietary) toilet water.

flo-rid'i-ty (flŏ-rĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Florid state or quality.

flo-rif'er-ous (flŏ-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *florifer*; *flos*, *floris*, flower + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing flowers; specif., *Hort.*, blooming freely or abundantly. — **flo-rif'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

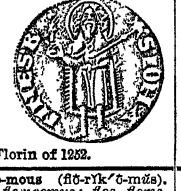

Florentine Florin of 1252.

flor'in (flŏr'ĭn), *n.* [F. *florin*, It. *fiorino*, orig., a Florentine coin, with a lily on it, fr. *fiore* a flower, fr. L. *flos*. See FLOWER.] Orig., a gold coin first struck in Florence in 1252 and noted for its beauty; hence, any of various European coins, at first of gold and afterward of silver, specif.: **a** An English gold coin of Edward III., issued at six shillings. **b** An Austrian silver coin worth 48.2 cents, or about two shillings, last coined in 1892. There are also double florins. **c** The Dutch gulden. See GULDEN. **d** A silver coin of Great Britain worth two shillings (48.7 cents), first coined in 1849. There is also a double florin.

flo'ri-pon'di-o (flŏ'rĭ-pŏn'dĭ-ō), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *flos*, *floris*, flower + *pondus* weight.] A Peruvian solanaceous plant (*Datura sanguinea*) with narcotic seeds, from which an intoxicant is prepared by the natives. It is said to have been used by the Inca priests to induce delirium, the ravings caused by it being accepted as inspired prophecies.

flo'rist (flō'rĭst; flŏr'ĭst; 201), *n.* [Cf. F. *fleuriste*, *floriste*, fr. F *fleur* flower. See FLOWER.] **1.** A cultivator of, or dealer in, ornamental flowers or plants.

flo-ris'tics (flŏ-rĭs'tĭks), *n.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, flower.] The branch of phytogeography which deals with plant species from the numerical standpoint, i. e., with reference to their distribution and relative abundance. — **flo-ris'tic**, *a.*

flo'rists' flow'er (flō'rĭsts; flŏr'ĭsts). A flower or plant commonly cultivated and sold by florists; specif., in England, any plant with horticultural varieties whose parent species are unknown or no longer cultivated, as the dahlia, gladiolus, etc.; in the United States, any flower raised to be cut from the plant for sale, as the rose or carnation.

-flo'rous (-flō'rŭs; 201). [L. *-florus*, fr. *flos*, *floris*, flower. See FLOWER.] A suffix used to signify *having* (so many) *flowers*, *flowered*; as, multi*florous*, uni*florous*, nocti*florous*.

flo'ru-la (flō'rōō-lă; 201), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-læ** (-lē), E. **-las** (-laz). [NL. dim. See FLORA.] *Bot.* A flora of a small, restricted area or a particular geological horizon.

flos'cu-lous (flŏs'kŭ-lŭs), *a.* **1.** Flowery. *Rare.*

2. *Bot.* **a** Composed of florets; discoid. **b** Tubular. *Rare.*

flos fer'ri (flŏs fĕr'ĭ). [L., flower of iron.] *Min.* A variety of aragonite, occurring in delicate white coralloid forms; — common in beds of iron ore.

flosh (flŏsh), *n.* [Cf. FLUSH to cause to flow.] *Metallurgy.* A rude mortar formerly used in Cornish stamp mills, and provided with shutters instead of screens.

floss (flŏs; 205), *n.* [Prob. fr. It. *floscio* flabby, soft, *seta floscia* floss silk (perh. through F. *floche* in *soie floche*)] **1.** Waste or short silk fibers which cannot be reeled; esp. the short loose threads which form the outer part of the silkworm's cocoon and must be removed before the main fiber can be reeled off.

2. *Bot.* The styles of the pistillate flowers of maize; silk.

3. Untwisted filaments of silk; floss silk.

4. A fluffy substance or surface.

5. A body feather of an ostrich. They are soft, and gray from the female and black from the male.

floss, *n.* [Cf. G. *floss* a float.] *Metal.* **a** Vitrified oxide or earth floating fluid on the iron in the puddling furnace. **b** A floss hole. **c** White cast iron for converting into steel.

floss hole. **a** A hole at the back of a metallurgical furnace, at which the slag passes out. **b** The tap hole of a melting furnace.

floss silk. [See 1st FLOSS.] **a** Waste silk from the cocoons in winding. **b** Lustrous silk thread made from short and fine fiber, carded and spun, but not of strands twisted together, this retaining a loose and downy character. It is much used in embroidery.

floss thread. A soft flaxen yarn or thread, used for embroidery; called also **linen floss**, and **floss yarn.**

floss'y (flŏs'ĭ), *a.*; FLOSS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FLOSS'I-EST. Pertaining to, made of, or resembling, floss; hence, light; downy.

flo'ta (flō'tȧ), *n.* [Sp. See FLOTILLA.] A fleet; esp., a fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz, in Mexico, to transport to Spain the productions of Spanish America.

flo'tage (flō'tĕj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *flotage*, F. *flottage*, fr. *flotter* to float.] **1.** Act or state of floating; power or capacity for floating.

2. That which floats on the sea or on rivers.

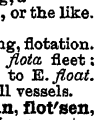

Banner Flotant.

flo'tant (-tănt), *a.* [OF. *flotant*, F *flottant*, p. pr. of *flotter* to float.] *Her.* **a** Flying in the air; floating. **b** Swimming.

flo-ta'tion (flō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *flottation* a floating, *flottaison* water line, fr. *flotter* to float. See FLOTSAM.] **1.** Act, process, or state of floating.

2. *Com. & Finance.* Act of financing, or floating, a commercial venture or an issue of bonds, stock, or the like.

3. Method of floating or buoying up.

flo'ta-tive (flō'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or aiding, flotation.

flo-til'la (flō-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *flotilla*, dim. of *flota* fleet; akin to F. *flotte*; prob. of G. origin and akin to E. *float*. See FLOAT, *n.*] A small fleet or a fleet of small vessels.

flot'sam (flŏt'săm), *n.* Also, formerly, **flot'san, flot'sen,** etc. [OF. *flotaison*, prop. a floating, F. *flottaison* water line, fr. OF. *floter* to float, F. *flotter*; prob. of G. or D. origin, and akin to E. *float*. See FLOAT, *n.* & *v.*; cf. JETSAM.] *Law.* Wreckage of a ship or its cargo found floating on the sea; — in distinction from *jetsam* and *ligan*.

flounce (flouns), *v. i.*; FLOUNCED (flounst); FLOUNC'ING (floun'sĭng). [Cf. OSw. *flunsa* to plunge.] To throw the limbs and body one way and the other; to spring, turn, or twist with sudden effort or violence; to struggle, as a horse in mire, to flounder; to throw one's self with a jerk or spasm, often as in displeasure.

With his broad fins and forky tail he laves
The rising surge, and *flounces* in the waves. *Addison.*

flounce, *n.* A flouncing; a sudden jerking of the body.

flounce, *adv.* With a flouncing motion.

flounce, *n.* [From earlier *frounce*. See FROUNCE.] **1.** A strip gathered and sewed on by its upper edge, and left hanging, as on a woman's dress, esp. around the skirt.

2. A leather flap on a holster.

flounce, *v. t.* To deck with a flounce or flounces; as, to *flounce* a petticoat or a frock.

floun'cing (floun'sĭng), *n.* Stuff for making dress flounces; also, a flounce, or flounces.

floun'der (floun'dẽr), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *flundra*; akin to Dan. *flynder*, Icel. *flyðra*; or cf. OF. *fiondre*, of Scand. origin.] **1.** In a broad sense, any member of the flatfish family (Pleuronectidæ), but commonly used either alone or in combination to designate species of the typical genus, *Pleuronectes*, and allied genera. In England esp. *Flesus flesus*, in America the summer flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus*), called also *platce*, the Southern flounder (*P. lethostigma*), and the winter flounder, or common flatfish (*Pseudopleuronectes americanus*), are important food fishes.

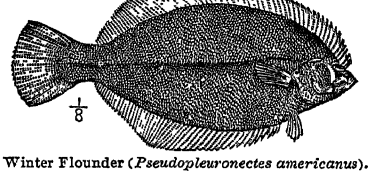

Winter Flounder (*Pseudopleuronectes americanus*).

2. *Shoemaking.* A tool used in crimping boot fronts.

floun'der, *v. i.*; FLOUN'DERED (-dẽrd); FLOUN'DER-ING. [Perh. of imitative origin; cf. D. *flodderen* to flap, splash through mire, E. FLOUNCE, *v. i.*] To fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to struggle, as a horse in the mire, or as a fish on land; to roll, toss, and tumble.

They have *floundered* on from blunder to blunder.
Sir W. Hamilton.

floun'der, *v. t.* To cause to flounder; to obstruct. *Obs.*

floun'der, *n.* Act of floundering.

flour (flour), *n.* [OF. *flor*, F. *fleur de farine* the flower (i. e., the best) of meal, cf. Sp. *flor de la harina* superfine flour, Icel. *flūr* flower, flour. See FLOWER.] The finely ground meal of wheat, and hence of any other grain; esp., the finer part of meal separated by bolting; hence, the fine and soft powder of any substance; as, *flour* of emery; *flour* of mustard. The chief constituents of wheat flour are starch, gluten, water, fat, and ash. In ordinary American milling, the grades are: (1) *first patent*; (2) *second patent*; (3) *first clear*; (4) *second clear*; (5) *red dog*. Ordinary, or *straight*, flour is equivalent to a mixture of the first three; the fifth, or lowest, grade is used chiefly in the arts and for feeding animals. The remainder of the wheat kernel constitutes *bran* and *shorts*. For *Graham flour* the entire kernel is used, and for *entire-wheat flour* all but the coarser bran, these have about the same nutritive value as straight, or patent, flour, but are less thoroughly digestible.

flour, *v. t.*; FLOURED (flourd); FLOUR'ING. **1.** To grind and bolt; to convert into flour; as, to *flour* wheat.

2. To sprinkle with flour.

3. *Mining.* To break up into fine particles or globules; — said of mercury. Also, *v. i.*

flour beetle. Any of various beetles which breed in flour, meal, and similar substances, often rendering them unfit for food, esp. applied to *Tribolium confusum* and *T. ferrugineum*, and to *Echocerus maxillosus* and *E. cornutus*, and *Palorus ratzeburgi*, all of which are small, rather elongated, flattened, brown beetles. They are also called *flour weevils*.

Flour Beetle (*Tribolium confusum*). *A* Imago; *B* Larva.

flour bolt. *Milling.* A gauze-covered revolving cylindrical frame or reel, for sifting the flour from the refuse in the meal yielded by the stones.

flour dresser. A machine for sorting and distributing flour according to grades of fineness.

flour'ish (flŭr'ĭsh), *v. i.*; FLOUR'ISHED (-ĭsht); FLOUR'ISH-ING. [ME. *florisshen*, OF. *flurir*, *florir*, F. *fleurir*, fr. L. *florere* to bloom, fr. *flos*, *floris*, flower. See FLOWER, 2d -ISH.] **1.** To bear flowers; to blossom. *Obs.*

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pr of *florere* to bloom, flourish.] Flourishing; flowery. *Obs.*

Flo-ren'ti-us (flō-rĕn'shĭ-ŭs), *n.* A knight in Gower's "Confessio Amantis" who binds himself to marry a deformed hag, provided she tells him the answer to the question, "What all women most desire," on obtaining which his life depends. The answer is, "Sovereignty of man's love." The hag on the wedding night changes to her true form of a beautiful young princess, from which she had been transformed by her stepmother until she should gain the love of the most highly reputed knight Chaucer's "Wife of Bath's Tale" has a treatment of the same story.

flo-ret'ée, flo-ret'ty. Vars. of FLEURETTÉE.

flo-re'tum (flō-rē'tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-TA** (-tȧ). [NL., fr. L. *flos*, *floris*, flower. Cf. ARBORETUM.] *Bot.* A flower garden. *Rare.*

flo'rey, *n.* [F. *florée*, *fleurée*; fr. *fleur* flower.] A blue pigment made from scum of dyes containing indigo. *Obs. or R.*

flo'ri-age, *n.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, flower.] Bloom; blossom. *Obs.*

flo'ri-ate (flō'rĭ-āt; 201), *a.* Floriated.

flo-ric'o-mous (flō-rĭk'ō-mŭs). *a.* [L. *floricomus*; *flos*, *floris*, + *coma* hair.] Having the head adorned with flowers. *Obs.*

Flo-rid'e-æ (flō-rĭd'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of RHODOPHYCEÆ. — **flo-rid'e-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Flo-rid'i-an (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Florida. — *n.* A native or citizen of Florida.

flor'id-ly, *adv.* of FLORID.

flor'id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

flo'ri-fi-ca'tion (flŏ'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; 201), *n.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, flower + *-fication*] State or process of flowering; anthesis.

flo'ri-form, *a.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, flower + *-form*.] Having the form of a flower.

flo-rig'er-ous (flō-rĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *florigerⁱ*.] Bearing flowers. *R.*

flo-rig'ra-phy (flō-rĭg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, flower + *-graphy*.] The language or symbolism of flowers, as expressed in historical literature.

flo'ri-kan, flo'ri-ken. Vars. of FLORICAN.

flo'ri-lege (flō'rĭ-lĕj), *or* **flo'ri-le'gi-um** (-lē'jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LEGIA** (-ȧ). [L. *florilegus* flower-culling; cf. F. *florilège*.] **1.** A collection or gathering of flowers; also, fig., a descriptive list of flowers; a flora.

2. An anthology. *Obs.*

flo'ri-ma'nist (-mā'nĭst), *n.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, flower + E. *manist*.] A mania for flowers. *Rare.*

flo'ri-ma'nist (-nĭst), *n. Rare.* Flor'i-mel (flŏr'ĭ-mĕl), *n.* A character in Spenser's "Faërie Queene," representing womanly sweetness, the name signifying lit. "honey-flower."

flo'ri-mer. = FLOREAMOR.

flo-rip'a-rous (flō-rĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *floriparus*; *flos*, *floris*, flower + *parere* to bring forth] Producing flowers. *Rare.*

flo'ri-scope, flo'ro-scope, *n.* [L. *flos*, *floris* + *-scope*] An instrument for examining flowers.

florise, florish. = FLOURISH.

Flo-ris'sant (flō-rĭs'ănt), *n.* [From *Florissant*, in Colorado] *Geol.* An early Tertiary formation in South Park, Colorado, noted for its extraordinary number of insect remains.

florisshen = FLOURISH.

flo'rist-ry, *n.* The practice of the florist's art or skill.

flo'ri-su'gent (flō'rĭ-sū'jĕnt; 201), *a.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, flower + *sugere*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *sugere* to suck.] Sucking honey from flowers, as certain birds.

flo'rit-ry. = FLOWRETRY.

Flor'i-zel (flŏr'ĭ-zĕl), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale," a prince of Bohemia in love with Perdita, whom he marries. 2 King George IV. of England; — a name assumed by him in his correspondence, as Prince of Wales, with the actress Mrs. Robinson (Perdita)

flo-roon' (flō-rōōn'), *n.* [F. *fleuron*. See FLOWER.] A border worked with flowers.

flo-roun'. = FLEURON.

‖ flo'ru-it (flō'rōō-ĭt). [L.] He (or she) "flourished;"—abbr. *fl*

flor'u-lent (flŏr'ū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *florulentus*] Flowery; blossoming; floriated. *Rare.*

flo'ry (flō'rĭ), *a.* *Her.* Fleury. See CROSS, *Illust.*

flo'ry, *a.* Vain: conceited *Scot*

floscampy, *n.* [L. *flos campi* flower of the field] A kind of small red flower. *Obs.*

flos'cle, *n.* [See FLOSCULE.] A flower. *Obs*

flos'cu-lar (flŏs'kŭ-lẽr), *a. Bot.* Flosculous

Flos'cu-la'ri-a (-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *flosculus* a floweret] *Zoöl.* A genus of rotifers in which the female is attached and tubicolous with a lobed disk bearing long setæ It is the type of a family, **Flos'cu-la-ri'i-dæ** (-lā-rĭ'ĭ-dē), including also the genus *Stephanoceros*. — **flos'cu-la'ri-an** (-lā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* & *n.*

flos'cule (flŏs'kūl), *n.* [L. *flosculus*, dim. of *flos* flower: cf. F. *floscule*.] *Bot* A floret *Obsoletes.*

flos'cu-let, *n.* A flowerlet. *Obs.*

‖ **flos'cu-li sen-ten'ti-a'rum** (flŏs'kŭ-lī sĕn-tĕn'shĭ-ā'rŭm). [L.] Flowerets of thoughts

flos'cu-lose (flŏs'kŭ-lōs). *a. Bot.* Flosculous.

flose, *n.* ? To be shaggy *Obs.*

flosh (flŏsh). Scot. and dial. Eng var. of FLASH, pool

flosh silk. Floss silk. *Rare.*

floss, *n* [Cf. G. *floss* a float.] A small stream of water. *Eng.*

floss, *n.* Rushes or reeds collectively. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

Flos'sie. See FLORENCE.

flos'si-fi-ca'tion (flŏs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n* [Cf. FLORIFICATION.] Florification. *Rare.*

flot (flŏt). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FLOAT.

flot (flŏt), *n.* = FLAT, *n*, 7.

flot, *n.* [Cf. FLOAT.] Scum of boiling broth. *Scot.*

flotch. = FLITCH.

flote. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLOAT.

flote. Obs or dial. Eng. pret. of FLITE.

flote, *n.* [OF.] A number going together; company. *Obs.*

flote grass. **a** The marsh foxtail. **b** A kind of manna grass (*Panicularia fluitans*).

floter. = FLUTTER.

flo'ter-y. = FLUTTERY.

flotesse, *n.* [Cf. FLOT scum.] Scum; dripping. *Obs.*

floth'er, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A flake. *Obs.*

flots (flŏts), *n. pl.* [F., pl. of *flot* a wave.] *Needlework.* Ribbon or lace trimmings in rows of overlapping loops resembling small waves or ripples.

flot'son. Var. of FLOTSAM.

flot'ten, *p. p.* of FLEET, *v. t.* Flooded; skimmed. *Obs.*

flot'ter, *v. t.* [Cf. FLOAT, *v.*] To flood; wet; float. *Obs. Scot.*

flou. = *fleu*, pret. of FLY.

floud. = FLOOD.

flounce, *v. t.* To fling, flap, slam, or the like. *Obs. or R.* [*Sp.*

floun'derd. Floundered. *Ref.*

floun'der-man, *n.* A vender of flounders.

flour. = FLOOR, FLOWER.

flour copper. = FLOAT COPPER a.

flour'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FLOUR.

2 To grow luxuriantly; to increase and enlarge, as a healthy growing plant; to thrive.
A tree thrives and *flourishes* in a kindly .. soil. *Bp. Horne*
3. To be prosperous; to increase in wealth, honor, comfort, happiness, or whatever is desirable; to thrive; to be prominent and influential; specif., of authors, painters, etc., to be in a state of activity or production; of art, science, state civilization, etc, to reach or be at the height of its development or influence.
When all the workers of iniquity do *flourish*. *Ps.* xcii. 7
4. To use florid language; to indulge in rhetorical figures and lofty expressions; to be flowery.
They dilate . . . and *flourish* long on little incidents. *I. Watts*
5. To make bold and sweeping, fanciful, or wanton movements, by way of ornament, parade, bravado, etc.; to play with fantastic and irregular motion.
6. To make ornamental strokes with the pen; to write graceful, decorative figures.
7. To execute an irregular or fanciful strain of music by way of ornament or prelude.
Why do the emperor's trumpets *flourish* thus? *Shak*
8. To boast; vaunt; brag. *Pope.*

flour'ish (flûr'ĭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to bear flowers, or to grow luxuriantly. *Obs.*
2. To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures, either natural or artificial; to ornament; embellish.
Coif of white cutwork, *flourished* with silver. *N. H. Moore.*
3. To embellish with rhetorical figures or ostentatious eloquence; to set off with a parade of words. *Obs.*
4. To cause to look fair; to justify. *Obs.*
Sith that the justice of your title to him
Doth *flourish* the deceit. *Shak.*
5. To move in bold or irregular figures; to swing about in circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph, to brandish; flaunt; as, to *flourish* a sword.
6. To develop or expand with flourishes. *Obs.*
Syn. — See BRANDISH.

flour'ish, *n.* **1.** Bloom or flowers on fruit trees. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. Act or state of blooming; luxuriant growth. *Obs.*
3. A flourishing condition; prosperity; vigor.
The Roman monarchy, in her highest *flourish*. *Howell.*
4. Showy decoration; gloss; display. *Obs.*
5. Something made or performed in a fanciful, wanton, or vaunting manner, by way of ostentation, to excite admiration, etc.; ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness or amplification; parade of words and figures; show; as, a *flourish* of rhetoric or of wit.
6. A fanciful stroke of the pen or graver; a merely decorative figure.
7. A fantastic or showy musical passage; a strain of triumph or bravado, not forming a regular part of a musical composition; a call; a fanfare; as, a *flourish* of trumpets.
8. The waving of a weapon or other thing; a brandishing; as, the *flourish* of a sword or a whip.

flour'ish-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLOURISH. — **flourishing thread,** linen thread for mending linen and for fancy work.

flour'ish-y (flûr'ĭsh-ĭ), *a.* Having flourishes; flourishing; as a *flourishy* air.

flour mill. A mill for grinding and sifting flour.

flour moth. A small moth (*Ephestia kuehniella*) whose larva feeds on flour and meal, and is very troublesome in mills; — called also *Mediterranean flour moth.*

flour worm. The larva of any of the various insects which breed in flour, meal, etc., esp. that of the flour moth.

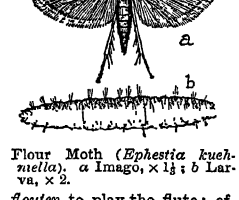

Flour Moth (*Ephestia kuehniella*). *a* Imago, × 1⅓; *b* Larva, × 2.

flour'y (-ĭ), *a.* Of or resembling flour; mealy; covered with flour.

flout (flout), *v. t.;* FLOUT'ED; FLOUT'ING. [Prob. fr. ME. *flouten* to play the flute; cf. OD. *fluyten* to play the flute, to jeer, D. *fluiten*, fr. *fluit* flute, fr. F. See FLUTE.] **1.** To mock or insult; to treat with contempt. "Phillida *flouts* me." *Walton.*
2. To say in mocking. *Obs.* *Shak.*

flout, *v. i.* To practice mocking; to behave with contempt; sneer; fleer; — often with *at.*
Fleer and gibe, and laugh and *flout*. *Swift*

flout, *n.* **1.** A mock; an insult; a jeer; a scoff; hence, mockery; jeering.
Who put your beauty to this *flout* and scorn. *Tennyson.*
2. A subject of flouting. *Obs.*

flow (flō), *v. i.;* FLOWED (flōd); FLOW'ING. [AS. *flōwan;* akin to D. *vloeijen*, Icel. *flōa* to deluge, Gr. πλώειν to float, sail, and prob. ultimately to E. *float, fleet.* Cf. FLOOD.] **1.** To move with a continual change of place among the particles or parts, as a fluid; to change place or circulate, as a liquid; to stream; run; as, rivers *flow* from springs and lakes; tears *flow* from the eyes.
The quality of the imagination is to *flow*, and not to freeze. *Emerson.*
2. To become liquid; to melt. *Obs.*
The mountains *flowed* down at thy presence. *Is* lxiv 3.
3. To proceed; to issue forth; as, wealth *flows* from industry and economy.
4. To glide along smoothly, without harshness or asperities; as, a *flowing* period; *flowing* numbers; to sound smoothly to the ear; to be uttered easily.
5. To hang loose and waving; as, *flowing* locks.
The imperial purple *flowing* in his train. *A. Hamilton.*
6. To rise, as the tide; — opposed to *ebb;* as, the tide *flows* twice in twenty-four hours.
The river hath thrice *flowed*, no ebb between. *Shak*
7. To have or be in abundance; to abound; to be full, so as to run over; to be copious; as, the *flowing* bowl.
In that day . . . the hills shall *flow* with milk. *Joel* iii. 18
8. To express one's feelings. *Rare.*
The mother *flowed* in shallower acrimonies *Tennyson*
9. *Med.* To suffer from excessive menstruation.
10. *Math.* To vary uniformly. *Newton.*

flow (flō), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to flow; to emit in a flow. *Obs.*
2. To cover with water or other liquid, to overflow, inundate; flood.
3. *Founding.* To run (molten metal) through the mold to carry off bubbles, sullage, etc.
4. *Naut.* To slack the sheet of (a sail) to spill the wind.

flow, *n.* **1.** Act or manner of flowing, or streaming; as, the *flow* of a brook. "A fine *flow* of brown hair." *C. Brontë*
2. *Physics.* The type of motion characteristic of fluids, that is, of gases, liquids, and viscous solids. *Flow* implies freedom of motion among the particles of the moving substance, and consequent permanent change of form under the action of forces. Ordinarily rigid solids, as lead, may be made to exhibit similar or analogous phenomena under great pressure.
3. A stream of water or other fluid, or a mass of matter that has flowed when molten, as of lava; hence, any stream or gradually changing continuum. "The *flow* of conscious states." *Stout.*
4. The quantity that flows in a certain time, as of water passing a particular point; also, the quantity (of milk) given regularly by a cow or other animal.
5. A deluge; flood. *Obs.*
6. The tidal setting in of water from the ocean to the shore.
7. Any gentle, gradual movement or procedure of thought, diction, music, or the like, resembling the quiet, steady movement of a river; also, a continuous or copious outpouring, as of words.
8. A form or arrangement suggesting a gentle or unbroken movement; as, a graceful *flow* of lines in a drawing or of drapery in a statue.
The feast of reason and the *flow* of soul. *Pope*
9. *Porcelain Manuf.* A flux to blend colors in firing.
10. [Cf. Norw. dial. *floe*, Icel. *flōr.*] A low-lying piece of watery land; morass. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

flow'age (flō'ăj), *n.* **1.** Act of flowing or flooding, or state of being flooded; also, the liquid that flows or overflows.
2. *Mech.* Flow; deformation by intermolecular shear, as distinguished from fracture.

flow'er (flou'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *flour*, OF. *flour, flur, flor*, F. *fleur*, fr. L. *flos, floris.* Cf. BLOSSOM, EFFLORESCE, FLORET, FLORID, FLORIN, FLOUR, FLOURISH.] **1.** In popular usage, that part of a seed plant which normally bears reproductive organs, esp. when some or all of its parts are colored or conspicuous, a bloom or blossom. The word is thus used not only of single blossoms with colored floral leaves, as the pansy, rose, etc., but of a whole inflorescence or cluster, as the head of a daisy or clover. In this sense floral structures destitute of perianth, as those of grasses, oaks, elms, etc., would not be called flowers. Cf. BLOOM, *n.*
2. Any plant cultivated or esteemed for its blossoms; as, a garden planted with *flowers* instead of vegetables.
3. *Bot.* In the higher plants, a modified shoot of the sporophyte, adapted for reproductive purposes, and consisting of a shortened axis bearing one or more series of floral leaves, of which some or all are sporophylls. In the widest sense the term may be applied to the metamorphosed reproductive shoots of gymnosperms and many pteridophytes, as the cone of a pine or that of a horsetail. Some botanists, however, follow popular usage in limiting *flower* to those structures of seed plants in which there is an obvious floral envelope. In this sense neither the conifers, nor the oaks, willows, grasses, etc., can be said to produce true flowers. Structural analogies and the preponderance of opinion, however, favor the wider application of the word. A typical complete flower of a seed plant consists of an external protective envelope, or *perianth*, often differentiated into *calyx* and *corolla;* an *androecium*, composed of one or more *stamens*, which bear microspores, or *pollen grains;* and a *gynœcium*, often called a *pistil*, consisting of one or more *carpels* bearing *ovules*, each of which contains a megaspore; the latter, when fertilized by the contents of the microspore, organizes from its egg cell a new individual or embryo, which remains for a time dormant in the *seed.*

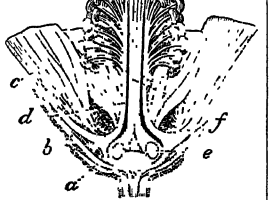

Flower of Marshmallow in Section. *a* Epicalyx; *b* Calyx; *c* Petal; *d* Androecium; *f* Gynœcium; *e* Ovule.

4. An ornament; specif.: **a** A figure of speech; an ornament of style. **b** *Eccl.* An ornament on the back of a chasuble, and sometimes passing round the neck and in front, consisting of rich embroidery in floral design. **c** *Print.* A typographical ornament.
5. The fairest, freshest, and choicest part, sample, or example of anything; as, the *flower* of an army, or of a family; the state or time of freshness and bloom, or of vigor; prime; as, the *flower* of life, that is, youth.
The *flower* of the chivalry of all Spain. *Southey*
6. Grain pulverized; meal; flour. *Obs.*
7. *pl. Old Chem.* A substance in the form of a powder, especially when condensed from sublimation.
8. *pl.* [OF. *flours*, F. *fleurs*, L. *fluor* a flowing. See FLUOR.] Menstrual discharges. *Lev.* xv. 24.

flower of Bristol, the scarlet lychnis. — **f. of Constantinople.** = FLOWER OF BRISTOL. — **f. of gold,** the goldenrod. — **f. of Jove,** a European campion (*Lychnis flos-jovi*). — **Flower of Kings** [a translation of L. *Flos Regum*], King Arthur, — a title first given to him by Joseph of Exeter, a Latin poet of the 12th century. — **f. of the gods,** a handsome orchid of South Africa (*Disa grandiflora*) cultivated for its red flowers. — **f. of the winds,** *Naut.,* the figure of a compass printed on old charts, represented with a rose in the center. — **flowers of benzoin,** benzoic acid. — **f. of madder,** a formerly important preparation of madder made by macerating the pulverized root and washing the product. Called also *madder bloom, refined madder.* — **f. of tan,** the irregular cakelike yellow patches formed on spent tan by the plasmodium of a myxomycete or slime fungus (*Æthalium septicum*). — **f. of wine,** a growth or scum formed on wine in fermentation, due to certain yeast fungi. — **f. of zinc,** zinc oxide.

flow'er (flou'ẽr), *v. i.;* FLOW'ERED (-ẽrd), FLOW'ER-ING. [From the noun. Cf. FLOURISH.] **1.** To blossom; to bloom; to produce flowers; as, this plant *flowers* in June.
2. To come into the finest or fairest condition.
When *flowered* my youthful spring. *Spenser.*
3. To froth; to ferment gently, as new beer. *Obs.*
4. To come off as flowers by sublimation. *Obs.*

flow'er, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to bear flowers; to grow until the bloom appears; as, to *flower* azaleas under glass.
2. To embellish with flowers, to adorn with or as if with flowers, as, *flowered* silk.

flow'er-age (-ăj), *n.* State of flowering; flowers in general; floral ornament.

flower bud. An unopened flower; a bud which produces a flower instead of foliage leaves.

flower cup. **a** A calyx. **b** The cuplike interior of a flower. *Chiefly Archaic or Poetical.*

flow'er-de-luce' (flou'ẽr-dē-lūs'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *fleur-de-lis.*] The iris; specif., the form chosen for the royal emblem of France by Charles V., probably the white-flowered Florentine iris (*I. florentina*). See FLEUR-DE-LIS, 2.

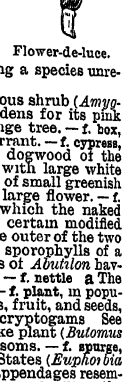
Flower-de-luce.

flow'er-et. A small flower; a floret.

flower head. *Bot.* A capitulum, as that of the daisy.

flow'er-ing, *vb. n.* of FLOWER. Specif.: **1.** Act or state of blossoming, or the season when plants blossom; anthesis; florescence.
2. Act of adorning with flowers.

flow'er-ing, *p. pr.* of FLOWER. Specif.: *p. a.* Having conspicuous flowers; — used as an epithet with many names of plants, the whole phrase often designating a species unrelated to that indicated by the noun.

flowering almond, a small Japanese rosaceous shrub (*Amygdalus japonica*), often cultivated in gardens for its pink or blush-white flowers. — **f. ash,** the fringe tree. — **f. box,** cowberry a. — **f. currant,** the buffalo currant. — **f. cypress,** the tamarisk. — **f. dogwood,** a common dogwood of the eastern United States (*Cornus florida*), with large white involucral bracts surrounding the heads of small greenish flowers, the whole resembling a single large flower. — **f. fern,** a fern of the genus *Osmunda*, in which the naked sporangia are borne conspicuously on certain modified portions of the frond. — **f. glume,** *Bot.,* the outer of the two chaffy glumes or scales inclosing the sporophylls of a grass. — **f. maple,** any ornamental species of *Abutilon* having maplelike leaves. — **f. moss,** the pyxie. — **f. nettle** **a** The hemp nettle. **b** The white dead nettle. — **f. plant,** in popular usage, a plant which produces flowers, fruit, and seeds, as distinguished from ferns and other cryptogams. See SEED PLANT. — **f. rush,** a European rushlike plant (*Butomus umbellatus*), with an umbel of rosy blossoms. — **f. spurge,** a common spurge of the eastern United States (*Euphorbia corollata*) with showy white involucral appendages resembling petals. — **f. thistle,** the prickly poppy. — **f. willow,** the desert willow. — **f. wintergreen,** a small American herb (*Polygala paucifolia*), with leaves somewhat like those of the wintergreen or checkerberry, and bearing a few showy crested rose-purple blossoms.

flow'er-less, *a.* Without flowers. — **flow'er-less-ness,** *n.*

flowerless plant, a plant which has no true flowers, and produces no seeds; a cryptogam.

flower pecker. Any of a family (*Dicæidæ*) of small Indian and Australian singing birds.

flow'er-pot' (flou'ẽr-pŏt'), *n.* **1.** A vessel, commonly of earthenware, for earth in which plants are grown.
2. A firework that emits a flowerlike shower of sparks

flow'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, resembling, or covered with, flowers; abounding with blossoms.
2. Highly embellished with figurative language; florid; as, a *flowery* style.
Syn. — See FLORID.

Flowery Kingdom. [A trans. of Chin. *Hua*[2] flowery, elegant + *Kuo*[2] kingdom.] A name given by its inhabitants to China as the most polished and civilized of nations.

flow'ing (flō'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLOW. — **flowing battery,** *Elec.,* a battery kept constant by the flowing of the exciting liquid through the cell or cells. — **f. furnace,** a furnace from which molten metal can be drawn, as through a tap hole; a foundry cupola. — **f. hope,** a forlorn hope; — a sailors' mispronunciation or misinterpretation. — **f. sheet,** *Naut.,* a sheet when eased off, as when the wind is aft or on the beam.

flown (flōn), *p. p.* of FLY; — often used with the auxiliary verb *to be;* as, the birds are *flown.*

flown, *p. a.* [Prop. p. p. of *flow.*] **1.** Flushed; inflated; — supposed by some to be a mistake for *blown* or *swoln.* *Pope.*
Then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, *flown* with insolence and wine. *Milton.*
2. Having colors blended, or flowed; as, *flown* porcelain.
3. *Naut.* Slacked. See FLOW, *v. t.*, 4. *Obs.*

fluc'an } (flōōk'ăn; flük'ăn), *n.* Also *flukan*, etc. [Of
fluc'can } unknown origin.] *Mining.* Soft clayey matter, usually within a vein, or crossing or bordering it.

flucti-. Combining form from Latin *fluctus*, meaning *wave.*

fluc'tu-ant (flŭk'tū-ănt), *a.* [L. *fluctuans*, p. pr. of *fluctuare* to fluctuate, fr. *fluctus* wave.] Undulating; fluctuating; as, a *fluctuant* tumor.

flour'ish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
flour'ish-er, *n.* One that flourishes. [ISHING.]
flour'ish-ing-ly, *adv.* of FLOURISHING.
flour'ish-ment (flûr'ĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* See -MENT.
flour mite. Any of various mites which sometimes infest flour, as the cheese mite [TYLE.]
flour weevil. See FLOUR BEETLE.
flouse (flōōz), **floush** (flōōsh), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. FLUSH to flow.] To splash. *Dial. Eng.*
flout (flout; flōt) Dial. Eng. var. of FLAUGHT.
flout, *n.* A stream. *Obs.*
flout, *n.* A truss (of straw). *Obs.*
flout'age (flout'ĕj), *n.* [See FLOUT, *v.*] A flouting; jeers. *Obs.*
floute. † FLUTE. [mocker.]
flout'er, *n* One who flouts; a
flout'ing-ly, *adv.* of *flouting,* p pr. [of flouting. *Obs.*
flout'ing-stock', *n.* An object
flow. Obs. pret. sing of FLY.
flow. Obs. pret. of FLAY.
flow, *n.* [Cf. dial. E. *flechan, flowan.*] A small amount. *Scot.*
flow bog, flow moss. [See FLOW, *n*, 10.] A wet peat bog. *Scot.*
flowe. † FLOW, FLUE, a net.
flowen. Obs or Scot. pret pl and p. p of FLY. [p. of FLEE.]
flow'en. Obs. pret. pl. and p.
flow'en. Obs. p. p. of FLOW.
flower. † FLOOR, FLOUR.
flower-amour. † FLORAMOR.
flower beetle. Any beetle which feeds upon flowers, esp. any of numerous small species of the genus *Meligethes*, family Nitidulidæ, some of which are injurious to crops, and those of the group Cetoniinæ (which see).
flower clock. An assemblage of flowers which open and close at different hours of the day, and so indicate the time of day.
flow'er-er, *n.* A plant that flowers. [PRIDE a
flower fence. = BARBADOS
flow'er-ful, *a.* See -FUL
flow'er-gen'tle, *n* = FLORAMOR. *Obs.* [of FLOWERY.
flow'er-i-ly (flou'ẽr-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*
flow'er-i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
flow'er-ist, *n.* A florist. *Obs.*
flow'er-of-an-hour', *n.* The bladder ketmie.
flower piece. An ornament representing, or consisting of, flowers.
flower pride. = FLOWER FENCE.
flower stalk. *Bot.* A peduncle.
flower tree. The al, or Indian mulberry.
flow gate. *Founding.* A riser.
flow'ing-ly, *adv.* of FLOWING.
flow'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
flowk (flōōk; flouk). Dial Eng. var. of FLUKE.
flow'ret. Var. of FLOWERET.
flow'ret-ry, *n.* Floral ornament. *Obs.* [Eng var. of FLUSTER.]
flow'ster (flō'stẽr; flōō'-) Dial.
flow structure. *Petrog.* = FLUIDAL STRUCTURE.
flowte † FLUTE.
flox. Phlox. *Ref. Sp.*
floyte. † FLUTE.
F. L. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
FLT. *Abbr.* Flat, that is, without interest; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
flu'ate, *n.* [Cf. F. *fluate.* See FLUOR.] *Chem.* A fluoride. *Obs.*
flu'a-vil (flōō'a-vĭl), *n. Chem.* A yellow resin, $C_{20}H_{32}O$, extracted from gutta percha.
fluce. † FLOOR.
fluc-tif'er-ous (flŭk-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Tending to produce waves *Obs.*
fluc-tis'o-nant (-tĭs'ō-nănt), *a.* [L. *fluctus* wave + *sonans*, p. pr., sounding; cf *fluctisonus*] Sounding like waves *Rare.*
fluc'tu-a-ble (flŭk'tū-ă-b'l), *a* Liable to fluctuation. *Rare.* —
fluc'tu-a-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
fluc'tu-an-cy, *n.* Tendency to fluctuation. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

are. See FLUCTUATE.] **1.** Moving like a wave; wavering; *Med.*, showing fluctuation; as, a *fluctuant* tumor.
2. Floating on the waves. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

fluc'tu-ate (flŭk'tŭ-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'-ĭng). [L. *fluctuare* to wave, fr. *fluctus* wave, fr. *fluere*, *fluctum*, to flow. See FLUENT.] **1.** To move as a wave; to roll hither and thither; to wave; to float backward and forward, as on waves; as, a *fluctuating* field of air.
2. Hence, to be wavering, unsteady, irresolute, or undetermined; to vacillate.

Syn. — FLUCTUATE, OSCILLATE, VIBRATE, UNDULATE, VACILLATE, WAVER. FLUCTUATE suggests irregular or alternating movement (esp. up and down, or back and forth); to OSCILLATE is to swing within or between relatively fixed limits; to VIBRATE is to oscillate rapidly, or to quiver; fig., all three connote irresolution or instability; *vibrate* also frequently suggests responsiveness; as, the *fluctuation* of prices, the *oscillation* of a pendulum, the *vibration* of a bowstring; "The old unquiet breast, which neither deadens into rest, nor ever feels the fiery glow that whirls the spirit from itself away, but *fluctuates* to and fro" (*M. Arnold*); "Your poise will be more powerful than any *oscillating* tendency of mine" (*Hawthorne*); "[He] felt his soul thrill to the sight and *vibrate* to the sound" (*Shelley*). UNDULATE (which often suggests a waving or wavelike surface) is less frequently fig. than *fluctuate*; as, "The ripe corn under the *undulating* air *undulates* like an ocean" (*Shelley*); "The diversity, the *undulancy*, of human nature! — So deep a sense of it went with Montaigne always that himself too seemed to be ever changing color sympathetically therewith" (*W. Pater*). *Vacillate* and *waver* are now used chiefly of persons; to VACILLATE is to fluctuate weakly between two opinions or courses; to WAVER is to hesitate or shrink back, esp. with the implication of the shaking of previous determination; as, "The bad have fairly earned a victory o'er the weak, the *vacillating* inconsistent good" (*Wordsworth*); "Let him ask in faith, nothing *wavering*. For he that *wavereth* is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed" (*James* i. 6). See HESITATE, TRIFLE, SHAKE, CHANGE.

fluctuating variation. *Biol.* See VARIATION.

fluc'tu-ate, *v. t.* To cause to move as a wave; to put in motion.

And *fluctuate* all the still perfume. *Tennyson.*

fluc'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fluctuatio*; cf. F. *fluctuation.*] **1.** A motion like that of waves; a moving in this and that direction; as, the *fluctuations* of the sea.
2. A wavering or unsteadiness, as of opinion or prices.
3. *Med.* The wavelike motion of a fluid collected in a natural or artificial cavity, observed by palpation or percussion.

flue, flew (flōō; 243), *n.* [Cf. F. *flue* part of a net, Flem. *vluwe*, *vluve*, a fish net, OD. *vluwe.*] A kind of fishing net, fixed or dragged. *Habakkuk* i. 15 (*margin*).

flue (flōō; 243), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; perh. akin to *fly*, v.; cf. also *fluff*, in dial. use also a puff.] Light down, such as rises from cotton, fur, etc.; very fine lint or hair.

flue, *n.* [Of uncertain origin. Cf. 2d FLUKE.] A fluke or barb, as of an anchor or harpoon; also, a barb of a feather.

flue, *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *flue* a flowing, fr. *fluer* to flow, fr. L. *fluere* (cf. FLUENT); or perh. a corruption of E. *flute.*] **1.** An inclosed passageway for establishing and directing a current of air, gases, etc.; an air passage; esp.: **a** A compartment or division of a chimney for conveying flame and smoke to the outer air. **b** A passageway for conducting a current of fresh, foul, or heated air from one place to another. **c** *Steam Boiler.* A pipe or passage for conveying flame and hot gases around or through water in a boiler; — distinguished from a tube which holds water and is surrounded by fire. Small flues are called *fire tubes* or simply *tubes.* **d** In an organ flue pipe, the opening between the lower lip and the languette. See FLUE PIPE.
2. A gable or end-wall coping. *Dial. Eng.*

flue (flōō; 243), *v. i.*; FLUED (flōōd); FLU'ING. [Etym. uncertain.] To flare or expand, as the jambs of a window opening in a thick wall, or the jambs of a fireplace.

flue bridge. The separating low wall between the flues and the laboratory of a reverberatory furnace.

flued (flōōd), *a.* [See FLUE a fluke.] Having a flue, as a harpoon.

flu-el'len (flōō-ĕl'ĕn) } *n.* [W. *llysian Llewelyn*, lit., Lle-
flu-el'lin (flōō-ĕl'ĭn) } welyn's herbs.] **a** Either of the speedwells *Veronica officinalis* and *V. chamædrys.* **b** Toadflax or cancerwort (*Kickxia elatine* and *K. spuria*). **c** The mountain parsley of Europe (*Peucedanum oreoselinum*).

flu'en-cy (flōō'ĕn-sĭ; 243), *n.* [L. *fluentia*: cf. F. *fluence.* See FLUENT.] **1.** Profusion. *Obs.*
2. Quality of being fluent; smoothness; readiness of utterance; volubility.

The art of expressing with *fluency* and perspicuity. *Macaulay.*

flu'ent (flōō'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *fluens, -entis*, p. pr. of *fluere* to flow; cf. Gr. φλύειν to boil over. Cf. FLUCTUATE, FLUX.]
1. Flowing, or capable of flowing; liquid; easily moving.
2. Ready in the use of words; voluble; copious; having words at command, and uttering them with facility and smoothness; as, a *fluent* speaker; hence, flowing; voluble; smooth; — said of language; as, *fluent* speech.
3. *Math.* Fluential.

Syn. — See TALKATIVE.

flu'ent, *n.* **1.** A current of water; a stream. *Obs.*
2. *Math.* A variable quantity, considered as continuously increasing or diminishing; — called, in the modern calculus, the *function* or *integral.*

flu-en'tial (flōō-ĕn'shăl), *a.* *Math.* Relating to, or like, a fluent.

flue pipe. *Music.* A pipe, esp. an organ pipe, whose tone is produced by the impinging of a current of air upon an edge, or lip, causing a wave motion in the air within; a mouth pipe; — distinguished from *reed pipe.*
Flue pipes are either open or closed (stopped at the distant end). The flute and flageolet are open pipes; a bottle acts as a closed pipe when one blows across the neck. The organ has both open and closed flue pipes, those of metal being usually round in section, and those of wood triangular or square. See PIPE.

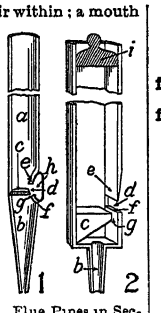

Flue Pipes in Section. 1 Open Metal Pipe; 2 Stopped Wooden Pipe. *a* Body; *b* Foot; *c* Languette, *d* Mouth, *e* Upper Lip, *f* Lower Lip, *g* Flue, or Windway; *h* Ear, *i* Tompion, or Stopper.

flue plate *or* **sheet.** *Steam Engin.* A tube plate in a boiler for supporting the ends of flue tubes.

flue stop. *Organ Building.* A stop made up of flue pipes.

flue surface. *Steam Boiler.* The aggregate surface of flues exposed to flame or hot gases.

flue'work' (flōō'wûrk'), *n.* *Music.* The organ stops, collectively, in which the sound is caused by wind passing through a flue or fissure and striking an edge above; — in distinction from *reedwork.* It is commonly subdivided by differences of structure, shape, and tone into *principal work, gedackt work*, and *flutework.*

fluff (flŭf), *n.* [Cf. FLUE down.] **1.** Nap; down; flue; as: **a** The soft plumage on the abdomen and between the thighs of a domestic fowl. **b** The basal downy part of a feather.
2. *Slang, Eng.* **a** Among booking clerks, short change. **b** *Theat.* Forgetfulness of lines; imperfectly learned lines.

fluff, *v. i.*; FLUFFED (flŭft), FLUFF'ING. **1.** To become fluffy; to move lightly like fluff.
2. *Slang, Eng.* **a** Among booking clerks, to give short change. **b** *Theat.* To forget one's lines; to play one's part blunderingly.

fluff, *v. t.* To make fluffy.

fluff'y (flŭf'ĭ), *a.*; FLUFF'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FLUFF'I-EST. **1.** Pertaining to, covered with, or resembling, fluff or nap; soft and downy. "The carpets were *fluffy*." *Thackeray.*

The present Barnacle . . . had a youthful aspect, and the *fluffiest* little whisker, perhaps, that ever was seen *Dickens.*

2. *Slang, Eng.* **a** Unsteady; drunk. **b** *Theat.* Forgetful of one's lines; of uncertain memory.

flu'id (flōō'ĭd; 243), *a.* [L. *fluidus*, fr. *fluere* to flow: cf. F. *fluide.* See FLUENT.] **1.** Having particles which easily move and change their relative position without a separation of the mass, and which easily yield to pressure; capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous.
2. Flowing; fluent, as speech.

Syn. — FLUID, LIQUID. Taken strictly, *fluid* and *liquid* are both opposed to *solid*; but LIQUID is also opposed to *gaseous*, whereas FLUID applies to both *liquid* and *gaseous* substances (see defs.). *Liquid*, more frequently than *fluid* (which suggests esp. freedom of flow or movement), is associated with drinking; as, "The enameled race, whose silvery wing . . . swims along the *fluid* atmosphere" (*Pope*); "There I suck the *liquid* air" (*Milton*). Fig., *fluid* is opposed to *rigid; liquid*, to *harsh; liquid* also connotes transparency; as, "All my former habits become suddenly *fluid*" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "Thy *liquid* notes that close the eye of day" (*Millon*); "A singular charm of *liquid* air, with which the whole picture seems instinct, filling the eyes and lips, the very garments, of its sacred personages, with some wind-searched brightness and energy" (*W. Pater*): cf. "Chaucer's divine *liquidness* of diction, his divine *fluidity* of movement" (*M. Arnold*).

fluid dram, *or* **f. drachm,** a measure of capacity equal to one eighth of a fluid ounce. See FLUID OUNCE. — **f. extract,** *Pharm.*, a concentrated liquid preparation containing a definite proportion of the active principles of a medicinal substance. A fluid gram of extract should represent a gram of the crude drug. — **f. ounce,** a measure for liquid medicines, etc., divided into eight fluid drams. In the United States it equals $^1/_{16}$ pint, or 29.6 c. c. This, for water, is about 1.042 oz. av., or 455.6 grains. In Great Britain it equals $^1/_{20}$ imperial pint (28.4 c. c.), which for water is one ounce avoir., or 437.5 gr. — **f. pressure,** pressure of the nature of that exerted by a fluid. It is a thrust which is everywhere normal and of equal intensity.

flu'id, *n.* A fluid substance; one which yields to any force tending to alter its shape without altering its volume. *Fluids* include both liquids (incompressible fluids) and gases (compressible fluids); water, air, and steam are *fluids.* Electricity and magnetism were formerly regarded as fluids, and the phrases *electric fluid, magnetic fluid*, still survive in popular usage.

flu'id-al (flōō'ĭ-dăl), *a.* Pertaining to a fluid, or to its flowing motion. — **flu'id-al-ly,** *adv.*
fluidal structure, *Petrog.*, the structure characteristic of certain volcanic rocks in which the arrangement of the minute crystals shows the lines of flow of the material while molten.

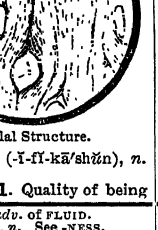
Fluidal Structure.

flu'id-com-pressed', *a.* Compressed while in a fluid state; — said of steel.

flu-id'ic (flōō-ĭd'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a fluid; fluid.

flu-id'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; FLU-ID'I-FIED (-fīd); FLU-ID'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To render fluid; to fluidize. — **flu-id'i-fi-ca'tion** (-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **flu-id'i-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.*

flu-id'i-ty (-ĭ'tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *fluidité.*] **1.** Quality of being fluid, or capable of flowing; a liquid or gaseous state; — opposed to *solidity.*
2. Hence, changeableness; instability; easy adaptability.

The idea of personality . . . has been melted down again into its ancient and Oriental *fluidity.* *J. Martineau.*

flu'id-ize (flōō'ĭd-īz), *v. t.*; FLU'ID-IZED (-īzd); FLU'ID-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render fluid.

fluke (flōōk; 243), *n.* [AS. *flōc* a kind of flatfish, akin to Icel. *flōki* a kind of halibut, and G. *flach* flat.] **1.** A flatfish or flounder.
2. Any of various flattened, leaflike, lanceolate, parasitic, digenetic, trematode worms, sometimes, any trematode. The best-known flukes are the *liver flukes*, of the genus *Fasciola*, syn. *Distomum*, and allied genera. The common liver fluke, *F. hepatica*, infests the livers of cattle, swine, etc., and even man, but is especially destructive to sheep, causing the disease called *rot.* Its life history is complex. The eggs, if they happen to reach water, develop into a free-swimming embryo called a **miracidium**, which attacks and enters the body of an aquatic snail of the genus *Limnæa*, where it develops into a saclike stage called a **sporocyst.** In the sporocyst a generation of wormlike forms called **rediæ** is produced; these in turn (still within the body of the snail) produce tadpole-shaped larvæ termed **cercariæ.** These leave the snail and encyst themselves, and, if eaten by a suitable host, develop into an adult fluke.

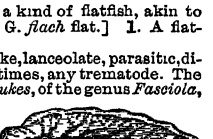

Common Liver Fluke (*Fasciola hepatica*). *m* Mouth; *d* Branches of Stomach; *s* Ventral Sucker; *v* Genital Openings. Nat. size.

fluke, *n.* [Perh. named from its flatness, and the same word as *fluke* a flounder; or cf. LG. *flunk, flunke*, wing, the palm of an anchor.] **1.** That part of an anchor which fastens in the ground, esp. the broad end of each arm. See ANCHOR, 1.
2. The barbed head or one of the barbs of a harpoon, whaling lance, arrow, etc.
3 One of the lobes of a whale's tail, — so called from the resemblance to the fluke of an anchor.
4. An instrument shaped like a fluke of an anchor, such as that used to clean a hole in rock preparatory to blasting.
5. *Arsenic Manuf.* An inclined cast-iron plate in the roof of a furnace, dipping into the contents of the slowly rotating calciners to turn over and spread the mineral mispickel. *Cornwall, Eng.*

fluke, *n.* An accidentally successful stroke at billiards or pool; hence, any accidental or unexpected advantage; as, he won by a *fluke.* *Sporting Cant or Slang.*

fluke'wort' (flōōk'wûrt'), *n.* The European marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*); — so called because erroneously supposed to cause flukeworms in animals.

fluk'ing (flōōk'ĭng), *p. a.* *Naut.* Sailing fast with a fresh breeze, esp. running or reaching; — generally in *all fluking* or *a-fluking. Colloq.*

fluk'y (flōōk'ĭ; 243), *a.*; FLUK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FLUK'I-EST. [From FLUKE a successful stroke.] *Slang.* **1.** Happening or obtained by chance rather than skill; lucky.
2. Uncertain; unsteady; capricious; as, a *fluky* breeze

flume (flōōm; 243), *n.* [ME. *flum* river, OF. *flum*, fr. L. *flumen*, fr. *fluere* to flow. See FLUENT.] **1.** A stream; water. *Obs.*
2. A mill tail.
3. An inclined channel, usually of wood and often supported on a trestle, for conveying water from a distance to be utilized for power, transportation, etc., as in placer mining, logging, etc.
4. A ravine or gorge with a stream running through it. *U. S.*

flume, *v. t.*; FLUMED (flōōmd); FLUM'ING (flōōm'ĭng). **1.** To transport in a flume, as logs.
2. To divert by a flume, as the waters of a stream.

flume, *v. i.* To construct or utilize a flume.

flum'mer-y (flŭm'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FLUMMERIES (-ĭz). [W. *llymru*, or *llymruwd*, a kind of food made of oatmeal steeped in water until it has turned sour.] **1.** A soft jellylike food made of flour or meal; pap.
2. A kind of custard or blancmange, often made of beaten eggs, cream, sweetened fruit, and cornstarch or gelatin.
3. A glutinous by-product in making starch from wheat.
4. Something insipid, or not worth having; empty compliment; trash; unsubstantial talk or writing.

The *flummery* of modern criticism. *J. Morley.*

flump (flŭmp), *v. t. & i.*; FLUMPED (flŭmpt); FLUMP'ING. [Imitative.] To sot, move, or fall, suddenly and heavily; to plump.

flump, *n.* Act of flumping; the dull sound or thud caused by the act; as, the shoe fell with a *flump.*

flunk (flŭnk), *v. i.*; FLUNKED (flŭnkt); FLUNK'ING. [Cf. FUNK.] To fail, as on a recitation or examination; to back out, as from an undertaking, through fear. — **flunk'er** (-ẽr), *n.* *Both Colloq., U. S.*

flunk, *v. t.* **1.** To fail in; to shirk. *Colloq., U. S.*
2. To cause to flunk, or fail. *School & College Cant, U. S.*

flunk, *n.* A failure or backing out; specif., *College Cant*, a total failure in a recitation or examination. *U. S.*

flunk'y, flunk'ey (flŭnk'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FLUNKIES, -EYS (-ĭz). [Perh. fr. or akin to *flank.*] **1.** A somewhat contemptuous name for a liveried servant; esp., a footman.
2. One who is obsequious or cringing; a snob; toady.

flunk'y, flunk'ey, *n.* [See FLUNK, *v.*] One who makes a flunk; esp., one easily deceived in buying stocks; an inexperienced and unwary jobber. *Cant, U. S.*

flunk'y-ism, flunk'ey-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or characteristics of a flunky; toadyism. — **flunk'y-is'tic, flunk'ey-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **flunk'y-ite, flunk'ey-ite,** *n.*

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fluc'tu-ate, *a.* Fluctuating. *Obs.*

fluc'tu-ous (flŭk'tŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fluctuosus.*] Full of waves; flowing or wavy. *Rare.* — **fluc-tu-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare*

flud. † FLOOD. [of FLOOD]

flude. Obs. or dial. Eng var of FLOODY.

flue. † *flew*, pret. of FLY

flue, flu (flōō), *n.* Influenza. *Colloq.*

flue, *n.* [Cf. FLEAM.] A lancet; a fleam. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

flue, *a.* Shallow; open; flaring. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

flue, *a.* [Cf. OF. *flou*] Feeble; sickly; thin. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

flue'less, *a.* See -LESS.

Flu-el'len (flōō-ĕl'ĕn), *n.* A pedantic but brave Welsh captain in Shakespeare's "King Henry V."

flu'el-lite (flōō'ĕl-līt), *n.* [Irreg fr. *fluorine* + *-lite*] *Min.* Aluminum fluoride, $AlF_3·H_2O$, in colorless or white crystals.

flu'ence, *n.* A stream; also, fluency. *Obs.*

flu'ent-ly, *adv.* of FLUENT.

flu'ent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

flu'et. Var. of FLEWET. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

flue'y (flōō'ĭ), *a.* [2d FLUE.] Downy; fluffy. *Rare.*

fluff (flŭf; flŏf), *n.* A puff, whiff, or flash. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

fluff, *v. i. & t.* To puff or flash; to cause to fluff. *Scot.*

fluff'-gib' (-gĭb'), *n.* A gunpowder squib. *Scot.*

fluff'i-ness (flŭf'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See FLUFFY.

flu'gel (flū'g'l), *n.* [G., lit., a wing.] *Music.* A grand piano or a harpsichord, both being wing-shaped.

flu'gel-horn', *n.* [G.] *Music.* A hunting horn. **b** A variety of bugle.

flu'gel-man (flōō'g'l-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [G. *Flügelmann.*] *Mil.* A fugleman.

flug-mat'ic. † PHLEGMATIC.

fluht. † FLIGHT.

flu'i-ble, *a.* [L. *fluere* to flow.] Fluid. *Obs.*

flu'id-ism (flōō'ĭd-ĭz'm), *n.* A theory that all diseases arise from change in the fluids of the body. — **flu'id-ist,** *n.*

flu'id-ly, *adv.* of FLUID.

flu'id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

flu'i-drachm' (flōō'ĭ-drăm'), *n.* A fluid dram. See under FLUID.

flu'i-gram', **flu'i-gramme'** (-grăm'), *n.* [See GRAM.] A cubic centimeter.

flu'i-tant (flōō'ĭ-tănt), *a.* [L. *fluitans, -antis*, p. pr. of *fluitare* to float, v. freq.] Floating. *Rare.*

fluk'an. Var. of FLUCAN.

fluke, *v. t. & i.* To get, hit, or score by a fluke. *Slang.*

fluked (flōōkt), *a.* Infested with liver flukes; — said of sheep, etc.

fluke'less, *a.* See -LESS.

fluke'worm', *n.* = 1st FLUKE, 2.

fluk'ey. Var. of FLUKY.

fluk'i-ly (flōōk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of FLUKY.

fluk'i-ness (flōōk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

fluk'y, *a.* Formed like, or having, a fluke, as an anchor.

fluk'y, *a.* Infested with flukes.

flum Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of FLAM, nonsense; FLAM, deceive.

flu-mat'ic. † PHLEGMATIC

flu'mi-nose (flōō'mĭ-nōs), **flu'mi-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *flumen, fluminis*, river.] Pertaining to rivers; abounding in streams.

flum'ma-did'dle (flŭm'ă-dĭd'l), *n.* Also **flumaddidle, flumdiddle, flummydiddle.** Nonsense; balderdash; humbug; something trivial or silly; flummery. *Colloq.*

flum'mer, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To mumble; mouth. [bug; beguile]
2 [Cf. FLUMMERY.] To hum-

flum'mix Var. of FLUMMOX.

flum'mox (flŭm'ŭks), *v. t.* To throw into perplexity; to embarrass greatly; confound. *Slang.*

flum'mox. *v. t.* To fail ingnominiously; to collapse; to be thoroughly disconcerted. *Slang.*

flung (flŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of FLING.

flunge, *v. i.* Perh. a contamination (which see) of *fly* and *plunge. Obs.* [a servant.]

flunk'ie. Scot. var. of FLUNKY, a servant.

flunk'y-dom, **flunk'ey-dom** (flŭngk'ĭ-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

flunk'y-hood, flunk'ey-hood, *n.* See -HOOD. [-ISH]

flunk'y-ish, flunk'ey-ish, *a.* See

flunk'y-ize, flunk'ey-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

flu'o- (flōō'ŏ- ; 243). *Chem.* A combining form indicating *fluorine* as an ingredient; as in *fluo*silicate, *fluo*benzene.

flu'o-ben'zene (-bĕn'zēn ; -bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [*fluo-* + *benzene.*] *Org. Chem.* A colorless liquid, C_6H_5F, resembling benzene. It is made from benzene (by a series of reactions) by replacing one sixth of the hydrogen with fluorine.

flu'o-bo'rate (-bō'rāt ; 201), *n. Chem.* A salt of fluoboric acid. The salts of the acid HBF_4 are also called **borofluorides** or **fluoborides**. Some have been used as antiseptics.

flu'o-bo'ric (-rĭk ; 201), *a.* [*fluo-* + *boric.*] *Chem.* **a** Pert. to or designating a corrosive, fuming acid, perhaps $H_4BO_2F_3$, formed when water is saturated with boron fluoride, BF_3. **b** Pert. to or designating the acid HBF_4 (called also *hydrofluoboric acid*), formed in solution by treating the above acid or boron fluoride with much water. See FLUOBORATE.

flu'o-phos'phate (-fŏs'fāt), *n.* [*fluo-* + *phosphate.*] *Min.* A phosphate containing fluorine, as fluorapatite.

flu'or (flōō'ŏr ; 243), *n.* [L., flux, fr. *fluere* to flow. See FLUENT.] **1.** A stream; flowing; specif., menstruation. *Obs.* **2.** A fluid state; also, a fluid or fluid mass. *Obs.* **3.** *Min.* Fluorite.

flu'or- (flōō'ŏr-). Combining form for *fluorine.*

flu'or-ane (-ān), *n.* [*fluor-* + *-ane.*] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{12}O_3$, formed as a by-product in the preparation of phenolphthalein, of which it is an anhydride ; — so called from its fluorescence in solution.

flu'or-an'thene (-ăn'thēn), *n.* [*fluor*ene + *anthr*acene.] *Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{15}H_{10}$, of complex cyclic structure, found in the portions of coal tar having the highest boiling points, in petroleum, etc.

flu'or-ap'a-tite (-ăp'ă-tīt), *n. Min.* Common apatite, containing fluorine but little or no chlorine. See APATITE.

flu'or-at'ed (flōō'ŏr-āt'ĕd), *a. Chem.* Combined or treated with fluorine or hydrofluoric acid.

flu'or-ene (-ēn), *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{13}H_{10}$, of complex cyclic structure, having (unless very pure) a beautiful violet fluorescence. It occurs in the coal tar products having the higher boiling points.

flu'o-resce' (flōō'ŏ-rĕs' ; 243), *v. i.* ; FLU'O-RESCED' (-rĕst'); FLU'O-RESC'ING. To produce or exhibit fluorescence.

flu'o-res'ce-in (-rĕs'ē-ĭn), *n.* Also **-ine.** *Chem.* **a** A yellowish red crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$, produced by heating together phthalic anhydride and resorcin ; — so called from the very brilliant yellowish green fluorescence of its alkaline solutions. It is used in making eosin. *Uranin*, the potassium or sodium salt of fluorescein, is used for dyeing silk and wool brilliant yellow. **b** Any of several compounds of which the above is a type.

flu'o-res'cence (-ĕns), *n.* [From FLUOR.] *Physics.* That property which some bodies, particularly certain organic solutions, have of emitting light while exposed to the action of certain rays of either the visible or the ultra-violet spectrum, or of cathode rays, Rontgen rays, etc. ; also, the light so produced. The light of fluorescence is quite distinct from that reflected at the surface of the body, which gives it its surface color, and also from that transmitted by the body. It is definitely related to the light which the substance is capable of absorbing, and in the case of liquids and solids exhibits a continuous spectrum the maximum of which is of somewhat greater wave length than the maximum of some band in the absorption spectrum of the substance. Cf. LUMINESCENCE.

fluorescence spectrum. *Physics.* The spectrum of the light emitted by a body when excited to fluorescence.

flu'o-res'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Having or showing fluorescence. **fluorescent blue,** resorcin blue. See DYE. — *f.* **lamp,** a lamp whose illumination is due to fluorescence. — *f.* **screen,** *Physics,* a screen, as of cardboard or vulcanite, one face of which is coated with some fluorescent substance, such as calcium tungstate or calcium sulphide. Cf. FLUOROSCOPE.

flu'o-res'ci-gen'ic (flōō'ŏ-rĕs'Ĭ-jĕn'Ĭk), *a.* [*fluorescence* + *-genic.*] Causing fluorescence, as certain bacteria.

flu'o-res-cig'e-nous (-rĕ-sĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [*fluorescence* + *-genous.*] Capable of producing fluorescence, as the ultra-violet rays of the spectrum, cathode rays, X rays, etc.

flu-or'ic (flōō-ŏr'Ĭk ; 243), *a.* [Cf. F. *fluorique.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing, fluorine. **fluoric acid,** hydrofluoric acid. *Obs.*

flu'or-ide (flōō'ŏr-īd ; -Id ; 184, 243), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* A compound of fluorine with another element or radical.

flu'or-in'dine (-Ĭn'dĭn ; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** [*fluor*escence + *indu*line.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of nitrogenous dyes of complex cyclic structure, prepared by heating indulines and by other methods. In general they are green and crystalline and their solutions have a red fluorescence.

flu'or-ine (flōō'ŏr-Ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* [NL. *fluorina :* cf. G. *fluorin,* F. *fluorine.* So called from its occurrence in the mineral *fluorite.*] *Chem.* An element of the chlorine family, isolated as a pungent, corrosive gas of pale greenish yellow color by electrolysis of anhydrous hydrofluoric acid. At. wt., 19.0. Symbol, *F.* Fluorine is found (in combined form only) in fluorite and cryolite, and in small amounts in several minerals, in mineral waters, in bones, etc. It is extremely active chemically, even at very low temperatures, so that, although it had long been recognized as an element, it was isolated for the first time in 1886 (by Moissan). It combines with every element except oxygen. It cannot be prepared or kept in vessels of glass, which it attacks freely. Sp. gr. (referred to air), 1.31. By intense cold it has been reduced to a yellow liquid boiling at —187° C., and to a pale yellow solid melting at —223° C. See FLUORITE, HYDROFLUORIC.

flu'or-ite (-īt), *n.* [From FLUOR.] *Min.* Calcium fluoride, CaF_2, a transparent or translucent mineral of many different colors, often very beautiful, crystallizing commonly in cubes with perfect octahedral cleavage, also massive. It is used as a flux. Some varieties are used for ornamental vessels. H., 4. Sp. gr., about 3.2.

flu'or-me'ter (flōō'ŏr-mē'tĕr), *n.* [*fluor-* + *-meter.*] *Chem.* An apparatus for the volumetric determination of fluorine.

flu-or'o-form (flōō-ŏr'ŏ-fôrm), *n.* [*fluor-* + *formyl.*] *Chem.* A colorless gas, CHF_3, similar to chloroform, $CHCl_3$, but containing fluorine instead of chlorine.

flu'or-oid (flōō'ŏr-oid), *n.* [*fluor-* + *-oid.*] *Cryst.* A tetrahexahedron ; — a common crystal form for fluorite.

flu-or'o-scope (flōō-ŏr'ŏ-skōp), *n.* [*fluor*escence + *-scope.*] *Physics.* An instrument for observing or exhibiting fluorescence. Specif., a fluorescent screen, with hood to protect the eyes, used to observe the shadows cast by objects in the path of the X rays. — **flu-or'o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'Ĭk), *a.*

Fluoroscope.

flu'or-os'co-py (flōō'ŏr-ŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* Examination of an object, as the human body, by exposing it to the X rays and observing the shadow cast upon a fluorescent screen ; cryptoscopy.

fluor spar. The mineral fluorite.

flu'o-sil'i-cate (flōō'ŏ-sĭl'Ĭ-kāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of fluosilicic acid ; — called also *silicofluoride.*

flu'o-si-lic'ic (-sĭ-lĭs'Ĭk), *a.* [*fluo-* + *silicic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unstable dibasic acid, H_2SiF_6, known only in aqueous solution, being formed by the action of silicon fluoride, SiF_4, on water.

flu'o-tan-tal'ic (-tăn-tăl'Ĭk), *a.* [*fluo-* + *tantalic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, H_2TaF_7, known only in its salts, the **flu'o-tan'ta-lates** (-tăn'tă-lāts), which are formed by union of tantalum fluoride with fluorides of other metals.

flu'o-zir'con-ate (-zûr'kŏn-āt), *n. Chem.* A zirconifluoride, esp. one of the general formula M_2ZrF_6.

flur'ried (flŭr'Ĭd), *a.* Agitated; excited.—**flur'ried-ly,** *adv.*

flur'ry (-Ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-Ĭz). [Prob. imitative.] **1.** A sudden and brief commotion of the air ; as, a *flurry* of wind.

2. A light shower or snowfall accompanied with wind.

Like a *flurry* of snow on the whistling wind. *Longfellow.*

3. Spasmodic agitation ; nervous commotion ; flutter.

The racket and *flurry* of London life. *Blackw. Mag.*

4. The violent spasms of a dying whale.

flur'ry, *v. t. ;* FLUR'RIED (-Ĭd) ; FLUR'RY-ING. To put in a state of agitation ; to excite, as by haste.

Syn. — See FLUSTER.

flur'ry, *v. i.* To move, or be moved, in a flurry.

flush (flŭsh), *v. i. ;* FLUSHED (flŭsht); FLUSH'ING. [Cf. ME. *fluschen* to fly up, but influenced by *flash* and *blush.* See FLUSH to start up suddenly.] **1.** To flow and spread suddenly and freely ; to rush ; as, blood *flushes* into the face.

The *flushing* noise of many waters. *Boyle.*

2. To become suddenly suffused, as the cheeks ; to turn red or hot ; to blush.

3. To show red ; to shine suddenly ; to glow.

4. To fledge ; to throw out shoots. *Rare or Dial. Eng.*

flush, *v. t.* **1.** To animate; excite ; encourage.

The opposition, *flushed* with victory. *Macaulay.*
Feed his pride and *flush* his ambition. *South.*

2. To cause to flow ; to draw water from, or pour it over or through (a pond, meadow, sewer, etc.) ; to cleanse by means of a rush of water.

3. To make suddenly or temporarily red, rosy, or glowing, as if suffused with blood or flooded with color.

How faintly *flushed,* how phantom fair,
Was Monte Rosa, hanging there ! *Tennyson.*
Sudden a thought came like a full-blown rose
Flushing his brow. *Keats.*

flush, *n.* **1.** A sudden flowing or increase in volume ; a rush which fills or overflows, as of water for cleansing purposes.

In manner of a wave or *flush.* *Ray*

2. A sudden increase or expansion ; esp., a sudden or abundant growth ; as, the *flush* of grass ; hence, a tender young shoot, as of the tea plant.

3. A sudden flood or rush of feeling ; a thrill, as of excitement, animation, elation ; as, a *flush* of joy.

4. Any tinge of red or ruddy light or color, as that produced on the cheeks by a sudden rush of blood ; hence, glow ; vigor ; as, the *flush* on the side of a peach ; the *flush* on the clouds at sunset ; the *flush* of youth.

The *flush* of angered shame. *Tennyson.*

5. A fit of extreme heat, as in a fever.

flush, *v. i.* [ME. *fluschen ;* perh. of imitative origin.] To start up suddenly ; to fly like a startled bird.

Flushing from one spray unto another. *W. Browne.*

flush, *v. t.* To cause to start up and fly, as a startled bird.

We *flushed* them [birds] from the tall grass. *T. Roosevelt.*

flush, *a. ;* FLUSH'ER (-ĕr) ; FLUSH'EST. [Cf. FLUSH to flow, as blood.] **1.** Fully supplied ; well filled ; affluent ; as, rivers are *flush* in springtime ; he was very *flush* of money. **2.** Full of life and vigor ; lusty ; spirited ; hence, of a ruddy color ; flushed. "As *flush* as May." *Shak.* **3.** Abundant ; hence, lavish ; prodigal ; prosperous ; as, money is *flush ;* he is *flush* with money ; *flush* times. **4.** Unbroken or even in surface ; on a level with the adjacent surface ; forming a continuous surface ; as, a *flush* panel, bolt, joint, deck ; the river is *flush* with its banks. **5.** *Naut.* Of a vessel, having a flush deck. **6.** Direct ; full ; unswerving ; as, a *flush* statement or blow.

flush, *adv.* [See FLUSH, *a.*, fully supplied.] **1.** So as to be level or even ; in the same plane. **2.** Without interruption ; straight ; squarely.

flush, *n.* A flush surface. See FLUSH, *a.*, 4.

flush, *v. t.* [See FLUSH, *a.*, abundant, on a level.] To make flush or level, as joints in masonry by pointing ; — sometimes with *up.*

flush, *v. i. Arch.* **a** To break away at the edges through excess loading ; — said of a stone in a wall or other structure. **b** To be forced out to or from the joints through pressure ; — said of mortar.

flush (flŭsh), *n.* [From F. or Sp. *flux.* Cf. FLUX.] *Card Playing.* A hand of cards all of the same suit.

flush box. **1.** *Elec.* Any of a series of cast-iron boxes, flush with the roadway, arranged at intervals along an electric-wire conduit system, for introducing or pulling out wires to facilitate installation or repairing. **2.** = FLUSH TANK.

flush'er (flŭsh'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that flushes something ; specif. : **a** A workman who flushes sewers ; flusherman. **b** A device used in flushing a sewer, consisting essentially of a cylinder with radiating perforations or nozzles. **2.** The European red-backed shrike (*Lanius collurio*).

flush-om'e-ter (flŭsh-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*flush* + *-meter.*] *Plumbing.* A gravity valve for flushing all sinks, closets, etc., in a building, from a single tank.

flush rim. The rim of a water-closet bowl having a channel or perforated tube by which the bowl is flushed simultaneously from all sides.

flush tank. A water tank for flushing drainpipes, etc.

flus'ter (flŭs'tĕr), *v. t. ;* FLUS'TERED (-tĕrd) ; FLUS'TER-ING. [Cf. Icel. *flaustr a* to be flustered, *flaustr* a fluster.] To make hot and rosy, as with drinking ; to fuddle ; to excite and throw into agitation and confusion ; to confuse ; muddle.

His habit of *flustering* himself daily with claret. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — FLUSTER, FLURRY. To FLUSTER, the stronger term, is to agitate or (esp.) bewilder ; to FLURRY is to throw into sudden trepidation or fluttered confusion ; as, "*flustered* with new wine" (*Tennyson*) ; "Scared with threats of jail and halter, [he] gave to him that *flustered* his poor parish wits the letter" (*id.*) ; "We were at first quite *flurried* and confounded with the hurry in the garrison" (*H. Swinburne*) ; she looked hot and *flurried.*

flus'ter, *v. i.* To be in a heat or bustle ; as : **a** To be agitated and confused. **b** To bluster.

The *flustering,* vainglorious Greeks *South.*

flus'ter, *n.* Heat or glow, as from drinking ; agitation mingled with confusion.

flus'ter-a'tion (-ă'shŭn), **flus-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of flustering, or state of being flustered. *Colloq. Richardson.*

Flus'tra (flŭs'trà), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine cheilostomatous Polyzoa which form branching colonies with broad flattened ramifications. — **flus'trine** (-trĭn ; -trīn), *a.* — **flus'troid** (-troid), *a.*

flute (flōōt ; 243), *n.* [ME. *floute, floite,* fr. OF. *flehute, flaiute, fleuiste,* F. *flûte ;* cf. LL. *flauta,* D. *fluit ;* of uncertain origin. See FLUTE, *v. i.*] **1.** *Music.* A wind instrument consisting of a hollow cylinder or pipe, with holes along its length, stopped by the fingers or by keys which are opened by the fingers. Ancient and medieval flutes

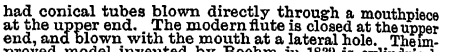

Boehm Flute.

had conical tubes blown directly through a mouthpiece at the upper end. The modern flute is closed at the upper end, and blown with the mouth at a lateral hole. The improved model invented by Boehm in 1832 is cylindrical, and its fingering is simplified by a system of rings and levers combined with the keys. Its tones are smooth, sweet, and full in the lower register, brilliant or shrill in the higher. Its compass is about three octaves above middle C. **2.** *Music.* A stop in an organ, having stopped wooden pipes, usually of 4-foot pitch, of a flutelike tone. **3.** *Arch.* A groove of curved section : usually any one of a series of vertical grooves used to decorate columns and pilasters in Classical architecture. See BASE, *n., Illust.*

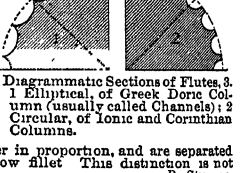

Diagrammatic Sections of Flutes. 3. 1 Elliptical, of Greek Doric Column (usually called Channels) ; 2 Circular, of Ionic and Corinthian Columns.

It is customary to distinguish . . . the channels which adorn the shaft of the Greek Doric order and which are elliptical in section, and separated one from another by a common arris, from the *flutes* of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, which are circular in section, deeper in proportion, and are separated one from another by a narrow fillet This distinction is not always maintained. *R. Sturgis.*

4. A similar channel or groove made in wood or other material, esp. in plaited cloth, as in a ruffle, or in a hat brim. **5.** Any of various flute-shaped objects ; specif. : **a** A long French breakfast roll. **b** A kind of tall slender wine glass ; — called also *flute glass.* "*Flutes* of canary." *Lovelace.* **c** A long shuttle used in weaving tapestry. **d** *Founding.* A molder's tool for forming flutes (grooves).

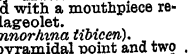

Molder's Flute.

flute, *v. i. ;* FLUT'ED (flōōt'ĕd ; -Id) ; FLUT'ING (flōōt'Ĭng). [ME. *flouten, floiten,* OF. *flaiuter, fleuter,* F. *flûter :* cf. D. *fluiten.* See FLUTE, *n. ;* cf. FLOUT.] To play on or as on a flute ; to make a flutelike sound.

flute, *v. t.* **1.** To play, whistle, or sing, with a clear, soft note, like that of a flute.

The redwing *flutes* his o-ka-lee. *Emerson.*

2. To form flutes or channels in, as in a column.

flute (flōōt), *n.* [Cf. F. *flûte* a transport, D. *fluit.*] **a** A kind of flyboat. **b** A storeship. **c** A naval transport, partially armed. *Obs. or R.* — **armed en flute,** *or* **en f.,** *Nav.,* partially armed ; — said of a vessel. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **flûte' à bec'** (flu'-tà'bĕk'). [F.] *Music.* A beak flute, an older form of the flute, played with a mouthpiece resembling a beak, and held like a flageolet.

flute bird. The piping crow (*Gymnorhina tibicen*).

flute bit. A bit having a square pyramidal point and two cutting lips, for piercing ebony, rosewood, and other hard woods, as in cutting finger and key holes in flutes.

flut'ed (flōōt'ĕd ; -Id ; 151 ; 243), *p. a.* **1.** Thin ; fine ; clear and mellow ; flutelike ; as, *fluted* notes.

flu'or-ar'se-nate, *n. Min.* A compound made up of an arsenate and a fluoride (as, for example, $AlAsO_4.NaF$), but to be regarded, in most cases, as belonging to a radical, as $Na(AlF)AsO_4$.

flu'o-bo'ride (flōō'ŏ-bō'rĭd ; -rĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* See FLUOBORATE.

flu'o-car'bon-ate, *n.* [*fluo-* + *carbonate.*] *Min. Chem.* A carbonate containing fluorine.

flu'o-ce'rine (flōō'ŏ-sē'rĭn), *n. Min.* Fluocerite.

flu'o-ce'rite (-sē'rīt), *n.* [*fluo-* + *cerium.*] *Min.* A reddish yellow fluoride of cerium and other allied metals. H., 4. Sp. gr., 5.8.

flu'o-hy'dric (-hī'drĭk), *a.* [*fluo-* + *hydr*ogen.] *Chem.* Hydrofluoric.

‖ **flu'or al'bus.** [L., white flow.] *Med.* The whites ; leucorrhea.

flu'or-ate, *n. Chem.* A fluoride.

flu'or-ben'zene, *n.* Fluobenzene.

flu'o-res'cin (flōō'ŏ-rĕs'Ĭn), *n. Chem.* A colorless, amorphous substance, $C_{20}H_{14}O_5$, produced by reducing fluorescein.

flu'or-hy'dric (flōō'ŏr-hī'drĭk), *a. Chem.* Hydrofluoric

flu'or-o-bo'rate, *n. Chem.* A fluoborate.

flu-or'o-type (flōō-ŏr'ŏ-tīp), *n.* [*fluor-* + *-type.*] *Photog.* An old positive process using paper sensitized with silver fluoride and silver bromide.

flu'o-sul-phon'ic, *a.* [*fluo-* + *sulphonic.*] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $HFSO_3$, obtained as a colorless, slightly pungent liquid by the action of hydrogen fluoride or sulphur trioxide.

flu'o-ti-tan'ic, *n.* [*fluo-* + *titanic.*] *Chem.* Designating an acid of titanium, H_2TiF_6, analogous to fluosilicic acid and best known in its salts, the **flu'o-ti'tan-ates** (flōō'ŏ-tĭ'tăn-āts). **flure.** + FLOUR, FLOWER.

flure. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FLOOR.

flur'ish. Flourish. *Ref. Sp.*

flur'ished. Flourished. *Ref. Sp.*

flurishen. † FLOURISH.

flurn (flûrn), *v. i.* To sneer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [ingly. *R.*

flurr, *v. t.* To throw scatter-

flurr, *v. i.* To flutter; flit. *Rare.*

flurt. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FLIRT.

flush, *n.* A pool ; morass. *Obs.*

flush, *n.* [See FLUSH to start up.] A flight of flushed birds.

flush, *a.* Fledged. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

flush, *a.* [From FLUSH, *n.* (of cards).] *Card Playing.* Having cards of one suit only ; — said of a player or of his hand.

flush'board', *n.* = FLASHBOARD.

flush'er-man, *n. ; pl.* -MEN. A flusher of sewers.

flush'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n. of* FLUSH.

flush'ing, *n.* [From *Flushing* in the Netherlands. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** A heavy, coarse cloth manufactured from shoddy. *Eng.* **2.** [Cf. FLUSH level.] *Weaving.* A surface of floating threads.

flush'ing, *n.* Flashing.

Flush'ing-er, *n.* A vessel or man from Flushing (Netherlands).

flush'ing-ly, *adv.* of FLUSHING.

flushing rim. = FLUSH RIM.

flush'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

flusht. Flushed. *Ref. Sp.*

flush'y, *a.* Flushed ; reddish.

flusk (flŭsk), *v. i.* [Cf. FLUSH to start up suddenly.] **1.** To flush, as a bird. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** To quarrel. *Dial. Eng*

flusk'er, *n. & v. i. & t.* [Freq. of FLUSK.] Flutter; fluster ; flurry. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

flus'ter-ate (flŭs'tĕr-āt), **-trate** (-trāt), *v. t* To fluster. *Colloq.*

flus'ter-ed. Flustered. *Ref. Sp.*

flus'ter-er, *n.* The coot (*Fulica americana*). *Local, U. S.*

flus'ter-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

flus'ter-y (-Ĭ), *a.* Flustered.

flus'trum, *n* A fluster. *Rare.*

flute'-douce' (flōōt'/dōōs'), *n.* [F. *flûte douce,* lit., sweet flute.]

2. Decorated with or as with flutes; channeled; grooved; as, a *fluted* column; a *fluted* ruffle; a *fluted* spectrum. **fluted scale,** the cottony-cushion scale. — *f.* **spectrum.** See SPECTRUM.

flute'mouth' (flo͞ot'mouth'; 243), *n.* Any of certain elongated hemibranchiate marine fishes with a long tubular snout, which constitute the families Aulostomatidæ and Fistularidæ. See FISTULARIA, AULOSTOMA.

flut'er (flo͞ot'ẽr; 243), *n.* **1.** A flutist, or flautist. **2.** One who makes grooves or flutings; also, a tool or implement for making flutings.

flute'work' (flo͞ot'wûrk'), *n.* *Music.* Those flue stops of an organ, collectively, not classed as *principal work* or as *gedackt work.* Certain modifications of these two classes, however, are included under *flutework.*

flut'ing (flo͞ot'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Action of one who flutes. **2.** Decoration by means of flutes or channels; a flute, or flutes collectively; as, the *fluting* of a column; the *fluting* of a lady's ruffle. Hence, a shading which gives a fluted appearance; as, the lines and *flutings* of a spectrum.

fluting iron A laundry iron for fluting ruffles.

flut'ist (flo͞ot'ĭst; 243), *n.* [Cf. F. *flûtiste.*] A performer on the flute; a flautist.

flut'ter (flŭt'ẽr), *v. i.*; FLUT'TERED (-ẽrd); FLUT'TER-ING. [ME. *floteren*, AS. *flotorian* to float about. Akin to E. *fleet*, v. i., *float.*] **1.** To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *fluttereth* over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings. *Deut.* xxxii. 11.

2. To move with quick vibrations or undulations; as, a sail *flutters* in the wind; a *fluttering* fan; his pulse *flutters.*

3. To move about agitatedly, irregularly, or with great bustle and show, without much result.

No rag, no scrap, of all the beau, or wit,
That once so *flutter'd*, and that once so writ. *Pope.*

4. To be in agitation or uncertainty; to quiver with excitement or indecision.

His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering. *I. Watts.*

Syn. — See FLIT.

flut'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To vibrate or move quickly; as, a bird *flutters* its wings.

2. To throw into confusion or flutter.

Like an eagle in a dovecote, I
Fluttered your Volscians in Corioli. *Shak.*

flut'ter, *n.* **1.** Act of fluttering; quick and irregular motion; vibration; as, the *flutter* of a fan.

2. Agitation, confusion; disorder; nervous or aimless activity; hence, *Colloq.*: **a** A short run; a burst of speed; as, a half-mile *flutter.* **b** A spasm of irregular activity in stocks. **c** A venture at gambling.

3. Stir; ostentation; display. *Obs.*

flutter wheel. A water wheel of moderate diameter having radial floats and placed at the bottom of a chute so as to work by impact.

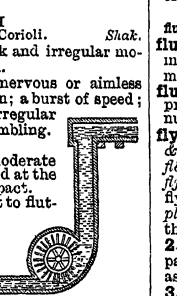
Flutter Wheel.

flut'ter-y (flŭt'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Fluttering; apt to flutter.

flut'y (flo͞ot'ĭ), *a.*; FLUT'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FLUT'I-EST. Having a tone like that of a flute; flutelike.

flu'vi-al (flo͞o'vĭ-ăl; 243), *a.* [L. *fluvialis*, from *fluvius* river, fr. *fluere* to flow: cf. F. *fluvial.* See FLUENT.] Of or pert. to rivers; growing or living in streams or ponds; produced by river action; as, a *fluvial* plain.

flu'vi-a-tile (*-a-tĭl*), *a.* [L. *fluviatilis*, fr. *fluvius* river: cf. F. *fluviatile.*] Belonging to, existing in or about, or produced by the action of, streams or rivers; fluvial.

flu'vi-o- (flo͞o'vĭ-ō-; 243). A combining form from Latin *fluvius*, meaning *river.*

flu'vi-o-gla'cial (-glā'shăl; -shĭ-ăl), *a.* *Geol.* Produced by streams which have their source in glacier ice.

flu'vi-o-graph' (flo͞o'vĭ-ō-grăf'), *n.* [*fluvio-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for measuring and recording automatically the rise and fall of a river.

flu'vi-o-ma-rine' (-mȧ-rēn'), *a.* [*fluvio-* + *marine.*] *Geol.* Formed by the joint action of a river and the sea, as deposits at the mouths of rivers.

flu'vi-o-ter-res'tri-al (-tẽ-rĕs'trĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to the land and its streams; as, *fluvioterrestrial* shells.

flux (flŭks), *n.* [L. *fluxus*, fr. *fluere, fluxum*, to flow: cf. F. *flux.* See FLUENT; cf. FLUSH, *n.* (of cards).] **1.** *Med.* **a** A flowing or fluid discharge from the bowels or other part; esp., an excessive and morbid discharge; as, the bloody *flux*, or dysentery. **b** The matter thus discharged.

2. Act of flowing; a continuous moving on or passing by, as of a flowing stream; constant succession; change. Hence, *Physics*, flow or rate of flow of a fluid, or, by analogy, the transfer or rate of transfer of energy either by conduction in the form of heat, or by radiation. Flux of fluid is measured by the amount which in a unit of time passes through a surface everywhere perpetual and cut by all of them (**total flux**) or through a unit area of such a surface (**flux per unit of area**). Flux of energy is also expressed in terms of the energy traversing in unit time a surface as above or in watts or units of power. Electric and mechanic induction are also conveniently treated as species of flux, in which case the flux is measured by the number of lines of force.

By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body *Arbuthnot.*

Languages, like our bodies, are in a continual *flux.* *Felton.*

3. A stream; copious flow, flood; outflow.

4. The setting in of the tide toward the shore, — the ebb being called the *reflux.*

5. State of being liquid through heat; fusion.

6. *Chem. & Metal.* Any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals, as alkalies, borax, lime, fluorite, etc.

7. *Math.* The surface integral of any distributed vector over a given surface.

8. A fusible glass used as a base for enamels; also, an easily fusible enamel used as a ground for enamel painting.

flux (flŭks), *a.* [L. *fluxus*, fr. *fluere.* See FLUX, *n.*] Flowing; unstable; inconstant; variable.

The *flux* nature of all things here. *Barrow*

flux, *v. t.*; FLUXED (flŭkst); FLUX'ING. **1.** To cause to become fluid; to fuse; to treat with a flux.

2. *Med.* To cause a discharge from (a person, the body, etc.), as in salivating or purging.

3. To affect, or bring to a certain state, by subjecting to, or treating with, a flux.

He might fashionably and genteelly . . . have been dueled or *fluxed* into another world. *South*

flux, *v. i.* **1.** To undergo a flux; specif., to bleed copiously. *Obs.*

2. To flow freely. *Archaic.*

3. To become fluid. *Obs. or R.*

flux-a'tion (flŭk-sā'shŭn), *n.* Act of fluxing.

flux density. *Elec.* The number of lines of force per unit area of cross section normal to the lines.

flux function. *Math.* The function that (equated to a constant) forms the equation of the stream lines in a fluid.

flux'i-ble (flŭk'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. L. *fluxibilis* fluid, OF. *fluxible.*] **1.** Fluid; pliable; changing, inconstant. *Obs. or R.*

2. Capable of being melted or fused, as a mineral.

— **flux'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **flux'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **flux'i-bly,** *adv.*

flux'ion (flŭk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fluxion.* See FLUX, *n.*] **1.** Act of flowing; also, that which flows. *Colgrave.*

2. Fusion. *Obs.*

3. *Med.* An unnatural or excessive flow of blood or fluid toward any organ; a determination.

4. = FLUX, 1. *Obs. or R.*

5. A constantly varying indication.

Less to be counted than the *fluxions* of sundials. *De Quincey.*

6. *Math.* **a** The time rate of change in a fluent; the derivative of a fluent as to the time; — invented by Newton and denoted by a dot (·) placed above the fluent; thus $\frac{ds}{dt}$ is written $\dot{s}$ in this notation. **b** In later use, a differential.

flux'ion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, fluxion or fluxions; variable; inconstant. — **flux'ion-al-ly,** *adv.*

The merely human, the temporary and *fluxional.* *Coleridge.*

fluxional structure, *Petrog.*, fluidal structure.

flux'me'ter (flŭks'mē'tẽr), *n.* [*flux* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring the flux of a dynamoelectric machine, magnet, etc.

flux turns. *Elec* In an electromagnetic circuit, the product of the number of lines of magnetic force by the number of turns of the conductor through which they pass.

fly (flī), *v. i.*; *pret.* FLEW (flo͞o); *p. p.* FLOWN (flō·n) · *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLY'ING. [ME. *flien, fleen, fleyen, flezen*, AS. *flēogan*; akin to D. *vliegen*, OHG. *fliogan*, G. *fliegen*, Icel. *flyūga*, Sw. *flyga*, Dan. *flyve*, Goth. *us-flaugjan* to cause to fly away, blow about, and perh. to L. *pluma* feather, E. *plume.* Cf. FLEDGE, FLIGHT.] **1.** To move in or pass through the air with wings, as a bird.

2. To move through the air or before the wind; esp., to pass or be driven rapidly through the air by any impulse; as, bullets *flew*; the *flying* sea foam.

3. To move or pass swiftly; as, the racers fairly *flew* over the hurdles; a top *flies* around; rumor *flies.* Often with specific implications, as: **a** With the implication of suddenness and violence, to spring or rush; as, they *flew* to arms; the child *flew* to its mother. **b** With the implication of suddenness, violence, and an impelling agent, to be forced apart or off; to burst; as, the glass *flew* into fragments; the window *flew* open.

4. To float, wave, or soar in the air, as a kite or flag.

Loose on the breeze their tresses *flew.* *Scott.*

5. To shift or veer suddenly; — said of the wind.

6. To be rapidly spent, as money; to seem to pass rapidly, as time.

7. To ascend without a turn; — said of stairs.

8. *Hawking.* To hunt with a hawk; to be engaged in hunting, as a hawk.

9. To run from danger; to take to flight; to withdraw hastily; to flee; as, an enemy *flies.* See FLEE.

Whither shall I *fly* to escape their hands? *Shak.*

10. To vanish; disappear; fade; as, a shadow *flies*; this color *flies.* *Rare.*

to fly around, to move about in haste; to bustle. *Colloq., U. S.* — **to f. at,** to spring toward; to rush on; to attack suddenly. — **to f. at check,** *Hawking*, to pursue base game. *Obs. Dryden.* — **to f. in the face of.** **a** To act in direct opposition to; to set at defiance; to resist. **b** To insult. *Rare.* — **to f. off.** **a** To separate, or become detached, suddenly. **b** To revolt; to break away. — **to f. off at a tangent,** to take suddenly an eccentric course of action or thought. — **to f. off the handle,** to lose self-restraint; to give vent to one's feelings irrationally or beyond the bounds of propriety. *Slang.* — **to f. on,** to attack; to fly at. — **to f. out.** **a** To rush out. **b** To burst into a passion. — **to f. to** *or* **up,** *Naut.*, to come suddenly up into the wind; — said of a ship.

fly, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to fly or to float in the air, as a bird, a kite, a flag, etc.; as, the ship *flew* the flag of Spain.

2. To fly or flee from; to shun; avoid.

Sleep *flies* the wretch. *Dryden.*

3. To hunt with a hawk, to hunt in the air, as a hawk.

4. *Print.* To take from press as by a fly. See 4th FLY, 6.

to fly a kite, *Com.*, to raise money on accommodation paper or to exchange checks to cover lack of funds. See KITE, *v. t.* — **to f. in,** *Railroad*, to switch (cars) by a flying switch.

fly, *n.*; *pl.* FLIES (flīz). [From FLY, *v.*] **1.** The action or process of flying; flight. *Rare.*

2. The course of anything projected through the air; esp., the flight of a batted ball before it strikes the ground; as, it was caught on the *fly.*

3. **a** A passenger coach or parcels cart. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A covered carriage drawn by one horse (orig. by a man). *Eng.*

4. *Mach.* **a** A contrivance consisting of two or more radial vanes, capable of rotating on a spindle or axis, to act as a fanner, or to govern the motion of clockwork or very light machinery by the resistance of the air, as in the regulating device for a musical clock. **b** A flywheel. **c** The arrangement consisting of a lever with end weights used to operate fly presses by its momentum when turned rapidly at the end of the screw; also, a fly press.

5. **a** *Weaving.* A shuttle impelled by a blow or jerk. **b** *Spinning.* (1) The pair of arms in a spinning wheel or frame which revolve around the bobbin to twist the yarn. (2) Waste fiber thrown off in combing and drawing. **c** A fancy roller in a carding machine. **d** A latch in a knitting machine.

6. The length of an extended flag from its staff or support; also, the outer, or loose, end of a flag.

7. The part of a vane pointing in the direction from which the wind blows.

8. *Naut.* That part of a compass on which the points are marked; the compass card. *Obs. or R.*

9. The outer canvas of a tent with double top, usually drawn over the ridgepole, but so extended as to touch the roof of the tent at no other place.

10. **a** A lap on a garment, as on a waist, trousers, overcoat, etc., to conceal a row of buttons. **b** The fore flap of a bootee.

11. *pl. Theat.* The space over the whole stage, above the proscenium, including everything situated there, as the fly galleries at the sides, the beams, and all the paraphernalia for handling scenery, etc.

12. *Baseball & U. S. Cricket.* A ball batted in the air; rarely, a ball so thrown.

on the fly, flying; hence, moving; without coming to a rest, or, of a batted ball, before it strikes the ground; as, he boarded the omnibus *on the fly.*

fly (flī), *n.* [ME. *flie, fleze*, AS. *flȳge, flēoge*, fr. *flēogan* to fly; akin to D. *vlieg*, OHG. *fliogu*, G. *fliege*, Icel. & Sw. *fluga*, Dan. *flue.* See FLY, *v. i.*] **1.** Orig., any winged insect. *Obs. or Dial.*, though this broad use survives in such compounds as *butterfly* and *firefly.*

2. Now, particularly, a dipterous insect of the family Muscidæ or a closely allied family, of which the house fly (*Musca domestica*, see HOUSE FLY) is the most familiar form, and the commonest about human habitations; but, in extended popular language, almost any insect having transparent wings or otherwise resembling the house fly. With qualifying words *fly* forms the common names of many such insects of various orders, as in dragon *fly*, ichneumon *fly*, etc.

3. *Zoöl.* In a restricted sense, any insect of the order Diptera. These are often distinguished as the *true* flies.

4. A hook dressed with feathers, tinsel, etc., in imitation of a fly, — used in angling. "The fur-wrought *fly.*" *Gay.*

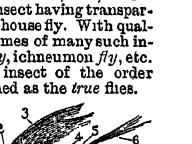
A rifling *fly*, none of your great familiars *B. Jonson.*
Fly, 4. 1 Gut; 2 Head; 3 Wing; 4 Body; 5 Butt; 6 Tail; 7 Tag; 8 Hackle.

5. A familiar spirit; a witch's attendant; hence, a spy; parasite. *Obs.*

6. *Print.* **a** Formerly, a printer's devil. **b** Formerly, the person who took the printed sheets from the press. **c** A vibrating frame with fingers, attached to a power printing press for doing the same work.

7. Any of several forms of ornaments shaped like a fly, for women's hair or faces, as a patch of court plaster, a form of headdress, etc.

8. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = MUSCA.

fly, *a. Slang.* **a** Knowing; wide awake; keen; artful. **b** Dexterous; nimble.

fly agaric *or* **amanita.** A common poisonous mushroom (*Amanita muscaria*) of Europe and America, having a warty white or yellow pileus and a prominent bulb at the base of the stipe. The fly agaric and the death cup (*A. phalloides*) are the two species causing most of the cases of mushroom poisoning. See AMANITA.

Fly Agaric (*Amanita muscaria*), about ½ nat. size.

fly'a-way' (flī'ȧ-wā'), *a.* Disposed to fly away; flighty; unrestrained; light and free; — used of both persons and things. — **flyaway grass,** the hair grass (*Agrostis scabra*); — so called from its light panicles, which are blown to great distances by the wind.

fly'a-way', *n.* **1.** A flyaway person or thing.

Truth is such a *flyaway.* *Emerson.*

2. *Naut.* A mirage, or false appearance, of land; — called also *Cape Flyaway.*

fly'back' (flī'bȧk'), *a.* Flying back; specif., *Horol.*, designating a kind of stop watch or chronometer for timing races, etc., the hands of which may be made to fly back to zero by pressing a knob, or by other means.

fly'bane' (-bān'), *n.* **1.** **a** The catchfly. **b** The plowman's spikenard. **c** The fly agaric.

2. Fly poison.

fly'-bit'ten, *a.* Marked by or as if by the bite of flies.

fly blister. *Med.* A blister prepared from cantharides.

fly block. *Naut.* A block whose position shifts to suit the working of the tackle with which it is connected; esp., the upper block of a topsail halyard.

fly'blow' (flī'blō'), *n.* **1.** One of the eggs or young larvæ deposited by a flesh fly, or blowfly.

2. *Veter.* The condition produced by flyblows.

fly'blow', *v. t.* To deposit eggs upon, as a flesh fly does on meat; to cause to be maggoty; hence, to taint or contaminate, as if with flyblows.

fly'blown' (-blōn'), *a.* Infested, tainted, or contaminated, with flyblows; damaged; foul; as, *flyblown* reputations.

Music. **a** The highest in pitch of the old-fashioned flutes played through a mouthpiece. **b** An organ stop of similar tone.

flute'like, *a.* See -LIKE.

flut'en-ist, *n.* A flute player. *Obs* *Osf. E. D.*

flute pipe. In an organ, one of the pipes of the flutework.

flute shrike. Any African shrike of the genus *Lanioturus*

flute stop. = FLUTE, 2.

flu-ti'na (flo͞o-tē'nȧ), *n.* [A dim. of *flute.*] *Music.* A small instrument resembling the accordion.

flutte. + FLIT.

Flut'ter, Sir Fopling (flŭt'ẽr). In Etherege's "The Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter," an affected man of fashion.

flut'ter-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

flut'ter-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A fluttering, or state of being fluttered; frivolity; restlessness. *R.*

flut'terd. Fluttered. *Ref. Sp.*

flut'ter-er, *n.* One that flutters.

flut'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of *fluttering*, p. pr.

flut'ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.

flut'ter-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

flut'ter-mouse'. Var. of FLITTERMOUSE.

flut'ter-some (-sŭm), *a.* Flutfy | tery.

flu'vi-al-ist (flo͞o'vĭ-ăl-ĭst), *n.* One who explains many geological phenomena by the action of streams. Cf. DILUVIALIST.

flu'vi-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *fluviaticus.*] Belonging to rivers or streams; fluviatile.

flu-vic'o-line (flo͞o-vĭk'ō-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [L. *fluvius* river + *colĭne*] Inhabiting or frequenting rivers or streams; — said of certain birds, fishes, mollusks, etc.

flu'vi-om'e-ter (flo͞o'vĭ-ŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [*fluvio-* + *-meter.*] = FLUVIOGRAPH

flu'vi-ose (flo͞o'vĭ-ōs), **flu'vi-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [From L. *fluvius* river.] Freely flowing. *Rare.*

‖ **flux' de bouche'** (flŭ' dẽ bo͞osh'). [F.] Salivation, as in some diseases; also (but more commonly **flux' de pa'roles'**, pȧ'rōl'), a flow of words.

flux'i-bl. Fluxible *Ref. Sp.*

flux'ile (flŭk'ĭl), *a.* [L. *fluxilis*, a., fluid.] Fluxible; fluid; fluctuating. *Rare.* — **flux-il'i-ty** (flŭk-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

flux'ion-a-ry (flŭk'shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Fluxional.

flux'ion-ist, *n.* One skilled in, or using, fluxions.

flux'ive (flŭk'sĭv), *a.* Flowing; fluid; fluctuating.

flux'root', *n.* Butterfly weed.

fluxt. Fluxed. *Ref. Sp.*

flux turn See LINKAGE.

flux'ure (flŭk'shŭr; 250), *n.* [L. *fluxura* a flowing.] *Obs.* 1. Quality of being fluid. 2. Fluid matter; specif., sap.

flux'weed', *n.* = FLIXWEED.

fly. + FLEY.

fly. Scot. var. of FLAY.

fly (flī), *n.* See VLY

fly, *v. i. & i.* To travel, or convey, in a fly. *Rare.*

fly'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

fly amanita. The fly agaric.

fly anchor, *n. Naut.* A drogue; a sea anchor. *Local, Scot.*

fly ball. *Baseball.* A batted ball still in the air; a fly.

fly board. *Printing Press.* The board on which printed sheets are deposited by the fly.

fly'boat' (flī'bōt'), *n.* [*fly* + *boat:* cf. D. *vlieboot.*] *Naut.* **1.** A large flat-bottomed coasting vessel, now only Dutch.
Captain George Weymouth made a voyage of discovery to the northwest with two *flyboats.* *Purchas.*
2. A fast vessel of any of various kinds, including frigates, fishing boats, and ship's boats; now, a kind of fast passenger or freight boat used on canals in England.

fly book. A case in the form of a book for anglers' flies.

fly'-by-night', *n.* **1.** One given to being abroad at night. **2.** One who escapes at night from his landlord or other creditors. *Slang.*

European Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*). 1/4

3. A fly. See 3d FLY, *n.*, 3 **b.** *Dial. Eng.* **4.** *Naut.* A square sail sometimes spread on fore-and-aft-rigged vessels when running before the wind.

fly'catch'er (flī'kăch'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that catches flies. **2.** Specif.: Any of numerous passerine birds that feed upon insects, which they take on the wing. The term is now restricted chiefly to the members of two families. The true flycatchers of the Old World are Oscines, and belong to the family Muscicapidæ, as the spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*). The American flycatchers, or tyrant flycatchers, are Clamatores, and belong to the family Tyrannidæ, as the kingbird, pewee, and least flycatcher. The fly-catching warblers are also sometimes called flycatchers.

fly'-catch'ing, *a. Zoöl.* Having the habit of catching insects on the wing.

fly-catching warbler, any of various American warblers (family Mniotiltidæ) having the bill hooked and notched at the tip, with strong rictal bristles at the base. The redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) is the most familiar species.

Black-capped Fly-catching Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*). 1/2

fly cutter. *Mach.* A fast-moving machine cutter, or one of several, fastened in a cutter block, chuck, arbor, or spindle, for cutting the teeth of wheels, for shaping the ends of metal rods, or the like.

fly drill. *Mech.* A hand drill having a small heavy flywheel on its shank to give it sufficient momentum to rewind the cord that imparts its reciprocating motion.

fly'eat'er (flī'ēt'ĕr), *n.* Any of several small Australian flycatchers of the genus *Gerygone* (which see).

fly'er, fli'er (flī'ĕr), *n.* [See FLIER.] **1.** One that uses wings or flies. **2.** One that moves with exceptionally great speed. **3.** The fly of a flag. See 3d FLY, *n.*, 6. **4.** Anything that is scattered abroad in great numbers, as a theatrical program, an advertising leaf, etc. **5.** *Arch.* Any of a flight of steps parallel to each other. See FLY, *v. i.*, 7. **6.** Any of various mechanical appliances of swift motion; esp.: **a** A flywheel. *Obs.* **b** The vaned wheel that rotates the cap of a windmill as the wind veers; also, a windmill sail. **c** *Print.* A fly. See 4th FLY, *n.*, 6 **c.** **d** *Weaving.* A fly. See 3d FLY, *n.*, 5 **a.** **7.** *Stock Jobbing.* An operation not in the line of one's ordinary business; a venture. *Cant.* **8.** A full-grown, swift kangaroo. *Australia.* **9.** One who flees; a fugitive.

fly'-fish', *v. i.* To angle with real or artificial flies. — **fly'-fish'er,** *n.* — **fly'-fish'er-man,** *n.*

fly'flap' (flī'flăp'), *n.* **1.** An implement for driving away, or killing, flies. **2.** A blow with this implement; hence, a clever stroke. *Obs.*

fly'flap', *v. t. & i.* To strike as with a flyflap; to drive away flies with a flyflap. — **fly'flap'per** (-ĕr), *n.*

fly frame. **1.** *Cotton Manuf.* Any of various slubbing, roving, intermediate, and other frames. **2.** A grinding and polishing machine for plate glass.

fly gallery. *Theat.* One of the galleries on either side of the flies, from which the drop scenes, borders, etc., are manipulated.

fly honeysuckle. **a** A European shrubby yellow-flowered honeysuckle (*Lonicera xylosteum*); also, the related American *L. ciliata.* **b** A scrophulariaceous plant (*Halleria lucida*) of tropical and southern Africa.

fly'ing, *n.* Act of one that flies; also, that which flies; specif., *pl.,* in carding, droppings.

fly'ing, *p. a.* [From FLY, *v. i.*] Moving in the air with or as with wings; floating; waving; moving lightly or rapidly; intended for rapid movement; fleeting; temporary; hasty.
flying adder, a dragon fly. — **f. army,** *Mil.,* a body of troops kept maneuvering so as to threaten the enemy constantly and cover its own garrisons. *Obs.* — **f. artillery,** *Mil.,* artillery trained to rapid evolutions, — the men being either mounted or riding upon the gun carriages and caissons when they change position. — **f. blister,** an application used to irritate the skin, and moved from one place to another before blistering. — **f. bond,** *Masonry,* a bond formed by inserting headers at considerable intervals only. — **f. bridge.** **a** A drawbridge. *Obs. Caxton.* **b** = FLOATING BRIDGE **b.** *Obs.* **c** A suspended or floating bridge, usually temporary, as a pontoon bridge. **d** A floating structure connected by a cable with an anchor or pier up stream, and made to pass from bank to bank by the action of the current or other means. **e** The highest bridge on a steamer, where there are more than one. — **f. buttress,** *Arch.,* a masonry structure, typically consisting of a straight inclined bar carried on an arch, and a solid pier or buttress against which it abuts, for taking up the thrust of a roof or vault which cannot be supported by ordinary buttresses. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.* — **f. camp,** *Mil.,* a temporary camp; a body of troops formed for rapid movement from place to place. *Obs. or R.* — **f. cat,** a flying marmot or flying lemur. — **f. colors** *or* **colours,** flags unfurled and waving in the air; hence: **to come off with f. colors** *or* **colours,** to be victorious; to succeed thoroughly in an undertaking. — **flying column,** *Mil.,* a strong detachment, usually of all arms, equipped lightly to insure rapid movement but sufficiently to be independent of a base and communications, which operates at a distance from the main force. — **f. country,** *Hunting,* a country open enough for long runs. — **f. deck,** *Naut.,* a deck supported at the side by railings, stanchions, or the like. — **f. dragon.** **a** = DRAGON, *n.*, 7. **b** A dragon fly. — **F. Dutchman.** **a** A fabled Dutch mariner condemned for his crimes to sail the seas till the day of judgment. **b** His spectral ship, the seeing of which is considered a bad omen by sailors. It is generally thought to sail about in the neighborhood of the Cape of Good Hope in bad weather. — **f. fish.** **a** Any of certain fishes, mostly of tropical and the warmer parts of temperate seas, which have long wing-like pectoral fins, and are capable of leaving the water and moving some distance through the air. They constitute the genus *Exocœtus* and allied genera, and are included in the Scombresocidæ or made (either alone or with related forms) a family, Exocœtidæ. A number of species occur off North America. It is chiefly by the motion of the tail before they entirely leave the water that the momentum for these flights is acquired. Whether it is increased by the vibrations of the pectoral fins is a matter of dispute. **b** [*caps.*] *Astron.* = PISCIS VOLANS. — **f. fox,** any of various very large fruit-eating bats, so called from the foxlike face, esp. those of the genera *Pteropus* and *Epomophorus,* which are very destructive to fruit in many warm countries of the Old World. They are eaten by many native races. *Pteropus edulis* sometimes measures five feet between the tips of the expanded wings. — **f. frog,** any of several East Indian tree frogs of the genus *Rhacophorus,* having very large and broadly webbed feet, which, it is said, serve as parachutes, and enable them to make very long leaps. — **f. gecko,** *Zoöl.,* a gecko (*Ptychozoon homalocephalum*) having membranous expansions along the sides of the body, head, limbs, and tail. — **f. gurnard,** any of several gurnardlike acanthopterygian fishes constituting the genus *Cephalacanthus* and family Cephalacanthidæ, having very large pectoral fins, said to be able to fly like the flying fish, but not for so great a distance. — **f. jib,** *Naut.,* a sail set outside of the standing jib, on the flying jib boom. See SAIL, *Illust.* — **f. jib boom,** *Naut.,* an extension of the jib boom. — **f. kites.** *Naut.* = KITE, 6 **b.** — **f. lemur,** an East Indian mammal of the genus *Cynocephalus,* syn. *Galeopithecus,* about the size of a cat, having a broad fold of skin which extends from the neck to the tail on each side, embracing the limbs and forming a parachute used in making long sailing leaps, though it is not adapted for true flight. There are at least two species, *C. volans* and *C. philippinensis,* the latter found in the Philippines. They are arboreal, nocturnal, and largely frugivorous in habits, and have very fine soft fur. The genus is not closely related to the lemurs or to any existing mammal. It is usually considered as constituting a suborder of Insectivora called *Dermoptera.* — **f. level,** *Civil Engin.,* a reconnoissance level over the course of a projected road, canal, etc. — **f. lizard.** = DRAGON, *n.*, 7. — **f. machine,** *Aëronautics,* an apparatus designed for navigating the air; — sometimes restricted to a machine that is heavier than air and dependent upon its own motors for its ability to soar or to move in any way. Cf. AËRODROME, AËROPLANE, AIRSHIP. — **f. mare,** *Wrestling,* a form of attack in which the aggressor seizes his opponent's wrist, and, turning about, jerks his opponent over his back. — **f. marmot,** the taguan or other large flying squirrel of the genus *Petaurista.* — **f. mouse,** a very small Australian flying phalanger (*Acrobates pulchellus*) not over six inches long including the tail. — **f. phalanger,** any of certain small marsupials of the Australian region, belonging to the phalanger family and the genera *Petaurus, Petauroides,* and *Acrobates,* having a parachute-like membrane connecting the fore and hind legs like that of the flying squirrels, which they superficially resemble so much that they are popularly called *squirrels* or *flying squirrels.* The smallest form (*Acrobates*) is called *flying mouse.* Cf. SUGAR SQUIRREL. — **f. rings,** rings suspended in pairs or rows at the end of swinging ropes and used in gymnastic and acrobatic exercises. — **f. robin.** = FLYING GURNARD. — **f. sap,** *Mil.,* the rapid construction of an advanced trench (when the enemy's fire precludes the method of simple trenching), by means of pushing forward side by side gabions filled with earth as a movable parapet, and excavating the trench behind their cover. — **flying seal,** a seal on a letter not fastened down, so that the bearer may read the contents; — used in *under flying seal.* — **f. shore,** *Building,* a horizontal shore. — **f. shot,** a shot fired at a moving object, as a bird on the wing. — **f. spider.** = BALLOONING SPIDER. — **f. squadron,** *Navy.,* a squadron of fast ships moving rapidly from place to place at a distance from the main command. — **f. squid,** any of various squids, as *Ommastrephes bartrami,* common in the Gulf Stream, which are able to leap out of the water. — **f. squirrel.** **a** Any of certain squirrels which have parachute-like folds of skin connecting the fore and hind legs, enabling them to make very long leaps. They belong chiefly to the genera *Petaurista,* syn. *Pteromys,* which includes very large Asiatic species with a long bushy tail (see TAGUAN), and *Scuropterus,* consisting of smaller forms of Europe, Asia, and North America. *S. volans,* the common species in the United States, is gray or brownish above, and pure white below, with large dark eyes and very soft fur. It is nocturnal in habits. A larger species (*S. sabrinus*) inhabits northern North America. The African flying squirrels are members of *Anomalurus* (which see) and allied genera. **b** In Australia, a flying phalanger. — **f. staccato,** *Music,* a rippling effect in violin playing. See ARCO SALTANDO. — **f. start,** a start in a race in which the signal is given while the competitors are in motion. — **f. switch,** *Railroads,* a switch effected by disconnecting some of the cars from a moving train and utilizing their momentum to carry them to the desired position. — **f. torch,** *Mil.,* a torch attached to a long staff and used for signaling at night.

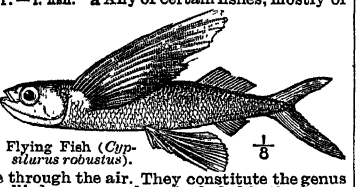
Flying Fish (*Cypselurus robustus*). 1/8

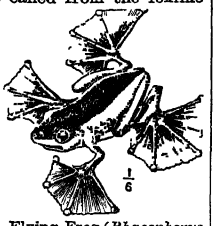
Flying Frog (*Rhacophorus pardalis*). (1/6)

Flying Gurnard (*Cephalacanthus volitans*). 1/8

Flying Lemur (*Cynocephalus volans*). (1/2)

Flying Phalanger (*Petaurus sciureus*). 5

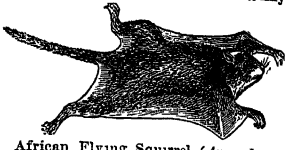
African Flying Squirrel (*Anomalurus fulgens*).

fly'leaf' (flī'lēf'), *n.* An unprinted leaf at the beginning or end of a book, circular, program, etc.

fly line. **1.** The habitual line of flight of a bird in its migrations. **2.** A line used in fly fishing.

fly'man (flī'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** The driver of a fly, or light public carriage. **2.** *Theat.* A man placed in the flies to work the ropes, etc

fly orchid. A European orchid (*Ophrys muscifera*), whose flowers resemble flies.

fly paper. Poisoned paper or paper coated with a sticky substance for killing flies.

fly poison. *Bot.* **a** A melanthaceous plant (*Chrosperma muscetoxicum*) of the eastern United States, having a tall stem bearing a dense raceme of small greenish white flowers. The pounded bulb has been used as a poison for flies. **b** Any of several species of the related genus *Zygadenus.*

fly press. A hand screw press for punching, embossing, etc., operated by a fly. See 3d FLY, *n.*, 4 **c.**

fly rail. A bracket which turns out to support the hinged leaf of a table.

fly rod. A light fishing rod used in angling with a fly.

fly rope. A rope used in telodynamic power transmission.

Flysch (flīsh), *n.* [Dial. G. (Swiss).] *Geol.* A thick conglomeratic series of rocks in southern Europe, partly of Cretaceous and partly of Eocene age.

fly shuttle. *Weaving.* A shuttle driven by a picker in a power loom.

fly'speck' (flī'spĕk'), *n.* A speck or stain made by the excrement of a fly; hence, any insignificant dot.

fly'speck', *v. t.* To soil with flyspecks.

fly spring. A spring used to cause the outer cover of a watch case to fly open.

fly stone. Native arsenide of cobalt, used as a fly poison by grinding it and adding it to sweetened water.

fly tent. A tent protected with a fly. See 3d FLY, *n.*, 9.

fly tick. The small bright red immature form of a mite (*Trombidium parasiticum*), infesting the house fly.

fly'trap' (flī'trăp'), *n.* **1.** A trap for catching flies. **2.** **a** The pitcher plant. **b** The dogbane, **a.** **c** Venus's-flytrap.

fly'wheel' (-hwēl'), *n.* *Mach.* A heavy wheel for opposing and moderating by its inertia any fluctuation of speed in the machinery with which it revolves; esp., such a wheel on an engine crankshaft to counteract variable pressure during the stroke and to carry the engine over the dead centers.

flywheel alternator. *Elec.* An engine-driven alternator with its field-magnet poles mounted on the rim of the engine flywheel.

foal (fōl), *n.* [ME. *fole,* AS. *fola;* akin to OHG. *folo,* G. *fohlen,* Goth. *fula,* Icel. *foli,* Sw. *föle,* Gr. πῶλος, L. *pullus* a young animal. Cf. FILLY, POULTRY, PULLET.] **1.** The young of an animal of the horse family (Equidæ); a colt; a filly; — formerly occasionally applied to the young of other animals. **2.** A horse. *Obs.* **3.** *Coal Mining.* A young boy helper at a tram. **4.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = EQUULEUS.
in foal, with foal, being with young; pregnant; — said of animals of the horse family.

foal, *v. t.;* FOALED (fōld); FOAL'ING. **1** To bring forth (a colt or foal). **2.** To get with foal. *Rare.*

foal, *v. i.* To bring forth young; — said of animals of the horse family; also sometimes of a ewe.

foal teeth. The first set of teeth, or milk teeth, of a horse.

foam (fōm), *n.* [ME. *fam, fome,* AS. *fām,* akin to OHG. & G. *feim,* Skr. *phēna,* and perh. to L. *pumex* pumice (cf. PUMICE).] **1.** The white substance, consisting of an aggregation of bubbles, which is formed on the surface of liquids, or in the mouth or on the skin of an animal, by violent agitation, fermentation, or perspiration; froth; spume; scum; as, the *foam* of the sea.

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fly'boy', *n* *Print.* A fly. See 4th FLY, *n.*, 6 b.
fly cap. A cap with wings, formerly worn by women.
fly flower. Any of various European species of *Orchis Dial. Eng.*
fly fungus. **a** The fly agaric. **b** *Empusa muscæ,* which attacks flies.
flygge. † FLEDGE.
flyght. † FLIGHT.
fly governor. = 3d FLY, *n.*, 4 **a.**
fly hook. A fishhook baited with a fly. [manner.
fly'ing-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a flying
2. With flying colors. [GUS **b.**
fly mold *or* **mould.** = FLY FUN-
fly mushroom. The fly agaric.
fly net. **1.** A screen or net to exclude or keep off insects. **2.** A butterfly net. *Rare.*
fly nut. = WING NUT.
fly oat. = ANIMATED OAT.
fly page. One side of a flyleaf.
flype. Var. of FLIPE.
fly powder, *n.* A powder used to poison flies.
fly rollway. *Logging.* A skidway on a slope steep enough for the logs to roll down.
fly sheet. A small loose advertising sheet; a handbill.
fly snapper. A book name of certain Old World flycatchers (as those of the genera *Myiagra* and *Terpsiphone*), and of the phainopepla and certain gnat catchers.
fly'tail', *n.* A kind of small gill net without sinkers, used for taking small fish. *Local, U. S.*
flyte (flīt), **flyt'ing** (flīt'ĭng). Vars. of FLITE, FLITING. *Archaic or Scot & Dial. Eng.*
fly'ti'er (flī'tī'ĕr). A maker of artificial flies for angling.
fly tip. The piece of a jointed fly rod at the extreme end from the butt. [*British.*
fly title. *Print.* A bastard title.
fly'-up-the-creek', *n.* **1.** The green heron (*Butorides virescens*) or other small heron. *U. S.* **2.** A flighty person. *Local, U. S.* **3.** [*cap.*] A native of Florida. *Local Slang, U. S.*
fly wagon *or* **waggon.** = 3d FLY, *n.*, 4 **a.**
fly water. **1.** A decoction of flies, used as a lotion. **2.** A solution used to poison flies.
fly weevil. The Angoumois grain moth. [cies of *Catasetum.*
fly'wort' (flī'wŭrt'), *n.* Any spe-
fm. *Abbr.* Fathom; from.
F. M., *or* **f. m.** *Abbr.* Fine mistura (L., let a mixture be made), *Pharm.;* field marshal; foreign missions. [disease.
F. M. D. *Abbr.* Foot-and-mouth
fnast, *n.* [AS. *fnæst.*] Breath. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To pant; breathe heavily. *Obs.*
fnese, *v. i.* [AS. *gefnēsan.*] To breathe heavily; snort; sneeze. *Obs.*
fo. † FEW, FOE.
Fo (fō), *n.* [Chin. *Fo*.] The Chinese name of Buddha.
Fo., *or* **fo.** *Abbr.* Folio.
F. O., *or* **f. o.** *Abbr.* Field Officer; firm offer; Foreign Office; full organ (*Music*).
F/o. *Abbr.* For orders.
foa. † FOE.
foad. † FODE.
foald. Foaled. *Ref. Sp.*
foal'foot', *n. Bot.* a Coltsfoot, a. b Asarabacca.
foal'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
foal'y (fōl'ĭ), *a.* In foal.

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2. The sea. *Obs.*

Syn. — FOAM, FROTH are often interchangeable. But FOAM commonly has pleasanter and more elevated associations than FROTH; as, "Idalian Aphrodite beautiful, fresh as the *foam*" (*Tennyson*); "At the ear of Eve, familiar toad, half *froth*, half venom, spits himself abroad" (*Pope*); "the idle *foam* of Time" (*Shelley*); "*Froth* and scum, thou liest!" (*Shak.*).

foam (fōm), *v. i.*; FOAMED (fōmd); FOAM'ING. [Cf. AS. *fāeman*. See FOAM, *n.*] **1.** To gather, or form, foam; to froth; as, the billows *foam*.

He *foameth*, and gnasheth with his teeth. *Mark* IX. 18.

2. To form foam, or become filled with foam; as, a *foaming* cup; of a steam boiler, to prime.

3. To rush foaming; as, blood *foams* from his mouth.

foam, *v. t.* To cause to foam; to cover with foam; as, to *foam* the goblet; also, to throw out with rage or violence, as foam. "*Foaming* out their own shame." *Jude* 13.

foam'bow' (-bō'), *n.* A bow like a rainbow formed by the sun shining upon foam.

foam cock. In steam boilers, a cock at the water level, to blow off impurities.

foam'flow'er (fōm'flou'ĕr), *n.* The false miterwort.

foam'y (-ĭ), *a.*; FOAM'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); FOAM'I-EST. [AS. *fāmig*.] **1.** Covered with foam; frothy; spumy.

2. Full of, consisting of, or like, foam.

fob (fŏb), *n.* [Cf. dial. G. *fuppe* pocket.] **1.** A little pocket in men's breeches or trousers near the waistband for a watch or valuables.

2. A fob chain. *U. S.*

fob, *v. t.*; FOBBED (fŏbd); FOB'BING. [Cf. FOP.] To cheat; trick; impose on; also, to procure, or introduce, by a trick; to palm off. *Obs. or Archaic.*

to fob off, to shift off by an artifice; to put aside; to put off; to delude with a trick. "A conspiracy of bishops could prostrate and *fob off* the right of the people." *Milton.*

fob, *n.* [Cf. FOP.] **1.** A swindler; impostor; also, a trick; a cheat. *Obs.*

2. A seizure in arrest, as in a fob action.

The man, sir, that, when gentlemen are tired, gives them a *fob*, and rests them. *Shak.* (*Com. of Err* IV. iii).

☞ This reading of the passage seems to be justified by the frequent plays, in the text, on legal terms.

fob action. [See 3d FOB, 2.] A sham action at law, contrived to bring about an arrest. *Obs. Colloq.*

fob chain. A short watch chain or ribbon, often bearing seals, etc., and worn with a watch carried in the fob.

fo'cal (fō'kăl), *a.* [See FOCUS.] Of or pertaining to a focus. **focal conic**, *Math.*, a locus of the modular foci of a conicoid. — **f. curve**, *Math.*, the locus of the foci of a surface. — **f. distance**, *or* **length**, **of a lens** *or* **mirror**, *Optics*, the distance of the focus from the surface of the lens or mirror, or more exactly, in the case of a lens, from its optical center. — **f. distance of a telescope**, the distance of the image of an object from the second principal point. — **f. line**, *Math.*, the locus of foci of a quadric cone. — **f. plane**, a plane parallel to the plane of a lens or mirror, and passing through its focus. — **f.-plane shutter**, *Photog.*, a form of camera shutter, used chiefly for instantaneous work, in which a slit (as wide as the plate) in a curtain is passed directly in front of the plate. It gives an equal length of exposure to each part of the plate. The time of exposure may be varied by changing the length of the slit or the speed of its motion. — **f. property**, *Math.*, a property connected with lines or planes common to the locus and the absolute, esp. with the intersections of such lines and planes.

fo'cal-i-za'tion (fō'kăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of focalizing, or state of being focalized.

fo'cal-ize (fō'kăl-īz), *v. t.*; FO'CAL-IZED (-īzd); FO'CAL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To bring to a focus; to focus; concentrate.

Light is *focalized* in the eye, sound in the ear. *De Quincey.*

2. To adjust the focus of (the eye, etc.).

3. *Med.* To confine to a limited area; as, *focalized* epilepsy, in which the convulsive movements are confined to a limited portion of the muscular system, as of the face.

fo'cal-oid (-oid), *n.* [*focal* + *-oid.*] *Math.* An indefinitely thin shell bounded by two confocal ellipsoids.

fo-cim'e-ter (fō-sĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*focus* + *-meter.*] *Optics.* **a** An instrument for measuring the focal length of a lens or system of lenses. **b** An instrument for finding the actinic focus of an objective lens. — **fo-cim'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

fo'coid (fō'koid), *n.* [*focus* + *-oid.*] *Math.* A circular point at infinity.

fo'cus (fō'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. FOCUSES (-ŭz; -Yz), L. FOCI (-sī). [L. *focus* hearth, fireplace. Cf. CURFEW, FUEL, FUSIL the fire-arm.] **1.** See ALTAR.

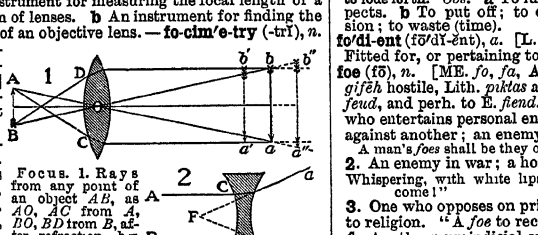

Focus. 1. Rays from any point of an object *AB*, as *AO*, *AC* from *A*, *BO*, *BD* from *B*, after refraction by Lens *DC* meet at some point, as *a*, *b*, the *Real Foci* for *A*, *B*. A screen at *ba* would receive the rays of all points in *AB*, and show a clear inverted image of *AB*. At *b'a'* or at *b''a''*, the screen would receive the rays from each point of *AB* at more than one point, and the image would be blurred (out of focus). 2. Parallel rays *AC*, *BD* refracted by Lens *CD* to *a b* appear to issue from *F*, the *Virtual Focus*.

2. *Physics.* **a** A point in which rays, as of light, heat, sound, etc., meet, after being reflected or refracted; the point at which an image is formed; as, the *focus* of a lens or mirror. **b** A point from which diverging rays appear to issue, or a point at which converging rays would meet if not reflected or refracted before they reach it; — called *virtual focus*, as distinguished from the true, or *real*, *focus*. Cf. IMAGE.

3. **a** Focal length; as, a telescope of twenty feet *focus*. **b** Adjustment, as of the eye or an eyepiece, requisite for distinctness of vision; as, a telescope or microscope comes sharply to *focus*.

4. *Math.* **a** One of the points whose distances from any point of a plane curve are linearly connected; the intersection of tangents to the curve from the focoids, or of common tangents to the curve and the absolute. **b** Of a surface, a point through which two tangents, common to the surface and the imaginary circle at infinity, determine each a tangent plane common to the surface and the circle at infinity. **c** A pole so related to its polar (called *directrix*) with respect to a conic that the ratio of the distances from any point of the conic to the focus and the directrix is a constant (called the *eccentricity*). In an ellipse, rays of light emerging from one focus are reflected from the curve, directly *toward* the other; in a hyperbola, directly *from* the other; in a parabola, exactly parallel to the axis, directly *toward* or *from* the other focus at infinity. Thus, in the ellipse *F* and *F'* are *foci* and *CI D* are *directrices*, and $PF \cdot PC = QF : QD = P'F' : P'C' = e$. Similarly in the hyperbola, and in the parabola, whose other focus and directrix are at infinity. See CONIC, ECCENTRICITY, ELLIPSE, HYPERBOLA.

5. A central point; a point of concentration; a center of activity, interest, attraction, or attention.

For in such restrictions and emphasis we have what the psychologist calls a *focus* of consciousness; and it is by their successive occupation of this *focus* that perceptions obtain definite time marks. *James Ward.*

6. *Theat.* The most brilliantly lighted part of the stage. *Obs.*

in focus, having or giving the proper sharpness of outline due to good focalization; — said of optical instruments or their parts, or images. — **out of f.**, not in focus.

fo'cus (fō'kŭs), *v. t.*; FO'CUSED (fō'kŭst) or FO'CUSSED; FO'CUS-ING or FO'CUS-SING. **1.** To bring to a focus; to focalize.

2. To adjust the focus of (the eye, a lens, etc.).

3. To bring into a focus, as an image.

focusing, *or* **focussing**, **cloth.** *Photog.* An opaque dark cloth used to cover the rear of the camera and the head and shoulders of the photographer, to exclude all light except that coming through the lens.

focusing, *or* **focussing**, **glass.** *Photog.* A small magnifying glass used to enlarge the image thrown on the ground glass of a camera as an aid in exact focusing.

focus lamp. *Optics.* **a** An electric incandescent lamp having a filament coiled or crumpled into a spiral or zigzag form so that the light, being concentrated in a small space, can be brought into the focus of a lens or mirror. **b** An arc lamp with feeding mechanism so constructed as to keep the arc in a constant position with reference to the optical system by means of which its rays are focused.

focus tube. *Physics.* A vacuum tube for Rontgen rays in which the cathode rays are focused upon the anticathode, for intensifying the effect.

fod'der (fŏd'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *fōdder*, *fōddor*, fodder, from the root of *fōda* food; akin to D. *voeder*, OHG. *fuotar*, G. *futter*, Icel. *fōðr*, Sw. & Dan. *foder*. See FOOD, cf. FORAGE.]

1. Food. *Obs. or Slang.*

2. That which is fed out to domestic animals; esp., coarse food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, vegetables, etc.

3. *Iron Manuf.* Eight pigs of cast iron. *Thurston.*

Syn. — See FOOD.

fod'der, *v. t.*; FOD'DERED (-ĕrd); FOD'DER-ING. **1.** To feed with or as with fodder.

2. To graze, as cattle (*on*). *Obs.*

fod'der-ing, *n.* A portion of fodder.

fode (fōd), *v. t.* To beguile; to befool with flattery or kindness; to lull to a delusion of security. *Obs.*

to fode forth. *Obs.* **a** To lure; to lead on by delusive prospects. **b** To put off; to evade. **c** To postpone by evasion; to waste (time).

fo'di-ent (fō'dĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *fodiens*, p. pr. of *fodere* to dig.] Fitted for, or pertaining to, digging.

foe (fō), *n.* [ME. *fo*, *fa*, AS. *fāh* hostile; akin to OHG. *gifēh* hostile, Lith. *piktas* angry, OIr. *oech* enemy, and E. *feud*, and perh. to E. *fiend*. Cf. FEUD a quarrel.] **1.** One who entertains personal enmity, hatred, grudge, or malice, against another; an enemy.

A man's *foes* shall be they of his own household. *Matt.* X. 36.

2. An enemy in war; a hostile army; an adversary.

Whispering, with white lips, "The *foe!* They come! they come!" *Byron*

3. One who opposes on principle; an ill-wisher; as, a *foe* to religion. "A *foe* to received doctrines." *I Watts.*

4. Anything prejudicial or injurious; as, bad drainage is a dangerous *foe* to health.

Syn. — See ENEMY.

foehn (fŭn), *n.* [G. dial. (Swiss), fr. L. *Favonius* west wind. Cf. FAVONIAN.] *Meteor.* **a** A warm dry wind that often blows in the northern valleys of the Alps, due to the indraft of a storm center passing over central Europe. The wind, heated by compression in its descent, reaches the low levels dry and warm, unless the rate of descent is slow enough to give the air time to cool off. **b** Any similar wind, as the chinook, in other parts of the world.

foe'man (fō'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *fāhman.*] An enemy in war; foe. — **foe'man-ship**, *n.*

And the stern joy which warriors feel
In *foemen* worthy of their steel. *Scott.*

Fœ-nic'u-lum (fē-nĭk'ū-lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. (also *fœniculum*), fennel. See FENNEL.] *Bot.* A genus of apiaceous plants, natives of Europe and the Orient. There are 4 species, of which the fennel (*F. fœniculum*) is the most important. See FENNEL.

fog (fŏg), *n.* [ME. *fogge*; cf. dial. *fog*, also meaning moss, and dial. *feg*; of unknown origin.] **1.** *Agric.* **a** A second growth of grass, aftergrass. **b** Dead or decaying grass on land in the winter; — called also *foggage*. *Dial. Eng.*

2. **a** Velvet grass. **b** Any moss. *Dial. Scot.*

fog, *v. t.*; FOGGED (fŏgd); FOG'GING (fŏg'ĭng). *Agric.* **a** To place to pasture on the fog, or aftergrass. **b** To eat off the fog from, as cattle. **c** To leave (land) under fog, or without cutting or grazing.

fog, *v. i.* To become overgrown with fog (grass). *Scot.*

fog, *n.* [Cf. Dan. snee*fog* snow falling thick, drift of snow, driving snow, Icel. *fok* spray, snowdrift, *fjūk* snowstorm, *fjūka* to drift.] **1.** Vapor condensed to fine particles of water in the lower part of the atmosphere and disturbing its transparency. It differs from cloud only in being near the ground. See CLOUD. The formation of fog is promoted by dust particles in the air, which act as nuclei.

2. Loosely, any murky or thick condition of the atmosphere, or any substance so diffused as to lessen the transparency of the atmosphere.

3. *Photog.* Cloudiness or partial opacity of those parts of a developed film or a photograph which should be clear.

4. A state of mental confusion.

Syn. — See HAZE.

fog, *v. t.* **1.** To envelop as with fog; to befog; obscure; hence, to perplex; confuse; mystify.

2. *Photog.* To render semiopaque or cloudy, as a plate, by exposure to stray light, overexposure to developer, etc.

fog, *v. i.* **1.** To become covered, or thick, with fog.

2. *Photog.* To show indistinctly or become indistinct, as the image on a negative.

3. To put fog signals in place. *Railway Slang, Eng.*

fog alarm. A fog signal.

fog belt. A region of the ocean where fogs are of marked frequency, as near the coast of Newfoundland.

fog'bow' (fŏg'bō'), *n.* A nebulous arch, or bow, of white or yellowish light sometimes seen in fog, etc.

fog'dog' (-dŏg'; 205), *n.* A luminous spot sometimes seen in fog near the horizon; — called also *sea dog* and, if bright, *fogeater*, as the fog is then thin.

fog'eat'er (-ēt'ĕr), *n.* **a** = FOGDOG. **b** = FOGBOW. **c** The moon, esp. a full moon, when rising in a fog.

fog'ger (-ĕr), *n.* [Of uncertain origin, cf. LG. *fokker* a tradesman, usurer. Cf. PETTIFOGGER.] **1.** One who pursues gain by mean practices; a pettifogger. *Obs.*

2. A peddler; huckster. *Dial. Eng.*

3. A middleman in the nail- and chain-making trades. *Eng.*

fog'ger, *n.* [See FOG vapor.] *Railroads.* A man employed to put fog signals on the track in time of fog. *Eng.*

fog'gy (fŏg'ĭ), *a.*; FOG'GI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); FOG'GI-EST. [From FOG vapor.] **1.** Thick; filled or abounding with fog, or watery exhalations; misty; as, a *foggy* atmosphere; a *foggy* morning. *Shak.*

2. Beclouded; dull; obscure; muddled; as, *foggy* ideas.

Your coarse, *foggy*, drowsy conceit. *Hayward.*

3. *Photog.* Fogged. See 5th FOG, 2.

fog'gy, *a.* **1.** [See FOG grass.] Of, pertaining to, covered with, or resembling, fog, or short grass, or (*Scot.*) moss.

2. [Of uncertain origin.] Marshy; flabby; hence, bloated; unwholesomely fat; of food, making flabby fat. *Obs.*

fog'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* A horn sounded as a fog signal.

fo'gram (fō'grăm), **fo'grum** (-grŭm), *a.* [Of uncertain origin. Cf. FOGY.] Old-fashioned; behind the times.

His taste is terribly *fogrum* and old-fashioned. *Mad. D'Arblay.*

— **fo'gram-ite**, *n.* — **fo-gram'i-ty** (fō-grăm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

fo'gram, fo'grum, *n.* **1.** Antiquated person, fogy. *Colloq.*

2. *Naut.* Liquor, esp. bad liquor. *Slang.*

fog signal. Any signal sounded, or otherwise made, in a fog, to give warning of proximity, as a blast from a horn or whistle on a ship or on shore, a detonating cap placed on a railroad track, etc

fo'gy (fō'gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FOGIES (-gĭz). Also **fo'gey.** [Of uncertain origin; perh. connected with FOG aftergrass or FOG vapor; cf. FOGGY.] **1.** A dull fellow; a person who is behind the times, overconservative, or slow; — usually with *old. Colloq.*

Notorious old bore; regular old *fogy*. *Thackeray.*

2. An invalid soldier, esp. one in garrison.

3. Increase of pay after long service; longevity pay (which see). *Mil. & Nav. Slang, U. S.*

— **fo'gy-dom** (-dŭm), *n.* — **fo'gy-ish**, *a.* — **fo'gy-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

foh (fō), *interj.* [A variant of FAUGH.] An exclamation of disgust or contempt; poh; fie *Shak.*

foi'ble (foi'b'l), *n.* [OF. *foible* feeble. See FEEBLE.] **1.** A moral weakness; a failing; a weak point; a frailty.

A disposition radically noble and generous, clouded and overshadowed by superficial *foibles*. *De Quincey.*

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foamd. Foamed. *Ref. Sp.*
foam'er, *n.* One that foams.
foam'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
foam'ing-ly, *adv.* of *foaming*, p. pr.
foam'less, *a.* See -LESS.
f. o. b. *Abbr.* Free on board (the conveyance by which the goods are to be transported to the buyer). [to pocket.
fob, *v. t.* To put into one's fob.
fob, *n.* Froth; a frothlike tuft of wool. *Dial. Eng.*
fob'by, *a.* Flabby; soft. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fobd. Fobbed. *Ref. Sp.*
fo'cage, *n.* [LL. *focagium*.] Feuage. *Obs.*
fo'cal-ly, *adv.* of FOCAL.
focche. † FETCH.
focer. † FORCER. *Obs.*
focht (fŏxt). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FOUGHT.
fo'cile, *n.* [LL.] One of the long bones of the arm or leg.
foc'il-late (fŏs'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *focillatus*, p. p. of *focillare*.] To nourish; cherish. *Obs.* —
foc'il-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
fo-com'e-ter (fō-kŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* *Optics.* A focimeter. — **fo-com'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.* [See -ABLE.]
fo'cus-a-ble (fō'kŭs-a-b'l), *a.*
fo'cus-er, *n.* A focusing glass.
fo'cus-less, *a.* See -LESS.
fo'cust. Focused. *Ref. Sp.*
fod (fŏd), *n.* [Dan. Cf. FOOT.] See MEASURE.
fod'da (fŏd'ä), *n.* [Ar. *fadḍah*.] A para. See COIN. *Egypt.*
fod'der. Var. of FOTHER. [tle.
fod'der-er, *n.* One that feeds cat-
fod'der-less, *a.* See -LESS.
fode. † FOOD.
fode, *n.* One who fodes. *Obs.*
foder. † FODDER, FOTHER.
fodge. Dial. Eng. var. of FADGE, a bundle.
fodge, *v. i.* [Cf. FADGE, FUDGE] To die away; to fadge. *Obs.*
fodg'el (fŏj'ĕl), *a.* [Cf. FODGE, *n.*] Squat; plump. *Scot.* — *n.* A fodgel person. *Scot.*
Fo'di-en'ti-a (fō'dĭ-ĕn'shĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *fodiens*, p. pr., digging.] *Zool.* A group of African edentates consisting of the aard-varks. [uce. *Obs.*
fod'me, *n.* & *v.* [Cf. FOOD.] Prod-
foe. † FEW.
foe, *a.* [See FOE, *n.*] Hostile; at enmity; adverse. *Obs.*
foe, *v. t.* To treat as an enemy; to set at enmity. *Obs.*
fœd'a-ric, fœd'er-al, fœd'er-al-ly. † FEDARIC, FEDERAL, etc.
fœd'i-ty. † FEDITY.
foe'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
foe'less, *a.* See -LESS.
fœm'i-nine. † FEMININE.
foe'nix. Phœnix. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **foe'num ha'bet in cor'nu.** [L.] He has hay upon his horn; he is a dangerous fellow; — a figure taken from an ox apt to gore, whose horns were bound about with hay.

Horace (*Satires*, I. iv. 34).

‖ **foe'nus.** Erroneous var. of FAENUS. See INTEREST.
foe'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
foe'tal. **foe-ta'tion, foe'tus**, etc. Vars. of FETAL, FETUS, etc.
foe'tid. Var. of FETID.
foe'tor. Var. of FETOR.
fog, *v. i.* [Cf. FOGGER, PETTIFOGGER.] To act, esp. in pursuit of gain, in a small or mean way; to pettifog. *Obs.*
fog, *a* Fat; flabby; gross. *Obs.*
fog bank. A mass of fog resting upon the sea, and resembling distant land. [signal.
fog bell. A bell rung as a fog
fog buoy. *Naut.* A buoy bearing a warning bell or whistle.
fog cheese. Cheese made from the milk of cows fed on fog *Eng.*
fog circle. A fogbow. *Rare.*
fog'dom (fŏg'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
fo'gey, fo'gey-dom, etc. Vars. of FOGY, etc.
fog'fruit', *n.* Any plant of the genus *Lippia*, esp. *L. lanceolata* and *L. nodiflora*.
fog'gage (fŏg'ĕj), *n.* **1.** Fog. See 1st FOG, 1. *Scot.* [*Laur.*
2. Pasture of cattle on fog. *Scot.*
fog'ger (fŏg'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. FOG aftergrass.] A farm hand chiefly employed in caring for cattle.
Dial. Eng. [FOGY.
fog'gie (fŏg'ĭ). Scot. var. of
fog'gi-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of FOGGY.
fog'gi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fog'gish, *a.* See -ISH.
fogh. † FAUGH, FAW.
foghel. † FOWL.
fo'gie. Var. of FOGY.
fo'gle (fō'g'l), *n.* A handkerchief, esp. of silk. *Thieves' Cant.*
fogle hunter. A pickpocket. *Thieves' Cant.*
fog'less, *a.* See -LESS.
‖ **fo-gliet'to** (fō-lyĕt'tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *foglio* a sheet of paper.] *Music.* The first violin part of a score, having more cues, etc., than the other parts, and hence often used by the conductor in lieu of the full score.
fog'-logged', *a.* Stopped, or delayed, by fog. *Eng*
fog'man, *n.* A railroad fogger. *Eng.*
fo'go, *n.* A stench.
fo'gou (fō'gō), *n.* A cave. *Cornwall, Eng.*
fog ring. A fog in circular form, often seen off Newfoundland
fog'scoff'er, *n.* A fogbow. *Rare.*
fogue. † FOUGUE.
fo'gus, *n.* *Zoöphytology. Slang, Eng.*
fogy pay *or* **ration.** = LONGEVITY PAY. *Slang, U. S.*
foh. † FAW.
foh'at (fō'ăt), *n.* *Theos.* Force; creative force [FOISN, FOIST.
Foh'ism. **Foh'ist.** Vars. of
fohn. *Meteor.* Var. of FOEHN.
foi'bl. Foible. *Ref. Sp.*
foi'ble, *a.* [OF. *foible*, F. *faible*. See FEEBLE.] Weak; feeble. *Obs.*
Foi'ble, *n.* The intriguing lady's maid of Lady Wishfort in Congreve's "Way of the World."
‖ **foi'blesse'** (fwä'blĕs'), *n.* [OF., F. *faiblesse*. See FEEBLE.] A weakness; failing; foible.
‖ **foie** (fwa), *n.* [F.] Liver.
Foi'gard', Father (fwä'gär') In Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem," one of a gang of thieves, who is disguised as a French priest. [of FIGHT.
foight (foit; FOIKT). Dial. var.
foignen. † FOIN.

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2. The part of a sword blade or foil blade between the middle and point; — opposed to *forte*.
Syn. — Imperfection, failing, weakness, infirmity, frailty, defect. See FAULT.

foil (foil), *v. t.;* FOILED (foild); FOIL'ING. [F. *fouler* to tread or trample under one's feet, to press, oppress; perh. influenced by OF. *fooillier*, F. *fouiller*, to dig into the ground for something, to search. See FULL, *v. t.*] **1.** To tread under foot; to trample; hence, to spoil by crossing or retracing (a trail or scent). *Obs., exc. Hunting.*
King Richard . . . caused the ensigns of Leopold to be pulled down and *foiled* under foot *Knolles*
2 To defeat or overthrow; to render (an effort or attempt) vain or nugatory; to baffle; outwit; balk; frustrate.
And by a mortal man at length am *foiled*. *Dryden.*
Her long locks that *foil* the painter's power. *Byron.*
3. To surpass (a person). *Obs. or R.*
4. To plow (land) after fallowing and stirring, as in the summer or fall. *Obs.*
Syn. — See FRUSTRATE.

foil, *v. i.* To be baffled; to meet defeat. *Obs.*

foil, *n.* [See FOIL to trample.] **1.** *Wrestling.* A fall not cleanly given or quite complete. *Obs.*
2. Failure; repulse; defeat; frustration.
And never had the Turkish emperor
So great a *foil* by any foreign foe. *Marlowe.*
3. Stain; disgrace; stigma; also, the cause of failure or disgrace. *Obs.*
4. [Perh. a different word.] A blunt weapon used in

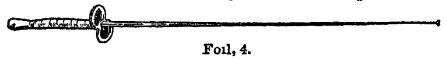

Foil, 4.

fencing, resembling a small sword in the main, but usually lighter and having a button at the point.
5. The track or trail of an animal.

foil, *v. i.* [From FOIL, *n.*, a weapon.] To use a foil, as in fencing. *Rare.*

foil, *v. t.* [Cf. FILE to defile.] To defile; soil; pollute; dishonor; violate. *Obs.*

foil, *n.* [ME. *foil, foile*, leaf, OF. *foil, fueil, foille, fueille*, F. *feuille*, fr. L. *folium*, pl. *folia*, akin to Gr. φύλλον. Cf. FOLIAGE, FOLIO.] **1.** A plant leaf; a leaf of paper; a counterfoil; a paring. *Obs.*
2. Of the age of wine, a year. *Obs.*
3. A leaf or very thin sheet of metal; as, gold or tin *foil*.
4. A thin coat of tin, with quicksilver, laid on the back of a looking glass, to cause reflection; a backing.
5. *Jewelry.* A thin leaf of metal silvered and burnished, and afterwards coated with transparent colors mixed with isinglass; — employed to give color or brilliancy to pastes and inferior stones; formerly, a setting.
6. Anything that serves by contrast of color or quality to adorn or set off another thing to advantage.
His friends observe these little singularities as *foils* that rather set off than blemish his good qualities. *Addison.*
7. *Arch.* The space between the cusps in Gothic architecture; a rounded or leaf-like ornament, in windows, niches, etc. A group of foils is called *trefoil, quatrefoil, cinquefoil*, etc., according to the number of arcs of which it is composed.

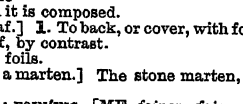

Foils, *Arch.*

foil, *v. t.* [From FOIL a leaf.] **1.** To back, or cover, with foil.
2. To enhance, or set off, by contrast.
3. *Arch.* To adorn with foils.

foin (foin), *n.* [F. *fouine* a marten.] The stone marten, or its fur. *Obs.*

foin, *v. i.;* FOINED (foind); FOIN'ING. [ME. *foinen, foignen;* of uncertain origin; cf. dial. F. *fouiner* to push for eels with a spear, fr. F. *fouine* an eelspear, L. *fuscina* a trident.] To thrust with a sword or spear; to lunge. *Archaic.*
He stroke, he soused, he *foynd*, he hewed, he lashed. *Spenser.*

foin, *v. t.* To prick; to sting; to thrust at. *Obs.*

foin, *n.* A pass in fencing; a lunge; also, a wound made by a lunge; rarely, a foil. *Obs.*

foi'son (foi'z'n), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fusio* a pouring, effusion. See FUSION.] **1.** Rich harvest; plenty, abundance. *Archaic.*
That from the seedness the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foison*. *Shak.*
2. Vigor; strength; vitality; power; nourishment; *pl.*, resources. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

foi'son-less, *a.* Lacking in productive or nourishing qualities; ineffective; weak. *Chiefly Scot.*

foist (foist), *v. t.;* FOIST'ED; FOIST'ING. [Prob. fr. dial. D. *vuisten* to take in the hand, hence, to palm, fr. *vuist* fist. See FIST. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** To palm, or introduce when palmed, as a die; hence, to insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without warrant; to interpolate; to pass off (something spurious or counterfeit) as genuine, true, or worthy; — usually followed by *on, into*, or *in;* as, you cannot *foist* such trash upon us.
Lest negligence or partiality might admit or *foist* in abuses and corruption. *R. Carew.*
2. To remove as if by palming; to cheat; to put off. *Obs.*

fold (fōld), *v. t.;* FOLD'ED; FOLD'ING. [ME. *folden, falden*, AS *fealdan;* akin to OHG. *faltan, faldan*, G. *fallen*, Icel. *falda*, Dan. *folde*, Sw. *fälla*, Goth. *falþan;* cf. Gr. δι-πλάσιος twofold, Skr. *puṭa* a fold. Cf. FAUTEUIL.] **1.** To lap or lay in plaits or folds; to lay one part over another part of; to double upon itself; as, to *fold* cloth; to *fold* a letter; to *fold* rock strata; to *fold* a tent.
As a vesture shalt thou *fold* them up. *Heb.* i. 12.
2. To lay or clasp together; to lay close to the body; to entwine; as, to *fold* one's arms; the bird *folds* its wings.
3. To inclose within, or as if within, folds; to envelop; to cover up; to infold; clasp; embrace.
A face *folded* in sorrow. *J. Webster.*
Nor *fold* my fault in cleanly coined excuses *Shak.*
4. To bend; bow; overthrow; prevail upon. *Obs.*

fold (fōld), *v. i.* **1.** To become folded, plaited, or doubled; to close over another of the same kind; to double together; as, the leaves of the door *fold*. 1 *Kings* vi. 34.
2. To give way; fail; yield. *Obs.*

fold, *n.* [From FOLD, *v.*] **1.** A doubling or folding, esp. of any flexible substance; a part laid over on another part, a plait; a plication; a layer or thickness.
Mummies . . . shrouded in a number of *folds* of linen. *Bacon.*
Folds are most common in the rocks of mountainous regions. *J. D. Dana.*
2. A coil (of a serpent).
3. That which is folded together, or which infolds or envelops; embrace.
Shall from your neck unloose his amorous *fold*. *Shak.*
The doors, opening their brazen *folds*. *Milton.*

☞ *Fold* has sometimes been regarded as a noun when preceded by numerals. It is, however, more properly to be considered a suffix. See -FOLD.

fold, *n.* [ME. *fald, fold*, AS. *fald, falod;* cf. Dan. *fold* a fold, pen, D. *vaalt* a dung pit.] **1.** An inclosure for sheep; a sheep pen.
Leaps o'er the fence with ease into the *fold*. *Milton.*
2. A flock of sheep; fig., the Church or a church; as, Christ's *fold*.
3. An inclosed piece of ground; farmyard; yard. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fold, *v. t.* **1.** To confine in a fold, as sheep.
2. To confine sheep in a fold upon (land) to fertilize it.

fold, *v. i.* To confine sheep in a fold. *Rare.*
The star that bids the shepherd *fold*. *Milton.*

-fold. [AS. *-feald.* See FOLD to lap.] A suffix used with numerals to denote multiplication or increase in a geometrical ratio, the doubling, tripling, etc., of anything; as, four*fold*, four times, increased in a quadruple ratio, multiplied by four, many*fold* or many *fold*, increased many times.

fold'er (fōl'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that folds, as a flat, knifelike instrument or a machine for folding paper.
2. A circular, as a railroad time table or similar document, consisting of one or more sheets folded into convenient form for the pocket.

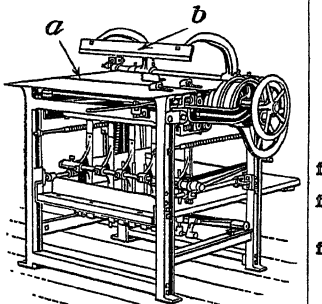

A simple form of Folder. A sheet of Paper is fed flat over Slot *a* and is folded by being forced through *a* by Knife *b*.

fold'ing (fōl'dĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FOLD. — **folding bed,** a bed that can be closed so as to resemble an upright article of furniture. — **f. boat,** a portable boat with a frame that can be folded. — **f. brake,** *Tinsmithing*, a device for folding over an edge on thin sheet metal. — **f. chair,** a chair that may be shut up compactly for carriage or stowage; a camp chair. — **f door,** a door that can be folded; also, one of two or more doors of full length together filling a single opening and hung upon hinges on the opposite sides of the opening; also, incorrectly, either of a pair of sliding doors between two rooms en suite.

fold'ing, *n.* [From FOLD an inclosure.] *Agric.* The keeping of sheep in inclosures on arable land, etc.; also, manure in a fold.

fo'li-a'ceous (fō'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *foliaceus*, fr. *folium* leaf.] **1.** *Bot.* Belonging to, or having the texture or nature of, a foliage leaf; as, a *foliaceous* sepal or calyx; a *foliaceous* lichen.
2. *Min.* Consisting of leaves or thin laminæ; having the form of a leaf or plate; as, *foliaceous* spar.
3. *Zool.* Leaflike in form or mode of growth.

fo'li-age (fō'lĭ-āj), *n.* [OF. *foillage, fueillage*, F. *feuillage*, fr. OF. *foille, fueille, fueil*, F. *feuille*, leaf, L. *folium*. See FOIL leaf; cf. FILEMOT.] **1.** Collectively, the mass of leaves or leafage of a plant as produced in nature; as, a tree with handsome *foliage*.
2. A cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches; also, a representation of leaves, flowers, and branches, in architecture, to ornament capitals, friezes, pediments, etc.

fo'li-aged (-ājd), *a.* Furnished, or decorated, with foliage; leaved; as, the variously *foliaged* mulberry.

foliage leaf. *Bot.* Any ordinary green leaf as distinguished from floral leaves, scales, and bracts, which perform other than vegetative functions. See LEAF.

foliage plant. Any plant cultivated for the beauty of its leaves, as the coleus and many begonias.

fo'li-ar (fō'lĭ-ăr), *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, leaves. **foliar gap,** *Bot.*, an opening in the vascular system of a stem at the point of origin of a leaf. — **f. trace.** = LEAF TRACE.

fo'li-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *foliatus* leaved, leafy, fr. *folium* leaf. See FOLIAGE.] **1.** Foliated. *Now Rare.*
2. *Bot.* Furnished with leaves; leafy, as, a *foliate* stalk. **foliate curve,** *Math.*, Newton's forty-first species of plane cubics, having a crunode and point of inflexion at infinity. — **f papillæ,** *Zoöl.*, in certain mammals, folds of mucous membrane containing taste buds on the sides of the back part of the tongue.

fo'li-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* FO'LI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); FO'LI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To beat into a leaf, or thin foil.
2. To spread over with a thin coat of tin amalgam; foil; as, to *foliate* a looking glass.
3. *Arch.* To form into, or ornament with, foils or foliage.
4. To number the leaves of (a book, etc.) rather than the pages.

fo'li-ate, *v. i.* To divide into laminæ or leaves; to put forth leaves.

fo'li-at'ed (fō'lĭ-āt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Produced or formed by foliating, or characterized by or subjected to foliation.
2. Resembling a leaf; like a leaf or leaves; specif., having leaves, laminæ, or leaflike projections; as, a *foliated* shell; esp., *Min*, characterized by being separable into thin plates or folia; as, graphite has a *foliated* structure.
3. *Carp.* Rabbeted, as a lap joint flush on both sides.
foliated tellurium. *Min.* = NAGYAGITE.

fo'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *foliation.*] **1.** Process of forming into a leaf or leaves; also, state of being in leaf.
2. *Bot.* **a** = VERNATION. **b** The perianth of a flower. *Obs.*
3. Act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or foil.
4. Act of coating with tin amalgam, as in making looking glasses.
5. *Arch.* The enrichment of an opening by means of foils formed by cusps, and arranged in trefoils, quatrefoils, etc.; also, one of the ornaments. See TRACERY.

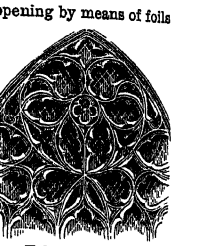

Foliations, *Arch.*

6. *Petrog.* Foliated structure; the process or property of dividing into plates or slabs, due to the parallel arrangement or cleavage of the constituent minerals, as seen in schists. *Foliation* includes slaty cleavage, though usually applied to schists which have a less perfect cleavage than slates.
7. *Art.* **a** Ornamentation with foliage, whether closely imitated or conventionalized. **b** Any leaflike ornament or decoration.
8. The numbering of the leaves of a book, etc. (rather than the pages).

fo'li-a'to- (fō'lĭ-ā'tō-). A combining form from Latin *foliatus*, meaning *foliate*.

fo'li-a-ture (fō'lĭ-ā-tūr), *n.* [L. *foliatura* foliage.] **1.** Foliage, in reality or ornamental representation; leafage.
2. State of being beaten into foil. *Johnson.*

fo'li-o (fō'lĭ-ō; fōl'yō; 7), *n.;* *pl.* FOLIOS (-ōz; -yōz). [Ablative of L. *folium* leaf. See FOIL leaf; cf. FOLIUM.] **1.** A leaf of a book or manuscript.
2. A sheet of paper once folded.
3. A book made of sheets of paper each folded once (four pages to the sheet); hence, a book of the largest kind. See PAPER, *Note.*
4. The size or form of a folio book; as, books in *folio* or quarto; — abbreviated to *fol.*
5. *Print.* The page number. The even folios are on the left-hand pages and the odd folios on the right-hand.
6. A page of a book; *Bookkeeping*, a page in an account book; sometimes, two opposite pages bearing the same serial number.
7. *Law.* A certain number of words taken as a unit or division in a document for purposes of measurement or reference, being in Great Britain and Ireland 72 or 90, and in the United States generally 100 by statutory provision. For printed matter in advertising the unit is made 250 ems by statute in some of the United States. "Many legal documents of 16th c. are found to be written in pages of 12-15 lines, each containing 6 words. This is doubtless the origin of the above sense." *Oxf. E. D.*
in folio, of large size, in much style; on a large scale; loosely clad. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **in full f.,** in full dress. *Dial. or Colloq.*

fo'li-o, *a.* Formed of sheets each folded once, making two leaves, or four pages; as, a *folio* edition; a work in five volumes *folio*. See FOLIO, *n.*, 3.

fo'li-o, *v. t.;* -LI-OED (-ōd); -LI-O-ING. **1.** To put a serial number on each folio or page of (a book or manuscript); to page.
2. *Law.* To mark with its number each folio in (a pleading, brief, affidavit, etc.).

fo'li-o-late (fō'lĭ-ō-lāt), *a.* [See FOLIOLE.] *Bot.* Pert. to, or consisting of, leaflets; — in composition; as, bi*foliolate*.

fo'li-ole (-ōl), *n.* [Dim. of L. *folium* leaf: cf. F. *foliole.*]
1. *Bot.* A leaflet.
2. *Zoöl.* A small leaf-shaped organ or part.

fo'li-ose (fō'lĭ-ōs), *a.* [L. *foliosus*, fr. *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Having many leaves; leafy; foliaceous.

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foil (foil). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FOAL.
foil'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
foiled. Foiled. *Ref. Sp.*
foil'er. *n.* One that foils.
foil'er-y, *n.* [See FOIL leaf.] Decoration imitating foliage. *Obs.*
foil'ing, *n.* [Ct. F. *foulées.* See FOIL to trample.] *Hunting.* The track of game in the grass.
foil'ing, *n. Arch.* A foil.
foil stone. An imitation jewel.
foin'er-y (foin'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Thrusting with the foil; fencing with the use of the point. *Obs.*
foin'ing-ly, *adv.* of *foining*, p.pr.
fois. Obs. pl. of FOU.
Fo'ism (fō'ĭz'm). *n.* [See Fo.] Chinese Buddhism. — **Fo'ist,** *n.*
foi'son, *v. t.* [OF. *foisoner* to be abundant, give abundantly. See FOISON, *n.*] To nourish; supply; provide. *Archaic.*
foi'son-ous, *a.* Productive. *Obs.*
foist (foist). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FIST, *n.* & *v.*, smell.

foist, *n.* [F. *fuste*, fr. It. *fusta;* cf. L. *fustis* cudgel.] A light galley; also, a barge. *Obs.*
foist, *n.* [OF. *fust* cask, wood, F. *fût*, L. *fustis* a cudgel. Cf. FUST smell.] A cask (*Obs.*); also, fustiness; fust. — *a.* Fusty; brackish. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
foist, *v. i.* [See FOIST cask.] To smell, or be, fusty. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
foist, *v. t.* [See FOIST, *v. t.*] To cheat; to pick pockets. *Obs.*
foist, *n.* [See FOIST, *v. t.*] A foister; also, rascality; swindle. *Obs.*
foist'er, *n.* A cheat; pickpocket; palmer of dice; interpolator; rogue. *Obs.*
foist'ied, *a.* [See FUST a smell.] Fusty. *Obs.*
foist'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
foist'y, *a.* Fusty; musty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Scot.*]
foi'ter, *n. & v.* Puzzle; muddle.
fok (fŏk). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FOLK.
fol. ✝ FOOL. FULL.
fol. *Abbr.* Folio; following.
fol'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* [See FOOL.] Folly. *Obs.*
folc, folc'land, etc. Folk, folkland, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.*
fold. ✝ FOUD.
fold, *n.* [AS. *folde.*] The earth; ground; the land; a land or country or region. *Obs.*
fold'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
fold'age, *n.* [See FOLD inclosure, FALDAGE.] *O. Eng. Law.* **a** = FALDAGE. **b** The feeding of sheep in a fold that is moved from place to place.
fold'-course', *n. Eng. Law.* Land to which faldage, or foldage, is incident; also, the right itself; hence, a sheepwalk.
fold'ed-ly, *adv.* of *folded*, p.p.
fold'en, *a.* Folded. *Archaic.*
fol'de-rol'. Var. of FALDERAL.
folding star. An evening star appearing about folding time.
fold'less, *a.* See -LESS.
fold net. A kind of net used in catching birds.
fold sake. *A.S. & Early Eng. Law.* The duty of the tenants of certain land, or of certain men, to fold their sheep in the fold of some other person, as the lord of the manor; also, the right to have this done; faldage.
fold'ure, *n.* Act or method of folding. *Rare.*
fold'y, *a.* Full of, or characterized by, folds. *Rare.*
fole. ✝ FOIL, FOOL, FOUL.
fole. Obs. or dial. Eng. of FOAL.
folebairie, *n.* [OF. *fole baerie* foolish aspiration.] Ambition. *Obs.*
foler. ✝ FELOURE.
folesage. ✝ FOOL SAGE.
folet. ✝ FOLT.
folew. ✝ FOLLOW.
foleye, *v. i.; p. p.* FOLEANT. [OF. *foleyer.*] To act foolishly. *Obs.*
fol'gen. ✝ FOLLOW.
fol'ger-ite (fōl'jẽr-īt), *n.* [After Com. W. M. *Folger.*] *Min.* = PENTLANDITE.
folghthe. ✝ FULLOUGHT.
folherdi ✝ FOOLHARDY.
fo'li-a, *n., L. pl.* of FOLIUM.
‖ **fo-li'a** (fō-lē'ä), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish dance, or music suitable for it.
fo'li-a'ceous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fo'li-age, *v. t.* To adorn with, or to form into the representation of, foliage. *Rare.*
fo'li-a'geous (fō'lĭ-ā'jŭs), *a.* Containing representations of foliage. *Orf. E. D.*
fo'li-al, *a.* Foliar. *Rare.*
fo'li-a-ry (fō'lĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Foliar.
fo'li-a'tor (-ā-tẽr), *n.* One who foliates a book.
folie. ✝ FOLLY.
‖ **fo'lie'** (fō'lē'), *n* [F.] *Psychopathol.* Loss of reason; insanity with reference to its effects upon reason and understanding. — **fo'lie' à deux'** (à dū'), insanity communicated to, or induced in, one person by another person. [by leaves. *R.*]
fo'lie, *v. t.* To foliate or number
fo'li-er, *n.* [See FOIL leaf.] Jeweler's foil. *Rare.*
fo'li-ic'o-lous (fō'lĭ-ĭk'ō-lĭs), *a.* [*folium* + *-colous.*] *Bot.* Growing upon leaves, as certain hepatics, or parasitic upon leaves, as many fungi.
fo'li-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*folium* + *-ferous:* cf. F. *foliifère.*] Producing leaves.
fo'li-i-form' (fō'lĭ-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Leaf-shaped.
folik. ✝ FOLLY, *a.*
fol'i-ly. ✝ FOLLILY.
fo'li-o-branch' (fō'lĭ-ō-brăŋk'), **fo'li-o-bran'chi-ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a.* [*folium* + *-branchia*] *Zoöl.* Having leaflike gills.
fo'li-o-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*foliole* + *-ferous.*] Bearing leaflets or foliules. [PAPER.
folio post. A size of paper. See

ā̆le, senāte, cāre, l̆am, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;
‖ **Foreign Word.** ✝ **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

fo'li-os'i-ty (fō'lĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The ponderousness or bulk of a folio; voluminousness.

-fo'li-ous (-fō'lĭ-ŭs). [See FOIL a leaf.] An adjective suffix from Latin *folium*, leaf.

fo'li-um (fō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-UMS** (-ŭmz), L. **FOLIA** (-ȧ). [L., a leaf.] **1.** A leaf, esp. a thin leaf or plate; a folio. *R.* **2.** *Geom.* A loop; a leaf-shaped arc (of a curve) closed at both ends by the same node.

3. *Geol.* A very thin stratum or layer;—commonly in Latin pl., *folia*.

4. *Anat.* One of the numerous flattened lobes or lamellæ of the cerebellum.

‖ **fo'li-um ca-cu'mi-nis** (kā-kū'mĭ-nĭs), *Anat.*, a lamella of the upper surface of the cerebellum at the posterior end of the vermiform process.—**fo'li-um of Des'cartes'** (dā'kärt'), *Geom.*, a plane cubic curve with one crunode, one asymptote, and one point of inflection (at infinity); its equation is $x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$.

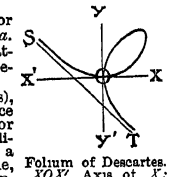

Folium of Descartes. *XOX'* Axis of *X*; *YOY'* Axis of *Y*; *ST* Asymptote.

folk (fōk), *n.*; *pl.* **FOLK** and **FOLKS** (fōks). [AS. *folc*; akin to D. *volk*, OS. & OHG. *folk*, G. *volk*, Icel. *fólk*, Sw. & Dan. *folk*; cf. Lith. *pulkas* crowd.] **1.** A group of kindred people, forming a tribe or nation;—now generally used with reference to a primitive stage of political or social organization, esp. to that of peoples just emerging from the tribal state. Cf. **PEOPLE**, *n.*, 1, 2.

The cones are but a feeble *folk*. *Prov.* xxx. 26.

The organization of each *folk*, as such, sprang mainly from war. *J. R. Green.*

A coherent aggregation or confederation of tribes is a *folk*, or ethnic nation. *F. H. Giddings.*

2. An aggregation of persons, taken in any of various relations; the body of subjects, of the laity, or of the common people, taken with a more or less definite reference to the monarch, the church, God, or the state; also, the under people of a household or of the state, or the entourage of a lord or leader, retainers; followers; servants.

Thou shalt judge the *folk* righteously. *Bk. of Common Prayer. Ps.* lxvii. 4.

3. People in general or of a special class denoted by a qualifying adjective; as, fine *folks*; poor *folks*; often, indefinitely, persons; as, *folks* say.

In winter's tedious nights, sit by the fire
With good old *folks*, and let them tell thee tales. *Shak.*

4. The persons of one's own family; relatives.

5. Friends; as, they are not *folks*. *Dial. Eng.*

☞ When used as a collective singular, as in def. 1, the plural of *folk* is always *folks*. In all other uses both *folk* and *folks* are used, the former being now somewhat archaic, and the latter being commonly considered colloquial; both are construed as plural. Cf. note under **PEOPLE**.

Folke'stone pil'lar (fōk'stŭn). [From *Folkestone*, Kent County, England.] A cumulus cloud rising from a cloud bank like a gigantic pillar. It usually occurs in thundery weather and is formed by currents of vapor ascending in still, warm air. *Eng.*

folk etymology. The popular transformation of words so as to give them an apparent relationship to other better known or better understood words, as the dialectal change of *asparagus* to *sparrowgrass*.—**folk'-et'y-mo-log'i-cal**, *a.*

folk'land' (fōk'lănd'), *n.* [AS. *folcland.*] *O. Eng. Law.* Land held by folkright, that is, by customary law, without written title, as opposed to *bookland*. The term *folkland* occurs in but few documents, in the most authoritative one of which (a law of Edward the Elder) it is contrasted with *bookland*. Spelman defined it as above, and this view obtained until 1830, when John Allen put forth the view that it was the land of the folk or people, corresponding to the Roman *ager publicus*. This was the general view until Vinogradoff in 1893 reëstablished the older view.

folk laws. The customary laws of the Germanic peoples of western Europe, such as the Lex Salica;—called by the Romans *Leges Barbarorum*.

folk'lore' (fōk'lōr'; 201), *n.*, *or* **folk lore.** Traditional customs, beliefs, tales, or sayings, esp. those of a superstitious or legendary nature, preserved unreflectively among a people; hence, the comparative science which investigates the life and spirit of a people, or of peoples, as revealed in such customs and tales. Cf. **MYTHOLOGY**.

The task of mythology in the study of *folklore* is to point out the heathen elements in various Marchen, customs, popular usages, and legal institutions. *B. J. Vos* (*Chanteme de la Saussaye*).

—folk'lor'ic (-lōr'ĭk), *a.*—**folk'lor'ism** (-lōr'ĭz'm), *n.*—**folk'lor'ist**, *n.*—**folk'lor-is'tic** (-lōr-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

folk'moot' (fōk'mōōt'), **folk'mote'** (-mōt'), *n.* Also **folkmot**, and, earlier, **folcmot, folcgemot.** [AS. *folcmōt* folk meeting.] An assembly of the people; esp., *AS. Law*, a general assembly of the people, as of a town, city, or shire. See **GEMOTE**. *Hist.* **—folk'moot'er, folk'mot'er**, *n.*

Folcgemot appears to mean any public court whatever, greater or less. *Pollock & Mait.*

folk'right' (-rīt'), *n.* *O. Eng. Hist.* The public right, that is, the right of the people under the folk laws.

folk song. **a** A song originating and traditional among the common people of a country, and hence embodying characteristic qualities of form and feeling. From their more or less impersonal origin, folk songs are in general contrast to **art songs**, which are the known work of individual composers. See **LIED**. **b** A song imitating such a song.

fol'li-cle (fŏl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *folliculus* a small bag, husk, pod, dim. of *follis* bellows, an inflated ball, a leathern money bag, perh. akin to E. *bellows*: cf. F. *follicule*. Cf. **FOOL** idiot.] **1.** *Bot.* A dry one-celled monocarpellary fruit, differing from a pod or legume in being dehiscent only by one suture, usually the inner or ventral. The fruits of the peony, larkspur, and milkweed are examples.

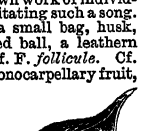
Follicle, *Bot.*

2. *Anat.* A small nearly or entirely closed cavity, or deep narrow-mouthed depression; as, a hair *follicle*, the depression from which a hair grows; esp., a small simple or but slightly branched gland; a crypt. Hence the term is extended to small lymph nodes, though they are not true glands, and contain no cavity. See **GRAAFIAN FOLLICLE**.

3. *Zoöl.* A cocoon.

4. A bag filled with air.

fol-lic'u-lar (fō-lĭk'ū-lär), *a* **1.** Like, pertaining to, or consisting of, a follicle or follicles.

2. *Med.* Affecting the follicles; as, *follicular* pharyngitis.

3. Of or pertaining to bellows. *Rare.*

fol-lic'u-late (-lāt) } *a.* Having, consisting of, or in-
fol-lic'u-lat'ed (-lā't'ĕd) } closed in, a follicle or follicles.

fol-lic'u-li'tis (-lĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See **FOLLICLE**; **-ITIS**.] *Med.* Inflammation of one or more follicles.

fol-lic'u-lose (-lōs), *a.* [L. *folliculosus* full of husks, fr. *folliculus* a small bag.] *Bot.* a Containing follicles. **b** Resembling a follicle.

fol-lic'u-lo'sis (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A disease marked by abnormal development of the lymph follicles.

fol'low (fŏl'ō), *v. t.*; **FOL'LOWED** (-ōd); **FOL'LOW-ING**. [ME. *folowen, folwen, folgen*, AS. *folgian, fylgean, fylgan*; akin to D. *volgen*, OHG. *folgēn*, G. *folgen*, Icel. *fylgja*, Sw. *följa*, Dan. *følge*. The first part of the word is perh. the same as E. *full*; cf. AS. *fulgangan* to follow.] **1.** To go or come after; to move behind in the same path or direction; hence, to go with (a leader, guide, etc.) as a follower or companion; to accompany; attend.

It waves me forth again; I 'll *follow* it *Shak.*

Surely goodness and mercy shall *follow* me all the days of my life. *Ps.* xxiii 6.

2. To succeed in order of time, rank, natural sequence, etc.

The next day, that *followed* the day of the preparation. *Matt.* xxvii. 62.

The fame that *follows* death is nothing to us. *Tennyson.*

3. To result from, as an effect from a cause, or an inference from a premise.

Peace *follows* virtue as its sure reward. *Cowper.*

4. To walk in, or proceed along, as a road or course; to attend upon closely, as a profession or calling; as, all his ancestors had *followed* the sea.

Follow the herbless banks of that strange brook. *Shelley.*

5. To go in pursuit of; to endeavor to overtake; to pursue; to strive after; to seek to gain or attain.

Follow peace with all men. *Heb.* xii. 14.

6. To pursue with hostility; to punish; to enforce (a law); to carry on; to press to a conclusion;—often with *against*, *on*, etc. *Obs. or R.*

O Antony! I have *followed* thee to this. *Shak.*

Such a day,
So fought, so *follow'd*, and so fairly won. *Shak.*

7. To accept as authority; to take as a leader or master; to yield allegiance to; to adopt the opinions of; to obey; to take as a rule of action; as, to *follow* good advice.

He wholly *followed* the Lord God of Israel. *Josh.* xiv. 14.

It is most agreeable to some men to *follow* their reason; and to others to *follow* their appetites. *J. Edwards.*

8. To copy after; to take as an example; to take after.

We had rather *follow* the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love. *Hooker.*

9. To watch, as a receding object; to keep the eyes fixed upon while in motion; to keep the mind upon while in progress, as a speech, performance, etc.; also, to keep up with, or understand, the meaning, connection, or force of, as of a person or a course of thought or argument; as, I do not quite *follow* you; he *followed* the argument easily.

He *followed* with his eyes the flitting shade. *Dryden.*

Syn.—**FOLLOW, PURSUE, CHASE** are frequently interchangeable. **FOLLOW** is the general term; to **PURSUE** is to attempt to overtake, esp. with eagerness, persistence, or enmity; to **CHASE** is to pursue in order to, or as if to, catch or drive away a fleeing object; as, "We fairies that do run . . . from the presence of the sun, *following* darkness like a dream" (*Shak.*); "Love like a shadow flies when substance love *pursues*" (*id.*); "Do I *chase* the substance or the shadow?" (*Tennyson*); "If to dance all night and dress all day charmed the smallpox, or *chased* old age away, . . . who would learn one earthly thing of use?" (*Pope*). See **FOLLOW**, *v. i.*

to follow home, to follow up to a conclusion.—**to f. out**, to follow to a conclusion; as, he is determined *to follow out* his own ideas.—**to f. suit**, *Card Playing*, to play a card of the same suit as the card led; hence, colloquially, to follow an example set.—**to f. the hounds**, to hunt on horseback with hounds.—**to f. up**, to pursue closely or indefatigably; to prosecute to a conclusion; to strengthen the effect of by further action; as, *to follow up* a victory; *to follow up* a wounded deer.

fol'low, *v. i.* **1.** To go or come after a person or thing in place, time, or sequence; hence, to attend.

Thou lead, my sweet, and I will *follow*. *Shelley.*

Temptation *follows* where thou art. *Shak.*

2. To result or occur as a consequence, as an effect from a cause or an inference from a premise; as, that conclusion by no means *follows*.

To thine own self be true,
And it must *follow*, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man. *Shak.*

3. To pursue; to strive for attainment.

But each man murmur'd, "O my Queen,
I *follow* till I make thee mine." *Tennyson.*

Syn.—**FOLLOW, SUCCEED, ENSUE, SUPERVENE.** **FOLLOW** is the general term for the idea of coming after; **SUCCEED** commonly implies a regular order or succession; **ENSUE**, some logical connection or principle of sequence; **SUPERVENE** suggests something added or conjoined; as, "Still temptation *follows* where thou art" (*Shak.*); "The link dissolves, each seeks a fresh embrace, another love *succeeds*, another race" (*Pope*); "Why not set forth . . . that which might *ensue* with this old soul in organs new?" (*Tennyson*); "Two worlds, two antagonistic ideals, here in evidence before him. Could a third condition *supervene*, to mend their discord?" (*W. Pater*). See **FOLLOW**, *v. t.*, **SUCCESSION**.

to follow in one's tracks, to follow exactly behind; hence, to follow one's example.—**to f. on.** **a** To continue; to press on. **b** To move on in the direction of a body going before, as a billiard ball in a follow. See **FOLLOW**, *n.* **c** *Cricket.* To go in for a second innings straightway after the first at the option of the captain of the opposing side, by reason of being in a deficit of a certain number (now 150) of runs on the first innings;—said of a side.

fol'low (fŏl'ō), *n.* Act or process of following; specif., in billiards, a stroke made by hitting the cue ball so that it will follow the object ball after hitting it.

follow die. *Mach.* A compound tool for performing several operations, as drawing, punching, bending, etc., in a single movement or in as few as possible successive movements. The system of manufacture employing such a tool is called the **gang-and-follow system**.

fol'low-er (fŏl'ō-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *folwere*, AS. *folgere*.] **1.** One who follows, a pursuer; an attendant; a disciple; an adherent; a dependent associate; a retainer.

2. A sweetheart; a beau, esp. of a maidservant. *Colloq.*

3. *Mach.* **a** A part of a machine that receives motion from another part (the driver), as any after the first of a train of wheels, esp. the last one. **b** The movable plate of a screw press. **c** The dolly of a pile driver. **d** A cover or flange to hold piston rings in position. **e** A gland in a stuffing box.

4. *Firearms.* **a** In a tubular magazine, the short metallic cylinder or cap between the spiral spring and the column of cartridges. **b** In a box magazine, the short metallic arm between the magazine spring and the cartridges.

5. Among law stationers, a sheet of parchment or paper added to the first sheet of an indenture or other deed.

Syn.—**FOLLOWER, DISCIPLE, ADHERENT, PARTISAN, SATELLITE.** **FOLLOWER** is the general term for one who attaches himself to the person or opinions of another; **DISCIPLE** (see **DISCIPLE**) implies esp. allegiance to the doctrines of some one who is looked on as a master; **ADHERENT** connotes closer attachment than *follower*, a **PARTISAN** is a zealous, often prejudiced or bigoted, adherent, esp. of a party or interest; a **SATELLITE** is an obsequious, often sycophantic, follower; as, "I . . . kept aloof, as I have ever done, from all celebrities, . . . who I thought must be wearied enough of *followers* and devotees" (*E. FitzGerald*); "Thou art his *disciple*; but we are Moses' *disciples*" (*John* ix. 28); "[He] was the tolerant yet steady *adherent* of the most bigoted of sects" (*Byron*); "He was a violent Jacobin and an extreme and passionate *partisan* of the Republicans" (*H. C. Robinson*).

follower rest. *Mach.* A steadying rest for the work, that travels with the slide rest of a lathe.

fol'low-ing, *vb. n.* of **FOLLOW**. Specif.: **a** One's followers, adherents, or dependents, collectively. **b** Vocation; business; profession. *Rare.*

fol'low-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Next after; succeeding; ensuing; as, the assembly was held on the *following* day.

2. That is now immediately to follow or be treated of; as, the *following* are the heads of his discourse.

3. *Astron.* East of, or having a greater right ascension than, so as to follow in the field of a stationary telescope by reason of diurnal motion. In noting relative positions in the field of the telescope, which ordinarily reverses the positions of stars as seen by the naked eye, use was formerly made of the terms *north*, *south*, *following*, and *preceding*, corresponding to north, south, east, and west in the heavens. Thus, one object was said to be *south-following* another. The system of polar coördinates, i. e., simple distance in arc, combined with position angle to 360° (counted contraclockwise from the north point), now replaces this method.

4. *Naut.* Of a wind or sea, blowing or running in the direction in which a vessel is moving.

following joints, *Mech.*, the joints of a cylindrical structure, as of a boiler or boiler flue, made of sections which are slightly conical, so that they overlap.

fol'ly (fŏl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-LIES** (-ĭz). [ME. *folie, foli*, F. *folie*, fr. *fol, fou*, foolish, mad. See **FOOL**.] **1.** State of being foolish; want of good sense; levity, weakness, or derangement of mind.

2. A foolish act or idea; an inconsiderate or thoughtless procedure; weak or light-minded conduct; foolery.

What *folly* 't is to hazard life for ill. *Shal.*

3. Scandalous crime; sin; specif., wantonness; lewdness.

[Achan] wrought *folly* in Israel. *Josh.* vii. 15.

4. An excessively costly or unprofitable undertaking; esp., a building left unfinished because its expense proved too great for the builder's resources.

It is called this man's or that man's "*folly*," and the name of the foolish builder is thus kept alive. *Tench.*

Syn.—**FOLLY, INFATUATION.** **FOLLY** implies lack of sense; **INFATUATION**, blind and insensate folly, esp. with reference to opinions or personal attachments; as, "These indulgences are . . . *follies* when for them a man ruins his fortunes and reduces himself to want and beggary" (*Hume*); "Your *infatuation* about that girl blinds you" (*Jane Austen*); cf. "To all . . . persons it was obvious that he [Nelson] was influenced by an *infatuated* attachment,—a baneful passion, which destroyed his domestic happiness" (*Southey*). See **FOOLISH**.

Fo'mal-haut' (fō'măl-hō't'; fō'măl-hō), *n.* [Ar. *fum al-haut*, prop., mouth of the fish: cf. F. *Fomalhaut*.] *Astron.* A star of the 1.3 magnitude, in the constellation Piscis Australis, or Southern Fish.

fo-ment' (fō-mĕnt'), *v. t.*; **FO-MENT'ED**; **FO-MENT'ING**. [F. *fomenter*, fr. L. *fomentare*, fr. *fomentum* (for *fovimentum*) a warm application or lotion, fr. *fovere* to warm or keep warm.] **1.** To apply a warm lotion to; to bathe with a cloth or sponge wet with warm water or medicated liquid.

2. To cherish with heat; to vivify as if by heat. *Obs.*

Which these soft fires . . . *foment* and warm. *Milton.*

3. To nurse to life or activity; to cherish, or promote the growth of, by excitements; to rouse; encourage; instigate;—often in a bad sense; as, to *foment* ill humors.

Exciting and *fomenting* a religious rebellion. *Southey*

4. To excite (a person). *Obs.*

fo'ment (fō'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Fomentation.

2. State of excitation;—perh. confused with *ferment*.

fo'men-ta'tion (fō'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fomentatio*: cf. F. *fomentation*.] **1.** *Med.* **a** Act of fomenting; the application of warm lotions, cloths, etc. **b** The lotion, cloth, etc., so applied. **2.** Instigation; encouragement; as, the *fomentation* of a rebellion.

fo'men-ta'tor, *n.* [L.] One who fosters or encourages; an instigator; as, a *fomentator* of sedition.

fo'men-ter, *n.* One that fosters or encourages; a fomentator.

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fo'li-ot, *n.* **1.** ? Foolish matter. *Obs.* [goblin. *Obs.*
2. [Cf. It. *folletto*.] A kind of
fo'li-ot, *n.* [OF.] A balance formerly used in watches. *Obs.*
fo'li-ous, *a.* [OF. *folieus*.] Foolish. *Obs.*—**fo'li-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**fo'li-ous-ness**, *n.*
fo'li-ous (fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [See FOLIOSE.] **1.** *Bot.* Foliose. *Rare.* **2.** Like a leaf; thin; unsubstantial. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
fol'i-ty, *n.* [OF. *folieté*.] Folly.
Fol'ke-thing' (fōl'kĕ-tĭng'), *n.* [Dan. See **FOLK**; **THING**.] *Denmark.* See **LEGISLATURE**.
folk'free', *a.* Having a free man's rights, that is, having folkright. [MOOT.
folk'muth. Erron. for **FOLK-folk psychology.** See **PSYCHOLOGY**. [common people.
folk speech. The speech of the
folk'sy (fōk'sĭ), *a.* Pert. to or concerning people; also, fond of company; sociable. *Dial. U. S.*
folk tale. A story, generally mythical, perpetuated among the common people largely by word of mouth. [ASGARD
Folk'vang' (fōlk'wăng'), *n.* See
folle. + **FOAL, FOOL, FULL.**
fol'li-al, *a.* [From **FOLLY**.] Foolish. *Obs.*
fol'li-cule, *n.* Follicle; windbag.
fol-lic'u-lif'er-ous (fŏ-lĭk'ū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*follicle* + *-ferous*.] Bearing follicles.
Fol-lic'u-li'na (-lĭ'nȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of heterotrichous, trumpet-shaped, loricate infusorians having a two-lobed peristome.
fol-lic'u-lous, *a.* Folliculose.
fol'li-ful, *a.* Full of folly. *Obs.*
fol'li-ly, *adv.* [From ME. *foly* foolish.] Foolishly. *Obs.*
fol'li-ness, *n.* Foolishness. *Obs.*
follouht. + **FULLOUGHT.**
fol'low-a-ble, *a.* See **-ABLE**.
follow board. *Founding.* A board on which the pattern and the flask lie while the sand is rammed into the flask.
fol'lowd. Followed. *Ref. Sp.*
fol'low-ing-ly, *adv.* of **FOLLOWING**.
fol'low-my-lead'er, *n.* A game in which all the actions of a leader are imitated as closely as possible by each of the others, a player who fails to follow being "stumped."
fol'low-on', *n.* *Cricket.* A following on; also, the second innings of the side that follows on.
follow rest. = **FOLLOWER REST.**
fol'ly, *a.* [ME. *foly*, fr. *fol* foolish, OF. *fol*. See **FOOL**.] Foolish; lewd. *Obs.* — *adv.* Foolishly; lewdly. *Obs.*
fol'ly, *v. i.* To act foolishly.
folowe. + **FULL**, to baptize.
folt, *n.* & *v.* [From OF. *folet*, dim. of *fol* fool.] Fool. *Obs.*
folt'head', *n.* Folly. *Obs.*
folt'ish, *a.* Foolish. *Obs.*
foluesnesse. + **FOOLISHNESS.**
foluwe, folwe. + **FOLLOW.**
folwere. + **FOLLOWER.**
foly. + **FOLLY.**
fom'bil-tude, *n.* [Cf. **FUMBLE**.] A weak comparison. *Obs.*
foms. Obs. or Scot. var. of **FOAM.**
fo-ment', *v. i.* To become roused or excited. *Obs.*
fo'men-tate, *v. t.* [L. *fomentus*, p. p. of *fomentare* to foment.] To apply a fomentation to. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
fo-ment'er, *n.* One that foments

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plication of warm, moist substances, as cloths dipped in hot water or medicinal preparations, to the body for the purpose of easing pain. **b** The lotion thus applied.
2. Excitation, instigation; encouragement.
Dishonest *fomentation* of your pride. *Young.*
3. Act of cherishing with heat. *Obs.*

fo'mes (fō'mēz), *n.*; *pl.* FOMITES (fŏm'ĭ-tēz; fō'mĭ-). [L. *fomes, -itis*, touchwood, tinder.] **1.** *Med.* Any substance capable of absorbing, retaining, and transporting infectious germs; as, woolen clothes are said to be active *fomites*.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of polyporaceous fungi now united with *Polyporus*.

Fo'mors (fō'mērz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* FOMOR. [From Ir. *fo* under + *muir* the sea.] *Celt. Myth.* In Gaelic legend, the giants or sea demons, powers of darkness and ill, believed to have been overcome by the Tuatha De Danann. Most of them were represented as huge and deformed, some with animal heads, and as gifted with blighting and malignant potences. See GIANT, cf. BALOR, BRESS.

fond (fŏn; *E.* fŏnd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fundus*. See FUND.] *Obs., or used as a French word.* **1.** That which forms the background or foundation for added characteristics or aspects; groundwork; basis; fundamental character.
In other Homeric Erinyes there is often not even a *fond* of possible ghosts. *J. E. Harrison.*
2. Specif.: **a** *Lace Making.* The ground. **b** *Cookery.* Broth or juice from braised flesh or fish, usually as a sauce.
3. Fund, stock, or store. See FUND, *n.*
4. A fund of money; financial resources. *Obs.*

fond (fŏnd), *a.*; FOND'ER; FOND'EST. [For *fonned*, p. p. of ME. *fonnen* to be foolish, act foolishly; of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *fāni* silly, *fāna* to act foolishly, Sw. *fåne* fool. Cf. FUN.] **1.** Savorless; insipid; sickly in flavor. *Obs.*
2. Foolish; silly; simple; weak. *Archaic.*
Grant I may never prove so *fond*
To trust man on his oath or bond. *Shak.*
3. Foolishly tender and loving; weakly indulgent.
4. Affectionate; loving; tender; — in a good sense; as, a *fond* mother or wife. *Addison.*
5. Greatly pleased; prizing highly; desirous; — followed by *of* and, esp. with Scotch writers, *to* and the infinitive (formerly also by *on*).
More *fond* on her than she upon her love. *Shak.*
A great traveler, and *fond* of telling his adventures. *Irving.*
What we think ought to be, we are *fond* to think will be. *Cooper.*
6. Doted on; regarded with unreasoning affection.
Nor fix on *fond* abodes to circumscribe thy prayer. *Byron.*
7. Valued by folly; trifling. *Obs.* *Shak.*
From the table of my memory
I 'll wipe away all trivial *fond* records. *Shak.*
Syn. — Tender, affectionate, ardent, passionate. — FOND, LOVING, AMOROUS, ENAMORED, DOTING. FOND (in earlier usage, and sometimes still, connoting foolish tenderness) implies affectionate attachment; as, "Many a *fond* and idle name I give thee" (*Wordsworth*); "*fond* of his friend, and civil to his wife" (*Pope*); "One *fond* kiss, and then we sever" (*Burns*). LOVING implies stronger affection than *fond;* AMOROUS, a propensity to love; as, "Turn you where your lady is and claim her with a *loving* kiss" (*Shak.*); "Yielded with coy submission, modest pride, and sweet, reluctant, *amorous* delay" (*Milton*); "naturally *amorous* of all that is beautiful" (*Sir T. Browne*). One is ENAMORED who is inflamed with love; one is DOTING who is excessively or weakly fond; as, "He . . . with looks of cordial love hung over her *enamored*" (*Milton*); "Dante places low in the Inferno . . . those who were *enamored* of melancholy" (*O. Wilde*); "Sweet Poll! his *doting* mistress cries" (*Cowper*); "Thou chid'st me oft for loving Rosalind. — For *doting*, not for loving" (*Shak.*); cf. "I *doted* on logical accuracy of distinctions" (*De Quincey*). See ATTACHMENT, LIKE, *v. t.*

fon'dant (fŏn'dănt; *F.* fôn'dän'), *n.* [F., lit., melting, p. pr. of *fondre* to melt, L. *fundere*. See FOUND to cast.] A preparation of sugar, used as the basis of much confectionery, made by boiling a sugar solution to the point of crystallization, and then stirring it into a creamy mass which may be melted, flavored, and molded.

fon'dle (fŏn'd'l), *v. t.*; FON'DLED (-d'ld); FON'DLING (-dlĭng). [Freq. of FOND, *v.*, fr. FOND, *a.*] **1.** To treat with doting indulgence; to pamper; coddle. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. To treat or handle with tenderness or in a loving manner; to caress; as, a nurse *fondles* a child.
Syn. — See CARESS.

fon'dle, *v. i.* To manifest fondness, esp. by caresses.

fond'ling (fŏnd'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FONDLE. Esp.: *vb. n.* **a** A fool; a simpleton; a ninny. *Obs.* **b** A person or thing fondled or caressed; one treated with foolish or doting affection; a pet.
Fondlings are in danger to be made fools. *L'Estrange.*

fond'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Foolishly. *Archaic.*
Make him speak *fondly* like a frantic man. *Shak.*
2. In a fond manner; affectionately; tenderly.
My heart, untraveled, *fondly* turns to thee. *Goldsmith.*
3. In a willingly credulous manner; as, the result was not what we *fondly* hoped.

fond'ness, *n.* **1.** Foolishness; folly; weakness. *Obs.*
2. Doting affection; tender liking; also, appetite, propensity, or relish; as, he had a *fondness* for truffles.
Syn. — Attachment, affection, love, kindness.

fon'du' (fŏn'dü'), *a.* [F. *fondu*, p. p. of *fondre* to melt, blend. See FOUND to cast.] Blended; passing into each other by subtle gradations; — said of colors or of the surface or material on which the colors are laid.

fon'due' (fŏn'dü'), *n.* Also erroneously **fon'du'**. [F. See FONDU; cf. FONDANT.] *Cookery.* A dish made of cheese, eggs, butter, etc., melted together.

font (fŏnt), *n.* [F. *fonte*, fr. *fondre* to melt or cast. See FOUND to cast; cf. FOUNT a font.] **1.** Act or process of casting or founding; something cast. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Print.* An assortment of type of one size and style, including a due proportion of all the letters in the alphabet, large and small, points, accents, figures, etc.; — in Great Britain usually called *fount*.

font, *n.* [AS. *font, fant*, fr. L. *fons, fontis*, spring, fountain. See FOUNT a fountain] which water is contained for baptizing.
That name was given me at the *font*. *Shak.*
1. A basin or stone vessel in

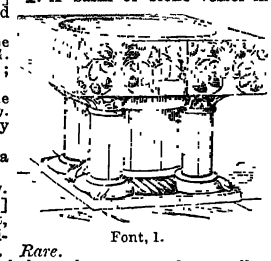
Font, 1.

2. A fountain; a spring; a source.
Bathing forever in the *font* of bliss *Young.*
3. A receptacle for holy water.
4. The oil reservoir of a lamp.

fon'tal (fŏn'tăl), *a.* [Cf. LL. *fontalis*.] **1.** Pertaining to a font, fountain, source, or origin; original; primary. *Rare.*
From the *fontal* light of ideas only can a man draw intellectual power. *Coleridge.*
2. Baptismal. *Rare.*

fon'ta-nel', *or* **fon'ta-nelle'** (fŏn'tȧ-nĕl'), *n.* [F. *fontanelle*, prop., a little fountain, fr. *fontaine* fountain. See FOUNTAIN.] **1.** *Med.* An issue or artificial ulcer for the discharge of humors from the body. *Obs.*
2. *Anat.* One of the intervals closed by membranous structures between the incompleted angles of the parietal bones and the neighboring bones of a fetal or young skull; — so called because it exhibits a rhythmical pulsation due to the flow of blood in the vessels of the brain. See also CORACOID FONTANEL. In the human fetus there are six fontanels, of which the anterior, or bregmatic, situated at the junction of the coronal and sagittal sutures, is much the largest, and remains for a considerable time after birth It is lozenge-shaped, while the posterior fontanel, at the junction of the sagittal and lambdoid sutures, is triangular. This aids in determining the presentation of the fetus.
3. An opening for the discharge of secretions; — often fig.

‖ **fon'tange'** (fŏn'tănzh'), *n.* [F., after Mlle. de *Fontanges* (about 1679), the first to wear it.] A kind of tall headdress, of varying shape, formerly worn.

Fontange.

fon-tic'u-lus (fŏn-tĭk'ū-lŭs), *n.* [L., dim. of *fons, fontis*, a fountain.] **1.** *Med.* An artificial issue or small ulcer, produced, as by caustics or cutting instruments, and kept from healing, for therapeutic purposes.
2. *Anat.* a The depression at the front of the neck just above the sternum. **b** A fontanel.

food (fōōd), *n.* [ME. *fode*, AS. *fōda;* akin to Icel. *fæða, fæði*, Sw. *föda*, Dan. & LG. *föde*, OHG. *fatunga*, Gr. πατεῖσθαι to eat, and perh. to Skr. *pā* to protect, L. *pascere* to feed, pasture, *pabulum* food, E. *pasture*. Cf. FEED, FODDER food, FOSTER to cherish.] **1.** Nutritive material absorbed or taken into the body of an organism for purposes of growth or repair and for the maintenance of the vital processes. Animals differ greatly from plants in their nutritive processes, and require, in addition to certain inorganic substances (water, salts, etc.) not ordinarily classed as foods (though absolutely indispensable to life, and contained in greater or less quantity in the substances eaten), complex organic substances, which fall into three principal groups. (1) *Proteids*, containing carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulphur, and often phosphorus and other elements. (2) *Carbohydrates* (as starch, sugar, etc.). (3) *Fats*. The last two groups contain carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen only. Since fats and carbohydrates do not contain nitrogen, they cannot entirely replace proteids, but are of great value as producers of heat and energy (being easily oxidizable in the tissues), the obtaining of which from a pure proteid diet would involve taking in an excessive supply of nitrogen. The nitrogen can be in part (but only in part) supplied by certain nitrogenous substances other than proteids. Substances of all three of the above groups may occur in either animal or vegetable foods. Meats contain chiefly proteids and fats, most vegetable foods chiefly carbohydrates and proteids. The texture, consistency, digestibility, palatability, etc. (factors which may often be greatly modified by cooking), also materially affect the value of food substances. (Cf. NUTRITION.) The food of plants consists of complex carbohydrates and proteids constructed within the bodies of green plants, by photosynthetic or other processes, from simple inorganic substances, more properly distinguished as **food materials**, which are absorbed in gaseous form (as carbon dioxide) or in solution by imbibition of soil moisture (as nitrates, phosphates, etc.). See METABOLISM, PLANT.
2. Nutriment in solid form, as opposed to *drink*, which may also contain more or less nourishing material.
☞ As used in laws prohibiting adulteration, etc., *food* is generally held to mean any article used as food or drink by man, whether simple, mixed, or compound, including food adjuncts such as condiments, spice, etc., and often excluding drugs and natural water.
3 Anything that nourishes, develops, or sustains; — chiefly fig. "*Food* to my displeasure." *Shak.*
4. One that is fed; a child; creature, person. *Obs.*
5. Act of eating; — chiefly in the phrase *in food. Obs.*
Syn. — FOOD, VICTUALS. FOOD is the generic term; VICTUALS (now somewhat rare in elegant use) applies esp. to prepared food. See PABULUM.

food adjunct. A substance not a true food and not used primarily for nutrition, but as a beverage, condiment, etc.

food'stuff' (fōōd'stŭf'), *n. Com.* Anything used as food; — chiefly in *pl.*

food vacuole. *Zoöl.* One of the temporary cavities in the protoplasm of many protozoans into which solid food is received and in which it is digested.

fool (fōōl), *n.* [ME. *fol*, n. & adj., OF. *fol*, F. *fol, fou*, foolish, mad, a fool, fr. L. *follis* a bellows, wind bag, an inflated ball; perh. akin to E. *bellows*. Cf. FOLLY, FOLLICLE.] **1.** A person deficient in judgment; one who acts absurdly or stupidly or pursues a course contrary to the dictates of wisdom; a simpleton; a dolt, — in Biblical use often implying impiety.
Extol not riches, then, the toil of *fools*. *Milton.*
Experience keeps a dear school, but *fools* will learn in no other. *Franklin.*
☞ In early use *fool* was a less contemptuous term than at present, and during the 16th and 17th centuries was even used as a term of endearment.
2. One who professionally counterfeits folly, as a jester or buffoon; a retainer formerly kept to make sport, dressed fantastically in motley, with cap and bells and bauble.
Can they think me . . . their *fool* or jester? *Milton.*
3. One who is made to appear foolish; a butt; dupe; toy, as, a *fool* of circumstances. "Fortune's *fool*." *Shak.*
4. One destitute of reason, or of the common powers of understanding; an idiot, a natural. *Now Rare.*
5. A wanton or wicked person. *Obs.*
6. *Hort.* = BLADDER PLUM.
Syn. — See IDIOT.

fool, *a.* Foolish; silly. *Obs*, *Colloq., or Dial.*

fool, *v. i.*; FOOLED (fōōld); FOOL'ING. **1.** To become a fool or imbecile. *Obs.*
2. To play the fool; to trifle; to spend time in idle sport or mirth. "Is this a time for *fooling?*" *Dryden.*
3. To act as a jester or buffoon. *Archaic.*

fool, *v. t.* **1.** To make a fool of; to deceive in a mortifying manner; to impose upon; to dupe; to cheat by inspiring foolish confidence; as, to *fool* one out of his money.
You are *fooled*, discarded, and shook off. *Shak.*
2. To infatuate; to make foolish. *Obs.* *Shak.*
For, *fooled* with hope, men favor the deceit. *Dryden.*
to fool away, to get rid of foolishly; to spend in trifles. idleness, folly, or without advantage.

fool, *n.* [Prob. a special use of *fool* a simpleton.] **1.** A kind of custard or clouted cream *Obs.*
2. A compound of fruit scalded and crushed, with cream; as, gooseberry *fool*.

fool'er-y (fōōl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). **1.** The habit or practice of folly or fooling, the behavior of a fool; absurdity.
Folly in fools bears not so strong a note,
As *foolery* in the wise, when wit doth dote. *Shak.*
2. An act of folly or fooling; a foolish, absurd, or nonsensical performance, utterance, or belief.
That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus, believed in any of these *fooleries*, it cannot be suspected. *Raleigh.*
3. Fools collectively. *Nonce Use. Sydney Smith. Oxf E.D.*

fool'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **a** A leatherfish or filefish. **b** The winter flounder or allied species.

fool'har'di-ness (-här'dĭ-nĕs), *n.* Courage without sense or judgment; foolish rashness; recklessness.

fool'har'dy (-dĭ), *a.* [OF. *fol hardi*. See FOOL idiot; HARDY.] Daring without judgment; foolishly adventurous and bold.
Syn. — Venturesome, venturous, precipitate, reckless, headlong, incautious. See RASH.

fool'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FOOL. Esp. *vb. n.* Act of fooling or jesting; humor for fooling; also, the product of this humor, as in a literary composition.
The knight's an admirable *fooling*. *Shak.*

fool'ish, *a.* **1.** Exhibiting folly, deficient in understanding; without judgment or discretion; silly; unwise.
I am a very *foolish* fond old man. *Shak.*
2 Proceeding from folly, weakness of mind, or silliness; exhibiting lack of judgment or discretion; as, a *foolish* act.
3. Absurd; ridiculous; hence (*Obs*), amusing.
A *foolish* figure he must make. *Prior.*
4. Paltry; insignificant; humble. *Archaic.*
We have a trifling *foolish* banquet toward. *Shak.*
Syn. — Irrational, unwise, imprudent, indiscreet, incau-

‖ **fo-men'to** (fō-mĕn'tō), *n.* [Sp., lit., fomentation.] Patronage; encouragement; specif., used to designate a department of government in some Spanish countries which is concerned with the administration of internal affairs, commonly embracing the improvement or public promotion of manufacturing, agricultural and mining industries, and often public instruction.

fom'i-tes, *n., pl.* of FOMES.

fon. + FEW. [p. p. of FIND.]

fon Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. and pp. of FIND.

fon, *n.* [Cf. FOND, *a.*] Fool; idiot. — *a.* Foolish. — *v. i.* To be foolish; to act foolishly. — *v. t.* To befool; to fool with. *All Obs.*

fond. + FAND, *v.*; FOUND.

fond. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. and p. p. of FIND.

fond, *n.* A fool. *Obs.*

fond, *v. i.* To be foolish; act foolishly; to be fond; dote. *Obs.*

fond, *v. t.* To befool; beguile; also, to caress; fondle. *Obs.*

‖ **fon'da** (fŏn'da), *n.* [Sp.] A hotel; an inn.

‖ **fon'da-co** (fŏn'dȧ-kō), *n.* [It., shop, formerly also lodging place for foreign merchants. See FONDUK.] **1.** An inn.
2. A common factory for merchants of one country doing business in a foreign city.

‖ **fon'dak.** Var. of FONDUK.

fonde. + FAND.

fondement. + FUNDAMENT.

fond'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

fon'dl. Fondle. *Ref. Sp.*

fon'dld. Fondled. *Ref. Sp.*

fon'dle, *n.* A fondling. [fondles.]

fon'dler (fŏn'dlẽr), *n.* One that fondles.

fon'dle-some, *a.* See -SOME.

fond'ling + FOUNDLING.

fon'dling-ly, *adv.* of FONDLING.

fond'ly, *a.* Fond; foolish. *R.*

‖ **fon-don'** (fŏn-dŏn'), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *fondón* bottom.] *Metal.* A large copper or copper-bottomed cazo, now used only in remote districts in Spanish America.

fon'duk (fŏn'dŭk), **fon'douk, fun'duck,** *n.* [Ar. *funduq*, of Gr. origin; cf. Gr. πάνδοκος all-receiving, πανδοκεῖον an inn.] In northern Africa, a business establishment, or commercial warehouse; sometimes, also, an inn; a fonda.

fone. + FON.

fone (fōn). Obs. pl. of FOE.

fonel, fonelle. + FUNNEL.

fo-net'ic. Phonetic. *Ref. Sp.*

fo'ne-tist. Phonetist. *Ref. Sp.*

fonge. + FANG, *v. t.*

fon'ic. Phonic. *Ref. Sp*

fonk. + FUNK, a spark.

fon'ly, *adv.* of FON, *a.*, foolish.

fonne. + FON.

fonned. + FOND.

fon'nish. *a.* See -ISH.

fo'no-graph, fo-nog'ra-fer, fo'no-graf'ic, fo-nog'ra-fy, fo'no-log'ic, fo-nol'o-gist, fo-nol'o-gy, fo'no-typ'y. Phonograph, phonographer, etc. *Ref. Sp.*

Fons (fŏnz), *n.* [L. *fons* fountain.] *Rom. Relig.* God of fountains, mythically son of Janus and Juturna.

‖ **fons et o-ri'go.** [L.] Source

‖ **Fons Vi'tæ.** [L., fountain of life] See DOCTOR IRREFRAGIBILIS.

font, *v. t.* [See FONT, *n.*] To christen; dub. *Obs. Orf. E. D.*

Fon'taine'bleau', *or* **Fon'taine'bleau'-Bar'bi'zon', school** (fôN'tĕn'blō' bär'bē'zôN'), *Painting*, the Barbizon school.

Fon-taine' pow'der (fŏn-tān'). A variety of picrate powder containing potassium chlorate.

font'al. *n.* a Source; font. *Obs. Orf. E. D.* **b** *Her.* A waterpot, emitting a stream.

font'al-ly, *adv.* of FONTAL.

fontane. + FOUNTAIN.

fontane, *a.* [L. *fontanus.*] Pert. to a spring or fountain. *Obs*

fon'ta-nelle' (fŏn'tȧ-nĕl'). [F.] *Anat.* Var. of FONTANEL, 2.

fon'ta-nier', *n.* [F. *fontanier, fontenier.*] A fountaineer. *Obs.*

‖ **fon-tein'** (fŏn-tīn'; -tēn'), *n.* [D.] A spring of water. *S. Africa.*

Fon'te-nay quince (fŏn'tē-nā). A variety of quince with inferior fruit, cultivated chiefly as a stock for grafting pears.

fon'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

Fon'ti-na-la'ce-æ (fŏn'tĭ'ȳ-nȧ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See FONTINALIS.] *Bot.* A family of mosses embracing the genera *Fontinalis* and *Dichelyma*. — **fon'ti-na-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Fon'ti-na'lis-a (-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The festival of springs and fountains, held October 13.

Fon'ti-na'lis (-nā'lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fontinalis* of a fountain.] *Bot.* A genus of aquatic mosses containing numerous species found in streams and ponds, having the capsule nearly covered by the perichætium.

fon'ti-nel'. Var. of FONTANEL.

font'let, *a.* See -LET.

font name. A baptismal name.

font stone. A baptismal font, esp. one of stone.

font water. Water used at the baptismal font. *Obs.*

foo. + FOE.

foo. Var. of FU. [var. of FULL.]

foo (fōō). Scot. and dial. Eng.

food, *v. t.* To supply with food; to feed; nourish. *Obs.*

foode. + FEUD.

foo'der, *n.* [G. *fuder* a wine measure See FOTHER.] A large wine cask, or the amount it would hold. *Obs.*

food fish. Any fish used for food.

food'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

food'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **food'less-ness,** *n.* [*Rare.*]

food'y, *a.* Eatable; fruitful.

food yolk. See YOLK, 1 **b.**

foo'-foo' (fōō'fōō'), *n.* **1.** A dough of mashed plantains; — so called by negroes. *U. S.*
2. A tool; a ninny *Slang, U. S.*

Foo'lah. Var of FULAH.

fool-a'tum, *a.* Foolhardy. *Obs.*

fool-begged, *a.* ?Foolish. *Obs.*

foold Pooled. *R Sp.* [-DOM

fool'dom (fōōl'dŭm), *n.* See

fool duck. The ruddy duck; — so called from its tameness.

foole + FOAL, FOOL.

fool'ess, *n.* A female fool. *Rare.*

fool'-hap'py, *a.* Lucky without judgment or contrivance *Obs.*

fool'har'di-hood (-här'dĭ-hōōd), *n.* Foolhardiness. [HARDY

fool'har'di-ly, *adv.* of FOOLHARDY.

fool'har'di-ment, *n.* [OF. *fol hardiement, hardiment*] Foolhardiness. *Obs.*

fool'har'dise, *n* [*fool*, F. *fol, fou* + F. *hardiesse* boldness] Foolhardiness. *Obs.*

fool'har'di-ship, *n* See -SHIP.

fool'-haste', *n.* [OF *fole haste*] Foolish haste. — **fool'-hast'y,** *a.* — **fool'-hast'i-ness,** *n.*

fool'head', *n.* 1 Folly. *Obs.*
2. A fool. *Dial. U. S.*

fool hen. A grouse when, as at certain times in summer, tame and easily killed. *Western U. S.*

fool'i-am'i-ny, *n.* [From FOOL.] Fool; body of fools. *Obs.*

fool'i-fy (fōōl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make a fool of, befool. *Obs. or R.*

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tious; senseless, brainless, witless, shallow, shallow-brained, simple; laughable, ridiculous, nonsensical. — **Foolish, silly, fatuous, absurd, preposterous.** Foolish (see IMBECILE) implies lack of judgment or discretion; silly adds the implication of weakness of intellect, witlessness, or pointlessness; that is fatuous (cf. *vacuous*, under EMPTY) which is vacantly or stupidly silly; as, "foolish curs, that run winking into the mouth of a Russian bear" (*Shak.*), "a *silly* answer, and fitting well a sheep" (*id.*); "Do you doubt that the most *fuluous* of the Georges, whichever it was, thought himself Newton's superior?" (*Landor*). That is absurd which is inconsistent with received notions, common sense, or reason; that is preposterous which is glaringly absurd, or which puts, as it were, the cart before the horse; as, "It would be *absurd* to speak of circles or triangles as any older to-day than they were at the beginning of the world" (*Froude*), "The follies of the Cavalier party proved that things may be *absurd* without being ridiculous, those of their opponents demonstrated that ridicule may justly attach to things not intrinsically *absurd*" (*Rich. Garnett*); "No matter how *preposterous* or insane, a purpose is a godsend to them" (*Hawthorne*); "some *preposterous* sect unknown to good society" (*G. Eliot*). See LAUGHABLE, IRRATIONAL, FOLLY.

foolish guillemot, the common guillemot (*Uria troile*).

fool'ish-ness (fōōl'ĭsh-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Quality of being foolish.
2. A foolish practice; an absurdity.
The preaching . . . is to them that perish *foolishness*. 1 *Cor.* i. 18.

fools'cap' (fōōlz'kăp'), *n.* In senses 1 & 2 often **fool's cap.**
1. A cap or hood, usually with bells, worn by jesters.
2. A dunce's cap in the shape of a cone, sometimes worn as a punishment by school children.
3. Paper for writing, printing, etc., in sheets measuring approximately 13 × 16 or 17 inches,—so called from the watermark of a fool's cap and bells used by old paper makers.
foolscap and half, f. and third, sizes of paper. See PAPER.

fool's paradise. **1.** A name applied to a Limbo (see under LIMBO) popularly believed to be the region of vanity and nonsense. Hence, a state of illusive or deceptive happiness; pleasure based on unreal conditions or false hopes.
2. A kind of triangular prism. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

fool's parsley. A European apiaceous weed (*Æthusa cynapium*) resembling parsley, but nauseous and poisonous.

foot (fo͝ot), *n.*; *pl.* FEET (fēt). [ME. *fot*, *foot*, pl. *fet*, *feet*, AS. *fōt*, pl. *fēt*; akin to D. *voet*, OHG. *fuoz*, G. *fuss*, Icel. *fōtr*, Sw. *fot*, Dan. *fod*, Goth. *fōtus*, L. *pes*, Gr. πούς, Skr. *pād*, Icel. *fet* step, pace, measure of a foot, *feta* to step, find one's way. Cf. ANTIPODES, CAP-A-PIE, EXPEDIENT, FETLOCK, FETTER, PAWN a man in chess, PEDAL] **1.** The terminal part of the leg of a man or of an animal; that part of an animal upon which it rests when standing, or upon which it moves. In man the *foot* is the *pes*, or part of the leg below the ankle joint or tibiotarsal articulation; in four-footed vertebrates it is extended also to the corresponding division of the fore limb (or *manus*). In digitigrade animals the term is restricted in common usage to the part of the limb which rests on the ground in walking, the remainder of the manus or pes being considered part of the leg. In invertebrates the word designates any of various organs of locomotion or attachment, as the limb of an arthropod (in insects often restricted to the terminal part, or *tarsus*), and in mollusks, the ventral muscular surface or a more or less distinct ventral muscular process, usually disklike and serving for creeping in the gastropods, but narrow and adapted for burrowing in most bivalves. See also TUBE FOOT.
2. *Bot.* **a** In mosses, the basal portion of the sporogonium, embedded in the gametophore. **b** In ferns and fern allies, an organ of the young sporophyte by which the latter absorbs nourishment from the prothallium or gametophyte.
3. The foot as the organ of locomotion; hence, fig., motion or power of walking or running; tread; step; pace; speed; also, *Obs.*, a person walking or running.
What cursed *foot* wanders this way to-night? *Shak.*
4. *Mil.* Soldiers who march and fight on foot; the infantry, in distinction from the cavalry and artillery. *Archaic or Poetic.* "Both horse and *foot*." *Milton.*
5. That part of anything designed to accommodate the body that is in proximity to or covers the feet; as, the *foot* of a stocking; the *foot* of a bed.
6. Something resembling a foot in position or use, as the lower end of a leg of a chair; the lowest part or base; the ground part; the bottom, as of a mountain or column; also, the last of a row or series; the end or extremity, esp. if associated with inferiority; as, the *foot* of a hill; the *foot* of the procession; the *foot* of a class; the *foot* of the table.
7. Specif.: *Mech.* **a** In a sewing machine, the piece that holds the cloth steady; — called also *presser foot*. **b** In an organ, a tube that supports a pipe and through which the wind is introduced. See *Illusts.* of FLUE PIPE, REED PIPE. **c** (*pl.* FOOTS) *Basketry.* The bottom woven edge of a basket or the like. See BASKET, *Illust.* **d** *Naut.* The lower edge (of a sail). **e** *Mining.* Short for FOOTWALL.
8. That which is placed or appears at the bottom or foot or end, as the sum of an account or the refrain of a song.
9. (*pl.* FOOTS) In refining processes, the bottom portion; sediment; dregs; residue.
10. Fundamental principle; basis; plan; also, recognized condition; rank; standing ground; footing. *Obs. or R.*
Answer directly upon the *foot* of dry reason. *Berkeley.*
11. Normal or standard rate of reckoning; customary value or price. *Obs.*
12. **a** A measure of length derived from the length of the human foot; for English-speaking countries, one third of the yard, or twelve inches, 30.480 cm. (but cf. *Cape foot*, under MEASURE, *Table*). In other countries the foot, now largely replaced by metric units, varies locally, usually between 11 and 14 inches. See MEASURE. **b** = FRONT FOOT.

☞ *Foot* is used as a collective plural when preceded by a designation of the number taken; as, a ten-*foot* pole.
13. (*pl.* FOOTS) A measure for grindstones, the numerical value of which is found by adding the diameter and thickness of the stone in inches and dividing by 8. Thus, a grindstone 42 inches in diameter and 6 inches thick is called a 6-foot stone.
14. *Pros.* A group of syllables marked off as constituting a metrical unit of verse, corresponding to a *measure* in music. In Greek and Latin verse the quantity or length of syllables, that is, the time they occupy in pronouncing, was taken into account, and the elements of a foot were the short and the long syllable, marked ⏑ and – respectively, and having the relative time value of an eighth and a quarter note (𝅘𝅥𝅯 and ♩). See MORA. A foot in classical verse, therefore, is a time-and-accent pattern of longs and shorts, the verse ictus generally falling on a long, without regard to the accents of the syllables as ordinarily spoken — the latter, in Greek at least, being primarily a pitch accent. In English and other modern verse, where the ordinary accent of words is primarily an ictus, or stress, this stress regularly coincides with the verse ictus, and the relative length of the syllables is hardly regarded as an element in the foot, which is thus a pattern simply of accented and nonaccented syllables. Thus where the classic dactyl (as, *dūcĭmŭs*) is reckoned as a foot of four units with the movement of 4/8 time, the English dactyl (as, *mĕrrĭly*) is reckoned as a foot of three units, with the movement of 3/8 time. The Greeks divided the foot into two parts, the accented and the unaccented, which they called the *thesis* and the *arsis* respectively. See these terms, and VERSE.
Verse as commonly read frequently departs from this regularity of intervals; but without the regularity as a norm to which to refer it, we should not recognize it as verse. The normal accent interval we call a *foot*. *R. M. Alden*
☞ The word *foot* is sometimes combined with the names of other units to form names of derived units, as in *foot pound* or *pound foot*, etc.
at foot, said of an animal recently born and following the dam — **at one's feet** *or* (formerly) **foot,** on the ground near one's feet; hence, manifesting devoted allegiance or obedience, subjection, supplication, etc. — **f.-and-mouth disease,** a contagious disease (*eczema epizoötica*) of cattle, sheep, swine, etc., characterized by the formation of vesicles and ulcers in the mouth and about the hoofs. — **f. of the fine,** *Eng. Law*, that part of the tripartite indenture made in case of a fine of land which was preserved in the court's records. See FINE, *n.*, 3 **b**; CHIROGRAPH. *Hist.*
Henceforth [after 1195] there is to be a tripartite indenture and one "part" of it is to be preserved in the treasury. This "part" or copy (perhaps owing to some confusion between the French pes which means peace, concord, and the Latin pes which means foot) soon becomes known as the "*foot* of the fine." *Pollock & Maitland*
— **on f. a** Walking or running; afoot. **b** In motion; astir. **c** In progress or activity; "going on." — **to find, know,** *or* **take, the length of one's f.,** to discover, know, or try to learn the characteristics of a person, esp. in order to manage him. *Slang, Eng.* — **to put,** *or* **set, one's best f. foremost,** to do one's best to get on (lit. or fig.); to make as good an appearance as possible. See BEST. *Colloq.* — **to put,** *or* **set, one's f. down,** to take a resolute stand; to be determined. *Colloq.* — **to put,** *or* **set, one's f. down upon,** to repress decisively; to refuse to permit or consent to. — **on (one's) feet,** in a position to go on; fairly established. — **under foot a** Under the feet; fig., in subjection. **b** Below par. *Obs.* See FOOT, 11.
"They would be forced to sell . . . far *under foot*." *Bacon.*
c *Naut.* Beneath the bottom (of a ship or boat).

foot (fo͝ot), *v. t.*; FOOT'ED; FOOT'ING. **1.** To tread to measure or music; to dance; trip; skip.
2. To walk; — opposed to *ride* or *fly*.
3. To move, esp. as a ship; as, the yacht *foots* fast.
to foot it, to walk; dance; foot; as, finding no carriage, I had to *foot it*. "*Foot it* featly here and there." *Shak.* — **to f. up,** to amount to when added or reckoned; sometimes with *to*; as, his debts *foot up* (or *foot up to*) $1,000.

foot, *v. t.* **1.** To tread; to walk, run, or dance, on, over, or through; as, to *foot* the green; to *foot* a measure.
2. To kick with the foot; to spurn. *Obs. or R.*
3. To set on foot; to establish. *Obs. or R.*
What confederacy have you with the traitors
Late *footed* in the kingdom? *Shak.*
4. To seize or strike with the talons. *Shak.*
5. To make or renew the foot of, as of a stocking. *Shak.*
6. To track. *Now Rare.*
7. To sum up, as the numbers in a column; — sometimes with *up*; as, to *foot* (or *foot up*) an account.
8. To pay (a bill, expenses, etc.). *Colloq.*

foot'ball' (fo͝ot'bôl'), *n.* **1.** An inflated ball to be kicked in sport, usually made of a bladder or rubber bag incased in leather or of India rubber.
2. A field game played with a football, in which each of two contesting teams tries to kick or carry the ball to or through its opponent's goal or goal line. There are now three principal varieties, **Rugby, Association,** and **American, football.** In the first, as principally played in the British Empire, the ball may be carried, or kicked, or thrown backwards, and a player in possession of the ball may be tackled bodily. There are two distinct varieties, **Rugby Union** and a later development under professional auspices, **Northern Union** (played in Lancashire and Yorkshire). In *Association football* all use of the arms or hands is prohibited except to the goal keeper, and the ball is propelled by kicking, or striking it with the head, shoulder, or other parts of the body except the arms. *American football* is a development of the Rugby game, in which one side is allowed undisputed possession of the ball at the moment when it is put in play and players may run ahead of the man with the ball to prevent his being seized, these changes leading to others in the direction of more systematized and formal play. The ball used in the Rugby and American games is ellipsoidal in shape, while the Association football is spherical.

foot'board' (fo͝ot'bōrd'; 201), *n.* **1.** A board or narrow platform upon which one may stand or brace his feet; as: **a** The foot rest of a coachman's box. **b** = FOOTPLATE. **c** A small platform at the rear of a carriage for a footman.
2. A board forming the foot of a bedstead.
3. A treadle.

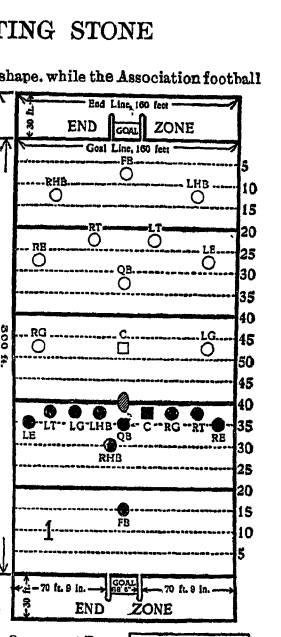

foot'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A page; an attendant; a lackey.

foot'bridge' (-brĭj'), *n.* A bridge for foot passengers only.

foot candle. *Photom.* The amount of illumination produced by a standard candle at a distance of one foot.

foot'cloth' (fo͝ot'klôth'; 205), *n.* **1.** Formerly, a housing or caparison for a horse.
2. A carpet; rug.

foot'-drop', *n. Med.* An extended position of the foot caused by paralysis of the flexor muscles of the leg.

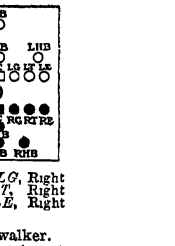

1 Diagram of Football Field with positions of players at Kick-off; 2 Diagram of Line-up for a Scrimmage. In both diagrams Black is supposed to hold the ball. *C*, Center, *QB*, Quarterback; *RHB*, *LHB*, Right and Left Halfback; *FB*, Fullback; *RG*, *LG*, Right and Left Guard; *RT*, *LT*, Right and Left Tackle; *RE*, *LE*, Right and Left End

foot'ed, *a.* **1.** Having a foot or feet, or such or so many feet; shaped in the foot. "*Footed* like a goat." *Grew.*
2. Having (so many) feet in length.
3. Composed in meter.

foot'er (fo͝ot'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who goes on foot; a walker.
2. *Sports.* **a** Football. *Slang, Eng.* **b** *Bowls.* A mat on which the player stands when delivering his bowl. **c** *Hawking.* One that foots. See FOOT, *v. t.*, 4.

foot'fall' (-fôl'), *n.* A setting down of the foot; a footstep; the sound of a footstep. *Shak.*

foot'gear' (-gēr'), *n.* Covering for the feet, as stockings, shoes, or boots.

foot guard. A guard for the foot; specif.: **a** A boot or pad for a horse's foot to prevent injury to the hoof by interfering or overreaching. **b** *Railroads.* A device placed between rails more than two and less than six inches apart to prevent the catching of people's feet.

Foot Guard b.

Foot Guards (gardz), *pl.* Infantry soldiers belonging to select regiments called the Guards. In England they are composed of the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, and Irish Guards, with the special duties of home defense and guarding the sovereign, although they may be sent on foreign service.

foot'halt' (fo͝ot'hôlt'), *n.* A disease affecting the feet of sheep.

foot'hill' (-hĭl'), *n.* A hill at the foot of higher hills.

foot'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* **1.** A hold for the feet; place where one may tread or stand; stable position of the feet; footing.
2. A light rubber overshoe or sandal, with only a strap round the heel.

foot'ing, *n.* **1.** Standing; placing and position of the feet so as to insure stability; as, you had best look to your *footing*.
2. Ground for the foot; place for the foot to rest on; foundation to stand on; foothold; hence, established place, basis for operation; foundation.
Every step gained is a *footing* and help to the next. *Holder.*
He had obtained a *footing* at court. *Macaulay*
3. Relative position; status; condition; rank; as, they are on a friendly *footing*.
Lived on a *footing* of equality with nobles. *Macaulay*
4. A moving on foot; specif., walk, step, tread, dance, progress, coming.
Hark, I hear the *footing* of a man. *Shak.*
5. A track; footprint. *Archaic.*
6. Act of entering into a new relationship, as at school or in a trade; hence, some fee or entertainment exacted from a newcomer into such relationship; as, he had to pay (or pay for) his *footing* with a box of cigars.
7. Material for making the feet, as of stockings.
8. Act of putting a foot to anything; also, that which is added as a foot; as, the *footing* of a stocking.
9. Act of adding up a column of figures; the amount or sum total of such a column.

fool'ish-har'dy, *a.* Foolhardy. *Obs.* — **-har'di-ness,** *n. Obs.*
fool'ish-ly, *adv.* of FOOLISH.
fool'ish-wit'ty, *a.* Foolish in wisdom. *Nonce Word. Shak.*
fool'-large, *a. & n.* [OF. *fol large*] Prodigal. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
fool'-lar'gesse, *n.* Prodigality. [*Obs.*]
fool'mon'ger, *n.* [See MONGER.] One who profits by the folly or credulity of others. *Obs.*
fool-oc'ra-cy (fo͞ol-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *a.* [*fool* + *-cracy.*] a Government by fools. **b** Ruling class of fools. *Facetious or Contemptuous.*
fool-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A standard by which to measure folly. *Facetious.*
fool-os'o-pher (-ŏs'ō-fẽr), *n.* A fool posing as a philosopher. *Facetious.* — **fool-os'o-phy** (-fĭ), *n.*
fool'proof', *a.* So simple, plain, strong, or the like, as not to be liable to be misunderstood, damaged, etc., even by a fool.
fool sage. [See FOOL; SAGE wise] A jester. *Obs*
fool's celery. Fool's parsley.
fool's'-coat', *n.* The European goldfinch.
fool's crochet. = TRICOT STITCH.
fool's errand. An unreasonable, silly, profitless adventure or undertaking. [FOOLS]
Fool's Festival. See FEAST OF.
fool's gold. Iron or copper pyrites, resembling gold in color
fool'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
fool's mate. *Chess.* Checkmate arrived at by the moves: P-KKt4, P-K4; P-KB3, Q-R5, sometimes = SCHOLAR'S MATE.
fool's stitch. = TRICOT STITCH.
foond. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. and p. p. of FIND.
foord. ✝ FORD.
foorme. ✝ FORM. [or *Dial. Eng.*]
foose (fōōz), *n.* Houseleek. *Scot*
foo'ter (fo͝os'tẽr), *n.* Bustle. *Anglo-Irish.* [*Obs.*]
foot, *a.* Pedestrian; prosaic.
foot'age (fo͝ot'ĭj), *n. Mining* Payment by the running foot of work; also, amount so paid.
foot artillery. *Mil.* Field artillery in which the men are not mounted. [*Obs.*]
foot'back', *adv. or n* (On) foot.
foot'ball', *v. t. & i.* To kick a football or as a football. — **foot'-ball'er,** *n.* — **foot'ball'ist,** *n.*
foot'band', *n.* **1.** A band of foot soldiers. *Obs.*
2. *Naut.* A reënforcing strip of canvas on the after part of the foot of a sail.
foot bank. *Fort.* A banquette. *Obs. or R.* [plinth.]
foot base. A molding above a
foot bass (bās). A keyboard instrument, played with the feet, for supplying a bass to harpsichord music, etc.
foot bath. A bath for the feet
foot bench 1. A banquette. *Obs*
2. A foot rest for several persons [blower. *Obs*
foot blast. A blast from a foot
foot blower. A bellows worked by foot.
foot'breadth', *n.* The breadth of a foot; — used as a measure.
foot clonus = ANKLE JERK.
foot dirt. = FOOTS. See FOOT, *n.*, 9.
foote'ite (fo͝ot'ĭt), *n.* [After one Dr. A. E. *Foote.*] *Min.* A deep blue hydrous oxychloride of copper in prismatic crystals
foot'er, *n.* [Cf. FOUTER.] An idle, scurvy fellow. *Dial Eng.*
foot'er, *v. i.* To idle; potter. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*
foot'fast', *n.* Prisoner. *Obs.* —
foot'fast'ness, *n. Obs.* [foot.]
foot'fight', *n.* A conflict on
foot'folk', *n.* Infantry. *Rare.*
foot follower. An attendant; retainer *Obs.*
foot front = FRONT FOOT.
foot'ful, *n.* As much as can be grasped with the foot.
foot'gang' (fo͝ot'găng'), *n. Scot* a. A long narrow chest used as a step to a bed. **b** As much ground as one can move on.
foot'gang'er (-ẽr), *n.* [D. *voet* foot + *ganger* walker.] A young locust which has not acquired wings. *So. Africa.*
foot'geld', *n. O. Eng. Law.* A fine for keeping an unexpeditated great dog in a forest.
foot'gin', *n* [See GIN.] A snare or trap for the feet. *Obs.*
foot'glove' (-glŭv'), *n* A kind of stocking or toed shoe *Obs.*
foot grease. Refuse of cottonseed after expression of the oil
foot'grene', *n* [AS. *grin*, *gryn*, snare.] A footgin. *Obs.* [*Scot.*]
footh (fōōth). Var. of FOUTH.
foot hammer *Mach* A small tilt hammer moved by a treadle
foot'hook' (fo͝ot'ho͝ok'), *n.* = FUTTOCK [foot. *Obs or R.*]
foot'hot', *adv* Hastily; hotfooting ale Drink or money for drink exacted as footing. See FOOTING, 6. [a roof.
footing beam The tie beam of
foot'ing-ly, *adv.* Trippingly; featly, —said of dancing. *Rare.*
footing stone *Arch.* Any stone for the footing of a wall; esp., a broad flat stone for the base or lowest course of a wall.

10. *Arch.* A course or series of courses projecting at the base of a wall, abutment, etc.

1 Concrete Base ; 2 Stepped-up Brick Footing ; 3 Foundation Wall.

11. **a** The straight edge of lace by which it is sewed to another fabric. **b** A narrow unfigured lace netting such as is often sewed to the straight edge of pattern lace.
12. The finer refuse part of whale blubber, not wholly freed of oil.
13. A piece of wood inserted into an arrow shaft and projecting into the pile.
foot lathe. A lathe driven by a treadle.
foot'less (fo͝ot'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no feet; hence, without foundation; unsubstantial.
Dreamful wastes where *footless* fancies dwell. *Tennyson.*
2. Clumsy; stupid; inapt Cf. HANDLESS. *Slang or Collog.*
A more *footless* rule . . . was never imposed. *Henry van Dyke.*
foot'lick'er (fo͝ot'lĭk'ẽr), *n.* A sycophant; a fawner; a toady. Cf. BOOTLICK. *Shak. Carlyle.*
foot'lights' (-līts'), *n. pl.* A row of lights in the front of the stage, and on a level therewith, in a theater, etc.; — also used attributively (*sing.*); as, a *footlight* favorite.
foot'ling (-lĭng), *adv. & a.* [*foot* + 2d *-ling.*] With or having the feet foremost.
foot'-loose' (-lo͞os'), *a.* Free; untrammeled.
foot'man (fo͝ot'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man on foot; pedestrian; walker. *Archaic.*
2. **a** One who runs foot races. *Obs.* **b** A footpad. *Obs.* **c** A foot soldier. *Rare.*
3. **a** A man in waiting; a male servant whose duties are to attend the door, the carriage, the table, etc. **b** Formerly, a servant who ran in front of his master's carriage.
4. A metallic stand for holding anything before a fire.
5. Short for FOOTMAN MOTH.
foot mange. *Veter.* A parasitic disease of horses, cattle, sheep, etc., usually confined to the skin of the fetlock and never affecting parts above the knees and hocks. It is caused by varieties of the mite *Chorioptes symbiotes.*
footman moth. Any of numerous moths of the family Lithosiidæ; — so named from their neat coloration, likened to the livery of a footman.
foot'mark' (fo͝ot'märk'), *n.* **1.** A mark on the foot. *Obs.*
2. A footprint.
foot'note' (-nōt'), *n.* A note of reference or comment placed below the text on a printed page. — *v. t.* To furnish with a footnote.
foot'pace' (-pās'), *n.* **1.** A walking pace or step.
2. A carpet or rug; a mat. *Obs.*
3. A dais, or elevated platform, esp. that on which an altar stands; a landing in a staircase; a hearthstone.
foot'pad' (fo͝ot'păd'), *n.* A highwayman, or robber, on foot. — *v. i.* To play the footpad. — **foot'pad'der-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*
foot'path' (-pȧth'), *n.* A narrow path or way for pedestrians only; a footway. — *v. t.* To make a footpath across.
foot'plate' (-plāte'), *n.* **1.** A carriage step.
2. *Railroads.* Formerly, a plate or platform on which the engineer of a locomotive stood in driving the engine; hence, the floor of the cab.
foot pound. *Mech.* A unit of energy, or work, being equal to the work done in raising one pound avoirdupois against the force of gravity the height of one foot.
foot poundal. An absolute unit of energy, namely, the kinetic energy of a pound avoirdupois moving uniformly one foot per second; a foot pound divided by the acceleration of gravity expressed in feet per second per second; 421,402 ergs.
foot'-pound'-sec'ond, *a. Physics.* Pertaining to or designating a system of units based upon the foot as the unit of length, the pound as the unit of weight or mass, and the second as the unit of time.
foot'print' (fo͝ot'prĭnt'), *n.* An impression of the foot; a footmark. — *v. t.* To impress footprints upon.
foot rail. **1.** A railroad rail with a wide flat flange on the lower side.
2. A crosspiece, or rail, as between the legs of a table or chair or under a car seat, to rest the feet on, etc.
foot'rill (fo͝ot'rĭl), *n. Mining.* A level or inclined road giving entrance to a mine, as a tunnel driven in a hillside or one following the dip of the strata from the surface. *Eng.*
foot'rope' (-rōp'), *n. Naut.* **a** The rope rigged below a yard, upon which men stand when reefing or furling; — formerly called a *horse.* **b** That part of the boltrope to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed.
foot rot. **1.** *Bot.* A disease affecting the sweet orange when growing on its own roots. It is caused by the parasitic fungus *Fusarium lunonis,* and is manifested by large exudations of gum near the base of the trunk.
2. *Veter.* A progressive inflammation of the interdigital space of sheep and cattle, caused by the microörganism *Bacillus necrophorus,* and in some cases leading to extensive suppuration with loss of the hoof.
foot scab. *Veter.* Foot mange of sheep.
foot'scald' (fo͝ot'skȯld'), *n. Veter.* An injury or bruise of the sole of a horse's foot, caused by paring the horn too close, by putting on a shoe while too hot, or by traveling over a rough stony road when shod with light, thin shoes.
foot second. *Mech.* **a** A (lineal) foot per second; — used as a unit of velocity. **b** A cubic foot per second; a cusec; — used principally in hydraulics to measure the rate of discharge of streams.
foot'sore' (fo͝ot'sōr'; 201), *a.* Having sore or tender feet, as by reason of much walking. — **foot'sore'ness,** *n.*
foot'stalk' (-stȯk'), *n.* **1.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* A petiole, pedicel, or peduncle.
2. *Mech.* The lower part of a millstone spindle.
foot'stall' (fo͝ot'stȯl'), *n.* **1.** The stirrup of a woman's saddle.
2. *Arch.* The plinth, base, or pedestal of a pillar.
foot'step' (-stĕp'), *n.* **1.** A stepping; footfall; tread; distance covered by a step.
2. The mark or impression of the foot; a track; hence, visible sign of a course pursued; token; mark; as, the *footsteps* of divine wisdom.
3. A step on which to ascend or descend.
4. A brace for the foot under a hand printing press.
5. *Mach.* A bearing to support the lower end of a vertical shaft; — called also *footstep bearing.*
foot'stick' (-stĭk'), *n Print.* A beveled stick placed against the foot of the page or pages in a form, to give purchase for the quoins.
foot'stock' (-stȯk'), *n* **1.** *Obs.* **a** A kind of hatter's fulling stocks. **b** A footstool. **c** The upright timbers of a ship.
2. The part of a skate upon which the foot rests.
3. *Mach.* A tailstock or loose headstock, as of a lathe.
foot'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** **a** A base or pedestal. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **b** A foundation stone. **c** A single stone forming a kneeler at the foot of a gable slope to resist the thrust of the coping stones above.
2. The stone at the foot of a grave.
foot'stool' (-sto͞ol'), *n.* **1.** A low stool to support the feet.
2. A portable step or stool used in mounting a horse, etc.
3. The earth. *Is.* lxvi. 1.
foot ton. *Mech.* A unit of energy or work, being equal to the work done in raising one ton against the force of gravity through the height of one foot.
foot valve. *Mech.* A suction valve or check valve at the lower end of a pipe; esp., such a valve in a steam-engine condenser opening to the air pump.
foot' wal'ing (wȧl'ĭng). *Naut.* The inside bottom planks of a vessel.
foot'wall' (fo͝ot'wȯl'), *n. Mining.* The stratum of rock underlying a lode or vein. Cf. HANGING WALL.
foot'worn' (-wôrn'; 201), *a.* Worn by, or wearied in, the feet; as, a *footworn* path; a *footworn* traveler.
foo'zle (fo͞o'z'l), *v. t. & i.*; FOO'ZLED (-z'ld); FOO'ZLING (-zlĭng). [Cf. G. *fuseln* to work badly or slowly.] To bungle; to manage awkwardly; to treat or play unskillfully; as, to *foozle* a stroke in golf.
She *foozles* all along the course. *Century Mag.*
foo'zle, *n.* **1.** A stupid fellow; a fogy. *Collog.*
2. Act of foozling; a bungling stroke, as in golf.
fop (fŏp), *n.* [ME. *foppe, fop,* fool; cf. E. *fob* to cheat, G. *foppen* to make a fool of one, jeer, D. *foppen.*] **1.** A foolish or silly person; a conceited pretender to wit or accomplishments. *Obs.*
2. One whose admiration it is to gain admiration by showy dress; a coxcomb; dandy; exquisite.
fop'per-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* FOPPERIES (-ĭz). [Fr. FOP.] **1.** Foolish character or action; folly; foolery; absurdity. *Obs.*
Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter
My sober house. *Shak.*
2. The behavior, dress, or other indication of a fop; coxcombry; showy affectation or folly.
fop'pish (-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Foolish; silly; stupid. *Obs.*
2. Foplike; characteristic of a fop in dress or manners.
Syn. — Dapper, spruce, dandyish. See FINICAL.
— **fop'pish-ly,** *adv.* — **fop'pish-ness,** *n.*
for (fôr), *prep.* [AS. *for, fore;* akin to OS. *for, fora, furi,* D. *voor,* OHG. *fora,* G. *vor,* OHG. *furi,* G. *fur,* Icel. *fyrir,* Sw. *för,* Dan. *for,* adv. *för,* Goth. *faúr, faúra,* L. *pro,* Gr. πρό, Skr. *pra-.* Cf. FORE, FIRST, FOREMOST, FORTH, PRO-.] In the most general sense, indicating that in consideration of which, in view of which, or with reference to which, anything is, is done, or takes place. **1.** Before, whether in place, order, time, presence, or preference. *Obs.*
2. Indicating the end with reference to which anything is, acts, serves, or is done; as: **a** As a preparation for; with the object of; in order to be, become, or act as; conducive to; as, he labored *for* the good of humanity; he has gone *for* a soldier; it is all *for* your benefit; one dresses *for* dinner. **b** In order to obtain, gain, or save, often with an implication of a thing at hazard or in jeopardy; as, he was on trial *for* his life.
No one shall work *for* fame. *Kipling.*
c Expressing desire or readiness, or indicating the object of emotions or mental faculties or energies.
We look before and after,
And pine *for* what is not. *Shelley.*
O *for* a Muse of fire! *Shak.*
Walton had a genius *for* friendships. *Lowell.*
d Intending, or in order, to go to or in the direction of; as, he left *for* the South yesterday. **e** Indicating the person or thing which something is to be delivered to, owned by, or used in connection with; denoting suitability, assignment, capacity, appropriation, obligation, etc.; as, a lotion *for* a bruise; the magazines *for* 1905.
Too nice *for* a statesman, too proud *for* a wit. *Goldsmith.*
There is ground enough *for* the opinion. *Burke.*
f To the amount, number, or extent of; as, a bill or check *for* $100; fight *for* all that is in you; the side was out *for* a hundred runs.
3. Indicating that in place of which, instead of which, or representing which, anything is, acts, or serves, or that for which a substitute, equivalent, compensation, or the like is offered or made; instead of; in place of; in requital of; in exchange for.
He (Jesus) died *for* all. *2 Cor.* v. 15.
Mr. Chamberlain was returned *for* Birmingham. *Encyc. Brit.*
I have had my labor *for* my travel. *Shak.*
He has paid dear, very dear, *for* his whistle. *Franklin.*
4. Indicating that in favor of which, or in promoting, benefiting, or serving which, anything is or is done, in behalf of; in defense of; in support of; in honor of; — often opposed to *against.*
The Sabbath was made *for* man, and not man *for* the Sabbath. *Mark* ii. 27.
It is *for* men's health to be temperate *Tillotson*
Aristotle is *for* poetical justice *Dennis*
5. Used with a noun or personal pronoun in the objective case followed by an infinitive to form an idiomatic equivalent for the noun clause "*that I* (*you, he,* etc.) *should* (*may, might,* etc.);" as, *for* him to submit (that he should submit) would be shameful.
It is easier *for* a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than *for* a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God *Matt.* xix. 24
6. Used to indicate that in the character of which, as being which, or equivalent to which, anything is regarded or treated; as being; as, to take *for* granted.
Let her go *for* an ungrateful woman. *Philips.*
We take a falling meteor *for* a star. *Cowley.*
7. Indicating the cause, motive, or occasion of an act, state, or condition; hence, because of; on account of; in consequence of; as the effect of; for the sake of; also, because of the lack of.
With fiery eyes sparkling *for* very wrath. *Shak.*
There is no lament *for* him. *Shelley.*
With hunger pinched and pinched *for* room. *Cowper.*
8. Used to indicate an obstacle to an act, state, etc.; hence: **a** Notwithstanding; in spite of; although; — usually with *all.*
The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man 's the gowd *for* a' that. *Burns.*
b To guard against or prevent, for fear of; sometimes, after words of prevention, from.. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Here they shall not lie, *for* catching cold. *Shak.*
9. Indicating equality or proportion between numbers or quantities when related, compared, or contrasted; as, *for* one poet there are a dozen poetasters.
10. **a** As regards; concerning; as far as concerns; in respect to; as, so much *for* that; he may do it *for* me; it is true *for* all I know; the camp was well chosen *for* water and wood; *for* the present all is safe. **b** Considering (some condition or estate); in proportion to; as, he is tall *for* his age; it is cool *for* July; he is generous *for* his income.
11. Expressing duration of time or extension of space; during; throughout; in or through the space or time of; to the extent of. "*For* many miles about." *Shak.*
To guide the sun's bright chariot *for* a day. *Garth.*
for all me, as far as regards me. Cf. 10 **a**, above. — **f. all the world,** wholly; exactly. "Whose posy was, *for all the world,* like cutlers' poetry." *Shak.* — **f. as much as,** *or* **for-asmuch as,** in consideration that; seeing that; since, also, formerly, so far as. — **f. ever,** eternally. See FOREVER. — **f. ever and a day,** emphatically forever. *Shak.*
She [Fortune] soon wheeled away, with scornful laughter, out of sight *for ever and a day.* *Prof. Wilson*
— **f. my life,** *or* **f. the life of me, him,** *etc.,* if my life depended on it. *Colloq.* — **f. that, f. the reason that,** because; since *Obs.* "*For that* I love your daughter." *Shak.* — **f. thy,** *or* **for-thy'** [AS. *forðy*], for this; on this account. *Obs.* "Thomalin, have no care *for thy.*" *Spenser.* — **f. to,** in order to; to the end of; — sometimes simply, *to. Obs. or Illiterate.*
What went ye out *for to* see? *Luke* vii. 25.
for (fôr), *conj.* [From FOR, prep.] **1.** Because; by reason that; for that; indicating, in Old English, the reason of anything. *Obs. or Archaic.*
And *for* of long that way had walkèd none,
The vault was hid with plants and bushes hoar. *Fairfax.*
My foolish rival, that her father likes
Only *for* his possessions are so huge. *Shak.*
2. Since; because; introducing a reason of something before advanced, a cause, motive, explanation, justification, or the like, of an action related or a statement made. It is logically nearly equivalent to *since,* or *because,* but connects less closely, and is sometimes used as a very general introduction to something suggested by what precedes.
Give thanks unto the Lord; *for* he is good. *Ps.* cxxxvi. 1.
3. In order that. *Obs.*
And, *for* the time shall not seem tedious,
I 'll tell thee what befell me on a day. *Shak.*
Syn. — See BECAUSE.
for and, also. *Obs. Shak.* — **f. because,** because. *Obs.* — **f. why,** why; wherefore. See FORWHY. *Now Colloq.*
for, *n.* One who takes, or that which is said or felt on, the affirmative side; that which is said or felt in favor of some one or something; a pro; — the antithesis of *against, con.*
for-. [AS. *for-;* akin to D. & G. *ver-,* OHG. *fir-,* Icel. *for-,* Goth. *fra-,* and prob. to E. *far,* adj.; cf. Skr. *parā-* away, Gr. παρά beside. Cf. FAR, FRET to rub.] A prefix, no longer active in English, but occurring in some living and many obsolete words. *For-* is used: **1.** With verbs: **a** Denoting *away, off;* as, *forwear, formelt, fortake, forshake.* **b** To indicate prohibition or exclusion, also omission, failure, neglect, or refusal to do; as, *forsay,* to exclude by command; *forheed,* to disregard; *forwork,* to forfeit. **c** In the sense of *wrongly;* as, *forworship.* **d** Implying affliction, detriment, or destruction; as, *forhang,* to kill by hanging; *forgab,* to defame; *forstormed,* tempest-tossed. **e** With intensive force, denoting *completely, overwhelmingly, excessively,* often with the idea of doing the action to satiety, weariness, or exhaustion; as, *forbruse, forride, forwander, forcleave, forspread, forrue.* **f** To form causative verbs; as, *forlength,* to prolong, *formeagre,* to make lean, *fordry,* etc.
2. With adjectives, to add intensive force; as, *forblack, forold, fordead.*
for'age (fôr'ăj), *n.* [OF. *fourage, forrage,* F. *fourrage,* fr.

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foot iron. **a** The step of a carriage. **b** A fetter. *Obs.* **c** An iron arranged to protect the shoe of one digging.
foot jaw. = MAXILLIPED.
foot key. *Music.* An organ pedal.
foot landraker. A footpad; tramp. *Obs.*
foo'tle (fo͞o't'l), *n.* Twaddle. — *v. i.* To talk twaddle or act silly. — *a.* Silly. *All Slang.*
foot'-length', *n Angling.* A leader; a casting line. *Eng.*
foot level. A level (formerly) used in giving any desired elevation to a piece of ordnance.
foot line. **1.** *Print.* A line at the foot of a page, esp. the blank line used just below the type page, sometimes having in it the folio or page number.
2. The lead line of a fishing net.
foot'lin'ing (-lĭn'ĭng), *n. Naut.* An additional thickness of canvas running along the foot of a sail.
foot'lock', *n.* A projection, usually of wood, to keep an animal's feet from slipping, — used chiefly on cattle steamers.
foot'-maid', foot'-maid'en, *n.* A female attendant *Obs.*
foot'man-hood (fo͝ot'măn-ho͝od), *n.* See -HOOD. [collectively.
foot'man-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Footmen
foot'man-ship. See -SHIP.
foot mantle. A foot cloth or covering to protect the dress in riding. *Obs.*
foot match. A foot race. *Rare.*
foot'meal', *adv.* [Cf. PIECEMEAL.] Step by step *Obs.*
foot muff. A muffllike receptacle for the feet.
foot page. An errand boy; attendant; footboy.
foot pan. **1.** A foot bath.
2. A foot warmer. [way.
foot pavement. A paved foot-
foot'pick', *n.* A pick with handle and foot piece for digging in hard or stony ground.
foot plow *or* **plough.** *Agric.* A variety of swing plow.
foot post. **a** A letter carrier who travels on foot. **b** A mail delivery by means of such carriers.
foot press. *Mach.* A cutting, embossing, or printing press, moved by a treadle.
footra. † FOUTER.
foot race. A race run by persons on foot. — **foot'-rac'ing** (-rās'ĭng), *n.* [*Eng.*
footrail Var. of FOOTRILL.
foot rest. A support for the feet.
foots (fo͝ots). See FOOT, *n.*, 9, 13.
foot scent. The scent of a trail.
foot screw. An adjusting screw which forms a foot, and serves to give an instrument, etc., a level standing on an uneven place.
foot'-side', *a. Scot.* a Reaching to the feet; said of a garment. **b** Step by step.
foot soldier. A soldier who serves on foot; infantryman.
foot'-space' rail. *Shipbuilding.* In old-time ships, the rail in which the balusters of the balcony step.
foot'spore', *n.* [See SPOOR.] Footprint. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
foot'stake', *n.* A base; support.
footstep bearing. = FOOTSTEP, 5.
foot stove. A box with a pan for hot coals to warm the feet.
foot'-sug'ar (-sho͝og'ẽr), *n.* = FOOT, *n.*, 9.
foot torch. *Mil.* A torch placed on the ground in front of the operator and used as a point of reference in night signaling.
foot tubercle. = PARAPODIUM.
foot vise. A vise the jaws of which are operated by a treadle.
foot'walk', *n.* A sidewalk.
foot warmer. A contrivance to keep the feet warm.
foot'way', *n.* A way for persons traveling or going on foot.
foot'wear', *n.* Clothing for the feet, as shoes and stockings. *Colloq.*
foot'work', *n.* The management of the feet, and work done with them, in such sports as football, boxing, etc.
foot'y, *n.* A footy person or thing. *Local Dial., U. S.*
foot'y (-ĭ), *a.* Having foots, or settlings; as, *footy* oil. *Eng.*
foot'y, *a.* [Cf. FOUTER.] Poor; mean; paltry. *Dial. Eng.* *C. Kingsley.*
foo'zler (fo͞o'zlẽr), *n.* One who foozles; a bungler. [*Obs.*
fop, *v. t.* To fool; mock; dupe.
fop'-doo'dle, *n.* A fool; a simpleton. *Obs.*
fop'ling, *n.* See -LING. [*Obs.*
fop'per-y, *a.* Foolish; silly
fop'pet, *n.* Dim. of FOP. *Obs.*
Fop'ping-ton, Lord (fŏp'ĭng-tŭn). A vain fop in Vanbrugh's comedy "The Relapse," and Sheridan's alteration of it, "A Trip to Scarborough." The character also appears in Cibber's "Careless Husband."
fop'py, *a.* Foppish. *Rare.*
fop'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
for. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FAR.
for. Obs. pret. of FARE.
for. *Abbr.* Foreign.
f. o. r. *Abbr.* Free on rail, i. e., delivered free of charge on the railroad car for transportation.

OF. *forre, fuerre*, fodder, straw, F. *feurre*, fr. LL. *foderum, fodrum*, of G. or Scand. origin; cf. OHG. *fuotar*, G. *futter*. See FODDER food; cf. FORAY.] **1.** Food of any kind for animals, esp. for horses and cattle, as grass, hay, corn, pasture, etc.

2. Act of foraging; search for provisions, etc.

He [the lion] from *forage* will incline to play. *Shak.*

3. *pl.* Foragers. *Obs.*

for'age (fŏr'ăj), *v. t.*; FOR'AGED (-ăjd); FOR'AG-ING (-ă-jĭng). [Cf. F. *fourrager*. See FORAGE, *n.*] **1.** To strip of provisions; to collect forage from; now, rarely, to ravage; spoil.

2. To supply with food or forage, esp. horses and cattle.

3. To secure by foraging.

for'age, *v. i.* To wander or rove in search of forage; to secure forage, esp. for horses and cattle, by feeding on or stripping the country; hence, to make a roving search as if for forage; to ravage; raid; spoil; raven.

Smiling to behold his lion's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility. *Shak.*

forage cap. A small, low, undress head covering of an officer or soldier. In the United States service it has been superseded by the *service cap* or *service hat*.

for'ag-er (fŏr'ă-jĕr), *n.* **1.** A messenger; a harbinger. *Obs.*

2 One that forages; specif., *pl.*, soldiers detailed to forage.

3. A foraging ant.

4. A forage cap. *Rare.*

for'ag-ing ant (fŏr'ă-jĭng). Any of several species of ants of a genus, *Ecton*, very abundant in tropical America, which build no permanent nests, and often travel in vast armies in search of food.

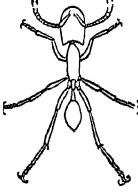

Foraging Ant (*Ecitton sumichrasti*). Small worker, enlarged.

fo-ra'men (fō-rā'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -RAMINA (-răm'ĭ-nă), E. -RAMENS (-rā'mĕnz). [L., fr. *forare* to bore, pierce.] A small opening, perforation, or orifice; a fenestra; specif., *Bot.*, the orifice penetrating the coats of an ovule. ‖ **fo-ra'men cæ'cum** (sē'kŭm) [L., lit., blind opening], *Anat.*, a depression likened to a foramen, but ending blindly, as the depression in the middle of the back part of the tongue or the depression at the upper end of the anterior fissure of the medulla oblongata. The so-called foramen cæcum of the skull, situated at the junction of the crista galli of the ethmoid with the frontal bone, is often pervious, and transmits a small vein. — ‖ **f. la'ce-rum an-te'ri-us** (lās'ĕr-ŭm ăn-tē'rĭ-ŭs) [L., lit., anterior lacerated opening], *Anat.*, the sphenoidal fissure, a cleft between the lesser and greater wings of the sphenoid transmitting the third, fourth, sixth, and three branches of the ophthalmic division of the fifth nerves, certain vessels, etc. — ‖ **f. la'ce-rum me'di-um** [L., lit., middle lacerated opening], *Anat.*, an irregular orifice in the floor of the middle fossa of the skull behind the greater wing of the sphenoid, transmitting the Vidian nerve and an ascending branch of the pharyngeal artery. — ‖ **f. la'ce-rum pos-te'ri-us** (pŏs-tē'rĭ-ŭs) [L., lit., posterior lacerated opening], *Anat.*, the jugular foramen, an opening in the floor of the posterior fossa of the skull near the foramen magnum, transmitting the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory nerves and the lateral and inferior petrosal sinuses. — ‖ **f. mag'num** [L., great opening], *Anat*, the opening in the occipital region of the skull through which the spinal cord passes. — **f. of Mag'en-die** (mă-jĕn-dī') [after François *Magendie*, French physiologist], *Anat.*, an opening in the middle line of the pia mater covering the fourth ventricle at its lower (posterior) end. It places the fourth ventricle in communication with the subarachnoid space. Similar openings at the lateral recesses of the fourth ventricle are called (after E. A. H. *Key*, b. 1832, and G. R. *Retzius*, b. 1842, Swedish anatomists) the **foramina of Key and Retzius** (kā, rĕt'sĭ-ŭs). — **f. of Mon-ro'** (mŭn-rō') [after Alexander *Monro*, British anatomist], *Anat.*, the opening from each lateral into the third ventricle of the brain. — **f. of Wins'low** (wĭnz'lō) [after J. B. *Winslow* (1669–1760), Danish anatomist], *Anat.*, the opening connecting the greater and lesser cavities of the peritoneum. — ‖ **f. o-va'le** (ō-vā'lē). [NL., oval opening.] *Anat.* **a** An opening in the septum between the two auricles of the heart of the fetus (see FETAL CIRCULATION). Normally it closes soon after birth. **b** An opening in the greater wing of the sphenoid bone. It gives passage to the inferior maxillary nerve. — ‖ **f. Pa-niz'æ** (pă-nĭz'ē), *Zoöl.*, in crocodilians, a communicating orifice between the right and left aortic arches. — ‖ **f. quad-ra'tum** (kwŏd-rā'tŭm) [L., lit., square opening], *Anat.*, an opening in the diaphragm for the passage of the inferior vena cava. — ‖ **f. ro-tun'dum** (rō-tŭn'dŭm) [L.], *Anat.*, a round opening in the greater wing of the sphenoid bone for the passage of the superior maxillary nerve. — ‖ **f. spi-no'sum** (spĭ-nō'zŭm) [NL., lit., spinal opening], *Anat.*, a small round orifice in the greater wing of the sphenoid transmitting the middle meningeal artery. — ‖ **foramina ner-vi'na** (nĕr-vī'nă) *or* **f. ner-vo'sa** (-vō'să) [NL., nerve openings], *Anat.*, small openings at the edge of the lamina spiralis for the passage of the branches of the cochlear nerve to the organ of Corti. — ‖ **foramina The-be'si-i** (thē-bē'sĭ-ī) [after A. C. *Thebesius* (1686–1732)], *Anat.*, the openings (on the inner surface of the right auricle) of the vena Thebesii, small veins which return the blood from the muscular substance of the heart.

fo-ram'i-nate (fō-răm'ĭ-nāt), **fo-ram'i-nat'ed** (-nāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *foraminatus*.] Perforated; having foramina.

for'a-min'i-fer (fŏr'ă-mĭn'ĭ-fĕr), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Foraminifera.

Fo-ram'i-nif'er-a (fō-răm'ĭ-nĭf'ĕr-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *foramen, -aminis*, a foramen + *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* An extensive order of rhizopods, generally having a calcareous shell which in many forms is perforated with minute holes for protrusion of slender pseudopodia, whence the name of the group. In some cases the shell is formed of sand grains, etc., which are cemented together. Usually it consists of several or many communicating chambers, formed successively, each larger than the preceding one and often arranged in linear, spiral, or other regular series. There may be one or more nuclei in the contained protoplasm, but they do not correspond in number to the chambers. The Foraminifera are mostly marine and, with some exceptions, of very small size. Some forms (see GLOBIGERINA and BILOCULINA) are extraordinarily abundant. White chalk and nummulitic limestone consist largely of their shells. See also NUMMULINIDÆ.

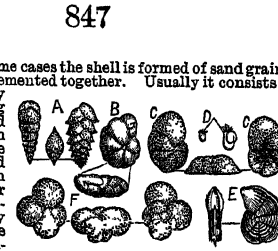

Foraminifera. A *Textularia mariæ*; B *Cassidulina crassa*; C *Anomalina variolata*; D *Triloculina*, young specimens showing Pseudopodia; E *Rotalina antillarum*; F *Globigerina bulloides*. All enlarged

fo-ram'i-nif'er-al (fō-răm'ĭ-nĭf'ĕr-ăl) } *a.* Composed of,
fo-ram'i-nif'er-ous (fō-răm'ĭ-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs) } or containing, Foraminifera or their shells; pertaining to the Foraminifera.

fo-ram'i-nous (fō-răm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Having foramina; porous.

for'ay (fŏr'ă), *v. t.*; FOR'AYED (-ăd); FOR'AY-ING. [ME. *forrayen*, prob. fr. (assumed) OF. *forreier*, fr. *forrer* to pillage, fr. the source of F. *fourrage*. See FORAGE, *n.*] To ravage in search of spoils; to pillage.

He might *foray* our lands. *Scott.*

for'ay, *v. i.* To make a raid; to ravage; pillage.

His pirates had *foray'd* on Scottish hill. *Scott.*

for'ay, *n.* [See FORAY, *v.*] **1.** A sudden or irregular incursion for war or spoils; a raid.

The servants of David and Joab came from a *foray*, and brought in a great spoil with them. *2 Sam.* III. 22 (*Rev. Ver.*).

2. Booty; spoils won in a foray. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

3. An advance guard *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

for'ay-er (-ĕr), *n.* [Prob. fr. (assumed) OF. *forreieor*. See FORAY, *v.*] **1.** One who makes or joins in a foray.

2. One who goes before; a harbinger; a messenger. *Obs.*

for-bade', for-bad' (fōr-băd'), *pret.* of FORBID.

☞ *Forbad* has been declared obsolete by some dictionaries, but is still in common use.

He *forbad* the bishops. *Pollock & Mait.*

for-bear' (fōr-bâr'), *v. t.*; *pret.* FOR-BORE' (-bōr'); *Archaic pret.* FOR-BARE' (-bâr'); *p. p.* FOR-BORNE' (-bōrn'; 201); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOR-BEAR'ING. [ME. *forberen*, AS. *forberan*; *for-* + *beran* to bear. See BEAR to support.] **1.** To bear; to bear with; to bear up against; to endure; control. *Obs.*

2. To avoid; shun; leave alone; part with; lose. *Obs.*

Forbear his presence. *Shak.*

3. To do without; to endure the privation of; to give up; to abstain or desist from, to refrain from doing, using, expressing, claiming, pressing, exacting, punishing, injuring, etc.; as, he *forbears* his revenge, his blows, his power, his wrath, his debts, his claims, his enemy.

This nor hurts him nor profits you a jot;
Forbear it therefore. *Shak.*

Forbearing one another in love. *Eph.* IV. 2.

for-bear', *v. i.* **1.** To refrain; abstain; decline; hold back.

Shall I go . . . to battle, or shall I *forbear*? *1 Kings* XXII. 6.

2. To control one's self when provoked; to be patient.

Both bear and *forbear*. *Old Proverb.*

for-bear' (fōr-bâr'; fōr'bâr), **fore'bear** (fōr'bâr; fōr-bâr'), *n.* [*fore-* + *be* + *-er*.] An ancestor; a forefather; — usually in the *pl.* *Orig. Scot.* "Your *forbears* of old." *Scott.*

for-bear'ance (fōr-bâr'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of forbearing, waiting, or refraining from anything; the exercise of patience.

Have a contment *forbearance*, till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shak.*

2. A refraining from the enforcement of what is due, whether for an agreed time or at the pleasure only of the obligee. Cf. ACT, *n.*, 1. In the case of obligations, as on commercial paper, a mere *forbearance*, or mere refraining from enforcing the performance of the obligation, is to be distinguished from a renewal, or a *forbearance* in virtue of an agreement by which the obligee relinquishes his right of action for a definite period or until a date certain.

3. Quality of being forbearing; indulgence toward offenders or enemies; long-suffering; lenity.

There is, however, a limit at which *forbearance* ceases to be a virtue. *Burke.*

Syn. — Abstinence, self-restraint; mildness. See PATIENCE.

for-bear'ant (-ănt), *a.* Forbearing. — **for-bear'ant-ly,** *adv.*

for-bid' (fōr-bĭd'), *v. t.*; *pret.* FOR-BADE', FOR-BAD' (-băd'); *p. p.* FOR-BID'DEN (-bĭd'n); *Archaic p. p.* FOR-BID'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOR-BID'DING. [ME. *forbeden*, AS. *forbéodan*; *for-* + *béodan* to bid; akin to D. *verbieden*, G. *verbieten*, Icel. *fyrirbjóða*, *forbjóða*, Sw. *förbjuda*, Dan. *forbyde*. See BID, *v. t.*] **1.** To command against, or contrary to; to prohibit; interdict; as, God *forbid*! I *forbid* the banns.

2. To exclude from, or warn off, by express command; to command not to enter.

Have I not *forbid* her my house? *Shak.*

3. To oppose, hinder, or prevent, as if by an effectual command; to render impossible; as, an impassable river *forbids* the approach of the army.

4. To accurse; blast. *Obs.*

He shall live a man *forbid*. *Shak.*

5. To defy; challenge. *Obs.* *L. Andrews.*

6. To countermand; deny; refuse. *Obs.*

Syn. — Debar, prevent, hinder, preclude, disallow, proscribe. — FORBID, PROHIBIT, INTERDICT, INHIBIT. FORBID (the Saxon term) is the more direct and familiar, PROHIBIT (the Latin term), the more formal or official; as, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and *forbid* them not" (*Mark* x. 14); "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor *prohibited* by it to the States" (*Const. of U. S.*). To INTERDICT (for ecclesiastical usage, see defs.) is to debar, cut off, or preclude, esp by (or as if by) authoritative command; as, "While we from *interdicted* fields retire" (*Pope*); "Cautious he pinches from the . . . stalk a pimple, that portends a future sprout, and *interdicts* its growth" (*Cowper*). INHIBIT, in modern usage, always connotes check or restraint; as, "If the first [instinct] engenders a habit, that habit will *inhibit* the application of the second instinct" (*W. James*).

for-bid' (fōr-bĭd'), *v. i.* To utter a prohibition, to prevent; hinder.

for-bid'dance (fōr-bĭd'ăns), *n.* Act of forbidding; prohibition; command or edict against a thing.

The strict *forbiddance*. *Milton.*

for-bid'den (-n), *p. a.* Prohibited; interdicted.

I know no spells, use no *forbidden* arts. *Milton.*

Forbidden City. **a** A name given to the Tibetan city of Lassa, because of the hostility of the lamas to foreign visitors other than pilgrims. **b** [From Chin. *tzŭ³ chin⁴ ch'eng²*, "Purple Forbidden City."] In the city of Peking, China, the walled inclosure of about a square mile containing the Imperial Palace, with its pleasure grounds, reception halls, pavilions, and offices of state; — so called as being closed to the public. — **f., *or* prohibited, degrees,** *Law*, degrees of consanguinity or affinity within which marriage is forbidden. Present English law forbids all marriages between persons lineally related and in general between all others related within the Levitical degrees, which are contained in the prohibitions in Leviticus xviii. These in general forbid marriage between persons related within the third civil-law degree of relationship. In the United States in general the same rule obtains with various modifications. By the present canon law of the Roman Catholic Church the forbidden degrees include all relationships within the fourth canon-law degree. See CONSANGUINITY, *Illust.* — **f. fruit. a** Any coveted unlawful pleasure; — so called with reference to the forbidden fruit of the Garden of Eden. **b** *Bot.* A small variety of shaddock. The name is also given in different places to several other varieties of citrous fruits. **c** A kind of cordial made with grape fruit. — **f. gauntlet,** in medieval armor, a gauntlet the fingers of which could be so locked that a weapon could not be struck from the wearer's grasp; — so called as forbidden by the rules of tourney. — **f. time,** *Scots Law*, close season for game fish. — **for-bid'den-ly,** *adv.* — **for-bid'den-ness,** *n.*

for-bid'ding, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FORBID. Esp.: *p. a.* Repelling approach; repellent; raising abhorrence, aversion, or dislike; disagreeable; prohibiting or interdicting; as, a *forbidding* aspect; a *forbidding* day. — **for-bid'ding-ly,** *adv.* — **for-bid'ding-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Disagreeable, unpleasant, displeasing, offensive, repulsive, odious, abhorrent.

for-by', for-bye' (fōr-bī') } *prep.*, *adv.*, *& a.* [*for* +
fore-by', fore-bye' (fōr-bī') } *by.*] *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** As preposition: **a** Hard by; close by; near; of motion, past or close past. **b** Before; beyond. *Obs.* **c** By. *Obs.* "He took her up *forby* the lily hand." *Spenser.* **d** Beside; in addition to; in comparison with; with the exception of; not taking account of.

You are none the worse, *forbye* a scratch or two. *C. Reade.*

2. As adverb. **a** Past; along; of time, gone by; of motion, to one side; aside.

To tell her if her child went ought *forby*. *Chaucer.*

b Besides; in addition; over and above.

3. As adjective: Uncommonly good; superior. *Dial.*

force (fōrs; 201), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *fors*, *foss*, Dan. *fos*.] A waterfall; a cascade. *Dial. Eng.*

To see the falls or *force* of the river Kent. *T. Gray.*

force, *n.* [F. *force*, LL. *forcia*, *fortia*, fr. L. *fortis* strong. See FORT, *n.*] **1.** Strength or energy; active power; vigor; might; often, an unusual degree of strength or energy; capacity of exercising an influence or producing an effect; specif.: **a** The physical strength or vigor of a living being, without reference to its use or effect. *Rare.*

But Ida stood nor spoke, drain'd of her *force*. *Tennyson.*

b Power to affect strongly in physical relations or conditions; as, the *force* of a blow; the *force* of the tide or of an electric current. **c** Power to persuade or convince or impose obligation; pertinency; validity; special signification; binding effect; as, the *force* of an appeal, argument, agreement, or expression.

He was, in the full *force* of the words, a good man. *Macaulay.*

2. Strength or power for war, whether offensive or defensive; as, the *force* of a fortress or of a battleship; hence, any body of soldiers, sailors, or marines; — often in the *pl.* Hence, a body of men prepared for action; as, the laboring *force* of a plantation; the police *force* (called colloquially *the force*).

Is Lucius general of the *forces*? *Shak.*

3. Power, violence, compulsion, or constraint exerted upon a person or thing; specif., *Law*, strength or power, of any degree, exercised without law, or contrary to law, upon persons or things; violence. In cases of forcible entry, robbery, rape, etc., the word *force* is generally interpreted as including not only actual application of physical force, but such threats or display of physical force as are reasonably calculated to inspire fear of death or bodily harm.

4. A large or major part, portion, quantity, or number. *Obs. or Dial.*

The *force* of my acquaintance was among lawyers, judges, and politicians. *Charles Sumner.*

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forage master *Mil.* An official charged with providing and transporting forage.

for'age-ment, *n.* [OF. *forrage-ment.*] Act of foraging. *Obs.*

forage plant. A plant suitable for use as forage or fodder.

for'a-lite (fŏr'ă-līt), *n.* [L. *foratus*, p. p. of *forare* to bore + *-lite.*] *Geol.* A marking resembling a worm's burrow in stratified rocks.

fo-ra'mi-na (fō-răm'ĭ-nă), *n.*, *pl.* of FORAMEN. [rate; pierce.]

fo-ram'i-nate, *v. t.* To perfo-

fo-ram'i-nose, *a.* [L. *foraminosus.*] Foraminous. *Obs.*

for'a-min'u-late, for'a-min'u-lose, for'a-min'u-lous, *a.* Minutely foraminate.

fo-ram'i-nule (fō-răm'ĭ-nūl), *n.* A minute foramen.

fo-rane', *a.* [See FOREIGN.] Pert. to a remote place or thing; foreign; — chiefly in *vicar forane.*

foranent. Var. of FORNENT.

for'as-much' (fŏr'ăz-mŭch'), *conj.* See under FOR, *prep.*

fo'rate, *v. t.* [L. *foratus*, p. p. of *forare* to bore.] To perforate. *Obs.* [To banish. *Obs.*

for-ban', *v. t.* [OF. *for(s)banir.*]

for-ban'ish, *v. t.* [OF. *for(s)banir.*] To banish; disinherit; dispossess. *Obs.*

for-bar', *v. t.* [OF. *forbarrer*; *fors* outside + *barrer* to bar.] *Obs.* **1.** To obstruct; hinder; exclude; prohibit; deprive.

2. To confine; shut in; bar.

for-bathe', *v. t.* To bathe deeply. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

for-bear'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Forbearant. **2.** That may be forborne. *Rare.*

for-bear'er, *n.* One that forbears.

for-bear'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FORBEAR. — **for-bear'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **for-bear'ing-ness,** *n.*

for-beat', -bete', *v. t.* To beat violently or down; overcome. *Obs.*

forbear'ite (fōrbz'īt), *n.* [After one D. *Forbes.*] *Min.* A grayish white hydrous fibrocrystalline arsenate of nickel and cobalt.

for-bid', *p. a.* Forbidden. *Obs.*

for-bid'da-ble (fōr-bĭd'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [dance. *Rare.*

for-bid'dal (-dl), *n.* Forbid-

for-bid'der (-ĕr), *n.* One who forbids.

for-bid'n. Forbidden. *Ref. Sp.*

for-bind', *v. t.* [AS. *forbindan*] To bind up. *Obs.*

forbischen. † FURBISH.

forbisne. † FORBYSEN.

for-bite', *v. t.* To bite deeply; to bite to pieces. *Obs.*

for-black', *a.* Very black. *Obs.*

for-bled', *a.* *Obs.* **1.** Wasted with bleeding. **2.** Wet with blood.

for-blend', *v. t.* To blind. *Obs.*

for-blend', *v. t.* Confound. *Obs.*

forblisce, *v. t.* [See FOR-, BLISS.] To make happy. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

for-blow', *v. t.* [AS. *forblāwan.*] To blow about; to inflate. *Obs.*

for-bode', Var. of FOREBODE.

for-bode', *v. t. & i.* To forbid *Obs.* [BID. *Obs.*

for-bode', *pret. & p. p.* of FORBODE', *n.* [AS. *forbod.*] A forbidding; prohibition. *Obs.*

for-bo'den. Obs p. p. of FORBID.

forbonne. † FORBEAN.

for-bore', *pret.* of FORBEAR.

for-borne', *p. p.* of FORBEAR.

for-break', *v. t.* [AS. *forbrecan.*] To break; crush; interrupt. *Obs.*

forbreide, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *forbregdan, forbrēdan*, to transform. See FOR-; BRAID, *v. t.*] To change; pervert; corrupt. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* [BREIDE. *Obs.*

forbroiden, *a.* Old p. p. of FORBREIDE. *Obs.*

forbroiden, *a.* [*for-* + old p. p. of *braid*, AS. *brogden*, confused with *broider.*] Embroider. *Obs.*

for-bruise', *v. t.* To bruise exceedingly. *Obs.*

forbuge, forbuwe, *v. t.* [AS. *forbūgan.* See FOR-; BOW to bend.] To avoid; shun. *Obs.*

for-burn', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *forbærnan*, v. t., *forbeornan*, v. i.] To injure by burning; to be consumed. *Obs.* [violence. *Obs.*

for-burst', *v. i.* To burst with

for-buy', *v. t.* To ransom; redeem; atone for; bribe. *Obs.* — **for-buy'er,** *n.* *Obs.*

for-by'sen, *n.* [AS. *forebysen.*] An example; pattern; parable; proverb; token. *Obs.*

for-by'sen, *v. t.* To furnish with, or as, an example. *Obs.*

for-by'sen-ing, *n.* A forbysen. *Obs.*

for-carve', *v. t.* [AS. *forceorfan.*] To cut completely; to cut off, down, or to pieces. *Obs.*

for-cast', *v. t.* Throw away. *Obs.*

for'cat, *n.* [Cf. OF. *forchat* a forked stick; cf. Fr. *Fourcat*, *fourchat*. See FORK.] A rest for a musket. *Obs. Scot.*

force'gat' (fōr'sā'), *n.* [F.] In France, a convict sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor; esp., one who formerly would have been sent to the galleys.

for-catch', *v. t.* [OF. *forcachier*, dial. form of *for(s)chacier.*] To drive out. *Obs.*

force (fōrs), *v. t.* [OF. *force*, F. *forces*, shears, fr. L. *forfex.*] To clip; to shear. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

force, *v. t.* To farce; stuff. *Obs.*

"Malice *forced* with wit." *Shak.*

force, *n.* [From FORCE to farce.] Seasoning; thick, or specially nutritious, substance; — used only in *gruel of force.* *Obs.*

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5. *Physics.* Any action between two bodies which changes, or tends to change, their relative condition as to rest or motion; or, more generally, which changes, or tends to change, any physical relation between them, whether mechanical, thermal, chemical, electrical, magnetic, or of any other kind; as, the *force* of gravity; cohesive *force;* centrifugal *force.* See DYNE.

6. A force pump or its plunger. *Obs.*

7. Act of forcing a player or a card. See FORCE, *v. t.*, 11.

8. The upper die in a stamping machine.

9. A stroke in billiards made by the cue striking the cue ball just below the center, causing it to rebound or check its progress sharply after striking the object ball.

10. Consequence; importance; only in phrases *it is,* or *is not, force,* or *of force. Obs.*

Syn.—FORCE, VIOLENCE, COMPULSION, COERCION, CONSTRAINT, RESTRAINT agree in the idea of the exertion of power against will, wish, or consent. *Force* and *violence,* regularly in this connection physical, may be used upon either persons or things; *compulsion, coercion, constraint, restraint,* either physical or moral, upon personal agents only (except in certain figurative uses) — *compulsion* and *coercion* being usually exercised upon others than one's self, *constraint* or *restraint* upon either. FORCE (see POWER), the most general term, implies physical power exerted upon persons or things; as, "Rude fishermen . . . by *force* took Dromio" (*Shak.*). VIOLENCE denotes the unjust or unwarranted exercise of force, usually with the accompaniment of vehemence, outrage, or fury; as, "They will by *violence* tear him from your palace" (*Shak.*). COMPULSION and, still more, COERCION, imply the application, usually by some active agent, of physical or (in the case of *coercion* more frequently) moral force to control the action of a voluntary agent; as, "I will give no man a reason upon *compulsion*" (*Shak.*); *coercion* by threat or intimidation. CONSTRAINT and RESTRAINT may be exercised either by an active agent or by force of circumstances; *constraint* sometimes denotes an urging or driving to action, but more frequently implies its forcible restriction or confinement, whereas *restraint* suggests its actual hindrance or curbing; as, "The lion . . . roared with sharp *constraint* of hunger" (*Shak.*); "I will confess . . . without *constraint*" (*Shak.*); "Through all *restraint* broke loose he wings his way" (*Milton*). For the more specific legal senses, see the various words.

by force of, by means, or virtue, of. — **f. and arms,** *Law,* an expression (translating L. *vi et armis*) used in old indictments and declarations in trespass, signifying *violence,* actual or implied. — **f. of an explosive,** *Ballistics,* the pressure per unit of surface exerted by the gases from unit weight of explosive, the gases occupying unit volume at the temperature of explosion. The unit volume occupied by the gases is exclusive of the covolume of the gases and the volume of any residue. — **in f.,** valid; operative; of full virtue; with all the elements of strength present; as, the enemy were *in force* in our front; a law now *in force.*

At dinner he was in great *force.* *Lockhart.*

— **of f. a** Valid; in force. **b** Of sufficient force, or strength. *Obs.* **c** Of necessity; perforce. *Obs.*

force (fōrs; 201), *v. t.;* FORCED (fōrst); FORC'ING (fōr'sĭng). [OF. *forcier,* F. *forcer,* fr. LL. *fortiare.* See FORCE, *n.*] **1.** To do violence to; esp., to ravish; to violate; to commit rape upon. "To *force* their monarch." *Dryden.*

To *force* a spotless virgin's chastity. *Shak.*

2. To constrain or compel by physical, moral, or intellectual means; to coerce; as, masters *force* slaves to labor; the proofs *force* conviction on the mind; we are *forced* by circumstances to adopt this course.

3. To exert to the utmost; to urge; hence, to strain; to urge to, or produce, by unnatural effort; as, to *force* a conceit or metaphor; to *force* a laugh.

High on a mounting wave my head I bore,
Forcing my strength, and gathering to the shore. *Dryden.*

4. To attack fiercely. *Obs.*

5. To obtain or win by strength; to take by violence or struggle; specif.: **a** To capture by assault; to storm, as a fortress. **b** To break open, as a gate or lock. **c** To pass through by force, as a hostile country.

6. To impel, drive, wrest, extort, get, etc., by main strength or violence; — with a following adverb or preposition, as *along, away, from, into, through, out,* etc.

It stuck so fast, so deeply buried lay,
That scarce the victor *forced* the steel away. *Dryden.*
To *force* the tyrant from his seat by war. *Shak.*
None should be *forced* into religion. *Fuller.*

7. To impose or cause by natural or logical necessity.

This build, this make of the circle . . . *forces* the diameters to be equal. *Josiah Royce.*

8. To put in force; to cause to be executed; to make binding; to enforce. *Obs.*

9. To provide with forces; to reënforce; to strengthen by soldiers; to man; garrison. *Obs.* *Shak.*

10. To allow the force of; to value; to care for. *Obs.*

For me, I *force* not argument a straw. *Shak.*

11. *Playing Cards.* **a** To cause (a player) to trump by leading a suit of which he has no cards, or to show the strength of his hand, or a player to play (a particular card). **b** To induce one to take (a particular card) from a pack in the belief that he is choosing freely and at random.

12. *Hort.* **a** To cause to develop or mature by artificial means outside of the usual season; as, to *force* strawberries under glass for winter consumption. **b** To hasten maturity or development of (flowers and fruits) by means of a high temperature; as, to *force* lilies for Easter.

13. To refine and clarify wine. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Syn. — Compel, constrain, oblige, necessitate, coerce, drive, press, impel.

force (fōrs; 201), *v. i.* **1.** To use violence; to make violent effort; to strive; endeavor. *Obs. or R.*

Forcing with gifts to win his wanton heart. *Spenser.*

2. To make a difficult matter of anything; to trouble one's self; hence, *to force of,* to make much account of. *Obs.*

Your oath once broke, you *force* not to forswear. *Shak.*

3. To be of force, importance, or weight; to matter. *Obs.*

4. To force one's way; to progress by force. *Now Rare.*

Force Bill. **a** *U. S.* An act of 1833 making provisions to enforce tariff laws in South Carolina. **b** The Lodge Federal Election Bill, designed to amend and enforce the election laws of the United States, esp. in the South, — so called by its opponents. It was passed by the House of Representatives in 1890, but was defeated in the Senate in 1891.

forced (fōrst; 201), *p. a.* **1.** Compelled by force; involuntary; compulsory; as, *forced* service.

2. Done or produced with force or great labor, or by extraordinary exertion or pressure; strained; as, a *forced* style; a *forced* laugh; a *forced* march.

3. Artificial; artificially made or treated. *Obs. or R.*

forced currency, *Finance,* a depreciated currency which is a legal tender. — **f. discard,** *Whist,* a discard when any discard involves risk of loss. — **f. draft** *or* **draught.** See DRAFT, *n.*, 8. — **f. heir,** *Civil Law,* an heir who cannot be disinherited. — **f. lead,** *Whist,* specif., a lead, esp. late in the hand, from a short suit. — **f. loan,** *Finance,* a loan made necessary by exigencies; specif., a loan made as an extension of a previous loan which cannot conveniently be collected. — **f. man,** *Mil.,* one drafted or pressed into service. *Obs. or Hist.* — **f. oscillations.** See OSCILLATION, 3. — **f. quotation,** *Stock Exchange,* a quotation based upon a fictitious transaction, or wash sale. — **f. vibration,** *Physics,* any vibration the frequency of which differs from the natural period of the vibrating body and which is imposed upon the latter by an external force; — opposed to *free vibration.*

force'ful (fōrs'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or possessing, force; exerting, or impelled by, force; forcible; mighty; effective; violent. — **force'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **force'ful-ness,** *n.*

force function. *Math.* The potential of the forces of a system. It does not exist for every system.

force'meat' (fōrs'mēt'; 201), *n.* [Corrupt. for *farce-meat,* fr. F. *farce* stuffing. See FARCE, *n.*] *Cookery.* Meat chopped fine and highly seasoned, either served alone or used as a stuffing; farce.

force'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *forcement.*] **1.** Act of strengthening; that which strengthens. *Obs.*

2. Act of forcing; compulsion. *Obs.*

It was imposed upon us by constraint;
And will you count such *forcement* treachery? *J Webster.*

3. *Ordnance.* The excess of the diameter of a projectile over that of the bore of a gun. *Obs.*

force polygon. *Mech.* A closed polygon whose sides, taken in order, represent in magnitude and direction a system of forces in equilibrium. When the forces are parallel, the force polygon reduces to a straight line.

for'ceps (fōr'sĕps), *n.;* *pl.* E **FOR'CEPS** or, rarely, **FOR'CEPS-ES** (-ĕz), L. **FOR'CI-PES** (-sĭ-pēz). [L. *forceps, -cipis;* prob. fr. *formus* hot + *capere* to take.] **1.** A pair of pincers or tongs; an instrument for grasping, holding firmly, or exerting traction upon, bodies which it would be inconvenient or impracticable to seize with the fingers, esp. one for delicate operations, as those of watchmakers, surgeons, accoucheurs, dentists, etc.

2. *Zoöl.* A forcepslike part; esp., the pair of curved horny movable appendages at the end of the abdomen of many insects, as earwigs.

‖ **forceps anterior** *or* **minor,** that part of the corpus callosum which curves forward on each side from the genu into the frontal lobe of the cerebrum. — ‖ **f. posterior** *or* **major,** that part of the corpus callosum which curves backward from each side of the splenium into the occipital lobe.

force pump. *Mech.* A pump having a solid piston, or plunger, for drawing and forcing a liquid, as water, through the valves, as distinguished from a *lift pump* with a valved piston. It is adapted for delivering liquid at a considerable height above the pump, or under a considerable pressure.

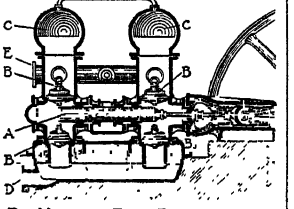

Double-acting Force Pump. *A* Plunger; *B, B, B, B* Valves; *C, C* Air Chambers; *D* Inlet Pipe; *E* Outlet Pipe.

for'cer (fōr'sẽr; 201), *n.* One that forces or drives; specif., *Mech.* **a** The solid piston of a force pump; the instrument by which water is forced in a pump. **b** A small hand pump for sinking pits, draining cellars, etc. **c** A bar with which to force windows.

for'ci-ble (fōr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *forcible* strong.] **1.** Effected by force used against opposition or resistance; obtained by compulsion or violence; as, *forcible* entry or abduction.

2. Possessing force; characterized by force, efficiency, or energy; powerful; efficacious; impressive, convincing.

How *forcible* are right words! *Job* vi. 25.
Like mingled streams, more *forcible* when joined. *Prior.*

3. Necessary, obligatory; valid. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Syn. — Violent, powerful, strong, energetic, mighty; potent, weighty, impressive, influential. See COGENT.

forcible entry and detainer, *Law,* the entering upon and taking and keeping possession of land or a tenement by actual force, or by threats or display of force menacing life or limb, without authority of law.

forc'ing (fōr'sĭng; 201), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FORCE. Esp.: *vb. n.* Act or art of hastening growth, as of a plant, or development, as of a liquor; also, a preparation used in forcing (a liquor or the like), or that which is being forced. **forcing bed** *or* **pit,** a plant bed having an under layer of fermenting manure, the fermentation yielding bottom heat for forcing plants; a hotbed. — **f. cone.** *Ordnance.* = COMPRESSION SLOPE. — **f. engine,** a fire engine. — **f. fit,** *Mech.,* a force fit. See FIT, *n.*, 2. — **f. house,** *Hort.,* a glasshouse or greenhouse in which plants are forced; specif., one for forcing them in quantities for the market. — **f. machine,** *Mach.,* a powerful press for putting together or separating two parts that are fitted tightly one into another, as for forcing a crank on a shaft. — **f. main,** the delivery pipe of a pump. — **f. pump.** = FORCE PUMP.

forc'ite (fōr'sīt; 201), *n.* [From FORCE strength.] A gelatin dynamite in which the base is a low explosive composed principally of sodium nitrate.

ford (fōrd; 201), *n.* [AS. *ford;* akin to G. *furt,* Icel. *fjörðr* bay, and to E. *fare.* See FARE, *v. i.*; cf. FRITH arm of the sea, PORT harbor.] **1.** A place in a river, or other water, where it may be passed by man or beast on foot, by wading.

He swam the Esk river where *ford* there was none. *Scott.*

2. A stream; a current. *Poetic.*

Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford.* *Dryden.*

3. A ferry operated by men wading in the water. *Phil. I.*

ford, *v. t.;* FORD'ED; FORD'ING. To pass or cross, as a river or other water, by a ford; to wade through.

ford, *v. i.* To cross a body of water by a ford; to wade.

Ford, Mistress. One of the "Merry Wives of Windsor" in Shakespeare's play of that name. Sir John Falstaff makes love to her, and she encourages his attentions for a time, in order that Mistress Page and she may expose him.

Master Ford is her unreasonably jealous husband.

for-do' (fōr-do͞o'), **fore-do'** (fōr-; 201), *v. t.; pret.* -DID' (-dĭd'); *p. p.* -DONE' (-dŭn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -DO'ING (-do͞o'-ĭng). [ME. *fordon,* AS. *fordōn; for-* + *dōn* to do. See FOR-; DO, *v. t.*] **1.** To kill, abolish, do away with, or destroy; to undo; ruin. *Archaic.*

This is the night
That either makes me or *fordoes* me quite. *Shak.*

2. To overcome with fatigue; to exhaust. *Only in p. p.*

All with weary task *fordone.* *Shak.*

fore (fōr; 201), *interj.* [Short for BEFORE.] *Golf* A word of warning cried by a player about to strike the ball to persons in the probable line of its flight.

fore, *adv.* [AS. *fore,* adv. & prep., another form of *for.* See FOR; cf. FORMER, FOREMOST.] **1.** In the part that precedes or goes first; now only as opposed to *aft;* specif., *Naut.,* in or towards the bows of a ship.

2. Formerly; previously; afore. *Obs.* *Shak.*

fore and aft. *Naut.* **a** From stem to stern; lengthwise of the vessel; — in distinction from *athwart.* **b** In, at, or towards both the bow and stern; back and forth between bow and stern. — **fore-and-aft rigged,** *Naut.,* not rigged with square sails attached to yards, but with sails bent to gaffs or set on the masts or on stays in the midship line of the vessel. See SCHOONER, SLOOP, CUTTER.

fore, *prep. & conj.* *Obs.* **1.** Before; — sometimes written *'fore* as if a contraction of *afore* or *before.*

2. = FOR, *prep.*, in senses of *in aid of, because of,* etc.

fore, *a.* [See FORE, *adv.*] Advanced, as compared with something else; toward the front; being or coming first, in time, place, order, or importance; preceding; anterior; antecedent; earlier; forward; — opposed to *back* or *behind;* as, the *fore* part of a gown; the *fore* part of a day.

The free will of the subject is preserved, while it is directed by the *fore* purpose of the state. *Southey*

☞ The phrases beginning with FORE, *a.*, are, for ease of reference, distributed in the main Vocabulary.

fore, *n.* The front; hence, that which is in front; the fore or front part of anything, as a fore quarter of beef, or, *Naut.,* the foremast, or sometimes the bows.

at the fore, *Naut.,* hoisted on the foremast, usually at the masthead; — said of a flag so raised as a signal for sailing, etc. — **to the f. a** Present; alive; within call. **b** Of money, credit, an estate, etc., available, ready for use. **c** In advance; to the front; in a prominent position.

fore- (fōr-; 201). [See FORE, *adv.*] A prefix denoting *before,* either in position or time; used: **1.** (*Accent usually on verbal element*) In verbs, verbal adjectives and nouns, and nouns of agency or action, with the sense of: **a** *In front;* as, *fore*runner. **b** *Beforehand;* as, *fore*tell.

2. (*Accent usually on prefix*) In other nouns, with the sense of: **a** *Front,* either indicating that the thing

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force'a-ble. ✝ FORCIBLE.

force'a-ble, *a.* That may be forced. *Rare.*

force'age, *n.* Enforcement. *Obs.*

‖ **force' de che-val'** (*F.* fôrs' dẽ shẽ-văl'). [F.] *Mech.* See HORSE POWER, 2.

force'ed-ly (fōr'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of **force'ed-ness** (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

force feeding. Feeding (poultry, etc.) by pushing food forcibly down the throat, as by a cramming machine.

force fit. See FIT, *n.*, 2.

force'less, *a.* See -LESS.

force'let, *n.* **1.** [Cf. LL. *forcellatum,* and E. *force.*] A small fort. *Obs.*

2. [OF. *forcerel,* dim. of *forcier.*] A small forcer or chest. *Obs.*

force'ly, *a.* Strong; vigorous. *Obs.* — *adv.* Powerfully. *Obs.*

‖ **force' ma'jeure'** (fôrs' mà'-zhûr'). [F.] Superior or irresistible force; — chiefly used in law as equivalent, or nearly so, to *act of God* or *inevitable accident* (see those phrases).

forcene, *v. i.* [F. *forcener,* OF. *forsener.*] To grow mad. *Obs.*

‖ **for'ce-né'** (fôr'sĕ-nā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Rearing; — said of a horse.

forcenery, *n.* [F. *forcenerie,* OF. *forsenerie.*] Madness. *Obs.*

force'ness, *n.* Force. *Obs.*

force piece. *Mining.* A timber in a level shaft to keep the ground open.

force pipe. The working cylinder for a force-pump plunger.

force'-put', *n.* An inevitable action. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

for'cer, *n.* [OF. *forcier.*] A coffer; chest. *Obs.*

for'cet, *n.* [Cf. FORCER a coffer.] A small coffer or forcer. *Obs.*

for-chase' *v. t.* [OF. *for(s)chacier.*] To chase; to wearry by pursuing. *Obs.* [FOURCHER.]

for'che (fôr'shē), *a. Her.* = **forches,** *n. pl.* [OF. *forches,* F. *fourches,* pl.] Gallows. *Obs.*

for'chure, *n.* [OF. *forcheure.*] The fork of the legs. *Obs.*

for'ci-bil'i-ty (fôr'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Forcible quality or condition.

for'ci-bl. Forcible. *Reg. Sp.*

for'ci-ble-fee'ble, *a.* [See FEEBLE, *n.*] Seemingly vigorous, but really weak or insipid.

for'ci-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

for'ci-bly, *adv.* of FORCIBLE.

fore'ing-ly, *adv.* of FORCING.

for'ci-pal (fôr'sĭ-pal), *a.* Of the nature of forceps. *Obs.*

for'ci-pate (-pāt), *a.* Forceps-like; deeply forked. [cipate.]

for'ci-pat'ed (-pāt'ĕd), *a.* For-

for'ci-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* Torture by pinching with forceps. *Obs. or Hist.*

for'ci-pres'sure (fôr'sĭ-prĕsh'ûr), *n.* [L. *forceps, -cipis,* forceps + E. *pressure.*] *Surg.* Compression of a blood vessel with a forceps to arrest hemorrhage.

for-cip'u-late (fôr-sĭp'û-lāt), *a.* Like a small forceps.

for'cive, *a.* Forcible. *Obs.*

for-cleave', *v. t.* To cleave asunder. *Obs.* [hunger. *Obs.*

for-clem', *v. t.* To pinch with

for-cling', *v. i.* [AS. *forclingan.*] To wither; shrink. *Obs.*

for-close'. Var. of FORECLOSE.

for-clutch', *v. t.* ? To cramp. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

for-cold', *a.* Exceedingly cold.

for-couth', *a.* [AS. *forcūð.*] Worthless; infamous. *Obs.*

forcracche, *v. t.* [See FOR-; SCRATCH.] To scratch all over. *Obs.*

forcrased, *p. a.* [Cf. CRAZE, *v.*] Fallen in ruins. *Obs.*

for-cremp', *v. t.* [Cf. MHG. *verkrempfen* to draw together, and E. *cremp, cramp*] ? To become cramped. *Obs.*

for-crook'ed, *a* Crooked. *Obs.*

for-curse', *v. t.* [AS. *forcursian.*] To curse. *Obs.* [cut off. *Obs.*

for-cut', *v. t.* To cut to pieces; **for-cwid' dare,** *n.* [*for-,* equiv. to *fore* + ME. *cwidden* to say, AS. *cwiddian,* akin to E. *quoth.*] Foreteller. *Obs.*

for'cy (fôr'sĭ; 201), *a.* **1.** Forcible; strong. *Obs.*

2. Good; promising; — said of harvest weather. *Scot.*

ford. ✝ FORTH, FOURTH.

ford'a-ble (fôr'dà-b'l; 201), *a.* See -ABLE. — **ford'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

for-dead', *a.* Utterly dead. *Obs*

for-deal', *n.* [*fore-* + *deal,* n. 1. Cf. G *vortheil.*] Advantage; position of vantage. *Obs.*

for'dead', *n.* A deed for some one; benefit. *Obs.*

for-deem', *v. t.* [AS. *fordēman.*] To doom; condemn. *Obs.*

for-deif'it, *p. a.* [*for-* + *deave,* v.] Deafened. *Obs. Scot.*

for'der. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FURTHER.

for-dewed', *p. a.* Wet with dew.

For'di-cid'i-a (fôr'dĭ-sĭd'ĭ-a), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A festival in honor of Mother Earth (*Tellus,* or *Terra, Mater*) held April 15, the characteristic sacrifice being a pregnant cow.

for-dight', *p. a.* [*for-* + *dight,* v.] Prepared. *Obs.*

fordilghe, *v. t.* [AS. *fordīl(i)gian* To exterminate. *Obs.*

for-dill', *v. t.* To assuage. *Obs.*

for-dim', *v. t.* [AS. *fordimman.*] To obscure. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

for-din', *v. t.* To fill with din.

ford'ing, *n.* Act of crossing a ford; also, a ford.

for-dit', *v. t.* [AS. *fordyttan.*] To shut up. *Obs.*

ford'less, *a.* See -LESS

for-done' (fôr-dŭn'), **fore-done'** (fôr-), *p. a.* See FORDO.

for-do'vered, *a.* [See FOR-; DOVER, *v.*] Overcome with slumber. *Obs. Scot.*

for-draw', *v.* To draw along; to rend or tear, as on the rack. *Obs.*

for-dread', *v. t.* To be afraid (of). *Obs.* [by dreaming. *Obs.*

for-dreamed', *p. a.* Exhausted

for-drench', *v. t. & i.* To intoxicate; to drown. *Obs.*

for-drive', *v. t.* [AS. *fordrīfan.*] To drive about; to drive here and there *Obs.*

for-drunk'en, *a.* [AS. *for-druncen,* p. p.] Utterly drunk; very drunk. *Obs. or Scot*

for-dry', *v. t.* To dry up entirely. *Obs.* [ered. *Obs.*

for-dry', *a.* Entirely dry; withered. *Obs.*

for-dull', *v. t.* To stupefy. *Obs.*

fordwine, *v. t.* [AS. *fordwīnan.*] To dwindle away; to decay; to disappear. *Obs.* [*Rare.*

ford'y, *a.* Abounding in fords.

fordyrked, *p. a.* [See FOR-; DERK, *v.*] Darkened. *Obs.*

fore. ✝ FEAR, FURROW.

fore. Obs. pret. of FARE.

fore (fōr), *n.* [AS. *fōr, fōr.faran* to go. See FARE, *v. i.*] Journey; way; track; advance; course or method of proceeding. *Obs.*

fore's-are (*dial.* fôr'a-kẽr), *n.* [*fore-* + *acre.*] A headland in a field. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fore-act', *v. t. & i.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore'-a-dapt', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore'ad-mon'ish, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore'ad-vise', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore'-a-gains', **fore'-a-gainst',** *prep.* Foremost. *Obs*

fore'-age', *n.* See FORE-, 2 b.

named is in front; as, *forelock*; or denoting the front part of it, as, *forearm*. **b** *Preceding in time*, either indicating that that named is anterior; as, *forefather*; or (chiefly *Scot.*) denoting the early part of it; as, *foreday*, morning.

fore'-and-aft', *a.* **1.** Lying, running, or acting in the general line of the length of a vessel, or, by extension, of other objects, as houses; longitudinal, as, *fore-and-aft* sails or stays; a *fore-and-aft* shot.
2. Of a vessel or rig, having mainly fore-and-aft sails.
fore-and-aft road, *Logging*, a skid road made of logs laid lengthwise. — *f.* sail, any sail not supported by a yard or yards, usually carried on a gaff, or stay, with or without a boom. — *f.* tackle. See TACKLE.

fore'-and-aft'er, *n. Colloq.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** A vessel, esp. a schooner, with a fore-and-aft rig. **b** Anything arranged fore and aft, as a longitudinal timber dividing a hatchway.
2. A cocked hat with the peak in front; also, a cap with peaks back and front.

fore'arm' (fōr'ärm'), *n. Anat.* That part of the arm or fore limb between the elbow and the wrist; the antebrachium.

fore-arm' (fōr-ärm'; 201), *v. t.*; -ARMED' (-ärmd'); -ARM'ING. To arm or prepare for attack or resistance beforehand.

fore bay, *or* **fore'bay'** (fōr'bā'; 201), *n.* **a** A reservoir or canal from which water is immediately taken to run a water wheel, turbine, or the like; the discharging end of a pond or mill race. **b** *Naut.* A sick bay. *Obs. or R.*

fore'beam' (fōr'bēm'), *n.* The breast beam of a loom.

fore-bode' (fōr-bōd'; 201), *v. t.*; FORE-BOD'ED (-bōd'ĕd); FORE-BOD'ING (-bōd'ĭng). **1.** To foretell portend.
2. To be prescient of; to have an inward conviction of, esp. of coming ill or misfortune; to augur despondingly.
Foreboding nothing but wars and desolation. *Middleton.*
Syn. — Predict, prognosticate, augur, presage, portend, betoken. See FORETELL.

fore-bode', *v. i.* To foretell; presage; augur.
If I *forebode* aright. *Hawthorne.*

fore-bod'ing (fōr-bōd'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FOREBODE. Esp.: *vb. n.* Presage, prediction, or presentiment, esp. of coming evil; a portent.
I have a sort of *foreboding* about him. *H. James.*
Syn. — See APPREHENSION.

fore'bod'y (fōr'bŏd'ĭ), *n. Shipbuilding.* The part of a ship forward of the largest or midship cross section; — distinguished from *middle body* and *afterbody*.

fore'brain' (-brān'), *n. Anat.* **a** The anterior of the three primary vesicles or divisions of the developing brain of vertebrates; also, that part of the brain of the adult (the prosencephalon and thalamencephalon) which develops from it. **b** In a narrower sense, the prosencephalon only.

fore'car' (fōr'kär'), *n.* A light two-wheeled carriage for a passenger, forming the front of one kind of tricycle, esp. of one converted from a bicycle or motor cycle.

fore'car'riage (-kăr'ĭj), *n.* **a** The forward part of the running gear of a four-wheeled carriage, adapted so as to permit the two front wheels to turn independently of the hind wheels. **b** The frame over the front wheels of a locomotive wagon or engine. **c** = FORECAR. **d** A small carriage at the front end of a plow beam.

fore-cast' (fōr-kăst'; 201), *v. t.*; FORE-CAST'; FORE-CAST'ING.
1. To plan beforehand; to scheme; project; foreordain.
He shall *forecast* his devices against the strongholds. *Dan.* xi. 24.
2. To foresee; to calculate, or consider, beforehand.
It is wisdom to . . . *forecast* consequences. *L'Estrange.*
3. To draw a forecast from the study of; as, to *forecast* the weather.
4. To serve as a forecast of; as, these events *forecast* war.
Syn. — See FORETELL.

fore-cast', *v. i.* **1.** To contrive or plan beforehand.
If it happens as I did *forecast*. *Milton.*
2. To calculate the future; to forsee, or foretell.

fore'cast' (fōr'kăst'), *n.* **1.** Previous contrivance or determination; hence, a plan; design. *Obs. or R.*
The *forecast* and predetermination of the gods. *Addison.*
2. Foresight of consequences, and provision against them; prevision; forethought.
His calm, deliberate *forecast* better fitted him for the council than the camp. *Prescott.*
3. A prophecy or estimate of a future happening or condition; an indication of what may be expected; a premonitory sign; as, weather *forecasts*.
He founded the . . . model school for girls — the *forecast* of that system. *Harper's Mag.*

fore-cast'er (fōr-kăs'tẽr; 201), *n.* One who forecasts; esp., one who forecasts the weather officially.

fore'cas-tle (fōr'kăs-'l; *naut.* fōk's'l), *n. Naut.* **a** A short upper deck forward, raised like a castle, to command an enemy's decks. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** That part of the upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremast, or of the fore channels. **c** In merchant vessels, the forward part of the vessel, where the sailors live, either under the deck or in a compartment partly or wholly raised above the deck.

fore-close' (fōr-klōz'), *v. t.*; FORE-CLOSED' (-klōzd'); FORE-CLOS'ING (-klōz'ĭng). [F. *forclos*, p. p. of *forclore* to exclude; OF. *fors*, F. *hors*, except, outside (fr. L. *foris* outside) + F. *clore* to close. See FOREIGN; CLOSE, *v. t.*]
1. To shut out; to debar; prevent; hinder; preclude.
2. To close; to block up; to bar. *Obs.*
3. *Law of Mortgages.* **a** To bar or cut off (as one having an equity of redemption) for a default in payment of what is due; to take away the equity of redemption from. **b** To subject to foreclosure proceedings; to take away the right of redeeming. See EQUITY OF REDEMPTION, MORTGAGE.
4. To close, or complete, beforehand.
5. To hold exclusively.

fore-clo'sure (fōr-klō'zhŭr), *n.* A proceeding which bars or extinguishes a mortgagor's right of redeeming a mortgaged estate. The term is specifically applied to the proceeding instituted in a court of chancery or equity by a bill of foreclosure, and called a **strict foreclosure**, resulting in the forfeiture of the right to redeem and the vesting of the estate in the mortgagee in perpetuity. This is distinct from the **statutory foreclosure**, also made by a suit in equity, which involves the satisfaction of the debt to the extent made possible by a sale of the mortgaged property. Under the strict foreclosure the proceeding is completed by the judgment of the court; in the statutory proceedings, by the sale under foreclosure. Other methods, called **legal foreclosure**, barring the equity of redemption, are in use in some of the United States by proceedings at law instead of equity, as by writ of entry or ejectment or scire facias.

fore'course' (fōr'kōrs'; 201), *n. Naut.* The lowermost sail on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel; the foresail. See SAIL, *Illust.*

fore'court' (fōr'kōrt'; 201), *n.* The outer, or front, court of a building or group of buildings.

fore'deck' (-dĕk'), *n. Naut.* The fore part of a deck, esp. the main deck.

fore'doom' (fōr'dōom'), *n.* Doom or sentence in advance; destiny. "A dread *foredoom*." *Southey.*

fore-doom' (fōr-dōom'; 201), *v. t.*; FORE-DOOMED' (-dōomd'); FORE-DOOM'ING. **1.** To doom beforehand; to predestinate.
Thou art *foredoomed* to view the Stygian state. *Dryden.*
2. To predict as a doom or destiny; to forecast. *Rare.*

fore eccentric. The eccentric that imparts a forward motion to the valve gear and the engine.

fore edge. Also **for'edge'** (fōr'ĕj'; 201). The front edge of a book or folded sheet, etc.

fore end, *or* **fore'-end'**, *n.* **a** The forward, or front, end, or part. **b** The earlier part; beginning. *Rare or Dial.*
The *fore end* of my time. *Shak.*
c In firearms, the part of the stock under the barrel, forward of the trigger guard.

fore'fa'ther (fōr'fä'thẽr; 201), *n.* One who precedes another in the line of genealogy in any degree, but usually in a remote degree; an ancestor. — **fore'fa'ther-ly**, *a.*

Fore'fa'thers' Day (-fä'thẽrz). The anniversary of the day (December 21, 1620) on which the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts. On account of a mistake in reckoning the change from Old Style to New Style, it has generally been celebrated on the 22d. *U. S.*

fore-feel' (fōr-fēl'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -FELT' (-fĕlt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -FEEL'ING. To feel beforehand; to have a presentiment of. "The great sea *forefeels* winds." *Chapman.*

fore'fin'ger (fōr'fĭn'gẽr; 201), *n.* The finger next to the thumb; the index finger.

fore'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.*; *pl.* -FEET (-fēt'). **1.** One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped; — written also *fore foot*.
2. *Shipbuilding.* In wooden ships, an upward-curving timber connecting the forward end of the keel to the stem.

fore'front (-frŭnt'), *n.* Foremost part or place.

fore'gang'er (-găng'ẽr), *n.* [Prop., a goer before; cf. G. *vorgänger*. See FORE; GANG.] **1.** One that goes before. *Obs.*
2. *Naut.* **a** A short rope grafted on a harpoon, to which the longer line is attached. **b** A length of stouter rope or chain than the rest of the cable, next to an anchor.

fore-go' (fōr-gō'; 201), *v. t. & i.*; *pret.* FORE-WENT' (-wĕnt'); *p. p.* FORE-GONE' (-gŏn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORE-GO'ING. [AS. *foregān*; *fore* + *gān* to go; akin to G. *vorgehen* to go before, precede. See FORE; GO, *v. i.*] To go before; to precede. "A thought *foregone*." *Wordsworth.*
For which the very mother's face *forewent*
The mother's special patience. *Mrs. Browning.*

fore-go', *v. t. & i.* To pass by, neglect, renounce, refrain, etc. — **fore-go'er**, **fore-gone'**, etc. See FORGO (which is historically the better spelling).

fore-go'er (-gō'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who goes before; specif.: **a** A messenger sent ahead, as a king's purveyor; a forerunner. *Obs.* **b** One who leads or goes in the van; an example. **c** A predecessor; an ancestor.
2. *Naut.* A foreganger of a harpoon.

fore-go'ing, *p. a.* Going before; preceding.
Syn. — See ANTECEDENT.

fore-gone' (fōr-gŏn'; 205), *p. a.* That has gone before; previous; past. — **fore-gone'ness**, *n.* — **foregone conclusion.** **a** A conclusion that has preceded argument or examination; one predetermined. **b** A result that was inevitable.

fore'ground' (fōr'ground'), *n.* In nature or in a painting, and sometimes in a bas-relief, mosaic picture, or the like, that part of the scene which is nearest to, and in front of, the spectator. Cf. DISTANCE, 5; BACKGROUND; PERSPECTIVE.

fore'-gut' (-gŭt'), *n. Embryol. & Zoöl.* The anterior part of the primitive alimentary canal of vertebrate embryos, including in its most comprehensive sense that which develops into the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and extreme anterior part of the intestine. In invertebrates the term is applied to the anterior part of the alimentary canal formed by invagination of the ectoderm.

fore'ham'mer (fōr'hăm'ẽr; 201), *n.* A sledge hammer, working alternately, or in time, with the hand hammer.

fore'hand' (fōr'hănd'), *n.* **1.** Superior position; advantage; precedence.
2. The chief or most important part. *Shak.*
3. All that part of a horse which is before the rider.

fore'hand', *a.* **1.** Done beforehand; anticipative.
And so extenuate the *forehand* sin. *Shak.*
2. Heading; front; specif., *Curling*, first (player or stone).
3. *Tennis, Rackets, etc.* Made with the palm approximately to the front; — said of a stroke. Opposed to *backhand*.
forehand rent. See TERM. *Scot.* — *f.* shaft, *Archery*, an arrow designed for shooting straight before one. *Obs. Cf. E. D.*

fore'hand'ed (-hăn'dĕd; -dĭd; 151), *a.* **1.** Shaped as to the forehand or fore parts.
A substantial, true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded*. *Dryden.*
2. Early; timely; as, "*forehanded* care." *Jer. Taylor.*
3. Mindful of the future; thrifty; prudent; hence, with resources for the future; in easy circumstances; well-to-do; as, a *forehanded* farmer. *Now U. S.*

fore'head (fŏr'ĕd; 277), *n.* [AS. *forhēafod*. See FORE-; HEAD.] **1.** The part of the face above the eyes; the brow.
2. The aspect or countenance as expressing emotion or personal qualities; assurance; effrontery; also, modesty. *Obs.*
To look with *forehead* bold and big enough
Upon the power and puissance of the king. *Shak.*
3. The front or fore part of anything.
Flames in the *forehead* of the morning sky. *Milton.*
4. *Mining.* = FOREFIELD.

fore'hearth' (fōr'härth'), *n. Metal.* **a** The forward extension of the hearth of a blast furnace under the tymp, or a similar extension of any smelting hearth. **b** A kind of steel furnace having an attachment in the front so as to dispense with the casting ladle.

fore'hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n. Naut.* A piece of timber placed across the stem, to unite the bows and strengthen the fore part of the ship; a breasthook.

for'eign (fŏr'ĭn), *a.* [ME. *forein*, F. *forain*, fr. L. *foras*, *foris*, out of doors, abroad, without; cf. LL. *foraneus*; akin to *fores* doors, E. *door*. See DOOR; cf. FORECLOSE, FORFEIT, FOREST.] **1.** Outside a house; out of doors. *Obs.*
2. Situated outside a place or country; specif.: **a** Situated outside one's own country; as, *foreign* nations; *foreign* cities. **b** Outside of any locality under consideration, of whatever size, as a private estate, a township, etc. *Rare.*
3. Not of, or not pertaining to, one's home or household; — opposed to *domestic* or *family*. *Obs.*
I love the king your father, and yourself,
With more than *foreign* heart. *Shak.*
4. Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from, some other person or material thing than the one under consideration; as, a man cannot save himself by *foreign* aid.
Nothing is *foreign*: parts relate to whole. *Pope.*
5. Born in, belonging to, derived from, or characteristic of, some place or country other than the one under consideration, esp. some other nation or nations; not native or domestic; as, our large *foreign* population; *foreign* governments; *foreign* art; a *foreign* accent; *foreign* wines.
6. Related to, or dealing with, other countries, esp. nations; as, *foreign* trade; a *foreign* policy; *foreign* dividends or investments (those earned or made by members of a community in places outside of the community).
7. Alien in character; not connected; not pertinent; not appropriate; not congruous; — now used only with *to* or *from*; as, *foreign* to the purpose; *foreign* to one's nature.
This design is not *foreign* from some people's thoughts. *Swift.*
8. Held at a distance; excluded; exiled. *Obs.*
Kept him a *foreign* man still; which so grieved him,
That he ran mad and died. *Shak.*
9. Not organically connected or naturally related; as, a *foreign* body, which, in *Med.*, is a substance occurring in any part of the body where it is not normally found, usually introduced from without.
10. *Law.* Not within the sphere of operation of the laws of the country under consideration; — opposed to *domestic*. Thus, a corporation is *foreign* to all jurisdictions except that under the laws of which it is organized, those of England being foreign to the colonies, and vice versa, and those of any one State in the United States foreign to the other States; the States of the United States are *foreign* to each other in State affairs (as regards laws, legal process, etc.), but in all national affairs they are domestic to each other, also, territory acquired by a nation by conquest, treaty, or cession may be *foreign* in a domestic sense, as with respect to revenue laws, but not *foreign* in an international sense, because subject to the sovereignty of, and owned by, the acquiring nation, as is the case with Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands in their relations to the United States. For *foreign bill of exchange*, etc., see phrases below.
Syn. — Outlandish, alien, exotic; remote, distant; extraneous, extrinsic.
foreign attachment, *Law*, a process by which the property of

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fore'al-lege', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b. *Obs. or R.*

fore'-an-nounce', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b. — **fore'-an-nounce'ment**, *n.* [FORE-, 1 b.]

fore'-an'swer, *v. t.* & *i.* See FORE-, 1 b. — **fore'ap-point'**, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b. — **fore'ap-point'ment**, *n.*

fore'ar'son, *n.* [*fore-* + ME. *arsoun* saddlebow, F. *arçon*.] Saddlebow. *Obs.*

fore'-back'ward-ly, *adv.* In the wrong order; absurdly. *Obs.*

fore-bar', *v. t.* See FORBAR.

fore'bear'. Var. of FOREBEAR.

fore'-be'ing, *n.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore'-be-moan', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b. [1 b.]

fore'-be-speak', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore-bless', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore'-board', *n.* The foredeck of a ship.

fore-bode', *n.* Prognostication; presage. *Obs.*

fore-bode'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

fore-bod'er (fōr-bōd'ẽr), *n.* One that forebodes

fore-bod'ing-ly, *adv.* of FOREBODING.

fore-bod'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

fore'boot', *n.* A receptacle in the front of a vehicle, for stowing baggage, etc.

fore bow (bō). The pommel of a saddle.

fore'bow' (-bou'), *n.* **a** The bows or beak of a vessel. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* The breast or shoulders of an animal. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fore'-bow'els, *n. pl.* The part of a horse's belly before the girths.

fore'-bow'line, *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.

fore'brace', *n. Naut.* A brace to swing a fore yardarm.

fore'breast', *n.* **1.** The fore part of something. *Scot.*
2. *Mining.* = FOREFIELD.

fore'broads', *n.* [Cf. Icel. *broddr*.] Beestings. *Scot.* [a horse.]

fore'bush', *n.* The forelock of

fore-by'. Var. of FORBY.

fore cabin. A cabin in the fore part of a ship, usually with accommodations inferior to those of the first cabin. *Obs. or R.*

fore caddie. *Golf.* A caddie who goes ahead of a player to guide him to the next hole and to watch his ball. [*casting*, p. pr.]

fore-cast'ing-ly, *adv.* of *fore-forecastle deck.* See DECK, *n.*, 2.

fore'cas-tle-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A sailor stationed on the forecastle.

fore'catch'ing, *n.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore'cham'ber, *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.

fore choir. = ANTECHOIR.

fore-choose', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore'cit'ed (fōr'sīt'ĕd), *a.* See FORE-, 1 b. [a. See -ABLE.]

fore-clos'a-ble (fōr-klōz'*a*-b'l), *a.*

fore-come', *v. t.* & *i.* To come before or early. *Obs. or R.* —

fore-com'ing-ness, *n.* [1 b.]

fore'com-mend', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore companion. *Naut.* A companionway in the forward part of a ship. [tion *Obs.*]

fore'con-ceit', *n.* A preconception. *Obs.*

fore'con-ceive', *v. t.* To preconceive. *Obs.* [FORE-, 1 b.]

fore'-con-clude', *v. t.* & *i.* See FORE-, 1 b. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]

fore'-con-demn', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]

fore-count', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore'cov'ert, *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.

fore'date', *v. t.* To antedate

fore'dawn', *n.* The time immediately before dawn.

fore'day', *n.* See FORE-, 2 b.

fore-deem', *v. t.* & *i.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore'de-fine', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.

foredene, *n.* [See FOE, and, for the second part of the word, KINDRED.] Enmity. *Obs.*

fore'de-scribed', *p. a.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore'de-sign', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore'desk', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.

fore-des'tine (fōr-dĕs'tĭn; 201), *v. t.* To predestine.

fore'-des'ti-ny, *n* **a** A forecast. *Obs.* **b** Preordination.

fore'de-ter'mine, *v. t* See FORE-, 1 b.

for'edge', *n.* = FORE EDGE.

fore-dis-pose', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore-do'. Var. of FORDO.

fore-done', *a.* a Done, or made, previously. **b** *p. p.* of FOREDO.

fore-doom'er, *n.* One who foredooms. *Rare.*

fore'-eld'er, *n.* Ancestor. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

fore'-en'try *or* **-entresse**, *n.* A front entrance, court, or porch. *Obs.*

fore'fa'ther's-cup', *n.* The common pitcher plant.

fore'fault. Scot var. of FORE-

fore'-girth', *n.* A girth for the fore part (as of a horse); martingale.

fore'glance', *n.* A glance forward or beforehand.

fore'gleam', *n.* A premonitory gleam; forecast [*n.*]

fore'-glide', *n Phon.* See GLIDE.

fore'glimpse', *n.* A glimpse of the future.

fore'glow', *n.* See FORE-, 2 b.

fore-gon'. Foregone *Ref. Sp.* offense or defense. *Obs.*

fore-fig'ure, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore'fin', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.

fore-fit', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore'flank', *n.* A growth of fat upon the ribs of a sheep, immediately behind the shoulder.

fore'front', *v. t.* To make a forefront to. *R.* [posite. *Obs.*]

fore-gain', **-gainst'**, *prep.* Op-

fore'gal'ler-y, *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.

fore'game' (fōr'gām'), *n.* A first game; first plan.

fore'garth', *n.* A front garth or yard. *Dial. Brit.*

fore'gate', *n.* 1. The main entrance, or front gate.
2. The open street. *Scot.*

fore-gath'er (fōr-găth'ẽr; 201). Var. of FORGATHER.

fore'gift', *n. Eng. Law.* A premium paid for a lease.

fore'girth', *n.* A girth for the fore part (as of a horse); martingale.

fore'glance', *n.* A glance forward or beforehand.

fore'gleam', *n.* A premonitory gleam; forecast [*n.*]

fore'-glide', *n Phon.* See GLIDE.

fore'glimpse', *n.* A glimpse of the future.

fore'glow', *n.* See FORE-, 2 b.

fore-gon'. Foregone *Ref. Sp.*

fore'-good'sire', **-grand'sire'**, *n.* A forefather. *Obs. Scot.*

fore-guard', *v. t.* To guard in advance. *Obs.*

fore-guess', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore'guid'ance, *n.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore'hall', *n* A front hall, esp. in a large building.

fore-hal'sen, *v. t.* [*fore-* + *halsen*.] To presage. *Obs.*

fore'hand'ed-ness, *n.* Thrift; easy circumstances.

fore'hand'sel, *n.* See FORE-, 2 b.

fore'hard', *n.* The proper twist in the strands of a rope.

fore'head-ed, *a.* 1. Having (such) a forehead or foreheads; as, a low-*foreheaded* race.
2. Brazen; impudent. *Obs.*

fore-hear', *v. i.* & *t.* To hear beforehand.

fore'heat'er, *n.* In salt making, a shallow iron pan in which the brine is boiled. [*Obs.*]

fore-heed', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b

fore-hent', *v. t.* To seize in advance; to overtake. *Obs.*

fore'hint'ing, *a.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore'hold', *n. Naut.* The forward hold (of a vessel).

fore'hood', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a

fore'-horse', *n.* The leader in a tandem or spike team.

a foreign or absent debtor is attached for the satisfaction of a debt due from him to the plaintiff. — **foreign bill, bill of exchange, draft,** etc., *Law & Com.*, any bill, etc., with respect to any particular jurisdiction, not both drawn and payable within that jurisdiction; — distinguished from *inland bill*, etc. In this respect the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is foreign to its colonies and they to it and to each other; and the States of the United States are foreign to each other. Therefore, for example, a bill drawn and payable in any particular State is a *foreign* bill as between the laws of that State and any other State, a *domestic* bill with reference to the laws of the United States, and a *foreign* bill as between the laws of the State and of the United States and those of any foreign country, all bills drawn in the United States being commonly designated in commercial reports as *domestic* bills, it not being commonly especially significant whether the bill was drawn in one State or another. With reference to a given jurisdiction foreign bills are those that are by their terms (1) drawn there and payable elsewhere, or (2) drawn elsewhere and payable there, or (3) both drawn and payable elsewhere. These are sometimes classified as **sight** bills, payable on sight, **short** bills, those having (generally) ten days or less to run, and **long** bills, or those having (generally) upwards of ten days to run. — **f. broker**, a broker in foreign bills. — **f. office**, a government department having to do with international relations and the interests of its own country in the other countries with which it has relations. In the United States it is called the Department of State. — **f. rails**, *Finance*, railway securities of foreign countries, except those of the United States. *Cant, Eng.* — **f. service.** *Feudal Law.* = FORINSEC SERVICE.

for'eign (fŏr'ĭn), *n.* **1.** A foreigner; one not a citizen. *Obs.*
2. That which is without; as: **a** A privy. *Obs.* **b** A part of a town lying outside the borough or parish proper. *Obs or Local, Eng. Oxf. E. D.* **c** *pl.* The outer court or space around a monastery. *Obs. or Hist. Oxf. E. D.*
in foreign, in foreign parts; abroad. *Obs.*

for'eign-er (fŏr'ĭn-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person belonging to or owing allegiance to a foreign country; one not native in the country or jurisdiction under consideration, or not naturalized there; an alien.
2. A thing originating in another country; esp.: **a** A vessel from abroad. **b** *Finance.* A security of a foreign government. *Cant, Eng.*
3. A stranger; an outsider, esp. with respect to a town, guild, or like association. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Joy is such a *foreigner*,
So mere a stranger to my thoughts. *Denham.*

Syn. — See STRANGER.

for'eign-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Anything peculiar to a foreign language or people; a foreign idiom or custom; the imitation of foreign usage.

It is a pity to see the technicalities of the so-called liberal professions disfigured by *foreignisms*. *Fitzed. Hall.*

for'eign-ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being foreign; irrelevancy; want of relation or appropriateness.

fore-judge' (fōr-jŭj'; 201), *v. t.*; FORE-JUDGED' (-jŭjd'); FORE-JUDG'ING. **1.** To judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts and proof; to prejudge.
2. To estimate, or form an opinion of, beforehand.

fore-know' (-nō'), *v. t.*; *pret.* FORE-KNEW' (-nū'); *p. p.* FORE-KNOWN (-nōn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORE-KNOW'ING. To have previous knowledge of; to know beforehand.

Who would the miseries of man *foreknow*? *Dryden.*

fore-knowl'edge (-nŏl'ĕj; -ĭj; 151), *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens or exists; prescience.

for'el, for'rel (fŏr'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *forel* case, sheath, OF. *forel, fourel*, F. *fourreau*, dim. of OF. *fuerre* sheath, case, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *fuotar*, akin to Goth. *fōdr*, Skr. *patra* a receptacle Cf. FUR.] **1.** A sheath; a case; esp., a case in which a book is kept. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A kind of parchment for book covers.
3. A border or selvage. *Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

fore'land (fōr'lănd), *n.* **1.** A promontory; headland.
2. Land in front; — in political use opposed to *hinterland*.
3. *Fort.* Ground between the wall of a place and the moat.
4. *Hydraul. Engin.* That portion of the natural shore on the outside of the embankment which receives the shock of waves and deadens their force.

fore-lay' (fōr-lā'), *v. t.*; FORE-LAID' (-lād'); FORE-LAY'ING. **1.** To lie in wait for; to ambush; waylay. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To hinder; obstruct.
3. To lay down, or arrange, beforehand. *Obs., E., or Dial.*

fore'lock' (fōr'lŏk'; 201), *n.* [*fore-* + *lock* a fastening.]
1. *Mech.* A cotter or split pin; a linchpin.
2. *Medieval Armor.* A fastening of the helmet or beaver to the gorgerin or breastplate in front.

fore'lock', *n.* [*fore-* + *lock* (of hair).] The lock of hair that grows from the fore part of the head.

forelock bolt. A bolt retained by a key, gib, or cotter passing through a slot.

fore-look' (fōr-lo͝ok'; 201), *v. t.* To look before or forward.

fore-look' (fōr-lo͝ok'; 201), *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To see beforehand; to foresee.
2. To bewitch with the eye. See EVIL EYE.

fore'man (fōr'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). The first or chief man; specif.: **a** A leader; one in front; *pl.*, a front rank. *Obs.* **b** The chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker, presiding over their deliberations and conducting their communication with the court. **c** The chief of a set of workmen who superintends the rest; an overseer.

fore'mast (fōr'măst), *n.* *Naut.* The mast nearest the bow.

fore'mast-man (-măn) *or* **-hand,** *n.* A common sailor; a man before the mast.

fore'most (fōr'mōst), *a.* [ME. *formest* first, AS. *formest, fyrmest*, superl. of *forma* first, which is a superl. fr. *fore* fore; cf. Goth. *frumist, fruma*, first. See FORE, *adv.*; cf. FIRST, FORMER, FRAME, *v. t.*, PRIME, *a.*] First in time, place, or series; most advanced; chief in rank or dignity; as, the *foremost* troops of an army; the *foremost* man.

fore'most, *adv.* First, in the first place.

fore'moth'er (-mŭth'ẽr), *n.* A female ancestor. *Rare.*

fore'name' (-nām'), *n.* A name that precedes the family name, or surname; a first name; Christian name

fore'name', *v. t.* To name or mention beforehand. *Rare.*

fore'named' (-nāmd'), *p. a.* Named before; aforenamed.

fore'night' (-nīt'), *n.* **1.** The night before. *Obs.*
2. The evening between twilight and bedtime. *Scot.*

fore'noon' (fōr'nōōn'), *n.* The early part of the day, from morning to meridian, or noon.

fo-ren'sic (fō-rĕn'sĭk), *a.* [L. *forensis*, fr. *forum* a public place, market place. See FORUM.] Belonging to courts of judicature or to public discussion and debate; used in legal proceedings, or in public discussions; argumentative; rhetorical; as, *forensic* eloquence or disputes.

forensic medicine. = MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

fo-ren'sic, *n. Amer. Colleges.* An exercise in debate; a forensic contest; an argumentative thesis.

fore'or-dain' (fōr'ôr-dān'), *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to preordain; predestinate; predetermine. — **fore'or-dain'ment,** *n.*

fore-or'di-nate (fōr-ôr'dĭ-nāt; 201), *v. t.* To foreordain.

fore'or-di-na'tion (fōr'ôr-dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination.
2. *Theol.* = PREDESTINATION.

fore' part, *or* **fore'part'** (fōr'pärt'), *n.* **1.** The part most advanced, or first in time or in place.
2. A stomacher worn in the 16th and 17th centuries. *Obs.*

fore'peak' (-pēk'), *n.* *Naut.* The portion of the hold which is farthest forward, in the angle made by the ship's bows.

fore'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* A front piece, as: **a** The flap in the fore part of a sidesaddle, to guard the rider's dress. **b** *Theat.* A curtain raiser. *Rare.*

fore-pole' (fōr-pōl'; 201), *v. t. & i.*; -POLED' (-pōld'); -POL'ING (-pōl'ĭng). [*fore-* + *pole*, v. t.] *Mining.* To protect (an excavation) from caving and quicksands by driving poles, slabs, etc., into the ground at the face or head.

fore'post' (fōr'pōst'), *n* An advanced post; an outpost.

fore-reach' (fōr-rēch'; 201), *v. t.* **1.** *Naut. & Fig.* To pass; to gain upon.
2. To reach, or seize, in advance. *Rare.*

fore-reach', *v. i.* *Naut.* To go ahead of another ship, esp. when on the wind or going in stays.

fore'right' (fōr'rīt'), *adv.* Right forward; onward. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *a.* Directly forward; favorable; going straight ahead; straightforward; also, headstrong; obstinate; rash. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

fore-run' (fōr-rŭn'; 201), *v. t.*; *pret.* -RAN' (-răn'); *p. p.* -RUN'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -RUN'NING. **1.** To run before; to outrun; to precede; to be in advance of (something following).
2. To come before as an earnest of something to follow; to introduce as a harbinger; to announce.

These signs *forerun* the death or fall of kings *Shak.*

3. To forestall; anticipate.

fore-run'ner (fōr-rŭn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; harbinger; foreshowing sign; prognostic; as, the *forerunner* of a fever.
2. A predecessor; an ancestor. *Shak.*
3. *pl.* An advance guard.
4. *Naut.* **a** A piece of cloth tied on a log line some fathoms from the outboard end to mark the limit of drift line. **b** A rope joining a harpoon to the main line; a foreganger.

Syn. — Predecessor, messenger; prognostic, omen, sign. — FORERUNNER, PRECURSOR, HARBINGER, HERALD. FORERUNNER (Saxon) and PRECURSOR (Latin) apply to both persons and things: *forerunner*, more frequently to the former, *precursor* (often in the sense of prognostic, omen), to the latter; as, "There is a *forerunner* come from . . . the Prince of Morocco, who brings word the prince his master will be here to-night" (*Shak.*); cf. "These mute signs in nature . . . *forerunners* of his purpose" (*Milton*); "Jove's lightnings, the *precursors* o' the dreadful thunderclaps" (*Shak.*); "An event which appears like the *precursor* of the millennium" (*Burke*); cf. "The sea captain of the nineteenth century condescends to criticize and approve of his half-barbarous *precursor*" (*Froude*). A HARBINGER is one who goes before, esp. to provide lodgings; the word is also used fig. of things; as, "I'll be myself your *harbinger*, and make joyful the hearing of my wife with your approach" (*Shak.*); "the evening star, love's *harbinger*" (*Milton*); "*harbingers* preceding still the fates and prologue to the omen coming on" (*Shak.*). HERALD connotes proclamation or announcement; as, "It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn" (*Shak.*); "thou voice which art the *herald* of the ill in splendor hid" (*Shelley*).

fore'sail' (fōr'sāl'; *naut.* fōr's'l *or* fō's'l), *n.* *Naut.* **a** The sail bent to the foreyard of a square-rigged vessel, being the lowest sail on the foremast. **b** The gaff sail set on the foremast of a schooner. **c** The forestaysail of a sloop, yawl, etc., being the triangular sail next forward of the mast, set on the forestay.

fore-say' (fōr-sā'; 201), *v. t.* [AS *foresecgan; fore* + *secgan* to say. See SAY, *v. t.*] To foretell. *Now Rare.*

fore-see' (fōr-sē'), *v. t.*; *pret.* FORE-SAW' (-sô'); *p. p.* FORE-SEEN' (-sēn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORE-SEE'ING. [AS. *foresēon; fore* + *sēon* to see. See SEE, *v. t.*] **1.** To see beforehand; to have prescience of; to foreknow.

A prudent man *foreseeth* the evil. *Prov.* XXII. 3.

2. To provide; to prudently care for or against. *Obs.*

Great shoals of people, which go on to populate, without *foreseeing* means of life. *Bacon.*

3. To see, interview, or consider, beforehand. *Obs. Scot.*

fore-see', *v. i.* To have or exercise foresight.

fore-shad'ow (-shăd'ō), *v. t.* To shadow or typify beforehand; to prefigure. — **fore-shad'ow-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

fore'shad'ow (fōr'shăd'ō), *n.* A shadow of a thing cast before; hence, an indication of what is to come.

fore'shaft' (-shăft'), *n.* A piece attached to the stock or shaft of an arrow, etc., to which the head is fixed.

fore'-sheet', *n.* *Naut.* **a** One of the sheets of a foresail, or the rope by which the clew of a forecourse is held down. **b** *pl.* The forward portion of an open boat; the space beyond the front thwart.

fore'shore' (fōr'shōr'; 201), *n.* The part of the shore between high and low water marks, usually fixed at the line to which the ordinary mean tide flows; also, by extension, the beach, the shore near the water's edge.

fore-short'en (fōr-shôr't'n), *v. t.* *Fine Arts.* To shorten as the effect of that law of visual perspective by which an object extending in any plane not perpendicular to the line of sight appears contracted in proportion as the direction in which it extends approaches the direction of the line of sight; to represent as shortened in consequence of this law.

Songs, and deeds, and lives that lie
Foreshortened in the tract of time. *Tennyson.*

fore-short'en-ing, *n.* *Fine Arts.* Representation in a foreshortened mode or way.

fore'shot' (fōr'shŏt'), *n.* **1.** A projection of a structure. *Obs. or R.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. In distillation of low wines, the first portion of spirit that comes over, being a milky fluid abounding in fusel oil.

fore-show' (fōr-shō'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -SHOWED' (-shōd'); *p. p.* -SHOWN' (-shōn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SHOW'ING. [AS. *forescēawian* to foresee, provide; *fore* + *scēawian* to see. See SHOW, *v. t.*] To show or exhibit beforehand; to betoken; prognosticate; foretell; prefigure.

Your looks *foreshow*
You have a gentle heart. *Shak.*

fore'side' (fōr'sīd'), *n.* **1.** The front side or part; the front.
2. A stretch of country fronting the sea.

fore'sight' (fōr'sīt'), *n.* **1.** Act or power of foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge.
2. Act of looking forward; a view forward.
3. Action in reference to the future; provident care; prudence; forethought.

A random expense, without plan or *foresight*. *Burke.*

4. *Surv.* **a** Any reading taken to determine the elevation of the point on which the rod is read; — better called "*minus sight* or *reading*," since it must be subtracted from the elevation of the line of sight. **b** Any sight or bearing taken in a forward direction by a compass or transit.

Syn. — See PRUDENCE.

fore'sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Having foresight; sagacious; prudent; provident for the future.

fore-sig'ni-fy (fōr-sĭg'nĭ-fī; 201), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To signify beforehand; to foreshow; prefigure.

fore'skin (fōr'skĭn'), *n.* *Anat.* The fold of skin which covers the glans of the penis; the prepuce.

fore'sleeve' (-slēv'), *n.* **1.** The sleeve below the elbow.
2. An ornamental sleeve or part of a sleeve that could be slipped on or off. *Obs. or Hist.*

fore-speak' (fōr-spēk'; 201), *v. t.* **1.** To speak of beforehand; to foretell; predict. *Beau. & Fl.*
2. To speak to beforehand. *Obs.*

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for'eign-eer'ing (fŏr'ĭn-ēr'ĭng), *a.* Foreign. *Vulgar, Eng.*
for'eign-er-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
for'eign-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
for'eign-ly, *adv.* of FOREIGN.
fore'-im-ag'ine, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b. — **fore'-im-ag'i-na'tion,** *n.*
forein, ✝ FOREIGN. [1 b.]
fore'in-clined', *p. a.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore'-in-struct', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b. [1 b.]
fore'-in-tend', *v. t.* See FORE-.
fore-judge', **fore-judg'er,** etc. Vars. of FORJUDGE, etc
fore-judg'ment, *n.* See FORE-.
fore'ksel, *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore'king', *n.* See FORE-, 2 b.
fore'knee', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a
fore-know'a-ble (fōr-nō'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [knows.]
fore-know'er, *n.* One who foreknowing-ly, *adv.* of *foreknowing*, p. pr.
fore'el, **for'rel,** *v. t.* To bind with forel. *Obs.*
fore-lay', *v. i.* To arrange beforehand. *Dial. U. S.*
fore-lead'er, *n.* One who leads others, esp. by his example; a guide. *Obs. or R.*
fore'leech', *n.* [See FORE-; LEECH.] *Naut.* The luff of a fore-and-aft sail. *Rare.* [leg.]
fore'leg', *n.* A fore or forward
fore-lend', *v. t.* To lend in advance. *Obs.*
fore-let', ✝ FORLET. [*Obs.*]
fore-lie', *v. i.* To lie in front.
fore-lift', *v. t.* To lift up in front. *Obs.* [forward. *Obs.*]
fore'line', *n.* A line projected
fore-live' (fōr-lĭv'), *v. t. & i.* See FORE-, 1 b [a forelock.]
fore'lock', *v. t.* To fasten with
forelock hook. *Rope Making.* A winch or whirl by which a bunch of three yarns is twisted into a strand.
fore-loin', ✝ FORLOIN.
fore'look', *n.* 1. Foresight; prudence. *Obs.*
2. A forward look. *Now U. S.*
fore-look'er, *n.* One who looks forward. *Obs.*
fore-loop'er (fōr-lōōp'ẽr), **fore-lop'er** (-lō p'ẽr), **fore-loup'er** (-lōōp'ẽr), *n.* [D. *voorlooper* forerunner; *voor* before + *looper* runner.] One who walks before a team of oxen to guide them. — **fore-loop',** *v. t.* *Both South Africa.* [a foreman. *R.*]
fore'man, *v. t.* To supervise as
fore'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
fore'march', *n.* A march forward.
fore'mark', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore'mar'tyr, *n.* See FORE-, 2 b.
fore-mean', *v. t.* See FORE-.
fore-men'tion, *v. t.* See FORE-.
fore'milk', *n.* *Physiol.* The colostrum.
fore'mind', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore'-mis-giv'ing, *n.* See FORE-.
fore'most-ly, *adv.* of FOREMOST.
for'en. Foreign. *Ref. Sp.*

foren. ✝ FORNE.
‖ **Fo'ren-di-ház'-** (f ō'r ĕ n-d ĭ-haz'), *n.* [Hung., lit., House of Lords.] *Hungary.* See LEGISLATURE.
fore-nenst'. Var. of FORNENST.
fore-nent'. Var. of FORNENT.
for'en-er, *n* Foreigner. *Ref. Sp.*
fore-not'ed, *p. a.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore'no'tice, *n.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore'no'tion, *n.* See FORE-, 2 b.
fo-ren'sal (fō-rĕn'săl), *a.* Forensic. *Rare.*
fo-ren'si-cal, *a.* Forensic. *Obs.*
— **fo-ren'si-cal-ly** (-sĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **fo-ren'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*
‖ **fo-ren'sis stre'pi-tus** (strēp'ĭ-tŭs). [L.] The din of the forum
fo-ren'sive, *a.* Forensic. *Obs.*
fore'-oath', *n. O. Eng. Law.* An oath, distinct from the oath of proof, required of a party bringing suit unless the cause of complaint were manifest.
fore-or'der, *n. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore-or'di-nance, *n.* Foreordination. *Obs.*
fore-pale', *v. t. & i.* To forepole.
fore'par'ents, *n. pl.* Ancestors. *Dial. U. S.*
fore-pass'. Var. of FORPASS.
fore passage. *Naut.* A passage leading to the forepeak or to the forward magazine.
fore-passed', **fore-past',** *a.* Bygone. *Obs. or R.*
fore'paw', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a
fore pillow. A cushion on a saddle, to protect the rider's knees.
fore'place', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore-plan', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore plane. A plane in size and use between a jack plane and a smoothing plane
fore'plot', *n.* Plotting beforehand; plot *Obs.* — **fore-plot'ted,** *p. a. Obs.* [forecast. *Obs.*]
fore-point', *v. t.* To predestine;
fore-point', *v. t. & i.* To point forward; foreshadow. *Obs.* —
fore-point'er, *n. Obs.* [FORE-.]
fore'pos-sessed', *p. a.* See
fore'pre-dic'a-ment, *n.* = ANTEPREDICAMENT.
fore'pre-pare', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b. — **fore'prep-a-ra'tion,** *n.*
fore-prise', **fore-prize'** (fōr-prīz'), *v. t* [*fore-* + *-prise* as in *apprise, comprise*. *Oxf. E. D.*] To determine, provide for, or deal with, beforehand; to take for granted or in advance. *Obs.*
fore-prise', **fore-prize',** ✝ FORE-PRISE. [See FORE-, 1 b.]
fore-prom'ised (-prŏm'ĭst), *p. a.*
fore-pur'pose, *v. t. & n.* See FORE-, 1 b. [See FORE-, 1 b.
fore-quot'ed (-kwōt'ĕd), *p. a.*
fore-ran', *pret.* of FORERUN.
fore'rank', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore'reach'ing, *p. a.* Stretching forward; eager. *R.* [FORE-, 1 b
fore'read' (-rēd'), *v. t.* See
fore're-cit'ed (fōr're-sīt'ĕd), *p. a.* See FORE-, 1 b. [FORE-, 1 b.]
fore're-mem'bered, *p. a.* See
fore rent. = FOREHAND RENT.
fore'rib', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore rider. Outrider; scout; one in the first charge in battle. *Obs.*
fore'right', *prep.* 1. Directly along *Obs.*
2 Directly opposite. *Dial. Eng.*
fore'room', *n.* A principal room in a house where visitors are received; a parlor. *Local, U. S.*
fore-run'ner-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
fore'said' (fōr'sĕd'), *a.* Aforesaid. [mention. *Rare.*]
fore'scent', *n.* Forecast; pre-
fore'script', *n.* A prescription.
fore'seat', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore-see'a-ble (fōr-sē'a-b'l; 201), *a.* See -ABLE.
fore-see'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FORESEE. This and *foreseen*, the p. p., were formerly used conjunctively in the sense of *promising* or *provided* (that).
fore see'ing-ly, *adv.* of FORESEEING.
fore-seen', *p. p.* of FORESEE. See FORESEEING. [foresees.]
fore-se'er (-sē'ẽr), *n.* One who
fore-seize', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore-send', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore-set', *v. t.* = FORSET.
fore-sett', *v. t.* [AS. *foresettan* to set before.] To forecast. *Obs.*
fore'set', *n.* Deliberate intention *Obs.*
fore-shew' (-shō' ; 201). Var. of FORESHOW.
fore-shield', *n. t.* To avert; forfend; as, God *foreshield!* *Obs.*
fore'shift', *n.* See FORE-, 2 b
fore-shine', *v. i.* To shine forth. *Obs.*
fore'shine', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore'ship', *n.* [*fore-* + *ship*; AS. *forscip*] The fore part of a ship. *Obs. or R.*
fore-shoe', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore'shop', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore'show', *n.* An indication beforehand; foretoken. *Obs.*
fore-show'er, *n.* One that foreshows.
fore sight. The sight of a gun near the muzzle.
fore'sight'ful, *a.* Foresighted. *Obs. or R.*
fore'sight'less, *a.* See -LESS. —
fore'sight'less-ness, *n.*
fore'sign', *n.* Omen; foretoken.
fore'-sin', *n.* See FORE-, 2 b.
fore-sing', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.
fore'skin', *n.* See FORE-, 2 a.
fore-slack', ✝ FORSLACK.
fore-slow', **fore-slow'er,** etc. ✝ FORSLOW, etc.
fore-speak', ✝ FORSPEAK.
fore-speak'er, *n.* One that speaks in behalf of another. *Obs.*
fore-speak'ing, *n.* A prediction; also, a preface. *Obs.*
fore'speech', *n.* [AS *forespæc, forespræc.*] A preface; preliminary speech. *Obs.*
fore-speed', *v. t.* To outrun. *R.*
fore-spell', *v. t.* To predict. *Obs.*
fore-spend'. ✝ FORSPEND.

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3. To proclaim or publish; to speak forth. *Obs.*
4. To bespeak in advance.

for'est (fŏr'ĕst), *n.* [OF. *forest*, F. *forêt*, LL. *forestis*, prop., open ground reserved for the chase, fr. L. *foris*, *foras*, out of doors, abroad. See FOREIGN.] **1.** An extensive wood; a large tract of land covered with trees; sometimes, specif., a considerable area of land, covered with trees of natural growth.
2. *Eng. Law.* A tract of woodland and waste, usually belonging to the sovereign, set apart for the keeping and hunting of game, etc., and having its own peculiar laws, courts, and officers. See FOREST LAWS.
3. A wilderness, a waste. *Obs.*
4. A district once wooded but now under cultivation to some extent, which preserves its old proper name; as, Ettrick *Forest*. *Gt. Britain.*

for'est, *a.* Of or pertaining to a forest; sylvan.

Forest City, Cleveland, Ohio; — on account of its numerous shade trees. Portland, Maine, and Savannah, Georgia, are also so called. — **f. cover,** *Forestry*, all trees and other plants in a forest. — **f. fever.** *Med.* = JUNGLE FEVER. — **f. floor.** *Forestry*, the deposit of vegetable matter on the ground in a forest, including the *litter* and the *humus* (which see). — **f. fly,** *Zool.*, the horse tick (*Hippobosca equina*); — sometimes applied to other blood-sucking flies. — **f. laws,** laws for the protection of game, preservation of timber, etc., in forests, esp. those enacted by William I. and other Norman English kings for the protection of the royal forests. See CHARTA DE FORESTA. — **f. mahogany,** in Australia: **a** The tallowwood. **b** The red mahogany or red gum. — **f. marble,** a coarse, shelly limestone found in Oxfordshire, England. — **f. oak,** in Australia, any she-oak, esp. *Casuarina suberosa*, with very hard wood. — **f. peat.** See PEAT. — **f. Pygmy,** one of the Pygmies inhabiting the great equatorial forests of Central Africa. See PYGMY. — **f. ranger,** *Forestry*, an officer charged with the duty of patrolling and guarding a forest reserve. — **f. red gum,** a broad-leaved Australian gum or eucalypt (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) yielding a valuable timber. — **f. school,** a school of forestry. — **f. tree,** a tree of the forest, esp. a timber tree, as distinguished from a *fruit tree*.

for'est (fŏr'ĕst), *v. t.*; FOR'EST-ED; FOR'EST-ING. **1.** To cover with trees or wood.
2. To place or hide in a forest. *Rare.* *Keats.*

for'est-al (fŏr'ĕs-tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a forest or forests; as, *forestal* rights.

fore-stall' (fōr-stôl'; 201), *v. t.*; FORE-STALLED' (-stôld'); FORE-STALL'ING. [ME. *forstallen* to stop, to obstruct, to stop (goods) on the way to the market by buying them up before-hand; from *forstal* obstruction, AS. *forsteal*, *foresteall*, prop, a placing one's self before another. See FORE; STALL.]
1. To lie in wait for; to intercept. *Obs.*
2. To intercept or stop the passage of on the road or highway, as goods on the way to market; to buy up (merchandise or property) secretly, with the intention of enhancing the price. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. Specif., *Law*, to anticipate or prevent the normal trading in (a fair, market, etc.) by buying or contracting for merchandise or provision on its way to market, with the intention of selling it again at a higher price, or by dissuading persons from bringing their goods there, or persuading them to enhance the price when there. The laws making forestalling, regrating, and engrossing crimes were abolished in 1844 in Great Britain, by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 24.
4. To obstruct or beset, as a way; to prevent ingress to; also, to exclude, hinder, or prevent, by prior occupation, or by measures taken in advance.

An ugly serpent which *forestalled* their way. *Fairfax.*

5. To deprive by prior action; — with *of*, *from*, *out of*. *Obs.*

All the better; may
This night *forestall* him of the coming day! *Shak.*

6. To take possession of in advance of some one or something else, esp. to the exclusion or detriment of the latter; to preoccupy; also, to prejudice. *Obs.*

Habit is a *forestalled* and obstinate judge. *Rush.*

7. To get ahead of; to act, take, or think of beforehand, or in advance; to anticipate.

What need a man *forestall* his date of grief
And run to meet what he would most avoid? *Milton.*

Syn. — FORESTALL, ANTICIPATE (as here compared; see EXPECT) both have the idea of being (or getting) ahead, or of prior action. FORESTALL often emphasizes more strongly than ANTICIPATE the implication of precluding, preventing, or rendering nugatory or useless; as, "He . . . commenced a step or two, as if designing to enter the shop; but . . . his purpose was *anticipated* by Hepzibah's first customer" (*Hawthorne*); to be *anticipated* in a discovery (cf. an attempt to *forestall* the publication of a discovery); "On a winter's day . . . the birds, conceiving a design to *forestall* sweet St. Valentine" (*Cowper*); "I will *forestall* their repair hither, and say you are not fit" (*Shak.*). See PREVENT.

fore-stall' (fōr-stôl'), *n.* **1.** *O. Eng. Law.* The offense of feloniously waylaying on the highway; also, the feudal franchise of jurisdiction over this offense.
2. A frontstall or frontlet. *Obs. or Hist.*

fore-stall'er (fōr-stôl'ẽr; 201), *n.* One who forestalls; also, the act or offense of forestalling the market.

fore-stall'ing, *vb. n.* Act of one who forestalls; specif., act of forestalling the market. See FORESTALL, *v. t.*, 3.

for'est-a'tion (fŏr'ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n. Forestry.* **a** The practical application of the study of forestry to the treatment of forests. **b** Establishment of forest upon areas where it is absent or insufficient; forest extension; afforestation.

fore'stay' (fōr'stā'), *n.* A stay or support in front or directed to the front; specif., *Naut.*, a large, strong rope or wire stay, often double, reaching from the foremast head to the bowsprit or stem, to support the mast. See SHIP, *Illust.*

fore'stay'sail (fōr'stā'sāl; -s'l), *n. Naut.* A triangular head sail directly forward of the foremast, set on the forestay; in a sloop, yawl, etc., usually called *foresail*.

for'est-er (fŏr'ĕs-tẽr), *n.* [F. *forestier*, LL. *forestarius*.]
1. One who has charge of the growing timber on an estate; an officer appointed to watch a forest and preserve the vert and venison. *Chiefly Eng.*
2. A person who is trained in the science and art of forestry, esp. one in charge of public or private forests, or charged with the promotion of the interests of forestry. Sometimes, an official in charge of the trees in parks or along highways; as, a city *forester*.
3. An inhabitant or denizen of a forest.
4. *Zool.* Any of various zygænid moths of *Alypia* and allied genera; as, the eight-spotted *forester* (*A. octomaculata*), which in the larval state is injurious to the grapevine.
5. The giant kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*), or other large kangaroo. *Australia.*
6. A forest tree.

fore'stick (fōr'stĭk'), *n.* Front stick of an open log fire.

for'est-ry (fŏr'ĕst-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *foresterie*.] **1** *Scots Law.* The right to the privileges of a royal forest, or a tract over which such privileges are enjoyed.
2. Forest land; forest.
3. The science and art of forming, caring for, or cultivating forests; the management of growing timber.

fore'tack' (fōr'tăk'), *n. Naut.* The rope by which the tack of a square foresail or forecourse is hauled and held. Cf. FORE-SHEET.

fore'tack'le (-tăk'l), *n. Naut.* The tackle that hooks on to the pendant on the foremast.

fore'taste (fōr'tāst'), *n.* A taste beforehand; partial enjoyment in advance; anticipation.

fore-taste' (fōr-tāst'), *v. t.* To taste beforehand; to have a foretaste of; to anticipate. "*Foretasted* fruit." *Milton.*
— **fore-tast'er** (fōr-tās'tẽr), *n.*

fore-tell' (fōr-tĕl'; 201), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* FORE-TOLD' (-tōld'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORE-TELL'ING. **1.** To predict; to tell before occurrence; to prophesy; foreshow.
2. To tell, acquaint, or command, beforehand. *Obs.*

These our actors,
As I *foretold* you, were all spirits. *Shak.*

Syn. — FORETELL, PREDICT, PROPHESY, FORECAST, PRESAGE, FOREBODE, PORTEND, AUGUR, PROGNOSTICATE. FORETELL (Saxon) and PREDICT (Latin) are frequently interchangeable; but PREDICT is now commonly used when inference from facts (rather than occult processes) is involved; as, "Some sorcerer . . . had *foretold*, dying, that none of all our blood should know the shadow from the substance" (*Tennyson*); "Mr. Brooke's conclusions were as difficult to *predict* as the weather" (*G. Eliot*); an astronomer *predicts* the return of a comet. PROPHESY connotes inspired or mysterious knowledge, or great assurance of prediction; as, "ancestral voices *prophesying* war" (*Coleridge*); "Wrinkled benchers often talked of him approvingly, and *prophesied* his rise" (*Tennyson*). FORECAST connotes conjecture rather than inference; PRESAGE implies shrewd forecast, sometimes presentiment or warning; as, "Who shall so *forecast* the years?" (*Tennyson*); "I *presage*, unless the country make an alarm, the cause is lost" (*Scott*); "He said, and passed with sad *presaging* heart" (*Pope*). FOREBODE (see APPREHENSION) implies obscure prescience or premonition (esp. of evil); PORTEND (see OMINOUS), threatening or ominous foretokening; as, "His heart *forebodes* a mystery" (*Tennyson*); "My father put on the countenance which always *portends* a gathering storm" (*Richardson*). To AUGUR is to presage from or as if from omens, to PROGNOSTICATE, from or as if from symptoms; "Gentle reader, yet unborn, of whom I needs must *augur* better things" (*Cowper*); "A man brings to love a deal of ready-made sentiment, and even from childhood obscurely *prognosticates* the symptoms of this vital malady" (*Stevenson*).

fore-tell', *v. i.* To utter prediction; prophesy. *Obs.*

fore-think' (-thĭngk'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -THOUGHT' (-thôt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -THINK'ING. [AS. *forepencean*.] **1.** To consider (something) beforehand; contrive. *Obs. Bp. Hall.*
2. To anticipate in the mind; to prognosticate. *Rare.*

The soul of every man
Prophetically doth *forethink* thy fall. *Shak.*

fore-think', *v. i.* To think beforehand. *Obs.*

fore'thought' (fōr'thôt'), *a.* Thought of, or planned, beforehand; aforethought; prepense; hence, deliberate. *Now Rare.* "*Forethought* malice." *Bacon.*

fore'thought', *n.* A thinking or planning beforehand; prior thought or consideration; anticipation; premeditation; forecast; provident care.

Have I *forethought*? how purblind, how blank, to the Infinite Care. *R. Browning.*

Syn. — See PRUDENCE.

fore'thought'ful (fōr'thôt'fo͝ol; fōr'thôt'-), *a.* Full of, or having, forethought; provident. — **fore'thought'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **fore'thought'ful-ness,** *n.*

fore'time' (fōr'tīm'), *n.* Former or past time; the time before the present. "A very dim *foretime*." *J. C. Shairp.*

fore'to'ken (-tō'k'n), *n.* [AS. *foretācen*. See TOKEN.] Prognostic; premonitory sign.

fore-to'ken (fōr-tō'k'n; 201), *v. t.*; FORE-TO'KENED (-k'nd); FORE-TO'KEN-ING. [Cf. AS. *foretācnian*; *fore* + *tācnian*.] To foreshow; presignify; prognosticate.

Whilst strange prodigious signs *foretoken* blood. *Daniel.*

fore-talk'ing, *n. Rare.*

fore-teach', *v. t.* To teach beforehand. *Obs.* [tells.

fore-tell'er, *n.* One that fore-

fore'-ten'ant, *n.* See FORE-, 2 b.

fore-think'er, *n.* One who forethinks. [forethought.

fore'thought'ed, *a.* Marked by] forethought. *Obs.*

fore'thrift', *n.* See FORE-, 2 b.

fore-timed', *a.* Antedated.

fore-trace', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore'type', *n.* Antetype.

fore-type', *v. t.* To be a foretype of; to foreshadow. *Rare.*

fore-use', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore-ut'ter, *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore'view', *n.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore-vouch', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore-vouched' (fōr-voucht'; 201), *a.* See FORE-, 1 b. [FORWARD.

fore'ward. Obs. or dial. var. of

fore'ward, for'ward, *n.* [AS. *foreweard*; *fore* before + *weard*. See WARD protection.] Agreement; covenant. *Obs.*

fore'ward, *n.* The van; the front; also, command of, or station in, the van. *Obs.*

fore'warn'er (fōr'wôr'mẽr), *n.* An apparatus or contrivance for preliminary warming.

fore-warn'. † FORWARN.

fore-warnd'. Forewarned. *Ref. Sp.* [warns.

fore-warn'er, *n.* One that fore-

fore-warn'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FOREWARN. — **fore-warn'ing-ly,** *adv.*

fore-waste'. † FORWASTE.

fore'wa'ters (fōr'wô'tẽrz), *n. pl. Med.* A watery discharge from the pregnant uterus.

fore-weep', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore-weigh', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore-went'. Pret. & obs. or dial. p. p. of FOREGO. [*Obs.*

fore'wind', *n.* A favorable wind. See WIT, *n.*, 1 To foreknow. *Obs.*

fore'wit', *n. Obs.* **1.** Foreknowledge; foresight; prudence.

fore'-tooth', *n.*; *pl.* -TEETH. **a** One of the teeth in the fore part of the mouth; an incisor. **b** *pl.* Milk teeth. *Obs.*

fore'top' (fōr'tŏp'), *n.* **1.** The front of the crown of the head; also, the crown of the head. *Obs.*
2. Forelock. *Obs. or R.*
3. The front of a headdress; the top of a periwig. *Obs.*
4. *Naut.* The platform at the head of the foremast.
5. The front or driver's seat on certain vehicles. *U. S.*

fore'-top-gal'lant (-tŏp-găl'ănt; *naut.* -t'găl'ănt), *a. Naut.* Designating the mast, sail, yard, etc., next above the foretopmast; as, the *fore-topgallant* sail. See SAIL.

fore'top'man (fōr'tŏp'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Naut.* One of the division of a crew assigned to duty on the foremast and above.

fore'-top'mast (-măst), *n. Naut.* A mast next above the foremast. See SHIP.

fore'-top'sail, *n. Naut.* The sail above the foresail, set on the fore-topmast.

for-ev'er (fōr-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* [*for*, prep. + *ever*.] **1.** Through eternity, through endless ages; eternally.
2. At all times; always; incessantly.

☞ In England this is usually written *for ever*.

Syn. — Constantly, continually, invariably, unchangeably, incessantly, always, perpetually, unceasingly, ceaselessly, interminably, everlastingly, endlessly, eternally.

forever and ever, an emphatic "forever."

for-ev'er, *n.* Eternity. *Rare*

for-ev'er-more (-mōr; 201), *adv.* Forever; — emphatic. Cf. EVERMORE.

fore-warn' (fōr-wôrn', 201), *v. t.*; -WARNED' (-wôrnd'); -WARN'ING. To warn beforehand; to give previous warning, admonition, information, or notice to; to caution in advance.

We were *forewarned* of your coming. *Shak.*

fore-wis'dom (-wĭz'dŭm), *n.* Forethought; foresight.

fore'wom'an (fōr'wo͝om'ăn), *n.*, *pl.* FORE'WOM'EN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). A woman who is at the head of women, as on a jury of matrons, or in a workshop.

fore'word' (-wûrd'), *n.* A word said beforehand; a notice, a preface. *Furnivall.*

fore'-world' (-wûrld'), *n.* The primeval world. *Southey.*

for'far (fōr'fär), *or* **for'fars** (-färz), *n.* A coarse heavy linen cloth, orig. chiefly made in Forfar County, Scotland.

for'feit (fôr'fĭt), *n.* [ME. *forfei* crime, penalty, F. *forfait* crime (LL. *forisfactum*), prop. p. p. of *forfaire* to forfeit, transgress, fr. LL. *forisfacere*, prop., to act beyond; L. *foris* out of doors, abroad, beyond + *facere* to do. See FOREIGN, FACT.] **1.** A misdeed; willful injury; crime. *Obs.*

To seek arms upon people and country that never did us any *forfeit*. *Ld. Berners.*

2. A thing forfeit or forfeited; what is or may be taken in requital of a misdeed; that which is lost, or the right to which is alienated, by a crime, offense, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; hence, a fine; a mulct; a penalty; as, he who murders pays the *forfeit* of his life.
3. Something deposited for making some mistake and redeemable by a sportive fine; — hence the game of *forfeits*.

Country dances and *forfeits*. *Goldsmith.*

4. Forfeiture; as, the *forfeit* of civil rights.

for'feit, *a.* [F. *forfait*, p. p. of *forfaire*. See FORFEIT, *n.*] Lost or alienated for an error, fault, offense, or crime; forfeited. "To tread the *forfeit* paradise." *Emerson.*

Thy wealth being *forfeit* to the state. *Shak.*

for'feit, *v. i.*; FOR'FEIT-ED; FOR'FEIT-ING. [ME. *forfeten*. See FORFEIT, *n.*] **1.** To be guilty of a misdeed; to sin. *Obs.*

Jesus Christ that never *forfeted*. *Chaucer.*

2. To incur forfeiture; to fail to keep an obligation.

for'feit, *v. t.* **1.** To break or violate, as an oath. *Obs.*
2. To lose, or lose the right to, by some error, fault, offense, or crime; to render one's self by misdeed liable to be deprived of; to alienate the right to possess, by some neglect or crime; to pay as a forfeit; as, to *forfeit* an estate by treason; to *forfeit* reputation or a pledge by a breach of contract.

[They] had *forfeited* their property by their crimes. *Burke.*

3. To subject, as property, to forfeiture or confiscation; to subject to forfeiture of property; to confiscate the estate or possessions of; — used of government action. *Obs. or Hist.*

The Highland chiefs that had been *forfeited*. *Stevenson.*

4. To cause the forfeiture or loss of. *Obs.*

for'fei-ture (fôr'fĭ-tūr), *n.* [F. *forfaiture*, LL. *forisfactura*.]
1. Act of forfeiting; specif.: **a** Transgression; sin; crime. *Obs.* **b** Loss of some right, privilege, estate, honor, office, or effects, in consequence of a crime, offense, breach of condition, or other act. In criminal law *forfeiture* is distinguished from *escheat*. Forfeiture for crime or treason was finally abolished in Great Britain, except for outlawry, by the Forfeiture Act of 1870, and in the United States it is nearly abolished for crime, and forbidden by the Federal Constitution except for the life of the criminal upon attainder for treason. See ESCHEAT; FELONY; ATTAINDER, 1.
2. That which is forfeited; a penalty; a fine or mulct.

What should I gain
By the exaction of the *forfeiture*? *Shak.*

Syn. — Fine, mulct, amercement, penalty.

for-fend' (fōr-fĕnd'), also **fore-fend',** *v. t.*; FOR-FEND'ED; FOR-FEND'ING. [*for-* + *fend*. See FOREFEND.] **1.** To prohibit; forbid; also, to avert; prevent. *Archaic.*

God *forfend* it should ever be recorded in our history. *Landor.*

2. To protect; preserve; secure. *Chiefly U. S.*

for'fi-cate (fôr'fĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *forfex*, *forficis*, shears.] *Zool.* Deeply forked, as the tail of certain birds.

fore-spent', *a.* Already spent; gone by; past. *Obs.* [*chiefly.*

fore'spo'ken, *a.* Aforesaid. *Archaic.*

fore'staff' (fōr'stăf'), *n. Naut.* An instrument formerly used at sea for taking altitudes of heavenly bodies, now superseded by the sextant; — called also *cross-staff*. In using the *forestaff*, the observer faces toward the object; with the *backstaff*, away from it.

for'est-age (fŏr'ĕs-tĭj), *n.* [Cf. F. *foiestage*.] **1.** *O. Eng. Law.* **a** A duty payable to the king's foresters. **b** A service paid by foresters to the king. **c** Right to estovers. [*Obs. E. D.*]
2. Tree growth; forest. *Rare.*

fore'-stage', *n.* A forecastle; ship with a forecastle. *Obs.*

fore'-stair', *n.* An open outside staircase. *Obs. or Scot.*

fore-stall'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

fore'stam', *n.* [See FORE; STEM.] **1.** Prow or stem. *Obs.*
2. Forehead. *Scot.*

fore-stand'. † FORSTAND.

fore'star'ling, *n.* An ice breaker in front of a bridge starling.

fore-state', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore-steep', *v. t.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore'stem', *n. Naut.* The stem; — so called by Scotch sailors.

fore'step', *n.* **a** A step forward. **b** A footstep in front.

for'est-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

forest green = LINCOLN GREEN.

fo-res'tial (fō-rĕs'chăl), *a* Of or pert. to the forest.

for'est-ine (fŏr'ĕs-tĭn), *a.* For-

for'est-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

for'est-less, *a.* See -LESS.

for'es-tral (fŏr'ĕs-trăl), *a.* Pert. to forestry. [stroke. *Obs.*

fore'stroke', *n.* A forward

fore-stud'y, *v. t. & i.* See FORE-

for'est-wards, *adv.* See -WARDS.

for'est-y, *a.* Like a forest; abounding in forests. *Obs.*

fore-swat'. † FORSWAT.

for'et (fŏr'ĕt). Obs. or Scot. var. of FORWARD. [suppose. *Obs.*]

fore-take', *v. t.* Anticipate; pre-

fore'talk', *n.* Preface. *Rare.*

2. A leader in matters of knowledge or taste.

fore-wit'ter, *n.* Foreknower. *Obs.*

fore-wont'ed. *a.* See FORE-, 1 b.

fore-worn', *p. a.* See FORWORN.

fore-wot', *pres. indic*, *1st & 3d pers. sing.* of FOREWIT. *Obs.*

fore-writ'ten, *p. a.* See FORE-. — **fore-writ'ing** (-rīt'ĭng), *n. Obs.*

fore-wrought'. *p. a.* See FORE-.

fore'yard', *n.* A yard in front.

fore'yard', *n. Naut.* The lowest yard on a foremast.

fore'year', *n.* See FORE-, 2 b.

for-faint', *a.* Very faint. *Obs.*

for-fairn' (fōr-fârn'), *p. a.* Worn out; jaded; forlorn. See FORFARE, *v. Scot.*

for'fait. † FORFEIT.

for'falt, for'fault, etc. Obs. Scot. vars. of FORFEIT, etc.

for-fare', *v. i. & t.* [AS. *forfaran*. See FOR-; FARE, *v.*] To passaway; perish; destroy. *Obs.*, exc. in Scot. p. p. *forfarm*.

for-far'led. † FORFERELIED.

for-fast', *p. a.* [See FOR-; FAST, *v.*] Faint from fasting. *Obs.*

for'falt, *v. t.* [See FORFEIT.] To forfeit. *Obs.* — **for'fault-ure,** *n. Obs.*

for-fee'bled, *a.* Enfeebled. *Obs.*

for'feit-a-ble (fôr'fĭt-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **for'feit-a-ble-ness,** *n.* [feits.

for'feit-er (-ẽr), *n* One who forfeits. — **for'feit-ment,** *n.* Forfeit.

for-fere', *v. t.* [AS. *forfēran* to perish; *for-* + *fēran* to journey, go; akin to E. *fare*.] To perish; destroy. *Obs.*

forfered, *p. a.* [See FOR-; FEAR.] Excessively alarmed. *Obs.*

for-fer'led, *p. a.* [See FOR-; FERLY.] Amazed. *Obs.* [FEIT, etc.

for'fet, for'fe-ture, etc. † FOR-

for'fex (fôr'fĕks), *n.* [L.] A pair of shears. [Forficate.

for'fi-cat'ed (-fĭ-kāt'ĕd), *a*

for'fi-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Deep furcation.

for-fi'cu-form (fôr-fĭs'ū-fôrm), *a.* [L. *forfex*, *forficis*, shears + *form*.] *Zool.* Forficate.

for-gath'er (fôr-găth'ẽr), **fore-gath'er** (fôr-; 201), *v. i.*; -GATH'ERED (-ẽrd); -GATH'ER-ING. **1.** To convene; assemble. **2.** To meet, esp. accidentally; to encounter.

Within that circle he *forgathered* with many a tool. *Wilson.*

3. To fraternize; to consort socially.

The artist in me recognizes the artist in him, and cannot quite resist the temptation to *foregather*. *H. James.*

forge (fôrj, fōrj; 201), *n.* [F. *forge*, fr. L. *fabrica* the workshop of an artisan who works in hard materials, fr. *faber* artisan, smith, as adj., skillful, ingenious. Cf. FABRIC.] **1.** Act of forging; manufacture; fabrication, as of metallic bodies. *Obs.*

2. A place or establishment where iron or other metal is wrought by heating and hammering; esp., a furnace, or a shop with its furnace, etc., where iron or other metal is heated and wrought; a smithy.

In the quick *forge* and working house of thought. *Soul.*

3. A workshop where wrought iron is produced directly from the ore, or where iron is rendered malleable by puddling and shingling; a shingling mill, a bloomery.

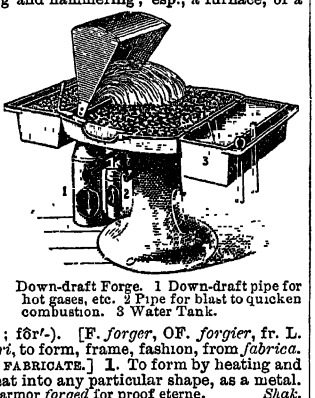

Down-draft Forge. 1 Down-draft pipe for hot gases, etc. 2 Pipe for blast to quicken combustion. 3 Water Tank.

forge, *v. t.*; FORGED (fôrjd; fōrjd); FORG'ING (fôr'jĭng; fōr'-). [F. *forger*, OF. *forgier*, fr. L. *fabricare*, *fabricari*, to form, frame, fashion, from *fabrica*. See FORGE, *n.*; cf. FABRICATE.] **1.** To form by heating and hammering; to beat into any particular shape, as a metal.

Mars's armor *forged* for proof eterne. *Shak.*

2. To form or shape out in any way; to produce; frame; fashion; construct; invent; coin.

Those names that the schools *forged*, and put into the mouths of scholars, could never get admittance into common use. *Locke.*

Do *forge* a lifelong trouble for ourselves. *Tennyson.*

3. To make or imitate falsely; to produce or devise (that which is untrue or not genuine); to fabricate; to counterfeit, as a signature, or a signed document.

Forged certificates of his . . . moral character. *Macaulay.*

4. To impel forward with force; as, to *forge* a ship over a shoal. *Rare.*

Syn. — Fabricate, counterfeit, feign, falsify.

forge, *v. i.* **1.** To do forging; to work as a forger, or smith. **2.** To fabricate falsely; to commit forgery. **3.** To move forward or ahead steadily but slowly or gradually, as a ship after the sails are furled or in passing another; — used esp. in the phrase *to forge ahead*. **4.** *Far.* To make a clicking noise by overreaching so that a hind shoe hits a fore shoe; to click; — said of horses.

forge'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A forger, or smith; esp., a skilled smith, who has a hammerer to assist him.

forg'er (fôr'jẽr; fōr'-; 201), *n.* [Cf. F. *forgeur* metal worker, L. *fabricator* artificer. See FORGE, *n.* & *v. t.*; cf. FABRICATOR.] One who forges; specif.: **a** Formerly, an author or maker, now a fabricator; falsifier. **b** One who forges metals. **c** One guilty of the crime of forgery.

for'ger-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *forgerie*, for sense 1.] **1.** Act or art of forging metal. *Obs.* **2.** Act of forging or inventing; devising; invention; esp., feigning; fiction. *Obs. or Poetic.* **3.** Act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely; esp., the crime of falsely and fraudulently making or altering a writing or instrument which if genuine would, or on its face might, be of some legal effect upon the rights of others; the false making or material alteration of a written instrument or other document for the purpose of deceit and fraud. Forgery as here defined corresponds to the falsi crimen of the Civil law; it is at common law only a misdemeanor, of which the punishment has been generally made more severe by statute. A common form of forgery is the false making and signing of evidences of debt, as notes. Cf. PERJURY. **4.** That which is forged, fabricated, falsely devised, or counterfeited. "The *forgeries* of jealousy." *Shak.*

The writings going under the name of Aristobulus were a *forgery* of the 2d century. *Waterland.*

Syn. — See COUNTERFEIT.

forge scale. *Metal.* A kind of iron scale. See SCALE, *n.*, 8.

for-get' (fôr-gĕt'), *v. t.*; *pret.* FOR-GOT' (-gŏt'); *Archaic pret.* FOR-GAT' (-găt'); *p. p.* FOR-GOT'TEN (-gŏt'n), FOR-GOT'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOR-GET'TING. [ME. *forgeten*, *foryeten*, AS. *forgietan*, *forgitan*; *for-* + *gietan*, *gitan* (only in comp.), to get; cf. D. *vergeten*, G. *vergessen*. See FOR-; GET, *v. t.*] **1.** To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory; to be unable to think of or recall; also, to lose the power or use of; to cease from doing.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and *forget* not all his benefits. *Ps.* ciii. 2.

The days she never can *forget*. *Tennyson.*
Hath thy knee *forgot* to bow? *Shak.*

2. To omit or disregard unintentionally; to neglect; to fail to take, bring, speak of, or notice.

3. To treat with inattention or disregard; to neglect intentionally; to slight.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? . . . Yea, they may *forget*, yet will I not *forget* thee. *Is.* xlix 15.

to forget one's self. **a** To neglect or fail to take care of one's self, to be entirely unselfish. **b** To become absentminded or lost in thought. **c** To be guilty of what is unworthy of one; to lose one's dignity, temper, or self-control. **d** To become unconscious, as in sleep.

for-get' (fôr-gĕt'), *v. i.* To cease remembering or noticing.

for-get', *n.* An act of forgetting. *Colloq.*

for-get'ful (fôr-gĕt'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Apt to forget, having a poor memory. **2.** Heedless; careless, neglectful; inattentive.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers. *Heb.* xiii 2

3. Causing to forget, inducing oblivion; oblivious. *Poetic.*

"The *forgetful* wine." *J. Webster.*

— **for-get'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **for-get'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — FORGETFULNESS, OBLIVION. In modern usage, FORGETFULNESS (the Saxon term) more frequently signifies aptness to forget or the state of forgetting; OBLIVION (the Latin term), the state of being forgotten, as, his *forgetfulness* increased with age; "All the lumber which the good sense of our ancestors . . . had consigned to *oblivion*" (*Goldsmith*). But the distinction is sometimes reversed; as, "Who to dumb *Forgetfulness* a prey" (*Gray*); "Ah! Not the nectarous poppy lovers use . . . *oblivion* in lost angels can infuse of the soiled glory and the trailing wing" (*M. Arnold*). FORGETFUL more frequently than *oblivious* suggests defective memory; OBLIVIOUS commonly implies profound or entire forgetfulness (its use, however, as an exact synonym for *unconscious* is erroneous); as, "Bear with me, good boy, I am much *forgetful*" (*Shak.*), "Though books were among the comforts and enjoyments of his life from boyhood to old age, they never made him *oblivious* of its business" (*Southey*).

for'ge-tive (fôr'jĕ-tĭv; fōr'-; 201), *a.* [From FORGE.] Inventive; productive; imaginative; — coined by Shakespeare (*2 Henry IV.*, IV. iii. 107) and used by later authors.

for-get'-me-not' (fôr-gĕt'mē-nŏt'), *n.* [Cf. OF. *ne m'oubliez mie*, G. *vergissmeinnicht*.] **a** Any of several small boraginaceous herbs of the genus *Myosotis*, having bright blue or white flowers; esp., *M. palustris*, of Europe and America, widely treated as the emblem of friendship and fidelity. **b** The germander speedwell. **c** The yellow bugle. *Obs.*

forge wagon *or* **waggon.** *Mil.* A wagon carrying a blacksmith's forge and tools, attached to artillery or cavalry.

forg'ing (fôr'jĭng; fōr'jĭng; 201), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FORGE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Act of one that forms by heating and hammering. **b** A piece of forged work, as in iron. **c** The action of a horse that clicks in overreaching. **d** Forgery.

for-give' (fôr-gĭv'), *v. t.*; *pret.* FOR-GAVE' (-gāv'), *p. p.* FOR-GIV'EN (-gĭv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOR-GIV'ING. [ME. *forgiven*, *forgiven*, *foryeven*, AS. *forgiefan*, *forgifan*; *for-* + *giefan*, *gifan* to give; cf. D. *vergeven*, G. *vergeben*, Icel. *fyrirgefa*, Sw. *forgifva*, Goth. *fragiban* to give, grant. See FOR-; GIVE, *v. t.*] **1.** To give; to give over; to resign. *Obs.*

To them that list the world's gay shows I leave,
And to great ones such folly do *forgive*. *Spenser.*

2. To give up; to cease to indulge or entertain. *Obs.*

3. To give up resentment or claim to requital on account of (an offense or wrong); to remit the penalty of; pardon.

And their sins should be *forgiven* them. *Mark* iv. 12.

4. To cease to feel resentment against, on account of wrong committed; to give up claim to requital from or retribution upon (an offender); to absolve; pardon.

Father, *forgive* them; for they know not what they do. *Luke* xxiii. 34

☞ *Forgive* often takes an indirect object. "*Forgive* us our debts as we *forgive* our debtors." *Matt.* vi. 12. "Be of good cheer; thy sins be *forgiven* thee." *Matt.* ix. 2.

Syn. — See EXCUSE.

for-give', *v. i.* To grant forgiveness.

for-give'ness, *n.* [AS. *forgifnes*.] **1.** Act of forgiving, or state of being forgiven. **2.** Disposition to pardon; willingness to forgive.

Syn. — Pardon, remission.

for-giv'ing, *p. a.* That forgives or shows forgiveness; disposed to forgive; merciful; placable; as, a *forgiving* temper. — **for-giv'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **for-giv'ing-ness,** *n.*

for-go' (fôr-gō'), **fore-go'** (fōr-gō'; 201), *v. t.*; *pret.* -WENT' (-wĕnt'); *p. p.* -GONE' (-gŏn'; 205), *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GO'ING. [ME. *forgan*, *forgon*, *forgoon*, AS. *forgān*, prop., to go past, hence, to abstain from; *for-* + *gān* to go; akin to G. *vergehen* pass away, transgress. See GO, *v. i.*] **1.** To go past; pass by; hence, to neglect; overlook. *Archaic.* **2.** To depart from; to quit; leave; forsake. *Archaic.*

And four [days] since Florimel the court *forwent*. *Spenser.*

3. To abstain from; to let slip or pass; to relinquish the enjoyment or advantage of; to give up; to resign; renounce.

"I shall *forgoon* my liberty at your request." *Chaucer.*

[He] never *forewent* an opportunity of honest profit. *Stevenson.*

4. To fail of; to miss; want; also, to lose; forfeit. *Obs.*

Syn. — See RELINQUISH.

☞ The first element in the word *forgo* is the prefix *for-* (see FOR-), and is entirely distinct from the first element in the word *forego*, to go before, in which it is the adverb or preposition *fore*, before; but the two words have been often confused and both of them spelled *forego*.

for-go', fore-go', *v. i.* **1.** To go or pass away. *Obs.* **2.** To refrain; forbear.

fo-rin'sec (fō-rĭn'sĕk), *a.* [L. *forinsecus* from without.] *Feudal Law.* Lit., outer; foreign; — used to designate the labor, duty, service, etc. (called **forinsec labor, duty, service,** etc.) that was due to the superior lord of a mesne lord and was a charge upon the land, the rendering of it being often imposed upon the mesne lord's tenants. *Obs. or Hist.*

fo'ris-fa-mil'i-ate (fō'rĭs-fa-mĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [LL. *forisfamiliatus*, p. p. of *forisfamiliare* to forisfamiliate; L. *foris* abroad, without + *familia* family] *Law.* Lit., to put out of a family; hence, to portion off, so as to exclude further claim of inheritance; to emancipate (as a son with his own consent) from paternal authority. *Obs. exc. Scots Law.*

fo'ris-fa-mil'i-ate, *v. i. Law.* To renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance. *Obs. exc Scots Law.*

fo'ris-fa-mil'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n. Law.* A forisfamiliating. *Obs. exc. Scots Law.*

for-judge' (fôr-jŭj'), *v. t.*; FOR-JUDGED' (-jŭjd'); FOR-JUDG'ING. Also **fore-judge'.** [OF. *for(s)jugier*; *fors* outside + *jugier* to judge] **1.** To expel, oust, or put out by judgment of a court; — used with *from*, or *of*, or with a double object. *Obs. exc. Law.*

If . . . the tenant were duly *forjudged* the land by his peers. *Pollock & Mait.*

2. To adjudge, condemn. *Obs.*

for-judg'er (-jŭj'ẽr), *n.* Also **fore-judg'er.** *Eng. Law.* A judgment by which one is expelled, ousted, or put out.

fork (fôrk), *n.* [AS. *forc*, fr. L. *furca*. Cf. FOURCHÉ, FURCATE.] **1.** An instrument or implement consisting of a handle with a shank terminating in two or more prongs or tines, which are usually of metal, parallel and slightly curved, used for piercing, holding, taking up, or pitching anything, specif., a small instrument of this description for use at the table in manipulating food. Agricultural and other *forks* have developed considerably from the simple two-, three-, or four-tined hand forks; and various grappling devices, some with automatic trip arrangements, etc., for use in handling hay, straw, etc., used in conjunction with a tackle, are called *forks*.

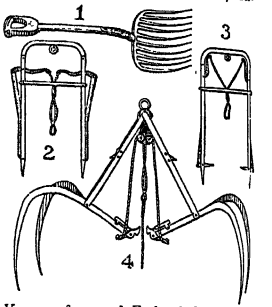

Various forms of Fork. 1 Coke Fork. 2, 3 Double Harpoon Fork for hay, 2 with Tines shut, 3 with Tines open; 4 Grapple Fork.

2. Anything furcate or like a fork in shape, or furcate at the extremity; as, a tuning *fork*.

3. Specif.: **a** Gallows. *Obs. Bp. Butler.* **b** *Rom. Antiq.* The yoke; also, a form of whipping post. *Obs.* **c** *Arch.* = CRUTCH, 3 a. **d** *Gun.* See BRACKET, 6.

4. A barbed point, as of an arrow.

Let it fall . . . though the *fork* invade
The region of my heart. *Shak.*

5. One of the parts into which anything is furcated or divided; a prong; a branch of a stream, a road, etc.

6. The place where a division or a union occurs; the angle or opening between two branches or limbs; as, the *fork* of a river, a tree, or a road, or of the human body.

7. An act of forking; specif., *Chess*, the attack of a knight on two chessmen simultaneously.

8. A choice of alternatives; a dilemma.

9. *Mining.* The bottom of the sump in a mine. A mine is said to be **in fork,** or an engine to "have the water **in fork,**" when all the water is drawn out of the mine.

fork, *v. i.*; FORKED (fôrkt); FORK'ING. **1.** To divide into two or more branches; to furcate; as, a road *forks*. **2.** To shoot into blades, as corn. *Mortimer.* **3.** To search; to seek; — with *for*. *Scot.* **4.** To pump out water from a mine.

to fork out, to make delivery or surrender; to pay. *Slang.* — **to f. over** *or* **up,** to project like a tine of a fork. *Colloq.*

fork, *v. t.* **1.** To give the form of a fork to; to cause to be forked, or furcate. **2.** To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay; to dig or turn over with a fork, as the soil.

Forking the sheaves on the high-laden cart. *Prof. Wilson.*

3. *Chess.* To attack (two chessmen) simultaneously; — said of a knight. **4.** *Mining.* To pump up or out; to pump dry. *Dial. Eng.* **to fork over** *or* **out,** to hand or pay over, as money. *Slang.*

fork'beard' (fôrk'bērd'), *n.* Any of certain gadoid fishes, esp. *Raniceps trifurcus* and *Urophycis blennoides*, so named from the slender diverging pelvic fins which are placed under the throat. These species are distinguished in England as *lesser* and *greater* forkbeard, respectively.

forked (fôrkt; *poet. or rhetorical often* fôr'kĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Formed into a forklike shape; having a fork; dividing into two or more prongs or branches; furcated; bifurcated; zigzag; as, *forked* lightning.

A serpent seen, with *forked* tongue. *Shak.*

2. Having a double meaning; ambiguous, equivocal. *Obs.* **3.** Horned; hence, having "horns;" cuckolded. *Obs.*

forked beard grass. = BIG BLUESTEM — **f. chickweed,** the small silenaceous weed *Anychia dichotoma*; — so called

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For-fic'u-la (fôr-fĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., small shears, scissors, dim. of *forfex* shears.] The typical genus of the earwig family, or **For'fi-cu'li-dæ** (fôr'fĭ-kū'lĭ-dē). [NL.] See EARWIG.

for-fic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [See FORFICULA.] *Zool.* Forked; furcate.

for-fight', *v. t.* To exhaust from fighting; fatigue. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

for-fit', *v. t.* To remove. *Obs.*

for-fit'ten, *p. a.* [See FORFEITURE, *v.*] Scolded excessively. *Obs. or Scot.*

for-fought'en (fôr-fôr'tĕn), *p. a.* Exhausted with fighting; greatly fatigued, from any cause. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

for-fret', *v. t.* [*for-* + *fret*, v.] To devour; to corrode. *Obs.*

forfrushed, *p. a.* [See FORFRUSH, *v.*] Shattered. *Obs.*

for-gall', *v. t.* To gall very much. *Obs.*

for-gan'. † FORGO.

for-gar', *v. t.* [ME. *forgaren*; *for-* + *garen* to make ready, AS. *gearwian*.] To lose; ruin; corrupt. *Obs.*

forgate. † FOREGATE.

for-gave', *pret.* of FORGIVE.

forge'a-ble (fôr'jȧ-b'l; fōr'-), *a.* See -ABLE. — **forge'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

forge cart. A forge wagon.

forge cinder. The dross or slag from a forge or bloomery.

forg'ed-ly (fôr'jĕd-lĭ; fōr'-), *adv.* of FORGED. *Obs.*

forge'ful, *a.* Creative. *Rare.*

forge iron. See IRON. [*Obs.*]

for-gen'der, *v. t.* To disregard.

forge pig. Forge iron in pigs.

for'ger, *n.* [F. *forger*, inf. used as n.] *Law.* Act of forging, or counterfeiting. *Obs.*

for'ger-er, *n.* A forger. *Obs.*

forge rolls, forge train. The train of rolls by which a bloom is converted into bars.

for'get, for'gett, for'gette (fôr'jĕt), *n.* [See FOURCHETTE.] *Glove Making.* = FOURCHETTE.

for-get'a-ble, for-get'ta-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **for-get'a-ble-ness, for-get'ta-ble-ness,** *n.*

for-get'el, *a.* [AS. *forgytol*.] Forgetful; oblivious. *Obs.* — **for-get'el-ness, for-get'el-ship,** *n. Obs.*

for-get'ness, *n.* Forgetfulness. *Rare.* [ABLE.

for-get'ta-ble. Var of FORGET-

for-get'ter, *n.* One that forgets.

for-get'ting, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FORGET. — **for-get'ting-ly,** *adv. Obs.* — **for-get'ting-ness,** *n. Obs.*

forge water. Water in which heated irons have been thrust, formerly a popular tonic.

forgh. † FURROW.

for-gift', *n.* [See FORGIVE.] Forgiveness. *Obs.*

for-gilt'. Obs. pret. and p. p. of FOR-GIV'. Forgive. *Ref. Sp.*

for-giv'a-ble (fôr-gĭv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

for-give'less, *a.* Unforgiving.

for-giv'er, *n.* One who forgives.

for-giv'ness. Forgiveness. *R. Sp.*

for-glop'ned, *p. a.* [See FOR-; GLOPPEN, *v.*] Greatly astonished. *Obs.*

for-glut', *v.* To waste in gluttony. *Obs.*

for-gnaw', *v. t.* [AS. *forgnagan*] To gnaw or eat up. *Obs.*

forgnide, *v. t.* [AS. *forgnīdan*.] To bruise, break; destroy. *Obs.*

for-go'er, *n.* One who forgoes.

for-gon'. Forgone. *Ref. Sp.*

for-gone', *p. a.* [See FORGO.] Wearied from going; jaded; faint. *Obs.*

for-got', *pret.* & *p. p.* of FORGET.

for-got'ten, *p. p.* of FORGET.

for-graith', *v. t.* [*for-* + *graith*, v.] To prepare. *Obs.*

for-grow', *v. i.*; *p. p.* FOR-GROWN. [AS. *forgrōwan*] To grow too much or misshapenly; — only in *p. p. Obs.*

for-grow', *v. t.* To grow over; overgrow; — esp. in *p. p. Obs.*

for-guilt', *v. t.* [*for-* + ME. *gulten*, *gulten*, to sin, AS. *gyltan*.] To render guilty; to lose because of guilt. *Obs.*

for-haile', *v. t.* [*for-* + *hale* to draw.] To harass; distress. *Obs.*

for-hang', *v. t.* To kill by hanging. *Obs.*

for'head', *v. t.* To kill by beheading. *Obs.*

for'hed. Forehead. *Ref. Sp.*

forhead. † FOREHEAD.

for-heed', *v. t.* To disregard. *Obs.*

for-hele', *v. t.*; *p. p.* FOR-HO'LEN. [AS. *forhelan*.] To hide. *Obs.*

for-hent', † FORHENT.

for-hew', *v. t.* [AS. *forhēawan*.] To hew to pieces. *Obs.*

for-hide', *v. t.* [AS. *forhȳdan*.] To hide. *Obs.*

for-hight', *v. t.* [AS. *forhātan*.] To promise; to renounce. *Obs.*

for-hill', *v. t* To cover; shelter. *Obs.* — **for-hill'er,** *n. Obs.*

for-hoar', *a.* Very hoar. *Obs.*

for-hold', *v. t.* To detain; withhold; retain. *Obs.*

for-ho'len, *p. p.* of FORHELE *Obs.*

for-how' (*Scot.* fôr-hō'), *v. t.* [AS. *forhogian*.] To despise, also, to abandon; forsake. *Obs. or Scot.*

for-hue'. † FORHOW.

for-hun'ger, *v. t* To famish; starve; — only in *p. p. Obs.*

for-hush', *v. t.* [Prob. fr. *for-* and AS. *hyscan* to mock] To deride. *Obs.*

forhwi † FORWHY.

for-i'dled, *p. a.* Given to idleness. *Obs.*

fo-rin'sec-al, *a.* Foreign; forinsec. *Obs.*

for-irk', *v. t.* To become disgusted. *Obs.*

for-jes'ket (fôr-jĕs'kĭt), *a* Jaded; fatigued, weary. *Scot.*

for-joust', *v. t.* To overthrow in justing; to defeat. *Obs.*

for-judg'ment, **for-judge'ment,** *n.* See -MENT. *Obs. exc in Law.*

fork beam = BEAM, ARM a.

fork chuck. *Wood Turning.* A chuck having two prongs for driving the work.

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from its branching habit. — **forked cyme**, *Bot.*, a dichasium. — **f. hake**, a forkbeard. — **f. head**, a barbed arrow. — **f. lightning**, lightning the flashes of which appear to divide. — **f. worm**. See GAPEWORM.

— **fork'ed-ly** (fôr'kĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **fork'ed-ness**, *n.*

fork'er (fôr'kẽr), *n.* **1.** One who forks.
2. A forked thing. *Obs.*

fork'head' (fôrk'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A forked head of a dart. *Obs.*
2. A forked end of a rod, forming part of a knuckle joint.

fork'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* Any of various fork-tailed birds or fishes, as a swordfish, a kite, or members of a family (Henicuridæ) of oscine birds of southern Asia, related to the wagtails, which frequent the vicinity of mountain streams.

fork'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having the tail or posterior end of the body deeply cleft; — said esp. of birds or fishes when the outer feathers or rays of the tail are much longer than the central ones.

fork-tailed flycatcher, an American flycatcher of the genus *Muscivora*, esp. *M. tyrannus* of tropical America. — **f. gull**, either of the two species of gulls of the genus *Xema*, esp. *X. Sabinii* of the Arctic Ocean. — **f. kite**, a graceful kite (*Elanoides forficatus*) having a deeply forked tail, found in the southern United States and warm parts of America. — **f. shrike**, a drongo.

fork'y (fôr'kĭ), *a.* Opening into two or more parts or shoots; forked; furcated. "*Forky* tongues." *Pope.*

for-leave' (fôr-lēv'), *v. t.* [ME. *forleven*; *for-* + *leven* to leave.] To leave off wholly; to abandon. *Archaic.*

for-let' (-lĕt'), *v. t.* [ME. *forleten*, AS. *forlǣtan*; *for-* + *lǣtan* to allow; akin to G. *verlassen* to leave. See LET to allow.] *Obs.* **1.** To give up; to leave; abandon; forsake.
2. To desist from; to cease.
3. To yield up. "That I my life sholde *forlete*." *Chaucer.*

for-let', *v. t.* [*for-* + *let* hinder.] To prevent; hinder. *Obs.*

for-lorn' (fôr-lôrn'), *a.* [ME., p. p. of *forlesen* to lose utterly, AS. *forlēosan* (p. p. *forloren*); *for-* + *lēosan* (in comp.) to lose; cf. D. *verliezen* to lose, G. *verlieren*, Sw. *förlora*, Dan. *forloren* lost, Goth. *fraliusan* to lose. See FOR-; LORN, *a.*, LOSE, *v. t.*] **1.** Lost; stray; also, morally abandoned; ruined. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Some say that ravens foster *forlorn* children. *Shak.*

2. Deserted; forsaken; desolate; destitute; bereft.

Of fortune and of hope at once *forlorn*. *Spenser.*

3. In pitiful plight; wretched; miserable; hopeless or almost hopeless; desperate.

For here *forlorn* and lost I tread. *Goldsmith.*

The condition of the besieged . . . was *forlorn*. *Prescott.*

4. Having but the barest plausibility or promise; of the nature of a forlorn hope (which see).

The many highly gifted minds . . . uselessly sacrificed in the *forlorn* enterprise of seeking beneath the veil of things for the very heart of truth. *James Ward.*

Syn. — Destitute, lost, abandoned, forsaken, helpless, friendless, hopeless, abject, wretched, miserable, pitiable.

for-lorn', *n. Obs.* **1.** One who is forlorn.
2. A forlorn hope; a vanguard; also, a member of one. *Rare.*

forlorn hope. [D. *verloren hoop*, prop., a lost band or troop; *verloren*, p. p. of *verliezen* to lose + *hoop* band; akin to E. *heap*. See FOR-; HEAP.] **1.** A body of men (called in F. *enfants perdus*, in G. *verlorner Posten*) selected, usually from volunteers, to attempt a breach, scale a wall, or perform other extraordinarily perilous service; also, a member of such a body; hence, a desperate case or enterprise.
2. A vain or faint hope; an almost hopeless undertaking; cf. FORLORN, *a.*, 4.

She cherished the *forlorn hope* that he was still living. *Thomson.*

form (fôrm), *n.* [F. *forme*, fr. L. *forma*; cf. Skr. *dharman* order, law. Cf. FIRM.] **1.** An image or likeness. *Obs.*

O thou senseless *form*,
Thou shalt be worshiped, kissed, loved and adored! *Shak.*

2. The shape and structure of anything, as distinguished from the material of which it is composed; particular disposition or arrangement of matter, giving it individuality or distinctive character; configuration; figure.

The *form* of his visage was changed. *Dan.* iii. 19.
The earth was without *form* and void. *Gen.* i. 2.

3. Hence, in specific and extended uses: **a** A body, esp. of a human being, as distinguished by its external appearance; person.

There is a warm and gentle atmosphere
About the *form* of one we love. *Shelley.*

b Pleasing external appearance; beauty. *Archaic.*

He hath no *form* nor comeliness. *Is.* liii. 2.

c *Fine Arts.* A boundary or contour line or surface or system of lines or surfaces. In *painting*, more generally, the human body. **d** *Cryst.* The combination of faces included under a general crystallographic symbol. It is not necessarily a closed solid. A single crystal often exhibits faces of two or more crystal *forms* which supplement one another or truncate one another's edges or corners.

4. One of the different modes of existence, action, or manifestation of the same thing or substance; a kind; a modification; a species; a variety; as, the diamond, graphite, and soot are allotropic *forms* of carbon.

For *forms* of government let fools contest;
Whate'er is best administered is best. *Pope.*

5. Hence, specif.: **a** *Gram.* One of the different aspects a word may take as a result of inflection, or change of spelling or pronunciation; as, an obsolete *form*; participial *forms*; verbal *forms*. **b** *Bot.* In ecology, a type of plant structure; a bionomic unit; as, a *form* of vegetation; a life *form*. **c** *Biol.* A loosely employed and somewhat indefinite category of classification ranking below a subspecies; — used chiefly in botany. The modern tendency is to recognize in this way only horticultural variations, which are usually more permanent than those of wild plants.

6. A manner or method, esp. as regulative or prescriptive; specif.: **a** Established method of expression or practice; fixed or formal way of proceeding; formality; conventional or stated scheme; also, a prescribed or set order of words; a formula; as, a matter of *form*; a *form* of prayer.

Though well we may not pass upon his life
Without the *form* of justice. *Shak.*

The mode in which the will ought to be expressed for the production of any act is its "*form*." In some cases a special *form* is required by law, as in Roman law for a "stipulatio," and in English law for a contract not to be performed within a year, for a marriage, or for the probate of a will. *T. E. Holland.* **b** Hence, a blank or blank form. **c** A recipe or prescription. *Obs.*

7. **a** A prescribed manner of behaving in society; an act of conduct or mode of procedure prescribed by custom, etiquette, etc.; a formality, ceremony, or conventionality. **b** Manner or conduct as tested by a prescribed standard, or a person whose manner or conduct is so tested; — used with a qualifying adjective; as, such behavior is very bad *form*; she was distinctly good *form*. *Society Cant.* **c** Manner of performing or accomplishing something; as, his *form* in swimming is bad. **d** Conduct regulated by custom, etiquette, etc.; ceremony; conventionality; formality; often, show without substance; empty, outside appearance or ceremony.

The glass of fashion and the mold of *form*. *Shak.*

Happy to fill religion's vacant place
With hollow *form*, and gesture, and grimace. *Cowper.*

8. Physical and mental condition; esp., good or proper condition for competing or performing, or for doing anything; fitness; condition; as, a player or a horse is in or out of *form* or in bad *form*. *Sporting or Colloq.*

9. The ideal or intrinsic character of anything, or that which imposes this character; hence, a pattern or schema, specif.: **a** *Metaph.* That assemblage or disposition of qualities which makes a conception, or that internal constitution which makes an existing thing, to be what it is; — called *essential* or *substantial form*, and contradistinguished from *matter*; hence, active or formative nature. **b** *Kantianism.* One of the formative principles of perception and cognition, regarded as a subjective factor molding reality, as given in sensation, into systematic experience.

The intelligence in bringing order into the feelings begins by apprehending space or time and constructing its preconceived world in these *forms*. *B. Bosanquet.*

10. Orderly arrangement or method of arrangement; as: order or method of presenting ideas; manner of coördinating the elements of an artistic production or course of reasoning; orderly arrangement of the parts of an argument, a poem, or the like; style; also, a particular species of such arrangement; as, the sonnet is a poetical *form*.

And woven close, both matter, *form*, and style. *Milton.*

The distinction between the *form* and substance in pleading is this: When the defect is in the matter pleaded, it is substantial; but when the fault lies in the manner of pleading it, the defect is formal. *Gould on Pleading*

11. Specif.: *Music* **a** Arrangement of the parts and elements of a piece — rhythms, phrases, themes, sections, tonalities — by which their variety is ordered into symmetry and unity of effect. **b** A specific type of such arrangement. See LIED FORM, RONDO, SONATA, the three fundamental types.

12. *Math.* **a** *Alg.* A quantic whose variables are regarded solely in their mathematical interrelations, apart from their meanings. See QUANTIC. **b** *Geom.* Any definable combination of geometric elements, whether real or imaginary.

13. The seat, bed, or lair of a hare or other animal.

14. A long seat; a bench.

15. **a** Degree of quality, dignity, eminence, or excellence; rank; also, a class or rank in society, official life, etc. *Obs.* "Ladies of a high *form*." *Bp. Burnet.* **b** A rank of students in a school; a class; as, the sixth *form*.

16. That by which shape is given or determined; a mold, frame, or pattern.

17. *Print.* The type or other matter from which an impression is to be taken, arranged and secured in a chase.

18. The immature flower bud of the cotton plant. *U. S.*

19. *Civil Engin.* A mold for concrete.

20. *Mach.* The seat of a mine-shaft pump.

Syn. — FORM, FIGURE, SHAPE, CONFORMATION, CONFIGURATION, OUTLINE, CONTOUR, PROFILE. *Form*, *figure*, and *shape* (here compared in their nontechnical uses only) are constantly interchanged. In general, FORM is the aspect under which a thing appears, esp. as distinguished from substance or color; FIGURE is more frequently form as defined by outline; SHAPE is more familiar and colloquial than *form*; it frequently suggests form as given or acquired; as, "Eternal *form* shall still divide the eternal soul from all beside" (*Tennyson*); "Nature nor in *form* nor hue bestowed on me her choicest workmanship" (*Shelley*); "Wide as a windmill all his *figure* spread" (*Pope*); "sketching with her slender pointed foot some *figure* like a wizard's pentagram on garden gravel" (*Tennyson*); "the color of his beard, the *shape* of his leg" (*Shak.*); "I can . . . change *shapes* with Proteus" (*id.*); "Brooke is a very good fellow, but pulpy; he will run into any mold, but he won't keep *shape*" (*G. Eliot*). CONFORMATION and CONFIGURATION denote form as dependent upon the arrangement or disposition of parts; as, the *conformation* of the vocal organs, the *configuration* of a coast line, of a mountain range. OUTLINE suggests the bounding line of a figure; CONTOUR connotes rather body or mass as (esp. gracefully) outlined; as, "At night, the *outline* of the shore is traced in transparent silver by the moonlight and the flying foam" (*Stevenson*); "Its *outline*, when seen in silhouette against the sky, is pyramidal" (*J. C. Van Dyke*); "a child, of timid, soft *contours*" (*M. Hewlett*); "the full and flowing *contour* of the neck" (*Shelley*); cf. "The *outline* of the hills was sharp against the sky" (*Stevenson*); "to round and soften the *contours* of the mountains" (*Ruskin*). PROFILE is esp. outline in side view; as, "lips lovely in *profile*; — a little too wide and hard in the edge, seen in front" (*Ruskin*). See IMAGE, COPY.

forms of action, *Law*, the customary or legal methods of prosecuting actions; specif., the approved classes of actions under the common-law pleading and practice, having their origin in original writs (which see), some of them being developed from these writs, which were unalterable in their forms, by various legal fictions, others, called **actions on the case**, from later writs issued under the authority of a statute enacted in the reign of Edward I. The principal common-law forms of action are: assumpsit, covenant, debt, account, trespass, trover, case, detinue, replevin, ejectment, and writ of entry. They were abolished in England by the Judicature Acts, and have been abolished in many of the United States.

form (fôrm), *v. t.*; FORMED (fôrmd); FORM'ING. [F. *former*, L. *formare*, fr. *forma*. See FORM, *n.*] **1.** To give form or shape to; to frame; construct; make; fashion; produce.

God *formed* man of the dust of the ground. *Gen.* ii. 7.

2. To give a particular shape to; to shape, mold, or fashion into a certain state or condition; to arrange; adjust; organize, also, to model by instruction and discipline, to mold by influence, etc.; to train.

'T is education *forms* the common mind. *Pope.*

Thus *formed* for speed, he challenges the wind. *Dryden.*

3. To develop; to acquire or contract; as, he *formed* the habit of reading.

4. To go to make up; to act as constituent of; to be the essential or constitutive elements of; to answer for; to take the shape of; — said of that out of which anything is formed or constituted, in whole or in part.

Politicians . . . who *formed* by far the majority. *Burke.*

5. *Gram.* To derive by grammatical rules, as by adding the proper suffixes and prefixes.

6. *Mil. & Nav.* To arrange in order; to draw up; as, the lines advanced as soon as they were *formed*.

7. *Elec.* To treat (plates) so as to bring them to fit condition for introduction into a storage battery, causing one plate to be composed more or less of spongy lead, and the other of lead peroxide. This was formerly done by repeated slow alternations of the charging current, but now the plates or grids are coated or filled, one with a paste of red lead and the other with litharge, introduced into the cell, and *formed* by a direct charging current.

form, *v. i.* **1.** To become formed or shaped.
2. To take form; to come into existence; to arise.
3. To take a form, definite shape, or arrangement; as, the infantry *formed* in column.
4. To run to or crouch in a form, as a hare. *B. Jonson.*

to form on, *Mil.*, to form next to (an organization already formed), thus extending a line or the front of a column.

form-. *Chem.* Combining form for *formic* or *formyl*, as in *form*aldehyde.

-form (-fôrm). [See FORM, *n.*] A suffix denoting *in the form* or *shape of*, *resembling*, etc.; as, calci*form*; ovi*form*.

for'mal (fôr'măl), *a.* [L. *formalis*: cf. F. *formel*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to form, or a form; esp., of or pertaining to established form or custom; conventional.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. *Pope.*

2. Of the nature of form; of the nature of the inner form or reality; essential; of the nature of the external form or appearance; apparent.

3. *Metaph.* Belonging to the essential constitution of a thing, as distinguished from the matter composing it; having the power of making a thing what it is; constituent; essential; pertaining to, or depending on, the forms, so called, of the human intellect.

Of [the sounds represented by] letters, the material part is breath and voice; the *formal* is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech. *Holder.*

4. Characterized by due form or order; regular.
5. Hence: **a** Comely; shapely; symmetrical. *Obs.* **b** Sound in mind; normal; sane. *Obs.*

To make of him a *formal* man again. *Shak.*

6. Done in due form, or with solemnity; according to regular method; ceremonial; express; specif., *Law*, requiring special solemnities for its making, as certain contracts, for example, the Roman stipulatio or the English marriage service; as, he gave his *formal* consent.

No noble rite nor *formal* ostentation. *Shak.*

7. Devoted to, or done in accordance with, forms or rules; punctilious; orderly; methodical; of a prescribed form; exact; prim; stiff; ceremonious; as, a man *formal* in his dress, his gait, his conversation.

She took off the *formal* cap that confined her hair. *Hawthorne*

8. That is such only as a matter of form; having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external; as, *formal* duty; *formal* worship; *formal* courtesy, etc.; a *formal* party to a suit, i. e., a party having only a nominal interest in the matter in controversy.

Syn. — Precise, punctilious, stiff, starched, affected, ritual, ceremonious, external, outward. See CEREMONIAL.

formal analogy. *Philol.* See ANALOGY, *n.*, 4. — **f. cause**, *Metaph.*, one of the four causes distinguished by Aristotle. See CAUSE. — **f. garden**, *Landscape Gardening*, a garden laid out on strict or formal lines, the plantations being in rows or geometrical figures. — **f. logic**, any system of logic which abstracts the forms of thought from its content with the object of establishing abstract criteria of consistency; specif., the traditional or Aristotelian logic.

The end aimed at by *formal logic*, and attained by the observance of its precepts, is not truth, but consistency. *J. S. Mill.*

— **f. object.** See OBJECT, 4. — **f. predication**, *Logic*, predication in which the predicate is a part of the concept which forms the subject. — **f. unity.** See UNITY. — **f. whole.** See WHOLE.

form-al'de-hyde (fôr-măl'dĕ-hīd), *n.* [*form-* + *aldehyde*.] *Org. Chem.* A gaseous compound, H·CHO, with a sharp penetrating odor, formed by the partial combustion of methyl alcohol and in other ways. See ALDEHYDE. It is a very effective preservative and disinfectant, and preparations of it, most of which are aqueous solutions, are sold under various trade names, as *formalin*, *formalose*, *formol*, etc. It is readily changed to the white, crystalline polymeric forms *metaformaldehyde*, *oxymethylene*, or *trioxymethylene*, $(CH_2O)_3$, and *paraformaldehyde*, $(CH_2O)_4$. It also polymerizes in other ways. See PHOTOSYNTHESIS.

for'ma-lin (fôr'mȧ-lĭn), *n.* [*form-* + *aldehyde* + *-in*.] An aqueous solution of formaldehyde. See FORMALDEHYDE. The commercial article has a strength of about 40 per cent.

for'mal-ism (fôr'măl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The practice or the doctrine of strict adherence to, or dependence on, prescribed or external forms, esp. in matters of religion; also, an instance of it; esp., the using or observance of external religious forms without the life and spirit of religion.

Official *formalism*. *Sir H. Rawlinson.*

2. Emphatic or predominant attention to arrangement, esp. to prescribed or traditional rules of composition, in painting and sculpture.

for-kerve'. † FORCARVE.
fork'ful, *n.* See -FUL. [-NESS.]
fork'i-ness (fôr'kĭ-nĕs), *n.* See FORK'LESS, *a.* See -LESS.
for-la'bored, **-la'boured**, *p. a.* Exhausted with labor. *Obs.*
for-laft'. Obs p. p. of FORLEAVE.
for-lain', **for-lane'**, *p. a.* [See FORLIE.] Unchaste; debauched; also, put away; forgotten. *Obs.*
for-la'na (fôr-lä'nä), *n.* [It. *forlana*, *furlana*.] A lively and noisy country dance, esp. common among Venetian gondoliers. **b** Music for such a dance, or having its sextuple rhythm.
for-lance', *v. i.* [F. *for-*, for *fors* out, outside + OF. *lancier* to throw, F. *lancer*.] ? To cut or throw out. *Obs.*
for'land. † FORELAND.
for-lang'ed, *p. a.* [See FOR- and LONG, *a.*] Possessed with longing. *Obs.*
for-lay'. Var of FORELAY.
for-lead', *v. t.* [*for-* + *lead*.] To bring forth or forward. *Obs.*
for-lead', *v. t.* [AS. *forlǣdan*.] To lead astray; seduce. *Obs.*
forlength, *v. t.* To prolong. *Obs.*
for-le're, *v. t.* [AS. *forlǣran*.] To seduce. *Obs*
for-lese', *v. t.*; *p. p.* FOR-LORE', FOR-LORN', etc. [ME. *forlesen*. See FORLORN.] **1.** To lose; also, to destroy; ruin; confound. *Obs.* **2.** To leave; to forsake. *Obs.*
for-lie', *v. t.* [AS. *forliegan*, in sense 1.] *Obs.* **a** To lie with; to deflower. **b** To overlie (an infant). **c** In p. p. *forlyin*, exhausted from lying (abed). — *v. i.* To commit fornication or adultery; to lie (with).
for-li'ten, *v. t.* [*for-* + AS. *lȳt* little; or cf. Icel. *lȳta* to deform. ? To lessen; diminish. *Obs.*
for-live', *v. i.* To live until enfeebled by age; degenerate. *Obs.*
for-loin', *v. t.* [OF. *for (s) loignier*; *fors* outside + *loin* far.] To leave far behind, as the hounds. *Obs* — *n.* A forloining; note to recall dogs. *Obs.* [FORLESE. *Obs.*]
for-leir'. Scot. pret. and p. p. of FORLONGE. † FURLONG.
for-lop'pen, *a* [*for-* + an old p. p. of *leap*, ME *lopen*.] Fugitive; like a refugee. *Obs.*
for-lore', *pret. pl. & p. p.* of FORLESE. *Obs.* [or quality.
for-lorn'i-ty, *n.* Forlorn state
for-lorn'ly, *adv.* of FORLORN.
for-lorn'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
for-lose', *v. t.* To lose; to lose utterly. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
forlyin, *p. p.* of FORLIE, *v. t.*
form. † FORME.
form'a-ble (fôr'mȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **form'a-bly**, *adv* *Obs.* — **form'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
formacie. † PHARMACY.
for'mal. † FORMEL, *n.*
for'mal (fôr'măl), *n.* [*form-* + *alcohol*.] *Chem.* = METHYLAL.
for'mal-esque' (fôr'măl-ĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE. *Rare.*

for'mal-ist (fôr'măl-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *formaliste.*] **1.** A person who adopts as a matter of form the current opinions and modes of action, as in religion; a timeserver. *Obs.*
2. One overattentive to forms, or too much confined to them; esp., one who practices, or is characterized by, formalism; a formal person.
3 One that gives form; a form-giving power or element.
There revolve, to give bound and period to his being on all sides, the sun and moon, the great *formalists* in the sky. *Emerson.*
for'mal-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Marked by formalism.
for-mal'i-ty (fôr-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *formalité.*] **1.** In general, condition or quality of being formal; specif., quality of being strictly ceremonious, precise, stiff, extremely regular, etc.
2. The quality which makes a thing what it is; essence; formal existence. *Obs.*
The *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*
3. Form without substance; external appearance or form.
Such [books] as are mere pieces of *formality*, so that if you look on them, you look through them. *Fuller.*
4. Order; regularity; invariable practice. *Obs.*
5. Compliance with formal or conventional rules; conformity to established form or method of procedure, as in law; form; ceremony; conventionality.
Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and custom, but of conscience. *Atterbury.*
6. An established order or form; a ceremony; a conventional, usual, or legal rule or method of procedure.
He was installed with all the usual *formalities.* *C. Middleton.*
7. That which is formal; a legal or social, customary, or religious requirement; a form.
It untres the inward knot of marriage, . . . while it aims to keep fast the outward *formality.* *Milton.*
8. The dress prescribed for any body of men, academical, municipal, or sacerdotal; — usually in the *pl.*, sometimes in the *sing.* collectively. *Obs. or Hist.*
The doctors attending her in their *formalities.* *Fuller.*
9. *Scholasticism.* Manner in which a thing is conceived or constituted by an act of human thinking; the result of such an act; as, animality and rationality are *formalities.*
Formalities . . . may exist in one and the same thing, as, for example, the distinction between animality and rationality in man. *Wm. Turner.*
Syn. — See CEREMONY.
for'mal-i-za'tion (fôr'măl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of formalizing, or state of being formalized.
for'mal-ize (fôr'măl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). [Cf. F. *se formaliser*, for sense 4.] **1.** To give form or formal existence to; to inform; to animate. *Obs.*
2. To give a certain or definite form to; to shape; mold.
3. To render formal.
4. To take exception to; to cavil at; to scruple. *Obs.*
for'mal-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To be formal; to affect formality.
2. To object without good reason; to cavil; scruple. *Obs.*
for'mal-ly, *adv.* In a formal manner; with respect or according to form; essentially; characteristically; expressly; regularly; ceremoniously; precisely; in set form.
You and your followers do stand *formally* divided. *Hooker.*
form-am'ide (fôr-măm'ĭd, -īd; fôr'mă-mīd, -mĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*form-* + *amide.*] *Chem.* Formic amide, $HCONH_2$, a colorless liquid boiling at 192°–195° C.
form-an'i-lide (fôr-măn'ĭ-līd; -līd; 184), *n.* Also **-lid.** [*form-* + *anilide.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, $HCONHC_6H_5$, prepared by the action of oxalic acid or formic acid on aniline, and used in medicine as an antipyretic and anodyne.
form'ant (fôr'mănt), *n.* *Phon.* The characteristic resonance tone of a vocal sound; the tone of constant pitch, as of a vowel, independent of the cord, or glottal, tone.
for'mat' (fôr'mă', fôr-măt'), *n.* [F. or G. Cf. FORMATION.] Shape and size of a book; general style or get-up of a book; as, the *format* was too luxurious for a textbook.
for'mate (fôr'măt), *n.* [See FORMIC.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of formic acid.
for-ma'tion (fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *formatio*: cf. F. *formation.*] **1.** Act of giving form or shape to anything, or of taking form or coming into existence; a forming; a shaping; production; development.
2. That which is formed.
3. The manner in which a thing is formed; structure; construction; conformation; form; as, the peculiar *formation* of the heart.
4. *Mil.* The arrangement of a body of troops, as in a line, square, column, etc.
5. *Geol.* **a** An aggregate of mineral deposits or rock masses designated with reference to their origin or composition; as, the siliceous *formation* about geysers; alluvial *formations;* a granite *formation.* **b** Beds of sedimentary rock formed by uninterrupted deposition, and having, in any given place, a similar composition and similar fossils. Also applied indefinitely to all the beds of sedimentary rock formed during a minor (rarely a major) subdivision of geologic time; as, the Trenton *formation.*
6. *Phytogeog.* A plant society. See PLANT SOCIETY.
for-ma'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to formation or a formation.
form'a-tive (fôr'mă-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *formatif.*] **1.** Giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic; of or pertaining to formation; as, the *formative* arts.
The meanest plant cannot be raised without seed, by any *formative* power residing in the soil. *Bentley.*
2. *Gram.* Serving to form; derivative; not radical; as, a termination merely *formative.*
3. *Biol.* Capable of growth and development; as, living or *formative* matter.
formative stimulus, *Plant Physiol.*, an external stimulus, such as the puncture of a gall insect, which exercises a modifying or formative influence on plant tissues, causing malformation or other unusual growths.
form'a-tive (fôr'mă-tĭv), *n.* *Gram.* **a** That which serves merely to give form, and is no part of the radical, as the prefix or the termination of a word. **b** A word formed in accordance with some rule or usage, as from a root.
form-az'yl (fôr-măz'ĭl), *n.* [*formo-* + *azo-* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical $C(N{:}NC_6H_5)N{\cdot}NHC_6H_5$, related to formamidine.
formed (fôrmd), *pret. & p. p.* of FORM. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Decided, settled. **b** Matured. **c** *Her.* Pattée. **d** *Astron.* Arranged, as stars in a constellation; as, *formed* stars. *Rare.* **e** *Biol.* Of the nature of an organism, organized; as, *formed* or organized ferments. See FERMENT, *n*, 1.
formed coil, *Elec.*, a coil wound by a machine upon a form and transferred afterwards to an armature, as distinguished from a coil wound directly on the armature.
for'me-don (fôr'mē-dŏn), *n.* [AF., fr. Latin. So called because the plaintiff claimed "by the form of the gift," L. *per formam doni.*] *Law.* A former writ of right for recovering per formam doni entailed property. It was called **formedon in the descender** when brought by the tenant in tail, **formedon in the reverter** when brought by a reversioner, and **formedon in the remainder** when brought by a remainderman. It was abolished by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27.
form'er (fôr'mĕr), *n.* **1.** One who forms; a maker; a creator.
2. That which forms; as: **a** A shape around or by which an article is to be shaped, molded, woven, wrapped, pasted, or otherwise constructed. **b** A templet, pattern, gauge, guide, or block by which an article is shaped or bent. **c** A cutting die. **d** *Rope Making.* A machine for twisting yarn into strands.
for'mer (fôr'mĕr), *a. compar.* [A compar. due to ME. *formest.* See FOREMOST.] **1.** Preceding in order of time; antecedent; previous; prior; earlier; hence, ancient.
For inquire, I pray thee, of the *former* age. *Job* viii 8.
2. Near the beginning; preceding; as, the *former* part of a discourse or argument.
3. First mentioned or in order, of two things mentioned or understood; as, of these two evils the *former* is the less.
4. Anterior in place or situation; forward; front; foremost. *Obs.* "Our *former* ensign." *Shak.*
Syn. — Prior, previous, anterior, preceding, foregoing. See ANTECEDENT.
former adjudication. *Law.* See RES ADJUDICATA. — **F. Prophets.** See OLD TESTAMENT.
for'mer-et (fôr'mĕr-ĕt), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A wall rib in a roof vaulted with ribs. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*
for'mer-ly (fôr'mĕr-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Beforehand; first. *Obs.*
2. In time past; in time at any indefinite distance; of old; heretofore; once.
3. In time immediately preceding; just before. *Obs.*
form'ful (fôrm'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Creative; imaginative; as, a *formful* mind. *Rare.*
2. Comely; shapely. *Rare.*
form genus. *Biol.* A genus made up of species whose complete development or life history is unknown; — applied esp. to bacteria and various Fungi Imperfecti.
for'mic (fôr'mĭk), *a.* [L. *formica* an ant: cf. F. *formique.*] **1.** *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $H.CO_2H$, a colorless, mobile, vesicatory liquid, of pungent odor; — so named because found in ants. It occurs naturally in various insects and plants, and is produced artificially in many ways, as by the oxidation of methyl alcohol, by the reduction of carbonic acid, or the destructive distillation of oxalic acid. It is the first member of the fatty acids in the paraffin series, and is homologous with acetic acid.
2. Of or pertaining to ants.
for'mi-ca-ry (fôr'mĭ-kā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *formicarium*, fr. L. *formica* ant.] An ants' nest; the dwelling of a colony of ants; an ant hill.
for'mi-cate (-mĭ-kāt), *v. i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [See FORMICATION.] To creep or crawl like ants; to swarm with or as if with ants.
An open space which *formicated* with peasantry. *Lowell*
for'mi-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *formicatio*, fr. *formicare* to creep like an ant, to feel as if ants were crawling on one's self, fr. *formica* ant: cf. F. *formication.*] *Med.* A form of paræsthesia marked by an irritating sensation resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin.
for'mi-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of formication.
For-mic'i-dæ (fôr-mĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *formica* an ant.] *Zoöl.* A family including all the ants, or restricted to the more typical forms (as the genera *Formica* and *Camponotus*) having but one segment to the abdominal pedicel, and no sting. — **for'mi-cid** (fôr'mĭ-sĭd), *a. & n.*
for'mi-cine (fôr'mĭ-sĭn; -sīn), *a.* [L. *formicinus.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, an ant.
For'mi-civ'o-ra (-sĭv'ō-rā), *n.* [NL.; L. *formica* ant + *vorare* to devour.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the typical ant wrens.
for'mi-da-ble (fôr'mĭ-dă-b'l), *a.* [L. *formidabilis*, fr. *formidare* to fear, dread: cf. F. *formidable.*] Exciting fear or apprehension; impressing dread; adapted to excite fear or deter from approach, encounter, or undertaking; alarming; as, a *formidable* foe.
They seemed to fear the *formidable* sight. *Dryden.*
Syn. — Dreadful, fearful, terrible, tremendous, menacing, threatening, redoubtable. — FORMIDABLE, FEARFUL. That is FEARFUL (as here compared; see FEARFUL, AFRAID) which inspires fear; that is FORMIDABLE which is redoubtable, menacing, or calculated to deter from action; as, "It is a *fearful* spectacle to see so many maniacs dancing in their chains" (*Cowper*), "The first attack was dangerous, but a second must be more *formidable* still" (*id.*), "A quietude which he had the power of making more *formidable* than any violence" (*Hawthorne*).
— **for'mi-da-ble-ness,** *n.* — **for'mi-da-bly,** *adv.*
for'min (fôr'mĭn), *n.* [*formi-* + *-in.*] *Chem.* Either of two liquid compounds, glyceryl esters of formic acid, distinguished as *monoformin*, $C_3H_5(OH)_2(HCO_2)$ and *diformin*, $C_3H_5(OH)(HCO_2)_2$. They are formed when glycerin is heated with oxalic acid.
form'less, *a.* Without determinate form; wanting regularity of shape. — **form'less-ly,** *adv.* — **form'less-ness,** *n.*
For-mo'sa mar'ble (fôr-mō'sa). [Prob. fr. L. *formosus* beautiful.] A dark gray and white mottled marble, often blotched with red, from Nassau, Germany.
For-mo'san (-săn), *a.* [From the island, so named fr. Pg. *formosa* beautiful, fem. of *formoso*, L. *formosus.*] Of or pert. to the island of Formosa or its inhabitants, or designating or belonging to their language. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN. — *n.* A native of Formosa; esp., a member of one of the Malayan savage or semisavage tribes of the interior.
form-ox'ime (fôr-mŏk'sĭm; -sēm), *n.* [*form-* + *oxime.*] *Org. Chem.* The oxime of formaldehyde, a colorless liquid (CH_2:NOH) which readily becomes solid by polymerization.
form species. *Biol.* One of the species of a form genus.
for'mu-la (fôr'mū-la), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LAS (-laz), L. -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *forma* form, model. See FORM, *n.*] **1.** A prescribed or set form; an established rule; a fixed or conventional method in which anything is to be done, arranged, or said; a set form of words for use in any ceremony; a form; — often somewhat derogatory.
2. *Eccl.* A written confession of faith; a formal statement of doctrines.
3. A recipe; esp., a prescription or recipe for the preparation of a medicinal compound.
4. *Math.* Any general fact, rule, or principle expressed in algebraic symbols; as, the binomial *formula.*
5 *Chem.* A symbolic expression of the composition or constitution of a substance; as, the *formula* for water is H_2O. The present system of symbols was introduced by Berzelius, and consists of abbreviations of the names of the elements (see ELEMENT), with small figures at the lower right hand to denote the number of atoms of each element present. A chemical formula may express merely the results of a quantitative analysis, as in the **empirical,** or **composition, formula** CH for acetylene, from which, knowing the atomic weight of carbon to be 12 and that of hydrogen to be 1, we know that, by weight, acetylene is $\frac{12}{13}$ carbon and $\frac{1}{13}$ hydrogen. The **molecular formula** C_2H_2 for acetylene expresses also that the molecular weight is 26 and that the molecule contains 2 atoms of carbon and 2 of hydrogen. A **constitutional, graphical, rational,** or **structural formula** adds to the foregoing information more or less about the internal structure of the molecule, or the relations of the atoms to one another. Thus the formula HCCH states the belief that the two carbon atoms of acetylene are each united to the other and also to an atom of hydrogen; the formula HC:CH or, otherwise written, H–C≡C–H, introduces further the conception that the two carbon atoms are in a peculiar kind of union (see TRIPLE BOND). This last formula, representing each separate atom and its mode of union, is sometimes called a **valence formula,** as distinguished from a **linkage formula,** as HCCH, which shows the order in which the atoms are linked, but is noncommittal as to valence. It is sometimes necessary to represent the configuration of the molecule, that is, the disposition of the atoms in three-dimensioned space; this is done with the ordinary formulas by special convention (see ALLOISOMERISM), by formulas drawn in perspective, or by the use of models. A **general formula** is one applicable to a series of compounds, as MNO_3, where M is any univalent metal; R·OH, where R is any of various hydrocarbon radicals; or C_nH_{2n+2}, where *n* may be 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.
6. *Roman Law.* Any of the various written forms by which the prætors referred causes to judges or arbitrators for hearing and adjudication upon a summons (*in jus vocatio*) of the defendant into court by the plaintiff. There were two chief classes of formulæ: one (called a **formula in jus concepta**) expressly stating the duty of the defendant; the other (called a **formula in factum concepta**) merely stating facts that justified an award, and specifying the amount of the award. The chief parts of a formula were: the **nomination** (L. *nominatio*), naming the judex or recuperators; the **demonstration** (L. *demonstratio*), reciting the facts on which the action was based; the **intention** (L. *intentio*), stating the question in issue; the **adjudication** (L. *adjudicatio*), directing the judge to apportion shares in property; and the **condemnation** (L. *condemnatio*), directing the judge to condemn or absolve the defendant according as he found for or against the plaintiff on the facts alleged. Besides these, a formula might contain a **prescription** (L. *præscriptio*), a preliminary clause limiting the scope of the inquiry on behalf of the plaintiff; or an **exception** (L. *exceptio*), containing a statement that judgment is to be rendered for the plaintiff only on condition that the judge finds against facts set up by the defendant by way of equitable defense (cf. PRÆTORIAN LAW). Further similar limiting conditions arising out of the plaintiff's reply to

‖ **for-mal'i-ter** (fôr-măl'ĭ-tĕr), *adv.* [L.] Formally; with reference to form, in the metaphysical sense, or to the formal cause.
for'mal-iz'er (fôr'măl-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who formalizes; formalist.
for'mal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
for'ma-lose (fôr'mă-lōs), *n. Com.* See FORMALDEHYDE.
form-am'i-dine (fôr-măm'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* A hypothetical base, $HC(NH)NH_2$, known only in its salts.
‖ **for'ma pau'pe-ris.** [L.] *Law.* See IN FORMA PAUPERIS.
formation level. *Railroads.* The surface on which the track ballast is laid; subgrade.
‖ **for-ma'ti-o re-ti'cu-la'ris** (fôr-mā'shĭ-ō rē-tĭk'ū-lā'rĭs). [NL.] *Anat.* A reticulated formation or arrangement of white and gray nerve tissue, as in the anterior lateral part of the medulla.
form'a-tiv. Formative. *Ref. Sp.*
form'a-tive-ly, *adv.* of FORMATIVE.
form'a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
for-ma'tor, *n.* [L.] A former. *Obs. or R.* [agent. *Obs.*
for-ma'trix, *n.* [L.] Forming
for'ma-ture, *n.* [L. *formatura.*] Act of forming.
‖ **for'ma ur'bis** (Ro'mæ) (fôr'mā ûr'bĭs (rō'mē)). [L.] Plan of the city (of Rome); — a map of Rome engraved on marble under Severus and Caracalla, found about 1560 behind the church of SS. Cosma e Damiano, and partly preserved in the Capitoline Museum. [*Obs.*
for-mea'gre, *v. t.* See FOR-, 1 e.
formd. Formed. *R.Sp.* [*Eng.*
forme, *n. Print.* = FORM, *n.*, 17.
for'me, *a.* [ME., fr. AS. *forma.* See FOREMOST.] First; former; early; foremost. *Obs.*
for'mée, for'mé (fôr'mā), *a.* [F.] *Her.* = PATTÉE.
for'mel (fôr'mĕl), **for'mal,** *n.* [Prob. dim. of F. *forme* female of a bird of prey.] Female of a hawk, falcon, or eagle. *Obs.*
formel, -mell. † FOTMAL. [*Obs.*]
for-melt', *v. t. & i.* See FOR-, 1 e.
for'meze (fôr'mēzu), *n.* [*formo-* + *-ene.*] Methane; marsh gas.
for'mer, *n.* [Cf. OF. *formoir.*] A kind of chisel formerly used by masons and carpenters before the paring chisel. *Obs.*
for-merk'en, *v. t.* [See FOR-; MURKY.] To darken. *Obs.*
for'mer-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
for'mer-ward', *n.* Vanguard. *Obs.*
for'mest. † FOREMOST.
form factor. 1. *Forestry.* The ratio, expressed decimally, between the volume of a tree, or portion of a tree, and of a cylinder of like height and diameter. 2. *Elec.* Ratio of the effective to the average value of an alternating current, or vice versa.
for'mi-ate, *n. Chem.* A formate
For-mi'ca (fôr-mī'kă), *n.* [L., an ant.] *Zool* A Linnæan genus formerly including all the ants As now restricted it contains the common European mound-building wood ant (*F. rufa*) and allied American forms, as *F. exsectoides.*
for-mi'can (fôr-mī'kăn; fôr'mĭ-), *a.* [L. *formica* ant.] Formicine. *Rare.*
for'mi-cant (fôr'mĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *formicans, -antis*, p pr.] Crawling like an ant; — said of the pulse when unequal, very small, and scarcely perceptible.
For'mi-ca'ri-æ (-kā'rĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = FORMICOIDEA.
for'mi-cā'ri-an (-kā'rĭ-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* a Pert. to ants or their nests. b Of or pert. to the Formicariidæ.
For'mi-ca-ri'i-dæ (-kă-rī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See FORMICA.] *Zool.* See ANT BIRD. — **for'mi-ca'ri-oid** (-kā'rĭ-oid), *a. & n.* — **for'mi-ca'roid** (-roid), *a.*
for'mi-ca'ri-um (-kā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ă). [LL.] *Zool.* A formicary.
for'mi-cate (fôr'mĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *formica* an ant.] Formicine.
formice, *n.* [L. *formica* or OF. *formis.*] An ant. *Obs.*
For'mi-ci'na (fôr'mĭ-sī'nă), *n. pl.* [NL.] = FORMICOIDEA.
For'mi-coi'de-a (-koi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See FORMICA.] *Zool.* A superfamily of aculeate Hymenoptera consisting of all the ants; — equiv. to *Formicidæ* in the broad sense.
for'mi-da-bil'i-ty (fôr'mĭ-dă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Formidableness.
for'mi-da-bl. Formidable. *R.Sp.*
for'mi-do-lose', *a.* [L. *formidolosus*, fr. *formido* fear.] Fearful; dreadful. *Obs.* — **for'mi-do-los'i-ty,** *n. Obs.* [*n.* Unotropine.
for'mine (fôr'mĭn; -mēn; 184), **form'ing,** *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FORM.
for'mi-ty, *n.* = FRUMENTY.
for'mi-ty, *n.* Quality of having form. *Obs.*
form'ly, *adv.* Formally. *Obs.*
for'mo-gua'na-mine (fôr'mō-gwa'nă-mĭn; -gwa'na-mēn'), *n.* Also **-min.** [*form-* + *guanamine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline guanamine, $C_3H_7N_5$, obtained by heating guanidine formate.
for'mol (fôr'mōl; -mŏl), *n.* [*form-* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* See FORMALDEHYDE.
for'mo-nit'rile, *n.* [*form-* + *nitrile.*] *Chem.* Hydrocyanic acid.
for-mose', *a.* [L. *formosus.*] Beautiful. *Obs. or Archaic.*
for-mos'i-ty, *n. Obs. or Archaic.*
form'ose (fôr'mōs), *n.* [*form-* + *-ose.*] *Org. Chem.* A mixture of sugars obtained by polymerization of formaldehyde.
form'ous, *a.* Formose. *Obs.*

the exception and the defendant's reply to this reply, etc., were called, respectively, the replication (L. *replicatio*), on behalf of the plaintiff; duplication (L. *duplicatio*), on behalf of the defendant; and triplication (L. *triplicatio*), on behalf of the plaintiff. The principal actions allowed in the formulary system were broadly classified as: (actiones) in rem (see IN REM); in personam (see IN PERSONAM); stricti juris, in which the judge was to decide according to the strict legal rules without reference to equitable considerations; bonæ fidei, in which the judge was to decide between conflicting equities.

For'mu-la of Con'cord (kŏn'kôrd), *Eccl.*, a Lutheran formula issued in 1580. Its topics are: The Rule of Faith and the Creed; Original Sin; Free Will; Justification; Good Works; The Law and the Gospel; The Third Use of the Law; The Lord's Supper; The Person of Christ; The Descent of Christ into Hell; Customs of the Church; Predestination and Election, and an appendix on heresies and sectaries.

for'mu-la'ic (fôr'mū-lā'ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of a formula.

for'mu-lar (fôr'mū-lär), *a.* **1.** Formal; proper; regular. **2.** Of or pertaining to formulas; formulary.

for'mu-lar, *n.* [Cf. F. *formulaire.*] A formula or formulary; a model. *Obs. or R.*

for'mu-lar-is'tic (-lär-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibiting, formularization. *Emerson.*

for'mu-lar-ize (fôr'mū-lär-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To state in a formula; to formulate. — **for'mu-lar-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

for'mu-la-ry (-lā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *formulaire.* See FORMULA.] Of or pert. to formulas; of the nature of a formula; prescribed. — **formulary system,** *Law,* in procedure, a system characterized by the use of formulæ, esp. that of the Roman law. See FORMULA.

for'mu-la-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *formulaire.*] **1.** A book or document containing stated and prescribed forms, as of oaths, declarations, prayers, medical formulas, etc.; a collection or system of formulas.

2. Prescribed form or model; formula.

for'mu-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). To reduce to, or express in or as in, a formula; to put in a clear and definite form of statement or expression.

for'mu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of formulating.

for'mu-lism (fôr'mū-lĭz'm), *n.* Attachment to, or reliance on, formulas; a system of formulas.

It is equivalent to what we call *formulism,* and worship of formulas, in these days of ours. *Carlyle.*

— **for'mu-list,** *n.* — **for'mu-lis'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.*

for'mu-lize (-mū-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). To formulate. *Emerson.* — **for'mu-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -li-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **for'mu-liz'er** (-līz'ẽr), *n.*

for'myl (fôr'mĭl), *n.* [*form-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* **a** The radical (H·C:O) of formic acid. See BENZOYL. **b** Formerly, the radical methenyl, CH.

For'nax (fôr'năks), *n.* [L., furnace, oven.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* Goddess of ovens, whose feast, **Fornacalia,** was held in February — one day for the state, on successive days for the different curiæ, and on Feb. 17, in the **Stultorum feriæ** (i. e., festival of fools), for all who had missed their proper day. The goddess was probably a form of Vesta (which see).

2. A southern constellation between Cetus and Eridanus.

for-nent', for-nenst' (fôr-nĕnt'; -nĕnst'), *prep.* [*fore,* adv. + *anent.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **a** Opposite to; facing; over against; alongside. **b** For; respecting. **c** Opposed to; against. **d** Towards; in connection with.

for'ni-cate (fôr'nĭ-kāt), *v. i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *fornicatus,* p. p. of *fornicari* to fornicate, fr. *fornix, -icis,* a vault, a brothel in an underground vault.] To commit fornication.

for'ni-cate (fôr'nĭ-kāt) } *a.* [L. *fornicatus,* fr. *fornix, -icis,*
for'ni-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd) } an arch, vault.] **1.** Vaulted like an oven or furnace; arched.

2. *Bot.* **a** Overarched or bending. **b** Having scalelike arched appendages, as the corolla of *Myosotis* and other boraginaceous plants.

for'ni-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *fornication,* L. *fornicatio.*] **1.** Unlawful sexual intercourse on the part of an unmarried person; the act of such illicit sexual intercourse between a man and a woman as does not by law amount to adultery. *Fornication* is sometimes, esp. in the Bible, used to include all sexual intercourse except between husband and wife or concubine; but it is usually distinguished from adultery, and sometimes from incest. In England fornication has (except for a short period) been cognizable as an offense only in the ecclesiastical courts under the canon law since about the 12th century, not being a common-law offense. It is punishable by statute in various States of the United States. In some States sexual intercourse between a married man and an unmarried woman is held to be only fornication on his part, in others adultery. See ADULTERY.

2. Fig., esp. in Scripture, idolatry.

for'ni-ca'tion (fôr'nĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fornicatio, -onis.* See FORNICATE, *a.*] *Arch.* A vaulting or arching; vaulted building in general.

for'ni-ca'tor (fôr'nĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *fornicator:* cf. F. *fornicateur.*] A person guilty of fornication.

for'nix (-nĭks), *n.*; *pl.* FORNICES (-nĭ-sēz). [L., an arch or vault.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** An arch or fold; as, the *fornix,* or vault, of the cranium; the *fornix,* or reflection, of the conjunctiva. **b** A lamella composed of longitudinal white fibers, beneath the corpus callosum, with which it is continuous behind. In front and behind it is divided, the diverging parts being known as the anterior and posterior *pillars.* The former arch downward and each makes a twisted loop, the bend of which constitutes the white matter of the corpus albicans. The posterior pillars pass into the descending horn of the lateral ventricle lying along the concavity of the hippocampus major.

2. *Bot.* One of the small arched scales in the throat of the corolla of certain boraginaceous plants, as *Myosotis,* etc.

for-sake' (fôr-sāk'), *v. t.*; *pret.* FOR-SOOK' (-sōōk'); *p. p.* FOR-SAK'EN (-sāk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOR-SAK'ING (-sāk'ĭng). [AS. *forsacan* to oppose, refuse; *for-* + *sacan* to contend, strive; akin to Goth. *sakan.* See FOR-; SAKE.]

1. To deny; reject; refuse. *Obs.*

If you *forsake* the offer of their love. *Shak.*

2. To avoid; shun; disregard; neglect. *Obs.*

3. To renounce; surrender.

4. To quit or leave entirely; to desert; to abandon; to depart or withdraw from; to leave; as, false friends and flatterers *forsake* us in adversity.

If his children *forsake* my law, and walk not in my judgments. *Ps.* LXXXIX. 30.

Syn. — See ABANDON.

for-slow' (fôr-slō'), **fore-slow'** (fōr-; 201), *v. t.* [*for-* + *slow;* AS. *forslāwian,* v. i.] **1.** To delay; to neglect; to injure by slowness. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. To make slow; to hinder; obstruct. *Obs.*

for-slow', fore-slow', *v. i.* To be slow or slothful. *Archaic.*

for-sooth' (fôr-sōōth'), *adv.* [AS. *forsōð; for,* prep. + *sōð* sooth, truth. See FOR, *prep.*; SOOTH.] In truth; certainly; indeed; — now used ironically or contemptuously.

A fit man, *forsooth,* to govern a realm! *Hayward.*

for-spend' (-spĕnd'), *v. t.* Also **fore-spend'.** [AS. *forspendan* to consume; *for-* + *spendan* to spend.] To waste in strength; to tire out; to exhaust; — usually in *p. p. Archaic or Poetic.* "*Forspent* with speed." *Shak.*

for-swear' (-swâr'), *v. t.*; *pret.* FOR-SWORE' (-swōr'); *p. p.* FOR-SWORN' (-swōrn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOR-SWEAR'ING. [ME. *forsweren, forswerien,* AS. *forswerian; for-* + *swerian* to swear. See FOR-; SWEAR, *v. i.*] **1.** To reject or renounce upon oath; hence, to renounce earnestly, determinedly, or with protestations.

I . . . do *forswear* her. *Shak.*

2. To deny upon oath.

Like innocence, and as serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forswears* thy gold! *Dryden.*

3. To swear falsely; to violate; to abandon. *Obs.*

Syn. — Abjure, reject, deny. See RENOUNCE, PERJURE.

to forswear one's self, to swear falsely; to perjure one's self.

"Thou shalt not *forswear thyself.*" *Matt.* v. 33.

for-swear', *v. i.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

For-syth'i-a (fôr-sĭth'ĭ-ȧ; -sī'thĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after William *Forsyth,* who brought it from China.] *Bot.* A genus of ornamental oleaceous shrubs containing two species of eastern Asia and one of southeastern Europe, the two former (*F. suspensa* and *F. viridissima*) very commonly cultivated in gardens for their bright yellow bell-shaped flowers appearing in earliest spring before the leaves. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

fort (fôrt; 201), *n.* [F., fr. *fort* strong, L. *fortis;* perh. akin to Skr. *dṛih* to fix, make firm, and to E. *firm.* Cf. FORTE, FORCE, FORTALICE, COMFORT, EFFORT.] **1.** *Mil.* A strong or fortified place; usually, a fortified place occupied only by troops, surrounded with such works as a ditch, rampart, and parapet, or other means of defense; a fortification.

2. In North America, a trading post on the frontier; — so called because originally they were fortified.

3. a = FORTE, 1. *Obs.* **b** = FORTE, 2.

fort, *v. t. & i.*; FORT'ED; FORT'ING. To protect by, or provide with, a fort or fortification; to fortify; to station in a fort; to do duty in a fort or garrison. *Obs. or R.*

for'ta-lice (fôr'tȧ-lĭs), *n.* [LL. *fortalitia,* or OF. *fortelesce.* See FORTRESS.] *Mil.* Formerly, a fortress; now, a small fort, or an outwork of a fortification.

Self gives not self; and souls sequester'd dwell
In the dark *fortalice* of thought and sense. *J. A. Symonds.*

forte (fōrt), *n.* [F. *fort.* See FORT.] **1.** The strong point; that in which one excels.

The construction of a fable seems by no means the *forte* of our modern poetical writers. *Jeffrey.*

2. The stronger part of the blade of a sword; the part or half nearest the hilt; — opposed to *foible.*

‖ **for'te** (fôr'tā), *a.* [It. *forte,* a. & adv., fr. L. *fortis* strong.] *Music.* Loud; powerful; — opposed to *piano.* — *adv.* Loudly; powerfully. Abbr. *f.*

for'te, *n.* [See FORTE, *a.*] *Music.* **a** A tone or a passage played forte. **b** A device in a harmonium, for producing a forte effect.

for'tes-cue' (fôr'tĕs-kū'), *n.* [A corruption of *forty-skewer.*] A spinose Australian fish (*Centropogon australis*), of the family Scorpænidæ; — called also *forty-skewer,* or *fortescure, scorpion,* and *cobbler.* All the names relate to the sharp stinging spines terminating its opercula and fins.

forth (fōrth; 201), *adv.* [AS. *forð,* fr. *for;* akin to D. *voort,* G. *fort.* See FORE, FOR; cf. AFFORD, FURTHER, *adv.*] **1.** Forward; onward in time, place, or order; in advance from a given point; on to the end; as, from that day *forth;* one, two, three, and so *forth.*

I repeated the Ave Maria; the inquisitor bad me say *forth:* I said I was taught no more. *Strype.*

2. Out, as from a state of concealment, retirement, confinement, nondevelopment, or the like; out into notice or view; as, the plants in spring put *forth* leaves.

When winter past, and summer scarce begun,
Invites them *forth* to labor in the sun *Dryden.*

3. Beyond a (certain) boundary; away; abroad; out. *Obs.*

I have no mind of feasting *forth* to-night. *Shak.*

☞ *Forth* is frequently used as a prefix combining with verbs, participles, and nouns of agency and action.

forth days, late in the day. *Obs.* — **f. of,** out of. *Obs. or Archaic.* "I wish him *forth of* this town." *Stevenson.*

forth, *prep.* **1.** Forward or onward to. *Obs.*

2. Forth from; out of. *Archaic.*

Some *forth* their cabins peep. *Donne.*

forth, *n.* **1.** Free course. *Obs.*

2. Outdoors. *Scot.*

forth-come' (-kŭm'), *v. i.* To come forth; to be forthcoming.

forth'com'ing (fôrth'kŭm'ĭng; fôrth'kŭm'-; 87), *p. a.* **1.** About to appear; making appearance; approaching.

2. Affable; courteous; gracious. *Rare.*

forthcoming bond, *Law,* a bond given to a sheriff conditioned to duly produce the property levied upon.

forth'com'ing (-kŭm'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A coming forth; approach.

2. *Scots Law.* The action by which an arrestment is perfected by sentence ordering the debt to be paid or the goods to be delivered to the creditor.

for'mu-la-to-ry (fôr'mū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to formulation *R.* [formula. *Obs.*
for'mule (fôr'mūl), *n.* [F.] A
for'mule, *v. t.* [F. *formuler.*] To formulate. *Rare.*
form'y, *a. Her.* = FORMÉE.
For'na-ca'li-a (fôr'nȧ-kā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] See FORNAX.
for'nace. † FURNACE.
for-nac'ic (fôr-năs'ĭk), *a.* [L. *fornax, -acis,* a furnace.] Of or pertaining to a furnace. *Rare.*
for'nage. † FURNAGE.
fornais. † FURNACE.
forncast. *v. t.* [ME. *foren* before + *cast.*] To premeditate. *Obs.*
forne, *adv.* [AS. *foran, form, forne,* in front] In front; to the front; formerly; thenceforward. *Obs.* — *a.* Anterior; fore; former. *Obs.*
forne, *prep.* Before. *Obs.*
fornecaste. † FURNCAST.
fornece, forneis. † FURNACE.
fornes, forneys. † FURNACE.
For'ney type (fôr'nĭ). See LOCOMOTIVE, *n.*
forn'fa'ther, *n.* Forefather. *Obs.*
for'ni-cal (fôr'nĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a formix.
for'ni-ca-ry (fôr'nĭ-kā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *fornicarius* masc., *fornicaria* fem.] A fornicator. *Obs.* — *a.* Given to fornication. *Obs.*
for'ni-ca'tress, *n.*, *fem.* of FORNICATOR.
for'ni-ca'trix (fôr'nĭ-kā'trĭks), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRICES (-kā-trī'sēz). [L.] A fornicatress.
for-nic'i-form (fôr-nĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* = FORNICATE, *a.*
for-nim', *v. t.* [AS. *forniman.*] To take away; to destroy; to take for one's self. *Obs.*
fornisshe. † FURNISH.
for-old', *a.* Very old *Obs* —*v. i.* To become old or decrepit. *Obs.*
forour. † FURRURE.
for-out', for-out'en, *prep.* [AS. *foriūton* except. See FOR; OUT.] In addition to; without. *Obs.*
for-outh', *adv.* Anterior. *Obs.* — *prep.* Before. *Obs.*
forow. † FURROW.
forpained, *p. a.* Greatly pained. *Obs.* [ively pampered. *Obs.*
for-pam'per-ed, *p. a.* Excess-
for-pass', *v. t. & i.* [OF. *forpasser* go beyond, surpass.] To pass by or along; surpass. *Obs.*
for-pine' (-pīn'), *v. t. & i.* To waste away completely by suffering or torment; to pine away. *Obs. or Archaic.*
for'pit, for'pet (fôr'pĭt), *n.* [For *fourth part* or *four part* (measure).] The fourth part of a peck. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
for-pleyn'it, *p. a.* Exhausted from complaining. *Obs. Sc.t.*
for-prick', *v. t.* To pierce; wound. *Obs.*
for'prise (fôr'prīz), *n.* [AF., fr. *forprendre* to except, p. p. *forpris;* OF. *fors* outside + *prendre* to take.] *Law.* Exception; reservation. — *v. t.* (*pron.* fôr-prīz'). To except; reserve.
for'rad (fôr'ăd). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FORWARD.
for'rage. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FORAGE.
for'raine. † FOREIGN.
for-rak'ed, *p. a.* [*for-* + *rake* to walk.] Exhausted from walking. *Obs.*
for'ray. † FORAY.
for-re'de, *v. t* [AS. *forrædan.*] To deceive; to seduce. *Obs.*
for'reign. † FOREIGN.
for'rel. Var. of FOREL.
for'ren. † FOREIGN.
for-rend', *v. t.* To rend asunder. *Obs.*
for'rest. † FOREST.
for'rey. † FORAY.
for-rid'den, *p. a.* Ridden too much; overridden. *Obs.*
for-ride', *v. t.* See FOR-, 1 e.
for'ril, for'rill. Vars. of FOREL.
for'rit (fôr'ĭt), *a. & adv.* Forward. *Scot.*
for'rit-some (-sŭm), *a.* Forward; energetic. *Scot.*
for-rot', *v. t.* [AS. *forrotian.*] To rot away. *Obs.*
for'row. † FORAY, FURROW.
for'row, *adv. & prep.* [Prob. fr. *forouth. Oxf. E. D.*] Beforehand; before. *Obs. Scot.*
for-rue', *v. t.* See FOR-, 1 e.
for-sa'do, *n.* [Sp. *forzado.*] A galley slave. *Obs.* [FORSAKE.
for-sāke'. Obs. p. p. & p. a. of
for-sak'en (fôr-sāk'ĕn), *p. p. & p. a.* of FORSAKE. — **for-sak'enly,** *adv.* — **for-sak'en-ness,** *n.*
for-sak'er (fôr-sāk'ẽr), *n.* One who forsakes.
‖ **for'san et hæc o'lim me'minis'se ju-va'bit** (mĕm'ĭ-nĭs'ē), [L.] Perhaps it will be even pleasant hereafter to remember these things. *Vergil (Æ.,* I. 203).
for'sar, *n.* [OF. *forsaire.*] A galley slave. *Obs.*
for-say', *v. t.* [AS. *forsecgan* to accuse; *for-* + *secgan* to say.] To renounce; to banish. *Obs.*
Fors Cla-vi'ge-ra (fôrz klā-vĭj'ẽr-ȧ). [L.] Lit., Fortune the club bearer; — an expression coined by Ruskin as the title of a work consisting of a series of periodical open letters to British workingmen. Assuming that *clavigera* may be derived from *clava,* club, *clavis,* key, or *clavus,* nail or rudder, Ruskin gives various corresponding allegorical interpretations to his title.
forse. † FORCE.
for-see'. † FORESEE.
for-scc', *v. t.* [AS. *forséon.*] To disregard; overlook. *Obs.*
for-seek', *v. t.* To seek thoroughly; to seek out. *Obs.*
for-sench', *v. t.* [*for-* + ME. *senchen* to submerge.] To submerge; drown. *Obs.*
for'ser. † FORCER, chest.
for'set, n. = FURCHETTE, 2 e.
for-set', *v. t.* [AS. *forsettan* to obstruct.] To beset; bar; surround; invest; waylay. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
For-set'i (fôr-sĕt'ē), **For-set'e,** *n. Teut. Myth.* A deity apparently of Frisian origin, whose chief seat was Helgoland, where, under the name *Fosite,* he was worshiped perhaps as a god of justice. In Norse mythology he is the son of Balder, but plays no great rôle.
For-tu'na (fôrz fôr-tū'nȧ). [L.] See FORTUNA.
for-shame', *v. t. & i.* [AS. *forsceamian,* v. i.] To make or be ashamed. *Obs.*
for-shake', *v. t.* To shake off. *Obs.*
for-shape', *v. t.* [*for-* + *shape,* v. t.; AS. *forscieppan*] To metamorphose; to render misshapen. *Obs.*
for-shend', *p. a.* [*for-* + *shend.*] Completely destroyed. *Obs.*
for-shoot', *v. t.* See FOR-, 1 a.
for-shrink', *v. i.* To shrink up. *Obs.*
for-sit', *v. t.* [AS. *forsittan*] To neglect; to put off. *Obs.*
for-slack', for-slake', *v. i. & t.* To be slack, or neglectful; to be slack or remiss in or about; to neglect. *Obs.* [sleep. *Obs.*
for-slept', *p. a* Overcome with
for-sling', *v. t.* [D. *verslinden* or G. *verschlingen.*] To devour; swallow. *Obs.*
for-slip', *v. t.* To let slip. *Obs.*
for-sloth', for-slouth', for-slowth', *v. t.* To lose by neglect, or spoil by sloth. *Obs.*
for-slow'er, *n.* One who forslows.
for-slug', *v. t.* [See SLUG to be idle.] To lose or neglect by sluggishness. *Obs.* [pieces *Obs.*
for-smite', *v. t.* To smite to
forsoke. Obs. pret. of FORSAKE.
for'so-much', *adv.* Forasmuch. *Obs.*
for-song'en, *p. a.* Forsung. *Obs.*
for-sook', *pret. & obs. p. p.* of FORSAKE.
for-sooth', *n.* A person who uses *forsooth* much; one ceremonious and deferential. *Obs.*
for-sooth', *v. t.* To address respectfully with *forsooth. Obs.*
for-speak', *v. t.* 1. To bewitch. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
2. To forbid; to renounce; also, to speak against; asperse. *Obs.*
for-spill', *v. t.* [AS. *forspillan.*] To spill; destroy. *Obs.*
for-spread', *v. t.* See FOR-, 1 e.
forst. † FROST.
Forst (fôrst), *n.* [From *Forst,* a village in Germany.] A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.
forst'age. † FORESTAGE.
for-stall'. † FORESTALL.
for-stand', *v. t.* [AS *forstandan.*] *Obs.* 1. To withstand.
2. To understand.
for'steal, *n.* [AS. *forsteal, forsteall.* See FORESTALL.] *O. Eng. Law.* Ambush, or lying in wait, — one of the few offenses which was a plea of the crown. [*Obs.*
for-steal', *v. t.* To steal away.
forst'er. † FORESTER.
for'ster-ite (fôr'stẽr-īt). [After Johann R. *Forster,* German naturalist.] A white, greenish, or yellowish crystalline magnesium silicate, Mg_2SiO_4.
for-stop', *v. t.* To stop up. *Obs.*
forstormed, *p. a.* Storm-tossed. *Obs.*
for-straught', *p. p. & a.* [*for-* + *straught* in *distraught.*] Distracted. *Obs.*
for-sume', *v. t.* [Prob. *for-* + *consume.*] To consume. *Obs.*
for-sung', *p. a.* Exhausted from singing. *Obs.*
forsveie. † FORVAY.
for-swal'low, *v. t.* [AS. *forswelgan.*] To swallow up. *Obs.*
for-swart'ed, *p. a.* [See FOR-; SWART.] Blackened. *Obs.*
for-swat', *v.* [See SWEAT.] Covered with sweat. *Obs.*
for-sweal', *v. t.* To burn up. *Obs.* [swears.
for-swear'er, *n.* One who for-
for-swelt', *v. i. & t.* To die; to kill. *Obs* [swollen. *Obs.*
for-swol'len, *p. a.* Excessively
for-swong', *p. a.* [See FOR-; SWING, v.] Harassed; drowned. *Obs.*
for-swonk', *a.* [*for-* + *swonk,* p. p. of *swink* to labor.] Overlabored; exhausted or worn out with toil. *Obs.*
for-swore', *pret. & obs. p. p. & p. a.* of FORSWEAR.
for-sworn', *p. p.* of FORSWEAR.
for-sworn'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fort, a. [F., L. *fortis.*] Strong. *Obs.* [fied.
fort. *Abbr.* Fortification; fortified
fort adjutant. *Mil.* A staff officer in a fortified place having duties similar to those of a regimental adjutant. *Obs. or Hist.*
for-take', *v. t.* To take away. *Archaic.* [*Obs.*
for-tat'tered, *a.* Torn to tatters.
for'te. † FORTE.
for-tee', *n. t* [AS. *fortēon.*] To draw aside; to seduce. *Obs.*
‖ **for'te-men'te** (fôr'tā-mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Strongly; loudly.
‖ **for'te-pia'no** (-pyä'nō), *a. & adv.* [It. Cf. PIANOFORTE.] *Music.* Loud, then immediately soft; strongly accented; sforzando. — *n.* The original name of the pianoforte.
forteresse. † FORTRESS.
‖ **for'tes for-tu'na ju'vat** (fôr'tēz). [L.] Fortune favors the brave. *Terence (Phorm.* I. IV. 26).
forth. † FORD.
forth, *v. t.* [AS. *forðian,*] To accomplish; manage. *Obs.*
forthan. † FORTHON.
forth-bear', *v. t.* To bear forth; to maintain; uphold. *Obs.*
forth-bring', *v. t.* To bring forth or bring up; bear; also, to speak forth. *Obs.*
forth-bring'er, *n.* One that brings forth.
forth'by' (fôrth'bĭ'), *adv.* Forby; along; past. *Obs.*
forth-call', *v. t.* To call forth; provoke. *Obs.*
forth-cast', *v. t.* To cast forth or away. *Obs.*
forthclepe, *v. t.* To call forth; to provoke. *Obs.* [forth.
forth'com'er, *n.* One who comes
forth'com'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
forth-cut', *v. t.* See FORTH, *adv.*
forth-draw', *v. t.* To draw forth. *Obs.*
forthe. † FORTHY.
forthe, *adv.* [AS. *forþum.*] Even. *Obs.* [of FURTHER.
for'thor. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
fortheraunce. † FURTHERANCE.
forth'fare', *n.* [*forth* + *fare,* n.] *Obs.* 1. Departure; death. 2. The passing bell; also, funeral. *Oxf. E. D.*
forth-fare', *v. i.* [See FARE, *v.*] To go forth; to depart; to die. *Archaic.* [*Obs.*
forth'fa'ther, *n.* Forefather
forth-fill', *v. t.* To fulfill. *Obs.*
forth'gang', *v.* [AS. *forþgangan.*] To go forth. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
forth'gang', *n.* A going forth.
forth'gaze', *v. i.* To gaze forth.
forth-go', *v. i.* [AS. *forþgān.*] To go forth; pass away; ad-

forth'go'ing (fôrth'gō'ĭng; fôrth'gō'ĭng), *n.* A going forth, or that which goes forth; an utterance.

forth'go'ing (87), *a.* Going forth; enthusiastic; gracious.

for-think' (fôr-thĭnk'), *v. t. & i.; pret. & p. p.* -THOUGHT' (-thôt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -THINK'ING. [AS. *for-* + *þyncan* to seem (used impersonally); cf. *forþencan* to despise. See FOR-; THINK.] *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To have a change of mind with respect to; specif.: **a** To repent; to regret; to be sorry for. **b** To reconsider.

2. To cause regret or displeasure to.

forth'right' (fôrth'rīt'; fôrth'rĭt'; 201), **forth'rights'** (-rīts'; -rĭts'), *adv.* **1.** Directly forth or ahead; unswervingly forwards.

2. Immediately; straightway or straightforth.

forth'right' (fôrth'rīt'; fôrth'rĭt'; 87), *a.* Proceeding straight on; direct; straightforward; unswerving; outspoken; unhesitating; as, a *forthright* man. *Archaic.*

Syn. — FORTHRIGHT, DOWNRIGHT. FORTHRIGHT connotes directness (as of a thrust); DOWNRIGHT, bluntness (as of a blow); as, "He . . . gets inside our guard with the homethrust of a *forthright* word" (*Lowell*), "It has a surly honesty, prefers the *downright* to the gracious" (*id.*).

forth'right', *n.* A straight path. *Archaic.* *Shak.*

forth'with' (fôrth'wĭth'; -wĭth'; 201, 277), *adv.* Immediately; without delay; directly; hence, within a reasonable time under the circumstances of the case; promptly and with reasonable dispatch, — the meaning of the term in a particular case is relative to the circumstances.

Immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales; and he received sight *forthwith*. *Acts* ix. 18

for'ti-eth (fôr'tĭ-ĕth; -ĭth; 151), *a.* [AS *fēowertigoðа*. See FORTY.] Following the thirty-ninth, or preceded by thirty-nine units, things, or parts; also, constituting one of forty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

for'ti-eth, *n.* One of forty equal parts into which one whole is divided; the quotient of a unit divided by forty; the one next in order after the thirty-ninth.

for'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L *fortificatio*; cf. F. *fortification*.] **1.** Act of fortifying; specif.: **a** Strengthening; corroboration. *Obs.* **b** Strengthening of liquors with alcohol. **c** *Mil.* Act of furnishing with defensive works; the art or science of fortifying places in order to defend them against an enemy.

Fortification is the art of increasing, by engineering devices, the fighting power of troops who occupy a position. *G. J. Fiebeger.*

2. That which fortifies, defends, or strengthens; esp., a work or works erected to defend a place or position against attack. Fortifications are *permanent*, as the defense of a city, harbor, or coast, or *temporary*, as defenses thrown up in the field. A parapet and a ditch, or its equivalent, are practically universal features of fortifications, which otherwise vary from the most elaborate system of works to the simplest intrenchment of earth.

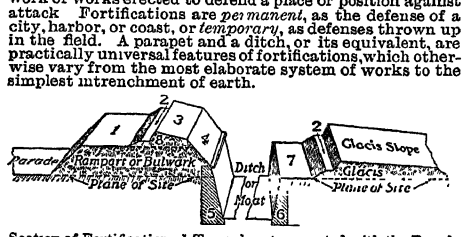

Section of Fortification 1 Terreplein (connected with the Parade by the Interior Slope); 2 Banquette (connected with 1 by the Interior Slope); 3 Superior Slope; 4 Exterior Slope (between 3 and 4 is the Exterior Crest); 5 Scarp Wall surmounted by the Berm; 6 Counterscarp Wall; 7 Covered Way; 8 Parapet

fortification agate. Agate having angular markings resembling the plan of a fortification.

for'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* FOR'TI-FIED (-fīd); FOR'TI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *fortifier*, L. *fortificare; fortis* strong + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See FORT; -FY.] To make strong; to strengthen; specif.: **a** To strengthen the construction of, or to strengthen by additional construction, as a ship by additional timbers or a barrel with iron hoops. **b** To give physical strength to; to invigorate; as, he *fortified* himself with a glass of wine. **c** To strengthen with alcohol, as wines. **d** To add mental or moral strength to; to strengthen; confirm; corroborate; to furnish with resistant power.

Timidity was *fortified* by pride *Gibbon.*

e To strengthen and secure by forts or batteries, or by surrounding with fortifications, to render defensible against an attack by hostile forces.

for'ti-fy, *v. i.* **1.** To become or grow strong. *Obs.*

2. To erect fortifications; to prepare military defenses.

for-tis'si-mo (fôr-tĭs'ĭ-mō), *a. & adv.* [It., superl. of *forte*, adv. See FORTE, *a.*] *Music & Speaking.* Very loud; with the utmost strength or loudness. Abbr. *ff.*

for'ti-tude (fôr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *fortitudo*, fr. *fortis* strong: cf. F. *fortitude*. See FORT.] **1.** Strength; vigor; solidity; firmness; impregnability. *Obs.*

The *fortitude* of the place is best known to you. *Shak.*

2. That strength or firmness of mind which enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage, or to bear pain or adversity without murmuring, depression, or despondency; passive courage; resolute endurance; firmness in confronting danger or enduring trouble.

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other virtues. *Locke.*

3. *Astrol.* Whatever enhances a planet's influence; a dignity; — opposed to *debility*.

Syn. — Resolution, resoluteness, bravery. See COURAGE.

for'ti-tu'di-nous (-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Having, or marked by, fortitude; courageous. *Gibbon.*

fort'night (fôrt'nīt; -nĭt; 277), *n.* [Contr. fr. *fourteen nights*, our ancestors reckoning time by nights and winters; so, also, *seven nights, sennight*, a week.] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

fort'night-ly (-nīt-lĭ), *a.* Occurring or appearing once in a fortnight; as, a *fortnightly* meeting of a club; a *fortnightly* magazine or other publication. — *adv.* Once in a fortnight; at intervals of a fortnight.

for'tress (fôr'trĕs), *n.* [F. *forteresse*, OF. *forterece, fortrece;* cf. OF. *fortelesce, fortece;* all fr. L. *fortis* strong. See FORT; cf. FORTALICE.] A fortified place; esp., a large and permanent fortification, sometimes including a town, a fort; a castle; a stronghold; a place of defense or security.

for'tress, *v. t.;* -TRESSED (-trĕst); -TRESS-ING. To furnish with a fortress or fortresses; to strengthen defensively.

for-tu'i-tism (fôr-tū'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or belief that evolutionary adaptations and progress are the chance results of the operations of natural law rather than the outcome of teleology. — **for-tu'i-tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

for-tu'i-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [L. *fortuitus;* fr. *forte*, adv., by chance, prop. abl. of *fors, fortis*, chance. See FORTUNE.] Happening by chance or accident; coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without any known cause; chance; accidental; casual; as, the *fortuitous* concourse of atoms. See CHANCE, ACCIDENT.

It was from causes seemingly *fortuitous* . . . that all the mighty effects of the Reformation flowed. *Robertson.*

Syn. — Casual, contingent, chance. See ACCIDENTAL.

— **for-tu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **for-tu'i-tous-ness**, *n.*

for-tu'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *fortuité.*] Fortuitousness; accident; chance, casualty.

For-tu'na (fôr-tū'nȧ), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* Goddess of fortune, the traditional founder of whose cult was Servius Tullius. She was worshiped under innumerable forms, the oldest, in Rome, being apparently **Fors For-tu'na** (fôrz), goddess of chance, and **For-tu'na Vir'go** (vûr'gō), a goddess of womanhood or of chastity. **For-tu'na Pri/mi-ge'ni-a** (prī/mĭ-jē'nĭ-ȧ), so called as being the firstborn daughter of Jupiter, was originally a Præneștian goddess, having a famous oracle conducted by sortilege. Her cult was brought to Rome during the struggle with Hannibal. The **Fortuna of Antium** (*Horace*, Ode XXXV.) also possessed a famous oracle. Only in poetry under Greek influence did the Romans conceive Fortuna as a generalized goddess of chance similar to the Greek Tyche. The actual Fortunas of Rome were mostly concrete, altars being raised to such as Good Fortune, Bad Fortune, Public Fortune, Private Fortune, etc. The most noteworthy was **For-tu'na Re'dux** (the Fortune that leads back), to whom an altar was dedicated on the return of Augustus from the Orient, 19 B. C., and whose festival, **Augustalia**, on Oct. 12, was successively lengthened until under Claudius it lasted from Oct. 3 to 12.

2 *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

for'tu-nate (fôr'tū-nāt), *a.* [L. *fortunatus*, p. p. of *fortunare* to make fortunate or prosperous, fr. *fortuna*. See FORTUNE, *n.*] **1.** Coming by good luck or favorable chance, bringing some good thing not foreseen as certain; presaging happiness; auspicious; as, a *fortunate* event; a *fortunate* concurrence of circumstances; a *fortunate* investment.

2. Receiving some unforeseen or unexpected good, or some good which was not dependent on one's own skill or efforts; favored with good fortune; lucky.

Syn. — Prosperous, successful, favored, happy. See LUCKY.

Fortunate Islands, *Class. Myth.*, the Islands of the Blessed. When the Canary and Madeira Islands were discovered the name was applied to them. — **f. signs,** *Astrol.*, the alternate signs, Aries, Gemini, Leo, Libra, Sagittarius, and Aquarius.

for'tu-nate, *n.* One that is fortunate; specif., *Astrol.*, an auspicious sign or planet.

For'tu-na'tus (fôr'tū-nā'tŭs), *n.* The hero of a popular European tale, a man who receives from Fortune an inexhaustible purse, and from the Sultan a wishing cap which will transport him to any place where he wishes to be. These gifts prove the ruin of himself and his sons. The story appeared in German and French in the 16th century, and was dramatized by Hans Sachs in German and by Thomas Dekker in English.

for'tune (fôr'tŭn), *n.* [F. *fortune*, L. *fortuna;* akin to *fors, fortis*, chance, *ferre* to bear, bring. See BEAR to support; cf. FORTUITOUS.] **1.** The arrival of something in a sudden or unexpected manner; chance; accident; luck; hap; also, the personified or deified power regarded as determining human success, apportioning happiness and unhappiness, and distributing arbitrarily or fortuitously the lots of life. Fortune has for an emblem a wheel, symbolizing vicissitude. Cf. FORTUNA.

'T is more by *fortune*, lady, than by merit. *Shak.*

O *Fortune, Fortune*, all men call thee fickle. *Shak.*

Turn, *Fortune*, turn thy wheel, and lower the proud. *Tennyson.*

2. An event that befalls one; an accident; a chance; an adventure; a mishap. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. That which falls to one; that which comes as the result of an undertaking or of a course of action, good or ill success or luck; lot or condition in life; estate; esp., favorable issue; happy event; good condition in life; success; prosperity as reached partly by chance and partly by effort.

Thou wretched, rash, intruding fool, farewell!
I took thee for thy better; take thy *fortune*. *Shak.*
He was driven to London to seek his *fortune*. *Swift.*

4. That which is to befall one; fate; destiny; as, to tell one's *fortune*.

You, who men's *fortunes* in their faces read. *Cowley.*

5. Condition in life as indicated or determined by wealth; wealth; large possessions; riches; as, a man of *fortune*.

6. A woman of fortune or wealth. *Obs.*

7. *Astrol.* Either of the two benevolent planets, Jupiter and Venus; also, the sun, the moon, or Mercury, if well aspected.

Syn. — Chance, accident, luck, fate.

for'tune (fôr'tŭn), *v. t.;* FOR'TUNED (-tŭnd); FOR'TUN-ING (-tŭn-ĭng). [OF. *fortuner*, L. *fortunare*. See FORTUNE, *n.*] **1.** To give or ascribe either good or bad fortune to; to ordain; to make fortunate. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2 To provide with a fortune or dower. *Richardson.*

for'tune, *v. i.* To fall out; to happen; chance.

It *fortuned* the same night that a Christian, serving a Turk in the camp, secretly gave the watchmen warning *Knolles*

fortune hunter. One who seeks to acquire wealth, esp. by marriage. — **for'tune-hunt'ing**, *p. a.*

fortune teller. **1.** One who professes to tell future events in the life of another.

2 The dandelion. *Dial. Eng.*

fortune telling. The practice or art of professing to reveal future events in the life of another. — **for'tune-tell'ing**, *p. a.* — **for'tune-tell'**, *v. t. Nonce Word.* *Shak.*

For-tu'ni-o (fôr-tū'nĭ-ō), *n.* The heroine of a popular fairy tale. Disguised as a cavalier, she takes her father's place in the king's service, and with help of a fairy horse, Comrade, and six wonderful servants, Fine-ear, Tippler, Strongback, Lightfoot, Boisterer, and Gormand, slays a dragon and performs other marvelous deeds.

for'ty (fôr'tĭ), *a.* [ME. *forti, fourti, fowerti*, AS. *fēowertig; fēower* four + suff. *-tig* ten; akin to OS. *fiwartig, fiartig*, D. *veertig*, G. *vierzig*, Icel *fjörutīu*, Sw. *fyrahve*, Dan. *fyrretyve*, Goth. *fidwōr tigjus*. See FOUR, TEN; cf. FOURTEEN.] Four times ten; thirty-nine and one more; — a cardinal number used attributively; often with ellipsis of the noun, as "*Forty* were sick."

Forty Days' Court, *O. Eng. Law*, the ancient forest court of attachments, which the Charter of the Forest (1217) provided should be held every forty days. — **f. hours devotion,** *R. C. Ch.*, a special service lasting forty hours, during which the Host is exposed in a monstrance placed on a throne above the altar, and prayers are said before it continuously; — called also **the forty hours.** — **f.-legged table** (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), a gate-legged table. — **f. legs,** a myriapod. — **F. Thieves, the,** characters of a tale in the "Arabian Nights." See ALI BABA. — **f winks,** a short nap. *Colloq.*

for'ty, *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of four tens, forty units or objects, as years, points in a game, persons, etc.

2. A symbol expressing forty units, as 40, or xl.

3. *pl.* A size of yarn of which forty thicknesses will just fill a half-inch tube.

the Forty, any of various public bodies composed of forty persons, as any of several courts of justice in the Venetian republic, the French Academy, etc.

for'ty-five' (fôr'tĭ-fīv', 84), *a.* Consisting of the sum of forty and five.

for'ty-five', *n.* **1.** The sum of forty and five.

2. *Card Playing.* A variety of spoilfive in which forty-five points are game.

the Forty-five, the year 1745, which was the year of a Jacobite rebellion in Scotland.

for'ty-nin'er (-nīn'ẽr), *n.* One who went to California in the rush for gold in 1849; an "Argonaut." *Colloq., U. S.*

for'ty-one' (fôr'tĭ-wŭn'; 84), *a.* Consisting of the sum of forty and one. — *n.* Forty-one objects. — **the Forty-one,** *Venetian Hist.*, the council which elected the doge.

for'ty-two' (-tōō'; 84), *a.* Consisting of the sum of forty and two. — **Forty-two Articles.** See ARTICLES OF RELIGION.

fo'rum (fō'rŭm), *n.; pl.* E. FORUMS (-rŭmz), L. FORA (-rȧ). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The market place or public place of a city, consisting of an open place or square, surrounded by shops, or, in later times, by public buildings, colonnades, etc. It was the center of judicial and other public business, and formed a natural place of popular assembly.

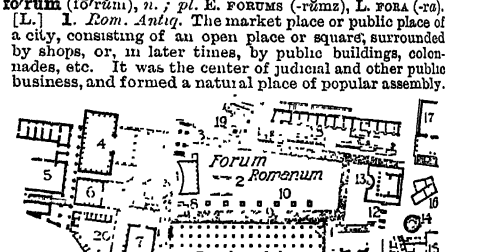

The Forum Romanum 1 Rostra, 2 Column of Phocas; 3 Arch of Severus; 4 Temple of Concord; 5 Tabularium; 6 Temple of Vespasian; 7 Temple of Saturn, 8 Arch of Tiberius; 9 Sacred Way, 10 Honorary Columns, 11 Temple of Castor and Pollux; 12 Arch of Augustus; 13 Temple of Divus Julius; 14 Temple of Vesta; 15 House of the Vestal Virgins; 16 Regia; 17 Temple of Antoninus and Faustina; 18 Basilica Æmilia, 19 Comitium; 20 Portico of the Di Consentes.

2 Tribunal, court; a judicial body or assembly.

He [Lord Camden] was . . more eminent in the senate than in the *forum*. *Brougham*

for'ward (fôr'wẽrd), *adv.* [See FORWARD, *a.*] Toward what is before or in front; in a forward direction, toward the future; to the front or into prominence; on or onward; in advance; at a point or place in front or farther on; progressively; — opposed to *backward*.

Syn. — See ONWARD.

for'ward, *a.* [AS. *foreweard, forweard*, a. & adv.; *for, fore* + *-weard*. See FORE-; -WARD, -WARDS.] **1.** Near, at, or belonging to, the fore part; in advance of something else; as, the *forward* gun in a ship, or ship in a fleet.

vance; also, to come forth; proceed. *Obs.*

forthi. + FORTHY. [DIAL.]

forthingdole. + FARTHING-

forth'ly, *a.* Healthy; vital. *Obs.*

forth'most, *a. & adv.* Foremost.

forthon, *adv.* [*forth*, adv. + *on*, adv.] Forward; onward; forth; forthwith. *Obs.*

for-thon', *conj.* [AS. *for ðon, for ðām*, for that, where *ðon, ðām*, are oblique cases of the demonstrative pronoun. See THE.] For the reason that; because; also, therefore. *Obs.*

forth-pass', *v. i.* To pass forth; to proceed. *Obs.*

forth'put'ting (fôrth'pōōt'ĭng; fôrth'pŏōt'-), *a.* Bold; forward; aggressive; presumptuous.

forth'put'ting, *n.* **1.** Act of putting forth.

2. Forward or aggressive conduct. *U. S.*

forth-rast', *p. a.* [P. p fr. AS. *forþræstan* to crush.] Distorted; crushed. *Obs.*

forth'right'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

forth-set', *v. t.* To set forth; to exhibit. *Obs.*

forth-show', *v. t.* To show forth; to exhibit. *Obs.*

forth-tell', *v. t.* To tell forth. *R.*

forth'ward', *n.* Forward; agreement; covenant. *Obs.*

forth'ward (fôrth'wẽrd), *adv. & a.* Forward. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **forth'ward-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

forth-wend', *v. t.* To go forth; depart. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

forth'with-al', *adv.* Forthwith.

for-thy', *conj.* [AS. *forðȳ; for*, prep. + *ðȳ*, instrumental neut. of *sē, sēo, ðæt*, pron. demonstrative and article. See THE.] Therefore. *Obs.*

forth'y, *a.* [See FORTH, *adv.*] Characterized by forwardness; forward; officious; also, affable; genial. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

for'ties (fôr'tĭz), *n. pl.* See FORTY. [See -ABLE.]

for'ti-fi'a-ble (-tĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.*

for'ti-fi er (-ẽr), *n.* One that fortifies.

for'ti-lage, *n.* + FORTALICE.

fort'in, *n.* [F. See FORT, *n.*] A little fort. *Obs.*

for'tin, *n.* See MEASURE.

For'tin-bras (fôr'tĭn-brăs), *n.* Prince of Norway in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet."

For'tin's' ba-rom'e-ter (fôr'tĭnz'). [After Jean *Fortin*, French engineer.] See BAROMETER.

for-tired', *p. a.* Greatly wearied. *Obs.*

‖ **for'tis** (fôr'tĭs), *a.* [L.] Strong; as, a *fortis* sound.

‖ **for'ti-ter et rec'te.** [L.] Bravely and rightly.

‖ **for'ti-ter in re', sua'vi-ter in mo'do** (swä'vĭ-tẽr). [L.] Strongly in deed, gently in manner.

fort'let, *n.* See -LET.

fort major. *Mil* A staff officer second in command in a fortified place *Obs. or Hist.*

for'to, *prep. & conj.* [*for*, prep + *to*, prep.] Till; until. *Obs.*

fortoun. + FORTUNE.

fortravail, *v. t.* To wear out with labor. *Obs.*

for-tread', *v. t* [AS *fortredan.*] To tread down; trample *Obs*

fort royal. *Mil.* A fort of great magnitude. *Obs. or Hist.*

fortuit, *a.* [F.] Fortuitous. *Obs.*

for'tun-a-ble, *a.* Fortunate; also, fortuitous. *Obs.* — **for'tun-a-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

for'tu-na-cy, *n.* Fortunateness.

‖ **for-tu'na fa'vet fa'tu-is** (fät'tŭ-is). [L.] Fortune favors fools.

for'tu-nate, *v. t. & i.* [See FORTUNATE, *a.*] To make fortunate. *Obs.* — **for'tu-na'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

for'tu-nate-ly, *adv.* of FORTUNATE.

for'tu-nate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

For'tu-na'tus (fôr'tŭ-nā'tŭs). *Bib.*

for'tune, *adv.* Perchance. *Obs.*

for'tuned (fôr'tŭnd), *a* Having (a certain) fortune or a fortune *Rare* [tous. *Obs.*]

for'tu-nel, *a.* [OF.] Fortui-

for'tune-less, *a.* See -LESS.

fortune stealer. One who carries off an heiress or rich woman. *Obs.* — **fortune stealing** *Obs.*

Fort Union. [From *Fort Union*, in North Dakota.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Lower Eocene in the western United States. See GEOLOGY.

for-tu'ni-ty (fôr-tū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fortune; misfortune. *Obs.*

for'tun-ize, *v. t.* To regulate the fortune of; to make happy. *Obs.*

for'tu-nous, *a.* [OF. *fortuneus.*] Fortuitous; fortunate. *Obs.*

for'ty-knot', *n.* A prostrate tropical American herb (*Alternanthera achyrantha*), with many-jointed stems. [CUE.

for'ty-skew'er, *n.* = FORTES-

for'ty-spot', *n.* See PARDALOTE.

for-vay', *v. t.* [OF. *forvoier; fors* outside + *voie* way.] To go astray; to err. *Obs.*

forwake, forwaked, *a.* Tired out with waking or watching. *Obs*

for-walk', *v. t.* To tire out with walking. *Obs.*

forwalowit, *p. a.* [*for-* + *wallowed.*] Wearied from tossing about. *Obs. Scot.*

for-wan'der, *v. i.* To wander far, or become weary from wandering. *Obs., Archaic, or Scot.*

2. Moving, tending, or leading toward a position in front; onward; as, a *forward* movement.
3. *Com.* Of, pertaining to, or for, the future; relating to, or for, future delivery; as, *forward* buying; *forward* produce; a *forward* price or contract.
4. Advanced, esp. beyond the usual degree; advanced for the season or for one's years; precocious; as, the grass is *forward*, or *forward* for the season; we have a *forward* spring; a *forward* child.
5. Ready; prompt, strongly inclined; also, overready.
Only they would that we should remember the poor; the same which I also was *forward* to do. *Gal* II. 10.
6. Ardent; eager; earnest, in an ill sense, less reserved or modest than is proper; bold; confident; pert; as, the boy is too *forward* for his years.
Men disagreeably *forward* from their shyness. *T Arnold.*
7. Extreme; ultra; radical; supporting an advanced policy or energetic action in the direction of what is regarded as progress, as, *forward* statesmen; *forward* measures.
forward delivery, *Finance*, future delivery. — **f. quotation**, *Finance*, a quotation for a future delivery.

for'ward (fôr'wĕrd), *n.* **1.** A wrestling trick by which an antagonist was thrown forward. *Obs.*
2. *Naut.* The fore part of a vessel. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. In certain games, as football, polo, hockey, etc., one of the players stationed at, or relatively near, the front of their side or team, and whose chief duty is to carry on the offensive play. Cf. 2d BACK, 6 d.

for'ward, *v. t.*; FOR'WARD-ED; FOR'WARD-ING. **1.** To help onward; to advance; promote; accelerate; quicken; hasten; as, to *forward* the growth of a plant; to *forward* one in improvement.
2. To send forward; to send toward the place of destination; to transmit; as, I sent the box this morning and shall *forward* the bill of lading this afternoon; I have written the letter but not *forwarded* it.
3. Specif., to send or ship onward from an intermediate post or station in transit, as from one carrier to another, or, of a letter, from the post office of address to another.
4. *Bookbinding.* To put (a book) into its cover and otherwise prepare for the finisher by trimming, lining, etc.

for'ward-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that forwards (in any sense); esp., one who sends forward anything; *Com.*, one who receives goods for transportation and delivers them to the carrier by whom they are to be transported, but does not assume, and is not paid for, the transportation; a forwarding merchant or agent The same person may act as carrier as to one part of the route and *forwarder* as to another.

for'ward-ing, *n.* Act of one that forwards; esp., the act of receiving goods for transportation and delivering them to the carrier. See FORWARDER.

for'ward-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being forward; specif.: **a** Readiness; promptness; eagerness; ardor; zeal; as, the *forwardness* of Christians in propagating the gospel. **b** An advanced stage of progress or of preparation; advancement, esp. beyond the usual degree; earliness; precocity; as, his measures were in *forwardness*; the *forwardness* of spring or of corn; the *forwardness* of a pupil. **c** Boldness; confidence; assurance; esp., overboldness; pertness; presumption.
In France it is usual to bring children into company, and cherish in them, from their infancy, a kind of *forwardness* and assurance *Addison.*

Syn. — Promptness, promptitude, eagerness, ardor, zeal, assurance; confidence, boldness, impudence, presumption.

for'wards (fôr'wĕrdz), *adv.* [See FORWARD, *a.* The *s* is properly a genitive ending.] Forward.

for-why' (fôr-hwī'), *adv. & conj.* [AS. *for hwī*; *for* for + *hwī*, *hwÿ*, instrumental case neut. of *hwā* who.] *Archaic, Colloq., or Dial.* **a** As an adverb: Why; wherefore. **b** As a conjunction: Because; for; since.

for-worn' (fôr-wôrn'), **fore-worn'** (fôr-; 201), *a.* Worn out; wasted; used up; hackneyed. *Archaic.*
A silly man, in simple weeds *forworn*. *Spenser.*
Old *foreworn* stories almost forgotten. *Brydges.*

fos'sa (fŏs'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -SÆ (-ē). [L., a ditch. See FOSSE.] *Anat.* A pit, cavity, or depression; as, the temporal *fossa* of the skull; the zygomatic *fossa*; the nasal *fossæ*, etc.
fossæ of the skull *or* **cranium.** See CRANIAL FOSSÆ. — ‖ **fos'sa na-vi'cu-la'ris** (nȧ-vĭk'ū-lā'rĭs) [NL. *navicularis*, fr. L. *navicula* a little ship, because the fossa is boat-shaped], *Anat.*, a dilatation of the spongy portion of the urethra near its end. — **f. of the antihelix**, *Anat.*, the depression between the two branches at the upper end of the antihelix of the external ear. — **f. of the helix**, *Anat.*, the groove between the helix and antihelix of the ear. — ‖ **fos'sa o-va'lis** (ō-vā'lĭs) [NL., oval depression], *Anat.*, a depression on the interauricular septum, the remains of the foramen ovale of the fetus.

fosse (fŏs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fossa*, fr. *fodere*, *fossum*, to dig.] **1.** A canal; a ditch; a trench; specif., *Fort. & Archæol.*, a ditch or moat.
2. A pit; a grave. *Obs.*
3. *Anat.* A fossa. *Obs or R.*

fos-sette' (fŏ-sĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fosse* a fosse.] **1.** **a** A little hollow; hence, a dimple. **b** Specif., *Zool.*, in bivalve shells, a depression for the resilium.
2. *Med.* A small, deep-centered ulcer of the transparent cornea.

fos'sick (fŏs'ĭk), *v. i.*; FOS'SICKED (-ĭkt); FOS'SICK-ING. [Dial. E. *fossick*, *fossuck*, a troublesome person, *fussick* to potter over one's work, *fussock* to bustle about; of uncertain origin. Cf. FUSS.] **1** *Mining.* To search for gold by picking at stone or earth or among roots in isolated spots, picking over abandoned workings, etc.; hence, to steal gold or auriferous matter from another's claim. *Australia.*
2. To search about; to rummage.
A man who has *fossicked* in nature's byways. *D. Macdonald.*

fos'sick, *v. t.* To hunt; to dig. *Australia.*

fos'sil (fŏs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *fossilis*, fr. *fodere* to dig: cf. F. *fossile*. See FOSSE.] **1.** Dug out of the earth; as, *fossil* coal; *fossil* salt. *Obsoles.*
2. Of the nature of a fossil; contained in rocks, whether petrified or not; as, *fossil* plants; *fossil* shells.
3. Antiquated; dead to change or progress.
fossil copal. = COPALITE. — **f. cork, flax, paper,** *or* **wood,** varieties of amianthus — **f. farina** *or* **meal,** rock meal. — **f. ivory,** ivory from the tusks of the mammoth, which are preserved in the ice or frozen soil of northern Siberia in considerable numbers, and form an article of commerce. — **f. ore,** *Mining*, fossiliferous red hematite. — **f. wax.** = CERESIN.

fos'sil, *n.* **1.** Originally, any rock, mineral, or other object dug out of the earth.
2. Now, any remains, impression, or trace, of an animal or plant of past geological ages, which has been preserved in a stratified deposit or in a cave. The term is frequently further restricted to remains of a stony nature, as those which have undergone more or less petrifaction. The term is applied to footprints or other tracks of animals which have been preserved on the surfaces of the strata.
3. A person whose views and opinions are extremely antiquated; one whose interests are in the past rather than the present; also, a thing that has become fossilized, or dead or fixed. *Chiefly Colloq.*

fos-sil-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Containing fossils.

fos'sil-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fossilisation*.] The process of converting, or of being converted, into a fossil. Cf. PETRIFACTION.

fos'sil-ize (fŏs'ĭl-īz), *v. t. & i.*; FOS'SIL-IZED (-īzd); FOS'SIL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *fossiliser*.] **1.** To convert into a fossil; to petrify; as, to *fossilize* bones or wood.
2. To cause to become antiquated, rigid, or fixed, as by fossilization; to mummify; deaden
Ten layers of birthdays on a woman's head
Are apt to *fossilize* her girlish mirth. *Mrs. Browning.*

fos'sil-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To become fossil
2. To become antiquated, rigid, or fixed, beyond the influence of change or progress.
3. To seek fossils for purposes of study; to collect fossils.

fos'sor (fŏs'ôr), *n.*; *pl.* L. FOSSORES (fŏ-sō'rēz), E. FOSSORS (-ôrz). [L., fr. *fodere*, *fossum*, to dig] **1.** A gravedigger, esp., in the early church, one who had charge of burials.
2. [*cap.*] *pl.* (FOSSORES). *Zoöl.* See DIGGER WASP.

fos-so'ri-al (fŏ-sō'rĭ-ăl), *a* [L. *fossor* a digger.] Fitted for digging; adapted for burrowing or digging; as, a *fossorial* foot; a *fossorial* animal.

fos'tor (fŏs'tẽı), *n.* [AS. *fōster*, *fōstor*, nourishment, fr. *fōda* food. See FOOD.] **1.** Food; nourishment. *Obs.*
2. Fosterage; nursing. *Obs*
3. Offspring; a foster child; a nursling. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

fos'ter, *n.* [AS. *fōstre*. See 1st FOSTER, *n.*] A foster parent; a fosterer. *Obs or Archaic.*

fos'ter, *a.* [See 1st FOSTER, *n*] Affording, receiving, or sharing nourishment or nurture, though not related by blood. Hence: **foster mother** or **father,** a woman or man who has performed the duties of a parent to the child of another by rearing the child as an own child; also, a child's wet nurse or her husband; **foster child, daughter,** or **son,** one who has received the care of a foster parent; **foster brothers** or **sisters,** those reared as children in the same family, or nursed at the same breast, but not of the same parentage; **foster parent,** a foster father or mother. *Foster* is sometimes applied figuratively, as in **foster earth,** earth by which a plant is nourished though not its native earth; **foster nurse,** a wet nurse or a nurse who brings up as her own the child of another. *Shak.* — **foster nursing.**

fos'ter (fŏs'tẽr), *v. t.*; FOS'TERED (-tẽrd); FOS'TER-ING. [ME. *fostren*, fr. AS. *fōster*, *fōstor*, food, nourishment. See FOSTER, *n.*] **1.** To feed; nourish; support; rear.
Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children. *Shak.*
2 To cherish; to nurse; to promote the growth of; to encourage; to sustain and promote; as, to *foster* genius.

Syn. — Indulge, encourage, gratify, nourish, nurse. — FOSTER, CHERISH, HARBOR are here compared in their figurative senses. FOSTER commonly implies the promotion of growth; CHERISH, fondness or indulgence; HARBOR, entertainment or lodging (esp. with reference to evil thoughts or designs); as, "Courage, . . . like genial heat, *fosters* all other virtues and gifts" (*Carlyle*); "Everything that, from more than three months back, . . . had *fostered* in the princess a like conviction" (*H. James*); "She rose . . . nourishing, *cherishing* next her soft heart, voicelessly fluttering, hopes that she would have died sooner than have acknowledged" (*Stevenson*); "She *cherished* no petty resentment" (*J. R. Green*); "Nothing is more astonishing to me than that people, so greatly warmed with a sense of liberty, should be capable of *harboring* such weak superstition, and that so much bravery and so much folly can inhabit the same breasts" (*Pope*). See GRATIFY, NURSE.

fos'ter, *v. i.* To be nourished or trained up. *Obs.*

fos'ter-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** Care of a foster child; also, state of being a foster child.
2. Custom of intrusting a child to foster parents.
3. Act of encouraging or promoting development.

fos'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that fosters.
2. A foster brother. *Ireland.*

fos'ter-land' (-lănd'), *n.*, or, *in sense 2 usually*, **foster land** [AS. *fōsterland.*] **1.** *O. Eng. Law.* Land allotted for the maintenance of monks.
2. One's adopted country.

fos'ter-ling, *n.* [AS. *fōstorling*] A foster child.

fos'tress (fŏs'trĕs), *n.* [For *fosteress.*] A woman who fosters; a nurse.

foth'er (fŏth'ẽr), *v. t.*; FOTH'ERED (-ẽrd); FOTH'ER-ING. [Cf G. *futtern*, *füttern*, to cover within or without, to line, D. *voeren*, *voederen*. Cf. FUR.] *Naut.* To cover (a sail or piece of canvas) with rope yarn, oakum, etc., to make a collision mat or to prepare it for hauling under a ship to stop a leak by being forced against the ship by the pressure of the water; also, to stop (a leak) thus. *Rare.*

Foth'er-gil'la (fŏth'ẽr-gĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. John *Fothergill*, English physician.] *Bot.* A genus of hamamelidaceous shrubs containing two species, natives of the southern United States. The leaves resemble those of the related witch-hazel, but the small white apetalous flowers are in dense spikes. They are sometimes cultivated

Fou'cault' cur'rent (fōō'kō'). [After J. B. L. *Foucault* (1819–68), French physicist.] *Elec.* An eddy current.

Foucault prism. A variety of Nicol prism in which the two sections of spar are separated by air instead of cement.

Fou'cault's' ex-per'i-ment (fōō'kōz'). The pendulum experiment first tried in 1851 in the Panthéon, Paris, by J. B. L Foucault, demonstrating the axial rotation of the earth by the apparent clockwise motion of the pendulum's plane of oscillation.

foul (foul), *a.*; FOUL'ER (-ẽr); FOUL'EST. [ME. *foul*, *ful*, AS. *fūl*; akin to D. *vuil*, G. *faul* rotten, OHG. *fūl*, Icel. *fūll*, Dan. *fuul*, Sw *jul*, Goth. *fūls*, Lith. *puti* to be putrid, L. *putere* to stink, be putrid, *pus* pus, Gr. *πύον* pus, *πύθειν* to cause to rot, Skr. *pūy* to stink. Cf. DEFILE to foul, FILE to foul, FILTH, PUS, PUTRID.] **1.** Exceedingly offensive to the senses; very ill-smelling and ill-looking, as from rottenness; loathsome; disgusting; as, a *foul* disease; *foul* odors; hence, charged or clogged with filth or noxious matter; as, a *foul* sewer; *foul* air; *foul* water.
2. Covered with, containing, or clogged by, dirt or foreign matter; not clean; soiled; muddy, discolored; smeared; impure; as, a *foul* chimney; a ship *foul* with barnacles; a gun *foul* from firing; wheels *foul* with mire.
3. Hence: **a** Disfigured. *Obs.* "My face is *foul* with weeping." *Job* xvi. 16. **b** Defaced, as by changes or markings; as, a *foul* manuscript; covered with corrections of errors; as, a *foul* proof. *Obs. or Cant.* **c** Ceremonially unclean. *Obs.*
4. Hateful; detestable; shameful; odious, wretched. "The *foul* witch Sycorax." *Shak.*
Who first seduced them to that *foul* revolt? *Milton.*

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for'ward'. † FOREWARD.
for'ward-ly, *a.* Ready; eager; advanced. *Obs.*
for'wards, *a.* Forward. *Obs.*
for-warn', *v. t.* [AS. *forwyrnan*, *forwiernan*. See WARN to refuse] To forbid; prohibit. *Obs.*
for-wa'ry, *v. t.* [*for-* + AS. *wergan*, *wyrgan*, to curse.] To curse. *Obs.* [lar waste. *Obs* |
for-waste', *v. t.* To waste; to |
for-watch'ed, *p. a.* Tired from watching. *Obs.*
forwe. † FURROW.
for-wean', *v. t.* [*for-* + AS. *wenan* to accustom] To pamper. *Obs.exc* for-weend'(fôr-wēnd'), *p. p. Dial. Eng.* [away. *Obs* |
for-wear', *v. t.* To wear out or |
for-wea'ry (fôr-wē'rĭ), *v. t.* To weary extremely; to exhaust. *Archaic.* [haustion. *Obs.* |
for-weep', *v. i.* To weep to exforwelewe, *v. i.* [*for-* + ME. *welewen* wither.] Wither. *Obs.*
for-welk', *v. t.* [See FOR-; WELK, *v.*] To dry up; wither. *Obs.*
for-wend', *v. t.* [See FOR-; WEND to go.] To change; turn. *Obs.*
for-wer'pe, *v. t.* [AS. *forweorpan*. See WARP.] To reject. *Obs.*
for-whore', *v.t.* To debauch. *Obs.*
for-wit', etc. † FOREWIT, etc.
forwith, *adv. & prep.* Before. *Obs*
for-wit'ting, *n.* [See FOR-; WITE] Reproof. *Obs.*
for-wlench', *v. t.* [AS. *forwlencan*] To render proud. *Obs.*
for-won'der-ed, *p. a.* Amazed. *Obs.*
for-wor'den, forwoden, *p. a.* [AS. *forworden*, p. p. of *forweorþan*.] In a ruinous or desolate state. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
for-work', *v. t.* [AS. *forwyrcan*.] To forfeit; ruin; injure; to wear out with work. *Obs.*
forworpe. † FORWERPE.
for-wor'ship, *v. t.* To worship wrongly. *Obs.*
for-worth', *v. i.* [AS. *forweorþan*] To perish; go wrong, also, to become deteriorating. *Obs.*
for-wot'. † FOREWOT.
for-wound', *v. t.* To wound badly. *Obs.*
for-wox'en, *p. a.* [ME. p. p. fr AS. *forweaxan* to grow immoderately.] Grown beyond measure. *Obs.* [hide. *Obs.*|
for-wrap', *v. t.* To wrap up;
for-wray', *v. t.* [AS. *forwrēgan*] To betray; accuse. *Obs.*
forwretthe, *v. t.* [*for-* + ME. *wraðien*, *wræþþen*, to make wroth.] To anger greatly. *Obs.*
foryelde, *v. t.* [AS. *forgieldan.*] To repay; requite. *Obs.*
for-yel'low, *v. t.* To turn yellow; to fade. *Obs.*
foryeme, *v. t.* [AS. *forgēman*, *forgÿman.*] To neglect. *Obs.*
foryete. † FORGET.
foryiven. † FORGIVE.
‖ **for-zan'do** (fôr-tsän'dō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* = SFORZANDO.
fos'fate. Phosphate. *Ref. Sp.*
fos-for'ic. Phosphoric. *Ref. Sp.*
fos'for-us. Phosphorus. *Ref. Sp.*
fosile. † FOCILE.
Fosite, *n.* See FORSETI. [fall.|
foss (fŏs). Var. of FORCE, waterfoss. Var. of FOSSE.
fos'sa (fŏs'ȧ), *n.* **a** Var. of FOUSSA. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* See FOSSANE.
fos'sage (fŏs'ăj), *n.* [LL. *fossagium*, L. *fossa* ditch.] *O. Eng. Law.* A duty paid in lieu of, or for the repair and cleaning of the moat round a fortification.
fos'sane (fŏs'ān), *n* [F.] A Madagascan civet (*Fossa daubentoni*) constituting the monotypic genus *Fossa*.
fos-sa'ri-an (fŏ-sā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [LL. *fossarius*, fr. L. *fossa* ditch, grave.] *Eccl. Hist.* **a** A gravedigger in the early church; a fossor. **b** One of a lay order for the burial of the dead, founded by Constantine. [fosse; ditch.|
‖ **fos'sé'** (fŏ'sā'). *n.* [F.] A **fossed** (fŏst), *a.* Provided with or as with a fosse.
fos'set. Obs. or dial. var. of FAUCET.
fos'set. † FACET.
fos'sick-er, *n.* One who fossicks.
fos'si-form (fŏs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a fossa.
fos'sil-age, *n.* A collection or system of fossil things.
fos'sil-at'ed (fŏs'ĭ-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Fossilized. [Fossilization.|
fos'sil-a'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.*|
fos'siled (fŏs'ĭld), *a.* Fossilized. *Rare.*
fos-sil'i-fy (fŏ-sĭl'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -I'FY-ING (-fī'ĭng). To convert into, or become, a fossil. — **fos-sil'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. Both R.* [-ISM
fos'sil-ism (fŏs'ĭl-ĭz'm), *n.* See|
fos'sil-ist, *n.* A paleontologist.
fos-sil'o-gy (fŏ-sĭl'ŏ-jĭ). † FOSSILOLOGY. — **fos-sil'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n. Obs.*
fos'si-lol'o-gy (fŏs'ĭ-lŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*fossil* + *-logy.*] Paleontology. — **fos'si-lol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **fos'si-lo-log'i-cal** (-lŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a. All Rare.*
Fos-so'res (fŏ-sō'rēz), **Fos-so'ri-a** (fŏ-sō'rĭ-ȧ), *n pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See DIGGER WASP.
fos-so'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Fossorial.
fos'su-la (fŏs'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *fossa* ditch.] A small fossa; esp., in corals of the group Rugosa, a small pit on one side of the cup, where the septa are greatly reduced.
fos'su-late, *a. Zoöl.* Slightly hollowed or grooved.
fos'sule (fŏs'ūl), *n.* = FOSSULA.
fos'su-let (-ū-lĕt), *n.* = FOSSULA.
fos'ter, *n.* [See FORESTER.] A forester. *Obs.*
fos'ter-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
foster brother. [AS. *fōsterbrōðor.*] See FOSTER, *a.*
foster child. [AS. *fōstercild.*] See FOSTER, *a.*
fos'terd. Fostered. *Ref. Sp.*
foster dam. A foster mother.
foster daughter. See FOSTER, *a.*
foster earth. See FOSTER, *a.*
foster father. [AS. *fōsterfæder*] See FOSTER, *a.*
fos'ter-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
fos'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FOSTER. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** The custom of fosterage. **b** Food; sustenance. — **fos'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*
foster-lean, *n.* [AS. *fōsterlēan.*] *AS. Law.* Remuneration fixed for rearing a foster child. *Obs.*
fos'ter-ment, *n.* Food; nourishment. *Obs.*
foster mother. [AS. *fōstermōdor.*] See FOSTER, *a.*
foster parent. See FOSTER, *a.*
fos'ter-ship, *n* See -SHIP.
foster sister. See FOSTER, *a.*
foster son. See FOSTER, *a.*
fos'tite (fŏs'tīt), *n.* [Prob. formed from sulphostea*tite*.] = SULPHOSTEATITE.
fos'tre. † FOSTER.
fos'trild, *n.* Nurse. *Obs.*
fot (fŏt) Obs. or dial. Eng var. of FET. [MEASURE.|
fot (fŏt), *n.* [Sw., foot] See|
fot, fote. † FOOT.
f. o. t. *Abbr.* Free on truck.
foth'er (fŏth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *fōðer* a cartload; akin to G. *fuder*, OHG. *fuodar*] **1.** A wagonload; a load of any sort; hence, a great deal. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. A weight by which lead and some other metals were formerly sold, in England, varying from 19 to 24 cwt., and divided into 30 *fotmals* [of FODDER.|
foth'er. Obs. or dial Eng var.
Foth'er-in-gay', the (fŏth'ẽr-ĭn-gā'). See COETIGAN.
fo'tive, *a.* [L. *fovere*, *fotum*, to keep warm, to cherish.] Nourishing. *Obs.*
fot'mal (fŏt'măl), *n.* An old weight for lead, etc., usually about 70 lbs. See FOTHER, 2.
fo'to-graf, fo-tog'ra-fer, fo'to-graf'ic, fo'to-graft, fo-tog'ra-fy, etc. Ref spellings of PHOTOGRAPH, etc.
fo-tom'e-ter, fo-tom'e-try, fo'to-type. Photometer, etc. *R.Sp.*
fotte. † FET, FOOT
fo'tus, *n.* [L.] Fomentation. *Obs.*
fou. † FAW, *a.*
fou (fōō). Scot. and dial Eng var. of FOUL, FULL. [*Obs. Scot.*|
fou, *n.* [From FULL, *a.*] Bushel. ‖ **fou'age'** (fōō'ăzh', fōō'ăj), *n* [F.] = FEUAGE. [of FOOSE.|
fou'at (fōō'ăt). Scot. dial. form|
fouch, *n.* [Cf. F. *fourche* fork.] Hind quarters (of deer). *Obs.*
foud (foud), *n.* [Icel. *fögetj.*] In the Orkney and Shetland Islands, formerly, the president of the Supreme Court; now, also in the Faroe Islands, a district magistrate or bailiff.
fou'dre. † FOULDRE.
fou-droy'ant (fōō-droi'ănt; *F.* fōō'drwa'yaN'), *a.* [F.] **1.** Thundering; stunning; dazzling.
2. *Med.* Fulminant; fulminating [of FOOSE.|
fou'et (fōō'ĕt). Scot. dial form|
fouet'tée' (twĕ'tā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *fouetter* to whip.] Whipped.
‖ **fou'gade'** (fōō'găd'), ‖ **fou'gasse'** (-gas'), *n* [F.] *Mil.* A small mine, the form of a covered well sunk from the surface of the ground. *Obs. or R*
fough. † FAUGH. [FIGHT|
fought (fŏt), *pret. & p. p.* of|
fought'en (fŏt'n). Archaic p p. of FIGHT; esp., *Scot.*, worn out with fighting.
foughten field. A battle field. *Obs.*
fought'y (fout'ĭ), *a.* [AS. *fūht.*] Dirty; musty; moldy, stale. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **fougue** (fōōg). *n.* [F.] Fury.
foui'dar (foui'dar), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *fauj̈dār*, fr. Per *fauj* a host, troop (fr. Ar. *fauj*) + *dār* holding, keeping.] A petty officer of varying rank, as one in charge of police, or a criminal judge. *India.*
foui'dar-y, foui'dar-ry (-dār-ĭ), *n.* A foujdar's jurisdiction; a criminal court.
Foui'dar-y a-daw'lut. Also **Foui'dar-ry a-daw'lut.** [Hind. *fauj̈dārī 'adālat*, fr. *fauj̈dār* a (criminal) judge or magistrate, fr. Per.] See ADAWLUT.
fouk (fōk; fouk), *n* Folk. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
foul. † FOOL, FOWL.
foul (fōōl). Scot. var. of FULL.
foul, *v. t.* [F. *fouler* to tread, press. Cf. FOIL, *v.*, 1.] To trample. *Obs.*

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5. Scurrilous; obscene or profane; abusive; as, *foul* words; *foul* language.
6. Rough; harsh; not soft or fair. *Rare.*
Fair payment for *foul* words is more than due. *Shak.*
7. Not favorable; unpropitious; not fair or advantageous; as, a *foul* wind; a *foul* road; cloudy or rainy; stormy; not fair; — said of the weather, sky, etc.
So *foul* a sky clears not without a storm. *Shak.*
8. Not attractive, ugly; homely; poor. *Rare or Dial.*
Let us, like merchants, show our *foulest* wares. *Shak.*
9. Of food, coarse; gross; rank, also, eating coarse food; as, a "*foul* feeder" (this phrase is now commonly used, in sense first of *foul*, to denote a carrion or filth-eating creature). *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
10. Having freedom of motion interfered with by collision or entanglement; entangled; — opposed to *clear*; as, a rope or cable may get *foul* while being paid out.
11. Not conformed to the established rules and customs of a game, conflict, test, etc.; also, unfair; dishonest; dishonorable; as, a *foul* blow or stroke; *foul* riding.
12. *Baseball.* That is not fair (see FAIR BALL); as, a *foul* ball; a *foul* tip; pertaining to, or having to do with, fouls; as, the *foul* lines; the *foul* flags.
13. Of animals: **a** Torpid or sluggish, as from lack of exercise. *Obs.* **b** Of a dog, having the hair rough and irregular and inclined to stand out from the body.
Syn. — See DIRTY.
foul anchor. **a** The anchor when it hooks, or is entangled with, another anchor, or with a cable or wreck, or when the slack cable is entangled. **b** As a badge or symbol on a flag or pennant, a representation of an anchor with a section of cable loosely wound about its shank or depending from its ring. See illustrations of United States yacht ensign: Flag of the Secretary of the Navy; Flag of the British Admiralty. — **f. berth,** *Naut.*, a berth in which a ship is in danger of fouling another vessel when swinging at anchor. — **f. bill of health,** *or* **f. bill.** See BILL OF HEALTH. — **f. brood,** a very contagious and destructive disease of the larvæ of the honeybee, due to a bacillus (*Bacillus alvei*). — **f. hand,** *Card Playing*, a hand containing less or more than the proper number of cards. — **f. hawse,** a hawse in which the cables cross each other, or are twisted together. — **f. line,** *Baseball*, either of two straight lines extending from the rear corner of the home plate through the outer corner of first and third base respectively and prolonged to the boundary of the field. — **f. play,** unfair play; fig., unfair, perfidious, or dishonest conduct or dealing; specif. implying murder, as in "to meet with foul play." — **f. strike.** *Baseball.* **a** A ball batted by the batsman having either or both of his feet upon the ground outside the lines of his position. **b** A foul counted as a strike. See STRIKE.

foul (foul), *adv.* In a foul manner; foully. *Now Rare.*

foul, *n.* **1.** That which is foul, also, a foul condition.
2. An entanglement; a collision, as between boats.
3. *pl. Veter.* Hoof rot.
4. In various games or sports, an act committed contrary to the rules, a foul stroke, hit, play, or the like.
5. *Baseball.* A foul ball.

foul (foul), *v. t.*; FOULED (fould); FOUL'ING. **1.** To make foul or filthy; to defile; dirty; soil; pollute; as, to *foul* the face or hands with mire.
2. To disgrace; dishonor; discredit.
He has long been *fouling* with his slanders the names of those whom he should reverence. *C. G. D. Roberts.*
3. To incrust (the bore of a gun) with the residue from burnt powder in the process of firing.
4. To render foul, or ugly; to disfigure, as the countenance. *Rare.*
5. To cover (a ship's bottom) with anything that impedes its sailing; as, a bottom *fouled* with barnacles.
6. To entangle, so as to impede motion; as, to *foul* a rope or cable in paying it out; to come into collision with; as, one boat *fouled* another.
7. *Sporting.* To make a foul against; to treat (an antagonist) in a foul, or unfair, manner, as, in sparring, to strike (him) a foul blow.

foul, *v. i.* **1.** To become foul; as, a gun *fouls*, or becomes clogged with the residue from burnt powder.
2. To become entangled, as ropes; to come into collision; as, the two boats *fouled.*
3. *Sporting.* To make a foul play or stroke; in *Baseball*, to hit a foul ball.
to foul out, *Baseball*, to be put out on a foul ball.

fou-lard' (fōō-lärd'; *F.* fōō'lär'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A thin, soft material of silk, or silk and cotton, having a satin finish, orig. imported from India, but now also made elsewhere.
2. A handkerchief or neckerchief of foulard.

foul'ing (foul'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FOUL.
fouling point, *Railroads*, in a siding, that point where the rails begin to approach the main track.

foul'ly (foul'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *fūllīce.*] In a foul manner: **a** Loathsomely; fetidly; filthily. **b** Offensively to the eyes; so as to show foulness. **c** Shamefully; unfairly; dishonorably. **d** Obscenely; lewdly. **e** Grievously. *Obs.*

foul'-mouthed' (-mouthd'; -moutht'), *a.* Using language scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene, or profane; abusive.
So *foul-mouthed* a witness never appeared. *Addison.*

foul'ness, *n.* [AS. *fūlnes.*] Quality or state of being foul; also, that which is foul or which defiles.

found (found), *n.* A slim, three-square, single-cut file for comb makers.

found, *pret. & p. p.* of FIND. Specif.: *p. a.* Usually with qualifying adverb: Supplied, equipped, provided, or supported, esp. with food and lodging or necessary stores; as, the ship was well *found*; his pay was ten dollars a week and *found.*

found, *v. t.*; FOUND'ED; FOUND'ING. [F. *fonder*, L. *fundare*, fr. *fundus* bottom. See BOTTOM the lowest part; cf. FOUNDER. *v. t.*, FUND.] **1.** To lay the basis of; to set, or place, as on something solid, for support; to ground; to establish upon a basis, literal or figurative; to fix firmly.
A man that all his time
Hath *founded* his good fortunes on your love. *Shak.*
It fell not, for it was *founded* on a rock. *Matt.* VII. 25
2. To take the first steps or measures in erecting or building up; to furnish the materials for beginning; to begin to raise; to originate, as, to *found* a college; to *found* a family.
3. To endow. *Obs.*
4. To serve as a base or basis of or for.
5. To attach. *Obs.*

found (found), *v. i.* To be founded or based; to depend.

found, *v. t.* [F. *fondre*, L *fundere* to found, pour; akin to Gr. χέειν to pour, Skr. *hu*, Goth. *giutan*, OHG. *giozan*, G *giessen*, AS. *géotan.* Cf. ALCHEMY, CHEMISTRY, FUSE, *v.*] **1.** To melt and pour into a mold; to form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mold; to cast. "Whereof to *found* their engines." *Milton*
2. *Glass Manuf.* To melt or fuse (material); to make (glass) by so doing.
Syn. — Base, ground, institute, establish, fix.

found, *n.* **a** Act or process of founding; casting; melting. **b** Founded (cast) metal. *Obs. Scot.*

foun-da'tion (foun-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fundatio*; cf. F. *fondation.* See FOUND to establish.] **1.** Act of founding, fixing, or beginning to erect; state of being founded.
2. That upon which anything is founded; that on which anything stands, and by which it is supported; the lowest and supporting layer of a structure; groundwork; basis.
Behold, I lay in Zion, for a *foundation*, a stone, . . . a precious corner stone, a sure *foundation.* *Is.* XXVIII. 16.
The *foundation* of a free commonwealth. *Motley.*
3. *Arch.* The supporting part or member of a wall or structure, including the base course and footing courses; in a frame house, the whole substructure of masonry.
4. A donation or legacy appropriated to support a charitable institution, and constituting a permanent fund; a gift to a general public use; endowment.
5. That which is founded, or established by endowment; an endowed institution or charity; — used with *on*, formerly *of*, when said of the members; as, he was *on the foundation* at Eton.
Against the canon laws of our *foundation.* *Milton.*
6. A body, stock, or ground material, upon which anything is built up or by the modification of which anything is formed, as a fabric used to stiffen a dress or the like, or a sheet of pressed wax for a honeycomb.
Syn. — See BASE.

foun-da'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who derives support from the funds or foundation of a college or school. *Eng.*

foundation ring. *Locomotive Boilers.* A ring (approximately rectangular) serving as a distance piece to connect the internal and external fire-box shells at the bottom.

foundation school. In England, an endowed school.

foundation stone. A stone in the foundations of a building; specif., such a stone laid with public ceremony in celebration of the beginning of erection. Cf. CORNER STONE.

foundation stop. *Music.* Any of the (8-ft.) stops of an organ, the pipes of which are in unison with the pianoforte strings struck by the corresponding keys.

found'er (foun'dẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *fondeor*, L. *fundator.*] **1.** One who founds, establishes, and erects; one who lays a foundation; an author; one from whom anything originates, one who endows.
2. A supporter, or maintainer. *Obs.*

found'er, *n.* [From FOUND to cast; cf. F. *fondeur.*] **1.** One who founds; one who casts metals in various forms; a caster; as, a *founder* of bells, hardware, glass, or types.
2. Specif.: *Metal.* The foreman who immediately directs the operation of an iron blast furnace.

found'er (foun'dẽr), *v. i.*; FOUN'DERED (-dẽrd); FOUN'DERING. [OF. *fondrer* to fall in, cf. F. *s'effondrer*, fr. *fond* bottom, L. *fundus.* See FOUND to establish.] **1.** To fall in or down; to slip or slide down, as earth.
2. To fall violently or helplessly; to stumble; esp., to stumble and go lame, as a horse.
For which his horse for fear gan to turn,
And leap aside, and *foundrede* as he leep. *Chaucer.*
3. *Naut.* To become filled with water and sink, as a ship.
4. To fail; miscarry. "All his tricks *founder*." *Shak.*

foun'der, *v. t.* **1.** To undermine. *Obs.*
2. To cause to become disabled or lame; esp., to cause (a horse) to become affected with founder.
3. To strike with fear or wonder; to dismay; dumfounder.
I doubt ye *foundered* the chield. *Scott.*
4. *Naut.* To cause (a ship) to founder; to sink.
5. *Golf.* To drive (a ball) into the ground.

foun'der, *n.* Act of foundering, or sliding away.

foun'der, *n. Veter.* **a** = LAMINITIS. **b** See CHEST FOUNDER.

foun'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Causing foundering; likely to founder an animal, as because of mud, holes, or the like; as, a *founderous* road.

found'ers' shares (foun'dẽrz). *Law.* Shares issued to the organizers and promoters of a public company or corporation, in consideration of some supposed right or property. Such shares usually share in profits only after a certain percentage has been paid upon the common stock.

found'ing, *n.* The art of smelting and casting metals.

found'ling (found'lĭng), *n.* [ME. *foundling, fundling; finden* to find + *-ling*; cf. G. *fündling, findling.* See FIND, *v. t.*; 1st -LING.] An infant found after its unknown parents have deserted or exposed it; a child found and unclaimed by any parent or guardian.

found'ry (foun'drĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FOUNDRIES (-drĭz). [F. *fonderie.* See FOUND to cast.] **1.** Act, process, or art of casting metals; also, work produced by founders; castings.
2. A building, establishment, or works where metal or glass founding is carried on.

foundry iron *or* **pig.** *Iron Manuf.* A dark grade of pig iron, rich in carbon, used for making castings See IRON.

foundry proof. *Print.* A proof for a final reading before making plates.

fount (fount), *n. Print.* A font; — usual British spelling

fount, *n.* [OF. *font, funt*, fr. L. *fons, fontis*, a fountain; of uncertain origin, perh. akin to *fundere* to pour, E. *found* to cast. Cf FONT a fountain.] **1.** A fountain; a source.
2. = FONT, 4.

foun'tain (foun'tĭn), *n.* [F *fontaine*, L. *fontana*, fr. *fontanus* of a spring, fr. L. *fons, fontis.* See 2d FOUNT.]
1. A spring of water issuing from the earth; the source or head, as of a river.
2. An artificially produced jet or stream of water; also, the structure or works in which such a jet or stream rises or flows; a basin built and constantly supplied with pure water for drinking and other useful purposes, or for ornament.
3. A reservoir or chamber to contain a liquid or other substance which can be conducted or drawn off as needed for use; as, the ink *fountain* in a printing press, etc.
4 The source from which anything proceeds, or from which anything is supplied continuously; spring; source.
Judea, the *fountain* of the gospel. *Fuller.*
Author of all being,
Fountain of light, thyself invisible *Milton.*
5. *Her.* A roundel, barry wavy (usually of six), argent and azure.
Fountain of Lions See COURT OF LIONS. — **F. of Youth,** a mythical fountain whose waters were fabled to have the property of renewing youth. Such a fountain was sought by Ponce de Leon and other explorers of America. See BIMINI.

foun'tain-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A fountain or spring which is the head or source of a stream.
2. Primary or principal source; the special place or location from which anything issues or proceeds.

fountain pen. A pen with a reservoir in the holder which furnishes a supply of ink.

fountain pump. **1.** A structure for a fountain, having the form of a pump.
2. A portable garden pump which throws a jet.

fountain runner. *Founding.* A running gate supplied from a source below where the metal enters the mold.

fountain shell. The large West Indian conch shell (*Strombus gigas*), largely used for a garden ornament.

fountain tree. **a** = WATER VINE. **b** The deodar. **c** A Brazilian Cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Cæsalpinia pluviosa*).

Fou'qui-e'ri-a (fōō'kĭ-ē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Pierre Eloi *Fouquier* (1776–1850), French physician.] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubs or trees, natives of Mexico and the southwestern United States, constituting the family Fouquieriaceæ (order Hypericales). They have brittle wood and more or less spiny stems. The flowers are borne on naked branches. *F. splendens*, the ocotillo, or candlewood, is the best-known species. See CANDLEWOOD.

four (fōr; 201), *a.* [ME. *four, fower, feower*, AS. *féower*; akin to OS. *fiwar*, D. & G. *vier*, OHG. *fior*, Icel. *fjörir*, Sw. *fyra*, Dan. *fire*, Goth. *fidwōr*, Russ. *chetyre*, W. *pedwar*, L. *quatuor*, Gr. τέτταρες, τέσσαρες, πίσυρες, Skr. *catur.* Cf. FARTHING, FIRKIN, FORTY, CATER four, QUATER-COUSIN, QUATUOR, QUIRE of paper, TETRARCH.] One more than three; twice two; — a cardinal numeral used attributively; as, the *four* corners; often with ellipsis of the noun; as, a coach and *four* (horses).
Four Books, the group of canonical Chinese classics ranked second to the Confucian "Five Classics." It comprises: (1) The **Analects** (Chin. *Lun*[4] *Yü*[3]), a brief record of the teachings of Confucius on various subjects, largely in his own words, with personal details of his every-day life. (2) The **Book of Mencius** (Chin. *Mêng*[4]*tzŭ*[3]), recording the sayings of Mencius (b. 372 B. C.), the greatest champion of Confucianism. (3) The **Great Learning** (Chin. *Ta*[4] *Hsüeh*[2]), once a chapter in the Book of Rites, is a treatise on the right ordering of the individual, the family, and the state. (4) The **Doctrine of the Mean** (Chin. *Chung*[1] *Yung*[1]), originally also a chapter of the Book of Rites, is a philosophy of conduct based on uprightness, accord with the universe, and the golden mean. It is attributed to K'ung Chi, grandson of Confucius. — **f. corners.** **a** A kind of skittle game with four pins. **b** The intersection of two roads or meeting place of four roads; crossroad; — sometimes, in U. S., used to form part of the name of a village situated at such a place. — **f. crossway** *or* **crossways,** four corners; crossroad (in sense 2). — **f. genii of Amenti.** See AMENTI. — **f. hundred, the,** the exclusive social set of any place; — a phrase which owes its origin to Ward McAllister, a New York society leader, who gave it as his opinion, about 1889, that only this number of people were actually "in society" in that city. *Collog. or Humorous, U. S.* — **f. orders, the,** *also* **the orders f.,** the four orders of mendicant friars. See FRIAR. *Chaucer.* — **f. paws.** = DOUBLE COUPLERS. — **f. ports,** *Com.*, the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. *U. S.* — **f. senses** (of Scripture), four kinds or varieties of interpretation put upon Scripture, viz., the historical or literal, the allegorical, the moral, and the anagogical. "Jerusalem is *literally* a city of Palestine, *allegorically* the Church, *morally* the believing soul, *anagogically* the heavenly Jerusalem." *Schaff-Herzog.* — **f. species,** *Math.*, the four elementary operations in arithmetic: addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. — **F. Truths.** See BUDDHISM. — **f. way,** *or* **ways,** a four-cross-way; crossroad.

four, *n.* **1.** The sum of four units; four units or objects; — a cardinal numeral used substantively.
2. A symbol representing four units, as 4 or iv.
3. Something having as an essential feature four units or members; as: **a** A card, domino, etc., with four spots or pips. **b** Usually in *pl.* A set of four cards of the same denomination, as in poker. **c** A boat rowed by four oars, or a crew of four oarsmen; *pl.*, races for four-oared boats. **d** In various sports, a side or team of four.
4. Short for *four o'clock*, etc.

Fou'lah. Var. of FULAH.
fould. Fouled. *Ref. Sp.*
foulde. † FOLD, *n.*
foul'der, *v. t. & i.* [See FOULDRE, *n.*] To flash, as lightning; to lighten; gleam; thunder. *Obs.*
foul'dre, *n.* [F. *foudre*, OF. also *foldre*, fr. L. *fulgur.* See FULGOR.] Lightning; thunderbolt. *Obs.* [FOUL.
foule. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
‖ **fou'lé'** (fōō'lā'), *n.* [F., p. p., pressed.] A light woolen dress material with a glossy surface.
foul'er, *n.* One who fouls.
foul'head', *n.* [*foul* + *-head.*] Foulness. *Obs.*
fou'li-mart. Var. of FOUMART.
foul'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
foul'mart (*Scot.* fōōl'märt; fōō'-). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FOUMART. [-NESS.
foul'-mouthed'ness, *n.* See
foul'-spo'ken, *a.* Foul-mouthed.
Foul'-weath'er Jack. Admiral John Byron (1723–86), of England; — so called in allusion to his ill fortune at sea.
fou'mart (fōō'märt), *n.* [ME. *folmard, fulmard*; AS. *fúl* foul + *mearð* marten: cf. F. *marte, martre.* See MARTEN the quadruped.] The European polecat.
foun † FAWN, *n.*; FEW.
founce, *n.* [OF. *fonz.* See FUND, *n.*] Bottom. *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.* To settle or come down upon. *Obs.*
found. Short for CONFOUND. *Obs.*
found, *v. t.* To try; practice. *Obs.*
found, *v. i.* [AS. *fundian*] To set out or about; to proceed; to betake one's self; to depart. *Obs.*
found, *v. i.* [OF. *enfondre.* Cf. *E. D.*] To be benumbed with cold. *Obs.*
foun-da'tion-al (foun-dā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Fundamental. — **foun-da'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*
foun-da'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to a foundation. [COURSE.]
foundation course. = BASE
foun-da'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS. — **foun-da'tion-less-ness,** *n.*
foundation muslin *or* **net.** An open gummed fabric used for stiffening dresses, etc.
foundation plate. = BOTTOM PLATE **d.** [Founder. *Obs.*
foun-da'tor, *n.* [L. *fundator.*]
founde. † FAND, *v.*
foundement. † FUNDAMENT.
found'er, *n.* [Perh. due to confusion between *find* and *found*, pret. & p. p.] **1.** A finder. *Obs.*
2. *Lead Mining. Local, Eng.* **a** The discoverer of a mine. **b** The portion given to the first finder of a vein or rake; also, the portion first worked.
foun'derd. Foundered. *Ref. Sp.*
found'er's dust. Facing for a mold.
found'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
found'er's sand. Sand suitable for purposes of molding.
found'er-y (foun'dẽr-ĭ; -drĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). = FOUNDRY.
foundling hospital. An institution for foundlings.
found'ress, *n.*, *fem.* of FOUNDER.
foundry ladle. A ladle for carrying molten metal to the molds.
found'ry-man. *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man who works in a foundry.
foundry rattler. A machine for disintegrating and shaking out the cores of castings.
foune. † FAWN.
fount. † FONT.
foun'tained (foun'tĭnd), *a.* Having a fountain or fountains.
foun'tain-eer', *n.* [F. *fontainier, fontenier.*] A person who has the care of a fountain. *Obs.*
fountain inkstand *or* **inkwell.** An inkstand with a continual supply of ink from a reservoir.
fountain lamp. A lamp fed with oil from an elevated reservoir.
foun'tain-less, *a.* See -LESS.
foun'tain-let, *n.* See -LET.
foun'tain-ous, *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a fountain; full of or containing fountains. — **foun'tain-ous-ly,** *adv.*
fountain plant. A garden amaranth (*Amaranthus salicifolius*), with drooping flower clusters.
fount'ful, *a.* Full of fountains. *Poetic.*
Fou'qui-e'ri-a'ce-æ (fōō'kĭ-ē'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See FOUQUIERIA. — **fou'qui-e'ri-a'cecus** (-shŭs), *a.*

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four'-ball', *a. Golf.* Using four balls; — said of a game played by four players, two on each side, each player playing his own ball, the best ball on each side counting at each hole, — called also in the United States Scotch foursome and best-ball foursome.

four'-cen'tered, *or* **four'-cen'tred**, *a.* Having four centers; — said of an arch the intrados curve of which is described from four centers. See ARCH, *Illust.* (10).

four'chée', **four'ché'** (fo͝or'shā'), *a.* [F. See FORK.] *Her.* Forked, or divided at or near the end or ends into two parts, as a tail, — said esp. of a cross with two square ends at the extremity of each arm. See CROSS, *Illust.*

four'chette' (fo͝or'shĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fourche*, fr. L. *furca*. See FORK.] **1.** A fork; — a sense not naturalized.

2. Hence: **a** *Anat.* (1) A small fold of membrane, connecting the labia in the posterior part of the vulva. (2) The wishbone, or furculum, of birds. (3) The frog of a hoof. **b** *Surg.* An instrument used to raise and support the tongue during the cutting of the frænum. **c** *Glove Making.* The bifurcated piece between two adjacent fingers, forming the distance piece between the front and the back. **d** *Card Playing.* The combination of the card immediately above and the one immediately below a given card.

fourch'ite (fo͝orsh'ĭt), *n.* [From *Fourche* Mts., Arkansas.] *Petrog.* A basaltic rock composed essentially of augite in a ground mass of glass, analcite, or other minerals, and occurring chiefly in dikes.

four'-col'or, **four'-col'our**, *a. Printing.* Designating or pert. to a photomechanical process in which printings in four different colors, red, yellow, green, and blue, are used. Cf. COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

four'-cor'nered (fōr'kôr'nẽrd; 87, 201), *a.* Having four corners or angles; quadrangular.

four'-cy'cle, *n. Thermodyn.* A four-stroke cycle, as the Otto cycle, for an internal-combustion engine. Cf. TWO-CYCLE. — **four'-cy'cle**, *a.*

four'-di-men'sion-al, *a. Math.* Having, or relating to, four dimensions; — said of an extent or space or assemblage each of whose elements requires four coördinates or determinations to distinguish it completely from all others.

Four-drin'i-er (fo͝or-drĭn'ĭ-ẽr), *a. Paper Manuf.* Designating, or pertaining to, a kind of machine for making paper in an endless web, developed in England by Henry and Sealy Fourdrinier, assisted by Bryan Donkin, the engineer, at the beginning of the 19th century. See PAPER, *n.*, 1. — *n.* A Fourdrinier machine.

Fourdrinier cloth, a woven fabric of fine brass wire used in the Fourdrinier machine, for draining the paper pulp. — F. loom, a loom for weaving this cloth.

four'-eyed/ (fōr'īd'; 201), *a.* Having four eyes; *Slang*, spectacled.

four-eyed fish. **a** = FOUR-EYES. **b** A chætodont fish (*Chætodon capistratus* or allied species), having a pair of eyelike spots on the posterior part of the body or dorsal fin.

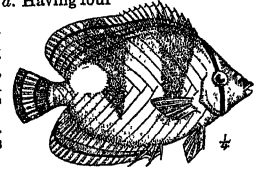

Four-eyed Fish (*Chætodon capistratus*).

four'-eyes/ (-īz'), *n.* **1.** Any fish of the genus *Anableps* (which see).

2. A person who wears spectacles. *Slang.*

four'fold/ (fōr'fōld'), *a.* [AS. *féowerfeald*.] Consisting of four things or parts; four times as much or as many; quadruple; as, a *fourfold* division. — *adv.* In quadruple degree; four times.

four'fold', *n.* An amount four times as many or as much.

four'-foot'ed (-fo͝ot'ĕd; -fo͝od; 87, 151), *a.* **1.** Having four feet; quadruped; as, *four-footed* beasts.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, quadrupeds.

four-footed butterflies. See NYMPHALIDÆ.

four'-hand'ed (fōr'hăn'dĕd; -dĭd; 87, 151), *a.* **1.** Having four hands; quadrumanous.

2. Requiring, or participated in by, four hands; specif.: **a** *Sports.* Adapted for, or played by, four "hands," or players. **b** *Music.* Composed or arranged for four hands, that is, two players.

four'-horned/ (-hôrnd'), *a.* Having four horns.

four-horned antelope, an Indian antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*) the male of which has two pairs of horns, the additional pair being smaller than, and in front of, the others.

Fou'ri-e'ri-an (fo͞o'rĭ-ē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to J. B. J. Fourier (1768–1830), a French mathematician and physicist.

Fourierian integral, *Math.*, a double integral whose first integral becomes Dirichlet's integral.

Fou'ri-er-ism (fo͞o'rĭ-ẽr-Iz'm), *n.* The coöperative socialistic system of François Marie Charles Fourier (1772–1837), a Frenchman, who recommended the reorganization of society into small communities, living in common; phalansterianism. Fourier's system is based on the passions or desires of men, which he held would, if given free play, by passional attraction cause the spontaneous formation of groups in society. The unit of social organization, to allow this free play, should consist of about 2,000 persons. Each group or *phalanx* should occupy a single building and provide itself with all the commodities and amusements desired. Each individual is to be allowed to take up that occupation for which he or she has natural aptitude and to change as often as desired. There are no salaries, but each is to receive an ample minimum and a share of the surplus. Numerous attempts to form communities on Fourier's system have been made in France and the United States, but with little success. See BROOK FARM.

Fou'ri-er-ist (fo͞o'rĭ-ẽr-Ĭst) } *n.* One who adopts the views
Fou'ri-er-ite (fo͞o'rĭ-ẽr-īt) } or system of F. M. C. Fourier; a believer, advocate, or practicer of Fourierism.

Fou'rier's' for'mu-la (fo͞o'ryāz'). [After Baron J. B. J. *Fourier*, French savant.] *Math.*

$$\text{Limit}\int_0^{\pi/2} F(x)\,\frac{\sin nx}{\sin x}\,dx = \frac{\pi}{2}F(0)$$

for n increasing without limit. It is of fundamental importance in Fourier's series.

Fourier's series. *Math.* A series proceeding by sines or cosines of multiples of a variable, the multiples varying as the natural numbers; as $C_1 \sin\frac{\pi}{a}x + C_2 \sin\frac{2\pi}{a}x + \ldots$.

When the series is uniformly convergent for x in the interval 0 to a, the C's may be expressed as definite integrals.

Fourier's theorem. *Math.* The theorem that if a periodic interval can be divided into a finite number of partial intervals within each of which the function is ordinary, a Fourier's series represents the function within each of those partial intervals; mechanically, this means that any rectilinear periodic motion may be resolved into a set of simple harmonic motions whose periods are aliquot parts of the original period (**Fourier's law**).

four'-in-hand', *a.* **1.** Consisting of four horses controlled by one person; as, a *four-in-hand* team; drawn by four horses driven by one person; as, a *four-in-hand* coach.

2. Designating a kind of necktie, consisting of a long band to be tied with a kind of slip knot presenting a broad portion in front and leaving the ends hanging vertically.

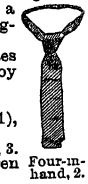

Four-in-hand, 2.

four'-in-hand', *n.* **1.** A team of four horses driven by one person; also, a vehicle drawn by such a team.

2. A four-in-hand tie.

four'-leg'ged (fōr'lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'; 151, 201), *a.* Having four legs.

four-legged escapement. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

four'ling (-lĭng), *n.* **1.** One of four children born at one birth. *Rare.*

2. *Cryst.* A twin crystal consisting of four individuals.

four'-mast'ed, *a. Naut.* Having four masts.

four-masted bark *or* **barque**, a ship having four masts, fore-and-aft rigged on the mizzen; — so called in Great Britain; in America sometimes called *shipentine*.

four'-o'clock', *n.* **1.** Any nyctaginiaceous plant of the genus *Mirabilis*, esp. the common garden species *M. jalapa*. Its fragrant yellow, red, or white flowers open late in the afternoon. Called also *marvel-of-Peru*.

2. The friar bird; — so called from its cry, which is fancied to resemble these words.

3. A light meal or refreshment taken by laborers about 4 P. M. *Dial. Eng.* Cf. FOUR-HOURS.

four'pence (fōr'pĕns; 201), *n.* **1.** The sum of four pence, or about eight cents; also, a British silver coin of this value, now used only as maundy money or for colonial circulation.

2. See FIPPENNY BIT.

four'pen-ny (-pĕn-Ĭ), *n.* A fourpence.

four'-post'er, *n.* A large bedstead with tall posts at the corners to support curtains.

The kingly *four-poster*, with its feather beds resting upon a straw mattress supported by tight cords. *John Fiske*

four'score' (fōr'skōr'; 201), *a.* [*four* + *score*, n.] Four times twenty; eighty. — *n.* Eighty units, objects, or years.

four'some (-sŭm), *a.* [*four* + 1st *-some*.] Consisting of four; requiring four participants. *Scot. or Golf.*

To witness with absorbing attention the "*foursome*" reel dancing, or the Highland "fling." *Encyc. of Sport.*

four'some, *n. Golf.* A game between four players, with two on each side and each side playing but one ball, the partners striking alternately. It is called a **mixed foursome** when each side consists of a man and a woman. See FOUR-BALL.

four'square/ (-skwâr'), *a. & adv.* Having four equal sides and four right angles; square; in a square form or position. Also fig. "The city lieth *foursquare*." *Rev.* xxi. 16.

four'square' (fōr'skwâr'; 201), *n.* A foursquare figure; square.

four'-strand'ed, *a.* Having four strands; specif., of a rope, having four strands laid up right-handed with a heart in the center.

four'teen' (fōr'tēn'; fōr'tēn'; 84; 201), *a.* [ME. *fourten*, *feowertene*, AS. *féowertȳne*, *féowertēne*. See FOUR, TEN; cf. FORTY.] **1.** Four and ten more; twice seven.

2. Fourteenth. *Obs.*

four'teen', *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than thirteen; also, fourteen units or objects.

2. A symbol for fourteen, as 14 or xiv.

four'teenth' (fōr'tēnth'; fōr'tēnth'; 84), *a.* [Cf. ME. *fourtende*, *fourtethe*, AS. *féowertéoða*.] **1.** Next in order after the thirteenth; as, the *fourteenth* day of the month.

2. Making or constituting one of fourteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

four'teenth', *n.* **1.** One of fourteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided; the quotient of a unit divided by fourteen.

2. *Music.* The octave of the seventh.

fourth (fōrth; 201), *a.* [ME. *fourthe*, fr. *four*; cf. ME. *ferthe*, *feorthe*, AS. *féorða*, fr. *féower* four.] Next in order after the third; the ordinal of four; also, forming one of four equal parts into which any unit may be divided.

fourth-class mail. See MAIL, postal system, etc. — **Fourth day**, Wednesday; — so called by Friends. — **f. estate**, the public press; the newspapers; — formerly applied variously, as to the mob. — **F. Gospel**, the Gospel according to St. John. — **f. nerve**, *Anat.*, specif., one of the fourth pair of cranial nerves; the trochlear nerve, supplying the superior oblique muscle of the eye. — **f. state of matter.** See STATES OF MATTER. — **f. ventricle.** *Anat.* See BRAIN. — **f. wheel**, *Horol.*, the wheel in a watch train that drives the pinion of the escapement wheel.

fourth, *n.* **1.** One of four equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided; quotient of a unit divided by four; a fourth part.

2. *Music.* **a** The interval embracing four diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, 6. **b** The tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a fourth apart. **d** The fourth tone of a scale, reckoning up from the tonic; the subdominant.

3. The fourth day of the month, esp., *Com.*, in *fourth of the month*, on which bills dated the first of the month become due owing to the three days of grace; also, specif. [*cap.*], in the United States, the fourth day of July, which is the anniversary of the declaration, in 1776, of American independence.

four'-way', *a.* Allowing passage in either of four directions; as, a *four-way* cock, or valve.

four-way cock, a cock connected with four pipes or ports, and having two or more passages in the plug, by which the adjacent pipes or ports may be made to communicate; formerly used as a valve in the steam engine, and now for various other purposes. In the illustration, *a* leads to the upper end of a steam-engine cylinder and *b* to the lower end; *c* is the steam pipe, and *d* the exhaust pipe.

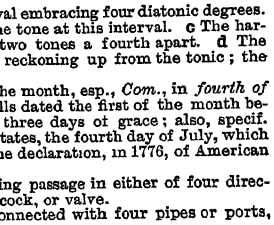

Four-way Cock.

four'-wheeled/ (fōr'hwēld'; 87), *a.* Having four wheels.

fo've-a (fō'vē-ă), *n.*; *L. pl.* -Æ (-ē). [L., a small pit.] A small depression or pit; a fossa; specif., *Bot.*, the hollowed leaf base in the quillwort (*Isoetes*), containing a sporangium.

‖ **fo've-a car-di'a-ca** (kar-dī'ă-kă) [L., pit of the heart], *Embryol.*, in certain embryos, as those of birds, a differentiated area in which the heart develops. — ‖ **f. cen-tra'lis** (sĕn-trā'lĭs). [L., central pit.] *Anat.* See RETINA.

fo've-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a fovea (esp. the fovea centralis); in the fovea.

fo've-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *fovea* a pit.] Pitted; having foveæ.

fo-ve'i-form (fō-vē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*fovea* + *-form*.] *Zool.* Like a fovea.

fo-ve'o-la (-ō-lă), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *fovea*.] A very small depression or pit; a small fovea; specif., *Bot.*, in *Isoetes*, a small depression just above the fovea, from which the ligule arises

fo've-o-late (fō'vē-ō-lāt) } *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Having small
fo've-o-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } pits or depressions.

fowl (foul), *n.* Instead of the *pl.* FOWLS (usual in sense 3) the singular is often used collectively. [ME. *foul*, *fowel*, *foghel*, *fuhel*, *fugel*, AS. *fugol*; akin to OS. *fugul*, D. & G. *vogel*, OHG. *fogal*, Icel. & Dan. *fugl*, Sw. *fogel*, *fågel*, Goth. *fugls*; of unknown origin, possibly by loss of *l*, from the root of E. *fly*.] **1.** Orig., a bird of any kind; later, a large or edible bird; — now usually replaced by the word *bird* in these senses, though persisting in combination, as in wild *fowl*, waterfowl, sea *fowl*, etc.

Behold the *fowls* of the air; for they sow not. *Matt.* vi. 26.
Like a flight of *fowl* *Shak.*

2. Any winged or flying animal, as a beetle or a bat. *Obs.*

3. When used alone, commonly, the domestic cock or hen (*Gallus domesticus*), esp. when considered as an article of food. In combination, any of certain other gallinaceous birds, esp. the wild species of the genus *Gallus* and those of *Numida*. Cf. JUNGLE FOWL, GUINEA FOWL.

4. The meat of fowls, esp. of the domestic fowl, used as food; often, in cookery, the flesh of a mature fowl.

fowl, *v. i.*; FOWLED (fould); FOWL'ING. [AS. *fugelian*.] To catch or kill wild fowl, for game or food, as by shooting, or by decoys, nets, etc.

Such persons as may lawfully hunt, fish, or *fowl*. *Blackstone.*

fowl, *v. t.* To go fowling over or through. *Obs.*

fowl'er (foul'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *fugelere*.] **1.** A person who pursues, esp. as an employment, wild fowl, or takes or kills them for sport or food; a bird catcher.

2. A form of light cannon, esp. for ships; a veuglaire. *Obs.*

Fowl'er's so-lu'tion (foul'ẽrz). *Pharm.* An aqueous solution of arsenite of potassium, of such strength that one hundred parts represent one part of arsenious oxide, or white arsenic. It is a convenient form for the administration of arsenic. It is named from Fowler, an English physician who first brought it into use.

fowl grass, *or* **fowl meadow grass.** **a** A slender pasture grass (*Poa flava*) of Europe and America (called also *false redtop*); also, *P. trivialis*. **b** An American grass of wet places (*Panicularia nervata*) sometimes cut for hay.

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fourage. † FORAGE.
four ale. Ale sold at fourpence a quart. *Colloq., Eng.*
fourb, fourbe (fo͞orb), *n.* & *v.* [F. *fourbe*.] Cheat; trick; tricky fellow. *Obs.*
‖ **four'be-rie'** (fo͞or'bĕ-rē'), *n.* [F.] Trickery; deception; a trick; a cheat.
four'ber-y. † FOURBERIE.
four'-cant', *a. Naut.* Having four strands, as a rope. — *n.* A four-stranded rope.
fourch, fourche, *v. t.* [F. *fourcher*.] To fork. *Obs.*
fourche. † FOUCH.
fourche, *n.* & *v.* Fork. *Obs.*
four'cher (fo͞or'shẽr), *n.* [OF. *fourchier*, F. *fourcher*, lit., a forking.] *O Eng. Law.* A delay by two defendants, who, not being compelled to answer unless they appeared jointly, appeared separately and on alternating days. [dimensional.
four'-di-men'sioned, *a.* Four-
four flush In poker, a bobtail flush; hence, a bluff. — **four'-flush'**, *v. i.* — **four'-flush'er**, *n. All Slang.*
four'fold', *v. t.* To quadruple.
four'-foot', *a.* Four-footed.
‖ **four'gon'** (fo͞or'gôn'), *n.* [F.] *Mil* An ammunition or a baggage wagon. [RATIC GROUP.
four group. *Math.* See QUAD-
four'-hand', *a.* Four-handed.
four'-hand'er, n. A quadrumanous animal. *Nonce Word.*
four'-horse', **four'-horsed'**, *a.* Requiring, or drawn by, four horses.
four'-hours', *n.* A light meal taken about 4 P. M. *Scot.*
Fou'ri-er-is'tic (fo͞o'rĭ-ẽr-Ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Fourierism or the Fourierists.
four'-in-hand', *adv.* With a four-in-hand.
fourlonge. † FURLONG.
fourme. † FORM.
‖ **four'mi'lier'** (*F.* fo͞or'mē'lyē'), *n.* [F.] The tamandu.
‖ **four'neau'** (fo͞or'nō'), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* The chamber of a mine in which the powder is placed.
Four'ney'ron' tur'bine (fo͞or'nē'rôn'). [After Benoit *Fourneyron*, French inventor.] See TURBINE.
fournisshe. † FURNISH.
four'-nooked', *a.* Four-cornered. *Obs. Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
four'-oar', *n.* A four-oared boat.
four'-oared', *a.* Provided with, or rowed by, four oars, esp. with one oar to a man.
four'-part', *a.* Quadruple. — **four-part time.** *Music.* See TIME.
fourpence ha'penny. See FIP-PENNY BIT.
four'-post', **four'-post'ed**, *a.* Having four posts; — said of a bedstead (see FOUR-POSTER).
four'pound'er, *n.* **1.** A gun throwing a 4-pound projectile.
2. A four-pound loaf. *Eng.*
four'quine' (fo͞or'kēn'), *n.* [F.] *Mil. Antiq.* A stick capped with a fork to support a firearm. *Obs.*
four'rier (fo͞or'ẽr; *F.* fo͞o'ryā'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *forre*. See FORAGE, n.] *Obs.* *Hist., or F.* **1.** A harbinger; forerunner.
2. A quartermaster.
four'scorth', *a.* Eightieth. *Obs.*
four'-squared', *a.* Foursquare, square. *Obs.* [as a rope.
four'-strand', *a.* Four-stranded,
four-teen'er (fōr-tēn'ẽr; 201), *n.* **1.** Poem of fourteen lines. *R.*
2. Line or verse of 14 syllables.
four'teenth'ly, *adv.* of FOURTEENTH. See -LY.
fourthe. † FORTH.
fourth'er, *n.* One belonging to a fourth class or form. *Eng. School Slang.*
fourtheraunce. † FURTHER-
fourth'ly, *adv.* of FOURTH.
fourth'-toes' (fōr'tōz'), *n.* The common everlasting of the United States. [sheep.
four'-tooth', *n.* A two-year-old
four'ty. † FORTY.
four'-went', *n.*, *or* **four-went way.** A crossroad (in sense 2). *Dial. Eng.*
four'-wheel', *n.* A four-wheeler.
four'-wheel'er, *n.* A vehicle with four wheels; specif., *Eng.*, a public cab with four wheels. *Colloq.* [ready. *Obs.*
fous, a. [AS. *fūs.*] Eager;
fous'dar. † FOUDAR.
fous'sa (fo͞os'ä), *n.* [Native name.] A tawny catlike viverrine of Madagascar (*Cryptoprocta ferox*), — the only species of the genus. It is the largest carnivore of Madagascar.
fous'tre. † FOSTER. [FOUGHT.
fout (fo͞ot). Dial. Eng. var. of
foute. † FEUTE. [MEASURE.
foute (fo͞ot), *n.* [Russ. *fut.*] See
fou'ter (fo͞o'tẽr). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FOOTER.
fou'ter, fou'tre (fo͞o'tẽr), *n.* [F. *foutre* to lecher, L. *futuere*.]
1. A fig; — a word of contempt.
2. A despicable fellow. *Many Dial. Eng.* [Plenty. *Scot.*
fouth (fo͞oth), *n.* [See FULTH.]
fou'ty (fo͞o'tĭ; fo͞o'tȳ). Var. of FOUGHTY. *Dial. Eng.*
fou'ty, a. [Cf. F. *foutu*, p. p. of *foutre*; OF. *foutu* scoundrel. See FOUTER.] Despicable; worthless. *Obs.* [veate.
fo've-at'ed (fō'vē-āt'ĕd), *a.* Fo-
fo'vent, a. [L. *fovens, -entis*, p. pr.] Warming or keeping warm. *Obs.* [a. Foveolate.
fo've-o-la'ri-ous (-ō-lā'rĭ-ŭs). **fo've-ole** (fō'vē-ōl), *or* **fo've-o-let** (-ō-lĕt), *n.* A foveola.
fo-vil'la (fō-vĭl'ä), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [NL.; cf. L. *fovere* to cherish.] The protoplasmic contents of a pollen grain. *Obs.*
fow (fou; fō) Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FOUL, FULL.
fow, v. t. [Icel. *fūga*.] To clean or clean out. *Obs.* — **fow'er**, *n. Obs.* [open water.
f o.w. *Abbr. Chartering.* First
fow'age. † FEUAGE.
fowarle. † FUEL.
fowd (foud). Var. of FOUD. *Dial.*
fower. † FOUR.
fowerth. † FOURTH.
fowk (fōk). Scot. or dial. Eng. var. of FOLK.
fowl. † FOUL. [ERA.
fowl cholera. = CHICKEN CHOL-
fowl'er-ite, n. [After Dr. Samuel *Fowler*.] *Min.* A variety of rhodonite containing zinc.
fowl'er-y, n. **1.** Fowling. *Cent. Dict.*
2. A place where fowls are kept.
fowl'foot', n. A small European herb (*Ornithopus perpusillus*), having trifoliolate leaves.

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fowling piece. 1. A light gun, as a shotgun, for shooting birds or small quadrupeds.
2. A picture of a game bird or game birds.

fowl pest, *or* fowl plague. A highly infectious and fatal disease of chickens in Europe. The symptoms are similar to those of fowl cholera. Called also *bird pest*.

fox (fŏks), *n.* [AS. *fox*; akin to D. *vos*, G. *fuchs*, OHG. *fuhs*, *foha*, Goth. *fauhō*, Icel. *fōa* fox; of unknown origin, cf. Skr. *puccha* tail. Cf. VIXEN.]
1. Any of certain carnivorous mammals of the dog family, smaller than the wolves, with shorter legs, more pointed muzzle, erect ears, and long bushy tail. The pupil of the eye when contracted is commonly elliptical, not round, as in the wolves. The foxes were formerly included in the genus *Canis*, but are now usually placed in different genera, of which *Vulpes* is the most important. The common fox (*V. vulpes*) of Europe and the red fox (*V. fulvus*) of North America are very similar, and each exhibits color varieties known as *cross fox*, *silver-gray fox*, *black fox*, etc. They inhabit burrows, and are noted for their craftiness and destructive raids on poultry. The gray fox of North America (*Urocyon cinereoargenlatus*) prefers wooded country and usually lives in hollow logs, rarely in burrows. Cf. ARCTIC FOX, FENNEC.

Red Fox (*Vulpes fulvus*).

2. **a** = FOXFISH. **b** The thrasher shark (which see).
3. A sly, cunning fellow; as, the old *fox* is cheating.
4. The fur of a fox.
5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = VULPECULA.
6. *Naut.* Rope yarn twisted together, and rubbed with tar, — used for seizings, mats, etc.
7. A kind of sword; — possibly so called from the stamp of a *fox* (or wolf) on the blade. *Obs.* *Shak.*
8. [*cap.*] An Indian of an Algonquian tribe formerly dwelling about Green Bay, Wisconsin. Wars with the French and Ojibwas forced them to join the Sac Indians in 1760, with whom they have since been combined.
9. An artificial sore. *Slang or Dial.*
10 [Cf. FUCHS.] A freshman. *Obs. U. S. College Slang.*

fox and geese. **a** A game in which one boy tries to catch others as they run from one goal to another. **b** A game with sixteen checkers, or some substitute for them, one of which is called the *fox*, and the rest the *geese*. The game is for the geese to pen in the fox so that he cannot move. The geese move one place at a time in any direction, except backward; the fox moves and jumps like the men in checkers, but in any direction. **c** A game played on a checkerboard, in which four men, called the *geese*, are played one square at a time diagonally forward from one king row to prevent if possible a single man, called the *fox*, played one square at a time diagonally, forward or backward, starting from the other king row, from passing them; — called also **devil among the tailors.**

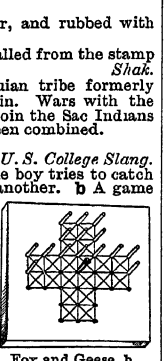

Fox and Geese, b.

fox, *v. t.*; FOXED (fŏkst); FOX'ING. [See FOX, *n.*; cf. Icel. *fox* imposture.] 1. To behave like a fox in order to get; to obtain by cunning practices. *Obs.*
2. To intoxicate; to stupefy with drink. *Pepys.*
3. To stupefy (fish) with fish poison. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. To beguile; to dupe. *Obs.*
5. To thrust through with the sword called a "fox." *Obs.*
6. To discolor by decay, etc., as book leaves.
7. To make sour, as beer, by causing it to ferment.
8. To repair (a boot or shoe) with new front upper leather; to ornament the upper front of with a strip or strips of different material.

fox, *v. i.* 1. To behave like a fox; to act cunningly; to sham. *Obs. or Dial. & Slang.*
2. To become intoxicated. *Obs.*
3. To turn sour in fermenting, — said of beer, etc.
4. To fox-hunt. *U. S.*
5. To become discolored by decay, etc., as book leaves.

fox'bane' (fŏks'bān'), *n.* The wolfsbane.

fox bolt. A bolt having a split end to receive a fox wedge.

fox'er-y (fŏk'sẽr-ĭ), *n.* Behavior like that of a fox; cunning.

fox fire. Phosphorescence from decaying or rotten wood, or such wood itself; — hence, "that is all *fox fire*," that is of no importance. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. or U. S.*

fox'fish' (fŏks'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** The thrasher shark. **b** The European dragonet (*Callionymus draco*).

fox'glove (fŏks'glŭv), *n.* [AS. *foxesglōfa*. See FOX; GLOVE.] 1. Any plant of the genus *Digitalis*. The common foxglove (*D. purpurea*) is an ornamental European perennial or biennial, having racemes of dotted white or purple tubular flowers; — called also *fairy finger*, *finger flower*, *finger root*, *fairy bell*, etc. Its leaves yield the important drug digitalis. See DIGITALIS.
2. Any of several other plants, as the mullein (*Dial. Eng.*), and in Jamaica the pokeweed.

Common Foxglove.

fox grape Either of two species of American grapes. The northern fox grape (*Vitis labrusca*) is the origin of the cultivated varieties called Isabella, Concord, Hartford, etc., and the southern fox grape (*V. rotundifolia*) has produced the scuppernong, and probably the Catawba.

fox'hound', *n.* One of a breed of medium-sized hounds of great speed and endurance used in hunting the fox. They have a rather large head and long pendent ears, deep chest, and straight powerful legs of moderate length. The color is variable, but the coat should be hard and glossy.

Foxhound. ($\frac{1}{28}$).

fox hunt. A hunting of the fox with hounds. — **fox'-hunt'**, *v. i.* — **fox'-hunt'ing**, *p. pr. & p. a.*

fox hunter. **a** One who pursues foxes with hounds. **b** A horse ridden in a fox hunt.

fox key. *Mach.* A cotter secured by a fox wedge.

fox lathe. *Mach.* A brass finisher's turret lathe with spiral thread-cutting devices, so as to dispense with a feed screw and change gears.

fox snake. A harmless reddish snake (*Coluber vulpinus*) of the upper Mississippi Valley.

fox sparrow. A large American sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*) which breeds in British America, migrating southward and wintering in the United States.

fox squirrel. Any of several large, stout-bodied, arboreal squirrels formerly common in the Mississippi Valley and eastern United States as far north as New Jersey and central New York, but now in danger of extermination. The Mississippi Valley form is *Sciurus rufiventer*; the eastern variety is *S. r. neglectus*, and that of the pine lands of the South, *S. niger*. All are very variable in color; the southern and western forms are often largely black and are then called **black squirrels.** The gray and reddish eastern variety is often called **cat squirrel.**

fox'tail' (fŏks'tāl'), *n.* 1. The tail or brush of a fox.
2. *Bot.* **a** Any of several grasses with brushlike spikes, esp. species of *Alopecurus* and *Chætochloa*. **b** Ground pine.
3. *Metal.* The last cinder obtained in the fining process.

fox'tail', *a.* Resembling, or analogous to, a fox's tail.

foxtail grass. = FOXTAIL, 2. — **f. millet,** the Italian millet. — **f. pine,** any of several American pines, so called from their densely leafy branches, esp. *P. balfouriana* and *P. aristata* of the Pacific coast and *P. taeda* of the eastern States. — **f. saw,** a dovetail saw. — **f. wedging.** See FOX WEDGE.

fox'tailed' (fŏks'tāld'), *a.* Having a tail like that of a fox.

fox terrier. One of a breed of small active terriers; — so named because developed for use in fox hunting to drive the fox from his hole. They are of wiry muscular build, with moderately long legs, and possessed of much speed, courage, and endurance. Their ears are not pendent, but droop forward at the ends. The color is chiefly white, usually with a few dark markings or large spots. The common variety is smooth-coated; a rough-coated variety also exists.

Fox Terrier *a* Smooth-coated, *b* Rough-coated.

fox trot. An easy pace or gait, in which the steps are short, such as or like that which is adopted by a horse when passing from a walk into a trot, or from a trot into a walk.

fox wedge. *Mach. & Carpentry.* A wedge for expanding the split end of a bolt, cotter, dowel, tenon, or other piece, to fasten the end in a hole or mortise and prevent withdrawal. The wedge abuts on the bottom of the hole, and the piece is driven down upon it. Fastening by fox wedges is called **foxtail wedging** or **fox wedging.**

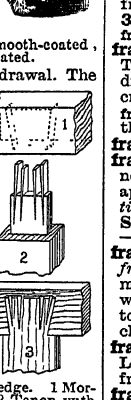

Fox Wedge. 1 Mortise, 2 Tenon with wedges started; 3 Tenon driven home with end expanded by wedges.

fox'y (fŏk'sĭ), *a.*; FOX'I-ER (-sĭ-ẽr); FOX'I-EST. 1. Like or pertaining to the fox; foxlike in disposition or looks; wily; cunning. "Modred's narrow, *foxy* face." *Tennyson.*
2. Having the color of a fox; of a yellowish or reddish brown; as, a *foxy* painting.
3. Defective in some way as to color or quality, as from age, decay, etc.; foxed.

This book . . . when it is old and *foxy*. *Stevenson*

4. Having the odor of a fox; rank; strong-smelling.
5. Sour; unpleasant in taste; — said of wine, beer, etc., not properly fermented; also, of grapes which have the coarse flavor of the fox grape.

foy (foi), *n.* [OD. *foy*, *foye*, *voye*, prob. fr. F. *voie* way.] A feast, gift, etc., given by or to one about to leave a place; a feast or party given in honor of a special occasion, as the end of the fishing season. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

‖ **foy'er'** (fwȧ'yā'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *focarium* fireplace. See FOCUS, *n.*] 1. A lobby in a theater or other public building; orig., a greenroom.
2. *Metal.* The crucible in a furnace for the molten metal

fra (fra), *n.* [It., for *frate*. See FRIAR.] Brother; — a title of a monk or friar; as, *Fra* Angelo.

fra'cas (frā'kas; *F.* frȧ'kȧ'; *the first is the usual pronunciation in the U. S., the second in England*), *n.* [F., crash, din, tumult, It. *fracassare*, fr. *fracassare* to break in pieces.] An uproar, noisy quarrel; disturbance; brawl.

frache (frăsh), *n.* A shallow iron pan to hold glassware while being annealed.

frac'ta-ble (frăk'tȧ-b'l) } *n.* [For *fract-table*, *fract-tabling*,
frac'ta-bling (-blĭng) } *fract-* being fr. L. *fractus* broken. See FRACTED, TABLE.] *Arch.* The coping of the sloping or curved sides of a gable wall where it rises above the roof. *Obs.*

Chevron Fracted.

fract'ed (frăk'tĕd), *p. a.* [L. *fractus*, p. p. of *frangere* to break.] 1. Broken; violated; fractional. *Obs.*
2. *Her.* Having a part displaced, as if broken; — said of an ordinary.

frac'tion (frăk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *fraction*, L. *fractio* a breaking, fr. *frangere*, *fractum*, to break. See BREAK.] 1. A breaking; specif., *Eccl.*, the breaking of the bread by the priest during the consecration in the Eucharist.
2. A part or piece broken off; hence, a separate portion, a fragment; a scrap.

Some niggard *fractions* of an hour *Tennyson*

3. A fracture; a rupture; breach, break. *Obs.*
4. In technical senses: **a** *Arith.* One or more aliquot parts of a unit or integer, an expression for a definite portion of a unit or magnitude, or for any indicated unexecuted division. **b** *Alg.* The indicated quotient of one algebraic expression divided by another. **c** *Symbolic Logic.* A representation of a relation of logical classes in a fractional notation analogous to the algebraic. **d** *Chem* One of several separately collected portions of a distillate, precipitate, or the like See FRACTIONAL DISTILLATION.

compound fraction, *Arith.*, a fraction of a fraction; an indicated multiplication of two or more fractions, as $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{7}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{5}{7}$.

frac'tion (frăk'shŭn), *v. t.*; FRAC'TIONED (-shŭnd); FRAC'TION-ING. To separate into fractions; to fractionate

frac'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to fractions or a fraction; of the nature of, or constituting, a fraction, as, *fractional* numbers.
2. Relatively small; inconsiderable; insignificant; as, a *fractional* part of the population.
3. *Stock Exchanges.* Being, or relating to, a number or amount less than the unit of dealing, which for shares is one hundred, and for grain 5,000 bushels; odd. *Cant.*

fractional currency, small coin, or paper notes, in circulation, of less value than the monetary unit. Cf. DIVISIONAL COINS. — **f. distillation,** a method of gradually separating the constituents of a mixture, as of water and alcohol, by subjecting it to distillation, collecting the distillate in several portions, or fractions, as the temperature rises, and repeating the process with these, uniting from time to time fractions which are practically identical. **Fractional crystallization** and **fractional precipitation** are processes which are based on the same principle of separating partial products which differ in properties. — **f. function.** = MEROMORPHIC FUNCTION. — **f. unit,** the unit of a fraction; the reciprocal of the denominator; thus, $\frac{1}{2}$ is the *fractional unit* of the fraction $\frac{3}{2}$.

frac'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a fractional manner; by fractions.

frac'tion-a-ry (frăk'shŭn-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* 1. Fractional.
2. Concerned with, or done by, fractions or fragments; fragmentary.
3. Divisive; schismatic.

fractionary function. = MEROMORPHIC FUNCTION.

frac'tion-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To separate into different portions or fractions, as in the distillation of liquids; to subject to fractional distillation, crystallization, or the like. — **frac'tion-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

fractionating tube, a tube attached to a flask to facilitate the process of fractional distillation.

frac'tion-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To separate into fractions.

frac'tious (frăk'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. *fraction* dissension (a sense now obs.). *Orf. E. D.*] Apt to break out into a passion; apt to scold; cross; snappish; ugly; unruly; as, a *fractious* man; a *fractious* horse.
Syn. — Peevish, waspish, irritable, perverse, pettish. — **frac'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **frac'tious-ness,** *n.*

frac'to-cu'mu-lus (frăk'tō-kū'mū-lŭs), *n.* [L. *frangere*, *fractum*, to break + L. & E. *cumulus*.] *Meteor.* A ragged mass of cloud looking like cumuli broken up by strong wind, but really consisting of cloudy masses moving onward toward their ultimate agglomeration as cumuli; the scud cloud, or rack, of the navigator, without rainfall.

frac'to-nim'bus, *n.* [L. *frangere*, *fractum*, to break + L. & E. *nimbus*.] *Meteor.* A ragged mass of nimbus clouds from which drops of rain are falling.

frac'to-stra'tus, *n.* [L. *frangere*, *fractum*, to break + L. & E. *stratus*.] *Meteor.* A ragged mass of stratus clouds.

frac'ture (frăk'tūr), **n.** [L. *fractura*, fr. *frangere*, *fractum*, to break: cf. F. *fracture*. See FRACTION.] 1. Act of breaking, or state of being broken; rupture; breach.
2. *Surg.* The breaking of a bone or (less often) of a cartilage. In a simple, or closed, fracture the integument remains

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fowl meadow grass. = FOWL GRASS.
fowlow. † FOLLOW.
fowl tick. = CHICKEN TICK.
fow'mart (fōō'mărt). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. for FOUMART.
fowre Obs. or Scot. var. of FOUR.
fowsie. Obs. Scot. var. of FOSSE.
fowth (fōōth). Var. of FOUTH. *Scot*
fox bat. = FLYING FOX.
fox'ber-ry (fŏks'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** The bearberry. **b** The mountain cranberry.
fox chase. 1. A fox hunt.
2. A game imitating a fox hunt.
fox'chop', *n.* The fig marigold *Mesembryanthemum vulgare*.
fox dog. = FOX WOLF.
foxes brewings. Mistrising and rolling in woods. *Dial. Eng.*
fox evil. Alopecia.
fox'feet', *n.* The fir club moss.
fox'fin'ger, *n.* = FOXGLOVE.
Fox flue *or* **tube.** *Steam Boilers.* A flue corrugated for additional strength and elasticity, used esp. in marine (Scotch) boilers; — from the inventor's name.
fox fur. The fur of the fox; also, a garment trimmed with it.
fox'-furred', *a.* Trimmed with, or wearing, fox fur.
fox geranium. The herb Robert.
fox goose The Egyptian goose (*Chenalopex ægyptiaca*).
fox grass The salt grass (*Spartina patens*).
Fox'i-an (fŏk'sĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to: (1) John Foxe (1516-87), the martyrologist; (2) George Fox (1624-91), founder of the Society of Friends, or Quakers.
fox'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
fox'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
Fox'ite, *n.* An adherent of Charles James Fox (1749-1806), the English statesman.
fox light. Ignis fatuus.
fox'like', *a.* See -LIKE.
fox'ly, *a.* Foxlike. *Obs.*
fox moth. A grayish brown bombycid moth of Europe (*Lasiocampa rubi*).
fox poison. The spurge laurel.
fox's ears. *Agric.* = WALLOON.
fox's'-foot' (fŏk'sĭz-fōōt'), *n.* Cocksfoot or orchard grass.
fox shark. = THRASHER SHARK.
fox'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
fox sleep. Pretended sleep.
foxt. Foxed. *Ref. Sp.* [*Scot.*]
fox'ter, *n.* The foxglove. *Dial.*
fox'tongue' (fŏks'tŭng'), *n.* The hart's-tongue. *Ireland.*
fox wolf. Any of several South American wild dogs, as *Canis azaræ* and *C. cancrivorus*, having a bushy tail like the fox.
fox'wood' (fŏks'wōōd'), *n.* Decayed phosphorescent wood. *U. S.*
foy, *n.* [F. *foi*, old spelling *foy*, faith. See FAITH.] Faith. *Obs.*
foy, *v. t. & i.* To render assistance to (a ship, as when in distress); to pilot; to assist or pilot a ship *Dial. Eng.* — **foy'er**, *n.*
fo'ya-ite (fō'yȧ-īt), *n.* [From Mt. *Foya*, Portugal.] A fine-grained elæolite syenite.
foy boat. A boat used in foying; a pilot boat. *Dial. Eng.*
‖ **foy' (*modern* foi') pour' de-voir'** (twȧ' pōōr' dē-vwȧr'). [OF.] Faith for duty.
fo'zi-ness. *n.* See -NESS. *Scot.*
fo'zy (fō'zĭ; fōz'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. D. *voos* spongy.] Spongy; soft; fat and puffy; flabby; also, fat-witted; dull. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fp. *Abbr. Music.* Fortepiano.
F. P., *or* **f. p.** *Abbr.* Fine paper; fire plug; foot pound; fully paid.
F P A. *Abbr.* Free of particular average. See AVERAGE.
f. pil. *Abbr. Pharm.* Fiat pilula (L., let a pill be made).
F. P. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Philological Society; Fellow of the Philosophical Society.
Fr, *or* **fr.** *Abbr.* Franc; France; Francis; fragment; Frau (G., Mrs, wife); French; frequent; frequently; Friar; Friday; from.
F. R. *Abbr.* Forest Reserve (*Australia*); Forum Romanum (L., Roman Forum).
fra Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FRO.
frab (frab), *v. t. & i.* To scold; worry; nag; to struggle or contend, as in argument. *Dial. Eng.*
frab'bit, *a.* Crabbed. *Dial. Eng.*
frab'jous (frăb'jŭs), *a.* A nonsense word with the general sense of surpassing, coined by Lewis Carroll (C. L. Dodgson). — **frab'jous-ly**, *adv.* "O *frabjous* day! Callooh! Callay!" *Lewis Carroll.*
fra-ced'i-nous, *a.* [L. *fracidus* soft, mellow; cf. *fracescere* to become soft, to rot] Producing heat by putrefaction; of or pertaining to, accompanied by, or arising from, putrefaction; as, a *fracedinous* odor. *Obs.*
frac'id (frăs'ĭd), *a.* [L. *fracidus* mellow, soft.] Rotten from being too ripe; overripe. *Obs.*
frack. Var. of FRECK. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fract, *a.* = FRACTED, l. *Obs.*
frac'tile (frăk'tĭl), *a.* Fragile; also, of or pert to fracture.
frac'tion-let. *n.* See -LET
frac'tu-os'i-ty (frăk'tū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being fractured
Frac-tur'. Var. of FRAKTUR.
frac'tur-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
frac'tur-al, *a.* Pert. or due to, or of the nature of, a fracture *R.*

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entire; in a compound fracture an open wound is produced through which the bone often protrudes. A fracture is comminuted when the bone is shattered in several pieces; complicated when important adjacent structures are injured, impacted when one part is driven into the other. See POTT'S FRACTURE, also under DEPRESSED, GREENSTICK, EPIPHYSEAL, etc.

3. That which is produced by breaking; crack; cleft.

4. *Min.* The texture, etc., of a freshly broken surface; surface of fracture; as, a compact or a conchoidal *fracture*.

5. *Phon.* = BREAKING.

Syn. — FRACTURE, RUPTURE. FRACTURE commonly applies to hard, RUPTURE to soft, objects; as, a *fracture* of the skull, the *rupture* of a blood vessel. *Rupture* alone is used fig.; as, "To be an enemy, and once to have been a friend, does it not embitter the *rupture*?" (*South*). See CUT, *v. t.*, TEAR.

frac'ture (frăk'tŭr), *v. t.*; FRAC'TURED (-tŭrd); FRAC'TURING (-tŭr-ĭng). [Cf. F. *fracturer*.] To cause a fracture or fractures in; to break; to burst asunder; to crack; to separate the continuous parts of; as, to *fracture* a bone.

frac'ture, *v. i.* To undergo fracture; to break.

Fra Di-a'vo-lo (frä dē-ä'vō-lō). [It., Brother Devil.] A sobriquet of Michele Pezza, a famous Italian bandit and political insurgent, hanged at Naples in 1806. He is said to have been a monk in early life under the name of *Fra Angelo*. Auber made him the subject of an opera.

fræ'nu-lum (frē'nŭ-lŭm; frĕn'ŭ-), **fren'u-lum** (frĕn'ŭ-), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lä). [NL., dim of L. *fraenum, frenum*, bridle.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** A frænum. **b** A bristle or group of bristles on the front edge of the posterior wings of many Lepidoptera, which interlocks with a process on the front wings, thus uniting the wings. **c** A process of each side of the ligula of the cerebellum.

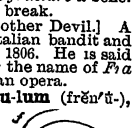
f Frænulum of Insect's Wing.

fræ'num, *or* **fre'num** (frē'nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NUMS (-nŭmz), L. -NA (-nä). [L., a bridle.] *Anat & Zoöl.* **a** A connecting fold of membrane serving to support or restrain any part, as that which binds down the under side of the tongue, or those connecting the lips and the gums at the median line. **b** A fold or ridge extending from the scutellum of certain insects to the base of each anterior wing. **c** A cheek stripe of color.

Fra-ga'ri-a (frä-gā'rĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fragum* strawberry.] *Bot.* A genus of rosaceous herbs, the strawberries, of the north temperate zone and the American Cordillera. The species are closely related. See STRAWBERRY.

frag'ile (frăj'ĭl; 182), *a.* [L. *fragilis*, fr *frangere* to break: cf. F. *fragile*. See BREAK, *v. t.*; cf. FRAIL, *a.*] **1.** Easily broken; brittle; frail; delicate; easily destroyed.

The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*. *Bacon.*

2. Morally weak; frail.

Syn. — Frail, infirm, weak, frangible, slight. See BRITTLE. — **frag'ile-ly,** *adv.* — **frag'ile-ness,** *n.*

fra-gil'i-ty (frä-jĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *fragilitas*: cf. F. *fragilité*. Cf. FRAILTY.] **1.** Quality or state of being fragile; brittleness; tenderness; frangibility.

An appearance of delicacy, and even of *fragility*, is almost essential to it [beauty]. *Burke.*

2. Liability to error and sin; frailty. *Obs.*

frag'ment (frăg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *fragmentum*, fr. *frangere* to break: cf. F. *fragment*. See BREAK, *v. t.*] A part broken off; a small detached portion; an imperfect or incomplete part; as, a *fragment* of an ancient writing.

Gather up the *fragments* that remain. *John* vi. 12.

Syn. — See PART.

frag-men'tal (frăg-mĕn'tăl; frăg'mĕn-tăl; 277), *a.* **1.** Fragmentary.

2. *Geol.* Consisting of, or characterized by, pulverized or fragmentary material, as conglomerate, sandstone, shale, etc. *Fragmental* rocks constitute by far the largest part of the sedimentary rocks. See CLASTIC, 2.

frag-men'tal, *n. Geol.* A fragmental rock.

frag'men-ta-ry (frăg'mĕn-tă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Composed of fragments; disconnected; not complete or entire.

2. *Geol.* Fragmental.

frag'ment-ed (-tĕd), *a.* Broken into fragments.

frag'ment-ist, *n.* A writer of fragments; the author of a fragment; as, the *fragmentist* of Wolfenbüttel.

fra'grance (frā'grăns), *n.* [L. *fragrantia:* cf. OF. *fragrance*.] Quality or state of being fragrant; sweetness of smell; a sweet smell; a pleasing odor; perfume.

Veiled in a cloud of *fragrance*. *Milton.*

Syn. — See SMELL.

fra'grant (frā'grănt), *a.* [L. *fragrans, -antis*, p. pr. of *fragrare* to emit a smell of fragrance: cf. OF. *fragrant*.] Affecting the olfactory nerves agreeably; sweet of smell; odorous; having or emitting an agreeable perfume.

Fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers. *Milton.*

Syn. — Sweet-smelling, odorous, odoriferous, sweet-scented, ambrosial, balmy, spicy, aromatic. See REDOLENT. — **fra'grant-ly,** *adv.* — **fra'grant-ness,** *n.*

frail (frāl), *n.* [ME. *fraiel, fraile*, OF. *frail, freel, frael.*] **1.** A basket of rushes, as for figs or raisins.

2. The quantity of raisins (about thirty-two, fifty-six, or seventy-five pounds) contained in a frail.

3. A rush for weaving baskets. *Johnson.*

frail, *a.*; FRAIL'ER (-ẽr); FRAIL'EST. [ME. *frele, freile*, OF. *fraile, frele*, F. *frêle*, fr. L. *fragilis*. See FRAGILE.] **1.** Easily broken; fragile; not firm or durable; liable to fail and perish; easily destroyed; not tenacious of life; weak.

An old bent man, worn and *frail*. *Lowell.*

2. Liable to fall from virtue or be led into sin; not strong against temptation; weak in resolution; also, unchaste; — often applied to fallen women.

Man is *frail*, and prone to evil. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Tender. *Obs.* "Compassion *frail*." *Spenser.*

Syn. — See BRITTLE.

— **frail'ly,** *adv.* — **frail'ness,** *n.*

frail'ty (frāl'tĭ), *n.*; -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *frelete, freilte*, OF. *fraileté*, fr. L. *fragilitas*. See FRAIL, *a.*, of. FRAGILITY.] **1.** Quality or state of being frail, physically, mentally, or morally; fragility; frailness; infirmity; weakness of resolution; liableness to be deceived or seduced.

Frailty, thy name is woman. *Shak.*

God knows our *frailty*, [and] pities our weakness. *Locke.*

2. A fault or sin proceeding from weakness, foible.

Syn. — Frailness, fragility, imperfection, failing.

fraise (frāz), *n.* [F. *fraise*, orig., a ruff.] **1.** A ruff for the neck.

2. *Fort.* A defense consisting of pointed stakes driven into the ramparts in a horizontal or inclined position.

3. [F., fr. *fraser* to widen a hole, fr. *fraise* a ruff.] *Mech.* A fluted reamer for enlarging holes in stone, a small milling cutter; *Horol.*, a tool for cutting teeth of wheels.

fraise, *v. t.*; FRAISED (frāzd); FRAIS'ING (frāz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *fraiser*. See FRAISE, *n.*] **1.** *Mil.* To defend with a fraise or in similar manner.

2 *Mech.* To ream out and enlarge, as a hole in stone, also, to shape or dress with a fluted cutter.

fram-bœ'si-a, fram-be'si-a (frăm-bē'zhĭ-ä; -zĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *framboise* raspberry.] *Med.* A contagious disease of the skin, having many analogies with syphilis, which occurs in tropical countries, esp. in the Antilles and in Africa; — called also *yaws* or *pian*. It is characterized by yellowish or reddish lesions or tumors on the face, hands, feet, and genitals, which in shape and appearance often resemble raspberries, strawberries, or currants. The disease is of long duration and chiefly affects young negroes. *Crab-yaws*, a variety occurring in the West Indies, is characterized by ulcers, with very hard edges, on the soles of the feet or palms of the hands. *Verrugas* is also probably a variety. See VERRUGAS.

frame (frām), *v. t.*; FRAMED (frāmd); FRAM'ING (frām'ĭng). [ME. *framen, framzen*, to profit, to be of use, to fashion (in building), AS. *framian* to profit, fr. *fram, from*, forth, from; akin to *fremman, fremian*, to profit, further, perform, Icel. *fremja, frama*, to further, *framr* forward, G. *fromm* worthy, excellent, pious, and E. *fore*. See FROM; cf. FURNISH.] **1.** To profit, serve; — with dative. *Obs.*

2. *Obs. or Dial.* **a** To make progress; hence, to prosper. **b** To get ready; to prepare. **c** To resort; proceed; go.

The beauty of this sinful dame
Made many princes thither *frame*. *Shak.*

d To show promise; to be capable or likely. **e** To contrive; manage; succeed.

He could not *frame* to pronounce it right. *Judges* XII 6.

frame, *v. t.* **1.** To prepare; to furnish, as with ornaments. *Obs.*

2. To shape or fashion; to give shape or form to; as, to *frame* a system of philosophy; — often with *of* or *out of*; as, man was *framed* of clay. Also, to fit or adjust, esp. to something else, or for some specific end; to regulate; conform; dispose.

And *frame* my face to all occasions. *Shak.*

The human mind is *framed* to be influenced. *I. Taylor.*

3. To determine or regulate the course of; to direct. *Obs.*

That on a staff his feeble steps did *frame*. *Spenser.*

4. To plan, arrange, contrive, attempt, manage, etc. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

5. To construct or make; specif., *Arch. & Engin.*, to construct by fitting and uniting the several parts of the skeleton of any structure; in woodwork, to put together by cutting parts to fit one another. See DOVETAIL, HALVE, *v. t.*, MITER, MORTISE, TENON, TOOTH, TUSK, SCARF, SPLICE.

6. To plan, devise, contrive, or compose; to invent or fabricate; to express or utter; to conceive or imagine.

How many excellent reasonings are *framed* in the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of years! *I. Watts.*

7. To cause; to bring about; to produce. *Obs.*

Fear *frames* disorder, and disorder wounds. *Shak.*

8. To provide with a frame, as a picture; to inclose in or as in a frame; to be a frame to.

Syn. — See FASHION.

to frame up, to prearrange surreptitiously, esp. the result of a contest; to "fake." *Slang.*

frame, *n.* [See FRAME, *v. i.*] **1.** Anything composed of parts fitted and united together; a fabric; a structure; esp., the constructional system, whether of timber or metal, that gives to a building, vessel, etc., its model and strength; the skeleton of a structure.

Almighty! thine this universal *frame*. *Milton*

2. The bodily structure; physical constitution; make or build of a person.

Some bloody passion shakes your very *frame*. *Shak*

3. A skeleton. *Dial. Eng.*

4 A kind of open case or structure made for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things, as that which incloses or contains a window, door, picture, etc.; that on which anything is held or stretched; as: **a** The skeleton structure which supports the boiler and machinery of a locomotive upon its wheels, or either of the two girderlike constructions containing the axle boxes, for supporting the upper part of an electric car. **b** *Founding.* A molding box or flask, which being filled with sand serves as a mold for castings. **c** The ribs and stretchers of an umbrella or other structure with a fabric covering. **d** A structure of four bars, adjustable in size, on which cloth, etc., is stretched for quilting, embroidery, etc. **e** *Hort.* A glazed portable structure for protecting seeds and young plants from frost. **f** *Print.* A stand to support the type cases for use by the compositor. **g** *Shipbuilding.* Any of the skeleton structures forming the ribs or framework of a vessel; — called **square frames** when at right angles to the longitudinal vertical middle plane, or **cant frames** when at an oblique angle to it. **h** *Arch.* The arrangement of girders, etc., supporting a floor; also, a roof truss. **i** *Soap Making.* A large box with removable sides, usually of sheet iron and mounted on wheels, into which the soap is run after crutching. **j** *Mining.* A buddle; a plane table.

5. *Mach.* Formerly, a loom; now, esp. in England, any of certain machines built upon or within framework; as, a stocking *frame*; lace *frame*; spinning *frame*, etc.

6. An inclosing border; esp., an ornamental one surrounding a decorative object, as a border painted or inlaid about a fresco or other picture on a wall; in *Philately*, the ornamental border surrounding the central design of a stamp.

7. In games: **a** In pool, the triangular form used in setting up the balls; also, the balls as set up, or the round of playing required to pocket them all; as, to play six *frames* in a game of 50 points. **b** In bowling, as in tenpins, one of the several innings forming a game.

8. Regulated or correct form or order; proper shape; regularity, as in, to, or out of, *frame*; specif., a logical or correct arrangement of words or reasonings. *Obs. or R.*

Put your discourse into some *frame*. *Shak.*

9. Act of framing, constructing, or devising; a fashioning; contrivance. *Obs.*

Whose spirits toil in *frame* of villainies. *Shak.*

10. The form in which anything is framed or fashioned; shape; construction; proportion; structure; constitution; nature; scheme; system; as, a *frame* of government.

She that hath a heart of that fine *frame*
To pay this debt of love but to a brother. *Shak.*

11. Particular state or disposition, as of the mind; humor; temper; mood; as, a happy *frame* of mind.

frame house. A house of which the form and support is made of framed timbers, whether filled in with brick or plaster (see HALF-TIMBERED) or sheathed with clapboards or shingles, as commonly in the United States.

fram'er (frām'ẽr), *n.* One who frames; as, the *framer* of a building; the *framers* of the Constitution.

frame saw. A slender saw stretched in a frame.

frame space. *Shipbuilding.* The distance between the molding planes of the frames in metal ships.

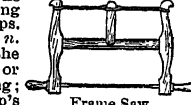
Frame Saw.

frame'work' (frām'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** The work of framing, or the completed work; the frame or constructional part of anything; frames collectively; as, a ship's *framework*; the *framework* of society.

2. Work done in, or by means of, a frame or loom.

fram'ing (frām'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FRAME. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Act, process, or style of putting together a frame, or of constructing or contriving anything, or of operating upon anything with a frame; a frame; that which frames. **b** *Arch. & Engin.* A framework, or a system of frames.

framing chisel, *Carp*, a heavy mortising chisel with a socket shank. — **f. hammer,** *Carp.*, a short heavy hammer with a handle about 8 in. long, used in putting together heavy framing. — **f. number.** See LLOYD'S NUMBERS. — **f. square,** the large carpenter's square. — **f. table,** *Mining*, a kind of buddle consisting of an inclined table on which the ore is washed.

fram'pold (frăm'pōld), *a.* [Of uncertain origin; perh. akin to E. *frump;* cf. Scot. *frample* to put in disorder.] *Obs.* **1.** Peevish; cross; vexatious; quarrelsome. *Shak.*

2. Fiery; spirited; — said of a horse.

franc (frăngk), *n.* [F., fr. *Franc* a Frank. See FRANK, *a.*] **a** An old French gold coin, first struck in 1360. **b** An old French silver coin, current from 1575 to 1641; also, a corresponding money of account. **c** Since 1795, a silver coin and monetary unit of France, which has been adopted by Belgium, Switzerland, and Monaco, and also (under a different name) by Italy (*lira*), Greece (*drachma*), Servia (*dinar*), Spain (*peseta*), Roumania (*ley*), and Bulgaria (*lev*). It is worth 19.3 cents, or 9.4 pence. It equals 100 centimes.

Fran-ces'ca da Ri'mi-ni (frăn-chĕs'kä dä rē'mē-nē). A daughter of Guido da Polenta, lord of Ravenna in the latter part of the 13th century. She was married to GIOVANNI (son of Malatesta da Rimini), a brave but deformed and hateful man, who, having discovered a criminal intimacy between her and his brother, Paolo, in revenge put them both to death. The story of Francesca forms one of the most admired episodes in Dante's "Inferno;" it is also the subject of a poem by Leigh Hunt, of dramas by Pellico, Stephen Phillips, and D'Annunzio, of operas by Götz and Ambroise Thomas, and of numerous pictures.

fran'chise (frăn'chĭz; -chĭz; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *franc*, fem. *franche*, free. See FRANK, *a.*] **1.** Freedom from servitude or restraint; fig., moral freedom. *Obs.*

2. Freedom or immunity from some burden, exaction, restriction, superior jurisdiction, or the like, vested either in a natural or an artificial person, or a particular class or order of persons; an exemption; hence, a particular privilege conferred by grant from a sovereign or a government, and vested in an individual or individuals; a right or privilege conferred by a superior jurisdiction or government and not belonging of common right to the members of the public. In early English history *franchise* is used chiefly of immunities or exemptions from various burdens or charges of a feudal or jurisdictional nature, and certain privileges respecting those things. Historically the senses

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fracture box. *Surg.* A combination of splints used to immobilize a fractured limb.

frae (frē). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FRO. [NUM, FRENUM.]

fræ'na, fre'na, *L. pl.* of FRÆ'NU-LA (frē'nŭ-lä; frĕn'ŭ-), **fren'u-la** (frĕn'ŭ-), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [NL.] *Anat.* A small frænum; a frænulum.

fren'u-lar, fren'u-lar (frĕn'ŭ-lar), *a.* Pert. to a frænulum.

fraght. ✝ FRAUGHT.

frag'il. Fragile. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ fra-gi'li-tas (frä-jĭl'ĭ-tăs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Brittleness; as, **fragi'li-tas cri'num** (krĭ'nŭm), brittleness of the hair; **fra-gi'li-tas os'si-um** (ŏsh'ĭ-ŭm), fragility of the bones.

frag'ment, *v. i.* [Cf F. *se fragmenter.*] To break into fragments. [MENTAL.

frag-men'tal-ly, *adv.* of FRAGMENTAL.

frag'men-ta-ri-ly (frăg'mĕn-tă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of FRAGMENTARY.

frag'men-ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

frag'men-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Separation into fragments or parts; specif., *Biol.*, amitosis.

Frag-men'ta Va'ti-ca'na (frăg-mĕn'tä vät'ĭ-kä'nä). [NL.] See VATICAN FRAGMENTS.

frag'men-ti'tious (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Fragmentary. *Rare.* [apart.

frag'ment-ize, *v. t.* To break

fra'gor (frā'gôr), *n.* [L., a breaking to pieces, fr. *frangere* to break.] A loud and sudden sound, as of an explosion; a crash; din. *Obs.*

fragor, *n.* [Due to confusion with *fragrant:* cf. It. *fragore.*] Fragrance. *Obs. & R.*

fra'gran-cy (frā'grăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Fragrance.

‖ fraî'cheur' (frĕ'shûr'), *n.* [F. Cf. FRAISCHEUR.] Coolness; chill; freshness; youthful vigor.

fraight. ✝ FREIGHT.

fraight. ✝ FRAUGHT.

fraik (frāk), *v. i.* To flatter; cajole. *Scot.* — *n.* Flattery; cajolery; a cajoler. *Scot.*

‖ fra'i-le (frā'ĭ-lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LES (-lēz). [Sp.] Friar; brother; member of a religious order.

frail'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

‖ frais (frē), *n.* [F.] Cost; expense.

‖ fraischeur, *n.* [OF.; F. *fraîcheur*, fr. *frais*, fem. *fraîche*, fresh; of G. origin. See FRESH, *a.*] Freshness; coolness. *Obs.*

fraise (frāz). Var. of FROISE.

fraise. Scot. var of PHRASE.

fraise, *n.* **a** A disturbance; fuss; fray. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** Cajolery; empty talk. *Scot.*

fraise, *v. t. & i.* To flatter; cajole; praise. *Scot.*

fraise (*F.* frāz), *n.* [F.] **1.** A strawberry. *Only as French.* **2.** A strawberry leaf.

fraisier. Var. of FRASIER.

fraist, *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *freista.*] To try; attempt; experience; ask; seek. *Obs.*

fraitour. ✝ FRATER.

fraken. ✝ FRECKEN

‖ Fra-k-tur', **Frac-tur'** (frăk-tōor'), *n.* [G.] *Print.* A kind of German-text face of type.

frale (frāl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FRAIL.

fram. ✝ FROM.

fram. Var. of FRAMEA.

F. R. A. M. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music.

fram'a-ble, frame'a-ble (frām'ā-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE — **fram'a-ble-ness, frame'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

fram'boise' (*F.* frän'bwäz'), *n.* [F.] Raspberry. *Obs. or French.*

frame, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *frami* advancement, fame, AS. *fram* valiant] Advantage; profit. *Obs.*

fra'me-a (frā'mē-ä), *n.*; *pl.* -Æ (-ē). [L., of Germanic origin.] *Archæol.* A kind of spear used by the ancient Teutons, both as a javelin and as a hand weapon.

frame'less, *a* See -LESS.

frame level. A mason's level.

frame set. *Shipbuilding.* Transverse curvature of a frame.

fram'mit (frăm'ĭt). Scot. var. of FREMD

fram'pler, *n.* [Cf FRAMPOLD, or FRAPLE.] A brawler; bully. *A false Archaism Scott.*

fram'ward. ✝ FROMWARD

franc'-ar'cher (frä N'-kä r'-shä'), *n.*; FRANCS-ARCHERS (frä N'-kär'shä'). [F.] *F. Hist* One of a body of archers organized by Charles VII. and abolished by Louis XI. after the battle of Guinegate (1479). Each parish furnished one man, who was exempted from taxation.

Fran'ces (frăn'sĕs), *n.* [From an OF form of F. *Françoise*, fem. of *François*. See FRANCIS.] Fem. prop. name. L. *Francisca* (frăn-sĭs'kä); F. *Françoise* (frä N'swäz'), *Francisque* (frä N'sĕsk'); It. *Francesca* (frän-chās'ka); Sp. *Francisca* (frän-thēs'ka; 138); Pg. *Franciska* (frän-sĕs'kä); G. *Franziska* (frän-tsĭs'kä); D. *Francisca* (frän-sĭs'ka). — Dim. *Fanny, Frank.*

fran-ces'ca (frăn-sĕs'kä), *n.* The chito (*Elops saurus*).

fran-cesque' (frăn-sĕsk'), *n.* See FRANCISC.

French (frĕnsh). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FRENCH.

fran'chis-al (frăn'chĭz-ăl; -chĭs-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a franchise

of "immunity" and "privilege" are so closely related that they are not distinctly separable; but the use of the word in the bare sense of "immunity" or "exemption" is now chiefly restricted to exemption from taxation; and the usual sense (in which it is to be generally understood without something in the context to indicate the contrary) is that of a positive right or privilege to do something otherwise legally incompetent; such as, the right to operate a ferry or a railroad; to be, and exercise the powers of, a corporation; to exercise the duties and perform the functions of a public office; to have a patent right in an invention, etc. A franchise is a species of incorporeal hereditament, and is usually granted by a charter. Cf. CHARTER, CORPORATION, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE CASE.

Franchise is a word of extensive signification. It is defined by Finch, whom all subsequent writers have followed, to be "a royal privilege in the hands of a subject." 15 *Serg.& R. (Pa.)* 127, 130.

3. Jurisdiction over which a franchise extends; limits of an immunity or privilege; hence, an asylum or sanctuary. Churches . . . in Spain are *franchises* for criminals. *London Encyc.*

4. Specif.: *Insurance Law.* See *Citation*, following.

When a particular average warranty specifies a certain percentage below which no liability attaches to the underwriter, this percentage is called the *franchise*. As a rule, the more delicate the goods the higher the *franchise*. *Encyc. Brit.*

5. A constitutional or statutory right or privilege, esp. a political one, and particularly the suffrage, or right to vote; as, the elective *franchise*.

6. Magnanimity; generosity; liberality; frankness; nobility. *Obs.* "*Franchise* in woman." *Chaucer.*

fran'chise (frăn'chīz; -chĭz; 277), *v. t.*; FRAN'CHISED (-chīzd; -chĭzd); FRAN'CHIS-ING. [OF. *franchir* to free, F., to cross.] To make free; to enfranchise; to give a privilege to or invest with a franchise. *Obs. Shak.* — **fran'chise-ment** (frăn'chĭz-mĕnt), *n. Obs.*

fran-cisc' (frăn-sĭsk') } *n.* [F. *francisque*, or its source,
fran-cis'ca (-sĭs'kȧ) } LL. *francisca*, prop. fem. of *Franciscus* Frankish. See FRANK, *a.*] A battle-ax or hatchet used by the Franks, the most common form having its head single-edged and long in the direction at right angles to the handle. It was often used as a missile.

Francisc.

Fran-cis'can (frăn-sĭs'kăn), *a.* [LL. *Franciscus* Francis: cf. F. *franciscain.*] *R. C. Ch.* Of or pertaining to the Order of St. Francis, or the Franciscans.

Franciscan Brothers, banded laymen who devote themselves to useful works, such as manual-labor schools, and other educational institutions; — called also *Brothers of the Third Order of St. Francis.* — **F. nun**, *R. C. Ch.*, a Clare. — **F. tertiaries**, the third order of St. Francis. See FRANCISCAN.

Fran-cis'can, *n. R. C. Ch.* A monk or friar of the Order of St. Francis, a large and widely distributed order of mendicant monks founded in 1209 by St. Francis of Assisi. They are called also *Friars Minor*; and in England, *Gray Friars*, from their habit. The rule of the order as established by St. Francis included, besides the ordinary vows of poverty, obedience, and celibacy, vows to live upon alms and to renounce absolutely all possessions. The habit prescribed was a gray, or brown, gown of coarse cloth, a pointed hood, or capuche, a cord around the waist, and an under tunic and drawers. The members were to go barefoot, or discalced, and never on horseback. Division arose over the interpretation of the vow of religious poverty, some adhering to the letter of the rule, while others held that it was lawful for the community to hold property, although that right was denied to the individual. Women also came to be affiliated with the order, as well as certain secular persons. The entire body now consists of three groups; the **first order**, including the male members of the different observances, bound by solemn vows; the **second order**, consisting of the female religious; the **third order**, or **tertiaries**, including lay persons and certain religious congregations affiliated to the Order of St. Francis. See OBSERVANTINE; CONVENTUAL, 2; CAPUCHIN, 1; RECOLLECT; CLARE; URBANIST; and CAPUCHIN NUN.

Franciscan.

Fran'co- (frăn'kō-). [L. *Francus* a Frank.] A combining form signifying *Frankish* or *French*; *perh. to the French* or *France*; as, **Fran'co-Chi-nese'**, pertaining to France and China; **Fran'co-Gal'lic**, etc.

Fran'co-Ger'man, *a.* Of or pert. to France and Germany.

Franco-German, *or* **Franco-Prussian**, war, the war (1870-71) in which France was defeated by the German states acting under Prussia's leadership. France lost Alsace-Lorraine and an indemnity of 5,000,000,000 francs. The war led to the formation of the present German Empire and of the Third Republic in France.

Fran'çois' pre-mier' (frăn'swȧ' prē-myā'). *Furniture.* Designating a style modeled on that of the Italian Renaissance, introduced in France under Francis I.

François Vase.

Fran'çois' vase (frăn'swȧ'). [Found by Alphonse *François* (1814-83), French engraver.] *Class. Archæol.* An Athenian black-figured crater (of the type called *vaso a rotelle*), known for the wealth of its decorations and inscriptions, and as the earliest important example of a vase in the black-figured style. Mythological subjects are treated in five friezes around the body of the vase, as well as on the base and handle, and include eleven different themes. The vase, which has been broken, is preserved in Florence.

fran'co-lin (frăn'kō-lĭn), *n.* [F.; fr. It. *francolino.*] Any of numerous partridges of Asia and Africa constituting the genus *Francolinus* and allied genera. *F. vulgaris*, called *black partridge* from the largely black plumage of the male, formerly occurred in southern Europe, but is now confined to Cyprus, Asia Minor, and more eastern countries.

Francolin (*Francolinus cruentus*).

Fran-co'ni-an (frăn-kō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Franconia, in medieval times an important duchy of Germany, now comprising Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia in northern Bavaria. The Franconian dialects closely resemble High German. — *n.* One of the people of Franconia.

franc'-ti'reur' (frăn'tē'rûr'), *n.*; *pl.* FRANCS-TIREURS (frăn'-tē'rûr'). [F., fr. *franc* free + *tirer* shooter, fr. *tirer* to shoot.] *Mil.* A French partisan soldier, or one belonging to a corps of detached light troops engaged in forays, skirmishes, scouting, etc.

fran'gi-ble (frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *frangible.*] Capable of being broken; breakable; brittle; fragile. — **fran'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **fran'gi-ble-ness**, *n.*

fran'gi-pane (frăn'jĭ-pān), *n.* [F. *frangipane*; — supposed to be called so from the inventor, the Marquis *Frangipani*, major general under Louis XIV.] **1.** A perfume of jasmine; frangipani.

2. The red jasmine (*Plumeria rubra*).

3. A species of pastry cream flavored with almonds; also, a tart filled with the cream.

fran'gi-pan'i (frăn'jĭ-păn'ĭ; -pä'nĭ), **fran'gi-pan'ni** (-păn'ĭ), *n.* [See FRANGIPANE.] **1.** A perfume derived from, or imitating the odor of, the flower of the red jasmine.

2 = FRANGIPANE, 2.

fran'gu-la (frăn'gū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *frangere* to break, because the wood breaks easily.] The alder buckthorn (*Rhamnus frangula*); also, its bark, used in medicine for its laxative properties.

fran'gu-lin (frăn'gū-lĭn), *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline glucoside, $C_{21}H_{20}O_9$, extracted from the alder buckthorn (*Rhamnus frangula*).

frank (frăŋk), *n.* [OF. *franc.*] An inclosure, esp. one for pigs or boars; a pigsty; also, the fattening of animals. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Shak.*

frank, *v. t.* To shut up in a frank or sty; to pen up; hence, to cram; to fatten. *Obs* — *v. i.* To feed high. *Obs.*

frank (frăŋk), *a.*; FRANK'ER (-ẽr); FRANK'EST. [F. *franc* free, frank, L. *Francus* a Frank, fr. OHG *Franko* the name of a Germanic people on the Rhine, who afterward founded the French monarchy; cf. AS. *francea* javelin, Icel. *frakka.* Cf. FRANC, FRENCH, *a.*, FRANCHISE, *n.*]

1. Free; — in various *Obs.* senses, as: **a** Not in bondage, restraint, or imprisonment. **b** Free of charge or burden, unconditional; as, *frank* trade. **c** Free of anxiety; carefree. **d** Morally unrestrained; loose; licentious. *Spenser.*

2. Steady; — said of wind. *Obs.*

3. Liberal; generous; profuse. *Now Rare.*

Frank of civilities that cost them nothing. *L'Estrange.*

4. Free in uttering one's real sentiments; not reserved, using no disguise; candid; open; ingenuous; outspoken; as, a *frank* nature, conversation, manner, etc.

5. Unadulterated, or uncombined; "free," as a metal.

6. Of high quality or strength *Obs.*

7. Lusty; luxuriant; rank; vigorous. *Obs.*

Syn. — Free, outspoken, straightforward, direct, unreserved, honest, sincere, artless, unsophisticated. — FRANK, CANDID, OPEN, PLAIN, INGENUOUS, NAIVE agree in the idea of freedom in speech (see HONEST). FRANK, the most general term, implies freedom in expressing one's real sentiments; as, a *frank* manner, reproof, to be *frank* with one. CANDID implies particularly freedom from bias or partiality (cf. FAIR); as, a *candid* opinion, account, friend. OPEN suggests freedom from reserve or concealment; as, an *open* avowal, to be *open* and sincere. PLAIN (cf. BLUNT) connotes freedom from disguise or affectation; as, to be *plain* with one, a *plain* dealer. INGENUOUS implies freedom of speech arising from a generous and honorable, sometimes artless or innocent, simplicity of nature; as, an *ingenuous* confession, acknowledgment, an *ingenuous* youth. NAIVE (see SIMPLE) adds to *ingenuous* a suggestion of something unsophisticated or unconventional; as, a *naïve* remark, question. See BLUFF.

If Burns helped to change the course of literary history, it was by his *frank*, direct, masterly utterance. *Stevenson.*

A *candid* censor, and a friend severe. *Tickell.*

Out with it boldly: truth loves *open* dealing. *Shak.*

He cannot flatter, he! an honest mind and *plain*. *Shak.*

Being required to explain himself, he *ingenuously* confessed that he meant the family of the king. *Lullow.*

Amused often at his *naive* opinion about men, or books, or morals. *Thackeray.*

frank bank, *Law*, free bench. *Obs.*

frank, *v. t.*; FRANKED (frăŋkt); FRANK'ING. **1.** Orig., to affix a signature to (a letter, etc.), in order to exempt from charge for postage; hence, to send by public conveyance free of expense; to exempt from charge for postage, carriage, or transmittal, as a letter, package, telegram, etc. The franking privilege in the British postal service was abolished in 1840. In the United States it was abolished in 1873, but in a great measure restored a few years later. At present mail matter relating to official business, such as government reports, seeds from the Department of Agriculture, etc., is sent free by the use of envelopes, or wrappers, etc., specially printed or stamped.

2. To facilitate the passage of; to help forward; to enable to pass or go freely or easily.

English . . . will now *frank* the traveler through the most of North America. *Stevenson.*

3. To exempt; to free; to render immune.

frank (frăŋk), *n.* [From FRANK, *v.*] **1.** The signature, mark, or sign denoting that a letter, package, telegram, etc., is to go free of postage or charge; also, a letter, envelope, wrapper, etc., having such an indication.

2. The privilege of sending letters, packages, telegrams, etc., without charge.

Frank, *n.* [See FRANK, *a.*] **1.** A member of the confederated German tribes who founded the Frankish Empire. They appeared in the Roman provinces in 253 A. D., and were shortly afterwards established in two divisions, the **Salian Franks** along the lower Rhine, the **Ripurian Franks** along the middle Rhine. At first conquered by the Romans, the Salian Franks subsequently became Rome's allies, and later under Clovis (481-511) were the founders of the most extensive European empire of the Middle Ages, which endured, under the Merovingians and Carolingians, until in the 9th century it gave place to the modern states of France, Germany, and Italy.

2. A native or inhabitant of western Europe, a European; — a term used in the Levant.

frank, *v. t. Carp.* To join or frame together, as molded sash bars, by mitering to the depth of the molding, and cutting off the rest of each abutting piece square or finishing with a mortise-and-tenon joint.

frank'al-moign' *or* **-al-moin'** (frăŋk'ăl-moin'), *n.* Also *frankalmoigne.* [See FRANK, *a.*; ALMOIGN.] *Eng. Law.* A tenure by which a religious corporation holds lands given to them and their successors forever, usually on condition of praying for the soul of the donor and his heirs; — called also *tenure in*, or *by, free alms*, or *in libera elemosina*. See ALMOIGN, DIVINE SERVICE.

Fran-ke'ni-a (frăŋ-kē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Johan *Francke*, professor of medicine at Upsala.] *Bot.* A small genus of perennial herbs or undershrubs, typifying the family Frankeniaceæ, having opposite leaves and solitary pink, violet, or red flowers in the forks of the branches. They are natives of maritime regions in both hemispheres. *F. lævis* of Europe is the sea heath.

Fran-ke'ni-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of heathlike, chiefly maritime plants (order Hypericales), including 4 genera and about 35 species of wide distribution. — **fran-ke'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Frank'en-stein (frăŋk'ĕn-stīn), *n.* A young student of physiology in Mrs. Shelley's romance of the same name, who constructed a monster mainly out of materials obtained from the churchyard and the dissecting room, and gave it a sort of life. Rendered frantic by his unsatisfied human cravings, the monster committed atrocious crimes and inflicted the most dreadful retribution upon his creator. The name has become a synonym for one destroyed by his own works. It is often incorrectly used allusively as if it were the name of the monster itself.

Frank'fort black (frăŋk'fẽrt; *G.* frăŋk'fôrt). [From *Frankfort*, Germany.] A pigment made by charring organic material, as vine twigs, the lees of wine, etc., and sold in the form of pear-shaped drops, drop black.

Frank'furt-er (frăŋk'fŭr-tẽr), *n.* Also **Frank'for-ter**. [G., prop. a., pertaining to Frankfurt, a town in Germany.] A kind of highly seasoned sausage, usually of a reddish color; — called also **Frank'furt**, *or* **Frank'fort, sau'sage.**

frank'in-cense (frăŋk'ĭn-sĕns), *n.* [OF. *franc* free, pure + *encens* incense.] **1** A fragrant gum resin containing volatile oil, obtained from various East Indian trees of the genus *Boswellia*. It was highly valued by the Egyptians and other ancient peoples for embalming, fumigation, etc., and is still the most important incense resin. Also, a somewhat similar product obtained from the Norway spruce.

2. A concreted form of turpentine; thus. See THUS.

Frank'ish, *a.* Like, or pertaining to, the Franks. — *n.* The language of the Franks. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Frank'ist (frăŋk'ĭst), *n.* A member of a sect of semi-Christian mystics, composed of Polish Jews, founded by Jacob Frank (d. 1791) about the middle of the 18th century. The Frankists rejected the Talmud and the religious and ethical discipline of Judaism, and adopted the Zohar as their sacred book. They feigned conversion to Roman Catholicism, but continued to venerate Frank as their "holy master," and after his death his daughter Eve as their "holy mistress." Eventually they became genuine Roman Catholics.

frank'lin (-lĭn), *n.* [ME. *frankelein*; cf. LL. *franchilanus.* See FRANK, *a.*] **1.** A freeman. *Obs.*

2. An English freeholder, or substantial householder; in the 14th & 15th centuries, a middle-class landowner. *Chaucer.*

The *franklin*, a small landholder of those days. *Sir J. Stephen.*

frank'lin-ite (-īt), *n.* [From *Franklin*, N. J., its locality.] *Min.* An iron-black, slightly magnetic oxide of iron, zinc, and manganese, occurring in octahedral crystals or massive. It is a member of the spinel group, and is a valuable ore.

Frank'lin's spec'ta-cles (frăŋk'lĭnz). Pantoscopic, or bifocal, spectacles. They are said to have been invented by Benjamin Franklin. See PANTOSCOPIC.

Franklin stove. A kind of open stove introduced by Benjamin Franklin, in which a current of heated air was directly supplied to the room from an air box; — now applied to other varieties of open stoves.

frank'ly (frăŋk'lĭ), *adv.* In a frank manner; freely.

Syn. — Openly, ingenuously, plainly, unreservedly, unreservedly, candidly, sincerely, artlessly, unsophisticatedly.

fran'chis-er (-ẽr), *n.* One having the elective franchise.

Fran'cic (-sĭk), *a.* [See FRANK, *a.*] Frankish.

Fran'cis (frăn'sĭs), *n.* [OF. *Francois*, F. *François*, LL. *Franciscus*, of G. origin; prop., Frankish. See FRANK, *a.*] Lit., free; — masc. prop. name. L. *Franciscus* (frăn-sĭs'kŭs); F. *François* (frăn'swȧ'); It. *Francesco* (frăn-chās'kō), *Franco* (frăn'kō); Sp. *Francisco* (frăn-thēs'kō; 135); Pg. *Francisco* (frăn-sēs'kōŏ); G. *Franziskus* (frăn-tsĭs'kōōs), *Franz* (frănts); D. *Franciscus* (frăn-sĭs'kōōs). — Dim. *Frank.*

Fran-cis'can-ism (frăn-sĭs'kăn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

fran-cisque'. Var. of FRANCISC.

Fran'cize (frăn'sīz), *v. t.* [F. *franciser.*] To Frenchify. — **Fran'ci-za'tion** (frăn'sĭ-zā'shŭn), *n. Both Rare.*

franck'e-ite (frăŋk'ē-īt), *n.* [After C. and E. *Francke*, geologists.] *Min.* A dark gray or black massive sulphide of lead, antimony, and tin. Sp. gr., 5.55.

‖ **fran'co** (frăŋ'kō), *a.* [It.] Franked; postage free.

Fran'co-I-tal'ian (frăŋ'kō-ĭ-tăl'yăn), *a.*, **Fran'co-Lat'in**, *a.* See FRANCO-.

fran'co-lite, *n.* A kind of apatite from Wheal Franco, Devonshire.

Fran'co-phile (frăŋ'kō-fīl; -fĭl), **Fran'co-phil** (-fĭl), *a.* [*Franco-* + *-phile, -phil.*] Friendly to France. — *n.* A person, not French, friendly to France.

Fran'co-phobe (-fōb), *a.* [*Franco-* + *-phobe.*] Fearing France. — *n.* One who dreads France or French influence.

Fran'co-Prus'sian, *a.* Of or pertaining to both France and Prussia; as, the *Franco-Prussian* (or Franco-German) war. See FRANCO-GERMAN.

frane. † FRAYN.

‖ **fran'gas, non fec' tes** (frăŋ'găs, nŏn fĕk'tēz). [L.] You may break, you shall not bend.

fran'gent (frăn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *frangens*, p. pr.] Causing fractures. *Rare.*

fran'ion, *n.* [Perh. fr. OF *fraignant*, p. pr. of *fraindre* to break.] A paramour; a gay, idle fellow; a loose woman. *Obs.*

frank. † FRANC.

frank, *n.* The common European heron, — so called from its note. *Dial. Eng.*

frank, *n.* [From FRANK to shut up, to feed.] The spurry. *Obs.*

Frank, *n.* Francis. [See -ABLE.]

frank'a-ble (frăŋk'ȧ-b'l), *a.*

frank almoign. = FRANKALMOIGN. [free chase.]

frank'-chase', *n. Eng. Law.* A

frankelein. † FRANKLIN.

frank'er, *n.* A person who franks something, as a letter.

frank'-fee', *n. Eng. Law.* Tenure by fee simple, or land so held.

frank'-ferm', *n.* [AF. *franke ferme* (where *franke* is fem. of *franc* free) See FRANK free; FARM.] *O. Eng. Law.* A tenure in freehold at a fixed rent.

frank'fold', *n.* [*frank* free + *fold*, v.] *Law.* Faldage. *Obs.*

frank'-heart'ed, *a.* Open-hearted. — **frank'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

frank'i-fy (frăŋk'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*Frank* + *-fy.*] To Frenchify.

frank'in-censed (-ĭn-sĕnst), *a.* Perfumed with frankincense.

frankincense pine. The loblolly pine. [FRANK.]

frank'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of **frank'land-ite** (frăŋk'lănd-īt), *n.* [After Sir Edward *Frankland* (1825-99), English chemist.] *Min.* A mineral nearly identical with ulexite.

frank'-law', *n.* [*frank* free + *law.*] *Eng. Law.* The law or status of a freeman, esp. the liberty of being sworn in the courts, as a juror or witness. *Obs.*

Frank-lin'i-an (frăŋ-klĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or following Benjamin Franklin (1706-90). — *n.* A Franklinist.

Frank-lin'i-a'na (-ĭ-ā'nȧ; -ä'nȧ), *n.* See -ANA.

Frank-lin'ic (-lĭn'ĭk), *a.* Franklinian.

Franklinic electricity. Statical electricity. See ELECTRICITY.

Frank'lin-ism (frăŋk'lĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* [See FRANKLINIC.] **1.** *Elec.* Statical electricity.

2. *Med.* Franklinization.

Frank'lin-ist, *n.* A follower of Benjamin Franklin, esp. in his theory of electricity.

Frank'lin-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zĭ'shŭn), *n.* The remedial use of static electricity.

Frank'lin's plate. *Elec.* = FULMINATING PANE.

disguisedly, sincerely, candidly, artlessly, freely, readily, unhesitatingly, liberally, willingly.

frank'mar'riage (frăṅk'măr'ĭj), *n.* [*frank* free + *marriage.*] *Feud. Law.* The tenure by which a man and his wife held an estate granted by a blood relative of the wife in consideration of their marriage (whether before or after it) to be held of the donor by the issue of the marriage to not less than the fourth generation and without other service than fealty; — called also *liberum maritagium.* It could not be created after the statute of *Quia Emptores.*

frank'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being frank; specif., that disposition or character which impels a person to deal with others openly or without reserve; candor; openness.

frank'pledge' (frăṅk'plĕj'), *n.* [*frank* free + *pledge;* apparently due to a Norman misunderstanding of AS. *frýþborh* peace surety, as free surety. *Oxf. E. D.*] *O. Eng. Law.* The system or condition under which, with certain exceptions, each male member of a tithing of 12 years of age or upwards was responsible for the good conduct of, and for the damage done by, other members of the tithing; also, the member himself, or the tithing. There were large parts of England where frankpledge did not obtain. The system was enforced by the gathering and inspection, called **view of frankpledge,** twice a year of all the men who ought to be in frankpledge. See TITHING.

fran'tic (frăn'tĭk), *a.* [ME. *frentik, frenetik,* OF. *frenetique,* F. *frénétique,* L. *phreneticus,* fr. Gr. φρενιτικος. See FRENZY; cf. PHRENETIC, PHRENETIC.] **1.** Mentally deranged; delirious; insane; violently or ravingly mad. *Now Rare.*

Sorrow, and grief of heart,
Makes him speak fondly, like a *frantic* man. *Shak.*

2. Wildly and uncontrollably moved; transported with rage or other emotion; frenzied; raving; furious; violent; wild and disorderly; distracted.

Torrents of *frantic* abuse. *Macaulay.*

—fran'ti-cal-ly (frăn'tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* **—fran'tic-ness,** *n.*

frap (frăp), *v. t.;* FRAPPED (frăpt); FRAP'PING. [F. *frapper* to strike, to bind. Cf. AFFRAP.] **1.** To strike; to beat. *Obs.* **2.** *Naut.* To draw tightly together; to bind with a view to secure and strengthen, as a vessel by passing cables around it; to tighten, as a tackle by drawing the lines together. **3.** To brace by drawing together, as the cords of a drum.

‖ **frap'pé'** (frá'pā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *frapper* to strike, to chill.] Iced; frozen; artificially cooled; as, wine *frappé.* **—***n.* A frappé mixture or beverage, as a water ice, variously flavored, frozen soft and served in glasses.

frap'ping (frăp'ĭng), *n.* [From FRAP.] *Naut.* A lashing binding a thing tightly or binding things together.

Fra'ser-a (frā'zĕr-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after John *Fraser,* Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American gentianaceous herbs with opposite or whorled leaves and white, yellowish, or bluish flowers in terminal cymose panicles. *F. carolinensis* of the eastern United States is the American columbo (see under AMERICAN).

Fra'ser fir (frā'zĕr), A fir (*Abies fraseri*) of the southern Alleghenies, related to the balsam fir, but more graceful.

frass (frăs), *n.* [G. *frass,* fr. *fressen* to devour.] The refuse or excrement left by insect larvæ.

fra'ter (frā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] Lit., a brother; hence: **a** A friar. *Obs.* **b** A licensed mendicant begging for a hospital. *Obs. Cant.* **c** A comrade.

fra'ter, *n.* [ME. *fraitour,* OF. *freitor, refraitor, refeitor.* See REFECTORY.] A refectory of a monastery. *Obs. or Hist.*

fra-ter'nal (frȧ-tûr'năl), *a.* [LL. *fraternalis,* fr. L. *fraternus,* fr. *frater* brother: cf. F. *fraternel.* See BROTHER.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or involving, brethren; becoming to brothers; brotherly; as, *fraternal* affection. **2.** Designating, like, or pertaining to, a fraternal society or association (see below); as, a *fraternal* order, *fraternal* benefits, *fraternal* insurance, etc.

Syn. — See BROTHERLY.

fraternal insurance, insurance provided by a fraternal society. **—f. society** or **association,** or, less commonly, **order,** a society organized for the pursuit of some common object by working together in brotherly union; specif., a benefit society organized with a representative form of government, and not carried on for profit, and, often, consisting of members of the same trade or occupation or allied ones. See BENEFIT SOCIETY.

fra-ter'nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Fraternal state or feeling; also, the theory, practice, or advocacy of fraternal societies. **—fra-ter'nal-ist,** *n.*

fra-ter'ni-ty (frȧ-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *fraternité,* L. *fraternitas.*] **1.** State of being brothers or a brother; state or quality of being fraternal, or brotherly; brotherhood; brotherliness.

2. A body of men associated for their common interest, business, or pleasure; a brotherhood; a society; specif.: **a** An association for special religious purposes, for relieving the sick and destitute, etc.; a religious or ecclesiastical brotherhood. **b** A fraternal society, association, or order. **c** In American colleges and schools, a student organization for social and more or less serious purposes, preserving, usually, secrecy as to its rites, and (usually) comprising affiliated branches, commonly called chapters, in different institutions. They are often called **Greek-letter fraternities,** because the names are commonly the names of the initial letters of words forming a Greek phrase. They are also known as **secret societies,** but this phrase also includes similar student organizations confined to one institution. **3.** Men of the same class, profession, occupation, character, or tastes.

With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own *fraternity!* *South.*

frat'er-ni-za'tion (frăt'ẽr-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fraternisation.*] A fraternizing; fraternal state.

frat'er-nize (frăt'ẽr-nīz; frā'tẽr-; 277), *v. i.;* FRAT'ER-NIZED (-nīzd); FRAT'ER-NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *fraterniser.*] To associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character; to have brotherly feelings.

frat'er-nize, *v. t* To bring into fellowship or brotherly sympathy. "*Fraternizing* the two nations." *Burke.*

Frat'i-cel'li (frăt'ĭ-sĕl'ĭ; *It.* frȧ'tē-chĕl'lē), *n. pl.* [It., *fraticelli,* lit., little brothers, dim. fr. *frate* brother, L. *frater.*] *Eccl. Hist.* Any of a number of obscure heretical medieval sects; specif., a sect of seceders from the Franciscan Order in Italy, which had been authorized by Pope Celestine V. in 1294, but which later, resisting dissolution by Pope Boniface VIII., repudiated the popes and the church as apostate. They maintained the necessity of absolute poverty, claimed to be exempt from sin, and hence rejected penitence, the sacraments, etc. By the 15th century persecution by the Inquisition had put an end to them.

frat'ri-cid'al (frăt'rĭ-sīd'ăl; frā'trĭ-; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to fratricide; of the nature of fratricide.

frat'ri-cide (-sīd), *n.* [L. *fratricidium* a brother's murder, fr. *fratricida* a brother's murderer; *frater, fratris,* brother + *caedere* to kill: cf. F. *fratricide.*] **1.** Act of one who murders or kills his own brother or his own sister.

2. [L. *fratricida:* cf. F. *fratricide.*] One who murders or kills his own brother or his own sister.

fra'try (frā'trĭ), **fra'ter-y** (frā'tẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz), -TERIES (-ĭz). [See FRATER a refectory.] A refectory; a frater house. *Obs. or Hist.*

fra'try, *n.; pl.* FRATRIES (-trĭz). [LL. *fratria,* fr. L. *frater* brother.] A fraternity; also, a friary. *Obs. or Hist.*

fraud (frôd), *n.* [F. *fraude,* L. *fraus, fraudis.*] **1.** Quality of being deceitful; deception deliberately practiced with a view to gaining an unlawful or unfair advantage; deceitfulness; deceit; trickery.

2. *Law.* An intentional perversion of truth for the purpose of inducing another in reliance upon it to part with some valuable thing belonging to him, or to surrender a legal right, a false representation of a matter of fact (whether by words or conduct, by false or misleading allegations, or by concealment of that which should have been disclosed) which deceives and is intended to deceive another so that he shall act upon it to his legal injury. Often called **actual fraud,** or **fraud in fact.** In equity law the term *fraud* has a wider sense, and includes all acts, omissions, or concealments by which one person obtains an advantage against conscience over another, or which equity or public policy forbids as being to another's prejudice, as acts in violation of relations of trust and confidence. This is often called **constructive,** or **legal,** or **equitable, fraud,** or **fraud in equity.** Whether a fraud has been practiced in any case is a conclusion of law; the allegation of it must consist of a statement of the facts constituting it. Cf. DECEIT.

3. The means by which deceit is practiced; an artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured; an injurious stratagem; a deceptive device; a trick.

4. One that practices fraud; one who perpetrates a fraud; a fraudulent person or thing; a cheat; impostor; humbug; as, that man is a *fraud;* the play was a *fraud. Colloq.*

5. State of being defrauded or beguiled. *Obs. Milton.*

Syn. — Deception, deceit, guile, subtlety, craft; wile, sham, circumvention, stratagem, trick, imposition, cheat.

fraud'ful (frôd'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of fraud; trickish; treacherous; fraudulent. **— fraud'ful-ly,** *adv.*

fraud'u-lence (frôd'ū-lĕns), *n.* [L. *fraudulentia:* cf. OF. *fraudulence.*] Quality or state of being fraudulent; deliberate deceit; trickishness.

fraud'u-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Fraudulence; also, a fraudulent act; a fraud.

fraud'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *fraudulentus,* fr. *fraus, fraudis,* fraud: cf. F. *fraudulent.*] **1.** Using fraud; tricky; deceitful; dishonest.

2. Characterized by, founded on, or proceeding from, fraud; of the nature of fraud; as, a *fraudulent* bargain.

The essentials of a *fraudulent* representation, according to English law, are that it is: (1) untrue in fact; (2) made with knowledge of its untruth, or without belief in its truth, or with recklessness as to its truth or falsehood; (3) made for the purpose of inducing another to act upon it. It seems not to be material that the maker of the statement should know it to be untrue, or should have an interest in its being acted on, or have any wicked wish to injure. Nor need the statement be addressed specially to the person who suffers. *T. E. Holland.*

3. Obtained or performed by artifice.

Syn. — Deceitful, fraudful, guileful, crafty, wily, cunning, subtle, deceiving, cheating, deceptive, insidious, treacherous, dishonest, designing. See FALLACIOUS.

fraudulent conveyance, *Law,* a conveyance made in fraud of others' rights; specif., a conveyance made without adequate consideration in violation of the rights of creditors.

fraught (frôt), *n.* [ME. *fraught, fraght;* akin to Dan. *fragt,* Sw. *frakt,* D. *vracht,* G. *fracht,* cf. OHG *frēht* earnings, reward; perh. from a pref. corresponding to E. *for-* + the root of E. *own.* Cf. FREIGHT.] Freight; a cargo; a load; a burden; as, *Scot.,* a *fraught* of water, i. e., two bucketfuls. *Obs. or Scot.* *Shak.*

fraught (frôt), *v. t.;* FRAUGHT'ED OF FRAUGHT; FRAUGHT'ING. [Akin to Dan. *fragte,* Sw. *frakta,* D. *bevrachten,* G. *frachten,* cf. OHG. *frēhōn* to deserve. See FRAUGHT, *n.*] **1.** To freight; load; lade; burden. *Obs.*

2. To transport as freight; to freight. *Obs. Scot.*

3. To fill; supply; equip. *Obs. or Archaic.*

fraught, *p. a.* Freighted; laden; filled; stored; charged; big or teeming (with).

Enterprises *fraught* with world-wide benefits *I. Taylor.*

Fraun'ho-fer lines (froun'hō-fẽr). *Physics.* The lines of the spectrum, esp. and properly, the dark lines of the solar spectrum, so called because first accurately observed by Joseph von Fraunhofer, a Bavarian optician. Most of the lines are due to the vapors of familiar elements, as the C and F lines to hydrogen, the D_1 and D_2 lines to sodium, the H and K lines to calcium, etc. See SPECTRUM.

frav'a-shi' (frăv'ȧ-shĭ'), *n.* [Avestan *fravashay.*] In Persian religion, a being forming a kind of spiritual double or genius of each individual. The fravashis of the dead were supposed to have power over natural productiveness, and they were propitiated with offerings of food and clothing. But the living as well as the dead possessed their fravashis (cf. the Roman GENIUS), as did also animals and even inanimate beings and the unborn generations. Cf. FEROHER.

The *fravashi,* or protecting angel, is the heavenly image of man, his prototype or archetype in the presence of Auhrmazd [Ormazd]; it guides the human soul as spiritual helper.
A. V. W. Jackson (*trans.*).

frax'in (frăk'sĭn), *n.* [From FRAXINUS.] *Chem.* A bitter crystalline glucoside, $C_{16}H_{18}O_{10}$, found in the bark of the ash (*Fraxinus*), the horse-chestnut, etc. On hydrolysis it yields glucose and **frax'e-tin** (frăk'sĕ-tĭn), $C_{10}H_8O_5$.

frax'i-nel'la (frăk'sĭ-nĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL. dim.; — alluding to its ashlike leaves: cf. F *fraxinelle.*] See FRAXINUS.] A perennial rutaceous herb (*Dictamnus albus*), with pinnate leaves and white flowers, which exhale an inflammable vapor in hot weather; — often called *gas plant.*

Frax'i-nus (frăk'sĭ-nŭs), *n.* [L., the ash tree.] *Bot.* A genus of oleaceous trees, the ashes, natives of the north temperate zone. They are distinguished by the opposite pinnate leaves and small diclinous flowers followed by samaras or winged fruits. The species are important both as timber and as shade trees. See ASH.

fray (frā), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *affray.*] **1.** Apprehension; dread; fright; terror; panic. *Obs. or Scot.*

2. A commotion or tumult; affray; broil; contest; combat; fight. "Who began this bloody *fray?*" *Shak.*

Syn. — See CONTEST.

fray, *v. t.;* FRAYED (frād); FRAY'ING. [See FRAY contest; cf. AFFRAY.] **1.** To frighten; terrify; alarm. *Archaic.*

What *frays* ye, that were wont to comfort me affrayed? *Spenser.*

2. To disperse; dissipate. *Archaic.*

3. To make an assault or raid on; to attack; assail. *Obs*

fray, *v. i.* **1.** To excite fear or alarm. *Obs.*

2. To be frightened or alarmed. *Obs.*

3. To brawl; to fight; attack. *Obs. or Archaic.*

fray, *v. t.* [OF. *freier, fraier,* to rub, F. *frayer,* L. *fricare.* See FRICTION.] **1.** To rub; to wear, wear off, or wear into shreds, by rubbing; to fret, as cloth; to ravel; as, a deer *frays* his head to remove the velvet.

2. To bruise; also, to deflower. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

3. To lay out; to clear or cut, as a path. *A Gallicism.*

fray, *v. i.* **1.** To rub.

2. To wear out or into shreds; to suffer injury by rubbing, as when the threads of a fabric wear off so that the cross threads are loose; to ravel; as, the cloth *frays* badly.

A suit of *frayed* magnificence. *Tennyson.*

3. To collide; clash. *Obs.*

fray, *n.* A fraying or place injured by rubbing.

fray'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of rubbing or wearing off.

2. That which is frayed off; specif.: **a** The velvet which a deer frays from his antlers. **b** Pieces of fabric worn off.

fraz'zle (frăz'l), *v. t & i.;* FRAZ'ZLED (-ld); FRAZ'ZLING (-lĭng). [Cf. G. *faseln,* and E. FRAY to rub.] To fray; to wear or pull into tatters or tag ends; to tatter. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

fraz'zle, *n.* Act or result of frazzling; state or quality of being frazzled; tag end; frayed-out end. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

My fingers are all scratched to *frazzles.* *Kipling.*

Gordon had sent word to Lee that he "had fought his corps to a *frazzle.*" *Nicolay & Hay* (*Life of Lincoln*).

freak (frēk), *v. t.;* FREAKED (frēkt); FREAK'ING. [See FREAK a fancy.] To variegate; checker; streak. *Rare.*

Freaked with many a mingled hue. *Thomson.*

freak, *n.* [Perh. fr. ME. *frek* bold, quick, AS. *frec* bold, greedy; cf. AS. *frician* to dance. Cf. FRECK, *a.*] **1.** A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind; a whim or fancy; a capricious prank; a vagary or caprice.

She is restless and peevish, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation. *Spectator.*

2. Freakish quality or disposition; whimsicality; caprice.

Freak, fantasticality, emotional exuberance. *W. C. Brownell*

3. The product of freakish thought or action; an irregular or abnormal product of some process, or, specif., of the laws of nature; a freak of nature, or lusus naturae; monstrosity (cf. SPORT, MUTATION). Specif., an abnormal person publicly exhibited.

Syn. — Whim, vagary, crotchet, sport. See CAPRICE.

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frank'-ten'ant, *n.* [See FRANK free; TENANT.] *O. Eng. Law.* One who holds a freehold estate, or **frank'-ten'e-ment.** — **frank'-ten'ure,** *n.*

fran'sey. + FRENZY.

fran'si-cal. + FRENZICAL

fran'tic, *n.* [See FRANTIC, *a.*] A frantic person. *Obs.*

fran'zy. Dial. var of FRENZY.

frapaille, *n.* [OF.] Rabble. *Obs*

frape, *n.* [Cf. FRAP.] A crowd; rabble. *Obs.*

fraple, *v. t* [Cf. OF. *frapaillier, frapailher,* to strike, to grow angry.] To bluster; wrangle; argue. *Obs.* **—frap'ler,** *n. Obs.*

fra'ry, *n.* [OF. *frarie.*] Brotherhood; fraternity; a friary. *Obs.*

F. R. A. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society; Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.

fras'co (frăs'kō), *n.* [Sp., lit., a flask.] See MEASURE.

frase (frāz), *n. Her.* = FRASIER.

frase (frāz), Obs. or Scot. var. or ref. sp. of PHRASE.

fra'se-ol'o-gy. Phraseology. *Ref. Sp.*

Fra'ser Riv'er salm'on (frā'zẽr). The blueback salmon.

fra'sier (frā'zhẽr), *n.* [F. *fraisier* strawberry plant, OF. *fraisier.*] *Scot. Her.* A cinquefoil.

fra'si-lah. Var. of FARSALAH.

frask, *n.* [F. *fraque.*] A trick; a piece of deception. *Obs.*

frast. + FRAIST.

fratch (frăch), *v. i.* To dispute; wrangle; scold. **—** *n.* A dispute; a falling out; a quarrel. **— fratch'er,** *n. All Dial. Eng.*

fratched (frăcht), *p. a.* Quarrelsome; unfriendly; of a horse, restive; vicious. *Dial. Eng.*

fratch'eous (frăch'ŭs), **fratch'et-y, fratch'y,** *a.* Cross; quarrelsome; scolding. *Dial. Eng.*

frate. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of FRET.

‖ **fra'te** (frä'tĕ), *n.; pl.* FRATI (-tē). [It. Cf. FRA brother.] Friar; — often used as a title.

Fra-ter'cu-la (*fra*-tûr'kū-lȧ), *n.* [NL.] The genus consisting of the typical puffins.

frater house. A refectory.

frat'er-nal'i-ty, *n* Brotherhood. *Rare.* [NAL.]

fra-ter'nal-ly, *adv.* of FRATER-

frat'er-nate (frăt'ẽr-nāt), *v. i.* To fraternize. *Rare.*

frat'er-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), **frat'er-nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.* Fraternization. *Rare*

frat'er-niz'er (frăt'ẽr-nīz'ẽr), *n.* One that fraternizes.

fra'ter-y, *n.* = 1st FRATRY.

Frat'i-cel'li-an (frăt'ĭ-sĕl'ĭ-ăn), *n.* One of the Fraticelli.

Fra'tres Ar-va'les (frā'trēz är-vā'lēz). See ARVAL, *a.*

fra'tri-age (frā'trĭ-ĭj), *or* **fra'-trage** (frā'trĭj; frăt'rĭj), *n.* [L. *frater* a brother; cf. LL. *fratriagium*] *Law.* A sharing of an inheritance among brothers, or brothers' kin; also, a younger brother's share. *Obs.*

Frat'ri-cel'li (frăt'rĭ-sĕl'ĭ), *n. pl.* [LL.] = FRATICELLI.

‖ **Frau** (frou), *n.; pl.* FRAUEN (frou'ĕn). [G. Cf. FROW woman.] [NL.] The genus consisting of the typical puffins.

fraud, *v. t.* [L. *fraudare.*] To defraud; to keep or get by fraud. *Obs.* **—fraud'er,** *n. Obs.*

fraud'e-lous, *a.* [F *frauduleux.*] Fraudulent. *Obs.* **— fraud'e-lous-ly,** *adv. Obs*

fraud'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **fraud'less-ly,** *adv.* — **fraud'less-ness,** *n.* [ULENT.

fraud'u-lent-ly, *adv.* of FRAUD-

fraud'u-lent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

fraught'age (frôt'ĭj), *n.* Freightage *Obs. or Archaic.*

Frau' Hol'le (frou' hŏl'ẽ). [G.] See HOLDA.

‖ **Frau'lein** (froi'lĭn), *n. sing. & pl.* [G., dim. of *frau* woman. See FRAU.] In Germany, a young lady; an unmarried woman; — as a title, equiv. to *Miss.*

fraunch, *v. t. & i.* To devour; to feed ravenously. *Obs.*

fraunches. + FRANCHISE.

‖ **fraus est ce-la're frau'dem.** [L.] It is fraud to conceal a fraud.

‖ **fraus pi'a.** [L.] Pious fraud.

fraward. + FROWARD.

frawd. + FRAUD.

frawn (frôn), *n.* [Ir. *fraochăn.*] The bilberry, *Ireland.*

frax'e-tin (frăk'sĕ-tĭn), *n. Chem.* See FRAXIN.

fray (frā). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of FRO.

fray, *v. t.* [Cf. OF *frater.* See DEFRAY, *v. t.*] To defray. *Obs.*

fray'bug', *n.* A bogy; bugbear; scarecrow. *Obs.*

frayed (frād), *pret. & p. p.* of FRAY. — **fray'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **fray'ed-ness,** *n.* [of FRAIL.]

frayel. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

fray'er, *n.* Brawler; fighter. *Obs.*

fray'ment, *n.* A fray; broil.

frayn (frān), **frayne,** *v. t. & i.* [AS. *fregnan, frignan.*] To ask, or ask for; to inquire, or inquire of. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

frayne, *n.* [OF. *fraisne, F. frêne,* L. *fraxinus.*] An ash tree. *Obs.*

fraze, *n. Her.* = FRASIER.

fraze, *v. t.* + FRPE.

fre (frē). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FRO.

‖ **fra-zil'** (frȧ-zĭl'), *n.* [Cf Can. F. *frasil* snow floating in the water, F. *frasil* cinders.] Anchor ice. *Canada & North U. S.*

F. R. C. I. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

F. R. C. O. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal College of Organists.

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F. R. C. S. I *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

Fr.-Cu. *Abbr.* Fracto-cumulus.

F. R. C. V. S. *Abbr* Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

fre. + FRPE.

fre (frē). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FRO.

Fre'a (frā'ȧ), *n. Teut. Myth.* = FRIGG. So called in the legendary history of the Lombards.

freak (frēk), *v. i.* To do freakish acts; to sport; frolic. *R.*

freak'ish, *a.* **1.** Full of freaks; apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious; queer.
Freakish when well, and fretful when she's sick. *Pope.*
2. Of the nature of a freak; curious.
— **freak'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **freak'ish-ness**, *n.*

freak'y (frēk'ĭ), *a.*; FREAK'I-ER (-I-ẽr); FREAK'I-EST. Freakish.

freck (frĕk), **frack** (frăk), *a* [AS. *frec*, akin to G. *frech* insolent, Icel. *frekr* greedy, Goth. *faihu-friks* avaricious] *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Ready; eager; desirous; bold; forward.
2. Strong; stout; lusty; hale.

freck (frĕk), *v. t.* [Cf. FREAK, *n.*, FRECKLE.] To checker; diversify; dapple. *Rare & Poetic.*
The painted windows, *flecking* gloom with glow. *Lowell.*

freck'le (frĕk'l), *n.* [ME. *freken*, *frekne*; cf. Icel. *freknur*, pl., Sw. *fräknar*, Dan. *fregner*.] **1.** A small yellowish or brownish spot in the skin, particularly on the face, neck, or hands; lentigo.
2. Any small spot or discoloration. *Evelyn.*

freck'le, *v. t.*; FRECK'LED (-ld); FRECK'LING (-lĭng). To sprinkle or mark with freckles or small spots; to spot.

freck'le, *v. i.* **1.** To make small spots.
2. To become covered or marked with freckles.

freck'led (frĕk'ld), *p. a.* **1.** Marked with freckles; spotted; speckled; dappled; variegated. "The *freckled* trout." *Dryden.*
2. Like, or of the nature of, a freckle. *Lev.* xiii. 39.

freck'ling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FRECKLE. Specif., *vb. n.*, a spot or marking like a freckle, or such markings collectively.

freck'ly (frĕk'lĭ), *a.* Full of, or marked with, freckles; sprinkled with spots; freckled.

free (frē), *a.*; FRE'ER (-ẽr); FRE'EST. [ME. *fre*, *freo*, AS. *frēo*, *frēoh*, *frī*; akin to D. *vrij*, OS. & OHG. *frī*, G. *frei*, Icel. *frī*, Sw. & Dan. *fri*, Goth. *freis*, and also to Skr. *priya* beloved, dear, fr. *prī* to love, Goth. *frijōn* to love. The meaning is due to its application to members of the family as opposed to slaves. Cf. AFFRAY, BELFRY, FRIDAY, FRIEND, FRITH inclosure.] **1.** Not subject to an arbitrary external power or authority; not held in a state of bondage nor compelled to render obedience or service on unequal or unreasonable terms; independent; specif.: **a** Not in the condition of a slave or serf; not held in involuntary servitude or as the property of another; possessed of the freedom of action and the legal and political rights of a citizen; as, a *free* negro; the slaves became *free*. **b** Not subject to a parent or guardian; not under guardianship, manus, or potestas; as, a youth who becomes of age is a *free* citizen. **c** Not under an arbitrary or despotic government; subject only to fixed laws which defend from encroachments upon natural or acquired rights; enjoying civil and political liberty; as, *free* citizens; a *free* people. **d** Enjoying political independence; having sovereign rights; as, a *free* city or nation.
2. Of the nature of, pert. to, or characteristic of, that which is free, or independent; specif.: **a** Of, pert. to, characterized by, or produced by, free men or freedom, as disting. from slaves or slavery; as, *free* labor; a *free* State; *free* cotton. **b** Characteristic of free men; hence, *Obs.*, born and bred well; noble; gentle; magnanimous; honorable; generous. **c** Of a state, government, institutions, etc., defending individual rights against encroachment; assuring or maintaining individual liberty, or maintained by a free people; not arbitrary or despotic; as, autocratic institutions may be capable of justice, but they can never be *free*. **d** *Law.* (1) *O. Eng. Law.* Of or belonging to a man who was called free; certain; not precarious; — the opposite of *base*; as, *free* service; *free* socage.
At common law . . . the contrast between *free* land and servile land resolves itself into a contrast between precarious occupation and proprietary right. *P. Vinogradoff.*
(2) Freehold; — said of land or property in it. *Obsolete.*
3. Not subject to some particular authority or obligation; enjoying a special privilege, immunity, or the like; exempt or released, as from a tax, jurisdiction, duty, etc.; hence, exempt or released from any onerous condition or obligation; as, *free* from pain or disease; to be duty *free*; to have one's time *free*. *Matt.* xxvii. 26.
Free from the obligations of their treaties. *Ep. Burnet.*
4. Hence, in specific and derived uses: **a** Invested with a particular freedom or franchise; enjoying certain immunities or privileges; admitted to special rights; permitted to have the use; — usually followed by *of*.
He therefore makes all birds, of every sect,
Free of his farm. *Dryden.*
I am . . . *free* both of the Catholic and Protestant parties. *Scott.*
b *Law.* Individual and exclusive in nature, the opposite of *common*; — said of certain franchises; as, a *free* fishery (see FISHERY); a *free* warren, etc. **c** Not belonging to a trade union or labor organization; working amicably with others whether unionists or not; done by nonunionists; as, a *free* laborer; *free* labor. **d** Having no trade restrictions; permitted to carry on commerce of any kind and in any place; open for commercial purposes to all; without, or exempt from liability to, duty, tax, or toll; as, a *free* port, ship, road, or river; a *free* zone. **e** Given or furnished without cost or payment; free of charge, or the like; gratuitous; open to common or public use without compensation; as, *free* admission; a *free* pass or seat.
Those goods are *free* which are not appropriated and are afforded by nature without requiring the effort of man. *Alfred Marshall.*
5. Not determined by anything beyond its own nature or being; not necessitated by an external cause or agency; choosing or capable of choosing for itself; as, a *free* agent; *free* will; *free* choice. Cf. WILL. Hence, not unduly influenced; spontaneous or independent; as, to leave one to a *free* decision; to act according to one's *free* desires.
That which has the power, or not the power, to operate, is that alone which is or is not *free*. *Locke.*
6. Not held in forcible restraint; not confined, restrained, or restricted; specif.: **a** Of persons or animals: Not bound, confined, imprisoned, or detained by force; at liberty in respect of movement; as, the prisoner was set *free*; cattle left *free* to range. **b** Of actions and movements or that which acts or moves: Not impeded, hampered, or restricted in respect of its natural operation; loose; unfettered; as, he got his hand *free* of the shackle; the *free* end of a mooring rope.
7. Not united or combined with anything else; separated; dissevered, unattached; as, a *free* caryatid; specif.. **a** *Zoöl.* Not permanently attached; able to move about. **b** *Bot.* Distinct; separate, not united; — said of the floral whorls with reference to each other, of stipules, etc.; as, a calyx *free* from the ovary. **c** *Chem.* Uncombined; as, *free* carbonic acid gas; *free* oxygen. Cf. FIXED. **d** Easily or readily worked or wrought; of loose texture; lacking cohesiveness, as sand. Cf. FREESTONE. **e** *Mech.* Capable of moving or turning in any direction; having six degrees of freedom (see under DEGREE); — said of a body or particle not supported in any way.
8. Not obstructed; open; clear; unimpeded.
That the word of the Lord may have *free* course. *1 Thess.* iii 1.
9. Hence, not held to strict form or narrow limitations, having or allowing considerable latitude, as of form, expression, qualification, etc.; specif.: **a** Departing more or less from the normal or established form; disregarding strict laws of composition; irregular; as, *free* verse; a *free* fantasia. **b** Departing more or less from faithfulness to the original, as a copy; not literal or exact; as, a *free* translation. **c** Allowable; permitted; of a competition or contest, without restrictions as to contestants, open; as, it is *free* for him to think so; a *free*-for-all race.
10. Devoid; without; void; [also, outside; beyond; — followed by *from* or *of*, or often used in composition; as, to be *free* of a burden; a sea *free* of ice; fancy-*free*.
Luckily we are *free* of Dublin, and there is nothing around us but green fields and fine trees. *Scott*
11. *Naut.* Favorable; — said of a wind blowing from a direction more than six points from straight ahead.
12. *Phon.* **a** Standing in an open syllable; — said of vowels. **b** Not fixed; variable; — said of word accent.
In the Indo-European parent speech the accent was *free*; that is, it might rest on any part of a word. . . . This *free* accent of the parent speech is best preserved in Sanskrit, somewhat less perfectly in Greek. *O. F. Emerson*
13. Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, or natural to, one that is released from restraint; hence, in various senses, denoting unconstrained or uncontrolled action; as: **a** Ready; eager; acting or made voluntarily or spontaneously; spontaneous; as, a *free* offer. **b** Not close or parsimonious; liberal; open-handed; lavish; done out of generosity; not gained by importunity; as, *free* with his money; a *free* gift. **c** Acting unrestrictedly; characterized by ampleness or a tendency to superfluity; profuse; copious; as, a *free* feeder; a *free* use of liquor, that rose is a *free* bloomer. **d** Unconstrained by timidity or distrust; unreserved; ingenuous; frank; familiar; communicative; often, overfree; too familiar; forward.
He was *free* only with a few. *Milward.*
e Characterized by freedom of expression; spoken or uttered without reserve or restraint; outspoken; hence, going beyond proper bounds; immoderate; loose; licentious.
The critics have been very *free* in their censures. *Felton.*
. . . *free* life as to wine or women. *Shelley.*
14. Clear of offense; guiltless; innocent. *Obs. or R.*
My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free*. *Dryden.*
free alms, *Eng. Law*, frankalmoign. — **f. alongside ship**, *Com.*, delivered at the side of the ship free of charges, the buyer's liability then beginning, and the burden of putting the goods on shipboard falling upon him. — **f. and easy.** **a** Unconventional; unrestrained; regardless of formalities; careless. "Sal and her *free and easy* ways." *W. Black.* **b** As a noun, a convivial party at a saloon or public house. — **f. bank**, *Eng. Law*, free bench. — **f.-banking system**, a system under which all applicants are permitted to organize banking corporations or associations and issue notes (protected by deposited securities), under certain prescribed conditions. *U. S.* — **F. Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.* — **f. beam**, *Mech.*, a beam with its ends lying freely on their supports without being built in, as in a fixed or encastré beam. — **f. bench**, *Eng. Law*, the interest which a widow, or in some places, as in Kent, a widower, has in the copyhold or customary lands of the deceased spouse, corresponding to *dower* in freeholds. It is usually a life interest in an undivided one third, sometimes in one half or in the entirety. — **f. boarder**, a cow that does not give enough milk to pay for her keep. *Cant, New Zealand.* — **f. bond**, *Chem.*, an unsaturated or unemployed unit, or bond, of affinity or valence of an atom or radical. — **f. bonds**, *U. S. National Banking* bonds of the United States held by a national bank and not pledged as security for government deposits or circulation. — **f. burgh**, *or* **borough.** See BURGH. — **f. cell formation**, *Bot.*, a process of cell development in which the original nuclear division is followed by successive divisions of the daughter nuclei, each of which appropriates a portion of cytoplasm and becomes invested with a cell wall. The resulting protoplasts are thus developed simultaneously. This method of cell formation is frequent in the development of the endosperm; it also occurs in the spore formation of ascomycetous fungi. — **f. chant**, *Music*, a kind of recitative for psalms and canticles, having a two-chord phrase for each hemistich of the words. — **f. chapel**, *Eng. Eccl. Law*, a chapel not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary, having been founded by the king or by a subject specially authorized. — **f. charge.** *Elec.* See BOUND CHARGE. — **f. church.** **a** A church whose sittings are for all and without charge. **b** [*cap.*] A church not established or under state control, as, in England, the Congregational Church or Baptist Church; specif, (also written *Free Kirk*), an ecclesiastical body organized by those who left the Church of Scotland, in 1843, to be free from control by the government in spiritual matters. — **F. Churchman**, a member of a Free Church. — **F. Church of Scotland.** See PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* — **f. coinage**, in the fullest sense, the conversion of bullion (of any specified metal) into legal-tender coins for any person who chooses to bring it to the mint; in a modified sense, such coinage when done at a certain fixed charge proportionate to the cost of the operation. — **f. companion**, in the Middle Ages, one of a band of mercenaries who could be hired by any prince or country; a condottiere — **free company**, a band of free companions. — **f. Congregations**, organizations of German rationalists (called also *Friends of Light*, or *Protestant Friends*) which were first formed in 1841 as the result of a revolt against the established church of Prussia. — **f. cost**, freedom from charges or expenses; — used chiefly in phrases with *at*, *of*, *on*, *upon*, the phrase meaning free of cost; gratis. *Obs.* — **f. counterpoint**, *Music*, that which is based on modern harmony, and thus freed from the limitations of *strict counterpoint*.
"*Free counterpoint*" simply means polyphony, and had much better be known by that title; otherwise the student is confronted by two treatises, both professing to deal with the same branch of his art, and one filled with prohibitions which the other teaches him to defy. *W. H. Hadow.*
— **f. dealer** *or* **trader**, *Law*, a feme-sole dealer or trader. — **f. fight**, a promiscuous or riotous fight; a fight without restrictions or order. — **f fishery.** *Law.* See FISHERY, 3. — **f. fugue**, *Music*, a fugue in which the subject and counterpoint are not carried strictly throughout, but are mixed with episodes unrelated to the subject. — **f. gear**, *Mach.*, a gear that engages in only one direction, as a freewheel. — **f. gold**, gold in the United States treasury not required to redeem gold certificates. It includes the legal reserve. — **f. goods**, goods admitted into a country free of duty. — **f grace**, the undeserved and unrestrictedly bestowed grace of God. — **f. gymnastics**, gymnastics performed without apparatus. — **f. handicap**, *Horse Racing*, a handicap in which no liability for entrance money, stake, or forfeit is incurred until acceptance. — **f. kick**, *Football*, an unrestricted kick, with which the opponents are not allowed to interfere, they being prohibited from advancing beyond a certain point or from coming within a certain distance of the ball. — **f. lance**, in the Middle Ages, and subsequently, one of those knights or roving soldiers whose services were purchasable by any state or commander; a free companion; a condottiere; hence, a person who acts on his own responsibility without regard to party lines or deference to authority, as a writer who assails now one party or set of opinions, etc., and now another. — **f. lights.** *Roman Dutch Law.* = ANCIENT LIGHTS. — **f list.** **a** The schedule of commodities admitted to a country free of duty. **b** A list of persons who are entitled to something, as admission, a periodical, etc., without payment. — **f. love**, the doctrine or practice of living openly with one of the opposite sex at pleasure, without marriage. — **f lover**, one who believes in or practices free love. — **F. Methodist Church.** See METHODIST, *n.* — **f miner**, *Canadian Mining Law*, a person or association holding a purchased, limited, revocable, and renewable mining license (free miner's certificate) and thereby authorized to prospect on unoccupied lands and to carry on mining operations subject to any other conditions imposed by the law. The terms occur in the general mining laws of the Dominion and in the provincial laws of British Columbia. In other provinces the miner is called a *licensee*, the certificate being called a *license*. — **f on board**, delivered free of charge to the means of conveyance, as a train or vessel; — said of goods, or freight. Abbr. *f. o. b.* — **f. override**, *Com.*, free of charges until discharged from the vessel, when the buyer's liability begins. — **f. part**, *Music*, an independent part of a canon or fugue, added to fill out the harmony. — **f. path**, in the kinetic theory of gases, the path traversed by a molecule between two successive collisions. — **f. port**, *Com.* **a** A port where goods may be received and shipped free of customs duty. **b** A port where goods are received from ships of all nations under equal conditions as respects rates of duty, etc. — **f. public house**, in England, a tavern not belonging to a brewer, so that the landlord is free to brew his own beer or purchase where he chooses. — **f. reach**, *Naut.*, a reach with the wind abaft the beam. — **f. reed**, *Music*, a reed whose edges do not overlap the wind passage, — used in the harmonium, concertina, etc.; distinguished from the *beating* or *striking reed* of the organ and clarinet. — **f. sand.** See def. 7 **d**, above. — **f. school**, a school where no charge is made for tuition. — **f. services**, *O. Eng. Law*, such feudal services as were not unbecoming the character of a soldier or a freeman to perform, as to serve under his lord in war, to pay a sum of money, etc. — **f. ships**, ships of neutral nations, which in time of war are free from capture even though carrying enemy's goods. Cf. CONTRABAND OF WAR; DECLARATION OF PARIS. — **f. silver**, *Economics*, the free coinage of silver; often, specif., the free coinage of silver at a fixed ratio with gold, as at the ratio of 16 to 1, which for some time represented nearly or exactly the ratio of their market values. — **f. sister**, a woman who has obtained the freedom of the city of London by patrimony or apprenticeship. *London, Eng.* — **f socage**, *Eng. Law.* See SOCAGE. — **f. soil**, territory in which no slaves can be held. *Obs. or Hist.* — **f. stock**, *Hort.*, a stock of the same species as the scion. — **f. stuff**, *Carp.*, timber free from knots; clear stuff. — **f. teind**, *Scots Law*, teind which has been classed, or set in tack, so that the tack duty is first allocated; also, any teind not already appropriated to stipend. — **f. tenement**, *Eng. Law*, a freehold tenement.
The term "*free tenement*" has ever since Henry II.'s day implied possessory protection by the king's court. *Pollock & Mait.*
— **f. thought.** See in Vocabulary. — **f. tontine insurance, plan**, etc., a modified form or plan of tontine insurance (which see). — **f. trade.** See in Vocabulary. — **f. vibration**, *Physics*, any vibration of a frequency corresponding to the natural period of vibration of the body; — opposed to *forced vibration*. — **f. views.** *Roman Dutch Law.* = FREE LIGHTS. — **f. wheel.** = FREEWHEEL. — **f. will.** See in Vocabulary.

free (frē), *adv.* **1.** Freely. See FLAT, *a.*, 12.
I as *free* forgive you
As I would be forgiven. *Shak.*
2. Without charge; as, children admitted *free*.
3. *Naut.* With the wind more than six points from dead ahead; not close-hauled; as, sailing, steering, etc., *free*.

free, *v. t.*; FREED (frēd); FREE'ING. [ME. *freen*, *freoien*, AS. *frēogan*, *frēon*. See FREE, *a.*] **1.** To make free; to set at liberty; to rid of that which confines, limits, embarrasses, oppresses, etc.; to exempt; relieve; release; disengage; clear; extricate; — often with *from* or *of*; as, to *free* a slave; to be *freed* of these bonds. *Clarendon.*
Arise, . . . *free* thy people from their yoke. *Milton.*
2. To remove, as something that confines or bars; to relieve from the constraint of; to open. *Obs.* *Dryden.*
3. To leap or pass clear over; to clear. *Obs.* *Johnson.*
4. To frank. *Obs.*
5 *Lead Mining.* To register by paying the barmaster's fee. *Local, Eng.*
Syn. — See RELEASE.

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freak, *n.* A streak; a fleck.
freak'dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
freak'er-y, *n.* Freaks.
freak'ful, *a.* Full of freaks.
freak'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
freak'ing, *a.* Freakish. *Obs.*
fream (frēm), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *fremere*.] To roar, as a boar.
freare. † FRIAR.
freath (frēth; frĕth), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *frēoðan* (in comp.).] To froth; foam; lather. *Scot.* — *n.* Froth; lather. *Scot*
freche. † FRESH.
freck'en, *v. t.* [Cf. FRIGHTEN.] To frighten. *Dial. Ir. & Eng.*
freck'en, *n.* A freckle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **freck'ened**, *p. a.*
freck'l. Freckle. *Ref. Sp.*
freck'led. Freckled. *Ref. Sp.*
freck'led-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
freck'lish, *a.* See -ISH.
freck'ly, *adv.* of FRECK. *Obs*
F. R. Econ. Soc. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Economic Society.
Fred (frĕd), *n.* Short for ALFRED or FREDERICK.
Fred. *Abbr.* Frederic; Frederick.
‖ fre-daine' (frē-dān'), *n.* [F.] Escapade; error; indiscretion.
fred'don, *v. i.* [F. *fredonner*.] To hum; to quaver. *Obs.*
fredle, *v. t.* [AS. *gefrēdlan*.] To feel or perceive. *Obs.*
Fred'er-ic, Fred'er-ick (frĕd'ẽr-ĭk), *n.* [F. *Frédéric*, G. *Friedrich*, OHG. *Fridrich*, *Friduruh*, *Fridorich*, akin to Goth. *Friþareiks*; cf. OHG. *fridu* peace, G. *friede*, and OHG. *rihhi* powerful, rich, G. *reich* rich.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Fredericus* (frĕd'ẽr-ī'kŭs); *Fridericus* (frĭd'ẽr-ī'kŭs); F. *Frédéric* (frā'dā'rēk'); It. *Federigo* (fā'dā-rē'gō), *Federico* (-rē'kō); Sp. *Federico* (fā'thā-rē'kō); Pg. *Frederico* (frē'dā-rē'kōō); G. *Friedrich* (frē'drĭK) (frĭts). — Dim. *Fred*, *Freddy*.
Fred'er-i'ca (frĕd'ẽr-ī'kȧ), *n.* Fem. prop. name (see FREDERIC). F. *Frédérique* (frā'dā'rēk'); It. *Federica* (fā'dā-rē'kā); Sp. *Federica* (fā'thā-rē'kā; 146); Pg. *Frederica* (frē'dā-rē'kā); G. *Friederike* (frē'dā-rē'kē). — Dim. *Fredelda*.
fred'er-ick, *n.* See COIN.
fred'er-ic-ite (frĕd'rĭk-īt), *n.* [From the *Fredrik* shaft, Falumine, Sw.] A tennantite containing iron, lead, silver, and tin.
fred'stole'. † FRITHSTOOL.
Fredricksburg (frĕd'rĭks-bûrg'), *n.* [From *Fredericksburg*, Texas.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Lower Cretaceous, or Comanchean, in the western Gulf region. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.

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free (frē), *n.* A person well born or well bred. *Obs.*

free'board' (frē'bōrd'; 201), *n.* *Naut.* A vessel's side, or the distance, between water line and gunwale; — also used attributively; as, a low-*freeboard* vessel.

free'boot' (-bōōt'), *v. i.*; FREE'BOOT'ED, FREE'BOOT'ING. To act as a freebooter; to plunder.

free'boot'er (-bōōt'ẽr), *n.* [D. *vrijbuiter*, fr. *vrijbuiten* to plunder; *vrij* free + *buit* booty, akin to E. *booty*. See FREE, BOOTY; cf. FILIBUSTER.] One who goes about plundering without the authority of national warfare, a member of a predatory band; a pillager; a buccaneer; a pirate.

free'boot'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Act or practice of a freebooter.

free'-born', *a.* Born free; not born in vassalage; also, pertaining or suitable to one born free.

freed'man (frēd'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who has been a slave and has been set free. Roman freedmen were: (1) those who were perfectly manumitted and became Roman citizens; (2) **Latini Juniani**, *or* **Latins**, who were imperfectly manumitted (see LATIN, *n.*); (3) the **dediticii**, or **dediticii**, those guilty of grave misconduct while slaves. See DEDITICIAN.

freed'men's Bu'reau (frēd'mĕnz). *U. S. Hist.* A bureau (called in full Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands) established by the War Department in March, 1865, for the supervision and management of all abandoned lands and of all matters relating to refugees and freedmen. Its existence was prolonged by successive acts until 1872.

free'dom (frē'dŭm), *n.* [AS. *frēodōm*. See FREE; -DOM.]
1. Quality or state of being free; specif.: **a** Exemption or liberation from slavery, imprisonment, or restraint, or from the power and control of another; liberty; independence.
Made captive, yet deserving *freedom* more — *Milton.*
b Generosity; liberality. *Obs. Chaucer.* **c** Exemption from necessity, in choice and action; as, the *freedom* of the will. **d** Readiness; willingness. *Obs.* **e** Frankness; openness; unreservedness; outspokenness. **f** Improper familiarity; a violation of the rules of decorum; undue liberty. **g** Ease; facility; as, he speaks or acts with *freedom*. **h** Boldness or vigorousness of conception or performance. **i** *Physics, etc.* Capability of moving or of varying. **j** Exemption; immunity; as, *freedom* from care or error. **k** An exemption; a privilege; a franchise; an immunity.
Your charter and your city's *freedom*. — *Shak.*
l Possession of the rights or privileges of a member, as of a company, or of a citizen, as of a city or town, formerly often, and now occasionally, conferred on one not a member or resident as a mark of honorary distinction for public services; also, the document conferring it. **m** Right to follow a trade; also, the fine paid for it. **n** Unrestricted use; as, the *freedom* of my house is his.
2. A city or corporation having some privilege or immunity; also, the district over which a privilege or immunity extends; the liberty. *Obs.*
3. A share of common land allotted to a freeman. *Scot.*
Syn. — FREEDOM, LIBERTY, INDEPENDENCE, LICENSE. *Freedom* and *liberty* are often interchanged. But FREEDOM more frequently implies absence of restraint or repression; LIBERTY commonly suggests previous restraint; as, the *freedom* of the press, to set a slave at *liberty*; "Me this unchartered *freedom* tires" (*Wordsworth*); "Graver hours, that bring constraint to sweeten *liberty*" (*T. Gray*); cf. "My lines and life are *free*; *free* as the road, loose as the wind, as large as store" (*Herbert*). Both *freedom* and *liberty* are used of overfamiliarity; as, to take undue *liberties*, to allow one's self too great *freedom*, with one's superiors or elders. INDEPENDENCE is freedom from dependence or subjection; as, the Declaration of *Independence*; "entire *independence* of all authority, prescription, and routine" (*M. Arnold*); cf. "He cumbers himself never about consequences, about interests, he gives an *independent*, genuine verdict" (*Emerson*). LICENSE is freedom regarded as permission or concession; it sometimes denotes the abuse of freedom; as, "This unemphatic landscape, which suggests but never defines, in which so much *license* is left to conjecture and divination" (*Lowell*); "sometimes, with truly medieval *license*, singing to the sacred music . . . songs from the street" (*W. Pater*); cf. "Close [translation], but not so close as to be servile! *Free*, but not so *free* as to be *licentious!*" (*Cowper*). See EXEMPTION, RELEASE, PERMISSION.

freedom fine. A sum paid on admission to the freedom of a guild, city, or corporation. *Eng.*

free'-for-all', *n.* A race or competition open to all. *Cant.*

free'-hand', *a.* Done by the hand, without support, the guidance of instruments, measurements, or the like; — said of a style of drawing or of a drawing thus executed.

free'-hand'ed (-hăn'dĕd; 87, 151), *a.* Open-handed; liberal.

free'-heart'ed, *a.* Having a free heart; frank; unreserved; liberal; generous; spontaneous; as, *free-hearted* mirth. — **free'-heart'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **free'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

free'hold' (frē'hōld'), *n.* *Law.* A tenure of real property by which an estate of inheritance (in fee simple or fee tail) or for life is held, or the estate itself; also, a similar tenure of an office or dignity. See FEE.

free'hold'er (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* *Law.* The owner of a freehold.

free'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FREE.
freeing port, *Naut.*, an opening in a bulwark through which masses of water can drain quickly off the deck, fitted with a hinged flap to prevent water entering.

free liver. One who gratifies his appetites without stint; one given to indulgence in eating and drinking.

free'-liv'ing, *a.* Given to free gratification of the appetites.

free'ly (frē'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *frēolice*.] **1.** In a free manner; without restraint, compulsion, constraint, reserve, reluctance, restriction, or stint.
Of every tree of the garden thou mayst *freely* eat. *Gen.* ii. 16.
2. Without, or not in, bondage; with the privileges of a free-born person; in full possession. *Obs.*
3. Nobly; excellently; beautifully. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
4. Gratis; free; also, without punishment. *Obs.*
Syn. — Independently, voluntarily, spontaneously, unconditionally, unobstructedly, willingly, readily; liberally, generously, munificently, bounteously, bountifully, abundantly, largely, copiously, plentifully, plenteously.

free'man (frē'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *frēoman*; *frēo* free + *mann* man.] **1.** One who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one not a slave or vassal; also, one enjoying civil or political liberty.
2. A member of a corporation, company, or city, possessing certain privileges; a citizen of a borough, town, or state; one having the freedom of a company or municipality. Cf. LIVERYMAN.
3. A free laborer; a nonunionist. *Australia.*

free'mar'tin (-mär'tĭn), *n.* A barren female calf, twinborn with a male.

free'ma'son (-mā's'n), *n.* [Perh. orig. so called as being free from the control of local guilds.] **1.** One belonging to a certain class of itinerant skilled masons, or builders in stone, which existed in medieval and early modern times. These masons formed associations, and had secret signs, etc., as means of recognition. *Obs.*
2. [*cap.*] A member of a widespread and celebrated secret society (called more fully *Free and Accepted Masons*), consisting of persons who are united for fraternal purposes. The society is supposed to have developed out of the associations described in def. 1.
— **free'ma-son'ic** (-mā-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* — **free'ma'son-ism** (-mā's'n-Iz'm), *n.* [Both *cap.* for sense 2, above.]

free'ma'son-ry (-s'n-rĭ), *n.* **1.** The craft or labor of a freemason (sense 1). *Obs*
2. [*cap.*] The principles, institutions, or practices of Freemasons.
3. Fig.: Natural or instinctive fellowship or sympathy.

free'-mill'ing, *a.* Yielding free gold or silver; — said of ores which can be reduced by crushing and amalgamation, without roasting or other chemical treatment.

free'-quar'ter, *n.* The obligation to provide, or the right to receive, free board and lodging;—used of troops.—**free'-quar'ter**, *v. t.* — **free'-quar'ter-er**, *n.*

fre'er (frē'ẽr), *n.* One who frees, or sets free.

Free'si-a (frē'zhĭ-ă; -sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Elias Magnus *Fries*, Swedish botanist.] **1.** *Bot.* Syn. of NYMANINA.
2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant or bulb of the genus *Nymanina*.

free'-soil', *a.* *U. S. Hist.* Pertaining to or advocating the nonextension of slavery; — esp [*cap.*] applied to a party which was active in opposing the extension of slavery to the Territories during the period 1846–56; also, of or pertaining to this party or its principles.

Free'-soil'er, *n.* *U. S. Hist.* **a** A person advocating the nonextension of slavery; a member of the Free-soil party. **b** [*l. c.*] One living in free territory. — **Free'-soil'ism** (-soil'Iz'm), *n.*

free'-spo'ken, *a.* Accustomed to speak without reserve; outspoken. — **free'-spo'ken-ness**, *n.*

free'stone' (frē'stōn'), *n.* [Cf. F. *pierre franche* a building stone that is neither too soft nor too hard.] **1.** Any stone, but esp. sandstone or limestone, that may be cut freely in any direction, without a tendency to split.
2. A slab or piece of such stone. *Obs.*
3. A peach of the freestone type.

free'stone', *a.* Having the flesh readily separating from the stone, as in certain kinds of peaches.

free'-swim'ming, *a.* *Zoöl.* Able to swim about; — opposed to *attached*. — **free'-swim'mer**, *n.*

free'think'er (frē'thĭngk'ẽr), *n.* One who forms opinions independently, esp. of the authority of revelation or the church. See FREE THOUGHT.
Atheist is an old-fashioned word: I'm a *freethinker*. *Addison.*
Syn. — Skeptic, unbeliever. See INFIDEL.

free'think'ing, *n.* Independent thinking, esp. when carried into skepticism. — **free'think'ing**, *a.*

free thought. Thought which is free of, or refuses to recognize, traditional or external authority in matters of opinion, esp. in respect to religion; specif., 18th-century deism. See DEISM.

free trade. **a** Commerce not subjected to burdens or restrictions of any kind, as by duties or tariff regulations. **b** Specif.: Trade which is free from any restrictions, burdens, or differences in treatment intended to change its natural course, as by restrictions on imports or by bounties on home production; also, the system, policy, or maintenance of this state of trade, or the principles on which it is advocated. Opposed to *protection*. Cf. TARIFF FOR REVENUE; FAIR TRADE.
The term *free trade*, or freedom of trade, at first used somewhat vaguely to denote absence of restraint in general, has now acquired a definite specialized sense. To Misselden, 1662, it meant "the free export of bullion;" to the opponents of the Merchant Adventurers, "the abolition of the monopoly held by that body;" in the time of Sir Walter Scott "free traders" meant smugglers (see "Guy Mannering"); at the opening of the 18th century, and in 1782 in Ireland, "the right to export freely" Adam Smith's authority, and the direction given by him to economic thought, have caused its limitation to that system of commercial policy which draws no distinction between domestic and foreign commodities, and, therefore, neither imposes additional burdens on the latter nor grants any special favors to the former. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*
c Smuggling. *Obs. or Archaic.*

free trader, *or* **free'trad'er** (frē'trād'ẽr), *n.* One who practices, supports, or advocates free trade.

free'-trad'ing (-trād'Ing), *a.* Practicing free trade.

free'wheel' (frē'hwēl'), *n.* *Mach.* A clutch fitted in the rear hub of a cycle, which engages the rear sprocket with the rear wheel when the pedals are rotated forwards and permits the rear wheel to run on free from the rear sprocket when the pedals are stopped or rotated backwards. Freewheel cycles are usually fitted with hub brakes or rim brakes, operated by back pedaling. Cf. COASTER BRAKE.

free'wheel', *v. i.* **1.** **a** Of a freewheel cycle, to run on while the pedals are held still. **b** Of a person, to ride a cycle in this manner. **c** To ride a freewheel cycle.
2. *Mach.* To operate like a freewheel, so that one part moves freely over another which normally moves with it; — said of a clutch.

free'wheel'er (frē'hwēl'ẽr), *n.* One who freewheels; also, a freewheel cycle.

free will. **1.** A will free from improper coercion or restraint; unrestricted or unhampered choice.
To come thus was I not constrained, but did
On my *free will*. — *Shak.*
2. The power asserted of moral beings of willing or choosing within certain limitations or with respect to certain matters, without the restraints of physical or divinely imposed necessity.

free'will' (frē'wĭl'), *a.* Of or pertaining to free will; voluntary; spontaneous; as, a *freewill* offering.
Freewill Baptists. See BAPTIST, *n.* — **f. offering.** *Jew. Antiq.* See OFFERING.

free'wom'an (-wōōm'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -Ĭn). A woman who is not a slave; also, a woman who has the freedom of a city.

freeze (frēz), *v. i.*; *pret.* FROZE (frōz); *p. p.* FRO'ZEN (frō'z'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FREEZ'ING. [ME. *fresen*, *freosen*, AS *frēosan*; akin to D. *vriezen*, OHG. *friosan*, G. *frieren*, Icel. *frjōsa*, Sw. *frysa*, Dan. *fryse*, Goth. *frius* cold, frost, and prob. to L. *pruina* to itch, E. *prurient*, cf. L *pruna* a burning coal, *pruina* hoarfrost, Skr. *plush* to burn. Cf. FROST.] **1.** To become congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice or a like solid body; as, water *freezes* at 32° Fahrenheit, mercury at 40° Fahrenheit below zero.
2. To become chilled with cold, or as with cold; to be very cold; to suffer loss of animation or life by or as by lack of heat; as, the blood *freezes* in the veins.
3. To be or remain in contact, or to adhere, by or as if by freezing; as, his clothes *froze* to his body.
4. *Billiards, Pool, etc.* Of a ball, to come to rest in contact with another ball or with a cushion.
to freeze over, to become covered with a layer of ice. — **to f. to** *or* **on to**, to hold on tightly to or become attached to; to cling or adhere closely to. *Colloq., U. S. & Australia.* — **to f. up**, to become thoroughly frozen; fig., to become formal and cold in demeanor. *Colloq.*

freeze, *v. t.* **1.** To congeal; to harden into ice, to convert from a fluid to a solid form by cold, or abstraction of heat.
2. To cause loss of animation or life in, from lack of heat; to give the sensation of cold to; to chill; hence, fig., to make (one's blood) run cold; to terrify greatly.
A faint, cold fear runs through my veins,
That almost *freezes* up the heat of life. — *Shak.*
3. To produce an effect upon by the action of frost, as to harden, damage, kill, or the like; also, to suffer to freeze; as, the cold *froze* the orange trees; the boy *froze* his ears.
4. *Billiards, Pool, etc.* To cause (a ball) to rest in contact with another ball or with a cushion.
to freeze in, to keep fixed in ice. — **to f. out**, to drive out or exclude by cold or by cold treatment; to force to withdraw; as, *to be frozen out* of one's room. *Colloq.*
A railroad which had a London connection must not be allowed to *freeze out* one that had no such connection. *A. T. Hadley.*
— **to f. over**, to cause to be covered with a layer of ice. — **to f. up**, to hold fixed in ice, or to freeze tight.

freeze, *n.* Act of freezing, or state of being frozen.

freeze out. A variety of the game of poker in which the players start with equal capital. As fast as players lose all their capital they are compelled to drop out of the game, all of the stakes thus going to the last player left.

freez'er (frēz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that cools or freezes, as a refrigerator, or the tub, can, and dasher for freezing ice cream.
2. A sheep bred and raised for the purpose of freezing its meat for export; also, one who raises or exports such sheep. *Cant, Australia.*

freez'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FREEZE. Specif.: *p. a.* That freezes; tending to freeze; hence, *Colloq.*, cold or distant in manner; chilling — **freez'ing-ly**, *adv.*
at freezing, at freezing point. — **f. machine**, a refrigerating machine. — **f. method.** = FREEZING PROCESS. — **f. mixture**, any mixture, as of salt and snow, for producing intense cold. A mixture of one part common salt and three parts snow gives a temperature of −21° C. (−6° F.); one part snow and one part dilute sulphuric acid, −41° C. (−42° F.); three parts crystallized calcium chloride and one part snow, −48.5° C. (−55° F.); solid carbon dioxide and ether, −100° C. (−148° F.). — **f. point**, that degree of temperature at which a fluid begins to freeze; — applied particularly to water, whose freezing point is at 32° F. and 0° C. — **f. process.** *Civil Engin.* A process of excavating shafts, tunnels, etc., in unstable material, as quicksand, by freezing an area larger than the intended work and excavating in the frozen earth. The freezing is done by pumping ammonia, brine, or some other artificially cooled substance for several days through an arrangement of piping sunk in the soft earth. **b** *Mining.* A method of sinking a shaft through watery strata during the winter, by thawing part way through the frozen surface with fire, digging out the softened earth, and allowing another frozen crust to form, when the thawing, etc., is repeated.

frei'es-le'ben-ite (frī'ĕs-lā'bĕn-īt), *n.* [After the German chemist *Freiesleben*.] *Min.* A gray, metallic-looking sulphide of antimony, lead, and silver, occurring in monoclinic crystals.

freight (frāt), *n.* [F *fret*, of G. or D. origin; cf. D. *vracht*, OHG. *frēht* earnings, reward. See FRAUGHT, *n.*]
1. The hire or compensation paid by any one for the transport of goods or, formerly, of his person, or for the use of all or part of a ship, or other means of transportation; compensation for the carriage of goods, the sum of money so paid; freightage; — orig. used only of transport by water, now, esp. in the United States, also of land transportation.
2. That with which anything is laden for transportation, orig. by water, now, esp. in the United States, by land or water; lading; cargo, esp. of a vessel or of a car on a railroad. In a general sense, any burden or load.
One of the benches went suddenly over, carrying with it its whole *freight* of boys. — *T. Hughes*
3. a Freight transportation, or freight line; specif., the ordinary transportation of goods directly afforded by a

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free'boot', *n.* Freebooty. *Obs.*
free'boot'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FREEBOOT.
free'boot'y, *n. Obs.* a Plunder, or something open to plundering. b Freebooting.
free'box'ough (frē'bŭr'ō), *n.* Corrupt. for FRITHBORH.
Free'church'ism (frē'chûrch'-Iz'm), *n.* The principles of Free Churches. [FREE.]
freed (frēd), *pret. & p. p.* of **free'-den'i-zen**, *v. t.* To make a denizen; to denizen. *Obs.*
freed'stool', *n.* ✝ FRITHSTOOL.
freed'wom'an (-wōōm'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOM'EN (-wĭm'ĕn; -Ĭn). A woman freed from slavery.
free'hold'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
free'hold'ing, *p. a.* Having a freehold. *Rare.*
free'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
freek. ✝ FREKE.
Free'kirk'er (frē'kûrk'ẽr), *n.* A member of the Free Church of Scotland.
free'lage, *n.* [From FREE; for the ending cf. KNOWLEDGE.] Freedom; franchise. *Obs.*
free'-lance', *v. i.* To act as a free lance.
free'-lov'ing (-lŭv'Ing), *a.* Practicing free love. — **free'-lov'ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*
freelte, freeltee. ✝ FRAILTY.
free'ly, *a.* [AS. *frēolic*.] Noble; excellent; beautiful. *Obs.* — **free'll-head**, *n. Obs.*
Free'man, Mrs. (frē'măn). An assumed name under which the first Duchess of Marlborough corresponded with Queen Anne, who called herself Mrs. Morley.
free'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
free'-mind'ed, *a.* Having a mind free from care. — **free'-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*
free'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Free'port, Sir Andrew (frē'-pōrt; 201). A member of the imaginary Spectator club, represented as an eminent London merchant, industrious, sensible, and generous. [of FRIAR.]
freer (frē'ẽr). Obs. or Scot. var.
free'-se-lect', *v. t.* See SELECT, *v. t.* — **free'-se-lec'tion**, *n.* — **free'-se-lec'tor**, *n. Colloq., Australia, now R. or Hist.* [ity. *Obs.*
free'ship, *n.* Liberty; liberal-
free'stone'-col'ored *or* **-col'oured**, *a.* Of the color of freestone, reddish brown.
Freestone State. Connecticut, from its freestone quarries; — a nickname.
freet (frēt). Dial. Eng. var. of FRET, eat.
freet (frēt). Dial. Eng. var. of FREIT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
free'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a. Zoöl.* Designating any bat of the family Emballonuridæ.
free'-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* Speaking without reserve.
free'-trad'ing (-trād'Ing), *a.* Advocating free trade.
free'-trad'ist (-trād'Ist), *n.* An advocate of free trade.
free'-willed' (-wĭld'), *a.* Endowed with free will.
free'-will'er, *n.* **a** A believer in the doctrine of free will; a libertarian; an Arminian. **b** Contemptuously, a Freewill Baptist.
freez. Freeze. *Ref. Sp.*
freez'a-ble (frēz'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being frozen.
freeze. ✝ FRIEZE.
Fre-ga'ta (frē-gā'tă). **Fre-gat'i-dæ** (frē-gāt'ĭ-dē). [NL.] *Zoöl.* See FRIGATE BIRD.
fregate ✝ FRIGATE.
frei'berg-ite (frī'bûrg-īt), *n.* [From *Freiberg*, Saxony.] *Min.* A variety of tetrahedrite containing 5 to 30 per cent of silver.

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common carrier (esp. a railroad company), not including either the calling for or delivery of the goods, as distinguished from that called *express*. **b** A freight train; — called in England a *goods train*.

Syn. — FREIGHT, CARGO, LADING. FREIGHT is goods or merchandise, orig. as carried by sea, now also as transported by land; CARGO (for legal use, see defs.), the freight of a ship; LADING (now chiefly poetic, or in the phrase "bill of *lading*") applies to either freight or cargo. Fig., *freight* is poetic or elevated for *load*; *cargo* is frequently humorous; as, "Full soon thy soul shall have her earthly *freight*" (*Wordsworth*); "A young adventurer in the republic of letters . . . just fitted out for the university with a good *cargo* of Latin and Greek" (*Spectator*).

freight (frāt), *v. t.*; FREIGHT'ED; FREIGHT'ING. [Cf. F. *fréter*.] **1.** To load with goods, as a ship, or vehicle of any kind, for transportation; to furnish with freight; in general, to load or burden, as, to *freight* a ship; to *freight* a car.

Her lap of blossoms *freights* the passing gale. *Tennyson.*

2. To hire or let for transportation of goods or passengers. **3.** To transport or carry by freight; to ship by freight.

freight'age (frāt'ĕj), *n.* **1.** Charge for transportation; expense of carriage. **2.** Freight, cargo; lading. *Milton.* **3.** The transportation of freight.

freight agent. A person employed by a transportation company to receive, forward, or deliver goods.

freight car. A railroad car for the transportation of merchandise or other goods; — in England called *goods wagon*.

freight'er (frāt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who loads a ship, or one who charters and loads a ship. **2.** One employed in receiving and forwarding freight. **3.** One for whom freight is transported. **4.** A vessel used mainly to carry freight.

freight'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* The act of hiring a vessel for carriage of goods or passengers.

freight note. *Com.* A statement of the amount due for freight, sent by a shipbroker to a shipper. *Eng.*

freight train. A railroad train made up of freight cars; — in England called *goods train*.

fremd, fremed (*dial.* frēmd; frāmd), *a.* [AS. *fremede, fremde*; akin to G. *fremd*.] Strange; foreign, alien, unrelated; hostile. — **fremd'ly**, *adv.* — **fremd'ness**, *n. All Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

fre-mes'cent (frē-mĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *fremere* to roar, murmur + *-escent*.] Becoming murmurous, or noisy. *R.* "*Fremescent* clangor." *Carlyle.* — **fre-mes'cence** (-ĕns), *n. R.*

frem'i-tus (frĕm'ĭ-tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., a murmuring, roaring.] *Med.* Palpable vibration or thrill; as, the rhonchial *fremitus*; friction *fremitus*.

Fre-mon'to-den'dron (frē-mŏn'tō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL., after J. C. *Frémont*, American general + Gr. *δένδρον* tree.] *Bot.* A genus of sterculiaceous shrubs with alternate lobed leaves and showy yellow flowers. The only species (*F. californicum*) is confined to California.

Fre-mont's' pine, *or* **Fre-mont's' nut pine** (frē-mŏnts'). A piñon of the western United States (*Pinus monophylla*).

Fre-na'tæ (frē-nā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL. See FRENATE.] *Zoöl.* In Comstock's classification, a group of Lepidoptera having a frænulum, or supposed to be described from forms so provided; — opposed to *Jugatæ*. It comprises the butterflies and most of the moths.

fre'nate (frē'nāt), *a.* [L. *frenatus* bridled, fr. *frenum* bridle.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Having a frænum or frænulum.

French (frĕnch; 140), *a.* [AS. *frencisc*, fr. *Francа* Frank. See FRANK, *a.*; cf. FRANKISH.] **1.** Of or pertaining to France or its inhabitants; like the French people. **2.** Foreign; strange. *Dial. Eng.*

French arch, *Masonry*, a construction, used instead of a true flat arch, in which bricks are laid sloping, on each side, so as to meet in the center at an angle. — **F. basement.** See BASEMENT HOUSE. — **F. bean,** the common kidney bean. — **F. beans** *or* **peas,** *Com.*, canned beans or peas treated in preparing so that they are bright green, usually by the addition of copper salts. Many experts consider the treatment harmless. — **F. berry.** = AVIGNON BERRY. — **F. blue,** artificial ultramarine. — **F. boston,** a variety of boston in which the bidder can have a partner. — **F. bread.** **a** A kind of bread, usually baked in a long loaf, made of flour, water, and salt, and raised by the intermixture of a little sour dough. **b** Any of various fancy-shaped breads, as French rolls and crescents, often containing butter, sugar, milk, eggs, and yeast. — **F. brier.** See 2d BRIER, 1. — **F. bulldog,** one of a breed of small bulldogs with very prominent under jaw and large erect ears, kept as pets. — **F. Canadian,** a Canadian descended from the early French colonists. — **F. canna,** one of a large-flowered race of dwarf cannas, used extensively as ornamental bedding plants. See CANNA. — **F. casement,** *Arch.*, the sash, or swinging doorlike valves, of a French window. — **F. chalk,** a soft white granular variety of steatite used for drawing lines on cloth, etc. — **F. chop,** a rib chop with the meat trimmed from the outer end of the rib. — **F. clover,** crimson clover. — **F. column,** *Distilling*, an apparatus which is used for effecting fractional condensation, consisting of a chambered column or dephlegmator, with which is connected a series of U tubes. — **F. cotton.** See FRENCH JASMINE. — **F. cowslip,** the bear's-ear, or auricula. — **F. cress,** winter cress. — **F. curve,** a curved piece of wood, ebonite, celluloid, or the like, often in the form of a scroll, used as an aid in drawing noncircular curves. See CURVE, *Illust.* — **F. daisy,** the marguerite. — **French defense.** See CHESS OPENING. — **F. disease,** syphilis. — **F. drain,** a rubble drain. — **F fake,** *Naut.*, a mode of coiling a rope by running it backward and forward in parallel bends; also, a modification of a Flemish coil. — **F. fold,** *Sewing*, a bias fold cut wide so as to fold over twice and hem, without sewing through. — **F. fried potatoes,** potatoes cut into strips and fried in deep hot fat. — **F. Fury,** the attempt made by the Duke of Anjou to carry Antwerp by storm, Jan. 17, 1583. His entire force was either killed or taken captive in less than an hour. Cf. SPANISH FURY. — **F. furze,** the common furze. — **F. grass.** = SAINFOIN **c**. — **F. gray** *or* **grey,** a tint obtainable by the addition of Prussian blue and lake to much white. — **F. grunt.** See GRUNT, 3. — **F. heel,** a high tapering heel used on some kinds of women's shoes. — **F hem,** *Sewing*, a kind of double hem. — **F. honeysuckle,** the sulla. — **F. hood,** a headdress of women in the 16th century, with a band low on the forehead and rising in loops or folds over the temples. — **F. horn,** a metallic wind instrument derived from the hunting horn, whence its French name *cor de chasse*. It consists of a long tube twisted into circular folds and gradually expanding from the cupped mouthpiece to the flaring bell at the end. It is provided with valves which serve to lengthen or shorten instantaneously the tube, of which the pitch may be further varied by means of detachable crooks and a tuning slide. Its variable compass of about four octaves is made up of the harmonics of the natural tone of the tube, altered chromatically by use of the valves and by stopping. Its tones are mellow and of a romantic quality. — **F. jasmine,** an East Indian asclepiadaceous shrub (*Calotropis procera*) yielding a fiber resembling mudar. The downy investment of the seeds is called *French cotton*. — **F. jujube,** the fruit of the jujube tree (*Zizyphus sativa*). See JUJUBE. — **F. knot,** a decorative knot, used in embroidery, made by twisting the thread several times around the needle. — **F. lavender,** either of two lavenders of southern Europe (*Lavandula spica* and *L. stœchas*) valued for their fragrant flowers, which are rich in honey. — **F leave,** an informal, hasty, or secret departure; esp., the leaving a place without paying one's debts; — from a custom in France in the 18th century of leaving a reception without taking leave of host or hostess. — **F. leek,** the common leek. — **F. lug,** *Naut.*, a balance lug. — **F. lungwort,** the wall hawkweed. — **F. mallow,** a South European tree mallow (*Lavatera olbia*). — **F. marigold,** a kind of garden marigold derived from *Tagetes patula*, and distinguished from the African marigold by having the flower heads marked with red. See MARIGOLD. — **F. measles,** rubella. — **F. merino.** **a** A French breed of large heavy-fleeced merino sheep originating from the Spanish stock. **b** A fine twilled cloth made of merino wool of very good quality. — **F. morocco,** morocco made from sheepskin. — **F. mulberry,** a verbenaceous shrub (*Callicarpa americana*) of the southern United States. It has clusters of small pink flowers and purple berries. Called also *Bermuda mulberry*. — **F. mullet,** the ladyfish (*Albula vulpes*). — **F. mustard,** mustard mixed with salt, sugar, vinegar, etc, for the table. — **F. nut,** the English walnut. — **F. onion,** the sea onion. — **F. pancake,** a pancake made of a batter of milk, flour, and eggs, fried thin and rolled up, often spread with jelly or jam before rolling. They are usually sugared, and the sugar browned with a hot iron, when served. — **F. partridge,** the red-legged partridge. — **F. pea,** a small variety of pea used extensively in France for canning, and sold under the name "petits pois." See FRENCH BEANS. — **F. physic nut.** = PHYSIC NUT. — **F. pie** [*French*, in sense of "foreign" + *pie* a magpie; — in allusion to its black and white color] any of several European birds of contrasting colors, as the red-backed shrike (*Lanius collurio*) or the great spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopus major*). — **F. pink.** **a** The bluebottle. **b** Thrift or sea pink. **c** A yellow pigment prepared from Persian berries. — **F. pitch.** *Music.* See PITCH, *n.*, 12. — **F. polish.** **a** A polishing preparation for woodwork, consisting of shellac or shellac with gums added, dissolved in alcohol. **b** The glossy surface produced by the application of the above. — **F. pox,** syphilis. *Obs.* — **F. process.** *Chem.* See WHITE LEAD. — **F. prune.** See PRUNE. — **F. purple,** a dyestuff obtained from archil lichens. — **F. purslane,** the garden portulaca. — **F. red,** rouge. — **F. reef,** *Naut.*, a reef in a square sail made with a jackstay on the reef band and a becket on the yard. — **F. Republican calendar.** See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR. — **F. Republican Era,** *or* **Era of the First French Republic.** See ERA, *n.* — **F. Revolution,** the revolution in France that began in 1789 and practically ended in 1799, when the Consulate was instituted. The Bastille was stormed July 14, 1789; Louis XVI. was executed Jan 21, 1793. The First Republic lasted from 1792 to 1804, during which time there were the Reign of Terror (March, 1793, to August, 1794), the Directory (1795–99), the Consulate (1799–1802), and Napoleon's government as Consul (1802–04), after which came the first empire (1804–15). — **F. rice,** amelcorn. — **F. roll.** See FRENCH BREAD **b**. — **F. roof,** *Arch.*, a form of curb roof much like the mansard, having a nearly flat deck for the upper slope. See ROOF, *Illust.* — **F. rose,** the common red rose (*Rosa gallica*), the petals of which are slightly astringent and tonic. — **F. rye grass.** = OAT GRASS. — **F. sage,** the sage mullein. — **F. sash,** a casement swinging on hinges, — in distinction from a sliding sash, whether moving vertically or sideways. — **F. scaffold.** **a** A scaffold consisting of a double row of poles or timbers, set up along the frontage to be built or repaired, stiffened by cross bracing, plank floors being fastened to continuous girths at suitable levels. **b** A jenny scaffold. — **F. scammony,** the juice of *Cynanchum acutum*, sometimes used as a substitute for scammony. — **F. seam,** *Sewing*, a seam stitched on the right side, turned, trimmed closely and stitched on the wrong side, thus hiding all sewing. — **F. seamit.** See SENNIT. — **F. shroud knot.** See KNOT. — **F. sixth.** *Music.* See SIXTH CHORD. — **F. sole,** either of two European soles, *Solea pegusa* and *S. aurantiaca*. — **F. sorrel.** **a** The common wood sorrel. **b** A European sorrel dock (*Rumex scutatus*). — **F. spinach,** the red goosefoot. — **F. spoliation claims,** claims against France for damage to American shipping at the close of the 18th century. In return for concessions made by France, their payment was later assumed by the United States. Adjudication of the claims was referred to the Court of Claims under an act passed in 1885; and the first appropriation of money for payment of them was made by Congress in 1891. — **French system** (of tunneling). = BELGIAN SYSTEM. — **F. toast,** bread dipped in egg and milk and fried. — **F. truss,** *Arch.*, a truss in which the tie beam is raised in the center. See TRUSS, *n.* — **F. tub,** a dyer's mixture of stannous chloride and logwood. — **F. varnish,** French polish. — **F. walnut.** = ENGLISH WALNUT. — **F. weed.** **a** The pennycress. **b** In Jamaica, a spiderwort (*Commelina nudiflora*). — **F. wheat,** buckwheat. — **F. white,** a pure variety of white lead. — **F. willow.** **a** The almond willow (*Salix triandra*, syn. *amygdalina*). **b** The willow-herb. — **F. window,** *Arch.*, a casement window, usually reaching to the floor, opening like folding doors.

French Horn

French (frĕnch; 140), *n.* **1.** Collectively, the people of France. Ethnically, the French are one of the most mixed peoples in Europe. Ripley finds among them representatives of three main races: the Teutonic, chiefly in the northern and lowland regions of the Mediterranean, chiefly in southern France; and the Alpine, occupying Brittany and the central highlands of Savoy and Auvergne. Deniker finds representatives of six races: the Northwestern, Adriatic, and Sub-Adriatic of the north; the Cevenole, Littoral, and Ibero-insular of the south. Cf. AUVERGNAT, BASQUE, BRETON, BURGUNDIAN, CELT, CRO-MAGNON, GASCON, GAUL, NORMAN, PICARD, PROVENÇAL, SAVOYARD. **2.** The chief language of the French people. French is directly descended from Latin. As early as the 7th century the language of the common people in what is now France was doubtless felt to be distinct from the scholarly Latin, and it is probable also that in different localities it showed dialect differences. At a later period, when a considerable vernacular literature is found in France, there appear two well-marked groups of dialects, the *langue d'oc*, or Provençal group, spoken in the south of France, and the *langue d'oïl*, or French group, spoken in the north. A third group is also often distinguished, the Franco-Provençal, bordering on the other two and lying northeast of the Provençal and southeast of the French. Both Provençal and French were used in literature, but in the Middle Ages the dialect of Limousin was dominant in the south, while in the north a central French dialect spoken in and near Paris gradually became accepted as the best, and the other dialects became of less importance, though they have not yet ceased to exist.

French (frĕnch; 140), *v. t.*; FRENCHED (frĕncht); FRENCH'ING. **1.** To make French; to render into French. **2.** To prepare in a French manner or style, as rib chops by trimming the meat from the ends of the ribs.

frenched (frĕncht; 140), *a.* Of plants, attacked or affected by frenching.

French'i-fy (frĕn'chĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'Ing). [*French* + *-fy*.] To make or become French, to infect or imbue with the manners or tastes of the French; to Gallicize. — **French'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

french'ing, *n.* A fungus disease of uncertain nature affecting plants, causing the leaves to lose color and die; as, *frenching* of Indian corn or tobacco.

French'ism (frĕnch'Iz'm), *n.* A French mode or characteristic; an idiom peculiar to the French language.

French'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A native or citizen of France; also, a French ship.

French'y (frĕn'chĭ), *a.*; FRENCH'I-ER (-chĭ-ĕr); FRENCH'I-EST. Resembling, or characteristic of, French people. — *n.* A Frenchman. *Contemptuous.*

fre-net'ic (frē-nĕt'Ik; *formerly* frĕn'ē-tĭk) } *a.* [See PHRE-
fre-net'i-cal (frē-nĕt'ĭ-kăl) } NETIC, FRANTIC, *a.*] Frantic. See PHRENETIC. — **fre-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

fre-net'ic, *n.* A frantic person. See PHRENETIC.

fren'zied (frĕn'zĭd), *p. a.* Affected with frenzy; frantic; maddened; as, a *frenzied* look. — **fren'zied-ly,** *adv.*

fren'zy (-zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ZIES (-zĭz). [ME. *frenesie, fransey*, OF. *frenesie*, F. *frénésie*, L. *phrenesis*, fr. Gr. *φρενῖτις* disease of the mind, phrenitis, fr. *φρήν* mind. Cf. FRANTIC, PHRENITIS.] Any violent mental agitation approaching to distraction; violent and temporary derangement of the mental faculties; delirious rage, excitement, or enthusiasm.

All else is towering *frenzy* and distraction. *Addison.*
The poet's eye in a fine *frenzy* rolling. *Shak.*

☞ The spelling *phrenzy* is now rare; some writers show a tendency to prefer it when referring to prophetic ecstasy or demoniacal possession. *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. DEMON.

Syn. — Madness, delirium. See MANIA.

fren'zy (frĕn'zĭ), *v. t.*; FREN'ZIED (-zĭd); FREN'ZY-ING. To affect with frenzy; to drive to madness.

The people, *frenzied* by centuries of oppression. *Buckle.*

fre'quence (frē'kwĕns), *n.* [See FREQUENCY.] Frequency.

fre'quen-cy (-kwĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *frequentia* numerous attendance, multitude: cf. F. *fréquence*. See FREQUENT.] **1.** A crowded state; also, a concourse; crowd, throng. *Archaic.* **2.** Frequent use or practice; familiarity. *Obs.* **3.** Fact or condition of returning frequently; occurrence often repeated; common occurrence; as, the *frequency* of crimes; the *frequency* of miracles. **4.** *Math.* The ratio of the number of actual occurrences of an event to the number of possible occurrences (in the same definite representative interval of time). **5.** *Physics.* In harmonic motions, the number of vibrations or cycles in a unit of time; specif., *Elec.*, the number of complete cycles of current produced by an alternating-current generator per second. Standard frequencies are 25 and 60 cycles per second. Not uncommonly the *per minute* or *per second* is omitted. Thus a 25-cycle alternator is one generating 25 cycles *per second*.

frequency converter. *Elec.* A machine which converts from an alternating current of one frequency to an alternating current of a different frequency.

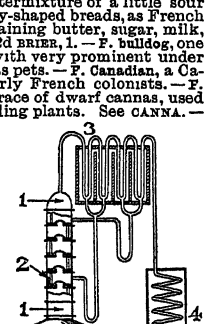

French Column. 1 Dephlegmator; 2 Overflow Pipes; 3 U Tubes in Water Bath; 4 Condenser.

freight density. See TRAFFIC MILE. **freight'less,** *a.* See -LESS. **freight mile, freight mileage.** See TRAFFIC MILE. ‖ **Frei'herr'** (frī'hĕr'), *n.*; *pl.* FREIHERRN (-hĕrn'). [G., lit., free lord.] In Germany and Austria, a baron. **freik.** † FREKE. [FRAYN.] **frein** Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FREIND. † FRIEND. **freir** (frēr). Scot. var. of FRIAR. **freisch.** † FRESH. **Frei'schütz'** (frī'shütz'), *n.* [G., the free shooter.] A legendary hunter or marksman, who, by a compact with the Devil, procures seven balls, six of which infallibly hit, but the seventh belongs to the Devil, who directs it at his pleasure. The story appeared in 1810, in Apel's "Gespensterbuch" (Ghost book), and F. Kind adapted it to the opera composed by Weber in 1821. **freit** (frēt; frāt), **freet,** *n.* [Cf. Icel. *frétt* news, inquiry of gods or men about the future.] A superstitious notion or observance; omen; charm. *Scot.* — **freit'y,** *a. Scot.* **freith,** *v. t.* [Scot., fr. ME. *friðien* to liberate, AS. *friðian* to protect, *friþ* peace.] To free or release, as from a promise. *Obs.* **freitour.** † FRATER. **fre'jol** (frā'hōl; *E.* frē'hōl). Var. of FRIJOL. **freke.** † FRECK. [a man. *Obs.*] **freke.** *n.* [AS. *freca*.] A warrior; **frek'en.** † FRECKLE. **frele.** † FRAIL. **frels.** *v. t.* [AS. *frēolsian* to keep a holiday.] To free; release. *Obs.* **frelte.** † FRAILTY. **fre'ly.** † FREELY. **frem** (frĕm). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of FREMD. [FRIM.] **frem.** Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of **fremd'ling,** *n.* A foreigner. *Obs.* **freme** (*Scot.* frēm). Obs. or Scot. var. of FREMD. **freme,** *v. t.* [AS. *fremian, fremman*: cf. FROM.] To help on; relieve; refresh; accomplish. — *v. i.* To benefit; progress. *Both Obs.* **freme,** *n.* [AS. *fremu*.] Benefit; progress. *Obs.* — **freme'ful,** *a. Obs.* **frem'ish,** *v. i.* [F. *frémir*.] To shudder; waver. *Obs.* **frem'med, frem'mit.** Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. vars. of FREMD. **Fre-mon'ti-a** (frē-mŏn'tĭ-ȧ; -shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of FREMONTODENDRON. [of FREMD. **fremt.** Scot. and dial. Eng. var. **fren.** † FRENNE. **french'en,** *v. t. Naut.* Corrupt. of FRESHEN. [*Contemptuous.* **French'er,** *n.* A Frenchman. **French'er-y** (frĕn'chĕr-ĭ), *n.* French manners, habits, or things. *Contemptuous.* **French'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of FRENCHY. **French'i-ness,** *n.* See -NESS. **French'ize** (-īz), *v. t.* See -IZE. **French'less,** *a.* See -LESS. **French'ly,** *adv.* of FRENCH. *R.* **French'ness,** *n.* See -NESS. **French-pol'ish,** *v. t.* To polish with French polish. **French'wom'an,** *n.*; *pl.* -WOM'EN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). A French woman. **frend.** Friend. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.* **frenge.** † FRINGE. **frenne,** *n* [Cf. FREMD, FOREIGN.] A stranger; enemy. *Obs.* **fre-nol'o-gist, -o-gy.** Phrenologist, phrenology. *Ref. Sp.* **fren'sie, frenesy.** † FRENZY. **fren'tik.** † FRANTIC. **fren'u-la, fren'u-lum, fre'num,** etc. Vars. of FRÆNULA, etc. **fren'zel-ite** (frĕn'zĕl-īt), *n.* [After A. *Frenzel*, its analyzer.] *Min* = GUANAJUATITE. **fren'zi-cal** (frĕn'zĭ-kăl), *a.* Frenzy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **fren'zy,** *a.* Mad; frantic, impetuous; passionate. — **fren'zi-ly,** *adv. Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **freo.** † FREE. **freolac.** † FREELAGE. **freome.** † FREME, *n.* **freond.** † FRIEND. **freosen.** † FREEZE. **freq.** *Abbr.* Frequentative. **frequency changer.** = FREQUENCY CONVERTER.

fre'quent (frē'kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *frequens, -entis*, crowded, frequent, akin to *farcire* to stuff: cf. F. *fréquent*. Cf. FARCE, *n.*] **1.** Of a place, filled; thronged; of an attendance, assembly, etc., full; numerous. *Obs.*

2. Often to be met with; happening at short intervals; often repeated or occurring; as, *frequent* visits. "*Frequent* feudal towers." *Byron.*

3. Hence, common; familiar; current; usual. *Obs. or R.*

4. Addicted to any course of conduct; inclined to indulge in any practice, habitual; persistent.

He has been loud and *frequent* in declaring himself hearty for the government. *Swift.*

fre-quent' (frē-kwĕnt'), *v. t.*; FRE-QUENT'ED; FRE-QUENT'ING. [L. *frequentare*: cf. F. *fréquenter*. See FREQUENT, *a.*] **1.** To visit often; to associate with, to be in, or to resort to, often or habitually; as, to *frequent* a person or his company; to *frequent* lecture halls.

He *frequented* the court of Augustus. *Dryden*

2. To use, practice, or celebrate frequently; as, to *frequent* a phrase; to *frequent* a sacrament. *Obs.*

3. To crowd or fill. *Obs.*

4. To familiarize (with); furnish (with) abundantly. *Obs.*

Syn. — FREQUENT, HAUNT. To FREQUENT is to resort to frequently or habitually; to HAUNT (often of ghosts or apparitions), to frequent continually or (esp.) pertinaciously; as, "Myself when young did eagerly *frequent* Doctor and Saint" (*E. FitzGerald*); "What do you mean by this *haunting* of me?" (*Shak.*): "A spirit *haunts* the year's last hours" (*Tennyson*). In present usage *frequent* is commonly restricted to places.

fre-quent', *v. i.* To go (to) or be (with) often. *Obs.*

fre-quent'a-ble (frē-kwĕn'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *fréquentable*.] Capable of being frequented; accessible.

fre'quen-ta'tion (frē'kwĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *frequentatio* a crowding together, frequency: cf. F. *fréquentation*.] **1.** Act or habit of frequenting, or visiting often; resort.

2. Frequent use, practice, or celebration. *Obs.*

fre-quen'ta-tive (frē-kwĕn'*ta*-tĭv), *a.* [L. *frequentativus*: cf. F. *fréquentatif*] *Gram.* Serving to express frequent repetition of an action. — *n.* A frequentative verb.

fre'quent-ly, *adv.* At frequent or short intervals.

Syn. — See OFTEN.

fres'co (frĕs'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COES or -COS (-kōz). [It., fr. *fresco* fresh; of G. origin. See FRESH, *a.*] **1.** A cool, refreshing state of the air; duskiness; coolness; shade. *Obs.*

2. *Fine Arts.* **a** The art or method of painting on freshly spread plaster before it dries; — called specif. **true fresco** or **buono fresco**. The pigments are applied with water as a vehicle, and the lime of the ground, which penetrates the painting, is converted by exposure into carbonate, which acts as a binding material. Fresco paintings are not durable unless the air is pure and dry. **b** A similar but inferior method in which the plaster is first allowed to harden and partially dry; — called specif. **fresco secco**. Lime water or baryta water is used to mix the pigments and to moisten the ground before beginning work. **c** In modern parlance, less correctly, painting on plaster in any manner. **d** A fresco painting.

fres'co (frĕs'kō), *v. t.*; FRES'COED (-kōd); FRES'CO-ING. To paint in fresco, as walls. — **fres'co-er** (-kō-ẽr), *n.*

fresh (frĕsh), *a.*; FRESH'ER (-ẽr); FRESH'EST. [ME. *fresch, fersch*; the latter fr. AS. *fersc*, akin to D. *versch*, G. *frisch*, OHG. *frisc*, Icel. *ferskr*; the former fr. OF. *fres, freis*, fem. *fresche*, F. *frais*, fem. *fraîche*, fr. the G. word akin to AS. *fersc*. Cf. FRESCO.] **1.** Newly produced, gathered, or made; hence, not subjected to long storage or not kept by some method of preservation, as by pickling in salt or vinegar, refrigeration, drying, sweetening, etc.; as, *fresh* vegetables, flowers, eggs, meat, fruit, etc; *fresh* tea, raisins, etc.; *fresh* (as distinct from *stale*) water.

2. Not salt; as, *fresh* water, in distinction from sea water

3. Having or conveying no taint; pure; refreshing; cool; invigorating; brisk; as, *fresh* air; *fresh* odors.

4. Having its original qualities unimpaired; specif.: **a** Not stale, sour, decayed, or the like; as, meat is kept *fresh* by refrigeration. **b** Not faded, tarnished, worn, obliterated, or the like; specif., of a bright blooming color or appearance; youthful; blooming. **c** Not exhausted or fatigued; vigorous; active; as, one is *fresh* in the morning.

5. Full of, or renewed in, vigor, alacrity, or readiness for action; refreshed; freshened; as, *fresh* for a combat. In dairy farming said specif. of a cow that has recently calved, as having a fresh supply of milk.

6. Newly felt, met with, or received; coming or experienced newly or anew, as a first or an additional instance; novel; recent, hence, additional; further, another; as, *fresh* news; a *fresh* wound; *fresh* marks; a *fresh* start.

A *fresh* pleasure in every *fresh* posture of the limbs. *Landor.*

7. Having little or no experience; inexperienced, as a college freshman is; unpracticed; raw; green; as, to be *fresh* in society; a *fresh* hand on a ship.

8. Dressed gayly; showy *Obs.*

9. Not under the influence of drink; sober *Scot.*

10. Intoxicated; tipsy. *Slang.* *C. Brontë.*

11. Free from frost; also, rainy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

12. Presumptuous, obtrusive, or meddlesome from a lack of experience or knowledge, or from a lack of sense of propriety; conceitedly intrusive; officious; forward. *Slang, U. S.*

Syn. — Sound, unimpaired; unfaded, ruddy, florid; sweet, good; inexperienced, unpracticed, unused; lively, vigorous, strong; recent. See NEW.

fresh breeze, *Naut.*, a breeze between a stiff breeze and a moderate gale; one blowing about twenty miles an hour. A *very fresh breeze* is recognized, in some classifications, as one blowing twenty-four miles an hour. — **fresh gale**, *Naut.*, a gale blowing about thirty miles an hour. — **f. way**, *Naut.*, increased speed; as, the ship gathers *fresh way*.

fresh (frĕsh), *n.* [From FRESH, *a.*] **1.** An increased flow or rush of water; a freshet; a flush.

2. A stream, spring, or pool of fresh water.

He shall drink naught but brine; for I'll not show him Where the quick *freshes* are. *Shak.*

3. A stream of fresh water running into salt water; the mingling or mingling place of fresh and salt waters, as at the mouths of rivers or bays emptying into the sea.

4 The part of a river, or its shores, above the flow of tidal sea water. *U. S.*

5. The fresh part, as of a day, a year, a lifetime.

Nipped with the *fresh* of thy wrath's winter. *R. Barnfield.*

6. Open weather after frost; a thaw. *Scot.*

7. A freshman. *College Slang.*

fresh, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *freschir*.] To refresh; recruit; increase; freshen. *Archaic.*

fresh'en (frĕsh'n), *v. t.*; FRESH'ENED (-'nd); FRESH'EN-ING. **1.** To make fresh, specif.: **a** To separate, as water, from saline ingredients; to make less salt; as, to *freshen* water, fish, or flesh. **b** To refresh; to revive. *Spenser.*

2. *Naut.* To relieve, as a rope, by change of place or position where friction wears it; to shift or replace, as ballast.

to freshen the way, to increase the speed of a vessel.

fresh'en, *v. i.* To grow or become fresh; specif.: **a** To grow more brisk or strong; as, the wind *freshens*. **b** To become fresh in appearance; to brighten. **c** To lose saltness.

fresh'et (-ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [*fresh*, n. + *-et*. See FRESH, *a.*] **1.** A stream of fresh water. *Obs. or Poetic. Milton.*

2. A stream or current of fresh water that flows into the sea.

3. A great rise, or a flood or overflowing, of a stream, caused by heavy rains or melted snow, a sudden inundation.

Cracked the sky, as ice in rivers
When the *freshet* is at highest. *Longfellow*

fresh'man (frĕsh'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge; esp., a student during his first year, as in a college or university.

Tush, these are *freshmen's* suppositions. *Marlowe*
He drank his glass and cracked his joke,
And *freshmen* wondered as he spoke. *Goldsmith*

fresh'-wa'ter, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or living in, water not salt; as, *fresh-water* geological deposits; a *fresh-water* fish; *fresh-water* mussels.

2. Accustomed to navigate fresh waters only; unskilled as a seaman; as, a *fresh-water* sailor.

3. Untrained; raw. "*Fresh-water* soldiers." *Knolles.*

fresh-water clam, a fresh-water mussel. *U. S.* — **f. cod** *or* **cusk**, the burbot (*Lota maculosa*). — **f. college**, a comparatively small college; — so called because the first large American colleges were located on the seaboard. *Colloq. or Slang, U. S.* — **f. grass**, *or* **f. eelgrass**, tape grass. — **f. herring**, any of certain fishes (locally or popularly so called) likened to the herring in size or appearance or food qualities, as the Australian grayling, the Columbia chub, the pollan and other whitefishes, etc. — **f. marsh hen**, the Virginia rail or king rail. — **f. mussel**. See MUSSEL. — **f. oyster**, any mollusk of the family Etheriidæ. See ETHERIA. — **f. polyp**, a hydra. — **f. tailor**, the gizzard shad.

Fres'nel' lamp (frā'nĕl'), **Fresnel lantern**. [After A. J. *Fresnel*, the inventor, a French physicist.] A lantern having a lamp surrounded by a hollow cylindrical Fresnel lens.

Fresnel lens. A form of echelon lens designed specially for use in lighthouses. By its use the light from an oil lamp is sent out in a parallel beam which can be seen at a distance of forty miles. See ECHELON LENS.

Fres-nel's' rhomb (frā-nĕlz'). *Optics.* A rhombohedron of glass so cut that a ray of plane polarized light entering one of its faces at right angles undergoes, within the rhomb, two reflections and emerges at the opposite face as a circularly polarized ray.

fret (frĕt), *v. t.*; FRET'TED; FRET'TING. [ME. *freten* to eat, consume, AS. *fretan*, for *foretan*; *for-* + *etan* to eat, akin to D. *vreten*, OHG. *frezzan*, G. *fressen*, Goth. *fra-itan*. See FOR-; EAT, *v. t.*] **1.** To eat; devour; consume. *Obs.*

The sow *frete* the child right in the cradle. *Chaucer*

2. To eat away, to gnaw; to wear away by friction; to rub; chafe; gall; as, to *fret* cloth; to *fret* a piece of gold or other metal; a worm *frets* the planks of a ship.

3. Hence, fig., to wear away; to diminish; consume.

His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear. *Shak.*

4. To make by wearing away a substance; to eat; gnaw; as, to *fret* a passage.

5. To roughen, agitate, or disturb; to cause to ripple; as, to *fret* the surface of water.

6. To tease; irritate; vex.

Fret not thyself because of evildoers. *Ps.* xxxvii. 1.

Syn. — See HARASS.

to fret the gizzard, to vex one's self; to worry. *Colloq.*

fret, *v. i.* **1.** To be worn away; to chafe, fray, as, a wristband *frets* on the edges.

2. To eat in; to make way by corrosion; hence, to rankle, as, rancor *frets* in the malignant breast.

Many wheals arose, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation. *Wiseman.*

3. To be agitated, as a stream of water; to be in commotion; as, a brook *frets* over a rock.

4. To be vexed; to be chafed or irritated; to be angry; to utter peevish expressions.

He *frets*, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground. *Dryden*
The man who *frets* at worldly strife
Grows sallow, sour, and thin. *J. R. Drake.*

5. To ferment, as liquor; to work. *Obs. or Dial.*

fret, *n.* **1.** Act or state of erosion; a wasting away as if from being gnawed or eaten.

2. A worn or eroded spot, as in the insulation of an electric wire, or a place worn by waters.

3. **a** An ulcer: a spot of decay. *Obs.* **b** Spasmodic bowel pain; colic. *Now Dial.* **c** *Med.* Herpes; tetter.

4. Agitation of mind marked by complaint and impatience; disturbance of temper; irritation; as, he keeps his mind in a continual *fret*. "Furious *fret*." *Pope.*

5. A flurry; a squall. *Obs.*

6. Fermentation; effervescence, as of liquor.

fret (frĕt), *n.* [F. *frette* a saltire, OF. *frete*, also meaning interlaced work, prob. the same word as F. *frette* a ferrule, or strengthening band, crossing spiral bands being used for strengthening. Cf. FRET to adorn.] **1.** Ornamental network, esp. the headdress or net, made of gold or silver wire, in which ladies in the Middle Ages confined their hair.

2. [Perh a different word.] *Music.* A ridge of wire, or other material, which is fixed across the finger board of a guitar or a similar instrument, and against which the finger presses the strings in stopping.

3. *Her.* Orig., an intersection of two bendlets; afterward, two narrow bands in saltire interlaced with a mascle.

4. Ornamental work in relief, as carving or embossing. See FRETWORK.

5. An ornament consisting of small straight lines or bars, intersecting one another in right or oblique angles, often of solid fillets or slats intersecting each other.

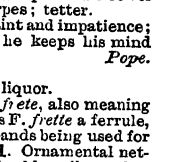

His lady's cabinet is adorned on the *fret*, ceiling, and chimney piece with . . carving. *Evelyn*

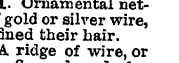

fret, *v. t.* [ME. *fretten* to adorn, prob. fr. OF. *freter*, p. p. *freté*, adorned with interlaced work, F. *fretté*, prob. fr. *frette*, OF. *frete*, interlaced work. Cf. FRET a network.] **1.** To adorn with lines or figures that interlace; to embroider with gold or silver; hence, to variegate; diversify.

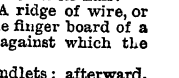

Whose skirt with gold was *fretted* all about. *Spenser.*

2. *Arch.* To enrich with embossed or carved patterns.

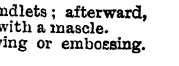

1, 2, 3, 4 Greek Frets; 5 Japanese Fret.

fret, *v. t.* To furnish with frets, as a stringed instrument.

fret'ful (frĕt'fo͝ol), *a.* [See FRET to devour.] **1.** Gnawing; corrosive; corroded. *Obs.*

2 Disposed to fret or such as to cause fretting, ill-humored; peevish; angry; in a state of vexation; as, a *fretful* temper; a *fretful* occupation.

3. Showing agitation, troubled, as water.

4. Coming brokenly, or in gusts, as wind.

Syn. — Ill-humored, ill-natured, irritable, waspish, captious, petulant, spleeny, passionate, angry. See PEEVISH. — **fret'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fret'ful-ness**, *n.*

fret saw. A saw for cutting frets, scrolls, etc. — **fret'-saw'ing**, *n.*

frett (frĕt), *n.* [See FRET to devour.] *Mining.* An exposure or accumulation of ore on the worn side of the bank of a river.

fret'ted (frĕt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. a.* [From FRET to devour.] **1.** Rubbed or worn away; chafed.

2. Agitated, vexed; worried.

O *fretted* heart tossed to and fro. *C. G. Rossetti.*

3. Agitated so as to form waves or ruffles, as water.

fret'ted, *p. a.* [See FRET to adorn.] **1.** Ornamented with fretwork; furnished with frets; variegated; made rough on the surface.

2. *Her.* Interlaced one with another; — said of charges and ordinaries.

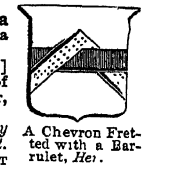

A Chevron Fretted with a Barrulet, *Her.*

fret'ty (frĕt'ĭ), *a.* Inclined to fret: **a** Fretful. **b** Festering; inflamed, as a sore. *Colloq.*

fret'ty, *a.* [See FRET ornamentation.] **1.** *Her.* **a** Bearing a device consisting of narrow bands, usually eight in number, interlacing saltierwise. **b** = FRETTED.

2. Marked as by fretwork. "Wings *fretty* with fire." *Maurice Hewlett.*

fret'work' (frĕt'wûrk'), *n.* [See FRET ornamentation.] Work adorned with frets; ornamental openwork or work in relief, esp. when elaborate and minute in its parts; hence, any minute play of light and shade, or the like.

On the turf in the *fretwork* of shade and sunshine. *Macaulay.*

Frey (frā), **Freyr** (frā'r), *n.* *Teut. Myth.* A Vanir deity of fruitfulness, love, prosperity, and peace. Phallic emblems were sacred to him; his union with the giantess **Gerth** is doubtless a mythical account of the spring awakening of vegetation. The chief seat of his worship was in Sweden, especially at Upsala. He resides in Alfheim, and at Ragnarok is to be slain by Surt. See VANIR.

Frey'a (frā'ȧ), **Frey'ja** (frā'yȧ), *n.* [Icel. *Freyja*.] *Norse Myth.* The goddess of love and beauty, who also presides over the regions of the dead (cf. FRIGG, with whom she is much confused). She is one of the Vanir and daughter of Njorth and sister of Frey. Her famous possession is the jewel, or necklace, **Brisingamen**, obtained from the dwarfs, which Loki tried to steal and Heimdall defended. See VANIR; cf. GEFJON.

Freyja is a goddess invented by the scalds, a female deity corresponding to the male Freyr . . She did not remain a mere poetic abstraction, but was zealously worshiped, by the side of, or in the place of, Frigg. *Vos (Chantepie de la Saussaye).*

frey'a-lite (frā'ȧ-līt; frī'-), *n.* [*Freya* + *-lite*.] *Min.* A

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fre-quent'age (frē-kwĕn'tĭj; frē'kwĕn-tĭj), *n.* Practice of frequenting. *Rare.* [quents.]

fre-quent'er, *n.* One who frequents. See -NESS.

fre'quent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

frere. Obs. or archaic for FRIAR.

fres-cade' (frĕs-kād'; -kad'), *n.* [F. (Cotgrave), perh. fr. It. *frascata, frascato*, arbor, bower.] A cool walk; shady place. *Rare.*

‖ **fres'co** (frĕs'kō), *n.* [Sp., cool, fresh.] A cold drink. *Amer.*

fres'co-ist, *n.* See -IST.

frese. † FREEZE, FRIEZE.

frese, *n.* [Cf. OS. *frēsa* danger, D *vrees* fear.] ? Fear. *Obs.*

frese, *v. t.* 1. ? To bend. *Obs.* 2. To unbend; untwine; slack; furl. *Scot.* [a., 12.

fresh, *adv.* Freshly. See FLAT, a.

fresh'end. Freshened. *Ref. Sp.*

fresh'en-er, *n.* One that freshens.

fresh'er, *n.* One that is fresh, as a freshman, a fresh breeze. *Slang.*

fresh'er, *n.* [Cf. FROSH.] A young frog. *Dial. Eng.*

fresh'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

fresh'ly, *adv.* of FRESH.

fresh'man-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

fresh-man'ic (frĕsh-măn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a freshman.

fresh'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

fresh'ment, *n.* Refreshment. *Obs.*

fresh'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

fresh'wom'an (-wo͝om'ŭn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOM'EN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). A female freshman.

Fre-si'son (frē-sī'zŏn), *n.* *Logic.* See MODE, fourth figure.

fresse. † FRESH.

frest. † FRAIST, FRESHET.

fret. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FREET.

fret, *n.* [F. *frette* a hoop, ferrule, OF. *frete*; prob. of LG. origin and akin to E. *fetter*.] An iron band round a hub. *Obs. or Dial.*

fret, *v. t.* [OF. *freter*, F. *fretter*.] To fasten as with a ring. *Obs.*

fret, *n.* [Cf. L. *fretum* a strait.] A frith, or strait. *Obs.*

fret, *v. t.* [Cf. FRET to adorn.] To supply; furnish. *Obs.*

fret, *n.* *Ceramics.* = FRIT, 2 a.

frete. † FRET, eat; FRET, ornament.

fretewil, *a.* [See FRET to devour; cf. WILL, *n.*] Voracious. *Obs.*

fret'ish, fret'ize, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *freit.* a., cold, F. *froid*.] To benumb with cold; chill. *Obs.*

— **fret'ish-ment**, *n.* *Dial. Eng.*

fret'ish, fret'ize, *v. t.* [See FRET to adorn.] To ornament with fretwork. *Obs.*

fret'less, *a.* See -LESS

fret'some, *a.* Fretful. *Rare.*

frett, *n.* = FRIT, *n.*, 2.

fret'tage (frĕt'ĭj), *n.* [F.] Process of reenforcing the breech of a gun by shrinking on frettes; also, the frettes used.

fret-ta'tion (frĕt-tā'shŭn), *n.* [See FRET to be worn away.] Annoyance; discomposure. *Rare.* [ment; to eat.

frette. † FRET, *n.* & *v.*, ornament; to eat.

frette (frĕt), *n* [F. Cf. FRET in heraldry.] A hoop of wrought iron or steel shrunk on a cast-iron gun to strengthen it.

frette, *n.* [Cf. LL. *fredum, fretum*, a fine paid as penalty or settlement for an offense, and AS. *frip* peace, G. *friede*.] Arrangement; understanding; agreement. *Obs.* [Fretty.

‖ **fret'té'** (frĕ'tā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.*

fret'ten, *a.* [The old p. p. of *fret* to rub.] Rubbed; marked; as, pock-*fretten*. *Obs.*

fret'ter, *n.* One that frets.

fret'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FRET. — **fret'ting-ly**, *adv.*

fre'tum (frē'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] A strait; arm of the sea.

fret'ways', fret'wise', *adv.* See -WAYS; -WISE.

fret'worked' (frĕt'wûrkt'), *a.* Marked by fretwork.

freuch (frūk). Scot. var. of FROUGH.

frev. Dial. Eng. var. of FRO.

frewill. † FRIVOL, *a.*

Frey'ci-ne'ti-a (frā'sĭ-nē'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after L. C. D. de *Freycinet*, French navigator.] *Bot.* A genus of woody, climbing pandanaceous plants of tropical Asia, Malaysia, and Australasia, distinguished from *Pandanus* by staminate flowers on an unbranched spadix.

freyht. † FREIGHT.

Frey'ia. Var. of FREYA.

Frey'ja, *n.* See FREYA.

freyke. † FREEKE.

freyne. † FRAYN.

Freyr. Var. of FREY.

F. R. G. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

F. R. Hist. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.

F. R. Hort. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.

F. R. H. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Histological Society; Fellow of the Royal Historical Society; Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.

fri. † FRY.

Fri. *Abbr.* Friday.

Fri'a (frē'ȧ), *n.* Frigg.

rare radioactive silicate of thorium, the cerium metals, and other elements, found in Norway.

fri'a-ble (frī'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *friabilis*, fr. *friare* to rub or crumble into small pieces: cf. F. *friable*.] Easily crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder; as, *friable* sandstone. "Soft and *friable* texture." *Paley.* —**fri'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **fri'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

fri'ar (frī'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *frere*, OF. *frére*, F. *frère*, brother, friar, fr. L. *frater* brother. See BROTHER.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A brother or member of any religious order, but esp. of one of the four mendicant orders, viz.: **a** Franciscans, or Minors, or Gray Friars. **b** Augustinians. **c** Dominicans, or Black Friars. **d** Carmelites, or White Friars. See FRANCISCAN, *n.*; AUGUSTINIAN HERMITS; DOMINICAN, *n.*; CARMELITE, *n.*

2. *Print.* A white or pale patch on a printed page.

3. Any of numerous small fishes of the family Atherinidæ.

Syn. — See MONK.

Friar Bacon. The English philosopher Roger Bacon (1214?–94). Popular legend made him a great necromancer and related that he constructed a head of brass, which, if he should hear it speak, would enable him to surround England with a wall of brass. His servant Miles, set to watch the head while his master slept, heard it say "Time is," "Time was," "Time is past," but failed to wake Bacon, and at the third utterance the head fell down and broke in pieces.

friar bird. An Australian honey eater (*Philemon cornuculatus*), having the head destitute of feathers; — called also *coldong*, *poor soldier*, *four-o'clock*, etc., on account of its peculiar notes. The name is extended to related species.

Friar Bird (*Philemon corniculatus*). 1/6

Friar John. In Rabelais's romance of "Pantagruel," Jean des Entommeures, a valiant, genial friar of loose life and free speech. See THÉLÈME, ABBEY OF.

Friar Rush. A personage celebrated in ancient popular legend, in which he is represented as a devil disguised as a friar. As the emissary of Satan he worked much mischief among men, esp. in corrupting monks and friars.

fri'ar's bal'sam (frī'ẽrz). *Pharm.* A stimulating application for wounds and ulcers, being an alcoholic solution of benzoin, storax, balsam of Tolu, and aloes; technically called *compound tincture of benzoin*.

fri'ar's-cowl' (frī'ẽrz-koul'), *n.* **a** An araceous plant of southern Europe (*Arisarum vulgare*) with a spathe or involucral leaf resembling a cowl. **b** The cuckoopint.

friar skate. A European skate (*Raja alba* or allied species).

friar's lantern. Ignis fatuus, or will-o'-the-wisp. *Milton.*

Friar Tuck (tŭk). A fat and jovial friar, a constant associate of Robin Hood, to whom he acted as father confessor. He is introduced in Scott's "Ivanhoe."

fri'ar-y (frī'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* [From FRIAR, *n.*] Like a friar; pertaining to friars or to a convent.

fri'ar-y, *n.*; *pl.* FRIARIES (-ĭz). [Cf. OF. *frerie*, *frairie*, fr. *frére*. See FRIAR.] **1.** A monastery, a convent or brotherhood of friars.

2. The institution or practices of friars. *Obs.*

frib (frĭb), *n.* *Woolen Manuf.* One of the short or small loose locks, or second cuts, of a fleece of wool.

frib'ble (frĭb'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *frivole*, L. *frivolus*.] Frivolous; trifling; silly.

frib'ble, *n.* A frivolous person or thing; also, frivolity.

frib'ble, *v. i.*; FRIB'BLED (-l'd); FRIB'BLING (-lĭng). **1.** To act in a trifling or foolish manner; to act frivolously

> The fools that are *fribbling* round about you. *Thackeray.*

2. To totter; stammer; falter. *Obs.* *Tatler.*

frib'ble, *v. t.* **1** To utter falteringly. *Obs.*

2. To trifle or fool (away).

frib'bling (frĭb'lĭng), *p. a.* Frivolous; trifling; captious.

fric'an-deau' (frĭk'ăn-dō'), **fric'an-do'**, *n.* [F. *fricandeau*.] A ragout or fricassee of veal; a fancy dish of veal or of boned turkey, served as an entrée.

fric'as-see' (frĭk'ă-sē'), *n.* [F. *fricassée*, fr. *fricasser* to fry, fricassee.] A dish made of fowls, veal, or other meat of small animals cut into pieces, and stewed in a gravy.

fric'as-see', *v. t.*; FRIC'AS-SEED' (-sēd'); FRIC'AS-SEE'ING. To cook as a fricassee.

fri-ca'tion (frī-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fricatio*, fr. *fricare*, *fricatum*, to rub.] **1.** Friction; specif., rubbing of the body with the hands.

2. A fricative sound.

> One may bring these organs [the tongue and the palate] so near together that a *frication*, a consonantal rustling, begins to appear. *W. D. Whitney.*

fric'a-tive (frĭk'ă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *fricare*, *fricatum*, to rub.] **1.** *Phon.* Characterized by distinct frictional rustling of the breath (voiced or voiceless) as it is emitted with the oral passage greatly narrowed, but not completely closed, as by the close approach of the tongue to the palate or to the back of the teeth; — said of certain consonants, as *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, etc. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 58.

2. Played by rubbing, as with the finger; as, *fricative* musical instruments.

fric'a-tive, *n.* A fricative consonant.

fric'tion (frĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *frictio*, fr. *fricare*, *frictum*, to rub: cf. F. *friction*. Cf. FRAY to rub; cf DENTIFRICE.]

1. Act of rubbing one body against another; attrition; in hygiene, act of rubbing the body with the hand, with flannel, or with a brush, etc., to stimulate the skin.

2. *Mech.* **a** A resistance to motion, or to a tendency to motion, between two surfaces in contact; — called also **external friction.** **b** An analogous resistance between the particles of a substance — in a fluid, opposing flow; in a solid, opposing distortion; — called also **internal friction.** True solid friction is the resistance to sliding bodies, or to those which tend to slide, and is therefore called **sliding friction.** **Rolling friction** is the resistance to rolling motion, and is really a form of internal friction due to the distortion of the rolling body or of the surface on which it rolls. When the bodies in contact are at rest, only so much friction is called into play as is necessary to prevent motion. As the conditions are altered so that the tendency to motion increases, the friction also increases up to the point where motion ensues, when it remains unaltered (for true solid friction). The friction occurring just on the point of motion is called **limiting friction.** Friction between lubricated surfaces is properly a case of fluid friction so long as the surfaces are kept apart by the lubricant. Friction can occur between a fluid and a solid, but when the fluid sticks to the solid, as a liquid that can wet it, friction only takes place between successive layers of the fluid and is practically fluid friction. Energy expended in overcoming friction is usually converted into heat. See also ANGLE OF FRICTION, COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION, etc.

3. A clashing between two persons or parties in opinions or work; a disagreement tending to prevent or retard progress.

4. *Mach.* Short term for *friction* wheel, clutch, gear, etc.

friction of a rubber belt, *Mech.*, the tenacity with which the different plies are held together by the India-rubber mixture. See RUBBER BELT.

fric'tion-al (frĭk'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Relating to friction; moved by friction; produced by friction; as, *frictional* electricity. — **fric'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

frictional gearing = FRICTION GEARING. — **f machine**, *Elec.*, a machine in which electricity is produced by friction. It usually consists of a glass disk made to revolve between leather cushions or rubbers, with apparatus for collecting the electricity. See ELECTRICAL MACHINE, *Illust.* — **f. resistance.** *Naut.* See RESISTANCE.

friction axis. *Mech.* The direction line of the resultant force acting on a link having friction at its joints The friction axis is never coincident with the geometrical axis of the link.

friction ball. *Mach.* A ball for reducing friction, as in a ball bearing. Cf. FRICTION ROLLER.

friction band. *Mach.* The band of a friction brake.

friction block. *Mech.* Any block which is pressed against the moving part to be slowed or stopped, in a brake operating by friction.

friction brake. **a** A brake operating by friction. **b** *Mech.* Any kind of absorption dynamometer which absorbs power by friction. The Prony brake is a common form.

friction circle. *Mech.* A circle, used in geometrical constructions for solving problems concerning the equilibrium of pin joints with friction, whose radius is $r \sin \phi$, where r = radius of pin joint, ϕ = angle of friction.

friction clutch *or* **coupling.** *Mach.* Any clutch or coupling, operating by friction, for engaging or disengaging revolving parts or for use as a safety appliance for permanently coupled shafts or parts, permitting slip when the transmitted power becomes excessive or is suddenly increased or diminished.

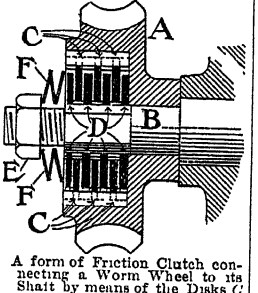

A form of Friction Clutch connecting a Worm Wheel to its Shaft by means of the Disks *C* and *D*. *A* Worm Wheel free to revolve on Shaft *B*; *C* Disks attached to *A*; *D* Disks attached to *B*, *E* Nut; *F* Spring Washer.

friction composition. Any composition which readily ignites by friction, as the various kinds used for matches. See 1st MATCH.

friction drop hammer. A drop hammer in which the hammer is raised for striking by the friction of revolving rollers which nip the hammer rod. See DROP HAMMER, *Illust.*

friction fremitus. *Med.* A form of fremitus produced by the rubbing together of two roughened surfaces by pleuritic adhesions in pleurisy.

friction gearing. Gearing for transmitting motion by surface friction instead of by teeth.

friction glazing. *Paper Manuf.* A method of glazing paper by passing the web of paper between two rolls one of which revolves much faster than the other.

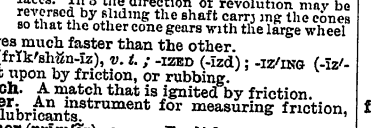

Friction Gearing, 1 with conical Gripping Rings, 2 with Plain Surfaces; 3 Bevel with Plain Surfaces. In 3 the direction of revolution may be reversed by sliding the shaft carrying the cones so that the other cone gears with the large wheel

fric'tion-ize (frĭk'shŭn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). To act upon by friction, or rubbing.

friction match. A match that is ignited by friction.

friction meter. An instrument for measuring friction, as in testing lubricants.

friction primer (prĭm'ẽr), *or, in English usage,* **friction tube.** A device used for igniting the charge in a cannon. The primer consists of a tube containing rifle powder and a friction composition to be ignited by the friction of a serrated wire.

friction roller. *Mach.* A roller or wheel for lessening friction by converting sliding friction into rolling friction, as a roller in a roller bearing or any of a set of antifriction wheels.

friction slip. *Mach.* A slipping friction clutch or coupling.

friction sound. *Med.* An auscultatory sound caused by the rubbing together of two inflamed serous surfaces, as of the pleural membranes in pleurisy.

fric'tion-tight', *a.* Tight enough to operate by friction.

friction wheel. **a** A wheel operating by friction, as in a friction gearing. **b** Any of a set of antifriction wheels.

Fri'day (frī'dā), *n.* [AS. *frīgedæg*, fr. *Frīg*, name of a goddess + *dæg* day, cf. Icel. *Frigg* name of a goddess, the wife of Odin or Wodan, OHG. *Frīa*, D. *vrijdag* Friday, G *freitag*, OHG *frîatag*, Icel. *frjádagr*. AS. *Frīg* is from the root of E. *friend*, *free*, orig. meaning beloved, or loving; cf. Skr. *priyā* wife. See FREE; DAY.] **1.** The sixth day of the week, following Thursday and preceding Saturday. It is the Mohammedan sabbath. In the Roman Catholic Church and the churches of the Anglican Communion every Friday, unless it is Christmas, is a day of fasting or abstinence. Friday was long known as hangman's day, because it was the customary day for hangings.

2. See CRUSOE, ROBINSON.

Frie'del'-Crafts' re-ac'tion (frē'dĕl'-krăfts'). [After Ch. *Friedel* (1832–99), French chemist, and James M. *Crafts* (b. 1839), American chemist.] *Org. Chem.* An important synthetic reaction in which anhydrous aluminium chloride acts as a catalytic agent, as in the production of ethyl benzene ($C_6H_5C_2H_5$) from benzene (C_6H_6) and ethyl bromide (C_2H_5Br), or of acetophenone ($CH_3COC_6H_5$) from benzene.

friend (frĕnd), *n.* [ME. *frend*, *freond*, AS. *frēond*, prop. p. pr. of *frēon*, *frēogan*, to love; akin to D. *vriend* friend, OS *frund* friend, *frīohan* to love, OHG. *frunt* friend, G. *freund*, Icel. *frændi* kinsman, Sw. *frände*, Goth. *frijônds* friend, *frijôn* to love. See FREE; cf. FIEND.] **1.** One who entertains for another such sentiments of esteem, respect, and affection that he seeks his society and welfare; a well-wisher; an intimate associate; sometimes, an attendant.

> A *friend* that sticketh closer than a brother. *Prov.* xviii. 24.

2. One not inimical or hostile; one not a foe or enemy; also, one of the same nation, party, kin, etc., whose friendly feelings may be assumed. The word is sometimes used as a term of friendly address.

> *Friend*, how camest thou in hither? *Matt.* xxii 12.

3. One who looks propitiously on a cause, an institution, a project, or the like; a favorer; a promoter, as, a *friend* to commerce, to poetry, to an institution.

4. A kinsman, a relative; — now only *pl.*

5. A paramour of either sex. *Obs.*

6. [*cap.*] One of a religious sect characterized by disuse of outward rites and an ordained ministry, by simplicity of dress and speech, and esp. by opposition to war, and a desire to live at peace with all men. They are popularly called *Quakers*. The Friends in America are divided into four bodies: (1) **Orthodox Friends**, by far the most numerous branch; (2) **Hicksite Friends** (separated from (1) in 1827–28); — so called, although they object to the name, from Elias Hicks (1748–1830), who so stated the doctrines of the deity, incarnation, etc., of Christ that he was charged with being more or less in sympathy with Unitarianism; (3) **Wilburite Friends**, a very conservative branch, opposed to evangelistic and missionary work; — so called from their principal leader, John Wilbur (1774–1856) of New England; (4) **Primitive Friends**, who are in faith and practice the same as the Wilburite Friends.

Syn. — See COMPANION.

a friend at court *or* **in court**, one disposed to act as a friend in a place of special opportunity or influence. — **Friends of God**, *Eccl. Hist.*, a secret union of clerical and lay mystics in Germany and Switzerland, during the 14th and 15th centuries. The name alludes to *John* xv. 14, 15. — **Friends of Light**, *Eccl.*, the Free Congregations. — **to be friends with**, to have friendly relations with. "He's . . . *friends with* Cæsar." *Shak.* — **to make friends with**, to become reconciled to or on friendly terms with. "Having now *made friends with* the Athenians." *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

friend, *v. t.*; FRIEND'ED; FRIEND'ING. **1.** To make friends of; to join as friends.

2. To act as the friend of; befriend. *Now Rare.*

> Fortune *friends* the bold. *Spenser.*

friend'less, *a.* [AS. *frēondlēas*.] Destitute of friends. See -LESS. — **friend'less-ness**, *n.*

friend'ly (frĕnd'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *frēondlīce*.] Amicably; like friends. "*Friendly* met." *Beau. & Fl.*

friend'ly, *a.* [AS. *frēondlīc*.] **1.** Having the temper and disposition of a friend; disposed to promote the good of another; kind; favorable.

2. Appropriate to or implying friendship; befitting, or characteristic of, friends; amicable.

> In *friendly* relations with his moderate opponents. *Macaulay.*

3. Not hostile or antagonistic; amicable; as, a *friendly* power or state.

4. Played for mere sport; not for stakes or prizes or in serious or formal competition; as, a *friendly* game.

5. Promoting the good of any person; favorable; propitious; serviceable; as, a *friendly* breeze or gale.

> On the first *friendly* bank he throws him down. *Addison.*

6. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Friends, or Quakers.

Syn. — Kind, conciliatory, propitious. See AMICABLE.

friendly society. See BENEFIT SOCIETY **b**

— **friend'li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* *Rare.* — **friend'li-ness**, *n.*

friend'ly, *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A friendly person; — usually applied to natives friendly to settlers or invaders.

friend'ship, *n.* [AS. *frēondscipe*. See FRIEND; -SHIP.] **1.** State of being friends; friendly relation, or attachment, to a person, or between persons; affection arising from mutual esteem and good will; friendliness; amity.

> There can be no *friendship* without confidence. *Rambler.*

2. Kindly aid; help; assistance. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. Aptness to unite; conformity, affinity; harmony. *Obs.*

Fries'ic (frēs'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Friesland, or belonging to or designating the language of the Frisians.

Fries'ic, *n.* The language of the Frisians, a Low German tongue. The modern dialects of Friesic are spoken chiefly in Friesland, and on some of the islands near the coast of Germany and Denmark. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

fri'and' (*F.* frē'ăN'), *a.* [F.] Delighting the taste; dainty. *Obs.* — *n.* An epicure. *Obs.*

friandise, *n.* [F.] A dainty; appetite for dainties. *Obs.*

fri'ar, *v. i.* & *t.* To act as, or make to be, a friar. *Obs.*

Fri'ar Dom'i-nic (dŏm'ĭ-nĭk). The chief character in Dryden's play "The Spanish Friar," ridiculing the vices of friars

Fri'ar Ger'und (jĕr'ŭnd); *Sp.*, **Fray' Ge-run'dio** (frā'ē hā-rōōn'dyō; 172). The hero of a Spanish satirical romance by Padre Isla (1703–81), ridiculing the pulpit oratory of his day.

fri'ar-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

Fri'ar Lau'rence (lô'rĕns). A Franciscan who marries the lovers in Shakespeare's play of "Romeo and Juliet."

fri'ar-ling, *n.* See -LING.

fri'ar-ly, *a.* Like a friar; pertaining to friars. *Now Rare.*

fri'ar's-cap' (frī'ẽrz-kăp'), *n* The monkshood.

friar's chicken. Chicken broth with eggs in it. *Scot.*

fri'ar's-crown', *n.* The wool.

fri'ar's-goose', *n.* Danewed.

fri'ar's-hood' (-hŏod'), *n.* = FRIAR'S-COWL.

friar's thistle. The wool thistle

fri-a'tion (frī-ā'shŭn), *n.* [See FRIABLE.] Act of breaking up or pulverizing. *Obs.*

F. R. I. B. A. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

frib'bl. Fribble. *Ref. Sp.*

frib'ble-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

frib'bler, *n.* One that fribbles.

frib'blery, *n.* Trifling; frivolity. *Rare.*

frib'blish, *a.* See -ISH.

frib'by (frĭb'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. FRIBBLE, *v.*] Small, short; — said of locks of wool.

friborg, **-borgh**, **-bourg**, **-burg**, etc. Corruptions of FRITHBORH.

fricace. † FRICASSEE.

fric'ace, *n.* [Cf. FRICATION.] Rubbing; friction. *Obs*

fricace, *v. t.* To rub. *Obs.*

fric'an-del', **fric'an-delle'** (frĭk'ăn-dĕl'), *n.* [F. *fricandelles*, pl.] = FRICANDEAU.

fric'a-trice (frĭk'ă-trĭs), *n.* [Cf. L. *fractrix*.] A lewd woman; a harlot. *Obs. or R.*

fricht (frĭkt). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FRIGHT.

fric'tion, *n.* & *v. t.* To produce or use friction; to apply friction to. *Rare.*

fric'tion-a-ble (frĭk'shŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [BRECCIA.]

friction breccia. = CRUSH

friction factor. = COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION.

friction fuse *or* **fuze.** See FUSE, *n.*

fric'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS. — **fric'tion-less-ly**, *adv.*

friction machine. = FRICTIONAL MACHINE. [SOUND

friction murmur. = FRICTION

friction powder. = FRICTION COMPOSITION. [WHEEL a.

friction pulley. = FRICTION

Fri'day-faced', *a.* Having a sad or melancholy look. *Obs.*

fridge (frĭj), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. E. *fridge*.] To rub; fray; irritate. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fridge, *v. t.* To fidget; chafe. *Obs.* [HARLUNG'EN.]

Fri'di-la (frē'dē-la), *n.* See **frid'stol'**. Var. of FRITHSTOOL.

frie. † FREE.

frie, *v. t* [Icel. *frȳja* to challenge, taunt, complain of.] To blame; reprove. *Obs.*

fried (frīd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of FRY.

frie-del'ite (frē-dĕl'īt), *n.* [After Charles *Friedel*, French chemist] *Min.* A rose-red manganese silicate containing chlorine II, 4–5. Sp. gr., 3.07.

Fried'reich's a-tax'i-a *or* **disease'** (frēd'rĭks). [After N. *Friedreich* (1825–82), a German.] Hereditary ataxia. [COIN.

fried'rich (frēd'rĭk), *n.* See **friend'ful**, *a.* Friendly. *Obs.*

friend'ing, *n* Friendliness *Obs.*

friend'li-hood, **friend'li-head**, *n.* Friendliness. *Obs.*

friend'like, *a.* See -LIKE.

friendrede, *n.* [AS. *frēondræden*.] Friendship. *Obs*

friend'some, *a.* Friendly. *Obs.*

fri'er † FRIAR.

fri'er (frī'ẽr), *n.* A fryer.

fries, *pl* of FRY, *n.*

Fries. *Abbr.* Friesic; Frisian.

Friese, *a.* & *n.* Frisian. *Obs.*

frie'se-ite (frē'zē-īt), *n.* [After F. M. von *Friese*.] *Min.* A dark gray sulphide of silver and iron, $Ag_2Fe_2S_3$, in tabular crystals. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 4.22.

Fries'ian (frēz'hăn), *a.* & *n.* = **Fries'ish** (frēz'ĭsh), *a.* Friesic.

friez. Frieze. *Ref. Sp.*

frieze. † FREEZE.

frieze (frēz), *n.* [F. *frise*, prob. fr *friser* to friz, curl. Cf. FRIEZE, *v.*, FRIZ.] **1.** A kind of coarse woolen cloth or stuff, with a shaggy or tufted (friezed) nap on one side, now mostly of Irish make. "Robes of *frieze*." *Goldsmith.*
2. Down, or a tuft of down, on plants. *Obs.*
3. *Leather* A bruise or abrasion in the grain of a hide.

frieze, *v. t.;* FRIEZED (frēzd); FRIEZ'ING (trēz'ĭng). [F. *friser* to friz, curl, of uncertain origin, cf It. *fregiare* to trim, decorate. Cf. 3d FRIEZE, FRIZ, FRIZZLE.] To make a nap on (cloth), friz.

frieze (frēz), *n.* [F. *frise;* cf. It. *fregio* frieze, decoration, trimming, L. *Phrygius* Phrygian, Gr. Φρύγιος, Φρύξ a Phrygian.] *Arch.* **a** That part of an entablature which is between the architrave and the cornice (but cf. PULVINATION). It is a flat member or face, either uniform or broken by triglyphs, and often enriched with sculpture. See ORDER, *Illust.* **b** Any sculptured or richly ornamented band in a building, or, by extension, in furniture, etc.

frieze panel. **a** *Arch.* A metope. **b** *Carp.* A single panel at the top, or one of the uppermost pair of panels in a door, wainscot, or the like, having three or more rails.

frieze rail. *Carp* The rail below a frieze panel.

friezing machine. A machine for making edge moldings on woodwork.

frig'ate (frĭg'ăt), *n.* [F. *frégate*, fr. It. *fregata*, of uncertain origin.] Orig., a light vessel propelled by sails and by oars. The name was transferred in Europe to larger vessels, and by 1750 it had been appropriated for a class of ship-rigged war vessels intermediate between corvettes and ships of the line. Frigates, from about 1750 to 1850, had a full battery on the gun deck and, often, a light battery on the spar deck. A **double-banked frigate,** or **double-banker,** carried guns on two decks and had a flush upper deck. They carried sometimes as many as fifty guns, and were analogous to the modern cruiser. The later **steam frigates** were of largely increased size and power, and formed the main part of the navies of the world till about 1870, when the introduction of ironclads superseded them.

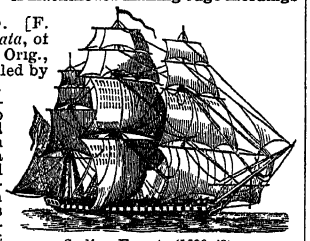
Sailing Frigate (1800-40).

frigate bird. A very long-winged totipalmate sea bird of the genus *Fregata* and family Fregatidæ; — called also *man-of-war bird.* The frigate birds are noted for their extraordinary powers of flight and rapacious habits, obtaining much of their food (which is chiefly fish) by robbing other birds of their prey. *F. aquila* is widely distributed in the tropics and occurs on the southern coasts of the United States and in the West Indies. Though it has a spread of wing of seven or eight feet the body is small and the legs are weak. *F. minor,* the only other species, is a slightly smaller form frequenting the South Pacific and Indian oceans.

Frigate Bird.

frig'ate-built, *a. Naut.* Built with a raised quarter-deck and forecastle, like some old frigates.

frigate mackerel. An oceanic scombroid fish (*Auxis thazard*) found in all warm seas. It is of little food value.

Frigg (frĭg) } *n.* [Icel. *Frigg.* See FRIDAY.] *Norse*
Frig'ga (frĭg'gă) } *Myth.* The wife of Odin and goddess of the sky, the constellation Orion being called her distaff. She presides over marriage and domestic life, and has dominion not only in heaven, but also in the dank nether world, abode of the dead. Friday is named for her. She was much confused with *Freyja,* by whom she was practically superseded in late Icelandic paganism.

fright (frīt), *n.* [ME. *frigt, freyht,* AS. *fyrhto, fyrhtu;* akin to OS. *forhta,* OHG. *forhta, forahta,* G. *furcht,* Dan. *frygt,* Sw. *fruktan,* Goth. *faúrhtei* fear, *faúrhts* timid; perh. akin to L. *querquerus* shivering, Gr. *καρκαίρειν* to quake.] **1.** Terror excited by sudden danger; sudden and violent fear, usually of short duration; a sudden alarm.
2. A thing that frightens; hence, anything strange, ugly, or shocking.

Syn. — Alarm, terror, consternation. See FEAR.

fright, *v. t.;* FRIGHT'ED; FRIGHT'ING. [ME. *frigten* to fear, frighten, AS. *fyrhtan* to frighten; akin to AS. *forhtian* to fear, OS. *forhtian,* OHG. *furihten, forahtan,* G. *furchten,* Sw. *fruhta,* Dan. *frygte,* Goth. *faúrhtjan.* See FRIGHT, *n.;* cf. FRIGHTEN.] To alarm suddenly; to shock by causing sudden fear; to terrify; scare.

Nor exile or danger can *fright* a brave spirit. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Affright, dismay, daunt, intimidate, scare, alarm.

fright'en (frīt'n), *v. t.;* FRIGHT'ENED (-nd); FRIGHT'ENING. [See FRIGHT, *v. t.*] To disturb with fear; to throw into a state of alarm or fright; to affright; terrify.

More *frightened* than hurt *Old Proverb.*

Syn. — FRIGHTEN, SCARE, INTIMIDATE, COW. To FRIGHTEN (see AFRAID) is to alarm suddenly; SCARE (in modern usage) is more colloq., less dignified, than *frighten,* or else is felt to be archaic; to INTIMIDATE (cf. *coercion,* under FORCE) is esp. to awe or deter by a display of force; cow heightens the implication of disheartenment or broken spirit; as, "Then sleep was undisturbed by fear, *unscared* by drunken howlings; and the chilling tale of midnight murder was a wonder . . . told to *frighten* babes" (*Cowper*). "'Was he *scared,* Uncle Remus?' asked the little boy" (*J. C. Harris*). "A musket was, therefore, fired over them, but . . . they seemed rather to be provoked than *intimidated*" (*Cook*). "The lash of that woman . . . had *cowed* that helpless, gentle, noble spirit" (*Thackeray*). See FEAR.

fright'ened (frīt'nd), *pret. & p. p.* of FRIGHTEN. — Hence: *p. a.* Affected with fright.

Syn. — See AFRAID.

fright'ful (frīt'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of fright; frightened. *Obs.*
2. Full of that which causes fright; exciting alarm; impressing terror; shocking; as, a *frightful* chasm, or tempest, a *frightful* appearance.

Syn. — Terrible, dreadful, alarming, terrific, awful, horrid, horrible, shocking. See FEARFUL.

—fright'ful-ly, *adv.* **— fright'ful-ness,** *n.*

frig'id (frĭj'ĭd), *a.* [L *frigidus,* fr. *frigere* to be cold, akin to *frigus* cold, and prob. to Gr. ῥῖγος cold.] **1.** Very cold; wanting heat or warmth; as, a *frigid* climate.
2. Lacking sexual vigor; impotent. *Obs.*
3. Wanting warmth, fervor, ardor, fire, vivacity, etc.; unfeeling; forbidding in manner; dull and unanimated; stiff and formal; as, a *frigid* constitution, a *frigid* style; a *frigid* look or manner; *frigid* obedience or service.

frigid zone, that circular region of the earth's surface which lies between either polar circle and its pole. The diameter of each frigid zone is 46° 56′. See ARCTIC.

frig'i-da'ri-um (frĭj'ĭ-dā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ă). [L., neut. of *frigidarius* cooling.] The cooling room of the Roman thermæ, furnished with a cold bath.

fri-gid'i-ty (frĭ-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *frigiditas:* cf. F. *frigidité.*] **1.** Condition or quality of being frigid; coldness.

Ice is water congealed by the *frigidity* of the air. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Lack of bodily heat and vigor.
3. Sexual impotence. *Obs.*
4. Want of ardor, animation, vivacity, etc.; coldness of affection or of manner; dullness; stiffness and formality; as, *frigidity* of a reception, of a bow, etc.

frig'o-rif'ic (frĭg'ō-rĭf'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *frigorificus; frigus,*
frig'o-rif'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *frigoris,* cold + *facere* to make: cf. F. *frigorifique.*] Causing cold; cooling; chilling.

frig'o-ten'sion (frĭg'ō-tĕn'shŭn), *n. Mech.* The process of raising the tensional elastic limit of a material, as bell wire, by overstraining, so as to impart greater stiffness and uniformity of stretch.

fri'jol, fri'jole (frē'hōl; frē-hō'lĕ), *n.; pl.* FRIJOLES (frē-hō'lāz). Also **fre'jol.** [Sp. *fríjol, fréjol.*] **a** In Mexico, the southwestern United States, and the West Indies, any cultivated bean of the genus *Phaseolus,* esp. the black seed of a variety of *P. vulgaris.* **b** The beanlike seed of any of several related plants, as the cowpea. Frijoles are an important article of diet among Spanish-American peoples, being used as an ingredient of many dishes.

fri'jo-lil'lo (frē'hō-lēl'yō; 189, 194), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim. of *fríjol.* See FRIJOL.] **a** A fabaceous tree (*Lonchocarpus latifolius*) of the West Indies, Central America, and northern South America. **b** = CORAL BEAN **a.** **c** In the West Indies, any of several herbaceous plants of the same family, as *Pachyrhizus angulatus, Dolicholus minimus,* etc.

frill (frĭl), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. F. *vrille* ginglet, tendril of a vine, L. *viticula* little vine, tendril, dim. of *vitis* vine.] **1.** A border or edging secured at one edge only, usually fluted or crimped like a very narrow flounce.
2. A showy or nonutilitarian accomplishment, mannerism, or the like; useless adornment; as, *frills* of style.
3. *Zool.* Something likened to a bordering frill; esp., a fold of membrane or fringe of hair or feathers about the neck or on some other part of an animal, as on the chest of a collie. Cf. FRILLED LIZARD.
4. *Photog.* A wrinkling of the edge of the gelatin film, as of a plate.

frill, *v. t.;* FRILLED (frĭld); FRILL'ING. [See FRILL a ruffle.]
1. To provide or decorate with a frill or frills; to turn back in crimped plaits; as, to *frill* a cap.
2. To curl or crimp like a frill. *Obs.*
3. *Photog.* To wrinkle at the edge, as the gelatin film.

frill, *v. i. Photog.* To wrinkle; — said of a gelatin film.

frill'back' (-băk'), *n.* One of a breed of domestic pigeons having the tips of the contour feathers turned forward.

frilled (frĭld), *p. a.* Furnished with a frill or frills.

frilled lizard, a large Australian agamoid lizard (*Chlamydosaurus kingii*), about three feet long, having an erectile frill each side of the neck. — **f. shark,** a shark of the genus *Chlamydoselachus* (which see).

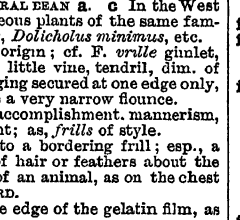
Frilled Lizard. (1/18)

frill'er-y (frĭl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Frills; frilling.

frill'ing, *n.* Material in strips with a gathered edge for frills.

frill'y (frĭl'ĭ), *a.* Having, or resembling, a frill.

fringe (frĭnj), *n.* [OF. *frenge, frenge,* F. *frange,* fr. L. *fimbria* fiber, thread, fringe, cf. *fibra* fiber, E. *fiber, fimbriate.*]
1. An ornamental border or material for borders consisting sometimes of projecting ends of a fabric twisted or plaited together, and sometimes of loose threads of wool, silk, or linen, or strips of leather, or the like, attached to a band of the same material. For Biblical use, see also ZIZITH.
2. Something resembling a fringe; a border; edging; margin; confine; as, the outer *fringe* of a crowd, a *fringe* of houses; an appendage; accompaniment; byplay; as, a *fringe* of humor enlivens serious discourse.

The confines of grace and the *fringes* of repentance. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. *Optics.* One of a number of light or dark bands, produced by the interference of light; a diffraction band.
4. *Bot.* A fimbriate border; specif., the peristome of a moss.
5. A fringelike growth, as of hair or bristles.

fringe (frĭnj), *v. t.;* FRINGED (frĭnjd); FRING'ING (frĭn'jĭng). [Cf. OF. *frengier,* F. *franger.* See FRINGE, *n.*] To furnish or adorn with or as with a fringe; as, to *fringe* a rug or a garment; also, to serve as a fringe for; as, grass *fringed* the banks of the stream.

fringed (frĭnjd), *p. a.* Furnished with a fringe.

fringed bog bean, the floating heart. — **f. gentian.** **a** A handsome blue-flowered gentian (*Gentiana crinita*) of the eastern United States, so called on account of the fimbriate margin of the corolla lobes. **b** A similar species (*G. detonsa*) of the western United States. — **f. milkwort,** the flowering wintergreen. — **f. orchis,** any of several American orchids of the genus *Blephariglottis,* syn. *Habenaria,* distinguished by the fringed or lacerate lip of the perianth. — **f. polygala,** the flowering wintergreen. — **f water lily,** the water fringe.

Fringed Gentian (*Gentiana crinita*)

fringe flower. **a** See SCHIZANTHUS. **b** The fringe tree or its flower.

fringe moss A moss with fringelike leaves, as *Bryum hypnoides.*

fringe'pod' (-pŏd'), *n.* Any Californian brassicaceous plant of the genus *Thysanocarpus,* esp. *T. laciniatus.* See LACEPOD.

fringe tree. A small oleaceous tree (*Chionanthus virginica*), of the southern United States, having clusters of white flowers with long slender petals It is often cultivated.

Fringe Tree: Leaves and Flowers.

Frin-gil'la (frĭn-jĭl'ă), *n.* [L., a chaffinch.] *Zool.* A genus of birds, typical of the finch family. It formerly included all the sparrows and finches, but is now restricted to the chaffinch, brambling, and allied species.

Frin-gil'li-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See FRINGILLA.] *Zool.* The family of birds including the finches, sparrows, etc., and usually the buntings.

frin-gil'li-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*Fringilla* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* a Finchlike. **b** Of or pertaining to the Fringilliformes.

frin-gil'line (frĭn-jĭl'ĭn; -ĭn; 183), *a Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the family Fringillidæ; finchlike.

fring'y (frĭn'jĭ), *a.* Adorned with fringes; like fringe.

frip'per (frĭp'ẽr), *n.* [F. *fripier,* fr. *friper* to rumple, fumble, waste, OF. *freper,* fr. *frepe* old garment, rag.] One who deals in frippery or in old clothes. *Obs.*

frip'per-y (frĭp'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -PERIES (-Iz). [F. *friperie,* fr. *friper.* See FRIPPER.] **1** Cast-off clothes. *Obs. B. Jonson.*
2. Hence: Secondhand finery; cheap and tawdry ornament; affected elegance or ostentation.

Fond of gauze and French *frippery. Goldsmith.*
The gauzy *frippery* of a French translation. *Scott.*

3. A place where old clothes are sold. *Obs. Shak.*
4. The trade or traffic in old clothes. *Obs.*
5. A stand or horse for dresses. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

frip'per-y, *a.* Trifling; contemptible.

fri-sette', fri-zette' (frĭ-zĕt'), *n.* [F. *frisette* curl.] A fringe of hair or curls worn about the forehead by women.

Fri'sian (frĭzh'ăn; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to Friesland, the Frisians, or Friesic.

Fri'sian, *n.* **a** One of an ancient Teutonic tribe (the Frisii) of northern Holland and adjacent islands; also, a native or inhabitant of the modern Friesland. **b** = FRIESIC.

frisk (frĭsk), *a.;* FRISK'ER (frĭs'kẽr); FRISK'EST. [OF. *frisque;* of uncertain origin; prob. not akin to E. *fresh.*] Lively; brisk; frolicsome, frisky.

The retired actress, however, had *frisker* notions. *C. Reade.*

frisk, *n.* **1.** A caracole; a caper. *Obs.*
2. A frolic; a fit of wanton gayety; a gambol.

frisk, *v. i.;* FRISKED (frĭskt); FRISK'ING. To leap, skip, dance, or gambol, as in frolic; to move briskly and sportively or playfully.

The *frisking* satyrs on the summits danced. *Addison.*

frisk, *v. t.* **1.** To move in a frisking manner; — usually with *about, out, away,* etc.; as, a dog *frisks* his tail.
2. To rob; steal. *Thieves' Cant.*

fris'ket (frĭs'kĕt; -kĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *frisquette.*] *Print.* Orig., a light frame to hold the sheet of paper to the tympan in printing on a hand press; now, also, a sheet stretched in a frame with parts cut out to lay over an inked form, so that only certain parts shall be printed, as in color work.

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frieze, *v. t.* [See 3d FRIEZE.] 1. To emboider with gold; also, to chase (silverware). *Oxf. E. D.* 2. To adorn with a frieze

frieze'er (frēz'ẽr), *n.* One that friezes

friez'y (frēz'ĭ), *a.* Wearing frieze garments *Rare.*

frig, *v. i. & t.* [Cf dial. *frick* to fidget, AS *frician* to dance] To wriggle; chafe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

frigate pelican. = FRIGATE BIRD

frig'a-toon' (frĭg'ă-to͞on'), *n.* [It. *fregatone* cf. F. *frégaton.*] *Naut.* A Venetian vessel, with a square stern, having only a mainmast, bigger mast, and bowsprit; also, a sloop of war ship-rigged. *Obs.*

frig'e-fac'tion (frĭj'ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *frigere* to be cold + *facere* to make.] Act of making cold. *Obs.* — **frig'e-fac'tive** (-tĭv), *a. Obs.*

frig'e-fy (frĭj'ē-fī), *v. t. & i.* [L. *frigere* to be cold + *-fy.*] To make, or become, cold. *Obs.*

frig'er-ate (-ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *frigerare.*] To make cool. *Obs.*

frig'gle, *v. i.* [Freq. of *frig.*] To wriggle; fuss. *Dial. Eng.*

fright (frīth). Dial. Eng. var of FRITH.

fright'a-ble (frīt'ă-b'l), **fright'en-a-ble** (-'n-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

fright'end. Frightened. *Ref Sp.*

fright'ened-ly, *adv.* of *frightened,* p. p.

fright'en-er, *n.* One that frightens.

fright'er, *n.* One that frights.

fright'i-hed, *n.* Fearfulness. *Obs.*

fright'i-ly, *adv.* Fearfully. *Obs.*

fright'less, *a.* See -LESS.

fright'ly, *adv.* Frightenedly. *Obs.*

fright'ment, *n* Fear. *Obs. or R.*

fright'some (frīt'sŭm), *a.* Frightful; terrible. *Rare.*

fright'y, *a.* Frightening or frightened. *Obs.* [Frigid. *Obs.*

fri-gid'i-ous (frĭ-jĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*frigid* + *-ous.*] *adv.* of FRIGID

frig'id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

frig'i-fac'tion. + FRIGEFACTION.

fri-gif'er-ous (frĭ-jĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Frigorific. *R.*

fri'gor. *n.* [L., cold.] Chill. *Obs*

fri-gor'ic (frĭ-gŏr'ĭk), *n.* [L. *frigus, frigoris,* cold + *-meter.*] A cryometer

frig'o-ther'a-py. (frĭg'ō-thĕr'ă-pĭ), *n.* [L. *frigus* cold + E. *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by application of cold.

frigt. + FRIGHT.

Fri'ja (frē'yă), *n.* = FRIGG.

fri'jo-li'to (frē'hō-lē'tō; 189), *n.* [Mex. Sp, dim. of *fríjol.* See FRIJOL.] = CORAL BEAN **a.**

frike, *a* [Cf. OF. *frique.*] Vigorous; flourishing. *Obs.*

fril. Frill. *Ref. Sp.*

frilal, *n* [Cf. FRILL.] An ornamental ribbon border. *Obs.*

frild Frilled. *Ref. Sp.*

frill, *v. n.* [OF. *friller.*] To shake with cold *Obs.* [ACHUS.]

frill shark. See CHLAMYDOSELACHUS.

frim (frĭm), *a.* [Cf AS *freme* good, bold, strenuous, and E. *frame.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* a Flourishing. b Sappy; juicy. c Soluble.

Fri'maire' (frē'mâr'), *n.* [F., fr. *frimas* hoarfrost.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

Fringe. + FERINGI.

fringe cup. The miterwort.

fringe'less, *a.* See -LESS.

fringe'let, *n.* See -LET.

frin'gent (frĭn'jĕnt), *a.* A word of uncertain meaning used by Emerson in "A shower of meteors . . . lit by *fringent* air." It may signify "bordering" (with derivation from *fringe*) or, as interpreted by the Oxford English Dictionary, it may mean "exercising friction" (formed to correspond to *friction* on the supposed analogy of *fraction, fragment*).

frin'gil-la'ceous (-jĭ-lā'shŭs), *a. Zool.* Fringilline.

Frin-gil'li-for'mes (frĭn-jĭl'ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. Cf. FRINGILLIFORM.] = CONIROSTRES.

frin-gil'loid (frĭn-jĭl'oid), *a.* [*Fringilla* + *oid.*] Fringilline.

Fri-night', *n.* [Cf. Icel. *Frjánótt.*] Good Friday eve. *Obs.*

frip'ler, *n.* A fripper. *Obs.*

fri'pon'ne-rie' (frē'pō'n'-rē'), *n.* [F.] Roguery; knavery.

frip'per-er, *n.* A fripper. *Obs.*

Fris. *Abbr.* FRISIA; FRISIAN

fri-sa'do, fri-za'do, *n.* [Sp. *frisado* silk plush.] Fine frieze. *Obs.*

fris'ca-jo'ly, *a.* Frisky and jolly. *Obs.*

fris'cal, *n.* Also **fris'co** [See IRISH] A frisk; a caper. *Obs.*

fris'co. + FRESCO.

Fris'co. *n.* San Francisco; — a familiar shortening.

frise. + FRIEZE.

Fris'es-ō-mo'rum (frĭs'ēs-ō-mō'rŭm; 201), *n. Logic.* See MODE.

frise stone (frēz). Var. of FREESTONE.

‖ fri'seur' (frē'zûr'), *n.* [F., fr. *friser* to curl.] A hairdresser.

Fri'si-i (frĭzh'ĭ-ĭ; frĭz'ĭ-ĭ), *n. pl.* See FRISIAN, INGÆVONES.

frisk'al, *n.* + FRISCAL.

frisk'er, *n.* One that frisks.

frisk'ful (frĭsk'fo͝ol), *a.* Brisk; lively; frolicsome.
frisk'y (frĭs'kĭ), *a.*; FRISK'I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); FRISK'I-EST. Inclined to frisk; frolicsome; gay.
He is too *frisky* for an old man. *Jeffrey.*
frit (frĭt), *n.* [F. *frite*, fr. *frit* fried, p. p. of *frire* to fry: cf. It. *fritta*. See FRY, *v. t.*] **1.** *Glassmaking.* The material of which glass is made, after having been calcined or partly fused in a furnace, but before vitrification. **2.** *Ceramics.* **a** A semifused composition containing usually silica, borax, lime, etc., used as a basis for glazes. **b** The composition from which artificial soft porcelain is made.
frit, *v. t. & i.*; FRIT'TED, FRIT'TING. [Cf. F. *fritter.*] To prepare by heat (materials for glass); to fuse partially.
frit brick. A lump of calcined glass materials, brought to a pasty condition in a reverberatory furnace, preliminary to the perfect vitrification in the melting pot.
frit fly. [Of uncertain origin.] A small dipterous fly of the genus *Oscinis*, esp. *O. frit*, injurious to grain in Europe.
frith (frĭth), *n.* [ME. *firth*, Icel. *fjorðr*; akin to Sw. *fjärd*, Dan. *fiord*, E. *ford*. See FORD, *n.*; cf. FIRTH, FIORD, PORT a harbor.] *Geog.* A narrow arm of the sea; an estuary; the opening of a river into the sea, as, the *Frith* of Forth.
frith, *n.* [AS. *fyrhð* a wood; but prob. confused with AS. *frið*, *fríðu*, peace.] **1.** Wooded country or woodland; — perhaps orig. designating a particular kind of wooded land. *Obs. or Rare & Poetic.*
2. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A tract of land grown with brushwood or copsewood or few trees; a coppice; also, a clearing in a wood or between woods; unused pasture land. **b** Brushwood, copsewood, or underwood, esp. such as is suitable for wattling or interweaving, as for a hedge. **c** A hedge, esp. a wattled hedge or fence or a gap in a hedge mended with wattled brushwood. **d** A wattle or hurdle.
Frit'il-la'ri-a (frĭt'ĭl-lā'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fritillus* dice-box: cf. F. *fritillaire*. So named from the checkered markings of the petals.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of bulbous liliaceous plants, natives of north temperate regions. They have nodding flowers, with the corolla often curiously mottled or checkered. Many species occur on the Pacific coast of the United States. The most commonly cultivated are *F. meleagris*, the guinea-hen flower, and *F. imperialis*, the crown imperial, both European. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.
2. *Zool.* A genus of appendicularians.
frit'il-la-ry (frĭt'ĭl-ă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A plant of the genus *Fritillaria*.
2. *Zoöl.* Any of numerous butterflies of *Argynnis* and allied genera; — so called from their spotted coloration.
frit'ter (frĭt'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *fritour*, *friture*, pancake, F. *friture* frying, a thing fried, from *frire* to fry. See FRY, *v. t.*] **1.** A small quantity of batter, fried in boiling lard or in a frying pan. Fritters are often named from the substance inclosed in the batter; as, apple *fritters*, clam *fritters*.
2. *pl.* Fenks; refuse parts of whale blubber.
frit'ter, *n* [Of uncertain origin; perh. for earlier *fitter*, still in dial. use, or cf. OF. *fraiture* a breaking, thing broken (cf. FRACTURE).] A fragment; a shred; a small piece; a trifle; also, minute division.
And cut whole giants into *fritters*. *Hudibras.*
frit'ter (frĭt'ẽr), *v. t.*; FRIT'TERED (-ẽrd); FRIT'TER-ING [See FRITTER a fragment.] To cut or break into small pieces or fragments; hence, to disperse; scatter; waste.
Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense. *Pope*
to fritter away, to diminish; to reduce or waste piecemeal; as, *to fritter away* time, strength, credit, etc.
Fri-u'li-an (frē-o͞o'lĭ-ăn), *n.* A native of Friuli, a district at the head of the Adriatic, now partly Austrian and partly Italian territory, formerly successively under Roman, Lombard, Carolingian, Venetian, and Germanic domination. The inhabitants speak a Rhæto-Romanic dialect.
friv'ol (frĭv'ŭl), *v. i.*; FRIV'OLED (-ŭld) or FRIV'OLLED; FRIV'OL-ING or FRIV'OL-LING. To act frivolously; to trifle. *Kipling* — **friv'ol-er** (-ẽr), **friv'ol-ler,** *n. All Colloq.*
fri-vol'i-ty (frĭ-vŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F *frivolité*. See FRIVOLOUS.] **1.** Condition or quality of being frivolous; fact or habit of trifling; unbecoming levity.
2. An act or thing that is frivolous.
Syn. — See LIGHTNESS.
friv'ol-ize (frĭv'ŭl-īz), *v t.*; FRIV'OL-IZED (-īzd); FRIV'OL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make frivolous; as, to *frivolize* one's life.
friv'o-lous (frĭv'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *frivolus* cf. F. *frivole*] **1.** Of little weight or importance; not worth notice; slight; as, a *frivolous* argument.
O Faustus! leave these *frivolous* demands. *Marlowe.*
2. Given to trifling; marked with unbecoming levity; silly; interested especially in trifling matters.
His personal tastes were low and *frivolous*. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — Trifling, trivial, slight, petty, worthless.
— **friv'o-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **friv'o-lous-ness,** *n.*
friz, frizz (frĭz), *v t.*; FRIZZED (frĭzd); FRIZ'ZING. [Cf. F. *friser* to curl, crisp, frizzle, to raise the nap (on certain stuffs). Cf. FRIEZE kind of cloth, FRIEZE, *v.*] **1.** To curl or form into small curls, as hair, with a crisping pin; to crisp.
With her hair *frizzed* short up to her ears. *Pepys.*
2. To form into little burrs, prominences, knobs, or tufts, as the nap of cloth.
3. *Leather Manuf.* To soften and make of even thickness by rubbing, as with pumice stone or a blunt instrument.
friz, frizz (frĭz), *v i.* Of hair, to be frizzly or in frizzes.
friz, frizz, *n.* That which is frizzed; anything crisped or curled, as a wig or hair; a frizzle.
frizz, *v. t. & i.*; FRIZZED (frĭzd); FRIZZ'ING. [Partly imitative, but cf. FRY.] To fry, cook, or sear with a sizzling noise; to sizzle.
friz'zing (frĭz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FRIZ.
frizzing machine. **a** *Fabrics.* A machine for frizzing cloth. **b** *Wood Working.* A bench with a revolving cutter head slightly protruding above its surface, for dressing boards.
friz'zle (frĭz'l), *v. t. & i.*; FRIZ'ZLED (-ld); FRIZ'ZLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of an imitative word *frizz*, in dial. use.] To fry, toast, or broil with a sputtering sound; to cook with a sizzling noise. Also fig. *Hawthorne.*
friz'zle (frĭz'l), *v. t. & i.* [Perh. freq. of *frieze* to make a nap on cloth; or cf. OFries. *frisle* hair of the head.] To curl or crisp, as hair; friz; crinkle.
to frizzle up, to crinkle or crisp excessively.
friz'zle, *n.* **1.** A crisp curl; a lock of hair crisped.
2. State of being frizzled.
frizzle fowl. One of a breed of domestic fowls having the feathers curled outward away from the body.
friz'zly (frĭz'lĭ) } *a.* Curled or crisped, as, *frizzly* hair.
friz'zy (frĭz'ĭ) } See HAIR.
fro (frō), *adv.* [ME. *fra*, *fro*, adv. & prep., of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *frá*, Dan. *fra* from, E. *from*. See FROM.] From; away; back or backward; — now used only in opposition to the word *to*, in the phrase *to and fro*, that is, *to and from*. See *to and fro*, under TO.
fro, *prep.* = FROM. *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
frock (frŏk), *n.* [F. *froc* a monk's cowl, coat, garment, LL. *froccus*; cf. LL. *floccus*, perh. fr. L *floccus* a flock of wool; hence orig., a flocky cloth or garment.] **1.** A coarse gown worn by monks or friars, and supposed to take the place of all, or nearly all, other garments. It has a hood which can be drawn over the head at pleasure, and is girded by a cord. Hence, clerical office.
2. A kind of outer garment, originally a loose or flowing garment; esp.: **a** A tunic or mantle. **b** A coarse shirtlike garment worn over a workman's other clothes; a smock frock; hence, a wearer of a smock frock; a workman. **c** A sailor's woolen jersey. **d** A frock coat. **e** A military coat like a frock coat.
3. The outer garment of a woman or girl, having a waist and a skirt; a gown; a dress.

Frock Coat.

frock, *v. t.*; FROCKED (frŏkt); FROCK'ING.
1. To clothe in a frock.
2. To make a monk of. Cf. UNFROCK.
frock coat. A body coat for men, usually double-breasted, having skirts reaching about to the knees and of an equal length before and behind.
frock'ing, *n.* Material for making smock frocks, as coarse jean.
frog (frŏg), *n.* [AS. *frogga*, *froega* a frog (in sense 1), akin to D. *vorsch*, OHG. *frosk*, G. *frosch*, Icel. *froskr*, *fraukr*, Sw. & Dan. *frö*.]
1. Any of numerous tailless leaping amphibians of the genus *Rana* and other more or less nearly allied genera. The term is not a definitely limited one. A typical frog differs externally from a typical toad (genus *Bufo*) in its more aquatic habits, smooth skin, webbed feet, much greater agility in leaping and swimming, as well as in certain anatomical characters, but many intermediate forms occur which are called by either name. (Cf. TREE FROG and TOAD.) The ordinary frogs feed on small fishes, worms, etc, and lay their eggs in water, in large clusters inclosed in a jellylike secretion. The young hatch out as tadpoles, in which state some species pass a year, or even more, before assuming the adult form. (See TADPOLE.) Their flesh, esp that of the hind legs, is highly esteemed. Two species, the common frog (*Rana temporaria*) and the larger edible frog (*R. esculenta*), are common European species. Among the best-known American species are the bullfrog, leopard frog, and pickerel frog (see these terms).

Leopard Frog (*Rana pipiens*).

2. [Perh. akin to E. *fork*; cf. *frush* frog of a horse, and F. *fourchette*.] The triangular elastic horny pad in the middle of the sole of the foot of the horse and related animals.
3. *Railroads.* A device, now usually made of several rail sections secured to a plate or bolted together through distance pieces, forming a connection of one track with another branching from or crossing it. There are many special forms.

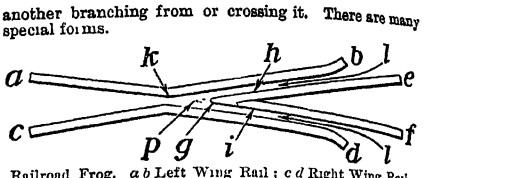

Railroad Frog. *a b* Left Wing Rail; *c d* Right Wing Rail; between *a* & *c* Toe; bet. *e* & *h* Heel; *e g* Main Point, *f* Side Point; *i g h* Tongue; *p* Point of Frog; *g* Point of Tongue; *k* Throat or Knee; *l, l* Flangeways.

4. *Elec* A device for supporting and insulating current-carrying wires which cross each other, as a casting supporting overhead electric trolley wires at a switch.
5. *Weaving.* **a** In a loom with fast (fixed) reeds, a buffer fixed to a springy cushion for receiving the impact from a pair of blades when a shuttle is absent from a box. The force of the impact is utilized to stop the loom. **b** In a loose-reed motion, any of several projecting pieces that catch under curved levers and support the weight of certain parts while a pushing piece (called a *dagger*) acts against a buffer on the starting handle to stop the loom when a shuttle is trapped.
6. [Cf. Pg. *froco* tuft of wool or silk, L. *floccus*, E. *flock* of wool.] An oblong cloak button, covered with netted thread, and fastening into a loop instead of a buttonhole.
7. The loop attached, as to a belt, for receiving a sword, bayonet, or the like.
8. A shallow place for mortar in the upper face of a brick.
9. A prune of abnormal shape due to curing while unripe.
10. *Logging.* **a** The junction of two branches of a flume. **b** A guiding timber at the mouth of a slide.
11 The frame or block to which the share, moldboard, landside, beam, etc., of a plow are secured.
frog (frŏg), *v. t.*; FROGGED (frŏgd); FROG'GING (frŏg'ĭng). To ornament or fasten (a coat, etc.) with frogs. See FROG, *n.*, 6.
frog, *v. i* To catch, or look for, frogs.
frog'bit' (frŏg'bĭt'), *n.* **a** A European vallisneriaceous plant (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranæ*), floating on still water and propagating by runners. It has roundish leaves and small white flowers. **b** A related American plant (*Limnobium spongia*), of similar habit
frog crab. Any of certain crabs constituting the genus *Ranina* and allied genera; — so named from the peculiar form of their body and legs.
frog'-eye' (frŏg'ī'), *n.* A disease of tobacco caused by the parasitic fungus *Cercospora nicotianæ*, causing white spots on the leaves. Tobacco so affected, or artificially so spotted, is much used as cigar wrappers. — **frog'-eyed'** (-īd'), *a.*
frog'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of certain pediculate fishes so called from their broad mouth and limblike fins, as the angler, or the mouse fish or other antennariid.
frog'ger-y (frŏg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). A gathering of frogs; also, a place where frogs abound.
frog'gy (-ĭ), *a.*, -GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -GI-EST. Abounding in frogs, of, like, or pertaining to, frogs.
frog'hop'per (-hŏp'ẽr), *n.* A spittle insect; in a broader sense, any of the small leaping homopterous insects constituting the family Cercopidæ, to which the spittle insects belong. They feed upon the juices of plants.
frog lily. The yellow water lily.
frog'mouth' (frŏg'mouth'), *n.* **1.** Any of certain goatsuckers of the Oriental and Australian regions, which form a subtamily, Podarginæ, of the Caprimulgidæ, or sometimes made a distinct family, Podargidæ. They are so called from their broad, flat bill.
2. The snapdragon.

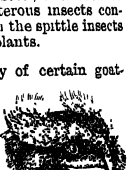
Head of Eared Frog-mouth (*Batrachostomus auritus*).

frol'ic (frŏl'ĭk), *a* [D. *vroolijk*; akin to G. *fröhlich*, fr. *froh*, OHG. *frō*, Dan. *fro*, OS. *frao*, cf. Icel. *frár* swift.] Full of fun or mirth; dancing, playing, or frisking about, full of pranks; frolicsome; gay; merry.
The *frolic* wind that breathes the spring. *Milton.*
The *frolic* architecture of the snow. *Emerson.*
frol'ic, *n.* **1.** A prank, a flight of levity, gayety, or mirth.
He would be at his *frolic* once again. *Roscommon.*
2. A scene of gayety and mirth, as in lively play, or in dancing; a merrymaking.
3. Something produced in frolic or jest. *Obs.*
frol'ic, *v. i.*; FROL'ICKED (-ĭkt); FROL'ICK-ING. To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth, and gayety; to indulge in frolicsome play; to sport; to make merry.
Hither, come hither, and *frolic* and play. *Tennyson.*
frol'ic, *v. t.* To cause to be frolicsome or merry; to entertain by a frolic. *Rare.*
frol'ick-y (frŏl'ĭk-ĭ), *a.* Frolicsome. *Richardson.*

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frisk'i-ly (frĭs'kĭ-lĭ), *adv* of FRISKY. [person. *Obs.*
frisk'in, *n.* A frisky action or
frisk'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
frisk'ing-ly, *adv.* of *frisking*, p. pr.
fris'kle. † FRISCAL.
friskt Frisked. *Ref Sp.*
fris'let, *n.* [Cf. OF. *fresel*, *fresele*, dim. of F. *fraise* a ruff.] A kind of small ruffle. *Obs.*
frist. † FIRST.
frist (frĭst), *v. t.* [ME. *fristen*, *firsten*, to lend, give respite, AS. *first* time, respite, akin to G *frist*, Icel. *frest*.] To give respite; to delay. *Obs.*
frist, *v. t.* To postpone; delay; give credit for; trust *Obs.*
frist, *n.* [AS. *first*.] A time granted; respite; delay. *Archaic.*
fris'tel. *n.* [OF. *frestel*, *freste*.] A flute. *Obs.*
fris'ure, *n.* [F.] A style of curling the hair. *Obs.*
frit. Dial. Eng. pret. and p. p. of FRIGHT.
frit. † FRUIT. [*away. R.*
frit, *v t.* To fritter; — with
frith (frĭth), *n.* [AS. *fríð*, *fríðu*; akin to G. *friede*, and E. *free*, *friend*.] Peace (which see); security; freedom; protection. *Obs. or Hist.* — *v. t.* [AS. *friðian*.] To preserve in peace or secure from disturbance; help; liberate. *Obs.*
frith, *v. t. & i.* [See FRITH a wood.] To inclose with, or to form, a frith fence; to wattle; to cut or use underbrush. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
frith'borh. **frith'borgh** (*hist. pron* frĭth'bŭrk), *n.* [AS. *friðborh*, lit., peace pledge; *friðpeace* + *borh*, *borg*, pledge, surety.] The earlier name for FRANKPLEDGE. *Obs. or Hist.*
frith'bot', *n.* [*frith* peace + *bote*.] *O. Eng. Law.* A bote paid for violation of frith, or peace.
frith'-guild' *or* **-gild',** *n.* [See FRITH peace; GUILD.] *AS. Hist.* A guild for joint defense and preservation of the peace.
Frith'of (frĭth'yŏf), *n.* [Icel. *Friðþjófr*, i. e., peacemaker.] The hero of an Icelandic saga (probably 13th or 14th century), and of a poem in modern Swedish by Bishop Tegnér, entitled "Frithjof's Saga."
fri'thles (frĭth'lz), *n. pl.* [Cf. dial. *frith* wattling.] Twigs or rods for wattling. *Dial. Eng.*
frithsoken, *n.* [AS. *friðsōcn.*] *O. Eng. Law* Jurisdiction over breaches of the peace. *Hist.*
frith'stool', frid'stool', *n.* [AS *friðstōl*; *friðpeace* + *stōl* seat] A seat of sanctuary or refuge, in a church. *Hist.*
frith'work', *n.* [See FRITH a wood.] Wattling. *Dial. Eng.*
frith'y, *a.* Woody. *Obs*
fri-tin'i-an-cy (frĭ-tĭn'ĭ-ăn-sĭ), **fri-tin'i-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *fritinnire* to twitter.] Twittering. *Obs.*
fritour. † FRITTER.
frit'terd. Frittered. *Ref. Sp.*
frit'ter-er, *n.* One who fritters.
friv'ol, *a* [F. *frivole*, L. *frivolus*.] Frivolous. *Obs.* — *n.* A frivolous thing. *Obs.*
friv'ol, *v. t.* To set aside as trifling. *Obs.* [*Rare.*
friv'ol-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Frivolity.
friv'ol-ist, *n.* See -IST.
friz'ion (frĭz'hŭn), *n.* [L. *frigere*, *frixum*, to roast.] Preparation of medicaments by frying in a fat. *Obs.*
friz'o-ry (-zō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *frixorium*.] A frying pan. *Obs.*
friz. Dial. pret. and p. p. of FREEZE.
fri-za'do. See FRISADO. *Obs.*
frizd. Frizzed. *Ref. Sp.*
frize. † FRIEZE.
friz'el. † FRIZZLE.
fri-zette'. Var. of FRISETTE.
friz'i. Frizzle. *Ref. Sp.*
friz'ld. Frizzled *Ref. Sp.*
friz'zle (frĭz''l), **friz'el,** *n* [Cf. F. *fusil*.] The steel plate struck by the flint in a flintlock gun. *Obs. or R.* [fr. zzles.
friz'zler (-lẽr), *n*: One that
F. R. Met S. *Abbr.* Fellow of Royal Meteorological Society.
F. R. M. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.
Fr.-N. *Abbr.* Fracto-nimbus.
fro. † FROW.
fro, *conj.* From the time when; when; since. *Obs.*
froath. † FROTH.
frock'i-fied (frŏk'ĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Frocked. *Obs.*
frock'less, *a.* See -LESS.
Fro'dhi (frō'thē). Var. of FROTHI.
froe (frō). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of FROW.
froe, *n.* [See FROW the tool.] An iron splitting tool; a frow. *U. S.*
Froe-bel'i-an (frū-bĕl'ĭ-ăn; -yăn), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, Friedrich Froebel (1782-1852), or the kindergarten system of education (see KINDERGARTEN). — *n.* One who teaches by or favors the kindergarten system. — **Froe'bel-ism** (frū'bĕl-Yz'm), *n.* — **Froe'bel-ist,** *n.*
frofer. † FROVER.
frog † FROCK.
Frog, Nic (nĭk frŏg). A sportive name for the Dutch in Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull."
frog cheese. **a** A puffball. **b** The wild mallow.
frog clock. = FROGHOPPER.
frog eater. One who eats frogs; vulgarly [*cap.*], a Frenchman.
frog fly. = FROGHOPPER.
frog'foot' (frŏg'fo͝ot'), *n* **a** The European vervain. **b** Duckweed.
frogge. † FROCK, FROG.
frog'gi-ness (frŏg'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
frog'ging (-ĭng), *n.* Ornamentation with frogs. See FROG, *n.*, 6.
frog'gish (-ĭsh), *a.* Characteristic of a frog.
frog grass. a Common glasswort **b** The toad rush. **c** = CRAB GRASS, 3.
frog'gy (frŏg'ĭ), *n*; *pl.* -GIES (-ĭz). A frog; [*cap.*], a Frenchman, in slangy allusion to frog eating
frog'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
frog'land', *n.* Land frequented by frogs; hence, jocularly [*cap.*], Holland. [*Slang.*
Frog'land'er, *n.* A Dutchman.
frog'leaf', *n.* The water shield.
frog'ling, *n.* See -LING.
frog orchis. Any of several green-flowered orchids of the genus *Gymnadenia*. *Dial. Eng.*
frog plant The orpine.
frog's'-bit', *n.* Frogbit.
frog's'-blad'der. = FROG PLANT.
frog shell. Any of numerous gastropod shells, of *Ranella* or other allied genera.
frog's lettuce. A river weed (*Potamogeton densus*). *Dial. Eng.*
frog's'-mouth', *n.* = FROG-MOUTH.
frog spit, *or* **frog spittle.** See CUCKOO SPIT, 1 a.
frog'stool', *n.* A toadstool.
‖ **froides' mains',** **chaudes' a'mours',** *or* **mains' froides', cœur' chaud'** (frwad' măN', shō' dă'mōor'; măN' frwad', kûr' shō'). [F.] Cold hands and warm affections (heart). Coldness.
‖ **froi'deur'** (frwa'dûr'). [F.]
froise (froiz), **fraise** (frāz), *n.* A large and thick pancake, often with slices of bacon in it. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
froit † FRUIT.
frok. **frokke** † FROCK.
fro'kin. *n* [OD. *vrouwken*.] A Dutch maiden or woman. *Obs.*
frol'ic-ful, *a.* Frolicsome. *Rare.*
frol'ick-er, *n.* One that frolics.
frol'ickt. Frolicked. *Ref. Sp.*

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frol'ic-some (frŏl'ĭk-sŭm), *a.* Full of gayety and mirth; given to pranks, sportive.
Old England, who takes a *frolicsome* brain fever once every two or three years, for the benefit of her doctors. *Scott.*
—**frol'ic-some-ly**, *adv.* —**frol'ic-some-ness**, *n.*

Frol'lo', Claude (*F. pron.* klōd frō'lō'). In Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris," an archdeacon, devoted to alchemy and supposed to be a saint, who loves and persecutes Esmeralda.

from (frŏm), *prep.* [AS. *fram, from;* akin to OS *fram* out, OHG. & Icel. *fram* forward, Sw. *fram*, Dan. *frem*, Goth. *fram* from; akin to E. *fore, forth, frame.* Cf. FRO, FOREMOST.] Primarily, forth out of; away from contact with or proximity to; out of. *From* is construed with words indicating: **1.** A point of starting; as: **a** A point or place whence actual movement takes place, as, released *from* prison; —sometimes, now usually in poetry, with ellipsis of a verb of motion.
From high Mæonia's rocky shores I came. *Addison.*
We will not *from* the helm. *Shak.*
b That which is taken as a starting point in measuring or reckoning, or in a statement of limits, as, 100 miles *from* Boston to Springfield; three years *from* that day; *from* ten to twenty were present.
Experience *from* the time past to the time present. *Bacon.*
c An act, state, quality, or thing thought of as that from which removal, exclusion, separation, dissent, or the like, is made, or as remaining after something taken away, or as changed for another; as, to hang *from* a bough; it was excluded *from* the plan, save us *from* our friends; appeal *from* the decision of the chair; to rouse *from* lethargy.
☞ In this sense it formerly might govern an infinitive.
Not to have been dipt in Lethe lake
Could save the son of Thetis *from* to die. *Spenser.*
2. That to which anything stands in the relation of separateness or of distinction or difference; as, away *from* home; apart *from* the context. Sometimes with the word denoting separation implied, as in, to be [away] *from* home.
Anything so overdone is *from* the purpose of playing. *Shak.*
As though I could not discern cheese *from* chalk. *Latimer*
3. The source or original; hence, the source of an action, its agent, cause, or ground; as, a present *from* his son; a bite *from* a snake; an inference *from* facts; named *from* his uncle; suffering *from* neglect.
☞ *From* often governs an adverb or a prepositional phrase, as, a voice *from* below. "There followed him great multitudes of people . . . *from* [the land] *beyond* Jordan." *Matt.* iv. 25. In certain constructions, as *from forth, from out*, etc, the ordinary and more obvious arrangement is inverted, the sense being more distinctly *forth from, out from*, —*from* being virtually the governing preposition, and the other word the adverb.
A hive coal . . taken with the tongs *from off* the altar. *Is.* vi. 6.
from . . . to . . .; —used with a repeated noun to denote recurrence or continued succession, as, to beg *from* door *to* door. —**f one's self**, beside one's self; out of one's wits *Obs.*

frond (frŏnd), *n.* [L *frons, frondis*, a leafy branch, foliage.] *Bot.* **a** A leaf, esp. that of a palm. *Obs. or Poetic.* **b** Any foliaceous thallus or thalloid shoot; a leaflike expansion not differentiated into stem and foliage; as, the *fronds* of a lichen or of a hepatic; the *fronds* of duckweed (*Lemna*) **c** Specif., the leaf of a fern, including both stipe and blade. In this sense *frond* is used both of foliage leaves and sporophylls, the latter being known specif. as *fertile fronds.*

frond'age (frŏn'dĕj), *n.* Fronds collectively, leafy foliage.

‖ **Fronde** (frŏnd), *n.* [F.] *F. Hist.* A political party in France, during the minority of Louis XIV., who opposed the government, and made war upon the court party.

frond'ed, *a.* Furnished with fronds; as, *fronded* palms.

fron'dent (frŏn'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *frondens*, p. pr. of *frondere* to put forth leaves. See FROND.] Having fronds, leafy. *R.*

fron-desce' (frŏn-dĕs'), *v. i.*; FRON-DESCED' (-dĕst'); FRON-DESC'ING (-dĕs'ĭng). [L. *frondescere*, incho. fr. *frondere* to put forth leaves. See FROND.] To unfold leaves.

fron-des'cence (frŏn-dĕs'ĕns), *n.* **1.** The period or condition of developing leaves; also, foliage; leaves collectively. **2.** *Bot.* = PHYLLODY.

fron-des'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *frondescens, -entis.* See FRONDESCE.] Putting forth fronds or leaves.

fron-dose' (frŏn-dōs', frŏn'dōs), *a.* [L. *frondosus* leafy.] *Bot.* **a** Leafy. *Obs.* **b** Bearing fronds; having the form or appearance of a frond, thalloid. —**fron-dose'ly**, *adv.*

front (frŭnt), *n.* [F. *front* forehead, L. *frons, frontis*] **1** The forehead or brow; the part of the face above the eyes; sometimes, the whole face.
Bless'd with his father's *front*, his mother's tongue. *Pope.*
2. The forehead, countenance, or personal bearing, as expressive of character or temper, and esp. of boldness, sometimes of impudence; as, a bold or hardened *front.*
With smiling *fronts* encountering. *Shak.*
3. *Zoöl.* The part of a crab's carapace between the eyes.
4. *Mil.* **a** The foremost rank; the van. **b** A line of battle. **c** The most advanced position occupied, or the most advanced portion of the field of active operations. **d** Direction faced by a formed line. **e** The space, in width, occupied by a line or column. **f** *Fort.* All the works constructed along one side of the polygon inclosing the site.
5. *Arch.* Any face of a building; esp., the face that contains the principal entrance
6. The part or surface of anything which seems to look out, or to be directed forward; the fore or forward part; the foremost part or member; — opposed to *back* or *rear.*
Had he his hurts before?
Ay, on the *front.* *Shak.*
7. A position directly before a person, or before the foremost part of a thing; as, in *front* of a person, of the troops, or of a house; facing to the *front.*
8. The beginning. "Summer's *front.*" *Shak.*
9. Land which faces or abuts on a piece of water, a river, a road, etc.; frontage; as, the water *front.*
10. *Theat.* The auditorium. *Colloq. & Professional.*
11. A promenade fronting the beach at a seaside resort. *Eng.*
12. A thing attached in front; as. **a** A shirt front, or dicky. **b** A cravat. **c** A piece of false hair worn over the forehead by women. **d** *Eccl.* A frontal. *Obs.* **e** A certain part of a bridle. See HARNESS, *Illust.*
13. *Phon.* **a** The middle part of the tongue, the part between the tip and the center. **b** That part of the palate between the roots of the teeth or the alveolar process and the beginning of the soft palate; the hard palate. **c** A speech sound having front articulation.
14. The call boy whose turn it is to answer the call, which is often the word "front," used as an exclamation. *Hotel Cant.*

front (frŭnt), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the front, or forward part, situated in front; foremost; as, a *front* view, *front* seats.
2. *Phon.* Pronounced with closure or narrowing of the oral passage at the front of the mouth, or between the tongue and the front, or hard, palate, as are *p, b, ē* (*ēve*), *ā* (*āle*), etc. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 25, 41, 65.
front tool, *Mach.*, any lathe tool having its point in front, used for surfacing or male-screw cutting.

front, *v. t.*; FRONT'ED; FRONT'ING. **1.** To oppose face to face; to oppose directly; to confront.
You four shall *front* them in the narrow lane. *Shak*
2. To appear before; to meet.
[Enid] daily *fronted* him
In some fresh splendor. *Tennyson.*
3. To face toward; to have the front toward, opposite, or over against; to confront; as, the house *fronts* the street.
And then suddenly *front* the changed reality. *J Morley.*
4. To adorn in front; to supply a front to; as, to *front* a house with marble; to *front* a head with laurel.
Yonder walls, that pertly *front* your town. *Shak.*
5. To begin, as by way of preface. *Obs.*
6. *Phon.* To change the place of articulation of (a speech sound) into or toward that of a following "front" sound. The *k* in *keen* is *fronted* (has its place of articulation drawn forward) by influence of the following front vowel *ē*, as compared with the first *k* sound in cook (kŏŏk). The second element of the diphthong *ī* (*aĭ*) *fronts* the first element, that is, draws it forward toward its own position.

front, *v. i.* **1.** To have or turn the face or front (in a named direction); to face; as, the house *fronts* toward the east.
2. To be in the lead. *Obs.* *Shak.*
3. To swell, as meat or meal in boiling. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

front'age (frŭn'tĕj), *n.* **1.** The front part of an edifice or lot, extent of front, as of land along a stream or a road.
2. Act or fact of fronting or facing a given way; exposure; as, a broad *frontage* to northerly winds.

front'ag-er (-tĕ-jẽr), *n.* **1.** One who holds the frontage; —said of one who holds the frontage on road or water.
2. One resident on a frontier, borderer. *Rare.*

fron'tal (frŭn'tăl; frŏn'-; 277), *n.* [OF. *frontel, frontal*, F. *frontal, fronteau*, L. *frontale* an ornament for the forehead, frontlet. See FRONT.] **1.** Something worn on the forehead or face; a frontlet; as: **a** An ornamental band for the hair. **b** *Mil. Antiq.* A metal face guard.
2. *Arch.* A pediment over a door or window; a fronton. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. *Eccl.* A movable decorative member in metal, carved wood, or, commonly, in rich stuff or in embroidery, covering the front of the altar. Frontals are usually changed according to the different ceremonies.
4. A hanging for the front of a bed. *Obs.*
5. A façade.
6. A medicament or application for the forehead. *Obs.*
7. *Anat.* A frontal bone.

fron'tal, *a.* [Cf. F. *frontal.*] Belonging to the front part; being in front; of or pertaining to the forehead or frons. **frontal angle**, *Craniom*, the angle formed by lines from the bregma and glabella to the auricular point. See CRANIOMETRY. —**f artery**, *Anat.*, one of the terminal branches of the ophthalmic which ascends upon the forehead from the inner angle of the orbit. —**f. bone**, *Anat. & Zoöl*, one of a pair of membrane bones of the upper front part of the cranium next anterior to the parietals. In man they become united into a single bone termed the frontal bone, forming the forehead and upper part of the orbits, though they are distinct and separated by a median suture, the *frontal suture*, in the fetus. —**f. convolutions**, *Anat.*, the convolutions of the outer surface of the frontal lobe. The *ascending* frontal convolution lies behind the precentral sulcus, the *superior, middle*, and *inferior* in front of it, separated by the *superior* and *inferior frontal sulci.* —**f. crest**, *Anat.*, a median ridge on the internal surface of the vertical part of the human frontal bone. —**f. eminence**, *Anat.*, the more or less evident prominence of the human frontal bone some distance above each superciliary ridge. —**f. hammer** *or* **helve**, a forge hammer lifted by a cam, acting upon a "tongue" immediately in front of the hammer head. —**f. index**, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the least to the greatest frontal breadth, usually expressed in hundredths of the latter. —**f. lobe**, *Anat.*, the anterior of the three principal divisions of each cerebral hemisphere. Its lower anterior part occupies the anterior fossa of the skull, and it is bordered behind by the fissure of Rolando. —**f. nerve**, *Anat.*, a branch of the ophthalmic nerve supplying the forehead, scalp, upper eyelid, etc. —**f. plane, f. section**, *Anat.*, a plane or section parallel to the main axis of the body, and at right angles to the sagittal plane. —**f. points**. *Zoöl.* = ANTLE. —**f. segment**. *Anat.* See CRANIAL SEGMENTS. —**f. sinuses**, *Anat.*, cavities between the tables of the frontal bone over the orbits. They are lined by mucous membrane and communicate with the nasal cavity. —**f. sulcus**. *Anat.* See FRONTAL CONVOLUTION. —**f. suture**. *Anat.* See FRONTAL BONE. —**f. vein**, *Anat.*, a vein of the middle of the forehead which unites with the supraorbital to form the angular vein near the inner angle of the orbit.

front'ed (frŭn'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. a.* **1.** Formed with a front, drawn up in line. "*Fronted* brigades." *Milton.*
2. Having (such) a front, or brow; as, bold-*fronted.*
3. *Phon.* Having the place of articulation changed through the influence of a following front sound. See FRONT, *v. t.*, 6.

front'-fo'cus (frŭnt'fō'kŭs), *a. Photog. Cameras.* Focused by racking the lens out or in; distinguished from *back-focus.*

front foot. *Real Estate.* A foot measured along the front of a piece of property; as, he sold his lot at $50 a *front foot*; —called also *foot front.*

fron'tier (frŏn'tēr; frŭn'tēr; 277), *n.* [F. *frontière*, LL. *frontaria.* See FRONT.] **1.** That part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the marches; the border, confine, or extreme part of a country; —often denoted by the name of the adjacent country or countries; as, the German *frontier* of France; the Franco-German *frontier.*
2. The border or advance region of settlement and civilization; as, the Alaskan *frontier. Chiefly U. S.*
3. *Obs.* A barrier or defense; specif.: **a** The front or head of an army. **b** A stronghold, as a fort or a fortified town, upon a frontier, or a border province or settlement serving as a barrier against invasion.
Goes it against the main of Poland, sir,
Or for some *frontier?* *Shak.*
4. The front side or part of anything. *Obs.*
Syn. — See BOUND.

fron'tier, *a.* **1.** Lying on the exterior part; bordering; conterminous; as, a *frontier* town.
2. Of or relating to a frontier; as, *frontier* hardships.

fron'tier, *v. t.* To border; face; oppose.

fron'tier, *v. i.* To constitute or form a frontier, to have a frontier; —with *on. Obs.*

fron'tiers-man (frŏn'tērz-măn; frŭn'tērz-), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man living on the frontier.

Fron'ti-gnac' (frŏn'tĭ-nyăk'), **Fron'ti'gnan'** (frŏn'tē'-nyăn'), *n.* A variety of muscat grape; also, the wine made from this grape near Frontignan, Hérault, France.

front'ing (frŭn'tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FRONT. Specif.: *vb. n. Phon.* Change in the place of articulation of a sound due to a following front sound. See FRONT, *v. t.*, 6.

fron'tis-piece (frŭn'tĭs pēs; frŭn'-; 277), *n.* [F. *frontispice*, LL. *frontispicium* beginning, front of a church, fr. L. *frons* front + *specere, specere*, to look at, view. See FRONT; SPY.] The part which first meets the eye; as: **a** *Arch.* The principal front of a building. **b** An ornamental figure or illustration fronting the first page, or title-page, of a book; formerly, the title-page itself. **c** A forehead. *Jocular.* **d** *Theaters.* The front of the stage or scenery. *Obs.*

fron'tis-piece, *v. t.*; -PIECED (-pēst); -PIEC'ING (-pēs'ĭng). To supply with, show on, or act as, a frontispiece.

front'less (frŭnt'lĕs), *a.* Without face or front; shameless, not diffident; impudent. *Now Rare.* —**front'less-ly**, *adv.* —**front'less-ness**, *n.*

front'let (-lĕt), *n.* [OF. *frontelet* brow band, dim. of *frontel, frontal.* See FRONTAL, *n.*] **1.** A frontal or brow band, a fillet or band worn on the forehead.
They shall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes. *Deut.* vi. 8.
2. A frown (likened to a frontlet). *Rare.* *Shak.*
3. *Med.* A frontal. *Obs.*
4. A fronting piece, as a façade or an altar frontal.
5. The forehead, esp. of an animal.
6. In birds, the forehead, when distinguished by a different color or texture of plumage.
7. *Horse Armor.* A frontstall.

fron'to- (frŏn'tō-). [L. *frons, frontis*, the forehead.] *Zoöl. & Anat.* A combining form used to designate *connection with the frontal bone* or *region*, as **fron'to-ma'lar**, pert. to the frontal and malar bones or regions, **fron'to-max'il-la-ry**, **fron'to-na'sal**, **fron'to-oc-cip'i-tal**, **fron'to-sphe-noi'dal**, **fron'to-squa-mo'sal**, **fron'to-tem'po-ral.** See MAXILLARY, NASAL, etc.

‖ **fron'ton'** (frŏn'tŏn'), *n.* [F., a pediment. See FRONT.] *Arch.* A pediment; a frontal.

fron'to-pa-ri'e-tal (frŏn'tō-pa-rī'ĕ-tăl), *a. Zoöl. & Anat.* Of or pertaining to the frontal and parietal bones or regions. —*n.* A bone composed of the united frontal and parietal bones, as in the skull of frogs.
frontoparietal index, *Craniom.*, the ratio of the least frontal to the greatest cranial breadth, usually expressed in hundredths of the latter. = CORONAL SUTURE.

front'stall' (frŭnt'stôl'), *n. Horse Armor.* A plate attached to a bridle, with holes for the horse to see and breathe through. *Obs. or Hist.*

frore (frōr; 201), *p. a* [See FROREN] Frozen; frosty; cold. *Archaic.* "The *frore* air." *Shelley.*

fro'ren (frō'rĕn), **frorn** (frōrn), *p. a.* [AS. *froren*, p. p. of *fréosan* to freeze. See FREEZE.] Frore; frozen. *Obs.*

fro'ry (frō'rĭ; 201), *a* [Cf. AS. *fréorig.* See FROREN.] **1.** Frozen; frosty. *Archaic.*
2. Covered with froth. *Obs. & R.*

frost (frôst; 205), *n.* [ME. *frost, forst*, AS. *forst, frost*, fr. *fréosan* to freeze; akin to D. *vorst*, G., OHG., Icel., Dan., & Sw. *frost.* See FREEZE, *v. i.*] **1.** Act or process of freezing; congelation of fluids; —applied chiefly to the congelation of water.
2. State or temperature of the air which occasions the freezing of water; freezing weather; hence, temperature below freezing or a frozen condition; as, ten degrees of *frost*
The third day comes a *frost*, a killing *frost.* *Shak.*
3. Frozen dew or vapor; esp., a covering of minute ice crystals forming on a cold surface; —called also *hoarfrost* or *white frost.* The crystals form by the precipitation of atmospheric vapor at low temperatures, just as dew is formed at higher temperatures; the vapor comes both from distant sources and, esp. when absolute calm prevails at the cold surface, from those near at hand.
He scattereth the hoar *frost* like ashes. *Ps.* cxlvii. 16
4. Ice; frozen water. *Obs.*
5. Coldness or insensibility of temperament; severity or

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frol'ic-ly, *adv.* of FROLIC.
frol'ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
frol'ic-some. Frolicsome. *R. Sp.*
frol'i-go-zene. Prob. = FROLIC, *a. Obs. & R.*
frolike. ✝ FROLIC.
frolique. ✝ FROLIC.
from Dial. Eng. var. of PRIM.
from, *conj.* From the time when. *Obs*
‖ **fro'mage'** (frō'mázh'), *n.* [F.] Cheese
fro'men-ty Var. of FRUMENTY.
from'mard Var. of FROMWARD. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
from'pel. ✝ FRUMPLE. [CHESS.]
From's' gam'bit (frŏmz). See **from'ward** (frŏm'wẽrd), **from'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv. & prep.* [AS. *framweard* about to depart. See FROM, -WARD; cf FROWARD.] Away; away from. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
from'ward, *a.* 1. Froward *Obs.* 2. Distant or leaning away; on the off side. *Dial. Eng.*
frond. ✝ FRIEND.
fron-da'tion (frŏn-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *frondatio*, from *frons.* See FROND.] Act of stripping, as trees, of leaves or branches. *Obs.*
‖ **Fron'deur'** (frŏn'dûr'), *n.* [F.] A member of the Fronde; hence [*l. c.*], rebel; malcontent.
fron-dif'er-ous (frŏn-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *frondifer.*] Bearing fronds or leaves.
frond'i-form, *a* [*frond* + *-form*] Like a frond.
fron-dig'er-ous (frŏn-dĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *frons* leafy branch + *-ger-ous.*] Frondiferous
fron-div'o-rous (-dĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *frons, frondis*, + *-vorous.*] Feeding on leaves.
frond'let, *n.* See -LET.
fron-dos'i-ty (frŏn-dŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Leafiness. *R.* [dose. *R.*
‖ **frons** (frŏnz), *n.*; *pl.* FRONTES (frŏn'tēz). [L., front.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The forehead or upper front part of the head. the part of the cranium between the orbits and the vertex
fronsen. ✝ FROUNCE.
front. *Abbr.* Frontispiece.
frontage Erron. for FONTANGE.
fron-ta'lis (frŏn-tā'lĭs), *n.* [NL. See FRONTAL, *a.*] *Anat.* The anterior part of the occipito-frontalis muscle, on the forehead.
fron'tal-ly, *adv.* of FRONTAL.
fron'tate (frŏn'tāt; frŭn'-), **fron'tat-ed** (-tāt-ĕd), *a. Bot.* Growing broader toward the apex; truncate, as a leaf.
Front' de Bœuf' (frŏn' dẽ bûf'). In Scott's "Ivanhoe," a gigantic, brutal, blasphemous, parricidal Norman baron.
front'er (frŭn'tẽr). Var. of TIRINTER. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fron'ter. ✝ FRONTIER.
fron'tes (frŏn'tēz), *n.*, *pl.* of FRONS [frontiersman. *R.*
fron'tier-man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A
front'ing-ly, *adv.* of *fronting*, p. pr. [*n.* Frontignac.
Fron'tin-iac' (frŏn'tĭn-yăk'),
Fron-ti'no (frŏn-tē'nō), *n.* In the old romances of chivalry, the horse of Ruggiero.
‖ **fron'ti nul'la fi'des** (fī'dēz). [L.] (There is) no reliance on appearance. *Juvenal* (II. 8).
Fron'ti-ros'tri-a (frŏn'tĭ-rŏs'trĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *frons, frontis*, brow, front + *rostrum* beak.] *Zoöl.* = HETEROPTERA.
‖ **fron-tón'** (frŏn-tōn'), *n.* [Sp., wall used in pelota.] A court or building for the game of pelota
front'stead', *n.* A plot before a house, as for a garden. *Dial. Eng.*
fron'ture, *n.* Frontier. *Obs.*
front'ward, front'wards, *a. & adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS.
front'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
frop'pish, *a.* [Cf. FRAP, FRAPE.] Peevish; froward. *Obs.* —**frop'pish-ness**, *n. Obs.*
frosh, frosk, *n.* [Cf. AS. *forsc, frox*, Icel. *froskr*; akin to E. *frog.*] A frog. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fros'ling, *n.* [Prob. *frost* + 1st *-ling.*] A creature or plant injured by frost. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
frosse. ✝ FROSH.

rigidity of character or manner; *Colloq.*, a feeling or condition of indifference or unfriendliness; a coolness.
It was one of those moments of intense feeling when the *frost* of the Scottish people melts like a snow wreath. *Scott*
6. A play, book, or the like, that meets with a cold reception; a failure. *Slang.*

frost (frôst; 205), *v. t.;* FROST'ED; FROST'ING. **1.** To injure by frost; to freeze, as plants.
2. To freeze so as to cause to drop, as buds.
These earls and barons, that clung to me, *frosted* off me by the first cold frown of the king. *Tennyson.*
3. To cover with hoarfrost, to produce a surface resembling frost upon, as upon cake, metals, or glass.
While with a hoary light she *frosts* the ground. *Wordsworth.*
4. To roughen or sharpen, as the nail heads or calks of horseshoes, so as to fit them for frosty weather.

frost, *v. i.* To freeze; to become frosted; — with *over.*

frost'bite' (frôst'bīt'), *v. t.; pret.* FROST'BIT' (-bĭt'); *p. p.* FROST'BIT'TEN (-bĭt'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FROST'BIT'ING (-bīt'ĭng). **1.** To blight or nip with frost.
2. To expose to the effect of frosty air. *Obs.*

frost'bite', *n.* The freezing, or the local effect of a partial freezing, of some part of the body, as the ears or nose.

frost'bow' (-bō'), *n.* A white arc or circle in the sky attending frosty weather and formed by reflection of sunlight from ice crystals floating in the air; the parhelic circle whose center is at the zenith. It is not to be confused with the white rainbow (see RAINBOW).

frost'ed (frôs'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. a.* Covered with hoarfrost or anything resembling hoarfrost; ornamented with frosting; also, frostbitten; as, a *frosted* cake; *frosted* glass.

frost'fish' (frôst'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** The common tomcod; — so called because it is abundant on the New England coast

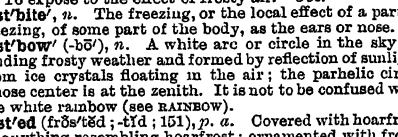

Frostfish (*Microgadus tomcod*) **a.**

in early winter. **b** The smelt (*Osmerus mordax*). *Local, U. S.* **c** The scabbard fish. *New Zealand.* **d** The Menominee whitefish. *Local, U. S.*

frost'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* **a** A small liliaceous bulbous plant (*Milla biflora*), of Mexico and the southwestern United States; also, its white, star-shaped flower, called also *floating star.* **b** Any species of *Aster. Local, U. S.*

frost'ing, *n.* **1.** A composition of sugar, as with beaten egg, used to cover or ornament cake, pudding, etc.
2. A lusterless finish of metal or glass; mat, the process of producing such a finish.

frost lamp. A lamp placed below the oil tube of an Argand lamp, esp. in lighthouses, to keep the oil limpid.

frost nail. A spike driven into a shoe to prevent slipping.

frost signal. *Meteor.* A signal flag, white with a black center, used by the United States Weather Bureau in Florida and along the coasts of the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico, to indicate that a local frost is expected. The same flag is used elsewhere as a cold-wave signal.

frost smoke. An appearance like smoke, caused by congelation of vapor in the atmosphere in time of severe cold.

frost valve. A valve to drain the portion of a pipe, hydrant, pump, etc., where water would be liable to freeze.

frost'weed' (frôst'wēd'), *n.* **a** Any American cistaceous plant of the genus *Helianthemum*, esp *H. canadense*, sometimes used in medicine as an astringent or aromatic tonic. It has large yellow, often sterile, flowers, succeeded by small fertile cleistogamous flowers. Late in autumn crystals of ice shoot from the cracked bark at the root. **b** The American dittany (*Cunila origanoides*).

frost'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* The figurework, often fantastic and delicate, which moisture sometimes forms in freezing, as upon a window pane or a flagstone; ornamentation, as on silver, imitative of frost figures.

frost'y (frôs'tĭ), *a.;* FROST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); FROST'I-EST. [Cf. AS. *fyġ stig.*] **1.** Attended with, or producing, frost; having power to congeal water; cold; freezing; as, a *frosty* night.
2. Covered with frost; as, the grass is *frosty.*
3. Without warmth of affection or zealous courage.
4. Appearing as if covered with hoarfrost; hoary; gray; hence, belonging to, or characteristic of, old age, as, the *frosty* years of life. *Shak.*

frot (frŏt), *v. t.;* FROT'TED; FROT'TING. [F. *frotter.*] To rub or chafe; specif., *Tanning*, to rub (a skin or hide) so as to soften it and remove wrinkles.

froth (frŏth; 205), *n.* [ME. *frothe;* cf. Icel. *froða*, Dan. *fraude*, Sw. *fradga;* akin to AS. *āfréoðan* to froth.] **1.** The bubbles caused in fluids or liquors by fermentation or agitation; spume; foam, esp., a spume of saliva caused by disease or nervous excitement.
2. Anything light, unsubstantial, or comparatively worthless, as rhetoric without thought.
It was a long speech, but all *froth.* *L'Estrange.*
Syn. — See FOAM.

froth (frŏth; 205), *v. t.;* FROTHED (frŏtht); FROTH'ING. **1.** To cause to foam.
2. To spit, vent, or eject as froth.
He . . . *froths* treason at his mouth. *Dryden.*
3. To cover with froth; as, a horse *froths* his chain.

froth, *v. i.* To throw up or out spume, foam, or bubbles; to foam; as, beer *froths;* a horse *froths.*
The billows *frothed* like yeast. *Longfellow.*

froth'ing, *n.* Exaggerated declamation; rant.

froth'y (-ĭ), *a.;* FROTH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FROTH'I-EST. **1.** Full or consisting of foam, froth, or light bubbles; spumous; foamy.
2. Of the nature of froth; light; empty; unsubstantial; unstable; as, a *frothy* speaker or harangue.
frothy poppy, the bladder campion. *Obs.*

‖ **frou'frou'** (frōō'frōō'), *n.* [F., of imitative origin.] A rustling, esp. the rustling of a woman's dress.

frounce (frouns), *v. t.;* FROUNCED (frounst); FROUNC'ING (froun'sĭng). [ME. *frouncen, fronsen*, to fold, wrinkle, OF. *froncier*, F. *froncer*, perh. fr. an assumed LL. *frontiare* to wrinkle the forehead, L. *frons* forehead. See FRONT; cf. FLOUNCE part of a dress.] To gather into, or adorn with, plaits, as a dress; to form wrinkles in or upon; to curl or frizzle, as the hair. *Archaic.*
Not tricked and *frounced*, as she was wont. *Milton.*

frounce, *v. i. Obs.* **1.** To form plaits or creases.
2. To form wrinkles in the forehead; frown.

frounce, *n.* [For sense 1, F. *fronce.* See FROUNCE, *v.*] **1.** A wrinkle, plait, or flounce; fig., a frown. *Obs.*
2. A curl or frizz; hence, an empty or showy affectation.
3. a An affection in hawks, in which white spittle gathers about the bill. *Obs.* **b** A disease of horses, marked by small warts or pimples on the palate. *Obs.*

frow (frou), *n.* [D. *vrouw;* akin to G. *frau* woman, wife, Goth. *frâuja* master, lord, AS. *frēa.*] **1.** A Dutch or German woman; hence, a woman; a wife.
2. A mænad; a bacchante. *Obs.*
3. A dirty woman; a slattern. *Dial. Eng.*

frow (frō), *n.* [Also *frower*, and in dial. use *frommard, fromward.* Cf. FROWARD, FROMWARD.] A cleaving tool with handle at right angles to the blade, for splitting cask staves and shingles from the block; a froe.

a Frow; *b* Mallet.

fro'ward (frō'wẽrd), *a.* [*fro* + *-ward.* See FRO; cf. FROMWARD.] **1.** Not willing to yield or comply with what is required or is reasonable; perverse; disobedient; peevish: as, a *froward* child.
A *froward* man soweth strife. *Prov* xvi.28.
2. Adverse; unfavorable. *Obs.*
Syn. — Untoward, perverse, unyielding, ungovernable, refractory, obstinate, petulant, cross, peevish. See WAYWARD.
— **fro'ward-ly,** *adv.* — **fro'ward-ness,** *n.*

frow'er (frō'ẽr), *n.* [See FROW a tool.] A frow, or cleaver.

frown (froun), *v. i.;* FROWNED (frownd); FROWN'ING. [ME. *frouwen*, cf. OF. *froigner*, F. *frogner*, in *se refrogner, se renfrogner*, to knit the brow, to frown; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To contract the brow, as in displeasure or sternness; to scowl; to put on a stern, grim, or surly look.
And in the furrows of his *frowning* brows
Harbors revenge, war, death, and cruelty. *Marlowe.*
2. To manifest displeasure or disapproval by the countenance; to look with disfavor or threateningly; to show displeasure; to lower; as, polite society *frowns* on rudeness.
Syn. — FROWN, SCOWL, LOWER. FROWN commonly implies disapprobation, severity, or anger. SCOWL, ill humor, sullenness, or discontent; LOWER, menace or gloom; as, "So *frowned* the mighty combatants that Hell grew darker at their *frown*" (*Milton*); "In Saxon strength that abbey *frowned*" (*Scott*); "He folded his arms and *scowled* under his big brows" (*M. Hewlett*); "This forbidding *scowl* . . . had done Miss Hepzibah a very ill office, in establishing her character as an ill-tempered old maid" (*Hawthorne*); "La Rochelle itself *scowled* through the heavy air" (*W. Pater*); "Stand firm, for in his look defiance *lowers*" (*Milton*); "wandering from chamber to chamber . . . all distinguishable by the same *lowering* gloom" (*Beckford*).

frown, *v. t.* To show displeasure or disapproval of; to rebuke with a look; as, he was *frowned* down.

frown, *n.* **1.** A wrinkling of the brow, as in displeasure, rebuke, etc.; a sour, severe, or stern look; a scowl.
His front yet threatens, and his *frowns* command. *Prior.*
2 Any expression of displeasure; as, *frowns* of Providence.

frow'zy, frou'zy (frou'zĭ), *a.;* -ZI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr); -ZI-EST. [Cf. E dial. *frouzy* peevish, offensive to the eye or smell, *frowsty* musty, *frousted* untidy, E. *frowze* frizzed hair.] **1.** Disordered and offensive to the smell or sight; musty; slovenly; unkempt.
2. Offensive to the ear; discordant; as, a *frowzy* tune.
Syn. — See SLOVENLY.

fro'zen (frō'z'n), *p. a.* **1.** Congealed with cold, as the hard surface over cooling molten metal, wax, etc., affected, or crusted over, by freezing; as, a *frozen* brook.
2. Subject to frost, or to long and severe cold; chilly; as, the *frozen* north; the *frozen* zones.
3 Cold-hearted; unsympathetic; unyielding.
Be not ever *frozen* coy. *T. Carew.*
4. *Billiards, Pool, etc.* Designating a ball at rest touching another ball or a cushion, or two balls touching.

fruc'ted (frŭk'tĕd), *a.* [L. *fructus* fruit. See FRUIT.] *Her.* Bearing fruit; — said of a tree or plant so represented

fruc-tif'er-ous (frŭk-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fructifer; fructus* fruit + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing or producing fruit. — **fruc-tif'er-ous-ly,** *adv.*

fruc'ti-fi-ca'tion (frŭk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fructificatio.*] **1.** Action of forming or producing fruit; a fruiting.
At the time of *fructification* watch the plants daily. *Baxter.*
2. *Bot.* **a** Fertilization. *Obs. or R.* **b** The fruit; the ripened ovary and its appendages. **c** A sporophore or any sporogenous structure; as, the *fructification* of a fungus.

fruc'ti-fi-ca'tive (frŭk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'tĭv), *a.* Having the capacity for fructification.

fruc'ti-fy (-fī), *v. i.;* FRUC'TI-FIED (-fīd); FRUC'TI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng) [F. *fructifier*, L. *fructificare; fructus* fruit + *-ficare* (in comp.), akin to L. *facere* to make. See FRUIT, FACT.] To bear fruit. "Causeth the earth to *fructify.*" *Beveridge.*

fruc'ti-fy, *v. t.* To make fruitful; to render productive; to fertilize; as, to *fructify* the earth.

fruc-tose' (frŭk-tōs'; frŭk'tōs), *n.* [L. *fructus* fruit.] *Org. Chem.* A sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, of the class known as ketohexoses, occurring in three optically different forms, the best known of which is dextro fructose, or fruit sugar.

fruc'tu-a-ry (frŭk'tŭ-ā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -ARIES (-rĭz). [L. *fructuarius.*] A usufructuary. — *a.* Of or pert to a usufruct; — used in designating a kind of stipulation in Roman law.

fruc'tu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *fructueux*, F. *fructueux*, L. *fructuosus.*] **1.** Fruitful, productive; profitable.
Nothing *fructuous* or profitable. *Chaucer.*
2. Promoting fertility. *Obs. or R.*
— **fruc'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **fruc'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

fru'gal (frōō'găl), *a.* [L. *frugalis*, fr. *frugi*, lit., for fruit; hence, fit for food, useful, proper, temperate, the dative of *frux, frugis*, fruit, akin to E. *fruit.* cf. F. *frugal.* See FRUIT, *n.*] **1.** Economical in the use or expenditure of resources; not wasteful or lavish, saving; sparing; as, a *frugal* housekeeper; *frugal* of time.
Nature, wise and *frugal* *Milton.*
2. Obtained by, or appropriate to, economy; as, a *frugal* fortune. "*Frugal* fare." *Dryden.*
Syn. — Saving, provident, unwasteful, careful. — FRUGAL, THRIFTY, CHARY, SPARING, ECONOMICAL. FRUGAL is opposed to wasteful, luxurious, or lavish; THRIFTY implies industry, good management, and prosperity; as, "His mind was keen, intense, and *frugal*, apt for all affairs. . . . Far into the night the housewife plied her own peculiar work. . . . [Their] light was famous in its neighborhood, and was a public symbol of the life that *thrifty* pair had lived" (*Wordsworth*); "One cannot say he [Ben Jonson] wanted wit, but rather that he was *frugal* of it" (*Dryden*), a *frugal* meal, a *thrifty* bargain. CHARY implies a cautious, discriminating, sometimes unwilling attitude; SPARING (see *spare*, under THIN) connotes abstention or restraint, as, "The chronicler of worldly matters had best be *chary* of applying hard names to acts which young men are doing in the world every day" (*Thackeray*); "*chary* of praise and prodigal of counsel" (*Stevenson*); "Yet, to his guest though no way *sparing*, he ate himself the rind and paring" (*Pope*); "Nor will this *sparing* touch of noble books be any irreverence to their writers" (*Keats*). ECONOMICAL (opposed to *extravagant;* see EXCESSIVE) implies esp. the use of money or resources to the best advantage; as, to be *economical* in use of fuel. See PARSIMONIOUS, SLENDER.
— **fru'gal-ly,** *adv.* — **fru'gal-ness,** *n.*

fru-gal'i-ty (frōō-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *frugalitas:* cf. F. *frugalité.*] Quality of being frugal; careful management of resources; thrift; sparing use.
Syn. — Economy, thrift; parsimony.

fru-giv'o-rous (frōō-jĭv'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *frux, frugis*, fruit + *vorare* to devour.] Feeding on fruit; also, *Zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the Frugivora.

fruit (frōōt), *n.* [ME. *fruit, frut*, F. *fruit*, fr. L. *fructus* enjoyment, product, fruit, from *frui*, p. p. *fructus*, to enjoy; akin to E. *brook*, v. t. See BROOK, *v. t.;* cf. FRUCTIFY, FRUGAL.] **1.** In the widest sense, any product of plant growth useful to man or animals, as grain, vegetables, cotton, flax, etc.; — commonly in the *pl.*
Six years thou shalt sow thy land, and shalt gather in the *fruits* thereof. *Ex.* xxiii. 10.
2. The edible, more or less succulent, product of a perennial or woody plant, consisting of the ripened seeds and adjacent or surrounding tissues, or of the latter alone. In popular usage there is no exact distinction between a *fruit* and a *vegetable*, except where the latter consists of the stem, leaves, or root of the plant. Thus the apple, pear, orange, lemon, peach, plum, grape, banana, persimmon, pineapple, and most berries are generally recognized as *fruits;* the

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frost bearer. = CRYOPHORUS.
frost'bird', *n.* The golden plover. *Local, U. S.*
frost'-bite', *n.* **a** Lamb's-quarters, or white pigweed. **b** Any species of *Atriplex.*
frost grape. The chicken grape.
frost ice. The thick layer of frozen vapor condensed on the outside of cold metal pipes in refrigerating establishments, generally formed by the freezing of condensed moisture on the pipes and not of ice crystals.
frost'i-ly, *adv.* of FROSTY.
frost'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
frost'itch', *n. Med.* An affection of the skin due to exposure to cold.
frost'less, *a.* See -LESS.
frost line The limit of space subject to frost.
frost'ling, *n.* A crystalline formation on slaked lime. *Eng.*
frost'-nail', *v. t.* To provide with frost nails.
frost plant = FROSTWEED.
frost'root', *n.* An American fleabane (*Erigeron philadelphicus*).
frost'shoe', *v. t.* To shoe with calked shoes. *Obs.*
frost'wort' (frôst'wûrt'), *n.* = FROSTWEED **a.** [*Obs.*]
frot'er-er, *n.* One who frots.
Froth (frŏth; 205), *n.* A foolish gentleman in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."
Froth, Lord. A solemn coxcomb in Congreve's comedy of "The Double Dealer."
Fro'thi (frō'thē), *n.* Also **Fro'the.** A mythical Danish king under whom a golden age, called **Frothi peace,** was enjoyed until his avarice caused the giantesses who were to grind out gold for him to grind out vengeance and calamity, called **Frothi's meal.**
froth'i-ly (frŏth'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of FROTHY.
froth'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
froth insect. = SPITTLE INSECT Also called **froth fly, froth hopper, froth worm.**
froth'less, *a.* See -LESS.
froth'some, *a.* See -SOME.
froth spit = CUCKOO SPIT.
frotte. † FROT.
‖ **frot'té'** (frō'tā'), *n.* [F., p. p. of *frotter* to rub.] *Art.* A representation made by slight splashes or washings of color, as in a sky effect.
‖ **frot'to-la** (frŏt'tō-lä), *n.* [It.] A form of early Italian popular entertainments, in which more than two players appear, and human types replace purely symbolic characters.
froud, *n.* [ME. *frude, frute.*] A frog. *Obs.*
frou'frou' (frōō'frōō'), *n.* A humming bird. *West Indies.*
frough (frou; frō), **frow,** *a.* Brittle; fragile. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
frough'y, frow'y, *a.* [See FROUGH.] Stale; rancid; also, brittle; soft. *Obs., Scot., or Dial.*
frounce'less, *a.* See -LESS.
froune. † FROWN.
fraunt. † FRONT.
frountel. † FRONTAL.
frounter. † FRONTIER.
frou'zy. Var. of FROWZY.
fro'ver, *n. & v.* [AS. *frōfor.*] Comfort. *Obs.*
frow. See FROUGH.
fro'ward, *adv.* Away; perversely. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
fro'ward, *prep.* Away from.
frowd'ys. Obs. pl. of FROUD.
frow'ey. Var. of FROUGHY.
frow'ish, *a.* Frowzy. *Obs.*
frowl, *n.* The common guillemot. *Local, Eng.*
frownd. Frowned. *Ref. Sp.*
frown'er, *n.* One that frowns.
frown'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
frown'ing-ly, *adv.* of *frowning,* p. pr.
frown'less, *a.* See -LESS.
frowntere. † FRONTIER.
frown'y (froun'ĭ), *a.* Frowning; scowling. *Obs.*
frowst (froust; frôst), **froust,** *v. i.* To loll; lounge. *Rare.*
frowst'y, *a.* [See FROWZY.] Fusty. *Dial. Eng.*
frow'sy. Var. of FROWZY.
frow'zy. Var. of FROUGHY.
frowze, *n.* Frizzed hair; a friz. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To friz; curl; rumple *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
frow'zi-ly, *adv.* of FROWZY.
frow'zi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
froze, *pret.* of FREEZE.
fro'zen-ly, *adv.* of FROZEN.
fro'zen-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Frs., *or* **frs.** *Abbr.* Francs; Friesic; Frisian.
Fr.-S. *Abbr.* Fracto-stratus.
F. R. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Society.
F. R. S. A. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquarians
F. R. S. C. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Society, Canada.
F. R. S. E. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F. R. S. L. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature; Fellow of the Royal Society, London.
F. R. S. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.
F. R. S. S. A. *Abbr.* Fellow of Royal Scottish Society of Arts.
F. R. S. S. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of Scotland.
frt. *Abbr.* Freight.
frub, frub'bish, *v. t.* [See FURBISH.] To furbish. *Obs.*
fruct. † FRUIT.
fruc-tes'cence (frŭk-tĕs'ẽns), *n.* [L. *fructus* fruit.] The period of maturing of fruit. *Rare.*
fruc-tes'cent (-ẽnt), *a.*
fruc'ti-cist (frŭk'tĭ-sĭst), *n.* [L. *fructus* fruit.] One who arranges or classifies plants by characters of the fruits. *Rare.*
Fruc'ti-dor' (frŭk'tĭ-dôr'), *n.* [F.; L. *fructus* fruit + Gr. δῶρον gift.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.
fruc'ti-fi'er (frŭk'tĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that fructifies.
fruc'ti-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *fructus* fruit + *-form.*] Of the form or look of a fruit.
fruc-tip'a-rous (frŭk-tĭp'ä-rŭs), *a.* [L. *fructus* fruit + *parous.*] Unusually fruitful. *Obs. or R.*
fruc'tist, *n.* = FRUCTICIST.
fruc'tive, *a.* [L. *fructus* fruit.] Fruitful. *Obs.*
fruc-tiv'o-rous (frŭk-tĭv'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *fructus* fruit + *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding on fruit.
fruc'to-su'ri-a (frŭk'tō-sū'rĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *fructose* + *-uria.*] Presence of fructose in urine.
fruc'tu-al, *a.* Fruitful. *Obs.*
‖ **fruc'tu-a'ri-us** (frŭk'tū-ā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -II (-ī). [L.] *Rom. Law.* A usufructuary.
fruc'tu-ate (frŭk'tū-āt), *v. i.* [L. *fructus* fruit.] To develop or produce fruit. *Obs.* — **fruc'tu-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
fruc'tu-ose, *a.* Fructuous. *Obs.*
fruc'ture, *n.* [OF. *fructure*, fr. L. *fruĭ*, p. p. *fructus*, to enjoy] Use; fruition; enjoyment. *Obs.*
Frue van'ner (frōō). [Origin uncert.] *Mining.* A moving, inclined, endless apron on which ore is concentrated by a current of water; a kind of buddle.
‖ **fruges con-su'me-re na'ti** (frōō'jēz). [L.] Born to consume the fruits of the earth. *Horace (Epistles,* I. ii. 27).
frug'gan (frŭg'ăn; frŏg'-), **frug'gin.** *n.* [F. *fourgon.*] An oven fork or poker. *Dial. Eng.*
fru-gif'er-ous (frōō-jĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *frugifer; frux, frugis*, fruit + *ferre* to bear.] Fruitful; fructiferous. *Obs.* — **fru-gif'er-ous-ness.** *n. Obs.*
Fru-giv'o-ra (-jĭv'ŏ-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. See FRUGIVOROUS.] *Zoöl.* = MEGACHIROPTERA.
F. R. U. I. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal University of Ireland.

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pea, bean, pumpkin, squash, eggplant, cucumber, etc., are vegetables; while the tomato and melon are variously regarded. In general it may be said that a *fruit* is more frequently eaten in the raw state as a dessert; that it possesses a characteristic aroma and flavor, due to the presence of various organic esters, and when cooked requires sugar to counteract its acidity. A vegetable is ordinarily eaten cooked, or when raw as a salad or relish; it is the product of a herbaceous plant, rarely of a shrub or tree. *Fruit* is occasionally applied to certain other vegetable structures of pronounced flavor eaten as a sauce or dessert, as the stalks of rhubarb.

3. *Bot.* In general, any product of fertilization with its modified envelopes or appendages, as the cystocarp in certain algæ, the sporogonium of a moss, etc; specif., and more commonly, the ripened ovary of a seed plant and its contents, including such adjacent tissues as may be inseparably connected with it, as the pod of a pea, the capsule of many annuals, a nut, grain, berry, etc. The principal types of fruit (in the botanical sense) are as follows:

TRUE { INDEHISCENT { *Monocarpellary:* Achene, Utricle, Drupe / *Polycarpellary:* Cypsela, Caryopsis, Nut, Schizocarp, Berry, Pepo. / DEHISCENT { *Monocarpellary* Follicle, Legume, Loment. / *Polycarpellary:* Capsule, Silique, Silicle, Strobile.

SPURIOUS. — Etærio, Pome

COLLECTIVE. — Sorosis, Syconus.

4. A fruit-bearing plant, a food plant. *Obs.*

5. The produce of animals; offspring; young; as, the *fruit* of the womb, of the loins, of the body. *Archaic or Rare.*

King Edward's *fruit*, true heir to the English crown *Shak.*

6. That which is produced, the effect or consequence of any action, operation, etc., product or result; produce; outgrowth; issue; consequence; advantage, profit, benefit; as, the *fruits* of labor; he reaped in later years the *fruits* of early self-denial and temperance.

They shall eat the *fruits* of their doings. *Is.* iii. 10.

The *fruits* of this education became visible. *Macaulay.*

fruit of paradise, the grapefruit or pomelo.

fruit (frōōt), *v. t.;* FRUIT'ED; FRUIT'ING. To cause to bear fruit; to develop fruit upon; as, a well-*fruited* bough.

fruit, *v. i.* To bear or produce fruit; to come to fruition.

fruit'age (frōōt'ăj), *n.* [F. *fruitage.*] **1.** Fruit, collectively, fruit, in general. "Ambrosial *fruitage.*" *Milton.*

2. The state or process of bearing fruit.

3. Product or result of any action; effect, good or ill.

fruit bat. Any of numerous large bats constituting the suborder Megachiroptera (which see). They are confined to the warm parts of the Old World, and feed on fruit. Cf. FLYING FOX.

Fruit Bat (*Cynonycteris collaris*).

fruit body. *Bot.* **a** A sporophore. **b** A zygote.

fruit bud. *Bot.* A bud that produces flowers and fruit instead of foliage leaves.

fruit cake. A rich cake usually containing raisins, citron, and currants, and often highly spiced.

fruit chafer. Any of various species of beetles that eat ripe fruit, as the pear fruit chafer (*Euphoria inda*).

fruit crow. Any of certain South American birds of the family Cotingidæ which constitute a subfamily, Gymnoderinæ. The umbrella bird and campanero are examples.

fruit'er (frōōt'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *fruitier* a fruiterer.] **1.** A fruiterer. *Obs.*

2. a A ship for carrying fruit. **b** A tree that bears fruit.

fruit'er-er (-ĕr), *n.* [From FRUITER.] **1.** One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits.

2 One who grows fruits. *Obs.*

fruit'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). [F. *fruiterie* place where fruit is kept, in OF. also, fruitage.] **1.** A place in which fruit is stored. *Obs.*

2. Fruit collectively; fruitage. *Rare.*

3. An orchard; also, a hothouse for raising fruit. *Rare.*

fruit fly. Any of various small acalyptrate flies whose larvæ feed on fruit or decaying vegetable matter, as species of the genus *Drosophila* and certain of the family Trypetidæ, some of which develop in ripening fruit and are a pest to fruit growers. *Dacus tryoni* of the latter family seriously injures orchard crops in parts of Australia.

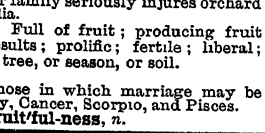

Fruit Fly (*Drosophila*). *a* Larva or Maggot; *b* Adult fly. Much enlarged

fruit'ful (frōōt'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of fruit; producing fruit abundantly; bearing results; prolific; fertile; liberal; bountiful; as, a *fruitful* tree, or season, or soil.

Syn. — See FERTILE.

fruitful signs, *Astron.,* those in which marriage may be expected fruitful, namely, Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces.

— **fruit'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **fruit'ful-ness,** *n.*

fruit'ing (frōōt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FRUIT. — **fruiting calyx,** *Bot.,* a calyx subtending a mature ovary, esp., one modified to form part of the fruit, as in the checkerberry.

fru-i'tion (frōō-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *fruition,* L. *fruitio,* enjoyment, fr. L. *frui,* p. p. *fruitus,* to use or enjoy. See FRUIT, *n.*] Use or possession of anything, esp. such as is accompanied with pleasure or satisfaction; pleasure derived from possession or use. "Capacity of *fruition.*" *Rogers.*

fru'i-tive (frōō'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Enjoying; possessing.

fru'i-tive, *a.* Capable of producing fruit; fruitful. *Rare.*

fruit'less, *a.* **1.** Lacking, or not bearing, fruit; barren, destitute of offspring; as, a *fruitless* tree or marriage.

2. Productive of no advantage or good effect; vain; idle; unprofitable; as, a *fruitless* attempt or controversy.

3. Without fruit, or result; unsuccessful. *Rare.*

Syn. — Barren, abortive, ineffectual, profitless. See USELESS. — **fruit'less-ly,** *adv.* — **fruit'less-ness,** *n.*

fruit pigeon. Any of a large group of pigeons inhabiting India, Australia, and the Pacific islands. They feed largely upon fruit, and are noted for their beautiful colors. *Carpophaga,* with about forty species, is the chief genus.

fruit rot. A destructive disease of peaches and plums, caused by the fungus *Monilia fructigena,* also, the fungus.

fruit spur. *Bot.* In orchard fruit trees, a short stout branch bearing fruit buds, as in the apple or pear.

fruit sugar. *Chem.* **a** A kind of sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, occurring in honey and in most sweet fruits, and obtained, with grape sugar, by inversion of saccharose (cane sugar). It crystallizes with difficulty. It is a form of fructose, and, though levorotatory, is usually called dextro fructose, or *d*-fructose, because of its relationship to *d*-glucose and *d*-mannose. Called also *levulose.* **b** Rarely, invert sugar.

fruit tree. A tree cultivated for its edible fruit.

fruit'-tree bark beetle. A small black scolytid beetle (*Scolytus rugulosus*) which bores through the bark of fruit trees and lays its eggs between the bark and sapwood. The burrows of the larvæ sometimes girdle the trees.

fruit'y (frōōt'ĭ), *a.;* FRUIT'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FRUIT'I-EST. Having the odor, taste, or appearance of fruit; also, fruitful.

fru'men-ta'ceous (frōō'mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *frumentaceus,* fr. *frumentum* corn or grain.] Made of, or resembling, wheat or other grain.

fru'men-ta'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *frumentatio.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A largess of grain bestowed upon the people, to quiet them when discontented.

fru'men-ty (frōō'mĕn-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. *fromentée,* fr. L. *frumentum* corn, grain.] **1.** Food made of hulled wheat boiled in milk, with sugar, plums, etc.

2. Wheat; corn. *Obs.*

frump (frŭmp), *v. t. & i.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. dial. E. *frumple* to wrinkle, ruffle, D. *frommelen.*] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** To insult; flout; mock; snub.

2. To provoke; irritate; vex; sulk.

frump, *n.* **1.** A contemptuous speech or piece of conduct; a gibe or flout. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*

2. *pl.* Sulky actions; sulks. *Now Dial.*

3. A cross, old-fashioned person, esp. an old woman; a dowdy; a gossip. *Colloq.* *Halliwell.*

frump'ish, *a.* **1.** Cross-tempered, scornful. *Obs.*

2. Old-fashioned, or dowdy; — said of dress, etc.

All my gowns being monstrous. *frumpish. P. L. Ford*

frump'y (frŭm'pĭ), *a.* Frumpish.

frush (frŭsh), *n.* [Cf ME. *frosch, frosk.,* a frog (the animal), G. *frosch* frog (the animal), also carney or lampas of horses. See FROG, *n.,* 2.] *Far.* The frog of a horse's foot; also, a discharge from it; thrush.

frus'trate (frŭs'trāt), *a.* [L. *frustratus,* p. p. of *frustrare, frustrari,* to deceive, frustrate, fr. *frustra* in vain, without effect, in error, prob. for *frudtra* and akin to *fraus,* E. *fraud.*] **1** Frustrated; balked; baffled. *Archaic.*

2. Vain, ineffectual, useless, unprofitable; null; void, nugatory; of no effect. "Our *frustrate* search." *Shak.*

frus'trate, *v. t.;* FRUS'TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); FRUS'TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). **1.** To prevent from attaining a purpose; to balk; as, to *frustrate* a person.

2. To bring to nothing; to defeat; baffle; foil; as, to *frustrate* a plan, design, or attempt; to *frustrate* the will.

Shall the adversary thus obtain
His end and *frustrate* thine? *Milton*

3. To make null or ineffectual; to nullify; to render invalid or of no effect; as, to *frustrate* a conveyance or deed.

Syn. — Check, defeat, disappoint, cross, hinder, checkmate; confound, perplex, disconcert, hoodwink, cheat, deceive. — FRUSTRATE, THWART, FOIL, BAFFLE, BALK, CIRCUMVENT, OUTWIT. To FRUSTRATE is to render vain or ineffectual; as, "Whatever Nature . . . purposes to herself, she never suffers any reason, design, or accident to *frustrate*" (*Fielding*); "My good intentions towards you . . . are continually *frustrated*" (*Cowper*). To THWART is to frustrate, esp. by crossing or running counter to, FOIL commonly implies repulse or discomfiture; as, "Others had thrust themselves into his life and *thwarted* his purposes" (*G. Eliot*); "desperate ambition, *thwarted* of the fruit of its crime" (*Lowell*). It was instantly manifest to all that [Lady Julia's] attack had been *foiled,* and her flank turned" (*Trollope*); "a *foiled* circuitous wanderer" (*M. Arnold*). To BAFFLE is to frustrate, esp. by confusing or puzzling; to BALK, by interposing obstacles or hindrances; as, "Such knotty problems of alleys, such enigmatical entries, and such sphinx's riddles of streets without thoroughfares as must, I conceive, *baffle* the audacity of porters and confound the intellects of hackney coachmen" (*De Quincey*); "I like reading my Bible without being *baffled* by unmeaninguesses" (*M. Arnold*), "If my lord wanted a quarrel, young Clive was not a man to *balk* him" (*Thackeray*); "Old Year leaves me tired, stripped of favorite things I had, *balked* of much desired" (*C. Rossetti*). CIRCUMVENT implies stratagem, OUTWIT, craft or cunning; as, "In short, he had weight, and might be expected to grapple with a disease and throw it; while Dr. Minchin might be better able to detect it lurking, and *circumvent* it" (*G. Eliot*); "the skill with which she [Elizabeth] had hoodwinked and *outwitted* every statesman in Europe during fifty years" (*J. R. Green*). See BAR, DIFFICULTY.

frus-tra'tion (frŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *frustratio.*] **1.** Act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat; as, the *frustration* of one's designs.

2. *Astrol.* Prevention of union in aspect of two planets by intervention of another.

frus'tra-tive (frŭs'trā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to frustrate.

frus'tule (-tūl), *n.* [L. *frustulum,* dim. of *frustum* a piece · cf. F. *frustule.*] *Bot.* The siliceous shell of a diatom, composed of two valves, one overlapping the other.

frus'tum (-tŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -TUMS (-tŭmz), L. -TA (-tȧ). [L., piece, bit.] **1.** A part or fragment. *Rare.*

2. *Geom.* The part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top; or the part of any solid, as of a cone, pyramid, etc, intersected between two cutting planes, which may be either parallel or inclined to each other.

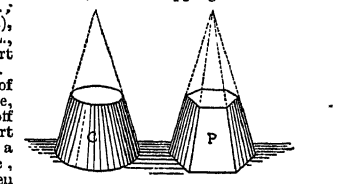

Frustums. *C* of Cone; *P* of Pyramid.

3. *Arch.* One of the drums of the shaft of a column, because assumed to be conical or conoidal in shape.

fru-tes'cent (frōō-tĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *frutex, fruticis,* shrub, bush: cf F. *frutescent,* L. *fruticescens,* p. pr.] *Bot.* Having the appearance or habit of a shrub; shrubby. — **fru-tes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

fru'ti-cose (frōō'tĭ-kōs), *a.* [L. *fruticosus,* fr. *frutex, fruticis,* shrub.] *Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a shrub; as, a *fruticose* stem; specif., in lichenology, having the thallus ascending in a bushy or shrublike form.

fru-tic'u-lose (frōō-tĭk'ū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. fr. L. *fruticosus* bushy.] *Bot.* Resembling a small shrub.

fry (frī), *n. sing. & pl.* [ME. *fri, fry,* seed, descendants; cf. OF. *froi* spawning, spawn of fishes, little fishes, *frai,* fr. OF. *froier, freier, friier* (3d pl. *froient, frient*), to spawn, to rub, fr. L. *fricare* to rub (see FRICTION); but cf. also Icel. *fræ, fryð,* seed, Sw. & Dan. *frö,* Goth. *fraiw* seed, descendants.] **1.** The young or recently hatched brood of fishes (used only in the sing. and chiefly as a collective word); occasionally, the young or brood of other animals, as oysters, or (in old usage) bees.

2. Hence, very small adult fishes, esp. those which swim in schools, as certain of the anchovy family.

3. The roe of a fish. *Obs.*

4. Young; offspring; esp., a swarm or brood of young; hence, a crowd of small creatures or persons; hence, fig., a group of things that are diminutive of their kind.

We have burned two frigates, and a hundred and twenty small *fry.* *Walpole.*

fry (frī), *v. t.;* FRIED (frīd); FRY'ING. [ME. *frien,* F. *frire,* fr. L. *frigere* to roast, parch, fry, cf. Gr. φρύγειν, Skr. *bhrajj.* Cf. FRITTER.] **1.** To cook in a pan or on a griddle (esp. with the use of fat, butter, or olive oil) by heating over a fire; to cook in boiling lard or fat; as, to *fry* fish; to *fry* doughnuts; — distinguished from *broil.*

2. To subject to strong emotion; to vex.

Her wretched self still in herself she *fries.* *J Beaumont.*

fry, *v. i.* **1.** To undergo the process of frying; to be subject to the action of heat in a frying pan, or on a griddle, or in a kettle of hot fat.

2. To be strongly moved or agitated, as by passion; as, to *fry* with vexation.

3. To simmer; boil; seethe; ferment. *Obs.*

fry, *n.; pl.* FRIES (frīz). **1.** A dish of anything fried.

2. A state of excitement; as, to be in a *fry. Colloq.*

3. An internal part or organ of an animal that is usually eaten fried, as pig's liver or calf's pluck, or lamb's testicles; — usually in *pl. Local.*

fry'er, fri'er (frī'ẽr), *n.* One that fries; also, something intended for frying.

frying pan. A metal pan with a long handle, used for frying meat, vegetables, etc.

out of the frying pan into the fire, clear of one difficulty only to fall into a greater one.

fu (fōō), *n.* [Chin. *fu*³.] A department or prefecture in China comprising several hsien; also, the chief city of a department; — often forming the last part of a place name; as, Paoting-*fu.*

fub (fŭb), *v. t.;* FUBBED (fŭbd); FUB'BING. **1.** [The same word as *fob* to cheat.] To put off by trickery; to cheat.

I have been *fubbed* off, . . . from this day to that day *Shak.*

2. To put off deceitfully or with a pretense. *Archaic.*

He *fubbed* me off unhandsomely. *Stevenson.*

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fruit-a'ri-an (frōō-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* One who subsists on fruit alone.

fruit button A fruit bud.

fruit de Dy'thère' (frwē' dē sē'-târ'). [F.] The Otaheite apple.

fruit dot. *Bot.* A sorus.

fruit'en, *v. t. & i.* To make or become fruitful. *Obs.* [ERER.]

fruit'er-ess, *n., fem.* of FRUIT-ER.

fruiterere, *n.* A fruiterer. *Obs.*

fruit'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

fruit'ist, *n.* A fruit grower.

fruit'let, *n.* [*fruit* + *-let.*] **a** A fruit of small size **b** A unit or member of a collective fruit.

fruit'ling, *n.* See 1st -LING.

fruit'stalk, *n.* A peduncle.

fruit'ure, *n.* Fruition. *Obs.*

fruit'wife', *n.* A woman who sells fruit. *Obs.*

fruit'wom'an (frōōt'wo͝om'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOM'EN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn). **1.** A woman who sells fruit. **2.** A loose woman; a bawd. *Obs.*

frum (frŭm: frōōm). Dial Eng. var. of FRIM.

frume, *n.* [AS. *fruma.* Cf. FOREMOST.] Beginning. *Obs.*

fru'ment, *n.* [L. *frumentum.*] Grain; frumenty. *Obs.*

fru'men-ta'ri-ous (frōō'mĕn-tā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *frumentarius.*] Frumentaceous. *Rare.*

fru-men'tum (frōō-mĕn'tŭm), *n.* [L.] Grain of any kind.

frum'e-ty, frum'me-ty (frŭm'ĕ-tĭ; frōōm'ĕ-tĭ). Dial. Eng. vars. of FRUMENTY.

frum'ma-gem, *v. t.* To choke, strangle, or hang *Obs. Cant.*

frump'er, *n.* A mocker. *Obs.*

frump'er-y, *n.* Abuse. *Obs.*

frump'ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

frum'ple, *v. t.* [Cf ME. *frumplen,* D *frommelen*] To wrinkle. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

frum'ple, *n.* A wrinkle. *Obs.*

frum'schaft, *n.* [AS. *frumsceaft.*] Creation. *Obs.*

frumth, *n.* [AS. *frymþ.*] Beginning. *Obs.*

frun'del, *n.* A dry measure, variously estimated as one or two pecks. *Obs.* [sp. of FRONT.]

frunt. Obs, dial. Eng., or ref. **frush** (frŭsh; frōōsh), *v. t.* [F. *froisser* to bruise, OF. *froissier.*] **1.** To batter; crush; break. *Obs.*

2. To carve (a chicken) or dress (a chub). *Obs.* [*or Dial.*]

3. To rub; scratch; polish. *Obs.*

4. To set in order (ARROW feathers). *Obs. or Hist.*

frush, *v. i.* To rush; dash. *Obs.*

frush, *n.* [OF. *froiz.*] Rush; onset; clash of weapons; din; fragments; débris. *Obs or Scot.*

frush, *a.* Easily broken; brittle; flabby *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

frush'y, *a.* Frush. *Obs.*

frust, *n.* [L. *frustum.*] A piece; frustum. *Obs.*

frust. *Abbr.* Frustillatim (L., in small pieces).

frus'ta, *n., L. pl.* of FRUSTUM.

frus-ta'ne-ous. † FRUSTRANEOUS

frus'ter, *a.* [See FRUSTER, *v.*] Useless; vain. *Obs.*

frus'ter, *v. t.* [F. *frustrer,* fr. L. *frustrari.*] To frustrate. *Obs.* — *n.* Frustration. *Obs.*

frus'tra-ble (frŭs'trȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *frustrabilis.*] Capable of being frustrated. *Rare.*

frus-tra'ne-ous (frŭs-trā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [See FRUSTRATE, *a.*] Vain; useless; unprofitable. *Obs* — **frus-tra'ne-ous-ly.** *adv. Obs.*

frus'trate-ly, *adv.* of FRUSTRATE. *Obs.*

frus'trat-er (frŭs'trāt-ẽr), *n.* One that frustrates.

frus'tra-to-ry (frŭs'trȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *frustratorius.*] Frustrative. *Obs.*

frus'tu-lent (-tū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *frustulentus.*] Abounding in fragments. *R.*

frus'tu-lose (-tū-lōs), *a. Bot.* Consisting of small fragments.

frut. † FRUIT.

frut'age (frōōt'ĭj). † FRUITAGE.

frute. † FROUD, FRUIT.

‖ **fru'tex** (frōō'tĕks), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A shrub.

fru'ti-cal, *a.* [L. *frutex, fruticis,* shrub.] Fruticose. *Obs.*

fru'ti-cant, *a.* [L. *fruticans,* p. pr.] Sprouting. *Obs.*

fru'ti-cate, *v. i.* [L. *fruticare.*] To sprout. *Obs.*

fru-ti'ceous, *a.* Frutescent. *Obs.*

‖ **fru'ti-ces** (frōō'tĭ-sēz), *n., pl.* of FRUTEX.

fru'ti-ce'tum (-sē'tŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., a place full of shrubs.] *Hort.* A collection of cultivated shrubs.

fru-ti'cious, *a.* Frutical. *Obs.*

fru'ti-cous (-kŭs), *a.* Fruticose. *Rare* [*Humorous. Shak.*]

fru'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To notify.

fru'ture. † FRITTER.

fruz. † FROWZE.

F. R. V. I. A. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects.

fry † FREE.

Fs. *Abbr.* Francis.

F. S., *or* **f. s.** *Abbr.* Faire suivre (F., to be forwarded); Fleet Surgeon; foot seconds.

F. S. A. *Abbr.* Fellow of Society of Arts, or of Antiquaries.

F. S. A. E. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.

F. S. A. I. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Ireland.

F. S. A. S., F. S. A. Scot. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland.

F. S. I. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Sanitary Institute; Fellow of the Surveyors' Institute; Free Sons of Israel.

F. S. I. A. *Abbr* Fellow of the (British) Society of the Institute of Actuaries.

F. S. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Statistical Society

F. Sc. A. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Society of Science and Art of London.

F. S. S. I. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Statistical Society, Ireland

ft. *Abbr.* Faint; feet; fiat (L., let it be made), *Pharm.;* flat; foot; fort, fortification; fortified.

F. T. C. D. *Abbr.* Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

fth., or **fthm.** *Abbr.* Fathom, **f'ture.** *Abbr.* Furniture.

F. T. W. *Abbr.* Free Trade Wharf.

fu' (fōō), *a.* Full. *Scot.*

fu'age. Var. of FEUAGE.

fu-ang', *n.* See COIN.

fub. † FOB, cheat.

fub, fubb, fubs, *n.* A plump young person or child. *Obs.*

fub'ber-y, *n.* Cheating; deception. *Obs.*

fub'by (fŭb'ĭ) } *a.* Plump; chubby; short and stuffy;
fub'sy (fŭb'zĭ) } as, a *fubsy* sofa. *Colloq., Eng.*

Fu-ca'ce-æ (fū-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See FUCUS.] *Bot.* A small family of cartilaginous, olive-green marine algæ of the class Phæophyceæ, found mainly attached to rocks between tidal limits, but occasionally floating. The fronds usually branch dichotomously, and often have air bladders; the antheridia and oogonia are borne in conceptacles. The rockweeds (*Fucus* and *Ascophyllum*) and gulfweed (*Sargassum*) are of this class. — **fu-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Fuch'si-a (fū'shĭ-ă; fū'sha; *as a Latin generic name*, fōōk'sĭ-ă), *n.*; *E. pl.* FUCHSIAS (fū'shăz). [NL., after Leonhard *Fuchs*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of onagraceous plants, natives of Central and South America, a few in New Zealand. They have handsome nodding tetramerous flowers, usually red or pink in color, and are often cultivated as pot plants, double-flowered varieties being common. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Fuchsia.

Fuch'si-an (fōōk'sĭ-ăn), *a. Math.* Of or pert. to the German mathematician I. L. Fuchs (1833–1902). **Fuchsian equation**, *Math.*, an equation regular at all finite singularities and also for x infinite. See REGULAR EQUATION. — **F function**, an automorphic function that remains unaltered by the substitutions of a Fuchsian group. — **F. group**, a group of linear substitutions of the form $Z=\frac{\alpha z+\beta}{\gamma z+\delta}$, where α, β, γ, and δ are generally real quantities, and $\alpha\delta-\beta\gamma=1$, by which a certain so-called *fundamental circle* is transformed into itself.

fuch'sine (fōōk'sĭn; -sēn; 184), **fuch'sin**, *n.* [*fuchsia* + *-ine*; — named from its color.] A dyestuff produced by oxidation of a mixture of aniline and toluidines. It is metallic green superficially, but when dissolved yields a brilliant dark red. Fuchsine consists essentially of salts (usually hydrochlorides or acetates) of rosaniline and pararosaniline.

fuchsine S. Also **fuchsin S.** A dye prepared by sulphonating ordinary fuchsine.

fu'coid (fū'koid), *a.* [*fucus* + *-oid.*] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to, or resembling, algæ of the family Fucaceæ; fucaceous. **b** Loosely, resembling, or having the nature of, seaweeds. **2.** *Geol.* Containing impressions of fossil fucoids or seaweeds, or markings resembling such impressions

fu'coid, *n.* **a** A seaweed of the family Fucaceæ. **b** A fossil alga or algalike plant.

fu'cus (fū'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* FUCI (-sī). [L., rock lichen, orchil, used as a red dye, red or purple color, disguise, deceit.] **1.** A paint; a dye; also, false show. *Obs.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of olive-green or brown algæ, the rockweeds, typifying the family Fucaceæ, and characterized by a tough leathery thallus with numerous air vesicles. They grow attached to rocks between tide-water levels. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

fu'cus-ol (fū'kŭs-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*fucus* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* A colorless, volatile oil, $C_5H_4O_2$, isomeric or identical with furfurol. It is obtained from *Fucus* and other seaweeds.

fud'dle (fŭd'l), *v. t.*; FUD'DLED (-'ld); FUD'DLING (-lĭng) [Of uncertain origin.] To make foolish or confused, as with drink; to intoxicate; muddle; confuse. *Colloq.*

I am too *fuddled* to take care to observe your orders. *Steele.*

to fuddle one's nose *or* **cap**, to become tipsy. *Now Rare.*

fud'dle, *v. i.* To tipple; booze. *Colloq.*

fud'dle, *n.* **1.** That which fuddles; strong drink. *Slang.* **2.** Act of fuddling; a drinking bout; also, condition of being fuddled, or tipsy. *Colloq.*

fudge (fŭj), *n.* [Cf. dial. F. *fuche*, *feuche*, an interj. of contempt, and E. *fudge*, v.] **1.** A made-up story; nonsense, humbug; — often used as an exclamation of contempt. **2.** A patch of print, as of colored print or a piece of late matter, inserted in a newspaper page; also, a machine or cylinder for printing such patches. **3.** A kind of soft candy composed of sugar, milk, butter, and chocolate or maple sugar, and often containing nuts, boiled and stirred to a proper consistency.

fudge, *v. t.*; FUDGED (fŭjd); FUDG'ING. [Of uncertain origin, dial. E. (Scot.) also *foodge*, *fouge*.] **1** To patch together or fake up; to devise or contrive, as a makeshift, counterfeit, substitute, or the like; — often with *up*.

Fudged up into such a smirkish liveliness. *N Fairfax.*

2. To foist; interpolate.

That last "suppose" is *fudged* in. *Foote.*

fudge, *v. i.* **1.** To botch or bungle work. **2.** To fit in; to turn out; to result. **3.** To express fudge, or nonsense. **4.** To print a fudge, or piece of matter specially inserted in a newspaper page. **5.** In playing marbles, to advance the hand, in shooting, beyond the proper limits.

fudge wheel. *Shoemaking.* A tool for ornamenting the edge of a sole.

Fu-e'gi-an (fū-ē'jĭ-ăn), *a* Of or pertaining to Tierra del Fuego, or its native Indians.

Fu-e'gi-an (fū-ē'jĭ-ăn), *n.* An Indian of Tierra del Fuego. Besides the *Onas*, related to the Patagonians, the Fuegians include the *Alakaluf* and *Yahgan* tribes, both representing an extremely low grade of culture. These last two tribes (the Fuegians proper) are short of stature and of inferior physical development. In their native state they had never advanced beyond the most primitive stone age culture, and their chief food was mollusks.

fu'el (fū'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *fouaille*, *fuaille*, LL. *focalia*, fr. L. *focus* hearth, fireplace, in LL., fire, cf. OF *feu*, *fu*, fire, F. *feu*, fr. L. *focus*. See FOCUS.] **1.** Any matter used to produce heat by burning, as wood, coal, peat, petroleum, gas, that which feeds fire; combustible matter for fires. **2.** Anything that serves to feed or increase passion, excitement, disorder, or the like.

fu'el, *v. t.*; FU'ELED (fū'ĕld) or FU'ELLED, FU'EL-ING or FU'EL-LING. To feed or furnish with fuel.

fu'el, *v. i.* To procure or gather fuel.

fu-ga'cious (fū-gā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *fugax*, *fugacis*, fr. *fugere*. See FUGITIVE.] **1.** Flying, or disposed to fly; fleeing away, lasting but a short time, evanescent; volatile. **2.** *Bot.* Fleeting; lasting but a short time; specif., *Bot.*, falling soon after anthesis; — said of a flower or its parts. — **fu-ga'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **fu-ga'cious-ness,** *n.*

fu-gac'i-ty (fū-găs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *fugacitas*] Quality of being fugacious; volatility, transiency; as, *fugacity* of spirits.

‖ **fu-ga'ra** (fōō-gä'rà), *n.* [It.] *Organs.* A metal stop of 8-ft. and 4-ft. pitch of small scale, yielding a string tone of a cutting character. *Audsley.*

‖ **fu-ga'to** (fōō-gä'tō), *a.* [It] *Music.* In the fugue style, but not strictly in fugue form. — *n.* A piece so composed.

fu'gi-ent (fū'jĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *fugiens*, p. pr. of *fugere* to flee.] Fleeing; retiring. *Rare.*

The church *fugient*, . . with its hermitages, monasteries, and sectarian organizations *Wm James*

fu'gi-tate (fū'jĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'-ĭng). [L. *fugitare*, *fugitatum*, v. freq. fr. *fugere* to flee.] *Scots Law.* To declare judicially to be a fugitive from justice, which causes the escheat of the fugitive's movable property to the crown; to outlaw. — *v. i.* To run away.

fu'gi-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of fugitating; esp., *Scots Law*, judicial declaration of outlawry. See FUGITATE.

fu'gi-tive (fū'jĭ-tĭv), *a.* [ME. *fugitif*, F. *fugitif*, fr. L. *fugitivus*, fr. *fugere* to flee. See BOW to bend, cf. FEVERFEW] **1.** Resorting to flight; running away; fleeing, as from pursuit, danger, or restraint; as, a *fugitive* soldier; a *fugitive* slave; a *fugitive* debtor. **2.** Exiled; banished. *Obs.* **3.** Strolling; roaming; vagabond.

A libelous pamphlet of a *fugitive* physician. *Sir H. Wotton.*

4. Not fixed; not durable; liable to disappear or fall away; volatile; uncertain, evanescent; liable to fade; as, *fugitive* colors, a *fugitive* idea. **5.** Dealing with topics of temporary interest; occasional, as, *fugitive* essays; *fugitive* verse.

Syn. — Fleeting, unstable, wandering, uncertain, volatile, fugacious, fleeing, evanescent. See TRANSIENT.

fu'gi-tive, *n.* [F. *fugitif.*] **1.** One who flees from pursuit, danger, service, etc.; as, a *fugitive* from justice. **2.** Specif.: **a** A deserter. *Obs.* **b** A person who abandons his country or is exiled, a refugee or exile. **3.** One that wanders about or has no settled residence; a vagabond or vagrant. **4.** Something hard to be caught or detained.

Or catch that airy *fugitive* called wit *Harte*

fugitive from justice *or* **fugitive criminal**, *Internat. Law*, one who, having committed, or being accused of, a crime in one jurisdiction, flees into another to avoid punishment

fu'gle (fū'g'l), *v. i.*; FU'GLED (-g'ld), FU'GLING (-glĭng). [See FUGLEMAN.] To act as fugleman, guide, or model; also, to make motions as if signaling. *Colloq.*

Wooden arms . . . jerking and *fugling* in the air. *Carlyle.*

fu'gle-man (fū'g'l-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Also **fu'gel-man.** [G. *flügelmann* file leader; *flügel* wing (akin to E. *fly*, v.) + *mann* man. Cf. FLUGELMAN.] **1.** *Mil.* A soldier especially expert and well drilled, who formerly was stationed in front of a military company, as a guide for the others in their exercises; a file leader. **2.** Hence, one who leads by example; one who is taken as a model to be followed or imitated.

fugue (fūg), *n.* [F., fr. It. *fuga*, fr. L. *fuga* a fleeing, flight, akin to *fugere* to flee. See FUGITIVE.] *Music.* A polyphonic composition, developed from a given theme or themes, according to strict contrapuntal rules. The subject theme (*dux*) is first given out by one voice part, which then proceeds with a counterpoint, while the subject, now called the answer (*comes*), is repeated by another at the interval of a fifth or fourth, and so on, until all the parts have answered one by one, continuing their several melodies and interweaving them in one complex progressive whole, in which the theme is often lost and reappears. A fugue has the general divisions, *exposition*, *development*, and *conclusion*, which are constructed with symmetry and strict counterpoint in a **strict fugue**, and with irregularity or incompleteness in a **free fugue**. From its subject theme or from its manner of development, a fugue is called *diatonic*, *Doric*, *real*, *tonal*, *fugue by inversion*, etc. The greatest masters in the fugue form are Bach and Handel.

All parts of the scheme are eternally chasing each other, like the parts of a *fugue*. *Jer. Taylor.*

fugued (fūgd), *p. a.* *Music.* Treated, strictly or loosely, after the structural form of a fugue.

fuidh'ir (fwĭth'ĭr), *n.* [MIr. *fuidir.*] *Ir. Hist.* One of a certain class of persons mentioned in ancient Irish laws. They appear to have been strangers or refugees who had placed themselves under the protection of a chief, or flaith, they were free to go or come until the fourth generation, when they became adscripti glebæ.

-ful (-fo͝ol). [See FULL, *a.*] **1.** An adjective suffix, denoting *full of*, *abounding in*, *characterized by*, also *able to* or *tending to*; as, beauti*ful*, grace*ful*, dread*ful*, mourn*ful*. **2.** A noun suffix, denoting *quantity that would fill*; as, cup*ful*, spoon*ful*, mouth*ful*, hand*ful*, heart*ful*.

☞ The reference "See -FUL" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ful*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

Fu'lah (fo͝o'lä), *n.* A Sudanese of a race of Hamitic stock with Negro admixture. The pure Fulah is of light reddish brown complexion, with hair straight or crisp, regular features, and slender shapely figure. Originally scattered Mohammedan herdsmen, in 1802, under Othman dan Fodiyo, they conquered most of the native states of the western Sudan and founded the kingdoms of Sokoto and Gando. Their language constitutes a distinct non-Hamitic family.

ful'crate (fo͝ol'krāt), *a.* [See FULCRUM] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having a fulcrum.

ful'crum (-krŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. FULCRUMS (-krŭmz), L. FULCRA (-krȧ) [L., bedpost, fr. *fulcire* to prop.] **1.** A prop or support. **2.** *Mech.* The support, as a wedge-shaped piece or a hinge, about which a lever turns. See LEVER, *Illust.* **3** *Bot.* An accessory organ such as a tendril, stipule, spine, and the like, — chiefly in *pl.* *Obs. or R.* **4.** *Zoöl.* **a** One of the small modified scales or spines on the anterior edge of fins of many ganoid fishes. **b** The horny inferior surface of the ligula of certain insects. **c** The stem or median part of the incus of the mastax of certain rotifers.

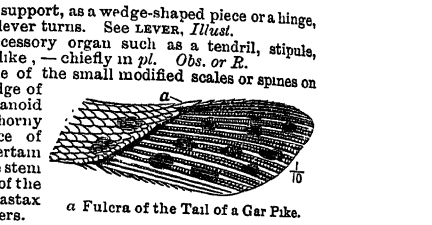
a Fulcra of the Tail of a Gar Pike.

ful'crum, *v. t.*; -CRUMED (-krŭmd); -CRUM-ING. To furnish with a fulcrum, apply a fulcrum to; make a fulcrum of.

ful-fill', **ful-fil'** (fo͝ol-fĭl'), *v. t.*; FUL-FILLED' (-fĭld'); FUL-FILL'ING. [ME *fulfillen*, *fulfullen*, AS. *fulfyllan*; *ful* full + *fyllan* to fill. See FULL, *a.*; FILL, *v. t.*] **1.** To fill up; to make full or complete. *Archaic.* **2** To occupy; fill. *Obs.* **3.** To accomplish or carry into effect, as an intention, promise, prophecy, or prayer, to satisfy, as a desire; to perform; to answer the requisitions of, as a command; to bring to pass, as a purpose or design; to effectuate.

He will *fulfill* the desire of them that fear him. *Ps.* cxlv 19.

Here nature seems *fulfilled* in all her ends. *Milton.*

4. To satisfy the desires or needs of. *Obs.*

ful-fill'ment, ful-fil'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of fulfilling, accomplishment; completion; execution; performance; as, the *fulfillment* of prophecy or of a promise.

ful'gent (fŭl'jĕnt), *a.* [L *fulgens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *fulgere* to flash, glitter, shine.] Exquisitely bright; shining; dazzling; effulgent. "*Fulgent* morions." *Glover.* — **ful'gent-ly,** *adv.* — **ful'gent-ness,** *n.*

ful'gid (-jĭd), *a.* [L *fulgidus.* See FULGENT.] Shining; glittering; in *Zool.*, fiery red with metallic reflections.

ful'gor, ful'gour (fŭl'gôr, -gĕr), *n.* [L. *fulgor*, fr *fulgere* to shine] Dazzling brightness, splendor. *Rare.* — **ful'gor-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* *Rare*

ful'gu-rant (fŭl'gū-rănt), *a.* [L *fulgurans*, p pr. of *fulgurare.*] **1.** Resembling lightning, flashing. **2** *Med.* = FULGURATING.

ful'gu-ra'ta (-rā'tȧ), *n.* [NL] *Elec.* A spectroelectric tube in which the decomposition of a liquid by the passage of an electric spark is observed.

ful'gu-rate (fŭl'gū-rāt), *v. i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *fulgurare* to flash, fr *fulgur* lightning, fr. *fulgere* to shine. See FULGENT.] To flash as lightning.

ful'gu-rat'ing (-rāt'ĭng), *p. a.* *Med.* Resembling lightning; — used to describe sudden intense lancinating pains.

ful'gu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fulguratio*: cf. F. *fulguration.*] **1.** Act of flashing or lightening; a lightning flash. *Now Rare.* **2.** *Assaying.* Sudden brightening of a fused globule of gold or silver when the last film of the oxide of lead or copper leaves its surface; — also called *blick*, *brightening.* A phenomenon called, by the old chemists, *fulguration.* *Ure.*

ful'gu-rite (fŭl'gū-rīt), *n.* [L. *fulgur* lightning.] **1.** *Geol.* A glassy irregular tube, ranging in width up to 2.5 inches,

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fu'cate (fū'kāt), **fu'cat-ed** (-kāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *fucatus*, p. p. of *fucare* to color, paint. See FUCUS.] Painted: disguised with paint, or with false show *Obs.*

fucate, *v. t.* [See FUCATE, *a.*] To paint; rouge. *Obs.* — **fu-ca'tor.** *n.* *Obs.*

fu-ca'tion. *n.* Face painting; dissembling. *Obs.* — **fu-ca'tious,** *a.* *Obs.* [or rouging. *Obs*

fu'ca-to-ry, *a.* Pert. to painting

fuched. Obs pret. of VOUCH.

‖ **Fuchs** (fo͝oks), *n.* [G., prop., a fox.] *German Univ.* A student of the first year. [SIA.

fuchsia tree. = NATIVE FUCHSIA.

fuchs'ite (fo͝ok'sĭt), *n.* [After Dr J. N. von *Fuchs*, a German.] *Min.* A variety of common mica containing chromium

fu-ciph'a-gous (fū-sĭf'ă-gŭs), **fu-civ'o-rous** (fū-sĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*fucus* + *-phagous*, *-vorous*] *Zool* Eating seaweeds.

fucke. + FUK.

fu-coi'dal, *a.* Fucoid.

fu'cose (fū'kōs), *n.* *Chem.* A sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_5$, isomeric with rhamnose, obtained from plants of the genus *Fucus*.

fu'cous (-kŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Fucoid.

fu'cus, *v. t.* To treat with fucus; to paint; to dye *Now Rare.*

fud (fŭd; fo͝od), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial *fud* the buttocks.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** The buttocks; also, tail of a hare, coney, etc. **2** [Perh. diff. word.] Woolen waste, for mixing with mungo and shoddy.

fud'dah For FODDA. See COIN.

fud'der. + FODDER, FOTHER.

fud'dle-cap', *n* Drunkard. *Obs.*

fud'dler, *n.* A drunkard. *Colloq.*

fude. + FEUD, FOOD.

Fu'der (fo͞o'dĕr), *n.* [G.] See MEASURE.

fuder. + FODDER

Fudge Family. In T. Moore's "The Fudge Family in Paris" (1818), a family of British tourists, in whose behavior as chronicled by themselves the author satirized the actions of his traveling countrymen. A sequel, "The Fudge Family in England," was later published.

fudg'y (fŭj'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Restless; restive; fussy. *Eng.* **2.** Awkward; bungling. *U. S.*

fuel. + FOWL.

fu'el-er, fu'el-ler (-ẽr), *n.* One that supplies fuel or feeds fires.

‖ **fue'ro** (fwā'rō), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *forum*] *Sp. Law.* **a** Code; character; grant. **b** A custom having the force of law. **c** A declaration by a magistrate. **d** Place where justice is administered. **e** Jurisdiction of a tribunal.

fuff (fŭf; fo͝of), *v. t. & i. & n.* [Imitative. Cf. PUFF.] Puff; whiff; fume. *Scot. or Dial.*

fuf'fit (-tĭt), *n* The long-tailed titmouse *Local, Scot.*

fuf'fle (fŭf'l; fo͝of'l), *v. t.* [Cf. FUFF, FUSS.] To disarrange; jerk; hustle. *Scot.* — *n.* Fuss; effort. *Scot*

fuff'y, *a.* Light; puffy; huffy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

fug (fŭg). Scot var. of FOG.

‖ **fu'ga** (fo͞o'gȧ), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A fugue. [Obs.]

fu'ga-cy (fū'gȧ-sĭ), *n.* Flight.

fu'ga warrant (fū'jē). [L. *fuga* flight] *Scots Law.* A warrant to attach an absconding debtor.

fu'gal (fū'găl), *a.* *Music.* Of or pert to a fugue.—**fu'gal-ly,** *adv.*

fu'gal, *n.* [Cf. CENTRIFUGAL.] A centrifugal wool-drying machine. *Australia.*

fu-ga'tor. *n.* [L] Dispeller. *Obs.*

fuge. + FUGUE

fuge, *n.* [L. *fuga* flight.] Flight. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To flee. *Obs.*

fu'geand, *a.* [Cf. FIGENT.] Figent; fidgety. *Obs.*

fu'gel. + FOWL.

fugh. + FAUGH.

‖ **fu-ghet'ta** (fo͞o-gĕt'tȧ), *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A short, condensed fugue.

fu'gie (fo͞o'jĭ), *n.* [Cf. FUGITIVE] A cock that will not fight; hence a coward. *Scot.*

fugie warrant. = FUGÆ WARRANT. *Scot.*

‖ **fu'gĭt ho'ra.** [L.] The hour flies. *Persius* (V. 153).

fu'gi-tiv. Fugitive. *Ref. Sp.*

fu'gi-tive-ly. *adv.* of FUGITIVE.

fu'gi-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

fu'gi-tiv-ism (fū'jĭ-tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [tiveness.

fu'gi-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fugitive-

fu'gi-tour, *n.* [L. *fugitor.*] Fugitive. *Obs.*

fu'gle-man-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

fu'glet (fū'glĕt), *n.* Something that serves as a model or sign.

fu'gust (fū'gŭst), *n.* One who composes or performs fugues.

fuhel + FOWL.

fuid. + FOOD.

fuil. + FOOL.

fuilhaist. + FOOL-HASTE

‖ **fu'i-mus Tro'es.** [L.] We were Trojans (i. e., when Troy existed). *Vergil* (*Æneid*, II. 325).

fuir + FIRE

fuir'days' (fo͝or'dāz'; fūr'-), *adv.* Far on in the day. *Scot.* — *n.* Broad daylight *Scot.*

fuite. + FEUTE.

fuite, *n.* [F.] Flight. *Obs.*

‖ **fu'it Il'li-um** (Il'ĭ-ŭm). [L] Troy has been (i. e., is no more or no longer). *Vergil* (*Æ.*, II. 325).

fuk, *n.* [Cf. D. & Dan. *fok*, G. & Sw *fock.*] A kind of sail *Obs.*

Fu'ku-ro'ku-ju' (fo͞o'kŏo-rō'-kŏo-jo͞o'), *n.* [Jap] See SEVEN GODS OF HAPPINESS.

ful. + FOUL.

ful. Obs pret. of FALL.

ful. Pull. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

ful (fo͞ol). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FOUL.

Fu'lah-Zan'deh (fo͞o'lä-zän'-dĕ), *a.* *Ethnol.* Relating to or designating the series of populations due to the intermingling of the Ethiopians, or Hamites, and the Sudanese Negroes.

Fu'be (fo͞o'bē). Var. of FULAH.

fulch (fŭlch). Var. of FULK. *Dial. Eng.*

ful'ci-ble, *a.* [L. *fulcire* to prop.] That may be propped up. *Obs.*

ful'ci-ment, *n.* [L. *fulcimentum*, fr. *fulcire* to prop] A prop. *Obs.*

‖ **ful'cra,** *n.*. *L. pl.* of FULCRUM.

ful'cral (fo͞ol'krăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a fulcrum or fulcra.

ful'crum-age, *n.* Action of a fulcrum.

fuld. Fulled. *Ref. Sp.*

fule. + FOUL. [FOOL.

fule (fo͞ol; ful). Scot. var. of

fule. Obs or dial. Eng. of FOWL

fulen. + FILE, *v.* [FARE.

ful'er Dial. var. of FIELD-

ful-fild'. Fulfilled. *Ref. Sp.*

ful-fill'er, *n.* One that fulfills.

ful'gence (fŭl'jĕns), **ful'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Splendor; resplendence *Obs.* [splendence. *R.*

ful-gid'i-ty (fŭl-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **n.** Re-

Ful'go-ra (fŭl'gō-rȧ), *n.* [NL., fr L. *Fulgor*, a goddess who presided over lightning.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the typical lantern flies

Ful-gor'i-dæ (fŭl-gôr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of homopterous insects. It is variously limited, but includes the lantern flies, which form a subfamily, **Ful'go-ri'næ** (fŭl'gō-rī'-nē), and usually many other forms, some resembling moths

Ful'gur (fŭl'gŭr), *n.* [NL., fr L. *fulgur* lightning.] *Zool.* A genus of large rachiglossate gastropods of the family Turbinellidæ. It includes the common winkles of the Atlantic coast.

ful'gu-ral (-gū-răl), *a.* [L. *fulguralis.*] Pertaining to lightning. *Rare.* [RANT.

ful'gu-rant-ly, *adv.* of FULGU-

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produced by the passage of lightning through loose sand, or even through compact rock.

2. A kind of dynamite in which magnesium chloride forms the absorbent.

ful'gu-rous (fŭl'gŭ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *fulgur* lightning.] Emitting lightning; flashing, fulgurant. *Lowell.*

fu-lig'i-nos'i-ty (fū-lĭj'ĭ-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *fuligineusité.*] Condition or quality of being fuliginous; sootiness, matter deposited by smoke.

fu-lig'i-nous (fū-lĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *fuliginosus*, from *fuligo* soot. cf. F. *fuligineux.*] **1.** Pertaining to or resembling soot or smoke; sooty; dark, dusky.

Like comet fire glaring *fuliginous* through murkiest confusions *Carlyle*

2. *Physiol.* Designating, or pert. to, certain vapors formerly supposed to be produced by organic processes. *Obs.*

—fu-lig'i-nous-ly, *adv.* **— fu-lig'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

Fu-lig'u-li'næ (fū-lĭg'ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *fuligo* soot, — from the color of the bird.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily consisting of the sea ducks, distinguished by the lobate hind toe and short tarsi, which are scutellate in front. They are largely maritime, and dive to procure their food, which consists largely of mollusks. With notable exceptions, as the canvasback, their flesh is poor eating. The group includes the scaup ducks, pochards, scoters, eiders, etc. **Fu-lig'u-la** (fū-lĭg'ū-*la*), containing the scaup ducks, is the typical genus. **—fu-lig'u-line** (-lĭn; -līn, 183), *a.*

full (fo͝ol), *v. t.;* FULLED (fo͝old); FULL'ING. [ME. *fullen*, OF. *fuler, fouler*, F. *fouler*, LL *fullare*, fr. L. *fullo* fuller, cloth fuller. Cf. DEFILE to foul, FOIL to frustrate, 3d FULLER, *n.*] **1.** To thicken by moistening, heating, and pressing, as cloth; to mill; to make compact; to scour, cleanse, and thicken in a mill.

2. To beat down; to trample, destroy. *Obs.*

full, *v. i.* To become fulled, or thickened, as cloth.

full, *a.;* FULL'ER (-ẽr); FULL'EST. [ME. & AS. *ful;* akin to OS. *ful*, D. *vol*, OHG. *fol*, G. *voll*, Icel. *fullr*, Sw. *full*, Dan. *fuld*, Goth. *fulls*, L. *plenus*, Gr. πλήρης, Skr. *pūrṇa* full, *pā* to fill, also to Gr. πολύς much, E. *poly-*, pref., G. *viel*, AS. *fela.* Cf. COMPLETE, FILL, PLENARY, PLENTY.]

1. Filled; having within its limits all that it can contain, as, a *full* hamper, a cup *full* to the brim; a teaspoon heaping *full;* a bin *full* of corn; having its normal or intended capacity supplied or its accommodations taken, entirely occupied; as, a *full* car, a *full* hotel.

2. Hence, **a** Of an office, occupied by an incumbent; not vacant or so that an incumbent can be appointed.

Upon institution the church is *full* against every body except the crown. *Encyc. Brit.*

b Filled with emotion.

The heart is so *full* that a drop overfills it. *Lowell.*

c Big with young; pregnant.

3. With reference to appetite: **a** Satisfied with food or drink; replete; as, a *full* stomach; to eat until one is *full;* also, serving to satisfy, as, a *full* meal. **b** Intoxicated. *Vulgar.* **c** Sated; surfeited.

I am *full* of the burnt offerings of rams. *Is.* i. 11.

4. Having the attention, thoughts, etc., absorbed in any matter, and the feelings more or less excited by it; as, to be *full* of some project.

Every one is *full* of the miracles done by cold baths. *Locke*

5. Serving to fill; occupying completely the (understood) space, place, accommodation, or capacity; as, a *full* audience; a *full* burden; a *full* cargo.

6 Complete; entire; specif: **a** Having a complete quota, quantity, or period; as, a *full* jury; a *full* year, *full* weight or measure; *full* band; *full* orchestra. **b** Having reached the height of its development, as, the *full* moon; the *full* tide; the *full* summer; to get one's *full* growth. **c** Not wanting in any part or essential quality; perfect; adequate; as, a *full* narrative; of *full* age; a *full* stop; in *full* view; in *full* health; *full* membership, *full* damages were awarded; *full* satisfaction.

7. Having a rounded, swelling, or plump form; as, a *full* face or figure.

8. *Mech.* Projecting or standing out, as a spot in a piece of work, so that it requires more tooling.

9. Having, displaying, or attaining the height of its characteristic quality, force, volume, or the like; as, at *full* speed; with *full* strength; in *full* retreat; a *full* pulse.

10. Hence, **a** Of sounds, having volume or depth; as, a *full* voice; *full* tones. **b** Of colors, pure. See PURE. **c** Of wines, etc., having good body; — opposed to *thin.*

11 Having an abundant supply or a plentiful number; as, a room *full* of people; a cloth *full* of wrinkles; a picture *full* of sentiment; also, furnishing or furnished with an abundance; plenteous; copious; ample; as, *full* notes; a *full* purse, a *full* estate.

12. Having the mind filled with ideas; stocked with knowledge; stored with information.

Reading maketh a *full* man. *Bacon.*

13. Having sufficient or considerable wealth. *Obs.*

I have all and abound; I am *full.* *Phil.* iv. 18.

14. Having so much material that it hangs in folds or gathers; as, *full* sleeves; a dress made *full.*

15. Filled or distended by wind; as, *full* sails.

Syn. — FULL, REPLETE, PLENARY. REPLETE (*with*), the more bookish term, as compared with FULL (*of*), heightens the implication of abundant supply, or of being fraught with something; as, "Should a man *full* of talk be justified?" (*Job* xi. 2); "He is quick, unaffected, *replete* with anecdote" (*Hazlitt*); "The letter was . . . *full* of charge of dear import" (*Shak.*); "An anxious captain, who has suddenly got news, *replete* with importance for him" (*H. James*). PLENARY comes into comparison with *full* in the sense (whose force it heightens) of complete, unqualified; as, "Gone into darkness, that *full* light of friendship!" (*Tennyson*); "A still living humanity . . . waits for him in the distance . . . to explain, by its own *plenary* beauty and power, why wine and roses and the languorous summer afternoons were so delightful" (*W. Pater*); "*full* permission" (*Shelley*), "*plenary* obedience" (*Fielding*); *plenary* inspiration. See PLENTIFUL.

full age See AGE, *n.*, 4. **— f. and by,** *Naut.*, sailing close-hauled, with all sails *full*, and lying as near the wind as possible. **f. back.** *Football.* See 2d BACK, 6 d. **— f. binding,** the binding of a book when made wholly of leather, as distinguished from *half binding.* **— f. blood. a** Unmixed descent; as, a negro of *full blood.* **b** Relationship through both parents; as, brothers of the *full blood*, or full brothers. **— f. bottom,** a full-bottomed wig. **— f. brother** *or* **sister,** a brother or sister having the same father and mother, — distinguished from a *half brother* or *sister.* **— f. butt,** headfirst with full force. *Colloq.* "The corporal . . . ran *full butt* at the lieutenant." *Marryat.* **— f chisel,** full speed or drive. *Colloq., U. S.* **— f. cousin.** See COUSIN, 2. **— f. cream cheese,** cheese made from whole, or unskimmed, milk. **— f. cry,** *Hunting,* eager chase; — said of hounds that have caught the scent, and give tongue together. **— f. dress,** the style of dress prescribed by fashion or governmental regulation for occasions of ceremony; esp., for civilians, the customary dress for evening ceremonies. Cf. DRESS, *n.*, 2. **— f. feather. a** Best or most showy dress. *Colloq.* **b** Best condition, as for athletics. *Colloq.* **— f hand.** *Poker* = FULL HOUSE. **— f. house,** *Poker,* a hand containing three of a kind and a pair, as three kings and two tens. It ranks above a flush and below four of a kind. **— f. land,** *O Eng Hist.,* a virgate or yardland, as being the typical peasant holding. *Obs. or Hist.* **— f moon. a** The moon with its whole disk illuminated, as when opposite to the sun. **b** The time when the moon is full. **— f. nelson.** See under HALF NELSON. **— f. organ,** *Music,* the organ when all or most of the stops are out. **— f. pitch** *or* **toss,** *Cricket,* a ball bowled directly at the wicket without hitting the ground. **— f point.** = FULL STOP. **— f. sap.** *Mil.* See SAP. **— f. score,** *Music,* a score in which all the parts for voices and instruments are given; esp, one in which each voice or instrument is given a separate staff. **— f. sea,** high water; flood tide. "But now God's mercy was at *full sea.*" *Jer. Taylor.* **— f. sight,** *Gunn.,* a sight, or aim, in which the whole of the front sight is seen in the notch of the rear sight. **— f speed.** *Nav.* See STANDARD SPEED. **— f. stock,** *Finance,* stock the face value of which is $100, that having a face value of $50 and $25 being respectively called *half stock* and *quarter stock.* **— f. stop,** *Punct.,* a period. **— f. uniform,** *Mil.,* full dress. **— f. villein** *or* **villain,** *O. Eng. Hist.,* a villein who held a full land, or peasant holding. **— in f blast,** in full or complete operation; in a state of great activity. See BLAST, *n.*, 2. *Colloq.* **— in f. gear,** *Mach.,* in gear so that the link motion operates the valve to the fullest extent, the effect being practically the same as if the valve were worked by a single eccentric; — said of a steam engine with valves worked by a link motion, of the eccentric that is working the valve, or of the link motion.

full (fo͝ol), *n.* **1.** Complete measure, utmost extent; the highest state or degree; fullness.

The swan's-down feather,
That stands upon the swell at *full* of tide. *Shak.*

2. *Poker.* A full house, or hand.

at full, when full or complete. **— f. of the moon,** the time or condition of complete illumination of the lunar disk. **— in f.,** at length; uncontracted; unabridged. **— to the f.,** to the full extent, completely.

full, *adv.* **1.** Quite; to the same degree; without abatement or diminution, with the whole force or effect; thoroughly; completely; exactly; entirely; — sometimes only intensive; as, *full* often; *full* sad; *full* many.

The pawn I proffer shall be *full* as good. *Dryden*
Full in the center of the sacred wood. *Addison.*

2. To the full; to fullness; to the utmost extent or degree, — chiefly as a combining element with participles; as, *full*-blown, *full*-grown, *full*-laden.

full, *v. i.* [From FULL, *a.*] **1** To fill. *Obs.*

2. To complete; perform; fulfill. *Obs.*

3. To make full, as a garment or a sleeve; to sew with gathers, as trimming.

full, *v. i.* **1.** To be or become full; as, the moon *fulls* at midnight. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To have fullness; to gather; pucker; as, the sleeves *full* too much.

full'-blood'ed (fo͝ol'blŭd'ĕd; -ĭd; 87, 151), *a.* **1** Having a full supply of blood.

2 Of pure blood; thoroughbred, as, a *full-blooded* horse.

full'-blown', *a.* **1.** Fully expanded, as, a *full-blown* rose.

2. Fully distended with wind, as a sail.

full'-bot'tomed (-bŏt'ŭmd; 87), *a.* **1.** Full and large at the bottom, as wigs formerly worn in Great Britain.

2. *Naut.* Of great capacity below the water line, as a vessel having a small rise of floor.

full'-bowed' (-bod'; 87), *a. Naut.* Having a bow with convex or swelling entrance, esp. an overhanging bow, as in the modern racing sailing yacht.

full'-cen'tered, -cen'tred (-sĕn'tẽrd; 87), *a. Arch.* Having the form of the arc of a circle; semicircular, as an arch.

full'er (fo͝ol'ẽr), *n.* [From FULL to make full.] *Blacksmithing.* A set hammer with a longitudinally half-round peen, or a form of bottom tool with a similar working end, sometimes used in conjunction with the first, for grooving and spreading iron, also, a groove made by such a tool, or any groove or fluting.

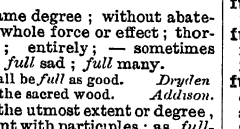
Fuller.

full'er, *v. t.;* -ERED (-ẽrd), ER-ING. **1.** To form a groove or channel in; as, to *fuller* a bayonet.

2. To gauffer (linen) with a fluting iron.

full'er, *n.* [AS. *fullere*, fr. L. *fullo* See FULL to thicken.] **1.** One whose occupation is to full cloth.

2. The stamp of a machine for fulling cloth.

full'er-ing (fo͝ol'ẽr-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FULLER.

fullering tool, *Mech.*, one of several varieties of calking tool having a broader point than the ordinary kind, and damaging the joint less.

full'er's earth (fo͝ol'ẽrz). A soft earthy substance, resembling clay, but not plastic. Naturally, it is an impure hydrous aluminium silicate. It is used in cleansing cloth and wool of grease, and also as a filter to clarify oils.

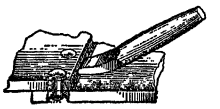
Fullering Tool.

fuller's herb. The soapwort, or bouncing Bet, formerly used to remove stains from cloth.

full'er-y (fo͝ol'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). The place or the works where the fulling of cloth is carried on

full'-eyed' (fo͝ol'īd'), *a.* **1** Fully visible; seen in full. *Obs.*

2 Having full, or large, eyes.

full'-face', *n. Print.* Bold-faced type.

full'-faced' (fo͝ol'fāst'; 87), *a.* **1.** Having a full, or plump, face, also, having the face turned fully toward one.

2. Full; — said of the moon.

3. *Print.* Bold-faced.

full'-fash'ioned (-făsh'ŭnd; 87), *a.* Having the full shape and size; as, *full-fashioned* underwear.

full'-fed', *a.* Fully fed; filled out as by feeding.

full'-fledged' (-flĕjd'; 87), *a.* Fully developed; mature.

full'-fleshed' (-flĕsht'), *a.* Rounded out with flesh; plump.

full'-formed' (-fôrmd'), *a.* Full in form or shape; plump.

full'-fraught', *a.* Having full store or freight. *Shak*

full'-grown', *a.* Having reached the limits of growth, mature. "*Full-grown* wings." *Lowell.*

full'-heart'ed, *a.* **1.** Full of courage or confidence. *Shak.*

2. Having a full heart; filled with emotion.

full'ing, *n.* Process of cleansing, shrinking, and thickening cloth by moisture, heat, and pressure.

fulling mill. A mill for fulling cloth, as by means of pestles or stampers, which alternately fall into and rise from troughs where the cloth is placed with hot water and fuller's earth, or other cleansing materials.

fulling stock. a *pl.* Wooden beaters or mallets for fulling cloth. *Obs.* **b** *Leather Manuf.* A beater or mallet for beating oil into hides; also, *pl.*, a machine in which such mallets form the essential feature.

full'-length', *a.* Showing or embracing the whole length, as a portrait of a person standing.

full'mouth' (fo͝ol'mouth'), *n.* **1** One who talks much. *Obs.*

2. A full-mouthed animal, as a sheep or cow.

full'-mouthed' (-mouthd'; -mouthĭ', 87), *a.* **1.** Having a full mouth. Esp., having a full complement of teeth; — said of sheep, cattle, etc.

2. Uttered as with full power or sound; loud; noisy; as, a *full-mouthed* welcome.

full'ness, ful'ness, *n* State or quality of being full; specif.: **a** Abundance; as, *fullness* of wisdom; to give thanks out of the *fullness* of the heart. **b** Completeness; perfection. "In thy presence is *fullness* of joy." *Ps.* xvi. 77. **c** Satiety, repletion. **d** Full or copious volume or strength; as, *fullness* of tone in an organ. **e** Fleshiness; plumpness; as, *fullness* of body.

full'-orbed' (-ôrbd'; 87), *a.* Having the orb or disk complete or fully illuminated; like the full moon.

full'-rigged' (-rĭgd'; 87), *a.* **1.** *Naut.* Having three or more masts, each with its full complement of square sails.

2 Having all usual equipments, as, a *full-rigged* saddle.

ful'ly (fo͝ol'ĭ, -lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *fullice.*] In a full manner or degree, completely; entirely; without lack or defect; adequately; as, to be *fully* persuaded or justified.

Syn. — Completely, entirely; maturely; plentifully, abundantly, plenteously, copiously, largely, amply, sufficiently; clearly, distinctly; perfectly.

fully committed, *Law*, committed to prison for trial, in distinction from being detained for examination.

ful'mar (fo͝ol'mär), *n.* [Prob. fr. Icel. *fūll* foul + *mār* sea mew. See FOUL; MEW a gull.] An Arctic sea bird (*Fulmarus glacialis*) of the petrel family, resembling the herring gull in size and color, very abundant on the northern North Atlantic. It breeds on cliffs and feeds on fish, floating offal, etc., being especially fond of whale blubber. Its eggs, oil, and feathers are of value, and the flesh of young birds, though strong-scented, is used as food. Related varieties and species (to which the name is also extended) replace it in the North Pacific and Antarctic oceans. See also GIANT FULMAR.

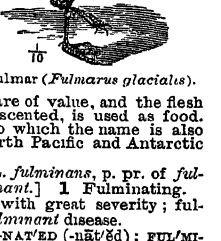
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*).

ful'mi-nant (fŭl'mĭ-nănt), *a.* [L. *fulminans*, p. pr. of *fulminare* to lighten: cf. F *fulminant.*] **1** Fulminating.

2. *Med.* Coming on suddenly with great severity; fulminating; foudroyant; as, a *fulminant* disease.

ful'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. i.;* FUL'MI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); FUL'MI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *fulminatus*, p. p. of *fulminare* to lighten, strike with lightning, fr. *fulmen* thunderbolt, fr. *fulgere* to shine. See FULGENT; cf. FULMINE.] **1.** To thunder and lighten. *Rare.*

2 To make a loud, sudden noise; to detonate; to explode with a violent report.

3. To issue or send forth decrees or censures with the assumption of authority; to thunder forth menaces.

ful'mi-nate, *v. t.* **1.** To strike with lightning. *Obs.*

2. To cause to explode.

3. To utter or send out with denunciations or censures; — said esp. of ecclesiastical censures, etc.

They *fulminated* the most hostile of all decrees. *De Quincey.*

ful'mi-nate, *n.* [Cf. F. *fulminate.* See FULMINIC.] **1.** *Chem.* They *fulminated* the most hostile of all decrees. *De Quincey.*

ful'ham (fo͝ol'ăm), *n.* Also **ful'lam, ful'lom.** [Supposed to have been chiefly made at *Fulham*, in Middlesex, Eng.] A loaded die, — called *high* when planned to cast high numbers, *low* when for low numbers. *Slang.*

ful'head', *n.* Fullness. *Obs.*

Fu'li-ca (fū'lĭ-kə), *n.* [L., coot.] *Zoöl.* The genus of ralline birds consisting of the true coots. It forms a subfamily, **Fu'li-ci'næ** (-sĭ'nē). **— fu'li-cine** (-sĭn, -sīn; 183). *a.*

fulien. + FOLLOW.

fu-lig'i-nat'ed (fū-lĭj'ĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Soot-colored; fuliginous. *Obs.*

fu-lig'i-nose (-nōs), *a.* [See FULIGINOUS.] Fuliginous. *Rare.*

‖ fu-li'go (fū-lī'gō), *n.* [L.] Soot. [var. of FOUMART.]

fu'li-mart. Obs. or dial. Eng. for POLECAT.

fulk (fo͝olk), *n.* An unfair push or shove in shooting marbles with the thumb.

fulk'er, *n* [Perh. connected with *jogger.*] Pawnbroker. *Obs.*

full. + FILL, FOOL. [FOUL]

full (fo͝ol). Dial. Eng. var. of FOAL, *v. t.* [AS. *fullian, fulwian*, orig., to consecrate fully.] To baptize. *Obs.*

full'-a'corned, *a.* Fed with acorns until full. *Obs.*

full'age (fo͝ol'ĭj), *n.* [Cf. OF. *foulage.*] **1.** What is paid for fulling or cleansing cloth. *Obs.* **2** Street refuse *Obs.*

ful'lam. + FULHAM

full'-bagged', *a.* Wealthy. *Obs.*

full'-blood'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

full'-bloomed', *a.* Like a full-blown blossom. "*Full-bloomed* lips." *Crashaw.*

full'-bound', *a.* Having full, or all leather, binding, as a book.

full'-brimmed', *a.* Filled to the brim. [perfect. *Obs.*]

full'come', *v. t.* To complete; perfect. *Obs.*

full'do', *v. t.* To achieve; finish. *Obs.*

fulle. + FULL.

fullen. + FILL, *v.*

full'end', *v. t.* [AS. *fullendian.*] To achieve; fulfill; finish. *Obs.*

Fuller board. A board made of a kind of vulcanized fiber.

fuller's card The wild teasel.

fuller's grass. = FULLER'S HERB

fuller's teasel. See TEASEL.

fuller's thistle. The teasel

full frame. = BRACED FRAME.

full framing. = BRACED FRAMING.

fullfreme, *v. t.* [AS. *fullfremman.*] To achieve, perfect. *Obs.*

full'-hot', *a.* Very fiery. *Shak.*

full'ing, *n.* [See FULL to baptize.] Baptism *Obs.*

full'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FULL.

full'ish, *a* See -ISH.

full'-mouth'ed-ly (fo͝ol'mouth'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of FULL-MOUTHED.

ful'lom. Var. of FULHAM.

Ful-lo'ni-an (fŭ-lō'nĭ-ən), *a.* [L. *fullo* a fuller (of cloth); — because it is a source of fuller's earth.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the Lower Oolite, in the English Jurassic. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* **— Ful-lo'ni-an,** *n.*

ful'lought, *n.* [AS *fullwiht*, *fullwiht*] Baptism. *Obs.*

full'-sailed' (-sāld'; 87), *a.* Having all sails set; hence, unreserved; unchecked.

full'-summed' (-sŭmd'; 87), *a.* 1. *Falconry.* Having the full plumage. 2. Having the full amount.

full'-tide', *a.* Having full tide; hence, plentiful.

full'y, *a* Full; perfect. *Obs.*

ful'mar, ful'mart. Obs or dial. Eng. var of FOUMART.

Ful'ma-rus (fo͝ol'mä-rŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical fulmars.

‖ ful'men (fo͝ol'mĕn), *n.; pl.* FULMINA (-mĭ-nä). [L.] Lightning; thunderbolt, the attribute of Jupiter. **—ful'men bru'tum.** [L.] See BRUTUM FULMEN.

ful'mi-nan-cy (fo͝ol'mĭ-nän-sĭ), *n.* Fulminant character. *Rare.*

ful'mi-nant. *n.* A thunderbolt; an explosive. *Rare.*

A salt of fulminic acid; as, *fulminate* of gold (*aurum fulminans*); *fulminate* of mercury. See under FULMINIC.

2. A fulminating powder.

fulminate of mercury, *Chem.*, $Hg(ONC)_2$; H_2O, a white crystalline compound formed by heating a mixture of alcohol, nitric acid, and mercuric nitrate, and in other ways. It explodes violently on percussion, and is used in percussion caps, etc. — **f. of silver,** a crystalline salt, AgONC, similar to the mercury salt, but more violently explosive.

ful'mi-nat'ing (fŭl'mĭ-nāt'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Thundering; exploding with a vivid flash.

2. Hurling denunciations, menaces, or censures.

3. *Med.* Fulminant; as, *fulminating* appendicitis.

fulminating mercury, fulminate of mercury. — **f. oil,** nitroglycerin. — **f. pane,** *Elec.*, a simple form of condenser consisting of a glass plate each side of which is partially coated with tin foil. — **f. powder,** *Chem.*, any violently explosive powder, but especially one of the fulminates, as mercuric fulminate. — **f. silver.** *Chem.* **a** A black, crystalline explosive substance formed by evaporation of an ammoniacal solution of silver oxide. **b** Fulminate of silver

ful'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fulminatio* a darting of lightning: cf. F. *fulmination.*] **1** Act of fulminating.

2. That which is fulminated, or thundered forth; vehement menace or censure.

The *fulminations* from the Vatican. *Aytiffe*

ful'mi-na'tor (fŭl'mĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who fulminates; — used esp. as an epithet of Jupiter (which see).

ful'mi-na-to-ry (fŭl'mĭ-nȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *fulminatoire.*] Thundering; striking terror. *Carlyle.*

ful'mine (-mĭn), *v. i. & t.*; FUL'MINED (-mĭnd); FUL'MINING. [F *fulminer*, or L. *fulminare.* See FULMINATE, *v.*] To fulminate. "*Fulmined* out her scorn." *Tennyson.*

ful-min'ic (fŭl-mĭn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *fulmen* lightning: cf. F. *fulminique.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a strong, poisonous acid, C·N·OH, isomeric with cyanic acid. It is known only slightly in the free state, but forms some well-known highly explosive salts, as fulminate of mercury, etc. Called also *carbyloxime* (as being the oxime of carbon monoxide).

ful'mi-nous (fŭl'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *fulmen* thunderbolt.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, thunder and lightning

ful'mi-nu'rate (-nū'rāt), *n.* [*fulminuric* + *-ate.*] *Chem.* A salt of fulminuric acid.

ful'mi-nu'ric (-rĭk), *a.* [*fulminic* + cyanuric.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white, crystalline, explosive acid, $H_3C_3N_3O_3$, forming well-known salts, and obtained from the fulminates. It is isomeric with cyanuric acid.

ful'some (fŭl'sŭm), *a.* [*full*, a. + 1st *-some.*] **1.** Full, copious; abundant. *Obs.*

2. Plump; fat; hence, overfed; overgrown. *Obs.*

His . . . corpse grew *fulsome*, fair, and fresh. *Golding.*

3. Offensive to sense or appetite; coarse; gross; foul; nauseating; sickening. *Obs.*

4. Offensive to moral or æsthetic sensibility or to the sense of propriety; repulsive; disgusting; esp., in modern use, offensive from excess of display or insincerity or baseness of motive; as, *fulsome* praise; *fulsome* cant.

5. Lustful; wanton; obscene. *Obs.* "*Fulsome* ewes." *Shak.*

Syn. — See SUAVE.

— **ful'some-ly,** *adv.* — **ful'some-ness,** *n.*

ful-ves'cent (fŭl-vĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *fulvus* tawny + *-escent.*] Somewhat fulvous.

ful'vous (fŭl'vŭs), *a.* [L. *fulvus.*] Tawny; dull yellow, with a mixture of gray and brown.

fu-ma'cious (fū-mā'shŭs), *a.* [See FUME.] Smoky; hence, fond of smoking; addicted to smoking tobacco. *Rare.*

fu-made' (fū-mād'), **fu-ma'do** (fū-mā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* FUMADES (-mādz'), FUMADOS (-dōz). [Sp. *fumado* smoked, p. p. of *fumar* to smoke, fr. L. *fumare.* See FUME, *v i.*] A salted and smoked fish, as the pilchard.

fu'mage (fū'mĭj), *n.* [L. *fumus* smoke · cf. OF. *fumage*, LL. *fumagium.*] Hearth money. *Obs. or Hist.*

fu'ma-gine (fū'mȧ-jĭn), *n.* [F., fr. NL. *fumago*, fr. L. *fumus* smoke.] A dark-colored sooty mold found chiefly on greenhouse plants. It is caused by a parasitic fungus (*Fumago*) of which only the ascospore stage is known.

fu'mant (fū'mănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *fumer* to smoke.] *Her.* Depicted as sending out smoke or vapor.

fu'ma-rate (-mȧ-rāt), *n.* A salt or ester of fumaric acid.

Fu-ma'ri-a (fū-mā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fumus* smoke] *Bot.* A genus of erect, or sometimes climbing, papaveraceous herbs, natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. They have small irregular flowers, one petal being spurred; the fruit is an indehiscent 1-seeded capsule. *F. officinalis* is the common fumitory.

fu-mar'ic (fū-mär'ĭk), *a.* [L. *fumus* smoke, fume.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white, crystalline acid, $C_2H_2(CO_2H)_2$, occurring in fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*), and many other plants, and also produced artificially. It is isomeric with maleic acid. See ALLOISOMERISM.

fu'ma-roid (fū'mȧ-roid), *a. Org. Chem.* Resembling fumaric acid. See ALLOISOMERISM.

fu'ma-role (-rōl), *n.* [It. *fumaruola*, fr. *fumo* smoke, L. *fumus*: cf. F. *fumerolle, fumarolle.*] A hole or spot, in a volcanic or other region, from which fumes issue. —

fu'ma-rol'ic (-rŏl'ĭk), *a.*

fu'ma-to'rĭ-um (-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. L. *fumare, fumatum*, to smoke.] An air-tight compartment in which vapor may be generated to destroy germs or insects; esp., the apparatus used to destroy San José scale on nursery stock, with hydrocyanic acid vapor.

fu'ma-to-ry (fū'mȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [See FUMATORIUM.] Pert. to, or concerned with, smoking.—*n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A place for subjecting things to the action of smoke or vapor.

fum'ble (fŭm'b'l), *v. i.*; FUM'BLED (-b'ld); FUM'BLING (-blĭng). [Akin to D. *fommelen* to crumple, fumble, Sw. *fumla* to fumble, and prob. to Sw. *famla* to grope, Dan. *famle* to grope, fumble, Icel. *fālma*, AS. *folm* palm of the hand. See FEEL; cf. FAMBLE, PALM.] **1.** To feel or grope about clumsily or perplexedly, to make awkward attempts to do or find something; as, to *jumble* in one's pockets.

My understanding flutters and my memory *fumbles.* *Chesterfield.*

Alas! how he *fumbles* about the domains. *Wordsworth*

2. To speak incoherently; to mumble.

fum'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To handle or manage awkwardly or gropingly, specif., in ball games, to fail to hold or handle (the ball) properly.

2. To crowd or tumble together; to huddle.

3. To utter brokenly or confusedly; as, to *fumble* excuses

fum'ble, *n.* Act of fumbling; esp., an awkward or clumsy use of the hands in attempting to do something; a bungle.

fum'bling (fŭm'blĭng), *p. a.* Groping awkwardly or confusedly, clumsy; as, *fumbling* efforts; *fumbling* speech.

fume (fūm), *n.* [L. *fumus;* akin to Skr *dhūma* smoke, Gr. *θυμός* spirit, mind, courage · cf. OF. *fum.* Cf. FEMERELL.] **1.** Smoke. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2 Aromatic smoke, as that of incense or tobacco; hence, *Obs*, incense.

3. A smoky or vaporous exhalation, usually odorous; esp., an offensive or noxious, stifling, or irritant exhalation, as that arising in the body after drinking liquor; reek.

The *fumes* of new-shorn hay. *T. Warton.*

4. *Metal.* Solid material deposited by condensation of fumes, as, lead *fume* (a grayish powder chiefly lead sulphate).

5. Anything vaporlike, unsubstantial, or airy; idle conceit; vain imagination. "*Fumes* and fancies." *Bacon.*

6. The incense of praise; inordinate flattery.

To smother him with *fumes* and eulogies *Burton.*

7. An emotional outburst; esp., a fit of anger or vexation; as, to be in a *fume.*

fume, *v. i.*; FUMED (fūmd); FUM'ING (fūm'ĭng). [Cf. F. *fumer*, L. *fumare*, to smoke See FUME, *n.*] **1.** To smoke; to throw off fumes, as in combustion or chemical action; to rise up, as vapor.

Whose constant cups lay *fuming* to his brain. *Roscommon.*

2. To pass or move in fumes or vapors.

Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity. *Cheyne.*

3. To be stupefied or misty, as from liquor or excitement.

Keep his brain *fuming.* *Shak.*

4. To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.

He frets, he *fumes*, he stares, he stamps the ground. *Dryden.*

fume, *v. t.* **1.** To expose to fumes; to treat with vapors, smoke, etc.; as, to bleach straw by *fuming* it with sulphur.

2. To fill with fumes, vapors, odors, etc., as a room; to burn incense in or to; hence, to perfume, as with incense.

She *fumed* the temple with an odorous flame *Dryden.*

3. To praise inordinately, to flatter.

They demideify and *fume* him so *Cowper.*

4. To throw off in vapor, or as in the form of vapor.

The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mortimer*

5. To cause to emit fumes; as, to *fume* incense. *Rare.*

fumed oak, *Cabinetwork*, oak given a weathered appearance by exposure in an air-tight compartment to fumes of ammonia from uncorked cans, being first given a coat of filler.

‖ **fu'mé'** (fū'mā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *fumer* to smoke.] Fumed; having a smoky color or tint, as glass or quartz.

fum'er (fūm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A perfumer. *Obs.*

2. One that fumes.

‖ **fu'met'** (fū'mĕ'). [F.] A high-flavored substance, such as extract of game, for flavoring dishes of food; also, less properly, a ragout of partridge and rabbit braised in wine.

fu'met (fū'mĕt) } *n.* [F. *fumet* odor, fume of wine or
fu-mette' (fū-nĕt') } meat, fr. L. *fumus* smoke. See FUME, *n.*] The odor of game or other meat that has been kept long, or of meat in cooking.

fu'mi-gate (fū'mĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; FU'MI-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); FU'MI-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *fumigatus*, p. p. of *fumigare* to fumigate, fr. *fumus* smoke. See FUME, *n.*] **1.** To apply smoke or vapor to, esp. as a means of disinfecting.

2. To perfume; fume.

fu'mi-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fumigation.*] **1.** Act of making or using fumes or perfume, as in incantation.

2. Act of fumigating, as for disinfection.

3. Vapor raised in the process of fumigating; also, a preparation used for fumigating purposes.

fu'mi-ga-tor (fū'mĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* One that fumigates; an apparatus for fumigating.

fu'mi-ga-to-ry (-gȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *fumigatoire.*] Having the quality of purifying by smoke. *Rare.*

fum'ing (fūm'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n* of FUME.

fuming box, *Photog.*, a box or chamber in which sensitized paper is subjected to action of ammonia fumes, to improve color and increase speed in printing. — **f liquor of Libavius,** *Old Chem.*, stannic chloride. — **f. nitric acid.** See NITRIC ACID. — **f. sulphuric acid.** See SULPHURIC ACID.

fu'mi-to-ry (fū'mĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *fumeterre*, F. *fumeterre*, prop., smoke of the ground, fr. L. *fumus* smoke + *terra* earth. See FUME; TERRACE.] Any species of *Fumaria*, esp. *F. officinalis*, a delicate garden annual with racemes of small purple flowers. It was formerly used as an antiscorbutic.

fu'mous (fū'mŭs), *a.* [L. *fumosus*, fr. *fumus* smoke: cf. F. *fumeux.*] **1.** Producing fumes; also, full of, or consisting of, fumes; vaporous; as, *fumous* talk. *Now Rare.*

Onions, mustard, and such-like *fumous* things. *Barrough* (1625).

2. Passionate; angry. *Obs.*

3. *Bot.* Smoke-colored; fumose.

4. Pertaining to smoke. *Rare.*

fum'y (fūm'ĭ), *a.* Producing fumes; vaporous, fumous.

"Drowned in *fumy* wine." *H. Brooke.*

fun (fŭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. ME. *fonnen* to be foolish, to act foolishly. Cf. FOND.] **1.** A practical joke; a hoax. *Obs.*

2. Sport; merriment; frolicsome amusement; playful action or speech. "Oddity, frolic, and *fun*." *Goldsmith.*

Buying things for yourself was *fun*, but buying for another was ecstasy! *H. Garland.*

fun, *v. t.*; FUNNED (fŭnd); FUN'NING. To hoax; trick. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* To act in fun; to make fun; joke, fool; as, you must be *funning. Colloq.*

fu-nam'bu-late (fū-năm'bū-lāt), *v. i.*; FU-NAM'BU-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); FU-NAM'BU-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [See FUNAMBULO.] To walk or to dance on a rope. — **fu-nam'bu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **fu-nam'bu-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.*

fu-nam'bu-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Performing like a rope-dancer, pertaining to ropedancing.

This *funambulatory* track *Sir T. Browne*

fu-nam'bu-list (-lĭst), *n.* A ropewalker or ropedancer. — **fu-nam'bu-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.*

fu-nam'bu-lo (-lō) } *n.* [Sp. *funambulo*, or It *funam-*
fu-nam'bu-lus (-lŭs) } *bolo*, fr. L. *funambulus*; *funis* rope + *ambulare* to walk. See AMBLE; cf FUNAMBULIST.] A ropewalker or ropedancer. *Archaic.*

Fu-na'rĭ-a (fū-nā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *funarus* pertaining to a rope, fr. *funis* rope] *Bot.* A genus of bryaceous mosses having a gibbous, obtusely pyriform capsule and usually a double peristome of 16 teeth. Those of the species *F. hygrometrica* have hygroscopic setæ, which twist in dry weather and untwist in moist or wet weather.

func'tion (fŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *functio*, fr. *fungi* to perform, execute, akin to Skr. *bhuj* to enjoy, have the use of: cf. F. *fonction.* Cf. DEFUNCT.] **1.** The natural and proper action of anything; special activity, office, duty, calling, operation, or the like.

It is a *function* of both poetry and religion to rehapture us in floods of wonder. *J Martineau*

2. Specif.: **a** *Physiol.* The normal and special action of any organ or part of a living animal or plant; as, the *function* of the heart or the limbs; the *function* of leaves. **b** The natural or characteristic action of any power or faculty, esp., one of the characteristic processes or elementary activities of consciousness; a mode of conscious action **c** The course of action which peculiarly pertains to any public officer in church or state, the activity appropriate to any business or profession; official duty.

Tradesmen . . . going about their *functions.* *Shak.*

3. Power of acting; faculty.

Dark night that from the eye his *function* takes. *Shak.*

4. Exercise of function, action; activity; doing, performance. *Obs. or R.* "*Function* is smothered in surmise." *Shak.*

5. *Eccl.* A religious ceremony, esp. one of a particularly impressive and elaborate character.

6. A public or social ceremony or gathering; a festivity or entertainment, esp. one somewhat formal.

At this *function*, which is our chief social event *W. D. Howells.*

7. Profession, occupation; office; as, the clerical *function*; also, *Obs.*, body or class of persons of one trade or profession.

8. *Math.* A magnitude so related to another magnitude that to values of the latter there correspond values of the former. Either magnitude is a function of the other, but the one whose values are observed or arbitrarily assigned is called *argument* or *independent variable.* A magnitude may be a function of any number of *arguments.* Thus the surface and volume of a sphere are functions of its radius; the velocity of sound is a function of the elasticity, etc., of the air. In algebra, any expression involving x is a function of x, as x^n, a^x, $\log x$, $\sin x$.

9. Any quality, trait, or fact so related to another that it is dependent upon and varies with that other.

The position of the prime minister is a *function* of the British Constitution. *B Bosanquet.*

function of limited variation, *Math.*, a function the sum of all whose changes of value, all counted positive, for a definite range of value of the argument, is finite.

func'tion (fŭnk'shŭn), *v. i.*; -TIONED (-shŭnd); -TION-ING. To fulfill a function; to act; operate; work; as, the engines failed to *function*; the heart should *function* regularly.

func'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with, a function or functions.

2. *Biol.* Performing its regular function; as, a *functional* organ, as distinguished from a rudimentary or abortive one. **functional determinant,** *Math.*, one whose constituents are partial derivatives of one set of variables as to another set, each row containing derivatives of only one variable, and each column derivatives as to only one variable. See JACOBIAN. — **f. disease,** *Med.*, a disease of which the symptoms cannot be referred to any organic lesion or change of structure; — opposed to *organic disease.* — **f. equation,** *Math.*, an equation determining or characterizing not a magnitude, but a functional operator, as $F^2 = -1$. — **f. unity.** See UNITY.

func'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Functional state, quality, or relation; specif., *Math.*, the general relation of function and argument subsisting between two magnitudes (see FUNCTION).

func'tion-a-ry (fŭnk'shŭn-ȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *fonctionnaire.*] One that serves in a certain function; esp., one charged with the performance of a function; as, a public *functionary.* — **func'tion-a-rism** (-ȧ-rĭz'm), *n*

func'tion-a-ry, *a.* Functional.

func'tion-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; FUNC'TION-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd), FUNC'TION-AT'ING. To perform a function; to act, operate; as, this does not *functionate.* — **func'tion-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

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ful-min'e-ous (fŭl-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fulmineus*, fr. *fulmen* thunderbolt.] Fulminous.

ful'ness. Var. of FULLNESS.

ful-sam'ic, *a.* Fulsome. *Obs.*

ful'sum. Fulsome. *Ref. Sp.*

fulth (*dial.* fōōlth), *n.* Fullness. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fulthe † FILTH.

ful'-tide'. Var of FULL-TIDE.

Ful'ton's Fol'ly (fōōl'tŭnz). The Clermont, the first steamboat built by Fulton in America, which began steam navigation by its trip in 1807 from New York to Albany; — so called in derision. [*Obs.*]

ful'tum, *n.* [AS.] Help; helper.

fuluhte. † FULLOUGHT.

fulve, *a.* [L. *fulvus.*] Fulvous. *Obs.*

ful'vid (fŭl'vĭd), *a.* [LL. *fulvidus*, fr. L. *fulvus*] Fulvous. *Rare* — **ful'vid-ness,** *n. Rare.*

ful'wa (fōōl'wȧ), *n.* [From a native name.] The mahwa tree.

fulwa butter. See OIL, *Table I.*

fulwe † FULL, to baptize.

ful'yie, ful'zie (fōōl'yĭ; -yĭ; fŭl'zĭ), *n.* [See FOIL leaf.] Formerly, a leaf; now, gold leaf. *Scot.*

ful'yie, ful'zie, *v. t.* [See FOIL to trample.] To foil; injure; defeat. *Obs. Scot.*

ful'yie, ful'zie, *n.* [See FOIL to trample.] Street sweepings; manure. *Scot.*

ful'yie, ful'zie, *v. t.* [See FOIL to defile] To defile. *Obs. Scot.*

fum, *v. n. & t.* [Imitative.] To thrum, as on a fiddle. *Obs.*

fu'ma-rine (fū'mȧ-rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** An alkaloid extracted from fumitory.

fu-ma'rĭ-um (fū-mā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-rĭ-ȧ). [L.] In ancient Roman houses, a room for drying wood or seasoning wine in. [FOUMART.]

fu'mart. Obs. or Scot. var. of *fu'ma-ryl* (fū'mȧ-rĭl), *n.* [*fumaric* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical, $C_2H_2(CO)_2$, of fumaric acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

fu'ma-to-ry. † FUMITORY.

fum'bl. Fumble. *Ref. Sp.*

fum'bld. Fumbled. *Rer. Sp.*

fum'bler, *n.* One who fumbles.

fume'less, *a.* See -LESS.

fum'bling-ly, *adv.* of FUMBLING.

fum'er (fūm'ẽr), *n.* One who fumes. [*Obs.*]

fu'mer-ell, *n. Arch.* A femerell.

fu'met (fū'mĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *fumier* dung, OF. *femer*, fr. L. *fimus* dung.] The dung of deer *Obs. or Archaic.*

fu'me-tere. † FUMITORY.

fume'wort' (fūm'wûrt'), *n.* The fumitory.

fu'mid, *a.* [L. *fumidus*, fr. *fumus* smoke. See FUME] Smoky; vaporous. — **fu-mid'i-ty, fu'mid-ness,** *n. All Obs.*

fu'mi-duct' (fū'mĭ-dŭkt'), *n.* Also **fu'me-duct'.** [L. *fimus* + E. *duct.*] Outlet for smoke.

fu'mier, *n.* [OF.] Smoke. *Obs.*

fu-mif'er-ous (fū-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fumifer*; *fumus* smoke + *ferre* to bear.] Producing smoke. *Rare.*

fu-mif'u-gist (-ū-jĭst), *n.* [L. *fumus* smoke + *fugare* to put to flight.] One that drives away smoke or fumes. *Rare.*

fu'mi-fy, *v. t.* To fumigate. *Obs.*

fu'mi-gant (fū'mĭ-gănt), *a.* [L. *fumigans*, p. pr.] Fuming *Rare.*

—*n.* A thing that emits fumes.

fum'i-ly (fūm'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of FUMY. [FUMING.]

fum'ing-ly (-ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of FUMING.

fum'ish (fūm'ĭsh), *a.* Smoky; causing fumes; also, choleric. — **fum'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **fum'ish-ness,** *n. All Obs.*

fu'mish-ing, *n.* [Cf. F. *fumer*, OF. also *femer*, to manure.] Fumet; dung of deer. *Obs.*

fum'mel (*dial.* fōōm'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. FUNNEL in this sense.] A funnel, or hinny. *Dial. Eng.*

fum'mel, fum'mie. Scot. vars. of WHEMMEL. [Fumous.

fu-mose' (fū-mōs'; fū'mōs), *a.* [L. *fumosus.*] *Obs.* 1. Quality of having or emitting fumes.

2. Fumes, as of drink. *Chaucer.*

fum'ous-ly, *adv.* of FUMOUS.

fun (fŭn), *n.* [Jap.] See WEIGHT.

fun (fŭn). Var. of FEN. See MEASURE, WEIGHT.

fun'ish (fŭn'ĭsh), *a.* Fun. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. and p. p. of FIND.

fun. Scot. var. of WHIN, furze.

fu-nam'bu-lant (fū-năm'bū-lănt), *n.* A funambulist *Obs*

fu-nam'bu-lic (-lĭk), *a.* Funambulatory. *Rare.*

Fu-na'rĭ-a'ce-æ (fū-nā'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of acrocarpous mosses of about 6 genera, typified by *Funaria.* — **fu-na'rĭ-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

func'tion-al-ize, *v. t.* To assign to some function or office. *Rare*

func'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of FUNCTIONAL.

func'tion-a-rism (fŭnk'shŭn-ȧ-

fund (fŭnd), *n.* [F. *fond* bottom, foundation, *fonds* fund, both fr. OF. *jonz* bottom, fr. (assumed) LL. *fundus*, neut., for L. *fundus*, masc., bottom, ground, foundation, piece of land. See FOUND to establish.] **1.** Bottom; foundation; groundwork, basis. *Obs.*
2. An accumulation or deposit of resources from which supplies are or may be drawn; a store, a more or less permanent stock or supply; as, a *fund* of wisdom or good sense, — formerly used also of material things.
An inexhaustible *fund* of stories *Macaulay*
3. A sum of money, esp. one the principal or interest of which is appropriated or devoted to a specific object, as the carrying on of some commercial undertaking; stock or capital; as, the *fund* of a bank or ecclesiastical society; a pension *fund*; a *fund* for the maintenance of lectures or poor students; *pl.*, money and negotiable paper immediately or readily convertible into cash; available pecuniary resources; as, a bank's *funds*; to be out of *funds*.
4. Money systematically collected to meet the expenses of some specified object; a portion of revenue pledged for a particular debt or debts. *Obs. or Hist. Eng.*
5. *pl.* Commonly with *the:* The stock of a national debt, public securities; evidences of money lent to government, for which interest is paid at prescribed intervals; — called also *the public funds*. *Eng.*
6. *Print.* A font. *Obs.*

fund, *v. t.;* FUND'ED; FUND'ING. **1.** To provide and appropriate a fund or permanent revenue to pay the interest of; to make permanent provision of resources (as by a pledge of customs revenue) for discharging the interest or principal of; as, to *fund* government notes.
2. To convert into a more or less permanent debt bearing regular interest; as, to *fund* the floating debt.
3. To place in a fund or store; to accumulate; to store up.
4. To invest (money) in the funds. *Eng.*
5. To provide funds or means for carrying on; to finance; as, to *fund* an enterprise.

fun'da-ment (fŭn'dȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *fundament*, *fondement*, OF. *fundement*, *fondement*, F *fondement*, fr. L. *fundamentum* foundation, fr. *fundare* to lay the bottom, to found, fr. *fundus* bottom. See FUND.]
1. Foundation. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. The part of the body on which one sits; the buttocks; specif., *Anat.*, the anus.
3. = ANLAGE.

fun'da-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *fondamental.*]
1. Of or pertaining to the foundation or basis; serving for the foundation. Hence: Essential, as an element, principle, or law; important; original; elementary; primary; basal; as, a *fundamental* truth; a *fundamental* axiom.
The *fundamental* reasons of this war. *Shak.*
2. Of or pertaining to the foundation of a building. *Obs.*
3. *Geol.* Situated at the bottom; being or constituting the lowest formation; basal; as, the *fundamental* rock.
4. *Music.* Having the root in the bass; — said of a chord or its position.
5. Of or pert. to the fundament, or buttocks. *Humorous.*
Syn. — See RADICAL.
fundamental bass (bās), *Music*, the root note of a chord; the generating tone of a series of harmonics; a bass formed of the roots or fundamental tones of the chords. — **f. circle, f. sphere,** *Math.*, the circle or sphere that returns into itself under a Fuchsian (or hyperfuchsian) transformation. — **f. colors** *or* **colours,** primary colors. See COLOR. — **f. complex,** *Geol*, a widespread complex series of highly metamorphic rock, regarded as the foundation of the geological column, — nearly synonymous with *Archæan*. — **F. Constitutions,** *Amer. Hist.*, an elaborate scheme of government prepared for the colony of Carolina, which had been granted in 1663 to Albemarle, Shaftesbury, Clarendon, and several others as proprietors. The philosopher John Locke was employed to draw this up, but the constitutions as completed are ascribed by a contemporary to Shaftesbury. Three orders of nobility, — landgraves, caciques, and barons, — with landed estates, were provided for, the eldest of the proprietors was to be the superior, with the title of palatine, and the people were to be serfs. A complex system of courts was to be established, and a legislature capable on nonagreement of being resolved into four chambers according to the orders in its composition. The scheme was never to any great extent operative and was abandoned in 1693. — **f. equations of a surface,** *Math*, three partial differential equations connecting the six fundamental magnitudes of a surface. — **f. magnitudes of a surface,** *Math.*, the six magnitudes denoted by E, F, G, D, D', D'', where $E=\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\right)^2$, $G=\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)^2$, $F=\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\cdot\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}+\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}\cdot\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}+\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\cdot\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$, and D, D', D'' are fractions with the denominator $\sqrt{EG-F^2}$, the numerators being determinants whose first rows are pure 2d derivatives of x, y, z as to u, as to v, and mixed 2d derivatives as to u and v, the other rows being the first derivatives of x, y, and z as to u and v. — **f. region,** *Math.*, any of the congruent interchangeable portions into which a plane is divided by the operations of a group, the points in any two such regions being in one-to-one correspondence for any operation of the group, and no two points in the same region being interchangeable by any operation of the group. — **f. relation,** *Math.*, the inclusion of one class completely in another, denoted by $\prec\!\!\prec$; as, $x \prec\!\!\prec y$ means that every element of x is also an element of y. — **f. right.** *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*, *adj.* — **f. sequence,** any progression or regression that belongs to a given series (Cantor's *Fundamentalreihe*). — **f. spiral.** *Bot.* = GENETIC SPIRAL. — **f. tissue,** *Bot.*, the primary, essentially undifferentiated, parenchymatous tissue forming the greater part of the initial plant body. The whole tissue of the lower plants may be considered fundamental tissue, and in the higher plants it includes all tissues not belonging to the tegumentary or vascular systems, such as the pith, pulp of leaves and fruits, etc

fun'da-men'tal (fŭn'dȧ-mĕn'tăl), *n.* **1.** A principle, rule, law, or article, which serves as the groundwork of a system; essential part; as, the *fundamentals* of the Christian faith.
2. *Music.* A fundamental bass or tone.

fun'da-men-tal'i-ty (fŭn'dȧ-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being fundamental.

fund'ed (fŭn'dĕd; -dĭd; 151), *p. a.* **1.** Converted into a debt that is (as originally used) permanent or runs for a fixed, usually a considerable, period of time, and bears regular interest; existing in the form of obligations to pay interest, and in the case of bonds the principal also, at certain fixed dates; as, a *funded* debt.
This expression [*funded* debt] was originally used as a description of debt, the service of which was secured by a special fund (e. g., the produce of a certain tax), but gradually the meaning acquired by the term was that of debt raised for permanent purposes and either repayable at a distant date or not repayable at any definite date. . . . The *funded* debts of most or all (i. e., other than British) countries are nominally repayable at fixed dates either gradually, by yearly purchases or drawings, the funds being supplied by a regular sinking fund, or by simultaneous repayment of the whole issue. *Dict. of Pol. Econ*
2. Invested in the funds, as, *funded* property. *Eng.*
3. Forming, or accumulated into, a fund or store, stored up.

fund'er (fŭn'dẽr), *n.* One who favors the funding of a debt or debts or the payment of indebtedness by means of a sinking fund; esp., in Virginia, in 1878 and for some years thereafter, one of those who advocated the funding and paying of the State debt, in opposition to the readjusters.

fun'di (fŭn'dĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. the native name.] A tropical African grass (*Paspalum exile*) cultivated by the natives of the west coast for its seed, which resembles millet.

fund'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FUND.
funding system, a system of finance by which a debt is funded, specif., and usually, the system of converting a floating or short-time debt, or esp. a number of different debts, into one that is payable either at a distant date (usually with an option to the debtor to redeem after a certain time) or at no definite date, and that bears a fixed interest.

fun'dus (fŭn'dŭs), *n.* [L., bottom.] **1.** *Rom. & Civil Law.* Land.
2. *Anat.* The bottom or base of (or part opposite the aperture of) the internal surface of a hollow organ. The *fundus* of the stomach is the greater curvature, that of the bladder the lower back part, that of the uterus the large upper end, that of the eye the part opposite the pupil.

fu-ne'bri-al (fū-nē'brĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *funebris* belonging to a funeral, fr. *funus* funeral.] Funereal. *Now Rare.*

fu'ner-al (fū'nẽr-ăl), *n.* [LL. *funeralia*, prop. neut. pl. of *funeralis* of a funeral, fr. L. *funus*, *funeris*, funeral: cf. F. *funérailles*, OF. also *funeraille*.] **1.** The rites used in the disposition of a dead human body, whether such disposition be by interment, burning, or otherwise; esp., the ceremony or solemnization of interment; obsequies; burial.
King James his *funerals* were performed very solemnly in the collegiate church at Westminster. *Fuller.*
2. Hence, specif.: **a** The procession attending the burial of the dead; the show and accompaniments of an interment.
"The long *funerals*." *Pope.* **b** A funeral sermon. *Obs.*
Mr. Giles Lawrence preached his *funerals* *South*
c Death. *Obs.* **d** A grave. *Obs* **e** A monument. *Obs.*
☞ The plural form, *funerals*, was formerly common in the senses of the singular. Cf. OBSEQUY.

fu'ner-al, *a.* [LL. *funeralis* · cf. OF. *funeral.* See FUNERAL, *n.*] Pert. to a funeral; used at the burial of the dead; befitting a funeral; as, *funeral* honors; a *funeral* benefit. Also, *Obs. or R.*, funereal. — **funeral pile,** a pyre.

fu'ner-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *funerarius.* See FUNERAL, *n.*] Pertaining to, or associated with, a funeral or burial.

fu-ne're-al (fū-nē'rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *funereus*, fr. *funus* a funeral.] Suiting a funeral; pertaining to burial; sad and solemn; dismal; mournful; as, a *funereal* countenance.

fu-nest' (fū-nĕst'), *a.* [L. *funestus*, fr. *funus* a funeral, destruction: cf. F. *funeste.*] Portentous; lamentable; doleful. *Rare.* "*Funest* and direful deaths." *Coleridge.*

fun'gate (fŭn'gāt), *v. i.;* FUN'GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd); FUN'GATING (-gāt-ĭng). *Med.* To assume a fungous form; to undergo granulation rapidly; as, a *fungating* sore.

fun'gi (fŭn'jī), *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** *pl.* of FUNGUS.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A primary division of thallophytic plants, including those destitute of chlorophyll, and reproducing mainly by means of asexual spores, which are developed in various ways. The Fungi are all saprophytic or parasitic in habit, and appear to have originated by degeneration from various algæ. They are commonly divided into three classes: the Phycomycetes, in which sexual reproduction often occurs, the Ascomycetes, and the Basidiomycetes. A number of forms whose complete life history is unknown are grouped as the Fungi Imperfecti The Myxomycetes, or slime molds, are usually classed in a distinct phylum. See FUNGUS and the names of the above classes in the Vocabulary. Cf. also THALLOPHYTA.

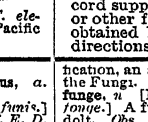
Fungia (*F. elegans*) of Pacific Coast. 1/3

Fun'gi-a (fŭn'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fungus* mushroom.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large simple stony corals; — so called because their skeleton is usually flat and circular, with radiating plates, like the gills of a mushroom. It is the type of a family, *Fungiidæ*, syn. *Fungidæ*, some of which form small colonies. — **fun'gian** (fŭn'jĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

fun'gi-bil'i-ty (fŭn'jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being fungible.
Profoundly convinced of the *fungibility* and pliability of mankind, he [Jeremy Bentham] was but too ready to draw a code for England . . . at the shortest notice. *Encyc. Brit.*

fun'gi-ble (fŭn'jĭ-b'l), *n.*, usually in *pl.* [LL. (*res*) *fungibiles*, fr. L. *fungi* to discharge. "Called *fungibiles*, *quia una alterius vice fungitur.*" *John Taylor* (1755). Cf. FUNCTION.] A thing that is fungible; specif., *Law*, a thing of a class or kind such that one individual or part may be used in place of any other individual or equal part in satisfaction of an obligation. The classification is important with reference to the rights of the borrower in the contract of mutuum (which see), the usufructuary of goods that perish or are alienated in the using, etc.

fun'gi-ble, *a.* **1** *Law.* Of such a kind or nature that one specimen or part may be used in place of another specimen or equal part in the satisfaction of an obligation; — applied, in the Civil law and various Civil-law systems, and in jurisprudence, to things that in general are estimated in number, weight, or measure, and cannot be used except by permanently appropriating them, as in consumption or alienation. See FUNGIBLE, *n.*
2. Interchangeable; capable of mutual substitution.
Leibnitz expressed this by rather an odd phrase, borrowed from the Roman law itself, calling them [the writers of the Pandects] *fungible* persons *John Austin.*
3 *Econ.* Capable of continued or prolonged use, as a house. *Obs. or Hist.*

fun'gi-cide' (fŭn'jĭ-sīd'), *n.* [*fungus* + *-cide*] Any substance that destroys fungi. — **fun'gi-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

fun'gi-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*fungus* + *-form.*] Shaped like a fungus or mushroom.
fungiform papillæ, *Anat.*, numerous small eminences having a narrowed base on the upper surface of the tongue.

Fun'gi Im'per-fec'ti (fŭn'jī ĭm'pẽr-fĕk'tī), *pl.* [L. *imperfecti* imperfect.] *Bot.* A large and heterogeneous group of fungi of which the complete life history is not known. Some of them undoubtedly represent the conidial stages of various ascomycetes, others may be thus connected but fail to produce ascospores, and still others are perhaps perfect forms whose relations have not yet been determined. The group is divided for convenience into the orders Sphæropsidales, Melanconiales, and Moniliales.

fun'gin (fŭn'jĭn), *n.* [L. *fungus* mushroom.] *Chem.* A variety of cellulose found in the cell walls of fungi.

fun'goid (fŭn'goid), *a.* [*fungus* + *-oid.*] Resembling, or characteristic of, a fungus, fungal — *n.* A fungus.

fun-gos'i-ty (fŭn-gŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *fungosité*, *fongosité.*] Fungous excrescence.

fun'gous (fŭn'gŭs), *a.* [L. *fungosus.*] **1.** Pertaining or relating to a fungus or the fungi.
2. Of the texture of a fungus; spongy. *Obs. or R.*
3. Growing or springing up suddenly, as a fungus does, and not substantial or durable.

fun'gus (fŭn'gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. FUNGI (fŭn'jī), E. FUNGUSES (fŭn'gŭs-ĕz; -ĭz, 151). [L., a mushroom; perh. akin to a doubtful Gr. σφόγγος sponge, for σπόγγος: cf. F. *fongus*, *fungus.* Cf. SPONGE.] **1.** Any of a group of thallophytic plants known as the Fungi, comprising the molds, mildews, rusts, smuts, mushrooms, toadstools, puffballs, and the allies of each. Fungi range in size from the microscopic cells of the yeast plant to the highly organized body of a mushroom often of considerable size and extent. The vegetative system consists of septate or unseptate filaments called *hyphæ* which collectively form the *mycelium*. The spores are produced in various ways, often in sporophores of definite structure; in some groups several different types of spores are developed. See FUNGI.
2. *Med.* A morbid spongy growth; esp., a mass of morbid spongy granulations.

fun'gused (fŭn'gŭst), *a.* Having a fungous growth.
fungus gall. *Bot.* A malformation produced in a plant by the attack of a parasitic fungus.
fungus gnat, *or* **fungus midge,** any of the numerous small nematocerous gnats constituting the family Mycetophilidæ. Their larvæ commonly live in fungi.

fun'gus-y (fŭn'gŭs-ĭ), *a.* Having a fungous growth or disease.

fu'ni-cle (fū'nĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis* cord, rope.] **1.** A small cord; a funiculus.
2. *Bot.* **a** The stalk of an ovule. **b** In certain fungi of the family Nidulariaceæ, the hyphal cord attaching the peridiolum to the peridium.

fu-nic'u-lar (fū-nĭk'ū-lar), *a.* **1.** Consisting of a small cord or fiber.
2. Pertaining to, or dependent on, the tension of a cord.
3. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to, like, or consisting of, a funiculus or funiculi.
funicular action, *Mech.*, the force or action exerted by a rope in drawing together the supports to which its ends are fastened, when acted upon by forces applied in a direction transverse to the rope, as in the archer's bow. — **f. cord,** the umbilical cord. — **f. curve,** a catenary. — **f. machine,** *Mech.*, an apparatus, consisting in its usual form of a string passed over two pulleys and tautened by weights at its ends, supporting one or more weights in the span between the pulleys. It is used for demonstrating certain important theorems on the equilibrium of forces in statics. — **f. polygon.** *Mech.* **a** The polygonal figure assumed by a cord supported at its extremities, and sustaining weights or other forces at different points. **b** A closed diagram obtained by drawing, in the compartments between the directions of the forces and reactions that keep a beam in

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rĭz'm), *n.* Administration by functionaries; officialism. *Rare.*
func'tion-ize, *v. i.* To function.
func'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
‖ **func'tus of-fi'ci-o** (fŭnk'tŭs ŏ-fĭsh'ĭ-ō), [L.] Having performed his office or duty; hence, out of office.
fund. † FOUND, *v.*
fund. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. and p. p. of FIND.
fund'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
fun'dal (fŭn'dăl), *a. Anat.* Pert. to a fundus. [tion. *Obs.*
fun-da'men, *n.* [L.] Foundation.
fun'da-men'tal-ly, *adv* of FUNDAMENTAL. [-NESS]
fun'da-men'tal-ness, *n.* See
fundamentive, *a.* Primary. *Obs.*
‖ **fun'da-men'tum di-vi'si-o'nis** (dĭ-vĭzh'ĭ-ō'nĭs). [L.] *Logic.* Principle of division; the principle according to which coördinate species are distinguished from one another.
‖ **fun'da-men'tum re-la'ti-o'nis** (rē-lā'shĭ-ō'nĭs). [L.] *Logic.* Principle of relation; the principle or character of connection on which is based a judgment or determination of relativity.
fun-da'tion. † FOUNDATION.
fun'da-tive, *a.* Tending to found. *Obs.*
fun'da-to'ri-al, *a.* [L. *fundare* to found.] Pertaining to a founder, or establisher. *Rare.*
fundement. † FUNDAMENT.
fun'den. Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of FIND.
fund'holder (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* One who has money invested in the public funds.
fun'di-ble, *n.* [From L. *fundere* to pour.] A vessel used in pouring. *Obs.*
fun'di-form, *a.* [L. *funda* sling + *-form.*] *Anat.* Shaped like a loop or sling
fun'dle. † FINDAL.
fund'less, *a.* See -LESS.
fund'ling. † FOUNDLING.
fund'mon'ger (fŭnd'mŭng'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in public funds. *R.*
— **fund'mon'ger-ing,** *n. R.*
Fun'du-lus (fŭn'dū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fundus* bottom.] *Zoöl.* A genus of carnivorous cyprinodont fishes including the common killifishes. It is made the type of a subfamily, **Fun'du-li'næ** (-lĭ'nē). — **fun'duline** (-lĭn; -lĭn; 183), *a.* [FUNDI.]
fun-dun'gi (fŭn-dŭn'gĭ), *n.* =
‖ **fun'dus em'phy-teu'ti-ca'ri-us.** [L.] *Civil Law.* Land held under an emphyteusis.
fu'ne-bral. † FUNEBRIAL.
‖ **fu'ne'bre** (fū'nĕ'br'), *a.* [F.] Funeral; funereal, sad.
fu-ne'bri-ous, fu'ne-brous, *a.* Funereal. *Obs.*
funel, *n.* [OF., dim. fr. L. *funis.*] A rope. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
fu'ner-al-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
fu'ner-al-ly, *adv.* With funeral rites. *Obs.*
fu'ner-ate, *v. t.* [L. *funeratus*, p. p. of *funerare.*] To bury with funeral rites. *Obs.* — **fu'ner-a'tion,** *n. Obs.* [REAL.
fu-ne're-al-ly, *adv.* of FUNEREAL.
fu-nest'al, fu-nest'ous, *a.* Funest. *Obs.*
fun-ga'ceous (fŭn-gā'shŭs), *a Bot.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a fungus.
fun'gal (fŭn'găl), *a. Bot.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, a fungus or the Fungi. — *n.* A fungus.
Fun-ga'les (fŭn-gā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the Fungi.
funge, *n* [L. *fungus:* cf. OF. *fonge.*] A fungus; blockhead; dolt. *Obs* [HWANG.
Fung-hwang. Var. of FÊNG-
Fun'gi (fŭn'jĭ) mushroom: cf. F. *fungique*, *fongique.*] Of or pertaining to fungi, or mushrooms.
fun-gic'o-lous (fŭn-jĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [*fungus* + *-colous.*] Living in or on fungi.
Fun'gi-dæ (fŭn'jĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See FUNGIA.
fun'gi-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *fungi* perform + *-fy.*] To function. *Obs.*
Fun-gi'i-dæ (fŭn-jĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See FUNGIA.
fun-gil'li-form (-jĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *fungillus*, dim of L. *fungus* + *-form.*] Shaped like a small fungus. *Rare.*
fun'gi-nous (fŭn'jĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *funginus.*] Fungous *Obs or R.*
fun'gite (-jīt), *n.* [L. *fungus* mushroom.] *Paleon.* A fossil fungian coral.
fun-giv'o-rous (fŭn-jĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *fungus* + *-vorous.*] *Zoöl.* Eating fungi; — said of certain insects, snails, etc.
fun'go, *n.* [Cf. It. *fungo.*] A fungus. *Obs.*
fun-gol'o-gy (fŭn-gŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [A hybrid word from *fungus* + *-logy.*] Mycology. — **fun'go-log'i-cal** (fŭn'gō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **fun-gol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
fun'gose (fŭn'gōs; fŭn-gōs'), *a.* Fungous.
fung-shui. Var. of FÊNG-SHUI.
fungus cellulose. = FUNGIN.
fungus tinder. Punk; amadou.
fu'nic (fū'nĭk), *a. Anat.* Funicular. *Rare.*

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equilibrium, a series of lines parallel to the lines joining an arbitrary pole and the intersections of the sides (corresponding to these compartments) of the force polygon for the beam; — called also *Culmann's diagram*. If an ordinate is drawn from any point of the beam across the figure, the portion intercepted by the funicular polygon is equal, according to a determinable scale, to the bending moment at that point of the beam. **c** A similar diagram for any system of forces in equilibrium. — **f. railway**, a cable railway, esp. one ascending a mountain or hill; specif., any form of mountain railway in which the weight of an ascending car is partly or wholly counterbalanced by the weight of a descending car. — **f tissue**, *Zoöl.*, the mesoderm of the zooids of Polyzoa; — so called because it forms more or less definite bands or strands.

fu-nic'u-lar (fū-nĭk'ū-lăr), *n.* A funicular polygon or railway.

fu-nic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Having, or forming, a funiculus.

fu-nic'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LI** (-lī). [L., a little cord. See FUNICLE.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** A cord, band, or bundle of fibers; esp., one of the small bundles of fibers of which large nerves are made up; also, any of certain bands of white matter in the brain. **b** The umbilical cord. **2.** *Zool.* **a** In Polyzoa, a band of mesoblastic tissue extending from the stomach to the body wall. **b** That part of the antenna of an insect situated between the scape and the club. **c** A dorsal ligament connecting the petiole and propodeum of certain Hymenoptera. **3.** *Bot.* A funicle.

‖ **fu-ni'cu-lus cu'ne-a'tus** (fū-nĭk'ū-lŭs kū'nē-ā'tŭs) [L. *cuneatus* wedge-shaped], *Anat.*, the upward continuation of the column of Burdach in the medulla. — ‖ **f. gra'ci-lis** (grās'ĭ-lĭs) [L. *gracilis* thin, slender], *Anat.*, the upward continuation of the column of Goll in the dorsal median part of the medulla. — **f. of Ro-lan'do** (rō-lăn'dō) (after Luigi *Rolando* (1773–1831), Italian anatomist], a longitudinal prominence on the medulla each side of the funiculus cuneatus. — ‖ **f. sper-ma'ti-cus** (spĕr-măt'ĭ-kŭs) [L.], *Anat.*, the spermatic cord. — ‖ **f. te'res** (tē'rēz) [L. *teres* rounded, smooth], a bundle of fibers belonging in part to the facial nerve, in the floor of the fourth ventricle, causing a projection (the **eminentia teres**) each side of the median line.

fu'ni-form (fū'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *funis* rope, cord + *-form.*] Resembling a cord or rope.

fu'ni-pen'du-lous (-pĕn'dū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *funis* rope, cord + *pendulus* hanging.] Suspended by a rope or cord.

funk (fŭnk), *v. i.*; **FUNKED** (fŭnkt); **FUNK'ING.** [Of uncertain origin; cf. *funk* to kick, also, in dial. use, to shy, kick up the heels, throw the rider (of a horse).] To be frightened and shrink back; to flinch; as, to *funk* at the edge of a precipice; to *funk* in a fight. *Colloq.*

to funk out, to back out in a cowardly fashion. *Colloq.*

funk, *v. t. Colloq.* **1.** To funk at; to flinch at; to shrink from (a thing or person); as, to *funk* a task. **2.** To frighten; to cause to flinch.

funk, *n. Colloq.* **1.** A shrinking back through fear; panic. The horrid panic, or *funk* (as the men of Eton call it). *De Quincey.*

That Sahib 's nigh mad with *funk!* *Kipling.*

2. One who funks; a shirk; a coward.

fun'nel (fŭn'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *fonel*, prob. through OF. fr. L. *fundibulum*, *infundibulum*, funnel, fr *infundere* to pour in; *in* in + *fundere* to pour; cf. Pr. *founil*, *enfounilh*, funnel, Armor. *founil*. See FUSE, *v. t.*] **1.** A vessel of the shape of a hollow cone, with a tube at the point, through which liquids, powders, etc., may be run into another vessel.

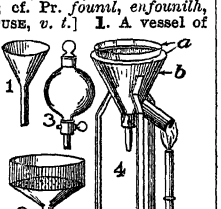

Funnels. 1 Common Glass Form. 2 Buchner. 3 Separatory. 4 Hot Water. *a* Glass Funnel, *b* Copper Water Jacket.

2. Something funnel-shaped; esp., a conical part or passage; as: **a** *Founding.* A running gate. **b** *Zoöl.* An infundibulum; esp, in cephalopods, the swimming funnel (which see). **c** An outlet as from a pond, with a net spread like a funnel, for trapping wild fowl.

3. A flue, or passageway for air, light, smoke, or vapor, as in a chimney; a smokestack, esp. of a steamship.

4. An iron band, as one encircling a harpoon; specif., *Naut.*, a band around the tops of upper masts, around which the rigging fits.

Funnel-form Corolla.

funnel box. *Mining.* An inverted pyramidal box for sorting pulverized ore according to fineness by an upward current of water.

funnel cloud. *Meteor.* In a tornado, the funnel-shaped cloud that hangs below the greater thundercloud mass.

fun'neled, fun'nelled (fŭn'ĕld), *a.* Having a funnel or funnels, or semblance of a funnel.

fun'nel-form' (fŭn'ĕl-fôrm'), *a. Bot.* Having the form of a funnel; expanding gradually from the bottom upward, as the corolla of the common morning-glory.

funnel tube. A long (usually glass) tube having a funnel top, used esp. in chemical work to pour liquid into an apparatus. When the top is shaped like the head of a thistle, the tube is also called a *thistle tube.*

Funnel Tubes. *a* Thistle Top.

funnel twister. A European weevil (*Rhynchites betulæ*) that rolls birch leaves into curious funnel-shaped nests.

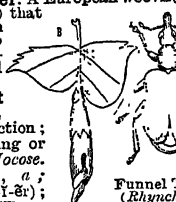

Funnel Twister (*Rhynchites betulæ*). *A* Beetle; × 4. *B* Funnel made of a part of a Birch Leaf. (½)

fun'ny (-ĭ), *a.*; **FUN'NI-ER** (-ĭ-ẽr); **FUN'NI-EST.** [From FUN.] **1.** Droll; comical; amusing; laughable. **2.** Strange; queer; odd. *Colloq.*

Syn. — Comical; amusing; laughable. See LAUGHABLE.

funny bone. See CRAZY BONE. — **f. business**, tricky, fraudulent, or dishonest business. *Slang.*

fur (fûr), *n.* [ME. *furre*, prob. fr the v. *Of. E. D.* See FUR, *v.*] **1.** A strip or piece of the dressed pelt of any of certain animals, as the sable, ermine, or fur seal, or one or more of such pelts, worn as a trimming or lining to a garment for warmth or ornament, or as a mark of office or state, or badge of certain university degrees, hence, such a dressed pelt or pelts as a material for trimmings, linings, or garments.

2. An article of clothing made of, or trimmed or lined with, fur; esp., a fur collar or tippet, as, a set of *furs*

3. The hairy covering or coat of a mammal when fine, soft, and growing thick on the skin; — distinguished from ordinary hair, which is coarser, less thickly placed, and commonly longer (cf. WOOL). Many animals, as the fur seals, have, in addition to and scattered through the soft fur, coarse hairs which are removed before the pelt is used.

4. *pl.* The skins of such animals with the fur, peltry, as, a cargo of *furs.*

5. *Her.* Any of several patterns or diapers used as tinctures. See TINCTURE.

6. Furred animals; as, to hunt *fur.*

7. Any coating resembling or suggesting fur; as: **a** A coat of morbid matter on the tongue. **b** The soft, downy covering on the skin of a peach. **c** The deposit formed on the interior of boilers and other vessels by hard water. **d** The furry coating on lumber after sawing.

8. *Arch.* A piece of wood nailed on a bent rafter, of such a shape as to bring it up flush and level. Cf. FURRING, *n.*, 5.

fur, *v. t.*, **FURRED** (fûrd); **FUR'RING.** [ME. *furren*, OF. *forrer*, F. *fourrer*, fr. OF. *fuerre*, *forre*, sheath, case, of G. origin, cf. OHG. *fuotar* lining, case, G. *futter*, akin to Icel. *fōðr* lining, Goth. *fōdr* scabbard; cf. Skr. *pātra* receptacle. Cf. FOREL, FOTHER, *v. t.*] **1.** To line, face, cover, or clothe with fur; as, *furred* robes.

2. To cover with morbid matter, as the tongue.

3. To remove fur, or scale, from (a boiler or the like).

4. *Arch.* To apply furring to; to support on furring; — often with *down*, *out*, *up*; as, to *fur* down a ceiling, that is, to suspend it on furring some distance below the joists; to *fur* up a roof. See FURRING, *n.*, 5.

fur, *v. i.* To become furred, as a boiler with scale, a tongue with morbid matter, etc.

fu-ra'cious (fū-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *furax*, *-racis*, thievish, from *fur* thief.] Given to theft; thievish. *Rare.* — **fu-ra'cious-ness, fu-rac'i-ty** (fū-răs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.*

fu'ra-zane (fū'rā-zān), *n.* [*fur*(*azo-*)*ane.*] *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical cyclic compound, CH·N·O·N:CH, one of the furodiazoles; also, a derivative of the same.

fur'be-low (fûr'bĕ-lō), *n.* [Cf. F. dial. *farbala*, equiv. to F. *falbala*, It. *falbalà.*] **1.** A plaited or gathered flounce on a woman's garment; hence, any showy or fussy trimming. **2.** One of the sea tangles (*Laminaria bulbosa*). *Dial. Eng.*

fur'be-low, *v. t.*; **FUR'BE-LOWED** (-lōd); **FUR'BE-LOW'ING.** To put a furbelow or furbelows on; to ornament.

fur'bish (fûr'bĭsh), *v. t.*; **FUR'BISHED** (-bĭsht); **FUR'BISHING.** [ME *forbischen*, OF. *forbir*, *furbir*, *fourbir*, F. *fourbir*, fr. OHG. *furban* to clean. See 2d -ISH.] To rub or scour to brightness; to clean; burnish; to cause to look fresh; to renovate; as, to *furbish* a sword or a room.

Furbish new the name of John a Gaunt. *Shak.*

Syn. — See POLISH.

fur'cate (fûr'kāt), *a.* [L. *furca* fork. See FORK.] Forked; branching like a fork; as, *furcate* twigs. — **fur'cate-ly,** *adv.*

fur'cate (fûr'kāt), *v. t.*; **FUR'CAT-ED** (-kāt-ĕd); **FUR'CATING** (-kāt-ĭng). [L. *furca* fork.] To branch like a fork.

fur-ca'tion (fûr-kā'shŭn), *n.* A branching like a fork; also, a branch of something forklike.

fur-cel'late (fûr-sĕl'āt), *a.* [Dim. fr. *furcate.*] Minutely or slightly furcate, or forked.

Fur-cræ'a (-krē'*a*), *n.* [NL., after Antoine François de *Fourcroy*, French chemist.] *Bot.* A small genus of amaryllidaceous plants, natives of the warmer parts of America, esp. Mexico, and distinguished from *Agave* by the swollen bases of the filaments. Several species yield valuable fibers; that of *F. gigantea*, the giant lily, is the cabuya; that of *F cubensis* is the cajun.

fur'cu-la (fûr'kū-*la*), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [L., a forked prop, dim. of *furca* a fork.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A forked process or structure, esp. the wishbone, or furculum. **2.** *Embryol.* An elevation on the floor of the pharynx from which the epiglottis develops.

fur'cu-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LA** (-*la*). [NL., dim. of L. *furca* a fork.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A furcula; esp., the wishbone.

fur'fur (fûr'fŭr), *n.*; *pl.* **FUR'FU-RES** (-fū-rēz). [L.] Scurf; dandruff; *pl.*, scurfy particles.

fur'fu-ra'ceous (-fū-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *furfuraceus.*] Of or like bran or scurf; scurfy; specif., *Bot.*, covered with branlike scales. — **fur'fu-ra'ceous-ly,** *adv.*

fur'fu-ral (fûr'fū-răl) } *n.* [L. *furfur* bran + E.
fur'fu-ral'de-hyde (-răl'dĕ-hīd) } *aldehyde.*] *Org. Chem.* A colorless oily liquid, C_4H_3O CHO, of a pleasant odor, obtained by the distillation of bran, sugar, wood, etc. It is the aldehyde corresponding to pyromucic acid.

fur'fu-rane (fûr'fū-rān), *n.* [L. *furfur* bran.] *Chem.* A colorless oily liquid, C_4H_4O, of peculiar odor, obtained from wood tar by distilling pyromucates with soda lime, and in other ways. It may be regarded as pyrrol in which an oxygen atom replaces the NH group. See PYRROL.

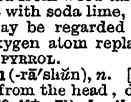
Furfurane.

fur'fu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *furfur* bran, scurf.] Falling of scurf from the head, desquamation.

fur'fu-role (fûr'fū-rōl), **fur'fu-rol** (-rōl), *n.* [L. *furfur* bran + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* Furfural.

fur'fu-ryl (-rĭl), *n.* [L. *furfur* bran + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical C_5H_3O, of which furfurane is the hydride.

fu'ri-bund (fū'rĭ-bŭnd), *a.* [L. *furibundus*, fr. *furere* to rage.] Full of fury; raging, frenzied.

fu'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *furiosus*, fr *furia* rage, fury; cf. F. *furieux.* See FURY.] **1.** Full of, or transported with, passion or fury; showing, or arising from, fury or rage; fierce; frantic; raging, violent; as, a *furious* animal.

2. Moving with violence or impetuosity; moved as if by fury; rushing; violent; as, a *furious* wind or storm.

3. Excessive; extravagant. *An Obs. or Rare Gallicism.*

4. Mad; insane. *Obs. exc. Scots Law.*

Syn. — Impetuous, vehement, boisterous, fierce, turbulent, tumultuous, angry, mad, frantic, frenzied.

Furious Host, in folklore, the Wild Hunt.

— **fu'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **fu'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

furl (fûrl), *v. t.*; **FURLED** (fûrld); **FURL'ING.** [Contr. fr. *furdle*, fr. *fardel* bundle: cf. OF. *fardeler* to pack. See FARDEL; cf. FARL, FURDLE.] **1.** To draw up or gather into close compass; to wrap or roll, as a sail, close to the yard, stay, or mast, or, as a flag, close to or around its staff.

2. To form in curls or wrinkles. *Obs.*

3. To inclose in a furled wrapper. *Rare.*

furl, *v. i.* To curl or fold as in being furled.

furl, *n.* Act of furling, or state of being furled; also, a curl or coil of something furled or rolled up.

fur'long (fûr'lŏng; 205), *n.* [ME. *furlong*, *furlang*, AS. *furlang*, *furlung*, prop., the length of a furrow; *furh* furrow + *lang* long See FURROW; LONG, *a.*] **1.** **a** A measure of length derived from the furrow in an ordinary field, theoretically the side of a square containing ten acres; one eighth of a mile. A *furlong* is now legally one eighth of the statute mile; that is, 40 rods, or 220 yards (201.16 meters). **b** A square furlong; ten acres (404 6 ares).

2. A stadium; hence, a running course. *Obs.*

3. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A boundary upon which the lots about in an uninclosed field; also, a division of such a field. **b** A strip of newly plowed land between main furrows. **c** The direction of furrows in plowed land.

fur'lough (fûr'lō), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *verlof*, fr. a prefix akin to E. *for-* + the root of E. *lief*; akin to Dan. *forlov*, Sw. *förlof*, G. *verlaub* permission. See LIEF, *a.*] **1.** Leave of absence; esp., leave given to a soldier or, sometimes, a government official or employee, to be absent from service for a certain time; also, the document granting leave of absence. In the United States army *furloughs* are given only to enlisted men, officers being given *leaves of absence.* In the United States navy a *furlough* is an extended leave of absence, or a suspension from duty by executive order, on half leave-of-absence pay, given only to an officer.

2. A permit or passport. *Obs.*

fur'lough, *v. t.*; **FUR'LOUGHED** (-lōd); **FUR'LOUGH-ING.** To grant a furlough to; broadly, to allow leave of absence to.

fur'nace (fûr'nĕs), *n.* [ME. *fornax*, *forneis*, OF. *fornais*, *fornaise*, F. *fournaise*, fr. L. *fornax*, or a substituted LL. derivative; cf. L. *furnus* oven, *formus* warm. Cf. WARM.]

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fu'ni-cule (fū'nĭ-kūl), *n.* = FUNICULUS, 2 b.
fu-nic'u-li, *n., pl.* of FUNICULUS.
fu-nic'u-li'tis (fū-nĭk'ū-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *funiculus* spermaticus + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the spermatic cord.
fu-nil'i-form (fū-nĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. as if *funilis*, a., fr. *funis* rope + *-form.*] *Bot.* Like a cord in toughness and flexibility.
fu'nis (fū'nĭs), *n.* [L., a rope.] A cord; specif., *Anat.*, the umbilical cord.
Fun'je (fōōn'jĕ), *n. sing. & pl.* A member of the dominant Negroid race of Sennar, eastern Sudan.
funk (fŭnk), *n.* [ME. *funke* spark, akin to G. *funke*, D. *vonk.*] A spark; also, touchwood; punk. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
funk, *n.* [Cf. OF. *funkier* to emit smoke, or E. *funk* touchwood.] Offensive smell or smoke. *Obs.*
funk, *v. t.* To subject to offensive smell or smoke; also, to smoke, as a pipe. *Slang.*
funk, *v. i.* To emit an offensive smell or smoke. *Slang.*
funk (*dial.* fŭnk, fōōnk), *v. i. & t.* [Dial. also *fung* to beat, kick, to emit a sharp, whizzing sound.] To kick. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
funk, *n.* A kick; also, angry passion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Funk, Peter. See PETER FUNK.
funk'er, *n.* One that funks.
Fun'ki-a (fŭng'kĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., after Heinrich Christian *Funck*, a German.] *Bot.* Syn. of NIOBE.
funk'i-ness, *n.* Timidity. *Slang.*
funk'y, *a.* Panicky; funking; irritable. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.*
fun'nel, *v. t. & i.* To be like a funnel; to feed through a funnel. *Obs*
fun'nel (fŭn'ĕl; fōōn'ĕl), *n.* A hinny. *Dial. Eng.*
fun'ni-ly, *adv.* of FUNNY.
fun'ni-ness (fŭn'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
fun'ny (fŭn'ĭ; fōōn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FUNNIES (-ĭz). A small clinker-built, narrow rowboat. *Eng.*
fun'ny (*Scot.* fōōn'ĭ), *v. i.* [See FOUND to be chilled.] To stiffen or be numb from cold. *Scot.*
funt. † FONT.
funt (fōōnt), *n.* [Russ., fr. G. *pfund.*] See WEIGHT.
funye. † FOIN.
fur. † FIRE.
fur. Obs. pret. of FARE.
fur. Obs. or dial. var. and comparative of FAR. [FIR.]
fur. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
fur, *n.* [Cf. OF. *forre* a sheath, case.] A box in a wheel hub. *R*
fur, *a.* Furze. *Dial. Eng* [*Eng.*]
fur, *n.* Furrow. *Scot. & Dial.*
fur. *Abbr.* Furlong; further.
fu'ra-ca'na. † HURRICANE.
fu'rane (fū'rān), *n* Furfurane.
Fu-ra'va (fōō-rä'va), *n. pl.* Negroes of Darfur, eastern Sudan.
furbery. † FOURBERY.
fur'bish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
fur'bish-er, *n.* [Cf. F. *fourbisseur.*] One who furbishes.
fur'bish-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
fur'bisht. Furbished. *Ref Sp.*
fur'ca (fûr'ka), *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [L.] **a** A fork. **b** A gallows.
fur'cal (fûr'kăl), *a.* [L. *furca* fork.] *Anat.* Forked; furcate.
fur-cif'er-ine (fûr-sĭf'ẽr-ĭn; -ĭn; 183), *a.* [See FURCIFEROUS.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or designating certain small South American deer with simply forked antlers. They have been placed in a subgenus, or genus, *Furcifer* (fûr'sĭ-fẽr).
fur-cif'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *furcifer* yoke bearer, scoundrel; *furca* fork, yoke, fork-shaped instrument of punishment + *ferre* to bear.] 1. *Zoöl.* Having a forked appendage; esp., applied to certain lepidopterous larvæ bearing an osmaterium.
2. Rascally; scandalous. *Rare.*
fur'ci-form (fûr'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*furca* + *-form.*] Forked.
fur'cu-lar (fûr'kū-lăr), *a.* Furcate. [cannel bone. *Obs.*
fur'cule, *n.* [See FURCULA.] The
furd. † CORD.
furde. Obs. pret of FERE, fare.
fur'del, fur'dle (*dial.* fûr'dĕl; fûr'dl), *v. t.* [See FARDEL; cf. FURL.] To fold up; to furl. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fur'der. † FURTHER.
fure. † FIRE. [furrow.
fure. Obs. or dial. var. of FUR,
fure. Obs. pret. of FARE.
fure, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *fōr* a journey.] To bear; to lead. *Obs.*
furelange. † FURLONG.
furelenth. † FURLENGTH.
fur'fu-ram'ide (fûr'fū-răm'ĭd; -ĭd), *n.* Also -id. *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $(C_5H_4O)_2N_2$, formed by action of aqueous ammonia on furfural.
fur'fu-rine (fûr'fū-rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also -rin. *Chem.* A crystalline base, $C_{15}H_{12}O_2N_2$, formed by action of caustic potash on furfuramide. [ceous. *R*
fur'fu-rous (-rŭs), *a.* Furfuraceous.
furgh. † FURROW.
fur'gon (fûr'gŏn), *n.* [F. *fourgon.*] A truggan. *Obs. or R.*
fu'ri-al, *a.* [L. *furialis* + cf. OF. *furial.*] Furious; raging; tormenting. *Obs.*
fu'ri-ant (fōō'rĭ-ănt), *n.* [Deriv. of L. *furians*, p. pr.] *Music.* A fiery, impetuous movement; — a term made current in the literature of music by Dvořák.
fu'ri-bun'dal (fū'rĭ-bŭn'dăl), *a.* Furibund. *Obs.*
furicane. fu'ri-ca'ne, *n.* Hurricane. *Obs.*
furie. † FURY. [*Rare.*
fu'ried (fū'rĭd), *a.* Furious
fu'ries (fū'rĭz), *n. pl.* The Erinyes. See ERINYS.
fu'ri-fy (-rĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make furious. *Rare.*
fu'rile (fū'rĭl), *n.* Also **fu'ril** [*furfurol* + *benzile.*] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, $(C_6H_4O)_2C_2O_2$, obtained by the oxidation of furoin.
fu-ril'ic (fū-rĭl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_9H_7O_5$-CO_2H, derived from furile.
Furinges. † FERINGI.
‖ **fu'ri-o'sa-men'te** (fōō'rē-ō'sä-mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Furiously.
fu'ri-o'sant (fū'rĭ-ō'sănt), *n. Her.* Depicted as mad with rage.
fu'ri-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1 Fury; furiousness. *Rare.*
fu'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *furiosus*, fr. *furia* rage, fury; cf. F. *furieux.* See FURY.] 1. Full of, or transported with, passion or fury; showing, or arising from, fury or rage; fierce; frantic; raging, violent; as, a *furious* animal. 2. Moving with violence or impetuosity; moved as if by fury; rushing; violent; as, a *furious* wind or storm. 3. Excessive; extravagant. *An Obs. or Rare Gallicism.* 4. Mad; insane. *Obs. exc. Scots Law.*
Syn. — Impetuous, vehement, boisterous, fierce, turbulent, tumultuous, angry, mad, frantic, frenzied.
Furious Host, in folklore, the Wild Hunt.
— **fu'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **fu'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*
furl (fûrl), *v. t.*; **FURLED** (fûrld); **FURL'ING.** [Contr. fr. *furdle*, fr. *fardel* bundle: cf. OF. *fardeler* to pack. See FARDEL; cf. FARL, FURDLE.] 1. To draw up or gather into close compass; to wrap or roll, as a sail, close to the yard, stay, or mast, or, as a flag, close to or around its staff. 2. To form in curls or wrinkles. *Obs.* 3. To inclose in a furled wrapper. *Rare.*
furl, *v. i.* To curl or fold as in being furled.
furl, *n.* Act of furling, or state of being furled; also, a curl or coil of something furled or rolled up.
fur'long (fûr'lŏng; 205), *n.* [ME. *furlong*, *furlang*, AS. *furlang*, *furlung*, prop., the length of a furrow; *furh* furrow + *lang* long See FURROW; LONG, *a.*] 1. **a** A measure of length derived from the furrow in an ordinary field, theoretically the side of a square containing ten acres; one eighth of a mile. A *furlong* is now legally one eighth of the statute mile; that is, 40 rods, or 220 yards (201.16 meters). **b** A square furlong; ten acres (404 6 ares). 2. A stadium; hence, a running course. *Obs.* 3. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A boundary upon which the lots about in an uninclosed field; also, a division of such a field. **b** A strip of newly plowed land between main furrows. **c** The direction of furrows in plowed land.
fur'lough (fûr'lō), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *verlof*, fr. a prefix akin to E. *for-* + the root of E. *lief*; akin to Dan. *forlov*, Sw. *förlof*, G. *verlaub* permission. See LIEF, *a.*] 1. Leave of absence; esp., leave given to a soldier or, sometimes, a government official or employee, to be absent from service for a certain time; also, the document granting leave of absence. In the United States army *furloughs* are given only to enlisted men, officers being given *leaves of absence.* In the United States navy a *furlough* is an extended leave of absence, or a suspension from duty by executive order, on half leave-of-absence pay, given only to an officer. 2. A permit or passport. *Obs.*
fur'lough, *v. t.*; **FUR'LOUGHED** (-lōd); **FUR'LOUGH-ING.** To grant a furlough to; broadly, to allow leave of absence to.
fur'nace (fûr'nĕs), *n.* [ME. *fornax*, *forneis*, OF. *fornais*, *fornaise*, F. *fournaise*, fr. L. *fornax*, or a substituted LL. derivative; cf. L. *furnus* oven, *formus* warm. Cf. WARM.] 2. Madness. *Rare, or Scots Law.*
‖ **fu'ri-o'so** (fōō'rē-ō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It., adj.] *Music.* With great force or vigor, vehemently. — *n.* A furious person.
fu'ri-son, *n.* [Cf. D. *vuur* fire, *ijzer* iron, OD. also *ijzen.*] A steel to strike a flint for fire. *Obs. or Her.*
furk. *v. t.* Var of FIRK.
furk'er. One who furks; specif., *Eton College Football*, a player who stands with his back to the bully and heels the ball out along the wall.
furl'a-ble. *a.* See -ABLE.
furld Furled. *Ref. Sp.*
fur'length'. *n.* A furlong. *Obs.*
furl'er, *n.* One who furls.
fur'less, *a.* See -LESS.
furl'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FURL.
furling line. A long line of small size used to bind a fore-and-aft sail to a stay, gaff, or boom, after it is furled.
fur'lo. Furlough. *Ref. Sp.*
fur'loed. Furloughed. *Ref. Sp.*
fur'lot. Var. of FIRLOT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
fur'mage. *n.* [OF. *formage*, F. *fromage.*] Cheese. *Obs.*
furme. † FORM.
fur'men-ty, fur'me-ty, fur'mity. Vars. of FRUMENTY.

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1. An inclosed place in which heat is produced by fuel combustion, the electric arc, etc , as for reducing ores or melting metals, for warming a house, for baking pottery, etc. ; as, an iron *furnace ;* a hot-air *furnace ;* a glass *furnace;* a boiler *furnace;* an electric *furnace*, etc. Cf. HEARTH. Furnaces are classified as *wind*, or *air*, *furnaces; blast furnaces*, and *reverberatory furnaces.*

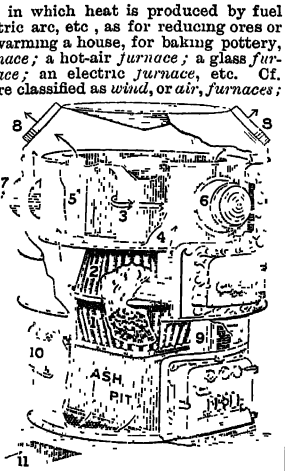

A form of Hot-air Furnace. 1 Fire Pot; 2 Body ; 3 Combustion Chamber; 4 Return-flue Radiator ; 5 Division Plate ; 6 Hole for Cleaning ; 7 Smoke Pipe ; 8 Hot-air Pipes ; 9 Dust Flue ; 10 Water Pan ; 11 Cold-air Flue. Single arrows show course of heating air ; Double arrows show course of smoke.

2. A place or time of punishment, affliction, or great trial ; severe experience or discipline.
Deut. iv. 20.
3. *Obs. or Dial.* **a** An incubator. **b** A boiler, crucible, or the like. **c** A volcano.
4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = FORNAX.
5. A large fire used for producing a current of air for ventilating purposes in a mine.

fur'nace (fûr'nās), *v. t ;* FURNACED (-nāst); FUR'NAC-ING (-n ā-sĭng). **1.** To exhale as from a furnace. *Rare. Shak.*
2. To heat in a furnace.

fur'nace, *v. i.* To come forth as if from a furnace. *Obs.*

fur'nage (fûr'nāj), *n.* [OF. *fornage, fournage.*] Process of baking, or price paid for it ; also, *Feudal Law*, a fee paid to the lord for permission to bake elsewhere than in the lord's oven. *Obs. or Hist.*

fur'nish (fûr'nĭsh), *v. t. ;* FUR'NISHED (-nĭsht) ; FUR'NISH-ING. [OF. *furnir, fornir*, to furnish, finish, F. *fournir ;* fr. OHG. *frumjan* to further, execute, do, akin to E. *frame.* See FRAME, *v. t.*, 2d -ISH ; cf. VENEER.] **1.** To accomplish ; insure. *Obs.*
2. To provide for ; to provide what is necessary for ; to fulfill or satisfy the needs of ; to equip ; to fit out or fit up ; as, to *furnish* an expedition ; to *furnish* a table ; to *furnish* a man for a journey ; of things, to serve as furnishing or provision for ; — often with *forth* or *out.*
Thoroughly *furnished* unto all good works. 2 *Tim.* iii. 17.
3. Specif., to supply with furniture and fittings ; as, to *furnish* a house.
4. To provide ; supply ; give ; afford ; specif. : **a** To supply (a person or thing *with* something) ; as, to *furnish* the hungry with food ; to *furnish* a mind with ideas ; to *furnish* a garrison with troops ; — formerly also with *of.* **b** To supply or offer (something) ; to give ; present ; yield ; as, to *furnish* food to the hungry ; to *furnish* sound reasons.
They that *furnish* the drink offering. *Is.* lxv. 11
Syn. — FURNISH, EQUIP, APPOINT. To FURNISH, the general term, is to provide with whatever is necessary, esp. for use ; to EQUIP is to furnish with appliances or instruments of whatever sort, esp. for action ; APPOINT (now somewhat bookish) suggests complete or elegant equipment ; as, to *furnish* a house, to *equip* an expedition ; "The Bristol mail is the best *appointed* in the kingdom" (*De Quincey*).

fur'nish, *v. i.* **1.** To get a supply. *Obs.*
2. To supply a room or house with furniture.
3. To take on flesh. *Racing Slang, Eng.*

fur'nished (fûr'nĭsht), *p. a.* Supplied ; provided ; specif. : **a** *Her.* Equipped, as a ship with sails, ropes, etc., or a horse with bridle, saddle, trappings, etc. **b** *Poultry.* Having fully developed comb, hackle, saddle, tail, etc. ; — said of a cockerel. *Fanciers' Cant.*

fur'nish-ing, *n.* **1** Act of supplying furniture or fittings.
2. Ornament ; adornment
3. *pl.* Furniture, fixtures, apparatus, etc.

fur'nish-ment (fûr'nĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf F. *fournissement.*]
1. Act of furnishing, or state of being furnished.
2. A supply of furniture or equipment ; *pl.*, supplies ; equipments. *Now Rare.*

fur'ni-ture (fûr'nĭ-tûr), *n.* [F. *fourniture.* See FURNISH, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of furnishing, as of supply, equipment, or embellishment. *Obs.*
2. State of being furnished, or equipped. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. That with which anything is furnished or supplied ; supplies ; outfit ; equipment.
The form and all the *furniture* of the earth *Tillotson.*
Thoughts which make the *furniture* of their minds *M. Arnold.*
4. A set or supply of articles constituting an equipment, as the armor and accouterments of a knight, the harness and caparison of a horse, the curtains and coverlets of a bed, etc. *Archaic.*
5. The necessary appendages to anything, as to a machine, a carriage, a ship, etc. ; as : **a** *Naut.* The masts, rigging, sails, tackles, stores, etc., of a ship. **b** *Mil.* The mountings of a gun. **c** Builders' hardware, such as locks, door and window bolts and fastenings, hinges, etc. **d** *Print.* Pieces of wood or metal of a less height than the type, placed between or around pages or other matter in a form, serving to give proper blank spaces and (with quoins) to fasten the matter in the chase.
6. Articles of convenience or decoration used to furnish a house, apartment, place of business or of accommodation, etc. ; esp., movable articles such as chairs, tables, beds, cabinets, desks, stoves, etc. ; as, parlor *furniture ;* kitchen *furniture ;* office *furniture ;* — usually distinguished from the fittings, or permanent adjuncts, such as gas fixtures, sanitary appliances, etc. Styles, ornamentation, etc., in furniture are usually named after the period, or a sovereign reigning, when they were in vogue, as *Renaissance, Empire, Queen Anne, Louis Quatorze*, or from their chief maker, as that called *buhl, Chippendale*, etc.
7. *Music.* See *Citation* following, and MIXTURE, **7.**
By the term *furniture* is understood a compound stop in which the pipes are smaller in scale, and the ranks generally higher in pitch, than those of the other mixtures introduced in the same division of the organ. *Audsley.*

furniture plush. A kind of plush made of mohair, or of mohair and cotton, used for upholstering furniture ; — called also *Utrecht velvet.*

fu'ro-di-az'ole (fū'rō-dī-ăz'ōl), *n.* [*furfurane* + *diazole.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of three cyclic compounds theoretically derived from furfurane by replacing two CH groups with nitrogen atoms ; also, a derivative of one of these compounds. See AZOXIME, FURAZANE.

fu'ro-mon-az'ole (-mŏn-ăz'ōl), *n.* [*furfurane* + *mono-* + *azole.*] *Org. Chem.* A cyclic compound which may be regarded as furfurane in which one CH group is replaced by a nitrogen atom ; also, any derivative of the same. See ISOXAZOLE, OXAZOLE.

fu'ror (fū'rôr), *n.* [L. : cf. F. *fureur*, OF. also *furor.* Cf. FURY.] **1.** Fury ; rage ; also, madness or mania ; sometimes, specif., the "frenzy" or "enthusiasm" of poets or inspired persons.
2. A public or contagious enthusiasm or excitement ; esp., a prevalent and excited admiration ; a "rage ;" a craze.

furred (fûrd), *p. a.* **1.** Having fur lining, facing, etc.
2. Having a morbid coating ; as, a *furred* tongue.
3. Thickened ; husky, as a voice. *Obs.*

fur'ri-er (fûr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* A dealer in furs ; one who makes or sells fur goods.

fur'ri-er-y (-ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Furs, in general
2. The business of a furrier ; trade in furs.

fur'ring (fûr'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of putting on fur.
2. Fur trimmings or lining ; a supply of fur.
3. A deposit from water, as on the inside of a boiler ; also, the operation of cleaning away this deposit.
4. *Shipbuilding.* Act or process of applying double planks instead of single strakes to a ship's hull ; also, the material so applied, or a single piece of it.
5. *Arch.* **a** Act of applying thin wood, brick, or metal to a wall, beam, or the like, to level a surface as for lathing, boarding, plastering, etc., or to make an air space, or to make the wall thicker in appearance and the window jambs deeper, as to allow for sliding shutters in grooves and a pocket. **b** The material so applied.

furring brick. A brick large enough to bond, and grooved to afford a key for plastering.

furring plane. *Carp.* A plane for removing fur and grit from lumber before using a smooth plane.

furring tile. *Arch.* A tile used in fireproof construction for lining walls. It is set in mortar and secured to the walls by spikes driven in the joints.

fur'row (fŭr'ō), *n.* [ME. *forow, forgh, furgh*, AS. *furh ;* akin to D. *voor*, OHG. *furuh*, G. *furche*, Dan. *fure*, Sw. *fåra*, Icel. *for* drain, L. *porca* ridge between two furrows, W. *rhych* furrow, OIr. *rech.* Cf. FURLONG] **1.** A trench in the earth made by or as by a plow.
2. Plowed land ; field. *Poetic.*
3. A trench or drain. *Obs.*
4. Any narrow channel, or groove, as in wood or metal ; a wrinkle on the face ; as, the *furrows* of age.
5. An area or quantity of land (cf. FURLONG). *Obs.*

fur'row (fŭr'ō), *v. t. ;* FUR'ROWED (-ōd) ; FUR'ROW-ING. [From FURROW, *n.*] To cut a furrow in ; to make furrows in ; to plow ; as, to *furrow* the ground or sea.
Thou canst help time to *furrow* me with age. *Shak.*

fur'row, *v. i.* To make furrows ; to plow.

fur'row-ing, *n.* Corrosion of metal due to electrolytic action. Steam boilers are protected from this furrowing by suspending blocks of zinc in the water

fur'ry (fŭr'ĭ), *a.* [From FUR.] **1.** Covered with fur ; dressed in fur ; furred. "*Furry* nations." *Thomson.*
2. Consisting of or resembling fur ; as, *furry* spoils.

fur seal. Any of certain eared seals which have under the hair a dense soft coat of fur, which is highly valued, and has caused the practical extermination of the animals except at certain breeding places (called *rookeries*) where they receive a certain amount of protection. The fur seals of the Southern Hemisphere are usually placed in the genus *Arctocephalus*, those of the North Pacific in the genus *Callorhinus. C. alascanus*, which breeds on the Pribilof Islands (belonging to the United States), is the most important form, but is being exterminated by the depredations of pelagic sealers.

fur'ther (fûr'thẽr), *a. compar. ; positive wanting ; superl.* FUR'THEST. [A comparative from *fore ;* ME. *furþer, forþer*, AS. *furðra ;* cf. G. *vorder*, Gr. πρότερος before, former. For the comparative ending *-ther*, cf. OTHER.] **1** More advanced ; hence, fore ; front. *Obs.*
2. Former ; earlier. *Obs.*
3. More remote ; at a greater distance ; more in advance ; farther ; as, the *further* end of the field. See FARTHER.
His command in *Further* Gaul. *J. A. Froude.*
4. Going or lying beyond ; additional ; as, a *further* reason for this opinion ; without *further* delay , *further* trouble.
☞ The forms *further* and *farther* are not always differentiated by writers, but *further* is preferred by most for reference to time, quantity, or degree, and *farther* for spatial distance

fur'ther (fûr'thẽr), *adv.* [AS. *furðor, furður ;* cf. G. *fürder.* See FURTHER, *a*] **1.** To or at a greater distance ; to a greater extent or degree , at a greater remove. See FARTHER.
They advanced as far as Eleusis and Thria ; but no *further.* *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).
2. In addition ; moreover ; furthermore.
Syn. — See FARTHER.
further off, not so near ; apart by a greater distance.

fur'ther (fûr'thẽr), *v. t. ;* FUR'THERED (-thẽrd) ; FUR'THER-ING. [ME. *furthren, forthren*, AS. *fyrðran, fyrðrian.* See FURTHER, *a.*] **1.** To help forward ; to promote ; advance ; forward.
Thus binds thee, then, to *further* my design. *Dryden.*
2. To help , to assist, as persons. *Obs.*

fur'ther, *v. i.* To advance ; to go on. *Obs or Scot.*

fur'ther-ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of furthering, or helping forward ; promotion ; advancement ; progress.
I know that I shall abide and continue with you all, for your *further ance* and joy of faith. *Phil.* i. 25.

fur'ther-more' (-mōr'), *adv. & conj.* **1.** To a more advanced point ; further. *Obs.*
2. Moreover ; besides ; in addition to what precedes.

fur'ther-most (-mōst), *a.* **1.** Foremost. *Obs.*
2. Most remote ; furthest.

fur'ther-some (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Tending to further, advance, or promote ; helpful ; advantageous. *Rare. Carlyle.*
2. Venturesome ; rash. *Scot.*

fur'thest (fûr'thĕst), *a. superl.* [Formed as a superlative, under influence of *further.* Cf. FIRST, FARTHEST.] **1.** Most remote ; most in advance ; farthest. See FURTHER, *a.*
2. Of time : **a** Earliest. *Obs.* **b** Latest.

fur'thest, *adv.* At the greatest distance ; farthest.

fur'tive (fûr'tĭv), *a.* [L. *furtivus*, fr. *furtum* theft, fr. *fur* thief, akin to *ferre* to bear : cf. F. *furtif.* See FERTILE.] **1.** Done, obtained, or characterized by stealth ; hence, sly ; secret ; stealthy ; as, a *furtive* look.
A hasty and *furtive* ceremony. *Hallam.*
2. Obtained by theft ; stolen ; also, given to theft. *Rare.*
Syn. — See STEALTHY.
— **fur'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **fur'tive-ness,** *n.*

fu'run-cle (fū'rŭŋ-k'l), *n.* [L. *furunculus* a petty thief, a boil, dim. of *fur* thief . cf. F. *furoncle.*] *Med.* A painful, superficial, inflammatory tumor, suppurating with a central core ; a boil. — **fu-run'cu-lar** (fū-rŭŋ'kū-lẽr), *a.*

fu-run'cu-loid (fū-rŭŋ'kū-loid), *a.* [L. *furunculus* a boil + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling a furuncle

fu-run'cu-lo'sis (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* The condition of being affected with furuncles, or boils.

fu-run'cu-lous (fū-rŭŋ'kū-lŭs), *a. Med.* Affected with furuncles ; tending to produce boils.

fu'ry (fū'rĭ), *n. ; pl.* FURIES (-rĭz). [L. *furia*, fr. *furere* to rage : cf. F. *furie.*] **1.** Violent anger ; extreme wrath ; rage ; also, an outbreak of angry passion , a fit of rage
I do oppose my patience to his *fury.* *Shak.*
Beware the *fury* of a patient man. *Dryden.*
2. Fierceness ; violence ; vehemence ; as, the storm's *fury.*
3 Overmastering agitation or enthusiasm ; frenzy ; esp., the enthusiasm of one possessed as by a god.
Her wit began to be with a divine *fury* inspired. *Sir P. Sidney.*
4. [*cap.*] **a** *Class. Myth.* One of the Erinyes (see ERINYS) ; hence, any avenging spirit. **b** One of the Parcæ, or Fates, esp. Atropos. *Rare.*
Comes the blind *Fury* with the abhorred shears,
And slits the thin-spun life. *Milton.*
5. A stormy, turbulent, violent person, esp. a woman ; a hag ; a vixen ; a virago ; a termagant.
Syn. — Indignation, resentment, wrath, ire, rage ; violence, fierceness, turbulence, madness, frenzy. See ANGER.
the Fury, *or* **the Spanish Fury,** *Hist.*, the three days' massacre and pillage at Antwerp by the Spaniards in October and November, 1576

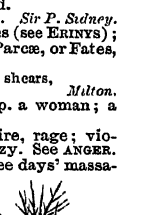
Furze. Flowering Twig, much reduced.

furze (fûrz), *n.* [ME. *firse*, AS. *fyrs.*] **a** A spiny evergreen fabaceous shrub (*Ulex europæus*), with yellow flowers, very common throughout Europe ; — called also *gorse* and *whin.* It is often used for fuel and fodder. **b** Any of several other species of this genus or related genera ; — usually with attributive, as dwarf *furze*, etc.

furz'y (fûr'zĭ), *a.* Abounding in, overgrown with, or resembling, furze ; characterized by furze.

Fu-sa'ri-um (fū-sā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL , fr. L. *fusus* spindle ; — so named by Link.] *Bot.* A genus of parasitic fungi containing destructive species, of which *F. solani* produces the dry rot of potatoes, and other species cause scab diseases on various plants.

fu'sa-role (fū'zā-rōl ; -sā-rōl), *n.* [F. *fusarolle*, fr. It. *fusaruolo*, fr. *fuso* spindle, shaft of a column. See FUSEE a

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furnace bridge. A bridge wall. See BRIDGE, *n.*, 5 d.
furnace cadmium *or* **cadmia.** = CADMIA a
furnace hoist. *Iron Manuf.* A lift for raising ore, coal, etc., to the mouth of a blast furnace.
fur'nace-man (fûr'nās-măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who tends a furnace, esp. a metallurgical furnace. [naceman.]
fur'nac-er (fûr'nĭ-sẽr), *n.* A furnace-man.
Fur-na'ri-us (fûr-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L., a baker.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the baker bird and allied species. It is included in the Dendrocolaptidæ or made the type of a family.
Fur'na-ri'i-dæ (fûr'na-rĭ'ĭ-dē).
fur'neis. Obs. or Scot. var. of FURNISH.
fur'ner (*dial.* fû(r)'nẽr), *n.* [OF. *fornier.*] A baker ; also, an oven mop. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
furneye, *v. t.* To procure. *Obs.*
fur'ni-ment, *n.* [F. *fourniment.*] Furnishment ; furniture. *Obs.*
fur'nish, *n.* Furnishing. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fur'nish-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
fur'nished-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fur'nish-er, *n.* One who furnishes.
fur'nisht. Furnished. *Ref. Sp.*
fu'ro-in, *n.* [*furfural* + *benzoin.*] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_8O_4$, formed by polymerization of furfural.
fu'role, fu'rol (fū'rōl), *n. Chem.* = FURFURAL.
fu-role', *n.* [F. *furolle.*] *Naut.* St. Elmo's fire. *Obs. or R.*
fu-ron'ic (fū-rŏn'ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Designating a colorless crystalline acid, $C_7H_8O_3$, obtained indirectly from furfural.
‖ **fu'ror ar'ma mi-ni'strat** (mĭ-nĭs'trăt). [L.] Rage supplies arms. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, I. 150).
‖ **fu-ro're** (fōō-rō'rā ; fū-rō'rē), *n.* [It.] Furor.
‖ **fu'ror lo-quen'di.** [L.] A rage for speaking.
‖ **fu'ror po-e'ti-cus** (pō-ĕt'ĭ-kŭs). [L.] Poetic frenzy.
‖ **fu'ror scri-ben'di.** [L.] A rage for writing.
fur'-a-bin' (fûr'-ă-hĭn'), *n.* [*furr*, dial., furrow + *ahind.*] The right-hand hindmost horse in plowing. *Scot.*
furre. ✝ FUR.
furre. Obs. compar. of FAR.
fur'ri-er, *n.* [F. *fourrier.*] One sent in advance, as of an army, to find quarters, etc. ; a harbinger. *Obs.*
fur'ri-ly, *adv.* of FURRY.
furrour, *n.* [F. *fourreur.*] A furrier. *Obs.* [FORAY.]
fur'row. ✝ FARROW, *a.* & *v.*,
fur'row-er, *n.* One that furrows.
fur'row-faced', *a.* Having furrows in the face or surface.
fur'row-less, *a.* See -LESS.
fur'row weed. A weed growing on plowed land. *Shak.*
fur'row-y, *a.* Furrowed. *Rare.*
fur'rure, *n.* [OF. *forreure*, F. *fourrure.*] Fur ; fur lining. *Obs.*
Fur'ry (fŭr'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. Corn. *fer* a fair, a mart.] A festival held in Cornwall, May 8 ; also, a dance peculiar to it. *Oxf. E. D.*
fursake. Obs. p. p. of FORSAKE.
furse. ✝ FIERCE, FURZE.
furse (fûrs), *n.* [Cf. FUSS.] A noise. *Dial., South. U. S.*
furst. ✝ FIRST, FRIST.
‖ **Fürst** (fürst), *n. ; pl.* **FÜRSTEN** (fûr'stĕn). [G. See FIRST, *a.*] In Germany and Austria, one of the nobility of a class inferior only to that of duke (Herzog) ; a prince ; as, *Fürst* Bismarck.
fursung. Var. of FARSANG.
furth (fōōrth). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of FORTH.
furth'com'ing. Obs. or Scot. for FORTHCOMING. [FOURTH.]
furthe. ✝ FERD, FORTH,
fur'ther, *n.* Furtherance ; also, success. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fur'ther-er, *n.* One that furthers. [on. *Obs.*]
fur'ther-forth', *adv.* Further
fur'ther-head', *n.* Priority. *Obs*
fur'ther-ly, *a.* Furthering ; forward *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
fur'ther-ly, *adv* In advance ; completely ; further. *Obs.*
fur'ther-o'ver, *adv.* In addition ; moreover. *Obs.*
fur'ther-ward, *adv.* Forward ; onward. *Obs.*
furthschaw. ✝ FORTHSHOW.
fur'thy (fûr'thĭ), *a.* Forthy. *Scot.*
fur'till. ✝ FERTILE.
fur'tiv. Furtive. *Ref. Sp.*
Fu-rud' (fōō-rōōd'), *n.* [Ar. *al furūd* the unique ; or perh. error fr. Ar. *al qurād* the ape.] See STAR.
fu-run'cu-lus (fū-rŭŋ'kū-lŭs), *n. ; pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] *Med.* A furuncle or boil.
fury. ✝ FIERY.
fu'ry, *n.* A thief. *Obs. & R.*
furz Furze. *Ref. Sp.*
furze'chat', *n. Dial. Eng.* a Whinchat. **b** Stonechat.
furzed (fûrzd), *a.* Made of furze.
furze lark. The meadow pipit (*Anthus pratensis*). *Dial. Eng.*
furze'ling, *n.* A small, dark-colored, locally distributed European warbler (*Melizophilus provincialis*). [of FURZE.]
furz'en Obs. or dial Eng. pl.
furz'er-y (fûr'zẽr-ĭ), *n.* A mass of furze, or furze bushes.
furze wren. The furzeling.
fus. ✝ FOUS.
fus. *Abbr.* Fusiliers.
‖ **fu'saan'** (tū'zăn'), *n.* [F., the spindle tree ; also, charcoal made from it.] *Fine Arts.* Fine charcoal used in drawing, or a drawing made with it.
fu'sate (fū'sāt), *a.* [L. *fusus* spindle.] FUSIFORM.
fusc (fŭsk), *a.* [L. *fuscus.*] Fuscous. *Rare.*
fus-ca'tion (fŭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *fuscare, -atum*, to make dark, *fuscus* dark.] Obfuscation. *Obs.*
fus-ces'cent (fŭ-sĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *fuscus* fuscous + *-escent.*] Slightly fuscous. *Rare.*

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conical wheel.] *Arch.* A rounded and usually beaded convex molding, generally placed under the echinus of capitals in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

fus'cin (fŭs'ĭn), *n.* [L. *fuscus* dark-colored, tawny.] *Physiol. Chem.* A brown nitrogenous pigment contained in the retinal epithelium.

fus'co- (fŭs'kō-). A combining form from Latin *fuscus*, meaning *dark-colored, tawny;* specif., *Chem.*, designating certain complex salts of cobalt containing ammonia; as, *fusco*-cobaltic chloride, $Co_2(NH_3)_8Cl_3(OH)_2{\cdot}2H_2O$.

fus'cous (fŭs'kŭs), *a.* [L. *fuscus.*] Brown or grayish black; darkish.

Fuscous colors, as black or brown, or deep purple. *Burke.*

fuse (fūz), *v. t.;* FUSED (fūzd); FUS'ING (fūz'ĭng). [L. *fusus*, p. p. of *fundere* to pour. See FOUND to cast, cf. FUTILE.] **1.** To liquefy by heat; to render fluid; dissolve; melt. **2.** To unite or blend, as if melted together.

Whose fancy *fuses* old and new. *Tennyson.*

fuse, *v. i.* **1.** To be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat; to be melted; to melt. **2.** To be blended, as if melted together.

fuse, fuze (fūz), *n.* [Cf. It. *fuso* spindle. See FUSEE of a watch.] **1.** Any of various devices, as a tube, casing, cord, or the like, filled or impregnated with combustible matter, or a kind of detonator, by means of which an explosive charge is ignited, as in firing a cannon, blasting, exploding a shell, etc. Fuses may be classified according to the manner of ignition, as: **chemical fuse**, in which are brought together substances which by their chemical union produce ignition; **concussion** or **percussion fuse**, producing explosion by concussion; **electric fuse**, fired electrically; **friction fuse**, ignited by frictional heat; **time fuse**, arranged so as to fire the charge after a certain definite interval of time has elapsed; **combination fuse**, a combination of the percussion and time fuses. Fuses for projectiles are classified according to position, as **base** and **point fuses**.

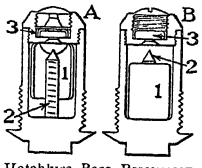

Hotchkiss Base Percussion Fuse. 1 Plunger; 2 Striker; 3 Cap. *A* Position before discharge; *B* Position after discharge with Plunger forced back by its own inertia along the Striker. At impact the Plunger drives the Striker against the Cap.

2. *Elec* A wire, bar, or strip of fusible metal inserted for safety in an electric circuit. When the current increases beyond a certain safe strength, the metal melts, interrupting the circuit and thereby preventing possibility of damage.

fuse, fuze, *v. t.* To attach a fuse to.

fuse, *or* **fuze, auger.** An instrument for removing part of the filling of a fuse, to regulate its time of burning, the depth of the bore being indicated by a scale.

fu-see', *or* **fu-zee'** (fū-zē'), *n.* [F. *fusée* a spindleful, fusee, LL. *fusata*, fr. *fusare* to use a spindle, L. *fusus* spindle.] **1.** A figure of spindle shape. *Obs.*

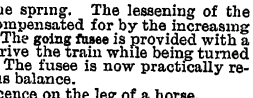

F Fusee. *B* Barrel.

2. *Horol.* A conoidal spirally grooved pulley from which a chain or gut is unwound on to the barrel which contains the spring. The lessening of the power of the spring is compensated for by the increasing diameter of the fusee. The going fusee is provided with a maintaining power to drive the train while being turned to wind up the spring. The fusee is now practically replaced by the isochronous balance. **3.** *Veter.* A bony excrescence on the leg of a horse. **4.** A fuse; a detonator. *Obs. or R.* **5.** *Railroads.* A signal used principally for the protection of trains, consisting of a tube filled with a composition which burns with a bright colored light for a definite time. **6. a** A friction match for smokers' use having a bulbous head which when ignited is not easily blown out even in a gale of wind. **b** A kind of match made of paper impregnated with niter and having the usual igniting tip.

fuse, *or* **fuze, gauge,** *or* **gage.** A fuse-cutting instrument, consisting of a block of wood, with a brass scale on one side, and a hinged knife.

fu'sel (fū'zĕl), *n.*, **fusel oil.** [G. *fusel* bad liquor.] *Chem.* **a** An acrid, oily liquid, of unpleasant odor, accompanying many raw, or insufficiently distilled, alcoholic liquors (as potato whisky, corn whisky, etc.) as an undesirable ingredient. It consists of several higher alcohols, fatty acids, etc., but chiefly of amyl alcohol. Hence: **b** Specif., amyl alcohol.

fuse, *or* **fuze, plug.** **a** *Ordnance.* A plug fitted to the fuse hole of a shell to hold the fuse. **b** A fusible plug that screws into a receptacle, used as a fuse in electric wiring.

fuse, *or* **fuze, wire.** *Elec.* Wire suitable for fuses.

fu'si-bil'i-ty (fū'zĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *fusibilité.*] Quality of being fusible, or degree of this quality. The fusibility of minerals is, for purposes of comparison, usually expressed in terms of the following scale: 1. Stibnite (easily fusible in candle flame). 2. Natrolite (fusible in candle flame). 3. Almandite garnet (easily fusible with blowpipe). 4. Actinolite (fairly fusible). 5. Orthoclase (difficultly fusible). 6. Calamine (finest edge rounded in hottest flame). 7. Quartz (infusible with blowpipe).

fu'si-ble (fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *fusible.* See FUSE, *v. t.*] Capable of being melted or liquefied.

fusible metal *or* **alloy,** any easily fusible metal or alloy, as those composed of bismuth, lead, and tin, or of these three metals and cadmium. They are used for soft solders, filling cavities in teeth, taking impressions of woodcuts, coins, or the like, for safety plugs for boilers, etc. The leading fusible alloys (named after their inventors) are:

NAME.	Composition per cent.				Melting point.	
	Bismuth.	Lead.	Tin.	Cadmium		
Lichtenberg's alloy	50	30	20	—	F. 196.9°	C 91.6°
Lipowitz's alloy	50	27	13	10	140.	60
Newton's alloy	20	50	30	—	202 1	94 5
Rose's alloy	50	25	25	—	200.75	93.75
" "	50	20	30	—	—	—
Wood's alloy	50	25	12 1-2	12 1-2	159 8	71.
" "	50	27	13	10	—	—

— fusible plug, a gun-metal plug with a core of fusible alloy which melts at a definite desired temperature, screwed into the crown of a boiler fire box or furnace so that the steam shall blow out the fire when overheating occurs, as through shortness of water. **— f. porcelain.** = CRYOLITE GLASS

Fusiform Root of Radish.

fu'si-form (fū'zĭ-fôrm, fū'sĭ-), *a.* [L. *fusus* spindle + *-form:* cf. F. *fusiforme.*] Shaped like a spindle; tapering at each end.

fu'sil (fū'zĭl), *n.* [OF. *fusel* spindle, F. *fuseau*, dim. of L. *fusus.* See FUSEE of a watch.] *Her.* A bearing of a rhomboidal figure, differing from a lozenge in being longer in proportion to its width, said to have represented originally a spindle covered with tow.

fu'sil, *n.* [F. *fusil*, OF. also *fousil, fuisil*, steel for striking fire, LL. (assumed) *focile*, fr. L. *focus* hearth, in LL. fire. See FOCUS; cf. FUSEE a firelock.] **1.** A fire steel for a tinder box. *Obs.* *Obs. f. E. D.*

2. A light flintlock musket. *Obs. or Hist*

fu'sil, fu'sile (fū'zĭl), *a.* [L. *fusilis* molten, fluid, fr. *fundere, fusum*, to pour, cast. See FUSE, *v. t.*] **1.** Fusible; also, fusing; melting; flowing. *Rare.* "A kind of *fusil* marble." *Woodward.*

2. Made liquid or fluid by heat.

3. Cast; founded. *Obs.* *Milton.*

fu'sil-eer' } (fū'zĭ-lēr'), *n.* [F. *fusilier*, fr. *fusil.*] *Mil.* **a**
fu'sil-ier' } Formerly, a soldier armed with a fusil. Hence: **b** *pl.* A title now borne by some British regiments; as, "The Royal Scots *Fusiliers,*" etc.

fu'sil-lade' (fū'zĭ-lād'), *n.* [F. *fusillade*; cf. It. *fucilata.* See FUSIL a firelock.] A simultaneous discharge of many firearms, or a rapid succession of discharges.

fu'sil-lade', *v. t.,* FU'SIL-LAD'ED (-lād'ĕd); FU'SIL-LAD'ING (-lād'ĭng). To shoot down or attack by a volley or rapid succession of shots.

fu'sil-ly (fū'zĭ-lĭ), *a.* [OF. *fuselé.*] *Her.* Covered with or as with fusils, as a field.

fus'ing, fuz'ing (fŭz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FUSE, FUZE.

fusing, *or* **fuzing, disk,** a steel disk used to cut metal, causing fusion by its rapid rotation. **— f. point.** = MELTING POINT.

fu'sion (fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *fusio*, fr. *fundere, fusum*, to pour, melt: cf. F. *fusion.* See FUSE, *v. t.*; cf. POISON.] **1.** Act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat, or of melting together; as, the *fusion* of metals.

2. State of being melted or dissolved by heat; a state of fluidity or flowing in consequence of heat; as, metals in *fusion.*

3. Union or blending of things as if melted together.

The universal *fusion* of races, languages, and customs . . . had produced a corresponding *fusion* of creeds. *C Kingsley.*

4. *Politics.* Coalition (of parties or factions).

5. *Psychol.* A state of consciousness containing more than one sort of sensational quality, yet impossible or extremely difficult to analyze; also, the formation of such a state.

Stumpf defines *fusion* as "that relation of two sensation contents in which they form not a sum, but a whole." *E. B. Titchener.*

fu'sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Politics.* Policy, advocacy, or practice of fusion. **— fu'sion-ist,** *n.*

fuss (fŭs), *n.* [Perh. of imitative origin, expressing an idea like *puff* or *fuff.*] **1.** A tumult, a bustle; unnecessary or annoying ado about trifles.

2. A fussy person. "I am a *fuss.*" *W. D. Howells.*

Syn. — See STIR.

fuss, *v. i.;* FUSSED (fŭst); FUSS'ING. To be overbusy or unduly anxious about trifles; to make a bustle or ado.

fuss, *v. t.* To put into a fuss; to disturb or annoy with trifles; to bother. *Colloq.* "He saw it *fussed* us." *Grant Allen.*

fuss'y (fŭs'ĭ), *a.;* FUSS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FUSS'I-EST. **1.** Making a fuss; disposed to make an unnecessary ado about trifles; overnice; fidgety.

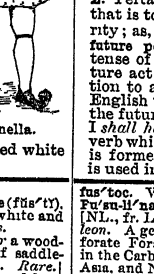

Not at all *fussy* about his personal appearance. *R. G. White.*

2. Bustling, as a place. *Dial.*

3. Showing much detail or nicety; bothersome to make or do; as, a *fussy* dress.

fust (fŭst), *n.* [OF. *fust*, F. *fût*, fr. L. *fustis* stick, staff.] **1.** *Arch.* The shaft of a column or pilaster.

2. (*dial.* fōōst, fōōst.) [OF. *fust* cask, wood, F. *fût* cask, taste or smell of the cask, fustiness, L. *fustis.*] A strong, musty smell; mustiness. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fus'ta-nel'la (fŭs'tȧ-nĕl'ȧ), **fus'ta-nelle'** (-nĕl'), *n.* [Dim. fr. NGr. φούστανι fustian, fr. It. *fustagno:* cf. F. *fustanelle.* See FUSTIAN.] A short full skirt of stiffened white linen or cotton, worn by men in modern Greece.

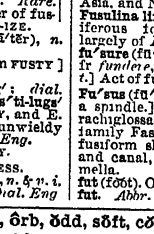
Fustanella.

fus'ter-ic (fŭs'tĕr-ĭk), *n.* The coloring matter of fustet.

fus'tet (fŭs'tĕt), *n.* [F. *fustet;* cf. Pr. *justet*, Sp. & Pg. *justete*, LL. *fustetus.* See FUSTIC.] The smoke tree of Europe (*Cotinus cotinus*); also, its wood, which yields an orange-colored dye.

fus'tian (fŭs'chŭn), *n.* [ME. *fustane, fustyan*, OF. *fustaigne*, F. *futaine;* cf. It. *fustagno*, LL. *justaneum, fustanum*, Pr. *fustani.* So called from *Fustât*, a suburb of Cairo, where it was made.] **1.** Formerly, cotton and linen cloth; now, a kind of coarse twilled cotton stuff, including corduroy, velveteen, etc.

2. A fustian blanket. *Obs.*

3. An inflated style of discourse; a kind of writing using high-sounding words, above the dignity of the thoughts or subject; bombast; claptrap.

He whose *fustian's* so sublimely bad,
It is not poetry, but prose run mad. *Pope.*

4. A kind of marl. *Dial. Eng.*

fus'tian, *a.* **1.** Made of fustian.

2. Pompous; ridiculously tumid; inflated; bombastic.

3. Good-for-nothing; worthless. "A *fustian* rascal." *Shak.*

fus'tic (fŭs'tĭk), *n.* [F. *fustoc*; cf. Sp. & Pg. *fustoque*; fr. Ar. *fustuq* pistachio, fr. Per. *pistah.* Cf. PISTACHIO.] **1.** The wood of a moraceous tree (*Chlorophora tinctoria*) of Mexico and the West Indies, which yields a light yellow dye much used in the arts, also, the tree itself.

2. Any of several other dyewoods, esp. the young fustic or fustet (*Cotinus cotinus*) or the cockspur thorn.

fus'ti-gate (fŭs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *fustigare*, fr. *fustis* stick. See 1st FUST.] To cudgel.

fus'ti-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *fustigation.*] A punishment by beating with a stick or club; cudgeling.

This satire, composed of actual *fustigation.* *Motley.*

fus'tin (fŭs'tĭn), *n.* [See FUSTET.] A glucoside occurring in fustet and yielding fisetin on decomposition.

fust'y (fŭs'tĭ), *a.;* FUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); FUST'I-EST. [See FUST mustiness.] **1.** Moldy; musty; ill-smelling; rank. "A *fusty* nut." "*Fusty* plebeians." *Shak.*

2. Without freshness or life; old-fashioned or old-fogyish; esp., obstinately or pedantically fogyish.

The pompous Masters' motive [in "Die Meistersinger"] . . . sounds forth on the wood-wind, obstinate, *fusty*, and endowed with immitable self-sufficiency. *Arthur Elson.*

3. Moping. *Obs.* "A melancholy, *fusty* humor." *Peppys.*

futch'el, futch'ell (fŭch'ĕl), *n.* One of the timbers in a carriage for supporting the splinter bar, pole, or shafts.

fu'thorc } (fōō'thôrk), *n.* Also **fu'tharc, fu'thark** (-thärk).
fu'thork } The runic alphabet; — so called from the first six letters, *f, u, þ (th), o* (or *a*), *r, c* (= *k*)

fu'tile (fū'tĭl; *or, esp. in British usage,* fū'tīl; 182), *a.* [L. *futilis, futtilis*, that easily pours out, that easily lets loose, vain, worthless, from the root of *fundere* to pour out: cf. F. *futile.* See FUSE to melt.] **1.** Of no importance; answering no useful end; vain; ineffectual; as, a *futile* struggle. "*Futile* theories." *I. Taylor.*

2. Trifling; frivolous; as, *futile* people; *futile* talk.

3. Talkative; loquacious; tattling. *Obs.*

Talkers and *futile* persons. *Bacon.*

Syn. — See VAIN.

— fu'tile-ly, *adv.* **— fu'tile-ness,** *n.*

fu-til'i-ta'ri-an (fū-tĭl'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [From FUTILE. Cf. UTILITARIAN.] *Jocose.* Pert, to, setting forth, or practicing, futile pursuits, doctrines, etc. — *n.* A futilitarian person.

fu-til'i-ty (fū-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *futilitas*: cf. F. *futilité.*] **1.** Quality of producing no effect, or of coming to nothing; frivolousness; uselessness.

The *futility* of this mode of philosophizing. *Whewell.*

2. Talkativeness; loquacity. *Obs.*

3. A futile thing or person.

fut'tock (fŭt'ŭk), *n.* [Prob. corrupted fr. *foothook.*] *Naut.* One of the crooked timbers scarfed together to form the lower part of the compound rib of a vessel; one of the crooked transverse timbers passing across and over the keel.

futtock band *or* **hoop.** *Shipbuilding.* A band near the top of a lower mast to which the futtock shrouds secure.

futtock plate. *Naut.* One of the iron plates across the top of a lower mast to which the deadeyes of the topmast rigging and the upper ends of the futtock shrouds are secured.

futtock shroud. One of the short, usually iron, shrouds or rods leading from the futtock band on the lower mast to the futtock plate, connecting the topmast rigging with the lower mast

a, a, a Futtock Shrouds; *b* Futtock Band; *c* Top; *d, d* Topmast; *e* Shrouds.

fu'ture (fū'tūr), *a.* [F. *futur*, L. *futurus*, used as fut. p. of *esse* to be, but from the same root as E. *be.* See BE, *v. i.*] **1.** That is to be or come hereafter, that will exist at some time after the present; as, the next day is *future* to this.

2. Pertaining or relating to time that is to come; expressing futurity; as, the *future* tense.

future perfect tense, *Gram.*, the tense of a verb that denotes a future act or event as past in relation to a given future time. In English this tense is formed with *shall* (or *will*) *have;* thus the future perfect tense of *go* is used in, "To-morrow noon I *shall have gone.*" **— future tense,** *Gram.*, the tense of a verb which imputes simple futurity. In English this tense is formed with *shall* or *will;* thus the future tense of *go* is used in, To-morrow I *shall go.* See SHALL.

fus'cine (fŭs'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-cin.** A dark-colored substance got from bone oil. *Obs. or R.*

fuse, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *fysnan.*] To hasten; to dispatch. *Obs.*

fuse, *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *fuies*, pl. of *fuie* flight.] A trail, as of a buck. *Obs.*

‖ **fu'sean'** (fū'zē'), *n.* [F., lit., a spindle.] Anything spindle-shaped, esp. a handle or grip of a sword. [fuse gauge.]

fuse, *or* **fuze, block** *or* **cutter.** A

fu-see', **fu-zee'** (fū-zē'), *n* [See 2d FUSIL.] A flintlock gun; a fusil. *Obs. or Hist.* [FETCH.]

fush (fōōsh). Scot. pret. of

fu'si-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Fu'si-cla'di-um (fū'zĭ-klā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fusus* spindle + Gr. κλάδος branch; — from the shape of the spores.] *Bot.* A genus of parasitic fungi, many species of which, as *F. dendriticum*, produce scab on fruit trees.

fu'si'dee', **fu'si'lé'** (fū zē'lā'). Also **fusile, fusillee.** Var. of FUSILLY.

fusille † FUSIL, a bearing.

fu'si-nist (fū'zĭ-nĭst), *n.* [F. *fusiniste, fusamiste.*] One who draws pictures in charcoal, or fusain. *Rare.* [LESS. *Scot.*]

fu'sion-less. Var. of FOISON-LESS.

fusion point. = MELTING POINT.

fu'si-tive, *a.* Pert. to melting. *Obs.* [*Obs. or R.*]

fusk, *a.* [See FUSC.] Fuscous.

fu'soid (fū'zoid; fū'soid), *a.* [L. *fusus* spindle + *-oid.*] Fusiform. [vars. of FEWSOME.

fu'some, fu'som. Dial. Eng. for

fusoun. † FOISON.

fuss, *n.* A fussock. *Obs.*

‖ **Fuss** (fōōs), *n.* [G.] A foot. See MEASURE.

fuss'ball' (fŭs'-). † FUZZBALL.

fuss'er, *n.* One who fusses.

fuss'i-fy (fŭs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To fuss. *Rare* — **fuss'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

fuss'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of FUSSY.

fuss'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

fuss'ock (fŭs'ŭk, fōōs'-), *n* [E. dial., also a donkey, an ass.] **1.** A fat unwieldy woman. *Dial. Eng. or Slang.* **2.** A downy wad or tuft. *Scot.*

fuss'ock-ing, *p. a.* Large and fat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fust. † FIST; FOIST, a vessel.

fust. Fussed. *Ref. Sp.*

fust, *v. i.* To become moldy; to smell or taste ill, as from a mold. *Obs., Scot, or Dial. Eng.*

fustane. † FUSTIAN.

fuste. † FIST.

fus'tee (fŭs'tē), **fus'tie** (fŭs'tĭ), *n.* The offspring of a white and a mestee. *West Indies.*

fus'ter, *n.* [OF. *fustier* a woodworker.] A maker of saddletrees. *Obs.*

fus'tian-ist, *n.* A writer of fustian.

fus'tian-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.

fus'ti-ga'tor (fŭs'tĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* One who fustigates.

fus'ti-la'ri-an, *n.* [From FUSTY] A low fellow. *Obs.*

fus'ti-lug' (fŭs'tĭ-lŭg'; *dial. also* fōōs'tĭ-lōōg'), **fus'ti-lugs'** (-lŭgz'), *n.* [Cf. FUSTY, and E. dial. *lug* lazy.] A fat, unwieldy person. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

fust'i-ly, *adv.* of FUSTY.

fust'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

fus'tle (fŭs'l'; fōōs'l'), *n. & v. i.* Fuss; bustle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

fus'toc. Var. of FUSTIC.

Fu'su-li'na (fū'sū-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *fusus* spindle.] *Paleon.* A genus of fusiform, perforate Foraminifera, abundant in the Carboniferous of Europe, Asia, and North America.

Fusulina limestone. A Carboniferous formation composed largely of *Fusulina* shells.

fu'sure (fū'zhŭr), *n.* [L. *fusura*, fr. *fundere, fusum.* See FUSE, *v. t.*] Act of fusing; fusion. *Rare.*

Fu'sus (fū'sŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L., a spindle.] *Zool.* A genus of rachiglossate gastropods of the family Fasciolariidæ, having a fusiform shell with long spire and canal, and a smooth columella. [of FOOT.

fut (fōōt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

fut. *Abbr.* Future.

fute. † FOOD. [var. of FOOT.

fute (fōōt; fūt). Obs. or Scot.

fute, *v. i.* To whistle. *Obs*

futе (fūt), *n.* The Eskimo curlew. *Local, U. S.*

fu'tile. Futile. *Ref. Sp.*

fu'til-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

fu'til-ous, *a.* Futile. *Obs.*

fut'tah (fŭt'ȧ), **fut'ter** (-ẽr), *n.* Corrupt of WHATA. *New Zealand.*

fut'ter-ill. Var. of FOOTRILL.

Fu'ture (fū'tūr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *futurus*, used as fut. p. of *esse* to be.] *Paleon.* A genus of fusiform, perforate Foraminifera, abundant in the Carboniferous of Europe, Asia, and North America.

futtock plank. *Naut.* = LIMBER STRAKE.

futtock staff. *Naut.* A bar of iron covered with leather or canvas, seized across the topmast shrouds or rigging above the top.

futtock stave. *Naut.* One of the ropes confining the shrouds near a masthead. *Obs. or R.*

fu'tur-a-ble (fū'tūr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Possible to occur. *Obs.*

fu'ture (fū'tŭr), *n.* [Cf. E. *futur.* See FUTURE, *a*] **1.** *pl.* Events that are to come. *Obs.*
2. Time that is to come; time that is subsequent to the present; — often with reference to prospective state or condition, and with a favorable implication; as, the *future* shall be as the present; he has a great *future.*
The present is the time in which we act; the *future* that for which we prepare. *Ward.*
3. The period or condition following mortal life; the future state; the life to come.
4. *Gram.* The future tense, or a verb form denoting it.
5. One's affianced husband or wife. *Colloq.*
6. *pl.* Things bought and sold for delivery at a future time, esp. in speculation, as in grain, provisions, and stocks; as, he buys no *futures.*
fu'ture-less, *a.* Without prospect of future achievement.
fu'tur-ist (fū'tŭr-ĭst), *n. Theol.* One who holds that the fulfilment of the prophecies of the Bible is to be in the future.
fu'tu-ri'tion (fū'tū-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *futuriti0n.*] **a** The state or character of being future; futurity. *Rare.* **b** An event in the future. *Rare.*
fu-tu'ri-ty (fū-tū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or character of being yet to come; future state.
2. Future time; time to come; the future; hence, those who will live in the future; posterity.
3. An event to come; a future event, esp., a futurity race.
All *futurities* are naked before the All-seeing Eye. *South.*
futurity race. *Racing.* A race for futurity stakes.
futurity stakes. *Racing.* Stakes to be raced for long after the nominations or entries are made, the possible competitors often being nominated, in animal races, before birth; — also, loosely, a race for such stakes.
fut'wa (fŭt'wä), *n.* Also **fut'wah.** [Ar. *fatwā.*] *Hindu & Moham. Law.* A judicial sentence or opinion; esp., the written opinion of a court law officer or a law teacher.
fuzz (fŭz), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *Jazzy* spongy, fluffy, confused, *Jozy* spongy, D. *voos* spongy, fungous] **1.** Fine, light particles or fibers; loose volatile matter.
2. The giant puffball; — called also *fuzzball.* *Obs.*
fuzz (fŭz), *v. i. & t.;* FUZZED (fŭzd); FUZZ'ING. To fly off in, or cover with, minute particles; to become, or cause to be, fuzzy.
fuzz'y (fŭz'ĭ), *a.;* FUZZ'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FUZZ'I-EST. [See FUZZ, *n.*] **1.** Not firm; spongy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2 Furnished with, having, or like, fuzz; as, *fuzzy* cloth.
3. Having blurred or frayed outlines; indistinct; blurred.
4. Frizzly; as, *fuzzy* hair.
-fy (-fĭ). [Through F. verbs in *-fier,* L. *-ficare,* akin to *facere* to do, make. See FACT.] A suffix signifying *to make, to form into,* etc., as, acetify, amplify, dandify, Frenchify, etc.
fyke (fīk), *n.* [D. *fuik* a bow net.] A long bag net for catching fish.
fyl'fot (fĭl'fŏt), *n.* [Prob. *fill* + *foot;* a device to fill the foot or lower part of a painted window.] The swastika.
fyrd (fûrd; fẽrd), **fyr'dung** (fûr'dŭng; fẽr'dōōng), *n.* [AS., akin to E *fare,* v. i.] *O. Eng. Hist.* The national military array or host prior to the Norman conquest; also, the duty or act of attending it.

G

G (jē). **1.** The seventh letter of the English, as of the Latin, alphabet (see ALPHABET, *Illust.*). It was originally a differentiated form of C devised by the Romans when the sounds of *g* "hard" (as in *go*) and *k* (as in *king*), both until then represented by C, became distinguished. The name is also from the Latin, and probably comes to us through the French. G has in modern English two chief sounds, commonly called "hard" *g* and "soft" *g.* The former, a simple sound, as in *gave, go, gull,* was the original sound; the other, a compound sound (= *j* = *d-zh*), as in *gem, gin, dingy,* belongs mainly to the Romance portion of the language. Etymologically G is most closely related to *c* "hard," *k, y,* and *w;* as in *corn, grain, kernel; kin,* L. *genus,* Gr. γένος; E. *garden, yard; drag, draw;* also to *ch* and *h,* as in *get, prehensile; guest, host* (an army); *gall, choler; gust, choose.* See C, and also *Guide to Pron.,* §§ 163–171.
2. As a *symbol,* used to denote or indicate: **a** The seventh in a series; seventh in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 7; as, Company *G.* **b** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A prominent Fraunhofer line caused by iron. **c** [*l. c.*] *Physics.* The constant of gravitation (see under CONSTANT). **d** [*cap.* or *l. c.*] *Elec.* Conductance. **e** *Music.* (1) The fifth tone of the model major scale (that of C), or the seventh tone of its relative minor scale (that of A minor). (2) In notation, any symbol representing this tone, as a note on a certain line or space. See CLEF, *Illust.* (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See KEYBOARD, *Illust.*
3. As medieval Roman numeral, G stands for 400, and $\overline{\text{G}}$ for 40,000.
4. As an *abbreviation:* **a** In the form **G.:** Various proper names, as George, Grace; German; Germany; Grand; Gulf. **b** In the form **g.** or **G.:** gauge; gelb (G., yellow); gelding; genitive; (in the log book, in the form *g*) gloomy weather, *Naut.;* gram; grand; green; (in the log book, in the form *G*) ground swell, *Naut.;* guide, guinea or guineas. **G clef,** *Music,* the treble or violin clef. See CLEF. — **G flat** (G♭), the tone a half step below G. — **G flat major,** G major, the major scales or keys having the signatures respectively of six flats and one sharp. — **G minor,** G **sharp minor,** the minor scales or keys relative to B flat major and B major, and having the same signatures respectively of two flats and five sharps. — **G sharp,** *Music,* the tone (G♯) a half step above G. — **G string.** **a** *Music.* A string tuned to G, as the lowest string of the violin. **b** A garment, much worn by savages, consisting of a strip of cloth passed round the waist and between the legs.

G, *or* **g** (jē), *n.; pl.* G's, GS, *or* GEES (jēz). The letter G, g, or its sound.

gab (găb), *n.* [OF. *gab, gap,* mocking, raillery, boasting, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *gabb* mockery. See GAB to deceive.] **1.** Mocking; deceit. *Obs.*
2. A bragging joke, vaunt. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. [Perh. a different word; cf. GAB to prate.] Idle prate; chatter; unmeaning talk; loquaciousness. *Colloq.*

gab, *v. t.;* GABBED (găbd); GAB'BING. [ME. *gabben* to jest, lie, mock, deceive, fr. OF. *gaber* to jest, boast, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *gabba* to mock.] To mock or deceive. *Obs.*

gab, *v. i.* **1.** To scoff, lie, or boast. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. [Perh. a different word, possibly imitative.] To talk idly; to prate; chatter.

gab, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Mach.* A hook or notch, as in an eccentric rod for a valve motion, designed to drop over a rod or lever to make a temporary connection.

gab'ble (găb''l), *v. i.;* GAB'BLED (-ld); GAB'BLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *gab* to prate.] **1.** To talk fast, or to talk without meaning; to jabber; chatter.
2. To utter inarticulate sounds rapidly, as fowls.
Syn. — See CHAT.

gab'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To say with incoherent rapidity; to babble; jabber.
2. To affect with gabble; as, to *gabble* one deaf.

gab'ble, *n.* **1.** Loud or rapid talk without meaning.
Forthwith a hideous *gabble* rises loud. *Milton.*
2. Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.

gab'bro (găb'rō), *n.* [It.] *Petrog.* Any of a family of granular, igneous rocks composed essentially of a plagioclase feldspar rich in lime, as labradorite, with a ferromagnesian mineral (augite, hypersthene, or hornblende) and accessory iron ore, apatite, etc. Olivine is present in some varieties. The augite in normal gabbro is commonly the variety called diallage. When the ferromagnesian mineral is hypersthene the rock is termed *norite.* As the proportion of ferromagnesian minerals decreases the rock passes into *anorthosite* (which see); as it increases the rock goes over into *peridotite, pyroxenite,* etc. A variety consisting of labradorite and olivine is termed *troctolite.* The rocks originally so called were altered and contained serpentine. *Euphotide* is a practically obsolete synonym. — **gab-bro'ic** (gă-brō'ĭk), **gab'bro-it'ic** (găb'rō-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ga-belle' (gă-bĕl'), *n.* Also **ga-bel'** (ga-bĕl'; găb'ĕl), **gabell, gable.** [F.; cf. LL. *gabella,* Sp. *gabela;* perh. fr. Ar. *gabāla,* or cf. GAVEL tribute.] A tax; specif., the impost levied in France on salt for several centuries, and finally abolished in 1790. — **ga-belled'** (*gă-bĕld'*), *a.*
☞ This word has been more or less confused with *gavel,* which has occasionally been spelt *gabel.*

gab'er-dine' (găb'ẽr-dēn'; găb'ẽr-dēn; 277), *n.* [Sp. *gabardina;* cf. It. *gavardina,* OF. *galvardine, calvardine, gavardine, galeverdine;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A coarse loose frock or coat; a smock frock; — chiefly in reference to medieval costume.
2. The Jewish gown or mantle of the Middle Ages.
3. Covering; protection; "cloak;" "mantle."

gab'er-lun'zie (găb'ẽr-lŭn'zĭ; *Scot.* gäb'ẽr-lŭn'yĭ, -lōōn'-yĭ, -lōōn'ĭ), *n.* A wandering beggar; a mendicant; one who carries a beggar's wallet; also, a beadsman. *Scot.*

ga'bi-on (gā'bĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *gabbione* a large cage, gabion, fr. *gabbia* cage, L. *cavea.* See CAGE] **1.** *Fort.* A hollow cylinder of wickerwork, strap iron, or the like, like a basket without a bottom. Gabions are filled with earth and used in building fieldworks, mining, etc., as revetments, or as shelter from an enemy's fire.
2. *Hydraul. Engin.* A similar contrivance filled with stones and sunk, to assist in forming a bar, dike, etc., as in harbor works.
3. A curiosity of small value. *Rare. Scott.*

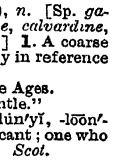
Gabion, 1

ga'bi-on-ade' (gā'bĭ-ŭn-ād'; gā'bĭ-ŭn-ād'), *n.* [F. *gabionnade.*] **1.** *Fort.* A work made with gabions, esp. a protecting traverse between guns or on their flanks.
2. *Hydraul. Engin.* A structure of gabions sunk in lines, as a core for a sand bar in harbor improvements.

ga'bi-on-age (gā'bĭ-ŭn-ăj), *n.* [F. *gabionnage.*] *Mil.* The gabions used, or their arrangement, in a work of fortification; also, the sections built with gabions.

ga'ble (gā'b'l), *n.* [ME. *gable, gabil,* F. *gable,* prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gafl;* perh. akin to G. *giebel* gable, Goth. *gibla* pinnacle, Gr. κεφαλή head, and E. *cephalic;* cf. also G. *gabel* fork, AS. *geafol,* E. *gaffle,* L. *gabalus* a kind of gallows.] *Arch.* **a** The vertical triangular portion of the end of a building, from the level of the cornice or eaves to the ridge of the roof. Also, a similar end when not triangular in shape, as of a gambrel roof or the like. Hence:

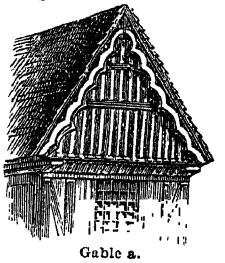
Gable a.

b The end wall of a building, as distinguished from the front or rear side. **c** A decorative member having the shape of a triangular gable, such as that above a Gothic arch in a doorway Cf. BELL GABLE.

ga'ble (gā'b'l), *v. t. & i.;* GA'BLED (gā'b'ld); GA'BLING (gā'blĭng). To furnish with gables; to terminate in a gable; as, a *gabled* house; a *gabled* roof.

gable end. An end wall having a gable.

gable pole. A pole on a roof at the side of a gable, securing the covering of the roof.

gable roof. A double-sloping roof which forms a gable at each end. See ROOF, *Illust.*

ga'blet (gā'blĕt), *n. Arch.* A small gable, or gable-shaped canopy, formed over a tabernacle, niche, buttress, etc.

gable wall. *Arch.* A wall surmounted by a gable; hence, *Local, U. S.,* any side wall.

gable window. A window in a gable, or one with a gable.

gab pin. *Mach.* A pin in a valve rod forming a pivot for the sliding block in the link of a link motion.

Ga'bri-el (gā'brĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Gabrīēl*] **1.** Lit., man of God; — masc. prop. name. F. *Gabriel* (gȧ'brē-ĕl'); Sp. & Pg. *Gabriel* (gä'brē-ĕl'); It. *Gabriello* (gä'brē-ĕl'lō); G. *Gabriel* (gä'brē-ĕl). — Dim. *Gabe* (gāb).
2. An angel described in the Scriptures as charged with the ministration of comfort and sympathy to man. (See *Dan.* viii. and ix.) In the New Testament (*Luke* i.) he is the herald of good tidings, declaring the coming of the predicted Messiah and of his forerunner. In Jewish and Christian tradition he is one of the seven archangels. He is believed by the Mohammedans to have dictated the Koran to their prophet. Milton posts him at "the eastern gate of paradise," as "chief of the angelic guards."

ga'by (gā'bĭ; *dial. also* gō'bĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [Cf. Icel. *gapi* a reckless man. Cf. GAPE.] A simpleton. *Colloq. or Dial.*

gad (găd), *n.* [ME. *gad,* Icel. *gaddr* goad, sting; akin to Sw. *gadd* sting, Goth. *gazds,* G. *gerte* switch. See YARD a measure.] **1.** A metal spike. *Obs. or Hist. Shak.*
2. A bar, billet, or ingot of metal. *Now Rare.*
3. *Mining & Quarrying.* A chisel or pointed or wedge-shaped bar of iron or steel about 6 inches long for breaking or loosening ore, etc.

fu'ture, *v. t. & i.* To postpone or delay. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
fu'ture-ly, *adv.* In time to come.
fu'ture-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
fu'tu-ri'tial (fū'tū-rĭsh'ăl), *a.* Future. *Obs. or R.* [-IZE
fu'tur-ize (fū'tŭr-īz), *v. t.* See fuwel. ✝ FOWL
fuz. Fuzz *Ref. Sp.*
fuz, fuzz (fŭz). Dial. Eng. vars. of FURZE. [of FUSE.
fuze, *n. & v.* Var. and ref. sp. fu-zee'. Var. of FUSEE.
fu'zi-bi. Fusible. *Ref. Sp.*
fu'zil. Var. of FUSIL.
fu'zion. Fusion *Ref. Sp.*
fuzz, *n. & v.* Fizz; buzz *Obs.*
fuzz, *v. t.* To make drunk. *Obs.*
fuzz'ball', *n.* The giant puffball.
fuz'zen. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of POISON
fuzz'i-ly, *adv.* of FUZZY.
fuzz'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs.*
fuz'zle (fŭz''l), *v. t.* To fuddle.
fwalll. ✝ FUEL.
f v. *Abbr.* Folio verso (L., on the back of the page).
fy. For obsolete forms beginning in *fy-,* see the forms in FI-.
fy'e. ✝ FIE.
fyce. Var. of FICE: = FIST, *n.,* 3.
fyke. Var. of FIKE, fidget.
fy-lac'ter-y. Phylactery. *R. Sp.*
fyle (fīl), *v. t.* [See FILE in same sense.] To soil; defile. *Scot.*
fynd. ✝ FIEND, FIND.
fyrd'wite', *n.* [AS. *fyrdwīte*] *O. Eng. Hist.* A fine for not attending the fyrd.
fyry. ✝ FIERY.
fys'ic, fys'i-cal, fy-si'cian, fys'i-cist, fys'ics, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
fys'i-og'no-mist. *fys'i-og'nomy, fys'i-o-log'ic, fys'i-ol'o-gist, fys'i-ol'o-gy.* Physiognomist, physiognomy, etc. *Ref. Sp.*
fyste Var. of FIST, dog.
fyt ✝ FIT.
fy-tog'ra-fy. Phytography. *Ref. Sp.*
fy-tol'o-gy. Phytology. *Ref. Sp.*
fytte. ✝ FIT, a song.
Fz. *Abbr.* Franz.
F. Z. A. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Zoological Academy.
F. Z. S. *Abbr.* Fellow of the Zoological Society.

G

ga. Obs. pret. of GIVE.
Ga (ga), *n.* A linguistic stock of Gold Coast Negroes closely allied to the Tshi, Ewe, and Yoruba groups. [Eng. vars of GO.
ga, gaa (*dial* ga). Obs. or dial.
Ga. *Abbr.* Gallic; gallium, *Chem.* [no period, *Ga*]; Georgia.
G. A., *or* **g. a.** *Abbr.* Garden area; general assembly; general average; Grand Architect, or Grand Almoner (*Freemasonry*).
g a. *Abbr Marine Insurance.* General average.
gaal (gal). Var. of GYLE.
Ga'al (gā'ăl) *Bib.*
Ga'ash (-ăsh). *Bib.*
gab (gŏb). Var. of GAUB.
gab, *v. t.* To project, as teeth. *Obs.* [*Scot.*
gab (găb; gäb), *n.* Mouth.
Ga'ba (gā'bȧ). *Bib.*
Gab'a-a (găb'ā-ȧ) *D. Bib.*
Gab'a-ath (-ăth). *D. Bib.*
Gab'a-e (găb'ā-ē). *D. Bib.*
Gab'a-el (-ĕl). *Bib.*
ga-ban'wood' (gȧ-bȧn'wŏŏd'), *n.* = CAMWOOD.
Gab'a-on (găb'ā-ŏn). *D. Bib.*
Gab'a-on-ites (-īts), *n. pl. D. Bib.*
gab'ar-dine'. Var. of GABERDINE.
Gab'a-tha (găb'ā-thȧ). *Bib.*
Gab'a-thon (-thŏn). *D. Bib.*
Gab'ba-i (găb'ā-ī; gȧ-bā'ī). *Bib.*
gab'bard, gab'bart, *n.* [F. *gabare, gabat* or] A lighter, barge, or similar vessel. *Obs. or Scot.*
Gab'ba-tha (găb'ā-thȧ), *n.* [Gr. γαββαθᾶ, supposed to be from Aramaic *gabthā* height or roundness.] *Bib.* A place in Jerusalem mentioned in John xix. 13 (*A. V & R. V.*) as the Pavement.
gabbe. ✝ GAB.
gab'ber (găb'ẽr), *n.* One who gabs; *n. & v* [See GAB to prate] Jabber *Obs.*
gab'bi-on. ✝ GABION.
gab'bid. Gabbled. *Ref. Sp.*
gab'ble-ment. *n.* Gabble. *Rare.*
gab'bler (găb'lẽr), *n.* One who gabbles.
gab'ble-ratch', -ratch'et, -ratch'er, etc., *n.* Vars. of GABBRILRACHE, etc. *Local, Eng*
gab'bock (găb'ŭk), *n.* Also **gab'back, gab'buch,** etc. [Gael. *gobag.*] A dogfish; esp., the piked dogfish *Local, Brit*
gab'by, *a.* Loquacious. *Colloq.*
gabd. Gabbed *Ref. Sp.*
Gab'des (găb'dēz) *Bib*
ga'be (gā'bē), *n.* [Tag.] The taro plant. *Phil. I.*
Gab'e-e (găb'ē-ē). *D. Bib.*
gabel. ✝ GABELLE, GABLE.
ga-belle'man (gȧ-bĕl'mȧn), *n.* A gabeller.
ga-bell'er (gȧ-bĕl'ẽr), *n.* Also **ga-bel'er, ga-bell'ler.** A collector of gabelles, or taxes. *Hist.*
Gab'e-lus (găb'ē-lŭs). *D. Bib.*
gabert *n.* A gabbard. *Obs.*
gab hook. *Mach* A gab.
ga'bi (gä'bē). Var. of GABE.
‖ **gab-i'** (gäb-ē'), *n.* [Tag.] Night.
ga'bi-an (gā'bĭ-ăn), *n.* A petroleum found at Gabian, in the department of Hérault, France.
gabil. ✝ GABLE.
ga'bi-on, *v. t.* To strengthen or shelter with gabions.
ga'bi-on-ate, *v. t.* To shield as if with gabions. *Obs.*
ga'bi-oned (gā'bĭ-ŭnd), *p. a.* Furnished with gabions.
gabion form *Mil.* A notched wooden disk used to fix the size and form of a gabion.
gab'l Gabble. *Ref. Sp.*
ga'bla-to'res (gā'blȧ-tō'rēz), *n. pl* [LL., fr LL. *gablum* tribute See GABELLE.] *Eng. Hist.* Servile tenants who paid a fixed rent, or gavel (which see).
gable. ✝ CABLE, GABBLE, GABBELLE.
ga'ble-board', *n.* = BARGE-BOARD.
gab'lock, *n.* [See GAVELOCK.] 1. A false spur or gaff, fitted on the heel of a gamecock. *Obs.* 2. A crowbar. *Dial. Eng.*
ga'blum, *n.* [LL.] 1. Gabelle. *Hist.* [of a building.
2. By confusion, the gable end
Ga'bri-as (gā'brĭ-ăs). *Bib.*
Gabriel bell. The Angelus bell. *Obs. or R.*
Ga'bri-el, *or* **Ga'bri-el's hounds.** A supposed pack of spectral hounds to which are popularly attributed sounds probably made by flocks of wild geese. Cf. WILD HUNT. *Local, Eng*
Ga'bri-el-ite (gā'brĭ-ĕl-īt), *n. Eccl. Hist* A member of a sect of Anabaptists founded in Pomerania in 1530 by Gabriel Scherling They proscribed oath taking and bearing of arms and advocated strict social and religious equality.
Ga'bri-el-rache, *or* **Ga'bri-el-ratch'et,** *n.* A yelping cry heard at night and popularly taken as an omen of evil. The sound is supposed to be the cry of flocks of wild geese Cf. GABRIEL HOUNDS. *Local, Eng.*
ga'bul. ✝ GABLE.
Ga-bun', *or* **Ga-boon',** **choc'o-late** (gȧ-bōōn'). [From *Gabun,* Africa.] = DIKA BREAD.
Ga-bun'ese' (gȧ-bōōn'ēz'; -ēs'), *n. pl.* See MPONGWE.
ga'chu-a (gä'chōō-ä), *n.* A large walking fish (*Ophiocephalus gachua*) of India, used as food.
gad, *v. i. Mining.* To use a gad.
gad, *n.* Short for GADFLY.

4. A spear. *Obs. or Hist.*
5. A sharp-pointed rod; a goad; as, upon the *gad*, that is, suddenly, as it goaded. "Done upon the *gad*." *Shak.*
6. A rod or stick, as a fishing rod. *Dial. Eng.*
7. A rod to measure land, hence, a measure of length varying from about 9 to 20 feet *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gad (găd), *v. i. & t.*, GAD'DED, GAD'DING. **1.** To supply with a gad or gads.
2. To fasten with a gad or gadnail.
3. To use a gad, or break or loosen with a gad, as rock.

gad, *v. i.* [Prob. fr. *gad* a goad, and orig. meaning "to drive about," or fr. *gad* for *gadfly*, and meaning prop to go about like a gadfly, or like an animal bitten by the gadfly.] To wander about; to rove, or go about, idly; hence, to run wild; to be uncontrolled.

Why *gaddest* thou about so much to change thy way? *Jer* ii 36

gad'a-bout' (găd'ă-bout'), *a. Colloq.* Gadding; roving; aimlessly "on the go" —*n.* One who gads about

Gad-dan', Gad-dane' (ga-dän'), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name: cf Sp. pl, *Gaddanes.*] A Malay of a dark-skinned people of northern Luzon, mostly wild head-hunters, also, their special Malayan dialect. See IGORROTE.

gad'der (găd'ẽr), *n.* [See GAD goad.] *Quarrying.* A traveling drilling machine used to make the line of holes into which gads are driven, to break out the stone.

gad'der, *n.* One who roves about idly; a gadabout.

gad'ding, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GAD. Specif.: *p. a.* Going about much, needlessly or without purpose.

The good nuns would check her *gadding* tongue *Tennyson.*
With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown. *Milton*

gad'dish, *a.* Disposed to gad. — **gad'dish-ness,** *n.*

gad'fly' (găd'flī'), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES (-flīz'). [*gad*, n. + *fly.*] A fly that bites or annoys cattle; a breeze fly or horsefly. The name belongs properly to those of the family Tabanidæ (horseflies), but is extended to the Œstridæ (botflies or warble flies).

Ga-dhel'ic (gȧ-dĕl'ĭk; găd'ĕl-ĭk; 277), *a.* [See GAEL.] Of, belonging to, or designating, that division of the Celtic languages which includes the Irish, Gaelic, and Manx. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Gad'i-dæ (găd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GADUS.] *Zoöl.* A large family of soft-finned fishes of the group Anacanthini, including many important food fishes, as the cods, haddock, tomcods, pollacks, etc.; the cod family. They are chiefly marine, some inhabiting deep water, although one genus (*Lota*) is confined to fresh water. They have a rather elongated body, small cycloid scales, a large mouth, wide gill openings, and usually a barbel on the chin. — **ga'did** (gā'dĭd), *a. & n.*

gad'i-nine (găd'ĭ-nĭn, -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [NL. *gadus* cod] *Chem.* A slightly toxic ptomaine, $C_5H_{17}O_2N$, formed in the putrefaction of codfish, haddock, etc.

gad'ling (găd'lĭng), *n.* [*gad* + 1st *-ling.*] A small gad, or spike, on a gauntlet.

ga'doid (gā'doid), *a.* [NL. *gadus* cod + *-oid*] Like or pert. to the cod family. —*n.* One of the Gadidæ or Gadoidea.

gad'o-lin'i-a (găd'ō-lĭn'ĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL. See GADOLINITE.] A rare earth associated with yttria and regarded as the oxide (Gd_2O_3) of a metallic element, **gad'o-lin'i-um** (-lĭn'ĭ-ŭm) with an assigned atomic weight of 157.3. Symbol, *Gd.*

gad'o-lin'ic (-lĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, gadolinium.

gad'o-lin-ite (găd'ō-lĭn-īt), *n.* [After J. *Gadolin* (1760–1852), Finnish chemist.] *Min.* A black or brown vitreous silicate of iron, beryllium, yttrium, cerium, erbium, etc. H., 6.5–7. Sp. gr., 4.–4 5. It is a source of rare earths.

ga-droon' (gȧ-drōōn'), *n.* A godroon.

Gads'den Pur'chase (gădz'dĕn). A tract of land embracing 45,535 square miles, now partly in New Mexico and partly in Arizona, purchased by the United States from Mexico in 1853 for $10,000,000, the treaty of sale being negotiated by James Gadsden, then minister to Mexico.

Ga'dus (gā'dŭs), *n.* [NL. *gadus* cod, Gr. γάδος a sort of fish.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical codfishes. In old classifications it included all the Gadidæ.

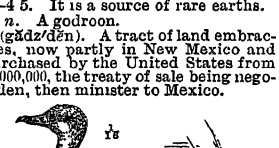

Gadwall.

gad'wall (găd'wôl), *n.* A wild duck (*Chaulelasmus streperus*), of about the size of the mallard, widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere. The male is finely barred or variegated with black or gray and white, with a chestnut area on the wing.

Gæ'a (jē'*a*), **Ga'ia** (gā'*ya*, gī'*a*), *n.* [Gr. Γαῖα.] *Gr. Myth.* The earth as a goddess, the eldest born of Chaos. See DELPHIAN ORACLE; cf. DEMETER, THEMIS.

Demeter is rather the fruitful soil regarded as a person than the elder Titanic formless earth personified as *Gæa.* —*L. Lang.*

Gaek'war (gīk'wär), *n.* Also *Gaikwar, Guicowar.* [Marathi *gāekwār*, prop., a cowherd.] The title of the ruling prince of Baroda, in Gujarat, a division of Bombay, India.

Gael (gāl), *n.* [Gael. *Gaidheal*, the same word as Ir. *Gaedheal, Gaoidheal*, OIr. *Goedel.*] Orig, a Scotch Highlander, esp. one of Celtic speech, now, a person of any of the races belonging to the Gadhelic branch of the Celts.

Gael'ic (gāl'ĭk; 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Gaels, esp. the Celtic Highlanders of Scotland; also, belonging to or designating their language (cf. GADHELIC).

Gael'ic, *n.* The Celtic speech of the Scotch Highlanders; Erse; loosely, any language of the Gadhelic branch of Celtic. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

gaff (găf), *n.* [ME. *gaffe*, F. *gaffe*; of uncertain origin; cf. GAFFLE] **1.** An iron hook. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
2. A barbed spear or a hook with a handle, used by fishermen in securing heavy fish.
3. *Naut.* The spar upon which the head, or upper edge, of a fore-and-aft sail is extended. See SAIL, *Illust.*
4. A metal spur for a gamecock

gaff, *v. t.*; GAFFED (găft); GAFF'ING. To strike or secure with a gaff, or barbed spear; as, to *gaff* a salmon.

gaff, *n.* A cheap place of amusement, originally a fair, later esp. a low-class theater or music hall. *Slang, Eng*

gaf'fer (găf'ẽr), *n.* [Possibly contr. fr. *godfather*; but prob. fr. *gramfer* for *grandfather.* Cf. GAMMER.] **1.** An old man; an aged rustic; — orig. respectful, later familiar or contemptuous, as applied to an aged man in humble life.
2 A master; esp., a foreman or overseer of laborers. *Eng.*

gaff'–top'sail, *n. Naut.* A topsail, usually triangular, having its foot extended upon the gaff and its luff upon the topmast.

gaff-topsail catfish, a sea catfish (*Felichthys marinus*) of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States; — so called from its high dorsal fin. The banner pompano is called **gaff-topsail pompano** for the same reason.

gag (găg), *v. t.*; GAGGED (găgd); GAG'GING (-ĭng). [ME. *gaggen.* Cf. GAG to retch.] **1.** To stop the mouth of, by something thrust in, and hinder speaking, hence, to silence by authority or by violence; to prevent from free speech.

The time was not yet come when eloquence was to be *gagged*, and reason to be hoodwinked. *Macaulay.*

2. To pry or hold open by means of a gag.

Mouths *ganged* to such a wideness. *Fortescue (Transl.).*

3. To obstruct or choke; as, to *gag* a valve.
4. [See GAG to retch.] To cause to heave as with nausea.
5. *Mech.* To straighten (rails) with a gag.

gag, *v. i.* [Prob. of imitative origin.] To heave as with nausea; to retch.

gag, *n* [From GAG to stop the mouth.] **1** Something thrust into the mouth or throat to hinder speaking, hence, any forcible restraint of speech.
2. *Surg.* An instrument used in various operations for holding the mouth open
3. A mouthful that makes one retch, a choking bit; as, a *gag* of mutton fat. *Lamb.*
4. *Mach.* An obstruction in a valve.
5. *Mech.* A fuller, or set hammer, used to straighten railway rails.

gag, *n.* [Orig. uncertain.] *Slang.* **1.** A joke, imposture, or the like calculated to make the subject of it appear foolish or ridiculous, a piece of ridiculing deception; a hoax.
2. A speech or phrase interpolated offhand by an actor on the stage in his part as written, usually some jocular seasonable or local allusion; hence, a joke of this sort.
3. A person open to jocular ridicule.

gag, *v. t.* **1.** To perpetrate a gag or gags upon; to practice imposture upon; to hoax. *Slang.*
2 To use gags in; as to *gag* a part in a play. *Slang.*

gag, *v. i.* To introduce gags, or interpolations, in acting. *Slang.*

gag, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A grouper (*Mycteroperca microlepis*) of the coasts of the southern United States, highly esteemed as food. Also applied to allied species.

gage (gāj), *n.* [F. *gage*, OF. also *guage, wage*, LL. *wadium*; of G. origin; cf. Goth. *wadi*, OHG. *wetti, wetu*, akin to E. *wed.* See WED; cf. WAGE, *n.*] **1.** Something deposited, or given to or taken by another, as a security for the performance of some act by the person depositing it or giving it up, and forfeited by nonperformance; security; also, the transaction by which the security is given or taken. Cf. MORTGAGE, PLEDGE.
2. A pledge of a person's appearance to combat, or do battle, in support of his assertions or claims; esp., a glove, cap, or the like, cast on the ground to be taken up by the opponent; hence, a challenge; defiance. "There I throw my *gage.*" *Shak.*
3. *pl* Wages. *Obs. Scot.*, or used as a French word.

gage (gāj), *v. t.*; GAGED (gājd); GAG'ING (gāj'ĭng). [Cf. F. *gager.* See GAGE a pledge.] **1.** To give or deposit as a gage; to give as security for some act; to pledge or pawn; to offer as a forfeit. See PLEDGE, *n. Obs. or Hist.*
2. To give a gage or security for; as, to *gage* battle, or judicial combat. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. To stake or wager; to bet; risk. *Archaic.*
4. To bind as by a pledge; to engage. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me *gaged.* *Shak.*

gage, *n.* [So called because an English family named *Gage* imported the greengage from France, in the 18th century.] A type of plum including several varieties, of which the greengage (which see) is most widely known.

Ga'ge-a (gā'jē-*a*), *n.* [NL., after Sir Thomas *Gage*, English botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of small bulbous liliaceous herbs of southern Europe and western Asia, having linear basal leaves, and scapes bearing umbels of small yellowish flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

gag'ger (găg'ẽr), *n.* One that gags; specif.: *Founding.* **a** A lifter. **b** A piece of iron used in a mold to keep the sand or a core in place.

gag'gle (găg''l), *v. i.*; GAG'GLED (-'ld); GAG'GLING (-lĭng). [Of imitative origin; cf. D *gaggelen, gagelen*, G *gackeln, gackern*, MHG. *gägen*, E. *giggle, cackle.*] To make a noise like a goose; to cackle; gabble; babble. —*v. t.* To utter with gaggling. *Obs.*

gag law. A law or ruling prohibiting proper or free debate or expression of opinion, as in a deliberative body, as in closure. See CLOSURE, *n*, 6. *Colloq. or Cant.*

gag rein. *Harness.* A rein for drawing the bit upward in the horse's mouth. — **gag'–reined'** (-rānd'), *a.*

gahn'ite (gän'ĭt), *n.* [After *Gahn*, Swedish chemist.] *Min.* A member of the spinel group, being pure zinc aluminate, $ZnAl_2O_4$ (*automolite*), or the same with partial replacement by manganese and iron (*dysluite, kreitonite*).

Gail-lar'di-a (gā-lär'dĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL., after *Gaillard* de Marentonneau, French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of American asteraceous plants having hairy foliage and long-peduncled heads of flowers with showy yellow, purple, or variegated rays, the receptacle chaffy. They are garden favorites. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

gain (gān), *n.* [Cf. W. *gan* a mortise, or E *gain* advantage.] **1.** *Building, Carp.*, etc **a** A beveled shoulder above a tenon. **b** A notch, mortise, or groove in a timber, wall, telegraph pole, etc., to receive and support the end of a girder, joist, or the like.
2 *Coal Mining.* A crosscut.

gain, *v. t*; GAINED (gānd); GAIN'ING. To make a gain or gains in; to support with, or fit into, gains, or notches; to join or secure by means of a gain or gains (with *into*, etc.), as, to *gain* stringers into girders and joists of a floor

gain (gān), *n.* [ME. *gain, gein, gaȝhen*, gain, advantage, Icel. *gagn*, akin to Sw *gagn*, Dan. *gavn*; cf. GAIN, *a.* The word was influenced by F. *gain* gain, OF. *gaain.* Cf. GAIN, *v. t*] **1.** Booty; spoil. *Obs.*
2. Increase or addition to what one has of that which is of profit, advantage, or benefit; resources or advantage acquired; profit; — opposed to *loss.*

Godliness with contentment is great *gain.* 1 *Tim.* vi. 6.
Every one shall share in the *gains.* *Shak.*

3. Act of gaining something; esp., the obtaining or amassing of profit or valuable possessions; acquisition; accumulation. "The lust of *gain.*" *Tennyson.*
4. With reference to wealth or property, specif.: **a** Any increase of value, whether from business transactions or mere advance in value or increase of capital; as, the loss or *gain* in assets of a company should be discoverable from its books. **b** Increase in resources or business advantages resulting from business transactions or dealings; as, under

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gad, *n.* A gadding, or rambling; — only in *on*, or *upon, the gad. Colloq.*

gad, *n.* [Ir. *gad* twisted osier] A band or rope made of twisted fibers of tough twigs. *Anglo-Irish or Mil. Oxf. E. D.*

Gad, *n. Bib.* a Son of Jacob and Zilpah. **b** One of the twelve tribes of Israel. **c** A deity worshiped in ancient Syria, called "Fortune" in Isaiah lxv. 11, *R. V.*, and "that troop" in *A. V.*

Gad, *n.* A minced form of the word *God*, now used chiefly in mild oaths. Many oaths of which this was a part were formerly in use, the second element being often a corruption or made-up word (*-bodikins* for *body, -soons* for *wounds*, etc.); as **Gaddobbs, Gadabodikins, Gaddbud, Gadsbudlikins, Gadslid, Gadsmash, Gadsniggers, Gadsnigs, Gadsnouns, Gadsokers, Gadsookers, Gadsprecious, Gadswookers, Gadswoons, Gadzookers, Gadzooks.** *Obs or Archaic*

Gad'a-ba (gă'ĭ'ă-bȧ), *n.* See DRAVIDO-MUNDA LANGUAGES.

Gad'a-ra (găd'ă-rȧ). *Bib.*

Gad'a-renes' (găd'ă-rĕnz'; găd'*a*-rēnz), *n. pl. Bib.* Inhabitants of Gadara.

Ga-dar'i-a (gȧ-dâr'ĭ-*ä*), *n.* One of a caste of shepherds of Bengal, the Central and United Provinces, and Central India.

gad'bee', *n* A gadfly.

gad'bush', *n.* The West Indian mistletoe (*Razoumofskya gracilis*). *Jamaica.*

Gad-dang', Var. of GADDAN.

gad'ded (găd'ĕd; -ĭd), *a.* Having gads, or gadlings.

Gad'di (găd'ĭ), and **Gad'di-el** (găd'ĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

gadding car *or* **machine.** = GAD 1 (b).

gad'ding-ly, *adv.* of GADDING.

gadding pin. *Mining.* A gad.

gade (gād). Scot. var. of GAD

gade (gūd). Scot. and dial. Eng. pret. of GO

gade, *n.* [Cf. NL. *gadus* cod. See GADIC.] **a** A gadoid fish; esp., a rockling. **b** The pike. *Local, Scot.*

gade'-an (gā'dē-ăn), *n.* [From GADUS.] *Zool.* A gadoid fish.

gade'lyng. † GADLING.

gade'man (gad'mȧn). Var. of GADMAN.

gader. † GATHER.

gaderen. † GATHER.

Ga-de'roth (gȧ-dē'rŏth; -rōth). *D. Bib.*

gadge. † GAGE.

gadge (gāj). Scot or dial. Eng. var. of GAUGE.

gadg'er. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GAUGER.

gadg'et (găj'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* A contrivance, object, or method; — often used of something novel or not known by its proper name *Slang.*

Ga-dhael'ic. Var of GADHELIC.

gad'hi (gă'dē), *n.* [Hind. *gaddā, gāḍī.*] A cushion, esp. one for a throne.

Ga'di (gā'dĭ). *Bib.*

Ga-din'i-a (gȧ-dĭn'ĭ-*ä*), [NL.; — from the fictitious F. *gadin*, given by Adanson to a similar species.] *Zool.* A genus of tectibranchiate gastropods of the family Siphonariidæ, having a simple limpet-shaped shell and no branchia.

Gad'i-tan (găd'ĭ-tăn), **Gad'i-ta'ni-an** (-tā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L *Gaditanus*, fr. *Gades* Cadiz.] Of or pert to Cadiz, in Spain —*n.* A native of Cadiz. *Obs. or R.*

Gad'ite (găd'īt), *n. Bib.* One of the tribe of Gad. [*Rare.*]

Ga'dite (gā'dīt), *a.* Gaditan.

gad'ling, *n.* [ME. also *gadeling*, prop. a companion, AS. *gædeling.*] A roving vagabond; idle fellow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gad'ling, *a.* [See GADLING a vagabond.] Gadding about. *Obs*

gad'man (găd'mȧn; găd'-), *n.* A goadsman. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Ga-dol'de-a (gȧ-dol'dē-*ä*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A superfamily of anacanthine fishes. The Gadidæ and Macrouridæ are the principal families.

gadre. † GATHER

gad'rise (găd'rĭz), *n.* [Cf. GAITER and AS. *hrīs* twig.] Gaiter tree. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Gads'bobs', **Gads'bod'i-kins, Gads'bud',** **Gads'bud'li-kins, Gads'lid',** *interj.* See GAD, God.

gads'man (gădz'măn; gădz'-), *n.* A goadsman.

Gads'mash', **Gads'nig'gers, Gads'nigs',** **Gads'nouns',** *interj.* See GAD, God. [CATSO.]

Gad'so (găd'sō), *interj* = **Gadsokers. Gadsookers, Gads'precious, Gadswookers, Gads'woons'.** *interj.* See GAD, God.

gad'u-in (găd'ū-ĭn), *n.* [From GADUS.] *Chem.* A substance found in cod-liver oil, possibly identical with morrhuic acid.

gad'u-ol (-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*Gadus* + 1st *-ol.*] *Med.* An alcoholic extract of cod-liver oil.

gad'wale. Var. of GADWALL.

gad'well. Var. of GADWALL.

Gadzookers, Gad'zooks', *interj.* See GAD, God.

gae (*Scot. & dial.* gā). Obs., Scot, or dial. Eng. var of GO.

gae (gā). Scot. for JAY, bird.

Gae-dhel'ic. Var. of GADHELIC

gae-down' (gā-dōōn'), *n.* A drinking bout. *Scot.*

Gael. *Abbr.* Gaelic. [See -ISM.]

Gael'i-cism (gāl'ĭ-sĭzm), *n.*

Gael'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* See -IZE.

Gaert-ne'ri-an (gĕrt-nē'rĭ-ăn), *a. Anat.* Designating a certain duct or canal, called also **Gaert'ner's ga-nal'** or **duct** (gĕrt'nẽrz). See DUCT OF GAERTNER.

gaet (gāt), *n.* [See GATE a way.] Way; manner; road. *Scot.*

Gæ-tu'li (jē-tū'lĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] A Hamitic people of ancient Libya. — **Gæ-tu'li-an** (-lĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See HAMITIC.

gaf. Gaff *Ref. Sp.*

gaf (gāf). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of GIVE.

gaff, *n.* A gaffer, or old man. *Obs. or Dial.*

gaff, *v. i.* To act in a cheap theater *Slang, Eng.*

gaff, *n.* Outcry; talk, esp. of a deceitfully boasting nature; humbug. *Slang.*

gaff, *v. i.* To gamble, esp. by tossing up. *Slang, Eng.*

gaf-faw' (*Scot* gä-fä'). Obs. or Scot. var. of GUFFAW.

gaffe. † *gave*, pret. of GIVE.

gaff'er, *n.* One who gaffs.

gaff'let, *n.* = GAFF, *n.*, 4. *Obs.*

gaf'fle (găf''l), *n.* [Cf LG., D., Sw., & Dan. *gaffel* fork, akin to AS. *geafol*, G. *gabel.* Cf. GABLE.] **1.** A steel lever to bend a crossbow. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A musket fork, or rest. *Obs.*
3 = GAFF, *n.*, 4. *Obs. or R.*

gaff sail. *Naut.* A fore-and-aft sail suspended from a gaff.

gaffs'man (găfs'mȧn), *n.* One who uses the gaff in fishing.

gaf'l Gaffle. *Ref. Sp.*

gafol, gafol-. Obs. or hist forms of GAVEL, GAVEL-.

gag, *v. t.* To strike sharply; to jerk. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

gag, *v. t.* To be thrust; to project. *Obs. or Dial Eng*

gagara † JAGGERY.

gag'ate, *n.* [L. *gagates.* See JET mineral.] Jet; agate. *Obs.*

gag bit *Harness.* A kind of powerful bit to use on pulling or unbroken horses.

gag'-check', *v. t.* To check up (a horse) so as to bring the head very high.

agd. Gagged. *Ref. Sp.*

gage (gāj). Var of GAUGE

‖ gage' d'a-mour' (gäzh' dȧ-moor'). [F.] Pledge of love.

ga'ger (gā'jẽr), *n. Law.* One to whom a thing is gaged, or pledged. *Hist.*

gage'like', *a.* See -LIKE

gag'er (gāj'ẽr), *n.* Var. of GAUGER.

ga'ger (gā'jẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *gagier*, inf. used as n.; cf. OF. *gagière* engagement, pledge. See GAGE to pledge.] *Law.* The transaction of giving a gage, or security.

gag'ger-y (gāg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Practice of gagging, or hoaxing.

gag'gle (drial. gag''l), *n.* [Cf. GAGGLE, *v. i.*] A flock of geese; opprobriously, a company of women; gabble. *Dial. Eng.*

gag'gler (gāg'lẽr), *n.* One that gaggles, as a goose *Obs. or R.*

gagle. Var of GAGGLE.

ga'gor (gā'gôr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *gageor.*] *Law.* One who gages, or pledges, something. *Hist.*

Gag Resolution. A resolution passed in the United States Congress in January, 1840, providing in effect that no anti-slavery petition should be received or heard by the House.

gag'root', *n.* Indian tobacco. Its root is a violent emetic

gag runner A loop on the throat-latch for the gag rein.

gag'tooth', *n.* [Cf. GAB to project.] A projecting tooth. *Obs.* — **gag'toothed'** (-tōōthť), *a. Obs.*

Ga'ham (gā'hăm) and **Ga'har** (gā'hẽr-ĭs). A knight of the Round Table, brother of Gawain. He slew his mother for adultery.

Ga'ia, *n.* See GÆA.

ga'iac (gā'yăk). Var. of GUAIAC.

gai-as'sa (gī-as'*a*), *n.* [Ar. *khiyāṣah.*] A Nile cargo vessel with high stem and lateen rig.

gaid (*dial.* gād). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of GO.

gaie (*dial.* gē'ĭ). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GAY.

‖ gai'e-té', *or* **gai té'**, de cœur' (gā'tā' dẽ kûr'). [F.] Gayety of heart.

gai'e-ty. Var. of GAYETY

gaif † *gave*, pret. of GIVE.

gaig (gāg), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. Icel. *geiga* a scathe, serious hurt.] Crack; chap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gaignage. † GAINAGE.

Gaik'war. Var. of GAEKWAR.

gail (gīl). Var. of GYLE.

gaile † GALE, wind; JAIL.

gailer † JAILER

gaill † GALE, to sing.

gaill'iard. Var. of GALLIARD.

gailliarde, *n.* A dance, the gallard. *Obs.*

gai'ly. Var. of GAYLY.

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the British Companies Act of 1862 regulating companies formed for *gain*, the term *gain* includes mutual indemnity for loss and accommodation by loan. **c** *Usually in pl.* Profits in the form of sums of money or acquired assets arising from business transactions or dealings; as, it has been held (82*U.S.*63) that under an income tax *gains* does not include mere advance in value resulting in an increase of capital. **5.** An increase in amount, magnitude, or degree (without reference to its effect); — opposed to *loss* or *diminution*. **6.** *Fencing, etc.* An advance by bringing the left or back heel up to the right or forward.

gain (gān), *v. t.*; GAINED (gānd); GAIN'ING. [F. *gagner* to earn, gain, OF. *gaaignier* to cultivate, OHG. *weidenen* to pasture, hunt, fr. *weida* pasturage, G. *weide*, akin to Icel. *veiðr* hunting, AS. *wāð*, cf. L. *venari* to hunt, E *venison*. There was a ME. *geinen*, *geznen*, to be suitable or useful, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *gegna*, and E. *gain* profit.] **1.** To get by an exercise of initiative; to acquire; obtain, procure; secure; primarily, to get (a profit or advantage) as by earning; as, to *gain* a living; to *gain* social privileges.

What is a man profited, if he shall *gain* the whole world, and lose his own soul? *Matt.* xvi. 26.

2. Ironically, to get or incur, as loss, harm, or damage.

Ye should . . . not have loosed from Crete, and to have *gained* this harm and loss. *Acts* xxvii 21.

3. To get in competition; to win; to come off winner or victor in; as, to *gain* a battle, a prize, or a suit at law. **4.** To draw into any interest or party; to win to one's side; to conciliate; — often with *over*.

To gratify the queen, and *gain* the court *Dryden.*

5. To reach; to attain to; to arrive at; as, to *gain* the top of a mountain; to *gain* a good harbor. **6.** To get as by a natural development, advance, or increment, or by a normal exercise of function; to receive; secure; to come by; to come to have; as, to *gain* strength slowly; to *gain* ten pounds in weight; the storm *gains* force; the ship *gains* headway; a court *gained* jurisdiction. **7.** To cause to be obtained or given; as, misfortune *gains* the sympathy of friends.

Syn. — Acquire, get, procure, secure, win, earn, attain, achieve. See OBTAIN.

to gain ground, to make progress; to advance in any undertaking; also, to encroach or make gains (on or upon). — **to g. the wind**, *Naut.*, to reach the windward side (of another ship) when beating. — **to g. time**, to obtain or effect a delay, as by pretexts or dilatory tactics.

gain, *v. i.* To secure advantage or profit; to acquire gain; to advance in interest, health, or happiness, to make progress; as, the sick man *gains* daily.

Thou hast greedily *gained* of thy neighbors. *Ezek.* xxii. 12

to gain on *or* **upon. a** To encroach on; as, the ocean *gains on* the land. **b** To obtain influence with. **c** To win ground upon; to move faster than, as in a race or contest. **d** To get the better of; to have the advantage of.

gain-. [Cf. AS. *gegn*, *gēan*, again, against. See AGAIN, GAIN, *a.*] A prefix formerly common, in senses of *again*, *against*, *counter*, *re-*; as, *gainbuy*, to redeem, *gaincover*, to recover. *Obs.* exc. in *gainsay*, etc.

gaine (gān), *n.* [F. *gaîne*, lit., sheath, from its form.] *Sculp. & Arch.* The part of a term below the sculptured bust or head, commonly in the form of a quadrangular pillar diminishing toward the base; or the lower part, or body, of a caryatid of similar design. See TERM, *Illust.*

gain'ful (gān'fo͝ol), *a.* Profitable; advantageous; lucrative. — **gain'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **gain'ful-ness**, *n.*

gain'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of (either) GAIN, *v.* — **gaining machine**, a machine for cutting a gain, or groove. — **g. twist**, *Firearms*, a twist that is more rapid at the muzzle than at the breech, thus gradually increasing the rapidity of rotation of the projectile.

gain'less, *a.* Not producing gain, unprofitable, unavailing. — **gain'less-ness**, *n.*

gain'ly (gān'lĭ), *a.* [*gain*, a. + *-ly*, 1.] **1.** Becoming; suitable. *Obs. or Scot.*

2. Having good form or appearance; shapely; graceful, as, a *gainly* person; *gainly* action.

gain'say' (gān'sā'; gān'sā'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* GAIN'SAID' (-sĕd', -sĭd'), *p. pr. & vb. n.* GAIN'SAY'ING. [ME. *geinseien*, *ageinseien*. See GAIN-; SAY to utter.] To speak against; to oppose; contradict; deny; controvert, dispute; forbid.

I will give you a mouth and wisdom which all your adversaries shall not be able to *gainsay* nor resist *Luke* xxi. 15.

gain'say' (gān'u/sā'), *n.* **1.** A subject of dispute. *Obs.* **2.** Act of gainsaying; contradiction. *Rare.*

Gains'borough hat (gānz'b'rō). A woman's broad-brimmed hat of a form thought to resemble those shown in portraits painted by Thomas Gainsborough, the English artist (1727–88). Cf. PICTURE HAT.

Gainsborough Hat.

gait (gāt), *n.* [See GATE a way.] **1.** A going; walk; way.

Good gentleman, go your *gait*, and let poor folks pass. *Shak.*

2. Manner of walking, running, or moving on foot.

I do know him by his *gait*. *Shak.*

3. Specif., of horses, foot movement in going; — the *pl.* was formerly (and is still rarely) used in the sing. sense. The various *gaits* of the horse have been carefully analyzed by means of instantaneous photography. In the following table the figures 1 and 3 represent respectively the left fore foot and the left hind foot, and the figures 2 and 4 the right fore foot and right hind foot. Each gait is divided into a series of phases with reference to the feet that are on the ground at any instant, a new phase commencing whenever a foot touches or leaves the ground. Thus, in the *walk* (see below), at the time when the observation begins, 3, 1, and 4 are on the ground. In the next phase the animal is supported only by 1 and 4, 3 having been raised, and so on. Each horizontal row of figures gives the complete cycle, returning again to the original phase. A zero means that all four feet are in the air. These phases (separated below by commas) do not represent equal time intervals; thus, in the trot and the pace, the feet strike the ground almost in pairs, so that the time during which only one foot is on the ground is very short

Walk	3 1 4, 1 4, 1 4 2, 4 2, 4 2 3, 2 3, 2 3 1, 3 1, 3 1 4
Single foot (rack, amble)	4 2, 2, 2 3, 3, 3 1, 1, 1 4, 4, 4 2
Canter	4, 4 2, 4 2 3, 2 3, 2 3 1, 3 1, 1, 0, 4
Pace (rack, amble)	4, 4 2, 0, 3, 3 1, 0, 4
Trot	2, 2 3, 3, 0, 1, 1 4, 4, 0, 2
Gallop (run)	3, 3 4, 4 1, 1, 1 2, 2, 0, 3

The above typical orders of motion are capable of certain variations, as in a very slow walk all four feet may be on the ground for a short interval; or in a gallop or canter the order of impact of left and right feet may be reversed, as by changing the alighting foot after the eighth phase.

4. [Perh. a different word.] Two buckets of water carried by a yoke on the shoulders. *Dial. Eng.*

gait, *v. t.*; GAIT'ED; GAIT'ING. **1.** To train so as to have a regular gait; as, to *gait* a horse by a gaiting bar or strap. **2.** To prepare for work; as, to *gait* a loom.

gait'ed, *a.* Having a gait; as, slow-*gaited*.

gait'er (gāt'ẽr), *n.* [Prob. from GAIT a going.] An appliance, as a bar or strap, to regulate the gait of horses, by inducing proper and preventing improper motion or action.

gaiter (gā'tẽr), *n.* [F. *guêtre*, prob. fr. the pl. *wirsta* of Teut. *wirst*, *wrist*, ankle, wrist. See WRIST, *n.*] **1.** A covering of cloth or leather for the ankle and instep, or for the leg from the knee to the instep, fitting down upon the shoe. **2.** A kind of shoe, covering the ankle, originally with an upper entirely or chiefly of cloth, later either with or without cloth; now: **a** A shoe with elastic strips at the sides. *U. S.* **b** A kind of overshoe with a cloth upper.

ga'la (gā'lä), *n.* [F. *gala* show, pomp, fr. It. *gala* finery, gala. Cf. GALLANT.] **1. a** Festive dress or array, — now only in the phrase *in gala*. **b** Festivity; gayety. *Obs.* **2** A festival, a gay and lively celebration; — chiefly attributive, as in *gala* day, *gala* dress, etc.

ga-lac'ta-gogue (gȧ-lăk'tȧ-gŏg), *a.* [*galacto-* + *-agogue*.] *Med.* Galactopoietic. — *n.* Any galactagogue agent.

ga-lac'tan (-tăn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of certain gummy carbohydrates yielding galactose on hydrolysis. They are found in the young shoots of plants, in seeds, etc.

ga-lac'tase (-tās), *n.* [*galacto-* + *-ase*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A trypsinlike enzyme occurring in milk. It hydrolyzes caseinogen and other proteids and liquefies gelatin.

Ga-lac'ti-a (-shĭ-ȧ; -tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γάλα, -ακτος, milk.] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous twining herbs or erect shrubs (often called *milk peas*) with pinnately trifoliolate leaves and purple racemose flowers with a bracteolate calyx, natives of warm and temperate regions.

ga-lac'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [Gr. γαλακτικός milky, fr. γάλα, -ακτος, milk. See GALAXY, cf. LACTIC.] **1.** = LACTIC.

2. Of or pertaining to the Galaxy, or Milky Way.

galactic circle, *Astron.*, the great circle of the heavens, to which the course of the Galaxy most nearly conforms. — **galactic poles**, *Astron.*, the poles of the galactic circle.

ga-lac'to- (gȧ-lăk'tō-), **galact-**. Combining form from Greek γάλα, γάλακτος, *milk*.

ga-lac'to-cele (-sēl), *n.* [*galacto-* + *-cele*.] *Med.* A cystic tumor containing milk or a milklike fluid, esp. a tumor of the mammary gland.

gal'ac-tom'e-ter (găl'ăk-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*galacto-* + *-meter*: cf. F. *galactometre*. Cf. LACTOMETER.] A hydrometer specially designed for testing milk; a form of lactometer.

gal'ac-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γάλα, *-ακτος*, milk.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_5H_{11}O_5CO_2H$, occurring in three optically different forms. The dextro variety is formed by oxidation of lactose, arabinose, or galactose.

ga-lac'to-poi-et'ic (gȧ-lăk'tō-poi-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*galacto-* + *-poietic*.] *Med.* Increasing the flow of milk; milk-producing. — *n.* A galactopoietic agent.

ga-lac'tor-rhe'a, -rhœa (-tŏ-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *galacto-* + *-rhœa*.] An excessive flow of milk from the nipple.

ga-lac'tose (gȧ-lăk'tōs), *n.* [*galacto-* + *-ose*.] *Chem.* A white, crystalline sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, occurring in three optically different forms. The dextro variety is obtained by the decomposition of milk sugar and also from certain gums. When oxidized it yields mucic acid.

ga-lac'to-side (-tō-sīd; -sĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-sid**. *Chem.* A substance yielding galactose by hydrolysis. Cf. GLUCOSIDE.

gal'ac-tu'ri-a (găl'ăk-tū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *galacto-* + *-uria*.] *Med.* The passage of milky urine; chyluria.

ga'la-fa'ta (gȧ'lȧ-fä'tȧ), **ga'la-fa'te** (-tē), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *galafate* thief.] A jet-black trigger fish (*Melichthys piceus*) common in the West Indies.

Ga-la'go (gȧ-lā'gō), *n.*; *pl.* **-GOS** (-gōz). [Prob. native name.] *Zoöl.* A genus of African lemurs; also [*l. c.*], any of various species of this or allied genera. They are nocturnal in habits, and have rather long hind legs, enabling them to leap with great agility both when in trees and on the ground. The largest species are the great galago (*G. crassicaudata*) and *G. monteiri*, both of West Africa. The genus is the type of a subfamily, **Ga-lag'i-ni'næ** (gȧ-lăj'ĭ-nī'nē), of the Lemuridæ.

Galago (*G. monteiri*).

ga-lah' (gȧ-lä'), *n.* [Native name.] *Zoöl.* The rose-breasted cockatoo (*Cacatua roseicapella*) of Australia.

Gal'a-had, Sir (găl'ȧ-hăd). In late versions of the Arthurian legends, a celebrated knight of the Round Table, surnamed "the chaste," who achieved the quest of the Holy Grail. He was the son of Lancelot.

ga-lan'gal (gȧ-lăn'gȧl) } *n.* [Also *galingale*, OF. *galingal*
gal'an-gale (găl'ăn-gāl) } *gal, garingal*, F. *galanga* (cf. Sp. *galanga*), fr. Ar. *khalanjān*.] **a** The pungent aromatic rhizome of various zinziberaceous plants, as *Kæmpferia galanga* and certain East Indian or Chinese species of *Alpinia* (*A. galanga* and *A. officinarum*). It is used medicinally like ginger, also to some extent in the manufacture of perfume. **b** = GALINGALE, 2.

Ga-lan'thus (gȧ-lăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γάλα milk + *-anthus*.] *Bot.* A small genus of European bulbous amaryllidaceous plants, the snowdrops, having scapose nodding flowers with three large outer perianth segments and three smaller inner ones with two-lobed tips. *G. nivalis* and *G. elwesii* are commonly cultivated.

gal'an-tine (găl'ăn-tĭn, -tēn), *n.* [F. *galantine*.] A dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from bones, tied up, boiled, and served cold.

ga-lan'ty show (gȧ-lăn'tĭ, găl'ăn-tĭ). [Prob. fr. It. *galante* gallant. See GALLANT.] A kind of pantomime made by throwing miniature shadows on a wall or screen.

gal'a-pee' tree (găl'ȧ-pē'). A West Indian araliaceous tree (*Sciadophyllum sciadophyllum*) with large, digitate leaves.

gal'a-te'a (găl'ȧ-tē'ȧ), *n.* [After the *Galatea*, a British man-of-war, the material being used for children's sailor suits (*Oxf. E. D.*).] A kind of striped cotton fabric, usually of superior quality and striped with blue or red on white.

Gal'a-te'a, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Γαλάτεια.] *Class Myth.* **a** A sea nymph beloved by the Cyclops Polyphemus, who in

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gain, *a.* [ME. *gein*, *gain*, good, near, quick; cf. Icel. *gegn* ready, serviceable, and *gegn*, adv., against, opposite. Cf. AGAIN.] *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.* **a** Direct; near; — said of roads. **b** Convenient; suitable: also, useful; handy. **c** Cheap. **d** Of persons: (1) expert; deft; (2) active; nimble; (3) kindly; amiable; (4) stingy; close. — *adv.* Directly; nearly; tolerably; pretty, etc.

gain, *n.* [See 3d GAIN.] Advantage; convenience, remedy. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

gain, *v. i.* [Of Scand. origin. See GAIN, *v. t.*] To be of advantage or help; to be suitable or sufficient. *Obs.*

gain, *prep.* [Cf. Icel. *gegn*. See GAIN, *a.*] Against; towards *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

gain'a-ble, *a.* [OF. *gaaignable*.] That may be cultivated. *Obs.*

gain'a-ble, *a.* [Cf. F. *gagnable*. See GAIN, *v. t.*] See -ABLE.

gain'age (-āj), *n.* [OF. *gaaignage* gain, pasturage, crop, F. *gagnage* pasturage. See GAIN, *v. t.*] Agriculture; the implements or produce of agriculture; — often erroneously given in other senses *Obs. or Hist.*

gain'and, *a* [P. pr. of *gain* to be suitable.] Suitable. *Obs.*

gain'call', *v. t.* To call back; to recall *Obs.*

gain'call', *n.* A counter demand; opposition *Obs.*

gaincharge † GEINCHAR.

gain'clap', *n.* A return blow. *Obs.*

gain'come', *v. & n.* Return *Obs.*

gain'cope', *v. t.* To meet or intercept by a short cut. *Obs.*

gaind. Gained. *Ref. Sp.*

gained (gānd), *pret. & p. p.* of GAIN. — **gained day**, *Chiefly Naut.*, the calendar day gained in traveling eastward around the earth. *Rare.*

gain'er, *n* One who gains.

gain'er-y, *n.* [OF. *gaaignerie*.] A farm; also, tillage; hence, the profit derived from, or the cattle used in, tillage *Obs.*

gain'giv'ing, *n.* [*gain-* + *giving*.] A giving back; also, a misgiving. *Obs or Archaic.*

gain'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gain'ly, *adv.* [*gain*, a. + *-ly*, 2.] Handily; readily; thoroughly; very *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

gain'or, *n.* [OF. *gaaignere*] *O. Eng Law.* Tillage or husbandry; as, land in *gainor*, that is, held by a socage tenant. *Obs*

gain'or, *n.* [OF. *gaaigneor*.] A husbandman *Obs.*

gain'pain', *n.* [Cf. F. *gagnepain*; *gagner* to gain + *pain* bread.] A kind of gauntlet; — supposedly so called as the "tool by which one gains one's bread." *Obs.*

gainras. *n.* [See GAINSAY; RACE a running.] Onrush. *Obs.*

gains, *pl.* [Cf. Icel *gegn*, E AGAINST.] Against. *Obs*

gain'say'er, *n.* One who gainsays.

gain'shire (gān'shēr), *n* A barb or tang, as of a fishhook or knife *Dial Eng* [*Obs*]

gain'some (-sŭm), *a.* Gainful.

gain'some, *a* [From GAIN, *a* Quick; expert. *Obs or Dial Eng*

gainst (gĕnst), *prep.* Against; — now commonly *'gainst*.

gain'stand', *v. t & i* To withstand; resist *Archaic* — *n* Resistance *Obs* [*Obs*]

gain'strive' *v. t. & i* To resist

gain'turn', *n.* A counterturn; an evasion. *Obs.*

gain'twist', *n.* A firearm having a gaining twist. *Colloq.*

gainure. † GAINOR, tillage.

gain'ward, *prep.* [*gain-* + *-ward*.] Toward. *Obs.*

gaip. † GAPE.

gair (gār). Var. of GARE. *Scot.*

gair (*dial.* gār). [Icel. *geirr*.] Obs, Scot., or dial. Eng form of GORE, a piece of land, etc.

gaird (gārd). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng var of GUARD.

gairdone. † GUERDON.

gair'fish' (gār'fĭsh'), *n.* [Cf. GARFISH.] A porpoise. *Scot.*

gair'fowl'. Var. of GARFFOWL.

gair'ish. gair'ish-ly. gair'ish-ness. Vars. of GARISH, etc.

gais. Obs pres indic. 2d & 3d pers. sing of GO. [GOSLING

gais'ling (gāz'lĭng) Scot. for

gai'son. † GEASON.

gaispen. † GASP.

gaist (gāst) Scot. var. of GHOST.

gait. † GET, *v.*; GOAT

gait. gait'en. *n.* A sheaf of grain set up in the field by itself *Dial Eng* — *v. t.* To stack in gaits *Dial Eng.*

gaite Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var of GATE, a road [ters]

gai'ter, *v t.* To dress with gaiter, *n.*, or **gaiter tree** [ME.; cf. AS. *gāte tȳrwe* goat's tree, E dial. *gatter bush*] a Prop, the European dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea* b The spindle tree c Guelder rose *Obs or Dial. Eng*

gai'ter-less. *a* See -LESS.

gait'ling. *n.* [*gaitt* + lst *-ling*] Child; infant *Scot*

gait'ner. *n.* One who gaits grain. *Dial Eng.* [brat.

gaitt Scot. var of GET, child,

gaity † GAYETY

Ga'ius (gā'yŭs), *n* [L.] Masc. prop name. L id.

gaize (gāz), *n.* [F.] *Geol.* A fine-grained micaceous sandstone found in France and England. See MALM ROCK.

gal † GALE, song, GALL, GOLE.

gal Dial or low var of GIRL.

Gal., or gal. *Abbr* Galatians; Galen, gallon; gallons

Gal'a-ad (gāl'ā-ăd). *Bib.* Var. of GILEAD.

galact-. See GALACTO-.

gal'ac-tæ'mi-a, *or* **-te'mi-a** (-ăk-tē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *galacto-* + *æmia*.] *Med.* A condition of the blood in which it contains milk.

ga-lact'hi-dro'sis, g a l a c't i-dro'sis (gȧ-lăk'tĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See GALACTO-; HIDROSIS.] *Med.* Perspiration marked by the secretion of a milky fluid.

ga-lac'tin (gȧ-lăk'tĭn), *n* [Gr γάλα, -ακτος, milk. Cf. LACTIN.] *Chem.* **a** A nitrogenous gelatinlike substance said to have been found in milk and other animal fluids. **b** A white waxy substance found in the sap of the South American cow tree (*Brosimum galactodendron*) c = GALACTAN.

ga-lac'to-den'dron. *n.* [NL; *galacto-* + *dendron*.] a The cow tree. b [*cap.*] *Bot* Syn of BROSIMUM

ga-lac'to-den-sim'e-ter, *n.* [*galacto-* + *densimeter*.] = GALACTOMETER [Like milk.]

ga-lac'toid, *a* [*galacto-* + *-oid*.]

gal'ac-to'ma (găl'ăk-tō'mȧ), *n* [NL.; *galacto-* + *-oma*] *Med* = GALACTOCELE.

gal'ac-toph'a-gist (-tŏf'ȧ-jĭst), *n.* [*galacto-* + Gr φαγειν to eat: cf. γαλακτοφαγειν to live on milk.] One who lives on milk. *Rare*

gal'ac-toph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [Gr γαλακτοφάγος.] Feeding on milk. *Rare.*

gal'ac-toph'ly-sis (-lĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *galacto-* + Gr. φλύσις eruption] *Med.* An eruption marked by vesicles containing a milky fluid.

gal'ac-toph'o-rī'tis (-ō-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *galactophorous* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the ducts of the mammary glands.

gal'ac-toph'o-rous (-tŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr γαλακτοφόρος; γάλα, -ακτος, milk + φέρειν to bear] *Anat.* Lactiferous; — said of ducts of the mammary glands.

gal'ac-toph'y-gous (-ĭ-gŭs), *a* [*galacto-* + root of Gr φεύγειν flee.] Arresting the secretion of milk.

ga-lac'to-po-et'ic (gȧ-lăk'tō-pō-ĕt'ĭk), *a. & n.* = GALACTOPOIETIC.

gal'ac-tos'a-zone (găl'ăk-tŏs'ȧ-zōn), *n. Chem.* The osazone of galactose. See OSAZONE.

ga-lac'to-scope. *n* [*galacto-* + *-scope*.] An apparatus for determining the quality of milk

gal'ac-to'sis (găl'ăk-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL · cf Gr γαλάκτωσις a changing into milk. See GALACTO-; -OSIS.] *Physiol.* The secretion of milk.

gal'ac-tos'ta-sis (-tŏs'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *galacto-* + *stasis*.] *Med* Stagnation or arrest in the secretion of milk.

ga-lac'to-tox'i-con (gȧ-lăk'tō-tŏk'sĭ-kŏn), *n.* [See GALACTO-; TOXIC.] *Med.* Any poisonous principle generated in milk

ga-lage'. † GALOSH

gal'a-hep-ton'ic (găl'ȧ-hĕp-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*galactose* + *hepto-* + *-ic*.] *Chem.* Designating a solid acid, $C_7H_{14}O_8$, produced from galactose By reduction it yields a sugar, **gal'a-hep'tose** (-hĕp'tōs), $C_7H_{14}O_7$, and this a polyhydric alcohol, **gal'a-hep'tite** (-hĕp'tīt), $C_7H_{16}O_7$.

galai † GALLEY.

Ga'lal (gā'lăl). *Bib*

Gal'a-lai (găl'ȧ-lī'). *D. Bib.*

gal'a-lith (-lĭth), *n* [Gr γάλα milk + *-lith*.] A hornlike product made from the casein of milk mixed with other substances, and used as a substitute for horn, ivory, celluloid, etc

Ga-lam' but'ter (gȧ-lam'). [Prob from *Galam*, a district in West Africa.] See OIL, *Table I*

Ga-lam' gum (gȧ-lam') [See GALAM BUTTER.] A kind of gum arabic.

gal'a-nas (găl'ȧ-nŏs), *n.* [W.] The Cymric death fine or weregild. [GALANGAL]

ga-lan'ga (gȧ-lăn'gȧ) Var of

ga-lan'gal oil (-găl) See OIL, *Table I.*

galange † GALANGAL

ga-lan'gin (gȧ-lăn'jĭn), *n.* A yellow substance related to flavone, found in galangal.

‖ ga'lant' (gȧ'lan'), *n* [F.] A knot of ribbon formerly worn on headdresses and costumes

ga-lan'tee, *or* **ga-lan'tĭ, show** Vars of GALANTY SHOW

ga-la'ny (gȧ-lā'nĭ), *n* = GALEENY.

Gal'a-or (gāl'ā-ôr), *n.* The brother of Amadis de Gaul. He is a gay gallant, a strong contrast to the serious Amadis

gal'a-pa'go (găl'ȧ-pā'gō; -pa'-gō), *n.* [Sp., tortoise] *Medieval Mil.* A defense of shields like the testudo; also, a mantlet

galary. † GALLERY.

his jealous rage destroyed her lover Acis with a rock torn from the mountain side. **b** An ivory statue of a maiden made by Pygmalion, a king of Cyprus. He fell in love with it, and at his prayer Aphrodite gave it life. **c** A shepherdess mentioned in Vergil's Third Eclogue as fleeing to the willows, but wishing to be seen. She has become the type of a coquette.

Ga-la'tian (gā-lā'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Galatia or its inhabitants. — *n.* **a** A native or inhabitant of Galatia, in Asia Minor; esp., *pl.*, a people believed to have been Gauls, or their descendants, who conquered and settled Galatia in the 3d century B. C. **b** *pl.* [Gr. οἱ Γαλάται.] The Epistle to the Galatians. See NEW TESTAMENT.

Ga'lax (gā'lăks), *n.* [NL., prob. (in allusion to the white flowers) fr. Gr. γάλα, -ακτος, milk.] *Bot.* A genus of diapensiaceous plants with shining orbicular basal leaves and a slender raceme of small white flowers. The only species, *G. aphylla*, is found in the southeastern United States. Also *[l.c.]*, a plant of this genus.

Gal'ax-i'i-dæ (găl'ăk-sĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. γαλαξίας a kind of fish, prob. the lamprey.] *Zoöl.* A family of fishes confined to, and widely distributed in, the Southern Hemisphere. They superficially resemble the trouts, and some of the forms are called *trout*. Some are confined to fresh water; others, though ascending rivers, are found also in the sea. **Ga-lax'i-as** (gə-lăk'sĭ-ăs) is the chief genus.

gal'ax-y (găl'ăk-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* GALAXIES (-sĭz). [F. *galaxie*, L. *galaxias*, fr. Gr. γαλαξίας (sc. κύκλος circle), fr. γάλα, -ακτος, milk; akin to L. *lac*. Cf. LACTEAL.] **1.** *[cap.] Astron.* The Milky Way. See under MILKY.

2. An assemblage of brilliant or noted persons or things.

gal'ba-num (-bā-nŭm), *n.* [L. *galbanum*, Gr. χαλβάνη, prob. fr. Heb. *khelbenāh.*] **1.** A fetid yellowish or brownish gum resin containing umbelliferone, derived from certain Asiatic plants, mostly species of *Ferula*. *Peucedanum galbanum* of South Africa yields an inferior kind. Galbanum resembles asafetida, and is used for similar medicinal purposes, also in the arts, as in making varnish.

2. Empty talk; nonsense; bosh. *Rare.*

‖ **galbe** (gălb), *n.* [F.; OF. *garbe*, fr. It. *garbo* grace, gracefulness. See GARB dress.] *Art.* The general outward form of any solid object, as of a column or a vase.

Gal'bu-la (găl'bŭ-lă), *n.* [L. *galbula*, variant reading for *galgulus*, a kind of small bird.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical jacamars.

Gal-bu'li-dæ (găl-bū'lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. GALBULA.] *Zoöl.* The family containing the jacamars, and usually also the puff birds. The latter, when included, form a subfamily (*Bucconinæ*), the jacamars forming the subfamily **Gal'bu-li'næ** (găl'bŭ-lī'nē).

gal'bu-lus (găl'bŭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., the nut of the cypress tree.] *Bot.* A spherical, closed, more or less fleshy cone, made up of thickened or fleshy peltate scales, as in the cypress and juniper.

Gal'cha } (găl'chă), *n.* A member of any of a group of
Gal'chah } brachycephalic Pamir tribes, speaking Indo-European dialects, and having gray eyes; also, their speech (see INDO-EUROPEAN). — **Gal'chic** (-chĭk), *a.*

gale (gāl), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. Dan. *gal* furious, Icel. *galinn*, Icel. *gala* to sing, AS. *galan* to sing, and E. *yell.*] **1.** A strong current of air; a wind between a stiff breeze and a hurricane, whose velocity lies between 25 and 75 miles per hour. See BEAUFORT'S SCALE, WIND SCALE.

2. A moderate current of air; a breeze. *Chiefly Poetic.*

A little *gale* will soon disperse that cloud. *Shak.*

3. A state of excitement, passion, or hilarity.

The ladies, laughing heartily, were fast getting into what, in New England, is sometimes called a *gale*. *Brooke (Easton'd).*

Syn. — See WIND.

gale, *n.* [AS. *gagel*, akin to D. *gagel.*] The sweet gale (*Myrica gale*). See under SWEET.

gale, *n.* [Cf. GAVEL tribute.] **1.** A periodical payment, or the amount paid. *Rare, or Local, U. S.*, except: *Eng.* Specif., an amount paid periodically as rent.

2. *Eng. Law.* **a** In the Forest of Dean, the royalty paid by a free miner for a plot of land with the right to dig for coal, iron, or stone. **b** The license or grant of land or the land granted.

Galeate Corolla of *Aconitum variegatum.*

ga'le-a (gā'lē-ă), *n.*; *pl.* -LEÆ (-ē). [L., a helmet.] Lit., a helmet; hence: **a** *Bot.* Any helmet-shaped part of a calyx or corolla, esp. the upper lip of a ringent or labiate corolla, as that of a mint. **b** *Surg.* A kind of bandage for the head. **c** *Med.* Headache extending all over the head. **d** *[cap.] Paleon.* A genus of fossil sea urchins, having a vaulted, helmet-shaped shell. **e** *Anat. & Zoöl.* (1) The outer appendage of the anterior end of the second joint of the maxilla of certain insects. (2) = CASQUE. (3) = CAUL (of the amnion).

ga'le-ate (gā'lē-āt) } *a.* [L. *galeatus*, p. p. of *galeare* to
ga'le-at'ed (-ā'tĕd) } cover with a helmet, *galea* helmet.] Helmet-shaped; having or wearing a galea, or helmet.

The image of Rome like a *galeated* Lady or Virgin in a flowing vest. *Evelyn.*

Ga-lat'ic (gə-lăt'ĭk), *a.* Galatian.

ga-launt'. † GALLANT.

gal'a-vant'. Var. of GALLIVANT.

ga-lax'i-an (gə-lăk'sĭ-ăn), *a.* Of the nature of a galaxy. *Rare.*

gal'ba (găl'bă), *n.* Corrupt. of CALABA.

gal'ban (găl'băn). Var. of GALBANUM. *Rare.* [*Scot.*

galbart, *n.* A gaberdine. *Obs.*

gald, *v. t.* [See GALL, in this sense.] To gall; chafe. *Obs.*

gal'der-craft', *n.* [AS. *galdorcræft.*] Magic; bewitchment. *Obs.*

gale. † GALL, GALIRY, GOAL.

gale, *v. i.* [See GALE wind.] To sail, or sail fast. *Obs. or R.*

gale, *n.* [ME. *gal*, AS. *galan* to sing.] A song or story; merriment; talk. *Obs.*

gale, *v. i. & t.* [AS. *galan.*] To sing; cry out; declaim. *Obs.*

gale, *v. t.* [From *gale* payment.] *Mining.* To give or acquire the gale of *Eng.* [GALE, 2 b.]

gale'age, *n. Eng. Law.* = **galeas, galeasse.** † GALLEASS.

gale beer. Beer made from or flavored with sweet gale.

galeche. † CALASH.

gale day (gāl). The day on which rent or interest is due. *Eng.*

gal-ee' (găl-ē'), *n.* [From *gale* payment.] One who gets a gale, or right. *Local, Eng.*

Gal'e-ed (găl'ē-ĕd), *n.* [Heb. *gal'ēd* heap of witness.] *Bib.* The cairn erected by Jacob to witness his covenant with Laban.

ga-lee'ny (gə-lē'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Sp. *gallina morisca* Moorish hen, L. *gallina* hen.] A guinea fowl. *Dial. Eng.*

galegale, *n.* [From *gale* to sing, in imitation of *nightingale.*] A noisy fellow. *Obs.*

ga'le-i (gā'lē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Galeus.*] *Zoöl.* A division of elasmobranch fishes including most of the existing sharks.

galei, galeie. † GALLEY.

Ga-le'i-dæ (gā-lē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Galeus.*] *Zoöl.* A family of sharks of which *Galeus* is the type. It is a more or less exact syn. of *Carcharidæ.* — **ga'le-id** (gā'lē-ĭd), *a. & n.*

ga-le'i-form (gā-lē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*galea* + *-form.*] 1. Helmet-shaped. [leidæ.

2. Resembling one of the Ga-

Ga-le'ga (gā-lē'gă), *n.* [NL.; cf. Sp. *galega.*] *Bot.* A genus of tall perennial fabaceous herbs with racemes of blue or white flowers. The three species are natives of southern Europe and western Asia. *G. officinalis* is the goat's-rue.

Ga'len (gā'lĕn), *n.* A famous ancient Greek physician (see GALENIC); hence, humorously, a physician.

ga-le'na (gə-lē'nă), *n.* [L. *galena* lead ore, dross that remains after melting lead; cf. Gr. γαλήνη a sort of lead ore, antidote to poison, stillness of the sea, calm.] **1.** *Med.* An antidote for poison, theriaca. *Obs.*

2. *Min.* Native lead sulphide, PbS, occurring in cubic or octahedral crystals, or massive. It is bluish gray with metallic luster, and shows highly perfect cubic cleavage. H., 2.5–2.75. Sp. gr., 7.4–7.6. It is the principal ore of lead, and often contains enough silver to rank as a silver ore.

ga-len'ic (*ga-lĕn'ĭk*) } *a.* Pertaining to, or containing,
ga-len'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } galena, or lead sulphide.

Ga-len'ic } *a.* Of or pert. to Galen (about A. D. 130–
Ga-len'i-cal } 200), a famous physician of Pergamus in Asia Minor; relating to his medical principles or method. **Galenic pharmacy,** preparation of medicines by infusion, decoction, etc., as distinguished from those chemically prepared.

Ga'len-ism (gā'lĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* The Galenic system or practice of medicine.

Ga'len-ist (-ĭst), **Ga'len-ite** (-īt), *n.* **1.** A follower or disciple of the physician Galen, of the 2d century A. D.

2. *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a sect (1664–1800) of Arminian Mennonites in the Netherlands; — so called from their leader, the physician Galen Abraham de Haen.

ga-le'no-bis'mut-ite (gā-lē'nō-bĭz'mŭt-īt), *n.* [See GALENA; BISMUTITE.] *Min.* A lead-gray or tin-white sulphide of lead and bismuth, $PbS{\cdot}Bi_2S_3$. Sp. gr., 6.9.

ga-le'noid (ga-lē'noid), *n. Cryst.* The trigonal trisoctahedron; — so called because sometimes shown by galena.

Ga'len's veins (gā'lĕnz). *Anat.* A pair of veins leaving the brain between the splenium of the corpus callosum and the corpora quadrigemina, and entering the straight sinus.

Ga'le-op'sis (gā'lē-ŏp'sĭs), *n.* [L., a nettle, Gr. γαλεόψις, prob. fr. γαλέη weasel + ὄψις appearance.] *Bot.* A small genus of annual menthaceous herbs, the hemp nettles, natives of the Old World, distinguished by the 5-10-nerved calyx and the transversely 2-valved anther sacs *G. tetrahit* and *G. ladanum* are naturalized in the United States.

gal'er-ic'u-late (găl'ĕr-ĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *galericulum*, dim. of *galerum* a hat or cap.] Covered as with a hat or cap.

ga-le'rum (gə-lē'rŭm), **ga-le'rus** (-rŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* **1.** A helmet, or helmetlike cap of undressed skin.

2. a A sort of priest's cap. **b** A peruke or periwig.

Ga'le-us (gā'lē-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γαλεός a shark.] *Zoöl.* A genus of sharks of the family Carcharidæ, having spiracles, no pit at the root of the tail, and large coarsely serrated teeth. It includes the topes.

Ga-lī'cian (gə-lĭsh'ăn), *a.* [Cf. Sp. *Galiciano*, *Gallego*, L. *Gallaecus*, *Gallaicus*, fr. *Gallaeci* a people in western Spain.] Of or pertaining to Galicia, a division of Spain north of Portugal, or its inhabitants, also, designating, or relating to, the dialect of the Galicians. — *n.* A native of Galicia; also, their speech. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Ga-li'cian, *a.* Of or pert. to Galicia, the largest of the Austrian crownlands. It was annexed to Poland in the 14th century and fell to Austria on the partition of Poland in 1772.

Gal'i-le'an (găl'ĭ-lē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Italian Galileo Galilei (1564–1642), founder of experimental physics and astronomy. — **Galilean telescope.** See TELESCOPE.

Gal'i-le'an, *a.* [L. *Galilaeus*, fr. *Galilaea* Galilee, Gr. Γαλιλαία: cf. F. *galiléen.*] Of or relating to Galilee, the northern province of Palestine under the Romans.

Gal'i-le'an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Galilee. Hence: **a** *Hist.* One of a Jewish party who opposed payment of tribute to the Romans; — called also *Gaulonite.* **b** A Christian; — contemptuous, after the epithet applied to Jesus.

gal'i-lee (găl'ĭ-lē), *n.* [Supposedly so termed in allusion to the Scriptural "Galilee of the Gentiles:" cf. OF. *galilée.*] *Arch.* In certain English churches, now notably at Durham, Ely, and Lincoln, a chapel or porch at the entrance, variously used as an accessory room. The west end of the nave was perhaps in some instances marked off as less sacred than the rest, and called *Galilæa.*

gal'i-ma'tī-as (găl'ĭ-mā'shĭ-ăs; -măt'ĭ-ăs), *n.* [F.] Nonsense; gibberish; confused and unmeaning talk; jargon.

Her talk is a *galimatias* of several countries. *Walpole.*

gal'i-me'ta wood (-mē'tă). [Orig. uncert.] The wood of a West Indian sapotaceous tree (*Dipholis salicifolia*), or the tree.

gal'in-gale (găl'ĭn-gāl), *n.* [See GALANGAL.] **1. a** = GALANGAL, **a.** **b** An English sedge (*Cyperus longus*) whose aromatic root possesses properties similar to galangal; also, by extension, any species of *Cyperus.*

2. A dish seasoned with galingale. *Obs.*

gal'i-ot, gal'li-ot (găl'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [ME. *galiote*, F. *galiote.* See GALLEY.] *Naut.* **a** A small swift galley, formerly used in the Mediterranean. It was moved both by sails and oars, having one mast, and sixteen or twenty seats for rowers. **b** A long, narrow, light-draft, Dutch merchant vessel, carrying a mainmast and a jigger, the mainsail having a long foot and short gaff. **c** A Roman galley. *Obs.*

gal'i-pot, gal'li-pot (găl'ĭ-pŏt), *n.* [F. *galipot*; cf. OF. *garipot* the wild pine or pitch tree.] The crude turpentine resin formed as an exudation upon the bark of the cluster pine (*Pinus pinaster*) in southern Europe, esp. in France. It is used in making a kind of Burgundy pitch.

Ga'li-um (gā'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γάλιον bedstraw.] *Bot.* A large genus of rubiaceous plants, natives of both hemispheres. They have erect or trailing angled stems, opposite leaves with foliaceous stipules, and small white, greenish, yellow, or purple flowers. A purple dye is yielded by the roots of some species, as *G. mollugo*, called wild madder. They are commonly called *bedstraw, cleavers,* etc. See CLEAVERS, WILD LICORICE.

gall (gôl), *n.* [ME. *galle, gal*, AS. *gealla*; akin to D. *gal*, G. *galle*, OS. & OHG. *galla*, Icel. *gall*, Sw. *galla*, Dan. *galde*, L. *fel*, Gr. χολή, and prob. to E. *yellow.* See YELLOW; cf. CHOLER.] **1.** Bile; esp, bile from the gall bladder of animals, as the ox, which is used in the arts and in medicine.

2. The gall bladder.

3. Fig., anything extremely bitter to endure; as, the *gall* of repentance.

He hath . . . compassed me with *gall* and travail. *Lam.* iii. 5.

4. Bitterness of spirit; rancor.

5. Sensitive and courageous spirit, as, to break one's *gall*, that is, to cow one. *Obs.*

6. Impudence; effrontery; brazen assurance. *Slang, U. S.*

7. Poison; venom. *Obs.*

8. Glass gall, or scum.

gall of the earth. = LION'S-FOOT.

gall, *n.* [AS. *gealla* a sore spot. See GALL to chafe.] **1.** A sore or wound in the skin from rubbing, esp. one on the back of a horse, made by the saddle or harness.

2. A cause, or a state, of irritation; exasperation.

3. A cause of distress or embarrassment. *Obs.*

4. A bare or weak spot or part, formerly on any surface, now in a string, etc.; flaw; blemish.

5. A fault, break, or worthless place in a coal seam. *Scot.*

6. A spot of soil where vegetation has failed; hence, *Southern U. S.*, a spot of low land with barren soil.

gall (gôl), *v. t.*; GALLED (gôld); GALL'ING. [ME. *gallen*, fr. *galle* a sore spot, AS. *gealla*; perh. orig. the same word as 1st GALL; cf. also L. *galla* gallnut (see GALL gallnut), LL. *galla* a tumor on a horse, F. *galer* to scratch, rub, *gale* scurf, scab, G. *galle* a disease in horses' feet, an excrescence under the tongue of horses.] **1.** To fret and wear away by friction; to hurt or break the skin of by rubbing; to chafe; to injure the surface of by attrition; as, a saddle *galls* the back of a horse; to *gall* a mast or a cable.

I am loth to *gall* a new-healed wound. *Shak.*

2 To fret; vex; irritate; as, to be *galled* by sarcasm.

3. To injure; harass; annoy; as, the troops were *galled* by the shot of the enemy.

gall, *v. i.* **1.** To become sore or worn by rubbing.

2. To scoff (at). *Obs. & R. Shak.*

gall, *n.* [F. *galle*, noix de *galle*, fr. L *galla.*] A swelling or excrescence of the tissues of plants resulting from the attacks of certain parasites, which cause an abnormal and sometimes very extraordinary proliferation of the cells of the host plant. Galls are produced both by vegetable organisms (certain fungi, bacteria, and slime molds) and by various insects and mites and a few worms. The chief gall-producing insects are the hymenopterous gallflies (Cynipoidea), the dipterous gall gnats (Cecidomyiidæ), and certain aphids. In most cases the insect punctures the bark or leaf and lays its egg or eggs in the wound, and the larva lives in and feeds on the gall. Many galls contain much tannic acid and are important in commerce, esp. those produced on certain oaks (esp. *Quercus lusitanica*) by some of the cynipoid gallflies. These resemble nuts in size and hardness when dry, and are called also *nutgalls* and *gallnuts.* They come largely from eastern Europe, Syria, etc. The best are called **blue, black,** or **Aleppo galls**; the so-called **white galls** are inferior. Cf. OAK APPLE.

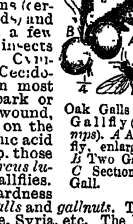

Oak Galls and Gallfly (*Cynips*). *A* Adult fly, enlarged, *B* Two Galls; *C* Section of Gall.

gall, *v. t.* To impregnate with a decoction of gallnuts.

Gal'la (găl'ă), *n.* [Ultimately fr. Ar. *galiz* barbaric.] A member of any of a group of Hamitic tribes occupying British East Africa and southern Ethiopia, where they generally recognize the suzerainty of the Emperor of Abyssinia. The *Gallas* are tall, well-built, of a light coppery complexion, with oval face and handsome features. They are divided into a ruling pastoral and a servile agricultural class. See HAMITE, HAMITIC. — **Gal'la,** *a.*

Of all Hamitic peoples the *Gallas*, who call themselves Ilm'orma, "Sons of the Brave," are by far the most numerous, being estimated at from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000. *A. H. Keane.*

gal-lac'e-to-phe'none (gă-lăs'ē-tō-fē'nōn), *n.* [*gallo-* + *aceto-* + *phenyl* + *-one.*] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline powder, $C_8H_8O_4$, used as a dye (*alizarin yellow C*) and also locally in medicine. It is an acetyl derivative of pyrogallol.

gal'la-nol (găl'ă-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*gallo-* + *aniline* + 3d *-ol.*]

Pharm. An anilide of gallic acid, $C_{13}H_{11}O_4N$, used locally for skin diseases. It forms colorless, bitter-tasting crystals.

gal'lant (găl'ănt; *see senses 5 & 6*), *a.* [F. *galant*, prop. p. pr. of OF. *galer* to rejoice, akin to OF. *gale* amusement, It. *gala* ornament; prob. fr. some G. or D. word beginning with *w*. Cf. GALA.] **1.** Showy; splendid; gay; esp., gay or smart in dress.

2. Fashionable; polished; of a woman, handsome. *Obs.*

3. Stately in appearance or action; noble; grand.

Our royal, good, and *gallant* ship. *Shak.*

4. Noble in bearing or spirit; brave; high-spirited; chivalrous; as, a *gallant* officer; a *gallant* charge.

That *gallant* spirit hath aspired the clouds. *Shak.*

5. (*pron. usually* gă-lănt') Polite and attentive to ladies; courteous to women.

6. (*pron. usually* gă-lănt') Amorous; amatory.

Syn. — GALLANT, CHIVALROUS. GALLANT, as here compared (see COURAGE), suggests attentive, sometimes rather ornate or florid, courtesy to women; CHIVALROUS often adds the implication of high-minded and disinterested, sometimes self-sacrificing, devotion; as, "'If it were admissible to contradict a lady,—' said *gallant* Mr. Elton" (*Jane Austen*), "The 'ladies,' as you Southerners so *chivalrously* continue to style them" (*Owen Wister*); a *chivalrous* espousal of the cause of the downtrodden and oppressed.

gal-lant' (gă-lănt' *or* găl'ănt; *in senses 1 & 2 formerly usually* găl'ănt, *as always in Shakespeare*), *n.* **1.** A gay, fashionable person, usually a man, a young blood.

2. A man of mettle or spirit. *Archaic.*

3. One gallant to ladies; hence, a lover; a suitor; in a bad sense, a paramour; one given to gallantries.

gal-lant' (gă-lănt'), *v. t.;* GAL-LANT'ED; GAL-LANT'ING.

1. To bestow gallant attentions on (a lady).

2. To act as escort to (a lady); hence, to escort; conduct.

3. To handle in a modish manner; as, to *gallant* a fan. *Obs.*

gal-lant', *v. i.* **1.** To be smart or showy, as in dress. *Rare.*

2. To act the gallant; to make love.

3. To roam idly, esp. with one of the other sex. *Scot.*

gal'lant-ry (găl'ănt-rĭ; *rarely* gă-lănt'rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *galanterie.*] **1.** Gallants collectively; people of style. *Obs.* "All the *gallantry* of Troy." *Shak.*

2. Gallant appearance; ostentatious finery; display; hence, something showy; a bit of finery. *Archaic.*

Guess the *gallantry* of our church by this . . . when the desk whereon the priest read was inlaid with plates of silver. *Fuller.*

3. Bravery; intrepidity; as, the *gallantry* of soldiers.

4. A gallant action or speech.

5. The life or conduct of a gallant.

6. Civility or polite attention to ladies; in a bad sense, attention or courtesy designed to win illicit favors from a female; freedom of principle or practice with respect to female virtue; intrigue.

Syn. — See COURAGE.

gall apple. An applelike gall. Cf. OAK APPLE.

gal'late (găl'āt), *n.* [See GALL gallnut.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of gallic acid.

gall bladder. *Anat.* A membranous and more or less muscular sac, present in most vertebrates, in which the bile from the liver is stored until required. In man it is pear-shaped and lodged in a fossa on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver. Its duct, the gall duct or cystic duct, joins the hepatic duct, forming the common bile duct.

gal'le-ass (găl'ē-ăs), *n.* [F. *galéasse, galéace*, fr. It. *galeazza;* cf. LL. *galea* a galley. See GALLEY.] *Naut.* A large galley propelled by both sails and oars and mounting heavy guns in broadside; esp., such a vessel used by the southern nations of Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. See GALLEON, and GALLEY.

The *galleasses* . . . consisted of an enormous towering structure at the stern, a castellated structure almost equally massive in front, with seats for the rowers amidships. *Motley.*

galled (gôld), *p. a.* [From GALL to chafe.] **1.** Subjected to galling; having galls.

2. *Agric.* Sterile from exhaustion or removal of soil.

gal'le-in (găl'ē-ĭn), *n.* Also **gal'le-ine** (-ĭn; -ēn; 184). [*gallo-* + phthale*ein*.] *Org. Chem.* A red crystalline compound, $C_{20}H_{10}O_7$, obtained by heating phthalic anhydride with gallic acid or pyrogallol. It is used in dyeing violet and in calico printing, but chiefly for making cerulein.

gal'le-on (găl'ē-ŭn), *n.* [Sp. *galeón*, cf. F. *galion;* fr. LL. *galeo, galio.* See GALLEY.] *Naut.* A sailing vessel of the 15th and following centuries, often having three or four decks, and used for war or commerce, esp. by the Spaniards as treasure ships in their American trade. The term is often rather indiscriminately applied to any large sailing vessel.

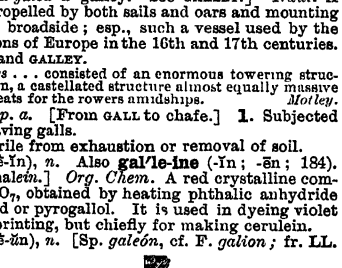

Galleon.

The *galleons* . . . were huge, round-stemmed, clumsy vessels, with bulwarks three or four feet thick, and built up at stem and stern, like castles. *Motley.*

gal'ler-y (găl'ēr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* GALLERIES (-ĭz). [F. *galerie*, fr. LL. *galeria*, of uncertain origin.] **1.** A long and relatively narrow room, hall, or other artificial inclosure; esp., a covered space for walking, more or less open at the sides; a roofed promenade; an ambulatory; esp., in the southern United States, a veranda; in English country houses, a main corridor having windows continuously on one side, these probably replacing open arches.

2. A corridorlike platform, passage, or walking way, esp. one projecting from a wall and open at the outer edge or having there a rail or balustrade; as: **a** A balcony. **b** A raised platform on a roof. **c** A passage, either within the thickness of a wall, or projecting on corbels, or between the main wall and an arcade, as in the front or flank of a Gothic church, and included in the architectural design as a decorative feature, though also serving useful purposes These are often filled with statuary, as the Gallery of the Kings (or royal gallery) at Notre Dame of Paris.

3. A room for the exhibition of works of art, because typically long and narrow, of the nature of a corridor, as, a picture *gallery;* hence, a large or important collection, as the National *Gallery*, London.

4. A platform attached to one or more sides of an auditorium, as in a church or theater, usually, when large, for the audience or part of it, or, when small, for some special use; specif., in a theater, the highest of such platforms, commonly having the cheapest seats.

5. The occupants of such a gallery, as in a legislative chamber; esp., the part of the audience in the cheapest seats of a theater, and hence the less refined or educated part of the public; also, any body of spectators at a game, as of golf or tennis, or of auditors of a speech or debate.

6. A place of business or pleasure shaped like a gallery or analogous to a gallery (in any sense); as, a photograph *gallery;* a shooting *gallery.*

7. *Naut.* A platform at the quarters or around the stern, common in old-time vessels (the "quarter gallery" and "stern gallery"); — called also *balcony.*

8. A raised walk, usually railed, as one to facilitate oiling or examining the upper parts of a big engine.

9. Specif.: **a** *Mining.* A working drift at level. **b** A passage made by an animal, as by moles or ants underground. **c** *Fort.* Any sunk or cut passageway which is covered overhead as well as at the sides.

10. *Court Tennis.* Any of several netted openings below the side penthouse, the one farthest from the dedans being the winning gallery, because a ball played into it is counted as winning; a ball going into any other is counted a chase.

11. An ornamental or protective railing or parapet; as: **a** A barrier or railing along the edge of a table, shelf, etc. **b** A ring to support a lamp shade or globe. **c** *Jewelry.* A setting with perforated sides.

gal'ler-y (găl'ēr-ĭ), *v. t. & i.;* GAL'LER-IED (-ĭd); GAL'LER-Y-ING. To provide with, or to make, a gallery or galleries.

gallery furnace. *Chem.* An oblong furnace with retorts in parallel rows, for distilling mercury, nitric acid, etc.

gal'let (găl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *galet* pebble.] A chip of stone; a spall.

gal'let, *v. t.;* -LET-ED; -LET-ING. *Masonry.* To fill in the fresh mortar joints of (rubble masonry) with gallets.

gal-le'ta grass (ga-lā'tă). [Sp. *galleta* hard-tack] **a** A perennial forage grass (*Hilaria rigida*) of arid regions in the southwestern United States and Mexico, where it forms the principal source of hay. **b** The black bunch grass. See under BLACK.

gal'ley (găl'ĭ), *n.* [ME. *galeie*, fr. OF. *galie, galée*, LL. *galea*, LGr. γαλέα; of unknown origin.] **1.** A large, low, usually one-decked, vessel propelled by both oars and sails, used throughout the Middle Ages, esp. in the Mediterranean, for war, trading, ceremonial, and pleasure purposes. The typical war galley of the Mediterranean was from one hundred to two hundred feet long, often having twenty oars on each side with many rowers to each oar. It had two or three masts rigged with lateen sails, carried guns at prow and stern, and a complement of as many as one thousand to twelve hundred men, and was very efficient in medieval warfare. Galleons, galliots, galleasses, half galleys, and quarter galleys were all modifications of this type.

Venetian Galley.

2. *Class. Antiq.* A seagoing vessel propelled chiefly by oars, though generally having a mast carrying an oblong sail. The earliest type of galley was a short crescent-shaped vessel, which was superseded by the penteconter, characterized by decks fore and aft and carrying fifty rowers, and later by the bireme, with two tiers of rowers, the second tier occupying a raised deck. The trireme, supposed to have been introduced into Greece about 700 B.C., has been viewed as a vessel with three tiers of rowers, but is more plausibly regarded as one with three rowers to a bench, each rowing a separate oar, but all through the same port. The bench is supposed to have been in three steps and to have inclined aft, so that the outermost rower, or thalamite, sat somewhat in advance of and below the second rower, or zygite, while the third rower, the thranite, was higher and farther back than either of the others. The quadrireme and quinquereme are supposed to have been vessels in which the rowers were arranged in an extension of this same plan, that is, four and five to the bench respectively. Later yet, galleys are mentioned having from six or seven (hexeris, hepteris) to as many as thirty (triaconter) or forty (tessaracon-ter) banks of oars, and it is probable that these were bargelike vessels having from six to forty to the oar, or sweep. Galleys of all these types were in use in the Mediterranean in medieval times.

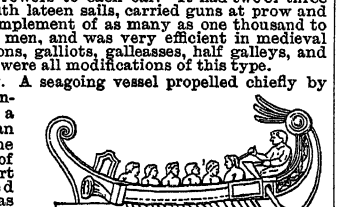

Galley (Trireme).

3. A large, open, rowing boat, such as was formerly used in England by customs officers, press gangs, etc, by captains of war vessels, and as a river pleasure boat. In England sailors apply the name to any long open boat using both oars and sails.

4. The cookroom or kitchen and cooking apparatus of a vessel; — sometimes on merchant vessels called *caboose.*

5. *Chem.* = GALLERY FURNACE.

6. [F. *galée;* the same word as E. *galley* a vessel.] *Print.* **a** An oblong tray, commonly of brass, with upright sides, to hold type which has been set. **b** A galley proof.

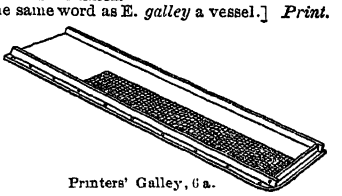

Printers' Galley, 6 a.

galley half-penny. A silver coin, one of the various small Continental pieces circulated in England at a time when there was a dearth of English small coin; — said to be so called from being introduced by sailors. Its circulation was prohibited by a law of Henry IV.

galley proof. *Print.* A proof from type on a galley before it is made up in pages.

galley punt. A clinker-built open boat with dipping lugsail, using oars when required, used esp. by English pilots.

galley slave. A slave who works at the oar on board a galley; also, a criminal condemned to such work.

gall'flow'er (gôl'flou'ĕr), *n.* **1.** The degenerate pistillate flower found in certain varieties of the cultivated fig. These flowers cannot develop seed, on account of their aborted ovaries, and appear to be produced for the benefit of the fig wasp, which pollinates the fertile flowers.

2. = GALLWEED.

gall'fly' (gôl'flī'), *n.; pl.* -FLIES (-flīz'). An insect that deposits its eggs in plants, and occasions galls; — often used esp. of the hymenopterous gall insects (see CYNIPIDÆ) as distinguished from the dipterous gall gnats.

gall fungus. Any parasitic fungus causing galls in plants.

gall gnat. Any of numerous gall-making dipterous gnats of the family Cecidomyiidæ (which see); also, as a general name, any member of that family.

gal'li-am'bic (găl'ĭ-ăm'bĭk), *a.* [L. *galliambus* a song used by the priests of Cybele; *Gallus* (a name applied to these priests) + *iambus.*] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Consisting of two iambic dimeters catalectic, the last of which lacks the final syllable; — said of a kind of Ionic verse, also regarded as consisting of four Ionic a minore feet, varied by resolution, contraction, etc. — *n.* = GALLIAMBUS.

gal'li-am'bus (-bŭs), *n.; pl.* -BI (-bī). [See GALLIAMBIC.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A galliambic verse or meter.

gal'liard (găl'yărd), *a.* [F. *gaillard.*] *Archaic.* **1.** Gay in spirits or appearance; lively; gallant.

2. Hardy; valiant.

gal'liard, *n.* A galliard man. *Archaic.*

Selden is a *galliard* by himself. *Cleveland.*

gal'liard, *n.* [F. *gaillarde.* See GALLIARD, *a.*] A dance of gay, lively character, or its music, generally in triple time, which in old scores comes after the stately pavan.

gal'liard-ise' (-ēz'), *n.* [F. *gaillardise.* See GALLIARD, *a.*] Excessive gayety; merriment. *Archaic.*

gal'lic (găl'ĭk), *a.* [From GALLIUM.] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, gallium.

gal'lic (găl'ĭk), *a.* [From GALL the excrescence.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_6H_2(OH)_3{\cdot}CO_2H$, very widely distributed among plants, being found in the free state in galls, tea, etc. It is also produced artificially. *Gallic acid* is used in medicine as an astringent and in photography as a reducing agent. It is usually prepared from tannin, and they both give a dark color with iron salts, forming tannate and gallate of iron, which are the essential ingredients of common black ink.

Gal'lic (găl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Gallicus* belonging to the Gauls, fr. *Galli* the Gauls, *Gallia* Gaul, now France: cf. F. *gallique.*] Pertaining to Gaul or France; Gallican.

Gal'li-can (găl'ĭ-kăn), *a.* [L. *Gallicanus:* cf. F. *gallican.*] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France; Gallic; French; specif., *Eccl.*, pertaining to Gallicanism; as, the *Gallican* church or clergy. — *n.* An adherent of Gallicanism.

Gallican Liturgy. See LITURGY, 1, IV. (2).

Gal'li-can-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles enunciated in the "Declaration of the Clergy of France concerning the ecclesiastical power," adopted March 19, 1682, — chiefly that the church has only spiritual jurisdiction and that the ancient rules and customs of church and state in France should be inviolate, and that the Pope's judgments are not irreversible until confirmed by the consent of the church.

Gal'li-cism (găl'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* [F. *gallicisme.*] A mode of speech peculiar to the French; a French idiom; also, in general, a French mode or custom.

Gal'li-cize (-sīz), *v. i. & i.;* GAL'LI-CIZED (-sīzd); GAL'LI-CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To conform to the French mode or idiom; to make or become Gallic, or French; Frenchify.

gal-lic'o-lous (gă-lĭk'ŏ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *galla* gall + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Producing and inhabiting galls.

gal'li-fi-ca'tion (găl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *galla* gallnut + *-fication.*] The formation of galls.

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gal'lant-ise, *n.* Gallantry. *Obs.*

gal'lant-ize (găl'ănt-īz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

gal'lant-ly (găl'ănt-lĭ; gă-lănt'lĭ), *adv* of GALLANT.

gal'lant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gallanty show. Var. of GALANTY SHOW.

gal'la ox (găl'ă). [Native name.] Sanga. [TROGRAPHY.

gal'lare' (găl'ār'), *n.* See PE-

gal'la-ture (găl'ă-tūr), *n.* [From L. *gallus* a cock.] The tread of an egg.

gall berry. The inkberry.

gall'bush', *n.* The sweet gale.

gall'ed. Galled. *Ref. Sp.*

galle. † GALE, GALL.

Gal-le'gan (gă-lē'găn), ‖**Gal-le'go** (*Sp.* ga-lyā'gō), *n.* [Sp. *Gallego.*] A Galician, of Spain; also, the Galician language.

Gal'len-ist. † GALENIST.

gal'le-ot. *Naut.* Var. of GALIOT.

gall'er, *n.* One that galls.

‖**gal-le'ra** (găl-yā'rà), *n.* [Sp.] Cockpit; place for cockfights.

gal-le'ri-an, *n.* [F. *galérien.*] A galley slave. *Obs.*

gal'ler-ied (găl'ēr-ĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of GALLERY.

gallery gods. The occupants of the gallery of a theater. *Slang.*

gallery road. A road on piles.

gallesh. † CALASH.

gal'le-tyle'. † GALLEYTILE.

gal'le-vat. † GALLIVAT.

gal'ley. Var. of GALLY, *v.*

gal'ley-bird', *n.* The European green woodpecker; also, the spotted woodpecker. *Dial. Eng.*

galley foist. A state barge, esp. that of the Lord Mayor of London. *Obs. or Hist.*

gal'ley-man (găl'ĭ-măn), *n.* One who rows, works, or carries on trade in a galley.

galley news Mere rumor. *Naut. Slang.* [*Naut. Slang.*]

galley packet. A galley yarn.

galley slice. *Print.* A sliding false bottom to a wide galley. *R.*

gal'ley-tile', *n.* [*galley* + *tile.* Cf. GALLIPOT.] A little tile of glazed earthenware. *Obs.*

gal'ley-trough', *n.* The char (*Salvelinus alpinus*). *Local, Scot.*

gal'ley-west', *adv.* Into confusion; all to pieces. *Slang, U. S.*

gal'ley-worm' (găl'ĭ-wûrm'), *n.* [So called because the numerous legs move rhythmically like oars.] A millepede.

galley yarn. An unfounded rumor or yarn. *Naut. Slang.*

Gal'li (găl'ī), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Γάλλοι.] See CYBELE.

Gal'li (găl'ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See GALLINÆ.

‖ **Gal'li-a** (găl'ĭ-à), *n.* Latin form of *Gaul* (ancient France); hence, *Poetic*, France.

Gal'li-an (-ăn), *a.* [See GALLIC.] Gallic; French. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

gal'liard-ly, *adv.* of GALLIARD.

gal'liard-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gal'li-ass Var. of GALLEASS.

gal'li-bag'gar. Var. of GALLY-BAGGER.

‖ **Gal'li-ce** (găl'ĭ-sē), *adv.* [L., in Gallic.] In French; after the French manner.

Gal'li-cis'er (-sĭz'ẽr), *n.* One who Gallicizes.

gal-lic'o-la (gă-lĭk'ŏ-là), *n.* [NL.; L. *galla* gallnut + *colere* inhabit.] That form of the phylloxera which forms leaf galls. — **gal'li-cole** (găl'ĭ-kōl), *a.*

Gal-lic'o-læ (-lē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications: **a** The gallflies (Cynipidæ). **b** The gall gnats (Cecidomyiidæ).

gal'li-crow'. Var. of GALLY-CROW.

gal'lie-man'frey. † GALLIMAU-

Gal'li-for'mes (găl'Ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *gallus* a cock + *forma* form.] *Zoöl.* An order of birds, usually more or less nearly equivalent to *Gallinæ* in a broad sense of that word. — **gal'li-form** (găl'Ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

gal'li-gas'kin (-găs'kĭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *garguesque, greguesque*, fr. It. *Grechesco* Grecian, a name which seems to have been given in Venice, and to have been afterwards confused with *Gascony*, as if they came from Gascony.] **1.** (Chiefly in *pl.*) Loose hose or breeches; leather leg guards. The word is used loosely and often jocosely. **2** A gaiter or legging. *Dial. Eng.*

gal'li-mau'fry (-mô'frĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -FRIES (-frĭz). [F. *galimafrée* a sort of ragout or mixed hash of different meats.] **1.** A hash of various kinds of meat scraps; a ragout **2.** Any absurd medley; a hodgepodge of things or persons; — sometimes used as an epithet for an individual.

The Mahometan religion, which, being a *gallimaufry* made up of many, partakes much of the Jewish. *South.*

Gal'li-na'ce-æ (-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GALLINACEOUS.] *Zoöl.* A group nearly or exactly equivalent to *Gallinæ*. — **gal'li-na'cean** (-shăn), *a. & n.*

gal'li-na'ceous (-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *gallinaceus*, fr. *gallina* hen, fr. *gallus* cock.] *Zoöl.* Resembling the domestic fowls and pheasants; of or pertaining to the Gallinæ.

Gal-li'næ (găl-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *gallina* a hen, *gallus* a cock.] *Zool.* An order of birds of largely terrestrial habits, of which the barnyard fowl is a familiar example They are mostly rather large, heavy-bodied birds, with comparatively short wings, poorly adapted for long flights, though many species fly swiftly for a short distance. The legs are adapted for running and scratching the ground, where most of their food (consisting of seeds, worms, etc.) is found. With few exceptions they nest on the ground, and lay numerous eggs. They are often polygamous, and the young are precocial. They are schizognathous and schizorhinal, the crop is large, and there is a muscular gizzard. This group includes the pheasants, turkeys, grouse, partridges, quails, etc., and the megapodes and curassows. Used in a broad sense, certain other forms, as the hemipodes and the hoactzin, the sand grouse, etc., have been included. Other names of the group, or of a subdivision including most of its members, are *Gallinaceæ, Gallinacei, Galli*, and *Alectoromorphæ*. Cf. GALLIFORMES, RASORES.

gall'ing (gôl'Ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GALL. Specif.: *p. a.* Such as to gall or chafe; vexing; irritating. — **gall'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **gall'ing-ness**, *n.*

Gal-lin'u-la (gă-lĭn'ŭ-lă), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical gallinules. It is sometimes made the type of a subfamily, **Gal-lin'u-li'næ** (-lī'nē). — **gal-lin'u-line** (-lĭn, -līn, 183), *a.*

gal'li-nule (găl'Ĭ-nūl), *n.* [L. *gallinula* chicken, dim. of *gallina* hen.] Any of certain birds of the rail family, related to the coots, which they resemble in having a horny frontal shield, though their toes are long and slender, and without lobes. The common gallinule of Europe (*Gallinula chloropus*), called also *water hen, moor hen*, etc., is one of the most common and familiar aquatic birds, and may often be seen swimming on the ponds of parks, even in large cities. There is a closely related American species, the Florida gallinule (*G. galeata*), but it is much less common and familiar. The purple gallinules, as *Porphyrio cæruleus* of southern Europe and *Ionornis martinica* of tropical America and the southern United States, have handsome blue and greenish plumage.

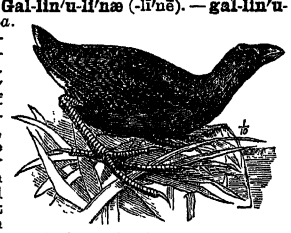

Purple Gallinule (*Porphyrio cæruleus*).

Gal'li-o (găl'Ĭ-ō), *n. Bib.* The proconsul (*A. V.*, deputy) of Achaia, who refused to try St. Paul when the Jews of Corinth accused him, and who refrained from interposing when Sosthenes, the chief ruler of the synagogue, was beaten before the judgment seat. Gallio was a brother of Seneca and an uncle of Lucan. From the statement or comment in Acts xviii. 17, "And *Gallio* cared for none of those things," he has been taken as a type of the indifferent man or the careless, easy-going person.

Gal-lip'o-li oil (găl-lĭp'ō-lĭ). A rancid olive oil, from Gallipoli, Italy, used in Turkey-red dyeing.

gal'li-pot (găl'Ĭ-pŏt), *n.* [Prob. *galley* + *pot*, as being brought in galleys.] A small earthen pot or vessel, esp. as used by druggists and apothecaries to hold medicines, etc.; hence, a nickname for a druggist or druggist's clerk.

gal'li-um (găl'Ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL; perh. fr. L. *Gallia* France.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element, found combined in certain zinc ores. It is white, hard, and malleable, resembling aluminium, and remarkable for its low melting point (86° F., 30° C.). Symbol, *Ga*; at. wt., 69.9. Gallium is chiefly trivalent, resembling aluminium and indium. It was predicted with most of its properties, under the name *eka-aluminium*, by Mendelyeev on the basis of the periodic law. This prediction was verified in its discovery (in 1875) by its characteristic spectrum (two violet lines).

gal'li-vant' (găl'Ĭ-vănt'), *v. i.*; GAL'LI-VANT'ED (-văn't'ĕd); GAL'LI-VANT'ING. [Cf. GALLANT.] **1.** To play the gallant; to go about with members of the other sex. **2.** Hence, to travel or roam about for mere pleasure.

gal'li-vat (găl'Ĭ-văt), *n.* [Prob. fr. Pg. *galeota*; cf. E. *galiot, galley*.] *Naut.* An East Indian vessel propelled by sails and oars, often armed and used by pirates.

gal'li-wasp' (-wŏsp'), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] **a** A lizard (*Diploglossus monotropis*) of Jamaica and eastern Central America. It is about a foot long and harmless. **b** A lizard fish (*Synodus fœtens*) of the southern United States and West Indies.

Galliwasp (*Synodus fœtens*). (½)

gal'lize (găl'īz), *v. t.*; GAL'LIZED (-īzd); GAL'LIZ-ING (-īz-Ĭng). [After Dr. L. *Gall*, a French chemist, who invented the process.] In wine making, to add water and sugar to (unfermented grape juice) so as to increase the quantity of wine produced. — **gal'li-za'tion** (găl'Ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

gall louse. Any aphid that causes galls on plants

gall mite. Any of various minute four-legged mites that form galls on plants. They are now regarded as forming a family, Eriophyidæ. Their galls, unlike those of the gallflies, have an opening to the exterior. *Eriophyes* (see BLISTER MITE) is the typical genus.

gall moth. Any of certain moths of the families Tineidæ and Tortricidæ which produce galls on the stems of plants.

gall'nut' (gôl'nŭt'), *n.* A nutlike gall, — applied esp. to certain galls of commerce; a nutgall. See 5th GALL.

gal'lo- (găl'ō-) *Chem.* A combining form for 2d *gallic*.

Gal'lo-. [L. *Gallus* a Gaul, Gallic] A combining form for *Gallic*, meaning: **a** *Gaulish; relation to*, or *connection with, the Gauls* or *Gaul*; as, *Gallo*-Roman. **b** *French; relation to*, or *connection with, the French*; as, *Gallo*-Briton, a person both French and British, as in nature or sympathies.

gall oak. An oak (*Quercus lusitanica*), native of the Levant, which yields the gallnuts of commerce.

gal'lo-bro'mol (găl'ō-brō'mōl; -mŏl), *n.* [*gallo-* + *bromine* + 3d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A crystalline, slightly bitter powder, $C_6Br_2(OH)_3COOH$, used as a sedative. It is a bromine substitution product of gallic acid.

gal'lo-fla'vin, gal'lo-fla'vine (-flā'vĭn; -vēn; 184), *n.* [*gallo-* + *flavin.*] A yellow dyestuff obtained as a paste by exposing gallic acid in alkaline solution to air. See DYE.

Gal'lo-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [L. *Galli* Gauls + *mania* madness.] A strong prejudice in favor of what is French. — **Gal'lo-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), **Gal'lo-man** (găl'ō-măn), *n.*

gal'lon (găl'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *galon, jalon*, LL. *galo, galona*, fr. *galum* a liquid measure; cf. F. *jale* large bowl.] **1.** A measure of capacity, containing four quarts; — used for the most part in liquid measure, but sometimes in dry measure. The standard gallon of the United States contains 231 cubic inches, or 8.3389 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at its maximum density, and with the barometer at 30 inches. This is almost exactly equivalent to a cylinder of seven inches in diameter and six inches in height, and is the same as the old English **wine gallon**. It equals 3.7853 liters. The old **ale gallon** or **beer gallon** contained 282 cubic inches (4.62 liters). The English **imperial gallon** contains 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° of Fahrenheit, equal to 277.420 cubic inches or 4.5436 liters, which is almost exactly 1.2 United States gallons. For the gallon of Argentina and Peru, see MEASURE, *Table*. **2** A vessel for liquids; a pitcher. *Obs.*

gal-loon' (găl-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *galon*, fr. *galonner* to adorn with galloons.] A narrow tapelike binding or trimming; esp., a bordering or binding of rich material, as silk or gold lace. — **gal-looned'** (-lōōnd'), *a.*

gal'lop (găl'ŭp), *v. i.*; GAL'LOPED (-ŭpt); GAL'LOP-ING. [ME. *galopen*, F. *galoper*, OF. also *gualoper, waloper*; of G. or D. or Scand. origin, the first part being uncertain, and the second prob. akin to E. *leap*, G. *laufen*. Cf. WALLOP to move quickly.] **1.** To move or run in the mode called a gallop, as a horse; to go at, or as if at, a gallop.

Such superficial ideas he may collect in *galloping* over it *Locke.*

2. To ride at a gallop; to ride at full speed.

gal'lop, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to gallop; as, to *gallop* a horse. **2.** To chase; pursue. *Obs.* **3.** To ride a galloping horse over; to go over rapidly. *Obs.* **4.** To transport with the speed of a gallop, as, to *gallop* a message from one place to another.

gal'lop, *n.* [F. *galop.* See GALLOP, *v. i.*; cf. GALOP.] **1.** A springing gait of various quadrupeds, esp the horse. When much quickened, it is called a *run*. See GAIT, *n.*, 3. **2.** A ride on a galloping animal. **3.** Rapid or hasty progression, as if by springs or leaps.

gal'lo-pade' (găl'ō-pād'; -pad'), *n.* [F. *galopade.* See GALLOP, *n.*] **1.** *Man.* A sidelong or curveting kind of gallop. **2.** A kind of lively dance; also, music for the dance; a galop.

gal'lop-ing (găl'ŭp-Ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GALLOP. — **galloping consumption,** *Med.*, a form of pulmonary tuberculosis progressing rapidly to a fatal conclusion.

gallop rhythm. *Med.* A faulty rhythm in cardiac action, resembling the footfall of a galloping horse.

Gal'lo-way (găl'ō-wā), *n.* **1. a** One of a breed of small hardy horses originating in Galloway, Scotland. **b** Hence, a large pony or small horse. **2.** One of a breed of medium-sized, hornless, usually chiefly black beef cattle, native of southwestern Scotland. They closely resemble the Angus breed.

Galloway tube. *Steam Engin.* A form of water tube, tapering toward the lower end, fixed in a boiler flue to give increased heating surface and to promote circulation. They are used in various boilers, as the Cornish, Lancashire, and Galloway. So called from the name of the inventor. See *Lancashire boiler, Illust.*, under BOILER

gal'lows (găl'ōz; -ŭz; 277), *n. sing.*; *pl* GALLOWSES (-ĕz; -Ĭz), or, *Archaic*, GALLOWS. [ME *galwes*, pl, AS. *galga, gealga*, gallows, cross, akin to D *galg* gallows, OS. & OHG. *galgo*, G. *galgen*, Icel *gālgi*, Sw & Dan. *galge*, Goth. *galga* a cross. Etymologically and historically considered, *gallows* is a noun in the plural number, but it is used as a singular, and hence is preceded by *a*, as, *a gallows.*] **1.** A frame, usually consisting (in its simplest form) of two upright posts and a crossbeam, from which is suspended the rope with which criminals are executed by hanging. Cf. GIBBET.

So they hanged Haman on the *gallows*. *Esther* vii. 10.
O, there were desolation of gaolers and *gallowses*! *Shak.*

2. A gallows bird. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. Any frame with uprights and crosspiece. **a** A gallows balk. *Obs.* **b** *Naut* Short for **gallows bitts**, one of two or more frames amidships on deck to support spare spars; — called also **gallows frame.** **c** *Print.* A rest for the tympan of a hand press when raised. **d** A horizontal bar for gymnastics. **e** A timber structure for butchering cattle. *Australasia.* **f** *Coal Mining.* A timber prop to support a roof. See MINE, *Illust. North of Eng.*

4. *pl.* A pair of suspenders, or braces. *Colloq.*

gallows bird. A person who deserves hanging on the gallows. *Colloq.*

gallows, *or* **gal'low, tree** (găl'ō). The gallows.

gall'stone' (gôl'stōn'), *n.* A concretion, or calculus, formed in the gall bladder or biliary passages. See CALCULUS, *n.*, 1.

Gal'lus (găl'ŭs), *n.* [L., cock.] *Zool.* The genus of the pheasant family which consists of the barnyard fowl and its wild allies the jungle fowls (which see). It is distinguished by the vertically folded tail, which in the male has long drooping median feathers.

gall'–wind' (gôl'wĭnd'), *n.* A water gall.

gall'y (gŏl'Ĭ), *a.* Like gall; bitter as gall.

Ga'lois' field (of order p^n) (gȧ'lwȧ'). [See GALOISIAN.] *Math.* A field composed of the p^n classes of residues of an arbitrary integral function $F(\iota)$ to the modulus p (any prime) and $P(\iota)$, a rational integral function (of degree n) with integral coefficients not all divisible by p.

Galois group. *Math.* The group of substitutions among the n roots of an equation, $f(x) = 0$, corresponding to (or isomorphic with) the group of the Galois's domain $\Omega(p)$ of that equation.

Ga-loi'si-an (găl-wä'zĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating the French mathematician Evariste Galois (1811–32), or his work.

Galoisian corpus, *Math.*, a corpus $\Omega(a)$ that is identical with each of its conjugates, $\Omega(a_1)$, $\Omega(a_2)$, . . . $\Omega(a_{n-1})$; a normal corpus. See CONJUGATE.

Galois imaginaries. *Math.* Hypercomplex numbers introduced as solutions of congruences, such as $F(x) \equiv 0$ (mod. p), that are satisfied by no integral x, — $F(x)$ being irreducible to the prime p.

Galois resolvent. *Math.* That resolvent of an equation whose roots are unchanged by any permutation of the group of the equation.

Ga'lois's' cri-te'ri-on (gȧ'lwäz') (for the solution of an algebraic equation by radicals). *Math.* The fact that the factors of composition of its Galois group must all be primes.

Galois's domain (of an equation $f(x) = 0$). *Math.* The corpus or domain of rationality obtained by adjoining to any domain Ω all the n (supposed) distinct roots $(r_1, r_2, \ldots r_n)$ of $f(x) = 0$, so as to form the domain $\Omega(r_1, r_2, \ldots r_n)$.

gal'op (găl'ŭp; gă'l'ō; 277), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A kind of lively dance, in $\frac{2}{4}$ time; also, the music to the dance.

ga-lore' (gȧ-lōr', 201), *adv.* [Gael. *gu leòr* enough; *gu*, to, also an adverbial prefix + *leòr, leòir*, enough; or fr. Ir *goleor*, the same word.] *Chiefly Colloq.* In abundance; plentifully — *n.* Abundance; plenty.

ga-losh', **ga-loshe'** (gȧ-lŏsh'), *n.* [F. *galoche* galosh, perh. altered fr. LL. *calopedia, calopodium*, wooden shoe, or shoe with a wooden sole, Gr. καλοπόδιον, dim. of καλόπους, καλάπους, a shoemaker's last; κᾶλον wood + πούς foot.] **1.** A clog; a shoe with a heavy sole; hence, a boot or shoe of any sort. *Obs.* **2.** An overshoe worn in wet weather. *Rare in U. S.* **3.** A strip of material, as leather, running around a shoe at and above the sole, as for protection or ornament.

Gal-to'ni-a (gôl-tō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Francis *Galton*, English anthropologist.] *Bot.* A genus of South African liliaceous bulbous plants containing three species, of which the best known is *G. candicans*. See SUMMER HYACINTH. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or bulb of this genus.

Gal-to'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the English scientist Francis Galton (b. 1822) or his work.

Gal'lim (găl'Ĭm). *Bib*

gal'li-ma'ti-as. † GALIMATIAS.

gal'lin (găl'Ĭn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline dyestuff, $C_{20}H_{14}O_7$, got by reduction of gallein.

Gal'li-na'ce-æ (găl'Ĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See GALLINÆ.

Gal'li-na'go (-nā'gō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *gallina* hen.] *Zoöl.* The genus of limicoline birds including the true snipes. See SNIPE.

gal'li-na'zo (-nă'zō), *n.*; *pl.* -ZOS (-zōz). [Sp. *gallinazo*, -aza.] A vulture, as the turkey buzzard or carrion crow. *Sp. Amer.*

gal'line (găl'Ĭn; -īn; 183), *a.* Gallinaceous. [GALEENY.]

gal-li'ney (gă-lē'nĭ). Var. of **gal'lin-gale.** † GALINGALE.

gal'li-nip'per (găl'Ĭ-nĭp'ẽr), *n.* A large mosquito or other biting or stinging insect. *Colloq.*

gal'li-nol, *n.* = GALLANOL.

gall insect. Any insect that produces galls.

gal'li-ot. Var. of GALIOT, a galley; GALIOT, a rower.

gal'li-pot, *n.* A resin; — var. of GALIPOT.

gal'li-sin (găl'Ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [G., fr. *gallisieren* to gallize. See GALLIZE] *Chem.* An unfermentable carbohydrate in commercial glucose. [LIZE.]

gal'li-size (-sīz), *v. t.* = GAL-

gal-liv'o-rous (gă-lĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *galla* gall + *-vorous*] *Zool.* Eating the interior of galls; — said of the larvæ of gall insects.

gall'-less, *a.* See -LESS.

gall midge = GALL GNAT.

‖ **gal'lo** (gal'yō), *n.* [Sp.] Rooster; fighting cock.

gal-loche'. † GALOSH.

gal'lo-cy'a-nin (găl'ō-sī'ă-nĭn), **gal'lo-cy'a-nine** (-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* [See GALLO-; CYANIC.] See DYE.

gal'lo-glass', **gal'low-glass'** (găl'ō-glăs'), *n.* [Ir. *galloglach; gall* a foreigner + *oglach* a servant, youth, soldier.] A soldier or armed follower of an Irish or Gaelic chief. *Obs. or Hist.*

Gal'lo-Græ'cian, Gal'lo-Greek', *n.* = GALATIAN.

gal'lon-age (găl'ŭn-ĭj), *n.* See GALLONDE. † GALLON.

gal-loon'. Var. of GALLEON.

gal'lop, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. WALLOP to boil.] To boil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gal'lo-pade' (găl'ō-pād'; -pad'), *v. t.* To dance a gallopade. *Rare.*

gal'lop-er, n. One that gallops; specif.: **a** *Mil.* (1) A light field gun on a carriage drawn without a limber, formerly used by English regiments. Called also *galloper gun.* (2) The carriage of such a gun **b** *pl. Dyeing.* = ROLLING FRAME.

Gal'lo-per'dix (găl'ō-pûr'dĭks), *n.* [NL.; L. *gallus* cock + *perdix* partridge.] See SPUR FOWL.

Gal'lo-phile *or* **-phil** (găl'ō-fĭl; -fĭl), *n.* [*Gallo-* + *-phil*] One not French, but friendly to France and French interests. — **Gal-loph'i-lism** (gă-lŏf'Ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.*

Gal'lo-pho'bi-a (găl'ō-fō'bĭ-ă), *n.* [*Gallo-* + *-phobia*] Intense dread of the French, or what is French. — **Gal'lo-phobe** (-fōb), *n.*

gallop'in. † GALOPIN.

gal'lop-rake', *n* A galloping gait. *Obs.*

gal-lop'tious (gă-lŏp'shŭs), *a.* [Cf. GOLUPTIOUS.] Excellent; splendid. *Dial. U. S.*

gal'lo-tan'nate (găl'ō-tăn'āt), *n. Chem.* A salt of gallotannic acid

gal'lo-tan'nic (-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [*gallo-* + *tannic.*] See TANNIC ACID **a.**

gal'lo-tan'nin, *n. Chem.* Tannic acid proper. See TANNIC ACID **a.**

gal'lou-ber'ry (găl'ōō-bĕr'Ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-Ĭz) [Perh. corrupt. of *curlewberry.*] Crowberry.

gal'lous (găl'ŭs). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of GALLOWS.

Gal'lo-vid'i-an (găl'ō-vĭd'Ĭ-ăn), *n.* & *a* [From a LL. form of *Galloway.*] = GALWEGIAN.

gal'low Obs sing. of GALLOWS.

gal'low (*dial* găl'ō). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of GALLY, to frighten

Gal'lo-way boil'er (găl'ō-wā). See BOILER, 3. [bird. *Obs.*]

gal'low-clap'per, *n.* A gallows-

gal'low-glass' Var. of GALLOGLASS.

gal'lows (*dial.* găl'ŭz), *a.* **1.** Deserving the gallows; hence, villainous; rascally; bad; mischievous; wild; impudent, or the like. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** Very great; fine; dashing; reckless. *Slang or Dial.*

gal'lows (găl'ŭz), *adv.* Extremely; very. *Slang or Dial.*

gallows balk. An iron bar across a chimney with hooks to suspend pots *Obs. or Dial.*

gal'lows-ness, *n.* State of being gallows. *Dial. Eng.*

gallows top. *Naut.* The crosspiece at the top of gallows bitts.

galls (gălz), *n. pl.* [D *gal*] A jellyfish.

gal'lus (găl'ŭs; gă'l'ŭs). Scot. and dial var. of GALLOWS.

gal'lus-es (găl'ŭs-Ĭz), *n. pl.* Suspenders; galluses. *Dial.*

gall wasp. Any hymenopterous gallfly.

gall'weed', *n* An American blue-flowered gentian (*Gentiana quinquefolia*). [toadflax.]

gall'wort' (gôl'wûrt'), *n.* The

gal'ly. † GALLEY.

gal'ly (gă'l'Ĭ), *a.* Having galls, or bare spots. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gal'ly (*dial.* găl'Ĭ; gă'l'Ĭ), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *agælwian* to stupefy.] To frighten; worry. *Dial. Eng*

gal'ly-bag'ger, gal'ly-beg'gar, gal'ly-crow', *n.* [See GALLY to frighten.] Scarecrow. *Dial. Eng.*

gal'ly-gas'kin. Var. of GALLIGASKIN.

gal'ly-pot. † GALLIPOT.

gal'ly-worm'. Var. of GALLEYWORM.

gal'nes, gal'nys, *n.* [See GALANAS.] See CRO.

ga-loche'. Var. of GALOSH.

ga'on † GALLON.

ga-loot' (gȧ-ōōt') *n.* A fellow — usually implying incompleteness or awkwardness. *Slang.*

gal'o-pade'. Var. of GALLOPADE.

gal'o-pin, *n* [F. *galopin.* See GALLOP, *v.*] A scullion; a cook's errand boy. *Obs.*

ga-losh', *v. t.* To put a galosh on (a shoe).

galoun. † GALLON.

galowes. † GALLOWS.

galp, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *galpen* to cry, akin to E. *yelp.* Cf. GAPE.] To yawn; to gape; also, to yelp. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To belch. *Obs.*

gal'ra-vage, gal'ra-vitch, *n.* & *v.* Galravage. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

gal'some (gôl'sŭm). *a* [*gall* bitterness + 1st *-some.*] Angry; malignant. *Obs.*

gal'stre, *v. i.* To be boisterous; to bluster. *Obs.*

galt, *n.* Gault.

galt (gôlt; gŏt), *n.* [Icel. *göltr*, akin to E. *gilt* female pig.] A hog; esp., a gelded male. *Obs.*

Scot., or Dial. Eng. [TROP-

gal'thrope, gal'trop. † CAL-

Galtonian curve, a curve, resembling the curve of probability, representing graphically the deviation of any given characteristic from the norm of that characteristic in the species under consideration. — **G. theory,** *or* **Galton's law,** of inheritance (gôl'tŭnz), *Biol.*, the law or theory that the parents of an individual together contribute on an average 50 per cent of the total inherited characters, the four grandparents together 25 per cent, the third generation of ancestors together 12.5 per cent, etc. Cf. MENDEL'S LAW.

Galton whistle. *Acous.* A short pipe with a bulb attachment and scale, used to produce sounds of definite short wave length, as in determining the highest audible pitch.

gal-van'ic (găl-văn'ĭk), *a.* [After Luigi *Galvani*, professor of physiology at Bologna, on account of his connection (about 1780) with the discovery of dynamical or current electricity : cf. F. *galvanique.*] Of or pert. to, or exhibiting the phenomena of, galvanism, voltaic; hence, fig., affected or affecting as by an electric shock or stimulus

galvanic battery. = BATTERY, *n.*, 8 **a.** — **g circuit** *or* **circle.** = CIRCUIT, 8 **a.** — **g. couple.** = COUPLE, *n.*, 6. — **g. pile.** = VOLTAIC PILE

gal'va-nism (găl'vȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* [After *Galvani*: cf. F. *galvanisme.* See GALVANIC.] **1.** *Physics.* **a** Dynamical or current electricity, esp. as produced by chemical action. **b** The branch of physical science which treats of dynamical electricity, or the properties and effects of electrical currents. *Galvanism* and *galvanic* are now rarely used, for the latter, *voltaic* is commonly used.

2. *Med.* The use of the uninterrupted electric current for therapeutic purposes, as in treating nervous disorders.

gal'va-ni-za'tion (-nĭ-zā'shăn ; -nī-zā'shăn), *n.* Act or process of galvanizing; specif., *Med.*, application of an electric current to the human body. In **stabile galvanization** both electrodes are stationary ; in **labile galvanization** one electrode is fixed and the other is slid over the parts.

gal'va-nize (găl'vȧ-nīz), *v. t.* ; -NIZED (-nīzd) ; -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *galvaniser.*] **1.** To affect with galvanism, to subject to the action of electrical currents ; hence, to stimulate or excite as if by an electric shock.

2. To plate, as with gold, silver, etc., by means of an electric current ; by extension, to coat (iron) with zinc.

galvanized iron, iron coated with zinc to protect it from rust. The iron is sometimes first electroplated with tin, and afterward immersed in melted zinc, but ordinarily it is merely cleaned by friction with the aid of acid to remove scale, and then plunged at once into the zinc bath. Zinc is preferable to tin because, being electropositive with respect to iron, it acts as long as any zinc remains.

gal'va-no- (găl'vȧ-nō- ; găl-văn'ō-). Combining form for *galvanic, galvanism.*

gal'va-no-caus'tic (-kôs'tĭk), *a.* [*galvano-* + *caustic.*] Relating to use of galvanic heat as a caustic, esp. in medicine.

gal'va-no-cau'ter-y (-kô'tẽr-ĭ), *n. Med.* Cautery effected by a wire heated by an electric current.

gal'va-no-graph' (găl'vȧ-nō-grăf', găl-văn'ō-), *n.* [*galvano-* + *-graph.*] *Engraving.* A copperplate produced by galvanography ; also, a picture printed from such a plate.

gal'va-nog'ra-phy (găl'vȧ-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*galvano-* + *-graphy.*] **a** Electrotypy. **b** A method of producing by means of the electrotypic process (without etching) copperplates which can be printed from in the same manner as engraved plates ; — called also *electrography.* — **gal'va-no-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

gal'va-nom'e-ter (-nŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*galvano-* + *-meter :* cf. F. *galvanomètre.*] *Elec.* An instrument or apparatus for measuring the intensity of an electric current, as well as detecting its presence or direction, usually by the deflection of a magnetic needle. Varieties of the galvanometer are the *aperiodic* or *dead-beat, astatic, ballistic, differential, marine, sine, tangent,* and *reflecting.* See these words.

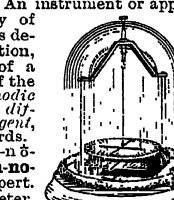

Astatic Galvanometer.

gal'va-no-met'ric (gă l' v ȧ-n ŏ-mĕt'rĭk ; găl-văn'ō-), **gal'va-no-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

gal'va-nom'e-try (găl'vȧ-nŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* Art or process of measuring the force of electric currents.

gal'va-no-plas'tics } (găl'vȧ-nō-plăs'tĭks ; -plăs'tĭ ; găl-
gal'va-no-plas'ty } văn'ō-), *n.* [See GALVANO- ; -PLASTIC, -PLASTY.] Electrometallurgy, esp. that branch of it known as electrotypy. — **gal'va-no-plas'tic** (-tĭk), **-plas'ti-cal** (-plăs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **gal'va-no-plas'ti-cal-ly** *adv.*

Galvanoscope : 1 Coil of Fine Wire ; 2 Dial.

gal'va-no-scope' (găl'vȧ-nō-skōp' ; găl-văn'ō-), *n.* [*galvano-* + *-scope.* cf. F. *galvanoscope*] *Elec.* An instrument or apparatus, as a magnetic needle, for detecting the presence and direction of electrical currents, esp. those of feeble intensity. — **gal'va-no-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **gal'va-nos'co-py** (găl'vȧ-nŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.*

gal'va-no-ther-mom'e-ter (găl'vȧ-nō-thẽr-mŏm'ĕ-tẽr ; găl-văn'ō-), *n.* [*galvano-* + *thermometer.*] **a** An instrument for measuring the heat developed by a current passing through a conductor. **b** = ELECTRIC THERMOMETER.

gam (găm), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] *Naut.* **a** A herd, or school, of whales. **b** A visit between whalers at sea ; a holding of social intercourse between those on different vessels at sea, or, *local U. S.*, between persons ashore.

gam, *v. i.* ; GAMMED (gămd) ; GAM'MING. *Naut.* **a** To gather in a gam ; — said of whales. **b** To engage in a gam, or, *Local, U. S.*, in social intercourse anywhere.

gam, *v. t. Naut.* To have a gam with , to pay a visit to, esp. among whalers at sea

ga'ma grass (gä'mȧ). A tall, coarse American grass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*) valuable for forage.

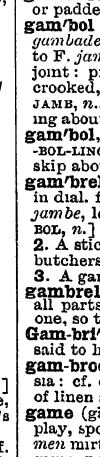

Gama Grass.

Ga-mas'i-dæ (gȧ-măs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL] *Zool.* A large family of mites, many externally parasitic on insects. A few forms, as the poultry ticks, infest birds. — **gam'a-sid** (găm'ȧ-sĭd), *a. & n.*

gamb, gambe (gămb), *n* Also *jamb, jambe.* [OF. *gambe*, variant of OF. & F. *jambe.* See JAMB, *n*] A leg or shank ; specif., *Her.*, the fore leg of a beast ; also, the leg of an eagle, etc.

gam'ba (găm'bȧ), *n.* [It. *gamba* leg.] **a** A viola da gamba. **b** An organ stop of quality of tone like that of a viola da gamba.

gam-ba'do (găm-bā'dō), *n. ; pl.* -BADOS or -BADOES (-dōz). [Cf. F. *gambade.* See GAMBOL.] **1.** A spring or bound of a horse.

2. A fantastic movement, as in dancing ; a caper ; hence, any fantastic action , an antic.

gam-ba'do, *v. i ;* GAM-BA'DOED (-dōd) , GAM-BA'DO-ING. To execute a gambado , to bound ; to caper.

gam-ba'do (găm-bā'dō), *n. ;* usually in *pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). [It. or Sp. *gamba* leg See GAMBOL, *n.*] A kind of long boot or legging attached, one on each side, to a saddle instead of stirrups, for protecting the rider's legs , also, any long gaiter or legging.

gam-beer' (-bẽr'), *v. t. ;* -BEERED' (-bẽrd') ; -BEER'ING. [Cf. F. *gambier* a kind of hook.] *Fishing.* To gaff, as mackerel.

gam'be-son (găm'bĕ-sŏn), *n.* [OF. *gambeson, gambaison,* fr. *gambais, wambais,* of Ger. origin : cf. OHG *wamba* stomach See WOMB.] A medieval garment of cloth or leather, stuffed and quilted, orig. worn under the habergeon to prevent bruises, later as the principal defensive garment.

gam'bier (-bēr), *n.* [Malayan *gambîr*, name of the plant.] A yellowish catechu derived from a Malayan rubiaceous climbing shrub (*Ouroupara gambir*) , — called also *yellow,* or *cubical, catechu.* It is used for chewing with the betel nut, and is exported for tanning and dyeing.

gam'bit (găm'bĭt), *n.* [It. *gambitto* gambit, *gambetto* gambit, a tripping up, fr. *gamba* leg : cf. F. *gambit.* See GAMBOL, *n.*] A chess opening in which the first player voluntarily gives up a pawn or a piece, or several successively, for the sake of an advantage in position. See CHESS.

gam'ble (găm'b'l), *v. i. ;* GAM'BLED (-b'ld) ; GAM'BLING (-blĭng). [E. dial also *gammle*, prob. fr. ME. *gamenen* to amuse one's self, *gamen* game, amusement. See GAME sport.] **1.** To play or game for money or other stake, as at cards, dice, billiards, horseracing, cockfighting, etc. See GAME, *v. & n. ;* GAMBLING.

2. Hence : To stake money or any other thing of value upon an uncertain event ; to hazard something upon a chance ; to wager , as, to *gamble* in stocks or in wheat.

gam'ble, *v. t.* **1.** With *away :* To lose by gaming. *Rare.*

2. To stake or wager in gaming. *Rare.*

gam'ble, *n.* A gambling , a transaction involving gambling; hence, anything involving similar uncertainty. *Colloq.*

gam'bler (-blẽr), *n.* One who gambles ; specif. : **a** Formerly, a sharper or fraudulent gamester. **b** One who makes a practice of playing or following games of chance for the purpose of winning money or other property.

gam'bling (găm'blĭng), *n.* The action of one who gambles ; specif. : **a** Properly, the act of playing or gaming for stakes. **b** Loosely, the act of risking or staking anything on an uncertain event ; wagering. In the strict sense of the term *gambling* implies a playing or gaming, as at checkers, dice, cards, horseracing, cockfighting, or some other sport or contest, as well as a staking or risking of money to be lost or won on the issue. In this sense it does not include cases of mere wager or betting on the issue of an uncertain event, not involving any game or contest conducted in order that its event may determine the result of the wager, as lotteries, bets upon elections, and other forms of wagering contracts, etc. Modern legislation makes illegal many forms of pure wagering contracts, less properly called **gambling contracts,** as injurious to the public morals. See WAGERING CONTRACT.

gambling device A device used in gambling ; — interpreted sometimes to include anything actually used for the purpose, at others only such as are adopted, designed, and used for the purpose by professional gamblers.

gambling house. A house where gambling is carried on or allowed as a business ; a place kept as a gambling resort.

gambling table. A table for gambling purposes ; also, loosely, the gambling resort where it is kept. — sometimes interpreted as meaning any table specially used for gambling, sometimes as only one specially designed for, and necessary to, the playing of the game, or one kept and exhibited in order to obtain betters.

gam-boge' (găm-bōj' , -bōōj' ; 277), *n.* [From *Cambodia.*] An orange-red gum resin becoming bright yellow when powdered. It is derived from various species of *Garcinia*, the best quality (obtained from *G. hanburii*) being exported from Cambodia, Siam. It is used by artists as a yellow pigment, also in medicine as a strong emetic and cathartic. — **gam-bo'gi-an** (-bō'jĭ-ăn ; -bōō'jĭ-ăn), *a.*

gam'boised (găm'boĭzd), *p. a.* [OF. *gamboisé.*] Quilted or padded like a gambeson.

gam'bol (găm'bŏl), *n.* [Earlier *gambolde, gambalde,* F. *gambade* gambol, fr. It. *gambata* kick, fr. *gamba* leg, akin to F. *jambe,* OF. also *gambe,* fr. L. *gamba* hoof, or perh. joint : prob. of Celtic origin ; cf. W., Ir., & Gael. *cam* crooked, but also Gr. *καμπή* a bending, winding. Cf. JAMB, *n.*, GAMMON ham, 3d GAMBADO.] A skipping or leaping about in frolic ; a hop ; a sportive prank.

gam'bol, *v. i. ;* -BOLED (-bŏld) or -BOLLED ; -BOL-ING or -BOL-LING. To bound or spring as in dancing or play , to skip about in sport, as lambs or children ; to frisk.

gam'brel (găm'brĕl), *n.* [OF. *gamberel* (in sense 2), dim. in dial. form fr. F. *jambier* in same sense ; fr. OF. *gambe, jambe,* leg, F. *jambe.* Cf. CAMBREL, CHAMBREL ; see GAMBOL, *n.*] **1.** The hock of an animal, esp. of a horse.

2. A stick or iron, crooked like a horse's hind leg, used by butchers in suspending slaughtered animals.

3. A gambrel roof.

gambrel roof. *Arch.* A curb roof of the same section in all parts, with a lower steeper slope and an upper flatter one, so that each gable is pentagonal. See ROOF, *Illust.*

Gam-bri'nus (găm-brī'nŭs), *n.* A mythical Flemish king said to have been the inventor of beer.

gam-broon' (găm-brōōn'), *n.* [Perh. fr. *Gombroon,* Persia : cf. GOMBROON.] A twilled cloth, of linen for linings, of linen and wool, or of wool alone for men's garments.

game (gām), *n.* [ME. *game, gamen,* AS. *gamen, gomen,* play, sport ; akin to OS., OHG., & Icel. *gaman,* Dan. *gammen* mirth, merriment, OSw. *gamman* joy. Cf. GAMMON a game, BACKGAMMON, GAMBLE, *v. i.*] **1.** Sport of any kind ; play, frolic, or fun ; as, boisterous *game ;* rare *game ;* playful ridicule ; joke or jest ; as, to make *game* of one. *Sport, fun,* and *jest* are now the common words in this sense.

Crowned her 'twixt earnest and 'twixt *game.* *Spenser.*
We have had pastimes here and pleasant *game.* *Shak.*

2. An object of ridicule. Cf. LAUGHINGSTOCK. *Rare.*

3. An amusement or diversion ; any systematic action carried on for sport , as, make-believe is the commonest of children's *games ;* the *game* of lovemaking ; formerly, specif., amorous play. "Daughters of the *game.*" *Shak.*

4. A contest, physical or mental, conducted according to set rules, and undertaken for amusement or recreation, or for winning a stake. **Games of chance** include all games in which chance is the sole or a considerable factor in determining the outcome, as in dice and in most card games. Most *gambling games* are of this description. **Games of skill** include those in which skill is the sole or chief factor, as in chess, whist, draughts, billiards. **Athletic games** include all contests having in view the development or exercise of muscular strength and skill, or agility, as baseball, football, tennis, the field and water sports, etc. Cf. SPORT. The public contests of the ancients (Gr. *ἀγῶνες*, L. *ludi*), which included dramatic and gladiatorial shows as well as athletic contests, are commonly called *games* in English. See AGONES.

But war 's a *game,* which, were their subjects wise,
Kings would not play at. *Cowper.*

5. Hence, in the terminology of games : **a** A single contest lasting until a (certain) definite limit is reached, as a set time, a certain number of innings, a given result, or the like ; a single match at play ; as, a *game* at cards.

Talk the *game* o'er between the deals. *Lloyd*

b That which is gained as the result of a game ; the number of points necessary to be scored in order to win a game , as, in short whist five points are *game.* **c** A prize to be gained by contest. *Obs.* **d** *Card Playing.* (1) In some games, as seven-up, a point or points credited on the score to the player whose cards count up the highest. (2) In pedro, cinch, etc., the ten-spot of trumps, which counts a point to the one securing it in play. **e** *Sports.* The state of the contest as shown by the points gained at any time ; as, the baseball players stopped play when the *game* was four to three.

6. A scheme or art employed in the pursuit of an object or purpose ; method of procedure , projected line of operations ; plan ; project , — often in the phrase *the* (*his,* etc.) *game is up,* the (or his) project or scheme has failed.

Your murderous *game* is nearly up. *Blackw. Mag*

7. Sport in the hunting field. *Obs.*

8. An animal or animals under pursuit or taken in hunting , quarry ; in a collective sense, the various animals (chiefly birds and mammals) which are considered worthy of pursuit by sportsmen. Cf. GAME FISH. The term implies that a certain amount of skill is required in their capture, and usually (in the case of birds nearly always) that they are of value as food. Among birds the order

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gal'trap. Var of CALTRAP.

ga'lu'chat' (gȧ'lu'shȧ'), *n.* [F.] Shagreen of shark's skin.

ga-lumph' (gȧ-lŭmf'), *v. i.* A coinage probably suggested by, or meant to suggest, GALLOP and TRIUMPH.

Lewis Carroll (*C. L. Dodgson*).

galun. † GALLON.

galus. † GALLOWS. [nism.]

galv *Abbr.* Galvanic ; galvanism.

gal-van'i-cal, *a.* Galvanic.

gal-van'i-cal-ly, *adv.* Of GALVANIC, -ICAL.

gal'va-nist (găl'vȧ-nĭst), *n.* One versed in galvanism.

gal'va-niz'er (-nīz'ẽr), *n.* One that galvanizes.

gal'va-no-con'trac-til'i-ty (găl'vȧ-nō-; găl-văn'ō-), *n. Physiol.* Muscular contractility produced by the galvanic current.

gal'va-no-far'a-di-za'tion, *n. Electrotherapeutics.* The simultaneous use of galvanization and faradization.

gal'va-no-glyph' (găl'vȧ-nō-glĭf' ; găl-văn'ō-), *n.* [*galvano-* + Gr *γλύφειν* to engrave.] = GLYPHOGRAPH.

gal'va-nog'ly-phy (găl'vȧ-nŏg'-lĭ-fĭ), *n.* = GLYPHOGRAPHY.

gal'va-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*galvano-* + *-logy*] A treatise on galvanism. — **gal'va-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

gal'va-nol'y-sis (-lĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *galvano-* + *-lysis.*] = ELECTROLYSIS.

gal'va-no-mag'net, -mag-net'ic, -mag'net-ism (găl'vȧ-nō- ; găl-văn'ō-). = ELECTROMAGNET, etc.

gal'va-no-punc'ture. *n. Med.* = ELECTROPUNCTURE.

gal'va-no-sur'ger-y, *n.* Use of galvanism in surgery

gal'va-no-tax'is, *n.* [NL. ; *galvano-* + Gr. *τάξις* an arranging.] = ELECTROTAXIS.

gal'va-no-ther'a-peu'tics, *n.* = ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS.

gal'va-no-ther'my (-thûr'mĭ), *n.* [*galvano-* + Gr. *θέρμη* heat.] Production of heat by electricity. [TROTONIC.]

gal'va-no-ton'ic, *a.* = ELECTROTONIC.

gal'va-not'o-nus (găl'vȧ-nŏt'ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *galvano-* + Gr. *τόνος* tone.] = ELECTROTONUS.

gal'va-not'ro-pism (-rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*galvano-* + *-tropism*] **a** *Plant Physiol.* = ELECTROTROPISM. **b** *Biol.* Movement of organisms under the influence of a galvanic current. — **gal'va-no-trop'ic** (-nō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

Gal'ways (găl'wāz), *n. pl.* [Prob. fr. *Galway,* county in Ireland.] Whiskers following the line of the chin from ear to ear and, in usual implication, unkempt. *Slang, U. S.*

Gal-we'gian (găl-wē'jăn), *n.* Of or pertaining to Galloway. — *n.* A native of Galloway.

gal'wes. † GALLOWS.

galy. † GALLEY.

gal'yard. † GALLIARD.

gam. † GAMME.

gam (*dial.* gam). Obs. or dial. Eng var. of GAME.

gam (gam), *n.* A tooth, esp. a large or irregular tooth ; also, the lips or mouth. *Scot.*

gam, *n.* [Cf. OF. *gambe, jambe,* F. *jambe.*] A leg. *Slang, Irish.*

Gam , *or* **gam.** *Abbr.* Gamaliel ; gamut.

Gam'a-el (găm'ȧ-ĕl). *Bib.*

gamahe, gamaieu, *n.* [Cf. OF. *gamahut,* F. *camaieu.*] A cameo ; also, a stone having natural figurelike markings, regarded as talismanic *Obs.*

Ga-ma'li-el (gā-mā'lĭ-ĕl ; gȧ-mā'lĭ-yĕl), *n.* [L. *Gamaliel* or Gr Γαμαλιήλ, fr Heb *Gamlîēl*] 1. Lit., recompense of God ; — masc. prop. name.

2. *Bib.* The Pharisee who was Paul's instructor. *Acts* xxii. 3.

Gam'a-ri'as (găm'ȧ-rī'ăs). *D Bib.*

ga-mash'es (gȧ-măsh'ĕz ; găm'-ăsh-), *n. pl.* [F. *gamaches*] A kind of leggings or gaiters worn, as by horseback riders, to protect the legs from mud and wet. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

ga-mass' Var. of GAMAS.

gam-bade' (găm-bād'), *n.* [F. See GAMBOL, *n.*] A gambado.

gam'ba goose Var. of GAMBO GOOSE

gambalde. † GAMBOL.

gam'ba-lock. *n.* [Ar. *gambāz*] A kind of riding coat worn in the Orient. *Obs.*

gambaud. † GAMBOL.

gambe. Var. of GAMB.

gam'beer Var. of GAMBIER.

Gam'bel's par'tridge (găm'-bĕlz). [After Wm. *Gambel*, Am. ornithologist] A handsome crested partridge (*Lophortyx gambelii*) of the southwestern United States and parts of Mexico.

gam'bet. † GAMBIT.

gam'bet (găm'bĕt ; -bĭt), *n.* [F. *gambette,* or It. *gambetta.*] The redshank or other tattler. [bier]

gam'bi-a (găm'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* Gam-**gam'bi-a ki'no** (găm'bĭ-ȧ). [From *Gambia,* Africa.] African spur-winged goose (*Plectopterus gambensis*).

gam'bol, *a.* Playful *Obs*

gambone. † GAMMON.

gam-booge' Var. of GAMBOGE.

gam'breled, gam'brelled (găm'-brĕld), *a.* a Hung up by a gambrel. b Of a roof, having the form of a gambrel.

gam'bril. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GAMBREL.

gam'de-boo (găm'dē-bōō), *n.* [Native name.] A South African ulmaceous tree (*Celtis kraussiana*) having tough wood.

game (gām), *a.* [E. dial. also *gammy,* prob. fr. F. dial. *gambe* limping, awry ; cf. Bret. *kamm* crooked, limping, W. *cam* crooked, and E. *gambol,* n.] Lame ; as, a *game* leg. *Colloq.*

gam'bo (găm'bō), *n.* A cart or sledge *Dial. Eng.*

gam-bo'dic, *a.* = GAMBOGIC.

gam-bo'gi-ate (găm-bō'jĭ-āt), *n.* A salt of gambogic acid.

gam-bo'gic, *a. Chem.* Designating an acid forming the chief constituent of gamboge.

gam'bo goose (găm'bō). An African spur-winged goose (*Plectopterus gambensis*).

gambone. † GAMMON.

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gam'ble hell. A gambling house : gambling resort. *Colloq.*

Gallinæ, and the duck, plover, snipe, and rail families, contain the majority of those ordinarily considered game.
9. The flesh of any game mammal or game bird considered as an article of food.
10. A group of animals; a flock; — now only of swans.
11. Pluck or intrepidity, like that of a game animal.
12. Short for GAME FOWL.
Syn. — See PLAY.
games all. See ALL, *a.*, 4.

game (gām), *v. i.*, GAMED (gāmd); GAM'ING (gām'ĭng). [ME. *gamen*, *gamenen*, to rejoice, AS. *gamenian* to play. See GAME, *n.*] **1.** To play; sport. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To rejoice; to be pleased,—with dative of pronoun. *Obs.*
God loved he best with all his whole hearte
At alle times, though him *gamed* or smarte. *Chaucer.*
3 To play, as with cards, dice, billiards, etc., for a wager or bet; to gamble.

game, *v. t.* **1.** To amuse; please. *Obs.*
2. To squander, lose, pass, or otherwise dispose of, by gaming; — usually with *away*.

game, *a.*; GAM'ER (gām'ĕr); GAM'EST (-ĕst). **1.** Having a resolute, unyielding spirit, like the gamecock; ready to fight to the last; plucky.
I was *game*. . . I could have fought even to the death *Irving.*
2. Of or pertaining to such animals as are hunted for game, or pertaining to the act or practice of hunting.

game'ball' (gām'bôl'), *n. Court Tennis, Rackets, etc.* A score such that one side will win by making the next point.

game bird. A bird considered a proper object of pursuit or capture by sportsmen. See GAME, *n.*, 8.

game'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* A male game fowl.

game fish. A fish which, from its cunning and wariness or the violence of its struggles when hooked, affords sport to anglers; — usually restricted to food fishes

game fowl. One of a breed of domestic poultry so called because they are bred largely for fighting. There are two chief classes, **pit games**, in breeding which little attention is paid to color, but nearly all to activity, muscularity, and courage, and **exhibition games**, which are fancy varieties with very long neck and legs, and spare in their tail feathering. The *black-breasted red* variety (so called from the prevailing colors of the cock) is noteworthy for its beauty and approximation to the jungle fowl in color.

game hawk. The peregrine falcon. *Scot.*

game'keep'er (gām'kēp'ĕr), *n.* One in charge of game.

game laws. Laws enacted to regulate the killing or taking of game, or to fix the right of the public in it.

game'ly (gām'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Jestingly; merrily. *Obs.*
2. In a plucky manner; spiritedly.

game'ness, *n.* Endurance; pluck.

game'some (gām'sŭm), *a.* Gay; sportive; playful; frolicsome; merry. "The *gamesome* crowd." *Byron.* — **game'some-ly,** *adv.* — **game'some-ness,** *n.*

game'ster (-stĕr), *n.* [*game* + *-ster.*] **1.** A competitor in a game or contest; an athlete. *Obs.* exc.: *Dial. Eng.* A player at cudgels or singlestick.
2. A person who plays at games; esp., one who habitually or as a business plays at games for stakes; a gambler.
When lenity and cruelty play for a kingdom, the gentlest *gamester* is the soonest winner. *Shak.*
3. A merry, frolicsome person. *Obs.*
4. A lewd person. *Obs.*

gam'e-tal (găm'ē-tăl; gă-mē'tăl), *a. Biol.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a gamete; generative; as, a *gametal* cell.

gam'e-tan'gi-um (găm'ē-tăn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -GIA (-ă). [NL. See GAMETE; ANGIO-.] *Bot.* The cell or organ in which gametes are developed. In general usage the term is restricted to the reproductive bodies of the lower thallophytes, in which the sex cells are alike. The gametangia in higher plants are differentiated into antheridia and oögonia or archegonia. Cf. SPORANGIUM.

gam'ete (găm'ēt; *gă-mēt'*; *the latter usually in compounds*), *n.* [Gr. γαμετή wife, or γαμέτης husband, fr. γαμεῖν to marry.] *Biol.* A sexual cell or germ cell; a conjugating cell which unites with another of like or unlike character to form a new individual. (See CONJUGATION, 6.) In *Bot. gamete* designates esp. the similar sex cells of the lower thallophytes which unite by conjugation, forming a *zygospore*. They are distinguished as *planogametes* when motile and *aplanogametes* when without cilia. The gametes of higher plants are of two sorts, *sperm* (male) and *egg* (female); their union is called *fertilization*, and the resulting zygote an *oöspore*. In *Zoöl. gamete* is most commonly used of the sexual cells of certain Protozoa, though also extended to the germ cells of higher forms.

ga-me'to-phore (gă-mē'tō-fōr; găm'ē-tō-fōr'; 201), *n.* [*gamete* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* A modified branch bearing sex organs, or gametangia, as in the thalloid liverworts.

ga-me'to-phyll (-fĭl), *n.* [*gamete* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* A specialized leaf which bears sex organs. Cf. SPOROPHYLL.

ga-me'to-phyte (-fīt), *n.* [*gamete* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* In the alternation of generations in plants, that generation or phase which bears sex organs. Cf. SPOROPHYTE. In the lower plants, as the algæ, the gametophyte is the conspicuous part of the plant body; in mosses it is the so-called moss plant; in ferns it is reduced to a small, thalloid, early perishing body; and in seed plants it is usually microscopic or rudimentary. — **gam'e-to-phyt'ic** (găm'ē-tō-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

gam'ic (găm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γάμος marriage.] *Biol.* Sexual; — said esp. of eggs developing only after fertilization.

-gam'ic (-găm'ĭk). A suffix from Greek γάμος, *marriage*.

gam'in (găm'ĭn; *F.* gȧ'măN'; *the Oxf. E. D. gives only the French pron., now seldom heard in America*), *n.* [F.] A neglected and untrained city boy; a young street Arab.
In Japan the *gamins* run after you, and say, "Look at the Chinaman." *L. Oliphant.*

gam'ing (gām'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GAME. Esp., *vb. n.*, act or practice of playing games for stakes or wagers; gambling. See GAMBLING.

gam'ma (găm'ă), *n.* [Gr. γάμμα, of Semitic origin.] The third letter, Γ, γ, of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to Eng. *g* (as in *go*). It is often used in nomenclature, as to designate the third member of a series. Cf. ALPHA, BETA.

gam'ma-cism (găm'ă-sĭz'm) } *n.* [NL. *gammacismus*. See
gam'ma-cis'mus (-sĭz'mŭs) } GAMMA.] Difficulty in pronouncing the guttural consonants, as *g* and *k*; guttural stammering.

gam-ma'di-on (gă-mā'dĭ-ŭn), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-dĭ-ă). [LGr. γαμμάδιον, γαμμάτιον, dim. of γάμμα.] A cross formed of four capital gammas (Γ), esp. in the figure of a swastika (fig. 1) or in that of a voided Greek cross (fig. 2). See CROSS, SWASTIKA. The gamma among early Christians symbolized a corner stone, and hence Christ as the corner stone of the church.

1 2
Gammadion.

gamma rays. *Physics.* Very penetrating rays not appreciably deflected by a magnetic or electric field, emitted by radium and other radioactive substances. The prevailing view is that they are nonperiodic ether pulses differing from Röntgen rays only in being more penetrating.

Gam'ma-rus (găm'ă-rŭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *gammarus*, *cammarus*, fr. Gr. κάμμαρος lobster.] *Zool.* A genus of swimming amphipod crustaceans, the type of a large family,
Gam-mar'i-dæ (gă-măr'ĭ-dē), of both marine and freshwater forms. — **gam'ma-rid** (găm'ă-rĭd), *a. & n.* — **gam'ma-rine** (-rĭn; -rīn; 183), *a.* — **gam'ma-roid** (-roid), *a. & n.*

gam'mer (găm'ĕr), *n.* [Possibly contr. fr. *godmother*; but prob. fr. *grammer* for *grandmother*. Cf. GAFFER.] An old wife; an old woman; — correlative of *gaffer*, an old man.

gam'mon (-ŭn), *n.* [OF. *gambon*, F. *jambon*, fr. OF. *gambe* leg, F. *jambe*. See GAMBOL, *n.*, cf. HAM.] **1.** A leg, thigh. *Obs. or R.*
We took off a *gammon* and left her[a heifer]. *Zadock Steele*
2. A ham salted and smoked or dried; also, the lower end of a side of bacon.

gam'mon, *v. t.*; GAM'MONED (-ŭnd); GAM'MON-ING. To make bacon of; to salt and dry in smoke.

gam'mon, *n.* [See GAME sport.] **1.** Backgammon. *Obs. or R.*
2. A victory in the game of backgammon obtained before the opponent has thrown off a man, counting as two hits.

gam'mon, *v. t.* To beat in the game of backgammon by getting a gammon.

gam'mon, *v. t.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Naut.* To fasten (a bowsprit) to the stem of a vessel by lashings of rope or chain, or by a band of iron.

gam'mon, *n.* Talk intended to deceive, mislead, or wheedle, tricky persuasion, nonsense; humbug. *Colloq.*

gam'mon, *v. i. Colloq.* To talk gammon; hence, to pretend; feign. — *v. t.* To influence with gammon.

gam'mon-ing, *n.* [From GAMMON to fasten.] *Naut.* The lashing or iron band by which the bowsprit of a vessel is secured to the stem.

gam'o- (găm'ō-). Combining form from Gr. γάμος, *marriage*.

gam'o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*gamo-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Sexual reproduction. — **gam'o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **gam'o-ge-net'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

Gam'o-pet'a-læ (-pĕt'ă-lē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A division of angiospermous plants practically equivalent to the Metachlamydeæ (which see).

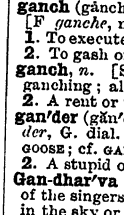
Gamopetalous Corolla.

gam'o-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*gamo-* + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Having the corolla composed of united petals; of or pertaining to the Gamopetalæ.

gam'o-phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*gamo-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having the perianth leaves united.

gam'o-sep'al-ous (-sĕp'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*gamo-* + *sepalous.*] *Bot.* Having the calyx composed of united sepals.

gam'o-ste'le (găm'ō-stē'lē), *n.* [*gamo-* + *stele.*] *Bot.* A stele formed by union of schizosteles, as in *Lycopodium*.

gam'o-ste'lic (-stē'lĭk), *a. Bot.* Having a polystelic stem in which the separate steles constitute a gamostele. See STELE; cf. DIALYSTELIC. — **gam'o-ste'ly** (găm'ō-stē'lĭ), *n.*

-gamous. [Gr. -γαμος (as in πολυγαμος polygamous), fr. γάμος marriage.] A suffix signifying *marrying*, *uniting for propagation*; as in mixo*gamous*, mono*gamous*, phanero*gamous*.

gamp (gămp), *n.* A large umbrella; — said to allude to Mrs. Gamp's umbrella, in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Gamp, Mrs. Sairey (sā'rĭ gămp'). A nurse in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," celebrated for her constant reference to an imaginary friend Mrs. Harris, whom she is always quoting, and for her fondness for liquor.

gam'ut (găm'ŭt), *n.* [*gamma* + *ut*; cf. F. *gamme* gamut, the name of a musical note. The name of the Greek letter Γ was used by Guido d' Arezzo to represent the first note of his model scale. See GAMMA, UT, SOLMIZATION.]
1. *Music.* **a** The first or lowest note of Guido's scale. **b** The "great scale," ascribed to Guido d' Arezzo, including the seven hexachords (see *Illust.*), and all notes recognized

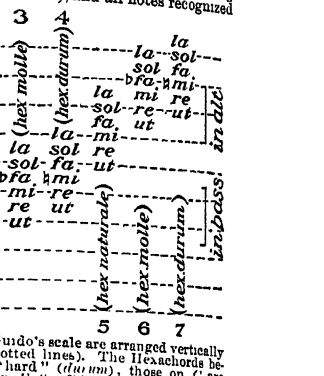

Gamut, 1 b. The notes of Guido's scale are arranged vertically on the modern staves (in dotted lines). The Hexachords beginning on *G* are called "hard" (*durum*), those on *C* are called "natural;" those on *F*, "soft" (*molle*). These three letters later became the clefs. Notes having the same name (as *E la mi*, *e la mi*) are distinguished as "in bass" or "in alt" in church music of the time. Its notes were named by letters combined with the syllables of the successive hexachords, as *Gamma ut, A re, B mi, C fa ut . . . a la mi re*, etc. See SOLMIZATION.

"*Gamut*" I am, the ground of all accord,
"A re," to plead Hortensio's passion;
"B mi," Bianca, take him for thy lord,
"C fa ut," that loves with all affection:
"D sol re," one clef, two notes have I.
"E la mi," show pity, or I die. *Shak.*

Hence, later: **c** The whole series of recognized musical notes; sometimes, any recognized scale; specif., the major scale. **d** The compass of a voice or instrument.
2. Hence, an entire range or series, esp. a carefully graded or modulated series.

gam'y (gām'ĭ), *a.*; GAM'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); GAM'I-EST. **1.** Abounding in game; as, *gamy* fields.
2. *Sporting.* Showing an unyielding spirit to the last; as, a *gamy* trout; hence, showing persistent pluck; spirited, game; as, a *gamy* race horse; a *gamy* fighter.
3. Having the flavor of game, esp. of game kept uncooked till near the condition of tainting, high-flavored.

-gamy. [Gr. -γαμία (as in μονογαμία monogamy), fr. γάμος marriage.] A suffix denoting *marriage*, *union for propagation* or *reproduction*; as in poly*gamy*, oö*gamy*.

gan (găn), *pret.* of GIN, begin; — formerly used with the infinitive to form compound preterits, as *did* is now employed. *Gan* regularly denotes the singular; the plural is usually denoted by *gunne* or *gonne*. Later writers use *gan* both for singular and plural. *Archaic.*
This man *gan* fall (i. e., fell) in great suspicion. *Chaucer*

ga-nan'cial (gȧ-năn'shăl), *a.* [Sp., pertaining to gain, held in common, fr. *ganancia* gain] *Law.* Designating, pertaining to, or held under, the Spanish system of law (called **ganancial system**) which controls the title and disposition of the property acquired during marriage by the husband or wife. Except that the husband and wife cannot modify their rights by agreement (save in case of a judicial separation), the law is almost identical with the French law governing *community property* (which see).

ganch (gănch; 140), *v. t.*; GANCHED (gănchd); GANCH'ING. [F *ganche*, n., fr. It. *gancio* hook; cf. Sp. & Pg. *gancho*.] **1.** To execute by impaling on stakes or hooks. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. To gash or wound with the tusk, — said of boars. *Obs.*

ganch, *n.* [See GANCH, *v. t.*] **1** The apparatus used in ganching; also, execution by ganching *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A rent or wound made by a boar's tusk. *Archaic.*

gan'der (găn'dĕr), *n.* [AS. *gandra*, *ganra*, akin to D. *gander*, G. dial. *gander*, *ganter*, and prob. to E. *goose*. See GOOSE; cf. GANNET.] **1.** The male of any species of goose.
2. A stupid or foolish fellow; a simpleton.

Gan-dhar'va (gŭnd-hŭr'wȧ), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu Myth.* One of the singers or musicians of the gods, dwelling generally in the sky or atmosphere. They are fond of women, and their consorts are the Apsarases. Also, a Vedic divinity, possibly a personification of the fire of the sun.

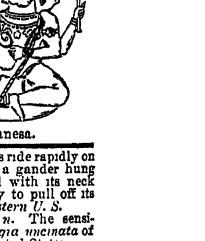
Ganesa.

Ga'ne-lon' (gȧ'n'-lôn'), *n.* [OF.] In the Charlemagne romances, a count of Mayence, one of the knights of Charlemagne, whom he betrayed at the battle of Roncesvalles, in which Roland was slain He is always represented as a traitor, engaged in intrigues to destroy Christianity.

Ga-ne'sa (gȧ-nā'sȧ; -shȧ), **Ga-ne'sha,** *n.* [Skr. *Gaṇēça*, lit., lord

game act. *Law.* An act regulating killing or taking of game.
game bag. A sportsman's bag.
game'cast' (gām'kăst'), *n. Bowls.* A bowl played into such a position as to win the game unless the jack is driven off the green.
game debt. A gambling debt.
game'ful, *a.* See -FUL. [*Obs.*]
game'gall' *n.* A satirical retort.
game house A gambling house.
gam'el, *v. i.* [Cf. GAME.] To play games; to romp. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
game'less, *a.* See -LESS.
gamelich, *a.* [Cf. AS. *gamenlīce*, adv.] Sportive. *Obs.*
Ga-me'li-on (gȧ-mē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. Γαμηλιών.] The seventh Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.
gamelos. † CHAMELEON.
game's-lyn, *n.* [Cf. F. *cameline*.] An Italian sauce. *Obs.*
gamen. † GAME.
ga-mene' (gȧ-mēn'), *n.* [D. *gemeen* common. *Oxf. E. D.*] Dried and powdered madder from large roots.
game'stress (gām'strĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of GAMESTER. *Rare.*
game'sum. Gamesome. *Ref. Sp.*
gamesun. † GAMESON
gam'e-tange (găm'ē-tănj). *Bot.* Var. of GAMETANGIUM.
ga-met'ic (gȧ-mĕt'ĭk), *a. Biol.* Gametal.
ga-me'to-cyte (gȧ-mē'tō-sīt; găm'ē-tō-), *n.* [*gamete* + *-cyte.*] *Zool.* In certain Protozoa, a cell producing a gamete by division or by a process corresponding to the maturation of the egg of higher forms.
gam'e-to-gen'e-sis (găm'ē-tō-jĕn'ē-sĭs; *gȧ-mē'tō-*), *n. Biol.* Gametogeny.
gam'e-tog'e-ny (găm'ē-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*gamete* + *-geny.*] *Biol.* The formation of gametes.
gam'e-to-go'ni-um (gă'mē-tō-gō'nĭ-ŭm; *gȧ-mē'tō-*), *n.* [See GAMETE; GONI.] *Zool.* A gametocyte.
gaming contract. *Law* See GAMBLING CONTRACT, WAGERING CONTRACT.
gaming house. = GAMBLING HOUSE.
gaming table = GAMBLING TABLE.
gam'la (gă'm'lȧ). [GOMLAH.] Var. of GAMMER, *n.*
Gam'ma-dim (găm'ă-dĭm) *or* **-dims** (-dĭmz). *n. pl. Bib.*
gamma function. See EULERIAN INTEGRAL.
gamma moth. A handsome European noctuid moth (*Plusia gamma*) having a bright, silvery, Y-shaped mark on each of the fore wings. Its larva, which is green with five dorsal white stripes, feeds on the cabbage and other vegetables.
gam-ma'tion (gă-mā'shŭn), *n.* A gammadion. [Gamut. *Obs.*]
gamme, *n* [F. See GAMUT.]
gam'mer (gām'ĕr), *v. i.* [Cf. GAMMER, *n.*] To idle. *Dial. Eng.*
gam'mer-el (gām'ĕr-ĕl; găm'-). Dial. Eng. var. of GAMBREL.
gam'mer-stags' (gām'ĕr-stăgz'), **gam'mer-stang'** (-stăng'), *n.* [Cf. GAMMER, *n.*; STANG pole.] A tall and awkward person, esp a woman, or a lewd or rude girl. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
gam'met. *n.* Prob., a grommet.
gam'mock (găm'ŭk), *n.* [Cf. GAME.] Frolic; playfulness; a jest. *Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*]
gam'mock, *v. i.* To romp; frolic.
gam'mon. *n.* = GAMMONING.
gam'mond † GAMMON. [mons.
gam'mon-er, *n.* One who gam-
gam'my (găm'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. GAME, lame.] Unfavorable; bad; counterfeit. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*
gam'my, *n.* Jargon; cant. *Slang.* [gamester. *Obs.*]
gam'ner. *n.* [See GAME, *v.*] A
ga-mo'bi-um (gȧ-mō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *gamo-* + Gr. βίος life] *Zool.* The sexually reproducing generation when sexual and asexual generations alternate.
gam'o-gas'trous (gă'mō-găs'trŭs), *a.* [See GAMO-; GASTERO-.] *Bot.* Having the ovaries united, but the styles and stigmas free; — said of a pistil. *Rare.*
gam'ond, *n.* [Cf. GAMBOL.] A caper; a gambol. *Obs. Scot.*
ga-mosh'es. † GAMASHES.
gamp (gămp; gămp), *v. t.* To eat greedily; to gulp. *Scot.*
gam'phrel (găm'frĕl), *n.* [Cf. GOMERIL. *Oxf. E. D.*] A stupid person; blockhead *Scot.*
Ga'mul (gā'mŭl; găm'ŭl). *Bib*
Ga-mun'gan (gȧ-mōōŋ'gan), *or* **Ga-mu'nan-ga'nes** (gȧ-mōō'nan-gȧ'nēs), *n. pl* A heathen Malay people of Cagayan, Luzon.
gan. Obs infin and p p. of GO.
Gan. = GANELON.
gan, *n.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *gan* mouth, gill of a fish, Norw. dial. *gan* gill.] The mouth. *Obs. Dial or Slang.*
gan'am (găn'ăm), *n.* [Native name.] A cony or daman.
‖**ga-nan-cia'les** (ga-nan-thya'lĕs; 138), *n. pl.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* Ganancial property.
‖**ga-nan'cias** (ga-nan'thyȧs; 138), *n. pl.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* Gains to the gananciał property
ga-natte'. † GNAT.
ganch (gānsh), *v. t.* To gnash the teeth; to snarl; snap; also, to stammer; stutter. *Scot.*
gan'der, *v. i.* To act or move like a gander. *Colloq.*
gan'der-goose', *n.* The male orchis. *Dial. Eng* [GOOSE-
gan'der-grass'. † GANDER-
gander pull *or* **pulling.** A sport in which persons ride rapidly on horseback past a gander hung by its feet, and with its neck greased, and try to pull off its head. *Southwestern U. S.*
gan'der-teeth', *n.* The sensitive brier *Mimosa microphylla* of the southern United States
Gan-dhar'va rite (gŭnd-hŭr'wȧ). [From GANDHARVA, who is invoked.] *Hindu Law.* A form of marriage rite used where the marriage is voluntary and independent of parental consent and with sexual commerce as its object. It is mostly restricted to the nobles.
gan'dre. † GANDER.
gan-dum', *n.* See WEIGHT.
gan-du'rah (gan-dōō'rȧ), *n* Also **gan-dou'ra.** An Oriental sleeveless shirtlike garment.
gane. Obs. or dial. Eng. p.p. and obs. inf. of GO. [yawn *Obs.*]
gane, *v. i.* [See YAWN.] To
gane, *n.* ? An ugly countenance. *Obs. Scot.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Ga-ne'ça (gȧ-nā'shȧ). Var. of GANESA. [GANELON.]
Ga'ne-lo'ne (gă'nē-lō'nē). =

of the host.] *Hindu Myth.* The god of wisdom or prudence and the remover of obstacles. He is the son of Siva and Parvati: he is represented as a short, fat, yellow or red man, with a large belly and the head of an elephant.

gang (găng), *n.* [AS. *gang*, akin to D., G., & Dan. *gang* a going, Icel. *gangr*, Goth. *gaggs* street, way See GANG to go.] **1.** Act, manner, or means of going; a passage, course, or journey, a road or passageway; gait. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** Hence, *Scot. or Dial. Eng.:* **a** A walk for cattle; pasturage. **b** The burden borne on one trip or carriage. **3.** A set or full complement of any articles; an outfit, as, a *gang* of oars for a boat. **4.** *Mech.* A combination of similar implements arranged so as, by acting together, to save time or labor; as, a *gang* of saws, — also attributively; as, a **gang cultivator**, **gang die**, **gang drill**, **gang plow**, **gang punch**, **gang saw**, etc. See DISK HARROW, *Illust.* **5.** A number going in or forming a company; as, a *gang* of sailors; a *gang* of elk. **a** A group of persons associated under the same direction, esp in doing the same work; as, a *gang* of pavers; a *gang* of slaves; a chain *gang*. **b** A company of persons acting together for some purpose, usually criminal, or at least not good or respectable; as, a *gang* of counterfeiters; a political *gang;* a *gang* of roughs.

Syn. — See COMPANY.

gang-and-follow system. See FOLLOW DIE.

gang, *v. t. & i.;* GANGED (găngd), GANG'ING (găng'ĭng). To form or hire in a gang or gangs; to act in concert.

gang. *v. i.* [AS. *gangan*, akin to OS. & OHG *gangan*, Icel. *ganga*, Goth. *gaggan*, cf. Lith. *žengti* to walk, Skr. *jangha* leg, perh. akin to E. *go.*] To go; walk. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gang'board' (găng'bōrd'; 201), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A raised wall along a ship's waist used by sentinels and for passing between the quarter-deck and forecastle in old-time deep-waisted vessels. *Obs.* **2.** A gangplank.

gange (găn), *v. t;* GANGED (găngd); GANG'ING (găn'jĭng). [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** To protect (the part of a line next a fishhook, or the hook itself) by winding it with wire. **2.** To attach (a fishhook) to a line or snell, as by knotting the line around the shank of the hook.

gang'er (găng'ẽr), *n.* One who gangs, or goes. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

gang'er (găng'ẽr), *n.* Foreman over a gang of workmen.

gang'ing (găn'jĭng), *n.* The special or protected part of a fishline to which the hook is ganged or fastened, a snell

gan'gli-ate (găn'glĭ-āt) } *a Anat. & Zool.* Furnished with
gan'gli-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } ganglia; as, *ganglionated* nerves.

gan'gli-form (-fôrm), *a.* [See GANGLION; -FORM.] *Anat.* Having the form of a ganglion.

gan'gling (găn'glĭng), *a.* [Cf. GANGREL.] Of a spindling or awkwardly long growth; loosely built; lanky. *Colloq.*

gan'gli-on (găn'glĭ-ŏn), *n.; pl.* L. -GLIA (-ă), E. -GLIONS (-ŏnz). [L *ganglion* a sort of swelling or excrescence, a tumor under the skin, Gr. γάγγλιον.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A mass of nerve tissue containing nerve cells; a nerve center; as: **a** An aggregation of such cells forming an enlargement upon a nerve or upon two or more nerves at their point of junction or separation. **b** A mass of gray matter within the brain or spinal cord. See NERVOUS SYSTEM. **2** *Med.* A small hard tumor, connected either with a joint or tendon sheath, and commonly formed by elevation of the sheath by effusion of a viscid fluid into it, due to chronic irritation or inflammation. It is commonly situated about the wrist or ankle. Called also *weeping sinew.* **3.** A lymphatic gland. *Obs.*

‖ **gan'gli-on im'par** (ĭm'pär) [L. *impar* unequal], a small ganglion situated in front of the coccyx at the junction of the two ganglionated cords of the sympathetic nerve. — ‖ **g. in-fe'rĭ-us** (ĭn-fē'rĭ-ŭs) [L. *inferius* lower], a ganglion on the pneumogastric nerve just after it leaves the jugular foramen. — **g. of An'dersch** (ăn'dẽrsh) [after *Andersch*, German anatomist], the inferior and larger of the two ganglia situated on the ninth nerve where it passes through the jugular foramen. — **g. of Ar'nold** [after G. *Arnold*, anatomist], the otic ganglion. — **g. of Scar'pa** (skar'pa) [after Antonio *Scarpa*, Italian anatomist], a ganglion of the vestibular or posterior branch of the auditory nerve in the internal auditory meatus of the ear. — **g. of the cerebellum**, the corpus dentatum of the cerebellum. — ‖ **g. spi-ra'le** (spĭ-rā'lē) [NL. *spirale* spiral], a ganglionic mass occupying the spiral canal in the modiolus of the cochlea. It consists of the ganglia of the branches of the cochlear nerve passing to the apical part of the cochlea. — ‖ **g. ve-sti'bu-la're** (vĕs-tĭb'ū-lā'rē). [NL. *vestibulare* the vestibular (branch)] = GANGLION OF SCARPA.

ganglion cell. A nerve cell, esp one of those contained in the ganglia and in certain sense organs.

gan'gli-on'ic (găn'glĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, ganglia or ganglion cells.

gan'gli-o-plex'us (-ō-plĕk'sŭs), *n.* [See GANGLION; PLEXUS.] *Anat.* A diffuse or spreading ganglion in a meshwork of fibers, as in certain plexuses of the sympathetic system.

gang'mas'ter (găng'más'tẽr), *n.* A master or employer of a gang of workmen.

gan-go'sa (găn-gō'sä), *n. Med.* A disease, prevalent among natives in Guam, characterized by progressive ulceration of the nose and pharynx, producing eventually extensive disfigurement and mutilation of the face.

gang'plank' (găng'plăngk'), *n.* A long, narrow, portable platform or bridge, used in entering or leaving a vessel, as from a wharf, — called also *gangboard.*

gan'grel (găn'grĕl), *n.* [Cf. GANG to go.] *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.* **1.** A vagrant or vagabond. **2.** A gangling, or lanky, creature; also, a toad.

gan'grene (găn'grēn), *n* [L. *gangraena*, fr. Gr. γάγγραινα: cf. F. *gangrène.*] *Med.* Mortification of a part of the body caused by interference with the local nutrition. Gangrene appears in two forms, as **dry gangrene**, or **mummification**, and as **moist gangrene.** *Dry gangrene* occurs in superficial parts of the body, which remain dry by evaporation of the fluids in the dead tissues. It is due to defect in the arterial supply while the outflow of the venous blood is unobstructed, and is usually dependent on senile changes (**senile gangrene**). *Moist gangrene* occurs usually in deep-seated tissues where evaporation cannot take place, and is caused by interference with both arterial and venous circulation.

gan'grene, *v. t. & i.;* GAN'GRENED (-grēnd); GAN'GREN'ING (-grēn'ĭng). [Cf. F. *gangrener.*] To produce gangrene in; to be affected with gangrene.

gan'gre-nes'cent (-grē-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* Tending to gangrene.

gan'gre-nous (găn'grē-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *gangreneux.*] Affected by, due to, or of the nature of, gangrene.

gangs'man (găngz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A laborer in a gang; also, a ganger.

gangue (găng), *n.* [F. *gangue*, fr. G *gang* a metallic vein, a passage. See GANG, *n.*] *Mining.* The stony or earthy substance associated with metallic ore.

gang'way' (găng'wā'), *n.* [AS. *gangweg.* See GANG; WAY.] **1.** A passage or way into, through, or out of, any inclosed place, esp. a temporary way of planks. **2.** Specif.: **a** In the British House of Commons, a narrow aisle across the house.

> The members sitting above the *gangway* are the ministers and ex-ministers with such private members as profess more or less close agreement with the policy of the official leaders of their respective parties. *Cyc. E. D.*

b *Naut.* (1) = GANGBOARD, 1. *Obs. or Hist.* (2) Either of the sides of the upper deck between the deck house and the rail and the quarter-deck and forecastle. (3) The opening through the bulwarks of a vessel by which persons enter or leave it. (4) A gangplank. **c** *Mining.* A main level. See MINE, *Illust.* **d** *Logging.* The incline up which logs are moved from the water into a sawmill.

to bring to the gangway, *Naut.*, to punish (a seaman) by flogging him at the gangway. *Obs. or Hist.*

gan'is-ter (găn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* **1.** A siliceous clay rock in certain English coal measures, used to make a material for lining furnace hearths, for macadamizing roads, etc. **2.** A mixture of crushed or ground siliceous stone and fire clay, similarly used.

gan'ja (găn'jä), *n.* [Hind. *gānjhā.*] A powerful form of hashish, consisting of the dried tops of pistillate hemp plants. It is smoked like tobacco.

gan'net (găn'ĕt, -ĭt, 151), *n.* [AS *ganot* a sea fowl, a fen duck; akin to D. *gent* gander, OHG. *ganazzo.* See GANDER; cf. GOOSE.] *Zool.* Any of several large totipalmate sea birds constituting the genus *Sula.* The common gannet of the North Atlantic (*S. bassana*) is, when adult, white with a yellowish tinge on the head and with black primaries. It measures about six feet in extent of wings, and is a strong and expert flyer, catching fish by plunging for them. It breeds in colonies on cliffs and rocks, esp. on the Bass Rock in the Firth of Forth, and in the Gulf of St Lawrence, but is rapidly diminishing in numbers. Allied species occur in the Southern Hemisphere. The so-called **booby gannets** are smaller darker-colored species of warm parts of the world. See BOOBY, 2. In Florida the wood ibis is often called *gannet.*

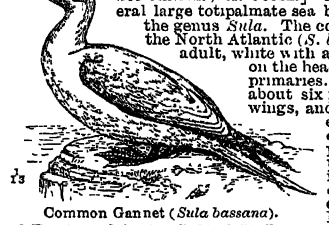

Common Gannet (*Sula bassana*).

gan'oid (găn'oid), *a.* [Gr. γάνος brightness + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Ganoidei. — *n.* One of the Ganoidei.

ganoid scale, *Zoöl.*, a kind of scale found in many of the ganoid fishes, composed of an inner layer of bone and an outer layer of shining enamel. They are frequently rhomboidal in outline and, instead of broadly overlapping, articulate edge to edge by a peglike process of one scale fitting into a recess or socket in the adjacent one

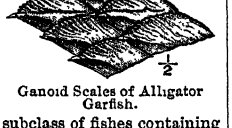

Ganoid Scales of Alligator Garfish.

Ga-noi'de-i (gā-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See GANOID.] *Zool.* A subclass of fishes containing numerous extinct and a few living forms, — so named from the hard enameled scales (often rhomboidal in outline) characteristic of many of its members. The living members are the sturgeons and paddlefishes; the bichir and its allies (*Polypterus*, *Erpetoichthys*); the gar pikes (*Lepisosteus*); and the bowfin. In the Paleozoic and earlier part of the Mesozoic they were abundant and represented by a great variety of forms. The existing kinds, at least, have a conus arteriosus, a spiral valve in the intestine, and an optic chiasma. As now restricted, the group contains the orders Crossopterygii, Chondrostei, and Holostei, but as originally constituted by Agassiz it (then ranking as an order) was much more inclusive, containing the siluroids, lophobranchs, and some other teleosts. Many modern zoölogists no longer recognize it, making its several orders constitute with the Teleostei the subclass Teleostomi.

ga-no'sis (gā-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. γάνωσις brightening.] *Sculpture* A process of toning down the glare of marble, esp. on nude parts, as practiced in classical antiquity.

Gan'o-wan'i-an (găn'ō-wăn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [Of North American Indian origin.] Designating, or pertaining to, a modification of the classificatory system of reckoning kinship in which the recognized degree of kinship depends upon the sex of the kindred parent. Thus, a man's brother's children are nearer than his sister's; a woman's sister's children nearer than her brother's. The system is prevalent among American Indians. Cf. CLASSIFICATORY SYSTEM.

gan-ta' (găn-ta') } *n.* Also *ganton.* A varying measure of
gan-tang' (-tăng') } capacity of the Philippines, Borneo, the Straits Settlements, etc. See MEASURE.

gant'let (gänt'lĕt; gänt'lĕt), *n* A gauntlet, or glove.

gant'let (gänt'lĕt; gänt'lĕt; 277), *n.* [*Gantlet* is corrupted fr. *gantlope; gantlope* is for *gatelope*, Sw. *gatlopp*, orig., a running down a lane; *gata* street, lane + *lopp* course, career, akin to *lopa* to run. See GATE a way; LEAP.] **1.** A military punishment formerly in use, wherein the offender was made to run stripped to the waist between two files of men facing one another, who struck him with switches, clubs, cords, etc., as he passed; also, a similar ordeal, as among American Indians, who used any available weapon, as clubs, or knives. Often fig.

> They descended the Mississippi running the *gantlet* between hostile tribes *F. Parkman.*

2. A stretch of railroad track, as over a bridge or in a narrow pass, where (to obviate switching) two lines of track overlap so that one rail of each track is within the rails of the other.

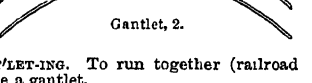

Gantlet, 2.

gant'let, *v. t.,* GANT'LET-ED; GANT'LET-ING. To run together (railroad tracks) so as to make a gantlet.

gan'try (găn'trĭ) } *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [Prob. fr. OF.
gaun'try (gôn'trĭ) } *gantier*, dial. form of F. *chantier*, LL. *cantarium*, fr. L. *canterius* trellis, sort of frame.] **1.** A frame for supporting barrels in a cellar or elsewhere. **2.** *Engin.* A frame structure, raised on side supports so as to span over something, and usually of large dimensions, as: **a** A bridge or platform carrying a traveling crane or winch and supported by a pair of towers or by trestles or side frames running on parallel tracks. **b** A structure supporting a number of railroad signals for several tracks.

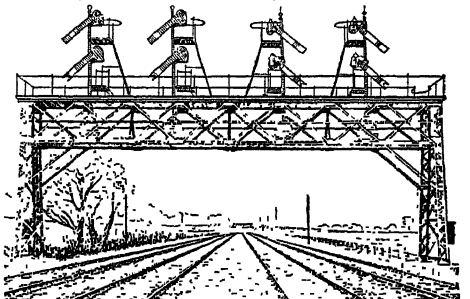

Gantry, 2 b.

Gan'y-mede (găn'ĭ-mēd), *n.* [L. *Ganymedes*, Gr. Γανυμήδης.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A beautiful shepherd boy of Phrygia, who was carried up to Olympus by Zeus in the form of an eagle, to be the cupbearer of the gods. Cf. HEBE. **2** A youth who serves liquors; a cupbearer; a potboy. **3.** A catamite. *Obs.* **4.** *Astron.* The third satellite of Jupiter, discovered by Galileo in 1610. It is the largest known satellite in the solar system, being nearly the size of Mars.

Ganz system (gänz). A haulage system for canal boats, in which an electric locomotive running on a monorail has its adhesion materially increased by the pull of the tow rope on a series of inclined gripping wheels.

gaol (jāl), *n.* [See JAIL.] A place of confinement. = JAIL.

— gaol'er, gaol bird, gaol delivery, etc.

☞ In the United States the forms *gaol, gaoler*, etc., are

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gang. Var of GANGUE.

gan'ga (gan'gä), *n.* [Sp.] A sand grouse (*Pterocles arenarius alchata*) of southern Europe; — also applied to other species.

gan'gan'. Var. of GANGGANG.

gang cask. *Naut.* A small water cask. [GANG WEEK.]

gang days. Rogation days. See **gang edger** *Mech.* Gang saw for trimming the edges of boards, or for cutting boards to width.

gang'er (găng'ẽr), *n. Naut.* A short length of chain cable.

gan'ger (găn'gẽr), *v. t.* To gangrene. *Obs.*

Gan-get'ic (găn-jĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Gangeticus.*] Of or pertaining to the Ganges.

gang flower. The English milkwort *Polygala vulgaris.* It blossoms in *gang* week. *Obs.*

gang'gang' (găng'găng'), *n.* [Native name.] A cockatoo (*Callocephalon galeatum*) of Australia and Tasmania. It is gray with scarlet head and crest.

Gan'gic (găn'jĭk), *a.* Gangetic. *Obs*

gang'ing (găng'ĭng), *n.* Employment or formation of gangs of laborers. *Rare.*

gan'gle, *v. n.* To jangle. *Obs.*

gan'gli-a (găn'glĭ-a), *n*, *pl.* of GANGLION.

gan'gli-ac(-ăk), gan'gli-al (-ăl), **gan'gli-ar** (-ar), *a. Anat.* Relating to a ganglion; ganglionic.

gan'gli-i'tis (-ī'tĭs), *n. Med.* Ganglionitis.

gan'gli-o-blast' (găn'glĭ-ō-blăst'), *n.* [See GANGLION; -BLAST.] *Embryol.* A cell which develops into a ganglion cyte

gan'gli-o-cyte' (-sīt'), *n* [See GANGLION; -CYTE.] *Anat.* A nerve cell of a ganglion outside the central nervous system

gan'gli-o-form', *a.* Gangliform.

gan'gli-oid (găn'glĭ-oid), *a. Anat.* Resembling a ganglion.

gan'gli-o'ma (-ō'mä), *n.; L. pl.* -OMATA (-ō'ma-tä). [NL. See GANGLION; -OMA] *Med.* Any tumor of a ganglion.

gan'gli-on-a-ry (găn'glĭ-ŏn-ĕ-rĭ), *a. Anat.* Ganglionic. *Rare.*

gan'gli-on-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a. Anat* Ganglionate.

gan'gli-o-neu'ral (-ō-nū'răl), *a. Zool.* Having a nervous system composed of ganglia connected by nervous commissures, as most invertebrates.

gan'gli-o-neu'ron (-nū'rŏn), *n.* [NL] *Anat.* A neuron of a ganglion

gan'gli-on-i'tis (-ŏn-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of a ganglion.

gan'gli-on-less, *a.* See -LESS.

gan'gli-ous (găn'glĭ-ŭs), *a.* Ganglionic; ganglionate. *Rare.*

gan'gly (găn'glĭ), *a.* Gangling; lanky. *Colloq and Dial*

gan'gre-nate (găn'grē-nāt), *v. t. & i.* To gangrene. *Obs.* — **gan'gre-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

gang rider. *Coal Mining.* A person riding on a car to signal or to attach the haulage clip.

gan'gril. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GANGREL.

gang'tide', *n* Gang week.

gang tooth. [Cf. GAGTOOTH.] A projecting tooth. *Obs.*

Gan-gue'la (gän-gā'lä), **Gangue'la** (-gē'lä), *n.* A Bantu of a group of tribes of the interior of Portuguese West Africa, remarkable for their ceremoniousness and the high station accorded their women

gangway ladder. A ladder rigged on the side of a vessel from the gangway to the water.

gang'way-man, *n. Navt.* A sailor stationed at the gangway.

gang week. Rogation week, when formerly processions were made to survey the bounds of parishes.

gan'ister (găn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [F.] A kind of brittle limestone. [er *Obs.*]

gan'ne-ker, *n.* Alehouse keeper.

gan'nen (găn'ĕn), *n. Mining.* An inclined gangway. *Eng.*

gan'ner (găn'ẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of GANDER.

gan'nis-ter. Var. of GANISTER.

Ga'no (gä'nō), *n.* [It., ir. OF.] = GANELON.

Gan'o-ceph'a-la (găn'ō-sĕf'ä-lä), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. γάνος brightness + κεφαλή head.] *Paleon.* A group of labyrinthodonts, having the head defended by bony plates. It includes *Archegosaurus* and allies. — **gan'o-ceph'a-lan** (-lăn), *a. & n.* — **gan'o-ceph'a-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

Gan'o-don'ta (-dŏn'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. γάνος brightness + *-odonta.*] *Paleon.* A group of extinct Eocene mammals believed to be ancestral forms of the Edentata. — **gan'o-dont** (găn'ō-dŏnt), *a. & n*

Gan'o-dus (găn'ō-dŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γάνος brightness + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth] *Paleon.* A genus of Jurassic chimæroid fishes.

ga-noi'dal (gā-noi'dăl), *a. Zool.* Ganoid. [= GANOIDEI.]

Ga-noi'de-a (-dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] **ga-noi'de-an** (-ăn), **ga-noi'di-an,** *a. & n Zool.* Ganoid.

gan'o-in (găn'ō-ĭn), **-ine** (-ĭn), *n.* [Gr. γάνος brightness.] *Zoöl.* The enamel of a ganoid scale.

ga-nom'a-lite (gā-nŏm'ä-līt), *n* [Gr. γάνωμα brightness + *-lite*] *Min* A colorless to gray silicate of lead, calcium, and manganese, in tetragonal crystals or massive H., 3. Sp. gr., 5.74.

gan'o-phyl'lite (găn'ō-fĭl'īt). *n.* [Gr. γάνος + φύλλον.] *Min.* A brown hydrous silicate of manganese and aluminium, in prismatic crystals, or foliated. H., 4-4.5. Sp. gr., 2.84.

gan'sa (găn'zä). Var. of GANSEL.

gansel, *n.* [OF. *ganse aillie.*] A kind of garlic sauce. *Obs.*

gant + GANNET, GAUNT.

gant (gänt; gănt), *v. t. & n.* [Cf. AS. *gānian*, v.] Yawn; gape. *Scot.* [*Obs.*]

gan'te-lope, *n.* The gantlet.

gant'line', *n.* = GIRTLINE.

gant'lope' (gänt'lōp'), *n.* The gantlet. *Obs. or R.*

gan-ton', *n.* = GANTA.

gan'tree. Var. of GANTRY.

gan'tress. Var. of GANTRY, used as a sing.

gan'yie. *n.* An arrow or bolt. *Obs Scot.*

Gan'y-me'des (găn'ĭ-mē'dēz), *n.* = GANYMEDE, 1.

gan'za (găn'zä), *n* [Prob. fr. *ganzi*, a mistake for L. *ganta* goose, of G origin; cf. Sp. *ganso*, *ganso*, goose.] One of the birds which (in a romance by Bp. F. Godwin) bore Domingo Gansales to the moon. *Obs. or R.*

Ga'on (gā'ŏn; *Heb.* gä'ōn), *n.;*

obsolete, except for occasional legal use. In Great Britain they are still current, esp. in official use; though the forms *gaol, galler*, etc., are given the preference in the Oxford English Dictionary.

gap (găp), *n.* [ME *gap;* cf. Icel. *gap* an empty space, Sw. *gap* mouth, breach, abyss, Dan *gab* mouth, opening. See GAPE.] **1.** An opening in anything made by breaking or parting; a vacant space in anything properly or naturally continuous; an opening which implies a breach or defect; as, a *gap* in a fence.

2. A mountain pass, cleft, or ravine.

3. Any breach of continuity; an interval; a hiatus.

It would make a great *gap* in your own honor. *Shak.*

4. *Mach.* The notch in the bed of a gap lathe, or between the tool and the supporting post in a punching machine, etc.

gap, *v. t.;* GAPPED (găpt); GAP'PING. **1.** To notch. *Rare*

2. To make an opening in; to breach.

Their masses are *gapp'd* with our grape. *Tennyson*

gape (gāp; gāp; *colloq.* gāp; 277), *v. i.;* GAPED (gapt *or* gāpt); GAP'ING (gāp'ĭng; gāp'-). [ME. *gapen,* of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. & Sw. *gapa,* Dan. *gabe;* akin to D. *gapen,* G. *gaffen,* and perh. to Skr. *jabh* to snap at, open the mouth. Cf. GAP. In the pronunciation *gāp* or *găp* the word has prob. been influenced by or is the same as E. dial. *gaup, gaap* (see GAUP, GALP).] **1.** To open the mouth wide, as indicating: (1) A desire for food; as, young birds *gape.* (2) Sleepiness or indifference, to yawn.

She stretches, *gapes,* unglues her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*

(3) Self-forgetfulness in surprise, astonishment, etc.

With *gaping* wonderment had stared aghast. *Byron.*

(4) A desire to injure, devour, or overcome.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth *Job* XVI. 10.

2. To open or part widely; to exhibit a gap or hiatus.

May that ground *gape* and swallow me alive! *Shak.*

3. To gasp; pant. *Obs.*

4. To cry out; to shout. *Obs.*

Syn.—Stare; yawn. See GAZE.

to gape for *or* **after,** to long, wait eagerly, or cry aloud for.

The hungry grave *for* her due tribute *gapes. Denham.*

gape, *v. t.* To open wide (the mouth).

gape, *n.* **1.** Act of gaping; specif.. **a** A yawn. **b** An open-mouthed stare; hence, a state of wonder.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** The width of the mouth (of birds, fishes, etc.) when opened. **b** The line along which the mandibles of a bird's bill close together. Cf. RICTUS. **c** A gap between the edges of the valves of a bivalve shell, where they do not meet when the shell is closed.

3. An open space, a gap, a rent.

the gapes. **a** A fit of yawning. **b** A disease of young poultry and other birds, attended with much gaping. It is caused by the gapeworm, which obstructs the breathing and frequently leads to death. See GAPEWORM.

gap'er (gap'ẽr; gāp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that gapes.

2. a The cabrilla (*Serranus cabrilla*) **b** Any of several species of clams the valves of whose shell gape at one or both ends, as *Schizothærus nuttalli,* an edible species of the Pacific coast. **c** An East Indian broadbill of the genus *Cymborhynchus.*

gape'seed' (gāp'sēd'; gāp'-), *n.* Anything that causes gaping looks; also, a person who looks or stares gapingly. Hence, to **buy,** *or* **sow, gapeseed,** to stare idly or in idle wonderment, instead of attending to business.

gape'worm' (gāp'wûrm'; gāp'-), *n.* A parasitic nematode worm (*Syngamus trachealis*) infesting the trachea and bronchi of birds and causing the disease known as gapes, — called also *forked worm.* The male is smaller than the female, and permanently attached to the body of the latter near one end.

gap'ing-stock' (gāp'ĭng-stŏk'; gāp'-), *n.* An object of open-mouthed wonder or curiosity.

A *gapingstock* and a scorn to the young volunteers. *Goduin.*

gap lathe. *Mach.* A lathe with a deep notch in the bed to admit of turning a short object of large diameter.

gap'py (găp'ĭ), *a.* Having gaps, broken, unconnected.

gap'y (gāp'ĭ; gāp'ĭ), *a.* Affected with the gapes.

gar (gär), *v. t.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gera, göra, gerva, görva,* to make, do, akin to AS. *gierwan, gearwian,* to make ready, *gearo* ready. See YARE; cf. GEAR, *n.*] To cause, make; have done; force. *Obs., Scot, or Dial Eng.*

ga'rage' (ga'räzh'; găr'ăj: *see note below*), *n.* [F.] A place for housing automobiles.

☞ *Garage* is recent in English, and has as yet acquired no settled pronunciation; cf. MASSAGE, which has been longer in use as a borrowed word.

ga'rage' (gȧ'räzh'; găr'ăj), *v. t.;* **-RAGED'** (-räzhd'; -ăjd); **-RAG'ING** (-räzh'ĭng; -ă-jĭng). To keep in a garage. *Colloq.*

gar'an-cine (găr'ăn-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **gar'an-cin.** [F. *garance* madder, LL. *garantia.*] A dyestuff prepared by treating ground madder with strong sulphuric acid. It consists essentially of alizarin.

gar'a-vance (găr'ȧ-vȧns), *n.* [Sp. *garbanzo,* fr. Basque *garbantzua; grau* gram + *antzua* dry.] The chick-pea.

garb (gärb), *n.* [OF. *garbe, jarbe,* F. *gerbe.* fr. OHG. *garba,* G. *garbe,* cf. Skr. *grbh* to seize. Cf. GERBE.] **1.** A sheaf of gram (wheat, unless otherwise specified). *Obs. or Her.*

2. A bundle. "The bundle or *garb* of steel contained 30 pieces." *R. H. I. Palgrave.*

garb, *n.* [OF. *garbe* looks, countenance, grace, ornament, F *galbe* graceful outline, contour, fr. It. *garbo* grace, of G. origin; cf OHG. *garawi, garwi,* ornament, dress, akin to E. *gear.* See GAR, *v.;* GEAR, *n.*] **1** Grace, as of form. *Obs*

2. Personal bearing; carriage. *Obs.*

3. Custom; method; fashion. *Obs.*

He could not speak English in the native *garb. Shak.*

4. Fashion or style of dress, esp. that distinctive of rank or standing, clothing; dress; as, the *garb* of a clergyman; the *garb* of a gentleman of the 16th century.

garb, *v. t.;* GARBED (gärbd); GARB'ING. To clothe; array.

These black dog-Dons
Garb themselves bravely *Tennyson*

gar'bage (gar'bāj), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *garbage* tax on sheaves, E. *garb* sheaf.] Offal, as the entrails of an animal or fish; refuse animal or vegetable matter from a kitchen, market, or store; often, loosely, waste material from a house, market, or store, consisting of offal mixed with other refuse, as ashes, paper, tin cans, etc; hence, anything worthless or filthy; refuse.

gar'bage, *v. t.* To strip of garbage; to disembowel; to clean. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gar'ble (gär'b'l), *v. t.,* GAR'BLED (-b'ld); GAR'BLING(-blĭng). [OF. *grabeler* to pick out, sort, for *garbeler* to examine precisely, garble spices; cf. LL. *garbellare* to sift, Sp. *garbillar* to sift, *garbillo* a coarse sieve, It. *garbellare* to sift, *garbello* sieve, fr. Ar. *gharbāl, gharbil,* sieve, itself prob. fr. L *cribellum,* dim. of *cribrum* sieve, akin to *cerniere* to separate, sift (cf. E. DISCERN).] **1.** To select the best or the best parts of; to sort or pick out, as, to *garble* coins. *Now Rare*

2. To sift or bolt, to remove dross or dirt from, as, to *garble* spices. *Obs. or Cant.*

3. To pick out such parts of as may serve a purpose, usually unfair; to mutilate misleadingly, to pervert, as, to *garble* a quotation; to *garble* an account.

to garble the coinage, to sort out coins, as by money dealers, for the purpose of exporting or melting the perfect ones and retaining for circulation those of light weight.

gar'ble, *n.* **1.** Refuse, esp. of spices; rubbish; also, goods containing refuse. *Obs. or Cant.*

2. A mixture of metals, an alloy.

3. Act of garbling, as a work of literature.

gar'bling (gar'blĭng), *n.* **1.** A sifting or selecting.

2. Misrepresentation, as of a play, by omission of parts

3. *pl.* **a** Impurities separated from spices, drugs, etc. **b** Remainders, after the best of the goods have been taken.

gar'board (gär'bōrd; 201), *n. Shipbuilding.* One of the outside planks or plates next the keel on either outside, which together form a **garboard strake.**

gar'boil (gär'boil), *n.* [OF. *garboul;* cf. Sp *garbullo,* It. *garbuglio;* of uncertain origin; the last part is perh. fr. L. *bullire* to boil, E. *boil*] Tumult, disturbance; disorder; a brawl. *Archaic, Scot, or Dial. Eng.*

gar'bure' (gär'bür'), *n.* [F.] A soup of bacon and cabbage or other vegetables, sometimes with cheese added.

Gar-cin'i-a (gär-sĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Laurent *Garcin,* French botanist.] *Bot.* A large and important genus of tropical Asiatic clusiaceous trees, having thick coriaceous leaves and baccate fruit with arillate seeds. Gamboge is obtained from various species; some have valuable wood. The thick-rinded fleshy fruit is often edible, that of *G. mangostana* being the mangosteen. Also *[l. c.],* a tree of this genus. See GAMBOGE, MANGOSTEEN, COCUM.

‖ **gar'çon'** (gär'sôn'), *n.; pl.* **-ÇONS** (*F.* -sôn'). [F.] A boy; fellow; esp., a serving boy or man; a waiter

gar'dant (gär'dănt), *a.* [OF, looking. See GUARDANT.] *Her.* Turning the head (only) toward the spectator; — said of a beast.

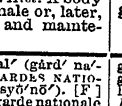

‖ **garde'bras'** (gärd'brȧ'), *n.* [F, fr. *garder* to guard + *bras* arm.] A piece of armor for the protection of the arm; also, loosely, the complete articulated sleeve of steel.

‖ **garde' mo'bile',** *or* **garde' na'tio'nale'** (gärd' nȧ'syō'nȧl' mō'bēl'). [F.] *Fr. Hist.* A body of militia formed of a part of the garde nationale or, later, supplementary to it, employed for defense and maintenance of order.

gar'den (gär'd'n), *n.* [ME. *gardin,* OF *gardin, jardin,* F. *jardin,* of G. origin; cf. OHG. *garto,* G. *garten;* akin to AS *geard.* See YARD an inclosure.] **1.** A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of herbs, fruits, flowers, or vegetables, commonly, such a piece adjoining a dwelling, and inclosed. Cf. YARD.

2. Hence, a rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country.

I am arrived from fruitful Lombardy,
The pleasant *garden* of great Italy. *Shak*

Garden of Eden. See EDEN. — **G. of England,** the county of Kent, or Worcestershire, or any of various other fertile counties. — **G. of Europe,** Italy. — **G. of France** [a translation of F. *Jardin de la France*], Touraine, now mostly the department of Indre-et-Loire. — **G. of Italy,** Sicily, Campania, or Lombardy. — **G. of the Gods,** a region of about 500 acres near Colorado Springs, Colorado, noted for the numerous strange, often grotesque, rock formations of red and white sandstone. — **Gardens of Adonis.** See ADONIS. — **the Garden.** See PHILOSOPHY OF THE GARDEN; cf. EPICUREANISM.

gar'den (gär'd'n), *v. i.;* **-DENED** (-d'nd); **-DEN-ING.** To lay out, cultivate, or labor in, a garden, to practice horticulture.

gar'den, *v. t* To cultivate as a garden, — usually in *p. p.*

‖ **garde' na'tio'nale'** (gärd' nȧ'syō'nȧl'). [F.] *Fr. Hist.* A citizen soldiery or national militia, existing from 1789 to the close of the war of 1870-71, the members of which were drawn from all able-bodied citizens between certain ages.

gar'dened (gär'd'nd), *a.* Having a garden or gardens; formed into, or made like, a garden.

garden engine. Any small portable force pump used for watering or spraying gardens, lawns, etc.

gar'den-er (gär'd'n-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *gardinier,* F. *jardinier.*] One who makes and tends a garden

gardener bird. A small plainly colored bower bird (*Amblyornis inornata*) native of New Guinea. It is remarkable for building a large hutlike bower, in front of which it makes a garden of moss ornamented with flowers and berries, which are removed and renewed when withered.

garden glass. **a** A bell glass for covering plants **b** A globe of dark-colored glass, mounted on a pedestal, to reflect surrounding objects, — much used as an ornament in gardens, esp in Germany.

Gar-de'ni-a (gär-dē'nĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL., after Alexander *Garden* (1730-91), American botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of rubiaceous trees and shrubs of the Old World tropics, having showy fragrant white or yellow flowers with a funnel-shaped corolla, 5-9 stamens, and a berrylike fruit. *G. florida* is the Cape jasmine. The fruits of some species yield a yellow dye. Also *[l. c.],* a plant or flower of this genus.

gar'den-ing, *n.* The art or occupation of laying out and cultivating gardens.

garden net. A net for covering fruit trees, vines, etc., to protect them from birds.

garden orach *or* **orache.** A chenopodiaceous plant (*Atriplex hortensis*), like spinach, often used as a pot herb.

garden party. A social party held in a garden.

garden pepper. Cayenne pepper. See PEPPER, CAPSICUM.

garden pink. **a** Any cultivated species of *Dianthus* or pink. **b** The pheasant's-eye.

garden snail. Any of several snails, esp. *Helix aspersa* and *H. hortensis,* often destructive in gardens in Europe.

garden sorrel. A European sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) often cultivated for salad.

garden spider. A spider (*Epeira diadema*) common in gardens in Europe. It spins a geometrical web and has a cross-shaped yellow mark on the back.

garden truck. Vegetables raised for market. *U. S.*

garden warbler. A common European warbler (*Sylvia hortensis*), noted for its melodious song.

1/5

Garden Warbler.

garden web-worm. A widely distributed webworm (*Loxostege similalis*) injurious to many vegetables in the southern Mississippi region of the United States; — also applied to the cabbage webworm and allied species.

garden white. Any of the white butterflies constituting the genus *Pieris,* as the cabbage butterfly.

garde'robe (gȧrd'rōb), *n.* [F. See WARDROBE.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** A wardrobe, or its contents.

2. Hence, a private room, as a storeroom or bedchamber.

Gard'ner machine gun (gärd'nẽr). [After Capt. M W. *Gardner,* the inventor.] A machine gun with two barrels side by side which are loaded and fired alternately by means of a crank. The barrels are inclosed in a sheath of bronze holding water to keep down the heat in firing.

gar'dy-loo' (gar'dĭ-lōō'), *n.* [Cf. F. *gare l'eau* beware of the water] A warning cry uttered on throwing water, etc., into the streets from the windows in old Edinburgh.

pl. GAONIM (-ō-nĭm). [Heb., excellence] *Jewish Hist.* The title given by Ali, son-in-law of Mohammed, to Mar Isaac, the president of the Jewish college at Sora on the Euphrates in Babylonia, about 658 A. D., in recognition of his assistance, and assumed by successive presidents there, and after 917 by the presidents of the college at Pumbaditha till 1040.

gaot. † GHAUT.

gape'-gaze' (gāp'gāz'), *v. i.* To gaze and gape. *Dial. Eng.*

gapes (gāps), *v. i.* To gape, gape; gaze about. *Dial. Eng.*

gap'ing (gap'ĭng; gāp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GAPE. — **gap'ing-ly,** *adv.*

gappe † GAP.

gap'-toothed' (gāp'-), *a.* Having gaps between the teeth.

gar Var. of GARE, *a. Scot.*

gar (gar), *n* = GARFISH.

Gar (gnr). *Bib.*

G. A. R. *Abbr.* Grand Army of the Republic.

gar'ab tree (gȧr'ăb). [ban (*Populus*).] The ba-

Gar'a-man'tes (gar'ȧ-mȧn'tēz). *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Hamitic people of Fezzan, Africa.

gar'ance (gär'ȧns), *n.* [F. See GARANCIN.] Common madder.

‖ **ga'ran'ceux'** (ga'rȧn'sû'), *n.* [F.] A low quality of garancine, obtained from waste madder.

ga-ran'gan (gȧ-rȧng'gȧn), *n.* [Malay *garangpang.*] A mongoose (*Herpestes javanicus*) of the Malayan region.

garante. † GUARANTEE.

gar'an-tee'. Guarantee. *Ref. Sp.*

gar'an-ty. Guaranty. *Ref. Sp.*

ga'ra-pa'ta (ga'ra-pa'tȧ), *n.* [Sp. *garapata.*] A tick, esp., a cattle tick or a sheep tick.

garatour. † GARRITOUR.

garausse. † CAROUSE.

gar'bage, *v. t* To feed on, or as if on, garbage.

garbage furnace. A refuse destructor. See DESTRUCTOR, 2

‖ **gar-ban'zo** (gär-vȧn'thō; -sō; 183, 264), *n., pl* **-ZOS** (-thōs; -sōs). [Sp.] Garavance.

garbe. † GARB.

gar'bel. † GARBLE.

gar'bel. **gar'bell** (gar'bĕl), *n. Shipbuilding.* = GARBOARD.

gar'bidge. † GARBAGE.

gar'bill', *n.* A merganser, — alluding to the likeness of its beak to the garfish's. *Local, U. S.*

gar'bl. Garble. *Ref. Sp.*

gar'blage (gar'blāj), *n.* Refuse matter, garble. *Obs.*

gar'bld Garbled *Ref. Sp.*

gar'ble-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE

gar'bler (gar'blẽr), *n.* One that garbles.

garb'less, *a.* See -LESS.

gar'boil, *n* Confusion; disturbance — *v. t* To disturb; confuse; also, garble. *Both Obs.*

gar-bu'sa (gar-bōō'sȧ). Var. of GORBUSCH.

garce (gars), *n.* [From native name; cf Canarese *garase,* Telugu *garise,* Tamil *karasu.*] A large and varying measure of capacity of the east coast of India. See MEASURE. Also, a corresponding weight.

garceon. † GARCHON.

Gar-ci'as, Pe'dro (pā'drō gȧr-thē'ȧs). A mythical personage in the preface "Gil Blas to the Reader" in Le Sage's "Gil Blas" Two scholars discover on a stone the inscription, "Here is interred the *soul* of the licentiate Pedro Garcias." One of them digs and finds a hundred ducats Like him, says Gil, will be the reader who perceives the moral instruction in the novel.

garcion, *n.* [LL. *garcio.*] A garçon. *Obs.*

‖ **gar'çon' d'hon'neur'** (gȧr'sôN' dō'nûr'). [F.] A groomsman; a best man.

gard. Obs. or ref. sp. of GUARD.

gard. *n.* [See GARDEN, YARD.] Garden. *Obs.* [*Eng.*

gard (gad), *n.* Gravel. *Dial.*

gardain † GARDEN.

gardbrace, *n.* A gardebras. *Obs.*

garde † GUARD.

‖ **garde' à che-val'** (gȧrd'-dȧ shē-vȧl'). [F.] A mounted guard.

‖ **garde' cham'pêtre** (gȧrd' shȧN'pĕ'tr). [F.] A rural guard; a supervisor of municipal rural properties

garde' ci'vique' (sē'vēk'). [F.] See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

garde'-col'let, *n.* [F.; *garder* to guard + *collet* collar.] *Armor.* A raised plate or ridge on the pauldron to protect the neck from glancing blows.

‖ **garde' du corps'** (gȧrd' dū kôr'). [F.] A bodyguard.

‖ **garde'-feu'** (gȧrd'fû'), *n.* [F.] Lit., fire guard. a fire screen or fender. [*a.* See -ABLE.

gar'den-a-ble (gär'd'n-ȧ-b'l), **gar'den-age,** *n.* Horticulture; garden produce. *Obs.*

‖ **garde' na'tio'nal'** (gȧrd' nȧ'syō'nȧl'); *pl.* GARDES NATIONEAUX (gȧrd' nȧ'syō'nō'). [F.] A member of the garde nationale (which see). [*offensive*

garden balm The balm *Melissa*

garden balsam. See IMPATIENS.

garden bond. *Masonry.* = FLEMING BOND. It is used in constructing boundary walls

garden buttercup. The *Ranunculus acontifolius.*

garden celandine. = CELANDINE a.

garden chafer. A European scarabæoid beetle (*Phyllopertha horticola*) smaller than the cockchafer, which when adult feeds on the blossoms and leaves of fruit trees and rosebushes

garden clover. The blue melilot.

garden cress. Peppergrass.

garden cypress. a Sea wormwood **b** Lavender cotton. *Obs*

gar'dend. Gardened. *Ref. Sp.*

garden egg The eggplant. *Jamaica.* [mullein pink

gar'den-er's-de-light', *n.* The

gar'den-er's-eye', *n.* = GARDENER'S-DELIGHT.

gar'den-er's-gar'ters, *n.* = RIBBON GRASS

gar'den-er-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

gar'den-esque' (gar'd'n-ĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE.

garden flea. A flea beetle.

garden flea hopper. See FLEA HOPPER.

gar'den-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

garden garth. Peppergrass.

garden-gate', *n.* **a** The pansy **b** The herb Robert. *Dial. Eng.*

garden ginger. Garden pepper.

gar'den-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

garden house a A summer house. *Bacon & Fl.* **b** A privy *Dial., Eng. & U. S.* [hyssop.

garden hyssop The common

gar'den-ize, *v. t.* To make a garden of. — *v. i.* To garden. *R.*

gar'den-less, *a.* See -LESS.

gar'den-ly, *a* Like a garden. *R*

garden mold. Rich, mellow earth, fit for a garden.

garden nail. A cast nail, for fastening vines to brick walls.

garden orpine. The common orpine, or live-forever. [dock.

garden patience The patience

garden peppercress. Pepper-grass. [feather.

garden persicary. The prince's-

garden plague. Goutweed.

garden purslane See PURSLANE.

gar'den-ry, *n* Gardening. *R.*

garden shears. Large pruning shears

gar'den-ship, *n.* Horticulture.

garden spurge. The cypress spurge. [in a garden. *Colloq.*

garden stuff. Vegetables raised

‖ **gar'de-nuque'** (gar'd'-nuk'), *n.* [F. fr. *garder* to guard + *nuque* the nape.] *Armor.* A protection for the back of the neck, usually a part of a suit of plate armor.

gar'den-wall' bond. = GARDEN BOND.

garde'-reine', *n.* [See GUARD, *v.;* REINS.] The part of mediæval plate armor covering the back below the waist.

gardeviance, *n.* [F. *garder* to keep + *viande,* pl. *viandes,* meat, in OF. food.] A meat safe, a chest, or a wallet. *Obs.*

gar'de-vin (gar'dē-vĭn), **gar'de-vine** (-vīn; -vēn), *n.* [F. *garder* to keep + *vin* wine.] A large bottle for wine, or a case or closet for wine bottles. *Scot.*

gardevisure, *n* [F. *garder* to guard + *vis* face] A visor. *Obs.*

‖ **gard'dez la foi'** (gar'dā lȧ fwȧ'). [F.] Keep the faith

‖ **gar'dez la reine'** (rân'). [F.] *Chess.* Lit., guard the queen; — a warning that the queen is exposed to immediate capture.

gard'i-an Obs. var. or ref. sp. of GUARDIAN.

gar'din. † GARDEN.

gar'din-er. † GARDENER.

gard'nap, *n.* [OF. *gardenape,* F. *garde-nappe.* See GUARD, *v.;* NAPERY.] A mat or the like to place on the tablecloth. *Obs*

gar'don (gar'dŭn), *n.* [F.] The lid (*Leuciscus idus*).

gardoun, gardwin. † GUERDON.

gar'dy (gär'dĭ), *n.* The arm. *Scot.* [GAR, *v.;* GEAR.

gare Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GORE, a piece; GAIR.

gare, *n.* [AS. *gār* spear. Cf. GORE triangular piece.] A spear; also, a sword. *Obs.* [citement. *Obs.*

gare, *n.* [Cf. GORE.] Violent ex-

gare, *n.* [OF. *garet* a coarse hair in wool.] Coarse wool on the legs of sheep. *Obs.*

gare, *a.* [Of Scand. origin, and akin to E. *yare.* See YARE. *a.*] *Scot.* **a** Sharp; keen **b** Eager, as for wealth; covetous.

‖ **gare** (gar), *v. i.* [F. Cf. WARY.] Beware! take care!

Ga'reb (gā'rĕb). *Bib.*

Gar'eth (gär'ĕth), *n.* In Arthurian romance, a knight of the Round Table, a nephew of King Arthur, who in disguise acted at first as a scullion in the king's kitchen, but later was champion of the lady Linet, or Lynette, whose sister Lionès, or Lyonors, he delivered from Castle Perilous.

And he that told the tale in older times
Says that Sir *Gareth* wedded Lyonors,
But he that told it later says Lynette *Tennyson*

gar'fish' (gar'fĭsh'), *n.* [The first part is fr. AS. *gār* spear. Cf. GORE a triangular piece, GAR, *n.*] *Zoöl.* Any of certain fishes having an elongated pikelike body, and both jaws (in the halfbeaks only the lower jaw) long and narrow. They are also called *gars* and *gar pikes*. The marine garfishes are teleosts of the group Percesoces, esp. of the family Belonidæ, called also billfishes and needlefishes (see

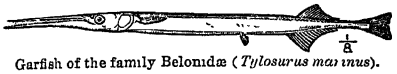

Garfish of the family Belonidæ (*Tylosurus marinus*).

NEEDLEFISH). The common European species is *Belone vulgaris*. In Australia the common garfish of Melbourne is *B. ferox*, but in most parts of Australia and New Zealand the common garfishes belong to the allied family of halfbeaks (which see). All these are good food fishes. The fresh-water garfishes of North America are ganoids of the order Holostei and have hard shining rhombic scales. They constitute the genus *Lepisosteus*, syn. *Lepidosteus*,

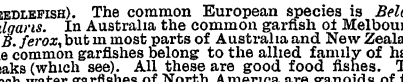

Garfish of the family Lepisosteidæ (*Lepisosteus osseus*).

and family Lepisosteidæ. *L. osseus* and *L. platystomus*, distinguished as the **long-nosed garfish** and **short-nosed garfish**, respectively, inhabit much of the eastern and central United States. The much larger alligator gar (*L. tristœchus*) is found in the southern United States, Mexico, and Cuba, and becomes eight or ten feet long. The fresh-water garfishes are destructive of other fishes, and their flesh is rank and tough.

gar'ga-ney (gär'gȧ-nĭ), *n.* [Prob. indirectly fr. It. *garganello.*] A European teal (*Querquedula circia*) related to the American blue-winged teal, having in the male a broad white stripe over the eye.

Garganey. (⅛)

Gar-gan'tu-a (gär-găn'tū-ȧ; *F.* gär'gän'-twȧ'), *n.* [F.; cf. Sp. *garganta* throat, gullet.] In Rabelais's "Gargantua," a gigantic king, having an extraordinary appetite, son of Grangousier (whose chief delight was eating and drinking). Gargantua is educated according to the noblest ideas of the humanist Renaissance and has many extravagant adventures. He founds the Abbey of Thélème (see THELEME). He is the father of Pantagruel. — **Gar-gan'tu-an** (gär-găn'tū-ăn), *a.*

gar'ga-rism (gär'gȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* [F. *gargarisme* or L. *gargarisma*. See GARGARIZE.] *Med.* A gargle.

gar'get (gär'gĕt), *n.* [ME. *garget, gargal*, throat, OF. *gargate*. The etymol. of senses 2, 3, & 4 is not certain.] **1.** The throat. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. A disease in swine and cattle marked by inflammation of the head or throat; also, a distemper in hogs, indicated by staggering and loss of appetite.

3. A diseased condition of the udders of cows, etc., arising from an inflammation of the mammary glands.

4. *Bot.* **a** The pokeweed. **b** The hellebore

gar'gle (gär'g'l), *v. t.;* GAR'GLED (-g'ld); GAR'GLING (-glĭng). [F. *gargouiller* to dabble, paddle, gargle; prob. of imitative origin. Cf. GARGOYLE, GURGLE.] **1.** To wash or rinse, as the mouth or throat, particularly the latter, agitating the liquid (water or a medicinal preparation) by an expulsion of air from the lungs.

2. To utter as if while gargling. *Obs.*

gar'gle, *v. i.* **1.** To use a gargle.

2. To make a sound as if gargling.

gar'gle, *n.* A liquid, as water or some medicated preparation, used in gargling the mouth and throat.

gar'goyle (gar'goil), *n.* [ME. *gargulie*, F. *gargouille*, OF. *gargoule;* cf. OF. *gargouille* throat, LL. *gargula*. Cf. GARGLE.] *Arch.* A water spout, often carved grotesquely, projecting at the upper part, usually from the roof gutter, of a building. — **gar'goyled** (-goild), *a.*

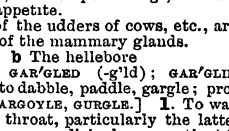

Gargoyle.

gar'i-bal'di (gär'ĭ-bäl'dĭ, gă'rĭ-bäl'dĭ; 277), *n.* **1.** A shirt waist worn by women; — so called from its resemblance in shape to the red shirt worn by the Italian patriot Garibaldi.

2. A California pomacentroid market fish (*Hypsypops rubicundus*) of a deep scarlet color.

Gar'i-bal'di-an (gär'ĭ-bäl'dĭ-ăn; gă'rĭ-bäl'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or supporting, Giuseppe Garibaldi. — *n.* A supporter of Garibaldi.

gar'ish (gâr'ĭsh), *a* [Cf. ME. *gauren* to stare; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Showy; dazzling; ostentatious; attracting or exciting attention by gaudiness; of color or light, harsh and glaring. "The *garish* sun." "A *garish* flag." *Shak.* "The *garish* day." *J. H. Newman.*

2. Gay to extravagance; flighty.

It makes the mind loose and *garish*. *South.*
Garish like the laughters of drunkenness *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — See GAUDY.

— **gar'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **gar'ish-ness,** *n.*

gar'land (gar'lănd), *n* [ME. *garland, gerlond*, OF. *garlande*, F. *guirlande;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A wreath made of branches, flowers, leaves, etc., or sometimes of precious stones or ribbons, to be worn on the head like a crown or hung up as an ornament, or the like; a coronal; chaplet; wreath, specif. that conferred on a victor in the ancient games; hence, fig., chief prize or ornament; glory.

2. Hence: **a** A royal crown. *Obs.* **b** *Antiq.* A woolen headband, or fillet, worn by a priest, as a sign of consecration. **c** *Her.* A wreath of laurel, or oak leaves and acorns; — often used for a chaplet, which is properly of flowers and leaves, or flowers only.

3. A book of extracts; an anthology; esp., a chapbook or broadside containing one or more ballads or songs.

They [ballads] began to be collected into little miscellanies under the name of *garlands*. *Percy.*

4. *Mining.* **a** A spiral groove in the outside of the lining of a shaft to drain off water which has percolated through from the adjacent strata. **b** An iron hoop or a wooden frame to hold in place coals heaped on a cart, etc

5. *Naut.* **a** A grommet or ring of rope lashed to a spar for convenience in hoisting, to prevent chafing, etc. **b** A band of rope, iron, or wood for retaining shot in place. **c** A sort of netted bag used by sailors to keep provisions in.

gar'land, *v. t.;* GAR'LAND-ED; GAR'LAND-ING. To form into, or deck with, a garland.

garland flower. **a** Any zinziberaceous plant of the genus *Hedychium*, or its delicate sweet-scented flower. **b** Any of certain other ornamental flowering plants, as *Daphne cneorum* or *Calocephalus browni* of Australia.

gar'lic (gär'lĭk), *n.* [ME. *garlek*, AS. *gārléac; gār* spear, lance + *lēac* leek. See GARFISH; LEEK.] **1.** *Bot.* A European liliaceous plant (*Allium sativum*), also, its bulb, which has a characteristic strong scent and pungent flavor, and is composed of a number of smaller bulbs called *cloves*. Garlic is much used in cooking, esp. in Europe. In medicine it is used as a digestive stimulant, diuretic, and antispasmodic. Also, any of various other species of *Allium*, as crow garlic (*A. vineale*).

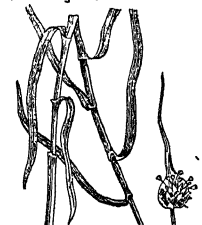

Garlic. (½)

2. A popular jig or farce of the 17th century. *Obs.*

gar'lick-y (-lĭk-ĭ), *a.* Like or containing garlic.

garlic mustard. A European brassicaceous plant (*Alliaria alliaria*) which smells of garlic.

garlic pear, *or* **garlic pear tree.** A capparidaceous tree of Jamaica (*Crataeva gynandra*), bearing a fruit which has a strong scent of garlic and a burning taste.

garlic shrub. Any of several plants the bruised foliage of which has the odor of garlic; as: **a** The bignoniaceous climbing shrub *Adenocalymma alliacea*. **b** Any phytolaccaceous plant of the genus *Petiveria*, esp. *P. alliacea*.

gar'ment (gar'mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *garnement*, OF. *garnement, garniment*, fr. *garnir* to garnish. See GARNISH.] Any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, etc.

gar'ment, *v. t.;* GAR'MENT-ED; GAR'MENT-ING. To clothe with or as if with a garment; — chiefly in the *p. p.*

A lovely lady *garmented* in light. *Shelley.*

gar'men-ture (-mĕn-tūr), *n.* Clothing; dress.

gar'ner (gar'nĕr), *n.* [ME. *garner, gerner*, OF. *gernier, grenier*, F. *grenier*, fr. L. *granarium*, fr. *granum*. See 1st GRAIN; cf. GRANARY.] A granary; a building or place where grain is stored; hence, fig., a collection, or store.

gar'ner, *v. t.;* GAR'NERED (-nĕrd); GAR'NER-ING. To gather for preservation; to store, as in a granary; to treasure; as, to *garner* grain.

gar'ner, *v. i.* To gather; accumulate. *Rare.*

gar'net (gar'nĕt; -nĭt; 151), *n.* [ME *gernet, grenat*, OF. *grenat*, F. *grenat*, LL. *granatus*, fr. L. *granatum* pomegranate, *granatus* having many grains or seeds, fr. *granum* gram, seed. So called from its resemblance in color and shape to the grains or seeds of the pomegranate. See GRAIN; cf. GRENADE, POMEGRANATE.] **1.** *Min.* A silicate of the general formula $R''_3R'''_2(SiO_4)_3$, in which R'' may be calcium, magnesium, etc., and R''' aluminium or some other trivalent element. There are accordingly several varieties, differing in composition and color, but with the same crystallization (isometric). It is brittle, vitreous in luster, and transparent to subtranslucent. H, 6.5–7.5. Sp. gr., 3.15–4.3 Garnets are often found as crystals, the common forms being the dodecahedron and trapezohedron. The mineral also occurs massive and in grains, and is common in gneiss and mica schist. The principal varieties are: *grossularite*, $Ca_3Al_2(SiO_4)_3$, which is colorless or green, yellow, brown, or red; *pyrope*, $Mg_3Al_2(SiO_4)_3$, deep red to black; *almandite*, $Fe_3Al_2(SiO_4)_3$, deep red to black; *spessartite*, $Mn_3Al_2(SiO_4)_3$, hyacinth red to brownish red, also yellow; *andradite*, $Ca_3Fe_2(SiO_4)_3$, of various colors; *uvarovite*, $Ca_3Cr_2(SiO_4)_3$, emerald green. *Essonite* is a yellow to brown variety of grossularite; it is also called *cinnamon stone*, esp when of a cinnamon color. *Grossularite* is sometimes applied specially to a pale green variety. *Precious garnet* is transparent pyrope or almandite; when cut *en cabochon* it is called *carbuncle*. *Demantoid*, a grass-green to emerald-green variety of andradite, is also used as a gem. *Common garnet* includes the coarser kinds of almandite and andradite. It is used as an abrasive.

2. A deep red color, like that of the precious garnet.

gar'net (gär'nĕt; -nĭt, 151), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Naut.* **a** A tackle, usually rigged on the mainstay for hoisting cargo in or out. **b** A clew garnet.

gar'net-if'er-ous (gär'nĕt-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [1st *garnet* + *-ferous.*] *Geol.* Containing garnets.

gar'nett (gar'nĕt), *v. t.;* GAR'NETT-ED, GAR'NETT-ING. To remove foreign substances from (wool or cotton), by passing through a machine provided with Garnett teeth.

Garnett teeth. *Cotton & Woolen Manuf.* Pinlike teeth on card clothing, used in certain machines as lickers-in, etc.; — so called after the inventor.

gar'ni-er-ite (gär'nĭ-ĕr-īt), *n.* [After Jules *Garnier*, French geologist.] *Min.* A soft, amorphous, hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium, of apple-green or pale green color. Sp. gr., 2.3–2.8. It is an important ore of nickel.

gar'nish (gär'nĭsh), *v. t.;* GAR'NISHED (-nĭsht); GAR'NISHING. [ME. *garnisshen, garnissen*, OF. *garnir, guarnir*, to provide, strengthen, prepare, garnish, warn, F. *garnir* to provide, furnish, garnish, — of German origin; cf. OHG. *warnōn* to provide, equip; akin to G. *wahren* to watch, E. *aware, ware, wary*, and cf. also E. *warn*. See WARY, 2d -ISH; cf. GARMENT.] **1.** To furnish, equip, as for defense. *Obs.*

2. To decorate with ornamental appendages; to set off; to adorn; embellish.

All within with flowers was *garnished*. *Spenser.*

3. Specif. *Cookery.* To ornament, as a dish, with something laid about it; as, a dish *garnished* with parsley.

4. To fit with fetters. *Slang.* *Johnson.*

5. *Law.* **a** To give notice to (a person) for the purpose of attaching money or property for which he is liable to another; to warn, or bring into court, by garnishment; to garnishee. **b** *Eng. Law.* To notify (a person) of certain payments to be made as a condition of being legally returned as heir (abolished by 6 Geo. IV., c. 105).

gar'nish, *n.* **1.** A set of dishes, etc., for the table. *Obs.*

2. Something added for embellishment; decoration; ornament; also, dress; garments, esp. showy ones.

So are you, sweet,
Even in the lovely *garnish* of a boy. *Shak.*
For *garnish* this, and that for use *Prior.*

3. *Cookery.* Something set round or upon a dish as an embellishment; also, something added for flavor or relish.

4. A fee; in English jails, an unauthorized fee demanded by old prisoners of a newcomer. *Obs. or Hist.*

5. A fee or treat from a new workman. *Slang.*

6. Fetters. *Slang.*

gar'nished (-nĭsht), *p. a.* Furnished; adorned; specif., *Her.*, having various attachments of specified tincture.

gar'nish-ee' (gar'nĭsh-ē'), *n Law.* One who is garnished; a person served with a notice by way of garnishment. The garnishee is in effect a stakeholder, or custodian of the defendant's property in his hands for the plaintiff's benefit.

gar'nish-ee', *v. t.;* -NISH-EED' (-ēd'); -NISH-EE'ING. *Law.* **a** To make (a person) a garnishee; to garnish. **b** To attach (the fund or property sought to be secured by garnishment), to trustee. — **gar'nish-ee'ment** (-mĕnt), *n. Rare.*

garnishee order. A nisi-prius order served upon a person by way of garnishment.

gar'nish-ment (gar'nĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *garnissement* protection, guarantee, warning.] **1.** Ornament; embellishment; decoration.

2. *Law.* Warning, or legal notice, to one to appear in court on some matter; specif.: **a** A notice summoning a third party to appear in a suit. **b** Warning to a person in whose hands the effects of another are attached, not to pay the money or deliver the goods to the defendant, but to appear in court and answer to the suit of the plaintiff to the extent of his liability to the defendant; also, the proceeding so begun by service of this warning. Garnishment is distinguished from the usual form of attachment in that the property attached is not seized. **c** = EQUITABLE GARNISHMENT.

3. A fee, as from a new prisoner or workman. *Slang.*

gar'ni-ture (-nĭ-tūr), *n.* [F. *garniture*. See GARNISH, *v. t.*] **1.** That which garnishes; ornamental appendage; embellishment; furniture; dress.

The pomp of groves and *garniture* of fields *Beattie.*

2. Specif., in rockets, the material which produces the ornamental effect after explosion.

gar pike. A garfish, esp, in America, one of the family Lepisosteidæ.

gar'ran (gär'ăn), *n.* [Gael. *gearran* gelding, work horse,

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gare'fowl' (gâr'ioul'), *n.* [Icel *geir-fugl.*] The great auk.

garesone + GARRISON.

garette + GARRET.

garg. *Abbr. Pharm.* Gargarisma (L., a gargle).

gar'ga-lize, *v. t.* To gargle. *Obs.*

Gar'ga'melle' (gar'gȧ'mĕl'), *n.* [P., lit., throat.] The mother of Gargantua.

gar'ga-net. + CARCANET.

gar'ga-rise, *n.* A gargle. *Obs.*

gar'ga-rize, *v. t. & i.* [L. *gargarizare*, fr. Gr. γαργαρίζειν.] To gargle. *Obs.*

gar'gat. Var. of GARGET.

gar'gel. + GARGOYLE.

Gar'ger-y, Joe (gar'jĕr-ĭ). An illiterate blacksmith in Dickens's "Great Expectations," remarkable for his simplicity, generosity, and kindness of heart. His first wife is a virago.

garget plant, *or* **garget root.** = GARGET, 4.

gar'gil, gar'gle (gär'g'l), *n.* [Cf. GARGET, GARGOYLE.] *Obs. or Dial.* **a** The gullet. **b** Perhaps = GARGET, 2. **c** = GARGET, 3.

gar'gi-lon, *n.* [Cf. OF. *gargulon* (Cotgrave) esophagus of a bird.] ?The gullet of a deer. *Obs.*

gar'gl. Gargle. *Ref. Sp.*

gar'gid. Gargled. *Ref. Sp.*

gar'gle + GARGOYLE.

gar'gol (gar'gŭl), *n.* [Cf. GARGIL.] = GARGET, 2.

‖ gar'gou'lette' (gär'gōō'lĕt'), *n.* [F.] A gurglet.

gargoun. + JARGON.

gargoule. + GARGOYLE.

gargulun. + GARGILON.

gar'gut. Var. of GARGET, discuss.

gar'gyle, gar'gylle, *n.* + GARGOYLE. [*Rare.*]

gar'i-al (gâr'ĭ-ăl), *n.* A gavial.

gariofle, *n.* [OF. *garnofle* (assumed), *garofle*, dial. form of *girofle*. See GILLYFLOWER.] A clove. *Obs.*

gar'i-son, -soun. + GARRISON.

garite. + GARRET.

garitour. + GARRETOR.

Gar'i-zim (gâr'ĭ-zĭm). Var. of GERIZIM. *Bib.*

gar'land-age (gär'lănd-dāj), *n.* Decoration with garlands. *Rare.*

gar'land-less, *a.* See -LESS.

garland rose. Rosemary. *Obs.*

gar'land-ry, *n.* Garlands collectively. *Rare.*

garland thorn. The Christ's-thorn. *Obs.*

garle (gär'l), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *bigarrer*, OF. *garer, garré*, speckled, streaked.] To spot, speckle, or streak. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

gar'lek. + GARLIC. [mander

garlic germander. Water germander.

garlic oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

garlic sage. Wood germander.

garlic treacle wort. = GARLIC MUSTARD. *Obs.*

garlic tree. = GARLIC PEAR. *Jamaica*

gar'lic-wort' (gär'lĭk-wûrt'), *n.* = GARLIC MUSTARD.

gar'lond. + GARLAND.

‖ gar-lo'pa (gär-lō'pȧ), *n.* [Sp., a carpenter's plane.] A large grouper (*Mycteroperca venadorum*), of western Mexico, valuable as a food fish.

Garm (garm), **Garmr** (gär'm'r), *n.* [Icel. *Garmr*.] *Norse Myth.* Hel's watchdog, a monster, who at Ragnarok breaks loose from his chains, bays terribly, and slays, and is slain by, Tyr. Cf. CERBERUS.

gar'ment-less, *a.* See -LESS.

Gar'mite (gar'mīt). *Bib.*

gar'mound. + GARMENT.

Garmr. Var. of GARM.

garn (gärn), *n.* [Icel. & Dan. Cf. YARN.] Yarn or worsted. *Dial. Eng.*

gar'nel (gär'n'l), *n.* [See GARNER.] A granary, also, a chest for meal *Scot.*

garnement. + GARMENT.

gar'ner-age (gar'nĕr-ĕj), *n.* See -AGE

gar'nerd. Garnered. *Ref. Sp.*

gar'ner-y, *n.* A granary. *Obs.*

garneschit. Obs. p. p. of GARNISH.

gar'net, *n.* [See GARNET mineral.] Pomegranate. *Obs.*

gar'net, *n.* = GARNET HINGE.

garnet apple. Pomegranate.

garnet berry. The red currant.

garnet brown. An explosive brown crystalline substance with a green or golden luster, used to a very small extent as a dye. It is a complex cyanogen derivative of picric acid.

gar'net-er, *n.* [OF. *garnetier, grenetier.*] One having charge of a garner, or granary. *Obs.*

garnet hinge. [Cf. OF. *carne.*] A hinge with an upright bar and a horizontal strap. *Now Rare.*

gar'nets (gär'nyĕts), *n.* Also **gar'netz.** [Russ. *garnets.*] See MEASURE.

gar'net-work', *n.* Decoration composed of garnets.

‖ gar'nĭ' (gär'nē'), *p. p.* [F.] Garnished.

garnish bolt *or* **nail.** *Carp.* A bolt or nail with a decorated head. [nishes.

gar'nish-er, *n.* One that garnishes.

garnish money. Money given as a garnish, or fee. *Obs.*

gar'nish-ry, *n.* Garnishment. *R.*

gar'ni-son. gar'ny-son, *n. & v.* [F.] Garrison. *Obs.*

garnissen + GARNISH.

Ga'ro (gä'rō), *n.* A member of one of a group of Mongoloid tribes of the Garo Hills, Assam, part of whom are Hinduized, the rest animists; also, their language (see INDO-CHINESE).

garon. + GARRON.

gar'o-nook (gär'ō-nōōk). *n.* [Cf. dial. *gunhook, gowdnook.*] The saury. *Brit.*

ga'roo (gȧ'rōō), *n., or* **garoo wood.** [Malay name.] Agalloch.

‖ ga-roo'kuh (gȧ-rōō'kȧ), *n.* [Cf. Ar. *qulāl.ah.*] A small short-keeled fishing vessel used in the Persian Gulf. [SHELL.

ga-roon' shell. Var of GOROON

gar'rate. Var. of GARROTE.

ga'rous (gā'rŭs), *a* [From GARUM.] Of or like garum. *Obs.*

garouse. + CAROUSE.

gar pipe. Dial. var. of GAR PIKE.

gar'ra-gas'coygne. + GALLIGASKIN. [PATA-

‖ gar'ra-pa'ta. Var of GARA-

gar'ray, *n.* [Cf. OF. *guerreier* to make war, F. *guerroyer.*] Commotion; row. *Obs.*

garre. + GAR, *v.*

garre, *v. i.* [Cf. L. *garrire* to chatter.] To growl; chatter; twitter. *Obs.*

hack.] One of a breed of small horses used for rough work, esp. in Ireland and Scotland; hence, an inferior kind of horse. *British.*

gar'ret (găr'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *garite, garette,* watch-tower, place of lookout, OF. *garite,* also meaning, a place of refuge, F. *guérite* a place of refuge, donjon, sentinel box, fr. OF. *garir, guarir,* to preserve, save, defend, F. *guérir* to cure; of G. origin; cf. OHG. *werian* to defend, hinder, G. *wehren,* akin to Goth. *warjan* to hinder, and E. *weir.* See WEIR; cf GUERITE.] **1.** Turret; watchtower *Obs.* **2.** That part of a house which is on the uppermost floor, immediately under or within the roof. Cf. ATTIC.

The tottering *garrets* which overhung the streets. *Macaulay.*

3. The head. *Slang.*

gar'ret-eer' (găr'ĕt-ēr'), *n.* One who lives in a garret; a poor author; a literary hack. *Macaulay.*

gar'ri-son (găr'ĭ-s'n), *n* [ME. *garisoun* protection, deliverance, equipment, OF. *garison,* F. *guérison* cure, fr. OF. *garir* (see GARRET), but the word was confused with F. *garnison,* ME. *garnisoun* garrison, in OF. & ME. also, provision, munitions, from *garnir* to garnish. See GARNISH.] **1.** Treasure; store; gift. *Obs.*

2. Means of defending; defense. *Obs.*

3. *Mil* **a** A fortified place in which troops are quartered for its security. *Obs. or R.* **b** A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town.

in garrison, in the condition of a garrison; doing duty in a fort or as one of a garrison.

gar'ri-son, *v. t.,* GAR'RI-SONED (-s'nd); GAR'RI-SON-ING. *Mil.* **a** To place troops in, as a fortification, for its defense; to furnish with soldiers; as, to *garrison* a fort. **b** To secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops; as, to *garrison* a province. **c** To place on duty in a garrison; as, a soldier *garrisoned* in a fort. **d** To guard, or occupy, as a garrison; as, the regiment *garrisoned* the town.

garrison flag. *Mil.* In the United States service, the largest size of national flag furnished to posts and flown on national holidays and special occasions. It is of 36 feet fly and 20 feet hoist.

garrison prisoner. *Mil.* In the United States army, an enlisted man serving a sentence of confinement for an offense not entailing a dishonorable discharge.

gar'rot (găr'ŏt), *n.* [F.] The European golden-eye; also, the American golden-eye or Barrow's golden-eye.

gar-rote' (gă-rōt'; -rŏt'; 277), **gar-rotte'** (-rŏt'), *n.* [Sp. *garrote.* Cf. GARROT lever.] **1.** A Spanish mode of execution by strangulation, with an iron collar affixed to a post and tightened by a screw until life becomes extinct; also, the instrument with which the execution is effected.

2. Throttling as if with the garrote, esp. for robbery.

gar-rote', gar-rotte', *v. t.;* GAR-ROT'ED, GAR-ROT'TED; GAR-ROT'ING, GAR-ROT'TING. [Cf. F. *garrotter.* See GARROTE, *n.*] To strangle with the garrote; hence, to seize around the throat, from behind, in order to throttle and rob

Gar'ru-li'næ (găr'rōō-lī'nē), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *garrulus* chattering.] *Zool.* A subfamily of Corvidæ consisting of the magpies and jays. — **gar'ru-line** (-lĭn; -līn; 183), *a.*

gar-ru'li-ty (gă-rōō'lĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *garrulitas:* cf. F. *garrulité.*] Talkativeness; loquacity.

gar'ru-lous (găr'ōō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *garrulus,* fr. *garrire* to chatter, talk; cf. Gr. γῆρυς voice, γηρύειν to speak, sing, and E. *call.*] **1.** Talking much, esp. about trivial things; loquacious; also, wordy; diffuse; as, a *garrulous* story.

The most *garrulous* people on earth. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — See TALKATIVE.

— **gar'ru-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **gar'ru-lous-ness,** *n.*

gar-ru'pa (gă-rōō'pä), *n.* [Prob. fr. Pg. *garupa* crupper. Cf. GROUPER the fish.] **a** In Spanish America, any of certain groupers, as the garlopa, in California applied to several of the rockfishes. **b** *Zoöl.* [*cap.*] A genus consisting of the black grouper (*G. nigrita*).

Gar'ry-a (găr'ĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., after Michael *Garry,* of the Hudson Bay Company.] *Bot.* A small genus of cornaceous shrubs with evergreen coriaceous leaves and small dicœcious flowers borne in spikes. They are natives of the southwestern United States, a few species being cultivated for ornament. *G. fremonti* is the fever bush of California.

gar'ter (găr'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *gartier,* F. *jarretière,* fr. OF. *garet* bend of the knee, F. *jarret;* akin to Sp. *garra* claw, Pr. *garra* ham; cf. W. & Bret *gar* ham, shinbone.] **1.** A band or supporting strap used to prevent a stocking from slipping down on the leg.

2. The distinguishing badge of the Order of the Garter; also, membership in this order or the order itself. See ORDER, 1. *Table.*

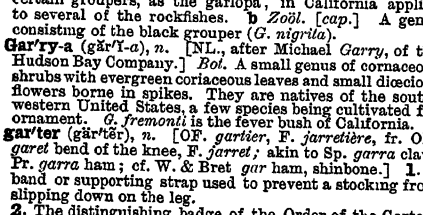

Insignia of the Order of the Garter. *A* The Garter, which is the especial badge; *B* The Collar; *C* The George; *D* The Star.

Gar'ret, Gar'rett (găr'ĕt), *n.* Masc. prop. name.

gar'ret, *v. i.* To gallet.

gar'ret-ed, *a.* Having garrets.

garret master. The master of a sweatshop; a sweater. *Eng.*

gar'ret-or, *n.* A watchman on a garret, or tower. *Obs.*

garrison court-martial. *Mil.* See COURT-MARTIAL.

Gar'ri-so'ni-an (găr'ĭ-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a. U. S. Hist.* Pert. to Wm. Lloyd Garrison (1804–79). — *n.* A follower of Garrison.

— **Gar'ri-son-ism** (găr'ĭ-sŭn-ĭz'm). *n.*

garritour. ✝ GARRETOR.

gar'ron Var. of GARRAN.

gar'ron, *n.* [Cf. OF. *jarron* branch of a tree, *garrot* big stick.] A kind of large nail.

gar'roo *or* **gar'row.** Var. of GAROO.

gar'rot (găr'ŭt), *n.* [F. Cf. GARROTE.] **1.** *Antiq.* A lever for winding a crossbow. *Oxf. E. D.* **2.** *Surg.* A tourniquet.

gar-rot'er (gă-rŏt'ĕr; -rōt'ĕr), **gar-rot'ter** (-rŏt'ĕr), *n.* One who garrotes.

gar'rul-ing, *n.* Act of chattering garrulously. *Obs.*

Gar'ru-lus (găr'ōō-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *garrulus* chattering.] *Zool.* The typical genus of jays, including the European jay.

gar'ry. ✝ GARRAN.

gar'ry. Var. of GHARRY.

Gar'ry-a'les (găr'ĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the genus *Garrya,* etc. — **gar'ry-al** (găr'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

garse. Var. of GARCE.

garse (gärs). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GRASS.

garse, *v. i. & t.* [OF. *garser.* See GASH.] To incise; scarify. *Obs.*

garse, *n.* Incision; gash. *Obs.*

gar'sil (găr'sĭl), *n.* [Cf. Dan *gjerdsel,* Sw. *gardsel,* and E. GARTH yard.] Brushwood. *Dial. Eng.*

gar'some. ✝ GERSUM. [SON

gar'son. ✝ GARCION, GARRI-

gar'ston (gär'stŭn), *n.* [AS. *gærstūn.* See GRASS; TOWN.] A grassy yard or field; paddock *Obs. or Hist.*

gar'sum, garsumme. ✝ GERSUM.

gar'ten (gär'tĕn). Var. of GARTER. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

garter fish. The scabbard fish.

Garter King-of-Arms. *Her.* See KING-OF-ARMS.

garth (gärth; gĭth), *n.* Girth, or a girth; a hoop. *Dial. Eng.*

garth'-cress', *n.* [*garth* garden + *cress.*] Peppergrass.

garth'stead (-stĕd), *n.* A garth; homestead. *Dial. Eng.*

gartier. ✝ GARTER.

Gartner's canal *or* **duct.** See DUCT, OF GAERTNER.

Gar'ū-da (gär'ōō-*da*), *n* [Skr. *Garuda.*] *Hindu Myth.* A supernatural being, half man, half bird, with golden body and red wings. The gods mistook him for Agni and worshiped him.

ga'rum (gā'rŭm; găr'ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γάρος.] A sauce of fermented fish, prized by the ancients. *Obs. or Hist.*

garvance. ✝ GALAVANCE.

gar-van'zo. ✝ GARAVANCE.

gar'vey (gar'vĭ), *n.* A small scow. *Local, U. S.*

gar'vie, *n.* The sprat. *Scot.*

gar'vock (gär'vŭk). Var. of GARVIE.

Gar-zet'ta (gär-zĕt'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. an It. dim of *garza* heron, or fr. Sp. *garceta,* dim. of *garza* heron.] *Zoöl.* A subgenus or genus of herons consisting of the small white egrets.

gas. Obs. pres. indic. 2d and 3d person sing. of GO.

Gas (găs), *n.* [Invented by the chemist Van Helmont of Brussels (d. 1644); applied by him to a supposed vapor produced from water by cold. This form was suggested to him by L. *chaos,* Gr. χάος, chaos.] **1.** An aëriform fluid, having neither independent shape nor volume, but tending to expand indefinitely. See *kinetic theory of gases,* under KINETIC. The term was used at first by chemists as synonymous with *air,* but afterwards applied to all fluids that could not be liquefied by pressure at any attainable temperature, as oxygen, hydrogen, etc., in distinction from vapor, as steam, which becomes liquid on a reduction of temperature. But in present usage, since all of the gases formerly called "permanent" have been liquefied by cold and pressure, any distinction made between gases and vapors is recognized to be one of degree only. See LIQUID.

In many books of recent years, it has been the custom, following a suggestion of Andrews, to restrict the term "*gas*" to temperatures above the critical temperature, and the term "vapor" to temperatures below. But this is often inconvenient in practice, as there is no sudden change in the gaseous phase at ordinary pressures on passing the critical temperature. It is more convenient to employ the term "vapor" only when discussing the properties of the gaseous phase in relation to the liquid or solid, and to follow the common usage in describing substances like CO_2, or even SO_2 and NH_3, as *gases* at ordinary temperatures and pressures. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. In popular usage, any gas, or gaseous mixture, with the exception of atmospheric air; specif.: **a** Laughing gas. **b** Any combustible gaseous mixture used for illuminating or as a fuel; — called, according to its source, **natural gas, coal gas, water gas,** etc.

COMPOSITION OF COMBUSTIBLE GASES.

The following are typical analyses, but composition of any of these gases is variable. *B. T. U.* = British Thermal Unit.

CONSTITUENTS.	Natural gas.	Ordinary Coal gas.	Coke-oven gas.	Water gas.	Oil gas.	Carbureted Water gas.	Producer gas from Anthracite.	Producer gas from Bituminous coal.	Producer gas from Coke	Blast-furnace gas.
Hydrogen...	3.0	46.0	50.0	48 0	32.0	40.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	1 0
Methane ...	92.0	40 0	36.6	2.0	48 0	25 0	....	3 0	....	
Illuminants.	3.0	5.0	4.4	...	16.5	8.5	....	0 5	....	
Carbon monoxide.	....	6.0	6.0	38.0	....	19 0	25.0	28.0	29.0	27.5
Carbon dioxide ...	....	0.5	0.5	6.0	...	3.0	5.0	5 0	4.5	11 5
Nitrogen ...	2.0	2 0	2 0	5 5	3.0	4.0	49.5	58.0	56.0	60.0
Oxygen.....	....	0.5	0 5	0.5	0.5	0 5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
B. T. U. per cu. ft...	1000	600	603	295	846	575	144	144	123	91
Vol's of air needed to burn one vol. of gas.	9.73	6.0	5.6	2.35	8.07	5.25	1.12	1 2	0.98	0.72

3. *Mining.* Fire damp mixed with air, so as to become liable to explosion.

4. Empty, boasting, or humbugging talk; bombast. *Slang.*

gas, *v. t.;* GASSED (găst); GAS'SING. To affect or treat with gas; as: **a** *Textiles.* To singe, as in a gas flame, so as to remove loose fibers; as, to *gas* thread. **b** To impregnate with gas; as, to *gas* lime with chlorine in the manufacture of bleaching powder. **c** To talk "gas" to; to deceive by empty talk. *Vulgar Slang, U. S.*

gas, *v. i.* **1.** To give off gas, as a storage battery when nearly charged.

2. To indulge in idle or boastful talk. *Slang.*

gas bag. 1. A bag for holding gas, as one to insert empty into a broken gas main and then inflate to act as a plug.

2. A person who "gasses." *Slang.*

gas battery. *Elec.* A form of voltaic battery, in which one or both of the active elements are gases.

gas black. A superior kind of lampblack, collected by introducing a cold iron surface into a luminous gas flame.

gas buoy. *Naut.* A metal buoy filled with gas and surmounted by a lantern where a light fed by the gas burns night and day.

gas burner. The jet piece of a gas fixture where the gas is burned as it escapes from one or more minute orifices.

gas carbon. A compact variety of carbon obtained as an incrustation on the interior of gas retorts, and used for the manufacture of the carbon rods or pencils for the electric arc, and for the plates of voltaic batteries, etc.

gas check. *Ordnance.* In breech-loading cannon, any device, except a metallic cartridge case, for sealing the bore against escape of gas to the rear upon discharge. Several forms are successfully employed, such as a pad, disk, or ring which is by the great force of the gases expanded or tightened in such a position as hermetically to seal any space between the walls of the bore and the breech block or plug. A metallic cartridge case serves as a gas check when used, but is not generally included in the term.

gas coal. Bituminous coal yielding a high percentage of volatile matters, and therefore used in making illuminating gas.

gas coke. The coke formed in gas retorts, as distinguished from that made in coke ovens.

Gas'con (găs'kŏn), *a.* [F.] Of or pertaining to Gascony, previous to 1789 a province of southwestern France, or the Gascons; also, braggart; swaggering. See GASCONADE.

Gas'con, *n.* **1.** One of the natives of Gascony (see FRENCH, *n.*, 1), who have a reputation for assurance and braggadocio; hence [*l. c.*], a boaster; swashbuckler.

2 [*l. c.*] A carangoid fish (*Trachurus trachurus*), or an allied species.

gas'con-ade' (găs'kŏn-ād'), *n.* [F. *gasconnade,* from *Gascon* an inhabitant of Gascony, the people of which were noted for boasting.] A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado; a bragging; braggadocio.

gas'con-ade', *v. n.;* GAS'CON-AD'ED (-ād'ĕd); GAS'CON-AD'ING (-ād'ĭng). To boast; brag; bluster.

gas disease. A disease of fish, caused by an excess of dissolved gas in the water and characterized by the formation of gas blebs in the tissues, and free gas in the blood vessels and about the eyes, causing the eyeballs to bulge and assume the appearance termed *popeye.*

gas'e-lier' (găs'ē-lēr'), *n.* [Formed from *gas,* in imitation of chandelier.] A chandelier arranged to burn gas.

gas engine. *Mach.* A kind of internal-combustion engine (which see) using fixed gas; also, broadly, any internal-combustion engine.

gas'e-ous (găs'ē-ŭs; 277), *a.* [From GAS.] **1.** In the form, or of the nature, of gas; pertaining to gases; as, *gaseous* matter, *gaseous* laws; also, superheated, as steam.

2. Lacking substance or solidity; tenuous. "Unconnected, *gaseous* information." *Sir J. Stephen.*

gaseous spectrum. See SPECTRUM.

gas field. A tract or district yielding natural gas.

gas'-fired' (găs'fīrd'), *a.* Heated by the combustion of gaseous fuel; as, a *gas-fired* furnace. — **gas'-fir'ing,** *a.*

gas fitter. A workman who installs or repairs gas pipes and fixtures.

gas fitting. a The trade or occupation of a gas fitter. **b** *pl.* The piping, elbows, meters, etc., for conveying gas from the main to the gas fixtures, etc. 160 *Pa.* 303.

gas fixture. A device for conveying illuminating or combustible gas from the pipe to the gas burner, consisting of an appendage of metal, usually ornamented, with tubes upon which the burners, keys, etc., are adjusted. Cf. GAS FITTING.

gas furnace. A furnace using gas for fuel, or one for making gas.

gas generator. An apparatus for generating gas; as: **a** A retort in which volatile hydrocarbons are evolved by heat. **b** A carburetor. **c** A machine for the production of carbonic acid gas, for aërating water, bread, etc.

gash (găsh), *v. t.;* GASHED (găsht); GASH'ING. [For older *garsh* or *garse,* OF. *garser* to scarify, F. *gercer* to chap, of uncertain origin.] To make a long, deep incision in; — applied chiefly to incisions in flesh.

Grievously *gashed* or gored to death. *Hayward.*

gash, *n.* [ME. *garce, garse.* See GASH, *v.*] **1.** A deep and long cut; an incision of considerable length and depth, particularly in flesh.

2. Act of gashing.

gash vein. *Mining.* A vein resulting from the enlargement of a joint or shrinkage crack and not extending beyond the stratum in which it occurs.

gas'i-fi-ca'tion (găs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See GASIFY.] Act or process of converting into gas.

gas'i-form (găs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* In the form of gas; gaseous.

gas'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* GAS'I-FIED (-fīd); GAS'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*gas* + *-fy.*] To convert into gas or aëriform fluid, as by means of heat or a chemical process. — *v. i.* To become gas.

gas jet. A flame of illuminating gas; also, a gas burner.

gas'ket (găs'kĕt; -kĭt; 151), *n.* [Cf. F. *garcette,* It. *gascheta,* Sp. *cajeta* caburn, *garceta* reef point.] **1.** *Naut.* A line or band used to lash a furled sail securely. Sea **gaskets** are common lines; **harbor gaskets** are plaited or decorated lines or bands.

2. *Mech.* Plaited hemp or tallowed rope for packing pistons, making pipe joints, etc.; hence, metal packing or any composition for the same purpose.

gas'ket, *v. t.;* GAS'KET-ED; GAS'KET-ING. *Naut.* To fasten with a gasket or gaskets.

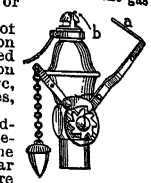

Electric Gas Burner. A pull on the chain turns on the gas (by means of the ratchet) and ignites it by a spark produced by bringing *a* close to *b*, *a* & *b* being connected with opposite poles of a battery.

gas'e-lier'. Var. of GASELIER.

Ga-san' (gu-sän'), *a.* = GATHIC. See AVESTA.

Gas'cogne. ✝ GASCON.

gascoigne. ✝ GASKIN.

gas'con-ad'er (găs'kŏn-ād'ẽr), *n.* One who gasconades.

Gas'con-ism (găs'kŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

Gas'co-ny sauce (găs'kō-nĭ). Velouté sauce with capers, truffles, and egg yolk.

gas'coyne. ✝ GASKIN.

gas'crom, gas'crome, *n.* A caschrom. [ousness.

gas-e'i-ty (găs-ē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Gaseousness.

gasen. ✝ GAZE.

gas'e-os'i-ty (găs'ē-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* = GASEOUSNESS. *Rare.*

gas'e-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gas'er. Var. of GASSER.

gash (găsh; gäsh), *a.* [Perh. fr. SAGACIOUS.] *Scot.* 1 Knowing; wise; witty; sharp. 2. Having a fine appearance or air; well-dressed; trim.

gash, *a.* Dismal-looking. *Scot.*

gash, *n.* [Cf dial *gash* chin, a projection of the under jaw.] Empty talk; babble. *Scot.* — *v. i.* To talk idly; tattle; gossip. *Scot.* — *a.* Talkative. *Scot.*

gas harmonicon. A pyrophone.

gas heater. Any device for heating by heat from burning gas.

gash'es (gäsh'ĕz; -ĭz), *n.* Hairy cirrus clouds which precede tropical hurricanes. *Rare.*

gash'ful, *a.* [Perh. for *ghastful,* confused with *gash.*] Ghastly, frightful. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

gash'ly, *a. Obs. or Dial.* Ghastly; dismal. — **gash'li-ness,** *n.*

gash'ly, *adv.* of GASH. *Scot.*

Gash'mu (gäsh'mū). *Bib.*

gasht. Gashed. · *Ref. Sp.*

gash'y, *a.* Like, or having, a gash or gashes. *R.* [See -ABLE.

gas'i-fi'a-ble (găs'ĭ-fī'ă-b'l), *a.*

gas'i-fi'er, *n.* One that gasifies.

gas'kin (găs'kĭn), *n.* [Cf. GALLIGASKIN.] **1.** *pl.* Galligaskins; gaiters. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. That part of the hind leg of a horse or other quadruped between the stifle and the hock.
gas'light' (-līt'), *n.* **1.** The light yielded by the combustion of illuminating gas.
2. A gas jet or gas burner.
— gas'light'ed, *a.* **— gas'light'ing,** *n.*
gas lime. Lime that has been used in purifying illuminating gas, and hence contains large amounts of carbonate, sulphide, etc. It is used as a soil dressing.
gas liquor. A liquid obtained in the manufacture of illuminating gas from coal and valued as a source of ammonia. It is an aqueous solution of ammonia in the form of carbonate, sulphide, and chloride, with a little of other salts and tarry matters. The water comes partly from distillation of the coal and partly from the scrubbers or washers.
gas machine. An apparatus for carbureting air for use as illuminating gas.
gas'man (găs'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). **1.** A man connected with the manufacture, installation, or distribution of gas; a gas fitter.
2. *Coal Mining.* A man who examines the mine for fire damp in dangerous quantities. *U. S.*
gas meter. An instrument for recording the quantity of gas consumed at a particular place. See METER, *n.*, 2.
gas microscope. An oxyhydrogen microscope.
gas'o-e-lec'tric (găs'ō-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a. Mach.* Designating, or pertaining to, a system of automobile propulsion in which both a gasoline engine and an electric motor are used. Cf. AUTOMIXTE SYSTEM.
gas oil. One of the fractions obtained by distilling petroleum, having a specific gravity of about 0.865 and used in the manufacture of illuminating gas.
gasoline, *or* **gasolene, engine** *Mach.* A kind of internal-combustion engine; — in British countries called usually petrol engine.
gas'o-line (găs'ō-lēn; -lĭn; 277), **gas'o-lene** (-lēn), *n.* [*gas* + 2d *-ol* + *-ine.*] A volatile inflammable liquid used as a solvent for oils, fats, etc., as a carburetant, and to produce heat and motive power. See PETROLEUM; cf. PETROL.
gas-om'e-ter (găs-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*gas* + *-meter.* Cf. F. *gazomètre.*] **1.** An apparatus for holding and measuring gas; a gas burette.
2. Less properly, but commonly, a tank for collecting and holding gas; in gas works, a huge iron cylinder or reservoir closed at one end and having the other end immersed in water, in which it is made to rise or fall according to the volume of gas it contains or the pressure required.
gas-om'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Science or art of measuring gas.
— gas'o-met'ric (găs'ō-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*
gas'o-scope (găs'ō-skōp), *n.* [*gas* + *-scope.*] An apparatus for detecting the presence of dangerous gas escaping into a coal mine or a dwelling house.
gasp (găsp), *v. i.*; GASPED (găspt); GASP'ING. [ME. *gaspen, gaspen*, to yawn, gasp, Icel. *geispa* to yawn, for *geipsa;* akin to Sw. *gäspa*, Dan. *gispe* to gasp; cf. D. *gijpen*, AS. *gīpung* a gaping.] **1.** To catch the breath convulsively, or in laborious respiration, with wide open mouth; to labor for breath; to respire convulsively; to pant violently.

She *gasps* and struggles hard for life *Lloyd.*

2. To pant with eagerness; to show vehement desire.

Quenching the *gasping* furrows' thirst with rain. *Spenser.*

gasp, *v. t.* To emit or utter with gasps; — with *forth, out, away,* etc.; as, he *gasped* out a plea for mercy.

And with short sobs he *gasps* away his breath *Dryden.*

gasp, *n.* Act of opening the mouth convulsively to catch the breath; a labored respiration or catching of the breath.
gas plate. *Ordnance.* In the Krupp breech mechanism, a steel plate resting in a recess in the face of the breech block and supporting the obturator ring.
Gas-se'ri-an (gă-sē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or relating to the early German physician Gasser (L. *Gasserius*).
Gasserian ganglion, *Anat.*, a large ganglion on the chief or sensory root of the trifacial or fifth cranial nerve.
gas'sing (găs'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of subjecting to the action of gas, as lime to chlorine gas in making bleaching powder, or cotton yarn or cloth to minute gas jets to singe off small protruding fibers; also, the poisoning of persons exposed to noxious gases or fumes.
2. The fizzing or bubbling of the acid in a storage battery.
3. Boasting; insincere or empty talk. *Slang.*

Gas'siot's' wheel (gă'syōz'). *Physics.* A device for the rotation of a Geissler tube about an axis at right angles to the axis of the tube. If such a tube be excited by a rapidly interrupted current, when at rest it appears, by persistence of vision, to be continuously illuminated; when it is rotated the intermittent character of the discharge becomes evident and the appearance is that of a wheel with luminous spokes.
gas spectrum. **a** The spectrum, consisting of bright lines or bands, obtained by dispersing the light from a glowing gas or vapor. **b** An absorption spectrum obtained by passing light through a gas or a vapor.
gas spurts. *Geol.* Little heaps observed on the surface of certain strata containing organic matter; — so called because believed to be due to the escape of gas.
gas'sy (găs'ĭ), *a.*; GAS'SI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GAS'SI-EST. Full of gas; like gas; hence, *Colloq.*, inflated; full of boastful or insincere talk, as, a *gassy* demagogue.
gas tar. Coal tar obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of illuminating gas.
gas'ter-o- (găs'tẽr-ō-), **gas'ter-.** *Biol.* Combining forms equivalent to *gastro-, gastr-.*
Gas'ter-o-my-ce'tes (-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gastero-* + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* A group of basidiomycetous fungi in which the spores are borne in a peridium, as in the puffballs, stinkhorns, etc. This name is now often abandoned, the orders of the group being included with others in the subclass Autobasidiomycetes. **— gas'ter-o-my-ce'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*
gas thread. *Mech.* A special kind of thread, much finer in pitch than the ordinary standard threads, used esp. on wrought iron tubes for conveying gas. Gas threads usually run from 28 threads per inch in a pipe ⅛ inch in diameter to 11 threads per inch in a 2-inch pipe.
gas'-tight' (găs'tīt'), *a.* Impervious to gas.
gas-træ'a (găs-trē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *γαστηρ, γαστρός,* the stomach.] *Biol.* A hypothetical animal having the structure of a gastrula of the type formed by invagination. According to a theory of Haeckel, called the **gastræa theory,** such an animal was a common ancestor of the Metazoa.
gas-tral'gi-a (găs-trăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., *gastro-* + *-algia.*] Pain in the stomach or epigastrium, esp. of a neuralgic type.
gas-tral'gic (-jĭk), *a. Med.* Pert. to, or affected with, gastralgia. **—** *n.* A person subject to attacks of gastralgia.
gas-treo'to-my (găs-trē'ŏt-mĭ), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a portion of the stomach.
gas'tric (găs'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. *γαστήρ, γαστρός,* stomach.] Of, pertaining to, or situated near, the stomach.
gastric artery. *Anat.* **a** A branch of the cœliac artery which passes to the cardiac end of the stomach and along the lesser curvature. **b** Any of several small branches of the splenic artery distributed to the greater curvature of the stomach. **— g. crisis,** *Med.*, a sudden attack of gastric pain with vomiting, a frequent symptom of locomotor ataxia. **— g. digestion,** *Physiol.*, the conversion of the albuminous portion of food in the stomach into soluble and diffusible products by the solvent action of gastric juice. **— g. fever,** *Med.*, a fever attended with prominent gastric symptoms; typhoid fever. **— g. glands,** *Anat.*, the glands in the walls of the stomach which secrete the gastric juice. In the human stomach they occupy the whole thickness of the mucosa, but do not extend beyond it, and are of two kinds, *cardiac glands* and *pyloric glands* (see these terms). **— g. juice,** *Physiol.*, the digestive fluid secreted by the glands in the mucous membrane of the stomach. It is a thin watery fluid with an acid reaction, due to the presence of hydrochloric acid to the extent of 0.2 to 0.3 per cent or more, and contains several enzymes, esp. pepsin and rennin. It has a strong digestive action on proteids and gelatin-forming substances, and curdles milk. **— g. mill,** *Zoöl.*, a grinding apparatus consisting of several movable calcareous or chitinous pieces in the pharynx or stomach of certain invertebrates.
gas-tri'tis (găs-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the stomach, esp. of its mucous membrane.
gas'tro- (găs'trō-), **gastr-.** A combining form from Greek *γαστήρ, γαστρός, the stomach, or belly.*
gas'tro-cele (găs'trō-sēl), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of the stomach.
gas'troc-ne'mi-us (găs'trŏk-nē'mĭ-ŭs), *n.*, *pl.* **-MII** (-mĭ-ī). [NL., fr. Gr. *γαστροκνημία* the calf of the leg.] *Anat.* The largest and most superficial muscle of the calf of the leg. It arises by two heads from the lower condyles of the femur, and its tendon of insertion unites with that of the soleus to form the Achilles tendon (which see). **— gas'troc-ne'mi-al** (-ăl), *a.* **— gas'troc-ne'mi-an** (-ăn), *a.*
gas'tro-du'o-de'nal (găs'trō-dū'ō-dē'năl), *a* [*gastro-* + *duodenal.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the stomach and duodenum.
gas'tro-du'o-de-ni'tis (găs'trō-dū'ō-dē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See GASTRODUODENAL; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the stomach and duodenum, a frequent cause of jaundice.
gas'tro-el'y-trot'o-my (-ĕl'ĭ-trŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*gastro-* + *elytro-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the upper part of the vagina, through the abdomen (without opening the peritoneum), to remove a fetus. It is a substitute for the Cæsarean operation, and less dangerous.
gas'tro-en-ter'ic (-ĕn'tẽr'ĭk), *a.* [*gastro-* + *enteric.*] *Anat. & Med.* Gastrointestinal.
gas'tro-en'ter-i'tis (-ĕn'tẽr-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See GASTROENTERIC; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach and the intestines.
gas'tro-en'ter-os'to-my (-ŏs'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*gastro-* + *entero-* + *-stomy.*] *Surg.* The formation of an opening between the stomach and the upper portion of the small intestine.
gas'tro-ep'i-plo'ic (-ĕp'ĭ-plō'ĭk), *a.* [*gastro-* + *epiploic.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the stomach and great omentum.
gas'tro-he-pat'ic (-hē-păt'ĭk), *a.* [*gastro-* + *hepatic.*] *Anat. & Med.* Pertaining to the stomach and liver; hepatogastric; as, the *gastrohepatic,* or lesser, omentum.
gas'tro-in-tes'ti-nal (-ĭn-tĕs'tĭ-năl), *a.* [*gastro-* + *intestinal.*] Of or pertaining to the stomach and intestines.
Gas'tro-lo'bi-um (-lō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + Gr. λόβιον, dim. of λοβός pod.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian fabaceous shrubs having opposite or whorled leaves, showy yellow or purple flowers, and 2-seeded pods. They are commonly called **poison bushes,** from their effect on cattle. Several are cultivated.

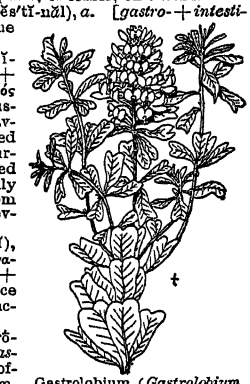

Gastrolobium (*Gastrolobium bilobum*)

gas'tro-ma-la'ci-a (găs'trō-mȧ-lā'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *malacia.*] *Med.* A softening, usually post mortem, of the coats of the stomach.
gas'tro-nome (găs'trō-nōm) } *n.* [F. *gastronome,* fr.
gas-tron'o-mer (găs-trŏn'ō-mẽr) } *gastronomie.* See GASTRONOMY.] One fond of good living; an epicure.
gas'tro-nom'ic (găs'trō-nŏm'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *gastronomique.*]
gas'tro-nom'i-cal (-nŏm'ĭ-kăl) } Pertaining to gastronomy. **— gas'tro-nom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
gas-tron'o-mist (găs-trŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.* A gastronomer.
gas-tron'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *γαστρονομία; γαστήρ, γαστρός,* stomach + *νόμος* law; cf. F. *gastronomie.*] The art or science of good eating; epicurism.
gas'tro-pa-ri'e-tal (-pă-rī'ē-tăl), *a.* [*gastro-* + *parietal.*] *Zoöl.* Connecting the stomach and body wall.
gas'tro-pod (găs'trō-pŏd), *a.* Also **gas'ter-o-pod** (-tẽr-ō-pŏd). *Zool* Of or pertaining to the Gastropoda. **—** *n.* One of the Gastropoda.
Gas-trop'o-da (găs-trŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* **Also Gas'ter-op'o-da** (găs'tẽr-ŏp'ō-dȧ). [NL.; *gastro-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* A large and varied class of mollusks comprising most of the existing forms having a univalve shell, and many shell-less forms. The snails, whelks, and slugs are examples. The shell is not divided into chambers, and is usually twisted (generally in a dextral direction) into a more or less conical spiral. In the ordinary forms the animal has a head with one or two pairs of tentacles and a pair of eyes, which are often borne on the tentacles. Within the mouth

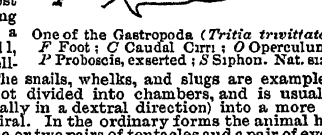

One of the Gastropoda (*Tritia trivittata*). *F* Foot; *C* Caudal Cirri; *O* Operculum; *P* Proboscis, exserted; *S* Siphon. Nat. size.

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gas'kin, -king, *n.* A gasket. *Rare.*
gas'kins, *n.* [F. *Gascoyne* Gascony, as coming thence.] **a** The groin. **b** The gooseberry. *Dial. Eng.*
gas'less, *a.* See -LESS.
gas log. A hollow perforated device imitating a log, used as a gas burner in a fireplace.
gas motor. A gas engine.
gas'o gen (găs'ō-jĕn), **gas'o-gene** (-jēn). Vars. of GAZOGENE.
gas'o-lier' (-lēr'). Var. of GASELIER.
gas oven. Oven heated by gas.
Gas'par (găs'pär), *n* See *Three Kings of Cologne,* under KING.
gas'pa-ril'lo (găs'pȧ-rĭl'ō; -rēl'yō; 194), *n.* [Amer. Sp. in W. Indies] **a** Any of several rosaceous trees of the genus *Licania* or their wood. **b** In Jamaica, the rutaceous tree *Esenbeckia pentaphylla* or its wood.
gasp'er, *n.* One that gasps.
gas'per-eau (găs'pẽr-ō), *n.* [Cf F. *gasparot* a sort of herring.] The alewife. *Local, Canada.*
gas'per-gou (-gōō), *n.* [Cf. F *gasparot* a sort of herring.] The fresh-water drumfish. *Local, Louisiana.*
gasp'ing, *n. pr. & vb. n.* of GASP — **gasp'ing-ly,** *adv.*
gas pipe, *or* **gas' pipe',** *n.* A pipe for conveying gas, or something likened to such a pipe, as, *Colloq.*, an inferior make of gun.
gas plant. The fraxinella.
gaspt. Gasped. *Ref. Sp.*
gasp'y (găs'pĭ), *a.* Given to gasping. *R.* **— gasp'i-ness,** *n. R.*
gas'rang, *n* See COIN.
gas ring = OBTURATOR RING.
gas sand. A sandstone containing natural gas.
gas'ser, *n.* One that gasses; specif, a well that yields gas; esp., an oil well producing much gas. *Slang or Cant.*
gas'si-ness (găs'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
gas'sit. † GASKET.
gast. † GHOST
gast. † *goest,* pres. ind. 2d person sing. of GO.
gast (găst), *n. & v.* [ME. *gasten,* AS. *gǣstan,* to frighten. Cf. AGHAST, GHASTLY.] Fright; alarm. **—** *a.* Frightened; also, terrible. *Both Obs. or Scot.*
gast, *a.* [Cf. Fries. *gast.*] Barren; not with young; — said of animals. *Dial. Eng.*
Gast. *Abbr.* Gaston.
gas-tal'dite (gă-stăl'dīt), *n.* [After Prof. B. *Gastaldi.*] *Min.* A variety of glaucophane.
gaste, *v. t.* [OF. *gaster* See WASTE, *v.*] ? To waste. *Obs.*
gast'er (găs'tẽr), *n. & v.* Fright; scare; also, stare. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Gas'ter-o-li-che'nes (găs'tẽr-ō-lī-kē'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See GASTERO-; LICHEN.] *Bot.* A small group of angiocarpous lichens in which the fungal symbiont belongs to the Gasteromycetes.
gas'ter-oph'y-lus (-ŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* = GASTROPHILUS.
gas'ter-o-pod, Gas'ter-op'o-da, etc. = GASTROPOD, etc.
Gas'ter-os-te'i-dæ (găs'tẽr-ŏs-tē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GASTEROSTEUS.] *Zoöl.* A family of small hemibranchiate fishes consisting of the sticklebacks. **— gas'ter-o-ste'i-form** (-fôrm), *a.* **— gas'ter-o-ste'oid** (-oid), *a.*
Gas'ter-o-ste'us (-ŏ-stē'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *gastero-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of sticklebacks.
gas'ter-o-the'ca (-thē'kȧ), *n.* = GASTROTHECA. **— gas'ter-o-the'cal** (-kăl), *a.*
Gas'ter-ot'ri-cha (-ŏt'rĭ-kȧ), *n. pl.* = GASTROTRICHA.
gas'ter-o-zo'oid, *n. Zool.* = GASTROZOOID.
gast'ful Var. of GHASTFUL.
gast'ful-ly, *adv.* — **gast'ful-ness,** *n. All Archaic.*
gas thermometer. See THERMOMETER. [GHOSTLY.]
gast'ly. † GHASTLY.
gast'li-nes, gaslinesse. † GHASTLINESS, GHOSTLINESS.
gast'li-ness. Ghastliness. *R. Sp*
gast'ly. † GHOSTLY.
gast'ly. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of GHASTLY.
gast'ness. † GHASTNESS.
Gas-tor'nis (gă-stôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.; *Gaston* M. Plante, the discoverer + Gr. ὄρνις bird.] *Paleon.* A genus of very large Eocene birds from the Paris basin. Their relationship is doubtful. By some they are considered allied to the geese. They form a family, **Gas'tornith'i-dæ** (găs'tôr-nĭth'ĭ-dē).
Gas-træ'a-dæ (găs-trē'ȧ-dē), *n. pl* [NL., fr. GASTRÆA.] *Biol.* A hypothetical group of primitive gastrulalike animals. **— gas'træad** (găs'trē-ăd), *n.*
gas-træ'um (găs-trē'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-TRÆA** (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* The whole under side of the body; — chiefly of birds.
gas'tral (găs'trăl), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the stomach or digestive tract.
gas-tral'gy (gă-străl'jĭ), *n. Med.* = GASTRALGIA. [trap
gas trap. A drain trap; sewer
gas'trec-ta-si'a (găs'trĕk-tā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), **gas-trec'ta-sis** (găs-trĕk'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See GASTRO-; ECTASIA.] *Med.* Dilatation of the stomach.
gas'trel-co'sis (găs'trĕl-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See GASTRO-; HELCOSIS.] Ulceration of the stomach.
gas-tre'um. Var of GASTRÆUM.
gas'tri-cism (găs'trĭ-sĭz'm), *n. Med.* Any gastric disorder; indigestion.
gas-tril'o-quist (găs-trĭl'ō-kwĭst), *n.* [*gastro-* + L. *loqui* to speak.] A ventriloquist. **— gas'tri-lo'qui-al** (găs'trĭ-lō'kwĭ-ăl), **gas-tril'o-quous** (găs-trĭl'ō-kwŭs), *a.* **— gas-tril'o-quism** (-k wĭz'm), **gas-tril'o-quy** (-kwĭ), *n. All Rare.*
gastrimargy, *n.* Also **gastrimargism.** [Gr. *γαστριμαργία.*] Gluttony *Obs.*
gas'tro-ad'e-ni'tis, *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *adenitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the gastric glands
gas'tro-an-as'to-mo'sis, *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *anastomosis.*] *Surg.* The formation of a communication between the pyloric and cardiac ends of the stomach in contraction of the stomach.
gas'tro-cen'trous (găs'trō-sĕn'trŭs), *a.* [*gastro-* + *centrum* + *-ous.*] *Zool.* Designating the type of vertebra of the Amniota in which the centrum is formed of the intervertebral elements.
Gas'tro-chæ'na (-kē'nȧ), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + Gr. χαίνειν gape] *Zool.* A genus of bivalve mollusks having long siphons and a widely gaping shell. They bore in coral, soft rock, etc., and secrete an external protective calcareous tube. The genus is the type of a family, **Gas'trochæ'ni-dæ** (-kē'nĭ-dē).
gas'tro-cœl (găs'trō-sēl), **gas'tro-cœle,** *n.* [*gastro-* + *-cœle.*] *Zool.* The archenteron.
gas'tro-col'ic, *a.* [*gastro-* + *colic.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the stomach and colon; as, the *gastrocolic,* or great, omentum.
gas'tro-co-li'tis, *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *colitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the stomach and colon.
gas'tro-co-los'to-my, *n.* [*gastro-* + *colostomy.*] *Surg.* Operation to establish a communication between stomach and colon. **gas'tro-col-pot'o-my,** *n.* [*gastro-* + *colpotomy.*] Gastrocelytotomy.
gas'tro-cys'tis, *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *cystis.*] *Embryol.* The blastodermic vesicle of a mammal. *Obs.* **— gas'tro-cys'tic,** *a.*
gas'tro-du'o-de-nos'to-my, *n.* [*gastro-* + *duodenostomy.*] *Surg* The operation for establishing communication between the stomach and the duodenum.
gas'tro-dyn'i-a (găs'trō-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Gastralgia.
gas'tro-en'ter-al'gi-a, *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *enteralgia.*] Pain in the stomach and intestines.
gas'tro-en'ter-ot'o-my, *n.* [*gastro-* + *enterotomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the stomach and intestine through the abdominal wall.
gas'tro-e'so-phag'e-al (-ē'sō-făj'ē-ăl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the stomach and esophagus.
gas'tro-gas-tros'to-my, *n.* [*gastro-* + *gastrostomy.*] Gastroanastomosis
gas'tro-graph (găs'trō-grăf), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-graph.*] *Med.* An apparatus for recording the movements of the stomach.
g a s'tro-hel-co'sis, *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *helcosis.*] *Med.* Ulceration of the stomach.
gas'tro-hys'ter-ot'o-my, *n.* [*gastro-* + *hysterotomy.*] Cæsarean section.
gas'troid, *a.* [*gastro-* + *-oid.*] Having a bellylike dilatation. *R.*
gas-trol'a-ter (găs-trŏl'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-later.*] A glutton. *R.* **— gas-trol'a-trous** (-trŭs), *a. R.*
g a s'tro-lith, *n.* [*gastro-* + *-lith.*] *a Zoöl.* See CRAB'S-EYE. **b** *Pathol.* A gastric calculus.
gas-trol'y-sis (găs-trŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-lysis.*] *Surg.* The operation of freeing the stomach from abnormal adhesions.
gas'tro-man'cy (găs'trō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-mancy.*] **a** Divination by ventriloquism. **b** Divination by crystal gazing.
gas-trom'e-lus (găs-trŏm'ē-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + Gr. μέλος limb.] *Teratol.* A fetus with accessory limbs arising from the abdominal region.
gas'tro-my'ces (găs'trō-mī'sēz), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *-myces.*] *Biol.* A fungoid growth in the stomach.
g a s'tro-my-co'sis, *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *mycosis.*] *Med.* A fungous affection of the stomach.
gas'tro-myth, *n.* [*gastro-* + Gr. μυθεῖσθαι to say, speak.] A ventriloquist. *Obs.*
gas-trop'a-thy (găs-trŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Disease of the stomach.
gas'tro-pex'y, *n.* [*gastro-* + *-pexy.*] *Surg.* An operation for attaching the stomach to the abdominal wall.
gas'tro-phile (-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-phile.*] A glutton. **— gas'tro-phil-ism** (-fĭl-ĭz'm), *n* **— gas'tro-phil-ist** (-ĭst), *n* **— gas'tro-phil-ite** (-īt), *a. All Rare.*
Gas-troph'i-lus (găs-trŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *n* [NL. See GASTRO-; -PHILE.] A genus of botflies containing the common species (*G. equi*) infesting the horse.
gas'tro-phren'ic, *a.* [*gastro-* + *phrenic.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the stomach and diaphragm.
gas'tro-plas'ty, *n* [*gastro-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg* Plastic operation on the stomach.
gas'tro-pli-ca'tion, *n.* [*gastro-* + *plication.*] *Surg.* Operation to reduce stomach dilatation.
gas'tro-pneu-mat'ic, g a s'tro-pneu-mon'ic, *a.* [*gastro-* + *pneumatic, pneumonic.*] Gastropulmonary.

(which may be at the end of a proboscis) is usually a flexible band, the *radula*, bearing fine teeth. It is moved back and forth over a pulleylike odontophore, and serves to rasp off and draw in particles of food. The ventral surface of the body, or a part of it, forms a muscular disk, or *foot*, on which the animal creeps about, carrying its shell upon its back. Some (see PTEROPODA) have winglike lobes to the foot, used in swimming. Most of the terrestrial and many fresh-water forms breathe by a lunglike sac, the marine forms usually by one or more gills (see CTENIDIUM). Gastropods are oviparous, rarely ovoviviparous, and the embryo in typical cases passes through trochosphere and veliger stages. They are found fossil from the Cambrian onward. The class is now usually divided into the subclasses Streptoneura and Euthyneura, the Amphineura and Scaphopoda, formerly included, being made separate classes. — **gas-trop'o-dous** (găs-trŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.*

gas'tro-pore (găs'trō-pōr; 201), *n.* [*gastro-* + *pore.*] *Zoöl.* A pore occupied by a gastrozooid in a hydroid coral. It is larger than that occupied by a dactylozooid.

gas'trop-to'sis (găs'trŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., *gastro-* + *ptosis.*] *Med.* Prolapse of the stomach into the lower abdomen.

gas-tror'rha-phy (găs-trôr'ä-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. γαστρορραφία; γαστήρ, γαστρός, stomach + ῥαφή a sewing.] *Surg.* The operation of sewing up wounds of the stomach or abdomen.

gas'tro-scope (găs'trō-skōp), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An instrument for viewing or examining the interior of the stomach. — **gas'tro-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **gas-tros'co-py** (găs-trŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.*

gas'tro-splen'ic (găs'trō-splĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*gastro-* + *splenic.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the stomach and spleen.

gas'tro-stege (găs'trō-stēj), *n.* [*gastro-* + Gr. στέγη roof.] *Zoöl.* One of the large scales on the belly of most snakes. — **gas-tros'te-gal** (găs-trŏs'tē-găl), *a.*

gas-tros'to-my (găs-trŏs'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-stomy.*] *Surg.* The operation of making a permanent opening into the stomach, for the introduction of food.

gas-trot'o-my (găs-trŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-tomy:* cf. F. *gastrotomie.*] *Surg.* A cutting into, or opening of, the abdomen or the stomach.

Gas-trot'ri-cha (-rĭ-kä), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gastro-* + Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Zoöl.* A small group of minute fresh-water multicellular animals superficially resembling infusorians, having cilia on the ventral side. They are generally regarded as a class related to the rotifers.

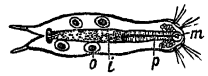

One of the Gastrotricha (*Ichthydium*). Much enlarged. *m* Mouth, *p* Pharynx, *i* Intestine; *o* Eggs.

gas'tro-vas'cu-lar (găs'trō-văs'kū-lär), *a.* [*gastro-* + *vascular.*] *Zool.* Functioning both as digestive and circulatory organs; as, the *gastrovascular* canals of coelenterates.

gas'trox-yn'sis (găs'trŏk-sĭn'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + Gr. ὀξύνειν to make acid.] *Med.* Nervous dyspepsia attended by excessive acidity of the gastric juice.

gas'tro-zo'oid (găs'trō-zō'oid), *n.* [*gastro-* + *zooid.*] *Zoöl.* A zooid provided with a mouth and digestive organs.

gas'tru-la (găs'trōō-lä), *n.*; *pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. γαστήρ the stomach.] *Embryol.* A form of embryo consisting typically of a cup or open-mouthed sac with walls composed of two layers of cells, an outer (epiblast) and an inner (hypoblast). The mouth is called the *blastopore*, and the interior cavity the *archenteron*. A recognizable, though often greatly modified, gastrula stage occurs in the early development of at least a very large proportion of the Metazoa, or multicellular animals. In typical cases it follows the one-layered, hollow blastula stage from which it is derived by invagination of a part of the wall to form the hypoblast, but if the cells of this part are very large and greatly distended with yolk, the process is modified so that the other part (epiblast) grows around and incloses them. This is called **epiboly**, or **epibolic invagination**. A gastrula may also be produced by *delamination* (which see). Cf. GASTRÆA. — **gas'tru-lar** (-lär), *a.*

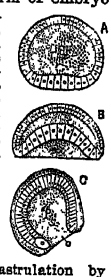

Gastrulation by Invagination. *A* Blastula of Amphioxus; *d* The Segmentation Cavity; *B* Invagination of the Blastula; *C* Gastrula. Invagination completed; the outer layer of cells is the Epiblast, the inner layer the Hypoblast, *o* Blastopore; *p* Archenteron [Cuts after those of B Hatschek.]

gas'tru-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n. Embryol.* The process of forming a gastrula.

gas washer. *Gas Manuf.* An apparatus within which gas from the condenser is brought in contact with falling water, to precipitate the tar remaining in it.

gas well. A boring from which natural gas is discharged.

gas works, *or* **gas'works'** (găs'wûrks'), *n.* A manufactory of gas, esp. illuminating gas, with all the machinery and appurtenances; a gas plant.

gat (găt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. & Dan. *gat* a hole. Cf. GATE an opening.] A natural or artificial channel or passage from a shore inland, as between sandbanks or cliffs.

ga'ta (gä'tä), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *gata*, fem. of *gato* cat.] A shark (*Ginglymostoma cirratum*) of the West Indian region.

Gata (*Ginglymostoma cirratum*).

gatch (găch; gäch), *n.* [Per. *gach* a white earth yielding lime.] Plaster as used in Persian architecture, etc.

gatch'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work in which gatch is employed; also, articles of gatch ornamentation collectively.

gate (gāt), *n.* [ME. *yet*, *yeat*, *gate*, *gat*, gate, door, AS. *geat*, *gat*, gate, door; akin to OS., D., & Icel. *gat* opening, hole, and perh. to E. *gate* a way, *gait*, and *get*, v.] **1.** An opening for passage in an inclosing wall, fence, or barrier, esp. such an opening furnished with a movable frame or door for closing it.

Have the *gates* of death been opened unto thee? *Job* xxxviii. 17.

2. A structure or part of a structure comprising a passageway together with towers, approaches, etc., esp. when designed for defense; as, the *gate* of a walled city; a temple *gate*. In walled cities open spaces were commonly left within and without the gates to facilitate traffic and defense, which became places of assembly, and, in Oriental countries, of judicial assembly. Hence *gate* or *gates* is often used metaphorically in Biblical language for (1) Justice or judgment; as, to bring one to the *gate*. (2) The city, esp. as a place of refuge; as, the *gates* of Zion. (3) A place of command, vantage, or power.

3. The court or government of Turkey; the Porte. *Obs.*

4. A pass or defile in mountains as a way of entrance into a country; also, any similar passage.

5. The frame or door which closes a gate (which is legally a part of the wall, fence, or the like); a swinging or sliding barrier used to fill or close a gateway, esp. one made of a grating or open frame, or a heavy or rough structure, and large, as compared with *door*, which is a smaller, finer, and more delicate structure than is denoted by *gate*.

6 In technical usage: **a** A door, valve, or other device, for stopping the passage of water through a dam, lock, pipe, etc. **b** *Mech.* Any device, as a nozzle, providing an entry or exit for a fluid; as, a blast *gate* for a forge; a molasses or oil *gate*. **c** *Naut.* A hinged iron band secured to the topmast trestletrees to hold in place the heel of the topgallant mast. **d** *Firearms.* (1) In old-pattern revolvers, a metal part in rear of the cylinder which in loading was turned outward to expose the chambers. (2) In the Krag-Jorgensen system, the cover for the magazine opening. **e** *Lace Manuf* Any of the slits or interstices in the comb of a lace frame. **f** In a lock tumbler, the opening for the stump of the bolt to pass through or into. **g** A stretching frame for a saw or gang of saws.

7. *pl.* The time for closing the college gates at Oxford and Cambridge, England. *Slang.*

8. *Sport.* Gate money; also, the number admitted.

9. Short for the place names *Billingsgate*, *Newgate*, etc. *Slang*

gate of horn, *Class. Myth.*, that gate of the abode of Sleep through which true dreams come forth. — **G. of Tears,** a translation of *Bâb el Mandeb* [Ar. *bāb al mandab*], the strait being so called from the many shipwrecks occurring there.

gate (gāt), *v. t.*; GAT'ED (gāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); GAT'ING (gāt'-ĭng). **1.** To supply with a gate.

2. *Eng. Univ.* To punish by confinement to the grounds.

gate, *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gata*, Sw. *gata* street, lane, Dan. *gade;* akin to Goth. *gatwō*, G *gasse*, and perh. to E. *gate* a door. Cf. GAIT.] **1.** A way; a path; a road, a street (as in High*gate*). *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. *Mining* = GATEWAY. *Eng.*

3. A journey; course; trip. *Obs.*

4. Distance, length of journey. *Obs. or Scot.*

5. Manner or mode of acting or doing; way; method; hence, a habit or habitual mode. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*, except in sense of manner of going, for which *gait* (which see) is now the accepted spelling.

6. Pasture; pastuage. *Dial. Eng.*

gate, *n.* [Cf. AS *gēotan* to pour, cast.] *Founding.* **a** A channel or opening through which metal is poured into the mold; the ingate. **b** The waste piece of metal cast in the opening; a sprue or sullage piece

gate, *v. t. Pattern Making & Founding.* To supply (a pattern) with extra parts so that it will mold the necessary gates; also, to supply (a mold) with gates.

gate'age (gāt'ĕj), *n.* [1st *gate* + *-age.*] Use of gates, or the gates used, as in controlling flow of water, area of gate opening, as of a turbine gate.

gate'house' (gāt'hous'), *n.* Any house connected or associated with a gate, as a keeper's lodge; as: **a** A houselike part of the gate of a city wall, a palace, etc., often formerly used as a prison. **b** An erection, usually the power station, over a dam, from which the gates are controlled.

gate'keep'er (-kēp'ĕr), *n.* A person in charge at a gate.

gate money. *Sport.* Money paid for admission, as to an athletic contest.

gate pin *Founding.* A vertical runner connecting the pouring basin with the gates below.

gate'post' (gāt'pōst'), *n.* **a** A post to which a gate is hung; — called also *swinging*, or *hinging*, *post*. **b** A post against which a gate closes; — called also *shutting post.*

gate tower. A tower at a gate, as in medieval fortification.

gate valve. *Mech.* A valve which opens the full area of the pipe, on the principle of a gate in a water flume.

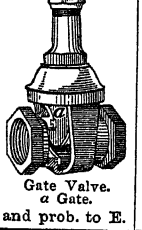
Gate Valve. *a* Gate.

gate'way' (gāt'wā'), *n.* **1.** A passage through a fence or wall; a gate; also, a frame, arch, etc., in which a gate is hung, or a structure built for ornament or defense at a gate.

2. A means of ingress or egress; a passage; specif., a channel for navigation.

3. *Mining.* A gangway or roadway from the coal workings to the pit; a passage through the goaf. *Eng.*

gath'er (găth'ĕr), *v. t.*; GATH'ERED (-ĕrd); GATH'ER-ING. [ME. *gaderen*, AS. *gaderian*, *gadrian*, fr. *gador*, *geador*, together, fr. *gæd* fellowship; akin to D. *gaderen* to collect, G. *gatte* husband, MHG *gate*, also companion, Goth. *gadiliggs* a sister's son, and prob. to E. *good*. See GOOD; cf. TOGETHER.] **1.** To bring together; to collect, as separate things, into one place, or one aggregate; to assemble; muster; congregate.

When he had *gathered* all the chief priests and scribes of the people together. *Matt* II. 4.

2. To pick out and bring together from among what is of less value; to collect, as a harvest; to harvest, cull; pick.

A rose just *gathered* from the stalk *Dryden.*

Gather us from among the heathen. *Ps* cvi. 47.

3. To accumulate by collecting and saving little by little; to amass; to gain; to heap up.

To pay . . . he must *gather* up money by degrees *Locke.*

4 To collect or assemble as by attraction or natural suitability or development; to form the center or basis of; as, a rough surface *gathers* dust; the mountain peaks *gather* the clouds; she *gathered* in her personality many charms.

5. To summon up or collect a reserve of (strength, breath, voice, etc.), preparatory to exertion; also, to draw (one's limbs or one's self) up or together, lit. or fig.; as, to *gather* one's self together; the horse *gathered* his legs for the leap.

6. To urge on or encourage (a horse).

7. To gain or win as by gradual increase, as, to *gather* head, ground, way, etc.

He *gathers* ground upon her in the chase *Dryden.*

8. To derive, or deduce, as an inference, to collect, as a conclusion, from circumstances that suggest, or from arguments that prove; to infer; conclude.

Gather the sequel by that went before. *Shak.*

9. To bring closely together the parts or particles of; to contract; to compress, to bring together in folds or plaits, as a garment; also, to draw together, as a piece of cloth by a thread; to plait; as, to *gather* a ruffle.

Gathering his flowing robe, he seemed to stand
In act to speak, and graceful stretched his hand. *Pope.*

10. In technical uses: **a** *Naut.* To haul in; to take up, as slack of a rope. **b** *Masonry.* To bring together, or nearer together, as where the width of a fireplace is rapidly diminished to the width of the flue. **c** *Glassmaking.* To collect (melted glass) on the end of a tube for blowing. **d** *Bookbinding.* To arrange (sheets) in order for binding.

11. To take possession or charge of. *Slang or Colloq*

Syn. — Accumulate, amass, assemble, muster, congregate; cull, garner, glean. — GATHER, COLLECT are frequently interchangeable. But GATHER commonly suggests little more than the act of bringing together, esp. into a single place or into a loose aggregate or congeries; COLLECT emphasizes rather the implication of choice or selection, resulting in a more ordered or unified assemblage; as, "Let them go and *gather* straw for themselves" (*Ex.* v. 7); "*Gather* ye rosebuds while ye may" (*Herrick*); "with care *collect* what in their eyes excels" (*Cowper*); "*collecting* toys and trifles for choice matters . . . as children *gathering* pebbles on the shore" (*Milton*). See ACCUMULATE, CHOOSE.

to be gathered to one's people, *or* **to one's fathers,** to die. *Gen.* xxv. 8. — to gather way, *Naut.*, to begin to move; to move with increasing speed.

gath'er (găth'ĕr), *v. i.* **1.** To come together; to collect; to unite; to become assembled, to congregate.

Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart, and *gather* to the eyes. *Tennyson*

2. To grow larger by accretion; to increase.

Their snow ball did not *gather* as it went. *Bacon.*

3. To concentrate; to come to a head, as a sore, and generate pus; as, a boil has *gathered.*

4. To collect or bring things together by way of increase; to acquire; to gain.

Thou knewest that I reap where I sowed not, and *gather* where I have not strewed *Matt* xxv. 26.

5. *Vehicles.* To follow the track; — said of a wheel with forward inclined axle journals. See GATHER, *n.*, 2.

6. *Naut.* To make progress, approach; with *on*, *near*, etc.

gath'er, *n.* **1.** A drawing together; a fold, contraction; hence, specif., a plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing it up on a thread run through it; a pucker.

2. *Vehicles.* The inclination forward of the axle journals to keep the wheels from working outward.

3 *Arch.* The soffit or under surface of the masonry required in gathering. See GATHER, *v. t.*, 10 **b.**

4 [Perh. a different word.] The pluck, as of a calf or a sheep. *Obs.*

gath'er-er (-ĕr), *n.* One that gathers; specif.: **a** A collector of money, fees, etc.; as, a tax *gatherer.* **b** A miser. **c** A sewing-machine attachment for making gathers. **d** *Bookbinding.* A person or machine that gathers sheets. **e** *Glassmaking.* A workman who gathers glass from the pot

gath'er-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GATHER. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** A crowd; assembly; congregation. **b** A charitable contribution; a collection. **c** A suppurating tumor or boil, abscess. **gathering board,** *Bookbinding*, a gathering table. — **g. coal,** a coal left smothered in embers as a nucleus for a fire. *Scott.* — **g. hoop,** a hoop used by coopers to draw together the ends of barrel staves, to allow the hoops to be slipped over them. — **g. iron,** *Glassmaking*, an iron tube on which melted glass is gathered for blowing. — **g. pallet.** *Horol.* = RACK HOOK. — **g peat.** **a** A peat used as a gathering coal. **b** In Scotland, a fiery peat which was sent round by the borderers as an alarm signal. Cf. FIERY CROSS. — **g. reel,** in a harvesting machine, any of various revolving devices, composed essentially of horizontal slats turned by a center or spindle, for pressing the grain down against the cutter bar. — **g. rod,** *Glassmaking*, a gathering iron. — **g. table,** *Bookbinding*, a table or board, usually of horseshoe shape, on which sheets are laid to be gathered.

Gath'mann gun (găt'măn). An experimental gun designed to throw the **Gathmann torpedo shell,** an 18-inch steel shell with thin walls carrying a high explosive, such as wet guncotton, designed to explode upon impact.

gat'ing (gāt'ĭng), *n.* [From GATE, *v. t.*] **1.** Compulsory confinement of an undergraduate within the university or school grounds. *Eng.*

2. A gate in a lock tumbler.

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gas-trop'o-dan (găs-trŏp'ō-dăn), *a. & n.* = GASTROPOD. *R.*

gas'tro-pul'mo-na-ry, *a.* [*gastro-* + *pulmonary.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the alimentary canal and respiratory organs.

gas'tror-rhe'a, gas'tror-rhoe'a (găs'trō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Excessive secretion of gastric juice or mucus by the stomach

gas'tror-rha'gi-a (-rā'jĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *-rhagia.*] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the stomach.

gas-tros'chi-sis (găs-trŏs'kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + Gr. σχίσις cleaving.] Congenital fissure of the abdominal wall.

gas'tro-soph (găs'trō-sŏf), **gas-tros'o-pher** (găs-trŏs'ō-fĕr), *n.* [*gastro-* + Gr. σοφός wise.] A gastronomer. *Rare.* — **gas-tros'o-phy** (-fĭ), *n. Rare.*

Gas'tro-ste'i-dæ (găs'trō-stē'ĭ-dē), **gas'tro-ste'i-form,** etc. Syns. of GASTEROSTEIDÆ, etc.

gas'tro-ste-no'sis, *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *stenosis.*] Diminution in the lumen of the stomach.

Gas'tro-ste'us (găs'trō-stē'ŭs), *n.* syn. of GASTEROSTEUS.

Gas-tros'to-mus (găs-trŏs'tō-mŭs), *n.* [NL. See GASTRO-; -STOME.] See PELICAN FISH.

gas'tro-suc'cor-rhe'a *or* **-rhoe'a** (găs'trō-sŭk'ō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL. See GASTRO-; SUCCUS; -RHEA.] Excessive secretion of gastric juice.

gas'tro-the'ca, *n.* [NL.; *gastro-* + *theca.*] The covering of the abdomen of an insect pupa. — **gas'tro-the'cal,** *a.*

gas'tro-tym'pa-ni'tes, *n.* [*gastro-* + *tympanites.*] *Med.* Distention of the stomach with gas.

gas-trox'i-a (găs-trŏk'sĭ-ä), *n. Med* = GASTROXYNSIS.

Gas-tru'ra (găs-trōō'rä), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gastro-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* = STOMATOPODA. — **gas-tru'ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **gas-tru'rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

gas water. = GAS LIQUOR.

gat. † GATE, GOAT.

gat. Archaic, Scot., or dial. pret. of GET. [parent time.]

G. A. T. *Abbr.* Greenwich apparent time.

Ga'tam (gā'tăm). *Bib.*

gate. † GHAUT, GOAT.

gate. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret of GET.

‖ **gâ'teau'** (gä'tō'), *n.*; *pl.* **GÂ-TEAUX** (-tōz'). [F.] A cake.

‖ **gâteaux' de puits' d'a'mour'** (dẽ pwē' dä'mōōr'). Love-wells.

gate bill. A record of the times that a student at Oxford or Cambridge, England, stays out after hours, or of fines for such lateness. *Oxf. E. D.*

gate channel. The gate of a lock tumbler.

gate'go'ing, *n.* Wayfaring. *Obs.*

gate'head', *n.* A gateway. *Obs.*

gate'-leg'ged ta'ble (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'). A style of table with folding legs which permit the side leaves of the circular top to be shut down; — called also *forty-, hundred-,* or *thousand-legged table.*

gate'less, *a.* See -LESS.

gate'man (gāt'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-măn). A gatekeeper.

gate road. *Mining.* A gateway. *Eng.*

gate'row', *n.* A street. *Obs.*

gate table. = GATE-LEGGED TABLE.

gatetrip, *n.* Gait. *Obs.*

gate vein. *Anat.* The portal vein. *Obs.*

gate'ward' (gāt'wôrd'), *n.* A gate keeper. *Archaic.*

gate'wards (gāt'wērdz; *dial.* -ērdz), *adv.* Directly towards. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

gate'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.

gath (găth). Dial. Eng. var. of GARTH.

Gath (gāth). *Bib.* 2 *Sam.* i. 20.

Ga'tha (gā'thä), *n.* See AVESTA. — **Ga'thic** (gā'thĭk), *a.*

gath'er-a-ble (găth'ĕr-ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [*Bib.*]

Gath'-he'pher (găth'hē'fĕr). **Gath'-rim'mon** (-rĭm'ŏn). *Bib.*

Gat'ling gun (găt'lĭng). [After the American inventor R. J *Gatling*.] A machine gun consisting of a cluster of barrels, usually ten, which, being revolved by a crank, are loaded and fired once each during a revolution of the group. The development of this gun began in 1861, and for many years it was the standard machine gun of the United States army. The service rate of fire was about 600 shots a minute.

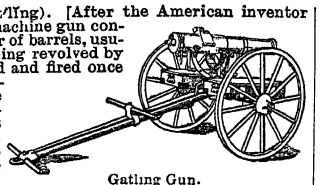

Gatling Gun.

gauche (gōsh), *a* [F.] **1.** Left-handed, hence, awkward, clumsy. *Only as French.*
2. *Geom.* Not plane; twisted, skew; — **as,** *gauche* curve; *gauche* projection, projection on a curved surface; *gauche* surface, a skew surface, a scroll.

gauche determinant. *Math.* = SKEW DETERMINANT. — **g. polygon,** *Math.*, a figure bounded by straight lines each meeting the next, but not in the same plane, as the polygon arising from the composition of a number of forces in space, when in equilibrium.

—gauche'ly, *adv. Rare.* — **gauche'ness,** *n. Rare.*

‖ **gauche'rie'** (gōsh'rē'), *n.* [F.] Awkwardness; tactlessness; also, a tactless or awkward action.

Gau'cho (gou'chō), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOS (-chōz). [Sp.] **1.** One of the native inhabitants of the pampas, of mixed Spanish and Indian descent. They are restless cattle breeders and marauders, gradually disappearing before the settlements.
2. A member of an Indian population, somewhat affected by Spanish blood, in the archipelagoes off the Chilean coast.

gaud (gôd), *n.* [ME *gaude* jest, trick; cf. ME. *gaudy* bead of a rosary; both prob. fr. L. *gaudium* joy, gladness; cf. OF. *gaudir* to rejoice, to ridicule, L. *gaudere* to rejoice. See JOY; cf. GAUDY a bead.] **1.** Trick; jest; joke; sport; also, a deceitful trick; fraud; artifice. *Obs. Chaucer.*
2. An ornament; a piece of worthless finery; a trinket. "An idle *gaud*" *Shak.*

gaud'er-y (gôd'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Finery; ornaments; ostentatious display. "Tarnished *gaudery*." *Dryden.*

‖ **gau-de'te** (gō-dē'tē), *n.* [L., lit., rejoice ye, fr. *gaudere* to rejoice.] The third Sunday in Advent; — so called from the first word of the Latin introit.

gaud'y (gôd'ĭ), *a.*; GAUD'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GAUD'I-EST. [Cf. GAUD trick, GAUDY a gaud.] **1.** Festal; luxurious. *Obs.*
2. Deceitful; tricky. *Obs.*
3. Ostentatiously fine; showy; now esp., tastelessly fine; gay, but tawdry or meretricious.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not *gaudy*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Gay, showy, ostentatious, pretentious, flaunting; cheap, flimsy, tinsel, dazzling, glaring; spurious, sham. — GAUDY, TAWDRY, GARISH, FLASHY, MERETRICIOUS. That is GAUDY which is ostentatiously or tastelessly gay or showy, esp. in color; TAWDRY adds the implication of cheapness or flimsiness; as, "False eloquence, like the prismatic glass, its *gaudy* colors spreads in every place" (*Pope*); "Three little volumes . . . like violets . . . to smell sweet and blossom when all the *gaudy* growths now in fashion are faded and gone" (*E. FitzGerald*); "Beneath the lamp her *tawdry* ribbons glare, the new-scoured mantua and the slattern air" (*Gay*); "A fancy . . . fruitful, yet not wanton, and gay without being *tawdry*" (*Cowper*). That is GARISH which is dazzlingly or offensively bright; FLASHY adds the implication of vulgarity and shallow display; as, "Hide me from day's *garish* eye" (*Milton*); "No net of words in *garish* colors wrought" (*Shelley*); "Tom Paine was considered for the time as a Tom Fool to him [Godwin], Paley an old woman, Edmund Burke a *flashy* sophist" (*Hazlitt*); "*flashy* make-believe" (*G. Eliot*). MERETRICIOUS implies false or deceitfully attractive ornament or show; as, "There was something *meretricious* in Sir Walter's ballad rimes, . . . but the novels are like the betrothed of our hearts" (*Hazlitt*); "The jewels in the crisped hair, the diadem on the polished brow, are thought *meretricious*, theatrical, vulgar; and nothing contents his fastidious taste beyond a simple garland of flowers" (*id.*). See BRANDISH, FLAME, *v. i.*

gaud'y, *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *gaudium* joy; cf. also OF. *gaudée* an inattentive prayer, *gaudre* a rejoicing. Cf. GAUD trick.]
1. *Obs.* **a** = GAUD, a bead. **b** = GAUD, a trick, etc.
2 A feast, festival, or entertainment, as an annual college dinner in an English university. *Eng.*

gauge, gage (gāj), *v. t.*; GAUGED, GAGED (gājd); GAUG'ING, GAG'ING (gāj'ĭng). [OF. *gaugier*, F. *jauger*, of. OF. *gauge* gauge, measuring rod, F. *jauge;* of uncertain origin; cf. also F. *jalon* a measuring stake in surveying, and E. *gallon.*] **1.** To find the exact measurement of, as of rainfall.
2. To measure or ascertain the amount of contents of or the capacity of, as of a pipe, barrel, or keg.
3. To measure the capacity, character, or ability of; to estimate; to judge of.

You shall not *gauge* me
By what we do to-night. *Shak.*

4. To measure or limit by or as by a gauge, esp. so as to conform to a standard; to measure off or set out; as, to *gauge* a wire, a line, etc.
5. To render (bricks or stones) of a uniform size by cutting or rubbing.
6. *Plastering.* To mix (plaster) in certain definite proportions, as for quick drying; also, to mix plaster of Paris with (mortar) to make it set quicker: — so called because the plaster is added in definite and fixed proportions.
7. To draw into equidistant gathers by running a thread through it, as cloth or a garment.

gauge, gage (gāj), *n.* [OF. *gauge*. See GAUGE, *v.*] **1.** A measure, a standard measure of dimensions, distance, or capacity, a standard. See WIRE GAUGE.

There is not in our hands any fixed *gauge* of minds. *I. Taylor.*

2. Measure; dimensions; extent.

The *gauge* and dimensions of misery. *Burke.*

3. Any of various instruments or apparatus used for gauging or measuring, as: **a** A gauging rod. *Obs.* **b** An instrument for measuring the state of, or recording facts about, a phenomenon; as, a rain *gauge*, a wind *gauge*, etc. **c** A device for indicating the height of water in a boiler; a water gauge. **d** An instrument for registering gaseous pressure; as, a steam *gauge* for a boiler. **e** Any of various instruments for measuring or templating work to be wrought to a given form or dimensions, as, a button maker's *gauge*. Gauges for interchangeable mechanical work are made in pairs, one gauge being a minute fraction of an inch over the desired size and the other the same amount under size. The work must be an easy fit with the one gauge and must not fit at all with the other. Such gauges are known as **inside** and **outside**, or **low** and **high, gauges.** **f** A carpenter's tool for scribing a line parallel to the edge of a piece of work, — called in full *marking gauge*. Cf. MORTISE GAUGE. **g** *Print.* A strip, as of wood or metal, for use in determining exact space, as length of pages or width of margin. **h** *Type Founding.* A strip of steel or other metal, or of hard wood, with notches of proper size for regulating various dimensions of letters. **i** A checking device fixed to a cutting tool to limit the size of the cut. Cf. BORING GAUGE.

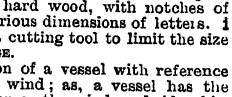

Gauge, 3 *f*

4 *Naut.* **a** Relative position of a vessel with reference to another vessel and the wind; as, a vessel has the **weather gauge** of another when on the windward side of it, and the **lee gauge** when on the lee side of it. **b** The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water when fully loaded.
5. **a** The distance between the rails of a railroad or railway. **Standard gauge** in most countries is now 4 feet 8½ inches; **broad** or **wide gauge** is any larger gauge than this, and **narrow gauge** is any smaller gauge. **b** The distance between the wheels of a vehicle.
6. *Building.* That part of a shingle, slate, or tile, exposed to the weather when laid; also, one course as laid.
7. *Plastering.* **a** The quantity of plaster of Paris used with common plaster to accelerate its setting. **b** Gauge stuff.
8. *Astron.* = STAR GAUGE.

gauge, *or* **gage, cock.** *Steam Boilers.* Either of two cocks placed one above and the other below the water line, to ascertain the water level.

gauge, *or* **gage, concussion.** *Railroads.* The jar caused by a car-wheel flange striking the edge of the rail

gauged, gaged (gājd), *p. a.* Tested or measured by, or conformed to, a gauge.

gauge, *or* **gage, glass** *Steam Boilers.* The glass indicating tube of a water gauge.

gauge, *or* **gage, knife.** A knife with a gauge to limit the cut.

gauge, *or* **gage, lath** *Roofing.* Any of a number of laths fixed accurately in position to support a tile, slate, etc

gauge, *or* **gage, lathe.** *Mach.* An automatic lathe for turning a round object having an irregular profile, as a baluster or chair round, to a template or gauge.

gauge, *or* **gage, notch.** *Engin.* A notch of definite shape and size used in measuring the flow of rivers, etc.

gauge, *or* **gage, pin.** *Print.* A pin on the platen of a job press marking the place for the sheets in feeding.

gauge, *or* **gage, point.** A point marked on a gauging rod, slide rule, or other instrument used in gauging casks, etc., to indicate the diameter of a cylinder having an altitude of one inch and a given capacity.

gaug'er, gag'er (gā'jẽr), *n.* One that gauges; esp., an officer whose business it is to ascertain the contents of casks; hence, an exciseman.

gauge, *or* **gage, rod.** A cylindrical rod for gauging internal diameters; also, a gauging rod for casks.

gauge *or* **gage, saw.** A saw with a gauge to regulate the depth of cut.

gauge, *or* **gage, stick.** *Founding.* A gauge whose full length is that of outside diameter and on which the diameter of the core is marked by notches.

gauge, *or* **gage, stuff.** *Plastering.* Mortar containing plaster of Paris, used in making cornices, moldings, etc., also, gauged mortar (see GAUGE, *v. t.*, 6).

gauge, *or* **gage, weir.** A weir that may be opened and closed by paddles or shutters.

gauge, *or* **gage, wheel.** A front wheel on a plow beam to determine the depth of the furrow. See PLOW, *Illust.*

gaug'ing, gag'ing (gā'jĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GAUGE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** *Coal Mining.* A heap of rubbish fencing off a heading. *Eng.* **b** *Needlework.* See GAUGE, *v. t.*, 7.

gauging, *or* **gaging, rod,** a graduated rod for measuring the capacity of barrels, casks, etc.

Gaul (gôl), *n.* [F. *Gaule;* cf. L. *Gallia*, fr. *Gallus* a Gaul.]
1. The Anglicized form of *Gallia*, which in the time of the Romans included what are now France and Upper Italy (Transalpine Gaul and Cisalpine Gaul).
2. [L. *Gallus.*] One of the natives or inhabitants of ancient Gaul, or a member of the race to which they belonged. The Gauls were described by classical writers as tall, blond, and large-bodied; Cæsar, and after him many historians, identified the Gauls with the Celts of northern Gaul, but some ethnologists now distinguish the two peoples, at least so far as to make the Belgic Gauls of Cæsar's time only one type or branch of the Celtic-speaking population of Gaul. See CELT, CYMRY, cf. GALATIAN.

Gaul'ish (gôl'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Gaul or the Gauls.

Gaul'ish, *n.* The idiom of Celtic spoken in ancient Gaul, of which there are few existing monuments. Its alphabet, of Greek derivation, is imperfectly known. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Gault (gôlt), *n.* [Cf. Norw. *gald* hard ground, Icel. *gald* hard snow.] *Geol.* A series of Lower Cretaceous beds of clay and marl in southern England. See GEOLOGY. — **Gault,** *a.*

gault, *v. t.* [See GAULT, *n.*] *Dial. Eng.* To cover (soil) with clay obtained from the subsoil. — *v. i.* To dig Gault for embankments.

gaul'ther-ase (gôl'thẽr-ās), *n.* [See GAULTHERIA; -ASE.] *Chem.* An enzyme accompanying gaultherin, which it is capable of decomposing into glucose and oil of wintergreen (methyl salicylate).

Gaul-the'ri-a (gôl-thē'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; after M. *Gaulthier*, Canadian botanist and physician.] **a** *Bot.* A large genus of ericaceous shrubs, natives mostly of the Andes, having evergreen foliage, white bell-shaped flowers, and, often, edible berries. It includes the American wintergreen (*G. procumbens*), and the larger-fruited salal of northwestern America (*G. shallon*). See WINTERGREEN, SALAL. **b** [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* Oil of wintergreen.

gaul'ther-in (gôl'thẽr-ĭn), *n. Chem.* A glucoside, $C_{14}H_{18}O_8$, in the bark of the black birch and probably in wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*) and other plants. See GAULTHERASE.

gaum (gôm), *v. t.*; GAUMED (gômd), GAUM'ING. [Cf. GOME grease, GORM.] To smear or daub, as with grease or tar. "*Gauming* honey on their wings." *J. W. Riley.*

gaunt (gant; gônt; 277), *a.* [Cf. Norw. *gand* a thin pointed stick, a tall and thin man.] **1.** Of slender form; slim. *Obs.*
2. Attenuated, as with fasting or suffering; lean; meager; pinched; haggard.

Visible pestilence, striding *gaunt* and fleshless. *Nichols.*

3. Forbidding; grim; desolate; barren "*Gaunt* suits of mail." *Dickens.* "*Gaunt* stone walls." *Lowell.*

Syn. — See THIN.

gaunt'let (gânt'lĕt; gônt'-; 277), *n.* [F. *gantelet*, dim. of *gant* glove, LL. *wantus*, of G. or Scand. origin; cf. Sw. & Dan. *vante*, Icel. *vöttr*, for *vantr*, D. *want*, G. dial. *want* or *wante.*]
1. A glove of such material that it defends the hand from wounds The gauntlet of the Middle Ages was sometimes of chain mail, and was then a prolongation of the sleeve of the hauberk, a slit in the side of the sleeve allowing the hand to pass through when protection was not needed. It was sometimes of leather partly covered with metal plates, scales, etc., sewed to it, and in the 14th century became a covering of small, minutely articulated steel plates for the whole back of the hand, fingers, and thumb. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

Gauntlet.

2. Hence: **a** A long stout glove, covering part of the arm. **b** The part of a glove that covers the wrist.
3. *Surg.* A bandage for hand and wrist like a long glove.
4. *Naut.* A girtline. *Rare.*

gaur (gour), *n.* [Hind.] An East Indian species of wild cattle (*Bos gaurus*) of large size, with a very broad forehead and short, thick, conical horns. Cf. GAYAL.

Gau'ra (gô'ra), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γαῦρος majestic.] *Bot.* A genus of onagraceous American herbs containing about 18 species, having white, pink, or red flowers in terminal wandlike spikes or racemes. A few species are found in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

gauss (gous), *n.* [After Karl F. *Gauss*, German mathematician.] *Elec.* The C. G. S. unit of density of magnetic flux or of intensity of magnetic field, equal to a field of one line of force per square centimeter, or to the intensity of magnetic field at one centimeter distance from a unit pole. It was adopted as an international unit at Paris in 1900. It was previously suggested as unit of magnetomotive force.

gauss'age (-ăj), *n. Elec.* The intensity of a magnetic field expressed in C. G. S. units, or gausses.

Gauss'i-an (-ĭ-ăn), *a. Math.* Pert. to or named from Karl Friedrich Gauss, the German mathematician (1777–1855).

Gaussian analogies *or* **equations,** *Math.*, four equations in spherical trigonometry connecting the sine and cosine of half an angle of a spherical triangle and of half the opposite side with the sines and cosines of half the sums and differences of the other angles and of the other sides. From them Napier's analogies may be deduced. — **G. curvature,** *Math.*, the reciprocal of the product of the two principal radii of curvature of a surface at any of its points. — **G. function,** *Math.*, a hypergeometric function of second order. — **G. logarithms.** = GAUSS'S LOGARITHMS. — **G. series,** *Math.*, the hypergeometric series.

Gauss'i-an, *n. Optics.* An achromatic objective figured on curves derived by Gauss.

Gauss's logarithms (gous'ĭz). *Math.* Addition and sub-

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ga'ter (gā'tẽr), *n.* Short for ALLIGATOR. *Slang, Southern U. S.*
gatte. † GATE.
gatte. Obs pret. of GET.
gat'ter, gat'ter-idge, gat'ter-tree', gat'ton, gat'tridge. Obs. or dial vars. or equivalents of GUTTER, shrub.
‖ **gat'tine'** (gă'tēn'), *n.* [F.] An epidemic and fatal disease of silkworms, the worm rejecting food, and vomiting a yellowish fluid in the later stages.
gat'-toothed' (găt'tōothd'), *a.* [Perh. fr. ME. *gat* goat + *tooth;* or cf. Icel. *gat* a hole.] Prob., gap-toothed. *Obs.*
gat'by, *a.* Enervated. *Obs. Scot.*
gau (gou), *n. German Hist.* In German tribal organization, a region or district, including two or more marks, inhabited by kindred tribes. In the Middle Ages the *gau* became a larger territorial division, over which under Frankish rule was placed a graf, or count, with military, political, and other powers.
gaub (gôb), *n.* Also gab. [Hind. *gāb.*] An East Indian ebenaceous tree (*Diospyros peregrina*); also, its fruit, which has powerful astringent properties.
gaub'line'. Var. of GOBLINE.
gau'by (gô'bĭ). Dial Eng. var. of GABY.
gau'cie, gau'cy. Scot. and dial. Eng. vars. of GAWSY.
gaud. Scot. var. of GAD.
gaud, *v. i.* [Cf. F. se *gaudir* to rejoice, fr. L. *gaudere.*] To sport or keep festival. *Obs.*
gaud, *v. t.* To bedeck gaudily; to decorate with gauds; to adorn; to paint. *Obs.*
gaud, *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *gaudium* joy. Cf. GAUD trick, GAUDY bead.] A bead marking a division in a rosary. *Obs. or Hist.*
gaud day. = GAUDY DAY.
‖ **gau'de-a'mus** (gô dē-ā'mŭs), *n.* [L., let us rejoice] A merry-making of college students. *Chiefly Scot.*
‖ **gau'de-a'mus i'gi-tur** (ĭj'ĭ-tẽr). [L.] Let us then be merry; —the first words of a favorite Latin song of students. Its present form dates from about 1781, and is probably based partly on a Latin song of the 13th century or earlier.
‖ **gau'det tet-ta'mi-ne vir'tus** (tĕn-tăm'ĭ-nē). [L.] Virtue rejoices in trial. [*Obs.*]
gaud'ful, *a.* Joyful; showy.
gaud'i-ly (gôd'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of GAUDY.
gaud'i-ness, *n* See -NESS.
gaud'ish, *a.* Gaudy. — **gaud'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **gaud'ish-ness,** *n. All Rare.*
‖ **gau'di-um cer-ta'mi-nis** (sẽr-tăm'ĭ-nĭs). [L.] Delight of battle.
gaud'less, *a.* See -LESS.
gauds'man, *n.* A gadsman. *Scot.*
gaud'y, *v. t.* To make gaudy. *R.*
gaudy day. A festival day, esp. the day of a gaudy in an English university; also, a college gaudy. *Eng.*
gaudy green. [ME. *gaude grene;* cf. F. *gaude* weld, the plant, of G. origin. See WELD.] Light or yellowish green. *Obs.*
gaudy night. A festal night. Cf. GAUDY DAY. *Shak.*
gau'fer, gau'fre (gô'fẽr), *n. & v.* Vars. of GOFFER.
gauf'fre (gô'fẽr), *n.* [See GOFFER.] A gopher, esp. a pocket gopher.
gauge. † GAGE, glove.
gauge'a-ble, *or* **gage'a-ble** (gāj'-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
gauge, *or* **gage, door.** *Coal Mining.* A door to regulate ventilation.
gauge, *or* **gage, penny.** A fee paid to a gauger, or exciseman. *Obs.*
gauge'er-ship, *or* **gag'er-ship** (gāj'ẽr-shĭp), *n.* See -SHIP.
Gaul, a. Gallic. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]
gaul'ding. Var. of GAULIN.
gaule. † GALE, sweet gale; GALL.
gaulen. † GOWL.
Gaul'ic (gôl'ĭk), *a.* Gallic.
gau'lin (gô'lĭn), *n.* An egret or heron. *West Indies.*
Gau'lo-nite (gô'lō-nīt), *n.* See GALILEAN, *n.*, a.
gaultheria oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
gaum (gôm; găm), *n.* Impure grease. = COOM, 2 b. *Dial. Eng.*
gaum (gôm), *n.* Heed; attention; also, understanding, sense. — *v. t.* To pay attention to; to heed; also, to understand; consider; suppose. — **gaum'ish,** *a.* — **gaum'less,** *a.* — **gaum'like,** *a. All Dial. Eng.*
gaum, *v. t.* To hold; handle, esp. improperly; paw; also, to gorge, stuff. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gaum, *v. i.* To gape; to be awkward or stupid. *Dial.*
gaumbisoun † GAMBESON.
gaum'y (gôm'ĭ), *a.* Gaumed; daubed; smeary. *Rare.*
gaun (gôn). Scot. and dial. Eng. p. pr. of GO.
gaunch. † GANCH.
gaunt (gânt). Var. of GANT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gaunt. † GANNET.
gaunt (gânt), *n.* [Cf. GANNET.] The crested grebe (*Colymbus cristatus*).
gaunt'let, *n.* The gantlet.
gaunt'let-ed, *a.* Having a gauntlet.
gaunt'ly, *adv.* of GAUNT.
gaunt'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gaun'tree (gôn'trĭ) Dial. Eng. var. of GANTRY.
gaun'try. Var. of GANTRY.
gaup, gaup'us (gôp'ŭs), **gaup'y** (-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. GAUP, *v. t.*] A simpleton. *Dial.*
gaup, gaup (gôp), *v. i.* [E. dial. *gaup, gaap*, ME *galpen;* cf. D. *galpen* to yelp. Cf. GALP, GAPE, *v.*] To gape. *Dial.*
Gau'ra (gou'ra), *n. pl.* [Hind. *Gaur*, a territory of Bengal, Skr. *Gauda.*] The Prakrit tongues of India — **Gau'ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a.*
gaure. *v. i.* To gaze; stare. *Obs.*
Gau'ri (gou'rĭ), *n.* See DEVI.
gau'rish. † GARISH.
gau'sa-pine, *n.* [L. *gausapina*, fr. *gausapa*, Gr. γαυσάπης.] A garment of frieze. *Obs.* — **gau-sap'i-nal,** *a. Obs.* [GAWSY.]
gau'sie, gau'sy. Vars. of
Gauss's analogies *or* **equations.** = GAUSSIAN ANALOGIES OR EQUATIONS.

traction logarithms, used for finding the logarithms of the sum and difference of two numbers (themselves unknown) whose logarithms are given. They are largely used in astronomical and other calculations.

Gauss's theorem (gous'ĭz). *Elec.* The theorem that the total flux of force across any closed surface in an electric field equals 4π times the quantity of electricity inclosed by it.

gauze (gôz), *n.* [F. *gaze;* perh. so called because it was first introduced from *Gaza*, a city of Palestine.] **1.** A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, generally of silk; also, any fabric resembling silk gauze; as, wire or cotton *gauze*. **2.** A haze or mist.

gauze, *a.* **1.** Made of gauze. **2.** Having the qualities of gauze; thin; light.

gauz'y (gôz'ĭ), *a.;* GAUZ'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GAUZ'I-EST. Pertaining to, or resembling, gauze; thin and slight as gauze.

‖ **ga'vage'** (gȧ'vȧzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *gaver* to gorge.] Forced feeding (as of poultry or infants) by means of a tube passed through the mouth down to the stomach.

gav'el (găv'ĕl), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. *kevel* a hammer.] *U. S.* **1.** The mallet of the presiding officer in a legislative body, public assembly, court, masonic body, etc. **2.** A mason's setting maul.

gav'el (găv'ĕl; gā'v'l), *n.* [OF. *gavelle*, F. *javelle*, perh. dim. from L *capulus* handle, fr. *capere* to lay hold of, seize. Cf. HEAVE.] **1.** A quantity of mowed grain sufficient to make a sheaf; hence, *U S*, the amount of grain cut by one motion of a mowing machine. **2.** A bundle of hay, rushes, or the like. *Dial. Eng.*

gav'el, *v. t.;* GAV'ELED (-ĕld) or GAV'ELLED; GAV'EL-ING or GAV'EL-LING. To deposit (grain) in gavels, or swaths; — said esp. of a mowing machine.

gav'el (găv'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *gavel*, AS. *gafol*, prob. fr. *gifan* to give. See GIVE; cf. GABEL tribute.] *Obs. or Hist. Law.* **1. a** Tribute. **b** Periodical payment; rent. The term was used to designate various early forms of tribute or rents due in bread, corn, swine, plowing (*earth* or *erth*), reaping (*rep* or *rip*), etc., as in *gavel*-bread, *gavel*-corn, *gavel*-earth, or *-erth*, *gavel*-rep, *gavel*-swine, etc. **2.** Interest on money. *Obs.*

gav'el, *v. t.* To rent (land). *Obs.* — *v. i.* To put out or lend money at interest. *Obs.*

gav'el, *v. t.* To subject to, or distribute according to, the custom of gavelkind. *Eng.*

gav'el-er, gav'el-ler (găv'ĕl-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who takes usury, that is, interest; a usurer. *Obs.* **2.** *Eng. Mining.* In the Forest of Dean: A crown officer who grants gales to miners. **3.** One who pays gavel, or rent, for land.

gav'el-kind (-kind), *n.* [ME. *gavelkynde*, *gavelkende*. See GAVEL tribute; KIND, *n.*] *Law.* **a** A common-law tenure of land existing (perhaps exclusively) in Kent from Anglo-Saxon times, and marked by various peculiar features, among which are that: (1) Upon the death of the tenant in fee intestate the land is divided equally among all the sons, or among brothers or other collateral heirs on failure of direct or nearer heirs. (2) A tenant in fee can make disposal of his land by feoffment at the age of 15. (3) There is no escheat upon judgment of death for felony. (4) The right of free bench vests in the surviving spouse.

> Kent . . has a considerable body of customs. . . . In the main they are concerned with the maintenance of a peculiar form of land tenure known as *gavelkind*. The name seems to tell us that the chief characteristic of that tenure is or has been the payment of gafol, of rent, as distinguished from the performance of military service on the one hand and of agricultural labor on the other. . . . It is only to modern eyes that the inheritance partible among sons is the main feature of *gavelkind*.
>
> *Pollock & Mait.*

b The custom of dividing an intestate's estate equally among the sons, or other heirs; specif.: (1) A Welsh custom of so dividing intestate estates. (2) An Irish custom of tribal succession in which land of a deceased person was added to that held by the other members of the sept and the whole then divided among them.

gav'e-lock (găv'ē-lŏk), *n.* [ME. *gaveloc* a dart, AS. *gafeluc;* perh. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *gaflach* fork, dart, Ir. *gabhla*, pl., but also Icel. *gaflok*, MHG. *gabilōt*, OF. *gavelot*, *glavelot*, F. *javelot*, E. *gaff*. Cf. JAVELIN.] **1.** A spear or dart; also, a gaff for a gamecock. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** An iron crow or lever. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ga'vi-al (gā'vĭ-ăl), *n.* [Hind. *ghariyāl:* cf. F. *gavial.*] A large crocodilian (*Gavialis gangeticus*) of India, inhabiting chiefly the basins of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Indus rivers. The name is extended to allied forms (extinct with one exception). The gavial has long and very slender jaws, especially when old, with teeth of nearly uniform size, and completely webbed feet. The tip of the nose is soft and swollen and can be inflated. Although attaining a length of 20 feet or more, it is harmless to man, living on fish. It is the only existing species of the genus, but in Borneo, Sumatra, etc., a smaller gavial of a related genus (*Tomistoma schlegeli*) is found. A fossil form (*Rhamphosuchus crassidens*) from the Siwalik Hills of India reached 50 feet in length.

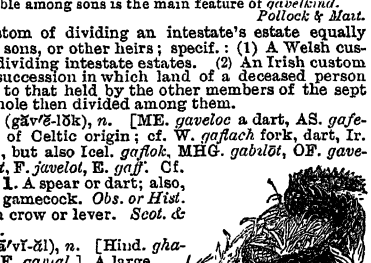

Gavial (*Gavialis gangeticus*).

Ga'vi-a'lis (gā'vĭ-ā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of gavials, the type of a family, **Ga'vi-al'i-dæ** (-ăl'ĭ-dē).

ga-vot' (ga-vŏt'; găv'ŏt; 277) } *n.* [F. *gavotte*, fr. Pr. *ga-*
ga-votte' (gȧ-vŏt') } *volo*, fr. *Gavots*, a name given in Provence to the Alpine mountaineers.] *Music.* A dance of French peasant origin in which the feet were raised in the step instead of sliding. It was introduced at court in the 16th century, and, as later remodeled, became a popular theatrical dance. Its music, in quick common time, has two strains, brisk yet dignified, and usually of four and eight bars, each repeated. It often was a movement of the classic suite.

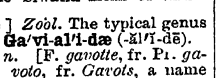

Gavot Rhythm.

Ga'wain, Sir (gô'wān). **1.** In Arthurian legend, a nephew of the king, and a famous knight of the Round Table. **2.** A knight in "Amadis de Gaul," of great exploits.

gawk (gôk), *n.* [E. dial. *gawk* left, left-handed, cf. dial. *gallack*, *gaulick;* orig. unknown.] Simpleton, booby; gawky.

gawk'y (gôk'ĭ), *a.;* GAWK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GAWK'I-EST. Foolish and awkward; clumsy; clownish; as, *gawky* behavior. — *n.* A fellow awkward from overgrowth or stupidity, a gawk.

gaw'sy, gaw'sie (gô'sĭ), *a.* Also **gau'cy,** etc. [Of uncertain origin.] Large and jolly or handsome in appearance; lusty; big and brave. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gay (gā), *a.;* GAY'ER (-ẽr); GAY'EST. [F. *gai;* cf. OHG. *wāhi* beautiful, good.] **1.** Excited with merriment; manifesting sportiveness or delight; inspiring delight; merry.

> Belinda smiled, and all the world was *gay*. *Pope.*
>
> *Gay* hope is theirs by fancy led *Gray.*

2. Bright and lively in appearance; brilliant in color; as, *gay* plumage; a *gay* costume; a park *gay* with flags; of a person, showily dressed; as, a *gay* fop. **3.** Of rhetoric, reasoning, etc.: Showy; specious *Obs.* **4. a** Of quality: First-class; fine. *Obs.* **b** Of quantity: Considerable; tolerable; fair. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **c** Of health: Good; well. *Dial. or Slang.* **5.** Given to social pleasures or indulgence; hence, loose; licentious; as, to lead a *gay* life.

Syn. — Merry, gleeful, blithe, airy, sprightly, vivacious; sportive, light-hearted, frolicsome, jolly, jovial, joyful, joyous, glad; showy, gaudy, fine, splendid. See LIVELY.

gay cat, a tramp who works occasionally and briefly for unusually high wages. *Slang.* — **g. orchis,** the showy orchis. — **g. science,** poetry, esp. amatory poetry. *Obs.*

gay'al (gā'ăl; gā-yal'), *n.* [Native name.] A species of ox (*Bos frontalis*) differing from the gaur in its longer, slenderer horns and white legs, which is kept domesticated in India. It is said not to be found wild, and may be a domesticated variety of the gaur.

gay'bine' (gā'bīn'), *n.* [*gay*, a. + *bine.*] Any of several ornamental vines belonging to the convolvulaceous genera *Ipomœa* and *Pharbitis*.

gay'e-ty, gai'e-ty (gā'ĕ-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *gaieté*. See GAY, *a.*] **1.** State of being gay; merriment; mirth; acts or entertainments prompted by, or inspiring, merry delight; — often *pl.;* as, the *gayeties* of the season. **2.** Finery; show, as, *gayety* of dress.

Syn. — Liveliness, mirth, animation, vivacity, glee, blithesomeness, sprightliness, jollity.

gay'-feath'er, *n.* Either of two asteraceous herbs (*Lacinaria scariosa* and *L. spicata*) having showy heads of purple flowers in tall virgate spikes.

Gay-fe'ros, Don (dŏn gī-fā'rŏs). In Spanish romance, a knight, the nephew of Roland, who rescues his ladylove, Melisendra, a reputed daughter of Charlemagne, after she has been for some years a prisoner among the Moors.

Gay'-Lus'sac' (gā'lü'sȧk'), *a.* Of or pertaining to the French chemist Joseph L. Gay-Lussac; or designating, or pertaining to, the alcoholometer or the hydrometer invented by him; as, 95° *Gay-Lussac.*

Gay-Lussac alcoholometer, a glass alcoholometer whose degrees correspond, at 15° C., to percentages of alcohol by volume. — **G. hydrometer,** a hydrometer so graduated that the reading in degrees, when divided into 100, gives the corresponding specific gravity. — **G. tower,** a large tower or chamber, used in the chamber process for making sulphuric acid, to absorb (by means of concentrated sulphuric acid) the spent nitrous fumes, the resulting "nitrous vitriol" flowing to the Glover tower. See SULPHURIC ACID, and GLOVER TOWER.

Gay'lus-sa'ci-a (gā'lŭ-sā'shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. L. *Gay-Lussac*, French chemist.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of American vacciniaceous shrubs, the true huckleberries, having mostly resinous leaves, the fruit being a berrylike drupe containing ten 1-seeded nutlets. See HUCKLEBERRY.

Gay'-Lus'sac's' (-lu'sȧks') **law.** *Chem & Physics.* **a** The law that when two or more gaseous substances combine to form a gaseous compound, the volume of the product is either equal to the sum of the volumes of the factors or is less than, and bears a simple ratio to, this sum; — called also *law of volumes.* **b** Charles's law.

gay'lus-site (gā'lŭ-sīt), *n.* *Min.* A yellowish white, translucent, hydrous carbonate of calcium and sodium, $CaCO_3 \cdot Na_2CO_3 \cdot 5H_2O$. H., 2-3. Sp. gr., 1.93-1.95.

gay'ly, gai'ly (gā'lĭ), *adv.* In a gay manner; specif.: **a** With mirth and frolic; merrily, blithely; gleefully. **b** Finely; showily; as, ladies *gayly* dressed; a flower *gayly* blooming. **c** Pretty well; fairly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gay'some (-sŭm), *a.* Full of gayety; blithe; cheery.

gaze (gāz), *v. i.;* GAZED (gāzd); GAZ'ING (gāz'ĭng). [ME. *gasen;* of uncertain origin; cf. Sw. dial. *gasa.*] To fix the eyes in a steady and intent look, to look with eagerness, as in admiration, wonder, or with studious attention.

> Why stand ye *gazing* up into heaven? *Acts* i. 11
>
> Only he hath an eye to *gaze* on beauty. *Shak.*

Syn. — GAZE, GAPE, STARE, GLARE, GLOWER, PEER, GLOAT. GAZE implies fixed and prolonged attention, esp. as in admiration or wonder; as, "And still they *gazed*, and still the wonder grew, that one small head could carry all he knew" (*Goldsmith*); "He *gazed* so long that both his eyes were dazzled" (*Tennyson*). GAPE implies stupid and open-mouthed wonder; STARE, esp. insolence or vacant fixedness; GLARE, fierceness or anger; GLOWER, scowling or lowering ill temper; as, "the languid fool, who was *gaping* and grinning by" (*Tennyson*); "Archie saw the cod's mouth and the blunt lips of Glenkinlie *gape* at him for a moment" (*Stevenson*), "the . . . frozen *stare* with which we look on our unintroduced neighbor" (*G. Eliot*); "His eyes relaxed their solemn *stare* at vacancy" (*Mary Wilkins*); "All . . . with countenance grim *glared* on him passing" (*Milton*); "He *glared* at me malignantly" (*G. Borrow*); "James had him [Rab] firm, and gave him a *glower* from time to time, and an intimation of a possible kick" (*Dr. J. Brown*). TO PEER is to look narrowly (sometimes as if with difficulty) or curiously, esp. through or from behind something; as, "*peering* through her narrowed eyes for those few seconds" (*M. Hewlett*); "Mrs. Cary kept *peering* uneasily out of the window at her husband" (*Mary Wilkins*); "over the ball of it, *peering* and prying" (*R. Browning*). To GLOAT is to gaze with profound, often malignant or unhallowed, satisfaction; as, "to gaze and *gloat* with his hungry eye on jewels that gleamed like a glowworm's spark" (*Longfellow*); "those who . . . sit at home, and *gloat* over their thousands in silent satisfaction" (*Goldsmith*). See WINE, SEE, SCAN.

gaze, *v. t.* To view with attention; to gaze on. *Poetic.*

> And *gazed* a while the ample sky. *Milton.*

gaze, *n.* **1.** An object gazed on. *Obs. or R. Milton.* **2** Act of looking fixedly; a fixed, intent look; a continued look of attention.

at gaze. **a** *Her.* Depicted with the face turned directly to the front, — said of beasts of chase. **b** In a position expressing sudden fear or surprise; — used in stag hunting to describe the manner of a stag when he first hears the hounds and gazes round in apprehension; hence, standing staring; gazing in wonder, alarm, etc. **c** By sight; — said of a dog chasing game *Obs. E. D.*

Stag at Gaze.

ga-ze'bo (gȧ-zē'bō, gāz'ē-bō), *n.;* *pl.* -BOS (-bōz). [Prob. humorously formed from *gaze.*] **1.** A turret on a roof, or a summer house commanding an extensive prospect. **2.** A projecting balcony closed with windows.

gaze'hound' (gāz'hound'), *n.* A hound that pursues by sight rather than by scent.

ga-zelle' (gȧ-zĕl'), *n.* [F. *gazelle*, OF. also, *gazel;* cf. Sp. *gacela*, Pg. *gazella*, It. *gazzella*, all fr. Ar. *ghazāl* a wild goat] Any of numerous small graceful and very swift antelopes constituting the genus *Gazella* and allied genera. The gazelles are celebrated for the luster and soft expression of their eyes. Their horns are transversely ringed and usually present in both sexes. Among the best-known species are the common gazelle of northern Africa (*G. dorcas*), the Persian gazelle (*G. subgutturosa*), the Indian gazelle (*G. bennetti*), and the springbok (*Antidorcas euchore*).

Gazelle (*Gazella dorcas*).

ga-zette' (gȧ-zĕt'; *orig. accented as at present, but later also* ga'zette, *as given by Dr. Johnson, again becoming* ga-zette' *from the 18th c.*), *n.* [F *gazette*, It. *gazzetta*, perh. fr. *gazzetta* a Venetian coin (see GAZZETTA), said to have been the price of the first newspaper published at Venice; or perh. dim. of *gazza* magpie, a name perh. applied to the first newspaper.] **1.** A newspaper; a printed sheet published periodically. *Rare, exc. in names of newspapers.*

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gau'ster (gô'stẽr), *v. i.* [ME. *galstren;* cf. G. *galstern* to demand.] To bluster; bully; brag. — **gau'ster-er,** *n* *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gaut. Var. of GHAUT.

gaut (gôt; gät). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GALT.

Gau'ta-ma (gô'tȧ-mȧ; gou'tȧ-mȧ), *n.* [Skr.] See BUDDHA.

Gau'tier', Maz'gue-rite' (măr'gē-rēt' gô'tyā'). See CAMILLE.

gauva, *n.* Incorrect for GUAVA.

gauve (gôv). Var. of GOVE *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*]

gau'vey (gô'vĭ). Var. of GABY.

gauz. Gauze. *Ref. Sp.*

gauze ring. = CRAPE RING.

gauze tree. = LACEBARK.

gauze'wing', *n.,* *or* **gauze'-winged' fly.** A lace-winged fly.

gauz'i-ness (gôz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

Gavatt level. See DUMPY LEVEL.

ga-vaul' (gȧ-vôl'), *v. t.* To reveal. *Scot.*

gave (gāv), *pret.* of GIVE

gav'el (găv'ĕl; gā'v'l). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GABLE.

gav'el-age, *n.* See -AGE. *Obs.*

gav'el-bread', *n.,* **gav'el-corn',** *n.,* **gav'el-earth'** *or* **-erth',** *n.* *Law* See 4th GAVEL, *n.* *Obs.*

gav'eled, *a.* *Eng. Law.* Held in gavelkind. *Rare.*

gav'el-et, *or, sometimes,* **gav'el-let,** *n.* [From GAVEL tribute.] *O. Eng. Law.* An ancient process for the recovery of rent, chiefly for lands held in gavelkind in Kent and London. *Obs.*

gav'el-kind'er (-kīn'dẽr), *n.* A tenant by gavelkind.

gav'el-ler. Var. of GAVELER.

gav'el-man, *n.* 1. One who pays gavel, or rent. *Obs or Hist.* 2. = GAVELKINDER.

gave'-locha. † GAVELOCK.

gav'el-rep' *or* **-rip',** *n.,* **gav'el-swine',** *n.* See 4th GAVEL. *Obs.*

ga'ver-ick (gā'vẽr-ĭk), *n.* The red gurnard (*Trigla cuculus*). *Local, Eng.*

Ga'vi-æ (gā'vĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *gavia* a sea mew.] *Zoöl.* A group of birds which (if recognized at all) is now usually restricted to the gulls and terns, or to these and the auks.

ga'vill. † GABLE.

ga-votte' (gȧ-vŏt'), *v. i.* To dance a gavotte. *Rare.*

Ga'vroche' (gȧ'vrōsh'), *n.* In Hugo's "Les Misérables," a typical Parisian gamin.

gaw. Scot var. of GALL. [*Scot.*]

gaw (gô), *n.* A drain; trench. [*Scot.*]

gaw, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *gā* to heed. *Obs. E. D.*] To gape. *Obs.*

gaw'by. Dial. Eng. of GABY.

gawd. Scot. var. of GAD.

gawde. † GAUD

gaw'dry. † GAUDERY.

gaw'dy. † GAUDY.

gawf, *n.* A loud laugh. *Scot.* — *v. i.* To laugh loudly. *Scot.*

gawf, *n.* An inferior red apple. *Costermongers' Slang, Eng.*

gawge. † GAUGE.

gawll. † GABLE.

gawin. † GAIN, benefit

gaw'ish. *a.* [See GAW to gape.] Gaping; also, gaudy. *Obs.*

gawk. Var. of GOWK, cuckoo. *Dial. Eng.* [*Colloq.*]

gawk, *v. i.* To act like a gawky.

gawk, *a.* [See GAWKY awkward.] Left. *Dial. Eng.*

gawk'-ham'mer, *n.* [E. dial. *gawk* + E dial. *hammer* a clumsy person.] Awkward and boobylike. *Dial. Eng.*

gawk'i-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

gawk'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gawk'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

gawl. † GALL.

gawn. Scot. and dial. Eng. p. pr. of GO

gawn (gôn), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *gallon.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A gallon. **b** A small tub or pail; a ladling vessel.

gawne. † GANE.

gawn'ey, *n.* [Cf. AS. *gānian* to yawn.] A simpleton; a gawk *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* [saury.]

gaw'nook (gô'nook), *n.* The gawn'tree, *n.* Dial. of GANTRY.

gawp. Var. of GAUP.

gawse. † GAUZE. [GAUSTER.]

gaw'ster Dial. Eng. var. of GALT. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GALT.

gay. Dial. Eng. var. of GO.

gay, *n.* *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.* **1.** A gay person. *Obs.* **2.** A toy or ornament, esp one for a child: a gaud; hence, a picture in a book.

gay, *adv.* Gayly; considerably; very. *Obs., Scot., or Dial.*

gay, *v. t. & i.* To make or be gay. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gay'di-ang (gā'dĭ-ăng), *n.* [Cf. GAYYOU.] *Naut.* An Anamese vessel with two or three masts, and lofty triangular sails.

gayhol, gayole. † GAOL.

gay'ish, *a.* See -ISH

gay'i-try, *n.* Gayety *Obs.*

gaylard. † GALLIARD.

gay'lie (gā'lĭ; gī'lĭ). Scot. var. of GAYLY.

gayne. † GAIN.

gay'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gay'tre. † GAITER, or GAITER TREE.

gay'try, *n.* Gayety. *Obs.*

gay'-wings', *n.* The flowering wintergreen

gay'you' (gā'you'), *n.* [Anamese *ghe hāu* fine boat.] An Anamese narrow flat-bottomed boat with an outrigger and two or three masts with square or lug sails.

gaz † GAS.

gaz (gŭz). Var. of GUZ, measure.

gaz *Abbr.* Gazette; gazetteer.

Ga'za (gā'zȧ). *Bib.*

Gaz'a-bar (găz'ȧ-bar). *D. Bib.*

ga'za-bo (gȧ'za-bō). Var. of GAZEBO.

gazaffiace, *n.* A treasury. *Obs.* Cf. GAZOPHYLACIUM.

ga-za'n-ga-bin' (gȧ-zȧ'n-gȧ-bēn'), *n.* [Per. *gaz-anjubin.*] A kind of manna yielded by a variety of *Tamarix gallica.*

Ga-za'ni-a (gȧ-zā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Theodore *Gaza*, a Greek savant.] *Bot.* A genus of South African asteraceous herbs, having heads of flowers with conspicuous yellow or orange rays. [(-zē'rȧ) *Bib.*]

Ga-za'ra (gȧ-zā'rȧ), *or* **Ga-za'ra** [**Ga'zath-ites** (gā'zăth-īts), **Ga'zites** (gā'zīte), *n. pl. Bib* Inhabitants of Gaza.

gaz-ee' (gāz-ē'), *n.* See -EE.

ga-zee'bo Var of GAZEBO.

gaze'fu, *a.* Gazing earnestly. *Obs.*

gazel. Var. of GHAZAL.

ga-zel'. Rare var. or ref. sp. of GAZELLE

ga'zel, ga'zle (gā'z'l), *n.* The black currant. *Dial. Eng.*

gaze'less, *a.* See -LESS.

Ga-zel'la (gȧ-zĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical gazelles. — **ga-zel'line** (-ĭn; -īn; 183), *a.*

gaze'ment, *n* See -MENT.

gaz'er (gāz'ẽr), *n.* One who gazes

Ga'zer (gā'zẽr). *Bib.*

Ga-ze'ra (gȧ-zē'rȧ). *Bib.*

ga-zet'. Gazette. *Ref. Sp.*

ga-zet', ga-zette', *n.* A gazzetta. *Obs.*

2. An official journal; specif. [*cap.*], one of the three official papers of Great Britain published twice a week in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, respectively, containing lists of honors, names of bankrupts, public notices, etc.
3. Something announced in an official gazette. *Gt. Brit.*
ga-zette' (*ga-zĕt'*), *v. t.*; GAZET'TED, GA-ZET'TING. To announce or publish in a gazette; to announce, as an appointment, or a case of bankruptcy.
gaz'et-teer' (găz'ĕ-tēr'), *n.* [Cf. F. *gazetier.*] **1.** A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news.
2. A newspaper; a gazette. *Obs.*
3. A geographical dictionary; a book giving names and descriptions of places in alphabetic order.
gaz'ing-stock' (gāz'ĭng-stŏk'), *n.* A person or thing gazed at by many, esp. with curiosity or contempt.
gaz'o-gene (găz'ō-jēn), *n.* [F. *gazogène; gaz* gas + *-gène*, E. *-gen*.] An apparatus for generating gases, or impregnating a liquid with a gas, or a gas with a volatile liquid; specif.: **a** A portable apparatus for making soda water or aërated liquids on a small scale. **b** *Metal.* A gas producer.
ge-. An Anglo-Saxon prefix. See Y-.
ge- (jē-). A combining form from Greek γῆ, γαῖα (γεω- in comp.), *the earth.* See GEO-.
gean (gēn), *n.* [F. *guigne* the fruit of the gean; cf. OHG. *wīhsila*, G. *weichsel.*] A common wild cherry of Europe (*Prunus avium*), also, its small dark purple and sweet-flavored fruit, which is the original of the mazzard cherry. The gean is commonly used as a stock on which to graft the cultivated cherry. *Scot. & Local Eng.*
ge'an-ti-cline (jē'ăn-tĭ-klīn), **ge'an-ti-cli'nal** (jē'ăn-tĭ-klī'năl), *n.* [See GEO-; ANTICLINAL.] *Geol.* A great upward flexure of the earth's crust, — opposed to *geosyncline.* — **ge'an-ti-cli'nal**, *a.*
gear (gēr), *n.* [ME. *gere, ger*, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gervi, görvi*, akin to AS. *gearwe* clothing, adornment, armor, fr. *gearo, gearu*, ready, yare, OHG. *garawī, garwī*, ornament, dress. See YARE; cf. GARB dress.] **1.** Clothing; garments; vestments.

Array thyselt in thy most gorgeous *gear.* *Spenser.*

2. Warlike accouterments. *Archaic.*
3. The harness of horses or cattle; trappings.
4. Tools; implements, appliances.
5. *Mach.* **a** A composite piece of mechanism or machinery for a specific use; as, an expansion *gear*, a steering *gear.* **b** A toothed wheel, or cogwheel; as, a bevel *gear*, a spur *gear*, a train of *gears.* **c** Working relation or adjustment, as, in *gear*, out of *gear* (see below). **d** *Cycles.* The number of inches in the diameter of a wheel that would move the same distance in one revolution as the machine in question would in one complete turn of a pedal.
6. Goods; movable property; household stuff; things.
7. Property in general; wealth. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
8. Matter; material, stuff; also, rubbish; foul or worthless stuff. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

Clad in a vesture of unknown *gear.* *Spenser.*

Thus go they both together to their *gear.* *Spenser.*

9. Business; affair; concern; doings. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Thus go they both together to their *gear.* *Spenser.*

10 The organs of generation. *Obs. or Low.*
11. *Weaving.* A leaf of heddles. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
in, *or* **out of, gear,** *Mach.*, connected or disconnected with the motor; in, or out of, working relation; hence, fig., in, or out of, order. "My ships are *out of gear.*" *Tennyson.*
gear (gēr), *v. t.*; GEARED (gērd); GEAR'ING. **1.** To dress; equip; harness.
2. *Mach.* To provide with gearing; to connect by gearing; to put into gear.
to gear up, down, *or* **level,** *Mach.*, to gear so that the driven part goes faster than, or slower than, or at the same rate as (respectively), the driving part.
gear, *v. i. Mach.* To be in, or come into, gear.
gear'ing (gēr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GEAR. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Harness. *Dial. or Colloq.* **b** *Mach.* The parts, collectively, by which motion is transmitted from one portion of machinery to another; gear; as, belt *gearing*; the valve *gearing* of a locomotive; specif., a train of gear wheels.
gearing chain, an endless chain to transmit motion from one sprocket wheel to another. See CHAIN GEAR, *Illust.*
gear'less, *a.* Without gear, as a motor whose armature is built on the shaft or axle it drives
gear wheel, *or* **gear'wheel** (gēr'hwēl'), *n. Mach.* A wheel that gears with another piece; specif., a cogwheel.
Ge-as'ter (jē-ăs'tĕr), *n.* [NL. See GEO-, 1st ASTER.] *Bot.* A genus of basidiomycetous fungi, of the order Lycoperdales, the earthstars, having a double peridium, the outer, or exoperidium, consisting of layers splitting into stellate hygroscopic segments, which in dry weather spread backwards on the ground. Also [*l. c.*], a fungus of this genus.
Ge'a-tas (yĕ'ä-täs), *n. pl.; sing.* GEAT (yĕ'ät). [AS *Géatas.*] The Swedish tribe or nation to which Beowulf belonged, and of which he eventually became king. Cf. GOTH.
ge-bang' (gĕ-băng'), *n., or* **gebang palm.** [From a native name.] A Malayan fan palm (*Corypha gebanga*), the large leaves of which are split and used for thatching, plaiting into baskets, etc. The pith of the trunk yields a sago.
geck'o (gĕk'ō), *n.; pl.* GECKOS, GECKOES (-ōz). [Malay *gĕkog*; — so called from the sound uttered by the animal: cf. F. *gecko.*] **1.** Any lizard of the family Geckonidæ. The typical geckos are small, more or less nocturnal, animals with large eyes and vertical elliptical pupils. Their vertebræ are amphicœlous and their toes are generally expanded and furnished with adhesive disks, by which they can run over walls and ceilings. They are numerous in most warm countries. A few species are found in southern Europe and one in Florida. Though often considered poisonous, they are absolutely harmless and are useful in destroying insects.

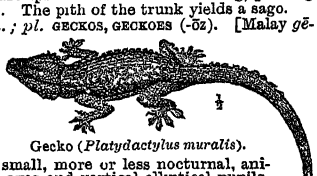

Gecko (*Platydactylus muralis*).

2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* The typical genus of the Geckonidæ.
Geck-on'i-dæ (gĕk-ŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GECKO.] *Zoöl.* An extensive family of lizards of the Old and New Worlds, consisting of the geckos. It constitutes a suborder or superfamily, **Geck-o'nes** (-ō'nēz). — **geck-on'id** (gĕk-ŏn'ĭd), *a. & n.* — **geck'o-noid** (gĕk'ō-noid), *a. & n.*
gee (jē), *interj.* A word of command used in driving animals not guided, or not wholly guided, by reins (as oxen, or horses in plowing), and usually signifying to turn to the off side; also, sometimes (esp., with *up*), used to urge on an animal. Cf. HAW.
gee (jē), *v. i.*; GEED (jēd); GEE'ING. [Of uncertain origin.] To agree; to harmonize; to fit. *Colloq. & Dial. Eng.*
gee'bung (jē'bŭng), *n.* [Native name.] **1.** *Bot.* The plumlike but insipid fruit of various species of Australian proteaceous trees of the genus *Persoonia;* also, any of these trees.

Geebung (*Persoonia linearis*).

2. In New South Wales, an old settler. *Colloq.*
geest (gēst), *n.* [LG. *geest, geestland*, sandy, dry land; cf. D. *geest*, OFries. *gēst, gāst, gēstland, gāstland*, fr. Fries. *gāst* barren.] *Geol.* **a** Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin. **b** Loose material, earth or soil, formed by decay of rocks in place. See LATERITE.
Ge-ez' (gē-ĕz', gēz), *n.* The archaic Semitic dialect introduced into Abyssinia by the Himyaritic invaders. It survives in southern Arabia and as the liturgical language of the Abyssinian Christians. Cf. ETHIOPIC, SEMITIC.
gee'zer (gē'zĕr), *n.* [Dial. corrupt. of GUISER a mummer.] A queer old fellow; an old chap; an old woman. *Contemptuous. Slang or Dial.*
Ge-hen'na (gē-hĕn'a), *n.* [L. *Gehenna*, Gr. Γέεννα, Heb. *Gē Hinnōm.*] **1.** *Jewish Hist.* The Valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, where some of the Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch, which, on this account, was afterward regarded as a place of abomination, and made a receptacle for all the refuse of the city, perpetual fires being kept up to prevent pestilence. In the New Testament the name is transferred, by an easy metaphor, to *hell.*

The pleasant valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence
And black *Gehenna* called, the type of Hell. *Milton.*

2. A prison; torture chamber. *Obs.* *Milton.*
gei'ger tree (gī'gĕr). [Perh. from a proper name.] A West Indian boraginaceous tree (*Cordia sebestena*) having hard, tough wood.
Gei'ki-a (gē'kĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after Sir Archibald *Geikie.*] *Paleon.* A genus of rather small, toothless dicynodont reptiles from the New Red Sandstone of Scotland.
gei'sha (gā'shä), *n.; pl.* GEISHA (-shä), GEISHAS (-shäz). [Jap.] A Japanese singing and dancing girl.
Geiss'ler pump (gĭs'lĕr). [After Heinrich *Geissler*, German mechanic.] *Physics.* A kind of air pump based on the principle of the Torricellian vacuum. The vacuum is produced by the flow of mercury back and forth between a fixed and a vertically adjustable reservoir. Air from the vessel to be exhausted enters the fixed reservoir as the mercury flows out and is expelled into the open air when the mercury flows back.
Geissler tube. *Elec.* A glass tube provided with platinum electrodes, and containing some highly rarefied gas, which becomes luminous when an electrical discharge is passed through it.

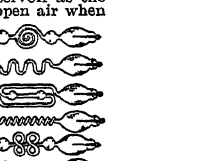

A set of Geissler Tubes.

Geis'so-rhi'za (gī'sō-rī'zä), *n.* [NL; Gr. γείσσον, γείσον, eaves, cornice, hem + ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* A genus of bulbous liliaceous plants of South Africa, distinguished from *Ixia* by the green, membranous spathe valves. Some species are cultivated for their ixialike flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or bulb of this genus.
gei'to-nog'a-my (gī'tō-nŏg'a-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. γειτων neighbor + *-gamy*.] *Bot.* Pollination of one flower by another growing on the same plant. — **gei'to-nog'a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*
gel'a-da (jĕl'a-dä), *n.* An ape (*Theropithecus ruppelli*) of Abyssinia, remarkable for the length of the hair on the neck and shoulders of the adult male.
Ge-lal'æ-an (jē-lăl'ē-ăn), *or* **Ja-lal'æ-an** (jä-läl'ē-ăn), *a.* [Ar. *Jalāl-ad-dīn.*] Of or pertaining to Gelal-ed-Din, or Jalal-ud-Din, "Glory of the Faith," a title of Malek Shah, Sultan of the Seljukian Turks (1073–92), who reformed the Persian calendar, 1079.
Gelalæan, *or* **Jalalæan, Era.** See ERA, *n.*
ge-lan'thum (jĕ-lăn'thŭm), *n.* [NL.; prob. *gelatin* + *tragacanth.*] *Pharm.* A preparation consisting of equal parts of tragacanth and gelatin and used as a vehicle for pastes for the skin.
Ge-la'sian (jē-lā'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Pope Gelasius (d. 496). — **Gelasian Sacramentary.** See SACRAMENTARY, *n.*, 1.

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gaz'et-teer', *v. t.* To describe in a gazetteer. *Rare.*
gaz'et-teer'age (-ĭj), *n.* Gazette writers collectively
gaz'et-teer'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
gaz'et-teer'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
ga-zet'tist, *n.* The editor of an official gazette. *Rare.*
Ga'zez (gā'zĕz). *Bib.*
gaz'ing (gāz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GAZE. — **gaz'ing-ly**, *adv.*
Ga'zites (gā'zīts), *n. pl. Bib.*
gaz'i-ty, *n.* [*gaze*, obs. var. of *gas* + *-ity.*] Gaseous condition. *Obs* *Oxf. E. D.*
ga-zon' (gă-zŏn' ; *F.* ga'zôN'), *n.* [F. *gazon* turf, fr. OHG *waso, G wasen.*] *Fort.* One of the pieces of sod used to line or cover parapets, etc. *Obs.*
gaz'o-phy-la'ci-um (gāz'ō-fĭ-lā'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. γαζοφυλακιον, γάζα treasure + φυλάσσειν to guard.] A storehouse or treasure house; a collection of valuable objects.
‖ **gaz-pa'cho** (gäth-pa'chō ; gäs- ; 268), *n.* [Sp.] A bread-and-vegetable salad containing pimentos, tomatoes, oil, and vinegar, and (in the richer form) fish, piquant preserves, etc.
gaz'y (gāz'ĭ), *a.* Suited, or given, to gazing. *Obs. or R.*
Gaz'zam (gāz'ăm). *Bib.*
gaz'za-tum, *n.* [LL. See GAUZE.] A fine silk or linen fabric. *Obs. or Hist.*
gaz-zet'ta (*gä-zĕt'ä ; It.* gäd-dzĕt'ta), *n.* [It *gazeta, gazzetta.*] A former Venetian coin, worth three English farthings (one and a half cents) or less.
GB. *Abbr.* Gold bonds; — used on the tape of stock tickers.
G. B. *Abbr.* Great Britain.
G. B. & I. *Abbr* Great Britain and Ireland.
G. C. *Abbr.* Grand Chaplain, Chapter, Council, Conductor, or Conclave. [Bath.
G.C.B. *Abbr.* Grand Cross of the
g. c. d. *Abbr.* Greatest common divisor. [factor.
g. c. f. *Abbr.* Greatest common
G. C. G. *Abbr.* Grand Captain General; Grand Captain Guard.
G. C. H. *Abbr.* Grand Cross of Hanover.
G. C. I. E. *Abbr.* Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.
G. C. L. H. *Abbr* Grand Cross of Legion of Honor. [measure
g. c. m. *Abbr* Greatest common
G. C. M. G. *Abbr.* Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G. Com. *Abbr.* Grand Commander; Grand Commandery.
G. C. S. I. *Abbr.* Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G. C. V. O. *Abbr.* Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Gd. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Gd*]. Gadolinium.
G D *Abbr.* Grand Deacon (*Freemasonry*). Grand Duchess; Grand Duchy; Grand Duke; gravimetric density.
G. D. C. *Abbr.* Freemasonry. Grand Director of Ceremonies.
Ge (jē ; gā), *n.* [Gr. Γῆ] *Gr. Relig.* = GÆA.
Ge. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Ge*]. Germanium.
g. e. *Abbr.* Gilt edges.
G. E. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand Elect; Grand Encampment. [GO
gea. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
Ge'a-deph'a-ga (jē'*a-dĕf'a-ga*), *n. pl.* [NL. See GEO-; ADEPHAGOUS.] *Zool.* A group of adephagous beetles consisting of the terrestrial families (Cicindelidæ and Carabidæ) as distinguished from the aquatic forms. — **ge'a-deph'a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.*
ge'al (jē'*ăl*), *n.* [2d *ge-* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or caused by, the earth. [*Dial.*
geal (jēl). Var. of GELL. *Scot.*
geal (jēl), *v. t. & i.* [F. *geler*, fr. L. *gelare.* See CONGEAL.] To congeal. — *n.* Frostiness; ice; also, jelly. *Both Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
gealousie. ✝ JEALOUSY.
Geane, *n.* Old English name of Genoa; hence, an article imported from Genoa. *Obs.*
geant. ✝ GIANT.
gear ✝ JEER.
gear box. A gear case.
gear case. A case inclosing gearing to exclude dust, etc.
geare. ✝ GERE, JEER.
ge-ark'sut-ite (jē-ärk'sŭt-īt), *n.* [2d *ge-* + *arksutite.*] *Min.* An earthy, claylike, hydrous fluoride of calcium and aluminium, occurring with cryolite.
Gear'y Act (gā'rĭ; gē'-). [After Thos. J. *Geary* (b. 1854), Representative from California.] *U.S. Hist.* An act of 1892 requiring registration of resident Chinese.
gea'son, *a.* [ME. *geseu, geson*, rare, variant of AS. *gesne* barren, wanting.] Unproductive, scant; scarce; rare. *Obs* — *n.* Rarity. *Obs.* [JEST, JOIST.
geast. ✝ GEST, GIST, GUEST,
geat. ✝ GATE, JET.
geate. ✝ GATE, GET, GETE, JET.
geaunt. ✝ GIANT.
Ge'ba (gē'bä ; gā'bä). *Bib.*
Ge'bal (gē'băl). *Bib.*
Ge'bal-ites (-īts), *n. pl. Bib.*
**Geb'ba-l(g)eb'ā-l). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*
Geb'be-thon (gĕb'ē-thŏn). *D.*
geb'bie (gĕb'ĭ ; gĭb'ĭ), *n.* The crop of a fowl; the human mouth or stomach. *Scot.*
Ge'ber (gē'bĕr). *Bib.*
gebet. ✝ GIBBET.
Ge'bim (gē'bĭm). *Bib.*
Ge'bir (jē'bĕr ; gā'bēr), *n.* A legendary Eastern prince said to have invaded Africa and, erroneously, to have given his name to Gibraltar.
ge-bur' (gē-bōōr' ; yē-), *n.* [AS. *gebūr.* See BOOR, NEIGHBOR.] *Eng. Hist.* A tenant farmer (in the early English community). *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. GENEAT.
Ge'car-cin'i-dæ (jē'kär-sĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; fr. *ge-* + Gr. *καρκίνος* crab.] *Zool.* A family of Brachyura consisting of the ordinary land crabs. **Ge-car'cinus** (jē-kär'sī-nŭs) is the typical genus.
gec'co, gec'co-nid, Gec-con'i-dæ, Gec-cot'i-dæ, etc. *Zool.* = GECKO, GECKONID, etc.
gecmine. ✝ JASMINE.
geck (gĕk), *n.* [D. *gek* fool, fop; akin to G. *geck.*] An object of scorn; a dupe; a gull. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
geck, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OD. *ghecken*, G. *necken.* See GECK, *n.*] To deride; scorn; cheat; trick; to toss the head in derision or pride. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
geck (gĕk), *n.* [Prob. fr. an obs. v. *geck* to mock; cf. D. *gekken*, fr. *gek* fool. See GECK a dupe.] An expression, or gesture, of scorn, derision, or contempt. *Obs. or Scot.*
geck'oid, *a. & n.* [*gecko* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* = GECKONOID.
geck-o'tian (gĕk-ō'shăn), *a. & n. Zool.* Geckonid.
Geck-ot'i-dæ (-ŏt'ĭ-dē), **geck-ot'id** (-ŏt'ĭd), **geck'o-toid.** *Zool.* = GECKONIDÆ, etc. *Rare.*
ged, gedd (gĕd), *n.* [Ot Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gedda*, Sw. *gädda*, Dan. *gjedde.* Cf. GAD pointed instrument.] The pike. *Scot. & Local, Eng.* [GOD.
Ged, *interj.* Minced form of
ge-dack'work' (gē-dăk'ĭ-wŭrk'). [G. *gedackt*, old p. p. of *decken* to cover.] The organ flue stops, collectively, having their pipes closed at the top.
Ged'a-li'ah (gĕd'ä-lī'ä). *Bib.*
ged'a-nite (jĕd'ä-nīt), *n.* [From *Gedanum*, Latin name of Danzig + *-ite.*] *Min.* A fossil resin similar to amber.
Gedd. Var. of GED.
Ged'da gum. [From *Gedda* or *Jedda*, Arabia, on the Red Sea.] An inferior gum arabic exported from Gedda. [of GATHER.
ged'der. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
Ged'di-el (gĕd'ĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*
Ged'dur (gĕd'ŭr). *Bib.*
Ged'e-li'as (-ē-lī'ăs). *D. Bib.*
gedeling. ✝ GADLING.
Ged'e-on (gĕd'ē-ŏn). *Bib.* Var. of GIDEON.
Ge'der (gē'dĕr). *Bib.*
Ge-de'ra (gē-dē'rä). *D. Bib.*
Ge-de'rah (-rä). *Bib.*
Ge-de'ra-thite (-rä-thīt), *n. Bib.* Inhabitant of Gederah.
Ge-de'rite (-rīt), *n. Bib.* Inhabitant of Geder.
Ge-de'roth (-rŏth ; -rōth). *Bib.*
Ged'e-ro-tha'im (gĕd'ē-rō-thā'ĭm ; gē-dē'rō-). *Bib.*
gedir ✝ GATHER.
ged'ling. ✝ GADLING.
Ge'dor (gē'dôr). *Bib.*
ged'rite (jĕd'rīt), *n.* [*Gédre*, in the French Pyrenees + *-ite.*] *Min.* An aluminous variety of anthophyllite.
gedy. ✝ GIDDY.
gee. ✝ GHEE.
gee (gē). Dial. var. of GIVE.
gee (jē), *v. t. & i.* To cause (a team) to turn to the off side; to turn to the off side. [*Eng.*
gee (jē), *n.* A horse. *Colloq.*, *Eng.*
Gee (jē), *interj.* A form of *Jesus*, used in minced oaths.
gee (jē), *n.* A fit of sulks; sullenness. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gee'bong. Var. of GEEBUNG.
gee'-gee' (jē'jē'), *n.* A horse. *Colloq.*
gee ho. = GEE *interj.*
gee'jee Var. of GIDGEE.
geel'bec (gēl'bĕk), *n.* [D. *geel* yellow + *bek* beak.] A wild yellow-billed duck (*Anas flavirostris*) of S. Africa.
geen. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GEAN.
geer. GERE, JEER.
geer. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GEAR.
gee'rah (gē'rä), *n.* [Marathi *girā.*] See MEASURE [GIRSE.
geese. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
geese (gēs), *n., pl.* of GOOSE.
geest. ✝ GEST, GUEST, JOIST.
gee string = *G string*, under G.
geet. ✝ GET; GETE; GOAT; JET, the mineral. [MEASURE.
gee'-up', *interj.* [*gee* + *up* or *hup*, an interj. used to a horse.] = GEE, *interj.*
gef (gĕf). Obs. pret. of GIVE.
Gef'jon (gĕv'yŏn), *n.* [Icel. *Gefjon.*] *Norse Myth.* A minor goddess resembling, and possibly identical with, Freya. She shares Odin's knowledge of world fates, and to her come those who die as maids.
geft. ✝ GIFT.
Ge'gen-schein' (gā'gĕn-shīn'), *n.* [G.] *Astron.* = COUNTERGLOW.
gegg (gĕg), *n. & v.* [Dial. also *gag*; cf. GAG phrase interpolated by an actor.] = GAG, joke; hoax.
— gegg-ee' (-ē'), *n.* **— gegg'er,** *n.* **— gegg'er-y,** *n. All Scot.*
gegge, *n.* A term, prob. contemptuous, applied to either sex. *Obs.*
geg'ger (gĕg'ĕr), *n.* [Dial. also *gagger.*] The nether lip. *Scot.*
Ge-ha'zi (gē-hā'zī). *Bib.*
Gehenne, *n.* [F. *gehenne.*] Hell; Gehenna. *Obs.*
Ge-hen'ni-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to Gehenna. *Obs. & R.*
geh'len-ite (gā'lĕn-īt), *n.* [After A. F. *Gehlen* (1775–1815), German chemist.] *Min.* A silicate of calcium and aluminium, $Ca_2Al_2Si_2O_{10}$, occurring in dull green or brown prismatic crystals. Sp. gr., 2.9–3.1.
ge'ic (jē'ĭk), *a.* [2d *ge-* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Humic.
geif. ✝ GIF.
geig (jēg). Var. of GIG, creak. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gei'kie-lite (gī'kĭ-līt), *n.* [Sir Archibald *Geikie*, Scottish geologist + *-lite.*] *Min.* Magnesium titanate, $MgTiO_3$, occurring as bluish or brownish black rolled pebbles. H., 6. Sp. gr., 4.
geil' *n/ne* (gāl' ĭn/ē). *Irish Hist.* See 1st FINE.
geill (jēl), *n. & v.* [OF. *guel* frost, cold, fr. *geler* to freeze. Cf. JELLY.] = GELL. *Scot. & Dial Eng.* [*Chem.* Humic acid.
ge'in (jē'ĭn), *n.* [2d *ge-* + *-in.*]
gein. ✝ GAIN.
geinchar, *n.* [AS *géancyr.* Cf. AGAIN; CHORE] Return; way of escape or return. *Obs.*
geinselen. ✝ GAINSAY.
geir (gēr). Scot. var. of GEAR.
geir, *n.* [D. *geier*] A vulture. *Obs.* [MEASURE.
gee'-up', *interj.* [*qee* + *up* or
ge'i-ra (zhā'ē-rä), *n.* [Pg.] See
Gei'sen-hei'mer (gī'zĕn-hī'mĕr), *n.* [G., from *Geisenheim*, Germany.] A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.
ge-i'so-therm (jē-ī'sō-thûrm), *n.* [2d *ge-* + *isotherm.*] *Phys. Geog.* = ISOGEOTHERM. — **ge-i'so-ther'mal** (-thûr'măl), *a.*
Geiss'ler bulbs (gīs'lĕr). [See GEISSLER PUMP.] *Chem.* A form of potash bulbs.
Geis'so-lo'ma (gī'sō-lō'mä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γείσσον, γείσον, eaves, cornice, hem + *loma.*] *Bot* A genus of low heathlike shrubs containing the single species *G. marginatum*, native of South Africa, and constituting the family (or suborder) Geissolomaceæ.
Geis'so-lo-ma'ce-æ (-lō-mā'sē-ē). — **geis'so-lo-ma'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
geis'so-sper'mine (-spûr'mĭn ; -mēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [*Geissospermum* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}O_2N_2 \cdot H_2O$, in pereira bark.
Geis'so-sper'mum (-mŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γείσσον, γείσον, eaves, cornice, hem + σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* A genus of South American apocynaceous trees consisting of two species, the bark of one of which (*G. laeve*) yields a bitter tonic.
geist. ✝ GEST. [mineral.
geit. ✝ GET; GOAT; JET, the
geit. Obs. pret. of GETE.
geit, *n. & v.* [OF. *get, giet.* See JET a shooting forth.] Border. *Obs. Scot.* *Oxf. E. D.*
gei'zen, *v. t.* See GIZZEN.
gel'a-ble (jĕl'a-b'l), *a.* [L. *ge-*

Ge-las'i-mus (jĕ-lă'sĭ-mŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γελάσιμος laughable, fr. γελᾶν to laugh.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the fiddler crabs.

ge-las'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [Gr. γελαστικός inclined to laugh, fr. γελᾶν to laugh.] Pert. to laughter; used in laughing.

gel'a-tig'e-nous (jĕl'ă-tĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*gelatin* + *-genous.*] *Physiol.* Producing, or yielding, gelatin.

gel'a-tin, gel'a-tine (jĕl'ă-tĭn), *n.* [F. *gélatine*, fr L. *gelare* to congeal. See GELID; cf. JELLY.] Animal jelly, glutinous material obtained from animal tissues by prolonged boiling; specif., *Physiol. Chem.*, a nitrogenous colloid formed by the hydrating action of boiling water on the collagen of tendons, bones, ligaments, etc. Its distinguishing character is that of dissolving in hot water, and forming a jelly on cooling. It is the chief ingredient of calf's-foot jelly, isinglass, and glue. Gelatin is used as a food, but it cannot entirely replace proteids in a diet. It is further used in various photographic processes (see COLLOTYPE), in dyeing, in bacteriology as a culture medium, in the preparation of sizes, fining, artificial silk, cements, etc.

ge-lat'i-nate (jĕ-lăt'ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.*; -NAT'ED (-nā'tĕd); -NAT'ING (-nā'tĭng). To turn to gelatin or a jellylike substance; to gelatinize.—**gel'a-tin-a'tion** (jĕl'ă-tĭn-ā'shŭn), *n.*

gelatin, *or* **gelatine, dynamite.** An explosive formed by mixing explosive gelatin with some suitable base, for the purpose of reducing the violence of the explosion.

gelatin, *or* **gelatine, emulsion.** A preparation of silver bromide or the like with gelatin, used in photography for sensitive coatings.

gel'a-tin-if'er-ous (jĕl'ă-tĭ-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*gelatin* + *-ferous.*] Yielding gelatin.

gel'a-tin'i-form (-tĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling gelatin.

ge-lat'i-ni-za'tion (jĕ-lăt'ĭ-nĭ-zā'shŭn ; -nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of gelatinizing.

ge-lat'i-nize (jĕ-lăt'ĭ-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). **1.** To convert into gelatin or jelly; to gelatinate. **2.** *Photog.* To coat, or otherwise treat, with gelatin.

ge-lat'i-nize, *v. i.* To be converted into gelatin or a jelly.

ge-lat'i-no-bro'mide (jĕ-lăt'ĭ-nō-). *Photog.* A preparation of gelatin and silver bromide.

ge-lat'i-no-chlo'ride, *n. Photog.* A preparation of gelatin and silver chloride.

ge-lat'i-noid (jĕ-lăt'ĭ-noid ; jĕl'ă-tĭ-noid'), *a.* [*gelatin* + *-oid*] Resembling gelatin ; gelatinous ; as, *gelatinoid* degeneration. —*n.* A gelatinoid substance.

ge-lat'i-nous (jĕ-lăt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *gélatineux.*] **1.** Of the nature and consistence of gelatin or of jelly; resembling jelly ; viscous.

2. Of, pertaining to, or containing, gelatin.

—**ge-lat'i-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **ge-lat'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

gelatin, *or* **gelatine, plate.** *Photog.* A plate sensitized with gelatin emulsion. See DRY PLATE.

gelatin, *or* **gelatine, process.** Any of various processes involving the use of gelatin; esp.: **a** *Photog.* A process in which gelatin is used as the vehicle for the sensitive salts, as in the modern dry plate. See PHOTOGRAPHY. **b** Any printing process for reproducing pictures, drawings, etc , based upon the action of light on a bichromated gelatin film. It may be either a **washout process,** in which the film, after exposure, is brushed with hot water to dissolve away the unexposed parts, or a **swelled-gelatin process,** in which the film is soaked in cool water, which causes the exposed parts to swell. See CARBON PROCESS, COLLOTYPE. **c** A method of producing facsimile copies of a written or drawn original with a gelatin pad. See HECTOGRAPH.

ge-la'tion (jĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gelatio* a freezing.] *Physiol. Chem.* A cooling and solidifying.

gel'a-tose (jĕl'ă-tōs), *n.* [*gelatin* + *-ose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteose formed in the digestion of gelatin.

geld (gĕld), *n.* Also, incorrectly, *gell, gheld.* [AS. *gild, gield, geld,* tribute, payment, fr. *geldan* to pay, render. See YIELD.] **1. a** *Eng. Hist.* Lit., a payment or tax; specif., the crown tax paid under the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings. **b** By confusion with *gelt:* Money.

2. A division of people or territory for taxation. *Rare.*

geld, *v. t.*; GELD'ED or GELT (gĕlt); GELD'ING. [Of Scand. origin ; cf. Icel. *gelda,* Dan. *gilde,* Sw. *gälla;* akin to Icel. *geldr* barren, OHG. *galt* dry, not giving milk, G. *gelt.*] **1.** To castrate; to emasculate ; — said esp. of horses.

2. To spay. *Rare.*

3. To deprive of anything essential ; to lessen the force of.

Bereft and *gelded* of his patrimony. *Shak.*

4. To mutilate ; to cut short ; expurgate ; garble ; as, to *geld* a book, or a story. *Obs.*

5. To prune ; to remove the husks and chaff from ; to take the comb from (a beehive).

6. To level and spread (an ant hill) as fertilizer. *Dial. Eng.*

geld, *a.* [Icel. *geldr.* See GELD, *v.*] Barren; sterile ; dry; impotent ; fruitless. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

geld'ing (gĕl'dĭng), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *gelding* a gelding, *geldingr* wether, eunuch, Sw. *gälling* gelding, Dan. *gilding* eunuch. See GELD, *v. t.*] A castrated animal ; — specif., a castrated horse ; formerly, also, a eunuch. See HORSE.

gel'id (jĕl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *gelidus,* fr. *gelum, gelu,* frost, cold. See COLD ; cf. CONGEAL, GELATIN, JELLY.] Cold , frozen ; icy. "*Gelid* founts." *Thomson.* — **ge-lid'i-ty** (jĕ-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **gel'id-ly** (jĕl'ĭd-lĭ), *adv.* — **gel'id-ness,** *n.*

Ge-lid'i-um (jĕ-lĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *gelidus* cold, frozen; — said to be so named because the plants are boiled down to make a jelly (cf. F. *gelé* hardened by cooling). See GELID, JELLY.] *Bot.* A genus of red algæ having cartilaginous, terete or compressed, much-branched fronds, and the cystocarps immersed in swollen branchlets. Agar-agar is obtained from certain of the species.

gel'ig-nite (jĕl'ĭg-nīt), *n.* [*gelatin* + (prob.) L. *ignis* fire.] A gelatin dynamite in which the dope, or absorbent, is largely nitrate of potassium or of sodium.

gel'ose (jĕl'ōs ; jĕ-lōs'), *n.* [See GELATIN.] *Chem.* An amorphous gelatinlike carbohydrate found in agar-agar.

gel'se-mine (jĕl'sĕ-mĭn ; -mēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** *Chem.* A very poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_{34}H_{38}O_4N_2$, from the root of the yellow jasmine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*).

Gel-se'mi-um (jĕl-sē'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL , fr. It. *gelsomino* jessamine.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of climbing loganiaceous shrubs containing two Asiatic species and one (*G. sempervirens*) of the southern United States. The latter, known as the Carolina, or yellow, jasmine, has evergreen leaves and handsome fragrant yellow flowers with a funnelform corolla.

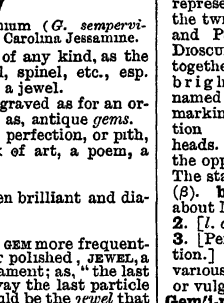

Gelsemium (*G. sempervirens*), Carolina Jessamine.

2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The root of the Carolina jessamine, used in spasmodic and neuralgic affections, malarial fevers, etc.

gem (jĕm), *n.* [ME. *gemme* precious stone, F. *gemme,* fr. L. *gemma* a precious stone, bud. ME. also had *ȝimme,* AS. *gim,* fr. L. *gemma.*] **1.** A precious stone of any kind, as the ruby, emerald, topaz, sapphire, beryl, spinel, etc., esp. when cut and polished for ornament ; a jewel.

2. A semiprecious stone carved or engraved as for an ornament, signet, talisman, or the like ; as, antique *gems.*

3. Something prized for great beauty, perfection, or pith, esp. when small or brief, as a work of art, a poem, a proverb, etc.

4. A kind of light muffin.

5. *Print.* A size of type body between brilliant and diamond, not in common use.

6. *Bot.* A bud. *Obs.*

Syn. — GEM, JEWEL. In modern usage, GEM more frequently suggests a precious stone as cut or polished, JEWEL, a precious stone as set and worn for ornament; as, "the last finish of the *gem* engraver blowing away the last particle of invisible dust" (*W. Pater*), "I would be the *jewel* that trembles in her ear" (*Tennyson*). Fig. (often colloq.) both are used like *treasure,* as terms of enthusiastic commendation; as, "Do . . . look at the church! . . . It is such a *gem!*" (*Owen Wister*); "'Marry, sir, I carried Mistress Sylvia the dog you bade me.'—'And what says she to my little *jewel?*'" (*Shak.*).

gem, *v. t.*; GEMMED (jĕmd); GEM'MING. **1.** To put forth in the form of buds. *R.* "*Gemmed* their blossoms." *Milton.*

2. To embellish or adorn with or as with gems.

England is . . . *gemmed* with castles and palaces. *Irving.*

3. To mine in for gems. *Rare.*

Ge-ma'ra (gĕ-mä'rä), *n.* [Aramaic *gemārā* completion.] *Jewish Lit.* The commentary of the Talmud. See TALMUD.

In addition to the discussions of the Amoraim or post-Mishnic doctors which constitute the main body of the *Gemara* and are written in Aramaic, the *Gemara* contains also sayings of older doctors not contained in the Mishna, but written like the Mishna in Hebrew. *G. B. Gray.*

—**Ge-ma'ric** (-rĭk), *a.* —**Ge-ma'rist,** *n.*

ge-ma'tri-a (gĕ-mā'trĭ-ä), *n.*; *pl.* GEMATRIOT (-ōt). [NHeb. *gēmatryā,* fr. Gr. γεωμετρία. See GEOMETRY.] *Jewish Lit.* A cryptograph in the form of a word the letters of which have the numerical values of the word taken as the hidden meaning; also, the cabalistic method of explaining the Hebrew Scriptures by means of the cryptographic significance of the words. Thus, the first word of Genesis in Hebrew, meaning "in the beginning," has the numerical value 913, which is the same as that of the Hebrew phrase meaning "in the law it was made." Hence, the cabalists declare the law to have existed from the beginning, and that the creation was effected by it.—

ge-ma'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl), *a.*

gem'el (jĕm'ĕl), *a.* [OF. *gemel* twin, F. *jumeau,* L. *gemellus* twin, doubled, dim. of *geminus.* See GEMINI; cf. GIMMAL.] Coupled ; paired , twin; as, a *gemel* arch.

gem'el, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Twins , pairs. *Obs* *Wycliffe.*

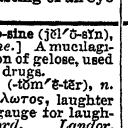

Gemel, *Her.*

2. *Her.* Either of two barrulets borne in pairs, and called *bars gemel.*

3. A ring of two separable hoops. See GIMBAL, 3. *Hist.*

4. A hinge. *Obs. exc. in* GEMEL HINGE.

gemel hinge. *Locksmithing.* A hinge consisting of an eye or loop and a hook.

ge-mel'lus (jĕ-mĕl'ŭs), *n.* [L., dim. of *geminus* a twin.] *Anat.* Either of two small muscles, distinguished as *superior* and *inferior* (the former sometimes wanting), accessory to the tendon of the obturator internus.

gem'i-nate (jĕm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *geminatus,* p. p. of *geminare* to double. See GEMINI.] In pairs, coupled; binate ; as, *geminate* flowers. — **gem'i-nate-ly,** *adv.*

gem'i-nate, *v. t. & i.*; -NAT'ED (-nā'tĕd) ; -NAT'ING (-nā'tĭng). To double ; to become double or paired.

gem'i-nat'ed (-nā'tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Geminate.

2. *Phon.* Doubled ; spoken with two breath impulses (like *tt* in *cat-tail*) ; — said of a consonant that has become doubled in pronunciation by the beginning of a new breath impulse during its utterance.

gem'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *geminatio.*] A doubling; duplication ; repetition , specif. . **a** *Phon.* Doubling of a consonant sound originally single. It is normally accompanied by the shortening of a preceding long vowel, as in Lat. *littera,* earlier *līterа.* **b** *Gram.* Doubling of a consonant in the spelling of a word. **c** *Rhet.* The immediate repetition of a word or a locution expressing similar meaning. *Obs.* **d** Act or process of filling out in detail an existing skeleton framework. **e** *Astron.* A seasonal doubling or duplication which a few of the so-called canals of Mars have been observed to undergo.

Gem'i-ni (jĕm'ĭ-nī), *n. pl.*; *gen.* GEMINORUM (-nō'rŭm ; 201). [L., twins, pl. of *geminus.*] **1.** *Astron.* **a** The third zodiacal constellation, pictorially represented as the twins, Castor and Pollux (cf. DIOSCURI), sitting together, the two bright stars named after them marking the position of their heads. It is on the opposite side of the Milky Way from Taurus and Orion. The star Castor (α Geminorum) is less bright than Pollux (β). **b** The third sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about May 20th. See SIGN, *n.*

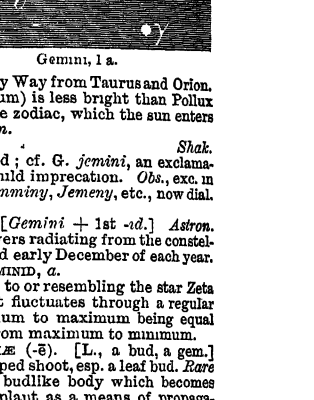

Gemini, 1 a.

2. [*l. c.*] A pair. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. [Perhaps a different word ; cf. G. *jemini,* an exclamation.] Used as an oath or mild imprecation. *Obs.*, exc. in various corrupt forms, as *Jimminy, Jemeny,* etc., now dial. or vulgar.

Gem'i-nid (jĕm'ĭ-nĭd), *n.* [*Gemini* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* **a** One of the meteors of showers radiating from the constellation Gemini in October and early December of each year. **b** A Geminid star. See GEMINID, *a.*

Gem'i-nid, *a. Astron.* Pert. to or resembling the star Zeta (ζ) Geminorum, whose light fluctuates through a regular period, the rise from minimum to maximum being equal in duration to the decline from maximum to minimum.

gem'ma (jĕm'ä), *n.*; *pl.* -MÆ (-ē). [L., a bud, a gem.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A bud or undeveloped shoot, esp. a leaf bud. *Rare or Obsoles.* **b** An asexual budlike body which becomes detached from the parent plant as a means of propagation. Unicellular gemmæ are produced by certain algæ, fungi, and hepatics, those of the fungi being known as *chlamydospores.* Multicellular, or *bi ood,* gemmæ are found in many mosses, hepatics, and some ferns. Cf. BULBIL.

2. *Zool.* A bud ; an outgrowth which develops into a new organism. See GEMMATION.

3 [*cap.*] *Astron.* See ALPHECCA.

gem-ma'ceous (jĕm-ā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining or relating to buds or gemmæ.

gem'mate (jĕm'āt), *a.* [L. *gemmatus,* p. p. of *gemmare* to put forth buds, fr. *gemma* bud] *Biol.* Having gemmæ ; reproducing by buds or gemmæ.

gem'mate (-āt), *v.i.*; -MAT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -MAT-ING (-āt-ĭng). To produce, or propagate by, buds, as certain corals.

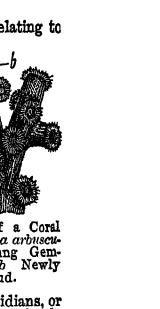

Branch of a Coral (*Cladocora arbuscula*) showing Gemmation. *b* Newly formed Bud.

gem-ma'tion (jĕm-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *gemmation.*] **1.** *Biol.* A form of asexual reproduction in which the new organism develops from a projection or protuberance, called a *bud,* of some part of the body of the parent ; budding. The buds may remain attached to the parent, in which case compound animals or colonies are formed, as in polyzoans, most corals and compound ascidians, or they may completely separate, forming distinct simple organisms (see HYDRA, *Illust.*). In some cases the term is extended to cover the formation of new individuals by a similar process within the body of the parent. In unicellular organisms, as the yeast plant, gemmation is similar to conjugation.

2. *Bot.* The arrangement of buds in the leaf axils.

gem'ma-tive (jĕm'ä-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to gemmation.

gemme. ✝ GEM

gem'mel. Var. of GEMEL.

gem'mi-fer (jĕm'ĭ-fĕr), *n.* [F. *gemmifère.*] *Bot.* A plant bearing gemmæ.

gem-mif'er-ous (jĕm-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*gemma* + *-ferous.*] Bearing gemmæ.

gem'mi-form (jĕm'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*gemma* + *-form.*] Having the form of a gemma.

gem'mi-gen (jĕm'ĭ-jĕn), *n.* [*gemma* + *-gen.*] *Biol.* A substance which causes gemmation.

gem'mi-gen-ous (jĕm-ĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [*gemma* + *-genous.*] *Biol.* Producing gemmæ.

gem'ming (jĕm'ĭng), *n.* [From GEM, *v.*] Ornamentation with gems.

gem'mip-a-rous (jĕm-ĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [*gemma* + *-parous.*] *Biol.* Producing gemmæ.

gem'mi-pos (jĕm'ĭ-pŏs), *n.* [*gemma* + *-pous.*] *Biol.* A gemmiparous animal.

gem'mo-log'ic (jĕm'ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to gemmology.

gem-mol'o-gist (jĕm-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who is versed in gemmology.

gem-mol'o-gy (jĕm-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*gem* + *-logy.*] The science of gems.

gem'my (jĕm'ĭ), *a.* Containing gems ; set with gems ; like a gem.

gem'ol-o-gy (jĕm-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*gem* + *-logy.*] Gemmology.

gem'ot (jĕm'ŭt), *n.* [Cf. F. *gemot.*] *Eng. Hist.* A meeting or assembly ; a moot.

gem'sbok (gĕms'bŏk), *n.* [D. *gemsbok,* fr. G. *gemsbock* chamois buck.] *Zoöl.* A large South African antelope (*Oryx gazella*) with long, straight, ringed horns.

gem'shorn (gĕm'shôrn), *n.* [G. *gemshorn.*] *Mus.* An organ stop of 8 ft. pitch, with open cylindrical pipes.

gem'stone (jĕm'stōn), *n.* A precious stone.

gem'u-lous (jĕm'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *gemulus* twin, dim. of *geminus.*] *Bot.* Growing in pairs.

gen- A form of *gen-* before a vowel.

-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [F. *-gène,* fr. Gr. γενής born, produced, fr. γίγνεσθαι to be born.] *Chem.* A substance which produces a specified element or group.

gen. An abbreviation of GENUS.

gen. An abbreviation of GENERAL.

gen. An abbreviation of GENITIVE.

gen. An abbreviation of GENUS.

-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [F. *-gène,* fr. Gr. γενής born, produced, fr. γίγνεσθαι to be born.] *Chem.* A substance which produces a specified element or group.

gen. An abbreviation of GENERAL.

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gen'a (jĕn'ä), *n.*; *pl.* GENÆ (-ē). [L., cheek.] *Anat.* The cheek.

gen'a-ble (jĕn'ă-b'l), *a.* [From GENE, *v.*] Capable of being engendered. *Rare.*

gen'ah (jĕn'ä), *n.* [Ar. *janāḥ* wing.] *Arch.* The projecting part of a roof or gable.

gen'ap (jĕn'ăp), *n.* [Cf. F. *genape.*] A kind of worsted yarn.

gen'ar-al (jĕn'ăr-ăl), *a.* [L. *genalis,* fr. *gena* cheek.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the cheek.

gen'ar-ine (jĕn'ăr-ĭn), *n.* [L. *genarius* of the cheek.] *Anat.* A cheek muscle.

gen'ar-y (jĕn'ăr-ĭ), *n.* [L. *genarium* a cheek ornament.] *Anat.* The cheek.

gen'ate (jĕn'āt), *n.* [*gen-* + *-ate.*] *Chem.* A salt of a genic acid.

gen'a-tive (jĕn'ă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *genatus,* p. p. of *gignere* to beget.] Generative. *Obs.*

gen'a-tor (jĕn'ă-tôr), *n.* [L. *genator.*] A begetter. *Obs.*

gen'a-to-ry (jĕn'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *genatorius.*] Generative. *Obs.*

gen'dar (jĕn'dăr), *n.* [F. *gendarme.*] A gendarme. *Obs.*

gen-dar'me (zhän-därm'), *n.* [F. *gendarme,* fr. *gens d'armes* men-at-arms.] A soldier of a body of armed police in France and other countries.

gen-dar'me-rie (zhän-därm'rē), *n.* [F. *gendarmerie.*] The body of gendarmes.

gen'der (jĕn'dĕr), *n.* [ME. *gender, gendre,* OF. *gendre,* F. *genre,* fr. L. *genus* race, kind, gender. See GENUS.] **1.** *Gram.* A classification of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives, corresponding to distinctions of sex, or the absence of sex, in the objects denoted. In Indo-European languages there are commonly three genders, the masculine, feminine, and neuter, but in many languages there are only two, and in some there are more than three.

2. Sex, as expressed by the distinctions of gender.

3. Kind ; sort ; species. *Obs.*

4. Race ; stock ; lineage. *Obs.*

gender, *v. t.*; GEN'DERED (-dĕrd); GEN'DER-ING (-dĕr-ĭng). To beget. *Obs.*

gender, *v. i.* To copulate. *Obs.*

gen'der-er (jĕn'dĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who begets. *Obs.*

gen'der-ure (jĕn'dĕr-ūr), *n.* Gender. *Obs.*

gene (jēn), *v. t.*; GENED (jēnd); GEN'ING (jēn'ĭng). [ME. *genen,* AS. *genēgan* to bring near, fr. *genēah* near.] To engender. *Obs.*

gene, *n.* [F., fr. L. *gallina.*] *Cookery.* A hen. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

gel'i-notte (jĕl'ĭ-nŏt), *n.* [F.] The hazel grouse.

gé'lif'vure (zhā'lĕ'vür'), *n.* [F.] *Hort.* A disease of the wood of various trees or shrubs. It has been attributed both to freezing and to bacterial agencies.

gell (jĕl), *v. t.* [E. dial. also *geal.*] To ache or tingle with pain or cold. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gelle. ✝ JELLY.

gellen. ✝ YELL.

Gel'lert (gĕl'ĕrt), *n.* In Welsh legend, Llewellyn's hound, mistakenly slain by his master, who finds that the dog, instead of killing his child, has saved its life by killing a huge wolf.

Gel'lert's green (gĕl'ĕrts). = COBALT GREEN.

gel'ly. ✝ JELLY.

gel'ly (jĕl'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. OF. *joli, jolif,* merry, F. *joli* pretty.] Self-important ; well-conditioned *Scot.* [FLOWER.

gelofer, gelofre. ✝ GILLY-

ge-los'co-py (jĕ-lŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *gel'o-tos'co-py* (jĕl'ō-tŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. γέλως, γέλωτος, laughter + *-scopy.*] Divination by observing the manner of laughing. *Obs.*

gelosie. ✝ JEALOUSY.

gel'o-sin, gel'o-sine (jĕl'ō-sĭn), *n.* [*gelose* + *-ine.*] A mucilaginous preparation of gelose, used as a vehicle for drugs.

gel'o-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. γέλως, γέλωτος, laughter + *-meter.*] A gauge for laughter *Nonce Word. Lazador.*

gel'o-tos'co-py (-tŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* See GELOSCOPY. [JEALOUSY.]

gelous, gelousy. ✝ JEALOUS, JEALOUSY.

gel-se'mi-a (jĕl-sē'mĭ-ä), *n.* Gelsemine.

gel-se'mic (jĕl-sē'mĭk ; -sĕm'ĭk), **gel'se-min'ic** (-sē-mĭn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a white crystalline acid, $C_{13}H_{11}O_5$, in the root of *Gelsemium sempervirens.*

gel-sem'i-nine (jĕl-sĕm'ĭ-nĭn ; -nēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{30}O_3N_2$, found with gelsemine.

gel'so-mine. ✝ JASMINE.

gelster, *n.* A kind of osier. *Obs.*

gelt ✝ GELD, tribute ; GUILT.

gelt (gĕlt). Scot. and dial. Eng. for GELD, *a.* [A gelding. *Obs.*

gelt, *pret. & p. p.* of GELD. — *n.*

gelt, *n.* [Cf. G. *geld* money, MHG. *gelt.* See GELD a tax.] **a** Money. *Obs , Scot., or Dial. Eng.* **b** Gold. *Obs.*

gelty. ✝ GUILTY. [JEALOUSY.]

gelus, gelusie. ✝ JEALOUS,

gely. ✝ JELLY.

Ge-mal'li (gē-mäl'ĭ). *Bib.*

Gem'a-ri'ah (gĕm'ă-rī'ä). *Bib.*

gematry. ✝ GEOMETRY.

geme ✝ GAME.

gem'eled, gem'elled (jĕm'ĕld), *a. Arch.* Coupled ; doubled ; paired.

ge-mel'li-one (jē-mĕl'ĭ-ōn), *n.* [LL. *gemellio.*] *Art* One of a pair of basins formerly used to wash the hands at meals ; any ornamental basin.

gem'el-lip'a-rous (jĕm'ĕl-ĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [L. *gemellipara,* fem. ; *gemellus* twin + *parere* to bear.] Producing twins. *Rare.*

gemel ring. = GEMEL, 3.

gemel window. A window filling the opening of a pair of gemel arches, or two openings exactly alike and close together.

gememan, *n.* [See GAME, *n.*, MAN.] ? Mocker. *Obs.*

gemensie. ✝ GEOMANCY.

ge'ment (jē'mĕnt), *a.* [L. *gemens,* p. pr. of *gemere.*] Groaning. *Obs. & R.*

Gemeny. ✝ GEMINI.

gemetry. ✝ GEOMETRY.

gemew, n. = GEMEL. *Obs.*

gem'-fruit', *n.* The foamflower.

gem'i-gland. ✝ JEMOGLAN.

gem'i-nal (jĕm'ĭ-năl). Misprint for GEMEL, twin.

gem'i-nate (-nāt), *n.* A geminated consonant.

gem'i-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Characterized by gemination. —*n.* A geminated letter.

gem'i-ni-flo'rous (-nĭ-flō'rŭs ; 201), *a.* [L. *geminus* + *-florous.*] *Bot* Having flowers in pairs.

gem'i-ni-form' (ȷĕm'ĭ-nĭ-fôrm'), *a* Double ; paired.

gem'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *geminus.*] = GEMINATE.

Gem'i-ny (-nĭ). ✝ GEMINI.

Gem'i-to'res (-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *gemere, gemitum,* to moan.] *Zool.* The Columbæ. —**gem'i-to'ri-al** (-rĭ-ăl ; 201), *a.*

gem'less, *a.* See -LESS. [wort.

gemma cup. Cupule of a liver-

gem-mai'za (jĕ-mī'zä), *n.* [Ar. *Jummaizā.*] The sycamore.

gem'man (jĕm'ăn), *n.* A gentleman. *Negro Dial.*

gem'ma-ry (jĕm'ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *gemmarius*] Of or pert. to gemmæ. *Obs* —*n. Obs. or R.* **a** A receptacle for, or a collection of, gems. **b** A lapidary ; jeweler. **c** Love of gems.

gem'mate, *v. t.* To begem. *Obs.*

gem'ma-tive (jĕm'ă-tĭv), *a. Biol.* Pert to gemmation.

gemme. ✝ GEM

gem'mel. Var. of GEMEL.

ply a form of cell division in which one of the new cells is much smaller than the other.

2 *Bot.* **a** The process or action of budding. **b** = VERNATION. **c** The time or period of budding. **d** The disposition of buds on the axis. *All Rare.*

gem'me-ous (jĕm'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gemmeus.* See GEM.] Pertaining to gems, or of the nature of gems.

Gem-min'gi-a (jĕm-ĭn'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot.* A genus of iridaceous plants including the single species *G. chinensis.* See BLACKBERRY LILY.

gem-mip'a-rous (jĕm-ĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *gemmipare.*] *Biol.* Producing buds; reproducing by buds. See GEMMATION, 1. — **gem-mip'a-rous-ly**, *adv.*

gem'mu-la'tion (jĕm'ŭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [See GEMMULE.] *Biol.* The formation of, or reproduction by, gemmules.

gem'mule (jĕm'ūl), *n.* [L *gemmula*, dim. of *gemma:* cf. F. *gemmule.* See GEM.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A small gemma or bud. **b** The plumule. *Obs.* **c** An ovule. *Obs.*

2. *Biol.* **a** One of the hypothetical supramolecular units assumed in Darwin's theory of pangenesis. They correspond in some respects to Weismann's biophores. **b** A bud produced in gemmation, esp. one of the internal buds of certain sponges, as of those of the genus *Spongilla.*

gem'my (jĕm'ĭ), *a.* [From GEM, *n.*] **1.** Full of gems; bright; glittering like a gem.

> The *gemmy* bridle glittered free. *Tennyson*

2. = JEMMY *Colloq., or Dial., Eng.*

ge-mot' (gĕ-mōt'), **ge-mote'**, *n.* [AS. *gemōt* an assembly. See MEET, *v. t.*] *Anglo-Saxon Hist.* A meeting or assembly; a court. Cf. FOLKMOOT, WITENAGEMOT.

> The most general Anglo-Saxon term for a court or assembly empowered to do justice is *gemot.* *Pollock & Mait.*

gems'bok' (gĕmz'bŏk'), *n.* [D. ; akin to G. *gemsbock* the male or buck of the chamois; *gemse* chamois, goat of the Alps + *bock* buck.] The largest and most handsomely marked species of oryx (*Oryx gazella*), formerly abundant in parts of South Africa, and still occurring in some desert regions. The name is extended to other species of oryx.

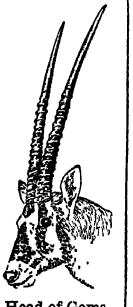

Head of Gemsbok.

gems'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* [G., prop., chamois horn.] *Music.* An organ stop with conical tin pipes giving soft, hornlike tones.

-gen (-jĕn). [From Gr. suffix *-γενής* born, of a certain kind, akin to E. *kin:* cf. F. *-gène.*] A suffix used in forming nouns, signifying: **a** *Chiefly Chem. Producing, generating;* as, oxygen, amidogen, halogen. **b** *Biol. Produced, generated;* as, exogen, phellogen.

ge'na (jē'nȧ), *n.; pl.* **-NÆ** (-nē). [L., the cheek.] *Zool.* The cheek or lateral part of the head; as: **a** The feathered side of the under mandible of a bird. **b** The lateral part of the cephalic shield of a trilobite. It is separated into a fixed and movable part by a genal suture, and ends laterally and posteriorly in a genal angle or spine. **c** The anterior part of the side of the head of an insect.

ge'nal (jē'nȧl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the cheeks or genæ. — **genal angle**, g. **suture.** See GENA.

ge-nappe' (jē-năp'), *n.* [From *Genappe*, Belgium.] A smooth worsted yarn used with silk in braids, fringes, etc.

ge-nappe', *v. t.* To convert into genappe.

‖ **gen'darme'** (zhäN'därm'; jĕn-därm'; 277), *n.; pl.* GENDARMES or (in sense 1) GENS D'ARMES (zhäN'därm'; jĕn-darmz'). [F.] **1.** *Mil.* A horse soldier in full armor in command of a squad or troop; later, a cavalryman. *Obs. or Fr. Hist.*

2. One of a body of policemen organized, armed, and drilled as soldiers, in France and some other European countries.

3 *Mountaineering.* A projecting piece of rock on a ridge.

gen-darm'er-y (jĕn-där'mĕr-ĭ), ‖ **gen'dar'me-rie'** (zhäN'där'mĕ-rē'), *n.* [F. *gendarmerie.*] The body of gendarmes. See GENDARME, 1, 2.

gen'der (jĕn'dĕr), *n.* [OF. *genre, gendre* (with excrescent *d*), F. *genre*, fr. L. *genus, generis*, birth, descent, race, kind, gender, fr. the root of *genere, gignere*, to beget, in pass., to be born, akin to E. *kin.* See KIN; cf. GENERATE, GENRE, GENTLE, GENUS.] **1.** Kind; sort; genus. *Obs.*

> " One *gender* of herbs." *Shak.*

2. Sex, male or female. *Obs. or Colloq.*

3. *Gram.* Distinction of a word or words according to the (actual or imputed) sex denoted or referred to, often expressed, as in Latin, by a difference in its inflected form; also, the distinctive form itself, or one of the classes so distinguished; as, the masculine *gender. Natural gender* is that which, as in English, corresponds to actual sex, that which disregards it being called *grammatical gender.* Some languages, as Latin, distinguish three genders, *masculine, feminine,* and *neuter,* corresponding primarily to a male, female, and sexless class respectively; some, as French, distinguish but two, *masculine* and *feminine.* Grammatical gender is found almost solely in the Hamitic, Semitic, and Indo-European tongues. Some languages have formal distinctions for other differences than sex, as for animate and inanimate, rational and irrational, which are also called gender.

4. Product; offspring. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Syn. — See SEX.

gen'der (jĕn'dĕr), *v. t.;* **-GEN'DERED** (-dĕrd); **GEN'DER-ING.** [OF. *gendrer*, fr. L. *generare.* See GENDER, *n.*] To beget; generate; produce; engender. *Obs. or Archaic.*

gen'der, *v. i.* **1.** To copulate; breed. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. To be brought into existence. *Obs.*

-gene. A suffix used in words analogous to F. words ending in *-gène.* See -GEN.

gen'e-a-log'ic (jĕn'ē-ȧ-lŏj'ĭk; jē'nē-), *a.* Genealogical.

gen'e-a-log'i-cal (jĕn'ē-ȧ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl; jē'nē-), *a.* [Cf. F. *généalogique.*] Of or pert. to genealogy; as, a *genealogical* table; *genealogical* order. — **gen'e-a-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

genealogical tree, a family lineage or genealogy drawn out under the form of a tree and its branches; also, a similar table showing the ancestry of a group of organisms.

gen'e-al'o-gist (-ăl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who traces genealogies or studies the descent of persons or families.

gen'e-al'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.;* -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng) To investigate, or relate the history of, descents. — *v. t.* To trace or chart the genealogy of.

gen'e-al'o-gy (jĕn'ē-ăl'ō-jĭ; jē'nē-, 277), *n.; pl.* **-GIES** (-jĭz). [ME. *genealogi, genelogie*, OF. *genelogie, genealogie*, F. *généalogie*, L. *genealogia*, fr. Gr. *γενεαλογία* ; *γενεά* birth, race, descent (akin to E. *kin*) + *λόγος* discourse.] **1.** An account or history of the descent of a person, family, or group from an ancestor or ancestors, or from older forms; enumeration of ancestors and their descendants in the natural order of succession; a pedigree.

2. Regular descent of a person, family, or group of organisms from a progenitor or older form; pedigree, lineage.

3. Offspring; progeny. *Obs.*

4. The study of family pedigrees and the methods of investigation of them regarded as a science or an art.

gen'e-arch (jĕn'ē-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *γενεάρχης* ; *γένος* race + *ἀρχός* a leader.] The head of a family or gens.

ge-neat' (gē-nēt'; yē-nā'ät), *n.* [AS. *geneát*, orig., a companion; akin to D. *genoot* companion, G. *genosse*, and to AS. *néotan* to enjoy.] *Anglo-Saxon Hist.* A vassal or tenant; one holding land by service or rent. Cf. GEBUR.

gen'er-a-ble (jĕn'ĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *generabilis.*] **1.** Capable of being generated or produced.

2. Capable of generating. *Obs.*

gen'er-al (-ăl), *a.* [F. *général*, fr. L. *generalis.* See GENUS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the whole of a body, society, organization, or the like; held throughout or for the whole or in every division; not local; as a *general* election; a *general* council; the *general* benefits of an improvement are those that accrue to the community or neighborhood at large; also, taken as a whole; (the) whole; as, the *general* body of citizens.

> The *general* sex shall suffer in her shame. *Pope.*

2. Pertaining to, affecting, or applicable to, each and all of the members of a class, kind, or order; universal within the limits of the reference; not particular; as, a *general* law of animal or vegetable economy.

> Ladies, a *general* welcome from his grace salutes ye all *Shak.*

3. Not restrained or limited to a precise import or application, not specific; not entering into details or minutiæ; as, a *general* expression; a *general* outline; a *general* invitation; a *general* resemblance.

4. Of or pertaining to the typical or generic; belonging to the common nature of any series of like individuals; generic and abstract; not concrete; as, a *general* idea, concept, etc. (see GENERAL CONCEPT, below).

5. Pertaining to, affecting, or applicable to, many, or the greatest number of, persons, cases, or occasions; prevalent; usual; extensive, though not universal; as, a *general* opinion; a *general* custom; one's *general* habit; a *general* rule. " This *general* applause." *Shak.*

6. Of or pertaining to a heterogeneous or miscellaneous group; broad; catholic; not special or specialized; as, a *general* store or shop; a *general* practitioner.

7. Not precise or definite; approximate; as, *general* limits; *general* comments.

8. Affable; not exclusive. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

☞ The word *general*, annexed to a name of office, usually denotes *chief* or *superior;* as, attorney-*general;* adjutant-*general;* commissary-*general*, vicar-*general*, etc.

Syn. — COMMON, GENERAL, UNIVERSAL are here compared only in their nontechnical usage, for technical senses, see defs. COMMON, as here compared (see COMMON), suggests primarily that in which many share, and hence, that which is usual or often met with; as, " Good meat, sir, is *common;* that every churl affords " (*Shak.*); " I had little to say in return farther than the *common* answer, that different nations had different customs " (*Swift*); of *common* occurrence. GENERAL denotes that which pertains to all, or almost all, UNIVERSAL, to all without exception, of the individuals or elements concerned; as, a *general* practice, a *universal* belief. See ECUMENICAL.

general acceptance, *Bills of Exchange*, an unqualified acceptance. — **g. agent.** *Law.* See AGENT. — **g. anatomy.** See ANATOMY. — **g. appearance,** *Law*, an appearance made in general terms giving the court full and absolute jurisdiction in the matter in issue. — **g. arrangement,** a complete drawing in plan and elevation of a structure or machine, with certain leading dimensions, used as a guide in erecting. — **G. Assembly.** See ASSEMBLY, 1. — **g. assignment,** *Law*, an assignment of all one's property not exempt by law for the benefit of all one's creditors with only such preferences as may be allowed by law. — **g. assumpsit.** *Law.* See ASSUMPSIT. — **g. average.** See AVERAGE, *n.*, 4. — **G. Baptists.** See BAPTIST, *n.* — **g. cargo,** *Law*, a mixed cargo such as that carried by ships that take merchandise for transportation for all persons indifferently, that is, as common carriers. — **g. circulation,** circulation, as of a newspaper, among readers not confined to a narrow class in business or interests. — **g. concept, idea,** *or* **notion,** *Logic*, a thought or conception presenting certain characteristics as representative of a plurality of individuals or instances, of each of which the given characteristics are predicable.

> In so far as the connection consists merely in possession of common characteristics by a multiplicity of objects otherwise distinct, the whole for which the words stand is called a class — of things, qualities, actions, or relations, as the case may be; and the idea of the whole is called a *general concept.* *G. F. Stout.*

— **G. Conference Mennonite Church.** See MENNONITE, *n.* — **g. confession,** confession of sins made by a number of persons in common, as in public prayer. — **G. Convention,** *Prot. Epis. Ch.*, the legislative body of the church as a whole, which meets triennially and is composed of two houses, the House of Bishops, comprising all bishops having jurisdiction within the United States, and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, composed of an equal number (four) of clerical and lay delegates from each diocese and one clerical and one lay nonvoting delegate from each missionary jurisdiction. See PRESIDING BISHOP. — **general cost.** See COST. — **g. council.** **a** A council composed of representatives of the whole of a certain territory or organization; as: (1) The British Parliament. (2) [*cap.*] See COUNCIL, *n.*, 3 f. **b** *Eccl.* See COUNCIL, *n.*, 2 a. **c** [*cap.*] See LUTHERAN, *n.* — **G. Court.** **a** The legislature of a State; — so called from having had, in the colonial days, judicial power; as, the *General Court* of Massachusetts *Obsoles.*, except where (Massachusetts and New Hampshire) it is the legal title. *U. S.* **b** The half-yearly meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of England. — **g. court-martial.** *Mil.* See COURT-MARTIAL. — **g. creditor,** *Law*, a creditor not secured by a lien or other security; a creditor not having a preference. — **g. custom.** See CUSTOM. — **g. damages,** *Law*, direct damages. See DAMAGE, *n.*, 3, *Citation.* — **g. delivery,** the delivery of mail at a post office to those who call for it; — distinguished from a box delivery, or one by carrier at a given address. — **g. demurrer.** See DEMURRER. — **g. denial.** *Law.* See DENIAL. — **g. deposit.** *Banking.* See DEPOSIT, *n.*, 1 a. — **g. deputy.** See DEPUTY, *n.*, 1. — **g. election,** an election in which every constituency chooses a representative; — opposed to *by-election. British.* — **g. epistle,** a canonical, or catholic, epistle. — **g. equation,** *Math.*, one that disregards initial or other special conditions and features of a problem. — **g. expense** *or* **charge,** *Railroads*, a charge incurred for the benefit of the road as a whole, and not for any special department. See COST, *n.*, 6. — **g. failure of issue.** See FAILURE OF ISSUE. — **g. form,** *Schol.*, a generic form; the form of a genus. — **g. grammar.** See under GRAMMAR, *n.*, 1 — **g. hospital.** **a** *Mil.* An independent post hospital established for the treatment of sick and wounded sent from the field hospitals or any part of the army. **b** A hospital which is more or less supported by public funds, and which receives a certain number of free patients. — **g. idea.** See GENERAL CONCEPT, above. — **g. indorsement,** *Negotiable Paper*, a blank indorsement. — **G. Inquest,** the Last Judgment. — **g. integral** (of a partial differential equation), *Math.*, a relation between the n variables involving $n-1$ independent functions of them as well as an arbitrary function of those $n-1$ functions. — **g. issue** See ISSUE. — **g. joiner,** a wood-working machine of general utility, used for a variety of purposes, as sawing, planing, etc. — **g. mean,** *Math.*, the arithmetic mean of magnitudes (as observations) unequally weighted. — **g. metamorphism.** *Geol.* See METAMORPHISM. — **g. mortality table,** *Life Insurance*, a (mortality) table based upon the general rate of mortality in the entire body of the insured of all ages and dates of entry. In such a table the premiums for young lives are too low, and those for old lives excessive. — **g. mortgage,** a blanket mortgage. — **g. name.** See NAME. — **g. officer,** *Mil.*, any officer having a rank above that of colonel entitled to command a force comprising more than a single regiment and constituting a brigade, division, corps, or army. In the United States army, staff officers are not, strictly speaking, *general officers.* — **g. orders,** *Mil.*, orders issued which concern the whole command, or the troops generally, in distinction from *special orders* — **g. paralysis,** *Med.*, a form of insanity attended with atrophy of the brain substance followed by degeneration of the nerve cells. It is marked esp. by delusions of grandeur, attacks of mania, and in later stages by complete mental deterioration and motor disturbances. — **g. partner.** See PARTNER. — **g. partnership.** See PARTNERSHIP. — **g. post office,** the main post office in a city where there are branches. — **g. prisoner,** *Mil.*, in the United States army, an enlisted man serving a sentence of confinement for an offense entailing a dishonorable discharge. — **g. proposition,** *Logic*, a proposition in which the predicate is affirmed or denied of an unlimited number of individuals. — **g. quarters,** *Nav.*, the stationing of all hands, and the making of all preparations, as if to engage in battle. — **g. retainer.** See RETAINER. — **g. rule,** *Practice*, a standing order of a court governing practice in it. — **g. sessions.** *Law.* See SESSION. — **g. ship,** a ship not chartered or let to particular parties, but advertised for the general receipt of goods from the public indiscriminately, to be carried on a particular voyage. — **g. solution.** *Math.* See SOLUTION. — **g. staff,** *Mil.*, a body of officers, often graduates of a staff or war college, under a Chief of Staff, who study the organization and equipment of armies, theaters of war, mobilization and movement of armies, prepare plans of campaign, etc., and assist the generals in command of troops to carry on military operations. In the United States the *general staff* of the army was organized as the *General Staff Corps* in pursuance of an act of Congress of Feb. 14, 1903. — **g. stock,** *Finance*, common or ordinary stock. — **G. Synod.** *Eccl.* **a** The highest ecclesiastical court in the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America and in the Reformed (German) Church in the United States. **b** See LUTHERAN, *n.* **c** The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland, composed of the bishops and 16 clerical and 32 lay representatives from each diocese. — **g. table.** Short for GENERAL MORTALITY TABLE. — **g. tail.** *Law.* See FEE TAIL. — **g. term** *or* **name,** *Logic*, a term which is the sign of a general conception or notion.

> A *general name* is familiarly defined, a name which is capable of being truly affirmed, in the same sense, of each of an indefinite number of things. *J. S. Mill.*

— **g. term of a series,** *Math.*, that function of one or more integers (indices or coördinates of the term) which yields the terms successively when the integers are each put equal to 0, 1, 2, 3, . . . successively; as, the *general term* in the exponential series is $\frac{x^n}{\lfloor n}$. — **g. traverse.** *Law.* See TRAVERSE, *n.*

— **g. verdict.** See VERDICT.

gen'er-al (jĕn'ĕr-ăl), *n.* [F. *général.* See GENERAL, *a.*] **1.** The whole; the total; that which comprehends or relates to all, or the chief part; a general proposition, fact, principle, etc.; — opposed to *particular. Archaic.*

> In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals.* *Locke.*

2. The general public; the people; the vulgar.

> The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas caviare to the *general.* *Shak.*

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gem'mer, *n.* One who seeks, or mines for, gems.

gem'mer-y. Var. of GEMMARY.

gem-mif'er-ous (jĕm-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*gemma* + *-ferous.*] **1.** Producing, or containing, gems. **2.** *Bot. & Zool.* Bearing, or reproducing by means of, gemmæ.

gem-nif'er-ous-ness, *n.* See **-NESS.**

gem'mi-fi-ca'tion (jĕm'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn). *n.* [*gemma* + *-fication.*] *Biol.* Production of a gemma.

gem'mi-form (jĕm'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*gemma* + *-form.*] Resembling a gemma or bud.

gem'mi-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of GEMMY.

gem'mi-ness, *n.* **1.** See **-NESS.** **2.** Var. of JEMMINESS.

gem-mip'a-ra (jĕm-ĭp'ȧ-rȧ), **gem-mip'a-res** (-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *gemma* bud + *parere* to bear.] *Zool.* Animals which reproduce by budding, as hydroids. It is not a natural group.

gem'mi-par'i-ty (jĕm'ĭ-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Biol.* Faculty of reproduction by budding; gemmation.

gem'moid (jĕm'oid), *a.* [*gemma* + *-oid.*] Resembling a gemma or bud. *Rare.*

gem-mol'o-gy (jĕm-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *gemma* gem + *-logy.*] The science of gems.

gem-mos'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *gemmosus* set with jewels. See GEM.] Abundance of gems; quality of a gem. *Obs. & R.*

gem'mu-la (jĕm'ŭ-lȧ), *n.; pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [L., a little bud.] A gemmule.

gem'mu-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*gemmule* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or producing gemmules or buds.

Gem'o-nies (jĕm'ō-nĭz), *n. pl.* [L. *Gemoniæ.*] *Rom. Antiq* A flight of steps on the Aventine Hill down which the bodies of criminals were taken to be cast into the Tiber. *Obs.*

gem peg. = GIMP PEG. [chamois.

‖ **gems** (gĕms). *n.* [G.] The

gems'buck', *n* = GEMSBOK.

gem stick. A stick on the end of which the lapidary cements a gem preparatory to cutting it.

gem stone. A gem. See GEM, 1.

gemul. Var. of GUEMAL.

gen. ✝ GIN, *n.*

Gen., *or* **gen.** *Abbr.* Gender; genera; general; generally; generic; Genesis; Geneva; Genevan; genitive; genus.

genalogue, *n* Genealogy. *Obs.*

gen'arch (jĕn'ark), **ge-nar'cha** (jē-när'kȧ), *n.* [Gr. *γενάρχης* ; *γένος* race + *ἄρχειν* to rule.] = GENEARCH. *Rare.* — **ge-nar'cha-ship** (jē-när'kȧ-ship), *n.*

genatour. ✝ GENETOR, GENNETOR.

gen'cian ✝ GENTIAN.

gend (gĕnd), *a.* ? Simple; foolish. *Obs. Scot.*

gen'der, *n.* [Jav.] *Music.* A Javanese instrument consisting of metal plates strung horizontally by two cords passed through their nodal points. [*Obs.*

gen'der-a-ble, *a.* Generable.

gen'derd. Gendered. *Ref. Sp.*

gen'der-er, *n.* One who begets or engenders. *Rare.*

gen'der-less, *a.* See **-LESS.**

gen'drure, *n.* [Cf. OF. *engendreture.*] A begetting. *Obs.*

geneal. *Abbr.* Genealogy. [*Obs.*

gen'e-al'o-ger. *n.* A genealogist.

gen'e-a-log'i-al, *a.* Genealogical. *Obs. & R* *Oxf. E. D.*

gen'e-al'o-giz'er (-jĭz'ẽr), *n.* One who genealogizes.

genefe, *n.* A knite. *Obs.*

genelogie. ✝ GENEALOGY.

genep. *Bot.* Var. of GENIP.

genepер, genepre ✝ JUNIPER.

‖ **gé'né'pi'** (zhā'nā'pē'), *n.* [F.] A sweet absinthe made from alpine species of *Artemisia* (*A. glacialis* and *A. mutellina*).

‖ **ge'ner** (jē'nẽr), *n.* [L.] Son-in-law. [GENUS.

gen'er-a (jĕn'ĕr-ȧ), *n., pl* of

gen'er-a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **gen'er-a-ble-ness** (jĕn'ĕr-ȧ-b'l-nĕs), *n.* Capability of being generated.

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3. A genus. *Obs.*
4. A kind of paint once used. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
5. *Mil.* A signal on drums, trumpets, or the like, which calls the troops together preparatory to a general movement; as, to beat the *general*
6. *Eccl.* The chief of an order of monks, or of all the houses or congregations under the same rule.
7. *Mil.* A general officer or staff officer of rank higher than that of colonel; specif: **a** In the United States army, the commander of all the military forces (under the President, who is by the Constitution the titular commander in chief of both army and navy). The office exists only when created by temporary laws, and has been held only by Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan (Washington held the commission of general from the Continental Congress). A *general's* insignia on shoulder straps are two silver embroidered stars with the "arms of the United States," gold embroidered, between them. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.* **b** In the British and most European armies, the commander of an independent army, comprising corps and, usually, divisions and brigades. He usually ranks next above a lieutenant general and below a field marshal. **c** In general usage, any officer of whose title *general* is a part, as a brigadier general, quartermaster general, surgeon general, etc. See BRIGADIER GENERAL, LIEUTENANT GENERAL, MAJOR GENERAL.
8. An admiral. *Obs.*
9. A servant for general work; esp., a maid-of-all-work.
Girl . . . wants situation as light *general*. *Melbourne Argus*
in general. **a** Without exception; inclusively; in a body. *Obs.* **b** In all things; in all respects. *Obs.* **c** Generally; for the most part; taken as a whole. — **in the g.,** in general; in general terms or with a general application.

gen'er-al (jĕn'ẽr-ăl), *v. t.* To act as general of.

gen'er-al-ate (-āt), *n.* The office, term of office, or jurisdiction of a general.

gen'er-al-is'si-mo (-ĭs'ĭ-mō), *n.* [It., superl. of *generale* general. See GENERAL, *a.*] The chief commander of an army; esp., the commander in chief of an army consisting of two or more grand divisions under separate commanders; also, the chief commander of a combined military and naval force. *Now Rare or Hist.*

gen'er-al'i-ty (jĕn'ẽr-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *generalitas:* cf. F. *généralité*. Cf. GENERALTY.] **1.** State or quality of being general; quality of including species or particulars; in derogatory sense, lack of particularity; indefiniteness.
2. That which is general; esp., that which lacks specificness, practicalness, or application; a general or vague statement or phrase.
Let us descend from *generalities* to particulars *Landor.*
Glittering and sounding *generalities*. *R. Choate.*
3. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part; as, the *generality* of a nation, or of mankind.
4. a Office or dignity of a general. *Obs.* **b** Generals of an army, collectively. *Obs.* **c** *French Hist.* One of the fiscal and civil administrative districts of France, controlled by an intendant or "général des finances."
for, in, *or* **under the generality,** in general; in a general way; for the most part. *Obs.*

gen'er-al-i-za'tion (jĕn'ẽr-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *généralisation*.] **1.** Act or process of generalizing.
What is essential to a general concept, or a universal judgment, is its indefinite applicability. All *generalization* implies the thought of an unlimited series of particular instances.
G. F. Stout.
The ideal of knowledge, no doubt, is not in this analogical *generalization*, but in the second and larger kind of *generalization* by mere determination, viz in the progressive reduction of reality to a single system or to comprehensive single systems.
B. Bosanquet.
2. A general inference.
3. The process of becoming general. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

gen'er-al-ize (jĕn'ẽr-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *généraliser*.] **1.** To make general; to reduce to general laws; to give a general form to.
All public facts are to be individualized, all private facts are to be *generalized*. Then at once history becomes fluid and true, and biography deep and sublime. *Emerson*
2. To derive or induce (a general conception, or a general principle) from particulars.
A mere conclusion *generalized* from a great multitude of facts. *Coleridge.*
3. To derive or induce a general conception, principle, or inference from; to use with a more extensive application; to consider with reference to general or generic relations.
4. To bring into general or more general use or knowledge; as, to *generalize* scientific methods. *Rare.*
5. *Painting.* To portray, or emphasize, general rather than particular features and characteristics of.
The haze which . . . artistically *generalizes* all it touches. *Lowell.*
6. *Med.* To convert from a local affection into a general disease; to extend throughout the system.

gen'er-al-ize, *v. i.* To form generalizations; to make inductions or general inferences; to take general or comprehensive views.

gen'er-al-ized (-īzd), *pret. & p. p.* of GENERALIZE. Specif., *Biol.*, designating a type of structure which unites characteristic features of two or more distinct groups; synthetic. Such structure is found in many fossil forms, which are therefore considered common ancestors of the forms whose characters they combine.
generalized coördinates. See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2 (12). — **g. distance** (between two points *P* and *Q*, *Math.*, the expression $c \log (P, Q; A, B)$, where *A* and *B* are the points where the line *PQ* meets the absolute, and the parenthesis ( ) denotes the cross ratio of the four points.

gen'er-al-ly (jĕn'ẽr-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a general manner; specif.: **a** Collectively; as a whole; without omissions. *Obs.* **b** Universally. **c** For the most part; commonly; extensively, though not universally; most frequently. **d** In a general way, or in a general relation, in the main; upon the whole; comprehensively
Generally speaking, they live very quietly. *Addison*

gen'er-al-ship' (jĕn'ẽr-ăl-shĭp'), *n.* **1.** Office or tenure of office of a general; exercise of the functions of a general; sometimes, with possessive pronoun, the personality of a general.
Your *generalship* puts me in mind of Prince Eugene. *Goldsmith.*
2. Military skill in a general officer or commander.
3. Fig.: Leadership; management.
An artful stroke of *generalship* in Trim to raise a dust. *Sterne.*
4. The jurisdiction of a general. *Obs.*

gen'er-ant (jĕn'ẽr-ănt), *a.* [L. *generans*, p. pr. of *generare*.] Generative; esp., *Geom.*, acting as a generant.

gen'er-ant, *n.* A generator or generatrix.

gen'er-ate (jĕn'ẽr-āt), *v. t.*; GEN'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); GEN'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *generatus*, p. p. of *generare* to generate, fr. *genus*. See GENUS, GENDER.] **1.** To beget; procreate; propagate; to produce (a being similar to the parent); as, every animal *generates* its own species
2. To cause to be; to bring into life. *Milton.*
3. To originate, esp. by a vital or chemical process; to produce; cause
Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle. *Arbuthnot*
Centuries of calamities and wrongs had *generated* a strong antipathy *Macaulay.*
4. *Math.* To trace out, as a line, figure, or solid, by the motion of a point or a magnitude of inferior order. The assemblage of all positions of the generating magnitude constitutes the generated magnitude.

gen'er-at'ing (jĕn'ẽr-āt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GENERATE.
generating circle, *Math.*, the circle that is supposed to move in the description of roulettes. — **g. function of a series,** *Math.*, the finite expression for the limit (for $n = \infty$) of the sum of the first n terms of the series, — represented by the series only for all values of the variable within the circle of convergence. — **g. tone.** *Music.* = GENERATOR, 4.

gen'er-a'tion (jĕn'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *generacioun*, F. *génération*, or L. *generatio*.] **1.** Act or process of producing offspring; procreation, reproduction (which see).
2. Descent; genealogy. *Obs. or R.*
3. Origination by some mathematical, chemical, or other process; production; formation; as, the *generation* of sounds, of gases, of curves, etc.; specif., *Geom.*, the formation of any geometrical figure, as a line, surface, or solid, by the motion, in accordance with a mathematical law, of some other figure; as, the *generation* of a line by a point, a surface by a line, a sphere by a semicircle, etc.
4. That which is generated or brought forth; progeny; offspring; descendants. *Obs. or R.*
5. A single step or stage in the succession of natural descent; a rank or remove in genealogy; hence, the body of men, animals, or plants of the same genealogical rank or remove from an ancestor; the mass of beings living at one period; also, the average lifetime of man, or the ordinary period of time at which one rank follows another, or father is succeeded by child; an age. See ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS.
A long season, namely, seven *generations*. *Baruch* vi 3.
All *generations* and ages of the Christian church. *Hooker.*
6. Race; kind; family; breed; stock. *Obs. or R.*
7. *Theol.* The term by which it is attempted to explain two mysteries: (1) The relation between the First and Second Persons in the Trinity — the First being said to generate the Second. (2) The relation between God and man, God being said, according to the theory of creationism, to generate each soul coming into the world

gen'er-a-tive (jĕn'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *génératif*.] Having the power, or function, of generating, propagating, originating, producing, or reproducing, pertaining to generation. "That *generative* particle." *Bentley.* — **gen'er-a-tive-ly,** *adv* — **gen'er-a-tive-ness,** *n.*
generative cell, *Biol.*, a sexual reproductive cell or gamete; specif., *Bot.*, in seed plants, a cell resulting from the division of the antheridial cell in the process of germination of the pollen grain. It becomes the male pronucleus, which unites with the female pronucleus in the egg.

gen'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One that generates, begets, causes, or produces.
2. An apparatus in which vapor or gas is formed from a liquid or solid by heat or chemical process, as a steam boiler, gas retort, or vessel for generating carbonic acid gas, etc.
3. *Elec.* Any machine by which mechanical energy is changed into electrical energy; a dynamo, esp. a large one.
4. *Music.* The fundamental tone or root of the triad or other chord or of a series of harmonics.

gen'er-a'trix (jĕn'ẽr-ā'trĭks), *n.*; *L. pl.* -ATRICES (-ā-trĭ'sēz). [L.] **1.** A female that generates. *Obs.*
2. *Geom.* That which generates; the point, line, or other magnitude, which, by its motion, generates another magnitude, as a line, surface, or solid; a describent.
3. *Elec.* = GENERATOR, 3.

ge-ner'ic (jē-nĕr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *genus, generis*, race, kind: cf. F. *générique*. See GENDER.] **1.** *Biol.* Pertaining to, or having the rank of, a genus; as, a *generic* description; a *generic* difference; a *generic* name.
2. Pertaining or appropriate to things of the same kind or to classes of related things or their characteristics; characteristic of, or dealing with, natural groups rather than individuals; — opposed to *specific*.
The simplest rule is to adopt as extension the meaning of the plural of the noun; thus virtue becomes a *generic* conception, and has its extension in the virtues, i. e., the kinds of virtue, courage, temperance, etc., and its intension in the *generic* meaning "a habit of volition directed to distinctively human ends," or whatever our definition of virtue may be. *B. Bosanquet.*
generic image, *Psychol.*, a mental image possessing a distinct and salient center or core corresponding to the common characters of a class, together with a vague and inconstant margin corresponding to the variable characters of the individuals composing the class. *Dict. of Phil.* — **g. judgment,** *Logic*, a universal judgment; a judgment in which the predicate gives generic characteristics of the subject.
The *generic judgment* is the qualification of reality under the aspect of a natural kind by attributes or relations incident to that kind. *B. Bosanquet.*

ge-ner'i-cal-ly (jē-nĕr'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *a.* In a manner pertaining to a genus or that which is generic; with the rank of a genus; as, an animal *generically* distinct from another, that is, belonging to a different genus

ge-ner'i-fi-ca'tion (jē-nĕr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *genus* kind, class + *-fication*.] Act or process of generalizing

gen'er-os'i-ty (jĕn'ẽr-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *generositas*; cf. F. *générosité*.] **1.** Nobility; high quality, nobility of birth or breeding. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2 Liberality in spirit or act; magnanimity; munificence.
3. An act or instance of magnanimity or munificence, as, his *generosities* were countless.
Syn. — Magnanimity, liberality.

gen'er-ous (jĕn'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [F *généreux*, fr. L. *generosus* of noble birth, noble, excellent, magnanimous, fr. *genus* birth, race. See GENDER.] **1** Of honorable birth or origin; highborn, of good breed. *Archaic.*
The *generous* and gravest citizens. *Shak.*
2 Exhibiting those qualities which are popularly regarded as belonging to high birth; noble, honorable; magnanimous; spirited; courageous. "His *generous* spouse." *Pope.*
"A *generous* pack [of hounds]." *Addison.*
3 Liberal; open-handed; not close or niggardly; munificent; as, a *generous* friend or father.
4 Characterized by generosity; abundant; ample; fertile; as, a *generous* table; a *generous* lawn; *generous* fields.
5. Full of spirit or strength; stimulating; rich; as, *generous* wine, a *generous* color.
Syn. — Magnanimous; bountiful. See LIBERAL.

Ge-ne'si-ac (jē-nē'sĭ-ăk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to Gen-
Gen'e-si'a-cal (jĕn'ē-sĭ'ă-kăl) } esis, the first book of the Old Testament; Genesitic.

ge-ne'si-al (jē-nē'sĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or relating to generation.

gen'e-sis (jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γενεσις, fr. the root of γίγνεσθαι to be born; akin to L. *genus* birth, race. See GENDER.] **1.** [*cap.*] The first book of the Pentateuch; — so called by the Greek translators, from its containing an account of the creation of the world and of the human race. See OLD TESTAMENT.
2. The origination or coming into being of anything; natural development into being; process or mode of originating, esp. by growth or evolution; as, the *genesis* of the mind or of ideas; the *genesis* of species; also, a theory or account of the genesis of anything.
The origin and *genesis* of poor Sterling's club. *Carlyle.*
The sun . . . imparts to visible things not only their visibility, but also their *genesis* and growth and nurture, without being itself a *genesis*. *J. Martineau (Plato)*
3. *Geom.* = GENERATION, 3.
4. *Astrol.* Horoscope; nativity. *Obs*

-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs). [See GENESIS, *n.*] A suffix used to signify *genesis, generation, development, evolution;* as, mono*genesis*, schizo*genesis*, etc.

gen'et (jĕn'ĕt; jē-nĕt'), **ge-nette'** (jē-nĕt'), *n.* [F. *genette*, Sp. *gineta*, fr. Ar. *jarnet*.] **1.** Any of several species of small Carnivora of the genus *Genetta*, allied to the civets, but having the scent glands less developed, and without a pouch, and with perfectly retractile claws. The common genet (*Genetta genetta*) of southern Europe, Asia Minor, and North Africa, is dark gray, spotted with black. The long tail is banded with black and white. The other species inhabit Africa.

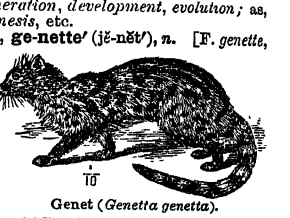

Genet (*Genetta genetta*).

2. The fur of the common genet, also, any skin dressed in imitation of this fur.

ge-neth'li-ac (jē-nĕth'lĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *genethliacus*, Gr. γενεθλιακός, fr. γενέθλιος of one's birth.] Pert. to nativities; showing position and influence of stars at one's birth.

ge-neth'li-ac, *n.* **1.** A birthday ode.
2. One skilled in genethlialogy.
3. A horoscope or nativity.

gen'eth-li'a-con (jĕn'ĕth-lĭ'ă-kŏn), *n.* A birthday ode.

ge-neth'li-al'o-gy (jē-nĕth'lĭ-ăl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. γενεθλιαλογία astrology; γενέθλη birth + λόγος discourse.] Act or art of casting nativities. — **ge-neth'li-a-log'ic** (-ă-lŏj'ĭk), **ge-neth'li-a-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ge-net'ic (jē-nĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [See GENESIS.] Pert. to, concerned
ge-net'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } with, or determined by, the genesis of anything, or its mode of production or development.
This historical, *genetical* method of viewing prior systems of philosophy. *Hare.*
genetic affinity *or* **relationship,** *Biol.*, affinity or relationship due to common origin. — **g. pit,** *Bot.*, the point of communication between two adjacent cells, consisting of two pits or depressions apposed to each other, the common wall between them pierced by thin strands of protoplasm. — **g. psychology.** See PSYCHOLOGY. — **g. spiral,** *Bot.*, the spiral formed by passing a line through the point of insertion of each leaf on a stem, from the lowest to the highest.

-gen'et'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk). A suffix signifying *pertaining to generation* or *genesis;* as, spermato*genetic*, pan*genetic*, etc.; and specif.: **a** *Generating, producing, yielding;* as, cambio*genetic*, pædo*genetic*. **b** *Generated, produced, yielded;* as, authi*genetic*, meristo*genetic*.

ge-net'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The branch of biology which deals with heredity and variation.

ge-ne'va (jē-nē'vă), *n.* [F. *genièvre* juniper, juniper berry, gin, OF. *geneivre* juniper, fr. L. *juniperus* the juniper tree: cf. D. *jenever*, fr. F. *genièvre*. See JUNIPER; cf. GIN

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gen'er-al-cy (jĕn'ẽr-ăl-sĭ), *n.* Office or term of a general.
gen'er-a'les (-ā'lēz), *n.* [L., neut. sing.] *Sing.* of GENERALIA.
gen'er-al-ess, *n.* Female general; wife of a general. *Jocular.*
gen'er-a'li-a (-ā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl., fr. L. *generalis*] Generalities; general principles.
gen'er-al-if'ic, *a.* Producing what is general. *Nonce Word.*
gen'er-al-ism (jĕn'ẽr-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* A generalization.
gen'er-al-is'si-ma (-ĭs'ĭ-mă), *n.* [It.] Female chief commander.
gen'er-al-ist, *n.* One who devotes himself to general studies or accomplishments.
gen'er-al-is'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a general. *Rare.*
gen'er-al-iz'a-ble (jĕn'ẽr-ăl-ĭz'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
gen'er-al-iz'er (-ĭz'ẽr), *n.* One who generalizes. [QUEMINOT.
General Jacqueminot. = JACQUEMINOT.
gen'er-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gen'er-al-ty, *n.* [OF. *generauté*.] Generality. [erated.
gen'er-ate (jĕn'ẽr-āt), *a.* Generated.
gen'er-a'tion-al (-ā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to generations. *Rare.*
gen'er-a'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* = TRADUCIANISM.
generator gas. Producer gas.
generator unit. An electric generator united with a prime mover. [Generic. *R.*
ge-ner'i-cal (jē-nĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
ge-ner'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gen'er-ous-ly, *adv.* of GENEROUS.
gen'er-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gen'er-al-ty, *n.* [OF. *generauté*.] Generality. [erated.
gen'er-ate (jĕn'ẽr-āt), *a.* Gen-
gen'er-a'tion-al (-ā'shŭn-ăl), *a.*
Gen'e-see' (jĕn'ē-sē'), *n.* [From *Genesee* county, New York.] *Geol.* A formation, chiefly of black bituminous shale, of the Senecan series or epoch of the New York Devonian. See GEOLOGY. [NESIAL.
ge-nes'ic (jē-nĕs'ĭk), *a.* = GE-
ge-ne'si-ol'o-gy (jē-nē'sĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. γένεσις birth + -*logy*.] Doctrine or science of generation or heredity. [Genesiac.
Gen'e-sit'ic (jĕn'ē-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*
gen'et. Var. of JENNET, a horse.
gen'eth-li'a-cal (jĕn'ĕth-lĭ'ă-kăl), *a.* Genethliac. — **gen'eth-li'a-cal-ly,** *adv.*
gen'eth-li'a-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* The casting of nativities.
ge-neth'li-acs (jē-nĕth'lĭ-ăks), *n.* [See -ICS.] = GENETHLIALOGY. [GENETHLIAC, 2]
ge-neth'li-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *n.* =
ge-neth'lic (jē-nĕth'lĭk), *a.* Genethliac
ge-neth'li-ol'o-gy (-lĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ). Var. of GENETHLIALOGY.
ge-net'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of GENETIC, GENETICAL.
gen'e-ting (jĕn'ē-tĭng), *n.* Var. of JENNETING. [apple. *Obs.*
genetmoll, *n.* Prob., a kind of
gen'e-tor, *n.* [OF. *geneteur*.] A soldier mounted on a jennet. *Obs.*
gen'e-trix (jĕn'ē-trĭks), *n.* [L.] A mother. *Obs. or R.*
genett. + JENNET.
Ge-net'ta (jē-nĕt'ă), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the genets.
ge-nette'. Var of GENET.
Ge-neu'ra (gē-nĕv'rȧ; gē-nū'rȧ; *see* U), *n.* 1. = GUINEVERE. 2. = GINEVRA, 1. *W. S. Rose.*

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a liquor.] A strongly alcoholic liquor flavored with juniper berries, made in Holland; Holland gin; Hollands.

Ge-ne'va (jē-nē'va), *n.* The chief city of Switzerland.

Geneva award. See ALABAMA CLAIMS. — **G. band.** See BAND, *n.*, 6 a. — **G.,** *or* **Genevan, Bible,** a version based on a revision of the Great Bible and Tyndale's Bible, and containing marginal notes, made by English refugees in Geneva (Geneva, 1560; London, 1576). It was the first English Bible printed in Roman type instead of black letter, the first to make the division into verses, and the first to omit the Apocrypha. In form it was a small quarto, and soon superseded the large folio of the Great Bible, attaining about 160 editions. — **G. black,** a black obtained by dyeing with logwood and fustic, with copperas and blue vitriol as mordants. — **G. catechism,** either of two catechisms made by John Calvin. The *Smaller Catechism* was published in 1536, and the *Larger Catechism* in 1541 or 1542, both being in French. — **G. cloak.** = GENEVA GOWN. — **G. convention,** an agreement made by representatives of the great European powers at Geneva in 1864, drawing new and more humane regulations regarding the treatment of the sick and wounded in war and the status of those who minister to them. Ambulances and military hospitals are made neutral, and this condition affects physicians, chaplains, nurses, and the ambulance corps. A second conference, held at Geneva in 1868, drew up a supplementary agreement, partly interpreting the former one and partly applying its principles to maritime war. The agreement has now received the adherence of all the European powers, the United States, and many other countries. — **G. cross,** *Mil.*, a red Greek cross on a white ground; — the flag and badge adopted in the Geneva convention to be displayed by hospitals, hospital ships, etc, and all connected with them and by neutrals succorng the sick and wounded, and when properly so displayed assuring immunity from injury or capture; — more commonly called the *red cross.* — **G. gown,** the loose, large-sleeved, black academic gown adopted as a vestment for preaching by the Calvinistic clergy of Geneva, and widely used by Protestants. — **G. name,** *Org. Chem.*, a name formed according to the system adopted by the Geneva Congress of 1892. See OFFICIAL NOMENCLATURE. — **G. print,** the print or type used in the Geneva Bibles. *Obs.* — **G. stop,** *Horol*, a device used in watches other than fusee watches to prevent overwinding. It consists of two disks, one (*A* in *Illust.*) with a projecting tooth, *P*, which gears with slots in the other, the former being fixed on the winding arbor. Winding is completed when the convex part of the disk *A* meets the convex portion *E* of the disk *B*.

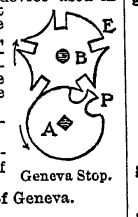

Geneva Stop.

Ge-ne'van (jē-nē'văn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Geneva, in Switzerland; Genevese.
2. Of or pertaining to ecclesiastical authorities in control in Geneva about the time of Calvin and after; Calvinistic.

Ge-ne'van, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Geneva.
2. A supporter of Genevan doctrines.

Gen'e-vieve' (jĕn'ē-vēv'), *n.* In medieval legend, the wife of the Count Palatine Siegfried of Mayenfeld in Brabant, in the time of Charles Martel. Upon false accusations of infidelity her husband ordered her to be put to death; but the servant intrusted with the commission let her escape into the forest of Ardennes, where she lived a long time in a cave, until by accident her husband discovered her retreat, her innocence having been meantime established.

ge'ni-al (jē'nĭ-ăl; jēn'yăl), *a.* [L. *genialis*: cf. OF. *genial.* See GENIUS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to marriage or generation; nuptial; generative. "The *genial* bed." *Milton.*
2. Favorable to growth or comfort, — said of soil, climate, etc.; hence, contributing to, and sympathizing with, the enjoyment of life; sympathetically cheerful and cheering; festive, jovial; exciting pleasure and sympathy; enlivening; kindly; as, a cheerful and *genial* disposition.

Too much ungladdened by *genial* sunshine. *Hawthorne.*
A great broad-shoulder'd *genial* Englishman. *Tennyson*

3. Belonging to one's genius or natural character; native; natural; inborn. *Obs.*

Natural incapacity and *genial* indisposition. *Sir T. Browne.*

4. Denoting or marked with genius; pert. to genius. *Rare.*

Men of genius have often attached the highest value to their less *genial* works. *Hare.*

genial gods, *Rom. Relig.*, the genii. See GENIUS, 1.

ge-ni'al (jē-nī'ăl), *a. & n.* [From Gr. γένειον chin; akin to γένυς under jaw. Cf. CHIN.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the chin; mental. — *n.* One of the dermal plates of the chin of reptiles.

genial tubercles, four small tubercles on the inside of the symphysis of the lower jaw, for the attachment of the geniohyoglossi and of the geniohyoid muscles.

ge'ni-al'i-ty (jē'nĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; jēn-yăl'-), *n.* [Cf. L. *genialitas.*] The quality of being genial; sympathetic cheerfulness; warmth of disposition and manners.

ge'ni-al-ly (jē'nĭ-ăl-ĭ; jēn'yăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** By genius or nature; naturally. *Obs.*

Some men are *genially* disposed to some opinions. *Glanvill.*

2. In a genial manner; cheerfully; brightly; pleasantly.

-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk). [*-gen* + *-ic.*] A suffix denoting *pertaining to generation* or *genesis*; as, *metagenic*, *pathogenic*, etc.; and, specif.: **a** *Generating, producing, yielding*; as, *pyogenic.* **b** *Generated, produced*; as, *authigenic.*

ge-nic'u-late (jē-nĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *geniculatus*, fr. *geniculum* little knee, knot or joint, dim. of *genu* knee. See KNEE.] Bent abruptly at an angle, like the bent knee; as, a *geniculate* twin crystal. — **ge-nic'u-late-ly,** *adv.*

geniculate bodies, *Anat.*, the corpora geniculata. — **g. ganglion,** *Anat.*, a small reddish ganglion on the facial nerve where it bends suddenly backward and arches downward behind the tympanum.

ge-nic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *geniculatio* a kneeling.] **1.** Act of kneeling; genuflection. *Obs.*
2. State of being bent abruptly at an angle.
3. A geniculate part, process, or formation.

ge'nie (jē'nĭ), *n.* [F. *génie.*] **1.** = GENIUS, 1, 3, 7. *Rare.*
2. One of the genii, or jinn. See GENIUS, 2 **b**, *Note*; JINNI.

ge-ni'o- (jē-nī'ō-). [Gr. γένειον the chin.] A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the chin* or *region of the chin.*

ge-ni'o-glos'sal (-glŏs'ăl), *a.* [*genio-* + *-glossal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the chin and tongue.

ge-ni'o-hy'o-glos'sus (-hī'ō-glŏs'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -GLOSSI (-ī). [NL.; *genio-* + *hyoglossus.*] *Anat.* Either of a pair of triangular muscles arising from the upper genial tubercles on the inside of the lower jaw, and inserted along the lower side of the tongue and sometimes on the hyoid bone. — **ge-ni'o-hy'o-glos'sal** (-ăl), *a.*

ge-ni'o-hy'oid (-hī'oid), *a.* [*genio-* + *hyoid.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating a pair of slender muscles arising from the inner side of the symphysis of the lower jaw and inserted on the body of the hyoid bone. — *n.* A geniohyoid muscle.

ge-ni'o-plas'ty (jē-nī'ō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*genio-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the chin.

gen'ip (jĕn'ĭp), *n.*, *or* **genip tree.** **a** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Genipa.* **b** The West Indian sapindaceous tree *Melicocca bijuga*, which yields the honeyberry; also, the related trees *Exothea paniculata* and *E. triflolata.*

Gen'i-pa (jĕn'ĭ-pă; jē-nī'pă), *n.* [NL., fr. a West Indian name.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American rubiaceous trees, bearing large flowers and succulent fruits with thick rinds. A single species (*G. elusifolia*) occurs in Florida.

gen'i-pap (jĕn'ĭ-păp), *n.* [Cf. GENIPA.] The edible fruit of a West Indian tree (*Genipa americana*), of a pleasant acid flavor and about the size of an orange. Also, the tree itself.

Ge-nis'ta (jē-nĭs'tă), *n.* [L., broom.] *Bot.* A large Old World genus of fabaceous, often spiny shrubs, having simple leaves and yellow flowers, which are showy in some cultivated species. The woadwaxen is *G. tinctoria.*

gen'i-tal (jĕn'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *genitalis*, fr. *genere, gignere*: cf. F. *génital.* See GENDER.] Pert. to generation, or reproduction; pert. to or designating the sexual organs.

genital cord, *Embryol.*, in the fetus of man and various other mammals, a cordlike structure formed by the closely connected posterior parts of the Wolffian and Muellerian ducts. The two Muellerian ducts fuse in the cord, their united portion giving rise to the uterus and vagina in the female. — **g. gland,** *Zoöl.*, the ovary or the testis. — **g. plates.** *Zoöl.* See BASAL PLATES. — **g. ridge,** *Embryol.*, a projection or ridge upon the ventral mesial side of the Wolffian body, which develops into the ovary or testis.

gen'i-tals (jĕn'ĭ-tălz), *n. pl.* [From GENITAL, *a.*: cf. L. *genitalia.*] The organs of reproduction; esp., the external sexual organs.

gen'i-ti'val (-tī'văl), *a.* Possessing genitive form; pert. to, or derived from, the genitive case; as, *anyways, needs, backwards*, are *genitival* adverbs. — **gen'i-ti'val-ly,** *adv.*

gen'i-tive (jĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *genitivus, genetivus*, fr. *gignere, genitum*, to beget: cf. F. *génitif.* See GENDER.] **1.** *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, that case (as the second of Latin and Greek nouns) which expresses primarily the relation of source or possession, in which latter use it corresponds to the possessive case in English; also, designating, or pertaining to, the relation as so expressed. See GENITIVE, *n.*
2. Pertaining to generation; genital.

gen'i-tive, *n. Gram.* The genitive case; also, a word in that case. The *genitive* denotes the relation *of* in various constructions, as in: the **subjective genitive,** denoting, with a verbal noun, the source or agent of its activity; thus, *Cæsar's* arrival, the **objective genitive**; as in, "for *sin's* rebuke and my *Creator's* praise;" the **descriptive genitive**; as in, *vir magnæ probitatis*, a man of great honesty; often denoting measure or limit, as in, Thirty *Years'* War; the **appositive genitive,** having the force of simple apposition, as in, "*Scio's* rocky isle;" the **partitive genitive,** denoting the whole with a word designating a part; as in, *Gallorum fortissimi*, the bravest of the Gauls. The genitive has also various idiomatic uses, as after certain verbs and adjectives.

The adverbial *genitive* has survived in a few fossilized words and phrases: must needs, nowadays, go your ways. *C.T.Onions.*
genitive absolute, a construction in Greek similar to the Latin *ablative absolute* (which see).

gen'i-to- (jĕn'ĭ-tō-). A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the genital organs.*

gen'i-to-cru'ral (-krōō'răl), *a.* [*genito-* + *crural*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the genital organs and the thigh; — designating specifically a nerve formed by the union of branches of the first and second lumbar nerves.

gen'i-tor (jĕn'ĭ-tôr), **gen'i-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ; 201), *n.* [L. *genitor.*] One who begets; a parent; a generator. *Rare.*

gen'i-ture (jĕn'ĭ-tūr), *n.* [L. *genitura*: cf. F. *géniture.*] *Obs.* **a** Generation, birth. **b** *Astrol.* Nativity. **c** Something generated; offspring. **d** *pl.* The genitals. **e** Generative seed.

gen'ius (jēn'yŭs *or, esp. in senses 1 & 2,* jē'nĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. GENIUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz), L. GENII (jē'nĭ-ī) (see note, below). [L. *genius* tutelar deity or genius of a person or place, taste, talent, genius, from *genere, gignere*, to beget, bring forth. See GENDER.] **1.** *[often cap.] Rom. Relig.* An attendant godling or spirit of a person or place; tutelar deity. Primarily, the genius is the spirit of the masculine energy or virility of a man with whom it is born and dies, and the genius of the head of a household was worshiped along with the lares and penates. By extension, the genius of the householder became viewed as a ‖ **ge'ni-us do'mus** (jē'nĭ-ŭs dō'mŭs) (of the house), or ‖ **ge'ni-us fa-mi'li-æ** (fa-mĭl'yĭ-ē) (of the family). Finally the primary idea was lost and the genius was viewed merely as a tutelary or guardian, as ‖ **ge'ni-us lo'ci** (lō'sī) (of the place), ‖ **ge'ni-us tu-te'læ** (tū-tē'lē) (of protection), which eventually became an independent goddess ‖ **Tu-te'la,** who, in late Roman paganism, was introduced into household worship as the feminine counterpart of the *genius* (but cf. JUNO). The ‖ **ge'ni-us po'pu-li Ro-ma'ni** (pŏp'ū-lī rō-mā'nī) was the presiding genius of the state, whose worship was in charge of the Arval Brothers. Gods, also, had their genii, to which separate sacrifices were made.

2. Hence: **a** With a more or less distinct reference to the Roman notion: *[often cap.]* A spirit presiding over the destiny of a person or place; a familiar spirit or a tutelary; as, each man is said to have a good and an evil *genius.* Cf. DEMON, 1. "Britannia's *Genius.*" *Collins.*

He was the very *Genius* of Famine. *Shak.*

b A nature spirit or an elemental spirit, esp. a spirit of fire or air (see ELEMENTAL, 1); specif., one of the powerful nature demons of Arabian and Mohammedan lore believed to interfere in human affairs and to be sometimes subject to magic control; a jinni (which see).

The pyromantic *genii*
Are mighty, swift, and of far-reaching power. *Greene.*

☞ It is often difficult to distinguish the Oriental from the Roman source of the use of the word in this sense. The Oriental use seems to have originated from the French use of *génie* (genius) to translate the Arabic word properly written *jinnî* in English. In English *genie* (from the French) is still a common equivalent of *jinn*, while *genii* (pl. of *genius*) is ordinarily used for *jinn* (pl. of *jinnî*).

3. The mental endowment peculiar to an individual; that disposition or aptitude of mind which qualifies a person for certain kinds of action or special success in a given pursuit; special taste, inclination, or disposition; natural bent; as, a *genius* for history, for poetry, or painting.
4. Peculiar character or inherent nature; esp., animating spirit, as of a nation, a religion, a language, a period; as, the *genius* of the 18th century; the *genius* of the French people; the *genius* of the common law.
5. The associations, history, traditions, and influences (of a place or locality); as, his character was largely molded by the *genius* of Edinburgh.
6. Extraordinary mental superiority; uncommon native intellectual power; esp., highly unusual power of invention or origination of any kind; as, a man of *genius.*

Talent is that which is in a man's power, *genius* is that in whose power a man is. *Lowell.*

7. A man endowed with genius; as, Milton was a rare *genius.*

☞ In the senses of defs. 1 and 2 the Latin plural, *genii*, is now the only correct plural form. For the other senses *geniuses* is the correct plural.

Syn. — GENIUS, TALENT are variously, but in present usage always sharply, distinguished: as exalted, often supreme native endowment, in contrast with a high degree of mere aptitude; as original creative power, frequently working through the imagination, in contradistinction to a faculty for effective dealing with existent material; as the intuitive and spontaneous, in opposition to the merely disciplined and trained; as the inexplicable, unanalyzable, and as it were inspired, over against what works in the main by rule and line. See GIFT.

Enough that we recognize in Keats that undefinable newness and unexpectedness that we call *genius.* *Lowell.*

This difficulty [of original writing] can only be mastered by a peculiar *talent*, strengthened and rendered nimble by practice, and the commerce with original minds. *G. H. Lewes.*

ge-ni'zah (gĕ-nē'za), *n.* [Heb., lit., a hiding, hiding place.] The storeroom or depository of a synagogue, used as a depository for worn-out and heretical or disgraced Hebrew books or papers (cf. APOCRYPHA, *Note*); esp. [*cap.*], the hoard of such writings at the synagogue of Fostat, near Cairo, from which many valuable manuscripts and fragments have been obtained.

Gen'o-a (jĕn'ō-ä), *n.* A city of Italy.

Genoa cake, *Cookery*, a rich glazed cake, with almonds, pistachios, filberts, or other nuts; also, a rich currant cake with almonds on the top. — **G. lace,** orig., lace of gold or silver thread made in Genoa about the 17th century. Now, macramé lace or aloe lace; also, a kind of machine-made lace with net ground and large open designs.

gen'o-blast (jĕn'ō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. γένος sex + *-blast.*] *Biol.* A matured germ cell, so named on the hypothesis (now abandoned) that by maturation elements pertaining to the opposite sex were expelled, leaving the germ cells purely male or purely female. — **gen'o-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

Gen'o-ese' (jĕn'ō-ēz'; -ēs'; 277), *a.* Of or pert. to Genoa. — *n. sing.& pl.* One of the people, or the people, of Genoa.

Genoese lottery. See LOTTERY.

‖ **ge-nou'illère'** (zhē-nōō'yâr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** In medieval armor, the kneepiece, whether separately strapped over the chausses of mail, or forming an articulated member of the leg covering. See ARMOR, *Illust.*
2. *Fort.* That part of a parapet which lies between the gun platform and the bottom of an embrasure. In barbette batteries, the height of the parapet above the banquette. *R.*

-ge-nous (-jē-nŭs). [*-gen* + *-ous.*] A suffix used in forming adjectives, signifying: **a** *Producing, yielding*; as, *alkaligenous*, *endogenous.* **b** *Generated, produced, yielded*; as, *nephrogenous*, *sacrogenous*, etc. See *-GEN.*

‖ **gen're** (zhäN'r'), *n.* [F. See GENDER.] **1.** A kind, sort, or description of anything; a species, category; — applied esp. to works of literature or art as falling into distinctive groups with respect to style, form, purpose, etc.

French drama was lisping or still inarticulate; the great French *genre* of the fabliau was hardly born. *Saintsbury.*

2. *Fine Arts.* A style or subject matter, esp. of painting, dealing realistically with scenes from everyday life as distinguished from historic, heroic, romantic, or ideal themes; as, the Dutch school furnishes many painters of *genre.*

Hence, attributive; as, a *genre* painter, style, subject, etc.

Ge-ne'van-ism (jē-nē'văn-ĭz'm), *n* [From *Geneva*, Calvin's home.] Strict Calvinism. *Obs. or R.*

Gen'e-vese' (jĕn'ē-vēz'; -vēs'), *a.* [Cf. L. *Genevensis*, F. *genevois.*] Genevan. — *n. sing. & pl.*

Gen'e-vieve' (-vēv'), *n.* [From Sainte *Geneviere*, Missouri] *Geol.* A Mississippian formation in the Mississippi basin.

Gen'e-vize (jĕn'ē-vīz), *v. i.* To advocate the doctrines of the Reformed Church of Geneva. *Oxf. E. D.* — **Gen'e-viz'er** (-vīz'ēr), *n. Both Obs. or R.*

Genevois, *a. & n.* [F. *genevois.*] Genevese. *Obs.*

Ge-nev'ra. Var. of GINEVRA, 1.

gen'e-vrette' (jĕn'ē-vrĕt'), *n.* [F. *genèvrette*, fr. *genièvre* juniper. See GIN a liquor.] A kind of European drink made from wild fruits and flavored with juniper berries.

Ge'ne-vrières' (zhē'n'-vrâr'), *n.* [Cf. F. *genévrières* soil in which the juniper (F. *genièvre*) grows.] A white Burgundy wine. See BURGUNDY, *n.*

geng, *v. i.* [AS. *gengan.* Cf. GANG a going.] To pass; to move. *Obs.*

geng, genge. † GING, *n.* [*Obs.*

genge, *a.* [AS.] Usual; current.

ge'ni-al-ize, *v. t.* To make genial.

ge'ni-al-ness, *n.* See *-NESS.*

ge-ni'an (jē-nī'ăn), *a. & n. Anat. & Zoöl.* = 2d GENIAL. *R.*

genice, *n.* [OF., F. *génisse.*] A heifer. *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.*

gen'i-cle, *n.* [L. *geniculum.*] A joint on the stalk of a plant. *Obs.*

ge-nic'u-lar (jē-nĭk'ū-lär), *a.* Geniculate. *Rare.*

ge-nic'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To form joints in. *Rare* [Geniculate.]

ge-nic'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.*

ge-nic'u-lum, *n. Bot.* A node of a stem. *Obs.* [NIUS]

ge'ni-i (jē'nĭ-ī), *n., pl.* of GENGENILLERES, *n.* [F. *genouillère.*] Armor for the knees. *Obs.*

Gen'i-lon (jĕn'ĭ-lŏn). Var. of GANELON. [ius. *Obs.*]

ge'ni-o (jē'nĭ-ō), *n.* [It.] Genius. [*Obs.*]

ge'ni-ol-a'try (-ŏl'ă-trĭ), *n.* [*genio-* + *-latry.*] Worship of genii.

ge-ni'on (jē-nī'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. γένειον the chin.] *Craniol.* The apex of one of the lower genial tubercles.

Genisarie. † JANIZARY.

gen'i-sa'ro (jĕn'ĭ-sa'rō), *n.* The rain tree.

gen'i-tal, *n.* The genitals. *Obs.*

gen'i-ta'li-a (jĕn'ĭ-tā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [L.] The genitals.

gen'i-ting. † JENNETING.

gen'i-tiv Genitive. *Ref. Sp.*

gen'i-to-a'nal, *a.* [*genito-* + *anal.*] *Zoöl* Pertaining to the genitals and the anus.

gen'i-to-en-ter'ic, *a.* [*genito-* + *enteric.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the genitals and the intestines.

gen'i-tor, *n.* [F. *génitoires.*] Testicle; in *pl.*, genitals. *Obs.*

gen'i-to'ri-al (jĕn'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Parental. *R. Oxf. E. D.*

gen'i-to-ry (jĕn'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* A testicle; in *pl.*, genitals. *Obs.*

gen'i-to-u'ri-na-ry, *a.* [*genito-urinary.*] *Anat. & Med.* Pert. to the genital and urinary organs or functions. [ETRIX.]

gen'i-tresse, gen'i-trix. † GENERATRIX.

gen'i-trise. † GENERATRICE.

‖ **ge'ni-us lo'ci** (jē'nĭ-ŭs lō'sī). [L.] The tutelary of a place; hence, the pervading spirit of a place or institution, as of a college, etc. See GENIUS, 1.

Gen'i-za-ric. † JANIZARY.

genl. *Abbr.* General.

Gen-nas'us (gĕ-nā'ŭs). *Bib.*

Gen'na-ken (jĕn'ă-kĕn). *n.* A South American Indian of a nearly extinct pampas tribe.

Gen-ne'sar (gĕ-nē'sär) *Bib.* Var. of GENNESARET. [*Bib.*]

Gen-nes'a-ret (gĕ-nĕs'a-rĕt).

gen'net. † JENNET.

gen'ne-tor. † GENETOR.

Gen-ne'us (gĕ-nē'ŭs). *Bib.*

Gen'ny pep'per. = GUINEA PEPPER.

Gen'o-e'sian, *a.* Genoese. *Obs.*

genologie. † GENEALOGY.

ge'nos (jē'nŏs; gĕn'ŏs), *n.* [Gr. γένος.] *Gr. Hist.* A social division among the Greeks equiv. to the Roman gens; a clan.

gen'o-type (jĕn'ō-tīp), *n.* [*genus* + *-type.*] *Biol.* The type species of a genus. *R.* [of GENOGRE]

Gen'o-vese' (-vēz'; -vēs'). Var. of GENOESE.

Ge'no-ve'va (gā'nō-vā'tä), *n.* = GENEVIEVE.

Gen'o-way, *n. & a.* [From a variant form of OF. *Genevois.*] Genoese. *Obs.*

gen'-ro' (gĕn'rō'), *n.* [Jap., old men; *gen* root + *rō* old.] The

gens (jĕnz), *n.*; *pl.* GENTES (jĕn′tēz). [L. See GENTLE, *a.*] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* A clan or family connection, embracing the families of the same stock in the male line; a subdivision of the Roman curia. The members of the gens commonly bore the same name (called the *gentile name*), and were united in worship of their common ancestor, or the hero considered to be such. Marriage within the gens was not customary. Cf. CLAN, FAMILIA, CURIA, CLIENT.

2. Hence, **a** The Greek *genos* (γένος), closely corresponding to the above. **b** = CLAN, 2.

gent (jĕnt), *a.* [OF.] **1.** Of gentle birth; noble; valiant, gentle. *Obs.*

2. Graceful; shapely; pretty; fine; elegant. *Obs.*

gent, *n.* Short form of GENTLEMAN. *Now Vulgar*, or used humorously or derisively as implying a cheap or underbred affectation of gentility.

> The thing named "pants" in certain documents,
> A word not made for gentlemen, but *gents* *Holmes.*

gen-teel′ (jĕn-tēl′), *a.* [F. *gentil* noble, pretty, graceful. See GENTLE.] **1.** Pertaining to those of gentle birth; possessing or exhibiting the qualities commonly regarded as belonging to high birth and breeding; free from vulgarity, or lowness of taste or behavior; adapted to a refined or cultivated taste; polite; polished; well-bred; as, a *genteel* family; *genteel* company, manners, address.

2. Graceful in mien or form, elegant in appearance, dress, or manner; as, the lady has a *genteel* person.

3. Suited to the position of a lady or a gentleman; stylish; fashionable; as, to live in a *genteel* way; a *genteel* allowance; a *genteel* horse; a *genteel* employment.

☞ *Genteel* in all its senses is now generally regarded as at least inelegant, except when used with a humorous or somewhat sarcastic significance.

Syn. — Well-bred, refined, polished. See POLITE.

genth′ite (gĕn′thīt), *n.* [After Dr. F. A. *Genth* (b. 1855), American geologist.] *Min.* A soft, amorphous, pale green or yellowish silicate of nickel and magnesium, $2NiO{\cdot}2MgO{\cdot}3SiO_2{\cdot}6H_2O$. Sp. gr., 2.4.

gen′tian (jĕn′shăn), *n.* [ME. *gencyane*, F. *gentiane*, L. *gentiana*, fr. *Gentius*, an Illyrian king, said to have discovered its properties.] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Gentiana*. Gentians are prized for their handsome flowers, which are usually blue, though sometimes white or yellow. The handsomest are *G. acaulis*, *G. bavarica*, and *G. verna* of the Old World, and the fringed gentians, *G. crinita* and *G. detonsa* of the United States.

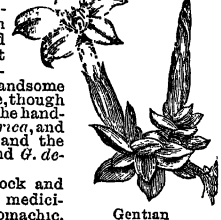

Gentian (*Gentiana verna*).

2. *Pharm.* The bitter rootstock and roots of *Gentiana lutea*, used medicinally as a general tonic and stomachic.

Gen′ti-a′na (jĕn′shĭ-ā′nə; -ăn′ā), *n.* [L., gentian.] *Bot.* A large genus of plants, typifying the family Gentianaceæ, widely distributed in temperate and mountainous regions. They are scapose or leafy-stemmed bitter herbs with showy 4-merous or 5-merous flowers. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.

Gen′ti-a-na′ce-æ (-ā-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed family of smooth opposite-leaved, mostly bitter herbs (order Gentianales); the gentian family. They have regular, often handsome flowers with a 1-celled ovary followed by a 2-valved capsule. There are 50 genera and over 500 species, *Gentiana*, *Sabbatia*, and *Frasera* being the most important. — **gen′ti-a-na′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Gen′ti-a-na′les (-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* **a** An order of dicotyledonous plants comprising the families Gentianaceæ, Menyanthaceæ, Oleaceæ, Salvadoraceæ, Loganiaceæ, Apocynaceæ, and Asclepiadaceæ, all characterized by opposite leaves and separate or compound ovaries. **b** In Lindley's classification, an alliance including the gentians and their allies. — **gen′tian-al** (jĕn′shăn-ăl), *a.* *Obs.*

gen′tian-el′la (jĕn′shăn-ĕl′ə), *n.* [NL., dim. of *gentian*.] **1.** A kind of blue color.

2. (*pron.* jĕn′shĭ-ə-nĕl′ə) *Bot.* **a** [*cap.*] A subgenus of *Gentiana* including species with 4-lobed corollas. **b** Any of several species belonging to this subgenus, esp. the alpine *G. acaulis*, having large blue flowers.

gen′tian-in (jĕn′shăn-ĭn), *n.* [*gentian* + *-in.*] *Org. Chem.* A tasteless yellow crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{10}O_5$, found in gentian root (*Gentiana lutea*). It is a derivative of xanthone. See GENTISEIN.

gen′tile (jĕn′tīl; 277), *n.* [L. *gentilis* belonging to the same clan, stock, race, people, or nation; in opposition to *Roman*, a foreigner; in opposition to *Jew* or *Christian*, a heathen: cf. F. *gentil*. See GENTLE, *a.*] **1.** With the Jews, one of a non-Jewish nation or of non-Jewish faith; with the Christians, one neither a Jew nor a Christian; a heathen. The Hebrews included in the term *gōyim*, or nations, all the tribes of men who had not received the true faith, and were not circumcised. The Christians translated *gōyim* by the L. *gentes*, and imitated the Jews in giving the name *gentiles* to all nations who were neither Jews nor Christians. In civil affairs, the denomination was given to all nations who were not Romans.

☞ In Biblical usage generally capitalized, *Gentile*.

2. Hence: **a** In India, a non-Mohammedan. **b** Among the Mormons, a non-Mormon.

3. *Gram.* A part of speech denoting nationality. *Rare.*

4. In Roman law, a member of the same gens.

gen′tile, *a.* **1.** [Often *cap.*] Belonging to the nations at large, as distinguished from the *Jews*; also, belonging or pertaining to non-Mormons or non-Mohammedans.

2. Heathen; pagan.

3. Pert. to a nation, tribe, or clan; esp., of or pert. to the Roman gens, or a social group or organization resembling it.

4. *Gram.* Denoting a race or country; as, a *gentile* noun.

gentile name, the name borne by all the members of a gens.

gen′ti-lesse′ (jĕn′tĭ-lĕs′), *n.* [OF. *gentilesce*, *gentelise*, F. *gentillesse*. See GENTLE, *a.*] The quality of being gentle; courtesy; kindness; nobility; elegance. *Archaic.*

gen′til-ism (jĕn′tĭl-ĭz′m; -tĭl-ĭz′m; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *gentilisme*.] **1.** Heathenism; paganism.

2. Tribal feeling; devotion to one's gens.

3. The gentiles collectively. *Obs.*

gen′til-i′tial (-tĭ-lĭsh′ăl), *a.* [L. *gentilicius*. See GENTILE.] **1.** Pertaining, or peculiar, to a people; national.

2. Pertaining, or peculiar, to a family, family.

3. Gentile; of gentile birth.

gen′til-li′tian (jĕn′tĭ-lĭsh′ăn), *a.* Tribal; national.

gen′til-li′tious (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a gentile, pagan. *Obs.*

2. Gentilitial.

gen-til′i-ty (jĕn-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *gentilitas* the relationship of those who belong to the same clan, also, heathenism: cf. F. *gentilité* heathenism. See GENTILE.] **1.** Gentle birth, good extraction.

> He . . . mines my *gentility* with my education. *Shak.*

2. The quality or qualities appropriate to those who are well born, as self-respect, dignity, courage, courtesy, a polite and easy mien and behavior, etc.; good breeding.

3 Those of gentle birth; the gentry *Obs. or R.*

4. Paganism; heathenism; heathendom. *Obs.*

5. The state of belonging to a certain gens or family; relationship between those of one gens.

gen′til-ize (jĕn′tĭl-īz), *v. t.* [See GENTILE, GENTLE.] **1.** To live like a gentile or heathen. *Obs. or R.*

2. To act the gentleman; — with *it* (see IT, 6). *Obs.*

gen′til-ize, *v. t.* **1.** To make gentile; to paganize.

2. To render gentle or gentlemanly *Obs. or Archaic.*

— **gen′til-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.*

gen′ti-o-pic′rin (jĕn′shĭ-ō-pĭk′rĭn), *n.* [*gentian* + Gr. πικρός bitter.] *Chem.* A bitter crystalline glucoside, $C_{20}H_{30}O_{12}$, obtained from gentian root.

gen-tis′e-in (jĕn-tĭs′ē-ĭn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* An artificially prepared crystalline substance, $C_{13}H_5(OH)_3O_2$, of which gentianin, or gentisin, is the mono-methyl ether. It is a tri-hydroxy derivative of xanthone.

gen-tis′ic (-ĭk), *a.* [See GENTIAN; -IC.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating: **a** The so-called acid better known as *gentianin*. **b** An acid, $C_7H_6O_4$, obtained by fusing gentianin with caustic potash. It is a derivative of hydroquinone.

gen′tle (jĕn′t'l), *a.*; GEN′TLER (-tlĕr); GEN′TLEST (-tlĕst). [ME. *gentil*, F. *gentil* noble, pretty, graceful, fr. L. *gentilis* of the same clan or race, fr. *gens*, *gentis*, tribe, clan, race, orig. that which belongs together by birth, fr. the root of *genere*, *gignere*, to beget; hence *gentile*, properly, of birth or family, that is, of good or noble birth. See GENDER; cf. GENTEEL, GENTILE, GENTOO, JAUNTY.] **1.** Well-born, of a good family position, though not noble.

> British society is divided into nobility, gentry, and yeomanry, and families are either noble, *gentle*, or simple. *Johnson's Cyc.*

2. Excellent; of fine quality; of animals, of fine breed. *Obs* exc in *gentle falcon.*

3. Honorable; of, or appropriate to, good birth or distinguished position; as, a *gentle* occupation; manifesting the qualities of one of gentle birth; chivalrous, knightly.

> He was a veray parfit *gentil* knight. *Chaucer.*

4. Hence, refined in manners; not rough, harsh, or stern; mild; kind; amiable; as, a *gentle* nature, temper, or disposition; a *gentle* manner; a *gentle* voice.

5. An appellative of respect, kindness, or conciliation; as, *gentle* reader. "*Gentle* sirs." "*Gentle* Jew." *Shak.*

6. Tamed; quiet, tractable, and docile; as, a *gentle* horse; also, of fruit, etc., cultivated.

7. Soft; not violent or rough; not strong, loud, or disturbing; not stormy; easy; soothing; as, a *gentle* touch; a *gentle* rule; a *gentle* medicine.

> O sleep! it is a *gentle* thing. *Coleridge.*

8. Moderate; as, a *gentle* warmth; a *gentle* declivity.

Syn. — Kind, tender, soft, quiet, peaceful, calm, tranquil, placid; bland, soothing, indulgent, clement, mollifying; yielding, submissive, pacific; unassuming, humble, lowly; spiritless, subdued; flat, insipid, dull, unexhilarating. — GENTLE, MILD, MEEK, DOCILE, TAME. GENTLE, as here compared, has more positive connotations (esp. quietness, kindness, tenderness, refinement) than MILD, which frequently suggests little more than the negation of harshness, severity, or violence; one is MEEK who is patient under provocation, or whose spirit has been schooled to mildness by discipline or suffering; in modern usage, *meek* is frequently a term of mild contempt; as, "Her voice was ever soft, *gentle*, and low" (*Shak.*); "She nurtured him with the *gentle* care of one who handles a butterfly" (*Hawthorne*); "Confused pain looked *mildly* from them [Coleridge's eyes], as in a kind of *mild* astonishment" (*Carlyle*); "Her forehead was *mild* and benevolent between the smooth curves of gray hair; there were *meek* downward lines about her nose and mouth; but her eyes . . . looked as if the *meekness* had been the result of her own will, never of the will of another" (*Mary Wilkins*); "Mr. Glegg [spoke] rather warmly, for, though a kind man, he was not as *meek* as Moses" (*G. Eliot*). DOCILE (see DUCTILE) suggests pliancy and tractability; TAME, as here compared, spiritless or timid docility or meekness; as, "The untamable young creature was *docile* and *gentle* in Laura's presence" (*Thackeray*), "A deceitful concubine, who shore me . . . like a *tame* wether, . . . then turned me out ridiculous" (*Milton*); "Heirs to all his vices, without . . . his *tame* virtues" (*Byron*). Both *mild* and *tame* (the stronger term) are used in the sense of flat, insipid, unexhilarating; as, *mild* excitement, "*tame* and tiresome uniformity" (*Gibbon*). See CALM, DECOROUS.

Gentle Shepherd, a nickname, derived from a pastoral drama by Allan Ramsay, fastened upon George Grenville (1712-70) by William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, in a debate in Parliament. — **the g. craft.** **a** The art or trade of shoemaking, so called, according to a tradition embodied in Greene's "George-a-Green," because King Edward IV. once drank with a party of traveling cobblers **b** Angling, for sport, — so called by Izaak Walton. — **the g. passion,** love. — **the g. sex,** the female sex; women in general.

gen′tle (jĕn′t'l), *n.* **1.** One well born; a gentleman. *Archaic.*

> *Gentle*, methinks you frown. *Shak.*

2. = FALCON-GENTIL.

3. A maggot.

gen′tle, *v. t.*; GEN′TLED (-t'ld); GEN′TLING (-tlĭng). **1.** To raise from the vulgar; to ennoble. *Obs.*

2. To render gentle, smooth, or easy

> To *gentle* life's descent
> We shut our eyes, and think it is a plain. *Young.*

3. To make tame and docile, as a horse

4. To treat so as to make gentle; to mollify; to soften.

> Mowgli *gentled* the panther for a few minutes longer, and he lay down like a cat before a fire *Kipling.*

gen′tle-folk′ (-fōk′), **gen′tle-folks′** (-fōks′), *n. pl.* Persons of gentle or good family and breeding. *Shak.*

gen′tle-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* The state or position of being of gentle birth or nature.

> Men in whom *gentlehood* had grown to hereditary ripeness. *Century Mag.*

gen′tle-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [ME. *gentilman* nobleman; *gentil* noble + *man* man: cf. F. *gentilhomme*.] **1.** A man well born; one of good family though not noble; one entitled to bear a coat of arms; sometimes, any one above the social condition of a yeoman. *Obs. or R. exc. Hist.*

2. One of gentle or refined manners; a well-bred man of fine feelings, esp. one of good character, raised above the vulgar by education, habits, and social esteem.

3. A servant; esp., a valet of a man of rank.

> The count's *gentleman*, one Cesario. *Shak.*

4. A man, irrespective of condition; — used esp. in *pl.*, in addressing men in popular assemblies, etc

5. *Law.* A respectable man who engages in no occupation or profession regularly for gain. *Eng.*

6. *Sports.* An amateur (*Obs. or Hist.*, except in *gentleman jockey*); specif., in *Cricket*, any of the eleven amateurs chosen to represent the "Gentlemen" in either of the two annual matches *versus* the "Players," in England.

gentleman-at-arms, one of a band of forty gentlemen who attend the sovereign on state occasions; — formerly called *gentlemen pensioners*. *Eng.* — **g. of the chapel royal,** a lay singer in the choral service of the English royal chapel. — **g. of the round,** a gentleman soldier of low rank who made the rounds. *Obs. or Hist.*

> Worm-eaten *gentlemen of the round*. *B. Jonson.*

gentleman adventurer. One of more or less good birth associated in a daring enterprise out of England; esp., a privateer or explorer in Elizabethan times.

gentleman commoner. One of a privileged class of commoners paying higher fees at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, now practically abolished.

gentleman farmer. **a** In England, a man of good social position residing on and farming his own or a leased estate. **b** In the United States, a man of independent fortune who conducts a farm largely for pleasure.

gen′tle-man-like′ } *a.* Of, pert. to, resembling, or becom-
gen′tle-man-ly } ing, a gentleman; well-behaved; courteous; polite. Also, *Obs or R.*, used as *adv.* — **gen′tle-man-like′ness, gen′tle-man-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

gentleman usher. A gentleman who acts as usher to a sovereign or to one of superior rank.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. See BLACK ROD.

gen′tle-men's a-gree′ment (jĕn′t'l-mĕnz). An agreement binding only as a matter of honor, often, specif., such an agreement among the heads of industrial or mercantile enterprises, the terms of which could not be included and enforced in a legal contract.

gen′tle-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being gentle; esp., softness of manners, disposition, etc.; freedom from harshness or roughness; mildness.

gen′tle-wom′an (jĕn′t'l-wŏŏm′ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm′ĕn; -ĭn). A woman of good family or breeding; also, *Now Hist.*, a woman who attends a lady of rank. — **gen′tle-wom′an-hood,** *n.* — **gen′tle-wom′an-like′,** *a.* — **gen′tle-wom′an-ly** (-lĭ), *a.*

Gen-too′ (jĕn-tōō′), *n*; *pl.* -TOOS (-tōōz′). [Pg. *gentio* gentile, heathen. See GENTILE.] **1.** A Hindu; specif., a Telugu; also, the language of the Gentoos.

2 [*l. c.*] A penguin (*Pygoscelis tæniata*) *Falkland Is.*

gen′trice (jĕn′trĭs), *n* [OF. *genterise* See GENTRY.] **1.** Gentility of birth; rank; nobility. *Archaic or Scot.*

> Did you ever hear that *gentrice* put money in folks' pockets? *Stevenson.*

2. *pl.* **a** The nobility. *Obs.* **b** Fine garments. *Obs.*

3. Gentle feeling; courtesy; good breeding. *Archaic.*

gen′try (jĕn′trĭ), *n.* [ME. *genterie*, *gentrie*, noble birth, nobility, cf. OF. *genterise*, *gentelise* (see GENTLE), but also ME. *gentelerī* high-mindedness, i. e., *gentle* + *-ry.*] **1.** Birth; condition; rank by birth; esp., gentle birth. *Obs.* "Pride of *gentrie*." *Chaucer.*

2. People of education and good breeding; in England, in a restricted sense, those between the nobility and the yeomanry.

3. The qualities appropriate to those of gentle birth, as courtesy, generosity, good breeding.

> To show us so much *gentry* and good will. *Shak.*

4. People; persons of a class; — usually with contemptuous or humorous significance; as, the light-fingered *gentry*.

"elder statesmen" of Japan. See ELDER STATESMEN.

‖ **gens** (zhäN), *n. pl.* [F.] People; a particular class of persons. — **g. d'église** (dē-glēz′), ecclesiastics; clergymen; churchmen. — **g. de guerre** (dē gâr′), military men; soldiery. — **g. de lettres** (lĕt′r'), littérateurs collectively. — **g. de loi** (lwȧ′), lawyers. — **g. du monde** (dü mōⁿd′), people of the world; fashionable or society people.

gen′seng. Var. of GINSENG.

gen′son (jĕn′s'n), *n.* [See GENTIAN.] The feverroot.

gens′ to-ga′ta (jĕnz′ tō-gā′tə). [L.] The nation clad in the toga, i. e., the Romans.

Vergil (*Æneid*, I. 282).

gent. *Abbr.* Gentleman.

‖ **gen′te** (hĕn′tē; 172), *n.* [Sp.] People; esp., the common people, the lower classes (called also **gen′te ba′ja** [bä′hä]), as distinguished from the **gen′te fi′na** (fē′nä) or **gen′te flus-tra′da** (flŏŏs-trä′thä; 146), who are the educated and prosperous class of the native population. *Phil. I.*

gen′tee, *a.* Genteel. *Obs.*

gen-teel′ish, *a.* See -ISH.

gen-teel′ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

gen-teel′ly, *adv.* of GENTEEL.

gen-teel′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gen′tel. † GENTLE.

Gentele's green. A beautiful and comparatively nonpoisonous green pigment, consisting of stannate of copper.

gen′tel-y. † GENTLY.

genterie, gentrie. † GENTRY.

genterise. † GENTRICE.

gen′tes (jĕn′tēz), *n. pl.* of GENS, a clan. [DYE.]

gentian blue. Aniline blue. See

gen′ti-an′ic (jĕn′shĭ-ăn′ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a so-called acid, better known as *gentianin*.

gen′tian-ose (jĕn′shĭ-ōs), *n.* *Chem.* A crystallizable sweetish substance, from the gentian.

gentian violet An artificial violet stain used in microscopy.

gen′tian-wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* Any gentianaceous plant.

gentil, *a.* & *n.* † GENTEEL, GENTILE, GENTLE.

gen′tile. † GENTLE

gen′tile-dom, *n.* See -DOM.

gen′tile-fal′con, *n.* = FALCON-GENTIL. [al.

gen-til′ic (jĕn-tĭl′ĭk), *a.* Tribe-

gen-til′i-cal, *a.* Gentilish. *Obs.*

gentiliche. † GENTLY.

gen′til-ish, *a.* Heathenish; pagan; gentile. *Obs*

gentilly † GENTLY.

gent′ish (jĕn′tĭsh), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a "gent." — **gent′ish-ness,** *n.* *Both Vulgar.*

gen′ti-sin (jĕn′tĭ-sĭn), *n.* = GENTIANIN.

gen′ti Gentle *Ref. Sp.*

gen′tle-heart′ed, *a.* Having a gentle heart — **-heart′ed-ness,** *n.*

gen′tle-man-hood′, *n.* See -HOOD.

gen′tle-man-ism (-tz′m), *n.* See -ISM.

gen′tle-man-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

gen′tle-man-ly, *a.* Gentlemanly. *Obs. or Scot.*

gentleman pensioner. See GENTLEMAN-AT-ARMS.

gen′tle-man's-cane′, *n.* *Bot.* The prince's-feather.

gen′tle-man-ship′, *n.* See -SHIP.

gen′tle-peo′ple, *n. pl.* = GENTLEFOLK.

gen′tler-y, *n.* [Cf. GENTRY.] Gentlehood; also, gentry. *Obs.*

gen′tle-ship, *n.* Deportment or status of a gentleman. *Obs. or R.*

gen′tle-wom′an-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gen′til-man. Gentleman. *Ref. Sp.*

gen′tly, *adv.* of GENTLE, *a.*

gent′man. = GENTLEMAN. *Vulgar.*

Gen-tu′. Var. of GENTOO.

gen′ty (jĕn′tĭ), *a.* [From F. *gentil*. Cf. JAUNTY.] *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Noble; courteous. **2.** Neat; trim; graceful.

ge′nu (jē′nŭ), *n.*; *pl.* GENUA (jĕn′ū-ə). [L., the knee.] *Anat.* An abrupt flexure; specif., the bend in the anterior part of the corpus callosum.

gen′u-al (jĕn′ū-ăl), *n.* **a** Of or pertaining to the knee, or genu. **b** Pert. to or designating the fourth joint of a spider's leg.

gen′u-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *genu* knee] *Her.* Kneeling. [*Bib.*]

Ge-nu′bath (gē-nū′băth), **gen′u-clast** (jĕn′ū-klăst), *n.* [L. *genu* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] *Surg.* An instrument for breaking up adhesions in the knee joint.

gen'u-flect' (jĕn'ū-flĕkt'; jĕn'ū-flĕkt), *v. i.*; GEN'U-FLECT'-ED; GEN'U-FLECT'ING. [See GENUFLECTION.] To bend the knee, as in worship.

gen'u-flec'tion, gen'u-flex'ion (jĕn'ū-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *génuflexion*, or LL. *genuflexio*, fr. L. *genu* knee + *flexio* a bending, fr. *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend. See KNEE; FLEXIBLE.] Act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

gen'u-flec'tor (-flĕk'tĕr), *n.* One who genuflects. — **gen'u-flec'to-ry** (-tŏ-rĭ), *a.*

gen'u-ine (jĕn'ū-ĭn), *a.* [L. *genuinus*, fr. *genere*, *gignere*, to beget, in pass., to be born. See GENDER.] **1.** Native or natural; not foreign. *Obs.*

2. Actually belonging to, or proceeding from, the reputed source, origin, or author; having the origin or character which it appears or is claimed to have, authentic; not counterfeit, spurious, false, or adulterated; real; true; pure; as, a *genuine* note or signature is one actually made by the person whose name is on the note; a *genuine* text is one of the date, authorship, etc., which it purports or is claimed to have, a *genuine* production; *genuine* materials.

3. Of or pertaining to the original stock or source; as, the *genuine* breed of mastiffs; the *genuine* Aztecs.

4. Sincere; frank; free from hypocrisy or pretense.

Syn. — Real, true, pure, unalloyed, unadulterated. See AUTHENTIC.

— **gen'u-ine-ly**, *adv.* — **gen'u-ine-ness**, *n*

ge'nus (jē'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* GENERA (jĕn'ĕ-rȧ). [L., birth, race, kind, sort; akin to Gr. γένος. See GENDER; cf. BENIGN.]

1. *Logic.* A class of objects divided into several subordinate species; a class more extensive than a species.

2 *Biol.* A category of classification ranking between the family and the species; a group of structurally or phylogenetically related species, or consisting of an isolated species exhibiting unusual differentiation (monotypic genus). Thus the species of oak collectively form the genus *Quercus;* of horses, asses, and zebras, the genus *Equus.* The genera of older naturalists, as Linnæus, were large and comprehensive groups, in many cases coextensive with the *families* of modern taxonomy. The present tendency is to restrict genera to much more closely related groups. The genus name is the first word of a binomial scientific name, and is capitalized.

3. A class; order; kind; sort.

genus of a curve (of m^{th} **order**), *Math.*, the greatest number of its intersections (with some other curve) that can be induced by other specified intersections (with that other curve). It cannot exceed $\frac{1}{2}(m-1)(m-2)$, thus 3 intersections on a quartic are induced by 5 intersections with a conic, by 9 with a cubic, etc.

-ge-ny (-jĕ-nĭ). [Gr. *-γένεια* (as in ὁμογένεια homogeny), fr. root of γίγνεσθαι to be born: cf. F. *-génie.*] A suffix denoting *generation, production, development;* as, chondr*ogeny*, morph*ogeny*, biog*eny*, dynam*ogeny*.

ge'o- (jē'ŏ-), **ge-** (jĕ-). [Gr γεω- (as in γεωγραφία geography), fr. γαῖα, γῆ, the earth.] Combining forms signifying *earth, ground, soil;* as, *geography, geophagism*, etc.

ge'o-car'pic (jē'ŏ-kär'pĭk), *a.* [*geo-* + *-carpic.*] *Bot.* Producing, or ripening, the fruit beneath the surface of the ground, as the peanut.

ge'o-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk) } *a.* [*geo-* + Gr. κέντρον center.]
ge'o-cen'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } **1.** *Astron.* Pert. to, or measured from, the earth's center; having, or relating to, the earth as a center; — sometimes opposed to *heliocentric.*

2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, geocentricism.

geocentric latitude, *Astron.*, the celestial latitude of a body as seen from the earth's center. — **g. latitude** (of a place), the angle included between the plane of the equator and the radius of the earth through the place; — in distinction from *geographic latitude.* At latitude 45° the angle of the vertical reaches a maximum of 11′ 30″. Geocentric latitude plus angle of the vertical equals geographic latitude. — **g. longitude**, *Astron.*, the celestial longitude of a body as seen from the earth's center. — **g. parallax.** See PARALLAX.

ge'o-cen'tri-cism (-sĕn'trĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Theory or belief that the earth is the center, or central object, of the universe, of divine plans, or the like.

There is also a touch of lingering *geocentricism* in this exaltation of man. *Goldwin Smith.*

ge-och'ro-ny (jĕ-ŏk'rŏ-nĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + Gr. χρόνος time.] Geologic chronology; the system of time divisions used in geology. — **ge'o-chron'ic** (jē'ŏ-krŏn'ĭk), *a.*

ge-oc'ro-nite (jĕ-ŏk'rŏ-nīt), *n.* [*geo-* + Gr. Κρόνος Saturn, alchemistic name of lead.] *Min.* A lead-gray sulphide of lead and antimony, $5PbS\,Sb_2S_3$, usually massive. Sp.gr., 6.4.

ge'o-cyc'lic (jē'ŏ-sĭk'lĭk; -sī'klĭk), *a.* [*geo-* + *cyclic.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or illustrating, the rotation or revolution of the earth; as, a *geocyclic* machine.

2. Circling round the earth periodically

ge'ode (jē'ōd), *n.* [F. *géode*, L. *geodes*, fr. Gr. γεώδης earthlike; γαῖα, γῆ, the earth + εἶδος form.] *Geol.* **a** A nodule of stone having a cavity lined with crystals or mineral matter. **b** The cavity in such a nodule.

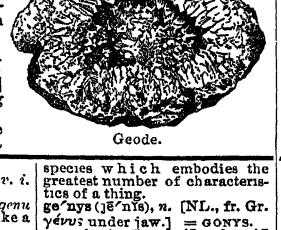

Geode.

ge'o-des'ic (jē'ŏ-dĕs'ĭk) } *a.* [*geo-* + Gr. κρός.] *Min.* A white waxy substance composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, occurring in brown coal.
ge'o-des'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }

Ge'o-coc'cyx (jē'ŏ-kŏk'sĭks), *n.* [NL.; *geo-* + Gr. κόκκυξ cuckoo.] *Zool.* The genus containing the chaparral cock.

Ge'o-co'res (-kŏ'rēz), **Ge'o-cor'i-se** (-kŏr'ĭ-sē), *n. pl.* [NL. *pl.*; *geo-* + Gr. κόρις bug.] *Zool.* The Gymnocerata.

geod. *Abbr.* Geodesy.

ge'o-dæ'si-a, -de'si-a (jē'ŏ-dē'shĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Geodesy.

Ge'o-deph'a-ga (-dēf'ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* *Zool.* = GRADEPHAGA. — **ge'o-deph'a-gous** (-g ŭs), *a.* [*esist.*]

ge'o-dete (jē'ŏ-dēt), *n.* A geodete.

ge'o-det'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of GEODETIC. [GEODESY.]

ge'o-det'ics (-dĕt'ĭks), *n.* = GEODUCK (jē'ŏ-dŭk), *n.* [Amer. Ind. name.] A large edible clam (*Glycimeris generosa*) of the Pacific coast of North America.

ge'o-dy-nam'ic, ge'o-dy-nam'i-cal, *a.* [*geo-* + *dynamic.*] Of, pert. to, or noting, the forces or processes within the earth. — **ge'o-dy-nam'ics**, *n.* (See -ICS.)

Geof. *Abbr.* Geoffrey.

Geof'frey (jĕf'rĭ), *n.* [OF. *Jofrei*, F. *Geoffroi*, LL. *Gaufridus, Galfridus*, OHG. *Gaufrid*; cf. G. *gau* district, and *friede* peace, OHG. *fridu.*] Masc. prop. name.

geog. *Abbr.* Geographer; geographic; geographical; geography.

ge'o-gen'ic (jē'ŏ-jĕn'ĭk), **ge'o-gen'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to geogeny. *Rare.*

ge-og'e-nous (jē-ŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [*geo-* + *-genous.*] *Bot.* Growing on or in the ground.

ge'og-no'sis (jē'ŏg-nō'sĭs), *n.* Geognosy. *Rare.*

ge-og'no-sist (jē-ŏg'nō-sĭst), *n.* = GEOGNOST. *Rare.*

ge-og'ra-fer, ge'o-graf'ic, ge-og'ra-fy. Geographer, etc. *Ref. Sp.*

ge'o-graph'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of GEOGRAPHICAL.

ge'o-graph'ics (jē'ŏ-grăf'ĭks), *n.* [See -ICS.] Geography.

ge'o-i'so-therm, *n.* [*geo-* + *isotherm.*] = ISOGEOTHERM.

geol. *Abbr.* Geologic; geological; geologist; geology.

ge-ol'o-ger (jē-ŏl'ŏ-jĕr), **ge'o-lo'gi-an** (jē'ŏ-lō'jĭ-ăn), *n.* A geologist. *Rare.*

ge'o-log'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of GEOLOGICAL.

ge'o-lo-gi'cian (jē'ŏ-lō-jĭsh'ăn), *n.* = GEOLOGIST. *Rare.*

geom. *Abbr.* Geometer; geometric; geometrical; geometry.

ge'om-a-lism (jē-ŏm'ȧ-lĭz'm), *n.* [*geo-* + Gr. ὁμαλισμός a leveling.] *Biol.* The tendency of an organism to be influenced in growth by gravitation, so that one side or lateral organ balances with another. — **ge-om'a-lic**, *a.* [LISM.

ge-om'a-ly (-lĭ), *n.* = GEOMA-

ge'o-mance (jē'ŏ-măns), *v. i.* To practice geomancy. *Rare.* — *n.* Geomancy. *Obs.*

ge'o-mant (-mănt), **ge'o-man'tic**, *n.* A geomancer. *Obs. or R.*

geomesie. † GEOMANCY.

ge-om'e-tral (jē-ŏm'ē-trăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *géométral.*] Pert. or according to geometry. *Obs.*

geometrer, *n.* A geometer. *Obs.*

ge'o-met'ri-al, *a.* Geometrical. *Obs.*

ge'o-met'ri-an, *n.* A geometrician. *Obs.*

fixed point of a surface equal lengths on all geodesics on the surface and through the point — **geodesic curvature** (at a point of a surface), *Math*, the limit of the ratio of the infinitesimal angle between two geodesic tangents to the infinitesimal arc between the points of tangency. — **g. ellipse** (*or* **hyperbola**), *Math.*, the locus of a point on a surface, the sum (or difference) of whose geodesic distances from two fixed curves of the surface is constant. The curves may reduce to points, but must not be geodesic parallels. — **g. line of a surface**, *Math.*, a line that has for its principal normal at every point the normal to the surface at that point; a curve such that the intercept on it between two points (sufficiently near) is the shortest curve on the surface between the points. — **g. parallels**, *Math.*, geodesics drawn perpendicular to an arbitrary curve of a surface. — **g. parallel system**, *Math.*, a system composed of geodesic parallels and their orthogonal trajectories. — **g. polar system**, *Math.*, a system of geodesics through a point and their orthogonal trajectories. — **g. surface**, *Math.*, a pencil of geodesic lines. — **g torsion** (of a curve at a point of a surface), *Math.*, the torsion of the geodesic tangent to the curve at the point.

ge'o-des'ic (jē'ŏ-dĕs'ĭk), *n.* A geodetic line or curve.

ge-od'e-sist (jĕ-ŏd'ē-sĭst), *n.* One versed in geodesy; a geodetic surveyor.

ge-od'e-sy (-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. γεωδαισία; γαῖα, γῆ, the earth + δαίειν to divide: cf. F. *géodésie.*] *Math* That branch of applied mathematics which determines, by observation and measurement, the exact positions of points and the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, or the shape and size of the earth, and the variations of terrestrial gravity, also, that branch of surveying that takes account of the curvature of the earth, as in the surveys of States, or of long lines of coast.

ge'o-det'ic (jē'ŏ-dĕt'ĭk) } *a.* **a** Of or pertaining to, or deter-
ge'o-det'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } mined by, geodesy; engaged in geodesy; geodesic; as, *geodetic* surveying. **b** Relating to the geometry of geodetic lines.

geodetic line *or* **curve**, one on which lies the shortest path (as given by a cord stretched) between two points on the geoid; a curve on any surface such that the osculating plane of the curve at every point is normal to the surface; a curve each of whose elements is the shortest path, on a given surface, between the ends of the element.

ge-od'ic (jĕ-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, a geode.

ge'o-dif'er-ous (jē'ŏ-dĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*geode* + *-ferous.*] *Geol.* Containing geodes.

Ge'of-fræ'a (jē'ŏf-frē'ȧ), *n.* Also **Ge'of-froy'a** (-froĭ'ȧ). [NL., after E. F. *Geoffroy*, French physician.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American fabaceous trees including four species, having ill-scented flowers and edible fleshy pods. *G. superba* yields a fine timber

ge-og'e-ny (jĕ-ŏj'ĕ-nĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + *-geny.*] **1.** The study or science treating of the origin of the earth.

2. That branch of geology treating of the origin or the development of the earth's crust. *Rare.*

Ge'o-glos'sum (jē'ŏ-glŏs'ŭm), *n.* [NL See GEO-; GLOSSO-.] *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi of the family Helvellaceæ, allied to the morels, and known as *earthtongues.*

ge'og-nost (jē'ŏg-nŏst), *n.* [Cf. F. *géognoste.*] One versed in geognosy; a geologist.

ge'og-nos'tic (-nŏs'tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *géognostique.*] Of or
ge'og-nos'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } pertaining to geognosy. — **ge'og-nos'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ge-og'no-sy (jē-ŏg'nŏ-sĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + Gr. γνῶσις knowing, knowledge, fr. γιγνώσκειν to know: cf. F. *géognosie.*] That part of geology which treats of the materials of the earth and its general exterior and interior constitution, — sometimes nearly synonymous with *geology.*

ge-og'o-ny (-ŏ-nĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + *-gony*] The science, or a theory, of the formation of the earth. Cf. GEOGENY. — **ge'o-gon'ic** (jē'ŏ-gŏn'ĭk), **ge'o-gon'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ge-og'ra-pher (jē-ŏg'rȧ-fĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *géographe*, Gr. γεωγράφος.] One versed in geography.

ge'o-graph'ic (jē'ŏ-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *geographicus*, Gr.
ge'o-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } γεωγραφικός: cf. F. *géographique.*] Of or pertaining to geography.

geographical botany. = PHYTOGEOGRAPHY. — **g. coördinates**, the latitude and longitude of a place. The height above sea level constitutes a third coordinate. — **g. county.** *Eng. Hist.* See COUNTY, 3. — **g. distribution**, *Biol.*, the natural arrangement and apportionment of the various forms of animals and plants in the different regions and localities of the earth. When referring to a single species or group it is practically equivalent to *range* or *habitat.* — **g. latitude.** See LATITUDE. — **g. mile.** See MILE. — **g. poles.** See POLE. — **g. tongue**, *Med.*, an affection of the tongue, marked by slightly elevated and circumscribed red patches, giving it a mapped appearance. — **g. variety**, *Biol.*, a variety of any species coincident with a geographical region, and usually dependent on, or caused by, peculiarities of climate.

ge-og'ra-phize (jē-ŏg'rȧ-fīz), *v. t.*; -PHIZED (-fīzd); -PHIZ-ING (-fīz'ĭng). To study, or describe, the geography of; to treat geographically. — *v. i.* To study geography.

ge-og'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [F. *géographie*, L. *geographia*, fr. Gr. γεωγραφία; γαῖα, γῆ, the earth + γραφή description, fr γράφειν to write, describe. See GRAPHIC.] **1.** The science of the earth and its life; esp., the description of land, sea, and air, the distribution of plant and animal life, including man and his industries, with reference to the mutual relations of these diverse elements.

2. A treatise on this science; also, a geographic description. **Mathematical geography** treats of the figure and motions of the earth, of its seasons, tides, etc., of its measurement, and of its representation on maps and charts by various methods of projection. **Physical geography** treats of the exterior physical features and changes of the earth, in land, water, and air. **Biological geography**, or **biogeography**, has to do with the relation of living things to their physical environment, as evidenced in their distribution, habits, etc.; that part of it which relates to man has been called **anthropogeography**; that relating to plants, **phytogeography**; to animals, **zoogeography**. **Political geography** is the geography of human governments, and treats of the boundaries of states and their subdivisions, the situations of cities, etc. **Commercial geography** treats of commodities, their places of origin, paths of transportation, etc.

ge'o-hy-drol'o-gy (jē'ŏ-hī-drŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + *hydrology.*] Science of "earth waters" (generally understood as underground waters). — **ge'o-hy-drol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

ge'oid (jē'oĭd), *n.* [*geo-* + *oid:* cf. Gr. γεοειδής earthlike. Cf. GEODE.] The figure of the earth; the mean sea level conceived as extended continuously through all the continents. The figure of the geoid approximates closely to a spheroid of revolution. — **ge-oi'dal** (jē-oi'dăl), *a.*

ge-ol'a-try (jē-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + *-latry.*] Worship of the earth.

ge'o-log'ic (jē'ŏ-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to geology; as, a *geo-*
ge'o-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *logic* epoch; a *geological* treatise. **geological hammer**, a hammer designed for the geologist's use. It usually has a square face, to facilitate the trimming of specimens. — **g. survey. a** A systematic examination of an area for the purpose of determining the character, relations, and distribution of its rock masses. **b** [*caps.*] A governmental bureau charged with geological investigations. — **geologic time**, the long period treated of by historical geology, esp. that previous to human history.

ge-ol'o-gist (jē-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *géologiste.*] One versed in geology; a geological student or investigator.

ge-ol'o-gize (jĭz), *v. i.*; GE-OL'O-GIZED (-jīzd); GE-OL'O-GIZ-ING (-jīz'ĭng). To study geology or make geological investigations; to discourse as a geologist.

ge-ol'o-gize, *v. t.* To study or investigate geologically.

ge-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*geo-* + *-logy.*] **1.** The science which treats of the history of the earth and its life, esp. as recorded in the rocks. Geology utilizes the principles of physics, astronomy, chemistry, mineralogy, zoology, botany, etc. Three principal branches or phases are usually distinguished: (1) **Structural**, or **geotectonic geology**, treating of the form, arrangement, and internal structure of the rocks. (2) **Dynamic geology**, dealing with the causes and processes of geological change. (3) **Historical geology**, which, aided by other branches, aims to give a chronological account of the events in the earth's history.

☞ See the *Chart* on p. 904.

Further subdivisions, emphasizing special aspects, are: **astronomical** or **cosmical geology**, which treats of the earth as a planet; **geognosy** (which see), including petrography; **physiographic geology**, a geologic study of topography; **paleontologic geology**, which deals with the succession and significance of past life; **stratigraphic geology**, dealing with the relations and succession of the rock strata; **economic geology**, which deals with geological materials of practical utility. Geology is of comparatively recent development. Its basis as a true science may be said to have been laid by James Hutton (1726-97). It was advanced by the investigations of William Smith (1769-1839), and notably by the teachings of Sir Charles Lyell (1797-1875).

2 A treatise on the science of geology.

ge'o-man'cer (jē'ŏ-măn'sĕr), *n.* One who practices, or is versed in, geomancy.

ge'o-man'cy (-sĭ), *n.* [ME. *geomance, geomancie*, F. *géomance, géomancie*, LL. *geomantia*, fr. Gr. γαῖα, γῆ, the earth + μαντεία divination.] Divination by means of figures or lines.

Polydore Vergil defines *geomancy* [as] a kind of divination performed by means of clefts or chinks made in the ground, and he takes the Persian Magi to have been the inventors of it.
Howitt (Ennemoser)

ge'o-man'tic (jē'ŏ-măn'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to geomancy.
ge'o-man'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } — **ge'o-man'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ge-om'e-ter (jē-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *geometres, geometra*, fr. Gr. γεωμέτρης, fr. γαῖα, γῆ, the earth + μετρον measure; cf. F. *géomètre.* See METER measure.] **1.** One skilled in geometry; a geometrician; a mathematician.

2. *Zoöl.* A geometrid moth or its larva.

ge'o-met'ric (jē'ŏ-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* [L. *geometricus*, Gr γεω-
ge'o-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } μετρικός: cf. F. *géométrique.*] **1.** Pertaining or according to the methods or principles of geometry; determined by geometry; as, a *geometrical* solution of a problem. *Geometric* is often used, as opposed to *algebraic*, to include processes or solutions in which the propositions or principles of geometry are made use of rather than those of algebra.

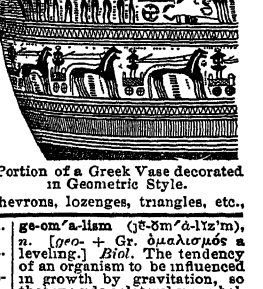

Portion of a Greek Vase decorated in Geometric Style.

2. *Class. Archæol.* Designating, or pertaining to, a style of Greek pottery directly following that of the Mycenæan period, and dating probably from the 10th century to about 700 B. C. It is characterized in its earliest examples by simple geometrical designs, usually rectilinear, such as bands, meanders, zigzags, chevrons, lozenges, triangles, etc.,

Genuer. † JANUARY.

gen'u-flex' (jĕn'ū-flĕks'), *v. i.* = GENUFLECT. *Rare.*

gen'u-flex'u-ous, *a.* [L. *genu* knee + E. *flexuous.*] Bent like a knee; geniculate.

gen'u-in Genuine. *Ref. Sp.*

ge-nu'i-ty, *n.* ? Naïveté. *Obs.*

gen'u-pec'to-ral (jĕn'ū-pĕk'tō-răl), *a.* [L. *genu* knee + E. *pectoral.*] *Med.* Relating to the knees and chest: — applied to a posture assumed by the patient in certain operations.

‖ **ge'nus ge'ne-ral-is'si-mum** (jē'nŭs jĕn'ĕr-ăl-ĭs'ĭ-mŭm). [L.] A summum genus.

‖ **ge'nus ir'ri-ta'bi-le va'tum** (ir'ĭ-tă'bĭ-lē-vā'tŭm). [L.] The irritable race of poets.

Horace (*Epistles*, II. 2, 102).

‖ **ge'nus prox'i-mum** (jē'nŭs prŏk'sĭ-mŭm). [L.] The nearest genus; the class above a species which embodies the greatest number of characteristics of a thing.

ge'nys (jē'nĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γένυς under jaw.] = GONYS.

geo, gio (gyō), *n.* [Icel. *gjá* chasm.] A gully; creek. *Scot.*

Geo *Abbr.* George.

ge'o-bi'os (jē'ŏ-bī'ŏs), *n.* [NL.; *geo-* + Gr. βίος life.] Terrestrial life. *Haeckel.*

ge'o-blast, *n.* [*geo-* + *-blast.*] *Bot.* A plumule which in germination leaves the cotyledons under ground, as in the pea. *Obs. or R.* [GEOGRAPHER.]

ge'o-bot'a-nist, *n.* = PHYTO-

ge'o-bot'a-ny, *n.* [*geo-* + *botany.*] = PHYTOGEOGRAPHY. — **ge'o-bo-tan'ic, -bo-tan'i-cal**, *a.*

ge'o-cen'tri-cal-ly, *adv.* of GEOCENTRIC.

ge'o-ce'rite (jē'ŏ-sē'rīt), *n.* [*geo-*

CHART OF GEOLOGIC TIME AND FORMATIONS

According to the nomenclature adopted by the International Geological Congress.

According to the accompanying chart, geological history is divided into five great ERAS, the Archæozoic, Proterozoic, Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic. Each era except the first is divided into PERIODS, as the Paleozoic into Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, etc. The subdivisions of the Proterozoic era, however, are not regarded by all as periods, primarily because the history of this era is not yet well worked out. Periods are divided into EPOCHS.

The rocks formed during an era constitute a *group*, as the *Paleozoic group;* those of a period constitute a *system*, as the *Cambrian system;* those of an epoch, a *series*, as the *Lower Devonian series;* and a series may be divided into still smaller subdivisions, variously known as *formations, stages*, etc. The use of the terms *group, system, series, formation*, etc., as well as of the corresponding time terms, *era, period, epoch*, etc., is somewhat variable.

The ARRANGEMENT OF THE FORMATIONS conforms to that of the natural order of the rocks, proceeding from the oldest, at the bottom, upward to the most recent. The divisions for North America and Europe, which are represented in the two wide columns (headed "North America" and "Europe" respectively) are by far the best known geologically, but the larger divisions of the chart hold throughout the world. The smaller subdivisions are not as a rule applicable to wide areas. In many such cases a typical section has been selected for the chart and its locality noted in italics. This does not imply that the names of such subdivisions may not be extended also to other regions.

The BASIS OF CLASSIFICATION is primarily chronological. Thus, the Cambrian rocks of America are believed to have been formed at the same time as the Cambrian rocks of Europe, as nearly as can be determined. Similarly the Triassic rocks of the different continents are believed to have been formed at about the same time. The chronology for different regions, as for different continents, is established chiefly by means of the fossils in the rocks. The correlation is based on the general assumption that the life of the different parts of the earth at any one period was similar (though not necessarily identical) to the life of other parts of the earth at the same time. The words given in the chart are often used substantively in the sense either of time division or rock formation, as, the *Paleozoic;* the *Silurian;* the *Niagaran*.

In the Chart **Eras** (*or* **Groups**) are indicated by bold-face type, as CENOZOIC; **Periods** (*or* **Systems**) by capitals, as PLEISTOCENE, **Epochs** (*or* **Series, Formations**) by capitals and small letters, as Lafayette.

		NORTH AMERICA (*after* CHAMBERLIN & SALISBURY, 1906)	EUROPE (*after* A. GEIKIE, 1903)
CENOZOIC	AGE OF MAMMALS	QUATERNARY: RECENT, OR HUMAN; PLEISTOCENE, OR GLACIAL — Thirteen stages. See GLACIAL PERIOD	QUATERNARY: RECENT, OR HUMAN; PLEISTOCENE, OR GLACIAL — A series of which the Lower Bowlder Clay is lowest.
		TERTIARY: PLIOCENE — Lafayette *Atlantic & Gulf Coastal Plains.* De Soto, Caloosahatchie in *Florida.*	TERTIARY OR CAINOZOIC: PLIOCENE — Newer. Older.
		MIOCENE — Chesapeake or Yorktown, of the *Atlantic Coast*	MIOCENE — Tortonian, Helvetian, Langhian in *France*, etc.
		OLIGOCENE — Not differentiated by all authors.	OLIGOCENE — Aquitanian, Stampian, Tongrian in *France*, etc.
		EOCENE — Upper, Middle, Lower (*East.*) Uinta, Bridger, Wasatch, Fort Union (*West*)	EOCENE — Upper. Middle. Lower.
MESOZOIC	AGE OF REPTILES	CRETACEOUS (UPPER CRETACEOUS) — Manasquan, Rancocas, Monmouth, Matawan (*Atlantic Coast.*) Laramie, Montana, Colorado, Dakota (*Western Interior*)	CRETACEOUS — Upper: Danian, Senonian, Turonian, Cenomanian, Albian (Upper Chalk, Middle Chalk, Lower Chalk, Gault and Greensand); Lower: Aptian, Urgonian, Neocomian, Wealden. *England.*
		COMANCHEAN (SHASTAN, LOWER CRETACEOUS) — Potomac of *Atlantic Coast.* Washita, Fredericksb'g, Trinity (*Western Gulf Region.*)	JURASSIC — Upper Oolite: Purbeckian, Portlandian, Kimeridgian; Middle Oolite: Corallian, Oxfordian; Lower Oolite: Bathonian, Fullonian, Bajocian; Lias (Lower, Middle, Upper). *England.* Malm, Dogger, Lias. *Germany*
		JURASSIC — Not certainly identified in the *East*, where the Newark series is often called Jura-Trias. In the *West* the subdivisions Lower, Middle, and Upper are recognized.	TRIASSIC — Rhætic, Keuper; Upper, Muschelkalk; Lower, Bunter. *England, Germany*
		TRIASSIC — Newark (in the *East*): Brunswick, Lockatong, Stockton (*New*); Star Peak, Koipato (*New.*)	
PALEOZOIC	AGE OF ACROGENS AND AMPHIBIANS	PERMIAN — Double Mountain, Clear Fork, Wichita (*Texas*) Dunkard (Upper Barren Coal Measures) of *Pennsylvania.*	PERMIAN — Zechstein or Thuringian. Rothliegendes or Saxonian. Autunian-Artinskian.
		PENNSYLVANIAN (CARBONIFEROUS, UPPER CARBONIF., COAL MEASURES) — Coal Measures: Monongahela (Upper Productive), Conemaugh (Lower Barren), Allegheny (Lower Productive), Pottsville (Millstone Grit) (*Eastern U.S.*)	CARBONIFEROUS — Coal Measures. Millstone Grit. Carboniferous Limestone (Mountain Limestone) and Culm.
		MISSISSIPPIAN (SUBCARBONIFEROUS, LOWER CARBONIF.) — Kaskaskia (Chester), St. Louis, Osage (Augusta), Kinderhook (*Miss. River States*)	
	AGE OF FISHES	DEVONIAN — Upper: Chautauquan (Chemung, Catskill), Senecan (Tully, Genesee, Portage); Middle: Erian (Marcellus, Hamilton), Ulsterian (Esopus, Schoharie, Onondaga [or Corniferous]); Lower: Oriskanian, Helderbergian (4 subdivs.) (*New York.*)	DEVONIAN — Upper; Middle (OLD RED SANDSTONE: Upper, Lower); Lower
	AGE OF INVERTEBRATES	SILURIAN (UPPER SILURIAN) — Cayugan (Salina): Manlius, Rondout, Cobleskill, Salina; Niagaran: Guelph, Lockport, Rochester; Oswegan: Clinton, Medina, Oneida (*New York.*)	SILURIAN — Upper: Ludlow, Wenlock, Llandovery (*Britain.*)
		ORDOVICIAN (LOWER SILURIAN) — Upper (Cincinnatian): Richmond, Lorraine, Utica; Middle (Mohawkian): Trenton, Black River, Lowville; Lower (Canadian): Chazy, Beekmantown or Calciferous (*New York.*)	SILURIAN — Lower: Caradoc, or Bala; Llandeilo; Arenig (*Britain.*)
		CAMBRIAN — Upper or Potsdam. Middle or Acadian. Lower or Georgian.	CAMBRIAN — Upper (Olenus zone). Middle (Paradoxides zone). Lower (Olenellus zone).
PROTEROZOIC (ALGONKIAN)		KEWEENAWAN, UPPER HURONIAN (Animikie), MIDDLE HURONIAN, LOWER HURONIAN — Sometimes grouped together as Huronian.	
ARCHÆOZOIC (ARCHÆAN)		Schists (Keewatin, etc.) and granitoid rocks (Laurentian).	PRE-CAMBRIAN (ARCHÆAN) — Dalradian (metamorphosed and igneous); Torridonian (sandstones, etc.); Lewisian (gneiss) (*Scotland.*)

and later by the introduction of rude animal and human figures. The ware was glazed yellow with black (rarely white) decorations. Cf. DIPYLON

☞ In many of the phrases below either *geometric* or *geometrical* is in good usage, but the form shown is the more common one.

geometrical addition, *Math.*, the placing of vectors (or steps or strokes) in series (without change of direction of any), with the beginning of each following at end of the preceding; then the vector from the first beginning to the last end is the same, whatever be their order in the series, and is called their *sum*. — **g. chuck.** See CHUCK, *n.*, 4. — **g. clamp**, *Mech.*, a contrivance for applying and maintaining six mutual pressures between two rigid bodies touching each other at six points. — **geometrical construction**, *Math.*, one employing only ruler and compasses, or effected by drawing only right lines and circles; — opposed to *mechanical construction*, which may employ other means. — **g. continuity** *or* **principle of continuity**, *Math.*, the assumption, tacit or explicit in higher geometry, that extreme limiting forms are not dissociated from, but continuous with, the rest, with which they are to be classed and treated, and that general relations holding for an indeterminate state hold for all particular states derivable therefrom by continuous variation, even though in extreme cases the statement involve apparent absurdity: thus, since two lines in a plane meet in general, by this principle they are thought as meeting (at infinity) even when parallel; — first stated by Kepler, then employed by Desargues (1636), finally named and vindicated by Foncelet (1822). — **geometrical curve.** = ALGEBRAIC CURVE; — so called because its points may be constructed by the operations of elementary geometry. — **g. intuition**, intuitive apprehension or cognition of geometric or spatial relations and properties. — **g. isomerism**, *Chem.*, alloisomerism; stereoisomerism. — **g. lathe**, an instrument for engraving bank notes, etc., with complicated patterns of interlacing lines; — called also *cycloidal engine*. — **g. mean**, *Math.*, the second root of the product of two magnitudes. — **g. pace**, a length equal to 5 (or sometimes 4.4) feet; — so named as the average distance passed over by each foot from the time it leaves the ground to the time it next reaches it. See 1st PACE, 2. — **g. pen**, an instrument for drawing curves, in which the movements of a pen or pencil attached to a revolving arm of adjustable length may be indefinitely varied by changing the toothed wheels that move the arm. — **g. plane** *Persp.* = GROUND PLANE. — **g., *or* local, probability**, *Math.*, that part of the theory of probabilities that deals with problems in which the number of equally probable events is infinite, while the relative probabilities of total classes may yet be measured. — **g. progression** *or* **series**, one whose terms or elements progress by a constant factor, as 2, 6, 18, 54, . . . a, ar, ar^2, ar^3, . . . — **g. proportion**, *Math.* See PROPORTION. — **g. radius**, *Gearing*, the pitch-circle radius. — **g. ratio.** See RATIO. — **g. shadow**, *Physics*, the theoretical shadow outlined by drawing straight lines from the source through the edges of the opaque body. It differs from the actual shadow owing to diffraction (which see). — **g. solution**, *Math.*, one effected by geometry or analysis and hence exact; — opposed to *mechanical solution*, effected by actual measurements and hence empirical and inexact. — **geometric spider**, any of many species of spiders which spin a circular web, composed chiefly of radiating and spiral threads. They mostly belong to *Epeira* and allied genera, as the garden spider. — **geometrical square**, a portable instrument in the form of a square frame, used formerly for ascertaining distances and heights by measuring angles, a quadrat, a line of shadows. — **g. stairs**, continuous stairs turning or winding about a central well-hole which has rounded corners or is circular or elliptical, and having the strings and rails arranged upon geometric principles and running continuously from top to bottom. — **g. tracery**, in architecture and decoration, tracery arranged in geometrical figures. — **g. units**, *Math.*, units of length, area, volume, and angular magnitude both plane and solid; spatial units.

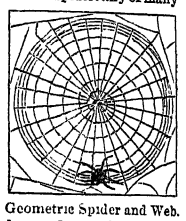

Geometric Spider and Web.

ge-om'e-tri'cian (jē-ŏm'ē-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in geometry, a geometer, a mathematician

Ge'o-met'ri-dæ (jē'ō-mĕt'rĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL., fr L. *geometra;* see GEOMETER] *Zoöl.* A very large and widely distributed family of moths. They are chiefly of medium size and slender build, with large wings, though in some the females are wingless. The larvæ, which often mimic stalks or twigs, usually have but two pairs of prolegs, and progress by a looping movement, bringing the posterior end forward, then advancing the anterior end, whence they are called *measuring worms, loopers*, etc. Many are injurious to trees and cultivated plants. The group is now often raised to the rank of a superfamily, and termed **Ge-om'e-tri'na** (jē-ŏm'ē-trī'nă). — **ge-om'e-trid** (jē-ŏm'ē-trĭd), *a. & n.* — **ge'o-met'ri-form** (jē'ō-mĕt'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **ge-om'e-trine** (jē-ŏm'ē-trĭn, -trīn), *a.*

Geometridæ Larva of a Geometrid Moth Nat. size.

ge-om'e-trize (jē-ŏm'ē-trīz), *v. i.* -TRIZED (-trīzd); -TRIZING (-trīz'ĭng). To investigate or make geometrical constructions; to work by geometrical principles or laws; — generally used with some reference to the passage in Plutarch, πῶς Πλάτων ἔλεγε τὸν θεὸν ἀεὶ γεωμετρεῖν (how often Plato used to say that God always geometrizes).

Nature *geometrizeth*, and observeth order in all things.
Sir T. Browne.

ge'o-met'ro-graph'ic (jē'ō-mĕt'rō-grăf'ĭk), *a. Geom.* Having the smallest possible index of simplicity.

ge'o-me-trog'ra-phy (-mē-trŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*geometric* + *-graphy.*] *Math.* The analysis of geometric constructions into their most elementary operations, to determine the degree of their simplicity and their exactness.

ge-om'e-try (jē-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [F. *géométrie*, L. *geometria*, fr. Gr. γεωμετρία, fr. γεωμετρεῖν to measure land; γαῖα, γῆ, the earth + μετρεῖν to measure. So called because one of its earliest and most important applications was to the measurement of the earth's surface. See GEOMETER.] **1.** That branch of mathematics which investigates the relations, properties, and measurement of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles; the science that treats of the properties and relations of spatial magnitudes; the theory of space and of figures in space; as at present conceived, the doctrine of series of two or more dimensions.

2. A treatise on this science.

geometry of forces, *Math.*, the doctrine of complexes and congruences of forces (represented by vectors). — **g. of position**, *Math.*, the study of the change in position of a locus as determined by the change in its equation (*Carnot*); also, modern projective geometry, as not dealing with metrical properties. — **g. of the compasses**, *Math.*, a geometry that does not admit the straight edge in drawing, but allows only constructions and determinations by means of links rotating about pivots; the doctrine of linkages. See STRAIGHT-LINE MOTION. — **g. on an algebraic curve** *or* **surface**, the theory of only those properties of a curve or surface that belong to all curves or surfaces related in a birational manner to the fundamental curve or surface.

ge'o-mor'phic (jē'ō-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*geo-* + *-morphic*] Of or pertaining to the figure of the earth or the form of its surface; resembling the earth, geomorphological; as, *geomorphic* contour.

ge'o-mor-phog'e-ny (-môr-fŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + *morphogeny.*] Science that deals with the genesis of earth forms. — **ge'o-mor'pho-gen'ic** (-môr'fō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

ge'o-mor-phol'o-gy (jē'ō-môr-fŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + *morphology.*] **1.** That department of physical geography which deals with the form of the earth, the general configuration of its surface, the distribution of land and water, etc.

2. *Geol.* The investigation of the history of geologic changes through the interpretation of topographic forms.

ge'o-met'ri-cal-ly, *adv.* of GEOMETRICAL.

ge'o-mor'phist (jē'ō-môr'fĭst), *n.* A geomorphologist.

ge'o-mor-phog'e-nist (-môr-fŏj'ē-nĭst), *n.* A specialist, or one versed, in geomorphogeny.

ge'o-mor'pho-log'i-cal (-môr'fō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to geomorphology.

ge'o-mor'phy (jē'ō-môr'fĭ), *n.* = GEOMORPHOLOGY, 1.

Ge'o-mys (jē'ō-mĭs), *n.* [NL ; *geo-* + Gr. μῦς mouse.] *Zool.* A genus of North and Central American burrowing rodents containing the typical pocket gophers. It is the type of a family, **Ge'o-my'i-dæ** (-mī'ĭ-dē). — **ge-om'y-id** (jē-ŏm'ĭ-ĭd), *a. & n.*

Ge-on'o-ma (jē-ŏn'ō-ma), *n.* [Cf. Gr γεωνόμος a colonist.] *Bot.* A large genus of graceful slender South and Central American palms having leaves varying greatly in shape from nearly entire to pinnately cleft, and fruit consisting of a small dry berry. Also [*l. c.*], any palm of this genus.

ge-oph'a-gy (jē-ŏf'*a*-jĭ), *n.* [See GEO- ; -PHAGIA.] The practice of eating earthy substances, esp. clay. The practice is found among peoples of low culture throughout the world. Earth is sometimes eaten as a result of superstition, but ordinarily the practice appears in connection with malnutrition and often develops an appetite or craving the indulgence of which favors idiocy, chlorosis, etc.

Ge-oph'i-la (-*l*a), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *geo-* + Gr. φίλος loving.] *Zool.* The division of pulmonate gastropods which includes the land snails and slugs. It is equivalent to Stylommatophora.

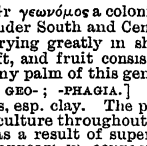

Geophila. *a* A Snail (*Acanthinula harpa*). × 8 *b* A Slug (*Pallifera dorsalis*). Nat. size.

ge-oph'i-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [*geo-* + *-philous.*] *Biol.* **a** Living on or in the ground ; as, *geophilous* insects. **b** Of or pertaining to the Geophila.

ge'o-phys'ics (jē'ō-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* [*geo-* + *physics.*] *Geol.* The physics of the earth, or the science treating of the agencies which modify the earth, including dynamical geology and physical geography ; esp., the causes which bring about the movements and warpings of the surface of the lithosphere. — **ge'o-phys'i-cal** (-ĭ-kŭl), *a.* — **ge'o-phys'i-cist** (-ĭ-sĭst), *n.*

ge'o-pon'ic (jē'ō-pŏn'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. γεωπονικός , γαῖα, γῆ, **ge'o-pon'i-cal** (-ĭ-kŭl) } earth + πονικός toilsome, fr. πόνος labor.] Pertaining to tillage or agriculture ; agricultural ; also, rustic. — **ge'o-pon'i-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ge'o-pon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The art or science of cultivating the earth ; agriculture ; husbandry ; a treatise on agriculture

ge'o-ra'ma (-rā'ma), *n.* [*geo-* + Gr. ὅραμα sight, view, ὁρᾶν to see, view : cf. F. *géorama.*] A hollow globe on the inner surface of which a map of the world is depicted, to be examined by one standing inside.

George (jôrj), *n.* [OF *George, Jorge*, F. *Georges*, L. *Georgius*, Gr. Γεώργιος, fr. γεωργός a husbandman ; cf. γῆ, γαῖα, earth, and ἔργον work. Cf. WORK] **1.** Masc. prop. name. L. *Georgius* (jôr'jĭ-ŭs) ; F. *Georges, George* (zhôrzh) ; It. *Giorgio* (jôr'jō) ; Sp. *Jorge* (hôr'hā, 172, 189) ; Pg. *Jorge* (zhôr'zhē) ; G. *Georg* (gā-ôrg'). — Dim. *Georgie* (jôr'jĭ), *Geordie* (jôr'dĭ). — Fem. *Georgiana.*

2. A jewel showing a figure of St. George (the patron saint of England) on horseback, slaying the dragon, appended to the collar of the Order of the Garter ; also, a gold image of St. George on an oval of enamel encircled with a buckled garter, sometimes worn on a ribbon, crossing the breast, called the *little* or *lesser George.* See GARTER, 2, *Illust.*

3. A kind of brown loaf. Cf. BROWN GEORGE a. *Obs.*

4. An English coin bearing St. George's image ; as : **a** A half-crown. **b** A guinea. Called also *yellow George. Obs. Slang.*

Saint George, the patron saint of England The real St. George seems to have been a Cappadocian martyr of the 4th century. The story of the legendary St. George, who killed a dragon in Libya and rescued the princess Sabra, may be read in a ballad in Percy's "Reliques."

Geor'gi-a (jôr'jĭ-*a* ; -jā), *n.* One of the United States.

Georgia bark, the bark of a small tree of the southern United States (*Pinckneya pubens*) prized in cultivation for its large pink flowers. Its bitter bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge. — **G. pine.** **a** A valuable timber pine of the southern United States (*Pinus palustris*), frequently known as **long-leaf**, or **long-leaved, pine**, from its long leaves, borne three in a sheath. It is a prominent source of turpentine. **b** The hard yellow wood of this tree, much used in house building, esp. for flooring, partitions, etc. It is one of the most important American commercial timbers.

Geor'gi-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or relating to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of Great Britain , as, the *Georgian* era.

2. Of or pertaining to Georgia, one of the United States.

Georgian architecture, British or British colonial architecture of the period of the four Georges, especially that of the period before 1800. — **G. planet.** = GEORGIUM SIDUS.

Geor'gi-an (jôr'jĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Georgia, in Transcaucasia, or the Georgians.

Georgian version (of the Bible). See VERSION.

Geor'gi-an, *n.* A native of, or dweller in, Georgia, U. S. A.

Geor'gi-an, *n.* A member of a race of mountaineers of the Caucasus, noted for their physical beauty (see CAUCASIAN, *a.*, 2). They speak an agglutinative language not known to be related to any other. Its alphabet, of 40 letters (originally 28), is traditionally ascribed to Mesrob, about 400 A. D., and is closely related to the Armenian. Cf. ARMENIAN, *n.* ; MESROPIAN.

geor'gic (jôr'jĭk) } *a.* [L. *georgicus*, Gr. γεωργικός, fr.
geor'gi-cal (-jĭ-kŭl) } γεωργία tillage, agriculture. See GEORGE.] Relating to agriculture and rural affairs.

ge-os'co-py (jē-ŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + *-scopy.*] Knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil, obtained by inspection. — **ge'o-scop'ic** (jē'ō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

ge'o-sphere (jē'ō-sfēr), *n.* [*geo-* + *sphere.*] *Phys. Geog.* A spheroidal envelope or component of the earth ; specif., the solid earth, as disting. from hydrosphere and atmosphere.

ge'o-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [*geo-* + *static.*] *Civil Engin.* Relating to the pressure exerted by earth or a similar substance. — **geostatic arch**, an arch having a form adapted to sustain pressure similar to that exerted by earth.

ge'o-stat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [*geo-* + *statics.*] *Physics.* That part of the mechanics of rigid bodies which deals with balanced forces , statics as applied to rigid bodies.

ge'o-syn'cline (-sĭn'klīn), **ge'o-syn-cli'nal** (-sĭn-klī'năl), *n.* [See GEO- ; SYNCLINAL.] *Geol.* A great downward flexure of the earth's crust ; — opposed to *geanticline.* — **ge'o-syn-cli'nal**, *a.*

ge'o-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *geo-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] *Biol. & Physiol.* The influence of gravity on the movements of organisms — **ge'o-tac'tic** (-tăk'tĭk), *a.* — **ge'o-tac'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

ge'o-tec-ton'ic (-tĕk-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*geo-* + *tectonic.*] *Geol.* Structural ; pertaining to the form, arrangement, and structure of the rock masses composing the earth's crust ; as, *geotectonic* geology.

ge'o-ther'mal (-thûr'măl) } *a* [*geo-* + *thermal, thermic.*]
ge'o-ther'mic (-thûr'mĭk) } *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the heat of the earth's interior. — **geothermic degree**, *Geophysics*, the average depth within the crust of the earth corresponding to an increase of one degree of temperature.

ge'o-ther-mom'e-ter (-thĕr-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*geo-* + *thermometer.*] *Physics.* A thermometer, as a recording thermometer or an electrical-resistance thermometer, specially constructed for measuring temperatures at a depth below the surface of the ground.

ge-ot'ro-pism (jē-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*geo-* + *-tropism.*] *Biol.* In a broad sense, the influence of gravity in determining the direction of growth of a part or the movements of an organism ; specif., *Plant Physiol.*, the tendency of growing organs to assume a definite position in response to this stimulus. When not otherwise qualified (as *negative geotropism*) the word is understood to refer to organs growing toward the earth, as roots. — **ge'o-trop'ic** (jē'ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **ge'o-trop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Ge-phy're-a (jē-fĭ'rē-*a*), *n. pl.* [NL , fr. Gr γέφυρα a dam, a bridge] *Zool.* A group, now usually considered a class, of marine worms, which exhibit no appearance of segmentation when adult, but are included in the Annulata on account of the likeness of their larval stages to those of Chætopoda. They have a large cœlom, separate sexes, and usually but one pair of nephridia, which act also as sexual ducts. There is an esophageal nerve ring and ventral nerve cord without segmental ganglia. Setæ if present at all are few in number. — **geph'y-re'an** (jĕf'ĭ-rē'ăn), *a. & n.*

One of the Gephyrea (*Sipunculus indicus*) *b* Anus. *d* Opening of a Nephridium.

ge'rah (gē'rä), *n.* [Heb. *gērah*, lit., a bean.] *Jewish Antiq.* A small coin and weight ; 1-20th of a shekel. The weight is estimated at six or seven tenths of a gram ; the gold gerah would accordingly have been worth 40–47 cents and the silver 3–4 cents.

Ge-ra'ni-a'ce-æ (jē-rā'nĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GERANIUM.] *Bot.* A family of herbs of wide distribution (order Geraniales), containing 11 genera and about 350 species. They are distinguished by the dissected foliage, regular, perfect flowers, and fruit splitting at length into 5 carpels. The most important genera are *Geranium, Pelargonium*, and *Averrhoa.* — **ge-ra'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ge-ra'ni-a'les (-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot* **a** An order of dicotyledonous plants of which the family Geraniaceæ is the type. It includes, with other families, the Oxalidaceæ, Rutaceæ, Malpighiaceæ, Polygalaceæ, and Euphorbiaceæ, all characterized by the pendulous ovules. **b** In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the geraniums and allies. — **ge-ra'ni-al** (jē-rā'nĭ-ăl), *a.*

ge-ra'ni-ine (jē-rā'nĭ-ĭn ; -ēn ; 184) } *n.* [See GERANIUM.]
ge-ra'nin (jē-rā'nĭn) } *Pharm.* A valuable astringent obtained from the root of *Geranium maculatum.*

ge-ra'ni-ol (-nĭ-ōl ; -ŏl), *n.* [*Geranium* + 1st *-ol.*] *Chem.* A fragrant oil, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, occurring in oil of geranium, oil of rose, etc. It is an unsaturated alcohol.

Ge-ra'ni-um (jē-rā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γεράνιον, fr. γέρανος crane : cf. F. *géranium.* See CRANE, *n.*] **1.** *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of plants, typifying the family Geraniaceæ, having regular flowers, usually pink or purple, and palmately lobed or divided leaves with a pungent odor. The rhizome of *G. maculatum* is used in medicine as an astringent. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Geranium (*G. maculatum* or Wild Crane's-bill).

2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant or flower of the allied genus *Pelargonium.* The numerous garden plants known by this name are all species of *Pelargonium*, and are distinguished by the somewhat irregular flowers. The common types of garden geranium are derived from *P. zonale* and *P. inquinans.* They nearly all have peltate leaves and double or single flowers in shades of red, pink, purple, and white. See PELARGONIUM, FISH GERANIUM.

geranium oil. **a** A fragrant essential oil obtained from various species of *Pelargonium*, as *P. capitatum*, etc. Its main constituent is geraniol. Sp. gr , .89–.896. It is used extensively in perfumery. **b** Gingergrass oil, called specif. *Indian geranium oil.*

Ge-rar'di-a (jē-rär'dĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., after John *Gerard* (1545–1612), English herbalist.] *Bot.* A genus of scrophulariaceous (often root-parasitic) herbs or shrubs containing about 40 species, natives of America, having showy purple flowers ; also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. The yellow-flowered species formerly included in *Gerardia* are now separated as the genus *Dasystoma.*

gerb, gerbe (jûrb), *n.* [F. Cf. GARB sheaf.] **1.** A sheaf, as of wheat, — sometimes used in heraldry. See 1st GARB, 1.

2. *Pyrotechny.* A firework throwing a shower of sparks like a sheaf in shape.

ger'bil } (jûr'bĭl), *n.* [F. *gerbille.* Cf. JERBOA.] Any
ger'billo } of numerous small jerboalike rodents of Asia, Africa, and southern Russia. **Ger-bil'lus** (jĕr-bĭl'ŭs) is the best-known genus. They form a subfamily, **Ger'bil-li'næ** (jûr'bĭl-lī'nē), of the mouse family.

ge'rent (jē'rĕnt), *a.* [L. *gerens*, p. pr. of *gerere* to bear, manage.] Bearing ; carrying. *Obs.*

ge'rent (jē'rĕnt), *n.* One that rules or manages , one holding an office of power.

germ (jûrm), *n.* [F. *germe*, fr. L. *germen, germinis*, sprout, bud, germ.] **1.** A small mass of living substance capable of developing into an animal or plant or into an organ or part ; an embryo in its early stages ; a sprout or bud ; a seed.

2. *Biol.* The germ cells considered collectively, as distinguished from the *somatic* cells, or *soma.*

3. Hence, in popular usage, any microörganism, esp. any of the pathogenic bacteria ; a microbe ; a disease germ.

Ge'on (gē'ŏn). *Bib.* Var. of GIHON.

ge'o-na-vi'ga-tion (jē'ō-), *n. Navig.* Navigation by reckoning the course from other places on the earth's surface, as in dead reckoning.

ge-on'o-my (jē-ŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + Gr. νόμος a law] The science of the physical laws of the earth. It includes geology and physical geography. — **ge'o-nom'ic** (jē'ō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.*

ge'o-pha'gi-a (jē'ō-fā'jĭ-*a*) [NL.] **ge-oph'a-gism** (jē-ŏf'*a*-jĭz'm), *n.* = GEOPHAGY. — **ge-oph'a-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* [enting. **ge-oph'a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.* Earth-

ge'o-phyte (jē'ō-fīt), *n.* [*geo-* + *-phyte*] *Phytogeog.* A plant growing in earth ; — contrasted with *hydrophyte* and *epiphyte.* — **ge'o-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Ge'o-pla'na (-plā'nä), *n.* [NL. ; *geo-* + L. *planus* level.] *Zool.* A genus of terrestrial triclad planarian worms. It is the largest genus of land planarians, and type of a family, **Ge'o-plan'i-dæ** (-plăn'ĭ-dē), especially well represented in Australasia

ge-op'o-nist (jē-ŏp'ō-nĭst), *n.* A student of geoponics [*Obs.*]

ge-op'o-ny, *n.* = GEOPONICS.

Geor'die (jôr'dĭ), *n.* [Dim. of *George.*] *Scot. & North of Eng. Dial* **a** A guinea **b** A coal worker. **c** A collier, esp. a sailing vessel. **d** George Stephenson's safety lamp ; — a miner's name.

georg. † GORGE.

George a-Green. In English romance, the dauntless poundkeeper of Wakefield, whose story is the subject of an early prose romance, "The History of George a-Green, Pindar of the town of Wakefield," of an old ballad, "The Jolly Pinder of Wakefield with Robin Hood, Scarlet, and John," and of the play "George-a-Greene, the Pinner of Wakefield," attributed to Robert Greene, etc.

George's mas. *n.* St. George's Day

George noble [Fr. an image of St. *George* on it] See NOBLE, *n.*, 3.

Geor'gi-an (jôr'jĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* [From *Georgia*, village in Vermont.] *Geol.* Lower Cambrian ; — so called in parts of the northern Appalachian region.

Geor'gi-an, *n.* = GEORGIUM SIDUS.

Geor'gi-an'a (jôr'jĭ-ăn'*ä*), **Geor-gi'na** (jôr-jē'nä), *n.* Fem. prop. name (see GEORGE). F *Georgienne* (zhôr'zhyĕn'), *Georgine* (zhôr'zhēn'), *Georgette* (zhôr'zhĕt') ; It. *Giorgia* (jôr'ja) ; G. *Georgiana* (gē'ôr-gē'nä) ; D. *Georgina* (gē'ôr-gē'na). [pine **Georgia pitch.** The Georgia

Geor'gi-um Sī'dus (jôr'jĭ-ŭm sī'dŭs). [NL. , the star of *George* (III. of England).] *Astron.* The planet Uranus, so named by its discoverer, Sir W. Herschel.

ge'o-se-len'ic (jē'ō-sē-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*geo-* + Gr. σελήνη moon.] Pertaining to earth and moon ; belonging or due to the mutual relations of earth and moon.

ge'o-sote (jē'ō-sōt), *n* [Trade name.] *Pharm.* Guaiacol valerate, used locally in pulmonary and tubercular affections.

Ge'o-spi'za (-spī'zä), *n.* [NL. ; *geo-* + Gr. σπίζα a kind of finch.] *Zool.* A genus of grosbeaks of black or dark color confined to the Galapagos Islands. The species exhibit great variation in the size and form of the bill.

Ge'o-teu'this (-tū'thĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *geo-* + Gr. τευθίς cuttlefish] *Puleon.* A genus of extinct cuttlefishes abundant in the upper Liassic formations of Europe. The contents of the ink bag are often found preserved.

Ge-oth'ly-pis (jē-ŏth'lĭ-pĭs), *n.* [NL. ; orig. uncert.] *Zool.* A genus of American warblers nesting on or near the ground and frequenting low bushes. The Maryland yellowthroat and mourning warbler are species.

geotic, geotical, geoty. Erron. for GOETIC, GOETICAL, GOETY, under the impression that there was a reference to the earth.

ge-o-t'o-nus (jē-ŏ-tĭ'ō-n*ŭ*s), *n.* [NL. ; *geo-* + *tonus.*] *Plant Physiol.* The normal position, or state of an organ as to gravity. — **ge-o-ton'ic** (jē'ō-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

ge-ot'ro-py (-rō-pĭ), *n.* Geotropism.

Ge'o-try'gon (jē'ō-trĭ'gŏn), *n.* [NL. ; *geo-* + Gr. τρυγών turtledove.] *Zool.* A large genus of West Indian and tropical American quail doves.

geoule. † JOWL.

gep. † GIP, *interj.*

ge-phy'ro-cer'cal (jē-fĭ'rō-sûr'kăl), *a.* [Gr. γέφυρα bridge + κέρκος tail.] *Zool* Having the end of the vertebral axis absorbed in the adult, and the caudal elements inserted on the end of this axis, as in fishes of the genera *Molæ* and *Heterosomata.* — **ge-phy'ro-cer'cy** (jē-fĭ'rō-sûr'sĭ), *n.*

Gep'i-dæ (jĕp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [L.] A Teutonic people of Scandinavian origin, associated with the Goths, and eventually absorbed by the Lombards. They were converted to Christianity in the 4th century.

gepoun. † GIPON.

ger. † GAR, *v.* ; GEAR ; YEAR.

ger (gûr), *n. ; pl.* GERIM (gûr'ĭm) [Heb. *gēr.*] In early Hebrew law, a stranger received into a tribe and given some of its privileges.

Ger., or **ger.** *Abbr.* German ; Germany.

Ge'ra (gē'*r*a). *Bib.*

geraldour. † GILLIFLOWER.

Ge-rain't', Sir (gĕ-rānt'). A knight of the Round Table, whose story is told in the "Mabinogion" and elsewhere, and in modern form in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." See ENID.

Ger'ald (jĕr'ăld), *n.* [OF. *Giraut*, for earlier *Giralt*, of G. origin ; cf. OHG. *Gerwald*, and OHG *gēr* spear, dart, and *waltan* to rule, manage, G. *walten.*] Lit., spear wielder ; — masc. prop. name. L. *Geraldus* (jĕ-răl'dŭs) ; F. *Géraldе* (zhā-răld'), *Géraud* (zhā'rō'), *Gerard* (zhā'rō'), *Giraud* (-rō') ; It. *Giraldo* (jē-räl'dō) ; G. *Gerold* (gē'rōlt).

Ger'al-dine (jĕr'ăl-dĭn), *n.* Fem. prop. name (see GERALD). F. *Géraldine* (zhā'rā'l'dēn') ; It *Giralda* (jē-ral'da) ; G. *Geraldine* (gē'rā-l'dē'nē). See FAIR GERALDINE. [Citral.

ger'a-ni-al' (jĕ-rā'nĭ-ăl'), *n.* |

ge-ran'ic (jē-răn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$, got by the oxidation of citral.

Ger'a-no-mor'phæ (jĕ'r*a*-nō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. γέρανος crane + *-morph.*] *Zool.* In Huxley's classification, a group of schizognathous birds of which the cranes and rails are the typical members. — **ger'a-no-morph'** (jĕr'*a*-nō-môrf'), *n.* — **mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), *a.* & *n.*

ge-ra'nyl (jē-rā'nĭl), *n.* [*Geranium* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, $C_{10}H_{17}$, the radical of geraniol ; as, *geranyl* acetate, a fragrant oil from eucalyptus.

Ge'rar (gē'rar). *Bib.*

Ger'a-ra (gĕr'*a*-ra). *D. Bib.*

gerarchie. † HIERARCHY.

gerard. *n.* Villain ; fiend. *Obs.*

Ger'ard (jĕr'ard ; jē-rard'), *n.* [OF. *Gerart, Girart*, of G. origin ; cf. G. *Gerhard*, and OHG. *gēr* spear, dart, and *hart* hard.] Lit., strong with the spear ; — masc. prop name. L. *Gerardus* (jē-rar'dŭs) ; F. *Gérard* (zhā'-rar') ; It. *Gerardo* (jä-rär'dō), *Gherardo* (gä-rär'dō) ; G. *Gerhard* (gĕr'härt) ; D. *Gerard* (gē'rart). [*D. Bib.*

Ger'a-sens (gĕr'*a*-sĕnz), *n. pl.* **ge-ras'ti-an** (jē-răs'tĭ-*a*n), *a.* [Gr. γῆρας, γήραατος, old age.] Suited to old age. *Rare.*

ger'ate (jĕr'āt), *v. t. Her.* To powder or spot (a shield), as with mullets or roundels. *Obs.*

ger'ate-ly, *adv. Her.* With or as with spots. *Obs.*

ge-rat'ic (jē-răt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γῆρας, γήρατος, old age] Of or pert. to old age ; gerontic.

ger'a-tol'o-gy (jĕr'*a*-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. γῆρας, γήρατος, old age + *-logy.*] *Biol.* The scientific study of decadence and its phenomena, esp. as exhibited in groups nearing extinction. — **ger'a-to-log'ic** (-tō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* — **ger'a-tol'o-gous** (-tŏl'ō-gŭs), *a.*

geraty, a. *Her.* Gerated. *Obs.*

ger-bo'a (jĕr-bō'*ä*). Var. of JERBOA.

ger'crow' (gûr'krō'). Var. of **gerd, gerde.** † GIRD.

Gerd (gĕrd), *n.* [Icel. *Gerðr.*] *Myth.* = GERTH. See FREY.

Gerdh. Var. of GERTH. See FREY.

ger'don, gerdonne. † GUERDON.

gere. † GAR, *v* ; GEAR.

gere, *n.* [ME. *gere* impulse ; orig uncert.] An outburst or fit of passion or fancy ; frenzy. *Obs.*

ge-re'fa (gē-rē'fä ; *AS. pron.* yĕ-rā'vä), *n.* [AS. *gerēfa.* See REEVE an officer.] *AS. Law.* An administrative officer. See REEVE.

ge-ren'dum (jē-rĕn'dŭm), *n. ; pl.* **-da** (-dä). [L., neut. of the gerundive of *gerere* to do.] Something to be done.

ge're-nuk (gē'rē-nŏok), *n.* [Native name.] A long-necked gazellelike antelope (*Litocranius walleri*) of East Africa.

ger'fal'con (jûr'fō'k'n ; -fôl'-k'n). Var. of GYRFALCON.

gerfaunt, *n.* [Cf. GIRAFFE.] A giraffe. *Obs.*

ger'ful, *a.* [*gere* + *-ful.*] Changeable ; fitful. *Obs.*

Ger'ge-senes (gûr'gĕ-sēnz ; gûr'-gĕ-sēnz'), *n. pl. Bib.*

Ger'ge-sites (gûr'gĕ-sīts), *n. pl. Bib.*

ger'gon. † JARGON.

ger'hardt-ite (gĕr'härt-īt), *n.* After C. F. *Gerhardt* (1816–56), Ger. chemist.] *Min.* An emerald-green basic copper nitrate, $Cu(NO_3)_2{\cdot}3Cu(OH)_2$, in orthorhombic crystals. Sp. gr., 3.43.

ger'i-ness. *n.* [From GERE.] Fitfulness ; changeableness. *Obs.*

ger'ish, *a.* [From GERE.] Fitful *Obs.* — **ger'ish-ness,** *n. Obs.*

Ger'i-zim (gĕr'ĭ-zĭm ; gĕr'ĭ-zĭm) *Bib.*

ger'kin. † GHERKIN.

gerl, gerle. † GIRL. [LAND.

gerland, gerlond, *n.* † GAR-**ger'ling** (gûr'lĭng), *n.* Local Eng. var. of GILLING.

Germ. *Abbr.* German ; Germany.

germ, *v. t. & i.* To germinate. *R.*

germaine. † GERMAN, GERMANE, GERMEN.

4. That from which anything springs or may spring or start; a beginning or rudiment; — used with more or less reference to the primary sense of bud, sprout, embryo, and sometimes applied to growths analogous to organic. "Crystalline *germs*." *Rep. Smithson. Inst.*

Yet every heart contains perfection's *germ*. *Shelley.*

Ger'man (jûr'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mănz). [L. *Germanus*, prob. of Celtic origin.] **1.** A native or one of the people of Germany. Ethnically, the Germans are a composite race, the pure Teutonic type of the ancient Germans predominating in the north and northwest, the Celtic or Alpine in the south, and the Slavic strongly affecting the populations of eastern Germany. Cf. BAVARIAN, HANOVERIAN, PRUSSIAN, SAXON, SWABIAN; see TEUTON.

2. a The Teutonic language of the Germans. It is divided into *High* and *Low German*, each comprising a number of dialects (see INDO-EUROPEAN). **b** The literary and official language of Germany; properly, High German. It is divided into **Old High German**, from about 800 to 1100 A. D., **Middle High German**, from 1100 to 1500, and **Modern German**, since 1500. The older forms are characterized especially by the preservation of the full vowels in inflectional endings. The German language employs a Latin alphabet, preserving the old Gothic, or black-letter, characters, modified and improved (see *German text*, under GERMAN, *a.*), although the Roman characters, as in English print, are now also largely used. **German script** is derived from the Merovingian script based upon the Roman cursive, and chiefly known from 8th-century charters in Gaul.

3. [*l. c.*] **a** A dance consisting of capriciously involved figures intermingled with waltzes, etc.; a cotillion (which see). **b** A social party at which the german is danced.

Ger'man, *a.* [L. *Germanus*. See GERMAN, *n.*] Of or pertaining to Germany or its inhabitants.

German aster. = CHINA ASTER. — **G. Baptist Brethren.** See DUNKER. — **G. bit,** a wood-boring tool, having a long elliptical pod and a screw point. — **G. black.** = FRANKFORT BLACK. — **G. camomile oil.** See OIL, *Table I.* — **G. carp. a** The common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), introduced from Europe. *U. S.* **b** In England, the crucian carp. — **G. cockroach,** the croton bug. — **G. Confederation,** the confederation of German states formed at the Congress of Vienna, with Austria at the head. It fell to pieces in 1866, and was succeeded by the North German Confederation (1867–71), with Prussia at the head. — **G. duck. a** The gadwall. *Local, U. S.* **b** Half a sheep's head boiled with onions. *Obs. Slang. Grose.* — **G. duty,** drawback or remission of taxes made by the German government when goods manufactured in Germany in bond are withdrawn for export, — so called by American importers. The tax remitted has been held by the United States Supreme Court to be an element of dutiable value of the merchandise imported into the United States. *U. S. Treasury Decisions* (1898). — **G. equatorial.** See EQUATORIAL, *n.* — **G. Evangelical Protestant Church,** a body of German Christians in the United States. They are liberal in belief and independent or congregational in polity. — **G. Evangelical Synod of North America,** a Christian body in America, representing the state church of Prussia, which is a union of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. The Bible is accepted as the only rule of faith and practice, and the Augsburg Confession, Luther's catechism, and the Heidelberg catechism are considered as interpreting it correctly as far as they are in agreement, and where they are not the Biblical passages cited in support of the conflicting statements may receive either the Lutheran or Reformed interpretation. — **G. flute,** *Music.* the modern flute. — **G. gold,** Dutch gold. — **G. hemming,** a kind of hemming like a fell, which makes a flat, covered seam, with the stitches all on the wrong side, used in place of over-and-over sewing to unite raw edges of material. — **G. hone,** a soft, smooth, yellow stone used for setting razors. — **G. iris,** any of a number of garden irises derived from *Iris germanica*, having yellow, brown, purple, or white flowers with strongly arched perianth segments. See *Florentine* IRIS. — **G. ivy,** a creeping asteraceous plant (*Senecio mikanioides*), with smooth, succulent stems, and ivylike leaves. It is often cultivated in baskets and window boxes. — **G. knitting,** a method of knitting in which the needle is held inside of and under the hand. — **G. knot,** a figure-of-eight knot. See KNOT, 1. — **G. knotgrass.** = KNAWEL. — **G. lilac,** valerian. — **G. madwort,** a boraginaceous plant (*Asperugo procumbens*) the root of which has been used as a substitute for madder. — **G. measles.** *Med.* = RUBELLA. — **G. millet,** a variety of Italian millet. — **G. pancake,** a pancake of a stiff batter, fried thick. When nearly done it is placed in a hot oven, where it becomes light and puffy. — **G. paste,** a bird food made of meal, seed, lard, honey, etc. — **G. pellitory,** an asteraceous herb of the Mediterranean region (*Anacyclus officinarum*), sometimes used in medicine. — **G. pepper,** the fruit of the mezereon, sometimes used in Europe to adulterate pepper. — **G. process.** *a Metal.* The process of reducing copper ore in a blast furnace, after roasting, if necessary. **b** *Chem.* See WHITE LEAD. — **G. prune,** a large dark purple plum, of oval shape, often one-sided. It is much used for preserving, either dried or in sirup. — **G. rice.** = BATTLEDORE BARLEY. — **G. sarsaparilla,** the sand sedge. — **G. scammony,** the sedge bindweed. — **G. sesame** oil. See OIL, *Table I.* — **G. silver,** a silver-white alloy consisting essentially of copper, zinc, and nickel, the usual proportion for a good quality being 3:1:1. It is hard and tough, but malleable and ductile, and not affected by exposure to the air. It was formerly much used for tableware, knife handles, frames, cases, bearings of machinery, etc., but is now largely superseded by other white alloys.

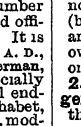

Point of a German Bit.

— **German sixth.** *Music.* See SIXTH CHORD. — **G. steel,** *Metal.*, a kind of steel made in a forge directly from a crude iron by partial decarbonization. — **G. stitch,** a stitch in worsted work consisting of alternate tapestry and tent stitches worked diagonally across the canvas. — **G. system** (of tunneling). = ENGLISH SYSTEM. — **G. tamarisk,** a European tamaricaceous shrub (*Myricaria germanica*), resembling the tamarisk. — **G. text,** *Print.*, the modern German type; Fraktur; also, a modification of Fraktur, used in English printing for ornamental headings, etc., as in the words,

This line is German Text.

— **G tinder.** = AMADOU. — **G. umber,** Cologne brown. — **G. wheat.** = SPELT. — **G. wool.** = BERLIN WOOL.

ger'man (jûr'măn), *a.* [ME *german, germain*, F. *germain*, fr. L. *germanus* full, own (said of brothers and sisters who have the same parents).] **1** Lit., near of kin; now usually specif.: **a** Of the same parentage; own (brother or sister); — now used only in *brother-german* and *sister-german*. **b** Being the child of one's parent's own brother or sister; own, or first (cousin); — now used only in *cousin-german*.

2. = GERMANE, 2 & 3. *Now Rare.*

ger-man'der (jĕr-măn'dĕr), *n.* [ME. *germawnder*, prob. through OF. fr L. *chamaedrys*, fr. Gr. χαμαίδρυς; χαμαι on the earth or ground + δρῦς tree: cf. F. *germandrée*. See HUMBLE; TREE.] Any menthaceous plant of the genus *Teucrium*, esp. *T. chamædrys*, the wall germander, and in the United States *T. canadense*.

germander chickweed. A small scrophulariaceous herb (*Veronica agrestis*) resembling chickweed.

germander speedwell. An Old World speedwell (*Veronica chamædrys*) with leaves somewhat resembling those of the germander.

ger-mane' (jĕr-mān'; jûr'mān), *a.* [Var. of GERMAN akin.] **1.** Lit., near akin. = GERMAN (the more usual spelling).

Wert thou leopard, thou wert *germane* to the lion. *Shak.*

2. Closely allied; appropriate; relevant.

The phrase would be more *germane* to the matter. *Shak.*

[An amendment] must be *germane*. *Barclay* (*Digest*)

3. Genuine; true or complete. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Ger-man'ic (jĕr-măn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Germanicus*: cf. F. *germanique*, G. *germanisch*. See GERMAN, *n.*] **1.** Of or pert. to Germany, Germans, or the German language; German.

2. Of or pertaining to the Teutons, or designating or belonging to the Teutonic languages; Teutonic.

Germanic Confederation. = GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

ger-man'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, germanium, esp. in the quadrivalent state.

ger-ma'ni-ous (-mā'nĭ-ŭs), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, germanium in the bivalent state.

Ger'man-ism (jûr'măn-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *germanisme*.] **1.** An idiom of the German language.

2. Something characteristic of the Germans; a characteristic German mode of thought, doctrine, etc.; hence, sometimes, rationalism.

3. German population, culture, or influence.

4. Adoption or imitation of German habits or traits.

Ger'man-ist, *n.* **1.** One learned in the German language or in Germanic philology; also, one familiar with or influenced by German life, customs, or modes of thought.

2. *Hist.* A historian who magnifies the influence of Teutonic, and esp. Germanic, institutions in the development of European civilization; — opposed to *Romanticist*.

ger-ma'ni-um (jĕr-mā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Germania* Germany.] *Chem.* A grayish white rare metallic element, found combined in argyrodite and a few other rare minerals. Symbol, *Ge*; atomic weight, 72.5. Germanium was discovered in 1886 by the German chemist Winkler. It is bivalent and quadrivalent, resembles carbon and silicon in some respects and tin in others, and in general fulfills the prediction of Mendelyeev, who described it under the name of *ekasilicon*. Cf. GALLIUM.

Ger'man-i-za'tion (jûr'măn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of Germanizing, or state of being Germanized.

Ger'man-ize (jûr'măn-īz), *v. t.* = GER'MAN-IZED (-īzd); GER'MAN-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To translate into German.

2. To make German, or like what is distinctively German; as, to *Germanize* a province, a language, a society.

Ger'man-ize, *v. i.* To adopt German ways of thought and action; to become German in sympathies, style, or habits.

Ger'ma-no- (jûr'mȧ-nŏ-). A combining form for *German*.

germ cell. *Biol.* A cell whose function is the perpetuation of the race; one which is set apart from the rest of the body, to develop, usually after union with another of the opposite sex, into a new individual; an egg or sperm cell, or one of their antecedent cells; — opposed to *somatic cell*.

ger'mi-cide (jûr'mĭ-sīd), *n.* [*germ* + *-cide*.] Any substance or agent which destroys microörganisms. See STERILIZE, ANTISEPTIC, DISINFECTANT. — **ger'mi-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), **ger'mi-cide** (-sīd), *a.*

ger'mi-nal (-năl), *a.* [See GERM.] Pertaining to a germ, in any sense; incipient, esp., *Biol.*, pertaining to a germ cell or an early stage of an embryo.

germinal apparatus. *Bot.* = EGG APPARATUS. — **g. area.** *Embryol.* = GERMINAL DISK. **a.** — **g. corpuscle.** *Bot.* = OOSPHERE. — **g. disk.** *Embryol.* **a** A disklike or shield-shaped area of the blastoderm of eggs of amniote vertebrates, in which the first indications of the embryo proper appear. **b** In meroblastic eggs with much yolk, the disklike protoplasmic part, which undergoes segmentation. — **germinal epithelium,** *Embryol. & Anat.*, the epithelium covering the genital ridges and the glands (ovary and testis) derived from them. In this epithelium the primordial ova are found. See PRIMORDIAL OVA. — **g. layers.** *Biol.* = GERM LAYERS. — **g. membrane.** *Embryol.* = BLASTODERM. — **g. spot,** *Embryol.*, the nucleolus of the germinal vesicle. — **g. vesicle,** a *Embryol.* The nucleus of the egg before the formation of the polar bodies. **b** *Bot.* = OOSPHERE.

ger'mi-nant (jûr'mĭ-nănt), *a.* [L. *germinans*, p. pr.] Germinating; sprouting; sending forth germs or buds; having the capacity for sprouting and developing.

ger'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. i.*; GER'MI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); GER'MI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *germinatus*, p. p. of *germinare* to sprout, fr. *germen*. See GERM.] **1.** To begin to grow or develop; — said esp. of a spore or seed, and, by extension, of a bud or plant; to sprout.

2. To shoot forth like a plant; efflorescе, as salts. *Obs.*

ger'mi-nate, *v. t.* To cause to sprout or develop.

ger'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *germinatio*, cf. F. *germination*.] **1.** Process of germinating; beginning of vegetation or growth; as: *Bot.* **a** Beginning of growth or development of a spore. **b** Resumption of growth by the embryo in a seed after planting; sprouting. **c** Development of a bud.

2. Efflorescence; ebullition. *Obs.*

ger'mi-na-tive (jûr'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *germinatif*.] Pertaining to germination; having power to grow or develop. — **ger'mi-na-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **germinative spot, g. vesicle.** = GERMINAL SPOT, GERMINAL VESICLE

ger'mi-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One that causes to grow.

2. A device for testing the germinating capacity of seeds.

germ layer. *Embryol.* Any of the layers of cells that are differentiated in the early stages of embryonic development. In the formation of a gastrula or equivalent embryonic form two layers, an outer, the *epiblast*, or *ectoderm*, and an inner, the *hypoblast*, or *endoderm*, are formed. They are both epithelial in character. Later a third, the *mesoblast*, or *mesoderm*, usually appears between them, being formed from the hypoblast in many cases at least. In the lower Metazoa the mesoblast (if not wanting, its place being taken by a jellylike mesoglœa) has entirely the character of mesenchyma, but in the higher forms it also forms two epithelial layers which take part in forming the somatopleure and splanchnopleure (see these terms) and bound a cavity, the *cœlom*, or *body cavity*. In the vertebrates the epiblast gives rise to the epidermis, the nervous system, the enamel of the teeth, the crystalline lens, the sensitive epithelia of the eye, ear, and nose, etc.; the hypoblast to the lining epithelium of most of the alimentary canal and its appendages (the lungs, liver, pancreas, etc.); and the mesoblast to the muscles, bones, dentine, cartilage, connective tissues, the vascular system, and most of the urogenital structures.

germ nucleus. a *Biol.* The nucleus of the egg or sperm cell. **b** *Bot.* The nucleus resulting from the fusion of male and female pronuclei.

germ plasm, *or* **germ plasma.** *Biol.* The substance contained in the germ cells, by which hereditary characters are transmitted; idioplasm (which see).

germ pore. *Bot.* A pore or pit in the integument of a spore through which the germ tube makes its exit on germination. It is prominent in the microspores (pollen grains) of seed plants.

germ theory. a *Biol.* The theory that living organisms can be produced only by the development of living germs. Cf. BIOGENESIS, ABIOGENESIS. **b** *Med.* The theory which attributes contagious and infectious diseases, suppurative lesions, etc., to the agency of germs or microparasites. The science of bacteriology was developed after the truth of this theory had been demonstrated.

germ tube. *Bot.* The slender tubular outgrowth first produced by a spore in germination.

ge-ron'tic (jĕ-rŏn'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. γεροντικός pertaining to an old man, fr. γέρων, -οντος, an old man.] *Biol.* Of or pertaining to decadence or old age, either of an individual or of a species or group approaching extinction.

ge-ron'tine (-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** [Gr. γέρων, -οντος, an old man, old.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline base, $C_5H_{14}N_2$, from the liver and kidneys, esp. of old dogs. It is an isomer of cadaverine, which it resembles.

ger'on-toc'ra-cy (jĕr'ŏn-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Gr. γέρων, -οντος, an old man + *-cracy*.] Government by old men; a governing body of old men.

ge-ron'to-ge'ous (jĕ-rŏn'tō-jē'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. γέρων, -οντος, an old man + γῆ earth + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the Old World, or the Eastern Hemisphere.

ger'o-pig'i-a (jĕr'ō-pĭj'ĭ-ȧ), **ger'o-pi'ga** (-pē'gȧ), *n.* [Pg *geropiga*.] A mixture, variously composed, for adulteration of wines. It is manufactured in Portugal.

-gerous (-jĕr-ŭs). [L. *-ger*, fr. *gerĕre* to bear, carry. See JEST.] A suffix signifying *bearing, producing*; as, crystalli*gerous*, producing crystals, dentiger*ous*. It forms derivatives freely with any Latin stems, always after *i* as a stem or connecting vowel.

☞ The reference "See -GEROUS" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-gerous*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

ger'ry-man'der (gĕr'ĭ-măn'dĕr), *v. t.*; GER'RY-MAN'DERED (-dĕrd); GER'RY-MAN'DER-ING. [*Gerry* + *salamander*.] To divide (a State, county, etc.) into election districts or

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germ'al (jûr'măl), *a.* Germinal. *Rare.*

Ger'man (jûr'măn). **Ger'maine** (jûr'mān; jĕr-mān'), *n.* [L. *Germanus* or F. *Germain* (fr. L.).] Lit., German; — masc. prop. name. L. *Germanus* (jĕr-mā'nŭs); F. *German* (zhĕr-mĭN'); It. *Germano* (jĕr-mā'nō).

ger'man-are' (jûr'măn-âr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

ger-mane', *or* **ger'man,** *n.* One near akin.

ger-mane'ly, *adv.* of GERMANE.

Ger'man-esque' (jûr'măn-ĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE.

Ger'man-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

‖ **Ger-ma'ni** (jĕr-mā'nĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] Germans.

Ger-man'i-cal, *a.* Germanic. — **Ger-man'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

‖ **Ger-man'i-ce** (jĕr-măn'ĭ-sē). [NL.] In German; after the German style or manner.

Ger-man'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To make German or Germanlike.

ger'man-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

Ger'ma-ni-za'tic (jûr'mȧn-ĭz'ătĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Germanism or Germanists.

ger-man'i-ty (jĕr-măn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [From GERMANE nearly related.] Kinship. *Obs.*

Ger-ma'ni-ty, *n.* **1.** German characteristics. [terests.

2. Sympathy with German in-

Ger'man-ize'er (jûr'măn-ĭz'ĕr), *n.* One who Germanizes.

Ger'man-ly, *adv.* of GERMAN.

Ger'ma-no-ma'ni-a, *n.* [*Germano-* + *mania*.] A strong prejudice in favor of, or extreme leaning towards, things German, in one not a German.

Ger'ma-no-ma'ni-ac (-ăk), *n.*

Ger'ma-no-phil'i-list (jûr'mȧ-nō-fĭl'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [*Germano-* + *-phil* + *-ist*.] An admirer of the German people and their institutions and customs.

Ger'ma-no-pho'bi-a (-nō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*Germano-* + *-phobia*.] A morbid dislike or fear of Germany, its government, activities, characteristics, customs, etc.

—Ger'ma-no-phobe' (jûr'mȧ-nō-fōb'), **Ger'ma-noph'o-bist** (jûr'mȧ-nŏf'ō-bĭst), *n.* — **Ger'ma-no-phob'ic** (-nō-fŏb'ĭk), *a.*

Ger'man-town', *n.* [From *Germantown*, Penn.] **1.** A four-wheeled, one-horse, covered wagon; — called in full **Germantown wagon.** *Local, U. S.* **2.** A lightly twisted, fine, strong yarn of four, six, or eight threads, used in knitting, crocheting and weaving, — called in full **Germantown wool** *or* **yarn.**

ger-ma'ri-um (jĕr-mā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See GERM.] *Zool.* In certain invertebrates (flatworms and rotifers), the egg-producing part of the ovary as dist. from the *vitellarium*.

germawnder. † GERMANDER.

germ disk. a *Bot.* The flattened discoid apex of the germ tube prominent in certain liverworts. b = GERMINAL DISK.

germe. † JERM.

ger'men (jûr'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* E -MENS (-mĕnz), L. -MINA (-mĭ-nȧ). [L.] a A germ. *Obs. or Fig.* b Shoot; sprout. *Obs* c *Bot.* An ovary. *Rare.* [ovary or testis.

germ gland. *Zool.* A gonad; an

ger'mi-cul'ture (jûr'mĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [*germ* + *culture*.] A culture of bacteria. *Obsolete.*

ger-mig'e-nous (jĕr-mĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [*germ* + *-genous*.] Producing germs. *Rare.*

ger'min. † GERMEN.

ger'min (jûr'mĭn), *v. i. & t.* [L. *germinare*.] To bud; to bud into. *Archaic.* [germination.

ger'min-a-ble, *a.* Capable of

Ger'mi'nal' (zhûr'mē'nȧl'; jûr'mĭ-năl), *n.* [F.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR. [NAL.

ger'mi-nal-ly, *adv.* of GERMI-

ger'mi-nance (jûr'mĭ-năns), *n.* = GERMINATION. *Rare.*

ger'mi-nip'a-rous (jûr'mĭ-nĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [*germen* + *-parous*.] *Bot.* Bearing seeds; reproducing by means of seeds. *Rare.*

ger'mi-par'i-ty (-pă-rĭ'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*germ* + L. *parere* to produce.] *Biol.* Reproduction by germs.

germ'less, *a.* See -LESS.

ger'mon (jûr'mŏn), *n.* [F.] The albacore (*Germo alalunga*).

germ peg. = GIM PEG.

germ stock. *Zool.* In certain tunicates, a process producing young individuals by budding.

germ'ule (jûr'mūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. *germ*.] *Biol.* A small germ.

germ, n. ; † GIERN.

ger'na-tive, *a.* [Cf. GIRN.] Given to girning; peevish. *Obs.*

gerner. † GARNER.

ger'net. † GARNET.

gernier † GARNER.

ger'nitz. Var. of GARNETS.

ger'o-co'mi-a (jĕr'ō-kō'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = GEROCOMY.

ge-roc'o-my (jĕ-rŏk'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. γηροκομία; γῆρας old age + κομεῖν to take care of.] Medical science treating of old people. — **ger'o-com'i-cal** (jĕr'ō-kŏm'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ger'o-mor'phism (jĕr'ō-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. γῆρας old age + μορφή form.] *Med.* The condition of appearing to be much older than one really is.

Ge-ron'o-mite (jĕ-rŏn'ō-mīt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A Hieronymite.

ger'on-tar'chi-cal (jĕr'ŏn-tär'kĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. γέρων, -οντος, an old man + *-arch* + *-ical*.] Pert. to, or of the nature of, government by old men. *Rare.*

Gé'ronte' (zhā'rônt'), *n.* [F.] A gullible old man in various French comedies; esp., such a character in Corneille's "Le Menteur" and in Moliere's "Le Médecin malgré Lui" and "Les Fourberies de Scapin."

ge-ron'tes (jĕ-rŏn'tēz; gĕ-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr Gr. γέρων, -οντος.] *Gr. Antiq.* Members of the Spartan gerusia (which see).

ger'on-tol'o-gy (jĕr'ŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. γέρων, γέροντος, old man + *-logy*.] Scientific study of the phenomena of senescence.

ger'on-tox'on (-tŏk'sŏn), *n.* [Gr γέρων, -οντος, old man + τοξον bow.] Arcus senilis.

ger'ran (gĕr'ăn). Obs. or Scot. var. of GARRON.

gerre. † JAR. [*pl. D. Bib.*

Ger're-ni-ans (gĕ-rē'nĭ-ănz), *n.*

Ger'res (jĕr'ēz), *n.* [L., an inferior salted sea fish.] *Zool.* The genus containing the typical mojarras.

gerreth. † GIRTH. [*n. pl. Bib.*

Ger-rhe'ni-ans (gĕ-rē'nĭ-ănz),

Ger'ri-dæ (jĕr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GERRES.] *Zool.* See MOJARRA.

Ger'ri-dæ, *n. pl.* [NL., fr. obs. genus name *Gerres*.] *Zool.* Syn. of HYDROBATIDÆ.

ger'rock (gĕr'ŭk). *n.* A coalfish of the first year. *Scot.*

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other civil divisions in an unnatural and unfair way with a view to give a political party an advantage over its opponent, or for some other improper purpose. *Political Cant,*

U. S. — **ger'ry-man'der-er** (gĕr'ĭ-măn'dĕr-ĕr), *n.*

In 1812, while Gerry was governor of that State, the Republican [corresponding to *Democratic* in modern nomenclature] legislature redistributed the districts in such wise that the shapes of the towns forming a single district in Essex County gave to the district a somewhat dragon-like contour. This was indicated upon a map of Massachusetts which Benjamin Russel, an ardent Federalist and editor of the "Centinel," hung up over the desk in his office. The celebrated painter, Gilbert Stuart, coming into the office one day and observing the uncouth figure, added with his pencil a head, wings, and claws, and exclaimed, "That will do for a salamander!" "Better say a *Gerrymander!*" growled the editor; and the outlandish name, thus duly coined, soon came into general currency.

Gerrymander. See *Citation.*

John Fiske.

☞ This division of northeastern Massachusetts was wrongly attributed to Gerry's influence.

ger'ry-man'der (gĕr'ĭ-măn'dĕr), *n.* The act or method of gerrymandering, or its result.

gers'dorff-ite (gûrz'dôrf-īt; gĕrs'dôrf-), *n.* [After von *Gersdorf*, proprietor of the nickel mine where it was first found.] *Min.* A silver-white to steel-gray sulpharsenide of nickel, NiAsS, which may also contain some iron and cobalt. It is usually massive. H., 5.5. Sp. gr, 5.6–6.2.

ger'und (jĕr'ŭnd), *n.* [L. *gerundium*, fr. *gerere* to bear, carry, perform. See GEST a deed, JEST.] *Gram.* A kind of verbal noun, originally distinguished in Latin, where it has only the four oblique cases of the singular number, and expresses, in noun form, the uncompleted action of the verb; as in, ars *vivendi*, the art *of living;* fratrem *laudando, in quoting* your brother. Hence, any of certain analogous forms in other languages; as: (1) the dative infinitive in Old English (see INFINITIVE); as in "I have bread *to sell*," "they have presents *to give*," etc.; (2) the modern English verbal noun in *-ing* in certain uses, as in "he is famous for *scaling* mountains," "they are prepared for correctly *reciting* this lesson," etc. See -ING, 2.

ge-run'di-al (jē-rŭn'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, a gerund; as, a *gerundial* use. — **ge-run'di-al-ly**, *adv.*

ge-run'di-al, *n.* a The gerundial infinitive. See under INFINITIVE. b = GERUNDIVE.

ge-run'dive (-dĭv), *a.* [L. *gerundivus.*] *Gram.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, the nature of the gerund; gerundial. — *n.* Orig., the Latin future passive participle, a verbal adjective having the same suffix as the gerund, and expressing necessity, fitness, etc.; as in, studium agri *colendi*, the occupation of land tilling. Applied also to analogous verbal adjectives in other languages.

ge-ru'si-a (jē-rōō'zhĭ-ȧ), ‖ **ge-rou'si-a** (jē-rōō'zhĭ-ȧ; jē-rou'-), *n.* [NL. *gerousia*, L. *gerusia*, fr. Gr. γερουσία, fr. γερων old man.] a *Gr. Hist.* A council of elders, or senate, in the ancient Dorian states, esp., the Spartan senate, which was composed of the two Spartan kings and twenty-eight members of the aristocracy. Its functions were to prepare legislation for the consideration of the assembly, whose decisions it might set aside in conjunction with the kings. It also had judicial powers. b The Sanhedrim, or council of state, of ancient Jerusalem.

Ge-ryg'o-ne (jē-rĭg'ō-nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γηρυγόνη born of sound; γῆρυς voice + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small insectivorous singing birds of Australia, placed in the family Muscicapidæ or in the Sylviidæ. Also [*l. c.*], any of these birds, which are also called *flycaters.* In New Zealand related forms are found, as the gray warbler, but are now usually placed in other genera.

Ge'ry-on (jē'rĭ-ŏn), *or* **Ge-ry'o-nes** (jē-rī'ō-nēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Γηρυών or Γηρυόνης.] *Gr. Myth.* A monster, the son of Chrysaor and Callirrhoë, having three bodies and powerful wings. He was slain by Hercules, one of whose labors was to carry off Geryon's herd of red cattle.

Ge'ry-o'ni-a (jē'rĭ-ō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; fr. L. *Geryon*, Gr. Γηρυών.] *Zoöl.* A genus of craspedote medusæ having six simple radical canals with corresponding tentacles. It is the type of a family, **Ge'ry-o-ni'i-dæ** (-ō-nī'ĭ-dē) or **Ge'ry-on'i-dæ** (-ŏn'ĭ-dē). — **ge'ry-on'id** (-ŏn'ĭd), *a. & n.*

Ges-ne'ri-a (jĕs-nē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Conrad von *Gesner*, Swiss naturalist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American herbs typifying the family Gesneriaceæ. They have showy tubular flowers with a more or less ventricose or gibbous corolla and glandular disk. Several species are commonly cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Ges'ner-i-a'ce-æ (jĕs'nĕr-ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical herbs or rarely woody plants (order Polemoniales) of about 85 genera and nearly 1,000 species. They have chiefly opposite, estipulate leaves and strongly zygomorphic flowers with four didynamous stamens and a bicarpellary ovary. The family includes many greenhouse plants, as gloxinias (*Sinningia*), species of *Gesneria, Achimenes*, etc. — **ges'ner-i-a'ceous** (jĕs'nĕr-ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.*

‖ **ges'so** (jĕs'ō), *n.* [It., chalk, plaster. Cf. GYPSUM.] **1.** Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, esp. as prepared for use in painting, or in making bas-reliefs and the like; by extension, a plasterlike or pasty material spread upon a surface to fit it for painting or gilding, or a surface so prepared.

2. A work of art done in gesso. *Obs.*

‖ **ges'so du'ro** (dōō'rō). [It., hard plaster] A variety of gesso which when dried becomes hard and durable, often used in making bas-relief casts.

gest, geste (jĕst), *n.* [OF. *geste* exploit, history. See JEST.] **1.** Something done or achieved, a deed or an action; an adventure; an exploit; — now used chiefly in literary criticism with some reference to sense 2.

Eastern Hindi, through the works of a great genius, became the medium for celebrating the *gestes* of Rama *Census of India*, 1901.

2. A tale of achievements or adventures; a romance, esp. in meter. Cf. CHANSON DE GESTE.

3. A lampoon; an idle tale; a jest. *Obs.*

4. Race; kind; company. *Obs. & R.*

gest, geste, *n.* [F. *geste*, L. *gestus*, fr. *gerere* to bear, carry, conduct (one's self). See JEST.] Gesture; bearing; deportment. *Archaic.*

Through his heroic grace and honorable *gest.* *Spenser.*

In the least *geste*, — the dropping low
Of the lid, the wrinkling of the brow. *Mrs Browning.*

Ges'ta Ro'ma-no'rum (jĕs'tȧ rō'mȧ-nō'rŭm; 201). [L.] Lit., Deeds of the Romans; — title of a famous collection of short tales in Latin, much current in the late Middle Ages and often used as a source by later poets and dramatists.

ges'tate (jĕs'tāt), *v. t.;* GES'TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd), GES'TAT-ING (-tāt-ĭng). [See GESTATION.] To carry in the womb during pregnancy; to carry in the womb during development.

ges-ta'tion (jĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gestatio* a bearing, carrying, fr. *gestare* to bear, carry, intens. fr. *gerere, gestum*, to bear. cf. F. *gestation.* See GEST deed, JEST.] **1.** A bearing or carrying. *Obs.*

2. Exercise in which one is borne or carried, as on horseback or in a carriage. *Rare.*

3. The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy. The normal period of gestation is given as follows: in man, 280 days, or about nine months; elephant, twenty-one or twenty-two months; horse, eleven months; cow, nine months; sheep and goat, five months; sow, four months; dormouse, one month.

ges'ta-to-ry (jĕs'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *gestatorius* that serves for carrying.] Of or pertaining to gestation; esp., relating to carrying as a form of exercise. *Rare.*

ges'tic (jĕs'tĭk) } *a.* [See GEST gesture.] Relating to
ges'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } bodily motion; consisting of gestures; — said especially with reference to dancing.

Carried away by the enthusiasm of the *gestic* art. *Scott.*

ges-tic'u-lar (jĕs-tĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to gesticulation.

2. Full of sudden motion. *Emerson.*

ges-tic'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.;* GES-TIC'U-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); GES-TIC'U-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *gesticulatus*, p. p. of *gesticulari* to gesticulate, fr. *gesticulus* a mimic gesture, gesticulation, dim. of *gestus* gesture. See GESTURE.] To make gestures or motions of the body or limbs, esp. when speaking.

ges-tic'u-late, *v. t.* To indicate by gesture or gesticulation.

ges-tic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gesticulatio*: cf. F. *gesticulation.*] **1.** Act of gesticulating, or making gestures.

2. A gesture; an expressive motion of the body or limbs, as in representing action or passion, or enforcing arguments and sentiments.

Syn. — See GESTURE.

ges-tic'u-la-tive (jĕs-tĭk'ū-lȧ-tĭv), *a.* Inclined to gesticulate; marked by gesticulation. — **ges-tic'u-la-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ges-tic'u-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who gesticulates or postures; a public entertainer in medieval times.

ges-tic'u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Representing by, belonging to, or resembling, gesticulation.

ges'tion (jĕs'chŭn), *n.* [L. *gestio* a managing, fr. *gerere* to bear, carry, manage; cf. F. *gestion.*] **1.** Management; operation; conduct. *Archaic.*

2. *Scots Law.* The conduct of one who acts as heir, esp. without an order of law.

ges'tur-al (jĕs'tūr-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, gesture.

ges'ture (-tūr), *n.* [LL. *gestura* mode of action, fr. L. *gerere, gestum*, to bear, behave, perform, act. See GEST gesture.] **1.** Manner of carrying the body; carriage; position of the body or limbs; posture. *Obs.*

2. A motion of the body or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion; any action or posture intended to express an idea or a passion, or to enforce or emphasize an argument, assertion, or opinion; formerly, any movement of the body or limbs.

Humble and reverent *gestures.* *Hooker.*

Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,
In every *gesture* dignity and love. *Milton.*

3. The use of movements of the limbs or body as a mode of expression.

Syn. — GESTURE, GESTICULATION. In modern usage, GESTURE applies to any expressive bodily movement; GESTICULATION commonly suggests the use of (esp.) rapid, unrestrained, or undignified *gestures;* as, "The right [hand of Niobe] is drawing up her daughter to her; and with that instinctive *gesture* . . . is encouraging the child to believe that it can give security" (*Shelley*); "His [Poussin's] human figures are sometimes 'o'erinformed' with . . . feeling. Their actions have no such *gesticulation*" (*Hazlitt*).

ges'ture (jĕs'tūr), *v. t.;* GES'TURED (-tūrd); GES'TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). **1.** To accompany or illustrate with gesture or action.

It is not orderly read, nor *gestured* as beseemeth. *Hooker.*

2. To dispose (the body). *Obs.*

ges'ture, *v. i.* To make gestures; to gesticulate.

The players . . . *gestured* not undecently without. *Holland.*

gesture language. Expression or communication of ideas and feelings by means of gestures either naturally or conventionally significant, as in the *sign language* of mutes or of North American Indians. Cf. DACTYLOLOGY, DRUM LANGUAGE.

get (gĕt), *v. t.; pret.* GOT (gŏt), *Archaic* GAT (găt), *p. p.* GOT, (*esp. in U. S.*) GOT'TEN (gŏt'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GET'TING. [ME. *geten*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *geta*, akin to AS. *gītan, ġietan* (in comp.), Goth. *bigitan* to find, L. *prehendere* to seize, Gr. χανδάνειν to hold. Cf. BEGET, COMPREHEND, ENTERPRISE, FORGET, IMPREGNABLE, PREHENSILE.]

1. To come by; to come into possession of, as property, or to come to realization of, as fame; to take and have or to arrive at and have; to cause or suffer (something) to fall to one's self (or itself); — the most general word in English for this sense. It is equivalent: a In active senses to: Obtain, procure, acquire; as, to *get* money; to *get* possession; ascertain, learn, determine, induce; as, to *get* a lesson; to *get* knowledge; to *get* the range of; to *get* a conclusion or solution; hence, in a somewhat passive sense, to *get* wisdom or experience; gain, win, achieve; as, to *get* a victory, *get* glory; *get* favor, earn, derive; as, to *get* a living; to *get* a fair profit. b In passive senses, or without the notion of special effort or design, *get* is equivalent to: Receive; as, to *get* a rich gift; to *get* a pardon or a light sentence; meet with, attain, obtain; as, to *get* a good night's rest; to *get* an opportunity; contract, catch, take; as, to *get* the measles; suffer; as, to *get* a bad fall.

2. Hence, in idiomatic uses: a To obtain the right or privilege of; as, to *get* speech with some one; to *get* some one's ear, that is, to get access to, or speech with, him. b To obtain or reach by some understood process, as agriculture, hunting or fishing, sounding, etc.; as, to *get* a fine stag, or a big crop; to *get* bottom. c To obtain in marriage. "If I could *get* this foolish Imogen." *Shak.* d To capture; as, the policeman *got* the thief. e To receive a sentence of; as, to *get* three months. *Colloq.* f To pen in; corner; as, he *got* me in the argument. *Colloq.* g To find by or as if by search; as, what have you *got* now to worry about? *Chiefly Colloq.* h To reach; arrive at (a place); as, to *get* the west shore.

3. With *have* and *had:* Pleonastically, to come into or be in possession of; to have. "Thou hast *got* the face of man." *Herbert.* With *to*, to be obliged to; as, he has *got* to do it. *Colloq.*

4. To procure to be, or to cause to be, in any state, position, or condition; as, to *get* one's feet wet; to *get* the sails bent; to *get* the boat ready; to *get* one into a scrape.

They will have *got* spread through all ranks. *M. Arnold.*

Red deer had been *got* preserved. *Carlyle.*

5. To prevail on; to induce; to persuade.

Get him to say his prayers. *Shak.*

6. To betake; to remove; — in a reflexive use.

Get thee out from this land. *Gen.* xxxi 13.

7. To beget; to procreate; to generate; — now used of animals almost exclusively.

I had rather to adopt a child than *get* it. *Shak.*

Syn. — Obtain, gain, win, acquire, procure, secure. **to get ground,** to go ahead; to advance. *Obs. or R.* — **to g. ground of,** to get the better of; to encroach upon the territory or position of. *Obs.* — **to g. hand,** to gain influence. *Obs.* "Appetites have . . . *got* such a *hand* over them." *Barter.* — **to g. head.** To gain force, power, or ascendancy. *Obs. or R.* — **to g. in.** a To collect; secure; lay in; store as, to *get in* hay, collections, a supply of fuel, etc. b To plant. c To harness. d To include. e To make effective; to land (a blow). — **to g. it,** to receive punishment or something disagreeable; to "catch it." *Colloq.* — **to g. off.** a To utter; to discharge; to dispose of; as, *to get off* a joke; *to get off* his merchandise. b To secure the escape, or remission of the punishment, of; as, his lawyers *got* him *off* with a suspended sentence. c To learn; as, *to get off* a passage

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gers (gĕrs). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GRASS.

gerse. † GARSE.

gersh (gĕrsh), *n.* [Ar.] A plaster. *Egypt, etc.*

Ger'shom (gûr'shŏm), *n.* [Heb. *Gērshōm.*] Lit., an exile; — masc. prop. name.

Ger'shon (-shŏn), *n. Bib.* Son of Levi, a son of Jacob. — **Ger'shon-ites,** *n. pl.*

Ger'som (-sŭm), *n.* [AS. *gærsum, gersuma*, a treasure, riches, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gorsemi* a costly thing.] **1.** A treasure; a precious gift. *Obs.*

2. Expense; reward, compensation; specif., a fine paid by a vassal to his superior on taking a holding. *Eng. Hist.*

gert. † *girt*, p. p. & obs. pret. of GIRD.

gert (*dial.* gûrt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GREAT.

Gert. *Abbr.* Gertrude.

gerth. † GIRTH.

Gerth (gĕrth), **Gerthr** (gĕrth'r), *n.* [Icel. *Gerðr.*] See FREY.

Ger'trude (gûr'trōōd), *n.* [Cf. F. *Gertrude*, and G. *Gertrud*, OG. *Gertrut*, fr. OHG. *ger* spear, and *trūt* dear, loved.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Gertrude* (zhĕr'trüd'); It. *Gertrude* (jĕr-trōō'dā), *Geltruda* (jĕl-trōō'dȧ); Sp. *Gertrudis* (hĕr-trōō'dēs); Pg. *Gertrudes* (zhĕr-trōō'dĕsh); G. *Gertrud* (gĕr'trōōt), *Gertraud* (gĕr'trout).—Dim. *Gertie* (gûr'tĭ), *Trudy* (trōō'dĭ).

2. Queen of Denmark and mother of Hamlet, in Shakespeare's "Hamlet." She dies by drinking, by mistake, the poison prepared for Hamlet.

Gertrude of Wyoming. The heroine of a poem of the same name by Thomas Campbell. She is a three-months wife who is killed in the Wyoming Valley (Pa.) massacre (1778).

gerund grinder. A teacher of Latin grammar, a pedantic pedagogue. Hence: **gerund grindery** and **gerund grinding.** *All Colloq.*

ger'un-dī'val (jĕr'ŭn-dī'văl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a gerundive.

ge-run'dive-ly, *adv.* of GERUNDIVE.

ger-va'o (gĕr-vä'ō), *n.* [Pg. *gervão, ogervão.*] A West Indian verbenaceous tree (*Valerianoides jamaicensis*), reputed to have medicinal properties.

ger'y, *a.* [See GERE.] Fickle; fittul. *Obs.*

ges. † GUESS, JESS.

ges. Obs. pres. ind. 2d person sing. and pret. pl. of GIVE.

Ges (gĕs), **Ghes,** *n. pl.* A group of South American Indian tribes, of low culture, dwelling along the rivers Xingu and Araguaya. Some consider them a branch of the Tapuya stock, others a distinct linguistic division, called the **Ges'an** (gĕs'ăn).

gese † GEASE.

Ge'sem (gē'sĕm) *Bib.*

ge'sen, ge'son. † GEASON.

geserne. † GISERNE.

Ge'sham (gē'shăm). *Bib.*

Ge'shem (-shĕm). *Bib.*

Ge'shur (gē'shûr), **Ge-shu'ri** (gē-shōō'rĭ). *Bib.*

Gesh'u-rites (gĕsh'ū-rīts; gē-shōō'rīts), *n. pl. Bib.* An Aramæan tribe in northeastern Palestine, which was independent in David's time; also, a tribe in southern Palestine.

gesine, *n.* [F. *gésine*, fr. *gésir* to lie, L. *jacere.*] Childbed. *Obs.*

ge-sith' (gē-sĭth'; *AS pron.* yĕ-sēth'). [AS. *gesīþ* companion.] *AS. Hist.* A member of a class or rank of well-born men, usually of the landed class, attached to the king by the general duty of warlike service, and apparently, at least in later times, constituting an official class; later, any hereditary noble. The term orig. answered closely to the Latin *comes.*

ge-sith'cund', *n.* [AS. *gesīþcund*, n., of the rank of a gesith] *AS. Law.* The rank or class of the gesiths. — **ge-sith'cund'man,** *n.*

ges'ling. † GOSLING.

Ges'ner-a (jĕs'nĕr-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of GESNERIA. — **Ges'ner-a'ce-æ** (jĕs'nĕr-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* — **ges'ner-a'ceous** (-nĕr-ā'shŭs), *a*

ges'ner-ad (jĕs'nĕr-ăd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Gesneria*, or of the family Gesneriaceæ. *R.*

Ges-ne'ri-an (jĕs-nē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Conrad von Gesner, a scientist of Zurich (1516–65). — **Ges'ner-worť** (jĕs'nĕr-wûrt'), *n.* Any gesneriaceous plant.

ge'son. † GEASON.

gess. Guess. *Ref. Sp.*

ges'sa-mine, ges'se-mine. † JASMINE. [GES.

Gessan. Var. of GESAN. See

gesse. † GUESS, JESS.

gesse. Obs. pl. of GUEST.

ges'sen. † GUESS.

gesserant, gesserawnte, gesseron. †JAZERANT. [WILLIAM.]

Gess'ler (gĕs'lĕr), *n.* See TELL.

Ges-su'ri (gĕ-sū'rĭ; gĕs'ū-rī). *D. Bib.*

gest. † GUEST, JEST, JOIST.

gest. † *goest*, pres. ind. 2d person sing. of GO. [GUEST.

gest. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of **gest** (gĕst). Guessed. *Ref. Sp.*

gest (jĕst), *v. t.* [L. *gerere, gestum.*] To perform. *Obs.*

gest, *v. i.* To tell or sing gests or romances. *Obs.*

gest, *n.* [Cf. GIST a resting place] **1.** A stage in traveling; a stop or rest in a journey; — usually in the *pl. Obs.*

2. A roll reciting the several stages arranged for a journey, esp. for a royal progress. *Obs*

ges'tant (jĕs'tănt), *a.* [L. *gestans*, p. pr. of *gestare.*] Laden; pregnant. *Rare.*

ges'ta-tive (-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to gestation.

ges'ta-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Designating the chair in which the Pope is carried on ceremonial occasions.

ges'ta-to'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.* [LL.] A portable object; specif., a portable shrine, ecclesiastical utensil, or the like. *Obs. or Hist.*

geste. † GUEST, JEST.

geste. Var. of GEST.

gested (jĕs'tĕd), *a.* Embellished, or done, with gestures.

gestour. † GESTER.

ges'tu-ose, *a.* [L. *gestuosus.*] Full of gestures. *Obs.* — **ges'tu-os'i-ty,** *n. Obs.*

ges'ture-less, *a.* See -LESS.

ges'ture-ment, *n.* Gesture. *Obs.*

ges'tur-er, *n. Obs.* One who gestures.

ges'tur-ous, *a.* Gesticulative. *Obs.* [*R. Oxf. E. D.*]

ges'tyll, *v. i.* To jostle. *Obs.*

‖ **Ge'su** (jĕ'sōō), *n.* [It.] Jesus. **Ge-sund'heit** (gĕ-zōōnt'hīt), *n.* [Ger.] (To your) health; — used interjectionally as an expression of well wishing when drinking. **ges'-warp'** (gĕs'wôrp'), *n. Naut.* = GUESS-WARP.

get. † GETE, GOAT, JET.

by heart. **d** To take off; to remove. *Obs. & R.* — **to get on. a** To don; put on; as, he *got* his clothes *on* quickly. **b** To succeed in laying, as a wager; as, did you *get* the bet *on* as I told you? *Slang.* — **to g. one's back up,** to become or make angry and obstinate. — **to g. one's hand in,** to acquire skill or adroitness by experience. — **to g. one's way,** *or* **ways,** to go away; to take one's self off. *Obs.* — **to g. on the brain,** to be obsessed with the thought or desire of. — **to g. out. a** To elicit; to draw out; reveal. **b** To give forth with effort. "The lark could scarce *get out* his notes for joy." *Tennyson.* **c** To publish; as, a new edition was *got out*; a newspaper must be *got out* on time. — **to g. out of,** to elicit, obtain, or extract, from; as, you will *get* nothing but curses *out of* him. — **to g. over. a** To finish; to get through with; to have done with; as, it is best *to get it over* quickly. **b** To win to one's cause or party. — **to g. religion,** to be converted. *Vulgar, U. S.* — **to g. square with,** to become on even terms with; to repay for a benefit or an injury. *Colloq.* — **to g. the better of,** to g. the best of, to obtain an advantage over, whether fairly or unfairly; to surpass. — **to g. the drop,** to have one's firearm aimed at one's opponent before his weapon is in position; hence, to have a commanding advantage; — usually with *on*; as, Hands up! I've *got the drop* on you. *Colloq. or Slang.* — **to g. the hang of,** to become familiar with the balance or poise of, as of a tool; to come to understand; to acquire the knack of; as, it is difficult *to get the hang of* sailing a sharpie. — **to g. the mittens** *or* **mitten,** to be refused as a suitor for marriage; to be jilted. *Colloq.* — **to g. the wind of,** *Naut.*, to get to windward of and so, in sailing close-hauled, to have the advantage of; esp, to get to windward of and so close as to take the wind from the sails of; to blanket. — **to g. under,** to gain the mastery of; to overcome; as, the conflagration was quickly *got under*. — **to g. up. a** To cause to be established or to exist; to prepare; arrange; construct; invent; as, *to get up* a celebration, a petition, a machine, etc. **b** To array; to dress; to arrange as to external appearance; as, she *got* herself *up* with great magnificence, this edition is beautifully *got up*. **c** To launder; as, *to get up* the linen. **d** To recover; to make up; to recoup. **e** To acquire a knowledge of, to study for a special purpose or an emergency; as, *to get up* a rôle for a play. **f** To harvest; stack. — **to g. wind** *or* **air,** to become known. *Sheridan.* — **to g. wind of,** to become aware of, as deer of a person to the windward. — **to g with child** *or* **young,** to make pregnant.

☞ Various other phrases with *get* are entered under their respective nouns, adjectives, etc.

get (gĕt), *v. i.* **1.** To arrive at, or bring one's self into, a state, condition, or position; to come to be; to become; — with a modifying word or phrase; as, to *get* to New York; to *get* to be friends; to *get* free; to *get* to sleep; to *get* well; to *get* elected; to get talking together, etc.

> To *get* rid of fools and scoundrels *Pope.*

2. To make acquisition; to gain; to profit; to receive accessions; to be increased.

> We mourn, France smiles; we lose, they daily *get*. *Shak.*

3. To go away quickly; to take one's self off; — often pronounced *git*. *Vulgar, U. S.*

4. To manage; contrive; as, I could n't *get* to go. *Dial. U. S.*

to get about, to move about; go about, circulate; become current; as, the invalid is unable to *get about* yet; the rumor *got about*. — **to g. abroad,** to get about. — **to g. ahead of. a** To get in advance of. **b** To surpass; to get the better of. *Colloq.* — **to g. along. a** To manage, fare; to contrive to prosper or avoid disaster; as, I can *get along* with little money; he and she cannot *get along* with each other; how do you *get along* now? **b** *Imperative.* Begone. — **to g. at. a** To reach; come at; gain access to; acquire knowledge of; ascertain. **b** To influence corruptly; tamper with; as, *to get at* a legislator or a race horse. *Colloq.* **c** To assail, to make fun of. *Slang.* — **to g. away,** to escape; to depart, usually with difficulty; in racing and hunting, to start. — **to g. away with,** to carry off; to capture; hence, to get the better of; to defeat. *Colloq.* — **to g. back,** to arrive at the place from which one departed. — **to g. clear,** to disengage one's self; to be released, as from confinement, obligation, or burden; also, to be freed from danger or embarrassment. — **to g. from,** to escape from. *Obs.* — **to g. home,** to arrive at one's dwelling, goal, or aim. — **to g. in. a** *Falconry.* To reach the hawk as soon as she has killed. **b** To arrive; as, the boat *got in* on time. — **to g. into. a** To effect an entrance; to enter; as, he *got into* her good graces. "A language has *got into* the inflated state." *Keary.* **b** To clothe one's self with; to don, as an overcoat. *Colloq.* **c** To enter into the knowledge of; as, to *get into* art. — **to g. in with. a** To attain to intimacy, association, or favor, with; as, *to get in with* influential people. **b** *Naut.* To come near to; to fall in with. — **to g. left,** to be disappointed, discomfited, or outdone. *Slang, U. S.* "Every time the magic of fol-de-rol tried conclusions with the magic of science, the magic of fol-de-rol *got left*." *Mark Twain.* — **to g. of,** to get the better of; to gain upon; to outstrip. *Obs.* — **to g. off. a** To depart; escape; to start, as on a journey; also, to evade the responsibility or consequences of; as, he *got off* easily at his trial; the ship *got off* on time; he tried *to get off* his bargain. **b** To dismount or alight; as, he *got off* a car or a horse. — **to g. on. a** To mount. **b** To go forward; progress; prosper; fare; make progress (with). **c** To manage (with, or without); to get along. **d** To keep on friendly or not unfriendly terms; to harmonize; as, they do not *get on* together. — **to g. on for, to,** *or* **towards,** to approach; to come close to; as, it is *getting on for* bedtime. *Colloq.* — **to g. on** (some one's) **nerves,** to make nervously irritable; as, loquacity *gets on one's nerves*. *Colloq.* — **to g. out. a** To escape; go away; take one's self off. **b** To become known; leak out; as, the secret *got out*. — **to g. out of. a** To get beyond; as, *to get out of* one's depth; *to get out of* sight. **b** To avoid; to evade; as, he *got out of* attending school. — **to g. over. a** To surmount, or overcome, as an obstacle or difficulty. **b** To recover from, as an injury, a calamity, an illness. **c** To become accustomed to; to think of without strong feeling; as, he never *got over* his son's action. **d** To pass over; to cover; as, he *got over* a great deal of ground. — **to get round. a** To circumvent; cajole; wheedle get the advantage of; as, he was amiable and easy *to get round* a rule. **c** To move about; hence, to recover from illness. *Slang or Colloq.* — **to g. shut of,** to get rid of. *Dial. or Colloq.* — **to g there,** to achieve one's object, to succeed. *Slang, U. S.* — **to g. through. a** To finish; bring to a conclusion; accomplish; as, he *gets through* much work in a day. **b** To succeed in passing through (anything of the nature of an ordeal); as, *to get through* the day, *to get through* an examination. — **to g. to,** to begin, to arrive at the point of, as, *to get to* business or to work. — **to g. together. a** To assemble; convene. **b** To come to an agreement; as, they *got together* as to the price. — **to g. up. a** To rise, arise, as from a bed, chair, etc. **b** To ascend; climb, as a hill, a tree, a flight of stairs, etc.; mount. **c** To approach; arrive; come up. **d** To begin to exert force; to increase in force, as, the wind and sea *got up* at dawn **e** To break cover; to flush, — said of game **f** As a command to a horse, go ahead! **g** *Cricket.* Of a bowled ball, to rise abruptly and dangerously from the pitch — **to g. within,** to get inside the guard of (an adversary), to get into the confidence of. *Obs.*

get (gĕt), *n.* **1.** Anything got; as: **a** Gain; earnings. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** An offspring (of an animal). **c** A child; a brat. *Low, Eng.*

2 Begetting; as, colts of Eclipse's *get*.

3. *Mining.* A productive vein in, or the output of, a coal mine. *Brit.*

get'–at'–a-ble (gĕt'ăt'ā-b'l), *a.* Possible to be reached, attained, got, or known; approachable; accessible; as, a *get-at-able* place or person. — **get–at'–a-bil'i-ty** (gĕt-ăt'/ā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **get'–at'–a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Geth-sem'a-ne (gĕth-sĕm'ā-nē), *n.* [Gr. Γεθσημανῆ, Γεθσημανεί, fr. Aramaic *gath shĕmānī(m)* oil press] *Bib.* The inclosure or garden outside of Jerusalem which was the scene of the agony and arrest of Jesus.

get'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GET. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Acquiring; acquisition. "With all thy *getting*, get understanding." *Prov.* iv. 7. **b** That which is got or obtained, gain; profit. **c** Begetting; generation.

getting rock. *Mining.* Clay ironstone found in the roof of a coal seam and worked at the same time as the coal.

get'–up', *n.* General composition or structure, manner in which the parts of a thing are combined; make-up; style of dress, etc.; as, an elaborate *get-up*. *Colloq.*

Ge'um (jē'ŭm), *n.* [L., herb bennet] *Bot.* A genus of perennial rosaceous herbs, containing about 40 species, natives of temperate regions, having white, purple, or yellow flowers with long plumose styles. The roots of *G. rivale* and *G. urbanum* yield an astringent. See AVENS and BENNET. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

gew'gaw (gū'gô), *n.* [ME. *gugawe*, prob. same as ME. *giuegoue* (or *giuegove*?), of uncertain origin.] A showy trifle; a toy; a pretty but worthless bauble. "A heavy *gewgaw* called a crown." *Dryden.* Hence: **a** A flute or musical pipe. *Obs.* **b** A jew's-harp. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gew'gaw, *a.* Showy; pretentious with small worth.

> Seeing his *gewgaw* castle shine. *Tennyson.*

gey'ser (gī'sĕr; gī'zĕr; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [Icel. *geysir*, the name of a certain hot spring, fr. *geysa* to rush furiously, fr. *gjōsa* to gush.] **1.** A spring which throws forth intermittent jets of heated water and steam; an intermittently eruptive hot spring. Its action results from the contact of subterranean water with rock hot enough to generate steam under conditions which prevent its escape except by explosions at intervals. *Geysers* are known in Iceland, New Zealand, and the Yellowstone National Park. In the Yellowstone Park they are numerous, and some of them very powerful, throwing jets to a height of 200 feet or more. The eruptions of most are irregular in varying degrees. They are grouped in several areas called **geyser basins.** The **geyserite** deposited from the water about the orifices often forms **geyser cones** of great beauty.

2. *Mech.* An apparatus for heating water rapidly by injected steam, as for a bath, for washing dishes, etc.

☞ This word has long been Anglicized, and current usage is divided about equally between the two pronunciations given above, gē'sẽr being no longer recognized. The pronun. gā'sẽr or gā'sẽr, little heard, represents approximately the Icelandic pronunciation.

— gey'ser-al (-ăl), *a.* — **gey'ser-ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

gey'ser-ite (gī'sẽr-ĭt; gī'zẽr-), *n.* [From GEYSER.] *Min.* A hydrated form of silica, a variety of opal, deposited in white or grayish concretionary masses, porous, filamentous, or scaly, around some hot springs and geysers.

ghar'ri, ghar'ry (gär'ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *gāṛī*.] Any wheeled cart or carriage; commonly, a boxlike vehicle. *India.*

ghast'ful, gast'ful (găst'fo͝ol), *a.* [See GHASTLY, *a.*] **1.** Afraid; timid; alarmed. *Obs.*

2. Fit to make one aghast; dreadful. *Archaic.*

3. Ghostly; deathlike. *Obs. & R.*

ghast'li-ly (găst'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a ghastly or ghostly manner; dreadfully; horribly; dismally. *R. Browning.*

ghast'ly (-lĭ), *a.*; GHAST'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); GHAST'LI-EST. [ME. *gastlich, gastli*, fearful, causing fear, fr. *gasten* to terrify, AS. *gǣstan*. Cf AGHAST, GAST, GHOST.] **1.** Fearful. *Obs.*

2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful; as, *ghastly* wounds.

3. Like a ghost in appearance; deathlike; pallid; dismal; as, a *ghastly* face; a *ghastly* light.

4. Terrified; horrified; filled with fear. *Obs.*

Syn. — Deathly, deathlike, pale, pallid, wan, cadaverous, hideous, frightful, horrible, terrible. — GHASTLY, GRISLY, GRUESOME, GRIM, LURID agree in suggesting the terrifying aspects of death or bloodshed; it is frequently used as a strong intensive for *hideous, horrifying*; as, "smeared with gore, and *ghastly* pale" (*Gray*), "Death grinned horrible a *ghastly* smile" (*Milton*); "the image of a hideous — of a *ghastly* thing — of the gallows!" (*Poe*). That is GRISLY (in modern usage more commonly GRUESOME) which inspires shuddering or uncanny horror; as, "So spake the *grisly* Terror" (*Milton*); "See the *grisly* texture grow — 't is of human entrails made" (*Gray*), "Look down, and see a *grisly* sight; a vault where the bodies are buried upright!" (*Wordsworth*); the *gruesome* details of a murder. GRIM suggests a fierce and forbidding aspect; as, "So should a murderer look, so dead, so *grim*" (*Shak.*), "with countenance *grim* glared on him passing" (*Milton*). LURID (see *wan*, under PALE) comes into comparison with *ghastly* as referring to light or color; it suggests either wanness or pallor (as, "Death . . . pale as yonder wan and horned moon, with lips of *lurid* blue," *Shelley*) or more frequently, in modern usage, a sinister and murky glow; as, "He caught the color of what was passing about him . . . but mixed . . . with a *lurid* and portentous hue" (*Hawthorne*); "fitful and *lurid* . . . dreams" (*M. Hewlett*). See FEARFUL.

ghast'ly (gäst'lĭ), *adv.* In a ghastly manner; often, esp., with a deathlike appearance.

> Staring full *ghastly* like a strangled man. *Shak.*

ghast'ness, *n.* Appearance of terror; fright. *Rare.*

> Do you perceive the *ghastness* of her eye? *Shak.*

ghat } (gōt), *n.* [Hind. *ghāṭ* mountain pass, landing
ghaut } place.] **1.** A pass through a mountain. *India.*

2. A name erroneously given by Europeans to a mountain range, esp., in *pl.*, to two ranges in southern Hindustan known as the Eastern and Western Ghats. *India.*

3. In India, a landing place, with stairs descending to a river for purposes of bathing, etc., often having at the head an architecturally treated wall in connection with a temple, rest house, or the like. Cf. BURNING GHAT.

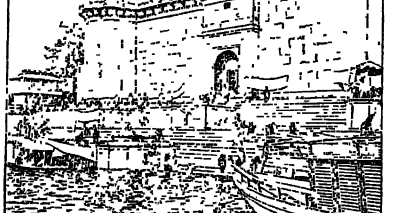

Ghat at Benares.

ghaz'al (găz'ăl), **ghaz'el** (găz'ĕl), *n.* [Ar. *ghazal*] A kind of Oriental lyric, and usually erotic, poetry, written in recurring rimes.

gha'zi (gä'zē), *n.* [Ar. *ghāzī*.] Among Moslems, a warrior champion or veteran, esp. in the destruction of infidels; a fanatic slayer of infidels. — **gha'zism** (gä'zĭz'm), *n.*

Ghe'ber } (gē'bẽr; gā'bẽr; 277), *n.* [Per. *gebr:* cf. F.
Ghe'bre } *Guèbre.* Cf. GIAOUR.] One of the Zoroastrian fire worshipers remaining in Persia after the Moslem conquest. A few still remain, and they are distinguished by upright conduct and intelligent industry. Cf. PARSI

ghee (gē), *n.* [Hind. *ghī* clarified butter, Skr. *ghṛta*.] Butter converted into a kind of oil by boiling. *India, etc.*

gher'kin (gûr'kĭn), *n.* [D. *agurkje*, a dim. akin to G. *gurke*, Dan. *agurke*; cf. Pol. *ogórek*, Bohem. *okurka*, LGr. ἀγγούριον watermelon.] *Bot.* **a** The small oblong prickly fruit of a species of cucumber (*Cucumis anguria*), used for pickling, and also known as the *true* or *West Indian gherkin*; also, the plant producing it. **b** The small immature fruit of the common garden cucumber, used for the same purpose, esp. in mixed pickles.

Gherkins (*Cucumis anguria*). (½)

ghet'to (gĕt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* It. -TI (-tē), E. -TOS (-ōz). [It.] **1.** The quarter of a town or city to which Jews were restricted for residence, esp. in Italy; a Jewry. *Obs. or Hist.*

> I went to the *Ghetto*, where the Jews dwell. *Evelyn.*

2. A quarter of a city where Jews in greatest numbers live.

Ghib'el-line (gĭb'ĕl-ĭn), *n.* [It. *Ghibellino*; of German origin.] *Hist.* A member of a great political faction in medieval Italy. See GUELPH **b.** — *a.* Of or pertaining to this faction.

— Ghib'el-lin-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ghil'gai (gĭl'gī), *n.* [Native name.] A depression forming a natural reservoir for rain water. *Local, Australia.*

ghost (gōst), *n.* [ME. *gast, gost*, soul, spirit, AS. *gāst* breath, spirit, soul; akin to OS. *gēst* spirit, soul, D. *geest*, G. *geist*, and prob. to E *ghastly*; cf. Goth. *usgaisjan* to terrify, Skr. *hēḍas* anger, *hiḍ* to be angry.] **1.** A disembodied soul; the soul or spirit of a deceased person conceived either as a denizen of the unseen world or as appearing to the living

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get'a-ble, get'ta-ble (gĕt'ā-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

Ge'tæ (jē'tē), *n. pl* [L., fr. Gr. Γέται] See DACIAN.

ge'tah wax. A wax obtained from the sap of the East Indian fig tree *Ficus variegata*.

geteanya. Obs. pl. of GITTERN.

get'–a-way', *n.* **a** Of a fox, a breaking cover. **b** Of horses, a start in a race.

gete. † GET, GOAT, JET.

gete, *v. t.* [Icel. *geta*.] To tend; guard. *Obs.* — **get'er,** *n. Obs.*

geteo. † JETTY. [p. p. of GET.

geten. Obs. inf., pret. pl., & p. Obs. pres. indic. 3d person sing. of GO.

Geth'a-im (gĕth'ā-ĭm). *D. Bib.*

gethe, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. AS. *geháu* care, sorrow.] Hurry. *Obs.*

geth'er (gĕth'ẽr), *adv.* Aphetic for TOGETHER.

geth'er (gĕth'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GATHER.

Ge'ther (gē'thẽr). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Geth-he'pher (gĕth-hē'fẽr). *D. Bib.*

Geth-sem'a-ni. *D. Bib.*

get'less, *a.* Without "get," or booty. *Obs.* [*Scot.*]

get'ling, *n.* Dim. of GET, child.

get'–noth'ing, *n.* An idler who earns nothing. *Obs.*

get'–off', *n.* A disingenuous evasion; a subterfuge

geton, *n.* [Cf. OF. *geton* shoot, sprout, or F. & E. *guidon*.] A small flag or pennon. *Obs.*

get'–pen'ny, *n.* A profitable venture or asset. *Obs. Colloq.*

get'ta-ble. Var. of GETABLE.

gette. † GET.

getter. † JETTER. [gets.]

get'ter (gĕt'ẽr), *n.* One who

gettie. † JETTY.

gettour. † JETTER.

Ge-u'el (gĕ-ū'ĕl; gū'ĕl). *Bib.*

gevar. † GIVER. [BALDER.]

Ge-va'ros (gē-vä'rōs), *n.* See

geve. † GIF, GIVE.

gevilling. † JAVELIN.

gewel. † JEWEL.

‖ **Ge-wer'be-ge-rich'te** (gĕ-vĕr'bĕ-gĕ-rĭk'tĕ), *n. pl.* [G., lit., courts of trade.] See CONSEIL DES PRUD'HOMMES.

gew'gawed (gū'gôd), *a.* Tricked out with gewgaws.

gew'gaw-ish, *a.* Gaudy. [ness.

gew'gaw-ry, *n.* Cheap showi-

gew'gaw-y, *a.* Cheaply showy.

gey (gā), *a.* [See GAY, *a.*] *Scot.* Considerable; tolerable (in quantity or amount). — *adv.* Considerably; very; pretty; as, *gey* old; *gey* bonny. *Scot.*

gey'an (gā'ăn), *adv.* [*gey* = GAY + *and.*] Tolerably; considerably. *Scot.*

geyer. † GEAR, *n.*

gey'er-ite (gī'ẽr-ĭt), *n.* [From *Geyer*, Saxony, where it was first found.] *Min.* A variety of lollingite containing sulphur.

gey'sir. Var of GEYSER.

gey'sir-ic. Var. of GEYSERIC.

gez. Var. of GUZ.

Ge'zer (gē'zẽr). *Bib.*

Ge-ze'ron (gē-zē'rŏn). *D. Bib.*

Gez'rites (gĕz'rīts), *n. pl. Bib.* = GIZRITES. [*Queensland.*]

G. F. *Abbr.* Grazing farm.

G. F. S. *Abbr.* Girls' Friendly Society.

g. gr. *Abbr.* A great gross, or 144 dozen.

G. H. *Abbr.* Grazing homestead. *Queensland.* [GHOST.

ghaist (gāst). Scot. var. of

Ghal'chah. Var. of GALCHA.

ghar'i-al, ghar'ri-al. Vars. of GAVIAL.

ghar'ja-wal' (gŭr'jă-wŭ'), *n.* [Hind. *ghar-jawāī*.] *Hindu Law.* One who, with his wife, lives in the house of her father and manages the latter's affairs.

‖ **gha-zab',** *or* **ghe-zab'** (gă-zăb'), *n.* [Ar. *ghaḍab* to take by violence.] *Moham. Law.* Forcible acquisition of another's property, — a form of tenure in the Dera-Ghazi-Khan district. *India.*

ghaz'el. Var. of GHAZAL.

Ghas-saa'id, Ghas-saa'ide (gă-sāā'ĭd), *n.* Lit., a descendant of Ghassan; — one of an Arab dynasty which, under the suzerainty of the Roman and Byzantine Empires, governed the Arab tribes of Palestine and the region about Palmyra, from the 3d century to 636.

ghast. Var. of GAST. [*Poetic.*]

ghast, *a.* Ghastly. *Archaic or*

ghast'ful-ly, *adv.* of GHASTFUL. *Obs.*

ghast'ful-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ghast'i-ly, *adv.* Ghastlily. *R.*

ghast'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS

ghat'ti gum (găt'ĭ). [From native name.] An India gum used as a substitute for gum arabic. It is said to be obtained from *Anogeissus latifolia*.

ghat'wal (gŏt'wal), *n.* [Hind. *ghāṭ* mountain pass + *-wālā*, an adj. suffix.] In India: **a** Lit., a person guarding a mountain pass. **b** One of a class of landholders in Bengal granted their lands in perpetuity at a fixed rate of assessment, orig., apparently, for acting as guards of the mountain passes.

gha-wa'zi (ga-wa'zē), *n. pl.* Also **gha-wa'zee.** [Etymol. uncert.] Egyptian dancers, of a lower sort than the almeh.

ghe † HE.

Gheez. Var. of GEEZ.

ghent'ing, *n.* A linen cloth made at Ghent *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

Ghes. Var. of GES.

ghesse. † GUESS.

gheste. † GUEST.

ghetch'oo (gĕch'ōō), *n.* An East Indian naiadaceous aquatic herb (*Aponogeton monostachyon*) having edible roots.

ghi (gē). Var. of GHEE.

ghil'lie. Var. of GILLIE. *Scot.*

Ghil'zai (gĭl'zī), *n. sing. & pl.* See AFGHAN, *n.*, 1.

ghing. † GING, *n.*

Ghond. Var. of GOND.

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in bodily likeness, hence, an apparition; specter; spook (cf. under SOUL, *n*, 1, σκιά, *umbra*).

The mighty *ghosts* of our great Harrys rose. *Shak.*
I thought that I had died in sleep,
And was a blessed *ghost*. *Coleridge.*

2. A spirit or demon; esp., a disembodied human spirit, usually harmful or malevolent, conceived as a power to be propitiated or averted by religious or magical rites; a ghost demon, or ghost god; also (as an obs. translation of Latin *spiritus*), breath or blast; as, the *ghost* of storms (cf. under SOUL, *n.*, 1, *anima*, πνεῦμα, ERINYS).

That attable familiar *ghost*
Which nightly gulls him with intelligence. *Shak.*

3. The life principle or vital spark; the soul as the seat of life or intelligence; hence, the spirit of man as distinguished from the body, consciousness or the conscious being. *Archaic.*

Then gins her grieved *ghost* thus to lament and mourn. *Spenser.*

4. The Divine Spirit. *Obs.*, except in *Holy Ghost*.

5. A person. Cf. SOUL, *n.*, 6. *Obs.*

6. A corpse. *Obs.*

Oft have I seen a timely-parted *ghost*,
Of ashy semblance, meager, pale, and bloodless. *Shak.*

7. Any faint shadowy semblance; a phantom; a glimmering; as, not a *ghost* of a chance; the *ghost* of an idea.

8. A false stellar image or foggy appearance produced in an optical instrument by some defect, as internal reflection in a lens.

9. One who does work, esp. of an artistic or literary nature, for another person who takes the credit. *Cant.*

Syn.—GHOST, SPECTER, PHANTOM, APPARITION, SHADE, PHANTASM, SPIRIT. GHOST is the familiar and general term for a disembodied spirit; SPECTER (not necessarily personal) connotes more of the mysterious or terrifying; PHANTOM emphasizes the idea of intangibility or illusion: as, "*Ghosts*, wandering here and there, troop home to churchyards" (*Shak.*); "grisly *specters*, which the Fiend had raised" (*Milton*); "strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise" (*Pope*); cf. "Samminiato looms *ghostly* upon you and fades slowly out" (*M. Hewlett*); "One eye had lost its pupil, and was glaring and *spectral*" (*Irving*); "For lo! the new-moon winter bright! . . . with swimming *phantom* light o'erspread" (*Coleridge*); "shadowy valleys, *spectral* hollows, *phantom* slopes of pallid . . . green" (*Lafcadio Hearn*). APPARITION, though commonly referring to *ghosts* (esp. as visible), is applicable to preternatural appearances of whatever sort; as, "[Enter the *ghost* of Cæsar] . . . I think it is the weakness of mine eyes that shapes this monstrous *apparition*" (*Shak.*); "Lovely *apparitions* . . . shall visit us, the progeny immortal of Painting, Sculpture, and rapt Poesy" (*Shelley*). SHADE (a somewhat literary word, commonly with classical reference) agrees with *phantom* in connoting impalpability; it differs in emphasizing essential quality rather than mode of appearance; as, "mighty heroes' more majestic *shades*" (*Dryden*); "'How once we loved, remember still, till you are dust like me'—'Dear *Shade!* I will'" (*Pope*). PHANTASM (still occasionally poetic for *phantom*) may denote an illusion of any sort, esp. (in recent technical usage) the apparition of an absent person, whether living or dead; as, "*Phantasm* of Jupiter, arise, appear!" (*Shelley*); [title] "*Phantasms* of the Living" (*Gurney*). SPIRIT (see SOUL) is often synonymous with *ghost* or *specter* (as, "I can call *spirits* from the vasty deep," *Shak.*); in recent usage it is esp. associated with the doctrine of spiritualism; as, "What's a 'medium?' He's . . . the only means *spirits* can speak by" (*R. Browning*).

the ghost walks, *Theat. Slang*, it is pay day; salaries are being paid. — **to give up,** *or* **yield up, the ghost,** to die; expire.

And he *gave up the ghost* full softly. *Chaucer.*

ghost (gōst), *v. t.*; GHOST'ED; GHOST'ING. **1.** To give up the ghost; to die; expire. *Obs.*

2. To float about, or haunt a place or person, like a ghost.

ghost, *v. t.* **1.** To appear to or haunt as a ghost.

2. To frighten by a pretense of the existence or presence of ghosts. *Rare.*

ghost dance. A religious dance of the North American Indians, participated in by both sexes, and looked upon as a rite of invocation the purpose of which is, through trance and vision, to bring the dancer into communion with the unseen world and the spirits of departed friends. The dance is the chief rite of the **ghost-dance,** or **messiah, religion,** which originated about 1890 in the doctrines of the Piute Wovoka, the Indian Messiah, who taught that the time was drawing near when the whole Indian race, the dead with the living, should be reunited to live a life of millennial happiness upon a regenerated earth. The religion inculcates peace, righteousness, and work, and holds that in good time, without warlike intervention, the oppressive white rule will be removed by the higher powers. The religion spread through a majority of the western tribes of the United States, only in the case of the Sioux, owing to local causes, leading to an outbreak.

ghost'like' (gōst'līk'), *a. & adv.* Like a ghost; characteristic of, or appropriate for, ghosts.

ghost'ly (gōst'lĭ), *a.*; GHOST'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); GHOST'LI-EST. [ME. *gastlich, gostlich*, AS. *gāstlic*. See GHOST.] **1.** Relating to the soul; not carnal or secular; spiritual; as, a *ghostly* confessor

Save and defend us from our *ghostly* enemies.
Bk. of Com. Prayer [*Ch. of Eng.*].

2. Of or pertaining to a ghost or apparition; like a ghost; spectral; characteristic of, or appropriate for, ghosts.

ghost'ship, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being a ghost.

2. The position or personality of a ghost. *Humorous.*

ghost candle. One of the candles burned about a corpse to keep away evil spirits.

ghost demon. A human spirit conceived as a demon. See GHOST, 2; DEMON, 1. [-DOM.]

ghost'dom (gōst'dŭm), *n.* See

ghost'ess, *n.* A female ghost. *Humorous.*

ghost'fish', *n.* Any of several whitish or transparent fishes, as the young of the ladyfishes and the chiro.

ghost flower. The Indian pipe; — from its waxy white color.

ghost god = GHOST DEMON.

ghost'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

ghost'i-fied (gō̆s'tĭ-fīd), *a* Haunted by ghosts. *Rare.*

ghost'ly, *adv.* Ghostlily. *R.*

ghost'ism (gōst'ĭz'm), *n.* a The theory of the existence of ghosts. b Ghostly manifestations or characteristics.

ghost'less, *a.* See -LESS.

ghost'let, *n.* See -LET.

ghost'li-fy, *v. t.* To make ghostly. *Rare.*

ghost'li-ly, *adv.* of GHOSTLY.

ghost'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ghost lodge. Among the Sioux Indians, a lodge containing a lock of hair from a deceased son, and thought to shelter his spirit

ghost'ly, *adv.* [AS. *gāstlice.*] Spiritually; mystically; as a ghost. *Rare.*

ghost moth. A large European nocturnal moth (*Hepialus humuli*) of the family Hepialidæ; — from the white color of the male, and the hovering flight. Also, any of various other members of the family.

ghost name. A ghost word.

ghost-ol'o-gy (gōst-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Ghost lore. *Rare.*

ghost plant. a = GHOST FLOWER. b The tumbleweed *Amaranthus albus.*

ghost soul. An apparitional soul deemed capable of acting independently of the body. Cf. COWALKER, DOPPELGANGER.

ghost story. a A story about ghosts. b A tale based on imagination rather than fact.

ghost train. A freight train run secretly for the profit of employees of a railroad, and not entered in the reports. *Cant.*

ghost'y (gō̆s'tĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a ghost.

G. H. F. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand High Priest.

Ghur'kha. Var. of GURKHA.

ghust. † GUST.

ghyll (gĭl). Dial. Eng. var. of GILL, a valley.

gi. *Abbr.* Gill, gills.

Gi'ah (gī'ȧ). *Bib.*

gial. † JAIL.

‖**gial'lo-li'no** (jăl'lō-lē'nō), *n.* [It.] Any of various yellow pigments, as massicot and Naples yellow. *Obs.* [JAMBEAU.]

giambeu ; *pl.* GIAMBEUX. †

Giam-schid' (jam-shēd'). Var. of JAMSHID.

Giannizzer. † JANIZARY.

Gi-an'sar (jĭ-ăn'sär), *n.* [Perh. fr. Ar. *al jaush'* the constellation of the Twins, or Ar. *al jauzah* the middle one, or Per. *jauzahr* the Dragon's head and tail (prop. poison place, fr. Ar.).] See STAR.

gi'ant-esque' (jī'ănt-tĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE.

gi'ant-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of GIANT.

gi'ant-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

gi'ant-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

gi'ant-ize, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *géantiser.*] To play the giant. *R.* — *v. i.* To make like a giant. *R*

Giant Killer. See JACK THE GIANT KILLER.

gi'ant-like', *a.* See -LIKE.

gi'ant-ly, *a.* Giantlike. *Obs. or R.* — *adv.* In the manner of a giant; gigantically. *Obs.*

gi'ant-rude', *a.* As rude as a giant. *Nonce Word. Shak.*

gi'ant-ry (jī'ănt-rĭ), *n.* The race of giants; tales of giants.

Giant's Causeway. A celebrated formation of prismatic basaltic columns on the north coast of Ireland. It makes a sort of platform extending for 700 feet into the sea.

gi'ant-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Gi'ant Slay'-good'. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a giant, leader of a robber band, slain by Mr. Greatheart.

‖**giar'di-net'to** (jär'dĭ-nĕt'tō), *n.*, *pl.* -NETTI (-tē). [It., dim. of *giardino* garden. See GARDEN.] A design or pattern of flowers and leaves; an imitation of a sprig or bouquet of flowers by means of colored stones.

giarked. Obs. p. p. of YARK.

giaundyes. † JAUNDICE.

gib (jĭb). Var. of JIB, *n.*

gib (gĭb), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *Gilbert*, name of a cat.] **1.** A familiar name for a cat; hence, a cat, esp. a male cat; a tomcat. *Obs. or R.*

2. An old woman. *Obs. & Opprobrious.* [*Obs.*]

gib (gĭb), *v. i.* To act like a cat.

gib, *n.* [OF. *gibe;* cf. L. *gibba* a hump, bunch.] **1.** A hump, as of a camel. *Obs.*

2. A bale; bundle. *Obs.* [*Eng.*]

gib (jĭb), *n.* A prison. *Slang.*

gi'ba-ro (hē'bä-rō; 172), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Amer. Sp. *jíbaro* wild.] A Spanish-Indian mestizo. *Sp. Amer.*

Gib'bar (gĭb'ar). *Bib.*

gibbar, *n.* [F. *gibbar, jubarte;* orig. uncert.; cf. Ar. *zebbir* giant, or L. *gibber* humpbacked.] A finback whale. *Obs.*

gib-bar'tas, *n.* = GIBBAR. *Obs.*

gibbe. † GIB, JIB.

gibbed cat (gĭbd). = GIB-CAT.

gib'beh (gĭb'bē). Var. of JIBBAH.

gibber (jĭb'ẽr). Var. of JIB-BER.

gib'ber (jĭb'ẽr), *n.* [Native name.] Loose stone; a bowlder; also, solid rock. *Australia.*

gib'ber (gĭb'ẽr), *n.* [L.] A swelling, enlargement, or hump.

gib'ber-gun'yah (jĭb'ẽr-gŭn'yȧ), *n.* [Native name.] An aboriginal cave dwelling. *Australia.*

gib'ber-ish, *v. i.* & *t.* To talk gibberish or as gibberish. *Obs.*

gib'ber-ose (gĭb'ẽr-ōs; gĭb'ẽr-ōz'), *a.* [L. *gibberosus.*] = GIBBOUS. *Rare.* — **gib'ber-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.*

gibbet (jĭb'ĕt), *n.* [OF. *gibet*, dim. of *gibe* stick, cudgel, perh. of Celtic origin.] **1.** A gallows; a post with an arm from which criminals are hanged, and on which their bodies are exposed.

2. A projecting arm on a post, for hanging things on.

gibbet, *v. t.*; GIB'BET-ED; GIB'BET-ING. **1.** To hang on a gibbet.

2. To expose on a gibbet, or as on a gibbet.

gibbet-iron. A gibbet-shaped iron support for a lamp, sign, etc.

gibbet-moon. The moon when it appears large and red, as if rising behind a gallows.

gibbi-. Combining form from L. *gibbus* hump, as in GIBBIFORM.

gib'bi-form (jĭb'bĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*gibbi-* + -FORM.] Humpshaped.

gib'bon (gĭb'bŏn), *n.* [F.] Any of several species of tailless anthropoid apes of the genus *Hylobates* and allied genera, native in the East Indies. They are noted for their long arms and their erect posture.

gib'bos-ite (jĭb'bŏs-īt), *n.* [*gibbos-* (fr. L. *gibbus* hump) + -ITE.] Native aluminium hydrate, $Al_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$, a mineral of the bauxite group.

gib'bous (jĭb'bŭs), *a.* [L. *gibbosus.*] **1.** Gibbose; humpbacked; protuberant; convex.

2. Swollen; tumid; bulging.

3. Convex on both sides, as the moon when more than half full.

gib'bous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gib'bo-sity (jĭb'bŏs-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *gibbositas.*] **1.** Gibbous form; convexity; protuberance.

2. A gibbous part.

gib'bous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gib'bo-sos'i-ty (jĭb'bō-sŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *gibbosus* gibbous + -OSITY.] = GIBBOSITY.

gib'bo-sous (jĭb'bō-sŭs), *a.* [L. *gibbosus.*] = GIBBOUS.

gib'bo-sous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

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gib'bo-sous (jĭb'bō-sŭs), *a.* [L. *gibbosus.*] = GIBBOUS.

gib'bo-sous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ghost word. An accidental word form, never in established usage, as one arising from a printer's blunder, a mistaken pronunciation, etc., as *phantommation* (which see).

ghoul (gōōl), *n.* [Ar. *ghūl;* cf. Per. *ghōl.*] Among Eastern nations, an imaginary evil being who robs graves and feeds upon corpses.

They are neither man nor woman,
They are neither brute nor human,
They are *Ghouls*. *Poe.*

ghoul'ish, *a.* Characteristic of, or like, a ghoul. — **ghoul'ish-ly,** *adv.*

ghur'ry (gŭr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Hind. *ghaṛī* a space of time, instrument for measuring time, fr. Skr. *ghaṭī.*] *India.*

1. A space of time, — among Hindus, twenty-four minutes, among Anglo-Indians, an hour.

2. A clepsydra, or water clock; hence: a Any timepiece. b A metal disk on which the hours are struck.

‖**gial'lo an-ti'co** (jăl'lō ăn-tē'kō). [It., lit., ancient yellow.] A valuable ornamental marble found among Italian ruins and supposed to have come originally from Algeria. Its color is rich yellow, shading off to pink, etc.

gi'ant (jī'ănt), *n.* [ME. *giant, geant, geaunt*, OF. *jeanz, geant*, F. *géant*, LL. (assumed) *gagas, gagantis*, L. *gigas*, fr. Gr γιγας, γίγαντος. Cf. GIGANTIC.] **1.** A mythical manlike or monstrous being of huge stature and strength, and of more than mortal, but less than godlike, power and endowment. In mythology the giants are commonly represented as an early race warring with and overcome by the gods. Thus, in classic myth the giants are an early savage race, represented as sprung from the blood of Uranus (heaven), when wounded by Cronus, as it fell upon the earth (Gæa), or as sons of Gæa and Tartarus (hell). They are overthrown by the Olympians in the Gigantomachy (which see). (Cf. ALOADÆ, TITAN.) In Teutonic mythology there is likewise hostility between the gods and the giants, or Jotuns (who join the forces of Hel at Ragnarok), although there are also friendly relations, the Teutonic giants and giantesses personifying kindly and beneficent as well as evil natural forces. Cf. ÆGIR, FAFNIR, FENRIR, *Gerth* (under FREY), *Grendel* (under BEOWULF), HYMIR, LOKI, MIDGARD SERPENT, MIMIR, WADE, YMIR. Celtic myth also has its god-contending giants (cf. FOMORS), and they appear in medieval romance and in nursery tales, where many of their mythical traits are preserved, such as the power of assuming animal forms, anthropophagy, and their wild, unsociable character. In the Bible the word is used variously to designate prehistoric or mythical races or beings, or men or peoples of unusual size and strength.

Behold the *giants* groan under the water.
Job XXVI. 5 (*Douay Ver.*)

2. A man of extraordinary stature; either a person of a race having an unusually great stature and strength, or an individual of abnormal stature; one characterized by giantism (which see).

3. A person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual; also, any animal, plant, or thing of extraordinary size or power.

4. *Mining.* A large nozzle used in hydraulic mining.

gi'ant, *a.* Like a giant, extraordinary in size, strength, or power; gigantic; as, *giant* strength; a *giant* son.

giant arborvitæ, the red cedar of northwest America (*Thuja plicata*). — **g. armadillo,** *Zoöl.*, the largest living species of armadillo (*Priodontes gigas*). It becomes about three feet long exclusive of the tail. It is exceeded in size by certain extinct members of the armadillo family. — **g. cactus,** the saguaro. — **g. cane,** a tall grass of the southern United States (*Arundinaria macrosperma*) forming the extensive canebrakes of that region. See CANEBRAKE. — **g. cell,** *Anat. & Med.*, any of various kinds of large multinuclear cells both of normal and of diseased tissues, as myeloplaxes, the large cells which are formed in sarcomas, etc. — **g. clam,** a bivalve mollusk belonging to the genus *Tridacna*, esp. *T. gigas*, found on the coral reefs of the Indian and Pacific oceans, which sometimes weighs several hundred pounds. The shells are sometimes used in churches to contain holy water. — **g. crab,** a spider crab (*Macrocheira kæmpferi*) of the coasts of Japan, which, though measuring but about a foot across the shell, has legs many feet long. It is said to sometimes measure ten feet from tip to tip of the first pair. — **g. fennel,** a tall apiaceous garden plant (*Ferula communis*), the pithy stems of which were fabled to have been first used to carry fire by Prometheus. — **g. fiber lily.** = GIANT LILY **a.** — **g. fulmar,** a fulmar (*Ossifraga gigantea*) nearly as large as an albatross, occurring in the southern seas and northward along the Pacific coast of the United States. — **g heron,** an African heron (*Ardea goliath*). It is the largest heron known. — **G. Hunter.** *Astron.* = ORION. — **g. hyssop,** any menthaceous plant of the genus *Agastache*. — **g. kangaroo.** See KANGAROO. — **g. kelp,** any of several Pacific kelps of large size, esp. *Macrocystis pyrifera*. See KELP. — **g. kettle,** a pothole of very large dimensions, as found in connection with glaciers past or present. See POTHOLE. — **g. kidney worm,** the giant strongyle. See GIANT STRONGYLE, below. — **g. lily. a** A tropical American amaryllidaceous plant (*Furcræa gigantea*) having leaves and flowers like those of the agave. It is cultivated in several countries for its fiber, known as *Mauritius hemp*, which resembles sisal hemp. The plant is variously called also *cabuya, cocuisa*, and *giant fiber lily*. **b** The Australian amaryllidaceous plant *Doryanthes excelsa*, bearing spikes of showy crimson flowers. — **g. nettle,** a tall Australian nettle (*Urticastrum gigas*) which yields a strong fiber. — **g. parsley,** the cow parsnip. — **g. parsnip,** the cow parsnip. — **g. petrel.** = GIANT FULMAR. — **g. poppy,** a white-flowered papaveraceous shrub (*Romneya coulteri*) of California and Mexico. — **g. powder,** a form of dynamite consisting of a mixture of nitroglycerin and kieselguhr. — **g. puffball,** a common puffball (*Calvatia bovista*), edible when young. — **giant reed,** a tall bamboolike grass (*Arundo donax*) native of southern Europe, much cultivated as a garden ornamental, also, the closely related grass *Trichoon phragmites*. — **g. rye grass,** a rye grass (*Elymus condensatus*) of the western United States, used as a sand binder on railroad banks and as a garden ornamental. — **g. salamander,** the largest existing salamander (*Cryptobranchus* or *Megalobatrachus maximus*), found in mountain streams in Japan and China. It becomes three to five feet in length, and is eaten by the natives. — **g. scale,** any of several very large Australian scale insects of the genus *Monophlebus*, found on eucalyptus trees. Some of them are about an inch long. — **g. sequoia.** See SEQUOIA. — **g. squid,** any of several species of very large squids of *Architeuthis* (which see) and allied genera. — **g. strongyle.** A nematode worm (*Dioctophyme renale*) the female of which becomes nearly a yard long. It infests the kidneys of mammals, esp. dogs, and those which eat fish, and has been found in man. — **g. swelling,** *Med.*, a form of angioneurosis marked by a sudden and considerable swelling of the part of the surface of the body supplied by a particular nerve. — **g. swing,** *Gymnastics*, a complete swing of the body at full arms' length around a horizontal bar. — **g. tortoise,** any of a number of species of large land tortoises of the genus *Testudo*, which were formerly found abundantly on the islands of the western Indian Ocean, esp. the Mascarenes, and on the Galapagos Islands. On these islands there were no large animals to harm them, but since their discovery by man they have been rapidly exterminated, and most of the species (there being usually but one species on a single island) are already extinct. Large specimens measure three or four feet in length of shell and weigh several hundred pounds. They move slowly and feed on grass and vegetable substances. They may attain an age of at least 200 years. One of the best-known kinds is the elephant tortoise (*T. gigantea*), native of North Aldabra Island, but still existing on the Seychelles, where it was introduced. — **g. urticaria,** *Med.*, a form of urticaria marked by an eruption of unusually large wheals.

Giant Despair. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a giant, the owner of Doubting Castle, who, finding Christian and Hopeful asleep upon his grounds, takes them prisoners, and thrusts them into a dungeon.

Giant Grim. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a giant who seeks to stop the march of the pilgrims to the Celestial City, but is slain by Mr. Greatheart.

gi'ant-ism (jī'ănt-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being a giant; peculiarity, or practices, of a giant.

2. *Med.* Development to abnormal size accompanied by various stigmata such as disproportionately large extremities or marked facial asymmetry, and usually by constitutional weaknesses. Development to unusual size but with normal physique is not giantism.

Giant Pagan. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a dead giant whose former dwelling place, a cave at the end of the Valley of the Shadow of Death, Christian passes by.

Giant Pope. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," an old and infirm giant who can do little more than sit in the mouth of his cave at the end of the Valley of the Shadow of Death, grinning at pilgrims and biting his nails because he cannot come at them.

gi'ant's stride. *Gymnastics.* A revolving disk attached horizontally to the ceiling or to the top of a pole, with pendent ropes, holding to one of which it is possible to take strides or leaps of thirty feet or more.

‖**giaour** (jour), *n* [Turk. *giaur* an infidel, Per. *gaur*, another form of *gebr* fire worshiper. Cf. GHEBER.] An infidel; — a term applied by Turks to disbelievers in the Mohammedan religion, esp. Christians.

gib (gĭb), *n.* [Etymol. uncertain; cf. E. dial. *gib* a hooked stick, *kib(p)* tilt or hook (of the nose), a jutting point, as v., to turn up at the point.] **1.** *Mach.* A piece or slip of metal or wood, notched or otherwise, in a machine structure, to hold other parts in place or bind them together, or to afford a bearing surface. It is usually held or adjusted by a wedge, key, or screw. See GIB AND COTTER, below.

2. The hooked projection which appears on the lower jaw of adult male salmon or trout, during or after the breeding season; hence, *Dial.*, a male salmon.

gib and cotter, *or* **gib and key,** *Steam Engine*, the fixed wedge or gib, and the driving wedge, key, or cotter, used for tightening the strap which holds the brasses at the end of a connecting rod. Sometimes two gibs are used and the cotter is driven between them.

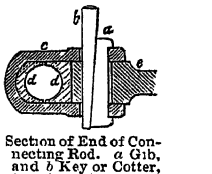

Section of End of Connecting Rod. *a* Gib, and *b* Key or Cotter, for fastening the Strap *c* and Brasses *d d* to the Rod End *e*.

gib, *v. t.*; GIBBED (gĭbd); GIB'BING. To secure or fasten with a gib or gibs.

gib, *v. t.* [Cf. GIP, *v. t.*] To gut, as a fish before salting. — **gib'ber** (-ẽr), *n.*

gib'ber (jĭb'ẽr; gĭb'ẽr; 277), *v. i.* & *t.*; GIB'BERED (-ẽrd); GIB'BER-ING. [Prob. imitative; cf. JABBER.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately; to talk volubly and foolishly; to chatter.

They *gibber* their joy in sleep. *Shelley.*

Syn. — See CHAT.

gib'ber, *n.* The utterance of one who gibbers; gibbering.

gib'ber-ish (gĭb'ẽr-ĭsh), *n.* [From GIBBER, *v. i.*] Rapid and inarticulate talk; unintelligible language; unmeaning words; jargon; voluble and foolish talk.

Such *gibberish* as children may be heard amusing themselves with. *Hawthorne.*

gib'ber-ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to gibberish; unmeaning; unintelligible; as, *gibberish* language.

gib'bet (jĭb'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *gibet*, F. *gibet*, in OF. also club, of uncertain origin] **1.** A kind of gallows, an upright post with an arm projecting from the top, on which, formerly, malefactors were hung in chains after execution and their bodies allowed to remain as a warning. **2.** **a** The projecting arm of a crane, carrying the load; the jib. **b** A chimney crane. *Scot.* **c** A cudgel. *Obs.*

gib'bet, *v. t.;* -BET-ED; -BET-ING. **1.** To execute by hanging. **2.** **a** To hang on a gibbet (the body of an executed person), usually in chains, for purposes of exposure to infamy and as a warning. **b** Fig.: To expose to infamy; to hold up to public scorn, contempt, or ridicule.

3. To hang as on a gibbet; as, to *gibbet* a signboard.

gib'bon (gĭb'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *gibbon;* perh. fr. some native name.] Any of several apes constituting the genus *Hylobates*. They are the lowest of the anthropoid apes, and the smallest and most perfectly arboreal in habits of that group. Their arms are very long, and they have small but distinct ischial callosities, but no tail or cheek pouches. They are found in southeastern Asia and the East Indies. A number of species or varieties are known, as the siamang, wou-wou, and hoolock.

Gibbon (*Hylobates agilis*).

gib-bose' (gĭ-bōs'; gĭb'ōs), *a.* Gibbous.

gib-bos'i-ty (gĭ-bŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *gibbosité.*] **1.** State or quality of being gibbose; gibbousness. **2.** A protuberance; a swelling.

gib'bous (gĭb'ŭs), *a.* [L. *gibbus* humped, gibbous, or *gibbus, gibba*, a hunch, hump.] **1.** Swelling by a regular curve or surface; protuberant; convex; as, the moon is *gibbous* between half-moon and full, when both limbs are convex. The interior planets are *gibbous* under similar conditions, as is also Mars at some distance before and after opposition.

2. Hunched; humpbacked; having or resembling a hump. — **gib'bous-ly,** *adv.* — **gib'bous-ness,** *n.*

gibbs'ite (gĭbz'ĭt), *n.* [After George *Gibbs* (b. 1861), American mineralogist.] *Min.* Light-colored, translucent hydroxide of aluminium, $Al(OH)_3$, occurring as monoclinic crystals, also in forms stalactitic, spheroidal, etc. H., 2.5–3.5. Sp. gr., 2.3–2.4.

gibe, jibe (jīb), *v. i.;* GIBED (jībd); GIB'ING (jīb'ĭng). [Cf. F. dial. *giber* to play, OF. *giber* to treat roughly in sport.] To cast sneering reproaches; to utter tauntmg, sarcastic words; to flout; fleer; scoff.

Fleer and *gibe*, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*

Syn. — See SCOFF.

gibe, jibe, *v. t.* To reproach with contemptuous words, to deride; to scoff at; to mock. *Swift.*

gibe, jibe, *n.* An expression of sarcastic scorn; a sarcastic jest; a scoff; a taunt; a sneer.

Mark the fleers, the *gibes*, and notable scorns. *Shak.*

gib'el (gĭb'ĕl), *n.* [G. *gibel, giebel.*] The crucian carp.

gib'let (jĭb'lĕt; -lĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *gibelet*, OF. *gibelet* game: cf. F. *gibelotte* stewed rabbit. Cf. GIBBER.] **1.** Garbage; entrails. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

2. [Usually *pl.*] The edible portions of a fowl that are removed before cooking, esp. the liver, gizzard, and heart.

3. *pl.* Odds and ends; trifles. *Rare or Dial.*

Gi-bral'tar (jĭ-brôl'tär), *n.* **1.** A strongly fortified rock and town on the south coast of Spain, held by the British since 1704; hence, an impregnable stronghold.

2. A kind of candy sweetmeat, or a piece of it; — called, in full, *Gibraltar rock.*

Gibraltar fever. *Med.* = MEDITERRANEAN FEVER. — G. of America, the city of Quebec.

gi'bus (jĭ'bŭs; *F. pron.* zhē'büs'), *n.*, **gibus hat.** An opera hat; — so named from the original maker in Paris.

gid (gĭd), *n.* [See GIDDY, *a.*] *Veter.* A parasitic disease principally affecting sheep, produced by the presence in the brain of the *Cœnurus cerebralis*, a larval form of a tapeworm (*Tænia cœnurus*) of the dog, and characterized by cerebral disturbances, haggard appearance of the eyes, dilated pupil, rapid movements of the animal in a circle until it falls, emaciation, and usually death. See CŒNURUS.

gid'dy (gĭd'ĭ), *a.;* GID'DI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GID'DI-EST. [ME *gidi* mad, silly, AS. *gidig*, of uncertain origin; perh. fr. *god*, and meaning orig. possessed by a god; cf. AS. *gyden* goddess. Cf. GOD.] **1.** Having in the head a sensation of whirling or reeling about; having lost the power of preserving the balance of the body, and therefore wavering and inclined to fall; affected with vertigo; dizzy.

2. **a** Promoting or inducing giddiness; as, a *giddy* height.

Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches. *Shak.*

b Turning or running round with bewildering celerity, gyratory; whirling.

The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill. *Pope*

3. Characterized by inconstancy; foolishly exuberant in spirits; moved by impulse; not self-possessed; flighty, heedless. "*Giddy*, foolish hours." *Rowe.*

Young heads are *giddy* and young hearts are warm. *Cowper.*

4. Furious; crazed with anger; wild. *Dial. Eng.*

5. Suffering from the gid; — said of a sheep. *Dial. Eng.*

gid'dy (gĭd'ĭ), *v. t.;* GID'DIED (-ĭd); GID'DY-ING. To make giddy.

gid'dy, *v. i.* To become giddy; to reel; whirl.

gid'ya (gĭj'yȧ; gĭd'ĭ-*a*), *n.* [Native name.] **1.** An Australian mimosaceous tree (*Acacia homalophylla*), having a hard wood much used by turners, esp. for pipe bowls, and formerly by the aborigines for making spears.

2. A long thin spear used by the Australian aborigines.

gie'seck-ite (gē'sĕk-ĭt; gē'zĕk-), *n.* [After Sir Charles *Giesecke.*] *Min.* A mineral occurring in greenish gray six-sided prisms, having a greasy luster. It is a pseudomorph after nephelite, and is classed as a *pinite.*

gift (gĭft), *n.* [ME. *gift*, prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *gift, gipt*, akin to D. & G. *gift*, Goth. *gifts* (in comp.), and AS. *gift* amount paid for a wife, whence prob. ME. *yift, yefi, 3ift, 3eft.* See GIVE, *v. t.*] **1.** The act, right, or power of giving or bestowing; as, the office is not in his *gift.*

2. Anything given; anything voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation; a present.

3. *Law.* **a** With respect to real estate, formerly, any form of alienation; later, specif., the conveyance of an estate tail, as distinguished from a *feoffment* or from a *demise* or *lease.*

And so in the 13th century every sort and kind of alienation (that word being here used in its very largest sense) is a "*gift*," and yet it is a *gift* which always, or nearly always, leaves some rights in the giver. . . . In all these cases there will be a "*gift*," and precisely the same two verbs will be used to describe the transaction; the donor will say I have given and granted (*sciatis me dedisse et concessisse*) *Pollock & Mait.*

b A voluntary transfer of real or personal property without any consideration, or more strictly without a valuable consideration; — distinguished from *sale.* The essential elements of a *gift* are an intention to give, transfer of title or delivery, and acceptance by the donee. The gift can be perfected only by deed, or in case of personal property by such a delivery of possession as completely divests the giver of his *legal* possession and control, as by delivery to the donee in person or to some one for his use. A gift in anticipation of impending death is revocable until the death of the giver, and then becomes absolute.

On principle the delivery of possession essential to the validity of a *gift* should be satisfied by a constructive as well as by an actual delivery of possession. *Williams on Personal Property.*

4. A bribe; anything given to corrupt. *Obs.*

A *gift* doth blind the eyes of the wise. *Deut.* xvi. 19.

5. Some quality or endowment given to man by God or a deity; a preeminent and special talent or aptitude; as, the *gift* of wit; a *gift* of faith; *gifts* of the gods.

6. A white speck on the finger nail, which, according to an old superstition, portends a present. *Colloq. or Dial.*

Syn. — Ability, capacity; readiness, address; bent, turn, bias, tendency. — GIFT, ENDOWMENT, FACULTY, APTITUDE, TALENT, KNACK agree in the idea of ability, esp. as exercised with ease (see ACQUIREMENT). GIFT, as here compared (see PRESENT), connotes a quality conferred by favor of nature or fortune, and is a somewhat less formal term than ENDOWMENT or (more frequently) ENDOWMENTS; as, "Though the *knack* of versifying is a *gift*, the art is an acquirement" (*Southey*); "the tragic story of a high *endowment* with an insufficient will" (*Carlyle*). In FACULTY, as here compared, the suggestion of something bestowed gives place to the implication of native address or ability, happily or easily employed, whereas APTITUDE denotes a bent or turn, native or acquired, for some particular activity or pursuit; as, the happy *faculty* of ignoring rebuffs; an *aptitude* for affairs. TALENT (see GENIUS) combines with the implication of specific direction, as in *aptitude*, the suggestion of large capacity for cultivation and achievement; as, a rare *talent* for music. KNACK adds to *aptitude* the implication of dexterous and adroit performance, as if by a certain trick or sleight; as, "She has, certainly, something of a *knack* at characters" (*Mad. D'Arblay*), the *knack* of putting things. See BENT, TURN, PREDILECTION, VEIN.

Beaumont and Fletcher . . had, with the advantage of Shakespeare's wit, . . . great natural *gifts* improved by study. *Dryden*

Butler was compelled by the *endowment* of his nature to strive for a profound . . . conception of religious things *M. Arnold.*

The highest . . . of science is, one may say, an inventive power, a *faculty* of divination. *M. Arnold*

The art [of expression] . . . comes from an organic *aptitude* not less special, when possessed with fullness, than the *aptitude* for music and drawing. . . . To write well . . . is not an accomplishment, but a talent. *G. H. Lewes.*

These things are not to be learnt; they depend upon a *knack* that comes . . . with one's mother's blood. *Hawthorne.*

gift of gab, the gift of facile expression. *Slang.* — **g. of tongues,** a charism attributed to some of the Christians of New Testament times, the precise nature of which is uncertain, but which was apparently a kind of ecstatic utterance usually unintelligible to the hearers and even to the speakers, therefore requiring interpretation; glossolalia. Phenomena thought to be similar to this have in modern times been attributed to some of the early Friends, Jansenists, Methodists, Camisards, and members of the Catholic Apostolic Church.

gift (gĭft), *v. t.;* GIFT'ED; GIFT'ING. **1.** To endow with a gift, esp. of some power or faculty; — chiefly in *p. p.*

He was *gifted* . . . with philosophical sagacity. *I. Taylor.*

2. To make a gift of; to present gratuitously. *Chiefly Scot.*

gift'ed (gĭf'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. a.* Endowed by nature with gifts or a gift; talented; having a special faculty.

gift enterprise. An enterprise in which, as an inducement, those who shall become buyers, subscribers, etc, are promised gifts or bonuses in addition to the thing bought or subscribed for. It has been held that the term does not necessarily imply a gift involving chance.

gig (gĭg), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; the syllable *gig* repeated over and over again might express the sound of rapid whirling] **1.** Anything that whirls or is whirled, specif., **a** A top or whirligig.

Thou disputest like an infant; go, whip thy *gig* *Shak.*

b A bunch of feathers contrived to whirl in the wind as a lure to birds. *Obs.* **c** *Mach.* A rotatory cylinder, covered with wire teeth or teasels, for teaseling woolens. **d** *Founding.* A portable center for a small sweepboard spindle.

2. [ME. *gigge.* Cf. GIGLET.] A giddy or wanton girl. *Obs.*

3. Something odd, grotesque, or laughable; as: **a** An odd person or idea; an oddity. **b** A joke; a whim. *Obs. or R.* **c** Fun, hilarity; sport. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gig, *n.* [Prob. named from its lightness. Cf. GIG anything that whirls.] **1.** A light carriage, with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse, a kind of chaise.

Gig, 1.

2. **a** *Naut.* A long, light ship's boat for oars or sail, generally clinker-built, and fast, usually appropriated for the commanding officer; as, the captain's *gig.* **b** A rowboat, generally pair-oared, on modified lines of a ship's gig, used chiefly for racing.

3. *Mining.* A two-storied box or "cage" for use in a mine shaft; also, a kibble. *Eng.*

gig (gĭg), *v. i.* To travel in a gig; — often with *it.*

gig, *n.* [Perh. shortened fr. *fishgig.* Cf. GIG anything that whirls.] **a** A kind of fish spear or harpoon. See FISH-GIG. **b** An arrangement of hooks to be drawn through a school of fish when they will not bite, in order to hook them in the bodies.

gig, *v. t. & i.* To fish with a gig; to spear with a gig.

gig, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. GIG anything that whirls.] To move backwards and forwards. — **to gig back,** *Mech.*, to move back (a sawmill carriage) on the return (nonworking) stroke, usually more rapidly than during the working stroke.

gig, *n.* An obscure word in Chaucer, variously explained as a squeaking noise or a rapid movement. *Obs.*

gi'gan-te'an (jī'găn-tē'ăn), *a.* [L. *giganteus*, fr. *gigas, -antis.* See GIANT.] Like a giant; mighty; gigantic.

gi'gan-tesque' (-tĕsk'), *a.* [F., fr. It. *gigantesco.*] Like a giant; befitting a giant. — Also *n.*

The sort of mock-heroic *gigantesque*
With which we bantered little Lilia first. *Tennyson.*

gi-gan'tic (jī-găn'tĭk), *a.* [L. *gigas, -antis*, giant. See GIANT.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, a giant.

2. Such as a giant might use, make, or cause; immense; tremendous; extraordinary.

gi-gan'ti-cide (-tĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *gigas, -antis*, giant + *-cide.*] Act of killing, or one who kills, a giant. — **gi-gan'ti-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

gi'gan-tol'o-gy (jī'găn-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. γίγας, γίγαντος, giant + *-logy:* cf. F. *gigantologie.*] An account or description of, or discussion about, giants. — **gi-gan'to-log'i-cal** (jī-găn'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

gi'gan-tom'a-chy (jī'găn-tŏm'ă-kĭ), *n.* [L. *gigantomachia*, fr. Gr. γιγαντομαχία; γίγας, -αντος, giant + μάχη battle.] A war of giants; specif. [*cap.*], *Class. Myth.*, the war between the Olympians and the giants, the second war for supremacy between Zeus, aided by the gods of the new order, and the descendants of the earlier gods, the first having been the Titanomachy (which see). Cf. GIANT.

Gi'gan-tos'tra-ca (-tŏs'trȧ-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. γίγας, γίγαντος, giant + ὄστρακον shell.] *Zoöl.* A subclass or

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gib'bert, *n.* = GIBBAR. *Obs.*

gib'bet, *n.* [Perh. fr OF. *juppet* the distance to which one can shout. *Oxf. E. D.*] A hunting signal to a hawk or hound. *Obs.* — **gib'bet-ing,** *n. Obs.*

gibbet gab. A double hook by which large pots are hung on a gibbet. *Scot.*

Gib'be-thon (gĭb'ē-thŏn). *Bib.*

gibbet law. *Eng.* A custom formerly existing in the forest of Hardwick, when coextensive with the parish of Halifax, according to which any person suspected to be in the unlawful possession of goods to the value of 13½d was tried by men chosen from the freemen of the liberty, and if condemned was executed on a market day by a kind of ax resembling the modern guillotine. The last execution took place in 1650. *Encyc. Brit.*

gibbet pan. The largest pot used in cooking. It generally hung on the gibbet. *Scot.*

gibbet tree. A gibbet; gallows.

Gib'bie, Goose (gĭb'ĭ). In Scott's "Old Mortality," a half-witted servant boy of ludicrous appearance and behavior, who is at first a poultry keeper and later a cowherd.

gibbler. † GUNNER.

gib'ble-gab'ble (gĭb'l-găb'l), *n.* [A reduplication of *gabble.*] Gabble; senseless chatter. — **gib'ble-gab'ble,** *v. i.* — **gib'ble-gab'bler.** *n.*

gib boom † JIB BOOM.

gib'brish. † GIBBERISH.

gib'by (gĭb'ĭ), *n.*, **gibby stick.** [Dim. of *gib* a hook.] A walking stick with a crook; a similar stick of candy. *Local, Eng.*

gib'-cat' (gĭb'-), *n.* = GIB, a male cat. *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

gibe. Var. of JIBE, to agree.

Gib'e-a (gĭb'ē-ȧ). *Bib.*

Gib'e-ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*

Gib'e-ath (-ăth). *Bib.*

Gib'e-ath-ite (-ĭt). *Bib.*

gibelet. † GIBLET.

Gib'el-line. † GHIBELLINE.

Gib'e-on (gĭb'ē-ŏn). *Bib.*

Gib'e-on-ites (-ĭts). *n. pl. Bib.* Inhabitants of Gibeon, who asked for alliance with Joshua, pretending to have come a great distance, and were condemned to be hewers of wood and drawers of water because of their deceptions.

gib'er, jib'er (jĭb'ẽr), *n.* One who gibes.

gibet. † GIBBET.

gib fish (gĭb). [Cf. GIB a male cat.] A male salmon. Cf. GIB, 2 *Local, Scot.*

‖ **gi'bier'** (zhē'byā'), *n.* [F.] Game; wild fowl.

‖ **gi'bier' de po'tence'** (dē pŏ'tăns'). [F.] Lit., game of gallows; a gallows bird.

Gi'bil (gē'bĭl), *n.* See GIBRU.

Gibline. † GHIBELLINE.

gib'ing-ly (jĭb'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *gibing*, p. pr.

gib'leh (gĭb'lĕ), *n.* A hot wind in northern Africa, from the Sahara. Cf. SIROCCO, HARMATTAN.

giblet check, cheque, *or* **cheek.** *Arch.* A rabbet in a stone door case to bring the outer face of the door flush with the face of the wall. *Scot.* — **gib'let-checked',** *a. Scot.*

Gib'lites (gĭb'lĭts). *n. pl. Bib.*

gi'bong (jē'bŏng). Var. of GEEBUNG

gib'staff (gĭb'stăf'), *n.* [E. dial. *gib* a hooked stick + E. *staff.*] A staff to gauge water, or to push a boat; also, a quarter staff. *Obs.*

Gich-te'li-an (gĭK-tē'lĭ-ăn), *n.* [After J. G. *Gichtel* (1638–1710), German theosophist.] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of the Angelic Brethren.

gid (gĭd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GED.

Gi-dal'ti (gĭ-dăl'tĭ). *Bib.*

gid'de-a. Var. of GIDYA.

Gid'del (gĭd'ĕl). *Bib.*

gid'di-fy (gĭd'ĭ-fī). *v. t.* To make giddy; confuse. *Obs or R.*

gid'di-head', *n.* Giddiness. *Obs.*

gid'di-ly (gĭd'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of GIDDY. See -LY.

gid'di-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gid'dish, *a.* Giddy; foolish. *Obs.*

gid'dy, *n.* = GID.

gid'dy-ber'ry, *n.* The berry of the wayfaring tree of Europe.

gid'dy-head', *n.* A giddy person. *Colloq.*

gid'dy-headed, *a.* = GIDDY, 3.

gid'dy-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

gid'dy-paced' (-pāst'), *a.* Flighty; fickle. *Rare.*

gide. † GITE, GUIDE.

Gid'e-on (gĭd'ē-ŭn), *n.* [Heb. *Gid'ōn:* cf. L. *Gedeon* or Gr. Γεδεών.] Lit., hewer, feller; — masc. prop. name. In the Bible, an Israelitish hero who, with a small band of followers, defeated the Midianites and ruled Israel for 40 years.

Gid'e-o-ni (gĭd'ē-ō'nī). *Bib.*

gider. † GUIDER. [*D. Bib.*]

Gi-de'roth (gĭ-dē'rŏth; -rōth). *Bib.*

gidi, gidie. † GIDDY.

gid'la (gĭd'ȧ-*a*), **gid'gee** (gĭj'ē), **gid'jee.** Vars. of GIDYA.

Gi'dom (gī'dŏm). *Bib.*

gie (gē, gī). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GEE, GIVE.

gielainger. † GILEYNOUR.

gien (gē'ĕn). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of *given*, p. p. of GIVE.

Gi'e-nah' (jē'ē-nȧ'), *n.* [Ar. *al jenāh*, the wing.] See STAR.

giere. † JEER.

gier'-ea'gle (jēr'-), *n.* [D. *gier* vulture, akin to G. *geier.* Cf. GYRFALCON.] A bird referred to in the Bible (*Lev.* xi. 18 and *Deut.* xiv. 17) as unclean, probably the Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*).

gier'-fal'con, *n* Gyrfalcon. *Obs*

Gi-e'zi (gī-ē'zī). *D. Bib.*

gif. † GIVE, *v.*

gif (gĭf), *conj* [AS., pronounced *yif* or nearly so. See IF.] II. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.*

gifand. Obs. p. pr. of GIVE.

giff (gĭf), *n.* [See GIFFGAFF, GIVE.] In phrase *the giffs and the gaffs*, the givings and the takings, the gains and the losses. Cf. GIFFGAFF. *Scot. Oxf. E. D.*

giffan. † GIVEN.

Giff'ard's in-jec'tor (gĭf'ardz). *Mach.* See INJECTOR

giffe. † GIVE.

giff'gaff' (gĭf'găf'), *n.* [Reduplicated fr. *give*] Mutual accommodation; give and take; informal conversation. — **giff'-gaff'ing,** *n. Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Gif'o-la (jĭf'ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., an anagram of *Filago*, a related genus.] *Bot.* A genus of floccose-woolly or tomentose asteraceous herbs, of temperate regions of both hemispheres. *G. germanica* is the herb impious.

gift'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gift'er. † GIFTURE.

gift'le (gĭf'tĭ), *n.* A gift. *Scot.*

gift'less, *a.* See -LESS.

giftless gifts. Gifts of no real benefit to the recipient.

gift'ling, *n.* See -LING.

gift rope. *Naut.* A rope extended to a boat for towing it; a guest rope *Obs or R.*

gif'ture, *n.* The act or right of giving; also, a gift. *Obs.*

gift'ware', *n.* Wares or goods suitable for gifts.

gig. † JIG.

gig (jĭg), *n.* & *v.* [Cf. E. dial. *gigg, jigg*, creak.] Creak. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gig (gĭg), *v. t & i.* [Cf GIG anything that whirls] To produce, or cause to produce, another of the same sort; — app. with reference to a top which, when whipped, threw off a smaller top. *Obs.* [= GIGUE.]

‖ **gi'ga** (jē'gȧ), *n.* [It.] *Music.*

gi'ga-li'ra (jē'gh-lē'rȧ). Var. of GIGELIRA. [*Irs.*] Giant. *Obs.*

gigant, *a. & n.* [L. *gigas, gigantis*] Gigantic. *Obs.*

gi-gan'ta-lan. *a.* Gigantic *Obs*

gi-gan'ti-cal, *a.* Gigantic *Obs* — **gi-gan'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

gi-gan'tic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gi-gan'tine, *a.* Gigantic. *Obs.*

gi-gan'tism (jī-găn'tĭz'm), *n.* [See GIGANTIC.] Gianism.

gi-gan'tize, *v. i.* To make gigantic in appearance.

gi-gan'to-blast (-tō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. γίγας, γίγαντος, giant + *-blast.*] *Med.* A large nucleated red blood corpuscle.

gi-gan'to-lite, *n.* [Gr. γίγας, γίγαντος, giant + *-lite.*] *Min.* A variety of pinite. See PINITE.

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other group of arthropods consisting, when used in its broadest sense, of the Eurypterida, king crabs, and trilobites. Cf. MEROSTOMATA. — **gi'gan-tos'tra-can** (jī'găn-tŏs'trā-kăn), *a. & n.* — **gi'gan-tos'tra-cous** (-kŭs), *a.*

Gig'ar-ti'na (jĭg'ar-tī'nə), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. γίγαρτον grapestone.] *Bot.* A large genus of red algæ, mainly of the Pacific Ocean, having fleshy, cartilaginous, compressed fronds. *G. mammillosa* resembles carrageen (which see), and certain species of China and Japan yield agar-agar.

Gig'ar-ti-na'ce-æ (-tĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n.* [NL] *Bot.* A large family of marine red algæ of various forms, having the carpogonial branches mostly in pairs. — **gig'ar-ti-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

gig'gish (gĭg'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Whimsical, wanton; lively; flighty. **2.** Of or pertaining to a gig (vehicle).

gig'gle (gĭg''l), *v. i.*; GIG'GLED (-'ld); GIG'GLING (-lĭng). [Of imitative origin; cf. OD. *ghichelen*, G. *kichern*, E. *gaggle*.] To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; to laugh in an affected or silly manner, or with a partial attempt at repression.

gig'gle, *v. t.* To express by, or utter with, a giggle.

gig'gle, *n.* **1.** A giglet. *Obs.*

2. Act of giggling; a kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath; a light, silly laugh.

gig'gly (gĭg'lĭ), *a.* Prone to giggling. *Carlyle.*

gig'let (gĭg'lĕt) } [Cf. GIG a giddy girl.] **1.** A wanton,
gig'lot (gĭg'lŏt) } a lascivious woman. *Obs.*

2. A giddy, frivolous, frolicsome girl.

The *giglet* is willful, and is running upon her fate. *Scott.*

gig'ot (jĭg'ŏt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A leg, as of mutton, venison, or veal, ready for the table.

2. A small piece of flesh; a slice. *Obs.*

The rest, in *gigots* cut, they spit. *Chapman.*

3. Mincemeat; a sausage. *Obs.*

4. A leg-of-mutton sleeve.

George was on the throne and ladies wore *gigots*. *Thackeray.*

‖ **gigue** (zhēg), *n.* [OF.] *Music.* **a** A small high-pitched violin used in the Middle Ages. **b** [F. Cf. JIG.] A lively dance in triple rhythm, formerly much in vogue, in two strains which are repeated. It often formed the last movement of the classic suite. Also, the dance itself. Cf. JIG.

Gi'la mon'ster (hē'lə; 172). [From the *Gila* River in Arizona.] A large stout lizard (*Heloderma suspectum*) with a rough tubercular-lated skin and thick tail, found in the arid regions of Arizona, New Mexico, etc. It is dull orange and black in color and of sluggish but ugly disposition. It sometimes attains a length of about two feet. A closely allied form, the caltetepon (*H. horridum*), occurs in Mexico. The bite of these lizards is venomous, the poison glands, unlike those of snakes, being in the lower jaw. They are believed to be the only poisonous lizards.

Gila Monster.
1/8

gil'bert (gĭl'bĕrt), *n.* [After Dr. William *Gilbert*, English physicist.] *Elec.* The C. G. S. unit of magnetomotive force, equivalent to 0 7958 ampere turn.

gil'bert-age (-bĕr-tăj), *n.* The magnetomotive force of a circuit expressed in C. G. S. units, or *gilberts*.

Gil'bert-ine (-tĭn; -tīn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of an order of monks and nuns established by Gilbert of Sempringham, England, about 1135, and suppressed under Henry VIII.

Gil Blas (zhēl blàs). A clever and well-meaning but vain and weak Spaniard, hero of a famous picaresque romance by Le Sage (1668-1747). He professedly relates the story of his own adventures while engaged in various occupations, some of them of a bad or questionable character.

gig'back', *n. Mach.* An attachment for gigging back a sawmill carriage.

gige, *n.* A guige.

gi'ge-li'ra (jē'gē-lē'rä), *n.* [It *gigia* fiddle + *lira* lyre] *Music.* A xylophone.

gigelot. † GIGLET.

gi-ge'ri-um (jĭ-jē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIA** (-ə). [NL., fr. L. *gingiva*, pl., the cooked entrails of poultry.] *Zool.* **a** The gizzard of a bird. **b** The muscular pyloric part of the stomach of certain mammals.

gig'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

gigge. † GEGGE, GIG, JIG.

gig'ger (gĭg'ẽr), *n.* One who gigs or uses a gig, in any sense.

gig'get (gĭg'ĕt). † GIGOT.

giggett, *v. i.* To gig, or move backwards and forwards. *Obs.*

gig'ging, *n.* [See GUIGE.] Act of fastening the guige to the shield. *Obs.*

gigging machine. = 1st GIG, *n.*, 1 c.

gig'git (gĭg'ĭt), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. GIGGETT.] To convey, or move, with rapidity.

gig'gle-ment, *n.* Act of giggling.

gig'gler, *n.* One who giggles.

gig'gle-some, *a.* See -SOME.

gig'let. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GIGLET. [-ISH.

gig'lish (gĭg'lĭsh), *a.* See

gig'gom-bob'. † JIGGUMBOB.

giggut, giga (jĭg'ə), *n. Veter.* A mouth disease in horses, marked by inflammation of the sublingual glands. *Obs. or R.*

gig'i. Giggle. *Ref. Sp.*

gig lamp. **1.** A lamp at either side of a gig.

2. *pl.* Spectacles. *Slang.*

gigle. † GIGGLE.

gig'let (gĭg'lĕt), **gig'lot** (-lŭt), *a.* Giddy; light; inconstant; wanton. *Obs.* [CIVIOUSNESS. *Obs.*

gig'let-ry, *n.* Lewdness; las-

gi'glio (gē'lyō), *n.* [It., a lily.] *Her.* The flower-shaped bearing or badge of Florence, resembling the fleur-de-lis.

gig'ly (gĭg'lĭ), *a.* Unchaste; lascivious. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*

gig machine. = 1st GIG, *n.*, 1 c.

gig'man (gĭg'mən), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). One who fishes with a gig. *U. S.*

gig'man, *n.* One who keeps a gig; hence, a narrow-minded person who worships smug respectability as the great object of life; a Philistine; — a word invented by Carlyle, based upon a report of Thurtell's trial, in which a witness, when asked what he meant by "respectable" as applied to a man, is said to have answered: "He always kept a *gig*." Hence: **gig'maness, gig'man-hood, gig-ma'ni-a, gig'man-ism, gig-man'i-ty,** *n.* — **gig-man'ic,** *a.* — **gig-man'i-cally,** *adv.*

gig mill. A gig (see GIG, *n.*, 1 c), or a mill in which gigs are used.

gig'nate (jĭg'nāt), *v. t.* [L. *gignere* to beget.] To produce; to be the author of. *Jocular Rare.* *Oxf E. D.*

gig'ni-tive (-nĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L *gignere* to beget.] Creative. *Rare.*

gigot sleeve. = GIGOT, *n.*, 4.

gigour, *n.* [OF. *gigueor.*] A fiddler. *Obs.*

gigs. Var. of GIGGS. *Obs. or R.*

gig saw. = JIG SAW.

giga'man (gĭgz'mən), *n.* One of a gig's crew.

gig'ster (gĭg'stẽr), *n.* A horse suitable for driving to a gig.

gig'tree' (gĭg'-), *n.* A frame of a harness saddle.

Gi'hon (gī'hŏn), *n. Bib.* One of the four rivers of Paradise; also, a spring near Jerusalem.

gil. † GUILE.

gil. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of GILL.

Gil'a-la (gĭl'ə-lĭ; gĭ-lä'lĭ) *Bib.*

Gi'la trout (hē'lə; 172). The hardtail *Gila elegans*.

Gilb. *Abbr.* Gilbert.

Gil'bert (gĭl'bẽrt), *n.* [OF. *Guillebert*, F. *Guilbert*; cf. OHG. *Willaperht, Williperht, Willibert*, and E. *will, bright.* The spelling is influenced by OF. *Gilebert*, F. *Gilbert*, fr. a Germanic name beginning with *G*; cf. OHG. *Giselberht.*] Masc. prop. name. L. *Gilbertus* (gĭl-bûr'tŭs); F. *Guilbert* (gēl'bâr'), *Gilbert* (zhēl'bâr'); It. *Gilberto* (jēl-bĕr'tō); Sp. *Gilberto* (hēl-bĕr'tō); G. *Gilbert* (gĭl'bẽrt), *Giselbert* (gē'zĕl-bẽrt). — Dim. *Gil* (gĭl).

Gil'bert-ese' (gĭl'bẽr-tēz'; -tēs'), *n.* The language of the Gilbert Islanders. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

gil'bert-ite, *n.* [After Davies *Gilbert* (1767–1839).] *Min.* A variety of hydromica.

Gil'bert's Act (gĭl'bẽrts). [After Thomas *Gilbert* (1720–98), English reformer.] *Eng.* An act (22 Geo. III., c. 83) for the relief and employment of the poor, repealed by 34 & 35 Vict. c. 116.

Gil-bo'a (gĭl-bō'ə). *Bib.*

gild. † GELD, *v.*

gild (gĭld), *n.* [Cf. LL. *gildum, geldum.* See GELD a tax.] A payment or tax. *Obs. or Hist.*

gild, *v. t.* To pay taxes. *Obs. or Hist.* *Oxf. E. D.*

gild (gĭld), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *gjalla* to yell.] Noise; uproar. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gild (gĭld), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *gildr* of full size, complete, stout.] Full-grown; of full measure; great. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gild, gildale, etc. Vars. of GUILD, GUILDALE, etc.

gild'a-ble (gĭl'də-b'l), *a.* Subject to taxation. — *n.* A gildable district. *Eng.*

gil'dart (gĭl'dẽrt). Dial. Eng. var. of GILDER, a snare.

gilde. † GUILD.

gild'en (gĭl'd'n), *a.* [AS. *gyldden*, fr. *gold.* See GOLD.] **1.** Golden. *Obs.*

2. Erron. for GILDED.

gil'den, *n.* [OF. *geldon.*] A pikeman. *Obs.* [MOUTH. *Obs.*

gild'en-mouth', *n.* = GOLDEN-

gil'der. Var. of GUILDER.

gil'der, *n.* [Icel. *gildra.*] **1.** A snare, usually of horsehair. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*

2. Horsehair woven as a fishline or one of its sections. *Dial. Eng.*

gil'der (gĭl'dẽr), *v. t.* To ensnare. *Obs.* [of whiting.

gild'er's white. A fine quality

gild'hall'. Var. of GUILDHALL.

gild (gĭld), *v. t.*; GILD'ED or GILT (gĭlt); GILD'ING. [AS. *gyldan*, from *gold* gold. See GOLD.] **1.** To overlay with a thin covering of gold; to cover or adorn with a golden color; to cause to look like gold, as, to *gild* a frame.

No more the rising sun shall *gild* the morn. *Pope.*

2. To make attractive; to adorn; to brighten.

Let oft good humor, mild and gay,
Gild the calm evening of your day. *Trumbull.*

3. To give a fair but deceptive outward appearance to; to embellish; as, to *gild* a lie.

4. To make flushed, as with drinking. *Obs.*

This grand liquor that hath *gilded* them. *Shak.*

5. To make ruddy or smear (with blood). *Obs. or Poetic.*

"Swords with blood were *gilt*." *Byron.*

6 To give the attraction or prestige of wealth to.

Cursed be the gold that *gilds* the straiten'd forehead of the fool *Tennyson.*

7. *Alchemy.* To impregnate with gold. *Obs.*

to gild the pill, orig., to coat a disagreeable pill with gold leaf to render it less unpalatable; hence, to accompany something unpleasant with some real or apparent compensation in order to make its acceptance less distasteful.

gild'ed (gĭl'dĕd; -dĭd; 151), *p. a.* **1.** Covered, or tinged, with gold or a golden color.

2. Wealthy, or belonging to a wealthy family; belonging or pertaining to the fashionable wealthy classes. *Colloq.*

gilded chamber, the House of Lords. *Colloq., Eng.* — **g rooster,** a person of showy self-importance; — from the gilded rooster often placed on a steeple as a weather vane. *Slang, U. S.* — **g spurs,** spurs worn only by knights, and hence one of the emblems of knighthood. — **g. youth** *or* **youths,** young men of fashion and wealthy families; — an English rendering of F. *jeunesse dorée.*

Gilded youths and finicking fine ladies. *H tan Dyke.*

gild'er (gĭl'dẽr), *n.* One who gilds; esp., one whose occupation is to overlay with gold.

gild'er's wax (gĭl'dẽrz). A preparation of wax, verdigris, and other substances, for imparting a tint to gilding. After the gilded article has been coated with the preparation the wax is burned off, which causes copper from the verdigris to combine with the gold.

gild'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GILD. Esp.: *vb. n.* **1. a** Art or practice of overlaying or covering with gold, as by applying the leaf or powder with size, or by electrodeposition; also, the similar use of some imitation of gold, as Dutch metal. **b** The material used in gilding.

2. A superficial coating or appearance.

3. A rich golden color imparted to herrings by the use of hard wood only in smoking them. *Cent. Dict.*

gilding metal, a kind of brass rich in copper, from which articles to be gilded are made. — **g. wax.** = GILDER'S WAX.

Gil'ga-mesh, *or* **Gil'ga-mes** (gĭl'gä-mĕsh), *n. Babylon. Myth.* A legendary king, hero of the greatest Babylonian epic, the **Gilgamesh Epic.** He appears as the triumphant master of ancient Uruk, wins as his comrade Eabani (which see), rejects Ishtar's offer of marriage, and with Eabani, who dies, is afflicted with foul disease. In search of cure and life he seeks out Ut-napishtim (which see), who recounts to him the story of the Deluge, cures him, and directs him to the plant that gives immortality. This, however, a demon snatches from his grasp. Nergal grants him an interview with the ghost of Eabani, who describes the sad lot of the dead in the underworld.

Gil'i-a (jĭl'ĭ-ə), *n.* [NL., after Philip *Gil*, Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of polemoniaceous herbs, natives of western North America, frequently cultivated for their handsome tubular flowers of many colors; also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus, as the scarlet gilia (*G. aggregata*), common in the Rocky Mountain region.

gill (jĭl), *n.* [OF. *gille, gelle*, a sort of measure for wine; cf. LL. *gella, gellus, gillo.*] A small liquid measure, long since fixed at one fourth of a pint. See MEASURE.

gill (jĭl), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *Gillian.*] **1.** A girl; a wench; — familiar or slightly contemptuous; also [*cap.*], in *Jack and* (his, etc.) *Gill*, a lass; sweetheart. "Each Jack with his *Gill*." *B. Jonson.*

2. The ground ivy.

3. Malt liquor medicated with ground ivy. *Obs. or R.*

gill (gĭl), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. Dan. *gælle, gelle*, Sw. *gal.*] **1.** *Zool.* An organ for respiration under water; a branchia. *Gills* are usually lamellar or filamentous processes or appendages, in which the blood circulates, separated from the surrounding water only by thin membranes, through which the oxygen dissolved in the water is absorbed and the waste products are given off. In the water-breathing vertebrates, as the fishes, the gills are situated at each side of the pharynx; and the water, taken in at the mouth, passes out through the *branchial clefts* (which see), bathing the gills, which are attached to the branchial arches separating the clefts. In invertebrates the gills occupy various situations. In some animals the gills can function in air, if they do not become too dry. Cf. CTENIDIUM. In popular usage the plural (*gills*) is loosely applied to the entire breathing apparatus of a fish, including the gills, clefts, gill covers, etc.

2. *pl. Bot.* The radiating, gill-shaped plates forming the under surface of the pileus in mushroom fungi.

3. The fleshy flap below the beak of a fowl; a wattle.

4. The flesh under or about the chin or jaws. *Swift.*

5. *Spinning.* One of the combs of closely ranged steel pins which divide flax fiber or wool into parallel filaments.

gill, *v. t.*; GILLED (gĭld); GILL'ING. **1.** To gut (fish).

2. To cut the gills from (a mushroom).

3. To catch (fish) by the gills in a gill net.

4. To treat (flax or wool) with a gill. See GILL, *n.*, 5.

gil'la-roo' (gĭl'ə-rōō'), *n.* [Ir. *giolla ruadh*, fr. *giolla* boy + *ruadh* red.] An Irish trout (*Salmo stomachicus*) in which the distal part of the stomach has thickened, gizzardlike walls for crushing the shells of fresh-water mollusks.

gill clefts (gĭl). *Zoöl.* The branchial clefts.

gill cover. The fold of skin, usually stiffened by bony plates and often covered with scales, which protects externally the gill apparatus of most fishes. See OPERCULUM.

gill'er (gĭl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who guts fish.

2. One who catches fish with a gill net.

gil'lie } (gĭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-LIES** (-Iz). [Gael. *gille, giolla*, boy,
gil'ly } lad.] In the Scottish Highlands, a male attendant, formerly on a chieftain, now, esp., on a sportsman.

gil'ling (gĭl'ĭng), *n* **1.** An adult salmon before spawning.

2. A salmon on its second return from the sea.

gill net (gĭl). A flat net suspended vertically in the water, having meshes that allow the heads of fishes to pass, but catch in the gills when they seek to extricate themselves.

gill rakers (gĭl). Cartilaginous or bony filaments, or processes, on the inside of the branchial arches of fishes, which help to prevent solid substances, as food particles, from being carried into the branchial clefts.

gill slit (gĭl). **a** A branchial cleft; the opening of a branchial pouch. **b** The external opening of the gill chamber of ordinary fishes, at the posterior and ventral edge of the gill cover which covers the true branchial clefts.

gil'ly-flow'er (jĭl'ĭ-flou'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *gilofre, gelofer*, clove, OF. *girofle*, *girofle*, F. *giroflе*, Gr. καρυόφυλλον clove tree; κάρυον nut + φύλλον leaf, akin to E. *foliage*; cf. F. *giroflée* gillyflower. Cf. CARYOPHYLLUS, JULYFLOWER.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** The clove. *Obs.* Hence **b** In early botanical works, the clove pink. *Rare.* **c** The wallflower (*Cheiranthus cheiri*) or the common stock (*Matthiola incana*).

2. A popular variety of apple, of a roundish conical shape and bright purplish red color.

3. A light woman past her youth; a Jezebel. *Dial. Eng.*

Gil'pin, John (gĭl'pĭn). A citizen of London, and "a trainband captain," whose ludicrously disastrous adventures on horseback, when out for a holiday, are related in Cowper's humorous ballad "John Gilpin's Ride.".

gilt (gĭlt), *n.* **1.** Gilt plate. *Obs.*

2. Gold, or that which resembles gold, laid on the surface of a thing; gilding.

3. Gold; money. *Obs., Scot., or Slang.* "The *gilt* of France." *Shak.*

gilt, *p. a.* Gilded; covered with gold or gilt; of the color of gold; golden yellow. "*Gilt* hair." *Chaucer.*

gill, ghyll (gĭl), *n.* [Icel. *gil.*] **1.** A woody glen; a narrow valley containing a stream, a ravine. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A stream in a ravine, a brook.

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gill (gĭl), *n.* A fellow, a cove. *Slang, Eng.*

gill ale (jĭl) = GILL a girl, 2 & 3

gill arches (gĭl), **gill basket** (gĭl). = BRANCHIAL ARCHES, BASKET

gill bird (gĭl). A wattle bird. *Australia.*

gill box (gĭl). *Wool & Flax Manuf.* A machine containing gills. See GILL, *n.*, 5. [um.

gill comb (gĭl). *Zool.* A ctenid-

gille. † GILL.

gilled (gĭld), *n.* Provided with gills; as, a *gilled* tadpole

Gil-le'mi-a (jĭ-lē'nĭ-ə; gĭ-), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Arnold *Gill*, German botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of PORTERANTHUS.

gillenyie. † GILENYIE.

gil'let. † GILLOT.

gill'-flirt' (gĭl'flûrt'), *n.* A giddy girl; a flirt-gill *Archaic.* — **gill'-flirting,** *n.* [BOX.

gill frame *or* **head** (gĭl) = GILL

gill'-hoot'er (gĭl'hōōt'ẽr), **gill'-ly-hoot'er** (gĭl'ĭ-), *n.* [From *Gill*, prop. name + *hooter*.] An owl; esp., the barn owl. *Dial. Eng.*

gill'house' (gĭl'-), *n.* A shop where gill (the liquor) is sold.

gil'li-an (jĭl'ĭ-ən; -yən), *n.* [See JULIANA. Cf. GILL a girl.] A girl; esp., a wanton; gill. *Obs.*

gil'lie (jĭl'ĭ), *n.* [Dim of *gill* a girl.] A gillot. *Obs. or R.*

gill'ie (jĭl'ĭ), *n.* A gill (of liquor). *Scot.*

gil'lie-wet'foot', *n.* A contemptuous Lowland rendering of **gil'le-cas'fiuch',** a gillie, esp. one who carried a chieftain across water. *Obs.*

gil'li-flow'er. Var. of GILLYFLOWER. [ROOTER. *Scot.*

gil'li-howt'er. Var. of GILL-

gill'ing. *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GILL.

gil'ling-bore'. *n.* = KILMAGORE

gill'ing ma-chine' (gĭl'ĭng). = GILL BOX.

gil'li-ver (jĭl'ĭ-vẽr). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng var. of GILLYFLOWER.

gill'-less, *a.* See -LESS.

gill'-net'ter, *n.* One who fishes with gill nets.

gillore. † GALORE.

gill'ot (jĭl'ŭt), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Gill*, for *Gillian*, a woman's name.] **1.** A loose woman. *Obs.*

2 A mare *Obs., Scot., or Hist.*

gil'lot-age (jĭl'ŏ-tăj), *n.* Gillotype process.

gil'lo-type' (-tīp'), *n.* [After F. *Gillot* (1820–72), Parisian inventor.] A kind of photomechanical process for reproducing line drawings; also, a print made by such a process.

gill'-over-ground', *or* **gill'-over-the-ground'** (jĭl'-), *n* The ground ivy.

gill plume (gĭl). *Zool.* A ctenidium.

gill rakes. = GILL RAKERS.

gill'-run' (jĭl'-), *n.* Ground ivy.

gill'-run-by-the-street' (jĭl'-), *n.* The soapwort *Dial. Eng.*

gills (gĭlz), *n. pl.* [Cf. E. dial. *gill* the lower jaw, the throat, and E. *gill* organ for respiration.] An extremely high collar. *Slang, Eng.*

gill'ly. Var. of GILLIE

gil'ly (jĭl'ĭ), *n.* [Short for GILLYFLOWER.] The wallflower. *Dial. Eng.*

gil'ly-gau'pus (gĭl'ĭ-gô'pŭs), *n.* [Cf. ME. *galpen* to yawn] A stupid, awkward person. *Scot.*

Gil'min. † GUILLEMIN

Gil Morrice. See MORRICE, GIL.

gilofer.gilofre. † GILLYFLOWER.

Gi'loh (gī'lō). *Bib.*

Gi'lo-nite (gī'lō-nīt) *Bib.*

gil'py (gĭl'pĭ), *n.* A lively, frolicsome boy or girl. *Scot.*

gil-ra'vage (gĭl-răv'ĭj), *v. i.* To ravage; to frolic in a disorderly fashion. — **gil-ra'vage,** *n.* — **gil-ra'vag-er** (-ĭ-jẽr), *n. All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gilse (gĭls). Var. of GRILSE.

gil'son-ite (gĭl'sŭn-īt), *n.* [After S. H. *Gilson*, owner of a large deposit.] *Min* = UINTAHITE.

gilt. † GUILT, JILT.

gilt (gĭlt), *n.* [Icel. *gyltr* or AS. *gilte*, akin to E. *galt* hog, boar.] A young sow. *Dial.*

gilt (gĭlt), *v. t.* = GILD.

gilt (gĭlt), *n.* A. thief; also, a skeleton key. *Slang, Eng.*

gilt'cup', *n.* The buttercup.

gilt'-edge' (gĭlt'ĕj') } *a.* **1.** Having a gilt edge; as, *gilt-*
gilt'-edged' (gĭlt'ĕjd') } *edged* paper; a *gilt-edge* book.
2. Of the best quality; as, *gilt-edged* securities. *Colloq.*

gilt'head' (gĭlt'hĕd'), *n.* Any of several marine fishes so named from their colors; esp.: **a** *Sparus auratus*, a valuable sparoid food fish, common in the Mediterranean. **b** The cunner (*Crenilabrus melops*), of the British coasts.

gim'bal (gĭm'băl; jĭm'băl; 277), *n.* [See GIMMAL, *n.*]
1. = GIMMAL. *Obs or R.*
2. Pastry in the shape of a ring. *Obs.*
3. *pl.* A contrivance for permitting a body to incline freely in all directions, or for suspending anything, as a barometer, ship's compass, chronometer, etc., so that it will remain plumb, or level, when its support is tipped, as by the rolling of a ship. It consists of a ring in which the body can turn on an axis through a diameter of the ring, while the ring itself is so pivoted to its support that it can turn about a diameter at right angles to the first.

Compass hung in Gimbals.

gimbal joint *Mach.* A universal joint embodying the principle of the gimbal.

gimbal ring. A single gimbal, as that by which the cockeye of the upper millstone is supported on the spindle.

Gim'ber-nat's' lig'a-ment (hēm'bĕr-nāts'; 172). [After Antonio *Gimbernat* (1734-86), Spanish physician.] *Anat.* That portion of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle which is reflected from Poupart's ligament along the iliopectineal line.

gim'crack' (jĭm'krăk'), *n.* [Formerly also a spruce and pert pretender, also, a spruce girl, perh. fr. *gim* + *crack* lad, boaster. The 14th century *gibecrake*, used prob. of some kind of inlaid work in wood (*Oxf. E. D.*), of uncertain origin, is prob. the same word.] **1.** A fantastic idea; a scheme; a design. *Obs.*
2. A mechanical device. *Obs. or R.*
3. A fanciful trifle; an unsubstantial, showy ornament; a toy; a gewgaw; a knickknack.
4. A showily fashionable or affected person; a fop. *Obs.*
5. One who has a knack for mechanical contrivances; a Jack-of-all-trades. *Obs. or Dial.*

gim'crack', *a.* Showy, but of little worth; trumpery.

gim'crack'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Showy unsubstantiality; gimcracks collectively.
Fads and fashions, *gimcrackeries*. *Besant & Rice.*

gim'let (gĭm'lĕt; -lĭt; 151), *n.* [OF. *guimbelet, guibelet*, F. *gibelet*, of G., D., or Scand. origin. See WIMBLE, *n.*] A small tool with a screw point, grooved shank, and cross handle, for boring holes.

Gimlet.

gim'let, *v. t.;* GIM'LET-ED; GIM'LET-ING. To pierce with or as with a gimlet; hence, to move gimlet fashion.

gimlet bit. A kind of pointed bit ending in a spiral flute.

gim'mal (gĭm'ăl; jĭm'ăl), *n.* [The same word as *gemel*. See GEMEL; cf. GIMBAL.]
1. Joined work whose parts move within each other; a pair or series of interlocked rings.
2. *pl.* = GIMBAL, 3. *Obs.*
3. A piece of mechanism, esp. one transmitting motion. *Obs.*

gim'mal, *a.* Also **gim'maled** (-ăld). Made or consisting of gimmals, or interlocked rings or links.
In their pale dull mouths the *gimmal* bit
Lies foul with chewed grass. *Shak.*

gim'mer, gim'mor (jĭm'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. GIMMAL, *n.*] **1.** A joined ring; a gimmal. *Obs.*
2. A hinge; a clasp. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gimp (gĭmp), *n.* [Cf. D. *gimp*, *gimpe*, G. *gimpe*, *gimpf*, of unknown origin; cf. OF. *guimpeure*, *guipure*, F. *guipure.*] **1.** A narrow ornamental fabric of silk, woolen, or cotton, often with a metallic wire, or sometimes a coarse cord, running through it; — used as trimming for dresses, furniture, etc.
2. A silk fishline strengthened with wire.
3. *Lace Making.* A coarse thread used to outline the design.

gimp, *v. t.;* GIMPED (gĭmpt); GIMP'ING. To trim, or make, with gimp. — **gimped embroidery,** an old variety of embroidery made by laying cords or shaped pieces of vellum on the material and covering them with silk or gold threads; — called also *church embroidery*, and *laid embroidery.*

gimp (gĭmp), *n.* [Cf. JIMP, *a.*] Spirit; vim; — applied to animals and men. *Colloq.*
Native horses, large, full of muscle and *gimp*. *A. M. Earle.*

gin (gĭn), *v. i. & t.; pret. & p. p.* GAN (găn), GON (gŏn), or GUN (gŭn); *p. pr & vb n.* GIN'NING. [ME. *ginnen*, shortened from *beginnen*, AS. *beginnan*. See BEGIN.] To begin; — often followed by an infinitive without *to*; as, *gan* tell. See GAN. *Obs. or Archaic.* "He *gan* to pray." *Chaucer.*

gin (jĭn), *n.* [Native name.] *Australia.* **1.** An aboriginal woman, usually one that is married. Cf. LUBRA.
2. A female, as the female kangaroo.

gin (jĭn), *n.* [Contr. from *Geneva*. See GENEVA the liquor.] A strong alcoholic liquor extensively manufactured in Holland by distilling a grain (esp. rye) mash in pot stills with juniper berries; — called also *Hollands* and *Holland gin*. The most highly reputed, called **Schiedam schnapps,** is made at Schiedam. Also, a similar liquor made from plain spirit flavored with any of various aromatics, as juniper berries, aniseed, coriander, fennel, or turpentine. Gin per berries, aniseed, coriander, fennel, or turpentine. Gin contains usually about 40 per cent of alcohol by weight.

gin (jĭn), *n.* [A contraction of *engine*.] **1.** Contrivance; artifice; ingenuity, craft, a device; a trick; a scheme. *Obs.*
2. Any of various machines, tools, or mechanical devices; specif.: **a** A snare or trap for game **b** An engine of torture; a rack. *Obs.* **c** An engine of war that hurled missiles. *Obs. or Hist.* **d** A window, or door, fastener. *Obs.* **e** A gin block. **f** A machine for raising or moving heavy weights, usually consisting of a tripod formed of poles united at the top, with a windlass, pulleys, ropes, etc. **g** *Mining.* A hoisting, or pumping, drum, usually vertical; a whim. **h** A cotton gin.

Gin, 2 f.

gin, *v.t.;* GINNED (jĭnd); GIN'NING. **1.** To catch in a gin; to snare.
2. To clear of seeds by a gin, as cotton.

gin block. An iron or steel tackle block, containing one or more pulleys, — called also *whip gin* and *monkey wheel.*

Gi-nev'ra (jē-nĕv'ra), *n.* **1.** A lady in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." Her honor is impeached, and she is condemned to die unless a champion appears. Her lover, Ariodante, fights and kills the false accuser, and weds Ginevra.
2. The title and heroine of a tale in Rogers's poem "Italy." She is an Italian bride, who secretes herself, from motives of frolic, in a self-locking oaken chest, and dies there, her skeleton being found many years later.
3. Var. of GUINEVERE.

ging (gĭng), *n.* [Cf. GANG.] A gang; a company; troop; retinue; family; crew; rabble. *Obs.*
There is a knot, a *ging*, a pack, a conspiracy against me *Shak.*

gin'ger (jĭn'jẽr), *n.* [ME. *ginger, gingevir, gingivere*, OF. *gengibre, gengivre, gingembre*, F. *gingembre*, L. *zingiber, zingiberi*, fr. Gr. ζιγγιβερις; of Oriental origin; cf. Ar. & Per. *zenjebil*, fr. Skr. *çṛṅgavēra*, apparently meaning, horn-shaped; *çṛṅga* horn + *vēra* body.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Zinziber*, esp. the commonly cultivated *Z. zinziber.*
2. The hot and pungent aromatic rootstock of this species, used in medicine and cookery The unscraped rootstock is known as **black ginger**; the scraped and peeled rootstock, **white ginger**, is often candied or preserved. The dried rootstock is used in medicine as a stimulant and carminative and as a counterirritant.
3. Mettle; spirit. *Slang.*

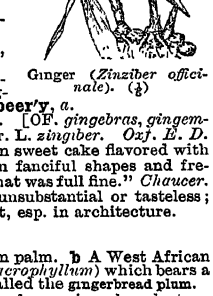
Ginger (*Zinziber officinale*). (½)

gin'ger, *v. t.* **1.** To treat or impregnate with ginger.
2. To make lively, mettlesome, or animated; to inspirit.

ginger ale *or* **beer.** A nonalcoholic beer or beverage impregnated with ginger. — **gin'ger-beer'y,** *n.*

gin'ger-bread' (jĭn'jẽr-brĕd'), *n.* [OF. *gingebras, gingembras, gingimbral*, a derivative fr. L. *zingiber.* *Oxf. E. D.* See GINGER.] **1.** A kind of plain sweet cake flavored with ginger, and sometimes made in fanciful shapes and frequently gilded. "*Gingerbread* that was full fine." *Chaucer.*
2. Fig.: Something showy but unsubstantial or tasteless; tawdry or superfluous ornament, esp. in architecture.
3. Tansy. *Scot.*
4. Wealth; money. *Slang.*

gingerbread tree. **a** The doom palm. **b** A West African rosaceous tree (*Parinarium macrophyllum*) which bears a large edible farinaceous fruit called the gingerbread plum.

gin'ger-bread'y (-ĭ), *a.* Like fancy gingerbread; tawdrily showy; over-ornamented.

ginger grass. **a** An East Indian grass (*Andropogon schoenanthus*) which yields ginger-grass oil. See OIL, *Table I.* **b** A coarse grass of Jamaica (*Panicum glutinosum*).

gin'ger-leaf' (jĭn'jẽr-lēf'), *n.* **a** Wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*). *Local, U. S.* **b** A Californian euphorbiaceous herb (*Eremocarpus setigerus*) with rough, strong-scented leaves, used in medicine as a carminative.

gin'ger-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* [Cf. E. dial. *ginger* brittle, tender, light of touch; of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *genchor, gençoi*, more beautiful, beautiful, prop., comp. of *gent* beautiful.] **1.** Daintily; elegantly; mincingly; — referring esp. to the manner of walking, dancing, or otherwise moving. *Obs.*
2. Very cautiously; with extreme care as to the result of a movement or act; — often with an implication of distaste at having to do, contemplate, or deal with, something.

gin'ger-ly, *a.* **1.** Dainty; elegant. *Obs.*
2. Very cautious; extremely careful.

gin'ger-snap' (-snăp'), *n.* A thin, usually brittle, cake flavored with ginger.

gin'ger-y (-ĭ), *a.* Having the characteristics of ginger; flavored with ginger; sharp; spicy.

ging'ham (gĭng'ăm), *n.* [F. *guingan*; cf. Jav. *ginggang*] **1.** A kind of cotton or linen cloth, usually in stripes or checks, of two or more colors, the yarn of which is dyed before it is woven; — distinguished from printed cotton or prints.
2. An umbrella, esp. one of cheap material. *Colloq.*

gin'gi-val (jĭn'jĭ-văl; jĭn-jī'văl; 277), *a.* [L. *gingiva* the gum.] Of or pertaining to the gums; specif., *Phon.*, pronounced with the tip of the tongue brought against the gums; alveolar. — *n.* A gingival letter.

gin'gi-vi'tis (jĭn'jĭ-vī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See GINGIVAL; -ITIS] *Med.* Inflammation of the gums.

gin'gly-moid (jĭn'glĭ-moid; gĭŋ'-) } *a.* [Gr. γιγγλυμοειδής;
gin'gly-moi'dal (-moi'dăl) } γίγγλυμος ginglymus + εἶδος form: cf. F. *ginglymoïde, ginglymoïdal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a ginglymus, or hinge joint.

gin'gly-mus (jĭŋ'glĭ-mŭs; gĭŋ'glĭ-mŭs), *n.; pl.* -MI (-mī). [NL., fr. Gr. γίγγλυμος a hingelike joint, a ball-and-socket joint.] *Anat.* A hinge joint admitting of motion in one plane only, as that between the humerus and ulna.

gin'house' (jĭn'hous'), *n.* Building where cotton is ginned.
A *ginhouse* is . . . not in any sense a storehouse. 40 *Fla.* 200.

Gink'go (gĭŋk'gō; jĭŋk'gō), *n.* [Jap. *gingko.*] **a** *Bot.* A genus of peculiar gymnospermous trees consisting of the single species *G. biloba*, of China and Japan. It is a handsome tree with fan-shaped leaves and yellow drupelike fruit, and is often cultivated, esp. in the United States. **b** [*l. c.*] *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). A tree of this species.

Gink'go-a'ce-æ (-gō-ā'sē-ē), *n pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of gymnospermous plants consisting of the genus *Ginkgo*, remarkable for the fact that fertilization takes place by means of motile antherozoids instead of a pollen tube. The family was abundant in early geologic times. Several fossil genera, of which the most important is *Jeanpaulia*, are now referred to it — **gink'go-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

gin pole. **a** Any of the three poles of a hoisting gin. **b** A single pole held in position by guys.

gin'seng (jĭn'sĕng), *n.* [Chin. *jên²* + *shen¹*.] **1.** **a** A Chinese araliaceous plant (*Panax ginseng*), having 5-foliolate leaves and umbels of small greenish flowers succeeded by scarlet berries. **b** The closely related North American *P. quinquefolium.*
2. *Pharm.* The aromatic root of either of these plants, highly valued as a medicine in China, to which country practically the whole of the American product is exported. It has a sweetish taste like that of licorice, but is of little use except as a demulcent, and is not official.

Ginseng, 1 **a.** 1 Root; 2 Leaves and Flowers. (½)

gin wheel. **1.** A wheel in a cotton gin, as one with teeth for drawing the fiber through the grid, or a wheel for brushing away the lint.
2. *Mining.* A whim drum.

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gilt'en, *a.* Gilt; golden. *Obs.*
gilt'ie, gilt'y. + GUILTY.
gilt'tail', *n.* A yellow-tailed worm or larva, used for bait.
gil'ty. Guilty. *Ref. Sp.*
gil'ver (jĭl'vẽr). = GILLYFLOWER. *Obs. or Poetic.*
Gil'yak. Var. of GILIAK.
gim + GEM.
gim (jĭm), *a.* [Cf. JIMP] Neat; spruce. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
gimal. + GIMMAL.
gim'baled (gĭm'băld; jĭm'-), *a.* Having a gimbal.
gim'bal-jawed', gim'ber-jawed' (jĭm'băl-jôd'; jĭm'bẽr-), *a.* Having the lower jaw projecting and moving loosely; hence, loquacious. *Slang, U. S.*
gimb'let (*dial.* gĭm'lĭt; gĭm'-blĕt). Obs., or dial. for GIMLET.
gim'crack'ing, *a. & n.* Dealing in, or pertaining to, gimcracks. *Obs. Colloq. or Slang. Oxf. E. D.*
gim'crack'y, *a.* Like a gimcrack. *Colloq.*
gime (gīm), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *gīma* a vast opening.] A hole in the earth made by water bursting its bounds. *Dial. Eng.*
gi'mel (gē'mĕl; gĭm'ĕl), *n.* [Heb., lit., camel.] The third letter (ג), ג) of the Hebrew alphabet, pronounced like Eng *g* in *go*, or the spirant correlative of the same. It is used as a heading in Ps. cxix. Its numerical value is 3. [In See GOMER.]
Gi-mir'rai (gĭ-mĭr'ī; -mĭr'ā-ī). = GOMER.
gim'let, *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *gimlin*, E. *kimmel.*] A tub used for salting meats. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
gim'let, *n* [Cf. E. dial. *to ride gimlague* to ride with a woman behind on a pillion, *to rude giblagant*, said of two women on one horse] A single horse with a cart. *Obs. U. S.*
gimlet eye. a A squint eye. *Colloq.* b A piercing eye. — **gim'let-eyed',** *a.*
gimmal joint. = GIMBAL JOINT.
gimme. + GEM.
gim'mer (gĭm'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gymbr*, Norw. dial. & Sw. dial. *gimber*, Dan. *gimmerlam.*] A young female sheep; sometimes, contemptuously, a woman. *Scot., & Local, Eng.*
gim'mer-hog', gim'mer-lamb', *n.* A female lamb that has not been shorn. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
gimmew, gimmon. + GEMEW.
gimp (jĭmp). Var. of JIMP. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gimp, *v. t.* To notch; indent; jag. *Rare or Dial.*
gimp (gĭmp), *n.* [F. *guimpe*, OF. *guimple*, of G. origin. See WIMPLE.] A nun's neckerchief or stomacher. Cf. GUIMPE.
gim peg (jĭm). In one form of lapidary's mill, a cranked iron support for the block into which the gem stick is stuck.
gimp'ing, *n.* Gimp.
gimp nail (gĭmp). A small nail with a rounded head, used in upholstery.
Gim'zo (gĭm'zō). *Bib.*
gin, *n.* [Perh. fr. the personal name *Jenny, Jane.*] **a** Fem. propname. **b** A female ferret — **gin-of-all-trades,** a female Jack-of-all-trades. *All Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
gin (gĭn), *conj.* [Perh. fr. *gin*, prep., or perh. for *given.*] If; whether. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gin (gĭn), *prep.* [AS. *gēan.* See AGAIN.] Against; near by; towards. *Scot. & Local, U. S.*
Gi-na'an (hē-nä'ăn), *n.* An Igorrote tribe. See IGORROTE.
Gi'nath (gī'năth). *Bib.*
gin beam. *Coal Mining.* The beam over a gin pit supporting the pulleys. *Eng.*
gin case. A case used for fruit packing in which bottled gin was originally imported; by extension, locally, a case of the same capacity similarly used. *Australia.*
gin drinker's liver. Cirrhosis of the liver from alcoholism.
gineper. + JUNIPER
Gi-nes' de Pa'sa-mon'te (hē-nĕs' dā pä'sä-mōn'tā; 172) In "Don Quixote," an ungrateful galley slave who robs his liberator, Don Quixote, breaking Mambrino's helmet. Later he appears as a puppet-show man.
ginet. + JENNET.
‖ **gi-ne'te** (hē-nā'tē), *n.* [Sp. *jinete, ginete.*] **a** A light-cavalryman **b** A broncho buster. *S. W. U. S.* [cunning. *Obs.*
gin'ful (jĭn'fo͝ol), *a.* Guileful,
gin-ga'da + JANGADA. [GAL.
gin'gal, gin'gall. Vars. of JINGINGE. + YING, young.
gin'ge-li (jĭn'jē-lĭ), **gin'gel-ly** Vars. of GINGILI.
gin'ger, *a. Colloq.* **a** Gingercolored. **b** Gingerly. — **gin'gerness,** *n.*
gin'ger-ade' (jĭn'jẽr-ād'), *n.* A beverage flavored with ginger.
gin'ger-bread', *v. t.* To supply with gingerbread. *Rare.*
Gin'ger-bread', Giles. The hero of an old English nursery tale
gingerbread nut. A nut-shaped cake of gingerbread. [palm.
gingerbread palm. The doom
ginger family. *Bot.* The family Zinziberaceæ. [ER.
ginger lily. = GARLAND FLOWER.
gin'ger-line, *n.* [Cf. It. *guggiolino.*] A gingerlike color. *Obs.*
gin'ger-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gin'ger-nut', *n.* A gingerbread nut.
ginger oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
gin'ger-ous (jĭn'jẽr-ŭs), *a.* Like ginger, esp. in color.
ginger pine The Oregon cedar.
ginger plant a = GINGER, 1. b Tansy. *Dial. Eng.*
ginger pop Ginger beer. *Colloq.*
ginger rolls. *Whaling.* The plaited folds on the throat and breast of the humpback whale.
gin'ger-root', *n.* The coltsfoot a.
ginger spice. = GINGER, 1
gin'ger-work', *n.* Tawdry ornament *Rare.*
gin'ger-wort' (jĭn'jẽr-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the family Zingiberaceæ. *Lindley.*
gingevir. + GINGER.
gin'gi-li (jĭn'jĭ-lĭ), *or* **gin'gelly** (jĭn'jĕ-lĭ), *n.* [A corrupt. of Ar. *juljulān.*] Sesame
gingili oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
gingioline. + GINGERLINE.
gin-gi'væ (jĭn-jī'vē), *n. pl.* [L.] *Anat.* The gums.
gingivere. + GINGER.
ging'ko (gĭng'kō), *n.* The tree *Ginkgo biloba.* See GINKGO.
Ging'ko-a'ce-æ (gĭng'kō-ā'sē-ē), **ging'ko-a'ceous** (-shŭs). **Ging'ko-a'les** (-lēz). Vars. of GINKGOACEÆ, etc. [JINGLE.
gin'gle (jĭŋ'g'l), *n. & v.* Var. of
gin'gles. + SHINGLES.
gin'gle-spur', *n.* A gallant who jingles his spurs. *Obs.*
gin'gly-form. (jĭŋ'glĭ-fôrm; gĭŋ'-). *a. Anat.* Ginglymoid.
gin'gly-mate (-māt), *v. t.* [*ginglymus* + *-ate.*] To form a hinge *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Gin'gly-mo'di (-mō'dī), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. Gr. γιγγλυμώδης ginglymoid. See GINGLYMOID.] *Zool.* = RHOMBOGANOIDEI. — **gin'gly-mo'di-an,** *a. & n.*
Gin'gly-mos'to-ma (-mŏs'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., *ginglymus* + *-stoma.*] *Zool.* A genus of large pelagic sharks of tropical seas It includes the nurse shark of the West Indies. — **gin'gly-mos'to-moid** (-moid), *a.* [a gin.
gin horse. A horse that works
giniper. + JUNIPER.
Gink'go-a'les (gĭŋk'gō-ā'lēz), *n pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of gymnosperms coextensive with the family Ginkgoaceæ. [GO
Gin'ko (gĭn'kō). Var. of GINK-
gin mill (jĭn). A low drinking saloon. — **gin'-mill'er,** *n. Both Slang, U. S.*
ginne. + GIN.
gin'ner, *n.* A beginner. *Obs.*
gin'ner (jĭn'ẽr), *n.* One who gins cotton.
gin'ners (gĭn'ẽrz), *n pl.* The gills of a fish. *Obs., or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gin'ner-y (jĭn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). An establishment where cotton is ginned.
gin'ner-y, *n.* A gin mill.
gin'net. + JENNET.
Gin'ne-tho (gĭn'ē-thō), -thon (-thŏn). *Bib.*
ginnie + GUINEA.
gin'ning, *n.* [See GIN, *v.* ‡] Beginning. *Obs.*
gin'nle, gin'nel (gĭn'ĕl). *v. t.* To catch (fish) with the hands or a noose; to tickle (trout). *Brit.*
Gin'nun-ga-gap' (gĭn'nōo͝n-gä-gap'; yĭn'-), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* The great yawning gap; the chaos, or formless void, before creation.
ginnur. + GINOUR.
gin'ny (jĭn'ĭ), *a.* Insnaring; crafty. *Obs.* [gin. *Colloq.*]
gin'ny (jĭn'ĭ), *a.* Affected by
gin'ny car'riage (jĭn'ĭ). [Cf. JINNY ROAD.] A small, strong carriage for materials. *Eng.*
ginny rails. Track rails for ginny carriages. *Eng.*
ginour, *n.* [*gin* engine + *(-our)* -or.] An engineer, esp. one in charge of a war engine. *Obs.*
gin pit. *Coal Mining.* A pit the hauling from which is done by means of a gin. *Eng.*
gin race, *or* **gin ring.** The track of the horse turning a gin.
gin saw. The saw used in a cotton gin to draw the fibers through.
gin'-saw' file. See FILE, tool.
ginseng family. *Bot.* The family Araliaceæ.
gin'shop', *n.* A shop where gin and other liquor is sold as a beverage; a barroom. *Colloq.*
gin'sing. Var. of GINSENG.
gin sling A beverage of gin, sugar, and water. *U. S.*
gin'-spin'ner, *n.* A distiller or a liquor dealer. *Slang, Eng.*

Giot-tesque' (jŏt-tĕsk'), *a.* Resembling the style of the painter Giotto (1276–1336), which was broad and simple. His figures are animated and full of expression. — *n.* The style of Giotto; also, a follower or imitator of Giotto.

gi-pon' (jĭ-pŏn'), *n.* [See JUPON.] A medieval tunic; a jupon (which see).

gip'ser (jĭp'sẽr), **gip'sire**, *n.* [F. *gibecière* a game pouch or game pocket.] A kind of pouch formerly worn at the girdle. *Archaic.*

Gi-raf'fa (jĭ-răf'ä), *n.* [NL. See GIRAFFE.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the giraffes, — type of a family, **Gi-raf'fi-dæ** (-ĭ-dē), including also the okapi and extinct genera, as *Sumotherium* and *Swatherium*. — **gi-raf'fine** (-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.*

gi-raffe' (jĭ-răf'), *n.* [F. *giraffe*; cf. It. *giraffa*, Sp. *girafa*; fr. Ar. *zurāfah*, *zarāfah*.] **1.** A large ruminant mammal (*Giraffa giraffa*) of Africa, formerly widely distributed on that continent, but now nearly exterminated except in remote districts; the camelopard. It is the tallest of quadrupeds, the male sometimes standing more than eighteen feet high. The neck is very long and rather stiff, having only the usual number of vertebræ (seven), which are remarkably elongated. The fore legs are also very long. In both sexes the head bears a pair of short horns covered with skin. It also has a median prominence, best developed in South African specimens. Largely on this character the giraffes of this region are considered a distinct species (*G. australis*). In color the giraffes are pale fawn or cream, with numerous large reddish, yellowish, or brown spots. They feed on the leaves and twigs of trees, and are timid in disposition and able to run swiftly. Fossil remains of related species have been found in Europe and Asia.

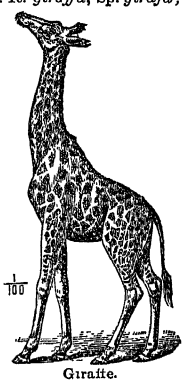
Giraffe. 1/100

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Camelopard.
3. *Mining.* A car of a special form, higher at one end than at the other, for use on inclines.
4. A sort of upright spinet, used in the 18th century.

gir'an-dole (jĭr'ăn-dōl), *n.* [F., It. *girandola*. See GYRATE.] **1.** A radiating and showy or ornamental composition, as a cluster of skyrockets fired together, a fountain with rising column of water which spreads, or, esp., a candelabrum (sense **c**). Cf. ANTHEMION, which is nearly, on a flat surface, what the girandole is in space.
2. *Fort.* A series of chambers in defensive mines. *Rare.*
3. A kind of earring, esp. one with small stones grouped about a larger one.

gir'a-sol, gir'a-sole (jĭr'ä-sŏl; -sōl), *n.* [It. *girasole*, or F. *girasol*, fr. L. *gyrare* to turn around + *sol* sun.] **1. a** The heliotrope. **b** The sunflower. *Obs.*
2 *Min.* An opal of varying color, which gives out firelike reflections in a bright light; — hence called also *fire opal.*

gird (gûrd), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* GIRT (gûrt) or GIRD'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIRD'ING. [ME. *girden, gerden, gurden, gorden*, AS. *gyrdan*; akin to OS. *gurdian*, D. *gorden*, OHG. *gurten*, G. *gürten*, Icel. *gyrða*, Sw. *gjorda*, Dan. *giorde*, Goth. *bigairdan* to begird, and prob. to E. *yard* an inclosure. Cf. GIRTH, *n. & v.*, GIRT, *v. t.*] **1.** To encircle or bind with any flexible band, as a belt; hence, to make fast or secure, as a sword by a belt or clothing with a cord, girdle, bandage, or the like; to girt; girth; engird.

Let not him that *girdeth* on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off. 1 *Kings* xx. 11

2. Hence: **a** To provide or equip, esp. with the sword of knighthood. **b** To clothe or invest, as with a robe confined by a girdle, or, fig., with powers or attributes.

I *girded* thee about with fine linen *Ezek.* xvi. 10.
Thou hast *girded* me with strength. *Ps.* xviii. 39.

c To prepare; to make ready; to brace; as, to *gird* one's self for a contest; — often with *up*.

Gird up the loins of your mind. 1 *Pet.* i. 13.

3. To surround; to encircle or encompass.

That Nyseian isle,
Girt with the River Triton. *Milton.*

4. *Mil.* To surround for the purpose of taking, as a town; to besiege; to invest. *Archaic.*
5. To put a rim or hoop on. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gird (gûrd; *Scot.* gĭrd), *v. t.* [ME. *girden, gerden, gurden, gorden*, of uncertain origin; perh. the same word as *gird* to encircle, and first used of striking with a belt or whip, the lash circling round the one struck. Cf. GRIDE, *v.*] **1.** To strike; smite. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

To slay him and to *girden* off his head. *Chaucer.*

2. To move quickly in some way, as thrusting, driving, pulling, or throwing; — followed by an adverb or a preposition; as, to *gird* about. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
3. To sneer at; to mock; gibe. *Obs. or R.*

Being moved, he will not spare to *gird* the gods. *Shak.*

gird, *v. i.* **1.** To strike. *Obs.*
2. To move or act quickly, suddenly, or energetically; to start; rush. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. To make a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms; to gibe; sneer; — usually with *at*.

Jeering and *girding* at his elder brother. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

Syn. — See SCOFF.

gird (gûrd), *n.* [See GIRD to strike.] **1.** *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A sharp stroke with a rod or switch. **b** A sudden motion; a jerk; start; spurt. **c** A moment; a trice. **d** A severe spasm (of pain); a twinge; a pang.

Gone to visit some poor body in a sick *gird*. *C. Bronte.*

2. A cut; a sarcastic remark; a gibe, a sneer.

I thank thee for that *gird*, good Tranio. *Shak.*

3. An uncontrollable fit (of laughter). *Dial. Eng.*

gird'er (gûr'dẽr), *n.* [From GIRD to encircle.] **1.** One that girds.
2. *Arch.* **a** One of the main timbers in a framed floor where the girders support the joists which in turn carry the flooring boards. Cf. BREASTSUMMER, SUMMER. **b** Any heavy, strong, or principal horizontal member on which the weight of a floor or partition is carried.

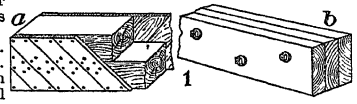

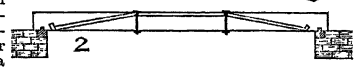

3. *Arch. & Engin.* Hence, an iron or steel beam of economical section, either made in a single piece or built up of plates, flitches, latticework, bars, etc., and often of very large proportions (as in bridge work), used for the same or a similar purpose. See BOX GIRDER, BOWSTRING GIRDER, CROSS GIRDER, LATTICE GIRDER, PLATE GIRDER, TRUSS.

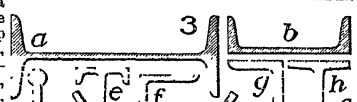

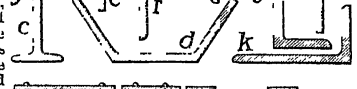

Description of Illustration

1 *a, b*, Two forms of Built-up Wooden Girders.
2 Trussed Wooden Girder.
3 Sections of typical Iron and Steel Girders. *a* I or H Section; *b* Channel Iron; *c* Bulb-tee; *d* Channel with sloping sides; *e* Flanged T; *f* Angle; *g* Z Section; *h* T Section; *k* Angle with unequal Flanges.

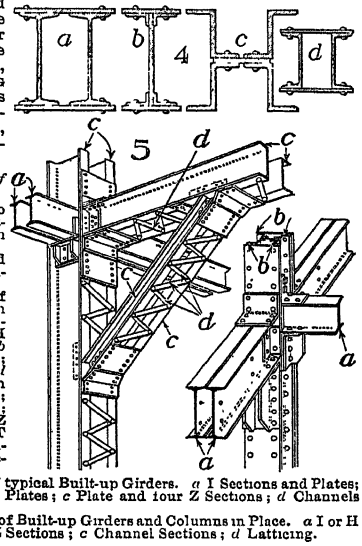

4 Sections of typical Built-up Girders. *a* I Sections and Plates; *b* Angles and Plates; *c* Plate and four Z Sections; *d* Channels and Plates.
5 Examples of Built-up Girders and Columns in Place. *a* I or H Sections; *b* Z Sections; *c* Channel Sections; *d* Latticing.

4. *Shipbuilding.* A rolled iron or steel beam of **I** section worked fore and aft normally to the outer plating to give longitudinal strength; a longitudinal.
5. *Masonry.* A bonding stone or course. *Obs.*

gird'er, *n.* [From GIRD to sneer at.] One who girds; a mocker or caviler.

gird'er-age (-ĕj), *n.* Girders collectively; a system of girders.

Girder Rail.

girder rail. A track rail for street railways, more or less resembling a steel girder of **I** section.

girder stay. *Steam Boilers.* A stay for the top of a fire-box crown, consisting of a girder composed of a single or double wrought-iron flat bar resting on the side plates and having short vertical stays suspended from it at intervals, passing through the firebox crown.

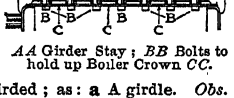

AA Girder Stay; *BB* Bolts to hold up Boiler Crown *CC*.

gird'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that girds.
2. That with which one is girded; as: **a** A girdle. *Obs.* **b** A girth; also, a narrow band, as a rope, for girding or binding anything. *Scot.* **c** A girder. *Obs.*

gir'dle (gûr'd'l), *n.* [ME. *gurdel, girdel*, AS. *gyrdel*, fr. *gyrdan*; akin to D. *gordel*, G. *gürtel*, Icel. *gyrðill*. See GIRD, *v. t.*, to encircle.] **1.** That which girds, encircles, confines, or restrains; esp., a belt, sash, or article of dress encircling the body at the waist to fasten or confine garments or to furnish a means of carrying things, as keys or a sword; specif., *Eccl.*, a narrow band, at the ends of which are tassels, used to secure the alb.

Within the *girdle* of these walls. *Shak.*
Their breasts girded with golden *girdles*. *Rev.* xv. 6.

2. That part of the body where the girdle is worn; the waist; the middle. *Obs. or R.*
3 Something surrounding or encircling after the manner of a belt or girth about the waist; specif., the zodiac or ecliptic; also, the equator or a geographical zone; — in full, *girdle of the world* or *globe*. Hence, now *Archaic*, **to put, make,** *or* **cast, a girdle round,** to make a circuit, or rounding, as of the earth.

I'll put a *girdle* round about the earth
In forty minutes. *Shak.*

4. In technical senses: **a** A large seaweed (*Laminaria saccharina*), having a ropelike stalk or stipe. **b** *Zoöl.* The clitellum of an earthworm. **c** *Zoöl.* A bony arch for the support of a limb. **d** *Bot.* The overlapping edge of one of the two valves in a diatom. **e** A belt or ring made by the removal of the bark around the trunk of a tree. **f** *Jewelry.* That edge of a gem which is grasped by the setting. See BRILLIANT, *Illust.* **g** *Arch.* A band; a cincture. **h** *Mining.* A thin bed or stratum of stone. *Dial. Eng.*

gir'dle, *v. t.;* GIR'DLED (-d'ld); GIR'DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To bind or encircle with a belt or sash; to gird.
2. To encircle; environ; as, Paris is *girdled* with forts.
3. To make a circular cut around (a tree, etc.) through the outer bark and cortex, thus killing it.

gir'dler (gûr'dlẽr), *n.* **1.** A maker of girdles.
2. One who girdles, or encircles.
3. A small grayish brown longicorn beetle (*Oncideres cingulatus*) of America, which lays its eggs on the twigs of the hickory, pear, and other trees, and girdles each twig by gnawing a groove around it, thus killing it. The larvæ eat the decaying wood.

girdle sensation. *Med.* A sensation as that produced by a tightly drawn belt, sometimes associated with spinal disease.

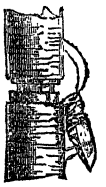
Girdler, 3, and Girdled Twig. (⅓)

gir'dle-stead (gûr'd'l-stĕd), *n* [*girdle* + *stead* place.] **1.** That part of the body where the girdle is worn; the waist. *Archaic.*
2. The lap. *Rare.*

girl (gûrl; 152), *n.* [ME. *girle, gerle, gurle*, a girl (in sense 1): cf. LG. *gör* child, also AS. *gyrlgyden* the goddess Vesta (*gyden* goddess).] **1.** A young person of either sex; a child. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. A female child; a maiden; also, a young unmarried woman; — in familiar, affectionate, or jocular use applied to any woman, and often to a mare or filly.
3. A female servant; a maidservant.
4. A sweetheart; as, he has a *girl*. *Slang or Colloq.*
5. A roebuck in its second year. *Obs.*

girl'hood (gûrl'ho͝od), *n.* State or time of being a girl; also, girls collectively.

girl'ish, *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a girl; of or pert. to a girl or girlhood; artless; immature; as, *girlish* ways; *girlish* grief. — **girl'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **girl'ish-ness,** *n.*

girn (gûrn; gĭrn), *v. i.* [See GRIN to snarl.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To show the teeth in rage, agony, and the like; to snarl; to be peevish or fretful.

The dead corpse . . . will *girn* and thraw. *Scott.*

2. To show the teeth when smiling or laughing; to grin.

Folk are no obliged to *girn* and laugh. *Scott.*

girn, *v. t.* To show (the teeth) as in rage; to utter with a girn or snarl. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

girn, *n.* Act of girning; a snarl; a grin. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Gi-ron'dist (jĭ-rŏn'dĭst), *n.* [F. *Girondiste*.] A member of the moderate republican party formed in the French legislative assembly in 1791; — so called because the leaders were deputies from the department of Gironde.

Gi-ron'dist, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Girondists.

girt (gûrt), *pret. & p. p.* of GIRD. Esp.: *p. a.* **1.** Encircled, fastened, or secured by a girdle, etc.
2. With *up:* Prepared; hence, eagerly or constantly active; strenuous; striving.

A severer, more *girt-up* way of living. *J. C. Shairp.*

3. *Naut.* Bound by a cable; — used of a vessel moored with such short cables that she strikes against one of the cables when swinging with the current or tide.

A ship should never be *girt* by her moorings. *Luce.*

girt (gûrt), *n.* = GIRTH, in various senses; specif.: In technical senses: **a** Measure around or across a curved or broken surface, as a molding, ascertained by following its profile. **b** *Carp. & Mach.* A fillet.

girt, *v. t.;* GIRT'ED; GIRT'ING. [From GIRT, *n.*, cf. GIRTH, *v.*] **1.** To gird (in any of various senses); to encircle; to equip, invest, or fasten by means of a girdle; to invest or besiege.

We here create thee the first duke of Suffolk,
And *girt* thee with the sword. *Shak.*

gio. Var. of GEO.
gio-ber'tite (jō-bûr'tīt), *n.* [After G. A. *Gioberti* (1761–1884), an Italian.] Magnesite.
‖gio-co'so (jō-kō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It., jocose.] *Music.* Lively; with jollity; playful.
giour. † GUYOUR.
‖Gio'va-na I-ta'lia, La (lä jō'-vä-nä ē-tal'yä). [It.] Young Italy (which see).
gip, *interj.* An exclamation of anger, impatience, surprise, or contempt. *Obs.*
gip. Var. of GYP.
gip (gĭp), *v. t.* To gut (fish). Cf. GIB, to gut. — **gip'per** (-ẽr), *n.*
gipe, *n.* [OF. *gipe, jupe.*] A tunic or cassock. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
gi-pell', *n.* [OF. *jupel.*] Jupon.
gippo, *n.* [OF. *Jupeau*, later form for *jupel*, whence E. *gipel.*] A short tunic or cassock. *Obs.*
Gipps'land grape (gĭps'lănd). [From *Gippsland*, Australia.] = NATIVE GRAPE. [WARATAH.
Gipps'land war'a-tah'. See **Gip'py** (jĭp'ĭ). Short for EGYPTIAN. *Colloq. or Army Cant, Brit.*
gipsa, gipse, *n.* Gypsum. *Obs.*
gip-se'ian. Var. of GYPSEIAN.
gip'sies, *n. pl.,* or **gip'sey races** *or* **springs.** Intermittent springs. *Dial. Eng.*
gip'si-fy, gip'si-ol'o-gist, etc. Vars. of GYPSYFY, etc.
gipsisme. † GYPSYISM.
gip'sous. † GYPSOUS.
gip'sy, gip'sy-ism, etc. Vars. of GYPSY, GYPSYISM, etc.
gip'tion. † GYPSY.
Gi-ral'da (hē-räl'dä; 172), *n.* [Sp., fr. *girar* to turn.] The square tower of the cathedral of Seville, Spain, first built in the 12th century as a minaret when the building was a mosque. The tower is topped by a square belfry (dating from 1568), terminating in a small dome, which is surmounted by a colossal bronze statue of Faith so adjusted as to turn easily in the wind, whence the name. The entire height is about 350 feet.
gi-ran'do-la (jĭ-răn'dō-lä), *n.* [It.] = GIRANDOLE, 1 & 2.
Gi-rard' tur'bine (jĭ-rard'). [After M. L. D. *Girard.*] See TURBINE.
gird (gûrd; *Scot* gĭrd), *n.* [Cf. GIRTH, GIRD to encircle.] **1.** A girdle, girth, or strap. *Obs.*
2. A hoop, esp. for a barrel or tub; also, a child's hoop. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gir'del, gir'dil. † GIRDLE.
girder bridge. A bridge having its platform or roadway carried by longitudinal girders resting on piers or abutments.
girder tool. *Founding.* A molder's flange with flatly curved ends. [to strike, gibe.
gird'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GIRD,
gir'dl. Girdle. *Ref. Sp.*
gir'dled. Girdled. *Ref. Sp.*
gir'dle (gûr'd'l; *Scot.* gĭr'd'l), *n.* A griddle. *Scot. & Dial.*
girdle band. *Bot.* = GIRDLE, 4 d.
girdle bone. *Zoöl.* The sphenethmoid bone. [*Scot. & Dial.*
girdle cake. A griddle cake.
girdle pain *or* **pains.** *Med.* = GIRDLE SENSATION.
girdle wheel. A kind of spinning wheel, small enough to be hung at the girdle.
gir'dling, *vb. n.* of GIRDLE; specif., material for girdles.
gire. † GYRE.
girefalcon. † GYRFALCON.
gi'reh (gē'rē). Var. of GEERAH. See MEASURE.
girg † JARG.
Gir'ga-shite (gûr'gä-shīt). **Gir'ga-site** (-sīt), *n. Bib.* One of a Canaanitish tribe.
girgoun. † JARGON.
girke. † JERK.
gir'kin. † GHERKIN.
girl (gĭrl), *v. i.* [E. dial. also *gurrel*, prob. imitative.] To tingle; thrill; shiver. *Scot.*
girl'een (gûrl'ēn), *n.* [*girl* + *-een* as in *squireen.*] A young girl. *Anglo-Ir.*
girl'er-y, *n.* Girls collectively.
girl'ful-ly, *adv.* With the spirit, or in the manner, of a girl. *Rare.*
girl'ie, *n.* Dim. of GIRL.
girl'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gir'ling (gûr'lĭng). Local Eng. var. of GILLING. [-ISM.
girl'ism (gûrl'ĭz'm), *n.* See
girlond. † GARLAND.
girl's mercury. The staminate plant of the dog's mercury.
girl'y, *a.* Girlish.
girn (gûrn; gĭrn). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GRIN, snare.
gir'nel, gir'nal (*Scot.* gĭr'n'l), *n.* [Cf. GARNER.] A granary; also, a large meal chest. *Scot.*
gir'nel, gir'nal, *v. t.* To store in a granary. *Obs. Scot.*
‖gi'ro (jē'rō), *n.* [It.] A tour; round; turn.
gir'o-flore'. Pseudo-archaic var. of GILLYFLOWER.
gi'ron, gi'ron-ny, etc. Vars. of GYRON, GYRONNY, etc.
‖Gi'ronde' (zhē'rôNd'; *E.* jĭ-rŏnd'), *n.* [F.] The Girondist party.
‖Gi'ron'din' (zhē'rôN'dĭN'; *E.* jĭ-rŏn'dĭn), *n. & a.* [F.] Girondist.
gi-ron'do-la. † GIRANDOLA.
girosol. † GIRASOL.
‖gi'rou'ette' (zhē'rōō'ĕt'), *n.* [F.] A weathercock.
gi'rou-ett'ism. (zhē'rōō-ĕt'-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [*Scot.*
girr (gĭr), *n.* = GIRD, a hoop.
gir'ran (*Scot.* gĭr'ăn; gẽr'-). Obs. or Scot. var. of GARRON.
gir-reb'bage (gĭr-rĕb'ĭj). Scot. var. of GILRAVAGE.
gir'rock (gĭr'ŭk), *n.* A garrish.
Gir'ru (gĭr'ōō), *n. Babylonian Myth.* God of fire, often invoked in incantations against sorcery. Written ideographically **Bil-gi** and formerly read **Gibil.** The name signifies "fire" or "heat." He is identified with the Assyrian god *Nusku.*
girse (*dial.* gûrs, gĭrs), *n. & v.* Girth. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gir'sle (gûr's'l; gĭr's'l). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GRISTLE.
girss (*dial.* gûrs, gĭrs, gẽrs). Obs. or Scot. var. of GRASS.
girt (gûrt; gĭrt). Dial. Eng. var. of GREAT. [*Australia.*
girt (gûrt), *n.* A pregnant ewe.

2. To fasten by means of a girth.
3. To surround (with a line or cord) to measure the girth; to measure the girth of; as, to *girt* a tree.
to girt (anything) over, to surround or encircle (anything).
girt (gûrt), *v. i.* To measure in girth or girt; to girth.
girth (gûrth), *n.* [Icel. *gjorð* girdle, or *gerð* girth; akin to Goth. *gaírda* girdle. See GIRD to girt; cf. GIRDLE, *n.*] **1.** A band or strap which encircles the body of a horse or other animal, to fasten a saddle, pack, blanket, etc., upon its back; a bellyband, as of a harness.
2. Hence, that which surrounds or girdles; a girdle.
3. The measure round the body, as at the waist or belly; the circumference of anything.
4. A horizontal longitudinal brace or girder; specif., *Mining*, such a one in square-set timbering. *U. S.*
5. *Print.* Either of two thongs of leather or bands of webbing used to run in and out the carriage of a hand press.
6. A hoop, as for a barrel. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
girth, *v. t.* [From GIRTH, *n.*; cf. GIRT, *v. t.*] **1.** To gird; encircle; girdle.
2. To bind or fasten with a girth; to put a girth on.
3. *Mech.* To measure the girth of; to find the contour of.
The rail and knuckle lines in plan are *girthed* with a flexible batten. *Holmes.*
to girth round, to surround or encircle, as a surface to be measured with a string; also, to cause to pass round, as a string in measuring a surface. Cf. TO GIRT OVER.
girth, *v. i.* To have a girth (of such an extent). *Rare.*
girt'line (gûrt'līn), *n. Naut.* A line rove through a block at a masthead or bowsprit end for hoisting rigging, hanging clothing or hammocks to dry, or the like; a gantline.
gi-sarme' (gĭ-zärm'), *n.* [OF. *gisarme, guisarme.*] A mediæval weapon mounted on a long staff and carried by foot soldiers. Its head has been variously represented as like that of a poleax, bill, or halberd, as having its blade scythe-shaped with a separate long straight prong, and as straight, with a hooked cutting edge and one or more spikes in the back, and ending in the prong.
Gis'holt tool (gĭs'hōlt). *Mach.* A fast-cutting lathe tool having an inclined cutting edge with top, front, and siue rake, for cutting a bevel on a cylindrical part.

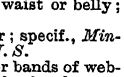
Gisholt Tool. *AA* Cutting Edge. Arrows show the direction of cut.

gis-mon'dite (jĭz-mŏn'dīt), *n.* [After C. G. *Gismondi*, Italian mineralogist.] *Min.* A light-colored hydrated silicate of calcium and aluminium, occurring in pyramidal crystals. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 2.26.
gist (jĭst), *n.* [OF. *gist*, F *gît*, 3d pers. sing. ind. of *gésir* to lie, used in a proverb, F., c'est là que *gît* le lièvre, it is there that the hare lies, i. e., that is the point, the difficulty; F. *gésir* is fr. L. *jacēre*, akin to *jacĕre* to throw. See JET a shooting forth; cf. ADJACENT, AGIST, EASE, JOIST, *n.*] The ground or foundation of a legal action, without which it would not lie; the point on which an action rests; hence, the main point, or material part, as of a question or debate; the pith of a matter; as, the *gist* of a question.

Gittern.

gith (gĭth), *n.* [L.] **a** Any plant of the genus *Nigella. Obs.* **b** The corn cockle.
git'tern, *n.* [ME. *giterne*, OF. *guiterne*, ultimately from same source as E. *guitar.* See GUITAR; cf. CITTERN.] *Music.* An old wire-strung instrument like a guitar. "Lutes, and *giternes.*" *Chaucer.*
git'tern, *v. i.* To play on a gittern. *Obs.*
git'tith (gĭt'ĭth), *n.* [Heb.] A musical instrument, possibly a mode or key, of unknown character, supposed by some to have been obtained by David from Gath. Others think it a tune, possibly that of a vintage song. It is mentioned in the title of Psalms viii., lxxxi., and lxxxiv.
give (gĭv), *v. t.*; *pret.* GAVE (gāv); *p. p.* GIV'EN (gĭv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIV'ING. [ME. *given*, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gefa*, Sw. *gifva*, Dan. *give*; akin to AS. *gifan, giefan*, D. *geven*, OHG. *geban*, G. *geben*, Goth. *giban*, and perh. to OIr. *gabim* I take, Lith. *gabėnti* to bring. ME. *ziven, zeven*, are fr. AS. Cf. GIFT, *n.*] **1.** To make over or bestow without receiving a return; to confer without compensation; to make a present or a bequest of; to grant or confer, as authority, permission, a favor, an endowment, etc.; to accord or yield, as trust or love.
I *gave* my love a ring. *Shak.*
I know not what course others may take; but as for me, *give* me liberty, or *give* me death! *Patrick Henry.*
2. To make over or yield possession of by way of exchange; to deliver or hand over, as property, in exchange for something or in discharge of a debt or obligation; to pay, as money; to sell; as, we *give* the value of what we buy.
If thou wilt *give* it . . I will *give* thee money. *Gen.* XXIII. 13.
What shall a man *give* in exchange for his soul? *Matt.* XVI. 26.
3. To deliver or transfer (to another something that is taken by him); to hand or hand over; variously: to furnish or serve; as, to *give* a drink; to administer; as, to *give* the sacrament; to *give* a medicine; to commit; intrust; as to *give* a letter to the postman; to transfer from one's authority or care; as, to *give* a daughter in marriage; to *give* a prisoner into proper custody; to execute and deliver; as, to *give* one's bond as security.
Inquire the Jew's house out, *give* him this deed
And let him sign it. *Shak.*
4. **a** To deliver (anything) as a share or portion; to allot; assign; as, to *give* a guest his chamber; to *give* an actor his rôle. **b** To appoint to be. *Obs. Eph.* iv. 12.
5. To deliver to the action of another; to proffer, expose, or present; as, to *give* a person one's hand; to *give* the sails to the wind; to *give* no sign of life.
I *gave* my back to the smiters. *Is.* l. 6.
6. To deliver or deal by bodily action; as, to *give* a blow; to *give* a caress; to make, perform, or execute (some bodily motion); as, to *give* a start; to utter; to give vent to; as, to *give* a shout or groan.
7. To deliver in words; to utter, as an oath; to make or proffer, as a reply; to communicate or announce, as advice, tidings, etc.; to issue, as a command; to pronounce, as an opinion, a judgment, a sentence, etc.; to award by formal verdict; as, to *give* a prize; to *give* damages to the plaintiff; to pledge; as, to *give* one's word; to describe or portray; as, to *give* a circumstance as it really occurred.
8. To do, esp. publicly, the action appropriate to or necessary to the rendering or reproduction of; as, to *give*, i. e., sing, a song; to *give*, i. e., read, a selection from a book; to *give*, i. e., act, perform, or produce, a play.
9. To furnish or supply by way of entertainment; as, to *give* a dinner or a ball.
10. To yield or furnish as a product, consequence, or effect; produce; emit; as, flint and steel *give* sparks; also, to yield or exhibit as a product or result of calculation or measurement; as, the number of men, divided by the number of ships, *gives* four hundred to each ship.
11. To yield freely or fully; to devote, surrender, or apply; as, to *give* one's energies to a cause; to *give* one's life for one's country; the soldiers *gave* themselves to plunder; — often with *up*, or *over*; as, the city was *given* over to plunder, he *gave* himself up to a life of pleasure.
12. To yield or occasion to itself; esp., to misgive or forebode; — said of the mind, heart, etc. *Archaic.*
My mind *gives* ye 're reserved
To rob poor market women. *J. Webster.*
13. To cause or occasion (an action, state, or quality), to cause to have, receive, or exist, as a sensation or knowledge; as, to *give* one to understand; to *give* pleasure or pain, to excite; arouse; as, to *give* offense or alarm.
What dreams may come . . . must *give* us pause. *Shak.*
14. To cause to have, as something shared or imparted; to communicate; impart; as, to *give* a disease to another; the town of Hastings *gave* the battle its name.
15. To grant; permit; allow; concede.
It is *given* me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe*
I *give* not heaven for lost. *Milton.*
16. To attribute; ascribe. *Obs. or R.*
I don't wonder at people's *giving* him to me as a lover. *Sheridan.*
17. *Logic & Math.* To set forth as a known quantity or a known relation, or as a premise from which to reason, — used principally in the passive form *given.*
18. To consider; to adjudge; to hold; deem; — esp. with *for*; as, to *give* one for dead. *Obs.*
19. To afford a view of, as, his window *gave* the park.
20. *Her.* To have or show as a bearing; to bear. *Obs.*
They may *give* the dozen white luces in their coat *Shak.*
21. To put, to set; — used in various phrases; as, to *give* an end to; to *give* fire to. *Obs.*
Syn. — Furnish, supply, vouchsafe, accord. — GIVE, PRESENT, BESTOW, CONFER, GRANT, AFFORD. GIVE is the general term; as, "It is more blessed to *give* than to receive" (*Acts* XX. 35). PRESENT is more formal or ceremonious; as, "Who visits with a gun, *presents* you birds" (*Pope*); "Pray, *present* my respects to Lady Scott" (*Byron*); cf. "*Give* my love to your mother and sisters" (*Keats*). BESTOW implies the settling of something on one as a gift; as, "Large gifts have I *bestowed* on learned clerks" (*Shak.*); "What nature wants commodious gold *bestows*" (*Pope*). To CONFER is esp. to give graciously, or as a favor or honor; to GRANT (see GRANT) is to give in answer to a petition or request, or to one who is in some way dependent or inferior; as, "It would be a hard task . . . to give . . . an instance of a benefit better placed, or *conferred* with a more graceful air" (*Spectator*); "The Queen *confers* her titles and degrees" (*Pope*); "Fulfill now, O Lord, the desires and petitions of thy servants, . . . *granting* us in this world knowledge of thy truth" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); "Nor yet refused the rose, but *granted* it" (*Tennyson*). To AFFORD, as here compared, is to give or bestow, esp. as a natural or legitimate consequence of the character of that which gives; as, "This fine day *affords* us some hope" (*Cowper*); "The favorable excitement derived from this little crimson rose *afforded* Clifford the brightest moment which he enjoyed" (*Hawthorne*). See PRESENT, GIFT.
to give a good account of, to meet with success in or against; to bear (one's self) with credit; to gain a considerable measure of success for (one's self). — **to g. a handle,** to furnish an occasion or means. — **to g. aim,** *Archery*, to furnish a guide for aiming by telling the archer the result of the preceding shot. *Obs* — **to g. a knee,** the **bell,** etc. See the nouns. — **to g.** (one) **a leg,** to aid (one) in mounting or climbing by supporting a leg. Also fig. — **to g.** (one) **line,** to allow (one) more or less liberty until it is convenient to stop or check him, like a hooked fish; to permit (one) to have considerable scope or latitude. — **to g.** (**a**) **loose to,** to give freedom, full vent, or free rein to.
Vent all its griefs, and *give a loose* to sorrow. *Addison.*
— **to g.** (one) **a piece,** *or* **a bit, of one's mind,** to express to (one) candid or strong disapproval of his conduct or action. *Colloq* — **to g. a say at,** to make an assay (*Obs.* say) or attempt at; to attempt. *Obs.* — **to g. away. a** To deliver or perform the ceremony of delivering (a bride) to the bridegroom at a wedding. **b** To make a sacrifice of. *Obs.* **c** To betray, as one's self or another, or disclose, as a secret, intentionally or, more often, unintentionally, as through carelessness. *Colloq.* — **to g. a wide,** *rarely* **good** *or* **clear, berth,** to keep at a considerable, or safe, distance from. — **to g. best,** to acknowledge the superiority of (a person). *Slang, Australia.* — **to g. birth to,** to bear or bring forth, as a child; hence, to originate, as an enterprise, idea. — **to g. bridle to,** to give rein or free rein to. — **to g. chase,** to pursue. — **to g. down,** to let (milk) flow; — said of a cow. — **to g. ear to,** to listen to; to heed, as advice or one advising. "*Give ear unto* my song." *Goldsmith.* — **to g.** (one or it) **fits,** to attack violently; to treat or use severely; to scold vehemently; to berate. *Colloq* — **to g.** (one) **his carritch,** to give him a catechizing or scolding. *Scot.* — **to g.** (one) **his revenge,** to give (a defeated opponent) an opportunity to retrieve himself or make the score even by playing another game or match with him; to play a return match or game with a player one has beaten. — **to give in. a** To hand in or deliver, as to an official appointed to receive. **b** To declare, make known, or announce formally; as, *to give in* one's adhesion to a party. **c** To throw in, to add. — **to g. it to,** to attack vigorously; to beat or scold severely; to rate; berate. *Colloq.* — **g. me,** lit., bestow upon me; grant me; hence, I much prefer; I am for; let me have; commend me to.
Give me a look, *give me* a face,
That makes simplicity a grace. *B. Jonson.*
— **to g. off. a** To abandon; to relinquish; to leave off. *Obs.* **b** To emit, as steam, vapor, odor, etc. **c** To throw off or send out, as branches. — **to g. one's hand,** to offer or hold out one's hand to be grasped as a pledge of friendship or faith; also, with *to*, to marry; to espouse. — **to g. one's self airs,** to put on airs; to assume or affect a superior manner or mien. — **to g. out. a** To utter publicly; to publish; to report; to announce or declare.
One that *gives out* himself Prince Florizel. *Shak.*
b To announce, or read the words of (a hymn or psalm) for congregational singing; also, *Obs.*, to play (a tune) over beforehand, so that the congregation may be able to join in singing. **c** To send out; to emit; issue; distribute. — **to g. over. a** To leave off; to give up; to desist from; to quit; abandon. **b** To desert or abandon, as a cause. *Obs.* **c** To pronounce incurable; to give up. *Now Rare.* **d** To despair of; to give up. *Obs or R.* — **to g. place. a** To give or afford room or opportunity. *Obs.* **b** To give ground; to retire. **c** To abandon one's place, to make room (for) by giving up one's place, to yield precedence; to give way. "Neither *give place* to the devil." *Eph.* iv. 27. **d** To give adherence, heed, or belief. *Obs.* **e** To yield the possession of a place (to one that succeeds or supersedes); to be displaced or succeeded (by); as, spring *gave place* to summer; this minister *gave place* to a still more cruel one. — **to g. points. a** In games of skill, to give beforehand (to an opponent) a certain number of points in order to equalize the chances of success; to give a handicap. **b** To give useful suggestions. *Colloq.* — **to g. rein, free rein,** *or* **the rein, to,** to give license to, to leave unrestrained. — **to g. rise to,** to originate; produce; occasion. — **to g.** (one) **the bag. a** To cheat; to leave without notice; to leave in the lurch. *Obs.*
I tear our oars have *given* us *the bag.* *Dekker & Webster.*
b To give the sack; to dismiss. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.* — **to g. the hand of,** to bestow in marriage. — **to g.** (one) **the head, to g. head,** *or* **to let** (one) **have** (one's) **head,** to let go, or to give up, control; to free from restraint; to give freedom or license. "He *gave* his able horse *the head.*" *Shak.* "He has so long *given* his unruly passions their *head.*" *South.* — **to g.** (one) **the lie in his throat,** to accuse one pointedly of lying. — **to g. the lie to. a** To charge with falsehood; as, the man *gave* him *the lie.* **b** To reveal or prove to be false; as, a man's actions may *give the lie to* his words. — **to give** (one) **the mitten,** *or* **to g. the mitten to,** to dismiss as a lover; to reject the suit of. *Colloq.* — **to g.** (one) **the sack,** to dismiss or discharge, esp. summarily, from service or employment; also, to dismiss as a lover. *Slang.* — **to g.** (one) **the slip,** to slip away from (one); to elude (one). — **to g.** (one) **the time of day,** to salute (one) with the greeting appropriate to the hour, as "good morning," "good evening," etc.; to greet in a sociable or friendly manner. — **to g. tongue,** *Hunting*, to begin barking; to open; — said of hounds. — **to g up. a** To abandon; surrender; part with; yield, deliver. **b** To leave off; to cease from; to give over; relinquish; sacrifice. **c** To devote or addict; — used esp. reflexively. **d** To hand in; to deliver; to give in; to present. *Obs.* **e** To send forth; to emit. *Obs.*, exc. in *to give up the ghost.* **f** To make public; to reveal. **g** To pronounce incurable or insoluble, to abandon expectation of, or to despair of seeing again; to give over; as, to *give up* a patient; to *give up* a conundrum; as he was so long in coming, we *gave* him *up.* — **to g. way. a** To give ground; to withdraw; to retire. **b** To make way, to clear the way. *Obs.* **c** To give place; to retire in favor (of). **d** To allow free scope, opportunity, or liberty of action *to. Obs. Exf. E. D.* **e** To yield to force or pressure; to break down; as, the scaffolding *gave way*; his health *gave way.* **f** To yield; to cease opposition; to concede. **g** To give one's self up; to yield. **h** To lose control of one's self; to permit one's fortitude to be shaken or overcome. **i** *Naut.* To begin to row, or to row with increased energy; — often in imperative. **j** *Stock Exchange.* To decline in value, esp. under attack; as, the stock *gave way* two points.
give (gĭv), *v. i.* **1.** To make gifts or presents; to contribute; as, he *gave* liberally to charitable institutions.
For generous lords had rather *give* than pay. *Young.*
2. To deliver a blow; to attack; to charge. *Obs. or R.*
3. To incline; to be favorably disposed. *Obs. or Archaic.*
4. To yield to force or pressure; to relax; to become less rigid; as, the earth *gives* under the feet.
5. To accommodate one's self or itself; to yield; to move or draw back; to retire or retreat; as, he *gave* to the motion of the horse; the army no longer *gives.*
6. To become affected by weather conditions; specif.: **a** To fade, as a color. **b** To become soft or moist; to deliquesce; to deteriorate through absorption of moisture. **c** To shrink, as timber. **d** To grow mild; to thaw; — said of frosty weather, frozen ground, etc. *Dial Eng & Scot.*
7. To become moist; to shed tears; to weep. *Obs.*
Whose eyes do never *give*
But through lust and laughter. *Shak.*
8. To open; to lead; to afford a view or passage; to look; — with various preps., as *upon, into*, etc. *A Gallicism.*
The window *gave* upon a background of serrated mountain and olive-shadowed cañon. *Bret Harte.*
to give again, to become soft through absorption of moisture, etc.; to thaw; to soften; to relent. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **to g. back,** to recede; retire; retreat.
Now *back* he *gives*, then rushes on amain. *Daniel.*
— **to g. down,** to let milk flow; — said of a cow. — **to g. in. a** To yield; to succumb, to acknowledge one's self beaten; — often with *to*; as, he will not *give in* to that.
The Scots battalion was enforced *to give in. Hayward.*
b To rush in. *Obs.* — **to g into,** to give adhesion to; to enter deeply into; to fall into; to yield to; — now superseded by *to give in to* (cf. *give in*, above). *Obs.* — **to g. off,** to cease; to retire. *Obs.* — **to g. on. a** To rush on; to make an attack. *Obs.* **b** *London Stock Exchange*, to pay contango or backwardation. — **to g. out. a** To emit, as steam, vapor, odor, etc. **b** To

tango. — **to give out**, to stop; to cease; to cease from exertion, as because of the expenditure of all one's strength; to refuse to act, operate, or perform its function; to break down; to fail; to become exhausted or used up; as, my feet begin to *give out;* the flour has *given out;* the machinery *gave out.* — **to g. over.** **a** To cease; discontinue; desist. It would be well for all authors, if they knew when *to give over*, and to desist from any further pursuits after fame. *Addison.* **b** To give way or abandon one's self. — **to g. up**, to cease from effort; to stop; to discontinue; to give over; to yield or succumb; as, he would never *give up.*

give (gĭv), *n.* Act of giving; esp., act or process of yielding to force or strain; a giving way.

give'-and-take', *a.* Characterized by giving and taking, as for equalization; specif., *Horse Racing, Eng.*, designating a plate (prize) in racing for which the horses carry weights varying according to their heights.

give'-and-take', *n.* A giving and taking by way of compromise, equalization, or the like; also, exchange, as of repartee, ideas, etc., esp. upon fair terms; as, the *give-and-take* of debate, a *give-and-take* of favors.

give'-a-way', *n.* **1.** A game, or a method of playing some game, as in checkers, in which the object is to lose men or tricks, the side that is most successful in doing so being the winner; — called also *losing game. Colloq.*

2. A betrayal or disclosure, esp. one made unintentionally or unconsciously. *Slang.*

giv'en (gĭv'n), *p. a.* **1.** Bestowed without compensation; that has been presented.

2. Disposed; inclined; addicted; — used with *to*, now rarely, also with an adverb; as, *given* to drink; virtuously *given.*

3. Stated; fixed; specified; as, in a *given* time.

4. Executed; done; dated; — used in official documents; as, *given* under my hand and seal this 10th day of June.

5. *Math. & Logic.* Granted; assumed; set forth as a known quantity, relation, or premise. In Euclid a magnitude or ratio is given when its equal can be found, a position is given when it remains fixed. A magnitude is often treated as given when it is exactly determinable from given magnitudes.

given name, the Christian name, or name *given* by one's parents or guardians, as distinguished from the *surname*, which is inherited. *Colloq.*

giv'en, *n.* That which is given; esp., *Metaph.*, that which is immediately given in experience, as sensation; the undifferentiated data of experience; that which is distinguished from inference or hypothesis.

We shall find hereafter that it is vain to attempt to lay down boundaries between the *given* and its extension. *B. Bosanquet.*

giv'er (gĭv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who gives; a donor; a bestower; a grantor; one who imparts or distributes.

2. *Stock Exchange.* The buyer of an option. *Eng.*

giv'ing (gĭv'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GIVE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** A bestowing; a conferring; an imparting; a yielding; a becoming mild, etc. "Upon the first *giving* of the weather." *Addison.* **b** That which is given. *Obs.*

giz'zard (gĭz'ẽrd), *n.* [OF. *guisier*, an alteration of *gesier*, F. *gésier*, prob. influenced by F. *gosier* throat, gullet; fr. L. *gigeria*, pl., the cooked entrails of poultry. Cf. GIBLET.] **1.** The second (posterior) stomach of birds, having, esp. in seed-eating birds, very thick muscular walls and a tough horny or occasionally even bony lining; the gigerium. In it the food is ground up by the action of the muscular walls. Many birds swallow gravel to assist in this process. The term is extended to the proventriculus of insects (but not of birds; see PROVENTRICULUS), and to muscular parts of the alimentary canal of similar function in other animals.

2. Stomach; interior (of a person). *Humorous & Colloq.*

gizzard shad. Any of several shadlike fishes constituting the genus *Dorosoma*, of the coasts, streams, and lakes of eastern and central North America. The last ray of the dorsal fin forms a long filament, and the stomach is muscular like a gizzard. The best-known species (*D. cepedianum*, called also *hickory shad* and *mud shad*), reaches a length of 15 inches, but is almost worthless for food.

gla-bel'la (glȧ-bĕl'ȧ), *n.; pl.* **-LÆ** (-ē). [NL., fr. L. *glabellus* hairless, fr. *glaber* bald.] **a** *Anat.* The smooth prominence of the forehead just between the eyebrows. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.* **b** *Zoöl.* The median convex lobe of the cephalic shield of a trilobite. — **gla-bel'lar** (-ẽr), **gla-bel'lous** (-ŭs), *a.*

gla'brate (glā'brāt), *a.* [L. *glabrare*, fr. *glaber* smooth.] **a** *Bot.* Becoming smooth, or glabrous, from age, as the surface of a leaf. **b** *Zoöl.* Glabrous, or nearly so.

gla-bres'cent (glȧ-brĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *glabrescens*, p. pr. of *glabrescere* to grow smooth.] *Bot.* Slightly glabrous; tending to become glabrous, or smooth.

gla'brous (glā'brŭs), *a.* [L. *glaber*. Cf. GLAD.] Smooth; having a surface without hairs or projections; as, a *glabrous* leaf.

‖ **gla'cé'** (glȧ'sā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *glacer* to freeze, to ice. Cf. GLACIER.] **1.** Made or finished with a smooth glossy surface; — said of cloth, leather, etc.; hence, smooth and glossy; highly polished; as, a *glacé* finish.

2. Coated with icing; iced; glazed; — said of fruits, sweetmeats, cake, etc.

gla'cial (glā'shȧl; 277), *a.* [L. *glacialis*, fr. *glacies* ice: cf. F. *glacial.*] **1.** Pertaining to ice or to its action; full or consisting of ice; frozen; icy; freezing; esp., pertaining to glaciers; as, *glacial* phenomena.

2. *Chem.* Resembling ice; having, or easily assuming, an icelike form; — now said only of certain compounds; as, *glacial* phosphoric or acetic acids.

3. Of or pert. to the glacial period; as, *glacial* man.

glacial acetic acid. See ACETIC ACID. — **g. drift**, *n.*, 4. — **g. meal.** = ROCK FLOUR. — **g. period** *[often cap.]*, *Geol.*, a period just before the present, or recent, period) during which the climate of middle and northern latitudes was frigid, and ice covered large portions of Europe and North America; — called also *Pleistocene period, ice age.* No generally accepted explanation of the unusual cold has been given, but changes in the constitution of the atmosphere now seem to be the most probable explanation. The glaciated regions included Canada, northern and northeastern United States, and northern and northwestern Europe, together with most high mountain regions and some low lands in high latitudes, outside of North America and Europe. The epochs recognized for the interior of North America are, in order of age: **Jerseyan** *or* **Sub-Aftonian** (glacial); **Aftonian** (interglacial); **Kansan** (glacial); **Yarmouth** and **Buchanan** (interglacial); **Illinoian** (glacial); **Sangamon** (interglacial); **Iowan** (glacial); **Peorian** (interglacial); **Earlier Wisconsin** (glacial); an unnamed (interglacial) interval; **Later Wisconsin** (glacial); **Champlain** (**glacio-lacustrine** epoch). — **g. phenol**, *Chem.*, pure crystallized phenol, or carbolic acid. — **g. phosphoric acid**, metaphosphoric acid; also, pure normal phosphoric acid. See PHOSPHORIC ACID. — **g sulphuric acid.** See SULPHURIC ACID. — **g. theory.** *Geol.* = GLACIER THEORY.

gla'cial-ist (glā'shȧl-ĭst), *n.* **1.** A supporter of the glacial theory.

2. One who makes a special study of glaciers and their work.

gla'ci-ate (glā'shĭ-āt), *v. i.;* GLA'CI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); GLA'CI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *glaciatus*, p. p. of *glaciare* to freeze, fr. *glacies* ice.] To turn to ice. *Obs.*

gla'ci-ate, *v. t.* **1.** To convert into ice; to freeze.

2. *Geol.* To subject to glacial action; to produce glacial effects upon, as in the scoring of rocks, transportation of loose material, etc.

3. To cover or fill with ice or glaciers; — only in *p. p.*

4. To give, as to iron, an appearance of being covered with ice or frost.

gla'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Process of glaciating, or state of being glaciated; also, the production of glacial phenomena.

gla'cier (glā'shẽr; glă'sĭ-ẽr; 277), *n.* [F. *glacier*, fr. *glace* ice, L. *glacies.*] A field or body of ice, formed in a region of perpetual snow, and moving slowly down a mountain slope or valley, as in the Alps, or over an extended area, as in Greenland. The mass of granular snow forming the upper part of a glacier is called the **firn**, or **névé.** The body of the glacier consists of solid ice, formed from snow by pressure, by the freezing of descending water, etc. The surfaces of glaciers are sometimes smooth, but they are more commonly crevassed, the crevasses being due to irregularities of bed, to inequalities of movement, and perhaps to other causes. **Ice caps**, such as those of Greenland and Antarctica, are the largest glaciers known, and cover areas whose topography (beneath the ice) is unknown; small ice caps occur on plains or plateaus, esp. in high latitudes. **Piedmont glaciers** occur at the bases of mountains, and are formed by the union of the deploying ends of valley glaciers. A valley glacier usually carries rock débris (accumulations of stones and earthy matter), called **moraines**, upon its surface. See MORAINE, DRIFT. Glaciers also carry rock débris in their basal parts, and this grinds, scores, and polishes the surface over which the ice moves. Many alpine glaciers move from ten to twenty inches per day in summer, and about half as fast in winter; the larger valley glaciers of the polar regions move several feet per day, but the edge of the ice cap of Greenland probably moves but few inches per week. If the end of a glacier reaches the sea it may break off and float away as an **iceberg.**

The Viesch Glacier, with Medial Moraine.

glacier bear. A rather small bear (*Ursus emmonsi*) with fur resembling in color the silver fox, found in the glacier region of southern Alaska.

glacier milk. Water issuing from beneath a glacier and exhibiting a characteristic white color due to suspended particles of triturated rock.

glacier table. A block of stone left and supported above the surface of a glacier on a column of ice formed by the melting away of the surrounding glacier ice.

glacier theory. Also **glacial theory.** *Geol.* The theory that the drift was deposited by the agency of glaciers during the glacial period (which see).

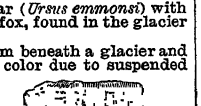

Glacier Table.

gla'ci-ol'o-gy (glā'shĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ; glă'sĭ-), *n.* [See GLACIER; -LOGY.] The branch of geology which treats of glaciers. — **gla'ci-o-log'i-cal** (glā'shĭ-ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl; glă'sĭ-), *a.* — **gla'ci-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

gla'ci-o-na'tant (-ō-nā'tănt), *a.* [See GLACIER; NATANT.] Pertaining to, characterizing, or resulting from, floating ice, esp. that which has its origin in glaciers.

gla'cis (glā'sĭs; glăs'ĭs; 277), *n.* [F. *glacis*; — so named from its smoothness; cf. OF. *glacier* to slip, slide. See GLACIER.] A gentle slope, or a smooth, gently sloping declivity; esp., *Fort.*, the natural or artificial slope from the top of the counterscarp or covered way toward the open country. See FORTIFICATION, *Illust.* The object of the glacis is to compel an attacking enemy to advance up a slope without cover, exposed to the unobstructed fire of all the works along the front attacked.

glacis plate. *Nav.* Sloping armor plate on the deck, set around a hatch, the base of a turret, etc.

glack (glăk), *n.* [Gael. *glac.*] *Scot.* **a** A narrow mountain valley; a ravine; a defile. **b** A fork, as of a tree or roads.

glad (glăd), *a.;* GLAD'DER (-ẽr); GLAD'DEST. [AS. *glæd* bright, glad; akin to D. *glad* smooth, G. *glatt*, OHG. *glat* smooth, shining, Icel. *glaðr* glad, bright, Dan. & Sw. *glad* glad, Lith. *glodas* smooth, and prob. to L. *glaber.* Cf. GLABROUS.] **1.** Bright; shining. *Obs.*

2. Characterized by joy or pleasure; formerly: mirthful; merry; joyous; now usually with less force: cheerful; pleased; happy; gratified.

A wise son maketh a *glad* father. *Prov.* x. 1.
The Trojan, *glad* with sight of hostile blood. *Dryden.*
Glad am I that your highness is so armed. *Shak.*

3. Expressive of, or caused by, gladness, as, a *glad* countenance; a *glad* song; also, bringing or exciting gladness; as, a *glad* day; *glad* tidings.

Her conversation
More *glad* to me than to a miser money is. *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. Characterized by brightness and beauty; gay; beautiful. *Glad* evening and *glad* morn crowned the fourth day. *Milton.*

5. Operating easily; smooth; loose. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

Syn. — Pleased, gratified, exhilarated, animated, delighted, happy, cheerful, joyous, joyful; cheering, exhilarating, pleasing, animating.

glad, *v. i.;* GLAD'DED; GLAD'DING. [AS. *gladian.* See GLAD, *a.*] To be or become glad; to rejoice. *Obs.*

glad, *v. t.* To make glad; to cheer; gladden. *Archaic.*

Each drinks the juice that *glads* the heart of man. *Pope.*

glad'den (glăd'n), *v. t.;* GLAD'DENED (-'nd); GLAD'DENING. [From GLAD, *a.*] To make glad; to cheer; please; gratify; rejoice; exhilarate.

A secret pleasure *gladdened* all that saw him. *Addison.*

glad'den, *v. i.* To be or become glad; to rejoice.

The vast Pacific *gladdens* with the freight. *Wordsworth.*

glad'don (glăd'n), *n.* [AS. *glædene*; cf. L. *gladiolus* sword lily. Cf. GLADIOLE.] **a** Any iris, esp. the European *Iris fœtidissima*; — so called in allusion to the sword-shaped leaves. **b** The cat-tail, or reed mace.

glade (glād), *n.* [Perh. akin to *glad*, a., and prop. meaning a light or clear defile.] **1.** An open passage through a wood; a grassy open or cleared space in a forest.

There interspersed in lawns and opening *glades.* *Pope.*

2. An everglade. *Local, U. S.*

3. An opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen; also, smooth ice. *Local, U. S.*

4. A clear space in the sky; a bright streak or patch of light; a flash. *Obsoles.* exc. in *moonglade.*

glade mallow. A tall malvaceous American herb (*Napæa dioica*) with palmate leaves and small white dicœcious flowers in ample panicles.

glad'ful (glăd'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of gladness; joyful. — **glad'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **glad'ful-ness,** *n. All Archaic.*

glad'i-ate (glăd'ĭ-āt; glā'dĭ-), *a.* [L. *gladius* sword.] *Bot.* Sword-shaped; ensiform.

glad'i-a'tor (glăd'ĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *gladius* sword.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* One who fought with a weapon in public for the amusement of the people, as on the occasion of a funeral or of a festival. It is supposed that gladiatorial combats were derived from the custom of human sacrifice at funerals of heroes or of warriors fallen in battle, the victims being captives. Gladiators were chiefly captives, slaves, or criminals, though later disgraced men and even persons of position entered the lists. The contests comprised fights between men and beasts, and between men in various equipments, either national, as the Samnite, Thracian, and Gallic, or of a specialized form, as that of the andabate, the retiarius, or the secutor.

2. One who engages in any fierce combat or controversy.

3. A professional fencer. *Obs.*

glad'i-a-to'ri-al (-ȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to gladiators, combatants, or combats or controversies.

glad'i-ole (glăd'ĭ-ōl), *n.* [L. *gladiolus* a small sword, the sword lily, dim. of *gladius* sword.] A gladiolus.

gla-di'o-lus (glȧ-dī'ō-lŭs; glăd'ĭ-ō'lŭs; 277: *see note below*), *n.; pl.* L. GLADIOLI (-lī), E. GLADIOLUSES (-lŭs-ĕz; -lz). [L. See GLADIOLE.] **1.** a [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of iridaceous plants, natives chiefly of Africa, a few of Europe and Asia. They have erect sword-shaped leaves and spikes of brilliantly colored lilylike flowers, springing from flat corms. Various South African species have, through hybridization, given rise to many garden races and strains with flowers of all shades of pink, red, yellow, and purple. **b** A corm, flower, or plant of this genus.

2. *Anat.* The second and largest of the three pieces of which the adult human sternum is composed; the mesosternum or body of the breastbone.

☞ The penultimate *o* in this word is short, and the accent is to set (of the sun), Sw. dial. *gladas.*] Only in *to go to glade*, to set; — of the sun. *Obs.*

gladen, *n.* ? An unoccupied space. *Obs.*

glad'en (glăd'ĕn), **glad'er.** Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of GLADDEN.

glade net. In England, a net for catching woodcock and other birds in forest glades.

glad'eye'. Var. of GLADDY.

glad'head, *n.* Gladness. *Obs.*

glad'i-a-to'ri-an, *a.* Gladiatorial; also, like a gladiator. *Obs.*

glad'i-a-tor-ism (glăd'ĭ-ȧ'tẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* Art or practice of a gladiator.

glad'i-a-tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

glad'i-a-to-ry, *a.* [L. *gladiatorius.*] Gladiatorial. *Obs.*

glad'i-a'trix (glăd'ĭ-ā'trĭks), *n., fem.* of GLADIATOR. *Rare.*

glad'i-a-ture, *n.* [L. *gladiatura.*] Gladiatorial contest. *Obs.*

glad'i-fy, *v. t.* To gladden.

gla'di-us (glā'dĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl.* **-DII**

cent therefore, as Latin, properly falls upon the antepenult (glă-dĭ'ō-lŭs), as indicated by most orthoëpists; glăd'-ĭ-ō'lŭs is, however, common in popular or colloquial usage.

glad'ly (glăd'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *glædlice.* See GLAD, -LY.] **1.** With gladness or joy; joyfully; cheerfully; eagerly.
The common people heard him *gladly.* *Mark* xii. 37.
2. Fitly; properly; preferably; by choice. *Obs. Chaucer.*

glad'ness, *n.* [AS. *glædnes.*] State or quality of being glad; pleasure; joy; joyful satisfaction; cheerfulness.
They . . . did eat their meat with *gladness.* *Acts* ii. 46.
Syn. — See PLEASURE.

glad'ship, *n.* [AS. *glædscipe.*] Gladness. *Obs.*

glad'some (glăd'sŭm), *a.* **1.** Causing joy, pleasure, or cheerfulness; expressive of, or indicating, gladness, having a glad or pleasant appearance; bright, gay.
Of opening heaven they sung, and *gladsome* day. *Prior.*
2. Pleased, glad; joyful; cheerful.
— **glad'some-ly,** *adv.* — **glad'some-ness,** *n.*
Hours of perfect *gladsomeness.* *Wordsworth.*

Glad'stone (glăd'stŭn), *n.* [After W. E. *Gladstone.*] **1.** A four-wheeled pleasure carriage with two inside seats, calash top, and seats for driver and footman.
2. Short for GLADSTONE BAG, GLADSTONE WINE.

Gladstone bag. [After W. E. *Gladstone.*] A light portmanteau or traveling bag made of leather, etc., with flexible sides on a rigid central steel frame, and hinged along the bottom so as to open flat into two equal compartments.

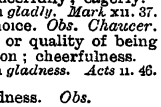
Gladstone Bag.

Glad-sto'ni-an (glăd-stō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, W. E. Gladstone (1809–98); specif., designating a party, or section of the Liberal party, which upheld Gladstone in his policy of home rule for Ireland. — *n.* A follower of Gladstone. — **Glad-sto'ni-an-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

Glag'o-lit'ic (glăg'ō-lĭt'Ik), *a.* [OSlav *glagol* word] Pert. to or designating the ancient alphabet of the western Slavs, an uncialized cursive, still used in some Roman Catholic service books, as in Dalmatia. Cf. SLAVIC, *n.*

glaik (glāk), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. GLEEK a jest.] *Scot.* **1.** Mockery; rallying or derisive deception; — chiefly in *pl* and in the phrases *to give the glaiks,* to cheat, or deceive, and *to get the glaiks,* to be cheated or deceived.
2. *pl.* A child's puzzle game.
3. A gleam of light; flash.

glair (glâr), *n.* [F. *glaire, glaire* d'œuf, glair, 1, prob. fr. L. *clarus* clear, bright, through (assumed) LL. *claria.* See CLEAR, *a.*] **1.** White of egg; also, any preparation of it used as a size or a glaze, as in bookbinding, for pastry, etc.
2. A viscous substance, resembling white of egg.

glair, *v. t.;* GLAIRED (glârd); GLAIR'ING. To smear; now only, to smear with glair.

glair'e-ous (-ē-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *glaireux.*] Glairy; covered with glair.

glair'y (glâr'ĭ), *a.* Like glair, or partaking of its qualities; covered with glair. — **glair'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

glaive (glāv), *n.* [F. *glaive,* in OF. usually lance, prob. fr. L. *gladius* sword, perh. influenced by a Celtic word (cf. CLAYMORE). Cf. GLADIATOR.] **1.** A spear or lance. *Obs.*
2. A prize; — from the custom of setting up a lance as the winning post and prize in a race. *Obs.*
3. An obsolete weapon consisting of a large blade fixed on the end of a pole; a kind of halberd.
4. A sword; esp., a broadsword. *Archaic.*
The *glaive* which he did wield. *Spenser.*

Glaive, 3.

glam'ber'ry (glăm'bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-Iz). [Of uncertain origin.] The acid edible berry of a malpighiaceous shrub (*Byrsonima lucida*) native of the West Indies and southern Florida; also, the shrub.

glam'or-ous (glăm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Full of glamour. — **glam'or-ous-ly,** *adv.*

glam'our (glăm'ĕr), *n.* [Scot. *glamour, glamer,* a corrupt. of E. *gramarye, grammar.*] **1.** Magic; enchantment; a spell or charm, as one which deceives the sight.
It had much of *glamour* might
To make a lady seem a knight. *Scott.*
The air filled with a strange, pale *glamour.* *W. Black.*
2. Any interest in, or association with, an object or person, through which the object or person appears delusively magnified or glorified; a deceptive or enticing charm.
☞ The etymology of this word (see above and GRAMARYE) and its comparatively recent introduction into literary English has generally kept the spelling *-our,* even in America, from following the analogy of *clamor, honor,* etc. But cf. GLAMOROUS, GLAMOROUSLY.

glam'our, *v. t.;* GLAM'OURED (-ĕrd); GLAM'OUR-ING. To affect with glamour; to bewitch; fascinate; enchant.

glam'our-y, glam'our-ie (glăm'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Glamour.
Memories . . . of *glamourie* and the law of Faery. *Shairp.*

glance (glâns), *v. i.;* GLANCED (glânst), GLANC'ING (glân'sĭng). [Of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *glacier* to slip, slide, perh. fr. L. *glacies* ice, through (assumed) LL. *glaciare;* also E. *glint.*] **1.** To strike in an oblique direction and fly off or turn aside; to fly or glide off obliquely. "Your arrow hath *glanced.*" *Shak.*
2. To move quickly, esp. obliquely; to dart aside. *Obs.*
3. To make an indirect, incidental, or passing reference, esp. of a satirical or condemnatory nature; to allude; hint; hit; — often with *at.*
Wherein obscurely
Cæsar's ambition shall be *glanced* at. *Shak.*
4. To produce by rapidity of movement a flash or gleam of light; to shoot or emit a flash of light; to flash.
From art, from nature, from the schools,
Let random influences *glance.* *Tennyson.*
5. To look with a sudden, rapid cast; — said of the eye; to flash; to snatch a momentary or hasty view.
The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling.
Doth *glance* from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven *Shak.*

glance (glâns), *v. t.* **1.** To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment; to send by a glance; to glance at; to catch a glimpse of; as, to *glance* the eye; to *glance* a look of intelligence; to *glance* a passing bird.
2. To hit or strike obliquely or very lightly in passing; to graze, hence, to hint at; to touch lightly or briefly. *Obs.*
In company I often *glanced* it. *Shak.*
3. To send or cast indirectly, as an insinuation at some one.

glance (glâns), *n.* [From GLANCE, *v. i.*] **1.** A rapid oblique movement, a striking obliquely, or a striking and flying off obliquely.
2. An oblique or indirect hit or thrust, as of a satirical or bantering nature; jest; gibe; allusion; hint. *Obs.*
3. A movement causing a flash of light; a flash thus produced. "Swift as the lightning *glance.*" *Milton.*
4. A quick cast of the eyes; a quick, transitory, or cursory look; a glimpse.
Dart not scornful *glances* from those eyes. *Shak.*
How fleet is a *glance* of the mind *Cowper.*
5. *Railroads.* A huge fence of logs to divert or turn snowslips or avalanches from the tracks. *Cant.*
6. *Cricket.* A stroke causing the ball to glance off a slanting bat in a direction between wicket and long leg.
Syn. — GLANCE, GLIMPSE. A GLANCE is commonly a brief or hasty look at something; a GLIMPSE, a momentary or casual sight or view of it; as, "A *glance* I gave, no more" (*Tennyson*), "I caught a *glimpse* of his face" (*id.*). See FLASH.

glance, *v. t.* [Cf. D. *glanzen* to polish, *glans* brightness.] *Metal Working.* To give a high luster to, as by burnishing or planishing.

glance, *n.* [G. *glanz,* prop. brightness, or D. *glans.* Cf. GLINT.] *Mining & Min.* Any of several sulphides, occurring as minerals, mostly dark-colored, which have a brilliant metallic luster; — usually qualified with the name of the metal contained, as, copper *glance;* antimony *glance.*

glance coal. **a** Any hard, lustrous coal, esp. anthracite. **b** Sometimes, gas carbon.

glance pitch. A pure quality of asphalt. See MANJAK.

glanc'er (glân'sĕr), *n.* One that glances; specif., *Logging,* a fender skid.

gland (glănd), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *glaun, glaund,* a clamp of iron or wood.] **1.** *Mach.* **a** The movable part of a stuffing box by which the packing is compressed. See STUFFING BOX, *Illust.* **b** The crosspiece of a bayonet clutch.
2. *Founding.* A clamp for a flask; a clip plate for the ends of a tightening clevis.

gland, *n.* [F. *glande,* OF. *glandre,* L. *glandula,* dim. of L. *glans, glandis,* acorn; akin to Gr. βάλανος. Cf. GLANDERS.] **1.** *Anat.* An organ for secreting a substance or substances to be used in, or eliminated from, the body; as, the sebaceous *glands* of the skin; the salivary *glands* of the mouth. The essential elements of a gland are the epithelial cells, which select out from the blood (and in many cases build up into new chemical compounds) the constituents of the secretion. In typical glands these cells are arranged in the form of a membrane lining a pit, tube, or more complex cavity, into which the secretion is discharged and from which it passes out by the mouth or duct of the gland. The cells rest on a more or less distinct *basement membrane,* external to which is a plexus of blood capillaries, through whose walls the cells absorb the required materials. Glands are classified, according to form, into *simple* and *compound* (in the latter the cavity is branched or subdivided), *tubular, saccular,* etc. *Racemose* glands are compound saccular glands of great complexity. In some glands (see DUCTLESS GLAND) the blood itself carries away the secretion, and there is no cavity or duct. Certain structures, not true glands, are still often called glands in conformity with old usage, esp. the lymphatic glands, pineal gland, and pituitary gland.

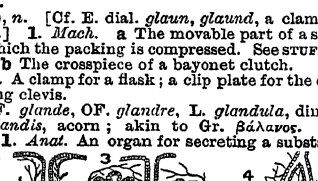
Forms of Glands. 1 Simple Tubular; 2 Simple Saccular; 3 Racemose; 4 Compound Tubular.

2. *Bot.* **a** An acorn; also, the nut of any other fagaceous tree or shrub, as the chestnut, beech, etc. *Obs.* **b** Any special secreting organ, as the hairs on the leaves of sundew, the extrafloral nectaries of many plants, etc. **c** Any small protuberance, whether serving as a secreting organ or fulfilling any other function.

gland of Lusch'ka (lŏosh'kä). [After H. von *Luschka* (1820–75), German anatomist.] *Anat.* = COCCYGEAL GLAND. — **glands of Bar'tho-lin** (bär'tō-lĭn) [after Kaspar *Bartholin,* Danish physician], two round or oval yellowish racemose glands lying one on each side of the lower part of the vagina. They correspond to Cowper's glands in the male, and produce a muco-serous secretion. — **glands of Bow'man** (bō'măn) [after Sir William *Bowman* (1816–92), English anatomist], *Anat.,* tubular, often branched, glands occurring beneath the epithelium in the mucous membrane of the nose. — **glands of Brunner.** *Anat* = BRUNNER'S GLANDS. — **glands of Cowper.** *Anat.* = COWPER'S GLANDS. — **glands of Lie'ber-kuhn.** *Anat.* = CRYPTS OF LIEBERKÜHN. — **glands of Lit're** (lĭ'tr') [after Alexis *Littre* (1658–1725), French physician], *Anat.,* small racemose glands found in the submucous tissue of the urethra. — **glands of Moll,** small glands near the free margin of each eyelid, and regarded as modified sweat glands. — **glands of Pac-chio'ni** (pät-chō'nē). *Anat.* = PACCHIONIAN GLANDS. — **glands of Ty'son** (tī'sŭn) [after Edward *Tyson,* English anatomist], *Anat.,* small glands at the base of the glans penis, which secrete a sebaceous substance.

gland cell. *Anat.* A cell whose function is secretion, whether isolated or a part of the epithelium of a gland.

glan'dered (glăn'dĕrd), *a.* Affected with glanders.

glan'der-ous (-dĕr-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to glanders; of the nature of glanders.

glan'ders (-dĕrz), *n.* [OF. *glandres,* pl., glands. See GLAND.] *Far.* A highly contagious and very destructive disease of horses, asses, mules, etc., caused by the micro-organism *Bacillus mallei.* It is characterized by febrile symptoms, inflammation of the mucous membranes, esp. of the nose, with a constant discharge of sticky matter, and an enlargement and induration of the glands beneath and within the lower jaw. It ends fatally after an acute or chronic course. It may be transmitted to dogs, goats, sheep, and human beings. Bovines are immune.

glan'du-lar (glăn'dŭ-lăr), *a.* [Cf. F *glandulaire.* See GLANDULE.] Containing or bearing glands or gland cells; of, pertaining to, or like, a gland.
glandular epithelium, *Anat,* the epithelium which forms the secreting surface of a gland. The cells are of various forms, and often have the protoplasm more or less filled with particles of secretion. — **g. fever,** *Med.,* an acute infectious disease attacking children, and marked by pain and stiffness of the neck, fever, and swelling of lymphatic glands.

glan'dule (glăn'dūl), *n.* [L. *glandula,* dim. of *glans, glandis,* acorn: cf. F. *glandule.* See GLAND.] **1.** A gland. *R.*
2. *Med.* A morbid swelling or tumor in the body. *Obs.*

glan'du-lous (glăn'dŭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *glandulosus:* cf. F. *glanduleux.*] Of or pert. to a gland, like a gland; consisting of glands; glandular. — **glan'du-lous-ness,** *n.*

glans (glănz), *n.; pl.* GLANDES (glăn'dēz). [L See GLAND.] **1.** *Anat.* The conical vascular body which forms the extremity of the penis and clitoris.
2. *Bot* A nut inclosed by, or seated in, an involucre, as the acorn, chestnut, etc.
3. *Med.* **a** Goiter. **b** A pessary; a suppository.

glare (glâr), *v. i.;* GLARED (glârd); GLAR'ING (glâr'ĭng). [ME. *glaren;* cf. LG. *glaren* to glow or burn like coals, prob. akin to E. *glass.*] **1.** To shine with a bright or dazzling light; to shine brightly or dazzlingly, as light.
The cavern *glares* with new-admitted light. *Dryden.*
2. To be bright and intense, as certain colors; to be ostentatiously splendid or gay.
She *glares* in balls, front boxes, and the ring. *Pope.*
3. To look with fierce, piercing eyes; to stare earnestly, angrily, or fiercely.
An eye that scorcheth all it *glares* upon. *Byron.*
Syn. — See FLAME, GAZE.

glare, *v. t.* **1.** To shoot out, emit, or express with a glare.
Every eye
Glared lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire. *Milton.*
2 To send or throw (back) with a glare.

glare, *n.* **1.** A bright, dazzling light; splendor that dazzles the eyes; hence, glitter; shine; luster; a confusing and bewildering light; also, dazzling sunlight.
The frame of burnished steel that cast a *glare.* *Dryden.*
2. Ostentatious fineness of appearance; showiness; gaudiness; tawdriness.
3. A fierce or piercing look or stare.

glare, *n.* [Perh. fr. *glare* brightness, applied to a sheet of ice.] **1.** Cold; iciness; frigidity. *Obs.*
2. A smooth, bright, glassy surface; as, a *glare* of ice. *U. S*

glare, *a.* [See GLARY, GLARE, *n.*] Smooth and bright or transparent; — used almost exclusively of ice. *U. S.*

Gla-re'o-la (glă-rē'ō-lă), *n.* [NL.; dim. of L. *glarea* gravel.] The genus of Old World limicoline birds consisting of the pratincoles. It is usually made the type of a family, **Glar'e-ol'i-dæ** (glăr'ē-ŏl'ĭ-dē), in which the coursers and other allied forms are sometimes also included.

glar'ing (glâr'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Having a fierce or piercing look; staring fiercely; — said of eyes.
2. Emitting or reflecting a bright or dazzling light; dazzling; vivid; brilliant.
3. Open and bold; notorious; as, a *glaring* crime.
— **glar'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **glar'ing-ness,** *n.*

glar'y (-ĭ), *a.* Of a dazzling luster; glaring; shining.
Bright, crystal glass is *glary.* *Boyle.*

Gla-se'ri-an (glă-zē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to J. S. Glaser (1629–75), a Swiss anatomist. — **Glaserian fissure.** a small slit dividing the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone.

glass (glăs), *n.* [ME. *glas, gles,* AS. *glæs;* akin to D., G., Dan., & Sw. *glas,* Icel. *glas, gler,* Dan. *glar;* cf. AS. *glær* amber, L. *glaesum,* which is of G. origin Cf. GLARE, *v.,* GLAZE, *v. t.*] **1.** An amorphous substance, usually transparent or translucent, consisting ordinarily of a mixture of silicates, but in some cases of borates, phosphates, etc. Most glass is made by fusing together some form of silica, as sand, an alkali, as potash or soda, and some other base, as lime or lead oxide. It is hard and brittle when cold, breaking with a conchoidal fracture, but on heating it softens, becomes plastic, and finally melts It is in general resistant to acids, excepting hydrofluoric. It is blown, pressed, cast, and cut to a great variety of shapes. Various colors are imparted to glass by the addition of certain metallic

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(-ĭ). [L., a sword.] *Zool.* The internal shell, or pen, of a cuttlefish or squid. [*Rare.*]

glad'less, *a.* Without gladness.

glad'ly, *a.* Glad. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Glads'heim' (glăts'hĭm'), *n.* = GLATHSHEIM. See ASGARD

Gladstone wine. Gladstone claret. Any of the cheap French wines, the importation of which greatly increased because of the reduction in customs duty made by Gladstone in 1860. *Humorous, Eng.* *Obs. E. D.*

glad'sum. Gladsome. *Ref. Sp.*

glad'win. † GLADDON.

glad'y (glăd'ĭ), *a.* Resembling a glade; full of glades. *Rare.*

Glag'o-lit'sa (glăg'ō-lĭt'să), *n.* The Glagolitic alphabet.

glaid (glād) Scot. var. of GLAD

glaid Obs. or Scot. var. of GLEDE. [GLIDE.]

glaid. Obs pret. and p. p. of *glaid'lie.* † GLADLY.

glaid'schip. † GLADSHIP.

glaik (glāk), *v. t.* [From GLAIK, *n.*] To dazzle; to delude, also, to make fun of. *Scot.*

glaik, *v. i.* [From GLAIK, *n.*] To gaze or wander idly; to trifle; to jeer; also, to shine. *Scot.*

glaik'it (glāk'ĭt), *a.* [See GLAIK, *n.*] Foolish; stupid; thoughtless; light-headed; giddy. — **glaik'it-ly,** *adv.* — **glaik'it-ness,** *n. All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

glaire. Var. of GLAIR.

glair'in (glâr'ĭn), **glair'ine** (-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* A glairy substance which forms on certain mineral waters, or covers the sides of their inclosures.

glais'ter. † GLASTER. *Scot.*

glaived (glāvd), *a.* Furnished with a glaive.

glaizie. † GLAZY.

gla'ma (glă'mă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *glamæ* or *gramiæ*] *Med.* An accumulation of a gummy secretion at the inner edges of the eyelids; bleardness; lippitude.

glamer. † GLAMOUR.

glam'er, *n.* Clamor. *Obs. Scot.*

glamp (glămp), *v. i.* [Cf. E. dial. *glam, glamm.*] To grasp; clutch; grope. *Scot.*

glance cobalt. Cobaltite.

glance copper. Chalcocite.

glance fish. The opah.

glanche. † GLANCE.

glanc'ing (glân'sĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GLANCE. — **glanc'ing-ly,** *adv.*

glancing boom. = FENDER [BOOM.]

glan-da'ceous (glăn-dā'shŭs), *a.* Acorn-colored; yellowish brown.

glan-da'ri-ous (-rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *glandarius*] = GLANDIFORM.

glandele. † GLANDULE.

glandelose. † GLANDULOUS.

glan-dif'er-ous (glăn-dĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *glandifer; glans, glandis,* acorn + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing acorns or other nuts; as, *glandiferous* trees. *Obs. or R.*

gland'i-form, *a.* [L. *glans, glandis,* acorn + *-form.*] **a** Acorn-shaped. *Rare.* **b** Glandlike.

Glan-din'na (glăn-dĭn'ä), *n.* [NL.; L. *glans, glandis,* acorn + *-ina.*] *Zool.* A large genus of agnathous pulmonate land snails, largely carnivorous in habits, having a somewhat elongate spiral shell. The species are esp. numerous in the southern United States and Mexico. The genus is sometimes made the type of a family, **Glan-din'i-dæ** (glăn-dĭn'ĭ-dē).

glan'du-la (glăn'dŭ-lă), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L.] *Anat.* A gland.

glan'du-lar-ly, *adv.* of GLANDULAR.

glan'du-la'tion (glăn'dŭ-lā'shŭn), *n. Bot.* The arrangement and structure of secretory vesicles or glands. *Rare.*

glan'du-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*glandule* + *-ferous.*] Bearing small glands.

glan'du-li-form (-lĭ-fôrm'), *a* a Acorn-shaped **b** Glandlike.

glan'du-lig'er-ous (-lĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Glanduliferous.

glan'du-lose (glăn'dŭ-lōs), *a.* Glandular. *Rare.*

glan'du-lose-ser'rate (glăn'dŭ-lōs-sĕr'āt), *a. Bot.* Having the serratures tipped with glandlike bodies, as certain leaves.

glan'du-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being glandulous; a collection of glands *Rare.*

glar (glär), **glaur** (glär; glôr), *n.* [Cf. ME. *glowen* to spot or stain.] Soft mud; mire. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

glare. † GLAIR.

glare. Var. of GLAIR.

glar'e-ole (glăr'ē-ōl; glâr'-), *n.* [From GLAREOLA.] A kind of limicoline bird. = PRATINCOLE.

glar'e-ous (-ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *glareosus* gravelly] *Bot.* Growing in gravelly soil. *Rare.*

glar'e-ous (-ŭs), *a.* a Gravelly. *Obs.* b *Bot.* Glareose. *R.*

glar'e-ous. Var. of GLAIREOUS.

glare'worm', *n.* A glowworm.

glar'i-ness (glâr'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

glar'y (glâr'ĭ), *a.* [From GLARE cold.] a Frosty; frozen. *Obs.* b Very smooth; slippery. *U. S.*

glase. † GLACE, GLAZE.

glasen. † GLASSEN, GLAZE.

gla'ser-ite (glă'zĕr-īt), *n* [After Christoph *Glaser,* Swiss chemist.] *Min.* = APHTHITALITE.

Glas'gow (glăs'kō; -gō), *n.* See CHECKER, *n.,* 2.

gla'shan (gla'shăn), *n.* [Cf. GLASSOCK.] The coalfish a. *Scot. & Ireland.*

glasier. † GLAZIER.

glasing. † GLAZING.

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oxides, thus, manganese colors it violet; copper (cuprous), red, or (cupric) green; etc. By suddenly cooling hot glass in a bath of oil, melted wax, or fat, etc, or in cold metal molds, a peculiar hardness or temper is imparted to it. Glass was made in Egypt more than 4,000 years ago. It was much used for vases, etc, among the Greeks and Romans, and in the Middle Ages the Venetian glassmakers became famous the world over. See CROWN GLASS, FLINT GLASS.
2. A substance like glass in appearance, as, arsenic *glass*.
3. Collectively, articles, as vessels, panes, etc., made of glass; as, dinner *glass;* a plant grown under *glass*.
4. Anything made of glass; as **a** A glass vessel; specif, a glass drinking vessel; a tumbler, a goblet; hence, the contents of such a vessel, as liquor; drink; as, a social *glass*. **b** A vessel filled with running sand for measuring time; an hourglass or, esp. *Naut.*, a half-hour glass, or, in connection with a chip log, a fourteen-second or twenty-eight-second glass; hence, usually in *pl.*, the time during which the sand empties from one end of such a vessel; as, they fought three *glasses*. **c** A pane, plate, case, cover, etc., of glass; as, a *glass* for a window, a picture, a plant, jewel, etc. **d** A looking glass; a mirror, hence, sometimes, a mirror of steel. **e** A piece of glass, shaped for some particular use, as a watch crystal or a burning glass. **f** An optical glass; a lens; hence, a telescope, opera glass, microscope, etc.; esp., *pl.* spectacles; eyeglasses. **g** A weatherglass; a barometer; also, a thermometer.
5. Gloss; luster. *Obs.*
glass of antimony, a vitreous substance consisting of antimony trioxide and trisulphide.
glass (glas), *v. t.;* GLASSED (glȧst), GLASS'ING. **1.** To furnish or fit with a glass, to glaze. *Rare.*
2. To cover or protect with glass; to case in glass *Rare.*
3. To grow under glass; as, to *glass* grapes. *Rare.*
4. To cover with a vitreous surface; to glaze. *Obs.*
5. To make glassy. *R.* "Vice *glasses* his eye." *Emerson.*
6. To smooth or polish (leather) with a glass burnisher.
7. To reflect or see reflected as in a mirror; to mirror.
Where the Almighty's form *glasses* itself in tempests *Byron*
glass blowing. Art of shaping a mass of glass, when heated to a viscid state, by inflating it through a tube. —**glass blower.**
glass cloth. **1.** A kind of linen cloth checked off in squares with red or blue threads, used for wiping glass and fine china, also for aprons and as a foundation for embroidery. Called also *glass toweling.*
2. A woven fabric formed of glass fibers.
3. Cloth covered with powdered glass used for smoothing or polishing.
glass culture. *Hort.* Culture of fruits, etc., under glass
glass cutter. One that cuts glass; specif.: **a** One whose occupation is to cut sheets of glass into sizes for window panes, etc. **b** One who shapes the surface of glass by grinding and polishing. **c** A tool, usually with a diamond at the point, for cutting glass. —**glass cutting.**

Glass Cutter c.

glass'en (glȧs'n), **gla'zen** (glā'z'n), *a. Archaic or Dial.* **1.** Made of glass.
2. Like glass; glassy; glazed. "*Glassen* eyes." *B. Jonson.*
glass eye. **1.** An eyeglass; *pl.*, spectacles. *Obs.*
2. An artificial eye made of glass.
3. *Far.* A blindness in horses in which the eye is bright and glassy and the pupil dilated; a sort of amaurosis.
4. The wall-eyed pike (*Stizostedion vitreum*).
glass'ful (glas'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* GLASSFULS (-fo͝olz). The contents of a glass; as much of anything as a glass will hold (the ordinary drinking glass holds about half a pint).
glass gall. A whitish scum cast up from the materials of glass in fusion, and removed by the aid of iron shovels.
glass'-glazed' (-glāzd'), *a. Ceram.* Thickly glazed, so that the glassy nature of the coating is evident.
glass'house' (glȧs'hous'), *n.* **1.** A house where glass is made; a commercial house that deals in glassware.
2. *Hort.* A building constructed chiefly of glass and used for growing plants. See GREENHOUSE.
3. A photographer's room with a glass roof, walls, or both.
glass'ie (glȧs'ĭ), *n.* **1.** A glass marble.
2. A transparent diamond crystal.
Glass'ite (-īt), *n.* A member of a Scottish sect, founded in the 18th century by John Glass, a minister of the Established Church of Scotland, who taught that justifying faith is "no more than a simple assent to the divine testimony passively received by the understanding." The English and American adherents are called *Sandemanians*, after Robert Sandeman, son-in-law and disciple of Glass.
glass'man (glȧs'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who sells glassware; formerly, specif., a hawker or peddler of glassware; and hence, a vagabond or beggar.
2. A glassmaker. **b** A glazier.
glass oven. An annealing oven in which newly made glassware can cool off gradually.
glass paper. Paper faced with pulverized glass, used for abrasive or polishing purposes.
glass pot. A pot or crucible in which are fused the materials for making glass.
glass snail. Any of numerous small transparent land snails, of the genus *Vitrina.*
glass snake. A limbless lizard (*Ophisaurus ventralis*), of the southern United States, superficially resembling a snake; — so called from its fragility, the tail easily breaking into small pieces; also applied to similar species found in the Old World. They are perfectly harmless.
glass soap. Manganese dioxide, used by glassmakers to remove the green color produced in glass by iron salts; also, any other substance used for a similar purpose.
glass sponge. Any siliceous sponge, of *Hyalonema, Euplectella*, and allied genera; — so called from their glassy fibers or spicules. See VENUS'S-FLOWER-BASKET.
glass'ware' (glȧs'wâr'), *n.* Ware made of glass.
glass wool Spun glass resembling wool, used in the filtration of acids, etc.
glass'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** A glass factory, — usually *pl.*
2. Manufacture of glass or glassware; also, glaziery.
3. Articles or ornamentation made of glass.
glass'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** A common maritime chenopodiaceous plant (*Salicornia herbacea*), having succulent, brittle, jointed stems, also, any other species of *Salicornia.* **b** A prickly plant of the same family (*Salsola kali*).
glass'y (-ĭ), *a.;* GLASS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr), GLASS'I-EST. **1.** Resembling glass in its properties or appearance, as in smoothness, hardness, luster, brittleness, or transparency; as, a *glassy* stream; a *glassy* surface; the *glassy* deep.
2. Dull; wanting life or fire; lackluster; as, a *glassy* diamond. "In his *glassy* eye." *Byron.*
3. Made of glass; vitreous. *Obs.*
glassy feldspar. *Min.* = SANIDINE. — **g. swelling,** *Med.*, amyloid degeneration.
glau'ber-ite (glô'bẽr-īt, glou'-), *n.* [After J. R *Glauber*, Ger. chemist, d. 1668.] *Min.* A light-colored, brittle sulphate of sodium and calcium, $Na_2SO_4 \cdot CaSO_4$, with vitreous luster and slightly saline taste. H., 2 5–3. Sp. gr., 2 7–2.85.
glau-ces'cent (glô-sĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [See GLAUCOUS.] *Bot.* Having a somewhat glaucous appearance; becoming glaucous. — **glau-ces'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*
Glau-cid'i-um (-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr. γλαύξ, γλαυκός, owl.] *Zool.* A widely distributed genus of owls, mostly of very small size, having imperfect facial disks. They are called *pygmy owls* or *gnome owls.*
Glau'ci-um (glô'sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. γλαύκιον juice of a papaveraceous plant. See GLAUCOUS.] *Bot.* A small genus of European papaveraceous plants having yellow flowers and an acrid yellow juice. The horn poppy (*G. glaucium*) is naturalized in parts of the United States.
glau'co- (glô'kō-). A combining form from Greek γλαυκός, *silvery, gray.*
glau'co-dot (glô'kō-dŏt), *n.* [*glauco-* + Gr. διδόναι to give.] *Min.* A grayish white, metallic-looking sulpharsenide of cobalt and iron, (Co,Fe)AsS, occurring in orthorhombic crystals or massive. H., 5. Sp. gr., 5.9–6.0.
glau-co'ma (glô-kō'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γλαύκωμα, fr. γλαυκός light gray, blue gray.] *Med.* A diseased condition of the eye marked by a hard inelastic condition of the eyeball, a bluish tinge of the optic disk, and excavation in the head of the optic nerve. It results in more or less impairment of vision or ultimately in blindness.
glau-co'ma-tous (-kō'mȧ-tŭs; -kŏm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.* Relating to, or affected with, glaucoma; having the nature of glaucoma.
Glau-co'ni-a (-kō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., perh. fr. Gr. γλαυκός gleaming, bluish green or gray.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small, burrowing, wormlike snakes of Africa, southwestern Asia, and the warmer parts of America including the West Indies. Their belly is covered with scales, they have only vestiges of eyes, and their lower jaw alone bears teeth. The genus constitutes a family, **Glau'co-ni'i-dæ** (glô'kō-nī'ĭ-dē).
glau'co-nite (glô'kō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. γλαυκός bluish green or gray. See GLAUCOUS.] *Min.* A dull green amorphous silicate of iron and potassium occurring abundantly in greensand, of which it sometimes constitutes as much as 90 per cent. See GREENSAND. — **glau'co-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*
glau'co-phane (-fān), *n.* [*glauco-* + Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear.] *Min.* A blue, bluish black, or grayish silicate of sodium, aluminium, iron, and magnesium, characteristic of certain crystalline schists. It is monoclinic and belongs to the amphibole group. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., 3.11.
glau'cous (glô'kŭs), *a.* [L. *glaucus*, Gr. γλαυκός.] Of a bluish green or greenish blue color; also, specif., *Bot.*, overcast with a whitish bloom, as that of a plum. — **glaucous gull,** the burgomaster. — **g. willow,** the pussy willow.
Glau'cus (-kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Γλαῦκος.]
1. *Gr. Myth.* **a** A sea divinity, originally a fisherman, who became immortal by tasting magic grass. He is also said to have been the helmsman of the Argo (see SCYLLA). **b** A son of Sisyphus, torn to pieces by his own mares. **c** A son of Minos and Pasiphaë, smothered by falling into a vessel of honey, but afterwards restored to life. **d** A Lycian prince, an ally of the Trojans, who, meeting Diomedes in battle, as a mark of the ancient friendship of their houses, exchanged his golden armor for the brazen armor of Diomedes, — an act proverbial for an unequal exchange.

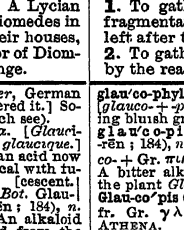
Glaucus (*G. margaritaceus*). Nat. size.

2. In Bulwer-Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii," a young noble of Greek descent residing in Pompeii. He is a man of fashion and gay life, the protector of the blind flower girl, Nydia, by whom he is secretly loved, and the lover of the beautiful Ione, whom he eventually marries, both becoming Christians.
Glaux (glô'kŝ), *n.* [NL., L., a kind of plant, Gr. γλαύξ, γλάξ, milk vetch.] *Bot.* A cosmopolitan genus of primulaceous plants including a single species (*G. maritima*). It is a small fleshy seaside perennial, having opposite leaves and small whitish flowers.
gla'ver (glā'vẽr), *v. i. & t.;* GLA'VERED (-vẽrd); GLA'VERING. [Of uncertain origin; cf. W. *glafr* flattery.] To palaver, to flatter; wheedle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gla'ver, *n.* Babble; gossip. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
glaze (glāz), *v. t.;* GLAZED (glāzd); GLAZ'ING (glāz'ĭng). [ME. *glasen*, fr. *glas.* See GLASS.] **1.** To furnish or fit (a window, a sash, a case, etc.) with glass.
Two cabinets . . . *glazed* with crystalline glass. *Bacon.*
2. To incrust, cover, or overlay with a thin surface, consisting of, or resembling, glass; as, to *glaze* earthenware; hence, to render smooth, glasslike, or glossy; as, to *glaze* paper, gunpowder, and the like.
Sorrow's eye *glazed* with blinding tears. *Shak.*
3 *Paint.* To apply a transparent or semitransparent color to (a painted surface or another color), to modify the effect.
glaze, *v. i.* To become glazed or glassy.
glaze, *n.* **1.** The vitreous coating of pottery or porcelain, esp. one that is transparent, as distinguished from *enamel.*
2. A substance used for glazing; specif: **a** *Cookery.* Broth boiled to a gelatinous paste, and spread thinly over braised dishes. **b** *Paint.* A coat of transparent or semitransparent color applied to modify the effect.
3. A smooth glossy surface or bright polish.
4. A smooth slippery coating (of ice). *U. S.*
5. A window. *Slang.*
6. A glost oven.
glazed (glāzd), *p. a.* **1.** Furnished or covered with glass.
2. Having a glassy or vitreous coating or film, as of ice; having a surface rendered glassy by a coating or by rubbing, etc.; covered with a glaze of another color; as, *glazed* rocks; *glazed* paper; a *glazed* eye.
glaz'er (glāz'ẽr), *n.* [Cf GLAZIER.] **1.** A glazier. *Obs.*
2. One who applies glazing or who gives a glasslike or glossy surface to anything; a polisher or burnisher; a calenderer or smoother of cloth, paper, and the like.
3. A tool, machine, or other device for glazing, polishing, or smoothing, as an emery wheel or a glaze wheel.
glaze wheel. A wooden wheel covered with emery or with a band of lead and tin alloy, for polishing cutlery, etc.
gla'zier (glā'zhẽr; -zĭ-ẽr; 277), *n.* [For *glazer*, fr. *glaze;* prob. under influence of F. nouns in *-ier.*] **1.** A glass manufacturer or maker. *Obs.*
2. One whose business is to set glass in window frames, etc.
3. One who glazes pottery, etc.; a glazer.
4. *pl.* The eyes. *Obs. Slang.*
5. A thief who cuts or breaks glass to enter houses or to get at his plunder. *Obs. Slang.*
glaz'ing (glāz'ĭng), *p. pr & vb. n.* of GLAZE. Specif · *vb. n.* **1.** Act of furnishing or fitting with glass; act, art, or trade of setting glass; act or art of covering with a vitreous or glasslike substance, or of rendering glossy.
2. The glass set, or to be set, in a sash, frame, etc.
3. The glass or glasslike or glossy substance with which anything, as pottery, paper, etc., is incrusted or overlaid.
4. Act of laying on glaze; also, the glaze applied.
glazing wheel. = GLAZE WHEEL.
glaz'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Like glass; glassy; vitreous.
2. Like a glaze; having a glazed appearance, as the fractured surface of some kinds of pig iron.
3. Glassy; dull; as, a *glazy* eye.
gleam (glēm), *n.* [ME. *glem, gleam*, AS. *glēm*, akin to OS. *glīmo* brightness, OHG. *glīmo, gleimo*, glowworm, and E. *glimmer.*] **1.** Formerly, a bright light, as of the sun; now, a moderate brightness or a transient illumination; a beam; glow. "Unexpected *gleams* of joy." *Addison.*
A glimmer, and then a *gleam* of light. *Longfellow.*
2. Brightness; splendor; radiance. *Obs. or R.*
In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are seen. *Pope.*
gleam, *v. i.;* GLEAMED (glēmd); GLEAM'ING. To shoot or dart, as rays of light; to send out gleams; to shine rather faintly; as, at the dawn, light *gleams* in the east.
Syn. — See FLASH.
gleam, *v. t.* To shoot or emit (flashes of light, etc.).
Dying eyes *gleamed* forth their ashy lights. *Shak.*
gleam'y (glēm'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or having the nature of a gleam; giving forth gleams; flashing; coruscating; gleaming.
2. Lighted up by gleams; characterized by the mingling of rain and sunshine, as weather; fitful and uncertain; marked by gleams, as sunshine.
glean (glēn), *v. t.;* GLEANED (glēnd); GLEAN'ING. [ME. *glenen*, OF. *glener, glaner*, F. *glaner*, fr. LL. *glenare.*] **1.** To gather after a reaper; to collect in scattered or fragmentary parcels, as the grain left by a reaper, or grapes left after the gathering.
2. To gather from (a field or vineyard) what has been left by the reapers or gatherers.

glass chord. *Music.* A clavier instrument, having cloth-covered hammers, and bars or bowls of glass instead of strings.
glass coach. A coach with glass windows (as distinguished from those with curtains or shutters only), esp. one let out but not put on a public stand. *Obs.*
glass crab. A transparent crustacean larva, as a phyllosoma.
Glasse, Mrs. Hannah (glȧs). The author of a once famous cookery book, first published in 1747. "The attribution to *Mrs. Glasse* of the proverb 'First catch your hare' has occasioned some discussion. The proverb is not found in her 'Art of Cookery,' but her words 'Take your hare when it is cased [i. e., skinned]' may have suggested it." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*
glas'sen. Var. of GLASHAN.
glas'sen, *v. t.* To glaze. *Obs.*
glass'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having an expressionless or lackluster eye. *Slang.*
glass'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Mirror-faced; reflecting the sentiments of another. *Rare.* [of an eel
glass fish. The transparent larva
glass'ful, *a.* Glassy. *Obs.*
glass harmonica. *Music.* = HARMONICA a. [GLASSY.
glass'i-ly (glȧs'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
glass'in. Var. of GLASHAN.
glass'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
glass'less, *a.* See -LESS.
glass'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes, or manufactures, glass. — **-mak'ing,** *n.* [SOAP.
glass'mak'er's soap. = GLASS
glas'sock (glas'ŭk), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *glas* gray.] Coalfish. *Scot.*
glass'o-phone (-ō-fōn), *n.* [*glass* + *-phone*] = MUSICAL GLASSES b.
glass'-pa'per, *v. t.* To smooth with glass paper. [NEMA.
glass'-rope', *n.* See HYALO-
glass shrimp. = GLASS CRAB.
glass silk. Fine threads of glass, formed by winding, when in fusion, on rapidly rotating heated cylinders.
glass tear. = RUPERT'S DROP.
glass toweling *or* **towelling.** = GLASS CLOTH, 1.
glass'weed', *n.* = GLASSWORT.
glass'work'er, *n.* One who works in or with glass.
glass'worm', *n* A glowworm.
glas'ter, *v. i.* To bawl; to babble. *Obs. Scot.*
Glas'ton-bur-y chair (glȧs'tŭn-bẽr-ĭ). [From *Glastonbury*, Somersetshire, where are the ruins of an ancient abbey.] A kind of armchair, designed in imitation of "the Abbot of Glastonbury's chair" preserved in the Bishop's Palace at Wells. *Oxf. E. D.*
Glastonbury thorn. A variety of the common hawthorn popularly reputed to have originated from the staff of Joseph of Arimathea at Glastonbury.
glas'tum (glȧs'tŭm), *n.* [L., of Celtic origin; cf Ir. *glas* green, gray] Woad.
glat. † GLEET. [*Obs.*
glat, *a.* [Cf. D. *glad.*] Smooth.
glath. † GLAD.
Glatha'heim' (glā'thȧ'hēm'), **Glatha'heimr'** (-hēm'ẽr), *n.* [Icel. *glaðsheimr* home of gladness.] See ASGARD.
Glau'ber salt, Glau'ber's salt (glou'bẽrz). Often also *pl.* [After J. R. *Glauber*, German chemist who discovered it.] Sodium sulphate (which see).
glau'cic (glô'sĭk), *a.* [*Glaucium* + *-ic*; cf. F. *glaucique.*] *Chem.* Designating an acid now known to be identical with fumaric acid. *Obs.* [cescent.
glau'cine (-sĭn), *a. Bot.* Glau-
glau'cine (-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-cin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid said to be obtained from the plant *Glaucium glaucium.*
glau'co-go-nid'i-um (glô'kō-gō-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *glauco-* + 2d *gonidium.*] = GONIMIUM. *Obs.*
glau'co-lite (glô'kō-līt), *n.* [*glauco-* + *-lite.*] A pale blue or green variety of wernerite.
glau'co-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), **glau-co'ma-tose** (-kō'mȧ-tōs; -kŏm'ȧ-tōs), *a.* = GLAUCOMATOUS.
glau-com'e-ter (-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* = GLEUCOMETER.
glau'co-nif'er-ous (glô'kō-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*glauconite* + *-ferous.*] Containing glauconite.
glau'co-nit'i-za'tion (-nĭt'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n. Geol.* Formation of, or conversion into, glauconite.
glau'co-phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*glauco-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having bluish green leaves. Rare.
glau'co-pic'rine (-pĭk'rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** [*glauco-* + Gr. πικρός bitter.] *Chem.* A bitter alkaloid said to be in the plant *Glaucium glaucium.*
Glau-co'pis (glô-kō'pĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γλαυκῶπις.] See ATHENA.
glau-co'sis (-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλαύκωσις.] Glaucoma.
glau'co-su'ri-a (glô'kō-sū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See GLAUCOUS; -URIA.] *Med.* The presence of indican in the urine, giving it a greenish or bluish color.
glau'cy, *a.* Glaucous. *Obs.*
glaum (glām; glōm), *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.] To grasp, clutch, or grope. *Dial. Brit.* — *n.* A grasp or clutch. *Dial. Brit.*
glaur. Var. of GLAR.
glave. † GLAIVE.
gla'ver-er (glā'vẽr-ẽr), *n.* Flatterer. *Obs. or Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
glawke, *a.* ? Glaucous. *Obs.*
glayme, etc. † GLEYME, etc.
glay'more' † CLAYMORE.
glaze, *v. t.* [Cf. *glare;* perh due to confusion with *gaze.*] To stare; glare. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
glaze kiln. A glost oven. [SEN.
gla'zen (glā'z'n). Var. of GLAS-
glaze'work', *n.* Glazing.
glaze'worm', *n.* Glowworm. *Obs.*
glazier's diamond. = DIAMOND, 6.
gla'zier-y, *n.* Glazier's work.
glaz'i-ly (glā'zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of GLAZY. See -LY.
glaz'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gle. † GLEE.
gleabe. † GLEBE.
glead. † GLADE.
glead (*dial* glēd, glĕd). Obs. or dial. Eng. of GLEDE. [GLEED.
glead. Obs. or Scot. var. of
gleam (glēm), *v. i.* [Cf. ME. *gleim* birdlime, glue, phlegm, and E. *englaimed.*] *Falconry.* To disgorge filth, as a hawk. — *n.* The filth disgorged.
gleamd. Gleamed. *Ref. Sp.*
gleam'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gleam'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GLEAM. — **gleam'ing-ly,** *adv.*
glean, *n.* [Cf. CLEAN.] Clean-

3. To collect with patient and minute labor; to pick out; to obtain in small portions or by degrees.
Content to *glean* what we can from . . . experiments. *Locke.*
glean (glēn), *v. i.* **1.** To gather what is left by reapers.
She . . *gleaned* in the field after the reapers. *Ruth* ii. 3.
2. To pick up or gather anything by degrees.
Piecemeal they win this acre first, then that;
Glean on, and gather up the whole estate. *Pope.*
glean, *n.* [Cf. OF. *glene.*] A collection made by gleaning; specif.: **a** A handful of grain tied together by a reaper. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** A sheaf (of hemp); a bundle (of teasels). *Dial. Eng.*
glean'ing, *n.* Act of one who gleans; also, usually *pl.*, that which is collected by gleaning.
Gleanings of natural knowledge. *Cook*
gle'ba (glē'bȧ), *n.; pl.* GLEBÆ (-bē). [L., a clod. Cf. GLEBE.] *Bot.* The chambered sporogenous tissue forming the central mass of the sporophore in certain basidiomycetous fungi, as the puffballs, stinkhorns, etc.
glebe (glēb), *n.* [L. *gleba, glaeba,* clod, land, soil. cf. F. *glèbe.*] **1.** Soil; ground; sod.
Fertile of corn the *glebe,* of oil, and wine. *Milton*
2. A plot of cultivated ground; a field. *Archaic.*
3. *Eccl. Law.* The land belonging, or yielding revenue, to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice.
4. *Obs.* **a** A clod; a lump of earth, etc. **b** A speck or grain. **c** An earthlike mineral; an earth.
gleb'y (glēb'ĭ), *a.* [See GLEBE.] Abounding in clods; turfy; cloddy; fertile; fruitful. *Obs. or R.*
Gle-co'ma (glē-kō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλήχων, βλήχων, pennyroyal.] *Bot.* A small genus of creeping menthaceous herbs, natives of the Old World, having reniform or orbicular leaves and blue flowers in axillary clusters. *Glecoma hederacea* is the ground ivy.
glede (glēd), *n.* [AS. *glida,* akin to Icel. *gleðа,* Sw. *glada.* Cf. GLIDE, *v. i.*] The common European kite (*Milvus ictinus*); — also applied to other birds of prey, as the common European buzzard, osprey, etc.
Gle-dit'si-a (glē-dĭt'sĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.; after J. G. *Gleditsch* (1714–86), German botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of thorny cæsalpiniaceous trees, having pinnate or bipinnate leaves and spikes of small greenish yellow flowers succeeded by large flat pods. The North American species are *G. triacanthos,* the honey locust, and *G. aquatica,* the water locust.
glee (glē), *n.* [ME. *gle, gleo,* AS. *gléo,* akin to Icel. *glý;* cf. Gr. χλεύη jest.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Entertainment; sport; rarely, mockery. **b** Minstrelsy; music. **c** An instrument of music.
2. *Music.* An unaccompanied song of English origin for three or more solo voices, and usually in two or more contrasted movements. It is not necessarily gleesome.
3. Joy; merriment; mirth; delight.
4. Elevation; prosperity. *Obs.*
5. Bright color; beauty. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Syn. — See CHEERFULNESS.
glee club. A club or company organized for singing glees, and (by extension) part songs, ballads, etc.
gleed (glēd), *n.* [AS. *glēd,* fr. *glōwan* to glow as a fire; akin to D. *gloed,* G. *glut,* Icel. *glóð.* See GLOW, *v. i.*] **1.** A live or glowing coal. *Archaic or Dial.*
2. Fire; flame; also, beam or ray. *Obs.*
3. *pl.* Cinders. *Dial. Eng.*
glee'ful (glē'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of glee; merry; gay; joyous.
gleek (glēk), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A jest or scoff; a trick or deception.
Where's the Bastard's braves, and Charles his *gleeks?* *Shak*
2. An enticing or ogling look or glance.
A pretty *gleek* coming from Pallas' eye. *Beau. & Fl*
gleek, *v. i. & t.* To gibe; sneer; cheat; trick. *Obs.*
gleek, *n.* [OF. *glic.*] An obsolete game at cards for three players; also, three aces or three face cards of the same rank in one hand; hence, a trio. *Obs.*
glee'man (glē'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*glee* + *man;* AS. *gléoman.*] An itinerant minstrel or musician. *Archaic.*
glee'some (-sŭm), *a.* Merry; joyous; gleeful. — **glee'some-ly,** *adv.* — **glee'some-ness,** *n.*
gleet (glēt), *n.* [ME. *glette, glet, glat,* mucus, pus, filth, OF. *glete,* F. *glette* litharge.] **1.** Slime; ooze; slimy or greasy filth. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. Phlegm, as that in a hawk's stomach. *Obs. or Scot.*
3. *Med.* A persistent transparent mucous discharge from the urethra; formerly, any morbid discharge.
4. *Veter.* A chronic inflammation of the nasal cavities accompanied with nasal discharge.
gleet, *v. i.* **1.** To ooze, as gleet; to flow slowly. *Obs.*
2. To discharge a thin, limpid humor.
gleg (glĕg), *a.* [Icel. *glöggr.*] *Scot. & Dial.* **1.** Quick of perception or action; alert; sharp.
2. Lively; cheerful; happy, also, bright; gay.
3. Sharp or keen, as a knife; smooth or slippery, as ice.
glen (glĕn), *n.* [Of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. & Gael. *gleann* valley, glen, W. *glyn.*] A secluded and narrow valley; a narrow depression between mountains or hills.
Glen-gar'ry bonnet *or* **cap.** [Name of a valley in Scotland.] A kind of Highland Scotch cap for men, with straight sides and a hollowed top sloping to the back, where it is parted and held together by ribbons or strings.
gle'noid (glē'noid), *a.* [Gr. γληνοειδής; γλήνη socket of a joint + εἶδος form.] *Anat.* Having the form of a smooth and shallow depression; specif., pertaining to or designating (1) the cavity of the scapula, in which the head of the humerus articulates, or (2) the fossa of the temporal bone, with which the lower jaw articulates.
glenoid ligament. *Anat.* **a** A fibrocartilaginous rim attached around, and serving to deepen, the glenoid cavity of the scapula. **b** The anterior ligament of a finger joint.
glent (glĕnt), *v. i.* [See GLINT, *v.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To move suddenly; to spring; start. *Obs.*
2. To glance; to turn or go aside.
3. To look askew; to squint; glance.
4. To gleam; sparkle, flash; shine.
gli'a-cell' (glī'ȧ-sĕl'), *n.* [Gr. γλία glue + *cell.*] *Anat.* One of the branching cells of the neuroglia.
gli'a-din (-dĭn), *n.* [Gr. γλία glue. cf. F. *gliadine.*] *Chem.* An amorphous substance resembling gelatin, which by interaction with glutenin forms the gluten of grains, vegetable glue or gelatin, glutin.
glib (glĭb), *a.*; GLIB'BER (-ẽr), GLIB'BEST. [Akin to D. *glibberen, glippen,* to slide, *glibberig, glipperig,* glib, slippery.]
1. Smooth; slippery; easy. *Now Rare or Dial.*
2. Characterized by ease, as action or manner; ready.
3. Speaking or spoken smoothly and with flippant rapidity; fluent, voluble; as, a *glib* tongue; a *glib* speech.
I want that *glib* and oily art,
To speak and purpose not. *Shak.*
Syn. — Fluent, voluble, flippant. See TALKATIVE.
glib, *adv.* **1.** Smoothly; easily. *Obs. or R.*
2. Fluently; volubly.
glib, *v. t.*; GLIBBED (glĭbd); GLIB'BING. To make glib.
glib, *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *glib* a lock of hair.] A thick lock or bush of hair, hanging over the eyes, formerly worn in Ireland. *Obs. or Hist.*
The Irish have, from the Scythians, mantles and long *glibs,* which is a thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously disguising them. *Spenser*
glib'ber-y (glĭb'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* [See GLIB, *a.*] Slippery; changeable; unreliable. *Archaic or Dial.*
The rocks . . . were broken and *glibbery* *H van Dyke*
glid'der (glĭd'ẽr), *a.* [AS *glidder,* akin to E. *glade.*] Slippery. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
glid'der-y (-ĭ), *a.* [Akin to GLIDE.] Giving no sure footing; smooth; slippery. *Dial. Eng*
Shingle, slates, and *gliddery* stones *R D Blackmore*
glide (glīd), *v. i.*; GLID'ED (glīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); GLID'ING (glīd'ĭng). [AS. *glīdan;* akin to D *glijden,* OHG. *glītan,* G. *gleiten,* Sw. *glida,* Dan. *glide.*] **1.** To move gently and smoothly; to pass along without noise, violence, or apparent effort, to pass rapidly and easily, or with a smooth, silent motion, as a river in its channel, a bird in the air, a skater over ice.
The river *glideth* at his own sweet will. *Wordsworth.*
2. To move stealthily or noiselessly, as, a cat *glides* through the bushes.
3. To pass gradually or without break; to shade; grade; as, sensations of pleasure *glide* into sensations of pain.
4. *Phon.* To pass (from one definite sound to another) with a glide, as of the voice. See GLIDE, *n.*, 3.
Syn. — See SLIDE.
glide, *v. t.* To cause to glide.
glide, *n.* **1.** Act of gliding; act of moving smoothly, swiftly, and without labor or obstruction.
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,
And with indented *glides* did slip away. *Shak.*
2. Something that glides, as a rapidly and smoothly moving part of a river or brook.
3. *Phon.* **a** A transitional sound produced while the vocal organs are assuming, or passing from, the position for a definite speech sound (such as is represented by a letter of the alphabet). Thus in Eng. *gay* we have not only the two definite sounds represented by *g* and *ay* (ā), but also an indefinite sound (the *glide*), with no fixed configuration of the organs, produced in passing from the back position of *g* to the front one of ā. There is also, usually, a glide in beginning or ending a definite speech sound when it is not preceded or followed by another one, as at the beginning or end of a word, or in a sound standing alone. Glides are distinguished, according as they precede or follow a definite speech sound, as **on-glides,** or **fore-glides,** and **off-glides,** or **after-glides.** They are either voiced (**voice glides**) or voiceless (**voiceless glides,** or **breath glides**), and they may be whispered (**whisper glides**). See *Guide to Pron.*, § 94. **b** A slide. See SLIDE, *n.*, 9 **b.**
4. *Cricket.* = GLANCE, *n.*, 6.
glide'less (glīd'lĕs), *a. Phon.* Having no glide; not joined by a glide; as, "nd" in "land" is a *glideless* combination, the two consonants having the same place of articulation.
glid'er (glīd'ẽr), *n.* One that glides, as a gliding boat; that which assists in gliding.
glid'ing (glīd'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GLIDE.
gliding boat, a boat, usually a kind of motor boat, designed to glide on the surface of the water, a hydroplane. — **g. machine.** *Aëronautics.* A construction consisting essentially of one or more aëroplanes for gliding in an inclined path from a height to the ground. — **g. plane.** *Crystal.*, the direction in a crystallized substance in which a slipping of the molecules may take place under pressure. This may result in separation, or, as in calcite, in a reversal of molecular position, producing what is called *secondary twinning.*

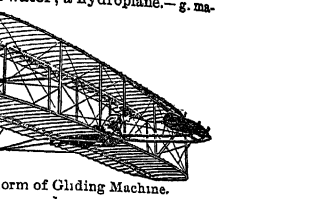
A form of Gliding Machine.

gliff (glĭf), *n.* [Cf. ME. *gliffen, gliflen,* to look.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A transient glance, a glimpse; also, a look or an expression.
Ye have a kind of *gliff* of Mr. Alexander *Stevenson.*
2. A moment; an instant.
Bide behind it for a *gliff.* *Scott.*
3. A sudden fright or shock; a scare.
glim (glĭm), *n.* [See GLIMMER.] **1.** *Scot.* **a** A glance; a glimpse. *Obs.* **b** A glimmer, or small portion, a bit.
2. **a** A light, as a lamp. *Slang or Dial.* **b** Eye. *Slang.*
glim'mer (glĭm'ẽr), *v. i.*; -MERED (-ẽrd); -MER-ING. [Akin to G. *glimmer* a faint, trembling light, mica, *glimmern* to glimmer, *glimmen* to shine faintly, glow, Sw. *glimma,* Dan. *glimre,* D. *glimmen, glimpen.* See GLEAM a ray; cf. GLIMPSE.] **1.** To shine brightly; to sparkle; flash. *Obs*
2. To give feeble or scattered rays of light; to shine faintly; to show a faint, unsteady light, as a lamp.
The west yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day. *Shak.*
3. To look with half-shut or nearly closed eyes; of an eye, to be half-shut or nearly closed, so as to see indistinctly.
Syn. — Gleam, glitter. See FLASH.
glim'mer, *n.* **1.** A faint, unsteady light: feeble, scattered rays of light; a gleam; a shimmer.
Gloss of satin and *glimmer* of pearls. *Tennyson.*
2. A slight perception; a bit; a scrap; a glimpse; a glimmering, as, a *glimmer* of hope.
3. *Slang.* **a** Fire. **b** *pl.* Eyes.
glim'mer-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GLIMMER. Esp.: *vb. n.* A faint, unsteady light; a glimmer; hence, a faint view or idea; a glimpse; an inkling.
glimpse (glĭmps), *n.* [See GLIMPSE, *v.*] **1.** A sudden flash; transient luster.
Light as the lightning *glimpse* they ran. *Milton.*
2. A faint passing appearance; hence, a trace; a tinge.
3. A short, hurried view; a transitory or fragmentary perception; a quick sight.
Here hid by shrub wood, there by *glimpses* seen. *S. Rogers.*
4. A faint idea; an inkling; a glimmer.
Syn. — See GLANCE.
glimpse, *v. i.*; GLIMPSED (glĭmpst); GLIMPS'ING. [For older *glimse,* akin to *glim, glimmer.*] **1.** To shine faintly or unsteadily; to glimmer.
2. To appear by glimpses; to dawn. *Archaic or Poetic.*
3. To take a glimpse; to glance; as, I *glimpsed* at it.
glimpse, *v. t.* **1.** To afford a glimpse of. *Rare.*
2. To catch a glimpse of; to see by glimpses, to have a short or hurried view of.
glint (glĭnt), *v. i.*; GLINT'ED; GLINT'ING. [ME. *glenten* to turn aside, glance, gleam; cf. Sw. dial. *glinta* to slip, slide, *glanta, glänta,* to shine, G. *glänzen* to shine, *glanz* brightness, D. *glans.* Cf. GLANCE the mineral.] **1.** To make a quick or sudden movement; to dart; glance.
2. To flash, esp. with a multiplicity of lights, or with repeated lights; to gleam; glitter.
3. To peep; glance; glimpse.
Syn. — See FLASH.
glint, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to flash, gleam, or glitter.
2. To glance; to turn; as, to *glint* the eye.
glint, *n.* [See the v.] **1.** A gleam; a flash; a momentary appearance (of something bright); also, brightness; luster, shine. "He saw a *glint* of light." *Ramsay.*
2. A glimpse; a glance. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gli-o'ma (glī-ō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; Gr. γλία glue + -oma.] *Path.* A tumor composed of neuroglia.
glis'ten (glĭs'n), *v. i.* [ME. *glistnen,* AS. *glisnian;* akin to *glisian* to glisten, *glisa* a gleam, Icel. *glis,* Dan. *glise.*] To shine with a sparkling or lustrous light; to sparkle; glitter; gleam; as, the dew *glistens* in the morning sun.
glis'ter (glĭs'tẽr), *v. i.* [ME. *glisteren,* AS. *glisian;* akin to *glisnian* to glisten.] To glisten; glitter; gleam; shine.
glis'ter, *n.* Glitter; luster; brightness.
glis'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GLISTER. Esp.: *vb. n.* Glitter; luster; brightness.
glis'ter-ing, *a.* Glittering; lustrous; bright.
glit'ter (glĭt'ẽr), *v. i.*; -TERED (-tẽrd); -TER-ING. [ME. *glitteren,* AS. *glitenian;* akin to *glitinian* to glitter, *glitian* to glitter, shine, *glitmian* to glitter, Icel. *glitra,* Dan. *glitre,* Sw. *glittra.*] **1.** To shine with a sparkling or lustrous light; to sparkle; glisten; as, the dew *glitters* in the morning sun.
2. To be showy or brilliant; to be splendid.
glit'ter, *n.* Glitter; luster; brightness.
glit'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GLITTER. Esp.: *vb. n.* Glitter; luster; brightness.
glit'ter-ing, *a.* Glittering; lustrous; bright.
glit'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Glittering; lustrous; bright.
glit'tery (-ĭ), *a.* Glittering; lustrous; bright.
glitz (glĭts), *n.* [Cf. G. *glitzen* to glitter.] *Mineral.* Pyrite.
gloam (glōm), *v. i.* [ME. *gloumen,* AS. *glōmian;* akin to *glōm* twilight, *glōwan* to glow.] To look; gaze. *Obs.*
gloam, *n.* Twilight; dusk; gloaming. *Obs.*
gloam'ing (glōm'ĭng), *n.* [ME. *gloming,* AS. *glōmung;* akin to *glōm* twilight.] Twilight; dusk; evening.
glob (glŏb), *n.* [L. *globus.*] A globe; a globular body; a globule; a mass.
glob'al (glŏb'ȧl), *a.* [L. *globus* + -AL.] Globular; spherical.
glo'bate (glō'bāt), *a.* [L. *globatus,* p. p. of *globare* to make round, fr. *globus.*] Globular; spherical.
glo'bate, *v. t.* To make globular.
glo'bate-ly, *adv.* In a globate manner.
glo-ba'tion (glō-bā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making globular.
globe (glōb), *n.* [ME. *globe, glowbe,* OF. *globe,* F. *globe,* fr. L. *globus.*] **1.** A round body; a sphere; a ball; a globular body.
2. The earth; the world.
3. *Astron.* A sphere on which the stars are represented as in the heavens.
4. *Geog.* A spherical representation of the earth, with its countries, seas, etc., in their proper positions.
5. *Anat.* The eyeball.
6. *Bot.* The capitulum of a composite flower.
7. *Mil.* A globular shell filled with powder, etc.
8. *Zoöl.* A globular organism, as a radiolarian.
9. *Mech.* A globular glass vessel, as for a lamp.
10. *Mil.* A globular formation of troops.
globe amaranth. *Bot.* A plant of the genus *Gomphrena.*
globe daisy. *Bot.* A plant of the genus *Globularia.*
globe fish. *Ichth.* Any plectognath fish of the family Gymnodontidæ, which can inflate itself into a globular form.
globe flower. *Bot.* A plant of the genus *Trollius.*
globe lightning. *Meteorol.* Ball lightning.
globe thistle. *Bot.* A plant of the genus *Echinops.*
globe valve. *Mech.* A valve with a globular body.
globe'let (glōb'lĕt), *n.* A little globe.
glo'bic (glō'bĭk), *a.* Globular; spherical.
glo'bi-form (glō'bĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *globus* + -FORM.] Globular; spherical.
glo'bi-gem (glō'bĭ-jĕm), *n.* [L. *globus* + *gemma.*] *Bot.* A bud which is globular in form.
glo'bin (glō'bĭn), *n.* [L. *globus* + -IN.] *Chem.* A substance obtained from hemoglobin, which is insoluble in water, but soluble in dilute acids and alkalies.
glo'bi-ous (glō'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* Globular; spherical.
glo'boid (glō'boid), *a.* [L. *globus* + -OID.] Globular; spherical.
glo'boid, *n.* A globular body.
glo'bose (glō'bōs), *a.* [L. *globosus.*] Globular; spherical.
glo'bose, *n.* A globular body.
glo'bo-sen (glō'bō-sĕn), *n.* [L. *globus* + -OSE + -EN.] *Chem.* A substance obtained from hemoglobin, which is insoluble in water, but soluble in dilute acids and alkalies.
glo'bo-sin (glō'bō-sĭn), *n.* [L. *globus* + -OSE + -IN.] *Chem.* A substance obtained from hemoglobin, which is insoluble in water, but soluble in dilute acids and alkalies.
glo'bo-sity (glō-bŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Globosity.
glo'bous (glō'bŭs), *a.* [L. *globosus.*] Globular; spherical.
glo'bu-lar (glŏb'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *globulus* + -AR.] Globular; spherical.
glo'bu-lar, *n.* A globular body.
glo'bu-lar-ly, *adv.* In a globular manner.
glo'bu-lar-ness, *n.* Globularity.
glo'bu-lar-y (glŏb'ū-lẽr-ĭ), *a.* Globular; spherical.
glo'bu-late (glŏb'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *globulus* + -ATE.] Globular; spherical.
glo'bule (glŏb'ūl), *n.* [L. *globulus.*] A little globe; a globular body; a small drop.
glo'bu-let (glŏb'ū-lĕt), *n.* A little globule.
glo'bu-lin (glŏb'ū-lĭn), *n.* [L. *globulus* + -IN.] *Chem.* A substance obtained from hemoglobin, which is insoluble in water, but soluble in dilute acids and alkalies.
glo'bu-lite (glŏb'ū-līt), *n.* [L. *globulus* + -ITE.] *Petrog.* A microlite.
glo'bu-lose (glŏb'ū-lōs), *a.* [L. *globulus* + -OSE.] Globular; spherical.
glo'bu-lous (glŏb'ū-lŭs), *a.* Globular; spherical.
glo'by (glō'bĭ), *a.* Globular; spherical.
glo'by, *n.* A globular body.
glo'chid (glō'kĭd), *n.* [Gr. γλωχίς, γλωχῖδος, point.] *Bot.* A barbed hair or bristle.
glo'chid-i-ate (glō'kĭd-ĭ-āt), *a.* Having glochids.
glo'chid-i-ous (glō'kĭd-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Glochidiate.
glo'chid-i-um (glō'kĭd-ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* The larva of a mussel.
glo'chis (glō'kĭs), *n.* [Gr. γλωχίς, γλωχῖδος, point.] *Bot.* A glochid.
glo'ci-date (glō'sĭ-dāt), *a.* [Gr. γλωχίς, γλωχῖδος, point.] *Bot.* Glochidiate.
glo'ci-date, *n.* A glochidiate body.
glo'ci-di-ate (glō'sĭ-dĭ-āt), *a.* Having glochids.
glo'ci-di-on (glō'sĭ-dĭ-ŏn), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A glochidium.
glo'ci-di-um (glō'sĭ-dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL.] *Zoöl.* The larva of a mussel.
glo'cis (glō'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. γλωχίς, γλωχῖδος, point.] *Bot.* A glochid.
glo'ma (glō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; Gr. γλωμός, γλωμάτος, a kind of bran.] *Bot.* The husk of a grain.
glo'mal (glō'mȧl), *a.* [L. *glomus* + -AL.] *Anat.* Glomerular.
glo'mate (glō'māt), *a.* [L. *glomus* + -ATE.] Glomerate.
glo'mer (glō'mẽr), *n.* [L. *glomus.*] *Bot.* A glomerule.
glo'mer-ate (glō'mẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *glomeratus,* p. p. of *glomerare* to wind into a ball, fr. *glomus.*] Clustered; compact; glomerulate.
glo'mer-ate, *v. t.* To gather into a ball or mass.
glo'mer-ate, *n.* A glomerate body.
glo'mer-ate-ly, *adv.* In a glomerate manner.
glo-mer'ic (glō-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* Glomerate.
glo-mer'i-form (glō-mĕr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *glomus* + -FORM.] Glomerate.
glo'mer-ous (glō'mẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *glomus* + -OUS.] *Bot.* Glomerate.
glo'mer-u-late (glō'mẽr-ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *glomerulus* + -ATE.] *Bot.* Glomerate.
glo'mer-ule (glō'mẽr-ūl), *n.* [L. *glomerulus.*] *Bot.* A cluster of sessile flowers.
glo'mi (glō'mī), *n.* [L. *glomus.*] *Anat.* A glomus.
glo'mi-form (glō'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *glomus* + -FORM.] Glomerate.
glo'mose (glō'mōs), *a.* [L. *glomus* + -OSE.] Glomerate.
glo'mous (glō'mŭs), *a.* [L. *glomus* + -OUS.] Glomerate.
glo'mus (glō'mŭs), *n.; pl.* -MI (-mī). [L., a ball of thread.] *Anat.* A convoluted mass of blood vessels.
glon (glŏn), *n.* [Cf. Gr. γλωνίς, γλωνῖδος, a kind of bran.] *Bot.* The husk of a grain.
glon'o-in (glŏn'ō-ĭn), *n.* [Gr. γλωνίς, γλωνῖδος, a kind of bran + -IN.] *Chem.* A substance obtained from hemoglobin, which is insoluble in water, but soluble in dilute acids and alkalies.
glon'o-sen (glŏn'ō-sĕn), *n.* [Gr. γλωνίς, γλωνῖδος, a kind of bran + -OSE + -EN.] *Chem.* A substance obtained from hemoglobin, which is insoluble in water, but soluble in dilute acids and alkalies.
glon'o-sin (glŏn'ō-sĭn), *n.* [Gr. γλωνίς, γλωνῖδος, a kind of bran + -OSE + -IN.] *Chem.* A substance obtained from hemoglobin, which is insoluble in water, but soluble in dilute acids and alkalies.
glo'ri-a (glō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., glory.] **1.** Glory; renown; praise.
2. A doxology.
3. A halo or nimbus.
4. A silk fabric with a cotton warp.
5. An umbrella cover of silk.
glo'ri-ate (glō'rĭ-āt), *v. i.* [L. *gloriatus,* p. p. of *gloriari* to glory, fr. *gloria* glory.] To glory; boast; exult.
glo'ri-ate, *a.* Glorious.
glo-ri-a'tion (glō-rĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of gloriating; boasting; exultation.
glo'ri-a-to-ry (glō'rĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Gloriating; boastful; exultant.
glo'ri-ette (glō'rĭ-ĕt'), *n.* [F.] A small arbor.
glo'ri-fi-ca-ble (glō'rĭ-fĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being glorified.
glo'ri-fi-ca'tion (glō'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *glorificatio:* cf. F. *glorification.*] Act of glorifying; state of being glorified; exaltation; glory.
glo'ri-fi-ca-to-ry (glō'rĭ-fĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Glorifying.
glo'ri-fi-er (glō'rĭ-fī-ẽr), *n.* One who glorifies.
glo'ri-fy (glō'rĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY-ING. [ME. *glorifien,* OF. *glorifier,* F. *glorifier,* fr. L. *glorificare,* fr. *gloria* glory + *facere* to make.] **1.** To make glorious; to exalt; to magnify; to extol; to praise.
2. To give glory to; to worship.
3. To make glorious, as by bestowing heavenly glory.
4. To make glorious, as by bestowing honor or dignity.
5. To make glorious, as by bestowing beauty or splendor.
glo'ri-ole (glō'rĭ-ōl), *n.* [F.] A glory or halo.
glo'ri-ous (glō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *glorious,* OF. *glorieus,* F. *glorieux,* fr. L. *gloriosus,* fr. *gloria* glory.] **1.** Full of glory; illustrious; renowned; famous; as, a *glorious* victory.
2. Boastful; vainglorious. *Obs.*
3. Splendid; magnificent; as, a *glorious* sunset.
4. Conferring glory; as, a *glorious* cause.
5. Full of joy; delightful; as, a *glorious* time.
6. Intoxicated; drunk. *Slang.*
glo'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* In a glorious manner.
glo'ri-ous-ness, *n.* Quality of being glorious.
glo'ry (glō'rĭ), *n.* [ME. *glorie,* OF. *glorie,* F. *gloire,* fr. L. *gloria.*] **1.** Praise; honor; adoration; worship; as, to give *glory* to God.
2. Boasting; vainglory. *Obs.*
3. Renown; fame; honor; as, the *glory* of a victory.
4. Magnificence; splendor; as, the *glory* of the sunset.
5. Heavenly bliss; heaven.
6. Adornment; ornament; as, gold is the *glory* of a church.
7. Height of prosperity; flourishing state; as, the *glory* of a kingdom.
8. Resplendence; brightness; as, the *glory* of the sun.
9. A halo or nimbus.
10. *Theol.* The manifestation of the divine nature.
11. *Physics.* A luminous appearance around the shadow of the head, seen by an observer looking down upon clouds or fog.
12. *Mineral.* A variety of tourmaline.
glo'ry, *v. i.*; -RIED (-rĭd); -RY-ING. [ME. *glorien,* OF. *glorier,* F. *glorier,* fr. L. *gloriari,* fr. *gloria* glory.] To boast; exult; triumph; as, to *glory* in one's shame.
glo'ry-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GLORY. Esp.: *vb. n.* Boasting; exultation.
glo'ry-ing-ly, *adv.* In a glorying manner.
glo'ry-less, *a.* Without glory.
glo'ry-ole (glō'rĭ-ōl), *n.* [F.] A glory or halo.
glo'ry-pea (glō'rĭ-pē), *n.* *Bot.* A plant of the genus *Clianthus.*
glo'ry-tree (glō'rĭ-trē), *n.* *Bot.* A plant of the genus *Tibouchina.*
gloss (glŏs), *n.* [ME. *glose,* OF. *glose,* F. *glose,* fr. L. *glossa* a word needing explanation, fr. Gr. γλῶσσα tongue, language.] **1.** A comment; an explanation; an interpretation; a gloss.
2. Specious appearance; false show; as, to put a *gloss* upon a matter.
3. Luster; brightness; as, the *gloss* of satin.
4. *Bot.* A glossy surface.
gloss, *v. t.* **1.** To comment upon; to explain; to interpret; to gloss.
2. To give a specious appearance to; to palliate; to gloss.
3. To make glossy; to give luster to; to polish.
gloss, *v. i.* To make comments; to comment; to gloss.
gloss'a-ble (glŏs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being glossed.
gloss'a-ry (glŏs'ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [L. *glossarium,* fr. *glossa* a word needing explanation.] A collection of glosses or explanations of words; a vocabulary.
gloss'a-ry-ist (glŏs'ȧ-rĭ-ĭst), *n.* One who makes a glossary.
gloss'er (glŏs'ẽr), *n.* One who glosses.
gloss'ic (glŏs'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] Of or pertaining to the tongue.
gloss'i-fy (glŏs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY-ING. To make glossy.
gloss'i-ness (glŏs'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being glossy.
gloss'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GLOSS. Esp.: *vb. n.* Comment; explanation; interpretation; gloss.
gloss'ing, *a.* Glossy.
gloss'ist (glŏs'ĭst), *n.* One who glosses.
gloss'o- (glŏs'ō-). [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] A combining form meaning *tongue, language.*
gloss'o-graph (glŏs'ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + -GRAPH.] A glossary.
gloss'o-graph'ic (glŏs'ō-grȧf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to glossography.
gloss'o-graph'i-cal (glŏs'ō-grȧf'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Glossographic.
gloss'o-graph'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a glossographical manner.
gloss'o-gra-phy (glŏs-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + -GRAPHY.] The writing of glosses or explanations of words.
gloss'o-la'li-a (glŏs'ō-lā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + λαλία talk.] *Path.* Unintelligible talk.
gloss'o-log'ic (glŏs'ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to glossology.
gloss'o-log'i-cal (glŏs'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Glossologic.
gloss'o-log'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a glossological manner.
gloss'o-lo-gist (glŏs-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who is versed in glossology.
gloss'o-lo-gy (glŏs-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + -LOGY.] The science of language.
gloss'o-ma (glŏs'ō-mȧ), *n.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + -OMA.] *Path.* Inflammation of the tongue.
gloss'o-pha-ryn'ge-al (glŏs'ō-fȧ-rĭn'jē-ȧl), *a.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + -PHARYNGEAL.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the tongue and pharynx.
gloss'o-pha-ryn'ge-us (glŏs'ō-fȧ-rĭn'jē-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The glossopharyngeal muscle.
gloss'o-plas'ty (glŏs'ō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + -PLASTY.] *Surg.* Plastic operation on the tongue.
gloss'o-ple'gi-a (glŏs'ō-plē'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + -PLEGIA.] *Path.* Paralysis of the tongue.
gloss'o-ple'gic (glŏs'ō-plē'jĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to glossoplegia.
gloss'o-scope (glŏs'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + -SCOPE.] *Med.* An instrument for examining the tongue.
gloss'o-scop'ic (glŏs'ō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to glossoscopy.
gloss'o-scop'i-cal (glŏs'ō-skŏp'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Glossoscopic.
gloss'o-scop'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a glossoscopical manner.
gloss'o-sco-pist (glŏs-ŏs'kō-pĭst), *n.* One who is versed in glossoscopy.
gloss'o-sco-py (glŏs-ŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + -SCOPY.] *Med.* Examination of the tongue.
gloss'o-spasm (glŏs'ō-spăzm), *n.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + -SPASM.] *Path.* Spasm of the tongue.
gloss'o-tome (glŏs'ō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + -TOME.] *Surg.* A knife for dissecting the tongue.
gloss'o-to-my (glŏs-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + -TOMY.] *Surg.* Dissection of the tongue.
gloss'y (glŏs'ĭ), *a.* [From GLOSS.] **1.** Having a gloss; smooth and lustrous; as, *glossy* satin.
2. Specious; plausible; as, *glossy* words.
3. *Bot.* Having a smooth, lustrous surface.
glost (glŏst), *n.* [Cf. GLOSS.] *Pottery.* A glaze.
**

γλία glue + -oma.] *Med.* A tumor springing from the neuroglia or connective tissue of the brain, spinal cord, or other portions of the nervous system.

gli-o'ma-to'sis (glī-ō'ma-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See GLIOMA; -OSIS.] *Med.* **a** The presence of gliomata in the brain or spinal cord. **b** GLIOSIS.

gli-om'a-tous (-ŏm'a-tŭs; -ō'ma-tŭs), *a. Med.* Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of, a glioma.

gli-o'sis (glī-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλία glue.] *Med.* Excessive development of neuroglia.

glisk (glĭsk), *n.* [Cf. AS. *glisian* to shine.] A transient look; glance; glimpse; gleam; flash. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

glis-sade' (glĭ-sad'; -sād'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. *glisser* to slip.] **1.** A sliding, as down a snow slope.

2. A dance step consisting of a glide or slide to one side.

glis-sade', *v. i.* To slide; to glide, as in mountaineering.

glis-san'do (glĭs-san'dō), *n. & a.* [As if It. = Fr. *glissant* sliding.] *Music.* A gliding effect made on the violin by a slur through a large interval, on the piano or organ by sliding the finger tip quickly over the white keys.

glis-sette' (glĭ-sĕt'), *n.* [F. *glisser* to slip.] *Math.* A curve traced by a point (or enveloped by a curve) that is carried by a curve two of whose points glide on a fixed curve (or two fixed curves).

Glis'son's cap'sule (glĭs'ŭnz). [After Francis *Glisson*, English anatomist.] An investment of loose connective tissue entering the liver with the portal vessels and sheathing the larger vessels in their course through the organ.

glis'ten (glĭs'n), *v. i.*; GLIS'TENED (-nd); GLIS'TEN-ING (-n-ĭng). [ME. *glistnen, glisnen*, AS. *glisnian*, akin to AS. *glisan*, and to E. *glister*, and prob. *glitter*.] To sparkle or shine; esp., to shine with a mild, fitful luster; to emit a soft, scintillating light; as, the *glistening* stars.

Syn. — See FLASH.

glis'ten, *n.* Act of glistening; a shining brightness.

glis'ter (glĭs'tẽr), *v. i.*; GLIS'TERED (-tẽrd); GLIS'TER-ING. [ME. *glisiren*; akin to G. *glistern, glinstern*, D. *glinsteren*, and E. *glisten*. See GLISTEN.] To be bright or brilliant; to sparkle; glisten; glitter.

All that *glisters* is not gold. *Shak.*

glis'ter, *n.* Glitter; luster.

glit'ter (glĭt'ẽr), *v. i.*; GLIT'TERED (-ẽrd); GLIT'TER-ING. [ME. *glitteren*; akin to Sw. *glittra*, Icel. *glitra, glita*, AS. *glitenian*, OS. *glītan*, OHG. *glīzzan*, G. *gleissen, glitzern*, Goth. *glitmunjan*, and prob. to E. *glisten*.] **1.** To sparkle with light; to shine with a brilliant and broken light or showy luster; to gleam; as, a *glittering* sword.

The field yet *glitters* with the pomp of war. *Dryden.*

2. To be showy, specious, or striking, and hence attractive; as, the *glittering* scenes of a court.

Syn. — Gleam, glisten, shine, sparkle, glare. See FLASH.

glit'ter, *n.* A bright, sparkling light; brilliant and showy luster; brilliancy; as, the *glitter* of arms.

gloam (glōm), *v. i.* [See GLOAMING.] To begin to grow dark; to grow dusky. *Chiefly Scot.*

gloam, *n.* The twilight; gloaming. *Rare. Keats.*

gloam'ing (glōm'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *glōmung*; akin to AS. *glōm* twilight. Cf. GLOW.] Twilight; dusk.

And dreamier the *gloaming* grows. *Sir Samuel Ferguson.*

gloat (glōt), *v. i.*; GLOAT'ED; GLOAT'ING. [Akin to Icel. *glotta* to smile scornfully, G. *glotzen* to gloat.] **1.** To look or gaze with a sly or side glance; also, usually with *on* or *upon*, to cast amorous or admiring glances. *Obs.*

2. To look steadfastly or earnestly; esp., to gaze with malignant satisfaction, passionate desire, lust, or avarice; hence, to meditate or dwell in thought, wicked or malignant exultation, or joy; chiefly with *on, upon*, or *over*.

In vengeance *gloating* on another's pain. *Byron.*
The turtledove that listens, while she *gloats*
On the moon! *Poe.*

Syn. — See GAZE.

gloat, *n.* Act of gloating; specif.: **a** A sly or side glance. *Obs. & R.* **b** A gaze or look expressive of malignant satisfaction, or the like.

globe (glōb), *n.* [L. *globus*, perh. akin to E. *clump*. cf. F. *globe*.] **1.** A round or spherical body, solid or hollow; a body whose surface is in every part equidistant from the center; a ball; a sphere.

2. a The earth; — usually with *the*. **b** Hence, any celestial body of a planetary type.

3. A round model or spherical representation of the earth or heavens; as, a terrestrial or celestial *globe*.

4. A golden ball carried by sovereigns as an emblem of authority. "His the scepter, crown, and *globe*." *Shelley.*

5. Anything which is nearly spherical or globular in shape; as, the *globe* of the eye; the *globe* of a lamp.

6. A more or less globular hollow glass vessel used as an aquarium for live fish.

7. A body of people drawn up in a circle, as in old Roman military formations. *Obs. or R. Milton.*

Syn. — Sphere, orb, ball.

globe of compression, *Mil.*, a kind of mine producing a wide crater; — called also *overcharged mine. Rare.*

globe (glōb), *v. t. & i.*; GLOBED (glōbd); GLOB'ING (glōb'ĭng). To gather or form into a globe.

The world *globes* itself in a drop of dew *Emerson.*

globe amaranth. An amaranthaceous garden plant (*Gomphrena globosa*), bearing round heads of variously colored flowers, which retain color after drying.

globe animalcule. An infusorian of the genus *Volvox*.

globe daisy. Any European plant of the genus *Globularia*. The minute flowers are borne in globular heads.

globe dollar. A Spanish dollar of the 18th century, on which are represented the two hemispheres surmounted by a crown.

globe'fish' (glōb'fĭsh'), *n.* A plectognath fish of the genera *Diodon, Tetraodon*, or allied genera. The globefishes can suck in water or air and distend the body to a more or less globular form. Other names, due to this habit, are **balloonfish** and **puffer**. The body is covered with spines in many species (see PORCUPINE FISH). The majority inhabit tropical or warm seas, but a few inhabit fresh water. Their flesh is usually poisonous.

globe'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* Any ranunculaceous plant of the genus *Trollius*, characterized by handsome globose yellow flowers. The European globeflower is *T. europæus*, the American, *T. laxus*.

globe mallow. Any malvaceous plant of the genus *Sphæralcea*. See SPHÆRALCEA.

globe sight. A form of front sight for rifles, etc., consisting of a small ball, or a disk with a hole in it, placed on the top of a pin. The sight is often set in a tube open at both ends.

Globe Sight.

globe thistle. **a** The globe artichoke. **b** A plant of the genus *Echinops*. See ECHINOPS.

globe'-trot'ter, *n.* One who travels widely, or in all parts of the world, esp. for sight-seeing. *Colloq.*

— globe'-trot'ting, *n.*

globe tulip. Any of certain western American liliaceous herbs of the genus *Calochortus*, having white, yellow, or variegated flowers. See CALOCHORTUS.

globe valve. **a** A ball valve. **b** A valve inclosed in a globular chamber.

Glo'bi-ceph'a-la (glō'bĭ-sĕf'ă-lă), *n.* [NL.; L. *globus* ball + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A genus of toothed cetaceans larger than the dolphins. The blackfish (*G. melas*) of the northern Atlantic is the best-known species.

glo-bif'er-ous (glō-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*globe* + *-ferous*.] *Zoöl.* Having a round or globular tip.

Glo-big'er-i'na (-bĭj'ẽr-ī'nă), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [NL.; L. *globus* a round body + *gerere* to bear.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small Foraminifera with multilocular perforate calcareous shells, which live abundantly at or near the surface of the sea; also, one of these shells. Their dead shells, falling to the bottom, make up a large part of the soft mud which covers vast areas of the bottom at depths of 1,000 to 3,000 fathoms, and is called **globigerina ooze**. The genus is the type of a small family, **Glo-big'er-in'i-dæ** (-ĭn'ĭ-dē). See FORAMINIFERA, *Illust.* — **glo-big'er-ine** (-ĭn; -ēn), *a.*

glo'boid (glō'boid), *a.* [*globe* + *-oid*.] Approximately globular; globate. — *n.* A globoid figure; specif., *Bot.*, a globular body often found in aleurone grains, supposedly a double phosphate of magnesium and calcium.

glo'bose (glō'bōs; glō-bōs'), *a.* [L. *globosus*.] Having the form of a globe; globular or spherical, or nearly so. **— glo-bose'ly,** *adv.* **— glo-bose'ness,** *n.*

glo-bos'i-ty (glō-bŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *globositas*.] Globose quality or state; rotundity; sphericity; also, a globose part.

glob'u-lar (glŏb'ū-lẽr), *a.* [Cf. F. *globulaire*.] **1.** Globe-shaped; having the form of a ball or sphere; spherical, or nearly so; as, *globular* atoms.

2. Consisting or made up of globules.

globular chart, a chart constructed on the globular projection. — **g. lightning.** = BALL LIGHTNING. — **g. projection,** = *Map Projection*, a perspective projection of a hemisphere upon a plane parallel to its base, the point of sight being at the end of the axis produced beyond the surface of the opposite hemisphere to a distance equal to the radius of the sphere multiplied by the sine of 45°. — **g. sailing.** = *spherical sailing*, under SAILING.

Glob'u-la'ri-a (-lā'rĭ-ă; 115), *n.* [NL. See GLOBULE.] *Bot.* A small genus of European herbs or shrubs, type of the family Globulariaceæ, having blue flowers in globose heads. The species are known in cultivation as globe daisies.

Glob'u-lar'i-a'ce-æ (-lăr'ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL See GLOBULARIA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs or small shrubs (order Polemoniales), of Europe and Africa, consisting of three genera, of which *Globularia* is the largest. They are related to the Acanthaceæ. — **glob'u-lar'i-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

glob'ule (glŏb'ūl), *n.* [L. *globulus*, dim. of *globus* globe: cf. F. *globule*.] **1.** A little globe; a small spherical particle of matter. "*Globules* of snow." *Sir I. Newton.*

These minute *globules* [a mole's eyes]. *Paley.*

2. *Biol.* A blood, lymph, or pus corpuscle. *Rare.*

3. *Bot.* The antheridium in Characeæ.

4. A little pill or pellet used by homeopathists.

glob'u-lif'er-ous (-ŭ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*globule* + *-ferous*.] Bearing, or containing, globules.

glob'u-lim'e-ter (glŏb'ū-lĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*globule* + *-meter*.] *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the number of red corpuscles in the blood.

glob'u-lin (glŏb'ū-lĭn), *n.* [From GLOBULE.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a group of proteids, as fibrinogen, myosin, musculin, crystallin, edestin, etc., which are insoluble in water, but soluble in dilute solutions of neutral salts.

glob'u-li-nu'ri-a (-lĭ-nū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *globulin* + *-uria*.] *Med.* The presence of globulin in the urine.

glob'u-lite (glŏb'ū-līt), *n.* [See GLOBULE.] *Min.* A very minute droplike body, the simplest kind of crystallite. — **glob'u-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

glob'u-loid (-loid), *a.* [*globule* + *-oid*.] Shaped like a globule.

glob'u-lose (-lōs), *n.* [*globulin* + *-ose*.] *Physiol. Chem.* One of a group of soluble products (proteoses) formed in digestion of various globulins by gastric or pancreatic juice.

glob'u-lose (-lōs), *a.* Resembling, or consisting of, globules.

glob'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *globuleux*.] Globular; spherical; orbicular. — **glob'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

glo'bus hys-ter'i-cus (glō'bŭs hĭs-tĕr'ĭ-kŭs). [NL., lit., hysteric globe.] *Med* The choking sensation, as of a lump in the throat, felt by hysterical persons, due to spasm of the esophagus and pharynx.

glo-chid'i-ate (glō-kĭd'ĭ-āt), *a.* [Gr. γλωχίς point of an arrow.] *Bot.* Bearing barbs, or glochidia.

glo-chid'i-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. γλωχίς the point of an arrow.] **1.** *Bot.* One of the barbed hairs clothing the skin of the massulæ in certain heterosporous pteridophytes, by which attachment to the megaspores is effected.

2. *Zoöl.* The larva of fresh-water mussels of the genera *Unio* and *Anodonta*, formerly thought to be a separate genus of animals. The eggs pass to, and develop in, the outer gills of the parent, and the larvæ when expelled attach themselves, if the opportunity occurs, to the gills, fins, or other part of a fish, on which they live for some time as external parasites. — **glo-chid'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

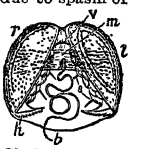
Glochidium of fresh-water Mussel (*Anodonta*). *r* Right Valve; *l* Left Valve; *h* Ventral Hook; *m* Adductor Muscle; *s* Setæ; *b* Byssus; *v* Velum. Much enlarged.

glock'en-spiel' (glŏk'ĕn-spēl'), *n.* [G.; *glocke* bell + *spiel* play.] *Music.* An instrument, originally a series of bells on an iron rod, now a set of flat metal bars, diatonically tuned, giving a bell-like tone when played with a mallet; a carillon.

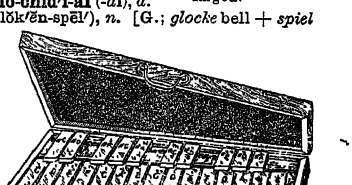
Glockenspiel.

glœ'a (glē'ă), *n.* [NL.; fr. Gr. γλοια glue.] *Biol.* An adhesive mucuslike substance secreted by some protozoans and other low organisms, as in investment. — **glœ'al** (-ăl), *a.*

Glœ'o-cap'sa (glē'ō-kăp'să), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γλοια glue + L. *capsa* case.] *Bot.* A genus of blue-green algæ of the class Schizophyceæ, inhabiting both fresh and salt water. They are unicellular plants, often aggregated into colonies by means of a gelatinous substance which they secrete. Many species are found constituting the gonidia of lichens.

glom'er-ate (glŏm'ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *glomeratus*, p. p. of *glomerare* to glomerate, fr. *glomus* a ball.] Gathered together in a compact cluster; conglomerate.

glom'er-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.*; GLOM'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); GLOM'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To gather or wind into a ball; to collect into a spherical form or mass. *Obs.*

glom'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *glomeratio*.] **1.** Act of forming or gathering into a ball or round mass; conglomeration; agglomeration.

2. That which is formed into a ball; a ball.

glom'er-o-por'phy-rit'ic (glŏm'ẽr-ō-pôr'fĭ-rĭt'ĭk), *a. Petrog.* Having the phenocrysts aggregated into groups.

glo-mer'u-lar (glō-mĕr'ŭ-lăr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a glomerulus or glomerule.

glo-mer'u-late (-lāt), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Arranged in glomerules, glomeruli, or small clusters.

glom'er-ule (glŏm'ẽr-ūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *glomus* ball: cf. F. *glomérule*.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** An inflorescence consisting of a compacted or sessile cyme, as that of the box tree. It resembles a head. **b** A soredium. **c** In some of the smut fungi, a cluster of coherent spores.

2. A glomerulus.

glo-mer'u-lus (glō-mĕr'ŭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *glomus* ball.] **1.** *Anat.* A small convoluted mass of capillaries, esp. that contained in a Malpighian capsule.

2. *Bot.* A glomerule.

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gli'o-myx-o'ma (glī'ō-mĭk-sō'-mă), *n.* [NL.] A tumor resembling both glioma and myxoma.

gli'o-sar-co'ma (-sar-kō'mă), *n.* [NL.] A tumor resembling both glioma and sarcoma.

glir (glûr; glĭr), *n. & v.* [Cf. LG. *glirrig* slippery.] Slide. *Dial. Eng.*

Gli'res (glī'rēz), *n. pl.* [L., dormice.] *Zool.* = RODENTIA. — **gli'rine** (glī'rĭn), *a.*

Glir'i-dæ (glĭr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GLIRES.] Same as DORMOUSE.

gli'ri-form (glī'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *glis, glir-is*, dormouse + *-form*.] *Zool.* **a** Resembling the Glires. **b** Designating the form of incisor tooth characteristic of the Glires.

Glir'i-for'mi-a (glĭr'ĭ-fôr'mĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] = HYRACOIDEA.

glise, *v. i.* [AS. *glisian*.] To shine. *Obs.*

glisk (glĭsk), *v. i.* To glisten; glitter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

glisnen, glisnien. ✝ GLISTEN.

gliss (glĭs), *v. i.*; *pret.* GLIST. To glisten. *Scot.*

glis-sad'er (glĭ-sad'ẽr; -sād'ẽr), *n.* One who glissades.

glis'sen. ✝ GLISTEN.

glist, *v. n.* To glisten. *Obs.*

glist (glĭst), *n.* **1.** A gleam; sparkle. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** Mica. *Obs.*

glis'ten-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GLISTEN. — **glis'ten-ing-ly,** *adv.*

glis'ter. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CLYSTER.

glis'tered. Glistered. *Ref. Sp.*

glis'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GLISTER. — **glis'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

glist'nen. ✝ GLISTEN.

glis'tren. ✝ GLISTER.

glit. Obs. or Scot. var. of GLEET.

Glit'nir (glēt'nēr), *n.* [Icel., the glittering.] See ÁSGARD.

glit'ter. Var. of GLIDDER. *Dial. Eng.* [glitter. *Rare.*]

glit'ter-ance, *n.* Glittering; glitter. **glit'ter-ing,** *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GLITTER. — **glit'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

glit'ter-y, *a.* Full of glitter.

gloak, *n.* Man; fellow. *Obs. Slang.* [*or Dial. Eng.*]

gloar. Var. of GLORE, *v. Obs.*

gloase. ✝ GLOZE.

gloat'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GLOAT. — **gloat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

glob'al (glŏb'ăl), *a.* Spherical; also, pert. to the globe, or earth.

globar, *a.* Globular. *Obs.*

globard. ✝ GLOWBARD.

glo'bate (glō'bāt). **glo'bat-ed** (-bāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *globatus*, p. p. of *globare* to make into a ball, fr. *globus* ball.] Spherical. *Rare.*

globe'be, *v. t* [Imitative.] To gulp; glut. *Obs.*

glob'ber, *n.* A glutton. *Obs.*

globe artichoke = ARTICHOKE, 1.

globe crowfoot = GLOBE-FLOWER.

globed (glōbd), *a.* **1.** Having the form of a globe; globular. **2.** Provided with a globe.

globe dial. A globular sundial. *Obs.*

globe hyacinth. = GRAPE HYACINTH. [joint.

globe joint. A ball-and-socket

globe'let, *n.* See -LET.

globe lightning. = BALL LIGHTNING. [FLOWER.

globe ranunculus. = GLOBE-

globerde. ✝ GLOWBARD.

globe slater. A pill bug.

glob'i-cal (glŏb'ĭ-kăl; glō'bĭ-), *a.* **1.** Globular. *Obs.* **2.** *Her.* Having a circular general outline, as a cross pattée.

glo'bin (glō'bĭn), *n.* [L. *globus* globe + *-in*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A histone formed as a cleavage product of hæmoglobin.

Glo'bi-o-ceph'a-lus (glō'bĭ-ō-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of GLOBICEPHALA.

glo'bo-cu'mu-lus, *n.* [L. *globus* a globe + L. & E. *cumulus*.] *Meteor.* = MAMMATO-CUMULUS.

glo'bo-site (glō'bō-sīt), *n.* [L. *globus* globe.] *Min.* A hydrated ferric phosphate similar to beraunite.

glo'bous (-bŭs), *a.* [Ct. OF *globeus*.] Globose. — **glo'bous-ly,** *adv.* — **glo'bous-ness,** *n.*

glob'u-lar'i-ty (glŏb'ū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Globular state or quality.

glob'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of GLOBULAR. See -LY.

glob'u-lar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

glob'u-let (glŏb'ū-lĕt), *n.* A little globule. *Rare.*

glob'u-li-cid'al (-lĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* Destroying blood corpuscles.

glob'u-li-cide' (-sīd'), *n.* [*globule* + *-cide*.] *Med.* An agent that destroys blood corpuscles. — *a.* Globulicidal.

glo'bus ma'jor, glo'bus mi'nor. [L.] See EPIDIDYMIS.

glo'bus pal'li-dus. [L., lit., pale globose body.] See LENTICULAR NUCLEUS.

glob'y (glŏb'ĭ), *a.* Globular. *R.*

gloce. ✝ GLOSS.

glo-chid'e-ous (glō-kĭd'ē-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Glochidate. [CHIDIUM.]

glo-chid'i-a (-ă), *n.*, *pl.* of GLO-

glo'chis (glō'kĭs), *n.*; *pl.* GLOCHINES (glō'kĭ-nēz). [NL., fr. Gr. γλωχίς, -χῖνος a projecting point.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A barbed hair, bristle, or spine. [*Obs.*

glocke, *v. t.* To shake violently.

glock'er-ite (glŏk'ẽr-īt), *n.* [After E F. *Glocker*, a German.] *Min.* A basic ferric sulphate, $2Fe_2O_3{\cdot}SO_3{\cdot}6H_2O$, massive or in stalactitic forms.

glod. Obs. pret. of GLIDE.

glode. Obs. or archaic pret. and p. p. of GLIDE.

glœ'o-cap'soid (glē'ō-kăp'soid), *a. Bot.* Pert. to, or resembling, the genus *Gloeocapsa*.

glofe. ✝ GLOVE.

gloff (glŏf), *n.* A shock; a scare. *Scot.* — *v. t.* To take fright; to feel a shock. *Scot.*

gloi'o-carp (gloi'ō-kārp), *n.* [Gr. γλοία glue or γλοιός, gum + *-carp*.] *Bot.* A tetraspore. *Obs.*

gloir. ✝ GLORY.

gloirs. ✝ GLOZE.

glombe, glome. ✝ GLOOM.

glome, *n.* [L. *glomus* ball, clue.] **1.** A ball or clew, as of thread. *Obs.* **2.** *Bot.* A glomerule.

glom'er-el (glŏm'ẽr-ĕl), *n.* [LL. *glomerellus*. See GLOMERY.] A term formerly in use in the University of Cambridge, England, apparently denoting a pupil of a grammar school. *Cant. E. D.*

glom'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *glomerosus*, fr. *glomus* a ball.] Glomerate. *Obs.*

glo-mer'u-li (glō-mĕr'ŭ-lī), *n.*, *pl.* of GLOMERULUS.

glo-mer'u-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*glomerule* + *-ferous*.] *Bot.* Bearing glomerules.

glo-mer'u-li'tis (-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *glomerule* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the glomeruli.

glo-mer'u-lo-ne-phri'tis (-lō-nē-frī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *glomerule* + *nephritis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the kidney involving the glomeruli.

glo-mer'u-lose (glō-mĕr'ŭ-lōs), *a.* Glomerulate

glom'er-y (glŏm'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. a LL. or OF. corruption of the word meaning grammar.] Used in the phrase *Master of Glomery* (= L. *Magister Glomeriæ*), the title of an official formerly recognized by the University of Cambridge, apparently the head of the grammar school or schools. *Oxf. E. D.*

glom'men. ✝ GLOOM.

glom'mox (glŭm'ŭks), *n.* A conglomeration; muddle; muss. *Dial. U. S.*

glo'mus (glō'mŭs), *n. Embryol.* A plexus of blood capillaries in close relation to the pronephros.

gloud, n. a Awlwort. **b** Cowherb.

glon'o-in) (glŏn'ō-ĭn), *n.* [*glycerin* + *oxygen* + *nitro-*
glon'o-ine) gen + *-in, -ine.*] **1.** Nitroglycerin. *Obs.*
2. *Pharm.* A dilute solution of nitroglycerin used esp. in angina pectoris, asthma, and convulsions.

gloom (glōōm), *n.* [Perh. fr. AS. *glōm* twilight, from the root of E. *glow*; but cf. GLOOM to become dark.] **1.** A frown, scowl, or sullen look. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
2. Partial or total darkness; thick shade; obscurity; as, the *gloom* of a forest or of midnight.
Within the green *glooms* of the shadowy oak. *Lowell.*
3. A shady, gloomy, or dark place or grove.
Before a *gloom* of stubborn-shafted oaks. *Tennyson.*
4. Cloudiness or heaviness of mind; melancholy; aspect of sorrow; low spirits; dullness.
A sullen *gloom* and furious disorder prevailed by fits. *Burke.*
Syn. — Darkness, dimness, obscurity; heaviness, dullness, depression, dejection, sadness. See MELANCHOLY.

gloom, *v. i.*; GLOOMED (glōōmd), GLOOM'ING. [ME *glomen, glommen, glowmben,* to look sullen, to scowl; cf. Fries. *glumen,* Norw. dial. *glyma* to look stern, LG. *glum* turbid.]
1. To look sullen; to frown; to scowl; also, to look dismal or melancholy; to become gloomy or somber in appearance or expression.
2. To become dark, cloudy, dull, or threatening, as the sky or weather; to lower; to come to the evening twilight.
3. To be or appear dark, somber, or gloomy.
The black gibbet *glooms* beside the way. *Goldsmith.*

gloom, *v. t.* **1.** To render gloomy; to obscure; darken.
A bow window . . . *gloomed* with limes. *Walpole.*
2. To fill with gloom; to make sad, dismal, or sullen.
What sorrows *gloomed* that parting day. *Goldsmith.*

gloom, *n.* Also **gloom stove.** [Cf. AS. *glōm* twilight, and E. *glow.*] In gunpowder manufacture, the drying oven.

gloom'ing, *n.* [Cf. GLOAMING.] **1.** A scowl; a sullen fit.
2. Twilight (of morning or evening); gloaming. *Poetic.*
The balmy *glooming,* crescent-lit. *Tennyson.*

gloom'y (glōōm'ĭ), *a.*; GLOOM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GLOOM'I-EST. [Cf. GLOOM, *v.*, GLOOM, *n.*] **1.** Imperfectly illuminated; dismal through obscurity or darkness; dusky; dim; clouded. "Though hid in *gloomiest* shade." *Milton.*
2. Affected with, or expressing, gloom; melancholy; dejected; as, a *gloomy* temper or countenance.
3. Producing, or characterized by, gloom or melancholy; dismal; discouraging.
Syn. — Dark, dim, dusky, cloudy; dismal, moody, sullen, morose, melancholy, sad, downcast, depressed, dejected.

glop'pen (glŏp'ĕn), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *gloppen* to be frightened, frighten: cf. Icel. *glūpna* to look downcast.] To surprise, alarm, startle, or astonish; to be distressed, disheartened, alarmed, or astonished. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

glore (glōr; 201), *v. i.* [Cf. D. *gloren* to glow, Icel. *glāra* to gleam, glare.] **1.** To shine; glitter. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. To stare; to gaze fixedly; to glower. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Glo'ri-a (glō'rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [L., glory.] **1.** *Eccl.* **a** The "greater doxology," beginning **Gloria in Excelsis** (*Deo*), "Glory be to God on high" (*Luke* ii. 14), whence it is also called the *Angelic Hymn.* It is sung or recited in the Roman, Greek, Anglican, and other liturgies, esp. in the Communion service. **b** The "lesser doxology," **Glo'ri-a Pa'tri,** "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost; as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen." It is also in use in both Eastern and Western liturgies. **c** The short doxology, **Glo'ri-a Ti'bi, Do'mi-ne,** "Glory be to thee, O Lord;" — said or sung in response to the announcement of the liturgical gospel in the Roman Catholic Church and the churches of the Anglican Communion. The form used in the Eastern Church, *δόξα σοι, Κύριε, δόξα σοι,* occurs after the gospel.
2. [*l. c.*] A nimbus; an aureole; also, an imitation of one.
3. [*l. c.*] A glossy fabric, consisting of silk and wool mixed, used for umbrellas, dresses, etc.

Glo'ri-a'na (glō'rĭ-ā'nȧ; 201), *n.* In Spenser's "Faërie Queene," the "greatest glorious queen of Faëry land," in whose service the Redcross knight and others undertake their adventures. "In that Faëry Queene, I mean *Glory* in my general intention, but in my particular I conceive the most excellent and glorious person of our sovereign *the Queen* [Elizabeth], and her kingdom in *Faery land.*"
Introductory "Letter of the Author."

glo'ri-a'tion (glō'rĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gloriatio,* fr. *gloriari* to glory, boast, fr. *gloria* glory. See GLORY, *n.*] Glorying; boasting; triumphing. *Obs. or R.*

glo'ri-ette' (-ĕt'; 201), *n.* [F.] *Hist.* In a castle or other building, a highly ornamented chamber.

glo'ri-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn; 201), *n.* [L. *glorificatio:* cf. F. *glorification.* See GLORIFY.] **1.** A glorifying, or state of being glorified; as, the *glorification* of Christ.
2. A festivity; a jollification.
3. A form for giving praise, as of God; a doxology.

glo'ri-fy (glō'rĭ-fī; 201), *v. t.*; GLO'RI-FIED (-fīd); GLO'RI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *glorifier,* L. *glorificare; gloria* glory + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] **1.** To make glorious by bestowing glory upon; to confer honor and distinction upon; to elevate to celestial glory.
Jesus was not yet *glorified* *John* vii. 39.
2. To make glorious by illuminating; to shed radiance or splendor on; also, *Obs.*, to adorn or beautify.
3. To make glorious by presentation in a heightened or more favorable aspect; as, to *glorify* everyday life.
4. To make glorious by ascribing glory to; to promote the glory of; to acknowledge the excellence of; to render homage to; to magnify in worship; to adore; extol; exalt.
That we for thee may *glorify* the Lord. *Shak.*
5. To boast, vaunt; — used reflexively. *Rare.*

glo'ri-fy, *v. i.* To vaunt; boast; glory. *Obs.*

glo'ri-ole (glō'rĭ-ōl), *n.* [L. *gloriola* a small glory, dim. of *gloria* glory: cf. F. *gloriole.*] An aureole. *Mrs. Browning.*

Glo'ri-o'sa (-ō'sa), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *gloriosus.* See GLORIOUS.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian liliaceous plants climbing by means of leaf tendrils. The three species are often cultivated for their showy red or yellow flowers.

glo'ri-ous (glō'rĭ-ŭs, 201), *a.* [OF *glorios, glorious,* F. *glorieux,* fr. L. *gloriosus.* See GLORY, *n.*] **1.** Eager for glory; haughty; boastful; vainglorious. *Obs.*
Most miserable
Is the desire that's *glorious.* *Shak.*
2. Exhibiting attributes, qualities, or acts that deserve or receive glory; noble; praiseworthy; illustrious; inspiring admiration; as, *glorious* deeds.
These are thy *glorious* works, Parent of good! *Milton.*
3. Splendid in appearance; resplendent; radiant; as, the sky was *glorious* with stars.
4. Extremely pleasant; delightful; magnificent. *Colloq.*
The sons of Belial had a *glorious* time *Dryden.*
5. Ecstatic; hilarious; elated with drink. *Humorous.*
Syn. — Eminent, noble, excellent, renowned, illustrious, celebrated, magnificent, grand, splendid.
— **glo'ri-ous-ly,** *adv* — **glo'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

glo'ry (glō'rĭ; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *glorie,* OF. *glorie, gloire,* F. *gloire,* fr. L. *gloria.*] **1.** Pride; boastfulness; eagerness for renown; ambition. *Obs.*
2. Praise, honor, admiration, or distinction, accorded by common consent to a person or thing, high reputation; honorable fame; renown.
The paths of *glory* lead but to the grave. *T Gray.*
3. That which secures general praise or honor or which brings or gives renown; a thing or feature that gives distinction; an object of pride or boast; an occasion for praise.
Think it no *glory* to swell in tyranny *Sir P. Sidney.*
Your sex's *glory* 't is to shine unknown. *Young*
4. Honor and praise accorded in worship.
Glory to God in the highest. *Luke* ii 14.
5. Brilliancy; splendor; radiant beauty; resplendence; also, *pl.*, features of splendor.
Jewels lose their *glory* if neglected. *Shak.*
The *glory* that was Greece
And the grandeur that was Rome. *Poe.*
6. The presence of the Divine Being, the manifestations of the divine nature and favor to the blessed in heaven; celestial honor; heaven.
Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to *glory.* *Ps.* lxxiii. 24
7. Height of prosperity or splendor; exaltation; as, Spain was then at its *glory; Colloq.*, highest state of pleasure or gratification; as, to be in one's *glory.*
8. An emanation of light supposed to proceed from beings of peculiar sanctity, also, in art, a representation of such light by rays of gold, a golden circle, disk, etc., around the head or body. In this sense *glory* is the general term for the *aureola* and the *nimbus,* but it is interpreted by some to denote a combination of the nimbus with the aureola.

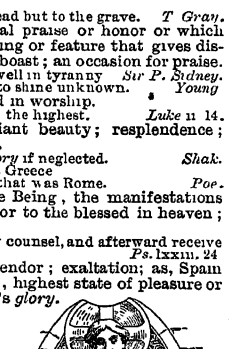
Glory, 8.

9. *Painting.* A representation of the heaven opened.
10. Any ring of light; a halo; a corona; specif., an anthelion or halo opposite the sun.
Syn. — See REPUTATION.

glo'ry (glō'rĭ), *v. i.*, GLO'RIED (-rĭd); GLO'RY-ING. [ME. *glorien,* OF. *glorier,* fr. L. *gloriari,* fr. *gloria* glory. See GLORY, *n.*] **1.** To exult with joy or triumph; to rejoice; also, to be proud, haughty, or boastful. "*Glory* ye in his holy name." *Ps.* cv. 3.
2. To form a glory; to spread like a glory.
A low sea sunset *glorying* round her hair *Tennyson.*

glo'ry, *v. t.* To give glory to; to honor; to glorify; to adorn with glories.

glory hole. **1.** A place, as a drawer, where odds and ends are put away without order. *Colloq. or Dial.*
2. An opening in the wall of a glass furnace, exposing the brilliant white light of the interior.
3. *Naut. Slang.* **a** A lazaret. **b** A room or one of several rooms in the between-decks aft, where the stewards and others have their bunks.
4. *Mining.* An open pit produced by surface mining.

glory pea. Either of two fabaceous vines (*Dania speciosa* and *D. punicea*) frequently cultivated for their handsome purple and scarlet oddly shaped flowers. *D. punicea,* of New Zealand, is also called *kaka bill, parrot's-bill, parrot's-bill kowhai,* and *scarlet kowhai.* See DONIA.

glory tree. Any of several showy flowering verbenaceous shrubs or trees of the genus *Clerodendron.*

gloss (glŏs, 205), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *glossi* a blaze, Sw. dial. *glossa* to glow, MHG. *glosen* to glow.] **1.** Brightness or luster of a body proceeding from a smooth surface; polish; as, the *gloss* of silk; cloth is calendered to give it a *gloss.*
2. A specious appearance; superficial quality or show.
It is no part . . . to set on the face of this cause any fairer *gloss* than the naked truth doth afford. *Hooker*
3. Glow; glowing matter. *Rare or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See LUSTER.

gloss, *v. t.*; GLOSSED (glŏst); GLOSS'ING. **1.** To give a superficial luster or gloss to; to make smooth and shining; to glaze; as, to *gloss* silk by tightly twisting it.
2. To give a gloss, or specious appearance, to; to color; — often with *over.*

gloss, *v. i.* To take on a gloss; to become glossy or shiny; as, this cloth *glosses* too easily.

gloss (glŏs; 205), *n.* [ME. *glose,* F. *glose,* L. *glossa* a difficult word needing explanation, fr. Gr. γλῶσσα tongue, language, word needing explanation. Cf. GLOZE, GLOSSARY, GLOTTIS.] **1.** An interpretation, consisting of one or more words, interlinear or marginal, or given in a glossary or dictionary; a note of explanation, esp. a rendering of an obscure word or expression; loosely, a running commentary.
2. Hence: **a** A glossary. **b** An interlinear translation.
Explaining the text in short *glosses.* *T. Baker.*
3. A word requiring explanation. *Obs.*
4. A species of poetical composition consisting in an amplification of a stanza of some poem into several stanzas, each ending with a line or couplet of the text stanza.
Syn. — See REMARK.

gloss, *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with glosses; to render clear and evident by comments; to explain; to annotate.
2. To interpret speciously, or to pervert in this way.

gloss, *v. i.* **1.** To introduce or make glosses or comments; to comment; to explain.
2. To make adverse comments or remarks.

glos'sa (glŏs'ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. Gr. γλῶσσα the tongue.] *Zoöl.* The median anterior part of the labium of many insects; the lingua. It may sometimes be divided at the tip, or represented by a paired structure.

glos'sal (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the tongue; lingual.

glos-sal'gi-a (glŏ-săl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *glosso-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Any pain in the tongue, esp. a neuralgic pain.

glos-san'thrax (-săn'thrăks), *n.* [*glosso-* + *anthrax*] A disease of horses and cattle accompanied by carbuncles in the mouth and on the tongue.

glos-sa'ri-al (-sā'rĭ-ăl; 115), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a glossary.

glos'sa-rist (glŏs'ȧ rĭst), *n.* A writer of glosses or compiler of a glossary; a commentator; a scholiast.

glos'sa-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *glossarium,* fr *glossa:* cf. F. *glossaire.* See GLOSS a note.] A collection of glosses, or explanations of words and passages of a work or author; a partial dictionary of a work, an author, a dialect, art, or science, explaining archaic, technical, or other uncommon words.

glos'sate (glŏs'āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* **a** Having a glossa. **b** Haustellate.

-glos'sate, -glos'sal. [Cf. GLOTTIS.] Suffixes from Greek γλῶσσα, *tongue;* as in trachy*glossate,* phaner*oglossal,* etc.

glos-sa'tor (glŏ-sā'tŏr), *n.* [LL. See GLOSS a note.] A writer of glosses or comments; a commentator; esp., a medieval commentator on a classical text or on the texts of the Civil or Canon law.

glossed (glŏst; 205), *p. a.* [See 1st GLOSS.] **a** Having a gloss, or brightness; glazed. *Obs.* **b** Having a gloss, or specious appearance; plausibly expressed.

gloss'er (glŏs'ẽr), *n* [See 1st GLOSS.] A polisher; one who gives a luster.

gloss'er, *n.* [See 4th GLOSS.] A writer of glosses; a scholiast; a commentator; a glossator.

glos'sic (glŏs'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue, language. See 4th GLOSS.] *Phon.* A system of phonetic spelling devised and named by A. J. Ellis. Each letter and digraph has invariably the same sound, usually that which it most commonly represents in current English.
Inglish *Glosik* konvarz hwotev'er proanunsiar'shon iz intended bei dhi reiter. *A. J. Ellis.*

Glos'si-pho'ni-a (glŏs'ĭ-fō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + σίφων pipe, siphon.]
Zoöl. A genus of freshwater leeches of the order Rhynchobdellida, with only the posterior sucker distinctly marked off from the body. *Clepsine* is a synonym.

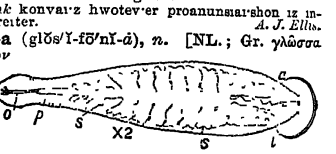

Glossiphonia (*G. complanata*). *a* Acetabulum; *o* Esophagus; *p* Proboscis; *ss* Stomach; *i* Intestine.

glos-si'tis (glŏ-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., *glosso-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tongue. — **glos-sit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.*

glos'so- (glŏs'ō-). A combining form from Greek γλῶσσα, *tongue.* Cf. GLOTTO-.

glos'so-graph (glŏs'ō-grăf), *n.* [*glosso-* + *-graph.*] **1.** *Physiol.* An instrument for recording the extent and character of the movements made by the tongue in speaking.
2. A glossographer.

glos-sog'ra-pher (glŏ-sŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. γλωσσογράφος; γλῶσσα tongue + γράφειν to write. See 4th GLOSS.] A writer of glosses; commentator; scholiast.

glos-sog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [See GLOSSOGRAPHER.] **1.** The writing of glossaries or glosses.
2. A description or grouping of languages. *R. Cent. Dict.*

glos'so-hy'al (glŏs'ō-hī'ăl), *a.* [*glosso-* + *hyoid* + *-al.*] *Zool.* Pertaining to the hyoid arch and tongue; specif., designating the median basihyal, or an anterior extension or segment of it, extending into and supporting the tongue. In fishes the glossohyal bone often bears teeth. — **glos'so-hy'al,** *n.*

glos'soid (glŏs'oid), *a* [*glosso-* + *-oid:* cf. Gr. γλωσσοειδής tonguelike.] Resembling a tongue, tonguelike

glos'so-la'li-a (glŏs'ō-lā'lĭ-ȧ)) *n.* [NL.; *glosso-* + Gr.
glos-sol'a-ly (glŏ-sŏl'ȧ-lĭ)) λαλιά talk.] The gift of tongues. See under GIFT. — **glos-sol'a-list** (-lĭst), *n.*

glos'so-log'i-cal (glŏs'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to glossology.

glos-sol'o-gist (glŏ-sŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who defines and explains terms; one who is versed in glossology.

glos-sol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*glosso-* + *-logy.* See 4th GLOSS.] **1.** Linguistic study or learning. *Obs.*

glood. Obs. pret. of GLIDE.

gloomd. Gloomed. *Ref. Sp.*

gloom'ful, *a.* Full of gloom; dark. — **gloom'ful-ly,** *adv.*

gloom'i-ly, *adv.* of GLOOMY.

gloom'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gloom'ing, *p. pr.* of GLOOM. — **gloom'ing-ly,** *adv.*

gloom'ing, *p. a.* Gleaming. *Obs.*

gloomth (glōōmth), *n.* Gloom. *R.*

gloor (glōōr; glōr). Var. of GLORE, *v. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gloove. † GLOVE.

glop, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *glūpna* to look downcast.] To stare; to look wildly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Surprise. *Obs.*

glop'pen. † GLOPPEN.

glor. † GLORY.

glor, glore (glōr), *n. Dial. Eng.* Animal fat, esp. in a loose shaky mass; — commonly used in *glor fat,* loose fat. — **glore'-fat',** *a.*

glore. † GLORY.

Glo'ri-a in ex-cel'sis, Glo'ri-a Pa'tri, Glo'ri-a Ti'bi. [L.] See GLORIA, 1.

‖ **glo'ri-a vir-tu'tis um'bra.** [L.] Glory (is) the shadow of virtue.

glo'ried (glō'rĭd), *a.* [See GLORY.] Illustrious; noble *Obs.*

glorien. † GLORY.

glo'ri-fi'a-ble (glō'rĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

glo-rĭf'i-cate, *a.* Glorified. *Obs.*

glo'ri-fi'er (glō'rĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who glorifies.

glo'ri-o'so, *n.* Also **glo'ri-o'ser** [It.] Boaster. *Obs.* [*Dial. Eng*

glor'y (glōr'ĭ). Var. of GLOR. | glory flower. = GLORY PEA.

glo'ry-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GLORY. — **glo'ry-ing-ly,** *adv.*

glo'ry-of-the-snow', *n. Bot.* See CHIONODOXA.

glory vine. = GLORY PEA.

glose. † GLOSS.

glose. Var. of GLOZE.

gloss. † GLOZE.

gloss. *Abbr.* Glossary.

gloss-. See GLOSSO-.

gloss-sag'ra (glŏs-săg'rȧ; glŏs'-ă-grā). *n.* [NL.; *glosso-* + *agra.*] *Med.* Gouty pain in the tongue.

-glos'sal. See -GLOSSATE.

glos-sal'gy (glŏs-săl'jĭ), *n.* [See GLOSSALGIA.] *Med.* Glossalgia

glos'san. Var of GLASHAN.

glos-sa'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of GLOSSARIAL.

glos-sa'ri-an (glŏ-sā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [A glossarist.

glos-sa'ri-um (-ăm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zoöl.* The slender sharp labrum of certain dipterous insects, as the mosquito

glos'sa-ry, *n.* A glossator. *Obs.*

glos-sa'ta (glŏ-sā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See GLOSSA.] *Zoöl.* The Lepidoptera. *Obs.*

glos'sa-to'ri-al (glŏs'ȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Glossarial.

glos-sec'to-my (glŏ-sĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*glosso-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the tongue.

glossed (glŏst), *a.* [See 4th GLOSS.] Provided with glosses.

glos'ser, *n.* A glutton. *Obs.*

gloss'ful, *a.* Glossy. [GLOSSY.]

gloss'i-ly (glŏs'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of GLOSSY.

Glos-si'na (glŏ-sī'nȧ), *n.* [NL.; *glosso-* + *-ina*] *Zool.* The genus containing the tsetse fly.

gloss'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gloss'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GLOSS. — **gloss'ing-ly,** *adv.*

gloss'ist, *n.* A writer of comments

gloss'less, *a.* See -LESS.

glos'so-cele (glŏs'ō-sēl), *n.* [*glosso-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Swelling of the tongue producing protrusion of it from the mouth.

glos-soc'o-mon (glŏ-sŏk'ō-mŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλωσσόκομον a kind of case] A kind of hoisting winch.

glos'so-dyn'i-a (glŏs'ō-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ; -dĭ'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*glosso-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in the tongue.

glos'so-ep'i-glot'tic, *a.* [*glosso-* + *epiglottic.*] *Anat.* Pert. to both tongue and epiglottis.

glos'so-ep'i-glot'tid, -glot-tid'e-an, *a.* = GLOSSOEPIGLOTTIC.

glos'so-graph'i-cal (glŏs'ō-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, glossography.

glos'so-la-bi-o-la-ryn'ge-al, *a.* [*glosso-* + *labio-* + *laryngeal.*] *Anat. & Med.* Relating to the tongue, lips, and larynx; as, *glosso-labio-laryngeal* paralysis.

2. The science of language; comparative philology; linguistics, glottology.
3. The definition and explanation of terms; a glossary; also, terminology or nomenclature.
4. *Med.* Study or knowledge of the tongue.

glos/so-pha-ryn/ge-al (glŏs/ō-fă-rĭn/jē-ăl; -făr/ĭn-jē/ăl), *a.* [*glosso-* + *pharyngeal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to both the tongue and the pharynx; — designating specif. the ninth pair of cranial nerves, which are distributed to the pharynx and tongue. They are mixed nerves, and are the nerves of taste of those parts of the tongue to which they are distributed. — *n.* A glossopharyngeal nerve.

glos/so-phy/ti-a (-fī/tĭ-ă; -fĭt/ĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL. See GLOSSO-; -PHYTE.] *Med.* A morbid condition of the tongue caused by abnormal development of the filiform papillæ with increase of pigment, — called also *blachtongue.*

glos/so-ple/gi-a (-plē/jĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.; *glosso-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the tongue.

Glos-sop/ter-is (glŏ-sŏp/tĕr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; *glosso-* + Gr. πτερις fern.] *Bot.* A genus of fossil ferns of especial importance and abundance in many Permian and Triassic beds. The fronds were thick, with entire margins and anastomosing veins.

Glos/so-the'ri-um (glŏs/ō-thē/rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *glosso-* + *-therium.*] *Paleon.* A genus of large South American ground sloths related to *Mylodon* The nostrils are completely separated by the premaxillæ, giving the skull a superficial likeness to that of a turtle. An animal now referred to this genus, but originally described as *Neomylodon listai*, is believed to have survived till comparatively recent times, and to have been contemporaneous with man and possibly domesticated by him. A fragment of its skin, having embedded ossicles and long yellowish brown hair, was found near Last Hope Inlet, Patagonia.

glossy (glŏs/ĭ, 205), *a.*; GLOSS/I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GLOSS/I-EST. [See GLOSS luster.] **1.** Smooth and shining; reflecting luster from a smooth surface; highly polished; lustrous; as, *glossy* silk; a *glossy* surface.
2. Smooth; specious; plausible; as, *glossy* deceit.
Syn. — See SMOOTH.
glossy ibis, any of several ibises having dark-colored plumage with more or less metallic luster, which constitute the genus *Plegadis*; esp., *P. falcinellus* of the Old World, which occasionally occurs in America, and the white-faced glossy ibis *P. guarauna*, widely distributed in tropical and South America and found in the southwestern United States. — **g. skin**, *Med.*, a form of neurosis marked by abnormal smoothness of the skin, occurring esp. after injury of cutaneous nerves. — **g. willow**, the shining willow.

glost (glŏst), *n.* [See GLOSS luster.] *Ceramics.* The lead glaze used for pottery.

glost oven. An oven in which glazed pottery is fired.

glot'tal (glŏt'ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced in, the glottis.
glottal stop *or* **catch**, *Phon.*, a percussive effect, analogous to that of *k* or any other stopped consonant, produced upon the sudden opening or closing of the glottis with an emission of breath or voice. An ordinary light cough is an example. The glottal stop is an essential element of some languages, as Danish. Called also *catch of the glottis.*

glot'tic (glŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. Gr. γλωττικός of the tongue.] **a** Of or pertaining to the glottis; glottal; as, *glottic* chink, the glottis. **b** Of, pertaining to, or based upon, language, linguistic; as, the Aryan *glottic* race.

glot'tid (-ĭd), *n.* [Gr. γλωττίς, -ίδος, glottis.] *Phon.* A glottal sound such as forms the beginning or ending of a vowel or other voiced speech sound.
Then [the *glottids*'] action is to start and end a vowel or other sound, not to modify it, that is, they deal especially with the "attack" and "release" of vowels, and the emission of unvocalized breath, with its passage to vocalized breath. *A. J. Ellis.*

glot'tis (glŏt'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλωττίς, γλωσσίς, from γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, the tongue. See GLOSS a note.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The opening from the pharynx into the larynx or into the trachea. See LARYNX, and *Guide to Pron.*, § 17.

glotto-. A combining form from Greek γλῶττα, *tongue.* Cf. GLOSSO-.

glot'to-gon'ic (glŏt'ō-gŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*glotto-* + Gr. γονή generation.] Of or pert. to the origin or genesis of language.

glot-tol'o-gy (glŏ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*glotto-* + *-logy.*] The science of language; comparative philology; glossology. — **glot'to-log'ic** (glŏt'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **glot'to-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **glot-tol'o-gist** (glŏ-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

Glouces'ter (glŏs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** *Her.* Short for *Gloucester King-of-Arms.* See KING-OF-ARMS.
2. More fully **Gloucester cheese.** A kind of pressed cheese made originally in Gloucestershire, England.
Single and double *Gloucester* are made, the first from a mixture of skimmed and entire milk, and the second from the entire milk. *S. P. Sadtler.*

glout (glōōt; glout), *v. i.* [Scot. Cf. GLOAT.] To look sullen; to scowl or frown. — *n.* A sullen look; a scowl or frown. *Both Rare or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

glove (glŭv), *n.* [ME. *glove, gloſe*, AS. *glōf*; akin to Icel. *glōfi*, cf Goth. *lōfa* palm of the hand, Icel. *lōfi.*] **1.** A cover for the hand, or for the hand and wrist and sometimes forearm, now always with a separate sheath for each finger. The sheath distinguishes the *glove* from the *mitten.* The glove, like the gauntlet, was in medieval times used as a pledge or as a gage of battle, and such expressions as to *throw down* or *take up the glove* are still often used for offering or accepting a challenge.

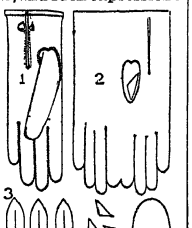
1 Finished Glove; 2 Trank; 3 Fourchettes; 4 Gussets; 5 Thumb, 6 Slit Binding.

2. A boxing glove.

glove (glŭv), *v. t.*; GLOVED (glŭvd); GLOV'ING (glŭv'ĭng). To cover with or as with a glove; to furnish with gloves.

glove money *or* **silver. a** A tip or gratuity to servants, professedly to buy gloves with. Cf. POURBOIRE. **b** *Eng. Law.* An extraordinary reward formerly given to officers of courts; esp., a fee given by the sheriff of a county to the clerk of assize and judge's officers when there were no executions.

glov'er (glŭv'ẽr), *n.* One who makes or sells gloves.

glov'er's stitch (glŭv'ẽrz). A kind of stitch used in sewing the seams of gloves, in which the thread is drawn alternately through each side from within outward. It is also used in surgery, when it is usually called **glover's suture.**

Glover tower, Glover's tower. [After John *Glover*, English chemist.] **1.** *Sulphuric Acid Manuf.* A tower through which the hot sulphurous gases pass on their way to the chambers. It is built of sheet lead, supported by a framework, and is filled with pieces of brick, quartz, or the like, down which flows sulphuric acid from the chambers and nitrous vitriol from the Gay-Lussac tower. The gases cool in passing through the tower, concentrate the flowing acid, and take up its nitrous compounds.
2. *Gas Manuf.* A coke tower. See SCRUBBER.

glove sponge. A commercial sponge (*Spongia tubulifera*), having fine fibers, native of Florida and the West Indies.

glow (glō), *v. i.*; GLOWED (glōd); GLOW'ING. [AS. *glōwan*; akin to D. *gloeijen*, OHG. *gluoen*, G. *glühen*, Icel. *glōa*, Dan. *gloende* glowing. Cf. GLEED, GLOAMING.] **1.** To shine with an intense or white heat; to give forth vivid light and heat; to be incandescent; to emit bright light.
Glows in the stars, and blossoms in the trees. *Pope.*
2. To exhibit a strong, bright color; to be brilliant, bright, or red, with heat or animation, with blushes, etc.
Clad in a gown that *glows* with Tyrian rays. *Dryden*
3 To feel hot; to have a burning sensation, as of the skin, from friction, exercise, etc.; to burn.
The cord slides swiftly through his *glowing* hands. *Gay.*
4. To feel the heat of passion; to be animated, as by intense love, zeal, anger, etc.; to rage, as passion; as, the heart *glows* with love, zeal, or patriotism.
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it *glows.* *Dryden.*
Syn. — See FLAME.

glow, *v. t.* **1.** To make hot; to heat. *Obs.*
Fans, whose wind did seem
To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shak.*
2. To glow with; to express by glowing. *Rare.*
Glowing full-faced welcome. *Tennyson.*

glow, *n.* **1.** Light such as is emitted by a solid body heated to luminosity; incandescence; as, the *glow* of an ember or of a piece of red-hot iron; the *glow* of an incandescent wire; the *glow* of a firefly's body; the *glow* of a sunset sky.
2. Brightness or warmth of color; redness; a rosy flush; as, the *glow* of health in the cheeks.
3. Intense excitement or earnestness; vehemence or heat of passion; ardor. "The red *glow* of scorn." *Shak.*
4. Heat of body, a sensation of warmth, as that produced by exercise, etc.

glow discharge. *Elec.* A discharge producing a luminous glow without sparks or stratification.

glow'er (glou'ẽr), *v. i.*; GLOW'ERED (-ẽrd); GLOW'ER-ING. [Cf. LG. *gluren*, Fries. *gluren* to look keenly with half-shut eyes, D. *gluren* to squint, OD. *gloeren.*] **1.** To look intently; to stare. *Scot.*
2. To stare or look angrily or with a scowl.
With red visage and grisly *glowering* eye. *Henryson.*
Syn. — See GAZE.

glow'er, *n.* Act of glowering; an angry or lowering stare.

glow'er (glō'ẽr), *n.* One that glows; specif., the light-giving rod in a Nernst lamp. See NERNST LAMP.

glow'lamp' (-lămp'), *n.* **1.** An aphlogistic lamp.
2. An incandescent electric lamp.

glow'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Any of various luminous insects with the wings rudimentary or wanting; esp.: **a** The wingless females and larvæ of the European lampyrid beetles *Lampyris noctiluca* and *L. splendidula*, which emit light from some of the abdominal segments. By extension the term is applied to the males, which are winged, and are supposed to be attracted by the light of the females. **b** In America, the luminous larvæ of certain fireflies and fire beetles. See FIREFLY.

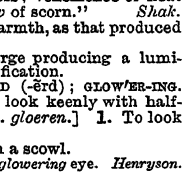
Glowworms (*L. noctiluca*). *a* Female; *b* Male. Nat. size.

Like a *glowworm* in the night,
The which hath fire in darkness, none in light. *Shak.*

Glox-in'i-a (glŏk-sĭn'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after B. P. *Gloxin*, German botanist.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of tropical American gesneriaceous herbs with leafy stems and axillary violet flowers. The 6 species are scarcely known in cultivation.
2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A popular greenhouse plant of the related genus *Sinningia*, esp. *S. speciosa*, which has produced many handsome varieties. Gloxinias are scapose plants with ample leaves and large bell-shaped flowers of many shades of white, pink, and purple, often finely spotted.

gloze (glōz), *v. t.*; GLOZED (glōzd), GLOZ'ING (glōz'ĭng). [ME. *glosen* to explain, flatter, F. *gloser.* See GLOSS a note.] **1.** To make glosses or comments on; to expound; explain; interpret. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. To smooth over; to palliate; gloss; extenuate.
By *glozing* the evil that is in the world. *I Taylor.*
3. To render specious, as words. *Obs.*
4. To deceive by flattery or suave language; to flatter; wheedle; cajole. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Chaucer.*

gloze, *v. i.* **1.** To make a gloss, comment, or explanation; to comment; explain.
2. To flatter; wheedle; fawn *Now Rare.*

gloze, *n.* [ME. *glose* explanation, flattery, F. *glose.* See GLOSS a note.] **1.** A note or gloss. *Archaic.*
2. Flattery; adulation; smooth speech. *Rare.*
Now to plain dealing; lay these *glozes* by. *Shak.*
3. Specious show; gloss; a disguise or pretense. *Rare.*

gloze, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. GLOSS luster.] To make shine; to light up; to shine; glow; gleam.
Lamps, which served dimly to *gloze* the shadows. *S. E. White.*

gloze, *v. i.* To look intently; to pore; peer. *Rare.*

glu'case (glōō'kās; 243), *n.* [Gr. γλυκύς sweet.] *Chem.* An enzyme capable of converting maltose into glucose and of decomposing certain glucosides. It is present in blood serum and other animal fluids, and also in yeast, maize, etc.

glu-ci'na (glōō-sī'nă), *n.* Formerly also **glu'cine** (glōō'sĭn; -sēn). [Gr. γλυκύς sweet: cf. F. *glycine, glucine*; — so called because it forms sweet salts.] *Chem.* Beryllia.

glu-ci'num (-năm), *n.* Sometimes also **glu-cin'i-um** (-sĭn'ĭ-ŭm). [Cf. F. *glycinium, glucinium.* See GLUCINA.] *Chem.* Beryllium. — **glu-cin'ic** (-sĭn'ĭk), *a.*

glu-con'ic (-kŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, $C_6H_{12}O_7$, of three optically different varieties. The dextro form, **d**-gluconic acid, is a sirupy liquid obtained by oxidation of dextro-glucose, maltose, cane sugar, etc.

glu'co-pro'te-id (glōō'kō-prō'tē-ĭd; 243), *n.* [*glucose* + *proteid.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds, as the mucins, amyloid, etc., made up of some form of proteid matter united to a carbohydrate group.

glu'cos-am'ine (glōō'kōs-ăm'ĭn; *-ā-mēn'*; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [*glucose* + *amine*] *Physiol. Chem.* An amino derivative of glucose, $C_6H_{11}O_5NH_2$, obtained from the decomposition of chitin, cartilage, etc. Like many sugars, it has a reducing action, and is dextrorotary.

glu'cose (glōō'kōs; 243, 277), *n.* [F. The proposer of the name mentions Gr. γλευχος (a mistake for γλεῦκος) must, sweet wine, but does not explain the spelling *glucose* with *u* nor the ending *-ose.* Cf. GLUCINA.] **1.** *Chem.* **a** A sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, of the class known as aldohexoses, occurring in three optically different forms. Of these only one, dextro-glucose, dextrose, grape sugar, or glucose proper, is found in nature. It occurs in very many plants and in the animal organism, and is obtained together with fruit sugar by the inversion of saccharose; but it is chiefly made from starch by the action of heat and acids. It is a white crystalline fermentable substance with about half the sweetness of cane sugar. **b** Any sugar of the formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$; a hexose. **c** Any simple sugar; a monosaccharide.
2. *Com.* An uncrystallizable sirup obtained by the imperfect conversion of starch into glucose proper, and containing, in addition to some glucose, maltose, dextrin, etc.; mixing sirup. It is harmless, but less than half as sweet as cane sugar, and is used to adulterate sirups, beers, etc.

glucose sirup *or* **syrup.** Glucose, unmixed or mixed with sirup or molasses. See GLUCOSE, 2.
Standard *glucose sirup* or corn sirup is *glucose sirup* or corn sirup containing not more than 25 per cent of water nor more than 3 per cent of ash. *U. S. Dept. Agric.*

glu-co'sic (glōō-kō'sĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to glucose.

glu'co-side (glōō'kō-sīd; -sĭd; 184, 243), *n.* Also **glu'co-sid.** [See GLUCOSE.] *Org. Chem.* Any compound which by hydrolytic decomposition (as by the action of ferments or on boiling with dilute acids or alkalies) yields sugar (specif., the sugar glucose) and one or more other substances, usually cyclic compounds. The glucosides are in general white or colorless, optically active, usually crystalline, and often bitter. They occur chiefly in plants, as æsculin, amygdalin, salicin, and glycyrrhizic acid.

glu'co-sine (-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin.** *Chem.* Any of several bases obtained by the action of ammonia on glucose.

glu'co-tan'noid (-tăn'oid), *n.* [*glucose* + *tannoid.*] *Org. Chem.* A compound of a tannoid with a sugar.

glu'cu-ron'ic (-kū-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*glucose* + Gr. οὖρον urine.] *Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a monobasic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_7$, derived from glucose, and obtained as a sirup by the decomposition of euxanthic acid, and in other ways. It occurs (combined) in the urine after the administration of camphor, chloral, and other substances.

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glos'so-la-ryn'ge-al, *a.* [*glosso-* + *laryngeal.*] *Anat* Pertaining to the tongue and larynx.

glos-sol'y-sis (glŏs-sŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n* [NL.; *glosso-* + *-lysis.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the tongue.

glossomachicall, *a.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + -μαχος fighting.] Given to wordy warfare. *Obs.*

glos-som'e-ter (glŏ-sŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*glosso-* + *-meter.*] *Apericulture.* A delicate apparatus for measuring the tongues of bees.

glos-sop'a-thy (-sŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [*glosso-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease of the tongue.

Glos-soph'a-ga (-sŏf'ă-gă), *n.* [NL.; *glosso-* + Gr. φαγειν to eat.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large South American bats of the family Phyllostomatidæ. They have a long extensile tongue with recurved papillæ, which is apparently used to scoop out the inside of fruits, not, as supposed, in sucking blood.

glos-soph'a-gine (glŏ-sŏf'ă-jĭn; -jĭn; 189), *a.* [*Glossophaga* + *-ine.*] *Zoöl.* Feeding with the tongue, as certain frugivorous bats, anteaters, etc.

Glos-soph'o-ra (-ŏ-rà), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of mollusks containing those having an odontophore; that is, all except the Lamellibranchia.

glos-soph'o-rous (-ŏ-rŭs), *a.* [*glosso-* + *-phorous.*] *Zoöl.* Having a tongue or odontophore; of or pertaining to the Glossophora.

glos'so-plas'ty, *n.* [*glosso-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the tongue. [DIUM.

glos'so-pode, *n.* = GLOSSOPO-

glos'so-po'di-um (glŏs'ō-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *glosso-* + *-podium.*] *Bot.* The sheathing base of the leaf in the quillworts (*Isoetes*).

glos-sor'rha-phy (glŏ-sŏr'ă-fĭ), *n.* [*glosso-* + *-rhaphy.*] *Surg.* Suture of the tongue.

glos'so-spasm', *n.* [*glosso-* + *spasm.*] *Med.* Spasm of the muscles of the tongue.

glos'so-the'ca (glŏs'ō-thē'kà), *n.* [*glosso-* + *theca.*] *Zoöl.* The part of the integument of a pupa inclosing the haustellum.

glos-sot'o-my (glŏ-sŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*glosso-* + *-tomy.*] **a** Dissection of the tongue. **b** Excision or incision of the tongue.

glos'so-type, *n.* [*glosso-* + *-type.*] A system of phonetic symbols invented by A. J. Ellis, which he developed and afterwards called *glossic.* See GLOSSIC.

glost fire. See POTTERY.

glost fireman. One in charge of a glost oven.

glost placer. *Ceramics.* One who applies glost.

glote. ✝ GLOAT, *v.*

glotency. ✝ GLUTTONY.

gloteny. ✝ GLUTTONY.

glotery. ✝ GLUTTERY.

gloth'er, *v. t. & i.* To flatter; wheedle; gloze. *Obs.* — **gloth'er-er,** *n. Obs.*

gloton, glotoun. ✝ GLUTTON.

glotonie, glotoney, glotony. ✝ GLUTTONY.

glotoun. ✝ GLUTTON.

glot'ry. ✝ GLUTTERY.

glot'ta-lite (glŏt'ă-līt), *n.* [From *Glotta*, the supposed ancient name of the river Clyde.] A mineral identical, at least in part, with edingtonite.

glot'ti-cal, *a.* Glottic. *Obs.*

glot-tid'e-an (glŏ-tĭd'ē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the glottis.

glot'ti-scope (glŏt'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [*glottis* + *-scope.*] A form of laryngoscope.

glotun. ✝ GLUTTON. [GLOOM.]

gloum, gloumbe, gloume ✝

glour'-mor'ceau' (glōō'mōr'sō'), *n.* [F. dial. See GLUTTON; MORSEL.] A kind of pear.

glour. Obs. Scot., or dial Eng var. of GLOWER.

glove contest *or* **fight.** A pugilistic contest in which the fighters wear boxing gloves *Cant.*

glov'er-ess (glŭv'ẽr-ĕs), *n.* A woman whose occupation is to make gloves.

glove stitch. = GLOVER'S STITCH.

glov'ing (glŭv'ĭng), *n.* Glove making; the glover's trade.

glow, *v. i.* [Cf Sw. *ql*, Dan. *qloe.*] To stare; to glower. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

glow'bard', glow'bird', *n.* [ME. *globerd.* See GLOW; BIRD.] A glowworm. *Obs.*

glow'er-er, *n.* One who glowers.

glow'er-ing-ly, *adv.* of *glowering*, p. pr.

glow'fly' (glō'flī'), *n.* A firefly.

glow'ing-ly, *adv* of *glowing*, p pr

glowme. ✝ GLOOM.

glowr. ✝ GLOWER.

glowt. ✝ GLOUT, *v.*

glox, *v. t.* [Imitative.] To gurgle, as liquid *Dial. Eng.*

gloy, *n.* [F. *glui.*] Straw. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gloz'er (glōz'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F *glossateur*, in sense 1.] *Obs.* **1.** A writer of glosses; commentator **2.** A flatterer. [pr.

gloz'ing-ly, *adv.* of *glozing*, p.

glu. ✝ GLEE, GLUE

G. U. *Abbr. Navy* Geographical list use; — a code call.

glub. ✝ CLUB.

Glub-dub'drib (glŭb-dŭb'drĭb), *n.* An imaginary island in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," peopled by magicians, who evoked, for Gulliver's amusement, the spirits of many great men of antiquity.

glu'cic (glōō'sĭk; 243), *a.* [Gr. γλυκύς sweet: cf. F. *glucique.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, sugar; as, *glucic* acid.

gluck (glŭk), *n.* A certain sound;— an onomatopœic word. Hence: **gluck'-cluck',** *n.*

gluck, *v. i.* To make a gluck.

[gluck'li-che Rei'se (glŭk'lĭ-kē rī'zĕ). [G.] A prosperous journey: bon voyage; — an expression of farewell.

glu'co-gen (glōō'kō-jĕn), *n.*, **glu'co-gen'e-sis** (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.*, **glu'co-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* = GLYCOGEN, etc. *Rare.*

glu-com'e-ter (glōō-kŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. γλεῦκος must + *-meter.*] A hydrometer for measuring the specific gravity of must and thus estimating the sugar in it.

glu'co-pro'te-ose, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A proteose formed from a glucoproteid. See PROTEOSE.

glu'co-san (glōō'kō-săn), *n.* Also **-sane.** *Org Chem.* A substance yielding glucose by hydrolysis. Cf. GLUCOSIDE.

glu-cos'a-zone (glōō-kŏs'ā-zōn), *n.* [*glucose* + *osazone.*] Osazone of glucose. See OSAZONE.

glu'co-sone (glōō'kō-sōn), *n. Org. Chem.* The osone ($C_6H_{10}O_6$) of glucose. See OSONE.

glu'co-su'ri-a (-s tū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = GLYCOSURIA.

glue (glōō ; 243, 277), *n.* [F. *glu*, L. *glus*, akin to *gluten*. Cf. CLAY, GLUTEN.] **1.** Birdlime. *Obs.*
2. A hard, brittle, brownish gelatin, obtained by boiling to a jelly the skins, hoofs, etc., of animals. When gently heated with water, it becomes viscid and tenacious, and is used for uniting substances. Liquid glue is a fluid preparation of glue with acetic acid, nitric acid, or alcohol.
3. Loosely, any of various adhesive or viscous substances.

glue, *v. t.* ; GLUED (glōōd) ; GLU'ING. [F. *gluer*. See GLUE, *n.*] **1.** To join with glue or a viscous substance ; to cause to stick or hold fast, as if with glue ; to fix or fasten.

This cold, congealed blood
That *glues* my lips, and will not let me speak. *Shak.*

2. To daub or smear with glue or the like. *Obs. or R.*

glue, *v. i.* To stick ; to adhere ; to be capable of being joined by glue ; as, the wood *glues* well.

glued (glōōd ; 243), *p. a.* Fastened by glue.

glue'pot' (glōō'pŏt'), *n.* **1.** A utensil for melting glue ; specif., one with an inner pot for the glue and an outer one for water.

Glue-pot (section-al view)

2. A part of a road marked by deep, sticky mud. *Colloq., Australia.*

glu'ey (-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or like, glue. — **glu'ey-ness,** *n.*

glum (glŭm), *a.* ; GLUM'MER (-ẽr) ; GLUM'MEST. [Cf. GLOOM.] Moody ; frowning ; sullen ; gloomy ; dismal. "I frighten people by my *glum* face." *Thackeray.*
Syn. — See SULLEN.

glu-ma'ceous (glōō-mā'shŭs ; 243), *a.* [See GLUME.] *Bot.* **a** Consisting of, or of the nature of, glumes. **b** Pert. to the order Glumales.

Glu-ma'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See GLUME.] *Bot.* **a** In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the grasses, sedges, etc. **b** In modern writings, an order synonymous with Poales (which see). — **glu'mal** (glōō'măl), *a. & n.*

glume (glōōm ; 243), *n.* [L. *gluma* hull, husk, fr. *glubere* to bark or peel.] *Bot.* One of the two-ranked chaffy scales or bracts of the spikelet in grasses and sedges, esp. in the former. The lowermost are usually sterile and are known as *empty glumes*, while those bearing flowers in their axils are known as *flowering glumes*. See POACEÆ.

glu-mif'er-ous (glōō-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*glume* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing glumes.

glu'mi-flo'rous (glōō'mĭ-flō'rŭs ; 201), *a. Bot* **a** Having flowers subtended by glumes. **b** Glumaceous.

glump (glŭmp), *v. i.* [Cf. GLUM.] To manifest sullenness ; to sulk. *Dial.*

glump'y (glŭm'pĭ), *a.* ; GLUMP'I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr) ; GLUMP'I-EST. Glum ; sullen ; sulky. *Colloq.*

James is rather *glumpy* and dumpy, chiefly, I believe, because his child is unwell. *Scott.*

glut (glŭt), *v. t.* ; GLUT'TED ; GLUT'TING. [OF. *glotir, glouti*r, L. *glutīre*. Cf. GLUTTON.] To swallow, or to swallow greedily ; to gorge ; gulp.

Though every drop of water swear against it,
And gape at widest to *glut* him. *Shak.*

glut, *n.* A gulp ; a swallow ; a full draft. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

glut, *v. t.* [ME. *glotten* ; prob. fr. OF. *glotir, glouti*r, to swallow, influenced by the kindred *glout*, nom. of *glouton* glutton. See GLUTTON.] **1.** To fill to satiety ; to satisfy fully ; to satiate ; sate ; cloy ; also, to overload ; surfeit.

The realms of nature and of art were ransacked to *glut* the wonder, lust, and ferocity of a degraded populace. *C Kingsley*

2. To fill, as a place with light ; to saturate. *Now Rare.*
3. To furnish or stock with an oversupply of any article of trade, or object of supply and demand, so that there is no sale or demand for it at the price at which it is offered ; — chiefly in *to glut the market*. See 5th GLUT, *n.*
Syn. — See SATIATE.

glut, *v. i.* **1.** To eat gluttonously or to satiety.
2. To look, gaze, think, etc., as much as one wills or pleases ; to gloat. *Rare.*

glut, *n.* **1.** Act of glutting, or state of being glutted ; gratification to the full ; plenty, to satiety or repletion ; a full supply ; hence, often, a supply beyond sufficiency or to loathing ; overabundance ; surfeit.

A *glut* of those talents which raise men to eminence. *Macaulay*

2. A supply of mercantile goods in excess of the demand at the seller's price ; a supply of a commodity, or some object of supply and demand, in excess of the effective demand for it. Cf. DEMAND, SUPPLY, OVERPRODUCTION.

Ricardo, following J. B Say and James Mill, denies the possibility of a "universal *glut*" — a *glut*, that is, of all commodities taken together simultaneously. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

3. An excessive amount, quantity, or number, as of persons, of water, rain, etc.
4. Something that fills or chokes up an opening ; a clog.

glut (glŭt), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** A more or less wedge-shaped piece of wood or iron ; as : **a** A wooden wedge used in conjunction with iron wedges in splitting blocks. **b** *Mining.* A piece of wood for filling up behind cribbing or tubbing. **c** A fulcrum block. **d** *Mach.* A false key.
2. A small brick used to fill out a course.
3. An arched opening to the ash pit of a kiln.
4. *Naut.* A piece of canvas with a thimble, or pieces of rope with a thimble or becket, sewed or spliced near the center of the head of a square sail, to which a buntwhip, jigger, or the like is hooked in hauling up the bunt for furling.

glu'ta-con'ic (glōō'*ta*-kŏn'ĭk ; 243), *a.* [*glutaric* + *citraconic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_3H_4(CO_2H)_2$, isomeric with citraconic acid.

glu-tam'ic (glōō-tăm'ĭk ; 243), *a.* [*gluten* + *amic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline nitrogenous acid, $C_3H_5NH_2(CO_2H)_2$, existing in three optically different forms. The dextro variety occurs in certain plants and is also obtained by boiling gluten and other albuminoids.

glu-tam'ine (-ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** *Chem.* The amide of glutamic acid, crystallizing in fine needles. It is widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, and, like asparagine, is undoubtedly an intermediate product in the synthesis of proteids by plants.

glu-tar'ic (-tär'ĭk), *a.* [*glut*amic + tar*taric.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline organic acid, $C_3H_6(CO_2H)_2$, variously prepared, — called also *normal pyrotartaric acid.*

glu-te'al (glōō-tē'ăl ; glōō'tē-ăl ; 243, 277), *a.* [Gr. γλουτός rump, pl., the buttocks.] *Anat.* Pertaining to, or in the region of, the gluteus muscles or buttocks.

gluteal artery, *Anat.*, the largest branch of the internal iliac artery. It passes out of the pelvis above the pyriformis muscle and supplies chiefly the gluteal muscles. — **g. nerves,** nerves arising from the sacral plexus and distributed to the gluteal muscles, etc. The *superior* leaves the pelvis above the pyriformis muscle ; the *inferior*, below that muscle. — **g. ridge,** *Anat.*, the most external of the upper prolongations of the linea aspera of the femur. It gives attachment to a part of the gluteus maximus.

glu'ten (glōō'tĕn ; 243), *n.* [L., glue : cf. F. *gluten.* See GLUE.] **1.** **a** An adhesive, as gum or glue. *R.* **b** Fibrin. *Obs.*
2. The viscid, tenacious substance which gives adhesiveness to dough, esp. that made from wheat flour. It is regarded as the product of the interaction, in the presence of water, of gliadin and glutenin, which occur separately in the grain. Gluten is a very nutritious element of food. It may be separated from flour by washing out the starch and other soluble matters in a current of water.

gluten bread. Bread made of **gluten flour,** which is a flour containing a high gluten and a low starch content, prepared expressly for use of diabetics.

glu'ten-in (-ĭn), *n.* [From GLUTEN.] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteid substance in the seeds of cereals. See GLUTEN.

glu-te'us (glōō-tē'ŭs ; 243), *n. ; pl.* -TEI (-ĭ). [NL.] *Anat.* Any of certain muscles of the buttocks. In man there are three : the ‖ **glu-te'us max'i-mus,** arising from the sacrum, coccyx, back part of the ilium and adjacent structures, and inserted into the fascia lata of the thigh and the gluteal ridge of the femur ; and the ‖ **glu-te'us me'di-us** and ‖ **glu-te'us mi'ni-mus** (mĭn'ĭ-mŭs), arising from the outer surface of the ilium and inserted into the great trochanter of the femur, the latter of these two being situated deepest.

glu'tin (glōō'tĭn), *n.* [See GLUTEN.] *Chem.* **a** Ghadin. **b** Gelatin.

glu'ti-nate (-tĭ-nāt), *v. t.* ; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) ; -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *glutinatus*, p. p. of *glutinare* to glue, fr. *gluten* glue.] To unite with or as with glue, specif., to heal (a wound). *Obs. or R.*

glu'ti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *glutinatio.*] Act or process of glutinating. *Obs. or R.*

glu'ti-na-tive (glōō'tĭ-nā-tĭv ; 243), *a.* [L. *glutinativus.*] *Obs. or R.* Glutinating. — *n.* A glutinative agent.

glu'ti-nos'i-ty (-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being glutinous ; viscousness.

glu'ti-nous (glōō'tĭ-nŭs ; 243), *a.* [L. *glutinosus*, fr. *gluten* glue : cf. F. *glutineux.* See GLUTEN.] **1.** Of the nature of glue ; resembling glue ; viscous ; adhesive ; gluey.
2. *Bot.* Having a moist or adhesive surface, as a leaf or stem.

glu-ti'tion (glōō-tĭsh'ŭn ; 243), *n.* [L. *glutire* to swallow.] Act of swallowing ; deglutition.

glut'ton (glŭt'n), *n.* [ME. *glotoun, glotun*, F. *glouton*, fr. L. *gluto, glutto.* See GLUT to swallow, GLUT to satiate.]
1. One who eats voraciously, or to excess ; a gormandizer, one who gluts himself in any way.

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy. *Granville.*

2. A vile wretch, a rascal ; a scoundrel, or the like ; — a general term of opprobrium. *Obs.*
3. A carnivorous mammal (*Gulo luscus*) of the family Mustelidæ, related to the martens and sables, but about two and one half feet long, and of heavy build with long shaggy fur. It is found in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, also in northern North America (chiefly north of the United States), where it is known as the *wolverene*, and is exceedingly cunning and difficult to trap.

Glutton, 3. ($\frac{1}{20}$)

Syn. — See EPICURE.

glut'ton (glŭt'n), *a.* Gluttonous ; greedy ; voracious ; gormandizing. *Dryden.*

glut'ton-ize (glŭt'n-īz), *v. i. & t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To eat to excess ; eat voraciously ; gormandize.

glut'ton-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Given to gluttony ; eating to excess ; indulging the appetite extravagantly ; voracious. — **glut'ton-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **glut'ton-ous-ness,** *n.*

glut'ton-y (-ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TONIES (-īz). [ME. *glotonie*, OF. *glotonie, gloutonnie.*] Excess in eating ; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food.

Their sumptuous *gluttonies*, and gorgeous feasts. *Milton.*

glut weld. *Mech.* A weld made by presenting together two wedge-shaped pieces of metal and hammering a triangular piece (called a glut piece) in the cavity on each side.

gly-cæ'mi-a, gly-ce'mi-a (glĭ-sē'mĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL. See GLUCOSE ; *-EMIA.*] *Med.* The presence of glucose in the blood.

glyc'er-ate (glĭs'ẽr-āt), *n.* Salt or ester of glyceric acid.

gly-cer'ic (glĭ-sĕr'ĭk ; glĭs'ẽr-ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, glycerin. — **glyceric acid,** an acid, $C_3H_5(OH)_2CO_2H$, obtained by partly oxidizing glycerin, and in other ways. It is a thick liquid having both acid and alcoholic properties.

glyc'er-ide (glĭs'ẽr-īd ; -ĭd ; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [See GLYCERIN.] *Chem.* An ester of glycerin, either natural, as various fats, or artificial. See ESTER.

glyc'er-in, glyc'er-ine (-ĭn), *n.* [F. *glycérine*, fr. Gr. γλυκερός, γλυκύς, sweet. Cf. GLUCOSE, LICORICE.] **1.** *Chem.* A sweet, sirupy liquid, $C_3H_5(OH)_3$, colorless, odorless, and hygroscopic, obtained by the saponification of the natural fats and oils, which are compounds of it with various acids. It is a triatomic alcohol, and hence according to strict scientific usage is called *glycerol*. It is used as an ointment, as a solvent and vehicle for medicines, as a preservative in food products, as an adulterant in wine, beer, etc., and in very large amounts for the manufacture of nitroglycerin. Glycerin is almost always manufactured in connection with soap and candle making, in which it is a by-product.
2. *Pharm.* = GLYCERITE.

glyc'er-in-ate (-ĭn-āt), *v. t.* ; -AT'ED (āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). *Med.* To mix or treat with glycerin. — **glyc'er-in-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

glycerin, *or* **glycerine, cement.** A cement of glycerin and litharge, used for packing joints, in galvanoplastic operations, etc.

glyc'er-ite (glĭs'ẽr-īt), *n. Pharm.* A medicinal preparation made by mixing or dissolving a substance in glycerin.

glyc'er-o- (glĭs'ẽr-ō-). A combining form for *glycerin.*

glyc'er-o-phos'phate (-fŏs'fāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of glycerophosphoric acid.

glyc'er-o-phos-phor'ic (-fŏs-fôr'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a dibasic acid, $C_3H_9O_6P$, which is derived from glycerin and phosphoric acid. It occurs in animal fluids and tissues as a cleavage product of lecithin, and is also made artificially.

glyc'er-ose (glĭs'ẽr-ōs), *n.* [*glycerin* + *-ose.*] *Org. Chem.* A mixture of two isomeric compounds, $C_3H_6O_3$, an aldehyde and a ketone, formed by the oxidation of glycerin. Caustic soda condenses it to inactive fructose.

glyc'er-yl (-ĭl), *n.* [*glycerin* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A trivalent radical, $CH_2{\cdot}CH{\cdot}CH_2$, of which glycerin is the hydroxide.

glyceryl trinitrate. *Chem.* Nitroglycerin.

glyc'ide (glĭs'ĭd ; -īd ; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*glyceric* + anhydride.] *Chem.* A colorless liquid, $C_3H_6O_2$, obtained from certain derivatives of glycerin, and regarded as a partially dehydrated glycerin ; — called also *glycidic alcohol.*

gly-cid'ic (glĭ-sĭd'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, glycide.—**glycidic acid,** a volatile mobile liquid, $C_3H_4O{\cdot}CO_2H$.

gly'cine (glĭ'sĭn ; glĭs'ĭn ; -sēn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* Also **gly'cin** (-sĭn ; -ĭn). [Gr. γλυκύς sweet.] *Chem.* Glycocoll.

Glyc'i-ne (glĭs'ĭ-nē ; glĭ-sī'nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλυκύς sweet ; — in allusion to the sweet taste of the root.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World trailing or climbing fabaceous herbs having trifoliolate leaves, small hairy racemose flowers, and globose seeds. *G. hispida* of China is the soy bean.

gly'ci-nin (glĭ'sĭ-nĭn ; glĭs'ĭ-), *n.* [From GLYCINE.] *Physiol. Chem.* The chief proteid constituent of the soy bean (*Glycine hispida*). It is a typical globulin.

gly'co-cho'late (glĭ'kō-kō'lāt ; -kŏl'āt), *n.* [*glycocoll* + *cholic.*] *Chem.* A salt or ester of glycocholic acid.

gly'co-cho-le'ic (-kō-lē'ĭk), *a.* [*glycocoll* + *choleic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid in bile, and yielding on hydrolysis glycocoll and choleic acid.

gly'co-chol'ic (-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [*glycocoll* + *cholic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_{26}H_{43}O_6N$, in human and ox bile. It yields on hydrolysis glycocoll and cholic acid. Also, by extension, any of several related acids.

gly'co-coll (glĭ'kō-kŏl), *n.* [Gr. γλυκύς sweet + κόλλα glue.] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** A crystalline, nitrogenous substance, $CH_2NH_2CO_2H$, with a sweet taste, formed from hippuric acid, gelatin, glycocholic acid, etc., by boiling with acids, and in other ways. Chemically, it is amino-acetic acid. **b** Hence, any amino acid.

gly'co-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. γλυκύς sweet + *-gen* : cf. F. *glycogène.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A white, amorphous, tasteless carbohydrate, related to starch and dextrin, found abundantly in the liver of most animals, and in smaller quantity in other organs and tissues, particularly in the embryo. It is also found in fungi. Glycogen forms an opales-

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gluder. † GLOTHER.
glue plant. A red seaweed (*Gloiopeltis tenax*) used as food in China.
glu'er (glōō'ẽr), *n.* One who glues stock. A mineral refuse used for making glue [in water.
glue water A solution of glue
glug (glŭg), *n.* A sound as of liquor issuing from a bottle ; — onomatopœic. Also, **glug'-glug',** *n.*
glug, *v. i.* To make a glug.
glui. † GLOVE.
glu'ish, *a.* Somewhat gluey. — **glu'ish-ness,** *n.* [*or Dial.*]
glum, *v. t.* To be glum. *Obs.*
glum. *n.* [See GLOOM.] A sullen look ; also, sullenness *Obs.*
glu'ma (glōō'mă), *n. ; pl.* -MÆ (-mē). [L.] *Bot.* A glume.
Glu-ma'ce-æ (glōō-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn of POALES.
Glum-dal'clitch (glŭm-dăl'klĭch), *n.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," Gulliver's nurse in Brobdingnag. She was nine years old, but nearly 40 feet high.
glu-mel'la. (glōō-mĕl'*ă*), **glumelle',** *n.* [Dim. of *glume* : cf. F. *glumelle.*] *Bot.* = PALEA b. *Obs.*
glu-mel'lu-la (-mĕl'ŭ-*la*), *n. ; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). Also **glu-mel'lule** (-ūl) [NL. dim. See GLUMELLA.] *Bot.* = LODICULE. *Obs.*
Glu'mi-flo'ræ (glōō'mĭ-flō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; L. *gluma* husk + *flos, floris*, flower.] *Bot.* Syn. of POALES.
glum'ly (glŭm'lĭ), *adv.* of **glum'mish,** *a.* See 1st -ISH. *Obs.*
glum'my (glŭm'ĭ), *a.* [See GLOOM.] **1.** Gloomy. *Obs.*
2. Glum ; sullen.
glum'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
glu'mose (glōō'mōs), **glu'mous** (-mŭs), *a Bot.* Glumiferous.—**glu-mos'i-ty** (glōō-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Obs or R.*
glump, *n. Dial.* **a** A sulky person. **b** With *the*, the sulks.
glump'i-ly, *adv.* of GLUMPY.
glump'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
glunch (glŭnsh ; glŭnsh ; 140), *v.* [Cf. GLUMP.] *Scot & Dial. Eng.* Frowning ; sullen.— *n.* A sullen look ; a look of dislike.
glunch, *v. i.* To frown ; to look sour. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Glunimie, *n.* A Highlander ; — so called in the Lowlands. *Obs. Scot.*
glur (glûr). Var. of GLORE, *n. Dial. Eng.*
glu'side (glōō'sīd ; -sĭd ; 184), *n.* Also **-sid.** [*glucose* + *-ide.*] = SACCHARIN, 2.
glusk'y, *a.* Sulky or sullen looking. *Dial. Eng.*
glus'ter. † CLUSTER.
glut (*dial.* glŭt, glōōt), *n.* [OF., also *glout, glout.*] A glutton. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
glut, *n.* [Cf GLEET.] *Falconry* Phlegm ; gleet. *Obs.*
glu'ta-min'ic (glōō'tă-mĭn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* = GLUTAMIC
glu-tan'ic (glōō-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [Fr. GLUTAMIC.] *Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_2H_3OH(CO_2H)_2$, in beet-root molasses and also formed from glutamic acid.
glu'ta-zine (glōō'tă-zĭn ; -zēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*glutaric* + *azine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline nitrogenous substance, $C_7H_6O_2N_2$. It is a derivative of pyridine.
glutch (glŭch), *v. t.* To swallow ; gulp. *Dial. Eng.* [GLUTEUS.]
glu-te'i (glōō-tē'ī), *n., pl.* of **glu'te-o-fem'o-ral** (glōō'tē-ō-fĕm'ō-răl), *a. Anat.* Pert. to the gluteal region and thigh.
glu'ter-ness, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *glutr* squandering, extravagance, but also OF. *gloternie* gluttony.] Gluttony. *Obs.*
glut herring The summer herring.
glu'ti-na'tious, *a.* Glutinative.
glu-tin'ic (glōō-tĭn'ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Designating an unsaturated crystalline acid, $CO_2H{\cdot}C{\cdot}C{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO_2H$, got indirectly from glutaconic acid.
glu'ti-nize (glōō'tĭ-nīz), *v. t.* To render glutinous.
glu'ti-nose (-nōs), *a* Glutinous.
glu'ti-nous-ly, *adv.* of GLUTINOUS.
glu'ti-nous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
glut'man, *n.* A supernumerary customs officer employed during a glut of business. *Obs.*
glu'to-form (glōō'tō-fôrm), *n. Pharm* = GLUTOL.
glu'to-ky'rine (-kĭ'rĭn ; -rēn), *n.* Also **-rin.** *Chem.* A kyrine got by hydrolysis of gelatin.
glu'tol (glōō'tōl ; -tŏl), *n.* [Prob. *gluten* + *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A hard, transparent, antiseptic substance prepared by the action of formaldehyde on gelatin.
glu'tose (glōō'tōs ; 243), *n.* [*glutin* + *-ose.*] Gelatose
glut piece. See GLUT WELD.
glut'ter (glŭt'ẽr), *n.* Splutter. *Rare.*
glut'ter-y (-ĭ), *n.* Gluttony.
glut'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GLUT, satiate. — **glut'ting-ly,** *adv.*
glut'ton, *v. t. & i.* To glut ; to eat voraciously. *Obs.*
glutton bird. The giant fulmar.
glut'ton-er, *n.* A glutton. *Obs.*
glut'ton-ess, *n.* Female glutton.
glut'ton-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
glut'ton-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
glut'ton-ly, *adv.* Greedily. *Obs.*
gluttre. † GLUTTERY.
gluwe † GLUE.
gluwy, gluy † GLUEY.
gly (glī). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GLEE [GLUCASE.
gly'case (glī'kās). Var of
glyc'e-les'um (glĭs'ē-lēs'ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *glycerin* + Gr. ἔλαιον olive oil.] *Pharm.* A basis for ointments consisting of : 1 part finely powdered almond meal, 2 parts glycerin, 6 parts olive oil.
gly-ce'ri-a (glĭ-sē'rĭ-*a* ; glĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γλυκερός, γλυκύς, sweet.] Syn. of PANICULARIA.
glyc'er-in-ized (glĭs'ẽr-ĭn-īzd), *p. a.* Glycerinated.
glycerin, *or* **glycerine, soap.** See SOAP. [Glycerinated.
glyc'er-ized (glĭs'ẽr-īzd), *p. a.*
glyc'er-i'zin, -zine (glĭs'ẽr-ĭ'zĭn ; -zēn), *n.* Glycyrrhizin.
glyc'er-ol (glĭs'ẽr-ōl ; -ŏl), *n. Chem.* = GLYCERIN.
glyc'er-ole (-ōl), *n.* [Cf. F. *glycérolé.*] *Pharm.* = GLYCERITE.
glyc'er-yl (-ĭl), *n. Chem.* Glycyl. *Obs.*
glyc'ic (glĭs'ĭk). Var. of GLUCIC.
gly'co-cin (glĭ'kō-sĭn), *n.* [*glycocoll* + *-in*] Glycocoll. *R.*
gly'co-cy-am'i-dine (glĭ'kō-sĭ-ăm'ĭ-dĭn ; -dēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* A basic compound, $C_3H_7N_3O$, derived from glycocyamine
gly'co-cy-am'ine (-sĭ-ăm'ĭn ; -ĭ'*a*-mēn' ; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*glycocoll* + *cyano-* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_3H_7N_3O_2$, formed by union of glycocoll and cyanamide.
gly'co-gel'a-tin (glĭ'kō-jĕl'*ă*-tĭn), *n.* [*glycerin* + *gelatin.*] *Pharm.* A base of glycerin and gelatin for ointments.

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cent solution with water. See LIVER. It is quickly changed into sugar when boiled with dilute acids, and also by the action of amylolytic enzymes.

gly/co-gen/ic (glī/kō-jĕn′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or caused by, glycogen; as, the *glycogenic* function of the liver.

gly-cog′e-ny (glī-kŏj′ē-nĭ), **gly/co-gen/e-sis** (glī/kō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n. Physiol.* Production or formation of sugar from glycogen, as in the liver. — **gly/co-ge-net/ic** (-jē-nĕt′ĭk), *a.*

gly/col (glī′kŏl; -kōl), *n.* [*glycerin* + *-ol.* See GLYCERIN.] *Chem.* **a** A thick, sweet, colorless liquid, $C_2H_4(OH)_2$, produced artificially from certain ethylene compounds. B. P., 197° C. It is a diacid alcohol, intermediate between ordinary ethyl alcohol and glycerin. **b** Any of the large class of diacid alcohols, of which glycol proper is the type.

gly/co-late (-kō-lāt), *n.* [*glycol* + *-ate.*] *Chem.* A salt or ester of glycolic acid.

gly-col′ic (glī-kŏl′ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, glycol; as, *glycolic* ether or acid.

glycolic acid, a crystalline substance, $CH_2(OH)CO_2H$, found naturally in unripe grapes and in the leaves of the wild grape (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), and produced artificially in many ways, as by oxidation of *glycol*. It has the properties both of an alcohol and an acid, and is a type of the hydroxy acids. Called also *hydroxyacetic acid.*

gly/co-lide (glī′kō-līd; -lĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-lid.** [*glycol* + anhydride.] *Chem.* A white amorphous powder, $C_4H_4O_4$, obtained by heating and dehydrating glycolic acid.

gly/co-lu/ril (-lū′rĭl), *n.* [*glycolyl* + *uric.*] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, nitrogenous substance, $C_4H_6N_4O_2$, got from glyoxal and urea, and also by reduction of allantoin.

gly/co-lyl (glī′kō-lĭl), *n.* [*glycolic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A bivalent radical, $CO{\cdot}CH_2$, the radical of glycolic acid and a large series of related compounds.

gly-col′y-sis (glī-kŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See GLUCOSE; -LYSIS.] *Physiol. Chem.* Hydrolytic decomposition of sugar. — **gly/co-lyt/ic** (glī/kō-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

Gly-con′ic (-kŏn′ĭk), *a.* [After its inventor, *Glycon:* cf. Gr. Γλυκώνειος.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Of or pert. to a kind of verse, a logaœdic tetrapody, usually catalectic, three feet being trochees, and one — usually the second — a dactyl: thus, – > | – ⏑ – | – ⏑ | – ∧. See PROSODY. — *n.* A Glyconic verse.

gly/co-nin (glī′kō-nĭn), *n. Pharm.* An emulsion of glycerin and the yolk of eggs, used as an ointment.

gly/co-se-cre/to-ry (-sē-krē′tō-rĭ), *a.* [*glycogen* + *secretory.*] *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to the formation of glycogen; as, *glycosecretory* nerve fibers, which are thought to influence the formation of glycogen in the liver cells.

gly/co-sine (glī′kō-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin.** *Chem.* An organic base, $C_6H_4N_4$, produced artificially as a white, crystalline powder, by the action of ammonia on glyoxal.

gly/co-som/e-ter (-sōm′ē-tēr), *n.* [Cf. F. *glycose*, E. *glucose*, and see -METER.] *Med.* An apparatus for determining the amount of sugar in diabetic urine.

gly/co-su/ri-a (-sū′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. Cf. GLUCOSE; -URIA.] *Med.* A condition in which glucose is excreted in the urine, diabetes mellitus. — **gly/co-su/ric** (-sū′rĭk), *a.*

Glyc/yr-rhi/za (glĭs/ĭr-rī′zȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γλυκύρριζα; γλυκύς sweet + ῥίζα root. Cf. LICORICE.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous herbs of wide distribution in temperate regions, with odd-pinnate leaves, purple racemose flowers, and prickly pods. *G lepidota*, the wild licorice, is the only American species. See LICORICE.

2. [*l.c.*] *Pharm.* Licorice root.

glyc/yr-rhi/zic (-rī′zĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a yellow amorphous organic acid with a sweet taste, the active constituent of licorice root (*glycyrrhiza*). It is found also in other plants, as in the rhizomes of some ferns.

glyc/yr-rhi/zin (-rī′zĭn), *n.* [See GLYCYRRHIZA.] *Chem.* Glycyrrhizic acid.

gly-ox′al (glī-ŏk′săl), *n.* [*glycol* + *oxalic* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* A white, amorphous, deliquescent substance, $(COH)_2$, obtained by the action of nitric acid on alcohol, etc. It is a double aldehyde, between glycol and oxalic acid.

gly/ox-al′ic (glī/ŏk-săl′ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an aldehyde acid, $CHO{\cdot}CO_2H$ (or $CH(OH)_2CO_2H$), intermediate between glyoxal and oxalic acid.

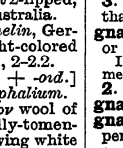

Glyoxaline.

gly-ox′a-line (glī-ŏk′sȧ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), **-lin,** *n. Chem.* A white crystalline organic base, $C_3H_4N_2$, produced by the action of ammonia on glyoxal, and isomeric with pyrazole; hence, any of a large class of derivatives of it. Called also *imidazole.*

gly-ox′yl (glī-ŏk′sĭl), *n.* [*glyoxal* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* The bivalent radical -CH(OH)CO-.

glyph (glĭf), *n.* [Gr. γλυφή carving, fr. γλύφειν to carve: cf. F. *glyphe.* Cf. CLEAVE to split.] **1.** *Arch.* A channel or groove, usually vertical. See TRIGLYPH.

2. *Archæol.* A carved figure or character, incised or in relief; a carved pictograph; hence, a pictograph representing a form originally adopted for sculpture, whether carved or painted; as, the Mayan *glyphs.*

glyph′ic (-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γλυφικός of or for carving.] *Fine Arts.* Of or pertaining to sculpture or carving of any sort, esp. glyphs; carved; sculptured. — *n.* = GLYPH, 2.

glyph′o-graph (-ō-grȧf), *n.* A plate made by glyphography, or an impression taken from such a plate.

gly-phog′ra-phy (glĭ-fŏg′ra-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. γλύφειν to engrave + *-graphy.*] A process in which, by electrodeposition, a raised printing plate is made from an engraved design. — **gly-phog′ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **glyph/o-graph′ic** (glĭf/ō-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

glyp′tic (glĭp′tĭk), *a.* [Gr. γλυπτός fit for carving, carved. See GLYPH.] Of or pert. to carving or engraving, esp. gem engraving. — **glyptic period.** *Archæol.* = MAGDALENIAN PERIOD.

Glyp/to-don (glĭp′tō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. γλυπτός carved, engraved + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth. See GLYPH.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct mammals of the order Edentata, related to the armadillos. Their remains are numerous in the Pleistocene of South America, and occur as far north as Mexico and Texas. The back was covered by a large

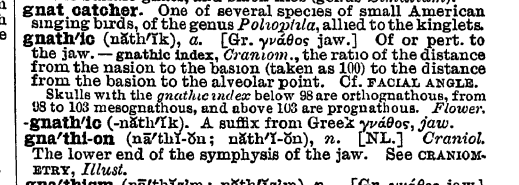

Skeleton of Glyptodon (*G. clavipes*) ($\frac{1}{24}$)

rigid carapace composed of small five-sided or six-sided bony plates covered with horny plates. There was a head shield, and the tail was encircled by rings of bony plates. The fore feet had four toes, the hind feet five toes. A number of species are known. *G. clavipes* sometimes attained a length of over fifteen feet. The genus is the type of a family, **Glyp/to-don′ti-dæ** (-dŏn′tĭ-dē), containing also *Dædicurus* and other genera. — **glyp′to-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

glyp′to-graph (glĭp′tō-grăf), *n.* [See GLYPTOGRAPHY.] An engraving on a gem.

glyp-tog′ra-phy (glĭp-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. γλυπτός carved + *-graphy.*] Art or process of engraving gems; also, the description or study of engraved gems or other hard and fine stones, etc. — **glyp-tog′ra-pher** (-r ȧ-fẽr), *n.* — **glyp′to-graph/ic** (glĭp′tō-grăf′ĭk), *a.*

glyp-tol′o-gy (glĭp-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. γλυπτός carved + *-logy.*] The scientific study of engraving upon precious stones or the like. — **glyp/to-log′i-cal** (glĭp′tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **glyp-tol′o-gist** (glĭp-tŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

glyp/to-the′ca (glĭp′tō-thē′kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -THECÆ (-sē). [NL.; Gr. γλυπτός carved + θήκη case, box.] A building or room devoted to works of sculpture.

Gmel′i-na (mĕl′ĭ-nȧ, mē-lī′nȧ), *n.* [NL.; after S. G. *Gmelin* (1744–74), Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic and Australian verbenaceous trees and shrubs, having simple leaves and yellow, panicled flowers with a cup-shaped, 4-5-toothed calyx and a tubular, somewhat 2-lipped, corolla. *G. leichardtii* is the native beech of Australia.

gmel′in-ite (mĕl′ĭn-īt), *n.* [After Prof. Ch. *Gmelin*, German mineralogist.] *Min.* A colorless or light-colored zeolite of the chabazite group. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 2–2.2.

gna-pha′li-oid (nȧ-fā′lĭ-oid), *a.* [*Gnaphalium* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Gnaphalium.*

Gna-pha′li-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γναφάλιον wool of the teasel.] *Bot.* A large genus of hoary or woolly-tomentose asteraceous herbs of wide distribution, having white or colored persistent involucres. Some species are cultivated as everlastings; the herbage is astringent.

gnar, gnarr (när), *v. i.*; GNARRED (närd); GNAR′RING. [See GNARL.] To snarl; growl.

A thousand wants
Gnarr at the heels of men. *Tennyson.*

gnarl (närl), *v. i*; GNARLED (narld); GNARL′ING. [From older *gnar*, prob. imitative; cf. G. *knarren*, *knurren*, D. *knorren*, Sw. *knorra*, Dan. *knurre.*] **1.** To growl; snarl.

And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee first. *Shak.*

2. To gnaw; nibble. *Dial. Eng.*

gnarl (närl), *v. t.* [See GNARLED.] To twist or contort; to render knotty or rugged.

gnarl, *n.* A knot in wood; a large or hard knot, or a protuberance with twisted grain, on a tree.

gnarled (närld), *a.* [Var. of KNURLED. *Oxf. E. D.*] Knotty; full of knots or gnarls, twisted; crossgrained; rugged.

The unwedgeable and *gnarled* oak. *Shak.*

gnarl′y (närl′ĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. Gnarled.

gnash (năsh), *v. i.*; GNASHED (năsht); GNASH′ING. [ME. *gnasten*, *gnaisten*, cf. Icel. *gnastan* a gnashing, *gnīsta* to gnash, Fries. *gnastern*, prob. of imitative origin.] To grind or strike the teeth together; of the teeth, to grind or strike together.

Gnashing for anguish, and despite, and shame *Milton.*

gnash, *v. t.* **1.** To strike or grind (the teeth) together, as in anger or pain.

2. To grind the teeth on; to bite with grinding teeth.

gnat (năt), *n.* [AS. *gnæt.*] Any of various small dipterous insects or flies, esp such as bite. The term is chiefly applied in England to mosquitoes, in America to smaller forms, as the buffalo gnats, and black flies (genus *Simulium*).

gnat catcher. One of several species of small American singing birds, of the genus *Polioptila*, allied to the kinglets.

gnath′ic (năth′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γνάθος jaw.] Of or pert. to the jaw. — **gnathic index,** *Craniom.*, the ratio of the distance from the nasion to the basion (taken as 100) to the distance from the basion to the alveolar point. Cf. FACIAL ANGLE.

Skulls with the *gnathic index* below 98 are orthognathous, from 98 to 103 mesognathous, and above 103 are prognathous. *Flower.*

-gnath′ic (-năth′ĭk). A suffix from Greek γνάθος, *jaw.*

gna/thi-on (nā′thĭ-ŏn; năth′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Craniol.* The lower end of the symphysis of the jaw. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

gna′thism (nā′thĭz′m; năth′ĭz′m), *n.* [Gr. γνάθος jaw.] *Anthropol.* The formation of the upper jaw, esp. with reference to the degree of its projection beyond the general plane of the face, or the classification of skulls according to such formation. The three degrees of gnathism usually distinguished are *orthognathism*, *mesognathism*, and *prognathism.* See GNATHIC INDEX, *Citation.*

Of all cranial measurements none is more important than that which determines the varying degrees of *gnathism.* *A. H. Keane.*

gna′thite (nā′thīt; năth′īt), *n.* [Gr. γνάθος the jaw] *Zool.* Any of the mouth appendages of Arthropoda. They are known as mandibles, maxillæ, and maxillipeds, and are limbs modified for conveying or masticating food, etc.

gna′tho- (nā′thŏ-; năth′ŏ-), **gnath-.** Combining form from Greek γνάθος, *jaw.*

-gnathous. A suffix from Greek γνάθος, *jaw.*

gnaw (nô), *v. t.; pret.* GNAWED (nôd); *p. p.* GNAWED or GNAWN (nôn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GNAW′ING. [ME *gnawen*, AS. *gnagan;* akin to D. *knagen*, OHG. *gnagan*, *nagan*, G. *nagen*, Icel. & Sw. *gnaga*, Dan. *gnave*, *nage.* Cf. NAG to tease.] **1.** To bite so as to wear away or remove a part from, as something hard or tough, which is not readily separated or crushed; to bite off little by little, with effort; to wear or eat away by scraping or biting with the teeth; loosely, to bite or chew upon, as the mustache.

His bones clean picked; his very bones they *gnaw.* *Dryden.*
They *gnawed* their tongues for pain *Rev.* XVI. 10.
At this he turn'd all red and paced his hall,
Now *gnaw'd* his under, now his upper lip. *Tennyson.*

2. To corrode; to fret away; to waste.

A present in whose reign no grief shall *gnaw*
The heart. *Bryant.*

3. To produce a pain in (the stomach or bowels) likened to that caused by gnawing.

gnaw, *v. i.* **1.** To bite with repeated effort, as in eating or severing with the teeth something hard or unwieldy.

I might well, like the spaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties me. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To have an effect like gnawing with the teeth.

gnaw′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that gnaws; a rodent.

gnaw′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GNAW. Specif.: *vb. n.* A persistent pain (in the stomach or bowels) likened to that caused by gnawing; *pl.*, pangs; as, *gnawings* of hunger.

gneiss (nīs), *n.* [G.] *Petrog.* A metamorphic rock, often corresponding in composition to granite or some other feldspathic plutonic rock, but having its constituents, esp. mica, arranged in planes so that it splits rather easily into coarse slabs. *Gneiss* is a useful general term for highly

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gly-cog′e-nous (glī-kŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* Glycogenic

gly/co-hæ′mi-a *or* **-hemia** (glī′kō-hē-mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Glycæmia.

gly/col-late, gly-col′lic, gly′col-lide, etc. Vars. of GLYCOLATE, etc.

gly′col-lyl. Var. of GLYCOLYL.

gly/co-lu′ric (glī′kō-lū′rĭk), *a.* [*glycol* + *uric.*] = HYDANTOIC.

gly′cone (glī′kōn), *n.* [*glycerin* + *-one.*] *Pharm.* A suppository made of glycerin.

gly-co′ni-an (glī-kō′nĭ-ȧn), *a. & n.* Glyconic [COPROTEID.]

gly/co-pro′te-id Var. of GLU-

gly/cos-am′ine (glī′kŏs-ăm′ĭn; -ēn; -mēn′; 184) Var. of GLUCOSAMINE.

gly-cos′a-zone (glī-kŏs′ȧ-zōn). Var. of GLUCOSAZONE.

gly′cose (glī′kōs). Var. of GLUCOSE.

gly′co-side (glī′kō-sīd; -sĭd; 184). Var. of GLUCOSIDE.

gly/co-thym′o-line (-thĭm′ō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* [*glycerin* + *thymol* + *-ine.*] *Pharm.* An antiseptic preparation of thymol, glycerin, and other ingredients used as a local application in inflammatory conditions of the nose and throat; — a trade name.

gly′cu-ron′ic (glī′kū-rŏn′ĭk). *Chem.* Var. of GLUCURONIC.

glyc′y-phyl′lin (glĭs′ĭ-fĭl′ĭn), *n.* [Gr. γλυκύς sweet + φύλλον leaf.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{22}O_9$, got from the leaves of *Smilax glycyphylla.*

glyde. Var. of GLEYD. *Scot.*

glyf. Glyph. *Rejf. Sp.*

glyn, glynn (glĭn). + GLEN.

gly-ox′ime (glī-ŏk′sĭm; -sēm), *n.* Also **-im.** [*glyoxal* + *oxime.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline nitrogenous substance, $C_2H_4N_2O_2$, the oxime of glyoxal. See OXIME.

gly′ox-yl′ic (glī′ŏk-sĭl′ĭk), *a.* = GLYOXALIC.

glyoxyl uric. See ALLANTURIC

glyp′tic (glĭp′tĭk), *n.* [Cf. F. *glyptique.* See GLYPH.] The art of engraving on hard and fine stones; — usually *pl.*

glyp′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Glyptic.

glyp-ti′cian (glĭp-tĭsh′ăn), *n* [From GLYPTIC.] A gem engraver; a lapidary. *Rare.*

Glyp′to-the′ri-um (glĭp′tō-thē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr γλυπτός carved + *-therium.*] *Paleon.* A genus of glyptodonts based on a carapace and partially complete skeleton from the lower Pleistocene of Texas. [CLYSTER.]

glys′ter (glĭs′tẽr), *n. Med.* = glywering, *p. a.* Gluttering. *Obs.*

gm. *Abbr.* Gram.

G M. *Abbr.* General mortgage; — used on stock tickers.

G.·. M.·. *Abbr. Freemasonry* Grand Master; Grand Marshal.

G. M. B. *Abbr.* Good merchantable brand (*Com.*); Great Master of the Order of the Bath.

Gmel′in's salt (mĕl′ĭnz) Potassium ferricyanide.

Gmel′in's test. *Physiol. Chem* A test for bile pigments, as in the urine, which consists in carefully adding to the solution to be tested nitric acid which contains some nitrous acid. If bile pigments are present a series of colors is seen at the juncture of the two liquids.

G. M. I. E. *Abbr.* Grand Master of the Indian Empire.

G. M. K. P. *Abbr.* Grand Master of the Knights of St. Patrick.

G. M. L. *Abbr.* Gold mining lease *Queensland.*

G. M. M. G. *Abbr* Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St George.

G. M. P. *Abbr.* Grand Master of the Order of St. Patrick.

G. M. S. I. *Abbr.* Grand Master of the Order of Star of India.

G. M. T. *Abbr.* Greenwich mean time.

G. M. V. *Abbr.* Gram-molecular volume.

gn. *Abbr.* Guinea; guineas.

gnacche, *v. i.* To gnash. *Obs.*

gnack. + KNACK.

gnag + KNAG, *v.*

gnag (năg; nāg). Scot. and dial Eng. var. of GNAW.

gnagged. + KNAGGED.

gnaist. + GNAST, *v*

gnaisten. + GNASH.

gnap (năp). *v. t. & i.* To bite or snap at; gnaw. *Obs. or Scot.*

gnap (nap), *n.* A bite, morsel. *Scot.* [WEED.]

gnap′weed′. Var. of KNAPgnar. Dial. Eng. var. of KNAR.

gnare, *v. t.* To choke; strangle; also, to snare. *Obs.*

gnare, *n.* A snare. *Obs.*

gnarl, *n.* A snarl. *Rare.*

gnarld. Gnarled. *Ref. Sp.*

gnarr Var. of GNAR.

gnar′ry (nar′ĭ). Var. of KNARRY.

gnash, *n.* Gnashing; a snap of the teeth. *Rare.* [p. pr.]

gnash′ing-ly, *adv.* of *gnashing.*

gnast, *v. t. & i.* To gnash. *Obs.*

gnast, *n.* [AS. *gnāst* (in comp.).] A spark. *Obs.*

gnat flower. The bee orchis.

gnath-. See GNATHO-.

gna′thal (nā′thăl; năth′ăl), *a.* Pert. to the jaw; gnathic.

gna-thal′gi-a (na-thăl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL; *gnatho-* + *-algia.*] Pain in the jaw, usually neuralgic.

gnat hawk. The European nightjar. *Local, Eng.*

gna-thid′i-um (nȧ-thĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n*; *pl.* -IA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. γνάθος the jaw.] *Zool.* The ramus of the lower jaw of a bird as far as it is naked.

gna-thi′tis (na-thī′tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *gnatho-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the jaw.

Gna′tho (nā′thō), *n.* A parasite in Terence's "Eunuchus;" hence, a parasite in general; a sycophant.

gna′tho-base′ (nā′thō-bās′; năth′ō-), *n.* [*gnatho-* + *base.*] A joint or process of the proximal part of the appendage of an arthropod, modified to serve as a mouth part and aid in carrying or masticating food.

Gna/tho-bdel′læ (nā′thō-dĕl′ē; năth′ō-), **Gna/tho-bdel′li-da** (-ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gnatho-* + Gr. βδέλλα leech.] *Zool.* An order or other division of leeches in which there is no proboscis There are usually three toothed jaws, and the blood is red The eggs are laid in cocoons The medicinal leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*) is an example.

gna-thom′e-ter (nȧ-thŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*gnatho-* + *-meter.*] *Craniom* An instrument for measuring angles of the jaw.

gna-thon′ic (na-thŏn′ĭk), **gnathon′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *Gnatho*, name of a parasite in the "Eunuchus" of Terence. Gr. Γνάθων; hence, a parasite in general] Flattering; deceitful

gna-thon′i-cal-ly, *adv.*

gna′tho-nism (nā′thō-nĭz′m). *n.* See ISM.

gna′tho-nize (-nīz), *v. i.* To act the parasite or sycophant. *Obs.*

gna′tho-plas′ty (nā′thō-plăs′tĭ; năth′ō-), *n.* [*gnatho-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the cheek or jaw.

gna′tho-pod (n ā′th ō-p ŏ d ; năth′ō-), *a.* [*gnatho-* + *-pod.*] *Zool.* Gnathopodous. — *n.* = GNATHOPODITE. **b** One of the Gnathopoda.

gna′thop′o-da (nā-thŏp′ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See GNATHOPOD.] *Zool.* = GNATHONIC.

gnat′snap′, gnat′snap′per, *n.* A snapper of gnats; — names for various small birds. *Obs*

gnat strainer. A person ostentatiously punctilious about trifles. Cf. Matt. XXIII 24.

gnat′ter, *v. t.* To nibble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gnat′ter, *v. i.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* = GNATTER, *v. t.* **b** To rattle or talk rapidly and idly; to grumble; to be peevish.

gnave, *v. i.* [L. *gnavus*, *navus*, diligent.] To be diligent. *Obs.*

gnav′i-ty, *n.* [L. *gnavitas.*] Diligence. *Obs.*

gnaw, *n.* Gnawing. *Obs. & R.*

gnaw′a-ble (nô′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

gnawd. Gnawed. *Ref. Sp.*

gnaw′ing-ly, *adv* of GNAWING.

gnawn (nôn), *p. p.* of GNAW.

gnede, *a.* [Cf. AS. *gnēað.*] Sparing; miserly; also, scanty; small; hence, lacking. *Obs.* — **gnedely,** *adv. Obs.*

gnede, *v. t.* To treat stingily or grudgingly. *Obs.*

Gna-thos′to-mi (nȧ-thŏs′tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A comprehensive division of vertebrates, including all above the cyclostomes. They are so called because they have distinct jaws. Coextensive with Amphirhina.

gna-thos′to-mous (-mŭs), *a. Zool.* Gnathostomatous.

gna′tho-the′ca (nā′thō-thē′kȧ; năth′ō-), *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ (-sē) [NL.; *gnatho-* + Gr. θήκη a box.] *Zool.* The horny covering of the lower mandible of a bird.

gnat′ling (năt′lĭng), *n.* See -LING

gna-ton′ick. + GNATHONIC.

gnat′snap′, gnat′snap′per, *n.* A snapper of gnats; — names for various small birds. *Obs*

gnat strainer. A person ostentatiously punctilious about trifles. Cf. Matt. XXIII 24.

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metamorphic foliated rocks containing feldspar. The different varieties are named from some conspicuous mineral, as *biotite* gneiss, *hornblendic* gneiss, or from the corresponding plutonic or sedimentary rock from which they have been formed, as *syenitic* gneiss, *conglomerate* gneiss.

gneiss'ic (nīs'ĭk), *a.* Relating to, resembling, or having the structure of, gneiss; consisting of gneiss.

gneiss'oid (-oid), *a.* [*gneiss* + *-oid.*] Resembling gneiss; having some characteristics of gneiss; — applied to rocks having, more or less, the laminated structure of gneiss.

gneiss'ose (-ōs), *a.* Gneissic.

gneiss'y (-ĭ), *a.* Gneissic.

Gne-ta'ce-æ (nē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl* [NL. See GNETUM.] *Bot.* A family of gymnospermous shrubs and trees, the joint-fir family, having mostly opposite articulated leaves and branches, and small dioecious flowers. It consists of three genera, the peculiar African *Tumboa* (which see), the tropical *Gnetum*, and *Ephedra*, which occurs in both Asia and America. — **gne-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Gne-ta'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of gymnospermous plants coextensive with the family Gnetaceæ.

Gne'tum (nē'tŭm), *n.* [NL., said to be fr. *gnemon*, a native name of species in the island of Ternate.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical shrubs or small trees, type of the family Gnetaceæ, having climbing jointed stems and terminal spikes of flowers, the fruit being usually drupaceous. Some species, as *G. gnemon* of India, yield valuable bast fiber.

gnome (nōm), *n.* [F. *gnome*, fr. NL. *gnomus*, in Paracelsus.] One of a fabled race of diminutive beings supposed to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardians of mines, quarries, etc. The name *gnome* was given by Paracelsus to beings having earth as their element, so that they can move through it as freely as a fish through water (cf. SYLPH, 1; SALAMANDER, 2; UNDINE). In later use the conception has been largely influenced by popular ideas about dwarfs, elves, and fairies, probably in particular by the Teutonic belief in "dark elves." See DWARF, ELF.

gnome, *n.* [Gr. *γνώμη*, fr. *γιγνώσκειν* to know. See KNOW.] A brief reflection or maxim, aphorism; saw.

gnome owl. Any of various small owls of the genus *Glaucidium*. *G. gnoma* is a well-known species of western North America.

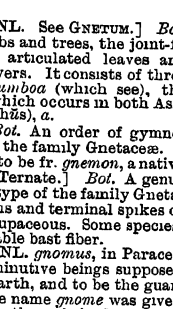

Gnome Owl. (1/6)

gno'mic (nō'mĭk; nŏm'ĭk; 277) } *a.*
gno'mi-cal (nō'mĭ-kăl; nŏm'ĭ-) }
[Gr. *γνωμικός*, fr. *γνώμη*: cf. F. *gnomique*. See GNOME maxim.] Uttering or containing maxims, or striking detached thoughts; aphoristic; also, pert. to the gnomic poets. — **gnomic poets**, Greek poets, as Phocylides of Miletus, Theognis of Megara, and Solon the lawgiver, of the 7th and 6th centuries B.C., whose writings are of a gnomic character.

gnom'ish (nōm'ĭsh), *n.* Resembling a gnome.
A *gnomish* little figure the child was. *Hamlin Garland.*

gno'mo-log'ic (nŏ'mō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *γνωμολογικός*.] Per-
gno'mo-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) } taining to, or of the nature of, gnomes or precepts.

gno-mol'o-gy (nŏ-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *γνωμολογία*; *γνώμη* judgment, maxim + *λόγος* discourse.] Gnomic discourse or writing; also, a collection of, or a treatise on, gnomes.

gno'mon (nō'mŏn), *n.* [L. *gnomon*, Gr. *γνώμων* one that knows, the index of a sundial, a carpenter's square: cf. F. *gnomon*. See GNOME a maxim.] **1.** Any object which by the position or length of its shadow serves as an indicator, esp. of the hour of the day; specif.: **a** The style, pin, or vertical plate of an ordinary sundial. It is usually set parallel to the earth's axis. **b** A column or the like erected perpendicularly to the horizon, formerly used to find the meridian altitude of the sun.

2. *Arith.* An odd integer; a term of an arithmetical progression yielding polygonal numbers.

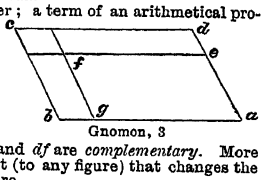

Gnomon, 3

3. *Geom.* What is left of a parallelogram on removing a similar parallelogram containing one of its corners; as, the *gnomon bcdefg*. The parallelograms *bf* and *df* are *complementary*. More generally, the increment (to any figure) that changes the figure into a similar figure.

4. The nose. *Obs. Humorous.*

5. A rule or canon, as of faith. *Obs.*

gno-mon'ic (nŏ-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *gnomonicus*, Gr. *γνωμονικός*: cf. F. *gnomonique*. See GNOMON.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the gnomon or the art of dialing.

2. *Bot.* = GNOMONICAL. *Obs.*

3. = GNOMIC. *Rare.*

gnomonic chart, *Navig.*, a chart on the gnomonic projection. — **g. projection**, the projection, by radials from the center, of the surface of a sphere on a plane tangent to a given point on the sphere. Great circles project as straight lines.

gno-mon'ics (-ĭks), *rarely* **gno-mon'to,** *n.* The art or science of dialing, or of constructing dials. *Obs. or Hist.*

gno'si-ol'o-gy (nŏ'sĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ; nō'zĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *γνῶσις* knowledge + *-logy.*] The theory of the origin, nature, and validity of knowledge; epistemology. — **gno'si-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

gno'sis (nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *γνῶσις.*] *Metaph.* The deeper wisdom; knowledge of spiritual truth or of matters commonly conceived to pertain to faith alone, such as was claimed by the Gnostics.

gnos'tic (nŏs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, knowledge, or gnosis; — sometimes used in contrast with *agnostic*.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Gnosticism or the Gnostics.

3. Knowing; wise: shrewd. *Humorous or Slang.*
I said you were a . . . *gnostic* fellow. *Scott.*

Gnos'tic, *n.* [L. *gnosticus*, Gr. *γνωστικός* good at knowing, sagacious; as a n., a man that claims to have a deeper wisdom; fr. *γιγνώσκειν* to know: cf. F. *gnostique*. See KNOW.] One of a school of heretical Christian philosophers of the 2d century, of whom Saturninus, Marcion, Basilides, and Valentinus were the foremost.

Gnos'ti-cism (nŏs'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n. Philos.* One of the two systems of thought that attempt to explain nature and man by emanation, a process of creation conceived as a series of effluxes flowing forth from the godhead and forming the multiplicity of created beings. The other system of emanation is Neoplatonism (which see). Gnosticism begins earlier than Neoplatonism (before the end of the 1st century), but continues down to the 6th century. Neoplatonism begins a century later and continues also to the 6th century, and in the work of Dionysius Areopagita it has a new life and great influence in the church for another six hundred years. The writings of the Gnostics are known chiefly through the anti-heretical treatises of the early Christian Fathers, but many of the writings of the Neoplatonists have come down to us. The influence of the Parsis is found in nearly all of the Gnostics; but in the most elaborate systems there is much borrowing from Greek philosophy, such as the ideas of Logos and of Nous. The systems of Basilides and Valentinus appear to be an interpretation of Christian ideas by Greek ideas (See VALENTINIAN GNOSTICISM). *W. T. Harris*

gnu (nōō; nū; 277), *n.* [Kaffir *ngu*, where *q* is the sign for a click.] Any of several remarkable African antelopes which constitute the genus *Connochætes*. They are of rather large size and compact build, with a horselike head and long mane, while the horns, which are present in both sexes, curve downward and outward and then up, and their bases in old individuals form a frontal shield. The tail is long and flowing, and there is long hair on the throat. The white-tailed gnu, or black wildebeest (*C. gnu*), was formerly abundant on the plains of South Africa, but is now almost exterminated. Farther north the brindled gnu, or blue wildebeest (*C. taurinus*), which is marked with dark stripes on the neck and fore quarters, is still found in considerable numbers, while a third form (*C. albogulatus*) occurs in British East Africa.

Gnu (*Connochætes gnu*). (1/36)

go (gō), *v. i.*; *pret.* WENT (wĕnt); *p. p.* GONE (gŏn; 205); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GOING. *Went* comes from the AS. *wendan*. See WEND, *v. i.* [ME. *gan*, *gon*, AS *gān*, akin to D. *gaan*, G. *gehn*, *gehen*, OHG. *gēn*, *gān*, Sw. *gå*, Dan. *gaae*; cf. Gr. *κιχάνει* to reach, overtake, Skr. *hā* to go, AS. *gangan*, and E. *gang.*] **1.** To move on a course; to pass, or be passing, from point to point or station to station; to move onward; to proceed; as, to *go* slowly; to *go* at one's ease; also, with a definite course specified or implied: as, to *go* along the road; to *go* up stairs. (1) In contrast with the more neutral verb *move*, *go* carries primarily a notion of self-originated movement; as, to *go* post haste, to *go* full speed. (2) But in a sense almost identical with *move*, *go* is frequently used of motion externally initiated, or impelled, or controlled; as, the wheel *goes* round; the balloon *goes* freely. (3) *Go* is also used in what is practically the passive sense, to be conveyed; as, to *go* on a train or an elevator; also, with an indication of purpose; as, to *go* for a ride. (4) Frequently *go* is used with a cognate object; as, to *go* a journey; to *go* an easy pace; to *go* one's own way.

2. To move on one's feet at an ordinary pace; to walk; — contrasted with *run*, *creep*, *fly*, *swim*, *ride*, etc. *Obs.*
Whereso I *go* or ride. *Chaucer.*
He fell from running to *going*, and from *going* to clambering upon his hands and his knees. *Bunyan.*

3. To move hence or away; to leave; to depart; to pass, or be passing, from one station in space to another which is implied as farther away; — opposed to *come*; as, the hall was filled with people *coming* and *going*. *Go* may be used either alone or with an accessory adverb with the emphasis on the idea of departure or going away; as in "Let me *go*;" or the emphasis may be on the place of departure or destination, or the manner, purpose, or the like, of the one who goes, as expressed by other words; as in "The guests *went* by pairs;" "He is *going* to Paris;" "*Go* and see." Often as a word of command or in a somewhat impersonal sense *go* is used with especial reference to the inauguration of a movement away, as for the starting of a race, and hence of the inauguration of any of various actions; as, Here *goes!*
I will let you *go*, that ye may sacrifice to the Lord your God; . . . only ye shall not *go* very far away. *Ex.* VIII 28.
Who *goeth* a borrowing *goeth* a sorrowing. *Old Proverb.*

4. To pass or be conveyed or transferred by a process or to an end conceived as analogous to journeying; as, the message *goes* by wire; to *go* to the bottom of a mystery; the argument *went* home; the estate *goes* to the heirs.
The law shall *go* forth of Zion. *Micah* IV 2.

5. To pass about or abroad (in a certain state); to be habitually; as, to *go* armed; to *go* without comforts; to *go* unpunished; — sometimes with a mixture of sense 3: as, to *go* scot free; to *go* through the battle unhurt.
Oftentimes he *goes* but mean-apparel'd. *Shak.*

6. To pass away from scene, function, control, condition, or the like; variously: to be rejected, relinquished, displaced, or abolished; as, inadequate laws must *go*; to be lost; as, hope is *gone*; to be spent; as, money *goes* easily; to be sold; as, the book *went* for a low price; of mental powers, consciousness, etc., to cease to operate or be efficient; as, his mind is *going*; hence, of a person, to faint, of physical powers or condition, to deteriorate; to fail; as, strength is *going*; to leave life; to die.
By Saint George, he's *gone!*
That spear wound hath our master sped. *Scott.*

7. To give way; to be carried away; to break; as, the sails *went* in the gale.

8. To pass current or have currency; to pass from hand to hand, mouth to mouth, or the like; as, sound money *goes* everywhere; a good story is *going* about; hence, to be generally known (by); as, to *go* under an assumed name.
[The money] should *go* according to its true value. *Locke.*

9. To be expressed or phrased; to run; read; as, the second clause *goes* thus; to glide or run along, as, the verses *go* smoothly; to be suited, as a song to a tune.
A sleeping partner, as the commercial phrase *goes*. *Scott.*

10. Of time, to pass or be passed; to elapse.

11. To be pregnant, to be (with young); — usually with an adverb of period; as, the elephant *goes* with young nearly two years. "The fruit she *goes* with." *Shak.*

12. To proceed or happen in a given manner; to fare; to move on or be carried on; to have course; hence, to turn out, esp. in phrases such as, as things, the times, etc., *go*, according to the usual conditions or prevailing standard; to be as the result of a contest; as, the election, decision, verdict, etc., *went* against him; Ohio *went* Republican; specif., to proceed or be performed or executed in a specified way with regard to success; as, the play *went* well, to succeed, as, his plan would not *go*.
How *goes* the night, boy? *Shak.*
I think, as the world *goes*, he was a good sort of man enough. *Arbuthnot.*

13. To continue in a specified state or maintain or perform a specified action; to run, as, the note has several days to *go*; the seas *went* high; specif.: **a** To be kept in motion or action; to operate; to run; of a timepiece, to keep time; — said of a machine or something likened to one; as, the car *goes* by electricity; his pulse *goes* very rapidly.
'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go just alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope.*
b To sound, as a bell or organ; to strike, as a clock.

14. To have recourse or resort; to carry an action or interest (*to* a source, judgment, remedy, extent, or the like, *before* a judge, bar, or the like), to turn, take, or venture *to*; as, to *go* to the country with a political issue; to *go* before a court; to *go* to war or to blows

15. **a** To apply one's self, to set one's self. *Obs.*
Confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, he *went* not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood *Sir P. Sidney.*
b To put one's self, as to trouble or expense.

16. To extend from point to point or along a denoted space; to lead; reach, run; as, this road *goes* to London; his land *goes* to the river; also, to open or lead; as, the gate *goes* into the pasture. Cf. COME, 6.

17. To operate so as to apply, conduce, tend, or contribute (*to* some end or result); as, qualities which *go* to make a hero, a hundred cents *go* to the dollar; the facts *go* to show guilt; these losses *go* to the general deficit.
Against right reason all your counsels *go*. *Dryden.*

18. To attain a given limit or condition; to reach; arrive (at); as, he is all *gone* to nothing; to *go* to seed; to *go* to pieces; of prices, bids, etc., to make an offer; as, I can *go* no higher; to be changed or reduced; as, to *go* mad.
They [the crowd] *go* wild over the catchwords and formulas that happen to be popular fetishes. *F. H. Giddings.*
She watched the trees *go* sere and bare. *Hamlin Garland.*

19. To follow a given course or procedure; of persons or other agents, to be guided, governed, or regulated; as, to *go* according to or with the times; to have meager information to *go* on; a good rule to *go* by; of things, etc., to be determined; as, dreams *go* by contraries.
Hanging and wiving *goes* by destiny. *Shak.*

20. With adverbs of quantity, to reach or follow a given proportion; as, to *go* shares, halves, etc.

21. To enter a given relation or undertake a task or obligation, as, to *go* apprentice; to *go* bail (see GO BAIL, below).

22. To be capable of assuming or holding a given relation or position; to admit of passing or being contained or put; as, the book will not *go* into my pocket; five will not *go* into four; hence, to have its usual or proper place; to be made or adapted for or capable of being put or inserted; to belong; as, that rod *goes* into a small hole near the bottom; that book *goes* on the second shelf.

☞ *Go* is used, in combination with many prepositions and adverbs, to denote motion of the kind indicated by the preposition or adverb, in which, and not in the verb, lies the principal force of the expression; as, to *go against*, to *go into*, to *go out*, to *go aside*, to *go astray*, etc.

☞ The present participle, **going**, is specially used: **a** With *in* and *of*, or occasionally without a preposition, in the sense: about to attain, or approaching (a given age). (Cf. to go on **c**, below.) *Obs. or R. Eng.* **b** With an infinitive, to express a future of intention or to denote design, *to be going to* being thus equivalent to *to be about to*; as, I was *going* to say, I am *going* to begin harvest.

☞ The past participle, **gone**, is used in many special senses: **a** Sent beyond the mark, as an arrow. **b** Very, or dead, drunk; — also, *gone in drink*. *Obs.* **c** Infatuated; with *on* or *upon*, enamored of; violently in love with. *Colloq.* **d** With *far*, much advanced; deeply engaged or involved; also, much wearied or fatigued. **e** Lost; ruined. **f** With an expression denoting a space of time, ago; since; as, we have not heard of him these ten years *gone*; two years, *gone* yesterday. Cf. COME, 1st note. **g** With a statement of age, more than; above; as, he is *gone* twenty-one and is of age.

☞ The auxiliary *be* is often used with *gone* in perfect tenses, to give the participle an adjectival force, as expressive of a condition, rather than the verbal force, emphasizing the action, which is normal with *have*; as, he *is* long *gone*; he *has gone* long ago. Cf. COME, 2d note.

☞ For various other phrases in which *go* is used with nouns, see the nouns.

to go a-begging. **a** To go about begging. **b** To be not in demand, to be undesired. — **to go about.** **a** To go hither and thither. **b** To set about; to undertake.
They never *go about* . . . to hide or palliate their vices. *Swift.*
c *Mil.* To turn round. *Obs.* **d** *Naut.* To tack; to wear. — **to go abroad.** **a** To go to a foreign country. **b** To go out of doors or away from home. *Obs. or Dial.* **c** To become public; to be published or disclosed; to be current; to circulate.
Then *went* this saying *abroad* among the brethren. *John* XXI. 23.

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gneis-sit'ic (nī-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* Gneissic *Rare.*

gnet. † GNAT.

gnew. Obs. pret. of GNAW.

gnib (nĭb), *a.* Ready; sharp; clever. *Scot.*

gnib'ble. † NIBBLE.

gnide, *v. t.* [AS. *gnīdan.*] To rub; crumble; crush. *Obs.*

Gni'dus (nī'dŭs). *D. Bib.*

gnip, *v. t.* To nip; champ. *Obs.*

gnit (nĭt), *n.* [Cf. LG. *gnid*, G. *gnitze.*] A gnat or small insect

gnodde, *v. t.* To rub; crush. *Obs.*

gnof, gnoff, *n.* [Cf. Fries. *gnuffig* thick, coarse, ill-mannered.] Churl; lout; curmudgeon. *Obs.*

gnomed (nōmd), *a.* Inhabited by gnomes. *Rare.*

gno'mic (nō'mĭk; nŏm'ĭk), *n.* A gnomic poet. *Rare.*

gnom'i-cal, *a.* [See GNOMON.] Gnomonical. *Obs.* [GNOMICAL.]

gnom'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of GNOMIC.

gno'mide (nō'mĭd), *n.* [F.] A female gnome. *Rare.*

gno'mist (n ō'm ĭ s t), *n.* A writer of gnomic poetry. *Rare.*

gno-mog'ra-pher, *n.* [*gnome* maxim + *-grapher.*] A gnomist. *Obs.*

gno-mol'o-gist (nō-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A gnomist. *Rare.*

gno-mon'i-cal (nō-mŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* 1. Gnomonic. *Obs. or R.* 2. *Bot.* Geniculate. *Obs.*

gno'mon-ist (nō'mŏn-ĭst), *n.* One skilled in gnomonics. *Obs.*

gno'mon-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*gnomon* + *-logy.*] A treatise on gnomonics. *Rare.* — **gno'mon-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **gno'mon-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

gnoo. Rare var. of GNU.

gnos'co-pine (nŏs'kō-pĭn; -pēn; 184), *n.* Also **-pin.** [Gr. *γιγνώσκειν* to know + E. *opium*.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{23}O_7N$, obtained in small quantities from opium.

gnos'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* = GNOSTIC, *a.* — **gnos'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

gnos-tic'i-ty (nŏs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Gnostic character or pretension. *Rare.*

gnos'ti-cize (-tĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE. — **gnos'ti-ciz'er** (-sīz'ẽr), *n.*

gno-tol'o-gy (nŏs-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [= GNOSIOLOGY.]

gno'thi se-au-ton' (gnō'thĭ sē-ou-tŏn'). [Gr. *γνῶθι σεαυτόν.*] Know thyself; — maxim inscribed on the ancient temple of Apollo at Delphi.

gnow. Obs. pret. of GNAW.

GNT. *Abbr.* (Land) grant; — used on stock tickers.

gnu goat. The takin.

gnul'la-gnul'la (nŭl'ä-nŭl'ä). Var. of NULLA-NULLA. *Australia.*

go. Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of GO.

go (gō), *n.* [Jap.] See MEASURE.

Go. *Abbr.* Gothic.

g. o. *Abbr.* General order; great, or grand, organ.

G. O. *Abbr. Freemasonry,* Grand Orient, Orator, or Organist.

—**to go against.** **a** To go to meet or encounter; to march against, to attack. **b** To come out or terminate adversely to. **c** To be in opposition to; to militate against. **d** To be disagreeable to, to displease, — esp., in *to go against the grain*, etc. — **to go along.** **a** To go on; — often used in the imperative and equivalent to *be off*. **b** With *with*, to go or travel in company with; hence, to follow intelligently; to comprehend. "The best of his disciples *went along with* him but imperfectly." *M. Arnold.* — **to go aside.** **a** To withdraw; to retire.

He . . . *went aside* privately into a desert place. *Luke* ix. 10.

b To go from what is right; to err. *Num.* v. 29. — **to go at,** to attack; to undertake energetically. — **to go back on.** **a** To retrace (one's path or footsteps). **b** To abandon, to withdraw; to recede from; to turn against, to betray, as, *to go back on* one's promise. *Colloq.* — **to go bail.** **a** To act as bail or surety. **b** To vouch; to be sure or certain. *Colloq.* — **to go before,** to surpass. *Obs.* — **to go behind,** to investigate the elements which have produced (some result); to inquire into what does not appear on the face of, to examine the sources of, for the purpose of determining correctness, validity, or the like; as, *to go behind* the returns of an election. — **to go below,** *Naut.*, to go from the deck down into the cabin or hold. The words *stairs* and *down stairs* are never used at sea. — **to go between,** to interpose or mediate between; to be a secret agent between. *Obs.* — **to go beyond.** **a** To go farther than or outside of; as, *to go beyond* the limits of an inclosure; *to go beyond* a contract to ascertain its meaning, that is, to resort to extrinsic evidence. **b** To deceive or circumvent. *Obs.*

That no man *go beyond* and defraud his brother. 1 *Thess.* iv 6.

— **to go bung.** *Slang or Colloq., Australia* **a** To die. **b** To fail; to go to smash; collapse — **to go by,** to go or pass unnoticed or unheeded; to be omitted or disregarded; — used chiefly in *to let go by*, to disregard, or overlook. — **to go by default,** to result or turn out as it may without a contest, as, the election *went by default*. — **to go by the board.** See *by the board*, under BOARD. — **to go by the worse** *or* **worst,** to be defeated; to lose; to be worsted. *Obs.* — **to go down.** **a** To descend; decline; decrease; deteriorate. **b** Of the sun, moon, etc., to go below the horizon; to set. **c** To sink, founder; — said of ships, etc. **d** To be swallowed; — used literally or figuratively.

Nothing so ridiculous . . . but it *goes down* whole with him for truth. *L'Estrange.*

e To be overthrown; to fall. **f** To decline or fall in price; as, he thought wheat was *going down*, but it did not *go down*. **g** To fail or become bankrupt. — **to go down on one's knees to,** to kneel to; hence, to beg; implore. — **to go far,** to have weight, force, or application; as, his account is true as *far* as it *goes;* also, to have much weight or influence, to tend strongly; as, such reasons *go far* toward convincing. — **to go for.** **a** To represent; to pass for; to count for; to be taken or regarded; as, *to go for* nothing.

The man *went* among men *for* an old man. 1 *Sam* xvii 12.

b To attack; to assault. *Colloq.* **c** To aim at; to try to secure, esp. with every effort; to "go in for." — **to go in.** **a** To engage in; to enter as a competitor; to take part. **b** In cricket, etc., to go to bat — **to go in and out.** **a** To do the business of life, to live. **b** To have free access. *John* x. 9. — **to go in at,** to attack vigorously. *Colloq.* — **to go in for.** *Colloq.* **a** To go for; to favor or advocate (a candidate, a measure, etc.). **b** To seek to acquire or attain to (wealth, honor, preferment, etc.). **c** To compete for (a reward, election, etc.). **d** To make the object of one's labors, studies, etc.; to make one's specialty.

As ready *to go in for* statistics as for anything else *Dickens.*

e To indulge in. — **to go into** *or* **unto.** *Scripl.* **a** To enter the presence of. *Esther* iv. 16. **b** To have sexual intercourse with. — **to go into.** **a** To enter; to take part or a place in; esp., to enter as a profession or business; to appear frequently or habitually in; as, *to go into* politics, the church, the army, or society. **b** To agree or concur with. *Obs.* **c** To pass into or let one's self be given up to or affected with; as, *to go into* hysterics. **d** Of dress, to adopt; to wear, as mourning. **e** To speak of, investigate, or discuss in detail, as a subject. — **to go into liquidation,** of a business concern, to give up business and effect a liquidation of assets for final distribution; specif., of a corporation, to be wound up. — **to go in with.** **a** To agree with. *Obs.* **b** To unite or act with. — **to go it,** to behave in a wild manner; to be uproarious; to carry on; also, to proceed or make progress very rapidly or furiously. *Slang or Colloq.*

She is rather *going it* just now. *Harper's Mag.*

— **to go it alone,** *Card Playing*, to play a hand without the assistance of a partner; hence, to act without assistance. — **to go it blind,** to act in a rash, reckless, or headlong manner *Slang.* — **to go large.** See LARGE, *adv.* — **to go off.** **a** To explode or be discharged; — said of gunpowder, of a gun, a mine, etc. **b** To find a purchaser; to be sold or disposed of. **c** To pass off; to progress to the end.

The wedding *went off* much as such affairs do. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

d To become unconscious; to give one's self up; with *in*, to fall into; to be taken with; as, *to go off* to sleep, to fall asleep, *to go off* in a fit, etc. **e** To come to nothing; to fall through. **f** To marry. *Colloq.* **g** To become bankrupt. *Obs.* **h** To fail to keep, as a bargain. — **to go off at score.** **a** *Pedestrianism, etc.* To go briskly from the score or scratch; hence, to start off briskly; to proceed without hesitancy or break. **b** To lose command or control of one's self. — **to go off one's head,** to go crazy or insane. *Colloq.* — **to go off the hooks,** to die; also, to go crazy. *Slang.* — **to go on.** **a** To deport one's self; to act. **b** To keep talking; to scold; to storm. *Colloq.* **c** *Cricket.* To bowl or begin bowling. **d** *Theat.* To appear. **e** To care about; — used in the negative. *Colloq., U. S.* **f** To become a charge upon. **g** To attack; assail. *Obs.* — **to go on the road.** **a** To become a highwayman. *Obs.* **b** To become a commercial traveler. **c** To travel about in the line of one's work, as a theatrical company. — **to go on the stage,** to become an actor or actress. — **to go out.** **a** To go forth or abroad.

What *went* ye *out* for to see? *Matt.* xi 7, 8, 9.

b To make an excursion or expedition; specif., to take the field; to participate in a duel.

There are other men fitter *to go out* than I. *Shak.*

c To become spread abroad; to be published. **d** To come to an end; to be extinguished; as, the light *has gone out.*

Life itself *goes out* at thy displeasure. *Addison.*

e *Eng. Universities.* (1) To take the degree of. *Obs.* (2) At Cambridge, to take the degree of Bachelor of Arts. **f** To ebb; — said of the tide. **g** To give up office; to resign. **h** Short for *to go out of fashion, date, use*, etc. **i** To end, as a year. **j** To practice thieving. *Thieves' Slang.* **k** To go from home, to do work at; as, *to go out* washing. **l** To participate in social affairs; to appear in society. **m** To strike; as, the boiler makers *went out*. **n** *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* To be put out. **o** With *to*, to be emotionally drawn; to issue forth; as, his heart *went out* to his friend. — **to go over.** **a** To traverse; to cross; also, to change sides. **b** To read or tell over; to review; rehearse; repeat; as, *to go over* one's accounts, lesson, part, etc.

If we *go over* the laws of Christianity *Tillotson.*

c To inspect carefully and treat if needed; to revise; to retouch, as, *to go over* a piece of work. **d** To transcend; to surpass. **e** To be postponed; as, the bill *went over* for the session. **f** To be converted (into something else); to pass or be transferred; as, monoclinic sulphur *goes over* into orthorhombic, by standing. — **to go round.** **a** To pass entirely round; hence, to supply all or be sufficient to do so. **b** *Card Playing.* To be played or admit of being played by all the players; — said of a suit led. — **to go snacks.** See under SNACK. — **to go the pace,** to go or proceed very rapidly, fig., to live fast; to dissipate. — **to go through.** **a** To persist to the end; to persevere. *Obs.* **b** To treat, examine, or discuss thoroughly; to scrutinize. **c** To suffer; undergo, experience; as, *to go through* a surgical operation or a tedious illness. **d** To perform or execute in the prescribed manner (a part, rôle, recitation, etc.). **e** To spend completely; to exhaust, as a fortune. **f** To strip or despoil (one) of his property; to search and rob. *Slang, g* To botch or bungle. *Scot.* **h** To have a publishing and sale of; as, the novel *went through* sixty editions. **i** To be carried, as, his bill failed to *go through*. **j** To go to one's destination or travel without stopping over. *Railroad Cant, U. S.* — **to go through fire, and water,** to undergo a severe ordeal or trial. — **to go through fire and water,** to undergo or encounter the greatest perils or severest chances, — alluding to the old ordeal by fire and by water. — **to go through with.** **a** To complete; finish. **b** To endure to the end; to stand. *Obs.* — **to go tick,** to get trusted; to run in debt. *Slang.* — **to go,** an expression, chiefly imperative and interjectional, denoting exhortation, remonstrance, derision, or the like.

They said, *Go to*, let us build a city and a tower. *Gen.* xi. 4.

— **to go together,** to be compatible; to suit one another; to harmonize. — **to go to glory,** to die, also, to go to smash; to be demolished. *Colloq. or Slang.* — **to go to grass.** See under GRASS. — **to go to ground.** **a** To escape into or take to a hole; — said of a hunted fox. **b** To fall, as in battle; to be overthrown; to perish. — **to go to market.** **a** To try; to make an attempt. *Colloq.* **b** To make a bargain. — **to go to pieces,** to break up completely; to be shattered in health, nerves, constitution, character, means, or powers; to break down. — **to go to pot,** to go to destruction; to come to an end of usefulness, to become refuse. *Colloq.* — **to go to press,** to begin to be printed; as, the work is now ready to *go to press*. — **to go to sea.** **a** To go on a voyage by sea. **b** To adopt or follow the occupation of a sailor. — **to go to smash,** to go to utter destruction or ruin. — **to go to the bar,** to become a barrister. *Eng.* — **to go to the country,** to appeal to the country. See under APPEAL, *v. i.* *Eng.* — **to go to the wall,** to be hard pressed or driven; to be pushed to extremes, to give way to competitors or the force of circumstances; hence, to become bankrupt; fail.

The weakest *goes to the wall.* *Shak.*

— **to go to the world,** to get married. *Obs.*

Thus *goes* every one *to the world* but I . . . ; I may sit in a corner and cry heigh-ho for a husband! *Shak.*

— **to go under.** **a** To set; — said of the sun. **b** To be known or recognized by (a name, title, etc.). **c** To be overwhelmed, submerged, or defeated, to go to ruin; to succumb. **d** To die; to perish. *Slang, U. S.* **e** To undergo. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **to go up.** **a** To go to ruin; to be done up, or ruined, or dead; to fail. *Colloq.* **b** To increase in price, number, etc. **c** *Theat.* To move toward the rear of the stage. **d** An exclamation of contempt or mockery. Cf. GO TO. "*Go up*, thou bald head." 2 *Kings* ii. 23. — **to go upon.** **a** To act upon, as a foundation or hypothesis. **b** To advance against; to assail. *Obs.* **c** To be a charge upon; to go on. *Obs.* **d** To take up; to begin on; to undertake. — **to go up the spout,** to be pawned; hence, to come to grief or naught; to collapse; to fail. *Colloq.* — **to go whistle,** to go without satisfaction. *Colloq.*

Let the law *go whistle.* *Shak*

— **to go with.** **a** To coincide, agree, or side with; also, to suit; to harmonize with. **b** To be connected or associated with; in uncultivated usage, to attend as a lover or beau; to "keep company" with. **c** To follow mentally; to understand. — **to go without saying** [transl. of F. *aller sans dire*], not to need pointing out, being declared, or the like; to be self-evident; to be a matter of course.

go (gō), *v. t.* **1.** To go through; to pass or travel through; to go over; to cross. *Obs.*

2. To go as far as; to stand or endure; to tolerate; to afford; as, he cannot *go* such doctrines. *Colloq.*

3. To bet or wager; to risk; as, I *'ll go* you a shilling; to *go* a dollar on a game of cards.

to go better, *Card Playing*, in poker, etc., to raise the bet or bets of, previously made; hence, fig., to outbid or surpass; to exceed; to offer more than. — **to go the way of all the earth,** to die. — **to go the whole figure,** to do the thing thoroughly. *Slang.*

go, *n.* **1.** Act of going, manner of going; gait. *Rare.*

2. Power of going or doing; energy; spirit; swing; as, there is no *go* in him; the music has no *go*. *Colloq.*

3. A circumstance or occurrence; an incident; a turn of affairs, esp. an unexpected or embarrassing one. *Colloq.*

This is a pretty *go*. *Dickens.*

We 're pretty certain to have a heavy *go* of it. *Kipling.*

4. A chance; turn; try. *Colloq.*

5. Quantity used or furnished at one time, as of liquor or food; also, the vessel containing a go. *Colloq.*

6. *Skittles.* A throw of the ball.

7. *Cribbage.* That condition of the game when a player cannot play a card which will not carry the count above thirty-one; — so called from the utterance made by the player. The player of the last card pegs one for the *go*.

8. Something that goes or is successful; a success; as, he could n't make a *go* of it; also, an agreement.

"Well," said Fleming, "is it a *go* ?" *Bret Harte*

9. With *the*, the fashion; the rage; as, the *go*. *Colloq.*

near go, a near approach; a close shave. *Colloq., Eng.* — **no go,** useless; hopeless; as, it 's *no go*, it won't work. *Colloq.* — **on, or upon, the go.** *Colloq.* **a** On the verge of destruction. *Obs. Orf. E. D.* **b** In a decline; nearing its or one's end. **c** Moving about; unsettled. *Colloq.* **d** Intoxicated; drunk. *Slang.*

go'a (gō'ȧ), *n.* [Tibetan *dgoba.*] A gazelle (*Gazella picticaudata*) of the Tibetan plateau.

Go'a (gō'ȧ), *n.* A Portuguese territory in India.

Goa ball, *Pharm.*, a compound of drugs made up in the form of a ball and once much used as a remedy for fever. The amount for each dose was scraped from the ball. — **G. bean,** a tropical Old World fabaceous vine (*Botor tetragonoloba*) of its edible seed. The four-winged pods are often pickled, in India. — **Goa butter.** See OIL, *Table I.* — **G. potato,** the Kaawi yam. — **G. powder,** a bitter powder (also called *araroba*) found in the interspaces of the wood of a Brazilian fabaceous tree (*Vouacapoua araroba*). It is the chief source of the drug chrysarobin. — **G. stone.** *Pharm.* = GOA BALL.

goad (gōd), *n.* [AS. *gād;* perh. akin to AS. *gār* a dart. Cf. GARFISH.] **1.** A pointed rod used to urge on a beast.

2 Something that produces the effect of a goad. **a** Something that wounds or pricks; a sting; a thorn. **b** Any necessity that urges or stimulates; a spur; an incitement.

The daily *goad* urging him to the daily toil. *Macaulay.*

3. A linear measure for cloth, etc., usually 4½ feet. *Obs.*

4. [Perh. different word.] *Cant.* **a** A straw bidder or decoy at an auction. **b** *pl.* False dice.

goad, *v. t.;* GOAD'ED; GOAD'ING. To prick; to drive with a goad; hence, to urge, instigate, drive, or to rouse by anything pungent, severe, irritating, or inflaming.

That temptation that doth *goad* us on. *Shak.*

Syn. — Urge, excite, arouse, irritate, incite, instigate.

goaf (gōf), *n.; pl.* GOAFS (gōfs) or GOAVES (gōvz). [Of uncertain origin.] *Mining.* **a** A space from which material has been removed. **b** The waste left in old workings.

goaf, *n.* [ME. *golf* heap, prop. the amount in a bay, or space between two posts, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gōlf* floor, apartment, Sw. *golf* floor, Dan. *gulv. Obs. E. D.*] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A mow or rick of grain or hay, laid up in a barn. **b** A bay of a barn.

go'-a-head', *a.* **1.** Characterized by a disposition to advance; progressive; enterprising. *Colloq.*

2. Moving forward; advancing; straightforward. *Rare.*

goal (gōl), *n.* [ME. *gol*, of uncertain origin; cf. AS. *gælan* to impede, hinder.] **1.** The mark set to bound a race, and to or around which the contestants run, or from which they start to return to it again; the place at which a race or a journey is to end.

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the *goal*
With rapid wheels. *Milton.*

2. *Astron.* That point of the celestial sphere toward which a body is moving; as, the earth's *goal*.

3. The final purpose or aim; the end to which a design tends, or which a person aims to reach or attain.

Each individual seeks a several *goal.* *Pope.*
O yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final *goal* of ill. *Tennyson.*

4. In various games, as football, polo, lacrosse, and hockey, one of the stations or bounds towards which the players strive to advance the ball, etc., and through or into which it must go in order to score points. In football, the goal consists of two upright posts (**goal posts**) set a certain distance apart and joined by a horizontal crossbar at a certain height above the ground. In the American and Rugby games, the ball must be kicked over the crossbar and between the upright posts; in the association game, it must be kicked between the upright posts and under the crossbar. In polo, the goal consists of two upright posts set a certain distance apart, between which the ball must be driven. In hockey and lacrosse, a similar erection is used, usually with a crossbar and a net spread behind. A cage into which the ball is driven or kicked is often used for a goal in some of these games.

5. Act of causing the ball, etc., to go through or into a goal; the winning or making of a goal, or the point or score thus made.

goal from the field, in American football, a goal made by a drop kick or from placement and not after a touchdown. — **in g.,** *Rugby Football*, in one of the two portions of the ground immediately at the ends of the field of play and between the touch lines produced to the dead-ball lines. The goal lines are *in goal.*

goal keeper. The player who especially defends the goal.

goal line. **a** *Football.* Either of the lines at the ends of the field at right angles to its length, at the center of which the goals are put. **b** *Polo.* The line between the goal posts.

go'-as-you-please', *a.* Going, or characterized, by motion at any rate one chooses; unrestricted by rule or law.

They were bewildered by the old *go-as-you-please* liberty of alliterative rhythm. *Saintsbury.*

goat (gōt), *n.* [ME. *goot, gat*, AS. *gāt;* akin to D. *geit*, OHG. *geiz*, G. *geiss*, Icel. *geit*, Sw. *get*, Dan. *ged*, Goth. *gaits*, L. *haedus* a young goat, kid.] **1.** Any of certain hollow-horned ruminant mammals closely allied to the sheep, but differing considerably in external characters and habits, being of lighter build, with backwardly arching but not spirally curved horns, which are present in both sexes. The tail is short and the hair is in most varieties comparatively straight, the male usually having a distinct beard. They are more agile and less timid than sheep, frequent rocky and mountainous places, and can subsist on the coarsest of food. The true goats constitute the genus *Capra* of the family Bovidæ, and are native of the Old World, but the term is extended to certain allied animals of other genera, as the Rocky Mountain goat (cf. GOAT ANTELOPE). Among the true wild goats are the ibexes and markhoor. The domestic goat (*C. hircus*) is probably chiefly derived from the bezoar goat (*C. ægagrus*) of Persia and adjacent countries. It is kept for its milk, skin, and flesh, and some varieties (as the Angora and Cashmere goats) for their hair or wool.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CAPRICORNUS.

3. Fig.: In medieval bestiary lore, the animal type of lechery; hence, a libidinous man.

Thou damnèd and luxurious mountain *goat.* *Shak.*

goat antelope. Any of certain ruminants intermediate between the goats and antelopes in many points of structure, as the chamois, goral, and Rocky Mountain goat.

goat'bush' (gōt'bo͝osh'), *n.* A simaroubaceous shrub of Mexico and the southwestern United States (*Castela erecta*) having spinescent branches and bitter bark.

goat'ee' (gō'tē'), *n.* A part of a man's beard on the chin which is trimmed in a tuft like the beard of a he-goat.

goat'fish' (gōt'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of certain mullets of the family Mullidæ having long barbels on the chin, esp. the red goatfish (*Pseudupeneus maculatus*) and the yellow goatfish (*P. martinicus*), food fishes of the West Indies, Florida, etc. Sometimes extended to any red mullet.

goat'ish, *a.* Characteristic of a goat; goatlike; hence, coarse; barbarous; lustful; lecherous.

The *goatish* Latin they write in the bonds. *Beau. & Fl.*

— **goat'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **goat'ish-ness,** *n.*

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go'a (gō'ȧ), *n.* The marsh crocodile.

goad'loup. † GANTELOPE.

goads'man (gōdz'mȧn), **goad'ster** (gōd'stẽr), *n.* A man or boy who guides a team (esp. in plowing) by a goad. *Chiefly Scot.*

goaf'ing, *n. Mining.* = GOAF.

Go'ah (gō'ȧ). *Bib.*

go'ai (gō'ī). Var. of KOWHAI.

Go'a-ji'ros (gō'ȧ-hē'rōs), *n. pl.* A comparatively advanced South American Indian people living in practical independence in the Goajira Peninsula, Colombia. [goal.]

goal, *v. i.* To seek or reach a

Go-a'la (gō-ä'lȧ), *n.* [Hind. *goālā, gwālā.*] One of a Hindu caste occupied in dairying, though many are agriculturists.

goal crease. = CREASE, 4 b.

goale. † GAOL.

goal tender. A goal keeper.

goan. Dial. Eng. var. of GAUN, GAWN. [IGUANA.]

go-a'na (gō-ä'nȧ). Corrupt. of IGUANA. See IGUANA, 2. *Australia.* [GORE.]

goar. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GOANDE. † GOING.

Go'a-nese' (gō'ȧ-nēz'; -nēs'). [Fr. GOA.] A West Indian meliaceous shrub (*Nareganma alata*); also, its emetic root.

go-an'na (gō-ăn'ȧ), *n.* Also **guano.** Corrupt. of IGUANA. See IGUANA, 2. *Australia.* [GORE.]

go'-a-shore', *n.* [Prob. a corrupt. of Maori *kohua.*] An iron caldron or kettle with three feet, hung over the fire by a wire handle. *Colloq., New Zealand.*

goat. Var. of GOTE. *Dial. Eng.*

goat'beard' Var. of GOAT'S-BEARD. [goatsucker.]

goat chaffer. The European

goat'-drunk', *a.* Drunk so as to be lustful.

goat fig The wild fig or caprifig.

goat god. Pan.

Go'ath (gō'ăth). *Bib.*

Go'a-tha (gō'ȧ-thȧ). *D. Bib.*

goat'herd' *n.* [*goat* + *herd*; AS. *gāthyrde.*] A herder of goats. — **goat'herd'ess,** *n.*

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goat moth. A large European moth (*Cossus ligniperda*) of the family Cossidæ, the larva of which burrows in oak and willow trees, and requires three years to mature. It exhales an odor like that of the he-goat. The name is often extended to the whole family Cossidæ.

goats'beard' (gōts'bērd'), *n.* **a** Any cichoriaceous plant of the genus *Tragopogon*; salsify; — so called from the long plumose pappus. **b** The rosaceous plant *Aruncus aruncus*, cultivated for its panicles of small white flowers. **c** Any fungus of the genus *Clavaria*.

goats'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* A South African plant (*Oxalis caprina*), often cultivated in greenhouses.

goat's'-hair' (gōts'hâr'), *n.* A bundle of short white hairy cirrus clouds, said to portend rain.

goat's'-horn', *n.* A fabaceous plant (*Astragalus ægiceras*) of southern Europe; — so called from the peculiar shape of the pod.

goat'skin' (gōt'skĭn'), *n.* The skin of a goat, or leather made from it.

goat's'-rue', *n.* Either of two similar fabaceous plants: **a** In Europe, *Galega officinalis*. **b** In the United States, *Cracca virginiana*; the catgut.

goat's'-thorn', *n.* Any one of several thorny fabaceous shrubs of the genus *Astragalus*, natives of southern Europe and the Levant, as *A. tragacanthus* and *A. poterium*.

goat'suck'er (gōt'sŭk'ẽr), *n.* Any of numerous nonpasserine fissirostral birds which constitute the families Caprimulgidæ and Podargidæ. The name was originally given to the common European species, *Caprimulgus europæus* (called also *nightjar*), under the mistaken notion that it sucks the milk of goats. The goatsuckers are mostly medium-sized, long-winged, more or less nocturnal or crepuscular birds, with a short bill but very wide mouth, short legs, and soft mottled plumage. They feed on insects, which they catch flying. Their notes are commonly loud and characteristic. Most species lay their eggs (one or two) on the bare ground or rocks. Among American species are the whip-poorwill, chuck-will's-widow, and night hawks.

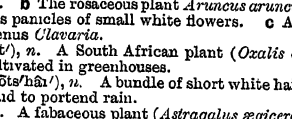

Goatsucker (*Caprimulgus europæus*).

goat's'-wheat', *n.* Any of several Asiatic polygonaceous plants of the genus *Atraphaxis*.

goat'weed' (gōt'wēd'), *n.* **a** = GOUTWEED. **b** Either of two West Indian scrophulariaceous plants (*Capraria biflora* and *Stemodia durantifolia*). **c** In Australia, the introduced asteraceous plant *Ageratum conyzoides*.

goat willow. The great sallow (*Salix caprea*) of Europe.

gob, *n.* [Cf. F. *gobe, gobbe*, a poisoned morsel, poison ball, *gober* a piece swallowed, *gober* to swallow greedily and without tasting; orig. uncert; cf. Gael. & Ir. *gob* mouth, snout, W. *gwp* a bird's head and neck. Cf. GOBBLE.] A mass or lump, as of mud or meat, a large or good-sized mouthful; also, a large sum, as of money. *Now Dial. or Vulgar.*

go-bang' (gō-băng'), *n.* Also **go'ban'** (gō'ban'). [Jap. *goban* checkerboard.] A Japanese game, played on a board marked in squares like a checkerboard, the object being to be first in placing five pieces, or men, in a row.

go-bar', *or* **gu-bar', nu'mer-als** (gō-bär', gōō-bär'). [Ar. *gubār* dust, board with sand for writing on.] Symbols modified by the western Arabs from Hindu number symbols (8th century), whence are derived the modern Arabic numerals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	٠

Gobar Numerals.

gobbe (gŏb), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name in Surinam.] A creeping fabaceous herb (*Voandzeia subterranea*) which ripens its fruit beneath the ground. It is much cultivated in the tropics for its esculent pods and seeds.

gob'bet (gŏb'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *gobet*. See GOB, a mass.] **1.** A piece, portion, or fragment; — now only of flesh.

> [He] had broken the stocks to small *gobbets*. *Wycliffe.*

2. A lump, as of metal, clotted blood, mud, or fat; a mass. **3.** A lump or mouthful (of food); a portion that is to be or has been swallowed. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> Fed by digestion, not raw food itself,
> No *gobbets* but smooth comfortable chyme *R. Browning.*

gob'bet, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To swallow in gobbets. **2.** To divide into pieces.

gob'bing (gŏb'ĭng), *n.* [See 1st GOB.] *Mining.* **a** The refuse thrown back into the excavation after removing the coal. **b** The process of packing with waste rock; stowing.

gob'ble (gŏb'l), *v. t.*; GOB'BLED (-ld); GOB'BLING (-lĭng). [Cf. F. *gober* to swallow (see GOB, a mass), or perh. imitative; cf. dial. *gobble* to talk rapidly and indistinctly, and E. *gobble* to utter sounds like a turkey cock.] **1.** To swallow or eat greedily or hastily; to gulp.

> Supper *gobbled* up in haste. *Swift.*

2. To lay hold of or capture greedily or hastily; to catch; to take eagerly; — usually with *up* or *down*. *Slang, U. S.*

gob'ble, *v. i.* To eat greedily.

gob'ble, *n.* [Cf. 1st GOBBLE, *v.*] *Golf.* A successful putt played so fast that it would have considerably overshot the mark if it had missed the hole.

gob'ble, *v. i.* [Imitative.] To utter like a turkey cock.

> He . . . *gobbles* out a note of self-approbation. *Goldsmith.*

gob'ble, *v. i.* To make its characteristic guttural noise; — said of a turkey cock; also, to make a similar sound.

gob'ble, *n.* A noise, such as that of a turkey cock, made in the throat.

gob'bler (gŏb'lẽr), *n.* A turkey cock.

Gob'bo, Laun'ce-lot (lân'sē-lŏt gŏb'ō). A whimsical clown (son of the sand-blind **Old Gobbo**), in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," who leaves Shylock's service for Bassanio's.

Gob'e-lin (gŏb'ē-lĭn; gō'bē-lăN'), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, tapestry produced in the famous Gobelin works in Paris. Originally founded as a dyehouse by the Gobelin family, it was early established as a tapestry works, was made a royal manufactory under Louis XIV. in 1662, and has since been owned by the government.

Gobelin blue, a greenish blue mixed with gray. — **G. stitch,** a short upright stitch used in tapestry work and in embroidery; — called also *tapestry stitch*.

go'-be-tween', *n.* One that goes between; specif.: **a** An intermediate agent; a broker; an internuncio, in a bad sense, a procurer. **b** A thing intermediate or connecting; an intervening thing or form; a connecting link.

Go-bi'i-dæ (gō-bī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *gobius* a goby.] *Zoöl.* The family of fishes consisting of the gobies. It constitutes, either alone or with a few related forms, a superfamily or suborder, Gobiiformes or Gobioidea. — **go'bi-id** (gō'bĭ-ĭd), *a. & n.*

go'bi-oid (gō'bĭ-oid), *a.* [*Gobius* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Gobiidæ or Gobioidea. — *n.* A gobioid fish.

Go'bi-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L., a goby, a gudgeon.] The genus consisting of the typical gobies.

gob'let (gŏb'lĕt), *n.* [F. *gobelet*, dim. of OF. *gobel* cup; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A kind of cup or drinking vessel without a handle; loosely, any wine cup. *Archaic.*

> We love not loaded boards and *goblets* crowned. *Denham.*

2. A drinking glass with a foot and stem. Cf. TUMBLER. **3.** A conjurer's cup or thimble. *Obs. Orf. E. D.* **4.** A kind of large saucepan. *Scot.*

goblet cell. *Anat.* In columnar epithelium, as that of the stomach and intestines, an epithelial cell distended at the free end with mucus which it has secreted.

gob'lin (gŏb'lĭn), *n.* [ME. *gobelin*, F. *gobelin*, LL. *gobelinus*, of uncertain origin; cf. Gr. κόβαλος knave, a mischievous goblin, G. *kobold*, E. *kobold*.] A sprite usually conceived as ugly or grotesque and either as evil and malicious or as merely playful and mischievous. The conception of *goblin* is indefinite, but in general falls in a class with gnomes, brownies, and elves, though, esp. in old writers, often used with a more dignified and sinister import.

> To whom the *goblin*, full of wrath, replied. *Milton*

goblin fish. A small Australian scorpæniod fish (*Glyptauchen panduratus*) noted for its grotesque appearance.

gob'lin-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Acts of goblins, a collection of goblins.

gob'stick' (gŏb'stĭk'), *n.* [*gob* mouth + *stick.*] **1.** *Angling.* A stick for removing the hook from a fish's gullet. **2.** A spoon. *Dial. Eng. or Slang.*

go'by (gō'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* GOBIES (-bĭz). [L. *gobius, gobio*, a kind of fish, Gr. κωβιός: cf. F. *gobie*. Cf. GUDGEON.] Any of numerous acanthopterygian fishes constituting the family Gobiidæ. They usually have a broad depressed head and large mouth, the pelvic fins being thoracic and often united to form a sucking disk. The scales may be cycloid, ctenoid, or wanting, and there is no lateral line. The gobies form a large and very widely distributed family, of which the majority are marine carnivorous forms of small size, some of them very minute, as *Mistichthys luzonensis* and is believed to be the smallest known vertebrate.

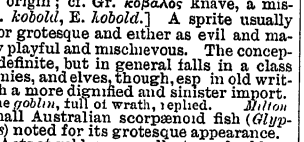

Goby (*Periophthalmus schlosseri*)

go'-by' (-bĭ'), *n.* **1.** Act of going by; a passing. **2.** Specif., *Coursing & Racing*, a passing of another hound or horse which has started ahead. **3.** Something that surpasses; a superior thing. *Rare.* **to give the go-by** (to). *Slang* **a** To pass, as in running; to leave behind. **b** To give the slip to; to elude. **c** To pass without notice; to neglect intentionally; to cut; to evade.

go'cart' (gō'kärt'), *n.* **1.** A framework moving on casters, designed to support children while learning to walk. **2.** A baby carriage, esp. one with smaller front wheels, in which the child sits or reclines. **3.** A litter, jinrikisha, or the like; also, a handcart. **4.** A kind of light carriage.

god (gŏd; *see note below*), *n.* [AS. *god;* akin to OS. & D. *god*, OHG. *got*, G. *gott*, Icel. *guð*, *goð*, Sw. & Dan. *gud*, Goth. *guþ*, perh. orig. a p. p. from a root appearing in Skr. *hū*, p. p. *hūta*, to call upon, invoke, implore, or cf. Skr. *hu* to sacrifice, *huta* worshiped with sacrifices. Cf. GOSPEL, GOSSIP.] **1.** A being of more than human attributes and powers; esp., a superhuman person conceived as dominating nature or some province of nature and to whom worship is due and acceptable; a deity, esp. a male deity (cf. GODDESS). Not all gods, even of the higher orders, are thought of by their believers as objects of worship (cf. FAINEANT DEITY), but of the beings worshiped by pagans and savages, ordinarily only the higher orders are called *gods*, the lower being termed *demigods, demons* (cf. DEMON, 1), *godlings, heroes*, etc. Cf. ÆSIR, OLYMPIAN.

2 Any object (whether artificial, as a carved idol or image, or natural, as a meteor, an animal, or a tree) which is thought to be the seat of divine powers, the expression of a divine personality, or itself a supernatural or divine agency. Cf. IDOL, FETISH. "Bestial *gods*." *Milton.*

> He maketh a *god*, and worshipeth it. *Is* xliv. 15

3. [*cap.*] The Supreme Being; the eternal and infinite Spirit, Creator and Sovereign of the universe; Jehovah.

> *God* is a Spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. *John* iv. 24.

4. The ruler or sovereign embodiment of some aspect, attribute, or department of reality; as, the *god* of love, of justice, of nature; also, a supreme being conceived as the dominant or ultimate principle of the universe or as a world soul; as, the pantheistic *god*. Cf. DEISM, MONOTHEISM, PANTHEISM, THEISM.

> What these objects are that constitute the scene around him, may be expressed in two words — Nature and *God*; — understanding by the former the totality of perceptible phenomena; and by the latter, the eternal ground and cause whose essence they express *J. Martineau.*

5. A person or thing deified and honored as a god.

> Whose *god* is their belly. *Phil.* iii. 19.

6 Fig., one who wields great or despotic power. *Shak.* **7.** One of the occupants of the gallery of a theater.

> One young *god* between the acts favored the public with a song. *Thackeray.*

☞ "From a desire to utter the name of God more deliberately than the short vowel naturally allows, the pronunciation is often (gŏd) or even (gōd)." *Orf. E. D.*

god of love, *or* **love god.** **a** *Rom. Myth.* Cupid (Amor). **b** *Gr. Myth.* Eros. — **g. of this world,** Satan — **G. pays,** *or* **G. to pay,** perhaps, God looks out for the consequences; — an obs. expression, apparently of indifference. — **God's forbode,** God forbid. *Obs.* — **God's forbot,** God forbid. *Obs.* — **Gods my life, soul,** etc., God save my life, soul, etc. *Obs.* — **God speed you, them,** etc., may God speed you; or, may you have good speed. — **God wot,** God knows. — **G. you** (him, *or* me, etc.) see, God keep you (him, me, etc.) in his sight; God protect you. *Obs.*

god (gŏd), *v. t.* To treat as a god; to deify; idolize. *Shak.* **to god it,** to act the god.

god'child' (-chīld'), *n.* One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism, and whom he promises to see educated as a Christian; a godson or goddaughter. See GODFATHER.

god'daugh'ter (-dô'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *goddohtor.*] A female for whom one is or has been sponsor at baptism.

god'dess (gŏd'ĕs), *n.* **1.** A female god; a divinity, or deity, of the female sex. **2.** A woman of great charms, or one whom one adores. **3.** A female occupant of the gallery of a theater.

Goddess of Reason, an abstraction set up by the French revolutionists in 1793 as an object of worship to take the place of the Christian God. She was personated by the wife of Momoro, a printer, or, according to Lamartine, by an actress named Malliard, who was carried, dressed in white and wearing a liberty cap, to the cathedral of Notre Dame, which was converted into the "Temple of Reason."

Go-de'ti-a (gō-dē'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; after Charles H. *Godet*, Swiss botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of western American onagraceous plants, having showy pink or purple flowers and often cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

go'-dev'il, *n. Mach.* **a** A weight which is dropped into a bore, as of an oil well, to explode a cartridge previously lowered. **b** A device, as a loosely fitted plug, which is driven through a pipe by the pressure of the contents behind to clear away obstructions. **c** A rough sled or dray used for dragging logs, hauling stone, etc. *Local, U. S.*

god'fa'ther (gŏd'fä'thẽr), *n.* [AS. *godfæder.* Cf. GOSSIP.] **1.** A man who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism, and makes himself a surety for its Christian training.

> There shall be for every Male child to be baptized, when they can be had, two *Godfathers* and one Godmother; and for every Female, one *Godfather* and two Godmothers. *Bk. of Com. Prayer* (*Prot. Episc. Ch., U. S.*).

2. A male sponsor at the confirmation of a person or at the consecration of a bell. **3.** One having a relation to some one or something else analogous to that of a male sponsor to his godchild; a person who gives a name to something. **4.** *pl.* Jurymen; — so called humorously. *Obs. or Slang.*

god'fa'ther, *v. t.* To act as godfather to; to take under one's fostering care; to give a name to.

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goat'-kneed', *a. Far.* Knee-sprung.

goat'like', *a.* See -LIKE.

goat'ling, *n.* See -LING.

goat'ly, *a.* Goatlike. *Rare.*

goat marjoram. a Goatsbeard. b Goat's marjoram.

goat milker. The European goatsucker. [sucker.]

goat owl. The European goat-

goat'-pep'per, *or* **goat's pepper.** A variety of Cayenne pepper.

goat'root', *n.* A European fabaceous herb (*Ononis natrix*).

goat rue. = GOAT'S RUE.

goats'bane', *n.* Wolfsbane.

goat's chicory. The fireweed *Erechtites hieracifolia*.

goats'-eye', *n.* = GOAT'S RUE.

goatsfoot convolvulus. The tropical plant *Ipomœa pes-capræ*, which has purple flowers and bilobed leaves.

goat's'-head', *n.* The jolthead porgy. [honeysuckle.]

goat's'-leaf', *n.* The British

goat's marjoram, goat's organy. The wild marjoram.

Goat star. The star Capella.

goat'stone', *n.* A bezoar from a goat.

goat'y (gōt'ĭ), *a.* Goatish.

goave (gōv). Var. of GOVE. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

goave, *v. t.* [See GOAF, *n.*] To stack (grain) in a goaf. *Dial. Eng.*

goaves (gōvz), *n., pl.* of GOAF.

gob (gŏb), *n.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *gob.*] Mouth; mouthful. *Dial or Vulgar.*

gob, *n.* [Cf. GAB.] Talk; "gab." *Dial. Eng.*

gob, *v. i.* To boast; to talk impudently or idly. *Dial. Eng.*

Gob. *Bib.* [GOAF.]

gob, *n.* [Cf. GOAF.] *Mining.* =

gob, *v. t. & i.* To fill with goaf, or gob; to choke; as, a furnace is *gobbed*, or *gobs* up. *Cant.*

G. O. B., *or* **g. o. b.** *Abbr. Com.* Good ordinary bonds, or brand.

gobbed, *a.* Vainglorious. *Obs.*

gob'ber tooth. [Cf. GAB to project, GAGTOOTH.] A bucktooth. *Obs.*

gob'bet, *v. t.* To cut in gobbets; to swallow as in gobbets. *Obs.*

gob'bet-ly, gob'bet-meal', *adv.* Piecemeal. *Obs.*

gob'bin (gŏb'ĭn), *n.* An ignorant fellow; lout. *Dial. Eng.*

gobble stitch. A stitch carelessly or hastily made too long.

gob'bon. *v. t.* = GOBBET. *Obs.*

gob'bon. *n* Gobbet; gob. *Obs.*

gobelin, gobelyn. † GOBLIN.

gobe'mouche' (gōb'mōōsh'), *n.* [F.] Literally, a fly swallower; hence, one who "swallows" anything with open mouth; a credulous person.

goberde. † GLOWBARD.

‖go'ber-na-dor' (gō'bẽr-na-thôr'; 123, 146), *n.* [Sp.] Governor.

‖go'ber-na-dor-cil'lo (-thôr-thēl'yō; 138; 194), *n.* [Sp.] In the Philippine Islands, formerly, a local officer, or petty governor, of the Spanish government; the head man of a pueblo.

gobet. † GOBBET.

‖go-bier'no (gō-byĕr'nō; 133), *n.* [Sp.] Government; government house.

Go'bi-e-soc'i-dæ (gō'bĭ-ē-sŏs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; fr. NL. *Gobiesox*, L. *gobius, gobio*, a goby + *esox* a kind of pike.] *Zoöl.* A family of small marine teleost fishes with soft dorsal and anal fins and a large sucker formed in part by the pelvic fins, which are jugular in position. **Go-bi'e-sox** (gō-bī'ē-sŏks) is the typical genus. They are called *clingfishes*, and are sometimes regarded as forming a suborder, Xenopteri or Xenopterygii. — **go'bi-e-soc'id** (-sŏs'ĭd), *a. & n.* — **go'bi-e-soc'i-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

Go'bi-i-for'mes (-ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *gobius* a goby + *forma* form.] *Zoöl.* See GOBIIDÆ. — **go'bi-i-form',** *a.*

Go'bi-o (gō'bĭ-ō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *gobio* a gudgeon.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fresh-water cyprinoids, containing the true gudgeons. They are unrelated to the gobies.

Go'bi-oi'de-a (-oi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See GOBIIDÆ.

gob'ld. Gobbled. *Ref. Sp.*

gob'let, *n* Gobbet. *Obs.*

gob'let-ed, *a.* In goblet form.

gob'let-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

gob'lin, *v.t.* To goblinize. *Rare*

gob'lune' (gŏb'lūn'; *nant.* -lĭn), *n. Naut.* A backrope from the dolphin striker. *Obs or It.*

gob'lin-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

gob'lin-ism (gŏb'lĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM

gob'lin-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

goblin shark. See MITSUKURINA.

gob'lot. † GOBLET.

gob'-mouthed', *a.* Open-mouthed *Dial. Eng.*

gob'o-nat'ed (gŏb'ō-nāt'ĕd), *a.* = GOBONY.

gobone, goboun. † GOBBON.

go-bo'ny (gō-bō'nĭ). **go-bo'né** (gō-bō'nā), *a.* [Cf. 2d GOB, GOBBET, COMPONY.] *Her.* Compony.

go-bor'ro (gō-bŏr'ō), *n.* [Native name in western New South Wales.] The dwarf box. *Australia.*

gob stuff. *Mining.* = GOBBING a.

go-bur'ra (gō-bŭr'ȧ), *n.* [See KOOKABURRA.] The laughing jackass.

Go-cle'ni-an (gō-klē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Rudolf Goclenius (1547-1628), a German logician. See SORITES.

god. † GOD.

Godam. Var. of GODDAM.

God'-a-mer'cy, *inter.* A corruption of "God have mercy," used as an exclamation, usually of thanks. *Obs.* — *n.* Thanks, a thank-you. *Obs*

godard. † GODDART.

godard, *n.* A gutter. *Obs.*

god'bairn', *n.* Godchild. *Obs.*

godbuy. † GOOD-BY.

godcund. *a.* [AS. *godcund.*] Divine. *Obs.* — **godcundhead,** *n Obs.* — **godcundness,** *n. Obs.*

godcunde, *n.* DIVINITY. *Obs.*

God'dam', God'dem', *n.* [F. *goddam*, fr. E. *God damn.*] An Englishman.

God'dard (gŏd'ärd), *n.* [F. *Godard*, of G. origin; cf. G. *gott*, OHG. *got*, D. & E. *god*, and G. *hart*, D. & E. *hard.*] Lit., pious; virtuous; — masc. prop. name. G. *Gotthart* (gōt'-hart); D. *Gotthard* (gōt'hart); F. *Godard* (gō'dar').

god'dart (gŏd'ẽrt), **god'dard** (gŏd'ẽrd), *n.* [OF. *godart.* Cf. GODET.] A kind of drinking mug or cup; a tankard. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Dial. Eng.*]

god'dart-ly, *adv.* Cautiously.

god'ded, *p. p.* of GOD, *v. t.*

God'dem'. Var. of GODDAM. Also, in French, *pl.* of GODDAM.

god-den'. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. form of GOOD EVEN.

goddenhail. † GODDERHAIL.

god'dess-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

god'dess-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

god'di-kin (gŏd'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* See -KIN

god'dize, *v t.* To deify. *Rare.*

gode. † GOAD, GOOD.

gode. Dial. Eng. pret. of GO.

godede. † GODHEDE.

godele, *v. t.* To rumble. *Obs.* — *n. t.* To slander. *Obs.*

godelich † GOODLY.

god-den' dag, *n.* [OF. *godendac*, fr. Flemish *goeden dag*, prop., good day, as an ironical greeting.] A kind of heavy halberd or partisan, sometimes, perhaps, a pike, mentioned as used by Flemish foot soldiers in the 14th century.

go'der-heal', *adv.* [ME. *goderhele, to goder hele*, to good health or fortune, AS. *hælu.* See HEAL health.] Prosperously. *Obs.* — *n.* Good fortune. *Obs.*

godet, goddet. *n.* [OF. & F. *godet.*] A drinking cup or mug Cf. GODDART.

god'fa'ther-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

god'fa'ther-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

God'-fear'ing (gŏd'fēr'ĭng), *a.* Having a reverential and loving feeling towards God; devoutly religious.

god'head (gŏd'hĕd), *n.* [ME. *godhed.* See -HEAD; cf. GODHOOD.] **1.** Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature or essence; godhood.

2. [*cap.*] The Deity; God; the Supreme Being.

> The imperial throne
> Of *Godhead*, fixed for ever. *Milton.*

3. A god or goddess; a divinity. *Rare.* *Dryden.*

4. [*cap.*] *Theol.* The nature of God conceived as the Trinity; the threefold divinity of God.

god'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* [*god* + *-hood.* Cf. GODHEAD.] **1.** Divine nature or essence; deity; godhead; also, state or position of being a god.

2. A deity. *Obs. or R.*

Go-di'va (gō-dī'vȧ), *n.* A Saxon lady who rode naked through the streets of her town, and thus removed an oppressive tax laid upon the people. According to the legend (which may possibly be partly true) she was the wife of one Leofric who, about 1040, was Earl of Mercia and Lord of Coventry, and her ride was taken in fulfillment of a condition upon which he had promised her to relieve the town of the tax. See PEEPING TOM.

god'less (gŏd'lĕs), *a.* Without a god; having, or acknowledging, no God; without reverence for God; ungodly; impious; wicked. — **god'less-ly**, *adv.* — **god'less-ness**, *n.*

god'like' (gŏd'līk'), *a.* [*god* + *like.* Cf. GODLY.] Resembling, or befitting, a god or God; divine; hence, preeminently good; as, *godlike* virtue. — **god'like'ness**, *n.*

god'li-ness (gŏd'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From GODLY.] Careful observance of, or conformity to, the laws of God; state or quality of being godly; piety.

> *Godliness* is profitable unto all things. 1 *Tim.* iv. 8.

god'ling (-lĭng), *n.* An inferior or purely local deity, generally one of a multitude of deities of specific function and limited power; a supernatural being midway between a god and a fetish; also, the image of a godling.

god'ly (-lĭ). *a.* [*god* + *-ly.* Cf. GODLIKE, LIKE.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or emanating from, God; divine.

2. Pious; reverencing God and his character and laws; obedient to the commands of God from love for, and reverence of, his character; conformed to God's law; devout; righteous; as, a *godly* life.

> For *godly* sorrow worketh repentance. 2 *Cor.* vii. 10.

god'ly, *adv.* Piously; devoutly; righteously. *Archaic.*

God'-man', *n. Theol.* One in whom deity and humanity are united; — applied to Jesus Christ. — **God'-man'hood**, *n.*

god'moth'er (gŏd'mŭth'ẽr), *n.* [A.S. *godmōdor.*] A woman sponsor for a child in baptism. See GODFATHER.

go-down' (gō-doun'), *n.* [Corruption of Malay *gādong* warehouse.] In eastern Asia, the Philippines, etc., a warehouse.

go'down' (gō'doun'), *n.* [*go* + *down.*] **1.** A swallow; a drink, as of liquor; a draft, also, appetite. *Obs. or Scot.* *Oxf. E. D.*

2. A spell of sleep. *Obs.*

3. A drinking bout; a spree. *Scot.*

4. A cutting made in the hilly bank of a stream so that animals may reach it or cross it. *Western U. S.*

god'par'ent (gŏd'pâr'ĕnt), *n.* [*god* + *parent.*] A sponsor; a godfather or godmother.

go-droon' (gō-drōōn'), *n.* [F. *godron* a round plait, godroon.] **a** *Arch.* An ornament produced by notching or carving a rounded molding. **b** *Decorative Art.* A fluting or reeding, usually short in proportion to its width and often approaching an oval form or almond shape, used in silverware and the like, and also in needlework where small parts of the stuff are puffed or raised by means of stitching. — **go-drooned'** (-drōōnd'), *a.*

God's acre (gŏdz). A churchyard; a burying ground.

> I like that ancient Saxon phrase, which calls
> The burial ground *God's acre.* *Longfellow.*

God's advocate. [L. *Advocatus Dei.*] *R. C. Ch.* In the process of canonization, a person nominated by the Congregation of Rites to advocate the cause of the candidate for sainthood, in opposition to the *promotor fidei*, or *Devil's advocate* (which see); — popularly so called.

god'send' (gŏd'sĕnd'), *n.* [For *God's send*, ME. *sande, sonde*, a sending, message, AS. *sand*, fr. the verb. See SEND, *v.*] **1.** Some desirable or needed thing which comes unexpectedly as if sent by God; an unexpected acquisition or piece of good fortune; a happy event.

2. Specif.: *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **a** A wreck; wreckage. **b** A drove of whales; also, a boat fare. *Shetland Isls.*

god'ship, *n.* [*god* + *-ship.*] The rank, character, or personality of a god; deity; divinity.

god'son' (-sŭn'), *n.* [AS. *godsunu.*] A male for whom one has stood sponsor. See GODFATHER.

God'speed' (-spēd'), *n.* Also hyphened or written as two words. **1.** Success; prosperous journeying; — a contraction of, "*God speed* you"; as, to bid one *Godspeed.*

2. A wish for success given to one at parting.

the Godspeed, the conclusion, — the nick of time. *Obs.*

God'ward (-wẽrd), *a.* Directed toward God; relating to God; divine.

God'ward (gŏd'wẽrd) } *adv.* Toward God; — originally *to*
God'wards (-wẽrdz) } *Godward.* 2 *Cor.* iii. 4.

god'wit (gŏd'wĭt), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] Any of several species of long-billed wading birds of the snipe family, much resembling the curlews, but having the bill slightly curved upward. They constitute the genus *Limosa.* The European black-tailed godwit (*L. limosa*) and bar-tailed godwit (*L. lapponica*) are important game birds. The marbled godwit (*L. fedoa*) of America, though formerly common, has been nearly exterminated. Another American species is the Hudsonian godwit (*L. hæmastica*).

Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*). (½)

go'el (gō'ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *gōēl.*] *Heb. Antiq.* Lit., a reclaimant or redeemer; — applied to a kinsman, esp. the next in kin, upon whom by ancient custom devolved: (1) The right and duty of redeeming any family property that a man was compelled to sell. Along with this appears to have gone the right of preëmption, or the right to the refusal of the property before it was offered for sale in the open market. (2) The right and duty of redeeming the person of a man who was compelled by poverty to sell himself as a slave to a stranger or a sojourner. (3) The right of receiving conscience money due to his dead kinsman. (4) The duty of acting as *avenger of blood* of his kinsman, that is, enforcing the claim for satisfaction for shedding his blood.

go'er (gō'ẽr), *n.* [From GO.] One that goes; a runner or walker; — formerly used also with adverbs, as *between, by, out*, etc.: **a** A foot. *Obs.* **b** A horse, dog, vehicle, clock, etc., considered in reference to its gait or speed; as, a good *goer*; a safe *goer.* **c** A departing traveler or guest; as, the inn was filled with comers and *goers.*

Goe'thi-an (gû'tĭ-ăn), **Goe'the-an** (-tē-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Goethe (1749–1832) or his works. — *n.* A follower or admirer of Goethe.

gof'fer (gŏf'ẽr), **gauf'fer** (gôf'ẽr), *v. t.*; GOF'FERED, GAUF'FERED (-ẽrd); GOF'FER-ING, GAUF'FER-ING. [F. *gaufrer* to figure cloth, velvet, and other stuffs, fr. *gaufre* honeycomb, waffle; of German origin. See WAFFLE, WAFER; cf. GOPHER an animal.] To plait, crimp, or flute, as lace, paper, etc.

gof'fer, *n.* **1.** A goffering tool.

2. A goffering; a crimping or fluting.

gof'fered (gŏf'ẽrd), **gauf'fered** (gôf'ẽrd), *p. p.* of GOFFER, GAUFFER. Specif., *Bookbinding & Print.*, having an embossed or indented decorative design; as, *goffered* edges.

gof'fer-ing, **gauf'fer-ing**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GOFFER, GAUFFER. Specif.: *vb. n.* A mode of plaiting or fluting; also, work so produced, a piece of goffered material; goffered things, collectively. — **goffering**, *or* **gauffering, iron** *or* **tongs**, a kind of fluting iron for fabrics. — **g. press**, *Flower Manuf.*, a press for crimping the leaves and petals into shape.

Gog and Ma'gog (gŏg, mā'gŏg). Popular names for two colossal wooden statues in the Guildhall, London, which were constructed in 1708 to replace older effigies burned in the Great Fire (1666). Connection has been suggested with Corineus and Goëmagot in Geoffrey of Monmouth. He professed to use a very old book, "Britannici sermonis," but he is not to be trusted. The Welsh translation of Geoffrey, the Brut Tysilio, says *Gogmagog*, and this may have been Geoffrey's real spelling.

gog'gle (gŏg'l), *v. i.*; GOG'GLED (-ld); GOGGLING (-lĭng). [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *gog* a nod, slight motion.] **1.** To look obliquely; to squint; to roll the eyes; to stare.

> And wink and *goggle* like an owl. *Hud as*

2. To turn to one side; to take an oblique position; to squint; to roll; — said of the eyes.

3. To roll; to shake; to stagger. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gog'gle, *v. t.* To turn (the eyes) to one side or from side to side; to roll.

gog'gle, *n.* [See GOGGLE, *v. i.*] **1.** A person who goggles.

2. An affected rolling of the eye; a squint; stare. *Obs.*

3. *pl.* **a** The eyes. *Slang.* **b** A kind of spectacles with short, projecting eye tubes, in the front end of which are fixed plain glasses for protecting the eyes from cold, dust, etc. **c** Colored glasses for relief from intense light. **d** A disk with a small aperture, to direct the sight forward, and cure squinting. **e** Any screen or cover for the eyes, with or without a slit for seeing through.

gog'gle, *a.* Protruding; full and rolling, or staring; — said of the eyes. "*Goggle* eyes." *Scott.*

gog'gle-eye', *n.* **1.** A squinter; also, squinting. *Obs.*

2. a The crappie. **b** The rock bass. **c** The goggler.

gog'gle-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having bulging or rolling eyes.

goggle-eyed jack, the goggler. — **g. perch**, the crappie.

gog'gler (gŏg'lẽr), *n.* An oceanic carangoid fish (*Trachurops crumenophthalma*), having very large and prominent eyes. It is an important food fish of the Hawaiian Islands, and is known there as *ukule.*

gog'let (-lĕt), *n.* [Pg. *gorgoleta.*] A long-necked water vessel, usually made of porous earthenware, for cooling the water by evaporation. *Anglo-Ind.*

Gog'ma-gog' (gŏg'mȧ-gŏg'), *n.* [LL. *Goemagot*, influenced by *Gog* and *Magog.*] In British legend, a king of the giants, slain by Corineus, a follower of Brut; hence, *Obs.*, a giant. Cf. GOG AND MAGOG. — **Gog'ma-got'i-cal** (-gŏt'ĭ-kăl), *a. Obs.*

go'ing (gō'ĭng), *vb. n.* of GO. Specif.: **a** Departure. **b** Gestation. **c** Course of life; behavior; way; — usually *pl.*

> His eyes are upon the ways of man, and he seeth all his *goings.* *Job* xxxiv. 21.

d Gait. *Obs.* **e** Access; passageway; path; road. *Obs.* **f** *Arch.* (1) Of a step, the horizontal distance between any two successive risers. (2) Of a stair, the horizontal distance between the first and last risers. **g** Condition of the ground for purposes of traveling, crossing, or racing; state of a road, track, etc.; as, the *going* is very bad.

going forth, *Bib.*, outgoing; going out, way or place of exit; hence, boundary. "Every *going forth* of the sanctuary." *Ezek.* xliv. 5 "The *going forth* thereof shall be from the south to Kadeshbarnea." *Num.* xxxiv. 4. — **goings on**, actions; conduct; — usually in a bad sense. — **goings out.** *Bib.* **a** Way or place of exit; hence, boundary. "The *goings out* of it shall be at the salt sea." *Num.* xxxiv. 12. **b** Goings forth; settings out on stages of a journey; departures from places of encampment. **c** Outgoings; expenditures. *Obs.*

go'ing, *p. pr.* of GO. Specif.: **a** That goes; in existence; available for present use or enjoyment; current; obtainable; also, moving; working; in operation; departing; as, he is one of the brightest men *going; going* prices or rate. **b** Carrying on its ordinary business, conducting business, or carried on, with an indefinite prospect of continuance; — chiefly used in the phrases **a going business, a going concern**, etc. **c** Of or pertaining to a going business or concern; as, the *going* value of a company.

going barrel. *Horol.* **a** A barrel containing the mainspring, and having teeth on its periphery to drive the train. **b** = MAINTAINING POWER. — **g. fusee.** *Horol.* See FUSEE, *n.*, 2. — **g light.** = ASTHENIA **b.** *Colloq., U. S.* — **g. train**, *Horol.*, a train of wheels in a clock corresponding to the mainspring going barrel in a watch. — **g. wheel**, *Horol.*, a maintaining power for a clock.

goi'ter } (goi'tẽr), *n.* [F. *goître*, fr. a derivative of L. *gut-*
goi'tre } *tur* throat, cf. tumidum *guttur* goiter, *gutturosus* goitered. See GUTTURAL.] *Med.* An enlargement of the thyroid gland, on the anterior part of the neck; bronchocele; — often associated with cretinism and myxœdema, and commonest in inhabitants of mountainous regions, esp. in parts of Switzerland; — also common in the lower animals.

goi'tered, goi'tred (-tẽrd), *a.* Affected with goiter.

goiter, *or* **goitre, stick.** The stem of any of several olive-green seaweeds, as species of *Sargassum* and *Laminaria*, used in South America as a remedy for goiter.

goi'trous (goi'trŭs), *a.* [F. *goîtreux.* See GOITER.] Pertaining to the goiter; affected with the goiter; of the nature of goiter or bronchocele.

gold (gōld), *n.* [AS. *gold*; akin to D. *goud*, OS. & G. *gold*, Icel. *gull*, Sw. & Dan. *guld*, Goth. *gulþ*, Russ. *zoloto*, OSlav. *zlato*; prob. akin to E. *yellow.* See YELLOW; cf. GILD, *v. t.*] **1.** A metallic element of characteristic yellow color, the most precious metal used as a common commercial medium of exchange. It is the most malleable and ductile of all the metals, and one of the heaviest substances known (sp. gr., 19.27 when cast, increased somewhat by hammering). It is quite unalterable by heat, moisture, and most corrosive agents, and therefore well suited for its use in coin and jewelry. Gold is also used in gilding (see GOLD LEAF), in photography (as the chloride), etc. Melting point, 1064° C. (1947° F.). Symbol, *Au* (*aurum*). At. wt., 197.2. Gold is found combined with tellurium, as in sylvanite, but occurs chiefly in the free state. Native gold contains usually eight to ten per cent of silver, but often much more. See ELECTRUM. Gold is very widely disseminated, but in very small quantity. It usually occurs in quartz veins (gold quartz), in slate and metamorphic rocks, in sheeted zones in igneous rocks, and disseminated in ancient conglomerates (South Africa), or in sand and alluvial soil, resulting from the disintegration of such rocks. It also occurs associated with other metallic substances, as in auriferous pyrites. Alluvial gold is usually separated by washing; auriferous rock is usually ground and treated by amalgamation, chlorination, or cyaniding (see CYANIDE PROCESS). Pure gold is too soft for ordinary use, and is hardened by alloying with silver or copper, the latter giving a characteristic reddish tinge (see CARAT, FINENESS). Gold is now the legal monetary standard of most nations. The fixed value of pure or 24-carat gold is $20.67, or 77s. 10½d., per troy ounce, from which the commercial price varies very slightly. Market quotations are for metal of standard fineness, i. e., 900 in New York and Paris, and 916.6 in London. Chemically, gold is comparatively inactive.

God'frey (gŏd'frĭ), *n.* [OF. *Godefrei*, F. *Godefroi*, of G. origin; cf. G. *Gottfried*, OG. *Godafrid, Godefrid, Gotfrid*; also G. *gott* god, OHG. *got*, and *fruede* peace, OHG *fridu.*] Masc. prop. name. L. *Godefridus* (gŏd'ē-frī'dŭs), *Galfridus* (găl-frī'dŭs); F. *Godefroi* (gŏd'f-frwȧ'), It. *Goffredo* (gŏf-frā'dō), *Godefredo* (gŏ'dā-frā'dō), *Giotto* (jŏt'tō); Sp. *Gofredo* (gō'thō-frā'thō; 146), *Gofredo* (gō-frā'thō); Pg. *Gofredo* (gō'dŭ-frā'dŏŏ); G. *Gottfried* (gŏt'frēt); D. *Godfried* (gōt'frēt).

god'ful, *a.* Goodly. *Obs.*

god'head. Godhead. *Ref. Sp.*

godhede, *n.* [See GOOD; -HEAD.] Goodness. *Obs.*

god'-horse', *n.* A mantis.

god'ild. Obs. corrupt. of *God meld*, i. e., God reward or bless.

go-di'tcha (gō-dī'chȧ). See KURDAITCHA.

‖go'di'veau' (gō'dĭ'vō'), *n.* [F.] A kind of forcemeat or hash, made of veal, beef kidney, and eggs, rolled into balls.

go'di-voe, *n.* Godiveau. *Obs.*

god'kin, *n.* A godling.

godlaik. ✝ GODLEIC.

godleic, *n.* [Ct. Icel. *goðleikr.* See GOOD.] Goodness. *Obs.*

god'let, *n.* A godling.

god'lich. ✝ GOODLY.

god'li-ly (gŏd'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of GODLY. *Rare.*

god'mam-ma', *n.* Godmother; — used in familiar speech.

god'moth'er, *v. t.* To furnish with a godmother; to act as a godmother to

god'moth'er-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

god'moth'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

God'o-lī'a (gŏd'ō-lī'ȧ), *n. D. Bib.*

God'o-lī'as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*

god'pa-pa', *n.* Godfather; — used in familiar speech.

god'phere', *n.* [Cf. FERE a companion.] Godfather. *Obs.*

God's body The bread of the sacrament. [Cf OD. *Obs.*]

God's bodykins. God's body.

God's book. The Bible

God's country A civilized region; — chiefly a frontier epithet. *U. S.* [speedwell.]

god's'-eye', *n.* Germander

God's field. = GOD'S ACRE.

God's'-flow'er, *n.* = GOLD FLOWER **a.** *Obs.*

God's house. **a** An almshouse *Obs.* **b** A church.

god'sib. ✝ GOSSIP. [*Obs.*]

god'smith', *n.* A godmaker.

god'son-ship, *n.* State of being or believing in descent from a god or gods.

godsookers, *interj.* Equiv. of GAD or GADZOOKS. *Obs.*

God's peace The peace commanded by God's laws; specif., the Truce of God.

god'spell. ✝ GOSPEL.

God's penny. A penny or small sum paid as earnest money; a denarius Dei. See EARNEST *Hist. or Dial. Eng* [*Obs*

God's pittikins. God's pity

God's Sunday. Easter.

God tree. = CEIBA **b.**

God'win (gŏd'wĭn), *n.* [AS *Godwine*; prob. lit., friend of God.] Masc. prop. name.

god'win. Obs. or dial. var. of GODWIT.

goe Obs. or dial. Eng. var of GO.

goel. ✝ GOLE, *a.*

‖ go'é'land' (gō'ā'lăN'), *n* [F.] A white tropical tern (*Gygis candida*).

Go-em'a-got (gō-ĕm'ȧ-gŏt), **Go-em'ot** (-ŏt), *n.* = GOGMAGOG.

go'en (gō'ĕn). Obs. inf. & p. p. of GO.

goes (gōz), *3d pers. sing. pres.* of **Go-ē'tæ** (gō-ē'tē), *n. pl.* [LL. or NL., fr. Gr. γόης, pl. γόητες; cf. γογγύς wailer. Cf. GOETY.] Wandering Jewish magicians and thaumaturgists who flourished about the time of Christ.

goe'thite. Var of GŒTHITE

go-ē'ti-a (gō-ē'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* Goety.

go-et'ic (gō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. γοητικός skilled in witchcraft.] Of or pert. to necromancy, or the black art. — *n.* **a** A necromancer; a magician. **b** = GOETY. — **go-et'i-cal**, *a. All Obs. or Archaic.*

go'e-ty (gō'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [Gr. γοητεία witchcraft, fr. γοητεύειν to bewitch, γόης sorcerer: cf. F. *goétie.*] The black art or magic *Obs. or Archaic.*

Goetz of the Iron Hand (gŭts). See IRON HAND. [GOAF.

gof (gŏf) Dial. Eng. var. of GOFE Var. of GOAF, rick of grain

gofe, *n.* The pillory; — also in *pl.* used as *sing* *Obs. Scot.*

go'fer. Var. of GOFFER. *Dial Eng.*

goff (gŏf). Var. of GOLF.

goff, *n.* [F. *goffe* ill-made, awkward, It. *goffo*] A silly clown; foolish fellow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

goffe. Dial. Eng. var. of GOAF.

gof'fer-er, *n.* One that goffers.

gog. Corrupt. of GOD, used in oaths. *Obs.*

gog (gŏg), *n.* [Cf. AGOG.] Stir; agitation; eagerness. *Obs*

gog, *n.* A bog or quagmire. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

Gog (gŏg), *n. Bib.* A non-Semitic people who, in early Biblical times, invaded the territories of the Semites from the north.

gogel. ✝ GOGGLE.

gogeon. ✝ GUDGEON, pivot.

gog'gan (gŏg'ăn), *n.* [Manx.] A small muglike vessel of wood or metal; *pl.*, a game played with such vessels *Dial Eng.*

gog'gle (gŏg'l), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To guggle *Dial. Eng.*

gog'gled (-ld), *a.* Goggle.

gog'gles (-lz), *n. Peter.* = STAGGER, *n.*, 2 *pl.* [*Dial Eng.*]

gog'gles, *n. pl.* Gooseberries.

gog'gly (-lĭ), *a.* Affected with the goggles, or staggers.

gog'gly, *a* Goggle. *Obs*

gog'gy (-ĭ), *a.* Boggy. *Dial. Eng.*

gog'l. Goggle *Ref. Sp.*

gog'ld. Goggled. *Ref. Sp.*

go'go-ber'ra (gō'gō-bŭr'ȧ). Var. of KOOKABURRA.

go'gul Var. of GUGAL.

go-han'na. Var. of GOANNA.

‖ **goi** (goi), *n.*; *pl.* GOIM (goi'ĭm). A Gentile. *Yiddish.*

Goi'del (goi'dĕl), *n.* A Gael.

Goi-del'ic (goi-dĕl'ĭk), *a.* Var. of GADHELIC.

goif. ✝ GOFE, GOVE.

goinfainoun. ✝ GONFANON.

goishalk. ✝ GOSHAWK.

goi'ster. Dial. Eng. var. of GAUSTER.

goit (goit; gō'ĭt). Var. of GOTE. *Dial. Eng.* [TROUS.]

goi'tral (goi'trăl), *a.* = GOIJON, GOJONE ✝ GUDGEON.

gok. ✝ GOWK. [GOWK.]

goke Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

goke (gōk), *n. Naut.* Var. of COKE, core (of a rope). *Rare.*

gok'y (gŏk'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. GOWK, GAWKY.] A fool. *Obs.*

gol. ✝ GOAL, GOLE, GOLL.

go'la (gō'lȧ), *n.* [It., throat] *Arch.* A cyma.

Go'la (gō'la), *n.pl.* A numerous Indian caste, chiefly engaged in preparing rice and salt. They dwell mainly in Bengal, Madras, Hyderabad, and Mysore.

go'la-der (gō'lȧ-dẽr), **gol'der** (gōl'dẽr), *n.* [Hind. *gōlādār* grain merchant; *gōlā* granary + *dār* holding, fr. Per. *dār.*] A storehouse keeper; a grain merchant. *Anglo-Ind.*

go'lah (gō'la), *n.* [Hind. *gōlā* granary.] A storehouse, as for grain. *Anglo-Ind.*

Go'lan (gō'lăn). *Bib.*

go'lan-daas' (gō'lŭn-dŏz'), **go'lan-dause'**, *n.* Also **golundauze, golandauze**, etc. [Hind. *gōlandāz*, lit., ball thrower; *gōla, gōlā*, ball + *andāz* measure, throwing, fr. Per. *andāz.*] *Mil.* An artilleryman. *Anglo-Ind.*

gol'an-dri'na (gōl'ăn-drē'nȧ), *n.* [Sp. *golondrina* swallow] A spurge (*Euphorbia prostrata*) of the southwestern United States. *Ariz.*

It is not attacked by the common acids singly, but it combines with chlorine and hence is dissolved by aqua regia. It is univalent (*aurous* compounds, as AuCl) and trivalent (*auric* compounds, as $AuCl_3$).

2. The metal as used for money; gold coin; hence, riches, wealth; fig., anything of great value.

For me, the *gold* of France did not seduce. *Shak.*

3. Gilding, gold thread, gold leaf, etc.; also, fabric embroidered with, or having in it, gold or gold thread. *Obs.*

4. The yellow color of the metal; gold color.

5. *Archery.* The gilded or golden bull's-eye of a target; also, a hit of it; as, to make a *gold*.

gold (gōld), **golde, goolde** (gōōld), *n.* [AS. *golde.* See GOLD, the metal.] **a** The pot marigold (*Calendula officinalis*). *Obs.* **b** The corn marigold; also, the oxeye daisy; — often distinguished respectively as *yellow gold* and *white gold*. From the application by medieval authors of the terms *heliotropium, solsequium*, etc., to gold (the plant), the erroneous definition of the latter as the turnsole or heliotrope occurs in some dictionaries. These terms refer not to *Heliotropium*, but to *Calendula*. See HELIOTROPE.

gold, *a.* Made or consisting of gold; having the color of gold; golden — **gold key,** the symbol of the office, and hence the office, of groom of the stole. — **on a g. basis,** with prices adjusted to the gold standard.

gold bank. A bank organized under the national act of July 12, 1870, authorizing the organization of banks issuing notes redeemable only in gold. *U. S.*

gold bar. A bar of pure gold; — called an *assay, assay office,* or *government, bar* when made by the government; a *commercial bar* when made by private concerns.

gold'beat'er (gōld'bēt'ẽr), *n.* One who beats gold into gold leaf. — **gold'beat'er's skin** (-ẽrz), the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used for separating the leaves of metal in goldbeating.

gold'beat'ing, *n.* Art or process of hammering pieces of gold into extremely thin leaves.

gold bond. A bond made payable in gold.

gold brick. A pretended or real brick or bar of gold, sold by a swindler to his victim, to whom is delivered the spurious brick or some substitute for the genuine one; hence, anything purchased as valuable which proves to be almost or quite valueless. *Colloq., U. S.*

gold bronze. A powdered copper alloy used in printing in imitation of gold.

gold'bug' (gōld'bŭg'), *n. U. S.* **1.** A gold beetle.

2. An advocate of the gold standard. *Political Slang.*

gold certificate. In the United States, a certificate, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, that gold coin or bullion of a certain (stated) value in dollars has been deposited in the Treasury and is payable on demand to the bearer, or, in the case of certificates for $10,000, to order. Such certificates are not legal tender, but are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and may be held by any national bank as a part of its lawful reserve.

gold chloride. Either auric chloride or aurous chloride, commonly the former. See under AURIC and AUROUS.

gold'crest' (gōld'krĕst'), *n.* A golden-crested kinglet; — esp. applied to the European species. See KINGLET.

gold Democrat. A Democrat who favors the gold standard; esp. [*cap.*], one of a party of such Democrats who rejected the platform and nominees of the regular organization in 1896 and nominated a separate ticket. *U. S.*

gold dust, *or, esp. in sense* 2, **gold'-dust',** *n.* **1.** Fine particles of gold, such as are obtained in placer mining. An impure dust is sometimes **commercial dust.**

2. a A perennial yellow-flowered alyssum (*Koniga saxatilis*) often cultivated. **b** The stonecrop *Sedum acre.*

Gol'de-mar, King (gōl'dẽ-mär). *Ger. Folklore.* A famous kobold who was tangible but not visible, and who played the harp, talked, revealed secrets, and diced.

gold'en (gōl'd'n), *a.* [ME. *golden;* cf. ME. *gulden,* AS. *gylden,* from *gold.* See GOLD; cf. GUILDER.] **1.** Made of gold; consisting of, or pertaining to, gold.

2. Containing, bearing, or abounding in, gold; auriferous.

3. Having the color of gold; as, the *golden* grain.

4. Very precious; highly valuable; excellent; eminently auspicious; as, *golden* opinions.

5. Marked by great prosperity and happiness; flourishing; as, the *golden* days of some form of activity.

The *golden* time of Long Ago. *William Winter.*

golden age, a period of great prosperity and progress or of the flowering of civilization or art; as, the Elizabethan has been called the *golden age* of English literature. See *ages in mythology,* under AGE; LATIN, *n.,* 1. — **g. aloe,** the common century plant. — **g. apple. a** The bel. **b** The tomato. **c** = HOG PLUM **a.** *Obs.* — **g. aster,** any American asteraceous plant of the genus *Chrysopsis,* esp. *C. mariana;* — so called from the yellow rays. — **g. ball. a** The globeflower. **b** The gueldor rose. *Dial. Eng.* — **g. balls,** three gilt balls used as a sign of a pawnbroker's office or shop; — originally taken from the coat of arms of Lombardy, the first money lenders in London having been Lombards. — **g. beetle.** = GOLD BEETLE. — **g. bell,** any shrub of the genus *Forsythia.* See FORSYTHIA. — **G. Book,** the official register of the Venetian nobility under the Republic. — **g. bough. a** The European mistletoe. **b** *Myth.* See DIANA. — **g. buck,** *Cookery,* a Welsh rabbit with a poached egg upon it. — **g. bug,** a ladybird. *Local, Eng.* — **G. Bull.** [So called from the golden seal, or the case in which the seal was inclosed.] **a** A royal edict or constitution issued in 1222 by Andrew II. of Hungary, which, while strengthening the monarchy, limited its functions, guaranteed individual liberty and periodical meetings of the diet, and preserved the power of the nobles. **b** An imperial edict or constitution issued in 1356 by the Emperor Charles IV., which fixed the form and places of the imperial election and coronation and the electors and their duties and privileges, etc. This electoral constitution was maintained almost unaltered until the extinction of the Empire. — **g. calf,** wealth; riches; mammon; — alluding to the calf made by Aaron for the Israelites (*Exodus* xxxii.).

A devoted worshiper of the *golden calf* — the mammon of unrighteousness. *Scott.*

— **g. calla,** any of several cultivated calla lilies (*Aroides*) distinguished from the common species by their yellow spathes. — **g. carp,** the goldfish. — **g. chain,** the laburnum; — so called from its long clusters of yellow blossoms. — **g. clover.** = YELLOW CLOVER. — **g club,** an American araceous aquatic plant (*Orontium aquaticum*), bearing a thick spadix composed of minute yellow flowers. — **g. cordial,** a cordial made by distilling spirit with a number of aromatics, including caraway, coriander, cinnamon, and cloves, and colored with caramel or saffron. *Obs.* — **golden crown,** any asteraceous garden plant of the genus *Gerbera.* — **g. cudweed,** either of two asteraceous plants, *Helichrysum orientale* and *Chænolobus virgatus,* cultivated as garden everlastings for their flower heads, which have golden-yellow involucres. — **g. cup,** the gold-cup; buttercup. — **g. currant.** = FLOWERING CURRANT. — **g. dewdrop,** the shrub *Duranta plumieri.* See DURANTA. — **g. dock,** a European dock (*Rumex maritimus*) with yellowish green foliage. — **g drips,** a kind of molasses. — **g. dust.** = GOLD DUST, 2. — **g. eagle. a** A large and powerful eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtos*) widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere, though rare in North America; — so called from the brownish yellow tips of the feathers on the head and neck. **b** In India, the lammergeier. — **g. earth,** orpiment. *Obs.* — **g. feather,** an asteraceous plant (*Chrysanthemum præaltum aureum*) cultivated for its yellow foliage. — **g. fir,** the red fir **a.** — **G. Fleece. a** *Gr. Myth.* The fleece of gold taken from the ram that bore Phrixus through the air to Colchis. It was placed by Æetes, king of Colchis, in a sacred grove, where it was guarded by a sleepless dragon, until it was stealthily won by the Argonaut Jason (which see). **b** See ORDER, *n.,* 1. — **g. flower,** any species of *Chrysanthemum,* esp. the corn marigold (*C. segetum*). — **g. flower of Peru,** the sunflower. — **g. garlic,** a European wild onion (*Allium moly*) often cultivated for its umbel of bright yellow flowers. — **G. Gate,** a variety of tea rose with deep golden-yellow or salmon-yellow flowers. — **g. guineas,** the pilewort. — **g. Harvey,** an English variety of winter apple with small roundish rough fruit, of a russety orange color and rich subacid flavor. — **g. hawkweed,** the king devil. — **g. herb,** the orach. — **G. Horde.** See KIPCHAK. — **G. Horseshoe, Knights of the,** the members of the gay exploring expedition across the Blue Ridge in 1716 under Governor Spotswood, of Virginia; — so called afterwards in allusion to the presentation to each by the governor of a golden horseshoe, their horses having been shod, contrary to custom.

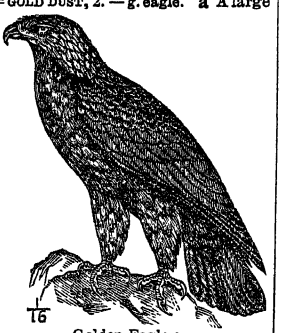

Golden Eagle **a.**

But aye the "*Golden Horseshoe*" knights
Their old Dominion keep. *F. O. Ticknor.*

— **g. knob.** = GOLDEN CUP. — **g. knops,** any of several common crowfoots, as *Ranunculus repens, R. acris,* and *R. bulbosus.* — **g. larch,** a Chinese pinaceous tree (*Pseudolarix kæmpferi*) with golden-yellow foliage. — **G. Legend,** a hagiology (the "Legenda Aurea") written by Jacobus de Voragine (James of Viraggio), Archbishop of Genoa, in the 13th century, and translated into English and printed by Caxton in 1483. — **g. lungwort,** the wall hawkweed. *Obs.* — **g maid,** the European cunner (*Crenilabrus melops*). — **g. maidenhair. a** The common polypody. **b** The haircap moss. — **g. meadow parsnip,** an American apiaceous plant (*Zizia aurea*) with yellow-flowered umbels. — **g. mean** [a translation of L. *aurea mediocritas* (which see)], the way of wisdom and safety between extremes; sufficiency without excess; moderation. — **g. millet.** = ITALIAN MILLET. — **g. mole,** any mole of the genus *Chrysochloris* (which see). — **g. moss. a** The haircap moss. *Obs.* **b** The stonecrop *Sedum acre.* — **g. motherwort,** the European asteraceous plant *Gnaphalium sylvaticum,* the flower heads of which are sometimes used in medicine as a diaphoretic. — **g. mothwort.** = GOLDEN CUDWEED. — **g. mugwood,** the crosswort *Galium cruciata.* — **g. number** [L. *aureus numerus*], the number of any year in the Metonic lunar cycle of 19 years; — so named as important in fixing the date of Easter. For any year of the Christian era the golden number is obtained by adding 1 to the number of the year and dividing by 19, the remainder being the number sought. If there is no remainder the number is 19. See EASTER. — **g. oak,** an American false foxglove (*Dasystoma virginica*) with oaklike leaves. — **g. oat,** the yellow oat grass (*Trisetum flavescens*). — **g. oriole.** See ORIOLE. — **g. osier. a** = GOLDEN WILLOW. **b** The sweet gale. — **g. perch,** the yellowbelly (fish). — **g. pheasant,** a brilliantly colored pheasant

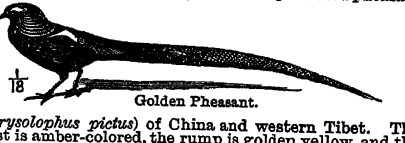

Golden Pheasant.

(*Chrysolophus pictus*) of China and western Tibet. The crest is amber-colored, the rump is golden yellow, and the under parts are scarlet. — **g. pine.** = GOLDEN LARCH. — **g. pippin,** a bright yellow early variety of apple. — **g. plover,** any of several plovers of the genus *Charadrius.* When in summer plumage the adults have the upper parts speckled with golden yellow and white, and the lower parts black. The European species is *C. apricarius,* that of America *C. dominicus*; the variety of the Pacific Islands, eastern Asia, etc., is *C. dominicus fulvus.* They are noted for their gregarious habits and very extensive migrations, breeding chiefly in the Arctic regions and often wintering far south of the equator. They are highly esteemed as game birds. The American species is becoming rare. — **g. ragwort,** the ragwort *Senecio aureus.* See RAGWORT. — **g. rectangle.** See GOLDEN SECTION. — **g. robin,** the Baltimore bird. — **g. rose,** *R. C. Ch.,* a gold or gilded rose blessed by the Pope on the fourth Sunday in Lent, and sent to some church, person, city, or state, in recognition of special services rendered to the papal see. — **g. rosemary,** an Australian fabaceous shrub (*Oxylobium ellipticum*) with corymbose yellow flowers, common in greenhouse cultivation. — **g. rule.** **a** The rule of doing to others as we would have them do to us. (*Matt.* vii. 12; *Luke* vi. 31.) **b** *Arith.* The rule of proportion, or rule of three. — **golden rust,** a rust fungus (*Puccinia glumarum*) which attacks cereals, which bears its uredospores in bright yellow sori. — **g. samphire,** a European asteraceous maritime plant (*Inula crithmoides*). — **g. saxifrage,** a low saxifragaceous herb with yellow flowers (*Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*); also, any of several other species of this genus. — **g. section. a** *Math. clid,* II. 11). **b** *Æsthetics.* That division of a line or proportion of a geometrical figure in which the smaller dimension is to the greater as the greater is to the whole. Thus, the **golden rectangle** is one in which the width is to the length as the length to the sum of the two. The *golden section* is æsthetically satisfying, though it does not in all figures yield the maximum satisfaction. — **g shower.** = GOLDEN CHAIN. — **g. sirup** *or* **syrup,** a yellow sirup from refiner's molasses. — **g spider lily,** a Chinese bulbous amaryllidaceous plant (*Lycoris aurea*) cultivated for its yellow or orange flowers. — **g. spur,** a variety of daffodil — **g. star. a** The golden aster. **b** A kind of monstrance used at the papal Mass on Easter day. — **G. State,** California; — from its gold mines. — **g. sulphide,** *or* **sulphuret,** of **antimony,** *Old Chem.,* the pentasulphide of antimony, Sb_2S_5, a golden or orange-yellow powder, sometimes used in medicine. — **g. thistle,** any European asteraceous plant of the genus *Scolymus,* esp *S. hispanicus,* naturalized in California. They have thistlelike foliage and yellow-rayed heads. — **g. trefoil,** the hepatica. — **g. trogon,** the quesal. — **g. trout. a** A small but beautifully colored trout (*Salmo agua-bonita*), native of the streams on the slopes of Mt. Whitney, Cal. **b** The Sunapee trout. — **g. tuft.** = GOLD DUST, 2 **a.** **b** The golden cudweed. — **g warbler,** the summer warbler (*Dendroica æstiva*) or other closely allied species; — so called because chiefly yellow in color — **g. wasp.** = CUCKOO FLY **b.** — **g. wattle,** any of various yellow-flowered species of *Acacia,* esp. *A. pycnantha* and *A. longifolia. Australasia.* — **g. wedding.** See under WEDDING. — **g. willow,** a European willow (*Salix vitellina*) having yellow twigs, and much used in basket making. — **g. willowherb,** the yellow loosestrife. — **g. withy,** the sweet gale. — **g. wolf,** the chanco. — **g. world,** the golden age. *Obs. Shak.* — **g wrasse.** = GOLDEN MAID. — **G Yard,** the three stars in the belt of Orion; — called also *Yardarm, Yard and Ell,* etc. — **g. yellow. a** Martius yellow. See DYE. **b** Resorcin yellow. See DYE. **c** A pigment consisting of antimony trisulphide.

Golden Wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*). *b* Pod. ½

gold'en (gōl'd'n), *v. t. & i.* To make golden in color; to become golden; to take on the color of gold. *Rare.*

gold'en-band'ed, *a.* Banded with gold color. — **golden-banded lily,** a Japanese lily (*Lilium auratum*) with conspicuous central stripes on the perianth segments.

gold'en-crest'ed, *a.* Having a yellow crest or crown; — applied specif. to certain kinglets. See KINGLET.

golden-crested wren. The golden-crested kinglet.

gold'en-crowned' (-kround'; 87), *a.* Having the top of the head yellow; as, the *golden-crowned* thrush, or ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*), and the *golden-crowned* sparrow (*Zonotrichia corona*) of western North America. Cf. KINGLET.

gold'en-cup' oak. The California live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*); — so called from its yellow foliage.

gold'en-eye', *n.* **1.** A duck (*Clangula clangula*), found in Europe and Asia, and represented in North America by a closely related variety (*americana*). Barrow's golden-eye (*C. islandica*) is a less common but widely distributed North American species. The golden-eyes are expert divers and are noted for their swift whistling flight, whence the occasional name *whistler.* The adult males are black and white.

American Golden-eye. Male. (1/10)

2. A golden-eyed fly. See CHRYSOPA.

gold'en-eyed' (gōl'd'n-īd'; 87), *a.* Having the eye or iris yellow or golden. — **golden-eyed duck.** = GOLDEN-EYE. — **g. fly.** See CHRYSOPA. — **g. grass,** a yellow-flowered iridaceous plant of California (*Sisyrinchium californicum*).

gold'en-hair', *n.* A South African asteraceous shrub (*Chrysocoma coma-aurea*) with golden-yellow flowers.

gold'en-mouthed' (-moutht'; -moutht'; 87), *a.* Uttering golden speech; eloquent; — used esp. of John Chrysostom, translating his surname.

gold'en-pert' (gōl'd'n-pûrt'), *n.* A small, yellow-flowered scrophulariaceous herb (*Gratiola aurea*).

gold'en-rod' (-rŏd'), *n.* Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Solidago,* or of any of several small related genera, as *Brachychæta,* etc. They are well-known fall-blooming plants with wandlike stems, variously shaped leaves, and heads of small yellow-rayed flowers often clustered in panicles. The species are numerous in the United States; only one (*S. virgaurea*) is found in Europe.

goldenrod tree. An amaranthaceous shrub (*Bosea yervamora*), of the Canary Islands.

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gold. † COLD.

Gold (gōld), *n.* A member of a horde of Tungusic Mongolians, dwelling along the Amur, and known for their aptitude for ornamental art. [SATINPOD.]

gold'-and-sil'ver-plant', *n.* = **gold'-ball',** *n.* = GOLD-CUP.

gold'-bas'ket, *n. Bot.* = GOLD DUST, 2 **a.**

gold'-beat'en, *a.* Ornamented with beaten gold; gilded. *Obs.*

gold beetle. Any of various chrysomelid beetles having a brilliant golden luster.

gold beryl = CHRYSOBERYL.

gold blocking. Printing with gold leaf by means of an engraved block. [*Dial. Eng.*]

gold'-bloom', *n.* The marigold.

gold book. A paper book 8⅝ inches by 3½ inches, containing 25 sheets of gold leaf between the chalked leaves.

gold'-brick', *v. t.* To swindle. *Slang, U. S.* [See DYE.]

gold brown. Bismarck brown.

gold carp. The goldfish.

gold'-chain', *n.* a The common stonecrop (*Sedum acre*). b = GOLDEN CHAIN.

gold cloth. See CLOTH OF GOLD.

gold'-crap' † GOLD-CUP.

gold'-cup', *n.* a Any of various crowfoots, esp. *Ranunculus acris* and *R. bulbosus.* b The cowslip or marsh marigold

gold cure. *Med.* A mode of treatment of inebriates, in which some preparation of gold is said to be used.

gold digger. One who digs gold, esp. in alluvial deposits.

gold digging. a Placer mining for gold. b *pl.* The district in which such mining is carried on.

gold driver. A goldbeater

gold'ed, *a.* Golden; having much gold. *Obs.*

gold end. A fragment of broken gold or jewelry.

gold'-end' man. A buyer of gold ends. *Obs.*

gold'en-head', *n.* The male widgeon. *Local, Ireland.*

gold'en-knop', *n.* A ladybird. *Local, Eng.*

gold'en-locks', *n.* a The common polypody. b The West Indian asteraceous plant *Chænolobus virgatus.*

gold'en-ly, *adv.* of GOLDEN.

Gold'en-mouth', *n.* John Chrysostom; — a translation of *Chrysostom.*

gold'en-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

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gold'en-seal' (gōl'd'n-sēl'), *n.* A perennial American ranunculaceous herb (*Hydrastis canadensis*), with a thick knotted yellow rootstock and large rounded leaves.

gold'en-spoon', *n.* A yellow-flowered West Indian malpighiaceous shrub (*Byrsonima cinerea*).

gold fern. Any fern having the lower surface of the frond covered with a golden yellow powder, as in species of *Notholæna* and *Gymnopteris*, esp. *G. triangularis* of the southwestern United States and various cultivated West Indian species of the latter genus.

gold field. A region in which are deposits of gold.

gold'-filled' (-fīld'; 87), *a Jewelry.* Covered with a layer of gold so as to constitute filled gold (which see).

gold'finch' (gōld'fĭnch'; 140), *n.* [AS. *goldfinc.* See GOLD; FINCH.] **a** A small brightly colored European finch (*Carduelis elegans*) often kept as a cage bird. The name refers to the large patch of yellow on the wings. The front of the head and throat are bright red; the nape, with part of the wings and tail, black. The name is locally incorrectly applied to the European yellow-hammer. **b** In America, any of various small finches of the genera *Astragalinus* and *Spinus*, esp *A. tristis*, a widely distributed and familiar bird noted for its undulating flight and characteristic song. In summer the male becomes bright yellow with black wings, tail, and crown.

European Goldfinch (*Carduelis elegans*).

American Goldfinch (*Astragalinus tristis*). (½)

gold'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **1. a** A small cyprinoid fish (*Carassius auratus*), closely related to the true carp, native of China, but now kept in aquariums and ponds in most parts of the world. In the native state its color is olivaceous, but most of the cultivated varieties are chiefly golden yellow or orange in color. Many curious variations have been produced by domestication. Cf. TELESCOPE FISH. **b** The garibaldi. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = DORADO, 2.

gold flower. **a** A European asteraceous plant (*Helichrysum stœchas*) cultivated as a garden everlasting for its flower heads, which have yellow involucral scales. **b** A showy yellow-flowered shrub (*Hypericum moserianum*). **c** Any South African plant of the genus *Gorteria.* **d** = GOLDEN CUDWEED.

gold foil. Gold beaten or rolled out very thin; specif., as used by dentists and others, gold in sheets thicker than gold leaf.

gold glass. *Archæol.* Glassware figured with designs produced by engraving upon gold foil, attached to the glass, and afterwards protected by a glass film. Ware of this sort appears to have originated in the 3d century.

gold'ie, gold'y (gōl'dĭ), *n.* [From GOLD.] A local British name of various birds, fishes, etc., having yellow or golden colors, markings, etc.; esp., the goldfinch and yellow-hammer, the golden-eye, the dragonet, etc.

gold'i-locks' (gōl'dĭ-lŏks'), *n.* **1.** Golden hair. *Obs.* **2.** A person with golden hair. *James Whitcomb Riley.* **3. a** A European asteraceous plant (*Linosyris linosyris*) with heads of flowers resembling those of goldenrod. **b** Any species of the related South African genus *Chrysocoma.* **c** A European buttercup (*Ranunculus auricomus*). **d** The haircap moss. *Obs.* **e** The globeflower.

gold lace, *or* **silver lace,** lace or braid, formerly made of gold and silver wire, but now made with warp threads of silk, or silk and cotton, and a weft of silk threads covered with gold or silver, or with gilt.

gold leaf. Gold foil, or a leaf of gold, of extreme thinness, used for gilding, etc. It varies ordinarily from $\frac{1}{200000}$ to $\frac{1}{300000}$ of an inch in thickness.

gold mine. A place where gold is obtained by mining operations; hence, any source from which one obtains abundantly something sought for, as wealth or knowledge.

gold'-of-pleas'ure, *n.* Any brassicaceous plant of the genus *Camelina*, esp. the wild flax, *C. sativa.*

gold orange. An artificial dyestuff, one of the tropæolins.

gold plate. Vessels or tableware of gold, collectively.

gold point. *Finance.* In foreign exchange, the rate of exchange at which it is as cheap to settle accounts by the shipment of gold as it is to do so by buying exchange. Less accurately called *bullion point* and *specie point.* The amount of the rate is determined by the difference between the cost of exchange and the cost of delivering the gold where the payment is to be made.

gold reserve. The reserve fund of gold coin and bullion held in the United States Treasury for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes. It must, at no time exceed the maximum sum of $150,000,000 and on falling below $100,000,000 is to be restored to the maximum sum by borrowing money.

gold shell. **a** A shell spread with powdered gold or gold leaf mixed or ground up with gum water, for artists' use. **b** A small bivalve shell of the genus *Anomia* (which see), esp. the jingle shell (*A. glabra*) of the Atlantic coast; — so called from its golden luster.

gold size. An adhesive composition used to prepare the surface before applying gold leaf. It is usually composed of oil, resin, a pigment (as vermilion), and turpentine.

gold'smith' (gōld'smĭth'), *n.* [AS. *goldsmiđ.* See GOLD; SMITH.] An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments, etc., of gold. Goldsmiths commonly acted as bankers as late as the 18th century.

goldsmith beetle. A large, bright yellow, American scarabæid beetle (*Cotalpa lanigera*) which feeds on the foliage of various trees.

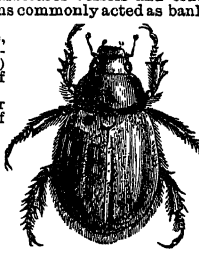

a Goldsmith Beetle. Nat. size. *a* Larva.

gold solder. A kind of solder often containing twelve parts of gold, two of silver, and four of copper.

gold stick. The gilt rod presented by his sovereign to the colonel of a regiment of life guards, or to the captain of the Gentlemen-at-arms, on his receiving his commission, and carried on state occasions; also, one who carries this rod. *Eng.*

gold'stone' (gōld'stōn'), *n.* Aventurine in which the gold spangles are very close and fine, giving it the appearance of a natural jewel. See AVENTURINE, 1.

gold thread. Thread formed by twisting thin gold filament over a thread of silk, with a wheel and iron bobbins; spun gold.

gold'thread' (gōld'thrĕd'), *n. Bot.* A small ranunculaceous plant (*Coptis trifolia*) with white flowers and trifoliolate leaves; — so called from its fibrous yellow roots.

gold tissue. A tissue interwoven with gold thread.

gold washer. **1.** A sweater of gold coin. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **2.** *Mining.* One who recovers gold by washing away the dirt from auriferous gravel in a pan, cradle, or the like; also, a mechanical device for this purpose.

gold washing. Act or process of washing auriferous soil for gold; also, chiefly *pl.*, a place where this is carried on.

gold'work' (gōld'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Act or art of working in gold; also, work done in gold, as by a smith.

2. *pl.* A place where gold is mined, washed, or worked.

gold'work'er (-wûr'kẽr), *n.* A person whose occupation is the obtaining or working of gold.

golf (gŏlf; *sometimes* gŏf, *an approximate imitation of the Scot. pron.*; 277), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *gouf* a blow, stroke.] A game which consists in striking a small, resilient ball with clubs (called **golf clubs**) having heads (wooden or metal), into

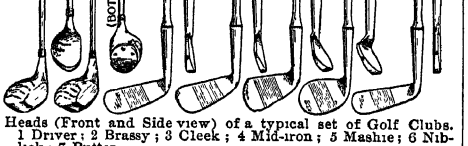

Heads (Front and Side view) of a typical set of Golf Clubs. 1 Driver; 2 Brassy; 3 Cleek; 4 Mid-iron; 5 Mashie; 6 Niblick; 7 Putter.

a series of holes (usually nine or eighteen) situated at varying distances on a course, or links, with natural or artificial obstacles, or hazards, irregularly interposed. The object is to put the ball into each hole in as few strokes as possible. See MATCH PLAY, MEDAL PLAY. Clock golf is a game which consists in putting the ball, in as few strokes as possible, into a hole in the interior — not necessarily the center — of a circle from twelve respective points placed at regular intervals circumferentially and numbered like the hours on the dial of a clock. A set of golf clubs necessary for the proper playing of the game of golf usually consists of a driver, brassy (or brassie), cleek, mid-iron, mashie, niblick, and putter. The driver is usually employed for the tee shot; the brassy through the green for long shots, and so on in a descending scale with the cleek, mid-iron, and mashie. The distance capable of being secured is determined by the degree of loft, or angle of the face of the club with the shaft, and by the length of shaft. The niblick is used for playing out of hazards; the putter, for putting the ball into the hole on the putting green.

golf (gŏlf; *see* GOLF, *n.*), *v. i.*; GOLFED (gŏlft); GOLF'ING. To play golf.

Gol'go-tha (gŏl'gō-thȧ), *n.* [*L. golgotha*, Gr. γολγοθά, of Aramaic or Heb. origin; Heb. *gulgōleth* skull.] **1.** Calvary. See CALVARY, 1.

2. [*l. c.*] A burial place; cemetery; charnel house.

3. The place where heads of a university college deal with discipline or other affairs. *Obs. Eng. Univ. Slang.*

gol'iard (gōl'yȧrd), *n.* [LL. *goliardus* or OF. *goliart*; prob. fr. a proper name; cf. the Philistine giant *Goliath.*] One of a class of wandering students, chiefly of the 12th and 13th centuries, who composed loose and satirical Latin verse, and served as jesters or minstrels. — **gol-iar'der-y** (gōl-yär'dẽr-ĭ), *n.* — **gol-iar'dic** (-dĭk), *a.* See GOLIAS.

The Latin rimes of the *goliards* . . disclose the existence even before the days of the chivalrous Minnesong of a large class of roving singers, given over to wine, women, and merriment *Kuno Francke.*

Go'li-as (gō'lĭ-ăs; gōl'yăs), *n.* [LL. See GOLIARD.] A mythical person, often said to be a bishop, from whom goliards were supposed to take their name and who figures as the author and hero of many goliardic poems.

Go-li'ath (gō-lī'ăth), *n.* [Heb. *Golyath.*] **1.** *Bib.* The Philistine giant killed by David with a sling (see 1 *Sam.* xvii.). Hence, a giant.

2. [*l. c.*] Short for GOLIATH CRANE.

goliath beetle. [From *Goliath*, the Philistine giant.] Any of several very large African cetonian beetles, esp. *Goliathus giganteus*, which becomes about four inches long and is usually of a chalky white color with black markings.

goliath crane. *Mach.* A powerful traveling crane mounted on a movable gantry of large span.

go-mash'ta (gō-mäsh'tȧ), *n.* Also **go-mash'tah.** [Hind. & Per. *gumāshta*, fr. Per. *gumāshtan* to commission.] A native agent or factor, as of a business house; specif., an assistant or clerk of a native official. *India.*

gom-been' (gŏm-bēn'), *n.* [Ir. *gaimbin.*] Usury; — chiefly used adjectively in **gombeen man** *or* **woman,** a male or female money lender or usurer. *Ireland & Isle of Man.*

gom-broon' (gŏm-brōōn'), *n.*, *or* **gombroon ware.** [Perh. fr. *Gombroon, Gambroon*, now Benderabbas, in Persia.] A kind of white semiporcelain, made originally in Persia.

gom'er-al (gŏm'ẽr-ăl), **gom'er-el** (-ĕl), **gom'er-il** (-ĭl), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A simpleton; fool. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Go-mor'te-ga (gō-môr'tĕ-gȧ), *n.* [NL., after *Gomez* de *Ortega* (1730–1810), Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of plants consisting of the single species *G. nitida*, a Chilean tree with aromatic astringent bark and edible fruit. It constitutes a distinct family, **Go-mor'te-ga'ce-æ** (-gā'sĕ-ē), of the order Ranunculales (hence, **go-mor'te-ga'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*).

gom-phi'a-sis (gŏm-fī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γομφίασις toothache or gnashing of teeth, fr. γομφιος a grinder tooth.] *Med.* A disease of the teeth, which causes them to loosen in their sockets.

Gom'pho-car'pus (gŏm'fō-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γόμφος bolt, nail + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A large genus of South African asclepiadaceous herbs and shrubs, distinguished from *Asclepias* by having the hoods of the corolla without appendages. The flowers are variously colored, usually large and showy. Several species are used medicinally.

Gom'pho-lo'bi-um (-lō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γόμφος bolt + λοβός lobe.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian fabaceous shrubs with handsome red or yellow flowers, known locally as *poison bushes* on account of their effect on stock. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses.

gom-pho'sis (gŏm-fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γόμφωσις, prop., a bolting together, deriv. of γόμφος bolt, nail.] *Anat.* A form of union or immovable articulation where a hard part is received into a bone cavity, as the teeth into the jaws.

Gom-phre'na (gŏm-frē'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *gromphaena* a kind of amaranth.] *Bot.* A large tropical genus of amaranthaceous herbs or low shrubs having flowers borne in close heads, the scarious bracts of which retain their color and texture when dried. *G. globosa* is the globe amaranth.

go-mu'ti (gō-mōō'tĕ), *n.* [Malayan *gumuti.*] **1.** A Malayan feather palm (*Saguerus pinnatus*), having large leaves whose bases are densely clothed with fibers. It yields a sweet sap from which jaggery, or sugar, and palm wine are made; the pith furnishes a kind of sago; the young fruits are preserved. Called also **gomuti palm.**

2. The black, wiry fiber obtained from this palm. The strands, which are of great strength and durability, are used for cordage and cables, esp. of ships.

gold'en-wing', *n.* **a** The flicker. **b** The golden-winged warbler.

gold'en-winged' (gō l' d' n-wĭngd'), *a.* Having the wings marked with yellow. — **golden-winged warbler,** a small North American warbler (*Helminthophila chrysoptera*), having broad, usually confluent, yellow bars on the wings. — **golden-winged woodpecker,** the flicker.

gold fever. Mania for gold hunting and mining.

gold'-fields', *n.* Any asteraceous herb of the genus *Baeria. California.*

gold finder **a** One who finds gold, esp., one whose occupation is searching for gold. **b** One who empties privies. *Obs.*

gold flux. = AVENTURINE, 1.

gold'-ham'mer, *n.* [See GOLD; AMMER, bird.] The European yellow-hammer [*thya ferina.*]

gold'head', *n.* The pochard *Aythya ferina.*

Gold'ie's-fern', *or* **Gold'ie's-wood'-fern** (gōl'dĭz-), *n* A fern of the northern United States and Canada (*Dryopteris goldiana*) with very large and graceful bipinnate fronds

gold'in, gold'ing, *n* [From the color.] **a** The corn marigold. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** An English variety of yellow apple.

gold'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

gold knap, knobs, *or* **knoppes.** =GOLD-CUP **a.** [with gold lace

gold'-laced' (-lāst'), *a.* Adorned

gold'less, *a.* See -LESS. [LILY.

gold lily. = GOLDEN SPIDER

gold'-mas'tiling, *n.* [See MASLIN a brass.] Brass; latten. *Obs*

gold mole. = GOLDEN MOLE.

gold'ney, gold'ny (gōld'nĭ). Corrupt. of GOLDFINNY.

goldnye ✝ GOLDEN-EYE.

gold pheasant. = GOLDEN PHEASANT.

gold premium. See PREMIUM.

gold purple. = PURPLE OF CASSIUS.

Gold'schmidt's process (gōld'shmĭts). The thermite process of welding. See THERMITE. Also, reduction of a metal by mixing its oxide with powdered aluminium and igniting.

gold'seed', *n.* Dog's-tail grass **a.**

gold'-shrub', *n.* The rubiaceous shrub *Pavetourea speciosa.*

gold'sin'ny (gōld'sĭn'ĭ), *n.* = GOLDFINNY.

gold'smith'er-y (-smĭth'ẽr-ĭ), **gold'smith'ry** (-smĭth'rĭ), *n.* The work, art, or trade of a goldsmith; articles manufactured by goldsmiths. [*Obs.*]

gold'smith'y, *n.* Goldsmithery.

gold'spink' (-spĭngk'), *n. Scot & Dial. Eng.* **a** The goldfinch **b** The yellow-hammer.

gold standard See STANDARD.

Gold'stein rays (gōld'stīn). *Physics* = CANAL RAYS.

gold'tail', *n.* Any of several species of liparian moths having yellow anal tufts.

gold'tit', *n.* The verdin.

gold wash. A gold washing.

gold web. *Obs.* **a** Cloth of gold. **b** A kind of frosting in the form of a web, made from melted sugar of a yellow color.

gold'weed', *n.* Corn crowfoot.

gold weight. *Obs.* **1.** *pl.* Scales for weighing gold. **2.** The accurate weight or balance desired in weighing gold; hence, exact weight.

gold working. A place where mining or washing for gold is done; — often *pl.* [*Obs.*]

gold'worm', *n.* A glowworm

gold'y (gōl'dĭ). Var. of GOLDIE

Gold'y, *n.* Oliver Goldsmith (1728–74); — affectionately so nicknamed.

gold'y-locks'. Var of GOLDILOCKS.

gole. ✝ GOAL, *n.*, GOLEE, GOLL.

gole, *a.* [AS *gāl.*] **a** Merry; lustful; wanton. **b** Rank, as grass; luxuriant. — **gole'lich,** *adv* — **gole'ness.** *n. All Obs*

golee, *n.* [OF. *golée.*] A mouthful (of words). *Obs.*

goles. Corrupt. of GOD; — in oaths. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

golet. ✝ GULLET.

golf. ✝ GULF.

golf'er, *n.* One who plays golf.

golf'ite, *n.* A golfer; a devotee of golf. *Colloq.*

goliardeys, *n.* [Cf. OF *goliardois.*] A goliard. *Obs.*

Go-li'as ✝ GOLIATH.

goliath rail. *Railroads.* A heavy rail weighing 100 lbs. or more to the yard. *Cant.*

go-lil'la, go-lil'le, *n.* [Sp. *golilla*, dim. of *gola* throat.] A kind of Spanish starched collar. *Obs.*

golinger. ✝ GILEYNOUR.

golk (gōk). Scot var. of GOWK.

gol-ka'kra (gōl-ka'krȧ), *n.* [Bengali *gōlkankra.*] The large, red, thorny fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant (*Momordica cochinchinensis*) used in India for food.

goll. Dial. Eng var. of GALL, GOAL, GOLES, GULL.

Goll (gōl), *n.* See FENIAN, I.

goll, n. A hand *Obs.*

goll'an (gŏl'ȧn), *n.* [Cf. dial. *gowland, golland, golding*, and E. *gold*] Any of several ranunculuses, as crowfoot, marsh marigold, globeflower, or other yellow-flowered plants, as the corn marigold, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

gol'lar (gŏl'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. *goller*, *v. i.* [Imitative.] To bawl; shout. *Scot & Dial. Eng*

Goll's column, *or* **Goll's tract** (gŏlz). See COLUMN, 5.

gol'ly (gŏl'ĭ), *v. i.* [Cf. GOLLAR.] To yell or bawl. *Scot.*

gol'ly. A euphemism for GOD; — used in minced oaths.

go-loe', *or* **go-lo'-shoe'** (gō-lō'-), *n.* A galosh.

golofer, *n.* [OF. *goulafre*, F. *goulafre.*] ? Glutton. *Obs.*

gol'o-myn'ka, *n* [Russ. *golomyanka.*] The oilfish *Comephorus baikalensis* [LORE.]

go-lore'. Dial. Eng. var. of GALORE.

go-losh', go-loshe'. Vars. of GALOSH.

golpe, golp (gōlp), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *golpe* a blow.] *Her.* A roundel purpure *Obs.*

golsoght. ✝ GULESOUGHT.

golt. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GAULT. [DAAS.]

go'lun-dauze'. Var of GOLANDAS.

go-lup'tious (gō-lŭp'shŭs), *a.* [Cf VOLUPTUOUS.] Very enjoyable; delicious. *Slang.*

Gom (gŏm; gūm). Corrupt. of GOD; — used in oaths.

Go-ma'ri-an (gō-mā'rĭ-ăn), **Go'mar-ist** (gō'mär-ĭst), **Go'mar-ite** (-ĭt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Francis Gomar or Gomarus, a Dutch disciple of Calvin in the 17th century, who strongly opposed the Arminians.

go'mart (gō'märt), *n.* [F. *gomart, gomart.*] The gumbo limbo.

gomatu. Var. of GOMUTI.

gomb. ✝ GUM, of the jaw

gom-been'ism (gŏm-bēn'ĭz'm), *n* See -ISM.

gom'ble. ✝ JUMBLE.

gom'bo. Var. of GUMBO.

gome ✝ GAME, GUM, of the jaw.

gome, *n.* [Cf E dial. *qaum* a sticky mass.] = COOM, 2 **b.** *Obs.*

gome, *n.* [AS. *guma*; akin to Goth. *guma*, L. *homo.* See BRIDEGROOM.] A man. *Obs.*

gome, *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf Icel. *gaumr.*] Heed; care; notice. *Obs.*

Go-mei'sa (gō-mī'sȧ), *n.* [Prob. Ar. *al gumaiçā'* the water dog (Sirius).] See STAR.

gomen. ✝ GAME

gomenly. ✝ GAMELY.

go'mer (gō'mẽr), *n.* [L. *gomor*, Gr. γομόρ, fr. Heb. *'ōmer.* Cf. OMER.] = HOMER, the measure.

go'mer (gō'mẽr), *n. Ordnance.* A conical chamber at the breech of the bore in old smoothbore ordnance, esp. mortars; — named after the inventor.

Go'mer (gō'mẽr), *n. Bib.* **1.** Son of Japheth. "*Gomer* is the equiv. of the *Gimirrai* frequently referred to in the inscriptions of Assyrian kings, and represents a promiscuous group of peoples who, forced across the Black Sea by Scythian hordes pressing upon them, settled in Cappadocia." *Dict of Bible (Hastings).*

2. Wife of the prophet Hosea.

gom'er-gom'. Var. of GUM-GUM.

gom'lah (gŭm'lȧ), *n.* [Hind. *gamlā* an earthen vessel.] A water jug. *Anglo-Ind.*

gomme. ✝ GUM.

gom'me-lin (gŏm'ẽ-lĭn), *n.* Also **-line** (-lĭn; -lēn). [F. *gommeline*, fr. *gomme* gum.] = DEXTRIN.

go-mor'rah, *or* **Go-mor'rha** (gō-mŏr'ȧ), *n. Bib.* See SODOM

Go-mor'rhe-an, Go-mor're-an (-ē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Gomorrah. *Obs.* — *n.* One of the inhabitants of Gomorrah, or one of similar conduct. *Obs.*

gom'-paauw' (gŏm'pou'), *n.* [D. *gom* gum + *pauw* peacock.] The South African kori bustard (*Eupodotis kori*), which feeds largely on mimosa gum.

gom'pho-dont (gŏm'fō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. γόμφος a bolt + *-odont.*] *Zool.* Having the teeth implanted in sockets.

gom'phoite (-ĭt), *n.* [Gr. γόμφος a bolt + *-ite.*] *Geol.* = NAGELFLUH. *Obs.*

gom-troon'. Var. of GOMBROON.

gomuto. Var. of GOMUTI.

gon. Obs. pret. pl. of GIN, to begin.

gon-. See GONO-. [of GO.

gon. Obs. inf. & pres. ind. pl.

gon. Gone. *Obs. or Ref. Sp.*

gon'ad (gŏn'ăd), *n.* [Gr. *γονή* that which generates.] *Zoöl.* A reproductive gland, or group of such glands; an ovary, testis, or hermaphrodite gland. — **go-na'di-al** (gō-nā'dĭ-ăl), *a.* — **go-nad'ic** (-năd'ĭk), *a.*

gon'a-poph'y-sis (gŏn'*a*-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -ses (-sēz). [NL.; *gono-* + *apophysis.*] *Zool.* An organ or process of the anal region of an insect serving in copulation, oviposition (in the latter case forming part of the ovipositor), or stinging; — sometimes limited to such structures when paired and regarded as modified appendages. — **gon'a-poph'y-sal** (-săl), *a.* — **gon'a-po-phys'i-al** (-pō-fĭz'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

gon'ar-thri'tis (gŏn'ăr-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *γόνυ* knee + *arthritis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the knee joint.

Gond (gŏnd), *n.* **1.** A member of an important Dravidian people, mainly of the Central Provinces of India, long noted for their human sacrifices and bloody savagery. A portion of them have been Hinduized, but many are still jungle dwellers in the lowest stage of culture.

2. = GONDI.

Gon'di (gŏn'dē), *n.* The language of the Gonds, whether their own Dravidian language, or a broken Aryan one. Cf. DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

gon'do-la (gŏn'dō-lȧ), *n.* [It., dim. of *gonda* a gondola; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A long, narrow, flat-bottomed boat with a high prow and stern, used in the canals of Venice. A gondola is usually propelled by one man, who stands facing the prow, by rowing or by poling. A gondola for passengers has a small shelter amidships, for their protection.

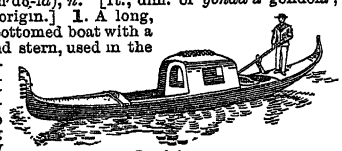

Gondola.

2. **a** A ship's boat; also, a small naval vessel of some kind. *Obs.* **b** A heavy flat-bottomed barge or boat, used esp. in parts of New England. In the Revolutionary war these boats were often used as river gunboats. *U. S.*

3. A gondola car. *U. S.*

gondola car. A long platform railroad car, either having no sides or with very low sides. *U. S.*

gon'do-lier' (gŏn'dō-lēr'), *n.* [It. *gondoliere:* cf. F. *gondolier.*] A man who rows a gondola.

Gond-wa'na land (gŏnd-wä'nȧ). [From the district of *Gondwana*, prop. forest of the *Gonds.*] *Geol.* A hypothetical land area which is believed at one time to have connected South Africa with India and, on subsiding, to have left Madagascar and other islands as remnants.

Gondwana system. *Geol.* An important series of conglomerates (some of which are of glacial origin), sandstones, and shales found in India.

The great *Gondwana system* of mainly fluviatile strata probably represents the Upper Paleozoic and the Older and Middle Mesozoic formations of other countries. *Geikie*

gone (gŏn; 205), *p. p.*, *& p. a. & obs. inf. & pres. ind. pl.* of GO. As *p. a.:* **a** Lost; ruined; hopeless; undone; as, a *gone* man or case. **b** Departed, as because of death.

gone feeling *or* **sensation,** a feeling of faintness or weakness, as from hunger.

gone'ness, *n.* A state of exhaustion; faintness, esp. as resulting from hunger.

Gon'er-il (gŏn'ĕr-ĭl), *n.* The masculine, unnatural eldest daughter of King Lear. She dies by her own hand after poisoning her sister Regan. See LEAR.

gon'fa-lon (gŏn'fȧ-lŏn), *n.* [F. *gonfalon* or It. *gonfalone.* See GONFANON.] **1.** The ensign or standard in use by certain princes or states, such as the medieval republics of Italy, and in more recent times by the Pope.

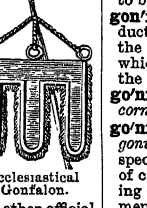

Ecclesiastical Gonfalon.

2. A name popularly given to any flag which hangs from a crosspiece or frame instead of from the staff or the mast.

gon'fa-lon-ier' (-ēr'), *n.* [F. *gonfalonier:* cf. It. *gonfaloniere.*] He who bears the gonfalon; a standard bearer; as: **a** An officer at Rome who bears the standard of the Church. **b** The chief magistrate or some other official of any of several republics in medieval Italy. **c** The chief officer of any of the sixteen corporations of arts, or guilds, in medieval Florence; also, short for *Gonfalonier of Justice.* **d** A Turkish general and standard keeper.

gon'fa-non, gon'fan-non (gŏn'fȧ-nŏn), *n.* [ME. *gonfanon*, OF. *gonfanon*, F. *gonfalon*, the same word as F. *confalon*, name of a religious brotherhood, fr. OHG. *gundfano* war flag; *gund* war (used in comp., and akin to AS. *gūð*) + *fano* cloth, flag; akin to E. *vane.* See VANE, cf. CONFALON.] A gonfalon, esp. the small one suspended from beneath the head of a knight's lance. *Obs. or Hist.*

gong (gŏng), *n.* **1.** [Malayan (Jav.) *gōng.*] An instrument, first used in the East, made of an alloy of copper and tin, shaped like a disk with upturned rim, and producing, when struck, a harsh and resounding tone. It is often used as an instrument of call.

2. A flat saucerlike bell, rung by striking it with a small hammer which is connected with it by various mechanical devices, a stationary bell, used to sound calls or alarms; — called also *gong bell.*

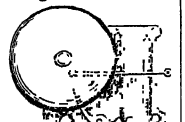

Gong, 2.

gong metal. An alloy from which Oriental gongs are made, of 78 parts copper and 22 parts tin.

gon-gon'ha (gŏn-gŏn'yȧ), *n.* [Braz. *congonha, gongonha.*] An icacinaceous Brazilian tree (*Villaresia gongonha*) having valuable wood. Its leaves are sometimes used as a substitute for tea.

Gon'go-ra (gŏn'gō-rȧ), *n.* [NL., after Don A. Cabellero y *Gongora*, viceroy of Colombia (New Granada).] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids with ample plaited leaves and racemes of curiously shaped flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Gon'go-rism (gŏn'gō-rĭz'm), *n.* An affected elegance or euphuism of style, for which the Spanish poet Luis de Gongora y Argote (1561-1627) and others of his time were noted; — called also *cultism.* — **Gon'go-rist** (-rĭst), *n.* — **Gon'go-resque'** (-rĕsk'), *a.*

Go'ni-a-ti'tes (gō'nĭ-ā-tī'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *γωνία* angle.] *Paleon.* A genus of ammonites having a discoidal coiled shell with angular-lobed sutures. It formerly included numerous species now placed in other genera, and is made the type of a family **Go'ni-a-tit'i-dæ** (-tĭt'ĭ-dē), most of whose representatives are found in the Devonian and the Carboniferous. — **go'ni-a-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **go'ni-a-ti'toid** (-tī'toid), *a. & n.*

Goniatites (*G. crenistria*) from the Carboniferous.

gon'i-dan'gi-um (gŏn'ĭ-dăn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -gia (-ȧ). [NL. See GONIDIUM; ANGIO-.] *Bot.* A sporangium which contains or produces gonidia.

go-nid'i-al (gō-nĭd'ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* Pert to, or containing, gonidia or a gonidium. — **gonidial layer,** in lichenology, the layer of algal cells inclosed in a heteromerous thallus.

go-nid'i-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* GONIDIA (-ȧ). [NL., *gono-* + *-idium.*] *Bot.* **a** An asexual reproductive cell or spore arising on the gametophyte, usually in special organs called gonidangia. The word is usually restricted to the asexual spores of algæ, but by some authors is made synonymous with *conidium*, thus including the similar reproductive bodies of certain fungi. **b** One of the green chlorophyll-bearing cells found within the thallus of a lichen, sometimes constituting a definite layer (the *gonidial layer*), but often scattered. The gonidia are now known to be unicellular algæ, with which a fungus exists in symbiosis and from which it derives food. They were originally supposed to be spores borne by the tips of the hyphæ. See LICHEN.

gon'i-mo-blast' (gŏn'ĭ-mō-blăst'), *n.* [Gr. *γόνιμος* productive (fr. *γονή* that which generates) + *-blast.*] *Bot.* In the red algæ, one of the sporogenous branching filaments which grow out from the sides of the ventral portion of the carpogonium, after its fertilization.

go'ni-o- (gō'nĭ-ō-). A combining form from Greek *γωνία, corner, angle;* specif., *Craniol*, equivalent to GONION.

go'ni-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*gonio-* + *-meter:* cf. F. *goniomètre.*] An instrument for measuring (solid) angles; specif.: **a** *Min.* An instrument for measuring the angles of crystals, such as the contact goniometer and the reflecting goniometer (which see). **b** *Craniometry.* An instrument for measuring cranial angles.

go'ni-o-met'ric (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), **go'ni-o-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to goniometry; pert. to, or determined with, a goniometer. — **go'ni-o-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

goniometric functions, the six ratios of the sides of any (esp. oblique) triangle, regarded as functions of (two of) the angles. — **goniometric line,** the line segment representing a trigonometric function, the unit length being taken as radius.

go'ni-om'e-try (gō'nĭ-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *goniométrie.*] *Math.* Measurement of (solid) angles; trigonometry.

go'ni-on (gō'nĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* GONIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *γωνία* angle.] *Craniol.* The point at the angle of the lower jaw on either side. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

go-ni'tis (gō-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *γόνυ* knee + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the knee.

gon'o- (gŏn'ō-), **gon-.** [Gr. *γόνος, γονή,* procreation, offspring, semen, fr. the root of *γιγνεσθαι* to be born.] A combining form used to signify *sexual, generative,* etc.; as, *gonochorism, gonoduct, gonopoietic, gonotome.*

gon'o-coc'cus (-kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *gono-* + NL. & E. *coccus.*] *Bacteriol.* The pus-producing microörganism of gonorrhœa (*Micrococcus gonorrhœæ*); also [*cap.*], the genus to which it was formerly referred.

gon'o-phore (gŏn'ō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*gono-* + *-phore.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* A reproductive zooid of a hydroid colony. It represents the free-swimming medusa stage, but differs from a medusa in remaining attached to the hydroid stock. Gonophores exhibit varying degrees of simplification or degeneration in different members of the group, sometimes being reduced to ovoid pouchlike bodies called *sporosacs.*

2. *Bot.* Any sporophyll-bearing prolongation of the axis, as the stipe above the torus in some capparidaceous flowers. — **gon'o-phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), **go-noph'o-rous** (-nŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.*

gon'or-rhe'a } (gŏn'ō-rē'ȧ), *n.* [L. *gonorrhœa,* Gr. *γονόρροια*; *γονή* that which begets, semen + *ῥέειν* to flow.] *Med.* A contagious inflammatory disease of the genito-urinary tract caused by a specific microörganism, the *gonococcus*, and affecting esp. the urethra and vagina; clap. It is characterized by a mucopurulent discharge, pain in urination, and chordee.

gon'or-rhœ'al } (-rē'ăl), *a.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to gonorrhea; as, *gonorrheal* rheumatism.

gon'o-the'ca (gŏn'ō-thē'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -cæ (-sē). [NL.; *gono-* + Gr. *θήκη* box.] *Zoöl.* The theca inclosing the blastostyle upon which the medusoid buds or gonophores of certain hydroids develop. — **gon'o-the'cal** (-kăl), *a.*

gon'o-zo'oid (-zō'oid), *n.* [*gono-* + *zooid.*] *Zoöl.* **a** A sexual zooid, or medusoid bud, of a hydroid; a gonophore. **b** A sexual zooid of a tunicate.

go'ny (gō'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* GONIES (-nĭz). [Of uncertain origin.]

1. A booby; dunce. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. Any of several large sea birds, esp. the black-footed albatross, and the young of the short-tailed albatross.

-gony (-gŏ-nĭ). [L. *-gonia*, Gr. *-γονία*, fr. root of *γίγνεσθαι* to be born. See KIN relationship.] A suffix used to signify *generation, production, development;* as, *monogony, psychogony, sporogony, theogony,* etc. Cf. -GENY.

go'nys (gō'nĭs), *n.* [Cf. GENYS.] *Zoöl.* The lower outline of a bird's bill, so far as the mandibular rami are united.

Gon'y-sty'lus (gŏn'ĭ-stī'lŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *γόνυ* knee + *στῦλος* pillar; — in allusion to the geniculate styles.] *Bot.* A small genus of East Indian trees (order Malvales), constituting the family Gonystylaceæ. They yield a fragrant wood resembling eaglewood.

goo'ber (gōō'bĕr), *n.* [Prob. fr. Kongo or Angolese *nguba.*] The peanut. *Southern U. S.*

Gooch crucible (gōōch). [After Frank A. *Gooch* (b. 1852), American chemist.] *Anal. Chem.* A small crucible with perforated bottom, in which precipitates can be collected (by the use of fine asbestos), dried, and weighed.

good (gŏŏd), *a.*; *compar.* BET'TER (bĕt'ĕr); *superl.* BEST (bĕst). [AS. *gōd*, akin to D. *goed*, OS. *gōd*, OHG. *guot*, G. *gut*, Icel. *góðr*, Sw. & Dan. *god*, Goth. *gōds;* prob. orig., fitting, belonging together, and akin to E. *gather.* Cf. GATHER.] **1.** Adapted to the end designed or proposed, sufficient or satisfactory for its purpose; suitable or adequate from the point of view taken; as, a *good* light for reading; a *good* stock farm; a *good* fire.

2. Adapted to a useful or salutary end; favorable; beneficial; fortunate; as, *good* advice; *good* luck; years of peace are *good* years; a *good* medicine; also, relating or conveying what is favorable or fortunate; as, *good* news.

3. Adapted to give, or giving, pleasure; agreeable; pleasant; as, *good* company; a *good* dinner; also, evincing or characterized by pleasure or jollity; as, *good* spirits.

Good company, *good* wine, *good* welcome *Shak.*

4. Of comparative excellence in its kind; approaching the standard, commendable; as, *good* drawing; *good* features;

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gon'a-duct (gŏn'*a*-dŭkt), *n.* [*gonad* + *duct.*] *Zool.* The duct of a gonad, or genital gland; an oviduct or sperm duct.

go-nag'ra (gō-nag'rȧ), *n.* Also, *Obs.*, **go-nag'ry.** [NL.; Gr. *γόνυ* knee + *-agra.*] *Med.* Gout in the knee.

go'na-kis (gō'nȧ-kĭ), *n.* The Egyptian thorn *Acacia arabica.*

go'nal (gō'năl), *a.* Gonidial.

go-nal'gi-a (gō-năl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *γόνυ* knee + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the knee

go-nan'gi-um (gō-năn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -GIA (-ȧ), E. -GIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL.; *gono-* + Gr *ἀγγεῖον* vessel.] *Zoöl.* = GONOTHECA. — **go-nan'gi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Go-na'qua (gō-nȧ'kwä), *n.* [Lit., borderer.] A descendant of an old cross between Hottentots and Kafirs, in South Africa.

gonde. † GOING.

gondelay. † GONDOLA.

gon'der. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GANDER.

gon'do-let (gŏn'dō-lĕt), *n.* [It. *gondoletta.*] A small gondola.

gone. †, *v.*

gone'-by', *a. & n.* Bygone.

go-ne'ci-um. Var. of GONŒCIUM.

go-nel', *n.* [OF. *gonele.*] A kind of gown. *Obs.*

gon'e-o-clin'ic (gŏn'ē-ō-klĭn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *γονεύς* begetter + *κλίνειν* to incline.] *Biol.* Resembling one parent more than the other; — said of hybrids.

gon'e-poi-e'sis (-poi-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *γονή* semen + *-poiesis.*] *Med* The secretion or formation of semen. — **gon'e-poi-et'ic** (-ĕt'ĭk), *a.*

gon'er (gŏn'ĕr), *n.* One that is ruined, undone, dead, or past recovery *Slang.*

gone'some (gŏn'sŭm), *a.* Hungry *Dial., U. S.*

go'ney. Var. of GONY.

gon'fal-on-ier'ate, *n.* Office of a gonfalonier. [-SHIP.]

gon'fa-lon-ier'ship, *n.* See gong. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GANG, *n. & v.*

gong, *n.* [As *gonq, gang,* a going.] A privy, jakes *Obs.*

gong farmer or **man.** A cleaner of privies. *Obs.*

gong'-gong', *n.* *Music.* One of various gongs and other percussive instruments used among Malays, Chinese, and Africans

gon'gy-lus (gŏn'jĭ-lŭs), *n* [NL.; fr. Gr. *γογγύλος* round.] *Bot* A spore. *Obs.*

Go'ni-as'ter (gō'nĭ-ăs'tĕr), *n.* [NL.; *gonio-* + 1st *-aster.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of starfishes in which the arms are slightly or not at all produced, the animal being of pentagonal form. Many species now placed in other genera were formerly included.

gon'ic (gŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *γονικός*, fr. *γονή* semen.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to semen.

go'nid (gō'nĭd), *n.* A gonidium.

go-nid'i-a (gō-nĭd'ĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *L. pl.* of GONIDIUM. [*Rare.*]

go-nid'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Gonidial.

gon'i-dif'er-ous (gŏn'ĭ-dĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*gonidia* + *-ferous.*] Bearing gonidia.

gon'i-dim'i-um (-dĭm'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIMIA (-ȧ). [NL., *gonidium* + *gonimium.*] *Bot.* In certain lichens, a gonidial cell intermediate in size between a gonidium and a gonimium.

go-nid'i-og'e-nous (gō-nĭd'ĭ-ŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*gonidium* + *-genous.*] Producing, or bearing, gonidia.

go-nid'i-oid (gō-nĭd'ĭ-oid), *a* [*gonidium* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling, or having the nature of, gonidia, as certain algæ.

go-nid'i-o-phore' (-ō-fōr'), *n.* [*gonidium* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* = CONIDIOPHORE.

go-nid'i-ose (-ōs), *a.* *Bot.* Having, or containing, gonidia

go-nim'ic (gō-nĭm'ĭk), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or containing, gonimia.

go-nim'i-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl* GONIMIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *γόνιμος* productive.] *Bot.* In certain lichens, a gonidium of a bluish green color, representing an alga of the class Schizophyceæ instead of the Chlorophyceæ.

gon'i-mous (gŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Gonimic.

go'ni-o-au-toi'cous (gō'nĭ-ō-ô-toi'kŭs), **go'ni-o-au-tœ'cious** (-tē'shŭs), *a.* [*gonio-* + *autoicous.*] *Bot.* Having antheridia in budlike clusters on the archegonial branches; — applied to mosses. Cf. CLADAUTOICOUS, RHIZAUTOICOUS.

Go'ni-o'des (-ō'dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *γωνιώδης* angular; *γωνία* + *εἶδος* form.] *Zoöl.* A genus of bird lice including parasites on the barnyard fowl and other domesticated birds.

Go'ni-o-do'ris, *n.* [NL.; *gonio-* + *doris.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods having a suctorial proboscis, and multifoliate, nonretractile branchiæ disposed in the form of a horseshoe on the back. It is the type of a family, **Go'ni-o-dor'i-dæ** (gō'nĭ-ō-dōr'ĭ-dē) *or* **Go'ni-o-do-rid'i-dæ** (-dō-rĭd'ĭ-dē).

go'ni-o-graph' *n.* [*gonio-* + *-graph.*] *Geom.* An instrument for drawing angles.

Go'ni-oph'o-lis (gō'nĭ-ŏf'ō-lĭs), *n.* [NL.; *gonio-* + Gr. *φολίς* a horny scale.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct crocodiles with amphicœlous vertebræ. Their remains are found in the Upper Jurassic of Europe and North America. The genus is the type of a family, **Go'ni-o-phol'i-dæ** (-fŏl'ĭ-dē).

go'ni-o-stat' (gō'nĭ-ō-stăt'), *n.* [*gonio-* + Gr. *ἱστάναι* to make to stand.] A device used in cutting gem facets

go'ni-o-the'ca (-thē'kȧ), *n*; *pl.* -THECÆ (-sē). [NL.; *gonio-* + Gr. *θήκη* box.] *Bot* = MEGASPORANGIUM. *Obs.*

go'ni-o'to-ra-tous (-ō'tō-rā-tŭs), *a.* [*gonio-* + *-tropous.*] *Bot.* Quadrangular with one of the corners anterior, one posterior, and two lateral, as stems of *Selaginella.*

gonne. † GUN. [to begin.

gonne. Obs pret. pl of GIN,

gonnepothar. † GUNPOWDER.

gon'ner. † GUNNER.

gon'ner. Dial. Eng. var. of GANDER. [GONOPH.]

gon'nof, gon'noph. Vars. of

gon'o-blast (gŏn'ō-blăst), *n.* [*gono-* + *-blast.*] *Biol.* A reproductive cell or bud. — **gon'o-blas'tic** (-blăs'tĭk), *a.*

gon'o-blas'tid (-blăs' tĭd), *n.* [See GONABLASTIDIUM.] *Zool.* A reproductive bud of a hydroid; a simple gonophore.

gon'o-blas-tid'i-um (-blăs-tĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TIDIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *gono-* + dim. of Gr. *βλαστός* sprout.] *Zool.* A blastostyle. — **gon'o-blas-tid'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

gon'o-ca'lyx (-kā'lĭks, -kăl'ĭks), *n.* [*gono-* + *calyx.*] *Zoöl.* The bell of an attached medusiform gonophore. — **gon'o-cal'y-cine** (-kăl'ĭ-sĭn, -sīn), *a.*

gon'o-cheme (gŏn'ō-kēm), *n.* [*gono-* + Gr. *ὄχημα* vehicle.] *Zool.* A sexual hydroid medusa, a gonophore.

gon'o-cho'rism (-kō'rĭz'm), *n.* [*gono-* + Gr. *χωρίζειν* to separate.] *Biol.* a Separation of sex; — opposed to *hermaphroditism.* **b** The development or evolution of sexual distinction in the individual or race. — **gon'o-cho-ris'mal** (-kŏ-rĭz'm*a*l), *a.* — **gon'o-cho-ris'tic** (-rĭs'tĭk), *a.*

gon'o-cho-ris'mus (-kŏ-rĭz'mŭs), *n* [NL.] Gonochorism.

gon'o-duct. Var. of GONOAUCTOR.

go-noe'ci-um (g*o*-nō'sh*y*-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CIA (-ȧ). [NL.; *gono-* + Gr. *οἰκία* house.] *Zool* One of the reproductive zooids of Polyzoa. [FURTHER.

go'-no-fur'ther, *n.* = SEEK-NO-

Go-nol'o-bus (gō-nŏl'ō-bŭs), *n.* [NL.; prob. fr. Gr. *γωνία* angle, or *γόνυ* knee + *λοβός* pod, in allusion to the angled pods.] Syn. of VINCETOXICUM.

gon'oph, gon'of (gŏn'ŏf), *n.* [Heb *gannābh* thief.] **1.** A pickpocket or thief. *Slang, Eng.*

2. Bumpkin; simpleton. *Slang.*

gon'oph, gon'of, *v. i.* To pick pockets. *Slang, Eng.*

gon'o-plasm, *n.* [*gono-* + *plasm.*] *Bot.* In peronosporaceous fungi, the conjugating portion of the protoplasm.

gon'o-pol-et'ic, *a.* [*gono-* + *-poietic.*] Productive of germ cells.

gon'or-rhe'an, gon'or-rhœ'an (gŏn'ō-rē'ăn), *a.* Gonorrheal.

gon'o-some (gŏn'ō-sōm), *n.* [*gono-* + 2d *-some.*] *Zool.* The reproductive zooids of a hydroid colony, collectively. — **gon'o-so'mal** (gŏn'ō-sō'măl), *a.*

gon'o-sphæ'ri-um (-sfē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; [NL.] **gon'o-sphere,** *n.* [*gono-* + *sphere.*] *Bot.* An oosphere.

gon'o-style, *n.* [*gono-* + Gr. *στῦλος* pillar.] *Zool.* A blastostyle, esp. of a siphonophore.

gon'o-tome, *n.* [*gono-* + *-tome.*] *Zool.* A part, segment, or somite containing reproductive organs.

gon'o-tox'in, *n.* [*gono-* + *toxin.*] The toxin of gonorrhea.

gon'y-al'gi-a (gŏ nĭ'-ăl'jĭ-ȧ). Var. of GONALGIA.

go-nyd'e-al, **go-nyd'i-al** (gō-nĭd'ē-ăl), *a.* *Zool.* Pert. to the gonys of a bird's bill.

gon'y-o-cele' (gŏn'ĭ-ō-sēl'), *n.* [Gr. *γόνυ* knee + *-cele.*] *Med.* Swelling of the knee.

gon'y-on'cus (gŏn'ĭ-ŏng'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *γόνυ* knee + *ὄγκος* angle.] A tumor of the knee.

Go-nys'ty-la'ce-æ (gō-nĭs'tĭ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See GONYSTYLUS. — **go-nys'ty-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

gon'y-the'ca (gŏn'ĭ-thē'kȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -cæ (-sē). [NL.; Gr. *γόνυ* knee + *θήκη* box.] *Zool.* The articulating socket of an insect's femur, which receives the end of the tibia.

goo (gōō), *n.* A viscid or sticky substance. *Slang or Cant, U. S.*

goo'bang (gōō'băng), *n.* [Native name in New South Wales.] The cooba. *Australia.*

Gooch's link motion (gōōch'ĭz). See LINK MOTION.

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of persons, capable, efficient, skillful; as, a *good* scholar; a *good* workman; also, marked by approval or conveying commendation; as, to have a *good* opinion, or to give a *good* report, of one; in a stronger sense, highly commendable; excellent; admirable; as, a *good* plan; a *good* story.
And God saw everything that he had made, and behold, it was very *good*. *Gen.* i. 31.
He . . . is a *good* workman; a very *good* tailor. *Shak.*
5. Commendable as indicating or leading to social or moral well-being; specif.: **a** Proper; fit; becoming.
It is not *good* that the man should be alone. *Gen.* ii. 18.
b Characterized by moral goodness; virtuous; also, pious or devout; as, a *good* man; a *good* prayer.
In all things showing thyself a pattern of *good* works. *Tit.* ii. 7.
6. Possessing desirable or attractive qualities; specif.: **a** Kind; benevolent; gracious; friendly.
The men were very *good* unto us. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 15.
b Well-behaved; decorous; as, a *good* child; *good* manners. **c** Stout-hearted; courageous, as, *good* men and true.
I have fought a *good* fight. 2 *Tim.* iv. 7.
7. Socially in good repute; fair; honorable; untainted; as, to come of a *good* family.
A *good* name is better than precious ointment. *Eccl.* vii 1.
8. Of a sound or reliable character, or in sound or right condition; as, *good* sense; a *good* reaction; hence: valid, adequate; as, a *good* excuse; a *good* claim; sound; right, without derangement; as, *good* health; to retreat in *good* order, genuine; having real or full value; not depreciated, counterfeit, or the like; as, *good* money; hence, actual; honest; sincere; as, *good* faith; in *good* earnest.
My meaning in saying he is a *good* man is . . . that he is sufficient. . . . I think I may take his bond. *Shak*
9. *Law.* Valid or effectual for the transfer of title or the creation or vesting of rights; as, a *good* deed; a *good* tender; a *good* delivery. Cf. BAD, *a.*, 5.
10. In excess rather than lacking or deficient; ample; full; thorough; as, a *good* thrashing; a *good* day's work.
Good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over. *Luke* vi 38.
11. Considerable; not small, insignificant, or of no account; — esp. in the phrases *a good deal*, *a good way*, *a good degree*, *a good share* or *part*, *a good while*, etc.
12. As a conventional epithet, specif.: **a** In forms of address to persons of high rank; as, *good* lord; *good* your ladyship. *Obs. or Archaic.* **b** In courteous address and in respectful reference; as, my *good* friend; — often in a condescending or jocular sense. **c** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To denote relationship by marriage; as, *good* aunt, an aunt by marriage; *good* brother, a brother-in-law; *good* daughter, a daughter-in-law; *good* father, a father-in-law, or, *Obs.*, a stepfather; *good* mother, a mother-in-law, or, *Obs*, stepmother; *good* sister, a sister-in-law; *good* son, a son-in-law, etc. These combinations are often written as one word, **good'aunt'** (gōōd'ănt'), **good'broth'er** (-brŭth'ẽr), etc. **d** In the phrases *the good ship* (so-and-so), *the good town of* (so-and-so).

by good rights. See *by right*, under RIGHT, *n.* — **for g.**, *or* **for g. and all**, completely and finally; fully; truly; finally. — **g. book** *[often cap.]*, the Bible. — **g. breeding**, education in polite manners; conformity to the conventions of society. See BREEDING, *n*, 4. — **g. cheap**, a good bargain, a good state of the market (see CHEAP, *n.*, 4); — also used adjectively and adverbially. *Obs.*
The sack that thou hast drunk me would have bought me lights as *good cheap* at the dearest chandler's in Europe. *Shak.*
— **g. consideration.** *Law.* **a** A consideration of blood or of natural love and affection. **b** Now, usually, a valuable consideration, or one which will sustain a contract. — **g. dame**, a grandmother. *Obs. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **g. day.** **a** Short for *God give you a good day*, or *May you have good day*, or the like; — used as a greeting or farewell. **b** The greeting thus expressed; as, to bid one *good day*. — **G. Duke Hum'phrey** (hŭm'frĭ), Humphrey Plantagenet (1391-1447), Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Henry IV.; — so called by his contemporaries. — **g. even**, short for GOOD EVENING. — **g. evening**, a phrase of greeting or farewell, used in the evening. Cf. GOOD DAY, GOOD NIGHT. — **g. fellow.** **a** A person of companionable qualities; a pleasant or jovial comrade; a reveler. "'*Good fellows*' of large, shrewd, humorous views of life." *W. C. Brownell.* **b** A thief; a robber. *Obs.* — **g. fellowship**, companionableness, the disposition befitting comrades; also, conviviality. — **g. few**, a, a fair or considerable number. *Dial. or Colloq.* — **g. folk**, *or* **g. people**, the, fairies, brownies, pixies, etc. *Colloq., Eng. & Scot.* — **g form.** See FORM, *n.*, 7 b. — **g. for nothing** *or* **naught**, of no value; useless; worthless; hence, substantively, an idle, worthless person. — **G. Friday**, the Friday of Holy Week, kept as the anniversary of the Crucifixion of Christ, and in some churches observed with fasting in memory of the Savior's passion or suffering. — **g. graces**, favor; friendship; — formerly also in the *sing.* — **G. Gray Poet**, Walt Whitman (1819-92). — **g. hand**, a marked advantage. *Obs.* — **G. Henry.** = GOOD KING HENRY. — **g. humor, g. humour.** See in *Vocab.* — **G. King Henry**, a European plant (*Chenopodium bonus-henricus*) naturalized as a weed in the United States, sometimes used as a pot herb — **G. King Re'né'** (rẽ-nā') [transl. of F. *Le Bon Roi René*], René of Anjou (1409-80). — **G. Knight, without Fear and without Reproach, the** [a translation of F. *Le Bon Chevalier, sans peur et sans reproche*], Pierre de Terrail Bayard (1473-1524), a French knight celebrated for his valor and loyalty. — **g. lack.** See LACK, *interj. Obs.* — **g. liver**, a person who lives well; a bon vivant. — **g. mark**, one having a high reputation for business honor or solvency; hence, one having a substantial social standing. *Brit. Colonies.* — **g. morning**, short for *God give you a good morning*, or the like; — used as a greeting or farewell. Also, the greeting so made. — **g. morrow.** **a** Good morning; — a form of greeting. *Archaic.* **b** Something as empty as a mere civil greeting; an empty, trivial, or worthless utterance or matter. *Obs.* — **g. nature.** See in *Vocab.* — **g. night.** **a** Short for *God give you a good night*, or the like; hence, any farewell expression or phrase uttered at night. **b** A ballad telling the story of an executed criminal.
Like the coronach, and yet the reverse of it, is the *good night*. Strictly taken, this should be the supposed last words of a criminal before execution, written by some humble pen and sold under the gallows. In balladry, however, a *good night* tells the hero's story. *F. B. Gummere.*
— **g. office**, a kind or benevolent service or attention; specif., *pl.*, in *Diplomacy*, services intended to bring about mediation between parties at variance.
Good offices, properly speaking, are a mild form of mediation or tentative mediation, i. e., mediation before it has been accepted by the parties. *T. Barclay (Encyc. Brit.).*
— **Good Parliament**, the English Parliament of 1376, noted for its reforms and for its use of impeachment for the first time in English history. — **g. people, the.** See THE GOOD FOLK. — **G. Physician**, Christ, doubtless in allusion to the passage in Mark ii. 17. — **G. Queen Anne**, Anne of Bohemia (1366-94), wife of King Richard II. of England. — **G. Queen Bess**, Elizabeth, Queen (1558-1603) of England. — **G. Regent, the**, James Stuart, Earl of Moray (1531?-70), who was Regent of Scotland 1567-70. — **g Samaritan, the** principal character in a well-known parable, Luke x. 30-37; hence, a person who compassionately renders personal assistance to the unfortunate. — **g. sense**, native good judgment. — **G. Shepherd**, Christ; — often so called. See *John* x. 11, 14. — **g. speed**, good luck; good success; Godspeed; — an old form of wishing success. See SPEED. — **g. temper**, cheerful or equable temper; a temper neither quick nor ill. — **G. Templar**, a member of a secret benevolent society, on the model of Freemasonry, for the promotion of temperance, organized in 1851 in the United States, introduced into England in 1868, and now having lodges throughout the civilized world. — **g. tide.** *Obs.* **a** Christmas **b** Shrove Tuesday. — **g. time.** **a** An enjoyable or pleasant period. **b** A deduction for good behavior, made from a convict's term of imprisonment. — **g. turn**, an act of kindness; a favor. — **in g. part.** See under PART. — **in g. time.** **a** Promptly; punctually; opportunely; not too soon nor too late. — **to be, stand,** *or* **be put, on** *or* **upon one's g. behavior**, to be or be placed in a state of trial, in which something important depends on propriety of conduct; hence, to behave well. — **with a g grace**, in a fit and proper manner; gracefully, graciously.

good (gōōd), *n.* **1.** That which possesses desirable qualities, promotes success, welfare, or happiness, is serviceable, fit, excellent, sound, reliable, etc.; — opposed to *ill*, *evil*.
There be many that say, Who will show us any *good*? *Ps.* iv. 6
2. Specif., *Ethics*, that which satisfies or approves itself to the ethical consciousness or is conceived as fitting in the moral order of the universe. See ETHICS.
Thus the ideal *good* is seen to be a composite thing. It is not virtue only, or pleasure only, not integrity only, or self-realization only; it is the synthesis of all these things. The ideal *good* is the rational happiness that is compounded of virtue and pleasure, or integrity and the continuing expansion of life. *F. H. Giddings.*
3. Advancement of interest or happiness; welfare; prosperity; advantage; benefit; — opposed to *harm*, etc.
The *good* of the whole community can be promoted only by advancing the *good* of each of the members composing it. *Jay.*
4. In a collective sense (with *the*), good persons; — opposed to *the wicked*, *the bad*.
5. A particular advantage or benefit; anything beneficial, in the broadest sense, an object of desire or endeavor; as, an economic or a social *good*.
6. *pl.* Wares; commodities; chattels; — formerly used in the singular in a collective sense. In law, a comprehensive name for almost all personal property as distinguished from land or real property. As defined by the English *Sale of Goods Act* (56 & 57 *Vict.* c. 71; 1893), *goods* include all chattels personal other than things in action and money, and in Scotland all corporeal movables except money. The term includes emblements, industrial growing crops, and things attached to, or forming part of, the land which are agreed to be severed before sale or under the contract of sale.
7. A good-for, or like form of note. *British Colonies.*
to the good, on the credit or right side; as profit or advantage; ahead; as, a balance *to the good* at one's banker's.

good (gōōd), *interj.* An expression of satisfaction; — often strengthened with *very*.

good, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To make good, as land by manuring it; to improve; to turn to good; to make appear good.
2. To do good to.

good, *adv.* Well; — esp. in *as good*, with a following *as* expressed or implied; equally well. *Rare in literary English.*
As *good* almost kill a man as kill a good book. *Milton.*
as good as, in effect; virtually; the same as.
They who counsel ye to such a suppressing, do *as good as* bid ye suppress yourselves. *Milton*

good'-by' } (gōōd-bī'), *n. or interj.* [A contraction of
good'-bye' } *God be with ye* (*God be wi' ye, God bu' ye, God bwye*).] Farewell;—a form of address used at parting.

Goo-de'ni-a (gōō-dē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Samuel *Goodenough* (1743–1827), English bishop and botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of Australian shrubs and herbs, type of the family Goodeniaceæ, having basal or alternate leaves and showy yellow or blue flowers in axillary or terminal clusters.

Good'e-ni-a'ce-æ (gōōd'ẽ-nĭ-ā'sẽ-ē; gōō-dē'nĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of mainly Australian herbs or shrubs (order Campanulales), having flowers with irregular bilabiate corollas, five distinct stamens, and a 1-2-celled ovary becoming a capsule or an edible drupe. Some species are used as pot herbs. — **good'e-ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

good fellow. A companionable fellow; a boon companion; also, *Obs.*, a robber; — formerly often written *goodfellow*. — **good'-fel'low-hood, good'-fel'low-ship,** *n.* — **good'-fel'low-ish,** *a.*

good'-for', *n.* A writing which states that it is "good for" a certain (specified) sum of money, and is signed by the maker; hence, a promissory note. The consideration, or value received, is implied, and the giving of such a writing creates a liquid debt. *South Africa.*

good humor *or* **humour.** A cheerful or pleasant temper or state of mind. See HUMOR, *n.*, 2.
Syn. — See GOOD NATURE.

good'-hu'mored, -hu'moured, *a.* Characterized by or indicating good humor; having a cheerful spirit and demeanor; good-tempered. See GOOD-NATURED.

good'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making a thing good; bettering. *Obs.*
2. Specif.: Act of manuring; also, manure. *Obs. or Scot.*
3. The asking of alms (and wishing good to the donors); — a practice formerly general at Christmas time, esp. on St. Thomas's Day. *Eng.*

good'li-ness (gōōd'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From GOODLY.] Goodly quality or state; specif.: **a** Beauty; grace; comeliness.
Her *goodliness* was full of harmony to his eyes. *Sir P. Sidney.*
b Goodness; kindness. *Obs.* **c** Excellence. *Rare.*

good'ly (gōōd'lĭ), *a.*; GOOD'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); GOOD'LI-EST. [ME. *godlich*, AS. *gōdlic*. See GOOD; -LY.] **1.** Of pleasing appearance, character, or quality; comely; handsome; excellent; as, a *goodly* person; *goodly* raiment; *goodly* houses. "We have many *goodly* days to see." *Shak.*
2. Large; considerable; portly; as, a *goodly* number.
Goodly and great he sails behind his link. *Dryden.*
3. Gracious; kind. *Obs.*
Syn. — See CAPACIOUS.

good'ly, *adv.* In a goodly manner; handsomely; graciously; readily; properly; excellently. *Obs. or R.*

good'man (gōōd'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*good* + *man*.]
1. A man who is good. *Obs.*
2. The master (of the house); the head of a family, household, or other establishment; a householder; a husband. *Archaic or Scot & Dial. Eng.*
Say ye to the *goodman* of the house, . . . Where is the guest chamber? *Mark* xiv. 14.
3. An appellation of civility, equivalent to "Mister," or the like, prefixed to the names of persons, as yeomen, under the rank of gentlemen, and to designations of occupation; — sometimes ironical. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
With you, *goodman* boy, an you please. *Shak*
4. A man of property who is of lower rank than that of gentleman; a yeoman; a laird; also, a farmer as distinguished from a proprietor. *Obs. or Scot.*

good nature. Pleasant or kindly nature; a cheerful, sunny nature; — often implying ready compliance with the wishes of others. Also, goodness of nature; — virtuousness.
The young count's *good nature* and easy persuadability were among his best characteristics. *Hawthorne.*
Syn. — GOOD NATURE, GOOD HUMOR, GOOD TEMPER. GOOD NATURE implies a disposition (sometimes unduly compliant) to please and be pleased; GOOD HUMOR, a spirit of ease and cheerfulness, esp. as displayed in one's demeanor or in social intercourse; GOOD TEMPER, a habit of mind not easily ruffled or provoked. See DISPOSITION, MOOD, WIT.
I grant you that he is rather too *good-natured*; that he's too much every man's man; that he laughs this minute with one, and cries the next with another. . . . His *good nature* arises rather from his fears of offending the importunate, than his desire of making the deserving happy. *Goldsmith.*
That solid imperturbable ease and *good humor* which is infectious, and, like great grassy hills in the sunshine, quiets even an irritated egoism. *G. Eliot.*

good'-na'tured (gōōd'nā'tŭrd), *a.* Characterized by good nature; naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked. — **good'-na'tured-ly,** *adv.* — **good'-na'tured-ness,** *n.*

good'ness, *n.* [AS. *gōdnes.*] **1.** Quality or state of being good; excellence; strength; virtue; kindness; benevolence; beneficence; generosity; as, the *goodness* of timber, of a soil, of food; *goodness* of character, of disposition, of conduct, etc. The word is used colloquially as an exclamation or in various exclamatory phrases, as, *for goodness' sake! goodness gracious!* — the reference being originally to the goodness of God.
2. That which is good; a good deed or action. *Obs.*
Syn. — GOODNESS, VIRTUE agree in the idea of excellence. In their nonmoral senses, GOODNESS is of general application, VIRTUE connotes efficacy or potency; as, "the *goodness* of his land" (*Hos.* x. 1); "the *virtue* of the ring" (*Shak.*). In their common ethical uses (for technical distinctions, see defs.), *goodness* (opposed to *evil*) is apt to suggest inherent quality or the more human and kindly moral attributes; *virtue* (opposed to *vice*) is rather *goodness* in its (sometimes coldly) formal aspects; as, "There is some soul of *goodness* in things evil" (*Shak.*); "As for her kindness, who ever . . . would look for aught else from one who was an angel of *goodness* and pity?" (*Thackeray*); "*Virtue* itself turns vice, being misapplied" (*Shak.*); "*Virtue* alone is happiness below" (*Pope*). *Goodness* (not *virtue*) is an attribute of God; as, "The Lord God, merciful and gracious, long suffering, and abundant in *goodness* and truth" (*Ex.* xxxiv. 6). *Virtue*, in its special sense, is a synonym for *chastity*; as, "Her *virtue* is her dowry" (*Shelley*).

goods (gōōdz), *n. pl.* Wares; chattels; merchandise (see GOOD, *n.*, 6); — often used attributively in relation to transportation; as, **goods engine, goods shed, goods train, goods wagon** *or* **waggon** (car), **goods yard.** This attributive use is chiefly British, the common word in the U. S. being *freight*.
goods of the first order. *Economics.* = CONSUMERS' GOODS.

good'-tem'pered (-tĕm'pẽrd), *a.* Having a good temper (see GOOD NATURE, *Syn.*); not easily vexed. — **good'-tem'pered-ly,** *adv.*

good'wife' (gōōd'wĭf'), *n.* The mistress of a house or other establishment. Formerly used as an appellation of civility, equivalent to "Mrs." *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

good will, *or, esp. in sense* 4, **good'will',** *n.* **1.** Good intention or inclination. *Obs.*
2. Benevolence; well wishing; kindly feeling.
3. Cheerful consent; heartiness; readiness.
4. *Law.* The custom of any trade or business; the favor or advantage in the way of custom which a business has acquired beyond the mere value of what it sells, whether due to the personality of those conducting it, the nature of its location, its reputation for skill, promptitude, etc., or any other circumstance incidental to the business and tending to make it permanent. It is now generally held that one who sells his bare legal good will does not forfeit the right to continue in the same business in the same neighborhood and to deal with old customers, but that he must not use his formerly acquired knowledge to steal old customers away from his vendee, nor represent that he is carrying on the business as successor to the former concern; that is, he may do what any stranger to the former concern may do.
Syn. — See FAVOR.
of, by, *or* **with one's good will**, willingly; voluntarily. *Obs.*

good'y (gōōd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-Iz). **1.** Anything regarded as especially good to eat, as a bonbon, cake, or the like; — usually *pl. Colloq.*
2. The spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*).

good'y, *a.* Weakly, sentimentally, or affectedly good; — often in the reduplicated form *goody-goody*. *Colloq.*

good'y, *n.* One who is goody. *Colloq., U. S.*

good'y, *n.* [Prob. contr. from *goodwife*.] **1.** An appellation of civility formerly applied to a woman, esp. a married one, of lowly station; hence, such a woman.
2. A woman who takes care of students' rooms. *Harvard Univ., U. S.*

good'broth'er, *n.* See GOOD, *a.*, 12 c. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [by."]
good'-by'ing, *n.* A saying "good-
good'daugh'ter, *n.* See GOOD, *a.*, 12 c. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
good'-dead', *adv.* In truth. *Obs.*
good'-den', *n. & interj.* Corrupt. of GOOD EVEN. *Obs.*
good'fath'er, *n.* See GOOD, *a.*, 12 c. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Goodfellow, Robin. See ROBIN GOODFELLOW.
good'geon (gŭj'ŭn; gōō'jŭn). Var. of GUDGEON, *Naut.*
good'hap, *n.* Good fortune. *Archaic.*
good'-hu'mored-ly, -hu'moured-ly, *adv.* of GOOD-HUMORED.
good'ier. † GOODYEAR.
good'i-ness, good'y-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [ish-ness. *n.*]
good'ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **good'-**
goodjer. † GOODYEAR.
good'less, *a.* *Obs.* **1.** Destitute of good; worthless.
2. Having no goods.
good'lich. † GOODLY.
good'li-head', *n.* Goodliness. *Obs. or Archaic.*
good'like, *a* Goodly; handsome. *Obs or Dial.*
good'li-some, *a.* Goodly. *Obs.*
good'-look'ing, *a.* Handsome. — **good'-look'ing-ness,** *n.*
good'ly-head † GOODLIHEAD.
good'man's croft *or* **field.** = CLOOTIE'S CROFT. *Scot.* [*Scot.*]
good'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
good'moth'er, *n.* See GOOD, *a.*, 12 c. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
good'-night', *n.* = *good night*, under GOOD.
good now. An exclamation of wonder, entreaty, expostulation, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
good'ship, *n.* Goodness or an instance of it. *Obs.* [*Obs. Scot.*]
good'sire', *n.* A grandfather. later in imprecations. *Obs.*
good'sis'ter, *n.* See GOOD, *a.*, 12 c. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
good'son' (gōōd'sŭn'), *n.* See GOOD, *a.*, 12 c. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
good'will'er, *n.* A well wisher; a benevolent person. *Obs.*
good'will'y, *a.* Also **good-will-ed.** Liberal; cordial; hospitable. *Scot.*
good'year'. Used without definite meaning in the phrase *What a*, or *the, goodyear?*, and
Good'ye-ra (gōōd'yē-rä; gōōd-yē'rä), *n.* [NL., after John *Goodyer*, English botanist.] *Bot.*
Syn. of PERAMIUM. [*Collog.*]
good'y-good', *a.* Goody-goody.
good'y-good'y, *a. & n.* Reduplication of GOODY, *a.* & GOODY, *n.* (anything esp. good to eat). — **good'y-good'y-ism,** *n.* — **good'-y-good'y-ness,** *n. All Colloq.*
good'y-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

Good'y Two'-shoes' (gŏŏd'ĭ tōō'shōōz'). A well-known nursery character, a poor child whose pleasure at the possession of two shoes, when before she had only one, is so great that she cannot help telling every one she meets. Her "History" was first published by Newberry, and is thought to have been written by Goldsmith.

go'-off', *n. Colloq.* **1.** Act or time of going off, beginning; commencement, start.
2. *Banking.* The amount going off the books because of loans falling due; the amount of loans falling due in a certain period. *Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

goos-an'der (gōōs-ăn'dẽr; gōōs'ăn'dẽr), *n.* [Earlier *gossander*, of uncertain origin, perh. fr. *goose* + *gander*, in imitation of NL. *merganser*. Cf. BERGANDER, MERGANSER.] The common European merganser (*Merganser merganser*) or the related American species (*M. americanus*).

goose (gōōs), *n.; pl.* GEESE (gēs), *n.* [ME. *gos*, AS. *gōs*, pl. *gēs*; akin to D. & G. *gans*, Icel. *gās*, Dan. *gaas*, Sw. *gås*, Russ. *gus'*, L. *anser*, for *hanser*, Gr. χήν, Skr. *hamsa*, OIr. *geis* swan. Cf. GANDER, GANNET, GANZA, GOSLING.]
1. Any of various lamellirostral birds in many respects intermediate between the swans and ducks, which constitute the subfamily Anserinæ of the family Anatidæ. They are usually larger and longer-necked than the ducks, though inferior in these respects to the swans; they have a high, somewhat compressed bill, legs of moderate length, completely feathered lores, and reticulate tarsi. Most of them are largely herbivorous and many are noted for their extensive migrations. The commonest wild species in America is the Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), which is chiefly gray and brownish, with black head and neck, and white or whitish cheek patches. The domestic geese are apparently derived from several wild species; those of Europe and America chiefly from the graylag. They are extensively kept for their flesh and feathers, and in former times for their quills, which were made into pens. See BERNICLE GOOSE, BRANT, SNOW GOOSE, etc.
2. A silly creature, a simpleton.
3. A game played with counters on a board. *Obs.*
The twelve good rules, the royal game of *goose*. *Goldsmith.*
4. One of the pieces in the game of fox and geese (**b**).
5. [*pl.* GOOSES.] A tailor's smoothing iron, so called from its handle, which resembles the neck of a goose.
6. A kenō goose. See KENO.

goose (gōōs), *v. t.;* GOOSED (gōōst); GOOS'ING (gōōs'ĭng).
1. To iron or smooth with a goose.
2. To hiss, as a play or an actor. *Theatrical Slang.*
3. To repair (boots or shoes) by putting on new front pieces half way up and new soles. Cf. FOX, *v. U. S.*
4. To make a goose, or fool, of. *Slang.*

goose'ber-ry (gōōz'bĕr-ĭ; gōōs'-; 277), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [*goose* + *berry*; or perh. altered from some older form; cf. F. *groseille*, G. *krausbeere*, *kräuselbeere* (fr. *kraus* crisp), D. *kruisbes*, *kruisbezie* (as if *crossberry*), Sw. *krusbär* (fr. *krus*, *krusig*, crisp).] **1. a** The acid, usually hairy berry of any of several species of *Ribes* of the subgenus *Grossularia*, esp. *R. grossularia*, commonly cultivated; also, any shrub producing this berry. Gooseberries are used chiefly in the preparation of jam or preserves, tarts, pies, etc. The fruit of the various wild species is scarcely edible. **b** A currant. *Obs.* **c** Any of various shrubs more or less resembling the gooseberry, usually with an attributive; as, *American gooseberry*, *Barbados gooseberry*, etc.
2. Short for *gooseberry wine*.
3. A chaperon, esp. one who is indulgently unobservant, as, to play *gooseberry*.
old gooseberry, the deuce; the Devil; as, to play *old gooseberry*, to play havoc. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*

gooseberry fruit worm. The larva of a small moth (*Dakruma convolutella*). It destroys the gooseberry by eating the interior.

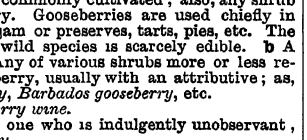
Gooseberry Fruit Worm and Adult Moth (*Dakruma convolutella*). Nat. size.

gooseberry mildew. *Bot.* **1. a** A whitish mildew affecting the garden gooseberry, caused by a parasitic fungus (*Microsphæra grossulariæ*). **b** In the United States, a disease of imported English gooseberries, causing brown leaves and dwarfed or aborted fruit. It is caused by the parasitic fungus *Sphærotheca mors-uvæ*.
2. Either of the fungi causing the disease.

gooseberry rust. A disease of the gooseberry caused by the parasitic fungus *Seploria ribis*; also, the fungus itself. It is manifested by spotted and withered foliage.

gooseberry spanworm. The currant spanworm. See CURRANT WORM.

gooseberry stone. A pale or yellowish green variety of garnet, included under the term *grossularite*. See GARNET.

goose corn. **a** A coarse rush (*Juncus squarrosus*). **b** A kind of chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*).

goose egg. In games, a zero; a score or record of naught; —so named in allusion to the egglike outline of the zero sign 0. Called also *duck egg*. *Slang.*

goose flesh. A peculiar roughness of the skin produced by cold or fear; —called also *goose skin*. Cf. ARRECTORES PILORUM. —**goose'-flesh'y**, *a. Rare.*

goose flower. A tropical American greenhouse climber (*Aristolochia grandiflora*) or its curious large flower, shaped like a goose; also, any of several other species or their similar flowers.

goose'foot' (gōōs'fo͝ot'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Chenopodium*; —so called from the shape of the leaves in some species. **b** Hence, by extension, any plant of the family Chenopodiaceæ. **c** A South African fabaceous shrub (*Aspalathus chenopoda*).

goose grass. **a** = CLEAVERS. **b** Knotgrass. **c** Any of several spear grasses. *U. S.* **d** The soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*). **e** The silverweed. *U. S.*

goose'herd' (gōōs'hûrd'), *n.* One who tends geese.

goose'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** A shelter for geese.
2. A place of detention for petty offenders. *Dial. Eng.*

goose'neck' (-nĕk'), *n.* Anything curved like the neck of a goose, as a rod of iron for various purposes, a piece of pipe, a kind of frame for a ratchet brace, or a kind of golf putter; specif.: **a** *Naut.* An iron hook connecting a spar with a mast. **b** A flexible iron pipe joint formed by two elbows working one over the other. **c** A secure kind of knot used by Cornish miners. —**goose'necked'** (-nĕkt'), *a.*

goose plum. An American wild plum (*Prunus americana*).

goose quill. A quill of a goose, also, a quill pen.

goose'-rumped' (-rŭmpt'), *a.* Having considerable slope at the croup and the tail set on low; —said of horses.

goos'er-y (gōōs'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The characteristics or actions of a goose; silliness.
The finical *goosery* of your neat sermon actor. *Milton.*
2. A place for keeping geese; also, a flock of geese.

goose skin. **1.** The skin of a goose.
2. = GOOSE FLESH.
3. A kind of thin soft leather
4. The peculiar pitted surface exhibited by some fossil copal. It has been supposed to be the result of contact while soft with sand, etc., but is considered by some to be the result of a change on exposure to the air.

goose step. *Mil.* **a** An elementary drill in which the soldier stands alternately on each foot and swings or sharply raises the other, as in marking time. **b** The straight-legged, stiff-kneed, parade step of German infantry; —so called by English and Americans.

goose'wheat' (gōōs'hwēt'), *n.* **a** An inferior grade of macaroni wheat fed to poultry. **b** The grain called *wild goose*.

goose'wing' (-wĭng'), *n. Naut.* The weather lower corner of a course or topsail when the middle and lee parts of the sail are hauled up.

goose'winged' (-wĭngd'), *a. Naut.* **a** Having the lee clew and middle of the sail hauled up and the weather part extended by the tack and drawing; —said of square sails. **b** Said of a fore-and-aft rigged vessel with foresail set on one side and mainsail on the other; wing and wing

goos'ey (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -EYS (-ĭz). Lit., a little goose, —a childish diminutive used of persons.

goos'ish, *a.* Like a goose; foolish; stupid.

goos'y (gōōs'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Like a goose; foolish; stupid.
2. Affected with goose flesh.

go'pher (gō'fẽr), *n.* [F. *gaufre* waffle, honeycomb; —from their honeycombing the earth. See GOFFER.]
1. Any of certain burrowing rodents the size of a large rat or larger, having small eyes and short ears, strong claws on the fore limbs, and very large cheek pouches opening beside (not into) the mouth; —whence they are also called *pocket gophers* or *pouched rats*. They constitute the genera *Geomys*, *Thomomys*, and allied genera of the family Geomyidæ, and are confined to western North America, Central America, and certain of the southern United States, east to Georgia. In the latter region they are called *salamanders*. They make very extensive burrows and feed on roots, vegetables, etc.

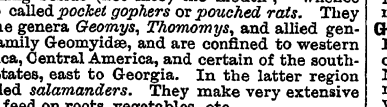
Pocket Gopher (*Geomys bursarius*) (⅛)

2. Any of numerous small, mostly longitudinally striped, ground squirrels of the prairie region of North America, belonging to the genus *Citellus*, syn. *Spermophilus*, closely allied to the chipmunks. See SPERMOPHILE.
3. A burrowing land tortoise (*Xerobates polyphemus*) of the coast region of the southern United States. It measures a foot or more in length of shell, and both the eggs and flesh are used as food.
4. The gopher snake.
5. A burglar who blows open safes. *Thieves' Slang.*
6. [*cap.*] An inhabitant of Minnesota. *Colloq.*

go'pher, *v. i. & t.* To mine in irregular holes comparable to the burrows of gophers; to burrow. *U. S.*

gopher drift. *Mining.* An irregular prospecting drift.

gopher plum. **a** A kind of sour gum (*Nyssa ogeche*) of the southern United States. **b** The icaco plum; also, in Florida, the related plant *Chrysobalanus oblongifolius*.

gopher snake. A large harmless burrowing snake (*Compsosoma corax*, var. *couperii*), black in color with reddish markings, found in the southern United States.

go'pher wood (gō'fẽr). [Heb. *gōpher*.] **a** The unidentified wood used in the construction of Noah's ark. *Gen.* VI. 14. **b** = YELLOWWOOD.

go'pu-ra (gō'pōō-rä), *n.* [Skr. *gōpura* city gate.] *East Indian Arch.* The gateway of a temple, including its sometimes very elaborate architectural decoration; often, the massive pyramidlike tower above the gateway.

Gopura at Madura

go'ral (gō'răl), *n.* A goat antelope (*Kemas goral*), of the Himalayas. Related species have been described from Tibet and Mongolia.

Gor'bo-duc (gôr'bō-dŭk), *n.* A mythical king of Britain, who gives the name to the first English tragedy, written in blank verse by Sackville and Norton, acted in 1561, and printed in 1565. Gorboduc divides his kingdom between his two sons, Ferrex and Porrex. They quarrel, the younger, Porrex, kills the elder and is killed by their mother in revenge. The people rise in anger, kill both the mother and Gorboduc, and are most of them then killed by the nobles, who become embroiled in civil war and in the end are all slain.

gor-bu'scha (gôr-bōō'shä), *n.* Also **gor-bu'sa.** [Russ *gorbusha*, fr. *gorb* hunchback.] The humpback salmon.

Gor'di-an (gôr'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Gordius.*] Of or pert. to Gordius, king of Phrygia, or designating or resembling a knot tied by him; hence, intricate, complicated; inextricable. **Gordian knot,** *Class. Myth.*, an intricate knot tied by Gordius in the thong which connected the pole of the chariot with the yoke. An oracle having declared that he who should untie it should be master of Asia, Alexander the Great averted the ill omen of his inability to loosen it by cutting it with his sword. Hence, a *Gordian knot* is: **a** An extreme or inextricable difficulty. **b** A very tight or indissoluble bond. **To cut the Gordian knot,** *or* **to cut the knot,** is to dispose of a difficulty by bold measures or summarily.

Gor'di-an, *n.* **1.** A Gordian knot. *R Browning.*
2. An inhabitant of Gordium, Gordius's capital; one who ties intricate knots.

Gor'di-us (gôr'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL. See 3d GORDIAN.] *Zool.* A genus of worms generally included among the nematodes, whose members are parasitic in insects when young, but when adult are free-living and aquatic, and exceedingly long and slender, almost resembling horsehairs, whence the name *hairworm*. They are often seen in ditches and puddles wound into a tangled knot. The adults do not feed, the alimentary canal becoming atrophied. In the male the tail is forked *Gordius*, with *Mesnonema*, a marine form, and in older classifications with a few other genera, constitutes the family **Gor-di'i-dæ** (gôr-dĭ'ĭ-dē) and the higher group Gordiacea, Gordioidea, which usually ranks as an order of Nematoda, though differing greatly from typical nematodes in having the cœlom lined with epithelium, and in the structure of the nervous and reproductive systems. See NEMATOMORPHA.

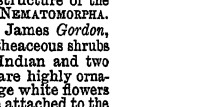
Male Gordius (*G. varius*)

Gor-do'ni-a (gôr-dō'nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after James *Gordon*, London nurseryman.] *Bot.* A genus of theaceous shrubs or small trees embracing fourteen East Indian and two North American species. Many species are highly ornamental, having evergreen foliage and large white flowers with pentadelphous stamens, each fascicle attached to the base of a petal. *G. lasianthus* is the loblolly bay. Also *[l. c.]*, a tree of this genus.

Gor'don lil'y (gôr'dŭn). Any Australian liliaceous plant of the genus *Blandfordia*.

Gor'don's for'mu-la (gôr'dŭnz). [After Lewis *Gordon*, Scottish engineer.] *Engin.* An empirical formula, introduced by Gordon and modified by Rankine, relating to the strength of struts. It agrees fairly well with Euler's formula for long struts, gives good values for medium lengths, and agrees on the whole with the results of Hodgkinson's experiments. It is $P = fA\Big/\left(1 + c\frac{l^2}{k^2}\right)$, where P = axial load in pounds; f = induced stress; A = cross-section area of strut; l = length of strut; k = radius of gyration of its section; c = a constant depending upon the form of the section and the manner of fixing the ends of the strut.

gore (gōr; 201), *n.* [AS. *gor* dirt, dung; akin to Icel. *gor*, Sw. *gorr*, OHG. *gor*.] **1.** Dirt; mud; slime; filth; dung; specif., caked rheum from the eyes. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. Blood; usually and esp., thick or clotted blood. **in a,** *or* **one, gore of blood,** covered with blood. *Obs.*

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good'y-ism (gŏŏd'ĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [-NESS.]

good'y-ness, good'i-ness. See GOOD'Y-SHIP, *n.* See -SHIP.

goo'ey (gōō'ĭ), *a.* Like goo; sticky. *Cant or Slang, U. S.*

googe. † GOUGE, *v.*

goo'-goo', *a.* Amatory; —chiefly in the phrase "*goo-goo* eyes." *Slang, U. S.*

goo'gul. Var. of GUGAL.

gool (gōōl), *n.* [Cf. OF. *gole*, *goule*, throat, E. *gully*.] *Dial. Eng.*
1. A sluice; floodgate. *Obs.*
2. A ditch; channel for water.
3. A breach in a bank or sea wall; a fissure

gools. Corrupt. of GOLDIN.

gools (gōōlz), *n.* [Cf. GOLD, a flower.] *Dial. Eng.* a Corn marigold **b** Marsh marigold.

goom. † GOME, GUM.

goom'pain (gōōm'pān), **goom'pa-na** (-pä-nä), *n.* An East Indian anacardiaceous tree (*Calesium grande*), having a durable wood and yielding a useful gum

goon. Obs. imf. and p. p. of GO.

goonch (gōōnch), *n.* [Hind. *gunch*.] Seed of Indian licorice.

goon'ey, *n.* [Cf. GONY.] Simpleton. *Dial. Amer.*

goonge. † GONG.

goor (gōōr), *n.* [Prob. fr. Hind. *gur*, molasses.] *Anglo-Indian.*

goo'ra (gōō'rä). Var. of GURU

goo'ral (-răl). Var. of GORAL.

goord, goordy. † GOURD, GOURDY.

goore. † GORE, piece. [GURKHA.]

Goor'ka, Goor'kha. Vars. of GOO'ROO. Var. of GURU.

goose'bane', *n.* Henbane. *Obs.*

goose barnacle. See 3d BARNACLE, 2.

goose'-beak', *n.* A dolphin.

goose-beak whale. A rather small and rare whale (*Ziphius cavirostris*), widely distributed in temperate seas.

goose'ber-ry-eyed', *a.* Having dull gray eyes.

gooseberry fool. *Dial. Eng.* a Willow-herb. **b** Lungwort. **c** See 5th FOOL, 2.

gooseberry gourd. The gherkin

gooseberry moth. The magpie moth.

gooseberry picker. = GOOSEBERRY, 3. *Colloq.* [PIE.]

gooseberry pie. *Bot.* = APPLE

gooseberry sawfly. The currant sawfly. See CURRANT WORM.

goose'-bill', *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Cleavers.
2. *Surg.* A kind of forceps. *Obs.*

goose bird. The Hudsonian godwit. *Local, U. S*

goose'cap', *n.* A silly person; booby; fool. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

goose chase. See WILD-GOOSE CHASE.

goose'-chite', *n.* Agrimony.

goose feast. Michaelmas; —from the custom of eating geese on that day. *Dial. Eng.*

goose file. Indian file.

goose'fish', *n.* The angler (*Lophius piscatorius*). *Local, U. S.*

goosefoot maple. The striped maple. *U. S.* [*Dial. Eng.*

goose'gog', *n.* A gooseberry. [*Dial. Eng.*

goose gull. The great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*).

goose'-hair'if, *n.* Cleavers. *Obs*

goose pen. **a** A pen for geese. **b** A quill pen. *Obs.* **c** *Logging.* A hole burned in a standing tree

goose plant. = GOOSE FLOWER.

goose'-share', *n. Bot.* Cleavers. *Obs.* [*Eng.*

goose tansy The silverweed.

goose teal A pygmy goose.

goose tongue. *Dial. Eng.* a Sneezewort. **b** Cleavers. **c** The *Ranunculus flammula*.

goose tree. A fabulous tree described by early writers as bearing fruits which falling on land developed into bernicle geese, or into water became fishes.

goose'weed'. Silverweed. *Eng.*

goos'ey. Var. of GOOSY.

goost, gooste. † GHOST.

goot, goote. † GOAT.

gooth. Obs. pres. indic. 3d person sing. of GO.

G. O. P. *Abbr.* Grand Old Party (a rhetorical name for the Republican party).

gopher hole. **a** The hole of a gopher. **b** A mine opening made in gophering

gopher root. = GOPHER PLUM **b.**

Gopher State. Minnesota; —a nickname alluding to the abundance of gophers.

gopher tortoise, *or* **gopher turtle** = GOPHER, 3.

go'pin, gop'pen. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. vars. of GOWPEN.

gor (gôr), *n.* A sea gull. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gor'a (gôr'ä), **gor'ah,** *n.* [Hottentot *gorah*.] A Hottentot musical instrument consisting of a bow, the gut string of which is sounded by blowing through a reed of split quill.

go-rae'co (gō-rīk'ō), *n.* A tobacco paste smoked in hookahs.

go'ra-my (gō'rä-mĭ). Var. of GOURAMI

gorb (gôrb), *a.* Greedy; voracious —*n.* A greedy person or animal. *Both Scot. & Ir.*

gorb, *n.* An unfledged bird. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

gorb'-bel'ly (gôr'-), *n.* [*gorb* filth + *belly*.] **a** A prominent belly. *Obs.* **b** A big-bellied person *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* —**gor'-bel'lied,** *a. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gorb'et, gorb'it, *n.* [Cf. GORB.] An unfledged bird. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gor'ble (gôr'b'l), *v. t. & i.* To gobble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gor-bu'sa. Var. of GORBUSCHA.

gor'by Dial. Eng. var. of GABY.

gorce (gôrs), *n.* [OF. *gort*, nom. sing. and acc. pl. *gorz*, gulf, L. *gurges* whirlpool, gulf, stream] a A whirlpool. **b** Any obstruction, as a weir, in a river, preventing passage of vessels.

gor'cock' (gôr'kŏk'), *n.* The moor cock, or male red grouse.

gor'crow', *n.* [See GORE blood, dirt.] The carrion crow. *Scot. & Local, Eng.*

gord. † GOURD

gorden † GIRD.

Gor'di-a'ce-æ (gôr'dĭ-ā'shē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool* See GORDIUS. —**gor'di-a'cean** (-shăn), *a. & n.* —**gor'di-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

gor'di-an (gôr'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Gordiacea. [diacea.]

Gor'di-an, *n.* One of the Gordian Riots, *or* No-Popery Riots. *Eng. Hist.* Rioting by a great London mob from June 2 to 8, 1780, at the culmination of the agitation under the leadership of Lord George Gordon against the Roman Catholics

Gordon setter. See SETTER.

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gore (gōr; 201), *v. t.* To cover or stain with or as with gore. *Obs.*

gore, *n.* [ME. *gore*, *gare*, AS. *gāra* angular point of land, fr. *gār* spear; akin to D. *geer* gore, G. *gehre* gore, *ger* spear, Icel. *geiri* gore, *geir* spear. Cf. GAR, *n.*, GARLIC, GOAD, GORE to pierce.] **1.** A small triangular piece of land; specif., in Maine and Vermont, a minor unorganized territorial division, consisting of an irregular, usually small, tract of land, as one between the corners of neighboring counties. **2.** The front piece in a skirt, narrowest at the top; the lap of a dress or apron; hence, a gown; petticoat; dress; clothes. *Obs.* **3.** Any tapering or triangular piece of cloth, canvas, etc., used in a garment, sail, etc., to give a varying width, as a tapering breadth in a skirt, or a smaller triangular piece at the bottom of a skirt or in a sail. **4.** *Her.* A bearing consisting of two curved lines, one drawn from the sinister or dexter chief and the other from the lowest point of the shield, meeting in the fess point. A *gore* sinister is one of the old fanciful abatements. **5.** One of the triangular pieces of the covering of a dome, umbrella, balloon, etc. **6.** An angular piece of planking used to fill up a vessel's planking where needed.

Gore, 4

gore, *v. t.*; GORED (gōrd); GOR'ING (gōr'ĭng). [Perh. fr. AS. *gār* spear, dart. See 3d GORE.] **1.** To pierce or penetrate with a pointed instrument, as a spear; to stab. *Obsoles.*, exc., specif., of horned or tusked animals, to pierce or wound with the horns or tusk.

The low stumps shall *gore*
His dainty feet. *Coleridge.*

2. To dig or hollow. *Obs.*

gore, *v. i.* To pierce with the horns or tusk

gore, *v. t.* [See 3d GORE.] To cut into a tapering or triangular form; to piece or provide with a gore, as an apron.

gore, *v. i.* To plow a gore. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gore strake. *Shipbuilding.* A triangular strake or plate not continuing to the stem and stern, made necessary by the narrowing of the extremities of the vessel.

gorge (gôrj), *n.* [F. *gorge*, of uncertain origin. Cf. GORGET.] **1.** The throat, external or internal. *Archaic or Poetic.*

Wherewith he gripped her *gorge* with so great pain *Spenser*
Now, how abhorred! . . my *gorge* rises at it. *Shak.*

2. A hawk's crop; hence, stomach; appetite; capacity for devouring or consuming. *Obs. or Archaic.* **3.** A hawk's meal; hence, a meal, esp. a full meal. *Archaic.*

From all of his pack he may claim
Full *gorge* when the killer has eaten. *Kipling.*

4. That which is gorged, or swallowed.

He spewed up his *gorge*, that all did him detest. *Spenser*

5. A narrow passage or entrance; as: **a** A defile between mountains. **b** A ravine having steep rocky walls, esp. one in which a stream flows. **c** *Fort.* (1) The rear entrance into a bastion or other outwork of a fort. See BASTION, *Illust.* (2) The rear part of any fortification. **6.** *Arch.* **a** In some orders of columnar architecture, a band or fillet round the shaft just under the capital at the top. **b** A concave molding; cavetto. **c** Throat of a chimney. **d** A small groove under a coping, to keep the drip from reaching the wall. **7.** The groove of a pulley. **8.** *Angling.* A primitive device used instead of a fishhook, consisting of an object easy to be swallowed but difficult to be ejected or loosened, as a piece of bone or stone pointed at each end and attached in the middle to a line. **9.** A mass or aggregation of matter that fills or chokes up a passage or channel; as, an ice *gorge* in a river. **10.** A kind of earthenware pitcher; as, white *gorges*. *Obs.*

gorge, *v. i.*; GORGED (gôrjd); GORG'ING (gôr'jĭng). [F. *gorger*. See GORGE, *n.*] To fill the gorge or crop; to eat greedily and to satiety.

gorge, *v. t.* **1.** To fill the gorge or crop of; to glut.

The giant *gorged* with flesh *Addison.*

2. To swallow; esp., to swallow with greediness, or in large mouthfuls or quantities.

The fish has *gorged* the hook. *Johnson.*

3. To fill, as a vein with blood; to choke up.

Syn. — See SATIATE.

gorge, *n.* Act of gorging, or eating greedily or to satiety.

gorge bait. Bait attached to a gorge hook.

gorged (gôrjd), *a.* *Her.* Having the neck encircled (with a coronet, ring, etc.); as, a lion *gorged* with a collar.

gorged, *p. a.* Glutted. — **gorg'ed-ly** (gôr'jĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

gorge fishing. Trolling with a dead bait on a double hook which the fish is given time to swallow, or gorge.

gorge hook. *Angling.* **a** = GORGE, 8. **b** A hook having two barbs, or two hooks with their shanks joined together by a heavy casing of lead.

gor'geous (gôr'jŭs), *a.* [OF. *gorgias* beautiful, glorious, vain, luxurious; cf. OF. *gorgias* ruff, neck handkerchief, and F. *gorge* throat, and *se rengorger* to assume airs. Cf. 1st GORGE, *n.*] Imposing through splendid or various colors; showy; fine; magnificent; dazzling.

Cloud-land, *gorgeous* land. *Coleridge.*

Syn. — See GRAND.

— **gor'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **gor'geous-ness**, *n.*

gorg'er (gôr'jĕr), *n.* **1.** One that gorges, or eats to satiety. **2.** *Naut.* A big haul or heavy deck load of fish. *Cent. Dict.*

gor'ger-in (gôr'jĕr-ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. *gorge* neck.] **1.** *Arch.* In some columns, that part of the capital between the termination of the shaft and the annulet of the echinus, or the space between two neck moldings; — called also *necking* and *hypotrachelium*. See ORDER, *Illust.* **2.** = GORGET, 1 (piece of armor).

gor'get (gôr'jĕt), *n.* [OF. *gorgete*, dim. of *gorge* throat. See 1st GORGE, *n.*] **1.** A piece of armor, whether of chain mail or of plate, defending the throat and sometimes the upper part of the breast. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

Unfix the *gorget's* iron clasp. *Scott*

2. Hence: **a** A collar. **b** A kind of covering for the neck and breast, worn by women; a wimple. **c** A neck ornament, as a necklace, or a chain of beads, shells, or the like. **d** *Mil.* A small ornamental plate, usually crescent-shaped, worn on a chain about the neck by officers in full uniform, in some armies. **3.** *Zool.* A specially colored or otherwise distinguishable patch on the throat. **4.** *Surg.* A grooved instrument used in various operations, esp. lithotomy.

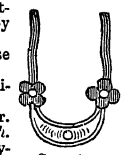
Gorget, or Neckplate, 2 d.

Gor'gon (gôr'gŏn), *n.* [L. *Gorgo*, *-onis*, Gr. Γοργω, fr. γοργός terrible.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of three fabled sisters, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, with snaky hair and of terrific aspect, which turned the beholder to stone. The name *Gorgon* is particularly given to Medusa. **2.** [*l. c.*] Short for *Gorgon's head.* = GORGONEUM. **3.** [*l. c.*] Any person, esp. a woman, very ugly or terrible.

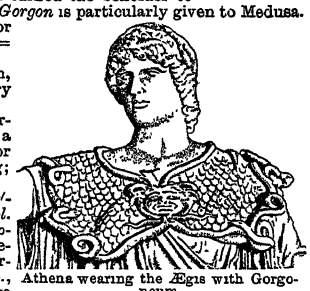
Athena wearing the Ægis with Gorgoneum.

Gor'gon, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a Gorgon, very ugly or terrific; petrifying; as, a *Gorgon* face.

gor'go-ne'um (gôr'gō-nē'ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NEA (-*ă*). [Gr. Γοργόνειον.] A representation of a Gorgon's head, esp., the head of Medusa as appearing on Athena's ægis. See ÆGIS.

Gor-go'ni-a (-nĭ-*ă*), *n.* [L., a coral which hardens in the air. Cf. GORGON.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Gorgoniaceæ, in old classifications very extensive, but now restricted to certain species having a flexible, horny axis.

Gor-go'ni-a'ce-a (-ā'shē-*ă*) } *n. pl.*
Gor-go'ni-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē) } [NL. See GORGONIA.] *Zoöl.* An order of Alcyonaria, including those forms which have a firm and usually branched axis, covered with cœnenchym, in which the polyps are embedded. The axis is commonly horny, but it may be solid and stony (composed largely of calcium carbonate). The sea fans and sea shrubs are examples. See CORAL; GORGONIA, *Illust.* — **gor-go'ni-a'cean** (-shăn), *a. & n.* — **gor-go'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

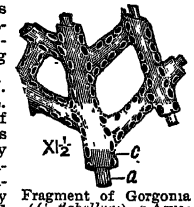
Fragment of Gorgonia (*G. flabellum*). *a* Axis; *c* Cœnenchym

gor-go'ni-an (gôr-gō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* One of the Gorgoniacea.

Gor-go'ni-an, *a.* [Cf. L. *Gorgoneus*.] **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, a Gorgon; petrifying; terrific; of the ægis, etc., bearing the Gorgon's head.

Bound with *Gorgonian* rigor not to move. *Milton*

2. [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Gorgoniacea.

gor'gon-ize (gôr'gŏn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To have the effect of the Gorgon's look upon; to turn into stone; to petrify; to stare at with a Gorgon look.

Gor'gon's head (gôr'gŏnz). **1.** The head of a Gorgon, esp. Medusa, or a representation of it; a gorgoneum. **2.** = BASKET FISH.

Gor'gon-zo'la (gôr'gŏn-zō'lȧ), *n.*, *or* **Gorgonzola cheese.** [It.] A kind of Italian pressed milk cheese resembling Roquefort; — from a village near Milan.

go-ril'la (gō-rĭl'ȧ), *n.* [An African word; found in the Greek *Periplus* of Hanno, a Carthaginian.] The largest known anthropoid ape (*Gorilla gorilla*, syn. *G. savagei*), an inhabitant of a small area of the forest region of equatorial West Africa. It is closely related to the chimpanzee, but much larger, the males being much more powerful than a man, although (as they usually stand) not so tall, with massive bones, broad shoulders, very long arms, and strong jaws with tusklike canine teeth. The female is considerably smaller. There are thirteen pairs of ribs, the nose has a prominent median ridge, the ears are small, and the face is covered with black, nearly bare skin. The gorilla is of fierce, and when adult of untamable, disposition, and lives in small family groups. They are less arboreal than the chimpanzee and do not usually walk erect.

Gorilla.

gor'ing (gôr'ĭng, 201), *n.*, *or* **goring cloth.** A triangular piece of cloth, used as a gore; specif., *Naut.*, a piece of canvas cut obliquely, as to widen a sail at the foot.

gor'mand-ize (gôr'mănd-īz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [F. *gourmandise* gluttony. See GOURMAND.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenously or like a glutton.

gor'mand-ize, *v. t.* To eat greedily; to swallow voraciously; hence, *Obs.*, to glut; surfeit.

gor'mand-ize, *n.* **1.** Gluttony. *Obs.* **2.** Experience, taste, or indulgence in the pleasures of the table: connoisseurship in eating and drinking.

gor'mand-iz'er (-dīz'ĕr), *n.* A gourmand; glutton.

gorse (gôrs), *n.* [ME. & AS. *gorst*; cf. Skr. *harsh* to bristle. Cf. HORROR.] *Eng.* **a** Furze. **b** Juniper.

Gor-to'ni-an (gôr-tō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of a short-lived sect composed of followers of one Samuel Gorton (d. 1677). He was driven out of Massachusetts on account of his religious views, and founded a colony, which he called Warwick, in Rhode Island. The Gortonians rejected all outward forms and a clergy, and held that Christ was both human and divine and that heaven and hell exist only in the mind.

gor'y (gôr'ĭ; 201), *a.* [From GORE.] **1.** Clotted (blood). *Obs.* **2.** Covered with gore, or clotted blood; blood-stained.

Thou canst not say I did it: never shake
Thy *gory* locks at me. *Shak.*

3. Bloody, murderous. "*Gory* emulation." *Shak.* **4.** Like gore in color; blood-red. *Rare.*

gory dew, a gelatinous blood-red patch often seen on stones or walls, caused by unicellular algæ (*Palmella cruenta*).

gos'hawk' (gŏs'hôk'), *n.* [AS. *gōshafuc*, lit., goose hawk; or Icel. *gāshaukr*. See GOOSE; HAWK the bird.] Any of certain rather large short-winged hawks constituting the genus or subgenus *Astur* (see HAWK). The European (*Astur palumbarius*) and the American (*A. atricapillus*) are the best-known species. They are noted for their powerful flight, activity, and courage. An Australian goshawk (*A. novæ-hollandiæ*) is pure white. This may be a white form of a dark-colored species (*A. cinereus*).

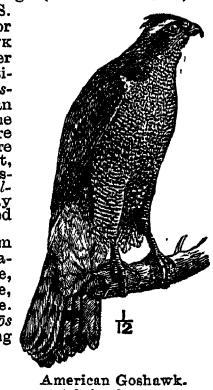
American Goshawk. Adult plumage.

gos'lar-ite (gŏs'lär-īt), *n.* [From *Goslar*, in the Harz.] *Min.* Native white vitriol, or zinc sulphate, $ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, usually massive, formed by oxidation of sphalerite.

gos'ling (gŏz'lĭng), *n.* [AS. *gōs* goose + 1st *-ling*.] **1.** A young goose. **2.** A foolish or callow person. **3.** An ament or catkin. **4.** The pasque flower.

gos'pel (gŏs'pĕl), *n.* [ME. *gospel*, *godspel*, AS. *godspell*; *god* God (prob. an alteration of an original *gōd* good) + *spell* story, tale. See GOD, GOOD; SPELL, *v.*] **1.** Glad tidings; esp., the good news concerning Christ, the Kingdom of God, and salvation; hence, the teachings of Christ and the apostles as a body or system; the Christian faith, revelation, or dispensation. Cf. LAW, 3.

And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the *gospel* of the kingdom. *Matt.* iv. 23.

2. **a** The story or record of Christ's life and doctrines, contained in the first four books of the New Testament.

The beginning of the *gospel* of Jesus Christ. *Mark* i 1.

b [*cap.*] A narrative of the life and death of Jesus Christ; esp., one of the four New Testament books (the canonical *Gospels*) containing such narratives, ascribed respectively to Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. See NEW TESTAMENT, *Table*, & APOCRYPHA, 2, *Table*. **3.** [Usually *cap.*] *Eccl.* A selection from one of the four Gospels, appointed to be read or sung in sequence to the epistle in the communion service in liturgical churches. **The Gospel, the Holy Gospel**, or **the Gospel for the Day**, as it is called more fully, which in the Western churches has been selected as appropriate to the day or season, is, in the Anglican churches, read as a part of the morning service whether the Eucharist is subsequently celebrated or not. In the liturgy of the Roman Catholic Church the Gospel is sung at High Mass by the deacon after the celebrating priest has read it in a low voice. Cf. EPISTLE, 3. **4.** Anything propounded or accepted as infallibly true; as, they took his words for *gospel*. **5.** Any system of doctrine; any guiding principle for, or mainspring of, action; often, any doctrine of political or social philosophy fervently maintained or preached; as, this political *gospel*; the *gospel* of plain living or of cleanliness. *Burke.* "The agnostic *gospel*." *James Ward.* **Gospel according to the Hebrews**, **of Nicodemus**, **of Peter**, **of Thomas.** See APOCRYPHA, *Table*.

gos'pel, *a.* Accordant with, or relating to, the gospel; evangelical; as, *gospel* righteousness.

gos'pel (gŏs'pĕl), *v. t.*; GOS'PELED (-pĕld) or GOS'PELLED; GOS'PEL-ING or GOS'PEL-LING. To instruct in, or convert to, the gospel; to evangelize. *Obs.* *Shak.*

gos'pel, *v. i.* To preach the gospel. *Rare.*

gos'pel-er, gos'pel-ler (-ẽr), *n.* [AS. *godspellere*.] **1.** One of the four Evangelists. *Obs.* **2.** One who preaches the gospel. *Rare.*

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gore. + GARE, a spear.

gore'bill', *n.* [3d *gore* + *bill*.] A garfish. *Dial. Eng.*

gore blood. Clotted blood; gore. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

gore'fish', *n.* = GOREBILL.

gor'fly' (gôr'flī'), *n.* [*gore* (AS. *gor*) dung + *fly*.] A dung fly. *Local, Eng.*

G. Org. [Grand Organist.] *Abbr. Freemasonry.*

gorge'a-ble (gôr'jă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE

gorge circle. *Gearing.* The outline of the smallest cross section of a hyperboloid of revolution.

gorge'let (gôrj'lĕt), *n.* [*gorge* + *-let*.] *Zool.* A gorget

gorger, *n.* = GORGET. *Obs.*

gor'ger-et (gôr'jĕr-ĕt), *n.* [F.] *Surg.* A gorget.

gor'ger-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* [OF.] *Her.* A variety of gorget, or neck defense.

gorges. [whirlpool.] *Her.* Var. of GURGES, *a.*

gor'get-ed, *a.* Having a gorget.

Gor'gi-as (gôr'jĭ-ăs) *Bib*

Gor'gi'bus' (gôr'zhē'bŭ'), *n.* A worthy burgess in Molière's comedy "Les Précieuses Ridicules," who is extremely distressed by the perverse affectation of elegance on the part of his daughter and niece.

gor'gio (gôr'jō). *n.*; *pl.* -GIOS (-jōz). [Gypsy *gorjo*.] A non-Gypsy; — so called by Gypsies.

Gor'go-na'ce-a (gôr'gō-nā'shē-*ă*), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = GORGONIACEA.

Gor-go'ne-an (gôr-gō'nē-ăn). Var. of GORGONIAN, 1.

gor'go-ne'ion (gôr'gō-nē'yŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* GORGONEIA (-yȧ; -*ă*). [NL., fr. Gr. Γοργόνειος belonging to a Gorgon.] = GORGONEUM.

gor'gon-esque' (gôr'gŏn-ĕsk'), *a.* Like a Gorgon; repulsive; ugly

gor-go'nin (gôr-gō'nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* An iodized albumoid found in *Gorgonia cavolini*.

Gorgonzola Hall. The London Stock Exchange; — in allusion to the fancied resemblance of its interior marble walls to Gorgonzola cheese. *Slang, Eng*

gor'hen' (gôr'hĕn'), *n.* [*gor-* as in *gor cock* + *hen*.] The female of the red grouse.

go-ril'line (gō-rĭl'ĭn; -ĭn; 183), *a.* *Zool.* Pert. to, or resembling, the gorilla. [GORY.]

gor'i-ly (gôr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of GORIOT, *n* See PERE GORIOT

gor'lin (gôr'lĭn), *n.* [From GOR unfledged bird.] An unfledged bird; a callow person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [IGRAINE.]

Gor'lo-is (gôr'lō-ĭs), *n.* See GORM (gôrm; gŏm). Dial. var of GAUM, to smear. [MAW.]

gor'ma (gôr'mȧ) Var. of GORMAND, GOURMAND, etc.

gor'maw' (gôr'mô'), *n.* [1st *gor* + *maw* gull, Icel. *mār*.] A cormorant *Scot. & North. Eng.*

Gor'mo-gon (gôr'mō-gŏn), *n.* A member of an 18th-century English secret society in imitation of the Freemasons. *Obs.*

gornard. + GURNARD.

go-roon' shell (gō-rōōn'). A large, handsome, marine univalve (*Cymatium femorale*).

gor ouzel. The ring ouzel. *Scot.*

gor'rah. Var. of GORAH.

gorre + GORE, *n. & v.* [*Obs.*

gorreau, *n.* [OF.] Yoke; collar.

gor'rel, *n.* [OF. *gorel*.] A young pig; a pot-bellied person. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gorse bird. The common European linnet. *Eng.* [*Local, Eng.*

gorse'chat', *n.* The whinchat

gorse duck. The corn crake.

gorse'hatch', *n.* **a** The whinchat. **b** The wheatear. *Local, Eng*

gorse hatcher. **a** = GORSE BIRD. **b** The wheatear. *Local, Eng.*

gorse linnet The common European linnet. *Local, Eng.*

gorse thatcher. = GORSE BIRD

gorsy. Obs. or dial. [GORSE.]

gorst. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GORSE.

gos. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GOOSE.

gos, *n.* The goshawk. *Scot.*

go-sain' (gō-sān'), *n.* [Hind. *gō-sāīn*.] A religious mendicant or teacher. *India.*

go'schens (gō'shĕnz), *n. pl.* [After George J. *Goschen*, English statesman.] *London Stock Exchange.* The consols bearing two and three quarters per cent interest. *Slang.*

gose. + GOOSE.

gossemer + GOSSAMER.

gosh, *interj.* A substitute for GOD, used in minced oaths.

Go'shen (gō'shĕn), *n.* *Bib.* The land of plenty allotted to the Israelites in Egypt, exempt from the plagues of Egypt; hence, a land or place of plenty or of light and immunity from evils.

go'shen-ite, *n.* *Min* A colorless beryl from Goshen, Mass.

gos'herd. + GOOSEHERD.

gos'let (gŏz'lĕt), *n.* [Dim of *goose*.] = PYGMY GOOSE.

Gos lettuce. See COS LETTUCE

gosling color or **colour**, or **gosling green.** Pale yellowish green

gosling grass or **weed.** Goose grass, or cleavers.

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3. *Eccl.* One who reads or sings the Gospel.
4. A book containing the liturgical Gospels. *Obs.*
5. A person who professes belief in the gospel, or who maintains that his party alone has the true gospel; hence, *Obs.*, usually derisively, a Puritan, Protestant, or sectary.

gos'pel-ize (gŏs'pĕl-iz), *v. t.*; GOS'PEL-IZED (-izd); GOS'PEL-IZ'ING (-iz'ĭng). **1.** To form or modify according to the gospel. *Obs.*
2. To instruct in the gospel; to evangelize.

Gospel side. *Eccl.* Of an altar, the side from which the Gospel is read; the north side, or left side to a person looking from the nave toward the chancel. Cf. EPISTLE SIDE.

Gospel tree. A tree, as an oak, set as a mark to distinguish a parish or township boundary; — so called from the custom of having the Gospel read under or near it by the clergyman accompanying the perambulators, a curse being laid on him who moves the landmarks. *Eng.*

gos'pel-true', *a.* As true as the gospel; infallibly true.

gospel truth. **a** The truth or a truth in the gospel.
A return to something more like the original *gospel truth* than men had ever known in England. *Wm. James.*
b Something infallibly or absolutely true.

gos'sa-mer (gŏs'ă-mĕr), *n.* [ME. *gossomer, gossummer, gosesomer*, perh. for *goose summer*, perh. referring to the summerlike season in November (Indian summer, St. Martin's summer) when geese were eaten; cf. G. *Madchensommer, Altweibersommer*, both meaning this season and also, gossamer, *fliegender Sommer* gossamer.] **1.** A fine, filmy substance, consisting of cobwebs, floating in the air, in calm, clear weather, esp. in autumn. It is seen on grass or low bushes, and is formed by small spiders.
2. Any very thin gauzelike fabric.
3. In England, orig., an advertising tradesman's name for a make of silk hat recommended as extremely light; hence, used jocularly for a hat generally. *Oxf. E. D.*
4. A thin waterproof stuff, or an outer garment of it. *U. S.*

gos'sa-mer, *a.* Light and filmy; frivolous; fickle.

gos'sa-mered (-mĕrd), *a.* Like gossamer; gossamery; reduced to gossamer.

gos'sa-mer-y (-mĕr-ĭ), *a.* Like gossamer; filmsy; gossamer. "*Gossamery* affectation." *De Quincey.*

gos'san (gŏs'ăn; gŏz'-), *n.* [Cornish.] *Mining.* Decomposed rock of reddish or ferruginous color (owing to oxidized pyrites), indicating an underlying metallic vein.

Gos'sen's law of sa-ti'e-ty (gŏs'ĕnz). *Econ.* The law or fact that the satisfaction derived from added wealth decreases with each additional increment; — so named from H. H. Gossen (1810-58), a German economist who made this the basis of a theory of value.

gos'sip (gŏs'ĭp), *n.* [ME. *gossib, godsib*, a relation or sponsor in baptism, a relation by a religious obligation, AS. *godsibb*, fr. *god* God + *sib* related, a relation; akin to G. *sippe* kin, family, Goth. *sibja*, and also to Skr. *sabhā* assembly.] **1.** A person spiritually related to another through being a sponsor at a baptism; specif.: **a** To the baptized person, a godfather or a godmother; a sponsor. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* **b** To a parent of a baptized person, the godfather or godmother of the child. *Obs.*
'T is not a maid, for she hath had *gossips*. *Shak.*
c To a sponsor at a baptism, a fellow sponsor. *Obs.*
2. A friend or comrade; a companion; a familiar and customary acquaintance. *Obs. or Archaic*, now of women only.
My *gossip*, dwelling in our town,
God save her soul! Her name was Alisoun. *Chaucer*
3. One who runs from house to house or goes about tattling and telling news; an idle tattler; a newsmonger.
The common chat of *gossips* when they meet. *Dryden.*
4. The tattle or conversation of a gossip; idle talk; groundless rumor; also, chat or light familiar writing, as about a literary subject or political matter.
Bubbles o'er like a city with *gossip*, scandal, and spite. *Tennyson.*
Syn. — GOSSIP, TATTLE. GOSSIP is idle personal talk; TATTLE, trifling or petty gossip or scandal; as, "fearing the lazy *gossip* of the port" (*Tennyson*); "I live in a place where even the ordinary *tattle* of the town arrives not till it is stale" (*Gray*). See CHAT.

gos'sip (gŏs'ĭp), *v. i.*; GOS'SIPED (-ĭpt); GOS'SIP-ING. **1.** To be a gossip; to act as a familiar friend or companion. *Obs.*
2. To run about and tattle; to tell idle, esp. personal, tales.
And only hear the magpie *gossip*
Garrulous under a roof of pine. *Tennyson.*
3. To write in a light familiar way.

gos'sip, *v. t.* **1.** To stand sponsor to; to name. *Obs.*
2. To tell as gossip.

gos'sip-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who gossips or is given to gossip.

gos'sip-ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GOSSIP. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** A christening or christening feast. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** A meeting of gossips or friends, as at a lying-in; also, a merrymaking, a carouse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gos'sip-red (gŏs'ĭp-rĕd), *n.* [Cf. KINDRED.] **1.** The relationship between a person and his sponsors; sponsorship; spiritual affinity. Cf. COMPATERNITY. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. Affinity. *Obs. & R.*
3. Gossiping; chat; gossip. *Rare.*

gos'sip-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Spiritual relationship or affinity; gossipred; special intimacy. *Archaic or Hist.*
2. Gossip; also, a body of gossips

gos'sip-y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of, or given to, gossip.

gos-soon' (gŏ-sōōn'), *n.* [F. *garçon*.] A lad. *Anglo-Ir.*

Gos-syp'i-um (gŏ-sĭp'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *gossypion*, *gossipion*.] *Bot.* A genus of malvaceous herbs or shrubs yielding the cotton of commerce. They have mostly palmately lobed leaves and showy flowers. The species are much confused through artificial hybridization; the most important are *G. hirsutum*, upland cotton; *G. barbadense*, sea-island cotton; *G. peruvianum*, Peruvian cotton; *G. herbaceum* and *G. religiosum*, Indian cotton). See COTTON.

Goth (gŏth), *n.* [L. *Gothi*, pl.; cf. Gr. Γόθοι, Goth. *Gutpuda* the Gothic people.] **1.** One of an ancient Teutonic race, who originally dwelt between the Elbe and the Vistula, or, according to some records, in northern Germany and southern Sweden, and in the early centuries of the Christian era overran the greater part of the Roman empire, of which, under Theodoric the Great, they were virtual masters. They had early taken possession of Dacia (modern Transylvania and adjoining regions), and, dividing into two groups, came to be known as **Ostrogoths** and **Visigoths**, or **East Goths** and **West Goths**. The former inhabited countries on the Black Sea up to the Danube; some of them took possession of the province of Mœsia, and hence were called **Mœsogoths**. The West Goths, after wandering to and fro over Europe, founded the Visigothic kingdom in Spain and southern France, forming the foundation of the later Spanish nationality.
2. One who is rude or uncivilized; a person without culture or refinement, a barbarian.

Got'ham (gŏt'ăm, *often improperly* gō'thăm, *Oxf. E. D.; the second pron.* (*or* gŏth'ăm) *is usual in America, as in sense* **2 b**), *n.* **1.** A village in England whose inhabitants were proverbial for their follies, as testified by a well-known nursery rime and by "The Merry Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham," compiled about 1568. It is not certain that Gotham in Nottinghamshire is the place alluded to.
2. Hence: **a** Newcastle, England. **b** (*usually* gō'thăm *or* gŏth'ăm) The city of New York; — a popular name first given to it in "Salmagundi" (a humorous work by Washington Irving, William Irving, and James Kirke Paulding), because the inhabitants were such wiseacres.
3. A wiseacre; a simpleton. *Obs.*

Go'tham-ite (gō'thăm-ĭt; gŏth'ăm-; *see* GOTHAM), *n.* **1.** A wiseacre; a simpleton.
2. An inhabitant of New York city. *Jocular.*

Goth'en-burg sys'tem (gŏt'ĕn-bûrg). A system of regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors used in Sweden (orig. at Gothenburg, or Göteborg) and largely in Norway and Finland, in which, among other things, the control of the sale is given to a corporation which makes no profit beyond a certain per cent (6 in Sweden, 5 in Norway) from the sale, all other profits being required to be paid over to the local governments, or in some later legislation to the central government or to charitable institutions.

Goth'ic (gŏth'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Gothicus*: cf. F. *gothique*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Goths or their language.
2. Teutonic; Germanic. *Obs.*
3. [*often l. c.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Middle Ages; medieval; romantic, as opposed to classical; derogatorily, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the dark ages; hence, rude; barbarous; rough; fierce. See GOTHICISM, 2.
Whatever was old was absurd; and *Gothic* — an epithet applied to all medieval art, philosophy, or social order — became a simple term of contempt. *Sir L. Stephen*
We have seen that, during the classical period, "*Gothic*," as a term in literary criticism, was synonymous with barbarous, lawless, and tawdry. *H. A. Beers.*
4. *Arch.* Of, pert. to, or designating, a style of building and ornament. See GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE. The term was originally applied derogatorily to any style not classical Greek or Roman, and has been objected to as inappropriate for an architectural system owing nothing to the Goths.
5. *Paleography.* Pertaining to or designating a style of writing which appeared in the 12th century, and which is the French minuscule with the curved parts replaced by angles. It is the origin of the modern black letter.
6. Designating, or pert. to, a style of type. See GOTHIC, *n.*, 3.
7. Of, pertaining to, or designating, a style of beautifully designed and well-made plate armor of the 15th century.
Gothic arch, the pointed arch, esp. one with a joint instead of a keystone at its apex. See ARCH, *Illust.* (6 & 7). — **G. architecture**, the architectural style developed in northern France and spreading through western Europe from about 1160 to the 15th century. The need of roofing with masonry large interiors for public meetings, with the least obstruction of light and sound, led to the converging of weights and strains at isolated points upon slender vertical piers and counterbalancing buttresses, until the Gothic building became fundamentally a stone skeleton of pillars, props, and ribs, upon which rest shells of vaulting. Inclosing walls were consequently made thin, or in the best examples almost wholly replaced by large windows of colored glass, stiffened with metal work and stone tracery. Pointed arches and vaulting replaced the round of the Romanesque, having the advantage of presenting less lateral thrust and simpler lines at the groins of intersection. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table.* — **G. stitch**, chain stitch. — **G. Version** (of the Bible). See VERSION.

Goth'ic, *n.* **1.** The Teutonic language of the Goths, chiefly known from the Mœsogothic translation of the Bible, by Ulfilas. The Gothic alphabet, invented by Ulfilas, was based on the Greek, but included several Latin characters and a few runic signs already used by the Goths. It consisted of 24 letters, to which were added two characters having only numerical values, and one used only in foreign proper names. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
2. Gothic style or decoration. See GOTHICISM, 2.
3. *Print.* **a** In England, black letter. **b** [*often l. c.*] In the United States, a square-cut type with no serifs; — called in England *grotesque* or, sometimes, *Dorc.*

☞ This line is in Nonpareil GOTHIC.

Goth'i-cism (gŏth'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Rudeness; barbarousness; inelegance, or an inelegance.
2. Gothic principles or characteristics generally; conformity to, or practice of, the Gothic style As a critical term *Gothicism* denotes the principles, qualities, or informing spirit of medieval art. During the Renaissance, and until within the 18th century, this art was thought of as typically uncouth and extravagant, with unity of conception lost sight of in florid and fanciful or grotesque details. With fuller appreciation of Gothic architecture "*the Gothic*" has taken the favorable signification of rugged grandeur, of the blended effects of vivid imagery with an appeal to the mysterious and infinite. Gothicism has thus been akin to *romanticism*, in later critical thought, as opposed to *classicism*.
3. A Gothic idiom.

Goth'i-cist (-sĭst), *n.* A person who is familiar with or who is devoted to Gothic style, as in architecture.

Goth'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.*; GOTH'I-CIZED (-sīzd); GOTH'I-CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To make Gothic; to give a medieval aspect or character to; to transform to the Gothic style, as of architecture. — *v. i.* To adopt or use the Gothic style, as of architecture. — **Goth'i-ciz'er** (-sīz'ẽr), *n.*

gō'thite, *or* **goe'thite** (gû'tīt), *n.* [After the poet *Goethe.*] *Min.* A hydrous oxide of iron, $Fe_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$, occurring in prismatic crystals, also massive, with a fibrous, reniform, or stalactitic structure The color varies from yellowish to blackish brown. H., 5-5.5. Sp. gr., 4.0-4.4.

go'tra (gō'trä), *n.* [Skr. *gōtra.*] *Hindu Law.* Orig., the inclosure or curtilage within which the cattle of a family are sheltered; hence, a stock or family descended from a common ancestor by an uninterrupted line of males.

‖ **gouache** (gwäsh), *n.* [F., It. *guazzo.*] A method of painting with opaque colors which have been ground in water and mingled with a preparation of gum, also, a picture thus painted, or the pigment itself.

gou-a-ree' (gōō-ä-rē'), *n.* [From native name in the Dekkan] A fabaceous annual herb (*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*) grown in southern Asia for its edible pods and seeds.

gouge (gouj; gōōj; 277), *n.* [F *gouge*, LL. *gubia, guna, gulbra, gulvia, gulvium.*] **1.** **a** A kind of chisel with a concavo-convex cross section, used in its various forms for scooping or cutting holes, channels, or grooves, in wood, stone, etc., for doing the roughing cuts in wood turning, for removing portions of bone in surgery, or the like. **b** An incising tool which cuts forms or blanks for gloves, envelopes, etc., from leather, paper, etc. **c** A bookbinder's tool for blind tooling or gilding, having a face which forms a curve; also, the impression made by it.

Gouges, 1 a. 1, 2, 3 Straight; 4 Curved; 5 Front Bent; 6 Back Bent.

2. Act of scooping out with or as with a gouge; a groove or cavity scooped out, as with a gouge. *Colloq., U. S.*
3. An imposition; a cheat; fraud; also, an impostor; a cheater; a trickish person. *Slang, U. S.*
4. *Mining.* Soft material lying between the wall of a vein and the solid vein.

gouge, *v. t.*; GOUGED (goujd; gōōjd); GOUG'ING (gouj'ĭng; gōōj'-). **1.** To cut grooves, channels, or holes in, with or as with a gouge; to scoop out with or as with a gouge.
2. To scoop out, as an eye, with the thumb nail; to force out the eye of (a person) with the thumb.
3. To cheat; to defraud. *Colloq., U. S.*

gouge bit. *Mech.* A boring bit, shaped like a gouge, which cuts out a solid core.

goug'er (gouj'ẽr; gōōj'-), *n.* One that gouges; specif., *Railroads*, a snow plow consisting of a kind of box car with a prow made like a large flat scraper set sufficiently low to enable it to run into the snow like a wedge, and having hinged side wings to widen the opening thus made.

Gou-lard's' ex'tract (gōō-lärdz'). [After the introducer, Thomas *Goulard* (d. cir. 1790), French surgeon.] *Med.* An aqueous solution of a basic acetate of lead, used as a lotion for inflammation. **Goulard water** is a much weaker solution. **Goulard's cerate** is a cerate containing the extract.

gou'mi (gōō'mĭ), *n.* [Jap. *gumi.*] A shrub (*Elæagnus longipes*) of Japan and China, cultivated for its yellowish white, fragrant flowers, and scarlet, well-flavored fruit.

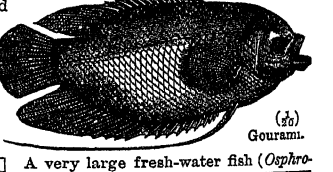
(3/8) Gourami.

gou'ra-mi (gōō'r ä-mĭ, gōō-rä'mĭ), [Malay *gurāmī.*] A very large fresh-water fish (*Osphronemus* (sc. *hus* meat) of a herdsman] A ragoût of steak flavored with paprika and vegetables.

gould (gōōld; gōld). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of GOLD.

goules, goulez. † GULES.

goulf. † GULF

goun. † GOWN.

gound. Dial. Eng. var. of GOWN.

gound, *n.* [AS. *gund.*] Purulent matter, esp. in the eye. *Obs.*

—gound'y, *a. Obs.*

goun'dhou, goun'dou (gōōn'-dōō), *n. Med.* A disease occurring among negroes on the west coast of Africa, marked by tumors on either side of the nose.

gounne. † GOWN, GUN.

gounnor. † GUNNER. [of GAUP.

goup. Scot. and dial. Eng. var

gou'pen, gou'pin. Vars. of GOWPEN.

gou'pha. Var. of KUPHAR.

gour. † GIAOUR.

gour (gour), *n.* **a** Var. of GAUR. **b** The koulan.

Gou'ra (gōō'rä; gou'rä), *n.* [NL., fr. native name in New Guinea.] *Zool.* The genus con-

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gos'pel-ist, gos'pel-list, *n.* = GOSPELER, 5. *Rare.*

gospeller. = GOSPELER.

gos'pel-like', *a.* **a** Attached to, or living by, gospel principles. *Obs.* **b** Accordant with the gospel. — **gos'pel-like',** *adv.*

gos'pel-ly, *adv.* In accordance with gospel principles or doctrines; hence, truthfully. *Obs.*

Gospel oak. See GOSPEL TREE.

gospel oath. An oath sworn on the Gospels, or equally binding.

gospel sin. Sin against gospel light. — **gospel sinner.**

gospel title. An incontestable title. *Slang.* [hospodar.

gos'po-dar (gŏs'pō-där), *n.* A goss. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GORSE.

gossamer spider. = BALLOONING SPIDER.

gos'sam-pine (gŏs'ăm-pēn), *n.* [It *gossampino*. Cf. GOSSIPINE.] The ceiba tree; also, its cottonlike fiber or a cloth made therefrom. *Obs.*

gos'san-if'er-ous (gŏs'ăn-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*gossan* + *-ferous.*] Containing gossan. [of GOSSIP.

gos'sep Obs. or dial. Eng. var

goss'hawk'. Var of GOSHAWK.

gosshe. † GUSH

gos'sib. † GOSSIP. [See -DOM.

gos'sip-dom (gŏs'ĭp-dŭm), *n.*

gos'sip-hood, *n.* **a** Spiritual affinity. *Obs.* **b** Gossips.

gos'si-pine (gŏs'ĭ-pēn), *n.* [It. *gossipina* cloth made of this cotton.] Gossampine. *Obs.*

gos'sip-i-ness (gŏs'ĭp-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [ING.

gos'sip-ing-ly, *adv.* of GOSSIP-

gos'sip-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Obs.*

gos'so-mer, gossomere, gossummer. † GOSSAMER.

gos'sy, *n.*; *pl.* -SIES. A gossip; a crony. *Obs. Scot.*

gos'sy-pine (gŏs'ĭ-pĭn; -pēn), *a.* [See GOSSYPIUM.] Cottony; flocculent.

gos'sy-pose (-pōs), *n.* [*gossypium* + *-ose*; — because obtained from cotton seeds.] *Chem.* = RAFFINOSE. [GHOST.

gost. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of

gos'ter. Dial. var. of GAUSTER.

gost'lich † GHOSTLY.

go'sum-mer, *n.* [See GOSSAMER.] The end of summer; St. Martin's summer. *Obs. Scot.*

got. † GOAT.

got (gŏt), *pret. & p. p.* of GET.

Go'ta-ma. Var of GAUTAMA.

gotch (gŏch), *n.* A bulging jug or pitcher. *Dial. Eng.*

gotch'y, *a.* Bloated. *Obs.*

gote. † GOAT.

gote (gōt), *n.* [Cf. LG. *gote, gaute*, canal, D. *goot*, akin to AS *geotan* to pour, and E. *fuse* to melt.] A channel for water; a stream; a sluice. *Dial. Eng.*

goten. Obs. p. p. of GET.

goter, gotere. † GUTTER.

goth. Obs. pres. indic. 3d person sing. of GO

Goth. *Abbr.* Gothic.

Gotham, *a.* Of or pertaining to Gotham; hence, foolish. *Obs.*

Gothamist, *n.* = GOTHAMITE, 1. *Obs.*

go'the-ite. † GODELE.

Goth'i-an, *n.* A Goth. *Obs.*

Goth'i-cal, *a.* Gothic. *Obs.*

Goth'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of GOTHIC, GOTHICAL.

Goth-ic'i-ty (gŏth-ĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n* Gothic quality.

Goth'ick. Obs. or archaic var. of GOTHIC. [ot being Gothic.

Goth'ic-ness, *n.* Quality or state

Goth'ish, *a.* = GOTHIC. *Rare.*

Goth'ism (gŏth'ĭz'm), *n.* Gothicism; bad taste.

Goth'land-er (-lăn-dẽr), *n.* A native of Gotland, Sweden.

Goth'o-li'as (-ō-lī'ăs). *Bib.*

Go-tho'ni-el (gō-thō'nĭ-ĕl; gō-thōn'ĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

gothsemay † GOSSAMER.

gotin. Obs. p. p. of GET.

gotire. † GUITAR.

got'n. Gotten. *Ref. Sp.*

go'-to-bed'-at-noon', *n.* The yellow goatsbeard.

go'-to-meet'ing, *a.* Suitable for wear to church on Sunday. *Colloq.*

go'tra-ja (gō'trä-jä), *n.* [Skr. *gōtrajas.*] *Hindu Law.* A kinsman of the same gotra.

gott. Var. of GOTE. *Dial. Eng.*

gotte. † GUT.

got'ten, *p. p.* of GET.

Got'ter-dam'mer-ung (gŏt'ẽr-dĕm'ẽr-ōōng), *n.* [G.] Ger. equiv. of TAGNAROK. [of GET

got'ton. Obs. or dial. Eng. p.p

gou'ber. Var. of GOOBER.

goud (gōd; gōōd). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GOLD.

Gou'da (gou'dä), *n.*, *or* **Gouda cheese.** A flat pressed cheese of Holland, with rounded edges; — from a town in Holland.

goude. † GOOD.

gouge, *n.* [F.] A wench. *Obs.*

goultre † GOITER.

gou'jere (gōō'jẽr), **jeer, jeers,** *n.* Corrupt. of GOODYEAR.

gou'jon (gōō'jŭn; gŭj'ŭn), *n.* [F. gudgeon.] The mud cat (*Leptops olivaris*). *Local, U. S.*

gouk (gōōk). Scot and dial. Eng var. of GOWK.

goul. † GULL, bird.

goul. Var. of GHOUL.

goul (gōōl; goul). Dial. Eng. var. of GOWL, a secretion of the eye.

goul (goul; gōōl). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GOWL, howl.

gouland. † GOLLAN.

gou'lash (gōō'lush) *n.*, *or* **Hungarian goulash.** [Hung. *gulyás-*

menno goramy) of China and the Malay Archipelago, extensively reared in tropical countries, and highly valued as a food fish. Unsuccessful efforts have been made to introduce it into southern Europe.

gourd (gōrd ; gōōrd ; 277), *n.* [F. *gourde*, OF. also *coorde*, *gougourde*, *cougourde*, *gouhourde*, fr. L. *cucurbita* gourd (cf. NPr. *cougourdo*). Cf. CUCURBIT.] **1.** **a** The fruit of any cucurbitaceous plant. *Obs.* **b** The fruit of any species of *Cucurbita*, or that of the bottle gourd (*Lagenaria lagenaria*), also, any plant producing such fruit. In the United States the term is generally restricted to the various forms of *Lagenaria vulgaris*, cultivated for ornament, and to the variety *ovifera* of *Cucurbita pepo*. The hard shells of gourds are utilized for many kinds of utensils.

Gourds of several kinds, much reduced.

2. The cleaned and dried shell of the fruit, used as a dipper or other vessel.

3. *Obs.* **a** Drinking vessel; bottle. **b** *Chem.* A cucurbit.

gourde (gōōrd), *a.* [Sp. *gordo* large : cf. F. *gourde*.] **a** A silver dollar ; — so called in Cuba, etc. **b** The monetary unit of Haiti, equivalent to five francs or 96.5 cents ; also, a Haitian silver coin of this value.

gourd'y (gōr'dĭ ; gōōr'dĭ), *n.* [Either fr. GOURD, or fr. F. *gourdi* swollen, benumbed, p. p. of *gourdir* ; cf. F. *gourd* benumbed.] *Far.* Swollen in the legs.

gour'mand (gōōr'mănd ; *F.* gōōr'mäN'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A greedy or ravenous eater ; a glutton. *Obs.*

That great *gourmand*, tat Apicius. *B. Jonson.*

2. A luxurious eater ; an epicure ; a gourmet.

Syn. — See EPICURE.

gour'mand, *a.* Gluttonous ; fond of eating.

‖ **gour'met'** (gōōr'mĕ'), *n.* [F.] A connoisseur in eating and drinking ; an epicure.

Syn. — See EPICURE.

gout (gout), *n.* [F. *goutte* a drop, the gout, the disease being considered as a defluxion, fr. L. *gutta* drop. Cf. CUTTER.] **1.** A drop, a clot or coagulation.

On thy blade and dudgeon *gouts* of blood. *Shak.*

2. A splash of color.

3. *Med.* A disease occurring in paroxysms and marked by a painful inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints, deposits of urate of sodium in and around the joints, and an excessive amount of uric acid in the blood. It usually attacks first the great toe, after which other joints, esp. the smaller ones of the extremities, may become involved. It involves more or less severe constitutional symptoms, and may attack certain internal organs of the body, as the stomach, the intestines, etc.

4. A disease of wheat, caused by a fly which produces swellings at the nodes or joints of the stem. See GOUT FLY.

5. A disease marked by a hard swelling, affecting hawks and other birds. *Obs.*

gout fly. A small dipterous fly, which in the larval state injures grain, living in the stalk, and causing the disease of wheat called "gout" from the swelled joints. The common European species is *Chlorops tæniopus*.

gout'weed' (gout'wēd') } *n.* [So called from its former
gout'wort' (gout'wûrt') } use as a remedy for the gout.] A coarse European apiaceous plant (*Ægopodium podagraria*).

gout'y (gout'ĭ), *a.* ; GOUT'I-ER (-Y-ĕr) ; GOUT'I-EST. **1.** Diseased with, or subject to, the gout ; as, a *gouty* person.

2. Swollen as if from gout ; specif., *Far.* (*Obs.*), having swellings ; gourdy.

3. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the gout ; causing, or tending to cause, gout ; used by a gouty person ; as, *gouty* shoes. "*Gouty* matter." *Blackmore.*

4. Knobby ; knotty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

5. Boggy ; as, *gouty* land. *Obs.*

gouty bronchitis, bronchitis arising as a secondary disease during the progress of gout. — **g. concretions**, calculi (urate of sodium) formed in the joints, kidneys, etc., in gout. — **g. gall**, a gall or swelling of the stem of certain plants, as, the *gouty gall* of the raspberry caused by the larva of a beetle (*Agrilus ruficollis*). — **g. kidney**, an affection occurring during the progress of gout, the kidney shriveling and containing concretions of urate of sodium.

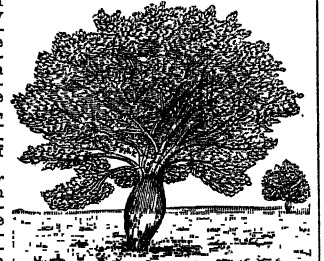

Gouty Stem a.

gouty stem, *or* **gouty tree.** **a** An Australian sterculiaceous tree (*Sterculia rupestris*), having a remarkably swollen or bottle-shaped trunk. **b** The sour gourd.

gov'ern (gŭv'ĕrn), *v. t.* ; GOV'ERNED (-ĕrnd) ; GOV'ERN-ING. [OF. *governer*, F. *gouverner*, fr. L. *gubernare* to steer, pilot, govern, Gr. κυβερνᾶν. Cf. GUBERNATORIAL.] **1.** To direct and control the actions or conduct of, either by established laws or by arbitrary will ; to direct and control, rule, or regulate, by authority. "Fit to *govern* and rule multitudes." *Shak.*

2. Hence, to control or direct the action, conduct, or operation of ; to regulate ; influence ; restrain ; manage ; administer ; as, to *govern* the life ; to *govern* a horse.

Govern well thy appetite. *Milton.*

Govern these ventages with your fingers and thumb, and it will discourse most eloquent music. *Shak.*

3. To take care of ; to tend ; to treat. *Obs.*

4. To be a rule, precedent, law, or deciding principle for ; to apply to in a determining or deciding way.

5. *Gram.* To require to be (in a particular case or mood) ; as, a transitive verb *governs* a noun in the objective case ; or to require (a particular case or mood) ; as, a transitive verb *governs* the objective case. Formerly, also, to require (a verb) to be (in a particular person and number) ; — said of the subject.

Syn. — Regulate, influence, manage, direct, conduct, supervise. — GOVERN, RULE. GOVERN, the more general term, implies direction, control, or restraint; RULE frequently suggests more immediate, commanding or (sometimes) arbitrary authority or influence ; as, "the Right Divine of kings to *govern* wrong" (*Pope*) ; "resolved to ruin or to *rule* the state" (*Dryden*) ; "I have no tongue, sir. — And for mine, sir, I will *govern* it" (*Shak.*) ; "He that *ruleth* his spirit [is better] than he that taketh a city" (*Prov.* xvi. 32) ; "His wife . . . *ruled* her husband's opinions better than she could *govern* his conduct" (*Thackeray*). See COMMAND, CONDUCT, CHIEF.

gov'ern, *v. i.* To exercise authority or the governing function ; to administer the laws ; to have control ; to rule.

gov'ern-ail, *n.* [F. *gouvernail* helm, rudder, L. *gubernaculum*.] *Obs.* **1.** A rudder ; also, steering.

2. Government ; management ; treatment ; behavior.

3. Period of government ; ruler ; community ruled.

gov'ern-ance (gŭv'ĕr-năns), *n.* [F. *gouvernance*.] **1.** Act, manner, office, or power of governing ; exercise of authority ; control ; government ; sway.

2. State of being governed. *Obs.*

3. Method or system of government or regulation.

4. Conduct, management, or behavior ; manner of life ; also, good conduct, self-control. *Obs.*

gov'ern-ess (gŭv'ĕr-nĕs), *n.* [Cf. OF. *governeresse*. See GOVERNOR.] **1.** A female governor. *Obs. or R.*

2. A woman intrusted with the care and management of a person, esp. of a child.

3. A woman teacher, esp. in a private household.

4. The wife of a governor. *Now Only Jocular.*

gov'ern-ment (gŭv'ĕrn-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *gouvernement*. See GOVERN.] **1.** Act or fact of governing ; exercise of authority in regulating the action of something ; control ; direction ; rule ; regulation ; as, church *government* ; family *government* ; specif., the direction of affairs of state ; the ruling and administration of a political body.

At one time the mere administrative basis of *government* was gentile relationship ; the mere administrative basis of *government* now is territory. *F. H. Giddings.*

2. The mode or system of governing ; specif., the form or system of polity in a state ; the established form of political rule and administration. Governments have been classified as *monarchic*, *aristocratic*, or *democratic*, according to the nature of the states with which they are identified ; as *centralized* or *dual*, *federal* or *confederate*, according to the consolidation or distribution of governmental power ; as *consolidated* or *coördinate*, according to whether the governing power is confided to a single body or to separate departments or bodies ; as *hereditary* or *elective*, according as the tenure of office is hereditary or elective ; as *presidential* or *parliamentary*, according as the executive is independent of the legislature, or as the legislature is given complete control of the administration of the law. (See the italicized terms.)

3. Management of the limbs of the body ; hence, demeanor ; habits ; conduct. *Obs.* *Shak.*

4. The function, office, right, or power of governing.

I here resign my *government* to thee. *Shak.*

5. A territory or country governed ; as : **a** A division or province of a state ; specif., one of the territorial subdivisions of Russia (called in Russian a *guberniya*) ; formerly, also, one of France. **b** The whole territory of a state.

6. The person or persons authorized to administer the laws ; the governing body, whether considered as an abstract entity, or as composed of the individuals in office at any given time ; the administration. Cf. ADMINISTRATION and ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, JUDICIAL.

When we, in England, speak of the *government*, we generally understand the ministers of the crown. *Mozley & W.*

The term *government* is sometimes specially used to denote the executive authority of a political state. Strictly speaking, however, it comprehends all the organic agencies engaged in the legislative, administrative, and judicial regulation of public affairs. *Quick & Garran.*

7. Specif. : The governing board (Regierung) of professional officers of a division of a Prussian province, having control of state domains, central taxes, education, churches, etc.

8. The body politic ; a state. See STATE.

9. *Gram.* The influence of a word in regard to construction, requiring another word to be in a particular case or mood ; the effect of this influence ; syntactical regimen.

10. *pl.* Government securities. *Brokers' Cant.*

government by injunction. See INJUNCTION.

gov'ern-men'tal (gŭv'ĕrn-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to government ; made by government. — **governmental theory** (of atonement), *Theol.*, the Grotian theory. See ATONEMENT, 2 **b**.

gov'ern-men'tal-ism (gŭv'ĕrn-mĕn'tăl-Iz'm), *n.* The theory that the sphere and action of government should be extended or made general ; the tendency to put this into practice. — **gov'ern-men'tal-ist**, *n.*

government depository. A national bank in which by law the Treasury may deposit national funds. *U. S.*

government man. **1.** A government official.

2. An Australian convict, esp. an assigned servant. *Hist.*

government note. A currency note issued by the government, as distinguished from a *bank note*.

government paper. Evidences of debt, as bonds, exchequer bills, notes, etc., issued by a government.

gov'er-nor (gŭv'ĕr-nĕr), *n.* [ME. *governor*, *governour*, OF. *governeor*, F. *gouverneur*, fr. L. *gubernator* steersman, ruler, governor. See GOVERN.] **1.** A pilot or captain. *Obs.*

2. One who governs ; a chief ruler or magistrate ; specif. : **a** The Deity, or a deity. **b** A person appointed to govern a province, territory, town, fortress, etc. ; esp. : (1) The official representing the crown in a British colony or dependency.

The *governor* of a colony constitutes the only political link connecting the colony with the mother country. So far as regards the internal administration of his government, he is merely a constitutional sovereign acting through his advisers ; interfering with their policy or their patronage, if at all, only as a friend and impartial counselor. But whenever any question is agitated touching the interests of the mother country, — such, for instance, as the imposition of customs duties, or the public defense, — his functions as an independent officer are called at once into play. He must see that the mother country receives no detriment. *H. Merivale.*

Colonial *governors* invariably hold office during the pleasure of the crown ; but their period of service in a colony is usually limited to six years. *Alpheus Todd.*

(2) The person elected as chief executive official of a State in the United States. In some States, as Massachusetts, he is assisted by an elected advisory body called the **governor's council**. (3) The agent, in a Prussian province, of the central government, or executive departments at Berlin, having very large powers of supervision over subordinate officials and local administration ; — called in German *Oberpräsident*. **c** The captain or commander of a company, esp. an armed body. *Obs.*

3. One who has the care of a young man's education and occupations ; a tutor. *Obs.*

4. One looked upon as governing, as an employer, one's father, an elderly person, etc. *Slang.*

5. *Mach.* An automatic attachment to an engine for controlling its speed, usually by regulating the supply of the working fluid. Governors usually work by the centrifugal action of two or more balls or weights which fly away from or towards their axis of revolution according as their speed is increased or diminished, and by suitable linkwork or other connections this motion is used to actuate a throttle valve or to vary the point of cut-off in an expansion gear, etc. Among the most important types

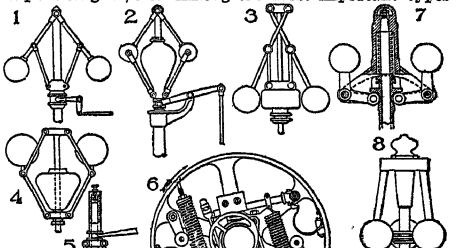

Governors, *Mach.*

are the following : (1) The **simple**, *or* **Watt's, governor** (fig. 1), in which two ball-carrying arms are connected by a pair of links to a sliding sleeve whose travel controls a throttle valve in the steam pipe. Governors having the balls attached as in Watt's governor are commonly called **pendulum governors**. (2) The **loaded governor**, as **Porter's** (fig. 2) and **Proll's** (fig. 4) governors, with a heavy sliding weight above the sleeve. (3) **Spring governor**, similar to this, but having the weight replaced by a spring, as in **Hartnell's governor** (fig. 7), in which the balls are fixed to the ends of bell cranks whose other ends control the sleeve against the pressure of a spring, or the **Pickering governor** (fig. 8), in which the balls or weights are fixed to the centers of spring links connected with the spindle sleeve. Isochronism is variously attained, as in the **parabolic governor** (fig. 5) by constraining the balls to move in a parabolic curve, or in other governors by approximating to this movement by crossing the rods, as in **Head's**, *or* **Farcot's, governor** (fig. 3), which may be either loaded or of the spring variety. Of a different action is the **disengagement governor**, which has an elongated sleeve, between the upper and lower flanges of which is a small wheel, which at a certain point engages with one of the flanges to operate a regulating mechanism. This governor is usually supplementary to a larger and more sensitive governor. Another class is the **differential**, *or* **dynamometric, governor**, a common form of which consists of a sort of friction brake driven through a differential gear. The **wheel governor**, a common variety of **shaft governor** (that is, a governor revolving

sisting of the crowned pigeons (which see). It is the type of a subfamily, **Gou-rĭ'næ** (-rĭ'nē).

gourd, *n.* [OF. *gort*. Cf. GORGE.] A whirlpool or deep hole. *Obs.*

gourd, *n.* [Cf. OF. *gourd* cheating.] A sort of false dice. *Obs.*

gourd'al, *n.* = GOURDER. *Local, Eng.*

gourd'ed, *p. a.* [See GOURDY.] *Far.* Gourdy ; swollen. *Obs.*

gourd'er, *n.* The stormy petrel. *Local, Eng. & Ire.*

gourd'er, *n.* [Cf. GOURD a whirlpool.] Torrent; downpour. *Obs.*

gourd'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

gourd'head', *n.*, *or* **gourdhead buffalo.** The buffalo fish *Ictiobus cyprinella*. *Louisiana.*

gourd'i-ness (gōr'dĭ-nĕs ; gōōr'dĭ-), *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs.*

gourd'ing, *n.* *Far.* Swelling.

gourd melon. The wax gourd.

gourd'mouth', *n.*, *or* **gourd'-seed suck'er.** The black horse (*Cycleptus elongatus*).

gourd towel. = TOWEL GOURD.

gourd tree. = CALABASH TREE a.

gourd'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A flukeworm. [See GOUDA.]

Gou-rĭ'næ, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.*

gour'mand, *v. t.* & *i.* To eat or devour greedily. *Obs.*

gour'mand-er, *n.* A gourmand.

gour-man'de-rie (gōōr-män'dē-rĭ ; gōōr'mäN'd'rē'), *n.* [Cf. OF. *gourmanderie*.] Gourmandism.

gourmandise. † GORMANDIZE.

gour'mand-ism (gōōr'mănd-Iz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [*Obs.*

gour'mand-ist, *n.* A gourmand.

gour'met-ism (gōōr'mĕt-Iz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

gournard. † GURNARD.

gour'net (gûr'nĕt). Rare var. of GURNARD.

gou'rou-nut' (gōō'rōō-), *n.* [Fr. native name.] The kola nut.

gous'trous (gous'trŭs), *a.* [E. dial (Scot.) *gowster*, *gauster* to storm, to bully ; cf. ME. *galstren* to cry out.] Blustering. *Scot.*

gous'ty, **gous'tie** (gous'tĭ), *a.* Waste ; desolate ; dreary ; preternatural. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gout (gout), *n.* [Cf GOTE.] An artificial water channel ; a ditch ; drain ; covered conduit ; sluice. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

‖ **goût** (gōō), *n.* [F., fr. L. *gustus* taste. See GUSTO.] Taste.

gout'i-ly (gout'ĭ-ĭ), *v. t.* To affect with gout ; render gouty.

gout'i-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of GOUTY.

gout'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gout'ish, *a.* See -ISH. *Rare.*

gout ivy. = HERB EVE.

gout'ous, *a.* [OF., F. *goutteux*.] Gouty. *Obs.* [*n.*, 2.

gout stones. See CHALKSTONE.

goutte (gōōt), *n.* [F.] *Her.* A bearing consisting of a drop-shaped figure.

goutte, goutte'de (gōōt'tē). *Her.* Vars. of GUTTY.

‖ **gou'ver'nante'** (gōō'v'ĕr'-nänt'), *n.* [F.] a A female governor. *Obs.* **b** House-keeper ; chaperon ; governess. [GIVE.

gov. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of **Gov.** *Abbr.* Governor ; government.

gove. † GOAF. [of GIVE.

gove. Dial. Eng. pret. and p. p.

gove, goave (gōv), *v. i.* [E. dial. also *gauve* ; cf. Icel. *gaufa* saunter, be sluggish.] To stare idly or vacantly. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

govele. † GAVEL, tribute.

govelere. † GAVELER. [of GIVE

go'ven. Obs. pret. pl. and p. p.

gov'er-ment. † GOVERNMENT.

gov'ern, *n.* Government. *Obs.*

gov'ern-a-bil'i-ty (gŭ'v'ĕr-n *ă*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Governableness.

gov'ern-a-ble (gŭ'v'ĕr-n *ă*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

gov'ern-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gov'ern-a-bly, *adv.* of GOVERNABLE. [*Obs.*

gov'ern-an-cy, *n.* Governance.

gov'ern-ante, *n.* [F. *gouvernante*.] Gouvernante. *Obs.*

gov'er-na'tion, *n.* Governance. *Obs.*

governeress, *n.* [OF. *governeresse*.] Governess. *Obs.*

gov'ern-ess, *v. t.* & *i.* To act or serve as governess.

governess car *or* **cart.** A two-wheeled carriage with side seats face to face.

gov'ern-ess-dom, *n.* See -DOM.

gov'ern-ess-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

gov'ern-ess-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

gov'ern-ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GOVERN. — **gov'ern-ing-ly**, *adv.*

gov'ern-less, *a.* Ungoverned ; without government. *Obs.*

gov'ern-men'tal-ly, *adv.* of GOVERNMENTAL.

government-general, *n.* Territory over which a governor-general has jurisdiction. [orship. *Obs.*

gov'ern-ment-ship, *n.* Govern-

government stroke. The leisurely manner of working thought to be characteristic of those doing work for or under the government. *Colloq., Australasia.*

government valve. = SAFETY VALVE. *Rare.*

on and with the engine crank shaft), is arranged inside the rim of a wheel, and in a typical form acts directly upon the eccentric to vary the cut-off, as in fig. 6. In the **hit-and-miss governor** for gas engines, the cam or digger which actuates the inlet or exhaust valve is moved sideways by a centrifugal device so as to miss the spindle when the speed of the engine is too great, and the valve is thus not opened until the speed becomes normal. The term *governor* is also used of any of various devices similar in construction or action to the above, for controlling motors in general, machinery, the flow of gases and liquids, or the like; as, an electric *governor;* a hydraulic *governor.*

6. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly.

governor in council. See under GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

gov'er-nor–gen'er-al (gŭv'ẽr-nẽr-gĕn'ẽr-ăl), *n.* A governor who has lieutenant or deputy governors under him, as of Canada, India (cf. VICEROY), the Australian Commonwealth, the Philippine Islands. — **gov'er-nor–gen'er-al-ship'**, *n.*

governor-general, *or* **governor, in council,** *British Colonial Law,* the governor-general, or governor, of a colony acting with the advice of his council.

gov'er-nor's coun'cil (gŭv'ẽr-nẽrz). In some States of the United States, a body elected to advise the governor on matters of official duty, as in Massachusetts.

gov'er-nor-ship', *n.* **1.** The office of a governor.

2. The function, jurisdiction, or term of a governor.

3. The territory under a governor.

gow'an (gou'ăn), *n.* [Scot.; cf. Gael. *gugan* bud, flower, daisy.] **1.** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** The daisy.

> And pu'd the *gowans* fine. *Burns.*

b Any of various white or yellow field flowers; — in this sense generally with attributive, as *ewe gowan, horse gowan, witch gowan,* etc.

2. Decomposed granite.

gow'an-y (-ĭ), *a.* Having, abounding in, or decked with, gowans, or daisies. *Scot.*

> Sweeter than *gowany* glens or new-mown hay *Ramsay*

Gow'ers's tract (gou'ẽr-zĭz). [After Sir William R. *Gowers* (b. 1845), English neurologist.] *Anat.* A crescent-shaped tract of fibers in the anterior lateral part of the spinal cord. Its fibers mostly arise from cells at the base of the posterior horn of the cord, and pass through the medulla and pons Varolii to the cerebellum.

gowk (gŏk; gouk), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gaukr* a cuckoo, Sw. *gök,* Dan. *gjög;* akin to AS. *géac,* G. *gauch* cuckoo, simpleton.] **1.** A cuckoo. *Dial. Eng.*

2. A simpleton; a fool; a gawk or gawky. *W. Black.*

gowl (goul; gōōl), *v. i.* [ME. *goulen, goulen.* Cf. YAWL, *v. i.*] To howl; yell; whine. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gown (goun), *n.* [ME. *goune,* OF. *gone,* LL. *gunna,* perh. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *gwn* gown, loose robe, but also LGr. γοῦνα.] **1.** A loose, flowing outer garment; esp.: **a** The ordinary outer dress of a woman; as, a calico or silk *gown.* **b** A garment of this kind worn by the ancients, as the toga; hence, *Poetic,* after Roman usage, the dress of peace.

> He Mars deposed, and arms to *gowns* made yield. *Dryden.*

c A dressing gown; a nightgown. **d** The official or distinctive robe of certain officers, professional men, or scholars, as aldermen, judges, barristers, clergymen, university or college students or officers, etc.; hence, fig., the office, pursuit, or status denoted by the wearing of a special kind of gown. In American university usage, undergraduates wear plain long-sleeved black worsted gowns, when any; for graduates a uniform system has been adopted, providing for three types of gowns, bachelor's, master's, and doctor's. The bachelor's gown is of worsted and has long pointed sleeves; the master's is of silk and has long closed sleeves with square ends; the doctor's is of silk, has full, round, open sleeves, is faced with velvet, and has three velvet bars on the sleeves. These distinctions copy closely British usage.

2. Collectively, the students of a university or college; as, a town and *gown* row.

gown, *v. t.;* GOWNED (gound); GOWN'ING. To clothe in, or invest with, a gown. — *v. i.* To put on a gown.

> *Gowned* in pure white, that fitted to the shape. *Tennyson*

gown boy. A boy of a foundation school, as the Charterhouse; — so called from the gown worn by such scholars.

gowns'man (gounz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** An adult Roman; a Roman citizen; — so called as being a wearer of the toga virilis. *Obs.*

2. One who wears the gown, or dress of peace; hence, a civilian, in distinction from a soldier. *Now Rare.*

3. One whose distinctive professional, official, or scholastic habit is a gown, as a lawyer, a divine, a member of a university, or (*Obs.*) a member of the corporation of an English municipality.

4. A bluegown, or beadsman. *Scot.*

gow'pen (gou'pĕn; gō'pĕn), *n.* Also **gow'pin.** [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gaupn,* Sw. *göpen;* akin to OHG. *coufana.*] **1.** The hollow of the hand or, esp., of the two hands together; a handful or double handful. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. *Scots Law.* The perquisite of meal allowed to the servant in a mill, from tenants by thirlage.

goyle (goil), **goy'al** (goi'ăl), *n.* A ravine or gully; a steep narrow valley; a hollow. *Dial. Eng.*

Graaf'i-an (grä'fĭ-ăn), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to, or discovered by, Regnier de Graaf, a Dutch physician.

Graafian follicle *or* **vesicle,** *Anat.,* one of the small sacs or follicles, esp. of mammals, in which the eggs are inclosed in the ovary. In the human ovary the Graafian follicles, when well developed, are small vesicles containing a serous fluid, the **liquor folliculi.** Their walls consist of an outer fibrous sheath, lined with numerous layers of small polyhedral cells which constitute the **membrana granulosa.** This presents at one point a thickening or inward projection, the **discus proligerus,** containing the egg. The egg is discharged by the bursting of the follicle. Cf. CORPUS LUTEUM.

grab (grăb), *n.* [Ar. & Hind. *ghurāb* crow, raven, a kind of Arab ship.] *Naut.* A coasting vessel of light draft and broad beam, with square, raking stern, and sharp bow with long overhang, used in the East. It has lateen sails and, usually, two masts.

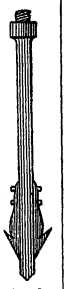

grab, *v. t.;* GRABBED (grăbd); GRAB'BING. [Akin to Sw. *grabba* to grasp, OD. *grabben.* Cf. GRABBLE, GRASP.] **1.** To take, or take hold of, by a sudden motion or grasp; to seize; clutch.

2. Hence: **a** To appropriate to one's self unscrupulously; as, to *grab* a franchise; to *grab* public lands. **b** To nab; capture; esp., to arrest. *Colloq.*

grab, *v. i.* **1.** To grasp suddenly; to snatch.

2 *Far.* Of a horse, to overreach.

grab, *n.* **1.** A sudden grasp or seizure, or attempt to grasp.

2. Act or practice of appropriating unscrupulously, as in politics; also, *Scot.,* that which is grabbed.

3. One who grabs, as a body snatcher, a policeman, or a bailiff. *Obs. or R.*

4. *Mech.* An instrument or device for clutching objects, as for hauling or hoisting them; specif.: **a** Any of various implements or appliances for gripping and withdrawing drills, broken cables, etc., from bore holes or wells. **b** A kind of bucket or dredge that more or less automatically closes over grain, gravel, sand, mud, or the like for the purpose of removing it **c** *pl. Logging.* = SKIDDING TONGS.

Grab, 4 a, for lifting Bore-Hole Linings.

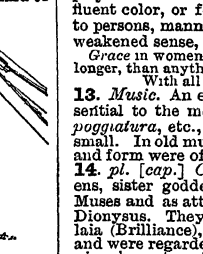

Grab, 4 b

5. A children's card game, in which the player who first grabs the cards when two of the same value appear together adds them to his hand.

6. *pl.* A kind of spectacles worn with others. *Cant.*

grab'-all', *n. Slang or Colloq.* **a** A person who grabs everything; a grasping or avaricious person. **b** A bag for carrying miscellaneous articles. **c** A kind of net used for marine fishing near the shore. *Australasia.*

grab bag. A bag or box holding small articles which are to be drawn, without being seen, often on payment of a small sum. The use of a grab bag when payment is made for the privilege of drawing from it has been held to be a lottery in some jurisdictions. *Colloq., U. S.*

grab'ble (grăb'l), *v. i.;* GRAB'BLED (-ld); GRAB'BLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *grab;* cf. D. *grabbelen.*] **1.** To move the hand in a groping or clutching fashion; to grope.

> He puts his hands into his pockets, and keeps a *grabbling* and fumbling. *Selden.*

2. To lie prostrate on the belly; to sprawl; to grovel.

3. To grapple. *Rare.*

4. To grab; to snatch (at). *Rare.*

5. *Agric.* To practice grabbling (which see).

grab'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To feel (one's way); to grope. *Oxf. E. D.*

2. To treat or handle roughly, as a woman. *Obs.*

3. To seize; to grab; to appropriate.

4. *Agric.* To secure (potatoes) by grabbling.

grab'bling (grăb'lĭng), *n. Agric.* In potato culture, the removal of full-grown tubers without disturbing the plant, the soil being replaced to allow other tubers to develop. It is practiced when very early potatoes are desired.

grab'hook' (grăb'hŏŏk'), *n.* A hook for grabbing, as a grapnel or a hook for seizing the links of a chain.

grab rope. *Naut.* A rope extending from a lower boom along a vessel's side for boats to hold to.

grab skipper. *Logging.* A short iron pry or hammer for removing the skidding tongs from a log.

grace (grās), *n.* [F. *grâce,* L. *gratia,* fr. *gratus* beloved, dear, agreeable; cf. Skr. *gūrta* welcome, pleasing, dear. Cf. GRATEFUL, GRATIS.] **1.** *Bib. & Theol.* **a** The divine unmerited favor toward man; the mercy of God, as distinguished from His justice; also, any benefits His mercy imparts; divine love or pardon.

> And if by *grace,* then is it no more of works. *Rom.* xi. 6.

b A state of acceptance with God; enjoyment of the divine favor; — called more fully *state of grace.* **c** A virtue or moral excellence regarded as coming from God; a Christian virtue; as, the *graces* of self-denial, humility, meekness, temperance, peace, faith, love, etc.

2. A petition for grace; a blessing asked, or thanks rendered, before or after a meal; hence, *Obs.* (*pl.*), thanks.

> Yielding *graces* and thankings to their lord Melibeus. *Chaucer.*

3. Favor or kindness, or its exhibition; good will, esp. as the basis of granting something; hence, the disposition to show mercy, clemency, or the like, or the evidence of this; also, the condition of being favored or in favor; as, to be in one's good *graces.*

> To bow and sue for *grace.* *Milton.*

4. An act of kindness or good will; a favor; specif.: **a** A special favor from a person in power; a privilege; a dispensation. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** Favor manifested by permitting an action to be postponed, by granting temporary exemption from a penalty, a reprieve, or the like; as, a day or year of *grace;* a year's or a day's *grace.*

5. Permission; leave. *Obs.*

6. *Eng. Universities.* **a** Orig., an exemption of a candidate for a degree from some of the established requirements for it. *Obs.* **b** Hence, the permission of the congregation to take a degree. **c** A decree, act, or vote of the government of the institution. **d** The permission to take a degree which a candidate must obtain from his college or hall.

7. *Law.* **a** The prerogative of mercy exercised by the executive, as pardon. **b** The same prerogative when exercised in the form of equitable relief through chancery.

8. A title given to a duke, a duchess, or an archbishop, and formerly to the king or queen of England.

9. The favor shown by fortune or Providence; luck; fate; — used often with *hard, evil,* or *sorry. Obs.*

10. Virtue; efficacy; — now only of persons: virtue or a virtue; sense of right; as, he had the *grace* to return.

> When once our *grace* we have forgot,
> Nothing goes right. *Shak.*

11. Any endowment, characteristic, or feature fitted to win favor or confer pleasure or benefit; a manner of acting, appearing, etc., adopted or affected to win favor.

> For to no other pass my verses tend
> Than of your *graces* and your gifts to tell *Shak.*

12. Attractiveness; charm; esp., the æsthetic value shown in suppleness and ease, spontaneity, and tactful harmony; the charm of congruity, harmony, and pliancy in beauty as distinguished from sublimity or force; beauty as displayed in free flowing curves, easy and natural contours, fluent color, or felicitous and musical diction; as applied to persons, manners, etc., easy and natural elegance; in a weakened sense, propriety; seemliness; comeliness.

> *Grace* in women gains the affections sooner, and secures them longer, than anything else *Hazlitt.*
>
> With all good *grace* to grace a gentleman. *Shak.*

13. *Music.* An embellishment consisting of notes not essential to the melody or harmony, as the *trill, turn, appoggiatura,* etc., indicated by special symbols or written small. In old music, as for viol and harpsichord, its place and form were often left to the singer or player.

14. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Class. Myth.* Graceful and beautiful maidens, sister goddesses, represented as intimate with the Muses and as attendants oftenest of Eros, Aphrodite, and Dionysus. They were commonly mentioned as three, Aglaia (Brilliance), Euphrosyne (Joy), and Thalia (Bloom), and were regarded as the inspirers of the qualities which give charm to nature, wisdom, love, social intercourse, etc.

> The Loves delighted, and the *Graces* played. *Prior.*

15. *pl.,* with *the.* A play in which two or more players throw to each other and catch a small hoop by means of one or two sticks held by each in the hands. Called also *grace hoop* or *hoops.* See GRACE HOOP, *Illust.*

Syn. — Charm; favor, kindness. See ELEGANCE, MERCY.

a bad, *or* **an ill, grace,** an unfavorable or unbecoming aspect. See also WITH A BAD *or* AN ILL GRACE. — **in g. of. a** In honor of. *Obs.* "*In grace* whereof . . . the great cannon to the clouds shall tell." *Shak.* **b** In favor of; to the advantage of. *Obs.* — **to do g.,** to adorn or become; to place in a favorable light; to do credit or honor to. *Obs.* "Mourning *doth* thee *grace.*" *Shak.* — **with a bad** *or* **an ill g.,** with a reluctance that is plain or not effectually concealed; ungraciously. — **with a good g.,** with evident willingness; graciously.

grace (grās), *v. t.;* GRACED (grāst); GRAC'ING (grās'ĭng). **1.** [Cf. OF. *gracier.*] To thank. *Obs.*

2. To favor; to be gracious to; to countenance. *Obs.*

3. To supply with heavenly grace.

4. To endow with grace or graces; to adorn; embellish.

> Great Jove and Phœbus *graced* his noble line. *Pope.*
>
> We are *graced* with wreaths of victory. *Shak.*

5. *Music.* To add grace notes, cadenzas, etc., to.

6. To dignify or raise by an act of favor; to honor.

> He might . . . *grace* or disgrace whom he would. *Knolles.*

7. To call by way of honor. *Obs. Milton.*

8. To afford gratification or delight to; to pleasure. *Obs.*

grace cup. A cup or vessel used in drinking a final health after the grace at the end of a meal, or a health drunk from it; the last drink before parting or before retiring.

grace'ful (grās'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of the grace of God *Obs.*

2. Exhibiting or having grace or favor, esp. moral graces; also, conferring grace. *Obs.*

3. Displaying grace or beauty in form or action; elegant; easy; happily timed or performed; tactful; as, a *graceful* walk, deportment, speaker, air, act, speech.

> High o'er the rest in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode. *Dryden.*

— **grace'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **grace'ful-ness,** *n.*

grace hoop. A hoop used in the graces. See GRACE, *n.*, 15.

Grace Hoop and Sticks.

grace'less, *a.* **1.** Wanting in grace or excellence; departed from, or deprived of, divine grace; hence, depraved; corrupt; impious. "In a *graceless* age." *Milton.*

2. Wanting in favor; unfortunate. *Obs. Chaucer.*

3. Merciless; cruel. *Obs.*

4. Lacking in grace, or charm or elegance; ugly.

Grac'i-la'ri-a (grăs'ĭ-lā'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *gracilis* slender.] *Bot.* A genus of gelatinous red algæ, one species of which (*G. lichenoides*) is the source of agar-agar.

grac'ile (grăs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *gracilis.*] Slender; thin; hence, in recent use, gracefully slender or slight.

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governor's plum. = INDIAN PLUM. [eral.]

Gov. Gen. *Abbr.* Governor-gen-

govirnance. † GOVERNANCE.

govt. *Abbr.* Government.

gow (gōō). Scot. var. of GULL.

gow'an. Corrupt. of GOLDIN.

gow'aned (gou'ănd), *a.* Gowany. *Scot.*

gowd (gōd; gŏŏd). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GOLD.

gowd'en. Scot. and dial Eng. var. of GOLDEN.

gowd'ie (gŏd'ĭ; gŏŏd'ĭ). Var. of GOLDIE. *Scot. & Ir.*

gowd'nie, *n.* [Corrupt. of *goldeneye.*] *Local, Scot.* a The goldeneye duck. b The dragonet (*Callionymus draca*).

gowd'nock' (goud'nŏk'), *n.* The saury. *Scot.*

gowd'y. Var. of GOWDIE.

gowe. † GAW, GOVE.

gower. † GIAOUR.

Gow'er, the Moral (gou'ẽr). John Gower (1325?-1408); — first so called by Chaucer.

gowern. † GOVERN.

gowff. Var. of GOLF.

gowl, gowff (goul), *v. t. Scot.* To strike; to cuff. — *n.* A stroke; blow; cuff. *Scot*

gowk (gouk; gŏk), *v. i.* [Cf. GOWK cuckoo, or dial. *gawk* to stare.] To gaze or stare vacantly or foolishly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gowk'ed (gouk'ĕd; gŏk'ĕd), *a.* [See GOWK, *n.*] Foolish; stupid; gawky. — **gowk'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **gowk'ed-ness,** *n. All Scot.*

gowk'it (-ĭt). Var. of GOWKED. *Scot.*

gowk storm. a A late vernal gale thought to be contemporary with the coming of the cuckoo. *Scot. & Ir.* b A storm or evil of short duration. *Scot.*

gowl † GAVEL, GULL.

gowl. Var. of GHOUL.

gowl (gōl; goul), *n.* A yellowish secretion of the eyes. — *v. t.* To close or partly close with gowl. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gowl (goul; gōl), *n.* A howl; yell *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gowl (goul; gŏŏl), *n.* [OF. *gole, goule,* throat.] **1.** Throat. *Obs.*

2. Gap; defile. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gow'land, gow'lan, gow'lon. Vars. of GOLLAN.

gown. † GUN.

gownd. Dial. var. of GOWN.

gown'ist, *n.* A gownsman. *Obs.*

gown'let, *n.* See -LET.

gown'man. † GOWNSMAN.

gowp. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GAUP.

gowt. † GOUT.

go'ya-zite (gō'yä-zĭt), *n.* [From *Goyaz,* Brazil.] *Min.* A granular yellowish white phosphate of calcium and aluminium.

go'yim (goi'yĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *gōyim* nations.] See GENTILE, *n.*, 1.

Go'zan (gō'zăn). *Bib.*

goz'all (gŏz'ĭl), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *gazel* the black currant, the white currant.] A gooseberry, esp. the white kind. *Dial. Eng.*

goz'zan. Var. of GOSSAN.

goz'zard (gŏz'ẽrd), *n.* [ME. *gosherde.* See GOOSE; HERD a herdsman.] A gooseherd.

G. P. *or* **g. p.** *Abbr.* General practitioner; Gloria Patri (L., Glory to the Father); Graduate in Pharmacy; Grand Pursuivant, Prelate, or Patron (*Freemasonry*); great primer.

G. P. R. T. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand Priory of the Knights of the Temple (the supreme body in Scotland).

G. P. M. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand Past Master. [Office.]

G. P. O. *Abbr.* General Post Office.

G. P. S. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand Principal Sojourner.

G. Pur. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand Pursuivant.

Gr., *or* **gr.** *Abbr.* Grain; grains; gram (*g.* is customary for *gram*); grammar; grammarian; grammatical; grand; great, Grecian; Greece, Greek; groschen; gross.

G. R. *Abbr.* Grand Recorder; Georgius Rex (L., King George); Gulielmus Rex (L., King William).

gra. † GRO.

gra, *n* [Ir. *gradh.*] ? Love; fondness. *Ireland.* [Grail).

Graal. Var. of GRAIL (Holy

graap. † GRAPE.

Gra'ba (grā'bä). *Bib.* [-ABLE.

grab'ba-ble (grăb'ä-b'l), *a.* See

grab'ber (-ẽr), *n* One that grabs; esp., a land-grabber.

grab'ble, *n.* A grapple. *Obs.*

grab'bots (grăb'ŏts), *n. pl.* Refuse cotton and other material separated in cottonseed oil mills from the seed by a special gin called a **grabbot gin.** It is chiefly short cotton, and usually of more value than *linters.*

grab'by, *n.* An infantryman; — so called depreciatingly by cavalrymen. *Slang, Eng.*

grabd. Grabbed. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ Gra'ben (grä'b'n), *n.* [G., ditch.] *Geol.* A depressed tract bounded by faults.

grab game. Unscrupulous or violent seizure of stakes or of property in dispute. *Slang.*

grab link. = SLIP GRAB.

grace. Dial Eng. var. of GREASE.

grace (grās *or* grăs). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of GRASS.

‖ grâce' à Dieu' (grä'-sä dyŭ'). [F.] Thanks to God.

grace drink. A drink taken on rising from the table after grace; a grace cup. *Scot.*

grace note. *Music.* A grace, esp. an appoggiatura. See GRACE, *n.*, 13. [graces.]

grac'er (grās'ẽr), *n.* One that

grace stroke. A finishing stroke or touch; coup de grace; also, an elegant or graceful touch. *Obs.*

grace term. At Oxford University, a term of the period required for a degree, in which residence was customarily dispensed with. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

grace'wife', *n.* A midwife. *Obs.*

grac'ile-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

grac'i-lent, *a.* [L. *gracilentus.*] Gracile. *Obs.*

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grac'i-lis (grăs'ĭ-lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L.] *Anat.* The most superficial muscle of the inside of the thigh. It arises from the lower part of the symphysis and the anterior half of the pubic arch, and its tendon is inserted into the inner surface of the shaft of the tibia below the tuberosity.

gra-cil'i-ty (grā-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *gracilitas:* cf. F. *gracilité.*] Quality or state of being gracile; slenderness; thinness. "Youthful *graculity.*" *W. D. Howells.*

gra'ci-os'i-ty (grā'shĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *gracieuseté*, L. *gratiositas.*] Graciousness; esp., an assumed graciousness.

gra'ci-o'so (grā'shĭ-ō'sō; *Sp.* grä'thĕ-ō'sō; 138), *n.* [Sp. See GRACIOUS.] **1.** A favorite; a person in favor.
2. A clown character of Spanish comedy.

gra'cious (grā'shŭs), *a.* [OF. *gracios*, F. *gracieux*, L. *gratiosus.* See GRACE.] **1.** Finding grace or favor; pleasing. *Obs.*
But is he *gracious* in the people's eye? *Shak.*
2. Having an attractive or pleasing character or appearance.
There was not such a *gracious* creature born. *Shak.*
3. Abounding in grace or mercy; characterized by grace, kindness, or courtesy; kindly; beneficent; disposed to show kindness, favor, courtesy, mercy, or compassion; merciful; benignant; as, His Most *Gracious* Majesty.
A God ready to pardon, *gracious* and merciful. *Neh* IX. 17.
So hallowed and so *gracious* is the time *Shak.*
4. Marked by, or having, divine grace; influenced or controlled by the divine influence; godly; regenerate. *Obs.*
5. Lucky; fortunate; happy. *Obs.*
There is but one shamed that never was *gracious* *Shak.*
Syn. — Favorable, kind, benevolent, friendly, beneficent, benignant, merciful. See CIVIL.
— **gra'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **gra'cious-ness**, *n.*

grack'le (grăk'l), *n.* [L. *graculus* jackdaw.] **1.** Any of certain birds of the starling family (Sturnidæ) of the Old World (as the mynas) and of the genera *Quiscalus*, *Megaquiscalus*, and *Euphagus* of the family Icteridæ of America. The purple and bronzed grackles (see CROW BLACKBIRD), the boat-tailed grackle, the rusty grackle (*E. jerrugineus*), a common migrant and winter resident of the eastern United States, and Brewer's blackbird (*E. cyanocephalus*), a related species of western North America, are examples.
2. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly.

grad (grăd), **grade** (grād; *F.* grăd), *n.* [F. *grade*] *Math.* In the centesimal system, the hundredth of a right angle.

gra'date (grā'dāt), *v. i.*; GRA'DAT-ED (-dāt-ĕd); GRA'DATING (-dāt-ĭng). [See GRADE.] To shade insensibly into another or each other, as colors or a color; to blend; to cause a color or colors to do this.

gra'date, *v. t.* **1.** To grade or arrange (parts in a whole, colors in painting, etc.), esp. so that they shall harmonize, to make (colors) blend; to dispose or arrange in or into steps, grades, or ranks.
2. = GRADUATE, 4.

gra-da'tion (grā-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gradatio:* cf. F. *gradation.* See GRADE.] **1.** Act or process of progressing by regular steps or evenly; gradual advance. *Now Rare.*
The soul's advances are not made by *gradation*, such as can be represented by motion in a straight line. *Emerson.*
2. A series of events, conditions, etc., forming successive stages in some course or process.
3. *pl.* Steps; degrees; stages.
4. Act or process of grading, or state of being graded, or arranged in ranks, degrees, etc.; also, a series of degrees formed; as, the *gradation* of castes.
5. Any degree or relative position in an order or series; one of a series of intermediate varieties, differing consecutively in form, character, composition, etc.; — usually in the *pl.*; as, slate and shale pass into each other by imperceptible *gradations.*
The several *gradations* of the intelligent universe. *I. Taylor*
6. A gradual passing from one tint to another or from darker to lighter shades, as in painting or drawing.
7. *Music.* A diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords.
8. *Phys. Geog.* A bringing to a uniform or nearly uniform low grade or slope. The *gradation* of the land by streams, resulting in the formation of plains, is a twofold process, involving: (1) *degradation* of tracts originally above the final grade; (2) *aggradation* of tracts originally below it. If, after gradation, a change in level is produced by crustal movements, *regradation* may occur.
9. *Philol.* Ablaut; vowel gradation.
10. *a Rhet.* Climax. *Obs.* **b** *Alchem.* Exaltation. *Obs.*

gra-da'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* By regular steps or gradations; of or pertaining to gradation. — **gra-da'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

grad'a-to-ry (grăd'ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [See GRADE.] **1.** Proceeding step by step, or by gradations; gradual. *Rare.*
Could we have seen [Macbeth's] crimes darkening on their progress; . . . could this *gradatory* apostasy have been shown us. *A. Seward.*
2. *Zoöl.* Adapted for walking.

grad'a-to-ry, *n.* [Cf. LL. *gradatarium.*] *Arch.* A series of steps, esp. from a cloister into a church.

grade (grād), *n.* [F. *grade*, L. *gradus* step, pace, grade, akin to *gradi* to step, go. Cf. CONGRESS, DEGREE, GRADUATE, GRADUS.] **1.** *Trig.* **a** A degree in the sexagesimal system of measuring angles. *Obs.* **b** = GRAD. *Rare.*
2. A step, stage, or degree in any series, rank, quality, or order; relative position or standing; a class constituted by things having the same relative position or standing, or the same quality or value; as, *grades* of military rank; crimes of every *grade; grades* of flour. Specif., *U. S.*, in elementary schools, one of the divisions or sections of the school course, commonly eight in number and each representing a year's work; also, the scholars working in any particular division.
3. Of animals, a hybrid; specif., *Stock Breeding*, the result of crossing a native stock with some better breed. If the crossbreed have more than three fourths of the better blood, it is called *high grade.*
4. *Philol.* **a** Any one of the phases of a root which appear in an ablaut series. Each series has three grades, of which two, called strong grades, have a fuller vocalism than the third, called by contrast weak grade. **b** The class of a consonant as "tenuis" or "media" — a usage arising from Grimm's use of German "Grad." *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*
5. Degree of height; level. *Rare.*
6. In a railroad or highway: **a** The rate of ascent or descent; gradient; deviation from a level surface to an inclined plane; — stated: (1) as so many feet per mile, (2) as one foot rise or fall in so many of horizontal distance, (3) as so much in a hundred feet, or (4) as a percentage of horizontal distance; as, a heavy *grade*, a *grade* of twenty feet per mile, or of 1 in 264; a ten per cent *grade* (that is, of 10 feet to 100). *U. S.* **b** A graded ascending, descending, or level portion of a road; a gradient. **c** *Railroad Cant.* The upper surface of the roadbed foundation.
at grade, on the same level; — said of the crossing of a railroad with another railroad or a highway, when they are on the same level at the point of crossing. *U. S.* — **g. of repose,** *Railroads*, the minimum grade upon which a car will of itself begin to move.

grade (grād), *v. t.*; GRAD'ED (grād'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); GRAD'ING (grād'ĭng). **1.** To admit to a (specified) degree at a university. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
2. To arrange in order, steps, degrees, or classes, according to size, quality, rank, etc.; to class or sort.
3. To unite by evenly modulated or slight gradations; to blend, as light or colors.
4. To reduce to a level, or to an evenly progressive ascent, as the line of a canal or road.
5. *Stock Breeding.* To cross with some better breed; to improve the blood of, — often with *up.*
6. *Philol.* To alter (a vowel) by ablaut, or vowel gradation; — chiefly in the passive.

grade, *v. i.* To be graded; to be of a grade; to form a gradation, or a series having only slight differences; as, these colors *grade* into one another.

-grade. [L. *gradi* to step, to walk.] A suffix used, chiefly in zoölogy, to signify *walking, going* (in a certain manner); as, digiti*grade*, planti*grade.*

grade crossing. A crossing at grade; — called in Eng. *level crossing.* See *at grade*, under GRADE.

grad'ed (grād'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. a.* **1.** Subjected to grading; arranged in grades, steps, sorts, or degrees; of roads, etc., reduced to a level or to an evenly progressive ascent.
2. *Stock Breeding.* Improved by crossing with a better breed.
3. *Her.* Degraded; — said of a cross.
graded school, a school divided into successive grades or departments, through which the pupils pass in course.

grad'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that grades, as: **a** A device for sorting out sizes of broken stuff, as coal. **b** A machine on wheels for grading railroads.

Grad'grind, Thomas (grăd'grĭnd'). An intensely practical, matter-of-fact, utilitarian hardware merchant in Dickens's "Hard Times." Disgraced by his eldest son, he becomes a more humane man.

gra'di-ent (grā'dĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *gradiens*, p. pr. of *gradi* to step, to go. See GRADE.] **1.** Moving by steps; walking; as, *gradient* automata.
2. *Her.* Depicted as walking; — said of a tortoise.
3. Adapted for walking, as the feet of certain birds.
4. Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination; as, the *gradient* line of a railroad. *Rare.*

gra'di-ent, *n.* **1.** The rate of regular or graded ascent or descent in a road; grade. *Chiefly Brit.*
2. A part of a road which slopes upward or downward; a portion of a way not level; a grade.
3. The rate of increase or decrease of a variable magnitude, or the curve that represents it.
4. *Math.* A rational integral homogeneous isobaric function of a number of quantics of assigned weights.
gradient of a function, *Math.*, a vector function whose rectangular components are the derivatives (as to *x*, *y*, *z*) of the function; — so called as determining the rate at which the function changes in value from point to point.

gra'di-ent-er (grā'dĭ-ĕn-tẽr), *n. Surv.* **a** An instrument for leveling, establishing grades, etc. It consists of a small telescope, a graduated vertical arc, and a spirit level, the whole mounted on a tripod. **b** An attachment for a transit, consisting of a tangent screw (*A* in illust.) having a micrometer head (*B*) with a scale (*C*) for indicating the number of complete revolutions. When applied to the vertical limb of the transit it is used in establishing grades.

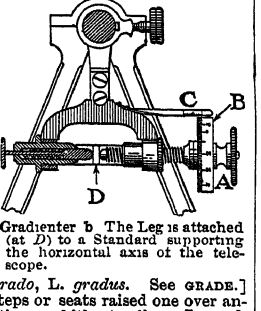

Gradienter **b** The Leg is attached (at *D*) to a Standard supporting the horizontal axis of the telescope.

gradient post. A post or stake indicating by its height or by marks on it the grade of a railroad, highway, or embankment, etc., at that spot.

gra'din (grā'dĭn; *F.* grä'dăN'), **gra-dine'** (grā-dēn'), *n.* [F. *gradin*, fr. It. *gradino*, dim. of *grado*, L. *gradus.* See GRADE.] **1.** One of a series of low steps or seats raised one over another. "The *gradines* of the amphitheater." *Layard.*
2. *Eccl.* A shelf, or one of the shelves, at the back of the altar, on which candlesticks, flowers, etc., are placed.

gra-dine' (grā-dēn'), *n.* [F. *gradine.*] A toothed chisel used by sculptors.

gra'di-om'e-ter (grā'dĭ-ŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* A grademeter for civil engineering work. — **gra'di-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

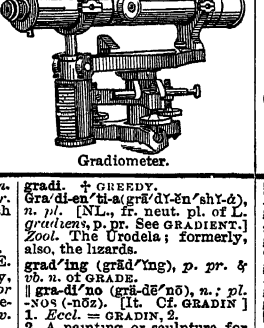
Gradiometer.

grad'dan (grăd'ăn; grăd'-), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *gradan.*] *Scot.* & *Ir.* Parched grain. — *v. t.* To parch (grain).

gradde, *pret.* of GREDE. *Obs.*

grade, *v. t.* To degrade. *Obs.*

grade'ly (grād'lĭ), *a.* [ME. *greiþli*; cf. Icel. *greiðigr* ready, prompt. See GRAITH.] *Obs or Dial. Eng.* Good; orderly; decent; also, real; genuine. — *adv.* In order; properly; well.
grade school. A graded school.

gradi. † GREEDY.

Gra'di-en'ti-a (grā'dĭ-ĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. neut. pl. of L. *gradiens*, p. pr. See GRADIENT.] *Zool.* The Urodela; formerly, also, the lizards.

grad'ing (grād'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GRADE.

‖ **gra-di'no** (grä-dē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [It. Cf. GRADIN.] **1.** *Eccl.* = GRADIN, 2.
2. A painting or sculpture for ornamenting an altar gradin.

‖ **gra'do** (grä'dō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A degree (of the scale).

grad'u-al-ism (grăd'ū-ăl-ĭz'm), *n* See -ISM. — **grad'u-al-ist,** *n.*

grad'u-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Gradual state or quality. *Rare.*

gradual keys. *Music.* The pedal keys *Obs.*

grad'u-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

grad'u-and' (grăd'ū-ănd'), *n.* [LL. *graduandus*, gerundive of *graduare* to graduate.] One about to graduate. *Scot.*

grad-om'e-ter (grăd-ŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*grade* + *-meter.*] Any of various instruments for measuring grades in civil engineering work, or for directly indicating a grade when carried in a vehicle.

grad'u-al (grăd'ū-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *graduel.* See GRADE; cf. GRADUAL, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to degree; as, *gradual* difference. *Obs.*
2 Arranged in grades or degrees, or admitting of such arrangement. *Obs.*
3. Proceeding by steps or degrees; advancing step by step, as in ascent or descent or from one state to another; regularly progressive; also, moving or changing by fine, slight, or insensible gradations or modulations; as, a *gradual* slope or curve; a *gradual* increase of knowledge.
Creatures animate with *gradual* life
Of growth, sense, reason, all summed up in man *Milton.*
4. *Phon.* Pronounced with gradual narrowing of the glottis; — said of the beginning or ending of a vowel sound.
The *gradual* beginning is the usual one in English speech, and in most other languages. *H. Sweet.*
gradual psalm. *Bib.* See SONG OF ASCENTS. — **g. tone.** *Music.* = DEGREE. *Obs.*

grad'u-al, *n.* [LL. *graduale* a gradual (in sense 1), fr. L. *gradus* step: cf. F. *graduel.* See GRADE.] **1.** *Eccl.* **a** An antiphon or responsory after the Epistle, in the eucharistic service, — formerly sung on the steps of the altar, or while the deacon ascended the ambo. **b** A service book containing the musical portion of the Mass sung by the choir.
2. Altar steps. *Obs. Dryden.*

grad'u-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In degree. *Obs.*
2. By a series of regularly progressing changes in condition, rank, etc.; by gradations. *Obs.*
3. In a gradual manner; by degrees; esp, by slow or slight modifications, changes, progress, or the like.

grad'u-ate (grăd'ū-āt), *n.* [LL. *graduatus*, p. p. of *graduare* to admit to a degree, fr. L. *gradus* grade. See GRADE, *n.*] **1.** One who has received an academical or professional degree; in the United States, one who has completed the prescribed course of study in a school or institution of learning.
2. Hence, one who has completed a course of training in some particular line and who has therefore acquired proficiency in it; a proficient or adept. *Now Rare.*
3. A graduated cup, tube, or flask. See GRADUATED, 5.

grad'u-ate (grăd'ū-āt), *v. i.*; GRAD'U-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); GRAD'U-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [Cf. F. *graduer.* See GRADUATE, *n.*, GRADE.] **1.** To admit to a certain grade or degree; esp., in schools, colleges, and universities, to admit, at the close of a course, to an honorable standing defined by a diploma; as, he was *graduated* at Yale College.
2. To fit or qualify for a degree or for the status of a proficient (in something). *Obs.*
3. To mark with degrees; to divide into regular steps, grades, or intervals, as the scale of a thermometer, a scheme of punishment or rewards, etc.; to arrange in grades; to grade; to make progressive, as an income tax.
4. To temper or modify to a certain degree; to improve the grade of; specif., *Alchem.*, to exalt. *Obs.*
5. To concentrate by graduation. See GRADUATION, 3.

grad'u-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To receive from a school, college, or university, the degree or certificate denoting completion of the course leading to it, to become a graduate.
He *graduated* at Oxford *Latham.*
2. To become accommodated to some scale; to fall into grades.
3. To pass by degrees; to change gradually; to shade off; as, sandstone which *graduates* into gneiss.

grad'u-ate, *a.* [See GRADUATE, *n.* & *v.*] **1.** Holding, or admitted to, a (college or university) degree; being a graduate; of or pertaining to graduates; as, a *graduate* student; a *graduate* school.
2. Arranged by degrees; graduated. *Now Rare.*
Beginning with the genus, passing through all the *graduate* and subordinate stages. *Tatham.*

grad'u-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Admitted to, or having received, a (college or university) degree; qualified by having taken a degree, as a physician. *Now Rare.*
2. Having completed a course of training in some line, and hence having acquired proficiency; qualified. *Rare.*
3. Marked with, or divided into, degrees; divided into, or arranged in, grades; progressive; as, a *graduated* tax.
4. *Zoöl.* Tapered; — said of a bird's tail when the outer feathers are shortest, and the others successively longer.
5. Designating a vessel, as a cup or flask, usually of glass, having horizontal marks on its sides, with figures to indicate the amount of the contents at the several levels.
graduated spring, *Railroads*, a combination of metallic and rubber springs.

grad'u-a'tion (grăd'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *graduatio* promotion to a degree: cf. F. *graduation* division into degrees.] **1.** Act of graduating, or state of being graduated; as, *graduation* of a scale; *graduation* at a college; *graduation* in color; *graduation* by evaporation.
2. Any of the marks on an instrument or vessel to indicate degrees or quantity; also, these marks collectively.
3. The exposure of a liquid in large surfaces to the air, so as to hasten its evaporation.

grad'u-a'tor (grăd'ū-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that graduates; specif.: **a** One who determines or indicates graduation; as, a *graduator* of instruments. **b** A dividing engine. **c** An apparatus for diffusing a solution, as brine or vinegar, over a large surface, for exposure to the air. **d** *Elec.* A device used in simultaneous telegraphic and telephonic systems to prevent the telegraphic impulses from affecting the telephone receivers.

Gra'dus (grā'dŭs), *n.* [L. See GRADE, *n.*] Short for *Gradus ad Parnassum*, a step to Parnassus; — title of a dictionary of prosody formerly used in English schools as an aid in Latin versification; hence [*l. c.*], a dictionary of prosody, designed to aid in writing Latin or Greek poetry, etc.

grac'i-les'cent (grăs'ĭ-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* Becoming slender.

Grac'u-lus (grăk'ū-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. jackdaw.] *Zool.* Syn. of PHALACROCORAX.

grac'y (grās'ĭ), *a.* Dealing with, or abounding in, grace; devout. *Obs. or Scot.*

grad, *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

grad'al (grād'ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to grade or degree. *Rare.*

Gra-das'so (grä-däs'sō), *n.* A famous pagan warrior who figures in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso" as a wonder of martial prowess.

gra-da'tim (grā-dā'tĭm), *adv.* [L.] Step by step; gradually.

gra-da'tion-ate-ly, *adv.* In the manner of gradation *Obs.*

gra-da'tioned (grā-dā'shŭnd), *a.* Formed by or in gradations.

gra-da'tive (grā-dā'tĭv), *a.* Gradational. *Rare.* — **gra-da'tive-ly,** *adv. Rare.*

Græ'æ (grē'ē), **Gra'læ** (grā'yē; grī'ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ai Γραίαι.*] *Gr. Myth.* Watchers for the Gorgons, daughters of a sea deity. Their names are Deino, Enyo, and Pephredo. They were born with gray hair, and they have but one eye and one tooth among them. See PERSEUS.

Graeme, Roland (grām). In Scott's "The Abbot," the Lady of Avenel's "pettish, spoiled, and presuming page," who sobers down into a "modest and unassuming young man." His grandmother involves him in the fortunes of Mary Queen of Scots, whom he aids to escape from Lochleven Castle. He turns out to be the rightful heir to Avenel Castle.

graf-fi'to (gräf-fē'tō), *n.; pl.* -TI (-tē). [It., fr. *graffio* a scratching.] **1.** *Archæol.* A rude inscription, figure drawing, etc., found on the walls of ancient sepulchers or ruins. **2.** *Art.* Production of decorative designs by scratching them through a surface layer of plaster, glazing, etc., revealing a different-colored ground; also, pottery or ware so decorated; — chiefly used attributively.

graft (gräft), *n.* [ME. *graff*, F. *greffe*, originally the same word as OF. *grafe* pencil, L. *graphium*, Gr. γραφίον, γράφειν, fr. γράφειν to write. Named from the resemblance of a scion or shoot to a pointed pencil. See CARVE; cf. GRAPHIC, GRAMMAR.] **1.** *Hort.* **a** A scion. **b** The growth or individual resulting from the union of scion and stock; a grafted plant or tree. The graft obtains its food elements from the original stock, which remains rooted in the ground. It generally retains the characters, as of flower, fruit, or foliage, of the plant from which it was taken as a bud or scion; but there are exceptions. See GRAFT HYBRID. **c** The point of insertion of a scion upon a stock. **2.** Act of grafting, or joining one thing to another as if by grafting; that which is grafted.

Where costumes and peculiarities are accidental or factitious *grafts* from other races. *Susan N. Carter.*

3. *Surg.* A portion of living tissue used in grafting. **4.** [Prob. orig. so called because illegitimate or improper profit was looked upon as a *graft*, or sort of excrescence, on a legitimate business undertaking, in distinction from its natural or proper development.] **a** Acquisition of money, position, etc., by dishonest or unjust means, as by actual theft or by taking advantage of a public office or any position of trust or employment to obtain fees, perquisites, profits on contracts, or legislation, pay for work not done or service not performed, etc.; illegal or unfair practice for profit or personal advantage; also, anything thus gained. *Colloq.* **b** A "soft thing" or "easy thing;" a "snap." *Slang.*

graft, *v. t.;* GRAFT'ED; GRAFT'ING. **1** To insert (a bud or scion) in a branch or stem of another tree; to propagate by insertion in another stock; also, to insert a graft upon. **2.** To join (one thing) to another as if by grafting, so as to bring about a close union.

And *graft* my love immortal on thy fame! *Pope*

3. To plant; instill; fix. *Rare.* **4.** *Naut.* To cover, as a rope, with a weaving of small cord or the like, as a fishing line or log line. **5.** *Surg.* To implant (a portion of living tissue, as flesh, skin, or bone) in a lesion so as to form an organic union. The tissue may be taken from another part of the patient's own body (**autoplastic graft**) or from the body of another individual (**heteroplastic graft**). **6.** To repair (boots or shoes) by means of giving new soles and foxed uppers. *Local, U. S.* **7.** To join closely; to unite as broken loops from weaving. **8.** To get by graft; as, to *graft* a fortune. *Colloq.*

to graft by approach, to inarch.

graft, *v. i.* **1.** To be or become grafted. **2.** To insert buds or scions taken from one plant within the bark of another so that a permanent union is effected. Grafting is principally employed to increase the stock of a rare plant not easily propagated by seed or to improve the vigor of weak-rooted fruits or flowers. **3.** To practice graft; to get money, etc., by graft. *Colloq.*

graft'age (gräf'tāj), *n. Hort.* The science of grafting, including the various methods of practice and details of operation.

graft'ed (gräf'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. p.* of GRAFT. Specif., *Her.*, inserted into another piece; enté.

graft'er (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who grafts. **2.** The original plant from which a scion has been taken for grafting upon another plant. **3.** An instrument by which grafting is facilitated. **4.** One who practices graft or gets money in that way. See GRAFT, *n.*, 4. *Colloq.*

graft hybrid. *Hort.* A graft which exhibits characters derived apparently from the stock in addition to those naturally belonging to it, or one in which the characters are intermediate between those of scion and stock. Authentic instances of such hybrids are rare. Hence: **graft'-hy'brid-ism,** *n.*

Graftage. *a* Cleft; *b* Splice; *c* Whip or Tongue; *d* Saddle; *e* Side.

graft'ing (gräf'tĭng), *n.* **1.** *Hort.* **a** Act or process of inserting grafts or performing graftage. See GRAFTAGE, *Illust.*, for the principal methods now in use. **b** A graft or scion. **2.** Hence: **a** *Naut.* Act or method of weaving a cover for a rope, etc. **b** *Surg.* The transplanting of a portion of living tissue to a denuded surface. **c** *Carp.* A scarfing or joining together of two timbers end to end. **d** *Knitting or Darning.* A joining or uniting of two pieces, as of a broken stitch.

grafting by approach. *Hort.* = INARCHING.

grafting wax. A composition of rosin, beeswax, tallow, etc., used on the wounds of newly grafted or pruned trees.

Gra'ham flour (grā'ăm). [After Sylvester *Graham* (1794–1851), a physician, vegetarian, and writer on dietetics.] Unbolted wheat flour. See FLOUR.

gra'ham-ite (-it), *n.* [After J. A. and J. L. *Graham*, owners of the mine where it was first obtained.] *Min.* A lustrous pitch-black mineral resembling asphaltum.

grail (grāl), *n.* [OF. *graal, greal, greel*, F. *graal, gréal*, of uncertain origin; cf. LL. *gradalis*, which perh. originally meant a vessel divided into compartments for different kinds of food, and perh. was formed fr. L. *gradus* step; or cf. LL. *garalus* a vessel for liquids.] A platter; a cup; a chalice; — used only [*cap.*] of the *Holy Grail*. The *Holy Grail*, according to some legends of the Middle Ages, was the platter from which Christ ate at the Last Supper and in which Joseph of Arimathea later collected blood from Christ's body; according to others, erroneously, it is said, it was identified with the wine cup used by Christ at the Last Supper. The Grail was brought to England and there preserved for generations. If approached by any but a perfectly pure and holy person, it would be borne away and vanish. Its keepers having become impure, it disappeared, and thereafter was an object of search to numerous knights. The quest was to be undertaken only by one who was perfectly chaste in thought, word, and act. Percivale, Galahad, and Bors only, of King Arthur's knights, achieved the quest and saw the Grail.

grail, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] Gravel. *Poetic. Spenser.*

grail, graillie (grāl), *n.* [Cf. F. *grêle* a sort of file.] A half-round single-cut file or float, having one curved face and one straight face, used by comb makers.

grain (grān), *n.* [F. *grain*, L. *granum*, grain, seed, small kernel, small particle; in sense 10 fr. OF. *graune* crimson dye, kermes (formerly supposed to be seeds), prop. seed, F. *graine*, fr. L. *grana*, pl. of *granum*. See CORN; cf. GARNER, *n.*, GARNET, GRAM the chick-pea, GRANULE, KERNEL.] **1. a** A single small hard seed. *Obs.* **b** In modern usage, the seed or seedlike fruit of any cereal grass, as wheat, maize, oats, rice, millet, etc. See GRASS, CARYOPSIS. **2.** Collectively: **a** The unhusked or the threshed seeds or fruits of various food plants, now usually, specif., the cereal grasses, but in commercial and statutory usage (as in insurance policies, trade lists, etc.) also flax, peas, sugar-cane seed, etc. In British usage all kinds of grain are popularly known as *corn*. See CORN. **b** The plants themselves, whether as a growing crop or reaped for threshing.

For the purposes of this Act [the British Merchant Shipping Act, 1894] "the expression '*grain*' means any corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts, or nut kernels." *Wyatt Paine.*

3. *sing. & pl.* = GRAINS OF PARADISE. *Obs.*

He cheweth *grain* and licorice,
To smellen sweet. *Chaucer.*

4. *pl.* Remains of grain after brewing or distilling. **5.** *Bot.* **a** A rounded prominence on the back of a sepal, as in the common dock (*Rumex*). **b** Duckweed. *Obs.* **c** A grape or other berry. *Obs.* **d** One of the individual drupelets of a multiple fruit, as the raspberry. **6.** A bead, as of a rosary. *Obs.* **7.** Any small, hard particle, as of sand, sugar, salt, etc.; hence, any minute portion or particle; the least possible amount; as, a *grain* of pollen, of starch, of sense, of wit, etc. "A *grain* of manhood well resolved." *Milton.* **8.** Specif., of gunpowder, one of the particles, which usually vary in size and shape with the kind of powder.

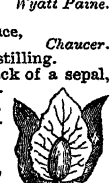

Sepals of Dock, showing Grains.

9. A unit of weight, derived from the weight of a grain of wheat or the like. Specif.: **a** The unit of the English system of weights, considered equal to the average of grains taken from the middle of the ears of wheat. 7,000 grains constitute the pound avoirdupois, and 5,760 grains the pound troy. A grain is equal to .0648 gram. See GRAM. **b** A unit of weight for pearls, etc.; one fourth of a carat: called specif. **carat grain, pearl grain.** See CARAT. **10.** Kermes or, sometimes, cochineal; also, a reddish dye made from either of them; hence, a red color of any tint or hue, as crimson, scarlet, etc.; also, any dye; color, esp. a fast one. *Obs. exc. Hist. or Poetic.* **11.** A superficial roughness, imparting an appearance of being covered with grains or small particles; a granulated surface or appearance, as in a photographic negative. **12.** The hair side of a piece of leather, or the marking on that side; also, a similar surface artificially produced. **13.** The composite particles of any substance; that arrangement of the particles of any body which determines its comparative roughness or hardness; texture; as, marble, sugar, sandstone, skin, metal, etc., of fine *grain*. **14. a** The fiber which forms the substance of wood or of any fibrous material. **b** The direction, arrangement, or appearance of the fibers in wood, of strata in stone, etc. **15.** *Quarrying.* A direction of cleavage, at right angles to, and less easy than, the rift. **16** Temper; natural disposition; inclination.

Brothers . . . not united in *grain*. *Hayward.*

17. *pl.* Grainer, or bate.

against the grain. See under AGAINST. — **a g. of allowance,** a slight indulgence or latitude; a small allowance. — **grains of paradise,** the pungent seeds of a West African zingiberaceous plant (*Amomum melegueta*), used in veterinary medicine. — **grain of rice,** porcelain having translucent decoration, made in China and Japan; — so called by American collectors. — **in g.,** dyed in grain, or scarlet or crimson; of a fast color; hence, deeply seated; fixed; innate; genuine; thorough; in essence or character. "Anguish *in grain*." *Herbert.* "A rogue *in grain*." *Tennyson.* — **with a g. of salt** [L. *cum grano salis*], with some reservation or allowance, with caution.

grain (grān), *v. i.;* GRAINED (grānd); GRAIN'ING. [F. *grainer, grener*. See GRAIN, *n.*] **1.** To yield grain or fruit. *Obs.* **2.** To form grains or into grains; to assume a granular form, as the result of crystallization; to granulate. **3.** To paint in imitation of the grain of wood, marble, etc.

grain, *v. t.* **1.** To form, or cause to separate, in grains, as powder, sugar, etc.; specif., *Soap Making*, to salt out; — sometimes with *off*. **2.** *Brewing.* To remove the grain from. **3.** To dye in grain; to ingrain. **4.** To impart a granulated surface to, as paper or stone for drawing or lithographic work. **5.** To take the hair off (skins); to soften and raise the grain of (leather, etc.). **6.** To paint, etc., in imitation of the grain of wood, marble, etc. The surface is painted in the ordinary way and when dry a coat of graining color is put on. This is partly removed by combs, rags, etc., until the desired effect is produced.

grain, *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *grein* distinction, division, branch, Sw. *gren* branch, space between the legs, Dan. *green* branch.] **1.** *pl.* The crotch of the body; groin. *Obs.* **2.** A branch of a tree; also, a fork, as where two branches meet. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **3.** An arm, as of the sea; a branch, or fork, as of a river. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **4.** A blade of a sword, knife, etc. *Obs.* **5.** A tine or prong. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **6.** *pl.* An iron fish spear or harpoon, having four or more barbed points; — often used as a singular. **7.** *Founding.* = CHAPLET, *n.*, 7.

Grains, 6.

grain beetle. Any of several small beetles whose larvæ feed on and destroy stored grain; esp.: **a** The saw-necked grain beetle (*Silvanus surinamensis*). **b** The square-necked, or red, grain beetle (*Cathartus gemellatus*). **c** The cadelle.

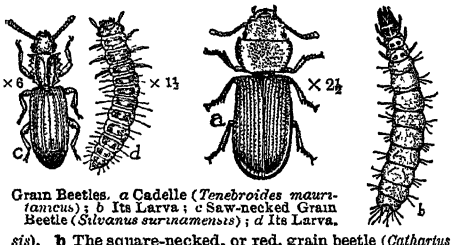

Grain Beetles. *a* Cadelle (*Tenebroides mauritanicus*); *b* Its Larva; *c* Saw-necked Grain Beetle (*Silvanus surinamensis*); *d* Its Larva.

grain bill. *Com.* A bill of exchange or draft drawn against a shipment of grain and accompanied by the bill of lading.

grained (grānd), *p. a.* **1.** Dyed in grain; ingrained.

Persons lightly dipped, not *grained*, in generous honesty, are but pale in goodness *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Having a grain; divided into small particles or grains; having or showing a grain or granulated structure or surface; hence, rough. **3.** Painted or stained to imitate the grain of wood, etc. **4.** *Bot.* Having grainlike prominences, as the sepals of dock. See GRAIN, *Illust.*

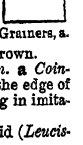

Grainers, *a.*

grain'er (grān'ẽr), *n.* One that grains; specif.: **a** A brush or tool used in graining wood, etc. **b** *Leather Manuf.* (1) A bate. (2) A vat in which skins are bated. (3) An instrument for graining or unhairing skins. **c** *Salt Manuf.* An evaporating vat in which salt grains from brine.

grain'field' (-fēld'), *n.* A field where grain is grown.

grain'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GRAIN. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** *Coining.* (1) A ring of little grains in relief near the edge of the face of a coin. *Obs.* (2) Milling. **b** Painting in imitation of wood, marble, etc.

grain'ing, *n.* A European fresh-water cyprinoid (*Leuciscus lancastriensis*).

grain leather. Any leather made from the grain side of a skin; usually, specif., such a leather somewhat heavier than buffing and, in case of cowhide leather, split from a hide already tanned and dried and colored or finished afterwards as desired.

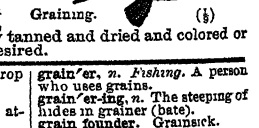

Graining. (⅛)

grad'y (grād'ĭ), *a. Her.* Cut into steps; degraded.

Græ'cian. † GRECIAN.

Græ'cism, Græ'cize, Græ'co-, etc. Vars. of GRECISM, etc.

graf. † GRAVE.

graf. Graff. *Ref. Sp.*

graf (graf), *n.; pl.* GRA'FEN (gra'fĕn). [G. Cf. -GRAVE.] A German, Austrian, and Swedish title of nobility, equiv. to *earl* in English, or *count* in French. See EARL.

graff, *n. & v.* = GRAFT, a scion; to insert (a scion). *Archaic.*

graff, *n. & v.* = GRAFT, spade, etc. *Archaic.*

graff (gräf). Scot. var. of GRAVE, a place of burial; obs. var. of GRAVE, a steward.

graff (gräf), *n.* [Cf. D. *graf* grave. See GRAVE, *n.*] A trench, ditch; fosse; canal. *Obs. or Hist.*

graff'age (-ăj), *n.* [See GRAFF a ditch.] A railed fence or wooden frame placed where two ditches meet or where a ditch meets a road at right angles. *Dial. Eng.*

graffer, *n.* [See GREFFIER.] A notary or scrivener. *Obs.*

graff'er, *n.* A grafter. *Obs.*

graf'fi-as (grăf'ĭ-ăs), *or* **Ac'rab,** *n.* See STAR.

graf'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

graft (grăft), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *gröft*, and E. GRAVE, *n.*] Ditch; moat; canal; trench. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

graft, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *greftr* a digging, and E. GRAVE, *v.*] **1.** *Dial. Eng.* **a** The depth of a spade or the amount turned up at once. **b** A narrow curved spade for cutting drains. **2.** Work; labor; toil. *Dial. Eng. or Slang.* [tion. *Slang.*

3. A trade; occupation; voca-

graft, *v. t.* To dig. *Dial. Eng.*

graft, *v. i.* To work. *Slang.*

graft'er, *n.* = GRAFT, a kind of spade.

graft'-hy'brid-i-za'tion, *n. Hort* = GRAFT-HYBRIDISM.

graft'ling, *n.* A young grafted tree. *Obs.*

Gra'ham bread (grā'ăm). [See GRAHAM FLOUR.] See BROWN BREAD **a**.

Graham escapement. *Horol* See ESCAPEMENT, 3. [ing. *R.*

gra'ham-ing, *vb. n.* Grahamiz-

Gra'ham-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [See GRAHAM FLOUR.] The vegetarian dietetic system or principles of Sylvester Graham. *U. S.*

Gra'ham-ite (-ĭt), *n.* One who follows Grahamism. *U. S.*

gra'ham-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To open (letters) when they are going through the post office; — from Sir James Robert George Graham (1792–1861), who, when Home Secretary, had Mazzini's letters so opened in 1844.

Gra'ial (grā'yĭ; grī'ĭ). Var. of GRÆÆ. — **Gra'ian** (grā'yăn; grī'ăn), *a.* [OI GRAITH.]

graid (grād). Obs. or Scot. var. **graid'ly.** Var. of GRADELY, *a. & adv. Obs., Scot., or Dial Eng.*

graif. † GRAVE.

graihund. † GREYHOUND.

grail (grāl), *n.* [OF. *grael, greel*, LL. *gradale*. See GRADUAL, *n.*] = GRADUAL, 1 & 2.

grail, *v. i.* To go in search of the grail. *Nonce Word.*

grail'ing. † GRAYLING.

grail'ing, *n.* Finishing of comb teeth with a grail.

grain. Dial. Eng. var. of GRANE, *v.*

grain (grān). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GROAN.

grain, *v. i.* To spear (fish) with grains.

grain'age. Var. of GRANAGE.

grain'age (grān'ĭj), *n. Veter.* Formation of warty tumors on a horse's legs.

grain'age, *n.* Growth or crop of grain. *Obs.*

grain'-ry. † GRANARY.

grain binder. A harvester attachment for binding grain.

grain'-burnt', *a.* Having digestive disturbances attributed to overfeeding with grain, but in many cases due to other causes; — said of horses. *Cant.*

grain color *or* **colour.** **a** A scarlet dye, as that made from the kermes. **b** A fast color or a fabric thus dyed.

grain'-cut', *a.* Cut transversely to the grain.

grained. Grained. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **graine** (grān), *n.* [F.] The eggs of the silkworm.

grained (grānd), *p. a.* Having prongs; forked. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

grain'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

grain'el, *n. A* granary. *Obs Scot.*

grain'er, *n. Fishing.* A person who uses grains.

grain'er-ing, *n.* The steeping of hides in grainer (bate).

grain founder. Grainsick.

grainge. Dial. Eng. for GRANGE.

Grain'ger (grān'jẽr), *n.* [From *Granger* County, Tennessee.] *Geol.* A Mississippian formation in the Appalachian region.

grain gold. **a** Gold dust. *Obs.* **b** Gold which has taken the form of grains under the action of heat after parting.

grain'ing, *n.* **1.** *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Place or point of forking; a fork, as of a tree. **b** A prong or tine. **2.** *Fishing.* Use of grains.

graining comb. A combike instrument for graining wood.

graining head. A dado, or grooving, head.

grain mark. A line on a gem facet due to imperfect polishing.

grain moth. Any of several small tineid moths, whose larvæ devour grain in storehouses, esp, *Tinea granella*, common in Europe, and the Angoumois grain moth.
grain screen. *Photogravure.* A fine network screen through which photographs are taken to impart a grain.
grain soap. Soap which has separated out in granular form from the spent lye.
grain tin. a *Mining.* Crystalline tin ore. b The purest grade of commercial tin. It is rendered brittle by heating and broken up into grains.
grain traveler *or* **traveller.** *Ring Spinning.* Any of a set of travelers advancing a grain in weight for each size.
grain weevil. A term popularly applied to various small insects destructive of stored grain. Of these the granary weevil and rice weevil (see these terms) are true weevils.
grain'y (grān'ĭ), *a.;* GRAIN'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr), GRAIN'I-EST. **1.** Resembling, or consisting of, grains; granular.
2. Full of grain.
3. Resembling the grain of wood as it is at the surface.
graith (grāth), *v. t.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *greiða*, akin to AS. *gerēdan* to arrange, *gerēde* ready. Cf. READY.] **1.** To make ready; to prepare; to order; — also formerly used reflexively. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To furnish; equip; adorn. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
3. To make; compose; build, constitute. *Obs.*
graith, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *greiðr.*] **1** Prepared state; readiness; order. *Obs.*
2. Furniture; apparel; dress; apparatus or accouterments for work, traveling, war, etc., implements; gear; armor; harness. *Obs. or Scot.*
3. Possessions; substance; wealth. *Obs. Scot.*
4. Stuff; also, a thick liquid, esp. soapy water; lather. *Scot.*
Grai'læ (grāĭ'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *grallae* stilts.] *Zool.* An order of birds which formerly included all the waders. In later classifications it has been often used to designate a group more or less exactly equivalent to Limicolæ, or Gruiformes, or to these combined.
Grai'la-to'res (grāĭ'ȧ-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *grallator* one who runs on stilts.] *Zool.* The wading birds, — equiv. to *Grallæ* in its old and broad sense.
grai'la-to'ri-al (-rĭ-ăl; 201) } *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to
grai'la-to-ry (grāĭ'ȧ-tō-rĭ) } the Grallatores, or waders.
grai'loch (grāĭ'lŏk), *n.* [Gael. *grealach* entrails.] Offal of a deer, etc.; also, act of gralloching. — *v. t.* To remove the offal from (as a deer); to disembowel.

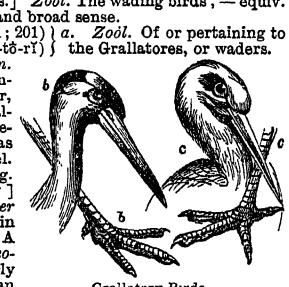

Grallatory Birds
b b Head and Foot of Crane.
c c Head and Foot of Stork.

gram, gramme (grăm), *n.* [F. *gramme*, fr. Gr. γράμμα that which is written, a letter, a small weight, fr. γράφειν to write. See GRAPHIC.] The unit of weight in the metric system. It was intended to be exactly, and is very nearly, equal to the weight in a vacuum of one cubic centimeter of pure water at maximum density. It is equal to 15.433 grains. See GRAIN, *n.*, 9.
gram, *or* **gramme, molecular weight.** *Chem.* = GRAM MOLECULE.
-gram (-grăm). [Gr. γράμμα a thing drawn or written, a letter, fr. γράφειν to draw, write. See GRAPHIC.] A suffix indicating *something drawn or written, a drawing, writing;* as, mono*gram*, tele*gram*, chrono*gram*.
gra'ma (grä'mȧ), *n., or* **grama grass.** [Sp. *grama* a sort of grass] a Any pasture grass of the western United States belonging to the genus *Bouteloua*, esp. *B. oligostachya*, blue grama, or *B. eriopoda*, black grama. b Any of several other pasture grasses of the same region, as *Hilaria mutica* and species of *Muhlenbergia* and *Festuca*.
gram'a-rye, gram'a-ry (grăm'ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [ME. *gramer, gramery, gramory*, grammar, magic, OF. *gramaire*, F. *grammaire*. See GRAMMAR.] **1.** Grammar; learning. *Obs.*
2. Necromancy; magic, enchantment. *Archaic. Scott.*
The evil wish was a dread weapon for antiquity, provided one knew his *gramarye*. *F. B. Gummere.*
gram, *or* **gramme, atom.** *Chem.* The quantity of an element which has a weight in grams equal numerically to the number expressing the atomic weight of the element; as, sixteen grams is the *gram atom* of oxygen.
gram, *or* **gramme, degree.** *Physics.* The small calorie. See CALORIE.
gram, *or* **gramme, equivalent.** *Electrolysis.* That quantity of a metal which will replace one gram of hydrogen.
gra-mer'cy (grȧ-mûr'sĭ), *interj.* [F. *grand-merci.* See GRAND; MERCY.] A word used to express thankfulness; thanks; also, surprise or sudden emotion; "mercy."
Gramercy, Mammon, said the gentle knight. *Spenser.*
gra-min'e-ous (grȧ-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gramineus*, fr. *gramen, -minis*, grass.] a Grasslike; resembling, or pertaining to, a grass. b Belonging to the grass family (Poaceæ).
— **gra-min'e-ous-ness,** *n.*
gram'i-nif'er-ous (grăm'ĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gramen, -minis*, grass + *-ferous.*] Yielding or producing grass.
gram'i-niv'o-rous (-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *gramen, -minis*, grass + *-vorous.*] Feeding on grass and like food.
gram'ma-logue (grăm'ȧ-lŏg), *n.* [Gr. γράμμα letter + λόγος word. Cf. LOGOGRAM.] *Phonography.* A word represented by a logogram; as, *it*, represented by |, that is, by *t*; less correctly, a logogram. *Pitman.*
gram'mar (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *gramer, gramere*, OF. *gramaire*, F. *grammaire*, prob. fr. L. *grammatica*, Gr. γραμματική, fem. of γραμματικός skilled in grammar, fr. γράμμα letter. See GRAPHIC; cf. GRAMMATICAL, GLAMOUR, GRAMARYE.]
1. That branch of linguistic science which treats of the classes of words, their inflections or other means of indicating relation to each other, and their functions and relations in the sentence, as employed according to established usage; the study of forms of speech, and their relations to one another, the art concerned with the right use and application of the rules of a language in speaking or writing. Treatises or books on grammar often include information on related subjects, as phonology, prosody, or the history of the language. The grammar of the classical languages (of which the term was first used) is usually treated under four heads, Orthography, Etymology (or Inflection), Syntax, and Prosody, to which a fifth head, Orthoëpy, is sometimes added. English grammar was at one time similarly divided, but its treatment is now usually grouped under Phonology, Accidence, and Syntax. **Historical grammar** is concerned with the study of the historical development of the sounds, inflections, and syntax of a language. **Comparative grammar** examines the phenomena of two or more kindred languages, to determine by comparison the character and extent of their relationship. **General, philosophical,** *or* **universal, grammar** is concerned with the general principles which underlie the grammatical phenomena of all languages.
2. A treatise or book in which grammar is treated.
3. Manner of speaking or writing, from the standpoint of conformity to grammatical rules; speech or writing considered with regard to such rules.
4. Those phenomena of language with which the science of grammar deals; characteristic system of inflections and syntax; as, analytic languages, such as English, Danish, and French, are often said to have little *grammar*.
5. The Latin language; Latin; learning in general. *Obs.*
6. The elements or principles of any science or art; also, a treatise or book on them; — once common in book titles.
gram-ma'ri-an (grȧ-mā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [F. *grammairien.*]
1. One versed in grammar or languages; a philologist.
2. One who writes on, or teaches, grammar
3. A grammar-school pupil. *Obs.*
4. One who writes on the elements or fundamental principles of any science or art. "The innovation was stigmatized by musical *grammarians.*" *Macfarren (Encyc Brit.).*
grammar school. a Orig., a school for the teaching of Latin; now, esp. in England, a school, usually endowed, in which Latin, Greek, and other studies preparatory to colleges or universities are taught; as, the Bedford *Grammar School.* b In the American system of graded common schools, an intermediate school between the primary school and the high school, in which, besides other studies, English grammar is taught.
gram-mat'i-cal (grȧ-măt'ĭ-kăl; 126), *a.* [L. *grammaticus, grammaticalis*, Gr. γραμματικός skilled in grammar, knowing one's letters, fr. γράμμα letter: cf. F. *grammatical.* See GRAMMAR.] **1.** Of or pertaining to grammar, of the nature of grammar; as, a *grammatical* rule.
Grammatical propriety is nothing more than the established usage of a particular body of speakers at a particular time. *Sayce.*
2. According to, or following, the words taken strictly in accordance with the rules of grammar; literal, as, *grammatical* sense or interpretation.
3. According to the rules of grammar; grammatically correct; as, the construction is not *grammatical.*
4. Of, pertaining to, or in strict accordance with, the grammar, or methodic principles, of an art or science.
grammatical accent. See ACCENT, *n.*, 2 b, 6 a. — **g. gender.** See GENDER, 3. — **g. interpretation.** See DOCTRINAL INTERPRETATION.
— **gram-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **gram-mat'i-cal-ness,** *n.*
gram-mat'i-cas'ter (-ĭ-kăs'tẽr), *n.* [LL.] A petty grammarian; a grammatical pedant or pretender.
My noble neophyte; my little *grammaticaster. B. Jonson.*
gram-mat'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.;* -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'-ĭng). To make grammatical; to reduce to rules of grammar.
gram-mat'i-cize, *v. i.* To discuss points of grammar.

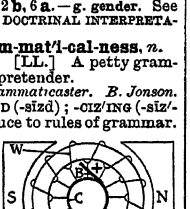

Gramme Ring. *N, S* Pole Pieces; *G* Laminated Iron Ring; *W* Armature Winding; *C* Commutator; *B, B* Brushes.

gram'ma-tist (grăm'ȧ-tĭst), *n.* [L. *grammatista* schoolmaster, Gr. γραμματιστής, fr. γραμματίζειν to teach the letters, to be a scribe: cf. F. *grammatiste.* See GRAMMATICAL.] *Rare.* a A grammarian, esp. a pedantic one. b A teacher of letters. — **gram'ma-tis'ti-cal** (-tĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.*
Gramme ring (grăm). [Also *l. c.*] *Elec.* An armature for a dynamo or motor, consisting essentially of a ring or hollow cylinder of iron, now usually laminated, wound with a number of coils connected continuously in a closed circuit, the joined ends of consecutive coils being joined to an equal number of commutator segments. It was invented by Dr. A. Pacinotti of Florence, in 1860, and independently introduced by the Belgian inventor, Z. T. Gramme, in 1870. Hence: **Gramme armature, machine, motor, winding,** etc.
gram, *or* **gramme, meter.** *Mech.* A unit of work, equal to the work done in raising one gram against the force of gravity the height of one meter. Cf. FOOT POUND.
gram, *or* **gramme, molecule.** *Chem.* The quantity of a compound which has a weight in grams equal numerically to the number expressing the molecular weight of the compound; as, eighteen grams is the *gram molecule* of water; — called also **gram,** *or* **gramme, molecular weight.**
gram'o-phone (grăm'ō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. γραμμα a thing drawn or written (fr. γράφειν to write) + *-phone.*] A kind of phonograph. See PHONOGRAPH.
gram'pus (grăm'pŭs), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *graspeis, grapois, crapois*, apparently meaning whale, prop. fat fish, fr. L. *crassus* fat (F. *gras*) + *piscis* fish, influenced by F. *grand* great. *O.f. E. D.* See CRASS, FISH.] **1.** A cetacean (*Grampus griseus*) allied to the blackfish, but having teeth in the lower jaw only. It becomes 15 feet long or more, and is widely distributed in the seas of the Northern Hemisphere, but is not very common. The name is often applied to other related cetaceans, as the blackfish.

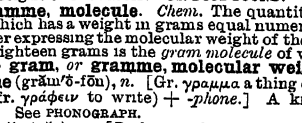
Grampus (*G. griseus*) ($\frac{1}{80}$)

2 A kind of tongs used in a bloomery. *U. S.*
gra'na (grā'nȧ), *n. pl.* [L. *granum* grain, seed.] *Bot.* The oleaginous drops saturating the ground substance of the chloroplasts in plants, and holding in solution the various chlorophyll pigments. See CHLOROPHYLL.
gran'a-dil'la (grăn'ȧ-dĭl'ȧ; *Sp.* grä'nä-dēl'yä; 195), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *granada* pomegranate. See GRENADE, GARNET.] a The fruit of certain species of passion flower (esp. *Passiflora quadrangularis*) of Brazil and the West Indies; also, the vine. The fruit is as large as a child's head, and is a good dessert fruit. The fruit of *P. edulis* is used for flavoring ices. b Granadilla wood.
granadilla tree. A West Indian fabaceous tree (*Brya ebenus*) which furnishes a fine grade of green ebony.
granadilla wood. a The wood of the granadilla tree. b A handsome dark red hard wood from northern South America, much used for flutes, etc. Its source is uncertain
gran'a-ry (grăn'ȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *granarium*, fr. *granum* grain. See GARNER.] A storehouse or repository for grain, esp. after it is thrashed or husked; a cornhouse; also, fig, a region fertile in grain.
The exhaustless *granary* of a world. *Thomson.*
granary weevil. A small brown snout beetle (*Calandra granaria*) which lays its eggs in the kernels of stored wheat, barley, maize, etc., the larva developing in and undergoing its transformations within the hull. The adult also feeds on the kernels.

Granary Weevil. Nat. size and enlarged.

gra-na'tum (grȧ-nā'tŭm), *n.* [L., pomegranate.] *Pharm.* The bark of the pomegranate stem and root, used as a vermifuge and tæniacide.
grand (grănd), *a.;* GRAND'ER (grăn'dẽr); GRAND'EST. [ME. *grant, graunt*, OF. *grant*, F. *grand*, fr. L. *grandis.* Cf. GRANDEE.] **1.** Great; famous; — used with *the* as an epithet. *Obs.*
2 Having higher rank or more dignity than other persons bearing the same general designation; also, conventionally, having high rank or importance; — used in titles indicating office or rank; as, a *grand* duke; a *grand* master, etc.; also, having the highest or supreme rank of all of the nation; — used in the title of sovereigns; as, the *Grand* Turk, the sultan of Turkey.
3. Having more importance than all others; preëminent; foremost; chief; as, the *grand* mystery of death; in a weaker sense, great; eminent; prominent.
Our *grand* foe, Satan *Milton.*
4. Of large size, extent, value, or consequence; great; as, a *grand* mountain; a *grand* army; a *grand* mistake.
5. Main; principal; as, the *grand* staircase.
6. *Music.* Complete in all its parts; of full dimensions, or for full orchestra; — of a composition in classic form; as, a *grand* sonata; a *grand* chorus.
7. Marked by great magnificence, display, ceremoniousness, or formality; splendid, sumptuous; gorgeous; showy; also, indicating the possession of wealth or high social standing; admitted to be characteristic of, or to belong to, the highest circles of society; as, a *grand* entertainment; a *grand* lady or dame; a *grand* villa; *grand* manners
8. Fine or imposing in appearance or impression; impres-

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grain oil = FUSEL OIL.
grain'sick', *n.* Sickness of cattle, in which the rumen is excessively distended with food.
grain stone. Stone having a granulated appearance.
graip (grāp). Scot. and dial Eng. var. of GROPE.
graip, *n.* [Prob. akin to *grope, gripe*; cf. Icel. *greip* the space between the thumb and the other fingers, a grip, Norw. dial. *greip* dungfork.] A garden fork or dungfork. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
graith, *a.* [Icel. *greiðr.*] *Obs.* 1. Ready; prepared; with *of*, furnished with; possessed of 2. Straight; direct; exact; plain; manifest. [*Obs.*]
graith, *adv.* Readily; plainly
graith'ly. Var. of GRADELY.
graith'ness, *n.* Readiness. *Obs.*
grak'le (grăk'l). Var. of GRACKLE.
grals. † GRAIL, a gradual.
gral'lic (grăl'ĭk), *a.* Gralline.
Gral-li'na (grăl-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *grallae* stilts.] The genus consisting of the magpie larks of Australia and New Guinea.
gral'line (grăl'ĭn; -ĭn; 183), *a. Zool.* Of or pert. to the Grallæ.
gram. † GRAME.
gram. *Abbr.* Grammar; grammarian; grammatical
gra'ma (grä'mȧ), *n.* [Prob corrupt of *ramarama.*] *Bot.* = RAMARAMA.
gra'ma-de'va-ta (grä'mȧ-dā'-vȧ-tȧ), *n.* [Skr; *grāma* village + *devatā* god] A local or village deity. *India.*
gramaire. † GRAMMAR.
gramarcy. † GRAMERCY.
gra-ma'ri-en. † GRAMMARIAN.
gra-mash'es (grȧ-măsh'ĕz), *n.* = GAMASHES *Scot.*
grame, *a.* [AS. *gram*; akin to E. *grim.*] *Obs* 1. Vexed; angry. 2. Grieved.
grame (grām), *n* [AS. *grama.* See GRAME, *a*] a Anger; wrath; scorn. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.* b Sorrow; grief; harm; misery. *Obs or Archaic.*
grame, *v. t.* [See GRAME, *a.*] To grieve; anger; vex; — often used impersonally. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be angry or vexed. *Obs.*
gra'men-ite (grā'mĕn-īt), *n.* [L. *gramen* grass.] *Min.* A grass-green variety of chloropal.
gramenivorous † GRAMINIVOROUS [MAR.
gramer † GRAMARYE, GRAMMAR
gra-mer'cy (grȧ-mûr'sĭ; -mar'sĭ), *n.* The exclamation "gramercy!" thanks. *Obs.*
gramere. † GRAMMAR.
gramery. † GRAMARYE.
Gram'i-na'ce-æ (grăm'ĭ-nā'sē-ē), **Gra-min'e-æ** (grȧ-mĭn'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GRAMINEOUS.] Syns of POACEÆ. — **gram'i-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a*
gra-min'e-al (-ăl), *a* Gramineous
gram'i-ni-fo'li-ous (grăm'ĭ-nĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gramen, -minis*, grass + *-folious*] Having grass-like leaves.
gra-min'i-form (grȧ-mĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *gramen* + *-form.*] Having the form of a grass.
gram'i-nol'o-gy (grăm'ĭ-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *gramen* + *-logy.*] *Bot* Agrostology. — **gram'i-no-log'i-cal** (-nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
gram'i-nose', **gram'i-nous** † GRAMINOUS
gram'i-nous (grăm'ĭ-nŭs), *a* [L. *gramminosus*] a Grassy. b Gramineous. *Rare*
gram'ma, gramma grass. Vars. of GRAMA, GRAMA GRASS.
gram'mar, *v. i.* To discourse grammatically; to use or discuss grammar. *Obs.*
gram'mar, *v. t.* **1.** To ground (a person), as in the elements of grammar. *Rare.* [*Rare.*]
2. To classify as in grammar.
grammar boy. A grammar-school boy, or one still studying (Latin) grammar *Obs*
grammar college. A school for teaching Latin, attached to a college or hall of a university. *Obs.*
gram-ma'ri-an-ism (grȧ-mā'rĭ-ȧn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. *Rare.*
grammariour, *n* A grammarian. *Obs.* [school boy. *Obs.*
grammar lad. A grammar-
gram'mar-less, *a.* See -LESS.
grammar scholar. A grammar-school boy. *Obs.*
grammates, *n. pl.* [From Gr. γράμματα letters, written rules.] Rudiments. *Obs.*
gram-mat'ic (grȧ-măt'ĭk), *a.* = GRAMMATICAL, 1 & 2.
gram-mat'i-ca'tion (-ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A grammatical discussion, form, or principle *Obs.*
gram-mat'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A point or principle of grammar, or its enunciation. *Rare.*
gram-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* [Gr. pl. *ai γραμματικαί.*] Letters; written characters. *Rare*
gram'ma-tite, *n.* [From Gr. γράμμα a letter, line; alluding to the lines on its crystals] *Min.* = TREMOLITE.
gram'ma-tol'a-try (-tŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. γράμμα, γράμματος, letter + *-latry.*] Worship of letters or words; devotion to the letter, as of Scripture. — **gram'ma-tol'a-tor** (-ȧ-tẽr), *n.*
gramme. Var. of GRAM, weight.
gram'me (grā'mē), *n.* [Gr. γραμμή line, in modern use a gramme.] See MEASURE.
gram'mo-pet'al-ous, *a.* [Gr. γραμμή line + *petalous*] *Bot.* Having linear petals *Obs or R.*
gramory. † GRAMARYE.
grampel, *n.* [F. *grampelle* (Cotgrave).] A kind of crab. *Obs.*
gran. Dial. Eng. pret. of GRIN.
gran-mat'i-ca'tion (-Y-k ā'shŭn), *n.* A grammatical discussion, form, or principle *Obs.*
gra-na'da (gra-na'dȧ), *n* [Sp.] The pomegranate.
gra-nade'. † GRENADE
gran'a-deer'. † GRENADIER.
gran'a-dil'lo (grăn'ȧ-dĭl'ō, *Sp* gra'na-dēl'yō; 195), *n* [Sp.] a The granadilla tree. b Any West Indian passion vine yielding the fruit called granadilla. c = GRANADILLA WOOD b
gra-na'do. † GRENADO.
gran'age, *n.* [Cf. OF. *grenage* duty on grain.] A 20 per cent duty formerly levied in London, Eng., on salt imported by aliens. [GRANNOM.
gran'am. Var. of GRANNAM,
gran'a-ry, *v. t.* To store in or as in a granary.
granary beetle. A grain beetle; esp, the granary weevil
gran'ate (grăn'ĭt), *n.* A garnet. *Obs* [granate *Obs.*
gran'ate, gran'et, *n.* The pome-
gra-na'tin (grȧ-nā'tĭn), *n* [*granatum* pomegranate] A substance (identical with *mannite*) found in pomegranate bark
gran'a-tite (grăn'ȧ-tīt), *n* = STAUROLITE. *Obs.*
granch (*dial.* gränsh; grönsh),

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sive because of physical, moral, or intellectual greatness; illustrious, stately, dignified, or noble (said of persons); majestic, splendid, magnificent, lofty, or sublime (said of things); as, a *grand* monarch; a *grand* man; a *grand* general; a *grand* view; a *grand* conception.

They are the highest models of expression, the unapproached masters of the *grand* style. *M. Arnold.*

9. Deserving of great admiration; fine; splendid. *Colloq.*

10. Standing in the second or some more remote degree of ancestry or descent; — generally used in composition; as, *grand*father, *grand*son, *grand*child, etc.

Syn. — GRAND, GRANDIOSE, MAGNIFICENT, GORGEOUS, SPLENDID, SUPERB, SUBLIME. That is GRAND which is imposing by virtue of its magnitude, majesty, or nobility; GRANDIOSE (esp. used with reference to literary or artistic style; see TURGID), in a good sense, adds to *grand* the implication of stateliness or becoming pomp; in a bad sense, it implies an affectation or mere outward appearance of grandeur; as, "The *grand* open curve . . . he drew . . . with a free hand in great sweeping lines" (*M. Hewlett*), "a *grand* old Italian air, requiring severity of tone and power" (*G. Meredith*); "The *grand* style arises in poetry, when a noble nature, poetically gifted, treats with simplicity or with severity a serious subject" (*M. Arnold*); "Milan always affected my imagination as representing . . . the noble, *grandiose* splendor and wealth [of the middle age], as Antwerp represents the bourgeois splendor and wealth" (*id.*); "Wooden verse, occasionally *grandiose* but never *grand*, and her [George Eliot's] purple passages have the purple of plush, not of velvet" (*G. Saintsbury*). MAGNIFICENT implies imposing beauty, amplitude, or power; GORGEOUS, sumptuousness, sometimes showiness, esp. of color; SPLENDID, brilliancy or luster (lit. or fig.); SUPERB, commanding stateliness or opulence; that is SUBLIME (the strongest term) which awakens, esp. through the impression of loftiness, whether physical or moral, mingled admiration and awe; as, "Its [the pine's] *magnificent* erectness. *Magnificent!* — Nay, sometimes, almost terrible" (*Ruskin*); "Where the *gorgeous* East . . . showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold" (*Milton*); "*Gorgeous* curtains . . . of the tulip's crimson drapery" (*J. R. Drake*); "In each face he saw a gleam of light, but *splendider* in Saturn's, whose hoar locks shone like the bubbling foam about a keel" (*Keats*); "By the vision *splendid* is on his way attended" (*Wordsworth*), "In spite of the sensitive delicacy of this face, there was a something accipitrine about it — something sinister and *superb*, that made me think of a falcon" (*Lafcadio Hearn*), "O'er the breast's *superb* abundance where a man might base his head" (*R. Browning*); "A sense *sublime*, of something far more deeply interfused, whose dwelling is the light of setting suns" (*Wordsworth*); "As the greatest only are, in his simplicity *sublime*" (*Tennyson*). See AUGUST.

grand action, a pianoforte action, used in grand pianos. — **g. air,** a noble or distinguished air, appearance, or manner. — **G. Alliance.** **a** An alliance which was formed in 1689 by England, the Netherlands, the Holy Roman Empire, Spain, and Savoy against France. **b** An alliance formed in 1701 by England, the Netherlands, and the Holy Roman Empire, to which Savoy, Portugal, and most of the German states soon acceded, against France and Spain. It fought the War of the Spanish Succession against Louis XIV. — **g. Amati** (ä-mä'tē), *Music.*, a model of violin developed from changes introduced after 1650 by Niccolò Amati. Its body is fourteen inches long and strengthened throughout. See AMATI. — **g. army.** **a** [F. *La Grande Armée.*] *F. Hist.* The army organized by Napoleon in 1804 and commanded by him until 1814; more esp., the army of 300,000 to 400,000 veterans with which he invaded Russia in 1812, the great majority of whom died or were captured. **b** Short for *Grand Army of the Republic.* — **G. Army of the Republic,** a voluntary association organized in 1866, of men who served in the Union army or navy during the Civil War in the United States. Its principal objects are to maintain and strengthen fraternal feelings, to perpetuate the memory and history of those who have died, and to assist those in need or the widows and orphans of deceased members. The society has chapters, called *posts*, throughout the country. Abbr. *G. A. R.* — **g. assize,** *Early Eng. Law*, an assize of twelve knights which, in the reign of Henry II., the tenant defendant might demand (instead of trial by battle) to make recognition as to the right of a claimant under a writ of right. — **G. Canal** [It. *Il Gran Canale*], the chief canal, or water thoroughfare, of Venice, Italy. — **G. Cañon series,** *Geol.*, the series of Proterozoic rocks in the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. — **g. circuit.** See CIRCUIT, *n.*, 6 c. — **g. commander,** in certain orders of knighthood, a member of one of the divisions of the highest grade, also sometimes, as in the Knights Hospitalers, the chief fiscal officer. — **g. committee.** *Eng. Parliament.* **a** *Hist.* Any of four committees (for religion, for grievances, for courts of justice, and for trade) annually appointed by the House of Commons until 1832 (though they had long before that date ceased actually to sit); also, in the 17th century, often used for "committee of the whole house." **b** Now, the ordinary unofficial designation of the two "standing committees" (each of 60 to 80 members) since 1882 appointed every session for the consideration of bills relating severally to matters of law and trade. *Orf. E. D.* — **g. company,** *Hist.*, in the 14th century and about that time, any of certain bands of mercenaries composed of adventurers of all sorts, which fought in the pay of princes in time of war and lived by robbery and pillage in time of peace. — **g. conjunction,** *Astrol.*, a conjunction of several stars or planets. — **g. cordon,** the cordon, or broad ribbon, identified with the highest grade in certain honorary orders; hence, a person holding that grade. — **G. Corrupter,** Sir Robert Walpole (1676–1745) notorious as a political corruptionist. — **g. coup,** *Whist*, the getting rid of a superfluous trump, so as to avoid a disadvantageous lead, as by undertrumping a trick already trumped, trumping a trick already won, etc. — **grand cross.** **a** A decoration, consisting of a cross, indicating the highest rank in many orders of knighthood. **b** A person wearing such a decoration; a knight grand cross. — **g. days,** *Eng. Law*, certain days (Candlemas, Ascension, St. John Baptist's, and All Saints' Days) in the terms, observed as holidays in the Inns of Court and Chancery. They are *dies non juridici*. — **g. duchess.** **a** The wife or widow of a grand duke. **b** A lady having the sovereignty of a grand duchy in her own right. **c** In Russia, a daughter of the czar. — **g. duchy,** a territory of which a grand duke or grand duchess is sovereign. — **g. duke.** **a** A sovereign duke of certain countries, one degree inferior in rank to a king; as, the *Grand Duke* of Tuscany. **b** In Russia, a son of a czar. **c** The European eagle owl. — **g. dukedom,** a grand duchy; also, the possessions and dignities of a grand duke. — **g. eagle,** a size of paper. See PAPER. — **G. Elector,** the. See GREAT ELECTOR, THE. — **g. galago.** = GREAT GALAGO. See GALAGO. — **g. guard.** **a** A piece of plate armor used in tournaments as an extra protection for the left shoulder and breast. **b** *Mil.* One of the main bodies on outpost duty from which the pickets, etc., were furnished; — usually in *pl. Obs. or Hist.* — **G. Gulf formation** [from *Grand Gulf*, Mississippi], *Geol.*, an Oligocene formation of the Gulf region in North America. — **g. inquest,** grand jury. *Hist.* — **G. Inquisitor,** the chief of a Court of Inquisition in some countries. — **g. juror,** a member of a grand jury. — **g. jury,** *Law*, in England, the body of not less than twelve, and not more than twenty-three, good and lawful men of a county who are returned by the sheriff to every session of the peace and of the assizes, whose duty it is, in private session, to examine into accusations against persons charged with crime, and if they see just cause, then to find bills of indictment against them, to be presented to the court, and to act on such other public matters as may be brought before them, such as inquiries into misfeasance in office, prevalence of crime, public nuisances, etc. The grand and petty jury became established during the 14th century, by what process is not certainly known, but the grand jury is now generally supposed to represent, to some extent, the inquest of Frankish origin. In the United States the grand jury is guaranteed by the Constitution (Amendment V.), but the number of its members varies under statutory law in the various States from 12 to 23. A grand jury of 24 men could formerly be summoned in England (till abolished by 6 Geo. IV. c. 50) to inquire whether the verdict of a petty jury had been given falsely or corruptly. The grand jury does not exist in Scotland. — **g. juryman,** a grand juror. — **G. Lama.** See LAMAISM. — **g. larceny.** See LARCENY. — **g. lodge,** the chief lodge, or governing body, among Freemasons and other secret orders. — **g. master.** **a** The head officer of a royal household. *Obs.* **b** The head of one of the military orders of knighthood, as the Templars, Hospitalers, etc. **c** The head of the order of Freemasons or of Good Templars, etc. **d** One of the members of the highest grade in a craft guild. *Obs.* — **g master key,** a master key for the whole of a series of locks which are divided up into a number of groups each of which has its own master key (called a *sub master key*) which will not operate any lock in the other groups. — **G. Mogul.** See GREAT MOGUL. — **g. mufti,** a chief expounder of Mohammedan law. See SHEIK UL ISLAM; cf. ULEMA. — **G. Old Man,** W. E. Gladstone (1809–98). — **g. opera,** *Music*, opera in which the plot is elaborated as in serious drama, and the entire text is set to music. — **G. Pensionary** *or* **Pensioner,** the title of the prime minister, or president of the Council, of Holland when a republic. — **g. period,** *Plant Physiol.*, the total period of time required for the full development of any cell, plant member, or structure. — **g. piano.** See PIANO. — **g. quarter,** *Her.*, one of the four primary divisions of a shield which is divided quarterly; esp., a quarter that is itself quartered. — **g. quartering,** *Her.*, in marshaling, a quartering of a quartered coat with others. — **g. relief,** *Sculpture*, high relief. See RELIEF. *Rare.* — **G. Remonstrance,** *Eng. Hist.*, a remonstrance against the tyrannical acts of King Charles I., passed by the House of Commons in November, 1641. — **G. Seignior** *or* **Signor.** **a** The sultan of Turkey. **b** [*l. c.*] A great noble; a person of great distinction or dignity. — **g. sergeanty** *or* **serjeanty.** See SERGEANTY. — **g. slam,** *Card Playing*, the winning of all thirteen tricks, as in bridge. — **g. stand,** the principal stand, or erection for spectators, at a race course, athletic field, etc., for a seat in which a charge additional to that for general admission is usually made. — **g.-stand play,** *Baseball, etc.*, a play made more showily than necessary to draw the applause of those in the grand stand; hence, fig., an act done to draw applause. *Colloq.* — **g. tactics.** *Mil.* See TACTICS, 1, *cit.* — **g. tour,** an extended tour on the Continent formerly commonly taken as a part of their education by youth of the British aristocracy. **g. vicar,** *Eccl.*, a principal vicar, a bishop's representative in the administrative work of a diocese in France; — called *vicar general* in English-speaking countries. — **g. vizier,** the chief officer of state of various Mohammedan countries, esp. of the Turkish empire.

grand (grănd), *n.* **1.** A grandee. *Obs.*

2. **a** Among Freemasons, Odd Fellows, etc., any officer, as the Grand Master or the Noble Grand, whose title contains the adjective *grand*. **b** The title of the presiding officer of some social or convivial clubs.

3. A grand piano.

4. *Sugar Making.* The largest evaporating pan of a battery.

5. *Card Playing.* **a** In some games, as bridge, the playing of a hand, or single round, without a trump suit. **b** In skat, one of the games that may be played, in which the four jacks are the only trumps. A grand played without the skat cards is a **solo grand**; played with the skat cards, a **guckt grand**; played by a player who has bid on a tournee and turned a jack in the skat, a **tournee grand**. A solo grand played with the player's hand on the table, to take every trick (i. e., schwarz announced), is an **open grand.**

gran'dam (grăn'dăm), *n.* [F. *grande*, fem. of *grand* + *dame*. See GRAND; DAME.] **1.** Also *grandame.* An old woman; specif., a grandmother.

2. Also *granddam.* A dam's dam; — used of animals.

grand'aunt' (grănd'ănt'), *n.* [Cf. F. *grand'tante.*] The aunt of one's father or mother; a great-aunt.

grand'child' (-chīld'), *n.* A son's or daughter's child; a child in the second degree of descent.

grand'daugh'ter (-dô'tẽr), *n.* The daughter of one's son or daughter.

gran-dee' (grăn-dē'), *n.* [Sp. *grande*, fr. L. *grandis.* See GRAND.] A man of elevated rank or station, or of eminence. In Spain and Portugal, a nobleman of the first rank. **Gran'det', Père** (pâr grăn'dĕ'). In Balzac's "Eugénie Grandet," a cold-blooded miser who sacrifices his daughter, Eugénie, to his avarice.

gran'deur (grăn'dūr), *n.* [F., fr. *grand.* See GRAND.] State or quality of being grand; specif.: **a** Greatness of degree or extent; also, highness; loftiness, tallness. *Obs. & R.* **b** Greatness of power, position, character, appearance, style, etc.; eminence, magnificence; stateliness; sublimity; dignity; elevation of thought or expression; nobility of actions; also, an instance of such greatness.

Nor doth this *grandeur* and majestic show
Of luxury . . . allure mine eye
The *grandeurs* possible to the soul. *Milton.*
Emerson.

Syn. — Sublimity, majesty, stateliness, augustness.

grand'fa'ther (grănd'fä'thẽr; 277), *n.* **1.** A father's or mother's father; an ancestor in the next degree above the father or mother in lineal ascent; also, any forefather.

2. A kind of country dance, in which each couple in turn passes along holding a handkerchief, over which all the others have to jump.

grandfather clause. In some of the Southern States of the United States, a clause in the constitutional provisions, restrictive of the suffrage, which have been made since 1890, exempting from the property and literacy restrictions all descendants of men who voted before the Civil War; — popularly so called.

grand'fa'ther-ly, *a.* Of, like, or proper to, a grandfather in age or manner; kind; benignant; indulgent.

He was a *grandfatherly* sort of personage. *Hawthorne.*

grand'fa'ther's clock (-thẽrz). A type of large pendulum clock, having a square columnlike case; — prob. so named by dealers with allusion to a once popular song.

gran-dil'o-quence (grăn-dĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* Quality of being grandiloquent; use of lofty words or phrases; bombast.

The sin of *grandiloquence* or tall talking. *Thackeray.*

gran-dil'o-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *grandis* grand + *loqui* to speak.] Speaking in, or marked by, a lofty style, pompous; bombastic.

Syn. — See TURGID.

gran-dil'o-quous (-kwŭs), *a.* [L. *grandiloquus; grandis* grand + *loqui* to speak.] Grandiloquent.

gran'di-ose (grăn'dĭ-ōs), *a.* [F. *grandiose*, It *grandioso.* See GRAND.] **1.** Impressive or elevating in effect; imposing; splendid; striking.

The tone of the parts was to be perpetually kept down, in order not to impair the *grandiose* effect of the whole *M Arnold.*

2. Characterized by affectation of grandeur or splendor; flaunting, turgid; bombastic.

Syn. — See GRAND, TURGID.

Gran'di-son, Sir Charles (grăn'dĭ-sŭn). The hero of Richardson's novel "The History of Sir Charles Grandison," designed to represent the ideal of a perfect hero — a union of the good Christian and the perfect English gentleman — but in fact a "faultless monster that the world ne'er saw."

Gran'di-son Crom'well (krŏm'wĕl). Lafayette; — so called by Mirabeau, who looked upon him as an ambitious man who wished to appear before men as a Grandison.

Gran'di-so'ni-an (grăn'dĭ-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, Sir Charles Grandison (see above), as in his stately manners, chivalrous magnanimity, or exemplary morals. — **Gran'di-so'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

grand'ma' (grănd'mä'; grăn'mä') } *n.* Grandmother.
grand'mam-ma' (-mă-mä'; -ma'mă) } *Familiar.*

‖ **grand' mal'** (grăn' măl'). [F., lit., great sickness.] *Med.* An attack of epilepsy accompanied by convulsions and loss of consciousness; haut mal; — opposed to *petit mal.*

grand'moth'er (grănd'mŭth'ẽr; 277), *n.* The mother of one's father or mother; also, any foremother.

grand'moth'er-ly, *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a grandmother; kind; indulgent; also, marked by attention to trivial details of regulation, suggestive of the care of a grandmother for the behavior of weak or helpless children; as, *grandmotherly* government.

grand'neph'ew (-nĕf'ū; -nĕv'ū), *n.* A grandson of one's brother or sister.

grand'niece' (-nēs'), *n.* A granddaughter of one's brother or sister.

grand'pa' (grănd'pä'; grăn'pä') } *n.* Grandfather. *Fa-*
grand'pa-pa' (-pă-pä', -pa'pă') } *miliar.*

grand'par'ent (grănd'pâr'ĕnt), *n.* A parent's parent. Cf. GRAND, *a.*, 10. — **grand'par'ent-age** (-ăj), *n.* — **grand'pa-ren'tal** (-pă-rĕn'tăl), *a.*

grand'sire' (grănd'sir'; 277), *n.* [See GRAND; SIRE.]
1. A grandfather. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
2. A great-grandfather. *Scot.*
3. An ancestor; a forefather. *Archaic.*
4. An aged man. *Archaic.*
5. See CHANGE RINGING.

grand'son' (grănd'sŭn'; 277), *n.* A son's or daughter's son.

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n. & v. [Imitative.] Crunch; gnash. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*] **Grand Con'tu'mier'** (*mod. F.* grăn kôn'tü'myĕ'), *or* **Coustumier.** [F.] Lit., the great customary; — the name of: **a** A collection of old Norman laws, dating from the 13th century, and known as the **Grand Coutumier de Normandie.** **b** A compilation of old, chiefly customary, laws (called the **Grand Coutumier de France** or **Coutumier de Charles VI.**) made by Jacques d'Albeiges about 1389.

grand'dad', gran'dad', grand'da'da, gran'da'da, *n.* Grandfather; — childish or affectionate terms.

grand'dad'dy, gran'dad'dy, *n.* a Granddad. b = DADDY LONG-LEGS b. [DAM, 2.

grand'dam. Var. of GRAN-**grand'-du'cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a grand duke.

grande, *n.* = GRAND, 4

Grande Ar'mée', La (lä grăN'-dar'mā'). [F.] See GRAND ARMY **a.**

Grande Chartreuse, La. [F.] See CHARTREUSE.

‖ **grande' dame'** (grănd' dăm'). [F.] Grand dame or lady; a stately lady. [See -ISM.]

gran-dee'ism (grăn-dē'ĭz'm), *n.*

gran-dee'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

grande'-garde' (grănd'gard'), *n.* [See GRAND; GUARD, *n.*] = GRAND GUARD.

Grande' Ma'de-moi'selle', la (lä grănd' mad'mwä'zĕl'). [F.] The Duchesse de Montpensier (1627–93).

‖ **grande' pas'sion'** (pä'syôN'). [F.] Great passion; love.

gran-de'val (grăn-dē'văl), *a.* Of great age; ancient. *Rare.*

gran-dev'i-ty (-dĕv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *grandaevitas.*] Great age. *Obs.*

gran-de'vous (-dē'vŭs), *a.* [L. *grandaevus; grandis* grand + *aevum* age.] Of great age. *Obs.*

— gran-de'vous-ness, *n. Obs*

gran-dez'za, gran-de'za, *n.* [It. *grandezza*, or Sp. *grandeza.*] Grandeur; greatness; also, an instance of it; a distinction, honor, or privilege. *Obs.*

grand'fa'ther, *v. t.* To ascribe or impute (to) as being the grandfather; — with *on. Rare.*

grandfather chair. A wing chair.

grand'fa'ther-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

grand'fa'ther-less, *a.* Having no grandfather; hence, not high-born. [LONGLEGS.

grandfather longlegs. = DADDY

grand'fa'ther-ship.*n.* See -SHIP.

grandge † GRANGE.

grandigore.*n* [OF. *grant gorre, grande gorre.*] Syphilis. *Obs.*

gran-dif'ic (grăn-dĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *grandificus. grandis* + *facere* to make.] Making great. *Obs*

gran'di-flo'rine (grăn'dĭ-flō'rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also -rin. *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid found in the fruit of *Solanum grandiflorum*, or wolf-fruit.

gran'di-lo-quac'i-ty (-lō-kwăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A grandiloquent expression. *Nonce Word.*

gran-dil'o-quent-ly, *adv.* of GRANDILOQUENT.

gran'di-nous (grăn'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *grandinosus*, fr. *grando, -dinis*, hail.] Consisting of, or abounding in, hail. *Obs.*

gran'di-ose-ly, *adv.* of GRANDIOSE.

gran'di-o-si'ty (-ōs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being grandiose.

‖ **gran'di-o'so** (grăn'dē-ō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* In a broad and grand style.

gran-dis'o-nant (grăn-dĭs'ō-nănt), **-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *grandisonus.*] Great-sounding.

grand'i-ty (grăn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *granditas*: cf. OF. *grandité.* See GRAND.] Grandness; grandeur; greatness, or an attribute or sign of it. *Obs.*

grand'ly, *adv.* of GRAND

grand'ma-ter'nal, *a.* Grandmotherly.

grand mercy. † GRAMERCY.

Grand' Mo'narque', le (lē grăN' mō'nārk'). [F., the Great Monarch.] Louis XIV. of France (1638–1715).

‖ **grand' monde'** (grăN' mōNd'). [F.] Great world; high society.

grand'moth'er-hood. See -HOOD.

grand'moth'er-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [See -ISM.]

grand'moth'er-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

grand'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gran'do, *n.* [Pseudo-Sp.] A grandee. *Obs.*

gran'dour. † GRANDEUR.

‖ **grand' pas'** (grăN' pä'). [F.] Lit., great step; — a stylish gait or walk.

grand'pa-ter'nal, *a.* Grandfatherly.

‖ **grand'père'** (grăN'pâr'), *n.* [F., grandfather.] A kind of cotillion formerly popular.

‖ **grand' prix'** (grăN' prē'). [F.] **1.** Great or chief prize.
2. [*caps.*] More fully, **Grand Prix de Paris** (dē pâ'rē'), a famous international race for three-year-old running horses, established in 1863 and run annually in June at Longchamp, near Paris, over a course of one mile and seven furlongs (3 km.), for a purse of 100,000 francs ($19,300).

Grand Prix de Rome (dē rōm'). A prize awarded by the French government to French artists, giving a winner four years at the French Academy of Fine Arts at Rome with an annual allowance of about 4,000 francs and with exemption from military service. The prize was founded in 1666 by Louis XIV. to educate young painters and sculptors. In 1720 the competition was thrown open to architects and in 1803 to musicians and engravers.

grand'son'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

gran'du'cal. Var. of GRAND-DUCAL. [DUKE.

gran'duke'. Var. of GRAND

grand'un'cle (grănd'ŭn'k'l), *n.* [Cf. F. *grand-oncle.*] A father's or mother's uncle; a great-uncle.

grange (grānj), *n.* [F. *grange* barn, LL. *granea*, fr. L. *granum* grain. See GRAIN a kernel.] **1.** A building for storing grain; a granary. *Archaic.*

2. A farm; esp., a farmhouse or country house, with the barns and other buildings for farming purposes.

3. An outlying farmhouse, with its barns and other buildings, belonging to a monastery or to a feudal lord, where the rents and tithes, paid in grain, were deposited. Cf. BEREWICK. *Obs. or Hist.*

4. A country house or seat. *Obs.*

5. *U. S.* **a** One of the lodges of the "Patrons of Husbandry," a secret association of farmers, designed to further their interests, and particularly to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into direct commercial relations, without intervention of middlemen or traders. The national grange was organized in 1867. **b** [*cap.*] Also, popularly, the association itself.

grang'er (grān'jẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *granger.*] A farm steward. Hence: *U. S.* **a** A member of a grange. **b** A farmer; a countryman. *Often Humorous or Derogatory.* **c** *pl.* Granger stocks or shares. *U. S.*

grang'er-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The policy or methods of the grangers. See GRANGE, *n.*, 5. *U. S.*

grang'er-ism, *n.* Practice of grangerizing.

grang'er-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd'); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [After the Rev. James *Granger*, whose "Biographical History of England" (1769) was a favorite book for illustration in this manner.] To illustrate (a book) by inserting engravings, etc., collected from other sources, esp. from other books. — **grang'er-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **grang'er-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

granger railroads, *or* **granger roads.** *Finance.* Certain railroads whose traffic largely consists in carrying the produce of farmers or grangers; — specifically applied to the Chicago & Alton; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; and Chicago & Northwestern, railroads. *U. S.*

granger stocks *or* **shares.** Stocks or shares of the granger railroads. *U. S.*

gra-nil'la (grȧ-nĭl'ȧ; *Sp.* grȧ-nēl'yȧ; 194), *n.* [Sp., prop., small seed.] Cochineal in small grains or dust or consisting of the dried bodies of small or half-grown insects.

gran'ite (grăn'ĭt), *n.* [It. *granito* granite, adj., grainy, p. p. of *granire* to make grainy, fr. L. *granum* grain: cf. F. *grani.* See GRAIN.] **1.** *Petrog.* A crystalline granular rock, mainly of plutonic origin, consisting essentially of quartz and feldspar, but usually containing also mica or hornblende, etc., and minute amounts of certain other minerals. The color of granite is usually whitish, flesh-red, or gray, caused by the mingling of small black and light-colored particles. The texture varies from fine to very coarse. Some varieties are named from the principal accessory mineral; as, *muscovite granite, biotite granite* (granitite), etc. In the restricted usage of petrographers typical granite contains wholly or mainly alkali feldspars, such as orthoclase; if the feldspar is mostly plagioclase the rock is diorite. Granite is very hard and durable, though great heat causes it to scale badly. It takes a fine polish. See APLITE, PEGMATITE, GRAPHIC GRANITE.

2. A kind of water ice in which somewhat coarse particles of ice are present.

3. Granite ware.

granite porphyry. *Petrog.* Porphyritic fine-grained granite; that is, granite in which large crystals of quartz and feldspar are embedded in a finer crystalline mass of the same minerals. Small amounts of mica, hornblende, etc., may be present. It is commonly found in dikes, intruded sheets, laccoliths, etc.

granite ware. **a** Pottery with a speckled appearance imitating that of granite. **b** A very hard kind of pottery resembling ironstone china. **c** A kind of ironware, coated with an enamel suggestive of granite.

gra-nit'ic (grȧ-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *granitique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to granite; like granite in composition, color, etc.; having the nature of granite; consisting of granite; consisting of crystalline grains of nearly uniform size; as, *granitic* structure; *granitic* mountains.

2. Hard or unimpressionable as granite; austere; inflexible.

The *granitic* conventions of an old New England village. *C. G. D. Roberts.*

gra-nit'i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*granite* + *-form.*] *Geol.* Resembling granite in structure or shape.

gran'it-ite (grăn'ĭ-tīt), *n. Petrog.* A variety of granite containing biotite (and sometimes also hornblende), but not muscovite. It is the commonest kind of granite.

gran'it-ize (-tīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-tīzd); -IZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). *Petrog.* To permeate with granitic material (feldspar and quartz). — **gran'it-i-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

gran'it-oid (-toid), *a.* Also **gran'it-oi'dal** (-toi'dăl). [*granite* + *-oid*: cf. F. *granitoïde.*] Resembling granite in granular appearance; granitic; as, *granitoid* gneiss.

gran'ny, gran'nie (grăn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). **1.** A grandmother; — used familiarly, affectionately, or somewhat disrespectfully; also, loosely, an old woman.

2. A nurse. *Local, U. S.*

3. A simpleton; a person who is fussy or behind the times; an "old woman." *Dial. or Slang.*

4. A granny knot.

gran'ny knot, gran'ny's bend, gran'ny's knot (grăn'ĭ), a kind of readily jammed and insecure knot often made by the inexperienced instead of a reef knot. See KNOT, 1.

gran'o-di'o-rite (grăn'ō-dī'ō-rīt), *n.* [*granite* + *diorite.*] *Petrog.* A granular, intrusive, igneous rock, intermediate between granite and quartz diorite.

gran'o-lith (grăn'ō-lĭth), *n.* [L. *granum* a grain (or E. *granite*) + *-lith.*] An artificial stone of crushed granite cement, for paving. — **gran'o-lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.*

gran'o-phyre (grăn'ō-fīr), *n.* [L. *granum* a grain (or E. *granite*) + *-phyre.*] *Petrog.* **a** A porphyritic igneous rock, chiefly composed of alkalic feldspar and quartz, and having a granular ground mass. **b** A similar rock having the quartz and feldspar of the ground mass arranged in micropegmatite intergrowths. — **gran'o-phy'ric** (-fĭ'rĭk), *a.*

grant (grănt), *v. t.*; GRANT'ED, GRANT'ING. [ME. *graunten, granten*, OF. *graanter, craanter, creanter*, to promise, yield, (assumed LL.) *credentare* to make believe, fr. L. *credens*, p. pr. of *credere* to believe. See CREED, CREDIT.]

1. To agree or assent to; to allow to be fulfilled; to give by consent; to accord.

Wherefore did God *grant* me my request. *Milton.*

2. To bestow or confer, with or without compensation, particularly in answer to prayer or request; to give.

Grant us thy peace all the days of our life. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

3. To give or bestow formally, usually in answer to a petition, as a privilege; to make conveyance of; to give the possession or title of, esp. by a deed or formal writing; to convey. Formerly at common law the word *grant* used in a deed was held by some to impart a covenant for quiet enjoyment; this effect is expressly removed by statute (8 & 9 Vict. c. 106, sec. 4) in England.

4. To yield or relinquish; to give over. *Obs.*

5. Formerly, to admit, allow, or acknowledge; now, to admit as true (what is not yet satisfactorily proved); to allow or concede for the sake of argument; to concede to be.

Grant that the Fates have firmed by their decree *Dryden.*

Syn. — GRANT, CONCEDE agree in the idea of bestowal or acknowledgment (esp. of a right or privilege) in response to a petition or a claim. Of the two, GRANT often implies the more voluntary, CONCEDE, the more forced or reluctant, yielding. See ACKNOWLEDGE, ALLOW, GIVE.

grant, *v. i.* To assent; consent. *Obs. Chaucer.*

grant, *n.* [ME. *grant, graunt*, OF. *graant, creant*, promise, assurance. See GRANT, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of granting; specif.: **a** Consent, permission, promise, or acknowledgment. *Obs.* **b** A bestowing or conferring, concession, or allowance, esp. of something asked for or in dispute. **c** A gift or bestowal by one having control or authority over it, as of land, money, or a privilege by the government.

2. Thing or property granted; gift; boon; specif., a tract of land, a monopoly, or the like, granted by the government.

3. *Law.* A transfer of property, real or personal, by deed or writing; — in case of personal property often used as equivalent to *assignment* and distinguished from a *gift.* Formerly: *Eng. Law.* A conveyance of an incorporeal hereditament, which could pass only by deed, as distinguished from property transferable by *livery.*

4. Specif., in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, a kind of minor territorial division; — usually unorganized or unincorporated, consisting of land which originally was laid off by the State authorities and granted to some individual or individuals, or to some educational institution for its support (the land having been in many cases later sold).

grant in aid. See AID, *n.*, 4. — **in g**, *Law*, transferable only by grant; as, to lie, or be, *in grant.*

gran-tee' (grăn-tē'), *n. Law.* The person to whom a grant or conveyance is made.

grant'er (grăn'tẽr), *n.* One who grants.

Gran'tha al'pha-bet (grăn't'hă). [Skr. *grantha* a fastening, tying, a knot; hence applied to leaves of a book tied together.] A literary script alphabet of the southern Dravidian type, used by the Tamil Brahmans for the Sanskrit transcriptions of their sacred books.

grant'or (grăn'tôr; grăn-tôr'), *n. Law.* The person by whom a grant or conveyance is made.

gran'u-lar (grăn'ū-lẽr), *a.* [See GRANULE.] **1.** Having a structure or texture consisting or appearing to consist of grains or granules; granulated.

2. *Med.* Having or marked by granulations; granulated.

3. Of the nature of granules.

granular degeneration, *Med.*, a form of degeneration in which the affected tissues become swollen and assume a granular, cloudy appearance; — called also *cloudy swelling.* — **g. kidney,** *Med.*, a diseased condition of the kidney in which it becomes atrophied, hard, and granular. — **g. layer,** *Anat.*, the deeper layer of the cortex of the cerebellum. It is of a reddish color and contains numerous small cells.

gran'u-late (grăn'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [See GRANULE.] **1.** To form or crystallize into grains, granules, or small masses; as, to *granulate* sugar.

2. To raise in granules or small asperities; to make rough.

gran'u-late, *v. i.* **1.** To collect or be formed into grains; as, cane juice *granulates* into sugar.

2. *Med.* To undergo granulation.

gran'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Consisting of, or resembling, granules or grains; crystallized in grains; granular; as, *granulated* sugar.

2. Having numerous small elevations on the surface, as shagreen; roughened by, or raised in, granular or small elevations; granular; also, appearing thus roughened.

3. *Med.* = GRANULAR, 2.

granulated steel, steel made by embedding granulated pig iron in powdered hematite, and heating in a furnace.

gran'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of forming or crystallizing into grains; as, the *granulation* of gunpowder or sugar.

2. State of being granulated.

3. One of the small elevations of a granulated surface; also, something resembling such a formation.

4. *Med.* **a** One of the small, red, grainlike prominences which form on a raw surface (that of wounds or ulcers), and are the efficient agents in the process of healing. **b** Act or process of the formation of such prominences.

gran'u-la'tor (grăn'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* One that granulates, as a rotating steam-heated cylinder in which sugar is dried and granulated.

gran'ule (grăn'ūl), *n.* [L. *granulum*, dim. of *granum* grain: cf. F. *granule.* See GRAIN a kernel.] A little grain; a small particle; a pellet; specif., *Bot.*, a small grain or particle, as a pollen grain, a *granule* of protoplasm, etc.; in certain thallophytes, a sporule.

granule cell. *Anat.* A variety of cell, occurring in connective tissue, in which the cytoplasm contains coarse granules staining deeply with aniline colors.

gran'u-lif'er-ous (grăn'ū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*granule* + *-ferous.*] Bearing, producing, or full of, granules.

gra-nu'li-form (grȧ-nū'lĭ-fôrm; grăn'ū-), *a.* [*granule* + *-form.*] Having a granular structure; granular.

gran'u-lite (grăn'ū-līt), *n.* [From GRANULE.] *Petrog.* **a** A whitish, granular rock, consisting of alkalic feldspar, quartz, and small red garnets intimately mixed, occurring with crystalline schists. **b** A fine-grained granite composed of quartz and alkalic feldspar; aplite. **c** Any rock which, by recrystallization after intense crushing, has acquired a peculiar granular structure. — **gran'u-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

gran'u-lo'ma (-lō'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *granule* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A morbid growth resembling granulation tissue. — **gran'u-lom'a-tous** (-lōm'ȧ-tŭs; -lō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

gran'u-lose (-lōs), *n.* That constituent of starch granules soluble in saliva and dilute acids. See STARCH CELLULOSE.

gran'za (grăn'za), *n.* [Sp., pl. *granzas* siftings, dross.] *Ore Dressing.* Picked mercury ore in pieces over an inch in diameter. From it are screened the smaller pieces called collectively **gran-zi'ta** (-zē'tȧ), up to about 3½ inches.

grape (grāp), *n.* [OF. *grape, crape*, bunch or cluster of grapes, F. *grappe*, akin to F. *grappin* grapnel, hook; of G. origin; cf. OHG. *chrāpfo* hook, G. *krapfen*, akin to E. *cramp.* The sense perh. came from the idea of clutching. Cf. AGRAFFE, CRAMP, GRAPNEL, GRAPPLE.] **1.** A smooth-skinned, juicy berry, the fruit of vines of the genus *Vitis.* Through long cultivation, the grape exhibits more variation in characters than any other fruit. In color it ranges from pearly white to deep red, purple, or black; in shape from globose to narrowly oblong; and in size from that of the Delaware to that of the Black Hamburg.

Grapes, Leaves, and Tendrils.

2. The plant which bears this fruit; a grapevine. European grapes are derived from *Vitis vinifera*, and are cultivated chiefly for making wine or for raisins, though they also include hothouse grapes, as the muscat, black Hamburg, etc. The grapes of the eastern United States, as Concord, Delaware, etc., are from wild native species, as, *V. labrusca, V. riparia*, and *V. volundifolia.* Most California varieties are from European species.

3. The berrylike fruit or seed of certain other plants.

4. *Mil.* Grapeshot; — formerly also used in *pl.*

5. *pl. Veter.* **a** A cluster of warty nodules in the hollow of the fetlock of horses; an advanced or chronic form of grease. **b** Tuberculous disease of the pleura in cattle; — called also *grape disease. Colloq.*

grape of a cannon, the cascabel or knob at the breech of an old-time muzzle-loading gun.

grape berry moth. A small slate-colored moth (*Polychrosis viteana*) whose larvæ destroy the interior of the grape.

grape cane borer. The apple-twig borer (*Amphicerus bicaudatus*), which also bores into young grapevine shoots.

grape curculio. A minute black weevil (*Craponius inæqualis*) which in the larval state eats the interior of grapes.

grape fern. **a** Any fern of the genus *Botrychium*; — so called from the sporophylls, which resemble clusters of tiny grapes. **b** Any cultivated fern of the genus *Todea.*

grape'flow'er (grāp'flou'ẽr), *n.* The grape hyacinth.

grape'fruit' (-frōōt'), *n.* A common globose citrous fruit extensively raised in tropical countries, with a very bitter rind and inner skin, but valued for its highly flavored somewhat acid pulp, — called also *pomelo.* It is a variety of shaddock.

grape hyacinth. Any liliaceous plant of the genus *Muscari*, esp. *M. botryoides* and *M. racemosum.* They have dense racemes of small oblong or globose blue flowers.

grape leaf folder. A black moth (*Desmia maculalis*) having a white border and white spots on the wings, whose larva eats the leaf of the grapevine, folding it and fastening it with silk to form a habitation.

grape leaf hopper, *or* **grape hopper.** A small yellowish leaf hopper, marked with red or brown bands, which sucks the juices of the leaves of the grapevine, often causing them to wither and fall off, and greatly damaging the vine. Different individuals vary much in color, and a number of species, as *Typhlocyba vitifex* and *T. comes*, have been described. They are commonly called *thrips* by vine growers.

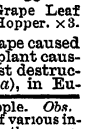

Grape Leaf Hopper. ×3.

grape mildew. Any of several diseases of the grape caused by parasitic fungi of various orders; also, any plant causing such a disease. In the United States the most destructive is the downy mildew (*Plasmopara viticola*), in Eu-

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gran'dure. + GRANDEUR.

grane Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GRAIN, GROAN.

grane, *n.* [Cf. GRIN snare.] Gin; snare; noose. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

grane (grān), *v. t.* To choke or strangle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

graner, *n.* [F. *grenier.*] A granary; a garner. *Obs.*

granes (grānz). Var. of *grains* (see 4th GRAIN, 6).

grang'er-ite (grăn'jẽr-īt), *n.* One who grangerizes.

gran'gou'sier' (grăn'gōō'zyā'), *n* [F., lit., great gullet; *grand* great + *gosier* throat.] 1. [*cap.*] See GARGANTUA. 2. A person who will swallow, or implicitly receive, anything.

granien. + GROAN.

gra-nif'er-ous (grȧ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *granifer*; *granum* grain + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing grain or grainlike seeds.

gran'i-form (grăn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *granum* grain + *-form.*] Formed like grains of corn.

gran'it Granite. *Rej. Sp.*

gran'i-tell (grăn'ĭ-tĕl'; grăn'ĭ-tĕl'), *n.* [From GRANITE; — named from its resemblance.] *Petrog.* = APLITE.

Granite State. New Hampshire, the mountains of which are largely granite; — a nickname.

gra-nit'i-cal (grȧ-nĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Granitic. *Rare.*

gran'it-ic'o-line (grăn'ĭ-tĭk'ō-lĭn; -lĭn), *a.* [*granite* + *-coline.*] Living upon, or attached to, granite, as certain lichens.

gran'it-if'er-ous (-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing granite.

gra-nit'i-fi-ca'tion (grȧ-nĭt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*granite* + *fication.*] Act or process of forming into granite. [nitic structure.

gran'it-oid, *n.* A rock of gra-

gra-niv'o-rous (grȧ-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *granum* grain + *-vorous.*] Feeding on seeds or grain.

grank (grăngk), *v.* & *n.* Groan; murmur. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gran'nam (grăn'ăm), *n. Eng.* A grandam. *Archaic or Dial.*

gran'nom (-ŭm), **gran'am,** *n.* A kind of fly; also, an imitation of it used in fly-fishing. *Oxf. E. D.* "The *grannom* is a reddish brown insect, not uncommon in the bushy reaches of many southern streams." *Badminton Library.*

gran'ny, *v. t.* To serve as grannny or nurse to. *Local, U. S.*

granny cat. The mud cat (*Leptops olivaris*). *Local, U. S.*

‖ **gra'no** (grȧ'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nē). [It., grain.] An old bronze coin and money of account of Malta, Naples, etc., worth a fraction of a cent.

‖ **gra'no** (grȧ'nō), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *granum* grain.] See WEIGHT.

gra'nose (grā'nōs; grȧ-nōs'), *a.* [L. *granosus* full of grains.] Formed like a string of grains, as the antennæ of certain insects.

gran'ser (grăn'sẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRANDSIRE.

grant. + GRAND.

grant'a-ble (grăn'tȧ-b'l), *a.* See [-ABLE.

grant'ed-ly, *adv.* of *granted*, p. p.

grantise, *n.* [See GRANT, *v.*] Grant; permission. *Obs.*

gran'u-la (grăn'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL. See GRANULE.] A granule.

gran'u-lar-i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Granular state or quality.

gran'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of GRANULAR. [Granular.

gran'u-la-ry (grăn'ū-lȧ-rĭ), *a.*

gran'u-late (-lāt), *a.* = GRANULATED, 2. [granulator.

gran'u-lat'or (-lā'tẽr), *n.* A or pertaining to granulation.

gran'u-let, *n.* See -LET.

gran'u-li'tis (grăn'ū-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *granule* + *-itis*] Miliary tuberculosis. [Granular

gran'u-lose (grăn'ū-lōs), *a.*

gran'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *granuleux.*] = GRANULAR.

grap. + GRAPE.

grape. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GRAIP, GROPE to feel.

grape, *n.* [Cf. GRIPE a vulture.] A vulture. *Obs. Scot.*

grape, *v. t.* To grapple. *Obs.*

grape borer. Any of various insects which bore in the grapevine, as the grape cane borer.

grape cake. The marc of grapes.

grape cure. *Med* Treatment of disease, esp. tuberculosis, by the free use of grapes as food.

graped (grāpt), *p. a. Veter.* Having the grapes (see GRAPE, 5).

grape disease = GRAPE, 5.

grape eater. An Australian white-eye (*Zosterops gouldi*); — also applied to related species.

grape'ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Obs.*

grape fungus. Grape mildew.

grape hop. A variety of hop having the strobiles in dense grapelike clusters.

grape'less, *a.* See -LESS.

grape'let, *n.* See -LET.

grape louse. The phylloxera.

rope the powdery mildew (*Uncinula spiralvis*). See also BLACK ROT, BITTER ROT.

grape moth. The grape berry moth.

grape'root' (grāp'root'), *n.* The bitter tonic root of the Oregon grape *Berberis aquifolium* and other species of *Berberis*; also, the plant itself.

grape rot. Any of several diseases of the grape caused by parasitic fungi which induce decay of the fruit. They belong chiefly to the Fungi Imperfecti.

grap'er-y (grāp'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A building or inclosure, mainly of glass, used for the cultivation of grapes; a grape house; a vinery.

grape'shot' (grāp'shŏt'), *n. Mil.* A cluster, usually nine, of small iron balls, put together by means of cast-iron circular plates at top and bottom, with two rings, and a central connecting rod, to be used as a charge for a cannon. Formerly grapeshot were inclosed in canvas bags.

Grapeshot

grape'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A seed of the grape.

grape sugar. Dextro-glucose; — so called because found in ripe grapes. See GLUCOSE, 1. The commercial article, forming a compact, waxy mass, is made from starch like the sirup called glucose, but the conversion is carried further. It contains some maltose and dextrin.

grape'vine' (grāp'vīn'), *n.* **1.** A vine which bears grapes, any plant of the genus *Vitis*. See GRAPE.

2. A fabricated report; a canard; — a sense originated during the American Civil War, such reports being said to come "by grapevine telegraph."

Items of the "*grapevine* telegraph," as mere rumor used to be called in those days. *C. E. Craddock.*

3. *Wrestling.* A chip in which an arm or leg is twined about an opponent's arm or leg.

grapevine fidia. A small yellowish brown chrysomelid beetle (*Fidia viticida*), which in the adult state attacks the leaves, and in the larval state the roots, of the grapevine.

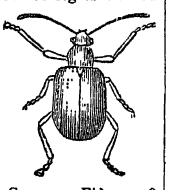

Grapevine Fidia. ×2

graph (grăf), *n.* [See -GRAPH.] *Math.* **1.** A curve or surface, the locus of a point whose coördinates are the variables in the equation of the locus.

2. A diagram symbolizing a system of interrelations by spots, all distinguishable from one another and some connected by lines of the same kind.

graph, *v. t.* To plot or trace, as a curve from its equation.

-graph (-grăf). [Gr. *-γραφος*, fr. *γράφειν* to write, sometimes through L.: cf. F. *-graphe*. See GRAPHIC.] A suffix signifying *something written*, *a writing*; also, *a writer*; as, cryptograph, telegraph, phonograph, chronograph.

-grapher. [See -GRAPH, -ER agent.] A suffix forming agent nouns corresponding to nouns in *-graph* or *-graphy*.

graph'ic (grăf'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *graphicus*, Gr. *γραφικός*, fr.
graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *γράφειν* to write: cf. F. *graphique*. See GRAFT.] **1.** Written, drawn, or engraved. *Obs.*

2. Of or pertaining to the arts of painting and drawing.

3. Well delineated; clearly and vividly written or told; having the faculty of, or characterized by, clear and impressive description; vivid; as, a *graphic* writer.

4. Of, pertaining to, or suitable for, writing; as, *graphic* variations; *graphic* slate.

5. Having crystals resembling written or printed characters; exhibiting on the surface or in transverse section the appearance of such characters; having or designating a rock fabric in which two minerals inclose each other by mutual intercrystallization; as, *graphic* granite.

6. Of, pert to, or designating, representation by diagrams, lines, etc.; diagrammatic. See GRAPHIC METHOD (below).

Syn. — GRAPHIC, VIVID, PICTURESQUE are here compared with reference to language. GRAPHIC suggests telling and lifelike, VIVID, salient, forcible, and intense, reproduction in words; as, "Words which are used by an eyewitness to express things, unless he be especially eloquent or *graphic*, may only convey general notions" (*J. H. Newman*); "Dante's painting is not *graphic* only, brief, true, and of a *vividness* as of fire in a dark night" (*Carlyle*). That is PICTURESQUE, as here compared (see PICTORIAL), which is strikingly graphic or vivid; as, "the *picturesque* force of his style" (*Hawthorne*); "A certain warmth . . . and a certain dash of the *picturesque* are very poor essential qualities" (*Stevenson*). See CLEAR.

☞ In the phrases where only *graphic* or *graphical* is given, the form given is the more common.

graphic accent, *Gram.*, a written accent, as (′) in Spanish *Córdoba*, etc. — **g. algebra,** a branch of algebra in which equations are treated by the use of curves and straight lines. — **g. arts,** those fine arts, as drawing, painting, engraving, etc., which pertain to the representation on a flat surface of natural objects. — **graphic,** *or* **graphical, formula.** *Chem.* See FORMULA, 5. — **graphic geometry,** projective geometry. — **g. granite,** granite found in pegmatite veins or dikes, having the quartz crystals so arranged in the feldspar as to appear, in a transverse section, like written characters. — **graphic,** *or* **graphical, method,** a method making use of graphic figures, as diagrams, tracings, etc.; specif., the method of scientific analysis or investigation in which the relations or laws involved in tabular numbers are represented to the eye by means of curves or other figures; as the daily changes of weather by means of curves, in which abscissas represent the time of day, and ordinates the corresponding degrees of temperature. Graphic methods may use the metrical or the projective properties of space, or they may deal with relations holding only in the realm of order, as in graphs (see GRAPH, *n.*, 2). — **graphical statics,** *Math.*, a branch of statics in which the magnitude, direction, and position of forces are represented by straight lines, and unknown quantities are found by mechanical measurement. — **graphic tellurium,** sylvanite.

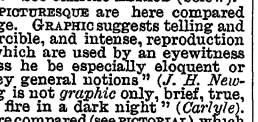

Graphic Granite (Pegmatite).

graph'ics (grăf'ĭks), *n.* Art or science of drawing, esp. according to mathematical rules, as in perspective, projection, and the like; specif., calculation, as of stresses in engineering, by the use of geometrical constructions.

graph'ite (grăf'ĭt), *n.* [Gr. *γράφειν* to write: cf. F. *graphite*. See GRAPHIC.] *Min.* Native carbon in hexagonal crystals, also foliated or granular massive, of black color and metallic luster, and so soft as to leave a trace on paper. It conducts electricity. It is used for pencils (*lead pencils*), for crucibles, for electrolytic anodes, as a lubricator, etc. Graphite is now made artificially by passing an alternating current through granular anthracite. H., 1-2. Sp. gr., 2.09–2.23. Often called *plumbago*, or *black lead*.

gra-phit'ic (*gra*-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, containing, derived from, or resembling, graphite. — **graphitic acid.** See MELLITIC. — **g. carbon,** in iron or steel, that portion of the carbon present as graphite; — distinguished from *combined carbon*.

graph'i-tize (grăf'ĭ-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To convert into graphite, as by treatment in the electric furnace. — **graphitized filament.** = METALLIZED FILAMENT.

graph'i-toid (grăf'ĭ-toĭd) } *a.* Resembling graphite, or
graph'i-toi'dal (-toĭ'dăl) } plumbago.

grapho-. A combining form from Greek *γράφειν*, *to write*.

graph'o-lite (grăf'ō-līt), *n.* [*grapho-* + *-lite*] Any species of slate suitable to be written on.

graph-ol'o-gy (grăf-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*grapho-* + *-logy*: cf. F. *graphologie*.] **1.** The study of handwriting, esp, the art of judging of a person's character, disposition, and aptitudes from his handwriting.

2. *Math.* The system or notation used in dealing with graphs (see GRAPH, 2)

graph'o-ma'ni-a (grăf'ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *grapho-* + Gr. *μανία* madness.] A morbid desire or mania for writing. — **graph'o-ma'ni-ac** (-nĭ-ăk), *n.*

graph-om'e-ter (grăf-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*grapho-* + *-meter*.] An instrument, as a goniometer, for measuring angles.

graph'o-met'ric (grăf'ō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining
graph'o-met'ri-cal (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl) } to a graphometer.

2. *Math.* Designating a function involving length but unaffected by projection or linear transformation, — so called by Clifford. — **graph'o-met'ric,** *n.*

graph'o-met'rics (-rĭks), *n. Math.* The doctrine of graphometric functions.

graph'o-mo'tor (-mō'tẽr), *a.* [*grapho-* + *motor*.] *Med.* Relating to, or affecting, movements executed in writing.

graph'o-phone (grăf'ō-fōn), *n.* [*grapho-* + *-phone*.] A kind of phonograph. See PHONOGRAPH.

graph'o-scope (-ō-skōp), *n.* [*grapho-* + *-scope*.] An optical device for showing (or photographing) an image when projected upon the atmosphere as a screen.

graph'o-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [*grapho-* + *static*.] Of or pert. to solution of statical problems by graphic methods. — **graph'o-stat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **graph'o-stat'ics** (-ĭks), *n.*

graph'o-type' (grăf'ō-tīp'), *n.* [*grapho-* + *-type*.] A form of chalk engraving. — **graph'o-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*

-graphy. [Gr. *-γραφία*, fr. *γράφειν* to write: cf. F. *-graphie*. See GRAPHIC.] A suffix denoting the *art of writing* or *describing*; also, the *writing* or *description itself*; a *treatise*; as, calligraphy, biography, geography.

grap'nel (grăp'nĕl), *n.* [ME. *grapenel*, dim. fr. F. *grappin* grapple of a ship, OF. *grapin* a kind of hook; of Ger. origin. See GRAPE.] A small anchor with four or five flukes or claws; hence, a grappling iron; a grab.

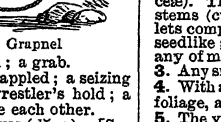

Grapnel

grap'ple (grăp'l), *n.* [OF. *grappil* the grapple of a ship, fr. *graper* to pluck, prop., to seize, clutch; of German origin. See GRAPE.] **1.** A grapnel; a grappling iron; a grab.

2. Act of grappling, or state of being grappled; a seizing or seizure; close hug in contest; the wrestler's hold; a struggle in which the contestants grapple each other.

grap'ple, *v. t.*; GRAP'PLED (-ld); GRAP'PLING (-lĭng). [See GRAPPLE, *n.*] **1.** To seize or hold with some implement used for the purpose, as a grapnel; to lay fast hold of; to get a tight grip on; hence, to be at close quarters with; as, to *grapple* an antagonist.

2. To fasten as with a grapple; to fix; to join fast.

Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel *Shak.*

3. To make grasping motions; to grope. *Obs. or R.*

to grapple with. a To seize or hold with or as with grapnels; to grip tightly; to fight or struggle with at close quarters or hand-to-hand; to enter into contest with.

And in my standard bear the arms of York,
To grapple with the house of Lancaster *Shak.*

b To endeavor to achieve, treat, or solve; to deal (with).

grapple plant. A South African pedaliaceous herb (*Harpagophytum procumbens*) having woody fruits with hooked or barbed thorns by which they adhere to objects.

grapple shot. *Life-Saving Service.* A projectile to which are attached hinged claws to catch in a ship's rigging or to hold in the ground; — called also *anchor shot*.

grap'pling (grăp'lĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GRAPPLE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** A place where a vessel may be grappled or anchored; also, a state of being grappled. *Obs.* **b** That by which anything is seized and held; a grapnel; grappling iron.

grappling hook *or* **iron,** a hooked iron for grappling a vessel or other object under water, etc.; a grapnel.

Grap'ta (grăp'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *γραπτός* marked, written.] *Zoöl.* A genus of angle-wing butterflies, including many American species, as the comma butterfly. Their wings are mostly tawny brown or orange above, with dark spots and border, and mottled on the under side with grays and browns imitative of bark or dead leaves.

grap'to-lite (grăp'tō-līt), *n.* [NL. *Graptolithus*, fr. Gr. *γραπτός* engraved, written (*γράφειν* to write) + *λίθος* stone.] **1.** *Paleon.* Any of numerous fossils of a group **Grap'to-lith'i-da** (-lĭth'ĭ-dȧ), *syn.* **Grap'to-li-toi'de-a** (-lĭ-toĭ'dē-ȧ), found from the Upper Cambrian through the Silurian, in some places in great abundance. They are generally regarded as constituting an extinct order of Hydrozoa, and form small, elongated, linear and tapering (sometimes branched, curved, or spiral) colonies, having one, two, or four rows of obliquely placed cells for the polyps. The colony commonly has a solid axis, the *virgula*, sometimes double. They were mostly free-swimming or pelagic.

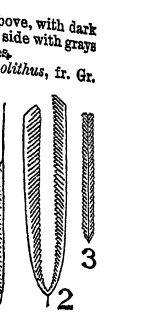

Graptolites. 1 *Monograptus colonus*, Silurian; 2 *Didymograptus murchisoni*, Ordovician; 3 *Diplograptus palmeus*, Silurian. All slightly reduced.

2. Any stone having natural markings suggestive of a drawing, as ruin marble, moss agate, etc.

grap'to-lit'ic (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to graptolites; containing graptolites; as, a *graptolitic* slate.

grap'y (grāp'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to grapes or the vine, resembling grapes.

2. *Veter.* Affected with grapes.

grasp (grăsp), *v. t.*; GRASPED (grăspt); GRASP'ING. [ME. *graspen* to grope, grasp at, prob. akin to LG. *grapsen* to grasp, E. *grope*, and perh. to E. *grab*. Cf. GROPE.] **1.** To make the motion of seizing or trying to seize; to clutch; to grope *Obs.* exc. with *at* (see below).

2. To embrace; grapple; — with *with* or *about*. *Obs.*

to grasp at, to catch or clutch at; to try to seize; to seize eagerly; as, Alexander *grasped at* universal empire.

grasp, *v. t.* **1.** To clutch at; to take or seize eagerly.

2. To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the fingers or arms; to catch; to take possession of.

Thy hand is made to *grasp* a palmer's staff. *Shak.*

3. To lay hold of with the mind; to become thoroughly acquainted or conversant with; to comprehend.

grasp, *n.* **1.** Something intended for grasping or to be grasped, as a handle or a fluke of an anchor. *Obs.*

2. Specif.: *Naut.* The handle of an oar.

3. A grasping; hand grip; also, a seizure by embrace; an embrace. "The *grasps* of love." *Shak.*

4. Reach of the arms; hence, the power of seizing and holding; as, it was beyond or within his *grasp*.

5. Forcible holding; possession; hold; control.

The whole space that 's in the tyrant's *grasp*. *Shak.*

6. Mental hold, or comprehension, esp. when broad.

The foremost minds of the next . . . era were not, in power of *grasp*, equal to their predecessors *I. Taylor*

grasp'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GRASP; esp.: *p. a.* Avaricious; greedy; covetous; as, a *grasping* usurer. — **grasp'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **grasp'ing-ness,** *n.*

grasp'less, *a.* **1.** Without a grasp or grip; relaxed.

2. That cannot be grasped; incomprehensible.

grass (grăs), *n.* [ME. *gras, gres, gers*, AS. *græs, gærs*; akin to OFries. *gres, gers*, OS., D., G., Icel., & Goth. *gras*, Dan. *græs*, Sw. *gräs*, and prob. to E. *green, grow*; cf. L. *gramen* grass, Gr. *χόρτος*. Cf. GRAZE to feed on grass.]

1. In the widest sense, green herbage affording food for cattle or other grazing animals, esp. that of plants belonging to the families Poaceæ, Cyperaceæ, and Juncaceæ, in which the leaves have narrow and spear-shaped blades.

2. Any monocotyledonous plant of the grass family (Poaceæ). The true grasses are distinguished by their jointed stems (culms), sheathing leaves, flowers borne in spikelets composed of bracts (glumes), and fruit consisting of a seedlike grain (caryopsis). See the *Table*. Popularly, also, any of many sedges, rushes, etc., of similar aspect.

3. Any small herb, esp. one used medicinally. *Obs. or Dial.*

4. With attributive, any of various plants having grasslike foliage, as curly *grass*, blue-eyed *grass*, etc.

5. The vegetative condition of a cereal, before the ear of grain is developed. *Obs.*

Wheat falls sometimes whilst 't is in *grass* *J. Tull.*
Our faith is yet in the *grass* *Tomson.*

6. A blade or leaf of grass; — now only in *pl.*

7. a Pasture land; ground on which grass is grown for hay or pasture. **b** A specified area of land for grazing.

8. The annual growth of grass; hence, the spring season. *Now Colloq.* "Two years old next *grass*." *Latham.*

9. Metaphorically, what is transitory.

Surely the people is *grass*. *Is.* xl. 7

10. The turf, or grass-covered earth; hence, specif., *Mining*, the surface of the ground.

11. Short for *sparrowgrass*, asparagus.

12. *Printers' Slang.* Temporary or casual work; also, a person doing it. *British.*

☞ The following tables include most GRASSES having vernacular names. In Table I. are grasses of American, European, or Asiatic origin; in Table II., those of Australia, New Zealand, and adjacent islands. The more important names are defined in the main *Vocabulary*.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

DISTRIBUTION is indicated as follows: **Af,** Africa; **As.,** Asia; **B.,** Boreal, i. e. north temperate and arctic; **C,** cosmopolitan; **Cu.,** cultivated; **E.,** Europe; **NA.,** North America; **SA.,** South America; **Te.** *or* **te.,** temperate (regions); **Tr.** *or* **tr.,** tropical and subtropical (regions). The given distribution includes regions where the grass is naturalized or much cultivated.

ECONOMIC USES are indicated as follows: **1,** pasturage, forage, or hay; **2,** grain used for food; **3,** all other economic uses, as ornamental grasses (including lawn grasses), those used for paper, basketry, etc. Grasses with no numeral designation have no particular economic value.

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grapenel. † GRAPNEL.

grape pear. A shadbush (*Amelanchierbotryapium*) with clustered fruits, and leaves resembling pear leaves. [loxera.]

grape phylloxera. The phyl-

grape scale. A scale insect (*Aspidiotus uvæ*) which attacks the grapevine and various fruit trees. [*J.*]

grape'-seed' oil. See OIL, *Table*

grape'shot', *v. t.* To discharge grapeshot at. *Rare.*

grapestone oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

grape tree. **a** A grapevine. **b** The sea grape. *West Indies.*

grapevine flea beetle. See FLEA BEETLE.

grapevine leaf hopper, grapevine thrips. = GRAPE LEAF HOPPER

grape weevil. = GRAPE CURCULIO. [grape moth.]

grape worm. The larva of the

graps'wort' (grăp'wûrt'), *n.* **a** The baneberry. **b** The bryony.

graph. Short for HECTOGRAPH, CHROMOGRAPH, etc. *Colloq.*

graph'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of GRAPHIC, GRAPHICAL. [*n.* See -NESS.]

graph'i-cal-ness. graph'ic-ness.

graph'i-o-log'i-cal (grăf'ĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*, **graph'i-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* Irreg. for GRAPHOLOGICAL, GRAPHOLOGIST.

graph'i-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Cf. GRAPHOLOGY.] **a** = GRAPHOLOGY, 1. **b** Science, art, or manner of graphic representation.

Graph'o-lith'i-da (grăf'ō-lĭth'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *γράφειν* to write + *-lith* + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A family of tortricid moths distinguished by a fringe of long hairs on the basal part of the cubitus of each hind wing. The codling moth is an example.

graph'o-lith'id (-ĭd), *a. & n.*

graph'o-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk), **graph'o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to graphology.

graph-ol'o-gist (grăf-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in graphology.

graph'o-phon'ic (grăf'ō-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a graphophone.

graph'o-spasm (grăf'ō-spăz'm), *n.* [*grapho-* + *spasm*.] *Med.* Writer's cramp.

grapien † GROPE.

grap'ing (grāp'ĭng), *n.* Gathering of grapes.

grap'lin, grap'line (grăp'lĭn). Corrupt. of GRAPPLING, a grappling iron.

grap'nel, *v. t.* To catch, seize, or hold with a grapnel. [PLANT.]

grap'nel plant. = GRAPPLE

grappe, *v. t. & t.* [Cf. GRASP, GROPE.] To grasp; to handle; to grope. *Obs*

grap'per, *n.* A grappling hook.

grapple fork. See FORK, *Illust.*

grapple iron. A grappling iron.

grap'ple-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

grap'pler (grăp'lẽr), *n.* One that grapples; as: **a** A grapnel or grappling iron. **b** A hand. *Slang.*

Grap'sus (grăp'sŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *γραψαῖος* a crab.] *Zoöl.* A genus of crabs having a somewhat quadrilateral carapace, wide postabdomen, and short eyestalks. They inhabit seashores and run very rapidly. The genus is the type of a family, **Grap'si-dæ** (-sĭ-dē). — **grap'soid** (-soĭd), *a. & n.*

grapt. [LITE. *R.*]

grap'to-lith. Var. of GRAPTOLITHIDA.

Grap'to-li-thi'na (grăp'tō-lĭ-thī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = GRAPTOLITHIDA. See GRAPTOLITE.

grap'to-man'cy (grăp'tō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *γραπτός* engraved, written + *-mancy*.] Divination by handwriting. *Rare.*

gras. † GRASS.

grase. † GRACE, GRASS, GRAZE.

grase. Dial. Eng. var. of GREASE.

grash, *v. t. & t.* To gnash. *Obs.*

gras'hop', *n.* Grasshopper. *Obs.*

gra'sier. † GRAZIER.

grasp'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

grasp'er, *n.* One that grasps; specif., a greedy person.

gras'ple. † GRAPPLE, *n. & v.*

graspt. Grasped. *Ref. Sp.*

grass. † GRACE.

TABLE I. AMERICAN, EUROPEAN, AND ASIATIC GRASSES.

African cane, pearl millet.
African millet, *Eleusine coracana*. Tr. As. Af. SA. 2, 3.
Aleppo grass, Johnson grass.
alkali grass, salt grass a.
alkali saccaton, *Sporobolus airoides*. NA. 1.
Angola grass, *Panicum spectabile*. Af. SA. 1. [E. As. 3.
animated oat, *Avena sterilis*.
ankee, barn grass.
annual meadow grass, dwarf meadow grass. [NA.
ant rice, *Aristida oligantha*
Apache blue grass, wire bunch grass. - A. timothy, *Phalaris angusta*. NA. 1.
Arabian millet, Johnson grass.
Arctic grass, rescue grass.
arrow grass, esparto a.
Austin grass, Colorado grass.
Australian millet, Johnson g - A. oats. A. prairie g, rescue g - A. sand g, Japanese lawn g
Austrian brome grass, awnless brome.
awned wheat g, bearded wheat grass. [*mis*. E. As. NA 1.
awnless brome, *Bromus inermis*. Bahama grass, Bermuda grass.
bajree, pearl millet. [te 2.
barley, *Hordeum sativum* Cu
barn grass, barnyard grass, barnyard millet See Vocab.
beach g, *Ammophila arenaria*. E. NA.
bearded crowfoot, *Chloris barbata*. C. tr. 3. - b darnel, darnel a. - b. mesquit. *Stipa leucotricha*. NA. 1. - b. saccaton, *Muhlenbergia distichophylla*. NA. 1. - b. wheat grass, *Agropyron caninum*. E. NA.
beard grass. a *Andropogon* b *Polypogon monspeliensis*. NA 1. c Needle grass a.
bear grass, *Stipa setigera*. NA. 1.
bene, vetivert.
Bengal grass, Italian millet.
bent, or bent grass, *Agrostis*
Bermuda grass, *Capriola dactylon* C. tr. 1, 3
big blue stem, blue stem a.
black bent, switch g - b bunch g., *Hilaria mutica*. NA 1. - b. grama. a *Boutelous oligostachya*. NA. 1. - b. g., *Poa*. - b joint a *Calamagrostis canadensis* NA. 1. b Blue stem b. - b. stem. a *Andropogon provincialis*. NA. 1. b *Agropyron glaucum*. NA. 1.
bonnet grass, redtop a.
Borden's grass, redtop a.
bottle-brush g., *Hystrix hystrix*. NA.
bottle grass, green foxtail.
bottom grass, Colorado grass.
branch grass, creek sedge.
branching foxtail, windmill g.
bristle-pointed oat, *Avena strigosa*. C.
bristly foxtail. a Giant millet. b *Chætochloa verticillata*. E. NA.
brome grass, *Bromus*.
brook grass. *Andropogon glomeratus*. NA. 1.
broom-corn millet, *Panicum miliaceum*. C. tr. 2.
broom grass, *Andropogon virginicus* and *A. scoparius* NA.
broom sedge, broom grass.
brown bent, Rhode Island bent.
brown millet, broom-corn millet. [*tum*. NA.
browntop, *Panicum fasciculatum*.
buffalo grass. a *Bulbilis dactyloides*. NA. 1. b Grama grass.
bull grass a Cord g. b Gama g.
bulrush millet, pearl millet
bunch g. See Vocab. - b. redtop, *Poa buckleyana*. NA. 1. - b. spear g, *Poa arida*. NA. 1.
Burden's grass. a Rhode Island bent b Redtop a.
bur grass, sand bur.
buzzard grass, African millet.
calfkill, velvet grass.
California blue g, mutton g
Canada blue grass, wire grass b.
Canada lyme grass, wild rye a.
Canadian small reed, blue joint a [*ensis*. E. 2, 3.
Canary grass, *Phalaris canariensis*
cane, *Arundinaria macrosperma*. NA. 3 [cue.
capon's-tail fescue, rat-tail fescue
carpet g. a *Paspalum compressum*. NA. SA. 1. b Smut g.
cat-tail g., Timothy - c. millet. a Italian millet. b Pearl millet.
chandler's grass, couch grass.
cheat, chess.
chess, *Bromus secalinus* and other species of *Bromus*.
chicken corn, *Andropogon sorghum saccharatus*. Cu. tr. 2.
citronella g., *Andropogon nardus* As. 3. [*natus* E. As.
cockscomb g., *Cynosurus echinatus*
cockspur. a Orchard grass. b Shana millet. [C. tr.
cockspur, *Cenchrus echinatus*.
cockspur grass, barn grass.
Colorado grass, *Panicum texanum* NA. 1.
comb-fringed grass, yard grass
common reed, *Phragmites phragmites*. C. te 1.
concho-grass, Colorado grass.
cord grass, *Spartina cynosuroides*. NA. 1, 3.
corn beads, Job's tears.
cotton grass, *Panicum lanatum*. C. tr. 1. See also Vocab.
couch brome, awnless brome.
couch grass, *Agropyron repens* E. AS, NA. 1.
crab grass a *Synthrisma sanguinalis*. C. 1. b Yardgrass.
creek sedge, *Spartina stricta maritima*. E. NA.
creeping beard g, *Opismenus setarius* C. tr. - c. bent, *Agrostis stolonifera*. E. NA. 1, 3. - c. fescue, red fescue. - c. mesquit, curly mesquit. - c. panic, *Panicum repens*. C. tr - c. soft g., *Holcus mollis*. E. - c spear g., wire g. a - c. wheat g, couch g.
crested dogstail, *Cynosurus cristatus*. E. NA. 1, 3.
crop grass, yardgrass.
crowfoot grama, blue grama.
crowfoot grass, *Dactyloctenium ægyptium* C. tr. 1, 2.
Cuba grass, Johnson grass.
Cuban cane, reed grass a
curly mesquit, *Hilaria cenchroides*. NA 1.
cuscus, vetivert.
dagassa, African millet.
Dakota millet a Italian millet. b Broom-corn millet.
darnel a *Lolium temulentum*. E. b Rye grass a. [NA. 1.
deer grass, *Epicampes rigens*
devil's-darning-needles. -knitting-needles, esparto a.
devil's grass, couch grass.
ditch millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*. Tr. E. As 2.
doab, Bermuda grass.
dog grass, couch grass
dog's bent, Rhode Island bent. - d -tail g *Cynosurus*. b Yardg. - dog's-tooth g. a Bearded wheat grass. b Bermuda grass.
doorba, Bermuda grass.
downy oat g, *Avena pubescens*. E. As. NA. 1.
dropseed. a *Sporobolus*. b *Muhlenbergia*
duck grass, false redtop.
durfa g, durgee g., couch g.
durra, *Andropogon sorghum durra*. Cu tr 2.
Dutch g. a Couch g b Yardg.
dwarf meadow g., *Poa annua*. C.
early bunch grass, *Eatonia obtusata*. NA 1. [dow g.
early meadow g., dwarf meadow g.
early mesquit, buffalo grass a.
early spring g, everlasting g
East Indian millet, pearl millet
Egyptian corn, chicken corn. - E g a Johnson g. b Crowfoot g. - E. millet a Johnson grass. b Pearl millet.
English bent, redtop a. - E. blue g. a Meadow fescue b Wire grass a. - E. g. a Redtop a. b Kentucky blue g. - E. rye g., perennial rye g.
esparto. a *Stipa tenacissima*. E. 3. b *Lygeum spartum*. E. Af. 3.
evergreen grass, tall oat grass.
evergreen millet, Johnson grass.
everlasting g., *Erioclada pauciflora*. C. tr. 1. [*des*. NA
fall redtop, *Trodia*. [*sederia*.
false brome, *Brachypodium pinnatum*. E. - f guinea g., Johnson g. - f. mesquit, buffalo g. a. - f. redtop, *Poa flava*. E. NA. 1.
feather bunch g., *Stipa viridula*. NA 1. - f g a *Stipa*. b Velvet g. - f. sedge g, *Andropogon saccharoides*. NA. SA. 1, 3.
fescue, *Festuca*.
finebent, redtop a [b Redtop a.
finetop. a Rhode Island bent. finger-comb g., *Dactyloctenium*.
finger g. a *Chloris*. b Crab g a.
fin's grass, couch g. [bent.
florin. a Redtop a. b Creeping
floating foxtail, water foxtail.
floating grass, *Hydrochloa caroliniensis*. N. 1.
flyaway grass, rough bent.
fool hay. a Rough bent. b Old witch grass.
fowl meadow grass. a *Poa serotina*. E. NA. b *Panicularia nervata*. NA. 1.
fox grass See Vocab.
foxtail, *Alopecurus*.
French rye grass, tall oat grass.
fringed brome, swamp chess.
furzetop a Rhode Island bent. b Redtop a. [*mutica*. NA. 1.
galleta, *Hilaria rigida* and *H. grama grass*, *Tripsacum dactyloides*. NA. 1, 3.
German millet, Italian millet.
giant millet, *Chætochloa magna*. NA. [*tus*. NA. 1.
giant rye g., *Elymus condensatus*
golden millet, Italian millet.
golden oat grass, yellow oat g.
golden-top grass, *Lamarckia aurea* E. As. NA. 3.
goose-grass. a Yardgrass. b Colorado grass. c Dwarf meadow grass. d Sea spear grass.
gramma grass, *Boutelous*.
grapevine grass, or grapevine mesquite, vine mesquite.
grass of the Andes, tall oat g.
great bunch grass, *Festuca scabrella*. NA. 1.
green foxtail, green pigeon g., *Chætochloa viridis*. C. te.
green valley grass, Johnson g.
Guatemala grass, teosinte.
guinea corn. a Durra. b Pearl millet.
guinea grass. a *Panicum maximum*. C tr. 1 b Johnson grass.
gumbo grass, blue stem b.
hair grass, rough bent
hairy finger grass, crab grass a.
hairy mesquit, side oats.
hard fescue, *Festuca duriuscula*. E NA. 1 - h. g, St. Augustine g.
hare's-tail grass, *Lagurus ovatus* E. Af.
harial grass, Bermuda grass.
hassock g., *Deschampsia cæspitosa*. E NA. 3. [*bens*. E. 1.
heath grass, *Steglingia decumbens*
hedgehog grass, sand bur.
herd's g. a Timothy. b Redtop a.
hirse, or hirse grass, broom-corn millet.
hog millet, broom-corn millet.
holy grass, vanilla grass.
hooded grass, soft chess.
horse millet, pearl millet.
hose grass, velvet grass.
Hungarian blue g., velvet g. - H. bronc, H. forage g., awnless bronc. - H. g., Italian millet.
hunger grass, slender foxtail.
Indian corn, *Zea mays*. - I. couch g., I. doob g, Bermuda g. - I. g., wood g. - I. millet. a *Eriocoma cuspidata*. NA. 1, 2. b Pearl millet. - I. reed, *Cinna arundinacea*. E. NA. 1. - I. rice, wild rice a. - I. wheat, *Panicum ciliatissimum*. NA.
Italian millet, *Chætochloa italica*. Cu. C. 1, 2 - I. rye g., *Lolium italicum*. E. NA. 1, 3.
Japanese g., J wheat g. - J. lawn g, *Zoysia pungens*. As. 3. - J. panicle millet, broom-corn millet. - J wheat g., *Brachypodium japonicum*. As 1.
Japan millet, pearl millet.
Job's tears, *Coix lacryma-jobi*. As. 3.
Johnson grass. See Vocab.
joint grass, knot grass.
June grass. a Kentucky blue grass b *Koeleria cristata*. NA.
jungle rice, Shama millet.
Kafir corn, chicken corn.
Kentucky blue g., *Poa pratensis* NA. 1, 3. [C. tr. 1.
knot g, *Paspalum distichum*.
knotroot grass, *Muhlenbergia mexicana*. NA. 1.
koda, ditch millet.
korakan, African millet.
lemon grass, cockspur.
lime grass, hassock grass.
little blue stem, *Andropogon scoparius*. NA 1
long-leaved bent, blue joint a.
Louisiana grass, *Paspalum plicatulum*. NA. [SA. 3.
love grass, *Eragrostis elegans*.
low grama, *Bouteloua polystachya*. NA. 1.
low spear g, dwarf meadow g.
lyme grass, *Elymus*.
maiden cane, *Panicum digitaroides*. NA.
maize, Indian corn.
mandus, African millet.
Manitoba millet, broom-corn millet.
manna grass, *Panicularia*.
manorrin, wild rice a.
marram grass, beach grass.
marsh bent grass, redtop a.
mat grass. a Beach grass. b *Nardus stricta*. E. As.
May grass, dwarf meadow g.
meadow barley, *Hordeum pratense*. E. As - m. cat-tail g., timothy. - m fescue, *Festuca elatior*. E. NA. 1, 3 - m foxtail, *Alopecus pratensis*. E. NA. 1. - m. g. a Blue g. b *Panicularia*. - m. oat g, oat g. b. - meadow soft g, velvet g.
Mexas grass, Johnson grass
mesquit grass. a Grama grass. b Needle grass a. c *Hilaria*.
Mexican broom-root, deer g. - M. lawn g, *Opizia stolonifera*. NA 3. - M. whisk, deer g.
millet a Broom-corn millet. b Italian millet
Mission grass, St Augustine g.
molasses grass, *Melinis minutiflora*.
moor grass, heath grass.
Morocco millet, Johnson grass.
mountain blue g, wire bunch g. - m. foxtail, *Alopecurus occidentalis*. NA. 1. - m oat g., Tennessee oat g - m redtop a Rhode Island bent. b Northern redtop. - m rice, *Oryzopsis asperifolia*. - m sedge g, little blue stem. - m. spear g, bunch spear g - m. timothy. a Mountain foxtail. b *Phleum alpinum*. C. B. 1.
mousetail g. a Slender foxtail. b Rat-tail fescue. [*des*. NA. 1.
Munro g., *Panicum agrostoides*
muskit g, grama g. [NA. 1.
mutton grass, *Poa fendleriana*.
native timothy, mountain timothy b [*matca*. NA. 1.
needle-and-thread, *Stipa comata*. NA. b Needle-and-thread.
needle g. a *Aristida fasciculata*. NA. b Needle-and-thread.
Nevada blue g., *Poa nevadensis*. NA. 1. [*fusa*. NA.
nimble Will, *Muhlenbergia diffusa* redtop, *Agrostis exarata*. NA.
oat grass. a *Avena*. b *Arrhenatherum elatius*. E. NA. 1. c *Danthonia*.
oats, *Avena sativa*. Cu. te. 2.
old witch grass, *Panicum capillare*. NA. SA.
orchard grass, *Dactylis glomerata*. E As. NA. 1, 3.
Orcheston grass, rough-stalked meadow grass.
palm-leaved grass. a *Panicum plicatum*. As 3. b *P. sulcatum*. SA. 3. [*teum*. SA. 3.
pampas grass, *Gynerium argentaneum*
panic bent grass, Munro grass.
Para g., *Panicum molle*. SA. 1.
Paramatta grass, smut grass.
pearl millet, *Pennisetum spicatum*. As. Af. 1, 2.
perennial rye grass, *Lolium perenne*. E. As. Af. NA. 1.
pigeon grass, green foxtail.
pimento grass, St. Augustine g.
pine bunch g., sheep's fescue.
pine grass, *Calamagrostis suksdorfii*. NA.
piñon grass, sheep's fescue.
plume grass. a *Erianthus ravennæ*. E. As. 3. b *E. saccharoides*. NA. SA. 3. c Bearded saccaton.
poison rye grass, darnel a.
Polish millet, crab grass a.
Polish wheat, wild-goose wheat.
pony grass. *Calamagrostis nelgecia* E. NA. 1. [NA. 1.
porcupine grass, *Stipa spartea*.
prairie grass. a Early bunch grass b June grass b.
prairie June grass, June grass b.
purple beard g., needle g. a. - p. bent g., *Calamovilfa brevipilis*. NA. - p. g., *Pappophorum wrightii*. NA. 1. - purple-top, fall redtop. - purple wood g., little blue stem.
quack, quick, or quitch, grass, couch grass
quake grass, couch grass.
quaking grass, *Briza*.
quivering grass, Indian millet a.
ragi millet, African millet.
rancheria grass, sea lyme grass
Randall grass, meadow fescue.
range grass, vine mesquit.
rat-tail fescue. *Festuca myuros*. E. As. NA. - r. g., *Manisuris*.
rattlesnake grass. a *Briza maxima*. E. 3. b *Panicularia canadensis*. NA.
ray grass, perennial rye grass.
red fescue, *Festuca rubra*. E. NA 1, 3. - r millet, crab g a redtop. a *Agrostis alba*. E. As. NA 1, 3. b Blue joint a.
redtop panic grass, Munro g.
red-topped buffalo grass, *Poa tenuifolia*. NA.
reed. a *Arundo donax* E. As 3. b Beach grass. c Wild rice a. - r. bent g., *Calamagrostis canadensis*. NA. - r. canary g, *Phalaris arundinacea*. E. As NA. 1. - r. fescue, meadow fescue - r. g. a *Arundo*, esp. *A. donax*. b Wood g. a. c Common reed. - r. meadow g., *Panicularia americana*. NA. 1.
rescue grass, *Bromus unioloides*. NA SA. 1.
Rhode Island bent, *Agrostis canina*. E. NA. 3, 1
ribbon cane, sugar cane
ribbon grass, *Phalaris arundinacea variegata*. Cu 3
rice. *Oryza sativa*. Cu. tr. 2.
river grass, Colorado g.
rough bent, *Agrostis scabra*. NA. - r-leaved bent, *Agrostis asperifolia*. NA. - r meadow g., or rough-stalked meadow g, *Poa trivialis*. E. As. NA. 1.
running mesquit, curly mesquit.
rush g., *Spartochloa juncea*. NA.
rush marsh g., ioz g. [millet.
Russian millet, broom-corn rye, *Secale cereale*. Cu. te 2.
rye g a *Lolium perenne*. E As Af. NA. 1. b Lyme g. [NA. 1.
saccaton, *Sporobolus wrightii*.
St Augustine grass, *Stenotaphrum americanum*. C. tr
St. Mary's grass. a Johnson grass b Guinea grass a.
Salem grass, velvet grass
salt g. a *Distichlis spicata*. NA. b Fox g. c Alkali saccaton.
salt-marsh grass, fox g.
sand bur, *Cenchrus tribuloides*. NA. - s. g. a *Calamovilfa longifolia*. NA. b Blue joint a. c Indian millet a. d *Triplasis purpurea*. NA. - s oats, wild oats a. - s. reed, beach g
sand spur, sand bur
satin grass, wild timothy a.
Schrader's grass, rescue grass.
scutch g a Bermuda g. b Couch grass [*tata*. E. As. NA. 3.
seacoast bent, *Agrostis coarctata*
sea lyme g., *Elymus arenarius*. E. As. NA. [*tata*. NA. 1.
seaside oats, *Uniola paniculata*
seaside spear grass, *Puccinellia maritima*. C. te. 1.
sedge g, broom g. [*na*. NA. 1.
seed mesquit, *Bouteloua texana*
Seneca grass, vanilla grass.
sesame grass, gama grass.
Shama millet, *Panicum colonum*. C. tr 1. 3. [E. As. NA. 1.
sheep's fescue, *Festuca ovina*.
side oats, *Bouteloua curtipendula*. NA. 1.
silk grass, rough bent.
silt grass, knot grass.
silver beard grass, *Andropogon argyræus*. NA.
Simpson's grass, maiden cane.
six-weeks grass a Low grama. b Dwarf meadow grass.
sleepy grass, *Stipa viridula*. NA. 1.
slender foxtail, *Alopecurus agrestis*. E. 1. - s. meadow g, *Eragrostis pilosa*. C. tr. 1, 2. - s. wheat g., *Agropyron tenerum*. NA. 1.
slough g. a *Beckmannia erucæformis*. E. As. NA. 1. b Cord grass.
small cane, *Arundinaria tecta*.
small Indian millet, *Oryzopsis micrantha*. NA. 1. [E. As. 3.
small quaking g., *Briza media*.
smooth brome. a Awnless brome. b *Bromus racemosus*. E. NA. 1. - s. meadow g., Kentucky blue g. - s rye g. Terrell g.
smut g., *Sporobolus indicus*. C. tr.
soft chess, *Bromus hordeaceus*. E. As. Af. [*ghum*. C. tr. 2.
sorghum, *Andropogon sorghum*
southern spear grass, *Eragrostis purshii*. NA.
Spanish grass, esparto a.
spear grass, meadow grass.
spike g. a Salt g. b Seaside oats. [*prolyferum*. NA 1.
sprouting crab grass, *Panicum*
squirrel g., wall barley. - s.-tail g, *Hordeum jubatum*. NA. SA.
stickers, bristly foxtail b.
stink grass, *Eragrostis major*. E. NA.
striped grass, ribbon grass.
Suffolk grass, dwarf meadow g.
sugar cane, *Saccharum officinarum*. Cu. tr 3.
summer dew grass, redtop a.
swamp chess, *Bromus ciliatus*. NA. - s. wire g., false redtop.
sweet g., vanilla g. - s. reed, Indian reed. - s. reed g., *Cinna arundinacea*, *C. pendula*. E. As. NA. 1. - s. vernal g., *Anthoxanthum odoratum*. E. As. Af. NA. 1, 3. [*tum*. NA. 1.
switch grass, *Panicum virgatum*
Syrian grass, Johnson grass.
tall fescue, meadow fescue.
tall grama, side oats
tall oat grass, oat grass b.
tear grass, Job's tears
teff, *Eragrostis abyssinica* Af. 2.
Tennessee fescue, red fescue.
Tennessee oat grass, *Danthonia compressa*. NA. 1. [NA. 1.
teosinte, *Euchlæna mexicana*
Terrell grass, *Elymus virginicus*. NA.
Texan mesquit, seed mesquit.
Texas blue g., *Poa arachnifera*. NA. 1. - t. millet. Colorado g.
thatch, creek sedge.
thatch grass, cord grass.
tickle grass, rough bent.
timothy, *Phleum pratense*. E. As NA. 1, 3. [*matcus*. NA.
toothache g, *Campulosus aromaticus*
tufted hair grass, hassock g.
tumble grass, old witch grass.
turkeyfoot, *Andropogon hallii* NA.
Tuscarora rice, wild rice a.
tussock grass a *Poa flabellata*. SA. b Sour grass
twisted beard grass, *Andropogon contortus*. C. tr.
twitch grass, couch g [As 1
usar g., *Sporobolus orientalis*.
vanilla grass, *Savastana odorata*. B E As. NA. 3.
velvet g., *Holcus lanatus*. E. NA.
vernal grass, sweet vernal g
vetivert, *Andropogon squarrosus*. [*dactylon*.
vine mesquit, *Panicum obtusum*
Virginia beard grass, broom g.
Virginia lyme grass, Terrell g
wall barley, *Hordeum maritimum*. E. As Af. NA.
water couch, knot g. - w foxtail, *Alopecurus geniculatus* E As Af. NA. 1, 3. - w g, barn g - w meadow g, reed meadow g. - w oats. w rice, wild rice a.
wavy hair grass, wood hair g.
western beard g., needle g. a. - w brome, *Bromus pumpellianus*. NA. 1. - w. June g., June g. b. - w. rye g, giant rye g.
wheat, *Triticum sativum* Cu. te 2. - w. grass, *Agropyron*.
white bent, redtop. - w. grama. a Blue grama b Side oats - w. g, *Homalocenchrus virginicus*. NA. - w. rush, fox g. - w spear g., reed meadow g. - w timothy, velvet g.
whitetop, redtop a.
wild barley, squirrel-tail grass.
wild-goose wheat, *Triticum polonicum*. Cu. E. 2.
wild millet. See Crowfoot. b Indian millet a - w oat g. a Wood g a. b Feather bunch g. - w. oats. a *Avena fatua*. E. As. NA. b Reed bent g. c Esparto a. d Feather bunch g. e *Uniola latifolia*. NA. - w. rice. a *Zizania aquatica*. NA. 3. b Shama millet. - w rye. a *Elymus canadensis* NA. b Terrell g. - w timothy a *Muhlenbergia racemosa*. NA. 1. b Slough g. a. - w. wheat, *Elymus triticoides* NA.
Willard's brome, chess
windmill g, *Chloris verticillata*. NA 1. 3. [*gens*. NA. 1.
wire bunch g., *Agropyron diversiflorum*
wire grass. a *Muhlenbergia porteri*. NA. 1. b Curly mesquit.
wire grass. a *Poa compressa*. Te. E. As NA 1. b *Aristida sticta*. NA. c Little blue stem. d Bermuda g. e Yardgrass f Nimble Will. g Vine mesquit. h Rush grass.
witch grass, couch grass.
wood g. a *Sorghastrum avenaceum*. C. tr. 3. b Knotroot g. - w hair g, *Deschampsia flexuosa*. Te. E. As. NA. 1. - w. meadow g., *Poa nemoralis*. E. NA. 1. - w. reed g., Indian reed. - w. spear g., *Poa alsodes*. NA.
woolly beard grass, *Erianthus*.
woolly bent, sand grass a.
woolly sedge grass, velvet grass.
yardg., *Eleusine indica*. C tr
yellow foxtail, *Chætochloa glauca*. C. - y. oat g, *Trisetum pratense*. Te. E. As. Af. 1.
yellowtop, *Danthonia hyperborea americana*. NA. 1.
yerba de Para, Para grass.
Yorkshire fog, Yorkshire white, velvet grass
zacate, saccaton. [As 3.
zebra g., *Miscanthus sinensis*.

TABLE II. AUSTRALASIAN GRASSES.

alpine bent g. a *Agrostis muelleri*. b *Deyeuxia setifolia*.
alpine oat g., New Zealand oat g. a. pine rice grass, *Ehrharta torulosa*.
alpine whorl g., *Catabrosa antarctica*
Auckland Island poa grass, *Poa foliosa*. [*scabra*.
Australian bent g, *Deyeuxia*
Australian love g., *Eragrostis brownii*. [*decompositum*.
Australian millet, *Panicum*
bamboo grass a *Panicularia ramigera*. b *Stipa micrantha*.
Barcoo grass, *Anthistiria membranacea*.
barn grass. See Vocab.
bayonet g., *Acipbylla colensoi*.
bearded fescue, *Festuca gigantea*.
Billardiere's bent g., *Deyeuxia billardierii*. [*cea*.
blady g., *Imperata arundinacea*
blue g. a *Andropogon annulatus*. b *Agrostis*. c *Sericeaus*.
blue star g., *Chloris ventricosa*.
blue wheat g., *Agropyron scabrum*. [*thistria frondosa*.
broad-leaved kangaroo g., *Anbroad-leaved tussock grass*, *Danthonia flavescens*.
brown bent g., *Agrostis canina*.
Buchanan's oat grass, *Danthonia buchanani*. [*avenacea*.
bush rice grass, *Microlæna*
Campbell Island bent g., *Agrostis antarctica*. [*riensis*.
Canary grass, *Phalaris canariensis*.
Chilean g., *Sporobolus indicus*.
cockspur finger g., *Synthrisma sanguinalis*. [*galli*.
Colenso's poa g., *Poa colensoi*.
couch g. a Indian doub g. b *Distichlis maritima*. [*tata*.
crested hair g., *Koeleria cristata*
ditch millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum* [*divaricata*.
dogtooth star grass, *Chloris*
dwarf poa grass, *Poa pygmæa*.
dwarf mountain bent grass, *Agrostis subulata*.
Egyptian finger grass, *Dactyloctenium ægyptium*.
emu g, *Panicum decompositum*.
equal-glumed millet, *Isachne australis*. [*do fulvida*.
erect-plumed tussock g., *Aciunfeather grass*, *Stipa*
fescue grass, *Festuca*.
few-flowered oat grass, *Danthonia pauciflora*.
fibrous g, *Stipa semibarbata*.
field poa g., *Poa anceps foliosa*.
finders grass, Barcoo grass.
grass of Tonga, *Opismenus compositus*
hairy brome, *Bromus asper*.
hairy g, cockstoot finger g.
hard fescue g., *Festuca duriuscula*. - h. oat g., *Danthonia pilosa*. [*dactylon*.
Indian doub grass, *Capriola*
kangaroo grass. a *Andropogon refractus*. b *Anthistria avenacea*. c *Anthistria ciliata*.
Kirk's poa grass, *Poa kirkii*.
knee-jointed foxtail grass, *Alopecurus geniculatus*.
knot-jointed rice grass, *Microlæna polypoda*.
Landsborough g., Barcoo g.
lesser star g, *Chloris acicularis*.
long-hair plume grass, *Dichelachne crinita*.
manna g., *Panicularia fluitans*.
meadow rice grass. a Weeping grass. b Spiny rolling grass.
Mitchell g a *Astrebla pectinata*. b *Astrotricoides*. b *Allymoides*.
mouse g, long-hair plume g.
Mueller's bent grass, *Agrostis muelleri*.
mulga g a *Danthonia racemosa* b *Neurachne mitchelliana*.
naked oat g., *Danthonia nuda*.
narrow-leaved oat grass, *Danthonia tenuior*
New Zealand oat grass, *Danthonia semiannularis*. - N.Z wind grass, *Apera arundinacea*.
oat grass, *Anthistiria*, esp. *A. gigantea* [*avenoides*.
oatlike bent grass, *Deyeuxia*
paper grass, *Poa cæspitosa*.
pilose bent g, *Deyeuxia pilosa*.
plumed tussock grass, *Arundo conspicua*.
poalike fescue grass. *Festuca scopina*.
porcupine grass, *Triodia*.
purple-awned oat g, hard oat g.
racemed oat grass, hard oat g.
rat-tail grass. a *Ischæmum laxum*. b Chilean grass.
reddish panic grass, cocksfoot finger grass.
reed g. a, *Phragmites phragmites*. b *Deyeuxia quadriseta*.
rice grass, *Homalocenchrus hexandrus*.
rolly-poly grass, *Panicum macrochaum* [*pogon ovatus*.
rough-bearded grass, *Echinopogon asperatus*.
sacred g., *Savastana redolens*.
sandhill fescue grass, *Festuca littoralis triticoides*.
scented g. a *Chrysopogon parviflorus*. b Sacred g. [*narius*.
seaside brome g., *Bromus arenarius*.
seaside glumeless grass, *Gymnostichum gracile*.
seaside millet, silt grass.
sheep fescue g., *Festuca ovina*.
sheep oat g., New Zealand oat g.
shining oat g., *Trisetum antarctum* [*cum multiflorum*.
short-awned wheat g, *Triticum*
short-hair plume grass, *Dichelachne sciurea*.
silt grass, *Paspalum distichum*.
silver g, *Danthonia pallida*.
slender bent g., *Agrostis scabra*.
slender panic grass, *Opismenus undulatifolius*.
small-flowered oat tussock g., *Danthonia cunninghamii*.
small tussock poa g., *Poa intermedia*
snow grass a Paper grass. b Narrow-leaved oat grass.
spear g. a *Heteropogon contortus* b *Stipa*. [*catissimum*.
spider grass, *Panicum divaricatum*.
spiked bent grass, reed grass b.
spiked oat grass, *Trisetum subspicatum*. [*Anisutus*.
spiny rolling grass, *Spinifex*
sugar grass, *Polimia fulva*.
summer g., cockstoot finger g.
swamp millet, *Isachne australis*.
sweet g., *Panicularia stricta*.
sweet-scented grass, sacred g.
Thompson's naked oat g., *Danthonia thompsoni*. [*pilosa*.
turfy hair g., *Deschampsia cæspitosa*
tussock grass, paper grass.
umbrella grass, *Panicum decompositum*.
Vandyke g., *Panicum flavidum*.
wallaby grass, *Danthonia penicillata*.
water couch grass, silt grass.
weeping g., *Microlæna stipoides*.
weeping Polly grass a Paper g. b Indian doub g. [*gifolia*.
white-topped g., *Danthonia longifolia*.
windmill g., *Chloris truncata*.
wire grass. a Indian doub grass. b *Ehrharta juncea*.
wiry dichelachne, *Stipa teretifolia*. - w. g., paper g. - w.-leaved oat g., *Danthonia raoulii australis*.
woolly-headed grass, *Andropogon bombycinus*. [*youngii*.
Young's bent grass, *Deyeuxia*.
Young's oat g., *Trisetum youngii*.

at grass, at pasture; grazing; hence, in rural retirement; in rustication. — **g. of Parnassus**, any plant of the genus *Parnassia*. See PARNASSIA. — **g. of the Andes**, the tall oat grass of Europe (*Arrhenatherum elatius*). — **g. of Tong'a** (tŏng'ä). See GRASS, *Table II.* — **to go to g.** **a** To go to pasture; to graze; hence, to retire, rusticate, go for a holiday in the country, or the like. **b** To go or fall to the ground; to be knocked down. *Slang.* **c** In the imperative, a euphemism for "go to the Devil" and the like. — **to put** *or* **send to g., to put,** *or* **turn, out to g.,** to put out to pasture or to graze, as cattle; hence, to dismiss; rusticate; retire.

grass (grăs), *v. t.;* GRASSED (grăst); GRASS'ING. **1.** To plunge or lose in grass. *Rare.*
2. To graze (cattle or horses); to furnish with pasture.
3. To cover with grass or with turf.
4. To expose, as flax, on the grass for bleaching, etc.
5. To bring to the grass or ground; as, to *grass* a fish. *Slang, Colloq., or Mining.*

grass, *v. i.* **1.** To produce grass. *Rare.*
2. To graze.
3. *Printers' Slang.* To do casual or jobbing work. *Brit.*

grass cloth. Cloth of grass or vegetable fiber, as a thick cloth made in the Canary Islands; esp., a cloth woven from the tough fibers of the ramie, or grass-cloth plant.

grassed (grăst), *p. a.* **1.** Furnished or covered with grass.
2. *Golf.* Designating a club with a face that is slightly spooned or sloped backward.

‖ **gras'se-rie'** (grä's'-rē'), *n.* [F.] A noncontagious and nonhereditary disease of silkworms, causing them to have a thin stretched skin, through which a soiling liquid exudes.

grass fern. A polypodiaceous fern (*Vittaria lineata*) of Florida and the West Indies. Its narrow grasslike fronds grow in pendent tufts upon palmetto trees. Also, any of several other species of *Vittaria*.

grass finch. **a** A common American sparrow (*Pœcetes gramineus*) having the outer tail feathers partly white. It is also called **bay-winged bunting** and (from its habit of singing in the evening) **vesper sparrow.** **b** Any of various weaver birds, as the several Australian species of the genus *Poephila*. **c** = GRASS QUIT.

Grass Finch a.

grass'-green', *a.* Green with grass; of the color of grass; clear and vivid green.

grass hand. **a** A compositor on casual or job work. *Brit. Printers' Slang.* **b** [Chin. *ts'ao3 shou3.*] A style of Chinese and Japanese writing for business and private use, consisting of irregular cursive characters (**grass characters**).

grass'hop'per (grăs'hŏp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous leaping orthopterous insects of the families Acrididæ and Locustidæ. They feed on plants, and the abundance and considerable size of many species make them very destructive. The males (sometimes also the females) usually possess stridulating organs. (See STRIDULATION.) The ordinary grasshoppers belong to the family Acrididæ, which is distinguished by the short antennæ, three-jointed tarsi, and short ovipositor composed of four pieces. They are also called *locusts* (see LOCUST). Among the numerous American forms are the widely distributed red-legged grasshopper (*Melanoplus femur-rubrum*); the allied migratory Rocky Mountain grasshopper (*M. spretus*), which is about one inch long, and sometimes travels in vast hordes in the region west of the Mississippi, completely destroying the crops over large areas; and the lubber grasshoppers (which see). The Locustidæ have long slender antennæ, four-jointed tarsi, and a long ovipositor of six pieces. The species are mostly of slender and delicate build. They are called *meadow* grasshoppers, or, from the color of many species, *green* grasshoppers. The katydids also belong to this family.

Grasshoppers of the family Acrididæ. *a Melanoplus spretus, b M. femur-rubrum.* Nat size.

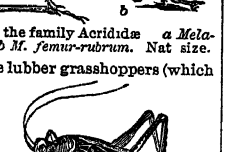
Grasshopper of the family Locustidæ. *Locusta viridissima* of Europe.

2. *Angling.* A kind of artificial bait formed of lead cast on the shank of a hook and covered with rings of colored wool or worsted.
3. *Mach.* A kind of locomotive crane. *U. S.*
4. = HOPPER, 3.

grass'hop'per, *a.* Suggesting in operation or appearance the grasshopper or its action; as, a *grasshopper* elevator (for grain); a *grasshopper* spring (for carriages); a *grasshopper* shim (used between rails); the *grasshopper* march (on parallel bars).

grasshopper engine, a steam engine having a walking beam pivoted to a swinging link at one end, the cylinder at the other end, and the connecting rod at an intermediate point. Hence, **grasshopper gear** *or* **motion.** — **g. gauge** *or* **gage,** a carpenter's marking gauge with a long fence, flat on one side and round on the other, used for riding over projections or marking in hollows. — **grasshopper lobster,** a young lobster. *Local, U. S.* — **g. sparrow,** any of several small American sparrows of the genus *Coturniculus*, esp. *C. savannarum passerinus*, called also **yellow-winged sparrow,** from a small yellow patch on the front edge of the wing. Their song resembles the stridulation of grasshoppers. — **g. warbler,** a small European warbler (*Locustella nævia*), so called from its note; — also applied to allied species.

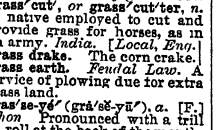
Grasshopper Gauge.

grass'sant, *a.* [L. *grassans, -antis*, p. pr. of *grassari* to go about.] Prowling about; lurking; raging *Obs.*

gras-sa'tion (grȧ-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *grassatio.*] Act of attacking violently; also, a lying in wait to attack. *Obs.*

grass bass. **a** The calico bass. **b** The large-mouthed black bass.

grass bird a The pectoral sandpiper. **b** The fernbird (*Sphenœacus punctatus*) of New Zealand; also, a bird of other species of the same genus. **c** In Australia, *Megalurus gramineus*, a species allied to the ternbird.

grass'chat', *n.* [*grass* + *chat* the bird.] **a** The whinchat. **b** The corn crake. *Local, Eng.*

grass'-cloth' plant. = RAMIE, 1.

grass cold. *Veter.* A catarrhal disease affecting horses.

grass comber. A person who has been doing farm work; — so called in ridicule by seamen.

grass corn. Canary grass. *Obs.*

grass'cut', *or* **grass'cut'ter,** *n.* A native employed to cut and provide grass for horses, as in an army. *India.* [*Local, Eng.*

grass drake. The corn crake.

grass earth. *Feudal Law.* A service of plowing due for extra grass land.

gras'se-yé' (grä'sĕ-yā'), *a.* [F.] *Phon* Pronounced with a trill or roll at the back of the mouth, as the uvular *r*.

grass'flow'er, *n.* **a** The spring beauty. **b** The blue-eyed grass.

grass frog. The common European frog. [with grass.]

grass'-grown', *a.* Overgrown

grass guard. A guard for grazing animals.

grass gum. = GRASS TREE.

grass'hop'per-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

grass ill. *Veter.* A disease of young lambs caused by eating grass before the stomach is properly habituated to it. [-NESS.

grass'i-ness (grăs'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

grass lamb. A lamb suckled by a dam running on pasture land and giving rich milk.

grass'less, *a.* See -LESS.

grass lily. The Australian liliaceous plant *Dichopogon strictus.*

grass linen. = GRASS CLOTH.

grass mail. [See MAIL rent.] Rent for hired pasture. *Obs*

grass'man, *n.* A peasant living in a cottage; also, an officer in charge of grass land. *Obs.*

grass meal. Grass to keep an animal through a season. *Scot*

grass moth. Any moth of the family Crambidæ (which see).

grass nut', *n.* The sweet edible tuberous root of a sedge (*Cyperus esculentus*).

grass oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

grass plover. The upland or field plover. [strife]

grass poly. The hyssop loosestrife.

grass rockfish. One of several California rockfishes, esp. *Sebastodes nigrocinctus. Local, U. S.*

grass staggers. *Veter.* A disease of cattle marked by staggering, caused by eating grass difficult to digest.

grass swine. *Feudal Law.* A swine paid for the use of grass land. [TABLE.]

grass table. *Arch.* = EARTH TABLE.

gras'sum (grăs'ŭm). Obs. or Scot and dial. Eng. var. of GERSUM

grass weed. = GRASS WRACK.

grass wrack. = EELGRASS a. *Great Britain*

grast. Obs p. p. of GRACE

grat (grăt), *pret.* of GREET, to weep. *Scot.*

grate ✝ GROTE, *v.*

grate. Dial. Eng. var. of GRIT.

grate, *n.* A grater. *Obs.*

grate, *n.* [Cf. D. *graat* fishbone, G. *gräte* fishbone, *grat* backbone.] The backbone of a fish. *Obs.* [spears). *Obs*

grate, *n.* Clash in striking (of

grate'less, *a.* See -LESS.

2. To reduce to small particles by rubbing with anything rough or indented; as, to *grate* a nutmeg.
3. To produce (a harsh or jarring sound) as by grinding, or to grind (the teeth) so as to produce such a sound; hence, fig., to utter in a harsh voice.

> The internal doors . . . on their hinges
> *Grate* harsh thunder. *Milton.*

4. To fret; irritate; offend.

> News, my good lord, from Rome . . . *grates* me. *Shak.*

5. To get by importunity or by extortion. *Obs.*

grate (grāt), *v. i.* **1.** To make a harsh sound by friction.

> I had rather hear a brazen canstick turned,
> Or a dry wheel *grate* on the axletree. *Shak.*

2. To produce the effect of rubbing with a hard rough material; to cause wearing, tearing, or bruising; hence, to produce exasperation, soreness, or grief; to give offense by oppression or importunity

> This *grated* harder upon the hearts of men. *South.*

3. To dwell irritatingly; — with *upon. Obs.*

grate (grāt), *n.* [LL. *grata*, fr. L. *crates* hurdle: cf. It. *grata.* See CRATE, HURDLE.] **1.** A structure or frame containing parallel or crossed bars, with interstices; a kind of latticework, such as that used in the windows of prisons and cloisters. "A secret *grate* of iron bars." *Shak.*
2. A frame, bed, or kind of basket, of iron bars, for holding fuel while burning.
3. *Mining & Metal.* A screen or sieve for use with stamp mortars for grading ore according to size.
4. A grated cage; hence, a prison. *Obs.*

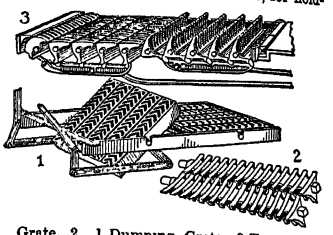

Grate, 2. 1 Dumping Grate; 2 Triangular Revolving Grate, 3 Rocking Grate.

grate, *v. t.* **1.** To imprison. *Obs. & R.*
2. To furnish with a grate or grates; to protect with a grating or crossbars; as, to *grate* a window.

grate coal. A size of anthracite coal. See COAL.

grate'ful (grāt'fo͝ol), *a.* [*grate.* a. + *full;* cf. F. *gré* thanks, good will, fr. L. *gratum*, neut. of *gratus* agreeable, grateful. See GRATE, *a.*] **1.** Having a due sense of benefits received; willing or glad to acknowledge and repay, or give thanks for, benefits; as, a *grateful* heart.
2. Affording pleasure; pleasing; gratifying.

> The victim was suspended as a *grateful* victim to Ceres. *Gibbon.*

3. Expressing gratitude; as, *grateful* acknowledgments.
Syn. — GRATEFUL, THANKFUL are sometimes used with little or no distinction. But GRATEFUL is more commonly employed to express a proper sense of favors received (esp.) from one's fellow men; THANKFUL is chiefly applied to one's acknowledgment of divine favor, or of what is vaguely felt to be providential; as, "the Queen herself, *grateful* to Prince Gemaint for service done" (*Tennyson*); "It was really the Lord's Day, for he made his creatures happy in it, and their hearts were *thankful*" (*Landor*); we were *thankful* to have escaped with our lives.
— **grate'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **grate'ful-ness,** *n.*

grat'er (grāt'ẽr), *n.* [From GRATE, *v.*: cf. F. *gratteur* scratcher.] **1.** One that grates; esp., an instrument or utensil with a rough, indented surface, for rubbing off small particles of any substance; as, a nutmeg *grater.*
2. *Her.* A glazier's nippers; — one of the charges in the arms of the Glaziers' Company.

grate room. A fire chamber separate from the rest of the furnace, as in furnaces for glass making.

grate surface. *Steam Boilers.* The area of the surface of the grate upon which the fuel lies in the furnace.

Gra'ti-a'no (grā'tĭ-ä'nō), *n.* **1.** In Italian popular comedy, a pedantic and tedious proser, the stock bore.
2. (*pron.* grā'shĭ-ä'nō; grä'tĭ-ä'nō). In Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," a loquacious friend of Bassanio. He marries Portia's maid, Nerissa.

gra-tic'u-la'tion (grȧ-tĭk'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *graticulation, craticulation*, fr. *graticuler, craticuler*, to square, fr. *graticule, craticule*, graticule, L. *craticula*, dim. of *crates* wickerwork. See 4th GRATE.] The division of a design or draft into squares, in order the more easily to reproduce it in larger or smaller dimensions.

grat'i-cule (grăt'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [F. See GRATICULATION.] A design or draft prepared by graticulation.

grat'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gratificatio:* cf. F. *gratification.*] **1.** A gratifying, or state of being gratified.
2. A source of gratification; something that pleases.
3. Expression of gratification, as in congratulation. *Obs.*
4. A reward; a recompense; a gratuity.
5. *Mil.* **a** A voluntary subscription for the relief of officers' widows, or the amount subscribed. *Obs. or R. Eng.* **b** An allowance to prisoners of war. *Obs. or R. Eng.*

grat'i-fy (grăt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* GRAT'I-FIED (-fīd); GRAT'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *gratifier*, L. *gratificari; gratus* pleasing + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See GRACE; -FY.] **1.** To show gratitude to (a person) or for (service or the like); to requite; hence, to remunerate; fee. *Obs. or R.*

> To *gratify* his noble service. *Shak.*

2. To receive or greet with pleasure; to welcome. *Obs.*
3. To give or be a source of pleasure or satisfaction to; as, beauty *gratifies* the eye; hence, to oblige; favor; as, to *gratify* a friend; to indulge; as, to *gratify* an appetite; to humor; as, to *gratify* a whim.

grate'less, *a.* Ungrateful. *Obs.*

grath. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRAITH.

Gra'ti-a (grā'shĭ-ȧ; -shä), *n.* [L., lit., favor, grace.] Fem. prop. name.

gra'ti-a De'i (grā'shĭ-ȧ dē'ī). [L., grace of God.] **a** Any of several herbs, as the lesser centaury, the field geranium, etc. *Obs.* **b** The hedge hyssop.

‖ **gra'ti-a pla-cen'di** (pla-sĕn'dī). [L.] The grace of pleasing.

grat'i-fi'ed-ly (grăt'ĭ-fī'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *gratified*, p. p.

grat'i-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who gratifies. [*fying*, p. pr.

grat'i-fy'ing-ly, *adv.* of *gratifying*

gra-til'i-ty, gra-til'i-ty (grȧ-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A humorous perversion of *gratuity. Shak*

4. To grace; adorn. *Obs.*

Syn.—Satisfy, favor, please, delight, requite.—GRATIFY, INDULGE, PAMPER, HUMOR. To GRATIFY, the general term, is to give pleasure or satisfaction to; INDULGE implies a concession, sometimes through complaisance or even weakness, to wishes or desires, esp. to those which have no claim to fulfillment; to PAMPER is to overindulge or to gratify inordinately; HUMOR suggests adaptation to the varying moods or caprices (esp.) of others; as, "At once they *gratify* their scent and taste" (*Pope*); "I would *indulge* her every whim" (*T. Hardy*); "Fair she [Nature] is, yet unwise; *pampering* us, after the fashion of mothers, with weak indulgences" (*C. Kingsley*); "When all is done, human life is, at the greatest and the best, but like a froward child, that must be played with and *humored* a little to keep it quiet, till it falls asleep, and then the care is over" (*Sir W. Temple*). See FOSTER.

‖ **gra'tin'** (grȧ'tĕN'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* The brown crust formed upon a gratinated dish; also, the dish itself, or the process of preparing it.

grat'i-nate (grăt'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; GRAT'I-NAT'ED (-nā'tĕd); GRAT'I-NAT'ING (-nā'tĭng). [F. *gratiner*, v. i., to form a crust.] *Cookery.* To cook, as with a covering of buttered crumbs, until a crust or crisp surface forms.

grat'ing (grāt'ĭng), *n.* [See 4th GRATE.] **1.** A partition, covering, or frame of parallel or cross bars; a latticework resembling a window grate; a grate.

2. *Optics.* A system of close equidistant and parallel lines or bars, esp. lines ruled on a polished surface, used for producing spectra by diffraction. Gratings have been made with over 40,000 such lines to the inch, but those with a somewhat smaller number give the best definition. They are of great assistance in spectroscopic work.

3. *Naut.* A strong lattice, usually of wood used in fair weather to cover a hatch, admitting light and air; also, a movable lattice used for the flooring of boats; — usually *pl.*

Gra-ti'o-la (grȧ-tī'ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *gratia* grace; — in allusion to alleged healing properties of some species.] *Bot.* A genus of small scrophulariaceous opposite-leaved herbs of wide distribution, having axillary, mostly solitary, white or yellow flowers, with a 5-parted calyx, bilabiate corolla, and two perfect stamens. See HEDGE HYSSOP.

gra'tis (grā'tĭs), *adv.* [L., contr. fr. *gratiis* out of favor or kindness, without recompense, for nothing, fr. *gratia* favor. See GRACE.] For nothing; without fee or recompense, freely; gratuitously. — *a.* Gratuitous.

grat'i-tude (grăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *gratitude*, LL. *gratitudo*, fr. *gratus* agreeable, grateful. See GRACE.] **1.** State of being grateful; warm and friendly feeling toward a benefactor, kindness awakened by a favor received; thankfulness.

The debt immense of endless *gratitude*. *Milton.*

2. A favor; a gift; a gratuity. *Obs.*

I will requite your royal *gratitudes*. *Marlowe.*

gra-tu'i-tous (grȧ-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *gratuitus*, fr. *gratus* pleasing. See GRACE.] **1.** Given freely or without recompense; granted without pay, or without claim or merit; not required by justice.

The *gratuitous* blessings of Heaven. *L'Estrange.*

2. Specif.: **a** *Law.* Not involving a return. compensation, or consideration; as, a *gratuitous* contract, or one which is solely for the benefit of one of the parties; a *gratuitous* conveyance; a *gratuitous* trust; a *gratuitous* bailment, or one for the sole benefit of the bailor; — opposed to *onerous*. **b** *Economics.* Designating goods, or utilities, which are the free gifts of nature, such as the "indestructible powers of the soil," — opposed to *onerous*, or *acquired*.

3. Not called for by the circumstances; without reason, cause, or proof; adopted or asserted without any good ground; as, a *gratuitous* assumption.

Acts of *gratuitous* self-humiliation. *De Quincey.*

Syn.—Groundless, baseless, unwarranted; needless, reckless, inconsiderate.—GRATUITOUS, UNCALLED-FOR, WANTON. That is GRATUITOUS, as here compared, which is unwarranted or has no reason for its existence; UNCALLED-FOR frequently adds the implication of impertinence; WANTON, as here compared, suggests reckless or willful, sometimes malicious, disregard for rights or restraints; as, "Among all forms of mistake, prophecy is the most *gratuitous*" (*G. Eliot*); "It is a *gratuitous* impertinence to quarrel with the proofs of a conclusion which it is so desirable that all should receive" (*Froude*); his interference was entirely *uncalled-for*; "indignation . . . against an act of *wanton* folly" (*De Quincey*); "the *wanton* horrors of her bloody play" (*Shelley*).

— **gra-tu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **gra-tu'i-tous-ness**, *n.*

gra-tu'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *gratuité*, or LL. *gratuitas*.] **1.** Graciousness; grace, or an act of grace. *Obs.*

2. Something given freely or without recompense; a gift.

3. Something voluntarily given in return for a favor or service; hence, a bounty; a tip.

4. Gratefulness; gratitude. *Obs.*

5. Gratuitousness. *Rare.*

Syn.—See PRESENT.

grat'u-late (grăt'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lā'tĕd); -LAT'ING (-lā'tĭng). [L. *gratulatus*, p. p. of *gratulari* to congratulate, fr. *gratus* pleasing, agreeable. See GRACE.] **1.** To salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate.

Now Rare.

2. To gratify; to show thankfulness for or to; to repay; to recompense; to give pleasure to. *Obs.*

grat'u-late, *v. i.* To express sympathetic pleasure. *Obs.*

grat'u-la'tion (grăt'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gratulatio*.] **1.** Gratification; satisfaction or pleasure; also, expression of gratification; rejoicing. *Now Rare.*

2. Congratulation; specif., a congratulatory address.

3. *Obs.* **a** Expression of gratitude; thanks. **b** Reward.

grat'u-la-to-ry (grăt'ū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *gratulatorius*.] Expressing gratulation; esp., congratulatory.

The usual groundwork of such *gratulatory* odes. *Ep. Hoskyns.*

gra-va'men (grȧ-vā'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -VAMINA (-văm'ĭ-nȧ), E. -MENS (-vā'mĕnz). [L., fr. *gravare* to load, burden, fr. *gravis* heavy, weighty. See GRAVE, *a.*] A grievance, hence: **a** A formal complaint. *Obs.* **b** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* A grievance laid in convocation by the Lower House before the Upper House; also, the writing embodying it. **c** The material part of a grievance, charge, etc.; the substantial ground of an action, proceeding, charge, etc.

grave (grāv), *v. t.*; GRAVED (grāvd); GRAV'ING (grā'vĭng). [Of uncertain origin.] *Naut.* To clean (a vessel's bottom or a vessel) of barnacles, grass, etc., esp. by burning, and pay it over with pitch.

☞ The term is not used for the process of cleaning the bottom of a metal-sheathed ship, but the term *graving dock* is still applied to a dry dock.

grave, *a.*; GRAV'ER (grā'vẽr); GRAV'EST (-vĕst). [F., fr. L. *gravis* heavy; cf. It. & Sp. *grave* heavy, grave. See GRIEF.] **1.** Deserving serious consideration or thought; important; weighty; formerly, specif., of men, books, or the like. influential; authoritative; now esp., deserving serious consideration as involving difficulties, serious consequences, etc.; as, a *grave* situation; *grave* symptoms.

A *grave* and prudent law, full of moral equity. *Milton.*

2. Characterized by serious or sedate and dignified aspect or demeanor.

Most potent, *grave*, and reverend seigniors. *Shak.*

3. Not light or gay; sober; somber; as, *grave* colors.

4. Of great weight; heavy; ponderous. *Obs.*

His sheild *grave* and great. *Chapman.*

5. *Music.* **a** Not acute or sharp; low, deep, — said of sound; as, a *grave* note or key.

The thicker the cord or string, the more *grave* is the note or tone. *Moore (Encyc. of Music).*

b Slow; solemn; — designating a passage to be so rendered. Also *adv.*

6. **a** Characterized by the tone or quality indicated by the grave accent (see ACCENT); marked with this accent; as, *grave* è (è). **b** Entirely unaccented; as, a *grave* syllable.

Syn. — Solemn, sober, serious, sage, staid, demure, thoughtful, sedate; momentous, important. See EARNEST.

grave accent. See ACCENT, *n.*, 2. — **g. harmonic.** See COMBINATIONAL TONE.

grave, *n.* A grave accent.

grave (grāv), *v. t.*; *pret.* GRAVED (grāvd); *p. p.* GRAV'EN (grā'v'n) or GRAVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRAV'ING (grā'vĭng). [AS. *grafan* to dig, grave, engrave; akin to OFries. *greva*, D. *graven*, G. *graben*, OHG. & Goth. *graban*, Dan. *grave*, Sw. *grafva*, Icel. *grafa*. Cf. GRAVE, *n.*, GROOVE.] **1.** To dig. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.* "He hath *graven* and digged up a pit." *Ps.* vii. 16 (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*).

2. To bury. "*Graved* in the hollow ground." *Shak.*

3. To carve or cut, as letters or figures, on some hard substance; to engrave.

4. To carve out, or give shape to, by cutting with a chisel; to sculpture; as, to *grave* an image.

5. To impress deeply (on the mind); to fix indelibly.

O! may they *graven* in thy heart remain. *Prior.*

grave, *v. i.* To write or delineate on hard substances by means of incised lines; to practice engraving.

grave, *n.* [AS. *græf*, akin to *grafan* to dig, D. & OS. *graf* grave, G. *grab*, Icel. *gröf*, Russ. *grob* grave, coffin. See GRAVE to carve.] **1.** An excavation in the earth as a place of burial; loosely, any place of interment; a tomb; a sepulcher. Hence: Death; destruction.

He had lain in the *grave* four days. *John* xi. 17.

2. An excavation; a pit, ditch, or trench. *Obs. or R.*

-grave (-grāv). [D. *graaf*, OD. *grave*; cf. G. *graf*.] A suffix signifying a *ruler*, as in land*grave*. See MARGRAVE.

grave'clothes' (grāv'klōthz'), *n. pl.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.

grave'dig'ger (-dĭg'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A digger of graves.

2. **a** = BURYING BEETLE. **b** The ratel. *India.* **c** A digger wasp. *Jamaica.*

grav'el (grăv'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *gravele*, F. *gravelle*, dim. of F. *grève* sandy shore, strand; of Celt. orig.; cf. Armor. *grouan* gravel, W. *gro* coarse gravel, pebbles.] **1.** Sand. *Obs.*

2. Small more or less rounded stones and pebbles, often intermixed with sand; a stratum of such material.

3. *Med.* A deposit of small calculous concretions in the kidneys and the urinary bladder; also, the disease of which they are a symptom.

grav'el, *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING.

1. To cover with gravel; to spread gravel on, as a walk.

2. To bury in gravel. *Obs.*

3. To run (as a ship) upon the gravel or beach; to run aground; to cause to stick fast in gravel or sand.

They *graveled* the ship. *Acts* xxvii. 41 (*Rhemish Version*).

William the Conqueror . . . chanced at his arrival to be *graveled* and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand that he fell to the ground. *Camden.*

4. To check or stop; to embarrass; perplex. *Colloq.*

The physician was so *graveled* and amazed withal, that he had not a word more to say. *Sir T. North.*

5. To hurt or lame (a horse) by gravel lodged between the shoe and foot.

grav'el-ly (grăv'ĕl-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with gravel; consisting of, or containing, gravel; as, a *gravelly* soil.

2. Of the nature of, or due to, the disease gravel.

grav'el-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* The joe-pye weed, or the horse balm; — so called from their popular use as remedies for gravel.

grav'el-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A pebble; a calculus.

grav'el-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **a** An American asteraceous plant (*Verbesina helianthoides*) popularly reputed to be a remedy for gravel. **b** The bush honeysuckle.

grav'en (grā'v'n), *p. p.* of GRAVE — **graven image**, an idol; an object of worship carved from wood, stone, etc. "Thou shalt not make unto thee any *graven image*." *Ex.* xx. 4.

grav'er (grā'vẽr), *n.* One that graves; specif.: **a** An engraver or a sculptor. **b** Any of various cutting or shaving tools, as an engraver's burin, or a metal turner's diamond point.

grave'stone' (grāv'stōn'), *n.* A stone laid over, or erected near, a grave, usually with an inscription, to preserve the memory of the dead; a tombstone.

grave'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard or inclosure for the interment of the dead; a cemetery.

grav'id (grăv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *gravidus*, fr. *gravis* heavy, loaded. See GRAVE, *a.*] Being with child; heavy with young; pregnant; fruitful; as, a *gravid* uterus. — **gra-vid'i-ty** (grȧ-vĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **grav'id-ness**, *n.*

grav'i-met'ric (grăv'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk) } *a. Chem.* Of or pertain-
grav'i-met'ri-cal (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl) } ing to measurement by weight; measured by weight. — **grav'i-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

gravimetric analysis, *Chem.*, analysis in which the amounts of the constituents are determined by weighing; — in distinction from *volumetric analysis*. — **g. density.** **a** *Physics.* The mean density of the total contents, including the air in the interstitial spaces, of any volume filled with a granular substance, as gunpowder. **b** *Ballistics.* The specific gravity of the products of combustion of a sample of explosive at a given pressure of so many tons to the square inch. — **g. volume**, the ratio of the volume of a gas to that of an equal weight of water.

gra-vim'e-try (grȧ-vĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [L. *gravis* heavy + *-metry*.] The measurement of weight or density.

graving dock. A dock for holding a ship for graving or cleaning the bottom, etc.; a dry dock.

grav'i-tate (grăv'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.*; GRAV'I-TAT'ED (-tā'tĕd); GRAV'I-TAT'ING (-tā'tĭng). [Cf. F. *graviter*. See GRAVITY.] To obey the law of gravitation; to exert a force or pressure, or tend to move, under the influence of gravitation; to tend in any direction or toward any object.

Why does this apple fall to the ground? Because all bodies *gravitate* toward each other. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Politicians who naturally *gravitate* towards the stronger party. *Macaulay.*

grav'i-tate, *v. t.* To move by gravitation; hence, specif., to agitate, as gravel in diamond mining, so that the weighty parts settle to the bottom.

grav'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *gravitation*. See GRAVITY.] **1.** Act or process of gravitating.

2. *Physics.* That species of attraction by which all bodies or particles of matter tend toward each other. It is the force which causes bodies to fall to the earth, and holds the planets in their orbits about the sun. Its nature is unknown, but Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727) established the law that its force as exerted between two bodies is proportional to the product of the masses of the bodies, and inversely proportional to the square of their distance apart.

grav'i-ta'tion-al (-ăl), *a. Physics.* Of or pert. to gravitation; as, *gravitational* units. — **grav'i-ta'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

gravitational constant. = CONSTANT OF GRAVITATION.

grav'i-ta-tive (grăv'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Causing to gravitate; tending to a center.

grav'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *gravitas*, fr. *gravis* heavy: cf. F. *gravité*. See GRAVE, *a.*, GRIEF.] **1.** State or quality of being grave; specif.: **a** Sobriety or seriousness of character or demeanor. "Men of *gravity* and learning." *Shak.* **b** Importance, significance, dignity, etc.; hence, seriousness; enormity; as, the *gravity* of an offense. **c** Influence; authoritativeness. *Obs.* **d** A title of respect or honor. *Obs.*

2. Something grave or serious; a matter of importance.

3. *Music.* Lowness of pitch; — opposed to *acuteness*.

4. *Physics.* **a** Terrestrial gravitation; specif., the gravitational acceleration of terrestrial bodies toward the center of the earth as modified by the shape of the earth, by centrifugal force, etc. Its symbol is *g*, and its value, which varies from place to place, is about 980 cm., or 32.16 ft., per second. **b** Loosely, gravitation in general.

gravity battery. *Elec.* A battery of gravity cells.

gravity cell. *Elec.* A modification of Daniell's cell; — so called because the two fluids remain separate by reason of the greater specific gravity of the copper sulphate solution. It gives a low but constant current.

gravity railroad *or* **railway.** A railroad on which the cars run by gravity down slopes after having been hauled up shorter but steeper inclines by stationary engines.

gravity system. *Mech.* Any system, as of vehicles, lubrication, or the like, in which movement or flow occurs by reason of unbalanced weight causing descent.

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grat'ing (grāt'ĭng), *n. pr. & vb. n.* of GRATE to rub harshly. — **grat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

grating deck. A light openwork deck, usually weather deck.

gra-ti'o-lin (grȧ-tī'ō-lĭn), **grat'i-os'o-lin** (grăt'ĭ-ŏs'ō-lĭn), *n. Chem.* Glucosides found in the hedge hyssop (*Gratiola*).

gra'tious. † GRACIOUS.

‖ **gra'tis dic'tum** (grā'tĭs dĭk'tŭm). [LL.] A gratuitous dictum; mere assertion.

‖ **grat'tage'** (grȧ'tȧzh'), *n.* [F., a scratching.] *Med.* The removal of granulations by rubbing with a brush.

grat'ten (grăt'ĕn; grāt'ĕn), **grat'ton**, *n.* [Perh. fr. AS. *grǽde* grass + *tūn* inclosure. *Oxf. E. D.*] Stubble; aftergrass. *Dial. Eng.*

grat'ter. [GREATEST.

grat'ter-grat'test. † GREATER, GREATEST.

grat-toir' (grȧ-twär'), *n.* [F.] *Archæol.* A scraper, as of flint.

gra-tu'i-tal. *a.* Gratuitous. *Obs.*

gra-tu'i-tant (grȧ-tū'ĭ-tănt), *n.* The receiver of a gratuity.

grat'u-i'to, *n.* A gratuity. *Obs.*

grat'u-lance. *n* [L. *gratulari* to congratulate, render thanks] A gratuity. *Obs.*

grat'u-lant (grăt'ū-lănt), *a.* [L. *gratulans*, p. pr.] Showing gratulation; congratulatory. *Rare*

grat'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Worthy of gratulation. *Obs. & R.*

grat'u-la-to-ri-ly (-lȧ-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of GRATULATORY.

grat'u-ling, *p. a.* [OF. *gratuler* to congratulate.] Congratulatory. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

graund'cias, *n. pl.* Prob. grants.

graundepose. † GRAMPUS.

graunfadre. † GRANDFATHER.

graunge. † GRANGE.

graunt. † GRAND, GRANT.

grauntemoder. † GRANDMOTHER.

graunt-merci. † GRAMERCY.

grau'pel (grou'pĕl), *n.* [G. *graupeln* to sleet, hail.] Soft hail. *Eng.*

‖ **Grau'wack-e** (grou'väk-ē; -văk-ē), *n.* [G.] Graywacke.

gravament, *n.* [L. *gravare* to burden.] A gravamen. *Obs.*

gra-vam'i-nous, *a.* [L. *gravamen, -inis*, burden.] Oppressive; grievous. *Obs.*

gravance. † GARAVANCE.

gra-vat'. Var. of CRAVAT.

grave. † GRAVY, GROVE.

grave, *n.* [See -GRAVE.] A graf, or count, esp. of Nassau. *Obs.*

grave (grāv), *n.* [ME. *grafe*; prob. of LG. origin. Cf. GRAF.] Steward; overseer; in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, Eng., an elective township officer. *Obs.*

gra-ve'do (grȧ-vē'dō), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Cold in the head; coryza.

grav'el-blind', *a.* Having very dim sight, as more than sand-blind. — orig. jocular. *Shak.*

gravel chickweed. The knawel.

grave'less, *a.* See -LESS.

grav'el-ing, *or* **grav'el-ling,** *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GRAVEL.

grav'el-ing, *or* **grav'el-ling,** *n.* A young salmon. *Local, Eng. & Ire.*

grav'el-ish. *a.* See -ISH.

grav'el-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

grav'el-ous, *a.* Gravelly. *Obs.*

gravel plant. The mayflower. *Local, U. S.* [powder.

gravel powder. A coarse gunpowder.

grave'ly, *adv.* of GRAVE.

grave'man, grave'mas'ter, *n.* One in charge of graves. *Rare.*

grave'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Gra'ven-stein' (grā'vĕn-stīn'), *n.* [From *Gravenstein*, a place in Schleswig. *Downing.*] A large excellent fall apple with streaks of deep red and orange.

gra-ve'o-lence (grȧ-vē'ō-lĕns), *n.* Also **gra-ve'o-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ) [L. *graveolentia*.] A strong and offensive smell. *Rare.*

gra-ve'o-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *graveolens*; *gravis* heavy + *olere* to smell.] Having a rank smell. *Rare.* [graving. *Obs.*

grav'er-y (grāv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **Gravers,** *n. pl.* Cracklings from fat. Var. of GREAVES. [armor.

graves. Obs. pl. of GREAVE,

‖ **graves,** *n.* [F.] **1.** *pl.* Gravelly lands.

2. *collective sing.* Wine from the graves. See BORDEAUX.

Graves' disease (grāvz). [After R. J. *Graves* (1796-1853), Irish physician.] Basedow's disease.

grave'ship, *n.* **1.** The office of a grave, or overseer. *Obs.*

2. A district in the West Riding, Yorkshire, once under a grave or graves. *Local, Eng. Oxf. E. D.*

Grav'ett lev'el (grăv'ĕt). A kind of = DUMPY LEVEL.

grave'ward, grave'wards, *adv.* & *a.* Toward the grave. *Rare.*

grave wax. Adipocere.

graveyard weed. Cypress spurge.

grav'ic (grăv'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or causing, gravitation. *Rare.*

grav'i-date, *v. t.* [L. *gravidatus*, p. p. of *gravidare* to load, impregnate. See GRAVID.] To make pregnant. *Obs.* — **grav'i-da'tion,** *n. Obs.* [dice. *Obs.*

graviers, *n. pl.* A kind of false

gra-vif'ic (grȧ-vĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *gravis* heavy + *-fic*.] Weight-producing; — said of a fluid postulated to explain gravitation.

Grav'i-gra'da (grăv'ĭ-grā'dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A division of the Edentata consisting of the ground sloths.

grav'i-grade (grăv'ĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *gravis* heavy + *gradus* step.] *Paleon.* Of or pert. to the Gravigrada. — *n.* One of the Gravigrada. Formerly, an elephant or other large animal.

gra-vim'e-ter (grȧ-vĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *gravis* heavy + *-meter*: cf F. *gravimètre*.] A kind of hydrometer. [*vb. n.* of GRAVE.]

grav'ing (grāv'ĭng), *n. pr. &* **graving piece.** *Shipbuilding.* A piece of wood for insertion in a plank to replace a defective part.

graving tool. **1.** An engraver's burin or graver.

2. A spade for digging drains. *Local, Eng.*

3 [*caps.*] *Astron.* = CÆLUM.

‖ **grav'i-o'ra ma'nent** (grăv'ĭ-ō'rȧ mā'nĕnt). [L.] More serious events remain. Adapted from *Vergil* (*Æneid*, VI. 84).

‖ **gra'vis i'ra re'gum est sem'per.** [L.] The wrath of kings is always heavy.

Grav'i-tat'er (grăv'ĭ-tāt'ẽr), *n.* One that gravitates. [battery.

gravitation battery. A gravity

gravitation constant. = CONSTANT OF GRAVITATION.

gravity escapement. See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

gravity fault. *Geol.* See FAULT.

gravity pendulum. See PENDULUM. [*al.* See STAMP.

gravity stamp. *Mining & Met-*

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gravity yard. *Railroading.* A switch yard constructed with inclines so that the switching is done by gravity.

gra'vy (grā'vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -VIES (-vĭz). [ME. *grave*, perh. due to misreading OF. *grané*, prob. meaning properly grained, as containing grains of some sort. *Oxf. E. D.*]
1. A liquid dressing or sauce for meat, fish, vegetables, etc.
2. The juice or other liquid matter that drips from flesh in cooking, made into a dressing for the food when served up.

gray, grey (grā), *a.*; GRAY'ER, GREY'ER (-ẽr), GRAY'EST, GREY'EST. [ME. *gray, grey*, AS. *grǣg, grēg*; akin to D. *graauw*, OHG. *grāo*, G. *grau*, Dan. *graa*, Sw. *grå*, Icel. *grār*.] **1.** Of the color gray; of a color formed by a blending of white and black; hence, dull; not bright.

The *gray* day darkened into night. *Whittier.*

2. Gray-haired; gray-headed; hoary; hence, elderly or mature; as, *gray* experience.
3. Clothed or habited in gray; wearing a gray costume; as, the *gray* monks (the Cistercians); the *gray* sisters or the *gray* friars (of the Franciscan orders).

Syn.—GRAY, GREY are etymologically and in general usage one and the same word, and no valid distinction in meaning can be drawn between them. A difference in connotation is nevertheless felt, apparently, by many persons, GRAY seeming to suggest a darker or colder shade than GREY, which is thought of as a lighter tint, more delicate or in some way more impalpable. But this distinction has not established itself in usage.

gray, *or* **grey, African goose,** one of a variety of domestic geese having a large head with a knot on the forehead and dewlap under the throat. The plumage is gray, darker above, with a dark stripe down the neck.—**g. antimony,** *Min.*, stibnite.—**g. birch. a** The yellow birch. **b** The western birch *Betula occidentalis*. *U. S.*—**g. box,** any one of several gray-barked Australian eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus hemiphloia, E. bicolor*, etc.—**g. braut,** the white-fronted goose. *Local, U. S.*—**g. bush,** any of several chenopodiaceous shrubs of the genus *Kochia*, as *K. americana* of the United States or *K. eriantha* of Australia.—**g. cloth,** unbleached cotton cloth.—**g. cobalt,** *Min.*, smaltite.—**g. comma.** See COMMA BUTTERFLY.—**g. copper,** *Min.*, tetrahedrite.—**g. crane,** the common crane (*Grus grus*) of Europe and Asia.—**g. crow,** the hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*).—**g. drake,** the common May fly (*Ephemera vulgata*). *Eng.*—**g. drake fly,** *Angling*, an artificial fly with gray wings, legs, and tail, and a white body wound with black silk.—**g. duck,** the gadwall; also, the female mallard.—**g. falcon. a** The peregrine falcon. **b** The European hen harrier.—**g. fox.** See FOX.—**G Friar,** a friar of the Franciscan order.—**g. goose,** the graylag goose. Hence, **gray-goose,** *or* **grey-goose, shaft** *or* **wing,** an arrow, so called from its gray-goose feathers.—**g grunt.** See GRUNT, 3.—**g. gum,** either of two Australian gums or eucalypts (*Eucalyptus punctata* and *E. propinqua*).—**g. gurnard,** a small European gurnard (*Trigla gurnardus*) of little value.—**g. hen,** the female of the black grouse.—**g. iron,** cast iron containing much graphitic carbon. See IRON.—**g. kingbird.** See KINGBIRD.—**g.-leaf pine.** = GRAY PINE **a**.—**g. linnet,** the common European linnet. See LINNET.—**g. mare,** a woman who controls her husband,—alluding to an old proverb, "The gray mare is the better horse," the wife rules her husband.—**g. matter.** *Anat.* **a** Nerve tissue (esp. of the brain and spinal cord) which contains nerve cells as well as fibers, and in consequence has a brownish gray color; —distinguished from *white matter*. **b** Brains; intellect. *Colloq.*—**g. mold** *or* **mould,** a mold produced by the fungus *Botrytis cinerea*; also, the fungus itself.—**g. mullein,** the common mullein. *Australia.*—**g. mullet,** any mullet of the family Mugilidæ, as distinguished from the red mullets (*Mullidæ*); esp., a mullet of the typical genus, *Mugil*. See MULLET.—**g. myrtle.** See LANCEWOOD.—**g. nerve fiber** *or* **fibre,** *Anat.*, a nonmedullated nerve fiber.—**g. nuns,** *R. C. Ch.*, members of a religious order established in Montreal in 1745, whence branches were introduced into the United States in 1853;—so called from the color of their robe, and known in religion as *Sisters of Charity of Montreal*. Hence: **g. nunnery.**—**g. ore,** *Mining*, chalcocite.—**g. owl,** the European tawny or brown owl (*Syrnium aluco*). The great gray owl (*Scotiaptex nebulosa*) is a very large Arctic species, occurring south to the northern United States in winter. See OWL, *Illust.*—**g. parrot,** a parrot (*Psittacus erithacus*) of equatorial Africa, with gray plumage, red tail, black primaries, and whitish face. It is very commonly domesticated, and noted for its aptness in learning to talk.—**g. partridge,** the common European partridge.—**g. perch,** the fresh-water drumfish. See DRUMFISH. *Local, U. S.*—**g. pike. a** The sauger. **b** The wall-eyed pike. **c** The common pickerel. *Local, U. S.*—**g. pine,** any of several American pines with grayish green foliage; specif.: **a** *Pinus sabiniana*. **b** *P monophylla*. **c** *P. divaricata*.—**g. plover,** the black-bellied plover.—**g. plum. a** An Australian date plum (*Diospyros pentamera*). **b** An Australian shrub (*Capparis nobilis*) or its edible fruit. **c** = GUINEA PLUM.—**g. polypody,** an American fern (*Polypodium polypodioides*) having fronds with the lower surfaces ashy gray. It grows on rocks or tree trunks.—**g. sassafras,** the lauraceous tree *Cryptocarya australia*. *Australia.*—**g. shark,** the sand shark.—**g. snapper,** a snapper (*Lutianus griseus*), a valuable food fish on the Florida coast and in the Bahamas, straying north as far as Massachusetts.—**g. snipe,** the dowitcher in winter plumage.—**g. sour,** *Bleaching*, treatment with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, following the lime boil.—**g. squirrel,** a rather large squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), usually chiefly light gray, widely distributed in the United States and southern Canada. It is represented by several varieties in different parts of its range.—**g. Toulouse goose,** one of a variety of gray domestic geese of compact build, extensively raised in southern France and in the United States.—**g. trout,** any of several marine fishes, as the squeteague, certain California rockfishes, etc.—**g. warbler,** a small rather plainly colored warbler (*Pseudogerygone igata*) of New Zealand.—**gray,** *or* **grey. wash,** *Bleaching*, a preliminary washing with water, to remove sizing and dirt.—**g. whale,** a rather large whalebone whale (*Rachianectes glaucus*) of the northern Pacific, formerly abundant in autumn off the California coast. It is of

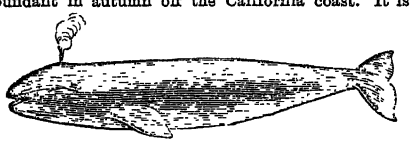

Gray Whale. ($\frac{1}{270}$)

fierce, active disposition, and difficult to capture.—**g. widgeon. a** The gadwall. **b** The pintail.—**g. willow,** the silky willow.—**g. withy,** the great sallow (*Salix caprea*).—**g. wolf,** the common or timber wolf of North America, as distinguished from the prairie wolf or coyote.

gray, grey (grā), *n.* **1.** Any color formed by blending of white and black; any shade of the series, formed purely by degrees of white light, between white and black; hence, a tint or shade closely approaching a pure or neutral gray; as, the *grays* of a cloudy sky; a blue *gray*. See COLOR.
2. An animal or thing of gray color, as a horse, a gray garment, gray cloth, etc., or a gray spot.

Woe worth the chase, woe worth the day,
That costs thy life, my gallant *gray*! *Scott.*

3. Gray fur (probably the badger's); also, a badger. *Obs.*
4. An old or gray-headed person. *Obs. Chaucer.*
5. *pl.* A regiment of British dragoons, the Scots Greys.

gray, grey, *v. t.*; GRAYED, GREYED (grād); GRAY'ING, GREY'ING. To make or cause to become or appear gray or grayish, as glass by grinding it.—*v. i.* To become gray.

Gray, Auld Rob'in (ôld rŏb'ĭn grā'). The title of a popular Scotch ballad written (1771) by Lady Anne Lindsay (afterward wife of Andrew Barnard). The heroine is Jeanie, a poor girl who, while her Jamie is gone to sea, marries Auld Robin to save her parents from misery. In a sequel, Auld Robin dies and Jamie and Jeanie are married.

gray'back', grey'back' (grā'băk'), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A Confederate soldier (in 1861–65);—so called by the Federals from their gray uniforms. *Colloq., U. S.*
2. Any of various animals; as: **a** The gray whale. **b** The red-breasted sandpiper or knot. **c** The dowitcher. **d** A scaup duck. **e** The cisco (*Argyrosomus artedi*). **f** The hooded crow. **g** The body louse.
3. A disease of peaches caused by one of the Fungi Imperfecti (*Cladosporium carpophilum*) which attacks the fruit.

gray'beard', grey'beard' (-bērd'), *n.* **1.** An old man.
2. A stoneware jug, a bellarmine
3. The plant virgin's-bower. *Dial. Eng.*

gray'coat', grey'coat' (grā'kōt'), *n.* One who wears a gray coat; as: **a** A yeoman in Cumberland, England. **b** A soldier in a gray uniform, as a Confederate in the American Civil War.

Gray column. *Arch. & Engin.* A (patented) built-up steel column composed of four channel irons riveted together through two angle irons at each junction.

gray'head', grey'head' (grā'hĕd'), *n.* A gray-haired or aged person.

gray'lag', grey'lag' (grā'lăg'), *n.* [Prob. *gray* + *lag* (*goose*), from its lagging or late migrating.] The common gray wild goose (*Anser cinereus*) of Europe, believed to be the chief wild ancestor of the common domestic geese.

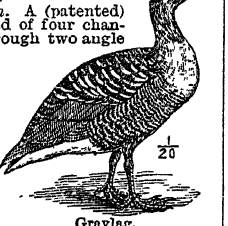

Graylag. $\frac{1}{20}$

gray'ling, grey'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*gray*, a. + 1st *-ling*] **1.** Any of several fishes constituting the genus *Thymallus*, allied to the trouts, but having a broad, high dorsal fin. They inhabit cold, swift streams, and are valued as game fishes. The European species is *T. vulgaris*. In America three locally distributed species or varieties occur: the Alaska grayling (*T. signifer*) in Alaska and British America; the Montana grayling (*T. montanis*) in certain tributaries of the Missouri; and the Michigan grayling (*T. tricolor*) in Michigan. The last is nearly exterminated.

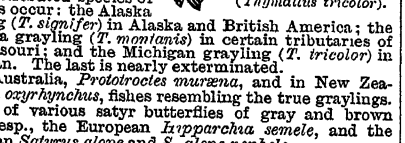

Michigan Grayling (*Thymallus tricolor*). $\frac{1}{6}$

2. In Australia, *Prototroctes muræna*, and in New Zealand, *P. oxyrhynchus*, fishes resembling the true graylings.
3. Any of various satyr butterflies of gray and brown colors, esp., the European *Hipparchia semele*, and the American *Satyrus alope* and *S. alope nephele*.

gray'wacke', grey'wacke' (grā'wăk'; grā'wăk'ē), *n.* [G. *grauwacke*; *grau* gray + *wacke* wacke. See GRAY; WACKE; cf. GRAUWACKE.] *Petrog.* A coarse sandstone or fine-grained conglomerate, usually dark gray, composed of subangular to rounded fragments of quartz, feldspars, and bits of other dark-colored minerals, firmly cemented.

graze (grāz), *v. t.*; GRAZED (grāzd); GRAZ'ING (grāz'ĭng). [ME. *grasen*, AS. *grasian*, fr. *græs* grass. See GRASS.] **1.** To feed or supply (cattle, sheep, etc.) with grass or pasture.

A field or two to *graze* his cows *Swift.*

2. To feed on; to eat (growing herbage); to eat grass from (a pasture); to browse.

The lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead. *Pope.*

3. To tend (cattle, etc.) while grazing. *Shak.*

graze, *v. i.* **1.** To eat grass; to feed on growing herbage; as, cattle *graze* on the meadows.
2. To yield grass for grazing.

The ground . . will never *graze* to purpose. *Bacon.*

3. To take on fat, as cattle. *Dial. Eng.*

graze (grāz), *n.* An act of grazing, or cropping grass or other vegetation. *Colloq.*

Turning him out for a *graze* on the common. *T. Hughes*

graze, *v. t.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** To rub or touch lightly in passing; to touch and glance off; as, the bullet *grazed* the wall; to *graze* an opponent in fencing.
2. To scratch or abrade by rubbing on a rough surface; as, to *graze* one's arm.

graze, *v. t.* To touch or rub against something in passing.

graze, *n.* [See GRAZE to touch lightly.] A scraping along a surface, or an abrasion made by such scraping; also, *Gun.*, the place where a shot strikes and glances.

gra'zier (grā'zhẽr), *n.* [See GRASS. Formed like GLAZIER.]
1. One who grazes cattle, as for market.

The inhabitants be rather . . . *graziers* than plowmen. *Stow*

2. In Australia, a pastoralist occupying crown or other land for sheep raising under a lease or license. Cf. SQUATTER.

grease (grēs), *n.* [ME. *grese, grece*, F. *graisse*; akin to *gras* fat, greasy, fr. LL. *grassus* thick, fat, gross, L. *crassus*. Cf. CRASS.] **1.** Fat, or fatness, in an animal's body. *Obs.*, except as a hunting term in phrases *in grease*, etc.
2. Animal fat, as tallow or lard, esp. when in a soft state; hence, oily matter or an oily preparation; specif., a lubricant thicker than ordinary oil, as, axle *grease*.
3. Wool as shorn, before cleansing.
4. *Far.* An inflammation of the skin in the hollow of the fetlock of horses, marked by a secretion of oily matter, followed by the formation of transverse fissures, ulceration, and nodular excrescences.
5. Fawning; flattery; also, bribe money. *Slang.*

grease (grēz; grēs; 277), *v. t.*, GREASED (grēzd, grēst); GREAS'ING (grēz'ĭng; grēs'-). **1.** To smear, anoint, or daub with grease or fat; to lubricate; as, to *grease* an axle.
2. To bribe; to influence by presents.

The *greased* advocate that grinds the poor. *Dryden.*

3. To cheat or cozen; to overreach. *Obs. Beau. & Fl.*
4. *Fur.* To affect (a horse) with grease, the disease.
to grease the hand *or* **palm,** to bribe or tip.—**to g. the wheels** of, to cause to run smoothly. *Colloq.*

grease box (grēs). A box containing fat or grease to lubricate a car axle, used esp. on railroad rolling stock.

grease cock *or* **cup.** *Mach.* A cock or cup containing grease, to serve as a lubricator.

grease joint. *Mach.* A joint made by grinding with oil or grease and emery. See GROUND JOINT. *Eng.*

greas'er (grēz'ẽr; grēs'ẽr; 277), *n* **1.** One that greases; specif., a person employed to lubricate the working parts of machinery, engines, carriages, etc.
2. A Mexican or Spanish American. *Slang, U. S.*

grease trap (grēs). *Plumbing.* A trap in a drain or waste pipe to prevent grease from passing into a sewer system.

grease'wood' (grēs'wo͝od'), *n.* **a** A low stiff chenopodiaceous shrub (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*) common in alkaline soils in the western United States; also, any other species of *Sarcobatus*. **b** Any of various similar and related shrubs of the genera *Atriplex, Grayia*, or *Allenrolfea*.

greas'y (grēz'ĭ; grēs'ĭ; 277), *a.*; GREAS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr), GREAS'I-EST. **1.** Smeared or defiled with grease

With *greasy* aprons, rules, and hammers. *Shak.*

2. Containing much grease; oily; as, *greasy* food.
3. Like grease or oil; smooth; seemingly unctuous to the touch, as is mineral soapstone; hence, slippery.
4. Fat of body; bulky. *Rare. Shak.*
5. Gross; indelicate; indecent. *Obs. Marston.*
6. *Far.* Affected with the disease called *grease*, as the heels of a horse. See GREASE, *n.*, 4.
7. *Naut.* Threatening; thick; dirty; — said of the weather, day, sky, etc.

great (grāt), *a.*; GREAT'ER (-ẽr); GREAT'EST. [ME. *gret, great*, AS. *grēat*; akin to OS. & LG. *grōt*, D. *groot*, OHG. *grōz*, G. *gross*. Cf. GROAT the coin.] **1.** Large in spatial dimension; of much size; big;—opposed to *small* and *little*; as, a *great* house, plain, distance. "The *great* globe itself . . . shall dissolve." *Shak.* Specif.: **a** Coarse, as opposed to fine. *Obs. or Scot.* **b** Thick, as opposed to slender. *Obs. or Scot.* **c** Big (with young); pregnant. **d** Hence, full or charged with feeling, as with courage, pride, anger, sorrow. *Obs.* **e** High or swollen;—of a body of water. *Dial.* **f** Of letters, capital, as, *great* A. **g** *Hunting.* Full grown;—of animals. *Obs.*
2. Large in number; numerous; as, a *great* company, multitude, series, etc.
3. Many; much; as, *great* blood was shed. *Obs.*
4. Long continued; lengthened in duration, as, a *great* while; a *great* interval.
5. Considerable in degree;—of qualities, feelings, etc.; as, to use *great* caution; to be in *great* pain.

Great cause to give *great* thanks. *Shak.*

6. Eminent; elevated; important; specif.: **a** Important as weighty or distinguished; as, a *great* argument, truth, act. **b** Eminent or distinguished by rank, power, or moral character; extraordinary in genius or accomplishment; lofty; noble; as, *great* as a poet, but *greater* as a man.

He doth object I am too *great* of birth. *Shak.*

c Remarkable in knowledge of, skill in, or as addicted to, something;—used esp. predicatively and with *at* or *in* before the specifying word; as, he is *great* at checkers; Chinese are *great* on decorum. With a noun denoting the agent of an action *great* is common attributively in the sense of *much given to* (the action); assiduous; as, she is a *great* talker. *Colloq.* **d** With an agent noun denoting one who owns, employs, etc.: Being such on a large scale; as, the *great* farmers of the domain lands.
7. Intimate; united in friendship. Cf. THICK, 11. *New Dial.*
8. *Genealogy.* Older, younger, or more remote, by a single generation;—often used before *grand* to indicate one de-

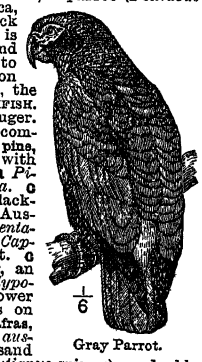

Gray Parrot. $\frac{1}{6}$

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grav'ous, *a.* Grave. *Obs.*
gra-vure (grȧ-vūr'; grā'vŭr), *n.* [F. (cf. PHOTOGRAVURE.)] Engraving, esp. in composition or of a certain (designated) kind; as, *carbon gravure*, one kind of photoengraving.
gravy boat. A dish for gravy, esp. a long deep dish.
grawe. †GRAVE, GROVE, GROW.
grawls (grôls), *n.* Grilse. *Ir.*
grawnt. † GRAND, GRANT.
grayback, *or* **greyback, herring.** The cisco (*Argyrosomus artedi*).
graybeard, *or* **greybeard, tree.** The fringe tree *U. S.*
gray'el. † GRAIL, a gradual.
gray'fish', grey'fish', *n.* The fry of coalfish. *Scot.*
gray'fly', grey'fly', *n.* An unidentified insect. *Milton.*
gray'hound'. Rare var. of GREYHOUND.
gray'ish, grey'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
gray'ly, grey'ly, *adv.* of GRAY.
gray'mill', grey'mill', *n., or* **gray,** *or* **grey, millet.** [Corrup. of GROMWELL.] The gromwell.
gray'ness, grey'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gray'pate', grey'pate', *n.* A young goldfinch without crimson head feathers
gray'stone', grey'stone', *n.* A grayish or greenish compact rock, composed of feldspar and augite, and allied to basalt
gray'weth'er, grey'weth'er (grā'wĕth'ẽr), *n.* A sarsen;—because of fancied resemblance to a wether. *Southern Eng.*
graze'a-ble, graz'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. [grazes.
graz'er (grāz'ẽr), *n.* One that
grazet, grazett, *n.* [Cf. F. *grisette* a gray stuff.] A woolen dress fabric. *Obs.*
gra'zier-dom (grā'zhẽr-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.
gra'zier-y (-ĭ), *n.* Cattle grazing as a business *Rare.*
graz'ing (grāz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GRAZE Specif.: *vb. n.* A pasture; growing grass.
graz'ing-ly, *adv.* of GRAZING.
‖ gra'zi-o'so (grā'tsē-ō'sō), *adv. & a.* [It., *adv.* See GRACIOUS.] *Music.* Gracefully; smooth; elegant.
Gr. Br. *Abbr.* Great Britain.
Gr. D. *Abbr.* Grand Duchess, Grand Duke.
gre † GREE. [*Obs.*
gre'a-ble, *a.* [OF.] Agreeable.
gre'a-bly, *adv.* Agreeably. *Obs.*
gread. †GREED. [om.; lap. *Obs.*
greade, *n.* [AS. *gréada*.] Boss.
gread'ly (*dial* grād'lĭ) Obs. or dial Eng. var. of GRADELY.
greahund. † GREYHOUND.
greal (grāl). Var. of GRAIL (Holy Grail). [*Local, U. S.*
grease bug. = OVERFLOW BUG.
grease'bush', *n.* Greasewood.
grease'-fall'en, *a. Far.* Affected with grease. *Obs.*
grease'fish', *n.* = CANDLEFISH **a**.
grease'-heels', *n. Far.* = GREASE. *Obs.*
grease'horn', *n.* A horn to hold grease for lubrication; hence, a flatterer. *Dial. Eng.*
grease moth. A pyralid moth (*Aglossa pinguinalis*) whose larva eats greasy cloth, etc.
grease paint. *Theat.* A composition used in making up.
greas'i-ly (grēz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of GREASY.
greas'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

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gree more remote in the direct line of descent; as *great-grandfather* (a grandfather's or a grandmother's father).

Syn. — GREAT, LARGE, BIG. As applied to material objects, GREAT has been practically displaced by LARGE or (*Colloq.*) BIG. Where *great* is used to denote physical magnitude, it now regularly connotes some impression (as of wonder, surprise, amusement, annoyance) associated with the size; as, a *large* (or *big*) dog; cf. a *great* dog (i. e., a dog whose size is imposing, terrifying, disconcerting, etc.); a *large* (or *big*) head; cf. "the *great* head that seemed so weighted down with thought and study" (*The Nation*); "their classical profiles, . . . their *large* black eyes" (*Byron*); "[She] on the trembling man with *great* eyes gazed" (*W. Morris*); "He 's as *big* again as he used to be, with eyes like saucers" (*Dryden*); a *big* boy, a *great* boy. *Great* alone expresses degree; as, *great* kindness, haste, *great* heat. Fig., *great* suggests importance, eminence, distinction; *large*, breadth, comprehensiveness, generosity; *big* carries over the implication of mere extent or bulk; as, a *great* cathedral, symphony, a *great* general; *large* tolerance, discretion; "that *large* utterance of the early gods" (*Keats*); "There is something in Webster that reminds me of Victor Hugo. There is the same confusion of what is *big* with what is *great*" (*Lowell*); "We 're no longer a small people living and dying for a *great* idea; we 're a *big* people living and dying for money" (*Owen Wister*). See BROAD, ENORMOUS, MONSTROUS, CAPACIOUS.

great albacore, the tunny. — g. **American file.** See FILE, *n.*, tool. — g. **American tooth.** See SAW, *n.*, *Illust.* — g. **and small**, of all ranks or degrees. *Chaucer.* — g. **assize.** **a** = GRAND ASSIZE. **b** The Last Judgment. — g. **auk**, a large auk (*Plautus impennis*), measuring two or two and a half feet in length, but having very small wings, so that it was unable to fly. It was formerly found on the coasts of the northern parts of the North Atlantic (on the American side southward to Massachusetts), but was exterminated by man. The last living individuals are believed to have been killed near Iceland in 1844. See AUK, *Illust.* — **G. Awakening**, a widespread religious revival in the American colonies, principally in New England, beginning about 1740. — g. **barracuda.** See BARRACUDA. — **G. Bear**, *Astron.*, the constellation Ursa Major. — g. **bed** of Ware. See BED. — **G. Bible**, commonly called *Cranmer's Bible*, a version by Miles Coverdale based on Matthew's Bible, of which seven editions were issued in the years 1539–1541, all but the first with a preface by Archbishop Cranmer; — so called from its large size. — g. **black-backed gull.** See BLACK-BACKED GULL. — g. **blue heron.** See HERON. — g. **bulrush**, a tall cyperaceous plant (*Scirpus lacustris*) found throughout the north temperate zone, having naked terete stems and a compound umbel composed of numerous capitate brown spikes. — g. **bunch grass.** See GRASS, *Table I* — g. **bur** *or* **burr**, the burdock. — g. **burnet**, the common or garden burnet. — g. **calorie**, *Physics.* See CALORIE **b.** — **G. Canon**, *East. Ch.*, the penitential canon of odes that is sung at lauds on the Thursday after the fourth Sunday in Lent. It is the longest canon. — **G. Captain.** **a** Gonsalvo de Córdoba (1453–1515); — so called by his soldiers and afterward familiarly throughout Europe. **b** Manuel I., Emperor (1238–63) of Trebizond. — g. **cassino.** See CASSINO — g. **cattle**, *Law*, all manner of cattle, except sheep and yearlings. — g. **chair**, an armchair. — **G. Cham of Literature** (kăm), Dr. Samuel Johnson; — a name given to him by Smollett in a letter to John Wilkes. — **G. Charter**, *Eng. Hist.*, Magna Charta. — g. **chervil.** = SWEET CICELY **a.** — g. **circle of a sphere**, a circle the plane of which passes through the center of the sphere. — **G. Commoner**, William Pitt (1708–78), first Earl of Chatham, for many years a leader in the British House of Commons. The title has also been applied to other statesmen, as William Ewart Gladstone (1809–98) and the American Henry Clay (1777–1852) and Thaddeus Stevens (1792–1868). — g. **council.** **a** *Eng. Hist.* The central council or assembly of the realm under the Norman kings, composed of the sovereign's tenants in chief. See CURIA, 2 **b** (1). **b** Formerly, in some Italian towns and cities, the municipal legislative body. — g. **cry and little wool.** See under CRY. — g. **custom**, the custom, or duty, levied on imports and exports. *Obs.* — g. **daisy.** = DAISY, 2. — g. **Dane**, one of a breed of very large smooth-coated dogs of muscular build, combining great strength with speed and activity. They are taller though lighter than the mastiff and are of various colors, often spotted or brindled. — **G. Dauphin**, Louis the Dauphin (1661–1711), son of Louis XIV. — g. **day.** **a** The judgment day. **b** *Eccl.* Easter Sunday. **c** *Eccl.* A very important fast or feast day, as Christmas. — g. **death**, the black death. — g. **dog.** **a** *Eng. Forestry Law.* A dog large enough to kill or maim deer or other large game. **b** [*cap.*] = CANIS MAJOR. — **G. Domesday.** See DOMESDAY. — g. **dragon**, the cuckoo pint. — g. **duckweed.** — **G. Duke**, the Duke of Wellington (1769–1852). — **G. Eastern**, a steam vessel, completed in 1859, the largest built up to 1901. She was 692 feet long over all, with a gross tonnage of 18,915. Never a commercial success, she was used in laying the Atlantic and other cables. She was sold in 1887 to be broken up. — **G. Elector**, Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg (1620–88). — g. **entrance**, *East. Ch.*, the procession for bringing the Eucharistic elements into the bema. — g. **fast**, *Eccl.*, esp. *East. Ch.*, the Lenten fast or season. — **G. Father**, the President of the United States; — so called by Indians. — g. **fee**, *Feudal Law*, a fee, or estate, held in capite. — g. **foot**, *Gr. & Lat. Pros.*, a foot which, though of the same name, or having the same number of times or syllables as a normal foot, has its times or syllables of twice the normal length. — g. **forty days.** **a** The days between the resurrection and the ascension of Christ. **b** *Eccl.* The time between Easter and Ascension Day. — **G. Friday**, *East. Ch.*, Good Friday. — g. **furze**, the common furze. — g. **galago.** See GALAGO. — g. **go**, the final examination for a degree in an English university; called also *greats*. *Slang.* — g. **gray**, *or* **grey**, owl See GRAY OWL. — g. **gross**, twelve gross. — g. **gun.** **a** A piece of heavy ordnance. **b** A person of importance, superiority, or distinction. **c** *pl. Cant.* In *to blow great guns*. See under BLOW, *v. i.* — **great habit**, *East. Ch.*, the costume of monks of the highest grade, or the grade itself, in which the members are almost continuously engaged in religious exercises. — g. **horned owl**, a large owl (*Bubo virginianus*) having conspicuous ear tufts, which is widely distributed in North America and represented by several varieties in different parts of its range. It is closely related to, but smaller than, the eagle owl of Europe. — g. **hundred**, one hundred and twenty. *Eng.* — g. **icosahedron**, *Math.*, a symmetrical polyhedron of 20 faces, 12 vertices, and 30 edges. — g. **inquest.** **a** [*caps.*] See DOMESDAY. **b** The grand jury. **c** The Last Judgment. — g. **inquest of the nation**, the House of Commons. *Eng.* — **G. Inquisition.** = GREAT INQUEST **a.** — **G. Karoo**, a plateau in South Africa. See KAROO. — **G. Lakes**, the, the large fresh-water lakes (Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario) which lie on the northern borders of the United States. — **G. Lakes catfish**, a large catfish (*Ameiurus lacustris*) of the Great Lakes and other waters of northern North America. — **G. Lakes trout**, the namaycush. — g. **laurel**, the common rhododendron (*R. maximum*) of the eastern United States. See RHODODENDRON. — **G. Learning.** See FOUR BOOKS. — g. **line.** See LINE, 1 **g.** — **G. Magician**, Sir Walter Scott; — a name first given to him by Professor Wilson ("Christopher North") in a poem "The Magic Mirror," published in 1812. — g. **maple**, the sycamore maple. — **G. Marquis.** **a** James Graham, Marquis of Montrose (1612–50). **b** The Marquis de Pombal (1699–1782). — g. **master.** = GRAND MASTER. *Obs.* — g. **mean**, *Music*, the third string of a bass viol or a violin (D strung of the latter). *Obs. Playford.* — **G. Meg.** = MONS MEG. — **G. Minstrel**, Sir W. Scott; — so called by the Edinburgh Review in 1815. — **G Mogul.** **a** The sovereign of the empire founded in Hindustan by the Mongols under Baber in the 16th century. Hence [*l. c.*], a very important personage; a lord; — sometimes only *mogul*. *Dryden.* **b** A celebrated Golconda diamond found in 1650 or earlier. It belonged to the Great Mogul till the capture of Delhi in 1739, since which time it has not been traced. It was greatly reduced by cutting, and some experts believe that the Orloff is the cut stone and that the Kohinoor represents the remainder of the original crystal. — **G Moralist**, Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709–84). — g. **morel**, the deadly nightshade. — **G. Mother**, the great nature goddess of ancient Anatolia, whose chief name is *Cybele*. She is also known as the **Earth Mother**, the **Mountain Mother**, the **Idæan Mother**; at her reputedly original shrine at Pessinus she was known as **Agdistis**, or **Angdistis**, from the rock Agdus on Mount Dindymus, and as **Dindymene**, from the mountain itself. Here she was worshiped under the form of a stone said to have fallen from heaven (one of the *bætuli*, perhaps meteorites, characteristically her emblems), and this stone was taken to Rome when her worship was inaugurated there. Traces of an analogous worship, esp. in Crete and Thrace, have led to the opinion that the *Great Mother* was a chief deity of Mycenæan times. The Cretan goddesses Rhea, Britomartis, Dictynna, Semele, possibly also Ariadne and Europa, and the Thracian Bendis, Cotys, and Hecate, are all probably related forms of the goddess, and are all largely amalgamated with the similar Hellenic goddesses, Artemis and Demeter. Semitic influence on the nature of the Great Mother came from the group including Astarte, Atargatis, Derceto (cf. APHRODITE, ISHTAR), in connection with whose worship Adonis or Tammuz takes the place held by Attis in the Phrygian cult and (though the parallel is less obvious) by Kore, or Persephone, or by Dionysus, in the Hellenic. Diana of Ephesus was a form of the Anatolian goddess influenced first by Semitic and later by Hellenic conceptions. See esp. CYBELE, MAGNA MATER, RHEA; cf. ADONIS, ARTEMIS, ATTIS, CORYBANT, DIONYSUS, DEMETER. — g. **mullein**, the common mullein. — g. **nettle**, a European and Asiatic nettle (*Urtica dioica*), naturalized in the United States. It is alterative and diuretic; its fiber is used in making coarse cloth. — g. **northern shrike.** See BUTCHER BIRD. — g. **oath**, an oath especially solemn. — g. **octave**, *Music*, the octave from C to B inclusive. See PITCH, *Illust.* — g. **omentum.** *Anat.* See OMENTUM. — g. **organ.** *Music.* See ORGAN, 1 **c.** — **G. Pacificator**, Henry Clay (1777–1852), from his skill in compromising. — **G. Paschal Cycle.** = DIONYSIAN PERIOD. — g. **pompano**, the permit *Trachinotus goodei*. — g. **powers, the** (of Europe), in modern diplomacy, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, and Italy. — g. **primer**, *Print.*, a size of type. See TYPE. — **G. Pyramid**, one of the three great pyramidal tombs at Gizeh, near Cairo, esp. the pyramid of Cheops (which see). — g. **ragweed.** See RAGWEED. — g. **reed**, the donax (*Arundo donax*). — g. **rhododendron** = GREAT LAUREL. — g. **rolls.** = PIPE ROLLS. — **G. Russian.** See RUSSIAN. — g. **St. John's-wort**, the large-flowered *Hypericum ascyron*. — g. **sanicle**, the lady's-mantle *Alchemilla vulgaris* — **G. Saturday**, *East. Ch.*, Saturday before Easter. — g. **scale.** *Music.* **a** = GAMUT **b.** *Obs.* **b** The whole series of musical sounds from lowest to highest. — g. **schism.** **a** The Greek schism. **b** A schism in the Roman Church, late in the 14th century, between adherents of rival claimants to the papal throne. — **G. Sea**, the Mediterranean Sea. In Chaucer both the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea are so called. — g. **seal.** **a** The principal seal of a kingdom or state. **b** [*cap.*] In Great Britain, the Lord Chancellor (custodian of this seal); also, his office. — g. **silver fir.** = WHITE FIR, 1 **b.** — g. **snipe.** See SNIPE. — **G. Spirit**, the, among the North American Indians, their chief or principal deity. — **G. Sunday**, *East. Ch.*, Easter Sunday. — **G. Survey.** See DOMESDAY. — **G. Synagogue.** See SYNAGOGUE, 3. — g. **thrumwort**, the water plantain. *Dial. Eng.* — g. **tithes.** See TITHE. — **G. Tom.** = BIG TOM. — **G. Tom of Lincoln.** See TOM OF LINCOLN. — g. **trefoil**, lucern or alfalfa. — g. **trek**, the great emigration of Boers from Cape Colony which began in 1836, and resulted in the founding of the South African Republic and Orange Free State. — g. **trochanter.** *Anat.* See TROCHANTER. — g. **tunny.** See TUNNY. — **Great Unknown**, a name given to the author of the "Waverley Novels," which first appeared anonymously. — g. **unwashed**, the lower classes; — a contemptuous term first applied to the artisan class by Edmund Burke. — g. **water lily**, the water chinquapin. — g. **water parsnip**, a poisonous European apiaceous plant (*Sium latifolium*). — **G. Week**, *Eccl.*, Holy Week; — so called in the early church and esp. in the Eastern Church to-day. Monday, Tuesday, etc., of Great Week are *Great* Monday, *Great* Tuesday, etc. — g. **wheal**, *Horol.*, the first wheel of a watch or clock train. — g. **willowherb.** See WILLOW-HERB. — g. **year.** = PLATONIC YEAR. See *precession of the equinoxes*, under PRECESSION.

Great Dane.

Great Horned Owl.

great (grāt), *n.* **1.** The whole; the gross; as, a contract to build a ship by the *great*.
2. That of chief import; the gist. *Obs.*
3. *pl.* In an English university, a great go. *Slang.*

great'-bel'lied, *a.* Big-bellied; pregnant; teeming.

great'-cir'cle, *a.* Of or pertaining to the great circle of a sphere. See under GREAT, *a.*

great-circle chart, *Navig.*, a chart constructed on the gnomonic projection (which see). — g. **sailing**, the process of conducting a vessel on a great circle of the globe, which is the shortest path between two places. — g. **track**, *Navig.*, the track of a vessel following a great circle. When following any great circle, except a meridian or the equator, a ship's course constantly changes. See SAILING, RHUMB.

great'coat' (grāt'kōt'), *n.* An overcoat.

great'en (grāt'n), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To make, or to become, greater; to enlarge; magnify; increase.

> My blue eyes *greatening* in the looking-glass. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. To exalt, or become exalted or ennobled.

> Every man doth *greaten* with the act
> Of freedom. *Geo. E. Woodberry.*

great'er (-ẽr), *a., compar.* of GREAT; — with geographical names, used to indicate extensions of territory; as, *Greater Britain* is a name for the whole British empire; *Greater New York* is the city formed by uniting the original New York city, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Queens and Richmond counties. Sometimes such a name is used for a city and suburbs naturally, but not governmentally, connected. — **Greater Asclepiadean.** See ASCLEPIADEAN **b.** — **G. Bull.** See AUSCULTA FILI. — g. **celandine.** = CELANDINE **a.** — **G. Litany**, *R. C. Ch.*, the Litany of the Saints in the form chanted on St. Mark's Day (April 25). — g. **orders.** See ORDER, *n.*, *Eccl.* — g. **whitethroat**, g. **yellowlegs**, and other animal names where the word *greater* is prefixed to distinguish from a smaller similar species. See the nouns.

great'est, *a.; superl.* of GREAT.

greatest common divisor, the assemblage of all the elements common to two assemblages; in arithmetic the greatest factor, and in algebra the factor of the highest degree, common to two or more numbers or expressions. In algebra the phrase *highest common divisor* is preferred.

Great'heart', **Mr.** (grāt'hart'). In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the guide of Christian's wife and children upon their journey to the Celestial City.

great'-heart'ed, *a.* **1.** High-spirited; fearless.
2. Generous; magnanimous; noble.

greave (grēv), *n.* [OF. *grèves*; cf. Sp. *grevas*.] Armor for the leg below the knee; — usually *pl.* — **greaved** (grēvd), *a.*

greaves (grēvz), *n. pl.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *grevar* greaves, LG. *greven*, G. *griebe*, also AS. *gréofa* pot.] The sediment of melted tallow. It is made into cakes for dogs' food.

Greaves, Sir Laun'ce-lot (lán'sẽ-lŏt grēvz). The hero of Smollett's novel "The History of Sir Launcelot Greaves," a sort of travesty of Cervantes's "Don Quixote." He is a well-born young English squire of the time of George II., handsome, virtuous, and enlightened, but crack-brained.

grebe (grēb), *n.* [F. *grèbe*.] Any of certain swimming birds constituting the family Podicipedidæ, closely related to the loons, but having the toes lobate instead of webbed. The tail is rudimentary and the tarsi are narrow and bladelike. They are most expert divers and able to swim long distances under water. The nest is built of reeds, etc., close to, or even floating on, the water. Among the larger species are the western grebe (*Æchmophorus occidentalis*) of America; the red-necked grebes (*Colymbus grisegena* of Europe and *C. holbœllii* of America); and the crested grebe (*C. cristatus*) of Europe. The horned grebe (*C. auritus*) is a common small species of the Northern Hemisphere. The last two are named from their peculiar crests. See also DABCHICK.

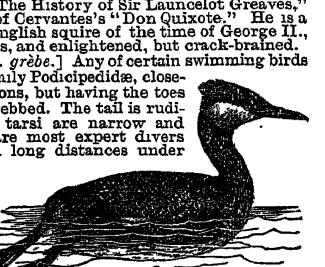

Red-necked Grebe (*Colymbus holbœllii*).

Gre'cian (grē'shăn), *a.* [L. *Graecia* Greece. Cf. GREEK.] Of or pertaining to Greece or the Greeks; Greek.

> Grecian bend, among women, an affected carriage of the body, the upper part being inclined forward. *Colloq.* — **G. dog**, a greyhound. *Obs.* — **G. era.** = *Era of the Seleucidæ*, under ERA. — **G. fire.** = GREEK FIRE.

Gre'cian, *n.* **1.** A native of Greece; a Greek.
2. A Hellenized Jew. *Acts* vi. 1 (Authorized Version, rendered *Grecian Jew* in the Revised Version).
3. One versed in the Greek language and literature.
4. One who belongs to the Greek Church. *Obs.*
5. A first-class student in Christ's Hospital, London.
6. An Irishman. *Slang, Eng.*

Gre'cism, Græ'cism (grē'sĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *grécisme*. See GREEK.] **1.** An idiom of the Greek language; a Hellenism.
2. The spirit of Greek art or culture; also, imitation of Greek characteristics or adoption of Greek style.

Gre'cize, Græ'cize (grē'sīz), *v. t.*; GRE'CIZED, GRÆ'CIZED (-sīzd); GRE'CIZ-ING, GRÆ'CIZ-ING (-sīz-ĭng). [Cf. F. *gréciser*, L. *Græcizare*.] To render Greek; to give a Greek form or character to; to Hellenize.

Gre'cize, Græ'cize, *v. i.* To conform to the Greek custom or idiom, esp. in speech.

Gre'co-, Græ'co- (grē'kō-). Combining form for *Greek* or *Grecian*.

Gre'co-Ro'man, Græ'co-Ro'man, *a.* Having character-

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great, *v. t. & i.* To make, or to become, great; to increase. *Obs.*
great'-aunt', *n.* A grandaunt.
great'-eyed', *a.* Having large eyes, also, farseeing. [falcon.
great'-foot'ed hawk. Peregrine
great'-grand'child', *n.* A child of one's grandchild.
great'-grand'daugh'ter, *n.* A daughter of one's grandchild.
great'-grand'fa'ther, *n.* The father of one's grandparent.
great'-grand'moth'er, *n.* The mother of one's grandparent.
great'-grand'son', *n.* A son of one's grandchild. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var of GRAITH.
great'head', *n.* Greatness. *Obs.*
great'head', *n.* The golden-eye duck. *Local, U. S.* [-NESS
great'-heart'ed-ness, *n.* See
great'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
great'ly, *a* Great. *Obs.*
great'ly, *adv.* of GREAT.
great'-mouthed', *a.* Large-mouthed; loud-mouthed.
great'-neph'ew, *n.* A grandnephew.
great'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
great'-niece', *n.* A grandniece.
great'um-ly, *adv.* [Apparently fr. (assumed) ME. *gretum* greatly, with ending *-um* after AS. *miclum* greatly, orig. dat. pl. of *micel* mickle + *-ly*. *Cof. E. D.*] Greatly. *Obs. Scot.*
great'-un'cle, *n.* A granduncle.
great'wort' (grāt'wûrt'), *n.* Elecampane. *Obs.*
greave (grēv), *n.* [AS. *græfe*. See GROVE.] a Branch; twig. *Obs.* b A grove. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
greave. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GRIEVE, *n.*
greave, *v. t. Naut.* To grave.
greaz, *v.* Grease. *Ref. Sp.*
greazd, greast. Greased *R. Sp.*
grebe cloth. A cotton cloth which is downy on one side.
Gre'bo (grā'bō), *n.* A Negro of a tribe of the Liberian coast, West Africa, akin to the Krumen.
gre-ca'le (grē-ka'lē). Var. of GREGALE.
Gre'can, *a. & n.* Greek. *Obs.*
Gre-can'ic, *a.* [L. *Graecanicus*.] Grecian; Greek. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
Gre'can-ize, *v. t.* To Grecize
grece (grēs). Obs. pl. of GREE.
grece, *n.* [Prop., pl. of *gree* a step.] A flight of steps; also, a step in a flight. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* [GREEK, GRIS.
Grece, *or* **grece.** ✝ GREASE,
Gre'cian-ize, *v. t. & i.* To Grecize. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
gree'ing (grēs'ĭng), *n.* A grece.
Gre'co counter gambit. The chess opening P-K4, P-K4; Kt-KB3, P-KB4. [fret
grecque (grĕk), *n.* [F.] A Greek

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istics that are partly Greek and partly Roman; specif., *Art*, having the character of Roman work done under strong Greek influence. The term is often applied to the Roman Imperial art from about 50 B. C. to 400 A. D., but carelessly, as ignoring the powerful Italian, and the later, Oriental, influences at work.

Greco-Roman, *or* **Græco-Roman, wrestling.** See WRESTLING.

gree (grē), *n.* [F. *gré*, L. *gratus*. See GRATEFUL; cf. AGREE.] Good will; favor; pleasure; satisfaction; as, to take or accept in *gree*, to take favorably. *Obs. or Archaic.*

gree (grē), *n.*; *pl.* GREES (grēz); *Obs. or Scot. pls.* GRECE (grēs), GRICE (grīs; grēs), GRISE, GRIZE (grīz; grēz), etc. [OF. *gré*, L. *gradus*. See GRADE.] **1.** Step; stage; degree. *Obs.* **2.** Rank; degree; position. *Obs. or Scot.* **3.** Superiority; mastery, hence, a prize; honors; as, to bear the *gree*, i. e., to carry off the prize. *Obs. or Scot.*

gree, *v. i. & t.* [From AGREE.] To agree, or to cause to agree; to harmonize. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

greed (grēd), *n.* [See GREEDY.] An eager desire or longing; greediness; as, a *greed* of gain.

Syn. — See CUPIDITY.

greed'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [AS. *grīedignes.*] The quality of being greedy; vehement and selfish desire.

> Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Ravenousness, voracity, eagerness, avidity.

greed'y (-ĭ), *a.*; GREED'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr), GREED'I-EST. [ME. *gredi*, AS. *grīedig*, *grēdig*; akin to OS. *grādag*, OHG. *grātag*, Dan. *graadig*, OSw. *gradig*, *grādig*, Icel. *grāðugr*, Goth. *grēdags* greedy, *grēdōn* to be hungry, *grēdus* hunger, cf. Skr. *grdh* to be greedy.] **1.** Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hungry; — followed by *of*; as, a lion that is *greedy* of his prey.

2. Having, or characterized by, eager or keen desire; specif., eager for wealth; avaricious; as, *greedy* of gain.

3. Sought or pursued greedily. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — Insatiate, gluttonous, avid, edacious, devouring; grasping, avaricious. — GREEDY, VORACIOUS, RAVENOUS, RAPACIOUS. GREEDY implies keen and excessive appetite or craving for food or (fig.) gain; VORACIOUS suggests rather excess or gluttony in the act of eating or (fig.) acquiring; as, "His little eyes . . . were like a pig's, sly and *greedy* at once, and bloodshot" (*M. Hewlett*); "I think I make no habit of feeding on praise, and despise those whom I see *greedy* of it, as much as I should an underbred fellow, who, after eating a cherry tart, proceeded to lick the plate" (*Scott*); "*voracious* birds, that hotly bill and breed, and largely drink, because on salt they feed" (*Dryden*); "Many crude lumps of Speed, Rapin, Mezeray . . . etc., I devoured like so many novels; and I swallowed with the same *voracious* appetite the descriptions of India and China, of Mexico and Peru" (*Gibbon*). RAVENOUS suggests violent or grasping voracity (often due to excessive hunger), as of a bird or beast of prey; as, "Being often very hungry when he sat down to his meals, he [Dr. Johnson] contracted a habit of eating with *ravenous* greediness. . . . The sight of food affected him as it affects wild beasts and birds of prey" (*Macaulay*); "Allegra is prettier, I think, but as obstinate as a mule and as *ravenous* as a vulture" (*Byron*). RAPACIOUS suggests a violent tendency to seize or appropriate to one's self, but has less specific reference to the seizure of food; "the Indians, who, though often *rapacious*, are devoid of avarice" (*Parkman*); "A fond mother . . . in pursuit of praise for her children [is] the most *rapacious* of human beings" (*Jane Austen*). See COVETOUS, CUPIDITY.

gree'gree', gri'gri' (grē'grē'), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name: cf. F. *gris-gris.*] An African talisman, charm, or fetish. See FETISH. — **greegree,** *or* **grigri, man,** an African magician or fetish priest.

Greek (grēk), *n.* [AS. *Grēcas*, *Crēcas*, pl., L. *Graecus*, sing., Gr. Γραικός.] **1.** A native or citizen of Greece; one of the Greek people; often, specif., a person of one of the races of ancient Greece. The earliest-known civilizations of Greece, the Minoan and the Mycenæan (see these terms), were characteristic of a primitive population, the *Pelasgians*, belonging to the Mediterranean race. In times antedating historical record they came (according to the probable theory) under the partial domination of the invading Achæans, who were ascendant in the era described in the Homeric poems. Later (according to Greek tradition, 1104–3 B. C.) came immigrations of conquering tribes from the north (the **Dorian migration**) who occupied chiefly the Peloponnesus, and Crete, Rhodes, Melos, and other islands, and whose inroads were followed by the **Æolian** and **Ionian migrations**, originating from the mainland of Greece and extending to the islands and the shores of Asia Minor. The **Hellenic period** of Greek history, characterized by the growth of a sense of solidarity among the Greek states, is generally dated from the first Olympiad, 776–5 B. C., and lasts until the era of conquest of Alexander (d. 320 B. C.), which mark the beginning of the **Hellenistic period**, characterized by the spread of Greek civilization and the lapse of the political independence of the Greeks.

2. A person using the Greek language as his native tongue, or one belonging to the Greek Church.

> There can be no doubt that in Asia Minor, at least, the word *Greek* is devoid of any racial significance. It merely denotes a man who speaks Greek, or else one who is a Greek Catholic, converted from Mohammedanism. *W. Z. Ripley.*

3. One whose character, feelings, and sympathies are Greek; one strongly affected by Greek culture and thought.

> I, the joy of life unquestioned — I, the *Greek* —
> I, the everlasting Wonder Song of Youth! *Kipling.*

4. [*l. c.*] A swindler or sharper; esp., a card cheat; also, a roisterer; a boon companion.

5. [From GREEK, *a.*] The language of the Greeks, primarily of the classical Greeks; broadly, the whole family of Hellenic idioms (see INDO-EUROPEAN). The Hellenic family is a compact body of dialects comparatively isolated among the Indo-European languages (most nearly related to the Italic tongues), characterized by retention of many inflectional forms, complexity and expressiveness of the verbal conjugations, and marvelous facility for word formation. The use of pitch accent and variety of vowel sounds gave the language euphony without loss of consonantal vigor. Of the numerous local dialects of the classical period, four stand preëminent: **a** The **Ionic**, spoken on the Asiatic coast and many of the islands of the Ægean. This is characterized by care for melody and the freedom and richness of the vowel system. It is divided into **Old Ionic**, or **epic**, the language of Homer, possibly always a somewhat artificial tongue; and **New Ionic**, the language of Herodotus, Hippocrates, and others, spoken in the Ionian cities of Asia and the isles. **b Attic**, originally the dialect of Attica, a branch of Ionic, taken as the standard form of classical Greek. From the other forms of Ionic it differs chiefly in its contraction of vowels, giving it greater vigor without loss of grace. It is the language of Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Plato, Demosthenes, Xenophon, Thucydides; and from it sprang the later *Hellenic* (or *Hellenistic*) tongue which spread throughout the ancient world, and in which were composed the works of Aristotle, Polybius, Plutarch, the New Testament, etc. **c Æolic**, comprising the dialects spoken chiefly in Æolis, Thessaly, and Bœotia, **Arcadian, Elean,** and **Cyprian** being sometimes included. An avoidance of oxytones and rough breathings and instability of vowel sounds distinguish Æolic, in which were written the poems of Alcæus and Sappho and three of the idyls of Theocritus. **d Doric**, used by Pindar and Theocritus, and spoken in the Peloponnesus, northern Greece, and Crete, as also in colonies in Asia Minor, Sicily, and Italy. Slowness, deliberation, and emphasis, rather than polish, are its salient traits. **Modern Greek** has lost, besides pitch accent and vowel variety, a number of the inflectional forms of the ancient language, but is still not far removed from it. It is divided into **Romaic**, the common speech, and **Neo-Hellenic**, which seeks to preserve ancient forms and idioms. The Greek alphabet, received by the Greeks from the Phœnicians at an early unknown date (previous to 650 B. C.), is the parent of all modern European alphabets. At first consisting of twenty-two symbols, it was variously modified, the Ionic form with twenty-four letters finally prevailing. Capital letters only were used at first.

6. [From GREEK, *a.*] Something unintelligible; esp., unintelligible speech; gibberish.

> But, for mine own part, it was *Greek* to me. *Shak.*

7. *pl.* Greek types or characters.

when Greek meets Greek, an expression derived from, "When Greeks joined Greeks, then was the tug of war," in the drama of "Alexander the Great," by Nathaniel Lee (1655–92), which refers to the resistance offered to Philip and Alexander of Macedon by the Greek states.

Greek (grēk), *a.* [See GREEK, *n.*; cf. F. *grec*, E. *Grecian.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Greece, the Greeks, or their language.

Greek calendar. **a** Any of various calendars used by the ancient Greek states. The *Attic calendar* divided the year into twelve months of 29 and 30 days, as follows:

1. Hecatombæon (July–Aug.).	7. Gamelion (Jan.–Feb.).
2. Metageitnion (Aug.–Sept.).	8. Anthesterion (Feb.–Mar.).
3. Boedromion (Sept.–Oct.).	9. Elaphebolion (Mar.–Apr.).
4. Pyanepsion (Oct.–Nov.).	10. Munychion (Apr.–May).
5. Mæmacterion (Nov.–Dec.).	11. Thargelion (May–June).
6. Poseideon (Dec.–Jan.).	12. Scirophorion (June–July).

A fixed relation to the seasons was maintained by introducing an intercalary month, "the second Poseideon," at first in an inexact way, afterward in years 3, 5, 8, 11, 13, 16, and 19 of the Metonic cycle. Dates were reckoned in Olympiads. See OLYMPIAD. **b** The Julian calendar, used in the Greek Church. See CALENDAR. — **G. calends** *or* **kalends,** a time that will never come, as the Greeks had no calends. — **G. Church,** *or* **G. Orthodox Church.** **a** The Eastern Church; — commonly so called in distinction from the Latin, or Roman Catholic, Church. **b** The established church of the kingdom of Greece, forming part of the Eastern Church. — **G. cross.** See CROSS, *Illust.*, 6. — **G embroidery,** appliqué work consisting of set designs of colored cloth or silk attached to a foundation by fancy stitches. — **G. Empire.** See ROMAN EMPIRE. — **G. era.** See ERA, *n.* — **G fire,** a combustible composition which burns under water, the constituents of which are supposed to be asphalt, niter, and sulphur. — **G. fret.** See FRET. — **G. gift,** something given with a treacherous purpose. See TIMEO DANAOS ET DONA FERENTES. — **G key.** = GREEK FRET. — **G. modes.** See MODE, 1. — **G. partridge,** a partridge (*Caccabis saxatilis*) having the plumage handsomely marked with gray, black, and chestnut, found in the mountains of southern Europe. — **G. pitch,** rosin. *Obs.* — **G. point,** one of the earliest needle-made laces. It was first made in the 15th century, in stiff geometric patterns, worked over drawn threads, and ornamented with picots. Later designs were more flowing in form. Called also *reticella lace.* — **G. rose,** the campion or its flower. — **G. schism,** *Eccl.*, the separation of the Greek and Roman churches. — **G. tortoise,** the common land tortoise (*Testudo græca*) of southern Europe, Asia Minor, etc. — **G. valerian,** any of several plants of the genus *Polemonium*, esp. the European *P. cæruleum*. They have blue or white flowers, and pinnate leaves resembling those of the officinal valerian. — **G. version** (of the Bible). See VERSION. — **G. year.** See YEAR.

Greek'-let'ter fra-ter'ni-ty. In United States colleges and schools, a society designated by Greek letters. Usually such societies are secret and have local chapters.

green (grēn), *a.*; GREEN'ER (-ẽr); GREEN'EST. [ME. *grene*, AS. *grēne*; akin to D. *groen*, OS. *grōni*, OHG. *gruoni*, G. *grün*, Dan. & Sw. *grön*, Icel. *grœnn*; fr. the root of E. *grow*. See GROW.] **1.** Of the color green (see GREEN, *n.*, 1); of a color like or near that of grass when fresh and growing or of an emerald.

2. Having abundant verdure; characterized by green growth; verdant; as, *green* fields; hence, of climate or weather, mild; as, a *green* winter; also, consisting of green growth or of young plants or vegetables; as, *green* feed.

3. Full of life and vigor; fresh and vigorous; as, a *green* old age; *green* memories.

4. Not ripened or matured; immature; not fully grown; as, *green* fruit, corn, vegetables, etc.

5. Immature in age or experience; young; raw; not trained; as, *green* in years or judgment; hence, ignorant; gullibly simple or uninformed.

> I might be angry with the officious zeal which supposes that its *green* conceptions can instruct my gray hairs. *Scott.*

6. Specif., of a horse, that has never been raced for premiums or money or speeded against time.

7. Not seasoned; raw; of liquors, not matured or mellowed by keeping; of wood, not dried of sap; of sand (in founding), clay (in ceramics), starch, sugar, etc., not dried; moist, of pelts, etc. (in tanning), fresh from the animal; not salted or dried.

8. Not baked or roasted; raw or partly raw; as, *green* meat; hence, unfired; as, *green* bricks; *green* pottery.

9. Fresh; recent; new; as, a *green* wound.

10. Recently delivered of young. *Obs.*

11. Having a sickly color; having a complexion indicative of fear, jealousy, illness, or the like.

> To look so *green* and pale *Shak.*

☞ The phrases beginning with *green*, a., are, for facility of reference, distributed in the Vocabulary.

green (grēn), *n.* **1.** The characteristic color of growing herbage; the color of the solar spectrum intermediate between the yellow and the blue, typically of a wave length of about 505 micromillimeters. See COLOR.

2. Something green or of which green is a symbol or emblem; as, victory was with the *green*.

3. A grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with herbage or turf; specif., **a** A common; as, the village *green*. **b** *Golf.* The whole links or course; also, the putting green within twenty yards of a hole exclusive of hazards. See FAIR GREEN. **c** A bowling green.

4. Green vegetation; specif., **a** Fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants; wreaths; — usually in *pl.*

> In that soft season when descending showers
> Call forth the *greens*, and wake the rising flowers. *Pope.*

b *pl.* Leaves and stems of young plants, as spinach, beets, etc., which in their green state are boiled for food.

5. Any pigment or dye which colors green.

6. *pl. Sugar Manuf.* Green sirup.

the Green, green as the emblematic color of Ireland or of the Irish nationalists.

green, *v. t.*, GREENED (grēnd); GREEN'ING. **1.** To make green.

2. To place on a green, as in bowling; as, to *green* a bowl.

3. To cause to appear green, or simple; to hoax. *Slang.*

green, *v. i.* [AS. *grēnian.*] To become or grow green.

> By *greening* slope and singing flood. *Whittier.*

green alder. An alder (*Alnus alnobetula*) of the northern parts of both hemispheres, distinguished by the light green under surfaces of the leaves and by the winged nuts.

green algæ. *Bot.* A group of algæ constituting the class Chlorophyceæ. See CHLOROPHYCEÆ.

green amaranth. Any of several species of *Amaranthus* (as *A. retroflexus*) having greenish flower clusters.

green ash. An American ash (*Fraxinus lanceolata*) having hard and strong brown wood.

green'back' (grēn'băk'), *n.* **1.** Any of the legal-tender non-interest-bearing notes of the United States having the devices on the back printed with green ink. First issued as a war-revenue measure in 1862, under R. S. 3588, they depreciated, at one time to 35, but since the resumption of specie payments in 1879, in accordance with R. S. 3575 [act Jan. 14, 1875], they have been redeemable in gold and have uniformly circulated at par.

2. Any of various animals, as: **a** The European garfish. **b** A green frog. **c** The golden plover. **d** A cisco.

Green'back'er (-ẽr), *n. U. S. Polit. Hist.* A member or adherent of the so-called Greenback party.

Greenback party. *U. S. Polit. Hist.* A party, officially known as the Independent party, opposed to the retirement, or reduction in amount, of the greenbacks, and to all currency except government paper "based on the faith and resources of the nation." It held its first convention on Nov. 25, 1874, and in 1876 nominated Peter Cooper for President. In 1877 it was absorbed in, or fused with, the National party, which adopted its currency ideas and was thereafter popularly known as the Greenback-Labor party. The united party practically disappeared from politics in 1884, its members largely affiliating with the Populists.

green'bone' (grēn'bōn'), *n.* Any of several fishes so named because the bones are green when boiled. **a** Any garfish of the family Belonidæ. **b** The European eelpout.

green book. An official report of government affairs bound in green; — used esp. of Italian and British Indian reports.

green'bri'er (grēn'brī'ẽr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Smilax*; esp., a thorny climbing shrub of the eastern United States, *Smilax rotundifolia*, with a yellowish green stem, thick leaves, and umbels of small greenish flowers; — called also *cat brier*.

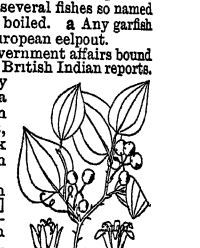

Greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*). *a* Staminate Flower. *b* Pistillate Flower. (½)

Greenbrier limestone. [From *Greenbrier* County, West Virginia.] *Geol.* A formation of the Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous) system in West Virginia and adjacent States. In West Virginia it overlies the Pocono sandstone (Big Injun oil sand) and is known to the drillers as the *Big Lime*.

green charge. A mixture of ingredients for gunpowder before the intimate mixing in the incorporating mill.

green cheese. **a** Cheese not dried by standing; new cheese. **b** Sage cheese. **c** Cheese of whey or skim milk.

green cinnabar. **a** A green pigment consisting of fired oxides of cobalt and zinc. **b** = BRUNSWICK GREEN **b**.

Green Cloth, Green'cloth' (grēn'klŏth'), *n.* **1.** A board or court of justice formerly held in the countinghouse of the British sovereign's household, composed of the Lord Steward and his officers, and having cognizance of matters of justice in the household, with power to correct offenders, and keep the peace within the verge of the palace. The board originally sat at a table covered with green cloth.

2. [*l. c.*] A table for gambling; — from the common use of green cloth as a covering.

green comma. An anglewing butterfly (*Grapta faunus*) of the northern United States, whose larva feeds on willows. See GRAPTA, *Illust.*

green corn. **a** The immature ears of Indian corn, esp. sweet corn. *U. S.* **b** = SEA CORN.

green crab. An edible shore crab (*Carcinides maenas*) of Europe and America.

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gred, *n.* Also **grade.** A cry or calling out. *Obs.* [GRIDELIN | **gred'a-lin, -a-line, -e-line.** † **grede.** † GREADE, GREED. | **grede,** *v. i. & t.* [AS. *grēdan.*] To cry aloud; to shout; to call upon; to proclaim. *Obs.* | **gredel.** † GIRDLE, GRIDDLE. | **gredely.** † GREEDILY. | **grederne.** † GRIDIRON. | **gredi, gredie.** † GREEDY. | **gredil.** † GRIDDLE. | **gredilche.** † GREEDILY. | **gredire, gredirne.** † GRIDIRON. | **greece.** Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GREECE. | **greed** (grēd), *n.* Chiefly in *pl.* [AS. *grēde* grass, sedge.] *Dial. Eng.* a Duckweed. **b** Any species of *Potamogeton*. | **greed,** *v. i. & t.* [See GREED desire.] To be greedy; to crave. *Rare.* | **greed'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **greed'y-gut',** *or* **greed'y-guts',** *n.* A glutton. *Vulgar.* | **greef.** Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRIEF. | **gree'full.** † GRIEFFUL. | **Greek,** *v. t.* To do like a Greek. *Obs.* [*Obs.* | **greek,** *v. i.* To cheat at cards. | **Greek'dom** (grēk'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. | **Greek'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Greek acts or customs; specif., *Slang*, cheating, as at cards. | **Greek'ess,** *n., fem.* of GREEK. *Rare.* [See -ESS. | **Greek'ish,** *a.* [Cf. AS. *Grēcisc.*] | **Greekish hay.** Fenugreek. *Obs.* | **Greekish nettle.** A European nettle (*Urtica pilulifera*). | **Greek'ism** (grēk'ĭz'm), *n.* Grecism. *Rare.* | **Greek'ist,** *n.* See -IST. [*Rare.* | **Greek'ize,** *v. t.* To Grecize. [*Obs.* | **Greek'land,** *n.* Greece. *Obs* | **Greek'less,** *a.* See -LESS. | **Greek'ling,** *n.* See let-LING. | **gree'ment,** *n.* [Cf. OF. *greement*, E. *agreement.*] Agreement; accord. *Obs.* | **green.** † GRIN, snare. | **green** (grēn). Dial. Eng. var. of GRANE, *v.* | **green** (grēn), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *grœna.*] To yearn. *Scot. & Ir.* | **green'a-ble** (-ă-bl'), *a.* See -ABLE. | **green adder's-mouth.** See ACHROANTHES. | **green'age** (grēn'ĕj), *n.* See -AGE. *Rare.* [*Obs.* | **green apron.** A lay preacher. | **green archangel.** See ARCHANGEL, 2. | **green arrow.** Yarrow. | **green'back' her'ring.** The cisco (*Argyrosomus artedi*). | **Green'back'ism** (grēn'bă k'-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. | **Green'back-La'bor par'ty.** See GREENBACK PARTY. | **green-back trout.** A small black-spotted trout (*Salmo clarkii stomias*) of the headwaters of the Platte and Arkansas rivers. | **green blight.** Any green aphid. | **green blindness.** See COLOR BLINDNESS. — **green'-blind',** *a.* | **green'-bot'tle fly.** A bluebottle fly (*Lucilia cæsar*) whose body shows greenish reflections. | **green box.** One of the topmost boxes in a theater. *Obs.* | **green brass.** Verdigris. *Obs.* | **green'-breast'ed pheas'ant.** = GREEN PHEASANT. | **green broom.** **a** The woadwaxen. **b** The common broom. | **green'coat',** *n.* One who wears a green coat, as the scholars in certain English charity schools. | **green cod.** a The coalfish. **b** The cultus cod. | **green cormorant.** The shag

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green crop. A crop while in a growing or unripe state.
green dragon. **a** In Europe, a common aroid (*Dracunculus dracunculus*) resembling the cuckoopint. See DRACUNCULUS. **b** An American araceous plant (*Arisæma dracontium*) differing from the related *A. triphyllum*, or jack-in-the-pulpit, by its digitate leaves, slender greenish yellow spathe, and elongated spadix.
green duck. A young duck; specif., one marketed at about nine weeks of age, before the pinfeathers grow.
green earth. **a** Glauconite, found in cavities in amygdaloid and other eruptive rocks, and used as a pigment by artists. **b** Celadonite, similarly used.
green ebony. **a** Any variety of ebony of a greenish color; also, any of the species of *Diospyros* yielding this wood, as *D. melanoxylon*. **b** A South American bignoniaceous tree (*Jacaranda ovalifolia*) or its wood, used for turned and inlaid work and in dyeing. **c** Either of the West Indian trees *Brya ebenus* and *Excœcaria glandulosa*, or their similar wood.
green'er-y (grēn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-Iz). **1.** Green plants; verdure.
2. A place for raising or keeping plants, as a greenhouse.
green'-eyed' (-īd'; 87), *a.* Having green eyes; hence [after Shakespeare, who speaks of "*green-eyed jealousy*" (*Othello*, III. iii.) and of jealousy as the "*green-eyed* monster" (*Merchant of Venice*, III. ii.)], seeing with jealous eyes; biased by jealousy. Cf. GREEN, *a.*, 11.
green fallow. Fallow on which some crop is kept growing the greater part of the year.
green'finch' (grēn'fĭnch'; 140), *n.* **a** A very common European finch (*Ligurinus chloris*) having olive-green and yellow plumage. **b** The Texas sparrow
green fire. *Pyrotech.* A composition that burns with a bright green light. In a common composition the color is due to barium nitrate.
green'fish' (grēn'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** The coalfish. **b** The bluefish (*Cheilodipterus saltatrix*). **c** A small Californian food fish (*Girella nigricans*) of the family Kyphosidæ **d** A greenling (*Hexagrammus octogrammus*) of Alaska.
green fish. Fish, esp. cod, not yet salted, or salted but not dried.
green fly. Any green species of plant lice or aphids, esp. those that infest greenhouse plants.
green frog. A common frog (*Rana clamata*) of the eastern and central United States and parts of Canada, which is dark olive above, becoming green toward the head.
green'gage' (grēn'gāj'), *n.* [*green* + *gage* a plum.] A kind of plum of medium size, greenish flesh, and fine flavor. See GAGE.
green'gill' (-gĭl'), *n.* An oyster with gills or other parts tinged with a green pigment. This condition is due to feeding on green vegetable organisms, and does not, as often supposed, injure the oyster as food. In Europe the condition is artificially produced.—**green'-gilled'** (-gĭld'), *a.*
green gland. *Zool.* One of a pair of large green glands in crawfishes and related crustaceans, supposed to act as kidneys. Their outlets are at the bases of the larger antennæ.
green glass. Common glass, as for bottles, etc., whether green or not in color.
green goods. Counterfeit greenbacks. *Slang, U. S.*
green goose. A young goose; esp, a well-fattened young goose for market.
green'gro'cer (grēn'grō'sẽr), *n.* A retailer of fresh vegetables and fruit.
green'gro'cer-y (-I), *n.*; *pl.* **-CERIES** (-Iz). The wares, or the shop, of a greengrocer.
green haw. A partially evergreen hawthorn (*Cratægus viridis*) of the southern United States..
green'head' (grēn'hĕd'), *n.* **a** The mallard. **b** The striped bass. **c** Any of several species of horsefly having the compound eyes green. *Tabanus lineola* and *T. costalis* are abundant and widely distributed North American forms very troublesome to horses and cattle.
green'heart' (-hart'), *n.* **a** The wood of the bebeeru, used for shipbuilding or turnery; also, the tree. **b** In Martinique, a rhamnaceous tree (*Colubrina ferruginosa*) or its wood.
green heron. A small American heron (*Butorides virescens*) with the back largely greenish and the neck chestnut.
green'horn' (grēn'hôrn'), *n.* A raw, inexperienced person; one easily imposed upon.—**green'horn'ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*
green'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** A glasshouse devoted to the protection or cultivation of tender plants. In America the word is used for any glasshouse, irrespective of its temperature; in England, however, the term *greenhouse* is restricted to a house containing plants that require little or no artificial heat. Cf. COOLHOUSE, HOTHOUSE, CONSERVATORY.
2. *Pottery.* A place for drying ware before firing.
Green'i-an (grēn'Ĭ-ăn), *a.* Relating to George Green, English mathematician (1793-1841).—*n.* A Green's function.
green indigo. A green dye from either of two European species of *Rhamnus* (*R. tinctoria* and *R. dahurica*).
green'ing, *n.* **1.** **a** A variety of pear. *Obs.* **b** Any of several varieties of green-skinned apple; specif., the Rhode Island greening, well known for its fine-grained acid flesh and its excellent keeping qualities.
2. A peculiar green appearance of oysters, due to their feeding upon minute green marine algæ.
3. A cedar swamp. *Local, U. S.*
green'ish, *a.* Somewhat green; having a tinge of green; as, a *greenish* yellow.—**green'ish-ness,** *n.*
Green'land (grēn'lănd), *n.* An island of the Arctic region.
Greenland halibut, a flatfish (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) of the cold parts of the Atlantic. It commonly attains a weight of ten to twenty-five pounds, and is remarkable among flatfishes in being colored on both sides.—**G. poppy.** = ICELAND POPPY.—**G. shark,** a large shark (*Somniosus microcephalus*) of Arctic seas, having a small head, weak jaws, small teeth, very small fins, and the skin covered uniformly with minute tubercles. It reaches a length of

Greenland Shark.

25 feet, and is an enemy to the whales, biting out large masses of flesh.—**Greenland spar,** cryolite.—**G. whale,** the Arctic right whale (*Balæna mysticetus*). See RIGHT WHALE.
Green'land-er (grēn'lăn-dẽr), *n.* A native of Greenland.
green layer. Any of several edible green seaweeds of the genus *Ulva*, as *U. lactuca* and *U. latissima*.
green'let (grēn'lĕt), *n.* Any bird of the family Vireonidæ; a vireo. See VIREO.
green'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*green* + 1st *-ling.*] **a** Any of certain rather large carnivorous acanthopterygian food fishes of the group Pareiophiæ, of the rocky coasts of the North Pacific, constituting the genus *Hexagrammos*, esp. *H. stelleri*, which is found from San Francisco northward. They are also called *rock trouts* (which see). In a broader sense these names are extended to the family Hexagrammidæ, composed of the above and certain related genera. Cf. CULTUS COD, ATKA FISH. **b** The pollack.
green linnet. The European greenfinch.
green lizard. A common lizard (*Lacerta viridis*) of the warmer parts of Europe and southwest Asia. It becomes over a foot long.
green manure. *Agric.* **a** A herbaceous crop, as clover, vetch, etc., plowed under while green for the purpose of enriching the soil. **b** Fresh or undecayed stable manure.
green monkey. A West African long-tailed monkey (*Cercopithecus callitrichus*) whose hair is slightly greenish. It is very commonly tamed, and trained. It was introduced into certain of the West Indies early in the 18th century.
green oak. Oak wood colored green by the growth of the mycelium of certain fungi.
green'ock-ite (grēn'ŭk-īt), *n.* [After C. M. Cathcart, Lord *Greenock* (1783-1859).] *Min.* Native cadmium sulphide, CdS, occurring in yellow, translucent, hexagonal crystals, and as an earthy incrustation. H., 3-3 5. Sp. gr., 4.9-5.0.
green oil *or* **olph.** The European greenfinch.
green osier. A dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*) of the eastern United States, having green twigs and umbels of small white flowers; also, the related *C. circinata*.
green'o-vite (grēn'ō-vīt), *n.* [After G. B. *Greenough* (1778-1855), English geologist.] *Min.* A variety of titanite, colored red or rose by manganese.
green pheasant. A Japanese pheasant (*Phasianus versicolor*) having the breast of the male green. It has been introduced to some extent into other countries.
green pigeon. Any of various Old World fruit pigeons of the genus *Treron* and allied genera, having the plumage more or less extensively green or greenish.
green pike. **a** The common pickerel (*Esox reticulatus*). **b** The wall-eyed pike.
green plover. The lapwing.
green'room' (grēn'rōōm'), *n.* **1.** The general retiring room of actors and actresses in a theater. It is seldom, if ever, provided in the more modern theaters.
2. A room for articles that are green, or fresh or unfinished, as one in a warehouse for cloth as received from the weavers, one for unfired pottery, etc.
green salt of Mag'nus. *Chem.* A dark green crystalline salt, $Pt(NH_3{\cdot}NH_4Cl)_2PtCl_2$, obtained by the action of ammonia on an acid solution of platinous chloride, and in other ways. It is one of a large class of compounds of platinum containing ammonia.
green'-salt'ed, *a.* Salted while green, as hides.
green'sand' (grēn'sănd'), *n.* **1.** A sedimentary deposit consisting, when pure, of grains of glauconite, which have a dark, greenish color. The grains are often mingled with clay or sand. It occurs abundantly in the Cretaceous, and is often little or not at all cemented. It is often called *marl*, because thought to be useful as a fertilizer.
2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* A minor subdivision of the English Cretaceous. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
green sand. *Founding.* Highly siliceous sand containing a little magnesia and alumina, mixed with about one twelfth of its bulk of powdered coal or charcoal, used when dampened for making molds;—dist. from *dry sand.*
green sandpiper. A common Old World sandpiper (*Helodromas ochropus*) related to the solitary sandpiper of America. It nests in the deserted nests of crows, jays, etc.
green'sauce' (grēn'sôs'), *n.* The common field sorrel;—so called from its acid taste.
green sauce. A sauce made with finely cut or pounded uncooked green herbs, as parsley, garden cress, or sorrel.
Green's func'tion (grēnz). [See GREENIAN.] *Math.* A number of theorems due to Green, relating to waves, electricity, and magnetism. The best known declares analytically that the accumulation of any agent in any region is the excess of what passes inward through the boundary over what passes outward. As a pure mathematical form it converts certain volume integrals into surface integrals, and in the plane certain surface integrals into line integrals.
green'stick' frac'ture (grēn'stĭk'). *Surg.* A fracture, esp. of limb bones in children, in which the bone is partly broken and partly bent.
green'stone' (grēn'stōn'), *n.* [So called from a tinge of green in the color: cf. G. *grünstein.*] **1.** *Geol.* Any of various dark green compact rocks, usually altered, including diorite, diabase, etc.;—formerly a class name, but now fallen into disuse, except as a field name.
2. Nephrite.
green'sward' (-swôrd'), *n.* Turf green with grass.
green tea. Any tea which is roasted and rolled immediately after being gathered, thus preserving its green color. See TEA.
greenth (grēnth), *n.* [Cf. GROWTH.] Green growth; verdure. *Rare.* "*Greenth* of summer." *G. Eliot.*
green turtle A large sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) having usually a smooth greenish or olive-colored shell. It is highly valued for the delicacy of its flesh, which is used especially for turtle soup. The green turtle is widely distributed in warm seas, and feeds principally on seaweed and other marine plants, especially the turtle grass.

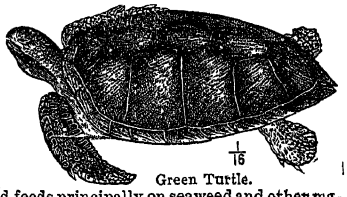

Green Turtle.

gree'nuk (grē'nŭk), *n.* [From native name in Somaliland *garanug-ti*, prop. the female antelope.] An Abyssinian long-necked gazellelike antelope (*Litocranius walleri*).
green ultramarine. A green pigment obtained as a first product in the manufacture of ultramarine proper.
green violet. A violaceous plant of the eastern United States (*Cubelium concolor*) having erect leafy stems and small green axillary flowers.
green wattle. An Australian wattle (*Acacia decurrens*) of variable characters, exhibiting numerous varieties.
green wax. *O. Eng. Law.* **a** Green sealing wax; hence: **b** [Also written **greenwax.**] A seal of green wax, such as that by which documents issued out of the Exchequer to sheriffs were attested; also, the document so attested, or the fines or amercements collected by virtue of it.
Green'wich (grĭn'ĭj), *n.* A southeast borough of London in which is situated the Royal Observatory of Greenwich, from the meridian of which geographers and navigators of nearly all nations count their longitude.
Greenwich stars, *Navig.*, those stars whose angular distance from the moon's center are calculated for trihoral intervals in the nautical almanac.—**G. time,** mean solar time of the meridian of Greenwich, used by most navigators, and adopted as the prime basis of standard time throughout the world.
green'wing' (grēn'wĭng'), *n.*, *or* **green'-winged' teal** (-wĭngd'). Either of two small river ducks in which the male has a chestnut head with a green eye patch, and a metallic green area on the wing speculum. *Nettion crecca* is the Old World species; *N. carolinensis*, the American form.
green'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* **1.** A forest when in foliage.
2. **a** The woadwaxen. **b** The mountain holly *Ilicioides mucronata.*
green woodpecker. A common large European woodpecker (*Gecinus viridis*) having green plumage with a yellow rump and being red on the head.
greet (grēt), *v. t.*; GREET'ED; GREET'ING. [ME. *greten*, AS. *grētan* to address, approach; akin to OS. *grōtian*, LG. *grōten*, D. *groeten*, OHG. *gruozzen*, G. *grüssen.*] **1.** To address with salutations or expressions of kind wishes; to salute or accost in a friendly or courteous manner; to hail; to welcome; to pay respects or compliments to, either personally or through another, or by writing or token.

My lord, the mayor of London comes to *greet* you. *Shak.*

2. To offer felicitations on. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
3. To meet or receive with a salutation, demonstration, or the like; as, the candidate was *greeted* with cheers;—also ironically; as, jeers *greeted* the speaker.
4. To appear or present itself to; to be perceived by; as, offensive odors *greet* the nose.

In vain the spring my senses *greets.* *Addison.*

Syn.—Address, accost, welcome.—GREET, SALUTE, HAIL. In modern usage, to GREET is to address or accost, esp. with friendliness, good will, or cordiality; to SALUTE (see SALUTATION) is more commonly to greet formally or ceremoniously, whether by word or action; as, "From distant corners of the street they ran to *greet* his hearty welcome heartily" (*Tennyson*); "Then I *salute* you with this kingly title: Long live Richard, England's royal king!" (*Shak.*); a soldier *salutes* by presenting arms, etc.; cf. a *salute* of twenty-one guns. To HAIL (frequent in nautical usage) is to accost, esp. with a call or shout; as, "Ere he came, like one that *hails* a ship, [he] cried out with a big voice" (*Tennyson*). See ADDRESS.
greet, *v. i.* **1.** To meet and give salutations.

There *greet* in silence, as the dead are wont. *Shak.*

2. To meet; encounter. *Obs.*
greet, *v. i.* [ME. *greten*, AS. *grētan*, *grētan;* akin to Icel. *grāta*, Sw. *gråta*, Dan. *græde*, Goth. *grētan;* cf. Skr. *hrād* to sound, roar, also AS. *grēotan* to weep.] **1.** To weep; cry; lament. *Archaic or Scot.*
2. To cry;—with *after, on, to,* etc. *Obs.*
greet, *v. t.* To weep for; to lament. *Obs.*

(*Phalacrocorax graculus*). *Local, Ireland.*
green drake. The common May fly (*Ephemera vulgata*). *Eng.*
green endive. The common wild lettuce of Europe.
green'er, *n.* A green hand, esp. a foreigner. *Slang, Eng.*
green'ey (grēn'Ĭ), *n.* The European greenfinch.
green ginger. **a** Undried ginger **b** The common mugwort. *U. S.*
green gown. A dress stained with green by rolling on the grass. *Obs.* [HOPPER.]
green grasshopper. See GRASS-.
green grosbeak. The European greenfinch.
green hand. A novice. *Colloq.*
green'head, **green'hood,** *n.* Greenness; verdancy. *Obs.*
green'-head'ed, *a.* Inexperienced; green. *Obs.*
green-headed widgeon. The American widgeon.
green hellebore. See AMERICAN HELLEBORE.
green'hew', *n.* Green parts of forest trees, or the right to cut them; vert. *Obs. or Hist.*
green'hide', *n.* A bullock driver's whip of rawhide. *Australia.*
greening weed. = GREEN BROOM a.
green iron ore. *Min.* Dufrenite.
green kurrajong. The shrub *Hibiscus heterophyllus. Australia.*
Green-lan'dic (grēn-lăn'dĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Greenland or its inhabitants.—*n.* The language of the Greenlanders.
Green'land-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
green'land-ite, *n.* [From *Greenland.*] *Min. Obs.* a Precious garnet. **b** Columbite.
Green'land-man, *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN.** A vessel employed in whale fishing off Greenland. [phite.]
green lead ore (lĕd). Pyromorphite.
green'-leek', *n.* An Australian parrakeet (*Polytelis barrabandi*) largely green in color with the breast scarlet.
green'less, *a.* See -LESS.
green locust. *Bot.* = LOCUST, 3 a.
green louse. Plant louse; aphid.
green'ly, *adv.* of GREEN.
green man. A man fantastically dressed and trimmed with greens, representing a savage in masques, etc. *Obs.*
green marble. Serpentine.
green mineral. Malachite.
Green Mountain boy. A male inhabitant of Vermont; specif., one of the Vermont soldiers in the Revolution, orig. organized in 1775 under Ethan Allen to oppose the claims of New York.
Green Mountain State. Vermont;—a nickname. [*Obs.*]
green mustard. Pepperwort.
green ocher *or* **ochre.** A green pigment prepared from yellow ocher by treatment with potassium ferrocyanide.
green oil. = ANTHRACENE OIL.
green oyster A green-gilled oyster. [pecker. *Eng.*]
green peak The green woodpecker.
green perch. The large-mouthed black bass. [GREEN, *n.*, 4 b.]
greens (grēnz), *n. pl.* See
green sea. *Naut* A solid mass of water boarding a vessel and looking green against the light.
green'sick'ness, *n. Med* Chlorosis.—**green'sick',** *a.* [*Eng.*]
green'side', *n.* Grassland *Dial.*
green sirup *or* **syrup.** The first sirup drained from the molds in making loaf sugar
Green Sleeves A fickle lady of a 16th century ballad; also, the ballad. [LAVER.]
green'sloke', *n.* = GREEN
green smalt. = COBALT GREEN.
green smelt A smelt which has not been frozen (smelts being ordinarily shipped to market in a frozen condition). *U. S.*
green soil. The soil in which green crops are produced.
green sorrel. The sour dock.
green sturgeon. A rather small sturgeon (*Acipenser mediros tris*) of the Pacific coast.
green sunfish. A small sunfish (*Apomotis cyanellus*) found in streams and ponds west of the Alleghenies
green table. A gambling table, because commonly covered with green cloth.
green'tail', *n.* The menhaden.
green'-tail' fly. Grannom fly.
green tar. Barbados tar.
green tody. See TODY.
green trout. The large-mouthed black bass. *Local, U. S.*
green verdigris. Verdigris.
green verditer. See VERDITER.
green vitriol. *Chem.* Copperas (sulphate of iron).
green ware. Unfired pottery.
green'weed', *n.* = GREEN BROOM a.
green'withe', *n.* A West Indian climbing orchid (*Vanilla clavi-culata*).
green-wood'i-an, *n.* A dweller in the greenwood; outlaw *Obs.*
green'wort' (grēn'wûrt'). *n.* Sneezewort.
green'y (grēn'Ĭ), *a* Greenish.
green'y, *n.*; *pl.* **-IES** (-Iz). **1.** A green, or inexperienced, person.
2. The European greenfinch.
green'yard', *n.* **a** A yard covered with turf. **b** A pound for stray animals, etc. *Eng*
grees. † GREASE, GRASS.
grees, greese. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. vars. of GRECE.
gree'shoch (grē'shŏch). Var. of GRIESHOCH. [GRECING.]
grees'ing. Obs. or dial. var. of
greet. † GRIT.
greet. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GREAT.

greet'ing (grēt'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *grēting*] Expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; a compliment from one absent.

Write to him . . . gentle adieus and *greetings*. *Shak.*

gre'gal (grē'găl), *a.* [L. *gregalis*, fr. *grex*, *gregis*, herd.] **1.** Pertaining to, or like, a flock.
2. Gregarious. *Obs.*

Greg'a-rin'i-da (grĕg'ȧ-rĭn'ĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Gregarina* the typical genus, fr. L. *gregarius*. See GREGARIOUS.] *Zoöl.* An order or subclass of Sporozoa consisting of minute wormlike protozoans parasitic on earthworms, crustaceans, insects, etc. In the typical genus, **Greg'a-ri'na** (-rī'nȧ), the protoplasm is segmented into an anterior and a posterior division, called respectively *protomerite* and *deutomerite*, the latter containing the nucleus. A third division, the *epimerite*, may be present anterior to the protomerite. The Gregarinida form cysts and multiply by spore formation. — **greg'a-rine** (grĕg'ȧ-rĭn; -rīn), *a. & n.* — **greg'a-rin'i-dal** (-rĭn'ĭ-dăl), *a.* — **greg'a-rin'i-form** (-fôrm), *a.* — **gre-gar'i-nous** (grē-găr'ĭ-nŭs), *a.*

gre-ga'ri-ous (grē-gā'rĭ-ŭs, 115), *a* [L. *gregarius*, fr. *grex*, *gregis*, herd. Cf. CONGREGATE, EGREGIOUS.] **1.** Habitually living or moving in flocks or herds; tending to flock or herd together; not habitually solitary or living alone.

No birds of prey are *gregarious*. *Ray.*

2. Pertaining to, or affecting, a flock, crowd, or community.
3. *Bot.* Growing in clusters or colonies.
— **gre-ga'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **gre-ga'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

gre'go (grē'gō; grā'gō), *n.* [Prob. fr. It. *Greco* Greek, or Sp. *Griego*, or Pg. *Grego*.] A short jacket or cloak, of thick, coarse cloth, with a hood attached, worn in the Levant; hence, *Obs.*, a rough greatcoat.

Gre-go'ri-an (grē-gō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* [NL. *Gregorianus*, fr. *Gregorius* Gregory, Gr. Γρηγόριος: cf. F. *grégorien*.] Pertaining to, or originated by, some person named Gregory, esp. one of the popes of that name.

Gregorian calendar. See CALENDAR, 1. — **G. chant**, *Music*, the ritual plain song or *canto fermo*, a kind of unisonous music, in the eight church modes, comprised in a great collection of which the arrangement and editing is attributed to Pope Gregory I. — **G Code** *Roman Law*, a code made privately about 300 A.D. by one Gregorianus (or, according to Mommsen, by Gregorius), of which only fragments are known. — **G. modes.** See MODE, 7. — **G. Sacramentary.** See LITURGY, 1, V. — **G. staff**, *Music*, a four-line staff used with a C clef for Gregorian music. — **G. telescope.** See TELESCOPE. — **G. year**, the year as now reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar.

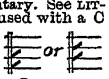

Gregorian Staff.

Gre-go'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A wig worn in the 16th and 17th centuries, said to have been devised by a barber named Gregory.
2. A member of an English society, resembling Freemasons, early in the 18th century.
3. a One versed in the Gregorian chant. **b** Gregorian chant.
4. A Gregorian telescope.

grei'sen (grī'z'n), *n.* [G.] *Petrog.* A crystalline rock consisting of quartz and mica, common in the tin regions of Cornwall and Saxony, and held to be granite altered by magmatic exhalations.

gre'mi-al (grē'mĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *gremium* lap, bosom.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the lap or bosom; specif., *Eccl.*, designating, or relating to, an episcopal gremial.
2. Intimate, "bosom;" hence, having active or resident membership in a society or university. *Obs. or Hist.*

gre'mi-al, *n.* **1.** A bosom friend. *Obs.*
2. A full or resident member of a society or university. *Obs. or Hist.*
3. *Eccl.* A cloth, often adorned with gold or silver lace, placed on the bishop's lap while he sits in celebrating Mass, or in ordaining priests; also, a breast cloth worn by nuns.

gre-nade' (grē-nād'), *n.* [F. *grenade* a pomegranate, a grenade, or Sp. *granada*; orig., filled with seeds. So called from the resemblance of its shape to a pomegranate. See GARNET, GRAIN a kernel; cf. POMEGRANATE] **1.** A pomegranate. *Obs.*
2. *Mil.* A hollow ball or shell filled with powder or other explosive, which is designed to be thrown by hand among the enemy and is arranged to explode on impact.
3. A glass bottle or globe, containing volatile chemicals, to be thrown and burst, as for extinguishing a fire.

gren'a-dier' (grĕn'ȧ-dēr'), *n.* [F. *grenadier*. See GRENADE.] **1.** *Mil.* Originally, a soldier who carried and threw grenades; afterward, one of a company attached to each regiment or battalion, taking post on the right of the line, and wearing a peculiar uniform. In modern times, a member of a special regiment or corps; as, a *grenadier* of the guard of Napoleon I., one of the regiment of *Grenadier* Guards of the British army, etc.
2. Any of certain marine anacanthine fishes constituting the family Macrouridæ. They mostly inhabit the deep sea.

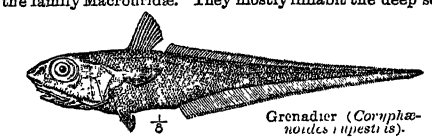
Grenadier (*Coryphænoides rupestris*).

3. A bright-colored South African grosbeak (*Pyromelæna orix*), having the back red and the lower parts black.

gren'a-din, *or* **gren'a-dine** (grĕn'ȧ-dĭn), *n.* [F. *grenadin*.] *Hort.* A type of carnation recognized by French horticulturists, including all varieties having strongly perfumed flowers of medium size.

gren'a-dine (-dēn), *n.* [F] **1.** A thin gauzelike dress fabric of silk or wool, plain or figured.
2. *Dyeing.* An impure fuchsine.

Gre-net' bat'ter-y *or* **cell** (grē-nĕ'). *Elec.* A form of bichromate cell in which the zinc alone is raised and lowered.

Gresh'am's law, *or, sometimes*, **Gresh'am's the'o-rem** (grĕsh'ămz). *Economics.* The tendency which exists when two or more coins are equal in debt-paying power, but unequal in utility in other than monetary respects, for the one having the least utility other than in paying debts to be used as money to the exclusion of the rest. Gresham's statement of the law was, "When two sorts of coin are current in the same nation, of like value by denomination, but not intrinsically, that which has the least value will be current and the other as much as possible will be hoarded."

Gresham's law . . . or theorem, which derives its name from Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange of London, is, as commonly stated, that bad money invariably drives out good money. Thus expressed, the theorem is incorrect. Bad money will only drive out good money when the sum of the two is in excess of the wants of trade. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

gres-so'ri-al (grĕ-sō'rĭ-ăl) } *a.* [L. *gressus*, p. p. of *gradi* to
gres-so'ri-ous (-rĭ-ŭs, 201) } step, go.] *Zoöl.* **a** Adapted for walking, as the feet of certain birds and insects. **b** Of or pertaining to the Gressoria.

Gret'na Green marriage (grĕt'nȧ). A runaway marriage. Gretna Green is a village in Dumfries County, Scotland, just across the English border, formerly much resorted to by runaway couples from England, on account of its nearness and the liberality of the Scotch marriage laws.

Gre-vil'le-a (grē-vĭl'ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after the Rt. Hon. Charles Francis *Greville*.] *Bot.* A large genus of Australian proteaceous trees having small tetramerous flowers with elongated curved styles, and fruit consisting of woody follicles. From their handsomely incised silky leaves, various cultivated species are called *silk oak*. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus.

Grew'i-a (grōō'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Nehemiah *Grew* (1641–1712), English plant anatomist.] A large genus of tiliaceous shrubs and trees found chiefly in the tropics of the Old World. They have pentamerous flowers with colored sepals, petals with pits or glands inside at the base, and drupaceous fruits. The fibrous bark of some species is used in making nets, while the wood of others, as *G. elastica*, is valuable. The fruit is used in India for flavoring drinks or sherbets.

grey (grā), *a. & n.* Gray. In British usage *grey* is the commoner spelling. See GRAY.

grey'hound' (-hound'), *n.* Rarely *grayhound*. [ME. *grai-hund*, *greihound*, *greahund*, *grihond*, AS. *grīghund*; cf. Icel. *grey* bitch. The origin of the first syllable is uncertain.] **1.** One of a breed of tall, slender, graceful dogs, remarkable for swiftness and keen sight, on which, instead of smell, they depend in hunting. It is one of the oldest varieties known, and is figured on the Egyptian monuments. There are many varieties, as the Irish, which is rough-coated, and the English, which is smooth-coated. The Italian *greyhound* is a dwarf variety kept as a pet dog. The Scotch deerhound and the wolfhounds are related breeds. Cf. WHIPPET.

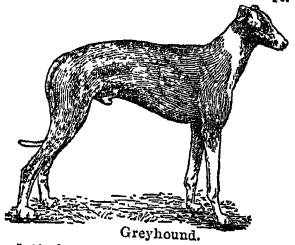
Greyhound.

2. A swift steamer, esp. an ocean steamer.

grib'ble (grĭb'l), *n. Zoöl.* A small marine isopod crustacean (*Limnoria lignorum* or *L. terebrans*), which burrows into and rapidly destroys submerged timber, such as the piles of wharves, both in Europe and America.

Gribble (*Limnoria lignorum*). (× 8)

grid (grĭd), *n.* [See GRIDIRON.] A grating or gridiron, or something resembling or likened to one, as: *Elec.*, a perforated or ridged plate of lead for use in a storage battery, *Railroads*, a gridiron track.

grid'dle (grĭd'l), *n.* [ME. *gredil*, *gredel*, *gridel*, of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *greduler* to scorch, burn, F. dial. *grédil* gridiron. Cf. GRIDIRON.] **1.** A gridiron. *Obs.*
2. An iron plate or pan used for cooking cakes; hence, *U. S.*, a griddlecake.
3. A kind of sieve with a wire bottom, used by miners.

grid'dle, *v. t.*; GRID'DLED (-ld); GRID'DLING (-lĭng). **1.** To cook on a griddle.
2. *Mining.* To screen (ore) with a griddle.

grid'dle-cake' (-kāk'), *n.* A cake baked or fried on a griddle, esp. a thin batter cake, as of buckwheat or wheat flour.

gride (grīd), *v. t. & i.*; GRID'ED (grīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); *Obs.*, GRIDE; GRID'ING (grīd'ĭng). [Cf. GIRD to strike, sneer.] To cut or pierce; hence, to cut or scrape raspingly or with a grating sound. "The *griding* sword." *Milton.*
Therewith my soul was sharply *gride*. *Spenser.*

gride, *n.* A harsh scraping or cutting; a grating.

grid'e-lin (grĭd'ē-lĭn), *n.* [F. *gris de lin* gray of flax, flax gray.] A color, either a pale red or a gray violet.

grid'i'ron (-ī'ŭrn), *n.* [ME. *gredire*, *gredirne*, perh. fr. the same source as E. *griddle*, but the ending was confused with E. *iron*. See GRIDDLE.] **1.** An iron grating used for torture by fire. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A grated iron utensil for broiling food over coals.
3. Something resembling or likened to a gridiron; as: **a** A network of pipes, railroad tracks, or the like. **b** An open framework of parallel beams or girders for supporting a ship in dock. **c** The arrangement of beams over a theater stage supporting the machinery for handling the drop scenes, etc., or the loft over this. **d** The United States flag. *Slang.* **e** A football field for the American game. *Cant.*

grid'i'ron, *v. t.*; -RONED (-ī'ŭrnd); -RON-ING. To cover or mark with bars or lines suggestive of those of a gridiron.

To see his State *gridironed* with railways. *C. D. Warner.*

gridiron valve. *Steam Engine.* A slide valve with several parallel perforations corresponding to openings in the seat.

grief (grēf), *n.* [ME. *grief*, *gref*, OF *grief*, F. *grief*, fr. *grever* to distress, burden; cf. *grief* burdensome. See GRIEVE, *v. t.*; cf. GRAVE, *a.*] **1.** Suffering; pain; distress; also, a cause of these; a hurt, hardship, wound, or the like; a malady or disease; an injury, wrong, or grievance. *Obs.*

Be factious for redress of all these *griefs*. *Shak.*

2. A document setting forth a grievance. *Obs.*
3. An aggrieved or angered state of mind; offense. *Obs.*
4. Mental suffering, esp. such as follows from affliction, bereavement, remorse, or the like; also, a cause of such suffering; as, his conduct was a *grief* to his parents.

The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy . . . that she died for *grief* of it. *Addison.*

5. A mishap; misadventure; in a stronger sense, disaster; failure; — esp. in *to come*, or *bring*, *to grief*.

Syn. — Affliction, sadness; trial, grievance. See SORROW.

griev'ance (grēv'ăns), *n.* [OF. *grevance*. See GRIEVE,

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greet, *n.* Greeting. *Obs.*
greet, *n.* Weeping; sobbing. *Obs or Scot.*
greet'er, *n.* One who greets.
greet'ing-less, *a.* See -LESS.
greet'ing-ly, *adv.* of *greeting*, p. pr. See -LY.
greeve. † GRIEVE.
greeves. Obs. pl. of GRIEF.
gree'vous. † GRIEVOUS.
greeze. † GRECE.
gref. † GRIEF, GRIEVE, *v.*
greffe. † GRIEF.
gref'fi-er (grĕf'ĭ-ẽr; *F.* grĕ'fyā'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *grafarius*, *graphiarius*, fr. L. *graphium* a writing style; cf. F. *greffe* a record office. See GRAFT a scion; cf. GRAFFER] A registrar or recorder; a notary. *Obs. or R.*
gref'fo-tome (grĕf'ō-tōm), *n.* [F. *greffe* a grafting + *-tome*.] *Surg.* Knife for skin grafting.
greful. † GRIEFFUL. [Gregory.
Greg. *Abbr.* Gregorian; Gregor; G. Reg. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand Registrar.
gre-ga'le (grē-gā'lē), *n.* [It. *grecale*, fr. *greco* Greek.] A dry cold northeast wind that occasionally blows over Malta.
gre-ga'ri-an (grē-gā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Gregarious; belonging to the herd or mob; common. *Rare.*
gre-ga'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. R.*
Greg'a-ri'ne (grĕg'ȧ-rĭ'nē), **Greg'a-ri-na'ri-a** (-rĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = GREGARINIDA.
Greg'a-ri-nid'e-a (-nĭd'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** = GREGARINIDA. **b** = SPOROZOA.
greg'a-ri-no'sis (-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A disease caused by the Gregarinida.
‖ **gre-ga'tim** (grē-gā'tĭm), *adv.* [L.] In flocks, troops, or crowds; gregariously.
grege. † AGGREGE, GRIG.
grege, greg'ge, *v. t.* [OF. *gregier* to burden.] To make heavy; to increase. *Obs.*
gregeis. † GREGOIS.
Gregg, *n.* A well-known garden variety of black raspberry.
greg'gle (grĕg'l), *n.* The wild hyacinth. *Dial. Eng.*
Gregois, *a & n.* [OF. *gregeous*.] Greek. *Obs.*
Gre-go'ri-an-ist, *n.* One who advocates using the Gregorian chants.
Gre-go'ri-an-ize (grē-gō'rĭ-ăn-īz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE. — **Gre-go'ri-an-iz'er** (-ĭz'ẽr), *n.*
Greg'o-ry (grĕg'ō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *Gregorius*, Gr. Γρηγόριος; cf. ἐγείρειν to awaken] **1.** Lit., watchful; — masc. prop. name. L. *Gregorius* (grē-gō'rĭ-ŭs); F. *Grégoire* (grā'gwar'); It., Sp., & Pg. *Gregorio* (grē-gō'rē-ō); G. *Gregor* (grā'gōr; grĕ-gōr'), *Gregorius* (grē-gō'rē-ōōs), D. *Gregoor* (grā'gōr), *Gregorius* (grē-gō'rē-ŭs).
2. Prob., a gallant. *Obs.*
3. A feast on March 12, St. Gregory's Day.
4 An evening party. *Obs.*
Greg'o-ry's pow'der (grĕg'ō-rĭz). *Pharm.* A laxative powder containing rhubarb, magnesia, and ginger.
Gregory's series. [After James *Gregory*, Scottish geometer.] *Math.* The series $\tan^{-1}x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{7}x^7 +$ etc.
Gregory the Illuminator. St. Gregory (c. 240–332), founder of the Armenian Church.
gregs, *n. pl.* [F. *grègues*.] Galligaskins. *Obs.*
greif. † GRIEVE, *n. & v.*
greife. † GRAVE, steward.
‖ **gre'illade'** (grē'yȧd'), *n.* [F.] *Metal.* Iron ore in coarse powder, mixed with charcoal dust for reduction by the Catalan process. [var. of GREEN.
grein (grēn). Obs. or dial. Eng.
grein, greine. † GRAIN.
greis'ly. † GRISLY.
greist (grīst). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRIST.
greit. † GREAT.
greit (*dial.* grēt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRIT.
greit (*dial.* grēt). Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GREET.
greith. † GRAITH.
greithli. † GRADELY.
greives. Obs. pl. of GRIEF.
greivos. † GRIEVOUS.
Greke. † GREEK.
gre'king (*Scot.* grē'kĭng), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *grŷ andi*.] Dawn. *Obs. or Scot.*
‖ **gre-lot'** (grē-lō'), *n.* [F.] A little bell consisting of a hollow globe containing a loose ball.
greme, *n. & v. t.* [AS *gremman*, v.] Grame. *Obs.*
gre'ment. † GREEMENT.
‖ **gre'mio** (grā'myō), *n.* [Sp.] A guild; a trade or labor union.
gremth, *n.* [See GRAME, *a.*] Grame. *Obs.*
gren. † GREEN, GRIN, snare.
gre-nade' (grē-nād'), *n. Cookery.* = GRENADINE.
gren'a-dier'ly, *adv.* Like a grenadier. *Obs.*
gren'a-dier'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
gren'a-dil'la, **gren'a-dil'lo,** *n.* Vars. of GRANADILLA.
gren'a-dine (grĕn'ȧ-dēn), *n.* [F *grenadin*.] A fricandeau of veal or poultry made with a basis of forcemeat.
‖ **gre-na'dine'** (grē-nȧ'dēn'), *n.* [F.] A syrup made from the pomegranate.
gre-na'do (grē-nā'dō), *n.* A grenade. *Obs or Archaic.*
grenat. † GARNET, GRANATE.
gren'a-tite (grĕn'ȧ-tīt), *n.* [From GRENAT.] *Min.* a Staurolite. *Obs.* **b** Leucite. *Obs.*
Gren'del (grĕn'dĕl), *n.* See BEOWULF.
grene. † GRAIN; GREEN; GRIN, [snare.
grenes. † GREENNESS.
gren'e-tine (grĕn'ē-tĭn; -tēn; 184) **gren'a-tin,** *n.* [F. *grenetine*, from the name of the inventor, *Grenet*.] A pure form of gelatin.
grenier, *n.* [F] Granary. *Obs.*
grenne. † GREEN, GRIN.
grent, *v. i.* To grind the teeth. *Obs.*
greot. † GRIT.
grep, grepe. Obs. pret. of GRIPE.
gres. † GRASS, GREASE, GRECE.
‖ **grès** (grĕ), *n.* [F.] *Ceramics.* Stoneware; — chiefly in phrases; as: **grès de Flan'dres** (flăn'dr'). = COLOGNE WARE.
gres'co, *n.* A card game, now unknown. *Obs.*
grese † GRAZE, GRECE, GREASE.
grese'ly. † GRISLY.
Gresh'am-ist (grĕsh'ăm-ĭst), **Gresh'um-ite,** *n.* A fellow of the Royal Society, which met at Gresham College, London. *Obs.*
gress Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GRASS.
gres'si-ble, gres'sile, *a.* [L. *gressus*, p. p. of *gradi* to step, walk.] Able to walk. *Obs.*
gres'some. † GERSUM.
Gres-so'ri-a (grĕ-sō'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Orthoptera consisting of the Mantidæ and Phasmidæ.
greste. † GREATEST.
gresy, *a.* Greasy. *Obs.*
gret. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GREAT, GRIT.
gret. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. pret. and p. p. of GREET.
gretar, greter. † GREATER.
Gret'chen (grĕt'shĕn; *E.* grĕch'ĕn), *n.* [G.] a Fem. proper name. **b** = MARGARET, 3.
grete. † GRIT. [of GREAT.
grete. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
grete. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GREET.
gretl. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GREAT.
gretta. Obs. pret. of GREET.
gret'ty. † GRITTY.
greu. † GREW, pret. of GROW.
greund, grewnd, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *greyhundr*, E. GREYHOUND.] A greyhound. *Obs.* [ANCE.
grevance, grevaunce † GRIEV-
greve. † GRAVE, GREAVE, GRIEF, GRIEVE, GROVE.
greven. † GRIEVE.
greveous, grevous. † GRIEVOUS.
Gré vy's' ze'bra (grā'vē z'). See ZEBRA.
grew (grōō), *pret.* of GROW.
grew. Obs. pret. of GRUE.
Grew. *n. & a.* [OF. *grieu, greu.*] Greek. *Obs.*
grew (grōō), *n.* [Cf. GREUND, and dial. *grewhound*.] A greyhound. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
grew, *v. i.* To hunt with grews. *Scot*
grewe † GRAVE, steward.
grewe. † GREAVE, GRIEVE, *v.*
grew'el. † GRUEL.
grew'hound' (grōō'hound'), *n* [Cf. Icel. *greyhundr*, and E GREYHOUND.] A greyhound. *Obs. or Scot.*
grewnd. † GREUND.
grew'some, grew'some-ly, grew'some-ness, etc Vars. of GRUESOME, etc.
grewt (*dial* grōōt), var. of GROOT, soil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
‖ **grex ve-na'li-um.** [L.] A venal company or crowd.
Plautus (*Cistellaria*, IV. ii 67)
grey-. For words beginning *grey-* (in the sense of *gray*, a color), see the forms in GRAY-.
grey'bitch', *n.* A female greyhound *Obs.*
grey'gle (grē'g'l). Var. of GREGGLE. *Dial. Eng.*
grib'ble (grĭb'l), *n.* [Cf. dial. *apple grubbel* a wild apple tree.] A young tree, as a crab tree, or a cutting from one. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gricche. † GRUTCH.
grice (*dial.* grēs) Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRECE.
grice (grīs), *n.* [ME. *grys, grise*; of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *grīss*, Sw. *gris*, Dan. *gris*. Cf. GRISKIN.] A young pig. *Archaic or Scot & Dial. Eng.* [broil. *R.*
grid, *v. t.* [See GRID, *n.*] To
grid'dle (grĭd'l), *v. i.* To sing as a beggar. *Cant. Eng.* — **grid'dler**(-lẽr), *n. Cant, Eng.* [VALVE.
griddle valve. = GRIDIRON
grid'dly (grĭd'lĭ), *a.* [Ct. dial. *griddle* to grind corn very coarsely.] Gritty. *Dial. Eng.*
gride, *n.* [Cf. GRIDE, *v. t.*] A pang. *Obs.*
gridel, gridele. † GRIDDLE.
gridiron pendulum. See PENDULUM, *n.* 1.
gridiron-slot transmission. = SELECTIVE-FINGER TRANSMISSION.
gridiron track. *Railroads* A series of short connected parallel tracks used for sorting cars, etc.
grid'l. Griddle. *Ref. Sp.*
grie † GREE.
griece (*dial.* grēs). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRECE.
griece (grēs), *n.* [See GRECE.] *Her.* A step; degree. [graded.
grieced (grēst), *a. Her.* Do-
grief, *a.* [F.] Grievous; grave. *Obs.* — *adv.* Grievously. *Obs.*
grief'ful, *a.* See -FUL. — **grief'ful-ly,** *adv.*
grief'less, *a.* See -LESS.
grief'less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
grief'ly, *adv.* Grievously. *Obs.*
grief'-shot', *a.* Stricken with grief. *Obs.*
grie'ko. † GREGO [to yearn.
grien (grēn). Var. of GREEN,
grie'shoch (grē'shŏx), *n.* [Gael. *griosach*.] Hot embers, properly those of peat. *Scot.* [GRISLY.
gries'ly. Archaic var. of
griest Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRIST. [GREET, cry.
griet. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.
griev. Grieve. *Ref. Sp.*
griev'a-ble (grēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *grevable*] Lamentable; causing grief; hurtful. *Obs.*
griev'ance-er (-ăn-sẽr), *n.* One who causes grievance. *Obs.*
grievd. Grieved. *R. Sp.*

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v. t.] **1.** Suffering, or grief, or its infliction; affliction; hurt; distress, disease. *Obs.*
The . . . *grievance* of a mind unreasonably yoked. *Milton.*
2. Aggrieved state; anger; displeasure. *Obs.*
3. A cause of uneasiness and complaint; a wrong done and suffered; that which gives ground for remonstrance or resistance, as arising from injustice, tyranny, etc., injury.
Syn. — Burden, oppression, hardship. See INJUSTICE.

grieve (grēv), *n.* [AS. *gerēfa*. Cf. REEVE an officer.] **1.** **a** A governor; a sheriff. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A grave, or steward, a town official. *Local, Eng. Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **2.** A manager, overseer, or bailiff, esp. of a farm. *Scot.*

grieve, *v. t.*; GRIEVED (grēvd); GRIEV'ING (grēv'ĭng). [ME. *greven*, OF. *grever*, fr. (assumed) LL. *grevare* for L. *gravare* to burden, oppress, fr. *gravis* heavy. Cf. GRIEF.] **1.** To injure; harm, hurt; afflict, as with disease. *Obs. or E.* **2.** To occasion grief to; to wound the sensibilities of; to make sorrowful; to cause to suffer; to afflict; try.
Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God. *Eph.* iv. 30.
The maidens *grieved* themselves at my concern. *Cowper.*
3. To feel grief over; as, to *grieve* one's fate. *Rare.*
4. To provoke; anger; enrage. *Obs.*
5. To weigh or press heavily upon. *Obs.*
Syn. — See DISTRESS.

grieve, *v. i.* To feel grief; to be in pain of mind on account of an evil; to sorrow; to mourn; — often followed by *at, for,* or *over.* "Do not you *grieve* at this." *Shak.*
Syn. — Sorrow, lament. — GRIEVE, MOURN. GRIEVE (see DISTRESS) implies deeper mental suffering or pain than MOURN, which is more frequently associated with external, sometimes conventional, signs or expressions of sorrow or sadness; as, "I cannot be a man with wishing, therefore I will die a woman with *grieving*" (*Shak.*). See DEPLORE.
No longer *mourn* for me when I am dead
Than you shall hear the surly sullen bell
Give warning to the world that I am fled. *Shak.*
What though no friends in sable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then *mourn* a year? *Pope.*

griev'ous (grēv'ŭs), *a.* [OF. *grevous, grevos.* See GRIEF.] **1.** Heavy; weighing, or falling, heavily; hence, burdensome; oppressive; hard to bear. *Obs. or R.*
He getteth him a *grievous* crabtree cudgel. *Bunyan.*
2. Causing, or characterized by, physical pain or suffering; injurious; distressing; as, a *grievous* wound; *grievous* punishment; hence, severe; intense; as, *grievous* suffering. "The famine was *grievous.*" *Gen.* xii. 10.
3. Causing mental suffering or great sorrow; of the nature of an affliction, bereavement, or severe trial.
The thing was very *grievous* in Abraham's sight. *Gen.* xxi 11.
4. Atrocious; heinous; flagitious.
Their sin is very *grievous.* *Gen.* xviii. 20.
5. Full of, or expressing, grief; showing great sorrow or affliction; as, a *grievous* cry.
— **griev'ous-ly,** *adv.* — **griev'ous-ness,** *n.*

griff (grĭf), *n.* [Cf. F. *griffe* a claw.] **1.** A claw. *Rare.* **2.** *Weaving.* An arrangement of parallel bars for lifting the hooked wires which raise the warp threads in a loom for weaving figured goods.

griffe (grĭf), *n.* [F.] **1.** The offspring of a mulatto woman and a negro; also, a mulatto. *Local, U. S.*
2. A person of mixed negro and American Indian blood.

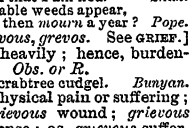
Griffe, *Arch.*

griffe, *n.* [F.] A deposit that forms from new wine a few days after it is bottled.

griffe, *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A clawlike ornament projecting from the round base of a column upon the angle formed by a corner of the plinth; — called also *spur.*

grif'fin (grĭf'ĭn) } *n.* [ME. *griffyn, gruffon, griffoun,* F.
grif'fon (grĭf'ŏn) } *griffon,* fr. L. *gryphus,* equiv. to *gryps,* Gr. γρύψ; cf. γρυπός hook nosed, curved.] **1.** *Myth.* A monster, half lion and half eagle, believed by the Greeks to keep watch over the gold of Scythia. It is often figured in Grecian and Roman art.

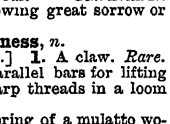
Griffin, 1.

2. *Her.* A representation of this creature as a heraldic charge.
3. The griffon vulture.

grif'fin (grĭf'ĭn), *n.* A white person new to the East; one recently come from the Occident. *Anglo-Indian.* — **grif'fin-age** (-ăj), *n.*

Griffin mill. *Mach.* A gyratory crushing or grinding mill consisting essentially of a steel roll acting by centrifugal force.

grif'fon (grĭf'ŏn), *n.* [F.] One of a European breed of rough-coated dogs, somewhat taller than the setter and of a grizzly liver color. They are used in hunting game birds. The Brussels griffon is a very small, wiry-coated, short-nosed pet dog of Belgian origin.

Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*).

griffon vulture. A large vulture (*Gyps fulvus*) of mountainous parts in southern Europe, northern Africa, and eastward to India. The name is extended to related species.

griev'ed-ly, *adv.* of *grieved,* p. p
grieve'ment, *n.* An injury. *Obs.*
griev'er, *n.* One that grieves.
grieve'ship, *n.* The territory under a grieve, or sheriff. *Eng.*
grieve'some, *a.* Grievous. *Obs.*
griev'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GRIEVE. — **griev'ing-ly,** *adv.*
griff (grĭf). † GRAFF, GRIEF.
griff. Var. of GRIFFE.
griff, *n.* A griffin, or newcomer. *India,* etc.
griff, *n.* A deep, narrow glen or ravine. *Dial. Eng.*
grif-fade' (grĭ-fād'), *n.* [F., fr. *griffe* a claw.] *Falconry.* Act of seizing with the claws.
grif-fa(w)n', **grif-fawn'** (grĭ-fôn'), *n.* [Ir. *graifan.*] A strong hoe, used to cut turf. *Anglo-Irish.*
griffe. † GRIEF. [apple.
Grif'fin, *n.* An English early
grif'fin, *n.* A griff, or mulatto. *Local, U. S.*
grif'fin-esque', *a.* See -ESQUE.
grif'fin-hood. *n.* See -HOOD.
grif'fin-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
grif'fin-ism (grĭf'ĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [VULTURE.
griffin vulture. = GRIFFON
Grif'fith (grĭf'ĭth), *n.* [W. *Gruffydd.*] Masc. proper name.
Griffon, *n.* [OF. *Grifon.*] A Greek. *Obs.*
grif'fo-nage' (grĭ'fŏ-näzh'), *n.* [F. *griffonnage.*] Careless writing; scribble. *Rare.*
griffoun. † GRIFFIN. [*Obs.*
grif'hound', *n.* A greyhound.
grifon. † GRIFFIN.
grifft. † GRAFT, *n.* & *v.*
grift, *n.* A channel made by running water. *Dial. Eng.*
grig, *n.* [W. *grug* or Corn. *grig* heath, ling.] **a** The heather. **b** A kind of heath (*Erica tetralix*). *Dial. Eng.*
grig, *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *greg.*] To vex; irritate *Colloq. or Dial.*
grig, *v. i.* [See GRIG an eel.] To fish for grigs. *Colloq. or Dial.*
grig'gles (grĭg'lz), *n. pl.* [Cf. GRIG a small person.] The small discarded apples remaining on a tree after the crop has been gathered. *Dial. or Colloq., Eng.*
grig'net (grĭg'nĕt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *perdrix grignette* the ordinary partridge (Cotgrave).] Any of certain small Old World flycatchers of the genus *Parisoma.*
gri'gri palm (grē'grē). Var. of GRUGRU PALM.
grihond. † GREYHOUND.
gril. Obs. or ref. sp. of GRILL.
grild. Grilled. *Ref. Sp.*
grill, *n.* [ME. *grille,* akin to ME. *grill,* a., fierce, cruel, *grillen* to irritate, AS. *grillan.*] Spite; harm; mischief. *Obs.*
grill (grĭl), *a.* [ME. *gril* harsh; akin to G *grell* offending the ear or eye, shrill, dazzling, MHG. *grel* angry; cf. AS. *grillan* to provoke.] Harsh; cruel; keen; severe; bitter; — also used adverbially. *Obs.*
grill, *v. t.* [AS. *grillan.*] To offend; irritate; vex. *Obs.*
grill, *v. i.* To shudder; tremble. *Obs.*
Grill, Gryll (grĭl), *n.* [From Gr. γρύλλος a pig.] A personification of hoggishness in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," II. xii.; hence, a swinish person. *Obs.*
grill-lade' (grĭ-lād'; *F.* grē'-yäd'), *n.* [F. See GRILL, *v. t.*] A grilling; that which is grilled
gril-lade', *v. t.* To grill; to broil *Obs.*
grilled (grĭld), *a.* Provided with a grille; separated by a grille.
grill'er, *n.* One that grills.
grill'y, *v. t.* [See GRILL, *v. t.*] To broil; grill. *Obs.*
grim, *n.* [From GRIM, *a.*] Grimness; rage; fury. *Obs. or R.*
grim, *v. t.* To make grim. *Rare.*
gri-ma'c'er (grĭ-mās'ẽr), *n.* One who grimaces.
gri-ma'ci-er (grĭ-mā'sĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F.] A grimacer. *Rare.*
gri-mac'ing-ly, *adv.* of *grimacing,* p. pr. See -LY.
grime. † GRIM.
grim'ful, *a.* [*grim* + *-ful.*] Cruel; fierce; dreadful. *Obs.*
grim'grib'ber (grĭm'grĭb'ẽr), *n.* Technical or learned jargon, esp. legal. — orig. used by Steele as the name of an estate. *Rare.*
grim'i-ly (grĭm'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of GRIMY. See -LY.
grim'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
grim'ly, *adv* of GRIM. See -LY.
grimme. † GRIM.
grim'mish, *a.* See -ISH.
grim'ness, *n.* [AS. *grimnes.*] See -NESS.
‖ **gri'moire'** (grē'mwär'), *n.* [F., corrupt. of OF. *gramaire* grammar. See GRAMMAR.] A magician's manual for invoking the spirits of demons and the dead.
grimp, *v. t.* [F. *grimper.*] To climb. *Rare.* [ling man. *Obs.*]
grim'sire, *n.* A stern or repel-
grim'-the-col'lier, *n.* [Said to have been named after an Elizabethan comedy, "*Grim, the Collier* of Croyden," in allusion to its black, smutty involucre.] The orange hawkweed.
grin (grĭn), *n.* [AS. *grin.*] A snare; a gin; a noose. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
grin, *v. t.* To catch in a grin. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
grin'a-gog' (grĭn'ă-gŏg'), *n.* [From GRIN.] A habitual grinner. *Dial. Eng.*
grinch (grĭnsh; 140), *v. i.* To make a grinding sound. *Dial.*
grin'come, grin'cum (grĭn'-kŭm). Var. of GRINKUM. *Obs. or Slang.*
grind (grīnd), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *grind.*] A gate of bars. *Orkney and Shetland.*
grind' (grīnd), *n. Naut.* A kind of kink or twist in a cable or rope. *Rare.*
grind, *v. t. Naut.* To acquire a grind, or kind of kink. *Rare.*
grind (grīnd), *n.* [Faroeish *grind-the-col'lier,* *n.* [Said to *grind* (*kval grind*; cf. Dan. *grindehval, grind.*] A school of blackfish (*Globicephala melas*). *Faroe Islands.* [See -ABLE.
grind'a-ble (grīn'dă-b'l), *a.*
grind'ed (grīn'dĕd; -dĭd), *p. p.* of GRIND. Ground. *Rare.*
grin'del (grĭn'dĕl), *a.* Wrathful; fierce. *Obs.* — **grin'del-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
grin'del-lak, *n.* Anger. *Obs.*

grim'ly (grĭm'lĭ), *a.* [AS. *grimlic.*] Grim; hideous; stern. *Archaic.* "Margaret's *grimly* ghost." *D. Mallet.*

grimme (grĭm), *n.* [Cf. F. *grimme.*] A small West African antelope (*Cephalophus rufilotus*) of a deep bay color, with a broad dorsal stripe of black.

Grim'mi-a (grĭm'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after J. F. K. *Grimm,* Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of mostly tufted rock mosses typifying the family Grimmiaceæ, having smooth costate leaves and the calyptra of the capsule not plicate.

Grim'mi-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large family of acrocarpous dark-colored mosses growing in mats or cushions, destitute of chlorophyll except at the tips of the stems and branches, the peristome single, the seta of the capsule short. *Grimmia* and *Hedwigia* are familiar genera. — **grim'mi-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Grimm's law (grĭmz). *Philol.* A statement of the regular changes (*Lautverschiebungen,* or sound shiftings) which the stops, or mute consonants, of the primitive Indo-European consonant system (best seen in Sanskrit and, with some variations, in Greek and Latin) have undergone in the Teutonic languages; — so called from Jakob Grimm, who made the first full statement (1822) of the observed changes. Grimm's statement was that original aspiratæ (aspirates, as *bh, dh, gh*) became mediæ (voiced stops, *b, d, g*) in the Low German languages (Gothic, Low German, English, etc.), and tenues (voiceless stops, *p, t, k*) in High German (including mod. literary German); original mediæ became tenues in Low German, and "aspiratæ" (at that time not clearly distinguished from affricates and spirants) in High German; and original tenues became "aspiratæ" in Low German, and mediæ in High German. Examples are: Skr. *bhrātr,* E. *brother,* G. *bruder,* Alemannic *pruader* (the Alemannic dialect having carried out the High German changes most completely); Skr. *go,* E. *cow,* G. *kuh*; L. *tres,* E *three,* G. *drei.* The original form of Grimm's law is no longer accepted as entirely correct. It has been supplemented by later investigators, who have formulated various observed exceptions; as, esp., *Verner's* and *Grassmann's* laws (which see). The following table, necessarily incomplete, gives roughly the shiftings covered by Grimm's law, the correspondences given being of letters rather than sounds:

	ASPIRATÆ.	MEDIÆ.	TENUES.
I.E.	gh dh bh	g d b	k t p
L.G.	g d b	k t p	h th f
H G.	k(g) t p(b)	ch(k) z(sz,ss) pf,f	h d t

grim'y (grim'ĭ), *a.*; GRIM'I-ER (-I-ẽr), GRIM'I-EST. Full of grime; begrimed; dirty; foul.

grin, *v. i.*; GRINNED (grĭnd); GRIN'NING. [ME. *grinnen, grennen,* AS. *grennian,* akin to Icel. *grenja* to howl, and perh. to E. *groan.*] To draw back the lips from the teeth so as to show them, as a dog in snarling, or a person in laughter or pain; esp., to do this in merriment or good humor, as in a broad smile.
The pangs of death do make him *grin.* *Shak.*
to grin like a Cheshire cat, to grin so as to show the teeth and gums (*Brewer*); — a phrase of unknown origin.

grin, *v. t.* **1.** To show (the teeth) in snarling. *Obs.*
2. To make or express by grinning.
Grinned horrible a ghastly smile. *Milton.*

grin, *n.* Act of grinning; as, a broad *grin.*

grind (grīnd), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* GROUND (ground), GRIND'ED (*Obs. or R.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRIND'ING. [AS. *grindan*; perh. akin to L. *frendere* to gnash, grind. Cf. GRIST.] **1.** To reduce to powder by friction, as in a mill, or with the teeth; to crush into small fragments; to produce by or as by the action of millstones.
Take the millstones, and *grind* meal. *Is.* xlvii. 2.
2. To wear down, polish, or sharpen, by friction; to make smooth, sharp, or pointed; to whet, as a knife or drill.
3. To rub or press harshly; to rub together with a grating noise; to grate; grit; as, to *grind* the teeth; to *grind* one's heel into something.
4. To operate or produce by turning a crank; as, to *grind* a hand organ; to *grind* out a tune.
5. To oppress by severe exactions; to harass; vex.
To *grind* the subject or defraud the prince. *Dryden.*
6. To teach by hard, persistent work; as, to *grind* Latin; to *grind* a pupil. *Colloq.*
7. To study hard, as for examination. *College Slang.*
8. To subject to ridicule; to satirize. *College Slang.*

grind, *v. i.* **1.** To perform the operation of grinding.
2. To become ground or pulverized by friction, as corn.
3. To become polished or sharpened by friction; as, glass *grinds* smooth; steel *grinds* to a sharp edge.
4. To move with difficulty or friction; to grate.
5. To perform hard and distasteful service; to drudge; to study hard, as for an examination. *Farrar.*

grind, *n.* **1.** Act of grinding, or of reducing to powder, or sharpening, by friction, etc.
2. Any severe continuous work or occupation; esp., hard and uninteresting study. *Colloq.*
3. *College Slang.* **a** A steeplechase; also, a walk for exercise. *Eng.* **b** A hard student; a "dig." *U. S.* **c** A satire or joke, or a satirist or joker. *U. S.*

Grin-de'li-a (grĭn-dē'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after D. H. *Grindel,* a Russian.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of coarse gummy or resinous asteraceous herbs, chiefly of western North America, having large radiate heads of yellow flowers.
2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The dried stems and leaves of certain species of this genus, used as a remedy in asthma, bronchitis, and whooping cough.

grind'er (grīn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that grinds, as an emery wheel for grinding tools, a machine for crushing ore, etc.

2. A molar tooth; hence, *pl*, *Slang*, the teeth.
3. **a** The Australian restless flycatcher (*Sisura inquieta*); — so called from its peculiar note, likened to the sound of grinding a knife. **b** The European goatsucker.
4. A private tutor. *College Slang, Eng.*

grind'er's asth'ma, phthi'sis, *or* **rot** (grīn'dẽrz). *Med.* A lung disease produced by the inhalation of particles of steel and stone given off in the operation of grinding.

grind'er-y (grīn'dẽr-Y), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). **1.** Leather workers' materials. *Eng.*
2. A place where tools, etc., are ground.

grind'ing, *p pr. & vb. n.* of GRIND.
grinding frame, an English name for a cotton-spinning machine. — **g. mill.** **a** A mill for grinding grain. **b** A lapidary's lathe. — **g organ,** a barrel organ. *Obs.* — **g wheel,** a wheel, as an emery wheel, for grinding; also, a building containing machinery for grinding by power.

grind'stone' (grīnd'stōn'; *see note below*), *n.* **1.** A millstone. *Obs.*
2 A flat, circular stone, revolving on an axle, for grinding or sharpening tools, or shaping or smoothing objects.
3. Stone suitable for grindstones.
☞ Formerly often spelt without the "d," and still commonly pron'd grīnd'stŭn, grīn'stŭn, colloq. and in dial.
to keep, hold, put, etc., one's nose to the grindstone. See under NOSE.

grin'go (grĭn'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Amer. Sp., fr. Sp. *gringo* gibberish, of uncertain origin.] Among Spanish Americans, a foreigner, esp. an Englishman or American; — chiefly contemptuous.

Grin-nel'li-a (grĭ-nĕl'Ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Henry *Grinnell*, a merchant of New York.] *Bot.* A genus of red algæ having lanceolate fronds often 18 inches in length. *G. americana*, the only species, is found below low-water mark along the Atlantic coast from Cape Cod south.

grip (grĭp), *n.* [Cf. LG. *gruppe*, D. *grep*, *greb*; akin to AS. *grēp*, *grēpe*, *gripe*.] A small ditch or furrow; a gutter. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

grip, *n.* [AS. *gripe*. See GRIPE, *v. t.*] **1.** An energetic or tenacious grasp; a seizing or clutching of anything tightly, as by the hand; hence, strength in gripping, manner of gripping, etc.
2. Specif., a peculiar mode of clasping the hand by which members of a secret association recognize or greet one another; as, a Masonic *grip*.
3. As much as can be gripped; a handful. *Obs. or Dial.*
4. Power or force of hold or domination; as, the *grip* of disease, of the mind, power of apprehension; grasp.
5. That by which anything is grasped; a handle or part of a handle roughened or covered or otherwise adapted to facilitate grasping; as, the *grip* of a sword.
6. A device for grasping or holding fast; specif.: **a** An earring. *Scot.* **b** An apparatus attached to a car for clutching a traction cable. **c** The narrower space in front of the chamber for the shot in the bore of a rifled gun. *Rare.*
7. *Riveted Work.* The distance between rivet heads, considered as the maximum distance permissible to drive the rivets tight. It is usually taken as not more than four times the diameter of the rivet.
8. **a** A spasm of pain. **b** [See GRIPPE.] Influenza; grippe.
9. *Theat.* A scene shifter. *U. S.*
10. *U. S.* **a** A gripsack or valise. *Colloq.* **b** A grip car.

grip, *v. t.*; GRIPPED (grĭpt) or GRIPT; GRIP'PING. [From GRIP a grasp.] **1.** To seize or lay hold on tightly and tenaciously; to grasp firmly.
2. To give a grip, or handclasp, to.
3. To make a deep or tenacious impression upon; as, the pathos of the play *gripped* the beholders.
4. To take or get possession of; to seize; appropriate. *Obs.*
5. To fasten or attach by a grip or clutch.

grip, *v. i.* **1.** To take firm hold; as, the anchor *grips*.
2. To secure sheep for the shearer. *Slang, Australia.*

gripe (grīp), *v. t.*; GRIPED (grīpt); GRIP'ING (grīp'Ĭng). [AS. *grīpan*; akin to D. *grijpen*, G. *greifen*, OHG. *grīfan*, Icel. *grīpa*, Sw. *gripa*, Dan. *gribe*, Goth. *greipan*; cf. Lith. *graibyti*, *grèbti*. Cf. GRIP to grasp, GROPE.] **1.** To lay hold on; to seize; to grasp; esp., to seize and hold; to clasp closely as with the hand; to grip; hence, to get possession of; to take and have securely.
2. To apprehend; to grasp mentally. *Obs.*
3. To clench (the fist). *Obs.* *Pope.*
4. To pinch; distress; afflict; harass.
I should not for my life but weep with him,
To see how inly sorrow *gripes* his soul. *Shak.*
5. To cause pinching and spasmodic pain in the bowels of, as certain purgative or indigestible substances.

gripe, *v. i.* **1.** To make a clutch; to start to lay hold; to grasp; — with *at*, *towards*, *for*, *upon*, etc. *Archaic.*
His quivering fingers *griped* towards the handle. *Scott.*
2. To grapple (with). *Obs.*
3. To experience griping pains.
4. *Naut.* To tend to come up into the wind, as a ship which, when sailing close-hauled, requires the helm to be continually put up; to have a weather helm.

gripe (grīp), *n.* **1.** Act of griping, clutching, or taking fast hold; firm seizure or grasp; hence, control; mastery.
A barren sceptre in my *gripe*. *Shak.*
Antæus was suffocated by the *gripe* of Hercules. *Emerson.*
2. Oppression; cruel exaction, affliction, pinching distress; as, the *gripe* of poverty.
3. Pinching spasmodic intestinal pain; — chiefly in *pl.*
4. What can be grasped in the hand; a handful, also, the hand as a griping instrument. *Obs.*
5. That which is adapted to be grasped; a handle; a grip; as, the *gripe* of a sword.
6. *Mech.* A device for grasping or holding, as a brake.
7. *Naut.* [Also earlier *greepe*. Ct. D. *greep*, prop. grip.] **a** A timber sometimes scarfed into the forefoot and stem of a wooden ship for additional strength; sometimes, the forefoot. **b** The compass or sharpness of a ship's stem under the water, having a tendency to make her hold close to the wind. **c** *pl.* An assemblage of ropes, deadeyes, and hooks fastened to ringbolts in the deck to secure the boats when hoisted, also, broad bands passed around a boat to secure it at the davits and prevent swinging.
8. *Slang.* A miser or usurer. *Obs.*

grip'man (grĭp'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). The man who manipulates the grip on a cable car.

grippe (grĭp), *n.* [F.] *Med* The influenza, or epidemic catarrh; the grip. — **grip'pal** (grĭp'ăl), *a.*

grip'per (grĭp'ẽr), *n.* One that grips, as a finger on a printing press or the nipper for a drawplate.

grip'sack' (-săk'), *n.* A traveler's handbag. *Colloq., U. S.*

grip wheel. *Mach.* A wheel or one of a pair of wheels by which a cable is gripped; specif., a wheel having a number of toggle-jointed steel jaws in its periphery which grip the cable passing over it.

Gri'qua (grē'kwa), *n.* [Prob. fr. the native name.] One of a mixed race of South Africa resulting from alliances of the Boers with women of the Hottentots or the Bushmen; — called also *Bastrards*. They occupy the countries known as Griqualand East and Griqualand West.

gris (grēs), *a.* [OF. & F.; of German origin; cf. MHG. *grīs*, G. *greis*, hoary. Cf. GRIZZLE.] Gray. *Obs.*

gri-saille' (grĭ-zāl', *F* grē-zä'y'), *n.* [F., fr. *gris* gray.] **1.** Decorative painting in gray monochrome, — used in English esp. for painted glass.
2. A kind of fancy French dress goods. *Knight.*

Gri-sel'da (grĭ-zĕl'dȧ, -sĕl'dȧ), *n.* [It, of G. origin; the second part prob. fr. OHG. *hilti* war, battle.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Griselda* (grē-zĕl'dä'); It. *Griselda* (grē-zĕl'dä); G. *Griseldis* (-zĕl'dĭs), *Griselde* (-zĕl'dē), *Grishilde* (grĭs-hĭl'dē); D *Griseldis* (grē-zĕl'dĭs). — Dim. *Gris'sel.*
2. A lady in old romance proverbial for her virtue and her patience. Her story is told in Boccaccio's "Decameron," from which it was translated into Latin by Petrarch. From him Chaucer borrowed it as the subject of his "Clerk's Tale," and it has been used in various plays, poems, etc.

gris'e-ous (grĭs'ē-ŭs; grĭz'ē-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *griseus*, of G. origin. See GRIS, *a.*] Of a light color, or white, mottled with black or brown; grizzled or grizzly.

gri-sette' (grĭ-zĕt'), *n.* [F, fr. *grisette* a gray woolen cloth, fr. *gris* gray. Grisettes were so called because they wore gray gowns made of this stuff. See GRIS, *a.*] A French girl or young woman of the working class, of lively and free manners but not necessarily immoral character.

gris'ly (grĭz'lĭ), *a.*; GRIS'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); GRIS'LI-EST. [ME. *grisly*, *grislich*, AS. *grislic*, fr. *grīsan* (in comp.) to shudder; cf. OD. *gryselick* horrible, OHG. *grisenlīch*.] **1.** Inspiring horror or loathing fear; grim and ghastly; in a milder sense, harsh and forbidding.
A man of *grisly* and stern gravity. *Robinson* (*More's Utopia*).
2. Caused by what is grim or horrible, or marked by a sense of grim horror. "*Grisly* dread." *Chaucer.*
3. Ugly. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See GHASTLY.

gri'son (grĭ'zŭn; *Oxf. E. D.*, grĭz'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *grison* gray, gray-haired, *gris* gray. See GRIS, *a.*] **a** A South American nearly plantigrade mammal (*Grison vittatus*) of the family Mustelidæ. It is about two feet long, exclusive of the tail, and unusual in its coloration, being black below and light-colored above. **b** A South American monkey (*Lagothrix infumatus*).

grist (grĭst), *n.* [AS. *grīst*, fr. *grindan*. See GRIND.]
1. Act of grinding. *Obs.*
2. Grain to be, or that has been, ground; esp., as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces; hence, supply for an occasion.
3. The material, as ground malt, for a brewing.
4. A lot; quantity; as, a *grist* of bees. *Colloq., U. S.*
all is grist that comes to his mill, all that he has anything to do with is a source of profit. *Colloq.*

grist (grĭst), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. GIRD to encircle.] *Rope Making.* A given size of rope, **common grist** being three inches in circumference, with 20 yarns in each of the three strands.

gris'tle (grĭs'l), *n.* [ME. *gristil*, AS. *gristl*; akin to OFries. *grisiel*, *grestel*; cf. OHG. *krustila*, *krostela*.]
1. Cartilage; also, a cartilaginous part or structure.
2. A young or delicate person. *Obs.*
in the gristle, in an immature stage; — with reference to the cartilaginous nature of the bones in infancy.
A people who are . . . but *in the gristle*. *Burke.*

gris'tly (grĭs'lĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or containing, gristle; like gristle; cartilaginous.

grist'mill' (grĭst'mĭl'), *n.* A mill for grinding grain, esp. as brought by different customers; a custom mill.

grit (grĭt), *n.* [ME. *greet*, *greot*, sand, gravel, AS. *grēot* grit, sand, dust; akin to OS. *griot*, OFries. *grēt* gravel, OHG. *grioz*, G. *gruss*, Icel. *gryjōt*, and to E. *groats*, *grout*, *grit* coarse meal.] **1.** Sand; gravel, rough, hard particles.
2. *Geol.* A hard, coarse-grained siliceous sandstone; as, millstone *grit*; — called also *gritrock* and *gritstone*. The name is also applied to a finer sharp-grained sandstone; as, grindstone *grit*; Berea *grit*.
3. Structure of stone, as adapted to grind or sharpen; hold of a grinding substance, as, a hone of good *grit*.
4. Soil; earth. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
5. Firmness of mind or spirit; unyielding courage.
6. [*cap.*] *Canadian Politics.* A Liberal. = CLEAR GRIT b.
Syn. — See DECISION.

grit, *v. t.*; GRIT'TED; GRIT'TING. **1.** To spread grit upon.
2. To grind; to grate, as, to *grit* the teeth.
3. To irritate. *Colloq.*

grit, *v. i.* [From GRIT sand.] To give forth a grating sound, as sand under the feet; to grate; grind.

grit, *n.* [AS. *grytta*, *gryttan*, pl., akin to D. *grut*, G. *grütze*, and E. *grit* sand.] **1.** Coarse part of meal, bran *Obs.*
2. *pl.* Grain, esp. oats or wheat, hulled and coarsely ground; in *High Milling*, fragments of cracked wheat smaller than groats.

grit cell. *Bot.* A parenchymatous cell having walls strongly thickened and cuticularized. They are found in the flesh of pears and other fruits.

grith (grĭth), *n.* [AS. *grīð* peace, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *grið*.] **1.** Peace; security; defense, safe conduct. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. *O. Eng. Law.* Peace or security imposed or guaranteed by conditions arising out of associations of time and place or person; specif.: **a** Short for *churchgrith*, the sanctuary or asylum afforded by the precincts of a church. **b** The king's special peace, or mund (which see).
3. A place of security; a refuge, asylum, or sanctuary.
4 Quarter or mercy, as in battle. *Obs.*

grit'ty (grĭt'Ĭ), *a.*; GRIT'TI-ER (-Ĭ-ẽr); GRIT'TI-EST. **1.** Containing, or resembling, sand, or grit; consisting of grit, full of hard particles.
2. Courageously persistent; spirited; resolute, plucky. *Colloq., U. S.*

Grivet.

griv'et (grĭv'ĕt; -Ĭt), *n.* [Cf. F. *grivet*.] A monkey of the upper Nile and Abyssinia (*Cercopithecus griseoviridis*), having the back dull olive-green, and the lower parts white. It is intelligent and docile.

griz'zle (grĭz''l), *a.* [OF. *grisel*, fr. *gris* gray. See GRIS, *a.*] Gray, grizzled; also, *Obs.*, roan.

griz'zle, *n.* [From GRIZZLE, *a.*] **1.** A gray-haired man; — a nickname. *Obs.*
2. Gray hair; also, a gray wig.
3. The color gray; formerly of animals, roan; also, a gray animal, esp. a horse.
4. A second-rate brick, underburnt, gray in color, and deficient in strength.

griz'zle, *v. i. & i.*; GRIZ'ZLED (-'ld); GRIZ'ZLING (-lĭng). To make, or become, grizzly, or grayish.
Hardship . . such as would *grizzle* little children. *R. F Burton.*

griz'zle, *v.i.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** To grin; laugh; snarl. *Dial. Eng.*
2. To fret; whimper; complain. Also *v. t.*
Grizzling over a packet of greasy letters. *Kipling.*

griz'zled (-'ld), *a.* [From GRIZZLE, *a.*] Gray; grayish; sprinkled or mixed with gray; of a mixed white and black.
Grizzled hair flowing in elf locks *Scott*

griz'zly (-lĭ), *a.*; GRIZ'ZLI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); GRIZ'ZLI-EST. [From GRIZZLE, *a.*] Somewhat gray; grizzled.
Old squirrels that turn *grizzly*. *Bacon.*

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grindery warehouse = FINDING STORE a. [ING
grind'ing-ly, *adv* of GRIND.
grin'die (grĭn'd'l), *n.* A small drain or ditch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
grin'dle (grĭn'd'l), *n.* [Cf. G. *grundel*.] The bowfin. *Local, U. S.*
grin'dle-stone', *n.* A grindstone. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
grind'let (grĭnd'l-ĕt), *n.* A small drain. *Obs.*
grin'dle-tail', *n.* A dog. *Obs*
Grin'dle-to'ni-an (grĭn'd'l-tō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* A member of a certain English Familist sect of the 17th century. *Obs.*
grind whale (grīnd). The blackfish *Globicephala melas*. [body
grine (grīn). † GROIN, of the
grin'go-lée', **grin'go-lé'** (grĭn'-gō-lē'), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Ending in the heads of serpents, as the ends of a cross.
grin'go-ly. Var. of GRINGOLEE.
grinne, *n.* A grin; snare. *Obs.*
grin'ner, *n.* One who grins.
grin'ning-ly, *adv.* of *grinning*, p. pr. See -LY. [GRINDSTONE.
grin'stone Obs. or dial. var. of
grint, *3d pers. sing. pres.* of GRIND, contr. fr *grindeth*. *Obs.*
grint, *v t.* To grind the teeth. *Obs.*
grin'ter, *n* [F. *grènetier*.] One in charge of a granary. *Obs.*
‖ **gri'ottе'** (grē'ŏt'), *n.* [F. Cf. EGRIOT.] **1.** *Hort* = MORELLO.
2. A richly veined and spotted marble of a beautiful red color, tending sometimes to dark red and sometimes to deep green, obtained from the Pyrenees.
grip. † GRIPE, griffin. [*Eng.*]
grip, *v.t.* To trench; drain. *Dial*
grip car. A car with a grip for clutching a traction cable.
gripe (grīp). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GRIP, ditch.
gripe, *n.* [L. *gryps* griffin, Gr. γρύψ: cf. OF. *grip* griffin, Icel. *gripr* vulture. See GRIFFIN.] A vulture; also, a griffin. *Obs.*
gripe'all', *n.* A miser. *Obs.*
gripe'ful, *a.* Disposed to gripe.
gripell. † GRIPPLE
gripen, *p.a.* [Old p. p. of *gripe*.] Griped. *Obs.* [gard. *Obs.*
gripe' pen'ny, *n.* A miser; nig-
grip'er (grīp'ẽr), *n.* One that gripes. [sel or cup. *Obs.*
gripe's egg. An egg-shaped vessel.
grip'-grass', *n.* Cleavers. *Dial. Eng.*
griph, griphus, *n.* [L *gryphus*, Gr. γρῦφος a woven fish basket, hence anything intricate.] A puzzle, riddle, or enigma. *Obs.*
griph, griphe. *n.* A griffin. *Obs.*
griph'in. † GRIFFIN.
griph'ite (grĭf'ĭt), *n.* [Gr. γρῖφος an enigma, fr. its unusual composition.] *Min.* A phosphate related to triplite.
Griph'o-sau'rus (-ō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; fr. Gr. γρῖφος an enigma + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* Syn. of ARCHÆOPTERYX.
grip'ing-ly (grīp'Ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *griping*, p. pr. See -LY.
grip'less, *a.* See -LESS.
grip nut. = LOCK NUT.
grippe. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of GRIP.
grip'pen, *v. t.* [See GRIPE, *v.*; cf. GRIPEN.] To gripe (the fist). *Obs.*
grip'pi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
grip'ping-ness, *n.* Greed. *Rare*
grip'ple, *n.* [Cf. GRIP, GRIPE.] A grasp; a gripe *Obs.*
grip'ple, *n.* [Akin to LG. *gruppel*, D. *greppel*. See GRIP ditch.] Drain; ditch. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
grip'ple, *a* [AS. *gripul*.] Griping; greedy; covetous; tenacious. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **grip'ple-ness,** *n*
grip'ple, *v. t. & i.* To grapple; grasp *Obs.*
grip'po-sor'in (grĭp'ō-sŏr'ĭn), *n.* [*grippe* influenza + *-zorin*.] *Med.* The toxin or poison produced by the influenza bacillus
grip'py, *a.* Miserly; grasping; tenacious. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
grip'py, *a.* Affected with, or like, the disease called the grippe. *Colloq.*
grip sheave. = GRIP WHEEL.
gript, *pret. & p. p.* of GRIP.
grip'u-lous, *a.* Grasping; avaricious. *Obs.*
grip'y (grĭp'Ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or tending to cause, gripes; as, *gripy* pains.
Gri'qua-land'er (grē'kwa-lăn'dẽr), *n.* A native of Griqualand. See GRIQUA.
gris, grise, *n.* [OF., fr. *gris* gray. Cf. G. *grauwerk* (lit. gray work) the gray skin of the Siberian squirrel. See GRIS, *a.*] A costly kind of fur. *Obs.* [AMBERGRIS.
gris'am'ber (grēs'ăm'bẽr), † **gris'ard** (grĭz'ärd), *a.* [F., fr *gris* gray.] Gray. *Obs.* — *n* A gray-headed person. *Rare.*
gris'bate, gris'bet. Vars. of GRISTBITE. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*
grise (*dial.* grēs). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of GRECE. GRICE.
grise, *a.* [Cf. GRISLY.] Frightful. *Obs.* [to dread. *Obs.*
grise, *v. i. & t.* To be terrified, to dread. *Obs.*
Gri-sel'dis (grĭ-zĕl'dĭs). Var. of GRISELDA.
griselich. † GRISLY.
gris'ful, *a.* [See GRISE, *a.*] Terrible; frightful. *Obs.* — **gris'ful-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
grising, *n.* Horror. *Obs.*
gris'kin (grĭs'kĭn), *n.* [Prob. *grice* a pig + *-kin*.] *Dial. Eng* 1 A pork loin, esp. the lean part; a pork chop or steak.
2. A piece of meat broiled; hence, a fragment, a sliver.
gri'sle (grĭz''l). Dial. Eng. var. of GRIZZLE, grin.
grisle, *n.* Horror. *Obs.*
grisle. † GRIZZLE, gray.
gri'sled (grĭz''ld). Var. of GRIZZLED.
gri'sled (grĭz''ld), *a.* [See GRISLY; cf. GRISE.] Frightful; horrible; grisly. *Obs. or Dial.*
gris'lich. † GRISLY.
gris'li-head, *n.* Grisliness. *Obs*
gris'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gris'ly. Var. of GRIZZLY. [TLY
gris'ly (grĭs'lĭ). Var. of GRIS-
gris'ly, *adv.* [See GRISLY, *a.*] Dreadfully; terribly. *Archaic.*
grisly bear. Rare var. of GRIZZLY BEAR. [*Obs.*
gris'ness, *n* Dread; horror.
grison, *a.* [F.] Gray. *Obs.*
Gri'son' (grē'zŏn'), *n.* [F.] One of the inhabitants of the eastern Swiss Alps. [*Obs.*
grison stone. A gray freestone.
grisp, *v. t.* To grasp; clutch. *Obs*
gris'ping, *n* [Cf. GRIST to grind the teeth.] A gnashing of the teeth. *Obs.*
grisp'ing, *n.* [Cf dial. *grapslin, groppins*.] Twilight. *Obs.*
gris'sel. † GRISTLE.
Gris'sel. Var. of GRISELDA.
gris'sell. Obs or dial. Eng. var of GRIZZLE, gray.
grissell. † GRISTLE, GRIZEL.
gris'sens, gris'sons (grĭs'nz), *n. pl.* = GRECING. *Dial Eng.*
grist (grĭst), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *gristbitan* to gnash the teeth, OHG. *grisgramōn*, *gristgrimmōn*, G. *grisegram* ill humor.] To grind the teeth. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
grist, *v. t.* [See GRIST grain.] To grind into meal. *Dial. Eng.*
grist'bite', *v. t.* [AS. *gristbitan*. Ct. BITE.] To grind the teeth. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
gris'till-ness (grĭs'tĭl-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
grist'y, *a.* [Cf. GRIST ground corn | Gritty; sandy *Dial.Eng.*
grisy, *a.* Grisly. *Obs*
grisy, *a.* Grizzled. *Obs.*
grit Scot. and dial Eng. var. of GREAT.
grith, *v. t. & i.* To place under one's grith; also, to make peace *Obs.*
grith'breach', *n. O. Eng. Law.* Breach of grith, or peace; also, the penalty for it
grith'ful, *a* Peaceful. *Obs.*—
grith'ful-ness, *n. Obs*
grithlyche, *a* Peaceable. *Obs.*
—*adv.* Peaceably *Obs.*
grith'man, *n.* A man who has taken grith, or sanctuary. *Hist.*
grit'less, *a.* See -LESS.
grit'rock', grit'stone', *n. Geol.* = GRIT, *n.* 2
grit'ten, *a.* Made of grits
grit'ter. † GREATER.
grit'tie (grĭt'Ĭ), *a. Her.* Containing equal parts of a metal and a color. *Obs.*
grit'ti-ness(-Ĭ-nĕs),*n.* See -NESS.
grit'tle (grĭt''l), *v. t.* To break (grain) into grits. *Dial Eng.*
‖ **gri'vois'** (grē'vwȧ'), *fem* **gri'voise'** (grē'vwȧz'), *a.* [F.] Free and bold; broad.
griz'ard Var. of GRISARD.
griz'bite † GRISTBITE.
grize (grēz). † GRECE. [DA.
Griz'el (grĭz'ĕl), *n.* = GRISELDA.
griz'e-lin (grĭz'ē-lĭn). † GRIDELIN. [zled *Ref. Sp*
griz'i, griz'id. Grizzle; grizzled
Griz'zel, *n.* = GRISELDA.

grizzly bear, a very large and powerful bear (*Ursus horribilis*) of the hills and mountains of western North America, from Alaska to southern California and Arizona. Several subspecies are distinguished in different parts of its range. It is a close ally of the brown bear (*U. arctos*) of Europe, but much larger and heavier, and its strength and ugly temper make it very dangerous when brought to bay. It now seldom ventures to attack human beings except in defense of itself or young. In color it is usually brownish yellow, but there is great individual variation. Those whose hairs are tipped with white or gray are called *silvertips*.

Grizzly Bear.

griz'zly (grĭz'lĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -ZLIES (-lĭz). **1.** A grizzly bear. **2.** A grating of iron or steel bars for screening ore, etc.

groan (grōn), *v. i.* ; GROANED (grōnd) ; GROAN'ING. [ME. *gronen, grānen, granien*, AS. *grānian* ; akin to Sw. *grina* to grin, Dan. *grine*, D. *grijnen*, G. *greinen*, OHG. *grīnan*, and perh. to E. *grin*.] **1.** To give forth a deep, moaning sound in breathing, expressive of pain, misery, or grief.

For we . . . do *groan*, being burdened. 2 *Cor.* v. 4.

2. To express or manifest desire with or as with groans.

Nothing but holy, pure, and clear,
Or that which *groaneth* to be so. *Herbert.*

3. To suffer great affliction ; to suffer oppression such as is to be borne only with groans ; hence, fig., of inanimate things, to creak, as from a heavy weight or pressure.

He heard the *groaning* of the oak. *Scott.*

groan, *v. t.* **1.** To utter or give forth with groans. **2.** To show disapprobation by groans.

groan, *n.* A low, moaning sound ; usually, a deep, mournful sound uttered in pain or great distress ; sometimes, an expression of strong disapprobation ; as, the remark was received with *groans*.

Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain. *Shak.*

Syn. — GROAN, MOAN. GROAN applies to a deep, often spasmodic sound indicative of pain or suffering ; MOAN, to a low and continuous one. *Groans* may also indicate a feeling of oppression or disapprobation ; *moaning* is esp. associated with weakness or grief, as, "The wretched animal heaved forth such *groans* that their discharge did stretch his leathern coat almost to bursting" (*Shak.*) ; "She breathed in sleep a lower *moan*" (*Tennyson*), "The whole creation *groaneth* and travaileth in pain together until now" (*Rom.* viii 22) ; "[I] weep afresh love's long since canceled woe, and *moan* the expense of many a vanished sight" (*Shak.*) ; to greet a speech with *groans* ; cf. (fig.) the table *groans* under its load ; "The door upon its hinges *groans*" (*Keats*) ; the *moan* of the wind, "the *moan* of doves in immemorial elms" (*Tennyson*). See DEPLORE.

groat (grōt ; grŏt ; 277 : *the second was until recently the preferred pronunciation*), *n.* [LG. *grōte*, or OD. *groot*, fr. the word for *great*, hence a *great* piece of coin, larger than other coins in former use. See GREAT.] **a** An old coin of several European countries and varying values ; specif., an English silver coin worth fourpence, issued from the time of Edward I. to Charles II. ; also, the old Scotch fourpence. **b** Occasionally, the modern British fourpence, or the sum of fourpence. *Eng.*

groats (grōts ; grŏts), *n. pl.* [ME. *grotes*, pl., AS. *gratan*, prob. an error for *grotan* (*Oxf. E. D.*), akin to E. *grit* sand, *grit* coarse meal, *grout*. See GROUT.] Dried grain, as oats or wheat, hulled and broken or crushed ; in *high milling*, cracked fragments of wheat larger than grits.

gro'cer (grō'sẽr), *n.* [Formerly written *grosser*, orig., one who sells by the *gross*, or deals by wholesale, fr. F. *grossier*, marchand *grossier*, fr. *gros* large, great. See GROSS.] **1.** A dealer by wholesale. *Obs.* **2.** A dealer in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, fruits, and various other commodities, chiefly foodstuffs.

gro'cer's itch (grō'sẽrz). An itching eruption, a variety of eczema caused by the sugar mite (*Tyroglyphus sacchari*), affecting persons frequently handling sugar, etc.

gro'cer-y (-sẽr-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CERIES (-ĭz). [See GROCER.] **1.** The commodities sold by grocers, as tea, coffee, spices, etc. ; — in the United States commonly *pl.*

A deal box . . . to carry *groceries* in. *Goldsmith.*

The shops at which the best families of the neighborhood bought *grocery* and millinery. *Macaulay.*

2. Small change. *Obs.* **3.** The trade or business of a grocer ; also, *U. S.*, a retail grocer's shop or store. **4.** A barroom ; hence, liquor. *Local, Southern U. S.*

grog (grŏg), *n.* [So named from "Old *Grog*," a nickname given to Admiral Vernon, in allusion to his wearing a *grogram* cloak in foul weather. He is said to have been the first to dilute the rum of the sailors (about 1740).] **1.** A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened ; hence, any intoxicating liquor. **2.** A hobbling, or groggy, horse. *Sporting Cant.* **3.** The refractory materials, such as pulverized pottery and fire bricks, fire clay, etc., which are used in the manufacture of crucibles, fire bricks, and the like. *Cant.*

grog (grŏg), *v. t.* ; GROGGED (grŏgd) ; GROG'GING (grŏg'ĭng). **1.** To soak (a liquor cask) with hot water so as to draw out the spirits from the wood. **2.** To mix with water to make grog.

grog, *v. i.* To drink grog.

grog blossom. A redness, or an eruption associated with enlarged blood vessels and the development of small tubercles, on the nose or face of persons who drink ardent spirits to excess. *Colloq.*

grog'gy (-ĭ), *a.* ; GROG'GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; GROG'GI-EST. **1.** Tipsy from grog ; hence, unsteady on the legs ; specif., in pugilistic cant, weakened in a fight so as to stagger. *Colloq.* **2.** *Man.* Moving in a hobbling manner, owing to tender feet ; — said of a horse.

grog'ram (grŏg'răm), *n.* [OF. *gros-grain*, lit., grosgrain, of a coarse texture See GROSS, GRAIN a kernel ; cf. GROG.] A coarse stuff made of silk and mohair, or of coarse silk, often stiffened with gum, also, a grogram garment.

groin (groin), *n.* [ME. *grynde* ; cf. AS. *grynde* abyss, *grund* ground, bottom, E. *ground*. *Oxf. E. D. & Skeat.*] **1.** *Anat.* The fold or depression marking the line between the lower part of the abdomen and the thigh, or the region of this line, the inguen. **2. a** *Arch.* The projecting solid angle formed by the meeting of two vaults, growing more obtuse as it approaches the summit. **b** *Math.* The volume (or its surface, otherwise called a **sectroid**) common to two intersecting cylinders, esp. two equal circular cylinders with axes meeting at right angles. **3.** *Civil Engin.* A kind of wooden jetty run out from a shore, usually at right angles to the beach, to arrest traveling shingle and act as a barrier against the waves.

groin, *v. t.* ; GROINED (groind) ; GROIN'ING. *Arch.* To fashion into groins ; to build with groins.

The hand that rounded Peter's dome,
And *groined* the aisles of Christian Rome. *Emerson.*

groin, *v. i. Arch.* To project or spring as a groin, as, an arch that *groins* from a wall.

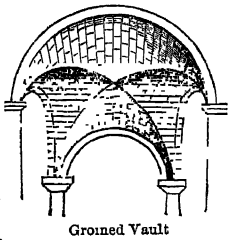
Groined Vault

groined (groind), *p. a. Arch.* Built with groins ; as, a *groined* ceiling or vault. See VAULT, *Illust.*

groin'ing, *n. Arch.* Act of constructing groined work ; also, a groin, groined work, or groins collectively.

groin point. *Arch.* A groin ; the arris or line of intersection of two vaults ; — a workman's term.

groin rib. *Arch.* A rib occupying the place of a groin.

Gro'lier' (grō'lyā' ; grō'lyā), *n.* The name by which Jean Grolier de Servier (1479-1565), a French bibliophile, is commonly known ; — used in naming a style of bookbinding. The **Grolier design** *or* scroll is a pattern of interlacing bars, bands, or ribbons, with delicate scrolls of slender gold lines.

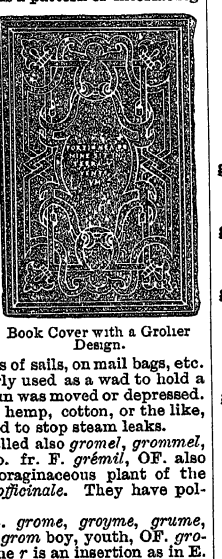
Book Cover with a Grolier Design.

gro-mat'ic (grō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *gromaticus, grumaticus*, fr. *groma, gruma*, a surveyor's measuring rod.] Of or pert. to land surveying, esp. as applied to castrametation. — *n.* An expert or writer on gromatics.

gro-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science of surveying, esp. as applied to castrametation.

grom'met (grŏm'ĕt) } *n.* [F.
grum'met (grŭm'ĕt) } *gourmette* curb, curb chain, OF. *gromette*, fr. F. *gourmer* to curb, thump, beat.] **1.** *Naut.* A ring formed by twisting on itself a single strand of an unlaid rope ; — sometimes applied to a loop or eyelet of rope. **2.** A metal, or metal-lined, eyelet such as those along the edges of sails, on mail bags, etc. **3.** *Mil.* A ring of rope formerly used as a wad to hold a cannon ball in place when the gun was moved or depressed. **4.** *Mach.* A washer of twisted hemp, cotton, or the like, coated with red-lead putty, used to stop steam leaks.

grom'well (grŏm'wĕl), *n.* [Called also *gromel, grommel, graymill, gray millet* ; all prob. fr. F. *grémil*, OF. also *gromil* (or *gramil*?).] Any boraginaceous plant of the genus *Lithospermum*, esp. *L. officinale*. They have polished white, stony nutlets.

groom (grōom), *n.* [Cf. Scot. *grome, groyme, grume, gome, guym*, man, lover, OD. *grom* boy, youth, OF. *gromet* servant, shopboy ; perh. the *r* is an insertion as in E. *bridegroom*, and the word is the same as AS. *guma* man. See BRIDEGROOM.] **1.** A boy. *Obs.* **2.** A man, esp. a man of inferior station. *Archaic.* **3.** A manservant ; now, esp., one in charge of horses. **4.** One of several officers of the English royal household, chiefly in the Lord Chamberlain's department ; as, the *groom* of the chamber ; the *groom* of the stole. **5.** A bridegroom.

groom of the stole, the first lord of the bedchamber. *Eng.*

groom (grōom), *v. t.* ; GROOMED (grōomd) ; GROOM'ING. **1.** To attend to the needs of (a horse), as by currying, feeding, etc. **2.** To make neat, smart, or tidy.

Groom'bridge 1830 (grōom'brĭj). *Astron.* A 6-7 magnitude star in Ursa Major (assigned that number in the catalogue of the English astronomer Stephen Groombridge, 1755-1832), which has the exceptionally large proper motion of 7″ annually : — sometimes called "the runaway star." Its real motion in space is about 200 miles per second.

groom'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that grooms, as, specif., a brush rotated by a flexible shaft, for cleaning horses.

grooms'man (grōomz'măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A male friend who attends a bridegroom at his wedding ; — the correlative of *bridesmaid*. Cf. BEST MAN.

groove (grōov), *n.* [D. *groef, groeve*, pit, trench, akin to G. *grube* pit, hollow, hole, OHG. *gruoba*, Goth. *grōba*, and E. *grave*. See GRAVE, *n. & v.*] **1.** A mining shaft or excavation. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** A furrow, channel, or long hollow, such as may be formed by cutting, molding, grinding, the wearing force of flowing water, or constant travel ; a depressed way ; a worn path ; a rut Specif. : **a** The rectangular channel or rabbet in the edge of a board to receive the tongue of another board in matching. **b** Any of the spiral depressions of the rifling in the bore of a gun. **c** *Theat.* A channel serving as the bottom support for a scene. **d** *Print.* The channel on the bottom of a type. See TYPE, *Illust.* **3.** Hence : The habitual course of life, work, or affairs ; a fixed routine ; as, he had fallen into a *groove*.

The gregarious trifling of life in the social *groove*. *J. Morley.*

groove, *v. t.* ; GROOVED (grōovd) ; GROOV'ING. To cut a groove or channel in ; to form into channels or grooves.

groov'er (grōov'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A miner. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** One that grooves, esp. a tool for cutting grooves.

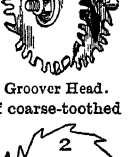
Groover Head.

groover head. *Wood Working* A composite sawing tool rotated on a circular saw spindle for cutting grooves.

groov'ing, *n.* **1.** Mining. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** Act of forming a groove or grooves ; a groove ; grooves collectively.

grooving plane. *Carp.* A plane to cut grooves across the grain. Cf. RABBET PLANE.

grooving saw. *Wood Working.* A kind of coarse-toothed circular saw, sometimes with separate inserted teeth, for cutting grooves in timber.

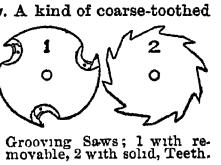

Grooving Saws ; 1 with removable, 2 with solid, Teeth.

grope (grōp), *v. t.* ; GROPED (grōpt) ; GROP'ING (grōp'ĭng). [ME. *gropen, gropien, grapien*, AS. *grāpian* to touch, grope, fr *grīpan* to gripe. See GRIPE.] **1.** To feel with the hands ; to handle something. *Obs.* **2.** To search or attempt to find something in the dark, or, as a blind person, by feeling ; to move about hesitatingly, as in darkness or obscurity ; to feel one's way, as with the hands, when one cannot see.

We *grope* for the wall like the blind. *Is.* lix. 10.

To *grope* a little longer among the miseries and sensualities of a worldly life *Buckminster.*

grope, *v. t.* **1.** To feel ; handle ; probe. *Obs.* **2.** To examine ; test ; sound. *Obs.* **3.** To search out by feeling in the dark ; as, we *groped* our way at midnight.

grop'er (grōp'ẽr), *n.* [See GROUPER.] **a** Var. of GROUPER. **b** Any of several Australasian serranoid fishes, as those of the genus *Oligoros*. **c** An Australian and Tasmanian labroid fish (*Achærodus gouldii*), specif. called *blue groper*.

gros'beak' (grōs'bēk'), *n.* [*gross* + *beak* : cf. F. *grosbec*.] Any of various species of finches, or birds of related families, having a large stout conical bill. The term does not designate any natural group. The common European grosbeak is the hawfinch ; well-known American finches to which the term is applied are the cardinal, rose-breasted, black-headed, and evening grosbeaks (which see).

gro'schen (grō'shĕn), *n. sing. & pl.* [G.] A silver coin and money of account of Germany, worth variously $\frac{1}{30}$, $\frac{1}{35}$, and $\frac{1}{36}$ of a thaler, not used since 1876. Now, applied in colloquial German, the 10-pfennig piece. See COIN, *Table.*

gros'grain' (grō'grān'), *a.* [F. Cf. GROGRAM.] Of a large grain or cord ; — applied to silk fabrics having heavy transverse cords. — *n.* Silk or ribbon of this description.

gross (grōs), *a.* ; GROSS'ER (-ẽr) ; GROSS'EST. [F. *gros*, L. *grossus*. Cf. ENGROSS, GROCER, GROGRAM.] **1.** Of relatively great or conspicuous size ; as : **a** Thick ; bulky ; massive ; as, a *gross* pillar. **b** Rank ; heavy ; as, *gross* vegetation. **c** Big ; burly ; fat ; as, a *gross* body ; a *gross* man. **d** Plain or obvious from relative magnitude. *Archaic.*

These lies are . . . *gross* as a mountain, open, palpable. *Shak.*

2. Having large particles or components ; coarse in texture ; not fine ; as, *gross* sand. **3.** Dense ; thick ; as, *gross* air, *gross* vapors. **4.** Great ; extreme ; as, *gross* ignorance. **5.** Coarse ; indelicate ; as, *gross* manners. **6.** Coarse ; unrefined ; as, *gross* feeding. **7.** Dull ; stupid ; as, *gross* wits. **8.** Not refined ; not spiritual ; as, *gross* conceptions. **9.** Not nice in discrimination ; as, *gross* taste. **10.** Not delicate ; as, *gross* flattery. **11.** Not subtle ; not nice ; as, a *gross* error. **12.** Not easily digested ; as, *gross* food. **13.** Not refined ; not pure ; as, *gross* oil. **14.** Not easily perceived ; as, *gross* darkness. **15.** Not easily avoided ; as, a *gross* absurdity. **16.** Not easily seen through ; as, a *gross* deception. **17.** Not easily discerned ; as, *gross* ignorance. **18.** Not easily detected ; as, *gross* fraud. **19.** Not easily seen ; as, *gross* neglect. **20.** Not easily excused ; as, *gross* misconduct. **21.** Not easily controlled ; as, *gross* passions. **22.** Not easily moved ; as, *gross* indifference. **23.** Not easily awakened ; as, *gross* stupidity. **24.** Not easily roused ; as, *gross* indolence. **25.** Not easily provoked ; as, *gross* insensibility. **26.** Not easily offended ; as, *gross* indifference. **27.** Not easily pleased ; as, *gross* taste. **28.** Not easily satisfied ; as, *gross* appetite. **29.** Not easily appeased ; as, *gross* anger. **30.** Not easily quenched ; as, *gross* thirst. **31.** Not easily satisfied ; as, *gross* hunger. **32.** Not easily appeased ; as, *gross* wrath. **33.** Not easily quenched ; as, *gross* fire. **34.** Not easily satisfied ; as, *gross* desire. **35.** Not easily appeased ; as, *gross* revenge. **36.** Not easily quenched ; as, *gross* flame. **37.** Not easily satisfied ; as, *gross* curiosity. **38.** Not easily appeased ; as, *gross* jealousy. **39.** Not easily quenched ; as, *gross* love. **40.** Not easily satisfied ; as, *gross* ambition. **41.** Not easily appeased ; 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ture; not fine or delicate; as, a *gross* powder; a *gross* diet; hence, dense; heavy; as, *gross* matter; *gross* vapors.
3. Compact; close. *Obs.* "A *gross* body of horse." *Milton.*
4. Of, pertaining to, or dealing with, the coarser or broader aspects or distinctions of anything; as, *gross* anatomy (see ANATOMY, 2).
5. General; broad; not particular; of quantities, in large numbers or denominations. *Obs.*
6. Whole; entire; total; as, the *gross* sum, or *gross* amount; the *gross* weight; — opposed to *net*. The *gross* earnings, receipts, or the like, are the entire earnings, receipts, or the like, under consideration, without any deduction for expenses incurred.
7. Of perceptions, sentiments, feelings, etc., wanting delicacy or nice discrimination; not easily aroused or excited; of persons, minds, etc., not sensitive in perception or feeling; dull; witless; rude; crass.

Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear. *Milton.*

8. Expressing, or originating in, animal or sensual appetites; hence, coarse, vulgar, low, obscene, or impure.

The terms which are delicate in one age become *gross* in the next. *Macaulay.*

9. Out of all measure; beyond allowance; not to be excused; flagrant; shameful; as, a *gross* dereliction of duty; a *gross* injustice; *gross* carelessness.
Syn. — See COARSE.
gross adventure, *Law*, the loan of money upon bottomry, — so called because the lender is liable to contribute to the general average in case of loss. — **g. average, g. income, g. negligence**, etc. See AVERAGE, INCOME, NEGLIGENCE, etc. — **g. weight**, total weight of merchandise or goods, without deduction for tare, tret, or waste; — distinguished from *net weight*.
gross (grōs), *n.* [F. *gros*, *grosse* (in sense 4). See GROSS, *a.*] **1.** The main body; the chief part, bulk, or mass.

The *gross* of the enemy. *Addison.*

2. *Obs.* **a** Sum; total. **b** A large body; mass.
3. a *O. Eng. Law.* A right in gross, as an advowson belonging to a church or the king. **b** *South African Law.* An engrossed copy, as of a notarial bond.
4. *sing. & pl.* The number of twelve dozen; twelve times twelve; as, a *gross* of bottles; ten *gross* of pens.
by the gross, by the quantity, at wholesale. — **in g. a** In the bulk, or the undivided whole; all parts taken together. **b** *Law.* In a state of independent existence; — said of rights, as an advowson, a servitude, common, or the like, belonging to a person, and not attached to land.
gross'i-fi-ca'tion (grōs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*gross* + *-fication.*] **1.** Act of making, or state of becoming, gross.
2. *Bot.* Enlargement of the ovary after fertilization. *Obs.*
gros'su-la'ceous (grŏs'ū-lā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Belonging to the family Grossulariaceæ; hence, resembling, or pertaining to, the gooseberry or currant.
gros'su-lar (grŏs'ū-lăr), *a.* [NL. *grossularius*, fr. *Grossularia* a subgenus of *Ribes*, including the gooseberry, fr. F. *groseille* gooseberry, OF. *grosele*.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a gooseberry; as, *grossular* garnet.
Gros'su-la'ri-a'ce-æ (-lā'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GROSSULAR.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs (order Rosales), the gooseberry family, formerly included in the Saxifragaceæ, but distinguished by the drupaceous berrylike fruit. See RIBES. — **gros'su-la'ri-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
gros'su-lar-ite (grŏs'ū-lăr-īt), *n.* [*grossular* + *-ite.*] *Min.* A variety of garnet. See under GARNET.
Gros' Ven'tre (grō' vän'tr'); *pl.* GROS VENTRES (vän'tr'). [F., lit., great belly.] An Indian of a tribe of Algonquian stock gathered at the Fort Belknap agency, Montana; also, an Indian of the Siouan Hidatsa tribe of North Dakota.
grot (grŏt), *n.* [F. *grotte*, It. *grotta*. See GROTTO.] A grotto. *Now Chiefly Poetic.*
gro-tesque' (grō-tĕsk'), *a.* [F. *grotesque*, earlier *crotesque*, n. & a., fr. It. *grottesca*, n., fr. the a. *grottesco*, fr. *grotta* grotto. See GROTTO.] **1.** Designating, or pertaining to, a work or style of art characterized by fantastic exaggeration or combination, esp. of human and animal figures; whimsical, extravagant, or antic in form or character.
2. Absurdly or ludicrously incongruous or awkward; as, *grotesque* theories or manners.
Syn. — See FANCIFUL.

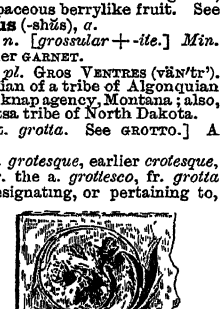
Grotesque Ornament.

gro-tesque', *n.* **1.** Grotesque quality or character; also, that which is grotesque, as a whimsical figure. The *grotesque* is distinguished from the *ugly* in that it affords a positive æsthetic satisfaction. The *ugly* is the antitype of the beautiful; the *grotesque* is the complement of physical beauty, representing in the material world a distortion of æsthetic relations, or qualities similar to that of the comic in the mental world. It may not, however, appeal to the sense of humor.
2. A clown or a person in fantastic disguise.
3. *Print* Any grotesque form of type face; specif., in Great Britain, the type called *gothic* in the United States.
gro-tes'quer-y (grō-tĕs'kĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -QUERIES (-ĭz). Also **grotesquerie**. [From GROTESQUE.] Grotesque quality, action, speech, or manners: also, grotesque objects or works.

Vileness, on the other hand, becomes *grotesquerie*, wonderfully converted into a subject of laughter. *George Gissing.*

Gro'ti-an (grō'shĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the views of the Dutch statesman Hugo Grotius (1583-1645), particularly those as to jurisprudence and theology.
Grotian theory (of the atonement), *Theol.*, the theory that God as moral governor of the world must enforce precept and penalty, and that, since gratuitous remission of sins would weaken authority, there was required such an example of suffering in Christ as to show that sin shall not escape with impunity; — called also *governmental theory*.
grot'to (grŏt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES or -TOS (-ōz). [Formerly *grotta*, fr. It. *grotta*, LL. *grupta*, fr. L. *crypta* a concealed subterranean passage, vault, cavern, Gr. *κρυπτη*, fr. *κρυπτός* concealed, fr. *κρύπτειν* to conceal. Cf. GROT, CRYPT.] A natural covered opening in the earth; a cave, also, an artificial recess, cave, or cavernlike apartment.
grot'to-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Artificial and ornamental rockwork in imitation of a grotto.
ground (ground), *n.* [ME. *ground*, *grund*, AS. *grund* bottom, foundation, earth, akin to D. *grond*, OS., G., Sw., & Dan. *grund*, Icel. *grunnr* bottom, Goth. *grundus* (in composition).] **1.** The surface of the earth, or the earth itself considered as a basis or an abode.
2. Any definite portion of the earth's surface; region; territory; country; hence: a territory or field appropriated to, or resorted to for, a particular purpose; as, a hunting or fishing *ground*; a *playground*; a ball *ground*.

From . . . old Euphrates, to the brook that parts
Egypt from Syrian *ground*. *Milton.*

3. Land; estate; esp., *pl.*, the gardens, lawns, fields, etc., belonging to a homestead; as, well-kept *grounds*.
4. An extent, primarily of the earth's surface; an area or distance; as, to gain or lose *ground*.
5. The soil; soil; earth. "To till the *ground*." *Gen.* ii. 5.
6. The bottom of anything. *Obs.*
7. The bottom of the sea or a body of water; solid bottom; as, the boat struck *ground*.
8. The basis on which anything rests; foundation; substratum; hence, the foundation of knowledge, belief, or conviction; a premise, reason, or collection of data upon which anything is made to rely for cogency or validity; as, facts are the *ground* of scientific theory.
9. A position to be maintained; a point of view; opinion; belief; as, politicians shift their *ground* readily.
10. *Philos.* **a** The general nexus or interrelation of events; esp., the complete or final character of the universe conceived as such a nexus. **b** The sufficient reason for anything; the total rational conditioning of an event; — distinguished from *cause*.
11. The foundation, substratum, background, or the like upon which anything is wrought, executed, or displayed; specif.: **a** *Painting.* The surface upon which a picture is painted, as a preliminary tone or gradation of color laid on a canvas. **b** *Decorative Art.* A surface prepared for decoration, as with scrolls, frets, figures, etc., intended to show against it; in ceramography, the colored surface upon which painting, gilding, etc., is done. **c** *Sculpture.* A flat surface upon which figures are raised in relief. **d** *Lace Making.* The net of small meshes upon which the embroidered pattern is applied; as, Brussels *ground*. See BRUSSELS LACE.
12. *Etching.* A gummy composition spread over the surface of a metal to be etched, to prevent the acid from eating except where an opening is made by the needle.
13. *Building.* One of the pieces of wood, flush with the plastering, to which moldings, etc., are attached; — usually *pl.* *Grounds* are usually put up first and the plastering floated flush with them.
14. *Music. Obs.* **a** The tune on which descants are raised; the plain song. "On that *ground* I 'll build a holy descant." *Shak.* **b** A ground bass.
15. *Elec.* The connection of any part of an electric conductor with the ground through a fault or otherwise.
16. *pl.* Sediment at the bottom of liquors or liquids; dregs; lees; as, coffee *grounds*.
17. The pit of a theater. *Obs* *B. Jonson.*
ground of the heavens, *Astron.*, the surface of the celestial sphere on which the stars may be regarded as projected.
ground, *v. t.*; GROUND'ED; GROUND'ING. **1.** To found; to fix or set, as on a foundation, reason, or principle; to furnish a ground for; to fix firmly.

Being rooted and *grounded* in love. *Eph.* iii. 17.

2. To instruct in elements or first principles.
3. *Fine Arts.* To cover with a ground, as a copper plate for etching, or as paper or other materials with a uniform tint as a preparation for ornament.
4. To force down on the ground; to floor, as an assailant.
5. To place on, or cause to touch, the ground; as, to *ground* a rifle; to *ground* a ship.
6. *Elec.* To connect with the ground so as to make the earth a part of an electrical circuit.
7. *Leather Manuf.* To prepare the surface of (leather) by scraping the flesh side with the moon knife.
to ground arms, *Mil.*, to lay arms on the ground in front of one, esp. as a token of, or a step in, a surrender.
ground (ground), *v. i.* **1.** To have a ground, or basis; to rely; to found; — usually with *in* or *upon*
2. To run aground; to strike the bottom, as a ship.
3. To come to the ground; to fall or light on the ground.
ground, *pret. & p. p.* of GRIND.
ground cock, a cock the plug of which is ground into its seat, as distinguished from a compression cock. — **g. glass**, glass the transparency of which has been destroyed by having its surface roughened by grinding or etching. — **g. joint**, a joint got or made by grinding the two surfaces so as to fit snugly each to the other.
ground bass (bās). *Music.* Fundamental bass; a fundamental bass of four or eight bars, continually repeated to a varied melody.
ground beetle. Any beetle of the family Carabidæ (which see).

Ground Beetle (*Harpalus caliginosus*). (3)

ground-ber-ry (ground'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** The checkerberry (*Gaultheria procumbens*). **b** In Australia, any of several prostrate shrubs, as the geebung, the native cranberry, etc.
ground bundle. *Anat.* Either of two tracts of nerve fibers of the spinal cord lying next to the gray matter the *anterior*, between the column of Turck and the anterior roots, and the *lateral*, in the inner part of the lateral column.
ground chain. *Naut.* A length of chain attached along the first length of an anchor cable, by which the anchor when weighed may be swung free of the vessel.
ground cherry. **a** Any plant of the genus *Physalis*, esp. the alkekengi (*P. alkekengi*). See PHYSALIS. **b** A European cherry (*Prunus chamæcerasus*); also, any of several ornamental flowering dwarf cherries, as *P. fruticosa*.
ground dove. Any of several very small doves of the warmer parts of America, which constitute the genus *Columbigallina*. They are very tame, and nest on the ground or in low trees or bushes. The species of the southern United States is *C. passerina terrestris*. It is only about seven inches long. In a broader sense the term is applied to other doves or pigeons more or less terrestrial in habits, sometimes to a subfamily, Zenaidinæ, of which *Columbigallina* is an example. Cf. GROUND PIGEON.

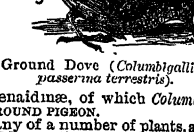
Ground Dove (*Columbigallina passerina terrestris*).

ground elder. In England, any of a number of plants, as: **a** The danewort. **b** The wild angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*). **c** The goutweed. **d** The dog's mercury.
ground'er (groun'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One that grounds.
2. In ball games, a batted ball that skips or rolls.
ground flax. The wild flax, or gold-of-pleasure.
ground floor. The floor of a house most nearly on a level with the ground; — often called also in America, but not in England, the *first floor*.
to get, or be let, in on the ground floor, to obtain an interest in an enterprise or investment on the terms obtained by the original participators, usually thought to be more favorable than the terms obtainable by later participators.
ground form. *Gram.* The stem or basis of a word, to which other parts are added in declension or conjugation. It is sometimes the same as the root. *A Germanism.*
ground hemlock. The yew (*Taxus canadensis*) of eastern North America, distinguished from that of Europe by its low, straggling stems.
ground ice. *Phys. Geog.* Ice which sometimes forms on the bottom of either running or still water. It is spongy, and often has stones, mud, etc., attached to its bottom.
ground'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GROUND. Esp.: *vb. n.* Act, method, or process of laying a groundwork or foundation; application of a ground, as of color, to wall paper, cotton cloth, etc.; also, the ground prepared; foundation; basis.
ground ivy. A trailing menthaceous plant (*Glecoma hederacea*) with round leaves and rather showy blue-purple flowers. It is common in both Europe and America.
ground jasmine. An ornamental evergreen thymelæaceous white-flowered shrub (*Passerina stelleri*).
ground joist. A joist for a ground floor; a sleeper.
ground'less, *a.* [AS. *grundléas* bottomless.] Without ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason for support; as, *groundless* fear; a *groundless* report. — **ground'less-ly**, *adv.* — **ground'less-ness**, *n.*
ground'ling (ground'lĭng), *n.* [*ground* + 1st *-ling.*] **1.** One that keeps close to the ground; specif., a fish that keeps at the bottom of the water, as the loach.
2. A spectator in the pit of a theater, which formerly was on the ground, and without floor or benches; hence, one of inferior critical judgment or taste.

No comic buffoon to make the *groundlings* laugh. *Coleridge.*

3. A low-born person. *Obs.*

2. To make gross, or coarse. *Obs.*
3. To gain as gross profit. *Rare.*
gross, *v. i.* To increase. *Obs.*
Gros-sa'les (grŏs-sā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. NL. *grossulus* gooseberry, fr. F. *groseille*.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the currants, gooseberries, etc. — **gros'sal** (grŏs'ăl), *a.*
gros'sart. Var. of GROSER. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
gross'beak' (grŏs'bēk'). Rare var. of GROSBEAK.
‖ **gros'se Hei'de**, der (dĕr grŏ'sĕ hī'dĕ). [G.] The great heathen, or pagan; — applied to Goethe. *Heine.*
gros'ser. † GROCER.
grosser, *n.* An engrosser, or forestaller. *Obs.*
‖ **Gros'se See'len dul'den still'** (grŏ'sĕ zā'lĕn dōōl'dĕn shtĭl'). [G.] Great souls suffer in silence. *Schiller* (*Don Carlos*, I. 4).
‖ **Grosse' tête', peu de sens'** (grŏs' tĕt', pû' dĕ sänS'). [F.] Big head, little wit.
gross'head', *n.* A dolt. *Obs.*
gross'-head'ed, *a.* Stupid. *R.*
‖ **gros'siè're-té'** (grō'syĕr'tā'), *n.* [F.] Coarseness; lack of delicacy; a rude word or act.
gross'i-fy (grŏs'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, gross. *R.*
gross'ly, *adv.* of GROSS.
gross'-mon'ey pool. See POOL.
gross'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
grossolitis. Obs. pl. of CHRYSOLITE.
grosstable, grostable, *n.* [See GRASS TABLE.] An earth table. *Obs.*
gros'su-lar, *n.* = GROSSULARITE.
Gros'su-la'ri-a (grŏs'ū-lā'rĭ-a), *n.* [NL. See GROSSULAR.] **1.** *Bot.* Syn. of RIBES.
2. [*l. c.*] *Min.* = GROSSULARITE.
gros'su-la'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Grossulaceous.
‖ **gros' tour'nois'** (grō' tōōr'nwä'). [F., grout of Tours.] A silver sou, nearly the size of the modern franc, first struck by Louis IX. of France, and imitated in other countries.
grot, *n.* [AS. Cf. GRIT.] A fragment; minute particle. *Obs.*
grot, *n.* [Icel. *grātr.*] Lamentation. *Obs.*
grot, grote. † GROAT.
grotche. † GRUTCH.
grote, *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *grāta*; cf. GREET to weep.] To lament; bewail. *Obs.*
grotes. † GROATS.
gro-tes'co, *a. & n.* [It. *grottesco.*] Grotesque. *Obs.*
gro-tesque', *v. t.* To make grotesque. *Rare.* [TESQUE.
gro-tesque'ly, *adv.* of GRO-
gro-tesque'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
grothe. † GROWTH.
groth'ite (grōth'īt; grŏt'-), *n.* [After Prof. *Groth*, German mineralogist.] *Min.* A variety of titanite containing yttrium.
grot'ta, *n.* [It.] A grotto. *Obs.*
grotte. † GROAT, GROT.
grot'ten, grot'ton. Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of GRATTEN.
grottesque. † GROTESQUE.
grot'toed (grŏt'ōd), *a.* Inclosed in, or made into, a grotto. *Rare.*
grotts. Var. of GROATS.
grou. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GROW. [to grumble.
grouce (grōwz). Var. of GROUSE,
grouch (grouch), *n.* [Cf. ME. *grucchen*, *grochen*, to grumble. See GRUDGE.] A fit of ill temper or sulkiness. *Slang.* — **grouch'y** (-ĭ), *a. Slang.*
grouf (grōōf), *n.* The front of the body. Cf. GROOF. *Scot. & Ir.*
grouf'lings. † GROVELINGS.
grough (grŭf), *n.* [Cf. GRUFF, *a.*] Impure commercial saltpeter.
ground'age (groun'dĕj), *n.* A fee or charge for privilege to anchor in a port. *Eng.*
ground angling. Angling with a weighted line without a float.
ground annual *Scots Law.* An annual duty or payment laid as a real burden upon land.
ground ash. **1.** An ash sapling, or a stick from one. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** Goutweed. [of mines. *Eng.*
ground bailiff. Superintendent
ground bait. Bits of bread, boiled barley, or worms, etc., cast into the water to draw fish.
ground beam. *Carp.* **a** A sleeper. **b** A ground plate.
ground birch. The dwarf birch *Betula nana*.
ground bird. Any of several thrushlike passerine birds of the family Timeliidæ and genus *Cinclosoma*. *Australia.*
ground box. The dwarf variety of *Buxus sempervirens*. See 5th BOX.
ground cedar. **a** The beach heather. **b** = GROUND PINE b.
ground chestnut. A truffle. *Dial. Eng.*
ground circuit. *Elec.* A circuit partly through the ground, as one in which the ground forms the return circuit.
ground cistus. A small alpine ericaceous undershrub (*Rhodothamnus chamæcistus*), native of Switzerland.
ground cover. *Forestry.* All small plants growing in a forest, except young trees.
ground cuckoo. **a** The chaparral cock. **b** = COUCAL. [cotton.
ground cypress. The lavender
ground detector. *Elec.* A device for detecting whether a circuit is well insulated from the ground.
ground'-down', *n.* A sewing needle shorter than a sharp.
ground drummer A small West Indian sciænoid food fish (*Bairdiella ronchus*). [p. p.
ground'ed-ly, *adv.* of *grounded*,
ground'en. Obs. p. p. of GRIND.
ground'-an'gel (-ān'jĕl), *n. Bot.* The lady's-comb. [ground. *R.*
ground'-fast', *a.* Fast in the
ground finch. The chewink.
ground fir. Any of several club mosses having a stiff erect habit, as *Lycopodium selago* or *L. obscurum*.
ground fish. Any fish which lives chiefly on the bottom of the sea, as the cod and halibut.
ground flea. A flea beetle.
ground furze. The rest-harrow *Ononis arvensis*. *Obs.*
ground game. *Eng. Game Laws.* Hares and rabbits; — so defined by the Ground Game Act, 1880. Under this act the occupier has a right to kill ground game concurrently with the owner or other person entitled under him to such game, and cannot contract himself out of this right.
ground grue. Ground ivy. *Dial. Eng.* [speedwell. *Obs.*
ground hele. The common
ground hog. **a** = WOODCHUCK, 1. **b** = AARD-VARK.
ground'-hog' day. See CANDLEMAS, 2 [tackle. *Obs.*
ground hold. *Naut.* Ground
ground holly. Pinaisewe. *U. S.*
ground honeysuckle. = BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL a.
ground hornbill. See BUCORVUS.
ground landlord. The owner of a ground rent. *Eng.*
ground lark. A pipit; also, popularly, any of various species of true larks. [arbutus.
ground laurel. The trailing
ground lemon. May apple. *U. S.*
ground lily. Any of several species of *Trillium*, esp. *T. cernuum*. *U. S.*
ground line. See PERSPECTIVE.

ground liverwort. a A common liverwort (*Marchantia polymorpha*) with a broad flat branching thallus and long-stalked archegonial receptacles. b A lichen (*Peltigera canina*) of somewhat similar appearance.

ground'mass' (ground'mȧs'), *n.*, *or* **ground mass.** *Petrog.* The fine-grained or glassy base of a porphyry in which the larger distinct crystals, or phenocrysts, are embedded.

ground moss. a The haircap moss *Polytrichum juniperinum*. b The beach heather.

ground note. *Music.* The fundamental of a triad or common chord.

ground'nut' (ground'nŭt'), *n.* **1.** = EARTHNUT.

2. Any of several plants having edible tuberous roots; as: a An American fabaceous vine (*Apios apios*) with pinnate leaves and purple racemose flowers. b A small araliaceous plant (*Panax trifolium*) related to and resembling ginseng. c The harbinger-of-spring (*Erigenia bulbosa*).

3. The root of any of the above plants.

ground oak. **1.** a An oak sapling. b Any dwarf oak.

2. Any of various species of *Teucrium*, esp. the wall germander (*T. chamædrys*).

ground parrakeet *or* **parakeet.** Any of several Australian parrakeets, of the genera *Pezoporus* and *Geopsittacus*, which live mainly upon the ground.

ground pearl. An encysted state of the female of certain coccid insects (genus *Margarodes*), in which a shelly covering is formed. Several species occur in South America and the West Indies. In the Bahamas *M. formicarum* is found in ants' nests, and their shells are strung into necklaces.

ground pig. Any of several large burrowing African rodents allied to the porcupines, having harsh bristles mingled with the hair, but no true spines. They constitute the genus *Thrynomys*. *T. swinderianus* of West and South Africa is the best-known species.

ground pigeon. A pigeon that lives largely on the ground, as the Samoan tooth-billed pigeon (*Didunculus strigirostris*), and the crowned pigeons. Cf. GROUND DOVE.

ground pine. a A European menthaceous herb (*Ajuga chamæpitys*) so called from its resinous odor. b A club moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*), with long creeping stems and erect branches; also, the allied *L. complanatum*, with fan-shaped branches. Both species are extensively used for Christmas decorations. c The ground fir.

ground plan. A plan of the ground floor of any building, or of any floor, as distinguished from an elevation or perpendicular section; hence, any first, or basic, plan.

ground plane. The horizontal plane of projection in perspective drawing.

ground plate. a *Arch.* One of the chief pieces of framing of a building; a timber laid horizontally on or near the ground to support the uprights. b *Railroads.* A bedplate for sleepers or ties; a mudsill. c *Elec.* A metallic plate buried in the ground to connect a circuit to earth.

ground plot. The ground on which a structure is erected; hence, any basis or foundation; also, a ground plan.

ground plum. a A milk vetch of the western United States (*Astragalus crassicarpus*); also, its thick fleshy globose pod, which resembles a plum. b Any of several related species, as *A. mexicanus*.

ground rattan. A low fan palm (*Rhapis flabelliformis*) of eastern Asia, having small and tough flexible stems.

ground rattler, *or* **ground rattlesnake.** A small rattlesnake (*Sistrurus miliarius*) of the southern United States, having a small rattle. It has nine large scales on its head. The name is extended to the other species of the genus.

ground rent. **1.** A price per year or term of years paid for the right to occupy and improve a piece of land; also, money or compensation so paid; — distinct from *ordinary rent*, which is paid for the use of land and improvements, but nearly equivalent to *economic rent*. See RENT.

If contracts for the rent of land were renewed every year, *ground rent* and economic rent would be substantially the same. But since in practice *ground rent* is habitually fixed for a very long term of years, the actual divergence between the *ground rent* paid and the economic rent computed on a theoretical basis is apt to be very large. *A. T. Hadley.*

2. *Law.* A rent charge reserved to himself and his heirs by the grantor of land in fee simple or for life out of the land granted. *U. S., Chiefly Pennsylvania.*

ground roller. Any of certain Madagascan birds of the roller family, of terrestrial and crepuscular habits, frequenting forests and feeding on insects, worms, etc. They constitute the genera *Atelornis*, *Brachypteracias*, etc.

ground rope. The rope that keeps a trawlnet on the ground.

ground sea. The West Indian name for a swell of the ocean, which occurs in calm weather and without obvious cause, breaking on the shore in heavy, roaring billows; — called also *rollers*, and, in Jamaica, the *north sea*.

ground'sel (ground'sĕl) } *n.* [*ground* + *sill.*] **1.** A bed-
ground'sill (ground'sĭl) } piece or foundation timber supporting a timber superstructure, as a wooden house or a set of mine timbers; a ground plate; hence, the lowest piece or foundation of a structure, etc.; specif., the bottom timber of a door frame.

2. A fundamental principle; a basis. *Obs.*

ground'sel (ground'sĕl; *colloq.* groun's'l), *n.* [ME. *grundswilie*, AS. *grundeswylige*, *grundeswelge*, earlier *gundeswelge*; perh. fr. *gund* matter, pus + *swelgan* to swallow, and so named as being good for a running from the eye. See SWALLOW, *v.*] **a** Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Senecio*, esp. *S. vulgaris* in England and *S. aureus* in America. The young leaves are sometimes given to cage birds. It has medicinal properties, esp. as a remedy for amenorrhea. **b** The groundsel tree.

groundsel tree. A North American asteraceous maritime shrub or small tree (*Baccharis halimifolia*) the leaves of which resemble those of groundsel.

ground lizard Any of certain small lizards of terrestrial habits, esp. *Liolepisma laterale* of the southern United States.

ground log. See LOG, *n.*, 6.

ground'ly, *a.* Thorough; sound; solid. *Obs.*

ground'ly, *adv.* Solidly; deeply; thoroughly. *Obs.*

ground mall. In Scotland, the fee for interment in a graveyard

ground'man (ground'măn), *n.* **1.** A man employed to work on the ground, as in digging or excavating.

2. One employed to keep sporting grounds in order.

ground maple. = ALUMROOT a.

ground mold *or* **mould.** *Civil Engin.* A pattern for the outline of earthwork.

ground moraine. See MORAINE.

ground myrtle. Butcher's broom. *Obs.*

ground'-nee'dle, *n.* A European geraniaceous plant (*Erodium moschatum*) naturalized as a weed in the western United States.

ground net. A trawl or trammel net

groundnut oil. See OIL, *Table I*

ground owl. A burrowing owl.

ground parrot. a The kakapo. b = GROUND PARRAKEET.

ground pea. The peanut.

ground pike The sauger.

ground pink. The moss pink.

ground puppy a The changa. b A hellbender.

ground raspberry. The goldenseal

ground rat. = GROUND PIG.

ground robin. The chewink.

ground saligot. *Bot.* The caltrop (*Tribulus terrestris*). *Obs.*

ground'sel, *v. t.* To lay a foundation for. *Obs.*

groundsel bush. = GROUNDSEL TREE.

ground shark. The Greenland shark.

ground sluice *Mining.* A channel or trough in the ground through which auriferous earth is sluiced for placer mining

ground'-sluice', *v. t.* *Mining.* To wash down (a bank of earth) with a stream of water

ground sloth. Any of certain large (often gigantic) extinct American edentate mammals which constitute the group Gravigrada. *Megatherium* and *Mylodon* (which see) are the best-known genera.

ground snake. *Zoöl.* A small American blunt-tailed, salmon-colored, burrowing snake (*Carphophiops amœna*).

ground squirrel. a Any of various burrowing rodents of the squirrel family; — applied especially to the chipmunks, but broadly including the spermophiles and the African genus *Xerus*. b *Bot.* The twinleaf.

ground substance. *Anat.* a The intercellular substance of tissues. b The apparently homogeneous substance which fills the intervals of the reticulum of protoplasm; — called also *cytolymph*, *hyaloplasma*, *enchylema*, etc.

ground swell. A broad, deep swell or undulation of the ocean, caused by a long-continued gale or seismic disturbance, and felt even at a remote distance.

ground tackle *or* **tackling.** *Naut.* The anchors, cables, and other tackle used to secure a vessel at anchor.

ground thistle. a A stemless European thistle (*Carlina acaulis*) with crimson flower heads. The root is medicinal. b The cardoon.

ground thrush. a Any species of the genus *Pitta* (which see) or the family Pittidæ. b Any of numerous (mostly Old World) true thrushes of *Geocichla* and allied genera.

ground warbler. Any American warbler of the genus *Geothlypis*, as the mourning warbler (*G. philadelphia*) and the Maryland yellowthroat, which frequent low bushes and nest on or near the ground.

ground water. Water in the ground, as the water near the surface, which supplies wells, the water of mines, etc.

ground ways. *Shipbuilding.* Fixed or permanent ways on which a ship rests while being constructed.

ground wire. *Elec.* a A wire making a ground connection. b That part of a circuit formed by the earth.

ground'work' (ground'wûrk'), *n.* That which forms the foundation or support of anything; the basis; ground; the essential or fundamental part; first principle.

ground wren. A small brown wrenlike Californian bird (*Chamæa fasciata*) having soft plumage and a long tail and short rounded wings. It inhabits the coast region, frequenting shrubbery. An allied paler form (*C. f. henshawi*) inhabits the interior.

group (grōōp), *n.* [F. *groupe*, It. *gruppo*, *groppo*, cluster, bunch, packet, group; of G. origin. cf. G. *kropf* craw, crop, tumor, bunch. See CROP, *n.*] **1.** *Fine Arts.* Two or more figures forming a design or taken together as a distinctive unit in a more complicated design; as, the Laocoon *group*; a *group* of soldiers in a battle scene.

2. *Music.* a A number of eighth, sixteenth, etc., notes joined at the stems; — sometimes applied to any figure made up of a few short notes, esp. when sung to one syllable. b A division of an orchestra composed of one class of instruments; as, the wood-wind *group*.

3. An assemblage of persons or things regarded as a unit because of their comparative segregation from others; a cluster; aggregation; as, a *group* of trees or of islands.

4. An assemblage of objects in a certain order or relation, or having some resemblance or common characteristic; as, *groups* of strata. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.

5. *Chem.* An assemblage of atoms forming part (esp. a minor part) of a molecule; a radical, as, a methyl *group* (CH_3); the alcohol *group* (OH).

6 *Biol.* Any assemblage of animals or plants having natural relationship to each other.

7. *Math.* a See DISTRIBUTION. b A set of operations (generally substitutions) and their inverses, of which the product of any two or more is itself one of the set. Subsidiary necessary conditions are: $(st)u = s(tu)$, i. e., the associative law must be obeyed; if either $st = ut$ or $ts = tu$, then $s = u$; if in $st = u$ any two of the operations belong to the set, so must the third.

group of an equation, *Math.*, a transitive substitution group, of the same degree as the irreducible equation, that changes no function of the roots that is expressible rationally through the coefficients, but changes every other.

group (grōōp), *v. t.*; GROUPED (grōōpt); GROUP'ING. [Cf. F. *grouper*. See GROUP, *n.*] To form a group of; to arrange or combine in a group or in groups, often with reference to mutual relation and the best effect.

The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as the painters term it, in *grouping*, such a multitude of different objects. *Prior.*

grouped columns, *Arch.*, three or more columns placed upon the same pedestal.

group, *v. i.* To form a group; to be a member of a group.

group'er (grōōp'ẽr), *n.* [Pg. *garupa* crupper. Cf. GARRUPA.] Any of numerous warm seas constituting the genera *Epinephelus*, *Mycteroperca*, and certain allied genera. Many are important food fishes of the coasts of Florida, the West Indies, Central America, etc., some attaining a length of two to three feet, and one species, at least, much more (see BLACK GROUPER). Some of the forms are called *cabrillas* and (esp. certain spotted species) *hinds*. The tripletail (*Loboles*) and some of the Californian rockfishes are also called *groupers*.

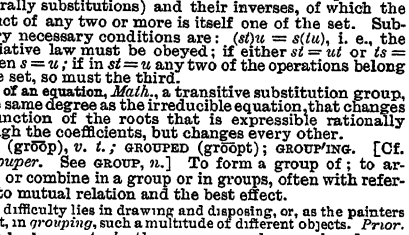

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Red Grouper (*Epinephelus morio*)

ground squirrel pea. = GROUND SQUIRREL b.

ground starling. The meadow lark.

ground stone A foundation; groundwork. *Rare*

ground strake. *Shipbuilding* A garboard strake.

ground'swell. ✝ GROUNDSEL.

ground table = EARTH TABLE

ground tier a The lowest tier or line of articles of any kind stowed in a vessel's hold. b The lowest row of boxes in a theater.

ground timbers. *Shipbuilding.* Floor timbers

ground tissue = FUNDAMENTAL TISSUE.

ground tit. = GROUND WREN.

ground tow. *Rope Making.* Refuse or waste tow in hatcheling.

ground'wall', *n.* A foundation wall. *Obs.*

ground'ward (ground'wẽrd), **ground'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* & *a.* See -WARD, -WARDS.

ground willow. a Any dwarf willow. b The water persicaria. *Dial. Eng*

ground'y (groun'dĭ), *a.* Containing grounds, or sediment.

ground yew. a The crowberry *Empetrum nigrum*. *Eng.* b The ground hemlock. *U. S.*

group Dial. Eng. var. of GROUP.

group'age (grōōp'ĕj), *n.* Collection in a group or groups, grouping *Rare.* [GROUP.]

group'ing, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* of GROUP, *v.*

group'ist, *n.* See -IST.

group'let, *n.* See -LET

groupage Marriage See COMMUNAL MARRIAGE

groupt Grouped. *Ref. Sp.*

grouse (grous), *v. i.* To seek or shoot grouse

grouse, grouce (grōōs). *v. i* [Cf GRUDGE.] To complain; grumble. *British Army Slang.*

grouse'ber-ry (grous'bĕr-ry), *n.* Common wintergreen. *U. S.*

grouse'less, *a.* See -LESS.

grouse'ward (grous'wẽrd), **grouse'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS.

grou'some (*dial.* grōō'sŭm; grō'-). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GRUESOME.

grous'y (grous'ĭ), *a.* Having grouse; as, *grousy* heather. *R.*

grout (grout), *v. i.* [Cf. GROUTY sulky.] To sulk; grumble. *U. S.*

grout (*dial.* grat, grout), *v. i.* & *t.* [Cf GROOT.] To root, as swine. *Dial. Eng.*

grout'er (grout'ẽr; grōōt'ẽr), *n.* A drinker of, or dealer in, grout *Dial Eng.*

grouth. ✝ GROWTH

grout'head', growt'head' (*dial.* grout'-, grōōt'-), *n* [See GROUT, *n.*; HEAD. Perh. influenced by D. *groot* great.] A blockhead. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

grout'-head'ed, *a.* Stupid. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* [GROUT.]

grout'ing, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* of GROUT, *v.*

grout'noll', *n.* [See GROUT, *n.*; NOLL, *n.*] A blockhead. *Obs.*

grout'y (grout'ĭ), *a.* [See GROUT groats.] Cross; sulky; sullen. *Colloq., U. S.*

grout'y (grout'ĭ, grōōt'ĭ), *a.* [See GROUT, *n.*, 5.] Grimy; thick, muddy. *Dial. Eng.*

grouze (grouz), *v. t.* [Of ME. *grusen* to munch, D *gruzen* to crush, Fries. *grusen* to crackle, crunch.] To chew or eat crunchingly *Dial. Eng*

grove (*dial* grōv, grōōv). Obs or dial Eng. pret. of GRAVE, var. of GROOVE

grovel (grŏv'ĕl), *a* Having grooves, or being in a grove. *R.*

grov'eld Groveled. *Ref. Sp.*

grov'el-er, grov'el-ler, *n.* One who grovels.

grove'less, *a.* See -LESS.

grov'el-ing, grov'el-ling, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GROVEL.

grov'el-ing, grov'el-ings, *or* **grov'el-ling, grov'el-lings,** *adv.* In prostrate position. *Obs or Archaic.*

grov'el-ing-ly, *or* **grov'el-ling-ly,** *adv.* of GROVELING.

grover ✝ GROOVER

groves (grōvz). Dial. var. of GREAVES.

grovet, *n.* A small grove. *Obs.*

grov'ler (grŏv'lẽr). Dial. var of GROOVER.

grow. ✝ GRUE, *v.*

group rate. *Railroads.* A uniform rate made to a number of shippers at different places in a given district along the same line. In England such a rate has been held (11 App. Ca 97) not to be a breach of the equality clause.

grouse (grous), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. LL. *gruta* a kind of wild fowl (Du Cange).] Any of a number of gallinaceous birds, mostly of medium or rather large size, having a plump body, strong, feathered legs, and plumage lacking the brilliant colors of the pheasants, but usually mottled with red-brown, brown-dusky, or other colors adapted to concealment. They can fly swiftly for short distances. The grouse are confined to the Northern Hemisphere, and are more numerous in the New World. They constitute the subfamily Tetraoninæ. Nearly all are important game birds, as the capercaillie, black grouse, and hazel grouse, of Europe and Asia; the ruffed grouse (called *partridge* in the northern United States), prairie chicken or pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, dusky grouse, and Canada grouse of America, and the ptarmigans of both continents. (See these terms.) In the British Islands the word designates, in common usage, the red grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*), one of the ptarmigans, which is peculiar to those islands. See RED GROUSE; cf. SAND GROUSE.

grou'ser (grou'zẽr; grou'sẽr), *n. Dredging, Pile Driving, etc.* A pointed timber attached to a boat and sliding vertically, to thrust into the ground as a means of anchorage.

grout (grout; *dial.* also grōōt), *n.* [AS. *grût*; akin to D. *grut*, *gort*, MHG. *grûz* grain, kernel, G. *grütze* groats, Icel. *grautr*, Lith. *grudas* corn, kernel, and E. *groats*, *grit.*] **1.** Coarse meal; hulled grain; *pl.*, groats.

2. Malt infusion before or during fermentation; also, small beer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. Porridge of grout or groats. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

4. Lees; dregs; grounds; — usually *pl. Eng.*

5. a Thin mortar, fluid enough to be poured, used for filling in the joints of masonry, brickwork, macadam, etc; hence, any material used for a similar purpose. b A coarse kind of plaster or cement, usually studded with small stones after application, sometimes used for coating the wall of a building. c A finer variety for finishing the best ceilings.

6. *Civil Engin.* Small or irregular-shaped pieces of stone used for making paving blocks.

grout, *v. t.*; GROUT'ED; GROUT'ING. To fill up or finish with or as with grout, as the joints between stones; as, to *grout* a cast-iron pipe joint with lead.

grove (grōv), *n.* [AS. *grâf.*] A smaller group of trees than a forest, and without underwood, planted, or growing naturally as if arranged by art; a wood of small extent. *Grove* is used erroneously in the Authorized Version of the Bible: a As a translation of Hebrew *Asherah* (which see). b For Hebrew *eshel*, rendered "tamarisk tree" in the Revised Version. c See DRUID, 2.

groves of Academe, the groves or shady walks of the Athenian Academy; hence, any place devoted to study or learning.

Grove cell. [After Sir William R. *Grove*, Eng. physicist.] *Elec.* A voltaic cell the elements of which are platinum in nitric acid and zinc in dilute sulphuric acid, the two liquids being separated by a porous cup.

grov'el (grŏv'ĕl), *v. i.*; GROV'ELED (-ĕld) or GROV'ELLED; GROV'EL-ING or GROV'EL-LING. [From ME. *grovelinge*, *grufelinge*, adv., on the face, prone, which was misunderstood as a p. pr.; cf. ME. *gruf*, *groff*, in the same sense; of Scand. origin, cf. Icel. *grûfa*, in *â grûfu* on the face, prone, *grûfa* to grovel.] **1.** To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to lie prone, or move uneasily with the body prostrate; to lie flat on one's belly, in abjectness; to crawl.

2. To tend toward, or delight in, what is sensual or base; to be low, abject, or mean.

Syn. — Crawl, creep, cringe, fawn; flounder, tumble, roll. — GROVEL, WALLOW, WELTER. To GROVEL is to creep or lie, face down, on the ground; to WALLOW, to roll or tumble, as in mire; to WELTER, to roll heavily or confusedly, esp. like waves; as, "Upon thy belly *groveling* thou shalt go, and dust shalt eat all the days of thy life" (*Milton*); "The sow that was washed [is turned again] to her *wallowing* in the mire" (*2 Pet.* ii. 22); "beneath the *weltering* of the restless tide" (*Shelley*). Fig., *grovel* implies abject self-abasement; *wallow*, less frequently *welter*, utter abandonment, esp. to pleasure or vice; as, "He is formed for abjectness and woe, to *grovel* on the dunghill of his fears" (*Shelley*); "Thy lusts deep *wallow* in the earnings of the poor" (*id.*); "Happy are those that *welter* in their sin, swine in the mud, that cannot see for slime" (*Tennyson*); cf. "His eye plunged down the *weltering* strife, the turmoil of expiring life" (*M. Arnold*). See FAWN, SHRINK.

grov'y (grŏv'ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a grove; situated in, or frequenting, groves.

grow (grō), *v. i.*; *pret.* GREW (grōō); *p. p.* GROWN (grōn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GROW'ING. [AS. *grôwan*; akin to D. *groeijen*, Icel. *grôa*, Dan. *groe*, Sw *gro*. Cf. GREEN, GRASS.] **1.** To spring up and come to maturity, as a plant; to be developed or produced by vegetation, as a fruit, or by animal processes, as hair; hence, to thrive; also, to exist or be found as native; as, rice *grows* in warm countries.

Men whose heads do *grow* beneath their shoulders. *Shak.*

2. To increase in size by a natural and organic process; to increase in bulk by gradual assimilation of new matter into the living organism; — said of animals, plants, and their organs. Formerly, of minerals, to form by natural processes.

3. To increase or develop in any way; to become larger and stronger or more advanced; to extend; wax.

Winter began to *grow* fast on. *Knolles.*
I *grow* in worth, and wit, and sense. *Tennyson.*

4. To pass by degrees into a state or condition; to come to be; to develop by degrees; to become; as, to *grow* pale.

For his mind
Had *grown* Suspicion's sanctuary. *Byron.*

5. To become attached, fixed, or united by or as if by the process of growth.

Our knees shall kneel till to the ground they *grow*. *Shak.*

6. *Naut.* To stretch out; to lead; to tend; as, the cable *grows* to port.

Syn. — Enlarge, augment, improve, expand; become.

to grow down. **a** To grow downwards. **b** To decrease; decline; subside. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. Oxf. E. D.* — **to g. on** *or* **upon.** **a** To obtain an increasing influence over, or to make increasing demands upon, as, the habit *grows on* one. **b** To gain on; to get the better of; also, to presume upon. "Begin you to *grow upon* me?" *Shak.* **c** To gain in one's affection or estimation; as, a place or work of art *grows on* one. — **to g. out of.** **a** To issue from, as plants from the soil, or as a branch from the main stem; to result from. Wars have *grown out of* commercial considerations. *A. Hamilton.* **b** To develop beyond; to outgrow; as, he will *grow out of* these childish beliefs. — **to g. out of kind,** to differentiate from one's natural or inherited characteristics; to degenerate. — **to g. to.** **a** To accrue in favor of or against. *Obs.*

Even just the sum that I do owe to you
Is *growing to* me by Antipholus. *Shak.*

b To incline or advance towards; to come to; to arrive at; — sometimes with *on*. *Obs.*

Say what the play treats on, then read the names of the actors, and so *grow to* a point. *Shak.*

— **to g. up.** **a** To grow toward or arrive at full stature or maturity; as, *grown-up* children. **b** To arise and increase or become established, as a practice or a dispute.

grow (grō), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to grow; to cultivate; produce; as, to *grow* a crop; to *grow* wheat, hops, or tobacco. **2.** In the passive, to be covered with a growth, as rocks.

grow'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GROW. Specif.: *p. a.* Pertaining to or suitable for growth; as, the *growing* season.

growing pains, *Med.*, neuralgic or muscular pains in the limbs, associated with the rapid growth of children. — **g. point,** *Bot.*, the undifferentiated extremity of a shoot or vegetative axis, consisting of a single cell (apical cell) or a group of cells forming primary meristematic tissue.

growl (groul), *v. i.*; GROWLED (grould); GROWL'ING. [Cf. D. *grollen* to grunt, murmur, be angry, akin to G. *grollen* to be angry; also OF. *grouler* (prob.) to grumble. But the E. word may be imitative.] To utter a deep guttural sound, as a dog; to give forth a growl.

growl, *v. t.* To express by growling or with a growl.

growl, *n.* The deep, threatening sound made by a surly dog; a grumbling sound; hence, a muttering complaint.

growl'er (groul'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that growls. **2.** **a** The large-mouthed black bass. *Local, U. S.* **b** A grunt or croaker. **c** A gurnard. **3.** A four-wheeled cab. *Slang, Eng.* **4.** A can, pitcher, etc., in which beer is bought by measure. *Slang, U. S.*

grown (grōn), *p. a.* **1.** Increased in size or growth; expanded; swollen; as, a *grown* vice; a *grown* sea. **2.** Full-grown; matured; as, a *grown* man. *Chiefly U. S.* **3.** Having sprouted, as grain before reaping.

growth (grōth), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *grōðr, gróðr.* See GROW.] **1.** The process of growing; increase in size, number, frequency, strength, etc.; augmentation; advancement; production; development; as, the *growth* of trade, the *growth* of power; the *growth* of intemperance. **2.** *Biol.* The progressive development of an organism or member from its earliest stages, usually accompanied by increase in size with the approach to maturity. **3.** That which has grown or is growing; anything produced; product; consequence, effect; result.

Nature multiplies her fertile *growth*. *Milton.*

4. *Med.* A morbid formation.

growth form. *Bot.* A type of plant structure consisting of individuals or species with a similar external aspect or habit of growth, but not necessarily with morphological or genetic relationship, as a tree, an herb, etc.

gro'zing i'ron (grō'zĭng). [Cf. D. *gruizen* to crush.] **1.** A steel tool formerly used for cutting glass. *Obs.* **2.** *Plumbing.* A bulbous tool for smoothing the solder joints of lead pipe.

grub (grŭb), *v. i.*; GRUBBED (grŭbd); GRUB'BING. [ME. *grubben*, perh. akin to E. *grave*, n. & v.; cf. G. *grübeln* to grub, to rack one's brains, OHG. *grubilōn* to dig, search.] **1.** To dig in or under the ground, generally for an object that is difficult to reach or extricate; to be occupied in digging; to root or rummage. **2.** To do menial work; to plod; drudge. **3.** To eat; to feed. *Slang.*

grub (grŭb), *v. t.* **1.** To remove roots, etc., from (land); to clear or break up the surface of (land) by digging. **2.** To dig up by the roots; to root out by digging; — followed by *up*; as, to *grub* up trees, rushes, or sedge.

They do not attempt to *grub* up the root of sin. *Hare.*

3. *Hort.* To clear of grubs, or insect larvæ. **4.** To supply with food. *Slang.* *Dickens.*

grub, *n.* **1.** Any soft thick wormlike larva of an insect, esp. of a beetle. "Your butterfly was a *grub*." *Shak.* **2.** A short, thick man; a dwarf. *Obs.* *Carew.* **3.** One who grubs, or drudges; a plodder; also, a slovenly, raw, or ill-bred person. **4.** A dirty child. *Dial. Eng.* **5.** *Cricket.* A grounder; a sneak. **6.** A root or stump in the ground. *U. S.* **7.** Victuals; food. *Slang.*

grub'ber (grŭb'ẽr), *n.* One that grubs; esp., a machine or tool of the nature of a grub ax, grub hook, etc.

Grub'bi-a (grŭb'ĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., after Michael *Grubb*, Swedish patron of science.] *Bot.* A large genus of South African heathlike shrubs constituting the family Grubbiaceæ (order Santalales). They have opposite leaves and small capitate flowers succeeded by fleshy fruits.

grub'by (grŭb'ĭ), *a.*; GRUB'BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GRUB'BI-EST. [From GRUB.] **1.** Infested with grubs; as, *grubby* trees; specif., *Western U. S.*, of cattle or sheep, affected by the larvæ of botflies or warble flies. **2.** Small; dwarfish. *Dial. Eng.* **3** Dirty; slovenly.

grub saw. A handsaw used for cutting stone.

grub screw. A screw for metal work, without nut or head and slotted at one end for a screw-driver.

grub'stake' (grŭb'stāk'), *n.* Supplies furnished to a prospector on promise of a share in his discoveries; — so called because the lender *stakes*, or risks, the *grub* (food), etc., so furnished. Also *v. t. Mining Slang, Western U. S.*

Grub Street. Also **Grub'street'** (-strēt'), or, as an adjective, **grubstreet.** A London street (now called *Milton Street*), described by Dr. Johnson as "much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems, whence any mean production is called *grubstreet*;" hence, petty and needy writers, or literary hacks, collectively. As an adjective, pertaining to, produced in, or characteristic of, the productions of Grub Street.

I'd sooner ballads write, and *grubstreet* lays *Gay.*

grudge (grŭj), *v. t.*; GRUDGED (grŭjd); GRUDG'ING. [ME. *grutchen, gruchen, grochen*, to murmur, grumble, OF. *grochier, grouchaer, grocier, groucier.*] **1.** To be loath to give, or to give with reluctance, or with desire to get back again; to begrudge; to covet; to envy (one) the possession of; — with direct object only, or both direct and indirect objects.

'T is not in thee
To *grudge* my pleasures, to cut off my train. *Shak.*
They did not *grudge* us our employments *Swift.*

2. To cherish enviously; also, to envy. *Obs.*

Perish they
That *grudge* one thought against your majesty! *Shak.*

3. To distress; trouble; vex; attack. *Obs.*

Syn. — See ENVY.

grudge, *v. i. Obs.* **1.** To show discontent or envy; to complain; murmur; grumble. **2.** To be seized as with a fever; also, to chatter.

grudge, *n.* **1.** Complaint; grumbling; reluctance. *Obs.* **2.** Uneasiness of conscience; misgiving. *Obs.* **3.** Sullen malice or malevolence; cherished malice, enmity, or dislike; ill will; an old cause of hatred or quarrel.

I will feed fat the ancient *grudge* I bear him *Shak.*

4. Harm or harmful influence. *Obs.* *Milton.*

Syn. — See RESENTMENT.

gru'el (grōō'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *gruel*, F. *gruau;* of G. or D. origin; cf. MHG. *grūz* grain, kernel, D. *grut* groats. See GROUT.] A light liquid food, made by boiling meal of maize, oatmeal, or flour in water or milk; thin porridge; also, formerly, such a food with chopped meat cooked in it.

to take, have, give, get one's (his, etc.) **gruel,** to receive one's punishment or death. *Colloq.*

gru'el-ly (-ĭ), *a.* Like gruel; of the consistence of gruel.

grue'some, grew'some (grōō'sŭm), *a.* [From a word akin to Dan. *gru* horror, terror + 1st *-some;* cf. D. *gruwzaam*, G. *grausam.*] **1.** Inspiring fear or horror; horrid; grisly. "*Gruesome* sights of war." *C. Kingsley.* **2.** Affected by what is gruesome; fearful. *Rare.*

Syn. — See GHASTLY.

— **grue'some-ly, grew'some-ly,** *adv.* — **grue'some-ness, grew'some-ness,** *n.*

gruff (grŭf), *a.*; GRUFF'ER (-ẽr); GRUFF'EST. [D. *grof;* akin to G. *grob*, OHG. *girob, grob*, Dan. *grov*, Sw. *grof.*] **1.** Of coarse texture; coarse-grained. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** Of a rough or stern manner, speech, or countenance; sour; surly; severe; harsh.

Gruff, disagreeable, sarcastic remarks *Thackeray.*

3. Hoarse; deep and harsh; — said of the voice.

— **gruff'ly,** *adv.* — **gruff'ness,** *n.*

gru'gru (grōō'grōō), *n.* **1.** Also **grugru palm.** Any of several West Indian spiny palms, as *Acrocomia fusiformis*, *Cuvima corallina*, etc. **2.** Also **grugru worm.** The wormlike larva of a large weevil (*Rhynchophorus palmarum* or allied species) which lives in the pith of palm trees in parts of the West Indies and tropical America. The larvæ become very fat and are esteemed a great delicacy not only by the natives, but by many European colonists.

grum (grŭm), *a.*; GRUM'MER (-ẽr); GRUM'MEST. [Cf. Dan. *grum* furious, E. *grim*, and *grumble.*] **1.** Morose; sour; surly; glum. "Nick looked sour and *grum*." *Arbuthnot.* **2.** Deep in the throat; guttural; as, a *grum* voice.

grum'ble (grŭm'b'l), *v. i.*; GRUM'BLED (-b'ld); GRUM'BLING (-blĭng). [Cf. LG. *grummeln, grumen*, D. *grommelen, grommen*, F. *grommeler* (of German origin).] **1.** To murmur or mutter with discontent; to make ill-natured complaints in a low voice and a surly manner.

L'Avare [Avarice], not using half his store,
Still *grumbles* that he has no more. *Prior.*

2. To growl; to snarl in deep tones, as a feeding lion. **3.** To rumble; to make a low, harsh, and heavy sound; to mutter; as, the distant thunder *grumbles.*

grum'ble, *v. t.* To express or utter with grumbling.

grum'ble, *n.* **1.** Act of grumbling; a growl; a rumble. **2.** A fit of grumbling; — usually *pl.*

A bad case of *grumble*. *Mrs. H. H. Jackson.*

grume (grōōm), *n.* [L. *grumus* a little heap, hillock: cf. OF. *grume* a cluster, F. *grumeau* a little heap, clot of blood.] A thick, viscid fluid; a clot, as of blood.

gru'mose (grōō'mōs; grōō-mōs'), *a. Bot.* Formed of clustered grains or granules.

gru'mous (grōō'mŭs), *a.* [See GRUME.] **1.** Resembling, or containing, grume; thick; clotted; as, *grumous* blood. **2.** *Bot.* Grumose.

grump'y (grŭm'pĭ), *a.*; GRUMP'I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr); GRUMP'I-EST. [Cf. GRUMBLE, GRUM.] Surly; dissatisfied; grouty.

Grun'dy, Mrs. (grŭn'dĭ). A person frequently referred to in Morton's comedy (1798) "Speed the Plow," but not introduced as one of the *dramatis personæ*. Dame Ashfield is so continually asking, "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" when anything happens or is proposed, that *Mrs. Grundy* has become proverbial for that part of society whose opinion as to the proprieties is narrowly conventional.

Grun'dy-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Narrow and unintelligent conventionalism. — **Grun'dy-ist,** *n.*

grunt (grŭnt), *v. i.*; GRUNT'ED; GRUNT'ING. [ME *grunten, gronten*, AS. *grunnettan*, fr. *grunian* to grunt; akin to G. *grunzen*, Dan. *grynte*, Sw *grymta;* all prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** To make a deep, short noise, as a hog; to utter a deep guttural sound.

To *grunt* and sweat under a weary life. *Shak.*

2. To groan. *Obs.*

grunt, *v. t.* To utter with a grunt.

grunt, *n.* **1.** A groan. *Obs.* **2.** A deep guttural sound, as of a hog. **3.** Any of numerous mostly marine fishes of the genus *Hæmulon* and allied genera, allied to the snappers, but now usually made the type of a distinct family, *Hæmulidæ*, syn. *Hæmulonidæ*. They are called grunts because they make a grunting noise when taken from the water. The grunts occur chiefly in warm seas, and many are valuable food fishes. Among the species of Florida and the West Indies are the common, or white, grunt (*H. plumieri*), which occurs north to Cape Hatteras; the yellow grunt (*H. sciurus*); the French, or open-mouthed, grunt (*H. flavolineatum*); the gray, or striped, grunt (*H. macrostomum*). Cf. RONCO, TOMTATE, MARGATE FISH.

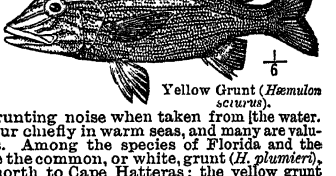

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Yellow Grunt (*Hæmulon sciurus*).

grunt'er (grŭn'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that grunts; specif., a hog. **2.** Any of various fishes which make a grunting noise, as many of the grunts and gurnards, esp. *Terapon ellipticus*, an Australian fresh-water grunt, called also *silver perch.* **3.** *Brass Founding.* A hook used in lifting a crucible.

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grow, *n.* Growth. *Obs.* [-ABLE.]
grow'a-ble (grō'*a*-b'l), *a.* See **grow'an** (grō'ăn; grou'ăn), *n.* Cf. Armor. *grouan* gravel, Corn *grow* gravel, sand.] Decomposed granite; sometimes a layer of gravelly soil. *Dial. Eng.*
growed (grōd). Obs., dial., or vulgar p. p. of GROW.
growel. † GRUEL.
grow'er, *n.* One that grows.
growht. Obs. pret. of GRUTCH
grow'ing-ly, *adv.* of GROWING.
growld. Growled. *Ref. Sp.*
growl'er-y, *n.* Act of growling; also, *Jocular*, a place to growl in.
growl'ing-ly, *adv.* of *growling*, p. pr. See -LY.
grown'-up', *n.* An adult. *Colloq*
growpe. † GROOP, *n.* & *v.*
growse. † GROUSE, *n.*
growse (*dial.* grōōz). Var. of GROOSE, shiver
grow'some (grō'sŭm), *a.* Inclined to grow; favoring growth. *Dial. Eng.* [HEAD.]
growt'head'. Var. of GROUT-
growth'ful, *a.* See -FUL.
growth'less, *a.* See -LESS.
growth ring. *Bot.* An annual ring. [*Obs.*]
growth'some, *a.* = GROWSOME.
growth'y (grōth'ĭ), *a.* Favorable to growth; growing. *Dial. or Colloq.*
groyn, groyne. Var. of GROIN. *Obs.* exc. in civil engineering.
gro'zet. Var. of GROSET.
gro'zier, *n.* A grozing iron. *Obs.*
grs. *Abbr.* Grains. [GRUE.]
Gru, *or* **gru** † GREW, Greek; ‖**gru'au** (grū'ō'), *n.* [F.] Grits; groats; gruel.
Grub-æ'an. † GRUBEAN.

grub ax *or* **axe.** A kind of mattock used in grubbing.
grub'bage, *n.* A grub ax. *Obs.*
grubbed (grŭbd), *a.* Having, or injured by, grubs. *Colloq.*
grub'ber, *n.* The ladyfish (*Albula vulpes*).
grub'ber-y (grŭb'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* 1. Grubbing; also, a place for grubbing. *Rare.* 2. Food; an eating place. *Slang.*
Grub'bi-a'ce-æ (grŭb'ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See GRUBBIA. — **grub'bi-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
grub'bi-ness (grŭb'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs.*]
grub'ble, *v. t.* & *i.* To grope.
grub'blings (*dial.* grŭb'lĭngz), *adv.* Groveling. *Dial. Eng.*
grub breaker. A grub hook.
grub'by, *n.* A sculpin or toadfish. *Local, U. S.*
grubd. Grubbed. *Ref. Sp.*
Grub-e'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Grub Street. *Obs.* [bing-
grub hoe. A heavy hoe for grubbing.
grub'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
grub hook. A plowlike implement for uprooting stumps, etc.
grub plank. Refuse planking for binding together the parts of a lumber raft. *U. S.* [A grub.]
grub'worm' (grŭb'wûrm'), *n.*
grucche, gruche. † GRUTCH.
grucchild, *n.* [Cf. GRUDGE, *v.*] A woman who grumbles. *Obs.*
gruchen. † GRUDGE.
grudgd. Grudged. *Ref. Sp.*
grudge'ful, *a.* See -FUL. — **grudge'ful-ly,** *adv.*
grudge'kin, *n.* See -KIN.
grud'geons (grŭj'ŭnz). † GURGEONS. [grudges.
grudg'er (grŭj'ẽr), *n.* One who

grudg'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Grudging. *R.*
grudg'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GRUDGE. — **grudg'ing-ly,** *a d v.* — **grudg'ing-ness,** *n.*
grudg'ings Obs. or dial. var. of GURGEONS.
grudg'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
grue (grōō). Dial. Eng. var. of GREW, greyhound.
grue (grōō), *n.* [Cf. Fries. *groen*, E. *gruwen*, G. *grauen.*] To shiver or shudder, as with fear. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
grue, *n.* A shiver or fit of shivering. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
grue, *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf OF. *gru* meal, grain, or OF. *gru* small fish.] A particle. *Obs.*
grue, *n.* [Cf. OF. *gru* meal.] A cake made of meal. *Obs.*
grue, *n.* Snow or thin ice that floats. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
grue'el, *v. t.* [Cf. *to take one's gruel.* See GRUEL, *n.*] To exhaust the capacity or endurance of; to disable. *Slang.*
gru'el-er, gru'el-ler, *n.* **1.** One who eats gruel; — applied to a certain set of Oxford students in the 17th century. *Oxf. E. D.* **2.** An unsolvable problem; a "settler." *Slang, Eng.*
grue-e'so (grōō-ā'sō), *n.* [Sp., lit., bulky, coarse.] *Mining.* Quicksilver ore in large lumps. Cf. GRANZA. *Western U. S.*
grufe, gruff. † GROOF.
gruff (grŭf), *n.* Quarrel. *Colloq.*
gruff (*dial.* grŭf, grōōf), *v. t.* To treat gruffly. *Obs. or Dial*
gruff (*dial.* grŭf, grōōf), *v. i.* To snore; grunt. *Dial. Eng.*
gruff'i-ness (grŭf'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Gruffness. *Rare.*

gruff'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
gruff'y, *n.* = Gruff. *Obs.*
gruffings. † GROVELINGS.
gruft'ed, *p. a.* Dirty; grimy. *Dial. Eng.*
gruge, grugge † GRUDGE.
Gru'i-dæ (grōō'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L *grus* crane] *Zool.* Family consisting of the cranes
Gru'i-for'mes (-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *grus* crane + *-form.*] *Zool.* A suborder or other category of birds of which the cranes are the type. It is often nearly or exactly equiv. to *Geranomorphæ*. In a narrower sense it excludes the rails and their allies — **gru'i-form** (-fôrm), *a.* & *n.*
gru'ine (grōō'ĭn; -ĭn, 183), *a.* [L. *grus* crane.] *Zool.* Pert. to or resembling the cranes.
grulp (grup). Scot. var of GROUP, *n.*
grulingis. † GROVELINGS.
grulle. † GRILL, provoke.
grum'bl. Grumble *Ref. Sp.*
grum'bld. Grumbled. *Ref. Sp.*
grum'bler (grŭm'blẽr), *n.* 1. One that grumbles. 2. = GRUNTER, fish.
Grum'ble-to'ni-an (-b'l-tō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [From GRUMBLE, *v.*] A member of an English political party in the 17th century; — so called by their opponents. *Obs. or Hist.* [*bling*, p. pr.]
grum'bling-ly, *adv.* of *grumbling*, a. Given to grumbling; like a grumble. *Colloq.*
grume. † GROOM. [See STAR.
Gru'mi-um (grōō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.*
grum'ly, *adv.* of GRUM. See -LY.
grum'ly (grōōm'lĭ), *a.* [See GRUM.] Grumbly. *Scot. & Dial.*

grum'ly, *a.* [See GRUMMEL.] Turbid. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
grumme, ? *v. i.* [Cf. *D. gronimen;* E. GRUMBLE.] To grumble. *Obs.*
grum'mel † GROMWELL.
grum'mel (*dial.* grōō'mĭ'l), **grum'mels** (-'lz), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *grumlig* turbid, *grummel* dregs, Fries. *grim.*] Sediment; dregs. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
grum'met (*dial.* grŭm'ĕt), *n.* [OF. *gromet* servant, shopboy.] A cabin boy; an awkward boy. *Obs., Hist, or Dial. Eng.*
grum'met Var. of GROMMET.
grum'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
gru'mous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
grump (grŭmp), *v. i.* [Cf. GRUMPY.] To sulk. *Colloq.*
grumph (grŭmf; grōōmf), *v. i.* & *n.* Grunt. *Scot.*
grumph'y, grumph'ie (grŭm'fĭ; grōōm'pĭ), *n.* A pig; a sow. *Scot.*
grump'i-ly (grŭm'pĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of GRUMPY See -LY.
grump'i-ness, *n* See -NESS.
grump'ish, *a.* Grumpy. *Rare.*
grumps (grŭmps), *n. pl.* Sulks. *Dial. or Colloq.*
grun. † GRIN, snare.
grun (grōōn) Scot. & dial. Eng infin., pret, & p. p. of GRIND.
grun (grōōn). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GROUND.
Grun, An'as-ta'si-us (ăn'ăs-tā'-shĭ-ŭs grun'; *G* a'na-stä'sē-ōōs) Pseudonym of the German poet A. A. Auersperg (1806–76).
grunch, *v. t.* [Cf. GRUDGE, GRUNT] To grumble; grudge. *Obs or Archaic.*
grund (grōōnd). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GROUND.
grun'del (grŭn'dĕl). [Cf. D. *grondel.* See GROUND.] A grundling (fish) *Dial. Eng.*
Grun'di-fied (-dĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Made to suit Mrs. Grundy. *R.*
‖ **Grund'le'gung** (grōōnt'lā'-gōōng), *n.* [G.] Foundation, or fundamental part.
grund'sel. † GROUNDSEL.
grundswille. † GROUNDSEL.
grun'dy (grŭn'dĭ), *n. Metal.* Granulated pig iron, used in making granulated steel.
grune (*dial.* grun). Obs. or dial Eng var. of GROIN, snout.
gru'ner-ite (grū'nẽr-īt), *n.* [After E L. *Gruner.*] *Min.* A brown, silky, fibrous variety, $FeSiO_3$, of amphibole. Sp gr., 3.71.
gru'ner-it-i-za'tion (-ĭt-ĭ-zā'-shŭn), *n.* Conversion into grunerite.
grun'sel Obs., rare, or dial. Eng. var. of GROUNDSEL.
grun'stane (grōōn'stān). Scot. and dial Eng var. of GRINDSTONE. [GROUNDSEL, plant.
grun'swel, grun'swell. †
grunt'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GRUNT. — **grunting cow** *or* **ox.** The yak. — **g. perch.** The fresh-water drumfish. [ING.
grunt'ing-ly, *adv.* of GRUNT-
grun'tle (grŭn'tl; grōōn't'l). *v. t.* [Freq. of *grunt.*] To grunt; grumble; sulk. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Scot.*
grun'tle, *n.* A grunt; the snout.
grunt'ling, *n.* A young pig.
grun'yie (grōōn'yĭ), **grun'zie.** Scot. vars. of GROIN, snout.
grup (grŭp; grōōp). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GRIP, to seize.
grup, grupe. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GROOP.

Grus (grŭs), *n.*; *gen.* GRUIS (grōō′ĭs). [L., a crane.] **1.** *Astron.* A southern constellation, just south of Pisces australis, the Crane.

2. *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical cranes.

Gru'yère' cheese (grü'yâr'). A firm skim-milk cheese, of a pale yellow color and containing numerous holes; — called also in the United States *Schweitzerkäse* or *Schweitzer*. It is made chiefly in Switzerland and eastern France (originally at Gruyère, Switz.).

Gry-phæ'a (grĭ-fē'ȧ; grī-), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *gryphus*, or *grypus*, gen. *grypĭis*, a griffin.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil shells closely allied to the oyster, but having the left valve strongly arched with an incurved beak, and the right valve flat. They occur from the Lias to the Tertiary.

Gryphæa (*G. incurva*).

gry-po'sis (grĭ-pō'sĭs; grī-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *γρύπωσις* a crooking, fr. *γρυπός* curved.] *Med.* Abnormal curvature, esp. of the finger nails.

grys'bok (grĭs'bŏk), *n.* [D. *grijs* gray + *bok* buck.] A small reddish South African antelope (*Neotragus melanotis*), now becoming rare, and found only north and west of the Limpopo River.

Guacharo, or Oilbird.

gua'cha-ro (gwä'chä-rō), *n.* [Sp. *guácharo*, prob. fr. native name.] A remarkable nocturnal bird (*Steatornis caripensis*) of northern South America and Trinidad, related to the goatsuckers, and in some characters to the owls. It feeds upon fruits and nests in caverns. It is now considered as constituting a family by itself, the Steatornithidæ. An oil, used in place of butter, is extracted from the young by the natives, whence it is also called *oilbird*.

gua'co (gwä'kō), *n.* [Sp.] **a** A tropical American asteraceous vine (*Willoughbæya amara*); also, its aromatic dried leaves, reputed to be an antidote to snake bites, and a cure for dyspepsia, asthma, and rheumatism. **b** A South American plant (*Aristolochia anguicida*), also employed as a remedy for snake bites.

guai'ac (gwī'ăk), *n.* [See GUAIACUM.] **a** = GUAIACUM, 2, 3. **b** The tonka bean, also, the tree bearing it. *French Guiana.*

guai'a-col (gwī'ȧ-kŏl; -kōl), *n.* [*guaiacum* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A colorless liquid, $C_7H_8O_2$, with a peculiar odor. It is the methyl ether of pyrocatechin, and is obtained by distilling guaiacum from wood-tar creosote, and in other ways. It has been used in treating pulmonary tuberculosis.

guai'a-cum (-kŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *guayaco*, from native name in Haiti.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American zygophyllaceous trees and shrubs, having pinnate leaves, mostly blue flowers, and capsular fruit.

2. The hard greenish brown wood yielded by trees of this genus, esp. by *G. officinale*. See LIGNUM-VITÆ.

3. A greenish resin with a faint balsamic odor, obtained from the trunk of *G. officinale*, used medicinally as a remedy for gout, rheumatism, and skin diseases. It possesses the property of changing color in the presence of various oxidizing agents. It is said to consist chiefly of three acids, guai-ac'ic acid, $C_{20}H_{24}O_4$, guai'a-con'ic acid, $C_{20}H_{24}O_5$, and guai'a-cin'ic acid, $C_{19}H_{20}O_6$, all probably condensation products of tiglic aldehyde and guaiacol. Also, the similar resin from other species of *Guaiacum*.

4. A related tree of Texas and Mexico (*Porlieria angustifolia*), or its wood or resinous exudate.

guai-ap'er-ol (gwī-ăp'ĕr-ŏl, -ōl), *n.* [*guaiacol* + *piperidine.*] *Pharm.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{15}O_2N$, used in the treatment of phthisis. It is a compound of piperidine and guaiacol.

gua-má' (gwä-má'), *n.* [Sp. Cuba and Porto Rico.] A tropical American mimosaceous tree (*Inga laurina*) with quadripinnate leaves and slender clusters of pale flowers. It is much used as a shade for coffee plantations.

guan (gwän), *n.* Any of various species of large, more or less arboreal, gallinaceous birds of Central and South America, constituting *Penelope*, *Pipile*, *Ortalis*, and allied genera. They form the subfamily Penelopinæ of the family Cracidæ. Several of the species are often tamed, but rarely breed in captivity. One species (see CHACHALACA) is found as far north as Texas.

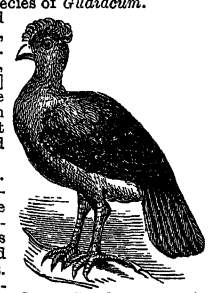

Guan (*Penelope cristata*). (1/12)

gua-na'co (gwä-nä'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (-kōz). [Sp. *guanaco*, Peruv. *huanacu*. Cf. HUANACO.] A South American mammal (*Lama huanacos*) of the camel family, larger and more graceful than the llama, inhabiting the temperate parts of South America, including Patagonia. It is supposed to be the wild form from which both the llama and alpaca are derived.

gua'na-mine (gwä'nȧ-mĭn; gwa'nȧ-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [*guanidine* + *amine.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of heterocyclic bases formed by heating guanidine salts of the fatty acids; as, formo*guanamine*.

Guan'che (gwän'chā), *n.* [Sp.] One of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Canary Islands, exterminated or absorbed by European conquerors in the 15th century. They are described as a tall, blond, handsome people, brave warriors, and well advanced in neolithic culture. The known vestiges of their language seem to ally them to the Berbers.

gua'ni-dine (gwä'nĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** *Org. Chem.* A strong base, $NH:C(NH_2)_2$, formed by the oxidation of guanine, by heating ammonium sulphocyanate, and in other ways. Its crystals are deliquescent.

gua'nine (gwä'nĭn; -nēn, 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* A white basic substance, $C_5H_5ON_5$, occurring in guano, in the liver, pancreas, and other glands of mammals, and in many plants. It is closely related to uric acid.

gua'no (gwä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Sp. *guano*, fr. Peruv. *huanu* dung.] **1.** A substance found in great abundance on some coasts or islands frequented by sea fowls, and composed chiefly of their excrement. It is rich in phosphates, nitrogenous matter, and other material for plant growth, and has hence been much used as a fertilizer. The best deposits, however, are now exhausted.

2. Any manure of similar character, as the excrement of bats, preparations of fish refuse, etc.

gua-nyl'ic (gwa-nĭl'ĭk), *a.* [*guanine* + *-yl* + *-ic.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a nucleic acid which is obtained from the pancreas, and which yields guanine as one of its chief cleavage products.

gua-pe'na (gwȧ-pē'nȧ), *n.* [Prob. fr. native name.] A West Indian sciænoid with two dark brown stripes on each side.

gua-ra'na (gwä-rä'nȧ), *n.* [Tupi *guaraná*, *Pharm.* A preparation from the seeds of a Brazilian climbing sapindaceous shrub (*Paullinia cupana*) used in making an astringent drink and as a nerve stimulant.

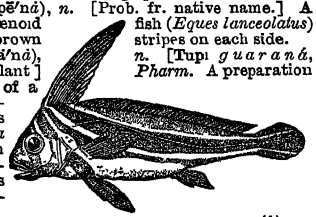

Guapena (*Eques lanceolatus*). (1/8)

Gua-ra'ni (-nē), *n.* An Indian of an extensive linguistic stock originally forming the bulk of the native peoples of Paraguay. They were early Christianized by the Jesuits and formed into the settlements called the **Paraguay Missions**, which were maintained until the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1768, after which the Guaranis rapidly diminished. — **Gua-ra'ni-an** (gwä-rä'nĭ-ăn), *a.*

guar'an-tee' (găr'ăn-tē'), *n.*; *pl.* -TEES (-tēz'). [Perh. orig. fr. Sp. *garante* (*Oxf. E. D.*) a guarantor, warrant (see WARRANT), but confused with *guaranty*, prob. influenced by words like assignee, lessee, etc. See GUARANTY; cf. WARRANTEE.] **1.** One who makes a guaranty; one who acts as a surety or gives security; a guarantor.

2. Act of one who makes a guaranty or acts as a surety. = GUARANTY, *n.*, 1.

3. That which is given by way of security; something made or held as a security. = GUARANTY, *n.*, 3.

4. The person to whom a guaranty is made; — the correlative of *guarantor*. See def. 1, above.

☞ This late sense is probably due to mistaken identification of the ending with the *-ee* suffix of many legal terms.

guar'an-tee', *v. t.*; GUAR'AN-TEED' (-tēd'); GUAR'AN-TEE'ING. **1.** To be a guarantee, warranty, or surety for; esp., to undertake to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of (another); to become responsible for the fulfillment of (the agreement of another). See GUARANTY, *n.*

2. To engage for the existence, permanence, nature, or the like, of (something); to undertake to do or secure (something); to warrant (which see).

3. To give a guaranty to (another); to give or furnish security to; to secure; — used with *against*, *from*, *in*; as, *guaranteed* in their liberty by a constitution.

On condition of being *guaranteed* more or less efficaciously against his tyranny. *J. S. Mill.*

Syn. — See INSURE.

guaranteed bond, *Finance*, a bond the principal and interest of which are guaranteed by another than the obligor of the bond. — **g. stock**, *Finance*, stock the dividends on which are guaranteed by another than the issuing company.

guarantee association *or* **company.** A corporation or joint-stock company which makes guaranties or acts as a surety on the principle of insurance.

guar'an-tor' (găr'ăn-tôr'), *n.* [See GUARANTY; cf. WARRANTOR.] *Law.* a One who makes or gives a guaranty or surety; one who enters in a guaranty.

The terms surety and *guarantor* are often confounded from the fact that a *guarantor* is in common acceptation a surety for another. The rules of the common law as to sureties are not strictly applied to *guarantors*, but rather the rules of the law merchant, and the true distinction seems to be this: That a surety is in the first instance answerable for the debt for which he makes himself responsible, and his contracts are often specialties, while a *guarantor* is only liable when default is made by the party whose undertaking is guaranteed, and his agreement is one of simple contract. A surety is not, as a matter of course, entitled to notice, and is not discharged by the insolvency of the principal debtor, for want of notice, although the principal debtor was solvent when the debt became due

Courtis v. *Dennis* (7 *Metcalf* (Mass.) 518).

guar'an-ty (găr'ăn-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *guarantie*, *garantie*, F. *garantie*, fr. OF. *guarantir*, *garantir*, to warrant, to guaranty, F. *garantir*. See WARRANT, *v. & n.*; cf. WARRANTY, GUARANTEE.] **1.** An undertaking to answer for the payment of some debt, or the performance of some duty, of another, in case of the failure of such other to pay or perform, or (otherwise expressed) a promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another; a warranty; a security; a guarantee. In British usage the *guarantor* (who is usually called the *surety*) is in general liable upon the default of the principal without notice, unless otherwise stipulated. In some of the United States the same usage obtains, as in the State of New York. In other States a distinction is made between *guaranty* and *suretyship*, *guarantor* and *surety*, the distinction being given in Courtis *v.* Dennis (7 Metcalf, 518), cited under GUARANTOR. Where this distinction obtains the guarantor is usually held to be liable only on due proceedings having been ineffectually taken to enforce the claim against the principal. In general a guaranty comes within the provisions of the Statute of Frauds providing that "no action shall be brought whereby to charge the defendant upon any special promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person . . . unless the agreement, . . . or some memorandum or note thereof, shall be in writing, signed by the party to be charged therewith" or his lawfully authorized agent.

2. An agreement by which one person promises to make another secure in the possession, enjoyment, or the like, of something; an agreement by which one undertakes to make sure or certain the existence, continuance, or the like, of something; specif., *Internat. Law*, an agreement or convention by which one or more states agree to secure to one or more other states the enjoyment of certain claims, rights, or possessions, the continuance of certain conditions, or the like.

3. Something given or possessed as security for the existence or continuance of something; something given or had as a means of securing the existence, performance, or fulfillment of something; a security.

guar'an-ty (găr'ăn-tĭ), *v. t.*; GUAR'AN-TIED (-tĭd); GUAR'AN-TY-ING (-tĭ-ĭng). To guarantee. See GUARANTEE, *v. t.*

guard (gärd), *v. t.*; GUARD'ED; GUARD'ING. [OF. *guarder*, *garder*, *warder*, F. *garder*; of G. origin, cf. OHG. *warōn*, to be on the watch, G. *warten*, OS *wardōn*. See WARD, *v. & n.*; cf. GUARD, *n.*] **1.** To protect the edge of, esp. with an ornamental border; hence, formerly, to face or ornament with lists, laces, etc.

The body of your discourse is sometimes *guarded* with fragments, and the guards are but slightly basted on neither. *Shak.*

2. To protect from danger; to secure against surprise, attack, or injury; to keep in safety; to defend; shelter; shield; as, guns and troops *guard* the city.

For Heaven still *guards* the right. *Shak.*

3. To accompany as for protection; to escort. *Archaic.*

4. To watch over, to prevent escape or restrain from violence, from indiscretion, or the like; to restrain; as, to *guard* a prisoner or a maniac; to *guard* one's speech.

5. To furnish with proper checks or corrections; to safeguard; as, to *guard* an experiment; courts *guard* the laws against misapplication.

6. In games, to protect by safeguards or support; as, to

‖ **grup'po** (grōōp'pō), *n.*, *pl.* -PI (-pē). [It.] *Music.* A group; a phrase; sometimes, a turn.

gru're (grü'rē), *n.* [AS. *gryre.*] Terror, horror. *Obs.*

gru're-ful, *a.* Horrible; terrible. *Obs.* — **gru're-ful-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

grush, *v. t.* & *i.* [See CRUSH, *v.*] To crush; crumble. *Archaic*

grush'ie (grŭsh'ĭ; grōōsh'ĭ), *a.* Also **grush** (grŭsh; grōōsh). Of thriving growth. *Scot.*

Gru'sian (grōō'shăn), *a.* [From Russ. *Gruziya* Georgia.] Of or pertaining to Georgia in the Caucasus, or its inhabitants or their language; Georgian.

Gru'son, ar'mour *or* **ar'mour** (grōō'sŏn) (After H. *Gruson* (b 1821), German inventor.] See ARMOR, *n.*, 5.

grustlis. Obs. pl. of GRISTLE.

grut. † GROOT.

grutch (grŭch; *dial.* grōōch), *v. t.* & *i.* [See GRUDGE.] To murmur; grudge. *Archaic or Dial.*

grutch, *n.* A complaint; also, a grudge. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

grutch'er, *n.* A grumbler. *Obs.*

grutch'ing-ly, *adv.* Grumblingly. *Obs.* [*Dial. Eng.*]

grute. Var. of GROUT, lees.

grut'ten (grŭt'n). Scot. and dial. Eng. p. p. of GREET, to cry.

gru'tum (grōō'tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [LL., prop. a grain, of Teutonic origin, akin to E. *grout* coarse meal.] = MILIUM.

gruve. Dial. Eng. for GROOVE.

gr. wt. *Abbr.* Gross weight.

gry-. For words beginning in *gry-*, see the forms in GRI-.

gry (grĭ), *n* [Gr. *γρῦ* a trifle, bit.] A measure equal to one tenth of a line. *Obs.*

gryde. † GRIDE. [shudder. *Obs.*]

grye, *v. i.* [Cf. GRUE.] ? To

gryf'fon, gryf'on. † GRIFFIN.

grylle, *n.* [L. *gryllus.*] A cricket. *Obs.*

Gryl'li-dæ (grĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GRYLLE.] *Zoöl.* The family of orthopterous insects consisting of the crickets.

Gryl'lo-tal'pa (grĭl'ō-tăl'pȧ), *n.* [NL.; L. *gryllus* cricket + *talpa* mole.] The genus consisting of the typical mole crickets.

Gryl'lus (grĭl'ŭs), *n.* [L., cricket.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical crickets.

grynde. † GROIN.

gry-pa'ni an (grĭ-pā'nĭ-ăn; grī-), *a.* [Gr. *γρυπάνιος* bowed by age, fr. *γρυπός* curved.] *Zool.* Bent at the end; — said of the bill of certain birds. *Rare.*

grype. † GRIPE.

gryph'en. † GRIFFIN.

gryph'on (grĭf'ŏn). Var. of GRIFFIN; — sometimes used where classical associations are emphasized. [FON VULTURE.

gryphon vulture. Var. of GRIFFON VULTURE.

Gryph'o-sau'rus (grĭf'ō-sô'rŭs; grĭf'fō-), *n.* [NL. See GRIPHOSAURUS.] Syn. of ARCHÆOPTERYX.

Gryp'o-the're-um (grĭp'ō-thē'rĭ-ŭm; grĭ'pō-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *γρυπός* curved + *-therium.*] Syn. of GLOSSOTHERIUM.

grys. † GRICE

grys'buck. Var. of GRYSBOK.

gryse. † GRICE.

gs. *Abbr.* Guineas.

G. S. *Abbr.* General secretary; Grand Secretary, Scribe, Sentinel, Sentry, or Steward (*Freemasonry*).

G. S. B. *Abbr. Freemasonry* Grand Sword Bearer.

G. S. D. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand Senior Deacon.

G. Sec *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand Secretary.

g sol re ut. *Music.* One of two notes in Guido Aretino's scale. See GAMUT, *Illust. Obs.*

Gsp. *Abbr.* Gaspard.

G. S. P. *Abbr.* Good Service Pension. [Gustavus.]

Gst. *Abbr.* Gustav, Gustave; **G. string.** See under G. [use.]

G. S. U. *Abbr.* General signals

G. S. W *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand Senior Warden.

G. T. *Abbr.* Good Templar; Grand Tiler, Grand Treasurer (*Freemasonry*).

Gt. Br. *Abbr.* Great Britain.

G. T. C. *Abbr. Com.* Good till canceled, or countermanded.

GTD. *Abbr.* Guaranteed; — used on stock tickers.

Gth. *Abbr.* Gunther

Gtt., *or* **gtt.** *Abbr. Pharm.* Gutta or guttæ (L., a drop or drops).

Gu., *or* **gu.** *Abbr.* Guinea; gules.

gua'ba (gwa'vȧ; 183). Var. of GUAVA.

gua'ca (gwä'kȧ; wa'kȧ). Var. of GUACAMAYA.

gua'ca-mai'a (gwä'kȧ-mī'ȧ). *n.* [Sp. Amer. *guacamaya*, prob. fr. Quichua *uakamayu* macaw.] A large parrotfish (*Pseudoscarus guacamaia*) found from Florida to Brazil.

gua'cha-ma'ca (gwa'chȧ-mä'kȧ), *n.* [Sp.] The bark of a South American apocynaceous tree (*Malouetia nitida*) containing a violent narcotic poison; also, the tree.

‖ **gua-chan'che** (g w ä - c h ä n'chā), *n.*, *or* **gua-chan'che pe-lon'** (pā-lōn'). The guaguanche.

Gua'cho (gwa'chō), *n.* Misspelling of GAUCHO.

gua'co-nize (gwä'kō-nīz), *v. t.* To affect with guaco.

gua'dal-caz'ar-ite (g w ä'd a l-kȧz'ar-īt), *n.* [Fr. *Guadalcazar*, Mex.] A mineral like metacinnabarite, but containing zinc.

guag. *Mining.* Var. of GWAG.

guage. † GAGE.

guag'er (gā'ẽr). Scot. or dial. Eng. var. of GAUGER.

‖ **gua-guan'che** (gwä-gwän'chā), *n* [Sp.] A barracuda (*Sphyræna guachancho*), of the West Indies, Florida, etc.

guai'ac (gwī'ăk), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling guaiacum.

guai'a-cene (-ȧ-sēn), *n.* [See GUAIACUM.] Tiglic aldehyde.

guai-ac'ic (gwī-ăs'ĭk), **guai'a-cin'ic** (gwī'ȧ-sĭn'ĭk), **guai'a-con'ic** (-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* Designating certain acids. See GUAIACUM, 3.

guai'a-san'ol (gwī'ȧ-săn'ŏl; -ōl), *n.* [*guaiacol*, which it gives off in the body, with *san* inserted to indicate its healing property; cf. L. *sanare* to heal, E. *sane.*] *Pharm.* A white crystalline powder used as an anæsthetic and antiseptic.

gua'ja-cum (g w ä'ȧ - k ä m; gwī'ȧ-). Var. of GUAIACUM.

gua'na (gwa'nȧ). Corrupt. of IGUANA. In Australia applied to various large lizards.

Gua'na (gwä'nȧ), *n.* One of a tribe of Arawakan Indians of the upper Paraguay River.

gua-ná'ba-na (gwa-nȧ'vȧ-nä; 133), *or* **-no** (-nō), *n.* [Sp.] The soursop.

gua'na-jua'tite (gwä'nȧ-hwä'tīt), *n.* [From *Guanajuato*, Mexico.] *Min.* Bismuth selenide, Bi_2Se_3, in bluish gray, metallic-looking crystals or masses. H., 2.5–3.5. Sp. gr., about 6.4

gua'nase (gwä'nās), *n. Physiol. Chem.* An enzyme that transforms guanine into xanthine.

gua'na-zole (gwä'nȧ-zōl), *n.* [*guanidine* + *azole.*] *Chem.* A crystalline triazole, $C_2H_3N_3$, prepared artificially.

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guan'go (gwän'gō), *n.* [Sp.] *Bot.* = SAMAN. *W. Indies*

gua'ni-do-pro'pi-on'ic (gwä'nĭ-dō-prō'pĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* See ALACREATINE.

gua-nif'er-ous (gwȧ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*guano* + *-ferous.*] Yielding guano.

gua'no (gwä'nō), **-nize** (-nīz), *v. t.* To enrich with guano. *R.*

gua'no (g w ä'n ō), *n.* [Sp. Amer.] The corkwood *Ochroma lagopus*. *W. Indies.*

gua'no. *n.* Var. of GUANA; in New Zealand, the tuatara.

gua'o (gwä'ō), *n.* [Cuban Sp.] Any West Indian anacardiaceous tree of the genus *Comocladia*, the species of which poison by contact.

guar. *Abbr.* Guaranteed.

gua'ra (gwä'rȧ), *n.* [Sp.] Any sapindaceous tree of the genus *Cupania*. *Sp. Amer.*

gua-ra' (gwä-rä' ; *as generic name*, gwä'ra *or* gwä'rȧ), *n.* [Tupi *guará.*] **a** The scarlet ibis; also [*cap.*], *Zoöl.*, generic name for the white and scarlet ibises. **b** Var of AGOUARA.

gua-ra'bu (g w ä-r a'bōō). *n.* [Tupi.] Any of several anacardiaceous Brazilian timber trees of the genus *Astronium*. *Brazil.*

gua-ra'cha (gwä-rä'chȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A lively Spanish solo dance, now rare.

guarand. *n.* [Obs. F. *garant.*] Guarantee; guarantor. *Obs.*

gua-ra'nine (gwä-rä'nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid extracted from guarana, prob. identical with caffeine.

guar'an-tee'ship, *n.* See SHIP.

guar'an-tor'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

guar'an-ty-ism (g ă r'ă n-t ĭ-ĭz'm), *n. Econ.* The system or operation of the various agencies organized to promote thrift.

gua-ra'po (g w ä-r a'p ō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A fermented drink made from sugar cane. *Sp. Am.*

gua'ra-pu'cu (gwä'rȧ-pōō'kōō), *n.* [Fr. a native name.] The wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*).

guard high cards with low ones in whist; to *guard* a piece or a position in chess; to *guard* a goal in hockey.

7. *Bookbinding.* To place guards in, as a scrapbook, etc.

Syn. — Protect, shield, keep, watch. See DEFEND.

guard (gärd), *v. i.* To watch by way of caution or defense; to be in a state or position of defense or safety; to stand guard; to take precautions; as, to *guard* against mistakes.

guard, *n.* [OF. *guarde,* F. *garde,* prop. a watching, fr. the F. verb, or cf. OHG. *warta* a watching. See GUARD, *v. t.*; cf. WARD, *n.*] **1.** Ward; guardianship. *Obs.*

2. State of being, or act of holding, in ward; protection; defense; as, a nation's welfare is in the *guard* of its citizens; also, state or act of holding ward, or watch against danger; as, to keep *guard;* to be on, or off, one's *guard.*

3. a The service or duties of one who keeps military watch. **b** A posture of defense, as in fencing, bayonet exercise, boxing, etc. **c** *Cricket.* The position of a batsman or his bat in guarding the wicket.

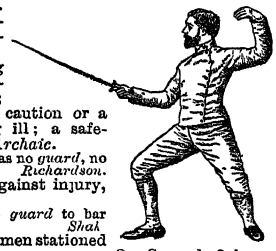

On Guard, 3 b, in Fencing with the Foil or Smallsword.

4. Quality of being watchful against danger or mishap; caution; also, an instance of caution or a means of forestalling ill; a safeguard; precaution. *Archaic.*

The poor gentleman has no *guard,* no caution. *Richardson.*

5. One that guards against injury, danger, or attack.

His greatness was no *guard* to bar heaven's shatt. *Shak.*

6. a A man or body of men stationed to protect or control a person or position; a watch; a sentinel; specif., a soldier or sailor, or a number of them, on guard duty, acting as an escort, or watching prisoners.

The *guard* which kept the door. 1 *Kings* xiv. 27.

b *pl.* In the British army, certain troops attached to the person of the sovereign. They are: the household cavalry, consisting of the 1st and 2d Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards; the Foot Guards, consisting of the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, and Irish Guards; and seven regiments of dragoon guards. See ARMY ORGANIZATION. **c** A railroad conductor. *Gr. Brit.* **d** A brakeman or gateman, as on an elevated railroad. *U. S.* **e** A society officer, as of Freemasons. **f** *American Football* One of two players, called right guard and left guard, next to the center in the line-up. **g** *Curling.* A stone played to a position where it protects another from attack.

7. A border trimming on a garment, generally of lace or embroidery. *Obs. or Hist.*

8. *pl.* [*cap.*] *Astron.* The "Pointers" of the Great Bear; also Beta and Gamma in Ursa Minor. *Obs.*

9. Any fixture or attachment designed to protect or secure against injury, soiling, or defacement, theft or loss, as: **a** That part of a sword hilt which protects the hand. **b** A chain or cord for fastening a watch to one's dress. **c** A fence or rail to prevent falling from the deck of a vessel. **d** An extension of the deck of a vessel beyond the hull; esp., in side-wheel steam vessels, the framework of timbers protecting the paddle wheel and shaft at the side. **e** A plate of metal, beneath the stock, or the lock frame, of a gun or pistol, having a loop, called a bow, to protect the trigger. **f** *Bookbinding.* An interleaved strip at the back, as in a scrapbook, to guard against its breaking when filled. **g** A fender.

10. *Paleon.* The hard calcareous fusiform or subcylindrical piece which insheathes the phragmacone forming the rear end of the shell of belemnites; the rostrum.

Syn. — Defense, shield, protection, safeguard; convoy, escort; care, attention, watch, heed.

guard of the standard. *Mil.* See under COLOR GUARD.

guard'ant (gär'dănt), *a.* [F. *gardant,* p. pr. of *garder.* See GUARD, *v. t.*] **1.** *Her.* Gardant.

2. Acting as a guard or guardian.

guard boat. A boat detailed on guard duty, as one employed as a picket to guard against surprise, one appointed to go the rounds among ships of war in a harbor, or one used by harbor authorities.

guard brush. *Elec. Railroads.* A metallic brush for "picking up" the current from the live rail.

guard cell. **a** *Bot.* See STOMA. **b** *Anat.* One of the small cells bordering the stomata of serous membranes. Their expansion and contraction influence the size of the opening.

guard'ed, *p. a.* Protected; defended; also, cautious; wary; circumspect; as, he was *guarded* in his expressions; framed or uttered with caution; as, his expressions were *guarded.* — **guard'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **guard'ed-ness,** *n.*

guard'house' (gärd'hous'), *n. Mil.* A building which is occupied by a guard, usually one in which prisoners are confined for misconduct; hence, a military lockup.

guard'i-an (gär'dĭ-ăn), *n.* [F. *gardien,* OF. orig. *guardenc,* where the suffix is the Germanic *-ing* (see -ING). See GUARD, *n.*; cf. WARDEN.] **1.** One who guards, preserves, or secures; one to whom any person or thing is committed for protection, security, or preservation.

2. *Law.* One who has, or is entitled to, the care and management of the person or property, or both, of another, as of a minor or of a person incapable of managing his own affairs. Cf. CURATOR, TUTOR, COMMITTEE. The various species of guardians recognized by the law of England at the time of the separation of the United States in 1776, and to which those of the United States in general conform, are: **Guardian by nature.** **a** The father with respect to the person of his heir apparent or heiress presumptive — of little importance and doubtful existence since the abolition of tenures in chivalry. **b** A natural guardian. **Guardian for nurture** *or* **by nurture,** the father, or upon his decease the mother, with respect to the persons of all children under 14 years of age. *Guardianship by nature* and *for nurture* as distinguished from the general parental control are now of no practical importance. (See NATURAL GUARDIAN, below.) **Guardian by election,** a guardian elected by an infant himself having lands in socage upon attaining his 14th year. The law upon this kind of guardianship is obscure, and this guardianship is nearly or wholly disused. **Guardian by statute,** or, as commonly called, **testamentary guardian,** a person appointed as guardian by deed or will (by virtue of 12 Car. II. (1660) c. 24, or later enabling statute). **Guardian in socage,** the person who in case of the legal estate of lands held in socage having descended to an infant, is his next of blood to whom the inheritance cannot descend. **Guardian by custom.** **a** A guardian according to a custom existing in respect of lands of copyhold tenure, where the right of guardianship falls to the next of blood incapable of inheriting the estate, or may be claimed by special custom by the lord of the manor or his nominee. **b** A guardian according to a now disused custom of London. **Guardian ad litem** [L., for the suit], a guardian appointed by a court of justice to conduct or defend a particular suit or legal proceeding on behalf of the infant. Such a guardian has no charge of the infant's person or property. To these classes in England there has been added the **guardian by appointment of the High Court of Justice,** appointed by that court, as where the father fails to appoint a testamentary guardian. **Natural guardian** is used to denote the father or mother acting as guardian; — a term not in technical legal usage, but popularly used as implying general parental authority.

3. The head of a convent of Franciscans.

4 *pl.* [*cap.*] *Astron.* = GUARD, *n.*, 8. *Obs.*

guardians of the poor, the members of a board appointed or elected to care for the relief of the poor, or administer the poor laws, within a township, parish, or district. *Eng.*

guard'i-an (gär'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Performing, or appropriate to, the office of a protector; as, a *guardian* care.

guardian angel, an angel supposed to have special care for a particular individual. Cf. GENIUS, 2. — **g. cell.** = GUARD CELL. — **g. spirit,** a tutelary; a genius. See GENIUS, 1.

guard mounting. *Mil.* The ceremony of installing the new guard and relieving the old one.

guard plate. **a** *Elec.* A guard ring. **b** *Metal.* A plate that closes the front of a cupola or blast furnace, containing the tap hole. **c** *Mach.* The plate which limits the amount of opening of an India-rubber disk valve.

guard rail. **a** *Railroads.* A rail placed on the inside of a main rail, on bridges, at switches, etc., as a safeguard against derailment. **b** A railing to guard against accident or trespass. **c** A timber bolted outside a vessel along the plank-sheer to act as a tender when coming into dock.

guard ring. **a** *Elec.* An annular disk of metal surrounding and concentric with a plate in an air condenser, as in an electrometer, to prevent disturbance of the edge flux distribution. **b** A keeper ring

guard'room' (gärd'rōōm'), *n. Mil.* The room occupied by the guard during its term of duty; also, a room where prisoners are confined.

guard ship. *Nav.* **a** A vessel appointed to superintend marine affairs in a harbor, and also, in the English service, to receive seamen till they are received on their ships. **b** The ship of a squadron detailed for guard duty.

guards'man (gärdz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** [From *guards,* gen. of *guard* + *man*] One who guards; a guard. **2.** [*guards,* pl., + *man.*] A member, either officer or private, of any military body called Guards, as one of the household troops in England or the National Guard of a State of the United States.

guard wire. *Elec.* A wire stretched transversely above a live wire, as a trolley wire, to prevent falling wires, as telegraph wires, from coming in contact with it.

Gua're-a (gwā'rē-ȧ; gwa'rē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. a West Indian name.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American meliaceous trees or shrubs, with pinnate leaves and axillary clusters of small tetramerous flowers succeeded by capsular fruits. The species are all purgative and emetic. *G. trichalioides* is the muskwood.

Guas-tal'line (gwas-täl'ĭn; -ēn), *n. Eccl.* A member of a sisterhood, properly called **Daughters of Mary,** established in Milan, about 1535, to manage an institute for the orphans of noble families; — so called from their founder, the Countess of Guastalla. This order is distinct from the Angelicals (see ANGELICAL, *n.*).

Gua'te-ma'lan (gwā'tē-mä'lăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Central American republic of Guatemala or its inhabitants, the majority of whom are full blooded Indians. — *n.* A native or citizen of Guatemala. — **Guatemalan ant,** the kelep.

gua'va (gwä'vȧ), *n.* [Sp. *guayaba* the guava fruit, *guayabo* the guava tree; prob. fr. the native West Indian name.] **1. a** A tropical American shrub or small tree (*Psidium guayaba*) with large oblong leaves. Its wood is used in cabinetwork. **b** The fruit of this tree, which is about the size of a small apple. The pulp, which contains numerous seeds, is mildly acid, and is much used in making guava jelly, paste, and preserve. Several varieties are cultivated **2.** A West Indian mimosaceous tree (*Inga vera*) resembling the guamá, and similarly used, esp. in Porto Rico.

Guay'cu-ran (gwī'kōō-răn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, an extensive South American Indian linguistic stock, of Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina. They are tall and of a brownish yellow complexion, and valorous in war.

gub'bins (gŭb'ĭnz), *n. pl.* [Perh. connected with *gob* a little mass.] **1.** Fragments; fish parings or refuse. *Obs.* **2.** Formerly, the half-savage inhabitants of a Devonshire district, on the edge of Dartmoor. *Contemptuous.*

gu'ber-nac'u-lum (gū'bĕr-năk'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L., a rudder, fr. *gubernare* to steer. See GOVERN.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** In the fetus, a fibrous chord connecting the testis and the bottom of the scrotum (or, in an earlier stage, that part of the abdominal wall which is to form the scrotum). It does not elongate commensurately with the growth of the fetus, and thus causes the descent of the testis. **b** In the development of the teeth, a slender band of connective tissue connecting the sac of each permanent tooth with the fibrous tissue of the gum.

2. *Zoöl.* The posterior flagellum of certain infusorians; — so called because it is used for guiding in swimming.

gu'ber-na-to'ri-al (*-na-tō'rĭ-ăl*; 201), *a.* [L. *gubernator* governor, fr. *gubernare* to govern. See GOVERN.] Pertaining to a governor, or to government.

Gu'der-man'ni-an (gū'dĕr-măn'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [After *Gudermann* (1798–1852), German mathematician.] *Math.* Cayley's term for θ viewed as a function of u when $u = \log(\tan\theta + \sec\theta)$; written $\theta = \text{gd}u$.

gud'geon (gŭj'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *gojon,* F. *goujon,* fr. L. *gobio,* equiv. to *gobius,* Gr. κωβιός Cf. GOBY.] **1.** A small European fresh-water fish (*Gobio gobio*), of the carp family. It is easily caught and often used for food and for bait. The name has also been applied to certain gobies. In America the killifishes or minnows are often called *gudgeons.*

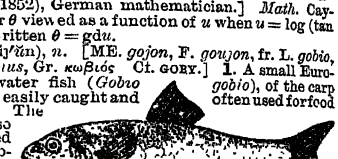

Gudgeon (*Gobio gobio*). (½)

2. Hence: **a** A person easily duped or cheated. **b** A bait; an allurement. **c** What may be got without skill or merit.

Fish not, with this melancholy bait,
For this fool gudgeon, this opinion. *Shak.*

gud'geon, *n.* [F. *goujon.*] **1.** *Mach.* A pivot or journal; specif.: **a** An iron or steel pivot fixed in the end of a wooden shaft. **b** The crosshead pin on which the connecting rod turns **2. a** The ring or eye of a hinge, that turns on a hook or pintle. **b** *Naut.* (1) A metal eye or socket attached to the sternpost to receive the rudder pintle. (2) A notch in the carrick bitts to receive a spindle bush. **3.** An iron pin to fasten together blocks of stone, etc.

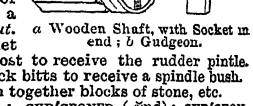

a Wooden Shaft, with Socket in end; *b* Gudgeon.

gud'geon (gŭj'ŭn), *v. t.*; GUD'GEONED (-ŭnd); GUD'GEONING. To deprive fraudulently; to cheat; to dupe.

Gud'run (gōōd'rōōn), *n.* **1.** [Icel. *Guðrún.*] In the Volsunga Saga, the sister of Gunnar, who wins Sigurd by aid of a magic draft, and after his death is married to Atli. See ATLI, BRYNHILD; cf. GUTRUNE, KRIEMHILD.

2. [G., fr. MHG. *Kûdrûn.*] The heroine of an old Germanic saga of the same name, who is rescued by her lover and her brother after many years of hard captivity.

guel'der-rose' (gĕl'dĕr-rōz), *n.* [Supposed to be brought from *Gerderland* (F *Guelderland*); hence, D. *Geldersche roos,* G. *Gelderische rose,* F. *rose de Gueldre,* It *rosa di Gueldra,* Sp. *rosa de Gueldres.*] A cultivated variety of the cranberry tree (*Viburnum opulus*) with all the flowers sterile, forming large globose heads.

Guelph } (gwĕlf), *n.* [It. *Guelfo,* or LL. *Guelphus,* fr. *Welf,*
Guelf } the name of a German family.] *Hist.* **a** A member of a German princely family, so called from the name (*Welf*) of its founder and several of his successors. It is now represented by the ducal house of Brunswick and the British royal family. **b** A member of a great political faction in Italy, from the 12th to the 15th century, which opposed the authority of the German emperors in Italy, the upholders of which constituted the other faction, the Ghibellines. The Guelphs were made up of the Church party, asserting the papacy to be independent of the em-

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guard'a-ble (gär'da-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

guard'age, *n.* [Ct. OF. *wardage.*] Guardianship. *Obs.*

guard'ant, *n.* A guardian. *Obs.*

guar'da-ro'ba (*It.* gwär'dä-rō'bä), *n.* [It.] A wardrobe. *Obs.*

guard book. A book with guards, as a scrapbook or album.

guard chamber. A guardroom.

guardein. † GUARDIAN.

guard'en-age. †GUARDIANAGE.

guard'er, *n.* One that guards.

guard'fish'. Var. of GARFISH.

guard flag. A special flag flown on the guard ship of a squadron.

guard'ful, *a.* Cautious; wary. *R.* — **guard'ful-ly,** *adv. R.*

guard'i-an-age, guard'i-ance, *n.* Guardianship. *Obs.*

guard'i-an-cy (gär'dĭ-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Guardianship. *Rare. Carlyle.*

guard'i-an-er, *n.* A guardian. *Obs.* [GUARDIAN.]

guard'i-an-ess, *n., fem.* of *guard'i-an-less, a.* See -LESS.

guard'i-an-ly, *a.* Pertaining to a guardian. *Rare.*

guard'i-an-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

guard'ing-ly, *adv.* of *guarding,* p. pr. See -LY.

guard leaf. *Hort.* The bract leaf subtending the blossom of a hollyhock. *Rare.*

guard'less, *a.* See -LESS.

guard lock. *Engin.* A tide lock at the mouth of a dock or basin.

guard'man, *n.* A guardsman. *Obs. or R.*

guard mount. Guard mounting.

guar'do (gär'dō), *n. Nav.* A receiving ship. *Slang, U. S.*

guard'-rail', *v. t.* To protect with a guard rail.

guard'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

guard'stone', *n.* Curbstone. *R.*

gua-ra'ba (g w ä-r ē' b ȧ), *n.* [Tupi.] A howling monkey; esp. *Alouatta caraya* of Brazil.

gua'ri-nite (g w ä'r ĭ-n ī t), *n.* [After Prof. *G. Guarini.*] *Min.* A calcium titanium silicate, $CaTi_2Si_2O_9$, in small flat yellow crystals. H., 6. Sp. gr., 3.49.

guar'ish, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *guarir, garir,* F. *guérir*] To heal; convalesce. *Obs.*

guar'ri (gwär'rĭ), *n.* The fruit of an African ebenaceous tree (*Euclea undulata*).

gua'ry, *n.* [Corn. *gwary.*] A Cornish miracle play. *Obs.*

gua'sa (gwa'sȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A grouper (*Epinephelus guaza*) of Europe and the Brazilian coast; also, any of various allied fishes, as the spotted jewfish.

gua-se'ta (gwä-sā'tä), *n.* [Amer Sp. *guaseta, guasa.*] A grouper (*Alphestes afer*) found from Cuba to Brazil, etc.

Gua'te-ma'la grass (gwä'tē-mä'lȧ). TEOSINTE.

Gua'te-ma'lan (-lĭ-ăn), *a.* Guatemalan.

gua'ti-ve're (gwä'tē-vā'rā), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *guatibere.*] The niggerfish (*Cephalopholis fulvus*).

Gua-tu'so (gwä-tōō'sō), *n.* An Indian of a tribe of Costa Rica formerly supposed to resemble the Caucasian type. [guava.]

guava apple. The fruit of the

gua-vi'na (gwä-vē'nä; 133), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *guabina.*] Any of various fresh-water gobies of the warmer parts of America belonging to *Guavina, Domitator, Philypnus, Eleotris,* and allies. Some occur in the Gulf States and are called *sleepers.*

gua-ya'ba (gwa-yä'vä; 133), *n.* [Sp.] The guava.

gua-ya'bo (-vō; 133), *n.* [Sp.] The guava shrub.

‖**gua'ya-cán'** (gwa'yä-kän'), *n.* [Sp.] = GUAIACUM, 2, 3, & 4.

Guay'cu-ru' (gwī'kōō-rōō'), *n.* An Indian of a Guaycuran tribe dwelling mainly in Matto Grosso, Brazil. [GUAYCURAN.]

Guay'cu-ru'an (-ăn). Var. of

Guay'mi (gwī'mē), *n.* An Indian of a peaceable and relatively civilized tribe of the Atlantic zone of Costa Rica.

gua-yu'le (gwa-yōō'lē), *n.* A substitute for India rubber obtained from a Mexican asteraceous plant (*Parthenum argentatum*) found also in southern Texas; also, the plant. [GUASA

gua'za (gwa'sȧ; 268). Var. of

gub (gŭb). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GOB, lump.

gub, *n.* [Ct. 2d GOB.] *Mach.* A sprocket wheel tooth.

gubar numerals. Var. of GOBAR NUMERALS. [forest. *Phil. J.*]

‖**gu'bat** (gōō'bät), *n.* [Tag.] A gubbe. † GOB.

gub'ber-tushed', *a.* [Cf. GOBBER TOOTH] Having projecting teeth. *Obs.*

gub'bin (gŭb'ĭn), *n. Mining.* A kind of ironstone.

gu'ber-nac'u-lar (gū'bĕr-năk'ū-lar), *a.* Of or pert. to a gubernaculum. [*Obs.*]

gu'ber-nance, *n.* Government.

gu'ber-na'tion, *n.* [L. *gubernatio.*] Government. *Obs.*

gu'ber-na-tive (gū'bĕr-nā-tĭv), *a.* Governing. *Obs. or R.*

gu'ber-na'tor (-nā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] A governor. *Rare.*

gu'ber-na'trix, *n.* [L.] A governing woman. *Obs.*

gu-ber'ni-ya (gōō-bĕr'nē-yȧ), *n.* [Russ.] See GOVERNMENT, 5.

guck, *n.* [Cf. *gouk* cuckoo, simpleton.] Something silly. Hence: **guck,** *v. i.* — **gucked,** *p. a.* — **guck'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **guck'rie,** *n. All Obs. Scot.*

guck'i grand (gŏōk'ĭ grănd). [G. *guken* to look.] See GRAND, *n.*

guck'i nul'lo. See NULLO.

guck'oo (gŏōk'ōō). Dial. Eng var. of CUCKOO.

gud. Obs. or Scot. form of GOD.

gu-dame', *n.* [Scot. *gud* + E. *dame.*] Grandmother. *Obs.*

gud'dle (gŭd'l), *v. i.* To guzzle. *Dial. Eng.*

gud'dle (gŭd'l; gŏōd'l), *v. t. & i.* To catch (fish) with the hands by groping in their lurking places. *Scot.*

gude, gudebrother, gudefather, etc. (*Scot.* gud). Obs., Scot, or dial. Eng. vars. of GOOD, GOODBROTHER, etc. See GOOD, *a.*, 12.

gude'moth'er (gŭd'mŭth'ẽr), *n.* Mother-in-law. *Scot.*

gude'wife', **guid'wife'** (gŭd'-wīf'), *n.* Wife; landlady. *Scot.*

gudget, *n.* [F. *goujat.*] A camp follower or the like. *Obs. Scot.*

gudgin, gudgion. † GUDGEON.

Gud-go'dah (gŭd-gō'dȧ). *Bib.*

gud'lax (gŭd'lăks), *n.* [Norw. dial. *gudlaks, gull-lax;* -*lax* means *salmon.*] The opah.

gudlingis. Obs. pl. of GULDEN.

gue (gū), *n. Music.* A kind of viol instrument formerly used in Shetland. [a rogue. *Obs.*]

gue, *n.* [F. *guenx.*] A sharper; **Gue'ber, Gue'bre** (gē'bĕr; gā'bĕr). Vars. of GHEBER.

gue'bu-cu' (gā'bōō-kōō'), *n.* [Tupi *guebucú.*] The sailfish (*Istiophorus nigricans*).

Gueg (gĕg), *n.* A dialect of Albanian.

gue'gaw. † GEWGAW.

gue'jar-ite (gē'jär-ĭt, gwā'härĭt), *n.* [From *Guejar,* Spain, where it is found.] *Min.* A variety of chalcostibite.

gueld. † GELD, *v.*

Gu'elph (gwĕlf), *n.* [From *Guelph,* Ontario County, Canada.] *Geol.* A minor subdivision of the Silurian system in New York and elsewhere. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Guelph,** *a.*

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perors, and the party of the principalities and city republics, contending for their rights and liberties, and thus were in a measure the national party.

Guelph'ic } (gwĕl'fĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the family
Guelf'ic } or the faction of the Guelphs.

Guelphic Order, a military and civil order of knighthood for Hanover, instituted in 1815 and lasting until 1866.

gue-non' (gē-nŏn'), *n.* [F.] Any of numerous long-tailed African monkeys constituting the genus *Cercopithecus*, as the green monkey and grivet.

guer'don (gûr'dŭn), *n.* [OF. *guerdon, guerredon*, LL. *widerdonum* (influenced by L. *donum* gift, cf. DONATION), fr. OHG. *widarlōn ; widar* again, against (G. *wider, wieder*) + *lōn* reward, G. *lohn*, akin to AS. *léan*, Goth. *laun*. See WITHERS.] A reward ; requital ; recompense.

The just *guerdon* of all his former villainies. *Knolles.*

guer'don, *v. t. ;* GUER'DONED (-dŭnd) ; GUER'DON-ING. [OF. *guerdoner, guerredoner*. See GUERDON, *n.*] To give guerdon to ; to reward ; to be a recompense for.

Him we gave a costly bribe
To *guerdon* silence. *Tennyson.*

guer'e-za (gĕr'ē-zä), *n.* Any of several beautiful African monkeys constituting the genus *Colobus*, esp. *C. guereza* of Abyssinia, having the body black, with a fringe of long, silky, white hair along the sides, and a tuft of the same at the end of the tail. The frontal band, cheeks, and chin are white. They are much hunted for their skins, and *C. kikí*, limited to the island of Zanzibar, is nearly extinct.

Gue-rick'i-an (gē-rĭk'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to the physicist Otto von Guericke, inventor of the air pump ; as, *Guerickian* vacuum, that obtainable with an ordinary air pump.

Guern'sey (gûrn'zĭ), *n.* **1.** One of the Channel Islands.

2. *[l. c.]* A knitted woolen garment, most commonly a shirt, fitting close, like a jersey.

3. One of a breed of dairy cattle originating on Guernsey, but now largely raised elsewhere. They are larger than Jersey cattle, stronger boned and coarser in appearance, of light color, yellow and orange predominating, with patches of white. Their milk is plentiful and very rich.

Guernsey blue. = INDULINE. — **G. brandy,** an imitation brandy made from beet-root spirit. — **G elm,** a horticultural variety of the common elm of Europe (*Ulmus campestris*). — **G. flower** *or* **lily,** a South African amaryllidaceous plant (*Imhofia sarniensis*), with bright red umbellate flowers, naturalized on the island of Guernsey ; also, the bulb or flower of this plant. — **G. partridge,** the red-legged partridge. — **G. violet,** the common stock.

guer-ril'la (gĕ-rĭl'ä), *n.* Also **gue-ril'la.** [Sp. *guerrilla*, lit., a little war, skirmish, dim. of *guerra* war, fr. OHG. *werra* discord, strife. See WAR.] **1.** An irregular war conducted by independent bands. *Rare.*

2. One who carries on, or assists in, an irregular war, or engages in irregular, though often legitimate, warfare in connection with a regular war ; esp., a member of an independent band engaged in predatory excursions in war time.

guer-ril'la, *a.* Also **gue-ril'la.** Pertaining to, or engaged in, warfare carried on irregularly and by independent bands ; as, a *guerrilla* party ; *guerrilla* warfare.

guess (gĕs), *v. t. ;* GUESSED (gĕst) ; GUESS'ING. [ME. *gessen ;* akin to Dan. *gisse*, Sw. *gissa*, Icel. *gizka*, D. *gissen* · cf. Dan. *giette* to guess, Icel. *geta* to get, to guess. Probably originally to try to get, and akin to E. *get*. See GET.]

1. To judge or form an opinion of from reasons that seem preponderating, but are not decisive.

Ambushed men, whom, by their arms and dress,
To be Taxallan enemies I *guess*. *Dryden.*

2. To form an opinion concerning, without knowledge or means of knowledge ; to judge of at random ; to conjecture.

First, if thou canst, the harder reason *guess*. *Pope.*

3. To hit upon or solve by a correct conjecture ; to conjecture rightly ; as, to *guess* a riddle ; he *guessed* my thought.

4. To think ; suppose ; believe ; imagine ; — with an objective clause, and properly implying some uncertainty.

Not all together ; better far, I *guess*,
That we do make our entrance several ways. *Shak.*

Syn. — Suppose, surmise, suspect, divine, think, imagine, fancy. See CONJECTURE.

guess, *v. i.* To make a guess or guesses ; to form a random judgment ; to conjecture , — with *at, about*, etc.

This is the place, as well as I may *guess*. *Milton.*

guess, *n.* An opinion formed without sufficient or decisive evidence or grounds ; an attempt to hit upon the truth by a random judgment ; a conjecture ; a surmise.

A poet must confess
His art's like physic — but a happy *guess*. *Dryden.*

When he had made his scientific *guess*, his hypothesis, he applied . . . mathematics to this *guess*, and computed what ought to happen, if it were true, in certain definite cases. *Josiah Royce.*

guess'-warp', *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Naut.* **a** A line carried in a small boat from a ship to a buoy, anchor, or the shore. **b** = GUEST-ROPE **b.**

guess'work' (gĕs'wûrk'), *n.* Work performed, or results obtained, by guess ; conjecture.

guest (gĕst), *n.* [ME. *gest*, AS. *gæst, gest*, perh. influenced by a Scand. form ; akin to OS., D., & G. *gast*, Icel. *gestr*, Sw. *gast*, Dan. *gjæst*, Goth. *gasts*, Russ. *gost'*, and to L. *hostis* enemy, stranger ; the meaning *stranger* is the older one, but the root is unknown. Cf. HOST an army, HOSTILE.] **1.** A stranger. *Obs.*

2. A person entertained in one's house or at one's table ; a visitor entertained without pay ; hence, a person to whom the hospitality of a home, club, etc., is extended.

True friendship's laws are by this rule express't,
Welcome the coming, speed the parting *guest*. *Pope.*

3. Any person who lodges, boards, or receives refreshment, for pay, at a hotel, boarding house, restaurant, or the like, whether permanently or transiently.

4. Specif., *Law*, a traveler who lodges temporarily at an inn or hotel ; a traveler who as a visitor takes for pay refreshment for himself or his beasts at an inn or hotel, without reference to the length of his stay so long as he retains his character of a traveler or transient visitor ; — distinguished from a *boarder*. Cf. BOARDER, LODGER ; see INN, *n.*, 2. Under the liquor tax laws of some States the term *guest* is by statute expressly made not to include a person who takes a room in a hotel or orders food merely for the purpose of obtaining liquor.

Any one away from home, receiving accommodations at an inn as a traveler, is a *guest*, and entitled to hold the innkeeper responsible as such. 35 *Conn.* 185

While a *guest* is a traveler, it is not necessary that he should come from another State or country, or from any distant place. Any person going from his own home, whatever the distance may be, and applying for and receiving accommodations at a hotel, is a traveler, and therefore a *guest* 4 *Wash.* 594

5. An object or event superstitiously regarded as a sign of the coming of a guest. *Local or Cant.*

6. A fellow ; a man. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

7. *Biol.* An inquiline ; — used esp. of insects inhabiting or breeding in the nests or galls of other insects, often without inflicting much inconvenience upon the original owners except by consuming the supply of food. Such insects are more fully termed **guest ants** (not to be confounded with *slave ants*), **guest bees, guest gallflies** *or* **guest flies, guest moths,** etc., according to the group to which they belong.

Syn. — See VISITOR.

guest (gĕst), *v. t. ;* GUEST'ED ; GUEST'ING. To receive or entertain as a guest ; to give refreshment to.

He is royally *guested* at a castle *Saintsbury*

guest, *v. i.* To be, or act the part of, a guest ; to lodge.

And tell me, best of princes, who he was
That *guested* here so late. *Chapman.*

guest chamber. A room reserved or used for guests.

Guest'ling (gĕst'lĭng), *n. Eng. Hist.* An assembly consisting of the mayor (formerly the bailiff), two jurats, and two commoners from each of the seven (later eight) corporate members of the Cinque Ports. It usually met along with the Brotherhood, an assembly consisting of the mayors of the seven corporate members and a number (in early times three, later two, of each) of jurats and commoners from each town, which formerly conducted the ordinary business of the ports, but which now meets only rarely and is without any real authority. This joint assembly was called a *Brotherhood and Guestling*. Also, short for *Brotherhood and Guestling*.

guest room. A guest chamber.

guest'-rope', *n.* [Of uncertain origin ; cf. GUESS-ROPE.] *Naut.* **a** An additional line from a ship to a boat being towed astern, to keep the latter steady. **b** A line run along a vessel's side or out to the end of a boom for small boats to hold to ; — in the U. S. navy called *grab rope*.

‖ **Gueux** (gû), *n. pl.* [F.] Lit , Beggars ; the league of patriotic nobles and gentlemen of the Netherlands formed in 1566 to resist the introduction of the Inquisition by Philip II. of Spain ; — so called by themselves in allusion to a remark to the regent, Margaret of Parma, by one of her counselors that the petitioners were only beggars.

guf-faw' (gŭ-fô'), *n.* [Imitative.] A loud burst of laughter ; a horse laugh. "A hearty low *guffaw*." *Carlyle.*

guf-faw', *v. i. ;* GUF-FAWED' (-fôd') ; GUF-FAW'ING. To laugh noisily or coarsely.

gu'gal (gōō'gŭl), *n.* Also **goo'gul, gu'gul,** etc. [Hind. *gūgal.*] **a** = INDIAN BDELLIUM. **b** Loosely, the gum resin obtained from any of several East Indian trees of different families, as species of *Balsamea* and of *Boswellia*, esp. those belonging to the Dipterocarpaceæ.

gug'gle (gŭg'l), *v. i. ;* GUG'GLED (-ld) ; GUG'GLING (gŭg'lĭng). To make a sound like that of liquid poured from a flask ; also, to flow with such a sound ; to gurgle.

guhr (gōōr, gûr), *n.* [G.] A loose earthy deposit from water, in the cavities or clefts of rocks, mostly white, but sometimes red or yellow, from a mixture of clay or ocher.

Gui-a'na (gē-ä'nä), *n.* A region of South America.

Guiana plum, the rather hard and dry drupaceous fruit of any tree or shrub of the euphorbiaceous genus *Drypetes ;* also, the tree or shrub itself.

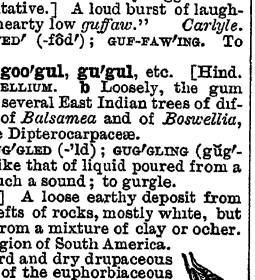
Guib.

guib (gwĭb ; gēb), *n.* The smallest species of harnessed antelope (*Tragelaphus scriptus*). It is found in eastern Africa from Abyssinia to Cape Colony.

guid'ance (gī'dĕns), *n.* [See GUIDE.] Act of guiding ; the superintendence or assistance of a guide ; direction ; government ; a leading ; also, something that serves as a guide or model.

His studies were without *guidance*. *Macaulay.*

guide (gīd), *v. t. ;* GUID'ED (gīd'ĕd ; 151) ; GUID'ING (gīd'ĭng). [ME. *guiden, gyden*, F. *guider*, fr. Pr. *guidar* or It. *guidare ;* prob. of Teutonic origin ; cf. OS. *giwītan* to start, AS. *witan* to see to, guard, keep, go, akin to Goth. *witan* to watch over, give heed to, AS. *witan* to know (cf. WIT). The word perh. meant to indicate, point to ; hence, to show the way. Cf. GUY a rope.] **1.** To act as a guide to ; to lead or direct in a way ; to conduct ; pilot.

2. To regulate and manage ; to direct ; order ; hence, to superintend the training or education of ; to instruct and influence intellectually or morally ; to train.

He will *guide* his affairs with discretion. *Ps.* cxii 5.
The meek will he *guide* in judgment. *Ps.* xxv. 9.

Syn. — Lead, conduct, order, regulate, govern. — GUIDE, DIRECT. GUIDE commonly implies more immediate or personal conduct or supervision than DIRECT ; as, "I will instruct thee and teach thee in the way which thou shalt go : I will *guide* thee with mine eye" (*Ps.* xxxii. 8) ; "Acknowledge him, and he shall *direct* thy paths" (*Prov.* iii. 6) ; "I wish . . . that you 'ld *guide* me to your sovereign's court" (*Shak.*) ; "No further go in this than I by letters shall *direct* your course" (*id.*). See CONDUCT.

guide, *n.* [ME. *gide*, F. *guide*, It. *guida*. See GUIDE, *v. t.*]

1. A person who leads or directs another in his way or course, as in a strange land, or one who exhibits points of interest to strangers ; also, that which guides ; guidebook. Armies often employ or force residents of the country operated in to act as guides, and some armies have organized bodies of guides, whose duties include reconnoitering.

2. One that directs another in his conduct or course of life ; a director ; a regulator.

He will be our *guide*, even unto death *Ps.* xlviii. 14.

3. Any contrivance, esp. one having a directing edge, surface, or channel, for directing the motion of something ; as : **a** *Water Wheels.* A blade or channel for directing the water to the buckets. **b** *Surg.* A grooved director for a probe or knife. **c** *Print.* A strip or device to direct the compositor's eye to the right line of copy. **d** A metal ring on a fishing rod through which the line is passed. **e** *Mining.* Either of the uprights that guide the cage in a shaft.

4. *a Mil.* An officer, noncommissioned officer, or private upon whom the movements or alignments of a command are regulated. The commands **Guide center, Guide right,** and **Guide left** indicate upon which element of a line a movement is to be regulated. **b** *Nav.* A guide ship.

guide bar. *Mach.* The bar, or any of two or more bars, on or between which an engine crosshead slides.

guide blade. *Mach.* A fixed blade in a turbine to direct the water or steam upon or away from a moving blade.

guide block *Mach.* A block that slides upon, and is guided by, a guide or parallel guides or guide bars.

guide'board' (gīd'bōrd'), *n.* A board, as upon a guidepost, having upon it directions or information as to the way.

guide flag. *Nav.* A flag flown, during an evolution of a fleet, on the vessel which is to act as a guide or pivot.

guide meridian. A line, marked by monuments, running north and south through a section of country between other more carefully established meridians called **principal meridians,** used for reference in surveying. *U. S.*

guide mill. *Iron Manuf.* A small roll train with guides on each side to prevent the rolled bars from jamming.

guide'post' (gīd'pōst'), *n.* A post, as at the fork of a road, with a guideboard on it, to direct travelers.

guide pulley. *Mach.* A pulley for directing or changing the line of motion of a belt ; an idler.

guide rail. *Railroads.* An additional rail, between the others, to hold cars to the track by means of grips, as at curves, and as an aid in propulsion on steep gradients.

guide rope. A rope leading laterally from a rope by which any object is lifted or hauled, for directing its motion.

guide'way' (gīd'wā'), *n.* A channel, slot, or track in which anything is fitted so that its line of motion is controlled.

guid'ing tel'e-scope (gīd'ĭng). *Astron.* A visual telescope mounted rigidly parallel to a photographic telescope, and used to assist the clock motion in maintaining the image of the heavenly body immovable on the photographic plate.

gui'don (gĭ'dŭn), *n.* [F. *guidon*, It. *guidone*. See GUIDE, *n.*] A small flag or streamer carried by troops, in the U. S. army by cavalry and field artillery only, to indicate, when marching, the side toward which the guide is, and to mark the line on which any formation is to be made ; also, one who carries such a flag.

Gui-do'ni-an (gwē-dō'nĭ-ăn), *a. Music.* Of or pert. to Guido of Arezzo, a famous 11th-century musician.

Guidonian hand, *Music*, a tabulation of the tones of the gamut on the left hand, formerly used in teaching solmization ; — attributed to Guido d' Arezzo. Each note of Guido's scale (see GAMUT, *Illust.*) was assigned to a joint of the hand, to which the singing master pointed. — **G. syllables.** *Music.* = ARETINIAN SYLLABLES.

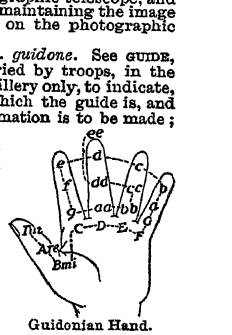

Guidonian Hand.

Gui'gnet's' green (gē'nyăz'). A chrome green prepared by fusing potassium dichromate and boric acid together and treating the product with water. See CHROME GREEN.

Gui'lan-di'na (gĭ'lăn-dī'nä), *n.* [NL., after Melchior *Guilandinus* (Wieland), Prussian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of

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Guelph'i-an, *n.* Guelph. *Obs.* — *a* Guelphic. *Obs.*

Guelph'ish, *a.* = GUELPHIC.

Guelph'ism (-fĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

gue'mal, gue'mul (gĕ'mŭl), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *guemul.*] Either of two small South American deer (*Furcifer chilensis* and *F. antisiensis*) having the antlers simply forked.

Guen'do-len (gwĕn'dō-lĕn), *n.* In British legend, the repudiated wife of Locrine. See SABRINA. [NIP a.

gue-ne'pe (gē-nā'pē), *n.* = GE-**Guen'e-ver.** Var. of GUINEVERE.

guep'ard, guep'arde (gĕp'ärd; gē-pard'), *n.* [Cf. F. *guépard.*] The cheetah.

guercha (gĕr'sh). Var. of GERSH.

guer'don-a-ble (gûr'dŭn-ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [dons.

guer'don-er, *n.* One who guer-

guer'don-ize, *v. t.* To reward. *Obs.*

guer'don-less, *a.* See -LESS.

gue-re'ba, gue-ri'ba. Var. of GUARIBA, monkey.

‖ **gué'rĭ'don'** (gā'rē'dôn'), *n.* [F.] A small stand or table.

gue-ril'la (gĕ-rĭl'ä). Var. of GUERRILLA, *n.* & *a.*

Guer'i-net (gĕr'ĭ-nĕt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Pierre Guérin, who founded, about 1023, a French sect of antinomian mystics, which was persecuted, and died out in 1635. [*Obs.*

guerison, *n.* [F. *guérison.*] Cure.

guern'seyed (gûrn'zĭd), *p. a.* Wearing a guernsey. *Rare.*

guerpish, *v. t.* [OF. *guerpir* to abandon.] To forsake. *Obs.*

guerre, *n. & v. i.* [F.] War. *Obs.*

‖ **guerre' à mort'** (gâr'-ä môr'). [F.] War to the death.

‖ **guerre' à outrance'** (oō'-trŭns'). [F.] War to the uttermost, or death. [*n.* See -ISM.

guer-ril'la-ism (gĕ-rĭl'ä-ĭz'm), **guer-ril'la-ship,** *n.* See -SHIP.

‖ **guer'ril-le'ro** (gĕr'ĭ-lā'rō), *Sp.* gĕr'ēl-yā'rō), *n. ; pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōs). [Sp.] A guerrilla.

guess. Obs. pl. of GUEST.

guess (gĕs), *a.* [Cf. LG. *gost, gust.*] Of a cow or ewe, barren ; also, dry. *Dial. Eng.* [-ABLE.

guess'a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* See

guesse'er, *n.* One who guesses.

guess'ing-ly, *adv.* of *guessing*, p. pr See -LY.

guess'ive, *a.* Conjectural. *Obs.*

guess'-rope', *n.* [Orig. uncert. ; cf. GUEST-ROPE] *Naut.* **a** A guess-warp. **b** A guest-rope.

guesten. † GESTEN

guest'en (gĕs'tĕn), *a.* [Connected with GUEST.] For guests. *Archaic.* [another. *Rare.*

guest'er, *n.* One who guests

guest house. A house for guests, as an inn.

guest'ing, *n.* Entertainment of a guest. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

guest'ive, *a.* Pert. to or fit for a guest. *Obs.*

guest'less, *a.* See -LESS.

guest'ling, *n.* A young guest. *Rare.* [guests. *Obs*

guest'ly, *a.* Appropriate for

guest'red, *n.* State of being a guest. *Obs.*

guest'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

guest'-warp'. Var. of GUESS-WARP. [See -WISE.

guest'wise' (gĕst'wīz'), *adv.*

guet'-a'pens' (gĕt'ä'pan'), *n.* [F.] An ambush. [*Obs.*

guetre, *n.* [F. *guêtre.*] A gaiter.

gueuse lace (gûz). [F. *queuse*, fem. of *queux* beggar] = BEGGAR'S LACE.

Gue'va-rism (gā'vä-rĭz'm), *n.* The affected literary style of Antonio de Guevara, a Spanish writer of the early 16th century. — **Gue'va-rist** (-rĭst), *n.*

guff (*dial.* gŭf ; gōōf). Var. of GOFF. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

guff (gŭf), *n.* [Prob. imitative.]

1. A puff. *Scot.*

2. Idle talk ; stuff. *Slang.*

guf'fer (gŭf'ẽr), *n.* The eelpout (*Zoarces viviparus*). *Scot.*

guf'fin (gŭf'ĭn), *n.* An awkward person. *Dial. & Slang.*

guf'fy (gŭf'ĭ). *Naut.* A soldier. *Slang.* [of GEWGAW.

gu'gaw. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

guge. † JUDGE.

gugement. † JUDGMENT.

gug'gle (gŭg'l ; gŭg'l), *v. t.* [Cf. GULL to cheat, JUGGLE.] To gull ; cheat *Obs. or Dial.*

gug'gle, *n.* [From GUGGLE to gurgle.] **1.** The windpipe. *Slang & Dial.*

2. A sound of guggling. *Colloq.*

gug'glet (gŭg'lĕt), *n.* A gurglet.

gu'glio (gōō'lyō), **gu'glia** (gōō'lyä), *n.* [It. *guglia.*] An obelisk. [GAL.

gu'gul (gōō'gŭl). Var. of GUGGAL.

gui'ac (gwĭ'ăk). Var. of GUAIAC.

gui'a-col (gwĭ'ä-kōl ; -kŏl). Var. of GUAIACOL. [GUAIACUM.

gui'a-cum (-kŭm). Var. of GUAIACUM.

Gui-a'ng'a (gē-äng'ä), *n.* A Malay of a heathen tribe of Mindanao, about Mount Apo, speaking a peculiar language.

Gui-a'no-Bra-zil'ian (gē-ä'nō-brä-zĭl'yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Guiana and Brazil.

Guiano-Brazilian subregion. The Brazilian subregion.

guiava. † GUAVA.

Gui'co-war (gĭ'kō-wär). Var. of GAEKWAR.

guid (*Scot.* gūd), **guid'broth'er,** etc. Vars. of GOOD, GOODBROTHER, etc. See GOOD, *a.*, 12. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [-ABLE.

guid'a-ble (gīd'ä-b'l), *a.* See

guid'age (-ăj), *n.* [See GUIDE.] **1.** A fee for guidance. *Obs.*

2. Guidance. *Rare.*

guide'book', *n.* A handbook of information for travelers, etc

guide'craft', *n.* Skill in guiding.

guide curve = GUIDE BLADE.

guide feather. *Archery.* A cock feather.

guide'less, *a.* See -LESS.

guid'er (gīd'ẽr), *n.* One that guides. [*Obs.*

guid'er-ess. *n.* A female guide.

Gui-de'ri-us (gwĭ-dē'rĭ-ŭs), *n.* See ARVIRAGUS, 1. [See -SHIP.

guid'er-ship (gīd'ẽr-shĭp), *n.*

guides, *n.* [OF. *vaines* (veins) *yuidet*, through LL. fr. Ar. *widāj*, cf. LL. *guidem, guadegа.*] The jugular vein. *Obs.*

guide screw. = FEED SCREW.

guide'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

guid'fa'ther (gūd'fä'thẽr). Var. of GODFATHER. See GOOD, 12.

guid'guid' (gwĭd'gwĭd'), *n.* The barking bird.

guid'man' (gūd'măn'). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GOODMAN.

guid'ment, *n.* Guidance. *Obs.*

guid'moth'er, guid'son', etc. Vars. of GODMOTHER, etc. See GOOD, *a.*, 12. [SIRE.

guid'sire'. Scot. var. of GOODSIRE.

guid'wife'. Var. of GUDEWIFE.

guie. † GUY, guide.

guift. † GIFT.

guge (gēj ; gĕzh), *n.* [OF.] A leather strap by which the shield of a knight was slung. [GUISO.

gui'lo (gē'hō ; 189). Var. of Guil. *Abbr.* Guillaume.

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tropical cæsalpiniaceous shrubs having pinnate leaves with hooked prickles, small racemose flowers, and large prickly pods inclosing polished whitish beanlike seeds. These, esp. those of *G. crista*, are the kind of sea beans known as **bonduc**, or **nicker**, **nuts**. The bark is used medicinally. The genus is united by some botanists with *Cæsalpinia*.

guild, gild (gĭld), *n.* [ME. *gilde*, Icel. *gildi* guild, payment, tribute, akin to AS. *gild*, *gield*, *geld*, tribute, a society or company where payment was made for its charge and support, fr. AS. *gildan*, *geldan*, to pay. See YIELD, *v. t.*] **1.** An association of men belonging to the same class, or engaged in kindred pursuits, or with certain common interests or aims, formed for mutual aid and protection or for carrying out a common purpose.

2. Orig., one of various medieval associations, the earliest of which (those existing in England before the Conquest, 1066), besides having certain social features, were of a semireligious nature, providing payment for masses for the souls of the dead, the payment of wergild, etc. From these developed later purely religious brotherhoods, and also others purely secular, including merchant guilds, municipal corporations, and later trade guilds. The main object of the **merchant guild** was the maintenance of privileges already granted, such as monopolies, freedom from tolls, etc. These guilds became in many cases the governing bodies of the borough, and often evolved courts of justice. The merchant guilds appear in England after the Conquest, but correspond to Continental ones of earlier date. The medieval trade guilds (by some traced to the Roman collegia) became prominent in England in the 14th century; but the surviving organizations, such as the Livery companies of London, retain but little of their former character, and are now seldom called guilds.

3. Any of various modern associations, societies, or brotherhoods, more or less closely resembling the medieval guilds in their aims or characters; as, a *guild* for charitable or missionary work; hence, any fellowship or society.

4. The place where a guild met; a guildhall. *Obs.*

5. *Phytogeog.* An ecological group of plants distinguished by a special mode of life from the ordinary herbs, shrubs, and trees, which form *plant societies*. The four recognized guilds are the *saprophytes*, *parasites*, *epiphytes*, and *lianas*. The species of each of these, though morphologically unrelated, have similar physiological requirements, and are more or less dependent on other plants for existence.

guild merchant. = MERCHANT GUILD.

guil'der (gĭl'dẽr), *n.* [D. *gulden*, orig., golden. Cf. GOLDEN.] A coin called also *gulden*. See GULDEN.

guild'hall' (gĭld'hôl'), *n.* The hall where a guild or corporation usually assembles; a townhall.

guile (gīl), *n.* [ME. *guile*, *gile*, OF. *guile*; of German origin, and the same word as E. *wile*. See WILE.] **1.** Crafty or deceitful cunning; duplicity; deceit, treachery. An Israelite . . . in whom is no *guile* *John* i. 47.

2. A stratagem or device; a trick. *Obs.*

Syn. — See DECEIT.

guile'ful (gīl'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of guile; characterized by cunning, deceit, or treachery. — **guile'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **guile'ful-ness**, *n.*

Black Guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*), in winter plumage

guil'le-mot (gĭl'ẽ-mŏt), *n.* [F., fr. the personal name *Guillaume* William.] Any of certain auks having a comparatively narrow bill, inhabiting northern seas. They constitute the genera *Uria*, whose species are called *murres*, and *Cepphus*, which contains the smaller forms, called black **guillemots**, as their summer plumage is mostly black. Their skins, feathers, and eggs (laid on rocky cliffs) are important to the natives of the northern coasts. The principal North Atlantic forms are the common, or foolish, guillemot or murre (*U. troile*), the thick-billed, or Brünnich's, guillemot or murre (*U. lomvia*), and the common black guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*).

Guilloche, 1.

guil-loche' (gĭl-lōsh'), *n.* [F *guillochis*; perh. fr. a proper name.] **1.** *Arch.* An ornament in the form of two or more bands or strings twisted over each other in a series, leaving circular openings which are filled with round ornaments.

2. Hence, any pattern made by interlacing curved lines.

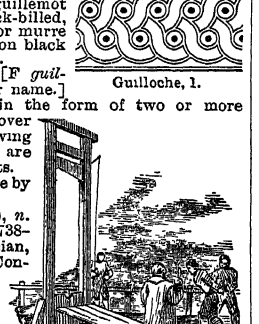

Guillotine.

guil'lo-tine (gĭl'ō-tēn; 277), *n.* [F., after J. I. *Guillotin* (1738–1814), a French physician, who proposed, in the Constituent Assembly of 1789, to abolish decapitation with the ax or sword. The instrument was invented by Dr. Antoine Louis, and was called at first *Louison* or *Louisette*. Similar machines, however, were known earlier.] **1.** A machine for beheading persons by means of a heavy ax or blade, sliding in vertical guides.

2. A machine or instrument, as a kind of paper cutter, resembling in its action a guillotine.

guil'lo-tine' (gĭl'lō-tēn'), *v. t.*; -TINED' (-tēnd'); -TIN'ING (-tēn'ĭng). [Cf. F. *guillotiner*.] To behead with the guillotine, fig., to cut, or cut short, with a guillotine.

guilt (gĭlt), *n.* [ME. *gult*, *guilt*, AS. *gylt* crime.] **1.** Offense; sin, fault; also, deseit (*of* a punishment). *Obs.*

2. The fact of having committed a breach of conduct, esp. such as violates law and involves a penalty, also, in a generic sense, guilty conduct; as, to lead a life of *guilt*.

3. The state of one who has committed an offense, esp. consciously; responsibility for delinquency, crime, or sin, culpability, criminality; as, to suffer from *guilt*; a sense of *guilt* may follow even where offense was unintended.

4. State of being liable to penalty for offense against law, — sometimes applied to property that by reason of illegal usage has become liable to forfeiture or other burden.

A ship incurs *guilt* by the violation of a blockade. *Kent*

Syn. — See CULPABILITY

guilt'less, *a.* **1** Free from guilt; innocent.

2. Without experience or trial; unacquainted (with).

— **guilt'less-ly**, *adv.* — **guilt'less-ness**, *n.*

guilt'y (gĭl'tĭ), *a.*; GUILT'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); GUILT'I-EST. [AS. *gyltig* liable. See GUILT.] **1.** Having committed a breach or breaches of conduct; justly chargeable with, or responsible for, a delinquency, crime, or sin, as, a *guilty* man, also, justly chargeable with, or culpably responsible for, the fault or crime (of); as, *guilty* of bad taste; *guilty* of larceny. See NOT GUILTY.

2. Evincing, indicating, or involving guilt; as, a *guilty* look or act; sensible of, or suffering from, guilt; as, a *guilty* soul or conscience.

3 Justly liable (to) or deserving (of). *Obs.*

They answered and said, He is *guilty* of death. *Matt.* xxvi. 66

4 Conscious; cognizant. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

guilty of a vow, bound to the performance of the vow, by reason of having received the benefit for which it was given, — after the Latin *voti reus*. *Obs* *Dryden.*

guimpe (gănp; gămp), *n.* [F. Cf. WIMPLE.] A kind of chemisette, usually with sleeves, worn with a low-necked dress.

guin'ea (gĭn'ĭ), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A coast region of West Africa (formerly noted for its export of gold and slaves). See *Gaz.*

2. a An English gold coin issued from 1663 to 1813, — so called because first struck out of gold from Guinea. It was intended to pass for twenty shillings, but, owing to the inferiority of the silver coin, it was never worth less than twenty-one, and from 1716 on had a fixed value of 21 shillings. **b** Hence, the sum of 21 shillings ($5.11).

3. Short for GUINEA FOWL.

☞ In the terms below the form shown is the more common one in usage. Those printed *guinea* [*l. c.*] are by some capitalized; some of those capitalized (as *Guinea pepper*) also occur not capitalized.

Guinea cloth, a kind of cloth made for trade in West Africa. — **g. cock**, a turkey cock; also, a guinea fowl. *Obs.* — **G. corn. a** Durra. **b** Pearl millet. — **G. Current**, *Geog.*, a current in the Atlantic Ocean flowing eastward along the coast of Guinea. — **g. dropper**, one who cheats by dropping counterfeit guineas. *Obs.* — **G. fever**, *Med.*, a form of malarial fever prevalent in Guinea. — **g. fowl**, **g. hen**, a gallinaceous bird (*Numida meleagris*) of West Africa, domesticated and raised in most parts of the world for the sake of its flesh and eggs, the latter, though small, being superior to hens' eggs. It has dark slaty plumage finely speckled with white, and the head and neck bare and surmounted by a bony casque. Domesticated individuals are often white. The guinea fowl has been introduced into certain of the West Indies and Ascension. In a wider sense the term is applied to all the subfamily Numidinæ, of which the common guinea fowl is the type. It is a group of over a dozen species, confined to Africa and Madagascar, where they take the place of the true pheasants, which are wanting there. They are gregarious in habits and are favorite game birds. Some of the handsomest belong to the genus *Guttera* (which see), as the crested guinea fowl (*G. cristata*) of northern West Africa. — **g. gold**, gold of twenty-two carats, of which guineas were coined. — **g. goose**, the Chinese goose (*Cygnopsis cygnoides*). — **G. grains.** = MELEGUETA PEPPER. — **g. grass. a** A tall African forage grass (*Panicum maximum*), introduced into the West Indies and southern United States, where it is used for hay. **b** Johnson grass (*Andropogon halepensis*). — **g. hen.** = GUINEA FOWL. — **g-hen flower**, a European liliaceous plant (*Fritillaria meleagris*) or its flower, the perianth of which is greenish purple with checkered markings. — **g-hen weed**, a phytolaccaceous herb (*Petiveria alliacea*) of the West Indies and southern Florida, having a strong onionlike odor. — **G. nutmeg**, the Jamaica nutmeg. — **G. peach**, a tropical African rubiaceous climbing shrub (*Sarcocephalus esculentus*); also, its large succulent berry, of the size of a peach. — **Guinea pepper. a** The pungent aromatic fruits of a tropical African annonaceous tree (*Xylopicrum æthiopicum*); also, the tree itself. **b** = MELEGUETA PEPPER. **c** See CAPSICUM, 1. — **G. plum**, a large West African rosaceous tree (*Parinarium excelsum*) having scarcely edible fruit somewhat resembling a plum; also, the fruit itself. — **g. rush**, a sedge (*Cyperus articulatus*) widely distributed in tropical regions, having a rootstock used locally as a carminative, tonic, and antiemetic. — **g. sorrel.** = ROSELLE. — **g. squash**, the eggplant. — **G. stuff.** = GUINEA CLOTH. — **g. wheat**, Indian corn, or maize. *Obs.* — **g. worm**, a slender nematode worm (*Dracunculus medinensis*) attaining a length of several feet, common in parts of Africa and other warm countries. It infests the horse and dog and also man, living in the subcutaneous tissues, esp of the legs, where it causes painful and often dangerous sores, from which the worm must be carefully drawn.

Guinea Pig. (⅛)

Guin'e-an (gĭn'ē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Guinea.

guinea pig. [In 1607 called *pig cony*; *guinea pig* is prob. a corrupt. of a similar form *cony pig*.] A stout, short-tailed, short-eared cavy about six inches long, which is domesticated and kept as a pet in most parts of the world, and extensively used in bacteriological experiments. It is usually black, white, and tawny in color, but many fancy varieties, commonly called *cavies* (see CAVY), are raised. Some have very long hair. The guinea pig is very prolific. It is of South American origin, and is supposed to be a domesticated form of the restless cavy (*C. aperea*) of Guiana and Brazil, which has hair of a grayish color.

guinea-pig director, a director (usually one holding a number of directorships) who serves merely or mainly for the fee (in England, often a guinea) for attendance. *Colloq.*

Guin'e-vere (gwĭn'ē-vẽr), *n.* Also **Guin'e-ver** (-vẽr). Queen to King Arthur, celebrated for her amour with Sir Lancelot du Lac.

gui-pure' (gē-pūr'; *F.* gē'pur'), *n.* [F., fr. *guiper* to cover with silk; of G. origin; cf. G *weifen* to reel, wind, Goth. *weipan* to crown] Any of various kinds of laces; prop., a lace of large pattern and heavy material with no ground or mesh, the pattern being held together by bars or brides.

‖ **gui'pure' d'art'** (gu'pur' dar'), a lace having a square-meshed net foundation upon which fancy stitches are worked. Sometimes the net is cut away.

Guis-car'do (gwĭs-kär'dō), **Guis'card** (gwĭs'kärd), *n.* The squire of Tancred, Prince of Salerno, in Dryden's poem of "Sigismonda and Guiscardo," translated from Boccaccio Having made a secret marriage with Tancred's daughter Sigismonda, he was strangled by order of Tancred. His heart, inclosed in a golden goblet, was sent to the princess, who poisoned herself, and was buried with her lover.

guise (gīz), *n.* [ME *guise*, *gise*, way, manner, F. *guise*, fr. OHG. *wîsa*, G. *weise*. See WISE, *n.*] **1.** Customary way of speaking or acting; custom; fashion; manner; behavior; mien; mode; practice; — often used formerly in such phrases as *at his own guise*, that is, in his own fashion, to suit himself.

The swain replied, "It never was our *guise*
To slight the poor, or aught humane despise." *Pope.*

2. External appearance, esp. in respect to dress or costume; hence, shape; semblance, aspect.

As then the *guise* was for each gentle swain. *Spenser.*
A . . . specter, in a far more terrific *guise*. *Burke.*

3. Cover; cloak; as, under the *guise* of patriotism.

4. A disguise; a mask; a masquerade. *Obs.*

guise (gīz), *v. t.*; GUISED (gīzd); GUIS'ING (gīz'ĭng). **1.** To dress, attire, or arrange, as in a certain manner or fashion.

2. To disguise. *Obs. or Dial.*

guise, *v. i.* To appear in disguise, esp. as a guiser, or mummer. *Eng. & Scot.*

guis'er (gīz'ẽr), *n.* [From GUISE.] A person in disguise; a mummer; esp., a Christmas mummer. *Eng. & Scot.*

gui-tar' (gĭ-tar'), *n.* [F. *guitare*, fr. Sp. *guitarra*, fr. Gr. κιθάρα; cf. It. *chitarra*. Cf. CITTERN, GITTERN.] *Music.* A stringed instrument of the lute class, having a long fretted neck and six strings (three of silk wound with silver wire, and three of catgut) plucked with the right hand and stopped at the frets with the left. It has a compass of over three octaves up from E in the great octave, and a soft tone suited for accompaniments. Its strings are usually tuned to *E, A, d, g, b, e'*. See PITCH, *Illust.*

Guitar.

guitar fish. Any of several rays of the family Rhinobatidæ, as *Rhinobatus productus* of California; — so called from the general outline of the body and fins.

guit'guit' (gwĭt'gwĭt'), *n.* [So called from its note.] Any of several species of small tropical American honey creepers.

Guit-to'ni-an (gwē-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Guittone d' Arezzo, an Italian poet (c. 1230 – c. 1294), said to have devised the sonnet.

Gu'jar (gōō'jär), *n.* A member of a numerous race or caste of India, of fine physique but predatory and untrustworthy. There are two branches, one in the Punjab and the United Provinces, the other in Gujarat. They are mostly agriculturists and herdsmen.

Gu'ja-ra'ti (gōō'jä-rä'tĭ), *n.* The language of Gujarat, Baroda, and neighboring native states of India. It uses a vernacular alphabet which is a type of the western group of Nagari alphabets. See INDO-EUROPEAN, ALPHABET.

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guild. † GILD, GOLD, marigold.

guild, n. & v. Obs. or hist. var. of GILD, tax.

guild'a-ble. Var. of GILDABLE.

guild'ale', *n.* Also **gild'ale'**. [Cf. GUILD ALE.] *Obs. or Hist.* A ale for a feast of a guild; also, such a feast. **b** A drinking in company at the joint expense of all. [guild. *Rare.*

guild'ic, *a.* Of or pert. to a guild

guild'ry, *n.* A guild; formerly also, guild membership. *Scot.*

guild'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

guilds'man (gĭldz'măn), *n.* A guild member.

guile. † GYLE.

guile, *v. t.* [OF. *guiler*. See GUILE, *n.*] To beguile. *Archaic.*

guile'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **guile'less-ly**, *adv.* — **guile'less-ness**, *n.*

guil'er, *n.* [Cf. OF. *guileor*.] A deceiver. *Obs.*

guil'er-y (*dial.* gĭl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *gilerie*. See GUILE.] Beguilement. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

guil'fat (gĭl'făt). † GYLEFAT.

guil'ing, *n.* Cunning; deceit. *Obs.* — **guil'ing-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

guil-laume' (gĭl-yōm'), *n.* [F., fr. prop. name *Guillaume* William.] *Carp.* A rabbeting plane

guil'lem (gĭl'ĕm), *n.* A guillemot. *Dial. Eng.*

guil'le-met' (gĭl'ẽ-mĕt'), *n.* [F.] A quotation mark, esp. of the French kind [« »]. *Rare.*

Guil'le-min (-mĭn), *n.* [OF., fr. *Guillelme*, F. *Guillaume*, William.] A hermit monk of a 12th-century order founded by disciples of St. William. *Hist.*

guil'le-vat (-văt), *n.* [Cf. F. *guiller* to work, ferment, and E. *vat*. Cf. GYLE.] A gyle vat.

guil-loche', *v. t.* [F. *guillocher*.] To furnish or decorate with guilloche. [To guilloche. *R.*]

guil'lo-chee' (gĭl'ō-shē'), *n. r.*

guil'lo-tin-ade' (gĭl'ō-tĭ-nād'), *n.* [F.] Act of guillotining.

guil'lo-tin-eer' (-nēr'), **guil'lo-tin'er** (-tēn'ẽr), *n.* One who guillotines.

guil'lo-tine'ment (-tēn'mĕnt), *n.* [F.] Act of guillotining.

guil'lo-tin'ism (gĭl'ō-tēn'ĭz'm), *n.* Use of the guillotine. — **guil'lo-tin'ist** (-tēn'ĭst), *n.*

guil'ous, *a.* Guileful. *Obs* — **guil'ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

guilt. † GILT. [guilty. *Obs.*]

guilt, *v. t. & t.* To be, or make, guilty. *Obs.*

guilt'ful, *a.* Guilty. *Obs.*

guilt'i-ly (gĭl'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of GUILTY. See -LY.

guilt'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

guilt offering. See OFFERING.

guilt'-sick', *a.* Remorseful.

guilt'y-like', *adv.* Guiltily. *Obs.*

guil'y, *a.* Guileful. *Obs*

guim'bard (gĭm'bard), *n.* [F. *guimbarde*.] A Jew's-harp.

Gui'met' blue (gē'mĕ'). [After Jean-Baptiste *Guimet* (1795–1871), French chemist.] Artificially prepared ultramarine

Gui-na'a-nes (gē-nä'a-nēs), **Guina'nes** (-na'nēs), *n. pl.* A tribe of head-hunters of Abra, Luzon.

gui-na'co. † GUANACO.

Gui-nart', Ro'que (rō'kē gē-nart'). A brave, courteous, and charitable freebooter captain in Cervantes's "Don Quixote."

guind. † GEAN.

guin'ea (gĭn'ĭ), *n.* An Italian immigrant or any immigrant of similar appearance. *Slang, U. S.*

Guin'ea-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A merchant or a ship trading with Guinea.

2 An inhabitant of Guinea.

gui-ne'o (gē-nā'ō), *n.* [Sp.] A small delicately flavored variety of banana. *Porto Rico.*

‖ **guin'guette'** (găN'gĕt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A suburban cabaret for picnickers or merrymakers.

2. A gig, or light carriage. *Obs.*

guin'i-ad. Var. of GWYNIAD.

guiriand. † GARLAND. [*Scot.*

guis'ard (gē'zär'), *n* [F.] A partisan of the Guises in France in the 16th century. *Obs. or Hist.*

gui-sarme'. Var. of GISARME.

Guis'i-an (gē'zĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Duke of Guise. — *n.* A follower or partisan of the Duke of Guise.

guis'i-ly, *adv.* [From GUISE, *n.*] Ingeniously; deftly. *Obs.*

gui'so (gē'sō), *n* [Tag. *guiso*, *quiso*] **a** A valuable timber tree of the Philippines (*Anisoptera guisa*); also, its strong red wood. **b** The related tree *Shorea guiso*, or its wood. [GUISO.

gui-soc' (gē-sŏk'). Var. of

guis'serne. † GIZZERN.

gui-tar', *v. t. & t.* To play, or serenade with, the guitar.

gui-tar'ist (gĭ-tär'ĭst), *n.* One who performs on the guitar.

guitar plant An Australian proteaceous shrub (*Tricondylus tinctorius*).

guit'er-man-ite (gĭt'ẽr-măn-īt; *Oxf. E. D.*, gĭ-tūr'măn-īt), *n.* [After one Frank *Guiterman*.] *Min.* A bluish gray compound of lead, arsenic, and sulphur, in compact masses. Sp gr., 5.94.

guit-ta'ra. † GUITAR.

guive. † GYVE [Grangolée.

‖ **gui'vré** (gē'vrā'), *a.* [F.] *Her.*

guize. Guise. *Ref. Sp.*

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gu'la (gū'lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-læ** (-lē), E. **-las** (-lȧz). [L., the throat, gullet.] **1.** *Zool.* **a** The upper front of the neck, next the chin; the upper throat. **b** In many insects, as most beetles, a plate which forms the central part of the lower surface of the head, and supports the submentum. It is bounded laterally by sutures, called **gular sutures.** **2.** *Arch.* **a** A molding or group of moldings having a large hollow, as a cavetto. **b** An ogee.

gu-lan'cha (gōō-län'chȧ), *n.* [Hind.] An East Indian menispermaceous climbing shrub (*Tinospora cordifolia*) whose root has bitter properties and is used as a tonic.

gu'lar (gū'lȧr), *a.* *Zool.* Pert. to the gula or throat. — *n.* A gular plate or shield, as on the throat of a fish.

gulch (gŭlch), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. dial. *gulch* to fall heavily; of land, to sink in; of water, to gush; perh. imitative.] A deep or precipitous cleft, esp. the sharply hollowed out bed of a torrent or intermittent stream; a ravine, a deep gully. *Western U. S.*

gul'den (gōōl'dĕn), *n.* [D. & G.] A coin and money of account, — called also *guilder* and *florin.* Specif.: **a** Any of various obsolete German and Dutch coins (at first of gold, later of silver), varying in value with the place and period. **b** The gold monetary unit of the Netherlands, equal to 40.2 cents (1s. 7⅔d.); also, a current silver coin of this value. **c** The Austrian florin. See FLORIN **b**

gules (gūlz), *n.* [ME. *goules*, fr. an OF. form of F. *gueules*, perh. the same word as *gueule* throat, OF. *gole, goule*, L. *gula*, and so named from the red color of the throat. Cf. GULLET; GULA.] *Her.* The tincture red, indicated in seals and engraved figures of escutcheons by parallel vertical lines; hence, a red color or that which is red.

Gules.

gulf (gŭlf), *n.* [F. *golfe*, It. *golfo*, fr. LGr. κόλφος, Gr. κόλπος bosom, bay, gulf.] **1.** *Geog.* A portion of an ocean or sea extending into the land; a partially land-locked sea, usually larger than a bay; as, the *Gulf* of Mexico. **2** A hollow place in the earth; an abyss; a deep chasm or basin, hence, a wide separation.

Between us and you there is a great *gulf* fixed. *Luke* xvi. 26.

3. A whirlpool; a sucking eddy; hence, that which swallows. "A *gulf* of ruin, swallowing gold." *Tennyson.* **4.** *Mining.* A large deposit of ore in a lode. *Dial. Eng.* **5.** *Eng. University Slang.* At Cambridge, the position of candidates for mathematical honors who fail to obtain a place in the list but are allowed the ordinary degree; at Oxford, the list of those who fail to obtain honors yet are allowed to take a "pass." *Oxf. E. D.*

gulf (gŭlf), *v. t.*; GULFED (gŭlft); GULF'ING (gŭl'fĭng). **1.** To plunge into, or swallow up in, a gulf; to engulf. **2** In English university slang, to place in the gulf.

gulf, *v. i.* To swirl like a gulf, or eddy. *Obs.*

Gulf Stream. *Geog.* The warm ocean current of the North Atlantic. It originates in the westward equatorial current, due to the trade winds, is deflected northward by the coast of South America into the Gulf of Mexico; issuing thence, it follows approximately the coast of North America to the island of Nantucket, where it is deflected more to the eastward. Its influence is felt as far as Norway. Where it issues from the Gulf of Mexico, its velocity is more than four miles per hour, but in much of the northern part of the Atlantic its velocity is only 10 to 15 miles per day, and it is detected chiefly by its temperature, life, color, etc. Since the current is warmer than the surrounding water in the higher latitudes, the air of the prevailing westerly winds is warmer as it passes over the current, and this air, carrying much moisture, blows over to the coast of northern Europe, where it raises the temperature along the coast in winter and also causes abundant precipitation. The effect of the Gulf Stream on the summer climate is less considerable. Much of the climatic effect usually ascribed to the Gulf Stream is really due to the ocean, not to the stream itself.

gulf'weed' (gŭlf'wēd'), *n.* A branching olive-brown seaweed (*Sargassum bacciferum*), having numerous berrylike air vessels, and occurring in tropical American seas, whence masses of it drift into the Gulf Stream; also, any of several similar species of *Sargassum.*

Gulfweed.

gulf'y (gŭl'fĭ), *a.* Like a gulf; full of whirlpools, or gulfs.

gul'gul (gŭl'gŭl), *n.* [Hind. *galgal.*] A cement made in India from sea shells, pulverized and mixed with oil, spread over a ship's bottom to prevent boring by worms.

gull (gŭl; *dial. also* gōōl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *gulr* yellow, Sw. *gul*, Dan. *guul.*] A young bird, esp. a gosling. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gull (gŭl), *v. t.*; GULLED (gŭld); GULL'ING. [Prob. fr. E. dial. *gull* an unfledged gosling.] To deceive; cheat; mislead; trick; defraud.

Hush! I'll *gull* him supernaturally *Marlowe.*
The vulgar, *gulled* into rebellion, armed. *Dryden.*

gull (gŭl), *n.* **1.** One easily cheated; a dupe. **2.** A cheating or cheat; trick; fraud. **3.** A cheater; an impostor. *Slang.* **4.** *Print.* A tear made by a point in a sheet on the press.

gull, *n.* [Of Celtic origin: cf. Corn. *gullan, gwlan*, W. *gwylan*, Bret. *gwelan.*] In a broad sense, any of numerous long-winged, web-footed aquatic birds which constitute the family Laridæ; in the strictest sense, a member of the genus *Larus* or closely allied genera (which are often made a subfamily, Larinæ), thus excluding the terns and jaegers (see these terms). The typical gulls differ from their nearest allies, the terns, in their usually larger size, stouter build, thicker bill, somewhat hooked at the tip, less pointed wings, and short unforked tail. Though strong fliers, they usually remain near land. Many frequent inland waters as well as the sea. They feed on fish offal, etc., and are useful as scavengers about harbors. The different species vary greatly in size, but are generally white in adult plumage with the back and upper surface of the wings some shade of gray, varying in different species from a light pearl to nearly black, the primaries generally being black near the ends. Some forms have a black hood in the breeding season. The young are usually darker, often with dusky streaks. See BLACK-BACKED GULL, BLACK-HEADED GULL, HERRING GULL, KITTIWAKE.

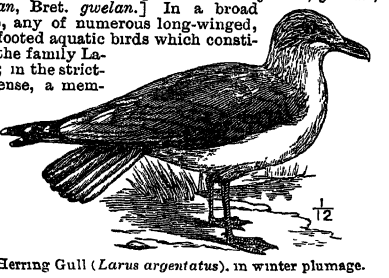

Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*), in winter plumage. 1/12

gull'-catch'er, *n.* One who catches gulls; one who deceives or entraps silly people. *Shak.*

gul'let (gŭl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *golet*, OF. *goulet*, dim. of *gole, goule*, throat, F. *gueule*, L. *gula*, perh. akin to Skr. *gala*, G. *kehle*; cf. F. *goulet* the neck of a bottle, *goulotte* channel, gutter. Cf. GULES, GULLY.] **1.** *Anat* The tube by which food passes from the pharynx to the stomach; the esophagus. **2.** Something shaped like the food passage, or performing similar functions, as: **a** A channel for water. **b** *Engin.* A preparatory cut or channel in excavations, of sufficient width for the passage of earth wagons. **c** A concave cut made in the teeth of some saw blades. **d** The lower part of a horse collar, receiving the chokestrap and the breaststrap. **e** A gully. *Now Rare.* **f** *Mach.* = GAP.

gul'let, *v. t.*; GUL'LET-ED; GUL'LET-ING. **1.** To make gullets in, as saw teeth. **2.** *Engin.* To excavate by means of gullets, or channels.

gul'let-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GULLET.

gulleting file. See FILE, *n.*, tool. — **g. stick,** a notched stick used in taking a hook from the mouth of a fish. *U. S.*

gul'li-ble (gŭl'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Easily gulled; that may be duped. — **gul'li-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **gul'li-bly,** *adv.*

Gul'li-ver, Lemuel (gŭl'ĭ-vẽr). The hero of Swift's celebrated satirical romance of "Gulliver's Travels," who was the surgeon and later captain of several ships, in which he makes four extraordinary voyages. See BROBDINGNAG, GLUBDUBDRIB, HOUYHNHNM, LAPUTA, LILLIPUT.

gul'ly (gŭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-LIES** (-lĭz). [Formerly *gullet.* See GULLET.] **1.** A miniature valley or gorge excavated by running water, but through which water commonly runs only after rains, or during the melting of snow. **2.** A drain; a deep gutter. *Eng.* **3.** Any diminutive valley, gulch, or the like, whether produced by water or not; specif., a wooded hollow with steep sides; as, a fern-tree *gully.* **4.** [Perh. a different word.] A grooved iron rail plate or tram plate. *Eng.*

gul'ly (gŭl'ĭ), *v. t. & i.*; GUL'LIED (-ĭd); GUL'LY-ING. To make a gully or gullies in; to wear so as to have a gully.

gu-lon'ic (gū-lŏn'ĭk; gū-lō'nĭk), *a.* [*gulose* + *-one* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an artificially prepared acid, $C_6H_{11}O_7{\cdot}CO_2H$, existing in three optically different forms, corresponding to the three forms of gulose.

gu'lose (gū'lōs), *n.* [Formed from *glucose.*] An artificial sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, closely related to glucose and like it existing in three forms, each obtained as a sirup by reduction from the corresponding form of gulonic acid.

gu-los'i-ty (gū-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *gulositas*, fr. *gulosus* gluttonous. See GULLET.] Excessive appetite; greediness. *R.*

gulp (gŭlp), *v. t.*; GULPED (gŭlpt); GULP'ING. [Prob. imitative; cf. D. *gulpen.*] **1.** To swallow eagerly, or in large drafts; to swallow up; to take down at one swallow; — often with *down.*

He does not swallow, but he *gulps* it down. *Cowper.*
The old man . . . *gulped* down the whole narrative. *Fielding*

2. To suppress as if by swallowing with difficulty; as, to *gulp* down a sob.

gulp, *v. i.* To catch the breath as if in taking a long drink.

gulp, *n.* **1.** Act of swallowing a large mouthful; a swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once. **2.** A spasmodic action of the throat, as if or as in swallowing, or the sound of such action.

gum (gŭm), *n.* [ME. *gome*, AS. *gōma* palate; akin to G. *gaumen*, OHG. *goumo, guomo*, Icel. *gómr*, Sw. *gom*; cf. Gr. χαῦνος gaping.] The dense tissues which invest the necks of teeth, and cover the alveolar parts of the jaws.

gum, *v. t.*; GUMMED (gŭmd); GUM'MING. To enlarge the spaces between the teeth of (a worn saw). See GUMMER.

gum, *n.* [ME. *gomme, gumme*, F. *gomme*, L. *gummi* and *commis*, fr. Gr. κομμι, prob. fr. an Egypt. form *kamī*; cf. It. *gomma.*] **1.** **a** Any of a number of amorphous, tasteless substances, exuded in most cases by plants, and hardening on exposure to the air. Their chief constituents are certain carbohydrates, as arabic acid, bassorin, etc. Some (*true gums*) form clear solutions with water, while others (*vegetable mucilages*) swell up in water into a glutinous mass. All are insoluble in alcohol. They may be true secretions, or transformation products of cellulose, as in cherry gum, etc. **b** Loosely, any of various plant exudations, including the gums proper, resins, gum resins, etc. **2.** A natural gum prepared for industrial or other use, as formerly for embalming. **3.** A substance resembling a natural gum, as the secretion that forms in the corners of the eyes. **4.** Short for CHEWING GUM, GUM ELASTIC, GUM TREE. **5.** A rubber overshoe. *Local, U. S.* **6.** A hive made of a section of a hollow gum tree; hence, any roughly made hive; also, a vessel or bin made of a hollow log. *Southern U. S.*

gum, *v. t.* **1.** To smear or treat with gum; to close with gum; to unite or stiffen by gum or a gumlike substance; to make sticky with a gumlike substance.

He frets like a *gummed* velvet. *Shak.*

2. To humbug; trick; cheat. *Slang, U. S.*

gum, *v. i.* To exude or form gum; to become gummy.

gum ar'a-bic. A gum obtained from either of two species of *Acacia* (*A. senegal* and *A. scorpioides*). The purest varieties are nearly white or colorless and transparent; they occur in commerce under various names, as *Turkey gum, Egyptian gum*, etc., and are obtained chiefly from Egypt and the Sudan. The inferior varieties, as *Gedda gum, Mecca gum, India gum*, etc., vary from yellowish to brownish red. Gum arabic consists essentially of salts of arabic acid; it is used in calico printing, in the manufacture of mucilage, blacking, etc., in confectionery, and in medicine as a demulcent.

gum'bo (gŭm'bō), *n.* Also **gom'bo.** [Of African origin; cf. *kingombo* in Angola, the okra.] **1.** A soup thickened with the mucilaginous pods of the okra; okra soup. **2.** The okra plant or its pods. **3.** Gumbo soil. See GUMBO, *a.* **4.** [Perh. fr. Kongo *nkombo* runaway slaves; hence, language of slaves.] A patois used by negroes and creoles in the French West Indies, Louisiana, etc.

gum'bo, *a.* Lit., of or pertaining to gumbo; consisting of, or like, gumbo; — specif. applied, esp. in the western United States, to a class of peculiar, fine-grained, silty soils, which are usually devoid of true sand, but rich in alkaline compounds, and which when saturated with water become impervious and soapy or waxy in appearance and to the touch. *Local, U. S.*

gum'boil' (gŭm'boil'), *n.* A small abscess on the gums.

gum'bo lim'bo (gŭm'bō lĭm'bō). [Prob. of negro origin.] **a** A small West Indian tree (*Terebinthus simaruba*), yielding the aromatic resin cachibou. **b** A simaroubaceous tree of southern Florida (*Simarouba glauca*).

gum'dig'ger (gŭm'dĭg'ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to dig the fossil resin of the kauri pine, which is used in the manufacture of varnish. *New Zealand.* — **gum'dig'ging** (-ĭng), *n.*

gum'drop' (gŭm'drŏp'), *n.* A confection of sweetened gum arabic or other glutinous substance, as gelatin, made in drops or small molds.

gum elastic. **1.** = CAOUTCHOUC. **2.** A small sapotaceous tree of the southern United States (*Bumelia lanuginosa*).

gum'ma (gŭm'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **-MATA** (-tȧ). [NL. So called from its gummy contents. See GUM.] *Med.* A kind of soft tumor, of syphilitic origin. — **gum'ma-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

guk'go. + CUCKOO.

gukit. + GUCKED.

gul. + GULL.

gul (gōōl), *n.* [Per.] A rose.

Gu'la (gōō'lȧ), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* The consort of Nimib, a goddess of healing, also associated with the underworld cults as the one who leads the dead to a new life. See BAU.

gu-la'man (gōō-lȧ'mȧn), *n.* [Tag.] Ceylon moss.

gu'lash (gōō'lash). Var. of GOULASH.

gulch (*dial.* gōōlsh, gōōlch, gŭlsh), *v. t.* [ME *gulchen*; cf. Sw. dial. *gölka* to gulch, or E. *gulp.*] To swallow greedily; to gulp. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A glutton; a great, fat fellow. *Obs or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

gulch, *n.* [Cf. GULCH a ravine.] A heavy fall. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. t. & t.* To fall heavily. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gulch, *v. t. & i.* To move through, or to work in, a gulch.

gulch'y, *a.* [See GULCH a glutton.] Very fat; obese; gluttonous. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

guld + GOLD, marigold.

gulden. + GILDEN.

gulden. Obs. p. p. of YIELD.

Gul'din's prop'er-ties (gŭl'dĭnz'). [After Paul *Guldin* (1577-1643), Swiss math.] See CENTROBARIC METHOD.

gule. + GOLEE.

gule, *v. t.* To give the color of gules to. *Obs.*

gule, *n.* [L. *gula.*] The gullet; also, gluttony. *Obs.*

gule (gūl), *n.* [LL. *gula* Augusti; cf. OF. *gole, goule*, throat, mouth, L. *gula.*] A word used only in the phrase *gule of August*, Lammas Day, the 1st of August. *Obs. or Archaic.*

gule'sought', *n.* [Cf. Icel. *gulr* yellow; AS *suht* sickness. See YELLOW; SICK.] Jaundice. *Obs*

Gulf flounder. A flounder (*Paralichthys albiguttus*) of the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States.

Gulf States. The States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, — Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. [WEBB.]

Gulf'-stream' weed. = GULFWEED.

gulfy. Gulfed. *Ref. Sp.*

gu-lin'u-la (gū-lĭn'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *gula* gullet.] *Zool.* A larval anthozoan at the period when the gullet appears. — **gu-lin'u-lar** (-lẽr), *a.*

gu'list, *n.* [L *gula* gullet.] A glutton. *Obs.*

gu'lix (gū'lĭks), *n.* [From D. *Gulik*, the town of *Julich* (F. *Juliers*) in Prussia. *Oxf. E. D.*] A kind of fine white linen.

gull (gōōl). Var of GOLD, marigold. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gull (*dial.* gōōl; gŭl), *n.* [OF *gole, goule*, mouth, throat, F. *gueule.*] **1.** The gullet. *Obs.* **2.** A gully. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

gull, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *gole, goule*, mouth, throat, F. *gueule.*] To guzzle. *Obs.*

gull, *n.* [Cf. D. *gul* codling.] A young fish; also, a gudgeon *Obs*

gull, *a.* [From Scand.; cf Icel. *gulr*, Sw. *gul*, Dan. *guul.*] Yellow; pale. *Obs.*

gull, *v. t. & i.* [See GULL a gully.] To make gullies in, to wear away so as to form gullies. *Dial. or Technical.*

gull'a-ble, gull'a-bil'i-ty, etc. Vars. of GULLIBLE, etc.

gull'age (gŭl'ĕj), *n.* Gulling; deception. *Obs.*

gull'-billed' tern. A large tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*) having a stout short bill like a gull's. It is rare in the United States.

gull chaser. = GULL TEASER.

gull'er, *n.* One who gulls or dupes. *Obs.* [ery. *Archaic.*]

gull'er-y (gŭl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Trickery. *Obs.*

gull'er-y, *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). A breeding place of gulls.

gulles. + GULES. [*Eng.*

gul'let, *n.* The pike *Local, Gulik*, the town of *Julich* (F. *Juliers*) in Prussia. *Oxf. E. D.*]

gullet plate. The iron arch under the pommel of the saddle.

gul'ley; *pl.* **-EYS.** Var. of GULLY.

gull grass Bedstraw or cleavers. *Dyer's Eng.*

gull'i-gut'ted, *a.* Gluttonous. *Obs.*

gul'lion (gŭl'yŭn; gōōl'-), *n.* [Cf. CULLION.] A cullion. *Dial. Eng.*

gull'ish, *a.* Foolish; stupid. *Rare.* — **gull'ish-ness,** *n.* *Rare.*

gull teaser. Any of certain birds which pursue gulls, as the jaegers and certain terns.

Gull'veig (gōōl'vāg), *n.* [Icel., lit., gold drink.] *Norse Myth.* A goddess, one of the Vanir, prob. Freya.

gul'ly (gŭl'ĭ; gōōl'ĭ), *n.* A large knife. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gul'ly-gut', *n.* A glutton. *Obs.*

gul'ly-hole', *n.* The opening through which gutters discharge surface water. *Rare or Dial*

gul'ly-rak'er (-rāk'ẽr), *n.* One who steals stray cattle; also, a kind of long whip used by cattle thieves. *Australia.*

Gu'lo (gū'lō), *n.* [NL., fr. L., glutton.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the glutton.

‖ gu'loo (gōō'lōōk), *n.* [Tag.] A knife or bolo. *Phil. I.*

gulp'er, *n.* One who gulps.

gulph. + GULF, GULP.

gulp'in (gŭl'pĭn), *n.* [Cf. GULP.] A gullible person; a simpleton. *Eng.* [p. pr.]

gulp'ing-ly, *adv.* of *gulping*, **gulpt.** Gulped. *Ref. Sp.*

gulp'y (gŭl'pĭ), *a.* Like a gulp, or done with gulping

gul'say'age. + GILRAVAGE.

gul'sach (gŭl'sak), **gul'schoch** (-shŏk), **gul'set, gul'soch.** Scot. vars. of GULESOUGHT.

gult + GILT, GUILT.

gulty. + GUILTY.

gul'y (gŭl'ĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to gules; red. *Obs.*

gum, *n.* [Cf. AS. *gumd* matter, pus.] A purple, as an red gum.

gum, *n.* A dialectal or vulgar euphemism for *God.*

gum acacia. Gum arabic.

gum ac'a-roi'des (ăk'ȧ-roi'dēz), **gum a-croi'des.** = ACAROID GUM.

gum ammoniac. Ammoniac.

gum angico. = ANGICO GUM.

gum animé or **animi.** = ANIMÉ

gum benjamin or **benzoin.** = BENZOIN, 1. [*Obs.*]

gum'ble stool. Cucking stool.

gum butea. See KINO.

gum'by (gŭm'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-BIES** (-bĭz). [Kongo *nkumbi.*] A kind of drum made by stretching a skin over a piece of a hollowed tree. It is used by West Indian negroes.

gum'by bird. A bird of bad omen; esp., the barn owl. *Local, West Indies.*

gum cedar. = CEDAR GUM

gum cistus. A European rockrose (*Cistus ladaniferus*) yielding labdanum.

gum copal. Copal [MAR]

gum dammar or **damar.** = DAMMAR

gum dragon. Tragacanth

gume. + GOME, GUM.

gum elemi. **a** = ELEMI. **b** = GUMBO LIMBO **a.**

gum euphorbium. Euphorbium.

gum flower. An artificial flower. *Scot.*

gum galbanum. = GALBANUM.

gum game [See 4th GUM, 2.] An attempt to gum, or deceive. *Slang, U. S.*

gum Gedda. = GEDDA GUM.

gum guaiacum = GUAIACUM, 2.

gum'-gum' (gŭ m'gŭ m'), *n.* *Music.* A bowl of iron, played by striking with a stick; also, a graded set of such bowls

gum gut'ta (gŭt'ȧ). Gamboge.

gum juniper. = SANDARAC, 3.

gum kauri. Kauri resin.

gum kino. See KINO.

gum labdanum or **ladanum.** = LABDANUM.

gum lac. = 2d LAC.

gum'less, *a.* See-LESS.

gum'ly, *a.* Turbid; gloomy. *Obs. Scot.* [of gum. *Rare.*]

gum mage (gŭm'ĕj), *n.* Yield

gum maguey. A colorless gum yielded by several Mexican magueys, as *Agave americana.*

gum mastic. = MASTIC.

gum'ma-ta, *n.*, *pl.* of GUMMA.

gumme + GUM.

gum'me-ous, *a.* Gummous. *Obs.*

gum'mer (gŭm'ẽr), *n.* [From 2d GUM.] One that gums; specif., a punch-cutting or milling tool or machine for deepening and enlarging the spaces between the teeth of a worn saw.

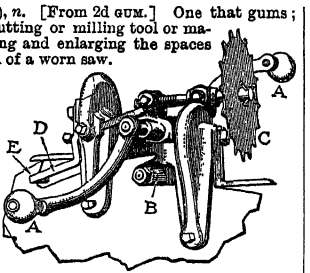

Gummer. *A A* Handles for turning Milling Cutter, *B*; *C* Feed Wheel for moving Arm *D* over the perfect Tooth *E*, thereby causing *B* to copy its motion.

gum-mif'er-ous (gŭm-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gummi* gum + *-ferous*.] Producing gum; gum-bearing.

gum'ming (gŭm'-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of discharging gum or becoming gummy, esp. as a disease in trees.

2. Application of a gummy preparation to lithographic stone.

gum-mo'sis (gŭm-ō'sĭs), *n* [NL. See 3d GUM; -OSIS.] *Bot.* A pathological condition of the cell walls in certain plants, as the cherry and acacia, in which they are transformed into masses of gum. The production of gum tragacanth in the acacia results from this disease.

gum'mous (gŭm'ŭs), *a.* [L. *gummosus*; cf. F. *gommeux*.] Gumlike; composed of gum; gummy.

gum'mous, gum'my (-ĭ), *a. Med.* Of, designating, or pertaining to, a gumma.

gum'my (gŭm'ĭ), *a.*; GUM'MI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GUM'MI-EST. **1.** Consisting of gum; producing or containing gum; covered with gum or a gummy substance; viscous.

Kindles the *gummy* bark of fir or pine. *Milton.*
Then rubs his *gummy* eyes *Dryden.*

2. Having lumps as if of gum; as, a *gummy* leg or ankle.

gum plant. Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Grindelia*; — so called from the gummy coating of the foliage.

gump'tion (gŭmp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Shrewdness; common sense; cleverness. *Colloq.* "One does not have *gumption* till one has been properly cheated." *Lord Lytton.*

2. *Paint.* **a** Art of preparing colors. **b** Megilp.

gum rash. *Med.* Strophulus in a teething child, red gum.

gum resin. A product consisting essentially of a mixture of gum and resin, usually obtained by making an incision in a plant and allowing the juice which exudes to solidify by evaporation. Gum resins are, in accordance with their composition, partially soluble in water and partially soluble in alcohol. Some substances commonly called gums are gum resins. They usually originate as excretion products in special canals or glands. — **gum'-res'in-ous**, *a.*

gum succory. **a** A cichoriaceous weed (*Chondrilla juncea*) with large pinnatifid basal leaves and branching wiry stems bearing numerous small heads of yellow-rayed flowers; also, its resinous exudate. **b** A European wild lettuce (*Lactuca perennis*).

gum tree. **1.** In the United States, any of several unrelated gum-yielding trees, as: **a** The sour gum (*Nyssa*). **b** The sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*).

2. In Australia, any tree of the genus *Eucalyptus*; — often with descriptive adjective, as *blue*, *white*, *gray*, or *red* gum.

3. In the West Indies, any of several laticiferous trees, as *Rhus metopium*, *Sapium laurifolium*, etc.

gum'wood' (gŭm'wo͝od'), *n.* **a** The wood of any Australian gum tree. **b** An asteraceous shrub (*Commidendron rugosum*) endemic on the island of St. Helena.

gun (gŭn), *n.* [ME. *gonne*, *gunne*; of uncertain origin; possibly from some personal name; cf. the names given to swords.] **1.** A piece of ordnance on a carriage or other mounting for throwing projectiles by the force of some explosive, as gunpowder, consisting of a tube or barrel closed at one end, where the projectile is placed, with an explosive charge behind, which is ignited in various ways; a piece of ordnance; a cannon. This is the present military sense, as well as the original sense, of the word. *Gun* is sometimes used in speaking of ordnance to distinguish a cannon having the length of the bore relatively great in comparison to the caliber and designed for direct fire, with high velocity and great range or penetration, from a *howitzer* or a *mortar* (which see). Cf. CANNON.

2. **a** A ballistic engine of war like the catapult or mangonel. *Obs.* **b** A missile from a gun. *Obs.*

3. Any portable firearm except a pistol or revolver, such as a rifle, shotgun, carbine, etc. This is the popular sense, but in military usage all portable firearms are called **small arms**, *gun* being reserved for a piece of ordnance.

4. Any similar tubular device for throwing a projectile, as by the expansive force of compressed air; — usually with a limiting word; as, air *gun*, spring *gun*.

5. A discharge of a cannon in a salute, as a signal, or the like; as, a salute of seventeen *guns*; the evening *gun*.

6. A revolver or pistol. *Western U. S. or Colloq.*

7. One who shoots a gun; a gunner. *Cant.*

8. *Slang.* **a** A thief. **b** A tobacco pipe. **c** A liquor glass or mug. Hence, **in the gun**, drunk. *Obs. or Local.*

guns of position, *Mil.*, heavy fieldpieces.

gun (gŭn), *v. i.*; GUNNED (gŭnd); GUN'NING. To hunt with a gun; to go hunting; also, to hunt (for) with the intention of shooting; as, to go *gunning* for a burglar.

gun, *v. t.* **1.** To shoot. *Colloq.*

2. To equip with a gun or guns. *Rare.*

gu'na (go͞o'nä), *n.* [Skr. *guṇa* quality.] **1.** *Skr. Gram.* A lengthening of the simple vowels *i*, *u*, *ṛ*, *ḷ*, to *ē* (for earlier *ai*), *ō* (for earlier *au*), *ar*, and *al*, by prefixing an *a* element to each, *a* and *ā* remaining unchanged. The *guna* forms are now regarded as primitive, the "simple" forms being derived from them when there is loss of accent.

2. A quality; esp., one of the three qualities: *rajas*, passion, *sattva*, truth, *tamas*, ignorance.

gu'nate (go͞o'nāt), *v. t.*; GU'NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); GU'NAT-ING (-nāt-ĭng). *Gram.* To subject to, or change by, guna. — **gu-na'tion** (go͞o-nā'shŭn), *n.*

gun barrel. The barrel or tube of a gun.

gun'boat' (gŭn'bōt'), *n. Nav.* An armed vessel of light draft. See NAVY, 2.

gun breech. *Ordnance.* The mass of metal at the rear end of a cannon, extending from the rear face to the rifling. It does not include the breech mechanism.

gun'bright' (gŭn'brīt'), *n.* The common scouring rush (*Equisetum hyemale*), sometimes used in cleaning guns.

gun captain. *Nav.* A petty officer in command of the crew of a gun. In the United States navy he is appointed by the ship's commanding officer and has not necessarily rank when not at his gun.

gun carriage. *Ordnance.* The mechanism upon which a gun is mounted for maneuvering, firing, and, in some cases, for transportation, the general character being determined by the service in which the gun is employed. Coast-artillery gun carriages are classified, according to the nature of the cover afforded by the emplacement, as barbette (either disappearing or nondisappearing), casemate, or turret, carriages. See *Illusts.* of DISAPPEARING CARRIAGE, FIELDPIECE, HOWITZER, MORTAR.

gun chamber. That part of a gun which receives the charge, esp in one using fixed ammunition.

gun circle. A metal track, circular or on an arc of a circle, upon which a pivot gun revolves on rollers.

gun'cot'ton (gŭn'kŏt'n), *n.* A substance of variable composition, obtained by soaking cotton in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, in its original state closely resembling ordinary cotton in appearance, but distinguished by its inflammable and explosive qualities; specif., cellulose hexanitrate. The effect of the acid upon the cotton is to produce a series of cellulose nitrates, the highest and most explosive member of which may be represented by the formula $C_{12}H_{14}O_4(NO_3)_6$, and is hence called **cellulose hexanitrate**, though it is sometimes represented as trinitrate, $C_6H_7O_2(NO_3)_3$. In accordance with the first usage the lower members are called respectively the **pentanitrate**, **tetranitrate**, **trinitrate**, and **dinitrate**. They are distinguished from the hexanitrate not only by decreasing rapidity of combustion, but also by their solubility in alcohol and ether. Mixtures of them constitute the **soluble gun-cotton** used in the preparation of collodion, celluloid, varnishes, artificial silk, etc. For explosives, on the other hand, the cotton is treated with stronger acid so as to produce the higher nitrates, esp. the hexanitrate. It is then prepared, while still wet with the wash water, by pulping, compressing, and fashioning into disks, blocks, etc., or by gelatinizing it with acetone or other agent, and forming it into hornlike flakes, cords, or the like. Practically all the **smokeless powders** consist of guncotton, either alone or mixed with other ingredients, of which the most important is nitroglycerin. Guncotton explodes by ignition only when in large quantities or when confined, but when unconfined may be exploded by detonation. Its explosion differs chemically from that of gunpowder, in being a recombination of the elements of a compound instead of a reaction between different ingredients of a mixture. There is no smoke and no fouling, but the poisonous carbon monoxide generated has caused death in mines.

gun deck. *Nav.* **a** In old-time war vessels, a deck below the spar deck, on which guns were carried. If there were two, the upper one was called the **main deck**, the lower one, the **lower gun deck**. If there were three, the middle one was called the **middle gun deck**. **b** In modern war vessels, the deck carrying guns next below the main deck.

gun'fire' (gŭn'fīr'), *n. Mil. & Nav.* **a** The firing of a gun, as the morning gun, or the time of firing. **b** *Chiefly Mil* Use of artillery, rifles, etc., as weapons of war, as distinguished from the use of the bayonet, sword, torpedoes, etc., and esp. as distinguished from *shock tactics* or the *charge*.

gun'flint' (-flĭnt'), *n.* A small, sharp flint for use in a flintlock, to produce a spark of fire to ignite the priming.

gun iron. Cast iron of extraordinary strength, prepared by melting in an air furnace instead of the cupola.

gun'lock' (gŭn'lŏk'), *n.* The mechanism attached to some firearms by which the charge is ignited. In most modern small arms the parts which perform this function are not assembled in a separate mechanism, and in such cases are specifically called the *action*. See FLINTLOCK, MATCHLOCK, PERCUSSION LOCK, WHEEL LOCK.

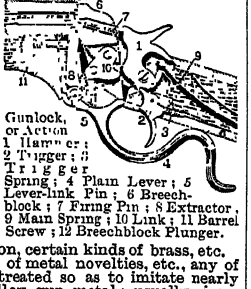

Gunlock, or Action
1 Hammer; 2 Trigger; 3 Trigger Spring; 4 Plain Lever; 5 Lever-link Pin; 6 Breech-block; 7 Firing Pin; 8 Extractor; 9 Main Spring; 10 Link; 11 Barrel Screw; 12 Breechblock Plunger.

gun metal. **1.** A bronze, ordinarily composed of nine parts of copper and one of tin, at one time much used as a material for cannon. The term is also applied to other materials for guns, as gun iron, certain kinds of brass, etc.

2. Among manufacturers of metal novelties, etc., any of various alloys or metals treated so as to imitate nearly black tarnished copper-alloy gun metal; usually, iron, silver, or other metal treated with sulphur or other means of producing a dark or purplish black color.

gun money. *Numis.* Money issued by James II. in Ireland in 1689 and made partly of metal from old cannon.

gun mount. The structure that supports a gun, fitted with mechanism to elevate and train it and control its recoil; — often called *gun carriage*.

gun'nage (gŭn'ăj), *n. Nav.* **1.** Prize money awarded according to the number of guns on a prize. *Obs. or R.*

2. The number of guns carried by a ship of war. *Rare.*

Gun'nar (go͞on'nar), *n.* [Icel. *Gunnarr*.] In the Volsunga Saga, a brother of Gudrun and husband of Brynhild (which see). Cf. GUNTHER.

gun'nel (gŭn'ĕl), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A small, slimy marine fish (*Pholis gunnellus*) found on both sides of the northern Atlantic. The name is extended to related species.

Gunnel.

gun'ner (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who works a gun, whether on land or sea; a cannoneer; specif., **a** A warrant officer in the navy having charge of the ordnance on a vessel. **b** A soldier whose duty is to adjust and aim the gun.

2 A gunmaker; a gunsmith. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. A horse that has been trained in the artillery.

4. One who hunts wild fowl with a gun.

5 A local English or Irish name for: **a** The great northern diver. **b** The common sea bream. **c** A gurnard.

Gun'ner-a (gŭn'ẽr-a; gŭ-nē'rä), *n.* [NL., after J. E *Gunnerus* (1718–73), Norwegian naturalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of haloragidaceous plants of wide distribution. Several species are garden ornamentals, with large orbicular basal leaves and a thick spike of small flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

gun'ner's mate (gŭn'ẽrz). *Navy.* A petty officer having to do with the care and preservation of a ship's battery.

gunner's quadrant. An instrument consisting of a graduated limb, with a plumb line or spirit level, and an arm by which it is applied to a cannon or mortar in adjusting the piece to the elevation for the desired range.

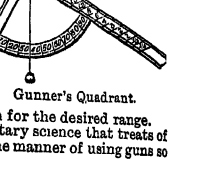
Gunner's Quadrant.

gun'ner-y (gŭn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1** Military science that treats of the flight of projectiles, and of the manner of using guns so as to obtain the desired effect.

2. The practical use of cannon.

gun'ning (gŭn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Gunnery. *Obs.*

2. Act or practice of hunting or shooting game with a gun.

gun'ny (gŭn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). [Hind. *gōṇ*, *gōṇī*, a sack, sacking.] A strong, coarse sacking, made from the fibers (called *jute*) of two plants of the genus *Corchorus* (*C. olitorius* and *C. capsularis*), of India. The fiber is also used in the manufacture of cordage. Also, a bag or sack of gunny. Hence, **gunny bag** or **sack**, **gunny cloth**, etc.

gun'pa'per (-pā'pẽr), *n.* Paper converted by nitric acid into a substance of the same composition as guncotton.

gun pendulum. *Ballistics.* An early machine used to determine the initial velocity of a projectile and the conditions existing in the bore of a gun during the passage of the projectile, the gun being suspended as a pendulum and measure taken of the recoil caused by discharge. The velocity was deduced from the fact that the quantity of motion communicated to the pendulum was equal to that communicated to the projectile, charge of powder, and the air.

gun pit. **1.** An excavation, with or without a parapet in front, to protect a field gun and its men from direct fire.

2. A pit in which to mold or build a gun.

gun port. *Nav.* An opening, or porthole, in a ship through which a gun's muzzle is run out for firing.

gun'pow'der (gŭn'pou'dẽr), *n.* **1.** A black or brown explosive substance, consisting of an intimate mechanical mixture of saltpeter, charcoal, and sulphur, used in gunnery and blasting. It consists of from 70 to 80 per cent of saltpeter, with 10 to 15 per cent of each of the other ingredients. Its explosive energy is due to the fact that it contains the necessary amount of oxygen for its own combustion, and liberates smoky gases (chiefly nitrogen and carbon dioxide), which occupy a thousand or fifteen hundred times more space than the powder which generated them. It is manufactured in grains of various sizes for different uses, and also in special forms, known as hexagonal, prismatic, etc. For many kinds of firearms it is being superseded by smokeless powders. Gunpowder is believed to have been invented at some remote time by the Chinese, and to have found its way into Europe much later. Its use in warfare was well known in the 14th century.

2. Any of the various powders used in guns as propelling charges; as, smokeless *gunpowder*. See SMOKELESS POWDER.

Gunpowder Plot. *Eng. Hist.* A plot to destroy the King, Lords, and Commons, in revenge for the penal laws against Catholics. As Guy Fawkes, the agent of the conspirators, was about to fire barrels of gunpowder, which had been placed under the House of Lords, he was seized, Nov. 5, 1605. Hence, Nov. 5 is known in England as **Guy Fawkes Day**.

gunpowder tea. A species of fine green tea, each leaf of which is rolled into a small ball or pellet.

gun'pow'der-y (gŭn'pou'dẽr-ĭ), *a.* Resembling gunpowder; inflammable; explosive.

gun room. *Nav.* In the British navy, an apartment, usually aft on the berth deck, orig. used by the gunner and his mates, now by the midshipmen and junior officers; — called in the U. S. navy *steerage* or *junior officers' quarters*.

gun shield. *Mil. & Nav.* A fixed or portable steel armor plate placed on a piece of ordnance to protect the gunners and the mechanism. See FIELDPIECE, *Illust.*

gun'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* **1.** Act of firing a gun; a shot.

2 The distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun so as to be effective; the reach or range of a gun.

Those . . . are supposed to be out of *gunshot*. *Dryden.*

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gum'mic (gŭm'ĭk), *a.* [L. *gummi* gum.] Designating an acid identical with arabic acid; or one formed from glucose, said to be impure tartronic acid.

Gum'midge, Mrs. (gŭm'ĭj). A dismal widow in Dickens's novel "David Copperfield," who harps about being a "lone, lorn creetur," with whom "everythink goes contrairy."

gum'mi-ness (gŭm'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

gum'mite (-mīt), *n.* [It occurs in pieces which look like gum.] A yellow to reddish brown amorphous mineral, formed from uraninite. Sp. gr., 3.9–4.2.

gum mog'a-dor' (mŏg'ä-dōr'), **mogidor, mogadore**, *or* **mogidore**, *n.* [From *Mogador*, Morocco.] Amrad gum.

gum'mose (gŭm'ōs), *n.* [L. *gummi* gum + *-ose*.] *Physiol. Chem.* An unfermentable reducing sugar, said to be split off from mucin when the latter is boiled with dilute mineral acids.

gum-mos'i-ty (gŭm-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Gumlike quality, state, or substance. *Obs. or R.*

gum'my, *n.* A small shark or hound (*Mustelus antarcticus*) of Tasmania and Victoria.

gum olibanum. = OLIBANUM.

gum opoponax. = OPOPONAX, 1.

gump (gŭmp), *n.* Dolt; dunce. *Dial. Eng. & Vulgar, U. S.*

gump (gŭmp; go͝omp), *v. i. & t.* = GUDDLE, *v. i. & t. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [PAUW.

gum'paauw. Var. of GOM-

gum'phe-on, gum'phi-on (gŭm'fĭ-ŭn), *n.* [Cf. GONFALON.] A banner used at a funeral. *Scot.*

gum'ple-foist'ed (gŭm'p'l-foīs'-tĕd), *a.* Ill-tempered. *Scot.*

gump'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

gump'tious (gŭmp'shŭs), *a.* Having gumption. *Colloq.*

gum'pus (gŭm'pŭs), *n* A gump. *Scot.* [PENUM.

gum sagapenum. = SAGAPENUM.

gum sandarac. = SANDARAC, 3.

gum Senegal. = SENEGAL GUM.

gum shellac. = SHELLAC.

gum stick. A piece of a smooth hard substance for children to bite upon while teething.

gum storax. = STORAX, 1.

Gum'suck'er, *n.* A white person born in Victoria or, less exactly, in any part of Australia; — so called from the children's habit of sucking gum gathered from wattle trees. *Colloq.*

gum sugar. Arabinose.

gum thus. = THUS.

gum'-top' tree. An Australian and Tasmanian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus urnigata*) [CANTH

gum tragacanth = TRAGACANTH.

gum water A solution of gum, esp of gum arabic, in water.

gun Obs, pret pl of GIN, begin

gun *Abbr* Gunnery.

gu'nar-chy. † GYNARCHY.

gun brig. *Nav* An armed two-masted square-rigged sailing vessel. *Obs or Hist.*

gun'de-let'. † GONDOLET.

gun'de-lier'. † GONDOLIER.

gun'de-loe, -low. † GONDOLA.

gun'di (gŭn'dĭ), *n* [Cf Tuareg *akutĕ*.] A short-tailed hystricomorphous rodent (*Ctenodactylus gundi*) of North Africa, about 8 inches long. [*Scot.*

gun'die, *a.* Voracious. *Obs.*

gun'die (gŭn'dĭ), *n.* A sculpin, esp. *Cottus bubalis*. *Local, Scot.*

gun'do-let'. † GONDOLET

gun'dy-gut', *n.* A paunch; *pl.*, a voracious person *Obs.*

gu-ne'bo lil'y (gū-nē'bō). A showy lonaaceous plant (*Mentzelia decapetala*) of the prairies of the United States, having a large pale yellow flower.

gunge, gunj (gŭnj), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *ganj*.] A granary; a market. *India.*

gun gear. *Mil. & Nav.* All the implements and mechanism belonging to a gun and its carriage.

gun harpoon. A harpoon for use with a special gun.

Gu'ni (gū'nĭ) *Bib.*

Gu'nites (gū'nīts), *n. pl. Bib.*

gun'jah (gŭn'jä). Var. of GANJA.

gun'less, *a.* See -LESS.

gun'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* A maker of guns. — **gun'mak'ing**, *n.*

gun'man (-măn), *n.* A man armed with a gun; a gunmaker.

gunne. † GUN.

gun'nel. Var. of GUNWALE.

gun'ner-ess, *n., fem.* of GUNNER.

gunner fluke. The turbot. *Scot.*

gunner's daughter. *Nav.* The gun to which sailors were lashed for flogging. *Sailor's Slang.*

gun'ner-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

gun'nies (gŭn'ĭz), *n. Mining.* Space left by the removal of ore; a crevice. *Cornwall, Eng.*

gun'ning (gŭn'ĭng), *n.* [Native name.] An Australian gum tree (*Eucalyptus robusta*).

gu-noc'ra-cy (gū-nŏk'rä-sĭ), *n.* = GYNECOCRACY.

gunphanun. † GONFANON.

gun'pow'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Gunpowdery. *Rare.*

gun'reach', *n.* Gunshot. *Rare.*

gun searcher. An instrument for examining the bore of a gun;

gun slide. *Ordnance* The fixed part of a gun mount, on the upper surface of which the recoiling part travels.

gun'smith′ (gŭn′smĭth′), *n.* One whose occupation is to make or repair small firearms, an armorer.

gun'smith'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). The art or business of a gunsmith, or a gunsmith's place of work.

gun'smith'ing, *n.* The work of a gunsmith.

gun'stock′ (gŭn′stŏk′), *n.* The wooden stock to which the barrel of a firearm is secured.

gun'ter (gŭn′tẽr), *n.* *Naut.* The sliding topmast of a gunter rig, or the sail it hoists.

gunter iron. *Naut.* One of the bands attached to the topmast which slides upon the lower mast in the gunter rig.

gunter rig. *Naut.* A rig in which the topmast or topmasts, fitted with bands or rings called *gunter irons*, slide up and down on the lower mast or masts, the sail used being triangular and fastened at the head to the topmast, with which it is raised and lowered. The rig is used chiefly with small open boats, as navy cutters.

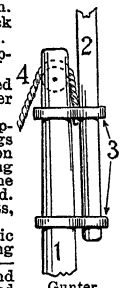

Gunter. 1 Lower Mast; 2 Gunter or Topmast, 3 Gunter Irons, 4 Halyard.

Gun'ter's line (gŭn′tẽrz). **a** A logarithmic line on Gunter's scale, used for multiplying and dividing mechanically, with dividers; — called also **line of lines, line of numbers,** and **Gunter's proportion.** **b** A sliding scale, called also **Gunter's sliding rule,** for reading off results of multiplication or division.

Gunter's quadrant. A thin quadrant, showing a stereographic projection on the plane of the equator. By it are found the hour of the day, the sun's azimuth, the altitude of objects in degrees, etc. See GUNTER'S SCALE.

Gunter's scale. A scale invented by Rev. Edmund Gunter (1581-1626), English astronomer, who invented also Gunter's chain and Gunter's quadrant. Gunter's scale is a wooden rule, two feet long, on one side of which are marked scales of equal parts, of chords, sines, tangents, rhombs, etc., and on the other side, scales of logarithms of these various parts.

Gun'ther (gōōn′tẽr), *n.* **a** In the Nibelungenlied, a Burgundian king, husband of Brunhild and brother to Kriemhild. See BRUNHILD; cf. GUNNAR. **b** In the "Ring of the Nibelung," husband of Brünnehilde and brother of Gutrune. He is slain by Hagen.

gun'wale (gŭn′ĕl; *formally* gŭn′wāl; 277), *n.* Also **gun'nel.** [*gun* + *wale;* because the upper guns were pointed from it.] *Naut.* The upper edge of a vessel's or boat's side; the uppermost wale of a ship (not including the bulwarks); or that piece of timber which reaches on either side from the quarter-deck to the forecastle, being the uppermost bend, which finishes the upper works of the hull; in a small open boat, a piece of timber lying on top of the upper strakes, to finish off the side.

gunwale down *or* to, tipping or sinking until the gunwale is on a level with the water.

gurge (gûrj), *n.* [L. *gurges.*] A whirlpool. *Rare.*

> The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
> Boils out from under ground. *Milton.*

gurge, *v. i.* To surge; swirl. *Rare.*

gur'ges (gûr′jēz), *n.* [L., whirlpool.] **1.** A whirlpool. *Obs.* **2.** *Her.* A spiral conventionally representing a whirlpool, of two narrow bands, argent and azure.

gur'gi-ta'tion (gûr′jĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *gurgitare* to flood, fr. *gurges, -itis,* whirlpool, flood.] **1.** Guzzling. *Obs.* **2.** A boiling or surging of a liquid; violent ebullition.

gur'gle (gûr′g'l), *v. i.*; GUR'GLED (-g'ld); GUR'GLING (-gl̆ĭng). [Cf. It. *gorgogliare* to gargle, bubble up, fr. L. *gurgulio* gullet. Cf. GARGLE.] **1.** To gargle. *Obs.* **2.** To run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current, as water from a bottle, or a small stream among pebbles. **3.** To make a sound like that of gurgling liquid.

gur'gle, *v. t.* To utter with a gurgling sound.

gur'gle, *n.* **1.** A gargle. *Obs.* **2.** Act or sound of gurgling.

gur'jun (gûr′jŭn), *n.* **1.** A thin balsam or wood oil derived from several East Indian species of *Dipterocarpus,* esp. *D. alatus.* It is used in medicine, and as a substitute for linseed oil in the coarser kinds of paint. **2.** Any tree yielding gurjun balsam; also, its wood.

Gur'kha (gōōr′kä), *n.* One of a Rajput race who settled in the province of Gurkha, Nepal, in the latter half of the 18th century, and made themselves supreme. They are mixed Indo-Aryan and Mongol, and are noted warriors. They are Hindu in religion and Indo-European in speech.

gur'let (gûr′lĕt; -lt; 151), *n.* [F. *gurlet, grelet.*] *Masonry.* A pickax with one sharp point and one cutting edge.

gur'nard (gûr′närd), *n.* [OF. *gornart,* perh. akin to F. *grogner* to grunt.] Any of certain marine acanthopterygian fishes having the head armored and bearing spines and three pairs of fingerlike processes, used as feelers, formed of the modified ventral rays of the large pectoral fins. Their tapering body and large spiny fins give them a superficial resemblance to the sculpins. None attain a large size. The gurnards constitute the family Triglidæ. The typical genus, *Trigla,* contains several common European species, which are extensively used as

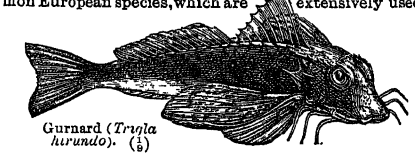
Gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*). ($\frac{1}{5}$)

food. The common American forms belong to another genus, *Prionotus,* and are commonly called **sea robins.** They are not esteemed as food. The dragonet (*Callionymus draco*) is also sometimes called *gurnard.* See also FLYING GURNARD.

gush (gŭsh), *v. i.*; GUSHED (gŭsht); GUSH'ING. [ME. *guschen;* of uncertain origin, perh. imitative.] **1.** To issue or rush forth copiously or violently, as a fluid from confinement; to flow spoutingly.

> He smote the rock that the waters *gushed* out. *Ps* LXXVIII 20.

2. To suffer a free flow of tears, blood, etc.; — with *forth, into, out,* etc.; as, she *gushed* into tears. **3.** To make a sentimental, silly, or exaggerated exhibition of affection, enthusiasm, or the like. *Colloq.*

gush, *v. t.* To emit in a copious flow or freely.

> The gaping wound *gushed* out a crimson flood. *Dryden*

gush, *n.* **1.** A sudden outpouring of a fluid from an inclosed place; also, the fluid thus emitted; hence, a free outpouring of anything; as, a *gush* of song from a bird. **2.** A gust of wind. *Now Dial.* **3.** A sentimental exhibition of affection, enthusiasm, etc.; effusive display of sentiment; sentimentality. *Colloq.*

gush'er (gŭsh′ẽr), *n.* One that gushes; specif., an oil well with a large natural flow.

gus'set (gŭs′ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *gousset* armpit, fob, gusset, dim. of *gousse* pod, husk; cf. It. *guscio* shell.] **1.** In medieval armor, a piece of chain mail at the openings of the joints of plate armor, as at the armpits. **2.** A small triangular or tapering piece, as of cloth, kid, etc., inserted in a garment, glove (see GLOVE, *Illust.*), or the like, to give width or to strengthen a seam or edge. **3.** Anything resembling a gusset in a garment; as: **a** A gore of land. **b** An elastic side piece in a shoe. **c** *Mech.* A kind of bracket, or angular piece of iron, for strengthening angles. **4.** *Her.* An abatement consisting of either side of a pall without the top opening.

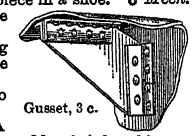
Gusset, 3 c.

gus'set, *v. t.*; -SET-ED; -SET-ING. To provide with a gusset or gussets.

gust (gŭst), *n.* [Icel. *gustr.*] **1.** A sudden squall; a violent blast; a sudden brief rushing or driving of wind.

> Snow, and hail, stormy *gust* and flaw. *Milton*

2. A sudden outburst, esp. of temper or passion.

Syn. — See WIND.

gust, *n.* [L. *gustus.* Cf. GUSTO.] *Rare or Archaic.* **1.** The sense or pleasure of tasting; relish; gusto.

> An ox will relish the tender flesh of kids with as much *gust* and appetite. *Jer. Taylor*

2. Special flavor, or taste, as of food or drink. **3.** Gratification of any kind, particularly that which is exquisitely relished; enjoyment.

> Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust.* *Pope.*

4. Intellectual or æsthetic taste.

> A choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

5. A partial experience; a taste; a foretaste. *Obs.*

gus-ta'tion (gŭs-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *gustatio:* cf. F. *gustation.*] Act or faculty of tasting.

gus'ta-tive (gŭs′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *gustare, gustatum,* to taste.] Of or pertaining to, or affecting, the sense of taste; gustatory. — **gus'ta-tive-ness,** *n.*

gus'ta-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or subservient to, the sense of taste. — **gustatory cell,** *Anat.,* a taste cell; one of the sensory cells of a taste bud. They often end in a hairlike process, the **gustatory hair.** — **g. nerve,** *Anat.,* a nerve of the sense of taste; esp., the lingual branch of the inferior maxillary nerve supplying the anterior two thirds of the tongue. As a nerve of taste it appears to be of less importance than the glossopharyngeal.

gus'to (gŭs′tō), *n.* [It. or Sp., fr. L. *gustus;* akin to E. *choose.* Cf. 2d GUST, GOÛT.] **1.** Taste; liking; appreciation. "Men of a nice and foppish *gusto.*" *Pope.* **2.** Keen or zestful appreciation; high relish or enjoyment; as, the hoax was carried through with *gusto.* **3.** Artistic style, esp. as implying lofty spirit or taste.

Syn. — See RELISH.

gust'y (gŭs′tĭ), *a.*; GUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); GUST'I-EST. Subject to, or characterized by, gusts or squalls; windy; stormy; tempestuous. "Upon a raw and *gusty* day." *Shak.*

gut (gŭt), *n.* [ME. *gut, gote,* AS. *gut,* prob. orig., a channel, and akin to *géotan* to pour. See FOUND to cast.] **1.** An intestine; the whole alimentary canal or cavity, or a part or branch of the same; the enteron; *pl.,* bowels; entrails. **2.** One of the prepared entrails of an animal, esp. of a sheep, used for various purposes. See CATGUT. **3.** The sac of silk taken from a silkworm (when ready to spin its cocoon), for the purpose of drawing it out into a thread. This, when dry, is exceedingly strong, and is used as the snood of a fish line. **4.** A narrow passage, as a strait or inlet of water, or gully or defile between hills or banks of land.

gut (gŭt), *v. t.*; GUT'TED (-ĕd; -ĭd; 151); GUT'TING. **1.** To take out the bowels from; to eviscerate **2.** To plunder of contents; to destroy or remove the interior or contents of, as, a mob *gutted* the house.

> Tom Brown, of facetious memory, having *gutted* a proper name of its vowels, used it as freely as he pleased. *Addison*

Gu-tru'ne (gōō-trōō′nĕ), *n.* In the "Ring of the Nibelung," Gunther's sister, who becomes wife of Siegfried. Cf. GUDRUN, KRIEMHILD; see BRÜNNEHILDE, SIEGFRIED.

gut'ta (gŭt′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ (-ē). [L.] **1.** A drop. **2.** *Arch.* One of a series of ornaments, generally in the form of a frustum of a cone, but sometimes cylindrical, in the under end of the triglyphs, and the lower faces of the mutules, in the Doric entablature; — called also *campana, drop,* and *treenail.* They are conjectured to represent the treenails, or wooden pegs, of a primitive wooden entablature. **3.** A droplike spot or color marking, as on an insect's wing.

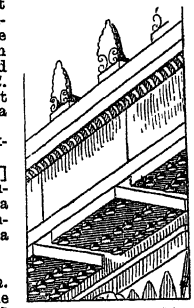
Guttæ attached to Mutules.

gut'ta, *n.* [See GUTTA-PERCHA.] **1.** *Chem.* The principal constituent of gutta-percha, extracted as a white, amorphous substance, insoluble in alcohol. The formula $(C_{10}H_{16})_x$ has been assigned to it. **2.** Short for GUTTA-PERCHA.

gut'ta-per'cha (gŭt′ȧ-pûr′chȧ), *n.* [Malay *getah* gum + *percha* the tree from which it is procured.] A concrete juice, nearly white when pure, yielded by various Malaysian sapotaceous trees, esp. by *Palaquium gutta.* It becomes soft and impressible at the temperature of boiling water. In composition and many properties it resembles caoutchouc. It is used for many purposes, and esp. for insulating, being a poorer conductor of electricity than caoutchouc. Cf. BALATA.

Leaves and Flower of a Gutta-percha Tree (*Palaquium gutta*).

gut'ta ro-sa'ce-a (gŭt′ȧ rō-zā′shē-ȧ). [NL., lit., rose or reddish drop.] *Med.* A skin disease affecting the face, esp. the nose, marked by small suppurating tubercles and shining redness of the skin.

gut'tate (gŭt′āt) } *a.* [L. *gutta-*
gut'tat-ed (-āt-ĕd) } *tus.* Cf. GUTTY.] Spotted with droplike spots.

gut-ta'tim (gŭ-tā′tĭm), *adv.* [L., fr. *gutta* drop.] *Med.* Drop by drop, — used in prescriptions.

gut-ta'tion (gŭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* *Plant Physiol.* The collection of atmospheric moisture in drops which gather along definite channels, often by the aid of special adaptive modifications.

gut'ter (gŭt′ẽr), *n.* [ME. *gotere,* OF. *goutiere,* F. *gouttière,* fr. OF. *gote, goute,* drop, F. *goutte,* fr. L. *gutta.* Cf. GOUT.] **1.** A channel for running water. *Obs.* **2.** A channel worn by running water. **3.** A channel at the eaves of a roof for conveying away the rain; an eaves channel; an eaves trough. **4.** A small channel at the roadside or elsewhere, to lead off surface water; specif., that between a sidewalk and the part of a road devoted to carriage travel, — sometimes taken as a type of low life; as, a *gutter* urchin.

> *Gutters* running with ale. *Macaulay*

5. *pl.* Mud; mire. *Scot.* **6.** Any narrow channel or groove; as, a *gutter* formed by erosion in the vent of a gun from repeated firing. **7.** *Print. & Binding.* **a** A space between pages at the back of a book. **b** A piece of printer's furniture, esp. one with a channel in the center, for use between pages.

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as: a A pronged staff. **b** A telescope with mirrors. It is also called *bore searcher.*

gun'-shy', *a.* Easily frightened by shooting, as a dog or a horse.

gun'-shy'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

guns'man (gŭnz′mȧn), *n.* A gunman. *Rare.*

gun'ster, *n.* A young or raw shooter. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gun'stock', *n.* A ramrod. *Rare.*

gun'stock'er, *n.* One who fits gunstocks to barrels. — **gun'stock'ing,** *n.*

gun'stone', *n.* **1.** A cannon ball (the earliest cannon balls being stones). *Obs.* **2.** *Her.* A roundel sable. *Obs.*

gun tackle. See TACKLE.

Gun'ter's chain (gŭn′tẽrz). See CHAIN, *n.*, 5. [a gunwale.

gun'wale, *v. t.* To provide with

gun'yah (gŭn′yȧ), *n.* [Native name.] The hut of an aborigen; also, any rough hut in the bush. *Australia.*

gun'yang (gŭn′yăng), *n.* [Native name.] The kangaroo apple. *Australia.*

guo. † GO.

guode. † GOOD.

guodehede. † GODHEDE.

guoinde. † GOING, p. pr. of GO.

guos. † GOOSE.

gup, *interj.* An exclamation of reproof or remonstrance. *Obs.*

gup (gŭp), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *gap.*] Gossip. *India.*

gup'ta-vid'ya (gōōp′tȧ-vĭd′yȧ), *n.* [Skr. *gupta* hidden + *vidyā* knowledge.] *Theos.* Hidden or secret knowledge.

gur (gōōr). Var. of GOOR.

Gur (gûr). *Bib.* [GURIAN.

Gu'ran (gōō′rän). Var. of **gu-ran'ham bark** (gōō-rän′ăm). [Tupi *ymira* wood + *eem* sweet.] = MONESIA BARK.

Gur'-ba'al (gûr′bā′ăl). *Bib.*

gurde. † GIRD.

gur'del. † GIRDLE, a belt.

gurd'fish'. Var. of GARFISH.

gur'dle (*dial.* gûd′l). Dial. Eng. var. of GIRDLE, griddle.

gur geons (*dial.* gûj′ŭnz), *n. pl.* [Cf. F. *grugeon* a lump in brown sugar, *grugер* to crunch.] Coarse meal. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gur'geon stop'per (gûr′jŭn). A small myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia buxifolia*) of southern Florida.

gur'gl. Gurgle. *Ref. Sp.*

gur'gld. Gurgled. *Ref. Sp.*

gur'glet (gûr′glĕt), *n.* Var. of GOGLET. [*Rare.*

gur'glet, *n.* A small whirlpool.

gur'gling-ly, *adv.* of *gurgling,* p. pr. See -LY.

gur'gly (gûr′glĭ), *a.* Like gurgling. *Rare.*

gur'goyle. Var. of GARGOYLE.

gur'gu-la'tion, *n.* [Cf. OF. *gurgulacion.*] Borborygmus. *Obs.*

gurgulet. † GOGLET. [*Obs.*

gur-gu'li-o, *n.* [L.] The gullet.

Gu'ri-an (gōō′rĭ-ăn), *n.* One of a Caucasian people, closely related to the Georgians, dwelling in Tiflis, Transcaucasia.

Gur'ja-ra, Gurj'ja-ra (gōōr′jȧ-rȧ), *n.* = GUJAR.

gur-ju'nic (gûr-jōō′nĭk), *a.* Designating a resinous acid, $C_{32}H_{54}O_4$, in gurjun.

gur'kin. † GHERKIN.

gurl. † GIRL.

gurl (gûrl), *v. i.* [Cf. GROWL.] To rumble; growl; howl. *Scot.*

gurl, gur'ly (gûr′lĭ), *a.* [Cf. GURL, *v.*] Rough; boisterous; also, surly. *Scot.*

gurle. † GIRL.

gur'mand-ize. † GORMANDIZE.

gur'mond. † GOURMAND.

gurmundize. † GORMANDIZE.

gur'net (gûr′nĕt). Rare var. of GURNARD. — **gur'net-ty** (-tĭ), *a.*

Gur'ney burn'er. [After Sir G. *Gurney,* English inventor.] = BUDE BURNER. Hence: **Gurney light.** [GWYNIAD

gur'ni-ad (gûr′nĭ-ăd). Var. of

gu'ro-lite (gū′rō-līt). Var. of GYROLITE. [Growl. *Scot.*

gurr (gûr), *n.* & *v.* [Imitative.]

gur'rah(gûr′ä), *n.* [Hind. *gārhā* thick.] A coarse muslin made in India. [*Obs. or Dial.*

gur'ry (gŭr′ĭ), *n.* Diarrhea.

gur'ry (gûr′ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *garhā.*] A small fort. *India.*

gur'ry (gûr′ĭ), *n.* The offal of fish, esp. the soil from cutting a whale. *Chiefly U. S.*

gur'ry, *v. t.* To foul with gurry, or offal. *Chiefly U. S.*

gur'ry, *n.* A small car, sledge, or barrow. *Local, Eng.*

gurt (gûrt; gŭt). Dial. Eng. var. of GREAT.

gurt (gûrt), *n.* [Cf. GORGE.] A trench; a drain. *Dial. Eng.*

Gurth (gûrth), *n.* A surly but brave and clever Saxon swineherd, thrall of Cedric of Rotherwood, in Scott's "Ivanhoe." He acts as squire to Ivanhoe.

Gur'ton, Gam'mer (găm′ẽr gûr′tŭn). The title character of an old English comedy, "Gammer Gurton's Needle," acted in 1566 and printed in 1575. It was long attributed to John Still, afterward Bishop of Bath and Wells, but is "more probably the work of one William Stevenson, who was certainly superintending plays at Christ's College [Cambridge] in 1550-53" (Chambers, "The Mediæval Stage"). The plot turns on the loss of a needle by Gammer Gurton, and the discovery of it sticking in the breeches of her goodman Hodge.

gurts, *n. pl.* [Ct. GRIT coarse meal.] Groats. *Obs.*

gu'ru (gōō′rōō; gōō-rōō′), *n.* [Hind. *gurū,* Skr. *guru* heavy, noble, venerable, teacher.] A teacher; esp., a religious teacher. *India.* [nut.

gu'ru nut (gōō′rōō). The cola

gu'ru-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

guschen. † GUSH. [of GUSSET.

gusch'et (gŭsh′ĕt). Scot. var.

gush'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GUSH. — **gush'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **gush'ing-ness,** *n.*

gusht. Gushed. *Ref. Sp.*

gush'y, *a.* Extravagantly sentimental; effusive. *Colloq.*

guss. † GOOSE.

guss (*dial.* gŭs). Var. of GIRSE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gusset stay. = GUSSET, *n.*, 3 c.

gus'sie (gŭs′ĭ; *dial. also* gōōs′ĭ, gu-sī′), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *gossa.*] Swine; pig. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gust. † GUEST.

gust (*Scot.* gōōst; gŭst), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *gustare.* See GUST relish.] To taste; to relish. *Obs. or Scot.*

gust'a-ble (gŭs′tȧ-b'l), *a.* [See GUST, *v.*] Tastable; gustatory. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* A thing that can be tasted. *Obs. or R.* [*Scot.*

gus'tard, *n.* A bustard. *Obs.*

Gus-ta'vus (gŭs-tā′vŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Sw. *Gustaf;* cf. G. *Gustav,* F. *Gustave.*] Masc. prop. name. F. *Gustave* (gŭs-tăv′); It. & Sp. *Gustavo* (gōōs-tä′vō); G. *Gustav* (gōōs′täf); D. *Gustaaf* (gōōs′täf).

gust'ful. *a.* Gusty.

gust'ful (gŭst′fo͝ol), *a.* Having a gust, or relish. — **gust'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **gust'ful-ness,** *n.*

gust'i-ly, *adv.* of GUSTY.

gust'less, *a.* Having no taste or relish; tasteless. *Obs.*

‖ gus-to'so (gōōs-tō′sō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Tasteful.

gust'y (gŭs′tĭ; gōōs′tĭ), *a.* Savory. *Chiefly Scot.*

gut (gōōt). Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of GOUT, a drop.

gutch'er (gŭch′ẽr). † GOODSIRE. *Scot.*

gute. † GOUT, GUTT.

Gu'ten-berg Bi'ble (gōō′tĕn-bûrg). See *Mazarin Bible,* under BIBLE.

guthorne. † GITTERN.

gut'less, *a.* See -LESS.

gut'ling, *n.* A glutton. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*& Contemptuous.*

gut scraper. A fiddler. *Vulgar*

gutt (gŏōt). Scot. var. of GOUT, a drop.

gutt, gutte. † GUT, *n.* [-ABLE.

gut'ta-ble (gŭt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See ‖ **gut'ta ca'va la'pi-dem: consu'mi-tur an'nu-lus** (properly **a'nu-lus**) **u'su** (lăp′ĭ-dĕm, kŏn-stŭm′ĭ-tûr, ăn′ū-lŭs). [L.] The drop hollows the stone; the ring is worn out by use. *Ovid* (*Letters fr. Pontus,* IV. x. 5)

gut'tar. † GUTTER.

gut'ta ro'se-a (gŭt′ȧ rō′zē-ȧ). *Med.* = GUTTA ROSACEA.

gut'ta. se-re'na (sē-rē′nȧ). [L., lit., serene or clear drop.] *Med.* Amaurosis.

guttat. *Abbr.* Guttatim.

gut-tē' (gōō-tā′; gŭt′ā), *a.* [F. *goutté.*] *Her.* Gutty.

gut'tee (gŭt′ĭ), *a.* *Her.* Gutty.

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8. *Mining.* The dry bed of a river of the Tertiary age, containing alluvial gold, often covered, to a great depth, by volcanic matter or detritus; — called also *bottom. Australia.*

gut'ter (gŭt'ẽr), *v. t.;* -TERED (-ẽrd); -TER-ING. **1.** To cut or form into small longitudinal hollows; to channel. **2.** To supply with a gutter or gutters. **3.** To precipitate in streams. *Rare.*

gut'ter, *v. i.* **1.** To flow in streams; as, tears *gutter* down. **2.** To form gutters; to become channeled, as a candle when the flame flares in the wind.

gut'ter-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GUTTER. Specif.: *vb. n.* Act of making gutters, also, gutters collectively, or a length of shaped metal, etc., from which gutters can be cut.

gutter member. *Arch.* An architectural member made by treating the outside face of the gutter in a decorative fashion, or by crowning it with ornaments.

gut'ter-snipe' (gŭt'ẽr-snīp'), *n. Slang.* **a** A person of the gutter, as a ragpicker or a street Arab. **b** A small poster, suitable for a curbstone. **c** A curbstone broker. *U. S.*

gutter stick. *Print.* One of the pieces of furniture which separate pages in a form.

gut'tie' (gŭt'ĭ'), *n.* [*gut* + *tie.*] *Veter.* A form of colic seen in the castrated ox due to strangulation of a loop of intestine by a faulty method of castration.

gut-tif'er-ous (gŭ-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a. Bot.* **a** Yielding gum or resinous substances. **b** Pert. to the Guttiferæ (Clusiaceæ).

gut'ti-form (gŭt'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *gutta* a drop + *-form.*] Drop-shaped, as a spot of color.

gut'ting (gŭt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GUT. Specif.: *vb. n.* Act of removing the entrails of fish, or the refuse removed.

gut'tle (gŭt'l), *v. i. & t.;* -TLED (-ld); -TLING (-lĭng). [From GUT, *n.*] To gormandize. — **gut'tler** (gŭt'lẽr), *n.*

gut'tu-la (gŭt'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., a little drop, dim. of *gutta* drop.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A small droplike spot; a guttule. — **gut'tu-lar** (-lär), *a.*

gut'tu-late (gŭt'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *guttula* a little drop + *-ate.*] Marked or covered with guttulæ; also, having the form of guttulæ; as, *guttulate* markings.

gut'tur-al (gŭt'ŭr-ăl), *a.* [L. *guttur* throat. cf. F. *guttural.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the throat. **2.** Of speech sounds or vocal utterance, produced, or thought to be produced, in the throat; now specif., *Phon.*, formed or articulated between the tongue and the back, or soft, palate; velar; back; — said of certain speech sounds, as *k* in *cow*, *g* in *go*, *ch* in German *ach*, etc., also, sometimes, the back vowels, as ō, ōo, o͝o, etc. Popularly, any palatal or throat articulation which seems harsh or grating in effect is often called "guttural," though other sounds formed in the same positions are not so designated. Technically, the term was first applied to certain Hebrew spirants. Its present phonetic use is etymologically inaccurate, arising in part from earlier insufficient knowledge of the formation of the sounds thus designated; and because of its lack of definiteness some phoneticians prefer to use *back* or *velar* for all sounds of this class.

gut'tur-al, *n.* A guttural sound or its symbol; guttural utterance. Cf. PALATAL.

gut'tur-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Guttural quality; as, the *gutturalism* of English *h* [in the 16th century]. *Earle.*

gut'tur-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being guttural.

gut'tur-al-ize (gŭt'ŭr-ăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To speak gutturally; to give a guttural sound to. — **gut'tur-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

gut'tur-o- (gŭt'ŭr-ō-). A combining form denoting *relation to the throat;* as, **gut'tur-o-na'sal,** *Phon.*, having both a guttural and a nasal character: **gut'tur-o-pal'a-tal,** etc.

gut'ty (gŭt'ĭ), *a.* [F. *goutté*, OF. *goté* spotted, L. *guttatus.* Cf. GUTTATED.] *Her.* Semé of drops.

gut'wort' (-wŭrt'), *n.* A handsome globulariaceous shrub of southern Europe and northern Africa (*Globularia alypum*), the strongly purgative leaves of which are used as a substitute for senna.

guy (gī), *n.* [OF. *gui, guie,* a guide; cf. Sp. *guía* guide, a guy used on board vessels; fr. the v. See GUIDE, *v.*; cf. GYE.] **1.** A guide. *Obs.* **2.** A rope, chain, or rod attached to anything to steady it; as: **a** A rope to steady or guide an object which is being hoisted or lowered. **b** A rope which holds in place the end of a boom, spar, or yard in a ship. **c** A chain or wire rope connecting a suspension bridge with the land on either side to prevent lateral swaying. **d** A rod or rope attached to the top of a structure, as of a derrick, and extending obliquely to the ground, where it is fastened.

guy (gī), *v. t.;* GUYED (gid); GUY'ING. **1.** To guide. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To steady or guide with a guy.

guy (gī), *n.* [From the name *Guy.*] **1.** In English popular custom, an effigy of Guy Fawkes paraded and burnt on the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, Nov. 5; hence, an effigy of any person similarly treated on the same occasion. The custom is obsolescent. **2.** A person of grotesque appearance or dress. **3.** Secret departure; act of decamping; as, to give the *guy* to, to elude. *Slang, Eng.*

guy, *v. t.* To make (a person) an object of ridicule. *Colloq.*

guy, *v. i.* **1.** To carry or make an effigy, as of Guy Fawkes. **2.** [Cf. dial. *guy* a feint, trick, and E. *guy* an effigy.] To decamp or run away secretly. *Slang, Eng.*

Guy of War'wick (wŏr'ĭk). A famous English legendary hero who wins the hand of Felice, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, by his exploits. He afterward goes to the Holy Land, where he slays the giant Amarant; returning to England, he kills the Danish giant Colbrand, and dies a hermit.

Guy'on, Sir (gī'ŏn). A knight, representing temperance, in the Second Book of Spenser's "Faërie Queene." He takes captive the witch Acrasia (Intemperance) and destroys her abode, the Bower of Bliss.

guz (gŭz), *n.* Also **gaz.** [Hind. & Per. *gaz*, orig. a bar, club.] A linear measure of India, Persia, etc., varying from about 23 to over 44 inches (59 to 112 cm.); also, the corresponding square or cubic measure. The guz of Bengal is equiv. to the English yard, or 36 inches (91 44 cm.); of Madras, 33 in. (83.82 cm.); of Bombay, 27 in. (68.58 cm.). The Persian guz (called also *zar* and *arsheen*) is usually equiv. to 40.95 in. (104.0 cm.); that of Azerbaijan, to 44.09 in. (112.0 cm.). There is an Arabian guz of 25 in. (63.5 cm.).

Guz-man'ni-a (gŭz-măn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after A. *Guzman*, Sp. naturalist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American bromeliaceous herbs resembling *Tillandsia*, but having flowers in a simple terminal spikelike cluster, the tubular perianth bearing the united anthers on its throat. Many species are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

guz'zle (gŭz'l), *v. i.;* GUZ'ZLED (-ld); GUZ'ZLING (-lĭng). [Cf. OF. *gosillier* to vomit, perh. orig., to pass through the throat; akin to F. *gosier* throat.] To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much or frequently.

> Those that came to *guzzle* in his wine cellar *Milton*

guz'zle, *v. t.* To swallow much or often; to drink greedily or continually; as, one who *guzzles* beer; also, to use up (money or the like) in excessive drinking.

guz'zle, *n.* **1.** A gutter or drain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** Liquor, drink; also, a drinking; a debauch. *Vulgar or Contemptuous.*

gwel'y (gwĕl'ĭ), *n.* [W., family.] *Cymric Law.* A family group of four generations which was the unit of society and land occupation, its landed rights being vested in the great-grandfather as its chieftain.

Gwyd'i-on (gwĭd'ĭ-ŏn; gwĭd'-), *n.* [Cf. W. *gwedyd* to say, *gwawd* poetry.] *Celt. Myth.* A Cymric deity famous as a magician. He is a friend of mankind and giver of arts and civilization; he wars against the underworld powers.

Gwyn (gwĭn), *n. Celt. Myth.* A Cymric underworld deity, a great hunter, one who conducts the souls of the slain to Annwn. In later Welsh legend he is a king of fairies.

gwyn'i-ad (gwĭn'ĭ-ăd), *n.* [W. *gwynnad* a whiting, the name of various fishes, fr. *gwyn* white.] A fish (*Coregonus clupeoides*) of North Wales, northern England, etc., allied to the lake whitefish.

gybe (jīb), *v. i.;* GYBED (jībd); GYB'ING (jīb'ĭng). Also **jibe.** [Cf. Dan. *gibbe*, D. *gijpen*, v. i., and Sw. dial. *gippa* to jerk. Cf. JIB to swing, as a sail.] *Naut.* **1.** To shift suddenly and with force from one side to the other; — said of a fore-and-aft sail or its boom when the vessel is steered off the wind until the sail fills on the opposite side. In *gybing*, the vessel's head is swung away from the wind until the wind blows from aft on the other side of the sail, which then swings over with a rush. Cf. TACK. **2.** To change the course of a vessel so that the sail gybes; — said of the vessel or the one who sails it.

gybe, *v. t.* Also **jibe.** *Naut.* To cause (a vessel or a sail or its boom) to gybe. Cf. WEAR, *Naut.*

Gy'ges (jī'jēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Γύγης.] **a** A king of Lydia mentioned by Herodotus as the favorite and murderer of Candaules (which see). He is fabled by Plato to have been a shepherd who discovered a magic ring by which he could make himself invisible. **b** One of the Hecatoncheires.

gyle (gīl), *n.* [D. *gijl* unfermented beer; cf. F. *guiller* to ferment.] *Brewing.* **a** Amount of one brewing of beer or ale. **b** Fermenting wort, or a tun or vat for it.

gym-na'si-al (jĭm-nā'zĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the gymnasium, or preparatory school.

gym-na'si-arch (-ark), *n.* [L. *gymnasiarchus*, Gr. γυμνασιαρχος; γυμνάσιον + ἄρχειν to govern.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* An Athenian officer who superintended the gymnasia and athletic games. **2.** The head, or head master, of a school or college. *Rare.*

gym-na'si-ast (-ăst), *n.* **1.** A gymnast. **2.** A student or graduate of a preparatory school.

gym-na'si-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -SIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -SIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. γυμνάσιον, fr. γυμνάζειν to exercise (naked), fr. γυμνός naked.] **1.** A place or building where athletic exercises are performed; a school for gymnastics. In ancient Greece the gymnasium became an elaborate establishment, as a peristylar court with adjoining chambers, baths, porticoes, and facilities for exercise, instruction, and social intercourse. **2.** [*cap.*] (*Ger. pron.* gĭm-nä'zĭ-o͝om, gum-) In continental Europe, esp. Germany, a school preparing for the university, the classic languages being an essential part of the curriculum. In Germany such schools hold the highest rank among the secondary schools. Cf. REALSCHULE.

gym'nast (jĭm'năst), *n.* [Gr. γυμναστής a trainer of athletes: cf. F. *gymnaste.* See GYMNASIUM.] One who teaches or is expert in gymnastic exercises; an athlete.

gym-nas'tic (jĭm-năs'tĭk) } *a.* [L. *gymnasticus*, Gr. γυ-
gym-nas'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } μναστικός: cf. F. *gymnastique.* See GYMNASIUM.] **1.** Pertaining to athletic exercise; athletic; as, *gymnastic* exercises, contests, etc. **2.** Pertaining to disciplinary intellectual exercise. **3.** Gymnasial. *Rare.*

gym-nas'tic, *n.* **1.** Gymnastic discipline or exercise. **2.** A gymnast *Obs.*

gym-nas'tics (-năs'tĭks), *n. pl.* The bodily exercises performed in, or adapted to performance in, a gymnasium; — in a broad sense including a great variety of exercises, but usually restricted to those designed especially for developing or exhibiting the strength, activity, and control of the body, as distinguished from games and sports which are primarily competitive. The commoner forms may be divided into light **gymnastics** or **calisthenics,** comprising repeated and rhythmical movements, usually performed in a standing position, and often with dumb-bells, Indian clubs, etc., in the hands, and heavy **gymnastics,** comprising exercises on such apparatus as the horizontal bar, parallel bars, vaulting horse, etc., in which the body must often be supported and its movements controlled by the arms alone.

gym-ne'mic (-nē'mĭk; -nĕm'ĭk), *a.* [From NL. *Gymnema;* Gr. γυμνός naked + νῆμα thread.] *Chem.* Designating the acid principle of the asclepiadaceous plant *Gymnema sylvestre*, the leaves of which, when chewed, destroy temporarily the sense of taste.

gym'nic (jĭm'nĭk), **gym'ni-cal** (-nĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *gymnicus*, Gr. γυμνικός: cf. F. *gymnique.* See GYMNASIUM.] Athletic; gymnastic. *Obs. or R.*

gym'no- (jĭm'nō-), **gymn-.** Combining form from Greek γυμνός, *naked, exposed, uncovered.*

gym'no-blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *a.* [*gymno-* + Gr. βλαστός a sprout.] *Zoöl.* Having naked medusa buds; — said of hydroids of the suborder Anthomedusæ, which is also termed **Gym'no-blas-te'a** (-blăs-tē'ȧ).

gym'no-car'pous (-kar'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. γυμνόκαρπος; γυμνός naked + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* Naked-fruited: **a** In lichenology, having open exposed apothecia. **b** In mycology, having the hymenium exposed during development of spores.

Gym'no-don'tes (-dŏn'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zoöl.* A group of plectognath fishes having the premaxillaries united to the maxillaries and the teeth consolidated into one or two plates on each jaw. The globefishes and sunfishes (*Mola*) are examples. — **gym'no-dont** (jĭm'nŏ-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

gym-nog'e-nous (jĭm-nŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*gymno-* + *-genous.*] *Zoöl.* Of certain birds, naked when hatched, psilopædic.

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gut'ter, *n.* One that guts.

Gut'ter-a (gŭt'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; perh. a mistake fr. L. *gibberae*, fem. pl. of *gibber* humpbacked, applied by Varro to certain African fowls.] *Zool.* A genus of guinea fowls having black plumage with light blue spots, white areas on the wings, and a crest of feathers on the head.

gut'ter-blood' *n.* A person of mean birth. *Scot.*

gutter flag. A flag to mark the course of a gutter. See GUTTER, 8. *Australia.*

gutter ledge. *Naut.* A beam across a large hatchway to give support to the cover.

gut'ter-ling, *n.* A low-bred person. *Rare.*

gutter man. A street vender.

gut'ter-mas'ter, *n.* One in charge of gutters. *Obs.*

gutter plane. A carpenter's plane with a rounded bottom for planing out gutters.

gutter road. The path followed by logs in skidding.

gutter stall. A stall kept by a gutter man.

gut'ter-tree', *n.* The dogwood *Cornus stolonifera. U. S.*

gutter waterway. *Naut.* A watercourse on a vessel's deck at each side for draining the deck.

gut'ter-y (gŭt'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Having gutters, or furrows. **2.** Muddy; miry. *Chiefly Scot.*

gut'tide', *n.* [For *good tide. Oxf. E. D.*] Shrovetide. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gut'ti-fer (gŭt'ĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *gutta* drop + *ferre* to bear.] One of the Guttiferæ. *Lindley.*

Gut-tif'er-æ (gŭ-tĭf'ẽr-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn of CLUSIACEÆ.

Gut-tif'er-a'les (-ā'lēz), *n. pl* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the modern families Clusiaceæ, Hypericaceæ, etc. — **gut-tif'er-al** (-ăl), *a.*

gut'tle (gŏt'l; gŭt'l), *v. t. & i.* To gorge; guzzle. *Dial. Eng.*

gut'tle-some (gŭt'l-sŭm), *a.* Gluttonous. *Rare.*

gut'tule (gŭt'ūl), *n.* [See GUTTULA.] A small drop; a guttula.

gut'tu-lous (gŭt'ū-lŭs), *a* Having the form of guttules. *Obs.*

gut'tur (gŭt'ẽr), *n.;* L. *pl.* -TURA (-ȧ). [L.] Throat. [AL.]

gut'tur-al-ly, *adv.* of GUTTURAL.

gut'tur-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

gut'tur-al-pal'a-tal, *a. Phon.* Gutturo-palatal.

gut'tur-ine, *a.* [L. *guttur* throat.] Pert. to the throat. *Obs.*

gut'tur-ize (gŭt'ẽr-īz), *v. t* [L. *guttur* throat.] To gutturalize.

gut'tur-o-pal'a-tine, *a.* Relating to the throat and the palate.

gut'tur-o-tet'a-ny, *n.* [*gutturo-* + *tetany.*] *Med.* Spasm of the throat causing stuttering.

gut'tus (gŭt'ŭs), *n.; pl.* -TI (-ĭ). [L. *gutus, guttus.*] *Class. Archæol.* An oil flask or cruet; — a general name for Italian forms.

gut'ty (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). *Golf.* A gutta-percha ball. *Colloq. [Chiefly Dial. Scot.*

gut'ty, *a.* Having a fat belly.

gut'weed', *n.* The sow thistle.

gut'worm', *n.* An intestinal worm.

gu-va'cine (gū-vă'sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-cin.** [Skr. *guvāka* the betel nut.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_6H_9O_2N$, found in the betel nut.

guv'ern, guv'ernad, guv'er-ness, guv'ern-ment, guv'er-nor, etc. Govern, governed, etc. *Ref. Sp.*

guwethe. † YOUTH.

Guy (gī), *n.* [F. *Gui, Guy,* of G. origin. Cf. GUIDE.] Lit., a leader; — masc. prop. name. L. *Guido* (gwĭ'dō); F. *Guy* (gē); It. *Guido* (gwē'dō); Sp. *Guido* (gē'thō; 146); Pg. *Guido* (gē'dōo). [DOT.] G. & D. *Gudo* (gē'dō).

Guy'an-dot Corrupt. of WYANDOTTE.

guydehome † GUIDON.

Guy Fawkes Day. See GUNPOWDER PLOT.

guyle. † GUILE.

guyor. [OF. *guieor.*] Guider; leader. *Obs.*

guytorne. † GETON.

guy'trash (gī'trăsh), *n.* [Cf. the personal name *Guy*, and dial. *trash* a specter dog, *hobtrush, hobthrush, hobthurst,* a hobgoblin, and ME. *þurs, thirs,* a specter, AS *þyrs* a demon] A specter or ghost. *Dial. Eng.*

guze (gūz), *n.* [Cf. GULES.] *Her.* A roundel sanguine. *Obs.*

guz'l. Guzzle. *Ref. Sp.*

guz'ld. Guzzled. *Ref. Sp.*

guz'zle-dom, *n.* See -DOM.

guz'zler (gŭz'lẽr), *n.* One that guzzles. [ume.

G. V. *Abbr.* Gravimetric volgw-. For words beginning in *gw-*, see the forms in GU-.

gwag (gwăg), *n.* [Corn., a vacuum, void, as a., empty.] *Mining.* **a** Rubbish. **b** An old working. *Dial. Eng.* [of GOING.

gwain (gwīn). Dial. Eng var.

gwa'ne. † IGUANA.

gwee'on, *n.* An aboriginal stone hatchet. *Australia.*

gwidege. † GUIDES. [*ing,* p. pr.

gwine (gwĭn). Dial. var of *go-*

gwin'i-ad. Var. of GWYNIAD.

Gwyn'plaine' (gwĭn'plān'), *n.* The hero of Victor Hugo's romance "L'homme qui Rit" ("The Man Who Laughs"). When a child he is mutilated for exhibition so that his face is set in a laugh, at once horrible and irresistibly ludicrous.

gy (gī). Obs. or Scot. var. of GUY, guide.

gy-. For words beginning in *gy-*, see forms in GI-, GUI-.

gy'all (gī'ôl). Var of GAYAL.

gyane. † GIANT

gyb, gybe. † JIB.

gybe (jīb), *n. & v.* Gibe.

gye. † GUY, guide.

Gy'gis (jī'jĭs), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. γύγης a water bird.] *Zoöl.* A tropical genus of terns with pure white plumage and a black bill Of the two species one, *G. candida,* is widely distributed.

gyle'fat' (gīl'făt'), *n.* A gyle tun. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

gyle'ker' (-kûr'; -kẽr'), *n.* [See GYLE, cf. Icel. *ker* tub.] A brewing vessel, or what is brewed in it. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

gyrlie. † GUILERY.

gyly. † GUILY.

gym (jĭm), *n.* Short for GYMNASIUM. *Colloq.*

gym'el (jĭm'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *gemel* twin. Cf. GEMEL.] *Music.* A kind of "twin song" for two voices, an early form of part singing in thirds and sixths, apparently used only in England. *C. F. A. Williams.*

gym-kha'na (jĭm-kä'nȧ), *n* [Prob. fr E. *gymnastics* + Hind. & Per. *ḳhāna* house.] A meeting for athletic contests, mainly of a racing kind. *Orig. Anglo-Indian.*

gym'mal. Var. of GIMMAL.

gymn-. See GYMNO-.

Gym'na-de'ni-a (jĭm'nȧ-dē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr ἀδήν gland + *-ia.*] *Bot.* A large genus of American and European terrestrial orchids, differing from *Habenaria* chiefly by the entire lip of the greenish corolla.

gym-nan'thous (jĭm-năn'thŭs), *a.* [*gymno-* + *-anthous.*] *Bot.* Achlamydeous.

Gym-nar'chus (-när'kŭs), *n.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. ἀρχός rectum; — so called because anal fins are absent.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of a remarkable malacopterygian fish (*G. niloticus*) of African rivers It is allied to the sacred fishes (*Mormyrus*), but often made the type of a distinct family, **Gym-nar'chi-dæ** (-kĭ-dē). It becomes about six feet long, and has an eel-like body without ventral, anal, or caudal fins. The recently hatched young have external gill filaments.

gym-na'si-arch-y (-nā'zĭ-är-kĭ), *n.* Office of a gymnasiarch.

gym-na'sic (-nā'zĭk; -nās'ĭk), *a.* Gymnasial. *Rare.*

‖ **Gym-na'si en** (gĭm-nä'zĭ-ĕn; gum-), *n.* Ger pl. of GYMNASIUM

gym-nas'ti-cal, *a.* Gymnastic.

gym-nas'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of GYMNASTIC, GYMNASTICAL.

gym'na-sy (jĭm'nȧ-sĭ), *n.* = GYMNASIUM, 2. *Rare.*

gym-nax'o-ny (jĭm-năk'sō-nĭ), *n* [*gymno-* + Gr. ἄξων axle.] *Bot* Teratology of the ovary, in which the placenta is exposed. *Rare or Obs.*

gym-ne'trous (-nē'trŭs), *a.* [*gymno-* + Gr. ῆτρον abdomen.] *Zool.* Having no anal fin; — said of certain fishes. [*Obs or R.*

gym'nics, *n. pl.* Gymnastics.

gym'nite (jĭm'nīt), *n.* [Gr. γυμνός naked. So called as coming from the Bare Hills, Maryland.] *Min.* Deweylite

gym'no-bib'lism (jĭm'nō-bĭb'lĭz'm; -bĭ'blĭz'm), *n.* [*gymno-* + *Bible* + *-ism.*] The theory or practice of using the Bible as a religious guide without comment or instruction. — **gym'no-bib'li-cal** (-bĭb'lĭ-kăl), *a.* — **gym'no-bib'list** (-lĭst), *n.* — **gym'no-car'pic** (-kär'pĭk), *a. Bot.* Gymnocarpous.

Gym'no-cer'a-ta (-sĕr'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. κέρας, κέρατος, horn.] *Zool.* A division of the Heteroptera (including all or most of the terrestrial families and the water striders), having the antennæ exposed. Cf. CRYPTOCERATA. — **gym'no-cer'a-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

Gym-noch'ro-a (jĭm-nŏk'rō-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. χρόα skin, body.] *Zool.* A division of Hydrozoa containing the genus *Hydra* (which see).

gym'no-cid'i-um (jĭm'nō-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -CIDIA (-ȧ). [NL. See GYMNO-1 -IDIUM.] *Bot.* The swelling at the base of the capsule in certain mosses.

Gym-noc'la-dus (jĭm-nŏk'lȧ-dŭs), *n.* [NL; *gymno-* + Gr. κλάδος a branch] *Bot.* A monotypic American genus of trees. See KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE.

gym'no-cyte (jĭm'nō-sīt), *n.* [*gymno-* + Gr. κύτος a hollow vessel.] *Biol.* A cell without a distinct wall.

gym'no-cy'tode (-sĭ't ōd), *n.* [*gymno-* + *cytode.*] *Biol.* A cytode without either a cell wall or a nucleus. *Haeckel.*

Gym-nod'er-i'næ (jĭm-nŏd'ẽr-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. δέρη neck.] See FRUIT CROW.

gym'no-gen (jĭm'nō-jĕn), *n.* [*gymno-* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* = GYMNOSPERM. *Lindley.*

Gym'no-glos'sa (-glŏs'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zool.* A division of gastropods without jaws or radula. It consists of the Eulimidæ and Pyramidellidæ. — **gym'no-glos'sate** (-āt), *a.*

gym-nog'y-nous (jĭm-nŏj'ĭ-nŭs) *a.* [*gymno-* + *-gynous.*] *Bot.* Having a naked ovary.

Gym'no-læ'ma-ta (jĭm'nō-lē'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. λαιμός the throat.] *Zool.* A large order of ectoproctous Polyzoa comprising most of the marine forms, distinguished by the circular lophophore and absence of an epistome. — **gym'no-læ'ma-tous** (-lē'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

Gym'no-no'ti (-nō'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., *gymno-* + Gr. νῶτος the back.] *Zool.* A group of fishes including the electric eel; — so named because the dorsal fin is wanting.

Gym'no-pæ'di-a (-pē'dĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. Γυμνοπαιδιαι; γυμνός naked + παιδιά childish play.] *Gr. Antiq.* A yearly celebration of the Spartan victory over the Argives at Thyrea, in which naked youths danced around the statues of Apollo, Artemis, and Leto.

gym'no-pæ'dic (-pē'dĭk), *a.* [*gymno-* + Gr. παῖς, παιδός, a child.] **1.** *Zool.* = PSILOPÆDIC.

2. Performed by naked boys, as dances at ancient Greek festivals.

One of the Gymnophiona. *A Siphonops annulatus*, reduced; *B* Head; *C* Posterior End.

Gym'no-phi'o-na (-fī'ō-nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL; *gymno-* + Gr. ὀφιόνεος serpentlike.] *Zool.* An order of Amphibia, containing only a single family, Cæcilidæ, composed of wormlike, entirely limbless, burrowing forms, found in moist ground in tropical countries of both the Old and New Worlds. They have a small head and compact skull, more or less rudimentary eyes, and a very short blunt tail. The vertebræ are amphicœlous, and very numerous. Externally the body exhibits numerous annulations, or transverse rings, and many have mesodermal scales, embedded in the skin. The breeding habits are known in but few forms; some are viviparous, others oviparous, the female coiling about the eggs. In at least one genus (*Ichthyophis*) the larvæ are aquatic. About forty species are known, the largest rarely exceeding 18 inches in length. The group is also called *Cæcilize*, *Apoda*, *Ophiomorpha*, etc.

gym'no-plast (jĭm'nō-plăst), *n.* [*gymno-* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* A cell or mass of protoplasm devoid of a distinct cell wall; a naked protoplast.

Gym'no-so'ma-ta (-sō'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, the body.] *Zoöl.* One of the two primary divisions of the Pteropoda, distinguished by having no shell or mantle when adult. There is a well-developed head with two pairs of tentacles. The fins are attached to the anterior part of the body, instead of to the head. The species are carnivorous. Cf. THECOSOMATA. — **gym'no-so'mate** (-mȧt), **gym'no-som'a-tous** (-sŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -sō'mȧ-tŭs), **gym'no-so'mous** (-sō'mŭs), *a.*

gym-nos'o-phist (jĭm-nŏs'ō-fĭst), *n.* [L. *gymnosophistae*, pl., Gr. γυμνοσοφισταί; γυμνός naked + σοφιστής philosopher: cf. F. *gymnosophiste.*] One of a sect of philosophers, said to have been found in India by Alexander the Great. They went naked, ate no flesh, renounced bodily pleasures, and employed themselves in meditation on the nature of true being and of absorption into the absolute. *W. T. Harris.*

gym-nos'o-phy (-fĭ), *n.* Doctrines of the gymnosophists.

gym'no-sperm (jĭm'nō-spûrm), *n.* A plant of the class Gymnospermæ.

Gym'no-sper'mæ (-spûr'mē), *n. pl.* [NL. See GYMNOSPERMOUS.] *Bot.* One of the two classes of Spermatophyta, or seed plants, coordinate with the Angiospermæ, but of lower phylogenetic rank, as it includes plants having the seeds naked, or not inclosed in an ovary. In some cases fertilization is accomplished by spermatozoids, as in the Pteridophyta, with which these plants exhibit other relationships. The class includes the fossil orders Bennettitales and Cordaitales, and the living orders Cycadales, Ginkgoales, Gnetales, and Pinales, the latter consisting of the so-called coniferous trees. Cf. ANGIOSPERMÆ.

gym'no-sper'mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. γυμνόσπερμος; γυμνός naked + σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* **a** Having seeds not inclosed in an ovary or carpel. **b** Belonging to the Gymnospermæ.

Gym'no-spo-ran'gi-um (-spō-răn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *gymno-* + *sporangium.*] *Bot.* A genus of rust fungi of the order Uredinales. They are all heteroecious, the teliospores forming the so-called cedar apples (which see) on the juniper trees, and the æcia appearing on various fruit trees.

gym'no-spore (jĭm'nō-spōr), *n.* [*gymno-* + *spore.*] *Biol.* A naked spore, — contrasted with *chlamydospore.* — **gym'nos'po-rous** (jĭm-nŏs'pō-rŭs; jĭm'nō-spō'rŭs; 201), *a.*

gym-nos'to-mous (jĭm-nŏs'tō-mŭs), *a.* [*gymno-* + *stomous.*] *Bot.* Without a peristome; — applied to the capsules of certain mosses or to the plants themselves.

gyn'æ-ce'um (jĭn'ē-sē'ŭm; jī'nē-; 277), *n.*; *pl.* **-CEA** (*-ȧ*). Also **-ci'um** (-sī'ŭm; jĭ-nē'sĭ-ŭm). [L., fr. Gr. γυναικεῖον women's apartments, fr. γυνή a woman.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* The women's apartments in a house or establishment. **2.** *Bot.* Var. of GYNŒCIUM.

gy-nan'drous (jĭ-năn'drŭs; jī-), *a.* [Gr. γύνανδρος of doubtful sex; γυνή a woman + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man.] *Bot.* **a** Having the androecium and gynœcium united in a column, as orchids. **b** Belonging to the Gynandria. *Obs.*

gyn'arch-y (jĭn'ȧr-kĭ; jĭ'nȧr-kĭ, 277), *n.* [*gyno-* + *-archy.*] Government by a woman or women.

gyne-. Combining form fr. Gr. γυνη, *woman, female;* gyno-.

gy-ne'cic, gy-næ'cic (jĭ-nē'sĭk, jī-), *a.* [Gr. γυναικικός.] Of or pertaining to woman or the female sex; female.

gyneco-, gynæco-. Combining forms from Greek γυνή, γυναικός, *woman, female.*

gyn'e-coc'ra-cy, gyn'æ-coc'ra-cy (jĭn'ē-kŏk'rȧ-sĭ; jĭ'nē-), *n.* [Gr. γυναικοκρατία; γυνή, γυναικός, a woman + κρατεῖν to rule: cf. F. *gynécocratie.* Cf. GYNOCRACY.] Government by women; in a depreciative sense, petticoat rule. See MATRIARCHY. — **gy-ne'co-crat, gy-næ'co-crat** (jĭ-nē'kō-krăt; jī-), *n.* — **gyn'e-co-crat'ic, gyn'æ-co-crat'ic** (jĭn'ē-kō-krăt'ĭk, jī-nē'-), **-crat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

gyn'e-co-log'i-cal, gyn'æ-co-log'i-cal (jĭn'ē-kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl, jī-nē'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to gynecology.

gyn'e-col'o-gist, gyn'æ-col'o-gist (jĭn'ē-kŏl'ō-jĭst; jĭ'nē-), *n.* One skilled in gynecology.

gyn'e-col'o-gy, gyn'æ-col'o-gy (jĭn'ē-kŏl'ō-jĭ; jĭ'nē-; 277), *n.* [*gyneco-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the diseases of women.

gyn'e-co-mas'ti-a (jĭn'ē-kō-măs'tĭ-ȧ; jī-nē'-), **gyn'e-co-mas'ty** (jĭn'ē-kō-măs'tĭ; jī-nē'-), *or* **gyn'æ-co-**, *n.* [NL. *gynecomastia*; *gyneco-* + Gr. μαστός breast.] *Med.* Excessive development of the breasts in the male.

gyn'e-co-mor'phous, gyn'æ-co-mor'phous (jĭn'ē-kō-mōr'fŭs, jī-nē'-), *a.* [Gr. γυναικόμορφος in woman's shape. See GYNECO-; -MORPHOUS.] Having the form or morphological characters of a woman or female.

gyn'e-co-ni'tis, gyn'æ-co-ni'tis (-kō-nī'tĭs), *n.* [L. *gynaeconitis*, fr. Gr. γυναικωνῖτις, fr. γυνή, γυναικός, woman.] **1.** A gynæceum.

2. *Eccl.* A place reserved for women in a church, as in the early church or in the Eastern Church.

gyn'e-ol'a-try, gyn'æ-ol'a-try (jĭn'ē-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ; jĭ'nē-), *n.* [*gyne-* + *-latry.*] The adoration or worship of woman. — **gyn'e-ol'a-ter, gyn'æ-ol'a-ter** (-tēr), *n.*

gyn'i-at'rics (-ăt'rĭks), *n.* [*gyno-* + *iatric.*] *Med.* Treatment of diseases of women; gynecological therapeutics

gyn'ics (jĭn'ĭks; jĭ'nĭks), *n.* [Gr. γυνή woman.] The department of knowledge having specific relation to women; — used in library cataloguing.

gyno-, gyn-. A combining form from Greek γυνή, γυναικός, *woman, female.*

gyn'o-base (jĭn'ō-bās; jĭ'nō-; 277), *n.* [*gyno-* + *base.*] *Bot.* A dilated base or receptacle bearing the gynœcium in certain plants, as the hound's-tongue (*Cynoglossum*).

gyn'o-ba'sic (-bā'sĭk), *a. Bot.* Pert. to, or having, a gynobase — **gynobasic style**, one arising from the base or sides of the ovary.

gyn'o-car'dic (-kär'dĭk), *a.* [From NL. *gynocardia*; *gyno-* + Gr. καρδία heart.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a yellowish crystalline acid found in chaulmoogra oil, and used to some extent in medicine as a substitute for the oil.

gyn'o-di-œ'cious (jĭn'ō-dĭ-ē'shŭs; jĭ'nō-), *a.* [*gyno-* + *dicœcious.*] *Bot.* Dicœcious, but having some hermaphrodite or perfect flowers on an individual plant which bears mostly pistillate flowers. — **gyn'o-di-œ'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **gyn'o-di-œ'cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.* Also **gyn'o-di-e'cious**, etc.

gy-nœ'ci-um (jĭ-nē'sĭ-ŭm; jī-), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIA** (*-ȧ*). Also **gy-ne'ci-um.** [NL.; *gyno-* + Gr. οἶκος house.] *Bot.* The aggregate of carpels or megasporophylls in the flower of a seed plant, pistils, collectively. See FLOWER. Cf. ANDRŒCIUM.

gyn'o-mo-nœ'cious (jĭn'ō-mō-nē'shŭs; jĭ'nō-), *a.* [*gyno-* + *monœcious.*] *Bot.* Having perfect and pistillate flowers on the same plant, but no staminate flowers. — **gyn'o-mo-nœ'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **gyn'o-mo-nœ'cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.* Also **gyn'o-mo-ne'cious**, etc.

gyn'o-phore (jĭn'ō-fōr; jĭ'nō-; 277), *n.* [*gyno-* + *-phore.*] **1.** *Bot.* A stipe bearing the gynœcium, as in the flowers of *Cleome*, *Gynandropsis*, etc. Cf. GONOPHORE, ANTHOPHORE.

2. *Zoöl.* One of the branches bearing the female gonophores, in certain Siphonophora.

gyn'o-ste'mi-um (jĭn'ō-stē'mĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-MIA** (*-ȧ*). [NL.; *gyno-* + Gr. στήμων warp.] *Bot.* The column formed by the union of androecium and gynœcium, as in orchids.

-gynous. [L. *-gynus*, fr. Gr. *-γυνος* (as in ἀνδρόγυνος androgynous), fr. γυνή woman.] A terminal combining form signifying *woman, female;* as in *misogynous;* — usually used specif. in botany, to indicate the nature, number, or position of the pistils, formerly considered the female plant organs; as in *androgynous*, *hypogynous.*

gyp'se-ous (jĭp'sē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gypseus.* See GYPSUM.] Resembling, containing, or consisting of, gypsum.

gyp-sif'er-ous (jĭp-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*gypsum* + *-ferous:* cf. F. *gypsifère.*] Bearing gypsum.

gyp-sog'ra-phy (jĭp-sŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*gypsum* + *-graphy.*] Act or art of engraving on gypsum.

Gyp-soph'i-la (-sŏf'ĭ-lȧ), *n.* [NL. See GYPSUM; -PHIL.] *Bot.* A large genus of silenaceous Old World herbs having small delicate paniculate flowers with a naked gamosepalous calyx and five clawed petals. Many species are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

gyp'sum (jĭp'sŭm), *n.* [L. *gypsum*, Gr. γύψος; cf. Ar. *jibs* plaster, mortar, Per *jabsīn* lime.] *Min.* Hydrous sulphate of calcium, $CaSO_4\,2H_2O$, colorless when pure, occurring in the form of monoclinic crystals, easily splitting into folia, or massive. H., 2. Sp. gr., 2 31–2.32. Gypsum occurs in extensive beds over the world, and is used as a dressing for soils, for making plaster of Paris, etc. *Selenite*, *alabaster*, and *satin spar* are varieties.

gyp'sum, *v. t.*; **GYP'SUMED** (-sŭmd); **GYP'SUM-ING.** To treat with gypsum, as soil or water.

gyp'sy, gip'sy (jĭp'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-SIES** (-sĭz). [Earlier *Gipcyan*, F. *égyptien* Egyptian, gypsy, L. *Aegyptius.* See EGYPTIAN.] **1.** [*often cap.*] One of a Caucasian race, whose tribes, coming originally from India, entered Europe in the 14th or 15th century, and are now scattered over Turkey, Russia, Hungary, Spain, England, etc. Originally of nomadic and vagabond habits, many have settled in the countries named; others still maintain their itinerant life and tribal organization. They excel as metal workers, farriers, and musicians, while fortune telling and horse trading are traditional occupations. Cf. BOHEMIAN, ROMANY.

As regards the European *Gypsies*, . . . the best authorities have gradually come to the opinion that these "Roms" or "Doms" most probably spoke one of the Indo-Aryan languages . . . described above as non-Sanskritic. *Census of India*, 1901.

2. [*often cap.*] A member of any of the vagrant tribes of India; — used in the sense of "vagrant," without in any way suggesting connection with the Romany chals of Europe.

3. [*cap.*] The language of the gypsies. It is an Indic tongue, divided into many dialects formed by corruption and intermixture with European tongues See INDO-EUROPEAN.

4. a A rogue; rascal. *Obs.* **b** A hussy. *Obs.* **c** A brunette. *Colloq.*

gypsy, *or* **gipsy, color** *or* **colour.** *Poultry.* Dark purple, approaching black.

gypsy, *or* **gipsy, hat.** A woman's or child's broad-brimmed hat, usually of straw or felt

gypsy, *or* **gipsy, head.** *Mach.* The smaller and faster drum in a winch or windlass having two drums.

gypsy, *or* **gipsy, moth.** A tussock moth (*Ocneria dispar*) native of the Old World, but accidentally introduced into eastern Massachusetts about 1869, where its caterpillars have done great damage to fruit, shade, and forest trees of many kinds. The male gypsy moth is yellowish brown, the female white, and larger than the male. In both sexes the wings are marked by dark lines and a dark lunule. The caterpillars, when full-grown, have a grayish mottled appearance, with blue tubercles on the anterior and red tubercles on the posterior part of the body, all giving rise to long yellow and black hairs. They usually pupate in July and the moth appears in August. The eggs are laid on tree trunks, rocks, etc., and hatch in the spring.

Gypsy Moth. *a* Female Imago; *b* Larva.

gypsy, *or* **gipsy, winch.** **a** A small winch, which may be

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Gym'no-gyps (jĭm'nō-jĭps), *n.* [NL; *gymno-* + Gr. γύψ vulture] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the California condor. **Gym'no-læ'ma** (-lē'mȧ), *n. pl Zool.* = GYMNOLÆMATA.

gym'no-mono-sper'mous, *a.* [*gymno-* + *mono-* + *-spermous.*] *Bot.* Having a single naked seed. *Obs.*

Gym'no-myx'a (-mĭk'sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL; *gymno-* + Gr. μύξα slime.] *Zool.* A group consisting of Protozoa which are indeterminate in form, having the power of throwing out pseudopodia. — **gym'no-myx'ine** (-mĭk'sĭn; -ĭn), *a.*

Gym'no-pæ'des (-pē'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = PSILOPÆDES.

Gym'noph-thal'ma-ta (jĭm'nŏf-thăl'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. ὀφθαλμός the eye.] *Zool.* A group of jellyfishes having the marginal sense organs uncovered. It is more or less exactly equivalent to Hydromedusæ. — **gym'noph-thal'mate** (-mȧt), **gym'noph-thal'ma-tous** (-mȧ-tŭs), **gym'noph-thal'mic** (-mĭk), **gym'noph-thal'mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

gym'no-poly-sper'mous, *a.* [*gymno-* + *poly-* + *-spermous.*] Having two naked seeds. *Obs.*

Gym'no-rhi'na (jĭm'nō-rī'nȧ), *n.* [NL; *gymno-* + Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] *Zool.* The typical genus of crow shrikes, consisting of the piping crows.

gym'no-rhi'nal (-năl), *a. Zoöl.* Having unfeathered nostrils, as certain birds.

Gym'no-rhi-ni'næ (jĭm'nō-rĭ-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Same as CROW SHRIKE.

gym'no-soph (jĭm'nō-sŏf), *n.* A gymnosophist. *Rare.*

gym'no-sper'mal (-spûr'măl), **gym'no-sper'mic** (-mĭk), *a. Bot* Gymnospermous.

gym'no-sper'mism (-mĭz'm), *n.* State of being gymnospermous.

gym'no-sper'my (jĭm'nō-spûr'mĭ), *n. Bot.* Gymnospermism.

gy m'n o-te'tr a-sper'mous, *a.* [*gymno-* + *tetra-* + *-spermous.*] Having four naked seeds. *Obs.*

Gym'no-tho'rax, *n.* [NL.; *gymno-* + *thorax.*] *Zoöl.* A large genus of moræys differing from the typical forms in having only the anterior nostrils provided with barbels.

Gym-not'i-dæ (-nŏt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.*, **Gym-not'us** (-nō'tŭs), [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. νῶτος the back.] *Zoöl.* Syns of ELECTROPHORIDÆ, ELECTROPHORUS. These terms are retained in some classifications for certain groups allied to the electric eel but without electric organs. See ELECTRIC EEL.

Gym-not'o-ca (jĭm-nŏt'ō-kȧ), **gym-not'o-cous** (-k ŭs). Vars. of GYMNOTOKA, GYMNOTOKOUS.

Gym-not'o-ka (-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. τόκος a bringing forth.] *Zool.* A group more or less exactly equiv. to *Athecata.* — **gym-not'o-kous** (-kŭs), *a.*

Gym-nu'ra (jĭm-nū'rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *gymno-* + Gr. οὐρά the tail.] *Zool.* A genus of small Malayan mammals of the hedgehog family. The coat is without spines. There is but a single species, *G. gymnura.*

Gym'nu-ri'næ (jĭm'nŭ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool* A subfamily of the hedgehog family consisting of the spineless East Indian genera *Gymnura* and *Hylomys.*

— **gym'nure** (jĭm'nūr), *n.* — **gym-nu'rine** (jĭm-nū'rĭn; -rīn, 183), *a.* & *n.*

gymp (gĭmp). Var. of GIMP, a fabric, etc. [etc.

gyn. Rare var. of GIN, engine, **gyn.** + GIN, to begin.

gyn.- = GYNO-.

gynæ-. For words beginning in *gynæ-*, see the forms in GYNE-.

gyn'æ-co-coe'nic (jĭn'ē-kō-sē'nĭk; jĭ-nē'kō-), *a.* [*gyneco-* + Gr. κοινός common.] Having women in common. Rare.

gyn'æ-col'a-try (jĭn'ē-kŏl'ȧ-trĭ, jĭ'nē-), *n.* [*gyneco-* + *-latry.*] Gyneolatry. *Rare.*

Gy-nan'dri-a (jĭ-năn'drĭ-ȧ; jī-), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A Linnæan class of plants having Gynandrous flowers. — **gy-nan'dri-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **gy-nan'der** (-dēr), *n.*

gy-nan'drism (-drĭz'm), *n.* Hermaphroditism

gy-n a n'dro-mor'phism (-drō-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [*gyno-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man, male + μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* An abnormality in which one side has the external characters of the male, and the other those of the female. — **gy-nan'dro-morph** (-môrf), *n.* — **gy-nan'dro-mor'phic** (-fĭk), *a.* — **gy-nan'dro-mor'phous** (-môr'fŭs), *a.*

gy-nan'dro-mor'phy (-môr'fĭ), *n.* Gynandromorphism.

gy-n a n'dro-phore (-fōr), *n.* [*gyno-* + *androphore.*] *Bot.* = GONOPHORE.

gy-nan'dro-spo'rous, *a.* [*gyno-* + *andro-* + *-sporous.*] *Bot.* Bearing androspores on or near the oögonium, as some algæ.

gy-nan'ther-ous (jĭ-năn'thẽr-ŭs; jī-), *a.* [*gyno-* + *anther.*] *Bot.* Having stamens abnormally converted into pistils.

gy-ne'cian, gy-næ'cian (-nē'shăn), *a.* [Gr. γυναικεῖος.] Gynecic. *Rare.*

gy-ne'ci-um. Var. of GYNŒCIUM.

gyn'e-col'a-try (jĭn'ē-kŏl'ȧ-trĭ; jĭ'nē-), *gyn'æ-col'a-try, n.* [*gyneco-* + *-latry.*] Gyneolatry.

gyn'e-co-ma'ni-a, *or* **gyn'æ-** (jĭn'ē-kō-mā'nĭ-ȧ; jĭ-nē'kō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γυναικομανία; γυνή, γυναικός, woman + μανία madness.] *Med.* Satyriasis.

gyn'e-cop'a-thy, *or* **gyn'æ-** (jĭn'ē-kŏp'ȧ-thĭ; jĭ'nē-), *n.* [*gyneco-* + *-pathy.*] Any disease peculiar to women. — **gyn'e-co-path'ic, gyn'æ-co-path'ic** (jĭn'ē-kō-păth'ĭk; jĭ-nē'-), *a.*

gy-n e'c e-p h o r e, *or* **gy-næ'-** (jĭ-nē'kē-fōr; jī-), *n.* [Gr. γυναικεῖον gynœceum + φέρειν to bear.] *Zool.* A ventral canal or groove, in which some trematode males carry the female. — **gy-ne'co-phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *a* — **gyn'e-coph'o-rous** (jĭn'ē-kŏf'ō-rŭs; jĭ'nē-), *or* **gyn'æ-**, *a.*

gyn'e-crat'ic (jĭn'ē-krăt'ĭk; jĭ'nē-), *a.* Gynecocratic.

gyn'e-oc'ra-cy, gyn'æ-oc'ra-cy (-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ). Poorly formed equivs. of GYNECOCRACY.

gyn'e-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *gyne-* + *-phobia.*] Morbid dread of women's society.

gyn'e-thu'si-a (-thū'zĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *a.* [NL.; *gyne-* + Gr. θυσία sacrifice.] Sacrifice of women. *Rare.*

gynne. † GIN, begin

gyn'o-ba'seous (jĭn'ō-bā'shŭs; jĭ'nō-), *a.* Gynobasic. *Rare*

gy-noc'ra-cy (jĭ-nŏk'rȧ-sĭ; jī-), *n.* Gynecocracy. See MATRIARCHY. — **gyn'o-crat'ic** (jĭn'ō-krăt'ĭk; jĭ'nō-), *a.*

gy-noph'a-gite (-nŏf'ȧ-jīt), *n.* [*gyno-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] An eater of women. *Rare.*

gyn'o-phil'i-an (jĭn'ō-fĭl'ĭ-ăn; jĭ'nō-), *a.* [*gyno-* + Gr φίλος loving] Loving women. *Rare.*

gyn'o-phor'ic (-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a gynophore.

gyn'o-ste'gi-um (-stē'jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl* **-GIA** (*-ȧ*). [NL.; *gyno-* + Gr. στέγη roof.] *Bot.* **a** Any covering of the gynœcium. **b** A perianth.

gyour. † GUYOUR.

gyp, gip (jĭp), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. GYPSY] **1.** A college servant; — so called in Cambridge, England. Cf. SCOUT. *Cant.*

2. A sharper or swindler, esp. at horse trades. *Slang, U. S.*

Gy-pa'ë-tus (jĭ-pā'ē-tŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γύψ vulture + ἀετός eagle.] *Zool* The genus consisting of the lammergeier and an allied African species.

gypon, gypoun † GIPON.

Gyps (jĭps), *n* [NL., fr. Gr γύψ vulture.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the griffon vulture and African and Asiatic allies.

gype, gype, n. Gypsum. *Obs. or R.*

gyp-se'lan, gip-se'lan (jĭp-sē'-, -lăn), *a.* Of or pert. to gypsies. **gyp'sey.** Var. of GYPSY.

gyp'sine (jĭp'sĭn), *a.* Gypseous. *Rare.*

gyp'si-ol'o-gist, gip'si-ol'o-gist (jĭp'sĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [*gypsy* + *-logist.*] A specialist in gypsy life and history. [Egypsum

gyp'site (jĭp'sīt), *n.* Earthy **gyp-sol'o-gy, gip-sol'o-gy** (jĭp-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*gypsy* + *-logy.*] The study or investigation of the manners, customs, origin, etc., of gypsies — **gyp-so l'o-gist, gip-sol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

gyp'so-plast (jĭp'sō-plăst), *n.* [*gypsum* + *-plast.*] A cast in plaster of Paris, in whitelime.

gyp'sous (-sŭs), *a.* Gypseous.

gyp'sy, gip'sy (jĭp'sĭ), *v. t.*; **-SIED** (-sĭd); **-SY-ING.** To play the gypsy.

gyp'sy-dom, gip'sy-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM

gyp'sy-fy, gip'sy-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; **-FIED** (-fīd); **-FY ING** (-fĭ'ĭng) [*gypsy* + *-fy.*] To cause to become a gypsy; to make gypsylike. [SYWORT

gypsy, *or* **gipsy, herb.** = GIP-**gypsy,** *or* **gipsy, herring** The pilchard. *Local*

gyp'sy-hood, gip'sy-hood, *n.* See -HOOD. [-ISH.

gyp'sy-ish, gip'sy-ish, *a.* See **gyp'sy-ism, gip'sy-ism** (jĭp'sĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [ramson

gypsy, *or* **gipsy, onion.** The **gypsy,** *or* **gipsy, rose.** Scabious.

gyp'sy-ry, *or* **gip'sy-ry** (jĭp'sĭ-rĭ), *a.* [*gypsy* + *-ry.*] Gypsy grounds or quarters. *Rare.*

gypsy, *or* **gipsy, wagon** *or* **wagon.** A van or houselike wagon such as is used by gypsies.

gyp'sy-weed', gip'sy-weed', *n.* a = GYPSYWORT. **b** Speedwell. *U. S.*

gyp'sy-wort', gip'sy-wort' (jĭp'sĭ-wûrt'), *n.* The water

operated by a crank, or by a ratchet and pawl through a lever working up and down. **b** A winch with a gypsy head. See GYPSY HEAD.

gy'ral (jī'răl), *a.* [See GYRE.] **1.** Moving in a circular path or way; whirling; gyratory.
2. *Anat.* Pert. to a gyrus, or convolution of the brain.

gy'rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *gyratus* made in a circular form, p. p. of *gyrare.*] Winding or coiled round, curved into a circle; taking a circular course.

gy'rate, *v. i.*; GY'RAT-ED (-rāt-ĕd); GY'RAT-ING (-rāt-ĭng). [L. *gyratus,* p. p. of *gyrare* to gyrate. See GYRE, *n.*] To revolve round a central point, to move spirally about an axis, as a tornado; to revolve.

gy-ra'tion (jī-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of turning or whirling, as around a fixed center; a circular or spiral motion; motion about an axis; rotation; revolution.

The *gyrations* of an ascending balloon *De Quincey*

2. *Zoöl.* One of the whorls of a spiral shell.

gy-ra'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or marked by, gyration.

gy'ra-to-ry (jī'ră-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Moving in a circle, or spirally; revolving; whirling around.

gyre (jīr), *n.* [L. *gyrus,* Gr. γῦρος.] **1.** A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn or revolution; a circuit.

Quick and more quick he spins in giddy *gyres.* *Dryden.*

2. A circular or spiral form; also, a vortex.

gyre, *v. i. & t.*; GYRED (jīrd); GYR'ING (jīr'ĭng). [Cf. OF. *gyrer, girer.* See GYRATE.] To turn round; to gyrate.

gyr'fal'con, ger'fal'con (jûr'fô'k'n; -fôl'k'n), *n.* [ME. *gerfaucon,* OF. *gerfaucon,* F. *gerfaut,* of which the first part is of G. origin; cf. OHG. *gīr* vulture, G. *geier,* akin to G. *gier* greed. Cf. GIER-EAGLE, FALCON.] Any of certain large falcons of the Arctic regions and cold parts of Europe, Asia, and America, which constitute the subgenus *Hierofalco,* as *Falco rusticolus* and *F. islandus.* They are about two feet long, and more powerful, though less active, than the peregrine falcon. Individuals vary greatly in color from very dark-colored to almost pure white with only a few dark markings, and the number of species or varieties which exist has been a subject of much controversy.

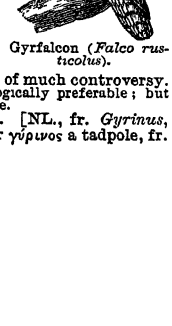
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Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*).

☞ The spelling *gerfalcon* is etymologically preferable; but *gyrfalcon* is generally preferred in usage.

Gy-rin'i-dæ (jī-rĭn'ĭ-dē; jī-), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Gyrinus,* name of the genus, fr. Gr. γυρῖνος or γύρινος a tadpole, fr. γυρός round.] *Zoöl.* The family of aquatic beetles consisting of the whirligig beetles (which see). **Gy-rī'nus** (jī-rī'năs; jī-) is the typical genus, and contains the majority of the North American species.

gy'ro- (jī'rō-). A combining form from Greek γῦρος, *ring, circle.*

Gy-roc'er-as (jī-rŏs'ĕr-ăs), *n.* [NL.; *gyro-* + Gr. κέρας horn.] *Paleon.* A genus of fossil nautiloid cephalopods having the shell in the form of a loosely coiled discoidal spiral, the different whorls not touching each other. In old classifications it included many forms now placed in other genera. — **gy-roc'er-an** (-ăn), *a.*

gy-roi'dal (jī-roi'dăl), *a.* [*gyro-* + *-oid* + *-al.*] Spiral or gyratory in arrangement or action; specif.: **a** *Crystl.* Having the planes arranged spirally, so that they incline all to the right (or left) of a vertical line; — said of certain hemihedral forms. **b** *Optics.* Rotatory.

gy'ro-mele (jī'rō-mēl), *n.* [NL.; *gyro-* + Gr. μέλη a sort of cup.] *Med.* An instrument used in treating stomach diseases, consisting of a rotating sponge-tipped probe.

gy'ron (jī'rŏn), *n.* [F. *giron;* of German origin. See GORE a piece of cloth.] *Her.* A subordinary of triangular form having one of its angles at the fess point and the opposite side at the edge of the escutcheon.

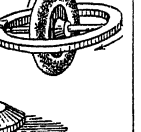
Gyron

gy-ron'ny (jī-rŏn'ĭ), *a.* [F. *gironné.*] *Her.* Covered with gyrons, or divided in such a manner as to form several gyrons; — said of an escutcheon.

gy'ro-plane (jī'rō-plān), *n.* *Aëronautics.* A flying machine balanced and supported by rapidly rotating, horizontal or slightly inclined, planes, combining the principles of the gyroscope and aëroplane.

gy'ro-scope (-skōp), *n.* [F. See GYRE, -SCOPE.] An apparatus consisting essentially of a heavy-rimmed flywheel capable of rotation at great speed on a pair of bearings contained in or fastened to a piece, usually a ring or gimbals, so as to have additional freedom of movement in one or more directions. First devised by Professor W. R. Johnson, in 1832, by whom it was called the *rotascope,* it was used as a kind of scientific toy and to illustrate the dynamics of rotating bodies, the composition of rotations, etc. On account of the resistance the gyroscope offers to a change in the direction of its axis when rotating at high speed, the instrument will balance and gyrate in a variety of ways in apparent contradiction of the laws of gravitation. A delicately mounted form of the above apparatus, invented by M. Foucault, is used to render visible the rotation of the earth on account of the previously mentioned tendency of the rotating wheel to preserve a constant plane of rotation, independently of the earth's motion. This same principle is made use of in an instrument, invented by Dr. H. Anschütz-Kämpfe, designed to replace the mariner's compass or to serve as a check upon its accuracy. Other uses of the gyroscope are as a steering apparatus (see OTHER GEAR) and as a balancing device, as in certain flying machines and in a proposed type of monorailway.

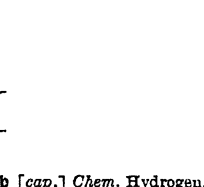
Gyroscope.

gy'ro-scop'ic (jī'rō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the gyroscope; resembling the motion of the gyroscope.

gy'rose (jī'rōs), *a.* [See GYRE.] *Bot.* Marked with wavy lines; undulate or sinuate.

Gy'ro-sta'chys (jī'rō-stā'kĭs; -stăk'ĭs), *n.* [NL.; *gyro-* + Gr. στάχυς ear of grain.] *Bot.* A large genus of terrestrial orchids (lady's-tresses), having fleshy fibrous roots, slender stems, and small white flowers in more or less twisted spikes appearing spirally arranged. The species are widely distributed, 10 occurring in the United States.

gy'ro-stat (jī'rō-stăt), *n.* [*gyro-* + Gr. ἱστάναι to cause to stand.] *Physics.* A modification of the gyroscope, consisting essentially of a flywheel fixed inside a rigid case to which is attached a thin flange of metal. It is used in studying the dynamics of rotation.

gy'ro-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), *a.* *Physics.* Of or pert. to the gyrostat or gyrostatics. — **gy'ro-stat'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

gy'ro-stat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* That branch of physical science which deals with the phenomena of rotating bodies, as their resistance to any change of the plane of rotation.

Gy'ro-the'ca (-thē'kä), *n.* [NL.; *gyro-* + Gr. θήκη case; — in allusion to the round fruit.] *Bot.* A genus of hæmodoraceous herbs constituted by *G. capitata.* See REDROOT.

gy'rus (jī'rŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* GYRI (-rī). [L. See GYRE, *n.*] *Anat.* A convoluted ridge between grooves; a convolution; esp., a convolution of the brain. See BRAIN.

‖ **gy'rus cin'gu-li** (sĭn'gū-lī) [L. *cinguli* of the girdle], *Anat.,* the gyrus fornicatus. — ‖ **g. for'ni-ca'tus** (fôr'nĭ-kā'tŭs) [L. *fornicatus* arched], *Anat.,* a convolution of the mesial surface of the cerebrum which lies just above and arches over the corpus callosum, separated from it by the callosal fissure. — ‖ **g. hip'po-cam'pi** (hĭp'ō-kăm'pī), *Anat.,* the hippocampal convolution.

gyve (jīv; *formerly, probably until after 1800,* gīv), *n.* [ME. *gives, gyves,* pl., of uncertain origin.] A shackle, esp. one to confine the legs; a fetter.

gyve, *v. t.*; GYVED (jīvd); GYV'ING (jīv'ĭng). To fetter; to shackle; to chain.

I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtship. *Shak.*

H

H (āch). **1.** The eighth letter of the English alphabet. H is classed with the consonants, although its sound is now generally considered by phoneticians to be mainly a breath glide formed with the oral organs in the same position as for the preceding or the following sound. Its power is that of a simple aspiration or breathing, with only enough narrowing of the glottis to produce audibility. H is combined with certain consonants to form various digraphs; as, *ph* (=f) *rh* (=r), *sh, th, ŧħ,* and *wh,* as in *phase, rhetoric, shall, thing, then, when* (for the sound "zh" see *Guide,* §§ 230, 267); also, with *c* to form the consonantal diphthong *ch* (=*tsh*), as in *charm* (written also *tch,* as in *catch*). In some words, mostly derived or introduced from foreign languages, *h* following *c* or *g* indicates that the *c* or *g* has its "hard" sound before *e, i,* or *y,* as in *chemistry, chiromancy, chyle, Ghent,* etc.; in some others, *ch* has the sound of *sh,* as in *chicane.* See *Guide to Pron.,* § 176, and for the various combinations of H see the *Guide* under the initial letter. The name (aitch) is from the French *ache,* which is probably from L. *ha,* name of the letter H + *ka,* name of the letter K, these two names coming together in the grammarians' list of mutes (cf. It. *acca,* [Gr. *ἀγά*); its form is from the Latin, and this from the Greek H, which was used as the sign of the spiritus asper (rough breathing) before it came to represent the long vowel, Gr. *η.* The Greek H is from Phœnician, the ultimate origin perhaps being Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* Etymologically H is most closely related to *c;* as in E. *horn,* L. *cornu,* Gr. *κέρας;* E. *hele, v. t.,* conceal; E. *hide,* L. *cutis,* Gr. *κύτος;* E. *hundred,* L. *centum,* Gr. *ἑ-κατ-ον,* Skr. *çata.*

2. As a *symbol,* used to denote or indicate: **a** The eighth in a series; eighth in class or order; sometimes, the numeral 8; as, quire *h;* Company *H.* **b** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Hydrogen. **c** See MILLER SYMBOLS. **d** [*cap.*] *Physics.* (1) Horizontal component of the earth's magnetism; (2) intensity of magnetic flux; (3) henry. **e** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A prominent Fraunhofer spectrum line produced chiefly by calcium. **f** *Music.* In German use, the note, tone, or key of B natural. See B.

3. As a medieval Roman numeral, H stood for 200; H̄, for 200,000.

4. As an *abbreviation:* **a** In the form **H.**, Various proper names, as Helen, Henry, Horace, etc.; in the log book, heavy sea (*Naut.*); Law of Holiness (*O. T. Criticism*). **b** In the form **h** or **H.**: In the log book (*h*), hail (*Naut.*); harbor; hard, hardness; in wigwagging, have; height; hence; high; hour or hours; in the Shipping Register, hoy (*Naut.*); hundred; husband; hydrant.

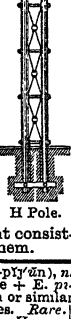
H Pole.

H, *or* **h** (āch), *n.*; *pl.* H's or HS (āch'ĭz). The letter H, h, or its sound; also, something of the general shape of the letter, usually of capital H.

H, *a.* Of the general shape of the letter **H**; as, an **H** frame, or **H**-frame.

H armature, *Elec.,* an armature of **H**-shaped section. — **H bar.** = I BAR. — **H beam.** = I BEAM. — **H bone.** = AITCHBONE. — **H girder.** = I GIRDER. — **H hinge,** a hinge with leaves that resemble the letter **H** when opened. — **H piece,** *Mining,* the part of a plunger pump which contains the valve. — **H pole,** a telegraph pole built up of two parallel poles braced together. — **H sight,** a rear gun sight consisting of two small uprights with a wire between them.

ha (hä), *interj.* An exclamation denoting surprise, joy, or grief, or sometimes mere doubt or hesitation. Both as uttered and as written, it expresses a great variety of emotions, determined by the tone or the context. When repeated, *ha, ha,* it is an expression of laughter, satisfaction, or triumph, sometimes derisive. — *n.* The sound made in uttering this exclamation.

Ha-has, and inarticulate hootings of satirical rebuke. *Carlyle.*

Ha-bak'kuk (hă-băk'ŭk; hăb'ă-kŭk), *n.* **a** A Hebrew prophet of unknown date. **b** The Book of Habakkuk. See OLD TESTAMENT.

ha'be-as cor'po-ra (hā'bē-ăs kôr'pō-rä). [L., (that) you have the bodies.] *Law.* In England: **a** A process of the Common Pleas (abolished in 1852) for compelling attendance of jurymen; in full called ‖ **ha'be-as cor'po-ra ju'ra-to'rum** (jōō'ra-tō'rŭm; § 243). **b** A process for bringing an ex-sheriff into court to account; — in full called ‖ **ha'be-as cor'po-ra nu'per vi'ce-co'mi-tis** (nū'pĕr vī'sē-kōm'ĭ-tĭs).

ha'be-as cor'pus (kôr'pŭs). [L., (that) you have the body.] *Law.* Any of several common-law writs having for their object to bring a party before a court or judge, and issued out of court or (in England) awarded by a judge in vacation; esp., the prerogative writ, more fully called ‖ **ha'be-as cor'pus ad sub-ji'ci-en'dum** (ăd sŭb-jĭ'shĭ-ĕn'dŭm), for inquiring into the lawfulness of the restraint of a person who is imprisoned or detained in another's custody. This writ of habeas corpus was not well established as the supreme remedy for enforcing the law of personal liberty until the passage of the Petition of Right (16 Car. I. c. 10, sec. 8), and the subsequent enactment of the **Habeas Corpus Act** (31 Car. II. c. 2, 1679). In its widest sense *habeas corpus* includes, besides the foregoing, the writ commonly called *capias,* and certain others, more fully called: ‖ **ha'be-as cor'-**

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horehound (*Lycopus europæus*), formerly supposed to be used by gypsies to stain the skin.

Gyr'a-can'thus (jī'ră-k ă n'-thŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γυρός round + ἄκανθα spine.] *Paleon.* A genus of elasmobranch fishes, of the Devonian and Carboniferous, with round, sculptured spines.

gy'ral-ly, *adv.* of GYRAL.

gy'rant (jī'rănt), *a.* [L. *gyrans,* p. pr.] Gyrating. *Rare.*

gy-ra'tor (jī-rā'tẽr), *n.* One that gyrates.

gyre (gīr), *n* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gýgr* an ogress, a witch.] A malignant spirit *Scot.*

gyre carle. A supernatural being; hobgoblin; giant. *Scot.*

gyre car'line (gīr kär'lĭn), **gyre car'ling.** The mother witch; a witch. *Scot.*

gyre'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

gyr'en-ceph'a-late (jīr'ĕn-sĕf'ă-lāt; jī'rĕn-), *a.* [From NL. *Gyrencephala;* Gr. γῦρος ring + ἐγκέφαλος the brain.] *Zool* Having the surface of the brain convoluted; — applied by Owen to a group, **Gyr'en-ceph'a-la** (-lă), comprising certain higher mammals, based on the development of this character.

gyr'en-ceph'a-lous (-lŭs), *a.* *Zool.* Gyrencephalate.

gy'ri (jī'rī), *n.*, *pl.* of GYRUS.

gyrland, *v. t.* [See GARLAND.] To garland. *Obs.*

gy-roc'er-a-cone' (jī-rŏs'ĕr-ă-kōn'), *n.* [*Gyroceras* + *cone.*] *Paleon.* A nautiloid cephalopod shell resembling the genus *Gyroceras* in manner of coiling.

Gy'ro-dac'ty-lus (jī'rō-dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL. See GYRO- ; -DACTYLOUS.] *Zool.* A genus of small monogenetic trematodes parasitic on fishes. The body has a disk bearing strong hooks and processes at the posterior end, and produces a single embryo, which in turn may develop another embryo before it leaves the body of the parent. It is the type of a family, **Gy'ro-dac-tyl'i-dæ** (-dăk-tĭl'ĭ-dē).

Gyr'o-dus (jī'rō-dŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γυρός round + ὀδούς tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct Jurassic pycnodonts having a deep body, and rows of rounded teeth.

gy-rog'o-nite (jī-rŏg'ō-nīt; jī-), *n.* [*gyro-* + Gr. γόνος fruit.] *Paleobot.* The petrified fruit of a stonewort (*Chara hispida*).

gy'ro-graph (jī'rō-grăf), *n.* [*gyro-* + *-graph.*] A device for recording revolutions [DIAL.]

gy-rol'dal-ly, *adv* of GYROIDAL.

Gy-rol'e-pis (jī-rŏl'ē-pĭs; jī-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. γυρός round + λεπίς scale.] *Paleon.* A genus of Triassic ganoid fishes having the scales marked with irregular oblique and curved rugæ.

gy'ro-lite (jī'rō-līt; jī'rō-), *n.* [*gyro-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A hydrous calcium silicate, $H_2Ca_2Si_3O_9 \cdot H_2O$, in white concretions.

gy-ro'ma (jī-rō'mä; jī-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γυροῦν to round, bend.] A turning round. *Rare.*

gy'ro-man'cy (jī'rō-măn'sĭ; jī'rō-), *n.* [*gyro-* + *-mancy.* cf. F. *gyromancie.*] Divination performed by drawing a ring or circle, and walking in or around it till the walker falls from dizziness, the prognostic being drawn from the place of the fall.

gy-rom'e-ter (jī-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*gyro-* + *-meter.*] A rotary speed indicator.

gy'ro-phor'ic (jī'rō-fŏr'ĭk; jī'rō-), *a.* [*gyro-* + *-phoric.*] Noting an acid in certain lichens (as *Gyrophora*), isomeric with and similar to lecanoric acid.

gy'ro-pi'geon (jī'rō-pĭj'ŭn), *n.* [L. *gyrare* to revolve + E. *pigeon.*] A clay pigeon or similar target. [gyres. *Rare.*]

gyr'ous (jīr'ŭs), *a.* Having

gy'ro-va'gi (jī'rō-vā'jī), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -GUS (-gŭs). [LL.] = GYROVAGUES.

gy'ro-vagues (jī'rō-vāgz), *n. pl.* [F., LL. *gyrovagus.*] Monks accustomed to wander from monastery to monastery. *Hist.*

gyr'som. † GERSUM.

gyrthe. † GRITH.

gyse † GUISE [*Scot*

gyte (gīt), *a.* Delirious; mad.

gyte (gīt), *n.* [Cf. GET offspring.] 1. Spawn of herrings *Dial. Eng.*

2. A child; a pupil in his first year in the Edinburgh High School. *Scot. Cf. E. D.*

gy'trash. Var of GUYTRASH. *Dial. Eng.*

gywel. † JEWEL.

H

ha. † HEO, HI. [of HE.

ha (hä). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAVE.

ha. Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of HAVE. [of the interj. *ha.*

ha (ha), *n.* Utterance or sound

ha, *v. t.* To exclaim *ha!*

ha, *n.* A ha-ha. *Obs.*

ha' (hô), *n.* Hall. *Scot.*

Ha., *or* **ha.** *Abbr.* Hannah; hectare. [artillery.

h. a. *Abbr.* Hoc anno; horse

haa † HAW [HALF, HEAF

haaf (haf). Dial. Eng. var. of

haaf (haf), *n.* [Of Scand origin, cf. Icel. & Sw. *haf* the sea, Dan *nav.*] Deep-sea fishing grounds off the Shetland and Orkney Islands. [rī). *Bib.*

Ha'a-hash'ta-rī (hā'*a*-hăsh'tă-

haak (hak). Dial. Eng. var. of HAKE, fish; HAKE, to wander, etc.; HAWK, to cough.

haal. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HALE, *a.*; WHOLE.

haali. † HALELY.

haam. Dial. Eng. var. of HAME.

‖ **haa'ne-poot** (hä'nē-pōōt), *n.* [Boer D. *hanepoot.*] A South African wine or raisin grape.

haar. † HARE. [HAIR.

haar. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

haar (här), *n* [Cf. HOAR.] A fog; esp., a fog or mist with a chill wind. *Scot. & Local, Eng.*

Haar'lem blue (här'lĕm). [From *Haarlem,* Netherlands.] = ANTWERP BLUE.

haast. † HASTE.

haate. † HATE.

hab. Obs or dial. var. of HAVE.

Hab. **hab.** *Abbr.* Habakkuk; habitat.

‖ **ha'ba** (ä'vä; 138), *n.* [Sp.] Properly, the lima bean; also, any variety of the common bean.

Hab'a-cuc (hăb'*a*-kŭk). *D. Bib.*

habade † ABODE. [*Bib.*

Ha-ba'iah (*ha*-bā'yä; -bī'ä). *Bib.*

habandone. † ABANDON

habardashar. † HABERDASHER.

Ha-bas'sin. *n.* Abyssinian. *Obs.*

Hab'a-zi-ni'ah, *or* **Hab'az-ni'ah** (hăb'*a*-zĭ-nī'*a*). *Bib.*

Hab'ba-cuc. Var. of HABAKUK. *Bib.*

hab'bath (hăb'ă), **-beh** (-ĕ), *n.* [Ar.] See WEIGHT.

hab'be, hab'ben. Obs. infins. of HAVE. [HOBBLE.

hab'ble (hăb''l). Scot. var. of

hab. corp. *Abbr.* Habeas corpus

hab-da'lah (h ă b-d ā'l*a*), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew service held at the conclusion of a holy day.

ha'be-as (hā'bē-ăs), *n.* *Colloq. Law.* A habeas corpus.

ha'be-as-cor'pus, *v. t.* *Law.* To get, or procure the release of, by writ of habeas corpus. *Colloq.*

ha'beck. † HABICK.

ha-be'na (hă-bē'nä), *n.* [L., thong.] *Anat.* A peduncle of

pus ad fa/ci-en/dum et re-ci/pi-en/dum (fā/shĭ-ĕn/dŭm ĕt rē-sĭ/pĭ-ĕn/dŭm), issued from a superior to an inferior court, requiring a defendant to be produced with the cause of his being taken and held, and hence called also ‖ha/be-as cor/pus cum cau/sa (kŭm kô/zä) ; ‖ ha/be-as cor/pus ad pro/se-quen/dum (ăd prŏs/ē-kwĕn/dŭm), for removing a prisoner for trial to the jurisdiction in which the offense was committed ; ‖ ha/be-as cor/pus ad re/spon-den/dum (rē/spŏn-dĕn/dŭm), for bringing up a prisoner from a lower court to charge him with an offense ; ‖ ha/be-as cor/pus ad sa/tis-fa/ci-en/dum (săt/ĭs-fā/shĭ-ĕn/dŭm), to bring up a prisoner from a lower court to charge him with process of execution ; ‖ ha/be-as cor/pus ad tes/ti-fi-can/dum (tĕs/tĭ-fĭ-kăn/dŭm), for bringing a person in custody into court as a witness.

Hab/e-na/ri-a (hăb/ē-nā/rĭ-ä; 115), *n* [NL., fr. L. *habena* thong, strap.] *Bot.* A large genus of mostly tropical terrestrial orchids having showy long-spurred spicate or racemose flowers. Many American species are now referred to other genera.

ha-ben/dum (hā-bĕn/dŭm), *n.* [L., (which is) to be had.] *Law.* That part of a deed which follows the part called the *premises*, and limits and defines the estate which the grantee is to have in the property granted ; — so called because it begins in Latin with the words *habendum et tenendum*, or, in English, with *to have and to hold*. In modern deeds, in which the premises usually name the grantee and define the thing to be granted, the *habendum* has become in most cases a mere form, and is not an essential. As between the premises and the habendum the former controls.

hab/er-dash/er (hăb/ẽr-dăsh/ẽr), *n.* [Cf. AF. *hapertas*, prob. the name of some stuff : of unknown origin. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** A dealer in small wares, as tapes, pins, needles, and thread, and formerly also hats ; now, esp., a dealer in linens, trimmings, etc., or any small articles of dress.

The *haberdasher* heapeth wealth by hats. *Gascoigne.*

2. In the United States now, usually, one who keeps a men's furnishing store, for supplying collars and cuffs, underwear, hats, etc.

hab/er-dash/er-y (-ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher ; also, a haberdasher's shop.

hab/er-geon (hăb/ẽr-jŭn ; hä-bûr/jŭn), *n.* [F. *haubergeon* a small hauberk, dim. of OF. *hauberc*, F. *haubert*. See HAUBERK.] A coat of mail, shorter than a hauberk ; often, loosely, the hauberk.

hab/ile (hăb/ĭl), *a.* [F. *habile*, L. *habilis*. See ABLE, HABIT.] **1.** Fit ; suitable. *Obs.*

2. Able, expert, adroit ; skillful ; clever.

ha-bil/i-ment (hä-bĭl/ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *habillement*, fr. *habiller* to dress, clothe, perh. orig., to make fit, make ready, and from (assumed) LL. *habiliare*, fr. L. *habilis*. See HABILE.] **1.** Equipment ; *pl.*, furnishings ; fittings. *Obs.*

2. Dress ; attire ; vestment ; costume ; — now chiefly in *pl.*

Strange lady in so strange *habilment*. *Spenser.*

3. Mental equipment ; *pl.*, faculties. *Obs.*

4. An ornament ; a biliment. *Obs.*

ha-bil/i-men-ta/tion (-mĕn-tā/shŭn), *n.* The arts and industries connected with the manufacture and use of clothes.

ha-bil/i-tate (hä-bĭl/ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* ; -TAT/ED (-tā/tĕd) ; -TAT/ING (-tāt/ĭng). **1.** To qualify ; entitle. *Obs.*

2. To fit out, or equip for working, as a mine. *Local, U. S.*

3. To clothe ; dress.

ha-bil/i-tate, *v. i.* [G. *habilitieren.*] To qualify one's self, as for teaching in a university.

ha-bil/i-ta/tion (-tā/shŭn), *n.* [LL. *habilitatio :* cf. F. *habilitation.*] Act of habilitating ; qualification ; capacitation.

hab/it (hăb/ĭt), *n.* [ME. *habit, abit*, F. *habit*, fr. L. *habitus* state, appearance, dress, fr. *habere* to have, be in a condition ; prob. akin to E. *have*. See HAVE ; cf. ABLE, BINNACLE, DEBT, DUE, EXHIBIT, MALADY.] **1.** Dress ; garb ; attire ; specif., a suit of clothes ; a costume ; also, *Archaic*, a piece of apparel ; a garment.

Costly thy *habit* as thy purse can buy. *Shak.*
The silvery *habit* of the clouds *Longfellow.*

2. A particular costume indicative of rank, profession, office, or concernment, specif. : **a** The gown or dress of a religious. **b** The riding costume of a lady ; a riding habit.

3. Bearing ; deportment ; demeanor ; as, a man of genial *habit*. *Obs.*, except in *habit and repute*, used in Scots law.

4. Bodily appearance ; hence, the bodily conditions which influence appearance ; bodily constitution or state.

A *habit* of the highest health and vigor. *Addison.*

5. The body as a physiological organism ; the system of bodily processes ; also, the body's surface. *Obs.*

6. Mental or moral constitution or bearing ; the disposition or prevailing character of one's thoughts and feelings ; mental make-up ; as, a good *habit* of mind.

And shortly, turned was all up-so-down
Bothe *habit* and eek disposicioun. *Chaucer.*

7. A particular aptitude or settled disposition ; a concrete custom or practice ; esp., an aptitude or inclination for some action, acquired by frequent repetition and showing itself in increased facility of performance or in decreased power of resistance ; as, the opium *habit ;* also, in a general sense, characteristic behavior or tendency ; wonted or customary action ; custom, practice, or usage ; in *Psychol.*, the function or faculty of forming particular aptitudes, or habits ; facilitation, whether purely psychical or with reference to some steadfast alteration in the nervous system.

A man of very shy, retired *habits*. *Irving.*

8. *Nat. Hist.* Characteristic form or mode of occurrence or growth ; as, elms have a spreading *habit*.

9. Familiarity or terms of familiarity ; close acquaintance ; as, on intimate *habits*. *Obsoles.*

10. Habitation. *Obs. & R.*

11. *Logic.* The category of possession. *Obs.*

Syn. — Rule, practice, consuetude, wont. — HABIT, CUSTOM, USAGE, HABITUDE, PRACTICE, USE, WONT. HABIT implies a settled disposition or tendency (esp. on the part of an individual) leading one to do easily, naturally, and with growing skill or certainty what one does often ; CUSTOM suggests rather the external aspects of *habit* (whether on the part of an individual or a community), the fact of repetition rather than the tendency to repeat ; USAGE (applying only to a considerable body of people) adds the implication of long acceptation or standing ; both *custom* and (esp.) *usage* frequently suggest a certain degree of authority (for legal uses see defs.) ; as, "How use doth breed a *habit* in a man!" (*Shak.*) ; "Her memory from old *habit* of the mind went slipping back upon the golden days in which she saw him first" (*Tennyson*) ; "It is a *custom* more honored in the breach than the observance" (*Shak.*) ; "And *custom* lie upon thee with a weight, heavy as frost, and deep almost as life" (*Wordsworth*) ; the *habit* of smoking, the *custom* of smoking after dinner ; "the . . . inveterate *usages* of our country, growing out of the prejudice of ages" (*Burke*) ; "*Usages* have been established in every department of the government, which have become a kind of common law" (*Justice MacLean*) ; "The consensus of *usage* determines the meaning which a word bears" (*G. L. Kitredge*). HABITUDE is rather more objective than *habit ;* USE and WONT are chiefly poetical for *custom ;* as, "his resentment at having his *habitudes* disturbed" (*Mrs. Oliphant*) ; "more haste than is his *use*" (*Shak.*) ; "sad beyond his *wont*" (*Tennyson*). PRACTICE, as here compared (see EXERCISE), suggests esp. habitual performance or mode of action ; it occasionally carries a somewhat sinister implication ; as, "My enemies, who come to stare at my affliction — their daily *practice* to afflict me more" (*Milton*). See USUAL, MANNER, FASHION, METHOD.

hab/it (hăb/ĭt), *v. t.* ; HAB/IT-ED ; HAB/IT-ING. [ME. *habiten* to dwell, F. *habiter*, fr. L. *habitare* to have frequently, to dwell, intens. fr. *habere* to have. See HABIT, *n.*] **1.** To dress ; clothe ; array.

They *habited* themselves like those rural deities. *Dryden*

2. To inhabit. *Archaic.* *Rom. of R.*

3. To accustom ; habituate. *Obs.*

hab/it, *v. i.* To live ; abide. *Obs.*

hab/it-a-ble (hăb/ĭt-ä-b'l), *a.* [F. *habitable*, L. *habitabilis*] Capable of being inhabited ; that may be inhabited or dwelt in ; as, the *habitable* world ; specif., of a dwelling, reasonably fit for occupation by a tenant of the class for which it was let, or of the class ordinarily occupying such a dwelling. — **hab/it-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **hab/it-a-bly,** *adv.*

hab/it-an-cy (hăb/ĭt-ăn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Residence ; inhabitancy.

In some respects, perhaps, there is a distinction between *habitancy* and domicil, as pointed out and explained in the case of Harvard College *v* Gore, 5 Pick. R. 377, the former being held to include citizenship and municipal relations. 27 *Miss.* (5 *Cush.*) 711.

2. Inhabitants collectively ; population, also, *Rare*, populous condition.

hab/it-ant (hăb/ĭ-tănt), *n.* [F. *habitant*. See HABIT, *v. t.*] **1.** An inhabitant, a dweller.

2. [*F. pron.* ä/bē/tän/] One of the settlers, or descendants of settlers, of French descent or origin in Canada or Louisiana, belonging to the farming class.

The Canadian settler scorned the name of peasant, and then, as now, was always called the *habitant*. *Parkman.*

hab/i-tat (hăb/ĭ-tăt), *n.* [L, it dwells, fr. *habitare*. See HABIT, *v. t.*] **1.** *Biol.* The natural abode of a plant or animal. The word *habitat* often refers especially to the kind of environment in which the plant or animal occurs, as opposed to *range*, denoting its geographical distribution. *Locality* indicates the circumscribed area, and *station* the exact spot, in which certain individuals are found.

2. Place where anything is commonly found.

This word has its *habitat* in Oxfordshire *Earle.*

hab/i-ta/tion (-tā/shŭn), *n.* [F. *habitation*, L. *habitatio.*] **1.** Act of inhabiting ; state of inhabiting or dwelling, or of being inhabited ; occupancy. *Denham.*

2. Place of abode ; settled dwelling ; residence ; house.

The Lord . . . blesseth the *habitation* of the just. *Prov.* III. 33.

3. A branch or lodge of the Primrose League in England.

4. A colony or settlement.

5. *Civil Law.* = HABITATIO. See SERVITUDE.

Syn. — HABITATION, DWELLING, RESIDENCE, DOMICILE, HOME are here compared in their nontechnical uses ; for legal distinctions see defs. HABITATION and DWELLING, both general terms, are now almost exclusively bookish or elevated in their connotation ; as, "My people shall dwell in a peaceable *habitation* and sure *dwellings*" (*Is.* XXXII. 18) ; "whose *dwelling* is the light of setting suns" (*Wordsworth*). RESIDENCE denotes a settled or permanent home ; as applied to a dwelling house, it suggests a certain degree of pretension or dignity ; as, his *residence* is in New York ; a street of handsome *residences*. DOMICILE (sometimes applied to the home of animals) is rare except in its legal sense. HOME denotes a dwelling place, but connotes esp. all the range of sentiment and feeling associated with it ; as, "An English *home* — gray twilight poured on dewy pastures, dewy trees, softer than sleep" (*Tennyson*) ; "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like *home*" (*Payne*) ; "God, who is our *home*" (*Wordsworth*). *Home* is not a mere synonym for *house*. See RESIDE, INHABITANT.

habit cloth. A light, thin broadcloth, so called because riding habits are usually made of it.

hab/it-ed (hăb/ĭt-ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Clothed ; arrayed, dressed ; as, he was *habited* like a shepherd.

2. Fixed by habit ; accustomed. *Obs.* *Fuller.*

3. Inhabited. *Archaic.* *Addison.*

habit spasm. *Med.* A nervous affection marked by spasmodic movements of certain muscles, esp. of the face.

ha-bit/u-al (hä-bĭt/ū-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *habituel*, LL. *habitualis*. See HABIT, *n.*] **1.** *Philos. & Theol.* Existing as a part of the inward constitution or habit ; inherent, native, or inborn, as, *habitual* cognition, *habitual* faith, etc. *Obs.*

An *habitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims. *South*

2. Of the nature of a habit ; according to habit ; established by, or repeated by force of, habit ; customary ; as, the *habitual* practice of sin ; *habitual* drunkenness.

It is the distinguishing mark of *habitual* piety to be grateful for the most common and ordinary blessings. *Buckminster.*

If you find that the habit and rule of a man's life is to indulge periodically and with frequency, and with increasing frequency and violence, in excessive fits of intemperance, such a use of liquor may properly cause the finding of *habitual* drunkenness. 122 *U. S.* 501-507.

3. Doing, practicing, or acting in some manner by force of habit ; customarily doing a certain thing ; as, a *habitual* drunkard is one given to habitual drunkenness.

4. Used, possessed, etc., in the practice of a habit ; usual ; customary ; as, a *habitual* chair ; a *habitual* topic.

Syn. — Customary, accustomed, common, wonted, ordinary, regular, familiar. See USUAL.

habitual criminal, *Law*, a person who is legally considered to do criminal acts by force of habit. In some jurisdictions criminals convicted a certain number of times, as three times, or in some places once, of felony or five times of misdemeanor, are under statutory provisions declared *habitual criminals* and made liable to increased penalties.

ha-bit/u-al, *n.* A habitual drunkard, criminal, user of drugs, or the like. *Colloq.*

ha-bit/u-ate (-āt), *v. t ;* -AT/ED (-āt/ĕd) ; -AT/ING (-āt/ĭng). [L. *habituatus*, p. p. of *habituare* to bring into a habit of body. See HABIT.] **1.** To make habitual, as an action. *Obs.*

2. To make accustomed ; to accustom ; familiarize.

Habituated to a colder clime. *Sir K. Digby.*

Men are first corrupted . . . and next they *habituate* themselves to their vicious practices *Tillotson.*

3. To settle as an inhabitant. *Obs.*

4. To go to, or be in, frequently ; to frequent. *Colloq.*

ha-bit/u-a/tion (-ā/shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *habituation.*] Act of habituating, or state of being habituated.

hab/i-tude (hăb/ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *habitudo* condition. See HABIT.] **1.** Native or essential character ; normal constitution ; hence, habitual attitude ; usual or accustomed state with reference to something else ; relation.

The same ideas having immutably the same *habitudes* one to another. *Locke.*
Biased by nothing else than their *habitudes* of thinking. *Landor.*

2. Habitual association, intercourse, or familiarity.

To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company. *Dryden.*

3. Habit of body or of action ; habitual disposition or mode of procedure.

It is impossible to gain an exact *habitude* without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice. *Dryden*

Syn. — See HABIT.

ha-bit/u-é/ (hä-bē/tü-ā/ ; F. ä/bē/tü-ā/), *n.* [F., p. p. of *habituer*. See HABITUATE.] One who habitually frequents a place or class of places ; as, a *habitué* of the theater.

ha-chure/ (hä-shûr/ ; hăsh/ûr), *n.* [F., fr. *hacher* to hack. See HATCHING.] *Fine Arts.* A short line used in drawing and engraving, esp. in shading and denoting different surfaces, as in map drawing to represent slopes of the ground. In a map the hachures are in the direction of slope — short, broad, and close together for a steep slope, and long, narrow, and far apart for a gentle slope. Cf. CONTOUR LINE.

ha-chure/ (hä-shûr/), *v. t. ;* HA-CHURED/ (-shûrd/) ; HA-CHUR/ING (-shûr/ĭng). To shade with, or show by, hachures.

ha-cien/da (ä-syĕn/dä ; hä/sĭ-ĕn/dä ; 138), *n.* [Sp., fr. OSp. *facienda* employment, estate, fr. L. *facienda*, pl. of *faciendum* what is to be done, fr. *facere* to do. See FACT.] **1.** A large estate, or a works or establishment, where work of any kind is done, as agriculture, manufacturing, smelting, or raising of animals ; specif., a cultivated farm, with a good house, in distinction from a farming establishment with rude huts for herdsmen, etc. *Sp. Amer.*

2. *Sp. Law.* The state property or its administration ; public finance.

hack (hăk), *v. t. ;* HACKED (hăkt) ; HACK/ING. [ME. *hakken*, AS. *haccian* (in comp.) ; akin to D. *hakken*, G. *hacken*, Dan. *hakke*, Sw. *hacka*.] **1.** To cut irregularly, without skill or definite purpose ; to mangle by or as if by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument ; as, to *hack* a post.

2. *Football.* To kick the shins of (an opposing player).

3. To roughen or dress (stone) with a hack hammer.

4. *Agric.* **a** To break up the surface of (land, or ground). **b** To break up the soil and sow (seed) at the same operation ; — with *in ;* as, to *hack* in wheat. **c** To cut, trim, or uproot, with a hack, hook, or sickle. *Eng.*

5. To mangle (words) in speaking, or to break (a note) in singing. *Obs.* *Shak.*

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the pineal body. — **ha-be/nal** (-năl), **ha-be/nar** (-när), *a.* **ha-ben/u-la** (hă-bĕn/ū-lä), *n.* [L, dim. of *habena* strap.] *Anat.* = HABENA. **b** Any of certain bandlike structures, as the zones of the basilar membrane of the ear. — **ha-ben/u-lar** (-lär), *a.*

ha-ber/ance. † ABEARANCE.

hab/er-dash (hăb/ẽr-dăsh), *n.* Haberdashery. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To deal in haberdashery. *Obs.*

hab/er-dash/er-ess, *n., fem.* of HABERDASHER.

haber-de-pois. † AVOIRDUPOIS.

hab/er-dine (hăb/ẽr-dēn ; -dĭn), *n.* [D. *abberdaan, labberdaan ;* or a French form, cf. OF. *haberdeau*, from the name of a Basque district, cf. F. *Labourd*, adj. *Labourdin*. The *l* was misunderstood as the French article.] A cod salted and dried. *Obs.*

‖ **ha-be/re fa/ci-as pos-ses/si-o/nem.** [L., cause (such a one) to have possession.] *Law.* A writ of execution in ejectment, orig. in cases of chattels real.

‖ **ha-be/re fa/ci-as sei/si-nam.** [L., cause to have seizin.] *Law.* A common-law writ used in real actions to recover seizin. It is little used in the United States, and was practically abolished in England by the Common-law Procedure Acts of 1852 and 1860.

‖ **ha/bet et mus/ca sple/nem.** [L.] Even a fly has its spleen.

habette. † HABIT.

hab. fa., *or* **fac , poss.** *Abbr.* Habere facias possessionem.

Ha/bi-a (hā/bĭ-ä). *D. Bib.*

‖ **ha/bi-chue/la** (ä/bē-chwā/lä), *n.* [Sp.] Any cultivated bean.

ha/bick, *n. Her.* An old clothdressing instrument, depicted as a charge. *Obs.*

habide. † ABIDE.

habil. † ABLE, HABILE

hab/i-la-ble (hăb/ĭ-la-b'l), *a.* Capable of being clothed. *Rare.*

ha-bil/a-to-ry (hə-bĭl/ä-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to clothing. *Rare*

ha-bil/i-men/tal, ha-bil/i-men/ta-ry, *a.* Pert. to habiliments. *R.*

ha-bil/i-ment-ed, *a.* Clothed. *R.*

ha-bil/i-tate, *a.* [LL. *habilitatus*, p. p.] Habilitated. *Obs.*

ha-bil/i-ta/tor (hə-bĭl/ĭ-tā/tẽr), *n.* One who habilitates

ha-bil/i-ty. † ABILITY.

ha-bil/i-ty, *n.* Quality of being habile, or expert. *Rare.*

habille, *v. t.* [F. *habiller*] To render able or fit ; to fit out. *Obs.*

ha-bil/i-ment † HABILIMENT.

hab/it-a-bil/i-ty (hăb/ĭt-ä-bĭl/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being habitable.

hab/it-a-bl. Habitable. *Ref. Sp.*

hab/it-a-cle (hăb/ĭt-ä-k'l), *n.* [F. *habitacle* dwelling place, binnacle, L. *habitaculum*. See 1st BINNACLE, HABIT, *v.*] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** A dwelling place. **2.** A niche, as for a statue.

hab/i-ta/cule, *n.* Habitacle. *Obs.*

hab/it-al-ly, *adv.* With respect to habitat. [HABITANT, 2.]

ha/bi/tan/ (ä/bē/tän/), *n.* = **hab/it-ance,** *n.* [OF. *habitance*, LL. *habitantia.*] Dwelling ; abode. *Obs* [habiting. *R.*]

hab/it-ant (hăb/ĭ-tănt), *a.* Inhabit-ate, *v. t.* [Cf. HABIT, *n.*] To habituate. *Obs.*

hab/it-ats (hăb/ĭ-tăt), *v. i.* [L. *habitare*] To reside. *Rare.*

‖ **hab/i-ta/ti-o** (hăb/ĭ-tā/shĭ-ō ; -shō). [L.] *Law.* See SERVITUDE.

hab/i-ta-tive (hăb/ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to habitation. *R.* [*Obs.*]

hab/i-ta/tor, *n.* [L.] A dweller

ha-bit/u-al/i-ty (hə-bĭt/ū-ăl/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Habitual state. *Rare.*

ha-bit/u-al-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

ha-bit/u-al-ly, *adv.* of HABITUAL. See -LY

ha-bit/u-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ha-bit/u-a-ry, *a* Habitual *Obs.*

ha-bit/u-ate, *a.* Formed by habit ; habitual. *Obs.*

hab/i-ture, *n.* Habitude. *Obs*

hab/i-tus (hăb/ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L] *Nat. Hist.* = HABIT, 8.

hab'le † ABLE.

‖ **ha'blen car'tas, y cal'len bar'bas** (a'blän kär'täs, ē käl'yän bär'bäs). [Sp.] Let writings speak, and beards (that is, mouths) be silent ; i. e., it is idle to deny written statements.

hab'il-ment (*dial.* äb'ĭl-mĕnt). Dial. Eng. var. of HABILIMENT.

hab'nab' (*dial.* hăb'năb, äb'-), *adv.* [Cf. HONROB.] By chance ; hit or miss. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Ha'bor (hä'bŏr). *Bib.*

habot. † ABBOT.

habound, haboundance, etc. † ABOUND, ABUNDANCE, etc.

habresone. † HABERGEON.

ha'brik. † HAUBERK.

Hab-roc'o-ma. **hab'ro-come.** Vars. of ABROCOMA, ABROCOME.

hab'ro-ma'ni-a (hăb'rō-mā'nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ἁβρός graceful + μανία.] *Med.* Insanity attended with delusions of an agreeable nature. [*D. Bib.*]

Hab'sa-ni'as (hăb'sā-nī'ăs). † HAPUKU.

ha'bu-ka (hä'bōō-kä). Var. of **habunde, habundaunce,** etc. † ABOUND, ABUNDANCE, etc.

haburdashe. † HABERDASH.

haburdepays. † AVOIRDUPOIS.

haburioun. † HABERGEON.

ha'bu-tai' (hä'bōō-tī'), *n.* [Japanese.] A thin, soft, plain-woven Japanese silk.

habutaye. Var. of HABUTAI.

hac. † AC.

hacche, hacchen. † HATCH.

hacchet. † HATCHET.

hace. † HOARSE. [*D. Bib.*]

Ha-cel'da-ma (hä-sĕl'dä-mä).

‖ **ha'cen-da'do** (a'thĕn-dä'thō ; ä'sĕn-, 138, 146), *n.* [Sp.] The proprietor of a hacienda.

‖ **ha'cen-de'ro** (-dā'rō), *n ; pl* -DEROS (-rōs). [Sp.] A farmer

hach. Hatch *Ref. Sp.*

Hach'a-lī'ah (hăk'ä-lī'ä). *Bib.*

Ha-cham'o-ni (hä-kä'mō-nī). *D. Bib.*

hache. † ACHE, HASH, HATCH.

hache (hăsh ; äsh), *n. Archæol.* [F.] A hatchet ; an ax

haché, hachee. † HACHY.

hachee, *n.* [OF. *haschiée, hachée.*] Pun. *Obs.* [person. *Scot.*]

hach'el (hăk'ĕl), *n.* A slovenly

Hach'e-la'i (hăk'ē-lā'ī). *D. Bib.*

hachement. † HATCHMENT.

hachet. † HATCHET. [*D Bib.*]

Ha-chi'la (hä-kī'lä ; hăk'ī-lä). **Ha-chi'lah** (-lä). *Bib.*

‖ **ha'chis'** (hä'shēs' ; ä'shĕs'), *n.* [F.] Hash ; — now chiefly a French cookery term.

hach'ment. Hatchment. *R. Sp.*

Hach'mo-ni (hăk'mō-nī ; hăk-mō'nī). **Hach'mo-nite** (hăk'mō-nīt). *Bib.*

hacht. Hatched. *Ref. Sp.*

hachy, *n.* [Cf. F. *hachis* or OF. *hachié*, p. p. of *hachier*. See HASH, *v.*] Hash. *Obs.*

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6. To hoe, rake, cut, or the like, in ridges or rows. *Dial. Eng.*

hack (hăk), *v. i.* **1.** To make hacks, or rough cuts or notches **2.** To chatter; also, to stammer; stutter. *Obs. or Dial.* **3.** To kick an opponent's shins in football or basketball. **4.** To cough in a short, broken manner; to cause short broken coughing.

hack (hăk), *n.* **1.** A tool or implement for hacking, specif.: **a** A pick, mattock, hoe, or the like. **b** A tool for notching wood, as for bleeding trees. **c** A blacksmith's tool for cutting iron in two. **2.** A notch, cut, nick; esp., *U. S.*, a blaze cut in a tree. **3.** *Curling.* A cut behind the tee for the foot of the player. **4.** *Football.* A kick on the shins, or a cut from a kick. **5.** A ridge made by plowing, hoeing, raking, or the like; also, a row of drying grass. *Dial. Eng.* **6.** A breaking or stumbling in speech. **7.** A hacking; a short, broken cough. **8.** An individual trial; a stroke; a turn; a spell. *Colloq.*

hack (hăk), *n.* [See HATCH a half door.] **1.** *Falconry.* The board on which a hawk's meat is served; hence, the state of partial liberty in which a hawk is kept before training. **2.** A frame or grating; as, a frame for drying fish or cheese; a rack for feeding cattle; a grating in a mill race, etc. **3.** A long low pile into which bricks are built after being molded, that they may dry.

hack, *v. t.* **1.** To put on a hack, or frame, as fish, cheese, etc. **2.** *Falconry.* To keep (a hawk) at hack, or in a state of partial liberty.

hack, *n.* [Shortened fr. *hackney.* See HACKNEY.] **1.** A horse let out for common hire; also, a horse used in all kinds of work, or a saddle horse, as distinguished from hunting and carriage horses. **2.** A coach or carriage let for hire; a hackney.

> On horse, on foot, in *hacks* and gilded chariots *Pope*

3. The driver of a hack. *Obs.* **4.** One who hires himself out for any sort of work, esp literary work; a drudge.

> Here lies poor Ned Purdon, from misery freed,
> Who long was a bookseller's *hack.* *Goldsmith.*

5. A procuress; a prostitute. *Slang, Obsoles.* **6.** Anything hackneyed or trite. *Obs.* **7.** *Naut.* A watch used instead of the standard chronometer in taking observations.

hack, *v. t.* **1.** To use frequently and indiscriminately, so as to render trite and commonplace.

> The word "remarkable" has been so *hacked.* *J. H. Newman*

2. To employ as a hack writer. **3.** To use as a hack; to let out for hire.

hack, *v. i.* **1.** To ride or drive at an ordinary pace, or over the roads, as distinguished from riding across country.

> I was *hacking* over this way. *Century Mag.*

2. To be exposed or offered to common use for hire. **3.** To live the life of a drudge or hack.

hack, *a.* Hackneyed; hired; mercenary.

hack chronometer, h. watch. *Naut.* = 6th HACK, 7. — **h. work,** work done by a hack, or hired drudge; esp., work done by a hack writer. — **h. writer,** one who writes for hire, commonly one who does small miscellaneous literary work.

hack'a-more (hăk'ə-mōr), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *jáquima* headstall of a halter.] A halter, usually of plaited horsehair and provided with a loop that may be tightened about the nose, used chiefly for breaking horses; hence, a loop of rope passed around a horse's neck and through his mouth, serving similar ends. *Western U. S.*

hack'bar'row (-bär'ō), *n* [*hack* a frame + *barrow.*] A barrow for taking bricks from the molders to the hacks.

hack'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Cf. HAGBERRY.] **a** Any ulmaceous tree of the genus *Celtis*, distinguished by the elmlike leaves and small reddish drupaceous fruit. See CELTIS. **b** Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of HAGBERRY **a.**

hacked (hăkt), *p. a.* **1.** Subjected to hacking. **2.** *Her.* Indented, with the notches curved on both sides. **3.** Beaten into cowardice; browbeaten. *Southern U. S.*

hack hammer. [From HACK an implement.] A hammer resembling an adz, used in dressing stone.

hack hook. *Agric.* A kind of sickle with a long handle for cutting peas, trimming hedges, or the like.

hack'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HACK. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** *Masonry.* Interruption of a course of stones by the use of two smaller courses. **b** *Gem Cutting.* The system of cuts and grooves in a lap to hold diamond powder.

hack iron. a A miner's pickax or hack. **b** A chisel or similar tool for cutting metal, as wire into nails.

hack'le (hăk''l), *n.* [See HECKLE; cf. HATCHEL.] **1.** A comb for dressing flax, raw silk, etc.; a hatchel. **2.** A stickleback. *Local, Eng.* **3. a** One of the long, narrow feathers on the neck of certain birds, esp. the domestic fowl, much used in making artificial flies; hence, any similar feather, as one of those on the saddle of the domestic fowl. **b** The neck plumage collectively of the domestic fowl. **c** *Angling.* The loose tuft, usually made from the hackle of a fowl, projecting down from near the head of an artificial fly and imitating an insect's legs. See FLY, 4, *Illust*

hack'le (hăk''l), *v. t.;* HACK'LED (-'ld); HACK'LING (-lĭng). **1.** To comb out (flax or hemp) with a hackle; to hatchel. **2.** To furnish with a hackle for fishing.

hack'le, *v. t. & i.* [Freq. of *hack.*] To cut roughly; to hack; haggle.

> The kingdom being *hackled* and torn to pieces. *Burke.*

hack'ly (hăk'lĭ), *a.* [From HACKLE to hack.] Rough, jagged, or broken, as if hacked; as, a *hackly* fracture.

hack'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). The driver of a hack, or carriage for public hire.

hack'ma-tack' (hăk'mə-tăk'), *n.* [Of American Indian origin.] The American larch, or tamarack; also, its wood.

hack'ney (hăk'nĭ), *n.;* -NEYS (-nĭz). [ME. *hakeney, hakenay;* ct. F. *haquenée* an ambling horse, Sp *hacanea*, also OF. *haque* horse, Sp. *haca;* perh. fr. *Hackney*, in Middlesex, England.] **1.** A horse for ordinary riding or driving, as distinguished from a war horse, a hunter, a race horse, etc.; a nag; specif., a type of trotting horse used chiefly for driving (but in England largely also for riding). They usually are of medium size and rather compact build, and are chiefly distinguished by their conspicuous knee and hock action, the knee being greatly raised and brought forward in taking a step. **2.** A horse or pony kept for hire. *Obs.* **3.** A carriage kept for hire; a hackney carriage; a hack. **4.** A hired drudge; a hireling; hence, a prostitute. *Obs.*

hack'ney, *a.* Let out for hire; devoted to common use; hence, much used; trite; mean; as, *hackney* coaches; *hackney* authors. "*Hackney* tongue." *Roscommon.*

hackney carriage, any carriage standing or plying for hire. In Great Britain the term "hackney carriage," for purposes of regulation, is defined by various statutes. The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1888, sec 4, says: "*Hackney carriage* means any carriage standing or plying for hire, and includes any carriage let for hire by a coachmaker or other person whose trade or business is to sell carriages or to let carriages for hire, provided that such carriage is not let for hire for a period amounting to three months or more." — **h. chair,** a chair for hire, as formerly a sedan chair, and later a Bath chair. — **h. coach,** a coach used as a hackney carriage; a four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses and seated for six persons.

hack'ney (hăk'nĭ), *v. t;* -NEYED (-nĭd), -NEY-ING. **1.** To devote to common or frequent use, as a horse; to wear out in common service; hence, to make trite, vulgar, or commonplace; as, a *hackneyed* metaphor or quotation.

> Had I so lavish of my presence been,
> So common-*hackneyed* in the eyes of men *Shak.*

2. To drive hard; to wear out by driving. *Obs.* **3.** To cause to use a hackney. *Obs.* **4.** To blunt or coarsen, as the mind or sensibilities; also, to habituate (a person) or make experienced in (something that is coarsening or that causes loss of delicacy).

hack'ney, *v. i.* To hasten, race. *Obs.*

hack'neyed (hăk'nĭd), *p. a.* **1** Commonplace; trite. **2.** Worn, or habituated, by long use or practice; practiced

Syn. — See TRITE.

hack'ney-man (hăk'nĭ-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who lets horses and carriages.

hack saw, *or* **hack'saw'** (hăk'sô'), *n.* A fine-toothed saw having its narrow blade stretched in a frame, for cutting metal.

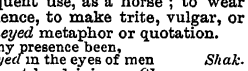

Hack Saw.

hack'thorn' (hăk'thôrn'), *n.* A South Australian wattle (*Acacia detinens*) having sharp, strong thorns.

had (hăd), *pret. & p. p* of HAVE. [ME. *had, hafde, hefde,* AS. *hæfde,* in p. p. ME. *had, haved, ihaved,* AS. *hæfed, gehæfed.*] See HAVE. — **had better, had as lief,** etc. See HAVE, *v. t., Note.* — **had like to,** was likely to; was near to; — with present, or, more commonly, perfect, infinitive; as, he *'d like* to have died. Cf. 2d LIKE, *v. t. Now Colloq*

> *Had like to* have been my utter overthrow. *Raleigh.*

Ramona *had like to* have said the literal truth, . . . but recollected herself in time. *Mrs. H. H. Jackson*

Ha'dad (hā'dăd), *n.* [Heb.; the same as *Adad.*] **1.** A Syrian god generally considered to be either a sun god or a god of the atmosphere, and identified with Adad. **2.** Name of several characters of the Old Testament.

had'dock (hăd'ŭk), *n.* [ME. *hadok, haddok,* of unknown origin; cf. F. *hadot.*] An important food fish (*Melanogrammus æglefinus*), allied to the cod, found on both sides of the Atlantic from Iceland south to France and Cape Hatteras. It is smaller than the cod, with a longer anterior dorsal fin and smaller mouth, and has a black lateral line and a black spot just behind the gills. Its flesh is firm and of good keeping qualities. When smoked it is called

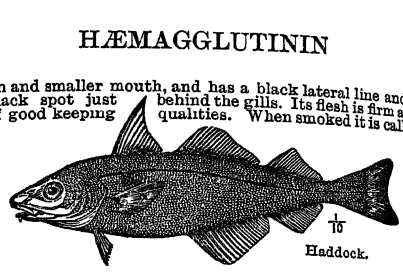

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Haddock.

finnan haddie. In New Zealand the term is extended to several more or less related fishes.

hade (hād), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *hadd* a slope, incline, AS. *heald* inclined, akin to G. *halde* declivity.] *Mining & Geol.* The angle made by a fault plane or a vein with the vertical. The *direction of the hade* is the direction in which the vein or fault plane descends from an intersecting vertical line. See FAULT, *Illust.*

hade, *v. i.;* HAD'ED (hād'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); HAD'ING (hād'ĭng). *Mining & Geol.* To deviate from the vertical; — said of a vein, fault, or lode.

Ha'des (hā'dēz), *n.* [Gr. Ἅιδης, ᾅδης.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* **a** The grim god of the lower world, a son of Cronus and Rhea and brother of Zeus and Poseidon. In a more beneficent aspect, the underworld god is called also *Pluto,* i. e., the wealth giver. See PERSEPHONE; cf. DIS. **b** The abode of the dead, conceived either as a dark and gloomy subterranean realm or as a remote island beyond the Western Ocean. At its entrance was the three-headed watchdog Cerberus; beyond was the Styx, across which Charon, the dark ferryman, conducted the souls of those who had been buried with due rites, while yet other rivers were Acheron, the river of woe, Phlegethon, the river of fire, Cocytus, of wailing, and, in later myth, Lethe, the stream of forgetfulness. Hades, or Pluto, and Persephone presided over this realm, while Hermes acted as psychopompos, or conductor thither of the souls of the dead. See ELYSIUM, TARTARUS; cf. NETHER WORLD. **2.** The abode or state of the dead; the place of departed spirits; — used esp. in the Revised Version of the New Testament instead of the "hell" of the Authorized and the earlier English versions.

> And death and *Hades* gave up the dead. *Rev.* XX. 13 (*R V.*).
> And in *Hades* he lifted up his eyes, being in torments.
> *Luke* XVI 23 (*Rev Ver*)

Ha-dith' (hä-dēth'), **Ha-dis'** (-dēs'), *n.; pl.* **Ahadith** (ä-hä-dēth') [Ar. *ḥadīth* tradition.] *Mohammedanism.* The body of traditions carried back to Mohammed, or to those of his generation, and constituting the basis of the Sunna (or norm), i. e., orthodox rite. In Moslem theology the Hadith forms the natural supplement to the Koran.

hadj (hăj), *n.* [Ar. *ḥajj* fr. *ḥajja* to set out, walk, go on a pilgrimage.] The pilgrimage of a Moslem to Mecca.

hadj'i (-ē), *n.* [Ar. *ḥājī.* See HADJ.] **1.** A Moslem who has made his hadj; — sometimes prefixed as a title. **2.** A Greek or Armenian who has visited the holy sepulcher at Jerusalem.

Had'ley's quad'rant (hăd'lĭz). [After John *Hadley,* Eng. mathematician.] A hand instrument, now superseded by the sextant, used chiefly at sea to measure the altitude of a celestial body in ascertaining the vessel's position. It is constructed on the same optical principle as the sextant, but has a graduated arc of only 45°, and a simple line of sight. Called also *octant.* See SEXTANT, *n.*, 2.

Hadley's Quadrant. *i* Index Glass; *h* Horizon Glass; *s* Sight, or place for observer's eye.

had'ro-cen'tric (hăd'rō-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἁδρός thick + *centric.*] *Bot.* Having the hadrome, or xylem, elements surrounded by the phloëm; — applied to vascular bundles of the concentric type.

Had'ro-sau'rus (-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr ἁδρός thick + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of heavy herbivorous dinosaurs of the group Ornithopoda, found in the Cretaceous of North America. They attained a length of over thirty feet, and had a large head with a broad ducklike bill, containing very numerous small teeth forming several series in each jaw. — **had'ro-saur** (hăd'rō-sôr), *n.*

hæc-ce'i-ty (hĕk-sē'ĭ-tĭ; hēk-), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *haecce, haece,* fem. of *hic* this.] Thisness; individual trait.

hæ'ma-, he'ma- (hē'mə-; hĕm'ə-; cf. HÆMO-). An irregular combining form for *hæmo-,* signifying *blood.* See HÆMO-, HÆMATO-.

hæ'ma-chrome, he'ma-chrome (-krōm), *n.* [*hæma-* + *-chrome.*] *Chem.* Coloring matter of the blood, hæmatin.

hæ'ma-cy-tom'e-ter, he'ma-cy-tom'e-ter (-sī-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*hæma-, hema-* + *cyto-* + *-meter*] *Physiol.* An apparatus for counting the blood corpuscles.

hæ'ma-dro-mom'e-ter, *or* **he'ma-** (hē'mə-drŏm'ē-tĕr), **he'ma-dro-mom'e-ter,** *or* **he'ma-** (-drō-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*hæma-* + *-drome* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring blood velocity. — **hæ'ma-drom'e-try,** *or* **he'ma-** (-drŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.*

hæ'ma-drom'o-graph, *or* **he'ma-** (-drŏm'ō-grăf), *n.* [*hæma-* + *-drome* + *-graph.*] An instrument for measuring blood velocity.

hæ'ma-dy-nam'e-ter, *or* **he'ma-** (-dĭ-năm'ē-tĕr; -dī-), **hæ'ma-dy'na-mom'e-ter, he'ma-** (-dĭ'nə-mŏm'ē-tĕr; -dī'-), *n.* [*hæma-, hema-* + *dynamometer, dynamometer.*] *Physiol.* An instrument by which the pressure of the blood in the arteries, or veins, is measured.

hæ'ma-dy-nam'ics, *or* **he'ma-** (-dĭ-năm'ĭks; -dī-), *n.* [*hæma-* + *dynamics.*] *Physiol.* Dynamics in application to the blood; the science treating of the motion of the blood — **hæ'ma-dynam'ic,** *or* **he'ma-,** *a.*

hæ'mag-glu'ti-na'tion, *or* **he'mag-** (hē'mə-glōō'tĭ-nā'shŭn; hĕm'ə-), *n.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *agglutination.*] Agglutination of the blood corpuscles. See AGGLUTINATION, 3.

hæ'mag-glu'ti-nin, *or* **he'mag-** (-glōō'tĭ-nĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A substance which causes hæmagglutination.

hack, *n.* A beehive hackle. *Obs.*

hackame. † HAKIM.

hack bell. *Falconry.* A bell put on a hawk while at hack.

hack'bolt', *n.* = HAGDON. *Local, Eng.*

hack'bush, hack'buss, *n.* [D. *haakbus.*] A hackbut. *Obs.*

hack'but, hag'but, *n.* [OF. *haquebute,* prob. a corruption of D. *haakbus; haak* hook + *bus* gun barrel. See HOOK, BOX a case; cf. HARQUEBUS.] A harquebus of which the butt was bent down or hooked for convenience in taking aim.

hack'but-ser', hack'but-ter, *n.* A soldier armed with a hackbut.

hack'ee, *n.* The chipmunk. *U. S.*

hackeem. † HAKEEM, physician.

hack'er, *n.* One that hacks.

hack'er, *v. t. & i.* To hack. *Dial. Eng.*

hack'er-y (hăk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.;* pl. -ERIES (-ĭz). [Hind. *chhakṛā.*] A bullock cart. *India.*

hack'ey-mal. Var. of HECKIMAL.

hack file. See 2d FILE, *n.*, 1.

hack'i-a (hăk'ĭ-ä), *n.* A hardwood tree of the West Indies

hack'in, *n.* [Prob. for *hacking.* See HACK to cut.] A sausage pudding of minced meat and fruit, formerly common at Christmas time. *Dial. Eng.*

hack'ing-ly, *adv.* of HACKING.

hack'l. Hackle. *Ref. Sp.*

hack'led. Hackled. *Ref. Sp.*

hack'le (hăk''l), *n.* [AS. *hacele* cloak, mantle; akin to OHG. *hachul,* Goth. *hakuls.*] A covering, as a bird's plumage, a serpent's skin, the straw covering of a beehive, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hack'le, *v. t.* **1.** To put a hackle, or cover, on. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To dress; to make ready *Dial. Eng.* [hackles.

hack'ler (hăk'lẽr), *n.* One that

hack'let. Var. of HAGLET.

hack'log', *n.* Chopping block. *R.*

hack'mall. Var. of HECKIMAL.

hack'ney-er, *n* One who hackneys. [*n.* See -ISM.]

hack'ney-ism (hăk'nĭ-ĭz'm), **hack'ster,** *n.* A ruffian; also, a prostitute. *Obs.*

hackt. Hacked. *Ref. Sp.*

hack'tree', *n.* = HACKBERRY **a.**

hack'wood', *n.* = HAGBERRY **a.** *Dial. Eng.*

Hack'worth's valve gear (hăk'-wûrths). [After Timothy *Hackworth,* English engineer.] See VALVE GEAR. [cough. *Colloq.*

hack'y, *a.* Hacking, as a

‖ **hac le'ge** (hăk lē'jē). [L.] With this law or condition.

hacquebute. † HACKBUT.

hacque'ton, *n.* An acton. *Obs.*

hac'ton. † HACQUETON.

Ha-cu'pha (hä-kŭ'fä). *D. Bib.*

‖ **hac vi'ce.** For PRO HAC VICE.

-had. † -HOOD.

had (*dial.* hăd, ăd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOLD.

had, *n.* [AS. *hād.* Cf. -HOOD.] Person; rank; order; quality; condition. *Obs.* [*Bib.*

Had'ad-e'zer (hăd'ăd-ē'zẽr). [*Bib.*

Ha'dad-rim'mon (hā'dăd-rĭm'ŏn). *Bib*

Had'a-i'a (hăd'ā-ī'ä). *D. Bib.*

Ha'dar (hā'där). *Bib.*

Had'ar-e'zer (hăd'är-ē'zẽr). Var. of HADADEZER. *Bib.*

Ha-dash'ah (hā-dăsh'ä; hä-dä'shä). *Bib.*

Ha-das'sah (hä-dăs'ä), *n. Bib.* The Jewish name of Esther.

Ha-dat'tah (hä-dăt'ä). *Bib.*

had'bote', had'bote', *n.* [AS *hādbōt; hād* person, rank + *bōt* bote.] *A.-S. Law.* Recompense for violence done to a person in holy orders. *Obs. or Hist.*

had'den (hŏd'ĕn). Scot. or dial. Eng. var. of HOLDEN.

had'der (*dial.* hăd'ẽr, ăd'ẽr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. form of HEATHER. [haddock. *Scot.*

had'die (hăd'ĭ), *n.* The

had'din (hŏd'ĭn), *n.* Scot. var. of HOLDING. [back salmon.

had'do (hăd'ō), *n.* The hump-

had'dock-er, *n* One that fishes for haddock.

hade. † HAD, *n.;* HODE.

hade (*dial.* hād), *n* An unplowed strip left between plowed parts of a field. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Ha'de-an (hā'dē-ən; hä-dē'ən), *a.* Pertaining to Hades.

Ha-den'do-wa (-wä), *n* One of an extensive Hamitic tribe of Nubia, between the Nile and the Red Sea.

Ha'did (hā'dĭd). *Bib.* [slope.

had'ing (hăd'ĭng), *n.* Hade, or

Ha'di-thah (hä'dē-thä), **Ha'di-that** (-thăt). Vars. of HADITH.

had I wist, *or* **had'-i-wist'.** Had I known; — a phrase expressing regret or repentance; — often used substantively. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Hadj'e-mi (hăj'ē-mē), *n.* A Persian of mixed Iranian and Turkish or Tataric stock.

Had'lai (hăd'lī; hăd'lā-ī). *Bib.*

had'land (hăd'lănd). Dial. Eng. var. of HEADLAND.

had'land', *n.* One who has owned land and lost it; — a humorous title *Obs.*

hadok † HADDOCK.

Ha-do'ram (hä-dō'răm). *Bib.*

Ha'drach (hā'drăk; hăd'răk). *Bib.*

Ha'dra-mau'tian (hā'drä-mô'shăn), *n.* See SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

Ha'dri-el (hā'drĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

had'rom-ase (hăd'rŏm-ās), *n.* [*hadrome* + *-ase*] *Chem.* An enzyme found in certain fungi, capable of dissolving lignin.

had'rome (-rōm), *n.* [Gr. ἁδρός thick.] *Bot.* = XYLEM.

hae (*Scot.* hā, hă). Obs. or Scot. and dial. var. of HAVE.

hæc. [L.] This one (fem.); she.

‖ **hæ-c-e-ce'i-tas** (hē'k-sē'ĭ-tăs; hĕk-), *n.* [LL.] = HÆCCEITY.

Hæck-e'li-an (hĕk-ē'lĭ-ən), *a.* Pert. to the German biologist and philosopher Ernst Haeckel (b. 1834). — *n* A believer in Haeckel's theories.

‖ **hæc o'lim me'mi-nis'se ju-va'bit** (mĕm'ĭ-nĭs'ē). [L.] It will be pleasant to remember these things hereafter. See FORSAN ET HÆC, etc.

hæd. [p. p.]

hædde, hæfde. † HAD, *pret.* & *p.*

hæfed. † HEAD.

hæle. † HEAL.

Hael'tzuk (hĭl'tsŏōk), *n.* An Indian of one of a group of Wakashan tribes of the coast islands from Gardner Channel to Rivers Inlet. — **Hael'tzuk-an** (-ən), *a.*

hæm-. See HÆMO-.

hæ'ma-ba-rom'e-ter, *or* **he'ma-** (hē'mə-bə-rŏm'ē-tẽr; hĕm'ə-). [*hæma-, hema-* + *barometer.*] An instrument for determining the specific gravity of the blood

hæ'ma-cy'a-nin, *or* **he'ma-** (-sī'ə-nĭn), *n.* [*hæma-, hema-* + Gr. κύανος a dark blue substance.] *Chem* A colorless substance in the blood of a few arthropods and molluscs, which in contact with oxygen becomes blue by transformation into *oxyhæmacyanin.*

hæ'ma-cyte, *or* **he'ma-** (hē'mə-sīt, hĕm'ə-), *n.* [*hæma-, hema-* + *-cyte*] A blood corpuscle.

hæ'mad, he'mad (hē'măd), *adv.* [*hæma-, hema-* + 1st *-ad.*] *Anat.* Toward the hæmal side

Hæ'ma-dip'sa (hē'mə-dĭp'sə; hĕm'ə-), *n.* [NL.; *hæma-* + Gr δίψα thirst] *Zool.* A genus of leeches belonging to the group Gnathobdellæ, and containing numerous terrestrial species of warm countries. Their bites are often troublesome.

ale, senāte cāre. ăm, account, ärm, ask, sofā; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

ratus for determining the number of corpuscles in a given quantity of blood.

hæ/ma-gogue, he/ma-gogue (hē/mə-gŏg; hĕm/ə-), *a.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *-agogue.*] *Med.* Promoting a discharge of blood. — *n.* An agent having this quality.

hæ/mal, he/mal (hē/măl), *a.* [Gr. αἷμα blood.] **1.** Pertaining to the blood or blood vessels.

2. *Zoöl.* In vertebrates, situated on, or pertaining to, the side of the spinal cord where the heart and chief blood vessels are placed; — hence often equiv. to *ventral*, and opposed to *neural* or *dorsal*.

hæmal, *or* hemal, arch, a bony or cartilaginous arch extending ventrally from the spinal column, as that formed by the ribs; esp., the series of ventrally extending bones borne by the caudal vertebræ of many fishes, reptiles, etc, and termed, from their shape, that of a **Y** or **V**, *chevron bones*. The canal formed by the series of these bones is the **h canal**, the median ventral points or processes which they bear, the **h. spines**. The last term has also been applied to a median ventral process of the centrum of a vertebra.

hæ/mal-bu/men, *or* he/mal- (hē/măl-bū/mĕn; hĕm/ăl-), *n.* [*hæmo-* + *albumen.*] *Pharm.* A preparation of blood containing iron albuminate, used in chlorosis and anæmia.

hæ/ma-mœ/ba, he/ma-me/ba (hē/mə-mē/bə; hĕm/ə-), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-, hemo-* + *amœba.*] **a** *Med. & Biol.* An amœbalike organism, living in the blood, esp the malaria parasite of which this word is [*cap.*] a commonly applied generic name. See MALARIA. **b** A leucocyte.

Hæ-man/thus (hē-măn/thŭs), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-* + *-anthus*] *Bot.* A genus of African bulbous amaryllidaceous herbs having showy, usually red, flowers, with a regular perianth, succeeded by an oblong, pulpy, berrylike fruit. The species are often cultivated under the name of *bloodflower* or *blood lily*. *H. toxicarius* yields an arrow poison.

hæ/ma-poi-et/ic, he/ma-poi-et/ic (hē/mə-poi-ĕt/ĭk, hĕm/ə-), *a.* [*hæma-, hema-* + *-poietic*] *Physiol.* Blood-forming; as, the *hæmapoietic* function of the spleen.

hæ/ma-poph/y-sis (-pŏf/ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). [NL. See HÆMO-; APOPHYSIS.] *Zoöl.* The second segment of a typical hæmal arch, represented by the sternal part of a rib or by a costal cartilage. The term has also been used in other senses, sometimes designating the chevron bones and other structures only partially or not at all homologous. — **hæ/ma-po-phys/e-al** (-pŏ-fĭz/ē-ăl), **hæ/ma-po-phys/i-al** (-ĭ-ăl), *a.* Also **he/ma-poph/y-sis**, etc.

hæ/ma-spec/tro-scope, he/ma-spec/tro-scope (-spĕk/trō-skōp), *n.* [*hæma-* + *spectroscope*] A direct-vision spectroscope for studying the absorption spectrum of blood.

hæ/ma-te/in, he/ma-te/in (hē/mə-tē/ĭn, hĕm/ə-), *n.* [See HÆMATO-.] *Chem.* A reddish brown or violet crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$, formed from hæmatoxylin by partial oxidation, and regarded as analogous to the phthaleins. It is the essential dyestuff in logwood extracts.

hæ-mat/ic, he-mat/ic (hē-măt/ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *αἱματικός*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, containing, full of, or having the color of, blood; sanguineous; sanguine; blood-red.

2. *Med.* Acting on the blood

hæ-mat/ic, he-mat/ic, *n.* A hæmatic medicine.

hæ/ma-ti-dro/sis, he/ma-ti-dro/sis (hē/mə-tĭ-drō/sĭs; hĕm/ə-), *n.* [NL. See HÆMATO-, HIDROSIS.] *Med.* The excretion of bloody perspiration.

hæ/ma-tin, he/ma-tin (hē/mə-tĭn; hĕm/ə- ; 277), *n.* [Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood.] **a** Hæmatoxylin. *Obs.* **b** A bluish black, amorphous substance containing iron (perhaps $C_{32}H_{33}O_3N_4Fe$), formed by decomposition of hæmoglobin.

hæ/ma-tin/ic, he/ma-tin/ic (-tĭn/ĭk), *n.* [From HÆMATIN.] *Med.* Any substance, such as an iron salt or organic compound containing iron, which when ingested tends to increase the hæmoglobin contents of the blood; a hæmatic.

hæ/ma-tin-om/e-ter, *or* he/ma- (-tĭn-ŏm/ē-tēr), *n.* [*hæmatin* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for estimating by colorimetry the hæmoglobin in the blood. — **hæ/ma-tin/o-met/ric** (-tĭn/ō-mĕt/rĭk), *a.*

hæ-mat/i-non (hē-măt/ĭ-nŏn) } *n.* [L. *haematinus* blood-
hæ-mat/i-num (hē-măt/ĭ-nŭm) } red, Gr. *αἱματίνος* of blood, fr. Gr. *αἷμα* blood.] A hard opaque glass, of a beautiful red color which disappears on melting, used by the ancients in enamels, mosaics, etc.; also, an imitation of this, composed of silica, lime, borax, soda, copper oxide, etc.

hæm/a-to-, hem/a-to- (hĕm/ă-tō-; hĕ/mă-tō-; 277). Combining form from Greek *αἷμα, αἵματος, blood*. See HÆMO-.

hæm/a-to-chy-lu/ri-a, hem/a-to-chy-lu/ri-a (-kĭ-lū/rĭ-ə), *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-* + *chylo-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Passage of blood and fatty matter in the urine, as in filariasis.

hæm/a-to-crit/, hem/a-to-crit/ (hĕm/ă-tō-krĭt/ ; hē/mă-), *n.* Also **hæmatokrit**, etc. [*hæmato-, hemato-* + Gr. *κριτής* judge.] *Physiol.* An instrument for determining the relative amounts of plasma and corpuscles in blood, generally some form of centrifugal apparatus.

hæm/a-to-cyst/, hem/a-to-cyst/ (-sĭst/), *n.* [*hæmato-, hemato-* + *cyst.*] *Med.* A cyst containing blood.

hæm/a-to-cy-tu/ri-a, hem/a-to-cy-tu/ri-a (-sī-tū/rĭ-ə), *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-, hemato-* + *cyto-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of blood corpuscles in the urine.

hæm/a-to-gen, hem/a-to-gen (hĕm/ă-tō-jĕn ; hē/mă-), *n.* [*hæmato-* + *-gen.*] **1.** *Physiol. Chem.* A pseudonuclein obtained by peptic digestion of vitellin. It contains iron, and possibly is a parent substance of hæmoglobin.

2. *Med.* Any of several preparations, as a liquid one of ferric citrate, acetic acid, and albumin, used in the treatment of anæmia and other blood disorders.

hæm/a-to-gen/e-sis, hem/a-to-gen/e-sis (-jĕn/ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [*hæmato-* + *-genesis.*] *Physiol.* The formation of blood. — **hæm/a-to-ge-net/ic, hem/a-to-ge-net/ic** (-jē-nĕt/ĭk), *a.* — **hæm/a-to-gen/ic, hem/a-to-gen/ic** (-jĕn/ĭk), *a.*

hæ/ma-tog/e-nous, he/ma-tog/e-nous (hē/mə-tŏj/ĕ-nŭs ; hĕm/ə-), *a.* *Physiol.* Originating in the blood.

hæ/ma-toid, he/ma-toid (hē/mə-toid ; hĕm/ə-), *a.* [*hæmato-, hemato-* + *-oid.*] *Physiol.* Resembling blood.

hæ/ma-tol/y-sis, he/ma-tol/y-sis (-tŏl/ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-* + *-lysis.*] *Physiol.* Dissolution of the red blood corpuscles with diminished coagulability of the blood; hæmolysis.—**hæm/a-to-lyt/ic, hem/a-to-lyt/ic** (-tō-lĭt/ĭk), *a.*

hæ/ma-to/ma, he/ma-to/ma (-tō/mə), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-tomata** (-tō/mə-tə). [NL.; *hæmato-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A circumscribed swelling or tumor due to effusion of blood beneath the skin.

hæm/a-to-me/tra, hem/a-to-me/tra (hĕm/ă-tō-mē/trə ; hē/mă-tō-), *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-* + Gr *μήτρα* womb.] *Med.* An accumulation of blood or menstrual fluid in the uterus.

hæm/a-to-my-e/li-a, hem/a-to-my-e/li-a (-mī-ē/lĭ-ə), *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-, hemato-* + *myelo-* + *-ia.*] *Med.* An effusion of blood into the spinal cord.

hæm/a-to-my/e-li/tis, hem/a-to-my/e-li/tis (-mī/ĕ-lī/tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-, hemato-* + *myelitis.*] *Med.* Myelitis associated with hemorrhage into the spinal cord.

hæm/a-to-pho/bi-a, hem/a-to-pho/bi-a (-fō/bĭ-ə), *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-, hemato-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of the sight of blood; hæmophobia.

hæm/a-to-por/phy-rin, *or* hem/a-to- (-pōr/fĭ-rĭn), *n.* [*hæmato-, hemato-* + Gr. *πορφύρα* purple.] *Physiol. Chem.* An iron-free substance obtained in amorphous brown flakes by decomposition of hæmatin. It is found in the integuments of certain lower animals and, in traces, in human urine.

hæm/a-tor-rha/chis, hem/a-tor-rha/chis (hĕm/ă-tō-rā/kĭs ; hē/mə-), *n.* [NL. See HÆMATO-; RACHIS.] Hemorrhage into the spinal canal.

hæm/a-tor-rhœ/a, hem/a-tor-rhe/a (-rē/ə), *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* A bloody discharge or flow.

hæ/ma-tose, he/ma-tose (hē/mə-tōs ; hĕm/ə-tōs ; 277), *a.* [*hæmato-, hemato-* + *-ose.*] *Med.* Full of blood, bloody.

hæ/ma-to/sis, he/ma-to/sis (hē/mə-tō/sĭs ; hĕm/ə-), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. *αἱμάτωσις*, fr. *αἱματόειν* to change into blood.] *Physiol.* **a** Formation of blood; hæmatopoiesis. **b** Arterialization of the blood in the lungs; aëration of the blood.

hæm/a-to-sal/pinx, *or* hem/a-to-, *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-, hemato-* + *salpinx.*] *Med.* Accumulation of blood in the Fallopian tube.

hæm/a-to-scope/, *or* **hem/a-to-**, *n.* *Physiol.* A hæmoscope.

hæm/a-to-sep/sis, *or* **hem/a-to-**, *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-, hemato-* + *sepsis.*] = SEPTICÆMIA.

hæ/ma-to/sin, *or* **he/ma-** (hē/mə-tō/sĭn ; hĕm/ə-). *n.* *Chem.* The hæmatin from blood. *Rare.*

hæm/a-to-ther/a-py, *or* **hem/a-to-** (hĕm/ă-tō-thĕr/ă-pĭ ; hē/mə-tō-) = HÆMATHERAPY.

Hæm/a-to-ther/ma (-thûr/mə), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hæmato-* + Gr. *θερμός* warm.] *Zoöl.* A group consisting of the warm-blooded vertebrates (birds and mammals).

hæm/a-to-ther/mal, *or* **hem/a-to-** (hĕm/ă-tō-thûr/măl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Warm-blooded.

hæm/a-to-tho/rax, *or* **hem/a-to-**, = HÆMOTHORAX.

hæm/a-to-tox/ic, *or* **hem/a-to-**, *a.* = HÆMATOXIC. [TOZOÖN.

hæm/a-to-zo/a, *n., pl.* of HÆMA-

hæm/a-to-zoön. *Zoöl.* An hæmatozoön.

hæm/a-to-zo/on, *n.*; *pl.* **-zoa** (-ə). [NL.; *hæmato-* + *zoon.*] *Zoöl.* Any parasite inhabiting the blood, as worms of the genera *Filaria, Bilharzia*, etc., and the malaria parasite. — **hæm/a-to-zo/ic**, *a.*

hæm/a-to-zy-mot/ic, *or* **hem/a-to-**, *a.* [*hæmato-* + *zymotic.*] Of or pert. to a zymosis of the blood.

hæ-mat/u-re/sis, he-mat/u-re/sis (hē-măt/ū-rē/sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hæmato-* + *uresis.*] Hæmaturia.

hæ-mau/to-gram, *or* he-mau/- (hē-mô/tō-grăm ; hĕm-ô/-), *n.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *auto-* + *-gram.*] A hæmautograph.

hæ/me-ryth/rin (hē/mē-rĭth/rĭn ; hĕm/ē-), *n.* = HÆMOERYTHRIN. [ÆMIA.

-hæ/mi-a (-hē/mĭ-ə) Var. of **hæ/mi-dro/sis**, *or* **he/mi-dro/sis** (hē/mĭ-drō/sĭs ; hĕ/mĭ-), = HÆMATIDROSIS.

hæ/mo-chrome, he/mo-chrome (hē/mō-krōm ; hĕm/ō-), *n.* = HÆMOCHROME.

hæ/mo-chro/mo-gen, *or* he/mo- (-krō/mō-jĕn), *n.* [*hæmochrome* + *-gen.*] *Chem.* A substance regarded as the chromogenic component of hæmoglobin.

hæ/mo-chro-mom/e-ter, *or* he/mo- (-krō-mŏm/ē-tēr), *n.* [*hæmochrome* + *meter.*] A hæmatinometer = **hæ/mo-chro-mom/e-ter**, *or* **he/mo-** (-krĭ-).

hæ/mo-cœle, *or* he/mo- (hē/mō-sēl ; hĕ/mō-), *n.* *Zoöl.* See CŒLOM. — **hæ/mo-cœ/lic**, *or* **he/mo-** (-sĕ/lĭk), *a.*

hæ/mo-crys/tal-lin, *or* **he/mo-** (-krĭs/tăl-ĭn), *n.* Hæmoglobin.

hæ/mo-cy/a-nin, hæ/mo-cyte. = HÆMACYANIN, HÆMACYTE.

hæ/mo-cy-tol/y-sis, *or* **he/mo-** (hē/mō-sī-tŏl/ĭ-sĭs ; hĕm/ō-), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-* + *cyto-* + *-lysis.*] See HÆMOCYTOTRYPSIS.

hæ/mo-cy-tom/e-ter, hæ/mo-drom/o-graph, n. Also **he/mo-.** = HÆMACYTOMETER, HÆMADROMOGRAPH.

hæ/mo-dro-mom/e-ter, *or* **he/mo-** (hē/mō-drō-mŏm/ē-tēr ; hĕm/ō-), *n.* A hæmadrometer.

hæ/mo-dy-nam/e-ter (-dĭ-năm/ē-tēr ; -dī-), **hæ/mo-dy-nam/ics**, *n.* Also **he/mo-.** = HÆMADYNAMETER, HÆMADYNAMICS.

hæ/mo-e-ryth/rin, *or* **he/mo-** (hē/mō-ē-rĭth/rĭn ; hĕm/ō-), *n.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *erythro-* + *-in.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A red pigment present in the blood of worms and other invertebrates, corresponding to hæmoglobin.

hæ/mo-gen/e-sis, *or* **he/mo-**, *n.* = HÆMATOGENESIS.

hæ/mo-glo/bin-æ/mi-a, he/mo-glo/bin-e/mi-a, *n.* [NL.; *hæmoglobin* + *-æmia*] *Med.* Morbid condition marked by presence of free hæmoglobin in the blood.

hæ/mo-glo/bin-if/er-ous, *or* **he/mo-** (hē/mō-glō/bĭn-nĭf/ēr-ŭs ; hĕm/ō-), *a.* [*hæmoglobin* + *-ferous.*] *Physiol.* Containing or yielding hæmoglobin.

hæ/mo-glo/bin-o-cho/li-a, *or* **he/mo-** (-ō-kō/lĭ-ə), *n.* [*hæmoglobin* + Gr. *χολή* bile.] Presence of hæmoglobin in the bile.

hæ/mo-glo/bin-om/e-ter, *or* **he/mo-** (-ŏm/ē-tēr), *n.* [*hæmoglobin* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* An instru-

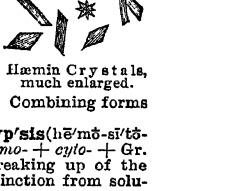

Hæmin Crystals, much enlarged. Combining forms from Greek *αἷμα, αἵματος, blood.*

hæ/min, he/min (hē/mĭn), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα* blood.] *Physiol. Chem.* Hydrochloride of hæmatin, obtained in the form of reddish brown, microscopic, prismatic crystals (**Teichmann's crystals**) by the action on blood of hydrochloric acid or of strong acetic acid and common salt. The obtaining of these crystals, from old blood clots or suspected stains, is one of the best evidences of the presence of blood.

hæ/mo- (hē/mō- ; hĕm/ō- ; 277), **hæm-, hæma-, hæmat-, hæmato-.** Also **he/mo-, hem-, hema-, hemat-, hemato-.**

with oxygen, as in arterial blood, it is distinguished as *oxy-hæmoglobin*, which has a brighter color. Hæmoglobin forms stable compounds with carbon monoxide and nitric oxide.

hæ'mo-glo'bi-nu'ri-a, he'mo-glo'bi-nu'ri-a (hē'mō-glō'-bĭ-nū'rĭ-ā; hĕm'ō-), *n.* [NL.; *hæmoglobin* + *-uria.*] **a** *Med.* The presence of hæmoglobin in the urine. It is due to excessive destruction of the red blood corpuscles in the circulating blood, and occurs in septicæmia, malarial fevers, and various forms of poisoning. **b** *Veter.* Azotemia, a disease of the horse in which the above symptom occurs. — **hæ'mo-glo'bi-nu'ric,** *or* **he'mo-** (-rĭk), *a.*

hæ'moid, he'moid (hē'moid), *a.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *-oid*; cf. Gr. αἱμοειδής.] *Physiol.* Resembling blood; hæmatoid.

hæ'mol, he'mol (hē'mŏl; -mōl), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα* blood.] *Pharm.* A dark brown powder containing iron, prepared by the action of zinc dust as a reducing agent upon the coloring matter of the blood, and used as a hæmatinic.

hæ'mo-ly'sin, he'mo-ly'sin (hē'mō-lĭ'sĭn; hĕm'ō-), *n.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *lysin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance developed in the blood serum, capable of destroying red corpuscles, esp. those from another animal. If the other animal is of the same species the substance is called an **isolysin** or **homolysin**; if of a different species, a **heterolysin.** See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

hæ'mo-ny (hē'mō-nĭ), *n.* [Cf. L. *Hæmonia* a name of Thessaly, the land of magic.] A plant described by Milton as "of sovereign use against all enchantments."

hæ'mo-phil'i-a, he'mo-phil'i-a (hē'mō-fĭl'ĭ-ā; hĕm'ō-), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-, hemo-* + *-phil* + *-ia.*] *Med.* A condition, usually hereditary, characterized by a tendency to profuse and uncontrollable hemorrhage even from the slightest wounds. — **hæ'mo-phil'ic, he'mo-phil'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

hæ'moph-thal'mi-a, he'moph-thal'mi-a (hē'mŏf-thăl'-mĭ-ā; hĕm'ŏf-), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-, hemo-* + *ophthalmia.*] *Med.* An effusion of blood into the eye.

hæ'mo-plas-mo'di-um, *or* **he'mo-** (hē'mō-plăz-mō'dĭ-ŭm; hĕm'ō-), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-* + *plasmodium.*] *Med. & Zool.* A protozoan parasite living in the blood, as the malaria parasite.

hæ-mop'ty-sis, he-mop'ty-sis (hē-mŏp'tĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-, hemo-* + Gr. *πτύειν* to spit.] *Med.* Expectoration of blood, due usually to hemorrhage of the lungs.

hæm'or-rhage (hĕm'ō-rāj), *n.* A discharge of blood. See HEMORRHAGE. — **hæm'or-rhag'ic** (-răj'ĭk), *a.*

hæ'mo-scope, he'mo-scope (hē'mō-skōp; hĕm'ō-), *n.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *-scope.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for regulating and measuring the thickness of a layer of blood for spectroscopic examination.

hæ'mo-si-de'rin, he'mo-si-de'rin (hē'mō-sĭ-dē'rĭn; hĕm'ō-), *n.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + Gr. *σίδηρος* iron.] *Physiol. Chem.* A pigment containing iron, derived from hæmoglobin during decomposition of blood.

hæ'mo-sid'er-o'sis, he'mo-sid'er-o'sis (-sĭd'ēr-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hæmosiderin, hemo-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A condition marked by the deposit of hæmosiderin in the liver, occurring in certain blood diseases due to extensive destruction of red blood corpuscles, as in pernicious anæmia.

hæ'mo-spa'si-a, he'mo-spa'si-a (-spā'zhĭ-ā; -sĭ-ā), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-, hemo-* + Gr. *σπᾶν* to draw.] *Med.* The drawing of blood to a part, as by cupping.

hæ'mo-spas'tic, he'mo-spas'tic (-spăs'tĭk), *a.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + Gr. *σπαστικός* drawing, absorbing.] *Med.* Pert. to, or effecting, hæmospasia. — *n.* A hæmospastic agent.

Hæ'mo-spo-rid'i-a (-spō-rĭd'ĭ-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. See HÆMO-; SPORE.] *Zoöl.* A group of Sporozoa consisting of minute forms which at some stage of their existence inhabit the blood corpuscles of vertebrates. The malaria parasite is an example, and is sometimes called **Hæ'mo-spo-rid'i-um** (-ŭm). — **hæ'mo-spo'rid** (-spō'rĭd; 115), *n*

hæ'mo-sta'si-a, he'mo-sta'si-a (-stā'zhĭ-ā; -sĭ-ā), **hæ-mos'ta-sis, he-mos'ta-sis** (hē-mŏs'tā-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hæmo-, hemo-* + Gr. *στάσις* a standing still.] *Med.* a Stagnation of blood. **b** Arrest of a hemorrhage, as by the ligation of arteries.

hæ'mo-stat'ic, he'mo-stat'ic (hē'mō-stăt'ĭk; hĕm'ō-), *a.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + Gr. *στατικός* causing to stand.] *Med.* a Of or relating to stagnation of the blood. **b** Serving to arrest hemorrhage, styptic. — *n.* A styptic agent.

hæ'mo-tho'rax, he'mo-tho'rax (-thō'răks), *n.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *thorax.*] Extravasation of blood into the pleural cavity.

hæ-mor'rho-din, he-mor'rho-din (hē-mŏr'ō-dĭn), *n.* [*hæmo-* + Gr. *ῥόδον* rose.] *Chem.* A red pigment extracted from meat by boiling with alcohol.

hæ'mor-rhoe'a (hē'mō-rō-ē'ā; hĕm'ō-). Var. of HEMORRHEA.

hæmorrhoid, *n.* [L. *haemorrhois, -idis,* Gr. *αἱμορροΐς.*] A serpent whose bite was fabled to cause hemorrhage. *Obs.*

hæm'or-rhoid. Var of HEMORRHOID. — **hæm'or-rhoi'dal,** *a.*

hæ'mo-ta-chom'e-ter, *or* **he'mo-** (hē'mō-tā-kŏm'ē-tēr; hĕm'ō-). = HÆMATACHOMETER. — **hæ'mo-ta-chom'e-try,** *or* **he'mo-** (-trĭ), *n.* = HÆMATACHOMETRY.

Hæ-mu'll-das (hē-mŭ'lĭ-dē), **Hæ-mu'lon** (-lŏn), **Hæ-mu-lon'i-dæ** (hē'mū-lŏn'ĭ-dē; hĕm'ū-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *αἷμα* blood + *οὐλα* gums.] *Zool.* See GRUNT, 2.

hær. ✝ HAIR.

hær'e-dip'e-ty, hæ-red'i-tas, hær'es, etc. Vars of HEREDIPETY, HEREDITAS, HERES, etc.

ha'e-re-ma'i (ha'ĭ-rā-ma'ē), *or* **ha'e-re ma'i,** *interj.* Lit., come hither; hence, welcome; a Maori salutation. *Colloq., New Zealand & Australia.*

hæresie, hæretik, etc. ✝ HERESY, HERETIC, etc.

‖ **hæ-re'ti-co.** *or* **he-re'ti-co, com'bu-ren'do** (hē-rē'tĭ-kō kŏm'bŭ-rĕn'dō) [L.] *Law.* See DE HÆRETICO COMBURENDO.

hærre. ✝ HER.

hæs. ✝ HEST.

haet (hāt). Var. of HATE, an

hæt, hæte. ✝ HEAT.

hæved. ✝ HEAD.

haf, hafe. ✝ HAVE.

haf. Obs. pret. of HEAVE.

hafde. ✝ HAD

hafeles. ✝ HAVELESS.

hæ-mor'rho-dis (hē-mŏr'ō-dĭs; -dēz), *n.* [L. *haemorrhois, -idis,* Gr. *αἱμορροΐς.*] A serpent whose bite was fabled to cause hemorrhage. *Obs.*

hæmorrhoidal, *a.* [L. *haemorrhoidalis.*] Pert. to hæmorrhoids. *Obs.*

hæmorrhoidal flowers. Flowers of benzoin.

hæmorrhoidal vein. The portal vein. *Obs.*

hæmorrhoids, *n. pl.* [L. *haemorrhoides,* Gr. *αἱμορροΐδες.*] Piles. *Obs.*

hæmorrhoids, blind. Internal piles. *Obs.*

hæmorrhoids, bleeding. Piles which bleed. *Obs.*

hæmorrhoids, flowing. Piles which bleed. *Obs.*

hæmorrhoids, open. Piles which bleed. *Obs.*

hæmorrhoids, running. Piles which bleed. *Obs.*

hæmorrhoids, weeping. Piles which bleed. *Obs.*

hæmorrhoids, yellow. Piles which bleed. *Obs.*

hæmorrhoidum. ✝ HEMORRHOID.

hæmorrhois. ✝ HEMORRHOID.

hæmorrhoys. ✝ HEMORRHOID.

hæmorrhoyd. ✝ HEMORRHOID.

hæmorrhoydal. ✝ HEMORRHOIDAL.

hæmorrhoydes. ✝ HEMORRHOID.

hæmorrhoydis. ✝ HEMORRHOID.

hæmorrhoydum. ✝ HEMORRHOID.

hæmorrhoyds. ✝ HEMORRHOID.

hæmorrhoyse. ✝ HEMORRHOID.

hæmorrhoyses. ✝ HEMORRHOID.

hæmorrhoysis. ✝ HEMORRHOID.

hæmorrhoyss. ✝ HEMORRHOID.

hæmorrhoyssis. ✝ HEMORRHOID.

hæmorrhoyssys. ✝ HEMORRHOID.

hæmorrhoyss. ✝ HEMORRHOID.

hæmorrhoyssys. ✝ HEMORRHOID.

hæmorrhoyssys. ✝ HEMORRHOID.

**hæmorrhoyssys

ha-ha' (hä'-hä'), *n.* [F. *haha*, prob. orig. an exclamation of surprise; cf. OF. *hahai* a cry of alarm.] A sunk fence; a fence, wall, or ditch, not visible till one is close upon it.

Hah'ne-man'ni-an (hä'nĕ-măn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Relating to, or derived from, S. C. F. Hahnemann (1755–1843), founder of homeopathy.

Hah'ne-mann-ism (hä'nĕ-măn-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* The form of homeopathy taught by Hahnemann. See HOMEOPATHY.

Hai'da (hī'dä), *n.* Also **Hai'dah.** An Indian of the most important division of the Skittagetan stock, dwelling on Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia. The Haidas are noted for their wood and slate carvings and for their seamanship. Formerly they were powerful and warlike.

—Hai'dan (hī'dăn), *a.*

Hai'ding-er's brush'es (hī'dĭng-ĕrz). [After Wilhelm von *Haidinger*, an Austrian mineralogist, who discovered them.] *Optics.* A pair of bluish brushes of light which appear in any bright field of view when the light entering the eye from it is polarized.

Hai'duk (hī'dōōk), *n.* Also **Hey'duck, -duke, -duc,** etc. [G. *haiduck, heiduck*, fr. Hung. *hajdu.*] One of the bandit mountaineers among the Balkan Slavs, who did much to bring on the struggle resulting in independence from Turkish rule; also, in Hungary, one of a class of mercenary foot soldiers who received privileges of nobility and local independence in 1605. Hence: **a** In Hungary and Poland, a domestic in the household of a noble. **b** Formerly, in France, an outrider in Hungarian costume.

hai'kwan' (hī'kwän'), *n.* [Chin. *hai³-kuan¹.*] Chinese maritime customs. **—haikwan tael.** A Chinese weight ($\frac{1}{10}$ catty) equivalent to $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz. or 37.801 g. See TAEL; COIN, *Table.*

hail (hāl), *n.* [ME. *hail, hagel*, AS. *hægel, hagol;* akin to D., G., Dan., & Sw. *hagel*, Icel. *hagl;* cf. Gr. *κάχληξ* pebble.] **1.** Small roundish masses of ice precipitated from the clouds, where they are formed by the freezing of vapor. The separate masses or grains are called *hailstones.*

2. A hailstorm. *Now Rare.*

3. Hence, a "storm" or shower of anything likened to hail; as, a *hail* of bullets.

hail, *v. i.;* HAILED (hāld), HAIL'ING. [ME. *haylen*, AS. *hagalian.*] To precipitate hail.

hail, *v. t.* To shower forcibly down, as hail.

hail, *v. t.* [ME. *hailen, heilen*, fr. *heil, hail*, n. & a., used in greeting, Icel. *heill* hale, sound, used in greeting. See HALE sound.] **1.** To salute, as by saying "hail;" to welcome; to greet; also, with a complementary object, to name or designate in greeting; as, they *hailed* him king.

> All men *hailed* me happy. *Milton.*

2. To call loudly to, or after; to accost; address.

Syn.—See GREET.

hail, *v. i.* *Chiefly Naut.* To call out in order to attract attention, extend greetings, make inquiries, announce one's home port, or the like; as, the stranger *hailed.*

to hail from, to own or announce as the port from which a vessel comes or is registered, as is done when hailing; hence, to come from or claim as one's home; as, the brig *hailed from* Boston and her crew *from* New York.

hail, *interj.* [Prob. orig. *be hail.* See HAIL, *a. & v. t.*] An exclamation of respectful or reverent salutation, or, occasionally, of familiar greeting. "*Hail*, brave friend." *Shak.*

Hail Mary, a form of prayer in the Roman Catholic Church invoking the Virgin. See AVE MARIA.

hail, *n.* Act of hailing; a wish of health; a salutation.

> "Their puissant *hail.*" *M. Arnold.*

hail fellow, *or* **hail'-fel'low.** A phrase used as an adjective, noun, or adverb, originating in the old greeting "Hail, fellow," and hence signifying intimacy or comradeship. The phrase **hail fellow well met** is similarly used; as, to be *hail fellow well met* with every one.

> Where diddest thou learn that being . . . suffered to be familiar thou shouldest wax *hail fellow? Lyly.*

hail'stone' (hāl'stōn'), *n.* [AS. *hagolstān.*] A single particle of ice falling from a cloud; a pellet of hail.

hail'storm' (-stôrm'), *n.* A storm accompanied with hail; a shower of hail.

hair (hâr), *n.* [ME. *her, heer, hær*, AS. *hǣr;* akin to OFries. *hēr*, D. & G. *haar*, OHG. & Icel. *hār*, Dan. *haar*, Sw. *hår;* cf. Lith. *šasa.* The E. word was confused with ME. *haire* haircloth, F. *haire*, of G. origin; cf. OHG *hārra*, for *hārja*, fr. *hār* hair.] **1.** A slender threadlike outgrowth of an animal; esp., one of the filaments which form the characteristic coat of mammals. The hairs of mammals have a structure and manner of growth found in no other group. They are outgrowths of the epidermis only, containing neither blood vessels nor nerves, and are composed of horny substance (keratin). The *root*, or base, of a hair is contained in a tubular sheath (the hair *follicle*) formed by the downward extension of the epidermis. It is from the extreme bottom of this follicle that the hair grows, the necessary nourishment being supplied by the blood vessels in a vascular papilla extending into the follicle and a short distance into the bulb or enlarged lower extremity of the hair itself. Only the lower part of the root lives and grows, pushing out by its growth the part already formed. Hairs are usually more or less pigmented, and are composed chiefly of elongated and modified epidermal cells, covered by a cuticle of flat imbricated cells giving a more or less rough surface. Large hairs have a central *medulla* or *pith* usually containing some air. Very stiff hairs are called *bristles;* if stiff and sharp-pointed, as in the hedgehog, they become *spines.* See SKIN, *Illust.*

2. In a collective sense, the coat or aggregate of hairs covering the body of an animal or some particular part, esp. that covering the human head or cranium. In exact usage the term *hair* is restricted to the forms in which the individual hairs are fairly coarse and more or less straight. If they are very fine and thickly placed, as in the beaver, the coat is more exactly termed **fur**; while if they are fine and kinky, with a rough surface giving them a tendency to felt or mat together, as on sheep, the coat is termed **wool.** In ANTHROPOLOGY, hair is one of the most constant physical traits, and it has been used as the basis for several classifications of mankind. Three main types are generally distinguished: the short *woolly hair* of the Negro, set in a curved follicle and flat in section; the *wavy hair* of the Caucasian, set in a straight follicle, oval in section, and usually longer on females than on males; and the *straight lank hair* of the Mongolian and American Indian, round in section and long and coarse on both sexes. The European type of hair is sometimes considered as a variety of the straight. Hence Huxley makes but two main types (*Levotrichi*, the smooth-haired peoples, and *Ulotrichi*, the woolly-haired); so also Haeckel, whose classification is: (1) **Ulotriches** (woolly-haired), including the **Lophocomi** (tuft-haired), as the Hottentots (cf. PEPPERCORN), and the **Eriocomi** (fleecy-haired), as the Negroes. (2) **Lissotriches** (lank-haired), including the **Euthycomi** (straight-haired), as the Mongols, and the **Euplocomi** (curly-haired), as the Dravidians. See MAN.

3. *Bot.* An outgrowth of the epidermis, consisting of one or of several cells, and assuming a variety of forms. Hairs may be simple, branched, or stellate, and are often gland-tipped. Collectively they constitute the *pubescence.*

4. Fabric made of hair; haircloth; a mat or wrap of such fabric, as used in drying hops, extracting oils, etc.

5. *Firearms.* In the lock mechanism, a secondary spring device acting upon the tumbler catch, which is withdrawn from the tumbler by the hair trigger. See HAIR TRIGGER.

6. Any very small distance, or degree; a hairbreadth.

against the hair, contrary to the direction in which the hair naturally lies; hence, against one's wishes or inclinations; against the grain. **—a h. of the (same) dog (that bit),** a partial application of the cause of an ill as a remedy for it; —in allusion to the superstition that a hair from a dog that has bitten one will cure the bite; often, specif., a drink of liquor on the morning after much drinking. **—h. and hide, h. and hoof.** Obs. equivs. of HIDE AND HAIR.

hair ball. *Veter.* A concretion formed in the stomach of cattle and other animals from hairs swallowed by them while licking the body or from indigestible vegetable fiber, as of oat spears, clover hair, or cactus spines. Cf. BEZOAR.

hair'-branch' tree. A South African hamamelidaceous shrub (*Trichocladus crinitus*), having persistent entire leaves clothed with woolly or villous pubescence.

hair'breadth' (hâr'brĕdth'), *n.*, **hair's breadth** (hârz). The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance; sometimes, definitely, the forty-eighth part of an inch.

hair'breadth', *a.* Having the breadth of a hair; very narrow; as, a *hairbreadth* escape.

hair'brush' (-brŭsh'), *n.* A brush for the hair.

hair bulb. *Anat.* The bulbous expansion of a hair's root.

hair'cap' moss, hair'cap' (hâr'kăp'), *n.*, *or* **hair moss.** Any moss of the genus *Polytrichum* having a hairy calyptra, esp. *P. juniperinum.*

hair cell. *Anat.* One of the cells, bearing a tuft of fine hairs, which occur in the auditory epithelium along the inner and outer sides of the series of rods of Corti (distinguished as *inner* and *outer* hair cells respectively), and in the maculæ and cristæ acousticæ. See ORGAN OF CORTI.

hair'cloth' (-klŏth'; 205), *n.* A fabric made wholly or in part of camel's hair or horsehair, often having a cotton, linen, or worsted warp, used for furniture covering, garments, stiffening, etc.

hair'-cup' flower. An Australian myrtaceous shrub (*Calythrix tetragona*) having a calyx bearing a cup-shaped crown of bristles.

hair'dress'er (-drĕs'ẽr), *n.* One who dresses or cuts hair, a barber. **—hair'dress'ing,** *n.*

haired (hârd), *p. a.* Having hair.

hair glove. A glove of horsehair for rubbing the skin.

hair grass. Any grass with slender wiry culms or leaves, as *Agrostis scabra, Deschampsia cæspitosa*, and *D. flexuosa.*

hair hygrometer. A crude hygrometer consisting essentially of an index actuated by a hair which expands or contracts according to increasing or decreasing moisture in the air. It is useful only as a hygroscope.

hair line. A very slender line.

hair pencil. A brush or pencil made of fine hair, for painting; —generally called by the name of the hair used, as *camel's-hair pencil, sable's-hair pencil*, etc.

hair'pin' (hâr'pĭn'), *n.* A pin, usually forked, often ornamental, made of wire, shell, celluloid, etc., used for fastening the hair, or a headdress, in place.

hair powder. A white perfumed powder, as of flour or starch, formerly much used for sprinkling on the hair of the head, or on wigs.

hair salt. [A translation of G. *haarsalz.*] *Min.* **a** Epsomite when in silky fibers. **b** A similar form of alunogen.

hair seal. Any seal except a fur seal.

hair shirt. A shirt, or a band for the loins, made of horsehair, and worn as a penance.

hair sieve. A sieve or strainer with a haircloth bottom.

hair space. *Print.* The thinnest metal space made by type founders, commonly 6 to the em.

hair'split'ter (hâr'splĭt'ẽr), *n.* One who makes excessively nice or needless distinctions in reasoning; one who quibbles. "The caviling *hairsplitter.*" *De Quincey.*

hair'split'ting (-ĭng), *a.* Making excessively nice or trivial distinctions in reasoning. **—hair'split'ting,** *n.*

> *Hairsplitting* technicalities. *Charles Sumner.*

hair'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n.* *Horology.* The slender recoil spring which regulates the motion of the balance.

hair stone. *Min.* Quartz thickly penetrated with hairlike crystals of rutile, actinolite, or some similar mineral.

hair'streak' (-strēk'), *n.* Any of certain small lycænid butterflies constituting *Thecla* and allied genera; — so named from the delicate striped markings commonly present on the underside of the wings.

hair stroke. A delicate stroke in writing or printing; specif., *Print.*, a fine line across the top or bottom of a letter; a serif.

hair trigger. *Firearms.* A secondary trigger which unlocks the hair (see HAIR, *n.*, 5) and permits the piece to be fired by a very slight pressure on the main trigger; hence, any trigger so adjusted that a slight pressure upon it actuates the firing mechanism.

hair'-trig'ger flower. Any Australian candolleaceous plant of the genus *Candollea*, esp. *C. grammifolia;* — so called in allusion to the sensitive column of stamens.

hair'y (hâr'ĭ), *a.;* HAIR'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); HAIR'I-EST. Bearing, or covered with, hair; made of, or resembling, hair; rough with hair; hirsute.

hairy arum, an aroid of southern Europe (*Megotigea crinita*), sometimes cultivated as a curiosity on account of its oddly bent spathe and hairy purple spadix, which has, however, a most disgusting odor. **—h. back,** a gizzard shad; —so called because of the hairlike filament into which the dorsal fin is prolonged. **—h. brome.** See GRASS, *Table II.* **—h. crown,** the red-breasted merganser; —sometimes extended to other species. **—h. grass,** *or* **h. finger-grass.** = COCKSFOOT FINGER GRASS. **—h. laurel.** = WICKY. **—h. lip fern,** a small American lip fern (*Cheilanthes vestita*) having bipinnate, oblong, lance-shaped fronds rough with rusty hairs. **—h. mesquite.** = SIDE OATS. **—h sumac** *or* **sumach,** the staghorn sumac. **—h. tare.** = HAIRY VETCH. **—h. vetch,** a European vetch (*Vicia villosa*) extensively cultivated in the southern United States and elsewhere as a cover and early forage crop. It has hairy foliage and bright purple racemose flowers. **—h. willow-herb,** the willow-herb *Epilobium hirsutum.* **—h. woodpecker,** a common North American woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus*) closely resembling, but larger than, the downy woodpecker.

hair'y-foot', *n.* An inedible mushroom (*Marasmius personatus*) related to the fairy-ring, but having darker and narrower gills and a somewhat hairy stipe.

Hai'ti-an (hā'tĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Haiti. **—***n.* A native or citizen of Haiti, the population of which is almost wholly negro or mulatto. The language is a degraded French patois.

hake (hāk), *n.* Also **haak.** [Akin to Norw. *hakefisk*, lit., hook fish, E. dial. *hake* hook, G. *hecht* pike. See HOOK.] **1.** Any of several fishes constituting the genus *Merluccius*, allied to the cods, but now often made a separate family, Merluciidæ. *M. merluccius* is the common European form. The silver hake (*M. bilinearis*), common on the northern New England coast, is of importance as a food fish.

2. Any of certain marine gadoid fishes of *Urophycis* and allied genera, having narrow filamentous pelvic fins placed under the throat. They are also known as *codlings*, and some as *squirrel hakes*, while certain European forms are called *fork-beards.* The white hake (*Urophycis tenuis*) and the common squirrel hake

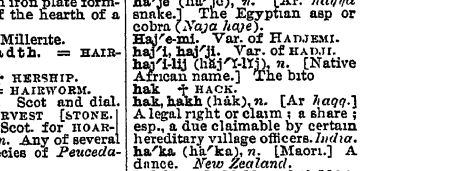

Common Squirrel Hake (*Urophycis chuss*).

gorm'r, and E. WORM.] Any snake; also, a blindworm. *Local, Eng.*

hagws. † HAGGIS.

hah, *interj.* = HA.

haht. † HAUHT.

hai. † HAY.

Ha'i (hä'ī). Var. of AI. *Bib.*

haibote. † HAYBOTE.

haick. Var. of HAIK.

haid. † HATE.

haid. † HAD, *pret. & p. p.*

Hai-dee' (hī-dē'), *n.* A beautiful young Greek girl in Byron's poem of "Don Juan."

hai'ding-er-ite (hī'dĭng-ẽr-īt), *n.* [After W. von *Haidinger*, an Austrian.] *Min.* A white hydrous arsenate of calcium, $HCaAsO_4{\cdot}H_2O$.

haie. † HAY.

haiebote. † HAYBOTE.

hai'fer. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HEIFER.

haiff. Obs. imfin. of HAVE.

haight. † HAIT.

haikte. Obs. pret. of HATCH.

haik. Var. of HAKE.

haik (hīk; hāk), *n.* [Ar. *ḥaik*, fr. *ḥâka* to weave.] A piece of woolen or cotton cloth worn by Arabs as an outer garment.

hai'kal (hī'kăl), *n.* The central chapel of three forming the sanctuary of a Coptic church.

haikney. † HACKNEY.

hail. † AIL, *v.*

hail. Dial. Eng. var. of AIL, beards of barley.

hail. Obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of HALE.

hail, *a.* [Icel. *heill.* See HALE, *a.*] Whole; sound. *Obs.*

hail, *n.* [Icel. *heill* good fortune.] Health; fortune. *Obs.*

hail (hāl), *v. t.* To reach or touch (the goal) in a game. *Scot* —*n.* A goal. *Scot.*

haild. Hauled. *Rel. Sp.*

hail'er, *n.* One who hails.

hailes (hālz), *n. pl.* The boundaries, or goals, in a Scottish game played with bats (called *clackens*) and a collapsible ball, in a yard having walls (the hailes) against which the ball is driven to score; hence, the game itself.

haill (hāl). Scot. var of WHOLE.

hail'ly. † HALELY.

hail rod. A paragrêle.

hail'scarf', hail'scarth', *a.* [*hale* or *hail*, a. + *scart* a scratch.] Unhurt. *Obs. Scot.*

hailse, *v. t.* [ME. *hailsen*, Icel. *heilsa.* Cf. HAIL to call to.] To greet; salute. *Obs*

hail'shot', *n. pl.* Small shot like hailstones. *Obs.*

halla'ing, *n.* [From HAILSE.] Greeting; welcome. *Obs.*

hail'some, -sum. † HALESOME.

Hail'tzuk (hīl'tsŏok). Var. of HAELTZUK.

hail'-weed', *n.* Flax dodder.

hail'work-folk'. Obs. corrupt. of HALIWERFOLK. [hail.]

hail'y (hāl'ĭ), *a.* Of or with

haim. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of HAME, *n.*

Hai'ma-va'ti (hī'ma-wä'tē), *n.* [Skr. *haimavatī*, prop., of or from the Himalayas or snowy mountains.] See DEVI.

haim'hald. † HAMALD.

haim'suck-en Scot. var. of HAMESUCKEN.

hain, *n.* [F. *haine.*] Hatred. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hain (hān), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Sw *hagn* hedge, inclosure, Dan. *hegn* hedge, fence. See HEDGE.] **1.** To inclose or set aside for grass. *Obs or Scot. & Dial Eng.*

2. To spare; save. *Scot.*

hain (hān), *v. t.* [ME. *heynyn;* cf. ME. *heghen*, and E. *high.*] To elevate; raise *Dial. Eng.*

hain, *n.* An inclosed ground. *Obs.*

hain'ber-ry (hān'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* The European raspberry.

hainch (hānsh; ānsh). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of HAUNCH.

hai'nous. † HEINOUS.

hainselin. † HANSELIN.

hain't (hānt). Vulgar contraction of *have not* or *has not.*

hair. † HARE, HEIR, HOAR.

hair, *v. t.* To remove hair from.

hair, *v. i.* To form a growth of hair, or to become hairlike. *Colloq.*

hair'bell'. Var. of HAREBELL.

hair'bird', *n.* The chipping sparrow. It lines its nest with horsehair. [HAREBRAINED.]

hair'brained', *a.* Erron. for

hair'-bram'ble, *n.* The European dewberry (*Rubus cæsius*).

hair clam. The blood clam (*Arca pexata*). *Local, U. S.*

hair compass *or* **dividers.** See COMPASS, *n.*, 8.

hair'-drawn', *a.* Drawn to the thinness of a hair; hairsplitting.

hair'dress', *n.* Headdress *Rare.*

haire. † AIR, HAIR, HEIR, HOAR.

haire, *n.* [F. Cf. HAIR.] Haircloth; a hair shirt worn next the skin in penance; hence, any coarse or irritating fabric, as sackcloth. *Obs.*

hair eel. = HAIRWORM.

hair'en, *a.* [Ct. AS. *hæren*] Of hair. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

haireve. † HAIRIF.

hair fern. The maidenhair

hair follicle. *Anat.* See HAIR.

hair'if (hâr'ĭf; hâr'ĭf), *n.* Also **harif, hairife,** etc. [AS. *hegerīfe.*] Goose grass, or cleavers. *Dial. Eng.* [-NESS.]

hair'i-ness (hâr'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See **hair kiln.** An oast covered with a haircloth on which hops are dried.

hair'lace, *n.* A fillet, as one of net for the hair. *Obs.*

hair'less, *a.* See -LESS. **—hair'less-ness,** *n.*

hair'let, *n.* See -LET. [HARM.]

hairm. Obs. or dial. Eng. for

hairmeal, *n.* [AS. *mǣl* measure.] A hairbreadth. *Obs.*

hair moth. Any moth which destroys goods made of hair or fur; esp., *Tineola biselliella.*

hairn (hârn; hârn; ān). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of HARN.

hairne † HAIREN.

hair needle. A hairpin. *Obs.*

hair plate. An iron plate forming the back of the hearth of a bloomery fire.

hair pyrites. Millerite.

hair's breadth. = HAIRBREADTH.

hair'schip. † HERSHIP.

hair snake. = HAIRWORM.

hairst (hârst). Scot and dial. Eng. var. of HARVEST [STONE.]

hair'stane'. Scot. for HOAR-

hair'strong', *n.* Any of several European species of *Peucedanum.*

hairt. † HART, HEART.

hair'tail', *n.* = CUTLASS FISH.

hair'weed', *n.* a A confervoid alga. b The thyme dodder.

hair'worm', *n.* Any of certain very slender worms, esp. those of the genera *Gordius* and *Mermis* (see these terms).

hair'y-bait', *n.* The lugworm.

hais. † HOARSE.

haising, *n.* [See HOARSE.] Hoarseness; wheezing. *Obs*

haist. † HASTE, HEST.

hait. † HATE, HIGHT, HOT.

hait (hāt; hīt), **heit,** *interj.* A word used to urge on an animal *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

haith (hāth), *interj.* Faith; — a petty oath. *Scot. & Jr.*

haithen. † HEATHEN. [*Obs.*]

haithenhede, *n.* Heathendom.

haitrent. † HATRED.

haive'less. Var. of HAVELESS. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hai'ver (*Scot.* hā'vẽr) Obs. or Scot var. of HAVER, to chatter.

ha'je (hä'jē), *n.* [Ar. *ḥayya* snake.] The Egyptian asp or cobra (*Naja haje*).

Haj'e-mi. Var. of HADJEMI.

haj'i, haj'ji. Var. of HADJI.

haj'i-lij (hăj'ĭ-lĭj), *n.* [Native African name.] The bito

hak † HACK.

hak, hakh (hăk), *n.* [Ar *ḥaqq.*] A legal right or claim; a share; esp., a due claimable by certain hereditary village officers. *India.*

ha'ka (hä'kä), *n.* [Maori.] A dance. *New Zealand.*

hak'dar, hakh'dar (hăk'dăr), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *ḥaqq* claim + Per. *dār* a holder.] One who holds a hak. *India.*

hake, *n.* [Cf. HACKBUT.] A handgun shorter than a hackbut. *Obs*

hake, *v. i.* To fish for hake.

hake (hāk), *n.* [Ct. Icel *haki* a hook.] *Dial. Eng.* A hook; esp.: a A pothook. b A plow clevis.

hake, haik (hāk), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *haken* to long.] To wander or idle about; to loiter; also to tramp; to trudge. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

hake, haik (hāk), *n.* A lounger or idler; also, a gossiping woman. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hake, *v. t.* [Cf. HAKE to loiter.] To harass; pester. *Dial. Eng.*

hake, haik, *n.* [Cf. HATCH a half door.] = HACK, frame.

(*U. chuss*) are food fishes of some importance, found on the Atlantic coast south to Cape Hatteras. Both are valued for their oil and sounds.

Ha'ke-a (hā'kē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. After Baron *Hake* of Hanover, Germany.] *Bot.* A large genus of Australian proteaceous shrubs and small trees, nearly related to *Grevillea*. They have evergreen, coriaceous, often spiny leaves. Some species are cultivated in greenhouses. *H. laurina* is the cushion-flower; *H. flexilis*, the twinebush.

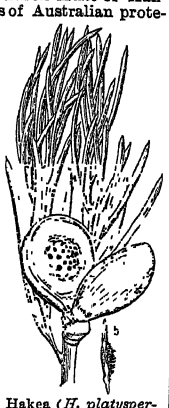

Hakea (*H. platysperma*). Leaves and fruit. (¼)

ha-la'cha } (hȧ-lȧ'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **ha-la'kah** } -CHOTH, -KOTH (-kōth). [Heb. *halăchāh.*] *Rabbinical Lit.* Lit., usage or traditional custom; hence [*cap.*], the Jewish oral laws supplementing or explaining the law of the Scriptures, or these laws as later reduced to writing, also [*l. c.*], a single tradition or law. The *halachic* interpretation developed into an elaborate artificial system in which the spirit of the law was frequently sacrificed and great weight attached to special letters, words, and even signs. — **ha-lach'ic** (hȧ-lăk'ĭk), *a.* — **ha-la'chist** (hȧ-lȧ'kĭst), *n.* — **hal'a-chis'tic** (hăl'ȧ-kĭs'tĭk), *a.*

ha-la'tion (hă-lā'shŭn), *n.* [See HALO.] *Photog.* A spreading of light beyond its proper boundaries, such as may appear, in an interior view, around a window facing the sky. Its principal cause is reflection from the back of the plate. Plates specially prepared to obviate this defect are called **nonhalation plates.**

hal'berd (hăl'bĕrd; *formerly* hôl'bĕrd), **hal'bert** (-bĕrt), *n.* [F. *hallebarde;* of German origin, cf. MHG. *helmbarte*, G. *hellebarte;* prob. orig., an ax to split a helmet, fr. G. *helm* helmet + *barte* a broad ax (orig. from the same source as E. *beard;* cf. Icel. *barða* a kind of ax, *skegg* beard, *skeggja* a kind of halberd); but cf. also MHG. *helm, halm*, handle, and E. *helve*. See BEARD, HELMET.]

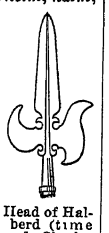

Head of Halberd (time of Charles II).

1. *Mil.* An ancient long-handled weapon, esp. in use in the 15th and 16th centuries, of which the head had a point and several long, sharp edges, curved or straight, and sometimes additional points. The halberd was at one time the distinctive weapon of a sergeant.

2. *pl.* A frame made with halberds to which soldiers were tied to be flogged. *Obs.*

3. A halberdier. *Obs.*

hal'berd-ier' (hăl'bĕr-dēr'), *n.* [F. *hallebardier.*] One armed with a halberd; in later use, when the halberd had become obsolete in war, a civic or royal guard so armed.

hal'cy-on (hăl'sĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *halcyon, alcyon*, Gr. ἀλκυών, better ἀλκυών: cf. F. *halcyon.*] **a** A bird, identified with the kingfisher, which was fabled by the ancients to nest at sea in a floating nest about the time of the winter solstice, and to calm the waves during the period of incubation; hence, *Poetic*, the kingfisher (which see for another old popular belief). Cf. HALCYONE.

Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be
As *halcyons* brooding on a winter sea. *Dryden.*

b [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of large dacelonine kingfishers of Australia, parts of Asia, etc.

hal'cy-on, *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, the halcyon; hence, calm; peaceful. "Deep, *halcyon* repose." *De Quincey.* **halcyon days,** a number of days, commonly reckoned as 14, of calm weather traditionally occurring at the time of the winter solstice, when the halcyon (which see) was nesting at sea; hence, fig., a period of tranquillity and peace.

Hal-cy'o-ne (hăl-sī'ō-nē), *n.* [L. *Halcyone, Alcyone;* Gr. Ἀλκυόνη.] *Class. Myth.* A daughter of Æolus. In grief for her drowned husband, Ceyx, she threw herself into the sea, and the gods, out of compassion, changed them into kingfishers. See HALCYON, *n.*, **a.**

hale (hāl), *v. t.;* HALED (hāld); HAL'ING (hāl'ĭng). [ME. *halen, halien;* cf. AS. *geholian* to acquire, get. See HAUL.] **1.** To haul; pull; draw; drag; hence, to constrain to go along; as, to *hale* one to prison; to draw or attract; as, to be *haled* this way and that by conflicting emotions.

The rope that *haled* the buckets from the well. *Tennyson.*

2. To draw together; to contract. *Obs.*

3. To harass; vex; annoy. *Obs.*

hale (hāl), *a.* Also *hail.* [ME. *hale, hal*, AS. *hāl.* The northern form of *whole.* See WHOLE.] **1.** Free from defect, disease, or infirmity; sound; whole; healthy; robust; as, a *hale* body; also, characterized by health and vigor; as, a *hale* old age; *hale* youth.

Last year we thought him strong and *hale.* *Swift.*

2. = WHOLE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

half (hăf), *a.* [AS *healf, half*, half; as a noun, half, side, part; akin to OS., OFries., & D. *half*, G. *halb*, Sw. *half*, Dan. *halv*, Icel. *hālfr*, a., *hālfa*, n., Goth. *halbs*, a., *halba*, n. Cf. HALVE, BEHALF.] **1.** Consisting of a moiety, or one of two equal parts; as, a *half* share; a *half* note.

2. Consisting of a portion that may or may not be an exact half; approximately a half; hence, partial, imperfect; as, a *half* dream, *half* knowledge.

3. Half the length or distance of, as, at *half* gunshot.

They saw our fleet off Portland, *half* Channel over.
London Gaz. (*Oxf. E D.*)

4. When prefixed to the name of a bird, or sometimes of a fish, designating a species of small size and accounted by sportsmen of but half value, as in counting the game which has been killed; as, *half bird*, commonly designating a small duck, esp. a teal; *half snipe*, the jacksnipe, etc. *Chiefly Eng.*

☞ For convenience of reference, phrases beginning with *half* are distributed in the Vocabulary. Many of these phrases are frequently hyphenated.

half (hăf), *adv.* **1.** In an equal part or degree; in some part approximating a half; partially; imperfectly; as, a biscuit *half* done, *half*-hearted aid, he is *half* persuaded. "*Half* loth and *half* consenting." *Dryden.* Their children spoke *half* in the speech of Ashdod. *Neh.* XIII. 24.

2. With a negative: Not by a great deal; very little or not at all; as, *not half* bad; we did *not half* like it; — often used colloq. or in slang with an implication of the opposite sense.

3. In various idiomatic uses, apparently originally of the noun: **a** In expressing the time of day, in which the ordinary English idiom is *half past* or *half after*, that is, half an hour past or after, the hour named, in Scotland *half* is often prefixed to the following hour; as, *half* ten o'clock, i. e., 9.30. **b** In Old and Middle English *half* was annexed to ordinal numerals, indicating a half unit less than the corresponding cardinal; as, *half* fourth (or, fourth *half*), that is, three and a half. **c** In the nomenclature of points of the compass, *half*, used between the names of two points, designates a position or direction half a point from the first compass point in the direction of the second. **d** In taking soundings, *half*, prefixed to a numeral, adds one half to it; as, a *half* six [fathoms], that is, six and a half fathoms.

half anatropous. *Bot.* = AMPHITROPOUS.

half, *n.; pl.* HALVES (hăvz). [AS. *healf.* See HALF, *a.*] **1** Side; part, also, behalf. *Obs.* *Wyclif'e.*

The four *halves* of the house *Chaucer.*

2 One of two quantitatively or numerically equal parts into which anything may be divided, or considered as divided; as, *half* of an apple.

Not *half* his riches known, and yet despised *Milton.*
A friendship so complete
Portioned in *halves* between us *Tennyson.*

3. Hence, a part of anything approximately equal to the remainder; as, the larger *half* of one's fortune.

4. One of three or more equal parts. *Obs.*

5. A partner. *Obs.* *Shak.*

6. Short for *half back, half mile, half year*, etc.

half a, *or* **the,** half of a (the); as, *half a* mile; *half the* men. Cf. HALF, *a.*, 3. — **h. an eye,** very imperfect sight; a careless glance; as, to see a thing with *half an eye.* "Those who have but *half an eye.*" *B. Jonson.* — **in h.,** in two; — sometimes used improperly instead of *in* or *into halves;* as, to cut *in half. Colloq. Dickens.*

half'–and–half', *n.* Also **half and half.** **1.** That which is half one thing and half another; specif., a mixture of two malt liquors, esp. porter and ale, in about equal parts.

2. Solder made of equal parts of lead and tin.

half'–and–half', *a.* Half one thing and half another, or half one thing and half its negative; as, a *half-and-half* enthusiasm. — *adv.* In equal measure or in equal parts.

half angel. A gold coin. See ANGEL; COIN, *Table.*

half'–baked' (-bākt'), *a.* Baked imperfectly; underdone; hence, *Colloq.*, incomplete; deficient, esp. in intelligence.

half'beak' (hăf'bēk'), *n.* Any of certain elongated fishes constituting *Hemiramphus*, syn. *Hemirhamphus*, and allied genera,

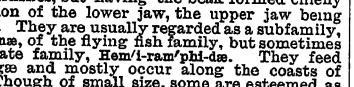

Halfbeak (*Hyporhamphus unifasciatus*) of American Atlantic Coast.

resembling garfishes, but having the beak formed chiefly by the extension of the lower jaw, the upper jaw being much shorter. They are usually regarded as a subfamily, **Hem'i-ram-phi'næ**, of the flying fish family, but sometimes made a separate family, **Hem'i-ram'phi-dæ.** They feed largely on algæ and mostly occur along the coasts of warm seas. Though of small size, some are esteemed as food, as *H. intermedius* of New Zealand, and *H. regularis* and *Arrhamphus sclerolepis* of Australia, all of which are commonly called *garfish.*

half'–beam', *n.* A beam in a ship extending from one of the sides to a deck opening, esp. a hatchway.

half'–bent', *n. Firearms.* The first notch in the tumbler of a gunlock for the sear point to enter to halfcock the piece.

half binding. A style of bookbinding in which only the back and corners are in leather.

half blood, *or* **half'–blood',** *n.* **1.** [In this sense always *half blood.*] The relation between persons having one parent, but not both, in common; as, a brother or sister of the *half blood.* See BLOOD, *n.*, 5. Persons of the half blood having the same father are called *consanguineous*, when having the same mother they are called *uterine*, brothers or sisters. At the common law persons related by half blood could not inherit from one another at all; but this rule has been modified in British law and in the laws of the various States of the United States, the distinction between the whole blood and the half blood being abolished as to personalty in England, and entirely abolished in some States of the United States. It will be noted that all children are equally related to a common parent, and vice versa; and the distinction between whole blood and half blood exists only with respect to the relationship of brother and sister or other collaterals.

2. A person so related to another.

3. A person whose father and mother are of different races; a half-breed.

half'–blood'ed (hăf'blŭd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a.* Having half blood; also, having one parent of good and one of inferior stock; as, a *half-blooded* sheep.

half board. *Naut.* A maneuver executed by suddenly luffing a vessel sailing close-hauled so that she will shoot straight into the wind, but before she has quite lost headway putting the helm up again and letting her fall away on the same tack.

half'–boot', *n.* A boot with a top reaching somewhat above the ankle.

half'–bound', *a.* **1.** Having a half binding.

2. *Chem.* Semicombined.

half'–breadth' plan. *Shipbuilding.* A plan of one side of a ship, showing by means of horizontal longitudinal sections the forms of the various water lines, rail and deck lines at the side, the frame stations, and the bow and buttock lines.

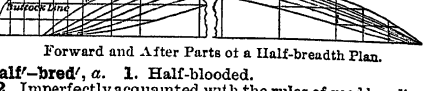

Forward and After Parts of a Half-breadth Plan.

half'–bred', *a.* **1.** Half-blooded.

2. Imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good breeding; not well trained.

half'–breed', *n.* **1.** A person who is the offspring of parents of different races, esp. of the American Indian and the white race.

2. a [*cap.*] *U. S. Politics.* A member of that faction of the Republican party which favored civil service reform, opposed the strong Republican machine, and supported President Garfield in his controversy in 1881 with Senators Conkling and Platt of New York State over the appointment of a collector of the port of New York, — so called in derision by the other faction, the *Stalwarts.* **b** Hence, at various times, other insurgent factions in a political party.

3. An animal or a plant that is the product of a cross between two distinct races.

half'–breed', *a.* Half-blooded.

half brother. A brother by one parent only.

half bull. A papal bull bearing only the apostles' side of the seal because of issue before the Pope's coronation. See BULLA, *Illust.*

half'–caste', *n.* **1.** One born of a European parent on the one side, and of a Hindu or Mohammedan on the other.

2. One born of two distinct races; a half-breed.

half'–caste', *a.* Of the rank of, or pertaining to, a half-caste or half-castes.

half center *or* **centre.** *Engin.* The position of an engine crank at the instant it is at right angles to the direction of motion of the piston.

half chronometer. *Horol.* Orig., a watch having an escapement compounded of the lever and chronometer escapements; now usually, a fine lever watch adjusted for temperature, etc.

half cock. The position of the hammer of a gun when about half retracted and held by the sear so that it cannot be operated by a pull on the trigger.

half'cock' (hăf'kŏk'), *v. t.;* -COCKED' (-kŏkt'; 87); -COCK'ING. To set the hammer of (a firearm) at the half cock.

half court. In lawn tennis, either of the halves into which the service court is divided by a line (the half-court line) parallel to the side lines. In *Rackets*, the line dividing the space between the short line and the back wall (the court) into two equal parts is called the **half'-court' line.**

half cousin. The child of a half uncle or half aunt.

half crown. **1.** An English coin, originally of gold, but now of silver, worth 2s. 6d. or 60.8 cents.

2. A hitch or knot in which the two parts of the rope are crossed and seized together; — called also *cuckold's neck* or *cuckold's knot.*

half deck. **1.** In old-time vessels, that portion of the deck next below the spar deck between the mainmast and cabin; — now applied loosely to any incomplete deck.

2. A boat shell of the genus *Crepidula.* See BOAT SHELL.

half'–decked' (-dĕkt'), *a.* Partly decked and partly open.

The *half-decked* craft . . . used by the latter Vikings. *Elton.*

haked, *n.* [AS. *hacod, hæced.*] The pike (*Esox lucius*). *Obs.*

ha-keem', **ha-kim'** (hȧ-kēm'), *n.* [Ar. *ḥakīm*, lit., wise one.] In India and in Mohammedan countries, a physician.

hakel † HACKLE, a covering.

hakenay, hakeney. † HACKNEY.

hakern. † ACORN.

hake's'-dame', *n.* The forkbeard (*Urophycis blennoides*).

hake's'-tooth', *n.* A tooth shell. *Local, Eng.*

hakeston. † HACQUETON.

hakille. † HACKLE, a covering.

ha-kim'. Var. of HAKEEM.

ha'kim (hȧ'kĭm), *n.* [Ar. *ḥākim.*] A Mohammedan title for a ruler or a judge

hak'ing, *n.* A net or snare for sea fishing. *Obs.*

Hak'ka (hăk'ȧ), *n.* [Cantonese *hăk kā yen* stranger dwelling men.] A member of a hardy and frugal Chinese tribe or race, many of whom settled in Formosa as early as the 15th century. They are numerous in Kwangtung. Also, their dialect.

Hak'ka-tan (hăk'ȧ-tăn). *Bib.*

hak'ken. † HACK.

Hak'koz (hăk'ŏz). *Bib.*

hal. † ALL, HALE.

hal. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HALL.

ha'ku (hȧ'kōō), *n.* [Maori.] The kingfish (*Sericola lalandi*). *Bib.*

Ha-ku'pha (ha-kŭ'fa). *Bib.*

ha'la (ha'la), *n.* [Native name.] A screw pine (*Pandanus odoriferus*) of the Polynesian islands.

Hal'a-a (hăl'ȧ-ȧ). *D. Bib.*

‖ **ha'la-ga'** (hȧ'lä-gä'), *n.* [Tag.] Worth; price; value. *Phil. I*

Ha'lah (hā'la). *Bib.*

Ha'lak (hā'lăk). *Bib.*

ha-la'khah. Var. of HALACHA.

ha-lal' cor (hȧ-lal'kôr), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *ḥalāl-khōr*, fr. Ar. *ḥalāl* what is lawful + *khōr* eater.] In Persia, India, etc., a person to whom any food is lawful; a scavenger.

halas. † ALAS.

hal'berd-man, -berds-man, *n.* A halberdier.

hal'berd-shaped', *a.* Hastate.

halberd weed. A West Indian asteraceous shrub (*Neurolæna lobata*) with heads of yellow flowers and halberd-shaped leaves.

halbergit. Var. of HAUBERGET. *Obs or Hist.*

hal'ce-do'ni-an, *a.* [L. *alcedo* kingfisher, akin to or fr. Gr. ἀλκυών. See HALCYON.] Halcyonian. *Obs.*

halch (hälsh), *v. t.* [Cf. HALSE to embrace.] **a** To embrace; salute. *Obs.* **b** To knot. *Now Dial.* **c** *Cotton Spinning.* To entangle (a cop of yarn).

halch, *n.* Knot; tie; embrace. *Obs or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

halche. † HAUGH.

hal cy-o'ni-an (hăl'sĭ-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Halcyon; calm

hal cy-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk). Var. of ALCYONIC

Hal'cy-on'i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = ALCEDINIDÆ.

Hal'cy-o-ni'næ (-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool* = DACELONINÆ See KINGFISHER.

hal'cy-o-nine (hăl'sĭ-ō-nīn; -nĭn), *a.* *Zool.* Dacelonine.

hal'cy-o-noid (-noid). Var. of ALCYONOID.

hald. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. var. of HOLD.

hald, halde. † OLD.

Hal'dan-ite (hăl'dăn-īt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of an independent evangelical movement in Scotland led by the brothers James Alexander Haldane (1768–1851) and Robert Haldane (1764–1842).

hald'en, hald'in. Obs. p. p. of HOLD.

hal'di (hăl'dē). Var. of HULDEE. *[Dial. Eng.]*

hale. Var. of HAIL. *Scot. &* **hale.** Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HALL, HELE.

hale, *n.* [See HALE, *a.*] Welfare; health; remedy. *Obs*

hale, *v. t* [See HALE, *a*] To heal. *Obs.*

hale, *adv.* [See HALE, *a.*] Wholly. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

hale, *n.* [Perh. fr OF. *hale*, F. *halle*, hall.] A temporary shelter, as a hut or tent. *Obs.*

hale, *n* [Ct. Icel. *hali* tail, Dan. *hale.*] A handle of a plow or wheelbarrow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hale, *v. t* [See HALE to haul.] **1.** Of a ship, to move briskly. *Obs.* **2.** To pour or flow copiously. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hale, *n.* [See HALE to haul.] A hauling; haul. *Obs. or R.*

hale, *n.* [AS. *healh, halh. Orf. E. D.*] A nook; a corner. *Obs*

ha-le'bi (ha-lā'bē), *n.* [Turk., lit., of Aleppo (*Haleb*).] A measure. See PIK.

hale'-bow'line, *n.* An able seaman. *Obs.*

ha'lec, hal'e-cize. Vars. of ALEC, ALECIZE.

Hal'e-co-mor'phi (hăl'ē-kō-môr'fī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *halec* (= *alec*) + Gr. μορφή form.] *Zool.* The Cycloganoidei.

hale'cret (hāl'krēt). Var. of ALLECRET.

haleday. † HOLIDAY.

hale'ly, *adv.* Wholly. *Obs.*

hale'ness, *n.* See -NESS

hal'er (hāl'ĕr), *n.* One who hales

Hales, the Ever-memorable (hālz). John Hales (1584–1656), an English scholar and divine. The epithet of "ever-memorable" was first applied to him in the title to a collection of his writings called his "Golden Remains," published in 1659

Ha-le'si-a (hā-lē'zhĭ-ȧ; -sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Stephen *Hales*, English botanist.] Syn. of MOUNTROSEBAY. [some *Scot.*]

hale'some (hāl'sŭm), *a.* Wholesome.

halewe. † HALLOW.

halewei. † HALIWEI.

half. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of HALVE.

hal'fa (hăl'fȧ) Var. of ALFA

half ape A lemur

half aunt. An aunt of the half blood only, i. e., a half sister of an aunt [*n.*, 6 d.]

half back. *Football.* See BACK,

half bird. See HALF, *a.*, 4.

half bishop. See BISHOP'S LENGTH.

half boarder. A scholar at a boarding school who takes dinner only.

half'-bowl', *n.* A game played with fifteen small pins and a wooden hemisphere. *Obs.*

half butt. The shorter of two extra-long cues used to reach the balls in certain positions on an English billiard table. The longer cue is the *long butt.*

half cadence. See CADENCE, 3 a.

half cap. A slight salute with the cap *Obs.* [cent. See COIN.]

half cent. A coin worth half a

half chess. *Mil.* A short chess, used in pontoon bridges, etc.

half'-clammed', *a.* Half-filled. *Obs.*

half close. = HALF CADENCE.

half'-con'so-nant, *a. Phon.* Combining the qualities or functions of a vowel and a consonant.

half consonant A half-consonant sound

half'-cracked', *a.* Half-demented; half-witted *Colloq.*

half curlew. See HALF, *a.*, 4.

half cushion. *Far.* A shoe with a rubber pad or cushion covering the posterior half of the hoof.

half davit. A fish davit *Rare.*

half'-dead' es-cape'ment. *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3.

half'-deal', *n. & adv.* Half. *Obs.*

half'-deck'er, *n.* A half-decked vessel.

half demisemiquaver. A sixty-fourth note

half dime. See COIN.

half diphthong. *Phon.* A vowel sound of diphthongic character, the unstressed element of which is less complete than in a true diphthong, as Eng. long "o," which commonly consists of a pure "o" sound followed by a more or less distinct glide "o͝o." Called also *imperfect diphthong.*

half dollar. A coin worth half a dollar. See DOLLAR.

half door. **a** Either part of a Dutch door. **b** A swing door that fills only a part of the doorway, with open space above and below. *U. S.*

half eagle. A U. S. five-dollar gold piece. See EAGLE.

half'-faced' (hăf'fāst'), *a.* **1.** Showing only the profile. *Shak.*

2. With but half the face visible; hence, imperfect; partial; not thorough.

half'-har'dy, *a. Hort.* Able to withstand a moderately low temperature, but injured by severe freezing.

half'-heart'ed, *a.* Wanting in heart, spirit, or interest; lacking zeal or courage; lukewarm. — **half'-heart'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **half'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

half hitch. **a** *Naut.* See HITCH, KNOT, *n.*, 1. **b** *Pillow Lace.* A loop made to tighten the thread on the bobbins.

half'-hour'ly, *a. & adv.* At intervals of half an hour.

half'-in-fe'ri-or, *a. Bot.* Having the ovary borne below the androecium in a concave torus, but free from the axis, as in perigynous flowers.

half'-length', *a.* Of half the full length; specif., designating a portrait showing only the upper half of the person.

half line *or* **ray.** *Geom.* Half of a straight line considered as extended from a center indefinitely in one direction, the complete ray being the whole line extended indefinitely in both directions.

half'-lop', *n.* One of a variety of domesticated rabbit in which one ear is pendent.

half'-mast', *n.* A point some distance, not necessarily halfway down, below the top of a mast or staff or peak of a gaff; as, a flag at *half-mast* (a token of mourning, or, sometimes, of distress).

half'-mast', *v. t.* To hang at half-mast, as a flag. In lowering a half-masted flag it is first hoisted to the truck.

half measure. An imperfect or weak line of action.

half'-moon', *n.* **1.** The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated

2 Something shaped like the half-moon or like a crescent. See how in warlike muster they appear,
In rhombs, and wedges, and *half-moons,* and wings. *Milton*

3. *Fort.* An outwork of two faces forming a salient angle, being formerly that used to cover the salient of a bastion (making the gorge resemble a half-moon), now that usually called the *ravelin* (which see). Cf. DEMILUNE.

4. A cuckold. *Obs.*

5. A marine food fish of California (*Medialuna californiensis*) of the family Kyphosidæ. The body is ovate, blackish above, blue or gray below.

half'-moon', *v. t. & i.* To place within, or to assume, a half-moon shape.

half mourning. **a** The period of mourning succeeding that of deep or full mourning. **b** Mourning dress lightened by the use of white, gray, or lavender.

half nelson. *Wrestling.* A hold in which one arm is thrust under the corresponding arm of the opponent, generally from behind, and the hand placed upon the back of his neck. In the full nelson both hands are so placed. For quarter nelson, three-quarters nelson, see *Illustrations.*

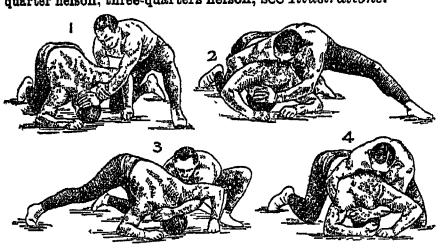

1 Quarter Nelson; 2 Half Nelson; 3 Three-Quarters Nelson; 4 Full Nelson.

half nephew. The son of a half brother or half sister.

half niece. The daughter of a half brother or half sister.

half note *Music.* A minim.

half'pace' (hăf'pās'), *n.* [Prob. altered from *halpace, haut pas. Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** A raised floor or dais, or a platform or footpace at the top of steps, as for a throne or an altar.

2. A platform or landing of a staircase, consisting of a broad step between two half flights, esp. when these are in opposite directions.

half'paced' (-pāst'; 87), *a.* Having a halfpace; as, a *half-paced* stair.

half pay. Half, or approximately half, of the usual wages or salary; reduced pay; specif., the reduced pay of an army or navy officer when not on active service, or under other circumstances. In the United States army and navy there is no such thing technically as *half pay,* all reduced rates of pay having special names, as *shore pay, retired pay,* etc.

half'pen-ny (hā'pĕn-ĭ; hăf'pĕn'ĭ; 277), *n.; pl.* -PENCE (hā'pĕns; hăf'pĕns') or -PENNIES (hā'pĕn-ĭz; hăf'pĕn'ĭz) (see PENNY). Half a penny, or a coin (formerly copper, pewter, or tin, now bronze) of this value. *Eng.*

half'pen-ny-worth' (-wûrth'), *n.* What is worth, or costs, a halfpenny.

half principal. *Arch.* In roof building, a principal rafter that does not extend to the ridge.

half'-rat'er (haf'rāt'ẽr), *n. Yachting.* A racing boat of certain prescribed dimensions, varying, but usually requiring a water-line length of less than twenty feet.

half ripsaw. *Carp.* A handsaw resembling the ripsaw, but smaller and with finer teeth, for cutting wood with the grain, as in tenon cutting. It is usually 28 inches long, the pitch of the teeth, which are set, varying from ⅛ inch at the point of the blade to ⅛ inch at the heel, the cutting angle being 80°. Also called *half rypper.*

half round. Something that is half-round; specif., a molding of half-round section; also, the general shape in cross section of such an object.

half'-round', *a.* Semicircular, or more or less approximately so; flat on one side and round on the other; as, a *half-round* file (see FILE, *n.*, the tool).

half'-seas' over. **a** Halfway across the sea; hence, halfway over. **b** Half drunk. *Slang.*

half'-shade' } *a.* Pertaining to or designating a kind
half'-shad'ow } of polarimeter in which one half or the other of the field of vision is usually in shadow. There is a neutral point, when both halves are equally illuminated, and this being found, the angle of rotation can be read from the graduated scale.

half'-shrub', *n.* A perennial plant in which the stems are more or less woody, esp. at the base.

half sister. A sister by one parent only.

half sole. The forward part of a shoe sole back to the shank. — **half'-sole',** *v. t.*

half'-sol'id floor. In a ship, a floor pierced by holes to save weight or give access to the other side.

half sovereign. **1.** A British gold coin worth ten shillings, or half of one pound sterling.

2. A small granite paving cube, used esp. at crossings and curves. *Eng.*

half step. *Music.* **a** The pitch interval between two consecutive notes of a keyboard; the smallest difference of pitch used in modern music; a semitone. See under SCALE. **b** *Mtl.* In the United States infantry, a step of fifteen inches, or, in double time, of eighteen inches; — called *short step* in the navy.

half stitch. **a** *Crochet.* Two stitches worked as one in contracting an edge. **b** *Pillow Lace.* A loose, open stitch used in the lighter parts of a design; — contrasting with *cloth stitch.* Called also *lace,* or *shadow, stitch.*

half story. *Arch.* An uppermost story, usually lighted by dormer windows, in which a sloping roof replaces the upper part of the front wall.

half stuff. *Paper Making.* Washed and broken pulp after bleaching and draining and before being taken to the beaters or hollanders.

half'-sword', *n. Obs.* **1.** A sword of a small size.

2. Half the length of a sword; close fight. Cf. HALF, *a*, 3. "At *half-sword.*" *Shak.*

half'-te-rete', *a. Bot.* Semicylindrical; flat on one side and convex on the other, as certain stems.

half tide. Time or state halfway between flood and ebb.

half timber. **a** *Shipbuilding.* Any of the short timbers in the cant frames. **b** See TIMBER, *n.*, 1.

half'-tim'bered (-tĭm'bẽrd), *a. Arch.* Constructed of a timber frame having the spaces filled in with masonry or with plaster on oak laths; — said of buildings.

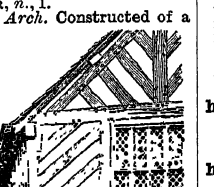

Half-timbered.

half'-tim'er (-tīm'ẽr), *n.* One spending only half the usual time at anything; specif., in England, a child who, though under 13 years of age, is permitted to work half his time at some employment, on receiving a certificate of a certain proficiency in his studies and of fitness otherwise.

half'-time' shaft. *Mach.* In a four-stroke cycle internal-combustion engine, the cam shaft, operating the valves, which rotates at half the speed of the crankshaft.

half title. *Print.* The name alone of a book placed at the head of the first page of text or at the center of a page; also, any sectional title centered on a page.

half tone, *or* **half'-tone',** *n.* **1.** *Fine Arts.* **a** An intermediate or middle tone in a painting, engraving, photograph, etc.; a middle tint, neither very dark nor very light. **b** A half-tone photo-engraving. See HALF-TONE, *a.*

2. *Music.* A half step.

half'-tone' (hăf'tōn'), *a.* Having, consisting of, or pertaining to, half tones; specif., *Photo-engraving,* pertaining to or designating plates, processes, or the pictures made by them, in which the gradation of tone in the photograph is reproduced by a graduated system of dotted and checkered spots, usually nearly invisible to the unaided eye, produced by the interposition between the camera and the object of a screen (see SCREEN). The name alludes to the fact that this process was the first that was practically successful in reproducing the half tones of the photograph.

half trap. A trap for a horizontal drain pipe, formed by a semicircular depression of the pipe.

half uncial. A book hand formed by combining uncial characters with carefully written cursive forms, more easily written than pure uncial.

half uncle. The half brother of a parent.

half volley. In cricket, tennis, football, etc., a "ball" or return played by striking the ball at the instant of its bouncing from the ground; also, in cricket, a ball which would be normally so played, as one which after touching the ground flies toward the top of the wicket.

half'-vol'ley, *v. t. & i. Tennis, etc.* To drive (a ball) in a half volley; to play a half volley.

half'way' (haf'wā' *or* hăf'wā', *depending upon its preceding or following the word it modifies*), *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance; partially, as, he *halfway* yielded.

half'way', *a.* Equally distant from the extremes; midway.

halfway covenant, a form of church membership among the Congregational churches of New England, allowed by decisions in 1657 and 1662, permitting baptized persons of moral life and orthodox faith to enjoy all the privileges of membership, save the partaking of the Lord's Supper. They were also allowed to present their children for baptism. — **h. house,** an inn or place of call midway on a journey; hence, any halfway place in a progress.

half'-wit', *n.* **1.** One who makes forced witticisms. *Obs.*

2. A foolish person; a dolt; a blockhead; a dunce.

half'-wit'ted, *a.* **1.** Silly; senseless. *Obs.*

2. Mentally deficient; foolish; imbecile.

half year. The space of six months; also, one term of a school when there are two terms in a year.

hali-. A combining form from Greek ἅλς, ἁλός, *the sea.*

hal'i-but (hăl'ĭ-bŭt; hŏl'-; 277), *n.* Also **hol'i-but.** [ME. *haly* holy + *but, butte,* flounder; akin to D. *bot,* G. *butte;* cf. D. *heilbot,* G. *heilbutt.* So named as being eaten on holidays. See HOLY, HOLIDAY.] The largest species of flatfish (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*), an inhabitant of all

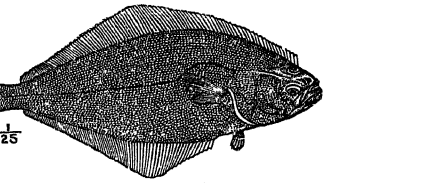

Halibut (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*).

northern seas, where it is found associated with the cod, though preferring colder waters and not often caught south of the North Sea or the coast of Massachusetts. The halibut is among the largest of teleost fishes, the female sometimes weighing several hundred pounds, though the male rarely weighs over fifty pounds. It is one of the finest of food fishes. Its numbers in the Atlantic are diminishing, owing to the extensive fisheries, and a considerable part of the supply is now obtained from the North Pacific. The term *halibut* is extended to certain other large flatfishes. See ARROW-TOOTHED HALIBUT, GREENLAND HALIBUT.

hal'ide (hăl'ĭd; -īd; hā'lĭd; -līd; 184), *n.* Also **hal'id.** *Chem.* A binary compound of a halogen with an element or radical; — a general term for chlorides, bromides, iodides, and fluorides, and sometimes cyanides. — *a.* Haloid

hal'i-dom (hăl'ĭ-dŭm), **hal'i-dome** (-dōm), *n.* [AS. *hāligdōm; hālig* holy + *-dōm,* E. *-dom.* See HOLY.] Holiness; sanctity; also, a sanctuary or holy relics; — once much used in oaths. *Archaic.*

By my *halidom,* I was fast asleep *Shak.*

hal'i-eu'tic (hăl'ĭ-ū'tĭk), **hal'i-eu'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *halieuticus,* Gr. ἁλιευτικός; Gr. ἁλιεύειν to fish, fr. ἁλς the sea.] Of or pert. to fishing — **hal'i-eu'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hal'i-eu'tics (-ū'tĭks), *n.* Art or practice of fishing.

Hal'i-me'da (hăl'ĭ-mē'dă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr ἁλιμηδής thinking of the sea.] *Bot.* A genus of calcareous marine green algæ of the class Chlorophyceæ, remarkable for the peculiar, jointed, unicellular thallus, which in most of the species, as *H. tuna,* resembles some form of cactus in miniature.

hal'ite (hăl'īt; hā'līt; 277), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς salt.] *Min.* Native salt; sodium chloride. See SALT.

half dinero. See COIN.

half-horse, *n.* A centaur. *Obs.* — **half-horsy,** *a. Obs.*

half'en, *a.* Half. *Obs.*

half'en-deal', *n.* [ME. *halfendele.* See HALF; DEAL.] Half. *Obs. or Dial. Eng* — *a. & adv.* Half. *Obs.*

half'er, *n.* = HALVER.

half'et. † HAFFET.

half'faced. A skull facet.

half fish. A young salmon. *Eng.*

half-fou' (hā-fo͞o'), *n.* [See HALF; FULL.] A half bushel. *Scot.*

half god. A demigod. *Obs.*

half guinea. See COIN.

half hake. A demihake. *Obs.*

half hatchet. A hatchet with the outer edge straight up and down.

half'-head'ed, *a.* Stupid.

half header. Half a brick used to close a course.

half holiday. **a** A saint's day or holy day other than Sunday. *Obs Oxf. E. D.* **b** Half a day for holiday.

half hose. Short stockings; socks.

half'ing, *adv.* Half. *Obs.*

half island, half isle. A peninsula. *Obs.*

half joe. See COIN.

half'lang (hăf'lăng; hŏf'-), *n. & a.* [Cf. HALFLING, LONG.] Halfling. *Scot.*

half'-lat'tice gird'er A Warren girder or truss. See TRUSS, *Illust.*

half'ling (hăf'lĭng; -lĭn; hŏf'-), **half'lings** (-lĭngz; -lĭnz), *adv.* [*half* + *-ling, -lings.* See 2d -LING.] Partly; half. *Scot.*

half'ling, *n.* A person half grown; also, half of a silver penny. — *a.* Half-grown. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

half looper. The larva of certain noctuid moths, as those of the genus *Plusia,* which go somewhat like the true loopers.

half'ly, *adv.* Half. *Obs.*

half'man', *n.* A eunuch.

half-marrow, *n.* A partner; specif., a husband or wife. *Obs. or Dial.*

half'-mask. A mask to cover the upper half of the face.

half'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

half net. A net to catch fish when the tide ebbs. *Scot.*

half noble. A former English gold coin. See NOBLE.

half'-pike', *n. Mil.* A short pike, sometimes carried by officers of infantry, in which case it was called also *spontoon,* sometimes used in boarding ships, when it was called also a *boarding pike. Obs. or Hist.*

half'-port', *n. Naut.* One half of a shutter made in two parts for closing a porthole.

half relief. See RELIEF.

half rest. *Music.* See REST, *n.*

half royal. A kind of pasteboard, made in two sizes, 13 × 20½ inches and 14 × 21 inches.

half rupee. A silver coin of India. See RUPEE.

half-saved', *a.* Half-witted. *Dial. Eng. & New Eng.*

half seal. The reverse side of the great seal. *Obs.*

half shift. *Music.* See SHIFT.

half shirt. A shirt front. *Obs.*

half snipe. See HALF, *a.*, 3.

half sol. A silver coin of Peru. See SOL.

half space. A halfpace in a stair.

half speed. *Nav.* See STANDARD SPEED.

half'-staff', *n.* Half-mast.

half stock See FULL STOCK.

half'-strained', *a.* Half-bred; imperfect. *Rare.*

half'-strong', *a. Phon.* Intermediate between strong, or primary, and weak, — said of accentuation, or stress, or of a syllable or vowel bearing such stress.

half suit. *Armor.* = DEMISUIT.

halft (hăft; hŏft), *n.* Dwelling; custody. *Scot* — **halft'ed,** *a. Scot*

half'-thick', *n.* A coarse cloth. *Obs.*

half tint. = DEMITINT.

half'-tongue', *n. Law.* A jury de medietate linguæ. See JURY.

half'-turn', *a.* Designating stairs having two right-angled turnings.

half vowel. A semivowel. — **half'-vow'el-ish,** *a*

half'wise', *adv.* [*half* + *wise,* n.] Partially. *Rare.*

half'-world', *n.* The demimonde.

half'-year'ly, *a. & adv.* Semiannual; semiannually.

halgh. † HALLOW.

halgh. Dial. Eng. var. of HAUGH.

halgien. † HALLOW

Hal'hul (hăl'hŭl). *Bib.*

hali. † HALELY, HOLY, WHOLLY.

Ha'li (hā'lī). *Bib.*

Hal'i-æ'ë-tus (hăl'ĭ-ē'ē-tŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἁλιάετος, ἁλιαέτος, a bird, prob. the osprey; ἅλς sea + ἀετός, αἰετός, eagle.] *Zoöl.* A genus of eagles having a large bill and nearly bare tarsi. It includes the bald eagle and most sea eagles.

Hal'i-æ'tus (-ē'tŭs), *n.* [NL.] Syn. of HALIÆETUS.

hal'i-but-ter, *n.* One that fishes for halibut.

Hal'i-car-nas'sus (hăl'ĭ-kär-năs'ŭs). *Bib.*

Hal'i-chon'dri-a (hăl'ĭ-kŏn'drĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hali-* + Gr. χόνδρος cartilage.] *Zoöl.* A group of sponges having simple siliceous spicules and keratose fibers — **hal'i-chon'droid** (-droid), *a. & n.*

Ha-lic'o-re (hă-lĭk'ō-rē), *n.* [NL.; *hali-* + Gr. κόρη maiden.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of DUGONG, the genus containing the dugong.

Hal'i-cor'i-dæ (hăl'ĭ-kôr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See HALICORE.] *Zoöl.* A family consisting of the dugongs.

Ha-lic'tus (hă-lĭk'tŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed genus of very small burrowing bees of the family Andrenidæ. In some species several females use a burrow in common, the individual nests being in separate branches.

ha'li-day (*dial.* hăl'ĭ-dē). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HOLIDAY.

hal'ier. † HALYARD.

Hal'i-fax law. = GIBBET LAW.

Hal'i-go'ni-an (hăl'ĭ-gō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Halifax. — *n.* A citizen of Halifax.

hal'i-hede. † HOLYHEDE.

ha'li-keld', *n.* [Scot. *haly* holy + Icel. *kelda* well, spring.] A holy well. *Obs.*

halimot, -mote, -moot. † HALLMOOT.

hal'i-mous (hăl'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἁλιμος.] Marine; maritime. *R.*

hal'i-ni'tre, *n.* [*hali-* + Gr. νίτρον niter.] Saltpeter. *Obs.*

hal'i-nous (hăl'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἅλινος.] Salty; salt. *Rare.*

hal'i-og'ra-phy (hăl'ĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ; hā'lĭ-), *n.* [*hali-* + *-graphy.*] Description of the sea. *Obs.* — **hal'i-og'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n. Obs.*

Hal'i-o'tis (hăl'ĭ-ō'tĭs; hā'lĭ-), *n.* [NL.; *hali-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the ear shells (see ABALONE). It is the type of a family, **Hal'i-ot'i-dæ** (-ŏt'ĭ-dē). — **hal'i-o'toid** (-ō'toid), *a.*

hal'i-plank'ton (hăl'ĭ-plăngk'tŏn), *n.* [NL.; *hali-* + NL. & E. *plankton.*] *Biol.* The marine plankton; — distinguished from *limnoplankton.* See PLANKTON.

ha-lis'ter-e'sis (hȧ-lĭs'tẽr-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hali-* + Gr. στέρησις deprivation.] Osteomalacia.

halite, *n.* [L. *halitus* breath.] Exhalation. *Obs.*

ha-lit'u-ous (hă-lĭt'ū-ŭs), *a* [L. *halitus* breath, vapor, fr. *halare* to breathe : cf. F. *halitueux*.] Produced by, or like, breath ; vaporous. — **ha-lit'u-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

hal'i-tus (hăl'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *halare* to breathe.] Exhalation ; breath ; vapor.

hall (hôl), *n.* [ME. *halle, hal*, AS *heal, heall ;* akin to D. *hal*, OS. & OHG. *halla*, G. *halle*, Icel. *höll*, and prob. from a root meaning, to hide, conceal, cover. See HELL, HELMET.] **1.** The public dwelling of a Teutonic chieftain, typically a gable-roofed building having a single or a principal apartment of considerable size in which his retainers were feasted and where they slept while in attendance on his person ; hence, the apartment itself ; — distinguished from the *bower*, or private apartments, probably in early times under a separate roof. *Archæo & Hist.*

Chief of all the buildings is the *hall;* and near it is of course the bower of the queen, . . . where she and her children spend their time, whenever some particular occasion does not call her into the *hall*, to greet a guest at the banquet, or to bear the first beaker to her lord. "*Hall* and Bower" long remains an evident metonymy for Lord and Lady. *F. B. Gummere.*

2. The manor house or residence of a landed proprietor ; — chiefly British, and often in proper names, as, Haddon *Hall*. Hence, chiefly in phrases, a residence or abode (cf. BACHELOR'S HALL, LIBERTY HALL).

3. A building of considerable size or stateliness used for public or semipublic purposes, and usually containing one or more apartments suitable for assemblies ; often, specif., a townhall or a guildhall ; — now chiefly in proper names ; as, Westminster *Hall ;* Faneuil *Hall ;* the *Hall* of Fame.

4. The assembly room of a hall ; hence, any large apartment devoted to purposes of assembly or entertainment ; as, a convention *hall ;* a music *hall ;* a dance *hall*.

5. a A formal gathering at the call of a sovereign or of a chief municipal officer. *Obs.* **b** In proper names, a society owning or using a hall ; as, Tammany *Hall*.

6. *Colleges & Universities.* **a** At Oxford and Cambridge : Orig., any university building for the residence and instruction of students ; later, the building of a noncorporate society whose property is held in trust by the university, as contrasted with the college corporations ; in current use, chiefly, a building for the use of students in university branches who may or may not have university privileges ; as, theological *halls ; halls* for women students. Also, in all these senses, the institution formed by the officers and members or residents of such a hall. **b** In combination with *Divinity*, a divinity college, or, in Scottish universities, the department of divinity ; a theological school. **c** In North America, a college building devoted to any special purpose ; — usually as a part of the proper name ; as, Science *Hall ;* also, in some colleges, a room for a students' literary society ; hence, the society itself.

7. The apartment in which English university students dine in common ; hence, the dinner itself.

8. The entrance room of a residence or other building ; also, a corridor or passage in a building.

9. Cleared passageway in a crowd, — formerly an exclamation. *Obs.* "A *hall!* a *hall!*" *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — Entry, court, passage.

hall church. *Arch.* A variety of Gothic church, esp. in Germany, in which, in place of the clerestory, the aisles are carried up to nearly the height of the nave.

Hall effect. *Elec.* The deflecting effect of the magnetic field on the lines of flow in an electric circuit ; — so called from its discoverer, E. H. Hall, an American physicist.

häl'le-flin'ta (hăl'ē-flĭn'tä), *n.* [Sw.] *Petrog.* A very compact banded rock resembling felsite, and consisting of minute particles of feldspar and quartz, with fine scales of mica and chlorite. The hälleflintas occur in Sweden. They are mainly ancient altered rhyolite lavas and tuffs. — **häl'le-flin'toid** (-toid), *a.*

hal-lel' (hă-lĕl' ; hăl'ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *hallēl* praise.] *Jewish Ritual.* A selection of psalms of praise ; specif. [*cap.*] : a Psalms cxiii.-cxviii., chanted in the Passover and other great feasts ; — called *Egyptian Hallel.* **b** Psalm cxxxvi., or, later, Psalms cxx.-cxxxvi. ; — called *Great Hallel.*

hal'le-lu'jah } (hăl'ē-lōō'yä) *n. & interj.* [Heb. See ALLE-
hal'le-lu'iah } LUIA.] Praise ye Jehovah ; praise ye the Lord ; — an exclamation used chiefly in songs of praise or thanksgiving to God, and as an expression of gratitude or adoration. *Rev.* xix. 1. (*Rev. Ver.*).

Hal-le'ri-a (hă-lē'rĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after Albrecht von *Haller*, Swiss naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of African scrophulariaceous shrubs having a turbinate calyx, rotate corolla with exserted stamens, and a berrylike fruit. The hard wood of some species, esp. of *H. lucida*, is variously used.

Hal'ley-an (hăl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or named after, the English astronomer Edmund Halley (1656–1742).

Halleyan lines, *Magnetism*, isogonic lines.

Hal'ley's meth'od (hăl'ĭz). *Astron.* A method, due to Edmund Halley, of finding the parallax of Venus (and hence the sun's distance) by observing the duration of a transit of Venus from stations widely separated in latitude.

hall mark, *or* **hall'mark'** (hôl'märk'), *n.* The official mark of the Goldsmiths' Company, stamped on gold and silver articles at Goldsmiths' Hall in London to attest their purity ; hence, any mark used for the same purpose by assay officers in the United Kingdom. Also used fig., as, a word lacks the *hall mark* of good writers. In England three marks are used : **king's mark**, a leopard's or lion's head crowned ; **maker's mark** ; and **assayer's mark**, or **year letter**, a letter of the alphabet for each year, a new style being used when the alphabet in one style is exhausted.

hall'-mark', *or* **hall'mark'** (hôl'märk'), *v. t.* To stamp with a hall mark.

hall'moot' (hôl'mōōt'), *n.* [ME. *halimot ;* AS. *heall* hall + *gemōt* meetng. See HALL ; MOOT a meeting.] *Eng. Hist.* The private court of the lord of a manor, with both civil and criminal jurisdiction ; a court-baron

hal-loo' (hă-lōō'), *n. & interj. ; pl.* -LOOS (-lōōz'). [Cf. HOLLO, *interj.*, HALLOO, *v.*] A loud exclamation, a call to incite an animal or to attract attention at a distance ; a shout.

Some far off *halloo* break the silent air. *Milton*

hal-loo', *v. i.* ; HAL-LOOED' (-lōōd') ; HAL-LOO'ING. [See HALLOO, *n. ;* cf. OF. *halloer* to pursue with shouts.] To cry out as to attract attention or to incite dogs or other animals ; to call to a person, as by the word *halloo*.

Country folks *hallooed* and hooted after me *Sir P. Sidney*

hal-loo', *v. t.* **1.** To encourage, or incite, with shouts.

Old John *hallooes* his hounds again. *Prior*

2. To chase with shouts or outcries.

3. To call or shout to ; to hail. *Shak.*

4. To shout with a loud voice.

Halloo your name to the reverberate hills. *Shak.*

hal'low (hăl'ō), *v. t. ;* HAL'LOWED (-ōd) ; HAL'LOW-ING. [ME. *halowen, halwien, halgien*, AS. *hālgian*, fr. *hālig* holy. See HOLY.] To make holy ; to set apart for holy or religious use ; to consecrate ; to treat or keep as sacred ; to reverence. "*Hallowed* be thy name." *Matt.* vi. 9.

In a larger sense . . . we cannot *hallow* this ground [Gettysburg]. *A. Lincoln.*

Syn. — See DEDICATE.

hal'low, *n.* [From inflexional forms of AS *hālig* holy. See HOLY.] A saint, or a shrine or relic. *Obs. or Hist.*, except as in *Allhallow, Halloween*, etc.

Hal'low-een' (hăl'ō-ēn'), *n.* The evening preceding Allhallow, or All Saints' Day ; the evening of October 31. In many countries Halloween is traditionally devoted to merrymaking, with playful ceremonies and charms to discover future husbands or wives.

Hal'low-mas (hăl'ō-măs), *n.* [See MASS the Eucharist.] The feast of All Saints, or Allhallow.

hal-loy'site (hă-loi'zīt), *n.* [After Omalius d'*Halloy*.] *Min.* A claylike mineral, occurring in soft white or light-colored amorphous masses. Like kaolnite, it is a silicate of aluminium, but it contains more water.

Hall rifle. An early breech-loading rifle, having a chamber piece hinged at the rear end, into which when tilted upward was inserted from the front a paper cartridge with a spherical bullet. It was patented in 1811 by the American inventor, John H. Hall, and was the first breech-loading arm used to any extent by the United States.

Hall'statt (hăl'stät ; -shtät), **Hall-stat'ti-an** (hăl-stat'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Hallstatt, Austria, or the Hallstatt civilization.—**Hallstatt,** *or* **Hallstattian, civilization,** a prehistoric civilization of central Europe, variously dated at from 1000 to 1500 B. C. and usually associated with the Celtic or Alpine race. It was characterized by expert use of bronze, a knowledge of iron, possession of domestic animals, agriculture, and artistic skill and sentiment in manufacturing pottery, ornaments, etc. The *Hallstattian civilization* flourished chiefly in Carinthia, southern Germany, Switzerland, Bohemia, Silesia, Bosnia, the southeast of France, and southern Italy. *J. Deniker* — **H. epoch,** the first iron age, represented by the *Hallstatt civilization.*

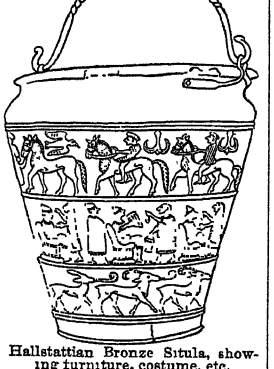

Hallstattian Bronze Situla, showing furniture, costume, etc.

hal-lu'ci-nate (hă-lū'sĭ-nāt), *v. t. ;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) ; -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *hallucinatus, alucinatus*, p. p. of *hallucinari, alucinari*, to wander in mind, talk idly, dream ; cf. Gr. ἀλύειν to wander in mind.] To affect with visions or imaginary perceptions.

hal-lu'ci-nate, *v. i.* To wander mentally ; to blunder. *Rare.*

hal-lu'ci-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *hallucinatio.*] **1.** Act of hallucinating, or state of being hallucinated.

The *hallucination* of the transcriber. *Addison*

2. *Med.* Perception of objects with no reality, or experience of sensations with no external cause, usually arising from disorder of the nervous system, as in delirium tremens.

3. The object of a hallucinatory perception.

Syn. — See DELUSION.

hal-lu'ci-na-tive (hă-lū'sĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Producing, or tending to produce, hallucination.

hal-lu'ci-na-to-ry (-nā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Partaking of, or tending to produce, hallucination.

hal'lux (hăl'ŭks), *n. ; pl.* -LUCES (-ū-sēz) [NL., fr. L *hallex, allex.*] *Anat. & Zool.* The first, or preaxial, digit of the hind limb, corresponding to the pollex in the fore limb ; in man, the great toe ; the hind toe of birds. — **hal'lux val'gus** (văl'gŭs) [L. *valgus* bow-legged], *Med.*, displacement of the large toe toward the other toes.

hal'lway' (hôl'wā'), *n.* An entrance hall or corridor. *U. S.*

hal'ma (hăl'ma), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἅλμα, fr. ἁλίεσθαι to leap.] **1.** *Greek Antiq.* The long jump, with weights in the hands, — the leading exercise of the Pentathlon.

2. A game played on a board having 256 squares, by two persons with 19 men each, or by four with 13 men each, starting from different corners and striving to place each his own set of men in a corresponding position in the opposite corner by moving them or by jumping them over those met in progress.

hal'ma-lille (hăl'mä-lĭl), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name.] An East Indian and Australian tiliaceous tree (*Berrya amomilla*) the wood of which is hard and valuable.

ha'lo (hā'lō), *n. ; pl.* HALOS, HALOES (-lōz). [L. *halos*, acc. *halo*, Gr. ἅλως a threshing floor, also (from its round shape) the disk of the sun or moon, and later a halo round it : cf. F. *halo*, Gr. ἅλων.] **1.** A circle of light, either white or, prismatically colored, appearing to surround a luminous body, and resulting from the reflection, refraction, or diffraction of its light. The term is applied specifically to circles round the sun or moon caused by the presence of ice particles in the upper atmosphere, as distinguished from *coronæ*, which are caused by diffraction by fog or mist. In appearance they differ from coronæ in being of definite size, usually of about 22° or 46° radius, and, if colored, in showing red on the *inside* edge. They are most brilliant in the Arctic regions, and are often accompanied by luminous arcs, bands, crosses, etc.

2. *Art.* A circle or disk of light represented as surrounding the head ; a form of the glory or nimbus.

3. The glow or glory investing an object idealized by sentiment ; as, the *halo* surrounding medieval chivalry

4. A normal or a morbid coloration surrounding a nipple, a vesicle, etc. ; an areola.

ha'lo (hā'lō), *v. t. & i. ;* HA'LOED (-lōd) ; HA'LO-ING. To form, or surround with, a halo ; to encircle as with a halo.

[The fire] that *haloed* round his saintly brow. *Southey*

Hal'o-ba'tes (hăl'ō-bā'tēz), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, sea + βάτης one that treads, fr. βαίνειν to go.] *Zoöl.* A genus of heteropterous insects of the water-strider family which live on the surface of the ocean, often far from land.

Halobates (*H. sobrinus*). Nat. size

hal'o-gen (hăl'ō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + *-gen.*] *Chem.* An element or radical which forms salts by direct union with metals ; — at present applied to chlorine, bromine, and iodine, and usually fluorine, sometimes also to cyanogen. See CHLORINE FAMILY.

hal'oid (hăl'oid ; hā'loid), *a.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + *-oid.*] *Chem.* Resembling salt ; of the nature of a halide. See HALIDE. — *n.* A haloid substance ; a halide.

hal'o-lim'nic (hăl'ō-lĭm'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, sea + λίμνη a marshy lake.] *Biol.* Designating marine organisms that have become modified so that they can live in fresh water.

ha-loph'i-lous (hă-lŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Salt-loving ; — said of halophytic plants.

hal'o-phyte (hăl'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant which grows naturally in soil impregnated with salts, as those of the seacoast or of the alkaline deserts. Halophytes resemble true xerophytes in their structural adaptations to regulate transpiration. In moist soil they are often smooth and succulent ; in arid regions, thick-leaved. They are largely chenopods. Cf. MESOPHYTE, XEROPHYTE. — **hal'o-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Hal'o-ra'gi-da'ce-æ (hăl'ō-rā'jĭ-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, the sea + ῥάξ, ῥαγός, berry.] *Bot.* A family of often aquatic herbs (order Myrtales), having small incomplete dimerous or tetramerous flowers with an inferior ovary and distinct styles. They are regarded as degenerate or reduced Onagraceæ. There are 8 genera (as *Myriophyllum* and *Proserpinaca*) and about 100 widely distributed species. — **hal'o-ra'gi-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

ha'lo-scope (hā'lō-skōp), *n.* [*halo* + *-scope.*] An instrument for exhibition or illustration of the phenomena of halos, parhelia, and the like.

ha-lot'rĭ-chite (hă-lŏt'rĭ-kīt ; hăl'ō-trĭ'kīt), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, sea + θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of iron and aluminium, $FeSO_4 \cdot Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 24H_2O$, occurring in yellowish silky fibrous aggregates ; also, any of several sulphates of similar constitution, distinguished from the alums by oblique crystallization.

ha-lox'y-line (hă-lŏk'sĭ-lĭn), *n.* Also **-lin.** [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + ξύλον wood.] An explosive made of sawdust, charcoal, saltpeter, and potassium ferrocyanide.

Hal'i-the'ri-um (hăl'ĭ-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *hali-* + *-therium.*] *Paleon.* A genus of sirenians, known from a nearly complete skeleton from the Lower Miocene of Germany. This and certain related forms form a family, **Hal'i-the-ri'i-dæ** (-thē-rĭ'ĭ-dē).

haliwel, *n.* [ME. ; *hæele, hale*, health, AS. *hælu* + prob. AS. *wæg* water, wave.] A healing lotion or drink ; balm. *Obs.*

hal'l-wer-folk' (hăl'ĭ-wĕr-fōk'), *n.* [AS. *hālig* holy + *wer* man + *folc* folk, people.] The folk of the holy man or saint (Cuthbert) ; those who held their lands by the service of defending the body, relics, and territory of St. Cuthbert. Formerly misunderstood and corrupted as *haly-wark-folk*, literally holy work people. *Oxf. E. D.*

halk. † HAWK. [*Obs.*]

halk, halke, *n.* A nook ; corner.

halk'rig. † HALECRET. [HAUL.]

hall. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of **hal'la-ba-loo',** *n.* Hullabaloo.

hall'age, *n.* [Cf. F. *hallage.*] A fee for the privilege of selling goods in a market hall. *Obs.*

hal-lal'cor. Var. of HALALCOR.

hal'lal-loo', *n.* [Cf. HALLOO.] A hullabaloo. *Obs.*

hal'lan (hăl'ăn ; h ŏl'ă n), *n.* A partition in a cottage, esp. between the door and the fireplace ; the space between the door and the partition. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hal'lan-shak'er (-shāk'ĕr), *n.* A beggar ; vagabond ; scamp. *Scot.*

hall' boy', *n.* A callboy in a hall, hotel lobby, or the like.

halle. † HALE, HALL.

hal'le-cret (hăl'ē-krĕt). Var. of ALLECRET.

hallelujah, *or* **halleluiah, meter.** *Hymnol.* Iambic meter, with stanzas either of six lines having the syllabic scheme 6, 6, 6, 6, 8, 8 ; or of eight lines having the scheme 6, 6, 6, 6, 4, 4, 4, 4.

hal'le-lu-jat'ic (-lōō-yăt'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or containing, hallelujahs. *Rare.* [*& Dial. Eng.*]

hal'len. Var. of HALLAN. *Scot.*

Hal-len'ga (hă-lĕn'gä), *n.* A member of a Nubian Semitic tribe speaking the Hamitic of the Hadendoas. [COMET.]

Hal'ley's com'et (hăl'ĭz). See **hal'li.** † HALELY.

hal'liard (hăl'yĕrd). Var. of HALYARD.

hal'li-blash (hăl'ĭ-blash ; -ăl'-), *n.* A great blaze. *Dial. Eng.*

hallidel. † HOLIDAY.

hal'li-dome. Var. of HALIDOM.

hall'ier. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAULIER. [*Obs.*]

hall'ier, *n.* A dweller in a hall.

hall'ing, *n.* A hanging, as of tapestry, for a hall. *Obs.*

hall'ing (hôl'ĭng), *n.* [Norw., prob. fr. *Hallingdal*, where it is most developed.] A characteristic Norwegian dance, working up gradually to a violent display of dexterity and strength. **b** Music for such a dance, generally in $\frac{2}{4}$ time.

hal'lion (hăl'yŭn ; h ŏl'-), *n.* A rogue. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*

hall'mote (hôl'mōt). Var. of HALLMOOT.

hal-lo', **hal-loa'** (hă-lō'), *n., v., & interj.* See HOLLO.

Hal-lo'sah (hă-lō'sä), **Hal-lo'hesh** (-hĕsh), **Ha-lo'hesh.** *Bib.* **hal'lon.** Var. of HALLAN. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Hal'lon-tide'. † HALLOWTIDE.

Hal'lo-pus (hăl'ō-pŭs), *n.* [NL. ; irreg. fr. Gr. ἅλλος other + πούς foot.] *Paleon.* A genus of carnivorous dinosaurs, believed to have the power of leaping, found in the Upper Jurassic of Colorado. *H victor*, the only species, was about three feet long. [*Obs*

hallow, *n., v., & interj.* Halloo

hal'low, *n.* [Perh. connected with ME. *halow* a calling, *halowen* to shout, urge (dogs) on with shouts.] Entrails given to hounds as reward ; quarry. *Obs.*

hal'lowd. Hallowed. *Ref. Sp.*

Hal'low-day', *n* All Saints' Day ; a holiday. *Dial. Eng.*

hal'lowed (hăl'ōd), *p. a.* Blessed ; consecrated. — **hal'lowed-ly,** *adv.* — **hal'lowed-ness,** *n.*

hal'low-er, *n.* One that hallows

Hal'low-tide', *n.* The first week of November, as being the season of Allhallow. *Obs.*

hall'pas. † HALPACE.

hall room. A small room at the end of a hall.

Hall'stadt, Hall-stadt'i-an Vars. of HALLSTATT, -STATTIAN.

hal'lu-cal (hăl'ū-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the hallux.

hal-lu'ci-na'tor (hă-lū'sĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who errs through hallucination. *Rare.*

hal'ly. † HALELY, HOLY.

halm (hôm). Var. of HAULM.

Hal'ma-tu'rus (hăl'ma-tū'rŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ἅλμα a leap + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl* A genus consisting of the wallabies, — insufficiently distinguished from *Macropus.*

halme. † HAULM.

hal'mot, -mote. † HALLMOOT.

Ha-lo'a (hă-lō'ä), *n.* [Gr. τὰ Ἁλῶα, Ἁλῷα.] *Gr. Relig.* An Attic festival of the threshing time, in honor of Demeter (or of Demeter and Dionysus), held in the month of Poseidon.

hal'o-bi'os (hăl'ō-bī'ŏs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, sea + βίος life.] The total oceanic fauna and flora. — **hal'o-bi-ot'ic** (-bĭ-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

Hal'o-cyn-thi'i-dæ (hăl'ō-sĭn-thĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of simple ascidians usually having a leathery or fibrous test, four-lobed apertures, the walls of the branchial sac longitudinally folded and with straight stigmata.

ha-log'e-nat'ed (hă-lŏj'ē-nāt'ĕd), *a.* United with a halogen.

ha-log'e-nous (-nŭs), *a. Chem.* Of the nature of a halogen.

halogh † HALLOW.

ha-log'ra-phy (hă-lŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + *-graphy.*] Description of salts.

ha'lok, ha'loc (hā'lŭk), *n.* A giddy lass. *Obs. Scot.*

hal'o-man'cy (hăl'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of salt.

ha-lom'e-ter (hă-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the forms and angles of crystals of salts ; a goniometer.

Hal'op-sy'che (hăl'ŏp-sī'kē), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, the sea + *Psyche.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods having the power of retracting the head into a kind of pocket. It is made the type of a family, **Hal'opsych'i-dæ** (-sĭk'ĭ-dē).

Hal'o-sau'ri-dæ (hăl'ō-sô'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, sea + σαῦρος lizard.] *Zoöl.* A family of deep-sea fishes having cycloid scales and a slender tapering tail. **Hal'o-sau'rus** (-rŭs) is the typical genus.

halowe. † HALLOW.

halp. Obs. pret. of HELP.

halt (hôlt), *n.* [Formerly *alt*, It. or Sp. *alto*, fr. G. *halt*, fr. *halten* to hold : cf. F. *halte*, fr. G. See HOLD.] A stop in marching or walking, or in any action ; arrest of progress. Without any *halt* they marched. *Clarendon.*

halt, *v. i.* ; HALT'ED ; HALT'ING. To hold one's self from proceeding ; to hold up ; to cease progress ; to stop for a longer or shorter period ; to come to a stop ; to stand still.

halt, *v. t.* To cause to cease marching ; to stop ; as, the general *halted* his troops for refreshment.

halt, *a.* [AS. *healt* ; akin to OS., Dan., & Sw. *halt*, Icel. *haltr*, *halltr*, Goth. *halts*, OHG. *halz.*] Having a halting walk ; lame.

The maimed, and the *halt*, and the blind. *Luke* xiv. 21

halt, *n.* **1.** Act of limping ; lameness. *Henryson.*

2. A disease of sheep, foot rot. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*

halt, *v. i.* [ME. *halten*, AS. *healtian*. See HALT, *a.*]

1. To walk or proceed lamely ; to limp.

2. To stand in doubt whether to proceed, or what to do, to hesitate ; to be uncertain.

How long *halt* ye between two opinions ? 1 *Kings* xviii. 21

3. To be deceptive ; to be false or shifty. *Obs.*

4. To be faulty or imperfect in the relating of the successive steps or measures ; as, a *halting* argument. "The blank verse shall *halt* for it." *Shak.*

hal'ter (hôl'tẽr), *n.* [ME. *halter*, *helter*, *helfter*, AS. *hælftre* ; akin to G. *halfter*, D. *halfter*, *halster*, and also to E. *helve*. See HELVE.] A strong strap or cord ; esp. : **a** A rope or strap, with or without a headstall, for leading or tying a horse or other animal. **b** A rope for hanging malefactors ; a noose ; hence, death by hanging.

No man e'er felt the *halter* draw
With good opinion of the law. *Trumbull*

hal'ter, *v. t.* ; HAL'TERED (-tẽrd) ; HAL'TER-ING. **1.** To catch with or as if with a halter ; to put a halter on, as a horse.

2. To hamper or restrain ; as, to *halter* one's conscience.

3. To put a hangman's halter on ; to hang.

hal'ter-break', *v. t.* To break, as a colt, to a halter.

halt'ing (hôl'tĭng), *p. a.* Lame, limping ; defective ; also, hesitating ; vacillating. Specif. : *Money.* = LIMPING. — **halt'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **halt'ing-ness**, *n.*

halve (hav), *v. t.* ; HALVED (havd), HALV'ING. [From HALF]

1. To divide into two equal parts ; as, to *halve* an apple, to be or form half of.

So far apart their lives are thrown
From the twin soul that *halves* their own. *M. Arnold*

2. To join, as two pieces of timber, by cutting away each for half its thickness at the joining place, and fitting together.

3. *Golf.* Of a hole, match, etc., to reach or play in the same number of strokes as an opponent.

halved (havd), *p. a.* Appearing as if one side, or one half, were cut away ; dimidiate.

halves (havz), *n.* ; *pl.* of HALF. — by halves, by one half at once ; halfway ; partially ; incompletely.

I cannot believe by *halves* *J. H. Newman*

hal'yard (hăl'yẽrd), *n.* Also *halliard*, *haulyard*. [For earlier *hallier*, prop., a puller or hauler. See HALE, *v.*] *Naut.* A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering yards, sails, flags, etc. All yards have *halyards*, except those of such lower sails as drop down when unfurled, as courses.

ham (hăm), *n.* [AS. *ham* ; akin to D. *ham*, G. dial. *hamme*, OHG. *hamma*. Perh. named from the bend at the ham, and akin to E. *chamber*. Cf. GAMMON ham.] **1.** The region back of the knee joint, the popliteal space ; in quadrupeds, the hock.

2. The thigh and buttock ; — usually *pl.*

A plentiful lack of wit, together with most weak *hams*. *Shak*

3. The thigh of any animal prepared for food ; esp., the thigh of a hog cured by salting and smoking, or meat from it.

ham (hăm), *n.* [AS. *hām* home. See HOME.] A group of buildings ; a vill or manor with its appurtenant buildings, — now used only in compound place names (*unaccented*, *pronounced* hăm *or* -ăm), as *Nottingham*, or by historical writers dealing with the early English period.

ham'a-dry'ad (hăm'ă-drī'ăd), *n.* ; *pl.* E. -DRYADS (-ădz), L. -DRYADES (-drī'ă-dēz). [L. *Hamadryas*, *-adis*, Gr. Ἁμαδρυάς ; ἅμα together + δρῦς oak, tree : cf. F. *hamadryade*. See SAME ; TREE.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A tree nymph ; a dryad.

2. **a** The king cobra. **b** See SACRED BABOON.

ha-mal' (hă-măl' ; -môl'), *n.* Also **ham-mal'**, **hum-maul'**, **ha-maul'**, **kha-mal'**, etc. [Turk. & Ar. *hammāl*, fr. Ar. *hamala* to carry.] In the Orient, a porter or burden bearer ; specif., in western India, a palanquin bearer or a male house servant.

hal'pace, *n.* A hautpas. *Obs.*

halpeny. † HALFPENNY.

hal'per, *v. t.* [Cf. G. *holpern*] To stumble ; vacillate. *Obs.*

hals, **halse** (hôls), *n.* [AS. *heals* ; akin to D., G., & Goth. *hals*. See COLLAR.] Neck ; throat. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

halse. † HAWSE. [of HAZEL.

halse (hôls ; als). Dial. Eng. var. **halse** (*dial.* has, has), *v. t.* [See HALS neck] To embrace ; hug. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

halse, *v. t.* [AS. *healsian*, *halsian.*] *Obs.* 1. To call on with adjuration ; conjure ; entreat. 2. To greet ; salute.

hal'sen (hôl'sĕn ; al'sĕn), *a.* Hazel. *Dial. Eng.*

hals'en, *v. t.* [Cf. HALSE adjure.] 1. To halse ; adjure *Obs.* 2. To divine ; predict. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hals'er (hôz'ẽr ; hôs'ẽr). Obs. or Scot. var. of HAWSER.

hals'fang' (hâls'fang'), *n.* [AS. *healsfang.*] *O. Eng. Law.* The first payment required to be made by a person who had become liable to payment of a wergild. From about 1600 to about 1900 this word was wrongly explained as meaning "pillory." "*Halsfang* . . . is an English word which in Laun means *apprehensio colli.*" *F. Seebohm* (*Laws Hen. I.* c. lxxvi.).

halsh. Var. of HALCH.

halsni. † HALSEN.

hal'some. Obs. or Scot. var. of HALESOME.

hal'sum. † HALESOME.

hals'wort', *n.* [*hals* + *wort.*] Any of various plants reputed to cure throat diseases. *Obs.*

halt, *3d pers. sing. pres. & p. p.* of HOLD. *Obs.*

hal'tand, **haltane.** † HAUTAIN

halt'er. *n.* One who halts.

hal'ter (hăl'tẽr), *n.*, *sing.* of HALTERES.

hal'terd. Haltered. *Ref. Sp.*

hal-te'res (hăl-tē'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἁλτῆρες, pl. See HALTERIDIUM.] *Zool.* See BALANCER b.

Hal'ter-id'i-um (h ă l'tĕ r-ĭ d'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. NL *halteria*, fr. Gr. ἁλτήρ weight used in jumping, fr ἅλλεσθαι to jump ; — named from its jumping habits.] *Zool.* A genus of protozoan parasites occurring in the blood of certain birds.

hal'ter-sack', *n.* A gallows bird. *Obs.*

halt'less, *a.* See -LESS.

halt'pace'. † HALFPACE.

halu. † HALLOW.

halugh. † HALLOW.

hal'ur-gy (hăl'ẽr-jĭ), *n* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλός, salt + root of ἔργον work.] Salt working. *Rare.* — **hal'ur-gist** (-jĭst), *n. Rare.*

halv. Halve. *Ref. Sp.*

hal'vans (hal'vănz), *n. pl.* [Cf. HALF.] *Dial. Eng.* a Impure ore ; inferior ore. b Pay consisting of half of what is produced. — **hal'van-er** (hal'vănẽr), *n. Dial. Eng.*

halvd. Halved. *Ref. Sp.*

halve. † HALF. [In halves. *R.*

halve'lings (hav'lĭngz), *adv.*

hal'ven-del. † HALFENDEAL.

halve net. A half net. *Scot.*

halv'er, *n.* **1.** One who takes or gets half. [*or Dial.*

2. *pl.* Half shares ; halves. *Obs.*

halv'er, *n.* One who uses a halt net. *Scot.* [belt.

halving belt. *Mach.* A crossed

halvs. Halves. *Ref. Sp.*

Ham'a-me'li-da'ce-æ (hăm'ă-mē'lĭ-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See HAMAMELIS.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees (order Rosales), having alternate leaves, small, often clustered, flowers with an inferior or half-inferior ovary, a solitary pendent ovule, and a woody or cartilaginous capsular fruit. There are 18 genera and about 50 species. *Hamamelis* and *Liquidambar* are genera. — **ham'a-me'li-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ham'a-me'lis (-mē'lĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἁμαμηλίς a kind of medlar or service tree ; ἅμα at the same time + μῆλον an apple, any tree fruit.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs typifying the family Hamamelidaceæ, distinguished by the axillary yellow flowers with long twisted petals. There are two Japanese and one American species ; the latter (*H. virginiana*) is the witch-hazel.

ha-mar'ti-ol'o-gy (hă-mär'tĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἁμαρτία sin + *-logy.*] That part of theology which treats of sin. — **ha-mar'ti-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

ha'mate (hā'māt), *a.* [L. *hamatus*, fr. *hamus* hook.] Hooked ; bent at the end into a hook ; curved like a hook or sickle ; hamous ; hamiform.

ham beetle. **a** A small bluish beetle (*Necrobia rufipes*), with reddish legs, which in the larval state often damages cured hams. **b** The larder beetle.

Ham Beetle (*Necrobia rufipes*)
a Imago (× 3½) ; *b* Larva (× 4).

Ham'ble-to'ni-an (hăm'b'l-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, a superior race or strain of American trotting horses descended from a stallion called Hambletonian (1849–76). — *n.* A horse of this race.

Ham'burg (hăm'bûrg ; *G.* ham'bŏŏrk), *n.* **1.** A commercial city of Germany, near the mouth of the Elbe.

2. A black Hamburg grape.

3. One of a breed of domestic fowls of rather small size somewhat resembling the Leghorns in appearance and having a rose comb and leaden blue legs. The cock and hen are quite similar in color. They are prolific layers, but the eggs are rather small. The recognized color varieties are the golden and the silver spangled, the golden and the silver penciled, the black, and the white.

Hamburg Company. See MERCHANT ADVENTURER. — **H. edging**, a kind of edging of machine-embroidered cambric or muslin. — **H. lake**, a purplish crimson pigment resembling cochineal. — **H. parsley**, a horticultural variety of the common parsley, having an edible root. — **H. steak**, beef chopped more or less fine and broiled or fried in cakes. — **H. white**, a pigment composed of two parts of barium sulphate to one of white lead. — **H. yellow**, chrome yellow.

hame (hām), *n.* [ME. *hame* ; cf. D. *haam.*] One of the two curved pieces of wood or metal, in the type of harness adapted for heavy draft, to which the traces are fastened. They are fitted upon the collar, or have pads fitting the horse's neck. See HARNESS, *Illust.*

Ha-me'li-a (hă-mē'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after H. L. Du*hamel*-Dumonceau, French botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American rubiaceous shrubs having brilliant red or orange flowers in scorpioid cymes, the corolla distinctly 5-ribbed. Several, as *H. patens* of Florida, are cultivated in greenhouses. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Ham'il-to'ni-an (hăm'ĭl-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, following, or in accord with the political doctrines of, Alexander Hamilton (1757–1804), an American statesman, the leader of the Federalist party.

2. Pertaining to James Hamilton (1769–1831), or to a system of teaching languages by means of examples rather than rules advocated by him.

3. Pertaining to Sir William Hamilton (1788–1856), a distinguished Scottish philosopher and logician.

4. Pertaining to Sir William Rowan Hamilton (1805–65), an Irish mathematician, or to his discoveries or inventions. **Hamiltonian equations** (of motion of a conservative system with unvarying relations), *Math.*, equations of the form $\dot{p}_k = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k}$, $\dot{q}_k = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k}$, where the q's are the *generalized coördinates determining the configuration*; the p's are the *generalized components of momentum*, H is the *total energy*, and the dot (·) indicates *derivation as to the time.* — **H. function**, *Math.*, any of several functions introduced by Sir Wm. Rowan Hamilton in place of the Lagrangian function, usually the sum of the energies of stress and motion. — **Hamiltonian operator**, the operator $i\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$, in which x, y, and z are rectangular coördinates in the operand, and i, j, and k are unit vectors parallel to coördinate axes.

Ham'il-ton-ism (hăm'ĭl-tŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophical and logical teachings of Sir William Hamilton. See NATURAL REALISM, QUANTIFICATION.

Ham'ite (hăm'ĭt), *n.* **1.** A descendant of Ham, Noah's second son. See *Gen.* x. 6–20.

2. *Ethnol.* A member of the chief native race of North Africa, including not only the Berber peoples north of the Sahara, but also Fulahs, Tuaregs, and Tibus in the Sudan, the extinct Guanches of the Canaries, and in East Africa the ancient Egyptians and their descendants, and the principal Ethiopian tribes, the Gallas, Somalis, and conquering tribes far to the south (see HAMITIC). The Hamites are characterized by tall stature, often with magnificent physique, dark olive, bronze, or even black skin, wavy hair, oval face with well-formed features, the nose often aquiline. Especially among the Berbers, blond traits are not rare. Characteristically, the Hamites are agriculturists, in contrast to the nearly related pastoral Semites. In religion they are mainly Moslems (cf., however, ABYSSINIAN, COPT). Ethnologists universally class the Hamites as Caucasians, and many consider them as representatives of the earliest Caucasian colonists of western Europe. Cf. MEDITERRANEAN RACE.

Ham-it'ic (hăm-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Hamites, or designating, or belonging to, the Hamitic languages, a family of languages of northern Africa, of which the principal tongue, ancient Egyptian, is rivaled in antiquity of records only by Akkadian and Babylonian. These languages are variously classed as agglutinative or inflectional ; some of them, as the ancient Egyptian, which approached monosyllabism, are extremely crude ; others, as the modern Kabyle, are apparently inflectional. The common parentage of the Hamitic and Semitic languages has the support of some scholars. The pronominal system, the formation of the feminine, certain roots, and poverty of tense and mode are points of resemblance (see AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES, SEMITIC LANGUAGES). The Hamitic languages are grouped as follows : **a** Ancient Egyptian, written records of which date from probably 5000 B. C. (see HIEROGLYPHIC, HIERATIC, DEMOTIC, for Egyptian writing), together with its descendant, Coptic. These two languages represent the chief Hamitic literary development, but are now extinct, except that Coptic is still the language of the liturgies, etc., of the Coptic Church. **b** The North African group, including the ancient Libyan dialects such as Numidian, Mauritanian, Gætulian, etc., now represented only by inscriptions, together with the modern Berber languages, Kabyle, Shilha, and Tamashek, probably derived from these. **c** The Ethiopian or Cushite languages, spoken in Abyssinia and southward, and including Afar, Agao, Beja, Galla, Somali, etc. Some of these possess a slight literary development.

Ham'i-to- (hăm'ĭ-tō-). Combining form for *Hamite* or *Hamitic* ; as in *Hamito*-Semitic.

Ham'i-toid (hăm'ĭ-toid), *a.* [*Hamite* + *-oid.*] Resembling the Hamitic type ; possessing Hamitic traits.

ham'let (hăm'lĕt), *n.* [ME. *hamelet*, OF. *hamelet*, dim. of *hamel*, F. *hameau*, LL. *hamellum*, a dim. of German origin ; cf. G. *heim* home. See HOME.] A little cluster of houses in the country ; specif. : **a** A small group of houses belonging to a parish or village.

Besides vills there were *hamlets* ; but the *hamlet* seems always to have lain within the boundaries of a vill, and, though the law might for some purpose take note of its existence, still it seems to have been but rarely treated as more than a mere geographical tract. On the other hand, the vill or township was no mere part of the earth's surface, it was a community. *Pollock & Matt.*

b In the State of Ohio, in the United States, an incorporated village or town the officers of which are three trustees, a clerk, treasurer, marshal, and supervisor, as provided by statute (Rev. Stat., Title XII, Div. 7, ch. 1).

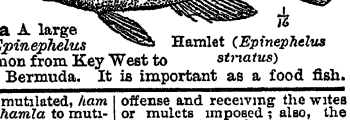
Hamlet (*Epinephelus striatus*)

Syn. — Village, thorp.

ham'let, *n.* **a** A large grouper (*Epinephelus striatus*) common from Key West to Brazil and at Bermuda. It is important as a food fish.

halwe. † HALLOW.

halwei. † HALIWEI.

halwien. † HALLOW.

ha'ly (*Scot.* hā'lĭ). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of HOLY.

Hal'y-si'tes (hăl'ĭ-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἅλυσις a chain.] *Paleon.* The genus consisting of the chain corals.

ham. † AM ; HEM, *pron.* ; HOME. **ham** (*dial.* ăm, ăm). Dial. Eng. var. of HAME.

ham (*dial.* am). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of HAULM.

ham (h ă m), *n.* A third-rate actor. Cf. HAMFATTER. *Slang.*

ham (*dial.* ăm, ĕm), *n.* [AS., akin to Frieş. & LG. *ham.*] A piece of pasture land, either common or inclosed. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [son of Noah.

Ham (hăm), *n. Bib.* The second

hamac, ha-ma'ca. † HAMMOCK.

ham'a-crat'ic (hăm'ă-krăt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἅμα together + κράτος strength, κρατεῖν to rule.] Pertaining to or designating government based on simultaneous or mutual action.

Ham'al (h ă m'ă l), *n.* [Ar., lamb] *Astron.* See STAR.

ham'ald (hăm'ĭld), *a.* Also **ham'elt**, **ham'el**. [Scot., fr. AS. *hām* home, cf. Icel. *heimoll* homely. domestic, property.] Domestic ; homely. *Scot.*

ham'ald, *v. t. Scots Law.* To prove to belong to one's self. *Obs.*

Ha'man (hā'măn), *n. Bib.* In the Book of Esther, the chief minister of Ahasuerus and enemy of the Jews, who was hanged on the gallows prepared for Mordecai.

ham'arch-y (hăm'ăr-kĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz) [Gr. ἅμα together + *-archy.*] That polity which has an organism in which a multitude of distinct parts have their independent action and yet are, by the general organism, united into one. *Lieber.*

ham'ar-thri'tis (hăm'ăr-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμαρθρῖτις.] *Med.* Arthritis or gout affecting all the joints.

ham'ar-tite (hăm'ăr-tīt), *n.* [Gr. ἁμαρτία failure, fault, in ref. to an error made in its earlier analysis.] *Min.* = BASTNÄSITE.

ha'mat-ed (hā'măt-ĕd), *a.* Hamate.

Ha'math (hā'măth). *Bib.*

Ha'math-ite (-ĭt), *a.* [Heb. *Khamāth* Hamath.] Pertaining to or designating the people of Hamath, an ancient Syrian city. — **Ha'math-ite**, *n.*

Ha'math-zo'bah (-zō'bă). *Bib.*

Ha-mat'sa (hă-măt'sa), *n.* See KWAKIUTL.

ha-ma'tum (h ă-m ā' t ŭ m), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *hamatus* hooked.] *Anat.* The unciform bone.

hamaul. † HAMAL.

ham'berg-ite (hăm'bẽrg-īt), *n.* [After A. *Hamberg*, its discoverer.] *Min.* Beryllium borate, $Be_2(OH)BO_3$, occurring as grayish white prismatic crystals. H., 7.5. Sp. gr., 2.35.

ham'ber line (hăm'bẽr), *or* **ham'bro-line** (-brō-lĭn ; -lĭn), *n. Naut.* Small seizing stuff made of two strands with right-hand twist, in contradistinction to marline, which is of two strands with left-hand twist.

ham'ble (hăm'b'l), *v. t.* [ME. *hamelen* to mutilate, AS. *hamelian* ; akin to OHG. *hamalōn* to mutilate, *hamal* mutilated, *ham* mutilated, Icel. *hamla* to mutilate.] To maim ; to dock ; to cut off the balls of the feet of (dogs) to make them useless for hunting. *Obs*

ham'ble (am'b'l ; ăm'''l), *v. i.* To limp ; to walk lame ; to stumble. *Dial. Eng.*

ham'burgh, *n.* [Cf. HAME, AS *beorgan* to protect] A collar of a draft horse. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

hame. † HAM ; HEM, them.

hame. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of HAULM. [var. of HOME.

hame (*Scot.* hām). Obs or Scot.

hame, *n.* [AS. *hama* (in comp)] Covering, skin ; membrane. *Obs.*

hame holde. † HAMALD.

ham'el. Var. of HAMALD, HAMBLE.

ham'el (*dial.* hăm''l), *n.* [OF., F. *hameau.*] A hamlet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hamelen. † HAMBLE.

hamelet. † HAMLET.

hamelt. Var. of HAMALD.

hame'ly. Obs. or Scot. var. of HOMELY.

hamer. † HAMMER. [SUCKEN.]

hame'sok-en. Var. of HAME-

hame'suck-en (hām'sŭk-ĕn), *n.* Also (*Scot.*) **haim'suck-en** ; (*Obs.*) **hame'sok-en**, **home soken**, etc. [AS. *hāmsōcn.* See HOME ; SEEK.] *Law.* a The assaulting of a person in his own house or dwelling place. *Obs.*, exc. in nominal existence in *Scots Law.* "*Hāmsuchen* . . . is an aggravated assault which would probably be now treated simply as such, but formerly was regarded as a separate offense punishable capitally." *Erskine's Principles.* **b** *O. Eng. Law.* A franchise of trying persons charged with this offense and receiving the wites or mulcts imposed ; also, the wite or mulct itself.

ham'fare. [AS. *hām* home + *faru* a going.] = HAMESUCKEN a. *Obs.*

ham'fat'ter, *n.* [From a negro minstrel song called "The *Hamfat* man."] A low-grade actor or performer. *Theat. Slang.*

ha'mi (hā'mī), *n.* ; *pl.* of HAMUS.

ha'mi-form (hā'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *hamus* hook + *-form.*] Hook-shaped. [*Dial. Eng.*

ham'il. Var. of HAMEL.

ham'il-ton (h ă m'ĭ-l ŭ n), *n.* [From *Hamilton*, Madison Co., New York.] A subdivision of the Middle Devonian in the middle and eastern United States ; a part of the Erian series (of New York). See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Ham'il-to'ni-an (-tō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* One who is in sympathy with Hamiltonian doctrines or theories. See HAMILTONIAN, *a.*

Ham'il-to'ni-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Hamiltonism.

ham'i-nu'ra (hăm'ĭ-nū''rä), *n.* A large edible river fish (*Macrodon trahira*) of Guiana.

ha'mi-ros'trate (h ā' m ĭ r-ŏ s'-trāt ; hăm'ĭ-), *a.* [L *hamus* hook + *rostratus* beaked.] *Zool.* Having a hooked beak.

Ham'i-tal (hăm'ĭ-tăl). *Bib.*

Ha-mi'tes (hă-mī'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *hamus* hook.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct cephalopods of the group Ammonoidea having the shell, which is not spirally coiled, bent back upon itself like a hook near the large end.

Ham'i-tism (h ă m'ĭ-t ĭ z'm), *n.* See -ISM. [of HAMBLE.

hamle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

b A spotted moray (*Gymnothorax moringa*) used for food in the West Indies.

Ham'let (hăm'lĕt), *n.* In Shakespeare's tragedy of this name, a prince of Denmark, son of the former king and nephew of the reigning one, Claudius. His father has been secretly murdered by Claudius, who assumes the throne and marries the queen. The ghost of the murdered king lays upon Hamlet the duty of avenging him, but Hamlet's habit of mind leads only to repeated postponing of the moment of action. When himself at the point of death he stabs the king It has been much debated whether the madness which he feigns in order to avert suspicion becomes genuine or not. See OPHELIA.

ham-mam' (hŭm-mäm'; *in corrupted form* hŭm'ŭm: cf. HUMMUM), *n.* [Turk. & Ar. *hammām*. Cf. HUMMUM.] A Turkish bath.

ham'mer (hăm'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *hamer*, AS. *hamer*, *hamor*, akin to D. *hamer*, G. & Dan. *hammer*, Sw. *hammare*, Icel. *hamarr* hammer, crag, and perh. to Gr. *ἄκμων* anvil, Skr. *açman* stone, Russ. *kamen'* stone.] **1.** An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like, consisting of a head, usually of steel or iron, fixed crosswise to a handle; also, a machine in which a heavy block of metal or other hard substance is so used; as, a steam *hammer*.

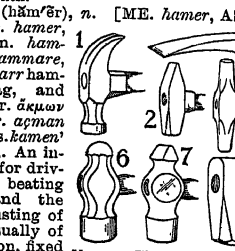

Various Hammers 1 Claw; 2 Riveting; 3 Boiler Maker's; 4 Bricklayer's; 5 Blacksmith's; 6, 7 Machinist's (6 with Ball Peen, 7 with Cross Peen), 8 Stone or Spalling Hammer; 9 Prospecting.

2. Something in form or action resembling or likened to a hammer; as: **a** A lever with a striking head for ringing a bell or striking a gong, as in a clock or an electric bell. **b** Any of the padded mallets in a piano action for striking the wires (see ACTION, *Illust.*); also, a hand mallet for playing on the dulcimer, xylophone, etc. **c** *Anat.* The malleus. **d** *Firearms* That part of a gunlock which strikes the percussion cap, or firing pin; the cock; formerly, however, a piece of steel covering the pan of a flintlock musket and struck by the flint of the cock to ignite the priming. **e** A doorknocker. *Obs.* **f** *Mach.* A bell-crank lever in a hit-and-miss governor for an internal-combustion engine that engages with the cams and regulates the exhaust by its action on a spindle called the digger. **g** *Elec.* The trembler of a magnetic make-and-break apparatus.

3. Fig.: A person or thing that smites or shatters.

> He met the stern legionaries [of Rome] who had been the "massive iron *hammers*" of the whole earth. *J. H. Newman*

4. A gavel with which an auctioneer indicates that an article has been sold to the last bidder; hence, an auction sale; — often in idiomatic phrases, as *to bring* (goods) *to the hammer*. See *fall of the hammer*, under FALL, *n.*

5. *Athletics.* A spherical weight attached to a flexible handle and hurled from a mark or ring. The weight of head and handle is usually not less than 16 pounds.

6. *Obs.* **a** A forge. **b** A cattle disease.

Hammer and Scourge of England, the, Sir William Wallace (1272?-1305). — **h. and tongs. a** With great force and violence; in a rough-and-tumble fashion. *Colloq.* **b** With constant disagreement; as, John and his wife live *hammer and tongs*. *Dial. Eng.* — **H. of Heretics. a** Cardinal Pierre d'Ailly (1350-1420), president of the Council of Constance (1414-18), which condemned to death Huss and Jerome of Prague. **b** St. Augustine (354-430), opponent of the Donatists and Pelagians. **c** Johann Faber (1478-1541), an opponent of the Reformation. — **H. of the Scots** or of **Scotland,** Edward I., King (1272-1307) of England.

ham'mer, *v. t.*; HAM'MERED (-ẽrd); HAM'MER-ING. **1.** To beat, strike, or shape with a hammer; to beat with heavy blows; as, to *hammer* iron; to *hammer* nails.

2. To fasten with a hammer, as by nailing; to build with hammer and nails.

3. Fig., to assail, or attack, or work at assiduously, laboriously, etc., as if with the hammer in driving a nail, forging, etc.; as, he *hammered* the conceit out of him; he *hammered* away at the reform, but in vain; to *hammer* at the market (to bring down prices).

4. To form in the mind; to shape by hard intellectual labor; — usually with *out*.

> Who was *hammering* out a penny dialogue. *Jeffrey.*

5. To beat, strike; belabor. *Colloq.*

ham'mer, *v. i.* **1.** To strike repeated blows as with a hammer; to labor persistently on one thing as if shaping something with a hammer; to make reiterated efforts.

> Nor need'st thou much importune me to that
> Whereon this month I have been *hammering*. *Shak.*

2. To be in a state of activity or agitation.

> Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head. *Shak.*

3. To stammer; to speak haltingly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ham'mer-a-ble (hăm'ẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being shaped by a hammer; malleable.

hammer beam *Arch.* Either of the short horizontal beams or cantilevers projecting from the top of a pair of opposite walls and supporting a roof principal for a Gothic roof, thus dispensing with the necessity for a tiebeam.

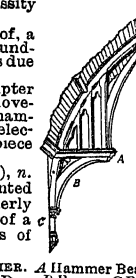

A Hammer Beam; *B* Brace; *C* Pendant Post.

hammer blow. A blow of, or as of, a hammer; specif., *Railroads*, the pounding of the rails by the driving wheels due to inertia of unbalanced parts.

hammer break. *Elec.* An interrupter in which contact is broken by the movement of an automatically vibrating hammer between a contact piece and an electromagnet, or of a rapidly moving piece mechanically driven.

ham'mer-cloth' (hăm'ẽr-klŏth'; 205), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] The ornamented cloth, often fringed, which was formerly hung over the driver's seat or box of a coach, — now only used on coaches of ceremony.

ham'mered (hăm'ẽrd), *p. p.* of HAMMER. Specif.: *London Stock Exchange.* Declared to be unable to comply with his bargains; — said of a member, with reference to the head waiter's call for attention by three blows of his mallet in making the announcement. *Cant.*

hammered glass, glass roughened on one side to resemble hammered metal work. — **h. work,** *Art*, work in thin metal, where the plate is beaten up by hand. Repoussé work is the finer and more purposeful kind, where a definite pattern is produced. *Hammered work* is, more often, just beaten into shape, retaining the marks of the blows.

ham'mer-hard', *a.* Hardened by hammering.

ham'mer–hard'en, *v. t.* To harden, as a metal, by hammering it in the cold state.

ham'mer–head' (hăm'ẽr-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** Any of certain sharks which have the sides of the head produced into long lateral processes at the ends of which the eyes are placed. They constitute the family Sphyrnidæ, syn. Zygænidæ. Five species are recognized. They are active voracious fishes, most numerous in warm seas. *Sphyrna zygæna*, the best-known species, is widely distributed, and occurs on the coasts of Europe and the United States. It attains a length of fifteen feet. Cf. SHOVELHEAD.

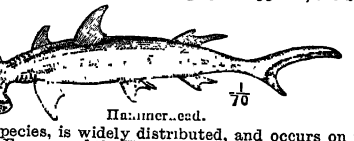

Hammer-head. 1/70

2. **a** The stone roller (*Hypentelium nigricans*). **b** A West African fruit bat (*Hypsignathus monstrosus*); — so called fr its large blunt muzzle. **c** The umbrette (*Scopus umbretta*).

3. A blockhead; dolt. *Obs.*

ham'mer–head'ed, *a.* **1.** Having a hammerlike head.

2. Stupid, doltish.

hammer-headed shark. = HAMMERHEAD, 1.

ham'mer-ing, *n.* **1.** Action of one that hammers.

2. A marking made with a hammer, as in hammered ware.

3. Impediment in speech; stammering.

ham'mer-less, *a. Firearms* Without a visible hammer; — said of a gun having a firing pin or striker inside the lock

hammer lock. *Wrestling.* A hold in which an arm of one contestant is held twisted and bent behind his back by his opponent.

Hammer Lock.

ham'mer-man(-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who works with a hammer, as at a forge or in a mine.

hammer palsy. *Med.* Hephæstic cramp or hemiplegia.

ham'mer–re-fined', *a.* Designating steel the grain of which has been made finer and closer by heavy hammering followed by lighter and quicker blows at the finish.

hammer shell. Any bivalve shell of the genus *Malleus*, found in Oriental seas, allied to the pearl oysters, having the hinge margin of the valves produced into elongated processes, giving the valves a hammer-shaped outline.

ham'mer-stone' (hăm'ẽr-stōn'), *n. Archæol.* A paleolith used as a hammer. See PALEOLITH, *Illust.*

ham'mer-toe', *n. Med.* A deformity of the foot marked by permanent angular flexion of one or more toes.

hammer tongs. Blacksmiths' tongs having projecting lugs for engaging holes of hammer heads or the like during forging.

ham'mer-wort' (hăm'ẽr-wûrt'), *n.* [AS. *hamorwyrt*.] The common pellitory (*Parietaria*).

ham'mock (hăm'ŭk), *n.* [A word of Amer. Indian origin: cf. Sp. *hamaca*. Columbus, in the Narrative of his first voyage, says: "A great many Indians in canoes came to the ship to-day for the purpose of bartering their cotton, and *hamacas*, or nets, in which they sleep."] **1.** A swinging couch or bed, usually made of netting or canvas about six feet long and three feet wide, suspended by clews or cords at the ends.

2. [Cf. HUMMOCK.] In the southern United States, esp. in Florida, an area characterized by hardwood vegetation, the soil being of a greater depth and containing more humus than that of the flatwoods or pinelands, hence being more suitable for cultivation.

ham'mock (hăm'ŭk), *a.* [See HAMMOCK, *n.*, 2.] Pertaining to, characterizing, or of the nature of, a hammock; as, *hammock* soil; *hammock* vegetation. *U. S.*

hammock cloth. 1. A horse cloth. *Obs.*

2. *Naut.* A tarpaulin or piece of canvas spread over stowed hammocks or over the openings in hammock nettings.

ham'per (hăm'pẽr), *n.* [Contr. fr. *hanaper*.] **1.** A large basket, usually with a cover, used for the packing and carrying of articles; as, a *hamper* of wine; a clothes *hamper*.

2. A two-bushel measure used for oysters. *U. S.*

3. A hanaper, in chancery.

ham'per, *v. t.*; HAM'PERED (-pẽrd); HAM'PER-ING. To put in a hamper; also, to burden with hampers.

ham'per, *v. t.* [ME. *hampren*, of uncertain origin; perh. akin to HOPPLE.] **1.** To put a hamper or fetter on; to shackle; entangle; hence, to impede, to embarrass; encumber. "*Hampered* nerves." *Blackmore.*

> A lion *hampered* in a net. *L'Estrange.*

2. To put out of order; to derange, as a lock.

3. To fasten together, as in a bundle; to pack. *Rare.*

Syn. — Impede, encumber, embarrass, hinder, restrain, restrict, confine, load, burden, bind, curb, chain, tie. — HAMPER, TRAMMEL, CLOG, FETTER, SHACKLE, MANACLE are here compared esp. in their fig uses. To HAMPER is to encumber or embarrass as by an impediment or restraining influence of any sort; to TRAMMEL is more specifically to entangle or confine as if in a net; CLOG emphasizes the idea of something which weighs upon or clings to one; as, "These difficulties and perplexities the man of intrigues is always *hampered* with" (*Sharp*); "*trammeled* in his endeavors by the web of intrigue about him; "how to entangle, *trammel* up, and snare your soul in mine" (*Keats*); "the sense of moving heavily in a dim and *clogging* medium" (*G Eliot*). FETTER (referring primarily to chains for the feet) suggests relatively complete confinement or restraint, as, "So free we seem, so *fettered* fast we are!" (*R. Browning*); cf. "I refused to visit Shelley that I might have my own *unfettered* scope" (*Keats*). SHACKLE (referring to chains for the wrist or ankle) and MANACLE (implying shackles for the hand or wrist) are less often used in a fig. sense; as, "tearing asunder the *shackles* of the free-born spirit" (*Hazlitt*); "Grief too can *manacle* the mind" (*Lovelace*). See TIE, IMPRISON, DIFFICULTY.

ham'per, *n.* [See HAMPER to shackle.] **1.** A shackle; a fetter; anything which impedes.

2. *Naut* Articles ordinarily indispensable, but in the way at certain times See TOP-HAMPER.

Hamp'shire Down (hămp'shĭr) [From *Hampshire*, England] One of a breed of Down sheep having a black face and legs, large head with a Roman nose, dark ears set well back, and a broad level back.

Hamp'ton Court Conference (hămp'tŭn). *Eng. Hist* A conference held under James I. at the palace of Hampton Court in 1604 to consider the demands of the Puritan party for changes and reforms in ecclesiastical matters.

Hampton Roads Conference. *U. S. Hist.* An informal conference regarding the arrangement of a peace between the North and the South, held on the vessel River Queen in Hampton Roads, Feb. 3, 1865, between President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward, representing the United States, and Vice President Stephens, Senator Hunter, and Assistant Secretary of War Campbell, representing the Confederate States. No agreement was reached.

ham'shack'le (hăm'shăk'l), *v. t.*; -SHACK'LED (-ld); -SHACK'LING (-lĭng). [Cf. E. dial *hamshackle*, also *hapshackle* to bind together the feet of cattle.] To fasten (an animal) by a rope binding the head to a fore leg; as, to *hamshackle* a horse; hence, to bind; restrain; curb.

ham'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [G. *hamster*.] A ratlike rodent (*Cricetus cricetus*) of the family Muridæ, found in parts of Europe (east of the Rhine) and Asia. It is variegated in color and has large cheek pouches, and inhabits burrows which it provisions with supplies of grain. Its fur, though rather coarse and short, is sometimes used. The name is extended to certain allied forms.

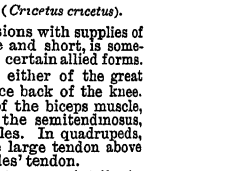

Hamster (*Cricetus cricetus*). 1/12

ham'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* In man, either of the great tendons situated each side of the space back of the knee. The *outer* hamstring is the tendon of the biceps muscle, the *inner* is composed of those of the semitendinosus, semimembranosus, and gracilis muscles. In quadrupeds, the term *hamstring* is applied to the large tendon above and behind the hock. It is the Achilles' tendon.

ham'string', *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* HAM'STRUNG' (-strŭng'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAM'STRING-ING. See STRING. To lame or disable by cutting the hamstring or hamstrings; to hough; hence, to cripple; incapacitate; disable.

> So have they *hamstrung* the valor of the subject. *Milton.*

ham'u-lar (hăm'ū-lar), *a.* Hooked; hooklike; hamate; as, the *hamular* process of the sphenoid bone.

ham'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Having a small hook; hook-shaped.

ham'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a little hook.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A hook, or hooklike process; as: **a** One of those terminating some barbicels of feathers (see FEATHER). **b** The hooklike end of the lamina spiralis of the cochlea.

Han (hän), *n.* A Chinese dynasty, from B. C. 206 to A. D. 220,

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ham'let-ed, *a.* Confined to, or located in, a hamlet.

ham'let-ize (hăm'lĕt-īz), *v. t. & i.* To incorporate as a hamlet. *U. S.* — **ham'let-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Ham'lin, Jack (hăm'lĭn). A cool, daring, chivalrous gambler who is a leading character in many of the short tales of F. Bret Harte.

ham'lin-ite (-īt), *n.* [After A. C. *Hamlin*, American mineralogist.] *Min.* A basic phosphate of aluminium and strontium, occurring in colorless rhombohedral crystals. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 3.2-3.3.

ham-mal' Var. of HAMAL.

ham'mald. † HAMALD.

Ham'math (hăm'ăth). *Bib.*

hamme. † HAM. [thē). *Bib.*]

Ham'me-da'thа (hăm'ē-dā'thă).

Ham'me-lech (hăm'ē-lĕk). *Bib.*

hammer ax *or* **axe.** An ax and a hammer combined on one helve.

ham'mer-bird', *n.* The umbrette (*Scopus umbretta*).

hammer cap. A cap over the hammer of a gun. [palsy.]

hammer cramp *Med.* Hammer

hammer crane. *Mach.* A horizontal-jib crane.

ham'mer-dress', *v. t.* To dress or face (stone) with a hammer.

ham'mer-er, *n.* One who works with a hammer.

hammer fish. = HAMMER-HEADED SHARK.

ham'mer gun. A gun having a visible hammer or hammers.

ham'mer-kop (hăm'ẽr-kŏp), *n.* [D. *hamer* hammer + *kop* head.] The umbrette (*Scopus umbretta*). *South Africa.*

hammer mill. A water mill driving a forge hammer.

hammer oyster. = HAMMER SHELL.

hammer pick. = PICK HAMMER.

hammer pike. A long-shafted pike, with a hammer head on the shaft, carried by the subalterns in charge of the colors in the French armies under the First Empire.

hammer scale. Scale formed on hammering heated metal. See SCALE, *n*, 8

hammer sedge A European sedge (*Carex hirta*).

hammer slag = ANVIL DROSS.

ham'mer-smith', *n.* A smith who works with a hammer.

hammer tail. *Horol.* The tail of the lever carrying the hammer of a striking clock.

ham'mer-wise', *adv.* See -WISE

ham'mer-wrought', *a.* Wrought into shape with a hammer.

ham'mo-chry'sos (hăm'ō-krī'sŏs), *n.* [L., fr Gr. *ἀμμόχρυσος*; *ἄμμος*, *ἄμμος*, sand + *χρυσός* gold] A kind of golden sand or dust mentioned by the ancients, prob. a sand from a yellowish mica schist.

ham'mock Var. of HUMMOCK.

hammock batten. **a** One of the battens on a ship's beams from which hammocks are slung. **b** A spreader for the clews of a hammock

hammock berthing. *Naut.* A trough in the bulwarks of a warship where the hammocks are stowed during the day.

hammock clew. One of the several small lines at either end of a hammock by which it is slung; — called also *hammock line*.

hammock netting. *Naut.* Formerly, the netting in which hammocks were stowed. **b** Now, = HAMMOCK BERTHING.

hammock rails. Rails above the bulwarks to which hammock nettings were lashed. *Hist.*

Ham-mol'e-cheth, *or* **Ham-mol'e-keth** (hă-mŏl'ē-kĕth; hăm'ō-lē'kĕth). *Bib.*

Ham'mon (hăm'ŏn). *Bib.*

hammoniacum. † AMMONIACUM, gum ammoniac.

Ham'moth-dor' (*-ŏth-dŏr'*; -ŏth-dŏr'). *Bib.* [tasting of, ham.]

ham'my, *a.* Flavored with, or

Ha-mo'nah (*ha-mō'nä*). *Bib.*

Ha'mon-gog' (hā'mŏn-gŏg'). *Bib.*

Ha'mor (hā'mŏr). *Bib*

ha'mose (hā'mōs; hā-mō'sē).

ha'mous (hā'mŭs), *a.* [L. *hamus* hook.] *Bot* = HAMATE.

hamour. † HAMMER.

ham'per, *v. t. & i.* To beat; to belabor. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ham'perd. Hampered. *Ref. Sp.*

ham'pered (hăm'pẽrd), *p. p.* of HAMPER. — **ham'pered-ly,** *adv.* — **ham'pered-ness,** *n.* [pers.

ham'per-er, *n.* One that hampers.

ham'per-man, *n.* An official in charge of the chancery hamper.

hamsocn. † HAMESUCKEN.

Ha-mu'el (*ha-mū'ĕl*; hăm'ū-). *Bib.*

Ha'mul (hā'mŭl). *Bib.*

ham'ule (hăm'ūl), *n.* [L *hamulus*.] = HAMULUS. [*Bib*]

Ha'mul-ites (hā'mŭl-īts), *n. pl.*

ham'u-lose (hăm'ū-lōs), **ham'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [L *hamulus*, dim. of *hamus* hook.] Hamulate.

ha'mus (hā'mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* HAMI (-mī) [L.] *Zool.* A hook or curved process.

Ha-mu'tal (*hă-mū'tăl*). *Bib.*

han. † KHAN.

han. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. inf. & pres. pl. of HAVE.

han'. Scot. var. of HAND.

Han'a-fite (*hă'nă-fīt*), *n.* A member of one of the four Sunnite sects. It was founded by Abu Hanifah (*700-770 A. D.*).

Ha-na-a'mē-el (*hă-nă-ăm'ē-ĕl*, *hăn'a-mēl*), **Han'a-mel** (*hăn'ă-mĕl*). *Bib*

Ha'nan (*hā'năn*). *Bib.*

Ha-na-an'e-el (*hă-nā-ăn'ē-ĕl*; *hăn'a-nēl*), **Han'a-nel** (*hăn'a-nĕl*). *Bib.*

Ha-na'ni (*hă-nā'nī*). *Bib* [*Bib*]

Han'a-ni'a (*hă-nā'nī-ă*). *D.*

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marked by the revival of letters, the introduction of Buddhism, and the extension of Chinese rule over Mongolia.

han'a-per (hăn'ə-pĕr), *n.* [OF. *hanaper*, fr. *hanap* a drinking vessel; of German origin; cf. OHG. *knapf*, G. *napf*, akin to AS. *hnæp* cup, bowl. Cf. HAMPER, NAPPY, *n.*] **1.** A receptacle for plate or treasure; a treasure box. *Obs.* **2.** A kind of small hamper in which documents were kept. **3.** [*cap.*] The department (abolished by 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 11, 1832) of the English Court of Chancery into which fees were paid for the sealing and enrolling of various documents, as charters, commissions, etc.; — so called because the documents were temporarily kept in a hanaper or because the fees were kept in one.

hance (hăns), *n.* [Cf. F. *hausse* rise, and E. *hance*, v.] **1.** A lintel. *Obs.* **2.** *Naut.* A sudden fall or break, as the fall of the fife rail down to the gangway. **3.** *Arch.* **a** The arc of minimum radius at the springing of an elliptical or similar arch (see ARCH, *Illust.*, fig. 9); hence, the haunch of an arch. **b** A small arch joining a straight lintel to a jamb.

hance arch. *Arch.* An arch having greater curvature at its springings than at the crown; usually, a three-centered or four-centered arch. See ARCH, *Illust.*

han'chi-nol (hăn'chĭ-nōl), *n.* [Prob. fr. native name.] A Mexican lythraceous shrub (*Heimia salicifolia*) having lanceolate leaves and yellow flowers.

hand (hănd), *n.* [AS. *hand*, *hond*; akin to D., G., & Sw. *hand*, OHG. *hant*, Dan. *haand*, Icel. *hönd*, Goth. *handus*.] **1.** The terminal part of the arm when, as in man and the apes, it is specially modified as a grasping organ. In anatomical usage the hand, or *manus*, includes the *phalanges*, or fingers and thumb; the *metacarpus*, or hand proper, and the *carpus*, or wrist; but in popular usage the wrist is often excluded. In zoology the term is extended to the corresponding segments of the fore limb of vertebrates above fishes, regardless of the way in which they are modified. The hand of man, being relieved of service in supporting the body, is more perfectly specialized as a prehensile organ than that of other animals. It possesses unusual mobility of the digits (especially of the thumb, which can be perfectly opposed to any of the others), and capability of complete pronation and supination.

2. Any of certain parts serving the function of or resembling a hand in any way, as: **a** The foot of an ape. **b** The chela of a crustacean. **c** *Falconry.* The foot of a hawk. **d** *Entom.* The tarsus of the anterior pair of legs. *Obs.*

3. Personal possession; ownership, hence, control; direction; management, — usually *pl.* "Receiving in *hand* one year's tribute." *Knolles.*

Means to keep in his *hands* the government of Britain. *Milton.*

4. *Civil Law.* = MANUS.

5. Agency; instrumentality; part in any action.

Heaven hath a *hand* in these events. *Shak.*
If thou wilt save Israel by my *hand* *Judges* vi 36

6. From the custom of raising, or giving, the hand in making oaths, promises, or agreements: A pledge, esp. a pledge of betrothal or bestowal in marriage; as, he asked her father for her *hand*.

7. The hand with reference to its power, capacity, or manner of doing something; hence, method or facility of performance with the hands or by hand; ability; skill; dexterity; knack.

He had a great mind to try his *hand* at a Spectator. *Addison.*
A rider with good *hands*. *Encyc. Brit*

8. Handwriting; style of penmanship; as, a good, bad, or running *hand*. Hence, a signature.

Some writs require a judge's *hand*. *Burrill*
By my life, this is my lady's *hand*: these be her very C's, her U's, and her T's. *Shak.*

9. One who does something or is skilled in doing something, esp. with his hands; as: **a** A performer of some particular work; as, two portraits by the same *hand*.

I was always reckoned a lively *hand* at a simile. *Hazlitt.*

b One employed at manual labor; as, a factory *hand*; a member of a crew.

10. Performance; handiwork; workmanship; style of execution, esp. of an artist or creator; also, touch or touches; as, putting the last *hand* to a picture. *Archaic.*

11. Side; part; direction, either right or left; hence, tendency or trend of events; also, frequently, fig., side or aspect of a subject, argument, or the like.

On this *hand* and that *hand* were hangings. *Ex.* XXXVIII. 15.
The Protestants were then on the winning *hand*. *Milton.*
The French . . . have systematized them (manners) with the same care for correctness on the one *hand* and pliability on the other. *W. C Brownell*

12 The manner of twisting or going round, whether right-handed or left-handed; as, the *hand* of a spiral.

13. Source; as, knowledge at first *hand*; I heard the news from a good *hand*; also, *Obs.*, price; conditions; rate; as, by paying cash he could buy at the best *hand*.

14. Something grasped in the hand; as: **a** A handle. *Obs.* **b** The small part of a gunstock just behind the guard.

15. Something that resembles a hand in appearance, shape, function, or use, or the fingers in arrangement or number; as: **a** An index, or pointer on a dial; as, the *hands* of a clock. **b** A figure of a hand [☞] with forefinger extended to point a way or call attention to something, as on a signpost or in printing or writing. **c** A bundle of tobacco leaves tied together. **d** Five articles of the same kind sold together, as oranges or herrings. **e** A cluster of bananas containing from 8 to 20 fruits or "fingers." **f** A palmate form of ginger root. **g** A commercial quantity of water cress.

16. A measure equal to a hand's breadth, or 4 inches (10.16 cm.), — chiefly used in measuring the height of horses.

17. A round of applause; as, he won a cordial *hand* by his fine acting.

18. An inning or turn of play in which there is an opportunity to score, as in rackets, billiards, and cricket.

19. *Card Playing.* **a** One of the players. **b** A single round in a game during which all cards dealt or drawn at one time are played. **c** The quota of cards received by one player during one round and held at one time.

20. A gambling game played by American Indians, consisting of guessing the whereabouts of bits of ivory or the like, which are passed rapidly from hand to hand.

21. The near horse in a plowing team. *Dial. Eng.*

at any hand, at no h, in any (or no) way or direction, on any (or no) account; in any (or no) case. *Obs.* "And therefore *at no hand* consisting with the safety and interests of humility." *Jer. Taylor.* — at (any one's) h., in attendance upon, or at the service or disposal of (any one). *Obs.* — **at h. a** Near in time or place; either present and within reach, or not far distant. "Your husband is *at hand*, I hear his trumpet." *Shak.* **b** At the beginning; at the start. *Obs. Shak.* **c** At the wrist; at close quarters. *Obs.* **d** By hand. *Obs. Shak.* — **at the h. of**, by the act of; from the hands of; from. "Shall we receive good *at the hand of* God, and shall we not receive evil?" *Job* ii. 10. — **by h. a** With the hands, or by manual labor, in distinction from by the instrumentality of machinery, engines, or animals, or natural processes; as, to weed a garden *by hand*; to bring up a child *by hand*. **b** Past; over with; set aside. *Scot.* — **for one's own h**, for one's own advantage; on one's own account. — **h and glove**, *or* **in glove**, in intimate and friendly association. "*Hand and glove* with traitors." *J. H. Newman.* — **h. in hand a** In union; conjointly; unitedly. *Swift.* **b** Joined together; suited to each other; intimate.

As fair and as good, a kind of *hand-in-hand* comparison. *Shak.*

— **h. of glory**, a charm believed to have power to open locks, reveal treasure, cast persons into deep sleep, and perform other useful services for persons trying to take what did not belong to them; originally a prepared root of mandragora, afterwards, following the perversion of the French name *mandragore* to *main de gloire*, the hand of an executed murderer smoked and prepared with herbs. — **h. over hand, h. over fist**, by passing the hands alternately one before or above another; as, to climb *hand over hand*; also, rapidly or with steady advance; as, to come up with a chase *hand over hand*. — **h over head. a** [*adv.*] Hastily; rashly, without seeing what one does. *Obs. or R.* **b** [*a.*] Rash; heedless. *Obs. or R.* — **hands down**, without effort; easily. *Colloq.* — **hands off!** keep off! forbear! no interference! — **hands up**, a summons to signify surrender and inability to do harm by holding the arms above the head. — **hand to hand**, in close proximity; at close quarters; as, a *hand-to-hand* conflict. — **h. to mouth. a** With *from*, with provision only sufficient for the needs of the immediate present; without prudent forethought; precariously; as, the very poor must live *from hand to mouth*. **b** [*a.*] Consuming at once what is obtained; improvident; precarious, as, he leads a *hand-to-mouth* existence. — **in h. a** In the hand; in actual possession or charge; at one's disposal or service.

A considerable reward *in hand* and . . . a far greater reward hereafter. *Tillotson.*

b Held or led by the hand, or by a leash or the like held in the hand; as, to lead a dog *in hand*. *Obs.* **c** In preparation; under consideration; in course of transaction; also, under control or effective management; as, he has the business *in hand*. "We have sport *in hand*." *Shak.* **d** In suspense. *Obs.* **e** Occupied in dealing (with); having to do (with). *Obs.* — **of all hands**, on all hands; on every side; in any case. *Obs.* — **off one's hands**, out of one's charge or care; disposed of; as, that responsibility is *off my hands*. — **of one's hands**, as regards one's hands, or manual dexterity and strength; skillful in the use of one's hands, esp. in fighting; as, he was a fine man *of his hands*. *Archaic.* — **on hand. a** In present possession; as, he has a large stock of goods *on hand*. **b** Pending; on foot; to be dealt with; as, he has much work *on hand*; there is trouble *on hand*. **c** Present; in attendance; at hand; as, I will be *on hand* when you call me. *U. S.* — **on one's hands**, in one's possession, care, or management, resting on one as a responsibility or burden; as, he was left with a large family *on his hands*; we have an afternoon *on our hands*. — **out of hand. a** Forthwith; without delay, hesitation, or preparation; promptly. "She causeth them to be hanged up *out of hand*." *Spenser.* **b** Done with; finished; put away; also, beyond control; as, his wrath got *out of hand*. — **to get (have, keep, etc.) one's h. in** *or* **out**, to come to be, be, continue, etc., in or out of practice in doing something; as, his *hand has been out* at tennis for so long that he may not *get it in* again. — **to h.**, into possession; within reach; under control; as, weapons ready *to hand*; his letter is *to hand*. — **to one's h.**, in readiness for one; already prepared. "The work is made *to his hands*." *Locke.* — **under h. a** Under control; in one's care. **b** Underhand. — **under the h. of**, authenticated by the handwriting or signature of; as, the deed is executed *under the hand* and seal *of* the owner. — **with one's hands, with** (**seventh, twelfth**, etc.) **hand**, by oath, by the testimony of (seven, twelve, etc.) witnesses. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* See COMPURGATION.

hand (hănd), *v. t.*; HAND'ED; HAND'ING. **1.** To manage, or manipulate, with the hands; to seize; to lay hands on; to deal with. *Obs.* "I *hand* my oar." *Prior.* **2.** To lead, guide, or assist with the hand; to conduct; as, to *hand* a lady into a carriage. **3.** To give, pass, or transmit with the hand, as, he *handed* them the letter. **4.** To pledge by the hand; to handfast. *Rare.* **5.** *Naut.* To furl, as a sail.

to hand down. a To transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from predecessor to successor; as, fables are *handed down* from age to age. **b** To deliver to the proper officer of an inferior court (the decision or opinion of an appellate court); less properly, to announce (the opinion of any court). — **to h. in one's checks.** See *to pass in one's checks*, under PASS. *Slang.* — **to h. on**, to transmit; to hand down. — **to hand over**, to yield control of; to surrender; to deliver up; as, the robber ordered him to *hand over* his watch and purse.

hand (hănd), *v. i.* **1.** To coöperate; to concur. *Obs.* **2.** *Naut.* **a** To furl; as, a sailor can *hand*, reef, and steer. **b** To ship as a foremast hand. *Rare.*

hand'ball' (hănd'bôl'), *n.* **1.** A ball for throwing or using with the hand. **2.** A game played with such a ball in a walled court by players who use the hands in striking the ball. The rules are much like those of rackets.

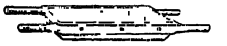
Handbarrow, 1.

hand'bar'row (-băr'ō), *n.* **1.** A frame or flat barrow, without a wheel, carried by handles. **2.** A kind of handcart.

hand'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* A loose printed sheet to be distributed by hand.

hand'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* [*hand* + *book*: cf. AS. *handbōc*, or G. *handbuch*.] **1.** A book of reference to be carried in the hand; a manual; a guidebook; as, a *handbook* to France; a *handbook* of geology. **2.** A betting book of a bookmaker carried in the hand or on the person to evade the laws against bookmaking.

hand'breadth' (-brĕdth'), *n.* A linear measure equal to the breadth of the hand, varying from about 2½ to 4 inches (6.5 to 10.5 cm.); a palm. In the Hebrew system it was one sixth of a cubit (perhaps 2.93 in.).

hand cannon, hand gun. *Mil.* A small cannon used in the Middle Ages, from which the modern infantry rifle was gradually developed.

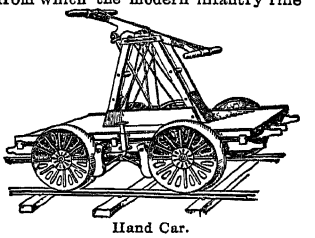
Hand Car.

hand car. *Railroads.* A small car propelled by hand, used by railroad laborers, etc. *U. S.*

hand'cart' (hănd'kärt'), *n.* A cart drawn or pushed by hand, as a push-cart.

hand'cuff' (-kŭf'), *n.* [*hand* + *cuff*. See CUFF (of a sleeve).] A metal ringlike fastening which can be locked around the wrist, usually connected by a chain or bar with one on the other wrist; a manacle; — usually *pl.*

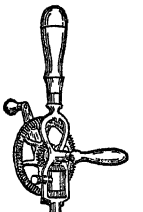
Hand Drill.

hand'cuff', *v. t.*; -CUFFED' (-kŭft'); -CUFF'ING. To apply handcuffs to; to manacle.

hand drill. A small portable drilling machine, resembling a breast drill, designed to be held by hand.

hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Having a hand or hands, esp. a peculiar or characteristic hand.

As poisonous tongued as *handed* *Shak.*

2. With hands joined; hand in hand. *R.*

Into their inmost bower *Handed* they went. *Milton.*

hand'fast' (hănd'făst'), *n.* **1.** Hold; grasp; custody. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Shak.* **2.** A clasping of hands to bind an agreement; hence, a contract or covenant, esp. of betrothal or marriage. *Archaic.*

hand'fast', *a.* **1.** Contracted or betrothed by joining hands. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Bound; manacled. *Obs.* **3.** Having a firm or close grasp; close-fisted. *Archaic.* — **hand'fast'ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* — **hand'fast'ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

hand'fast', *v. t.* **1.** To bind, esp. to betroth, by joining hands. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2. a** To grasp firmly; grip. *Obs.* **b** To manacle. *Obs.*

hand'fast'ing, *n.* **1.** A betrothal. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** A form of irregular or probationary marriage contracted by the parties joining hands and agreeing to live together as man and wife; also, the living together under such an agreement. This form of union is not usually a real marriage, properly speaking, but was dependent for its final validity on the birth of a child, or pregnancy of the woman, within a certain period, such as a year and a day. Such marriages were formerly prevalent among the English and as late as the 18th century in Scotland.

hand'ful (hănd'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). [AS. *handfull.*] **1.** As much or many as the hand will grasp or contain. **2.** A hand's breadth; four inches. *Obs.* **3.** A small quantity or number.

This *handful* of men were tied to very hard duty. *Fuller.*

4. As much as one can control or manage; a thing or person which requires all one's powers to deal with; as, the boy's guardians found him a *handful*.

They had their *handful* to defend themselves *Raleigh.*

5. One eighth of a pound (of flax).

hand gallop. A gallop at a moderate pace with the horse held well in hand; a lengthened and quickened canter.

hand gear. *Mach.* Gear turned by hand, as for starting or controlling some other machinery which may be operated by power; esp., auxiliary steering gear for a ship, to be operated by hand when the steam gear breaks down.

hand glass. **1.** A glass, or small glazed frame, for the protection of plants. **2.** A small mirror with a handle. **3.** A magnifying reading glass held in the hand. **4.** *Naut.* A quarter-minute or half-minute sandglass used in timing the running out of the log line.

hand'grip' (hănd'grĭp'), *n.* [AS. *handgripe.*] **1.** A grasping with the hand; a grip.

Han'a-ni'ah (hăn'ə-nī'ə) *Bib.* **han'ap** (hăn'ăp), *n.* [F. See HANAPER.] Goblet, cup. *Obs or Hist.*

han'a-ster (hăn'ə-stẽr), *n.* [Cf. HANSE.] A person admitted to the merchant guild in Oxford, Eng., thus becoming a freeman of the city. *Obs. or Hist.* [*Bib.*]

Han'a-thon (hăn'ə-thŏn). *D.*

Han'bal-ite (hăn'bal-īt), *n.* A member of one of the four Sunnite sects. It was founded by Ahmad ibn Hanbal (780–855 A. D.).

hance *v. t.* [OF. *haucer*, F. *hausser*.] To raise. *Obs.*

hanced (hanst), *a.* Having a hance.

han'cel. ✝ HANDSEL.

hanch, hanche. ✝ HAUNCH.

hanch (hănsh), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *hancher* (Gotgrave).] To snap at or bite greedily or noisily. *Chiefly Scot.* — *n.* A hanching. *Chiefly Scot.* [of HENCHMAN

hanch'man. Obs. or Scot. var.

hancketh, hancleth. ✝ ANKLE.

‖ **Hanc ve'ni-am pe'ti-mus'que da-mus'que vi-cis'sim** (pē'tĭ-mŭs'kwē). [L.] We both seek and grant this indulgence in turn. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 11).

hand. ✝ ANDE.

hand alphabet. A manual alphabet. See DACTYLOLOGY.

hand ax *or* **axe** = A battle-ax. *Obs.* **b** An ax wieldable with one hand. [Bonpland (*Bot.*)

H. & B. *Abbr.* Humboldt and Bonpland.

hand bag. A satchel; a small bag for carrying parcels; a grip.

hand'band', *n.* [Cf. Icel. *handaband*, lit., a joining of hands.] A pledge or agreement concluded by a handclasp. *Obs.*

hand basket. A small portable basket. [the hand.]

hand bell. A small bell rung by hand.

hand bill. A small pruning hook.

hand'blow', *n.* A blow with the hand; a cuff. *Archaic.*

hand'bolt', *n. & v.* Handcuff. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hand'bow', *n.* A bow drawn by hand, as distinguished from *crossbow*.

hand'brede, -breed, *n.* Handbreadth. *Obs.*, *Scot.*, *or Dial. Eng.*

hand bridge. A bridge with a handrail. [hand. *R.*]

hand'-broad', *a.* As wide as a hand.

hand buckler. A small shield held in the left hand. *Hist.*

hand canter. An easy canter.

hand chair. *Obs. or Hist.* A Bath chair. — **hand'-chair'man**, *n.* [hands.]

hand'clap', *n.* A clap of the hands, as in greeting or in parting.

hand'cloth', *n.* [AS *handclāþ.*] A towel; also, formerly, a handkerchief; a napkin.

hand'craft', *n.* = HANDICRAFT, 1. — **hand'craft'man, hand'crafts'man** (-măn), *n. All Archaic.*

hand'cuf', **hand'cuft'** Handcuff, handcuffed. *Ref. Sp*

hand'-cul'ver-in, *n.* A sort of long musket carried esp. by medieval horse soldiers.

hand director. *Music.* An instrument to aid in accustoming the hands and arms to the proper position in piano playing.

hand drop See WRIST DROP.

Han-del'i-an (hăn-dĕl'ĭ-ən), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, the German composer George Frederick Handel or his music.

hand'er, n. One who delivers, hands over, or transmits.

hand'er, n. A blow on the hand. *Dial. Eng.*

hand'er-some (*dial.* ăn'dẽr-sŭm), *a.* [Cf. HANDY, HANDSOME.] Handy; also, meddlesome. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

handewark. ✝ HANDWORK.

hand fid. See FID, *n.*, 3.

hand file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.

hand'fish', *n.* Any of various pediculate fishes, esp. of the family Antennariidæ; — from their armlike pectoral fins.

hand'-fives', *n.* The usual game of fives, as distinguished from *bat-fives*.

hand flower. The flower of the hand tree. [TREE.]

hand'-flow'er tree. = HAND

hand'ful, *v. t.* To dole out in handfuls. *Obs.*

‖ **Hand'geld'** (hänt'gĕlt'), *n.* [G.] *German Tribal Law.* Arms, or earnest money.

hand'goniometer. = CONTACT GONIOMETER.

hand grenade. A grenade to be thrown by the hand, now the only variety in use. See GRENADE. — **hand'-gre-nade'**, *v. t.*

hand'grip'ing (hănd'grĭp'ĭng), *n.* = HANDGRIP. [GRITH

hand'grith', *n. Law.* See

hand guard. A guard for the hand; specif., on a rifle, the wooden piece above the barrel.

hand guide. A hand director.

hand'gun', *n.* Any gun carried by the soldier and fired in the hand, with or without a rest.

handhabend. ✝ HANDHAVING.

2. *pl.* Hand-to-hand combat; as, they came to *handgrips*.
3. A handle or hilt, as of a sword.

hand hammer. Any hammer wielded by hand; specif.: **a** A blacksmith's hammer used with one hand, as distinguished from a heavier hammer, or sledge. See HAMMER, *Illust.* **b** A smooth-faced stone mason's hammer with two striking faces and weighing from two to five pounds.

hand'hold' (hănd'hōld'), *n.* **1.** A hold or grip with the hands; something for the hand to hold on to, as in climbing. **2.** The part of an implement that is especially fashioned to be held in the hand.

hand'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* A hole for insertion of the hand.

hand'i-cap (hăn'dĭ-kăp), *n.* [From *hand in cap.*] **1** An old sport or mode of bargaining in which one person offered to exchange something of his for some possession of another, an umpire to be selected to determine how much boot or additional goods in exchange should be given by the owner of the article judged to be inferior. There was a mutual deposit of forfeit money held in the hand in a cap, pending the umpire's decision. *Rare.*
2. A race, for horses or men, or any contest of agility, strength, or skill, in which an artificial disadvantage is imposed on a supposedly superior contestant or an artificial advantage is given to one supposedly inferior, in order to equalize their chances of winning.
3. Any artificial advantage granted to a supposedly inferior contestant, or any artificial disadvantage imposed on one supposedly superior in a race or other contest, in order to equalize, as far as possible, the chances of success. Handicaps are of great variety. In horse racing they consist of additional weight carried by the supposedly better horse considering age, sex, distance to be run, etc. In other races the contestants are usually started from points in front of, or behind, the normal starting line according to their supposed abilities. In other contests points are added to, or deducted from, a contestant's actual score, the distance covered or time consumed by a contestant is increased or diminished, one contestant is compelled to use poorer or fewer implements than another, etc.
4. Fig., any encumbrance or disadvantage that renders an achievement, or esp. success in competition, more difficult.
5. An old game of cards, somewhat like loo. *Obs.*

hand'i-cap, *v. t.*; -CAPPED (-kăpt); -CAP'PING. **1.** To encumber with a handicap, hence, in general, to place at a disadvantage; as, the candidate was heavily *handicapped*.
2. To assign handicaps to; to equalize the chances of; as, he *handicapped* the horses admirably.

hand'i-cap, *v. i.* To enter a horse in, or bet on, a handicap match (which see). *Obs or R.*

handicap match. An old form of match between two horses in which an umpire decides the handicap, forfeits being held in the hand in a cap and disposed of according as the umpire's handicap is accepted by one party, both parties, or neither party. Cf. HANDICAP, *n.*, 1.

hand'i-cap'per (hăn'dĭ-kăp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who determines the conditions of a handicap; specif., the official of a jockey club or racing association who assigns the weights to be carried by the horses in a handicap.
2. A competitor in a handicap match or race.

hand'i-craft (hăn'dĭ-krăft), *n.* [For *handcraft*, influenced by *handiwork*; AS. *handcræft.*] **1.** A trade requiring skill of hand; manual occupation or skill.
2. One living by handicraft; a handicraftsman. *Obs. or R.*

hand'i-craft, *a.* Engaged in, or pertaining to, handicraft; hence, manual; as, *handicraft* pursuits.

hand'i-crafts'man (-krăfts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man skilled or employed in handicraft. — **hand'i-crafts'man-ship,** *n.*

hand'i-cuff' (-kŭf'), *n.* [See HAND; CUFF a blow.] A blow with the hands or fists; fisticuff. *Rare.*

hand'i-ly (hăn'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [See HANDY.] In a handy manner; dexterously; easily; conveniently.

hand'i-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* [ME. *handiwerc*, AS. *handgeweorc*; *hand* hand + *geweorc* work; *ge-* + *weorc*. See WORK.] Work done by the hands; hence, any work done personally; — applied either to the labor or its result.

> The firmament showeth his *handiwork*. *Ps.* XIX 1.
> That foul detacer of God's *handiwork*. *Shak.*

hand'ker-chief (hăŋ'kẽr-chĭf), *n.* [*hand* + *kerchief.*]
1. A piece of cloth, usually square and often embroidered or laced, carried for wiping the face, nose, or eyes.
2. A piece of cloth shaped like a handkerchief to be worn about the neck; a neckerchief; a neckcloth.

hand lathe. *Mach.* A lathe with a hand rest instead of a slide rest.

han'dle (hăn'd'l), *v. t.*; HAN'DLED (-d'ld); HAN'DLING (-dlĭng). [ME. *handlen*, AS. *handlian*; akin to D. *handelen* to trade, G. *handeln*. See HAND.] **1.** To touch; to feel with the hand; to hold, take up, move, or otherwise affect, with the hand; to use the hands upon; as, packages marked "glass" must be *handled* with care.

> *Handle* me, and see; for a spirit hath not flesh. *Luke* XXIV. 39.

2. To manage in using with the hands, as a spade, an oar, or a weapon; to ply; manipulate; wield.

> That fellow *handles* his bow like a crowkeeper. *Shak.*

3. To take up, move, or otherwise alter the position of; as, that load is too heavy for one man to *handle*.
4. To use for a specified purpose; to manage; control; direct, as, he *handled* his regiment finely; he is a boy who is hard to *handle*.
5. To deal with; to act upon; to perform some function with regard to; as, much mail matter was *handled*.
6. To treat; to use, well or ill.

> How wert thou *handled* being prisoner? *Shak.*

7. To deal with or manage in writing or speaking or in the arts; to treat, as a theme, an argument, an objection, or a subject; as, Rembrandt's masterly *handling* of the effects of light and shade.

> We will *handle* what persons are apt to envy others *Bacon.*

8. To have pass through one's hands, to buy and sell; to deal, or trade, in; as, they *handle* only fruit. *Chiefly U. S.*

> To *handle* a commodity means to buy and sell such commodity, . . . and the power to *handle* a fund implies the power to use it in making purchases and to sell the thing so bought for the purpose of changing the investment. 94 *Tex.* 339, 344

9. *Tanning.* To move up and down, or draw out and replace (hides) in the pit. See HANDLER, *n.*, 2.
10. *Mech.* To put a handle or haft on (a tool, etc).

Syn. — HANDLE, WIELD, PLY are here compared esp. in their fig. senses. HANDLE and WIELD imply skill, mastery, or (esp. in the case of *wield*) vigor, PLY, esp. diligence or industry, in the management or conduct of an affair, business, instrument, faculty, etc.; as, he *handled* his company like a veteran, his case with consummate skill; "What a freedom of *handling!*" (*Thackeray*); "any man . . . practiced in *wielding* logic with a scholastic adroitness" (*De Quincey*); "Very few American writers or speakers *wield* their native language with the directness, precision, and force that are common as the day in the mother country" (*Lowell*); "Far into the night the housewife *plied* her own peculiar work" (*Wordsworth*).

handle arms, *Mil.*, a command in old tactics at which the soldier from order arms brought his right hand to the muzzle of his musket. — **to h. without gloves** *or* **mittens,** to treat without tenderness or consideration; to deal roughly with. *Colloq.*

han'dle (hăn'd'l), *v. i.* **1.** To use the hands.

> They have hands, but they *handle* not. *Ps.* CXV. 7.

2. To put handles on something.

> He forged, *handled*, and finished *Chas Reade.*

3. To act, behave, or feel, in a certain way when handled; as, this steel *handles* smooth. *Obs. or R.*

han'dle, *n.* [AS. *handle.* See HAND.] **1.** That part of vessels, instruments, etc., which is held in the hand when used or moved, as the haft of a sword, the helve of an ax, the knob of a door, the bail of a kettle, etc.
2. Something that resembles a handle in appearance, use, or function; something that may be laid hold of as a pretext, opportunity, means, or the like.

> They overturned him . . . by the . . . fatal *handle* of his own good nature. *South.*

3. Sensation produced on handling; feel; as, wool possesses a soft and kindly *handle*.
a handle to one's name, a title of rank, honor, or courtesy, such as *Honorable, General, Doctor, Lord, Mr. Colloq.*

han'dle-bar' (-bär'), *n.* A straight or bent bar with a handle or handles, specif. one used to steer a bicycle, or either half of such a one (*handlebars* being used in this latter case of the complete device).

han'dler (hăn'dlẽr), *n.* **1.** One that handles; specif.: **a** *Sporting.* A man who holds and incites a dog, gamecock, or the like, in a match. **b** One who fixes handles to tools, etc.; a hafter. **c** A potter.
2. *Tanning.* A pit containing weak tanning liquor in which hides are worked over or handled.

hand'less, *a.* **1.** Without hands.
2. Inefficient with the hands; incapable; clumsy.

> This *handless* man of mine *Stevenson*

hand level. *Surv.* An instrument consisting of a telescope with a bubble tube so attached that the position of the bubble can be seen when looking through the telescope.

hand line. A line used in the hand; specif.: **a** A fishing line used without a rod. **b** *Naut.* The line on a hand lead.

han'dling (hăn'dlĭng), *n.* [AS. *handlung.*] **1.** A touching, controlling, managing, using, dealing with, etc., with the hand or hands, or as with the hands; as, he received rough *handling*. See HANDLE, *v. t.*

> The heavens and your fair *handling*
> Have made you master of the field this day. *Spenser.*

2. The mode of treatment or representation, as in writing, speaking, or the arts; style of touch or treatment; as, a great artist's *handling* of his theme.
3. The process or act of putting on handles.
4. A handle. *Obs.*

handling room. *Nav.* A compartment opening into magazines and shell rooms, in which the ammunition is arranged and placed on hoists to be sent to the guns.

hand'made' (hănd'mād'; 87), *a.* Made by hand as distinguished, formerly, from natural objects, now, from manufactured objects.

hand'maid' (-mād'), *n.* A maid that waits at hand; a female servant or attendant.

hand'maid'en (-mād'n), *n.* A handmaid. *Archaic.*

handmaid moth. A light brown moth (*Datana ministra*) with narrow transverse dark lines on the fore wings. Its larva is gregarious in habits and marked with yellow, and is called *apple-tree worm*.

hand'-me-down', *a.* Ready-made; hence, cheap; lacking style; — applied to garments. *Slang.* — *n.* Such a garment. *Slang.* [worked by hand.]

hand mill. A grinding mill

hand money. Earnest money.

hand mule. *Spinning.* A mule operated by power and hand labor combined.

hand nut. *Mech.* A nut with projections so as to be turned by hand without a wrench.

hand orchis. A European orchid (*Orchis maculata*) so called from its fingerlike tubers *Eng.*

hand'-out', *n.* 1. *Rackets, Badminton, etc.* A player whose side receives the service, or the period during which his side receives the service.
2. A portion of food or clothing given to a beggar at a house door. *Slang, U. S.*

hand planer. = BUZZ PLANER

hand plant. = HAND TREE.

hand plow *or* **plough.** A light plow guided by handles.

hand'-pol'li-nate, *v. t.* To pollinate artificially, by hand.

hand'post', *n.* A finger post.

hand press. A press operated by hand. — **hand'-press'man,** *n.*

hand promise. A form of betrothal held as especially binding by the Irish peasants. Cf. HANDFASTING.

hand'-reach'ing, *n.* [Cf. G. *handreichung* aid, charity.] Contribution. *Obs.* [the wrist.]

hand'-ruff', *n.* 1. A ruffle for
2. An old card game

hand'saw', *n.* A saw used with one hand. The use of this term in Shakespeare's *Hamlet* (Act II:, Sc n.) is usually explained as a corruption of *heronshaw*, or *hernshaw*, a heron.

handsaw fish. A lancet fish.

hands'breadth'. *Rare* = HANDBREADTH.

handseign. † ENSIGN.

hand'shake', *n.* A shake of the hand as in greeting another.

hand'-shak'ing (-shāk'ĭng), *n* A shaking of hands as in greeting: the act of shaking hands.

hand'smooth', *a.* Flat and level. *Obs.* — *adv.* Flatly; uninterruptedly; entirely. *Obs.*

hand'some, *v. t.* To make handsome; to adorn. *Obs.*

hand'some, *adv.* Handsomely. *Obs, Dial., or Vulgar.*

hand'some-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

hand'some-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hand spar. *Naut.* A hand mast. *Obs. or R. Eng.*

hand'spike', *v. t.* To use a handspike on; to move with a handspike.

hand'stone', *n.* A stone that can be thrown or the like by hand; a pebble. *Obs. or Scot.*

hand'stroke', *n.* A stroke with the hand, handicuff; fisticuff.

hand's turn. A bit of work. *Dial or Colloq.*

hand'sum. Handsome *Ref. Sp.*

hand'-sweep', *or* **-swipe',** *n.* A well sweep; a shadoof.

hand'-tame', *a.* Tame, submissive to handling. *Obs.* — **hand'-tame'ness,** *n. Obs.*

hand'-taut', *a.* See HAND-TIGHT.

hand tennis. A form of tennis played with the hand. *Obs.*

hand timber. Underwood. *Obs.*

hand'-tooled', *a.* Tooled by hand. — **hand'-tool'ing,** *n.*

hand tree. A large sterculiaceous tree of Mexico and Central America (*Chiranthodendron platanoides*) having showy flowers whose spreading stamens suggest an open hand.

hand'waled' (hănd'wāld'), *a.* [See WALE, *v.*] Selected by hand. *Scot.*

hand'warp'. † HANDYWARP

hand'while', *n.* [AS. *handhwīl.*] A moment; short time. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hand whip. A shadoof.

hand'wom'an, *n.* A handmaid; a midwife. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hand'wor'ing, *a.* [Lit., having in hand.] *O Eng Law.* Having possession of stolen goods; — said of a thief — *n.* The offense so committed; also, the franchise of holding pleas of it, or the wite or mulct imposed.

hand hoe A hoe used by hand. — **hand'-hoe',** *v. t.* — **hand'-ho'er,** *n.*

hand hook. = HOOK WRENCH

handicap horse. A horse raced principally in handicaps, as not being of high enough class to race at weight for age, — in distinction from a *stake horse*. This distinction is now seldom made.

hand'i-craft'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

hand'i-crafts-wom'an, *n.* A woman skilled or employed in handicraft.

hand'i-grips', *n.* See HANDGRIP, 2.

han'dill. † HANDLE.

hand'-in', *n. Rackets, Badminton, etc* The player who serves the ball, or his period of service.

hand'i-ness (hăn'dĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

hand'iron. † ANDIRON.

hand'i-stroke', *n.* See HANDSTROKE.

han'djar (hăn'jär), *n.* Also **canjar, hanjar, khandjar,** etc. [AR. *khanjar.*] A long stout knife, usually without a guard, used in Syria, Asia Minor, etc.

hand'ker-cher. Obs. or dial and vulgar var. of HANDKERCHIEF.

hand'ker-chief, *v. t. & i.* To use a handkerchief (upon). *Rare.*

hand'ker-chief-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

hand labor *or* **labour.** Manual labor, esp. in distinction from machine work. — **hand laborer** *or* **labourer.**

hand'laid', *a.* Handmade; — said of paper.

hand language. Language expressed by means of the hands, as in communication between deaf-mutes. Cf. DACTYLOLOGY.

han'dle-a-ble (hăn'd'l-a-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

hand lead (lĕd). A small lead for sounding in shallow water.

han'dled (hăn'd'ld), *a.* Having (such) a handle; as, a pearl-*handled* penknife.

han'dle-less, *a.* See -LESS.

hand light. = HAND GLASS, 1.

hand'-line', *n. t.* To fish with a hand line. — **hand'-lin'er** (-lĭn'ẽr), *n.*

hand list. A list for purposes of reference, checking, etc., in small compass. — **hand'-list',** *n. t.*

hand'lock', *n. & v.* Handcuff; manacle *Obs.* [run by hand]

hand loom. *Weaving* A loom

hand loop. One of the loops sometimes attached to a rein to give a more secure hold

‖ **Hand'lung** (G. hănt'lŏŏng), *n., pl.* -LUNGEN (-ĕn). [G.] *Ger. Law.* A legislative act.

hand'ly, *a.* Manual; used in, or using, the hands. *Obs.*

hand'make', *v. t.* To make illicit gains, esp. in office. *Obs.* — **hand'mak'er,** *n. Obs.*

hand'man, *n.* A manservant. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

hand mast. *Naut.* A slender mast or spar. *Obs. or R. Eng.*

hand'-me-down', *a.* Ready-made; hence, cheap; lacking style; — applied to garments. *Slang.* — *n.* Such a garment. *Slang.* [worked by hand.]

hand mill. A grinding mill

hand money. Earnest money.

hand mule. *Spinning.* A mule operated by power and hand labor combined.

hand nut. *Mech.* A nut with

by hand, esp. one the rim of which serves as the handle by which a valve, car brake, or other part is adjusted.

hand'work' (hănd'wûrk'), *n.* Work done with the hands, as distinguished from work done by a machine; handiwork. — **hand'work'man** (-măn), *n.*

hand'-worked' (hănd'wûrkt'; 87), *a.* Wrought, or worked, by hand

hand'writ'ing (-rīt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Writing done with the hand; esp., the cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person; chirography.

2. That which is written by hand; manuscript. *Archaic.*

the handwriting on the wall, the handwriting that appeared on the wall to Belshazzar (see MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN); hence, a doom pronounced; an omen of disaster.

hand'y (hăn'dĭ), *a.*, HAND'I-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); HAND'I-EST. **1.** Performed by the hand. *Obs.* "*Handy* strokes." *Milton.*

2. Ready to the hand; conveniently near; also, suited to the use of the hand; convenient for reference or use; as, my tools are *handy;* a *handy* volume.

3. Skillful in using the hand; dexterous; ready; adroit. "Each is *handy* in his way" *Dryden.*

4. *Naut.* Easily managed or handled; esp., obedient to the helm; — said of a vessel.

Handy Andy, Andy Rooney, the hero of Samuel Lover's novel "Handy Andy." He is a mischievous, rollicking, shrewd-witted Irishman. — **h. man,** a man who does odd jobs; a general-utility man.

hand'y-dan'dy, *n.* **1.** A child's play, one child guessing in which closed hand the other holds some small object.

2. A bribe or secret present. *Obs. Piers Plowman.*

hand'y-dan'dy, *interj.* Take your choice; guess if you can. *Obs. or R.* — *adv.* With quick alternation. *Obs. or R.*

hang (hăng), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* HUNG (hŭng) or HANGED (hăngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HANG'ING. With reference to the death penalty *hanged* is preferred to *hung.* [ME. *hangen, hongien,* v. t. & i, AS *hangian,* v. i., fr. *hōn,* v. t. (pret. *heng,* p. p. *hongen*); akin to OS. *hangōn,* v. i., D. *hangen,* v. t. & i., G. *hangen,* v. i., *hangen,* v. t., Icel. *hanga,* v. i., Goth. *hāhan,* v. t. (pret. *haíhāh*), to hang, to leave in doubt, and perh. to L. *cunctari* to delay, Skr. *çank* to hesitate. The p. p. *hung* is due to a form from dial. *hing,* itself fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *hengja* to hang, v. t.]

1. To fasten to some elevated point without support from below; suspend; — often used with *up* or *out;* as, to *hang* a coat on a hook; to *hang* paper on a wall; to *hang* out a banner; to *hang* game to develop the flavor.

2. To put to death by suspending from a cross, gibbet, or gallows; specif.: **a** To crucify. *Archaic.* **b** To suspend by the neck until life is extinct. In modern hangings death is hastened by the use of the drop constructed on the principle of the trap door, the condemned person being precipitated to a distance calculated to break the neck. Cf. ELECTROCUTION, GUILLOTINE, GARROTE.

He . . . departed, and went and *hanged* himself. *Matt.* XXVII. 5.

3. To fasten in a manner which will allow of free motion upon the point or points of suspension; — said of a pendulum, a swing, a door, gate, etc.

4. To fit or affix in position, as at a proper angle (a part of an implement that is swung in using), as a scythe to its snath, or an ax to its helve.

5. To hold or bear in a suspended or inclined manner or position; to droop; as, he *hung* his head in shame.

Cowslips wan that *hang* the pensive head. *Milton.*

6. To cover, decorate, or furnish by hanging pictures, trophies, drapery, and the like, or by covering with paper hangings, usually with *with;* — said of a wall, a room, etc.

And *hung* thy holy roofs with savage spoils. *Dryden.*

7. To hook (a fish). *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

8. To catch, entangle. *Dial.*

9. To prevent from reaching a decision, esp. by refusing to join in a verdict that must be unanimous; as, one obstinate juror can *hang* a jury.

to hang a leg, also, formerly, **to hang the groin,** to hang back; to hesitate.

You have your hands on thousands, you fools, and you *hang a leg! Stevenson.*

— to h. a nose, to have a liking (for); to hanker (after). *Obs.*

— to h. fire, *Ordnance,* to be slow in the explosion of the charge after the primer has been discharged; as, the gun *hangs fire;* hence, fig., to hesitate; to hold back; to be dilatory in action. **— to h. up. a** To tie (a horse) by the bridle, rein, etc., to a ring, post, or other out-of-door fastening. *Colloq., Australia.* **b** To postpone; to put off; to keep in suspense or a state of incompleteness; as, the negotiations were *hung up* for a time. **c** To pawn. *Slang.*

hang, *v. i.* **1.** To be suspended or fastened to some point above without support from below, to dangle; to depend.

Like a green plum that *hangs* upon a tree. *Shak.*

2. To die or be put to death by hanging. See HANG, *v. t.*, 2.

3. To be fastened in such a manner as to allow of free motion on the point or points of suspension; as, the door *hangs* on its hinges.

4. To lean or incline over or downward; to slope down.

Grouping of rock and *hanging* meadow. *L. Stephen.*

5. To be suspended as if without support; to hover; to impend; to appear threateningly; — usually with *over;* as, evils *hang* over the country.

Now by the sky that *hangs* above our heads. *Shak.*

6. To depend; to rest; — with *on* or *upon* or, formerly, *by;* as, his election *hangs* on one vote.

One, upon whose hand and heart and brain
Once the weight and fate of Europe *hung. Tennyson.*
Thereby *hangs* a tale. *Shak.*

7. To be in a state of rapt attention; — often with *on;* as, he *hung* on her words.

8. To hold for support; to cling; cleave; adhere; to keep close; to stick; as, she *hung* on his arm; the enemy *hung* on their flanks; the hound *hung* to his prey; time *hung* heavy on his hands; the wind *hangs* in the east.

9. To be undetermined or uncertain; to be in suspense; to linger; to loiter; to suffer delay.

I *hung* with grooms and porters on the bridge. *Tennyson.*

10. *Metal.* To have its charge choked up or arched in one part while the part underneath falls away so as to leave a gap; — said of a furnace, esp. a blast furnace for iron.

11. To be furnished or covered with things that are suspended or attached or which incline over or downward.

12. To hanker; long; — with *after* or *for. Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

13. *Cricket, Tennis, etc.* Of a ball: To rebound unexpectedly or unusually slowly, due to backward spin on the ball or imperfections of the ground.

to hang around, to loiter idly about. **— to h. back,** to hesitate; to falter; to be backward; to be reluctant. "If any one among you *hangs back*." *Jowett (Thucyd.).* **— to h. by the eyelids. a** To depend on a very slight hold or tenure. **b** To be in an unfinished condition; to be left incomplete. **— to h. by the wall,** to be unused. *Shak.* **— to h. in the balance,** to be doubtful, or in an uncertain or critical condition. **— to h. in the hedge,** to be at a standstill. "While the business of money *hangs in the hedge.*" *Pepys.* **— to h. off. a** To let go; to cease holding. "*Hang off,* thou cat." *Shak.* **b** to hold off, to hang back. **— to h. on** (with the emphasis on the adverb), to keep hold; to hold fast; to stick; to be persistent, as a disease. **— to h. on one's sleeve,** to be dependent on one. **— to h. out. a** To be hung out so as to be displayed; to project. **b** To be unyielding; to hold out; as, the juryman *hangs out* against an agreement. **c** To reside; to lodge; to be quartered. *Slang.* **— to h. together. a** To remain united; to stand by one another. "We are all of a piece; we *hang together.*" *Dryden.* **b** To be self-consistent; as, the story does not *hang together. Colloq.* **c** To keep body and soul together. *Rare.*

hang (hăng), *n.* **1.** Manner in which a thing hangs; as, the *hang* of a scythe or a gun in the hand; the *hang* of a gown.

2. Meaning; plan; method of use; knack; as, he was slow to get the *hang* of the discourse; he has got the *hang* of his tools. *Colloq., U. S.*

3. A declivity; slope; inclination; droop.

4. Mental inclination; predilection.

His *hang* for spiritual things. *Richard Burton.*

5. A hesitancy, pause, or slackening; motion; as, there was a decided *hang* of the boat between strokes.

6. That which hangs, as fruit on the trees.

7. *Metal.* Act or phenomenon of a furnace that hangs; a hanging. See HANG, *v. i.*, 10.

hang'a-ble (hăng'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being hanged; liable to be hanged; worthy of, or punishable with, hanging.

hang'bird' (hăng'bûrd'), *n.* The Baltimore oriole (*Icterus galbula*); — so called because its nest is suspended.

hang'dog' (hăng'dôg'; 205), *n.* A base, degraded person fit only to hang a dog or to be hung like a dog.

hang'dog', *a.* Sneaking; ashamed; cringing; base.

No wonder Barnes had a *hangdog* look. *Thackeray.*

hang'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who hangs, or causes to be hung or hanged, as a paper hanger, a member of the hanging committee at an art exhibition, or a hangman.

2. That which hangs, overhangs, or is suspended, as a curtain, a bell rope, or the like; specif.: **a** A short, usually slightly curved, sword, formerly much used, esp. by seamen. **b** A steep wooded declivity.

3. Any of various hanging or depending devices, esp. for supporting something; as: **a** A strap hung to the girdle, by which a dagger or sword is suspended. **b** A loop or chain by which a garment is hung up. **c** A chain or S-shaped rod on which a pot is hung by a pothook; hence, a written character (ƨ) of similar shape, used as an exercise in teaching beginners to write (chiefly in *pothooks and hangers*). **d** *Mach.* A depending part containing a bearing for a revolving piece; esp., a modified bearing or pedestal for shafting. See COUNTERSHAFT, *Illust.* **e** *Arch.* An iron box secured to and projecting from a wall, a beam, or the like, to carry one end of a joist or girder. **f** *Lace Making.* One of the bobbins hanging down on the pillow, disting. from *workers,* or *runners,* which pass across the pattern.

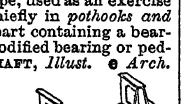

4. = TANGLE, seaweed.

hang'er-on', *n.; pl.* HANGERS-ON. **1.** One who hangs on, or sticks to, a person, place, or service; a dependent; one who adheres to others' society longer than he is wanted.

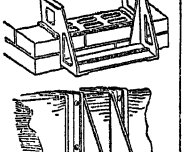

Two forms of Hanger e.

2. An adjunct; appendage. *Obs.*

3. *Coal Mining.* A man at the bottom of the shaft who places the corves upon the cage (formerly one who attached the corves to the hoisting rope or chain). *Eng.*

hang'fire' (hăng'fīr'), *n. Ordnance.* A delay in the explosion of the charge of a gun after the primer has been fired.

Ordinarily the *hangfire* is of only just perceptible duration . . . they have been known, however, to last several seconds, and they then become dangerous. *Petty Officer's Drill Book, U. S.*

hang'ing (hăng'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of suspending anything; also, state of being suspended.

2. Execution by hanging. See HANG, *v. t.*, 2.

3. That which is hung; specif., a piece of drapery of any material, including wall paper, hung on the walls of a room, about a bed, as a curtain, etc.; — chiefly in *pl.*

Now purple *hangings* clothe the palace walls. *Dryden.*

4. A downward slope or inclination; a declivity; as, the *hanging* of a mountain, a ship's deck. *Rare or Dial.*

5. *Metal.* = HANG, *n.*, 7.

6. *Mining.* The hanging wall.

hang'ing (hăng'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Suspended; pendent; leaning over or downward, inclined; as, *hanging* shelves.

2. Pending; being in suspense or abeyance, as, the *hanging* crisis; the *hanging* gale, or gale due at the last rent day and so in arrears; — also used as a quasi preposition; as, *hanging* the decision he went free. *Obs. or R. Eng.*

3. Adapted for sustaining a hanging object; as, the *hanging* post of a gate, the post which holds the hinges.

4. Downcast in appearance, as if foreboding death by hanging. "What a *hanging* face!" *Dryden.*

5. Deserving, likely to cause, or prone to inflict, death by hanging; as, a *hanging* crime; a *hanging* judge.

6. Situated or lying on steeply sloping ground; specif., *Golf,* of the ball or its lie, situated on ground sloping steeply down in the direction of play.

hanging barrel, *Horol.,* a going barrel hung on an arbor supported only at the upper end. *F. J. Britten.* **— h. buttress,** *Arch.,* a buttress supported on a corbel or in some similar way. **— h. cabin,** *Naut.,* a hammock or cot. *Obs.* **— h. clamp,** *Naut.,* an iron that can be fixed to various parts of a ship to hang stages to, or the like. **— h. compass,** *Naut.,* a compass suspended so that the card may be read from beneath, as on the ceiling of a captain's cabin. **— H. Gardens of Babylon,** a terraced structure, probably of pyramidal form, planted with trees, flowers, etc., on the terraces, which is said to have been erected by Nebuchadrezzar to gratify his Median queen, who longed for the hills of her native country. The structure is supposed to have been at least 75 feet high. It was one of the "seven wonders" of the ancient world. **— h. guard,** *Fencing,* one of the guards in saber exercise. **— h. head.** = HANGING STILE **a. — h. indention,** *Print.,* indention of all the lines of a paragraph except the first. **— h. moss a** Any lichen of the genus *Usnea.* **b** The long moss. **— h. post.** = HANGING STILE **a. — h. press. a** A clothespress. *Brit.* **b** A hanging bookcase. *Brit.* **— h. rail,** *Arch.,* that rail of a door or casement to which hinges are attached. **— h. side.** *Mining.* = HANGING WALL. **— h. sleeves,** loose, flowing sleeves. **— h. stairs,** stairs built into a wall on one side only and unsupported on the other. **— h. stile.** *Arch.* **a** That stile of a door to which hinges are secured. **b** That upright of a window frame to which casements are hinged, or in which the pulleys for sash windows are fastened. **— h. valley,** *Phys. Geog.,* a valley the lower end of which is notably higher than the level of the valley or the shore to which it leads. Most hanging valleys are valleys in mountain regions tributary to valleys which have been notably glaciated. In these cases the difference in level is believed to have resulted from the deepening of the main valley by glacial erosion. **— h. valve,** *Mach.,* a hinged valve opening downwards by its own weight. **— h. wall,** *Mining,* the upper wall of an inclined vein, or that which hangs over the miner at work.

hang'man (hăng'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who hangs another; esp., a public executioner; — sometimes used as a term of reprobation.

hang'nail' (-nāl'), *n.* [A corruption of *agnail.*] A sliver of skin which hangs loose, at the side of a finger nail.

han'gul (hăn'gûl), *n.* [Native name *hānglu* in Kashmir.] A deer (*Cervus kashmiranus*) of Kashmir, closely related to, and perhaps only a variety of, the red deer of Europe.

ha-nif' (hä-nēf'), *n.* [Ar. *ḥanīf.*] *Mohammedanism.* **a** A sincere professor of the faith; an orthodox Mohammedan; — applied also in the Koran to Abraham as being a worshiper of God and not an idolater. **b** Any of a number of men in Arabia before, or of, Mohammed's time, who lived an ascetic life and were monotheists and seekers after a better religion. Mohammed was greatly influenced by their doctrines. **— ha-nif'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* **— ha-nif'ite** (-īt), *n. & a.*

hank (hăngk), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *hank* handle, Sw. *hank* a band or tie, Icel. *hanki* hasp, clasp, *hönk, hangr,* hank, coil, skein, G. *henkel* handle.] **1.** A coil or loop; specif: **a** A coil or skein of yarn or the like, esp. of a given length; as, a *hank* of cotton yarn contains 7 leas or 840 yards (768.1 m.), of worsted yarn 560, and of linen yarn 300. **b** A loop used to fasten or suspend anything, as a withe for fastening a gate. **c** A ring of wood, iron, or, rarely, rope, attached to the edge of a jib or staysail and running on a stay.

2. Hold; influence; control. *Obs. or R.*

When the devil hath got such a *hank* over him. *Bp. Sanderson*

3. *Dial. Eng.* **a** A handle. **b** A baiting or hunting an animal. *Oxf. E. D.* **c** A bad habit.

4. *Wrestling.* A throw in which a wrestler turns his left side to his opponent, twines his left leg about his opponent's right leg from the inside, and throws him backward; — used in the Cumberland and Westmorland style.

hank for hank, *Naut.,* tacking together and making equal speed; as, the ships sailed *hank for hank.*

hank, *v. t.; p.* HANKED (hăngkt); HANK'ING. [ME. *hanken.* See HANK, *n.*] **1.** To fasten or catch with a hank, as a gate. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To form into hanks.

3. To bait (animals). *Colloq., Eng.*

han'ker (hăn'kẽr), *v. i.;* HAN'KERED (-kẽrd); HAN'KER-ING. [Of uncertain origin; perh. fr. *hang;* cf. D. *hunkeren, hengelen.*] **1.** To long (for) with a keen appetite and uneasiness; to have a vehement desire; — usually with *for* or *after;* as, to *hanker* after fruit; to *hanker* after the diversions of the town.

He was *hankering* to join his friend *J. A. Symonds.*

2. To linger in expectation or desire. *Obs., Dial., or Colloq.*

Syn. — See LONG.

han'ker, *n.* Act of hankering; a longing or yearning.

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hand worker. a One who performs manual labor. b One who works with his hands, rather than with a machine. [*Obs.*]

hand'worm', *n.* The itch mite.

hand'wrist', *n.* The WRIST. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

hand'writ', hand'write', *n.* Handwriting; signature. *Obs. or Scot.*

hand'write', *v. t. & i.* To write by hand. [by hand.

hand'-wrought', *a* Wrought

hand'y (hăn'dĭ) **hal'liards,** *n. Naut.* **a** A watch tackle. **b** A small portable force pump.

hand'y-blow', *n.* = HANDBLOW.

hand'y-book', *n.* = HANDBOOK.

hand'y-cuff', † HANDCUFF.

hand'y-cuff', *n.* = HANDICUFF.

hand'y-fight', *n.* A fight hand to hand. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

hand'y-frame', *n.* Handiwork.

hand'y-grip', hand'y-gripe', *n.* = HANDGRIP.

hand'y-pan'dy, hand'y-span'dy, *n.* = HANDY-DANDY.

hand'y-stroke'. † HANDSTROKE.

hand'y-thrift', *n.* Earnings by manual labor. *Obs.*

han'dy-wary', *n.* A kind of cloth. *Obs.* [WORK.

hand'y-work'. Var. of HANDI-

Ha'nes (hā'nēz). *Bib.*

hang'a-bil'i-ty (hăng'ā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capacity for being hung or hanged.

han'gar' (hăn'gär'; *F. pron.* ăN'-gär'), *n.* [F.] A shelter or shed, as for a coach; esp., a shed or building to house aircraft; shed.

hang'by', *n.* Hanger-on; dependent, appendage. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hang'-choice', *n.* A choice of evils; Hobson's choice.

hangd. Hanged. *Ref. Sp.*

hang-ee' (hăng-ē'), *n.* One who is hanged.

hanger board. An insulating board or slab from which an arc lamp is hung.

hang'ie (ăng'ĭ), *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A hangman. **b** A drift net. [attendant. *Obs.*

hang'ing-hold'er, *n.* A servant; **hang'ing-ly,** *adv.* of HANGING.

hanging needle. A seine needle for sewing a fish net to the cork and foot lines.

han'gle (ăng'g'l; ăng'g'l), *n. Dial. Eng.* **1.** An iron hook for hanging a kettle over a fire.

2. A hinge.

hang'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

hang'ment, *n* Hanging. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hang'nest' (nĕst'), *n.* The hangbird.

hang net. A large-meshed net hung between poles.

hang'-on', *n.* A hanger-on. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

hang'rell, *n.* [Cf. HANG, *v.*] A gallows. *Obs. Scot.*

hang'ster, *n.* [*hang* + *-ster.*] A hangwoman. *Obs.*

hang'wom'an (hăng'wo͝om'ăn), *n., fem.* of HANGMAN.

hang'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A bagworm; also, any of various caterpillars which suspend themselves by a thread of silk

hang'wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *a.* Deserving to be hanged.

haniar. † HANDJAR. [*Bib.*]

Han'i-el. **Han'ni-el** (hăn'ĭ-ĕl).

han'jar. Var. of HANDJAR.

hank, *v. t.* 1. [See HANK to fasten.] To hang; to be caught or fastened *Rare.*

2. [Cf. HANKER.] Hanker. *Obs.*

hank'er, *n.* One who hanks.

han'ker-er, *n.* One who hankers.

han'ker-ing-ly, *adv.* of *hankering,* p. pr.

han'key-pan'key. Var. of HANKY-PANKY.

han'kie (hăn'k'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *hank,* v.] To fasten; entangle; twist. *Dial. Eng.*

hanks'ite (hăngks'īt), *n.* [After Henry G. *Hanks,* Amer. mineralogist.] *Min.* A white or yellow mineral occurring in hexagonal crystals, and of the composition represented by the formula $9Na_2SO_4{\cdot}2Na_2CO_3{\cdot}KCl$.

han'ky-pan'ky (hăn'kĭ-păn'-kĭ), *n.* [Cf. HOCUS-POCUS] The chatter of conjurers to divert attention from their tricks; hocus-pocus; hence, jugglery; trickery. *Colloq.*

han'na. † HENNA.

han'na (hăn'ä). Scot. and dial. form of HAVE NOT

han'na, *n.* [Prob. confused with Tupi *anno* the *Crotophaga major,* the flesh of which is inedible because of its stench.] The hoactzin. *British Guiana.*

Han'nah (hăn'ä), *n.* [Heb *Khannah.* Cf. ANNA.] **1.** Fem prop. name.

2. *Bib.* Wife of Elkanah and mother of the prophet Samuel

han'na-hil (hăn'ä-hĭl). **han'na-hill,** *n.* The black sea bass *Centropristes stratus Local, U. S.* [*Bib.*]

Han'na-thon (hăn'ä-thŏn). **han'nay-ite** (hăn'ā-īt), *n.*

Han/o-ve/ri-an (hăn/ō-vē/rĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Native of, living in, or subject to, the province of Hanover in Germany. **2.** Of, pert. to, or supporting, the ducal house of Hanover, founded about 1125, to which belonged the four Georges and William IV., of England, and, by birth, Queen Victoria.

Han/o-ve/ri-an, *n.* **a** A native of Hanover, Germany. The inhabitants are one of the purest Teutonic populations in the empire. **b** A member of the ducal house of Hanover.

Han'sard (hăn'sard), *n.* An official report of proceedings in the British Parliament; — so called from the name of the compilers during a long period.

hanse (hăns; 277), *n.* [LL. *hansa*, or F. *hanse*, both of G. origin; cf. OHG. *hansa*, G. *hanse;* akin to AS. *hōs* band, troop.] **1.** A trading association or guild; a merchant guild, as of a town, or for trade abroad; also, the privileges of such a body. *Hist.*

2. The entrance fee to a trading guild; also, a fee or tribute exacted from traders not belonging to a guild.

Every burgess is to place himself in the guild and pay his *hanse*, his entrance tee, to the guild *Pollock & Matt.*

3. [*cap.*] A league first constituted of merchants of various free Germanic cities and towns dealing abroad, and later of the cities and towns themselves, whose objects were primarily the securing of greater safety and privileges in trading and mutual defense against foreign aggression either by law or arms. The **Hanseatic League,** as this was called, reached the height of its power during the 14th and 15th centuries. The last general assembly of the league was held in 1669. Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen still retain the title of Hanse towns, as a token of their being free cities, but no trace of the union under the Hanse survives.

4. [*cap.*] *pl.* The towns of the Hanse or their citizens.

Han'se-at'ic (hăn'sē-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Hanse towns, or to their confederacy.

han'som (hăn'sŭm), *n.*, **hansom cab** [After John A. *Hansom* (1803–82), English inventor.] A light, two-wheeled covered carriage with the driver's seat elevated behind, the reins being passed over the top.

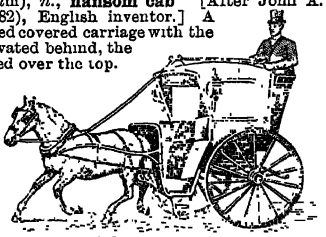

A form of Hansom.

Hans'wurst' (hăns'vo͝orst'), *n.* [G., Jack Pudding.] A pantomimic character, the clown or buffoon of old German comedy. He was dressed in motley and provided with a cracking whip, and was noted for his vulgarity, gormandizing appetite, braggadocio, and cowardice.

Ha'nuk-ka, *or* **Ha'nuk-kah** (hä'nōo͝k-kä), *n.* [Heb. *khanukkāh.*] The Jewish Feast of the Dedication, instituted by Judas Maccabæus, his brothers, and the whole congregation of Israel, in 165 B. C., to commemorate the dedication of the new altar set up at the purification of the temple of Jerusalem to replace the altar which had been polluted by Antiochus Epiphanes (1 *Maccabees* i. 59, iv. 59). The feast, which is mentioned in John x. 22, is held for eight days (beginning with the 25th day of Kislev, corresponding to December), and is celebrated everywhere, chiefly as a festival of lights, by the Jews.

Han'u-man' (hŭn'o͞o-man'), *n.* [Hind. *hanumān,* Skr. *hanumant* a sacred monkey.] **1.** *Hindu Myth.* A monkey god, the son of the wind and a monkey nymph. He is described as huge in stature, golden in color with a ruby face, and is the hero of tremendous exploits. In the Ramayana he leads the monkey hosts that assist the hero.

2. [*l. c.*] The entellus monkey.

hap (hăp), *n.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *happ* good luck.] **1.** That which happens, or comes suddenly or unexpectedly; also, the manner of occurrence or taking place; chance; fortune; happening; casual event; fortuity; luck; lot.

Whether art it was or heedless *hap.* *Spenser.*
Loving goes by *haps.* *Shak.*

2. Good luck; prosperity. Cf. HAPLESS. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

hap, *v. i.;* HAPPED (hăpt); HAP'PING. [ME. *happen.* See HAP chance; cf. HAPPEN.] To have the fortune; to come by chance; to happen; befall; chance.

Sends word of all that *haps* in Tyre. *Shak.*
Where'er I *happ'd* to roam. *Scott.*

hap'ax-an'thous (hăp'ăk-săn'thŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἅπαξ* once + *-anthous.*] *Phytogeog.* Having a single flowering period; — used of annuals and biennials; opposed to *pleiocyclic.*

haph'al-ge'si-a (hăf'ăl-jē'sĭ-*ä*; -zĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἁφή* touch + *ἀλγησις* sense of pain.] *Med.* Morbid painful sensitiveness of certain parts of the skin or mucous membrane.

hap'haz'ard (hăp'hăz'ärd), *n.* [*hap* + *hazard.*] Chance; accident; random.

We take our principles at *haphazard,* upon trust. *Locke.*

hap'haz'ard (hăp'hăz'ärd), *a.* Random; determined by chance; accidental. — *adv.* In a haphazard manner.

Syn. — See RANDOM.

haph-ta'rah (hăf-ta'rä), *n.; pl.* -TAROTH (-rōth). [Heb. *haphtārāh,* prop., valedictory, fr. *pātar* to depart.] One of the lessons from the Nebim (or Prophets) read in the Jewish synagogue on Sabbaths, feast days, fasts, and the ninth of Ab, at the end of the service, after the parashoth, or lessons from the Law. See PARASHAH. Such a practice is evidenced in Luke iv. 17 and Acts xiii. 15.

hap'less, *a.* Without hap, or good luck; unfortunate; unlucky. "*Hapless* Eve." *Milton.* — **hap'less-ly,** *adv.* — **hap'less-ness,** *n.*

hap'lo-, ap'lo-. Combining form fr. Gr. *ἁπλόος, simple.*

hap'lo-cau-les'cent (hăp'lō-kō-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [*haplo-* + *caulescent.*] *Bot.* Having a simple axis; — said of plants, as the poppy, capable of developing reproductive organs on the primary axis. Cf. DIPLOCAULESCENT, TRIPLOCAULESCENT.

hap'lo-chla-myd'e-ous (-klă-mĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* [*haplo-* + *chlamydeous.*] *Bot.* Having rudimentary perianth leaves protecting the sporophylls, as in pistillate flowers of the order Juglandales. Cf. HOMOCHLAMYDEOUS.

hap'lo-dont (hăp'lō-dŏnt), *a.* [*haplo-* + *-odont.*] *Zool.* **a** Designating, or having, molar teeth with simple crowns, without tubercles. See TRITUBERCULY. **b** Pertaining to the genus **Hap'lo-don** (-dŏn), a syn. of *Aplodontia.*

hap-log'ra-phy (hăp-lŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* [*haplo-* + *-graphy.*] The inadvertent writing of a letter, word, etc., but once when it should have been written more than once.

hap-lol'o-gy (-lŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*haplo-* + *-logy.*] *Philol.* Contraction of a word by omission of one or more syllables in pronunciation; syllabic syncope. It is due to speed of utterance, and occurs oftenest when two successive syllables have at least their initial consonants in common, as in Latin *semodius* for *semmodius.* Cf. ASSIMILATORY CONDENSATION.

Hap-lo'mi (-lō'mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *haplo-* + Gr *ὦμος* shoulder.] A group of teleost fishes in which the mesocoracoid arch is wanting, the air duct is persistent, the fins are without true spines, the pelvic fins abdominal, and the scales cycloid. The pikes, killifishes, and blindfishes are examples. — **hap-lo'mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

hap'lo-pet'al-ous (hăp'lō-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*haplo-* + *petalous.*] *Bot.* **a** Having the petals in a single row. **b** Gamopetalous.

hap'lo-scope (hăp'lō-skōp), *n.* [*haplo-* + *-scope.*] *Psychophysics.* An optical instrument presenting to each eye a totally distinct field of vision. — **hap'lo-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

hap'ly (hăp'lĭ), *adv.* By hap, chance, luck, or accident; perhaps; it may be.

Lest *haply* ye be found even to fight against God. *Acts* v. 39.

hap'pen (hăp''n), *v. i.;* HAP'PENED (-'nd); HAP'PEN-ING. [ME. *happenen, hapnen.* See HAP to happen.] **1.** To occur by chance; to come about without previous design; to fall out; as, I know him, as it *happens;* it so *happened* that we did not meet.

It *happens* fortunately, dear Sir, I can. *Shelley.*

2. To occur as an event; to come to pass; to befall; as, tell me what has *happened.*

There shall no evil *happen* to the just. *Prov.* xii. 21.

3. To chance; as, I *happened* to hear it; he *happened* to be just going out; if he *happens* to have money.

4. To be (in, at, etc.) by chance; to happen to be; as, they *happened* at London that season. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

5. To come (on, upon, *Rare,* of) by chance; to light or fall (on, upon); as, to *happen* on a lost article.

6. To come or go by chance or in a casual manner; to make an appearance; as, I *happened* into a theater; we may *happen* round to-morrow if you are to be at home; folks are always just *happening* in. *Colloq.*

7. To fall; come; with *to* or *unto,* as, it *happened* to my lot to go. *Archaic or Colloq.*

Syn. — HAPPEN, CHANCE. To HAPPEN, in modern usage, has lost almost entirely its earlier implication of chance, and signifies merely to *take place* or *occur;* CHANCE retains more definitely the suggestion of fortuitous occurrence; as, "It hath *happened* all as I would have had it" (*Shak.*); "It *chanced* — eternal God that chance did guide" (*Spenser*). See OCCUR, EVENT.

to happen in with, to meet casually; as, we *happened in with* pleasant companions. *Colloq.*

hap'pen, *adv.* Perhaps; mayhap *Dial.*

Happen we did n't behave ourselves. *Kipling.*

hap'pen-ing, *n.* An occurrence; an event.

hap'pi-ly (hăp'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [FROM HAPPY.] **1.** By chance; peradventure; haply. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Happily we shall not tarry here. *Marlowe.*

2. By good fortune; fortunately; luckily.

Preferred by conquest, *happily* o'erthrown. *Waller.*

3. In a happy manner or state; in happy circumstances; as, he lived *happily* with his wife.

4. With address or dexterity, gracefully; felicitously; aptly; in a manner to insure success; with success.

Formed by thy converse, *happily* to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope*

Syn. — Fortunately, luckily, successfully, prosperously, contentedly; dexterously, felicitously.

hap'pi-ness (hăp'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From HAPPY.] **1.** Good luck; good fortune; prosperity.

All *happiness* bechance to thee in Milan! *Shak.*

2. A state of well-being characterized by relative permanence, by dominantly agreeable emotion ranging in value from mere content to positive felicity, and by a natural desire for its continuation. Mental and moral health and freedom from irksome cares are its normal conditions.

3. Felicitous elegance; graceful aptitude; felicity; — used especially of language; as, his *happiness* in debate.

Syn. — HAPPINESS, FELICITY, BEATITUDE, BLESSEDNESS, BLISS. HAPPINESS, the general term, applies to the enjoyment or pleasurable satisfaction attendant upon welfare of any kind; FELICITY (see FELICITATE), denoting intense happiness, has more formal or elevated connotations; BEATITUDE is supreme felicity; as, "It is one main point of *happiness,* that he that is *happy* doth know and judge himself to be so" (*Coleridge*); "A long, deep sob of that mysterious, wondrous *happiness* that is one with pain" (*G. Eliot*), cf. "too gay to be *happy*" (*Hazlitt*); "too *happy* to be glad" (*Keats*); "What more *felicity* can fall to creature than to enjoy delight with liberty?" (*Spenser*); "We may fancy in the happy mother's breast a feeling somewhat akin to that angelic *felicity,* that joy which angels feel in heaven for a sinner repentant; a gratitude and joy of all others the loftiest, the purest, the keenest" (*Thackeray*), "About him all the Sanctities of Heaven stood thick as stars, and from his sight received *beatitude* past utterance" (*Milton*). Both *happiness* and *felicity* are often used of aptness or unstudied grace, esp. of expression (see PERTINENT); as, "The *happiness* of the epithets . . . the *felicity* of his rapid sketches and unforeseen audacities" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). BLESSEDNESS suggests deep or refined enjoyment arising from the purest domestic, benevolent, or religious affections; BLISS denotes even more exalted or ecstatic felicity; both *blessedness* and *bliss,* like *beatitude,* often refer to the joys of heaven; as, "Thrice blest whose lives are faithful prayers, whose loves in higher loves endure; what souls possess themselves so pure, or is there *blessedness* like theirs?" (*Tennyson*); "*Bliss* was it in that dawn to be alive, but to be young was very Heaven!" (*Wordsworth*). See PLEASURE, CHEERFULNESS.

hap'py (hăp'ĭ), *a.;* HAP'PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); HAP'PI-EST. [From HAP chance.] **1.** Fortuitous; chance. *Obs & R. Oxf. E. D.*

2. Favored by hap, luck, or fortune; lucky, fortunate; prosperous; propitious; as, a *happy* expedient; a *happy* effort; a *happy* venture; a *happy* omen.

Chemists have been more *happy* in finding experiments than the causes of them. *Boyle.*

3. Consciously experiencing the effect of favorable fortune; having the feeling arising from the consciousness of well-being or of enjoyment of good of any kind, as peace, tranquillity, comfort; contented, joyous, as, *happy* hours; *happy* thoughts; also, in conventional usage, pleased; as, I am *happy* to accept your invitation.

Happy is that people, whose God is the Lord. *Ps* cxliv. 15.
The learned is *happy* Nature to explore,
The fool is *happy* that he knows no more. *Pope.*

4. Dexterous; ready; apt; fitting; felicitous; as, that was a thought as *happy* as it was kind

One gentleman is *happy* at a reply. *Swift.*

5. Expressing happiness, as, *happy* laughter.

6. Blessed. *Obs.*

Syn. — See LUCKY, PERTINENT.

happy **dispatch,** a euphemism, more or less jocular, for the Japanese hara-kiri. — **h. family,** a collection of animals of different and naturally hostile propensities living peaceably together. — **h. hunting grounds,** the regions to which, according to the belief of the North American Indians, the souls of warriors and hunters pass after death, to be happy in hunting and feasting. — **H. Valley, the.** See RASSELAS.

hap'py-go-luck'y, *adv.* According to luck; as luck may decide. — *a.* Trusting to hap or luck; easy-going. — *n.* A happy-go-lucky person; happy-go-lucky character.

Haps'burg (hăps'bûrg; *G.* hăps'bo͝orĸ), *n.* [From *Habsburg,* Aargau, Switzerland.] A member of a German family, founded about 1100, to which have belonged the sovereigns of Austria since 1521, of Spain from 1506 to 1700, and many of the early sovereigns of Germany.

hap'ter-on (hăp'tẽr-ŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -TERA (-*ä*). [From Gr. *ἅπτειν* to fasten, bind.] *Bot.* Any discoid outgrowth or expansion of the stem by which a plant is fastened to its substratum, as in many rock-inhabiting seaweeds.

hap'tics (hăp'tĭks), *n.* [Gr. *ἁπτικός* able to lay hold of.] That division of psychology which treats of sensations such as touch, temperature, pressure, etc., mediated by skin, muscle, tendon, or joint.

ha'pu-ku (hä'po͞o-ko͞o), *n.* [Maori *hapuka.*] A large marine serranoid food fish (*Polyprion prognathus*) *New Zealand.*

[After J. B. *Hannay,* of Manchester, Eng.] *Min.* A hydrous phosphate of ammonium and magnesium, occurring in guano.

hanse. + HEN, *adv.*

Han'ni-bal (hăn'ĭ-băl), *n.* [L., of Punic origin.] Lit., grace of Baal; — masc. prop. name. L id.; F. *Annibal, Hannibal* (á-nē'bál'); It. *Annibale* (an-nē'ba-lā); Sp. *Anibal* (a-nē'bal); P. *Annibal* (án'nē-bal'). ‖ **Han'ni-bal ad por'tas.** [L.] Hannibal at the gates; the enemy close at hand; — proverb adapted from *Cicero* (*De Finibus,* IV. ix. 22).

Han'ni-bal'i-an (hăn'ĭ-băl'ĭ-ăn; -băl'yăn), **Han'ni-bal'ic** (-ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Carthaginian general Hannibal.

Ha'noch (hā'nŏk). *Bib.*

Ha'noch-ites (-ĭts), *n. pl. Bib.*

Han'o-ve'ri-an-ize (hăn'ō-vē'rĭ-ăn-īz), **Han'o-ver-ize** (hăn'ō-vẽr-īz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

hans. + HANSE.

Hans (hăns), *n.* The common German and Dutch abbreviation of the name *Johannes* (English *John*); hence, a German or Dutchman.

han'sa (hăn'sȧ), *n.* See HANSE

Han'sard (hăn'sărd), *n.* A merchant of one of the Hanse towns.

Han'sard-ize (hăn'sär-dīz), *v. t. & i.* To remind of former inconsistent remarks, as a speaker in Parliament of his words previously reported in Hansard. *Eng.* — **Han/sard-i-za'tion** (-dĭ-zā'shŭn, -dī-zĭ-shŭn), *n.*

hanse. Var. of HANCE.

hanse house A guildhall; the headquarters of a hanse.

han'sel. Var. of HANDSEL.

han'sel-in, *n.* [OF. *hanselin.*] A kind of jacket. *Obs.*

Hans'-en-kel'der. **Hans'-in-kel'der,** *n.* [D. *Hansje in den kelder;* prop., Hans in the cellar.] An unborn child. *Obs*

hans'grave', *n.* [G. *hansegraf.*] The head officer of a hanse.

han'som + HANDSOME.

hant (*dial.* hănt; ănt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HAUNT.

han't (hănt; *in England,* hant). Vulgar contr. of *have not,* or *has not;* — commonly spelt *hain't* in the United States.

han'tle (hăn't'l), *n.* A good many; a good deal. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Ha'nun (hä'nŭn). *Bib.*

ha'o (hä'ō), *n.* [Chin. *haoª.*] See WEIGHT.

hao'ma (hō'mȧ), *n.* [OPer.] *Persian Relig.* The consecrated drink, sometimes personified; — equiv. to the Hindu *soma.*

hap (hăp). Scot. var. of HOP.

hap, *v. t.* [F. *happer* seize, snap up.] To seize; take. *Obs.*

hap (hăp), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. orig. an interj.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

1. To turn to the right.

2. To check; to keep back.

hap, *v. t.* [ME. *happen.*] To cover up; wrap; clothe. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

hap, *n.* Any covering, such as a cloak. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Hap'a-le (hăp'ä-lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἁπαλός* soft.] *Zool.* Syn. of CALLITHRIX (genus containing the marmosets).

Ha-pal'i-dæ (hȧ-păl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of CALLITRICHIDÆ.

hap'a-lo-nych'i-a (hăp'ä-lō-nĭk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἁπαλός* soft + *ὄνυξ, -υχος,* nail.] *Med.* A soft condition of the nails in which they are not cornified.

hap'a-lote (hăp'ä-lōt), **Hap'a-lo'tis** (-lō'tĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἁπαλός* soft + *οὖς, ὠτός,* ear.] *Zool.* See CONILURUS.

‖ ha'pax le-go'me-non (hā'păks lē-gŏm'ē-nŏn). [Gr. *ἅπαξ λεγόμενον.*] Said or used but once, as a rare word, verbal form, etc.

hape. + APE, HAP.

hapene. + HAPPEN.

ha'pen-ay (hā'pĕn-ĭ), *n.* Contraction of HALFPENNY.

Haph'a-ra'im (hăf'ä-rā'ĭm), *or* **Haph-ra'im** (hăf-rā'ĭm). *Bib.*

hap'-har'lot, *n.* [See HAP to cover; HARLOT varlet, knave.] A coarse coverlet. *Obs.* Cf. WRAPRASCAL.

hap'haz'ard-er, *n.* One who acts at haphazard. *Obs.*

hap'haz'ard-ly, *adv.* of HAPHAZARD. See -LY.

hap'haz'ard-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

haph'e-pho'bi-a (hăf'ē-fō'bĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἁφή* a touching + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of being touched.

Haph'si-ba (hăf'sĭ-bȧ). *D. Bib.*

Ha'pi (hä'pē), *n.* [Egypt *Hāpi* the river (Nile).] *Egypt Relig* a One of the four genii of Amenti. See AMENTI. **b** = APIS. **c** The Nile, as a god. "The Nile (*Hapi*), on whose flow and inundation the prosperity and even the existence of Egypt depended, . . . was conceived of as a fat man with nipple-formed breasts, flowers upon his head, and wearing a loin cloth composed of sedge." *Dict. of Bible* (*Hastings*).

hapiton. Var. of APITON.

hapliche. + HAPLY. [LITE

hap'lite (hăp'līt). Var. of AP-

Hap'lo-bac'ter-i'næ (hăp'lō-băk'tẽr-ĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *haplo-* + *bacteria* + *-inæ.*] *Bacteriol.* In Fischer's classification, an order of bacteria comprising the lower (unicellular) forms.

hap'lo-cau'lous (-kô'lŭs), *a. Bot.* Haplocaulescent.

hap'loid, *a. Biol.* Having the reduced number of chromosomes characteristic of germ cells, as dist'ng. from the diploid, or doubled, number found in somatic cells. [Haplology.]

hap-lol'a-ly (hăp-lŏl'ă-lĭ), *n.* | **hap-lo'ma** (hăp-lō'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *ἁπλωμα* coverlet.] = EPENDYTES [of APLOME.]

hap'lome (hăp'lōm), *n.* Var. | **Hap'lo-mor'pha** (-lō-môr'fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See HAPLO-, -MORPH.] *Zool.* A group of jellyfishes nearly or exactly equiv. to *Trachymedusæ;* — so called as having no alternation of generations — **hap'lo-mor'phic** (-fĭk), **hap'lo-mor'phous** (-fŭs), *a.*

hap'lo-pe-ris'to-mous (-pĕ-rĭs'tō-mŭs), *a. Bot.* Having a simple peristome or one with a single row of teeth; — of mosses.

hap'lo-stem'o-nous (-stĕm'ō-nŭs, -stē'mō-nŭs), *a.* [*haplo-* + *-stemonous.*] = ISOSTEMONOUS.

hap'ne. + HAPPEN.

ha'p'orth (hā'pẽrth), *n.* Colloq. for HALFPENNYWORTH. *Eng.*

hap'pen, *v. t.* To incur; to meet with. *Dial. Eng.*

hap'pen, *a.* [From HAP chance.] Happy; fortunate. *Obs.*

hap'pend. Happened. *Ref. Sp.*

hap'per (hăp'ẽr; hŏp'-). Scot. var. of HOPPER.

hap'per, *v. i.* To rattle down; to patter. *Dial. Eng.* [PY.]

hap'pi-er, *a., compar.* of HAP-

hap'pi-fy (hăp'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make happy.

hap'pi-less, *a.* Without happiness. *Rare.*

hap'pin. + HAPPEN, *adv*

hap'ping, *n.* [See HAP to cover.] A covering, a hap. *Rare.*

hap'pi-ous, *a* Fortuitous. *Obs*

hap'py, *v. t* Make happy. *Obs*

hap'py-be-luck'y, *adv.* Happy-go-lucky. *Obs.* [-ISM.]

hap'py-go-luck'y-ism, *n* See

haps, *adv.* [See HAP chance] Perhaps; haply. *Obs.* [HASP.]

haps, hapse Dial Eng. var. of

hap'shack'le (hap'shăk'l, hŏp'-). Var. of HAMSHACKLE

hapt. Happed *Ref Sp*

hap-toph'o-rous (hăp-tŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* Also **hap'to-phore** (hăp'tō-fōr). [Gr. *ἅπτειν* to fasten + *-phorous.*] *Chem.* Having combining properties. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

ha'pu (ha'pōō), *n.* [Maori.] A subtribe or clan. *New Zealand*

ha'pu-ka (ha'pōō-kä). Var. of HAPUKU.

haquebut. + HACKBUT.

haque'ton (hăk'tŏn), *n.* An acton. *Obs. or Hist.* [HOAR

har. + HER, them, HIGHER

har (här; ăr). Var. of HAAR. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

har. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of HAIR, HARRE

Har. *Abbr.* Harold.

ā̆le, senāte, cāre, ăm, a̋ccount, ärm, ask, sofā; ēve, e̊vent, ĕnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, o̊bey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cō̆nnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

ha'ra-ki'ri (hä'rä-kē'rē), *n.* [Jap., stomach cutting.] Suicide by piercing the abdomen, formerly practiced in Japan by the nobles and samurai in case of disgrace, real or fancied, and commanded by the government to certain disgraced officials; disembowelment; — more elegantly called *seppuku*. Written also, but incorrectly, *hari-kari*.

ha-rangue' (hȧ-răng'), *n.* [F. *harangue:* cf. Sp. *arenga*, It. *aringa;* lit., a speech before a multitude or on the hustings; cf. It. *aringo* arena, hustings, pulpit; all fr. OHG. *hring* ring, anything round, ring of people, G. *ring*. See RING.] A speech addressed to a large public assembly; a popular oration; a loud address to a multitude; in a derogatory sense, a noisy, bombastic, ranting speech.

Syn. — See SPEECH.

ha-rangue', *v. i.;* HA-RANGUED' (-răngd'); HA-RANGU'ING (-răng'ĭng). [Cf. F. *haranguer*, It. *aringare.*] To make a harangue; to declaim.

ha-rangue', *v. t.* To address in a harangue.

ha-rangu'er (hȧ-răng'ẽr), *n.* One who harangues, or is fond of haranguing; a declaimer.

With them join'd all th' *haranguers* of the throng,
That thought to get preferment by the tongue. *Dryden.*

har'ass (hăr'ăs; *see note below*), *v. t.;* HAR'ASSED (-ăst), HAR'ASS-ING. [F. *harasser;* cf. OF. *harer* to set (a dog) on.] **1.** To fatigue; to exhaust; to tire with repeated and exhausting efforts; to weary by importunity; to cause to endure excessive burdens or anxieties; — sometimes followed by *out*.

[Troops] *harassed* with a long and wearisome march. *Bacon.*
Vext with lawyers and *harass'd* with debt *Tennyson.*

2. To harry; to lay waste; to raid, as an enemy's country.

3. *Mil.* To worry and impede by repeated attacks.

4. To scrape; — a dyers' term.

☞ Often pron'd hȧ-rȧs', but this has never been countenanced by orthoepists.

Syn. — Weary, jade, tire, perplex, trouble, distress, chafe, gall, irritate, ruffle, nettle, bother, pester, badger, harry, hector, bully, provoke, agitate, disturb. — HARASS, ANNOY, VEX, WORRY, PLAGUE, TORMENT, MOLEST, TEASE, TANTALIZE. To HARASS is to weary, esp. by whatever is importunate or burdensome; to ANNOY is to irritate, esp. with reference to the susceptibilities; VEX suggests stronger mental disturbance than *annoy*, and frequently implies a slight degree of anger; to FRET is to chafe into a state of (often querulous) irritation, WORRY connotes undue or wearing solicitude or borrowing of trouble; as, "*harassed* by competition that grows stronger every day" (*Academy*); "a rudeness that would naturally have *annoyed* his fastidious senses" (*Hawthorne*); "such petty details as now *vexed* the brooding soul of the old gentlewoman" (*id.*); "The hardness of stubbed vulgar constitutions renders them insensible of a thousand things that *fret* and gall those delicate people, who, as if their skin was peeled off, feel to the quick everything that touches them" (*Berkeley*); "I have my hands full, and feel '*worried*,' which is worse" (*Jane W. Carlyle*). PLAGUE and TORMENT, as compared, are used colloquially in a weakened sense; as, "I am now *plagued* with my Latin speech for Wednesday. Not a word written yet, and I do not even know what to write about" (*M. Arnold*), "If there is a man on earth *tormented* by the cursed desire to get a whole book into a page, a whole page into a phrase, and this phrase into one word, — that man is myself" (*Joubert*, trans. *M. Arnold*). To MOLEST is to annoy or disturb, esp. by malicious or hostile interference; as, "safe, where no critics damn, no duns *molest*" (*Pope*). To TEASE is to annoy, esp. by nagging importunity or ill-directed raillery, to TANTALIZE is to torment by awakening and then (often wantonly) frustrating expectation; both *tease* and *tantalize* are often used to suggest stimulation; as, "to *tease* for cash" (*Cowper*); "Arch Hebe brings a full-brimmed goblet, dances lightly, sings and *tantalizes* long" (*Keats*); "They stimulate to thought or *tease* the fancy with suggestion" (*Lowell*); "the real meaning, which *tantalizes* and stimulates with the vanishing glimpses we catch of it" (*id.*). See IRRITATE, VEXATION, DISTRESS.

har'ass-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of harassing, or state of being harassed; worry, annoyance; anxiety.

Little *harassments* which I am led to suspect do occasionally molest the most fortunate *Ld. Lytton.*

har'bin-ger (hăr'bĭn-jẽr), *n.* [ME. *herbergeour*, OF. *herbergeor* a provider of lodging, fr. *herbergier* to provide lodging, F. *héberger*, OF. *herberge* lodging, inn, F. *auberge;* of G. origin. See HARBOR.] **1.** A host; harborer. *Obs.*

2 One who is sent before to provide lodgings; esp., the officer of the English royal household who formerly preceded the court when traveling, to prepare lodgings.

3. A forerunner; a precursor; a messenger.

I knew by these *harbingers* who were coming. *Landor.*

— har'bin-ger-ship', *n.* **— har'bin-ger-y** (-ĭ), *n. Rare.*

Syn. — See FORERUNNER.

harbinger-of-spring, a small tuberous apiaceous early-blooming herb (*Erigenia bulbosa*) of the eastern United States. It has ternate leaves and compound umbels of white flowers.

har'bin-ger, *v. t.;* HAR'BIN-GERED (-jẽrd); HAR'BIN-GER-ING. To be a harbinger of; to presage. "Thus did the star of religious freedom *harbinger* the day." *Bancroft.*

har'bor, har'bour (hăr'bẽr), *n.* [ME. *herbor, herberwe, herberge*, akin to Icel. *herbergi*, OHG. *heriberga*, G. *herberge;* orig., a shelter for soldiers; cf. AS. *here* army, G. *heer*, Icel. *herr*, Goth. *harjis*, and AS *beorgan* to save, shelter, defend, G. *bergen*, Icel. *bjarga*, Goth. *bairgan*. See HARRY, 3d BURY; cf. HARBINGER.] **1.** Shelter, lodging; a station for rest and entertainment; a place of security and comfort; a refuge; a shelter.

[A grove] fair *harbor* that them seems. *Spenser.*
For *harbor* at a thousand doors they knocked. *Dryden.*

2. Specif.: A lodging place; an inn. *Obs. Chaucer.*

3. *Astrol.* The mansion of a heavenly body. *Obs.*

4 The covert of a wild animal, esp. of a deer.

5. A portion of a sea, a lake, or other body of water either landlocked or artificially protected so as to be a place of safety for vessels in stormy weather; a port or haven.

6. *Glass Manuf.* A shallow box or trough with handles or on wheels, for mixing the ingredients and carrying the mixture to the melting pot.

Syn. — HARBOR, HAVEN, PORT are here compared with reference to their associations. HARBOR connotes shelter, HAVEN, refuge or retreat; PORT more frequently suggests destination or the voyage's end; as, "And thus from day to day my little boat rocks in its *harbor*, lodging peaceably" (*Wordsworth*); "He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. . . . So he bringeth them unto their desired *haven*" (*Ps.* cvii. 29, 30); "I man the rudder, reef the sail, obey the voice at eye obeyed at prime, . . . the *port*, well worth the cruise, is near" (*Emerson*).

har'bor, har'bour (har'bẽr), *v. t.;* HAR'BORED (-bẽrd) or HAR'BOURED; HAR'BOR-ING or HAR'BOUR-ING. [ME. *herberen, herberwen, herbergen.* See HARBOR, *n.*] **1.** To afford lodging to; to entertain as a guest; to shelter; to receive, to give a refuge to, to contain; to indulge or cherish (a thought or feeling, esp. an ill thought).

Treason to *harbor* the person suspected *Bp. Burnet.*
Let not your gentle breast *harbor* one thought of outrage. *Rowe*

2. To quarter or billet, as soldiers on a town; to place (a ship) for shelter. *Obs. or R.*

3. To track or trace to its harbor or refuge, as a fox.

Syn. — See FOSTER.

har'bor, har'bour, *v. i.* **1.** To lodge, or abide for a time; to take shelter, as in a harbor.

For this night let 's *harbor* here in York. *Shak.*

2. To have, or use, a harbor or covert; — said of an animal.

har'bor-age, har'bour-age (-ăj), *n.* Shelter, entertainment; a place of shelter; a lodging place; a harbor.

Where can I get me *harborage* for the night? *Tennyson.*

harbor, *or* harbour, due. *Naut.* A fee paid for the use of a harbor; — usually *pl.*

har'bor-er, har'bour-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that harbors.

Geneva was . . a *harborer* of exiles for religion. *Strype.*

2. *Deer Hunting.* One who tracks the game to its harbor and keeps watch upon it there.

harbor, *or* harbour, master. An officer charged with the duty of executing the regulations respecting the use of a harbor, esp. as to berthing and mooring.

har'bor-ous (hăr'bẽr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Hospitable; affording shelter. *Obs.*

2. Having harbors for ships.

harbor, *or* harbour, seal. A small seal (*Phoca vitulina*) about four feet long, common on the coasts of the North Atlantic and North Pacific, occasionally occurring as far south as the Mediterranean and New Jersey. It usually keeps near land, and often ascends rivers.

hard (hard), *a ;* HARD'ER (här'dẽr); HARD'EST. [ME. *hard, herd*, AS. *heard;* akin to OS. & D. *hard*, G. *hart*, OHG. *herti, harti*, Icel. *harðr*, Dan. *haard*, Sw. *hård*, Goth. *hardus*, Gr. κρατύς strong, κάρτος, κράτος, strength, and also to E. *-ard*, as in *coward, drunkard, -crat, -cracy* in *autocrat*, democracy; cf. Skr. *kratu* strength, *kṛ* to do, make. Cf. HARDLY.] **1.** Not easily penetrated, cut, or separated into parts; not easily yielding to pressure, firm, solid; compact; — applied to material bodies, and opposed to *soft;* as, *hard* wood; *hard* flesh; a *hard* apple.

2. *Physics.* Designating, or pertaining to, rays of high penetrating power, as the Rontgen rays from a highly exhausted bulb.

3. Difficult to exhaust; enduring; hardy; as, the athlete looked *hard*, or in *hard* condition.

4. Difficult to impress or influence; obdurate; unsympathetic; unfeeling; close or grasping in money matters; as, a *hard* heart; a *hard* nature; a *hard* judge.

5. Difficult to bear or endure; not easy to put up with or consent to; hence, severe; rigorous; oppressive; distressing; harsh; austere; as, a *hard* lot; *hard* times; *hard* fare, *hard* terms. "*Hard* thoughts." *Shak.*

The woman is so *hard*
Upon the woman. *Tennyson*

6. Difficult to accomplish; full of obstacles; laborious; fatiguing; arduous; as, a disease *hard* to cure; it is *hard* to smile over a *hard* task.

7. Difficult, mentally or judicially; not easily apprehended, decided, resolved, explained, or the like; perplexing; as, a *hard* problem.

The *hard* causes they brought unto Moses. *Ex.* xviii 26.
In which are some things *hard* to be understood 2 *Peter* iii 16.

8. Able, or capable, only with difficulty; having difficulty in doing something or in exercising some faculty; as, savages are *hard* to believe that the world is round; the child is *hard* to learn. *Rare*, exc. in *hard of hearing. Oxf. E. D.*

I have been very *hard* to sleep *Dickens.*

9. Intense; profound; earnest; persevering; energetic; violent; as, a *hard* student; a *hard* rider; a *hard* drinker.

10. Carried on, or executed, energetically, diligently, or persistently; as, *hard* study; a *hard* fight.

Hard pounding, gentlemen; let 's see who will pound longest. *Attrib. to Duke of Wellington.*

11. Difficult to manage, resist, control, or deal with.

A power which will be always too *hard* for them. *Addison*

12. Disreputable; incorrigible; reprobate; as, a *hard* case, a *hard* character; a *hard* gang. *Colloq.*

13. Not agreeable to the taste; harsh; stiff; rigid; ungraceful; repelling; as, a *hard* style; also, expressing a hard character; as, a *hard* face.

Lifeless warriors whose *hard* lineaments
Death's self could change not. *Shelley*

14. a Rough; acid; sour, as liquors; as, *hard* cider. **b** Strong, spirituous, as distilled liquors, in distinction from *soft* beverages and from light wines, beer, etc. *U. S.*

15. Characterized by the presence of substances which interfere with the action of soap; — said of water and water solutions. See HARDNESS, 3.

16. *Pron.* **a** Abrupt or explosive in utterance; not continuant or spirant; — said of certain consonant sounds, as *c* in *came*, and *g* in *go*, as distinguished from other sounds (called "*soft*") of the same letters, as *c* in *center*, *g* in *general*, etc. **b** Voiceless, or surd, as are *p, t, k*, contrasted with "*soft*," that is, voiced, or sonant, as are *b, d, g*.

Syn. — HARD, DIFFICULT, ARDUOUS. HARD is the simpler, blunter, and more general term; DIFFICULT is commonly used of that which demands the exercise of skill or sagacity; ARDUOUS suggests the necessity of laborious or perseverng exertion; as, *hard* work, a *difficult* problem, an *arduous* ascent; "It is *hard* for thee to kick against the pricks" (*Acts* ix. 5); "How *hard* it is for women to keep counsel!" (*Shak.*); "'T is . . . the most *difficult* of tasks to keep heights which the soul is competent to gain" (*Wordsworth*); "Many were the attempts of the neighboring youths to get at this eyry; the *difficulty* whetted their inclinations, and each was ambitious of surmounting the *arduous* task" (*Gilbert White*); "The *arduous* task of being merry by force" (*Cowper*). See FIRM.

hard and fast. a Rigidly binding; not permitting of any deviation; as, a *hard and fast* rule.

The method of *hard and fast* syllabic prosody. *Saintsbury.*

b *Naut.* Immovably aground. — **h. cash. a** = HARD MONEY. **b** Generally accepted money; money in hand, as distinguished from other property. — **H. Cider Campaign**, the presidential campaign of 1840 in the United States, in which the especial symbols of the Whig party were the log cabin and hard cider, in reference to the frontier career of Gen. William Henry Harrison, its candidate for President. — **h. clam**, the quahog. — **h. coal**, anthracite, as distinguished from bituminous, or *soft*, coal. — **h. corn**, wheat or rye. *Eng.* — **h. dirt.** = HARD CORE. — **h. dollar.** See DOLLAR, 2. — **h. fescue**, a European fescue (*Festuca duriuscula*) valued as a bottom grass in mixtures for permanent pasture. — **h. finish**, *Arch.*, a smooth finishing coat of hard fine plaster applied to the surface of rough plastering. — **h. grass**, any of several different grasses, as orchard grass, species of *Sclerochloa, Manisuris*, etc. — **h. knot**, a knot so tied as to be difficult to loose. — **h. labor** *or* **labour**, *Criminal Law*, compulsory labor such as that which is imposed upon imprisoned criminals as a part of the prison discipline. Such labor has been, until recently, often or commonly carried to the limit of endurance or beyond it; but it has been held in the United States that such labor is not necessarily more severe nor greater in amount than that customarily performed by ordinary laborers, though (87 *Fed.* 172, 184) the use of the words in a sentence imposes a stigma not carried by a sentence to the penitentiary (cf., however, 74 *Ala.* 478, 483). — **h. lead** (lĕd). *Metal.* **a** Unrefined lead, rendered hard by impurities, chiefly antimony, also nickel, cobalt, etc. **b** An alloy of lead and antimony. — **h. lines**, hard lot; ill luck; as, it was *hard lines* to lose such a chance. *Colloq.* See 3d LINE, 13. — **h. maple. a** The sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) or the black-barked sugar maple (*A. nigrum*). **b** In the western United States, the large-toothed, or western, sugar maple (*A. grandidentatum*). — **h. measure**, harsh treatment. — **h. money**, metallic, as distinguished from paper, money. — **h. oat grass.** See GRASS, *Table II.* — **h. oyster**, the native oyster. *Local, Northern U. S.* — **h. palate.** *Anat.* See PALATE. — **h. pan.** See HARDPAN. — **h.-paste porcelain.** See PORCELAIN. — **h. pear**, a South African shrub (*Olinia cymosa*), having square stems, cymose white flowers, and red drupaceous fruit. The hard wood is used for musical instruments. — **h. pine**, any pine having hard or somewhat hard wood, esp. the Georgia or long-leaf pine (*Pinus palustris*). — **h. rubber**, a kind of vulcanized caoutchouc which nearly resembles horn in texture, rigidity, etc. — **h. seeds**, *Agric.*, seeds in which the testa is unusually hard and impervious to moisture, being therefore slow in germinating. — **h. silk**, silk in which the natural gum is left. — **h. smut**, stinking smut. — **h. soap.** See SOAP. — **h. solder**, a solder which fuses only at a red heat, as one composed of zinc and copper, or silver and copper, etc. — **h. steel.** See STEEL, *n.*, 1. — **h. tinder fungus**, the fungus *Boletus ignarius*, sometimes used for tinder. — **h. up**, closely pressed by want or necessity; without money or resources; with *for*, badly in need of; poorly provided with; as, *hard up* for amusements. *Colloq.* — **h. wheat**, any wheat whose grain is rich in gluten of hard consistency. It is esp. adapted for making into macaroni.

hard (härd), *n.* That which is hard; the hard part of something; as: **a** The shell of anything. *Obs. or R.* **b** A firm or graveled foreshore or beach; a landing place. **c** Firm or graveled ground, or a solid way, in or over a marsh or fen. *Dial. Eng.* **d** [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* (1) One of the conservative faction of the Democratic party in New York in 1852 and following years; — called also *Hard-shell.* (2) One of the followers, about 1850, of Thomas H. Benton, Senator from Missouri, noted for his advocacy of hard money. **e** Short for HARD LABOR. *Cant.*

hard, *adv.* [ME. *harde*, AS. *hearde.*] **1.** With pressure, tension, or strain of the powers; with energy, urgency, or violence; earnestly; vigorously; vehemently; as, to strive *hard;* to rain or blow *hard;* to run *hard;* to gaze *hard.*

2. So as to raise difficulties or involve pain or trouble; severely; as, I was *hard* put to it; the loss bore *hard* on me.

He [Time] trots *hard* with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnized. *Shak.*

3. With difficulty; as, the vehicle moves *hard;* prejudice dies *hard;* the victory was *hard* won.

4. Tightly; firmly; fast; as, to hold *hard.*

5. So as to be hard; as, *hard* frozen rivers.

6. Close or near, as, they waited *hard* by.

Whose house joined *hard* to the synagogue. *Acts* xviii. 7.

7. *Naut.* With the utmost energy, or to the extreme limit; — used in directions to the helmsman; as, *Hard* aport!

hard by. a Near by; close at hand; not far off. **b** Close to; near to; as, they were *hard by* each other. Cf. def. 6, above. — **h. pushed, h. run**, greatly pressed; as, he was *hard pushed* or *hard run* for time. *Colloq.*

Ha'ra (hā'ra). *Bib.*
harace. † HARAS. [da) *Bib.*
Ha-ra'dah (hȧ-rā'dȧ; hăr'ȧ-har'a-geous, *a.* [Cf. RAGE, or F. *orageux* stormy.] Fierce; cruel. *Obs.* — har'a-geous-ly, *adv. Obs.*
ha'ra-ke'ke (ha'rȧ-kā'kē), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand flax.
ha'ram (hā'rȧm). Var. of HAREM.
Ha'ran (hā'rȧn). *Bib.*
ha-rang'. Harangue. *Ref. Sp.*
ha-rangd'. Harangued. *Ref. Sp.*
ha-rangue'ful, *a.* Full of, or prone to, harangue.
ha-rangue'-mak'er, *n.* The speaker in the old Scots parliament. *Obs. or Hist.*
ha'ra nut (ha'rȧ). [Hind. *hara*, name of an allied species.] The fruit of an East Indian combretaceous tree (*Terminalia citrina*)
Ha'ra-rite (hā'rȧ-rīt). *Bib.*
har'as (hăr'ăs; *F.* á'ra'), *n.; pl.* HARAS (*F.* á'ra'). [F.] **1.** A horse-breeding establishment; a stud farm. *Obs. or French.* **2.** A stud; breed of horses. *Obs.*
har'ass, *n.* **1.** Devastation. *Obs.* **2.** Worry; harassment. *Rare.*
har'ass-a-ble (hăr'ăs-a-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [*harassed.* p. p]
har'assed-ly (-ăst-lĭ), *adv.* of
har'ass-er, *n.* One that harasses.
har'ass-ing-ly, *adv.* of *harassing*, p. pr. See -LY.
har'ast. Harassed. *Ref. Sp.*
ha-ratch' (ha-ruch'), *n.* = CARATCH.
har'a-teen'. † HARRATEEN.
Ha'ra-tin' (hä'rȧ-tēn'), *n. pl.* Berbers of the southern slope of the Atlas Mountains. They show a Negroid strain.
haraucana. † HURRICANE.
Ha-ra'ya (hä-rä'yȧ), *n.* A Visayan dialect of the interior of the island of Panay.
harbarowe. † HARBOR.
har'ba-ry. † HARBRY.
har'ber-gage, har'ber-gage, *n.* [OF. See HARBINGER.] Entertainment or lodging; also, a public house; an inn. *Obs.*
har'ber-ger. † HARBINGER.
har'ber-ger-y, *n.* [OF. *herbergerie.*] = HARBERGAGE. *Obs.*
har'ber-y. † HARBOURY.
har'besh-er. † HARBINGER.
har'bi (har'bē), *n.* [Ar. *harbī* warlike, hostile.] *Mohammedan Law.* A subject of a hostile power who is not a Moslem.
har'bin (hăr'bĭn), *n.* The coalfish, or pollack, when about two years old. *Local, Scot.*
har'binge (-bĭnj), *v. t.* & *i.* [See HARBINGER.] **1.** To lodge. *Obs.*
2. To be a harbinger (of). *Rare.*
Har-bo'na (har-bō'nȧ), *or* Har-bo'nah. *Bib.*
har'bor, har'bour, *n.* [See ARBOR.] A green; bower; arbor. *Obs.*
har'bord. Harbored. *Ref. Sp.*
harbor, *or* harbour, deck. *Shipbuilding.* In a turret deck vessel, the convex part of the upper deck outside the turret deck.
har'bor-ess, har'bour-ess, *n.* A hostess. *Obs.*
harbor, *or* harbour, gasket. *Naut.* A gasket neater and of better material than usual, for use in harbor. [See -LESS.]
har'bor-less, har'bour-less, *a.*
harbor, *or* harbour, log. *Naut.* A log book, or that part of a log book, kept in harbor.
har'bor-ough, *n.* & *v.* = HARBOR *Obs.*
har'bor-ous (hä'r'bē r-ŭs), *a.* 1. Hospitable; affording shelter. *Obs.*
2 Having harbors for ships.
harbor, *or* harbour, porpoise. See PORPOISE.
har'bor-some, har'bour-some, *a.* Hospitable. *Obs.*
har'bor-ward, har'bour-, *adv.* See -WARD.
harbor, *or* harbour, watch. *Naut.* A watch set when in port; anchor watch. [*Obs.*]
har'bor-y, -bour-y, *n* Harbor.
har'brough. † HARBOR.
har'bry, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. HARBOR.] To harbor. *Obs.*
harchatt. † HARESHAW.
harche, *v. t.* To listen; hearken. *Obs.* — harcheness, *n. Obs.*
Har'cle-an ver'sion (hăr'klē-ăn; har-klē'ăn) (of the Bible). See VERSION.
harcubush. † HARQUEBUS.
hard Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of HEAR.
hard, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *heardian.*] To harden. *Obs.*

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hard'-bit'ted (härd'bĭt'ĕd ; -Id ; 87, 151), *or* **hard'-bit'ten** (-'n), *a.* Not responsive to the bit, as a horse, obstinate ; tough ; dogged.

hard'-boiled' (-boild' ; 87), *a.* Boiled until both white and yolk have solidified ; — said of an egg.

Hard'cas'tle, Kate (härd'kăs'l). In Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," the sprightly daughter of Squire Hardcastle, a prosy and hospitable country squire. To win the bashful Marlow (see MARLOW, YOUNG), she poses as a barmaid in her father's house, which Marlow has mistaken for an inn.

hard core. *Civil Engin. & Arch.* Brick rubbish, clinker, broken stone, or other hard material in pieces, used as a bottom in making roads, in foundations, etc. *Eng.*

hard'en (här'd'n), *v. t.* ; HARD'ENED (-d'nd) ; HARD'EN-ING. [ME. *hardnen, hardenen.*] **1.** To make hard or harder ; to make hardy or robust ; to make firm, tight, or compact ; to indurate ; as, to *harden* clay ; to *harden* troops by practice marches ; to *harden* a bolt in its place.

2. Specif. : To render hard (a metal, esp. steel) by heat treatment. Ordinary steel is hardened by heating and plunging into water, brine, or oil. Copper is hardened by heating and very gradual cooling. Cf. TEMPER, *v.*

3. To make unimpressionable or callous. "*Harden* not your heart." *Ps.* xcv. 8.

4. To strengthen or confirm in disposition, feeling, or actions ; as, he became *hardened* in his distrust and anger.

5. To make bold ; to encourage. *Obs.*

6. *Phon.* To make "hard." See HARD, *a.*, 16.

to harden off, *Hort.*, to inure to cold by gradually increasing the duration of exposure or gradually lowering the temperature ; as, *to harden off* seedlings in a hotbed. — **to harden the neck,** to grow obstinate or perverse and rebellious. *Neh.* IX. 17.

hard'en, *v. i.* **1.** To become hard or harder ; to acquire solidity or compactness ; as, mortar *hardens* by drying.

The deliberate judgment of those who knew him [Lincoln] has *hardened* into tradition. *Century Mag.*

2. To become confirmed or strengthened, in either a good or a bad sense ; esp., to become hard in disposition.

3. Of prices, the market, etc., to become higher or less subject to fluctuations downward ; to stiffen. *Com. Cant.*

Har'den-ber'gi-a (här'dĕn-bûr'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after a Countess *Hardenberg.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Australian fabaceous herbs or woody climbers, related to *Phaseolus*, but having small purple flowers with the wings of the corolla exceeding the keel. *H. monophylla* is sometimes cultivated.

hard'ened (här'd'nd), *p. a.* Made hard, or harder, or compact ; made unfeeling or callous ; made obstinate or obdurate ; confirmed in error or vice.

Syn. — Impenetrable, hard, callous, unfeeling, unsusceptible, insensible. See OBDURATE.

hard'en-er (-d'n-ẽr), *n.* One that hardens ; specif., one who hardens and tempers tools.

hard'en-ing, *n.* **1.** That which hardens, as a material used for converting the surface of iron into steel.

2. *Phon.* Conversion of a vocalic *i* or *u* into a consonant sound, as in ăl'yĕn (alien). The phenomenon is by some included under *syntæresis*, by others under *synæresis.*

3. See under BABBITT METAL **a.**

Har-de'ri-an (här-dẽ'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [After J. J. *Harder* (1656–1711), Swiss anatomist.] *Zoöl.* Designating a lachrymal gland, **Har'der's gland** (här'dẽrz), on the inner side of the orbit in many animals having a third eyelid, or nictitating membrane.

hard'-fa'vored, -fa'voured (härd'fā'vẽrd ; 87), *a.* Hard-featured ; ill-looking ; as, Vulcan was *hard-favored.* — **hard'-fa'vored-ness, -fa'voured-ness,** *n.*

hard'-fea'tured (-fē'tûrd ; 87), *a.* Having coarse, unattractive or stern features. — **hard'-fea'tured-ness,** *n.*

hard'-fist'ed, *a.* Having hard or strong hands, as a laborer ; also, close-fisted ; niggardly. — **hard'-fist'ed-ness,** *n.*

hard'-grained' (-grānd' ; 87), *a.* **a** Having a close, firm grain. **b** Unattractive ; of a hard nature.

hard'hack' (härd'hăk'), *n.* **a** An American rosaceous shrub (*Spiræa tomentosa*) with rusty tomentose leaves and dense terminal panicles of pink or, rarely, white flowers. The roots are sometimes employed in medicine as an astringent and the flowers as a diuretic and tonic. **b** The hop hornbeam. *Local, U. S.*

hard'-hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Having hard hands, as a manual laborer. "*Hard-handed* men that work in Athens." *Shak.*

2. Hard-fisted ; niggardly. *Obs.*

3. Oppressive or cruel ; as, a *hard-handed* despot.

hard'head' (härd'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** One having a hard head ; a shrewd, unfeeling person ; also, a blockhead.

2. A game of butting heads together. *Obs.*

3. Any of various fishes ; esp. : **a** In England, any of certain gurnards (as *Trigla gurnardus*) or sculpins. **b** In North America, the menhaden ; the steelhead trout ; a small edible fish (*Chriodorus atherinoides*) of Florida, related to the flying fishes.

4. a The gray whale. **b** The ruddy duck. **c** A coarse American commercial sponge (*Spongia dura*).

5. The knapweed.

6. Any hard bowlder ; a niggerhead. *Colloq.*

7. *Metal.* **a** A hard, brittle, white residue obtained in refining tin by liquidation. It contains tin, iron, arsenic, copper, etc. **b** A refractory lump of ore only partly smelted.

8. See COIN.

hard'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd ; -Id ; 87 ; 151), *a.* Having a hard head. Fig. : **a** Stubborn ; willful. *Obs.* **b** Having sound judgment ; shrewd ; possessed of cool common sense. — **hard'-head'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **hard'-head'ed-ness,** *n.*

hard-headed shad, the menhaden.

hard'-heart'ed (-här'tĕd ; -tĭd ; 87, 151), *a.* Unsympathetic ; unfeeling ; cruel ; pitiless. — **hard'-heart'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **hard'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

har'di-hood (har'dĭ-hōōd), *n.* [*hardy* + *-hood.*] **1.** Boldness, united with firmness of mind, bravery ; intrepidity ; also, audaciousness ; impudence.

It is the society of numbers which gives *hardihood* to iniquity. *Buckminster.*

2. Physical vigor ; robustness. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — Intrepidity, courage, pluck, resolution, stoutness ; audacity, effrontery, impudence. See CONFIDENCE.

har'di-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a hardy manner, boldly, stoutly.

2. Certainly ; assuredly. *Obs.*

har'di-ment (har'dĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *hardement.* See HARDY.] **1.** Hardihood ; boldness, courage. *Archaic.*

2. A bold deed. *Obs.*

har'di-ness, *n.* **1.** Hardy quality or state ; capability of endurance ; physical vigor ; hardihood ; boldness, etc.

Plenty and peace breeds cowards ; hardiness ever
Of *hardiness* is mother. *Shak.*

The *hardiness* of avowing the contempt of the king *Clarendon.*

2. Hardship. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

Syn. — See CONFIDENCE.

hard'ly (härd'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *heardlice.* See HARD.] **1.** = HARDILY. *Obs.*

2. Severely ; harshly ; roughly ; unfairly.

He has in many things been *hardly* used. *Swift*

3. Firmly ; hard, securely. *Rare.*

4. In a hard or difficult manner ; with difficulty ; with trouble ; by hard work.

Recovering *hardly* what he lost before *Dryden.*

5. Scarcely ; barely, not quite ; not wholly ; not probably ; as, it is *hardly* right ; I shall *hardly* be able to do it.

Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good. *South.*

6. Closely ; hard ; as, *hardly* followed by his dog. *Rare.*

Syn. — HARDLY, SCARCELY, BARELY are often interchangeable. HARDLY suggests difficulty ; SCARCELY, scant margin ; BARELY (the strongest term) implies that there is nothing to spare ; as, he could *hardly* speak ; he had *scarcely* gained shelter, when the storm broke ; he arrived *barely* in time. See MERE.

hard'-mouthed' (-mouthd' ; -moutht' ; 87), *a.* Not sensitive to the bit ; hard-bitted ; not easily governed ; obstinate ; as, a *hard-mouthed* horse or man.

hard'ness, *n.* [AS. *heardness.*] **1.** Quality or state of being hard ; as, a *hardness* of manner.

2. Specif., *Min.*, the cohesion of the particles on the surface of a body, as determined by its capacity to scratch another, or be itself scratched. The *hardness* of a mineral is expressed in terms of the following scale, introduced by Mohs : 1, talc ; 2, gypsum ; 3, calcite ; 4, fluorite ; 5, apatite ; 6, orthoclase (feldspar) ; 7, quartz ; 8, topaz ; 9, sapphire (corundum) ; 10, diamond. Thus, in the description of a mineral, "H., 3.5" means that it is harder than calcite, but softer than fluorite.

3. The peculiar quality exhibited by water containing certain dissolved substances. Such water interferes with the action of soap by forming with it an insoluble compound, or curd. The *hardness* of natural waters is principally due to salts of calcium and magnesium, esp. calcium carbonate, which produces *temporary hardness*, removable by boiling, and calcium sulphate, which causes *permanent hardness.* The latter condition, which is caused also by magnesium sulphate, cannot be removed by boiling, but may be improved by the addition of sodium carbonate.

4. A hardship ; something hard. *Obs or R.*

hard'pan' (härd'păn'), *n. Chiefly U. S.* **1.** Any earth not popularly recognized as rock, through which it is hard to dig or to make excavations of any sort. It may be : (1) semi-indurated clay, with or without admixture of stony matter ; (2) cemented gravel ; or (3) clay, with or without admixture of stony matter, which is very tough because of its strong cohesion.

Hardpan is a material that may be regarded geologically as being rock in the process of formation. Any clay that has become so hardened by heat or pressure as to be an incipient shale is *hardpan.* Any sand that has been partly cemented by the deposition of a small amount of iron oxide or carbonate of lime in its pores, is also *hardpan.* . . . There is no marked line dividing rock from earth, the one passing insensibly into the other. . . The processes of solidification, be they physical or chemical, may be found illustrated in nature's laboratory in all stages from the softest clay, through *hardpan* and shale, to the hardest slate. *Engin. News.*

2. Hard unbroken ground ; fig., the firm, substantial, fundamental part or quality of anything ; as, the *hardpan* of character, of a matter in dispute, etc.

hards (härdz) } *n. pl.* [ME. *herdes*, AS. *heordan ;* akin to
hurds (hûrdz) } G. *hede.*] The refuse or coarse part of flax or hemp ; tow.

hard'-set', *a.* **1.** Hard put to it ; in a hard position.

2. Hard ; firm ; fixed in rigidity ; hence, stubborn ; obstinate ; resolved.

hard'-shell', *a.* **1.** Having a hard shell.

2. Unyielding ; insensible to argument ; uncompromising ; strict. *Colloq., U. S.*

Hard-shell Baptists. See BAPTIST, *n.* — **h. crab,** a crab which has not recently molted, and hence has the shell rigid ; — disting. from a *soft-shelled* crab, and used chiefly of edible species, esp. the blue crab.

hard'ship (härd'shĭp), *n.* **1.** Hardness ; as, the *hardship* of such a life of poverty.

2. That which is hard to bear, as privation, injury, etc.

hard'-tack', *n.* A kind of hard biscuit or sea bread usually baked in large round cakes, without salt, much used by sailors and soldiers ; sea biscuit.

hard'tail' (hard'tāl'), *n.* **a** The jurel (*Caranqus chrysos*). **b** Either of two cyprinoid fishes (*Gila elegans* and *G. robusta*) of the Colorado basin.

hard'ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Ware made of metal, as cutlery, kitchen utensils, tools, and the like ; ironmongery.

Hard-wick'i-a (härd-wĭk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [After Maj.-Gen. Thomas *Hardwicke* of the East India Company's artillery.] *Bot.* A genus of cæsalpiniaceous trees of tropical Asia and Africa, having pinnate leaves and flowers in panicled racemes. Their wood is hard and very heavy, that of *H. pinnata* being used in India for posts and railroad ties.

hard wood, *or* **hard'wood'** (hard'wōōd'), *n.* **1** Any wood which is heavy, close-grained, and resistant, as opposed to *soft wood*, possessing the opposite qualities.

2. *Forestry.* The wood of any broad-leaved tree as distinguished from that of a coniferous tree ; hence, any broad-leaved tree, — usually so called irrespective of the quality of its wood.

hard'wood', *a.* Having hard wood, as many trees ; of hard wood — **hardwood tree,** a West Indian rubiaceous shrub or small tree (*Ixora ferrea*) having corymbose pink flowers and very hard wood, used for furniture.

har'dy (här'dĭ), *a.* ; HAR'DI-ER (-dĭ-ẽr) ; HAR'DI-EST. [F. *hardi*, p. p. fr. OF. *hardir* to make bold, of German origin, cf. OHG. *hertan* to harden, G. *härten.* See HARD, *a.*]

1. Bold ; brave ; stout ; daring ; resolute ; intrepid.

Hap helpeth *hardy* man alway. *Chaucer.*

2. Confident ; full of assurance ; audacious ; rash.

3. Strong, firm ; compact.

[A] blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabric. *South.*

4. Inured to fatigue or hardships ; strong ; robust, capable of endurance ; as, a *hardy* veteran ; a *hardy* mariner.

5. *Hort.* Able to withstand cold, as the plants of temperate and arctic regions ; capable of living over winter without artificial protection. In cultivation plants exhibit all degrees of hardiness, so that those hardy in one latitude may be tender farther north. See HALF-HARDY, TENDER.

hardy catalpa. See CATALPA.

har'dy, *n.* A blacksmith's fuller or chisel, having a square shank for insertion into a hole in the anvil, called the **hardy hole** ; also, a vertical sharp-edged tool on which nail makers cut off the shaped nail from the iron rod.

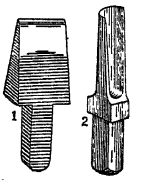

1 Blacksmith's Hardy. 2 Toe Hardy.

har'dy-ston-ite (har'dĭ-stŭn-īt), *n.* [From *Hardyston* township, Sussex County, N. J., its locality.] *Min.* A zinc-calcium silicate, $Ca_2ZnSi_2O_7$, occurring in white granules and cleavable masses. H., 3–4. Sp. gr., 3.40.

hare (hâr), *n.* [AS. *hara ;* akin to D. *haas*, G. *hase*, OHG. *haso*, Dan. & Sw. *hare*, Icel. *hēri*, and prob. to Skr. *çaça.*] **1.** Any of certain rodents having two pairs of upper incisor teeth, a divided upper lip, long hind legs fitted for leaping, a short, cocked-up tail, and long ears. They are timid, swift-footed animals, and most species do not burrow, but live in the open, or among rocks in thickets, feeding chiefly on herbage, bark, etc. They have soft fur, usually gray or brown, some kinds turning white in winter. The hares nearly all belong to the genus *Lepus*, the chief genus of the family Leporidæ and suborder Duplicidentata, and are native of most parts of the world except Australasia and Madagascar. The common European species *L. europæus* and *L. timidus* are favorite objects of pursuit with hounds. The American species are generally called *rabbits*, though this name belonged originally to a small European burrowing species (*L. cuniculus*), the ancestor of the domestic rabbits and Belgian hare (see RABBIT). The jack rabbits, varying hare, swamp rabbit or water hare, and the cottontail, are well-known species of the United States. The name *hare* is also extended to the pikas. Cf. JUMPING HARE.

European Hare (*Lepus timidus*)

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = LEPUS.

3. One of those chased in the game of hare and hounds.

4. [*cap.*] One of an Athapascan tribe dwelling chiefly on the Mackenzie, Anderson, and McFarland rivers, Canada.

hare and hounds. A sport in which two players, the *hares*, having a few minutes' start, and scattering bits of paper, called "scent," are chased by others, the *hounds*, who must, to win, catch them before their return to the starting place or rendezvous.

hare'bell' (hâr'bĕl'), *n.* [*hare* + *bell.*] **a** A slender campanulaceous plant (*Campanula rotundifolia*) having blue flowers, cordate or ovate basal leaves, and linear stem leaves ; — often called *bluebell.* **b** The wood hyacinth.

Harebell a.

hare'brained' (-brānd'), *a.* Giddy ; volatile ; heedless. "A mad *harebrained* fellow." *North* (*Plutarch*). — **hare'brained'ly,** *adv.* — **hare'brained'ness,** *n.*

hare'foot' (-fōōt'), *n.* **1.** A long, narrow foot, carried (that is, produced or extending) forward ; — said of certain dogs.

2. *Bot.* **a** = AVENS. **b** The rabbit-foot clover. **c** The West Indian corkwood (*Ochroma lagopus*).

3. [*cap.*] Harold I, King of England, — popularly so called on account of his light-footedness.

hare'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A hound used for hunting hares ; a harrier.

hare kangaroo. Any of several small Australian kanga-

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har'dang-er (har'dăng-ẽr), *n.* [From name of a district in Norway.] A kind of Norwegian drawn work done in a pattern of squares or diamonds.

hard'back', *n.* A dark-colored scarabæoid beetle (*Liqyrus gibbosus*) common at Bermuda and in the southern United States. It is injurious to potatoes and other vegetables. An allied species (*L. rugiceps*) attacks the sugar cane in the West Indies.

hard'bake', *n.* A sweetmeat of sugar or molasses and almonds

hard'beam', *n.* The hornbeam.

hard'-bound', *a.* Constipated ; costive. [thoroughly.

hard'-cured', *a.* Cured very

hard'-drawn', *a.* Drawn without heating, as wire.

harde. Obs. pret. & p. p. of HEAR.

har'del. † HURDLE.

hard'en (här'd'n), **hurd'en** (hûr'd'n), *n.* A coarse fabric of hards. *Dial. Eng.* [TENSITE.

har'den-ite, *n. Micros.* See MARTENSITE.

hard'er (har'dẽr), *n.* A mullet. *So. Africa.*

hardes. † HARDS. [of hogs.

hard'-fed', *a* Corn-fed ; — said

hard'fern', *n.* The deer fern (*Struthiopteris spicant*), or other species of *Struthiopteris.*

hard'-gut' mul'let. An Australian gray mullet (*Mugil dobula*)

hard'-hand'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS [*or Dial. Eng.*

hard'head', *n.* Hardness. *Obs.*

hard'-heart', *a.* Hard-hearted

Obs or Archaic. [*Obs.*

hard'-hew'er, *n* A stone mason.

har'die Var. of HARDY

‖ har'diesse' (*F.* är'dyĕs'), *n.* [F.] Hardihood ; boldness ; effrontery ; impudence.

hardily. † HARDILY.

har'di-head (här'dĭ-hĕd), *n.* Hardihood *Archaic*

har'dim (har'dĭm), *n.* [Ar. *hardaun.*] The stellion lizard.

hard'-i-ron, *n.* A chenopodiaceous plant (*Atriplex hastata*) sometimes used as a pot herb.

hard'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

har'di-ship, *n.* Hardihood. *Obs.*

har'di-shrew' (här'dĭ-shrōō'), *n.* [Prob. *hardy* + *shrew.*] The harvest mouse or other wild mouse. *Eng.*

hardiss, *v. t.* [OF. *hardir.*] To make hardy ; embolden. *Obs.*

Hard'kop'pig Pete' (hard'-kŏp'ĭg pēt'). [D., Hard-headed (Peter).] Peter Stuyvesant (1602–82), one of the old Dutch governors of New Amsterdam.

hard'laik, *n.* [Cf. Icel *harðleikr.*] Hardship ; severity. *Obs.*

har'dle. † HURDLE.

hard meat Dry fodder, as corn and hay. *Obs.* — **at,** *or* **to, hard meat,** in confinement. *Obs*

hard'mouth', *n* The chisel-mouth.

hardnen. † HARDEN.

har'dock, *n.* [Cf. AS. *hār,* E. *hoar,* a.] Burdock. *Obs.*

Hard'-shell', *n.* 1 A Hard. See HARD, *n.*, d. *Polit. Slang, U. S.* 2. A Hard-shell Baptist *Colloq., U. S.* [Hard-featured.

hard'-vis'aged (-vĭz'ĭjd, 87), *a.* | **hard'ware'man,** *n* One who makes, or deals in, hardware.

hard'way', *n.* The hard, or foreshore ; beach. *Rare.*

hard'weed', *n.* Knapweed.

hard'-wit'ted, *a.* Stupid. *Obs.*

hard'-wood'ed, *a* Hardwood.

har'dy, *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become hardy or bold. *Obs. or R.*

har'dy-dar'dy, *n* Reckless daring ; a dare-devil. *Obs*

hardy hole. See HARDY, *n.*

hardyshrew. † HARDI-SHREW.

hare. † AIR, *adv. ;* ARE, form of BE ; ERE ; HAAR, HAIR ; HEIR ; HER, *pron. ;* HOAR

hare, *v. t.* [Cf HARRY or HARASS.] To tease or worry, harry ; frighten. *Obs.*

hare'brain', *n.* [person

hare'bur', *n* R. rdock

hare'cop', *n* Obs

ha-reem' Var of HAREM.

hare'-eyed', *a.* With eyes unduly alert. *Rare.* [CLOVER.

harefoot clover = RABBIT-FOOT

hare'-heart'ed, *a.* Timorous.

Ha-rel'da (hȧ-rĕl'dȧ), *n.* [NL.

roos constituting the genus *Lagorchestes*, resembling hares in size and color.

hare'lip' (hâr'lĭp'), *n.* *Med.* A congenital deformity of the lip, commonly the upper one, marked by a division like that in the lip of a hare. — **hare'lipped'** (-lĭpt'), *a.*

ha'rem (hâ'rĕm ; 277), *n.* [Ar. *haram*, orig., anything forbidden or sacred, fr. *harama* to forbid, prohibit.] **1.** The apartments or portion of the house allotted to females in Mohammedan residences, usually designed to secure the greatest possible seclusion. Cf. SERAGLIO, ZENANA. **2.** The family of wives, concubines, female relatives, and servants occupying a harem. **3.** A Mohammedan sacred place, forbidden to infidels, as the mosques of Mecca and Medina and their environs.

hare's'-ear' (hârz'ēr'), *n.* **a** A European apiaceous plant (*Bupleurum rotundifolium*) ; — so called from the shape of its leaves. **b** The treacle mustard.

hare's'-foot' fern. **a** A fern (*Davallia canariensis*) of the Canary Islands and Madeira, having a soft, gray, hairy rootstock. **b** = BRISTLE FERN.

hare's'-tail' grass. A European grass (*Lagurus ovatus*) whose spike suggests a hare's tail.

Har'greaves proc'ess (har'grēvz). A process of converting common salt into sodium sulphate by passing over it a mixture of sulphur dioxide, air, and steam.

har'i-cot (hăr'ĭ-kō ; -kŏt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A ragout of meat, esp. mutton or lamb, with beans and other vegetables. **2.** The ripe seeds, or the unripe pod, of the common string bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), or of other species of the same genus, used as a vegetable.

hark (hark), *v. i.* ; HARKED (härkt), HARK'ING. [ME. *herken*. See HEARKEN.] **1.** To listen, hearken. *Now Rare*, except in the imperative form used as an interjection, *Hark!* listen ; — formerly frequently with *ye*. **2.** To whisper. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hark away! hark back! hark forward! etc., *Sporting*, cries used to guide hounds in hunting to go away, back, forward, etc. — **to h. back**, to go back a little for a fresh start, as when a hound has lost the scent and returns to where he left it ; hence, to return to some earlier point ; to revert.

He *harked back* to the subject. *W. E. Norris.*

hark, *v. t.* **1.** To listen to ; to give ear to. **2.** To learn of by listening. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

to hark back, forward, etc., to guide, or urge, back, forward, etc , as hounds.

hark, *n.* **1.** A whispered confidence. *Scot.* **2.** A shout of encouragement or guidance to hounds.

harl (härl), *n.* [Cf. LG. *harl*, Fries. *harl*, *harrel*.] **1.** A filamentous substance ; esp., the filaments of flax or hemp. **2.** A barb, or barbs, of a feather, much used in dressing artificial flies ; also, a fly so dressed ; — also written *herl*

Har-le'ian (här-lē'ăn ; har'lē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Robert Harley (1661–1724), and his son Edward (1689–1741), or their celebrated collection of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, of which the last are now in the British Museum.

Har'le-quin (här'lē-kwĭn ; -kĭn , 277), *n.* [F. *arlequin*, formerly *harlequin* ; cf. OF. *hierlekin*, *hellequin*, goblin, elf, which is prob. of German or Dutch origin ; cf. D. *hel* hell. The F. *arlequin* is due to It. *arlecchino*. Cf. HELL ; KIN.] **1.** A character in the popular extemporized Italian comedy, and hence in the pantomime of other nations. He orig. figured as a servant of Pantalone, the comic representative of Venetian foibles, and as the lover of Colombina (Columbine). He has a shaven head, a masked face, a party-colored suit of tights, and carries a light sword of lath. His part is full of good-natured drolleries and amusing tricks. **2.** [*l. c.*] A buffoon ; a fantastic player of tricks. **3.** Robert Harley (1661–1724), Earl of Oxford ; — nickname.

har'le-quin, *v. i.* ; -QUINED (kwĭnd ; -kĭnd) ; -QUIN-ING. To play the harlequin ; to make sport by playing tricks

har'le-quin, *v. t.* To remove or conjure away, as by a harlequin's trick. *Rare.*

And kitten, if the humor hit,
Has *harlequined* away the fit. *M. Green.*

har'le-quin, *a.* Having the characteristics of a Harlequin, esp. in appearance ; party-colored, fantastic.

harlequin beetle, a very large South American longicorn beetle (*Acrocinus longimanus*) having very long legs and antennæ. The elytra are curiously marked with red, black, and gray. — **h. cabbage bug.** See CALICOBACK **b**. — **h. caterpillar**, the larva of an American arctiid moth (*Cycnia egle*) which is covered with black, white, yellow, and orange tufts of hair. It feeds on the milkweed. — **h. duck**, a sea duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) of northern North America, Iceland, and Siberia, occasionally occurring in northern Europe. The male is slaty blue, handsomely and curiously variegated with black, white, and chestnut, the speculum being violet. — **h. flower**, any iridaceous plant of the genus *Sparaxis*. — **h. fruit bug**, an Australian red and black hemipterous insect (*Dindymus versicolor*) injurious to apples and other fruit — **h. moth**, the magpie moth. — **h. opal.** See OPAL. — **h. pigeon**, a small bronze-wing pigeon (*Histriophaps histrionica*) of the plains of the interior and northwest parts of Australia. — **h. snake**, the bead snake ; sometimes, any of various other coral snakes. — **harlequin table**, a table having a set of drawers which may be raised from the level top like a Harlequin appearing on the stage from a trap door.

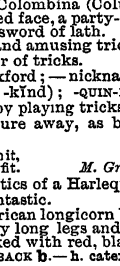
Harlequin Fruit Bug. Enlarged.

har'le-quin-ade' (har'lē-kwĭn-ād'), *n.* [F. *arlequinade*.] **1.** A play or part of a play in which the Harlequin is conspicuous ; the part of a Harlequin. **2.** Buffoonery ; fooling ; waggish trickery. **3.** A thing characteristic of a Harlequin or his dress.

har'lot (har'lŭt), *n.* [ME. *harlot*, *herlot*, a vagabond, OF. *harlot*, *herlot*, *arlot* ; cf. Pr. *arlot*, Sp. *arlote*, It. *arlotto* ; of uncertain origin.] **1. a** A churl ; rogue ; rascal ; knave ; a person given to low or loose conduct ; — applied to either sex, rarely playfully. *Obs.* **b** A male menial ; a servant ; also, a juggler, buffoon, or entertainer. *Obs.* **2.** A prostitute ; a strumpet.

har'lot, *a.* Wanton ; lewd ; low ; base.

har'lot, *v. i.* ; HAR'LOT-ED ; HAR'LOT-ING. To play the harlot ; to practice lewdness

har'lot-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Ribaldry ; a ribald story. *Obs.* **2.** Prostitution ; habitual or customary lewdness. **3.** A harlot ; baggage ; — chiefly used as a term of reproach.

He sups to-night with a *harlotry*. *Shak.*

4. Meretricious attractiveness ; as, *harlotry* in art. **5.** Refuse ; filth ; rubbish. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Har'lowe, Cla-ris'sa (klȧ-rĭs'ȧ här'lō). The heroine of Richardson's novel "The History of Clarissa Harlowe." She is a young lady who, to escape a distasteful marriage and the persecution of her family, puts herself into the power of Lovelace, an accomplished rake. Unable to seduce her, he drugs and ruins her. She rejects the reparation of marriage, and finally dies of a broken heart.

Har'lung-en (har'lōōng-ĕn), *n. pl.* [G.] *Teut. Myth.* Two brothers, Ambrica and Fridila, who possess a treasure containing the jewel Brisingamen (which in another legend is made the necklace of Freya). Enticed from their friend and monitor Eckehart by the deceitful and faithless Sibicho, they are slain by Ermanaric. The tale is often interpreted as a dawn myth. Cf. DIOSCURI.

harm (harm), *n.* [ME. *harm*, *hearm*, AS. *hearm* ; akin to OS. *harm*, G. *harm* grief, Icel. *harmr*, Dan. *harme*, Sw. *harm* ; cf. OSlav. & Russ. *sram* shame, Skr. *çrama* toil, fatigue.] **1.** Injury ; hurt ; damage ; misfortune.

Knights, by their oaths, should right poor ladies' *harms*. *Shak.*

2. Grief, pain, sorrow. *Obs.* *Chaucer.* **3.** Evil ; wrong ; wickedness.

A little *harm* done to a great good end. *Shak.*

Syn. — Mischief, evil, loss. See INJURY.

out of harm's way, in a safe place.

harm, *v. t.* ; HARMED (harmd), HARM'ING [ME. *harmen*, AS. *hearmian*. See HARM, *n.*] To hurt ; injure ; damage.

Though yet he never *harmed* me. *Shak.*

har'ma-line (har'mȧ-lĭn ; -lēn , 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [Cf. F. *harmaline*. See HARMEL.] **1.** *Chem* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{14}ON_2$, in harmel seeds. It forms bitter, yellow salts. **2.** Fuchsine. *Obs. or R.*

har-mat'tan (här-măt'ăn), *n.* [Ashantee *haramata* : cf. F. *harmattan*] A dry, dust-laden wind blowing from the interior on the Atlantic coast of Africa in certain seasons.

har'mel (här'mĕl), *n.* Also **har'ma-la** (här'mȧ-lȧ). [Ar. *harmal*.] A rutaceous herb (*Peganum harmala*) of southern Europe and the Levant. The strong-scented seeds yield harmaline, and are used as a vermifuge.

harm'ful (harm'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of harm ; injurious ; hurtful ; mischievous. — **harm'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **harm'ful-ness**, *n.*

har'mine (här'mĭn ; -mēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [See HARMALINE.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{12}ON_2$, in harmel seeds. By oxidation it yields **har-min'ic ac'id** (har-mĭn'ĭk), $C_8H_9N_3(CO_2H)_2$.

harm'less (härm'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Free from harm ; unhurt ; free from liability or loss ; as, a bond to save one *harmless*. **2.** Free from power or disposition to harm ; free from guilt ; innocent ; inoffensive.

Syn. — Innocent, innoxious, innocuous, inoffensive, unoffending ; unhurt, unmjured, unharmed.

— **harm'less-ly**, *adv.* — **harm'less-ness**, *n.*

Har-mo'ni-a (här-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἁρμονία.] In Greek legend, the wife of Cadmus (which see). At their wedding she was given a costly garment and a necklace, which had the property of stirring up strife and bloodshed, so bringing evil to every possessor. Cf. ALCMEON.

har-mo'ni-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Harmonious. **2.** Harmonical ; — in the phrase **harmonial proportion.**

har-mon'ic (-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *harmonicus*, Gr. ἁρμονικός : cf. F. *harmonique*. See HARMONY.] **1.** Of or pert. to music ; musical ; specif., of old music, pert. to melody as apart from rhythm ; melodious. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Concordant ; consonant.

Harmonic twang ! of leather, horn, and brass. *Pope.*

3. *Music.* Relating to harmony as distinguished from melody or rhythm. **4.** *Music & Acous.* Of or pertaining to harmonics. **5.** *Math.* Having relations or properties bearing some resemblance to those of musical consonances ; — said of certain numbers, ratios, points, lines, motions, etc. **6.** *Anthropom.* Having the general proportions of the skull and facial form in harmony with each other, that is, having an elongated face with an elongated, or dolichocephalic, skull, a broad face with a broad, or brachycephalic, skull, etc. ; — opposed to *disharmonic*.

harmonic analysis, the resolution of the actual solution of a problem into the sum of a number of solutions of particular cases of the problem, and the composition of the former out of the latter. Mathematically, it is the solving of a homogeneous linear differential equation under initial or boundary conditions such as make it determinate. — **h. analyzer.** a *Physics.* A machine for the automatic resolution of periodic curves into the component sine curves of which they are the resultants. b *Math.* An integrator for determining the integrals that appear as coefficients in Fourier's series. — **h. axis**, *Math.*, a ray that meets a curve in the harmonic center of all the intersections of a plane pencil with the curve. — **h. close.** *Music.* = CADENCE. — **h. complex**, *Math.*, in the line geometry, a quadratic complex generated (in an infinity of ways) by lines meeting two conicoids harmonically. — **h. conics**, *Math.*, two conics for which the sum of the products of the corresponding coefficients (in the equations) is 0. — **h. conjugates.** See HARMONIC DIVISION. — **h. current**, *Elec.*, an alternating current the variations of which follow the law of a harmonic, or sine, curve. — **h. curve**, *Math.*, the curve whose equation is $y = a \sin x$, the ordinates being fixed multiples of the sines of the abscissas. For $a = 1$, this becomes the *sinusoid*. — **h. division**, *Math.*, the division of a line segment at two points, internally and externally, in the same ratio. — **h. function**, *Math.*, any real function u that satisfies Laplace's equation $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$, and along with its first two sets of derivatives is continuous and one-valued throughout a certain region ; more esp., such a solution of Laplace's equation in only two variables, x and y. A **complex harmonic function** is the algebraic sum of any number of simple harmonic functions, the arguments forming in general an arithmetic progression · — with a constant term added, the proper mathematical expression for any arbitrary function. See FOURIER'S SERIES. The term may be applied to similar functions of several independent variables. — **h. hand.** *Music.* = GUIDONIAN HAND. — **h. interval.** *Music.* See INTERVAL, 6. — **h. law of Kepler**, *Astron.*, Kepler's third law. See KEPLER'S LAWS. — **h. mean**, *Math.*, the reciprocal of the arithmetic mean of the reciprocals of two quantities. — **h. minor mode** *or* **scale.** *Music.* See SCALE, 3 **a** (2) *b*. — **h. motion.** See SIMPLE HARMONIC MOTION. — **h. multiple telegraph**, a system of telegraphy in which many messages are simultaneously transmitted over the same wire. Its operation depends on the synchronous vibration of pairs of reeds at the sending and receiving stations. — **h. pencil**, *Math.*, four coplanar copunctal rays that cut every transversal in a harmonic row. — **h. progression**, *Math.*, a progression the reciprocals of whose terms are in arithmetic progression ; — so called because the terms vary as the lengths of strings vibrating to the harmonics of a fundamental tone. — **h. range** *or* **row**, *Math.*, four collinear points forming two pairs of harmonic conjugates. — **h. section** = HARMONIC DIVISION. — **h. sequence of vowels.** *Philol.* = VOWEL HARMONY. — **h. series**, *Math.*, the series $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \ldots$. — **h. suture**, *Anat.*, an articulation by simple apposition of comparatively smooth surfaces or edges. — **h. triad.** a *pl. Math.* Two triads of collinear points P, Q, R and p, q, r such that $Pp.Qq.Rr + Pq.Qr.Rp + Pr.Qp.Rq + Pr.Qq.Rp + Pq.Qp.Rr + Pp.Qr.Rq = 0$. b *Music.* The common chord or triad, esp. the major triad.

har-mon'ic (här-mŏn'ĭk), *n.* **1.** *Music & Acoustics.* **a** A partial tone, sounded by a simple vibration which is one of the component vibrations of a complex musical tone. The term is usually applied to any of the *upper* partial tones as distinguished from the *fundamental*, which, however, is in more scientific usage called the *first harmonic*. See TONE, 2. **b** A complex overtone having an upper partial for its fundamental, such as are independently produced by touching a vibrating string at certain points. **2.** *pl. Elec.* In an alternating current, component currents whose frequency is some multiple of the fundamental frequency.

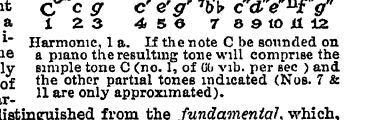

Harmonic, 1 a. If the note C be sounded on a piano the resulting tone will comprise the simple tone C (no. 1, of 66 vib. per sec) and the other partial tones indicated (Nos. 7 & 11 are only approximated).

har-mon'i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [Fem. fr. L. *harmonicus* harmonic. See HARMONIC, *a.*] *Music.* **a** An instrument invented by Benjamin Franklin, consisting of a series of hemispherical glasses turning on an axis and played by touching the edges with the dampened finger. **b** An instrument of graduated strips of glass or metal hung on two tapes, or mounted on a resonance box, and struck with hammers. **c** A harmonicon (b). **d** An organ stop of delicate tone.

har-mon'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Harmonic (in any sense). **2.** *Gr. Music.* = ENHARMONIC, 1. *Obs.*

har-mon'i-cal, *n.* *Acoustics* A kind of harmonium specially tuned to give a pure scale, with 24 overtones of the tone of 66, and 16 of the tone of 132, vibrations per second. It has an appliance called a **harmonical bar**, by which the first 16 harmonics of C can be sounded at once, except the 7th and 14th, which can be added.

har-mon'i-cal-ly, *adv.* **1.** Harmoniously. **2.** *Music.* In respect to harmony, as distinguished from *melody* ; as, a passage *harmonically* correct. **3.** *Math.* In harmonic progression or division.

har'le-quin-esque' (-ĕsk'), **har'le-quin'ic** (kwĭn'ĭk ; -kĭn'ĭk), *a.* Characteristic of a harlequin. **har'le-quin-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

har'le-quin-ize, *v. t.* To arrange or manage fantastically.

Har'ley (här'lĭ), *n.* "The Man of Feeling" in Mackenzie's novel of that name.

har'lick-en + HARLEQUIN.

har'lock (har'lŏk), *n.* Prob. corrupt. of *charlock* or of *hardock*.

har'lot-ize, *v. t.* To call, make, or treat as, a harlot.

har'lot-ry, *a.* Lewd ; filthy ; base ; worthless. *Obs.*

harm. + ARM. [of HARMEL]

har'ma-la (har'mȧ-lȧ). Var. of *harmala*, *n.*

har'ma-lol (har'mȧ-lŏl ; -lōl), *n.* [*harmala* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A red crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_{12}ON_2$, found with harmaline and also formed from it artificially.

har'man, *n.* *Obs. Thieves' Cant.* a *pl.* The stocks. b A constable ; — called also **harman beck** *or* **beak.**

harmd. Harmed. *Ref. Sp.*

harm'er, *n.* One that harms.

harme-say', **har'mi-say'**, *interj.* An exclamation of sorrow ; — with *alas*. *Obs. Scot.*

har'mo-ge, *n.* [L., a proper mingling of colors or sounds, Gr. ἁρμογή junction, harmony.] Harmony in color or sound *Obs.*

har-mo'ni-a (här-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., harmony.] *Anat.* A harmonic suture.

har'mo-ni'a-cal, *a.* Harmonious ; harmonic. *Obs.*

har-mo'ni-an, *n.* [L. *harmonia* harmony.] A musician. *Obs.*

har-mon'i-cal-ness, *n* See -NESS.

har-mon'i-chord (här-mŏn'ĭ-kôrd), *n.* *Music.* A stringed instrument in which a violinlike tone is produced by the action on the strings of wooden wheels charged with resin and operated by a keyboard.

har-mon'i-cs (-ĭks), *n. pl.* See HARMONIST, 2 c.

har'mo-ni'cian (här'mō-nĭsh'ăn), *n.* A student or master of harmony and music. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

har-mon'i-cism (här-mŏn'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

Cf. Norw. dial. *havella*, ODan. *havelde*.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the old squaw duck.

harelip sucker. The cutlips b.

hare'-mad', *a.* Mad as a hare.

ha-ren'gi-form (hȧ-rĕn'jĭ-fôrm), *a.* [F. *harengi* herring (LL. *harengus*) + *-form.*] Herring-shaped. [*Dial. Eng.*

hare'nut', *n.* Earthnut a.

Ha'reph (hā'rĕf). *Bib*

hare's'-bane', *n.* Wolfsbane.

hare's'-beard', *n.* The common mullein. *Dial. Eng.*

hare's colewort. Sow thistle. *Dial Eng.* [*Dial. Eng*

hare's'-eye', *n.* Red campion.

hare's'-foot', *n.* = HAREFOOT.

hare's-foot sedge. A European sedge (*Carex lagopina*).

hare's-foot trefoil. = RABBIT-FOOT CLOVER. [*or Scot.*

hare'shaw', *n.* A harelip. *Obs.*

hare's lettuce. The sow thistle. *Dial. Eng.* [rel. *Dial. Eng.*

hare's'-meat', *n.* The wood sorrel.

hare's palace. = HARE'S LETTUCE. [wild chervil.]

hare's parsley. The European

hare's'-tail', *n.* **a** = HARE'S-TAIL GRASS **b** = COTTON GRASS.

hare's-tail rush. = HARE'S-TAIL b. [TUCE. *Dial. Eng.*

hare's thistle. = HARE'S LET-

Ha'reth (hā'rĕth). *Bib.*

hare wallaby. = HARE KANGAROO.

harewe. + ARROW, HARROW.

har'fang (har'făng), *n.* [Prop., *hare catcher* ; ct. Sw *harfång* (whence F. *harfang*). See HARE ; FANG.] The snowy owl.

hargabushe, harguduze. + HARQUEBUS. [HARQUEBUSIER.

hargabusier, hargubuzier. + HARGULATIER.

Har'grave kite (har'grāv). [After Laurence *Hargrave* of Sydney, N. S. W.] = BOX KITE.

Har-ha'iah (här-hā'yȧ *or* -hī'ȧ). *Bib.*

Har'has (här'hăs). *Bib.*

Har'hur (har'hûr). *Bib.*

harl. + HAIRY.

ha'ri-a'li grass (hȧ'rĭ-ȧ'lĭ). Bermuda grass. *India.*

har'i-cot, har'i-co, *v. t.* To make into a haricot. *Oxf. E. D.*

har'i-dan. Var. of HARRIDAN.

harie. + HARRY, *n.*

har'i-er. Var. of HARRIER, dog.

har'if, har'iffe. Var. of HAIRIF.

ha'ri-ka'ri (hä're-kä're), *n.* See HARA-KIRI.

Ha'rim (hā'rĭm). *Bib.*

har'i-o-late (har'ĭ-ō-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *hariolatus*, p. p. of *hariolari* to divine.] To practice soothsaying or ventriloquism ; to prognosticate. *Obs.* — **har'i-o-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n. Obs.* [*Obs.*

har'i-o-lize, *v. i.* To soothsay.

hariot. + HERIOT.

Ha'riph (hā'rĭf). *Bib.*

har'ish (hâr'ĭsh), *a.* Like a hare ; foolish. *Obs.*

hark'ee. Contr. of *harkye*.

hark'en. Var. of HEARKEN

hark'end. Hearkened. *Ref. Sp.*

hark'en-er. Var. of HEARKENER. [dropper *Scot*

hark'er, *n.* A listener ; eavesdropper. *Scot.*

Hark'ness's el-lip'soid (härk'nĕs-ĭz). See ELLIPSOID.

harkt. Harked. *Ref. Sp.*

harl (härl), *n.* [From HARL to entangle.] **1.** A snarl ; a tangle ; confusion. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** A leash of hounds. *Dial. Eng.*

harl, *v. t.* *Dial. Brit* **1.** To entangle ; snarl ; knot ; confuse. **2.** To join the legs of (a rabbit) by slitting one and slipping the other through it for carrying.

harl (harl), *v. t.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To drag or scrape along **2.** = ROUGHCAST, *v. t.*, **2.** **3.** To scrape with a harl.

harl, *v. i.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To drag one's self along. **2.** To come, or peel, off, as skin after sunburn.

harl, *n. Scot.* **1.** Act of harling, or dragging. **2.** Something harled, scraped, or got together ; a small quantity. **3.** A scraper, esp. a road scraper.

harlas. + HAIRLACE.

harle. Var. of HARL, *n.* & *v.*

harle (härl), *n.* [F.] The red-breasted or other species of merganser. *Local, Scot.*

Har'lech group (här'lĕk). [From *Harlech* in Wales.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the lower Cambrian system in Wales.

har'le-qui'na (här'lē-kwē'nȧ ; -kē-nȧ'), *n.* Female harlequin. *R.*

har'le-quin-er-y (-kwĭn-ēr-ĭ ; -kĭn-), *n.* Harlequinade. *Rare.*

har-mon'i-con (här-mŏn'ĭ-kŏn), *n.; L. pl.* -ICA (-kȧ). [Gr. ἁρμονικόν, neut. of ἁρμονικός. See HARMONIC.] *Music.* **a** = HARMONICA **a** & **b**. **b** A small wind instrument, played by the mouth, in which the notes are produced by free metallic reeds, one set being sounded by exhaling, another by inhaling. **c** An orchestrion.

Harmonicon, b.

har-mon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The doctrine or science of musical sounds.

har-mo'ni-ous (här-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *harmonieux.* See HARMONY.] **1.** Having parts adapted and proportioned to each other; being in harmony in all its parts or with something else; symmetrical; congruous, in accord.

God hath made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us. *Locke.*

2. Marked by harmony, or agreement in action or feeling; living in peace and friendship; free from discord; as, a *harmonious* family; a *harmonious* discussion.

3. Vocally or musically concordant; agreeably consonant; pleasant-sounding; marked by harmony.

—**har-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**har-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

har-mon'i-phon (här-mŏn'ĭ-fŏn) } *n.* [Gr. ἁρμονία har-
har-mon'i-phone (här-mŏn'ĭ-fōn) } mony + φωνή sound.] *Music.* An obsolete wind instrument with a keyboard, in which the sound, which resembled the oboe, was produced by the vibration of thin metallic plates, inclosed within a tube, which was blown through like a clarinet.

har'mo-nist (här'mō-nĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *harmoniste.*] **1.** One who shows the agreement or harmony of corresponding passages of different authors, as of the four Evangelists.

2. *Music.* **a** A musical composer or performer. **b** One having special knowledge of, or skill in applying, the principles of harmony. **c** *pl.* A school of Greek theorists headed by Aristoxenus (b. about B. C. 354), a pupil of Aristotle, who based the principles of music on the subjective effects of tones, and not on their mathematical relations, as was done by the Pythagoreans.

3. A poet. *Rare.*

4. One who brings anything, or various things, into harmony or a harmonious whole; a harmonizer.

5. [*cap.*] = HARMONITE.

har'mo-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, a harmony or harmonist, as, *harmonistic* methods.

har'mo-nis'tic, *n.* Harmonistic learning or study, esp. that relating to harmony of the Scriptures. See HARMONY, 4.

Har'mo-nite (här'mō-nit), *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of a communistic religious sect, founded in Württemberg in the 18th century, composed of followers of George Rapp, a weaver. In 1803 a portion of this sect settled in Pennsylvania. In 1825 it founded the settlement of Economy, and its members have since sometimes been known as *Economites.*

har-mo'ni-um (här-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.: cf. F. *harmonium.* See HARMONY.] *Music.* An instrument, resembling a small organ and esp. designed for church music, in which the tones are produced by forcing air by means of a bellows through free metallic reeds. It is now made with one or two keyboards, and has pedals and stops. Sometimes, any of several other kinds of reed organ (which see).

har'mo-nize (här'mō-nīz), *v. i.*; HAR'MO-NIZED (-nīzd); HAR'MO-NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *harmoniser.*] **1.** To play or sing in harmony *Obs. & R.*

2. To agree in action, adaptation, or effect on the mind; to agree in sense or purport; to agree in sentiment, emotion, or the like; as, the parts of a mechanism *harmonize;* these colors *harmonize;* our passions *harmonize.*

3. To be in peace and friendship, as individuals, families.

4. *Music.* To unite in an effect of consonance; to form a concord; as, the tones *harmonize* perfectly.

Syn. — See CORRESPOND.

har'mo-nize, *v. t.* **1.** To make harmonious; to bring into accord; to adjust in fit proportions; to cause to agree; to show the agreement of, to reconcile the apparent contradiction of; as, mutual understanding will do much to *harmonize* men and their differences.

A music *harmonizing* our wild cries. *Tennyson.*

2. *Music.* To accompany with harmony; to provide with parts, as an air, or melody.

har-mon'o-graph (här-mŏn'ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. ἁρμονία harmony + *-graph.*] An instrument, usually a combination of two pendulums, for combining and autographically recording two or more vibrations, esp. two simple harmonic motions at right angles, in a single curve; an instrument for drawing Lissajous figures. Cf. SYMPALMOGRAPH.

har-mon'o-gram (-grăm), *n.* [Gr. ἁρμονία harmony + *-gram.*] A curve obtained by such an instrument as the harmonograph or the sympalmograph.

har'mo-nom'e-ter (här'mō-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἁρμονία harmony + *-meter*: cf. F. *harmonomètre.*] An instrument for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds. It is often a monochord furnished with movable bridges.

har'mo-ny (har'mō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *armonye,* OF. *armonie* (cf. It. *armonia*), F. *harmonie,* L. *harmonia,* Gr. ἁρμονία joint, proportion, concord, fr. ἁρμός a fitting or joining.] **1.** The just adaptation of parts to each other in any system or combination of things, or in things intended to form a connected whole; such an agreement between the different parts of a design or composition as to produce unity of effect or an æsthetically pleasing whole; as, the *harmony* of the universe.

How parts relate to parts, or they to whole,
The body's *harmony.* *Pope.*

2. Concord or agreement in facts, opinions, manners, interests, etc.; good correspondence; peace and friendship; as, friends who live and act in *harmony.*

3. *Music.* **a** Generally: Musical consonance; tuneful sound; music regarded as an agreeable blending of tones, a concord. "Angelic *harmonies.*" *Milton.* **b** The combination of simultaneous tones into a chord, a triad, as, the dominant *harmony,* the triad based on the dominant. **c** The structure of a piece of music according to the composition, progression, and modulation of its chords; — distinguished from its *melody* and its *rhythm.* It is *two-part, three-part,* etc., according to the number of its voice parts. It is *close* when its three upper voice parts lie within the compass of an octave; it is *open, dispersed,* or *extended* when one (or more than one) voice part is so placed that, by transposing it an octave, it would fall between two others. **d** The science of the structure, relation, and progression of chords. As distinguished from *counterpoint,* which is historically earlier, *harmony* regards the voice parts vertically rather than horizontally, and treats of intervals, chords, voice progression, suspensions, etc., tonality, cadences, modulation, and thorough bass. Its development followed the establishment of the major and minor modes in place of the ecclesiastical, and the introduction of equal temperament.

4. A literary work which brings together or arranges systematically parallel passages of historians respecting the same events, and shows their agreement or consistency, as, a *harmony* of the Gospels.

5. *Anat.* A harmonic suture.

Syn. — HARMONY, MELODY. HARMONY suggests the pleasing concord of simultaneous sounds or strains differing in pitch or quality, MELODY, the agreeable arrangement of successive musical sounds in a single strain.

harmony of the spheres, the doctrine promulgated by the Pythagoreans that the celestial spheres are separated by intervals corresponding to the relative lengths of strings which produce harmonious tones. — h. of vowels. = VOWEL HARMONY.

har'most (har'mŏst), *n.* [Gr. ἁρμοστής, fr. ἁρμόζειν to join, arrange, command.] *Gr. Antiq.* A governor appointed by the Spartans over subject towns and people.

har'mo-tome (har'mō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. ἁρμός joint + τέμνειν to cut: cf. F. *harmotome.*] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of aluminium, barium, and potassium, usually in white cruciform monoclinic crystals; cross-stone. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 2.44–2.50.

har'ness (här'nĕs), *n.* [ME. *harneis, harnes,* OF. *harneis, herneis,* F. *harnais, harnois;* of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *herr* army, *nest* provisions.] **1.** The complete dress or trappings, esp. in a military sense, of a man or a horse; hence, in general, defensive armor of man or horse, including all defensive weapons. *Archaic or Hist.*

At least we 'll die with *harness* on our back *Shak.*

2. The gear or tackle (other than a yoke) of a draft animal, esp. of a horse, dog, or goat. A horse's harness usually comprises the **head harness,** including bridle, lines, checkrein, etc.; the **breast harness,** including breastband, or collar and hames with yoke straps, and traces or tugs, etc.; and the **body harness,** including the saddle, bellybands, crupper, breeching, etc.

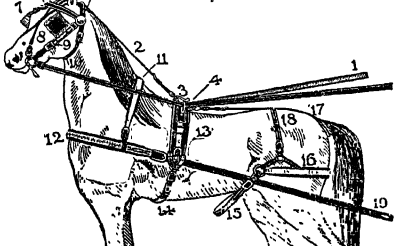

Single Harness. 1 Rein; 2 Overcheck Rein; 3 Checkhook; 4 Terret; 5 Crownpiece; 6 Front; 7 Blind; 8 Face Piece of Overcheck; 9 Cheek Piece; 10 Throatlatch; 11 Neck Strap; 12 Breastband, or Breast Collar; 13 Saddle; 14 Bellyband; 15 Breeching Strap; 16 Breeching, or Breeching Body; 17 Crupper; 18 Hip Strap; 19 Trace.

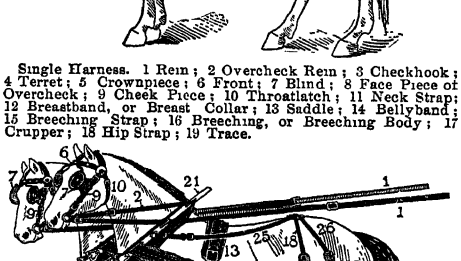

Double Harness. 1, 1 Reins; 2 Check, Bridle, or Side Rein; 6, 7, 9, 10, 16, 18, 19 same as in Single Harness; 13 Back Pad; 14 Billet; 20 Collar; 21 Hame; 22 Breast Strap; 23 Chokestrap (22 & 23 fasten to the Neck Yoke supporting the Pole); 24 Side Strap; 25 Back Strap; 26 Breeching Stay; 27 Diagram showing Crossing of Lines; 28 Bellyband; 29 Collar Strap; 30 Lazy Strap.

3. Tackle, gear, or equipment of any kind; the mounting or finishing parts; armament; furniture. *Obs. or R.*, except in specific uses; as the mechanism and gear by which a large bell is suspended and rung.

4. *Weaving.* The part of a loom comprising the heddles, with their means of support and motion, by which the threads of the warp are alternately raised and depressed.

5. a The genitals. *Obs.* **b** Matters; property; gear *Obs.*

har'ness (har'nĕs), *v. t.*; HAR'NESSED (-nĕst), HAR'NESS-ING. [ME. *harneisen;* cf. F. *harnacher,* OF. *harneschier.*] **1.** To dress in or equip with armor for war; to accouter; arm; also, to mount; ornament; apparel. *Archaic.*

Harnessed in rugged steel. *Rowe.*
A gay dagger,
Harnessed well and sharp as point of spear. *Chaucer*

2. To equip or furnish for defense. *Obs.*

3 To make ready for draft; to put harness on, as a horse; hence, to prepare for, or devote or constrain to, work.

Harnessed to some regular profession. *J. C. Sharp.*

har'nessed (har'nĕst), *p. p.* of HARNESS. Specif.: *p. a.* Marked with stripes of color suggestive of a harness.

harnessed antelope, any of several antelopes, as the boschbok and guib, of the genus *Tragelaphus,* with striped markings. The females are hornless, and differently colored from the males.

harness race. A race between horses harnessed to vehicles, as in trotting or pacing races; — distinguished from a *running race,* in which horses are ridden. — **harness racing.**

har'ness-ry (här'nĕs-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Harnesses or parts of harness, considered collectively; also, a harness store.

harp (härp), *n.* [ME. *harpe,* AS. *hearpe;* akin to D. *harp,* G. *harfe,* OHG. *harpha,* Dan. *harpe,* Icel. & Sw. *harpa.*] **1.** *Music.* An instrument of strings generally set in an open frame and plucked with the fingers. It is of ancient origin, various types having been in use among the Egyptians, Assyrians, Hebrews, and early Celts. The modern orchestral harp, as perfected in 1810 by Sebastian Erard, has a triangular frame, consisting of a large, hollow, and tapering *back* (with the *soundboard*), a vertical *pillar,* and a curved *neck,* to which the strings are attached by wrest pins. Its *pedestal* is equipped with seven pedals, each of which raises all strings of the same letter name one half step by a partial movement (the only one in **single-action harps**), and a whole step by a complete movement. There are usually 46 strings, tuned diatonically in the key of C flat, with a compass of 6½ octaves above Cb. (See PITCH.) C and F strings are colored for ease of finding. The harp has the fullest and richest tone of all plucked string instruments, and is well suited for accompanying the voice. Its most characteristic effects are of a rippling sweetness. See ARPEGGIO.

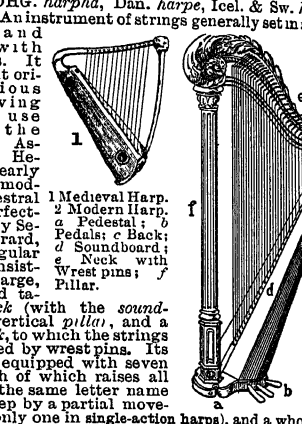

1 Medieval Harp. 2 Modern Harp. *a* Pedestal; *b* Pedals; *c* Back; *d* Soundboard; *e* Neck with Wrest pins; *f* Pillar.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Lyra.

3. Any of various contrivances suggestive of a harp; as: **a** Any of various screens or sieves for grain, coal, sand, etc. *Scot.* **b** A grating in a scutching machine to screen the cotton as it is driven forward by the revolving beater. **c** *Astron. Instruments.* In an equatorial mounting, the stationary frame supporting the polaxis. **d** *Elec. Railways.* = TROLLEY HARP.

Harp of Arthur, a star, not improbably Vega, "the Harp star," in the constellation of Lyra.

Dost thou know the star
We call the *Harp of Arthur* up in heaven? *Tennyson.*

harp, *v. t.*; HARPED (harpt); HARP'ING. [AS. *hearpian.* See HARP, *n.*] **1.** To play (a tune, notes, etc.) on the harp.

2. To give expression to; to voice; to sound forth as from a harp; —often with an implication of having guessed or discovered what is uttered.

Thou hast *harped* my fear aright. *Shak.*

3. To bring, effect, or act on, in a specified way by harping.

He could *harp* his wife up out of Hell. *Tennyson.*

4. To pluck; to twang, as a string. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

harp, *v. i.* **1.** To play the harp; also, to sound like a harp.

Harpers, *harping* with their harps *Rev.* XIV. 2.

2. Fig.: To dwell on or recur to a subject tediously or monotonously; to refer to something repeatedly or continually; — with *on* or *upon,* formerly with *of.*

Harping on what I am,
Not what he knew I was. *Shak.*

to harp at, to guess at. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* — **to h. on one** (or **a particular**) **string,** to dwell persistently upon one subject.

Harp not *on that string,* madam; that is past. *Shak.*

Har'pa'gon' (ăr'pȧ'gŏn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *harpago* a rapacious person] The hero of Molière's comedy of "L'Avare." He is a notorious usurer and miser, who hoards his money in a coffer, which falls into the hands of his son, Cléante, whose sweetheart Harpagon wishes to marry. He yields in favor of his son to get back his coffer.

harp'er (här'pẽr), *n.* [AS. *hearpere.*] **1.** A player on the harp, a minstrel.

2. Any of various Irish coins formerly current; — from the emblem of a harp borne by them. Specif., the **harp shilling,** a silver coin which passed for ninepence in England.

harp'ings (här'pĭngz), **harp'ins** (-pĭnz), *n. pl. Shipbuilding.* **a** The wales round the bow of a vessel made stouter

har'mo-nis'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of HARMONISTIC.

har'mo-ni-za'tion (här'mō-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nĭ-zā'shăn), *n.* Act of harmonizing.

har'mo-niz'er (här'mō-nīz'ẽr), *n* One who harmonizes.

harmout. Var. of KARMOUTH.

harn (härn), *n.* & *a.* Contr. of HARDEN, fabric.

harn (harn; *dial. also* ărn), *n.* [Ct. Icel. *hjarni,* Dan. *hierne,* akin to G. *hirn.*] The brains; the brain; — usually in *pl. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Bib.*]

Har'na-pher (här'nȧ-fẽr). *D.*

Har'ne-pher (har'nē-fẽr; här-nē'fẽr). *Bib.* [obs. pl. of HARN.]

harnes. Obs. var. of HARNESS.

har'ness-bear'er, *n.* An armor-bearer. *Obs.*

harness cask. *Naut.* A tub containing salted meats for daily use. [nesses]

har'ness-es. *n.* One who har-

harness hitch. See KNOT, 1.

har'ness-ment, *n* Equipment, esp. defensive armor. *Obs.*

harness plate. Electroplated ware used on harness. [cask.]

harness tub. *Naut.* A harness

har'nest. Harnessed. *Ref. Sp.*

har'net. † HORNET.

harnoys. † HARNESS

harn'pan', *n.* Brainpan; skull *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

haro Var. of HARROW, interj.; obs. var. of HARROW, to harry.

Ha'rod (hā'rŏd). *Bib.*

Ha-ro'di (ha-rō'dī). *D. Bib.*

Ha'rod-ite (hā'rŏd-īt), **Ha'ro-rite** (hā'rō-rīt). *Bib.*

Ha-ro'eh (ha-rō'ĕ). *Bib.*

Har'old (hăr'ŭld), *n.* [AS. *Harold, Hereald;* cf. Dan. *Harald,* and AS. *here* army and *wealdan* to rule, manage, wield.] Masc. prop. name. F *Harold* (ȧ'rōld'); It. *Araldo* (ä-ral'dō), *Aroldo* (ä-rōl'dō)

Harold, Childe See CHILDE HAROLD.

harolde. † HERALD.

Ha-ro'maph (ha-rō'măf). *D. Bib.*

Ha-ro'sheth (-shĕth). *D. Bib.*

Ha-ro'sheth (-shĕth). *Bib.*

harowe. † HARROW.

Har'pa (här'pȧ), *n.* [L, harp, of G. origin.] *Zool.* The genus of rachiglossate gastropods consisting of the harp shells. It is the chief or only genus of the family Harpidæ.

har'pa-gon (h a r'p ȧ-g ŏ n), *or* **har'pa-go.** *n.* [L. *harpago,* Gr. ἁρπαγή hook, rake.] A grappling iron; a harpoon.

Har'pa-gor'nis (-gôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἅρπαξ, -αγος, robbing, rapacious + ὄρνις bird.] *Paleon.* A genus of raptorial birds much larger than any existing eagle, found in the Pleistocene of New Zealand.

Har'pa-lus (har'pȧ-lŭs), *n* NL., fr Gr. ἁρπαλέος greedy; cf. ἁρπάζειν to seize.] *Zoöl.* A genus of carabid beetles containing species of flattened form and dark color. It is the type of a large subfamily or section, Harpa-li'næ (-lĭ'nē), syn. Har-pal'i-des (har-păl'ĭ-dēz).

har'per. Obs. erron. var of HARPY.

harp'er-ess, *n.* A female harper

Har'pi-dæ (hăr'pĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool* See HARPA.

harpier. Obs. erron. var. of HARPY.

harping iron *or* **spear** [F, *harper* to grip. See HARPOON.] A harpoon. *Obs. or Dial.*

than the rest of the strakes to sustain the shocks due to plunging. **b** Timbers used during construction to support the frames at the ends of a vessel.

Part of Eskimo Toggle-head Harpoon.

harp lute. A kind of guitar having a dital, or thumb key, by which the strings may be raised chromatically in pitch.

Har-poc'ra-tes (har-pŏk'rȧ-tēz), *n.* [Gr. Ἁρποκρατης, fr. Egypt. *Heru-p-khaï* Horus the younger.] *Egypt. Myth.* The god of the morning sun, or Horus as a child, represented as a naked boy with a single lock of hair (sign of childhood), and with a finger resting on the lips.

har-poon' (här-pōōn'), *n.* [F. *harpon*, akin to F. *harper* to take and grasp strongly, *harpe* a dog's claw, *harpin* boat hook; perh. fr. L. *harpe* a sickle-shaped sword, Gr. ἅρπη the kite, sickle, prob. influenced by F. *harpe* harp. Cf. HARP.] A barbed spear or javelin used to strike large fish, whales, etc. It consists of a long shank, with a broad, flat, triangular head, often sharpened at both edges, and is thrown by hand, or discharged from a gun. A rope is attached to fasten the prey to the boat or buoy until killed.

har-poon', *v. t.;* HAR-POONED' (-pōōnd'); HAR-POON'ING. [Cf. F. *harponneur.*] To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon.

har-poon'er (-ẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *harpooner.*] One whose duty it is to throw or fire a harpoon.

harpoon fork. A kind of hayfork, for loading and unloading hay. See FORK, *Illust.*

harp seal. A common Arctic seal (*Phoca grœnlandica*). The adult males have a light-colored body, with a harp-shaped mark of black on each side, and the face and throat black, and are called also *saddler* or *saddleback.* The young are called *bluesides.*

Harp Seal. *A* Male, *B* Female.

harp shell. Any rachiglossate gastropod shell of the genus *Harpa*, of tropical seas. They are of large size, having beautifully variegated colors and prominent ribs on the surface.

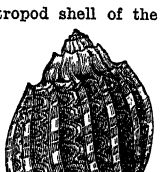

Harp Shell (*Harpa articularis*).

harp'si-chord (härp'sĭ-kôrd), *n.* [OF. *harpechorde*, in which the *harpe* is of German origin. See HARP; CHORD.] *Music.* A harp-shaped wire-stringed instrument, the immediate precursor of the piano, in use from the 16th to the 18th century, and resembling in form and arrangement the grand piano, but yielding its tones by the plucking of its strings by quill or leather points, set in jacks, which were operated from the keyboard. Each key might have from one to four strings, one of which, in the *double harpsichord*, was tuned an octave higher. Two keyboards were sometimes employed for different effects. Its tone was weak and tinkling, without gradation of loudness. — **harp'si-chord'ist,** *n.*

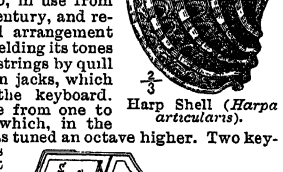

Harpsichord.

Har-pul'li-a (här-pŭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL, prob. fr. the native name.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic and African sapindaceous trees, having pinnate leaves, panicles of greenish flowers, and red or orange-colored fruit. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus. Several species have valuable wood, as the harpula (*H. cupanioides*) of India and the Moreton Bay tulipwood (*H. pendula*) of Australia.

Har'py (här'pĭ), *n.; pl.* -PIES (-pĭz). [F. *harpie*, L. *harpyia*, Gr ἅρπυια, fr. the root of ἁρπάζειν to snatch, to seize. Cf. RAPACIOUS.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A monster usually represented as having a woman's head and upper part of the body and a bird's wings, tail, legs, and claws. The Harpies are usually malign creatures who snatch up and carry off the souls of the dead or execute divine vengeance by seizing or defiling the food of their victim (cf. PHINEUS). Originally, they seem to have been personifications of devastating winds. Their number varies in different accounts; as three, they were Aello, Ocypete, and Celæno, or Podarge.

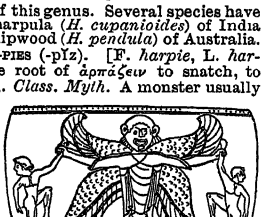

Gorgon-headed Harpy (from a Greek Vase).

2. [*l. c.*] One who is rapacious or ravenous; an extortioner.

The *harpies* about all pocket the pool. *Goldsmith.*

3. [*l. c.*] Short for HARPY EAGLE, HARPY BAT.

harpy bat. **a** Either of two East Indian fruit bats, having prominent tubular nostrils. They constitute the genus *Nyctimene*, of which *N. cephalotes* is the best-known. **b** An East Indian insectivorous bat (*Harpiocephalus harpia*).

harpy eagle. **1.** A large eagle (*Thrasaëtus harpyia*) having a double crest on the head and remarkably strong bill and claws, found in northern South and Central America, and occasionally north as far as southern Texas.

Harpy Eagle (*Thrasaetus harpyia*).

2. A large eagle (*Pithecophaga jefferyi*) of the Philippines, said to live chiefly on monkeys.

har'que-bus (här'kwē-bŭs), **har'que-buse, ar'que-bus** (är'-), *n.* [F. *arquebuse*, OF. *harquebuse*, fr. D. *haakbus* or G. *hakenbüchse*, prop., a gun with a hook; prob. influenced by It. *arcobugio, archabugio, archibuso*, fr. the G. word, confused with It. *arco* bow and *buso, bugio*, hollow, pierced. Cf. HACKBUT.] **1.** A portable firearm, invented about the middle of the 15th century, having a matchlock operated by a trigger, or, later, a wheel lock or, perhaps, a flint. They were at first so heavy as to be fired from a support, to which they were attached by a fixed hook, but later were sometimes made lighter and fired without support. The earlier and heavier varieties were often called harquebuses à croc. The harquebus was superseded by the musket toward the close of the 16th century.

Harquebus.

2. A soldier, or soldiery, armed with the harquebus; a harquebusier.

har'que-bus-ade' (här'kwē-bŭs-ād'), *n.* [F. *arquebusade* shot of a harquebus; eau d'*arquebusade* a vulnerary for gunshot wounds.] **1.** A shot or discharge of a harquebus; a volley from harquebuses.

2. A distilled water from a variety of aromatic plants, as rosemary, millefoil, etc., orig. used as a vulnerary.

har'que-bus-er-y (här'kwē-bŭs'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *arquebuserie.*] The use, or fire, of harquebuses in battle; harquebusiers considered as an arm of the service. *Obs. or Hist.*

har'que-bus-ier' (här'kwē-bŭs-ēr'), **ar'que-bus-ier'** (är'-kwē-), *n.* [F. *arquebusier.*] A soldier armed with a harquebus or, perhaps, sometimes with other guns.

har'ri-dan (har'ĭ-dăn), *n.* [F. *haridelle* a worn-out horse, jade.] A worn-out strumpet; a vixenish woman; a hag.

har'ri-er (-ẽr), *n.* [From HARE, *n.*] One of a breed of hounds, resembling the fox hound, but smaller, used for hunting hares.

Harrier.

har'ri-er, *n.* [From HARRY.] **1.** One who harries.

2. Any of certain hawks constituting the genus *Circus.* They feed chiefly on small mammals, reptiles, and insects, which they hunt by flying low over open ground. They usually nest on the ground, and the sexes differ in color in most species. The *hen harrier* and *marsh harrier* of Europe and the *marsh hawk* of America (see these terms) are well-known examples.

3. A drover. *Obs.*

har'row, har'o (hăr'ō), *interj.* [OF. *harou, harau, haro.*] **1.** Help! Halloo!, — used as an exclamation of distress; a call for succor; an ancient hue and cry. *Obs. or Archaic.* "*Harrow* and well away!" *Spenser.*

Harrow! alas! here lies my fellow slain. *Chaucer.*

2. In the Channel Islands and Normandy, a cry [in the form *haro*] of legal protest against aggression or wrong, to be followed by an action in court. *Obs. or Archaic.*

har'row (hăr'ō), *v. t.;* HAR'ROWED (-ōd); HAR'ROW-ING. [See HARRY.] To harry; ravage; spoil; oppress. *Archaic.*

Christ spoiled, or (as they were wont to speak) *harrowed* Hell. *Ussher (Oxf. E. D.).*

har'row (hăr'ō), *n.* [ME. *harowe, harwe;* cf. D. *hark* rake, G. *harke*, Icel. *herfi* harrow, Dan. *harve*, Sw. *harf.*] **1.** An implement of agriculture, usually formed of pieces of timber or metal crossing each other, and set with iron or wooden teeth. It is drawn over plowed land to level it and break the clods, to stir the soil, or to cover seed.

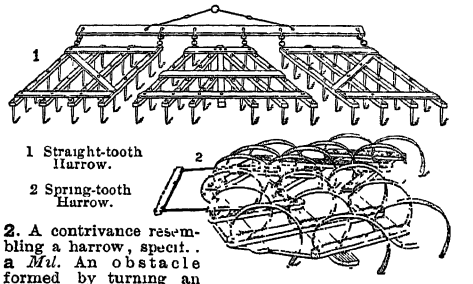

1 Straight-tooth Harrow.

2 Spring-tooth Harrow.

2. A contrivance resembling a harrow, specif.,

a *Mil.* An obstacle formed by turning an ordinary harrow upside down, the frame being buried. **b** A toothed framework drawn over oyster beds to clear them from seaweed, etc. **c** *Fort.* A gate crossbarred like a harrow. **d** A toothed iron ring or frame drawn through gold-bearing dirt to mix it thoroughly with water.

3. A diagonal formation, as of wild geese in flight.

under the harrow, under torture with a toothed instrument hence, suffering affliction, distress, or uneasiness.

har'row (hăr'ō), *v. t.;* HAR'ROWED (-ōd); HAR'ROW-ING. [ME. *harowen, harwen;* cf. Dan. *harve.* See HARROW, *n.*] **1.** To draw a harrow over (land).

Will he *harrow* the valleys after thee? *Job* xxxix. 10

2. To break or tear as with a harrow; to wound, to lacerate; to torment or distress; to vex, — often with *up.*

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would *harrow* up thy soul. *Shak.*

har'row, *v. i.* To be affected by harrowing; as, light soil *harrows* well.

har'row-ing, *p. a.* Grievously distressing; heartrending, acutely painful; as, he suffered *harrowing* grief and remorse. — **har'row-ing-ly,** *adv.* — **har'row-ing-ness,** *n.*

har'ry (hăr'ĭ), *v. t.;* HAR'RIED (-ĭd); HAR'RY-ING. [ME. *herien, herzien, harwen*, AS. *hergian* to act as an army, to ravage, plunder, fr. *here* army, akin to G. *heer*, Icel. *herr*, Goth. *harjis*, and Lith. *karas* war. Cf. HARBOR, HERIOT.] **1.** To make a hostile invasion of or raid upon, with destruction or seizure of property; to ravage; despoil; pillage; lay waste, as, the Northmen *harried* the land.

2. To agitate; ill-treat; worry; harrow; harass. *Shak.*

3. To steal; to take in a raid or foray. *Obs. or Scot*

4. To ravish; violate. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Syn. — Plunder, lay waste; vex, worry, annoy, harass.

har'ry, *v. i.* To make a predatory incursion; to pillage.

Har'ry (hăr'ĭ), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *Henri*, pron. *Hanri.* Cf. HENRY.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. — Fem. *Harriet.*

2. A countryman; a bumpkin. *Obs. or R. Eng.*

3. A flashy, underbred young Englishman of keen animal spirits and small fastidiousness; — more commonly *'Arry.*

4. *pl.* (HARRYS) Playing cards of a cheap grade, having a picture of King Henry VIII. on the wrapper.

5. The Devil, in such phrases as *Old Harry, Lord Harry.*

harsh (härsh), *a.;* HARSH'ER (har'shẽr); HARSH'EST. [ME. *harsk;* cf. Dan. *hask* rancid, Sw. *härsk*, G. *harsch* harsh, rough; prob. akin to E. HARD, *a.*] **1.** Offensive to sense as being coarse, rough, grating, discordant, astringent, etc.; lacking harmony, smoothness, or easy transition, rasping; raw; repellent; as, a *harsh* fabric, *harsh* bitters; *harsh* music of savages. "*Harsh* and grating strife." *Shelley.*

Berries *harsh* and crude. *Milton*

2. Offensive to the sensibilities; disagreeable to one's feeling of æsthetic or intellectual propriety; as, a *harsh* style; a *harsh* combination of colors; a *harsh* rime.

3. Of persons or things, offensive to a sense of justice or kindness; unfeeling; severe; cruel; unduly rigorous; as, a *harsh* interpretation of an action; a *harsh* philosophy; a *harsh* punishment; a *harsh* parent.

Though *harsh* the precept, yet the preacher charmed. *Dryden.*

4. Offensive to the physical feelings; roughly unpleasant; causing physical discomfort; as, a *harsh* climate; *harsh* medicines. "This *harsh* world." *Shak.*

harsh'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being harsh.

Syn. — Roughness, sternness, severity, asperity, acerbity, tartness. See ACRIMONY.

hart (härt), *n.* [ME. *hart, hert, heort*, AS. *heort, heorot;* akin to D. *hert*, OHG. *hiruz, hirz*, G. *hirsch*, Icel. *hjortr*, Dan. & Sw. *hjort*, L. *cervus*, and prob. to Gr. κεραός horned, κερας horn. See HORN.] A stag; the male of the red deer, esp. one over five years old.

hart of grease, a hart when fat. *Archaic.* — **h. of ten,** a hart with ten branches on his horns. *Archaic.* — **h royal,** a hart that has been pursued in the chase by a royal personage.

harte'beest' (härt'bēst'; har'tē-), *n.* [D. *hert* + *beest* See HART; BEAST.] A large African antelope (*Bubalis caama*), formerly found in large herds on the plains from Cape Colony to Mashonaland, but now nearly exterminated except in remote districts. It is grayish brown in color

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harp'ist, *n.* A harp player.

harp'less, *a.* See -LESS.

har'poon-eer' (har'pōōn-ēr'), *n.* = HARPOONER. *Obs. or R.*

harpoon gun. A gun used in the whale fishery for shooting the harpoon

harpor. † HARPER.

Har'po-rhyn'chus (här'pō-rĭŋ'kŭs), *n.* [NL., Gr. ἅρπη sickle + ῥύγχος snout] *Zool.* Syn of TOXOSTOMA. [*Rare.*]

harp'ress, *n.* A female harper.

harp shilling. See HARPER, 2.

harp'si-cal (härp'sĭ-kăl), *n.* Corrupt. of HARPSICHORD.

harp'si-chon, harp'si-con (-kŏn), *n.* Corrupts. of HARPSICHORD. *Obs.*

Harp star. Vega.

harpt. Harped. *Ref. Sp.*

har'pu-la (har'pū-lȧ), *n.* The tree *Harpullia cupanioides.* See HARPULLIA.

Har'py-ia (här'pĭ-yȧ; här-pĭ'-yȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of NYCTIMENE. See HARPY BAT.

har'que-bus à croc'. See HARQUEBUS.

har'que-bush'er, har'que-but'ter, *n.* A harquebusier. *Obs.*

harr. Var. of HARE, HARRE, HURR. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

har'rage (hăr'ĭj), *v. t.* [See HARRY.] To harass. *Nonce Word.*

har'rald. † HERALD.

har'rass † HARASS.

har'ra-teen, *n.* A kind of linen used chiefly for hangings and furniture. *Obs.*

harre. † HIGHER.

harre (*dial.* hăr; ăr), *n* [ME. *harre, herre*, AS. *heorr, heorra.*] **1.** A hinge; also, the heel of a gate or door. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A cardinal point. *Obs.*

harrier eagle. Any hawk of the genus *Circaetus.*

harrier hawk. Any of several South and Central American hawks of the genus *Micrastur*, related to the goshawks.

Har'ri-et (hăr'ĭ-ĕt), **Har'ri-ot** (hăr'ĭ-ŭt), *n.* [Cf. HENRIETTA.] Fem. prop. name, fem. dim. of HARRY. Dim. *Hatty.*

Har'ring-ton (hăr'ĭng-tŭn), *n.* A copper farthing coined by Lord Harrington under a patent granted by James I.

Har'ring-ton knot (hăr'ĭng-tŭn). See HERALDIC KNOT.

Har'ri-ot'ta (hăr'ĭ-ŏt'ȧ), *n.* (NL.; after Thomas *Harriott.*] *Zool.* A genus of deep-sea chimæroid fishes having a long tapering depressed rostrum, very large pectoral fins, and a very slender whiplike tail.

Har'ris, Mrs. (hăr'ĭs). See GAMP, MRS SAIREY.

har'rish. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HARSH

Har'ris's lil'y (hăr'ĭs-ĭz). [After W. K. *Harris*] The Easter lily.

harro. *v. i.* To cry out; halloo; hurrah. *Obs or Scot.*

harrot. † HERALD.

Har-ro'vi-an (hă-rō'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Harrow, the boys' school in England. — *n.* A student at, or graduate of, Harrow.

har'row, *n.* = HARRE, 1. *Dial. Eng.*

harrow cultivator. *Agric.* A kind of harrow on wheels.

har'rowd. Harrowed. *Ref. Sp.*

har'row-er, *n.* **1.** One who harrows, harries, or spoils. *Archaic.* **2.** A harrier *Obs.* [rows.]

har'row-er, *n.* **1.** One who harrows. **2.** A maker of harrows. *Obs.*

har'row-try. For HERALDRY.

har'ry, *n* Harrying. *Obs.*

har'ry, *interj.* An exclamation of urging, orig. addressed to a horse *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

har'ry-car'ry, *n.* A kind of low, narrow cart. *Obs. or Hist.*

Harry groat. A groat coined by Henry VIII.

Har'ry-il'on, *n* Same as HORSE-GODMOTHER. *Obs.* [longlegs.

Harry longlegs. A daddy

har'ry-net', *n.* A harry-waver net. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Harry noble. A noble coined by Henry VI. of England.

Harry racket. ? Blindman's buff. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

Har'ry-ruf'fian, *n.* A swaggerer.

Har'ry-Soph' (-sŏf'), *n.* [For *Henry-Sophister. Oxf. E. D.*] In Cambridge University, a student who is entitled to receive the degree of bachelor of arts, but continues his studies for a degree in law or medicine. *Obs.*

Harry sovereign. A sovereign of Henry VII or Henry VIII.

har'ry-wa'ter, *n.* A net fine enough for very small fish *Obs.*

har'sell, *v. t.* [F. *harceler*] To exasperate, aggravate. *Obs.*

harsh, *v. t.* To grate, crack, or creak. *Obs.*

harsh. *v. t. Fencing.* To rub (the blade of a foil) against an opponent's blade.

Har'sha (har'shȧ). *Bib.* [*Rare.*]

harsh'en, *v. t.* To make harsh.

harsh'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

harsh'ly, *adv.* of HARSH.

harsh'y, *a.* Harsh. *Obs.*

harsk, harsky † HARSH, HARSHY.

hars'let. Var of HASLET.

harst (harst; härst). Scot. var. of HARVEST.

hars'tig-ite (härs'tĭg-īt), *n.* [After the *Harstig* mine, Sweden.] *Min.* An acid orthosilicate of manganese and calcium, occurring in small colorless prisms. H., 5.5 Sp. gr., 3.05.

har'strong (här'strŏng), **har'-strang** (-străng), *n.* [Cf. G. *harnstrenge* strangury.] The

hog's-fennel (*Peucedanum*). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hart. † ART, form of BE; HEART.

hart. Heart. *Ref. Sp.*

har'tal (här'tôl), *n.* Also **har'-tall** [Hind. *hartāl*, fr. Skr. *harituāla*.] Orpiment

hart'beest' (härt'bēst'). Var. of HARTEBEEST.

hart'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*hart* + *berry;* cf. AS. *heorotberge* buckthorn berry] The European bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*). *Eng.*

hart bramble. Buckthorn. *Dial. Eng.* [BURNING.

hart'bren'ning. † HEART-

Hart circle *Geom.* The circle touching the inscribed circles of a circular triangle and its associated triangles.

hart'-clo'ver, *n.* a Melilot. b The black medic

harte † ART, *n.*; HEART.

hartechooke. † ARTICHOKE.

hartely. † HEARTLY. *adv.*

hart'en Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HEARTEN.

with a yellow patch on the buttocks and black markings on the face. The horns are ringed and divergent, and bent back at the tips. In a broader sense the name is applied also to the other species of the same genus, which are all confined to Africa excepting *B. bubalis* (see BUBALIS). Among these are the sassaby, or bastard hartebeest (*B. lunata*), formerly abundant on the plains of Cape Colony and farther north, the bontebok, and the blesbok.

Har'ter Act (har'tẽr). [After Michael D. *Harter* (1846–96), American Congressman.] *U. S.* A federal statute (Act of Feb. 13, 1893, c. 105) forbidding the insertion in contracts of affreightment of any clause exempting the shipowner from liability for the negligence of his servants.

Hart'ford Con-ven'tion (härt'fẽrd). *U. S. Hist.* A convention of delegates from the New England States held at Hartford, Connecticut, from Dec. 15, 1814, to Jan. 5, 1815, with the avowed object of devising means of security and defense against foreign nations and of protecting State privileges against alleged national encroachments. As its meetings were secret, it was suspected at the time that secession was contemplated, but no treasonable intention could be proved. It issued a protest against the war with England, which was practically over before the convention adjourned, and against the refusal of the National Government to pay for defending Massachusetts and Connecticut because those States had declined to put their militias under federal control.

Hartford fern. [So called because it was formerly very abundant near *Hartford*, Conn.] The climbing fern.

Har-to'gi-a (här-tō'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. *Hartog*, an early Dutch traveler.] *Bot.* **a** A large genus of South African rutaceous plants, often called *Agathosma*. They have pretty white or purplish flowers with long-clawed petals, 5 stamens, and 5 conspicuous staminodia. Several are cultivated. See BUCHU. **b** Syn. of SCHREBERA.

harts'horn' (härts'hôrn'), *n.* **1.** A hart's horn or antler **2. a** Spirits of hartshorn, or aqua ammoniæ. **b** Volatile salt, or ammonium carbonate.

hart's'–tongue' (härts'tŭng'), *n.*, *or* **hart's–tongue fern** Also **harts'tongue'**. **a** A European polypodiaceous fern (*Phyllitis scolopendrium*) with simple lanceolate fronds, often auricled at the base. It occurs also locally in North America. **b** A tropical American fern of the same family (*Olfersia cervina*) with bipinnate fronds, the pinnæ entire and lanceolate. **c** The tropical American fern *Camptoneuron phyllitidis*, having lanceolate fronds.

Har'tung-en (här'tōōng-ĕn), *n. pl.*; *sing.* HARTUNG. [G.] *Teut. Myth.* Two brothers, the elder of whom after a conflict with the demon race of Isungen wins a Valkyrie for bride. Later he is overcome by a dragon which the younger Hartung slays, afterwards taking to himself the arms and widow of his brother. Cf. HARLUNGEN.

hart'wort' (härt'wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any of various European apiaceous herbs, as *Laserpitium latifolium*, formerly referred to *Seseli*, now placed in other genera. *Obs.* **b** The South European apiaceous plant *Tordylium maximum*.

har'um–scar'um (hâr'ŭm-skâr'ŭm), *a.* [Cf. HARE, *v. t.*, and SCARE, *v. t.*] Reckless; wild; flighty; rash; thoughtless. — *adv.* Recklessly; wildly. — *n.* A harum-scarum person; harum-scarum conduct. — **har'um–scar'umness**, *n. All Colloq.*

ha-rus'pex (hȧ-rŭs'pĕks), *n.*; *pl.* -PICES (-pĭ-sēz). [L. *haruspex*, *aruspex*.] *Rom. Relig.* A diviner or soothsayer of a class originally Etruscan, but early introduced into Rome, though not as official priests of the state religion. The divinations of the haruspex comprised interpretation of lightning and natural prodigies, and esp. *evisspicum*, or inspection of the entrails of sacrificial victims. Cf. AUGUR. — **ha-rus'pi-cal** (-pĭ-kȧl), **ha-rus'pi-cate** (-kāt), *a.*

ha-rus'pi-cy (-pĭ-sĭ), *n.* [L *haruspicum*.] The art or practices of haruspices. See HARUSPEX.

har'vest (här'vĕst), *n.* [ME. *harvest*, *hervest*, autumn, AS. *hærfest*; akin to LG. *harfst*, D. *herfst*, OHG. *herbist*, G. *herbst*, and prob. to L. *carpere* to pluck, Gr. καρπός fruit. Cf. CARPET.] **1.** The season of gathering grain and fruits, late summer or early autumn; also, the gathering of a crop of any kind; the ingathering of the crops.

Seedtime and *harvest* . . . shall not cease. *Gen.* viii. 22.

2. That which is reaped or ready to be reaped or gathered; a crop, as of grain (wheat, maize, etc.) or fruit; also, the yield of any product, as honey.

Put ye in the sickle, for the *harvest* is ripe. *Joel* iii. 13.

3. The product or reward of any exertion or labor; gain.

The *harvest* of a quiet eye. *Wordsworth.*

har'vest, *v. t.*; HAR'VEST-ED; HAR'VEST-ING. To reap or gather, as any crop or result.

har'vest, *v. i.* To gather in a crop; to work at the harvest.

harvest bell. a A European gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*) with linear leaves and bright blue pentamerous flowers. **b** In the United States, the soapwort gentian.

har'vest-er (här'vĕs-tẽr), *n.* One that harvests; as: **a** A harvestman. **b** Any of various machines for harvesting field crops, as grain, beans, sugar cane, hemp, etc.; esp., a reaper or binder for harvesting grain.

harvester ant. Any of various ants which gather and store up seeds for food, as *Aphænogaster structor* and *A. barbarus* of the Mediterranean countries and the agricultural ant *Pogonomyrmex barbatus* and other allied species of the southern United States, as *P. crudelis*.

harvest fish. A small marine fish (*Peprilus paru*), of the family Stromateidæ, having a narrow deep body, found along the Atlantic coast of America from Brazil to Cape Cod. In Virginia it is called *whiting*. The name is applied to allied fishes, as the dollar fish (*Poronotus triacanthus*).

harvest fly. Any of certain cicadas, as the dog-day cicada whose note is heard chiefly about harvest time; often, any member of the family Cicadidæ.

harvest home. The gathering and bringing home of the harvest; the time of harvest; also, a feast made at the close of the harvest; hence, the song sung by the reapers. The celebration of the harvest home is very ancient in Europe, and is regarded by folklore students as the survival of rites originally religious or magical. Characteristic is the preparation of a rude image, either a doll decorated with grain and flowers or an image made from the last sheaf, which is brought in with the last load from the field amid the singing and shouting of the harvesters. This image is variously called the harvest queen, harvest doll, kirn baby, kirn doll, kirn maiden, etc., and is regarded as an emblem of the "corn spirit" (which see). Often one of the harvesters is decked out with grain and ribbons, personating the same idea. Dancing, feasting, and free merry-making are features of the feast, which is called by various other names, as hockey, kirn, mell.

har'vest-man (har'vĕst-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man engaged in harvesting, esp. a hired helper.

2. Any arachnid of the order Phalangida, whose members superficially resemble the true spiders, but have a small rounded body composed of an indistinctly segmented cephalothorax to which the short broad abdomen, consisting of six segments, is broadly joined. Most of the forms have very long slender legs, and are popularly called *daddy long-legs*. The harvestmen have chelate chelicerae and leglike, though rather short, pedipalpi, and breathe by tracheæ. They feed on small insects, esp. aphids, and are perfectly harmless. They do not spin webs.

harvest moon. The moon near the full at harvest time, or just after the autumnal equinox, when, by reason of the small angle between the moon's orbit and the horizon, it rises only a few minutes later each day.

harvest mouse. a A very small European field mouse (*Mus minutus*). It builds a globular nest on the stems of wheat or other plants. **b** A small field mouse (*Reithrodontomys lecontii*), several varieties of which are found in the southern United States.

harvest tick. The six-legged larval forms of certain ticks, which are found in grass and bushes, and attach themselves to men and animals, burrowing under the skin, and causing intense itching. The adult forms of many species are unknown, and they are often placed in a provisional genus, *Leptus*. The common form of England is *Tetranychus autumnalis*. An American species very troublesome in the southern United States, and known as *Leptus irritans*, is probably the young of a species of the genus *Trombidium*.

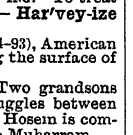

Harvest Tick
Much enlarged.

Har'vey (har'vĭ), *v. t.*; -VEYED (-vĭd), -VEY-ING. To treat by, or subject to, the Harvey process. — **Har'vey-ize** (här'vĭ-ĭz), *v.*

Harvey process. [After H. A. *Harvey* (1824–93), American inventor.] *Metal.* A process for hardening the surface of steel, esp. armor plate. See ARMOR, *n.*, 5.

Ha'san *and* **Ho-sein'** (ha'sȧn ; hō-sān'). Two grandsons of Mohammed murdered in the early struggles between the Sunni and Shiite parties. The fate of Hosein is commemorated by a sort of miracle play, at the Muharram.

hash (hăsh), *n.* [See HASH, *v.*] **1.** That which is hashed or chopped up; meat and vegetables, esp. such as have been already cooked, chopped into small pieces and mixed.

2. A new mixture of old matter; a second preparation or exhibition.

I cannot bear elections, and still less the *hash* of them over again in a first session. *Walpole.*

3. A mixture; an incongruous jumble, a mess of spoiled materials; as, he made a *hash* of the negotiations.

4. A slovenly person who hashes his words; a clown; a stupid, worthless fellow. *Scot.*

hash, *v. t.*; HASHED (hăsht); HASH'ING. [F. *hacher* to hash, fr. *hache* hatchet. See HATCHET; cf. HATCH to cross with lines.] To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix; to slash; mangle; as, to *hash* meat. — **hash'er** (hăsh'ẽr), *n.*

hash'a-bi gum (hăsh'ȧ-bĭ). [Ar. *hashabi*, a., fr. *hashab* the gray-barked acacia, found in Kordofan.] A commercial variety of gum arabic, chiefly from *Acacia senegal*.

hash'ish (hăsh'ēsh ; hȧ-shēsh' ; 277), *n.* [Ar. *hashīsh*.] A narcotic preparation made from hemp in the Orient. It may consist of the tops, leaves, etc., of the plant or some extract of the same, or of a resinous exudation. It has long been used in the East for its intoxicating effect when chewed or smoked. See BHANG, GANJA, CANNABIN.

has'let (hăs'lĕt ; -lĭt), *n.* Also **hars'let**. [F. *hâtelettes* broil, for *hastelettes*, fr. F. *haste* spit; cf. L *hasta* spear, and also OHG. *harst* gridiron.] The edible viscera, as the heart, liver, etc., of a beast, esp. of a hog.

Has'mo-næ'an } (hăz'mō-nē'ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or desig-
Has'mo-ne'an } nating, the family or dynasty of the Maccabees (see MACCABEAN); — perh. derived from the name of an ancestor of Mattathias, mentioned by Josephus. — **Has'mo-næ'an, Has'mo-ne'an,** *n.* — **Hasmonæan alphabet,** an ancient alphabet of the older Israelite or Phœnician type.

hasp (hăsp), *n.* [ME. *hasp*, *hesp*, AS. *hæpse*, akin to G *haspe*, *haspe*, Sw. & Dan. *haspe*, Icel. *hespa*.] **1.** Any of various clasps or fastenings, as for a door, box lid, or book covers; esp., a hinged metal strap designed to be passed over a staple and to be secured by a pin, padlock, or the like, or a similar piece, as for a trunk lid, with a projecting catch that snaps into the lock.

2. A spindle on which to wind yarn, thread, or silk.

3. A skein or hank of yarn, thread, or silk.

hasp, *v. t.*; HASPED (haspt); HASP'ING. [AS. *hæpsian*.] **1.** To shut or fasten with or as with a hasp.

2. To clasp; confine; unite; gird. *Obs.*

has'sar (hăs'ȧr), *n.* [Native name, Arawak *hassiru*.] Any of several peculiar catfishes belonging to *Doras* and allied genera of the Orinoco and its tributaries. They are remarkable for their nest-building habits, and for being able to leave the water and travel some distance on land.

has'sock (hăs'ŭk), *n.* [AS. *hassuc* a tuft of coarse grass.] **1.** A rank tuft of bog grass or sedge; a tussock.

2. A small stuffed cushion or footstool, for kneeling on in church, or for home use.

And knees and *hassocks* are well nigh divorced *Cowper.*

3. Soft calcareous sandstone found between the beds of Kentish ragstone. *Dial. Eng.*

has'tate (hăs'tāt), *a.* [L. *hastatus*, fr. *hasta* spear. Cf. GAD, *n.*] Spear-shaped or shaped like the head of a halberd; of leaves, triangular, with the basal angles or lobes spreading. — **has'tate-ly,** *adv.*

Hastate Leaf.

has-ta'to- (hăs-tā'tō-). A combining form from Latin *hastatus*, meaning *hastate*.

haste (hāst), *n.* [ME. *hast*, *haste*, fr. OF. *haste*, F. *hâte*, of G. origin; cf OHG. *heisti* violent, impetuous, AS. *hæste* violent, *hæst* violence, fury, Goth. *hafsts* strife.] **1.** Celerity of motion; speed; swiftness; dispatch; — applied to voluntary action.

The king's business required *haste*. 1 *Sam* xxi. 8.

2. Undue celerity; precipitance arising from sudden excitement of feeling; unthinking or rash hurry.

Haste makes waste. *Old Proverb.*

I said in my *haste*, All men are liars. *Ps.* cxvi. 11.

3. The state of being urged or pressed to act quickly; desire to accomplish something without delay; urgency; hurry; as, I am in great *haste*.

Syn. — Quickness, nimbleness; impetuosity, precipitancy, precipitation; flurry, bustle; promptitude, alacrity, alertness; celerity, velocity, swiftness, rapidity. — HASTE, HURRY, SPEED, EXPEDITION, DISPATCH. HASTE denotes quickness, often urgency, sometimes precipitancy, of (esp. voluntary) action; HURRY connotes confusion and want of collected thought; SPEED denotes swiftness of (esp forward) movement; it is not (like *haste* and *hurry*) confined to voluntary agents, and it sometimes retains its original implication of prosperity or success; as, "She came in straightway with *haste* unto the king" (*Mark* vi 25); "His tongue, all impatient to speak, . . . did stumble with *haste*" (*Shak.*); "Marry in *haste* and repent at leisure" (*Proverb*); "absolutely out of breath from *haste*, when there was not the least occasion for *hurry* in the world" (*Jane Austen*); "Yes, there is *hurry*; or, rather, as I hate *hurry* in all things, I would say that there is ground for *dispatch*" (*Trollope*); "The more *hurry*, the worse *speed*" (*Proverb*); "The birdlike *speed* with which his mind was surveying the ground where it had been creeping for years" (*G. Eliot*); "Oxus, forgetting the bright *speed* he had in his high mountain cradle in Pamere" (*M. Arnold*). EXPEDITION (see PROMPT) and DISPATCH suggest promptitude, esp. in the setting forward or conclusion of a business or affair; as, "To do everything when it ought to be done is the soul of *expedition*" (*Scott*); "The soul of *dispatch* is decision" (*Hazlitt*). See FAST, VELOCITY.

haste, *v. t. & i.*; HAST'ED (hās'tĕd ; -tĭd ; 151); HAST'ING (hās'tĭng). [ME. *hasten*, fr. OF. *haster*, F. *hâter*. See HASTE, *n.*] To hasten; hurry. *Now Chiefly Literary.*

I'll *haste* the writer. *Shak.*

They were troubled and *hasted* away. *Ps.* xlviii. 5.

Hart'ford (hart'fẽrd), *n.* A variety of grape originated at Hartford, Connecticut, from the Northern fox grape. It has large dark-colored berries. [*Scot.*]

harth, *a.* Protruding. *Obs.*

harth. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. or ref. sp. of HEARTH.

hartichock. † ARTICHOKE.

hart'in (hart'ĭn), *n.* [Oberhart + -*in*.] *Chem.* A white amodorous resin found in the lignite of Oberhart, Austria.

hart'ite (hart'ĭt), *n.* [Oberhart + -*ite*.] *Min.* A white fossil resin occurring in peat beds.

Hart-le'ian (hart-lē'ăn ; härt'lĭ-ăn), *or* **Hart'ley-an,** *a.* Pert. to the English philosopher David Hartley (1705–57), founder of associationist psychology. — **Hart-le'ian, Hart'ley-an,** *n.*

hart'ly. † HEARTILY.

Hart'mann's line (härt'mănz). *Mech.* See LUDERS LINE.

Hart'nell's gov'er-nor (hart'nĕlz) See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5.

hart's clover. = HART-CLOVER.

hart's'-ear', *n.* An Asiatic asteraceous shrub (*Cacalia kleinia*) used as a drug in India.

hart's'-eye', *n. Obs.* a Wild parsnip. b Wild dittany. [*Obs.*]

hartshorn beetle. A stag beetle

hartshorn bush. Royal fern.

hartshorn jelly. Jelly made by boiling hartshorn shavings.

hartshorn plant. The American pasque flower.

hartshorn plantain. The European *Plantago coronopus*.

hartshorn shavings. Shavings from the horns of harts, or now, usually, from calves' bones.

hart's thorn. The European *Rhamnus cathartica*.

hart's trefoil Hart-clover. *Obs.*

hart's truffles. Lycoperdon nuts.

hart thorn. Hart's thorn.

hart'wolf', *n.* A fabulous cross of a deer and a wolf. *Obs.*

hart'y. Hearty. *Ref. Sp.*

haru. † HARROW.

harud. † HERALD.

harum. Obs. or dial. var. of HARM.

Ha'rum (hā'rŭm ; hâr'ŭm). **Har'um, David** (hâr'ŭm) The hero of a novel of that name by Edward Noyes Westcott (1847–98). He is a shrewd, kind-hearted, horse-trading banker of a small town in New York.

Ha-ru'maph (ha-rōō'măf). *Bib.*

Ha-ru'phite (hȧ-rōō'fīt). *Bib.*

ha-rus'pi-ca'tion (hȧ-rŭs'pĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* = HARUSPICY.

ha-rus'pice (hȧ-rŭs'pĭs), *n.* = HARUSPEX.

ha-rus'pi-ci'nal (-pĭ-sī'nȧl), *a.* [L. *haruspicinus*.] Of or pert. to haruspicy.

har'us-pi'ci-nate (hăr'ŭs-pĭs'ĭ-nāt), *v.* To divine by haruspicy.

har'us-pi'ci-n-y (-nĭ), *n.* Haruspicy.

Ha'ruz (hā'rŭz; hâr'ŭz). *Bib.*

harvest apple. Any small, early ripening apple.

harvest bug. = HARVEST TICK.

harvest doll. See HARVEST HOME.

harvest hog. A young sheep smeared at harvest, when it ceases to be a lamb. *Scot.*

har'vest-ing ant. = HARVESTER ANT.

harvest lady. The second reaper at harvest, following the harvest lord. *Local, Eng.*

har'vest-less, *a.* See -LESS.

harvest lily. Hedge bindweed.

harvest lord. The head reaper at a harvest. *Local, Eng.*

harvest louse, *or* **harvest mite.** = HARVEST TICK.

harvest play. A school vacation in harvest. *Brit.*

harvest queen. a See HARVEST HOME. b Harvest lady. *Local, Eng.*

harvest rig. A ridge between two furrows of a harvest field, or the field itself; also, a man and woman who reap such ridges together. *Scot.*

har'vest-ry, *n.* A harvesting or that which is harvested. *Rare.*

harvest spider. = HARVESTMAN, 2.

har'vest-trow' (-trō'), *n.* Harvest mouse. *Dial Eng.*

harvest yarn. Binding twine.

harwe, harwere. † HARROW, HARROWER.

harweist. † HARVEST.

harry. † HARRY.

harsage. † HARAS.

harz'burg-ite (härts'bûrg-īt), *n.* [From *Harzburg*, Germany.] *Petrog.* Saxonite.

has (hăz), *3d pers. sing. pres.* of HAVE.

has. † AS, ASS, HEST, HOARSE.

Ha-sa'ba (hȧ-sā'bȧ), **Has'a-bi'a** (hăs'ȧ-bĭ'ȧ), **Has'a-di'as** (-ăs), **Ha-sad'i-bas** (hȧ-săd'ĭ-bȧs). *D. Bib.*

Has'a-di'ah (-dĭ'ȧ). *Bib.*

Hasara. Var. of HAZARA.

has'ard. † HAZARD.

hasard, hasart, *a.* [Cf. AS. *hasu* gray.] Gray-haired. *Obs. Scot.* — *n* A gray-haired person. *Obs. Scot.*

Ha'sar-su'al (hā'sar-sū'ăl). *D. Bib.*

Ha'sar-su'sim (-sĭm). *D. Bib.*

Has-bad'a-na (hăs-băd'ȧ-nȧ) *D. Bib.*

has'-been' (hăz'bĭn'; -bēn'), *n.* A person or thing that has had his or its day; that which belongs to the past. *Colloq.*

haschisch. Var. of HASHISH.

hase. † AS, HAZE, HOARSE.

Has'e-bi'a (hăs'ē-bĭ'ȧ), **Has'e-bi'as** (-ăs), **Has'e-bo-ni'a** (hăs'ē-bō-nĭ'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

ha'sel. † HAZEL.

Has'e-nu'ah (hăs'ē-nū'ȧ). *Bib.*

Ha-se'rim (hȧ-sē'rĭm), **Ha-se'roth** (-rŏth ; -rōth), **Ha'ser-su'al** (hā'sẽr-sū'ăl), **Ha'ser-su'sa** (-sȧ). *D. Bib.*

hash (*dial.* nash, năsh). Dial. Eng. var. of HARSH.

Hash'a-bi'ah (hăsh'ȧ-bī'ȧ). *Bib.*

Ha-shab'nah (hȧ-shăb'nȧ). *Bib.*

Hash'ab-ni'ah (hăsh'ăb-nī'ȧ), **-ne-i'ah** (-nē-ī'ȧ). *Bib.*

Hash-bad'a-na (hăsh-băd'ȧ-nȧ; hăsh'ba-dā'-),**-bad'da-nah** *Bib.*

hash'eesh. Var of HASHISH.

Ha'shem (hā'shĕm). *Bib.*

Ha-shi'ya (hā-shē'yȧ), *n.* One of the main divisions of the Somalis of eastern Africa. They are somewhat infused with Arab blood, but retain their Hamitic speech. [*Obs.*]

Hash-mo'nah (hăsh-mō'nȧ).

hasht Hashed. *Ref. Sp.*

Ha'shub (hā'shŭb ; hăsh'ŭb), **Ha-shu'bah** (hȧ-shōō'bȧ), **Ha'shum** (hā'shŭm ; hăsh'ŭm), **Ha-shu'pha** (hȧ-shōō'fȧ), **Ha-su'pha** (-sū'fȧ). *Bib.*

hash'y, *a.* Fragmentary; jumbled. *Colloq.* of ASSIDEAN.

Has'i-dæ'an (hăs'ĭ-dē'ăn). Var. of ASSIDEAN.

hasil, hasill. † HAZEL.

hask, *n.* [See HASSOCK.] A basket for carrying fish. *Obs.*

hask (husk ; ăsk), *a.* & *adv.* [See HARSH.] Harsh; coarse; dry; cold. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

has'kard, *n.* Low-born fellow; churl. *Obs.* — **has'kard-ly,** *a. Obs.* — **has'kard-y,** *n. Obs.*

haske. † ASK.

hask'ness, *n.* Harshness; dryness. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

hask'wort', *n.* [Cf. G. *halskraut*.] Any of several European bellflowers, esp. *Campanula trachelium*. *Obs.*

hask'y, *a.* Dry and coarse; parched; gravelly, as soil. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [HAZEL.

hasle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var of **has'lock** (hăs'lŏk), *n.* [For *halse-lock* neck lock; cf. AS. *heals* neck] The wool, or a small lock of wool, on the throat of a sheep. [OF HASNER.

has'ner's valve *Anat.* = VALVE

haspede, *n.* A hasp. *Obs.*

Has'rah (hăs'rȧ, hâz'rȧ). *Bib*

hass. Var. of HALSE [OAL.

hass'sa-gai-gay. Var. of ASSA-

Hass'sall's cor'pus-cles (hăs'ălz) = CORPUSCLES OF HASSALL.

hass-sas'sin. Etymological var. of ASSASSIN. *Oxf. E.D.* [*Bib.*

Has'se-mon (hăs'ē-mŏn). *D.*

hassen. Obs. pl. of ASS

Has'se-na'ah (hăs'ē-nā'ȧ). *Bib.*

Has'shub (hăsh'ŭb). *Bib.*

Has'su-da'an, Has'si-de'an (hăs'ŭ-dē'ăn), *n.* & *a. Eccl.* = ASSIDEAN. See CHASIDIM.

has'sock, *v. t.* To supply with hassocks. *Rare.* [GRASS.

hassock grass. = TUSSOCK

has'sock-y (hăs'ŭk-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of hassocks; resembling a hassock.

2. Of or of the nature of, calcareous hassock. *Oxf. E. D.*

hast. † HASTE.

hast (hăst), *2d pers. sing. pres.* of HAVE; — contr. of *havest*. *Obs. or Archaic.*

has'ta (hăs'tȧ), *n.* [Skr *hasta*, lit., hand.] See MEASURE.

has'tal, *a.* Hastate. *Obs.*

has'tard, *n.* ? Haskard. *Obs.*

has'tat-ed (hăs'tāt-ĕd) *a.* Hastate. *Obs.*

haste'ful (hāst'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of haste; hasty; hurried. — **haste'ful-ly,** *adv.*

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has'ten (hās'n), *v. i.*; HAS'TENED (-'nd); HAS'TEN-ING (-'n-ĭng). [From HASTE, *v.*] To cause to move with celerity; to drive or urge forward; to send, or cause to come or go, with haste, to accelerate; precipitate; expedite; hurry.
I would *hasten* my escape from the windy storm. *Ps.* IV. 8.
has'ten, *v. i.* To move with celerity; to make haste, to act, or go, quickly; to hurry.
has'ten-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that hastens.
2. A stand or reflector used for confining the heat of the fire to meat roasting before it. *Dial. Eng.*
hast'i-ly (hās'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [From HASTY.] **1.** In haste; with speed or quickness; speedily; nimbly, hurriedly.
2. Without due reflection; precipitately; rashly.
We *hastily* engaged in the war *Swift.*
3. Passionately, impatiently.
hast'y (-tĭ), *a.*; HAST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); HAST'I-EST. [OF. *hasti*, variant of *hastif* (nom. sing. & acc. pl. masc. *hastis*), fr. *haste.* See HASTE, *n.*] **1.** Done or made quickly; speedy, swift; expeditious; esp., with the sense of limited time, hurried; as, a *hasty* retreat; a *hasty* sketch, a *hasty* glance.
2. Requiring haste; urgent. *Rare.* *Chaucer.*
Being upon *hasty* employment in the king's affairs *Shak.*
3. In a hurry; impatient, — usually with infinitive. *Obs.*
Is he so *hasty* that he doth suppose
My sleep my death? *Shak*
4 Made, done, or reached, without deliberation or due caution; as, a *hasty* conjecture; a *hasty* blow.
Hasty marriage seldom proveth well *Shak.*
5. Moving or acting without deliberation, precipitate.
Seest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov.* XXIX 20
Hasty and tinderlike upon too trivial motion *Shak.*
6. Possessing, proceeding from, or indicating, a quick temper; as, a *hasty* person or disposition, *hasty* words.
7. Forward; early ripe. *Obs.*
As the *hasty* fruit before the summer *Is.* XXVIII 4
Syn. — See FAST.
hasty pudding. **a** A batter or pudding made of flour or oatmeal, stirred into boiling water or milk. *Eng. & Local, U. S.* **b** Indian meal mush. *U. S.*
hat (hăt), *n.* [AS. *hæt, hætt;* akin to Dan. *hat*, Sw. *hatt*, Icel. *hattr* a hat, *hottr* hood, D. *hoed* hat, G. *hut*, OHG *huot*, and prob. to L. *cassis* helmet. Cf. HOOD.] **1.** A covering for the head, esp. one with a crown and brim, made of various materials, and worn by men or women.
2 Felt.
3. The red hat of a cardinal in the Church of Rome (see CARDINAL'S HAT, *Illust.*), hence, the office of a cardinal.
4. *Tanning.* The layer of bark spread on the hides in the pit
5. *Mining.* The surface capping of a body of ore, — esp. in the phrase *iron hat;* a name for gossan.
Hats and Caps, two political factions by which Sweden was distracted in the middle of the 18th century. The former party was favorable to France, the latter to Russia. — to pass, send round, *or* go round with, the hat, to take up a collection of voluntary contributions.
hat, *v. t.;* HAT'TED; HAT'TING. **1.** To furnish with a hat, to put a hat on; as, women beautifully *hatted.*
2. To put a hat on (a seat in the House of Commons) to secure it.
hat'a-ble (hăt'ā-b'l), *a.* Also **hate'a-ble.** [From HATE] Capable of being, or deserving to be, hated, odious.
hat'band' (hăt'bănd'), *n.* A band round the crown of a hat just above the brim; sometimes, a wider band of black cloth, crape, etc., worn as a badge of mourning.
hat'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* **1.** A box for holding a hat or hats.
2. A small and approximately cubic box or trunk. *U. S*
hatch (hăch), *v. t.;* HATCHED (hăcht), HATCH'ING. [F. *hacher* to chop, hack See HASH.] **1.** To mark with lines in a peculiar manner, as in drawing and engraving, — chiefly done to represent the effects of shading. See HATCHING.
Those *hatching* strokes of the pencil. *Dryden*
2. To inlay in fine lines; to adorn with narrow bands of a different color or material; also, to apply (such bands).
hatch, *n. Fine Arts.* A stroke or line, esp. one of those used in engraving or drawing to give the effect of shading.
hatch, *v. t.* [ME. *hacchen;* akin to G. *hecken*, Dan. *hekke*, Sw. *hacka;* cf. MHG. *hagen* bull] **1** To produce (young) from an egg or eggs by incubation, natural or artificial, to produce young from (eggs).
2 To give being to; to bring forth, to breed otherwise than from the egg. *Obs. or R.*
3. To form and bring into being, to originate and produce; to concoct, esp. in a secret or covert manner, to contrive or plot; as, to *hatch* mischief; to *hatch* heresy
hatch, *v. i.* **1.** To produce young from an egg or eggs by incubation; as, the hen *hatched* to-day
2. To produce young; — said of eggs, to come forth from the egg; — said of the young of birds, fishes, insects, etc
hatch, *n.* Act of hatching, also, that which is hatched, the chickens produced at once or by one incubation, a brood; hence, fig., a development; outcome.
hatch, *n.* [ME *hacche*, AS. *hæc;* cf. D. *hek* gate, Sw. *häck* coop, rack, Dan. *hekke* manger, rack. Cf. HECK, HACK a frame.] **1.** A door, gate, or wicket, with an opening over it; a lower half of a divided door.
In at the window, or else o'er the *hatch* *Shak*
2. A small door, gate, or wicket. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. *Naut.* **a** A temporary or, rarely, permanent arrangement of planks over portions of a wholly or partially undecked ship; — usually in *pl.* "The giddy footing of the *hatches.*" *Shak. Obs.* **b** The covering of an opening in the deck, originally a grating of wood or metal, but now usually in one piece. **c** An opening in a deck; a hatchway.
4. Hence: **a** An opening in the floor of a building, esp. a warehouse, covered with a grating or trapdoor; also, the covering. **b** An opening through a roof to give access to the latter. **c** A flood gate; a sluice gate. **d** A frame or weir in a river, for catching fish. **e** An opening into, or in search of, a mine. *Obs.*
5. A bedstead. *Rare. Scot.* *Scott.*
to be under hatches, to be confined below in a vessel; to be under arrest, or in slavery, distress, etc., — usually fig.
hatch'-boat' (hăch'bōt'), *n. Naut.* A vessel whose deck consists almost wholly of movable hatches, — used chiefly as a cargo boat with sloop or ketch rig on the English Thames.
The Thames *hatch-boat*, the glory of the Thames before steam days *H. W. Smyth.*
hatch'el (hăch'ĕl), *n.* [For *hetchel*, ME. *hechele;* akin to D. *hekel*, G. *hechel*, Dan. *hegle*, Sw. *hackla*, and prob. to E. *hook;* cf. the ME. variant *hekele.* See HOOK; cf. HACKLE, HECKLE.] An instrument with long iron teeth, set in a board, for cleansing flax or hemp from the tow, hards, or coarse part, — called also *hackle* and *heckle.*
hatch'el, *v. t.;* HATCH'ELED (-ĕld) or HATCH'ELLED; HATCH'EL-ING or HATCH'EL-LING. [ME. *hechelen*, variant *hekelen;* akin to D. *hekelen*, G. *hecheln*, Dan. *hegle*, Sw *häckla.* See HATCHEL, *n.*] **1.** To draw through the teeth of a hatchel, as flax or hemp, so as to separate the coarse and refuse parts from the fine, fibrous parts; to dress with a hatchel.
2. Fig.: To tease; worry; torment.
hatch'el-er, hatch'el-ler (-ẽr), *n.* One who uses a hatchel.
hatch'er (hăch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that hatches eggs, a hatching apparatus; an incubator.
2. One who contrives or originates; a plotter.
A great *hatcher* and breeder of business. *Swift.*
hatch'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-Ĭz). A place for hatching eggs, esp. those of fish.
hatch'et (hăch'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *hachette*, dim. of *hache* ax, of G. origin, cf. G. *hippe* sickle, OHG. *heppa*, for *happja.* Cf. 1st HATCH, HASH.] **1.** A small ax with a short handle, to be used with one hand, sometimes, a tomahawk, esp. in *to dig up* or *to bury the hatchet*, to go to war or make peace.

Forms of Hatchet 1 Claw; 2 Lathing; 3 Broad.

2. See HATCHET PLANIMETER.
hatchet planimeter. The simplest kind of planimeter, consisting of a bar with a pointed tracer at right angles to its general length at one end, and a hatchet-shaped piece (called the *hatchet*), with its rounded edge in the same plane as the bar, at the other end. In using it, the tracer is moved, starting from the center of gravity of the area, along a straight line to the perimeter, thence completely round the figure, and finally back along the line to the starting point, the operation being then repeated in the reverse direction. The area is equal to the average movement of the hatchet multiplied by the effective length of the instrument, plus some unknown quantity (usually about 2 per cent of the area).
hatch'et-ine (hăch'ĕt-ĭn) } *n.* [After the discoverer,
hatch'et-ite (hăch'ĕt-ĭt) } Charles *Hatchett* (?1765-1847), English chemist.] *Min.* Mineral tallow; a waxy or spermacetilike substance, commonly of a greenish yellow color. It is composed of carbon and hydrogen in combination.
hatchet vetch. A European fabaceous herb (*Bonaveria securidaca*) having curved pods.
hatch'ing, *n.* [See 1st HATCH.] In engraving, drawing, miniature painting, and the like, the process or result of drawing or cutting fine lines in close proximity to each other, so as to give an effect of shading. See CROSSHATCHING.
hatch'ment (hăch'mĕnt), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *achievement*, perh. influenced by F. *hachement* a kind of heraldic ornament.] **1.** *Her.* A sort of panel upon which the arms of a deceased person are temporarily displayed, — usually on the walls of his dwelling. It is lozenge-shaped or square, but is hung cornerwise. It is used in England to give public notice of the death of the deceased, his or her rank, whether married, widower, widow, etc. Called also *achievement.*

A Hatchment, *Her.*

His obscure funeral;
No trophy, sword, or *hatchment* o'er his bones. *Shak.*
2. [Cf. HATCH to engrave.] The inlayings or engraving on a sword, hence, a sword or other mark of the profession of arms, in general, a mark of dignity. *Obs.*
hatch'way' (hăch'wā'), *n.* An opening, usually square or oblong, in a deck or floor, from one deck or story to another; also, any similar opening, as to a cellar.
hate (hāt), *v. t.;* HAT'ED (hāt'ĕd, -ĭd, 151); HAT'ING (hāt'ĭng). [ME. *haten, hatien*, AS. *hatian;* akin to OS. *hatan, hatōn* to be hostile to, D. *haten* to hate, OHG. *hazzēn, hazzōn*, G. *hassen*, Icel. & Sw. *hata*, Dan. *hade*, Goth. *hatan, hatjan.* Cf. HATE, *n.*, HEINOUS.] **1.** To feel hate or hatred for, to have a great aversion to, usually, in case of persons, accompanied by ill will; to dislike intensely, to detest, abhor, as, to *hate* one's enemies; to *hate* hypocrisy.
Whosoever *hateth* his brother is a murderer 1 *John* III. 15.
2. To feel great aversion for, dislike exceedingly, — with an infinitive, or a clause with *that;* as, to *hate* to get wet.
I *hate* that he should linger here. *Tennyson*
Syn. — HATE, ABHOR, DETEST, ABOMINATE, LOATHE. HATE, the general term, implies extreme aversion, esp. as coupled with enmity or malice; DETEST connotes violent or intense antipathy or dislike, as, "She did not *hate* him; she rather despised him, and just suffered him" (*Thackeray*); "Whom we fear more than love, we are not far from *hating*" (*Richardson*); "The mob is a monster I never could abide.... I *detest* the whole of it, as a mass of ignorance, presumption, malice, and brutality" (*Smollett*); "I mortally *detest* cards" (*Fielding*). ABHOR suggests profound (as it were, shuddering) repugnance; ABOMINATE, strong detestation, as of something ill-omened or shameful; LOATHE implies utter disgust; as, "Yet shalt thou plunge me in the ditch, and mine own clothes shall *abhor* me" (*Job* ix. 31), "I *detest, abhor*, execrate, and (with Friar John) give them to six score thousand devils!" (*Lamb*); "That they may *abominate* [envy] as a great crime" (*Law*); "Nor *hate* another's crime, nor *loathe* thine own" (*Shelley*), "I *loathe* the task of copying" (*Byron*). See RESENTMENT, ANTIPATHY, HATEFUL, ODIUM.
hate, *v. i.* To feel hate or hatred.
hate, *n.* [ME. *hate* (prob. influenced by the verb), *hete*, AS. *hete;* akin to D. *haat*, G. *hass*, Icel. *hatr*, Sw. *hat*, Dan. *had*, Goth. *hatis.* Cf. HATE, *v.*] **1.** An emotion of intense aversion, usually springing from anger, fear, or a sense of injury, also, an emotional habit, or attitude of mind, in which aversion is coupled with settled ill will. Cf. HATRED.
For in a wink the false love turns to *hate.* *Tennyson.*
2. An object of hatred.
The scum of men, the *hate* and scourge of God *Marlowe*
hate'ful (hāt'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of hate, manifesting hate or hatred; malignant; malevolent. *Archaic.*
And worse than death, to view with *hateful* eyes
His rival's conquest *Dryden*
2. Exciting or deserving great dislike, aversion, or disgust, odious. "Wretched, *hateful* day!" *Shak.*
Syn. — Repulsive, repellent, repugnant, abhorrent, disgusting, revolting, loathsome, disagreeable, unpleasant, unpalatable, forbidding. — HATEFUL, ODIOUS, OBNOXIOUS, OFFENSIVE, INVIDIOUS. *Hateful* and *odious* are sometimes used with little distinction. But HATEFUL more frequently applies to that which excites actual hatred, ODIOUS, to that which is excessively disagreeable, or which awakens repugnance; as, "Why should n't we hate what is *hateful* in people, and scorn what is mean?" (*Thackeray*); "Between these two natures, so antipathetic, so *hateful* to each other, there was depending an unpardonable affront" (*Stevenson*), "*Hateful* is the dark-blue sky" (*Tennyson*); "Our blind poet, who in his later day stood almost single, uttering *odious* truth" (*Wordsworth*); "There was something more *odious* to him in her friendship than her hatred" (*Thackeray*); "Even my wife could not help saying that Mr. Sam was an *odious* little creature" (*id.*). That is OBNOXIOUS, as here compared (see RESPONSIBLE), which is highly objectionable, that is OFFENSIVE which is actively annoying, insulting, or repulsive; as, "He would renounce me for a sister, if I encouraged the addresses of a man so *obnoxious* to them all" (*Richardson*), "No Italian can hate an Austrian more than I do: unless it be the English, the Austrians seem to me the most *obnoxious* race under the sky" (*Byron*). "In himself he was wearisome, but as the friend of Tom and the admirer of Julia he became *offensive*" (*Jane Austen*); "There are two modes in which a young man may be free and easy with his elders or superiors, — the mode pleasant and the mode *offensive*" (*Trollope*). That is INVIDIOUS (cf. ENVIOUS) which procures or entails odium, ill will, or envy; as, "What I would urge, therefore, is that no *invidious* distinction should be made between the Old Learning and the New" (*Lowell*), "the *invidious* word usury" (*Hume*). See HATE, ODIUM.

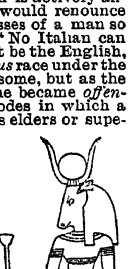
Hathor a

hate'ful-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a manner manifesting or characteristic of hatred; malignantly; malevolently.
2. In a manner exciting or deserving hatred, odiously.
hat'er (hāt'ẽr), *n.* One who hates; a personal enemy. "An enemy to God, and a *hater* of all good." *Sir T. Browne.*
Ha'thor (hā'thôr), *n.* [Gr. *Ἀθωρ*, fr. Egypt. *Het-Herh* the house above, or *Het-Heru* house of Horus.] *Egypt. Myth.* **a** The goddess of love, mirth, and social joy. The cow was sacred to her, and she is often represented with a cow's head or

has'tel-er. † HASTLER
haste'less, *a* See -LESS — **haste'less-ness,** *n.*
has'te-let. Obs. or dial Eng var. of HASLET. [*Obs*]
haste'ly, hast'ly, *adv* Hastily
haste'ness, *n.* Hastiness *Obs*
hast'er (hās'tẽr), *n.* A hastener. *Dial. Eng*
has'ter-y, *n.* [OF. *haste* a spit] The roasting of meat. *Obs.*
has'tif, -tif-ly, -tif-ness. Vars of HASTIVE, etc
has'ti-fo'li-ate (hās'tĭ-fō'lĭ-āt), **has'ti-fo'li-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *hasta* spear + *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Having hastate leaves. *Rare.*
has'ti-form (hās'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *hasta* + *-form.*] Hastate.
hastihede, *n.* Haste. *Obs.*
has'tile (hās'tĭl; -tīl), *a.* [L. *hasta* spear.] *Bot.* Hastate. *R.*
has'ti-lude (hās'tĭ-lūd), *n.* [From LL. *hastiludium;* L. *hasta* spear + *ludus* play.] Spear play, in tilts or tourneys *Obs. or Hist.*
hast'i-ness (hās'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* See HASTY.
hast'i-ness (hās'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* See **hast'ing.** Obs. sing. of HASTINGS. [of fruits, etc. *Obs.*]
hast'ing, *a.* Ripening early; —
hast'ings (hās'tĭngz), *n. pl.* [From HASTE, *v.*] Early fruit or vegetables, esp early peas *Obs or Local, Eng* — **You are none of the hastings,** i e, you are a lazy, dilatory fellow *Obs*
Has'tings sands (hās'tĭngz) *Geol.* The lower part of the Wealden formation; — from its development around Hastings, in Sussex, England
hast'ish (hās'tĭsh), *a* Rather hasty, hasty *Dial Eng*
has'ti-ty (hās'tĭ-tĭ), *n* [Cf. HASTIVITY] Haste *Obs*
has'tive, *a.* [OF *hastif* See HASTE, *n.*] 1. = HASTY *Obs.* 2. Forward; early, — of fruits, etc *Obs.* — **has'tive-ly,** *adv. Obs* — **has'tive-ness,** *n. Obs*
has'ti-vess' *n.* [OF. *hastif* hasty] Hastiveness *Obs*
has-tiv'i-ty, *n.* [OF *hastrité, hastiveté.* See HASTY.] Hastiveness *Obs.*
has'tler, *n.* [Cf. HASLET] An officer in charge of roasting meat: also, a turnspit. *Obs.*
has'tlet † HASLET.
hast'ly. † HASTELY, HASTILY
hast'y, *v. t.* & *i.* To haste *Obs. or Scot.*
hast'y, *adv.* Hastily. *Obs.*
hast'y-wit'ted, *a* Hasty; rash. *Obs*
has'wed, *a* [AS *hasu* gray] Marked with gray *Obs.*
hat † AT, HATE, HIGHT, HOT, HOTE.
hat Dial Eng p. p of HURT
hat Dial Eng pret & p p of HEAT.
hat Dial Eng var, and obs. or Scot and dial. Eng pret, of HIT. [(-thāk). *D Bib.*]
Ha'tach (hā'tăk), **Ha'thach** hat block A block on which hats are formed or dressed
hat body. The unshaped felt of which a hat is made.
hatch, *n.* [Cf. F *hache* hatchet] A hatchet *Obs. Oxf. D.*
hatch, *v. t* To close with a hatch or hatches. *Obs.* [*n.*, 3]
hatch, *n. Curling.* = HACK,
hatch'a-ble (hăch'ā-b'l). *a.* See -ABLE.
hatch coamings. = COAMINGS.
hatch deck. *Naut.* A temporary deck of removable planking or covers of openings to the hold.
hatch'et. *v. t.* To use a hatchet on; to make, or affect in some specified way, with a hatchet.
hatch'et-back', *n.* A broad river mussel (*Symphynota complanata*) of the Mississippi, used for making pearl buttons, — so named from its shape.
hatchet face A thin, sharp face
hatch'et-faced' (-fāst'), *a* Sharp-visaged [VETCH.]
hatchet fitch † HATCHET
hatchet stake A sharp-edged stake on which to bend sheet metal.
hatch'et-to-lite' (hăch'ĕt-ō-līt'), *n.* [from Charles *Hatchett*, Eng chemist + *-lite.*] *Min.* A titanate and niobate of uranium, in yellowish brown octahedral crystals. Sp gr, 4 8-4.9.
Hatch'ett's brown (hăch'ĕts) Cupric ferrocyanide, $Cu_2Fe(CN)_6$, a reddish brown insoluble substance. [narrow; sharp.]
hatch'et-y, *a.* Like a hatchet;
hatch'-gate', *n.* = HATCH, *n.*, 1, 2, 4 c.
hatch'ling, *n.* A recently hatched bird or fish. [mage. *Rare.*]
hatch money Hat money; pri-
hatch tackle. See TACKLE.
Hatch'way', Lieutenant Jack. In Smollett's "The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle," a retired naval officer, a boon companion of Commodore Trunnion.
hat die. A hat block
hate. † HOT, HOTE.
hate Dial. Eng var of HAIT.
hate Obs. pret. & p. p. of HIGHT.
hate. Obs. or Irish var of HEAT.
hate, *n.* Lock; tress. *Obs. Scot*
hate, haet (hāt), *n.* A whit, atom, bit; — a sense arising from *hate, haet*, in the expression **deil, or fient, hate, or haet,** the devil, or fiend, have it, used as a strong negative. *Scot. & Dial.*
hate'a-ble, *a.* See HATABLE.
hate'ful-ness. *n* See -NESS
hat'el, *a.* [AS *hatol, hetel*] Hateful; hostile; fierce. *Obs.* — *n.* Hatred; anger *Obs.*
hate'less, *a.* See -LESS
hatelithe, *a.* [Cf. AS. *hetelīc.*] Hatel. *Obs.*
hate'ly, *adv.* [Cf. AS. *hetelīce.*] Hatefully; fiercely. *Obs.*
haten. Obs. p. p. of HIGHT.
hater, *n.* [AS *hæteru*, pl.] a A garment. *Obs* b *pl* Clothing. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hater, *v. t.* To clothe. *Obs.*
hat'er-el. † HATTREL
hat'er-ell, *n.* [Cf. HATER a garment.] A suit, or an article, of dress. *Obs.*
haterent † HATRED.
hate'some, *a.* Hateful. *Obs*
hat'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
hath (hăt; hŏt). *n.* [Hind. *hāth*, fr. Skr *hasta* hand] See MEASURE.
hath (hăth), *3d pers sing pres.* of HAVE, contracted from *haveth.* Has *Archaic*
Ha'thath (hā'thăth) *Bib*
Hath'a-Yo'ga (hă'thă-yō'gă), *n.* [Skr. *hatha* force, persistence + *yōga* a joining, concentration, undertaking.] *Theos.* A system of physical exercises for the cultivation of abnormal physical and psychical powers
hathel. † ATHEL
hathel, *n.* [Cf. ATHELING.] A man; esp., a man of worth; a noble *Obs.*
hathen. † HEATHEN.
hather-er. Obs. or dial. Eng var of HEATHER.
‖ ha'thi (hā'tĭ), *n.* [Hind. *hāthī*, fr. Skr. *hastin* elephant, *hasta* hand, elephant's trunk.] An elephant. *India.*
hathill. † ATHEL.
hath'ing. † HETHING.
hat homage, hat honor *or* **hat-our.** Respect or reverence

ears. **b** One of seven female genii, or fairies, who made their appearance at the birth of a child and foretold its future.

Ha-thor'ic (hā-thôr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the goddess Hathor; esp., in *Arch.*, pertaining to or designating a type of Egyptian column having the capital (sometimes four-faced) sculptured with heads or masks supposed to represent Hathor.

Hathoric Capital.

hat leather. *Mach.* A pan-shaped packing leather with a hole in its flat crown, used for pump plungers, hydraulic rams, etc., usually in pairs, back to back, with a flat annular leather between. Cf. CUP LEATHER.

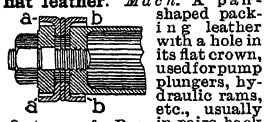
Section of Ram End for Hydraulic Cylinder, showing Hat Leathers *a a*, *b b*.

hat palm Any palm whose leaves are used for making hats, as *Thrinax argentea* and *Copernicia cerifera*.

hat'pin' (hăt'pĭn'), *n.* A long, often ornamental, pin used to fasten on a woman's hat or bonnet.

ha'tred (hā'trĕd), *n.* [ME. *hatred*, *hatreden*, in which *-reden* is fr. AS. *rǣden* condition, stipulation, direction. See HATE; cf. KINDRED.] Strong aversion or detestation coupled with ill will; either, the simple emotion or emotional state of aversion and abhorrence (= HATE); or, the condition or relation implied by this emotion, as involving more than one party; as, family or clan *hatreds*. Hence, a sense of settled ill will or malevolence; as, the *hatred* of slaves for their masters.

Syn.—Ill will, enmity, hate, animosity, malevolence, rancor, malignity, detestation, loathing, abhorrence, repugnance, antipathy, aversion. See ODIUM.

hat'stand' (hăt'stănd'), *n.* A stand with hooks or pegs upon which to hang hats, etc.

hat'ted (hăt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *a* Covered with or as with a hat.

hatted kit, a bowlful of sour cream; a mixture of milk warm from the cow and buttermilk. *Eng.*

Hat'tem-ist (hăt'ĕm-ĭst), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Pontianus Van Hattem, of Holland (d. 1706). He taught that sin was not existent, and that, as God was the real author of everything, all man's actions were of his causation. He was deposed from the Reformed ministry in 1683, and the sect organized after his death was suppressed in 1733.

hat'ter (hăt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes or sells hats.

☞ In the phrase *mad as a hatter*, the original meaning of which was apparently, "very angry," "furious," though now commonly taken in the sense of "utterly insane," the word *hatter* has probably a merely intensive force, perhaps originally ironical. Cf. the Eng. dialect use of *like a hatter*, vigorously, boldly.

2. A miner or other worker who works alone, and therefore whose "hat covers his family." *Australia.*

hat'ter, *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *hatter* to shake, harass, entangle.] **1.** To batter; to bruise. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng*

2. To worry, to exhaust; to harass,—sometimes with *out*. *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

Hat-te'ri-a (hă-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* a Syn. of SPHENODON, genus consisting of the tuatara. **b** [*l. c.*] The tuatara.

hat'ting (hăt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** **a** The business of making hats. **b** Stuff for hats. **c** The hat, or top layer of bark, in a tan pit. **d** The lifting of the hat in courtesy.

2. Working alone. See HATTER, 2. *Colloq., Australia.*

Hat'to (hăt'ō), *n.* An archbishop of Mainz in the 10th century. In German legend he was, for his hard-heartedness to the poor in time of famine, eaten by mice in the "Mouse Tower" on an island in the Rhine near Bingen.

hat'-tree', *n.* **1.** A hatstand with spreading arms.

2. A bottle tree. *Australia.*

hat trick. **1.** *Cricket.* The performance of a bowler who dismisses three batsmen with consecutive balls, a feat sometimes rewarded with a present of a new hat.

2. The feat of a player who scores three goals (not necessarily consecutive) in an Association football match.

hau'berk (hô'bẽrk), *n.* [OF. *hauberc*, *halberc*, F. *haubert*, OHG *halsberc*; *hals* neck + *bergan* to protect, G. *bergen*; akin to AS. *healsbeorg*, Icel. *hālsbjorg*. See COLLAR; BURY, *v. t.*] In medieval armor, a coat of mail, perhaps originally for the neck and shoulders, but generally developed into a long tunic of ring or chain mail; — sometimes used loosely for *habergeon*. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

hau'er-ite (hou'ẽr-īt), *n.* [After F. Von *Hauer*, Austrian geologist.] *Min.* Native sulphide of manganese, MnS_2, occurring as reddish brown or brownish black octahedral or pyritohedral crystals, or massive. Sp. gr., 3.46.

haught (hôt), *a.* [F. *haut*. See HAUGHTY.] High; exalted; haughty; noble. *Archaic.*

haugh'ti-ness (hô'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* [For *hauteinness*. See HAUGHTY.] Quality of being haughty; specif.: **a** Arrogance; disdainful pride. **b** Nobility; loftiness *Obs.*

Syn.—Disdain, contemptuousness, supercilliousness.

haugh'ty (hô'tĭ), *a.*; HAUGH'TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); HAUGH'TI-EST. [F. *haut* high, OF. also *halt*, fr. L. *altus*; cf. ME. *hautein* arrogant, F. *hautain*. See ALTITUDE.] **1.** Disdainfully or contemptuously proud; arrogant; supercilious.

A woman of a *haughty* and imperious nature. *Clarendon.*

2. Indicating, or proceeding from, haughtiness; proud, as, a *haughty* carriage.

Satan, with vast and *haughty* strides advanced. *Milton.*

3. High; lofty. *Obs. or Archaic.*

To measure the most *haughty* mountain's height. *Spenser*

4. Exalted, lofty in nature, noble; bold. *Archaic.*

Equal unto this *haughty* enterprise. *Spenser.*

Syn.—See ARROGANT.

haul (hôl), *v. t.*; HAULED (hôld); HAUL'ING. [F. *haler*, of German or Scand. origin; akin to AS. *geholian* to acquire, get, D. *halen* to fetch, pull, draw, OHG. *holōn*, *halōn*, G. *holen*, Dan *hale* to haul, Sw. *hala*, and to L. *calare* to call, summon, Gr. καλεῖν to call. Cf. HALE, *v. t.*, CLASS, COUNCIL, ECCLESIASTIC.] **1.** To pull or draw with force; to drag; to transport by hauling.

Thither they bent, and *hauled* their ships to land. *Pope*

2. To overhaul; to search. *Obs. & R*

3. To call to account, to check and reprimand; — usually with *up*; as, he *hauled* them up sharply for their neglect.

4. *Naut.* To shift the course of (a ship), esp. so as to sail closer to the wind.

Syn.—See DRAW.

to haul over the coals, to criticize severely; to censure; to call to account.—**to h. the,** *or* **one's, wind.** *Naut.* **a** To turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows;—also with *on*, *upon*, or *to*. **b** Fig.: To retreat from a position or stand; to withdraw; to draw back.

haul, *v. i.* **1.** *Naut.* To shift the course of a ship, esp., often with *up*, so as to sail closer to the wind, hence, to sail on a course, as, to *haul* along the coast.

I . . . *hauled* up for it, and found it to be an island *Cook*

2. To pull; to tug; to drag; as, the sailors *hauled* on the hawser; the oxen *hauled* at the load.

3. To change direction, as the wind; to shift; hence, to change one's attitude or course of action; — often with *around*. A distinction is often made between *haul* and *veer*, as said of the wind. Perhaps the more general usage is to say that the wind *hauls* from north to west (counterclockwise) and *veers* from north to east (clockwise); but some authorities support the contrary usage. A wind is also said to *haul* forward and *veer* aft.

to haul off. **a** *Naut.* To change the course, esp. so as to sail closer to the wind, in order to get farther away from anything. **b** To withdraw; to draw back; also, to draw the arm back so as to gain impetus for a blow.—**to h. up,** to drag or draw one's self to a position of rest; to check one's motion, as, the schooner usually *hauls up* at Pier 10; the seal *hauls up* on the bank.

haul, *n.* **1.** A dragging with force; a violent pull; a tug.

2. A single draft of a net; as, a hundred fish at a *haul*.

3. That which is caught, taken, or gained at once, as by hauling a net, as, the finders of the mine made a fine *haul*.

4. Transportation by hauling; distance through which anything is hauled, as freight; as, a long *haul*; a short *haul*.

5. *Rope Making.* A bundle of about 400 threads, to be tarred

haul'a-bout' (hôl'ȧ-bout'), *n.* A bargelike vessel with steel hull, large hatchways, and coal transporters, for coaling war vessels from its own hold or from other colliers.

haul'age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** Act or process of hauling, or the force expended in hauling; also, charge for hauling.

2. *Railroad Accounting.* A charge made by a railroad for the use of a line of track.

haul'back' (-băk'), *n. Logging.* A small wire rope used to pull the cable after each haulage. *U. S.*

haulm (hôm), *n.* [ME. *halm*, AS. *healm*; akin to D., G., Dan., & Sw. *halm*, Icel. *hālmr*, L. *calamus* reed, cane, stalk, Gr. κάλαμος. Cf. EXCEL, CULMINATE, CULM a stalk, SHAWM, CALAMUS.] **1.** Collectively, the stems or stalks of cultivated plants, as peas, beans, cereals, etc., esp. after the crop has been gathered; straw or litter. *Chiefly Eng.*

2. The culm of a grass, or the stem of any plant.

haulm'y (-ĭ), *a.* Having haulms, or large haulms.

haunch (hänch; hônch), 140), 277), *n.* [F. *hanche*, of G. or D. origin; cf. OD. *hancke*, *hencke*.] **1.** The hip; the projecting region of the lateral parts of the pelvis and the hip joint; hence, loosely, in *pl.*, the hind quarters.

2. Of meats: The leg and loin taken together.

3. *Zoöl.* In insects, spiders, etc., the coxa, or basal joint, of the legs. *Rare.*

4. *Carp.* The heel or end of a tenon reduced in width.

5. [Cf. HANCE.] *Arch.* Either of the parts of an arch at the sides of the crown between the crown and the springings. It may be taken as including from a half to two thirds of the half arch.

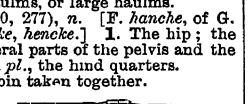
A A Haunches of an Arch.

haunch'ing (hänch'ĭng; hônch'-; 140), *n. Arch.* a Material for the haunches of an arch, or a filling or backing for the same. **b** A recess in a stile for the haunch of a tenon.

haunt (hänt; hônt; 277), *v. t.*; HAUNT'ED; HAUNT'ING. [F. *hanter*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To practice; to devote one's self to; to use familiarly; to accustom. *Obs.*

Leave honest pleasure, and *haunt* no good pastime *Ascham*

2. To frequent, to resort to frequently, to frequent the company of; to visit pertinaciously or intrusively.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to *haunt* my house *Shak.*

3. To inhabit or frequent as a specter; to visit as a ghost or apparition.

Foul spirits *haunt* my resting place *Fairfax*

4. To recur to (the mind, etc.) frequently and spontaneously, esp. as something elusive and evanescent, as, old memories *haunt* the mind; *haunted* by vague dreams.

Syn.—See FREQUENT.

haunt, *v. i.* **1.** To be wont. *Obs.* *Oxf E D.*

2. To persist in staying or visiting; to resort or associate habitually, as, the beggar *haunted* about the house.

I've charged thee not to *haunt* about my doors *Shak*

3. To go; to betake one's self. *Obs.* *Oxf E D.*

haunt, *n.* **1.** Habit; custom; usage; esp., the habit of resorting to a place. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

The *haunt* you have got about the courts *Arbuthnot.*

2. Practice; skill. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

3. A place to which one often resorts; an abode; resort; hence, of animals, a den, lair, feeding ground, or the like.

The household nook,
The *haunt* of all affections pure. *Keble.*
The feeble soul, a *haunt* of fears *Tennyson.*

4. Fellowship, companionship. *Obs.*

5. A spirit or ghost which haunts a place. *Local.*

haunt'ed (han'tĕd; hôn'-), *p. a.* **1.** Wonted. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. Frequently resorted to; much frequented.

3. Inhabited by, or subject to the visits of, apparitions, frequented by ghosts; as, a *haunted* house.

hau'ri-ent (hô'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *hauriens*, p. pr. of *haurire* to breathe.] *Her.* In pale, with the head in chief,—said of a fish depicted as if rising for air

Hau'sa (hou'sä), *n.* A member of a Negroid race of the Sudan numbering about fifteen millions and occupying an extensive territory west of Lake Tchad, including Bornu and Sokoto and a number of minor states, all now under British protection. The Hausas are of powerful physique, with pleasing features and lively disposition. They are industrious and enterprising, being the chief trading nation of the Sudan, and, under British direction, are valuable soldiers. They are probably mixed with Hamitic blood, and their language, widespread as a trade tongue, shows evidence of Hamitic and Arabic influence. Cf. FULAH.

The *Hausa* language . . . is the only language in tropical Africa which has been reduced to writing by the natives themselves, the character used being a modified form of Arabic. *Encyc. Brit.*

hau'sen (hô'z'n; *G.* hou'z'n), *n.* [G.] A large sturgeon (*Acipenser huso*) of the region of the Black Sea, Caspian, and tributary rivers. It is sometimes 12 feet long.

haus'mann-ite (hous'man-īt), *n.* [After J. F. L. *Hausmann*, German mineralogist.] *Min.* A native oxide of manganese, Mn_3O_4, found in brownish black tetragonal crystals, also massive. H., 5–5.5. Sp. gr., 4.86.

hausse'-col' (hōs'kôl'), *n.* [F.; *hausser* to raise + *col* neck.] **a** *Armor.* A piece, similar to the plastron, forming a part of the armor of the 14th century and after. *Rare.* **b** Later, a crescent-shaped piece of steel, often ornamented, hung on the buff coat or later on the doublet or uniform coat, in front of the throat, serving as a throat protection, or as a badge of rank. It was used in the French infantry until the establishment of the Third Republic.

Haustoria of Dodder. Section of Willow Stem (2) and of Parasite, showing Haustoria (1) in contact with the Xylem (3) and Phloem (4) of a Vascular Bundle, having ruptured the sheath ing Sclerenchyma (5).

Hauss'mann-ize (hous'mán-īz), *v. t. & v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [After Baron G. E *Haussmann* (1809–91), French official.] To improve by widening and straightening streets, laying out boulevards, tearing down old quarters, and the like,—usually on a large scale and with some disregard of either expense or sentiment for the past.—**Hauss'man-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shun; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

haus'tel-late (hôs'tĕ-lāt), *a. Zoöl.* Provided with a haustellum; suctorial.

haus-tel'lum (hôs-tĕl'ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-*ȧ*). [NL, fr. L. *haurire*, *haustum*, to drink See EXHAUST.] *Zool.* A proboscis adapted to suck blood or juices of plants, as in many insects and some crustaceans.

haus-to'ri-um (-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-*ȧ*). [LL, a well, fr. L. *haurire*, *haustum*, to drink.] *Bot.* A rootlike organ of a parasitic plant, which penetrates the tissues of the host and absorbs nourishment.

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shown by doffing the hat; — a phrase used by early Quakers.

Ha'thor-head'ed, *a. Arch.* Sculptured with masks of Hathor. See HATHORIC, *a*

hath'pace', *n.* Erron. for HALFPACE, a raised platform or dais

Ha'tī (hä'tē), *n.* [Egypt. *hāti* the heart.] *Egypt. Myth.* = AB.

hat'-in-hand', *a. & adv.* Obsequious; obsequiously. [*Bib*]

Ha-tī'pha (*ha-tī'fȧ*, hăt'ĭ-fȧ) *hatir.* † HATER. [*Bib.*

Ha-tī'ta (*ha-tī'tȧ*; hăt'ĭ-tȧ). **hat'less,** *a.* See -LESS.

hat money. See PRIMAGE.

hatne. † HEATEN.

hat'ous, *a.* Hateful. *Obs.*

hat piece. 1. A protective cap, as of metal, worn under the hat. 2. A coin of James VI., having the effigy of the king wearing a hat. *Obs. or Hist.*

hat plant. = SOLA.

hat'rack', *n.* A rack for hats

hat'rail', *n.* A hanging hatrack.

ha'trent. † HATRED. [*Obs.*

hat respect. = HAT HOMAGE.

ha'tress, *n.* A female hater

hat roller. A hat-shaped roller for guiding a hauling rope round a curve.

hat set. A device for shaping a hat to fit a person's head.

hat'-shag', *n.* Woven silk plush for hats. *Oxf. E. D.*

hatte. † HAT, HATE, HOT.

hatte. Obs. pret. & p. p. of HEAT, HIGHT.

Hat'ten-tote. † HOTTENTOT.

hatter. † ATTER; HETER; HOTTER, *compar.* of HOT.

Hat'ter-aick, Dirk (dûrk hăt'ẽr-ăk). In Scott's "Guy Mannering," a villainous Dutch smuggler. [oath. *Obs.*

hatters, *interj.* Used as an

hat'ter-y, *n.* a Hats. b Hatters' supplies. c A hat factory.

‖ **hat'tĭ** (hat'ĭ), *n.* Short for HATTI-SHERIF.

‖ **hat'tĭ-hu-ma'yun** (hăt'ĭ-hōō-ma'yōōn), *n.* Also **hat'ti-hu-ma'-iun.** [Turk. *khaṭṭ-humāyūn*, fr. Ar. *khaṭṭ* a writing + *humāyūn* imperial.] A hatti-sherif.

Hat'til (hăt'ĭl) *Bib.*

hattin, *a.* ?Of maple. *Obs. Scot.*

‖ **hat'ti-she-rif'** (hat'ĭ-shē-rēf'), *n.* [Per. *khaṭṭ-i-sherīf*, fr. Ar. *khaṭṭ* a writing + *sherīf* noble.] An irrevocable Turkish decree countersigned by the sultan.

hat'tock (hat'ŭk; ät'ŭk), *n.* 1. Dim. of HAT. *Obs. Scot.* 2. A corn shock having the top protected by sheaves leaned slantingly against it, heads down; also, one of the two protecting sheaves. *Dial. Eng.*

hat'trel, *n. Obs.* [OF. *hatterel*] a The crown of the head b The neck. c The nape of the neck.

Hat'tush (hăt'ŭsh). *Bib.*

ha'ture, *n.* Hatred. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

hat worship. = HAT HOMAGE

hau'ber-geon. † HABERGEON.

hau'ber-get, *n.* [Cf. LL. *haubergetum* (-*tust*)] A kind of cloth *Obs. or Hist.*

haubergier, *n.* [OF.] A hauberk maker. *Obs*

hau'ce-py, *n.* [F. *haussepied.*] A trap for wild beasts. *Obs.*

hau'cer. † HAWSER.

hauch (*Scot.* hăk). Obs. or Scot. var. of HAUGH.

hauch, *interj.* & *n.* [Imitative.] A sound as of one panting from exertion. *Obs. Scot*

hau'che-cor'nite (hô'chē-kôr'nīt), *n.* [After Dr. W. *Hauchecorn.*] *Min.* A nickel mineral of light bronze color, containing bismuth, antimony, and sulphur, occurring in tetragonal crystals. H., 5. Sp. gr., 6.4.

haud (*dial.* hȧd; hôd) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng var. of HOLD.

‖ **haud lon'gis in'ter-val'lis.** [L.] At intervals by no means long.

hauf. Scot. var. of HOWFF.

hauf (hăf; hôf; sf) Scot & dial. Eng. var of HALF.

haugh. † HOE, a tool.

haugh (hăk; haf), *n.* [Cf. AS. *healh* corner.] A low-lying meadow by the side of a river. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

haught'boy. † HAUTBOY

haugh'ti-ly (hô'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of HAUGHTY. See -LY.

haught'ly, *adv.* Haughtily. *Obs*

haught'ness, *n.* Haughtiness. *Obs.*

haugh'ton-ite (hô'tŭn-īt), *n* [After Prof. Samuel *Haughton*, of Dublin.] *Min.* A variety of biotite containing much iron.

haugh'ture. † HAUTEUR

haugou. † HAUTGOUT.

hault, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hætta. Oxf E. D.*] Danger; peril. *Obs.*

hauk (*dial.* hôk; hăk, ăk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAWK.

haul. † HAIL.

haul-bowline, haul-bowling. Vars. of HALE-BOWLINE. *Obs.*

hauld. Hauled. *Ref. Sp.*

hauld (hôld; hȧld). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOLD.

hauld, *n.* [Cf. HOLD an offner.] *Scand. Law.* A freeman corresponding to the odalman.

haule. † HAIL, HALL.

haul'er, *n.* One that hauls.

haulfe. † HALF.

haul'ier (*dial.* hôl'yẽr), *n.* [*haul* + *-ier.*] One who hauls; a carter. *Dial. Eng.*

haull. † WHOLE.

haulm, *v. t.* To arrange for thatching *Brit.* [hauls]

haul'ster (hôl'stẽr), *n.* One that

hault. † HALT, HAUGHT, HAUT.

haultayn. † HAUTAIN

hault'boy. † HAUTBOY.

haul'ter † HALTER

haul'yard. Var. of HALYARD

haum † HAULM.

haun (hȧn). Scot. var of HAND

haunce † HANCE, HANSEL.

hauncenhede, *n.* [See HANCE, *v*; -HEAD.] Haughtiness; pride of high station. *Obs.*

haunch, *v. t.* a To bring (a deer) to its haunches. *Obs. & R.* b To hit in the haunch.

haunch, *v. t* To throw with a jerk of the arm against the haunch. *Dial Eng. & Scot.*

haunch bone. Innominate bone.

haunched (hanch't; hônch't), *a.* Having haunches. [haunches.]

haunch'er, *n.* One that

haunch'less, *a.* See -LESS

haunch'y (hän'chĭ; hôn'chĭ), *a.* Having large haunches.

haune. † AWN.

hauntelere. † ANTLER

haunt'er, *n.* One that haunts

haunt'ing-ly, *adv.* of *haunting*, p. pr. See -LY.

haunt'y (*dial* hȧn'tĭ; hȧn'tĭ), *a.* Unruly; restless; wanton. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

haurachana. † HURRICANE.

Hau'ran (hô'rän). *Bib.*

Hau'ra-nit'ic (hô'rȧ-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Hauran, a district of Syria east of the Jordan.

hau'ri-ant. Var. of HAURIENT.

haurl (hôrl; härl). Var. of HARL

hause † HAWSE.

hause (hôs) Var. of HALSE.

haus'er. † HAWSER.

‖ **Haus'frau'** (hous'frou'), *n.* [G.] Housewife

Haus'sa. Var. of HAUSA.

hausse (hōs), *n* [F.] *Ordnance* A kind of graduated breech sight *Rare* [OAST.

haust. Dial. Eng. var. of HOAST,

haust, *v. t* [L. *haustus*, p. p. of *haurire* to draw (water)] To drink; drain by drinking *Obs.*

haust. *Abbr. Pharm.* Haustus (L., a draft).

Haus'tel-la'ta (hôs'tĕ-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See HAUSTELLUM] *Zoöl.* An old group comprising the insects having a sucking proboscis (the Lepidoptera, Diptera, and Hemiptera). The name has also been applied to other smaller groups, as the lice *Obs.*

haus'tel-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), **haus'tel-lous** (hôs'tĕ-lŭs; hôs-tĕl'ŭs), *a. Zool.* Haustellate *Rare.*

haus'te-ment, *n.* Body garment worn just under the armor. *Obs.*

haus-to'ri-al (hôs-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [See HAUSTORIUM.] *Zoöl.* Haustellate; pert. to a haustorium

haus'ture, *v.* [From L., *haurire*, *haustum*, to drink.] The act of drinking; a draft. *Obs.*

‖ **hau'stus** (hôs'tŭs), *n.* [L., lit., a drawing.] See SERVITUDE.

Bot. In parasitic plants, a specialized outgrowth of the stem, or (in fungi) of the mycelium, serving as an organ to absorb food materials from the living cells of the host plant, into which it penetrates.

haut'boy (hō'boi), *n.* [F. *hautbois*, lit., high wood; *haut* high + *bois* wood; — alluding to its high tone. See HAUGHTY, BUSH; cf. OBOE.] **1.** *Music.* An oboe.

2. A European variety of strawberry, originating from *Fragaria elatior.*

3. A forest tree. *Obs.*

hau-teur' (hō-tûr'), *n.* [F., fr. *haut* high. See HAUGHTY.] Haughty manner or spirit; haughtiness; pride, arrogance.

ha'uyne (ha'wĭn), **ha'uy-nite** (hä'wĭ-nīt), *n.* [After R. J. *Hauy*, French mineralogist.] *Min.* An isometric mineral, occurring commonly as rounded grains in certain igneous rocks. It is brittle, vitreous to greasy in luster, and usually blue. It is a silicate and sulphate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 2.4–2.5.

have (hăv), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* HAD (hăd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAV'ING. Indic. present, I *have*, thou *hast*, he *has*, or (archaic) *hath*; we, ye, they *have*. [ME *haven*, *habben*, AS. *habben* (imperf. *hæfde*, p. p. *gehæfd*), akin to OS. *hebbian*, D. *hebben*, OFries. *hebba*, OHG. *habēn*, G. *haben*, Icel. *hafa*, Sw. *hafva*, Dan. *have*, Goth. *haban*, and prob. to L. *habere*, whence F. *avoir*. Cf. ABLE, AVOIRDUPOIS, BINNACLE, HABIT.] **1.** To hold in possession or control; to hold as property; to own; as, he *has* a farm; to *have* authority; to *have* a privilege.

For he that *hath*, to him shall be given *Mark* iv. 25.

2. To possess, as something which appertains to, is connected with, or affects, one.

The earth *hath* bubbles, as the water *has*. *Shak.*
He *had* a fever late. *Keats.*
They weary me, and I *have* need of rest. *Shelley*

3. To possess a knowledge of; to know; to understand; to grasp mentally.

And though thou *hadst* small Latin and less Greek. *Ben Jonson.*
You *have* me, have you not? *Shak.*

4. To possess or acknowledge as something to be done; to be under necessity or obligation; to be compelled; — followed by the infinitive with *to*; as, he *had* to leave; he *has* many things to do; the note *has* a month to run.

Science *has*, and will long *have*, to be a divider. *M. Arnold.*

5. To hold, keep, retain, or cherish, in estimation, regard, opinion, affection, remembrance, or the like; to entertain in the mind; as, they *had* him in honor; I *have* it under consideration; I *have* no doubt of it; he *has* love for him.

6. To be in a certain relation to (something); to hold a given place or be in a given state or condition with reference to (a fact, thing, or event); as, we *had* the sea on our right hand; we *have* trouble in store for us.

7. To give expression to, or to use or exercise (a feeling, opinion, quality, or the like); as, he *had* the kindness to assent; *have* a care of that parcel.

Lord, *have* mercy upon us. *Bk of Com. Prayer.*

8. To perform; to experience; to engage in; — in the widest sense; as, she *had* an odd experience; let me *have* a look at it, I will *have* nothing to do with it; I *had* a good shot at the deer; we *had* a quarrel.

9. To maintain as an opinion or to assert as a fact; to phrase; as, rumor *had* it that he was guilty; some will *have* it that the earth is flat; "Tell truth and shame the Devil," as Shakespeare *has* it.

10. To get possession of; to obtain; get; acquire; accept; take; learn; as, the favor may be *had* for the asking; we must *have* food or starve; I *had* the news at first hand.

11. To hold or obtain an advantage over; to hold in one's power; to have caught, or got the better of, in an argument or the like; as, you rather *had* me in that retort.

12. To deceive, swindle; trick. *Slang.*

13. To cause or procure to be, go, or do; to effect · exact; require; desire.

I *had* the church accurately described to me. *Scott.*
Have out all men from me. 2 *Sam.* xiii 9.
I will not *have* thee die. *Tennyson.*

14. To take or hold (one's self); to proceed promptly; — used reflexively, often with ellipsis of the pronoun; as, to *have* after one; to *have* at one or at a thing, i. e., to aim at one or at a thing; to attack.

Have through the very middest of you. *Shak.*

15. To suffer or experience from an exterior source; as, he *had* his leg broken.

☞ *Have*, as an auxiliary verb, is used with the past participle of any verb to form its "perfect tenses;" as, I *have* loved; I shall *have* eaten. Originally it was used only with the participle of transitive verbs, and denoted the possession of the object in the state indicated by the participle; as, *I have conquered him*, I have or hold him in a conquered state; but it has long since lost this independent significance, and is used with the participles both of transitive and intransitive verbs as a device for expressing completed action. See under BE, 1. *Had* is used, especially in poetry, for *would have* or *should have*, and for *would* or *would have* with adjectives, adverbs, or phrases of comparison, as, *as well, as good, as lief, rather, better, liefer, best, liefest*, and the like, to indicate preference or advisability. "We *had better* leave her." *C. Brontë.* The original construction was that of the dative with forms of *be*, followed by the infinitive.

And *lever me is* be pore and trewe. *C. Mundi (Trans.).*
[And more agreeable to me it is to be poor and true.]
For *him was lever* have at his bed's head
Twenty bookes, clad in black or red, . . .
Than robes rich, or fithel, or gay sawtrie *Chaucer.*

Gradually the nominative with *had* has replaced this construction. During the transition the nominative with *was* or *were*, and with the present forms *have*, *hast*, *hath*, and the dative with *had* are found.

Poor lady, *she were better* love a dream. *Shak.*
You were best hang yourself. *Beau. & Fl.*
Me rather had my heart might feel your love
Than my unpleased eye see your courtesy *Shak.*
Yet *have I liefer* lose my life
Than of my body have a stain. *Chaucer.*
I hadde lever thin wyf be schent,
That ye hadde rad his legende, as have I. *Chaucer*
I had as lief not be as live to be
In awe of such a thing as I myself. *Shak.*
I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness *Ps* lxxxiv 10

Syn. — HAVE, HOLD, OWN, POSSESS. HAVE is the general term; HOLD is stronger, and often implies retention or occupancy; to OWN is to *have* or *hold* as property; POSSESS implies esp. ownership with full right, title, or control; as, "Silver and gold *have* I none; but such as I *have* give I thee" (*Acts* iii. 6); "Once did she *hold* the gorgeous East in fee" (*Wordsworth*); "*Owning* but a little more than beasts, [thou] abidest lame and poor" (*Tennyson*); "What men gain fairly — that they should *possess*" (*Shelley*); "In your patience *possess* ye your souls" (*Luke* xxi. 19).

☞ For various *other phrases* introduced either by *have* or some other verb, see under the principal nouns.

to have a care, to take care; to be on one's guard. — **to h. a hand in**, to be concerned in; to have a part or concern in doing; to have an agency or be employed in. — **to h. a mind** *or* **great, good, etc., mind**, to be inclined or strongly inclined in purpose; — used with an infinitive. "Sir Roger de Coverley . . . told me that he *had a great mind* to see the new tragedy with me." *Addison.* — **to h and to hold**, *Law*, the technical words used in deeds in English to introduce the tenendum, or clause expressing the tenure by which the land is to be held. — **to h. an eye to**, to pay particular attention to; to watch. "*Have an eye to* Cinna." *Shak.* — **to h. at heart**, to desire (anything) earnestly. — **to h in hand. a** To have in one's power or control. *Chaucer.* **b** To be engaged upon or occupied with. — **to h. in the heart**, to purpose; to design or intend to do. — **to h. it. a** To win; to gain or hold the advantage; as, the ayes *have it.* **b** To receive a blow, punishment, or disaster; as, I let him *have it* in the face.

They have made worms' meat of me; I *have it.* *Shak.*

— **to h. it out**, to bring an affair to an issue or a conclusion by free discussion or a personal contest or fight. — **to h. little** *or* **no mind**, to be slightly or not at all inclined, — with an infinitive. — **to h no brow of**, to have no favorable impression of. *Scot.* — **to h. one's hands full**, to have in hand all that one can do, or more than can be done conveniently; to be pressed with labor or engagements; to be surrounded with difficulties. — **to h. one's self**, to behave; to comport one's self. *Obs.* — **to h. on the stocks**, to be at work at; to have in preparation. — **to h. other fish to fry**, to have the attention fixed on other things; to have a different object in view. — **to h.** (one) **out**, to engage (one) in a duel. — **to h. place**, to have room, or seat; to find lodgment; as, such desires can *have no place* in a good heart. — **to h. right**, to be right. *Obs.* — **to h. the conscience**, to think it right, or to have the assurance (to do something). — **to h. the heels**, *or* **legs, of**, to outrun. — **to h. the wind of**, to be to windward of, hence, to have a superior position to; to have at a disadvantage. — **to h. the words for**, to be spokesman for. *Obs.* — **to h. to** *or* **towards**, to drink to; salute. *Obs.* — **to h. under the girdle**, to have bound to one, that is, in subjection. — **to h. up**, to bring up for investigation, reproof, or punishment; to cause to be arraigned.

have'lock (hăv'lŏk), *n.* [After Sir Henry *Havelock*, English general in the Indian Mutiny, 1857.] A light cloth covering for the cap, hanging over the neck, worn by soldiers as a protection from the sun.

Have'lok the Dane (hăv'lŏk). [F. *Havelok le Danois.*] The hero of an early French romance, "The Lay of Havelok the Dane," and of an ancient English romance of the same name. He is a Danish prince whose life is saved by a fisherman, Grim, who, after Havelok had become king of England and had rewarded him, built the town of Grimsby, in Lincolnshire.

ha'ven (hā'v'n), *n.* [AS. *hæfene*; akin to D. & LG. *haven*, G. *hafen*, MHG. *habe*, Dan. *havn*, Icel. *höfn*, Sw. *hamn*; akin to E. *have*, and hence orig., a holder; or to *heave* (see HEAVE); or akin to AS. *hæf* sea, Icel. & Sw. *haf*, Dan. *hav*, which is perh. akin to E. *heave*.] **1.** A bay, recess, or inlet of the sea, or the mouth of a river, which affords anchorage and shelter for shipping; a harbor; a port.

What shipping and what lading 's in our *haven.* *Shak.*

2. A place of safety; a shelter; an asylum.

Syn. — See HARBOR.

ha'ven, *v. t. & i.* To shelter, or take refuge, in a haven.

hav'er (hăv'ẽr), *n.* A possessor; a holder. *Obs. or R. Shak.*

hav'er (hăv'ẽr; hāv'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hafrar* (pl.), Sw. *hafre*, Dan. *havre*; akin to D. *haver*, G. *hafer*, *haber*.] The wild oat (*Avena fatua*); also, the cultivated oat (*A. sativa*). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hav'er-sack (hăv'ẽr-săk), *n.* [F. *havresac*, G. *habersack* sack for oats. See 2d HAVER; SACK a bag.] **1.** A bag for carrying oats for a horse. *Obs.*

2. A bag or case, usually of cloth, in which a soldier or traveler carries provisions on a march; — distinguished from *knapsack.*

3. A gunner's case or bag used to carry cartridges from the ammunition chest to the piece in loading. *Obs. & R.*

Ha-ver'sian (hā-vûr'shăn), *a.* Pert. to, or discovered by, Clopton Havers, an English physician of the 17th century. **Haversian canals**, *Anat.*, the small canals through which the blood vessels ramify in bone (see BONE, *n.*, 2). One of these canals, with its surrounding concentric lamellæ, constitutes a **Haversian system.**

hav'ier (hăv'yẽr), *n.* [Formerly *haver*, perh. fr. HALF; cf. L. *semimas* gelded, prop., half male.] A castrated deer.

hav'ing (hăv'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or state of possessing; also, thing possessed; esp., *pl.*, possessions; goods; estate.

Whatever feelings and *havings* we may will to get. *Wm. James.*
I'll lend you something; my *having* is not much. *Shak.*

2. (*Scot. pron.* hāv'ĭng; -ĭn) Behavior; deportment; manners, esp good manners; — usually in *pl* *Chiefly Scot.*

hav'ior, hav'iour (hāv'yẽr), *n.* [ME *havour*, a corrupt. of OF. *aveir*, *avour*, a having, prop., to have. Cf. AVERAGE. The *h* is due to confusion with E. *have.*] **1.** Property; possession. *Obs.*

2. Behavior; demeanor. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

— hav'iored, hav'ioured (-yẽrd), *a.*

hav'oc (hăv'ŏk), *n.* [OF. *havot* plunder, *crier havot* to cry havoc.] **1.** The order or shout of command often given in medieval war to fall to pillage, rapine, and gathering of spoils; — in the phrase *to cry havoc*

Do not cry *havoc*, where you should but hunt
With modest warrant. *Shak.*

2. Wide and general destruction; devastation; waste.

As for Saul, he made *havoc* of the church *Acts* viii. 3.

hav'oc, *v. t. & i.*; HAV'OCKED (-ŏkt); HAV'OCK-ING. To devastate; destroy; lay waste.

To waste and *havoc* yonder world. *Milton.*

haw (hô), *n.* [ME. *have*, AS. *haga*; akin to D. *haag* hedge, G. *hag*, *hecke*, Icel. *hagi* pasture, Sw. *hage*, Dan. *have* garden. Cf. HAGGARD, HEDGE.] **1.** Lit., a hedge or fence; hence, an inclosure, esp. a yard or close of a house, a messuage; hence, a house with its inclosed yard, or a house in a borough. See CLOSE. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. [AS. *haga.*] The hawthorn (*Cratægus*) or its fruit.

3. Something of no value. *Obs.*

haw, *interj.* [Cf. HO.] A word of command used by teamsters, plowmen, etc., in guiding teams driven without reins, generally to direct them to turn to the near side, or toward the driver. Cf. GEE.

haw, *v. i.*; HAWED (hôd); HAW'ING. Also *hoi.* To turn to the near side, or toward the driver.

to haw and gee, *or* **to haw and gee about**, to go from one thing to another; to be irresolute or unstable. *Colloq.*

haw, *v. t.* To cause to turn, as a team, to the near side, or toward the driver; as, to *haw* a team of oxen.

to haw and gee, *or* **to haw and gee about**, to lead this way and that at will; to lead by the nose. *Colloq.*

haw, *n. & interj.* [Cf. *ha* an interjection of wonder, surprise, or hesitation.] An intermission or hesitation of speech, with a sound somewhat like *haw!* also, the sound so made. "Hums or *haws.*" *Congreve.*

haw, *v. i.* To stop, in speaking, with a sound like *haw*; to speak with interruption and hesitation.

Cut it short; don't prose — don't hum and *haw.* *Chesterfield.*

haw, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] The third eyelid, or nictitating membrane, in *Far.*, esp. when inflamed or swollen.

Ha-wai'ian (hä-wī'yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hawaii or the Hawaiians. — **Hawaiian subregion**, *Zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Australian or of the Polynesian region including only the Hawaiian Islands.

Ha-wai'ian, *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Hawaii; esp., a member of the native race of Hawaii, one of the most advanced of the Polynesian peoples. See POLYNESIAN.

2. The Hawaiian language. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

haw'buck' (hô'bŭk'), *n.* [Cf. HAW hedge; BUCK.] A bumpkin; a lout. — *v. i.* To act like a hawbuck. *Dial. Eng.*

haw'cu-bite (hô'kū-bīt), *n.* [Cf. MOHAWK.] One of a set of dissolute, disorderly young men who infested London streets at night in the latter part of the 17th century, after the fashion of Mohocks.

haw'finch' (hô'fĭnch'; 140), *n.* The common European grosbeak (*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*). The adult male has black, white, and light brown plumage.

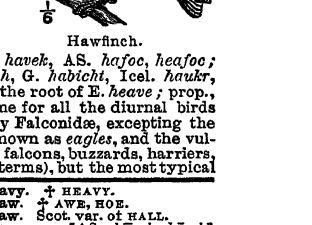
Hawfinch.

hawk (hôk), *n.* [ME. *hauk*, *havek*, AS. *hafoc*, *heafoc*; akin to D. *havik*, OHG. *habuh*, G. *habicht*, Icel. *haukr*, Sw. *hök*, Dan. *høg*, prob. from the root of E. *heave*; prop., the seizer.] **1.** A general name for all the diurnal birds of prey belonging to the family Falconidæ, excepting the very large species, which are known as *eagles*, and the vultures. It is thus applied to the falcons, buzzards, harriers, kites, and caracaras (see these terms), but the most typical

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haut. † AUGHT, HAUGHT.
haut (hôt). Var. of HATH. See MEASURE. [*Obs.*]
haut, *n.* [F. *haut* high.] Height.
haut, *v. t.* To exalt. *Obs*
hau'tain, *a.* [F.] Haughty; arrogant; loud; shrill; brave. *Obs.*
hautainesse, *n.* [See HAUTAIN.] Haughtiness. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
hau'tain-ly, *adv.* of HAUTAIN
haut'boy-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *hautboïste.*] A player on the hautboy.
Haut'-Bri'on' (ō'brē'ôn'), *n.* [From Château-*Haut-Brion*, in commune of Pessac, near Bordeaux.] A wine. See BORDEAUX.
haute. † HAUGHT.
haute-feuille (hōt-fwē'yĭ), *n* [After P. G. *Hautefeuille*, French chemist.] *Min.* A colorless or white mineral consisting of phosphate of calcium and magnesium.
hau'tein. † HAUTAIN.
‖haute'-lice', *or* **-lisse'** (ōt'lēs'), *a.* [F., lit, high-warp.] See BASSE-LICE.
haute'-piece' (hōt'pēs'), *n.* [F. *haute-pièce*, lit., high piece] *Armor.* The pauldron or other raised piece on the breastplate or gorget.
hau-tesse', *n.* [F.] Height; haughtiness; grandeur; length (of years). *Obs.*
‖haut'goût' (ō'gōō'; hō'-), *n.* [F.] **1.** High relish or flavor; high seasoning; a highly flavored dish.
2. A slight taint. [MEASURE.
hauth (hôth). Var. of HATH. See ABLE.
haut'tie. † HAUGHTY.
haut' mal' (ō' mal'; hō'). [F.] *Med.* = GRAND MAL.
‖haut'pas' (ō'pä'; hō'-), *n.* [F. *haut* high + *pas* step.] A raised part of the floor of a hall, etc.
‖haut'-re-lief' (ō'rē-lyĕf'; hō'-), *n.* [F.] High relief; alto-relievo.
Haut' Sau'terne' (ō' sō'tĕrn'; hō'). [F.] A white Bordeaux wine. See BORDEAUX.
‖haut' ton' (tŏN'). [F.] High tone or ton; high fashion or social position.
haut'ty. Haughty. *Ref. Sp.*
hautynete, *n* [OF. *hautaineté.*] Haughtiness. *Obs.*
hav. Have. *Ref. Sp.*
hav'age (hăv'ĭj), *n.* [*have* + *-age.*] Lineage. *Local, Eng.*
Ha-van'a (*ha*-vän'*a*), *n.* Also **Ha-van'na. Ha-van'nah.** A cigar made in Cuba of Cuban tobacco. [cedar.
Havana cedar. The Spanish
Ha'va-nese' (hä'vä-nēz'; -nēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Habana, or Havana, Cuba — *n. sing. & pl.* One of the people of Habana, or Havana.
have. Obs. pret. of HEAVE.
have'a-ble (hăv'*ă*-b l), *a.* See -ABLE.
have'-at-all', *n.* A great risk; a gambling for high stakes. *Obs.*
have'-been', *n.* A has-been. *R*
havede. † HAD.
havek. † HAWK. [*Dial. Eng.*
ha'vel (hă'v'l). Var. of AVEL.
havel, *n.* Used as a term of reproach. *Obs.* [*Obs*
have'less, *a.* **1.** Having little. **2** Helpless; shiftless; slovenly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
havelin. † HEAVILY.
havelon, *n.* Doubling to conceal one's track; craftiness. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To double like a fox. *Obs.*
ha'ven-age (hā'v'n-ĭj), *n.* Harbor dues.
ha'ven-er, ha'ven-or (hā'v'n-ẽr), *n.* A harbor master. — **ha'ven-er-ship',** *n.* [haven. *Obs.*
ha'ven-et (hā'v'n-ĕt), *n* A little
ha'ven-ful, *a.* Possessing, or providing, a haven. *Rare.*
havenless. † HAVELESS.
ha'ven-less, *a.* See -LESS.
ha'ven-let. = HAVENET. *Obs.*
ha'ven-or, *n.* See HAVENER.
have'-not', *n.* One who owns little or no property. *Colloq.*
ha'ven-ward, *adv.* See -WARD.
ha'ver. † AVER, HAGHER.
ha'ver (hā'vẽr; ă'vẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of HAVIOR.
ha'ver (hă'vẽr), *v. i.* To maunder; babble; chatter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Nonsense; twaddle; — usually in *pl. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ha'ver-al. Var. of HAVEREL
hav'er-corn', *n.*, *or* **haver-corn grass.** = HAVER.
haver de pois. † AVOIRDUPOIS.
ha'ver-el (hă'v'r-ĕl; ă'-), *n.* One who havers, or babbles; — used also attrib. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
ha'ver-er (hă'vẽr-ẽr), *n.* A chatterer; also, a proser. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hav'er-grass' (hăv'ẽr-; ăv'-), *n.* = OAT GRASS. *Dial. Eng.*
Hav'er-land (hăv'ẽr-lănd), *n.* A large, light red American variety of strawberry.
hav'er-meal' (hăv'ẽr-; hăv'ẽr-), *n* Oatmeal. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*
hav'er-sine (hăv'ẽr-sīn). *Naut.* Short for *half the versed sine.*
hav'ey-ca'vey (hă'vĭ-kă'vĭ; ă'vĭ-), *adv.* Unsteady; wavering; doubtful; also, confused; helter-skelter. *Dial. Eng.*
Hav'gan (hăv'gŏn), *n.* [W. *hafgan* summer sunshine.] *Celt Myth.* A king in Annwn, and a rival of Arawn. [*Bib.*
Hav'i-lah (hăv'ĭ-lä; hă-vī'*la*) | **hav'il-dar'** (hăv'ĭl-där'), *n* [*Per. hawáldár*, fr. Ar *hawálah* charge + Per. *dár* holder.] In the British Indian armies, a native noncommissioned officer of native soldiers, corresponding to a sergeant.
havildar major. A native sergeant major in the British Indian army.
havilon. † HAVELON.
ha'vin. † HAVEN.
hav'ing, *p a.* That has; also, desirous to have; grasping; avaricious. — **hav'ing-ness,** *n Both Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
hav'ock-er (hăv'ŏk-ẽr), *n.* One who makes havoc.
hav'ockt. Havocked. *Ref. Sp.*
havoir, *n.* [Cf. HAVIOR.] Having. *Obs.*
havoire, havor, havur † AVER.
Ha'voth-ja'ir (hā'vŏth-jā'ĭr; hă'vŏth-), *n. pl. Bib.*
havour. † HAVIOR.
havy. † HEAVY.
haw. † AWE, HOE.
haw. Scot. var. of HALL.
haw, *a.* [AS. *hæwi*, *hāwi.*] **1.** Blue, bluish. *Obs.* **2.** Livid; wan; discolored. *Scot.*
haw'bart. † HALBERD. [BERK.
haw'bergh, haw'berk. † HAU-
hawberioun † HABERGEON.
hawbitz. † HOWITZ.
hawch. † HAUGH.
hawd. † HOLD.
hawdod, *n.* [Cf. HAW blue; DOD the reed mace] The blue cornflower. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*
hawe. † HALL; HOE. promontory.
hawebake, *n.* Prob. the baked hawthorn berry, that is, coarse fare. See 1st HAW, 2. *Obs.*
hawell. † HAIL, *v.*; HOLY.
haw'wen. † OWN, *a.* [speech.
haw'er, *n.* One who haws in
hawere. † AVER.
hawf. Dial. Eng. var of HALF
hawgh. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAUGH.
hawgher. † HEIFER.
haw-haw' (hô-hô'). Var. of HA-HA, a sunk fence.
haw-haw', *n.* [Imitative] A boisterous laugh; a guffaw. — *v. i.* To laugh boisterously.
Ha-wī'ya (hä-wē'ya), *n. pl.* A

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of all hawks are those of the genera *Accipiter*, which includes the sparrow hawk of Europe and the sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawks of America, and *Astur*, which consists of the goshawks. These are small or moderately large short-winged hawks, with comparatively long tail and legs, and hunt their prey in the manner termed *raking*, pursuing it swiftly and following its most abrupt turns and dodges. Hawks were formerly extensively trained for use in hunting (see FALCONRY). Though some occasionally destroy poultry, they feed largely on field mice, reptiles, insects, etc., and are often more useful than harmful. See also NIGHTHAWK.

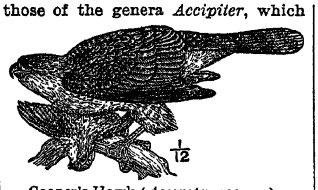
Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*). 1/12

2. One who preys on his fellows, as a swindler, dishonest gambler, and the like.

hawk (hôk), *v. i.*; HAWKED (hôkt); HAWK'ING. **1.** To catch, or attempt to catch, birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose and let loose on the prey, to practice falconry.

> A falconer Henry is, when Emma *hawks*. *Prior.*

2. To make an attack while on the wing; to soar and strike like a hawk. *Dryden.*

to hawk at, to attack while on the wing; also, to fly a hawk at.

> A falcon, towering in her pride of place,
> Was by a mousing owl *hawked at* and killed. *Shak*

hawk, *v. t.* To hunt on the wing, like a hawk. *Rare.*

hawk, *v. i.* [Prob. imitative.] To clear the throat with an audible sound by forcing an expiratory current of air through the narrow passage between the depressed soft palate and the root of the tongue, thus aiding in the removal of foreign substances. — *v. t.* To raise by hawking, as phlegm; — often with *up*.

hawk, *n.* An audible effort to force up phlegm from the throat.

hawk, *n. Masonry.* A small board, with a handle on the under side, to hold mortar.

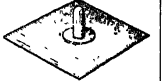
Hawk, *Masonry.*

hawk, *v. t.* [See HAWKER one who sells.] **1.** To offer for sale by outcry in the street; to carry (merchandise) about from place to place for sale; to peddle.

> His works were *hawked* in every street. *Swift.*

2. To visit, or canvass, as a hawker. *Rare.*

hawk, *v. i.* To cry, or peddle, goods about as a hawker.

hawk'-billed' (-bĭld'), *a.* Having a bill or jaws like a hawk's beak.

hawk eagle. Any of certain large birds of prey intermediate in many respects between true hawks and eagles; — a book name. They are chiefly found in warm and tropical countries, and constitute *Spizaëtus*, *Lamnaetus*, *Nisaëtus*, and allied genera.

hawk'er (hôk'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *hafecere*. See 1st HAWK.] A falconer.

hawk'er, *n.* [Cf. OLG. *hoker*, G. *hocke*, *höker*, D. *heuker*, and G. *hocken* to squat, D. *huiken* to stoop, also E. HUCKSTER.] One who sells wares from place to place or by crying them in the street; hence, a peddler or a packman. In Great Britain, for purposes of excise, a *hawker* is distinguished from a peddler by his use of a beast of burden or other artificial means of locomotion or of transportation of himself or his goods from place to place. The Hawkers Act, 51 & 52 Vict. c. 33, regulated his trade. See PEDDLER.

hawk'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having a keen eye; sharp-sighted.

hawk fly. Any of the predaceous flies constituting the family Asilidæ, a robber fly. See ASILUS.

hawk'ing, *n.* Falconry; the sport of hunting with hawks.

hawking machine. *Dyeing.* A machine consisting essentially of a series of guide rollers which draw the cloth, sewn together like an endless belt, continuously through the dye.

hawk moth. Any of numerous moths, mostly of rather large size, which constitute the family Sphingidæ. They have a stout body and long proboscis, which is usually kept coiled up, long narrow fore wings, more or less pointed at the ends, small hind wings, and stout antennæ often hooked at the tip. The hawk moths, though usually

Tobacco Hawk Moth (*Phlegethontius sexta*), and its Larva, the Tobacco Worm. 1/3

quiet in coloration, are among the handsomest and most graceful of insects. They suck the juices of flowers, over which they hover like humming birds. Most of them fly by twilight, but a few are diurnal. The larvæ are large hairless caterpillars, often brightly colored, and provided with a horn or tubercle on the back near the hinder end of the body. They feed on the leaves of various plants Cf. SPHINX, TOBACCO WORM, TOMATO WORM.

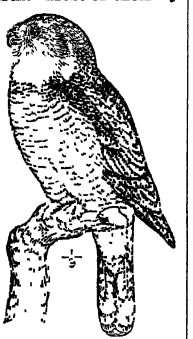
Hawk Owl a.

hawk owl. **a** An owl (*Surnia ulula*) of northern Europe, Asia, and America. It flies by day, and somewhat resembles a hawk in appearance. The American form is a distinct subspecies (*S. ulula caparoch*). **b** An owl of India (*Ninox scutellatus*). The name is sometimes extended to other species of the genus.

hawk parrot. A South American parrot (*Deroptyus coronatus*) having a large erectile nuchal crest.

hawk's'-beard' (hôks'bērd'), *n.* Any cichoriaceous plant of the genus *Crepis*; — so called from the copious bristly pappus.

hawk's-bill', *n.* **1.** *Horol.* The pawl for the rack in the striking mechanism of a clock.

2. The hawksbill turtle; — also *hawk's-bill turtle*.

hawks'bill' tur'tle *or* **tor'toise** (hôks'bĭl'). A sea turtle (*Chelonia imbricata*), found in all tropical and subtropical seas. It rarely much exceeds two feet in length of the shell, which is covered with large imbricated horny plates of a brown color marbled with yellow. These furnish the best tortoise shell of commerce (see TORTOISE SHELL). It is carnivorous in habits and not used for food. Called also, simply, *hawksbill*.

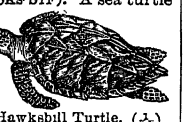
Hawksbill Turtle. (1/30)

hawk'weed' (hôk'wēd'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Hieracium*. **b** Any of certain other cichoriaceous or asteraceous plants, as *Picris hieracioides*, *Senecio hieracifolius*, etc.

Ha-worth'i-a (hô-wûr'thĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after A. H. *Haworth* (1767–1833), English botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of succulent aloeliike plants from the Cape of Good Hope, having the leaves mostly crowded in rosettes, the white flowers borne in a terminal spike. They are cultivated for their foliage. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

hawse (hôz, hôs, 277), *n.* [Orig. a *hawse hole*, or hole in the bow in the ship; cf. Icel. *hals*, *hāls*, neck, part of the bows of a ship, AS. *heals* neck. See COLLAR; cf. HALSE to embrace.] *Naut.* **1** A hawse hole; also, that part of a vessel's bow in which are the hawse holes.

2. A hawser. *Obs.*

3. The distance or space between a vessel's bows and her anchor; the space spanned by the cables; as, the enemy crossed our *hawse*; the sloop anchored in the ship's *hawse*.

4. The situation of the cables of a vessel when two anchors, port and starboard, are used. The hawse is said to be clear or open when the cables run directly to the anchors. "As soon as the chains begin to cross each other she [a ship] has a foul hawse, described as follows: **Cross in hawse** The chains cross each other once, the starboard anchor being on port bow and port anchor on starboard bow. — **Elbow in hawse.** After putting a cross in hawse, if she swings 180 degrees more in same direction she puts 'elbow' in hawse. — **Round turn** 180 degrees more in same direction puts round turn in it. — **Round turn and elbow.** The next half circle, after round turn." *Ridley McLean*

hawse bolster. *Naut.* **a** A form of hawse bag. **b** A wooden or iron guard for the cable below a hawse hole.

hawse hole, *or* **hawse'hole'** (-hōl'), *n. Naut.* One of the holes, usually metal-lined, in the bow of a ship, through which a cable passes.

to come in at, *or* **through, the hawse holes,** to begin a nautical career before the mast, or as a common sailor. *Cant.*

hawse pipe, *or* **hawse'pipe'** (-pīp'), *n. Naut.* A cast-iron or steel pipe placed in the bows of a ship on either side of the stem, for the anchor chains to pass through.

haw'ser (hô'zẽr; hô'sẽr), *n.* [From F. *hausser* to lift, raise (cf. OF. *hausserée* towpath, towing, F. *haussière* hawser), OF. *haucier*, LL. *altiare*, fr. L. *altus* high. See HAUGHTY.] A large rope for towing, mooring, securing a ship at a dock, etc. Formerly a *cable* was a *hawser* used specif. for anchoring, and made by laying together three right-handed ropes.

haw'ser-laid', *a.* Made in the manner of a hawser. Cf. CABLE-LAID, and see CORDAGE, *Illust.*

haw'thorn (hô'thôrn), *n.* [AS. *hagaþorn*, *hægþorn*. See HAW a hedge; THORN.] Any shrub or tree of the genus *Crataegus*, esp. the European *C. oxyacantha* and the American *C. coccinea*. They have shining, often lobed, leaves, white or pink fragrant flowers, and small red fruits often called *haws*. Various species of *hawthorn* are planted for ornament or for hedges.

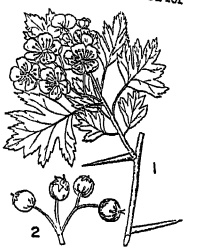
Hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*) 1 Leaves and Flowers; 2 Haws. (1/2)

hay (hā), *n.* [ME. *hei*, AS. *hēg*, *hīg*, *hieg*; akin to D. *hooi*, OHG. *hewi*, *houwi*, G. *heu*, Dan. & Sw. *hö*, Icel. *hey*, Goth. *hawi* grass, fr. the root of E. *hew*. See HEW to cut] Grass mowed or ready for mowing; esp., grass cut and cured for fodder.

hay, *v.i.*; HAYED (hād); HAY'ING. To cut and cure grass for hay.

hay, *v. t.* **a** To supply with hay. **b** To grow hay upon. **c** To dry so as to make hay.

hay, *n.* [AS *hege*: cf. F. *haie*, of G. origin; both akin to E. *haw* a hedge.] **1.** A hedge; an inclosing fence. *Obs.*

2. A place inclosed with a hay, a park.

3. [Perh. a different word.] A net for catching wild animals, esp. rabbits, as by being set in their haunts.

hay bacillus *Bacteriol.* A rod-shaped microorganism (*Bacillus subtilis*) usually obtained from infusions of hay.

hay'bote' (hā'bōt'), *n.* [See HAY hedge, BOTE; cf. HEDGEBOTE.] *Eng. Law.* The wood or thorns allowed to a tenant or commoner for repairing his hedges or fences; also, the right to take such material; hedgebote. See BOTE.

hay'cock' (hā'kŏk'), *n.* A conical pile or heap of hay in the field.

hay fever. *Med.* A catarrhal affection of the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, and respiratory tract, sometimes accompanied with fever and asthma. It occurs annually, usually in the spring or late summer, and is apparently caused by inhaled pollen of various plants.

hay'field' (-fēld'), *n.* A field where grass for hay is grown.

hay'fork' (hā'fôrk'), *n.* A fork for pitching, tedding, loading, or unloading hay.

hay'loft' (hā'lôft'; 205), *n.* A loft or scaffold for hay.

hay'mak'er (hā'māk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who cuts and cures hay; esp., one who tosses and spreads the hay when cut.

2. A machine for curing hay in rainy weather.

3 *pl.* A country dance; — called also **haymakers' jig.**

hay'mak'ing (-māk'ĭng), *n.* The operation or work of cutting grass and curing it for hay.

hay'mow' (hā'mou'), *n.* A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn; also, the part of a barn where hay is kept.

hay plant. A fragrant Asiatic apiaceous herb (*Prangos pabularia*) used in Tibet as a forage plant.

hay'rack' (hā'răk'), *n.* **1.** A frame mounted on the running gear of a wagon, and used in hauling hay, straw, sheaves, etc., — called also **hay rigging.**

2. A feeding rack to hold hay for cattle or horses.

hay'rake' (hā'rāk'), *n.* A rake for collecting hay; esp., a large rake drawn by a horse or horses.

hay'rick' (-rĭk'), *n* A heap or pile of hay, sometimes thatched for preservation in the open air; a haystack.

hay'-scent'ed, *a.* Having the scent of hay.

hay-scented fern. **a** An American fern (*Dennstædtia punctilobula*) having fragrant pale green tripinnatifid fronds with a cup-shaped indusium. **b** In Europe, the somewhat similar fern *Dryopteris oreopteris*.

hay'seed' (hā'sēd'), *n.* **1.** Grass seed, esp. that gathered from a haymow; also, the bits of straw, chaff, etc., from hay, such as cling to the clothes.

2. Hence, a countryman; a farmer; a rustic. *Slang, U. S.*

3 Small Entomostraca and other minute organisms, living at the surface of the sea, upon which herring and many other fishes feed. *Local, U. S.*

hay'stack' (hā'stăk'), *n.* A stack of hay; hayrick.

hay'ward (hā'wôrd), *n.* [*hay* a hedge + *ward*.] An officer appointed to look after hedges and fences to keep cattle from injuring them, and to impound estrays.

ha'yz (hā'ĭz), *n.* [Ar. *hāiz* region.] *Astrol* The situation of a masculine diurnal planet in a masculine sign above the horizon in the daytime, or a feminine nocturnal planet in a feminine sign below the horizon in the nighttime, in either case fortifying its influence.

haz'ard (hăz'ẽrd), *n.* [F. *hasard*, Sp. *azar* an unforeseen disaster or accident, an unfortunate card or throw at dice, perh. fr. Ar. *zahr*, *zār*, a die, which, with the article *al* the, would give *azzahr*, *azzār*.] **1.** An old game of chance played with dice. Craps is a simplified form of hazard.

2. The uncertain result of throwing a die; hence, a fortuitous event; chance; accident; casualty.

> I will stand the *hazard* of the die. *Shak.*

3. Risk; danger; peril; as, he encountered the enemy at the *hazard* of his reputation and life.

> In a condition of the utmost *hazard*. *Rogers.*

4. Anything hazarded or risked, as stakes in gaming.

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division of the Somalis, mostly fanatical Mohammedans.

hawk bell. A small spherical bell fastened to a hawk's leg.

hawk'ber-ry, *n.* The gean, or sweet cherry of Europe.

hawk'bill', *n., or* **hawkbill turtle** = HAWKSBILL TURTLE

hawk'bit', *n.* The fall dandelion.

hawk boy. An attendant on a plasterer to supply him with mortar on a hawk.

hawked (hôkt), *a* Crooked, or curved, like the beak of a hawk, as, a *hawked* nose. *Obs. or R.*

hawked (hôkt; hôk'ĕd), *a.* Spotted, esp. with white; — said of animals. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

hawk'er, *v. i.* To hawk goods. *Obs.* [hawks are kept.

hawk'er-y, *n.* A place where

hawk'ey (hôk'ĭ), **hawk'ie,** *n.*; *pl.* HAWK'EYS (-ĭz); HAWK'IES. A cow, esp. one with a white face; a pet name for a cow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hawk'ey. Var. of HOCKEY.

Hawk'eye' (hôk'ĭ'), *n.* **1.** One of the sobriquets of Natty Bumppo. See LEATHERSTOCKING.

2. A native or inhabitant of Iowa, the **Hawkeye State**; — nicknames of obscure origin.

hawk'ing, *a.* Keen and quick like a hawk. *Obs.* [hawk.

hawk'ish, *a.* Somewhat like a

hawk'-nose', *n.* A nose curved like a hawk's beak. — **hawk'-nosed'** (-nōzd'), *a.*

hawk'nut', *n.* = EARTHNUT a.

hawk's'-eye', *n.* See TIGER-EYE. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

hawk'shaw, *n.* A detective.

hawk swallow. The common European swift.

hawkt. Hawked. *Ref. Sp.*

hawk'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

hawk'y, *a.* Of the nature of a hawk. [ing in the throat.

hawk'y, *a.* Marked by hawk-

hawle. † HAIL, HALL, HAUL.

hawl'er, *n.* [See HALL.] One in charge of a hall. *Obs*

haw'less. † HAVELESS.

hawm (hôm; ŏm), *v. i.* To lounge; loiter; move awkwardly. *Dial. Eng.*

hawme. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAULM. [legs. *Obs.*

hawmed, *a.* Bandy; — said of

hawn. † KHAN, a building

hawn. Scot. var. of HAND.

hawne. † AWN

ha'wok (hä'wŏk), *n. sing. & pl.* [From North American Indian.] Aboriginal money of central and southern California, consisting of shell disks or buttons perforated for stringing.

hawrawde. † HERALD.

haw'rem. Scot var. of HAREM.

hawse. Var. of HALSE, HAUSE.

hawse, *v. t.* [F. *hausser*, OF. *haucier*.] To exalt. *Obs.* — *n.* Exaltation. *Obs.*

hawse bag. *Naut.* A bag stuffed with sawdust or the like for closing a hawse hole.

hawse block. *Naut.* A block to stop up a hawse hole at sea.

hawse box. *Naut.* The hawse hole or its wooden frame.

hawse buckler *Naut.* A shutter closing over a hawse hole.

hawse'-full'en, *a. Naut.* Hawse-full. *Rare.*

hawse'-full', *a. Naut.* Having the hawse holes under water; having the sea breaking through the hawse holes.

hawse hook. *Naut.* A breast-hook above the hawse holes.

hawse piece. *Naut.* One of the timbers forming the bow or a ship, through which a hawse hole is cut. [block.

hawse plug. *Naut.* A hawse

hawser bend. See KNOT.

hawser clamp. A device for gripping a hawser as it is paid out.

hawser hole. A hawse hole. *Obs. or R.*

haw'ser-wise' (hô'zẽr-wīz'; hô'sẽr-), *a.* See -WISE.

hawse timber. A hawse piece.

hawse wood. *Naut.* The hawse pieces. *Rare.*

haw'sing iron (hô'zĭng hôz'-). *Naut.* A calking iron. *R.*

haws'lock' (hôs'lŏk'). Var. of HASLOCK.

haw'tane, -tein. † HAUTAIN.

hawte. † HAUGHT, HAUT

hawtesse. † HAUTESSE.

hawthorn china. An Oriental porcelain with a decoration of flowering plum-tree branches in white on a dark blue or black ground.

haw'thorned (hô'thôrnd), *a.* Embellished, or planted, with hawthorns

hawthorn pattern. a The pattern on hawthorn china. **b** A pattern representing the hawthorn.

haw'thorn-y, *a.* Having hawthorns or the scent of hawthorns; recalling hawthorns.

haw tree. a The hawthorn. *Obs.* **b** The whitebeam or the wild service.

hawur. † HAGHER.

hawvelle. † HAVEL.

hax'ter. † HACKSTER.

hay † HEIGH, HEY.

hay, *v. t.* To lay hays, or snares for rabbits. *Obs.* [hedge. *Obs.*]

hay, *v. t.* To inclose with a

hay, *n.* [Cf. OF. *haye*.] A country dance with much interweaving of couples. [*Obs.*]

hay, *v. i.* To dance the hay.

hay, *interj.* Also **hai.** [It. *hai* thou hast (it). *Oxf. E. D.*] *Fencing.* An exclamation made on hitting one's opponent. *Obs.* — *n.* A hit or home thrust. *Obs.*

hay'a (hĕ'ȧ; hĕ'yȧ), *n.* [After one J. *Hay*.] An arrow poison used by natives on the west coast of Africa, said to be derived from sassy bark.

hay-asthma. = HAY FEVER.

hay'-band', *n.* A twist of hay used to bind a bundle of hay.

hay barrack. = BARRACK, *n*, 3.

hay'bird', *n.* a Any of various small European birds which build nests largely of grass, as the blackcap, the garden warbler, the willow warbler, etc. Some of them, esp. the blackcap, are also called **hay jack.** **b** The pectoral sandpiper. [cock.

hay cap. A covering for a hay-

hay cold. = HAY FEVER.

hay'crome', *n.* A kind of hay-rake formerly used.

hay'day. † HEYDAY.

hay-de-guy, hay-de-guise, *n.* [Cf. OF. *haye* a sort of dance.] A special kind of hay, or dance, popular in the Renaissance. *Obs.*

hay'den-ite (hā'dĕn-īt), *n.* [After Dr. H. H *Hayden*, American dentist.] *Min.* A yellowish variety of chabazite.

hay'duck. Var. of HAIDUCK.

haye, *n.* [Cf. D. *haai*, G. *hai*.] A shark. *Obs.*

hayel. † HAIL.

Ha'yem's' cor'pus-cles (hā'ĕm-z'). [After G. *Hayem* (b. 1841), French physician.] *Anat.* The blood plaques.

hayer. † HAIRE.

hay'ey (hā'ĭ), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, hay.

hay'goat', *n.* A haymow; a haystack. *Obs. & Dial Eng.*

hay jack. See HAYBIRD a.

hay knife. A long knife for cutting hay out of a stack or mow

hay'ko (hā'kō), *n.* [From an aboriginal name.] The dog salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*).

hay'maid'en, *or* **hay'maids',** *n.* Ground ivy. *Dial. Eng.*

hayne (hān). *n.* [Cf. HAIN to raise.] *Astrol.* A planet's zodiacal place, where its influence was thought to be most felt.

hayne, *n.* A stingy person; a miser. *Obs.*

hay rig, *or* **rigging.** = HAYRACK.

hay'-saule', *n.* A hedge stake. *Obs.*

hayse. † EASE, *n.*, HAZE.

hay'sel, *n.* [Cf. AS. *sǣl* time.] The haying season. *Local, Eng.*

hay'suck', *n.* a Hedge sparrow. b Whitethroat. *Local, Eng.*

haysugge. † HAYSUCK.

hay'-tal'lat (-tăl'ăt), *n.* A hayloft. *Eng.*

hay tea. The juice of hay extracted by boiling, used as food for cattle, etc.

hay'thorne. † HAWTHORN.

Hay'ti-an. Var. of HAITIAN.

hay tit. a The whitethroat. **b** The sedge warbler. *Local, Eng.*

Haz'a-el (hăz'ȧ-ĕl; *ha-zā'ĭl*), **Ha-za'iah** (*ha-zā'yȧ*; *ha-zī'ȧ*). *Bib.* [AFGHAN, *n.*, 1.

Haz'a-ra' (hŭz'ȧ-rä'), *n.* See

5. *Eng. Billiards.* **a** A pocket in a billiard table. *Obs.* **b** A stroke by which a ball is holed after contact with another ball; — called **winning hazard**, or **losing hazard**, according as an object ball, or the cue ball, respectively, is pocketed.
6. *Court Tennis.* One of the winning openings in a court (in modern courts the dedans, grille, and winning gallery).
7. *Golf.* Any bunker, water (except casual water), sand, path, road, ditch, bush, or rushes. Sand blown on to the grass, or sprinkled on the course for its preservation, bare patches, sheep tracks, snow, and ice are not hazards.
8. A cab stand. *Ireland.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Syn. — Risk, chance, venture. See DANGER.

haz'ard (hăz'ărd), *v. t.*; -ARD-ED; -ARD-ING. [Cf. F *hasarder*. See HAZARD, *n.*] **1.** To expose to the operation of chance; to venture, to risk; to put in danger of loss or injury.
He *hazards* his neck to the halter. *Fuller.*
2. To run, or take, the risk of; to venture to incur, or bring on; to venture upon; as, he *hazarded* battle.
They *hazard* to cut their feet. *Landor.*
3. To obtain, or win, by chance. *Obs.*
4. *Eng. Billiards.* To hole (a ball). *Obs.*
Syn. — Venture, risk, jeopard, peril, endanger.

haz'ard, er (hăz'ar-dĕr), *n.* One who hazards, specif., *Archaic*, a player at hazard; a gamester.

haz'ard-ous (-ar-dŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *hasardeux.*] **1.** Depending on hazard; chance; fortuitous. *Obs. or R.*, exc. (*Law*) in *hazardous* (aleatory) *contract.*
2. Exposed to hazard; dangerous; risky.
The enterprise so *hazardous* and high! *Milton.*
Syn. — Perilous, dangerous; precarious, uncertain; bold; daring, adventurous, venturesome.
— **haz'ard-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **haz'ard-ous-ness**, *n.*

haze (hāz), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. E. dial. *haze* to drizzle, to be foggy, also AS. *hasu, heasu*, gray.] Light vapor or smoke in the air which more or less impedes vision, with little or no dampness; a lack of transparency in the air; hence, fig., obscurity; dimness.
O'er the sky
The silvery *haze* of summer drawn. *Tennyson.*
The *haze* that overhangs the science of ethics. *J. E. Maude.*
Syn. — HAZE, MIST, FOG. HAZE suggests a (frequently pleasing) lack of transparency in the air, often due to heat, MIST always suggests moisture; FOG is thick or dense *mist*; as, "Soft on the south wind sleeps the *haze*" (*Emerson*); "But the majestic river floated on, out of the *mist* and hum of that low land, into the frosty starlight" (*M. Arnold*); "Whiles all the night, through *fog* smoke white, glimmered the white moonshine" (*Coleridge*); cf. "Yon *hazy* ridges . . . climbing suffused with sunny air" (*Wordsworth*); "Jocund day stands tiptoe on the *misty* mountain tops" (*Shak.*). Fig. *haze* and *mist* suggest vagueness or indefiniteness, or (esp. in the case of *mist*) that which renders vague or indistinct; *fog* connotes great mental confusion or obscurity, as, "the indefiniteness which hung in her mind like a thick summer *haze*" (*G. Eliot*); "Is it that the *haze* of grief makes former gladness loom so great?" (*Tennyson*); "The *mist* around that great crime . . . has never been penetrated" (*W. Pater*); "Through the distant *mist* of years they gleam" (*Shelley*); "But Shadwell's genuine night admits no ray, his rising *fogs* prevail upon the day" (*Dryden*).

haze, *v. i.*; HAZED (hāzd); HAZ'ING (hāz'ĭng). To be hazy; to drizzle. — *v. t.* To make hazy.

haze, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *haser* to irritate, vex, insult. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** To frighten; scold; beat. *Dial. Eng. Oxf. E. D.*
2. *Chiefly Naut.* To harass by exacting unnecessary, disagreeable, or difficult work.
3. To harass or annoy by playing abusive or ridiculous tricks upon, to test the temper of by practical jokes, — used esp. of college students. *Chiefly U. S.*

haze, *v. i.* [Cf. HAZE to harass] To loiter; to ramble aimlessly; — often with *around* or *about*. *Colloq.*

ha'zel (hā'z'l), *n.* [ME. *hasel*, AS. *hæsel;* akin to D. *hazelaar*, G. *hasel*, OHG. *hasal, hasala*, Icel. *hasl*, Dan. & Sw. *hassel*, L *corylus, corulus*, for *cosulus*, OIr. *coll*, for *cosl.*]
1. a Any shrub or small tree of the genus *Corylus*, esp. in Europe *C. avellana*, and in the United States *C. americana* and *C. rostrata*. See CORYLUS; cf. FILBERT. **b** See POMADERRIS. *Australia.*
2. The wood of the hazel tree, or a stick of this wood.
3. A light reddish brown color, like that of a hazelnut.

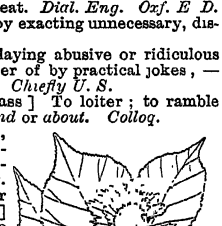
Hazel (*Corylus americana*). 1 Twig with Leaves and Nuts; 2 Ament. (⅓)

ha'zel, *a.* **1.** Consisting of hazels, or of the wood of the hazel, pert. to, or derived from, the hazel; as, a *hazel* wand.
2. Of a light reddish brown color, like the hazelnut.

hazel grouse. A European grouse (*Bonasa sylvestris*), closely allied to the American ruffed grouse.

ha'zel-ly (hā'z'l-ĭ), *a.* Of the color of the hazelnut; light brown; also, covered with, or abounding in, hazels.

ha'zel-nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* [AS. *hæselhnutu.*] The nut, or fruit, of the hazel.

hazel tree. **a** = HAZEL, 1. **b** A Chilean proteaceous tree (*Gevuina avellana*), with tough wood, evergreen foliage, and white flowers succeeded by bright red fruit.

haz'ing (hāz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HAZE, *v.* Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** A beating. **b** Infliction of unnecessary or excessive work, esp. on sailors. **c** Harassment by abusive or ridiculous treatment. *Chiefly U. S.*

ha'zy (hā'zĭ), *a.*; HA'ZI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr); HA'ZI-EST. [See HAZE, *n.*] **1.** Having, attended with, or characterized by, the presence of haze, formerly, foggy or misty; now, usually, characterized by the presence of vapor less dense than fog or mist, of smoke, or the like, rendering distant objects indistinct or invisible; obscured with haze; not clear. "A tender, *hazy* brightness." *Wordsworth.*
2. Obscure in thought or sense, vague; uncertain; as, a *hazy* argument; a *hazy* intellect.
3. Stupid with drink. *Slang or Colloq.*

he (hē), *pron.*; *nom.* HE; *poss.* HIS (hĭz); *obj.* HIM (hĭm); *pl. nom.* THEY (thā); *poss.* THEIR (thâr) or THEIRS (thârz); *obj.* THEM (thĕm). [AS. *hē*, masc., *héo*, fem., *hit*, neut.; pl. *hī*, or *hie;* akin to OFries. *hi*, D. *hij*, OS. *he, hi*, G. *heute* to-day, Goth. *himma*, dat. masc., this, *hina*, acc. masc., and *hita*, acc. neut.; cf L. *cis, citra*, on this side. Cf. HERE, IT.] **1.** The man or male being (or object personified to which the masculine gender is assigned) previously designated; the pronoun of the 3d person masculine, usually referring to a previously specified subject.
I'll have no father, if you be not *he.* *Shak.*
The Lord thy God; *him* shalt thou serve *Deut.* x 20.
2. Any one; the man or person; — used indefinitely, and usually followed by a defining relative-pronoun clause, sometimes by a prepositional phrase. "*He* of the cloud." *Keats.*
He that walketh with wise men shall be wise *Prov.* xiii. 20.
3. This, that, as, *he* and *he*, the one and the other. *Archaic.*
But *he* and *he*, if soul be soul, are where
Each stands full face with all he did below. *Tennyson.*
4. Man; a male; any male person, — in this sense used substantively, sometimes with pl. *hes.* *Chaucer.*
I stand to answer thee,
Or any *he*, the proudest of thy sort. *Shak.*
☞ When a collective noun or a class is referred to, *he* is of common gender. Used in composition or attributively, *he* denotes a male; as, a *he*-goat.
☞ The early use of *he* for things grammatically masculine survives in its indefinite application to various objects in modern English dialects. In the old ballad style and present illiterate speech *he* is used redundantly with its noun; as, John *he* cried. Special dial. Eng. uses of *he* are: (1) for *you* in addressing a boy or inferior, and (2) emphatically for *him*. See SHE, 1, *Note.*
☞ In Great Britain, and generally in the United States, *he* as used in statutes is by statutory provision made to include females, unless the contrary intention appears, and will also include a fictitious person, as a corporation.

head (hĕd), *n.* [ME. *hed, heved, heaved*, AS. *hēafod;* akin to D. *hoofd*, OHG. *houbit*, G. *haupt*, Icel. *höfuð*, Sw. *hufvud*, Dan. *hoved*, Goth. *haubiþ*, but not to L. *caput* head (cf. E. CHIEF, CADET, CAPITAL), unless that stands for *caupat.*]
1. The upper division of the human body, containing the brain, inclosed in the skull or cranium, the chief sense organs (the eyes, ears, and nose), and the mouth; also, the corresponding anterior division of the body of animals. A well-developed head is present in all vertebrates except the lancelets, and in most arthropods (though often fused with the thorax), and in many mollusks and worms. In animals of lower groups no head is usually recognizable.
2. The hair as a head covering, esp when dressed; a coiffure; headdress; as, a laced *head;* a *head* of hair.
3. The seat of the intellect; the understanding; the mental faculties; as, a good *head*, that is, a good mind; it never entered his *head*, it did not occur to him; of his own *head*, of his own thought or will; hence, a person, in reference to certain mental qualities; as, the wise *heads.*
Men who had lost both *head* and heart. *Macaulay*
4. One who stands in relation to others somewhat as the head does to the other members of the body; a director; ruler; leader, chief; specif., a head master in a school or college; — also applied to a principal city or capital.
The husband is the *head* of the wife, even as Christ is the *head* of the church. *Eph.* v. 23.
Their princes and *heads. Robinson* (*More's Utopia*)
5. The place of leadership, of honor, or of command; the most important or foremost position; the front; as, at the *head* of his profession; at the *head* of affairs.
Where Macgregor sits, there is the *head* of the table.
Emerson (quoting *Macdonald*).
6. a Each one among a number; an individual; — often used in a plural sense; as, a thousand *head* of cattle; a penny a *head.* **b** A collection, or aggregation, of animals, esp. of wild animals or game. *Brit.*
7. a The top or foliaged part of a plant, esp. when consisting of a compacted mass of leaves, as a *head* of lettuce, the *head* of a tree, or of a close fructification, as a *head* of grain. **b** *Bot.* = CAPITULUM **b.**
8. The antlers of a deer. Also, *head of horns.*
9. The end of anything regarded as the upper end, through being higher on a slope, being associated with the head of a person, being opposite to the end called the foot, or any like association of ideas; as, the *head* of a bed; the *head* of a hill or valley; the *head* of a cave; hence, either end when there is no reason for distinguishing them; as, the *heads* of a bridge or a hall.
10. The foremost, or front, part; as, the *head*, or outer end, of a pier, or of a fortification; specif. · **a** *Mil.* The leading element of a column. **b** *Naut.* The fore end of a ship, i. e., the bows and adjacent parts; hence, a water-closet situated in the bows of a ship for the accommodation of the crew. **c** A headland, as a promontory, or a projecting sand bar.
11. A heading; an inscription at the beginning of a page or section of a book or manuscript; hence, a separate part, or topic, of a discourse or writing; a theme to be expanded; a division of any subject or class; a point; as, the *heads* of a sermon; you may rest easy on that *head.*
12. The source, fountain, spring, or beginning, as of a stream; as, the *head* of the Nile; hence, the altitude of the source, or the height of the surface, as of water, above a given place, as above an orifice at which it issues, and the pressure resulting from the height or from motion, sometimes, also, the quantity in reserve; as, a mill or reservoir has a good *head* of water, or ten feet *head.*
13. The part of a boil, pimple, abscess, or the like, at which it is likely to break.
14. Culminating point or crisis; hence, strength; force; height; headway.
Ere foul sin, gathering *head*, shall break into corruption. *Shak.*
15. A force or body; esp., an armed force in resistance; hence, resistance. *Obs. or R.*
To save our heads by raising of a *head.* *Shak.*
16. *Astrol.* The threshold of a zodiacal sign, where the sun first enters it. *Obs.*
17. The uppermost extremity or projecting part of an inanimate object, whether fixed or removable; such a part as may be considered to resemble the head of an animal, the top; as, the *head* of a cane, a nail, a bolt, an ax, a mast, a sail, a page, a staircase; hence, either end when either end may be uppermost, as in the case of a cask or drum.
18. Hence, specif: **a** The foam or scum which rises on a fermenting liquid; also, the foam which rises on beer or other effervescing liquor **b** The cream which rises on milk. *Brit.* **c** The hood, or cover, of a carriage. **d** The cover or top part of an alembic or other distilling apparatus. See ALEMBIC, *Illust.* **e** A half tile laid at the eaves of a roof. **f** In a grain elevator, the box in which the upper pulley runs. **g** *Mach.* A more or less adjustable, or automatic, part or attachment of a machine or machine tool, containing the cutter or cutters; as, the turret *head* of a lathe, the screwing *head* of an automatic screwing machine, the cutter *head* of a feed-cutting machine.
19. *Mining, etc.* **a** A heading. **b** *Quarrying.* The attitude or direction of the set of parallel planes in a massive crystalline rock along which fracture is most difficult. It is normal to the direction of strongest cohesion. **c** *Gold Mining.* A rammer for crushing quartz. **d** *pl. Ore Dressing.* The purest ore obtained by washing; — distinguished from *middlings, tailings*, and *slimes.*
20. An earthy deposit from rock decay. *Dial. Eng.*
21. *Founding.* **a** An extra piece of metal on a casting made by filling up a vertical gate after the mold is full to supply loss from shrinkage and to permit sullage and unsound metal to rise clear of the casting; — called also *head metal.* **b** The gate thus filled in.
22. In some tools, like the chisel or wedge, the thick end or side.
23. A doubling or turning in flight, as of a hare. *Obs. or R.*
24. *Curling.* The period of the game during which both sides have cast all their stones.
25. An inferior grade of wool, taken from the head and adjacent parts of the sheep.
26. A bundle of flax or silk, of varying dimensions.
27. *Naut.* = BEAKHEAD, 2 **a.**
Syn. — See CHIEF.
by, *or* **down by, the head,** *Naut.*, having the bows lower in the water than the stern; — said of a vessel. If the stern is lower than the bows she is *by the stern.* — **h. and front,** the most prominent and important feature or part.
The very *head and front* of my offending. *Shak.*
— **h. and points,** with the head of one next to the opposite end of the other. — **h. on,** with the head, or front, pointing directly towards an object; as, the vessel struck the rocks *head on;* the engines collided *head on.* — **h. or tail. a** This side or that side; — a phrase, often in *pl.*, used in throwing a coin to decide a choice, question, or stake, *head* being the side of the coin bearing the effigy or principal figure (or, in case there is no head or face on either side, that side which has the date on it), and *tail* the other side. **b** Beginning or end; one thing or another; something definite; as, I could not make *head or tail* of what he was saying; there was no *head or tail* to it. — **h. over heels.** = HEELS OVER HEAD. — **h. to head,** face to face; tête-à-tête. — **h. to wind,** *Naut.*, pointing or sailing almost or quite into the wind. — **off one's h.,** out of one's head; crazy. *Colloq.* — **on h. a** Forward. *Obs.* **b** Rashly; precipitately; headlong. *Obs.* — **out of one's h.,** beyond commanding one's mental powers; in a wandering state mentally; delirious. *Colloq.* — **over one's h. a** Beyond one's comprehension. **b** Ignoring, or passing over, one with a higher position; said of promotions, as of juniors over seniors in a service, or of the exercise of official authority. **c** For periods of time, past; over. *Obs. or R.* — **to lay,** *or* **put, heads together,** to consult; to conspire.

head (hĕd), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or for, a head or the head.
2. Principal; chief; leading; first; as, the *head* master of a school; a *head* chorister; a *head* cook; — formerly applied specif. to the cardinal virtues and deadly sins.
3. Situated at the head; as, a *head* wall; *head* sails.
4. Coming from in front; meeting the head as it is moved forward; as, a *head* sea, wind, or tide.

head, *v. t.*; HEAD'ED; HEAD'ING. **1.** To take off the head of; to behead; decapitate. *Obs. or R.*
2. To lop off the top branches of; to poll; as, to *head* trees.
3. To fit or furnish with a head; to form the head of; as, to *head* a nail, a cask, or an arrow.
4. To put something at the head of; to begin; as, to *head* a chapter or a subscription list; also, to be placed, or stand, at the head, or beginning, of; as, his name *heads* the list.
5. To be or put one's self at the head of; to act as leader to; as, to *head* an army, an expedition, or a riot.
6. To lead, as in a race; to pass in front of; to surpass.
7. To advance against the front of; to get in the front of, so as to hinder, stop, or turn back; to oppose; hence, to check or restrain; as, to *head* a drove of cattle; to *head* a person; the wind *heads* a ship; — often with *off.*
8. To shape the course or progress of; as, he *headed* his ship for the harbor; he *headed* his flock for home.

Ha'zar-ad'dar (hā'zar-ăd'ar). *Bib.*
haz'ard-a-ble (hăz'ărd-dă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
haz'ard-ful, *a.* Risky; hazardous. *Obs.*
haz'ard-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
haz'ard-ize, *n.* A hazardous situation. *Obs.*
haz'ard-less, *a.* See -LESS.
haz'ard-ly, *a.* Hazardous. *R.*
haz'ard-ry, *n.* Playing at hazard; gambling; also, the incurring of hazard or peril. *Obs.*
hazard side. See TENNIS, 1.
Ha'zar-e'nan (hā'zăr-ē'năn), **-e'non** (-nŏn). *D. Bib.*
Ha'zar-gad'dah (-găd'ă), **Ha'zar-hat'ti-con** (-h ĭ t'ĭ-k ŏ n), **Ha'zar-ma'veth** (-mā'vĕth), **Ha'zar-shu'al** (-shō'ăl), **Ha'zar-su'sah** (-sū'să), **-su'sim** (-sĭm). *Bib.*
Haz'a-zon-ta'mar (hăz'a-zŏn-tā'măr), **Haz'e-zon-** *Bib.*
haze. Short for *have us. Obs.*
haze, *v. t.* = HAZLE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ha'zel, *n.* A kind of freestone or sandstone. — *a.* Loamy; stiff; — of earth. *Both Dial. Eng.*
hazel crottles. A lichen (*Stucta pulmonacea*) which furnishes a dye for woolen goods.
hazel earth. Soil suitable for the hazel; rich loam. *Dial. Eng.*
ha'zeled (hā'z'ld), *a.* **1.** Covered or supplied with hazels. **2.** Hazel in color. *Rare*
Haz'e-lel-po'ni (hăz'ĕ-lĕl-pō'nī). *Bib.*
ha'zel-en, *a.* Hazel. *Obs.*
haze'less, *a.* See -LESS.
hazel hen. The hazel grouse.
hazel hoe. A kind of grub hoe.
ha'zel-ly, *a.* Hazel; loamy; clayey. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hazel oil. **1.** Also **ha'zel-nut' oil.** See OIL, *Table I.* **2.** A beating with a hazel rod. *Humorous.*
hazel worm. The blindworm.
ha'zel-wort' (hā'z'l-wûrt'), *n.* Asarabacca.
haz'en (*dial.* hāz'n; āz'n), *v. t.* Frighten; scold. Cf. HAZE. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
haz'er (hāz'ẽr), *n.* One who hazes.
Ha-ze'rim (hă-zē'rĭm), *n. pl.*, **Ha-ze'roth** (-rōth; -rŏth), **Ha'zi-el** (hā'zĭ-ĕl) *Bib.*
ha'zi-ly (hā'zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of HAZY.
ha'zi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ha'zle, haz'zle, *v. t. & i.* [From dial. *haze* to dry.] To make, or become, superficially dry. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
haz'na-dar' (hăz'nă-dar'), *n* [Turk. *khazīnedar*, vulgarly *khaznadār.*] A treasurer *Turk.*
Ha'zo (hā'zō), **Ha'zor** (hā'zôr), **Ha'zor-ha-dat'tah** (-hă-dăt'ă). *Bib.* [HAZLE.
haz'zle. Dial. Eng. var. of
H. B. C. *Abbr.* Hudson's Bay Company.
H. B. K. *Abbr. Bot.* Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth.
H. B. M. *Abbr.* His (Her) Britannic Majesty.
H. C. *Abbr.* Heralds' College; House of Commons. [factor.]
h. c. f. *Abbr.* Highest common
H. C. M. *Abbr.* His (Her) Catholic Majesty.
hdkf. *Abbr.* Handkerchief.
Hd. Qrs., *or* **hdqrs.** *Abbr.* Headquarters.
he. † EYE, HEO, HIE, HIGH.
he, *interj.* A sound made in rather mincing laughter. — *v. i.* To laugh mincingly.
he (hē), *v. t.* To speak of, or to, in the third person singular. *Rare.*
he (hē), *n.* [Heb., lit., window.] The fifth letter (ה) of the Hebrew alphabet, equiv. to English *h.* Its numerical value is 5. It is a heading in Ps. cxix.
He *Abbr. Chem.* Helium [no period, *He*].
h. e. *Abbr.* Hoc est, or hic est (L., that is, or this is).
H. E *Abbr.* His Eminence; His Excellency
He'a. Var. of EA.

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9. To go round the head or source of (a stream or other body of water).

10. To hit with the head; as, an association football player *heads* the ball.

to head a trick, to play the highest card so far played in the trick. — **to h. in**, *Hort.*, to prune (the tips or ends of branches), as to prevent too high growth.

head (hĕd), *v. i.* **1.** To form a head, as, this kind of cabbage *heads* early.

2. To go or point in a certain direction; to tend; as, crowds were *heading* for the city; how does the ship *head?*

3. To originate; to spring; to have its source, as a river. A broad river, that *heads* in the great Blue Ridge. *Adair.*

-head (-hĕd), *suffix.* [See -HOOD.] Denoting *state, character,* etc. = -HOOD. Cf. GODHEAD; MAIDENHEAD. *Now Rare.*

head'ache' (hĕd'āk'), *n.* **1.** Pain in the head; cephalalgia.

2. Any of several poppies, esp. the corn poppy. *Dial. Eng.*

head'ach'y (-āk'Ĭ), *a.* Afflicted with headache; causing, or attended by, headache. *Colloq.*

head'band' (-bănd'), *n.* **1.** *Costume.* **a** A band for the head; a fillet; infula. **b** A band round the top of trousers or drawers. *Scot.*

2. *Books.* **a** A decorative printed or engraved band at the head of a page or chapter. Cf. FAC. *Chiefly U. S.* **b** A decorative sewed band, usually a bright-colored silk cord, attached to the head and tail of the inner back and making it as long as the outer back.

3. *Print.* A thin iron slip at the top of the tympan.

4. *Arch.* = ARCHIVOLT **a**. *Rare.*

head'band', *v. t.* To fasten headbands on (a book). — **head'band'er** (-bănd'ĕr), *n.*

head'block' (-blŏk'), *n.* **1.** A block under the head of something to raise it, as under one end of a log on a sawmill carriage or under the front end of the skids in a logging skidway; specif., *Vehicles,* a block of wood between the fifth wheel and forward spring, to which the reach is secured.

2. *Railroads.* A long tie at a switch to which the switch stand and its connections are secured.

head'board' (-bōrd'; 201), *n.* **1.** A board or boarding which marks or forms the head of anything, as of a bed.

2. A board in front of a pen, to which cattle are secured by short ropes fastened round their necks.

3. *pl. Naut.* In old-fashioned ships, boarding, usually vertical, at the ends of the hammock nettings.

head'bor'ough (-bŭr'ō), *n.* [See BORROW a pledge, BORROW, *v.*] **1.** The chief of a frankpledge or tithing; — called also *borsholder, borrowhead, tithingman.* See TITHINGMAN.

2. In England, a parish officer corresponding to a petty constable; hence, a similar official in other countries.

head cell. *Bot.* One of the rounded cells borne upon the manubria in the antheridium of *Chara.*

head'cheese' (hĕd'chēz'), *n.* Portions of the head, or the head and feet, of swine, cut up fine, seasoned, boiled, and pressed into a cheeselike mass; brawn. *Chiefly U. S.*

head'cloth' (-klŏth'; 205), *n.* A cloth forming a covering or screen for the head, as of a person, a bed, or a ship; also, *pl.*, the pieces of a headdress.

head court. A chief court; specif., *Scots Law,* a county freeholders' court, now obsolete, having charge of the registration of voters for some time prior to 1832.

head'dress' (-drĕs'), *n.* A covering or ornament for the head; a headtire; also, a manner of dressing the hair or of adorning it, with or without a veil, ribbons, combs, etc.

head'ed (hĕd'ĕd; -Ĭd; 151), *a.* **1.** Furnished with a head (commonly as denoting intellectual faculties) or a heading; — often used in composition; as, clear-*headed,* long-*headed.*

2. Formed into a head; matured; as, a *headed* cabbage.

head'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who beheads; a headsman. *Obs.*

2. One who removes the heads of cod or other fish.

3. One who heads a movement, a party, or a mob; head; leader; specif., an officer in charge of a whaleboat.

4. A fall or plunge headforemost, as while riding a bicycle, or in bathing; as, to take a *header. Colloq.*

5. *Agric. Mach.* A reaper that cuts off the heads only.

6. One that heads nails, rivets, etc. (esp. a machine).

7. *Needle Making.* One who turns the heads all one way before drilling.

8. *Steam Boilers.* A tube or water chamber into which either end of a stack of water tubes is secured so that the steam and water can pass from one tube or coil to another.

9. *Building.* In framing, a piece of timber fitted between two trimmers, and carrying the ends of the tailpieces.

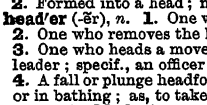

Timbers with Header. *a a* Trimmers; *b* Header; *c c c* Tailpieces or Tail Beams.

10. *Masonry.* See BOND, *n.*, 10 **a**.

head'first' (hĕd'fûrst'), **head'fore'most** (-fōr'mōst; 201), *adv.* With the head foremost; headlong.

head'–flat'ten-ing, *n.* Process of causing the skull to develop with a flattened top, by applying pressure in early growth. Cf. FLATHEAD.

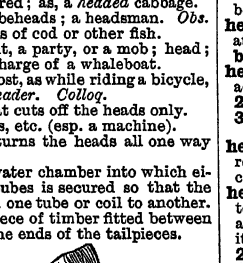

Head-flattening.

head form. *Anthropol.* The form of the head with reference to determined measurements, ordinarily the ratio of its breadth to its length. See CEPHALIC INDEX.

head'frame' (hĕd'frām'), *n. Mining.* A frame structure over a pit shaft to support the hoisting pulleys. See MINE, *Illust.*

head gate. a An upper canal-lock gate. **b** A gate by which water is admitted to a race, sluice, or the like.

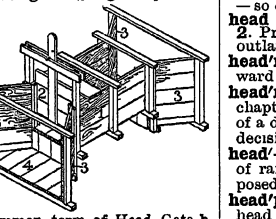

A common form of Head Gate **b**. 1 Box or Flume; 2 Gate; 3 Wing; 4 Submerged Platform to prevent undermining.

head'gear' (hĕd'gēr'), *n.* **1. a** Headdress, as a hat, cap, bonnet, protective covering, etc. **b** Harness for a horse's head.

2. Hoisting gear at the top of a shaft.

head house. *Mining.* A structure in which the headframe is housed.

head'–hunt'er, *n.* A member of a head-hunting tribe.

head'–hunt'ing, *n.* The custom, characteristic esp. of heathen Malayan peoples, of decapitating enemies and preserving their heads as trophies. Among certain Dyaks a youth must win such a trophy to be eligible for marriage. — **head'–hunt'ing,** *a.*

head'ing, *n.* **1.** Beheading; decapitation.

2. Act of furnishing, or process of forming, a head.

3. Advance or pointing in a particular direction; as, their *heading* was northerly.

4. That which serves to form a head; specif., that which stands at the head; title; as, the *heading* of a paper, hence, a section or division of discourse.

5. In specific technical uses: **a** *Mining & Civil Engin.* A horizontal passage or drift, esp. a narrow one kept in advance of the full excavation; also, the end of a drift or gallery. **b** *Mining.* The vein above a drift. **c** Homespun cloth; also, a pillow, bolster, or the like. *Southern U. S.* **d** Material for the heads of casks, barrels, etc. **e** *Chiefly Naut.* A final layer of tarred flax or canvas parceling, as for covering the eye of a shroud. **f** *Tanning.* A layer of bark sprinkled over tan liquor in the vat. **g** The device of a rocket; as, a star *heading.* **h** *Masonry.* That end of a stone or brick which is presented outward; also, a heading course. **i** A mixture, as of green vitriol and alum, for producing a head on liquor.

6. *Needlework.* **a** The edge of a ruffle projecting above the line of gathering. **b** Narrow trimming of various kinds used as a top finish to other trimming. **c** = FOOTING, 11 **a**.

heading bond. *Masonry.* A bond formed by courses of headers, as English or American bond. See BOND, *Illust.*

heading course. *Masonry.* A course of headers only.

heading joint. *Carp.* **a** A joint, as of two or more boards, etc., at right angles to the grain of the wood. **b** *Masonry.* A joint between two voussoirs in the same course.

head kidney. *Embryol. & Zool.* **a** = PRONEPHROS. **b** A nephridium often early developed in the cephalic segment of larval annelids and other invertebrates.

head knee. *Shipbuilding.* A timber fayed edgeways to the cutwater and stem.

head'land (hĕd'lănd), *n.* **1.** A ridge or strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows, or near a fence. *Tusser.*

2. A point or portion of land jutting out into the sea, a lake, or other body of water; a cape or promontory; as, water inclosed by *headlands* is within the territorial waters of a state; now, usually specif., a promontory, esp. one bold and cliffiike; — in the latter sense disting. from *cape.*

head'ledge' (-lĕj'), *n. Shipbuilding.* **a** Either of the athwartship coamings of a hatchway or other deck opening. **b** Either of the upright end posts of a centerboard trunk.

head'less, *a.* [AS. *héafodléas.*] **1.** Having no head; acephalous; also, beheaded; as, the *headless* horseman.

2. Destitute of a chief or leader.

3. Destitute of brains or prudence; foolish; stupid. *Headless* hardiness in condemning. *Spenser*

head'light' (hĕd'lĭt'), *n.* A light, usually with a powerful reflector, at the head or in front of a locomotive, electric car, automobile, etc.; also, a vessel's masthead light.

head'line' (-līn'), *n.* **1.** *Print.* The line at the head, or top, of a page, used for the running title, pagination, etc.; also, a title line over an article in a newspaper, or over an item or division in any printed matter.

2. A headrope.

3. The line inside the brim of a hat.

4. *Mach.* A line of shafting receiving power directly from the engine or motor.

head'long (hĕd'lông; 205), *adv.* [ME. *hedling, hevedlynge;* prob. confused with E. *long,* a. & adv.] **1.** With the head foremost; as, to fall *headlong. Acts* i. 18.

2. Rashly; precipitately; without deliberation.

3. Hastily; without delay or respite.

head'long, *a.* **1.** Rash; precipitate; impetuous.

2. Plunging headforemost; as, a *headlong* dive.

3. Steep; precipitous *Poetic.*

Like a tower upon a *headlong* rock *Byron.*

head maggot. The larva of the sheep botfly (*Œstrus ovis*).

head'man (hĕd'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS *héafodman.*] **1.** A head, or leading, man of a clan, tribe, or village; a chief.

2. An executioner; one who beheads. *Tennyson.*

head master, *or* **head'mas'ter** (hĕd'mās'tẽr), *n.* In a school, the principal master.

head matter. *Whaling.* The contents of the case (yielding spermaceti and clear oil) of the sperm whale.

head'mold', head'mould' (hĕd'mōld'), *n.* **1.** The skull. *R.*

2. A head molding.

head molding, head moulding. *Arch.* A hood molding; — so called because its position is over the head of an arch.

head money. 1. A capitation tax; a poll tax.

2. Prize money for a person captured or for the head of an outlaw or enemy.

head'most (hĕd'mōst), *a.* Most advanced; most forward; as, the *headmost* ship in a fleet.

head'note' (-nōt'), *n.* A note at the head, as of a page or chapter; in law reports, a summary prefixed to the report of a decided case, stating the principles or rulings of the decision, and now usually the main facts; a syllabus.

head'–on', *a. & adv.* With head, or front, foremost; esp., of railroad collisions caused by two trains meeting; — opposed to *rear-end.*

head'piece' (hĕd'pēs'), *n.* **1.** A covering or fitting for the head; specif.: **a** Any cap of defense, from the closed helmet of the Middle Ages to the slightest skullcap, or "pot" (French, *casque*) **b** A hat or cap. **c** A headstall; halter.

2. The head; hence, understanding; mental faculty; also, a man of brains.

Eumenes had the best *headpiece* of all Alexander's captains *Prideaux.*

3. An engraved ornament at the head of a chapter or page.

4. The top part; as: **a** In a door or window, the lintel. **b** In a bed, the headboard.

head'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A crowning or covering plate; as: **a** In carriages, an ornamental piece for the upper parts, as a metal strip covering the joint in a landau top. **b** In a saddletree, a plate strengthening the cantle. **c** In gun carriages, a plate covering the breast of the cheeks *Obs.*

head pump. *Naut.* A pump at the bow supplying sea water, esp. to wash the decks and to flush the head, or crew's water-closet.

head'quar'ters (hĕd'kwôr'tẽrz; *the accent is sometimes slightly stronger on the first syllable, sometimes on the second*), *n. pl.* (but sometimes used as a *n. sing.*). **1.** The quarters or place of residence of any chief officer, as the general in command of an army, or the head of a police force, the place from which orders or instructions are issued, hence, the center of authority or order; also, the personnel of headquarters.

2. A chief or usual place of residence or business.

head'race' (-rās'), *n.* A race or flume for conveying water, as to a water wheel, an engine, or the like.

head'reach' (hĕd'rēch'), *v. i. Naut.* To shoot ahead into the wind, as in tacking. — *n.* The distance covered by headreaching.

head'rest' (-rĕst'), *n.* A support for the head, of various kinds, used by dentists, photographers, barbers, etc.

head'ring' (-rĭng'), *n.* Among some Kafir tribes, a ring formed on the head by building up the hair with vegetable or animal fibers, worn by married warriors. It is often adorned with feathers and other ornaments.

head'rope' (-rōp'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** A rope leading from the masthead as a stay. *Obs.* **b** That part of a boltrope which is sewed along the upper edge, or head, of a sail.

2. A rope along the upper edge of a fish net.

3 A rope, or line, at the head of an animal, as for tying it.

head'sail' (-sāl'; *naut.* hĕd's'l), *n. Naut.* Any sail set forward of the foremast, as a jib or fore staysail; also, rarely, a sail set on the foremast.

head scab. *Veter.* A mangelike disease of the head of sheep caused by an itch mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei,* var. *ovis*).

head'ship, *n.* The position, office, or dignity of a head, or chief; primacy; chief place. See -SHIP.

head'skin' (hĕd'skĭn'), *n.* A tough, elastic, fatty mass covering the head of the sperm whale, beneath the skin. It contains but little oil.

heads'man (hĕdz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** An executioner who cuts off heads. *Dryden.*

2. A leader or chief; a header. See HEADER, 3.

3. *Mining.* In a colliery, one who brings coal from the workings to the tramway.

head spin. *Wrestling.* A maneuver, used by a wrestler in danger of being thrown by a half nelson, consisting in throwing the feet in the air and spinning round on the head, escaping the hold.

head'spring' (hĕd'sprĭng'), *n.* **1.** Fountain; source. The *headspring* of our belief. *Stapleton.*

2. *Gymnastics.* A spring performed by lying on the back and then jumping to the feet, the weight of the body coming at first upon the head and shoulders.

head'stall' (-stôl'), *n.* **1.** That part of a bridle or halter which encompasses the head.

2 *Class. Antiq.* A flute player's bandage to prevent distention of the cheeks.

head station. The house and homestead on an Australian station.

head'stick' (hĕd'stĭk'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A short stick fitted to the headrope of some jib-headed sails to prevent twisting.

2. *Print.* A straight piece of furniture placed at the head, between the chase and the type, in a form.

head'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* A bearing or pedestal for a revolving or moving part; as, the *headstock* of a shaft gudgeon or of a crane truck; specif.: **a** The part of a lathe that holds the revolving spindle and its attachments.

headache plant. The American pasque flower.

headache tree. An East Indian verbenaceous shrub (*Premna integrifolia*) the astringent leaves of which are used as a remedy for headache.

headache weed. Any West Indian chloranthaceous plant of the genus *Hedyosmum,* esp. *H. nutans,* supposed to be efficaceous as a remedy for headache.

head'-ach'ing (-āk'Ĭng), *n. & a.* Headache; causing headache.

head'-bay', *n.* In a canal, the space just above a lock.

head betony. The wood betony or lousewort.

head boom. *Naut.* One of the booms at the extreme head; a jib boom or flying jib boom; — usually in *pl*

head'cap', *n. Bookbinding.* A cap or cover of leather over the headband.

head case. *Zool.* The hard integument of an insect's head.

head center *or* **centre.** The chief of the Fenian organization.

head'chair', *n.* A chair with a rest for the head.

head'chute' (hĕd'shōōt'), *n. Naut.* A pipe or tube to eject refuse from the head, or crew's water-closet. [of headers]

head course. *Masonry.* A course

head'crack'er, *n.* A head spade.

head cringle. *Naut.* A cringle in the head of a sail.

head'-drop', *n. Med.* A disease occurring in Japan, characterized by drooping of the head and paralytic symptoms.

head earing. *Naut.* An earing passing through a head cringle.

head fast. *Naut.* See FAST, a mooring [family Molidæ.

head'fish', *n.* A sunfish of the

head'ful, *n.* See -FUL. [*Obs.*

head'-hung', *a.* Despondent.

head'-ly (hĕd'Y-lĭ), *adv.* of HEADY.

head'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

heading stone A bondstone or header.

head'ish, *a.* Heady; unreasonable; also, clever. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Rare.*

head'ker'chief, *n.* A kerchief.

hea'dle (hē'd'l). *Var.* of HEDDLE. [See -NESS.

head'less-ness (hĕd'lĕs-nĕs), *n.*

head'let, *n.* See -LET. *Obs. or Dial.*

head'line', *v.* To provide with a headline. [OF HEAD.

head line. *Palmistry.* = LINE

head'lin'er (hē'd'lĭn'ẽr), *n.* 1. *Newspapers.* One who writes headlines.

2. *Theat.* A performer whose name is printed in a head line in the bill, esp. in vaudeville.

head'ling, -lings, *adv.* [*head* + 2d *-ling.*] Headlong. *Obs.*

head'long, *v. t. & i.* To precipitate or act precipitately. *Obs.*

head'long-ly, *adv.* Headlong. *Obs.*

head'long-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

head'longs, *adv.* Headlong. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

head'long-wise' (hĕd'lông-wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.

head louse. See LOUSE.

head'ly, *a.* Chief; capital. *Obs.*

head'ly, *adv.* Precipitately. *Obs.*

head'mark', *n.* A peculiarity of the head. *Chiefly Scot.*

head'mas'ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

head metal. = HEAD, *n.*, 21 a.

head mistress, *or,* often, **head'mis'tress,** *n.* In a school, the principal mistress. [-SHIP

head'mis'tress-ship, *n.* See **headmold,** *or* **headmould, shot.** *Med.* A condition of the skull of a new-born child, in which the bones ride, or are *shot,* over each other at the sutures. *Obs.*

head netting A netting, often ornamented, in the bows of old-time ships, taking the place of the planking of the headrails.

head'pan', *n.* [AS. *héafodpanne.*] The brainpan. *Obs*

head'pen'ny, *n.* A poll tax; hence, an individual or personal assessment or payment to church funds. *Obs. or Hist.*

head post. *Mil.* A movable post supporting an imitation head of leather, used as an object for saber exercise in a cavalry riding school.

head'post', *n.* A post at the head, as of a bedstead; in a stall, that nearest the manger.

head'rail', *n.* **1.** One of the elliptical rails at a ship's head, extending from the place of the figurehead to the bows.

2. In a door frame, the upper horizontal piece.

head'rail', *n.* [AS. *héafodhrægl.*] An Anglo-Saxon headdress, chiefly of women. [*n.†*

head register. See REGISTER, **head'rent',** *n. Eng. Law.* Rent payable to the freeholder. *Oxf. E D*

head'right', *n. Law.* Under former land laws of Texas, the inheritable right given to certain immigrating heads of families to conditional grants of land.

head'room', *n.* = HEADWAY, 2.

Head's governor (hĕdz). See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5.

head'shake', *n.* A significant shake of the head, commonly as a signal of denial or distrust.

head sheet. A sheet belonging to a headsail.

head'sill', *n.* **a** In a door or window, the upper part of the frame **b** In a saw pit, either of the pieces supporting the log at its ends.

head spade. *Whaling.* A long

When the lathe has a tailstock, the headstock proper is, in English usage, sometimes called the **fast headstock**, and the tailstock is then designated the **loose headstock**. **b** The part of a planing machine supporting the cutter or cutters, etc. **c** A movable head in some measuring machines. **d** *Spinning.* The framework containing the runway for the carriage in a mule. **e** *Mining.* The headframe over a shaft.

2. The stock of a bell.

3. A dux or leader, esp. in school sports. *Scot.*

head'stone' (hĕd'stōn'), *n* **1** The principal stone in a foundation, the chief or corner stone. *Ps.* cxviii. 22.

2. The stone at the head of a grave.

head'strong (-strông ; 205), *a* **1** Not easily restrained; ungovernable, obstinate; stubborn, willful

Now let the *headstrong* boy my will control *Dryden*

2. Directed by ungovernable will, or proceeding from obstinacy, as, a *headstrong* course. *Dryden*

Syn.—Violent, ungovernable, unruly, venturesome, heady, intractable, stubborn. See WAYWARD.

—head'strong-ly, *adv.* **—head'strong-ness**, *n.*

head'tire' (-tīr'), *n.* Headdress. *Archaic* 1 *Esdras* iii. 6.

head tone. A head-register tone See REGISTER, *n.*, 7.

head voice The head-register voice. See REGISTER, *n*, 7.

head'wa'ter (hĕd'wô'tĕr), *n.* The source and upper part of a stream, —chiefly in the *pl*

headwater erosion. *Phys. Geog.* The extension of a stream valley by erosion of the upland at its head.

head'way' (hĕd'wā'), *n.* **1.** Motion in a forward direction, esp. of a ship; rate of forward motion or progress; hence, progress or advance of any kind.

2. Clear space under an arch, girder, or the like, sufficient to allow of easy passing underneath.

3. In a coal mine, a gallery connecting the bords.

4. The interval between two cars or trains traveling in the same direction on the same route; as, the cars were running on a three-minute *headway.*

head'word' (-wûrd'), *n.* A word serving as a heading or title, as of a chapter or paragraph.

head'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1** Mental labor.

2. *Arch.* Ornamentation for an arch keystone.

3. *pl. Mining.* The headframe with the headgear.

4. *pl. Logging.* A platform or raft with tackle for warping, kedging, or winding a log raft through still water

head'y (hĕd'ĭ), *a.*; HEAD'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); HEAD'I-EST. [From HEAD.] **1.** Willful; rash, precipitate, hurried on by will or passion; ungovernable

All the talent required is to be hot, to be *heady*, —to be violent on one side or the other *Sir W. Temple*

2. Apt to affect the head; intoxicating; strong; hence, *Obs. or R.*, giddy "The liquor is too *heady.*" *Dryden.*

3. Violent; impetuous. "A *heady* currance." *Shak.*

4. Having or manifesting good judgment; as, a *heady* football player or play *Colloq.*

head yard. *Naut.* A yard on the foremast.

heal (hēl), *n.* [AS. *hǣlu, hǣl*, fr. *hāl.* See WHOLE.] Health, cure, well-being; welfare. *Obs*

heal, *v. t.*; HEALED (hēld); HEAL'ING. [ME. *helen, hælen*, AS. *hǣlan*, fr. *hāl* hale, sound, whole, akin to OS. *hēlian*, D. *heelen*, G. *heilen*, Goth. *hailjan.* See WHOLE.] **1.** To make hale, sound, or whole; to cure of a disease, wound, or other derangement; to restore to soundness or health.

Speak the word only, and my servant shall be *healed* *Matt.* viii 8

2. To cure or restore to a sound or healthy condition (a disease, ailment, or wound), to remedy or amend (any evil likened to a disease or wound), to repair, as, time will *heal* his grief, to *heal* dissensions

I will *heal* their backsliding *Hos* xiv 4.

3. To restore to original purity or integrity; to make (a person) whole, to free from guilt; to restore from evil; as, he was *healed* of his sins. "*Heal* me with your pardon." *Tennyson.*

Thus saith the LORD, I have *healed* these waters 2 *Kings* ii 21

Syn.—See CURE.

heal, *v. i.* **1.** To grow sound; to return to a sound state, as, the limb *heals*, or the wound *heals*; —sometimes with *up* or *over*; as, it will *heal* up, or over.

Those wounds *heal* ill that men do give themselves *Shak.*

2. To effect a cure. *Pope*

to heal by the first, second, *or* third intention. See INTENTION.

heal'-all' (-ôl'), *n.* **1.** A universal remedy; a panacea.

2. a Self-heal. **b** Horse balm. **c** = FIGWORT **a.**

heald (hēld), *n.* [AS. *hefeld*, fr. the root of E. *heave* *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. HEDDLE] *Weaving.* A harness or heddle.

heal'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HEAL **—healing blade. a** The common plantain (*Plantago major*). **b** Houseleek. **—h. herb.** a Comfrey. **b** The hoary plantain (*Plantago media*).

health (hĕlth), *n.* [ME. *helthe*, AS. *hælþ*, fr. *hāl* hale, sound, whole. See WHOLE] **1.** State of being hale, sound, or whole, in body, mind, or soul; well-being; esp., state of being free from physical disease or pain.

There is no *health* in us *Bk. of Com Prayer*

2. A wish of health and happiness, as in pledging a person in a toast. "Come, love and *health* to all." *Shak.*

3. Power of conferring or restoring health.

health'ful (hĕlth'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Serving to promote health of body or mind; wholesome; salubrious; salutary; as, a *healthful* air, diet.

The *healthful* Spirit of thy grace. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

Gave *healthful* welcome to their shipwrecked guests. *Shak.*

2. Full of health; free from disease; well; sound; healthy; as, a *healthful* body; a *healthful* plant.

A mind . . . *healthful* and so well-proportioned. *Macaulay.*

Syn.—See HEALTHY.

—health'ful-ly, *adv.*—**health'ful-ness**, *n.*

health'less (hĕlth'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Without health, whether of body or mind; infirm. "A *healthless* old age." *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Not conducive to health; unwholesome *Rare.*

health officer. One charged with the enforcement of the sanitary laws.

health'y (hĕl'thĭ), *a*; HEALTH'I-ER (-thĭ-ĕr); HEALTH'I-EST. **1.** Being in a state of health, enjoying health; hale; sound, free from disease; as, a *healthy* child.

His mind was now in a firm and *healthy* state. *Macaulay.*

2. Evincing health; as, a *healthy* complexion.

3. Conducive to health; wholesome, salubrious; salutary; as, a *healthy* exercise, a *healthy* climate.

Syn.—Invigorating, bracing, nutritious, nourishing; beneficial, advantageous, profitable —HEALTHY, HEALTHFUL, SALUBRIOUS, WHOLESOME, SALUTARY HEALTHY and HEALTHFUL are interchangeable within certain limits. But *healthy* more frequently applies to that which is in a state of health or vigor; *healthful*, to that which conduces to health; as, "a soul . . . *healthy*, sound, and clear and whole" (*Tennyson*); "The second fruit of friendship is *healthful* and sovereign for the understanding" (*Bacon*); a *healthy* (not *healthful*) man; *healthful* (not *healthy*) food, a *healthful* (or *healthy*) climate. SALUBRIOUS is a bookish synonym for *healthful*; as, "Nature . . . shall be our alchemist to mingle all the goods of life into one *salubrious* draft" (*Sterne*); a *salubrious* climate. WHOLESOME (the direct and homely word) applies to that which is good for one, whether physically or morally; that is SALUTARY (the more formal and abstract term) which promotes esp. moral welfare; as, "She was tumbled early . . . into a spacious closet of good old English reading . . . and browsed at will upon that fair and *wholesome* pasturage" (*Lamb*); "its [Della Robbia ware's] shining, sweetly *wholesome* homeliness" (*M. Hewlett*); *wholesome* advice; "preserved from guilt by *salutary* fears" (*Swift*); "It is *salutary* from time to time to come across a genius of this kind, and to extract his honey" (*M. Arnold*).

heap (hēp), *n.* [ME. *heep, heap*, heap, multitude, AS. *hēap;* akin to OS. *hōp*, D. *hoop*, OHG. *houf, hūfo*, G. *haufe, haufen*, Sw. *hop*, Dan. *hob*, Icel. *hōpr* troop, flock, Russ. *kupa* heap, crowd, Lith. *kaupas.* Cf. HOPE, in *forlorn hope*] **1.** A pile or mass; a collection of things laid in a body, or thrown together so as to form an elevation; as, a *heap* of stones. "Huge *heaps* of slain." *Dryden.*

2. A crowd; throng; multitude. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*

The wisdom of a *heap* of learned men. *Chaucer.*

3. A great number or large quantity. *Now Chiefly Colloq*

I have noticed a *heap* of things in my life *Stevenson*

heap, *v. t*; HEAPED (hēpt) or HEAPT, HEAP'ING. [AS. *hēapian.*] **1.** To throw or lay in a heap; to pile or collect in great quantity; to amass; to lay up; to accumulate, —usually with *up;* as, to *heap* up treasures.

Though he *heap* up silver as the dust *Job* xxvii. 16

2. To bestow or deal in large quantities; also, to furnish or cumber with a heap; to bestow large quantities upon.

3. To form or round into a heap, as in measuring; to fill (a measure) more than even full.

to heap coals of fire on the head, to cause remorse by returning good for evil.

heap roasting, heap roast. *Metal.* A roasting process conducted by mixing the ore with the necessary fuel, piling in heaps, and igniting.

heap'y (hēp'ĭ), *a.* Lying in heaps; full of heaps.

hear (hēr), *v. t.*; HEARD (hûrd), HEAR'ING. [ME *heren*, AS. *hieran, hīeran, hēran;* akin to OS *hōrian*, OFries. *hera, hora*, D. *hooren*, OHG. *hōrren*, G. *horen*, Icel. *heyra*, Sw. *hora*, Dan. *høre*, Goth. *hausjan*, and perh. to Gr ἀκούειν, E *acoustic* Cf. HARK, HEARKEN] **1.** To perceive by the ear; to apprehend or take cognizance of by the ear.

He had been *heard* to utter an ominous growl. *Macaulay*

2 Hence, to gain knowledge or appreciation of by hearing, as, to *hear* the news or the truth.

3. To give audience or attention to; to listen to; to heed

I beseech your honor to *hear* me *Shak.*

4 Hence. **a** To obey. *Archaic.* **b** To accept the advice, teachings, or admonitions of; to hearken to, as, a child should *hear* his parents.

5. To examine or judge in hearing; as, to *hear* a recitation; specif., *Law*, to give a hearing to; as, to *hear* a case.

There is no man deputed of the king to *hear* thee. 2 *Sam.* xv. 3.

6. To accede to the demand or wishes of; to listen to and answer favorably; to favor.

I love the Lord, because he hath *heard* my voice. *Ps* cxvi 1.

7. To attend, or be present at, as a hearer or worshiper; as, to *hear* a concert, to *hear* Mass

8. To be a hearer of, to sit under the preaching of; as, what minister do you *hear?* *Colloq.*

Syn.—HEAR, HEARKEN, LISTEN. HEAR does not necessarily imply, as HEARKEN (now only poetical) and LISTEN always do, attention or application; as, one may *hear* without *listening*, or may *listen* without *hearing*, "*Hearkening*, I *heard* again in my precipitous city beaten bells winnow the keen sea wind" (*Stevenson*).

to hear a bird sing, to receive private communication. *Colloq. Shak.* —**to h. out,** to listen to till the end. —**to h. rather,** to prefer to be called. *A Latinism.* —**to h. say,** to hear one say; to learn by common report; to receive by rumor. *Colloq.* —**to h. tell of,** to hear one talk about. *Now Colloq.*

hear, *v. i.* **1.** To have the sense or faculty of perceiving sound. "The *hearing* ear." *Prov.* xx. 12

2. To use the power of perceiving sound; to perceive or apprehend by the ear; to attend; listen.

So spake our mother Eve, and Adam *heard* *Milton.*

3. To be informed as by oral communication; to be told; to receive information by report or by letter.

I have *heard*, sir, of such a man *Shak.*

4. To be reported or heard (well, ill, etc.) of. *Obs.*

☞ *Hear* (usually *Hear, Hear!*) is often used during a speech to call attention to the words of the speaker, or in applause. *Chiefly Eng.* Also, formerly, *Hear him*

Hear him, . . . a cry indicative, according to the tone, of admiration, acquiescence, indignation, or derision *Macaulay*

to hear of. a To be informed or told of. **b** To be called to account for, or spoken to about. *Colloq.* **c** To entertain the idea of; to permit or listen to, —usually negative —**to h. to,** to heed; to consent or yield to. *Colloq.*

hear'er (hēr'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who hears; an auditor; also, a disciple.

2. *Eccl. Antiq.* One of those admitted to hear the Scriptures and receive instruction, as a catechumen or penitent of the second order.

hear'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or power of perceiving sound; auditory sensation, or the capacity for it; audition. Hearing is a special sense with a characteristic end organ (see EAR) responsive to a characteristic stimulus (see SOUND). Its primary discriminations are of noises and tones, the former being occasioned by the nonperiodic impact of air particles, the latter by periodic vibrations. The range of hearing includes about 11,000 tones (correlative with stimuli ranging from about 16 to perhaps nearly 50,000 vibrations per second) and, in respect of loudness, possibly 600 noises. In defective hearing there may be deafness to the lower, higher, or middle, or to scattered ranges of the tone series, while the remainder is discriminated. Music employs less than 100 pitch tones, gaining variety by fusion of these. See DEAFNESS, MUSIC, NOISE, TONE; cf. AMUSIA, COLOR AUDITION, IMAGINATION

2. Attention to what is delivered; opportunity to be heard; audience; as, I could not obtain a *hearing.*

3 A listening to facts and evidence, for the sake of adjudication; a session of a court for considering proofs and determining issues *Hearing*, as applied to equity cases, means the same thing that the word *trial* does at law.

It is last offenses to us

Shall have judicious *hearing* *Shak.*

4. Extent within which sound may be heard; sound; earshot. "She's not within *hearing.*" *Shak.*

5 A thing heard; a report. *Now Dial. Eng. or Scot.*

6 Attendance on preaching. *Dial. Eng.*

7. A scolding or lecture. *Chiefly Scot.*

heark'en, hark'en (hark'n), *v. i.*; HEARK'ENED (-k'nd); HEARK'EN-ING. [ME. *hercnen, herenien*, AS. *herenian, heorcnian*, fr. the source of E. *hark;* akin to OFries. *herkra*, OD. *horcken*, LG. *harken, horken*, G. *horchen.* Cf. HARK.] **1.** To listen; to give ear; esp, to attend to what is uttered; to give heed; to hear, in order to comply.

The Furies *hearken*, and their snakes uncurl. *Dryden*

Hearken, O Israel, unto the statutes. *Deut.* iv. 1

2. To listen secretly; to eavesdrop. *Obs.*

3. To inquire; to seek information or tidings. *Obs.*

"*Hearken* after their offense." *Shak.*

4. a To wait. *Obs.* **b** To whisper. *Obs. or Scot.*

Syn.—Hear, listen, heed. See ATTEND, & HEAR.

heark'en, hark'en, *v. t. Archaic.* **1.** To hear by listening.

[She] *hearkened* now and then

Some little whispering and soft groaning sound. *Spenser*

2. To give heed to; to hear attentively.

The King of Naples . . *hearkens* my brother's suit. *Shak.*

to hearken out, to search out. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

hear'say' (hēr'sā'), *n.* **1.** Report; rumor; fame; common talk; something heard from another.

Much of the obloquy . . . originated in frivolous *hearsays* of his life and conversation. *Prof Wilson*

2. *Law* Hearsay evidence or testimony. *Colloq.*

hearsay evidence. *Law.* Primarily, testimony which consists in a narration by one person of matters told him by another; in a wider sense, such evidence as does not derive its value solely from the credit given to the witness himself as such, but rests in part on the veracity and competency of some other person, or, as sometimes used, of the witness at another time. It is, with a few exceptions, inadmissible as testimony. The four main exceptions to the rule excluding hearsay evidence (called the *hearsay-evidence*, or *hearsay, rule*) relate to: evidence in matters of public and general interest; ancient possession, declarations against interest; and dying declarations. There are some others of a miscellaneous nature.

hearse (hûrs), *n.* [ME. *herse*, OF. *herce* harrow, hearse (in sense 1), portcullis, F. *herse*, L. *harper, irpex*, harrow, cf. LL. *hercia.* Cf. HERSE] **1.** A harrowlike triangular frame bearing candles, used at Tenebræ in Holy Week; hence, a temporary canopy or elaborate framework bearing wax lights and set up in a church, under which the coffin was placed during the funeral ceremonies; also, a framework of wood or metal placed over the coffin, bier, or tomb of a deceased person, and covered with a pall; later, a temple-shaped or archlike structure decorated with heraldic devices, banners, etc., and set up, often in the streets, for noble or royal funerals. *Obs or Hist.*

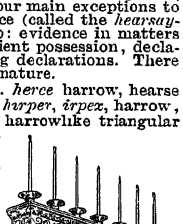

Hearse, 1

2. A grave, coffin, tomb, or monument *Archaic.* "Underneath this marble *hearse*" *B. Jonson.*

Beside the *hearse* a fruitful palm tree grows. *Fairfax.*

3 A bier or handbarrow for conveying the dead to the grave. *Obs.*

Set down, set down your honorable load.

If honor may be shrouded in a *hearse* *Shak.*

4. A carriage specially adapted or used for conveying the dead to the grave.

5. A dirge, threnody, or the like.

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handled instrument for cutting the bone which connects a whale's head and body.

head stool. A small pillow formerly used to rest the neck or cheek on without disturbing the headdress

head strapper. *Track Laying* One of the men who work ahead of the back strappers and put on the splices and one bolt in each to hold it in place.

head veil. A veil falling behind the head, worn esp. by Moslem women.

head'ward (hĕd'wĕrd), **head'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS.

head'ward' (-wôrd'), *n.* [AS. *hēafodweard.*] *Feudal Law.* Service consisting in acting as a guard to the lord.

head'wark' (*dial.* hĕd'wärk' ; -wȧk'), *n.* [AS. *hēafodwærc.*] Headache. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

head'wear' (-wâr'), *n.* Headgear.

heaf (hēf), *n.* [Cf. HAFT a settled place.] Separate sheep pasture, marked out by use and tradition. *Dial. Eng.*

heafd † HEAD

heafod. † HEAD.

heal. † HEEL.

heal. Var. of HELE.

heal'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

heal'-bite' *n.* The yellow alyssum (*Alyssum alyssoides*).

heald. † HOLD.

heald. Healed. *Ref. Sp.*

heald, heald'en. † HIELD.

heal'-dog', *n.* = HEAL-BITE.

Hea'lend, *n.* [AS *hǣlend*, prop. p. pr. of *hǣlan* to heal. See HEAL.] The SAVIOR. *Obs.*

heal'er, *n* **1.** One that heals.

2 A Christian Science practitioner; a Scientist, —not so called by the Christian Scientists themselves.

heal'er, *n* [See HELER, HELLIER.] A tiler or slater. *Dial Eng*

heal'fang'. † HALSFANG.

heal'ful, *a.* Healing; fraught with health. *Obs.*

heal'ing, *n.* [See HELING.] Roofing; covering.

heal'ing-ly, *adv.* of HEALING.

healiwel. † HALIWEL.

heal'less. *n.* See -LESS.

healm. † HELM.

healpe. † HELP.

healsfang † HALSFANG.

heal'some (hēl'sŭm ; hēl'-), *a* Wholesome. *Scot.*—**heal'someness,** *n. Scot* [*Obs.*

health, *v. i.* To drink healths

health'guard', *n.* Officers, or an officer, appointed to enforce quarantine regulations *Brit.*

health'i-ly (hĕl'thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of HEALTHY.

health'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

health'less-ness, *n.* See -NESS

health lift. A machine for exercise, so arranged that a person lifts against an increasing weight or a spring

health'some (hĕlth'sŭm), *a* Wholesome —**health'some-ly,** *adv.*—**health'some-ness,** *n. All Rare.*

health'ward (-wĕrd), *a. & adv.* See -WARD.

heam (hām, hēm). Dial. Eng var of HAME

heam, *n.* [Cf AS. *cildhama* womb, OD. *hamme* afterbirth. LG. *hamen.*] Afterbirth. *Obs.*

hean, *a* [AS. *hēan*] Base; wretched; poor; lowly. —*n.* Base person; wretch. —*v. t.* [AS. *hēnan, hȳnan*, fr. *hēan*, a.] To treat as base; to humiliate. *All Obs* [person. *Obs.*]

hean'ling, *n.* A lowly or base

heap'cloud', *n.* A cumulus.

heap'er, *n.* One that heaps.

heap'flood', *n.* A heavy sea. *Obs.* [*Scot.*]

heap'it (hēp'ĭt), *p. a.* Heaped

heap'meal', *adv.* [AS. *hēapmælum.* Cf. PIECEMEAL.] In heaps. *Obs.*

heap'stead (hēp'stĕd), *n Mining.* A headframe; also, the entire surface works at a pit mouth. *Eng.* [of *heaped.*]

heapt. Obs., poetic, or ref. sp.

hear. † HEIR, HERE, HIGHER.

hear. Dial. Eng. var. of HAAR.

hear. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of HAIR. [-ABLE.

hear'a-ble (hēr'a-b'l), *a* See

heard. † HARD, HERD.

heard (hûrd), *pret. & p. p.* of HEAR [HERE, HIGHER.

heare. † EAR, HAIR, HAIRE,

hear'ing. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HERRING.

hear'ing-less, *a.* See -LESS.

heark. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HARK.

hark'en-er, hark'en-er, *n.* One who hearkens; a listener

hearm. † HARM.

hearn. † HERON. [HERONSEW.

hearnesshaw, hearonshew. †

hearon. † HERON.

harpe. † HARP.

hear'sal, *n.* Rehearsal. *Obs.*

hearse. † HEARST, HERSE, HOARSE.

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hearse (hûrs), *v. t.;* HEARSED (hûrst); HEARS'ING (hûr'sĭng). **1.** To place on or in a hearse; to bury; entomb. "Would she were *hearsed* at my foot." *Shak.*
2. To shroud as with a hearse.

heart (härt), *n.* [ME. *harte, herte, heorte,* AS. *heorte;* akin to OS. *herta,* OFries. *hirte,* D. *hart,* OHG. *herza,* G. *herz,* Icel. *hjarta,* Sw. *hjerta,* Dan. *hierte,* Goth. *hairtō,* Lith. *szirdis,* Russ. *serdtse,* Ir. *cridhe,* L. *cor,* Gr. *καρδία, κῆρ.* Cf. ACCORD, DISCORD, CORDIAL, 2d CORE, COURAGE.]
1. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A hollow muscular organ, which, by contracting rhythmically, keeps up the circulation of the blood. The adult human heart is about five inches long and three and one half inches broad, of conical form, placed obliquely in the chest, with the base, or broad end, upward and to the right, and the apex opposite the interval between the cartilages of the fifth and sixth ribs on the left side. It is enveloped in a serous sac, the *pericardium,* and consists, as in other mammals and in birds, of four chambers. The two upper are called *auricles;* the two lower, *ventricles.* The latter have thick muscular walls. The action of the heart is that of a force pump. The two auricles contract and force the blood (which they receive from the veins) into the ventricles. Then these contract and force it into the arteries. Valves (see TRICUSPID VALVE and MITRAL VALVE) prevent the return of the blood into the auricles when the ventricles contract, and other valves (see SEMILUNAR VALVES) prevent its return from the arteries when the ventricles relax again. (See CIRCULATION, PULSE.) In most reptiles and amphibians the septum separating the ventricles is more or less incomplete. In fishes there is usually but one auricle and one ventricle. The higher invertebrates generally have a heart even if the system of blood vessels is very imperfect. In most mollusks it consists of a ventricle and one or two auricles; in the majority of arthropods it is tubular, receiving the blood from a surrounding pericardial sinus through lateral openings provided with valves. The complex heart of the vertebrates is developed from a simple tubular organ in the embryo.
2. The heart regarded as the seat of life or strength; hence, *Obs.,* life.
Bread which strengtheneth man's *heart.* *Ps.* CIV. 15.
3. The heart regarded as the seat of spiritual or conscious life; consciousness; mind; soul; spirit; — now always metaphorical. Hence, a faculty or a phase of consciousness, or its seat; specif.: **a** The emotional as distinguished from the intellectual nature; as, *heart* and head often disagree; a man of *heart;* hence, emotion of a particular kind, esp. a benevolent emotion, as love, sympathy, cordiality; as, to lose one's *heart,* to fall in love; to win one's *heart,* to gain one's good will or affection. **b** Courage; spirit; ardor; enthusiasm; as, to be of good *heart.*
Eve, recovering *heart,* replied *Milton.*
c The understanding; intellect; specif., in *to learn by heart,* memory. "Songs, for fools to get by *heart.*" *Pope.* **d** Intent; purpose; desire; wish. *Obs.,* exc. in *after one's own heart,* that is, just as one desires.
A man after his own *heart.* 1 *Sam* XIII 14.
e Conscience; moral sensibility; as, his own *heart* reproves his conduct. **f** Temperament; disposition; mood; as, a light, a merry, or a heavy *heart.*
Not changing *heart* with habit. *Shak.*
4. A term of affectionate address. "I speak to thee, my *heart.*" *Shak.*
5. A man; person; — usually with an epithet of commendation; as, they were stout *hearts* and true; — sometimes used in address. "Heigh, my *hearts!*" *Shak.*
6. The bosom; breast; also, *Obs. or Dial.,* the stomach.
7. The part nearest the middle or center; the part most hidden and within; the inmost or most essential part of any body or system, esp. when considered as the source of life and motion; the center of activity.
Exploits done in the *heart* of France. *Shak.*
Peace subsisting at the *heart*
Of endless agitation. *Wordsworth.*
8. Specif.: **a** The solid central part or core of a tree; also, the pith of wood, the core of an apple, or the like. **b** The core of a twisted column.
9. Vital part; secret meaning; real intention.
And then show you the *heart* of my message. *Shak.*
10. Vigorous and efficient activity; power of fertile production; condition of the soil, whether good or bad.
That the spent earth may gather *heart* again. *Dryden.*
11. Something resembling a heart in shape; specif.: **a** A conventionalized representation of a heart, as a decorative figure (see *Illust.*) or a trinket or other object. **b** *Mach.* A heart-shaped cam. **c** *Hort.* A heart cherry. **d** *Naut.* A heart-shaped block through which a lanyard is reeved to extend stays. **e** *Founding.* A molder's heart-shaped trowel or tool.

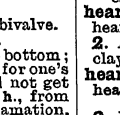
Heart, 11 a.

12. *Cards.* **a** One of a suit of playing cards distinguished by the conventionalized figure of the heart in red. **b** *pl.* This suit. **c** *pl. Card Playing.* A game, somewhat like whist, in which the object is to avoid taking tricks containing hearts. It is played with the full pack.
13. The adductor muscle of an oyster or similar bivalve.
14. Short for *God's heart,* used as an oath. *Obs.*
at heart, in the inmost character or disposition; at bottom; really; as, he is *at heart* a good man. — **for one's h.,** for one's life; if one's life were at stake. *Obs.* "I could not get him *for my heart* to do it." *Shak.* — **from one's h.,** from one's inmost soul; sincerely. — **h. alive!** an exclamation, chiefly of surprise or vexation. — **h. and hand,** with enthusiastic coöperation; willingly. — **h. and soul,** one's whole being; with the utmost earnestness. — **H. of England,** Warwickshire; — from its central position. — **h. of heart,** *or* **h. or hearts,** inmost heart; core of the heart. — **H. of Mary,** the Immaculate Heart. — **Heart of Mid-lo'thi-an** (mĭd-lō'thĭ-ăn), the tollbooth, or old jail, of Edinburgh; — popularly so called, *Midlothian* being another name for Edinburgh County. It was demolished in 1817, and its site is marked by the figure of a heart in the pavement. It gives the title to Scott's novel. — **h. of oak,** a stanch or resolute heart. — **h. of the earth,** the self-heal. — **heart's content,** complete satisfaction. — **heart to heart,** sincere; frank, without reserve, as; a *heart-to-heart* talk. — **in (one's) h.,** at heart; inwardly. — **out of h.** **a** Discouraged, in low spirits. **b** In poor condition; unproductive. — **to do one's h. good,** to make one feel better, as by gladdening or encouraging. — **to have at h.,** to cherish. — **to have in one's h.,** to purpose or plan. — **to have one's h. in one's boots,** to be greatly depressed, esp. by terror. — **to have one's h. in one's mouth,** to be much frightened; to be greatly excited, esp. by terror. — **to have one's h. in the right place,** to mean well. — **to make the h. bleed,** to cause extreme pain or anguish, as from sorrow, sympathy, or pity. — **with all one's heart, with one's whole h.,** very earnestly or sincerely, fully; devotedly.

heart (härt), *v. t.;* HEART'ED, HEART'ING. [Cf. AS. *hiertan, hyrtan.* See HEART, *n.*] **1.** To give heart to, to hearten; encourage; inspirit. *Obs. or R.*
2. To fix or seat in the heart; to take to heart.
My cause is *hearted,* thine hath no less reason. *Shak.*
3. *Masonry.* To fill in with rubble or the like, as a wall.

heart, *v. i.* To form a compact center, or heart.

heart'ache' (härt'āk'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *heortece.*] Lit., pain in the heart; hence, sorrow; anguish of mind, mental pang

heart'beat' (-bēt'), *n.* A pulsation of the heart; hence, a throb of feeling; an emotion.

heart blood. Blood from the heart; life blood; hence, life; anything very precious or vital.

heart bond. *Masonry.* A bond in which no header stone stretches across the wall, but two headers meet in the middle, and their joint is covered by another stone laid header fashion.

heart'break' (härt'brāk'), *n.* Crushing sorrow or grief, a yielding to such grief. — **heart'break'ing,** *n.* *Shak.*

heart'break'ing (hart'brāk'ĭng, 87), *a.* Causing overpowering sorrow.

heart'bro'ken (-brō'k'n; 87), *a.* Overcome by sorrow. — **heart'bro'ken-ly,** *adv.* — **heart'bro'ken-ness,** *n.*

heart'burn' (hart'bûrn'), *n.* **1.** *Med.* Burning sensation in the stomach, often with inclination to vomit; cardialgia.
2. Discontent or enmity; envy; jealousy.

heart'burn', *v. t.;* HEART'BURNED' (-bûrnd'); HEART'BURN'ING. **1.** To affect with heartburning. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2 To affect or treat with enmity or jealousy. *Obs.*

heart'burn'ing, *n.* **1** *Med.* = HEARTBURN.
2. Discontent; secret enmity. *Swift.*
The transaction did not fail to leave *heartburnings.* *Palfrey.*

heart cherry. One of a race of soft-fleshed heart-shaped sweet cherries, derived from the wild gean (*Prunus avium*). The Black Tartarian is the best-known variety.

heart'ed, *a.* **1.** Having a heart; having a (specified kind of) heart (regarded as the seat of the affections, disposition, or character); as, warm-*hearted;* faint-*hearted.*
2. Shaped like a heart; cordate. *Rare.* *Landor.*
3. Seated or laid up in the heart.

heart'en (härt'n), *v. t.* [From HEART, *v.*] **1.** To give heart to; to give zest or courage to; to encourage.
Hearten those that fight in your defense. *Shak.*
2. To restore fertility or strength to, as land. *Obs. or R.*

heart'felt' (hart'fĕlt'), *a.* Profoundly felt; sincere; earnest.

heart'-free', *a.* Having the affections disengaged.

heart'ful (härt'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of heartfelt emotion; hearty. — **heart'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **heart'ful-ness,** *n.*

hearth (härth), *n.* [ME *harthe, herth, herthe,* AS. *heorð;* akin to D. *haard, heerd,* Sw. *härd,* G. *herd;* cf. Goth. *haúri* a coal, Icel. *hyrr* embers, and L. *cremare* to burn.]
1. The pavement or floor, as of brick, stone, or metal, on which a fire is made, usually in a chimney; the floor of a fireplace; also, a corresponding part of a stove.
There was a fire on the *hearth* burning. *Jer* XXXVI. 22.
2. The fireside; the house or home itself, as the abode of comfort to its inmates and of hospitality to strangers.
Household talk and phrases of the *hearth.* *Tennyson.*
3. *Irish Tribal Law.* = FINE, a group of kindred.
4. *Naut.* A ship's galley, esp. the grate and cooking apparatus. *Rare.*
5. *Metal.* **a** The crucible, or lowest section, of a blast furnace, at and below the tuyères, where the molten metal and slag are collected. **b** The bottom of a finery, reverberatory, or open-hearth furnace, on which the ore or metal is exposed to the flame. **c** A bloomery. **d** The inside bottom of a cupola. **e** The fuel floor of a smith's forge.
6. *Soldering.* A box or brazier for charcoal.
7. *Glass Manuf.* A spreading frame or table.

hearth cinder. Slag produced in refining metals.

hearth ends. *Metal.* Fragments of lead ore ejected from the furnace by the blast.

hearth money. **a** Hearthpenny. **b** A tax formerly laid in England on hearths, each hearth (in all houses paying the church and poor rates) being taxed at two shillings; — called also *chimney money,* etc.

hearth'stone' (harth'stōn'), *n.* **1.** Stone forming the hearth; hence, the fireside; home.
2. A soft stone, or composition of powdered stone and pipe clay, used to whiten or scour hearths, doorsteps, etc.

heart'i-ly (har'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [From HEARTY.] **1.** From the heart; with all the heart; with sincerity.
I *heartily* forgive them. *Shak.*
2. With zest or zeal; actively; vigorously; willingly; cordially; as, to eat *heartily;* to detest *heartily.*
3. Abundantly; to the full; completely.
Syn. — Sincerely, cordially, zealously, vigorously, actively, warmly, eagerly, ardently, earnestly.

heart'leaf' (härt'lēf'), *n.* **a** Any of several American species of *Asarum.* **b** Spotted medic. **c** The floating heart.

heart'-leaved' wil'low (härt'lēvd'). A common broad-leaved American willow (*Salix cordata*).

heart'less, *a.* Without heart or a heart; specif.: **a** Destitute of courage or zeal; spiritless; despondent.
Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their ground *Dryden.*
b Destitute of feeling or affection, unsympathetic; cruel.
"The *heartless* parasites." *Byron.* **c** Of land, sterile. **d** Without power to stimulate or sustain.
— **heart'less-ly,** *adv.* — **heart'less-ness,** *n*

heart'-rend'ing (-rĕn'dĭng; 87), *a.* Causing intense grief or anguish. — *n.* Heart-rending experience.

heart rot. A decay of the heart, or central cylinder, of a plant, esp. a tree, supposed to be due to the penetration of the tissues by the mycelium of a fungus.

hearts'ease' (harts'ēz'), *n.* Also **heart's'-ease'.** **1.** [Properly two words, *heart's ease.*] Ease of heart; peace or tranquillity of mind or feeling. *Shak.*
2. a The pansy. **b** The wallflower. **c** The lady's-thumb. **d** In Australia, any species of *Gratiola.*

heart shell. Any of certain bivalve shells which have, when seen from the end, a heart-shaped outline; esp., the European *Isocardia cor.*

Heart Shell (*Isocardia cor*).

heart'sick' (hart'sĭk'), *a.* [AS. *heortséoc.*] Sick at heart, extremely depressed in spirits; very despondent, also, marked by, or expressive of, heartsickness — **heart'-sick'en-ing,** *a* — **heart'-sick'ness,** *n.*

heart'sore' (-sōr'; 201), *a.* Grieved at heart; indicative of such grief. — *n.* Soreness of heart, grief, also, its cause.

heart'strick'en (-strĭk'n), *a.* Struck to the heart with grief, dismay, or the like. — **heart'strick'en-ly,** *adv.* — **heart'strike'** (-strīk'), *v. t. Rare.*

heart'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* A nerve or tendon once supposed to brace and sustain the heart; hence, the deepest emotions or affections.
Sobbing, as if a *heartstring* broke *Moore.*

heart'struck' (-strŭk'), *a.* **1.** Heartstricken.
2. Driven to the heart; infixed in the mind. *Obs. Shak.*

heart'-swell'ing (-swĕl'ĭng), *a.* Ranking in, or swelling, the heart. "*Heart-swelling* hate." *Spenser*

heart'wa'ter (-wô'tẽr), *n. Veter.* A febrile disease of sheep and goats in South Africa, transmitted by ticks, characterized by inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth with catarrhal discharge from the nostrils, followed by soreness of the feet and sometimes diarrhea, and often fatal, esp to young animals.

heart'-whole', *a.* [See WHOLE.] **1.** Having the heart or affections free; not in love. *Shak.*
2. With unbroken courage; undismayed.
3. Of a single and sincere heart.
It he keeps *heart-whole* towards his Master *Bunyan*

heart'wood' (härt'wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** The hard central part of the trunk of a tree. See DURAMEN.
2. In Tasmania, the oleaceous tree *Notelæa ligustrina,* which has very hard wood.

heart'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **a** The birthwort (*Aristolochia clematitis*). **b** = HARTWORT. *Obs.* **c** A kind of mint. *Obs.* **d** Melilot. *Obs.*

heart'y (här'tĭ), *a;* HEART'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); HEART'I-EST.
1. Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the heart; warm, cordial; zealous; also, energetic, active; eager; as, a *hearty* welcome; *hearty* in supporting the government.
Full of *hearty* tears *Marston*
2. Exhibiting strength; sound; healthy, firm; not weak; as, a *hearty* man; *hearty* timber.
3. Promoting strength; nourishing; rich; abundant; as, *hearty* food; a *hearty* meal.
4. In good heart, fertile; — said of land.
Syn. — Sincere, real, unfeigned; cordial, earnest, warm, zealous, ardent, eager; active, vigorous. See CORDIAL.

heart'y, *n.; pl.* HEARTIES (-tĭz). Comrade; good fellow; — used esp. in addressing sailors; hence, a sailor. *Archaic.*

heat (hēt), *n.* [ME. *hete, hæte,* AS. *hǣtu, hǣto,* fr. *hāt* hot; akin to OHG. *heizi* heat, *hizza,* G. *hitze,* D. *hitte,* Dan. *hede,* Sw *hetta,* Goth. *haitō* fever. See HOT.] **1.** A form of energy variously manifested to sense, as esp. in the effects of fire, the sun's rays, or friction. Heat was formerly supposed to be a subtle, imponderable fluid, to which was given the name *caloric.* It is now known to be a form of energy, probably the kinetic energy of confused oscillating motions of the particles or molecules of matter. Degrees of temperature represent intensities, not quantities, of heat, for when the same amount of heat is imparted to two bodies of equal mass but different substance one is found to be hotter than the other; and we say that the specific heats of the two substances are different. The heat added to a body usually causes change of volume. It may go partly or wholly to producing change of state by fusion or vaporization of the body, or may cause chemical reactions. It may be transformed in part into other kinds of energy, producing the phenomena of light, electricity, etc. The theoretical lower limit of temperature is the absolute zero (which see); the lowest temperature actually obtained is about −263° C. There is no theoretical upper limit, but the highest artificially obtained temperature is that of the electric arc (about 3600° C.). The most important source of heat for the earth is the sun, whose temperature is perhaps most authoritatively estimated to be about 6000° C. To it may be traced indirectly even the heat which we obtain from wood, coal, and other fuel. Heat may be conveyed by *conduction,* as along an

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hearse'cloth' (hûrs'klŏth'; 205), *n.* A funeral pall.
hearse'like', *a.* See -LIKE.
hearst (hûrst), *n.* *Hunting.* A hind in the second year of its age, or, sometimes, one in the third year. *Obsolete. Eng.*
hearsum. See HERSUM.
heart'bird', *n.* The turnstone. *Local, U. S.*
heart'-bound', *a.* Devoted; also, *Obs.,* hard-hearted.
heart'break', *v. t.* To break the heart of. *Rare.*
heart'break'er, *n.* One that breaks hearts; also, humorously, a curl or lovelock.
heart'break'ing-ly, *adv.* of HEARTBREAKING. See -LY.
heart clot. *Med.* A clot of blood formed in the heart, either before death (**ante-mortem clot**) or after death (**post-mortem clot**).
heart clover. The heart trefoil.
heart cockle. = HEART SHELL.
heart'dear', *a.* Beloved. *Rare.*
heart'deep', *a.* To or from the heart or the heart's depths.
heart'-eas'ing (-ēz'ĭng), *a.* Restful to the mind. [the heart.
heart'-eat'ing, *a.* Preying on|
heart'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
heart'en-or, *n.* One that hearteens.
heart'grief', *n.* Heartfelt grief.
heart cricket. See CRICKET, insect.
heart'-heav'y, *a.* Depressed in spirit. — **heart'-heav'i-ness,** *n.*
hearth'less (harth'lĕs), *a.* See -LESS.
hearth'pen'ny, *n.* [AS. *heorð-penning.*] Peter penny. *Obs. or Hist.*
hearth'rug' (-rŭg'), *n.* A rug for the front of the hearth.
hearth'stead (-stĕd), *n.* See -STEAD. [with hearthstone.
hearth'stone', *v. t.* To scour|
hearth tax Hearth money.
hearth'ward (-wẽrd), *a. & adv.* See -WARD. [warming.
hearth'warm'ing, *n.* A house-|
heart'i-kin, *n.* Little heart; — used in *odds heartikins* as a minced oath. *Obs.*
heart'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
heart'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HEART.
heart'let, *n.* See -LET.
heart line. *Palmistry.* = LINE OF HEART. [sincerity. *Obs.*|
heart'li-ness, *n.* Heartiness;|
heart'ling, *n.* See -LING.
heart liver. Spotted medic.
heart liverwort. The hepatica.
heart'ly, *a. & adv.* Hearty; heartily *Obs.*
heart nut. Cashew nut. *Obs.*
heart'pea', *n.* = HEARTSEED.
heart pine. The longleaf, or Georgia, pine.
heart point. See ESCUTCHEON, 1.
heart'quake' (härt'kwāk'), *n.* Trepidation; fear; also, sudden tremor, as of delight.
heart'-rend'ing-ly, *adv.* of HEART-RENDING. See -LY.
heart'-rob'bing, *a.* Ecstatic. b Stealing the heart or affections.
heart'root', *n.* **1.** The depth of the heart or of the feelings; also, a beloved person. *Obs.*
2. A taproot. *Rare.*
heart'-scald', **heart'-scaud'** (hart'- *or* härt'skôld', -skald'; -skôd'), *n.* Heartburn; metaphorically, remorse. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* [balloon vine.|
heart'seed' (härt'sēd'), *n.* The|
heart service Sincere devotion, zealous service.
heart shake. *Carpentry.* A shake or fissure in the heartwood of a tree. [Cordate.|
heart'-shaped' (härt'shāpt'), *a.*|
heart snakeroot. Wild ginger
heart'some (härt'sŭm), *a. Chiefly Scot.* Animating; giving heart or cheer; also, merry; lively. — **heart'some-ly,** *adv.*
heart'-spoon', *n.* A part of the breastbone; also, pit of the stomach; navel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
heart'-stir'ring, *a.* Inspiriting; moving the heart.
heart sugar. *Chem.* Inosite.
heart trefoil Spotted medic. *Eng.*
heart urchin. Any sea urchin of the order Spatangoidea.
heart wall. A wall hearted with rubble, concrete, or other filling.
heart'ward (hart'wẽrd), *a. & adv.* See -WARD. [persicary.|
heart'weed', *n.* The common|
heart wheel. *Mach.* A heart-shaped cam.
heart'-whole'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
heart'wise', *adv.* See WISE, *n.*
heart'-wound'ed, *a.* Wounded to the heart. [center of a rope.
heart yarn. Soft yarn in the|
heascan, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *hyscan.*] To mock; rail. *Obs.* [HEEZE.
hease. Obs. or Scot. var. of|
heast. † HEST, HIGHEST.

iron rod; by *convection*, as through the rooms of a house by air currents; or by *radiation*, as from the sun to the earth. Energy traveling in the form of radiation is sometimes called **radiant heat**. Radiation, however, is not heat, but is the kinetic energy of vibration of the ether. It produces thermal effects when it meets bodies which absorb it, that is to say, bodies in which the regular undulatory motion of the ether is transformed into a confused motion of the material particles. Visible or light rays produce heat in proportion to their energy, but the term *radiant heat* is applied esp. to dark radiations of long wave length (infra-red rays), which are best known by their heating effects.

2. High temperature, as distinguished from low temperature, or cold; as, the *heat* of summer; *heat* of the body in fever, *heat* of fermentation, etc.; also, a period of heat; as, alternate *heats* and colds; a hot place, as, in the *heat*.

Else how had the world . . .
Avoided pinching cold and scorching *heat*? *Milton*

3. *Physiol* **a** The sensation of warmth caused by the stimulation of special sensory end organs at the heat spots (which see). Cf. TEMPERATURE. **b** *Old Physiol.* One of the fundamental qualities of bodies, elements, or humors; — opposed to *cold*. *Obs or R.*

The dry choler with his *heat*
By way of kind his proper seat
Hath in the gall. *Gower.*

4. Indication of high temperature; appearance, condition, or color of a body, as indicating its temperature; redness, high color; flush; degree of temperature to which something is heated.

It has raised . . . *heats* in their faces. *Addison.*

The *heats* smiths take of their iron are a blood-red *heat*, a white-flame *heat*, and a sparkling or welding *heat*. *Moxon.*

5. Intensity of feeling; also, an instance of it. Specif.: **a** Rage; vehemence, as, the *heat* of battle or party. **b** Agitation of mind; inflammation or excitement; exasperation. "The *heat* and hurry of his rage." *South.* **c** Animation, as in discourse; ardor; fervency.

With all the strength and *heat* of eloquence. *Addison.*

6. A single complete operation of heating, as at a forge or in a furnace; as, to make a horseshoe in a certain number of *heats*; also, the quantity so heated.

7. A violent action unintermitted, a single effort.

[He] struck off at one *heat* the matchless tale of "Tam o' Shanter." *J. C. Shairp.*

Specif.: *Sports.* **a** *Horse Racing* A run for exercise in preparation for a race. *Obs.* **b** A single course in a race or other contest that consists of two or more courses, as, he won two *heats* out of three. **c** When contestants are too many to compete at once, a division of a contest in which the losers are eliminated.

8. Quality of being hot; pungency of flavor; passionateness; ardor or excitability. *Obs. or R.*

9. The height or stress of an action. *Shak.*

10 Sexual excitement, esp. in the female of mammals; the time or duration of such excitement.

heat of combustion. *Thermochem.*, the heat evolved when a substance is completely burned in oxygen. It is usually expressed in calories per gram molecular weight of the compound burned or (as in the case of carbon) of the compound formed. — **h. of formation.** *Thermochem.*, the heat evolved or absorbed when a compound is formed by direct union of its elements. It is usually expressed in calories per gram molecular weight of the compound. When heat is absorbed this value is negative. — **h. of fusion, h. of vaporization.** See LATENT HEAT. — **h. of neutralization.** *Thermochem.*, heat evolved in the neutralization of acids and bases.

heat (hēt), *v. t.*; HEAT'ED; HEAT'ING. [ME. *heten*, AS. *hǣtan*, fr. *hāt* hot. See HOT.] **1.** To make hot; to communicate heat to, or cause to grow warm; as, to *heat* an oven or furnace, an iron, or the like.

2. To make hot or feverish by action or emotion.

Pray, walk softly; do not *heat* your blood. *Shak.*

3. To excite ardor in; to rouse to action; to excite to excess; to inflame, as the passions.

A noble emulation *heats* your breast. *Dryden.*

4. To run over (ground) as in a race. *Obs. or R. Shak.*

heat, *v. i.* **1.** To grow warm or hot by action of fire or friction, etc, or communication of heat; as, the water *heats* slowly; also, to grow warm or hot by fermentation or other chemical action; as, green hay *heats* in a mow.

2. To become excited or inflamed.

heat energy. *Physics.* That form of energy which manifests itself through thermal effects. When work is done upon a body and its equivalent appears in no other form, the body is heated, and we say that the work has been transformed into *heat energy*.

heat engine. *Mach. & Thermodyn.* An engine for converting heat into mechanical energy. Steam, gas, oil, and hot-air engines are the principal kinds of heat engines.

heat'er (hēt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that heats; a contrivance or implement to impart heat or hold a thing to be heated; as: **a** A piece of iron heated and placed in a flatiron, box iron, tea urn, or the like. **b** A stove, furnace, steam radiator, or the like. **c** In sugar making, a heating pan for the juice or sirup. **d** *Elec.* A coil of platinum wire in a Nernst lamp to heat the light-giving filament to incandescence.

2. *Weaving.* A frog in a loose-reed loom.

heater plate. A metal plate to conduct heat from the flame to the reservoir of an oil lamp to keep the oil from congealing when the lamp is exposed to low temperatures.

heath (hēth), *n.* [ME. *heth* waste land, the plant heath, AS. *hǣð*; akin to D. & G. *heide*, Icel. *heiðr* waste land, Dan. *hede*, Sw. *hed*, Goth. *haiþi* field; cf. L. *buc*etum a cow pasture, Skr. *kshētra* field.] **1.** A tract of waste land; esp., in Great Britain, an open, level area clothed with a characteristic vegetation consisting principally of undershrubs of the genus *Erica*.

2. a Orig., any plant growing on a heath (sense 1); later, any undershrub of the genus *Erica*; also, *Calluna vulgaris*, the common heath or heather, formerly included in *Erica*. **b** *Bot.* Specif., any species of *Erica*, or, often, any plant of the heath family (Ericaceæ). **c** (With a characterizing word.) Any of several heathlike plants of other families, as the sea *heath*. **d** *Bib.* A kind of desert plant, variously identified with tamarisk, savin (*Juniperus sabina*), and *J. phœnicea*. *Jer.* xvii. 6; xlviii. 6.

heath aster. A common aster of the eastern United States (*Aster ericoides*) with small white flower heads.

heath'ber-ry (hēth'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). Any berry growing on a heath, esp. the crowberry and bilberry.

heath cup. A scrophulariaceous herb (*Artanema fimbriatum*) of the East Indies and Australia, sometimes cultivated for its large blue flowers.

hea'then (hē'th'n), *n.*; *pl.* HEATHENS (-th'nz) or *collectively* HEATHEN. [ME. *hethen*, AS. *hǣðen*, usually connected with *hǣð* heath, and supposed to have meant orig. one who lives in the country or on the heaths and in the woods (cf. *pagan*, fr. L. *pagus* village); akin to OS. *hēðin*, adj., D. *heiden* a heathen, G. *heide*, OHG. *heidan*, Icel. *heiðinn*, adj., Sw *heden*, Goth. *haiþnō*, n fem. See HEATH.] **1.** An unconverted member of a people or nation (usually of inferior civilization) that does not acknowledge the God of the Bible; a pagan; one who is neither a Jew, Christian, nor Moslem (though in early use Moslems were sometimes called *heathen*); specif., *Bib.*, an idolater; a Gentile.

Ask of me, and I shall give thee the *heathen* for thine inheritance *Ps* ii 8.

2. One whose culture or enlightenment is of an inferior or paganlike grade, an irreligious person.

It it is no more than a moral discourse, he may preach it and they may hear it, and yet both continue unconverted *heathens*. *V. Knox*

Syn. — See PAGAN.

hea'then, *a.* **1.** Gentile; pagan; — applied to others than Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans, formerly also to Moslems. Hence, unenlightened; irreligious.

2. Pertaining to the heathen, their religions, customs, etc.

hea'then-dom (-dŭm), *n.* [AS. *hǣðendōm.*] **a** That part of the world where heathenism prevails; also, the heathen, considered collectively. **b** Heathenism.

hea'then-ish, *a.* [AS. *hǣðenisc.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the heathen; resembling, or thought to be characteristic of, heathens. "Worse than *heathenish* crimes." *Milton*

2. Of heathen race or belief; heathen. *Obs.*

— **hea'then-ish-ly,** *adv.* — **hea'then-ish-ness,** *n.*

hea'then-ism (hē'th'n-ĭz'm), *n.* The religious system or rites of heathens; idolatry, paganism; also, heathenlike manners or morals; barbarism. — **hea'then-ist,** *n. Rare.*

hea'then-ize (-ĭz), *v. t. & i.*; HEA'THEN-IZED (-ĭzd); HEA'THEN-IZ/ING (-ĭz/ĭng). To render or become heathen or heathenish; to practice heathenism.

hea'then-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** State, quality, or character, of the heathen; heathenism

2. Heathendom; heathen nations or people.

heath'er (hĕth'ẽr), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. earlier *hadder*, in dial. use also *hedder*. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Scot.* **a** The ericaceous plant *Calluna vulgaris*; also, any of several British heaths of the genus *Erica*. **b** = CROWBERRY a. *Rare.*

Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) Reduced.

heather bell. The bell heather.

heath fern. A polypodiaceous fern (*Dryopteris oreopteris*) of northern Europe and North America, having sweet-scented fronds.

heath, *or* **heather, grass.** A European perennial grass (*Steglingia decumbens*) growing commonly on heaths and moors.

heath grouse. The black grouse.

heath hen. **a** The female of the black grouse; the gray hen. **b** A grouse (*Tympanuchus cupido*) closely related to the prairie chicken of the western United States, which was formerly found in several of the middle and southern New England States. It is now in the last stages of extermination. A few still survive on the island of Marthas Vineyard.

heath pea. A European fabaceous plant (*Lathyrus tuberosus*) bearing small tubers, used for food and in Scotland to flavor whisky.

heath'y (hēth'ĭ), *a* Of, pert. to, or resembling, heath; abounding with heath; as, *heathy* land; *heathy* hills

heat'ing (hēt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HEAT. — **heating furnace,** a reheating furnace. — **h. surface,** *Steam Boilers*, the aggregate surface exposed to fire or to the heated products of combustion, esp. of all the plates or sheets that are exposed to water on their opposite surfaces, — called also *fire surface*.

heat lightning. More or less vivid and extensive flashes of electric light, without thunder, seen near the horizon, esp. at the close of a hot day. It is ascribed to far-off lightning flashes, reflected from the higher strata of clouds.

heat potential. *Thermodyn.* A factor expressing the rate of doing work of a unit mass of a substance undergoing isothermal expansion.

heat ray. *Physics.* A ray producing thermal effects; — formerly applied especially to the rays near the red end of the visible spectrum.

heat spectrum. *Physics.* The infra-red spectrum; — so called because, being invisible and inactive in actinism, it is studied by means of its thermal effect. Any other region of the spectrum that may be thus studied is likewise to be considered as a part of the heat spectrum. See SPECTRUM.

heat spot. **a** A freckle. **b** *Physiol.* Any of numerous spots on the skin at which are located nerve endings sensitive to heat stimulation. See TEMPERATURE SENSATION.

heat stroke. A depression of the vital powers, due to exposure to excessive heat and manifesting itself as prostration with syncope, etc. (heat exhaustion), as prostration with insensibility, fever, etc. (true sunstroke), or, rarely, as acute meningitis; sunstroke, or insolation (in the wider sense). The direct rays of the sun, artificial heat in confined quarters, as those of firemen (stokers), glass blowers, and rolling-mill men, or diffused atmospheric heat without proper ventilation, are the causes.

heat tone. *Thermochem.* The sum of the heat developed in a reaction and of the external work performed, expressed in heat units. The *heat tone* may be positive or negative.

heat weight. *Thermodyn.* The quotient of a quantity of heat by its absolute temperature. See ENTROPY.

heaume (hōm), *n.* [F. Cf. HELM a helmet.] *Armor.* A great helmet, chiefly of the 13th century, worn over a hood of mail or close-fitting steel cap, frequently resting directly upon the armor of the shoulders, and put on only at the moment of going into combat See HELMET, *Illust.*

heave (hēv), *v. t.*; *prt.* HEAVED (hēvd) or HOVE (hōv); *p. p* HEAVED, HOVE, formerly HOVEN (hō'v'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEAV'ING (hēv'ĭng). [ME. *heven*, *hebben*, AS. *hebban* (pret. *hōf*, p. p. *hafen*), akin to OS. *hebbian*, D *heffen*, OHG. *heffan*, *hevan*, G. *heben*, Icel. *hefja*, Sw. *häfva*, Dan. *hæve*, Goth. *hafjan*, L. *capere* to take, seize, cf. Gr. *κώπη* handle. Cf. ACCEPT, BEHOOF, CAPACIOUS, FORCEPS, RECEIPT.] **1.** To cause to move upward or onward by a lifting effort; to lift, raise; now, usually, to lift or raise with exertion; — often with *up*; as, the wave *heaved* the boat on land.

Here a little child I stand.
Heaving up my either hand *Herrick.*

2. To raise or exalt in state or feeling, to elevate. *Obs.*

3. To baptize; also, to stand as sponsor for. *Obs.*

4. To remove; to carry off; also, *Cant*, to rob. *Obs.*

5. To cause to swell or rise, as the breast or bosom.

The glittering, finny swarms
That *heave* our friths, and crowd upon our shores. *Thomson.*

6. To raise or force from the breast; to utter with effort.

The wretched animal *heaved* forth such groans. *Shak.*

7. To throw; to cast; to toss or hurl; as, to *heave* the lead; to *heave* the log. *Chiefly Naut. or Colloq.*

8. *Naut.* To draw or pull; to haul on; to cause to move or to come into some position by or as if by hauling on a rope, either as a means of propulsion or as a means of arranging the sails so as to act in a certain way; as, to *heave* the ship ahead, aback, or in stays; to *heave* in the cable; to *heave* the anchor; to *heave* a line taut.

9. *Mining & Geol.* To displace (a vein or a stratum), as by a fault.

Syn. — HEAVE, HOIST. To HEAVE (see defs. for nautical usage) is to lift with effort, esp. something heavy; to HOIST is to raise aloft, esp. (in modern usage) by means of tackle; as, "though the giant ages *heave* the hill" (*Tennyson*); cf. to *heave* a sigh, a coal *heaver*; "To is the sport to have the engineer *hoist* with his own petard" (*Shak.*); to *hoist* sail, to *hoist* the cargo into a ship. See RAISE.

to heave apeak. *Naut.* See APEAK. — **to h. down** (a ship), *Naut.*, to careen her. — **to h. out** (a sail), to unfurl it. — **to h. short** (a cable, a ship, etc.). *Naut.*, to haul in cable till the ship is almost perpendicularly above the anchor. — **to h. the gorge,** to retch — **to h. the lead** (lĕd), *Naut.*, to take soundings with lead and line. — **to h. the log,** *Naut.*, to ascertain a vessel's rate of progress through the water by using the log. — **to h. to,** *Naut.*, to stop the headway of (a vessel), esp. by bringing her into the wind.

heave (hēv), *v. i.* **1.** To be thrown up or raised; to rise upward, as a tower or mound; also, *Obs.*, to mount.

And the huge columns *heave* into the sky *Pope.*
Where *heaves* the turf in many a moldering heap. *Gray*

2. To rise and fall with alternate motions, as the lungs in heavy breathing, as waves, as ships at sea, etc.

Frequent for breath his panting bosom *heaves*. *Prior*
The *heaving* plain of ocean. *Byron.*

3. To make an effort to raise, throw, or move anything; to strain to do something difficult; to labor; to struggle.

The Church of England had struggled and *heaved* at a reformation ever since Wycliffe's days. *Atterbury.*

4. Specif.: **a** To pant; as, to *heave* for breath. **b** To retch.

5. *Naut.* To haul, pull, or push; to cause a vessel to move in a specified direction or manner, also, of the vessel, to move; as, he *hove* alongside.

to heave and set, to rise and fall on or as on a wave of the sea. — **to h. at,** to aim at with hostile intent; to attack, oppose. *Obs.* — **to h. in sight,** to seem to rise above the horizon and come in sight, as a ship or other object at sea. *Naut. or Colloq.* — **to h. to,** *Naut.*, to stop the headway of a vessel; —said also of the vessel; as, the ship *hove to* near us.

heave, *n.* **1.** An effort to heave or to raise something, as a weight, or one's self, or to move something heavy.

After many strains and *heaves*
He got up to his saddle eaves. *Hudibras.*

2. An upward motion; a rising; esp, a rhythmical rising, as of the breast in difficult breathing, of the waves, of the earth in an earthquake, and the like.

There's matter in these sighs, these profound *heaves*. *Shak.*

3. *Mining.* The horizontal component of the displacement of a vein or body of rock, caused by a fault. See FAULT, 8 & *Illust.*

4. A knoll; an undulation of land. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

5. *Wrestling.* A chip performed by the right arm reaching round under the opponent's right shoulder, while the left is slipped under him to grasp his left elbow.

6. *pl.* [construed as *sing.*] *Veter.* = HEAVES.

heave of the sea, *Naut.*, the effect of the swell of the sea on a vessel's progress or course.

heave ho, *interj. Naut.* A sailor's cry when hauling, as on an anchor chain. — *v. i.* To cry *heave ho*.

heav'en (hĕv'n), *n.* [ME. *heven*, *hefen*, *heofene*, AS. *heofon*; akin to OS. *hevan*, LG. *heben*, *heven*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** The expanse of space surrounding the earth; esp., that which seems to be over the earth like a great arch or dome; the firmament; empyrean; the place where

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heat (hēt). Obs., dial, or illit. pret. & p. p. of HEAT.

heat'a-ble (hēt'ā-b'l), *a.* See heat apoplexy. Sunstroke.

heat asphyxia. Sunstroke.

heat centers *or* **centres** *Physiol.* Regions in the cerebrospinal axis which are concerned in thermogenesis or thermolysis.

heat'drops', *n. pl.* Light rain early on a hot morning; also, tears; sweat.

heat'ed-ly, *adv.* of *heated*, p. p.

heat'en, *v. t. & i.* To heat. *Obs.*

heat equator. = THERMAL EQUATOR. [EQUIVALENT.

heat equivalent. = WATER.

heater piece. A triangular strip of land. *Local, U. S.*

heat'er-shaped', *a.* Triangular, as the heater in a box iron.

heat factor. = ENTROPY. *Rare*

heat fever. Sunstroke.

heat'ful. *a.* See -FUL.

heath bell. The bell heather.

heath bird. The black grouse.

heath bloom. Any ericaceous plant or its flower.

heath bramble The European dewberry (*Rubus cæsius*). *Obs.*

heath'-clad', *a.* Clad with heath.

heath cock. The blackcock.

heath corn. Buckwheat. *U. S.*

heath cypress. The alpine club moss (*Lycopodium alpinum*); — so called from its resemblance to a miniature cypress tree.

hea'then-ess, *n.* See -ESS.

hea'then-esse' (hē'th'n-ĕs'), *n.* [AS. *hǣðennes*, i. e, heathenness.] Heathendom. *Archaic*

hea'then-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

hea'then-ly, *a. & adv.* Heathenish; heathenishly. *Obs. or R.*

hea'then-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hea'then-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

heather. † HITHER.

heather ale. A drink brewed, according to tradition, from the flowers of heather. *Obs or Scot.*

heath'er-bleat', heather-bleater, *n.* Also **heath'er-blite', heath'er-blut'ter** (hē'th'ẽr-blŏt'ẽr; -blut'ẽr). The common snipe; — so called from the bleating note of the male in the breeding season. *Local, Scot. & Eng.*

heather cat. A cat that lives wild on the heather; hence, a person of a roving life. *Eng.*

heath'ered (hē'th'ẽrd), *a.* Clad with heather.

heather grass. = HEATH GRASS.

heath'er-i-ness (hē'th'ẽr-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

heather whin. The moor whin.

heather wool. Wool of a mixed or speckled hue, regarded as resembling heather.

heath'er-y (hē'th'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in heather; of the nature of heath or heather.

heath'er-y (hē'th'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place where heath grows.

heath family. *Bot.* The family Ericaceæ.

heath honeysuckle. An Australian proteaceous shrub (*Sirmuellera serrata*).

heath'less, *a.* See -LESS.

heath peat. See PEAT.

heath poult. The young of the black grouse.

heath rose. Rose of Jericho **a.**

heath'wort' (hēth'wŭrt'), *n.* Any plant of the family Ericaceæ. *Lindley.*

heat'ing-ly, *adv.* of HEATING.

heat'less, *a.* See -LESS.

heat unit. See CALORIE, BRITISH THERMAL UNIT.

heaum'er, *n.* A maker of heaumes or helmets.

heautiboy. † HAUTBOY.

he-au'to-mor'phism (hē-ô'tō-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἑαυτοῦ* of one's self + *-morph* + *-ism.*] Automorphism.

He-au'ton Ti'mo-rou'me-nos (hē-ô'tŏn tĭm'ō-rōō'mē-nŏs). Also **He-au'ton-tim'o-ru'menos.** [L., fr. Gr. *ἑαυτὸν τιμωρούμενος.*] A self-tormentor; — title of a play by Menander and its adaptation by Terence.

he'au-toph'a-ny (hē'ô-tŏf'ā-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἑαυτοῦ* of one's self + *φαίνεσθαι* to appear.] Self-manifestation. *Rare.*

heav. Heave. *Ref. Sp.*

heavd. Heaved. *Ref. Sp.*

heaved. † HEAD.

heave'less, *a.* See -LESS.

the sun, moon, and stars appear; the sky, the region of the clouds and winds and flying birds,—now chiefly in *pl.* In early cosmography the space around the earth was divided into series of heavens (varying in number from seven to eleven), in Greek thought regarded as concentric spheres corresponding to the spaces within the assigned orbits of the sun, the moon, the planets, fixed stars, etc. Dante's "Paradiso" describes such a series of nine heavens beneath the empyrean. The belief in a plurality of heavens, usually regarded as the abode of deities or spirits, prevailed among many ancient peoples, and is widespread in apocalyptic and rabbinical literature. Cf. EMPYREAN, ETHER.

2. The dwelling place of the Deity, the celestial abode of bliss; place or state of the blessed dead. Cf. ELYSIUM, HAPPY HUNTING GROUNDS, NIRVANA, PARADISE, VALHALLA.

Unto the God of love, high *heaven's* King *Spenser.*

3. [*cap*] The sovereign of heaven; God, also, heavenly beings; the assembly of the blessed, collectively.

Her prayers, whom *Heaven* delights to hear. *Shak*

4. Any place of supreme happiness or great comfort; also, perfect felicity, bliss; a sublime or exalted condition. "The brightest *heaven* of invention." *Shak.*

5. A canopy or covering, representing the heavens, formerly used over a stage.

6. The sky or climate of a particular region.

heaven of heavens, the highest heaven, the abode of God and the most exalted spirits; a place or state of supreme bliss.

heav'en (hĕv'n), *v. t.;* HEAV'ENED (-nd); HEAV'EN-ING. To place in happiness or bliss, as in heaven, to beatify, also, to make heavenly in character.

We are happy as the bird whose nest
Is *heavened* in the hush of purple hills *G. Massey*

heav'en-ly, *a.* [AS *heofonlic.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or dwelling in, the heaven of God and the angels (or of heathen gods); celestial; as, *heavenly* spirits.

2. Of or relating to the natural heavens or sky; as, *heavenly* bodies.

3. Of the nature of that which is heavenly; divine; sacred; blessed; also, appropriate to heaven; of more than earthly purity or beauty.

The love of heaven makes one *heavenly. Sir P Sidney*
One of those *heavenly* days that cannot die. *Wordsworth*

Syn. — See CELESTIAL.

Heavenly City, the New Jerusalem. — **h. fruit,** the date plum — **the heav'en-lies** (hĕv'n-lĭz), heavenly places or things, — a literal rendering of the Greek τοῖς ἐπουρανίοις (*Eph.* i. 3, 20; ii. 6, etc)

heav'en-ly, *adv.* [AS. *heofonlice.*] **1.** In a manner resembling that of heaven. "She was *heavenly* true." *Shak.*

2. By the influence or agency of heaven.

Our *heavenly* guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*

heav'er (hē'vẽr), *n.* **1.** One that heaves or lifts; a laborer employed on docks in handling freight; as, a coal *heaver.*

2. *Naut.* A bar used as a lever in twisting rope, etc.

heaves (hēvz), *n. Veter.* A disease, principally affecting horses, in which the elasticity of the lungs is lost, the air vesicles are permanently distended, and expiration is difficult, and which is accompanied with heaving of the flanks and a persistent cough; broken wind; emphysema

heav'ies (hĕv'ĭz), *n. pl. Mil.* **a** Heavy cavalry; — used esp. of European armies. **b** [*cap.*] The Dragoon Guards. *Eng.*

heav'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [From 1st HEAVY.] **1.** In a heavy manner; with great weight; as, to bear *heavily* on a thing.

2. As if burdened with a great weight; slowly and laboriously; with difficulty, hence, in a slow, difficult, or suffering manner.

And took off their chariot wheels, that they drave them *heavily Ex* xiv 25

3. Sorrowfully; dejectedly; grievously. *Archaic.*

Why looks your grace so *heavily* to-day? *Shak*

4. Forcibly; severely; as, he was *heavily* punished. *Shak.*

5. To a considerable amount; as, he was fined *heavily*

heav'i-ness, *n.* [AS. *hefignes.*] State or quality of being heavy; weight, sluggishness; oppression, thickness. Also, *Obs.:* **a** Enraged feeling. **b** Sadness.

heav'ing (hēv'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HEAVE. Specif.: *vb. n.* A rural custom in England, now obsolescent, of lifting or tossing in the air persons of the opposite sex, the women on Easter Monday and the men on Easter Tuesday, in allusion to the Resurrection. Often a decorated chair is used, and the women's feet are sprinkled with water from a posy. A kiss or a fine is sometimes exacted.

heaving day, a day appropriated to the custom of heaving; either *Heaving* Monday, Easter Monday, or *Heaving* Tuesday, Easter Tuesday. — **h. line,** *Naut.,* a small line to be thrown from or to a vessel for use in hauling a heavier line, as a hawser. — **h.-line bend,** clove hitch. See KNOT.

heav'y (hĕv'ĭ), *a.;* HEAV'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); HEAV'I-EST. [ME. *hevi,* AS. *hefig,* fr. *hefe* weight, *hebban* to lift, heave; akin to OHG. *hebīg,* *hevīg,* Icel. *hofigr, hofugr.* See HEAVE.] **1.** Heaved or lifted with labor; weighty; ponderous; as, a *heavy* stone, hence, weighty in proportion to bulk; of high specific gravity; as, gold is a *heavy* metal.

2. Not easy to bear; burdensome; oppressive; hard to endure, accomplish, or fulfill; hence, grievous; afflictive; causing sorrow or distress, as, *heavy* expenses, trials, etc.

The hand of the Lord was *heavy* upon them. 1 *Sam.* v. 6.
The king himself hath a *heavy* reckoning to make. *Shak.*

3. Of weighty import; serious; grave; consequential; as, *heavy* news. "Matter of *heavy* consequence." *Shak.*

4. Deep; profound; intense; as, a *heavy* silence.

5. Laden with that which is weighty; encumbered; burdened, bowed down, either with an actual burden or with care, grief, pain, or disappointment.

The *heavy* [sorrowing] nobles all in council were. *Chapman*
A light wife doth make a *heavy* husband. *Shak*

6. Great with young; pregnant.

7. Slow or dull as from loss of vitality or resiliency; sluggish, inactive, lifeless, stupid; as, a *heavy* gait, looks, manners, style; a *heavy* writer or book; also, lacking mirth or gayety, doleful; leaden; as, *heavy* cheer.

Of a *heavy,* dull, degenerate mind *Dryden.*
Neither [is] his ear *heavy,* that it cannot hear. *Is.* lix 1

8. Overcome or dulled with weariness, drowsy, sleepy, also, dull or having feeling of heaviness due to the relaxation of sleep. "Their eyes were *heavy.*" *Matt.* xxvi. 43.

Whilst the *heavy* plowman snores. *Shak*

9. Of more than the usual amount or quantity; as, a *heavy* rain, *heavy* crops, *heavy* traffic, having more than the usual degree of a certain (physical) quality or characteristic; specif.: **a** Of great force or momentum; strong, violent, as, a *heavy* sea, storm, or cannonade. **b** Dense; gloomy, overcast, lowering, as, a *heavy* sky; *heavy* clouds. **c** Cloggy; clayey; impeding motion; as, a *heavy* road or soil. **d** Grave; loud; deep, as, the *heavy* sound of thunder. **e** Thick; massive; coarse, as, a *heavy* scar; *heavy* features **f** Oppressive; producing languor, as, the *heavy* odor of poppies. **g** Steep; as, a *heavy* grade.

10. Of foods, etc.. **a** Not easily digested, not agreeable to, or suitable for, the stomach. **b** Of wines and other liquors, strong, having a high alcohol content, of ale and beer, rich in malt and hop constituents and, usually, dark. **c** Not raised or made light; not leavened, as, *heavy* bread or pastry.

11 Belonging to, or concerned with, a class of goods, animals, or the like, above a certain usual weight; as, *heavy* woolens; *heavy* trunk lines.

12. *Mil.* Heavy-armed. See also HEAVY ARTILLERY.

13. *Com.* Operating in, or having to do with, large amounts; as, a *heavy* buyer.

14. *Theat.* Pertaining, or assigned, to parts or scenes of a grave or somber nature; as, the *heavy* villain, the *heavy* business of the storm scene in "Lear."

Syn. — HEAVY, WEIGHTY, BURDENSOME, ONEROUS. HEAVY is used in both lit. and fig. senses; WEIGHTY is more frequently fig In its fig sense, *heavy* connotes oppressiveness, often dullness or stupidity; *weighty,* that which is momentous or important, or which is calculated to turn the scale, as, "I am at Stoke, hearing, seeing, doing, absolutely nothing, not such a nothing as you do at Tunbridge, checkered and diversified with a succession of fleeting colors, but *heavy,* lifeless, without form and void" (*Gray*); "These light things . . . surely . . . are as *weighty* and much more useful than your grave discourses upon the mind, the passions, and what not" (*id*), *heavy* sorrow, *weighty* endeavor; *heavy* (i. e., calamitous) news; *weighty* (i. e , momentous) news. BURDENSOME (see LOAD) and ONEROUS (see IRKSOME) agree in implying oppressiveness, as of something heavy to bear, *burdensome* suggesting more definitely the idea of an actual burden, *onerous* often implying little more than what is troublesome, irksome, or annoying; as, "In all things I have kept myself from being *burdensome* unto you" (2 *Cor.* xi. 9); the *onerous* task of transcribing. See BULKY.

heavy artillery. *Mil.* **a** Guns which are not ordinarily used in field operations, esp. siege and seacoast guns. **b** Troops which serve heavy guns. — **h cavalry.** See under CAVALRY. — **h earth,** baryta or barium oxide. — **h. gymnastics.** See GYMNASTICS. — **h. marching order,** *Mil.,* equipment for continuous field service, including shelter tents, blankets, provisions, etc. — **h metal.** **a** *Mil.* Ordnance of a large size. **b** Commanding ability or influence. — **h metals,** metals of high specific gravity; — sometimes applied to all whose sp gr. is over 5. — **h. oil,** an oil of high specific gravity; specif., a product obtained in the fractional distillation of coal tar or of wood tar, containing creosote, and used for preserving wood, for making varnish and lampblack, etc. — **h oil of wine** *Pharm.* = ETHEREAL OIL. — **h. pine,** h.-**wooded pine,** the yellow pine of the western United States (*Pinus ponderosa*). — **h solution,** *Min.,* a liquid of high density, as a solution of mercuric iodide in potassium iodide (called the **Sonstadt,** or **Thoulet, solution**) having a maximum specific gravity of 3 2, or of borotungstate of cadmium (**Klein solution,** sp. gr. 3 6), or the like. Such solutions are used in determining the specific gravities of minerals, and in separating them when mechanically mixed, as in a pulverized rock. — **h spar,** barite; — so called because of its high specific gravity as compared with other nonmetallic minerals — **h. stock,** rolling stock in railroads that have a heavy freight traffic. *Eng.* — **h. syllable,** *Skr. Gram.* See LONG, *a.,* 7. — **h. wet,** malt liquor, as strong ale or ale and porter *Slang, Eng.*

heav'y (hĕv'ĭ), *adv.* [AS. *hefige.*] In a heavy manner; heavily. "Your carriages are *heavy* loaden." *Is.* xlvi. 1.

heav'y (hĕv'ĭ), *a.* Having the heaves.

heav'y-armed' (hĕv'ĭ-ärmd'; 87), *a. Mil.* Wearing heavy armor; carrying heavy arms.

heav'y-hand'ed, *a.* Clumsy; awkward; also, oppressive. — **heav'y-hand'ed-ness,** *n.*

heav'y-head'ed, *a.* Dull; stupid; drowsy.

heav'y-heart'ed, *a.* Despondent; sad.

heav'y-lad'en (hĕv'ĭ-lād'n; 87), *a.* Weighted down, as with a heavy burden; oppressed.

heavy-weight' (-wāt'), *n.* One of more than average weight; specif · **a** In wrestling, boxing, etc., one in the heaviest of the classes into which contestants are divided; any contestant weighing more than the middle-weight limit (158 lbs.) or, sometimes, than the light-heavyweight limit (175 lbs). Cf. FEATHERWEIGHT. **b** A person of much influence or importance. *Colloq., Chiefly U S.*

heb'do-mad (hĕb'dŏ-măd), *n.* [L. *hebdomas, -adis,* Gr ἑβδομας the number seven, seven days, fr. ἑβδομος seventh, ἑπτά seven. See SEVEN.] **1.** The number seven, seven.

2 A week, a period of seven days.

heb-dom'a-dal (hĕb-dŏm'a-dăl), *a.* [L. *hebdomadalis.*] Consisting of seven days, or occurring at intervals of seven days, weekly. — **hebdomadal council.** See COUNCIL, *n.,* 2 f

He'be (hē'bē), *n* [L., fr. Gr. ἥβη youth, "Ηβη Hebe.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of youth, daughter of Zeus and Hera, and cupbearer of the gods before Ganymede. She became the wife of the deified Heracles, and was believed to have the power of restoring youth and beauty. Cf. JUVENTAS.

2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

he'be- (hē'bē-). [Gr. ἥβη youth, puberty, the pubes. See HEBE.] A combining form signifying *pubescent, downy;* as **he'be-an'thous** (-ăn'thŭs), having tomentose or downy flowers, **he'be-car'pous** (-kar'pŭs), having pubescent fruit, **he-bec'la-dous** (hē-bĕk'la-dŭs), having pubescent branches; **he-beg'y-nous** (hē-bĕj'ĭ-nŭs), having pubescent ovaries; **he'be-pet'al-ous** (hē'bē-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), having pubescent petals, etc.

heb'e-tate (hĕb'ē-tāt), *v.t.;* -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *hebetatus,* p. p. of *hebetare* to dull. See HEBETE.] To dull; to blunt in sensitivity or mental keenness.

He [the Athenian] was never long enough at peace to become *hebetated,* as one of Athens began in war and bloomed through war. *J S Phillimore*

heb'ete (hĕb'ēt), *a.* [L. *hebes, hebetis,* dull, stupid, fr. *hebere* to be dull.] Dull; stupid. *Obs. or R*

heb'e-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *hebetudo*] Dullness; stupidity.

He-bra'ic (hē-brā'ĭk), *a.* [L *Hebraicus,* Gr Ἑβραικός. cf. F *hébraique.* See HEBREW] Of or pertaining to the Hebrews, or Hebrew. — **He-bra'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a. Rare.* — **He-bra'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

He'bra-ism (hē'brā-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *hébraïsme.*] **1.** A Hebrew idiom or custom, a peculiar expression or manner of speaking in the Hebrew language.

2. Hebrew institutions or religion, Judaism.

3. The type of character of the Hebrews.

The governing idea of Hellenism is spontaneity of consciousness, that of *Hebraism,* strictness of conscience. *M Arnold*

He'bra-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *hébraiste.*] **1.** One versed in the Hebrew language and learning.

2. One having the qualities of Hebraism; also, an adherent of Judaism.

3 Among the ancient Jews, one of those, as the Jews of Palestine, who retained Hebrew as their native tongue and were comparatively unaffected by, or were opposed to, Hellenic influences; — opposed to *Hellenist.*

He'bra-is'tic (hē'brā-ĭs'tĭk), **He'bra-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Hebraic; marked by Hebraism or characteristic of Hebraists. — **He'bra-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

He'bra-ize (hē'brā-īz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Gr. ἑβραΐζειν to speak Hebrew. cf. F. *hébraiser.*] To make or become Hebrew or Hebraic; to speak Hebrew or use a Hebraism. — **He'bra-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

He'brew (hē'brōō), *n.* [F *Hébreu,* L *Hebraeus,* Gr. Ἑβραῖος, fr. Heb *'ibhrī*] **1.** A member of one of a group of tribes of the northern branch of the Semites, which group includes the Israelites, Ammonites, Moabites, and Edomites; generally, specif., an Israelite. Cf. JEW.

There came one that had escaped and told Abram the *Hebrew Gen.* xiv 13

2. The most ancient language of the Hebrews. The language of the first Hebrews in Palestine was closely connected with that of the Canaanites and Phœnicians, the whole group of tongues being closely allied to the Babylonian-Assyrian languages. After the Babylonian captivity it gradually gave way to Aramaic for common use, being preserved as a learned tongue. Three periods of Hebrew are distinguished: **Biblical Hebrew,** the language of the Old Testament; **Mishnaic Hebrew,** the later Hebrew language of antiquity, affected by Aramaic, Greek, and Latin, its chief literary work being the Mishna, and **Neo-Hebrew,** the learned language of the Jews of the Christian era. See SEMITIC.

3. *pl.* The Epistle to the Hebrews. See NEW TESTAMENT.

He'brew, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hebrews or Hebrew.

Hebrew alphabet, a Semitic alphabet of twenty-two consonants, the vowels being indicated by an elaborate system of points. The characters used in the ancient writings of Israel differed in several respects from the contemporaneous Semitic alphabets, as those of Moab, Phœnicia, and Nineveh. The alphabet of Israel was replaced by an Aramaic script thought to have been brought from Babylon after the Exile, from which modern **square Hebrew,** in which the Bible is now written, probably began to develop in the 1st century B C. Besides the square Hebrew, used in the sacred rolls, etc., there are other less elaborate styles, as, esp., those called **rabbinical Hebrew** (which see). — **H. calendar.** = JEWISH CALENDAR. — **H canon.** See CANON — **H manna,** Persian manna. — **H. stone,** graphic granite. — **H. year,** the year used by Hebraic peoples. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

Heb'ri-de'an (hĕb'rĭ-dē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hebrides. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Hebrides.

Hec'a-te, Hek'a-te (hĕk'a-tē, *formerly often* hĕk'āt, *as in Shakespeare and Milton*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑκάτη.] *Class. Relig.* A goddess, probably of Thracian origin, combining the characters of moon goddess, earth goddess, and underworld goddess. Hesiod describes her as Titan-born, but as given by Zeus a share in the rulership of earth and sea and

heav'en-ful, *n.* See -FUL.
heav'en-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
heav'en-ish, *a.* Heavenly; celestial *Obs.* — **heav'en-ish-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
heav'en-ize, *v. t* See -IZE.
Heaven King. King of Heaven; — a title of God or Christ. *Obs.*
heav'en-less, *a.* See -LESS.
heav'en-like, *a. & adv.* Heavenly. [*n.* See -NESS]
heav'en-li-ness (hĕv'n-lĭ-nĕs), **heav'en-ly-mind'ed,** *a* Devout; godly; pious. — **heav'en-ly-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*
heavenrich, *n.* [AS. *heofonrīce; heofon* heaven + *rīce* kingdom.] The kingdom of heaven; the future abode of the blessed. *Obs*
heaven tree. A tree reaching from earth to heaven or to the underworld, as in certain Norse, Malay, and Polynesian myths.
heav'en-ward (hĕv'n-wẽrd), *a. & adv.* See -WARD [ENWARD]
heav'en-ward-ly, *adv.* of HEAVEN-
heav'en-ward-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
heav'en-wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARDS.
heavenward tree The ailanthus.
heav'en-ware, *n.* [AS. *heofonwara; heofon* heaven + *wara, waie,* in comp., prop., pl. of *warn* people.] The inmates of heaven. *Obs*
heaven worshiper *or* **worshipper.** A Cœlicolist. [OFFERING | **heave offering.** *Jew. Antiq.* See | **heave shoulder** *or* **thigh.** *Jew. Antiq.* The shoulder or thigh of an animal presented as a heave offering.
heave'-shoul'dered. *a.* Having the shoulders raised. *Obs.*
heave thigh. *Bib.* See HEAVE SHOULDER. *Rev. Ver.*
heav'i-some (hĕv'ĭ-sŭm), *a.* Heavy; dull. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.* |
heav'i-ty, *n.* Heaviness of heart. | **heave.** Heaves. *Ref Sp.*
heav'y, *v. t. & i.* To make or become heavy; burden. *Obs*
heav'y, *n.* 1. Short for HEAVY WET. *Slang, Eng.* 2. Short for HEAVYWEIGHT. **3** *pl. Mil.* See HEAVIES. **4.** *Theat.* A rôle or actor representing a dignified or imposing (usually corpulent) person in the later prime of life.
heav'y-back', *n.* The queen conch. *West Indies.* [low. *R*
heav'y-head', *n.* A stupid fellow. + HEW.
Heb. *Abbr.* Hebrew; Hebrews
he'-bal'sam, *n.* The black spruce. *Southern U. S.*
hebawde, *n.* [Cf. F *hibou. Oxf D.*] An owl. *Obs. Scot.*
hebbe. + HEAVE.
heb'bing. + EBBING.
heb-dom'a-dal-ly, *adv.* of HEBDOMADAL.
heb-dom'a-da-ry (hĕb-dŏm'a-dā-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *hebdomadarius.*] *R. C. Ch.* A member of a chapter or convent whose week it is to preside at the sacred offices.
heb-dom'a-da-ry, *a.* = HEBDOMADAL
heb-dom'a-der, *n.* [See HEBDOMADARY, *n*] In Scottish universities, a member whose weekly turn it was to superintend the discipline *Obs. Oxf E. D*
heb'do-ma-ry (hĕb'dŏ-mā-rĭ), *n.* Short for HEBDOMADARY.
heb'do-mat'i-cal, *a.* [L. *hebdomaticus,* Gr. ἑβδομαδικός.] Hebdomadal. *Obs.*
heben. + EBON.
heb'e-non (hĕb'ē-nŏn), *n.* Some substance having a poisonous juice, usually identified with henbane
he'be-phre'ni-a (hē'bē-frē'nĭ-ā), *n.* [NL.; *hebe-* + Gr. φρήν mind.] *Med.* Mental derangement at puberty. — **he'be-phren'ic** (-frĕn'ĭk), *a.*
He'ber (hē'bẽr). *Bib.*
He'ber-ites (-tĭs), *n. pl. Bib.*
He'be's cup (hē'bēz). A punch of brandy, wines, and soda water poured over a mixture of cucumber, lemon, and sugar.
heb'e-tate (hĕb'ē-tāt), *a.* 1 Obtuse; dull [point *Rare.*] 2. *Bot.* Having a blunt and soft
heb'e-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *hebetatio* cf F *hébétation.*] Act of hebetating, or state of being hebetated
he-bet'ic (hĕ-bĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr ἡβητικός, fr. ἡβη puberty.] *Med.* Of or pert. to puberty.
heb'e-tu'di-nous (hĕb'ē-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* [See HEBETUDE.] Partially stupefied; dull; stupid.
He Bible. See BIBLE.
heb'o-lace. + HERBELADE.
Hebr. *Abbr.* Hebrew; Hebrews.
He-bra'an (hē-brē'ăn), *n.* A Hebrew; also, a Hebraist. *Obs.*
He-bra'i-cize (hē-brā'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To Hebraize. *Rare.*
He'bra-iz'er (hē'brā-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who Hebraizes. [See -DOM.]
He'brew-dom (hē'brōō-dŭm), *n.* [ism.]
He'brew-ess, *n., fem.* of HEBREW.
He'brew-ism (-ĭz'm), *n* Hebraism.
He'brew-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE
He-bri'cian (hē-brĭsh'ăn), *n* A Hebraist. *Rare*
He-brid'i-an (hē-brĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a* = HEBRIDEAN
He'bron (hē'brŏn). *Bib.*
He-bro'na (hē-brō'nā) *D. Bib.*
He-bro'ni (-nī). *D Bib.*
he'bron-ite (hē'brŭn-īt), *n.* [From *Hebron,* Me] *Min.* = AMBLYGONITE.
He'bron-ites (-īts), *n. pl. Bib*
he'-cab'bage-tree', *n.* A small asteraceous tree (*Senecio leucadendron*) endemic on the island of St Helena
hec-as'to-the'ism (hĕk-ăs'tō-thē'ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr ἕκαστος every + θεός god + *-ism.*] That stage of primitive religion investing every sort of object with superhuman powers. *J. W. Powell*
Hec'a-te'an, Hec'a-tæ'an (hĕk'a-tē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Hecate; magical.

ā̆le, senāte, cāre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ:
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

a place in Olympus; she gives aid in war, athletic contests, and hunting, and is fosterer of herds and human children. In later conception she is more thought of as the dark goddess of magic and witchery. She was also from early times a goddess of the meeting place of roads, and to this character her triple-headed form is sometimes attributed (cf. JANUS). She was represented with six arms as well as three heads, and usually carries a torch or torch and spear. The hound was sacred to her. Hecate was merged more or less with various Hellenic goddesses, but esp. with Selene and Artemis.

The Triple Hecate, from an ancient relief.

hec'a-tomb (hĕk'ă-tōm; -tōōm; 277), *n.* [L. *hecatombe*, Gr *ἑκατόμβη*; *ἑκατόν* hundred + *βοῦς* ox: cf. F. *hécatombe*.] *Antiq.* A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or cattle at the same time; hence, the sacrifice or slaughter of any large number of victims.

More than a human *hecatomb*. *Byron.*

hec'a-tom'pe-don (-tŏm'pĕ-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἑκατμόπεδος* hundred feet long, *τὸ ἑκατόμπεδον* the Parthenon; *ἑκατόν* hundred + *πούς* foot] *Arch.* A building measuring 100 feet; — applied by the ancients to a temple of Athene at Athens, and probably meaning the inner or eastern chamber of the cella of the Parthenon.

hecaton-. Combining form from Greek *ἑκατόν*, *hundred*.

Hec'a-ton-chei'res (hĕk'ă-tŏn-kī'rēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἑκατόγχειρες*; *ἑκατόν* hundred + *χείρες* hands] *Gr. Myth.* Three hundred-handed giants, Briareus, Cottus, and Gyges, sons of Uranus and Gæa. They prob. personified the crashing waves.

heck (hĕk), *n.* [See HATCH a half door.] **1.** *Scot & Dial. Eng.* **a** A manger; hayrack; = HACK, *n.*, 2. **b** = HATCH, door, 1, 2, 4 **d**.

2. a *Weaving.* Any of several vertical frames, with gratings to which the warp threads are attached, forming a shed by their movement for the passage of the shuttle. *Now Rare.* **b** *Spinning.* An attachment to a spinning wheel or flyer to guide the yarn on the bobbin. It is now generally replaced by the traverse rail. **c** *Weaving.* An apparatus in a warping machine by which the warp threads are separated into sets as they are wound upon the reel

at heck and manger, in comfort or plenty. *Dial Eng. & Scot.*

Heck'er-ism (hĕk'ĕr-Iz'ĭm), *n. R. C. Ch.* **a** The teaching of Isaac Thomas Hecker (1819–88), which interprets Catholicism as promoting human aspirations after liberty and truth, and as the religion best suited to the character and institutions of the American people (see PAULIST). **b** Improperly, certain views or principles erroneously ascribed to Father Hecker in a French translation of Elliott's Life of Hecker. They were condemned as "Americanism" by the Pope, in a letter to Cardinal Gibbons, January 22, 1899.

heck'le (hĕk''l), *v. t.*; HECK'LED (-'ld); HECK'LING. [ME. *hekelen*, var. of *hechelen*. See HATCHEL.] **1** = HACKLE.

2. To badger with questions, comments, or gibes, as a candidate for Parliament. *Brit., esp. Scot.*

Robert bore his *heckling*, however, with great patience and adroitness *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

hec'tare (hĕk'târ; *F.* ĕk'târ'), *n.* [F., Gr. *ἑκατόν* hundred + F. *are* an are.] A metric measure of area containing 100 ares, or 10,000 square meters (2 471 acres).

hec'tic (hĕk'tĭk), *a.* [F. *hectique*, Gr. *ἑκτικός* habitual, consumptive, fr. *ἕξις* habit, a habit of body or mind, fr. *ἔχειν* to have; akin to Skr. *sah* to overpower, endure; cf. AS. *sige*, *sigor*, victory, G *sieg*, Goth. *sigis*. Cf. SCHEME.] **1.** Habitual; constitutional; pertaining esp. to slow waste of animal tissue, as in consumption.

2. In a hectic condition; having hectic fever; consumptive; as, a *hectic* patient.

hectic fever, *Med.*, a type of fever occurring usually at an advanced stage of exhausting disease, as in pulmonary tuberculosis, septicæmia, etc., and marked by a daily recurring rise of temperature, profuse perspiration, and flushed countenance. — **h. flush**, *Med.*, the peculiar flush of the countenance occurring in hectic fever.

hec'tic, *n. Med.* **a** Hectic fever; also, one affected by it; a consumptive. **b** A hectic flush.

It is no living hue, but a strange *hectic*. *Byron*

hecto-, hect-. A combining form from French *hecto-*, *hect-*, from Greek *ἑκατόν*, *hundred*.

Hec'a-te'ion (hĕk'ă-tē'yŏn; -tĭ'ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TEIA (-tē'yă, -tĭ'ă) [Gr. *Ἑκάταιον* or *Ἑκάτειον*] A shrine of Hecate.

He-cat'ic (hē-kăt'ĭk), *or* **Hec'a-tine** (hĕk'ă-tĭn), *a.* = HECATEAN.

Hec'a-tom-bæ'on (hĕk'ŏ-tŏm-bē'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἑκατομβαιών*] The first Attic month. See GREEK CALENDAR.

hec'a-tom'ped (-tŏm'pĕd), *a* [See HECATOMPEDON.] Measuring a hundred feet

hec'a-ton-sty'lon (-tŏn-stī'lŏn), *n.* [*hecaton-* + Gr. *στῦλος* column.] *Arch.* A building having a hundred columns.

hec'a-ton'tarch-y (-tŏn'tar-kĭ), *n.* [Irreg. fr. *hecaton-* + Gr. *ἀρχή* rule.] Government by one hundred persons.

hec'a-ton-tome', *n.* [*hecaton-* + Gr. *τόμος* tome.] A group of a hundred volumes. *Obs.*

hec'a-to-phyl'lous (hĕk'ă-tō-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*hecaton-* + *-phyllous*.] Having a hundred leaflets.

Hec'cat. + HECATE

hec'co, *n.* [Cf. HICKWALL.] A woodpecker. *Obs.*

hec'de-cane (hĕk'dē-kān), *n. Chem.* = HEXADECANE.

hecfar. + HEIFER.

hech + EACH, HATCH.

hech (hĕx), *interj.* An exclamation of various meanings. *Scot.*

hechele, hechil. + HATCHEL.

hecht. Obs. or Scot. var. of HIGHT.

heck. Var. of HECH.

heck, *n.*? [Of imitative origin] To make a sound like coughing

heck'ber-ry. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HAGBERRY.

heckfare, heckfurth. + HEIFER.

heckforde. + HEIFER

heck'i-mal, *n.* [E. dial.] *Zoöl.* The European blue titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*).

heck'le (hĕk''l; ĕk''l). Dial. Eng. var. of HICKWALL.

heck'le (hĕk''l), *n.* [ME. *hekele*, var. of *hechele*. See HATCHEL.] = HACKLE.

heck'le-back', *n.* The fifteen-spined or sea stickleback. *Local, Eng or Scot.* [heckles.

heck'ler (hĕk'lẽr), *n.* One who

Hec'la pow'der (hĕk'la). [Prob. from *Hecla*, volcano in Iceland.] A kind of dynamite.

Hect. *Abbr.* Hector.

hec'ta-style (hĕk'tă-stīl). Corrupt of HEXASTYLE.

hec'ti-cal. *a.* Hectic. — **hec'ti-cal-ly.** *adv.*

hec'tive, *a.* Hectic. *Obs.*

hec'to-cot'y-lus (hĕk'tŏ-kŏt'ĭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -YLI (-lī). [NL.; *hecto-* + Gr *κοτύλη* a hollow vessel.] *Zool.* One of the arms of the male of most cephalopods, which is specially modified in various ways to effect the fertilization of the eggs. In *Argonauta* and two genera of Octopoda (*Ocythoe* and *Tremoctopus*), the hectocotylus, after receiving the spermatophores, becomes detached from the male, and attaches itself to the female for reproductive purposes.

hec'to-graph (hĕk'tŏ-graf), *n.* [*hecto-* + *-graph.*] A contrivance for manifolding a writing or drawing by transferring it to a slab of gelatin treated with glycerin, and then taking transcripts from the gelatin.

hec'to-li'ter } (-lē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *hectolitre*, fr. Gr *ἑκατόν*
hec'to-li'tre } hundred + F. *litre* a liter.] A metric measure of capacity equal to one hundred liters. See MEASURE.

Heo'tor (hĕk'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἕκτωρ*, prop., holding fast, fr. *ἔχειν* to have, to hold. Cf. HECTIC.] **1.** In the Iliad, one of the sons of Priam, husband of Andromache, and the bravest of the Trojan warriors. He slew many of the Greeks and eventually Patroclus, Achilles's friend. Achilles, seeking vengeance, chased Hector three times around Troy, and, with the aid of Athena, slew him and dragged his body at the tail of his chariot to the Greek camp.

2. [*l. c.*] One who hectors; a bully; blusterer; roisterer; braggart

hec'tor, *v. t.*; HEC'TORED (-tẽrd), HEC'TOR-ING. To bully, to intimidate by threats; hence, to torment by words, to worry or irritate by bullying

hec'tor, *v. i.* To play the bully; to bluster, swagger.

Hec'u-ba (hĕk'ū-bă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἑκάβη*.] In the Iliad, the wife of Priam and mother of Hector, Helenus, Paris, Deiphobus, Cassandra, etc. There are various legends of the woes that overtake her at and after the fall of Troy. Euripedes's "Hecuba" narrates how the Greeks sacrificed her daughter Polyxena to the shade of Achilles, while on the same day the sea washed ashore the body of her son Polydorus, treacherously slain by Polymnestor, to whose care Priam had committed him. In revenge, Hecuba contrives to kill the children of Polymnestor and tears out his eyes. She is acquitted by the Greeks, but becomes metamorphosed into a dog and wanders howling through the country, stoned by its inhabitants.

Hed'da Ga'bler (hĕd'a ga'blẽr). In Ibsen's play of the same name, a spirited young woman married into a conventional and humdrum circle. She is driven by boredom into active mischief-making, and finally commits suicide.

hed'dle (hĕd''l), *n.* [Cf. HEALD.] *Weaving.* One of the sets of parallel doubled cords or wires which, with their mounting, compose the harness used to guide the warp threads to the lathe or batten in a loom. See LOOM, *Illust.*

hed'dle, *v. t.*; HED'DLED (-'ld); HED'DLING (-lĭng). *Weaving.* To draw (the warp thread) through the heddle eyes.

heddle eye *Weaving.* The eye or loop formed in each heddle to receive a warp thread.

hed'en-berg-ite (hĕd'ĕn-bẽrg-īt), *n.* [After Ludwig *Hedenberg*, Swedish mineralogist.] *Min.* A calcium-iron variety of pyroxene, $CaFe(SiO_3)_2$, occurring in black or greenish black crystals or masses.

He'de-o'ma (hē'dē-ō'mă), *n.* [NL., said to be irreg. formed fr. Gr. *ἡδύς* sweet + *ὀσμή* odor, in allusion to the very fragrant blossoms.] *Bot.* A small genus of American menthaceous herbs having small flowers in axillary clusters, with a bilabiate corolla and two stamens. The herbage yields oil of pennyroyal. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of the genus.

Hed'er-a (hĕd'ẽr-*a*), *n.* [L., ivy.] *Bot* A genus of Old World araliaceous woody vines, climbing by means of rootlets. *H. helix* is the common or English ivy. See IVY.

hedge (hĕj), *n.* [ME. *hegge*, AS. *hecg*; akin to *haga* an inclosure, E. *haw*, AS. *hege* hedge, E. *haybote*, D. *hegge*, OHG. *hegga*, G. *hecke*. See HAW a hedge.] **1.** A thicket of bushes, often thorn bushes, esp. when planted as a fence or boundary; also, any sort of shrubbery, as evergreens, planted in a line or as a fence or boundary. Hedges are the usual form of fence in England, and from the use of them for shelter by the poor or low, *hedge* came to signify, attributively: rustic, outlandish, illiterate, poor, mean, inferior, common, clandestine, etc; as, *hedge* priest, *hedge*born, etc.

And the lord said unto the servant, Go out into the highways and *hedges*, and compel them [the poor, and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind] to come in *Luke* XIV. 23.

The roughest berry on the rudest *hedge* *Shak.*

2. A barrier, as for protection or defense, a limit; also, that which constitutes it.

"It's too late for you to be out alone," she said, and the girl seemed to perceive dimly a *hedge* of conventionality which she had not hitherto known. *Mary Wilkins*

3. A fishing weir.

4. The Osage orange.

5. *Betting, Stock Gambling, etc.* Act or means of hedging.

hedge, *v. t.*; HEDGED (hĕjd); HEDG'ING (hĕj'ĭng). **1.** To inclose or separate with a hedge; to fence with a thickly set line or thicket of shrubs or small trees; also, to arrange so as to form a hedge or barrier.

2 To obstruct, as a road, with a barrier; to hinder from progress or success, — sometimes with *up* and *out*.

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns *Hos.* II 6.
Another wall . . . to *hedge* out incursions. *Milton*

3. To surround as for defense; to guard; to protect, to hem (in). "England, *hedged* in with the main." *Shak.*

4. To surround so as to prevent escape.

That is a law to *hedge* in the cuckoo. *Locke.*

5. To safeguard one's self from loss on (a bet or speculation) by making compensatory arrangements on the other side. **to hedge in** *or* **into**, to include within something larger; to insinuate or thrust in. *Obs.*

hedge (hĕj), *v. i.* **1.** To make or repair hedges. *Obs.*

2. To shelter one's self from danger, risk, duty, responsibility, etc., as if by hiding in or behind a hedge; to skulk, slink; trim.

I myself sometimes, . . hiding mine honor in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to *hedge*, and to lurch. *Shak.*

3. To arrange a way of escape from any position taken. Specif.: **a** *Betting.* To reduce the risk of a wager by making a bet against the side or chance one has bet on. **b** *Stocks, etc.* To lessen one's holdings or obligations so as to minimize loss. **c** To use reservations and qualifications in one's speech to avoid committing one's self definitely.

The Heroic Stanzas read much more like an elaborate attempt to *hedge* between the parties than . . to gain favor from the Roundheads. *Saintsbury.*

hedge bedstraw. A European bedstraw (*Galium mollugo*) with rather showy panicles of small white flowers. It is naturalized in various parts of the United States.

hedge'ber-ry (-bĕr-Y), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-Iz). **a** Any berry growing in a hedge, as the blackberry. **b** The hagberry, or bird cherry. **c** The gean.

hedge bindweed. A common wild convolvulus (*Convolvulus sepium*) of Europe and America, having sagittate leaves and large white or pink flowers.

hedge bush. Any bush used for hedges, as the hawthorn.

hedge cactus. A cactus (*Cereus peruvianus*) with columnar stems and white flowers. It is used as a hedge plant.

hedge garlic. A kind of wild mustard (*Alliaria alliaria*) with a strong odor of garlic.

hedge'hog' (hĕj'hŏg'), *n.*

1. a Any of certain Old World insectivorous mammals constituting the genus *Erinaceus*, esp. the European species, *E. europæus*. They have the hair on the upper part of the body mixed with prickles or spines. They are able to roll themselves up so as to present the spines outwardly in every direction. The hedgehog is nocturnal in its habits, feeding chiefly upon insects, slugs, etc. **b** Popularly, any of various other spine-bearing animals, as the tenrecs. **c** In America, where no true hedgehogs occur, popularly, the porcupine.

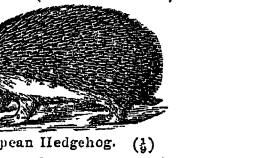

European Hedgehog. ($\frac{1}{3}$)

2 Any of various prickly fruits or seed pods, as those of *Ranunculus arvensis*, *Medicago echinus*, etc.; also, a plant bearing a fruit of this kind.

3 One who is regardless of others' feelings *Obs*

4. a A kind of roundish apple pudding made rough with a garnish of blanched almonds. **b** A steamed fruit pudding similarly decorated.

5. A dredger consisting essentially of a roller with protruding spikes or spades which is dragged over the bottom of a river, etc., to remove silt, mud, or the like

6. *Elec.* = HEDGEHOG TRANSFORMER.

hedgehog cactus. Any cactus of the genus *Echinocactus*, — so called from the stout, sharp spines.

hedgehog fruit The prickly fruit of an Australian tiliaceous tree (*Echinocarpus australis*), or the tree itself.

hedgehog gourd An ornamental gourd (*Cucumis dipsaceus*) having a hairy, burlike fruit.

hedgehog grass. **a** = BUR GRASS. **b** A European sedge (*Carex flava*) with burlike spikes.

hedge'hog'gy (hĕj'hŏg'Y), *a.* Of the nature of a hedgehog; hence, spiny; repellent.

hedgehog mushroom. Any fungus of the genus *Hydnum*, esp. *H. erinaceus*; — so called from the prickly hymenium.

hedgehog parsley. A European apiaceous herb (*Caucalis daucoides*) having fruit with prickly ribs.

hedgehog rat. Any of certain hystricomorphic rodents of the family Octodontidæ somewhat resembling rats, but having more or less spiny or bristly fur, as those constituting the South American genera *Echimys* and *Loncheres*.

hedgehog transformer. *Elec.* A variety of transformer, now obsolete, with open magnetic circuit, the ends of the iron wire core being turned outward and presenting a bristling appearance, whence the name.

hedgehog wheat. A race of hardy dwarf wheats having very dense short ears or spikes with awned scales or glumes. They are grown in mountainous regions of Europe.

hedge hyssop. **a** Any scrophulariaceous herb of the genus *Gratiola*, esp. the European *G. officinalis*, of which the leaves are used for their emetic, cathartic, and diuretic properties. **b** In Great Britain, any of several plants more or less resembling the above, as *Scutellaria minor*, *Lythrum hyssopifolia*, etc.

he'der (hē'dẽr), *n.* [Perh. *he* + *deer*. *O. F. E. D.*] A male sheep; specif., one past eight or nine months old that has not yet been sheared *Dial. Eng.*

hed'er-a'ceous (hĕd'ẽr-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *hederaceus*, fr. *hedera* ivy] *Bot.* Pertaining to, resembling, or made of, ivy. — **hed'er-a'ceous-ly**, *adv.*

hed'er-at'ed (hĕd'ẽr-āt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *hederatus*.] Ivy-crowned.

he-der'ic (hĕ-dĕr'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, the ivy (*Hedera*); as, *hederic* acid.

hed'er-if'er-ous (hĕd'ẽr-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *hedera* ivy + *-ferous*.] Bearing ivy.

hed'er-i-form' (hĕd'ẽr-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *hedera* ivy + *-form*.] Resembling ivy.

hed'er-ig'er-ent (-ĭj'ẽr-ẽnt), *a.* [L. *hederiger* ivy-bearing] Bearing or adorned with ivy.

hed'er-ose (hĕd'ẽr-ōs), *a.* [L. *hederosus*.] Abounding in ivy.

hedesoyme. *n.* [Cf. SOAM.] The soam or traces. *Obs.*

hedgd. Hedged *Ref. Sp.*

hedge accentor. Hedge sparrow.

hedge'-bells', *n.* The hedge bindweed. [billhook.

hedge bill. A long-handled

hedge bird One that frequents hedges; a footpad or vagrant.

hedge'born', *a.* See HEDGE, *n.*, 1.

hedge'bote' (hĕj'bōt'), *n.* = HAYBOTE.

hedge carpenter. One who repairs hedges, a hedger. — **hedge carpentering.**

hedge chanter, hedge chat. The hedge sparrow.

hedge creeper. One who skulks under hedges: a hedge bird. *Obs.* — **hedge creeping.** *Obs.*

hedge crocus. An itinerant peddler of cure-alls. [bryony.

hedge grape. The common

hedgehog caterpillar. The hairy larva of certain moths, as the Isabella moth. It curls up like a hedgehog when disturbed.

hedgehog fish. = PORCUPINE FISH. [MUSHROOM

hedgehog fungus. = HEDGEHOG

hedgehog gooseberry. A kind of hairy gooseberry.

hedgehog licorice A European licorice (*Glycyrrhiza echinata*).

hedgehog medic. Any of several species of *Medicago*, as *M. echinus*, with burlike pods. [2

hedgehog plant. = HEDGEHOG.

hedgehog shell. Any spinose gastropod shell of *Murex* or allied genera, as *M. tenuispina*.

hedgehog thistle. = HEDGEHOG CACTUS. [MEDIC

hedgehog trefoil. = HEDGEHOG

hedge laurel. Any Australian or New Zealand plant of the genus *Pittosporum*. They are evergreen shrubs or small trees with white or yellow flowers. *Australia.*
hedge marriage. A secret or clandestine marriage, esp. one performed by a hedge priest. See HEDGE, *n.*, 1.
hedge mushroom. **a** The horse mushroom (*Agaricus arvensis*). **b** The common mushroom (*A. campestris*).
hedge mustard. **a** A common wild mustard (*Sisymbrium officinale*) with pinnatifid leaves and small yellow flowers, said to be a diuretic and expectorant. **b** Any of several allied plants of the genera *Erysimum*, *Sophia*, etc.
hedge nettle. Any menthaceous plant of the genus *Stachys*, esp. *S. sylvatica* in Great Britain and *S. palustris* in the United States; — so called from the resemblance of the leaves to those of nettle. See STACHYS.
hedge parsley. A European apiaceous plant (*Caucalis anthriscus*); also, any of several other plants of the same family having parsleylike foliage.
hedge'pig' (hĕj'pĭg'), *n.* The hedgehog. *Shak.*
hedge plant. Any plant (as the Osage orange) which, from its habit of growth, is suitable for hedges.
hedg'er (hĕj'ẽr), *n.* One who makes or mends hedges, also, one who hedges, as in betting, etc.
hedge'row' (hĕj'rō'), *n.* A row of shrubs, or trees, planted for inclosure or separation of fields.
hedge sparrow. A common European warbler (*Accentor modularis*) which frequents hedges. Its color is reddish brown and ash; the wing coverts are tipped with white.

Hedge Sparrow. + 5

hedge thorn. The hawthorn, esp. when used for hedges.
hedge violet. A common European blue-flowered violet (*Viola sylvatica*) growing in woods and hedgerows
hedge warbler. The hedge sparrow.
he-don'ic (hē-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἡδονικός, fr. ἡδονή pleasure, ἡδύς sweet, pleasant.] **1.** Pert. to, or consisting in, pleasure. **2.** Of or pertaining to hedonism or adherents of hedonism. **3.** Of or pertaining to hedonics or the states of consciousness which are its concern.
he-don'ics (-ĭks), *n.* **a** Ethics which treats of the relation of duty to pleasure. **b** Psychology which treats of pleasurable and painful states of consciousness and their relation to organic life.
he'don-ism (hē'dŏn-ĭz'm; hĕd'ŏn-; 277), *n.* **1.** *Ethics.* The doctrine that pleasure is the sole or chief good in life and that moral duty is fulfilled in the gratification of pleasure-seeking instincts and dispositions. The chief advocates of hedonism in antiquity were the Epicureans and Cyrenaics, the latter inclining to the grosser interpretation of the doctrine. In modern times utilitarianism, seeking the good in the greatest happiness of the community as a whole, is the chief hedonistic doctrine. Cf. EUDÆMONISM, EPICUREANISM. **2.** The manner of life of a hedonist; living for pleasure.
he'don-ist (-ĭst), *n.* An adherent of hedonism, or one who lives hedonistically.
he'do-nis'tic (hē'dō-nĭs'tĭk; hĕd'ō-), *a.* Of or pertaining to hedonism. — **he'do-nis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*
He-dych'i-um (hē-dĭk'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; prob. Gr ἡδύς sweet + χιών snow.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic zinziberaceous herbs with leafy stems and showy flowers in a terminal spike or thyrsus, the perianth with one lobe enlarged and labiate. As cultivated they are known as *garland flowers* or *butterfly lilies.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus
hed'y-phane (hĕd'ĭ-fān), *n.* [Gr. ἡδύς sweet + the root of φαίνεσθαι to shine, appear.] *Min.* A yellowish white monoclinic mineral, occurring massive. It is an arsenate and chloride of lead and calcium.
He-dys'a-rum (hē-dĭs'a-rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἡδύσαρον a vetch, perh. samfoin; ἡδύς sweet + σάρον a broom] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous herbs having racemose purple and white, or rarely yellow, flowers and jointed pods. The species are natives of temperate regions. Several, as the European *H. coronarium*, are useful forage plants.
heed (hēd), *v. t.;* HEED'ED; HEED'ING. [ME. *heden*, AS. *hēdan;* akin to OS. *hōdian*, D. *hoeden*, Fries. *hoda*, OHG. *huoten*, G. *hüten;* fr. the n. appearing in G. as *hut* care, guard; perh. akin to G. *hut* hat, and E. *hood.*] To regard with care; to take notice of; to give attention to

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds.* *Dryden.*

Syn. — Notice, note, observe, regard, mind, attend.
heed, *v. i.* To pay attention; to have a care.
heed, *n.* **1.** Attention; notice; observation; regard, careful consideration; — often with *give* or *take.*

Amasa took no *heed* to the sword. 2 *Sam.* xx. 10

Therefore we ought to give the more earnest *heed* to the things which we have heard. *Heb.* ii 1.

2. A look or expression of heeding. *Rare.*

He did it with a serious mind; a *heed*
Was in his countenance. *Shak.*

heed'less, *a.* Without heed, inattentive; careless; thoughtless; unobservant.

O, negligent and *heedless* discipline! *Shak.*

Syn. — See CARELESS.
— **heed'less-ly,** *adv.* — **heed'less-ness,** *n.*
hee'haw' (hē'hô'), *n.* [Imitative.] The bray of an ass; a guffaw. — *v. i.* To bray, or utter heehaws.
hedge'-jug', *n.* The long-tailed titmouse *Local, Eng.*
hedge'less, *a.* See -LESS.
hedge lily. Hedge bindweed.
hedge'-maids', *n.* The ground ivy. [sparrow. *Eng*
hedge'-mike', *n.* The hedge
hedge parson. See HEDGE, *n.*, 1. Cf. HEDGE PRIEST.
hedge'-peak', hedge'-peek', hedge'-pick', *n.* The fruit or hip of the dog-rose, or the plant itself. *Local, Eng.*
hedge pink. The soapwort.
hedge press (*Obs.*), **hedge rime, hedge school.** See HEDGE, *n.*, 1.
— **hedge schoolmaster**
hedge priest. A poor, illiterate priest. See HEDGE, *n.*, 1.
hedge'smith', *n.* An itinerant smith or tinker. *Eng.* See HEDGE, *n.*, 1. [PEAK
hedge'-speak'. Var. of HEDGE-
hedge taper. = HAG-TAPER.
hedge tear (târ). An angular tear, as one made by a thorn.
hedge vine. The European virgin's-bower. *Rare.* [TARD
hedge'weed', *n.* = HEDGE MUS-
hedge willow. The goat willow.
hedge'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.
hedge woundwort. The hedge nettle [1. *Obs.*
hedge writer. See HEDGE, *n.*,
hedging bill. A hedge bill.
hedg'ing-ly, *adv.* of *hedging,* p. pr. [many hedges.
hedg'y (hĕj'ĭ), *a.* Having
hed'in-full. † HETHINGFUL.
hediock. † HEDGEHOG.
hedir. † HITHER.
hed'land. Headland. *Ref. Sp.*
hed'ling. † HEADLONG.
hed'long. Headlong. *Ref. Sp.*
he-don'ic, *n.* A hedonist; esp., a Cyrenaic. *Obs.*
he-don'i-cal, *a.* Hedonic.
he'do-nol'o-gy (hē'dō-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἡδονή pleasure + *-λογία.*] = HEDONICS. *Rare.*
hedows. † HIDEOUS.
hedoyne, *n.* A kind of sauce. *Obs.*
Hed'ri-oph-thal'ma (hĕd'rĭ-ŏf-thăl'ma). Var of EDRIOPHTHALMA. — **hed'ri-oph-thal'mous** (-mŭs), *a.*
hed'ro-cele (hĕd'rō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. ἕδρα breech, anus + *-cele.*] *Med.* Prolapse of a part of the intestine through the anus.
hedur. † HITHER. **hedut.** Obs. pret. of HEED.
hedy. † HEADY.
heel (hēl), *n.* [ME. *hele, heele*, AS. *hēla*, prob. for *hōhila*, fr. AS. *hōh* heel; akin to D. *hiel*, OFries. *heïla, hēla*, Icel. *hæll*, Dan. *hæl*, Sw. *häl.* Cf. HOCK a joint.] **1.** The hinder part of the foot, or, sometimes, the whole foot, in man or in quadrupeds. Used fig., esp. *pl.*, with reference to some characteristic action of the heels, as in kicking, trampling, or running away.

He [the stag] calls to mind his strength and then his speed,
His winged *heels* and then his armed head. *Denham.*

2. The hinder part of any covering for the foot, as of a shoe, sock, etc.; specif., a solid part projecting downward from the hinder part of the sole of a boot or shoe.
3. The latter or remaining part of anything; the closing or concluding part. "The *heel* of a hunt." *A. Trollope.* Specif.: The remaining outside, crust, or rind piece at the bottom or end of a loaf of bread, a cake of cheese, etc. "The *heel* of the white loaf." *Scott.*
4. Anything regarded as like a human heel in shape, a protuberance; a knob.
5 The part of a thing analogous or corresponding in position to the human heel; the lower or hinder part, or part on which a thing rests, as the lower part of a violin bow, the hinder part of a plowshare, or the timber bearing the hinges of a gate; specif. · **a** *Naut.* The after end of a ship's keel; the lower end of a mast, a boom, the bowsprit, the sternpost, etc. **b** *Mil.* In a small arm, the corner of the butt which is upwards in the firing position, the uppermost part of the blade of a sword, next to the hilt; the handle end of a pike. **c** The part of any tool next the tang or handle; as, the *heel* of a scythe **d** *Arch.* The lower end of a timber in a frame, as a post or rafter; specif., *U. S.*, the obtuse angle of the lower end of a rafter set sloping, also, a cyma reversa; — so called by workmen. **e** *Hort.* The base of a tuber, cutting, or other part of a plant separated for propagation, esp. when including a portion of the wood or stem of the parent branch. **f** *Golf.* The part of the face of the club head nearest the shaft. **g** In a carding machine, the part of a flat nearest the cylinder. **h** Of the hand, the part of the palm nearest the wrist. **i** Either of the posterior calks of a horseshoe; the posterior part of the hoof. **j** Of a spoon, the small projection at the back of the bowl. **k** *Railroads.* The rear end of a frog. See FROG, *Illust.*
6 *Man.* Management by the heel, esp. the spurred heel; as, the horse understands the *heel* well.
7. *Zool.* The talon or talonid of a tooth.
at (one's) heels, in close pursuit of one. "Hungry want *is at* my *heels.*" *Otway.* — **down at the heel,** *or* **at heels,** in a poor plight; in a slovenly, slipshod, or embarrassed condition, seedy. — **for his heels.** See under TWO. — **Heel of Italy,** the southern part of Apulia, forming the heel in the bootlike shape of Italy. — **heels over head,** having the heels uppermost; topsy turvy; inconsiderately; rashly. — **on, *or* upon, (one's) heel.** = AT (one's) HEELS. — **out at heels,** having on stockings the heels of which are worn out; shabby, or in a poor plight. Cf. *out at elbows,* under ELBOW. — **to heel,** close at the heels, as in the case of a hunting dog following the hunter; close behind; hence, obediently following.
heel, *v. t.;* HEELED (hēld); HEEL'ING. **1.** To perform by the use of the heels, as in dancing or running. *Rare.*

Heel the high lavolt. *Shak.*

2. To add a heel to; as, to *heel* a shoe.
3. To arm with a gaff, as a cock for fighting.
4. *Golf* To hit (the ball) with the heel of the club.
5. To catch or secure by the heels.
6 To supply or equip, as with money. *Slang, U. S.*
7. To follow closely.
8 *Football.* To make (a fair catch) standing with one foot advanced, the heel on the ground and the toe up.
to heel in, *Hort.*, to cover (the roots of a plant) with soil temporarily, to lay in by the heels; as, young trees taken from a nursery are often *heeled in* before permanent planting.
heel, *v. i.* **1.** To move the heel, or in dancing to touch or tap the ground with it.
2. To rest, as upon a heel.
3. Of a dog, to follow at the heels; to keep to heel.
4. *Rugby Football.* To kick the ball backward out of a scrimmage.
heel (hēl), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *helden* to lean, incline, AS. *heldan, hyldan*, fr. AS. *heald* inclined; akin to Icel. *halla* to lean, Dan. *helde*, Sw. *hälla* to tilt, pour.] **1.** To tilt or incline; to cant to one side; — chiefly of ships.
2. To pour. *Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See TIP.
heel, *n. Chiefly Naut.* Act of heeling, or canting; amount of heeling; as, the ship had a *heel* of ten degrees; — implying a steady inclination as disting. from a *roll*, or oscillation.
heel'-and-toe', *a.* Lit., with the heel and toe; — used of a form of speed walking in which each step begins on the heel and ends on the toe. To be fair walking, the forward heel must strike before the back foot leaves the ground, and the leg must be straight, with the knee locked, when the foot first touches and when it leaves the ground.
heel'ball' (hēl'bôl'), *n.* A composition of wax and lampblack, used by shoemakers for polishing, and by antiquaries in copying inscriptions
hee. † EYE, HEO [HE, HIGH.
hee. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of HEECH (hēch). Scot var. of HIGH.
heed Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HEAD.
heed'er, *n.* One who heeds.
heed'ful, *a.* See -FUL. — **heed'-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **heed'ful-ness,** *n.*
heedhode, *n.* [Cf. HEAD; -HOOD.] Headship. *Obs.*
heed'y, *a.* Heedful. — **heed'i-ly,** *adv.* — **heed'i-ness,** *n. All Obs*
heegh (hēk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HIGH.
heel † HEAL.
heel. Dial. Eng. var. of HELE.
heel'a-man. Var. of HEILAMAN.
heel bone. The bone of the heel; the calcaneum, or os calcis.
heel cap. A covering to protect the heel of a shoe or stocking. — **heel'-cap',** *v. t.*
heel chain. *Naut.* A chain passing from the bowsprit cap around the heel of the jib boom
heeld. Var. of HIELD.
heeld. Heeled. *Ref. Sp.*
heel fly. The warble fly of the ox.
heel'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HEEL.
heel jigger. *Naut.* A jigger running through the heel of a spar to assist in hauling it in or out.
heel'less, *a.* See -LESS.
heel rake. A rake for gathering in the remains of a crop after harvesting. *Eng*
heel'ring', *n.* A ring fastening the heel of something, as a scythe blade to the snath.
heel rope. **a** *Naut.* Any rope fastened to the heel of a spar to control it. **b** A rope hobbling a horse. [a bat's wing.]
heel spur *Zoöl.* The calcar of
heelthe † HEALTH.
heel'tree', *n. Agric.* The swingletree of a harrow.
heel wedge A wedge to fasten a colter; also, one to tighten the heelring of a scythe
heem'raad' (*D.* hām'rāt'; *Cape D.* hēm'-), *n.; pl.* -RADEN (-ra'dĕn). Sometimes, incorrectly, **heem'raat'** *or even* **heem'rad'.** [D. *heem* village + *raad* council, councilor.] In Holland, and, until the 19th century, also in Cape Colony, a council to assist a local magistrate in the government of rural districts; hence, also, a member of such a council.
heende. † HEND.
heeng. † HINGE.
heep † HIP [var. of HI UP
heer † EAR, ERE, HAIRE, HEIR. HIGHER, HOAR [HAIR, HERI
heer. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of
Heer (*D* hār; *Cape D.* hēr), *n.* [D.] Mr.; Sir. Cf. MYNHEER.
heerd. † HERD.
heerd (hērd), *pret. & p. p.* of HEAR. **Heard.** *Dial. U. S.*
heerdis. † HARDS.
heere † HAIRE, HEAR, HERE.
heerehence. † HEREHENCE.
heer'en. † HAIREN.
heermele. † HAIRMEAL.
heeron. † HERON.
heerse. † HEARSE.
heer'y. † HAIRY.
heest. † HEST
heet Obs pret of HIGHT.
heete. † HEAT.
heeth. † HEATH.
heeze (hēz), *v. t.* [See HOIST.] To raise; hoist. *Scot. & Dial.*
hee'zie (hē'zĭ), **hee'zy,** *n.* = HEEZE. *Ir. & Scot.*
hef. Obs. pret. of HEAVE.
hefde. † HAD.
hefe. † HEAVE, HEAVY.
hefen. † HEAVEN.
hef'er Heifer. *Ref. Sp.*
hef'ful. Dial. var. of HICKWALL.
heft. Var. of HAFT.
heft, *n.* [Cf. HAFT a settled place.] A dwelling; a domicile. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
heft. Obs pret. & p. p. of HEAVE
heft, *v.* ² To dwell *Scot.* — *v. t.* To familiarize or accustom. *Dial. Eng & Scot.*
heft, *v. t.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *hefta.*] To retain or restrain. *Chiefly Dial. Eng & Scot.*
hefte. † HAD; HAFT, a handle.
heg. † HAG, a witch; HEDGE.
Heg'a-i (hĕg'ā-ĭ; hē'gī), *or* **He'ge** (hē'gē). *Bib.* [HAGBERRI.
heg'ber-ry. Dial. Eng. var. of
hege † HEDGE.
He-ge'li-an-ize (hā-gā'lĭ-ăn-īz; hē-gē'-), *v. t* Also **He'gel-ize** (hā'gĕl-īz). To bring into conformity with Hegel's philosophy or terminology. — *v. i.* To imitate Hegelian language or thought.
He'gel-ism (hā'gĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* An imitator of Hegel. "The *Hegelizers* amongst them will take high ground at once, and say that the glory and beauty of the psychic life is that in it all contradictions find their reconciliation." *Wm. James.*

heg'e-mon'ic (hĕj'ĕ-mŏn'ĭk ; hē'jĕ- ; *cf.* HEGEMONY), **heg'e-mon'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ἡγεμονικός. See HEGEMONY.] Leading, controlling ; ruling ; predominant.

he-gem'o-ny (hĕ-jĕm'ŏ-nĭ ; hĕj'ĕ-mō-nĭ ; hē'jĕ- ; 277 : *some prefer "hard" g (as in go), after the Greek*), *n.* ; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Gr. ἡγεμονία, fr. ἡγεμών guide, leader, fr. ἡγεῖσθαι to go before.] Leadership ; preponderant influence or authority ; — usually applied to the relation of a government or state to its neighbors or confederates.

heg'i-ra (hĕj'ĭ-rä ; hĕ-jī'rä ; 277 : *the first is etymologically the correct pron., but the second is much more widely used both popularly and among scholars*), *n.* Also *hejira*. [Ar. *hajrah* flight.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, A. D. 622 (subsequently established as the first year of the Moslem era) ; hence, any flight or exodus regarded as like that of Mohammed. See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

he-gu'men (hĕ-gū'mĕn), *n.* [Gr. ἡγούμενος, p. pr. of ἡγεῖσθαι to lead.] *East. Ch.* The head of a religious community ; specif., in a monastery, the first or second person in authority, corresponding, according to the class, to the *abbot* or *prior* of the Western Church.

he-gu'me-ne (-mĕ-nē), *n.* Also **he-gu'men-ess** (-mĕn-ĕs). [NL., fr. Gr. ἡγουμένη, fem. of ἡγούμενος. See HEGUMEN.] *East. Ch.* The head of a nunnery, corresponding to the *abbess* or *prioress* of the Western Church.

Heh'ner val'ue (hā'nẽr). *Anal. Chem.* A number expressing the percentage of insoluble fatty acids in an oil or fat. It is usually 95 to 97, but for butter fat, coconut oil, palmnut oil, and croton oil it is somewhat lower.

Hei'del-berg' Cat'e-chism (hī'dĕl-bûrg' ; *Ger.* -bĕrK'). Also **Heidelberg Confession**. A standard catechism of the Reformed Church drawn up at Heidelberg by Caspar Olevianus and Zacharias Ursinus, and revised by the Synod of Dort. It appeared in 1563.

heif'er (hĕf'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *hayfare*, AS. *hēahfore*, *hēafore* ; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A young cow ; a cow that has not had a calf.

2. A female terrapin. *U. S.*

heigh (hī ; hā), *interj.* An exclamation used to attract attention, to encourage, to express exultation, etc. ; hey.

heigh'-ho' (hī'hō' ; hā'hō' ; 277 : *the accentuation and intonation vary with the meaning*), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise or joy ; also, as when uttered in sighing or yawning, one of dejection, uneasiness, weariness, etc.

height (hīt), *n.* Also **highth** (hītth), the older form, now rare in literary use, but often preserved in colloquial or illiterate speech. [ME. *heighte*, *heght*, *heighthe*, AS. *hiehðu*, *héahðu*, *hēhðu*, fr. *héah* high ; akin to D. *hoogte*, Sw. *höjd*, Dan. *höide*, Icel. *hæð*, Goth. *hauhipa*. See HIGH.] **1.** The condition of being high ; elevated point or position.

Behold the *height* of the stars, how high they are ! *Job* xxii 12

2. The distance to which anything rises above its foot, above that on which it stands, above the earth, the level of the sea, or the horizon ; altitude ; specif., the measure upward from a surface, as the floor or the ground, of a man or an animal ; stature.

[Goliath's] *height* was six cubits and a span. 1 *Sam.* xvii 4.

3. **a** *Arch.* Of an arch, the vertical distance between the springing line and the highest point in the intrados ; the rise. **b** *Mach.* Of a pendulum governor, the vertical distance between the join of the ball centers and the intersection of the axes of the suspending rods with the spindle axis.

4. Degree of latitude ; also, position off a coast. *Obs*

5. That which is elevated, an eminence ; a hill or mountain ; also, *Obs.*, the heavens.

6. Elevation in quality or excellence of any kind, as in power, learning, arts ; also, *Obs.*, an advanced degree of social rank or distinction.

Measure your mind's *height* by the shade it casts. *R. Browning.*
He affects, past all men, *height*. *Chapman.*

7. Hauteur ; also, magnanimity. *Obs. or Archaic.*

8. Highest part, summit ; hence, utmost degree ; extreme limit ; as, the *height* of a fever, passion, folly, a tempest.

9 *Phon.* Of a vowel, the relative degree in which the active part of the tongue is approximated to the palate in articulating the sound. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 42, 43.

Syn. — HEIGHT, ALTITUDE, ELEVATION. HEIGHT is the general term ; ALTITUDE suggests great or lofty height or (esp.) position above a given level, or in the air ; ELEVATION suggests esp. height to which something is regarded as raised ; both *altitude* and *elevation* apply to height as determined or reckoned by angular measurement ; as, the *height* (not *altitude*) of a candlestick, of a man, of a tree ; the *height* (or *altitude*) of a mountain ; the *altitude* of the clouds ; the *altitude* of a planet ; at a dizzy *height* ; the rarity of the air at high *altitudes* ; snow still lay on the higher *elevations* ; the balloon reached its highest *elevation* (or *altitude*) at noon ; the *elevation* (or *altitude*) of the pole. Fig., *height* suggests exalted position or the highest or extreme point ; *elevation*, rank or dignity ; *altitude* is less frequently fig. ; as, "the *height* of this great argument" (*Milton*), the *height* of folly, of the fashion ; *elevation* of style, of character, of mood, "the *altitude* of his virtue" (*Shak.*). See HIGH, RAISE.

height index of cranium. = VERTICAL INDEX. — **h. to paper.** *Print.* See TYPE. — **on h.**, aloft ; also, aloud. *Obs.*

height board. *Stair Building.* A board used to gauge the height of risers, etc.

height'en (hīt'n), *v. t.* ; HEIGHT'ENED (-nd) ; HEIGHT'ENING. **1.** To make high ; to raise higher ; to elevate.

2. To carry forward ; to advance ; augment ; intensify ; hence, to render more conspicuous ; as, to *heighten* virtue or crime ; specif., to render more luminous ; as, to *heighten* a tint. "To *heighten* our contusion." *Addison.*

3. To raise in emotion, to exalt or elate. *Obs.*

Syn. — See RAISE.

height'en, *v. i.* To rise in height, to increase ; augment.

Heim'dall (hām'dăl), **Heim'dallr** (hām'dal'r), *n.* Also, less correctly, **Heimdal**. [Icel. *Heimdalr*.] *Teut. Myth* The warder of Asgard, who dwells at the upper end of Bifrost. He can see a hundred leagues by day or by night, can hear the grass and a sheep's wool grow, and needs less sleep than a bird. At the approach of Ragnarok he summons the gods by blowing the Gjallarhorn, and at the end of the world Loki and he kill each other. In the Edda he is represented as wandering on earth to found among men the classes of servants, freemen, nobles, and kings. See ÆSIR.

hei'nous (hā'nŭs), *a.* [ME. *heïnous*, OF. *haïnos* hateful, F. *haineux*, fr. OF. *haine* hate, F *haïne*, fr *hair* to hate, of German origin. See HATE.] **1.** Hateful ; hatefully bad ; flagrant ; odious ; atrocious ; giving great offense.

It were most *heinous* and accursed sacrilege. *Hooker.*

2. *Obs.* **a** Grievous **b** Malicious.

Syn. — Monstrous, flagitious, atrocious. See FLAGRANT.

— **hei'nous-ly,** *adv.* — **hei'nous-ness,** *n.*

heir (ãr), *n.* [ME. *heir*, *eir*, *hair*, OF. *heir*, *eir*, F. *hoir*, L. *heres* ; of uncertain origin. Cf. HEREDITARY, HERITAGE.]

1. One who inherits, or is entitled to succeed to the possession of, any property after the death of its owner (see INHERITANCE) ; specif. : **a** At the *English Common Law*, the one in whom the fee of the real property of an intestate is vested at his death by operation of law, called **legal heir** or **heir at law**, and distinguished from those who take it by will (devisees), by courtesy, or by right of dower, and from those who take the personal estate, whether legatees or next of kin taking by succession.

Unless the contrary be clear from the context the word *heirs* and *heirs* of the body are to be construed as words of limitation and not of purchase (cf. FEE), but where it is clear from the context that the term is used as a word of purchase, or where, as in some States of the United States, the rule has been changed by statute, *heirs* will be construed as a word of purchase.

135 *Ill.* 80 ; 201 *Pa.* 201.

The word *heir* has a technical significance, and, when uncontrolled by the context, designates the person appointed by law to succeed to the real estate in question in case of intestacy

88 *Ill* 251 ; 127 *N. Y.* 100

The word *heirs* must be regarded as a word of limitation, unless the superadded words make it clear that the testator employed it in a different sense from that annexed to it by the law.

109 *Ind.* 476

b *Civil Law.* The heres, or universal successor of a deceased person, whether by operation of law or by a will, succeeding originally to both his rights and his liabilities. See HERES. **c** In *modern civil codes* based upon the civil law, as in Europe, the person who succeeds to the (entire) estate of a person by operation of law or by testament, with a right of renunciation, and usually a right of entry with the "benefit of inventory." **d** *Scots Law.* Specif., the person in whom by operation of law the heritable estate and part or all of the movables of a decedent is vested upon his decease, called **legal heir** or **heir at law** ; also, one taking heritable property by destination, or, one who succeeds only to movable estate. **e** Loosely, any person taking more or less of the property of a deceased person, whether by operation of law, by virtue of a will, or in any of various other ways, — the persons intended by the word *heir* being determined from the intent, as shown by the context, including, besides other occasional senses : issue, children, or descendants, as in a will (73 *Ind.* 412, 416) or deed (132 *Ill.* 494) ; collateral heirs or parents (102 *Pa.* 581, 583 ; 156 *N. Y.* 181) ; devisees or legatees (106 *Ala.* 279) ; distributees (152 *Mass.* 457) ; legal representative (64 *N. H.* 36) ; next of kin (145 *N. Y.* 111 ; 62 *N. J. Eq.* 532).

2. One who receives or is entitled to receive any endowment or quality from a parent, or predecessor ; one to whom something should come ; the rightful future recipient or possessor, as, the *heir* of one's reputation or virtues.

And I his *heir* in misery alone. *Pope*

3. That which is produced ; offspring ; product. *Obs. Shak.*

heir apparent, *Law*, an heir whose right is indefeasible if he survives the ancestor ; — in distinction from *heir presumptive*. See also APPARENCY, JUS DELIBERANDI. — **heir general,** an heir at law. — **h. of inventory,** *Scots Law*, a beneficiary heir. — **heir of line,** *Scots Law*, an heir at law. — **h. of provision,** *Scots Law*, an heir by destination (which see). — **h. of the body,** an heir who is in the direct line of descent. — **h. portioner,** *Scots Law*, one of two or more female heirs taking in default of male heirs. Those in the same degree of relationship inherit equally, and their descendants take per stirpes. — **h. presumptive,** one who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would be his heir, but whose right to the inheritance may be defeated by the birth of a nearer relative, or by some other contingency. Cf. HEIR APPARENT. — **h. whatsoever,** *Scots Law*, an heir at law.

heir (ãr), *v. t.* ; HEIRED (ãrd), HEIR'ING. To inherit.

Although he *heir* the fortune of the earth. *G. E. Woodberry*

heir'dom (ãr'dŭm), *n.* State or dignity of an heir ; succession by inheritance ; an inheritance.

heir'ess (ãr'ĕs), *n.* A female heir.

heir'loom' (ãr'lōōm'), *n.* [*heir* + *loom*, in its earlier sense of implement, tool. See LOOM the frame.] Any furniture, movable, or personal chattel, which by law, special custom, will, or settlement descends to the heir along with the inheritance, hence, any piece of personal property owned by a family for several generations. The former "heirship movables" (which see) of Scots law were much like the heirlooms of the early English law (see 1st cit., below).

There are [in the 14th century] many traces of local customs which under the name of "principals" or "*heri looms*" will give him [the heir] various chattels, not merely his ancestor's sword and hauberk, but the best chattels of every kind. *Pollock & Maitl.*

Attempts to introduce the law of *heirlooms* into Scotland have met with indifferent success *Erskine's Principles.*

heir'ship (ãr'shĭp), *n.* State, character, or privileges of an heir ; right of inheriting ; inheritance.

heirship movables. *Scots Law.* Certain movables (the best of certain kinds) which certain heirs were formerly entitled to take, besides the heritable estate. Under 31 & 32 Vict. c. 101 (1868) they go like other movables to the executry. Cf. HEIRLOOM.

Hel (hĕl), *n.* Also **Hel'a** (hĕl'ä). [Icel. *Hel.*] *Norse Myth.* Daughter of Loki, goddess of the dead and queen of the lower world. Her dwelling was under one of the roots of the sacred ash tree Yggdrasill. The underworld itself (the abode of the dead, comparable to the Greek *Hades*) was also called *Hel*, *Niflhel*, the abode of the damned, being only a restricted region (comparable to *Tartarus*). See NINE WORLDS, RAGNAROK, YGGDRASILL.

hel'co-. A combining form from Greek ἕλκος, *festering wound, ulcer.*

hel'coid (hĕl'koid), *a* [*helco-* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Ulcerous.

hel'co-plas'ty (hĕl'kō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*helco-* + *-plasty.*] *Med.* Repair of lesions made by ulcers, esp. by a plastic operation.

hel-co'sis (hĕl-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἕλκωσις, fr. ἕλκος ulcer.] *Med.* Ulceration. — **hel-cot'ic** (-kŏt'ĭk), *a.*

Hel'en (hĕl'ĕn) } *n.* [F. *Hélène*, or L. *Helena*, fr. Gr.
Hel'e-na (hĕl'ĕ-nä) } Ἑλένη. Cf ELLEN.] Fem. prop. name. L. *Helena* (hĕl'ĕ-na) ; F. *Hélène* (ā'lĕn') ; It. *Elena* (ā'lā-nä) ; Sp. *Helena*, *Elena* (ā-lā'nä) ; Pg. *Helena* (ā-lā'na), G. *Helena* (hĕl'ĕ-nä), *Helene* (hĕ-lā'nĕ) ; D. *Helena* (hĕl'ĕ-na). — Dim. *Nell*, *Nelly.*

Helen of Troy, in Greek legend, the beautiful sister of the Dioscuri, and wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta. She was carried off to Troy by Paris, this action causing the Trojan War. After the fall of Troy she returned to Menelaus. Poets of all ages have made her the ideal of womanly beauty. See PARIS ; cf. DEIPHOBUS.

Hel'e-na (hĕl'ĕ-nä), *n.* **a** The heroine of Shakespeare's "All 's Well that Ends Well," in love with Bertram, who marries her against his will and leaves her, but is finally won back. **b** In Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," a young lady of Athens in love with Demetrius.

hel'e-nin (hĕl'ĕ-nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline neutral substance, C_6H_8O, with a slightly bitter taste, found in the root of the elecampane (*Inula helenium*).

he-le'ni-oid (hĕ-lē'nĭ-oid), *a.* [*Helenium* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, *Helenium* or the Helenioideæ.

He-le'ni-oi'de-æ (-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A subfamily of asteraceous plants, mostly American, typified by *Helenium*, having heterogamous radiate heads, the style branches truncate or with hairy tips, the receptacle naked.

He-le'ni-um (hĕ-lē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a plant, perh. elecampane, Gr. ἑλένιον, perh. fr. Ἑλένη Helen.] *Bot.* A genus of American asteraceous herbs with heads of yellow-rayed flowers having the branches of the style truncate. Several species, as *H. tenuifolium* and *H. autumnale*, the sneezeweeds, are troublesome weeds.

Hel'e-nus (hĕl'ĕ-nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἕλενος.] In Greek legend, a Trojan prince, a son of Priam and Hecuba, gifted with prophecy. He is captured by the Greeks, and Odysseus compels him to reveal the means by which Troy may be taken. After the fall of Troy Neoptolemus gives him Andromache to wife and makes him his successor in Epirus.

heg'e-mon'ic, *n* The hegemonic part or principle.

he-gem'o-nist (hē-jĕm'ŏ-nĭst, *cf.* HEGEMONY), *n.* A follower or advocate of hegemony.

hegge. † EGG ; HAG, a witch ; HEDGE.

heg'ger-bald'. *n.* Lean or lank one ; — in contempt. *Obs. Scot.*

heg'gle (hĕg'l). Dial. var. of HAGGLE

heg'gle-de-peg', *n.* A term of contempt. *Obs*

hegh † HEIGH, HEY, HIE, HIGH.

heght † HEIGHT.

hght (*Scot.* hĕkt). Obs. or Scot. var. of HIGHT, HEIGHT.

heg'leek' (hĕg'lēk'), *n.* *Bot.* Corrupt. of HAJILIJ.

he-gu'me-nos (hē-gū'mĕ-nŏs), *n.* = HEGUMEN.

heh † HIGH.

hehte. Obs. pret. of HIGHT

he'-huck'le-ber'ry. *n.* The ironwood of the southern United States (*Cyrilla racemiflora*).

hei † HAY, HEY, HIGH.

hei'au (hā'ou), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A Hawaiian temple.

H. E. I. C *Abbr.* Honorable East India Company

heich, heicht (*Scot.* hēK, hēkt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of HIGH, HEIGHT.

H. E. I. C. N *Abbr.* Honorable East India Company Navy.

H. E. I. C. S *Abbr.* Honorable East India Company's Service.

heid. † HEED, *n.*

heid (hēd). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HEAD.

-heid. † -HEAD.

heidle. † HEDDLE. [DUK.

Hei'duc, Hei'duk. Vars. of HAIDUC.

heier. † HEIR, HIGHER.

heif. † HEAVE.

heif'er-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

heigh (*Scot.* hēK). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HIGH.

heigh'day' (hā'-), *n.* = HEYDAY.

heighe † HIE.

heigh'fer. † HEIFER.

heigh'nous. † HEINOUS.

height (hāt ; ĭt). Dial. Eng. var of EAT, HAIT.

height (hīt), *v. t.* To heighten *Obs. or R.* [*Ref. Sp.*

height'end (-'nd). Heightened

height'en-er, *n.* One that heightens

heih. † HIGH.

heihte. † EIGHT.

heil. † HAIL, HEEL.

heil'a-man, etc. Vars. of HIELAMAN, etc. [HIELD.

heild. Obs. or dial. Eng. var of

heild. Obs. pret. of HOLD.

heild, *v. t. & i.* [See HELE, *v. t.*] To shield ; hide ; protect. *Obs.*

‖ **Heil dir im Sie'ger-kranz'** (hīl dēr ĭm zē'gēr-kränts'). [G.] Lit., Hail to thee in the conqueror's wreath ; — the Prussian national hymn

heile. † HAIL, HEAL, HELE.

heileful. † HEALFUL.

heilesum. † HEALSOME.

heill † HEAL, HEEL, HELE

heilse † HAILSE.

heily. *a.* Proud ; haughty. *Obs.*

Hei'mi-a (hī'mĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after Ludwig *Heim*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of lythraceous shrubs consisting of two Mexican and South American species, having small flowers in axillary clusters. *H. salicifolia* is the hanchinol.

hei'min' (hā'mĭn'), *n.* [Jap. ; *hei* common + *min* people.] In Japanese society, the common people, or peasantry, laborers, and traders. Cf KWAZOKU.

heimsokn. † HAMESUCKEN.

‖ **Heim'weh'** (hīm'vā'), *n.* [G.] Homesickness. [HYNE

hein. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ‖ **hein** (ĕn), *interj.* [F.] An exclamation of surprise, inquiry, deference, or satisfaction.

heind † HEND.

heintz'ite (hīnts'īt), *n.* [After Wm. H. *Heintz* of Halle, Ger.] *Min.* A colorless or white hydrous borate of magnesium and potassium. H., 4-5. Sp. gr., 2.13.

heir. † HAIR, HER, HERE.

heir Scot. var. of HEAR.

heird. † HERD.

heire. † HAIRE, HEAR, HERE.

heir'ess-dom (ãr'ĕs-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

heir'ess-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

heir'ess-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

heireve. † HAIRIF.

heir'less. *a* See -LESS.

heir'ly. † HEIRELY.

heironsew. † HERONSEW.

heiroun † HERON.

heir'ship. † HERSHIP.

heis. Obs. or Scot. for HEEZE.

heist. † HEST.

heisugge. † HAYSUCK.

heit. † HIGHT, HOT.

heit (hēt). Scot var of HEAT.

heit. Obs. or dial. Eng for HAIT

heith. † HIGHTH.

hei'-ti'ki (hā'tē'kē), *n* [Maori.] A greenstone charm representing the first man, worn by the Maoris. *New Zealand.*

heive. † HEAVE.

heivol. *a.* High ; haughty. *Obs*

heiward. † HAYWARD.

heje. † AWE.

hej'i-ra. Var. of HEGIRA.

hek. † HECK.

Hek'a-te. *n.* See HECATE.

hek'a-tom-bai'on (hĕk'ä-tŏm-bī'ŏn). Var. of HECATOMBÆON.

hek'a-tom'pe-don Var.of HECATOMPEDON.

heke. † EKE.

hek'ill. † HECKLE.

he-kis'to-therm (hē-kĭs'tō-thûrm), *n.* [Gr. ἥκιστος least + θέρμη heat.] *Bot.* A plant thriving with a minimum of heat, as alpine species. *Obs. or R.*

hekk. For words beginning in *hekk-*, see those in HECK-.

hekke. † HECK.

hekle. † HECKLE.

heklit. *a.* ? Having a hecklelike fringe. *Obs Scot.*

hek'to-. See HECTO-.

hek'tare, hek'to-gram, hek'to-graph, hek'to-li'ter, hek'to-me'ter. Vars. of HECTARE, etc.

hel. † HEAL, HILL, *n*

hel Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HELE. [of HELL.

hel. Obs., dial. Eng., or ret. sp.

Hel *Abbr.* Helvetia.

He'lah (hē'la) *Bib.*

He'lam (hē'lăm). *Bib.*

Hel'a-mys (hĕl'a-mĭs), *n* [NL. ; Gr ἕλλος fawn + μῦς mouse] *Zool.* Syn. of PEDETES.

heland † HIGHLAND. [*Obs.*

helas, *interj.* [F. *hélas.*] Alas.

Hel'bah (hĕl'bä). *Bib.*

hel'beh (hĕl'bĕ), *n.* [Ar. *hulbah* fenugreek.] The seeds of fenugreek. *Egypt*

Hel'bon (hĕl'bŏn). *Bib.*

Hel-chi'ah (hĕl-kī'ä), *or* **Hel-chi'as** (-ăs). Var of HILKIAH *Bib.*

Hel-ci'a (-sĭ'a), **-ci'as** (-ăs). *D Bib.*

hel-col'o-gy (hĕl-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*helco-* + *-logy.*] Medical science which treats of ulcers.

held. † ELD, *n. & a* ; HEILD ; HOLD ; YIELD. [HIELD.]

held. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

held, *pret. & p. p.* of HOLD

held, *n.* [AS. *helde*, *hyld o.*] Grace, loyalty ; allegiance. *Obs.*

Hel'da-I (hĕl'dā-ī ; hĕl'dī). *Bib.*

helde. † HIELD.

hel'der, *adv.* [Cf. Icel. *heldr.*] Rather, more. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Hel'der-ber'gi-an (hĕl'dẽr-bûr'jĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Helderberg*, range of hills in New York.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the Lower Devonian (sometimes regarded as Upper Silurian) in the eastern United States. — **Hel'der-ber'gi-an,** *n.*

held'ing. † HILDING. [HEEL.

hele † AISLE, HALE, HEAL,

hele, heal (hēl), *v. t* [AS. *helan*, and *helian*, akin to D. *helen*, OHG. *helan*, G. *hehlen*, L. *celare*. See HELL ; cf. CONCEAL.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** To conceal ; to keep secret.

2. To cover over, as a roof with tiles or seed with earth ; — usually with *in*.

hele, *n.* Cover, also, *Obs.*, a hiding place.

heleand † HIGHLAND.

He'leb (hē'lĕb). **He'led** (hē'lĕd), **He'lek** (hē'lĕk), **He'lekites** (-kīts). *Bib.*

heleles. † HEALLESS.

He'lem (hē'lĕm). *Bib*

Hel'e-na (hĕl'ĕ-nä), *n.* [L., Helen. Gr. Ἑλένη, the sister of Castor and Pollux (see DIOSCURI) ; cf. Gr. ἑλένη torch. L. *Helena* also meant a single star appearing to mariners : regarded as an unfavorable prognostic : cf. Sp. *helena.*] A single St. Elmo's light. See under SAINT. *Obs.*

Hel'en flow'er (flou'ẽr). A plant of the genus *Helenium*.

Hel'e-och'a-ris (hĕl'ē-ŏk'a-rĭs), *n Bot.* Var. of ELEOCHARIS.

He'leph (hē'lĕf). *Bib.*

hel'e-pole (hĕl'ē-pōl), *n.* [F. *hélépole*, L. *helepolis*, Gr. ἑλέπολις ; ἑλεῖν to take + πόλις city.] A besieging engine, usually a tower covering a battering-ram, used in ancient times.

hel'er (hĕl'ẽr), *n.* [See HELE.]

he'li-ac (hē'lĭ-ăk), **he-li'a-cal** (hē-lī'ă-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ἡλιακός of the sun, fr. ἥλιος sun: cf. F. *héliaque.*] *Astron.* Pert. to, or near, the sun; — said esp. of the last setting of a star before, and its first rising after, invisibility due to conjunction with the sun. — heliac, *or* heliacal, cycle. = SOLAR CYCLE. — h. year. = CANICULAR YEAR.
— **he-li'a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Hel'i-am'pho-ra (hĕl'ĭ-ăm'fō-rā), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἑλίσσειν to roll + L. *amphora* an amphora.] *Bot.* A genus of sarraceniaceous plants, consisting of a single species, *H. nutans*, the South American pitcher plant, native of the mountains of British Guiana. It bears amphora-like leaves and a scape of nodding pink or white flowers.

he'li-an-tha'ceous (hē'lĭ-ăn-thā'shŭs), *a.* [*Helianthus* + *-aceous*] *Bot.* Pertaining or related to the genus *Helianthus* or the Helianthoideæ

He'li-an'the-mum (-ăn'thē-mŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *helio-* + Gr. ἄνθεμον flower.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of cistaceous herbs or undershrubs having rather broad leaves and showy yellow flowers with fugacious petals and a 3-valved capsule. Smaller apetalous flowers are often present. See FROSTWEED.

He'li-an-thoi'de-æ (-ăn-thoi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *Helianthus* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* A subfamily of asteraceous plants, typified by *Helianthus*, and distinguished mainly by the chaffy receptacle and by the pappus, which is never plumose. It includes over 150 genera of wide distribution.

He'li-an'thus (-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *helio-* + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A large American genus of tall asteraceous herbs, the sunflowers, having heads with purple or yellow discoid flowers and showy yellow sterile rays. *H. annuus* is the garden sunflower. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See SUNFLOWER, JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

he'li-ast (hē'lĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. ἡλιαστής, fr. ἡλιάζεσθαι to sit in the court called ἡλιαία.] *Gr. Antiq.* A dicast. — **he'li-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *a.*

hel'i-cal (hĕl'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [From HELIX.] Of or pertaining to, or in the form of, a helix; spiral. — **hel'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
helical gear, *Mach.*, a screw wheel or gear. Hence **helical gearing.** — **h. tube**, *Cycle Manuf.*, a tube formed of a steel strip wound in a helix round a cylinder, the edges afterwards being brazed. — **h. wheel.** = SCREW WHEEL.

Hel'i-chry'sum (hĕl'ĭ-krĭ'sŭm), *n.* [L., the marigold, fr. Gr. ἐλίχρυσος a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A large genus of mostly African and Australian asteraceous plants, with flower heads having shining white, yellow, or sometimes reddish, scarious involucres which retain their color when dried, the plants being cultivated as "everlastings." Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

hel'i-cine (hĕl'ĭ-sĭn, -sīn), *a. Anat.* **a** Curled; spiral; helicoid; — designating specif certain small arteries of the penis. **b** Pertaining to the helix of the ear.

hel'i-co- (hĕl'ĭ-kō-). A combining form from Greek ἕλιξ, ἕλικος, *helix, spiral.*

hel'i-co-graph' (-grăf'), *n.* [*helico-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for drawing spiral lines on a plane.

hel'i-coid (-koid), *a.* [Gr. ἑλικοειδής, ἕλιξ, *-ικος*, spiral + εἶδος shape: cf. F. *hélicoïde.* See HELIX.] Spiral, curved, as the spire of a univalve shell, specif, *Zool.*, shaped like a snail shell, pert. to, or resembling, the genus *Helix.*
helicoid cyme. = BOSTRYX. — **h. parabola**, *Math.*, the shape assumed by a parabola, or the curve formed by the upper ends of its ordinates, when its plane is deformed by wrapping its axis along a circle round a circular cylinder.

hel'i-coid, *n. Geom.* Any of several screw-shaped surfaces. **a Developable helicoid**, a surface whose generatrix constantly touches a fixed helix. **b Oblique helicoid**, a warped surface whose generatrix glides along a fixed helix at a constant angle with its axis. When this angle is right, the helicoid is a right **helicoid** and developable.

hel'i-coi'dal (hĕl'ĭ-koi'dăl), *a.* Helicoid. — **hel'i-coi'dal-ly**, *adv.* — **helicoidal saw**, *Quarrying, etc*, a device consisting of an endless cord, composed of three steel wires twisted together, which is supplied with sand and water and drawn along marble or other stone to cut it.

Hel'i-con (hĕl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑλικών.] **1.** A mountain or mountain range in Bœotia, in Greece, supposed by the Greeks to be the residence of Apollo and the Muses. It contained the fountains of Aganippe and Hippocrene. The name is often used allusively of poetry and poets. "*Helicon's* harmonious springs" *T. Gray.*

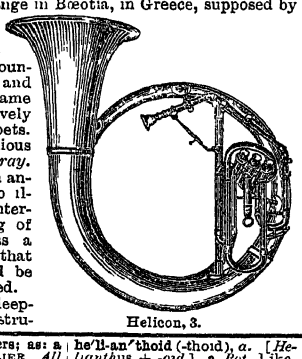
Helicon, 3.

2. [*l. c.*] *Acous.* An ancient instrument to illustrate musical intervals, consisting of strings fixed across a resonance box so that their lengths could be geometrically altered.
3. [*l. c.*] *Music.* A deep-toned brass wind instrument with a large circular tube that may be carried round the body when marching, and is generally thus used in military bands in preference to the bass tuba, which it is like in quality and compass.

Hel'i-co'ni-a (hĕl'ĭ-kō'nĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *Heliconius* of Helicon.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of handsome musaceous foliage plants, natives of tropical America, having dry 3-celled fruit. *H. bihai*, the balisier or wild plantain, is often cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Hel'i-co'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *Heliconius.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Helicon. "*Heliconian* honey" *Tennyson*
2. [*l. c.*] *Zool* Like, or pert. to, the subfamily Heliconiinæ. — *n.* A butterfly of that subfamily.

Hel'i-co'ni-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL See HELICON.] *Zool* A large genus of nymphalid butterflies, the type of a subfamily, **Hel'i-co-ni-i'næ** (-kō-nĭ-ī'nē), which is represented by many genera and species in tropical America. The fore wings are long and narrow, and the hind wings small and round. One species, *H. melpomene charitonius*, black with yellow bands, occurs in the Gulf States.

hel'i-cop'ter (-kŏp'tĕr), *n.* [F. *hélicoptère*; Gr. ἕλιξ, *-ικος*, spiral + πτερόν wing.] *Aëronautics.* A screw-propelled flying machine, esp. one in which lifting is accomplished by two horizontal propellers revolving in opposite directions.

Hel'ic-te'res (hĕl'ĭk-tē'rēz, *often* hē-lĭk'tĕr-ēz), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. ἑλικτήρ anything twisted. See HELIX.] *Bot.* A large genus of sterculiaceous trees, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres. They have axillary flowers, and fruits consisting of five twisted carpels. The West Indian species are called *screw trees.*

he-lic'tite (hē-lĭk'tīt), *n.* [Gr. ἑλικτός twisted + *-ite.* See HELIX] A curious twisted form of stalactite.

he'li-o- (hē'lĭ-ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. ἥλιος, *the sun*

He'li-o-car'pus (-kar'pŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *helio-* + Gr καρπός fruit, in allusion to the sunlike appearance of the fruit] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American tiliaceous trees, often of large size, having cordate, usually 3-lobed leaves, small cymose flowers, and compressed orbicular capsules ciliate with radiating bristles around the margin.

he'li-o-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk) } *a.* [*helio-* + *-centric*, *cen-*
he'li-o-cen'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } *trical.*] *Astron.* Pert. to the sun's center, or appearing to be seen from it, having, or relating to, the sun as a center; — opposed to *geocentric.*
heliocentric parallax See PARALLAX. — **h. place, latitude, longitude**, etc (of a heavenly body), the position, latitude, longitude, etc, of the body as viewed from the sun. Heliocentric latitude is measured from the plane of the ecliptic, and at right angles to it, heliocentric longitude, from a plane perpendicular to the ecliptic, and passing through the sun and the first point of Aries.

he'li-o-cen'tri-cism (hē'lĭ-ō-sĕn'trĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The heliocentric theory, which assumes the sun as the center of reference or consideration.

he'li-o-cen-tric'i-ty (-sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being heliocentric.

he'li-o-chrome' (hē'lĭ-ō-krōm'), *n.* [*helio-* + *-chrome.*] A photograph in natural colors. — **he'li-o-chro'mic** (hē'-lĭ-ō-krō'mĭk), *a.*

he'li-o-chro'mo-scope (-krō'mō-skōp), *n.* [*heliochrome* + *-scope.*] An instrument for producing, by photographic means, images in natural colors.

he'li-o-don (hē'lĭ-ō-dŏn), *n* [NL. ; *helio-* + Gr ὀδός way, path.] *Astron.* A mechanical device for illustrating the sun's apparent motion, etc.

he'li-o-e-lec'tric, *a.* [*helio-* + *electric.*] *Astrophysics.* Of or pertaining to electricity radiant from the sun.

He'li-o-gab'a-lus (hē'lĭ-ō-găb'*a*-lŭs), *n.* [Incorrect fr. *Elagabalus*, fr. *Elugabal*, Syro-Phœnician sun god.] The adopted name of Varius Avitus Bassianus, a Roman emperor (218–222 A D.), infamous for shameless profligacy. —

He'li-o-gab'a-lize (-liz), *v. i.*

he'li-o-gram' (hē'lĭ-ō-grăm'), *n.* [*helio-* + *-gram.*] A message transmitted by a heliograph.

he'li-o-graph' (-grăf'), *n.* [*helio-* + *-graph.*] **1.** *Photog.* **a** A photo-engraving. **b** A photograph.
2. An instrument for taking photographs of the sun.
3. An apparatus for telegraphing by means of the sun's rays thrown from a mirror. It is used chiefly in military operations. Cf. HELIOTROPE, 4.
4 An apparatus for measuring the intensity of sunlight.

he'li-o-graph', *v. t. & i.*; HE'LI-O-GRAPHED' (-grăft'); HE'LI-O-GRAPH'ING. **1** To signal by means of the heliograph.
2. To photograph, esp. by means of the astronomical camera known as the photo-heliograph.

he'li-o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to heli-
he'li-o-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ography or the heliograph.
heliographic chart, a map of the sun with its spots.
— **he'li-o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

he'li-og'ra-phy (hē'lĭ-ŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*helio-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** The description of the sun, corresponding to *geography.*
2. Photography. *Obs.*
3. An early photographic process invented by Nicéphore Niepce, and still used in photo-engraving. It consists essentially in exposing under a design or in a camera a polished metal plate coated with a preparation of asphalt, and subsequently treating the plate with a suitable solvent. The light renders insoluble those parts of the film which it strikes, and so a permanent image is formed, which can be etched upon the plate by the use of acid.
4. The system, art, or practice of telegraphing, or signaling, with the heliograph.

he'li-o-gra-vure' (hē'lĭ-ō-grā-vūr'; -grā'vŭr), *n.* [F. *héliogravure.*] *Photog.* Any of various photo-engraving processes by which intaglio engravings are made. The term was originally applied to various early processes producing engravings printed either like copperplates or like woodcuts, as that perfected by Amand Durand, but the term is now used generally as synonymous with the more common term *photogravure.*

he'li-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*helio-* + *-logy.*] *Astron* The science of the sun, its description, constitution, and radiant energy. — **he'li-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

he'li-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*helio-* + *-meter*: cf. F. *héliomètre.*] *Astron.* A double-image micrometer (see under DOUBLE, *a.*). It was devised originally for measuring the diameter of the sun, but is now used for accurate measurement of any short arc of the celestial sphere.

he'li-o-met'ric (-ō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a* Of or pert to the heliom-
he'li-o-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } eter or heliometry — **he'-li-o-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

he'li-om'e-try (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The art or practice of measuring with the heliometer.

he'li-oph'i-lous (-ŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*helio-* + *-philous.*] Attracted by sunlight

he'li-o-pho'bi-a (hē'lĭ-ō-fō'bĭ-*a*), *n.* [*helio-* + *-phobia.*] *Med* Morbid fear of sunlight.

he'li-o-pho'bic (-fō'bĭk; -phŏb'ĭk), *a.* Avoiding the sun, shade-loving, as a plant; also, pert. to heliophobia.

he'li-o-pho-tog'ra-phy (-fō-tŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*helio-* + *photography*] Any photographic process using sunlight.

He'li-op'sis (hē'lĭ-ŏp'sĭs), *n* [NL., *helio-* + *-opsis.*] *Bot.* A small genus of American asteraceous herbs closely related to *Helianthus*, but distinguished by the fertile ray flowers and conical receptacle.

He'li-os (hē'lĭ-ŏs), *n.* [Gr ἥλιος sun; Ἥλιος.] *Gr. Myth.* The sun god, represented as driving a four-horse chariot through the heavens. See APOLLO, PHAETHON, HYPERION.

he'li-o-scope' (hē'lĭ-ō-skōp'), *n.* [*helio-* + *-scope*: cf. F. *hélioscope.*] *Astron.* A telescope or instrument for viewing the sun without injury to the eyes, as through colored glasses, or with mirrors which reflect but a small portion of light, or with reduction of the light by a Nicol prism. — **he'li-o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **he'li-os'co-py** (-ŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.*

he'li-o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. ἡλίωσις, fr. ἥλιος sun]
1. *Bot.* The production of burned or discolored spots on the leaves of plants by the concentration of sunlight upon them, as through the glass of a greenhouse.
2 *Med* **a** = HELIOTHERAPY. **b** = SUNSTROKE.

he'li-o-stat' (hē'lĭ-ō-stăt'), *n.* [*helio-* + Gr. στατός placed, standing: cf. F. *héliostat*] An instrument consisting of a mirror mounted on an axis moved by clockwork, by which a sunbeam is made stationary, being steadily reflected to one spot during the whole of its diurnal period; also, a geodetic heliotrope — **he'li-o-stat'ic** (-stăt'ĭk), *a.*

he'li-o-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., *helio-* + *taxis.*] *Biol.* Phototaxis in which sunlight is the stimulus. — **he'li-o-tac'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

he'li-o-ther'a-py (-thĕr'ā-pĭ), *n.* [*helio-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by sun baths

he'li-o-ther-mom'e-ter (-thĕr-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*helio-* + *thermometer*] An instrument for measuring reduction of solar heat by the atmosphere, consisting of a black-bulb thermometer in a glass-covered, black-lined case.

he'li-o-trope (hē'lĭ-ō-trōp), *n.* [F. *héliotrope*, L. *heliotropium*, Gr. ἡλιοτρόπιον, ἥλιος the sun + τρέπειν to turn, τρόπος turn See HELIAC; TROPE.] **1.** Lit, a plant which turns toward the sun; hence: **a** Among the early herbalists, any plant of this nature, as the sunflower, the marigold, etc. Cf. 2d GOLD **b**. *Obs.* **b** Now, an herb of the genus *Heliotropium*, esp. *H. peruvianum*, the common garden species; turnsole.
2. *Min.* = BLOODSTONE **a.**
3 *Anc. Astron.* An instrument or dial to show the time of equinoxes and solstices.
4. An instrument used in geodetic surveying for making long-distance observations by means of the sun's rays thrown from a mirror. Cf. HELIOGRAPH, 3.
5. a A light tint of purple, — the color of the flowers in the common garden heliotrope; hence, an azo dyestuff imparting a heliotrope color. **b** The scent of the heliotrope.

he'li-ot'ro-pism (hē'lĭ-ŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [*helio-* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of certain growing organs to respond to the stimulus of sunlight by movements or curvatures. It may be positive, as in the case of erect stems, or negative, as in roots (cf PHOTOTAXIS). Negative heliotropism is usually called *apheliotropism.* — **he'li-o-trop'ic** (-ō-trŏp'ĭk), **he'li-o-trop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **he'li-o-trop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

He'li-o-tro'pi-um (hē'lĭ-ō-trō'pĭ-ŭm), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. ἡλιοτρόπιον heliotrope. See HELIOTROPE] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs or undershrubs, mostly tropical, with small flowers in one-sided spikes, and 4-parted fruit. *H. Europæum* is a common garden species.

he'li-ot'ro-py (hē'lĭ-ŏt'rō-pĭ), *n.* = HELIOTROPISM.

he'li-o-type' (hē'lĭ-ō-tīp'), *n.* [*helio-* + *type.*] A process for making pictures by means of the sun's light, in which a film of bichromated gelatin is exposed under a negative, and then developed in water, which dissolves away the parts not hardened by the light. The film is then transferred to paper, and printed from in a press. Also, a picture made by this process.

he'li-o-trope' (-trōp'), *v. t.* To expose to the sun's rays.

he'li-o-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk) } *a.* [*helio-* + *-tropic.*] Of or
he'li-o-trop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pert. to heliotropism; turning toward the sun.

he'li-o-trop'i-um (-trŏp'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] = HELIOTROPE.

he'li-o-trop'ism (-trō-pĭz'm), *n.* = HELIOTROPISM.

he'li-o-trop'ist (-trō-pĭst), *n.* [*helio-* + *-tropist.*] A sun worshiper — **he'li-ol'a-trous** (-trŭs), *a.* — **he'li-ol'a-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

he'li-o-tube' (hē'lĭ-ō-tūb'), *n.* [*helio-* + *-tube.*] **1** A fossil coral of the family Heliolitidæ
2. *Min* Aventurine feldspar

He'li-o-lit'i-dæ (-lĭt'ĭ-dē), *n pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A family of Paleozoic tabulate corals probably related to the Helioporidæ, but having 12 radial septa in the larger tubes. **He'li-o-li'tes** (-lĭ'tēz), abundant from the Ordovician to the Devonian, is the type genus.

he'li-on (hē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* A heliograph. *Colloq.* [HELIOCENTRIC.

he'li-o-cen'tri-cal-ly, *adv.* of **he'li-o-chro'mo-type** (hē'lĭ-ō-krō'mō-tīp), *n* [*heliochrome* + *-type.*] = HELIOCHROME

he'li-o-chro'my (hē'lĭ-ō-krō'-mĭ), *n.* = COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY

he'li-o-en-grav'ing, *n.* [*helio-* + *engraving*] = PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

he'li-of'u-gal (hē'lĭ-ŏf'ū-găl), *a.* [*helio-* + L. *fugere* to flee.] *Astron.* Tending away from the sun. [One that heliographs.

he'li-og'ra-pher (-ŏg'rā-fĕr), *n.*

he'li-oid (hē'lĭ-oid), *a.* [*helio-* + *-oid.*] Resembling the sun.

he'li-ol'a-ter (-ŏl'ā-tĕr), *n* [*helio-* + *-later.*] A sun worshiper — **he'li-ol'a-trous** (-trŭs), *a.* — **he'li-ol'a-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

he'li-o-lite' (hē'lĭ-ō-līt'), *n.* [*helio-* + *-lite.*] **1** A fossil coral of the family Heliolitidæ
2. *Min* Aventurine feldspar

He'li-o-lit'i-dæ (-lĭt'ĭ-dē), *n pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A family of Paleozoic tabulate corals probably related to the Helioporidæ, but having 12 radial septa in the larger tubes. **He'li-o-li'tes** (-lĭ'tēz), abundant from the Ordovician to the Devonian, is the type genus.

he'li-on lamp (hē'lĭ-ŏn). [From Gr. ἥλιος sun.] *Elec.* An incandescent lamp having a filament largely of silicon deposited on a carbon filament. The light is very white.

he'li-o-phyl'lite (-ō-fĭl'līt), *n.* [*helio-* + *-phyll* + *-ite.*] *Min.* = ECHEMITE.

He'li-op'o-lis (-ŏp'ō-lĭs). *D. Bib.*

He'li-op'o-ra (-ŏp'ō-rā), *n* [NL. ; *helio-* + Gr. πόρος a passage.] The typical genus of corals of the family Helioporidæ It is found fossil, and a species known as **blue coral** still exists in East Indian waters.

He'li-o-por'i-dæ (-pŏr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of alcyonarian tabulate corals, in which the corallum is composed of tubes of two kinds, larger ones called **autopores**, and more numerous smaller ones called **siphonopores.** the latter occupied by simpler polyps without tentacles or reproductive organs

he'li-op'ti-con (-ŏp'tĭ-kŏn), *n* [NL See HELIO-; OPTIC.] A porte-lumiere

He'li-or'nis (-ôr'nĭs). *n.* [NL ; *helio-* + Gr. ὄρνις bird.] *Zool* A genus of birds of the finfoot family, consisting of a single species (*H. fulica*) of Central and South America.

He'li-or-nith'i-dæ (-ôr-nĭth'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See FINFOOT.

he'li-o-trop'er (hē'lĭ-ō-trōp'ĕr), *n.* An operator of a heliotrope

he'li-ot'ro-pin (-ŏt'rō-pĭn), **he'li-ot'ro-pine** (-pīn; -pēn), *n.* = PIPERONAL. [ropism. *Rare* |

he'li-ot'ro-py (-pĭ), *n.* Heliot-

One that heles or covers; as: **a** A coverlet. **b** = HELLIER *All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

helet. Obs. pret. of HELE.

hel'eth, *n.* [AS. *hælep*, *helep*, akin to G. *held* hero.] A warrior. *Obs.*

helewi. + HALIWEI.

helewou, *n.* [Cf. *hele* to conceal, and ME *wough*, *wah*, wall, AS. *wāg*, *wāh.*] An end wall. *Obs.*

He'lez (hē'lĕz). *Bib.*

helfe. + HELVE.

helf'ter. + HALTER. [GRAMITE.

hel'gram-mite. Var. of HELL-

heli. + HOLY.

He'li (hē'lĭ). *Bib.*

heli-. See HELIO-.

He-li-æ'a (hē'lĭ-ē'*a*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἡλιαία a public place, court.] The place of meeting, in the Agora, of the Athenian court of dicasts; also, the court. — **he'li-æ'an** (-ăn), *a.*

he'li-an'thic (-ăn'thĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating an acid found in sunflower seeds.

he'li-an'thin (-thĭn), *n.* [Named from its color. See HELIANTHUS] = METHYL ORANGE.

he'li-an'thoid (-thoid), *a.* [*Helianthus* + *-oid.*] *a Bot.* Like, or pert. to, the Helianthoideæ. **b** *Zool.* Pert. to the Helianthoidea

He'li-an-thoi'de-a (-ăn-thoi'dē-*a*), *n pl* [NL., fr. L. *helianthes* sunflower + *-oid.*] *Zool.* A group equiv. to, or somewhat broader than, Actiniaria. — **he'li-an-thoi'de-an**, *a. & n.*

He-li'as (hē-lī'ăs). *Bib.*

he'liced (hē'lĭst), *a.* Decorated with or having helices. *Rare.*

hel'i-ces, *n., pl* of HELIX.

hel'i-chryse (hĕl'ĭ-krīz), *n.* A plant of the genus *Helichrysum. Rare.*

He-lic'i-dæ (hē-lĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* See HELIX, 3

he-lic'i-form (-fôrm), *a* Spiral.

hel'i-cin (hĕl'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [L. *helix* spiral, a kind of willow] *Chem.* A glucoside, $C_{13}H_{16}O_7$, obtained as a crystalline substance by partial oxidation of salicin.

Hel'i-cin'i-dæ (-sĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Helicina* (fr. L. *helix* spiral) + *-idæ.*] *Zool.* A family of rhipidoglossate operculate land mollusks, of warm countries, having a shell with a short spire, a pulmonary chamber replacing the gill, and one auricle to the heart. **Hel'i-ci'na** (-sĭ'nă) is the chief genus.

hel'i-cite (hĕl'ĭ-sīt), *n.* [L. *helix* spiral.] A fossil snail shell. *Obs.*

hel'i-co-gy'rate, *a* [*helico-* + *gyrate*] *Bot.* Having an oblique ring, as the sori of *Trichomanes.*

hel'i-coi'dal (hĕl'ĭ-koi'dăl), *a* Helicoid. — **hel'i-coi'dal-ly**, *adv.*

hel'i-coi'din (-dĭn), *n.* [*helicin* + *-oid* + *-in.*] A crystalline glucoside, $C_{27}H_{34}O_{14}$, obtained by partial oxidation of salicin.

hel'i-com'e-try (-kŏm'ē-trĭ), *n* [*helico-* + *-metry.*] Art of constructing or measuring spirals

hel'i-con-ist, *n* [See HELICON.] A devotee to versifying. *Obs.*

hel'i-co-pro'te-id (hĕl'ĭ-kō-prō'-tē-ĭd), *n Chem* A phosphoglucoproteid obtained from the glands of the snail *Helix pomatia.*

hel'i-cos'o-phy (-kŏs'ō-fĭ), *n.* [*helico-* + Gr. σοφία wisdom.] *Math.* Doctrine of spirals. *Obs.*

hel'i-co-tre'ma (-kō-trē'mă), *n.* [NL. ; *helico-* + Gr. τρῆμα a hole.] *Anat* The opening by which the two scalæ communicate at the top of the cochlea

helie + HEIL, HELE.

He-lig'mus (hē-lĭg'mŭs), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. ἑλιγμός winding, convolution] A genus of fossil bivalve mollusks, from the Oolite. It is generally included in the oyster family.

helinde + HEALEND.

hel'ing (hĕl'ĭng), *n* = HELE.

he'li-o. *n.* A heliograph *Colloq.* [HELIOCENTRIC.

he'li-o-cen'tri-cal-ly, *adv.* of

he'li-o-chro'mo-type (hē'lĭ-ō-krō'mō-tīp), *n* [*heliochrome* + *-type.*] = HELIOCHROME

he'li-o-chro'my (hē'lĭ-ō-krō'-mĭ), *n.* = COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY

he'li-o-en-grav'ing, *n.* [*helio-* + *engraving*] = PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

he'li-of'u-gal (hē'lĭ-ŏf'ū-găl), *a.* [*helio-* + L. *fugere* to flee.] *Astron.* Tending away from the sun. [One that heliographs.

he'li-og'ra-pher (-ŏg'rā-fĕr), *n.*

he'li-oid (hē'lĭ-oid), *a.* [*helio-* + *-oid.*] Resembling the sun.

he'li-ol'a-ter (-ŏl'ā-tĕr), *n* [*helio-* + *-later.*] A sun worshiper — **he'li-ol'a-trous** (-trŭs), *a.* — **he'li-ol'a-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

he'li-o-lite' (hē'lĭ-ō-līt'), *n.* [*helio-* + *-lite.*] **1** A fossil coral of the family Heliolitidæ
2. *Min* Aventurine feldspar

He'li-o-lit'i-dæ (-lĭt'ĭ-dē), *n pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A family of Paleozoic tabulate corals probably related to the Helioporidæ, but having 12 radial septa in the larger tubes. **He'li-o-li'tes** (-lĭ'tēz), abundant from the Ordovician to the Devonian, is the type genus.

he'li-on lamp (hē'lĭ-ŏn). [From Gr. ἥλιος sun.] *Elec.* An incandescent lamp having a filament largely of silicon deposited on a carbon filament. The light is very white.

he'li-o-phyl'lite (-ō-fĭl'līt), *n.* [*helio-* + *-phyll* + *-ite.*] *Min.* = ECHEMITE.

He'li-op'o-ra (-ŏp'ō-rā), *n* [NL. ; *helio-* + Gr. πόρος a passage.] The typical genus of corals of the family Helioporidæ It is found fossil, and a species known as **blue coral** still exists in East Indian waters.

He'li-o-por'i-dæ (-pŏr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of alcyonarian tabulate corals, in which the corallum is composed of tubes of two kinds, larger ones called **autopores**, and more numerous smaller ones called **siphonopores.** the latter occupied by simpler polyps without tentacles or reproductive organs

he'li-op'ti-con (-ŏp'tĭ-kŏn), *n* [NL See HELIO-; OPTIC.] A porte-lumiere

He'li-or'nis (-ôr'nĭs). *n.* [NL ; *helio-* + Gr. ὄρνις bird.] *Zool* A genus of birds of the finfoot family, consisting of a single species (*H. fulica*) of Central and South America.

He'li-or-nith'i-dæ (-ôr-nĭth'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See FINFOOT.

he'li-o-trop'er (hē'lĭ-ō-trōp'ĕr), *n.* An operator of a heliotrope

he'li-ot'ro-pin (-ŏt'rō-pĭn), **he'li-ot'ro-pine** (-pīn; -pēn), *n.* = PIPERONAL. [ropism. *Rare* |

he'li-ot'ro-py (-pĭ), *n.* Heliot-

genus of boraginaceous herbs and shrubs having small white or purple fragrant salver-shaped flowers in scorpioid spikes. The species are often common weeds in tropical regions; one, *H. peruvianum*, has long been cultivated.

he'li-o-type' (hē'lĭ-ō-tīp'), *n.* [*helio-* + *-type.*] *Photog.* A picture made by heliotypy. — **he'li-o-type'**, *v. t. & i.* — **he'li-o-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* — **-typ'i-cal-ly** (-tĭp'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

he'li-o-ty-pog'ra-phy (-ō-tī-pŏg'ra-fĭ), *n.* [*helio-* + *typography.*] *Photog.* A process of photo-engraving by means of which a negative or print can be obtained which can be used for printing by direct impression in a printing press. See PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

he'li-o-typ'y (-tĭp'ĭ), *n.* A kind of collotype process in which the gelatin film is hardened with chrome alum, so that it can be detached from its support and attached to a plate or cylinder for printing.

He'li-o-zo'a (-zō'*a*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *helio-* + Gr. ζῷον an animal.] *Zoöl.* An order of fresh-water rhizopods having a more or less globular form, with stiff slender radiating pseudopodia. The sun animalcule (*Actinophrys sol*) is one of the best-known examples. — **he'li-o-zo'an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

He-lip'ter-um (hē-lĭp'tĕr-ŭm), *n.* [NL., *helio-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Bot.* A large genus of African and Australian asteraceous plants, differing from *Helichrysum* in having the pappus plumose. They are grown as garden everlastings. Horticulturists call some species by the syn. *Acroclinium.*

hel'i-spher'ic (hĕl'ĭ-sfĕr'ĭk) } *a.* [See HELIX; SPHERIC.]
hel'i-spher'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Winding, like a spiral, on a sphere. — helispherical line, a loxodrome.

he'li-um (hē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἥλιος the sun.] *Chem.* An inert, monatomic, gaseous element occurring in the atmosphere of the sun and stars, and in small quantities in the earth's atmosphere, in several minerals (esp. cleveite, uraninite, and broggerite) and in certain mineral waters. Symbol, *He;* at. wt., 4 0. Helium was first detected spectroscopically in the sun by Lockyer in 1868; it was first prepared by Ramsay in 1895. Helium has a density of 1.98 compared with hydrogen, and is more difficult to liquefy than the latter. Chemically, it belongs to the argon group and cannot be made to form compounds. It is a decomposition product of the radium emanation. See RADIUM.

he'lix (hē'lĭks; hĕl'ĭks, 277), *n.*; *pl.* **L.** HELICES (hĕl'ĭ-sēz), **E.** HELIXES (hē'lĭk-sĕz, hĕl'ĭk-; 151). [L. *helix* anything of spiral shape, Gr. ἕλιξ, -ικος, fr. ἑλίσσειν to turn round.] **1.** Anything having a spiral form, as an electrical conducting coil, specif.: **a** *Arch.* A spiral ornament, esp. a volute in an Ionic or a Corinthian capital. Cf. ORDER, *Illust.* **b** *Math.* The curve formed on any cylinder, esp. a right circular cylinder, by a right line in a plane that is wrapped round the cylinder, as an ordinary screw thread; any curve, on a developable surface, that rolls out into a right line when the surface is flattened out upon a plane.

2. *Anat.* The incurved rim of the external ear. See EAR.

3. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of pulmonate land snails, usually having a more or less flattened spiral shell. In old classifications this genus included the majority of land snails, several thousand species having been assigned to it. Most of these are now placed in other genera, or even families, and *Helix* is more or less restricted, sometimes including only certain forms having small eggs, and a dart sac and mucous gland as a part of the female reproductive organs. The garden snail (*H. hortensis*) and edible snail (*H. pomatia*) of Europe are well-known examples. The restricted genus is divided into many subgenera and is the type of a family, Helicidæ, to which various limits have been assigned.

Helix (*H.*, subgenus *Patula, alternata*) of Eastern United States Nat size.

hell (hĕl), *n.* [AS. *hell;* akin to D. *hel*, OHG. *hella*, G. *hölle*, Icel. *hal*, Goth. *halja*, and to AS. *helan* to conceal. Cf. HELE, *v. t.*, CONCEAL, CELL, HELMET, HOLE, OCCULT.] **1.** The place of the dead, or of souls after death; the grave; — corresponding to the Hebrew *Sheol*, and the Greek *Hades.* Cf. HEL, NETHER WORLD.

> He descended into *hell. Bk. of Com Prayer.*
> Thou wilt not leave my soul in *hell. Ps* XVI. 10

2 The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death; the abode of evil spirits, corresponding to *Gehenna, Tartarus, Nyfhel.* Hence, any place or state of misery, anguish, turmoil, or wickedness. "Within him *hell.*" *Milton.*

3. The evil spirits who dwell in torment; the powers of darkness; an infernal concourse.

4. A place where outcast persons or things are gathered; as. **a** A dungeon or prison; also, in certain running games, as barleybreak, a place to which those who are caught are carried for detention. **b** A gambling house. "A convenient little gambling *hell* for those who had grown reckless." *W. Black.* **c** A receptacle into which a tailor throws his shreds, or a printer his broken type.

hel'la-nod'ic (hĕl'*a*-nŏd'ĭk), *n.* [Gr. Ἑλλανοδίκης; Ἕλλην, -ηνος, a Greek + δικη right, judgment.] *Gr. Antiq.* One of the officials at games or combats, as at Olympia, serving as heralds and judges.

hell'bend'er (hĕl'bĕn'dĕr), *n.* **1.** A large aquatic salamander (*Cryptobranchus alleghaniensis*) common in the streams of the Ohio valley. It attains a length of 18 inches, and is very voracious and very tenacious of life.

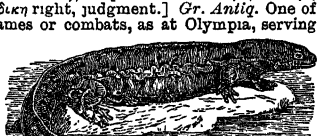
Hellbender.

2. A reckless debauch. *Slang, U. S.*

hell'broth' (hĕl'brŏth'; 205), *n.* A composition for working black magic.

Hel'le (hĕl'ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἕλλη.] In Greek legend, the sister of Phrixus (which see), who fell from the ram with the golden fleece into the body of water which was called after her the Hellespont (Sea of Helle).

hel'le-bore (hĕl'ē-bōr; 201), *n.* [L. *helleborus, elleborus*, Gr. ἑλλέβορος, ἐλλέβορος; cf. F. *hellébore, ellébore.*] **1. a** Any plant of the genus *Helleborus.* See HELLEBORUS. **b** Any species of the poisonous melanthaceous genus *Veratrum*, esp. *V. album* and *V. viride*, both called *white hellebore*, the latter also *American hellebore.*

2. *Pharm.* **a** The powdered root of the black hellebore (*Helleborus niger*). It is an alterative and drastic cathartic, in overdoses a violent poison. **b** The powdered root of white hellebore, sometimes used in medicine like veratrum, but more commonly known as an efficient insecticide.

hel'le-bo're-in (-bō'rē-ĭn), *n. Chem.* A poisonous glucoside accompanying helleborin in several species of hellebore, and extracted as a white crystalline bittersweet substance. It has a strong action on the heart, resembling digitalin.

hel-leb'o-rin (hĕ-lĕb'ō-rĭn, hĕl'ē-bō-rĭn), *n. Chem.* A poisonous glucoside in several species of hellebore, extracted as a white crystalline substance with a sharp tingling taste.

Hel'le-bo-ri'ne (hĕl'ē-bō-rī'nē *as Lat. genus name; otherwise* hĕl'ē-bō-rĭn), *n.* [NL., the genus (def. 1) fr. L. *helleborine* a plant like hellebore, Gr. ἑλλεβορίνη.] **1.** *Bot.* An abandoned genus of orchids, the species of which are now distributed among several genera, as *Epipactis*, etc.

2. [*l. c.*] (*pron.* hĕl'ē-bō-rĭn). **a** A plant of any species of the orchidaceous genus *Epipactis.* **b** A plant of the allied genus *Cephalanthera*, esp. *C. rubra.*

Hel-leb'o-rus (hĕ-lĕb'ō-rŭs), *n.* [NL. See HELLEBORE.] *Bot.* A genus of perennial ranunculaceous herbs with deeply divided leaves and showy flowers having five petaloid sepals and a polycarpellary fruit. The 12 species are natives of the Old World, but most of them are cultivated, the species being indicated by descriptive adjectives, as *black hellebore* (*H. niger*), *fetid hellebore*, etc. They possess active cathartic properties

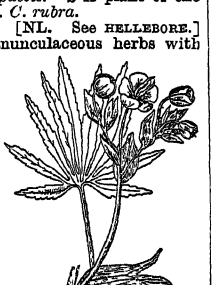
Fetid Hellebore (*Helleborus fœtidus*) (1/8)

Hel'lene (hĕl'ēn), *n.*; *pl.* HELLENES (-ēnz). [Gr. Ἕλλην.] A Greek, esp. a Greek of the Hellenic period. See GREEK, *n.*, 1.

Hel-len'ic (hĕ-lĕn'ĭk, -lē'nĭk; 277), *a.* [Gr. Ἑλλήνιος, Ἑλληνικός, fr. Ἕλληνες the Greeks.] Of or pert. to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece, Greek. See GREEK, *n.*, 1, 5. **Hellenic Church.** See EASTERN CHURCH.

Hel-len'ic, *n.* Classical Greek, esp. of the later period. See GREEK, *n.*, 5. Also, *pl.*, writings on Greek topics.

Hel'len-ism (hĕl'ĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. Ἑλληνισμός.] **1.** A form of speech conforming to the genius or idioms of the Greek language; a Grecism.

2. Greek character, spirit, or civilization; esp., the type of culture represented by the ideals of the classical Greeks, as in their regard for athletic vigor and grace, their cultivation of the arts and sciences, their devotion to civic social organization, and their social and ethical attitude exemplified in the caution, "Nothing too much," or "Temperance in all things," with Matthew Arnold, specif., the humanism of Greek culture, as contrasted with *Hebraism.* Cf. CLASSICISM, 3.

> To get rid of one's ignorance, to see things as they are, and by seeing them as they are to see them in their beauty, is the simple and attractive ideal which *Hellenism* holds out *M. Arnold*

3. Adoption of the Greek language and thought; conformity to Greek ideals.

4. The Greek race or nationality.

Hel'len-ist (hĕl'ĕn-ĭst), *n.* [Gr. Ἑλληνιστής.] **1.** One who affiliates with Greeks, or imitates Greek manners; esp., a person of Jewish extraction who used the Greek language as his mother tongue, as did the Jews of Asia Minor, Greece, Syria, and Egypt; — distinguished from the *Hebraists*, or native Jews (*Acts* vi. 1).

2. One skilled in the Greek language and literature.

3. One of the Greek scholars who disseminated Byzantine culture in the Renaissance.

Hel'len-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Greek history, culture, or art after Alexander the Great, when Hellenic and foreign characteristics blended. Cf. GREEK, *n.*, 1, 5.

2. Of or pertaining to the Hellenists.

Hel'len-ize (hĕl'ĕn-īz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Gr. Ἑλληνιζειν.] To use the Greek language; to play the Greek, to Grecize. — *v. t.* To give a Greek form or character to. — **Hel'len-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **Hel'len-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

Hel-len'o- (hĕ-lĕn'ō-; hĕ-lē'nō-). A combining form for *Hellene.*

Hel'les-pont (hĕl'ĕs-pŏnt), *n.* [Gr. Ἑλλήσποντος; Ἕλλης of Helle + πόντος sea.] The Dardanelles. See HELLE. Used allusively of that which separates lovers. See HERO AND LEANDER. — **Hel'les-pon'tine** (-pŏn'tĭn; -tīn), *a.*

hell'gra-mite (hĕl'grȧ-mīt), *n.* The aquatic larva of a large North American neuropterous insect (*Corydalis cornuta*), much used as a fish bait by anglers; the dobson. It is carnivorous, and is commonly found under stones, in streams. When fully grown it leaves the water and becomes a pupa, and after about a month changes into the adult insect. The larval stage lasts nearly three years.

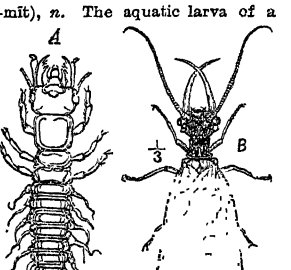
A Hellgramite (*Corydalis cornuta*); *B* Adult Insect (male). Reduced.

hell'hag' (hĕl'hăg'), *n.* An evil old woman; a hell-cat.

hell'hoff-ite (hĕl'hŏf-ĭt), *n.* [After D. *Hellhoff*, a German officer.] One of the Sprengel explosives, consisting of a solution of a nitro derivative of benzene in nitric acid.

hell'hound' (hĕl'hound'), *n.* [AS. *helle hund.*] A dog of hell (cf. GARM, CERBERUS), hence, a fiend; a demon.

> A *hellhound*, that doth hunt us all to death. *Shak.*

hell'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to hell, like hell; infernal; malignant, wicked; detestable; diabolical. "*Hellish* hate." *Milton.* — **hell'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **hell'ish-ness,** *n.*

hell'kite' (hĕl'kīt'), *n.* A kite of hell; one who shows hellish cruelty.

hel-lo' (hĕ-lō'), *interj., n., & v. i.* [Cf. HOLLO, *interj.*; HALLOO.] A common modern spelling of HOLLO, first appearing in literature about 1880; — esp. used in connection with the telephone as the common form of call.

helm (hĕlm), *n.* [ME. *helme*, AS. *helma* rudder; akin to D. & G. *helm*, Icel. *hjālm.*] **1.** *Naut.* The apparatus by which a ship is steered, comprising rudder, tiller, wheel, etc.; commonly, the tiller or wheel alone; also, a turn of the helm or the amount of such a turn. A vessel is said to have a **lee helm** when her head tends to fall away from the wind to leeward, and a **weather helm** when her head tends to come up into the wind.

2 Anything having a similar function; esp., guidance or "steering" of, or one who "steers," the "ship of state;" administration or an administrator.

> The *helms* o' the State, who care for you like fathers. *Shak.*

3. A helve. *Obs.*

helm alee, a weather, aport, etc., the tiller as borne over to the lee, weather, port, etc., side, the head of the vessel always being turned in the opposite direction.

helm, *v. t.*; HELMED (hĕlmd); HELM'ING. To steer; direct.

> The business he hath *helmed. Shak.*
> A wild wave . . . overbears the bark,
> And him that *helms* it. *Tennyson.*

helm (hĕlm), *n.* [AS. See HELMET.] **1.** A helmet. *Archaic or Poetical.*

2. The top, crown, or summit of anything. *Obs.*

3. *Chem.* The upper part or head of a retort. *Rare.*

4. A heavy cloud lying on the brow of a mountain; also, a gale of wind from the mountains. *Dial. Eng.*

5. A hovel; a shed for cattle. *Dial. Eng.*

helm, *v. t.* [AS. *helmian.*] To cover or furnish with a helmet. "She that *helmed* was in starke stours" *Chaucer.*

hel'met (hĕl'mĕt), *n.* [OF. *helmet*, a dim. of *helme*, F *heaume;* of Teutonic origin; cf. G. *helm*, akin to AS. & OS. *helm*, D. *helm*, *helmet*, Icel. *hjālmr*, Sw. *hjelm*, Dan. *hielm*, Goth. *hilms;* and prob. fr. the root of AS. *helan* to hide, to hele; cf. Skr. *çarman* protection. Cf. HELE, HELL, HELM a helmet.] **1.** A defensive covering for the head. Specif: **a** The headpiece in ancient or in medieval armor, usually having attachments or projections to guard the face and the neck except when the solid beaume or its equivalent (see Fig. 2) was donned at the moment of need. See ARMET, BASINET, CASQUE, HEADPIECE, MORION, SALLET, and *Illusts.* of ARMOR, BEAVER. **b** The military hat, often made of or strengthened with metal, now worn as a guard against sword thrusts. **c** *Fencing, Singlestick, etc.* A head covering with a mesh, usually of wire, to protect the face. **d** A domed hat with a visor and a neckguard, such as that worn by policemen, or the hat worn by firemen as a protection against heat, or the hat commonly worn by Europeans in hot countries. Such hats are variously made of metal, leather, felt, cork, etc., and are sometimes fitted to the head by a framework which leaves space for ventilation. **e** The headpiece of a diver's armor, provided with air pipes and glass windows. **f** A covering of cloth and netting used by anglers to protect the head from insects.

Medieval Helmets 1 Norman Helmet with fixed Nasal; 2 Tilting Helm; 3 Sallet; 4 Helmet with barred visor, 14th and 15th centuries.

2. The representation of a helmet; specif., *Her.*, a helmet

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he'li-o-zo'ic, *a. Zool.* Heliozoan.
Hel'ka-i (hĕl'kā-ī; hĕl'kī; hĕl-kā'ī). **Hel'kath** (hĕl'kăth). **Hel'kath-haz'zu-rim** (-hăz'ū-rĭm).
Hel-ki'as (hĕl-kī'ăs). *Bib.*
hell, + HILL, *n.* [HELE.
hell, Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
Hel-la'di-an (hĕ-lā'dĭ-ăn), *n.* [Gr. Ἑλλάς, -άδος, Hellas, Greece + *-ian.*] A Hellene.
Hel-lad'ic (hĕ-lăd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. Ἑλλαδικός.] Of or pert to Hellas; — opposed to *Asiatic.*
Hel'la-do-the'ri-um (hĕl'*a*-dō-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n* [NL.; Gr. Ἑλλάς, Ἑλλάδος, Greece + *-therium*] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct giraffes based on remains from the Pliocene of Greece.
hell'bind', *n.* [*hell* + *bind* (of *woodbine*)] Dodder. *Dial. Eng.*
hell'born, *a.* Born in or of hell.
hell'box', *n. Print* = HELL, 4 c.
hell'bred', *a.* Bred in hell.
hell'-brewed', *a.* Brewed in hell.
hell'-cat', *n.* A witch; hag
hell'-div'er (-dīv'ẽr), *n* A dabchick or other small grebe.
hell'dog', *n.* A hellhound.
helle. + HELE.
hel'le-bo-ra'ceous (hĕl'ē-bō-rā'shŭs), *a.* [*hellebore* + *-aceous*] *Bot.* Belonging to, or resembling, the genus *Helleborus.*
hel'le-bo-ras'ter (-răs'tẽr), *n.* [NL. See HELLEBORE; 2d -ASTER.] Fetid hellebore.
hel'le-bor'ic (-bŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert to hellebore. *Rare*
hel'le-bo-rism (hĕl'ē-bō-rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἑλλεβορισμός.] *Med* a The use of hellebore as a medicine. b The poisonous effects produced by too free administration of hellebore.
hellely. + WHOLLY
hell'en, *a.* Hellish. *Obs.*
Hel-le'ni-an (hĕ-lē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Grecian; Hellenic. — *n.* A Hellene
Hel-len'i-cal-ly (hĕ-lĕn'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* of HELLENIC. [-ISM.
Hel-len'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* See
Hel'len-is'tic-al (hĕl'ĕn-ĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a* Hellenistic. — **Hel'len-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv* [See -ISM
Hel'len-is'ti-cism (-sĭz'm), *n*
hell'-len'o-type (hĕ-lĕn'ō-tīp), *n.* An ivorytype.
Hel'ler (hĕl'ẽr), *n.*; *G pl* HELLER [G., prob fr. *Hall*, in Suabia, where first coined] A small German and Austrian coin. See COIN.
hell'-fire', *n.* The fire of hell; — formerly often used in the names of dissolute or abandoned young men's clubs, esp. early in the 18th century
hell'ga-mite (hĕl'gȧ-mīt). **hell'gram-mite** Vars. of HELLGRAMITE.
hell'-haunt'ed, *a.* Haunted by devils; hellish.
hell'hood, *n.* See -HOOD. *Obs*
hell'ic, *a.* Hellish. *Obs.*
hell'i-cat (hĕl'ĭ-kăt), **hel'li-cate**, *a.* Half-witted; light-headed. *Scot.*
hel'li-cat, *n.* An evil creature. Cf. HELL-CAT. *Scot.*
hel'lier (hĕl'yẽr), *n* [See HELE, *v. t.*] A tiler, slater, or thatcher. *Dial. Eng.*
hel'lion (hĕl'yŭn), *n.* A denizen of hell. *Colloq or Dial. Amer.*
hell'ite, *n.* The proprietor of a gambling hell. *Opprobrious Slang.*
hell'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
hell'-rak'er (-rāk'ẽr), *n.* A reckless fellow. *Dial. Eng. or Scot.*
hell'root', *n.* The small broomrape (*Orobanche minor*).
hel'lu-o (hĕl'ū-ō), *n.* [L.] A glutton; a gormandizer.
‖hel'lu-o li-bro'rum (lĭ-brō'-rŭm). [L.] A devourer of books; a bookworm.
Hell'wain. + HURLEWAYN.
hell wain. An apparition of a wagon in the heavens at night. *Dial. Eng.* [-WARD.
hell'ward (hĕl'wẽrd). *adv.* See
hell'weed', *n.* **a** Dodder. **b** Corn crowfoot **c** Hedge bindweed.
hell'y, *a.* & *adv.* Hellish; hellishly. *Obs.* [*Dial. Eng*
helm (hĕlm), *n.* & *v.* = HAULM.
helm'age (hĕl'mĕj), *n.* Guidance; direction. *Rare.*
helm bar A roll of black cloud near to, and fed by, the helm (see HELM, 4) *Dial. Eng.*
helmed (hĕlmd; *poet. also* hĕl'mĕd), *a.* Helmeted. [BEETLE.
helmet beetle. = TORTOISE

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depicted above the shield in an achievement, supporting the crest, and usually indicating the rank of the bearer. In modern British heraldry, the helmet of the sovereign is of gold, full-faced, with golden grilles; that of a peer is of silver, in profile, with five golden grilles; that of a baronet or knight, of steel, full-faced, with open visor; that of a gentleman, of steel, in profile, with the visor closed.

3. That which resembles a helmet in form, position, etc.; as: **a** *Chem.* = HELM. **b** The hood-formed upper sepal or petal of some flowers, as monkshood or snapdragon. **c** *Zoöl.* = CASQUE, 2. **d** *Zoöl.* The galea of an insect.

helmet bird. **a** A turacou. **b** A Madagascan passerine bird (*Eurycerosprevostii*) having a swollen hooked beak and black and chestnut plumage. It is usually placed in the shrike family, or made a separate family, Eurycerotidæ.

hel/met-ed (hĕl/mĕt-ĕd), *a.* Wearing a helmet; furnished with or having a helmet or helmetlike shield on the head.

helmeted guinea fowl. See GUINEA FOWL, *Illust.*

helmet flower. Any plant having flowers with helmet-shaped petals or sepals, or its flower; specif.: **a** The monkshood or aconite. **b** The skullcap. **c** Any South American orchid of the genus *Coryanthes.*

helmet orchis. **a** = HELMET FLOWER **c.** **b** An Australian orchid (*Pterostylis cucullata*) with a galeate lip.

helmet quail. Any of several American partridges constituting the genus *Lophortyx*, having a forwardly curving crest on the head. The genus includes the valley quail and Gambel's partridge.

hel/minth (hĕl/mĭnth), *n.* [Gr. ἕλμις, -ινθος, worm.] A worm; esp., an intestinal worm; one of the Helminthes.

Hel-min/thes (hĕl-mĭn/thēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See HELMINTH.] *Zoöl.* A comprehensive group of worms more or less exactly equivalent to the phyla Nemathelminthes and Platyhelminthes taken together.

hel-min/thic (-thĭk), *a.* Of, relating to, or expelling, worms, or helminths. — *n.* A vermifuge; an anthelmintic

hel/min-thol/o-gy (hĕl/mĭn-thŏl/ō-jĭ), *n.* [*helminth* + *-logy.*] The natural history, or study, of worms, esp. parasitic worms. — **hel-min/tho-log/ic** (hĕl-mĭn/thō-lŏj/ĭk), **hel-min/tho-log/i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hel-min-thol/o-gist** (hĕl/mĭn-thŏl/ō-jĭst), *n.*

Hel-min/tho-spo/ri-um (hĕl-mĭn/thō-spō/rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [NL.; *helminth* + Gr. σπόρος seed, spore.] *Bot.* A large genus of parasitic or saprophytic fungi of the family Dematiaceæ, with vermiform conidia and rigid hyphæ. Many species are destructive to cultivated plants.

hel-min/thous (hĕl-mĭn/thŭs), *a. Med.* Infested with helminths, or intestinal worms.

helms/man (hĕlmz/măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). The man at the helm, who steers the vessel; a steersman.

He-lo/ni-as (hē-lō/nĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἕλος marsh.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of melanthaceous plants of the northeastern United States. The species, *H. bullata*, is a bog herb with basal oblanceolate leaves and a tall scape bearing a raceme of purple perfect flowers.

He-lo/sis (hē-lō/sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἧλος nail.] *Bot.* A small genus of balanophoraceous leafless, dark-red, parasitic herbs, of tropical America. Several scapes grow from the branched rootstock, and bear small, dioecious flowers.

Hel/ot (hĕl/ŏt; hē/lŏt; 277), *n.* [L. *Helotes, Hilotae*, pl., fr. Gr. Εἵλως and Εἱλώτης a bondman or serf of the Spartans; so named from Ἕλος, a town of Laconia, whose inhabitants were enslaved; or perh. akin to ἑλεῖν to take, conquer, used as 2d aor. of *αἱρεῖν.*] **1.** One of the lowest class of the people of ancient Sparta. They were serfs, attached to the landed estates of the Spartiates, to whom they rendered a fixed portion of the produce. They could not be sold, and could be freed only by the state, in which case they entered the ranks of the Perioeci. They were sometimes used as soldiers, and were rowers and marines in the navy, but had no rights obligatory upon the state, as was symbolized by a declaration of war upon them made by the ephors upon assuming office. They are supposed to represent chiefly the original population conquered by the Dorian Spartiates. Cf. PERIŒCI, SPARTIATE.

2. [Often *l. c.*] Hence, a slave or serf.

hel/ot-ism (-ĭz/m), *n.* [*Helot* + *-ism*] **1.** Serfdom, esp. like that of the Spartan Helot.

2. *Biol.* The form of symbiosis existing in lichens; — so called because the fungus mycelium obtains its food supply from the algal cells or gonidia. *Warming.*

hel/ot-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Helots, collectively; slaves; bondsmen; also, slavery, serfdom.

help (hĕlp), *v. t.; pret.* HELPED (hĕlpt), *Archaic* HOLP (hōlp); *p. p.* HELPED, *Archaic* HOL/PEN (hōl/p'n), *Obs.* HOLP; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HELP/ING. [AS. *helpan*; akin to OS. *helpan*, D. *helpen*, G. *helfen*, OHG. *helfan*, Icel. *hjálpa*, Sw. *hjelpa*, Dan. *hielpe*, Goth. *hilpan*; cf. Lith. *szelpti*, and Skr. *klp* to be fitting.] **1.** To furnish with strength or means for the successful performance of any action or the attainment of any object; to aid; assist; as, to *help* a man in his work; to *help* one to remember; — an infinitive following *help* being commonly used without *to*; as, "*Help* me scale yon balcony." *Longfellow.*

God *helps* them that *help* themselves. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To furnish with relief, as from pain, disease, or distress of any sort; to succor (one in need); to be of avail against (an ill); — sometimes with *of* before a word designating the pain or disease, sometimes having such a word for direct object. "To *help* him of his blindness." *Shak.*

The true calamus *helps* coughs *Gerarde.*

3. To operate so as to lead toward or bring about; to be of effect toward; as, caste feeling *helps* prejudice.

Thus armor *helped* their fall. *Milton.*

4. To change for the better; to ameliorate; remedy.

Cease to lament for what thou canst not *help.* *Shak.*

5. To prevent, to hinder; as, we cannot *help* his fall.

6. To forbear, avoid; as, we cannot *help* but grieve; — often, idiomatically, with *can* for *cannot*; as, he does no more work than he can *help*

I cannot *help* remarking the resemblance. *Pope*

7. To wait upon, as a guest at table, by carving and passing food; to serve (food), as at table.

8. To put in order; to repair; mend. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — HELP, AID, ASSIST are often used with little distinction. But HELP (the stronger term) more frequently throws the emphasis on that which, or the one who, furnishes relief or support; AID implies more strongly cooperation on the part of the one who is relieved; to ASSIST is esp. to stand by or support with aid, as, "They fell down, and there was none to *help*" (*Ps.* cvii. 12); "Take your choice of those that best can *aid* your action" (*Shak.*), "We'll all *assist* you; he that flies shall die" (*id.*). See AUXILIARY.

so help me God, may God succor or aid me accordingly; — the customary form of declaring by oath the truth of one's statements. — **to h. forward,** to assist in advancing; to further. — **to h. off,** to help to go or pass away, as time; to assist in removing. — **to h. on,** to forward, to promote by aid. — **to h. out,** to aid in delivering, as from a difficulty, or in completing, as a design or task. — **to h. over,** to aid in surmounting; as, *to help* one *over* an obstacle. — **to h. to,** to aid in obtaining, to supply with. — **to h. up,** to help (one) to get up; to assist in rising, as after a fall.

help (hĕlp), *v. i.* **1.** To lend aid or assistance; to contribute strength or means; to avail or be of use; to assist.

A generous present *helps* to persuade. *Garth.*

2. To serve food, as at table.

to help out, to lend aid, to bring a supply.

help, *n.* [AS. *help*; akin to D. *hulp*, G. *hülfe, hilfe*, Icel. *hjálp*, Sw. *hjelp*, Dan. *hielp*. See HELP, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of helping; strength or means furnished toward promoting an object, or deliverance from difficulty or distress; aid; assistance, also, the person or thing furnishing the aid.

Give us *help* from trouble. *Ps.* lx 11.

Virtue is a friend and a *help* to nature. *South.*

2. Remedy; relief, as, there is no *help* for it.

3. **a** A helper; assistant, esp. a hired one. **b** *Collective pl.*, the whole force of hired helpers. **c** A domestic servant or farm hand *Local, U. S.* **d** The labor of help.

4. A portion of food; a helping.

help/er (hĕl/pẽr), *n.* **1.** One that helps, aids, or relieves.

2. One that serves as help; an assistant.

help/ful (hĕlp/fo͝ol), *a.* Furnishing help; assistant; useful; salutary. — **help/ful-ly,** *adv.* — **help/ful-ness,** *n.*

help/less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of help or strength, unable to help or defend one's self, needing help; feeble; weak.

How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend? *Pope.*

2. In senses *Obs. or R.* **a** Beyond help; irremediable. **b** Bringing no help; unaiding. **c** Unsupplied, destitute; — with *of.*

— help/less-ly, *adv.* — **help/less-ness,** *n.*

help/mate/ (-māt/), *n.* [A corruption of the "*help meet* for him" of Genesis ii. 18. *Fitzed. Hall.*] A helper; a companion; specif., a wife.

In Minorca the ass and the hog are common *helpmates*, and are yoked together in order to turn up the land. *Pennant.*

help/meet/ (-mēt/), *n.* [See HELPMATE.] A helpmate; esp., a wife. *J. H. Newman.*

hel/ter-skel/ter (hĕl/tẽr-skĕl/tẽr), *adv.* [An onomatopœic word. Cf. G. *holter-polter*, D. *holder de bolder.*] In hurry and confusion; in disorder. *Colloq.*

Helter-skelter have I rode to thee. *Shak.*

A wistaria vine running *helter-skelter*. *J. C. Harris.*

hel/ter-skel/ter, *a.* Characterized by confused hurry.

helve (hĕlv), *n.* [ME. *helve, helfe*, AS. *hielf, helf, hylf*, cf. OHG. *halb*; and also E. *halter.*] **1.** The handle of a tool or weapon, as an ax, hatchet, or adz.

2. *Iron Working.* **a** The lever at the end of which is the hammer head, in a tilt hammer. **b** A tilt hammer lifted by a cam acting on the helve between fulcrum and head.

helve, *v. t.;* HELVED (hĕlvd); HELV/ING. To furnish or fit with a helve.

Hel/vel-la/ce-æ (hĕl/vĕ-lā/sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Helvella*, generic name, L. *helvella* a kind of small pot herb.] *Bot.* A family of ascomycetous fungi having an upright stalk which bears a large fleshy head, on the interior of which the hymenium is spread. It includes the morels (*Morchella*), earthtongues (*Geoglossum*), etc. — **hel/vel-la/ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Hel-ve/ti-a (hĕl-vē/shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] The territory of the ancient Helvetii; hence, poetically, Switzerland.

Hel-ve/tian (hĕl-vē/shăn), *a.* [L. *Helvetius.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Helvetii or Helvetia; Swiss. — *n.* One of the Helvetii, a Swiss.

2. *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the European Miocene; also, designating an interglacial or Pleistocene epoch of Europe. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*

Helvetian Confession. = HELVETIC CONFESSION. — **H. Republic.** = HELVETIC REPUBLIC.

Hel-vet/ic (hĕl-vĕt/ĭk), *a.* [L. *Helveticus*, fr. *Helvetii* the Helvetii.] Of or pertaining to the Helvetii or the modern Swiss; as, the *Helvetic* confederacy; *Helvetic* states. — *n.* A Swiss Protestant; a follower of Zwingli.

Helvetic Confession. *Eccl. Hist.* **a** The First Helvetic Confession, a confession of faith (also called the Second Confession of Basel) drawn up in 1536 at Basel by representatives of the Reformed Church, chiefly from Switzerland. It was never widely received. **b** The Second Helvetic Confession, a statement of belief, drawn up by the Swiss theologian Bullinger, which was published in 1566 and adopted at once by the Reformed Church in Switzerland, and afterwards in Scotland, Hungary, France, Poland, and Bohemia. — **H. Republic,** a republic in Switzerland (1798–1814) established by the French. The cantonal system, at first abolished, was reinstated by Napoleon in 1803.

Hel-ve/ti-i (hĕl-vē/shĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L.] In the time of Julius Cæsar, the inhabitants of the Alpine regions.

hel/vite (hĕl/vīt), *n.* Also **hel/vin** (-vĭn), **hel/vine** (-vĭn). [L. *helvus* of a light bay color.] *Min.* A brittle yellow or yellowish mineral crystallizing in the form of tetrahedra. It is a silicate of beryllium, manganese, and iron, containing also sulphur. H., 6–6.5. Sp. gr., 3.16–3.36.

hem (hĕm), *pron*, *3d pers. pl.* [ME., fr. AS. *hem, heom*, dative pl. of *hē* he. See HE.] *Obs.* **1** Them; — used either: **a** As dative with or without a preposition. **b** As an objective. "That *hem* hath holpen." *Chaucer.*

2. Themselves; — used reflexively.

hem, *interj.* A word used to call attention, to warn, to express hesitation, doubt, etc., or to represent a clearing of the throat. — *n.* An uttering or the sound of "hem."

hem, *v. i.;* HEMMED (hĕmd); HEM/MING. [See HEM, *interj.*] To utter the sound represented by *hem*; as, to *hem* and haw; hence, to hesitate in speaking.

hem, *n.* [AS *hem, hemm*, border, margin; cf. Fries. *hamel.*] **1.** The edge or border of a garment or cloth; now, specif., a border or margin formed by doubling back the edge and sewing it down to prevent raveling.

2. A similarly doubled-back edge on sheet-metal ware.

3. Border; edge; margin. "*Hem* of the sea." *Shak.*

4. *Arch.* The raised rim of a volute of an Ionic capital.

hem, *v. t.* **1.** To form a hem or border to; to fold and sew down the edge of; hence, to border; edge.

All the skirt about

Was *hemmed* with golden fringe. *Spenser.*

2. To inclose and confine; to surround; environ; — nearly always with an adverb, esp. *in, about, around, back, up*, etc.

With valiant squadrons round about to *hem.* *Fairfax.*

Hemmed in to be a spoil to tyranny. *Daniel.*

to hem out, to shut out. "You cannot *hem* me *out* of London." *J. Webster.*

hem, *v. i.* To make hems in sewing.

he/ma- Form from Greek *αἷμα, blood.* See HÆMA-.

hem/a-chate (hĕm/ȧ-kāt), *n.* [L. *haemachates*; Gr. *αἷμα* blood + *ἀχάτης* agate.] A stone known to the ancients, agreeing in description with bloodstone. See BLOODSTONE **a.**

hem/a-cite (hĕm/ȧ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα* blood.] A composition made from blood, mixed with mineral or vegetable substances, used for making buttons, door knobs, etc.

hem/a-tite, hæm/a-tite (hĕm/ȧ-tīt; hē/mȧ-), *n.* [L. *haematites*, Gr. *αἱματίτης* bloodlike, fr *αἷμα, αἵματος*, blood.] *Min.* An important ore of iron, the sesquioxide, Fe_2O_3, so called because of the red color of its powder. It occurs in splendent metallic-looking rhombohedral crystals, in massive forms, and in earthy forms, the last called *red ocher.* Sp. gr. of crystals, about 5·20. H., 5.5–6.5. Called also *specular iron*, etc. *Brown hematite* is a syn. for limonite.

hem/a-tit/ic, hæm/a-tit/ic (-tĭt/ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, hematite, esp in color; blood-red; brownish red.

Hemelytron of a Heteropterous Insect. *a* Clavus or Inner Basal Part; *b* Embolium; *c* Corium; *c'* Cuneus; *d* Membrane; *e e* Cells.

hem/a-to- (hĕm/ȧ-tō-; hē/mȧ-tō-), **hemat-.** Combining form from Greek *αἷμα, αἵματος, blood.* Cf. HÆMO-, HÆMATO-.

hem-el/y-tron (hĕm-ĕl/ĭ-trŏn), **hem-el/y-trum** (-trŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [NL. See HEMI-; ELYTRUM.] *Zoöl.* **a** One of the partially thickened anterior wings of certain insects, as of many Hemiptera, the earwigs, etc. **b** One of the elytra of a chætopod worm. — **hem-el/y-tral,** *a.*

hem/er-a-lo/pi-a (hĕm/ẽr-ȧ-lō/pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἡμεραλώψ, the opposite of *νυκτάλωψ*; ἡμέρα day + *-άλωψ* for *νυκτάλωψ.* See NYCTALOPIA.] *Med.* **a** A condition of the eyes in which one can see, or see clearly or without pain, only at night, in a faint light, or on dull

helmet cockatoo. The gang-gang cockatoo.

helmet crab. = KING CRAB.

hel/met-crest/, *n.* A South American humming bird of the genus *Oxypogon*; — from the conspicuous crest of the male.

hel/met-pod/, *n.* The twinleaf.

helmet shell. Any of certain tropical marine univalve shells belonging to *Cassis* and allied genera. See CASSIDIDÆ.

Helm-holtz/i-an (hĕlm-hōltz/ĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of or pert. to Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz (1821–94), Ger. scientist.

hel-min/tha-gogue (hĕl-mĭn/th ā-gŏg), *a.* [*helminth* + *-agogue*] *Med.* = VERMIFUGAL. — *n.* A vermifuge. — **hel-min/tha-gog/ic** (-gŏj/ĭk), *a.*

hel/min-thi/a-sis (hĕl/mĭn-thī/ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἑλμινθίαν to suffer from worms, fr. ἕλμινς, -ινθος, a worm.] *Med.* A disease in which worms are present in some part of the body.

hel-min/thite (hĕl-mĭn/thīt), *n.* [Gr. ἕλμινς, -ινθος, a worm.] *Geol.* One of the sinuous tracks, considered to be worm trails, on many stratified rocks. *Obs.*

hel-min/thoid (-thoid), *a.* [*helminth* + *-oid.*] Wormlike, resembling the Helminthes.

hel-min/tho-spo/roid (-thō-spō/roid), *a.* Pert. to, or resembling, the genus *Helminthosporium.*

helm/less, *a.* See -LESS.

Hel/mon-deb/la-tha/im (hĕl/mŏn-dĕb/lȧ-thā/ĭm). *D. Bib.*

helm port. The rudder port.

helm/ster, helm/stock/, *n.* The tiller *Obs. or R.*

helm/wind/ (hĕlm/wĭnd/), *n.* = HELM, 4. *Dial. Eng.*

hel/o Var. of HELOE.

He-lo/bi-æ (hē-lō/bĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ἕλος marsh + βίος life.] *Bot.* Syn. of NAIADALES.

he-lo/bi-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Living in marshy places; palustrine.

He/lo-der/ma (hē/lō-dûr/mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἧλος nail + δέρμα skin.] *Zoöl.* A genus of lizards consisting of the Gila monster (which see) and caletepon. It constitutes a separate family, **He/lo-der-mat/i-dæ** (-dûr-măt/ĭ-dē) — **he/lo-der/ma-toid** (-toid), **he/lo-der/ma-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

he-lo/des (hē-lō/dēz), *a.* [NL., fr. Gr ἑλώδης marshy.] *Med.* Marshy. — *n.* Marsh fever.

hel/oe (*dial.* hĕl/ō; ē/lō), *a.* Bashful; modest; squeamish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

He/lon (hē/lŏn). *Bib.*

hel/ot-age, *n.* See -AGE.

hel/ot-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

help/a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

help/fel/low, *n.* A helpmate. *Obs.* [pr.

help/ing-ly, *adv.* of *helping*, p

help/ly, *a.* Helpful. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

helpt. Obs. or ref. sp. pret. & p. p. of HELP. [help. *Rare.*

help/wor/thy, *a.* Worthy of

help/y, *a.* Helpful. *Obs.*

helse. † HAILSE.

helsny. † HALSEN. [SOME.

hel/some, hel/sum. † HEALhelt Obs. or dial. pret. & p. p. of HOLD. [of HALTER

hel/ter. Obs. or dial. Eng. var

hel/ter-skel/ter, *n.* Anything that is helter-skelter. — **hel/ter-skel/ter-i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

helth. Health. *Ref. Sp.*

helthe. † HEALTH.

helth/y. Healthy. *Ref. Sp.*

helud. Obs. p. p. of HELE, *v.*

helv. Helve. *Ref. Sp.*

helve hammer. A tilt hammer. = HELVE, 2 b.

Hel-ve/la (hĕl-vē/lȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of fungi typifying the Helvellaceæ

Hel/vel-la/ceæ (hĕl/vĕ-lā/sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of ascomycetous fungi of which Helvellaceæ is the most important family [See DYE.

Helvetia green. Alkali green.

Hel-vid/i-an (hĕl-vĭd/ĭ-ȧn), *a. Eccl. Hist.* Pertaining to, or in accordance with, the teaching of Helvidius, a Roman layman who held (about 380 A. D.) that Mary was the mother of children subsequent to Jesus. — *n.* A follower of Helvidius. See ANTIDICOMARIAN.

hem. Scot. var. of HAME. [HIM.

hem. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

he/ma-ba-rom/e-ter. he/ma-chrome. he/ma-cy/a-nin, etc. Vars. of HÆMABAROMETER, etc.

he/mad. he/ma-drom/e-ter, etc. Vars of HÆMAD, etc.

hem/a-fi/brite (hĕm/ȧ-fī/brīt), *n* [*hema-* + L. *fibra* fiber.] *Min.* A basic manganese arsenate, dark red to black, and commonly in radiated crystal groups.

he/mag-glu/ti-na/tion. he/ma-glu/tin-in, **hemagogue, hemal,** etc. Vars. of HÆMAGGLUTINATION, etc.

He/man (hē/măn). *Bib.*

he/ma-mœ/ba. Var. of HÆMAMŒBA.

He/man (hē/măn), *n.* [Heb. *Hêymân.*] Lit., faithful; — masc. prop. name. F. *Héman* (ā-măn/); Sp. *Eman* (ā-mán/); G. *Heman* (hā/man). *Bib.*

he/man-gi-o/ma, he/ma-phæ/in, he/ma-pod, etc. Vars. of HÆMANGIOMA, etc.

he/ma-stat/ic, he/ma-stat/i-cal. = HÆMOSTATIC.

hemat-. See HEMATO-, HÆMATO-.

hem/a-ta-chom/e-ter, hem a-ta-chom/e-try, hematal, etc Vars. of HÆMATACHOMETER, etc.

He/math (hē/măth). *Bib.*

he/ma-ther/a-py, he/ma-therm, he-mat/ic, etc. Vars of HÆMATHERAPY, etc.

hem/a-tist † AMETHYST

he/ma-to/bic, he/ma-to/bi-ous, hem/a-to-blast, etc. Vars of HÆMATOBIC, etc.

hem/a-to-crys/tal-lin, *n.* [*hemato-* + *crystallin.*] Hæmoglobin

hem/a-to-cy/a-nin, hem/a-to-cyst, hem/a-to-cyte, etc. Vars of HÆMACYANIN, etc [GLOBIN

hem/a-to-glo/bu-lin, *n.* = HÆMO-

hem/a-to-hi-dro/sis, hematoid, hematolin, etc. Vars. of HÆMATIDROSIS, etc.

hem/a-to-lite, *n.* [*hemato-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A brownish red arsenate of aluminium and manganese, in rhombohedral crystals Sp. gr., 3.3–3.4

he/ma-tol/o-gy, hem/a-to-log/i-cal, hem/a-tol/y-sis, etc. Vars. of HÆMATOLOGY, etc.

hem/a-to-sep/sis, *n.* [NL.; *hemato-* + *sepsis.*] = SEPTICÆMIA.

he/ma-to/sin, he/ma-to/sis, hem/a-to-spec/tro-scope. Vars. of HÆMATOSIN, etc.

hem/a-to-stib/i-ite (hĕm/ȧ-tō-stĭb/ĭ-īt), *n.* [*hemato-* + L. *stibium* antimony.] *Min* A variety of manganostibiite. [THERAPY.

hem/a-to-ther/a-py, *n.* HÆMA-

hem/a-to-ther/mal, hem/a-to-tho/rax, etc Vars of HÆMATOTHERMAL, etc.

he-mat/u-re/sis (hē-măt/ū-rē/sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hemato-* + *uresis.*] *Med* = HÆMATURIA.

he/ma-tu/ri-a, -tu/ric. Vars. of HÆMATURIA, -TURIC.

hem-au/to-gram, *n.* = HÆMAUTOGRAPH.

hem-au/to-graph, -au/to-graph/ic, -au-tog/ra-phy, -au/to-gram. Vars. of HÆMAUTOGRAPH, etc.

hem/ble. Var. of HEMMEL.

Hem/dan (hĕm/dăn) *Bib.*

hem-dur/gan (hĕm-dûr/găn), *n.* The rosefish. [ily. *Obs.*

heme, *n.* Prob., head of a family. Suitable; fitting. *Obs.*

— heme/ly, *adv. Obs.*

hem/el. Var. of HEMMEL.

hemeluc. † HEMLOCK. [FROM.

hem-el/y-tra, *n., pl.* of HEMELY-

hem/en, *pron* [ME., also *hem.* Them. Obs. or Dial. Eng. Cf. HEM.

or dark days; day blindness, — the opposite of *nyctalopia*. **b** By confusion, nyctalopia, or night blindness, day sight. — **hem'er-a-lop'ic** (hĕm'ĕr-*a*-lŏp'ĭk), *a.*

Hem'er-o-cal'lis (-ō-kăl'ĭs), *n.* [NL, fr Gr. *ἡμεροκαλλίς*; *ἡμερα* day + *κάλλος* beauty.] *Bot.* A genus of liliaceous plants with fibrous fleshy roots, basal linear leaves, and showy flowers in small clusters on naked scapes. *H. flava* and *H. fulva* are commonly cultivated, being known as *day lilies*.

hem'i- (hĕm'ĭ-). [Gr. *ἡμι-*. See SEMI-.] A prefix, signifying *half*.

hem'i-al'gi-a (-ăl'jĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., *hemi-* + *-algia*.] *Med.* Pain upon only one side of the body, esp., pain affecting one side of the head.

Hem'i-ba-sid'i-o-my-ce'tes (-bā-sĭd'ĭ-ō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hemibasidium* + *-mycetes*.] *Bot.* A subclass of basidiomycetous fungi in which the conidiophore is a promycelium. It includes only the order Ustilaginales, and in Brefeld's classification is separated, with certain anomalous ascomycetous fungi, into the group *Mesomycetes*.

hem'i-ba-sid'i-um (-*ba*-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BASIDIA (-*a*). [NL.; *hemi-* + *basidium*.] *Bot* The promycelium in the smut fungi (Ustilaginales). See PROMYCELIUM; cf. AUTOBASIDIUM, PROTOBASIDIUM.

hem'i-branch (hĕm'ĭ-brăŋk), *n.* *Zool.* **a** One of the Hemibranchii. **b** A gill having lamellæ or filaments only on one side.

Hem'i-bran'chi-i (-brăŋ'kĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See HEMI-, BRANCHIA.] *Zool.* A suborder or order of teleosts having an incomplete or reduced branchial apparatus. It includes the sticklebacks, flutemouths, bellows fishes or snipefishes, and shrimpfishes. — **hem'i-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a. & n.*

hem'i-cat'a-lep'sy (-kăt'*a*-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* [*hemi-* + *catalepsy*.] Unilateral catalepsy. — **hem'i-cat'a-lep'tic** (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.*

hem'i-cel'lu-lose (-sĕl'ū-lōs), *n.* [*hemi-* + *cellulose*.] *Chem.* A form of cellulose which is easily decomposable, as by dilute acid, yielding a monosaccharide.

hem'i-crys'tal-line (-krĭs'tăl-ĭn, -ĭn), *a.* [*hemi-* + *crystalline*.] *Petrog.* Partly crystalline, characterized by crystals embedded in an amorphous (glassy) ground mass.

hem'i-cy'cle (hĕm'ĭ-sī'k'l), *n.* [L. *hemicyclus*, Gr. *ἡμίκυκλον*; *ἡμι-* + *κυκλος*.] **1** A half circle; a semicircle. **2** A curved or approximately semicircular structure, as that of some arenas, of an orchestra, or part of a room, hence, a wall built in that form, or a painting on such a wall; as, the *hemicycle* of the École des Beaux Arts.

hem'i-cyc'lic (-sĭk'lĭk), *a.* [*hemi-* + *cyclic*.] *Bot.* Having some floral leaves cyclic, others inserted spirally, as the flower of the buttercup, in which the sepals, petals, and stamens are cyclic, the carpels acyclic.

hem'i-cy-lin'dri-cal (-sĭ-lĭn'drĭ-kăl), *a.* [*hemi-* + *cylindrical*.] Of the form of half a cylinder axially divided.

hem'i-dem'i-sem'i-qua'ver (hĕm'ĭ-dĕm'ĭ-sĕm'ĭ-kwā'vĕr), *n.* [*hemi-* + *demisemiquaver*.] *Music.* A sixty-fourth note.

Hem'i-des'mus (hĕm'ĭ-dĕs'mŭs), *n.* [NL., *hemi-* + Gr. *δεσμός* bond.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic asclepiadaceous climbing shrubs, having the crown of the corolla consisting of five fleshy scales. *H. indicus* is the sunnari.

hem'i-dome (hĕm'ĭ-dōm), *n.* [*hemi-* + 1st *dome*.] *Cryst.* A dome which has only two like faces, as an orthodome of a monoclinic crystal. — **hem'i-do-mat'ic** (-dō-măt'ĭk), *a.*

hem'i-ep'i-lep'sy (-ĕp'ĭ-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* [*hemi-* + *epilepsy*.] *Med.* Epilepsy producing convulsions on one side only.

hem'i-ep'i-phyte (-fīt), *n.* [*hemi-* + *epiphyte*.] *Bot.* A plant whose seeds germinate on the bark of a tree like those of a true epiphyte, but which later attaches to the soil by descending roots. The wild figs (*Clusia*) and many tropical aroids are hemiepiphytes. — **hem'i-ep'i-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

hem'i-glyph (hĕm'ĭ-glĭf), *n.* [*hemi-* + Gr. *γλυφή* carving.] *Arch.* The half channel or groove on each edge of a triglyph.

hem'i-he'dral (-hē'drăl), *a.* [*hemi-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base, fr. *ἕζεσθαι* to sit.] *Cryst.* Having half of the similar parts of a crystal form, instead of all; consisting of half the faces which full symmetry would require, as when a cube has faces only on half of its eight solid angles, or one face out of a pair on each of its edges; or as a tetrahedron, which is *hemihedral* to an octahedron, being contained under four faces of an octahedron. — **hem'i-he'dral-ly**, *adv.*

hem'i-he'drism (hĕm'ĭ-hē'drĭz'm), *n.* *Cryst.* The property of crystallizing hemihedrally.

hem'i-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.* *Cryst.* A hemihedral form or crystal. The tetrahedron is a *hemihedron*.

hem'i-hy'drate (-hī'drāt), *n.* [*hemi-* + *hydrate*.] *Chem.* A hydrate containing half a molecule of water to one of the compound forming the hydrate.

hem'i-mel-lit'ic (-mĕl-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_6H_3(CO_2H)_3$, a derivative of benzene, having *half* as many (3) carboxyl groups as *mellitic* acid.

hem'i-morph (hĕm'ĭ-môrf), *n.* [*hemi-* + *-morph*.] *Cryst.* A hemimorphic form or crystal.

hem'i-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*hemi-* + *-morphic*.] *Cryst.* Unsymmetrical in form as regards the two ends of an axis. See HOLOMORPHIC. — **hem'i-mor'phism** (-fĭz'm), **hem'i-mor'phy** (hĕm'ĭ-môr'fĭ), *n.*

hem'i-mor'phite (-fīt), *n.* *Min.* Calamine, or hydrous zinc silicate; — so called from its hemimorphic crystals.

Hem'i-my-a'ri-a (-mĭ-ā'rĭ-*a*), *n. pl.* [NL., *hemi-* + *Myaria*.] *Zool.* A suborder of tunicates of the order Thaliacea coextensive in recent classifications with the family Salpidæ (see SALPA), — so named from the incomplete muscular rings about the body.

he-mi'na (hĕ-mī'nă), *n.*; *pl.* HEMINÆ (-nē). [L., fr Gr. *ἡμίνα*.] **1.** A measure of capacity of ancient Greece and Rome, equal to half a sextarius (about half a pint, 0.271 liter); hence, a former liquid measure in medicine.

2. A former grain measure of southern France, equivalent to about half a hectoliter.

hem'i-ol'ic (hĕm'ĭ-ŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἡμιόλιος* half as much again, *ἡμι-* (see HEMI-) + *ὅλος* whole.] *Gr. & Lat Pros.* Of (the proportion) three to two; characterized by such a proportion between thesis and arsis; as, a *hemiolic* foot. See PÆONIC, & RHYTHM, 2 **b**.

Hem'i-o-ni'tis (-ō-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἡμιονῖτις* a kind of fern.] *Bot.* A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns found in the tropics of both hemispheres. They have simple cordate, sagittate, or palmate fronds, the fertile taller, and covered with lines of naked sporangia.

hem'i-par'a-site (-păr'*a*-sīt), *n.* [*hemi-* + *parasite*.] *Bot.* A parasitic plant containing more or less chlorophyll and therefore capable of performing photosynthesis, as the mistletoe. — **hem'i-par'a-sit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a*

hem'i-pe'nis (-pē'nĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NES (-nēz). [*hemi-* + *penis*.] *Zool.* One of the paired copulatory organs of many reptiles (lizards and snakes).

hem'i-pep'tone (-pĕp'tōn), *n.* [*hemi-* + *peptone*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A peptone assumed to be formed in tryptic digestion, differing from antipeptone in easily undergoing further decomposition. It has not been isolated.

he-mip'ic (hĕ-mĭp'ĭk) } *a.* [G. *hemipinsäure*.] *Org.*
hem'i-pin'ic (hĕm'ĭ-pĭn'ĭk) } *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_6H_2(OCH_3)_2(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by the oxidation of opianic acid and in other ways.

hem'i-plane (hĕm'ĭ-plān), *n.* [*hemi-* + *plane*.] *Geom.* In the theory of functions, a half plane.

hem'i-ple'gi-a (-plē'jĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.; *hemi-* + *-plegia*: cf. Gr. *ἡμιπληξ* *a.*] *Med.* A palsy that affects one side only of the body. — **hem'i-pleg'ic** (-plĕj'ĭk; -plē'jĭk), *a.*

hem'i-pode (hĕm'ĭ-pōd), *n* [*hemi-* + Gr *πους, ποδός*, foot.] *Zool.* Any bird of the genus *Turnix*, syn. **Hem'i-po'di-us** (-pō'dĭ-ŭs). — **he-mip'o-dan** (hĕ-mĭp'ō-dăn), *a.*

hem'i-prism (hĕm'ĭ-prĭz'm), *n.* [*hemi-* + *prism*.] *Cryst.* A prism consisting of but two parallel faces, as in the triclinic system. — **hem'i-pris-mat'ic** (-prĭz-măt'ĭk), *a.*

He-mip'ter-a (hĕ-mĭp'tĕr-*a*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hemi-* + Gr. *πτερόν* wing.] *Zool.* A large order of true insects having a jointed proboscis, including four sharp stylets (probably representing the mandibles and maxillæ), adapted for piercing the tissues and sucking the blood or juices of animals and plants. It includes many forms very destructive to cultivated plants, and some troublesome parasites of animals and man. Among its members are the insects properly termed *bugs*, though in popular usage the word *bug* is not restricted to insects of any particular group. The order Hemiptera consists of the two large suborders Heteroptera and Homoptera, differing greatly in the structure of the wings, which are, however, lacking in many forms of both groups. In addition, the order includes the suborder Anoplura (containing the true lice), and sometimes the Thysanoptera. — **he-mip'ter-al** (hĕ-mĭp'tĕr-ăl), *a.* — **he-mip'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **he-mip'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

hem'i-pyr'a-mid (hĕm'ĭ-pĭr'*a*-mĭd), *n.* [*hemi-* + *pyramid*.] *Cryst.* A pyramid consisting of but two pairs of parallel faces, as in the monoclinic system.

hem'i-sap'ro-phyte (-săp'rō-fīt), *n.* *Bot.* A partial saprophyte; a plant containing a small amount of chlorophyll, but obtaining most of its food from humus, as certain orchids, etc. — **hem'i-sap'ro-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

hem'i-sphere (hĕm'ĭ-sfēr), *n* [L. *hemisphaerium*, Gr. *ἡμισφαιριον*, *ἡμι-* half + *σφαῖρα* sphere: cf F. *hémisphère*. See HEMI-, SPHERE.] **1.** A half sphere, one of the halves into which a central plane cuts a sphere.

2. Half of the celestial or terrestrial globe, or a projection of the same in a map or picture. The terrestrial *hemispheres* are customarily divided (1) by the equator, into *Northern* and *Southern*, or (2) by a meridian, so that North and South America are contained in the *Western Hemisphere*, and the other continents chiefly in the *Eastern Hemisphere*. The celestial hemispheres are customarily divided by the horizon, the equinoctial, or the ecliptic.

3. Fig.: **a** A realm; a sphere, as, the *hemisphere* of one's knowledge. **b** The inhabitants of a hemisphere.

4. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A cerebral hemisphere. See BRAIN.

hem'i-spher'ic (-sfĕr'ĭk) } *a* [Cf. F. *hémisphérique*.]
hem'i-spher'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a hemisphere — **hem'i-spher'i-cal-ly**, *adv*

hem'i-spher'i-co- (hĕm'ĭ-sfĕr'ĭ-kō-). Combining form for *hemispherical*.

hem'i-sphe'roid (hĕm'ĭ-sfē'roid), *n.* [*hemi-* + *spheroid*.] One of the halves into which a central plane cuts a spheroid. — **hem'i-sphe-roi'dal** (-sfē-roi'dăl), *a.*

hem'i-stich (hĕm'ĭ-stĭk), *n.* [L. *hemistichium*, Gr. *ἡμιστιχιον*; *ἡμι-* half + *στίχος* row, line, verse: cf. F. *hémistiche*.] Half a poetic verse or line, esp. as divided by a cæsura, etc., an incomplete verse or line; a metrically independent colon or group of feet, of less than the regular length.

he-mis'ti-chal (hĕ-mĭs'tĭ-kăl; hĕm'ĭ-stĭk-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or written in, hemistichs; also, by, or according to, hemistichs; as, a *hemistichal* division of a verse.

hem'i-sys'to-le (hĕm'ĭ-sĭs'tō-lē), *n.* *Physiol.* Contraction of only one ventricle of the heart. In certain rare cases of insufficiency of the mitral valve, both ventricles may contract simultaneously, as in a normal heart, alternating with contraction of the right ventricle alone. This is called *intermittent hemisystole*.

hem'i-trope (hĕm'ĭ-trōp), *a.* [*hemi-* + *-trope*: cf. F. *hémitrope*.] Half turned round; half inverted, *Cryst.*, having a twinned structure. See TWIN.

hem'i-trope, *n.* *Cryst* A hemitrope crystal; a twin.

hem'i-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), *a* *Cryst* Hemitrope.

hem'i-tro-pism (hĕm'ĭ-trō-pĭz'm), **he-mit'ro-py** (hĕ-mĭt'rō-pĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being hemitrope.

he-mit'ro-pous (hĕ-mĭt'rō-pŭs), *a.* [See HEMITROPE.] Turned half round, half inverted; *Bot.*, amphitropous.

hem'i-typ'ic (hĕm'ĭ-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* [*hemi-* + *typic*.] Imperfectly typical — *n.* One that is hemitypic.

hem'lock (hĕm'lŏk), *n.* [ME. *hemeluc*, *humlok*, AS. *hemlic*, *hymlic*.] **1.** Any of several poisonous apiaceous herbs having finely cut leaves and small white flowers, esp. *Conium maculatum* and species of *Cicuta*.

2. Any of the pinaceous trees (genus *Tsuga*) more fully designated by the name *hemlock spruce*, or their valuable hard wood; esp., *T. canadensis*, called also *Canadian hemlock*. See HEMLOCK SPRUCE.

3. *Pharm.* = CONIUM.

hemlock chervil. A European apiaceous herb (*Caucalis anthriscus*) with finely divided leaves and white flowers.

hemlock dropwort. **a** A European poisonous apiaceous herb of the genus *Œnanthe*, esp. *Œ. crocata*. **b** A similar plant of the southern United States (*Orypolis rigida*).

Hem'er-o-bap'tist (hĕm'ĕr-ō-băp'tĭst), *n* [Gr. *ἡμεροβαπτιστής* one of a Christian sect who were baptized daily; *ἡμερα* day + *βαπτιστής* baptizer.] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of an ancient Jewish sect which practiced daily ceremonial ablution; also, a member of a similar early Christian sect. — **Hem'er-o-bap'tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

Hem'er-o'bi-us (-ō'bĭ-ŭs). *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἡμερα* day + *βίος* life] *Zool.* A genus of lacewing flies. They are usually dark-colored, with wings mottled with smoky brown. The larvæ are carnivorous (see APHIS WOLF.) The genus is the type of a family, **Hem'er-o-bi'i-dæ** (-ō-bĭ'ĭ-dē), which sometimes includes also *Chrysopa* (which see) and allied genera — **hem'er-o'bi-an** (-ō'bĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

hem'e-ryth'rin, *n.* = HÆMOERYTHRIN.

-hemia. See -ÆMIA.

hem'i-a-blep'si-a (hĕ-mĭ'ĭ-*a*-blĕp'sĭ-*a*), *n* [NL.; *hemi-* + *ablepsia*] = HEMIANOPSIA.

hem'i-a-chro'ma-top'si-a (-*a*-krō'*ma*-tŏp'sĭ-*a*), *n* [NL.] *Med.* Achromatopsia limited to half of the visual field. [SUMOSE]

hem'i-al'bu'min, *n.* = HEMIALBUMOSE.

hem'i-al'bu-mose, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* See ALBUMOSE.

hem'i-al-bu'mo-su'ri-a (-ăl-bū'mō-sū'rĭ-*a*), *n* [NL.] Presence of hemialbumose in the urine

hem'i-amb' (hĕm'ĭ-ămb'), *n.* [*hemi-* + *iamb.*] *Gr & Lat Pros.* An iambic dimeter catalectic.

hem'i-am'bly-o'pi-a (-ăm'blĭ-ō'pĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.] *Med* Dimness of vision due to an impaired condition of one half of each retina

hem'i-an-a-cu'si-a (-ăn'*a*-kū'sĭ-*a*; -zĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.; *hemi-* + *an-* not + Gr. *ἀκουσις* hearing] *Med.* Deafness affecting one ear.

hem'i-an'æs-the'si-a, **-an'es-the'si-a** (-ăn'ĕs-thē'sĭ-*a*; -zhĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.] *Med* Unilateral anæsthesia.

hem'i-an'al-ge'si-a (-ăl-jē'sĭ-*a*; -zĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.] Unilateral analgesia.

hem'i-a-nat'ro-pous (-*a*-năt'rō-pŭs), *a* = AMPHITROPOUS.

hem'i-an-o'pi-a (-ăn-ō'pĭ-*a*), **hem'i-an-op'si-a** (-ăn-ŏp'sĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Blindness in one half of the visual field, affecting one or both eyes — **hem'i-an-o'pic** (-ō'pĭk), **hem'i-an-op'tic** (-ŏp'tĭk), *a.*

hem'i-a-tax'i-a (-*a*-tăk'sĭ-*a*), *n* [NL.] *Med.* Unilateral ataxia.

hem'i-ath'e-to'sis (-ăth'ē-tō'sĭs), *n* [NL.] *Med* Unilateral athetosis

hem'i-at'ro-phy (-ăt'rō-fĭ), *n.* *Med.* Unilateral atrophy.

Hem'i-ba-sid'i-i (hĕm'ĭ-bā-sĭd'ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of HEMIBASIDIOMYCETES.

hem'i-ba-thyb'i-al (-bă-thĭb'ĭ-*a*l), *a.* *Zoögeog* Of or pertaining to the marine faunal division between the Littoral and the Bathybial zones.

hem'i-ben'thic, *a.* *Zool* Designating benthic animals which have a planktonic stage or phase. [of HEMIC.

he'mic (hē'mĭk; hĕm'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

hem'i-car'di-a (hĕ-mĭ'ĭ-kär'dĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A lateral half of a four-chambered heart. — **hem'i-car'di-ac** (-ăk), *a* **hem'i-carp**, *n.* A mericarp. *Rare.*

hem'i-ce-pha'li-a (-sē-fā'lĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.; *hemi-* + Gr *κεφαλή* head.] *Terat.* Monstrosity marked by absence of one half of the skull and brain.

Hem'i-chæ'na (-kē'nă), **Hem'i-chor-da'ta** (-kôr-dā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL] *Zool* = ADELOCHORDA. See BALANOGLOSSUS. — **hem'i-chor'date**, *a. & n.*

hem'i-cho-re'a (-kō-rē'ă), *n* [NL.] *Med* Unilateral chorea.

hem'i-cir'cle, *n* A semicircle. *R* — **hem'i-cir'cu-lar**, *a R*

hem'i-col'lin (-kŏl'ĭn), *n. Physiol Chem* A peptonelike substance, soluble in alcohol, obtained by boiling gelatin a long time with water. [*Obs.*]

hem'i-crane, *n.* Hemicrania.

hem'i-cra'ni-a (hĕm'ĭ-krā'nĭ-*a*), *n.* [L. See HEMI-, CRANIUM] *Med.* Hemialgia of the head. — **hem'i-cran'ic** (-krăn'ĭk; -krā'nĭk), *a.* [Hemicrania

hem'i-cra'ny (-nĭ), *n* *Med.* = **Hem'i-dac'ty-lus**, *n.* [NL. See HEMI-, DACTYLUS.] *Zool* A widely distributed genus of geckos, having the digits dilated and provided with two rows of lamellæ on the under side — **hem'i-dae'ty-lous**, *a.*

hem'i-di'a-pen'te (hĕm'ĭ-dī'*a*-pĕn'tē), *n. Gr. Music.* A diminished fifth.

hem'i-di'a-pho-re'sis (-dī'*a*-fō-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med* Unilateral diaphoresis, or sweating.

hem'i-di'tone (-dī'tōn), *n.* *Gr. Music* A minor third

hem'i-dro'sis (-drō'sĭs). Var. of HÆMATIDROSIS.

hem'i-dys'æs-the'si-a, **-dys es-the'si-a** (-dĭs'ĕs-thē'sĭ-*a* ; -zhĭ-*a*), *n* [NL.] *Med.* Unilateral dysæsthesia.

hem'i-dys-tro'phi-a (-dĭs-trō'fĭ-*a*). *n* [NL.] *Bot.* A weakened condition of plants, due to starvation. *Rare.*

hem'i-el'y-tron, **hem'i-el'y-trum**, etc Vars. of HEMELYTRON, HEMELYTRUM, etc.

He-mig'a-lus (hē-mĭg'*a*-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *hemi-* + Gr. *γαλή, γαλέη*, a kind of weasel.] *Zool.* A genus of East Indian civet cats. **He-mig'a-le** (-lē) is a synonym. The best-known species (*H. hardwickii*) is light gray with broad transverse dark stripes.

He-mig'a-nus (-*a*-nŭs), *n* [NL.; *hemi-* + Gr *γάνος* brightness, polish; — in allusion to the enamel of the incisors] *Paleon.* A genus of mammals of the order Ganodonta from the Lower Eocene of North America. It was as large as a medium-sized dog, with powerful jaws, and feet comparable to those of the ground sloths

hem'i-gloss-a'ti-a (hĕm'ĭ-glŏs-ā'shĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Lateral inflammation of the tongue.

he-mig'na-thous (hĕ-mĭg'nă-thŭs), *a.* [*hemi-* + *-gnathous*.] *Zool.* Having one jaw short, as certain birds and fishes

hem'i-gy'rus, *n* [*hemi-* + *gyrus*] [NL.] *Bot.* A follicle *Obs.*

hem'i-he'dric (hĕm'ĭ-hē'drĭk), *a. Cryst.* Hemihedral. *Rare.*

hem'i-he'dry (-drĭ), *n.* Hemihedrism.

hem'i-hol'o-he'dral, *a.* [*hemi-* + *holohedral*] *Cryst.* Presenting or designating hemihedral forms, in which half the sectants have the full number of planes, as tetrahedrons and sphenoids

hem'i-hy'per-æs-the'si-a, **-hy'per-es-the'si-a**, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Unilateral hyperæsthesia.

hem'i-hy-per'tro-phy, *n.* *Med* Unilateral hypertrophy

hem'i-leth'ar-gy, *n.* A condition of partial lethargy — **hem'i-le-thar'gic**, *a*

hem'i-me-lan'o-la (hĕm'ĭ-mĕ-lăn'ō-*l*a), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Hemimetabolic insects.

hem'i-met'a-bol'ic (-mĕt'*a*-bŏl'ĭk), **hem'i-me-tab'o-lous** (-mĕ-tăb'ō-lŭs), *a. Zool* Having an incomplete metamorphosis; — said of those insects in which the larva much resembles the adult.

hem'i-me-tab'o-ly (-lĭ), *n. Zool* Incomplete metamorphosis.

hem'i-met'a-mor'pho-sis, *n.* = HEMIMETABOLY — **hem'i-met'a-mor'phic**, *a.*

hem'i-mor'phous (hĕm'ĭ-môr'fŭs), *n* HEMIMORPHIC.

he'min. Var. of HÆMIN

heming. † HEMMING.

hemiole, *n* Hemiolia. *Obs*

hem'i-o'li-a (hĕm'ĭ-ō'lĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL See HEMIOLIC] *Medieval Music.* **a** The interval of a perfect fifth. To sound it the monochord string was shortened to two thirds **b** A triplet; three notes in place of two

he-mi'o-nus (hĕ-mī'ō-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἡμίονος* a half ass, a mule] *Zool.* A specific name of the kiang (*Equus kiang*, syn. *E. hemionus*); — sometimes used as a book name of this animal.

hem'i-o'pi-a (hĕm'ĭ-ō'pĭ-*a*), **-op'si-a** (-ŏp'sĭ-*a*), *n* [NL.; *hemi-* + *-opia*, *-opsia*] = HEMIANOPSIA — **hem'i-o-p'ic** (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.*

hem'i-or'tho-type, *a* [*hemi-* + *ortho-* + *-type*.] *Cryst.* Monoclinic

hem'i-par'a-næs-the'si-a, *or* **-par'an-es-the'si-a** (hĕm'ĭ-păr'ăn-ĕs-thē'sĭ-*a* ; -zhĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Anæsthesia of the lower half of one side of the body

hem'i-par'a-ple'gi-a (-*a*-plē'jĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.] *Med* Paralysis of one side of the lower half of the body.

hem'i-par'e-sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med* Unilateral paresis — **hem'i-pa-ret'ic**, *a*

hem'i-phrase', *n Music.* A half phrase, usually occupying a single measure

hem'i-plank'ton, *n* [NL.] *Biol.* The plankton found in shallow water. *Rare.* [Hemiplegia.

hem'i-ple'gy (hĕm'ĭ-plē'jĭ), *n.* **hem'i-pod.** Var. of HEMIPODE

Hem'i-po'di-i (-pō'dĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] = TURNICES [mid.

hem'i-pro'te-in. *n.* Antialbumid.

he-mip'ter (hĕ-mĭp'tĕr), *n. Zool.* One of the He Hemiptera.

He-mip'ter-oi'de-a (-ō'dē-*a*), *n. pl.* [NL See HEMIPTERA; -OID.] *Paleon.* See PALÆODICTYOPTERA — **he-mip'ter-oid**, *a.*

hem'i-ptyx (hĕm'ĭ-tĭks), *n* [NL.] *Zool* = **hem'i-ra'mi** (-rā'mī), *n. pl.* [NL See HEMIRAMOUS.

hem'i-ramph (hĕm'ĭ-răm(f)), *n.* [*hemi-* + Gr *ῥάμφος* a curved beak.] A halfbeak.

Hem'i-ram-phi'dæ (-răm'fĭ-dē), **Hem'i-ram-phi'næ** (-răm-fī'nē), **Hem'i-ram'phus**, *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* See HALFBEAK. — **hem'i-ram'phine** (-fĭn, -fīn; 183), *a*

Hem'i-rham'phus, **Hem'i-cham'phi-dæ**, etc Vars. of HEMIRHAMPHUS, etc.

hem'i-sect' (hĕm'ĭ-sĕkt'), *n. t.* [*hemi-* + L. *secare* to cut] *Anat.* To divide along the mesial plane RARE. — **hem'i-sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn). *n.*

hem'i-spasm, *n. Med.* Spasm of one side of the body only.

hem'i-spher'al (hĕm'ĭ-sfĕr'ăl), *a.* Hemispherical. *Rare.*

hem'i-sphered (-sfērd), *a* Having a hemisphere or hemispherical form. *Rare.* [spherule. *R*

hem'i-spher'ule, *n.* A half

hem'i-sym-met'ri-cal, *a.* Hemihedral. — **hem'i-sym'me-try**, *n.*

hem'i-tax'y. = HEMIATAXIA.

hem'i-ter'a-ta (hĕm'ĭ-tĕr'*a*-tă), *n.pl.* [NL.; *hemi-* + Gr. *τέρας*, gen. *τερατα*, monster.] *Terat.* Individuals marked by hemitery. — **hem'i-te-rat'ic** (-tē-răt'ĭk), *a* — **hem'i-te-rat'ics**, *n. pl.*

hem'i-te'ri-a (hĕm'ĭ-tē'rĭ-*a*), **hem'i-ter-y** (hĕm'ĭ-tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [NL. *hemiteria*.] Congenital malformation not amounting to monstrosity. [PENE.

hem'i-ter'pene, *n* See TER-

hem'i-tone, *n.* [L. *hemitonium*, Gr. *ἡμιτόνιον*. See SEMITONE.] **a** *Greek Music.* The interval $\frac{256}{243}$, being the difference between a perfect fourth and two "tones." **b** = SEMITONE.

hem'i-tri'glyph, *n.* See HEMI-

he-mit'ro-pal (hĕ-mĭt'rō-păl), *a.* = HEMITROPOUS.

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hemlock parsley. Any apiaceous plant of the genus *Conioselinum*, the species of which resemble the true hemlock, but are harmless.
hemlock pitch. The pitch or resin derived from the hemlock spruce, used in pharmacy as a rubefacient.
hemlock spruce. Any pinaceous tree of the genus *Tsuga*, esp. *T. canadensis*, a handsome forest tree of the eastern United States, having spreading, freely branching limbs. Also, its timber, which is hard and of good quality. The bark is used in tanning. See TSUGA.
hem'mer (hĕm'ẽr), *n.* One that hems; specif.: **a** An attachment to a sewing machine, for turning under the edge of a piece of fabric, preparatory to stitching it down. **b** A tool for turning over the edge of sheet metal.
hemo-. Var. of HÆMO-, combining form fr. Gr. *αἷμα, blood.*
hem'or-rhage (hĕm'ŏ-rāj), *n.* [F. *hémorragie, hémorrhagie*, L *haemorrhagia*, Gr *αἱμορραγία*; *αἷμα* blood + *ῥηγνύναι* to break, burst.] *Med.* Any discharge of blood from the blood vessels, called **primary hemorrhage** when occurring at the time of the injury, **secondary hemorrhage** when some time has elapsed between the injury and the bleeding, **arterial hemorrhage** when from an artery, **venous hemorrhage** when from a vein.
hem'or-rhag'ic (-răj'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *αιμορραγικός.*] Pert. or tending to a flux of blood; consisting in, or accompanied by, hemorrhage.—**hemorrhagic diathesis,** *Med.*, a systemic disorder characterized by a tendency to bleed from the slightest wound. It is due to noncoagulability of the blood.—**h. variola,** *Med.*, a virulent variola in which hemorrhage occurs from the mucous membranes.
hem'or-rhoid, hæm'or-rhoid (hĕm'ŏ-roid), *n.*; usually in *pl.* [F. *hémorroides, hémorrhoïdes*, L. *haemorrhoidae*, pl., Gr. *αἱμορροΐς*, sing., *αἱμορροΐδες* (sc. *φλέβες*), pl., veins liable to discharge blood, hemorrhoids, fr. *αἱμόρροος* flowing with blood; *αἷμα* blood + *ῥεῖν* to flow. See RHEUM.] *Med.* A livid and painful swelling formed by dilatation of a blood vessel at the margin of, or within, the anus, from which blood or mucus is occasionally discharged; (*pl.*) piles.
hem'or-rhoi'dal, hæm'or-rhoi'dal (-roi'dăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *hémorroïdal, hémorrhoïdal.*] **a** Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, hemorrhoids. **b** Rectal (in various anatomical terms). **hemorrhoidal arteries,** *Anat.*, arteries supplying the rectum and anal region. The superior is a continuation of the inferior mesenteric: the middle and inferior are usually branches of the internal iliac and internal pudic respectively. The **hemorrhoidal veins,** leading from the rectum, mostly join the inferior mesenteric vein.—**h. botfly,** a small botfly (*Gastrophilus hæmorrhoidalis*), having the tip of the abdomen orange red. It lays its eggs on the nose and lips of horses.—**h venous plexus,** *Anat.*, a network of veins surrounding the lower end of the rectum. They are apt to become varicose, forming hemorrhoids.
hemp (hĕmp), *n.* [ME *hemp*, AS *henep, hænep*; akin to D. *hennep*, OHG. *hanaf*, G. *hanf*, Icel *hampr*, Dan. *hamp*, Sw. *hampa*, L. *cannabis, cannabum*, Gr. *κάνναβις, κάνναβος*; cf. Russ. *konoplya*; all prob. borrowed from some other language at an early time. Cf. CANNABINE, CANVAS.] **1.** A tall Asiatic moraceous herb (*Cannabis sativa*), widely cultivated. Its tough bast fiber is used for making cloth and cordage; its tender parts, as flowers and leaves, yield bhang and hashish, employed in pharmacy under the name of *Cannabis indica*, or Indian hemp. The seeds are used as food for cage birds. See BHANG, HASHISH.

Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*). 1, 2 Flowering Shoots, 1 of Staminate, 2 of Pistillate Plant; 3 Staminate Flower, 4 Pistillate Flower; 5 Fruit

2. The fiber of this plant, prepared for commercial use.
3. The narcotic drug from the hemp. See HASHISH.
4. The useful fiber of any of numerous other plants, or the plant itself, as jute, abacá, ramie, etc.; often with qualifying or descriptive word, as sisal *hemp*, bowstring *hemp*, Bombay *hemp*, etc.
5. A gallows rope; a halter; also, one fit for hanging, a rogue. *Jocular, Slang, or Cant.*
hemp agrimony. A coarse European asteraceous weed (*Eupatorium cannabinum*) with reddish flower heads and sessile leaves resembling those of boneset.
hemp bush. An Australian malvaceous plant (*Plagianthus pulchellus*), yielding a strong fiber
hemp'en (hĕm'p'n), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, hemp. **2.** Of or pert. to a hangman's noose, as, a *hempen* circle, collar, cravat, necktie, etc.; a *hempen* candle (*Obs.*); a *hempen* fever; a *hempen* squincey (quinsy); a *hempen* widow, one whose husband was hanged. *Slang or Cant.*
hemp nettle. A coarse bristly menthaceous plant (*Galeopsis tetrahit*) with foliage resembling that of the nettle; also, loosely, any plant of the genus *Galeopsis*. It is native in Europe, but naturalized in the United States.
hemp palm. Either of two dwarf fan palms or palmettos, *Chamærops humilis* of the Mediterranean region and *Trachycarpus excelsus* of China The leaves of both species yield a fiber of commercial value
hemp resin. The narcotic resin of the hemp See HASHISH.
hemp'seed' (hĕmp'sēd'), *n.* The seed of hemp, fig., *Slang*, a rogue, a gallows bird.
hemp'y (hĕm'pĭ), *a.* **1** Of, like, or bearing, hemp. **2.** Fit for hanging; mischievous. *Dial. Eng & Scot.*
hem'stitch' (hĕm'stĭch'), *v. t.*; HEM'STITCHED' (-stĭcht'); HEM'STITCH'ING. [*hem* + *stitch.*] To ornament at the head of a hem by drawing out a few parallel threads and fastening the cross threads in successive small clusters.
hem'stitch', *n.* **a** *Sewing* Ornamental needlework done by hemstitching, or the stitch used in it. **b** *Embroidery.* = BACKSTITCH.

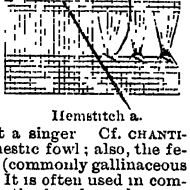

Hemstitch a.

hen (hĕn), *n.* [AS *henn, hen, hæn*; akin to D. *hen*, OHG. *henna*, G. *henne*, Icel *hæna*, Dan. *høne*, Sw. *höna*; the fem. corresponding to AS. *hana* cock, D. *haan*, OHG. *hano*, G. *hahn*, Icel. *hani*, Dan. & Sw. *hane*, which are prob. akin to L *canere* to sing, and orig. meant a singer Cf. CHANTICLEER.] **1** The female of the domestic fowl; also, the female of any of various other birds (commonly gallinaceous birds and domesticated species). It is often used in combination or attributively to denote the female, as *hen* turkey, peahen, *hen* canary, etc., or, as in vernacular names (mud *hen*, heath *hen*, etc), without indication of sex.
2. The female of any of certain other animals, as the lobster and some fishes. *Local & Collog.*
3. Fig.: **a** A woman; a wife. *Humorous or Low.* **b** A chicken-hearted person.
hen and chickens, *or* **hen'-and-chick'ens,** *n.* **1.** [*caps.*] The Pleiades (in sense 2).
2. Any of several plants marked by offsets, runners, proliferous flowers, etc; esp.: **a** A European houseleek (*Sempervivum globiferum*). **b** Ground ivy. **c** A proliferous variety of English daisy. **d** Locally, the columbine, bird's-foot trefoil, or daffodil. *Dial. Eng.*
hen'bane' (hĕn'bān'), *n.* [*hen* + *bane.*] A fetid solanaceous herb of the Old World (*Hyoscyamus niger*), with clammy-pubescent dentate leaves and yellowish brown flowers. It is a deadly poison, esp. to fowls. An extract of the leaves is used in medicine, having properties similar to those of belladonna. Called also *black henbane.*

Henbane, Flowering Shoot Reduced.

hence (hĕns), *adv.* [ME. *hennes, hens* (the *s* is prop. a genitive ending, cf. -WARDS), also *henn, hennen, heonnen, heonene*, AS. *heonan, heonon, heona, hine*; akin to OHG. *hinnān*, G. *hinnen*, OHG. *hina*, G. *hin*; all fr. root of *E. he.* See HE.] **1** From this place; away; specif., from this world or life.
☞ *Hence* is used, elliptically and imperatively, for *go hence; away; be gone.* "*Hence* with your little ones." *Shak.*
2. From this time; in the future; as, a week *hence.*
3. From this reason; as a deduction; therefore.
Hence, perhaps, it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom. *Tillotson*
4. From this source or origin.
All other faces borrowed *hence*
Their light and grace. *Suckling.*
hence'forth' (hĕns'fôrth', hĕns'fôrth'; 201), **hence'for'ward** (hĕns'fôr'wẽrd), *adv.* From this time forward
hench'man (hĕnch'măn; 140), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [ME *henchemon, henxman*; prob. fr. AS. *hengest* horse + E. *man*, and meaning, a groom AS. *hengest* is akin to D. & G. *hengst* stallion, OHG. *hengist* horse, gelding.] **1.** An attendant, squire, or page. *Obs.*
2. The gillie or "right-hand man" of a Highland chieftain; a trusted follower and supporter. *Scott.*
3. A political follower giving active support; esp., one whose support is chiefly a matter of personal advantage.
hen'coop' (hĕn'kōōp'), *n.* A coop or cage for hens.
hend (hĕnd), *v. t.* [AS. *gehendan* or Icel *henda*, orig., to seize with the hand. See HAND.] To take hold of; to grasp; to hold. *Obs. or Archaic*

There came ten maidens, as they were moons, *hending* all manner of musical instruments *R. F. Burton.*

hend, hende, *a.* [ME., near, handy, kind, fr. AS. *gehende* near, fr. *hand* hand. See HAND.] *Obs* **a** Near; convenient. **b** Skillful; dexterous, clever. **c** Civil; gracious, gentle, kind **d** Fair or pleasant to behold, comely.—*adv.* Near; kindly; courteously *Obs.*
hendeca-. Combining form from Greek *ἕνδεκα, eleven.*
hen-deo'a-gon (hĕn-dĕk'*a*-gŏn), *n.* [*hendeca-* + Gr. *γωνία* angle.] *Geom.* A (plane) polygon of 11 angles and therefore 11 sides.—**hen-dec'ag'o-nal** (hĕn'dĕ-kăg'ŏ-năl), *a.*
hen'de-cane (hĕn'dĕ-kān), *n.* [Gr *ἕνδεκα* eleven.] *Chem* A liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{11}H_{24}$, of the methane series, found as a constituent of petroleum.
hen-dec'a-syl'la-ble (hĕn-dĕk'*a*-sĭl'*a*-b'l), *n.* [L. *hendecasyllabus*, Gr. *ἑνδεκασύλλαβος* eleven-syllabled; *ἕνδεκα* + *συλλαβή* syllable · cf. F. *hendécasyllabe.*] A metrical line of 11 syllables.—**hen-dec'a-syl-lab'ic** (-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a. & n.*
hen-dec'a-to'ic (-tō'ĭk) } *a.* [See HENDECANE.] *Org.*
hen'de-co'ic (hĕn'dĕ-kō'ĭk) } ignating the acid $C_{11}H_{22}O_2$; undecylic.
Chem. Pertaining to or des-
Hen'der-son proc'ess (hĕn'dẽr-sŭn). *Metal.* A process of refining crude iron, using a flux of fluor spar.
hen-di'a-dys (hĕn-dī'*a*-dĭs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *ἓν διὰ δυοῖν* one by two.] *Gram.* A figure expressing an idea by two nouns connected by *and*, instead of by a noun and a limiting adjective, as, we drink from *cups and gold*, for *golden cups*
hen'e-quen (hĕn'ĕ-kĕn) } *n.* [Sp. *jenuquén, henequén*, fr
hen'e-quin (hĕn'ĕ-kĭn) } a native name.] Sisal hemp.
Hen'gist, *or* **Hen'gest, and Hor'sa** (hĕn'gĭst, -gĕst, hôr'sa). The brothers who led the band of Jutes who were (c. 449 A. D.) the first Germanic invaders of Britain.
Horsa is killed in a battle with Vortigern in 455, after which *Hengest* and his son *Æsc* assume the kingly title. *Encyc. Brit*
hen harrier. A common European harrier (*Circus cyaneus*). The adult male is largely bluish gray; the female and young male are brown above and buff with dark streaks below. They differ so much that they were formerly, and are still popularly, regarded as different species.
hen hawk. In America, any of the large hawks, which sometimes attack poultry, as the red-tailed hawk and the red-shouldered hawk. See BUZZARD.
hen'ism (hĕn'ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἑἷς*, masc., *ἓν*, neut., one + *-ism.*] *Philos.* The doctrine that all existence is of one kind or reducible to a single principle or form.
hen louse. A light-colored active bird louse (*Menopon pallidum*) which is the most abundant and troublesome species infesting domestic poultry.
hen'na (hĕn'*a*), *n.* [Ar. *hinnā* alcanna (*Lawsonia inermis*). Cf. ALKANNA, ALKANET, ORCHANET.] **1.** An Asiatic thorny lythraceous tree or shrub (*Lawsonia inermis*) with small opposite leaves and axillary panicles of fragrant white flowers, used by Buddhists and Mohammedans in religious ceremonies;—sometimes called also *alhenna.* It is much cultivated in Egypt, whence it is called also *Egyptian privet.*
2. A reddish orange dye obtained from leaves of this plant
3. A paste made by mixing powdered henna leaves with catechu, much used in the Orient as a cosmetic.
hen'ner-y (hĕn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). A poultry farm; also, an inclosure for keeping hens.
hen'nin (hĕn'ĭn), *n.* [OF.] *Costume.* The steeple headdress worn with a muslin veil in the 15th century.
he-no'sis (hē-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἑνωσις* union, fr. *ἑνοῦν* to unite, fr. *ἑἷς, ἑνός*, one.] *Med.* The act of healing or uniting; esp., abnormal union of parts usually separated; as, *henosis* of the upper and lower eyelids.
hen'o-the-ism (hĕn'ŏ-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἑἷς, ἑνός*, one + *theism.*] **a** The tendency to make different gods in a pantheon supreme, one after the other, ascribing to the one held supreme attributes of others;—a characteristic of

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hemlock fir. = HEMLOCK SPRUCE. [STORK'S-BILL.
hemlock stork's-bill. See
hemlock water-drop *or* **water dropwort.** Hemlock dropwort.
hemme. ✝ HEM, *n.*
hem'mel (hĕm'ĕl), *n.* [Scot. *hemmel, hammel*; cf. E. dial. *helm* hovel, shed] A shed for cattle; an outbuilding or stage for hay, etc. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
hem'ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HEM.
hem'ming, *n.* [AS. *hemming*, cf. Icel. *hemingr* the skin of the shanks of a hide.] Skin of a deer's shank, also, a shoe or brogue made of it. *Obs.* [CHROME.
he-mo-chrome, *n.* = HÆMA-
he-mo-chro-mo-gen, he'mo-chro-mom'e-ter, he'mo-cole, he'mo-crys'tal-lin, he'mo-cy'a-nin, he'mo-er-yth'rin, etc. Vars of HÆMOCHROMOGEN, etc.
he'mo-drom'e-ter, he'mo-drom'o-graph, he'mo-dy'na-me'ter, he'mo-dy-nam'ics. = HÆMADROMETER, etc.
he'mo-gal'lol. **he'mo-gas'tric** Vars. of HÆMOGALLOL, -GASTRIC.
he'mo-gen'e-sis, *n.* = HÆMATOGENESIS. [GLOBIN.
he'mo-glo'bin. Var. of HÆMO-
he'mo-glo'bi-ne'mi-a. Var. of HÆMOGLOBINÆMIA.
he'mo-glo'bi-nif'er-ous, he'mo-glo'bi-no-cho'li-a, he'mo-glo'bi-nom'e-ter, etc., **he'mo-glob'u-lin, he'moid, he'mol, he'mo-lymph', he'mo-ly-m-phat'ic, he'mo-ly'sin, he'mo-mol'y-sis, he'mo-lyt'ic** Vars. of HÆMOGLOBINIFEROUS, etc.
he'mo-ma-nom'e-ter (hē'mō-mă-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*hemo-* + *manometer.*] = HÆMADYNAMETER.
he-mom'e-ter (hē-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*hemo-* + *-meter.*] *Physiol.* = HÆMADYNAMETER.
he'mo-me'tra, he'mo-per'i-car'di-um, *n.* = HÆMATOMETRA, HÆMATOPERICARDIUM.
he'mo-phil'i-a, he'mo-phil'ic. Vars. of HÆMOPHILIA, -PHILIC.
he'mo-pho'bi-a. = HÆMATOPHOBIA.
he'moph-thal'mi-a, he'mo-plasmo'di-um, he'mo-pneu'mo-tho'rax. Vars. of HÆMOPHTHALMIA, etc.
he'mo-poi-e'sis (hē'mō-poi-ē'sĭs, hĕm'ō-), **he'mo-poi-et'ic** (-ĕt'ĭk). = HÆMATOPOIESIS, HÆMATOPOIETIC. [TYSIS.
he-mop'ty-sis. Var. of HÆMOP-
hem'or-rhe'a (hĕm'ŏ-rē'*a*), *n.* [NL.; *hemo-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* = HEMORRHAGE.
hem'or-rho'din, he'mo-scope, hemosiderin, hemosiderosis, he-mospasia, etc. Vars. of HÆMORRHODIN, etc.
he'mo-ta-chom'e-ter, he'mo-ta-chom'e-try, *n.* = HÆMATACHOMETER, -CHOMETRY.
he'mo-tho'rax. Var. of HÆMOTHORAX.
hemp cult. See BASHLANGE.
hemp'herds (hĕm'pẽrdz), *n. pl.* Hards.
hemp'ie, *a. & n.* = HEMPY
hemp oil. See OIL, *Table I*
hemp (seed) oil. See OIL, *Table I.*
hemp'string', *n.* A hemp cord; one who deserves hanging.
hemp'ton. ✝ HEMPEN. [*Obs.*]
hemp tree. The agnus castus.
hemp'weed', *n.* a The hemp agrimony. b Seaweed. *Dial. Eng.*
hemp'wort' (hĕmp'wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the tribe *Cannabineæ*, including hemp. *Lindley*
hemp'y, *n.* A rogue; a gallows bird; jocularly, a young person *Chiefly Scot.*
hem-self', hemselve, hemselven, *pron. pl.* [See HEM, *pron.*] Themselves. *Obs.*
hemuse, *n.* The roebuck in its third year. *Obs.*
hen. ✝ HIN.
hen, *adv.* Hence. *Obs.*
Hen. He'na (hē'nȧ). *Bib.*
hen'ad (hĕn'ăd), *n.*; *pl* HENADES (hĕn'*a*-dēz). [Gr *ἑνάς, ἑνάδος*, a unit, fr. *ἓν* (neut.) one] A monad *Rare.*
Hen'a-dad (hĕn'*a*-dăd). *Bib.*
hen'bell', *n.* [*hen* + *bell.*] Henbane. *Obs.*
hen'bill', *n. Local, U. S.* a The dabchick. b The American coot (*Fulica americana*).
hen'bit', *n.* [*hen* + *bit* a morsel.] A kind of dead nettle (*Lamium amplexicaule*). b The ivy-leaved speedwell. *Obs.*
hence, *v. & n.* To send away; depart. *Obs.*
hence'forth-on', *adv.* [*hence* + *forth on.*] Henceforward. *Obs.*
hence'for'wards, *adv.* Henceforward. *Obs.*
hench. ✝ HAUNCH.
hench'boy', *n.* [See HENCHMAN.] Page; boy attendant. *Obs.*
hen clam. a The surf clam (*Spisula solidissima*) or other allied species. b A clam (*Pachyderma crassatelloides*) of the Pacific coast.
hen'cote, *n.* A shelter for fowls; a henhouse. *Dial. Eng.*
hen curlew. The long-billed curlew. *Local, U. S.*
hende. ✝ END, ENDE.
hende. Obs pl of HAND.
hen-dec'a-chord (hĕn-dĕk'*a*-kôrd), *n.* [*hendeca-* + *chord.*] *Music.* A scale of eleven notes
hen-dec'a-chor'dal (-kôr'dăl), *a*
hen-dec'a-col'ic (-kŏl'ĭk), *a* [See HENDECA-; 3d COLON.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Made up of eleven cola. See COLON.
hen-dec'a-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n.* [NL.; *hendeca-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base] *Geom.* A polyhedron with eleven plane faces.
hen-dec'a-se'mic (-sē'mĭk), *a* [*hendeca-* + Gr *σῆμα* sign.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Containing, or equiv. to, 11 moræ or times.
hen-dec'yl (hĕn-dĕs'ĭl), *n.* [*hendecane* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical $C_{11}H_{23}$. Hendecane is its hydride.
hen'de-laik, *n.* [ME. *hende* near, gracious (cf. AS. *gehende* near) + the abstract suffix in Icel. *-leikr* or *-leikt.*] Graciousness; courtesy. *Obs.*
hendely. ✝ HENDLY.
hen'der. ✝ HINDER, *a.*
hend'ly, *a.* Hend *Obs.*
hend'ly, *adv.* = HEND. *Obs.*
hend'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*
hen'dre ✝ HINDER, *v.*
hen'-driv'er, *n.* The hen harrier
hend'ship, *n.* [*hend* + *-ship.*] Graciousness; courtesy. *Obs.*
hen'dy, *a.* = HEND. *Obs*
hene. ✝ HEAN.
hene ✝ HEN, *adv.*
hene, *v. t.* [AS *hēnan*] To stone *Obs.* [KNOT.
Heneage knot See HERALDIC
hen-ei'co-sane (hĕn-ī'kŏ-sān), *n* [Gr. *ἑἷς*, masc., *ἓν*, neut., one + *εἴκοσι* twenty.] A solid hydrocarbon, $C_{21}H_{44}$, of the paraffin series. M. P. about 40° C.
hen'-feath'ered, *a. Poultry.* Designating a male bird with plumage like that of a hen.
hen'fish', *n.* A local name of various marine fishes, as the bib and the pomfret [HANG.
heng. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
henge. ✝ HINGE.
hen'gest, *n.* [AS; akin to G. *hengst.*] Stallion; gelding. *Obs.*
hen'gle (hĕn'g'l). ✝ HINGLE
hen gorse. The plant rest-harrow. *Eng.*
hen harrow. = HEN HARRIER
hen'-heart'ed, *a.* Cowardly; chicken-hearted. [fowls
hen'house', *n.* A house for
hen'hus'sy (hĕn'hŭz'ĭ), *n.* A cotquean; a betty. [COSANE.
hen-i'co-sane. Var. of HENEI-
Hen'i-cu'ri-dæ (hĕn-ĭ-kū'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [From NL. *Enicurus*, name of the bird, of uncertain origin; changed by Agassiz to L. *Henicurus* and by him connected with Gr. *ἑνικός* single + *οὐρά* tail.] *Zool.* See FORKTAIL.
hen'i-quen. Var. of HENEQUEN.
Hen'le's lig'a-ment (hĕn'lēz). [After J. *Henle* (1809–85), Ger. anatomist.] *Anat.* The inner part of the conjoined tendons of the internal oblique and transversalis muscles of the abdomen.
Henle's loop. = LOOP OF HENLE.
Henle's membrane. *Anat.* The fenestrated membrane of Henle. See FENESTRATED [HENLE.
Henle's sheath = SHEATH OF
Hen'ley (hĕn'lĭ), *n.* The Henley Regatta held annually since 1839 at Henley, on the Thames, in Oxfordshire, England.
Hen'ley's e'lec-trom'e-ter (hĕn'lĭz) [After W. T. *Henley* (1813?–82), Eng. scientist] An obsolete form of electrometer in which a pith ball or other sphere, repelled by a vertical charged rod, is moved along a graduated arc.
hen'mast ✝ HINDMOST.
hen mold *or* **mould.** A friable loamy soil. *Local Eng.*—**hen'-mold'y** *or* **-mould'y,** *a. Local, Eng.* "Bearn, in his 'Prize Essay on the Farming of Northamptonshire,' explains *henmoldy* land as a moory or peaty soil, with gravelly and clay subsoil." *Eng. Dial. Dict*
henne ✝ HEN, *adv.*; HEN, *n.*
hen'nes, hen'nus ✝ HENCE.
hen'net Dial Eng form of *have not.*
hen'nish, *a.* Henlike.
hen'no-tan'nic (hĕn'ŏ-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [*henna* + *tannic*] Designating a brown resinous tannin-like acid said to occur in henna
hen'ny, *a.* Like or pert. to a hen.—*n.* A henlike male fowl
he-nog'e-ny (hē-nŏj'ē-nĭ), **hen'o-gen'e-sis** (hĕn'ŏ-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἑἷς*, masc., *ἓν*, neut., one + *-geny, -genesis.*] *Biol.* Ontogeny.
hen'o-poe'ia (hĕn'ŏ-pē'yȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἑνοποιεῖν* to make one.] A trope designating many things as one. *Obs.*—**hen'o-poet'ic, -po-et'i-cal.** *Obs.*
hen'o-tan'nic Var. of HENNOTANNIC.

Vedic religion, according to Max Muller, who introduced the term. **b** Belief in one god, not to the exclusion of belief in other gods, but with no particular attention to them. **— hen'o-the-ist** (hĕn'ō-thē-ĭst), *n.* **— hen'o-the-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

hen'peck' (hĕn'pĕk'), *v. t.*; HEN'PECKED' (-pĕkt'); HEN'PECK'ING. To subject to petty or annoying attempts to rule; to harass by exercise of assumed authority, to domineer over; — said of a wife who thus treats her husband.

Hen'ri' Deux' (ąN'rē' dû'). [F., Henry II.] Designating a style of the Renaissance in France, developed in the reign (1547-59) of Henri II. It is very refined in detail, exampled by the works of Pierre Lescot, Philibert Delorme, and Pierre Chambiges, the Château d'Anet, the gallery of Chenonceaux, and parts of the great court of the Louvre.

Hen'ri-et'ta cloth (hĕn'rĭ-ĕt'*a*). A fine wide woolen fabric, sometimes with a warp of silk, used for women's dresses.

hen'roost' (hĕn'rōōst'), *n.* A place where poultry roost.

hen'ry (hĕn'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RYS, -RIES (-rĭz) [After Joseph *Henry*, Amer. physicist.] *Elec.* The unit of inductance, the inductance of a circuit in which an electromotive force of one volt is induced by a current varying at the rate of one ampere per second. This definition was adopted by the International Electrical Congress at Chicago in 1893. The henry equals 1×10^9 C. G. S. units of inductance.

Henry rifle. A breech-loading magazine rifle invented about 1850, from which the Winchester rifle (which see) was developed. It differed from the latter chiefly in loading the magazine from in front.

Hen'ry's law (hĕn'rĭz). [After William *Henry* (1774-1836), English chemist.] *Physics & Chem.* **a** The generalization that the mass of gas which a liquid will absorb is proportional to the pressure. **b** The law of partial pressures. See under LAW.

hent (hĕnt), *v. t.*; *pret.* HENTE; *p. p.* HENT. [ME. *hente*, *henten*, fr AS *hentan*, *gehentan*, to take, seize, cf. E. *hunt*.] **1.** To seize; to lay hold on; catch, get, also, to take away; to carry off. *Archaic or Dial.*

> This cursed Jew him *hente* and held him fast. *Chaucer*

2. To obtain; to meet with or experience. ***Obs. Chaucer.***
3. To arrive at, reach. *Obs.*

he'-oak', *n.* Any of several Australian trees of the genus *Casuarina*, esp. *C. stricta*

he'par (hē'pär), *n* [L. *hepar*, *hepatis*, the liver, Gr. *ἧπαρ*.] *Old Chem* Any of several substances of liver-brown color containing sulphur, specif.: **a** A mixture sometimes used in medicine, obtained by fusing sulphur with potassium carbonate, and consisting essentially of a sulphide of potassium. **b** In homeopathy, calcium sulphide. — **he'par an'ti-mo'ni-i** (ăn'tĭ-mō'nĭ-ī), *Old Chem.*, a hepar obtained by fusing together antimony sulphide with alkaline sulphides, and consisting of sulphantimonites of the alkalies.

he-pat'ic (hē-păt'ĭk), *a* [L *hepaticus*, Gr. *ἡπατικός*, fr *ἧπαρ* the liver; akin to L *jecur*, Skr. *yakṛt* cf F *hépatique*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the liver, also, resembling the liver in color or form, as, *hepatic* aloes.
2. *Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the class Hepaticæ.
3. Of or pertaining to, or like, a hepar.

hepatic artery, *Anat*, the branch of the cœliac axis which supplies the liver with arterial blood — **h. cell**, *Anat.*, one of the cells of the liver which secrete the bile See LIVER — **h. cinnabar**, *Min*, a variety of cinnabar of a liver-brown color. — **h. colic**, the severe pain produced by the passage of a gallstone through the bile duct — **h. duct**, *Anat.*, the duct conveying the bile away from the liver. In man and many other vertebrates it unites with the cystic duct to form the common bile duct, which enters the intestine. — **h. gas**, *Old Chem.*, hydrogen sulphide. — **h line** *Palmistry.* = LINE OF HEALTH — **h. mercurial ore.** = HEPATIC CINNABAR — **h. vein**, *Anat.*, one of the veins carrying the blood (received both from the hepatic artery and from the portal vein) away from the liver. In man there are usually three large veins which open into the inferior vena cava at the back of the liver — **h. water**, sulphureous water, water impregnated with hydrogen sulphide.

he-pat'ic, *n. Bot.* A plant of the class Hepaticæ

He-pat'i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -CÆ (-sē), E. -CAS (-kȧz). [NL. See HEPATIC. So called in allusion to the shape of the lobed leaves] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of American vernal ranunculaceous herbs, having lobed basal leaves and delicate white, pink, or purplish flowers. The two species, *H. hepatica* and *H. acuta*, are distinguished only by the form of their leaves. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Hepatica (*H hepatica*) (½)

2. [*l. c.*] The common liverwort, or hepatic (*Marchantia polymorpha*); — so called by early herbalists. *Obs*

He-pat'i-cæ (hē-păt'ĭ-sē), *n. pl.* [NL See HEPATICA.] *Bot* One of the two classes of plants into which the phylum Bryophyta is usually divided. It includes the true liverworts and scale mosses, which are small, often moss-like plants, the gametophyte consisting of a simple thallus, or a thalloid shoot They grow on damp ground, old logs, tree trunks, etc. The antheridia and archegonia are variously developed on the thallus, the capsule produces a much reduced sporophyte The class contains the orders Marchantiales, Ricciales, Anthocerotales, and Jungermanniales. Cf. Musci; see BRYOPHYTA, also LIVERWORT, *Illust.*

hep'a-ti'tis (hĕp'*a*-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., *hepato-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the liver.

hep'a-ti-za'tion (-tĭ-zā'shŭn, -tī-zā'-), *n.* [See HEPATIZE] **1.** *Chem.* Impregnation with hydrogen sulphide. *Obs.*
2. *Med.* Conversion of tissue into a substance resembling the liver, as of the lungs in pneumonia, in which the affected tissue by engorgement with effused matter becomes solidified and impervious to air.

hep'a-tize hĕp'*a*-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'-ĭng). [Gr. *ἡπατιζειν* to be like the liver, to be liver-colored, fr. *ἧπαρ*, *ἥπατος*, the liver. See HEPAR.] **1** To impregnate with hepatic gas (hydrogen sulphide). *Obs.*
2. To gorge with effused matter, as the lungs.

hep'a-to- (hĕp'*ȧ*-tō-), **hepat-**. Combining form from Greek *ἧπαρ*, *ἥπατος*, *the liver.*

hep'a-to-cele' (hĕp'*ȧ*-tō-sēl'), *n.* [*hepato-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of the liver.

hep'a-to-cir-rho'sis (-sĭr-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., *hepato-* + *cirrhosis.*] *Med.* Cirrhosis of the liver.

hep'a-to-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk) } *a.* [*hepato-* + *-genic*, *-ge-*
hep'a-tog'e-nous (-tŏj'ē-nŭs) } *nous*] *Med.* Arising from the liver, due to a condition of the liver.

hep'a-toid (hĕp'*a*-toid), *a.* [*hepato-* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling the liver, as in character of tissue.

hep'a-to-lith' (-tō-lĭth'), *n.* [*hepato-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A concretion formed in the liver, a gallstone

hep'a-to-li-thi'a-sis (-lĭ-thī'*a*-sĭs), *n* [NL; *hepato-* + *lithiasis*] *Med* The formation of concretions in the liver. **— hep'a-to-lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.*

hep'a-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*hepato-* + *-logy*] The science treating of the liver. **— hep'a-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

hep'a-to-pan'cre-as (-tō-păn'krē-ăs), *n.* [*hepato-* + *pancreas.*] *Zool.* Any of certain digestive glands of invertebrates, as the so-called liver of certain crustaceans, which secretes a fluid acting on both fats and proteids

hep'a-to-pex'i-a (-pĕk'sĭ-*a*) } *n.* [NL *hepatopexia*,
hep'a-to-pex'y (hĕp'*a*-tō-pĕk'sĭ) } *hepato-* + *-pexia*] *Surg.* An operation for replacing, and fixing in proper position, an abnormally movable or prolapsed liver.

hep'a-to-por'tal (-pōr'tăl, 201), *a* [*hepato-* + *portal*] *Zool* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the portal circulation of the liver, as distinguished from that of the kidneys

hep'a-top-to'sis (-tŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL, *hepato-* + *ptosis.*] *Med.* A falling down, or prolapse, of the liver

He-phæs'tian } (hē-fĕs'chăn, -tĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr 'Ηφαιστειος,
He-phes'tian } fr 'Ηφαιστος Hephæstus] Of or pertaining to Hephæstus

he-phæs'tic } (-tĭk), *a.* Hephæstian. hence [*l. c.*], *Med.*,
he-phes'tic } of or pert. to iron workers or smiths, as, *hephæstic* cramp, due to excessive use of the hammer.

He-phæs'tus (hē-fĕs'tŭs), **He-phais'tos** (-fīs'tŏs), *n.* [Gr. 'Ηφαιστος] *Gr. Relig* The god of fire, esp of volcanic and natural fire, and of arts, such as pottery making and metal working, dependent upon fire, — identified by the Romans with *Vulcan* (which see).
Homer relates how Zeus cast him out of Olympus for taking the part of his mother, Hera, in a quarrel. Another version of his fall states that Hera, ashamed of his lameness, threw him at his birth into the sea There he established his workshop and fashioned, among other wonders, a throne for Hera such that once seated in it she would be bound down and could be released only by himself Ares failed in an effort to compel him to return and release Hera, but Dionysus succeeded in this mission by the genial influence of wine. He is husband of Aphrodite or of Charis, and is usually represented as a vigorous man equipped with hammer and tongs and having one leg shortened to show his lameness.

Hephæstus returning to Olympus

heph'the-mim'er-is (hĕf'thē-mĭm'ĕr-ĭs), *n.* [LL. *hephthemimeres*, fr Gr. *ἑφθημιμερής*, a, *ἑπτά* seven + *ἡμι-* half + *μερος* part.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A group of seven half feet, a catalectic colon of three feet and a half. See CÆSURA — **heph'the-mim'er-al** (-ăl), *a.*

He'pi-al'i-dæ (hē'pĭ-ăl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ἡπιολος* moth, misread as *ἡπίαλος*] *Zool.* A family of moths having no frænulum or proboscis Some species (called *ghost moths*, or *swifts*) are of large size. The grublike larvæ feed on roots or burrow in wood. **He-pi'a-lus** (hē-pī'*a*-lŭs) is the chief genus

Hep'pel-white (hĕp'ĕl-hwit), *a. Furniture.* Designating a light and elegant style developed in England under George III., chiefly by Messrs A Heppelwhite & Co

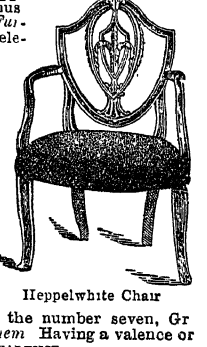
Heppelwhite Chair

hep'ta- (hĕp'tȧ-) [See SEVEN] A combining form from Greek *ἑπτά*, *seven.*

hep'ta-chord (-kôrd), *n.* [Gr *ἑπτάχορδος* seven-stringed; *ἑπτα* seven + *χορδη* chord cf. F. *heptacorde* See SEVEN, CHORD] *Gr. Music.* **a** The lyre of seven strings, said to have been increased from four by Terpander (c. 676 B C). **b** A diatonic system of seven tones, comprising two conjunct tetrachords. **c** The interval of a major seventh.

hep'tad (hĕp'tăd), *a.* [L. *heptas* the number seven, Gr *ἑπτας*, *-άδος*, fr. *ἑπτά* seven.] *Chem* Having a valence or combining power of seven See VALENCE

hep'tad, *n.* **1.** The sum or number, or a group, of seven.
2 *Chem.* A heptad atom or element
3 *Music* In duodenal analysis, a scheme of seven tones formed by subjoining one "cell," or harmonic unit, of four tones to another such that the fifth of the lower cell is the root of the upper

hep'ta-gon (-tȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr *ἑπτάγωνος* seven-cornered, *ἑπτά* + *γωνία* angle cf F *heptagone.*] **1.** *Geom* A (plane) polygon of seven angles and therefore seven sides.
2 *Fortif* A work having seven bastions or fronts *Rare*

hep-tag'o-nal (hĕp-tăg'ō-năl), *a* Having seven angles or sides — **heptagonal numbers**, *Arith*, the numbers of the series 1, 7, 18, 34, 55, etc, being figurate numbers formed by adding successively the terms of the arithmetical series 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, etc See FIGURATE NUMBERS

hep'ta-he'dron (hĕp'*ta*-hē'drŏn), *n.*, *pl* E -DRONS (-drŏnz), L. -DRA (-drȧ) [*hepta-* + Gr *ἑδρα* seat, base, fr. *ἑζεσθαι* to sit] *Geom* A polyhedron with seven faces. **— hep'ta-he'dral** (-drăl), *a* **— hep'ta-he'dri-cal** (-drĭ-kăl), *a.*

hep'ta-hy'drate (-hī'drāt), *n* [*hepta-* + *hydrate.*] *Chem.* A compound containing seven molecules of water.

hep-tam'er-ous (hĕp-tăm'ĕr-ŭs), *a* [*hepta-* + *-merous*] *Bot.* Consisting of seven parts, or having the parts of the flower in sevens, — usually written *7-merous.*

hep-tam'e-ter (hĕp-tăm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*hepta-* + *-meter*] *Pros.* A verse of seven metrical feet

he-not'ic (hē-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἑνωτικός*, fr. *ἑνοῦν* to unite] Harmonizing; irenic

He-not'i-con (-ĭ-kŏn), *n* [Gr *ἑνωτικόν*, neut of adj, serving to unite.] *Eccl. Hist* An edict of union promulgated by Zeno, the Isaurian emperor of the East (474-491), in hope of ending the Monophysite controversy

hen party. A gathering of women only. *Colloq*

hen'peck', *n.* Henpecking

hen'peck-er-y, *n.* State of being henpecked.

hen plant Either of two common plantains (*Plantago major* and *P. lanceolata*)

Hen-ri'cian (hĕn-rĭsh'ăn), *a* [LL. *Henricianus* pertaining to Henry, fr. *Henricus* Henry] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* Pert to, or associated with, Henry of Lausanne (called also Henry of Cluny, d. 1148), a revival preacher in southeastern France
2. Pert. to Henry VIII., King of England, or the ecclesiastical measures taken in his reign

Hen-ri'cian, *n.* **1.** A supporter of Henry IV., German emperor (1050-1106), who favored the antipope Clement III in opposition to Gregory VII [sanne]
2. A follower of Henry of Lau-

Hen-ri'ci's no-ta'tion (hĕn-rē'tĭ-sēz). = BOW'S NOTATION

Hen'ri-et'ta (hĕn'rĭ-ĕt'*a*), *n.* [F. *Henriette*. dim of *Henri*. See HENRY; cf. HARRIET.] Fem. prop. name. F. *Henriette* (ăN'rē-ĕt'); It. *Enrichetta* (ĕn'rē-kĕt'tä); Sp. *Enriqueta* (ĕn'rē-kā'tä); Pg. *Henriqueta* (ĕn'rē-kā'tä); G. *Henriette* (hĕn'rē-ĕt'ē). — Dim. *Etta*, *Hetty*, *Nettie.*

Hen'ri-ette' (hĕn'rĭ-ĕt'; *F.* ăN'rē-ĕt'), *n.* [F.] See ARMANDE

Hen'ry (hĕn'rĭ), *n.* [F. *Henri*, of G origin; cf G. *Heinrich*, OHG. *Heimrich*, *Haimmich*] Lit, the head or chief of a house; — masc prop name L *Henricus* (hĕn-rī'kŭs), *Emricus* (ĕn-rī'kŭs); F *Henri* (ăN'rē'); It *Enrico* (ĕn-rē'kō); Sp *Enrique* (ĕn-rē'kā); Pg *Henrique* (ĕn-rē'kĕ); G *Heinrich* (hīn'rĭK); D *Hendrik* (hĕn'drĭk) — Dim. *Hal*, *Harry*, *Hen* (*Hawkins*, obs) — Fem *Henrietta*

Hen'ry-Soph'ist-er, *n* = HARRY-SOPHI, *Obs.*

hens + HENCE

hen's'-bill', *n.* = SAINFOIN a

hense. Hence *Ref Sp*

Hen'sen's cells. See CELLS OF HENSEN

hen's'-foot', *n* a A European climbing papaveraceous plant (*Cryptocides clavriculatum*) *Obs* b The hedgehog parsley.

Hen-slo'vi-an mem'brane (hĕn-slō'vĭ-ăn) [After J. S. *Henslow*, English botanist] *Bot.* The epidermis or cuticle. *Rare*

hens'man. + HENCHMAN

hent Obs or dial var of HINT

hent, *prep & conj* Until *Obs*

hent, *n. Obs* **1** A seizing; grasp **2.** That which is grasped or conceived; intention, opportunity

Hen-te'ni-an (hĕn-tē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to John Hentenius (or *Henten*, of Nalinnes, and of the theological faculty at Louvain; d 1566) or the editions of the Vulgate (Louvain 1547, often reprinted) as prepared by him These were for some time the standard text of the Roman Catholic Church.

hent'er, *n.* One who seizes or grasps. *Obs.*

hen'tri-a-con'tane (hĕn'trĭ-ă-kŏn'tān), *n.* [Gr. *εἷς*, *ἑνός*, one + *τριάκοντα* thirty.] *Chem.* A solid hydrocarbon, $C_{31}H_{64}$, of the paraffin series.

henus + HENCE.

hen'ware'. *n.* = BADDERLOCKS.

hen'wife' (hĕn'wīf'), *n* A woman who takes care of poultry.

hen'wile'. *n.* A petty wile *Obs Scot.*

hen'wood-ite (hĕn'wo͝od-īt), *n* [After one W J *Henwood* (1805-73).] *Min* A hydrated phosphate of aluminium and copper, in blue botryoidal masses

henx'man. + HENCHMAN

heo + HE.

heo. *pron* She *Obs*

heofene + HEAVEN

heold Obs pret of HOLD

heo'e + HELE [HOME]

heom. + HEM, *pron*, HIM.

heonene + HEN, *adv*

heonnes. + HENCE

heor + HER. *pron*, HOAR.

heorde. + HERD

heorden + HARDS.

heoren + HEAR

heorknian + HEARKEN

heort + HART.

heorte + HEART

heortliche. + HEARTLY, *adv*

heow + HUE

heow Obs pret. of HEW

heowe + HEWE

hep Obs or dial. Eng var. of HEAP, HIP

hep *Bot* Var of HIP

he' par sul'phu-ris (sŭl'fū-rĭs). *Med* = HEPAR

hepat- See HEPATO-

hep'a-tal'gi-a (hĕp'*a*-tăl'jĭ-*ȧ*), *n* [NL.; *hepato-* + *-algia*] *Med* Pain in the liver. — **hep'a-tal'gic** (-jĭk), *a*

hep'a-tec'to-my (-tĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*hepato-* + *-ectomy*] *Surg* Excision of a portion of the liver.

he-pat'i-cal. *a.* Hepatic *Obs*

he-pat'i-col'o-gist (hē-păt'ĭ-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [*Hepatica* + *-logist.*] A student of the Hepaticæ — **he-pat'i-col'o-gy** (-jĭ). *n.*

he-pat'i-cos'to-my (-kŏs'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*hepatic* + *-stomy*] *Surg.* Formation of an artificial opening into the hepatic duct.

hep'a-tin (hĕp'*ȧ*-tĭn), *n* [*hepato-* + *-in*] *Chem.* An iron-containing nuclein obtained from the liver, essentially ferratin

hep'a-tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* [See HEPATO-] *Med* Disease due to disorder of the liver.

hep'a-tite (-tīt), *n.* [Cf L *hepatitis* an unknown precious stone. Gr. *ἡπατιτις*. See HEPATIC] **1** An unknown precious stone *Obs. Latinism*
2 *Min* A variety of barite, fetid when rubbed or heated

hep'a-to-col'ic, *a* [*hepato-* + *colic*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the liver and colon

hep'a-to-cyst'ic, *a* [*hepato-* + *cystic*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the liver and gall bladder

hep'a-to-du'o-de'nal, *a* [*hepato-* + *duodenal*] Of or pertaining to the liver and duodenum

hep'a-to-dyn'i-a (hĕp'*a*-tō-dĭn'ĭ-*ȧ*), *n* [NL.; *hepato-* + *odynia*] *Med* Pain in the liver

hep'a-to-en-ter'ic, *a* Of or pert to the liver and intestine

hep'a-to-gas'tric. *a. Anat* Of or pert to the liver and stomach

hep'a-tog'ra-phy (hĕp'*a*-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n* [*hepato-* + *-graphy.*] A description of the liver.

hep'a-to-ma-la'ci-a, *n.* [NL; *hepato-* + *malacia*] *Med.* Morbid softening of the liver

hep'a-top'a-thy (hĕp'*a*-tŏp'*ȧ*-thĭ), *n* [*hepato-* + *-pathy.*] *Med* Any disease of the liver

hep'a-to-pul'mo-na-ry, *a.* [*hepato-* + *pulmonary.*] *Med* Relating to the liver and the lungs.

hep'a-to-re'nal, *a* [*hepato-* + *renal.*] *Anat* Of or pertaining to the liver and kidneys

hep'a-tor'rha-phy (hĕp'*a*-tŏr'*ȧ*-fĭ), *n.* [*hepato-* + *-rrhaphy*] *Surg* Suture of the liver

hep'a-tor-rhœ'a, *or* **-rhe'a** (-tōr-rē'*a*), *n* [NL; *hepato-* + *-rhea.*] Excessive secretion of bile.

hep'a-tor-rhex'is (-rĕk'sĭs), *n* [NL; *hepato-* + *rhexis*] *Med.* Rupture of the liver

hep'a-tos'co-py (-tŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr *ἡπατοσκοπια*; fr *ἧπαρ*, *ἥπατος*, liver + *σκοπεῖν* to view] Divination by inspecting the liver of animals

hep'a-tot'o-my (-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*hepato-* + *-tomy*] *Surg* Incision of the liver

hep'a-to-um-bil'i-cal, *a. Anat.* Connecting liver and umbilicus

hepe + HEAP, HIP

hepe. *n.* [Cf D. *heep*, G *hippe*, OHG *heppa*.] A scythe or pruning knife *Obs.*

He'pher (hē'fẽr) *Bib.*

He'pher-ites (-ĭts), *n. pl. Bib*

heph'the-mim (hĕf'thē-mĭm), **heph'the-mim'er** (-mĭm'ẽr), **heph'the-mim'er-es** (-ēz), *n.* = HEPHTHEMIMERIS

Heph'zi-bah (hĕf'zĭ-bȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Khephtsībāh*] Lit, my delight is in her;—fem. prop. name.

hep'pen (*dial* hĕp'ĕn), *a* [Cf. Icel *heppinn* lucky, E *happy*] *Obs or Dial.* **1.** Neat; fit; comfortable; handsome
2. Deft; handy; clever

hep'per, *n.* A young salmon in its second year *Local. Eng*

hep-se'ma, *n.* [L., fr. Gr *ἑψημα*.] Must thickened by boiling down one third. *Obs.*

hep'ta-cap'su-lar, *a.* See HEPTA-

hep'ta-chord (hĕp'tȧ-kôrd), *a.* Having seven tones. *Obs.*

hep-tach'ro-nous (hĕp-tăk'rō-nŭs), *a.* [*hepta-* + Gr. *χρόνος* time.] *Pros* Heptasemic

hep'ta-col'ic (hĕp'tȧ-kŏl'ĭk), *a* [Gr *ἑπτάκωλος* of seven verses or members; *ἑπτά* seven + *κῶλον* colon, member] *Gr & Lat. Pros* Of seven cola See COLON.

hep'ta-co-sane' (hĕp'tȧ-kō-sān'), *n* [*hepta-* + Gr *εἴκοσι* twenty.] *Chem* A solid hydrocarbon, $C_{27}H_{56}$, of the paraffin series, melting at about 60° C.

hep'ta-dec'ad, *n.* [*hepta-* + *decad*] *Music.* In duodenal analysis, a scheme of twenty-four tones, comprising seven heptads formed on tonics which compose a given heptad.

hep'ta-glot (hĕp'tȧ-glŏt), *a.* [*hepta-* + Gr. *γλῶττα*, *γλῶσσα*, tongue, language.] Containing or using seven languages —*n* A book in seven languages [nal.]

hep'ta-gon (-gŏn), *a.* Heptagonal

Hep'ta-gyn'i-a (-jĭn'ĭ-*ȧ*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hepta-* + *gyno-* + *-ia.*] *Bot* A disused Linnæan order of plants including those having flowers with seven pistils. — **hep'ta-gyn** (-jĭn), *n.* — **hep'ta-gyn'i-an** (-*ȧ*n), *a*

hep'ta-gy'nous (hĕp-tăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a. Bot* Having seven pistils, also, pert to the Heptagynia

hep'ta-hex'a-he'dral, *a.* [*hepta-* + *hexahedral*] Having seven rows or ranges, each of six faces

hep'ta-hy'dric, *a.* [*hepta-* + *hydric*] *Chem.* Containing seven hydroxyl groups.

hep'ta-i'co-sane (-ĭ'kō-sān) Var of HEPTACOSANE.

hep'tal, *a.* [*hepta-* + *-al*] Heptadomadal

hep-tam'er-ide (hĕp-tăm'ẽr-īd; -ĭd), *n* [*hepta-* + Gr *μερίς*, *-ιδος*, part.] A thing, as a writing, having seven parts

Hep-tam'er-on (-ŏn). *n.* [NL.; *hepta-* + Gr *ἡμερα* day.] A French collection of tales, modeled upon Boccaccio's "De-

hep'tane (hĕp'tān), *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* seven] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric hydrocarbons, C_7H_{16}, of the paraffin series (nine are possible, four are known). **Normal heptane,** the most important, is a colorless liquid boiling at 98.4° C. It occurs in petroleum, in coal-tar oil, etc.

hep-tan'gu-lar (hĕp-tăn'gū-lar), *a.* [*hepta-* + *angular.* Cf. SEPTANGULAR.] Having seven angles.

Hep'ta-pla (hĕp'ta-pla), *n.* Etym. *pl.*, but syntactically *sing.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἑπταπλᾶ*, fr. *ἑπταπλόος*, contr. *ἑπτα-πλοῦς*, sevenfold.] A portion of Origen's polyglot, in which seven texts or versions of the Hebrew Scriptures were placed side by side. See HEXAPLA.

hep-tap'o-dy (hĕp-tăp'ō-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [*hepta-* + Gr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot.] *Pros.* A period or verse of seven feet; a heptameter. — **hep'ta-pod'ic** (hĕp'ta-pŏd'ĭk), *a*

hep'tarch (hĕp'tark), *n.* [*hepta-* + *-arch.*] The ruler of one division of a heptarchy.

hep-tar'chic (hĕp-tär'kĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to, or consti-
hep-tar'chi-cal (-kĭ-kăl) } tuting, a heptarchy.

hep'tarch-y (hĕp'tar-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TARCHIES (-kĭz). [*hepta-* + *-archy*] A government by seven persons, also, a country under seven rulers; as, the Saxon *heptarchy* in England, consisting of Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, Northumbria, East Anglia, and Mercia (though the number of small kingdoms or tribal divisions was not constant).

hep'ta-seme (hĕp'tă-sēm) } *a.* [L. *heptasemos*; Gr. *ἑπτά-*
hep'ta-se'mic (-sē'mĭk) } *σημος*; *ἑπτά* + *σῆμα* sign.] *Anc. Pros.* Containing seven moræ, or units of time.

hep'ta-stich (-stĭk), *n.* [*hepta-* + Gr. *στίχος* line, verse.] *Pros.* A poem or strophe of seven lines or verses.

Hep'ta-teuch (-tūk), *n.* [L. *heptateuchos*; Gr. *ἑπτά* + *τεῦχος* tool, book] First seven books of the Old Testament.

hep'ta-tom'ic (-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*hepta-* + *atomic.*] *Chem.* **a** Containing seven atoms. **b** Heptad. **c** Having seven replaceable atoms or radicals.

hep'tine (hĕp'tĭn; -tēn, 184), *n.* [*heptane* + *-ine.*] Any of a series of unsaturated isomeric hydrocarbons, C_7H_{12}.

hep'tite (-tīt), *n.* [See HEPTA-.] A heptahydric alcohol.

hep-to'ic (hĕp-tō'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert to or designating any of several isomeric acids, $C_7H_{14}O_2$, derived from the heptanes, of which the normal one is called *œnanthylic acid.*

hep'tone (hĕp'tōn), *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* seven.] *Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon, C_7H_{10}, containing three double bonds.

hep'tose (-tōs), *n.* [*hepta-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* Any of several synthetically prepared sugars having seven carbon atoms.

hep-tox'ide (hĕp-tŏk'sīd; -sĭd, 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*hepta-* + *oxide*] *Chem.* An oxide containing seven oxygen atoms in the molecule; as, manganese *heptoxide*, Mn_2O_7.

hep'tyl (hĕp'tĭl), *n.* [*hepta-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* Any of several univalent isomeric radicals, C_7H_{15}, the normal one being the most important, corresponding to normal heptane.

hep'tyl-ene (-tĭ-lēn), *n. Chem.* Any of several colorless, liquid isomeric hydrocarbons, C_7H_{14}, of the ethylene series.

hep-tyl'ic (hĕp-tĭl'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, heptyl

her (hûr), *pron. & a.* [ME. *hire*, *here*, *hir*, *hure*, gen. and dat. sing, AS. *hare*, gen. and dat. sing. of *héo* she, from the same root as E. *he.* See HE.] The objective and the possessive case of *she;* as, I saw *her* with *her* purse out.

1. As an objective: **a** A dative of indirect object; as, Tell *her* the news. "*Her* seemed" (it seemed to her). *D. G. Rossetti.* **b** A direct object of a verb or preposition. **c** A reflexive: Herself. "She flung *her* on her face." *Kingsley.* **d** A substantive. "I can never lose a *her*." *Whittier.*

☞ *Her* is sometimes represented as used by Welsh or Gaelic speakers for *he*, *him*, or as referring to the speaker himself *Oxf. E. D.* See SHE. In modern dialect and colloquial speech *her* is often ungrammatically used for *she*, esp. as a pred. nom., as in, Is that *her?*

2. As a possessive, either the genitive case of *she*, or a possessive adjective pronoun When the noun it qualifies is omitted, it takes the form *hers* (which see). Like *his*, *her* is used in obs. and dial. Eng. to make the possessive of a given noun, as, "Haunted Lucilla *her* company." *Lyly.*

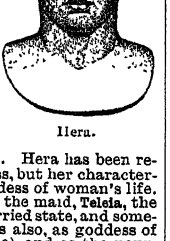
Hera.

her, here, *pron. 3d pl. possessive,* or *pronom. adj.* [ME. *here*, *hire*, AS. *heora*, *hiera*, *hyra*, gen. pl. of *hē* he. See HE.] Of or belonging to them; their; their own. *Obs.*

He'ra (hē'rä), **He're** (hē'rē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἥρα, Ἥρη.] *Gr. Relig.* An Olympian goddess, queen of heaven, sister and wife of Zeus, whose power and honors she shared; — identified by the Romans with *Juno* (which see). Hera has been regarded as a moon, earth, or air goddess, but her characteristic functions reveal merely the goddess of woman's life. Thus she was worshiped as **Parthenos,** the maid, **Teleia,** the married goddess, or goddess of the married state, and sometimes as **Chera,** the widowed. She was also, as goddess of childbirth, called **Eileithyia** (which see), and as the nourisher of children, **Kourotrophos.** The most characteristic of the rites in her honor was the sacred marriage (*ἱερὸς γάμος*) with Zeus, performed as a religious play or pageant. Though worshiped throughout Greece, Hera was esp. prominent in Argos and Samos, and in the Iliad is a particular champion of the Argive forces. In many myths she is represented as jealous of the other consorts of Zeus, and Heracles (Hercules) and other offspring of such unions suffer from her displeasure. The classical worship of Hera had probably absorbed the cult of a primitive cow goddess, whence was derived her Homeric epithet "the ox-eyed." Cf. APPLE OF DISCORD, Io.

Her'a-cle'an (hĕr'a-klē'ăn), **Her'a-cle'ian** (-klē'yăn, -klē'-ăn), *a.* [L. *Heracleus*, fr Gr. Ἡράκλειος, fr. Ἡρακλῆς Hercules.] Pertaining to Heracles, or Hercules.

Heraclean stone, loadstone. *Obs.*

Her'a-cles, Her'a-kles (hĕr'a-klēz), *n.* [Gr. Ἡρακλῆς.] Hercules (which see); — the form usually preferred where Greek religion or mythology (rather than Greco-Roman) alone is under consideration.

Her'a-cle'um (hĕr'a-klē'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἡρακλε.α* a kind of plant, fr. Ἡρακλῆς Hercules.] *Bot.* A large genus of apiaceous plants related to *Peucedanum*, having wing-margined fruit and large umbels of white flowers. The species are widely distributed in north temperate regions. *H. lanatum* and *H. sphondylium* are the cow parsnips

Her'a-cli'dæ (-klĭ'dē), *n. pl.; sing.* **Her'a-clid** (hĕr'a-klĭd). [Gr. Ἡρακλεῖδαι] *Gr. Myth.* The descendants of Hercules. The myths relating to them are chiefly accounts of their repeated efforts to obtain the mastery of the Peloponnesus, which Zeus had designed for Hercules, though Hera had succeeded in securing it for Eurystheus. The first and second invasions were headed by Hyllus, Hercules's son, who was slain. Success only attended the fifth invasion, under Oxylus, eighty years after the fall of Troy. These legends are doubtless founded on Dorian conquests of the Peloponnesus. — **Her'a-cli'dan** (-klĭ'dăn), *a.*

Her'a-cli-te'an (hĕr'a-klĭ-tē'ăn), *a* [L. *Heracliteus*, fr. Gr. Ἡρακλειτειος, fr. Ἡράκλειτος.] Pertaining to the Greek philosopher Heraclitus (about 500 B. C), for his seriousness called the **Weeping Philosopher,** also, pertaining to his theories — *n.* A follower of Heraclitus.

Her'a-cli-te'an-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Heraclitus, who taught that the principle, or ultimate nature, of all things is ethereal fire, that nature represents the constant flux and flow of this principle or element, and that the transmutations which result cause periodical creation and dissolution of the universe.

her'ald (hĕr'ăld), *n.* [ME. *herald*, *heraud*, OF. *heralt*, *heraut*, *hiraut*, F. *héraut*, LL. *heraldus*, *haraldus*, perh. fr. (assumed) OHG. *heriwalto*, *harwaldo*, a (civil) officer who serves the army; *hari*, *heri*, army + *waltan* to manage, govern, G. *walten* (see HARRY, WIELD); or cf. OHG. *harēn*, *herēn*, to call out, cry, akin to Goth. *hazjan* to praise, AS. *herian.*] **1. a** An officer whose business was to proclaim war or peace, to bear messages to or from rulers or commanders, to make solemn announcements, etc. He was invested with a sacred and inviolable character. **b** In tourneys, an official who issued and announced challenges, marshaled the combatants, etc.

2. In Great Britain and Ireland, a similar officer charged also with the care of genealogies, of the privileges of noble families, and esp. of armorial bearings. See HERALDS' COLLEGE. Since the Middle Ages the office of *herald* has become of less importance, and remains only in vestiges. The heralds under the Lyon King-of-Arms are *Islay*, *Rothesay*, *Marchmont*, *Albany*, *Ross*, and *Snowdown*. Those under the Ulster King-of-Arms are *Cork* and *Dublin.*

3. Hence, one who proclaims, publishes, or announces; one who conveys news or notification; a messenger, a forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger.

It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn. *Shak.*

4. a The red-breasted or other merganser. *Local, Scot.* **b** A European noctuid moth (*Gonoptera libatrix*).

Syn. — See FORERUNNER.

her'ald, *v. t.*; HER'ALD-ED; HER'ALD-ING. [OF. *herauder*, *hurauder.*] To introduce, or give tidings of, as by a herald; to proclaim; to announce; to foretell; to usher in.

he-ral'dic (hĕ-răl'dĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *héraldique.*] Of or pertaining to heralds or heraldry; as, *heraldic* blazoning.

heraldic knot, a cord or cords ornamentally intertwined, depicted as a family badge. Examples are shown below.

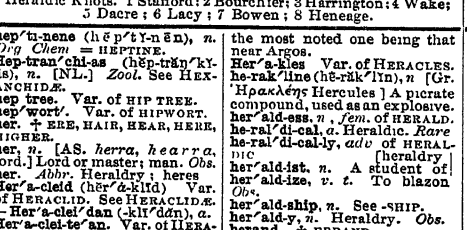
Heraldic Knots. 1 Stafford; 2 Bourchier; 3 Harrington; 4 Wake; 5 Dacre; 6 Lacy; 7 Bowen; 8 Heneage.

her'ald-ry (hĕr'ăld-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** The art or office of a herald; the art, practice, or science of recording genealogies and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial, also, of marshaling processions, public ceremonies, etc.

2. Heraldic standing or precedence. *Obs.*

3. An emblazonment; a heraldic symbol or bearing, or a collection of them.

4. Heraldic pomp or ceremony. "Trump and solemn *heraldry.*" *Coleridge*

Her'alds' Col'lege (hĕr'ăldz). In England, a corporation, dependent upon the crown, instituted about 1460-85, consisting of the three Kings-of-Arms and the Chester, Lancaster, Richmond, Somerset, Windsor, and York Heralds, and four pursuivants, together with the Earl Marshal. This retains from the Middle Ages the charge of the armorial bearings of persons privileged to bear them, as well as of genealogies and kindred subjects. See KING-OF-ARMS, PURSUIVANT.

herb (ûrb, hûrb, 277: *see note below*), *n.* [ME. *herbe*, *erbe*, OF. *herbe*, *erbe*, F. *herbe*, L. *herba*; perh. akin to Gr. *φορβή* food, pasture, *φέρβειν* to feed.] **1.** A seed plant whose stem does not develop woody tissue, as that of a shrub or tree, but persists only long enough for development of flowers and seeds Herbs are *annual*, *biennial*, or *perennial*, according to the length of life of their roots. See ANNUAL, BIENNIAL, PERENNIAL; cf. also SHRUB, TREE.

2. Grass or herbage collectively.

Grazing the tender *herb.* *Milton.*

3. A plant of economic value, specif., one used for medicinal purposes, or for its sweet scent or flavor.

4. The top or foliage of a herbaceous plant as distinct from the root.

☞ The historical pronunciation is *ûrb*, which still prevails in the best usage in the United States, although *hûrb* is also used. In England *hûrb* has increased in use since about 1800, and now apparently prevails in the best people.

herb of friendship, a European stonecrop (*Sedum anacampseros*). — **h. of grace.** = HERB GRACE — **h of Paris.** = HERB PARIS. — **h. of repentance,** the common rue — **h of St. Martin** = ST.-MARTIN'S-HERB — **h of the cross,** the European vervain. — **h of vine,** squinancy. *Obs.*

her-ba'ceous (hĕr-bā'shŭs), *a.* [L *herbaceus* grassy. See HERB.] **1.** Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, an herb; herblike.

2. Of the texture, color, or appearance of an ordinary foliage leaf; as, *herbaceous* sepals.

3. Herbivorous. *Obs.*

herb'age (ûr'bāj; hûr'bāj: *cf.* HERB), *n.* [F. See HERB.] **1.** Herbaceous vegetation, green plants collectively, esp. those used for pasturage.

2. The succulent parts of herbaceous plants, esp. the foliage and young stems.

3. *Law.* An easement of pasturage on another's ground.

herb'al (ûr'băl), *n.* **1.** A book in which plants are named, described, and often figured, usually with special reference to their officinal properties. The writings of many botanists of Linnæus's period and earlier were herbals. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. A herbarium. *Obs.*

herb'al-ist, *n.* Orig., a botanist; in later usage, a collector of, or dealer in, herbs, esp. medicinal herbs. — **herb'al-ism** (ûr'băl-Iz'm), *n.*

her-ba'ri-um (hĕr-bā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-RIUMS** (-ŭmz), L. **-RIA** (-*a*). [LL., fr. L. *herba.* See HERB; cf. ARBOR, HERBARY.] **1.** An illustrated herbal *Obs.*

2. A collection of dried and pressed specimens of plants, usually mounted or otherwise prepared for permanent preservation, and systematically arranged in paper covers placed in boxes or cases.

3. The room, building, or institution in which such a collection is kept, or to which it belongs.

Her-bar'ti-an-ism (hĕr-bar'tĭ-ăn-Iz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Johann Friedrich Herbart (1776-1841); — chiefly used of the educational system outlined by Herbart and expanded by his disciples. According to him sense perception is a collision of some sort between one reality (the soul) and an external reality. The soul subdues the colling reality by uniting it with its previous experience and harmonizing it through the activity of apperception. This latter process (apperception) plays the chief rôle in his psychology and has been fruitful in pedagogic theory See APPERCEPTION *W. T. Harris.*

herb bennet. A European rosaceous herb (*Geum urbanum*) with pinnatifid leaves and yellow flowers. The aromatic astringent root has been used in medicine.

herb Christopher. **a** The common European baneberry (*Actæa spicata*). **b** The royal fern. **c** Fleabane. **d** The meadowsweet. **e** The herb impious. **f** The wood betony. **g** Any of several European vetches, as *Vicia cracca.*

Her'bert River cherry (hûr'bĕrt). An Australian euphorbiaceous tree (*Antidesma dallachyanum*); also, its acid cherrylike fruit, used for jelly and preserves.

herb eve. Also **herb ivе, herb ivy,** etc. [OF. *ive.*] *Dial. Eng.* **a** The European plantain *Plantago coronopus.* **b** The yellow bugle (*Ajuga chamæpitys*). **c** The swine's cress.

herb frankincense. The laserwort (*Laserpitium latifolium*), which has the aroma of frankincense

herb grace. **a** The common rue. **b** The hedge hyssop. **c** The European vervain.

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cameron" and made by or attributed to Queen Margaret of Navarre (1492-1549). It is probably a joint work of Margaret and writers of her court.

hep'ta-meth'yl-ene, *n.* [*hepta-* + *methylene.*] = SUBERANE.

hep'ta-met'ri-cal, *a.* Of or pert. to heptameter.

Hep-tan'chus (hĕp-tăn'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἑπτά* seven.] *Zool.* Syn. of HEPTRANCHIAS. See HEXANCHIDÆ.

Hep-tan'dri-a(-tăn'drĭ-a), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hepta-* + Gr. *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, man, male.] *Bot* A disused Linnæan class of plants including those having flowers with seven stamens. — **hep-tan'der,** *n.* — **hep-tan'dri-an,** *a.*

hep-tan'drous (-drŭs), *a. Bot.* Having seven stamens; pertaining to the class Heptandria.

Hep'ta-ne'sian (hĕp'tā-nē'shăn; -nē'sĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. *Ἑπτάνησος*; *ἑπτά* seven + *νῆσος* island.] Of or pertaining to the Ionian Islands, by the Greeks called the Heptanesus. [TA-.]

hep'ta-pet'al-ous, *a.* See HEP-

hep'ta-phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* See HEPT A-. [Heptarchic.]

hep-tar'chal (hĕp-tär'kăl), *a.*

hep'tarch-ist, *n.* Heptarch. *Obs*

hep'ta-sep'al-ous, *a.*, **hep'ta-sper'mous,** *a.* See HEPTA-.

hep-tas'ti-chous (hĕp-tăs'tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [*hepta-* + Gr. *στίχος* a row.] *Bot.* Seven-ranked; — said of leaves arranged on a stem in seven spiral rows.

hep'ta-stroph'ic, *a. Pros.* Having seven strophes or stanzas.

hep'ta-sty'lar (hĕp'tă-stĭ'lar), *a. Arch.* Heptastyle.

hep'ta-style, *a. & n.* [*hepta-* + Gr. *στῦλος* pillar.] *Arch.* See COLUMNIATION b & d.

hep'ta-syl-lab'ic, *a.* [*hepta-* + *syllabic.*] Of seven syllables.

hep'ta-ton'ic, *a.* [*hepta-* + *tonic*] *Music.* Composed of seven tones.

Hep'ta-tre'ma (hĕp'tă-trē'mă), *n* [NL.; *hepta-* + Gr. *τρῆμα* hole.] Syn. of EPTATRETUS.

hep'ta-vă'lent (hĕp'tă-vā'lĕnt; hĕp-tăv'ă-lĕnt), *a.* [*hepta-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] = HEPTAD. [= HEPTYLENE.]

hep'tene, *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* seven.] **hep-te'ris** (hĕp-tē'rĭs), *n* [Gr. *ἑπτήρης* with seven banks of oars.] See GALLEY, 2.

hep'thorn', *n.* The thorn of the hip or rose fruit. *Obs. Scot.*

hep'ti-nene (hĕp'tĭ-nēn), *n. Org Chem* = HEPTINE.

Hep-tran'chi-as (hĕp-trăn'kĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* See HEXANCHIDÆ.

hep tree. Var. of HIP TREE.

hep'wort'. Var. of HIPWORT.

her. + ERE, HAIR, HEAR, HERE, HIGHER.

her, *n.* [AS. *herra*, *hearra*, lord.] Lord or master; man. *Obs.*

her. *Abbr.* Heraldry; heres

Her'a-cleid (hĕr'a-klĭd) Var. of HERACLID. See HERACLIDÆ.

Her'a-clei'dan (-klĭ'dăn), *a.*

Her'a-clei-te'an. Var. of HERACLITEAN

He-rac'le-on-ite (hē-răk'lē-ŏn-īt), *n. Eccl. Hist* A follower of Heracleon of Alexandria, a Judaizing Gnostic, in the early history of the Christian church.

Her'a-cle'o-po'li-tan (hĕr'a-klē'ō-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *n.* An inhabitant of the ancient city of Heracleopolis in Middle Egypt.

Her'a-clit'ic (-klĭt'ĭk), *n. & a.* = HERACLITEAN. [CLITEAN.]

Her'a-clit'i-cal, *a.* = HERACLITEAN.

Her'a-cli-tism (hĕr'a-klĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* = HERACLITEANISM.

He-ræ'um (hē-rē'ŭm), **He-ræ'on** (hē-rē'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ἡραῖον.] A sanctuary of Hera, the most noted one being that near Argos.

Her'a-kles Var. of HERACLES.

he-rak'line (hē-răk'lĭn), *n* [Gr. Ἡρακλῆς Hercules] A picrate compound, used as an explosive.

her'ald-ess, *n*, *fem.* of HERALD.

he-ral'di-cal, *a.* Heraldic. *Rare*

he-ral'di-cal-ly, *adv.* of HERALDIC [heraldry

her'ald-ist. *n.* A student of

her'ald-ize, *v. t.* To blazon *Obs.*

her'ald-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

her'ald-y, *n.* Heraldry. *Obs.*

herand + ERRAND

her'a-path-ite (hĕr'a-păth-īt), *n.* [After Dr. *Herapath*, the discoverer.] A salt of quinine made by treating the sulphate with iodine. It crystallizes in colorless plates that polarize light.

heraud, herawde. + HERALD.

herb, *v. t.* To gather or crop herbs. *Colloq., U. S.*

Herb. *Abbr.* Herbert. [CEOUS.

her-ba'ceous-ly, *adv.* of HERBA-

herb'aged (ûr'bĭjd; hûr'-), *a.* Covered with grass.

herb'age-r (ûr'bĭ-jĕr), *n.* An animal that grazes. *Obs.*

her-ba'gi-ous, *a.* Having herbage. *Obs.*

‖ **her'ba im'pi-a** (hûr'bă ĭm'-pĭ-a) = HERB IMPIOUS.

herb'al, *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or made of, herbs.

2. Herbaceous. *Obs*

herb'al-ize, *v. t.* To collect plants, esp medicinal herbs. *R.*

herbar. + ARBOR.

her-ba'ri-a (hĕr-bā'rĭ-ă), *n.. L. pl* of HERBARIUM. [*Obs.*]

her-ba'ri-an, *n.* A herbalist.

herbariour. + HARBINGER.

herb'a-rism, *n.* Herbalism. *Obs*

herb'a-rist, *n.* A herbalist. *Obs.*

herb'a-rize, *v. t.* To herborize. *Archaic.*

Her-bar'ti-an (hĕr-bär'tĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the German philosopher Johann F. Herbart (1776-1841) or his doctrines. — *n.* A follower of Herbart.

herb'a-ry, *n.* [See HERBARIUM.] **1.** Obs. or rare equiv. of HERBAL, HERBALIST, HERBALISM, HERBARIUM.

2. A garden of herbs or vegetables. *Obs or R.*

herb'-bane', *n.* The broom rape.

herb Barbara. A winter cress or mustard (*Barbarea barbarea*), native in Europe, and naturalized in the United States.

herb carpenter. = SELF-HEAL a.

herbegage. + HARBENGAGE.

herbegere + HARBINGER.

herbelade, *n.* [Cf. It *erbolato* a pie of herbs, LL. *herbolasta*] A sausage of pork baked with herbs. *Obs.*

herbelet. + HERBLET.

herber. + ARBOR, HARBOR.

herbergage + HARBERGAGE.

herbergeour, herbergere. + HARBINGER.

herbergery. + HARBERGERY.

herbergh, herberwe. + HARBOR

herberi + HARBOUR).

herberie, *n.* [OF.] Herbage. [BOR.

Obs.

herberough, herberwe. + HARHer'bert (hûr'bĕrt), *n.* [AS. *Herebeorht*; cf. *here* army, and *beorht* bright. Cf. F. *Herbert*, of G. origin.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Herbertus* (hĕr-bûr'tŭs); F. *Herbert* (ĕr'bĕr'); It. *Erberto* (ĕr-bĕr'tō); Sp. *Heberto* (ā-bĕr'-tō); Pg. *Herberto* (ĕr-bĕr'tōō), G. & D. *Herbert* (hĕr'bert).

her-bes'cent (hĕr-bĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *herbescens*, p. pr. of *herbescere*] Becoming herbaceous; herblike. *Rare.*

herb Ger'ard (jĕr'ărd). The goutweed; — so called in honor of St. Gerard, who used to be invoked against the gout

herb Henry. The dog's mercury

her'bi-cide (hûr'bĭ-sīd), *n.* [L.

herb impious. A small asteraceous herb (*Gifola germanica*) of Europe and the Orient, naturalized in the United States; — so called from the successively overtopping flower heads, fancifully suggestive of undutiful children.

Her-biv'o-ra (hĕr-bĭv'ō-ra), *n. pl.* [NL ; L. *herba* herb + *vorare* to devour.] *Zool.* A group of mammals nearly or exactly equivalent to Ungulata, whose members feed mainly on herbage. The name is not used in modern classifications, though still sometimes employed as a convenient collective term for these animals.

her'bi-vore (hûr'bĭ-vōr), *n.* [Cf. F. *herbivore.*] One of the Herbivora.

her-biv'o-rous (hĕr-bĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Eating, or living on, plants; — opposed to *carnivorous.*

herb lily. Any plant of the genus *Alstrœmeria.*

herb mastic. **a** A South European species of thyme (*Thymus mastichina*). **b** The cat thyme (*Teucrium marum*).

her'bo-rist (hûr'bō-rĭst), *n.* [F. *herboriste.*] A collector of plants ; a herbalist.

her'bo-ri-za'tion (-rĭ-zā'shŭn ; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *herborisation.*] **1.** Act of herborizing ; collection of plants.

2. Erroneous form of ARBORIZATION.

her'bo-rize (hûr'bō-rīz), *v. i.* ; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ing). [F. *herboriser,* for *herbariser,* fr. L. *herbarium.* See HERBARIUM.] **1.** To garden ; to care for herbs or plants. *R.*

2. To collect or gather specimens of plants.

herb Paris. A European liliaceous herb (*Paris quadrifolia*) resembling *Trillium,* commonly reputed poisonous.

herb Robert. A European small-flowered geranium (*Geranium robertianum*).

herb trinity. **a** The pansy ; — so called in allusion to the three colors of the wild form. **b** The hepatica , — so named from its three-lobed leaf.

herb'y (ûr'bĭ ; hûr'bĭ ; *cf.* HERB), *a.* **1.** Abounding in herbaceous vegetation ; grassy.

2. Pertaining to or resembling an herb.

her-cog'a-my (hĕr-kŏg'ā-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἕρκος fence, barrier + *-gamy.*] *Bot* A state in which self-pollination is made impossible by structural obstacles, as in the flowers of orchids. — **her-cog'a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

Her-cu'le-an (hĕr-kū'lē-ăn), *a.* [L. *herculeus,* fr. *Hercules* Hercules : cf. F. *herculéen.* See HERCULES.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Hercules ; as, the *Herculean* labors.

2. [Often *l. c.*] Requiring the strength of Hercules , hence, very great, difficult, or dangerous ; as, a *Herculean* task.

3. [Often *l. c.*] Having extraordinary strength or size ; as, *Herculean* limbs. "*Herculean* Samson." *Milton.*

Her'cu-les (hûr'kŭ-lēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἡρακλέης ; Ἥρα Hera + κλέος glory.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A hero, the son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Alcmene, celebrated for strength and esp. for achieving twelve great tasks, or "labors," imposed by Eurystheus as a result of the hatred of Hera (Juno) for Hercules. These labors were: (1) The killing of the invulnerable Nemean lion, which he strangled. (2) The killing of the Lernean hydra (3) The capture of the Erymanthian boar. (4) The capture of the Cerynean hind. (5) The killing of the man-eating Stymphalian birds. (6) The procuring of the girdle of Hippolyte, queen of the Amazons. (7) The cleaning of the Augean stables. (8) The capture of the Cretan bull. (9) The capture of the man-eating mares of Diomedes. (10) The fetching of the red cattle of Geryon. (11) The procuring of the golden apples of the Hesperides. (12) The bringing of Cerberus up from the lower world. He was deified after his death (see NESSUS), was admitted to Olympus, and became the husband of Hebe. He is usually represented in art as large and muscular, either naked or draped with the Nemean lion's skin, and armed with a huge club. See FARNESE HERCULES, *Illust.* The worship of Hercules was very ancient in Italy and was early introduced into Rome, where he became god not only of warlike strength, but of riches, his cult being supported by offerings of tithes of booty won in war and of the profits of trade. See HERACLES.

2. *Astron.* **a** A northern constellation between Bootes and Lyra. **b** See STAR.

3. A machine of great strength or effectiveness, as for driving piles or cleaning streets.

Hercules beetle, a very large scarabæid beetle (*Dynastes hercules*) native of Brazil. The male, which is probably the largest existing insect (attaining a length of over five inches), bears a long forwardly projecting horn on the thorax and another on the head. The female lacks the horns and is considerably smaller. The name has been extended to other species of the genus. See DYNASTINÆ. — **H. braid,** a thick corded worsted braid, used for trimmings. — **H. powder.** a kind of dynamite, used chiefly for blasting. — **H. stone,** an old name for loadstone.

Her'cu-les'-club' (hûr'kŭ-lēz-), *n.* **a** An ornamental West Indian rutaceous tree (*Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*). **b** A variety of the gourd (*Lagenaria lagenaria*). Its fruit sometimes exceeds five feet in length. **c** A small prickly tree of the eastern United States (*Aralia spinosa*) with handsome bipinnate leaves, often cultivated as the *angelica tree,* and called also *devil's-walking-stick.*

Her'cu-lid (hûr'kŭ-lĭd), *n.* [*Hercules* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* A meteor belonging to a shower whose radiant point is in the constellation Hercules.

Her-cyn'i-an (hĕr-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Hercynia* silva, *Hercynius* saltus, the Hercynian forest ; cf. Gr. Ἑρκύνιος δρυμός.] Designating, or pert. to, an extensive mountain range covered with forests in ancient Germany. The name appears in the modern names *Harz* and *Erzgebirge.*

her'cy-nite (hûr'sĭ-nīt), *n.* [See HERCYNIAN. So named because found at Ronsberg, in the Bohemian forest.] *Min.* A black spinel, $FeAl_2O_4$, differing from spinel proper in containing ferrous iron in place of magnesium, and hence called iron spinel. H., 7.5-8. Sp. gr., 3.91-3.95.

herd (hûrd), *n.* [ME *herd, heorde,* AS. *heord ;* akin to OHG. *herta,* G. *herde,* Icel. *hjorð,* Sw. *hjord,* Dan. *hiord,* Goth. *hairda ;* cf. Skr. *cardhà* troop, host.] **1.** A number of beasts, esp. of large animals, assembled together ; as, a *herd* of horses, oxen, cattle, camels, elephants, deer, swine, or whales , also, a particular stock or family of cattle.

The lowing *herd* wind slowly o'er the lea. *Gray.*

2. A crowd of common people ; a rabble.

But far more numerous was the *herd* of such
Who think too little and who talk too much. *Dryden.*

You can never interest the common *herd* in the abstract question *Coleridge.*

Syn. — See FLOCK.

herd, *v. i.* ; HERD'ED , HERD'ING. [See 1st HERD.] **1.** To unite or associate in a herd ; to feed or run together, or in company ; as, sheep *herding* on many hills.

2. To associate ; to ally one's self with, or place one's self among, a group or company.

I'll *herd* among his friends *Addison.*

herd, *v. t.* To form or put into a herd.

herd, *n.* [ME. *hirde, herde, heorde,* AS. *hierde, hyrde, hyrde, heorde ;* akin to G. *hirt, hirte,* OHG. *hiu ti,* Icel *hurðir,* Sw. *herde,* Dan. *hyrde,* Goth. *hairdeis.* See 1st HERD.] **1.** One who herds domestic animals , a herdsman ; — now chiefly in composition, as *shepherd, goatherd,* but used in Scotland, the north of England, and South Africa for *shepherd.*

2. A pastor ; also, any guardian. *Obs.*

3 *Curling.* A stone played into a position where it protects the principal stone , a guard.

herd, *v. t.* **1.** To tend, lead, or drive as a herdsman.

2. To guard , shelter. *Obs.*

herd, *v. i.* To act as a herdsman or shepherd.

herd'book' (hûrd'bo͝ok'), *n.* A book containing the list and pedigrees of one or more herds, as of choice breeds of cattle.

herd'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A boy who tends a herd ; also, rarely, a herder ; a cowboy.

herd'er (hûr'dẽr), *n.* One who herds ; a herdsman.

her'der-ite (hûr'dẽr-īt), *n.* [After Baron von *Herder.*] *Min.* A fluophosphate of beryllium and calcium, in white prismatic monoclinic crystals. H., 5. Sp. gr., 3.0.

her'dic (hûr'dĭk), *n.* [After Peter *Herdic,* the inventor.] A kind of low-hung cab, usually with two wheels, but sometimes four, with side seats, and entrance at the back.

herd'ing, *n.* **1.** The work of tending herds.

2. Cattle raising ; — so called in the western United States, Australia, etc., where cattle are raised in large herds, often ranging in common with other herds, and branded

herd's grass (hûrdz). **a** Timothy. **b** Redtop or florin.

herds'man (hûrdz'măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who owns, keeps, or tends a herd or herds.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = BOOTES.

herd'wick (hûrd'wĭk), *n.* [4th *herd* + *wick*] **1.** A pasture for cattle or sheep. *Obs*

2. [*cap.*] One of a breed of hardy mountain sheep of Cumberland and Westmorland, England They are mostly white, often with a few dark spots, and the face and legs are often speckled. The wool is strong and coarse.

here (hēr), *adv.* [ME. *her,* AS. *hēr ;* akin to OS. *hēr,* D. *hier,* OHG. *hiar,* G. *hier,* Icel. & Goth. *hēr,* Dan. *her,* Sw. *här ;* fr. root of E. *he.* See HE.] **1.** In this place ; in the place where the speaker is ; — opposed to *there*

He is not *here,* for he is risen. *Matt* XXVIII. 6.

2. In the present life or state.

Happy *here,* and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

3. To or into this place ; hither See HITHER.

Here comes Vergil. *B Jonson.*

4. At this point of time, or of an argument ; now.

The prisoner *here* made violent efforts to rise. *Warren.*

☞ *Here,* in the last sense, is sometimes used before a verb without a subject ; as, *Here goes,* for Now (something or somebody) goes ; — esp. occurring thus in drinking healths.

Syn. — See HITHER.

here and there, in one place and another ; in a dispersed manner ; irregularly. "Footsteps *here and there.*" *Longfellow.* — **neither h. nor there,** neither in this place nor in that ; hence, to no purpose , irrelevant ; nonsensical. *Shak.*

here, *n. Philos.* Immediacy in space, abstracted from the other qualities and relations of the immediate experience.

The all-important notion of a definite origin, a *here* to which we relate all theres. *James Ward.*

here'a-bout' (*-a-*bout') } *adv.* About this place ; in this
here'a-bouts' (-bouts') } vicinity.

here-aft'er (hēr-ăf'tẽr), *adv.* [AS. *hēræfter.*] After this in time or order ; in some future time or state.

Hereafter he from war shall come. *Dryden.*

☞ The word *hereafter* in a statute is construed to refer to the time of its taking effect ; and this is expressly so provided by statute in some States of the United States.

here-aft'er, *n.* A future existence or state.

'T is Heaven itself that points out an *hereafter* *Addison*

here-at' (hēr-ăt'), *adv.* **1.** Here ; in this place. *Obs.*

2. At, or by reason of, this ; as, he was offended *hereat.*

here-by' (-bī'), *adv.* **1.** Close by ; very near. *Obs. Shak.*

2. By means of this. 1 *John* ii. 3.

he-red'i-ta-ble (hĕ-rĕd'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* [LL *hereditabilis,* fr. *hereditare* to inherit, fr. L. *heres* heir : cf. OF. *hereditable.* See HEIR ; cf. HERITABLE.] **1.** Heritable.

2. Qualified to inherit ; capable of inheriting. *Obs.*

— **he-red'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **he-red'i-ta-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

her'e-dit'a-ment (hĕr'ĕ-dĭt'ă-mĕnt), *n.* [LL. *hereditamentum.* See HEREDITABLE.] *Law.* Any species of property that may be inherited ; lands, tenements, anything corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal, or mixed, that may descend to an heir. **A corporeal hereditament** is visible and tangible ; an **incorporeal hereditament** is not in itself visible or tangible, being a hereditary right, interest, or obligation, as duty to pay rent, or a right of way. In England, by the Lands Transfer Act, 1897 (60 & 61 Vict., c. 65) hereditaments vest in the personal representative, called for that purpose the real representative.

he-red'i-ta-ry (hĕ-rĕd'ĭ-tă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *hereditarius,* fr. *hereditas* heirship, inheritance, fr. *heres* heir: cf. F. *héréditaire.* See HEIR] **1.** Descended, or capable of descending, from an ancestor to an heir at law ; received or passing by inheritance, or that must pass by inheritance.

2. Having title or possession through inheritance ; as, a *hereditary* sovereign.

3. Transmitted, or capable of being transmitted, as a constitutional quality or condition from parent to offspring (see HEREDITY) ; as, *hereditary* pride, bravery, disease.

4. Of or pertaining to inheritance or heredity

Syn. — Ancestral, patrimonial, inheritable. See INNATE. **hereditary ataxia,** *Med.,* a hereditary disease, resembling in its symptoms locomotor ataxia, characterized anatomically by sclerosis of the lateral and posterior columns of the spinal cord ; — called also *Friedreich's disease.*

he-red'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *hereditas* heirship. cf. F. *hérédité.*] *Biol.* Hereditary transmission of the physical and psychical characters of parents to their offspring ; — the name given to the generalization, drawn from the observed facts, that animals and plants closely resemble their progenitors. Heredity has its physical basis in the development of the offspring from one or more living cells derived from the parent or parents. The phenomena of the formation and union of these cells (the *germ cells*) in sexual reproduction strongly indicate that the chromatin (which see) contained in their nuclei is the real bearer of the hereditary characters, though the influence of other contents of the cells is not excluded. The manifestation of heredity is never quite complete, but is always modified by more or less *variation* (which see), resulting in differences between individuals, and in the formation of new species. See EVOLUTION, 7 **b**. In addition to new characters thus appearing spontaneously, other characters (**acquired characters**) may be acquired by the individual through contact with its environment, as in the greater development of a part by continued use, or its atrophy due to disuse. The inheritance of acquired characters is considered an important factor in evolution by the Neo-Lamarckians, but is not accepted by the Neo-Darwinians (see these terms). Characters may be inherited but remain latent for one or more generations. See MENDEL'S LAW, GALTON'S LAW, WEISMANNISM, PANGENESIS, GERM CELL.

Syn. — See INHERITANCE.

Her'e-ford (hĕr'ĕ-fẽrd), *n.* One of a breed of beef cattle originating in Herefordshire, England, now extensively raised in the western United States. They are usually red with white face, and white on the under parts, feet, legs, and end of tail. The neck is very short ; the horns are of medium length.

here-from' (hēr-frŏm'), *adv.* From this place or source.

her'e-geld (hĕr'ĕ-gĕld), *n.* Also **her'e-gild.** [AS. ; *here* army + *geld, gield, gyld,* tribute.] **1.** *O. Eng. Hist.* The tribute paid to the Danish host ; the tax collected to subsidize the Danes ; Danegeld. *Obs. or Hist. Oxf. E. D.*

2. *Old Scots Law.* A due or payment corresponding to the English *heriot,* but now practically obsolete.

here-in' (hēr-ĭn'), *adv.* [AS. *hērinne.*] In this.

here'in-aft'er (hēr'ĭn-ăf'tẽr), *adv.* In the following part of this (writing, document, speech, and the like).

here'in-be-fore' (-bĕ-fōr'), *adv.* In the preceding part of this (writing, document, book, etc.).

here-in'to (hēr-ĭn'to͞), *adv.* Into this.

here-of' (hēr-ŏv' ; -ŏf'), *adv.* Of this ; concerning this ; from this ; hence.

here-on' (-ŏn'), *adv.* On or upon this ; hereupon.

‖ **he're-as, hæ're-as** (hē'rē-ăs), *n.* ; *pl* HEREDES, HÆREDES (hĕ-rē'dēz). [L.] *Civil Law.* The universal successor of a deceased person (see UNIVERSAL SUCCESSION) ; an heir. In case of intestacy the heirs of the estate in the order of their preference were the **su'i he-re'des** (sū'ī hē-rē'dēz), or those who were under the potestas, manus, or mancipium of the intestate and became sui juris at his death, such an heir being called **su'i et ne'ces-sa'ri-us he're-as** (ĕt nĕs'ĕ-sā'rĭ-ŭs),because originally the inheritance vested by operation of law and could not be refused, although later the heir was given the **be'ne-fi'ci-um ab'sti-nen'di** (bĕn'ĕ-fĭsh'ĭ-ŭm ăb'stĭ-nĕn'dī), or privilege of refusing it by abstaining from it. He

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herba herb + *-cide.*] Anything used to kill weeds

her-bic'o-lous (hĕr-bĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *herba* herb, grass + *-colous.*] Growing or living on herbaceous plants. *Rare.*

her'bid, *a.* [L. *herbidus.*] Grassy ; herby. *Obs. or R.*

her-bif'er-ous (hĕr-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *herbifer.* See HERB ; -FEROUS] Bearing herbs.

herbigage † HERBERGAGE.

herbige. † HARBINGE.

herb'ish, *a.* Herblike. *Obs.*

herb'ist, herb'ist-er, *n.* A herbalist. *Obs.*

herb ive, herb ivie, herb ivy. Vars. of HERB EVE.

her'bi-vor'i-ty (hûr'bĭ-vŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n* Herbivorous nature. *Rare.*

herb John. The common St. Johnswort. *Obs.*

herb'less, *a.* See -LESS.

herb'let, *n.* See -LET. [bena.]

herb Louisa. The lemon verbena.

herb'man (ûrb'măn ; hûrb'-), *n.* A dealer in herbs.

herb Margaret. = DAISY, 1.

herb Mary. The costmary.

her'bor. † HARBOR.

herborger. † HARBINGER.

her'bo-rize. *v. t.* To tend or grow herbs ; also, to gather herbs. *Archaic.* — **her'bo-riz'er** (hûr'bō-rĭz'ẽr), *n.*

herborough. † HARBOR.

her-bose' (hĕr-bōs' ; hûr'bōs), *a.* [L. *herbosus.*] Herbous. — **her-bos'i-ty** (hĕr-bŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. R.*

herb'ous (hûr'bŭs), *a.* [Cf. F *herbeux.*] Pert. to, or consisting of, herbs ; herby. [*Obs.*]

herb paralysy. = COWSLIP a.

herb patience. Patience dock.

herb Peter. European cowslip.

herb recent. *Abbr. Pharm.* Herbarum recentium (L., of fresh herbs)

herb'-roy'al, *n.* Southernwood.

her'bry. † HARBOURY.

her'bry-age, *n.* Lodging. *Obs.*

herbryour, *n.* [See HARBOR, *v.* & *n.*] One sent in advance to procure lodgings. *Obs.* [BARA-

herb St Barbara. = HERB BARbara.

herb St. Mary. = COSTMARY.

herb Sophia. The hedge mustard (*Sophia sophia*).

herb squi-nan'tic (skwĭ-năn'tĭk). = SQUINANCY.

herb terrible. An ornamental shrub of southern Europe (*Thymelæa tartonraira*). *Obs.*

herb truelove. = HERB PARIS.

herb twopence. Moneywort.

herburgh † HARBOR

herb wicopy. Great willowherb. *U. S.*

herb'wife', *n.* An herbwoman.

herb William. = BISHOP'S-WEED a. *Obs.*

herb willow. Any of several European loosestrifes, also, willowherb. *Obs.* [that sells herbs]

herb'-wom'an, *n.* A woman

herc. † HARK.

herce. † HEARSE.

hercnen. † HEARKEN.

Her'cu-la'ne-an (hûr'kŭ-lā'nē-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Herculaneum

Her'cu-la-nea'sian (-la-nē'-shăn ; -sĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Herculanensis*] Herculanean. [*Obs.*]

Her'cu-la'ni-an. *a.* Herculean

Hercules'-club gourd. = HERCULES'-CLUB b.

herd. † ERD, HARD, HIRD.

herd. Obs. pret. of HEAR.

herd. Heard. *Ref. Sp.*

herdes (*dial.* hûrdz, ûrdz). Obs. & dial. var. of HARDS.

herd'ess, *n.*, *fem.* of HERD, a herder. *Obs.*

herd'groom', *n.* Herdsman. *Obs*

herdi. † HARDY.

her'dle. † HURDLE.

herd'man. *n.* A herdsman. *Obs.*

herd'ship. *n.* See -SHIP.

herd's'-purse (hûrdz'-), *n.* The shepherd's-purse.

herds'wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A woman who tends a herd.

here. † EAR, HAIR, HAIRE, HEAR, HEIR, HER, HERY, HIRE.

here. Dial. Eng. var. of HAAR.

here, *n.* [AS. Cf. HARRY.] Army ; host. esp. of invaders *Obs.*

here, *a.* [AS. *hēore.*] Gentle ; pleasant. *Obs.* [after. *Obs.*

here-aft'er-ward. *adv.* Hereafter. *Obs.*

here'a-gain', **here'a-gainst',** *adv.* Against, or in comparison with, this. *Obs.*

here'a-nent', *adv.* [*here* + *anent*] About this. *Obs.*

here's-a-way', -a-ways', *adv.* In or to this vicinity. *Obs or Dial.*

here'be-fore', *adv.* Before now. *Obs. or Archaic.*

herede. Obs. pret. of HEAR.

‖ **he-re'des,** *n.*, *L. pl* of HERES.

her'e-dip'e-ty (hĕr'ĕ-dĭp'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *heredipeta ; heredum* legacy + *petere* to seek.] Legacy hunting ; seeking inheritance by undue influence. *Rare.* — **her'e-dip'e-tous** (-tŭs), *a. R.*

he-red'i-tal. *a.* [Cf. OF. *hereditaL.*] Hereditary. *Obs.*

he-red'i-ta'ri-an (hĕ-rĕd'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn). *n.* One who believes in hereditary transmission, esp. of acquired characteristics.

he-red'i-ta-ri-ly (hĕ-rĕd'ĭ-tă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of HEREDITARY.

he-red'i-ta-ri-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

he-red'i-ta'ri-ous, *a.* Hereditary. *Obs.*

‖ **he-red'i-tas, hæ-red'i-tas** (hĕ-rĕd'ĭ-tăs), *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* Inheritance ; the rights and liabilities to which an heir (heres) succeeds. — **he-red'i-tas,** or **hæ-red'i-tas. ja'cens** (jā'sĕnz) [L., lit., an inheritance lying (inactive)], *Scots Law,* an inheritance not entered upon by the heir. The Conveyancing Act of 1874 made the *hæreditas jacens* obsolete.

he-red'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *hereditare* to inherit : cf. OF. *hereditation.*] Process or operation of heredity.—**he-red'i-ta-tive** (hĕ-rĕd'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a. R.*

he-red'i-tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* The theory or principle of heredity.

he-red'i-tist, *n.* One holding that all individuality is determined by heredity.

he-red'i-tiv'i-ty (hĕ-rĕd'ĭ-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capability of hereditary transmission.

here'fore', *adv.* [*here* + *for,* prep] Because of this. *Obs.*

her-eft', *adv.* [*here* + *eft,* adv.] Hereafter. *Obs Scot.*

here'hence', *adv.* From this ; henceforth ; hence , away. *Obs.*

herelace. † HAIRLACE.

herely, *a.* & *adv.* [AS *hērlīc.*] Noble ; nobly *Obs.*

heremite. † EREMITE. HERMIT.

heren. † HAIREN. HEAR, HERN.

her'e-nach (hĕr'ĕ-năk), *n.* [Ir. *airchindeach.*] *Anc. Irish Ch.* A layman in charge of church lands ; a hereditary warden. *Obs or Hist.*

here'ness. *n.* See -NESS.

her'en-sew. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HERONSEW.

here-out' (hēr-out'), *adv.* Out of this ; hence. *Obs.*

here'right', *adv* On this spot. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [HERERO.

He-re're-ro (hĕ-rā'rĕ-rō), *n.* See OVA-

He're-res (hē'rē-rēz ; -rēs) *Bib.*

‖ **he're-s est e'a-dem per-so'na cum de-func'to.** [L.] *Civil Law.* See UNIVERSAL SUCCESSION.

He'resh (hē'rĕsh). *Bib.*

was under the same obligation as to acceptance if appointed by will Next came the agnates and then the gentiles (members of the same gens with the deceased). Any heir other than a suus heres, whether of an intestate or under a will, was called **ex-tra'ne-us he'res** (ĕk-strā'nē-ŭs), or outside heir; and the inheritance vested in him only upon a definite acceptance. To a slave who was appointed as **a he'res ne'ces-sa'ri-us** (nĕs'ĕ-sā'rĭ-ŭs), i. e., one who could not refuse the heirship, the prætor gave the **be'ne-fi'ci-um se'pa-ra'ti-o'nis** (sĕp'a-rā'shĭ-ō'nĭs), or right of keeping acquisitions made after the testator's death. See HEIR, UNIVERSAL SUCCESSION, BENEFIT OF INVENTORY.

her'e-si-arch (hĕr'ĕ-sĭ-ärk, hē-rē'sĭ-, 277), *n.* [L. *haeresiarcha*, Gr. *αἱρεσιάρχης*, *αἵρεσις* heresy + *ἄρχός* leader, *ἄρχειν* to lead. cf. F. *hérésiarque*.] A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics.

her'e-si-ol'o-gy (hĕr'ĕ-sĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. *αἵρεσις* heresy + *-logy*.] The study of heresies, or a treatise on them. —**her'e-si-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

her'e-sy (hĕr'ĕ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [ME. *heresie*, *eresie*, OF. *heresie*, *eresie*, F. *hérésie*, L. *haeresis*, Gr. *αἵρεσις* a taking, a taking for one's self, a choosing, a choice, a sect, a heresy, fr. *αἱρεῖν* to take, choose.] **1.** Religious opinion opposed to the authorized doctrinal standards of any particular church, esp. when held by a person holding the same general faith, and tending to promote schism or separation; lack of orthodox or sound belief; rejection of, or erroneous belief in regard to, some fundamental religious doctrine or truth; heterodoxy. Formerly, in countries having an established church, heresy was a crime, and consisted in refusal to accept any prescribed article of faith. The canon law names 82 different sorts. In England the writ "De heretico comburendo" was abolished by 29 Car. II. c 9, and various toleration acts have practically abolished civil punishment for heresy.

> Deluded people! that do not consider that the greatest *heresy* in the world is a wicked life. *Tillotson.*

2. An opinion held in opposition to the established or commonly received doctrine, and tending to promote division or dissension; — usually said in reproach.

> New opinions
> Divers and dangerous, which are *heresies* *Shak.*

3. A characteristic opinion held by a person or a party; a particular body or style of doctrine; a sect.

> After the study of philosophy began in Greece, . . . because every man took what opinion he pleased, each several opinion was called a *heresy*; which signified no more than a private opinion, without reference to truth or falsehood *Hobbes.*
>
> When I call dueling, and similar aberrations of honor, a moral *heresy*, I refer to the force of the Greek *αἵρεσις*, as signifying a principle or opinion taken up by the will. *Coleridge*

her'e-tic (hĕr'ĕ-tĭk), *n.* [ME. *heretike*, *eretike*, F. *hérétique*, L *haereticus*, Gr. *αἱρετικός* able to choose, heretical, fr. *αἱρεῖν* to take, choose. See HERESY.] One who holds to a heresy; esp., one who, having made a profession of Christian belief, deliberately and pertinaciously upholds a doctrine varying from that of his church, or rejects one prescribed by his church.

Syn. — HERETIC, SCHISMATIC, SECTARIAN (or SECTARY), DISSENTER, NONCONFORMIST. A HERETIC is one who maintains heterodox, or rejects orthodox, opinions or beliefs; a SCHISMATIC is one who (often unjustifiably or contentiously) separates from, or (esp.) provokes division in, a church or communion; a SECTARIAN (frequent as adj.) is an ardent, often narrow-minded or bigoted, adherent of a sect, as, "There is sprung up an *heretic*, an arch one, Cranmer" (*Shak.*), "These and twenty such-like questions were proposed, and answered with as much beggarly logic and earnestness as was ever heard to proceed from the mouth of the most pertinacious *schismatic*" (*Walton*); "the *sectary's* . . . precious discoveries of himself and his friends for expressing the inexpressible and defining the undefinable in peculiar forms of their own" (*M. Arnold*); "I do not like [his] work — immense labor whose results are nullified by a purely *sectarian* purpose" (*Lafcadio Hearn*). A DISSENTER is one who separates himself, without the implication conveyed by *schismatic*, from an established church, specif. from the Church of England; NONCONFORMIST is ordinarily synonymous with *dissenter*, but sometimes implies (in England) a more qualified dissent; as, "Wesley was not a *schismatic*, or even, in the doctrinal sense, a *dissenter*. He desired, not to secede from the Established Church, but to fill it with new life" (*Atlantic Monthly*); "all of us — Churchmen and *dissenters* alike" (*A. Birrell*), "The English and Scotch *Nonconformists* have a great horror of establishments and endowments for religion" (*M. Arnold*). See HETERODOX.

he-ret'i-cal (hĕ-rĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Containing heresy; of the nature of, or characterized by, heresy.

Syn. — See HETERODOX.

— **he-ret'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **he-ret'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

he-ret'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kā'tĕd); -CAT'ING (-kā'tĭng). [LL. *haereticatus*, p. p. of *haereticare*.] To decide to be heresy; to denounce as a heretic; to make a heretic of. — **he-ret'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

here-to' (hēr-tōō'), *adv.* To this; hereunto.

here'to-fore' (hēr'tōō-fōr', 201), *adv.* Up to this time; hitherto; in time past. — *n.* A preceding time or state.

here-un'der (hēr-ŭn'dĕr), *adv.* Under this; as authorized by this.

here'un-to' (hēr'ŭn-tōō'), *adv.* Unto this; up to this time.

here'up-on' (-ŭ-pŏn'), *adv* On this; hereon.

here-with' (hēr-wĭth'; -wĭth'; 277), *adv.* With this.

her'i-ot (hĕr'ĭ-ŭt), *n.* [AS. *heregeatu* military equipment, heriot; *here* army + *geatwe*, pl, arms, equipments.] *Eng. Law.* A feudal duty or tribute due to a lord upon the death of a tenant, consisting originally of the horses and arms lent by the lord to his man, later of the best beast or chattel of the tenant, and now (as surviving in copyhold tenures) of such a chattel as the custom of the manor will enable the lord to take, or in some cases (by commutation) merely a money payment. The *heriot* is distinct from the relief, and does not touch the inheritance. Cf. HEREGELD

heriot custom. *Eng Law.* A heriot depending on usage

heriot service. *Eng Law.* A heriot reserved as an incident of the tenure of an estate in fee simple granted in free tenure before the act of 18 Edw. I. c. 1.

her'is-son (hĕr'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* [F. *hérisson*, prop., hedgehog.] **1.** A hedgehog. *Obs.*

2. *Fort.* A beam or bar armed with iron spikes, and turning on a pivot; — used to block up a passage and, as held by some, as an instrument of punishment for soldiers, who were made to sit astride of it; hence, such punishment.

her'it-a-bil'i-ty (hĕr'ĭt-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being heritable.

her'it-a-ble (hĕr'ĭt-ă-b'l), *a.* [OF. *héritable*. See HERITAGE, HEREDITABLE.] **1.** Capable of being inherited or of passing by inheritance; inheritable. In the Civil and Scots law *heritable* is distinguished from *movable*; and with the exception of feuds, tithes, life rents, or estates for life in lands, mortgage debts, and some other things, corresponds nearly to the English term *real*, esp. with reference to the rights of the heir and the personal representative. See HEIR.

2. *Scots Law.* Of or pertaining to heritable property.

3. Capable of inheriting or receiving by inheritance.

heritable bond *or* **security**, *Scots Law*, a form of bond or obligation which carried a yearly profit and was secured upon land, and was treated as heritable It is practically obsolete, being superseded by the heritable securities provided for by the act of 1868, which are simplified in form so as to be essentially like the English and American mortgage of real property, such as the bond and disposition in security, which contains a personal obligation to pay the debt incurred (principal, interest, and penalty), a deed of lands in security, and a power to sell upon notice and advertisement. The statute makes these securities movable in general as regards the succession of the creditor. — **h. jurisdictions**, *Scots Law*, certain criminal jurisdictions which formerly descended with the lands to which they were annexed They are now either abolished or obsolete, chiefly by virtue of 20 Geo. II. c. 43 (1746-47) — **h. leasehold.** See EMPHYTEUSIS. — **h. securities** See HERITABLE BOND.

her'it-a-ble, *n.* Usually in *pl.* A piece of heritable property.

her'it-a-bly (-blĭ), *adv.* By right or virtue of heirship; by way of inheritance.

her'it-age (hĕr'ĭ-tăj), *n* [ME. *heritage*, *eritage*, OF. *heritage*, *eritage*, F. *héritage*, fr. *hériter* to inherit, LL. *hereditare*. See HEREDITABLE.] **1** That which is inherited, or passes from heir to heir; an inheritance; hence, the lot, condition, or status into which one is born; birthright, as, liberty of speech is the *heritage* of freemen.

2. *Law.* Specif., the property which descends to the heir, as distinct from that which goes to the executor or administrator. In Scots law, formerly often specif., the rights acquired by descent as heir of line, as distinct. from the *conquest*. The legal distinction was abolished in 1874.

3 *Bib* God's chosen people; Israel: the Christian church. *Joel* iii. 2. 1 *Peter* v. 3.

4. Process or fact of inheriting; inheritance. *Obs.*

5 Heirs collectively. *Obs & R.*

Syn. — HERITAGE, INHERITANCE, PATRIMONY. HERITAGE is poetical or elevated for *inheritance*, in the sense of that which is inherited; INHERITANCE (see INHERITANCE) alone applies to the act or state of inheriting; as, "I have a goodly *heritage*" (*Ps.* xvi. 6); "A good man leaveth an *inheritance* to his children's children" (*Prov.* xiii. 22); to hold by *inheritance* (not *heritage*); the *inheritance* (not *heritage*) of an estate. PATRIMONY is strictly an inheritance from one's father, but is also used (esp. fig.) in the more general sense of ancestral inheritance; as, "to reave the orphan of his *patrimony*" (*Shak.*); "The English race has yet to be explored and their now unknown wealth of hereditary gifts recorded, that those who possess such a *patrimony* should know of it" (*F. Galton*)

her'it-ance (-tăns), *n.* [OF. *heritance*.] Heritage; inheritance. *Rare.* *Southey.*

He-rit'i-e'ra (hē-rĭt'ĭ-ē'rä), *n.* [NL., after C. L. L'*Héritier*, French botanist] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Asiatic and Australian sterculiaceous trees having valuable hard wood, small diclinous flowers, entire coriaceous leaves, and fruit consisting of five indehiscent 1-seeded carpels. *H. littoralis* is the red mangrove of India.

her'i-tor (hĕr'ĭ-tôr), *n.* [ME. *heriter*, F. *héritier*. See HEREDITARY] An inheritor; specif., *Scots Law*, the owner in fee of heritable property in a parish, including corporations, but excluding titulars of teinds, superiors, mine owners, and lessees.

herm (hûrm), *or* **her'ma** (hûr'mä), *n.*; *pl.* HERMS (hûrmz), or HERMÆ (-mē), HERMAI (-mī). [L. *Herma*, fr. Gr. Ἑρμῆς, pl. Ἑρμαί.] *Gr. Archæol.* An image in the form of a stone pillar, usually square, surmounted by a head of Hermes, generally represented as a bearded man. Such images were set up in gymnasia and streets, and may have been used to adorn sanctuaries. Their origin is sometimes ascribed to the early phallic worship of Hermes, sometimes to a cult of boundaries similar to that of the Roman Terminalia. Cf. TERM. — **her-mæ'an** (hĕr-mē'ăn), *a.*

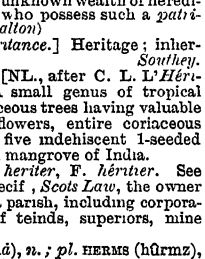
Herm, from a Greek vase.

her-ma'ic (-mā'ĭk), *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Pertaining to Hermes Trismegistus; Hermetic.

2. Of or pertaining to herms or Hermes; of the type of the ancient representations of herms or Hermes.

‖ her'man-dad' (ĕr'män-däth'; 146), *n.* [Sp., brotherhood, fr. *hermano* brother. See GERMAN akin.] *Sp. Hist.* Orig., one of the popular combinations formed chiefly to resist the nobles, which later had general police functions; specif., the **Santa Hermandad**, or Holy Brotherhood, which was reorganized as a national police.

Her'mann and Dor'o-the'a (hûr'măn, dŏr'ŏ-thē'ä; *G.* hĕr'man, dōr'ō-tā'a). The hero and heroine of Goethe's idyllic poem of the same name. Hermann is the son of an innkeeper of a small town who falls in love with the exiled Dorothea, whom he finally marries.

her-maph'ro-dite (hĕr-măf'rō-dīt), *n.* [L. *hermaphroditus*, Gr. *ἑρμαφρόδιτος*, so called from the story of *Hermaphroditus*: cf. F. *hermaphrodite*.] **1.** *Biol.* An individual having both male and female reproductive organs. In the higher vertebrates, including man, this is an abnormal and rare condition, and the organs and functions of one or both sexes are nearly always imperfectly developed. Among the fishes it is more common, and is a normal condition in a few forms. Some species of the genus *Serranus* are said to habitually fertilize their own eggs. Many invertebrates are hermaphroditic, but in a large proportion of them the eggs must be fertilized by the spermatozoa of another individual, either because the sexual products are produced at different times (a condition called **successive hermaphroditism**) or because of the location and structure of the accessory reproductive organs.

2. *Naut.* A hermaphrodite brig.

her-maph'ro-dite, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to hermaphrodites; characterized by hermaphroditism.

2. *Bot.* Monoclinous.

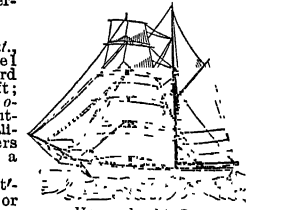
Hermaphrodite Brig.

hermaphrodite brig, *Naut.*, a two-masted vessel square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft; — called also *hermaphrodite*, and, in Great Britain, *brigantine*. — **h. calipers** *or* **callipers**, calipers with a bent leg and a straight leg

her-maph'ro-dit'ic (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, hermaphroditism; hence, uniting contrary natures; joining discordant elements. —**her-maph'ro-dit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

her-maph'ro-dit-ism (hĕr-măf'rō-dĭt-ĭz'm), *n. Biol.* The state or condition of being hermaphroditic; the union of the two sexes in the same individual.

Her-maph'ro-di'tus (-dĭ'tŭs), *n.* [Gr. Ἑρμαφρόδιτος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Hermes and Aphrodite. When bathing he became joined in one body with Salmacis, the nymph of a fountain in Caria.

her'me-neu'tic (hûr'mē-nū'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *ἑρμηνευτικός*,
her'me-neu'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } fr. *ἑρμηνεύειν* to interpret.] Unfolding the signification; interpretative, as, *hermeneutic* theology. — **her'me-neu'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

her'me-neu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* [Gr. *ἑρμηνευτική* (sc. *τέχνη*).] The science of interpretation and explanation; esp., that branch of theology which defines the laws whereby the meaning of the Scriptures is to be ascertained; — disting. from *exegesis*, which is the concrete interpretation according to hermeneutical (general) principles

Her'mes (hûr'mēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑρμῆς.] *Gr. Relig.* An Olympian god, son of Zeus and Maia, — identified by the Romans with *Mercury* (which see). His chief character was that of herald and messenger of the gods, but he was also prominent as giver of increase to herds and as guardian of boundaries and of roads and their commerce (see HERM). He was further god of science and invention, of eloquence, of cunning, trickery, and theft, of luck and treasure-trove, of youth and gymnastic exercises, while as **psychopompos** he was conductor of the dead to Hades. Hermes is usually represented as a slightly draped, beardless youth with the talaria, caduceus, and petasus as attributes Cf. ARGUS. — **Her'mes of Prax-it'e-les** (prăk-sĭt'ē-lēz), a statue in Parian marble by Praxiteles, now at Olympia, where it was excavated from the Heraion in 1877. It represents Hermes nude, supporting the infant Dionysus on his left arm, which rests upon a tree stump. —**Her'mes Tris'me-gis'tus** (trĭs'mē-jĭs'tŭs) [Gr. Ἑρμῆς τρισμέγιστος, lit., Hermes thrice greatest], was a late name of Hermes, as identified with the Egyptian god Thoth. He was the fabled author of a large number of works embodying Neo-Platonic, Judaic, and cabalistic ideas, as well as magical, astrological, and alchemical doctrines.

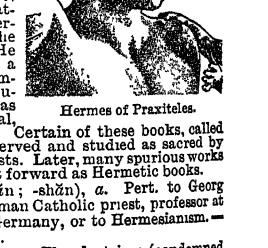
Hermes of Praxiteles.

Certain of these books, called **Hermetic books**, were preserved and studied as sacred by the ancient Egyptian priests. Later, many spurious works on similar topics were put forward as Hermetic books.

Her-me'si-an (hĕr-mē'sĭ-ăn; -shăn), *a.* Pert. to Georg Hermes (1775-1831), a Roman Catholic priest, professor at the University of Bonn, Germany, or to Hermesianism. — *n.* A follower of Hermes.

Her-me'si-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines (condemned by the Pope) of Georg Hermes, who maintained that in faith we have presentiments of the nature of ultimate reality; also, the movement in which these doctrines were advocated, and which ceased to be active about 1850.

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her'e-si-arch'y (hĕr'ĕ-sĭ-är'kĭ; hē-rē'sĭ-), *n.* A chief or great heresy. *Obs.*

he-re'si-mach (hē-rē'sĭ-măk), *n.* [Gr. *αἵρεσις* heresy + *μάχη* fighting.] An active opponent of heresy. *Rare.*

her'e-si-og'ra-phy (hĕr'ĕ-sĭ-ŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *αἵρεσις* heresy + *-graphy*.] Treatise on heresy. — **her'e-si-og'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.*

her'e-si-ol'o-ger (hĕr'ĕ-sĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĕr), *n.* A heresiologist.

heretable, heretance. † HERITABLE, HERITANCE.

He'reth (hē'rĕth). *Bib.* [*Obs.*]

here'through', *adv.* Hereby.

her'e-tic, *a.* Heretical. *Rare.*

he-ret'i-ca'tor (hē-rĕt'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who hereticates.

he-ret'i-cide (-sīd), *n.* [*heretic* + *-cide*.] Killing of a heretic. *R*

he-ret'i-cize (-sīz). *v. t. & i.* To make, declare, or be, heretical.

here-till', *adv.* Hereto. *Scot.*

her'e-toch (hĕr'ĕ-tŏk), *n.* A heretoga *Obs. or Hist.*

her'e-toch-y, *n.* The district under a heretoga. *Obs.*

here'to-fore'time', *adv.* Heretofore. *Rare.*

her'e-to'ga (hĕr'ĕ-tō'gä), *n.* Also **her'e-togh, her'e-tog, her'e-toch.** [AS. *heretoga*, *heretoha*; *here* army + *téon* to draw, lead; akin to OS. *heritogo*, OHG. *heritogo*, G. *herzog* duke; cf. LL. *heretochus*.] Among the Anglo-Saxons, the leader or commander of an army, or host (translated in medieval Latin works by *dux*). The word was formerly erroneously taken to mean *duke*.

heretor. † HERITOR.

heretrix. † HERITRIX.

here'with-al' (hēr'wĭth-ôl'), *adv.* Herewith. *Archaic.*

here'word', *n.* [AS.: *herian* to praise + *word* word.] Praise *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

herewurthe, *a.* Praiseworthy. [*Obs.*]

hereyeld, heriеld. † HEREGELD. *Scot.*

here-yes'ter-day, *adv.* Day before yesterday. *Scot.*

her'e-zeld. † HEREGELD. *Scot*

herfest † HARVEST.

herhaud. † HERALD.

her'i-ca'no. † HURRICANE.

herie. † HERY.

herield † HEREGELD, 2.

herien. † HARRY.

her'i-gaut, *n.* [OF. *herigaut*, *hergaut*, *hargaut*.] An upper garment, prob. a cloak. *Obs.*

her'ile (hĕr'ĭl), *a.* [L. *herilis*, *erilis*, fr. *herus*, *erus*, master.] Pert. to a master. *Rare.*

hering. † HERRING.

He'ring the'o-ry (hā'rĭng). [After Ewald *Hering* (b. 1834), Ger. psychologist.] See COLOR.

her'i-ot-a-ble (hĕr'ĭ-ŭt-ă-b'l), *a.* Subject to payment of a heriot.

herisipelas. † ERYSIPELAS.

herit. *v. t.* [F. *hériter*.] To inherit. *Obs* — *n.* Inheritance *Obs.*

her'i-trix, her'e-trix. *n.* [NL. See HERITOR.] An heiress.

herk † HARK.

herken, herkin. † HEARKEN.

herl † EARL.

herl (hûrl) Var. of HARL, 2

herle (hûrl), *n.* A heron. *Scot.*

her'ling, hir'ling (hûr'lĭng), *n.* The sea trout. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

her'lot † HARLOT.

herm. † HARM. [*dite. Ref Sp.*]

her-maf'ro-dite. Hermaphro-

Her'man (hûr'măn), *n.* [G. *Hermann*, OHG. *Hariman*; cf. OHG. *heri*, *hari*, army, G. *heer*, and *man* man, G. *mann*.] Lit., a warrior; — masc. proper name. L. *Arminius* (ăr-mĭn'ĭ-ŭs); It. *Ermanno* (ĕr-man'nō); G. *Hermann* (hĕr'man).

Her'mann's fluid (hûr'mănz; hĕr'man z). *Micros* A fixing solution of platinic chloride, osmic acid, and acetic acid.

her-maph'ro-de'i-ty (hĕr-măf'rō-dē'ĭ-tĭ) (*Obs.*), **her-maph'ro-dism** (-măf'rō-dĭz'm), *n.* = HERMAPHRODITISM

her-maph'ro-dit'i-cal, her-maph'ro-dit'ish (-dĭt'ĭsh), *a.* Hermaphroditic. *Rare.*

her-maph'ro-dit-ize (-dĭt-īz), *v. t* See -IZE.

Her'mas (hûr'măs) *Bib.*

herme † HARM.

hermele † HAIRMEAL

her'me-line † ERMELIN.

her'me-neut (hûr'mē-nūt), *n.* [Gr. *ἑρμηνευτής* interpreter, fr. *ἑρμηνεύειν* to interpret.] An interpreter, esp in the early church. *Rare.* [Hermeneutics.

her'me-neu'tic (-nū'tĭk), *n.*

her'me-neu'tist, *n.* A hermeneutic scholar. *Rare.*

Her'mes (hûr'mēz) *Bib.*

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her-met'ic (hĕr-mĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *hermétique*. See *Her-*
her-met'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *mes Trismegistus*, under HERMES.] **1.** [Usually *cap.*] Of, pertaining to, taught by, or derived from, Hermes Trismegistus or the teachings, arts, or works attributed to him; as, *Hermetic* philosophy; hence, alchemical, magical. "Delusions of the *Hermetic* art." *Burke.*

The alchemists, as the people were called who tried to make gold, considered themselves followers of Hermes, and often called themselves *Hermetic* philosophers. *A. B. Buckley.*

2. Made perfectly close or air-tight by fusion, so that no gas or spirit can enter or escape; as, a *hermetic* seal.

3. [Usually *cap.*] Hermaic.

Hermetic art, alchemy.—**H. books.** See HERMES TRISMEGISTUS. —**H. medicine,** an obsolete system of alchemistic medicine.

her-met'i-co- (hĕr-mĕt'ĭ-kō-) Combining form for *hermetic.*

Her-mi'o-ne (hĕr-mī'ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑρμιόνη.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She becomes the wife of Neoptolemus and later of Orestes. **2.** In Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale," the unjustly suspected and greatly injured wife of Leontes, King of Sicily.

her'mit (hûr'mĭt), *n.* [ME. *hermite, ermite,* F. *hermite, ermite,* L. *eremita,* Gr. ἐρημίτης, fr. ἔρῆμος lonely, solitary. Cf. EREMITE.] **1.** A person who retires from society and lives in solitude, esp. from religious motives; recluse; anchoret. **2.** A beadsman; one bound to pray for another. *Obs.* "We rest your *hermits.*" *Shak.* **3.** Any of certain tropical American humming birds, constituting the genus *Phaëthornis,* which are plainly colored and inhabit dark forests; — sometimes extended to species of allied genera. **4.** *Cookery.* A spiced molasses cooky, often containing chopped raisins and nuts.

Syn. — HERMIT, ANCHORITE, RECLUSE, ASCETIC. HERMIT and ANCHORITE apply to one who retires to a life of solitude, esp. from religious motives; the two words are frequently interchangeable, but *anchorite* commonly connotes greater austerity than *hermit,* which is often broadly used in the sense of one who for any reason lives to himself; as, "A knight . . . now forty years a *hermit,* who had prayed, labored and prayed, and ever laboring had scooped himself in the white rock a chapel and a hall" (*Tennyson*); "The *hermits* of reverie are scared by the busy world, and find themselves out of place in action" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "Why, sirrah, you're an *anchorite!*—a vile, insensible stock" (*Sheridan*); "a very blank *anchorite* repast" (*Thackeray*). A RECLUSE is one who lives in seclusion, originally for religious reasons, in modern usage more frequently because of love of solitude or aversion to society; as, "A philosophical poem . . . to be entitled the '*Recluse*,' as having for its subject the sensations and opinions of a poet living in retirement" (*Wordsworth*). ASCETIC (see STRICT) adds to the idea of solitary life the implication of extreme rigor or self-mortification; as, "He had to scourge himself up to some of his pastoral duties as relentlessly as a Catholic *ascetic*" (*Mary Wilkins*). See MONK, CLOISTER.

her'mit-age (hûr'mĭ-tĭj; 48), *n.* [ME. *hermitage, ermitage,* F. *hermitage, ermitage.* See HERMIT.] **1.** The habitation of a hermit; a secluded residence.

Some forlorn and naked *hermitage,*
Remote from all the pleasures of the world. *Shak.*

2. The condition or life of a hermit. *Rare.* **3.** [*cap.*] [F. *Vin de l'Hermitage.*] Wine made in a certain locality in the department of the Drôme, France. There are three kinds: a rich red wine, a full spirituous white wine, and a straw wine. See STRAW WINE.

hermit crab. Any of numerous decapod crustaceans of the families Paguridæ and Parapaguridæ, having the body somewhat elongated, and the abdomen soft and more or less asymmetrical. They occupy the empty shells of gastropods, and when, owing to the growth of the crab, a shell becomes too small, they seek a larger one. They are mostly marine, but some species of tropical regions are land crabs. *Pagurus longicarpus* is a small species usually under an inch long, common on the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts southward. *Eupagurus pollicaris* is a larger form of the same region. *E. bernhardus* is common off the New England coast.

Hermit Crab (*Eupagurus bernhardus*) in the shell of *Lunatia heros.* (½)

her-mit'ic (hĕr-mĭt'ĭk), **her-mit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or suited for, a hermit. — **her-mit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hermit thrush. A thrush (*Hylocichla guttata pallasi*) of eastern North America, represented in the West by allied forms. It is dull brown above, becoming rufous on the tail and spotted on the breast, and is noted for its song.

hermit warbler. A warbler (*Dendroica occidentalis*) found from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, having in the adult male the head yellow, the throat black, and the back gray, with black streaks.

Her'mo (ûr'mō), *n.* [It. fuoco di Sant' *Ermo* or *Elmo.*] *Meteor.* Saint Elmo's fire; corposant. *Rare.*

her'mo-dac'tyl (hûr'mō-dăk'tĭl), *n.* [LL. *hermodactylus,* Gr. ἑρμοδάκτυλος, lit., Hermes's finger (δάκτυλος).] **1.** The corm of an Oriental liliaceous plant (*Colchicum variegatum*) used in medicine; also, the plant itself. **2.** The snake's-head iris (*Hermodactylus tuberosus*) or the meadow saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*), formerly thought to be sources of the drug hermodactyl.

Her-nan'di-a (hĕr-năn'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Francisco *Hernández,* Spanish naturalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical trees typifying the family Hernandiaceæ, having alternate entire leaves and small monœcious flowers paniculate in clusters of three, the central one fertile. The drupaceous fruit remains inclosed in the involucre. They have light combustible wood. *H. sonora* is the jack-in-a-box.

Her-nan'di-a'ce-æ (-ȧ'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical shrubs or trees (order Ranunculales), related to the Lauraceæ, but with inferior ovary. There are 4 genera and about 22 species. — **her-nan'di-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Her-na'ni (ĕr-nä'nē), **Er-na'ni,** *n.* The hero of Victor Hugo's tragedy (1830) of the same name, and of Verdi's opera (1844), founded on it. He is a Spanish noble in revolt against King Charles I. When about to wed his beloved, he kills himself in obedience to a promise.

Herne the hunter (hûrn). In English popular tradition, an ancient keeper in Windsor Forest, who was believed to walk there at midnight, around an old oak which bore his name, as a malevolent spirit. The story appears in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

her'ni-a (hûr'nĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* E. **-NIAS** (-ȧz), L. **-NIÆ** (-ē). [L.] *Med.* A protrusion consisting of an organ or part projecting through some natural or accidental opening in the walls of its natural cavity, as, *hernia* of the brain, of the lung, or of the bowels. Hernia of the abdominal viscera is most common. Called also *rupture.* — **her'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Her'ni-a'ri-a (-ā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of small Old World silenaceous herbs, known by the 5-cleft perianth and two stigmas of its minute green flower. Various species were once used as a remedy for hernia.

her'ni-at'ed (hûr'nĭ-āt'ĕd), *a. Med.* Protruded; contained in a hernia; as, a *herniated* portion of the bowels.

her'ni-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*hernia* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* A cutting operation for the cure of hernia; celotomy.

he'ro (hē'rō), *n.; pl.* **HEROES** (-rōz). [L. *heros,* Gr. ἥρως: cf. F. *héros.*] **1.** *Myth. & Relig.* **a** A man, esp. a warrior, of the Greek epic or heroic age. **b** A man honored after death by public worship, because of exceptional service to mankind, and usually held to be in part at least of divine descent. Hero worship among the classical peoples was public and general, and so distinguished from the private ancestor worship, though the ancestor of a gens worshiped as its original or eponymous ancestor is often spoken of as its hero. Cf. CULTURE HERO, DEMIGOD. **2.** The principal personage in a poem, story, or the like, or the person who has the principal share in the transactions related, as Achilles in the Iliad, Odysseus in the Odyssey, and Æneas in the Æneid. **3.** A person of distinguished valor or enterprise in danger, or fortitude in suffering; as, to act the part of a *hero.* **4.** A prominent or central personage in any remarkable action or event; as, the *hero* of a romance; hence, a person regarded as a model of noble qualities; as, Washington is more than a national *hero.*

Each man is a *hero* and an oracle to somebody *Emerson*

Hero of the Nile, Horatio Nelson (1758-1805), from his great victory in 1798 over a French fleet in Abukir Bay.

He'ro and Le-an'der (lē-ăn'dẽr). [L. *Hero,* fr. Gr. Ἡρώ; L. *Leander,* fr. Gr. Λεανδρος.] In Greek legend, a pair of lovers, whose story is the subject of a late Greek poem attributed to Musæus. Hero was a priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos on the Hellespont, and Leander, who lived at Abydos, swam the strait nightly to visit her. One night he was drowned, and Hero, in grief, cast herself into the sea.

He-ro'di-an (hē-rō'dĭ-ăn), *n. Jewish Hist.* One of a party among the Jews composed of partisans of Herod of Galilee, and supposed to have been mostly Sadducees.

He-ro'di-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Herod, specif. to Herod king of Judæa (B. C. 37–4); as, the *Herodian* alphabet, the Hebrew alphabet of the *Herodian* period.

He-ro'di-o'nes (hē-rō'dĭ-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐρωδιός a heron.] *Zoöl.* An order of altricial desmognathous wading birds, usually comprising the herons, storks, ibises, spoonbills, and allies. — **he-ro'di-o'nine** (-ō'nĭn; -nīn), *a.*

he-ro'ic (hē-rō'ĭk), *a.* [F. *héroïque,* L. *heroïcus,* Gr. ἡρωικός.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, a hero or heroes of the nature of heroes; distinguished by the existence of heroes; as, the *heroic* age; a *heroic* people; *heroic* valor. **2.** Worthy of a hero; bold; daring; brave; illustrious; as, *heroic* action; *heroic* enterprises. **3.** *Fine Art.* Larger than life size, but smaller than colossal.

Syn. — Brave, intrepid, courageous, daring, valiant, bold, gallant, fearless, enterprising, noble, magnanimous.

heroic age. See AGES IN MYTHOLOGY **a.** — **h. poetry,** that which celebrates the deeds of a hero; epic poetry. — **h. treatment** *or* **remedies,** *Med.,* severe treatment or remedies, suited to a desperate case. — **h. verse,** *Pros.,* the verse of heroic or epic poetry, being in English, German, and Italian the iambic pentameter, in French the iambic of twelve syllables (see ALEXANDRINE), and in classic poetry the dactylic hexameter.

he-ro'ic (hĕ-rō'ĭk), *n.* **1.** A hero. *Obs.* **2.** A heroic verse or poem. **3.** *pl.* Extravagant expression; bombast. "False *heroics* and sham pathetics." *F. G. Stephens.* **4.** A writer of heroic poetry. *Obs.*

he-ro'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Heroic. *Now Rare* — **he-ro'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **he-ro'i-cal-ness,** *n. Rare.*

he'ro-i-com'ic (hē'rō-ĭ-kŏm'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *héroï-comique.*
he'ro-i-com'i-cal (-kŏm'ĭ-kăl) } See HEROIC; COMIC.] Combining the heroic and ludicrous; denoting high burlesque.

he-ro'in (hĕ-rō'ĭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. *hero* + *-in.*] *Pharm.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{23}O_5N$, an acetyl derivative of morphine. It is an anodyne and sedative, and is used chiefly in coughs and bronchitis.

her'o-ine (hĕr'ō-ĭn), *n.* [L. *heroina,* Gr. ἡρωίνη, fem. of ἥρως: cf. F. *héroïne.* See HERO.] **1.** *Myth.* A woman of qualities like those of a hero; a demigoddess. **2.** A woman of heroic spirit.

The *heroine* assumed the woman's place. *Dryden.*

3. The principal female person figuring in a remarkable action, or as the main subject of a poem, story, or the like.

her'o-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *héroïsme.*] The qualities characteristic of a hero, as courage, bravery, fortitude, unselfishness, etc.; the display of such qualities.

Syn. — See COURAGE.

her'on (hĕr'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *heiroun, heroun, heron, hern,* OF. *hairon,* F. *héron,* OHG. *heigir;* cf. Icel. *hegri,* Dan. *heire,* Sw. *häger,* and also D. *reiger* heron, G. *reiher,* AS. *hrāgra.* Cf. EGRET.] Any of certain schizognathous altricial wading birds which constitute the family Ardeidæ. The herons have a long neck and legs, a long tapering bill with a sharp point and sharp cutting edges, large wings, and soft plumage. They have the inner edge of the claw of the middle toe pectinate. Some species exhibit dichromatism, and many develop special plumes in the breeding season. The herons chiefly frequent the vicinity of water and feed mostly on aquatic animals, which they capture by quick thrusts of the sharp bill. They usually nest in trees (though the bitterns are exceptions to this rule), often in communities called *heronries.* The different species vary much in size, but none are as large as some of the cranes (see CRANE), with which they are often popularly confused. The common heron (*Ardea cinerea*) of Europe, and the great blue heron (*A. herodias*) and little blue heron (*Florida cærulea*) of America, are well-known and widely distributed species. The first mentioned was formerly much hunted with falcons. Cf EGRET.

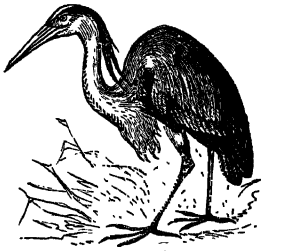

European Heron (*Ardea cinerea*). (⅛)

her'on-ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl* **-RIES** (-rĭz). A place where herons breed. The birds often congregate in very large numbers for breeding, and use the same place yearly.

He'ro's foun'tain (hē'rōz). A form of fountain invented by Hero of Alexandria. See *Illust.*

hero worship. a Worship of demigods, or deified men. See HERO, *n.*, 1. **b** Veneration for men of heroic character, esp. coupled with the belief that civilization is chiefly advanced by the initiative of such men. *Carlyle.* **c** Adulation of persons regarded as heroic; — usually derogatory.

her'pes (hûr'pēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἕρπης, fr. ἕρπειν to creep.] *Med.* Any of various acute inflammatory affections of the skin and mucous membrane, characterized by the formation of clusters of small vesicles which have a tendency to creep or spread from one part to another. *Herpes* is a generic name applied (with a qualifier indicating the form or the part affected) formerly to numerous dissimilar diseases, including eczema, lichen, psoriasis, ringworm (*herpes circinatus*), fever sores (*herpes labialis* or *herpes facialis*) etc., but now esp. to zoster, zona, or shingles (*herpes zoster*), an acute inflammatory cutaneous disease of nervous origin, characterized by vesicles, of the size of pearls or split peas, which occur in clusters and follow the course of a peripheral nerve,

Hero's Fountain. Water poured into the Basin 1 flows through the Tube 4 into the Globe 3, expelling air through Tube 5 into Globe 2, where the air pressure then forces water through Tube 6 into a jet above.

Her'mes' staff (hûr'mēz). = CADUCEUS.

Her-met'ic, *n.* An alchemist.

her-met'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HERMETIC. [tism.

Her-met'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Hermetism.

Her'me-tism (hûr'mē-tĭz'm), *n.* Hermetic or theosophical speculation or lore. — **Her'me-tist,** *n.*

Her'mi-a (hûr'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* A lady, in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," in love with Lysander.

her'min. † ERMINE.

Her'mi-no'nes (hûr'mĭ-nō'nēz), *n. pl* Sometimes also **Her'mi-o'nes** (-ō'nēz). [L.] A division of ancient Teutons, according to Tacitus, occupying central and eastern Germany, including the Hermunduri, Hermanduri, Suevi, Quadi, Lombards, Vandals, etc.

her'mit-a-ry (hûr'mĭ-tĭ-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *hermitarium.*] A cell for a hermit. *Rare.* [mit *Rare.*

her'mit-a-ry, *a.* Pert. to a hermit

hermit crow. A chough.

her'mit-ess, *n., fem.* of HERMIT.

her'mit-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

her'mit-ism (-tĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

her'mit-ize, *v. i.* See -IZE.

Hermit Kingdom *or* **Nation.** Korea, long noted for exclusiveness.

her'mi-tress, *n.* Hermitess. *Obs.*

her'mit-ry, *n.* Hermit state or life.

her'mit-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

her'mo-dact (hûr'mō-dăkt), *n.* Short for HERMODACTYL.

Her-mog'e-nes (hĕr-mŏj'ĕ-nēz). *Bib.*

Her'mo-ge'ni-an (hûr'mō-jē'nĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A disciple of Hermogenes, a heretical teacher who lived in Africa near the close of the 2d century. He held evil to be eternal and self-existent and at the creation to have been transformed into matter.

Her'mo-ge'ni-an, *a. Rom. Law.* Designating a code (the **Hermogenian Code**) privately compiled, apparently as a supplement to the Gregorian Code, and enacted prob. about 365 A. D. About 30 constitutions are extant.

her'mo-glyph'ic (hûr'mō-glĭf'ĭk), **her-mog'ly-phist** (hĕr-mŏg'lĭ-fĭst). *n.* [Gr. ἑρμογλυφικός pert. to a statuary.] A statuary; esp. a carver of herms.

her-mok'o-pid (hĕr-mŏk'ō-pĭd), *n.* [Gr ἑρμοκοπίδης.] A mutilator of herms.

Her'mon (hûr'mŏn). *Bib.*

Her-mo'ni-im (hĕr-mō'nĭ-ĭm). *n. pl. Bib.*

Her'mon-ites (hûr'mŏn-īts). *n. pl. Bib*

Her-mo'sa (hĕr-mō'sȧ), *n.* See BOURBON, *n.*, 3 b.

Her-mun'du-ri (hĕr-mŭn'dū-rī), *n. pl.* [L.] See HERMINONES.

hern (hĕrn). Obs. or Scot. var. of HARN.

hern (hûrn). Archaic or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HERNE, HERON.

hern. Obs. pl. of EAR.

hern (hûrn), *poss. pron.* **a** = HERS. *Obs. or Dial.* **b** Theirs *Obs*

hernanesell, *pron.* Her own self See SHE, 1, *cit. Scot.*

her-na'ni (ĕr-nä'nē), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Hernani,* village in Guipúzcoa, Spain.] A thin silk or woolen resembling grenadine.

her'nant-seeds' (hûr'nănt-sēdz'), *n. pl.* [See HERNANDIA.] The seeds of the East Indian tree *Hernandia ovigera,* from which a dye is obtained.

herne. † HERON, IRON.

herne, HERN (hûrn), *n.* [AS *hyrne.*] A corner; a nook. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hernels. † HARNESS. [ONRY.

hern'er-ie, hern'er-y. † HER-

herne'shaw. Obs. or dial. Eng var of HERONSEW.

hernest. † EARNEST.

her'ni-a'rin (hûr'nĭ-ā'rĭn), *n.* [*Hernaria* + *-in.*] A crystalline substance, $C_{19}H_8O_3$, in *Herniaria glabra.* It is a methyl derivative of umbelliferone.

her'ni-a-ry (hûr'nĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *n.* A plant of the genus *Herniaria*

her'ni-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*hernia* + *-logy.*] *Med.* Medical science treating of hernia.

her'ni-o-punc'ture (-ō-pŭ ŋ k'tûr), *n. Surg.* Puncture of a hernia.

her'ni-o-tome' (hûr'nĭ-ō-tōm'), *n.* [*herma* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* A knife used in herniotomy

her'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a. Med.* Hernial. [HERONSEW.

hern'ser (hûrn'sẽr). Var. of

hern'shaw. Obs. or dial Eng. var of HERONSEW.

her'ny. † HERNIA.

He'ro, *n.* The patient cousin of Beatrice in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," who was maliciously slandered but finally justified.

he-ro'a, *n., pl.* of HEROUM.

he'ro-ash'y (hē'rō-ăr'kĭ), *n.* See -ARCHY. *Carlyle.*

herocane. † HURRICANE.

herode. † HERALD.

he-ro'di-an, *a. Zool.* Of or pert. to the Herodiones. — *n.* One of the Herodiones.

He-ro'di-as (hē-rō'dĭ-ăs), *n. Bib.* Wife of Herod Antipas, who caused the death of John the Baptist. See SALOME, 2.

He-ro'di-i (-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** = HERODIONES. **b** A more restricted group consisting chiefly of the heron family.

He-ro'di-on (-ŏn). *Bib.*

he'ro-ess. *n.* A heroine. *Obs.*

he'ro-head', *n.* See -HEAD.

he'ro-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

he'ro-ic-ly, *a.* Heroically. *Rare.*

he-ro'ic-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

he-ro'id (hē-rō'ĭd), *n.* [From Gr ἡρωιδες, pl of ἡρωίς heroine: cf. F. *héroïde.*] An epistle in heroic verse, as Ovid's *Heroides.*

he-ro'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To treat as a hero. *Rare.*

her'o-ine-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

her'o-in-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

her'o-in-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

he'ro-is'tic (hē'rō-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pert. to a hero. *Rare.*

he'ro-ize, *v. t. & i.* To treat or pose as a hero. *Rare.* — **he'ro-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

heromanty. † AËROMANCY

her'on-er, *n.* [F. *héronnier,* n., OF. *haironnier.*] A hawk used in hunting the heron. *Obs.*

her'on's-bill', *n.* a Stork's-bill (*Erodium*). b Crane's-bill (*Geranium*). *Rare.*

her'on-sew (hĕr'ŭn-sō; -sū). **her'on-shaw** (-shô). *n.* [OF. *heroncel,* later *-ceau,* dim. of *héron.* See HERON.] A heron. *Obs. or Dial.*

he'ro-ŏg'o-ny (hē'rō-ŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἡρωογονία; ἡρως + *-γονια,* γόνος, generation.] A description of the genealogy of heroes.

he'ro-ŏl'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἡρωολογία; ἥρως hero + *-λογία,* fr. λέγειν to speak.] Legendary lore about heroes; or a description of heroes. — **he'ro-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* [roum.

he-ro'on (hē-rō'ŏn), *n.* A heroum.

He-roph'i-le (hē-rŏf'ĭ-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἡροφιλη.] See ERYTHRÆAN.

He-roph'i-list (-lĭst), *n.* A follower of the Alexandrian anatomist Herophilus (fl. B. C. 280).

her'o-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

he-ro'um (hē-rō'ŭm), *n.; pl.* HEROA (-ȧ). Also **he-ro'ŏn.** [L. *heroum,* Gr. ἡρῷον (sc. ἱερόν) fr. ἡρῷος of a hero.] *Archæol.* A sanctuary of a hero, often where his tomb is supposed to be.

herowd. † HERALD

herp. *Abbr.* Herpetology.

Her-pes'tes (hĕr-pēs'tēz), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. ἑρπηστής reptile, fr. ἕρπειν to crawl.] *Zoöl.* A genus of carnivores of the family Viverridæ, native of the Old World. It consists of the mongooses or ichneumons, and is the type of a subfamily, **Her'pes-ti'næ** (hûr'pĕs-tī'nē).

her-pet'ic (-pĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἑρπετόν reptile.] Reptilian. *R.*

and when affecting the trunk, as usually, spreading round it like a girdle, the inflamed areas being extremely tender and often itching greatly.

her-pet'ic (hĕr-pĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *herpétique.*] *Med.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the herpes; partaking of the nature of herpes; as, *herpetic* eruptions.

her'pe-tism (hûr'pĕ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *herpétisme.* See HERPES.] *Med.* Abnormal constitutional condition predisposing to herpes; dartrous diathesis.

her'pe-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἑρπετόν a creeping thing, reptile (fr. ἕρπειν to creep) + *-logy*: cf. F. *herpétologie.*] That branch of zoology which relates to reptiles, their structure, classification, and habits. — **her'pe-to-log'ic** (-tō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* — **her'pe-to-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **her'pe-tol'o-gist** (-tŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

her'pol-hode (hûr'pŏl-hōd), *n.* [Gr. ἕρπειν to creep + πόλος pole + ὁδός path.] *Math.* The curve traced on a plane by the point of contact of an ellipsoid that has a fixed center and rolls upon the plane. It is circumscribed between two circles (*Poinsot*).

her'ring (hĕr'ĭng), *n.* [ME. *hering*, AS. *hǽring*; akin to D. *haring*, G. *haring*, *hering*, OHG. *hāring*, *hering.*] A small isospondylous fish (*Clupea harengus*) which is extraordinarily abundant in the temperate and colder parts of the North Atlantic, swimming in schools which sometimes contain hundreds of millions of individuals. They feed chiefly on small crustaceans and approach the coasts for spawning, depositing their eggs (which adhere to stones or other objects on the bottom) in shallow water. The herring is one of the most important of food fishes. It is preserved by smoking, salting, or canning. On the American coast the young are extensively canned and sold as sardines. A closely allied species, the California herring (*C. pallasii*), replaces it in the North Pacific. The name *herring* is extended, usually with some qualifying word (cf. BRANCH HERRING, GLUT HERRING), to many members of the family Clupeidæ (which see), of which the common herring is the type, and is used as a general name for the members of that family. It is also extended to some fishes of other families more or less similar to the true herring. Cf. LAKE HERRING, RAINBOW HERRING, FRESH-WATER HERRING.

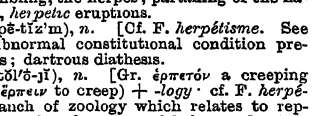
Common Herring (*Clupea harengus*). (½)

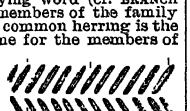
Herringbone Masonry.

her'ring-bone' (-bōn'), *a.* Resembling the spine of a herring; esp., characterized by an arrangement of materials or decorative patterns in rows of parallel lines, which in any two successive rows slope in reverse directions.

herringbone bond. *Masonry.* See BOND, *n.*, 10 **a**. — **h. gear**, *Mach.*, a gear with double screw teeth. See SCREW WHEEL. — **h. stitch**, *Needlework*, a kind of cross-stitch used to fasten down material too thick to be hemmed; also, an ornamental embroidery stitch. Sometimes called *catstitch*, or *catch stitch*. — **h. strutting**, a system of crossed struts between floor joists. — **h. twill**, a twill which produces a herringbone pattern

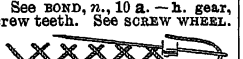
Herringbone Stitch.

Herringbone Strutting.

herring gull. A common and widely distributed gull (*Larus argentatus*) of Europe and North America, having, when adult, the plumage largely white, with a light blue-gray mantle, and black tips (marked with white) to the wings. The young are dark-colored. It is the common large gull on the Atlantic coast of North America, and is also numerous in the interior, breeding from Maine and the Great Lakes northward.

her'ring-kale' (hĕr'ĭng-kāl'), *n.* A common parrot fish (*Olisthops cyanomelas*) of the Australian coasts.

Herrn'hut-er (hĕrn'ho͝ot-ẽr), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of the Moravians; — so called from the settlement of Herrnhut made, about 1722, by the Moravians at the invitation of Nicholas Lewis, Count of Zinzendorf, upon his estate in the circle of Bautzen.

hers (hûrz), *pron.* The form of the possessive *her* used absolutely, that is, without the governing noun following. "What his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend." *Dryden.* Like *yours* and *theirs*, *hers* is the form used after *of*; as, a gift of *hers* (see POSSESSIVE, *a.*). It was formerly used also as the first of two possessives *before* a noun; as, *hers* and my brother, — now, *her* brother and mine. See HERN.

Her-schel'i-an (hûr-shĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or relating to Sir William Herschel, English astronomer (1738-1822). — *n.* A Herschelian telescope. See TELESCOPE.

Her'schel-ite (hûr'shĕl-īt), *n.* [After Sir John *Herschel*, Eng. astronomer (1792-1871).] *Min.* A variety of chabazite in beautiful glassy crystals of complex twinned structure.

herse (hûrs), *n.* [F. *herse* harrow, portcullis. See HEARSE.] **1.** = HARROW, implement, 1, 2 **a** & **c**. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** *Mil. Antiq.* A battle formation somewhat similar to the Greek phalanx.

3. A frame on which skins are dried, as for parchment. **4.** Obs. var. or ref. sp. of HEARSE.

Her'se (hûr'sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἕρση.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the three daughters of Cecrops to whom Athena gave a box containing Erichthonius. Two of them, Herse and Aglauros, yielding to curiosity, opened the box, found a snake within, and threw themselves from the Acropolis.

her-self' (hĕr-sĕlf'), *pron.* An emphasized form of the pronoun for the third person sing. feminine. Its uses are: **1.** For emphasis: **a** As a simple objective; as, a gift intended for *herself*. **b** In apposition with *she* or with a nominative or objective noun, as, she *herself* said it; armies threatened Rome *herself*. **c** As subject nominative; as, *herself* would bear the blame. *Archaic.* **d** As predicate nominative; as, she came *herself*; — often with the force of *by herself*, alone; as, she did it *herself*.

☞ *Herself* is sometimes represented as used by Welsh or Gaelic speakers in the same manner as *her*. See HER, 1.

2. Specif., esp. after *be*, *become*, etc.: Her normal, proper, or true self, hence, her right or sane mind, as, she was demented, but is now *herself* again; she has come to *herself*.

3. As a reflexive; as, she blames *herself*.

☞ *Herself* is often divided, as in "*her* own *self*," being treated as possessive and noun.

Her'shef (hĕr'shĕf), *n.* [Prob. Egypt. *hershef* bravery.] *Egypt. Relig.* The tutelary deity of Heracleopolis, a local form of Osiris. Hershef was known to the Greeks as **Arsaphes** ['Αρσαφῆς], and was identified by them with Heracles.

Hershef

Hertz'i-an (hĕrt'sĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the German physicist Heinrich Hertz.

Hertzian telegraphy, telegraphy by means of the Hertzian waves; wireless telegraphy. — **H. waves**, electric waves; — so called because Hertz was the first to investigate them systematically. His apparatus consisted essentially in an *oscillator* for producing the waves, and a *resonator* for detecting them (see HERTZ RADIATOR, OSCILLATOR, RESONATOR). The waves were found to have the same velocity as light, and to undergo reflection, refraction, and polarization.

Hertz radiator (hĕrts). *Elec.* The elementary form of oscillator used by Hertz. It consisted of a pair of metallic plates or balls each attached to a short rod ending in a knob connected to the secondary circuit of an induction coil, the rods being placed with the knobs a short distance apart. See OSCILLATOR.

her'y (hĕr'ĭ), *v. t.* [AS. *herian.*] To glorify; extol; praise. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Her'ze-go-vin'i-an (hĕr'tsĕ-gō-vĭn'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A native of Herzegovina, the inhabitants of which are a Slavic-speaking people, noted for their tall stature. They are classed by Deniker as of the Adriatic race (which see).

He'si-od'ic (hē'sĭ-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [From Gr. Ἡσίοδος Hesiod.] Of or pertaining to the Greek poet Hesiod, or resembling his works. The Hesiodic poems comprise (1) the "Works and Days," collections of practical and religious maxims, a calendar of lucky and unlucky days, etc.; (2) the "Theogony," giving the origin of the universe and the dynasties of the gods; and (3) the "Shield of Heracles," a short epic.

He-si'o-ne (hē-sī'ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἡσιόνη.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy. He was compelled by Poseidon to offer her to a sea monster sent by the god to scourge the land for the king's refusal to repay Poseidon for help in building the walls. Hesione was saved by Heracles, who slew the monster. Cf. ANDROMEDA. **2.** *Zoöl.* A genus of marine polychæte worms of the order Errantia, having a relatively short body and a long protrusible pharynx without teeth. It is the type of a family, **He'si-on'i-dæ** (hē'sĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dē).

hes'i-tance (hĕz'ĭ-tăns) } *n.* [L. *haesitantia* a stammering.]
hes'i-tan-cy (-tăn-sĭ) }

Hesitation, esp as a quality or trait of character; indecision.

Syn. — See HESITATION.

hes'i-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *haesitans*, p. pr. of *haesitare.* See HESITATE.] Not prompt in deciding or acting; hesitating; unready. — **hes'i-tant-ly**, *adv.*

hes'i-tate (hĕz'ĭ-tāt; 277), *v. i.*; HES'I-TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); HES'I-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *haesitare*, intens. fr. *haerere* to hesitate, stick fast; to hang or hold fast. Cf. ADHERE.] **1.** To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be in uncertainty as to a determination; as, he *hesitated* whether to accept or not; to *hesitate* in forming a judgment. **2.** To stammer; to falter in speaking.

Syn. — HESITATE, FALTER, DEMUR agree in implying irresolution or uncertainty. HESITATE is the general term; FALTER (frequently used of a hesitating brokenness of speech) suggests wavering in purpose or action; to DEMUR, in earlier usage to pause or suspend judgment in uncertainty, has now acquired the more positive sense of taking exception to something; as, "I have for many months *hesitated* about the propriety of allowing . . . any part of my narrative to come before the public eye" (*De Quincey*); "He who *hesitates* is lost" (*Proverb*); "with a voice that did not *falter* though the heart was moved" (*Wordsworth*); "neither to change, nor *falter*, nor repent" (*Shelley*); "Notwithstanding he hoped that matters would have been long since brought to an issue, the fair one still *demurs*" (*Spectator*); "When you say that this passage or that *demur*; and more, I wholly disagree" (*Tennyson*). See HESITATION, FLUCTUATE, DEFER, LINGER, TRIFLE.

hes'i-tate (hĕz'ĭ-tāt; 277), *v. t.* To utter with hesitation, or to intimate by a reluctant manner.

Just hunt a fault, and *hesitate* dislike. *Pope.*

hes'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *haesitatio*: cf. F. *hésitation.*] **1.** Act or fact of hesitating; suspension of opinion or action; doubt; vacillation. **2.** A faltering in speech; stammering.

Hesitation ranges from the slightest difficulty experienced in producing an elementary sound to actual stammering. Indeed, it is not always easy to distinguish between the hesitation of the mind over the choice of words and that of the vocal organs over the articulation of sounds. *Guy Carleton Lee.*

Syn. — HESITATION, HESITANCY are often indistinguishable. But HESITATION more commonly applies to the action, HESITANCY to the condition or quality, of hesitating; as, to accept without *hesitation*, to feel great *hesitancy* about accepting. See HESITATE.

hes'i-ta-tive (hĕz'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Showing, or characterized by, hesitation. — **hes/i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

[He said] in his mild, *hesitative* way. *R. D. Blackmore.*

Hes'per (hĕs'pẽr), *n.* [See HESPERIAN.] Hesperus.

Hes-pe'ri-a (hĕs-pē'rĭ-a), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑσπερία.] **1** The Western Land; — a name given by the Greek poets to Italy and by the Roman poets to Spain and sometimes to Italy. **2.** *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical skipper butterflies, the type of a subfamily, **Hes-pe'ri-i'næ** (-ĭ'nē). It includes a number of North American species, mostly dark brown with white markings.

Hes-pe'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *hesperius*, fr. *hesperus* the evening star, Gr. ἕσπερος evening, ἕσπερος ἀστήρ the evening star. Cf. VESPER.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Hesperia; hence, Western; Occidental. *Poetic.* **2.** Of or pertaining to the Hesperides. *Poetic* **3.** [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the family Hesperiidæ.

Hes-pe'ri-an, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of the West; an Occidental. *Poetic.* **2.** [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* A butterfly of the family Hesperiidæ.

Hes'per-id (hĕs'pẽr-ĭd), *n.* **1.** One of the Hesperides. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* One of the Hesperiidæ. — **hes'per-id**, *a.*

Hes-per'i-des (hĕs-pẽr'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑσπερίδες.] *Class. Myth.* **a** The nymphs who guarded with the aid of a dragon the garden in which grew the golden apples which Gæa had given as a wedding present to Hera. To get some of these apples was one of the labors of Hercules. The nymphs were also called *Atlantides*. Their names and number vary with different writers. Apollonius gives them as *Ægle*, *Hespera*, and *Erytheis*; Apollodorus as *Ægle*, *Erythea*, *Hestia*, and *Arethusa*. **b** The garden producing the golden apple, located in the extreme West, hence in Africa, the Fortunate Isles, etc.

hes-per'i-din (-dĭn), *n.* [See HESPERIDIUM.] *Chem.* A white crystalline glucoside, $C_{22}H_{26}O_{12}$, found in ripe and unripe fruit (as the orange). On decomposition it yields hesperetin and glucose.

hes'per-id'i-um (hĕs'pẽr-ĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IDIA (-ă). [NL. So called in allusion to the golden apples of the Hesperides. See HESPERIDES.] *Bot.* A syncarpous, polycarpellary, many-celled berry, with a spongy exocarp. It is the characteristic fruit of the orange (*Citrus*) and its relatives.

Hes'per-i'i-dæ (-ĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the skipper butterflies.

Hes'per-is (hĕs'pẽr-ĭs), *n.* [L., damewort, Gr. ἑσπερίς, prop. fem. of ἑσπέριος pertaining to evening. See HESPERIAN.] *Bot.* A genus of biennial or perennial brassicaceous herbs of Europe and Asia, having large purple and white racemose flowers with elongated erect sepals and bilobed stigma. *H. matronalis* is the damewort, or rocket.

Hes'per-or'nis (-ôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἕσπερος western + ὄρνις, -ιθος, a bird.] *Paleon.* A genus of remarkable swimming birds from the Cretaceous of Kansas, having teeth in each jaw implanted in a long groove. The wings were very rudimentary, the sternum keelless, and the vertebræ had saddle-shaped articulations. The birds somewhat resembled the loons in form. *H. regalis*, the best-known species, was over five feet long. With a few presumably related Cretaceous forms known from fragmentary remains, they constitute the order or superorder Odontolcæ.

Hes'per-us (hĕs'pẽr-ŭs), *n.* [L. See HESPER.] The evening star; Hesper.

Hes'sian (hĕsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Hesse, in Germany, or the Hessians. — **Hessian bit**, a kind of jointed bit for a bridle. — **H. boots**, boots of a kind worn in England, early in the 19th century, tasseled in front. — **H crucible**, a cheap, brittle, and fragile, but very refractory crucible, composed of the finest fire clay and sand, and commonly used for a single heating. It is used in assaying, etc. — **H. fly**, a small dipterous fly or midge (*Mayetiola destructor*) which is very destructive to wheat in America. Its larvæ live between the base of the lower leaves and the stalk and suck the juices of the plant. In the pupa stage they are small brown objects resembling flaxseeds. Two broods

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her-pet'i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. ἕρπης, -ητος, herpes + *-form.*] *Med.* Resembling herpes.

her'pe-tog'ra-phy (hûr'pĕ-tŏg'ra-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἕρπης, -ητος, herpes + *-graphy.*] *Med.* Science of herpetic diseases.

her'pe-toid (hûr'pĕ-toid), *a.* [Gr. ἕρπης, -ητος, herpes + *-oid.*] **1.** *Med.* Herpetiform **2.** Like a reptile. *Rare.*

her'pe-tot'o-my (-tŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἑρπετόν a reptile + *-tomy.*] Anatomy of reptiles. — **her'pe-tot'o-mist**, *n.*

her'pid, *p. a.* [Cf. Icel. *herpast* to be contracted as with cramp.] Cramped; wrinkled. *Obs.*

‖ **Herr** (hĕr), *n.*; *pl.* HERREN (hĕr'ĕn). [G.] Lord, master, the Lord; also, now, commonly, a title of respect equiv. to the English *Mister*; in address, *Sir*; and in the pl., *Gentlemen.*

Her'ra-tin. Var. of HARATIN.

herre. † HAIR, HARRE, HER. HIGHER.

her'ren-grun'dite (hĕr'ĕn grŭn'dīt), *n.* [From *Herrengrund*, Hungary.] *Min.* A basic hydrous sulphate of copper and calcium in green tabular crystals.

‖ **Her'ren-haus'** (hĕr'ĕn-hous'), *n.* [G., House of Lords.] See LEGISLATURE, *Austria, Prussia*

her'ri-ca'no. † HURRICANE.

her'ri-ment (hĕr'ĭ-mĕnt; hăr'-), *n.* [See HARRY, *v.*] Harassment. *Scot.*

her'ring-bone', *v. t.* & *i.* To make with, or to make, herringbone work.

herring cob. The head of a herring; hence, a blockhead *Obs*

her'ring-er, *n.* One that fishes for herrings.

herring hog. A porpoise

herring king = *king of the herrings*, under KING

herring pond. The ocean, esp. the Atlantic. *Humorous.* [work.

herring work Herringbone

herriot † HERIOT.

her'rod. † HERALD.

her'ron. † HERON.

her'ry † HERY.

her'ry (hĕr'ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng var. of HARRY, *v.*

hers. † HEARSE. [*Obs.*

hers, *possessive pron.* Theirs.

her'sal (hûr'săl), *n.* Short for HEARSAL. *Obs.* [URANUS.

Her'schel (hûr'shĕl), *n.* See

herschipe † HERSHIP.

herse, *v. t.* = HERY. [HOARSE.

herse (hĕrs). Scot var. of

hersed (hûrst), *p. a* Drawn up in a herse, as bowmen. *Obs.*

her'ship (hûr'shĭp), *n.* [Cf. HERE army or HARRY, *v.*] A warlike raid or foray, esp. to steal cattle; also, distress caused by, or plunder taken in, such foray. *Scot., Obs. or Hist.*

her'sil-lon. *n.* [F., fr. *herse* a harrow. See HERSE, *n.*] *Mil.* = HARROW, 2 **a**. *Obs.*

her'sir (hûr'sẽr), *n.* [Icel.] In medieval Norway, the ruler of a district. [HERY. *Obs.*

hersoun, *v. t* [Cf. HERY.] = **herst.** Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HEARSE.

herst. Hearsed. *Ref. Sp.*

her'sum. *a.* [AS. *hȳrsum.* See HEAR; 1st -SOME.] Obedient; devout. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To obey. *Obs.* [Obedience. *Obs.*

her'sum-lecg, -sum-ness, *n* |

hert. † HART. [var. of HEART.

hert (*Scot.* hĕrt). Obs. or Scot.

herte. Obs. pret of HURT.

hertely. † HEARTILY.

herten. *a* [See HART.] Made of buckskin. *Obs.*

Hert'ford-shire kin'd'ness (hûr(t)'fẽrd-shẽr). [From *Hertfordshire*, a county in England] Favor of the same kind in return. *Local, Eng.*

herth. † EARTH, HEARTH.

Her'tha (hĕr'thä), *n.* [An unsupported reading for *Nerthus* in Tacitus's "Germania."] *Teut. Relig.* = NERTHUS.

hert'ly † HEARTLY.

Her'u-li (hĕr'ōō-lĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] See HERMINONES.

He-ru'li-an (hē-rōō'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Heruli. — *n.* One of the Heruli.

herut † HEREOUT.

her'vest, her'vist † HARVEST.

‖ **har'vi-de'ro** (ẽr'vĭ-thā'rō; ĭd'ĭ), *n.* [Sp. Amer., fr. Sp. *hervidero* ebullition.] A mud volcano.

herwe. † HARROW.

hery. † EERIE, HAIRY, HARRY, *v.*

‖ **Her'zog** (hĕr'tsŏk), *n.*; *G. pl.* -ZOGE (-tsō'gĕ); -ZÖGE (-tsü'gĕ). [G., akin to AS. *heretoga*, lit., army leader.] A member of the highest rank of nobility in Germany or Austria; a duke. See DUKE, *n.* 2

hese. † EASE, HIS

Hes'e-bon (hĕs'ē-bŏn). *D Bib.*

He'sed (hē'sĕd). *Bib.*

hesel † HAZEL

Hesh'bon (hĕsh'bŏn). *Bib.*

Hesh'mon (-mŏn). *Bib*

Hesh'van (-văn). Also **Hesh'wan** See JEWISH CALENDAR.

hes'i-tat'er (hĕz'ĭ-tāt'ẽr), **hes'i-ta'tor.** *n.* One who hesitates.

hes'i-tat'ing (-tāt'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of HESITATE. — **hes'i-tat'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **-tat'ing-ness**, *n.*

hes'i-ta-to-ry (hĕz'ĭ-tă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Hesitating. *Rare.*

Hes-mo'na (hĕs-mō'nä). *D. Bib.*

hesp (hĕsp; ĕsp). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HASP.

‖ **hes'ped** (hĕs'pĕd), *n.* [Heb.] A funeral or memorial eulogy.

hes'pel.hes'pil. Vars. of HUSPIL.

hes'per-et'ic (hĕs'pẽr-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*hesperetin* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Designating a white crystalline acid, $C_{16}H_{10}O_4$, formed by the action of alkalies on hesperetin. It is isomeric with ferulic acid.

hes-per'e-tin (hĕs-pẽr'ē-tĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A white, sweetish crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$, obtained by decomposition of hesperidin [HESPERIDÆ.

Hes-per'i-dæ (-ĭ-dē). Var. of

hes-per'i-date (-dāt), **hes'per-id'e-ous** (hĕs'pẽr-ĭd'ē-ŭs). *a.* [See HESPERIDIUM.] *Bot.* Having the structure or appearance of the orange.

hes-per'i-den (hĕs-pẽr'ĭ-dĕn), *n.* [See HESPERIDIUM.] *Chem.* A terpene found in orange oil, identical with dextro-limonene.

Hes'per-id'i-an (hĕs'pẽr-ĭd'ĭ-ăn), **Hes'per-id'e-an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hesperides.

Hes'per-or'ni-thes (-ôr'nĭ-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr ἕσπερος western + ὄρνιθες, pl., birds.] *Paleon.* A group consisting of *Hesperornis* and a few allied forms; in recent classifications treated as an order of the superorder Odontolcæ.

Hes'ra-i (hĕs'rā-ī). *D. Bib.*

hess. † HOARSE. [TOGRAPHY.

hes'sase' (hĕs'ăz'), *n.* See PE-

Hes'sel-bach's tri'an-gle. *Anat.* = TRIANGLE OF HESSELBACH.

hesshe. † ASK.

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occur annually in most regions, the fall brood wintering in the pupa state in winter wheat. This insect is so called from the belief that it was brought into America in straw imported for the Hessian troops during the Revolution. —**Hessian purple,** any of several purple azo dyes derived from stilbene —**H. violet.** See DYE. — **H. yellow.** See DYE.

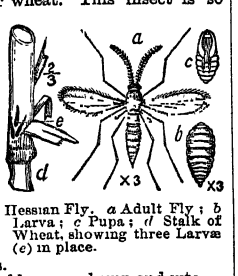

Hessian Fly. *a* Adult Fly; *b* Larva; *c* Pupa; *d* Stalk of Wheat, showing three Larvæ (*e*) in place.

Hes'sian (hĕsh'ăn), *n* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Hesse, Germany.
2. A mercenary or venal person; — alluding to the Hessian mercenaries who served with the British troops in the Revolutionary War. *U. S.*
3. *pl.* [*l. c.*] Hessian boots.
4. [*l. c.*] A coarse sacking of hemp or hemp and jute.
5. *pl.* Andirons having uprights shaped to represent Hessians, popular in America immediately after the Revolution.
Hes'si-an (hĕs'ĭ-ăn ; -yăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named from, Otto Hesse (1811-74), a German mathematician.
Hessian curve, *Geom.*, the locus of the double point of the first polar of a curve. — **H. surface,** in line geometry, the surface whose equation is formed by eliminating the four homogeneous coordinates $x'_1 \ldots x'_4$ from the four equations $u_{12}x'_1 + \ldots + u_{34}x'_4 = 0, \ldots, \ldots, u_{14}r'_1 + \ldots +$ $u_{45}x'_4 = 0$, — where $u = 0$ is the original surface in homogeneous coordinates $z_1, \ldots z_4$; the suffixes to u denote derivation as to $z_1 \ldots z_4$; and $x'_1 \ldots x'_4$ is any point. Called also *kern surface* and *determinantal surface.*
Hes'si-an (hĕs'ĭ-ăn ; -yăn), *n. Math.* A covariant of a quantic, the Jacobian of the first derivatives of the quantic with respect to its variables.
hess'ite (hĕs'īt), *n.* [After G. H. *Hess*, of St. Petersburg.] *Min.* A lead-gray sectile silver telluride, Ag_2Te, often auriferous, and usually massive. H., 2 5–3. Sp. gr., 8.31–8.45.
hest (hĕst), *n.* [AS. *hæs*, fr. *hātan* to call, bid. See HIGHT, cf. BEHEST.] **1.** Command; precept; injunction. *Archaic.* See BEHEST. "At thy *hest*." *Shak.*
2. A promise; pledge; also, will; determination. *Obs.*
hes-ter'nal (hĕs-tûr'năl), *a.* Also, *Obs.*, **hes'tern** [L. *hesternus;* akin to *heri* yesterday.] Pertaining to yesterday. *Rare.* See YESTER, *a.* *Ld. Lytton.*
Hes'ti-a (hĕs'tĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. Ἑστία.] **1.** *Gr. Relig.* Goddess of the hearth, whether of the home or city; — identified with the Roman *Vesta* (which see). In myth she is daughter of Cronus and Rhea. In art she is represented as richly draped and veiled; her general character is that of goddess of the intimate family relations.
2. [*l. c.*] See ALTAR.
Hes'y-chasm (-ĭ-kăz'm), *n.* Hesychastic belief or practice.
Hes'y-chast (-kăst), *n.* [Gr. ἡσυχαστής hermit, fr. ἡσυχάζειν to be still or quiet, fr. ἡσυχος still, calm.] One of a sect of mystics or quietists in the Eastern Church, which originated among the monks of Mt. Athos, in the 14th century. They gave themselves up to protracted contemplation with the eyes fixed on the navel, holding that thus they were enabled to see or feel diffused through them an uncreated but communicable divine light, the same which shone on Mt. Tabor at the transfiguration of Christ.
hes-y-chas'tic (-kăs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Soothing; calming; — said of a style of ancient Greek music.
2. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Hesychasts.
he-tæ'ra (hĕ-tē'rä) } *n.; pl.* -RÆ (-rē), -RAI (-rī). [NL.
he-tai'ra (hĕ-tī'rä) } See HETÆRISM.] *Gr. Antiq.* A mistress, or female paramour, of the better class. Hetæræ were often singers and dancers. They were usually slaves. Cf. LAIS, PHRYNE. — **he-tæ'ric, he-tai'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*
he-tæ'rism (hĕ-tē'rĭz'm) } *n.* [Gr. ἑταίρα a companion, a
he-tai'rism (-tī'rĭz'm) } concubine, fem. of ἑταῖρος a comrade.] **1.** Concubinage.
2. A supposed primitive state of society, in which all the women of a tribe were held in common. *H. Spencer.*
—he-tæ'rist, he-tai'rist (-rĭst), *n.* — **het'æ-ris'tic, het'ai-ris'tic** (hĕt'ĕ-rĭs'tĭk, hĕt'ī-), *a.*
het'er-a-de'ni-a (hĕt'ĕr-ă-dē'nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + *adenia.*] *Med.* Formation of glandular tissue in an abnormal location. — **het'er-a-den'ic** (-dĕn'ĭk), *a.*
het'er-a-tom'ic (-ă-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *atomic.*] *Chem.* Made up of atoms of different kinds.
het'er-aux-e'sis (-ôk-sē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + *auxesis.*] *Plant Physiol.* Irregular or unsymmetrical growth of organs or tissues, as in epinasty and hyponasty. The circumnutations of growing organs are due to heterauxesis.
het'er-o- (hĕt'ĕr-ō-). [Gr. ἕτερος other.] A combining form signifying *other, other than usual, different.*
het'er-o-al'bu-mose (-ăl'bŭ-mōs), *n.* [*hetero-* + *albumose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A variety of heteroproteose derived from albumen. Cf. HETEROPROTEOSE, DYSALBUMOSE.
het'er-o-blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *-blastic.*] *Biol.* **a** Having an indirect embryonic development. **b** Arising from cells of another kind. See EMBRYOGENY. — **het'er-o-blas'ti-cal-ly** (hĕt'ĕr-ō-blăs'tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **het'er-o-blas'ty** (-tĭ), *n.*
het'er-o-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* Bearing fruit of two different kinds, as a plant of the genus *Falcata*, which produces both aërial and hypogeous pods. — **het'er-o-car'pism** (-pĭz'm), *n.*
het'er-o-ca'se-ose (-kā'sē-ōs), *n.* [*hetero-* + *caseose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A variety of heteroproteose derived from casein. See HETEROPROTEOSE.
het'er-o-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *centric.*] Composed of rays which neither are parallel nor intersect in a common center; — said of light.
het'er-o-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Bot.* Having pistillate and staminate flowers in separate heads, or capitula, — said of certain composite plants, as *Antennaria.*
Het'er-oc'er-a (-ŏs'ĕr-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *hetero-* + Gr. κέρας horn.] *Zool.* A suborder of Lepidoptera, consisting of the moths; — disting. from the Rhopalocera, or butterflies.
het'er-o-cer'cal (hĕt'ĕr-ō-sûr'kăl), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. κέρκος tail.] *Zoöl.* Having the vertebral column turned somewhat upward and extending into the upper lobe of the tail, which is usually longer than the lower, as in sharks.

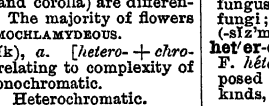
Heterocercal Tail.

het'er-o-cer'cy (hĕt'ĕr-ō-sûr'sĭ), *n.* [*hetero-* + Gr. κέρκος a tail.] *Zoöl.* The possession of a heterocercal tail, the condition of being heterocercal.
het'er-oc'er-ous (-ŏs'ĕr-ŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Heterocera, or moths.
het'er-o-chi'ral (hĕt'ĕr-ō-kī'răl), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. χείρ hand.] *Physics.* Laterally reversed or perverted as to right and left, but otherwise identical in form; — said of images in a plane mirror. Cf. ENANTIOMORPHOUS.
het'er-o-chla-myd'e-ous (-klă-mĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. χλαμύς, -ύδος, cloak.] *Bot.* Having a perianth whose inner and outer series (or calyx and corolla) are differentiated as to color, texture, etc. The majority of flowers are heterochlamydeous. Cf. HOMOCHLAMYDEOUS.
het'er-o-chro-mat'ic (-krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *chromatic.*] Complex as to color; relating to complexity of color or different colors; not monochromatic.
het'er-o-chro'mic (-krō'mĭk), *a.* Heterochromatic.
het'er-och'ro-nism (hĕt'ĕr-ŏk'rō-nĭz'm), **het'er-och'ro-ny** (hĕt'ĕr-ŏk'rō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἑτερόχρονος of different times; ἕτερος other + χρόνος time.] Irregularity in time of occurrence; specif., *Biol.*, in evolution, a deviation from the typical sequence in time in the formation of organs or parts. — **het'er-o-chron'ic** (-ō-krŏn'ĭk), *a.*
het'er-o-clite' (hĕt'ĕr-ō-klīt'), *a.* [L. *heteroclitus*, Gr. ἑτερόκλιτος; ἕτερος other + κλίνειν to lean, incline, inflect: cf. F. *hétéroclite.*] Deviating from ordinary forms or rules; irregular; anomalous; abnormal.
het'er-o-clite', *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A word irregular either in declension or conjugation, or deviating from the ordinary inflection of like words; esp., a noun irregular in declension.
2. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule, or from common forms.
het'er-o-cyc'lic (-sĭk'lĭk ; -sī'klĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *cyclic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or containing a ring composed of atoms of different kinds. See CYCLIC, 4.
het'er-o-cyst' (hĕt'ĕr-ō-sĭst'), *n.* [*hetero-* + *cyst.*] *Bot.* In the Nostocaceæ, one of the large transparent cells at intervals along the filament, marking the limits of adjacent homogonia. Their function is unknown.
het'er-o-dac'ty-lous (-dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr δάκτυλος a toe.] *Zoöl.* Having the first and second toes turned backward, as in the trogons.
het'er-o-dont' (hĕt'ĕr-ō-dŏnt'), *a.* [*hetero-* + *-odont.*] **1.** *Zoöl.* Having the teeth differentiated into incisors, canines, and molars, as in man and the majority of mammals, — opposed to *homodont.*
2. *Zoöl.* Having both cardinal and lateral hinge teeth which fit into depressions on the opposite valve; — said of certain bivalve shells. In certain classifications this was the chief character of an order, **Het'er-o-don'ta** (-dŏn'tä).
Het'er-o-don'tus (-dŏn'tŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small sharks having two dorsal fins, each armed with a spine, and the posterior teeth modified into a dense pavement adapted for crushing the shells of mollusks. *Cestracion* is a synonym. There are but few living species, found in the warmer parts of the Pacific Ocean and known as **Port Jackson sharks,** as the Australian species, *H. philippi.* The genus is believed to have existed since the Jurassic, and the family **Het'er-o-don'ti-dæ** (hĕt'ĕr-ō-dŏn'tĭ-dē),

Port Jackson Shark (*Heterodontus philippi*).

of which it is the type, since the Lower Carboniferous. — **het'er-o-don'toid** (-dŏn'toid), *a.*
het'er-o-dox (hĕt'ĕr-ō-dŏks), *a.* [Gr. ἑτερόδοξος; ἕτερος other + δόξα opinion.] **1.** Contrary to, or differing from, some acknowledged standard, as the Bible, the creed of a church, the decree of a council; not orthodox; heretical; — said of doctrines, books, etc., esp. on theological subjects.
2. Holding heterodox opinions, or doctrines not orthodox; heretical; — said of persons. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — HETERODOX, HERETICAL. That is HETERODOX which is at variance with accepted doctrines (esp. religious); that is HERETICAL which is perniciously heterodox or erroneous. See HERETIC.
— **het'er-o-dox'ly,** *adv.* — **het'er-o-dox'ness,** *n.*
het'er-o-dox'y (-dŏk'sĭ), *n.; pl.* -DOXIES (-sĭz). [Gr. ἑτεροδοξία.] **1.** Quality of being heterodox; departure from orthodoxy.
2. A heterodox opinion or doctrine, or a system of such doctrines.
het'er-od'ro-mous (-ŏd'rō-mŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + *-dromous.*] **1.** *Bot.* In alternate-leaved phyllotaxy, having the genetic spiral of the branches reversed in its direction from that of the main stem. Cf. HOMODROMOUS, ANTIDROMOUS.
2. *Mech.* Having the resistance and the actuating force on opposite sides of the fulcrum or axis. *Obs.*
het'er-od'ro-my (-ŏd'rō-mĭ), *n.* State or quality of being heterodromous.
het'er-œ'cious (-ē'shŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. οἰκία house.] *Bot.* Passing through the different stages in its life history on an alternation of hosts, as the common wheat-rust fungus (*Puccinia graminis*), and certain other parasitic fungi; — contrasted with *autœcious.* — **het'er-œ'cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.*
het'er-og'a-mous (-ŏg'ä-mŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + *-gamous:* cf. F. *hétérogame.*] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Having unlike gametes; — opposed to *isogamous.* **b** Bearing flowers of two different kinds, as the spikes of certain sedges, or the heads of many composites in which the discoid florets are perfect and the radiate florets neutral or pistillate; — opposed to *homogamous.* **c** Characterized by indirect methods of pollination, as certain flowers; — opposed to *orthogamous.*
2. *Biol.* Pert. to, or characterized by, heterogamy.
het'er-og'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [*hetero-* + *-gamy.*] **1.** *Bot.* The condition of being heterogamous.
2. *Biol.* That form of alternation of generations in which two kinds of sexual generation (esp. a dicœcious and a parthenogenetic generation) alternate.
het'er-o-ge-ne'i-ty (hĕt'ĕr-ō-jĕ-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *hétérogénéité.*] Heterogeneous state or quality.
het'er-o-ge'ne-ous (-jē'nē-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *heterogeneus*, fr. Gr. ἑτερογενής; ἕτερος other + γένος race, kind, akin to E. *kin:* cf. F. *hétérogène.*] Differing in kind; having unlike qualities; possessed of different characteristics; dissimilar; — opposed to *homogeneous*, and said of two or more connected objects, or of a conglomerate mass, considered with respect to the parts of which it is made up.—**het'er-o-ge'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **het'er-o-ge'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*
heterogeneous nouns, *Gram.*, nouns having different genders in the singular and plural numbers; as, *locus*, masculine in the singular, in the plural masculine, *loci*, and neuter, *loca.* — **h. number,** *Math.*, a mixed number. — **h. quantities,** *Math.*, quantities incapable of comparison in respect to magnitude, being of different dimensions, as volume and area, force and velocity. — **h. surds,** *Math.*, surds having different indices. — **h. whole.** See WHOLE.
het'er-o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*hetero-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* **a** Spontaneous generation; abiogenesis. **b** Alternation of generations; esp., alternation of a dicœcious and one or more parthenogenetic generations.
het'er-o-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Relating to, or characterized by, heterogenesis.
2. Relating to external origin or genesis.
heterogenetic induction, *Plant Physiol.*, the union of two or more stimuli; complex stimulation.
het'er-og'e-ny (-ŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* **1.** Heterogeneity. *Obs.*
2. *Biol.* Heterogenesis.
het'er-og'o-nous (-ŏg'ō-nŭs), *a.* Characterized by heterogony. — **het'er-og'o-nous-ly,** *adv.*
heterogonous dimorphism, *Bot.*, the production of perfect flowers of two kinds by individuals of the same species, as in *Primula* and *Houstonia.* In one type the androecium exceeds the gynœcium, in the other the reverse is the case. This adaptation is designed to secure cross-pollination. — **h. trimorphism,** *Bot.*, the production of perfect flowers of

hes'so-nite, *n* See ESSONITE.
hest. Obs. or dial. var. of HAST.
heat, *v. t.* To promise; command; grant. *Obs.*
hestely. † HASTELY.
Hes'ter, Hes'ther (hĕs'tẽr). = ESTHER, fem prop. name.
hes-thog'e-nous (hĕs-thŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [Irreg., fr. Gr. ἑσθής clothing + *-genous.*] *Zool.* Having a covering of down when hatched; ptilopædic.
hes'tre. † ESTRE.
He'sus. Var. of ESUS.
Hes'van (hĕs'văn). For HESHVAN. See JEWISH CALENDAR.
het. Dial. Eng. var. of HAIT
het. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HEAT. [p. p. of HIGHT.]
het. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & Scot. & dial. Eng. for HOT.
he-tas'ri-a (hē-tăs'rĭ-ä), **he-tai'ri-a** (-tī'rĭ-ä), *n.; pl* -RIÆ (-ē). [Gr. ἑταιρία, ἑταιρεία, companionship, association.] A secret political organization in Greece, formed early in the 19th century to oppose Turkish rule
he-tæ'ri-o (-ō). Var. of ETERIO.
het'æ-roc'ra-cy (hĕt'ē-rŏk'rä-sĭ), **het'ai-roc'ra-cy** (hĕt'ī-), *n.* [Gr. ἑταῖρα hetæra, or ἑταῖρος companion, fellow + *-cracy.*] *R.* a Government by hetæræ. **b** Government by college fellows.
he-tæ'ro-lite (hē-tē'rō-līt), *n.* [Gr. ἑταῖρος + *-lite.*] *Min.* A zinc-manganese mineral in company with chalcophanite.
he-tæ'ry (hē-tē'rĭ), **he-tai'ry** (-tī'rĭ), *n. Athen. Hist.* A political oligarchical club. *Grote.*
he-tai'ra, he-tai'ric. Var. of HETÆRA, etc. [of HATCHEL.]
hetch'el. Obs or dial. Eng. var.
hete. † EAT; HATE; HEAT; HIGHT, *v.*; HIT; HOT.
hete, *n.* [Var. of ME. *hat, hot;* cf AS. *gehāt*, E. HOTE.] Promise; command. Cf. HOTE. *Obs.*
hetefeste, *adv.* [AS *hete* hatred + *fæste* fast.] Fast; securely. *Obs.*
hetel. † HATEL.
heter, heterly. † HETTER, HETHER-SCANTH, **het'er-a-can'thous** (-kăn'thŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. ἄκανθα a spine.] *Zool.* Having the spines of the dorsal fin unsymmetrical, or thickened alternately on the right and left sides.
het'er-ac'my (-ăk'mĭ), *n.* [See HETERO-; ACME.] *Bot.* = DICHOGAMY. *Rare.*
het'er-al'o-cha (-ăl'ō-kä), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. ἄλοχος spouse.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the hutia.
het'er-an'drous (-ăn'drŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + *-androus.*] *Bot.* Having the stamens or anthers of different length or form.
Het'er-an'ther-a (-thĕr-ä), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. ἀνθηρός flowery.] *Bot.* A small genus of chiefly American pontederiaceous plants. They are small aquatic or bog herbs having small blue or white flowers *H. reniformis* is the mud plantain.
het'er-arch'y (hĕt'ĕr-ăr'kĭ), *n.* [*hetero-* + *-archy.*] Government by an alien. *Obs.*
het'er-ax'i-al, *a.* [*hetero-* + *axial.*] *Zool.* Having three unequal axes perpendicular to each other, as in animals having biradial or bilateral symmetry.
het'er-e'cious. Var. of HETEROECIOUS.
he-ter'ic (hē-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος other, different.] Designating, or pert. to, nonphonetic spelling. *A. J. Ellis* — **he-ter'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **he-ter'i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* — **he-ter'i-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*
het'er-ism (hĕt'ĕr-ĭz'm), *n. Biol.* Variation.
het'er-ize, *v. t.* [Gr. ἕτερος other, different.] To transform. *Rare.* — **het'er-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn) ; -ĭ-zā'shŭn). *Rare.*
het'er-o-car'pi-an (-ō-kär'pĭ-ăn), *a. Bot.* Heterocarpous.
het'er-o-cel'lu-lar, *a.* [*hetero-* + *cellular.*] *Biol.* Composed of more than one kind of cells.
het'er-o-cero' (hĕt'ĕr-ō-sûr'kō), *a. Zoöl.* Heterocercal. — *n.* A heterocercal fish.
het'er-o-cer-cal'i-ty (-sĕr-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Zool.* Heterocercy.
Het'er-o-cer'ci (-sûr'sĭ), *n. pl.* [NL. See HETEROCERCY.] *Paleon.* An order of extinct ganoid fishes resembling the Chondrostei (in which they are sometimes included) in skeletal structure, and the Lepidosteï in external features. It includes the Palæoniscidæ and Platysomidæ.
het'er-o-chro'ma-tism (-krō'mä-tĭz'm), *n. Bot.* Variability in the marking of flowers in the same species. — **het'er-o-chromat'ic** (-krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* — **het'er-o-chro-mis'tic** (-krō-mĭs'tĭk), **het'er-och'ro-nous** (-ŏk'rō-nŭs), *a. Biol* Heterochronic.
het'er-o-chro'sis (-krō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. χρώσις coloring.] *Zool.* Abnormal coloration.
het'er-o-cline' (hĕt'ĕr-ō-klīn'), **-oc'li-nous** (-ŏk'lĭ-nŭs ; -ō-klī'-nŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. κλίνη bed.] *Bot.* Heterocephalous
het'er-oc'li-tal (hĕt'ĕr-ŏk'lĭ-tăl), *a.* Heteroclite. *Obs.*
het'er-o-clit'ic (-ō-klĭt'ĭk), **-clit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Heteroclite. **het'er-oc'li-tous** (-ŏk'lĭ-tŭs), *a.* Heteroclite. *Obs.*
Het'er-o-cœ'la (-ō-sē'lä), *n. pl.* [NL. See HETERO-; -COELE.] *Zool.* An order of calcareous sponges in which the endoderm is partly of flattened cells, the collared cells being restricted to flagellate canals or chambers.
het'er-o-cœ'lous (-lŭs), *a. Zoöl.* a Designating vertebræ having saddle-shaped articular surfaces, as often in birds. **b** Of or pert. to the Heterocœla.
het'er-o-cy'cle (hĕt'ĕr-ō-sī'k'l), *n.* A heterocyclic compound.
het'er-o-dac'tyl (hĕt'ĕr-ō-dăk'tĭl), *a. Zool.* Heterodactylous. — *n.* One of the Heterodactylæ.
Het'er-o-dac'ty-læ (-dăk'tĭ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A group of birds consisting of the trogons.
Het'er-o-don (hĕt'ĕr-ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] See HOGNOSE SNAKE
het'er-o-dont, *n. Zool.* An animal with heterodont dentition.
het'er-o-dont-ism (hĕt'ĕr-ō-dŏnt-ĭz'm), *n. Zool.* See -ISM.
het'er-o-dox, *n.* A heterodox opinion or person. *Obs.*
het'er-o-dox'al, het'er-o-dox'i-cal, *a.* Heterodox. *Obs.*
het'er-œ-cis'mal (hĕt'ĕr-ē-sĭz'măl), *a. Bot.* Heterœcious.
het'er-o-ĕ'py (-ō-ĕ'pĭ), *n.* [*hetero-* + Gr. ἔπος word; cf. ORTHOEPY.] Pronunciation differing from a standard. — **het'er-o-ĕp'ic** (-ō-ĕp'ĭk), *a.*
het'er-o-gam'ic (-ō-găm'ĭk), *a.* = HETEROGAMOUS.
het'er-o-gan'gli-ate, *a.* [*hetero-* + *ganglion.*] *Zool.* Having the nerve ganglia more or less widely separated and unsymmetrically situated, as in most mollusks. [neous. *Obs.*]
het'er-o-gene', *a.* Heterogeneous. **het'er-o-ge'ne-al** (hĕt'ĕr-ō-jē'-nē-ăl), *a.* Heterogeneous. *Rare.*
het'er-o-ge'ne-an, *a.* Heterogeneous. *Obs.*
het'er-og'e-nist (hĕt'ĕr-ŏj'ē-nĭst), *n.* Abiogenist. [NEOUS.]
het'er-og'e-nous. † HETEROGE-
het'er-o-glob'u-lose (hĕt'ĕr-ō-glŏb'ū-lōs), *n.* [*hetero-* + *globulose.*] See HETEROPROTEOSE.
het'er-o-gone' (hĕt'ĕr-ō-gōn'), *a. Bot.* Heterogonous.
het'er-og'o-nism (-ŏg'ō-nĭz'm), *n. Bot.* Heterogony.

three kinds by individuals of the same species, as in *Lythrum* and *Pontederia*, due to trimorphism of the androecium and gynœcium.

het'er-og'o-ny (hĕt'ĕr-ŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*hetero-* + *-gony.*] **1.** *Bot.* State of having two or more kinds of perfect flowers, varying in relative length of androecium and gynœcium; — opposed to *homogony.* **2.** *Biol.* Alternation of generations; esp., alternation of a dœcious and hermaphroditic generation.

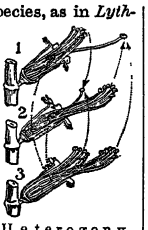

Heterogony. Three flowers of *Lythrum salicaria* in section, showing varying length of Stamens and Pistil: 1 Long-styled; 2 Mid-styled; 3 Short-styled. The arrows indicate the proper course of the pollen.

het'er-o-graph'ic (-ō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Per-
het'er-o-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } taining to, or characterized by, heterography.

het'er-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'ra-fĭ), *n.* [*hetero-* + *-graphy.*] **a** Spelling differing from standard current usage. **b** Spelling in which the same letters represent different sounds in different words or syllables, as in current English orthography; e. g., *g* in *get* and in *ginger.*

het'er-og'y-nous (-ŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + *-gynous.*] *Zoöl.* Having females of more than one kind, as bees and ants.

het'er-o-ki-ne'sis (hĕt'ĕr-ō-kĭ-nē'sĭs; -kī-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. κινησις motion.] *Biol.* Qualitative nuclear division; a mode of mitosis assumed to separate chromatin elements of different quality; — opposed to *homœokinesis.*

het'er-o-la'li-a (-lā'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. λαλιά talk.] *Med.* A disorder of speech in which words other than those intended are spoken.

het'er-o-lec'i-thal (-lĕs'ĭ-thăl), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. λέκιθος yolk of an egg.] *Biol.* Having the yolk unequally distributed; — opposed to *homolecithal.*

het'er-ol'o-gous (hĕt'ĕr-ŏl'ō-gŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. λόγος proportion.] Characterized by heterology; consisting of different elements, or of like elements in different proportions; different; — opposed to *homologous.*

heterologous series, *Chem.*, a series of related derivatives not homologous, as the series ethane, ethyl alcohol, aldehyde, acetic acid; — so called by Gerhardt, in distinction from *homologous series.* — **h. stimulus.** *Physiol.* See STIMULUS. — **h. tumor** *or* **tumour,** *Med.*, a tumor differing in structure from the normal tissues of the body.

het'er-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*hetero-* + *-logy.*] *Biol.* The lack of correspondence between parts, owing to their being composed of different elements, or to their having a different origin; — opposed to *homology.*

Het'er-om'er-a (hĕt'ĕr-ŏm'ĕr-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Zoöl.* A division of Coleoptera having five joints in the tarsi of the fore and middle legs and four in those of the hind legs. It includes the blister, oil, and darkling beetles. — **het'er-om'er-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

het'er-om'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [See HETEROMERA.] **1.** *Chem. & Cryst.* Unrelated in chemical composition; — said of homœomorphous substances.

2. *Bot.* **a** Having one or more whorls the number of whose members differs from that of the remaining whorls; — said of a flower, and opposed to *isomerous.* **b** In lichenology, having a thallus with stratified tissue, the algal cells forming a gonidial layer; — opposed to *homœomerous.*

3. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to, or resembling, the Heteromera or Heteromeri.

het'er-o-met'a-bol'ic (hĕt'ĕr-ō-mĕt'ă-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *metabolic.*] *Zoöl.* Having a partial or incomplete metamorphosis; of or pert. to a group, **Het'er-o-me-tab'o-la** (-mē-tăb'ō-lă), consisting of the insects (Hemiptera, Orthoptera, Pseudoneuroptera, etc.) having this character.

Het'er-om'i-ta (-ŏm'ĭ-tă), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. μιτος thread.] *Zoöl.* A large genus of flagellate infusorians having an anterior flagellum used in progression and a ventral one used as an anchor or trailed behind.

het'er-o-mor'phic (hĕt'ĕr-ō-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *-morphic.*] Deviating from the normal or usual form; exhibiting diversity of form; specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* Having different forms at different stages (as insects which undergo a complete metamorphosis) or in different individuals of the same colony, as in most hydroids. **b** *Bot.* Heteromorphous.

het'er-o-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* **a** State or quality of being heteromorphic. **b** *Bot.* Heterogony. **c** *Chem. & Cryst.* Dissimilarity in crystal form shown by compounds of similar composition; — opposed to *isomorphism.*

het'er-o-mor'pho-sis (-môr'fō-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL.; *heteromorphous* + *-osis.*] *Biol.* The production by an organism of a part or organ in an abnormal position, esp. in place of some part that has been lost.

het'er-o-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* **1.** Heteromorphic.

2. *Bot.* **a** Of irregular or unusual structure; of variable shape, as the leaves of *Nepenthes.* **b** = HETEROGONOUS.

Het'er-o-my'i-dæ (-mĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. μῦς mouse + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* An American family of leaping mouse + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* An American family of leaping two diversiform flagella, as in most of the Dinoflagellata.

Het'er-o-me'les (-mē'lēz), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. μῆλον apple.] *Bot.* The monotypic genus of malaceous shrubs constituted by *H. arbutifolia*, the toyon.

Het'er-o-me'ri (-mē'rī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. μηρός thigh.] *Zoöl.* A group of clamatorial birds having the femoral the chief artery of the leg. It consists of the families Cotingidæ and Pipridæ.

het'er-o-me-tab'o-lous (-mē-tăb'ō-lŭs), *a.* Heterometabolic

Het'er-o-mor'pha (-môr'fă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. μορφή form.] = HOLOMETABOLA.

Het'er-o-mor'phæ (-fē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = OPISTHOCOMI.

het'er-o-mor'phite (-fīt), *n* [See HETEROMORPHIC.] *Min.* A sulphide of lead and antimony, usually regarded as a variety of jamesonite.

het'er-o-mor'phy (hĕt'ĕr-ō-môr'fĭ), *n* Heteromorphism.

Het'er-o-my-a'ri-a (-mĭ-ā'rĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. μῦς a muscle.] *Zoöl.* A division of bivalve molluska in which the anterior adductor muscle is very small. The ordinary mussels (Mytilidæ) are examples.—**het'er-o-my-a'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

het'er-o-ne're-id (-nē'rē-ĭd), *a. Zoöl.* Pert. to, or of the character of, a heteronereis — *n* A heteronereis.

het'er-o-nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk), *a.* Of different name. *Rare.*

het'er-on'y-mous-ly, *adv.* of HETERONYMOUS. See -LY.

het'er-o-ou'si-a (hĕt'ĕr-ō-ōō'sĭ-ă; -ou'sĭ-ă), *n.* Heteroousian doctrine.

het'er-o-ou'si-ast (-ăst), *n.* A heteroousian.

het'er-o-ou'si-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Heteroousian.

het'er-o-pet'al-ous, *a.* [*hetero-* + *petalous*] *Bot.* Having dissimilar petals.

Het'er-oph'a-gi (hĕt'ĕr-ŏf'ă-jĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. φαγειν to eat] *Zoöl.* The altrices.

het'er-oph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + *-phagous.*] a *Zoöl.* Altricial. b *Bot.* Heterœcious.

het'er-o-pho'ni-a (hĕt'ĕr-ō-fō'nĭ-ă), **het'er-oph'o-ny** (-ŏf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [NL. *heterophonia* See HETERO-; -PHONY.] *Med.* An abnormal state of the voice.

het'er-oph-thal'mi-a (-ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ă), **het'er-oph-thal'mus** (-mŭs), **het'er-oph-thal'mos** (-mŏs), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye.] Difference of the two eyes in color, size, aperture of the lids, or the like.

het'er-o-phy-ad'ic (-ō-fī-ăd'ĭk), *a* [*hetero-* + Gr. φυάς, -άδος, shoot] *Bot* Producing separate vegetative and reproductive shoots, as some species of *Equisetum*; — opp. to *homophyadic.*

het'er-o-plasm (hĕt'ĕr-ō-plăz'm), *n.* [*hetero-* + *-plasm.*] Tissue formed where it does not normally occur

het'er-o-po'lar, *a.* [*hetero-* + *polar.*] Of, pert to, or having unlike poles

het'er-op'ter (hĕt'ĕr-ŏp'tĕr), *n.* One of the Heteroptera. *Rare.*

het'er-op'tics (-tĭks), *n.* [*hetero-* + *optics.*] False optics.

het'er-o-rhi'zal (-ō-rī'zăl), *a.* [*hetero-* + *rhizo-* + *-al.*] *Bot.* Having roots apparently proceeding from no determinate points, as many cryptogams *Obs.*

het'er-o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr ἑτέρωσις alteration, ἕτερος other.] *Rhet.* Use of one grammatical form for another.

het'er-o-so'ma-ti (-ō-sō'mă-tĭ), *or* **-so'mi** (-sō'mĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Heterosomata. — **het'er-o-some'** (hĕt'ĕr-ō-sōm'), *n.* — **het'er-o-so'mous** (-sō'mŭs), *a.*

het'er-o-so-ter'ic (-sō-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. σωτηρία salvation.] Relating to salvation by another *Oxf. E. D.*

Het'er-o-spo're-æ (-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A primary division of the Pteridophyta employed by some authors, including the Lycopodiaceæ and Equisetaceæ, which produce two kinds of asexual spores.

het'er-o-spor'ic (-spŏr'ĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* Heterosporous.

het'er-o-stem'o-nous, *a.* [*hetero-* + *-stemonous.*] *Bot.* Having dissimilar stamens. *Rare.*

Het'er-os'tra-ca (-ŏs'trȧ-kȧ), **Het'er-os'tra-ci** (-sĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. ὄστρακον shell of a testacean.] *Paleon.* An order of ostracophores having the dermal armor in three layers, and the orbits widely separated and lateral *Pterygotus* and *Drepanaspis* are examples.

het'er-o-sty'lism (-ō-stĭ'lĭz'm), **het'er-o-sty'ly** (hĕt'ĕr-ō-stĭ'lĭ), *n. Bot.* Heterogony.

het'er-o-sty'lous (-lŭs), *a. Bot.* Heterostyled

het'er-o-syl-lab'ic, *a.* [*hetero-* + *syllabic*] *Phon.* Having one or more of the last elements uttered with a fresh expiration of breath; — said of a sound group.

het'er-o-tac'tous (hĕt'ĕr-ō-tăk'tŭs), *a.* Heterotaxic

het'er-o-tax'y (hĕt'ĕr-ō-tăk'sĭ), *n* [*hetero-* + Gr. τάξις an arrangement.] Heterotaxis.

Het'er-o'tis (-ō'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Zoöl.* A genus of African freshwater fishes of the family Osteoglossidæ, having a peculiar accessory breathing organ borne on the fourth branchial arch. The young bear external gills.

het'er-o-tom'ic (-ō-tŏm'ĭk), **het'er-ot'o-mous** (-ŏt'ō-mŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. -τομος cut.] *Bot.* Having the segments of the calyx or of the corolla unequal or dissimilar. *Rare*

het'er-o-to'pi-a (-tō'pĭ-ă). Var. of HETEROTOPY

Het'er-op'o-da (hĕt'ĕr-ŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hetero-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* An order or other category of streptoneurous gastropods which are pelagic in habits and are structurally modified for this mode of life. They swim at the surface with the ventral side up, and the foot, or a part of it, forms a median fin. The body and the shell (when present) are transparent. There are but few genera, of which *Pterotrachæa*, *Carinaria*, and *Atlanta* are the best-known. — **het'er-o-pod'** (hĕt'ĕr-ō-pŏd'), *a. & n.* — **het'er-op'o-dous** (-ŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.*

One of the Heteropoda, *Carinaria.*
e Eyes; *p* Proboscis; *t* Tentacles, *x* Esophagus, *g* Gills; *c* Shell; *l* Liver; *f* Foot; *s* Sucker of Foot.

het'er-o-pro'te-ose (hĕt'ĕr-ō-prō'tē-ōs), *n.* [*hetero-* + *proteose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* One of a class of primary cleavage products formed esp. in the digestion of proteids with gastric juice. See PROTEOSE. *Heteroproteoses* are readily soluble in salt solution, somewhat soluble in hot water, but insoluble in cold water. The members are called **het'er-o-al'bu-mose, het'er-o-glob'u-lose, het'er-o-ca'se-ose,** etc., according to the kind of proteid from which they are derived.

het'er-o-psy'cho-log'i-cal (-sī'kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*hetero-* + *psychological.*] Pertaining to mental facts or categories other than those of conscience; — used in the phrase *heteropsychological ethics* by James Martineau to distinguish ethical theories based on such categories from *idiopsychological ethics*, or such as are based upon conscience.

Het'er-op'ter-a (hĕt'ĕr-ŏp'tĕr-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. πτερόν a wing.] *Zoöl.* One of the two chief suborders of the Hemiptera. It contains those insects to which the term *bug* is most properly applied, the bedbug, squash bug, and chinch bug being familiar examples. They are generally of more or less flattened form with a proboscis adapted for piercing and sucking. The wings (which are present in the adult of most forms) have a characteristic structure, and usually serve to distinguish readily the members of the group. The anterior pair have the basal part thickened and coriaceous, and the distal part membranous; the posterior pair are wholly membranous. Many of the species have strong and characteristic odors. The group is a very large and varied one. Some are carnivorous; but most of them live on the juices of plants, and do great damage to crops and fruits. — **het'er-op'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **het'er-op'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

het'er-os'ci-an (-ŏsh'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [Gr. ἑτερόσκιος; ἕτερος other + σκιά shadow: cf. F. *hétéroscien.*] One who lives north (or south) of the tropics, in his relation to one who lives south (or north) of the tropics; — so called because at noon their shadows fall in opposite directions (the one northward, the other southward).

Het'er-o-so'ma-ta (hĕt'ĕr-ō-sō'mă-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, body] *Zoöl.* A group of fishes consisting of the flatfishes (see FLATFISH); — so named from their unsymmetrical form. — **het'er-o-som'a-tous** (-sŏm'ă-tŭs, -sō'mă-tŭs), *a*

het'er-os'po-rous (-ŏs'pō-rŭs, -ŏ-spō'rŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + *sporous.*] *Bot.* **a** Bearing asexual spores of more than one kind. **b** Specif.: Producing microspores and megaspores, as pteridophytes of the division Heterosporeæ and all spermatophytes or seed plants; — opposed to *homosporous.* — **het'er-os'po-ry** (hĕt'ĕr-ŏs'pō-rĭ), *n.*

het'er-o-stat'ic (-ō-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *static.*] *Elec.* Designating or pertaining to a method of electrostatic measurement in which one potential is measured by means of a different potential.

het'er-o-stroph'ic (-strŏf'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Anc. Pros.* Consisting of strophes differing in metrical form.

2. *Zoöl.* Relating to, or marked by, heterostrophy.

het'er-os'tro-phy (-ŏs'trō-fĭ), *n.* [*hetero-* + Gr. στροφή a turning.] *Zoöl.* State of being coiled in a direction opposite to the usual one. — **het'er-os'tro-phous** (-ŏs'trō-fŭs), *a.*

het'er-o-styled' (hĕt'ĕr-ō-stīld'), *a.* [*hetero-* + *style* + *-ed.*] *Bot.* Having styles of two or more distinct forms or of different lengths; heterogonous.

het'er-o-tac'tic (-tăk'tĭk), *a.* Characterized by, or exhibiting, heterotaxis, specif., *Bot.*, having more than one system or type in the same inflorescence.

het'er-o-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* Also **het'er-o-tax'i-a** (-tăk'sĭ-ă). [NL.; *hetero-* + Gr. τάξις an arrangement.] Abnormal arrangement, as of organs or parts of the body, geological strata, etc. — **het'er-o-tax'ic** (-sĭk), *a.*

het'er-o-tel'ic (-tĕl'ĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *telic.*] Existing for the sake of another; having an extraneous end or purpose; — contrasted with *autotelic.*

Het'er-ot'o-ma (hĕt'ĕr-ŏt'ō-mȧ), *n.* [NL. See HETERO-; -TOMY.] *Bot.* A small genus of Mexican campanulaceous herbs having racemose purple flowers with a bilabiate calyx and tubular corolla bearing a basal spur. *H. lobeloides* is the bird plant.

Het'er-og'y-na (-ŏj'ĭ-nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = FORMICOIDEA.

het'er-og'y-nal (-năl), *a. Zoöl.* Heterogynous.

het'er-o-in-fec'tion, *n.* [*hetero-* + *infection.*] Infection from external sources.

het'er-o-in-oc'u-la-tion, *n.* [*hetero-* + *inoculation.*] Inoculation from one organism to another. — **het'er-o-in-oc'u-la-ble,** *a.*

het-er-ol'o-bous (hĕt'ĕr-ŏl'ō-bŭs; -ō-lō'bŭs), *a.* Having unequal lobes.

het'er-ol'o-gal, *a. Math.* Not correspondent. *Obs.*

het'er-o-ly'sin, *n.* [*hetero-* + *lysin.*] See HÆMOLYSIN.

het'er-ol'y-sis (hĕt'ĕr-ŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hetero-* + *lysis.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The destructive action of a heterolysin. — **het'er-o-lyt'ic** (-ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

het'er-om'al-lous (-ŏm'ă-lŭs), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. μαλλός a lock of wool] *Bot.* Spreading or turning in different directions; — applied to leaves of certain mosses, and opposed to *homomallous.*

het'er-o-mas'ti-gate (hĕt'ĕr-ō-măs'tĭ-gāt), *a.* [*hetero-* + Gr. μάστιξ whip.] *Zoöl.* Having

het'er-ot'o-pism (hĕt'ĕr-ŏt'ō-pĭz'm) } *n.* [*hetero-* + Gr. **het'er-ot'o-py** (hĕt'ĕr-ŏt'ō-pĭ) } τόπος place.] *Biol.* Displacement; difference of position; esp., *Med.*, deviation from the natural position, as of an organ or growth. — **het'er-o-top'ic** (-ō-tŏp'ĭk), **het'er-ot'o-pous** (-ŏt'ō-pŭs), *a.*

Het'er-ot'ri-cha (-ŏt'rĭ-kă), *n. pl.* [NL ; *hetero-* + Gr. θρίξ, gen. τριχός, a hair.] *Zool.* A group of ciliate Infusoria having fine cilia all over the body and a circle of larger ones around the anterior end. The genus *Stentor* is a familiar example. — **het'er-ot'ri-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

het'er-o-troph'ic (hĕt'ĕr-ō-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* [See HETERO-; -TROPHY.] *Plant Physiol.* Deriving nourishment from without, — said of saprophytic or parasitic plants which are unable to perform photosynthesis. Opposed to *autotrophic*. — **het'er-ot'ro-phy** (-ŏt'rō-fĭ), *n.*

het'er-o-zy'gote (-zī'gōt ; -zĭ'gŏt), *n.* [*hetero-* + *zygote.*] *Biol.* A Mendelian hybrid which contains one or more recessive characters and which is therefore unstable, its progeny not being all true to type. Cf. HOMOZYGOTE, see MENDEL'S LAW. — **het'er-o-zy'gous** (-zī'gŭs), *a.*

het'man (hĕt'măn), *n. ; pl.* -MANS (-mănz). [Pol. *hetman*, prob. fr. G. *hauptmann*. Cf. ATAMAN.] A Cossack headman. The title of chief **hetman** is now held by the heir to the throne of Russia. — **het'man-ate** (-āt), *n.* — **het'man-ship**, *n.*

Heu'cher-a (hū'kĕr-ă), *n.* [NL. ; after Johann Heinrich *Heucher*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of North American saxifragaceous herbs having small panicled flowers with entire petals and basal cordate or orbicular leaves. Several are ornamental. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See ALUMROOT.

heu'land-ite (hū'lăn-dīt), *n* [After H. *Heuland*, English mineralogist.] *Min.* A mineral of the zeolite family, often occurring in amygdaloid as foliated masses, and also as monoclinic crystals with pearly luster on the cleavage face. It is a hydrous silicate of calcium and aluminium, $H_4CaAl_2(SiO_3)_6{\cdot}3H_2O$.

heu-ris'tic (hū-rĭs'tĭk), *a* [Gr. εὑρισκειν to discover.] Serving to discover or find out; — applied specif. : **a** In the philosophy of Kant, to ideas of God, freedom, and immortality as not being demonstrable by things and events in time and space, but helping in their interpretation. **b** In pedagogy, to methods of investigation or teaching which lead the pupil to discover truths for himself.

He've-a (hē'vē-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of South American euphorbiaceous trees having trifoliolate leaves, small panicled apetalous flowers with monadelphous stamens, and a capsular fruit. The species, esp. *H. brasiliensis*, yield Para rubber (which see).

hew (hū), *v. t. ; pret.* HEWED or HEWN (hūn) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEW'ING. [AS. *héawan* ; akin to D. *houwen*, OHG *houwan*, G. *hauen*, Icel. *höggva*, Sw. *hugga*, Dan. *hugge*, Lith. *kova* battle, Russ. *kovatĭ* to hammer, forge. Cf. HAY cut grass, HOE.] **1.** To cut by blows with an ax or other sharp instrument ; to chop ; hack ; — often with *down*, *off*, *away*, etc.

Hew them to pieces ; hack their bones asunder *Shak.*

2. To fell, as trees, by cutting ; to hew down.

3. To make, form, or shape by blows with a sharp instrument ; to cut, — often with *out* ; as, to *hew* out a sepulcher.

Rather polishing old works than *hewing* out new. *Pope*

4. To strike (a leg or legs), as in interfering. *Obs.*

Syn. — See CUT.

hew, *v. i.* To make cutting blows, as with an ax.

hewn (hūn), *p. a.* **1.** Felled, cut, or shaped as with an ax ; roughly squared ; as, a house built of *hewn* logs.

2. Of stone, roughly dressed as with a hammer.

hex- (hĕks-), **hex'a-** (hĕk'să-). [Gr. ἕξ six, ἑξα- (in comp.) See SIX.] A prefix denoting *six*, *sixth* ; as, *hexatomic* ; specif., *Chem.* (also used adjectively), denoting the presence of *six* atoms or equivalents of that signified by the term to which it is prefixed ; as, *hexa*nitrate ; *hexa*hydro-.

hex'a-bas'ic (hĕk'să-bās'ĭk), *a.* [*hexa-* + *basic.*] *Chem.* Having six hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals in forming salts or esters.

hex'a-bi'ose (-bī'ōs), *n.* [*hexa-* + *biose.*] *Chem.* A disaccharide yielding hexoses on hydration. All the common disaccharides belong to this class.

hex'a-canth (hĕk'să-kănth), **hex'a-can'thous** (-kăn'thŭs), *a* [*hex-* + Gr. ἄκανθα thorn.] *Zool.* Having six hooks ; specif., designating the early embryos of tapeworms.

hex'a-chord (-kôrd), *n.* [*hexa-* + Gr. χορδή string, chord : cf. F. *hexacorde.*] **1.** *Greek Music.* **a** A diatonic series of six tones. **b** A major sixth.

2. *Medieval Music.* A diatonic series of six tones with their intervals of steps (-) and half steps (◡) as follows : ♩–♩–♩–♩◡♩–♩–♩ ; — said to have been introduced by Guido d' Arezzo (11th century) as an advance on the tetrachord, the ancient unit of analysis. Seven hexachords, beginning successively on G, C, and F, comprised all the recognized tones, in each hexachord named *ut*, *re*, *mi*, etc., according to their position. (See GAMUT and SOLMIZATION.) The hexachord was supplanted in the 18th century by the octave and the modern system of key relationship.

3. A six-stringed musical instrument.

hex'ac'id (hĕks'ăs'ĭd), *a.* [*hex-* + *acid.*] *Chem.* Capable of combining with six molecules of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester, — said of bases and alcohols.

Hex'a-co-ral'la (hĕk'să-kŏ-răl'ă), **Hex'a-co-ral'li-a** (-ĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *hexa-* + Gr. κοράλλιον coral.] *Zoöl.* A subclass of Actinozoa having a hexamerous arrangement of the tentacles (which are usually simple), or septa, or both, as most of the recent corals and sea anemones. It is not adopted in some recent classifications. — **hex'a-co-ral'lan** (-ăn), **hex'a-cor'al-line** (-kŏr'ăl-ĭn ; -ĭn ; 183), *a. & n.*

hex'ad (hĕk'săd), *n.* [L. *hexas*, *hexadis*, the number six, Gr. ἑξάς, ἑξάδος, fr. ἕξ six.] **1.** A group or series of six.

2. *Chem.* A hexad atom or element.

hex'ad, *a. Chem.* Having a valence or combining power of six. See VALENCE.

hex'a-dec'ane (hĕk'să-dĕk'ān), *n.* [*hexa-* + *decane.*] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{16}H_{34}$, of the paraffin series, esp. the one having normal structure, which is a white semisolid occurring in petroleum, melting at about 18° C.

hex-ad'ic (hĕk-săd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a hexad.

hex'a-ĕm'er-on (hĕk'să-ĕm'ĕr-ŏn), **hex'a-hem'er-on** (-hĕm'ĕr-ŏn), *n.* [L. *hexaëmeron*, fr. Gr. ἕξ six + ἡμέρα day ; cf. Gr. ἑξαήμερος.] The six days of the Creation, or a history of the six days' work of creation, as contained in the first chapter of Genesis ; also, a treatise on it. — **hex'a-ĕm'er-ic, hex'a-hem'er-ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

hex'a-gon (hĕk'să-gŏn), *n.* [L. *hexagonum*, Gr. ἑξάγωνος six-cornered ; ἕξ (akin to E. *six*) + γωνία angle.] *Geom.* A (plane) polygon of six angles and therefore six sides.

Regular Hexagon.

hex-ag'o-nal (hĕk-săg'ō-năl), *a.* **a** Having six angles and six sides ; six-sided ; divided into hexagons. **b** Having a hexagon as section or base. **c** *Cryst.* Designating, or belonging to, a crystal system in which six-sided forms occur. See CRYSTALLIZATION. — **hexagonal number**, any one of the figurate numbers, 1, 6, 15, 28, . . . formed from the arithmetical progression 1, 5, 9, 13, . . . and representable by dots arranged hexagonally. See FIGURATE.

hex'a-gram (hĕk'să-grăm), *n.* [*hexa-* + *-gram.*] **1.** A figure formed by completing externally an equilateral triangle on each side of a regular hexagon ; the Pythagorean symbol.

Hexagram, 1.

2. *Geom.* The figure formed by any six intersecting lines. **Pascal's (mystic) hexagram** is a hexagram inscribed in a conic ; **Brianchon's hexagram** is the correlated hexagram circumscribed about a conic.

3. In Chinese literature, one of the sixty-four figures formed of six parallel lines (continuous or broken), forming the basis of the Yi Ching, or "Book of Changes." See FIVE CLASSICS.

Hex'a-gyn'i-a (-jĭn'ĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *hexa-* + Gr. γυνη a woman, female.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan order of plants including those having flowers with six pistils. — **hex'a-gyn'i-an** (hĕk'să-jĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* — **hex'a-gyn'ous** (hĕk'săj'ĭ-nŭs), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to the order Hexagynia ; having six pistils.

hex'a-he'dral (hĕk'sa-hē'drăl), *a.* In the form of a hexahedron ; having six faces.

hex'a-he'dron (-drŏn), *n. ; pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŏnz), L. -DRA (-drȧ). [NL. ; *hexa-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base, fr. ἕζεσθαι to sit.] *Geom.* A polyhedron of six faces.

hex'a-hy'drate (-hī'drāt), *n.* [*hexa-* + *hydrate.*] *Chem.* A compound containing six molecules of water.

hex'a-hy'dric (-hī'drĭk), *a.* [*hexa-* + *hydric.*] *Chem.* Containing six hydroxyl groups.

hex'a-hy'dro- (-hī'drō-). *Chem.* Combining form denoting addition of *six hydrogen atoms* to the molecule, as in *hexahydro*-benzene.

hex-am'er-ous (hĕk-săm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*hexa-* + *-merous.*] **1.** *Bot.* Consisting of six parts ; having floral whorls composed of six members ; — usually written *6-merous*.

2. *Zoöl.* Having six parts, or parts in multiples of six, arranged radially, — said esp. of Actinozoa in which the tentacles and mesenteries are in multiples of six.

hex-am'e-ter (-ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἑξάμετρος of six meters ; (sc. στίχος) hexameter verse ; ἕξ six + μετρον measure : cf. F. *hexamètre.* See SIX ; METER.] *Pros.* A verse of six measures, esp., the six-foot dactylic verse of Greek and Latin epic poetry, of which the first four feet may be either dactyls or spondees, the fifth is regularly a dactyl, and the sixth a spondee : thus, —

Arma virumque ca no || Troiæ qui | primus ab | oris.
(– ◡ ◡ | – ◡ ◡ | – || – | – ◡ ◡ | – –)

The different time value of the dactyl in accentual verse (see FOOT) gives the English hexameter a different movement. Thus, —

Strongly it | bears us a-|long || on | swelling and | limitless | billows,
Nothing be-|fore || and | nothing be- hind || but the | sky and the | ocean. *Coleridge.*

hex-am'e-ter, *a.* **a** Having six metrical feet, esp. of dactyls and spondees. **b** Having six dipodies, — said of verse measured by dipodies, as, in classic usage, of verse of iambs, trochees, and anapæsts.

hex'a-meth'yl-ene (hĕk'să-mĕth'ĭ-lēn), *n.* [*hexa-* + *methylene.*] *Org. Chem.* A saturated cyclic hydrocarbon, C_6H_{12}, regarded as consisting of a ring of six methylene groups, — called also *cyclohexane*, *hexahydrobenzene*, and *naphthene*. It is a colorless volatile liquid of benzinelike odor. It is found in petroleum, esp. that from the Caucasus, in coal tar, etc., and is made artificially by reduction of benzene or by synthesis. See NAPHTHENE.

Hex-an'chi-dæ (hĕk-săn'kĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., orig. *Hexanchus* ; prob. so called from the contracted gill slits, fr. Gr. ἕξ six + ἄγχειν to choke.] *Zoöl.* A family of sharks of the group Diplospondyli, consisting of many fossil forms and a few living ones. They have one dorsal fin, and the palatoquadrate articulates with the postorbital part of the skull. The species are sometimes grouped in one genus, **Notidanus**, or divided into two, **Hexanchus**, with six pairs of gill clefts, and **Heptranchias**, with seven pairs. The best known is the cow shark (which see)

hex'ane (hĕk'sān), *n.* [Gr. ἕξ six.] *Chem.* Any of five hydrocarbons, C_6H_{14}, of the paraffin series. All are colorless, volatile liquids. Normal hexane occurs in petroleum and is an important constituent of ligroin.

hex'an'gu-lar (hĕks'ăn'gū-lăr), *a.* [*hex-* + *angular.*] Having six angles or corners. — **hex'an'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.*

hex'a-ni'trate (hĕk'să-nī'trāt),*n.* [*hexa-* + *nitrate.*] *Chem.* A compound containing six nitrate groups (NO_3) in the molecule ; as, cellulose *hexanitrate*, $C_{12}H_{14}O_4(NO_3)_6$.

hex'a-pla (hĕk'să-plă), *n.* Etym. *pl.*, but syntactically *sing.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἑξαπλᾶ, fr. ἑξαπλόος, contr. ἑξαπλοῦς, sixfold.] An edition or work in six texts or versions in parallel columns ; specif. [*cap.*], the edition of the Old Testament compiled by Origen, in the 3d century, consisting of the Hebrew text, a transliteration in Greek, and the Greek versions of Aquila, Symmachus, the Septuagint, Theodotion, and for some books, e.g., the poetical, one, two, or three more versions Cf. HEPTAPLA, OCTAPLA, ENNEAPLA, TETRAPLA. — **hex'a-plar** (-plăr), *a.*

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het'er-ot'ro-pal (-ŏt'rō-păl), *a. Bot* Heterotropous.

het'er-o-troph' (hĕt'ĕr-ō-trŏf'), *n. Bot.* A heterotrophic plant.

het'er-o-tro'phi-a (-trō'fĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Malnutrition

het'er-o-tro'pi-a (-pĭ-ă), *n* [NL See HETERO- ; -TROPIC.] *Med.* Strabismus

het'er-o-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*hetero-* + *-tropic.*] Æolotropic

het'er-ot'ro-pous (-ŏt'rō-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἑτερότροπος turning another way.] Amphitropous.

het'er-o-typ'ic. **het'er-o-typ'i-cal.** *a.* [*hetero-* + *typic*, *typical*] *Biol.* Designating mitotic division in which the daughter chromosomes remain united by their ends to form rings.

Het'er-ou'si-a (hĕt'ĕr-ōō'sĭ-ă ; -ou'sĭ-ă), **Het'er-ou'si-an.** etc Vars. of HETEROOUSIA, etc.

het'er-o-xan'thine (hĕt'ĕr-ō-zăn'thĭn ; -thēn), *n.* Also **-thin.** [*hetero-* + *xanthine.*] *Chem.* A methyl derivative of xanthine, $C_8H_8O_2N_4$, occasional in the urine

het'er-ox'e-nous (hĕt'ĕr-ŏk'sē-nŭs), *n.* [*hetero-* + Gr. ξενος guest] *Biol.* Infesting more than one kind of host, as certain parasites.

het'er-o-ze-te'sis (-ō-zē-tē'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *hetero-* + Gr ζήτησις inquiry, fr ζητεῖν to inquire, ask] *Logic.* = IGNORATIO ELENCHI. *Rare.*

het'er-o-zy-go'sis (-zī-gō'sĭs), *n* [NL.] *Biol* The condition of being a heterozygote.

heteverse } HETEFESTE

heth (*dial.* hĕth). Obs. or dial Eng var. of HEATH.

Heth (hĕth). *Bib*

Heth'a-lon (-ă-lŏn). *D. Bib.*

hethe, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *hæða*] To mock ; scorn. *Obs.*

hethely, *adv.* [Cf. Icel. *hæðiliga* mockingly, *hæðiligr* ludicrous.] Scornfully ; contemptuously. *Obs.* — *a.* That excites contempt or derision. *Obs.*

hethen. } HEATHEN.

hethen, *adv.* [Of Scand. origin ; cf. Icel *heðan*, Sw. *hädan*, Dan *heden.*] Hence. *Obs.*

hethenship, *n.* [*hethen*, adv + AS. *sip* a going, journey] Departure ; death *Obs.*

hethenward, *adv.* [*hethen* + *-ward*] Hence ; away *Obs.*

heth'er. } HITHER.

heth'er. Obs. or Scot and dial Eng. var. or ref. sp of HEATHER.

hething, *n.* [Icel *hæðing.*] Contempt ; scorn ; mockery. *Obs.* — **hethingful.** *a. Obs.*

hethir. } HITHER.

Heth'lon (hĕth'lŏn) *Bib.*

hethnical, *a.* Ethnical. *Obs.*

hethnike. } ETHNIC.

hethun. } HETHEN.

hetire. } HETER.

hette. Obs. pret. of HIGHT.

hette. Obs. pret. & p. p. of HEAT.

het'ter, *a.* [Cf. OLG. *heter* a hater, *hetter* hating, irritating] Severe ; fierce ; eager ; bitter — **het'ter-ly, het'tur-ly,** *adv. Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

heu (hū), *interj.* [L.] Alas !

heu. } HEW, HUE.

he'u-au' (hā'ōō-ou'). = HEIAU.

heuch, hooch (hōōK), *interj.* An exclamation as of joy *Scot.*

heu' gass' A cry used as viewhalloo in hunting otters. *Eng.*

heugh (hū ; hūK), *interj* An exclamation of surprise or the like

heugh, heuch (hūK), *n.* [Cf HOGH.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.* **a** Crag ; cliff ; glen with overhanging sides. **b** Shaft in a coalpit ; hollow in a quarry.

heuk (hūk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOOK.

heuk. } HEUGH, HUKE. [HOOP.

heup (hūp). Dial. Eng. var. of **heu' pi'e-tas ! heu' pris'ca fi'des !** [L.] Alas, piety ! alas, the ancient faith ! *Vergil (Æneid*, VI. 878). [*n.* Eureka.

heu-re'ka (hū-rē'kă), *interj.* & *n.* [From Gr. εὑρετικός inventive.] The logic of discovery. *Rare.*

heu-ris'tic, *n* Heuretic. *Rare.*

heurt, heurte. Vars. of HURT, a roundel. [TLEBERRY.

heur'tle-ber'ry. Var. of HUR-

heu'val (hū'vĕl), *n.* [D.] *A hull. South Africa*

hev. Dial. var. of HAVE.

hevaly. } HEAVILY.

heve. } HIVE. [HEAVE.

heve. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of **heved.** Obs. pret. & p p of HEAVE

heved. } HEAD.

hevedd. } HAD.

hevedi. } HEADY.

hevedlynge. } HEADLONG.

he've-ene (hē'vĕ-ēn), *n.* [From HEVEA.] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon oil obtained in dry distillation of caoutchouc and gutta-percha.

hevely. } HEAVILY.

heven. } EVEN, HAVEN. HEAVE

hev'en. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of HEAVEN.

hevenes. } HEAVINESS.

hever. } EVER.

hever grass. [Cf. F *vvraie* darnel.] The wild oat.

hevi. } HEAVY.

he'vi (hē'vĕ), *n* The Otaheite] **hevid.** } HEAD.

Hev'i-la (hĕv'ĭ-lȧ). *D. Bib.*

Hev'i-lath (-lăth). *D Bib.*

hevin. } HEAVEN. [deer

hevior. Var. of HAVIER, gelded

hevy. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of HEAVY. [HUE.

hew (hū). Obs or Scot. var. of

hew. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng var. of HEUGH.

hew, *n.* A hewing ; swinging stroke ; wound. *Obs.* [-ABLE.

hew'a-ble (hū'a-b'l), *a.* See

hewche. } HEUGH.

hewe. } HEAVE, HOVE, HUE.

hewe, *n.* [Cf. HIND peasant.] Domestic servant ; retainer *Obs.*

hew'el (hū'ĕl), *n* [Cf. HICKWALL.] = HEWHALL.

hewer. } EWER.

hew'er, *n* One who hews.

hew'gag (hū'găg), *n.* A toy of the nature of a kazoo, common in the United States about the middle of the 19th century.

hew'hall' (hū'hôl'), **hew'hole',** *n.* [Cf. HICKWALL.] The European green woodpecker.

hewhow. } HEIGHHO.

hewin. } HEAVEN.

Hew'itt lamp (hū'ĭt). = MERCURY-VAPOR LAMP. [HOWLET.

hew'let Dial. Eng. var. of **hewmet.** } HELMET.

hewmound } HELMET.

hew'ster, *n.* A hewer. *Obs.*

hew'ster, *n.* [See HUE.] A colorer *Obs*

hewt, *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *hewet* hewing, cutting. *O.f. E. D.*] A grove or copse. *Obs.*

hewy. } HEAVY.

hewyn. } EVEN ; HEAVEN.

Hex'a-bib'los (hĕk'să-bĭb'lŏs), *n* [NL. ; *hexa-* + Gr. βιβλος book.] A compilation in 6 books, with 80 titles, of Greco-Roman, or Byzantine, law published in 1345 by Harmenopulos, a judge at Thessalonica, based upon the law books called Prochiron, Synopsis Basilicorum major, etc. It was famous throughout the East.

hex'a-cap'su-lar. *a.* [*hexa-* + *capsular*] *Bot.* Having six capsules. *Rare.*

hex'a-ce (hĕk'să-sē), *n* [*hex-* + Gr. ἀκή point] *Geom.* The summit of a polyhedron where six faces concur.

hex-ach'ro-nous (hĕk-săk'rō-nŭs), *a.* [*hexa-* + Gr. χρόνος time] *Pros.* Hexameme.

hex'a-col'ic (-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἑξάκωλος ; ἕξ six + κῶλον member.] *Pros.* Composed of six cola. See COLON [CONTANE.

hex'a-con'tane Var of HEXE-

hex-ac'ti-nal (hĕk-săk'tĭ-năl ; hĕk-săk-tī'năl), **hex-ac'tine** (hĕk-săk'tĭn ; -tīn), *a.* [*hex-* + Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray] *Zool* Six-rayed.

Hex'ac-ti-nel'li-da (-tĭ-nĕl'ĭ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL ; *hex-* + a dim. of Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, a ray.] *Zool.* An order of sponges having six-rayed siliceous spicules It includes the glass sponges. — **hex'ac-ti-nel'lid** (-nĕl), **hex'ac-ti-nel'li-dan**(-ĭ-dăn). *a. & n.* — **hex'ac-ti-nel'line** (-ĭn ; -ĭn ; 183), *a.*

hex'ac-to-tin'i-an (-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a Zool.* Having the tentacles or mesenteries in multiples of six.

hex'a-cyc'lic (hĕk'sa-sĭk'lĭk ; -sī'klĭk), *a.* [*hexa-* + *cyclic.*] *Bot* Having hexamerous whorls ; — applied to flowers.

hex'a-dac'tyle (-dăk'tĭl), **hex'a-dac-tyl'ic** (-dăk-tĭl'ĭk), **hex'a-dac'ty-lous** (-dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἑξαδάκτυλος ; ἕξ six + δάκτυλος finger.] Having six fingers or toes. — **hex'a-dac'ty-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.*

hex'ade. Var. of HEXAD, *n.*, 1.

hex'a-dec'yl, *n.* [*hexa-* + *decyl.*] *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical, $C_{16}H_{33}$, of hexadecane.

hex'a-ĕ'dral (hĕk'să-ē'drăl). Var. of HEXAHEDRAL.

hex'a-foil', *n.* [*hexa-* + *foil* a leaf.] A geometrical figure consisting of six lobes.

hex'a-glot (hĕk'sa-glŏt), *a.* [*hexa-* + Gr. γλῶττα tongue.] Having text in six languages.

hex-ag'o-nal, *n. Math.* A hexagonal number. [AGONAL.]

hex-ag'o-nal-ly, *adv.* of HEX-

hex'a-go'ni-al, hex'a-go'ni-cal, *a.* Hexagonal *Obs.*

hex-ag'o-nous (hĕk-săg'ō-nŭs), *a.* Hexagonal. *Rare.* [*Obs.*

hex-ag'o-ny, *n.* A hexagon. [Hex'a-gram'mi-dæ (hĕk'sa-grăm'ĭ-dē). **Hex'a-gram'mos** (-mŏs). [NL. ; *hexa-* + Gr. γράμμα line] See GREENLING *a* —

hex'a-gram'moid (-oid), *a & n.*

hex'a-hem'er-on. Var. of HEXAEMERON.

hex'a-hy'dride, *n* Also **-drid.** [*hexa-* + *hydride*] *Chem.* A hydride containing six atoms of hydrogen in the molecule.

hex'a-hy'dro-ben'zene, *n.* [*hexa-* + 2d *hydro-* + *benzene.*] *Org. Chem.* Hexamethylene.

hex'a-hy-drox'y-ben'zene, *n. Chem.* A gray to pale yellow crystalline substance, $C_6(OH)_6$, obtained by reduction of triquinoyl.

hex'a-kis-oc'ta-he'dron (hĕk'sa-kĭs-ŏk'ta-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr ἑξάκις six times + *octahedron.*] *Geom* A hexoctahedron.

hex'a-kis-tet'ra-he'dron (-tĕt'ra-hē'drŏn), *n* [Gr. ἑξάκις six times + *tetrahedron*] *Cryst.* A hexatetrahedron.

hex'am'er-al (hĕk-săm'ĕr-ăl), *a.* Hexamerous

hex-am'e-ter-ly, *adv* In composition of hexameters. *Obs*

hex-am'e-tral (hĕk-săm'ē-trăl).

hex'a-met'ric (hĕk'sa-mĕt'rĭk).

hex'a-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl), *a* Hexameter

hex'am'e-trist (hĕk-săm'ē-trĭst), *n.* One who writes in hexameters.

hex-am'e-trize (-trīz), *v. i & t.* To write hexameters, or to tell in hexameter *Rare.*

hex'a-me-trog'ra-pher (hĕk'sămē-trŏg'ra-fĕr),*n.* [*hexameter* + *-grapher.*] A hexametrist. *R.*

Hex-an'dri-a (hĕk-săn'drĭ-ă). *n. pl.* [NL. ; *hex-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, male.] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants including those having flowers with six stamens. — **hex-an'der** (-dĕr), *n.* — **hex-an'dri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

hex-an'dric (-drĭK), **hex-an'drous** (-drŭs), *a. Bot* Pertaining to the Hexandria ; having six stamens.

hex'a-ox'y-ben'zene, *n.* Hexahydroxybenzene

hex'a-par'tite, *a.* [*hexa-* + *partite.*] See SEXPARTITE.

hex'a-pet'al-ous, hex'a-pet'al-of'de-ous, *a.* [*hexa-* + *petaloid.*] *Bot.* Having a perianth with six petaloid divisions.

hex'a-pet'al-ous, *a.* [*hexa-* + *petalous.*] Having six petals.

hex'a-phyl'lous (hĕk'sa-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*hexa-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having six leaves.

hex'a-pla'ri-an (-plā'rĭ-ăn ;

hex'a-pod (hĕk'sə-pŏd), *a.* [Gr. *ἑξάπους, ἑξαπόδος*, six-footed; *ἕξ* six + *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] Having six feet. — *n.* An animal having six feet; specif., one of the Hexapoda.

Hex-ap'o-da (hĕk-săp'ō-*da*), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hexa-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* A class of arthropods consisting of the true or six-legged insects; — exactly equiv. to *Insecta* in its modern and narrower sense (excluding myriapods and arachnids).

hex'arch (hĕk'särk), *a.* [*hex-* + Gr. *ἀρχή* beginning, element.] *Bot.* Having six radiating vascular strands, — applied to roots, as those of the onion.

hex'a-seme (hĕk'sə-sēm) } *a.* [Gr. *ἑξάσημος*; *ἕξ* six +
hex'a-se'mic (-sē'mĭk) } *σῆμα* sign, mark.] *Anc. Pros.* Having, or composed of, six time units, or moræ; also, consisting of feet so composed.

hex'a-stich (hĕk'sə-stĭk), *n.* Also **hex-as'ti-chon** (hĕk-săs'tĭ-kŏn); *L. pl.* **-CHA** (-kə). [L. *hexastichus* of six rows, lines, or verses, Gr. *ἑξάστιχος*, *ἕξ* six + *στιχος* row, line, verse.] *Pros.* A poem or stanza of six verses or lines.

hex-as'ti-chous (hĕk-săs'tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [See **HEXASTICH.**] *Bot.* Six-ranked; having the parts in six vertical rows. — **hex-as'ti-chy** (-kĭ), *n.*

hex'a-stigm (hĕk'sə-stĭm), *n.* [*hexa-* + Gr. *στιγμα* mark, point.] *Math.* The figure (consisting of lines and points) determined by six points; — the correlate of a *hexagram.*

hex'a-tet'ra-he'dron (-tĕt'rə-hē'drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-DRONS** (-drŏnz), L. **-DRA** (-drə). [*hexa-* + *tetrahedron.*] *Cryst.* A twenty-four-faced form of the tetrahedral group of the isometric system. Its faces correspond to those of the alternate octants of a hexoctahedron.

Hex'a-teuch (hĕk'sə-tūk), *n.* [*hexa-* + Gr. *τεῦχος* a tool, a book.] The first six books of the Old Testament; — so called in analogy to the Pentateuch, with which it combines Joshua. Adherents of the higher criticism generally hold the Hexateuch to be a composite whole made by combining certain more or less independent documents (the three chief ones being the *Covenant Code, Deuteronomic Code,* and *Priestly Code*) dealing largely with the same events, but composed at different periods or under different conditions. See **LAW.** — **Hex'a-teuch'al** (-tūk'əl), *a.*

hex'a-tom'ic (-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*hex-* + *atomic.*] *Chem.* **a** Consisting of six atoms; having six atoms in the molecule. **b** Hexad. **c** Having six replaceable atoms or radicals.

hex'a-va'lent (hĕk'sə-vā'lĕnt; hĕk-săv'ə-lĕnt), *a.* [*hexa-* + L. *valens, -entis*, p. pr. See **VALENCE.**] *Chem.* Having a valence of six; hexad.

hex'e-con'tane (hĕk'sĕ-kŏn'tān), *n.* [Gr. *ἑξήκοντα* sixty + *-ane.*] *Chem.* A solid hydrocarbon, $C_{60}H_{122}$, of the paraffin series, obtained by fusing myricyl iodide with sodium. It melts at 102° C.

hex-ei'ko-sane (hĕks-ī'kō-sān), *n.* [*hex-* + *eikosane.*] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{20}H_{42}$, resembling paraffin.

hex'en-be'sen (hĕk'sĕn-bā'zĕn), *n.* [G., lit., witches' broom.] *Bot.* An abnormal brushlike growth (also called *witches'-broom* or *witches'-besom*) of small branches on various trees and shrubs, esp. conifers, due to infection by the mycelium of fungi of the order Exoascales.

hex'ine (hĕk'sĭn; -sēn), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ* six.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric hydrocarbons, C_6H_{10}. All the hexines are colorless, volatile liquids. Some are members of the acetylene series; others are diolefines.

hex'ite (hĕk'sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ* six.] *Org. Chem.* A hexahydric alcohol. The *hexites* are closely related to the hexoses, which they resemble in many properties, as sweetness. They are not fermented by yeast. Some hexites, as mannite, dulcite, and sorbite, occur in nature.

hex-oc'ta-he'dron (hĕk-sŏk'tə-hē'drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-DRONS** (-drŏnz), L. **-DRA** (-drə). [*hexa-* + *octahedron.*] *Cryst.* An isometric crystal having forty-eight equal triangular faces.

Hexoctahedron.

hex'ode (hĕk'sōd), *a.* [*hexa-* + 2d *-ode.*] *Teleg.* Designating a kind of multiplex telegraphy in which six messages can be transmitted at the same time.

hex-o'ic (hĕk-sō'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or noting any of several isomeric acids of formula $C_6H_{12}O_2$. Normal caproic and isocaproic acids are *hexoic* acids.

hex'one (hĕk'sōn), *a.* [Gr. *ἕξ* six.] *Chem.* Designating certain compounds having six atoms of carbon in the molecule; as, the *hexone* bases, arginine, lysine, and histidine.

hex-on'ic (hĕk-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of several metameric acids having the formula $C_5H_6(OH)_5CO_2H$, as gluconic acid.

hex'ose (hĕk'sōs), *n.* [*hex-* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* Any member of a group of sugars containing six carbon atoms in the molecule. Some are widely distributed in nature, esp. in ripe fruits; many have been prepared synthetically. According to their aldehyde or ketone nature, they are called **aldohexoses**, as mannose, glucose, and galactose, or **ketohexoses**, as fructose and sorbinose.

hex'yl (hĕk'sĭl), *n.* [*hex-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, C_6H_{13}, the radical of hexane.

hex'yl-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn, *-ə-mēn'*, 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*hexyl* + *amine.*] *Org. Chem.* The amine ($C_6H_{13}NH_2$) of hexyl. Normal hexylamine, a basic liquid, occurs in coal-liver oil.

hex'yl-ene (hĕk'sĭ-lēn), *n.* [*hex-* + *-yl* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric liquid hydrocarbons, C_6H_{12}, of the ethylene series, artificially prepared.

hey (hā), *interj.* [ME. *hei*; cf. D & G. *hei.*] An exclamation, as of interrogation, joy, surprise, or encouragement.

hey'day' (hā'dā'), *interj.* [Cf. G. *heida*, or *hei da*, D. *hei daar*, hey there.] An expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder. *B. Jonson.*

hey'day', *n.* [Perh. for *high day.* See **HIGH**; **DAY.**] The time of highest strength, vigor, or bloom, acme; hence, joy, high spirits, frolicsomeness; wildness.

> The *heyday* in the blood is tame. *Shak.*
> In the *heyday* of their victories *J. H. Newman*

hi-a'tus (hī-ā'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. **HIATUS**, E. **HIATUSES** (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [L., fr. *hiare, hiatum*, to gape; prob. akin to E. *yawn.* See **YAWN.**] **1.** An opening, a gap; a chasm, esp., a break, as in a manuscript, where some part is missing; a space where something is wanting

2. *Gram.* The concurrence of two vowels in two successive words or syllables without contraction, or the break or slight interval of silence necessary to keep the sounds distinct; — called an internal **hiatus** when within a word, as in *coöperate*; and an external **hiatus** when between the final vowel of one word and the initial vowel of a following one.

Hi'a-wa'tha (hī'*a*-wō'thä; *see note below*), *n.* **a** A Mohawk chieftain of the 16th century who effected the confederation known as the Five Nations or League of the Iroquois. Miraculous powers and deeds were ascribed to him in Iroquoian legend. **b** The hero of a poem by Longfellow in which some elements of the Iroquoian legends are combined with Algonquian myths of Manabozo, Hiawatha being made by Longfellow a hero of the Algonquian Ojibwas.

☞ Other pronunciations of this name are sometimes given, as hī'*ə*-wō'*tə*, hē'*ə*-wō'tha, etc. The Iroquoian pronunciation is hī'ŏn-hwa'h'thä'h (first syllable like *high*).

Hib-ber'ti-a (hĭ-bûr'tĭ-*ə*), *n.* [NL.; after George *Hibbert*, British botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of dilleniaceous shrubs, natives of Australia and Polynesia, having showy yellow flowers with numerous stamens and five fugacious petals, succeeded by polycarpellary fruits. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses under the name *Australian rockrose.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

hi'ber-na-cle (hī'bĕr-nə-k'l; hī-bûr'nə-k'l; 277), *n.* [L. *hibernaculum* a winter residence, pl. *hibernacula* winter quarters. See **HIBERNATE.**] Winter quarters; a hibernaculum. — **hi'ber-nac'u-lar** (hī'bĕr-năk'ū-lər), *a.*

hi'ber-nac'u-lum (hī'bĕr-năk'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-LA** (-lə). [See **HIBERNACLE.**] **1.** *Bot.* The winter resting part of a plant, as a bud or underground stem. *Rare.*

2. *Zoöl.* **a** A case or covering for protection during the winter. **b** In certain fresh-water polyzoans, an encysted bud which survives the winter and develops into a colony in the spring. **c** The epiphragm of a snail.

hi-ber'nal (hī-bûr'nəl), *a.* [L. *hibernalis.*] Wintry.

hi'ber-nate (hī'bĕr-nāt), *v. i.*; **-NAT'ED** (-nāt'ĕd), **-NAT'ING** (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *hibernare, hibernatum*, fr *hibernus* wintry; cf. *hiems* winter, Gr. *χειμών*, Skr. *hima.* See **HIBERNAL.**] **1.** To winter; to pass the winter in close quarters, in a torpid or lethargic state, as do many animals.

2. *Bot.* To pass the winter in a resting state without vegetating, as the spores, winter buds, etc., of various plants.

hi'ber-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or state of hibernating. Cf. **ÆSTIVATION**, 1.

Hi-ber'ni-a (hī-bûr'nĭ-*ə*), *n.* Ireland, the Latin name often used in poetry.

Hi-ber'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *Hibernia* Ireland; cf. L. *Juberna, Juverna, Iverna*, Gr. *Ἰέρνη*, E. **IRISH**, **ERIN.**] Of or pert to Ireland; Irish. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ireland.

Hi-ber'ni-cism (hī-bûr'nĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* An idiom or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish; esp., an Irish bull.

Hi-ber'no- (hī-bûr'nō-). A combining form for *Hibernian.*

Hi-bis'cus (hī-bĭs'kŭs; hĭ-), *n.* [L., marsh mallow; cf. Gr. *ἰβισκος.*] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of malvaceous herbs, shrubs, or small trees, the rose mallows, having dentate or lobed leaves and large showy flowers, the column of stamens bearing anthers below the summit; the carpels are several-seeded. Many species, as *H. syriacus*, the althea, are common in cultivation. Others, as the East Indian *H. cannabinus*, yield strong fibers and much mucilage; the seeds of some species yield an oil. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

hic'ci-us doc'ci-us, *or* **doc'ti-us** (hĭk'shĭ-ŭs dŏk'shĭ-ŭs). [Corrupted fr. L. *hic est doctus* this is a learned man.] A juggler's formula; hence, a juggler. *Hudibras.*

hic'cup, hic'cough (hĭk'ŭp), *n.* [Earlier *hickup, hicket, hickock*; prob. of imitative origin; cf. D. & Dan. *hik*, Sw. *hicka*, F. *hoquet.*] *Physiol.* A spasmodic inspiratory movement, consisting of a sudden contraction of the diaphragm, accompanied with closure of the glottis, the inrush of air against the closed glottis producing a peculiar sound.

hic'cup, hic'cough (hĭk'ŭp), *v. i.*; **HIC'CUPED** or **HIC'COUGHED** (-kŭpt); **HIC'CUP-ING** or **HIC'COUGH-ING.** To have hiccups, or make a hiccup or hiccups.

hick'ey (hĭk'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-EYS** (-ĭz). *Elec.* **a** A device for bending a conduit, consisting of an iron pipe used as a handle fitted at one end with a tee through which the conduit is passed. **b** A small fitting used in wiring for electric lights a fixture piped for gas.

hick'o-ry (hĭk'ō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [North American Indian *pawcohiccora* (Capt. J. Smith) a kind of milk or oily liquor pressed from pounded hickory nuts. "*Pohickory*" is named in a list of Virginia trees, in 1653, and this was finally shortened to "hickory." *J. H. Trumbull.*]

1. Any American juglandaceous tree of the genus *Hicoria*, esp. the shagbark or one of its allies. Many species afford valuable hard wood and sweet edible nuts; also, the wood of the tree. See **HICORIA.**

2. In Australia, any of various trees, species of *Acacia, Eucalyptus*, or other genera, or their wood, resembling true hickory; — called also *native hickory.*

3. A switch, cane, etc., of hickory wood.

hickory bark borer, a small beetle (*Scolytus quadrispinosus*) that burrows beneath the bark of several species of hickory. — **h. gall louse**, any of numerous species of *Phylloxera* that form galls on the leaves or petioles of the hickory, as *P. caryæfoliæ*, that forms conical galls on the upper side of the leaf. — **h. horned devil**, the larva of the regal moth (which see). *Local, U. S.* — **h. twig girdler**, the girdler (*Oncideres cingulatus*).

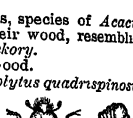

Hickory Bark Borer (*Scolytus quadrispinosus*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva.

hickory acacia. An Australian acacia or hickory (*Acacia leprosa*) with hard, reddish brown wood.

hickory aphis. A very large aphis (*Lachnus caryæ*) that infests the branches of the hickory

hickory borer. Any of certain beetles whose larvæ live under the bark or in the wood of the hickory; esp.: **a** A destructive gray and brown longicorn beetle (*Goes tigrinus*), whose larva bores under the bark and in the wood. **b** A common long-horned beetle (*Cyllene picta*), black with thirteen yellow bands. **c** Any of several ambrosia beetles, esp. *Corthylus punctatissimus*, which also girdles and kills young sugar maples.

Hickory Borer b (*Cyllene picta*).

hickory girdler. The girdler (*Oncideres cingulatus*).

hickory moth. Any of several moths whose larvæ feed on hickory leaves; esp., the **hickory tussock moth** (*Halesidota caryæ*), whose larva is covered with long white hairs

hickory nut. The nut or fruit of the hickory. It is oblong or nearly orbicular in shape, usually compressed on the sides, sharp-pointed at the apex, and inclosed in a 4-valved husk. The best nuts of commerce are obtained from the shagbark (*Hicoria ovata*).

hickory pine. **a** A timber pine of the western United States (*Pinus arıstata*) with bristle-pomted cones. **b** In the eastern United States, the table-mountain pine.

hickory shad. **a** The fall herring. **b** A gizzard shad. Its muscular stomach has the appearance of a hickory nut.

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115), **hex'a-plar'ic** (-plär'ĭk), *a.* Hexaplar [*a.* Hexapod] | **hex-ap'o-dal** (hĕk-săp'ō-dăl), | **hex-ap'o-dan** (-dăn), *a.* & *n.* Hexapod. [pod.] | **hex-ap'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.* Hexa- | **hex-ap'o-dy** (-dĭ), *n.* [See **HEXA-POD.**] *Pros.* A line or verse consisting of six feet.

hex'a-pro'style, *a.* [*hexa-* + *prostyle.*] *Arch.* Hexastyle, with no columns at the sides.

hex'ap-sal'mus (hĕk'săp-săl'-mŭs), **hex'ap-sal'mos** (-mŏs), *n* [As if fr. Gr. *ἑξάψαλμος*; *ἕξ* six + *ψαλμός* song, psalm.] *East. Ch.* A part of the daily service of lauds, consisting of Psalms ii., xxxviii., lxiii., lxxxviii., cix., and cxliii.

hex-ap'ter-ous (hĕk-săp'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*hexa-* + *-pterous.*] *Bot.* Having six winglike processes

hex'arch-y (hĕk'sär-kĭ). *n* [*hex-* + *-archy.*] A group of six states Cf **HEPTARCHY.**

hex'a-sep'al-ous, *a* *Bot* Having six sepals.

hex'a-sper'mous, *a.* [*hexa-* + *-spermous.*] Having six seeds.

hex'a-stem'o-nous, *a.* *Bot.* Having six stamens.

hex-as'ter (hĕk-săs'tĕr), *n.* [*hex-* + 1st *-aster.*] *Zoöl.* Stellate sponge spicule with six rays.

hex'a-stich'ic (hĕk'sə-stĭk'ĭk), *a.* *Pros.* Of or pert. to a hexastich. [*Arch.* Hexastyle.]

hex'a-sty'lar (-stī'lər), *a.* & *n.*

hex'a-style (hĕk'sə-stīl), *a.* & *n.* [Gr. *ἑξάστυλος* with six columns; *ἕξ* six + *στῦλος* column.] *Arch.* See **COLUMNIATION** b & d.

hex'a-sty'los (hĕk'sə-stī'lŏs), *n.* [NL.] A hexastyle building.

hex'a-syl-lab'ic (-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἑξασύλλαβος*; *ἕξ* six + *συλλαβή* syllable.] Comprising six syllables

hex'a-tri'ose (-trī'ōs), *n.* [*hexa-* + *triose.*] *Org Chem.* A sugar which yields on hydration three hexose molecules.

hex'de-cyl (hĕks'dē-sĭl), *n.* [*hex-* + *decyl.*] = HEXADECYL — **hex'de-cyl'ic** (-sĭl'ĭk), *a.*

hex'ens (hĕk'sĕnz), *n.* [Gr *ἕξ* six] *Chem* = HEXYLENE.

hex-e'ris (hĕk-sē'rĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἑξήρης* with six banks of oars] See GALLEY, 2.

hex'i-col'o-gy (hĕk'sĭ-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n* [Gr *ἕξις* habit + *-logy*] Ecology; bionomics. — **hex'i-co-log'i-cal** (-kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hex'i-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* = HEXICOLOGY. — **hex'i-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hex-par'hite, *a.* [*hex-* + *parhite*] *Medieval Arch.* Designating a system of vaulting in which each bay has six compartments.

hext † HIGHEST.

hex-tet'ra-he'dron (hĕks-tĕt'rə-hē'drŏn). Var. of HEXATETRAHEDRON. [pert to hexyl.]

hex-yl'ic (hĕk-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* Of or

hey. † EYE, HE, HEO. HI, HIE.

hey. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of HAY, HIGH. [COCKALORUM.]

hey' cock'a-lo'rum See **HIGH**

hey'de-guy, heyday guise. † HAYDEGUY.

hey'din. † HETHING.

Hey'duc.-duck, -duke. Vars. of HAIDUK.

heye. † AWE, HIE.

heyere, *n.* One who raises. *Obs.*

heyghne. † HAIN.

hey go bet. A phrase used as a hunting cry, etc. *Obs.*

heyh, heygh. † HIGH.

hey-ho, *interj.* Heigh-ho.

heyle † HAIL, health.

heyne. † HEAN.

heyne. Obs. or dial. Eng. var of HAIN, to raise.

hey pass. An exclamation used by jugglers. *Obs.* [HER]

heyr. † HAIR, HAIRE, HEIR.

hey'rat, hey'ratt, *n* [Guarani *eyra*, ir *eyı'a* honey] The kinkajou *Obs.*

heyrone † HERON.

hey'suck. Var of HAYSUCK.

heyt. † EAT, HAIT, HATE, HEAT, HEIGHT, HIGHT. [THEN.]

hey'then. † HEATHEN, HE-

He-ze'chi-el (hē-zē'kĭ-ĕl), [*pron* | *hē*(*heō*)*, hĭ*, he, she, it.] They; them. *Obs.*

hi (hĭ), *interj.* Exclamation, as of surprise, or a mere call.

Hi *Abbr.* Hieronymus.

H I *Abbr.* Hawaiian Islands.

hiacinthe. † HYACINTH.

hiane † HYENA

hi'ant (hī'ənt), *a* [L. *hians, -antis*, p pr. of *hiare* to gape] 1. Gaping *Rare*

2 *Phon.* Having a gliding articulation beginning with a tense and changing to a lax formation. *Lloyd.* [IOQUA.]

hi'a-qua (hī'*a*-kwä). Var. of **hi'ate** (hī'āt), *v.* [L. *hiatus*, p. p.] To gape; to cause a hiatus — **hi-a'tion** (hī-ā'shŭn), *n. Both Rare.*

‖ **hi-a'tus val'de de-fien'dus.** [L.] A very deplorable hiatus

‖ **hib'a** (hĭb'ə), *n.* [Ar. *hibah.*] *Mohammedan Law.* A gift; properly, a voluntary transfer of something without consideration; also, a gift in the nature of an exchange (called **hiba b'il-ewaz**), and a grant made on condition of a future or periodic payment in return (**hiba bashart-ul-ewaz**). [*Dial. Eng.*]

hib'bin (hĭb'ĭn), *n* [Manx.] Ivy.

hi'ber-na'tor (hī'bĕr-nā'tĕr), *n* An animal which hibernates

Hi-ber'ni-an-ism (hī-bûr'nĭ-ən-ĭz'm), *n.* A Hibernicism.

Hi-ber'ni-cal-ly (-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* In an Irish style or manner

Hi-ber'ni-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To express or do in an Irish way

Hi'ber-nize (hī'bĕr-nīz), *v. t.* To Hibernicize. *Rare.* — **Hi'ber-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n. Rare*

Hi-ber'no-Celt'ic, *n.* Irish Celtic speech — **Hi-ber'no-Celt'ic,** *a*

Hi'ber-no'-gy (hī'bĕr-nō'ō-jĭ). *n.* [*Hiberno-* + *-logy.*] Knowledge or study of things that are Irish. *Rare.* — **Hi'ber-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n. Rare.*

Hi'bun'ci (hē'boon'chē), *n pl.* [Jap. *hibun*; *hi* sun + *bun* letters.] The characters in which certain prehistoric Japanese lapidary inscriptions are written.

hic. † I, *pron*

hic (hĭk), *interj.* A word used to represent the sound of hiccuping, as by one intoxicated

hic'a-tee (hĭk'ə-tē), *n.* Also **-tie** (-tī). [Cf. HIC, HICKET.] **Hick'a-thrift'**, **Thomas**, *or* **Jack** (hĭk'ə-thrĭft'). In legend, a poor laborer of the time of William the Conqueror, possessed of superhuman strength. For his exploits he was knighted, and made governor of East Anglia, or Thanet. See "Quart. Rev.," No XLI art v.

hick'er-y pick'er-y (hĭk'ĕr-ĭ pĭk'ĕr-ĭ). Hiera picra.

hick'et. *n.* & *v.* Hiccup *Obs*

hick'ing-ly, *adv.* [See HICK, hiccup] Spasmodically. *Obs.*

hick'-joint' point'ing. *Masonry.* Pointing in which a superior finishing mortar is inserted in the scraped-out joints.

hick'le Dial. Eng. for ICKLE.

hick'mal. Var. of HECKIMAL.

hick'ock. **hick'op,** *n.* & *v.* Hiccup *Obs.* [*minus*; *accemosa.*]

hickory elm. The cork elm (*Ulmus racemosa*).

hick'o-ry-head', *n.* Ruddy duck (*Erisma rubidum*). *Local, U. S.* [of California.]

hickory oak. Canon live oak

hickory poplar. The tulip tree.

hickory shirt. A shirt of coarse and strong twilled cotton having a check or stripe *U. S.*

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hich Hitch *Ref. Sp.*

hich'cock', *n* [Cf. HICK a countryman, and 4th COCK.] A stupid fellow *Obs* [CREEK.]

Hich'i-tee (hĭch'ĭ-tē), *n.* See

hicht. † HIGHT.

hicht Hitched. *Ref Sp.*

hich'ty, *a.* High; haughty. — **hich'ti-ness,** *n. Both Obs. Scot.*

‖ **hic ja'cet** (hĭk jā'sĕt). [L.] Here lies; — used in epitaphs; hence, an epitaph.

Hick, *or* **hick,** *n.* [Familiar form of *Richard*] A simple countryman *Obs.* [Hiccup R.

hick, *n* & *i* [Cf HIC, HICKET.]

Hick'a-thrift', Thomas, *or* **Jack** (hĭk'ə-thrĭft'). In legend, a poor laborer of the time of William the Conqueror, possessed of superhuman strength. For his exploits he was knighted, and made governor of East Anglia, or Thanet. See "Quart. Rev.," No XLI art v.

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hickory poplar. The tulip tree.

hickory shirt. A shirt of coarse and strong twilled cotton having a check or stripe *U. S.*

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hick'wall' (hĭk'wôl'), *n.* [Formerly also *hyghwhele*, *higwale*.] The European green woodpecker; sometimes, any of certain other European woodpeckers, as the lesser spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopus minor*).

Hi-co'ri-a (hĭ-kō'rĭ-*a*, 201), *n.* [NL. See HICKORY.] *Bot.* A genus of juglandaceous trees, the hickories, distinguished from *Juglans* by the dehiscent husk of the fruit and the smooth or angled nut. There are about 15 species, all North American. The most valuable nut producers are the pecan (*H. pecan*), the shagbark (*H. ovata*), and the shellbark (*H. lacinosa*). The pignut (*H. glabra*) and the bitternut (*H. minima*) yield useful timber.

hid'age (hīd'ĭj), *n.* [From HIDE a quantity of land.] *O. Eng. Law.* A tax formerly paid to the royal exchequer for every hide of land; also, the value or measure assessed as a basis for the tax.

hi-dal'go (hĭ-dăl'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Sp., contr. fr. *hijo de algo*, i. e., son of something; *hijo* son (fr. L. *filius*) + *algo* something, fr. L. *aliquod*. Cf. FIDALGO.] A title denoting a Spanish nobleman of the lower class. — **hi-dal'go-ism** (-ĭz'm), **hi-dal'gism** (-jĭz'm), *n.*

hid-a'tion (hĭd-ā'shŭn), *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* A measuring or reckoning in, or assessing by, hides.

Hi-dat'sa (hē-dat'sa), *n.* An Indian of a semicivilized Sioux tribe gathered at the Fort Berthold reservation, North Dakota; — called also *Gros Ventre* and *Minnetaree*.

hid'den (hĭd''n), *p. a.* Concealed; put out of view; secret; not known; mysterious.

Syn. — Secret, covert, clandestine, surreptitious.

hidden fifths *or* **octaves**, *Music*, consecutive fifths or octaves, not sounded, but suggested or implied in the simultaneous movement up or down of two parts to a fifth or an octave.

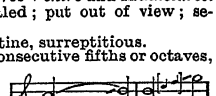

Hidden Fifth and Octave. The progression of the voice parts from *c'* to *g'* and from *d'* to *g''* suggests the intermediate *f'* and *f''*, which if sounded would produce a consecutive fifth and octave.

— **h. quantity**, *Lat. Gram.*, the quantity of a vowel which is so situated that its natural quantity is not determinable by scansion, as when it comes before a double consonant, or before two or more consecutive consonants (other than a mute and a liquid) in the same word. — **h. vowel**, *Lat. Gram.*, a vowel of hidden quantity.

hid'den-ite (hĭd''n-īt), *n.* [After one W. E. *Hidden* (b. 1853).] *Min.* A yellow to green variety of spodumene found in North Carolina; lithia emerald. It is used as a gem.

hide (hīd), *n.* [AS. *hīd*, earlier *hīged*; prob. orig., land enough to support a family; cf. AS. *hīwan*, *hīgan*, members of a household, and E. HIND a peasant.] *Eng. Hist.* A measure of land, common in Domesday Book and old English charters, the quantity of which varied with the nature of the land and at different periods, as from 80 to 100 and 120 acres. The normal hide of the Domesday Book is 120 acres, and in it *hide* was the name for the ordinary fiscal unit of land measure used for southern England. The popular designation of this unit in northern England and Scotland was apparently *plowgate*, *plowgang*, or *plowland*, and in Kent the similar term was *sulung*. In Domesday Book and other Latin records *hide* was translated by LL. *hida*, plowland by LL. *carucata* (E. *carucate*). The *hide* is considered to have been originally the amount apportioned or considered requisite for the support of one free household, or, as defined in some early authorities, the amount that one ox plows in a year. Cf. CARUCATE.

hide, *n.* [ME. *hide*, *hude*, AS. *hȳd*; akin to D. *huid*, OHG. *hūt*, G. *haut*, Icel. *hūð*, Dan. & Sw. *hud*, L. *cutis*, Gr. κύτος; cf. Gr. σκῦτος skin, hide.] **1.** The skin of an animal, either raw or dressed; — commercially applied to the undressed skins of full-sized oxen, horses, buffaloes, etc., those from small or young animals being called **kips** and those of calves, sheep, goats, etc., **skins**. The United States Treasury Department classes as **hides** of cattle only those weighing 25 pounds when raw or 12 pounds when dried, or 15 pounds when dried and salted. All under these weights are classed as **skins**.

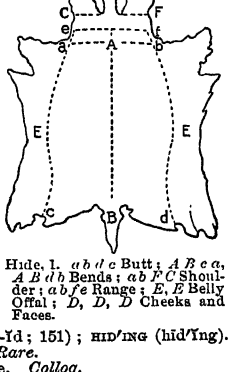

Hide. 1. *a b d c* Butt; *A B c a*, *A B d b* Bends; *a b f C* Shoulder; *a b f e* Range; *E*, *E* Belly Offal; *D*, *D*, *D* Cheeks and Faces.

2. The human skin. *Contemptuous or Humorous.*

O tiger's heart, wrapped in a woman's *hide*! *Shak.*

3. A cowhide or rawhide whip.

Syn. — See SKIN.

hide and hair, wholly; entirely; without removal of any part.

hide, *v. t.*; HID'ED (hīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); HID'ING (hīd'ĭng). **1.** To take the hide from. *Rare.*

2. To flog, as with a cowhide. *Colloq.*

hide (hīd), *v. t.*; *pret.* HID (hĭd); *p. p.* HID'DEN (hĭd'n), HID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HID'ING (hīd'ĭng). [ME. *hiden*, *huden*, AS. *hȳdan*; prob. akin to Gr. κεύθειν, and perh. to E. *hoard*.] **1.** To conceal, or withdraw from sight; to put out of view; to secrete. "Where truth is *hid*." *Shak.*

A city that is set on a hill cannot be *hid*. *Matt.* v. 15.

2. To withhold from knowledge; to keep secret; to refrain from avowing or confessing.

Heaven from all creatures *hides* the book of fate. *Pope.*

3. To obstruct or bar the view of; as, a hill *hides* the sea.

4. To remove from danger; to shelter.

In the time of trouble he shall *hide* me *Ps* XXVII. 5.

5. *Bib.* To turn away, as the eyes, ears, or face, in inattention or displeasure.

Syn. — Cover, mask, veil, cloak, shroud, bury, screen, disguise, dissemble, suppress. — HIDE, CONCEAL, SECRETE, ENSCONCE. HIDE (the general term) and CONCEAL are often interchangeable. But *conceal*, in modern usage, often emphasizes more strongly than *hide* the element of intention or the effectiveness of the result, and is more frequently used of a refusal to divulge (see DISSEMBLE); as, "Let me go, that I may *hide* myself in the field" (*1 Sam.*, XX. 5); "I found . . . some thickets of trees, in one of which there was a hollow large enough to *conceal* me entirely" (*Defoe*); "She . . . sharply turned about to *hide* her face" (*Tennyson*); "Dark priests and haughty warriors gazed on him with baffled wonder, for a hermit's vest *concealed* his face" (*Shelley*); "I'm glad to be constrained to utter that which torments me to *conceal*" (*Shak.*). To SECRETE, as here compared, is to deposit in a place of close hiding; the word frequently implies stealth, as, a squirrel *secretes* its winter supply of nuts. To ENSCONCE, in earlier usage to place one's self securely in hiding, is now to establish one's self snugly or comfortably, commonly with no idea of concealment; as, "She shall not see me: I will *ensconce* me behind the arras" (*Shak.*); "He entertained a show so seeming just, and therein so *ensconced* his secret evil, that jealousy itself could not mistrust" (*id.*); "The Bay of Monterey has been compared . . . to a bent fishing hook. . . . Monterey itself is cozily *ensconced* inside the barb" (*Stevenson*). See SECRET, SIMULATION, ASSUME.

to hide one's self, to put one's self in a condition to be safe; to secure protection. *Prov.* XXII. 3.

hide (hīd), *v. i.* To lie concealed; to keep one's self out of view; to be withdrawn from sight or observation.

Bred to disguise, in public 'tis you *hide* *Pope.*

hide and seek. A children's game played in various modes, the general character of the game being a search by one or more players for one or more of the others. The game, or its varieties, is variously called **hide and go seek**, **hide and coop**, **hide and find**, **hide and fox**, etc., **hie spy** or **I spy**, and formerly **all hid**, from a cry still sometimes used. "*All hid, all hid*;" an old infant play." *Shak.*

hide beetles. Either of two small widely distributed beetles of the genus *Trox* which feed upon hides, skins, etc.

hide'bound' (hīd'bound'), *a.* **1.** Having the skin adhering so closely to the ribs and back as not to be easily loosened or raised, — said of an animal.

2. *Hort.* Having the bark so close and constricting that it impedes the growth; — said of trees.

3. Obstinately or stupidly narrow in thought.

4. Niggardly; penurious. *Obs.*

5. Bound or edged with hide, as a shield. *Rare.*

hid'e-ous (hĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *hidous*, OF. *hidous*, *hidos*, *hidus*, *hisdos*, *hisdous*, F. *hideux*: cf. OF. *hide*, *hisde*, fright; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Exciting horror and fear; frightful; terrifying; dreadful. *Archaic.*

Impendent horrors, threatening *hideous* fall *Milton.*

2. Revolting to the senses; horribly ugly or discordant.

A piteous and *hideous* spectacle. *Macaulay*

3. Revolting to the moral sense; shocking; odious, detestable; horrible.

Sure, you have some *hideous* matter to deliver. *Shak.*

4. Appallingly huge; monstrously large. *Obs. or R.*

Of stature huge and *hideous* he was. *Spenser*

Syn. — Ghastly, grim, grisly, horrid, terrible.

— **hid'e-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **hid'e-ous-ness**, *n.*

hid'ing (hīd'ĭng), *n.* Act of concealing, or a place or means of concealment.

hid'ro- (hĭd'rō-). A combining form from Greek ἱδρώς, *sweat*, *perspiration*.

hi-dro'sis (hĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἱδροῦν to sweat, ἱδρώς sweat.] **1.** *Physiol.* Excretion of sweat; perspiration.

2. *Med.* Excessive perspiration; also, any skin disease characterized by abnormal perspiration.

hi-drot'ic (hĭ-drŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἱδρωτικός sudorific.] *Med.* Causing perspiration; diaphoretic or sudorific. — *n.* A medicine that causes perspiration; a diaphoretic or a sudorific.

hie (hī), *v. n.*; HIED (hīd); HY'ING (hī'ĭng). [ME. *hien*, *hihen*, *highen*, AS. *hīgan* to hasten, strive; cf. D. *hijgen* to pant, long for.] **1.** To exert one's self; to strive. *Obs.*

2. To hasten; to go in haste; — often with the reciprocal pronoun. "My husband *hies* him home." *Shak.*

The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies*. *Dryden*

3. To make good progress; to speed; prosper. *Obs.*

hie, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to hasten; hence, to rouse into quick action; to urge; incite; as, to *hie* on a hound.

2. To make haste in the passage of; as, to *hie* one's way.

hiel'a-man, heil'a-man (hēl'ä-măn), *n.* Also *hieleman*, *heelaman*, *yeelaman*. [Native name.] A kind of shield, often made of the wood of the batswing coral, used by the Australian aborigines for warding off spears.

hi'e-mal (hī'ē-măl), *a.* [L. *hiemalis*, fr. *hiems* winter. cf. F. *hiémal*.] Of or belonging to winter.

Hi'er-a-cite (hī'ĕr-*a*-sīt), *n.* [LL. *Hieracitae*.] *Ch. Hist.* A follower of Hieracas (Hierax) of Leontopolis, Egypt, in the 4th century, who enjoined the strictest asceticism, denied the resurrection of the material body and the entrance into the kingdom of heaven of married persons and of children dying in infancy, and identified the Holy Spirit with Melchizedek.

Hi'er-a'ci-um (hī'ĕr-ā'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἱεράκιον a kind of plant, fr. ἱέραξ, -ακος, hawk.] *Bot.* A very large genus of cichoriaceous plants, the hawkweeds, having simple, often basal leaves, heads of flowers with yellow or red rays, and achenes bearing a pappus of slender bristles. The species are particularly abundant in England; many are very troublesome weeds. Also *[l. c.]*, a plant of this genus.

hi'er-a'co-sphinx (hī'ĕr-ā'kō-sfĭnks), *n.* [Gr. ἱέραξ, -ακος, hawk + σφίγξ.] A hawk-headed sphinx. See SPHINX, 3.

hi'er-a pic'ra (hī'ĕr-*ă* pĭk'ra; pī'krā). [NL.; Gr. ἱερός sacred + πικρός bitter.] *Pharm.* A cathartic powder made of aloes and canella bark.

hi'er-arch (hī'ĕr-ärk), *n.* [LL *hierarcha*, Gr. ἱεράρχης; ἱερός sacred (akin to Skr. *ishira* vigorous, fresh, blooming) + ἀρχός leader, ruler, fr. ἄρχειν to lead, rule.] One who has high and controlling authority in sacred things; the chief of a sacred order; as, princely *hierarchs*.

hi'er-ar'chal (-är'kăl), *a.* Pert. to a hierarch or hierarchy.

hi'er-ar'chic (-kĭk), **hi'er-ar'chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *hiérarchique*.] Pertaining to a hierarchy.

hi'er-ar'chism (hī'ĕr-ar'kĭz'm), *n.* The principles or authority of a hierarchy. — **hi'er-arch'ist** (-kĭst), *n.*

hi'er-arch'y (-ar'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. ἱεραρχία: cf. F. *hiérarchie*.] **1.** A rank or order of holy beings, primarily of angels.

Standards and gonfalons . . . for distinction serve
Of *hierarchies*, of orders, and degrees. *Milton.*

2. Dominion or authority in sacred things.

3. A body of officials disposed organically in ranks and orders each subordinate to the one above it; a body of ecclesiastical rulers.

4. A form of government administered in the church by patriarchs, metropolitans, archbishops, bishops, and, in an inferior degree, by priests. *Shipley.*

5. A series divided or classified in ranks or orders; esp., a series of classifying terms in natural science or logic.

hi'er-at'ic (hī'ĕr-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *hieraticus*, Gr. ἱερατικός; akin to ἱερός sacred: cf. F. *hiératique*.] Consecrated to sacred uses; sacerdotal; pertaining to, or originated by, priests. Specif.: *Archæol.* Designating a style of ancient Egyptian writing called "hieratic" by the Greeks. It was an abridged form of hieroglyphic writing which assumed a cursive character, and was used for all literature, both secular and religious, until the demotic became prevalent, when hieratic was reserved for religious writings.

hi'er-at'i-co- (hī'ĕr-ăt'ĭ-kŏ-). Combining form from Greek ἱερατικός, *hieratic*.

hi'er-o- (hī'ĕr-ŏ-). Combining form fr. Greek ἱερός, *sacred*.

hi'er-oc'ra-cy (-ŏk'rä-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [*hiero-* + *-cracy*] Government by ecclesiastics; a hierarchy. — **hi'er-o-crat'ic** (-ō-krăt'ĭk), **hi'er-o-crat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hi'er-o-dule (hī'ĕr-ō-dūl), *n.* [L. *hierodulus*, Gr. ἱερόδουλος; ἱερόν temple or ἱερός sacred + δοῦλος slave.] *Gr. Antiq.* A slave dedicated to a deity, and dwelling in its temple; specif., *pl.*, the courtesans of the temple of Aphrodite, in Corinth. — **hi'er-o-du'lic** (-dū'lĭk), *a.*

hi'er-o-glyph' (-glĭf'), *n.* [Cf. F. *hiéroglyphe*. See HIEROGLYPHIC, *a.*] **1.** A hieroglyphic character, esp. one of the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics.

2. Any character the meaning of which is not obvious; humorously, an illegible character or writing.

hi'er-o-glyph'ic (-glĭf'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *hieroglyphicus*, Gr.
hi'er-o-glyph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ἱερογλυφικός; ἱερός sacred + γλύφειν to carve: cf. F. *hiéroglyphique*.] Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a hieroglyph or hieroglyphics; also, inscribed with hieroglyphics. — **hi'er-o-glyph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hi'er-o-glyph'ic (-glĭf'ĭk), *n.* **1.** A sacred character; a character in the picture writing of the ancient Egyptians, or by extension other peoples, as the Egyptian Hieroglyphics. Cartouche of Cleopatra.

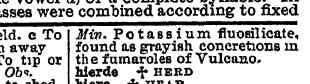

Mexicans, etc.

Specif., *pl.*, the characters or mode of writing of the ancient Egyptians (or, by transference, other peoples). The Egyptian hieroglyphic writing contains characters of two main classes: (1) *ideographic*, each character representing either the object itself or a symbolic idea associated with it (as an ostrich feather is a symbol of truth); (2) *phonetic*, each character representing either an alphabetic sound (as a hawk represents the vowel *a*) or a complete syllable. In writing, the two classes were combined according to fixed

hickory wattle. A Queensland acacia (*Acacea auriculiformis*).

Hick'scorn'er, *or* **hick'-**, *n.* [*Hick* a country man + *scorner*.] A scoffer; — orig. as the name of a character in an interlude printed by Wynkyn de Worde. *Obs.*

Hicks'ites (hĭks'ĭts), *n. pl.*, *or* **Hicksite Friends.** See FRIEND, 6

hick'up. Obs. or rare var. of HICCUP.

hick'wall'. Var. of HICKWALL.

‖ **hic la'bor, hoc o'pus est.** [L.] See HOC OPUS, HIC LABOR EST.

‖ **hic se-pul'tus.** [L.] Here (is) buried; — used in epitaphs.

hid. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of HIDE [land measure.]

hid. Obs. or hist. var. of HIDE, hid, *pret.* & *p. p.* of HIDE. See HIDDEN.

‖ **hi'dal-gui'a** (ē'dăl-gē'ä), *n.* [Sp. See HIDALGO.] Nobility; rights and privileges of nobility.

hid'at-ed (hĭd'ā-tĕd), *p. a.* Measured in hides. See HIDE, land measure.

Hid'da-i (hĭd'ä-ī; hĭ-dä'ĭ), **Hid'de-kel** (hĭd'ē-kĕl). *Bib.*

hid'den. † HIDELS.

hid'den-ly, *adv.* of HIDDEN.

hid'den-most, *n.* See -MOST.

hid'den-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hid'den-veined', *a.* *Bot.* Of nervation, hyphodrome.

hid'der. † HEDER.

hid'der. Obs. or Scot. var. of HITHER.

hiddill. † HIDEL.

hid'dy-gid'dy, *a.* & *adv.* [Cf. HIRDY-GIRDY.] Dizzy, dizzily. *Scot.*

hide Obs pret. of HIE.

hide, *n.* A hiding place. *Rare.*

hide'a-way', *a.* Hiding or hidden. *Rare.* — *n.* One who conceals himself. *Rare.*

hide'bind' (hīd'bīnd'), *v. t.* To make hidebound. *R.* [derma

hidebound disease. Sclero-

hid'ed (hīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. a.* Having a hide; — chiefly used in combination.

hide'geld', **hide'gild'**, *n.* [AS. *hīdegild*; *hīd* hide + *gild*, *gield*, tribute.] *O. Eng. Law.* A tax on a hide of land; hidage.

hide'gild', *n.* [AS. *hīdgild*; *hīd* skin + *gild*, *geld*, tribute.] *O. Eng. Law.* A fine paid in lieu of flogging. *Oxf. E. D.*

hid'el, hid'els, *n.* [AS. *hȳdels*.] A hiding place. *Obs.* [hide.

hide'land', *n.* *Eng. Hist.* A

hide'less, *a.* See -LESS.

hide'ling, *a.* Habitually hiding. *Rare.* — *n.* [*hide* + -*ling*.] One that hides. *Rare.*

hid'e-os'i-ty (hĭd'ē-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*hideous* + *-ity*.] Hideousness, or a hideous thing. *Rare*

hider † HITHER. [hides.

hid'er (hīd'ẽr), *n.* One who

hid'ing (hīd'ĭng), *n.* A flogging. *Colloq.*

hidious. † HIDEOUS.

hid'les. † HIDELS.

hid'lings (hĭd'lĭngz; -lĭnz), *a.* & *adv.* [Cf. HIDELING.] *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* Secret; secretly — *n.* Secret places or actions.

hid'ly, *adv.* Hiddenly. *Obs.*

hid'n. Hidden. *Ref. Sp.*

hid'ness, *n.* Hiddenness *Obs.*

hidor, hidour, *n.* [OF. Cf. HIDEOUS.] Fear; dread; horror; also, hideousness. *Obs.*

hidous. † HIDEOUS.

hidous, *v. t.* [See HIDEOUS.] To dread; fear; abhor. *Obs.*

hi'dra. † HYDRA.

hi-drad'e-ni'tis (hĭ-drăd'ē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hidro-* + *adenitis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of sweat glands.

hidre. † HITHER.

hi'dro-. Var. of HYDRO-.

hid'ro-cys-to'ma. (hĭd'rō-sĭs-tō''mä), *n.* [NL.; *hidro-* + *cysto-* + *-oma*.] *Med.* A diseased condition of sweat glands causing an eruption of clear, deep-seated vesicles on the face.

hid'ro-man'cy (hĭd'rō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*hidro-* + *-mancy*.] Divination by means of the sweat.

hid'ro-poi-e'sis (-poi-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hidro-* + *-poiesis*.] *Physiol* The formation of sweat. — **hid'ro-poi-et'ic** (-ĕt'ĭk), *a.*

hidropsie † HYDROPSY.

hid'ros-ad'e-ni'tis (hĭd'rŏs-ăd'ē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = HIDRADENITIS.

hiduous. † HIDEOUS.

hidwise. † HIDEOUS.

hie. † HE, HEO, HI.

hie. Scot. var. of HIGH

hie, *n.* Haste; diligence. *Obs.*

hie, high (hī), *interj.* [Cf. HA, *interj.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A call used to direct a horse to the left. — *v. t.* To direct to the left by this call.

hiede. Obs. pret. of HIE. [*Brit.*

hie'der, *n.* A male lamb. *Local.*

hiegh. † HIGH.

Hi'el (hī'ĕl). *Bib.*

hielaman tree. The batswing coral; — from the use of the wood for hielamans. [HIGHLAND.

hie'land. Obs. or Scot. var of **hield, heald**, *v. i.* [See HEEL to incline.] **1.** To incline; tilt; cant; also, to be favorable. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. *Obs.* a To droop; decline; sink. b To submit; yield. c To take one's way; to turn away

hield, heald, *v. t.* **1.** To tip or cant over; to incline *Obs.*

2. To pour, as liquor; to shed. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hield, heald, *n.* [AS. *hylde*. Cf. HEEL to tip.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

1. An incline; slope; decline

2. Inclination.

3. Act of pouring out.

hiel'mite (hyĕl'mīt), *n.* [After P. J. *Hjelm*, Swedish chemist.] *Min.* A black mineral containing yttrium, iron, manganese, and calcium in stannates, tantalates, and niobates. Sp. gr., 5.82.

hi'e-ma'tion, *n.* [L. *hiematio*.] Wintering. *Obs.* [Winter.

‖ **hi'ems** (hī'ĕmz), *n.* [L.]

hien (hyĕn). Var of HSIEN.

hiene. † HYENA.

hier. † HERE, HIGHER, HIRE.

Hier. *Abbr.* Hierosolyma (L., Jerusalem). [A Hierarchy.

Hi'er-a'cian (hī'ĕr-ā'shăn), *n.*

Hi'er-ap'o-lis (-ăp'ō-lĭs) *Bib.*

hi'er-arch'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HIERARCHIC, -ICAL.

hi'er-at'i-cal (-ăt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Hieratic.

hi'er-a-tite (hī'ĕr-ä-tīt), *n.* [From *Hierr*, old name of Vulcano, one of the Lipari Islands.] *Min.* Potassium fluosilicate, found as grayish concretions in the fumaroles of Vulcano.

hierde † HERD

hiere. † HEAR.

Hi-er'e-el (hī-ĕr'ē-ĕl), **Hi-er'e-moth** (-mŏth; -mōth) *Bib.*

hierest. † HIGHEST.

Hi-er'i-a'lus (hĭ-ĕr'ĭ-ā'lŭs) *Bib*

Hi-er'mas (hĭ-ûr'măs). *Bib.*

hierne. † HERN.

Hi'er-och'lo-ë (hī'ĕr-ŏk'lō-ē), *n.* [NL.; *hiero-* + Gr. χλόη grass] *Bot.* Syn. of SAVASTANA.

hi'er-o-dou'los (-ō-dōō'lŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -LOI (-loi). = HIERODULE.

hi'er-o-du'la (hī'ĕr-ō-dū'lä), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -LÆ. A hierodule.

hi'er-o-du'lus (-lŭs), *n. masc.*; *pl.* -LI. A hierodule.

Hi'er-o-fal'co (-făl'kō), *n.* [NL.; due to taking the first syllable of E. *gerfalcon*, *gyrfalcon*, F. *gerfaut*, as fr. Gr. ἱερός sacred.] *Zoöl.* A subgenus of falcons consisting of the gyrfalcons.

hi'er-og'a-my (-ŏg'ä-mĭ), *n.* [*hiero-* + *-gamy*.] Sacred marriage, as of a god. *Rare.*

hi'er-o-glyph', *v. t.* To portray or write in hieroglyphics. *Rare.*

— **hi'er-og'ly-pher** (hī'ĕr-ŏg'lĭ-fẽr), *n. Rare.*

Min. Potassium fluosilicate, found as grayish concretions in the fumaroles of Vulcano.

hierde † HERD

hiere. † HEAR.

Hi-er'e-el (hī-ĕr'ē-ĕl), **Hi-er'e-moth** (-mŏth; -mōth) *Bib.*

hierest. † HIGHEST.

Hi-er'i-a'lus (hĭ-ĕr'ĭ-ā'lŭs) *Bib*

Hi-er'mas (hĭ-ûr'măs). *Bib.*

hierne. † HERN.

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hi'er-o-glyph', *v. t.* To portray or write in hieroglyphics. *Rare.*

— **hi'er-og'ly-pher** (hī'ĕr-ŏg'lĭ-fẽr), *n. Rare.*

rules. Hieroglyphics are ordinarily read from the right. The figures of birds and other animals face in the direction of reading. The hieroglyphic characters of the earliest picture writing were gradually reduced in later writings to simpler forms, which retained only the leading characteristics of the objects symbolized. Such reduced characters have been called *linear hieroglyphics*. These were again abbreviated and conventionalized into other systems of writing. Cf. HIERATIC, DEMOTIC.

2. Hence, any pictorial symbol or emblematic figure the meaning of which is due to an obscure association; a secret or enigmatical sign; also, *pl.*, humorously, unintelligible or illegible writing.

hi'er-og'ly-phist (hī'ĕr-ŏg'lĭ-fĭst; 277), *n.* One versed in hieroglyphics; also, a maker or writer of hieroglyphics.

hi'er-o-gram' (hī'ĕr-ō-grăm'), *n.* [*hiero-* + *-gram.*] A sacred or hieratic symbol.

hi'er-o-gram'mat (-ō-grăm'ăt), **-gram'mate** (-āt), **-gram'ma-teus** (-ā-tūs), *n.* [Gr. *ἱερογραμματεύς*, *ἱερός* sacred + *γραμματεύς* clerk, scribe.] A writer of sacred records, esp. hieroglyphic records. — **hi'er-o-gram-mat'ic** (-grā-măt'ĭk), **hi'er-o-gram-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hi'er-o-gram'ma-tist** (-grăm'ā-tĭst), *n.*

hi'er-o-graph' (hī'ĕr-ō-grăf'), *n.* [*hiero-* + *-graph.*] A hieroglyph or hierogram. — **hi'er-og'ra-pher** (-ŏg'rā-fĕr), *n.* — **hi'er-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a*

hi'er-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἱερογραφία*, *ἱερός* sacred + *γράφειν* to write.] Descriptive writing on sacred subjects; a treatise on religion.

hi'er-ol'a-try (-ŏl'ā-trĭ), *n.* [*hiero-* + *-latry.*] Worship of saints or sacred things. *Rare.*

hi'er-ol'o-gy (-ŏ-lŏj'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*hiero-* + *-logy*, cf. Gr. *ἱερολογια* sacred language.] **1.** The science of Egyptian records. *Rare.*

2. A body of knowledge of sacred things, the literary or traditional embodiment of the religious beliefs of a people or peoples; as, the *hierology* of Greece.

3. Hagiology, or record of saints.

— **hi'er-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a* — **hi'er-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n*

hi'er-om-ne'mon (-ŏm-nē'mŏn), *n*; *pl.* -NEMONES (-nĕm'ō-nēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἱερομνημων*; *ἱερός* sacred + *μνήμων* mindful, fr. *μνᾶσθαι* to think on, remember.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** The secretary or recorder sent by each state belonging to the Amphictyonic Council along with the deputy or minister. **b** A magistrate who had charge of religious matters, as of the regulation of the calendric festivals

hi'er-om'o-nach (hī'ĕr-ŏm'ō-năk, -ō-mōn'ăk; 277), *n.* [Gr. *ἱερομόναχος* a holy monk; *ἱερός* holy + *μοναχός* monk. See MONK.] *East. Ch.* A monk who is also a priest.

hi'er-on (hī'ĕr-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl* HIERA (-*a*). [Gr. *ἱερόν.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A sacred place or precinct.

Hi'er-o-nym'ic (hī'ĕr-ō-nĭm'ĭk), *a. Eccl. Hist.* Pert. to, or composed by, St. Jerome (L. *Hieronymus*), (d. A. D. 420); as, the *Hieronymic* version, or Vulgate.

Hi'er-on'y-mite (-ŏn'ĭ-mīt), *n Eccl. Hist.* A member of any of various hermit orders named in honor of St. Jerome. — **Hi'er-on'y-mite**, *a.*

hi'er-o-phan'cy (hī'ĕr-ō-făn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἱεροφαντια.*] State of being, or qualification to be, a hierophant.

hi'er-o-phant (hī'ĕr-ō-fănt; hī-ĕr'- ; 277), *n.* [L. *hierophanta*, *hierophantes*, Gr. *ἱεροφάντης*; *ἱερός* sacred + *φαίνειν* to show: cf. F. *hiérophante.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A priest, esp. one who instructed or led in the sacred offices; often, specif., the chief priest of the Eleusinian mysteries, who was always one of the Eumolpides. Cf. DADUCHUS, PONTIFF.

2. Hence, an expositor of sacred mysteries.

hi'er-o-phan'tic (-făn'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἱεροφαντικός*] Of, like, or pertaining to, hierophants or hierophancy. — **hi'er-o-phan'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), **hi'er-o-phan'tic-ly**, *adv.*

Hi'er-o-sol'y-mi'tan (hī'ĕr-ō-sŏl'ĭ-mī'tăn), *a.* [L. *Hierosolymitanus*, fr. *Hierosolyma*, Gr. *Ἱεροσόλυμα.* See JERUSALEM.] Of or pert. to the city of Jerusalem. — *n.* A native of Jerusalem. — **Hierosolymitan liturgies.** See LITURGY, I, 1.

hi'er-o-the'ca (-thē'kă), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἱεροθήκη*: *ἱερός* sacred + *θήκη* chest] *Class. Antiq.* A receptacle for sacred objects.

hi'er-ur'gy (hī'ĕr-ûr'jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. *ἱερουργία*; *ἱερός* sacred + *ἔργον* work.] A sacred or holy work or worship. — **hi'er-ur'gi-cal** (-ûr'jĭ-kăl), *a.*

hig'gle (hĭg''l), *v. i.*; HIG'GLED (-'ld); HIG'GLING (-lĭng). [Cf. HAGGLE.] **1.** To chaffer; to stickle for small advantages in buying and selling; to haggle. *Emerson.*

2. To hawk or peddle provisions.

higgling of the market, *Economics*, the process by which in the trading of the market the price at which the supply and demand will be equal is approximated.

hig'gle-dy-pig'gle-dy (hĭg''l-dĭ-pĭg''l-dĭ), *adv.* In confusion; topsy-turvy. *R. Browning.* — *a.* Confused; jumbled. — *n.* Confusion; jumble.

high (hī), *a.*; HIGH'ER (-ĕr); HIGH'EST. [ME *high*, *hegh*, *hey*, *heh*, AS. *héah*, *hēh*; akin to OS. *hōh*, OFries. *hag*, *hach*, D. *hooy*, OHG. *hōh*, G. *hoch*, Icel. *hār*, Sw. *hög*, Dan. *hoi*, Goth. *hauhs*, and to Icel. *haugr* mound, G. *hügel* hill, Lith. *kaukaras.*] **1.** Reaching, situated, or passing, upward, esp. considerably, from any given point, line, or plane; lofty; as, a *high* tree, mast, building, cloud, mountain; being at, or passing to, a considerable (absolute or comparative) elevation above the earth's surface, or other level of comparison; elevated, as, a *high* story; a *high* plateau; a *high* leap; a *high* flight; a horse of *high* action.

2. With units of measurement: Having (the specified) altitude or elevation; as, a building ten stories *high*.

3. In various transferred senses: **a** *Geog.* With the equator as base: Far toward one of the poles; — chiefly in the phrase *high latitude*. **b** With reference to season: Advanced to or toward its mid, acme, or fullness of character; as, *high* day; *high* noon; *high* summer. **c** With reference to time: Long past, ancient; remote; as, *high* antiquity. **d** With reference to sound: Loud; shrill. **e** *Acoustics & Music.* Acute in pitch; sharp; — opposed to *grave* or *low*; as, a *high* note. **f** *Phon.* Formed or articulated with a high position of some part of the tongue in relation to the palate; as, ē (ēve) is a *high* front vowel, o͞o (fo͞od) is a *high* back vowel. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 42, 43.

4. Of relatively great importance; chief; main; principal; first; foremost, specif.: **a** Exalted in social standing or consideration; of relatively powerful or reputable rank, birth, office, dignity, or the like; as, to come of *high* family, to be known in *high* circles; the *high* councils of a nation; a *high* priest. **b** Grave; serious; as, a *high* crime.

5. Elevated or advanced in character or quality, whether moral or intellectual, lofty; as, *high* aims; difficult to comprehend or master; abstruse; as, *high* speculations.

Both meet to hear and answer such *high* things. *Shak.*

Plain living and *high* thinking are no more. *Wordsworth.*

6. With reference to mood, character, etc.: **a** Arrogant; haughty; boastful; unruly, angry

An *high* look and a proud heart . . is sin. *Prov.* XXI 4

b Zealous, eager. *Obs.* **c** Showing elation or mirthful emotion; as, in *high* spirits. **d** Intoxicated. *Slang.* **e** Extreme or rigid in advocacy or practice, esp. in matters of doctrine or ceremony; as, *high* Calvinist.

7. Of great strength, force, importance, or the like; strong, mighty; powerful; majestic, etc.; as, a *high* wind; *high* passions.

Strong is thy hand, and *high* is thy right hand *Ps* lxxxix 13

8. Possessing a characteristic quality in a supreme or superior degree; as, *high* (i. e., intense) heat; *high* (i. e, rich or spicy) seasoning, *high* (i. e., complete) pleasure; *high* (i. e., deep or vivid) color; *high* (i. e., extensive, thorough) scholarship, etc. Specif., *Farming*, intensive.

High sauces and spices are fetched from the Indies *Baker*

9. *Cookery.* Strong-scented, slightly tainted; as, epicures do not cook game until it is *high*; *high* seasoning.

10. Containing a relatively great amount; as, iron *high* in phosphorus.

11. *Biol.* Having a complex organization; greatly differentiated or developed phylogenetically, — applied (usually in the comparative degree) to advanced types of animals and plants; as, the *higher* algæ, the *higher* apes, etc.

12. Dear in price; costly; as, land is *high*; of a rate, price, or the like, great or considerable.

13. *Naut.* Near the wind; — said of a vessel or its head when pointing close to the wind; as, "no *higher*" (a command to the steersman not to steer quite so close to the wind), the ship was pointing very *high*.

Syn. — Elevated, exalted, towering. — HIGH, TALL, LOFTY. HIGH, the general term (opposed to *low*), applies to extension upward (see DEEP); that is TALL (often opposed to *short*) which is *high* as compared with others of its kind, esp. when its breadth or diameter is small in proportion to its height; that is LOFTY (often poetical for *high*) which is of great or imposing altitude; as, a *high* (not *tall*) hill; a *high* (or *tall*) tree, building, steeple, mast; a *tall* (not *high*) man; a *lofty* mountain, a *lofty* arch. *High* and *lofty* (not *tall*) also apply to that which is at great or considerable height; as, a *high* (or *lofty*) cloud; "As well forbid the mountain pines to wag their *high* tops" (*Shak.*); "the *loftiest* star of unascended heaven, pinnacled dim in the intense inane" (*Shelley*); "his *lofty* stand on that *high* tree" (*Milton*). *High* alone is used to express degree or intensity; as, *high* speed, power, color, seasoning; cf. a *high* wind, a *high* fever. Fig., *high* connotes distinction, elevation, sometimes pride or arrogance; *lofty* suggests moral grandeur or dignity; it may also imply (esp. as applied to persons) haughtiness or a lordly superciliousness of demeanor; *tall* is no longer fig. except in slang or colloq. usage; as, "Heaven's *high* King" (*Milton*); "plain living and *high* thinking" (*Wordsworth*); "an *high* look and a proud heart" (*Ps.* ci. 5); "She . . . thought him cold, *high*, self-contained, and passionless" (*Tennyson*); "exultation . . . solemn, serene, and *lofty*" (*Shelley*); "His humor is *lofty*, his discourse peremptory, . . . his gait majestical" (*Shak.*); a *lofty* contempt for facts, *lofty* condescension. See HEIGHT, RAISE.

☞ For phrases beginning with the comparative or superlative of *high*, see under HIGHER, HIGHEST.

high altar, the principal altar in a church. — **h. and dry**, out of water; out of reach of the current or tide; — said of a vessel aground above water; hence, fig., out of the current of events, influence, or activity. — **h. and mighty**, arrogant; overbearing. *Colloq.* — **h.-angle fire**, *Gun.*, fire at an angle of elevation exceeding 30 degrees. — **h. area**, *Meteor.*, an area of high atmospheric pressure, as of an anticyclonic storm; a high. — **h. ball.** See BALL, *n*, 9. — **h. blower**, **h. blowing.** See BLOWING, *n.*, 4. — **h. bush blueberry**, a species of blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) growing from 4 to 10 feet high. It furnishes the best blueberries in the eastern United States. — **h. bush huckleberry**, a common tall huckleberry of the eastern United States (*Gaylussacia resinosa*). — **h. change**, a time when the business of an exchange is at its height; also, the exchange at such time. — **H. Church** *and* **Low Church**, two parties in the churches of the Anglican Communion. The High Churchmen emphasize the doctrine of apostolic succession, and hold, in general, to a sacramental presence of Christ in the Eucharist, to baptismal regeneration, and to the sole validity of episcopal ordination. They attach much importance to ceremonies and symbols. Low Churchmen lay less stress on these points, and in many instances reject altogether the peculiar tenets of the High-Church school. *High Church* is sometimes applied to parties holding analogous opinions in other churches. See BROAD CHURCH. — **h**, *or* **hey, cockalorum**, an exclamation used in playing the boys' game of leapfrog; also, the game itself *Eng.* — **H. Commission**, *or* **H. Commission Court.** Short for COURT OF HIGH COMMISSION. — **h. constable.** See CONSTABLE. — **H. Court of Justice**, *Law*, the supreme court of general civil and criminal jurisdiction in which, from Nov. 1, 1875, the Judicature Acts vested the jurisdiction of the former Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Common Pleas, Court of Exchequer, Court of Admiralty, Court of Probate, and Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, and, subsequently, the London Court of Bankruptcy. The High Court of Justice with the Court of Appeal, later established, constitutes the Supreme Court of Judicature. The High Court of Justice is subdivided into divisions as follows: Chancery Division, King's Bench Division (now comprising the original Common Pleas Division and Exchequer Division), and the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, the jurisdiction of these corresponding in general to that of the former independent courts of corresponding title. — **high cranberry**, the cranberry tree. — **h. dandelion**, an American hawkweed (*Hieracium canadense*) — **h. day**, *Bib.*, a holy or feast day. *John* xix. 31. — **H. Dutch.** **a** = DOUBLE DUTCH. *Obs.* **b** German. — **h. explosive**, an explosive compound, as nitroglycerin, dynamite, guncotton, picric acid, etc., which, by the transmission of an initial shock, is converted into gas in so short a period that the reaction is considered as practically instantaneous. — **h. fermentation**, *Brewing*, top fermentation; — in reference to the high temperature at which the process is conducted. — **h festival**, *Eccl.*, a festival to be observed with full ceremonial. — **h. five**, *Card Playing*, cinch. — **h. forest**, *Forestry*, a forest from seed; — a translation of German *Hochwald.* — **h. gauge** *or* **gage.** *Mech.* See GAUGE, *n.* — **H. German.** See GERMAN, *n.*, 2. — **h. heal-all**, the common lousewort. *U. S.* — **h. jinks.** **a** An old Scottish pastime; hence, noisy revelry. **b** Wild behavior; tantrums. *Colloq.* — **h. life**, life among the aristocracy or the rich. — **h light**, *Art*, an effect as of bright light, as in a picture. — **h. liver**, one who indulges in a rich diet. — **h. living**, a feeding on rich, pampering food. — **h. mallow**, a common mallow (*Malva sylvestris*), with erect stems, native of Europe, and naturalized in the eastern United States. — **H. Mass**, *R. C. Ch.*, Mass with incense, music, the assistance of a deacon, subdeacon, etc. — **h milling**, a process of making flour from grain by several successive grindings and intermediate sorting, instead of by a single grinding. — **h. place**, in ancient Semitic religions, a temple or altar, or place of worship, usually on a hill or elevation. Cf. BAAL. — **h. priest**, *Eccl.*, a chief priest; esp., the head of the Jewish priesthood. — **h. relief.** See RELIEF, — **h. school**, in the U. S., a free public school composed of the grades above those of the grammar school, and offering more advanced studies, such as the studies directly preparatory to college entrance, studies in technical, manual, or business preparation, etc. — **h. seas**, *Law*, the open, unenclosed portion of the sea or ocean. In British usage the term is specifically used with reference to the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, which extends over all that part of the territorial waters (which see) that are part of the high seas, and in this connection *high seas* is often defined as "that part of the sea which lies not within the body of a county." In the United States the term was held (by a divided court) to include the open unenclosed part of the Great Lakes, as being navigable by the largest vessels for international trade and as having the general characteristics of seas (150 *U. S.* 249). — **h. steel**, steel having a relatively high percentage of carbon. — **h. street**, orig., a main or principal street. *Obs.* — **h. table**, the table for the principal persons. Cf. DAIS, *n.*, 1. — **h tea**, tea (a meal) with meats and extra relishes. — **h. tide**, the tide when it is high water; hence, the culminating point; climax. — **h. time.** **a** Quite time; full time for the occasion. **b** A time of great excitement or enjoyment; a carousal. *Slang.* — **h. treason**, treason against the sovereign or the state, the highest civil offense. See TREASON. — **h. water**, water at its utmost flow or greatest elevation; specif., the water of the sea, a lake, or river, at its ordinarily highest flow; also, the time of such elevation. — **h.-water mark**, that line of the shore of the sea or of a lake or river to which the waters ordinarily reach at high water; also, a mark showing the highest level reached by any body of water. The general *high-water mark* of the sea is taken as the line at the limit of the rise of the medium tides between the spring and neap tides; that of a body of fresh water in which there is no ebb and flow tide is taken at the limit of the soil that is so affected by the water as to be marked with a nature and vegetation distinct from that of the banks. — **h.-water shrub**, an asteraceous shrub (*Iva frutescens*), growing in salt marshes along the Atlantic coast of the United States. — **h. wine**, distilled spirits containing a high percentage of alcohol; — usually *pl.* — **with a h. hand.** **a** With power; in force; triumphantly. "The children of Israel went out *with a high hand*." *Ex.* xiv. 8. **b** Overbearingly; arbitrarily. "They governed the city *with a high hand*." *Jowett* (*Thucyd.*).

high (hī), *n.* **1.** An elevated place; a superior region; a height; the sky; heaven. *Obs. or Scot.*

2. *Card Playing.* The highest card dealt or drawn.

3. *Meteor.* An area of high barometric pressure; an anticyclone; — opposed to *low*.

high, low, jack. *Card Playing.* = SEVEN-UP.

high (hī), *adv.* In a high manner; specif.: **a** At or to a high place, altitude, degree. **b** Early; anciently. **c** Proudly; arrogantly. **d** Abstrusely. "Reasoned *high*" *Milton.* **e** At or to a high pitch. **f** Richly; luxuriously; as, to live *high*. — **high and low**, everywhere; in all supposable places; as, I hunted *high and low*. *Colloq.*

high'bind'er (hī'bīn'dĕr), *n. U. S.* **a** A ruffian; one who hounds, or spies upon, another. *Obs. or R.* **b** A member of a more or less loosely organized band of Chinese criminals in the Chinese quarter of an American city who are frequently hired as bravos to commit assassinations or other outrages; — called also *hatchet man.*

high'born' (hī'bôrn'), *a.* Of noble birth. *Shak.*

high'boy', *n.* **1.** One who lives high; also, in politics, a highflyer. *Obs.*

2. *Furniture.* A tall, commodious, sometimes double, chest of drawers mounted on legs. Cf. LOWBOY.

high'-bred', *a.* Of high or superior blood, also, characteristic of, or having the characteristics of, those who are high-bred.

high'-col'ored, high'-col'oured (hī'kŭl'ĕrd; 87), *a.* **1.** Having a strong, deep, or glaring color; flushed. *Shak.*

2. Vivid; strong or forcible in representation; hence, exaggerated; as, a *high-colored* description.

high'er (hī'ĕr), *a.*, *compar.* of HIGH.

higher algebra, *Math.*, the more advanced algebra; specif., the general doctrine of determinants and of quantics with their invariants and covariants, of fields, corpora, and the like. — **h. apsis.** — **h. arithmetic**, *Math.*, the theory of numbers. — **h. criticism**, the critical study of the Scriptures with a view to determining the authorship, date, and composition of the various books. — **h. mathematics**, the more advanced mathematics, as the calculus, analytic geometry, etc. — **h. pleas**, *Law*, pleas in the Court of Exchequer. — **h. proof**, *Distilling*, proof containing a high percentage of alcohol. — **h. spirit**, *Distilling*, spirit containing a high percentage of alcohol. — **h. wines**, wines containing a high percentage of alcohol.

hi'er-o-glyph'ic (hī'ĕr-ō-glĭf'ĭk), *v. t.* To hieroglyph. *Obs.*

hi'er-og'ly-phize (-ŏg'lĭ-fīz), *v. t.* To hieroglyph. *Rare.*

hi'er-o-gly-phol'o-gy (-ō-glĭ-fŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*hieroglyph* + *-logy.*] The study of hieroglyphs.

hi'er-og'ly-phy (-ŏg'lĭ-fĭ), *n.* Art or practice of using hieroglyphics; hieroglyphic writing.

hi'er-om'a-chy (-ŏm'ā-kĭ), *n.* [*hiero-* + Gr. *μάχη* battle.] Dispute between ecclesiastics. *Obs.*

hi'er-o-man'cy (hī'ĕr-ō-măn'sĭ), *n* [*hiero-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by observing the objects offered in sacrifice

hi'er-o-mar'tyr (hī'ĕr-ō-mär'tĕr), *n.* [*hiero-* + *martyr.*] *East. Ch.* In the calendar, a martyr who was a priest.

Hi'er-o-nym'i-an(-nĭm'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Hieronymic; as, the *Hieronymian* (Glagolitic) alphabet See GLAGOLITIC.

Hi'er-o-nym'i-an. *n.* A Hieronymite.

Hi'er-on'y-mo (hī'ĕr-ŏn'ĭ-mō), *n.* See JERONIMO

Hi'er-on'y-mus (-ĭ-mŭs). *Bib.*

hi'er-o-path'ic (-ō-păth'ĭk), *a.* [*hiero-* + Gr. *παθος* feeling, affection] Of or relating to love for the clergy. *Humorous.*

hi'er-os (hī'ĕr-ŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -OI (-oi). [Gr. *ἱερός.*] = HIERODULE.

hi'er-os'co-py (-ŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr *ἱεροσκοπία* divination; *ἱερός* sacred + *σκοπεῖν* to view.] Hieromancy.

Hi'er-o-sol'y-mite (-ō-sŏl'ĭ-mīt), *a.* & *n.* Hierosolymitan.

hierte. † HEART.

Hi'e-ru'sa-lem (hī'ĕ-rōō'sā-lĕm). *n. Bib.* Old form of JERUSALEM. [SEEK.]

hie spy (hī). See HIDE AND

hiest † HIGHEST.

hieu. † HUE.

hiew. † HUE.

hi'fa-lu'tin (hī'fā-lōō'tĭn), *n.* & *a.* Highfalutin.

hig'don (hĭg'dŭn), *n* A kind of mixed pickle *Local, U. S.*

hig-ga'ion (hĭ-gā'yŏn; -gā'ŏn), *n.* [Heb. *higgāyōn.*] *Bib.* A term of uncertain meaning used in Ps ix. 16.

hig'gle-hag'gle (hĭg''l-hăg''l), *v. i.* To higgle. *Colloq*

hig'gler (hĭg'lĕr), *n.* One who higgles.

hig'gler-y (-ĭ), *n.* Goods or trade of a higgler, or peddler. *Rare.*

high. Obs. or Scot and dial. Eng. var. of HIE. [purpose. *Obs.*]

high, *n.* [AS. *hyge*] Thought; **high**, *v. i & t.* To rise; raise. *Obs.*

high'-back' white'fish' (hī'bāk'). The common whitefish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*).

high'ball' (hī'bôl'), *n.* A game of poker played with numbered balls instead of cards.

high'-blood'ed, *a.* Of high or noble birth. [with concert]

high'-blown', *a.* Inflated, as

high'-case', *adv.* Of baled or cased tobacco, with considerable moisture in the bale. — **high'-case'**, *a.*

High'-Church'ism (-chûrch'ĭz'm), **High'-Church'ist, High'-Church'man** (-măn), **High'-Church'man-ship**, *n.* See -ISM, -IST, etc. [*Obs.*]

high'day', *n. & interj.* Heyday

highe. † HIE.

high'-em-bowed' (-ĕm-bōd'), *a.* Having lofty arches

ory of numbers. — **higher arithmetical series**, *Math.*, any series in which the nth term is an integral function of finite degree in n. The order of the series is the degree in n. E.g., $1^s + 2^s + 3^s + \ldots + n^s + \ldots$. — **h. criticism**, criticism of the Biblical writings which aims to ascertain, chiefly by internal evidence (peculiarities of style, historical allusions, dominant ideas, etc.), their authorship, dates, and general character: — distinguished from *lower criticism*. — **h. pair**. *Kinematics.* See PAIR, *n.*, 7. — **h. space**, any space besides ordinary Euclidean space; esp., a space of more than three dimensions.

high'est (hī'ĕst), *a.*, *superl.* of HIGH.

highest common divisor. *Alg.* See GREATEST COMMON DIVISOR.

high'fa-lu'ting (hī'fā-lū'tĭng), **high'fa-lu'tin** (-tĭn), *n.* [Perh. a corrupt. of *highflight* or *high-flown.*] High-flown, bombastic language. — *a.* High-flown.

high'-fed' (hī'fĕd'; 87), *a.* Fed luxuriously; pampered.

high'-flown' (hī'flōn'; 87), *a.* **1.** Elevated; proud. "*High-flown* hopes." *Denham.*

2. Turgid; extravagant; bombastic; inflated; as, *high-flown* language. *M. Arnold.*

3. Extreme or fanatical, as an 18th-century highflyer. *Obs.*

high'fly'er, high'fli'er (hī'flī'ĕr; hī'flī'ĕr), *n.* One that flies high. Hence, **a** One who is extravagant in pretensions, opinions, manners, or mode of living. **b** An extreme partisan, as a High Churchman or Tory, or a Scotch evangelical, in the 18th century. *Obs.* **c** A fast stagecoach. *Obs.*

high'fly'ing (hī'flī'ĭng, 87), *a.* Extravagant in opinions or ambition. "*Highflying*, arbitrary kings." *Dryden.*

high'-hand'ed (hī'hăn'dĕd; 87), *a.* Overbearing; arbitrary; as, a *high-handed* act. — **high'-hand'ed-ness**, *n*

high'-heart'ed (hī'här'tĕd, 87), *a.* Full of courage or nobleness; high-souled. — **high'-heart'ed-ness**, *n*

high'-hold'er (-hōl'dĕr), *n.* [Cf. HICKWALL.] The flicker.

high'land (hī'lănd), *n.* **1.** Elevated or mountainous land; often in the *pl.* [usually *cap.*], an elevated region or country, as, the *Highlands* of Scotland.

2. [*cap.*] One of a very hardy breed of small cattle from the Highlands of Scotland. Their beef is of excellent quality. They have thick shaggy hair, varying from dun or tawny to black, and long curved horns set widely apart.

high'land-er (-lăn-dĕr), *n.* An inhabitant of highlands, esp. [*cap.*] of the *Highlands* of Scotland. See SCOTCH, *n.*, 1.

Highland fling. A dance peculiar to the Scottish Highlanders; a sort of horn pipe.

Highland Mary. Mary Campbell, a sweetheart of Burns, and the subject of some of his most beautiful songs and of the elegy "To Mary in Heaven."

high'-lived' (hī'lĭvd', 87), *a.* Pertaining to high life; also, high-spirited, as a horse.

high'-low', *n.* A laced boot, ankle high.

high'-met'tled (hī'mĕt'l'd; 87), *a.* Having abundance of mettle; ardent; full of fire, as, a *high-mettled* steed.

high'-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd, 87), *a.* **1** Proud, arrogant.

Be not *high-minded*, but fear *Rom* xi. 20

2. Having, or characterized by, honorable pride; of or marked by elevated principles and feelings; as, a *high-minded* man; *high-minded* scruples.

— **high'-mind'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **high'-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

high'ness (hī'nĕs), *n.* [AS. *héahnes.*] **1.** State of being high, elevation, loftiness.

2. [*cap.*] A title of honor given to kings, princes, or other persons of rank; as, His Royal *Highness.*

high'-pitched' (-pĭcht'; 87), *a.* **1.** Having a high pitch.

2. Having high spirit; high-strung.

high'-pres'sure (hī'prĕsh'ūr; 87), *a.* **1.** Having or involving a pressure greatly exceeding that of the atmosphere; —said of steam, air, water, etc., and of steam (orig. only of noncondensing) engines, air engines, hydraulic engines, water wheels, etc.

2. Urgent; intense; as, a *high-pressure* business.

high-pressure cylinder. See COMPOUND ENGINE.

high'-proof', *a.* Highly rectified; very strongly alcoholic; as, *high-proof* spirits. Also fig.

We are *high-proof* melancholy. *Shak.*

high'-reach'ing, *a.* Reaching high or upward; hence, ambitious, aspiring.

high'road' (hī'rōd'), *n.* A highway; a much traveled or main road; hence, an easy or convenient way.

high'-sea'soned (-sē'z'nd; 87), *a.* Enriched with spice and condiments, hence, exciting; piquant.

high'-souled' (hī'sōld'; 87), *a.* Having a lofty spirit.

high'-sound'ing (-soun'dĭng; 87), *a.* **1.** Sounding loud.

2. Pompous or imposing in sound; as, *high-sounding* titles.

high'-speed', *a.* Capable of being used at high speed.

high-speed steel, an alloy steel so prepared by heat-treatment that it can be used in tools cutting so rapidly as to become red-hot, without losing toughness or hardness.

high'-spir'it-ed (-spĭr'ĭt-ĕd; 87), *a.* Characterized by a bold, energetic, or lofty spirit; having mettle or fire, as, a *high-spirited* man or act. — **high'-spir'it-ed-ness**, *n.*

When a horse is *high-spirited*, it does not necessarily follow that he has vicious propensities. 16 *Utah* 392, 397.

high'-step'per, *n.* A horse that moves with a high step or proud gait, hence, a person having a proud bearing. *Colloq.* — **high'-step'ping**, *a. Colloq.*

high'-strung' (hī'strŭng'; 87), *a.* In a state of tense or quick sensibility; highly sensitive or nervous; as, a *high-strung* horse; a *high-strung* mood.

hight (hīt), *v. t. & n.; pres.* also HATTE, HOTE, HETE, HEETE; *Scot.* HECHT; *pret.* HIGHT, HEET, HETTE; *p. p* HATE, HOTE, HOTEN, HIGHT. [ME. *heten, highten, haten, hoten;* also *hight, hatte, hette,* is called, was called, AS. *hātan* to call, name, be called, to command, promise, pret. *heht* (also *hēt*), corresponding to Goth. *haíhait*, a past tense with reduplication; also *hātte* is called, was called; akin to G. *heissen* to call, be called, bid, Goth. *haitan* to call, in the passive, to be called, pres. *haitada*, corresponding to AS *hātte*, used as both pres. and pret.; cf. also the kindred D. *heeten*, Icel. *heita. Hight* is by origin a reduplicated past tense of *hote*, confused with an old present passive, the only relic of the old passive inflection in English.] *Obs.* in all forms and senses, except *hight*, pret. and p. p., as used archaically and poetically in sense 1; and *Scot.*, in sense 3.

1. To be called or named. Also, *v. t*, to call or name.

Bright was her hue, and Geraldine she *hight.* *Surrey*
Childe Harold was he *hight* *Byron*

2. To command; direct; summon.

But the sad steel seized not where it was *hight*
Upon the child, but somewhat short did fall *Spenser.*

3. To promise, to assure.

He had hold his day, as he had *hight.* *Chaucer*
Spenser.

4. To commit.

high'-toned' (hī'tōnd'; 87), *a* **1.** High in tone or sound.

2 Tense, high-pitched; high-strung. *Obs. or R.*

3. Of a lofty moral character; elevated; dignified.

4 Stylish; fashionable. *Uncultivated or Derisive. U. S.*

high'way' (hī'wā'), *n.* A main road or thoroughfare; hence, a road or way open to the use of the public, including in the broadest sense of the term ways upon water as well as upon land. Originally, *highway* designated a chief or principal way, which, being traveled by the public in general, was, early in English history, brought under the protection of the king's peace; and *highway* in this sense is distinguished from *byway* or *bypath. Highway* is still sometimes used in the specific sense of the thoroughfare from place to place, as where the context shows an intention to distinguish it from a private way intended primarily for the use of inhabitants of a particular locality. In its general sense, however, it is used to include any way, of whatever nature, which the law makes open to the use of all to pass, whether a carriageway, horseway, footway, or waterway, and whether a thoroughfare, a public bridge, or a cul de sac. With reference to the right of all the public to travel under equal conditions, it is sometimes construed as including railroads (68 *Ill.* 529, 5 *Nev.* 307; 18 *Minn.* 488; 56 *Tex.*); but other cases have held that *highway* will not include railroads for all purposes (155 *Ind* 312; 27 *N. C.* 310; 159 *Pa.* 331). The right of the public in a highway is an easement, unless the title of the land is vested in the public by the act of the owner With respect to the effect of bounding land by a highway in the description of a deed, see BOUNDARY.

Syn. — Road, path, course. See WAY.

high'way'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who robs on the public road; a highway robber.

high'-wrought' (hī'rôt'; 87), *a.* **1.** Wrought with fine art or skill; elaborate. *Pope*

2. Worked up, or swollen, to a high degree; as, a *high-wrought* passion. "A *high-wrought* flood." *Shak.*

hike (hīk), *v. t.;* HIKED (hīkt); HIK'ING (hīk'ĭng) [Cf HITCH.] **1.** To move with a swing, toss, throw, jerk, or the like. *Dial. or Colloq.*

2. To cause to march laboriously. *Colloq.*

hike, *v. i.* To hike one's self; specif., to go with exertion or effort; to tramp; to march laboriously; to haik; hitch. *Dial. or Colloq.* "If you persist in heaving and *hiking* like this." *Kipling.*

hike, *n.* Act of hiking; a tramp; march. *Dial or Colloq.*

hi'lar (hī'lär), *a. Bot.* Pert. to or designating the hilum.

hi-la'ri-ous (hī-lā'rĭ-ŭs; hĭ-; 115, 277), *a.* [L. *hilaris, hilarus*, Gr. ἱλαρός.] Mirthful; noisy; merry. — **hi-la'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **hi-la'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

hi-lar'i-ty (hī-lăr'ĭ-tĭ; hĭ-; 277), *n.* [L. *hilaritas*: cf. F. *hilarité.* See HILARIOUS.] Boisterous mirth; merriment.

Syn. — Glee, mirth, merriment, gayety, joyousness, exhilaration, joviality, jollity. See CHEERFULNESS.

Hil'de-brand (hĭl'dē-brănd; *G.* hĭl'dē-brănt), *n.* [G., lit., battle sword.] In German romance, Dietrich von Bern's master at arms and mentor, a sturdy, valiant old man, who appears in various legends. In the Nibelungenlied he kills Kriemhild, and in the Hildebrandslied he slays his own son, Hadubrand, in single combat.

Hil'de-bran'dic (hĭl'dē-brăn'dĭk), **Hil'de-brand'ine** (hĭl'dē-brăn'dĭn, -dīn), **Hil'de-bran'di-an** (-brăn'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Hildebrand, Pope Gregory VII. (1073–85), esp. with reference to his drastic reforms and his assertion of papal supremacy. — **Hil'de-bran'di-an** (hĭl'dē-brăn'dĭ-ăn), **-dine** (-dĭn; -dīn), *n.* — **Hil'de-brand-ism** (hĭl'dē-brăn-dĭz'm), *n.* — **Hil'de-brand-ist**, *n.*

hil'ding (hĭl'dĭng), *n.* [Perh. fr. AS. *hyldan, heldan, hieldan*, to bend, incline.] A base wretch or jade. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *a.* Base; spiritless. *Obs. or Archaic.*

hill (hĭl), *n.* [ME. *hil, hul*, AS. *hyll;* akin to OD. *hille, hil*, L. *collis*, and prob. to E. *holm* and *column*. Cf. HOLM an islet.] **1.** A natural elevation of land of local area and well-defined outline; often, *pl.*, a range or group of such elevations. In early use *hill* was the general term for what are now differentiated as "hills" and "mountains." Now, a hill is: **a** A more or less rounded elevation as contrasted with a peaked or precipitous one. Cf. BUTTE, MESA. **b** Any conspicuous elevation in a comparatively flat country; as, the seven *hills* on which Rome was built (see SEVEN HILLS); or, any of the inferior elevations of a rugged country; as, in Scotland, the Cheviot *Hills* (highest point, 2,676 feet), and the Grampian *Mountains* (also called "*Hills*," though containing several peaks — highest 4,406 — above 2,000 feet, the normal maximum for a "hill" in Great Britain); in the United States, the Berkshire *Hills* (highest, 3,535 feet) and the White *Mountains* (highest, 6,293 feet), the Black *Hills* (highest, 7,216) and the Rocky *Mountains* (highest, 14,390 feet). In India, various ranges containing elevations 5,000 to 10,000 feet high are called hills, as contrasted with the Himalaya *Mountains*, having a mean elevation of 16,000 to 20,000 feet. Cf. MOUNTAIN. With *up* or *down*, used without the definite article of a declivity or ascent of, or as if of, a hillside; as, to go up *hill.*

2. A heap or mound of earth or other material reared by human or animal agency; as, an ant *hill;* the *hills* of a prairie dogs' town; — often in combination; as, dung*hill.*

3. Specif., a heap of earth raised about the roots of a plant or cluster of plants; also, the plant or cluster of plants so cultivated; as, a *hill* of corn or potatoes.

hill (hĭl), *v. t.;* HILLED (hĭld); HILL'ING. **1.** To form into a hill, heap, or mound.

2. To surround with earth; to heap or draw earth around or upon; as, to *hill* corn.

3 To gather in a heap; to amass;—usually with *up. Rare.*

hill, *v. i.* **1.** To form, or rise in, a hill.

2 To assemble upon hills or rising ground, as ruffs or other birds in the breeding season.

hill'er (-ĕr), *n.* One that hills; specif., *Agric.*, an attachment to a cultivator or plow for hilling plants.

hill folk **1.** Cameronians, or Scottish Covenanters; — from having to meet in the hills.

2. *Folklore.* Elves or trolls living in caves and hills.

hill'man (hĭl'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man of the hills; as: **a** A mountaineer; esp., a member of one of the hill tribes of India. **b** A Scottish Covenanter **c** One who climbs hills.

2. *Folklore.* One of the hill folk.

hill myna. An Asiatic bird (*Eulabes religiosa*) allied to the starlings. It is black, with a white spot on the wings, and a pair of flat yellow wattles on the head. It is often tamed and taught to pronounce words.

Hill Myna.

hill'ock (hĭl'ŭk), *n.* A small hill. — **hill'-ocked** (-ŭkt), **hill'-ock-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

hill partridge. **a** Any of numerous partridges constituting the genus *Arboricola*, of which numerous species inhabit southern Asia and the East Indies. **b** A spur fowl (genus *Galloperdix*).

hill'side' (hĭl'sīd'), *n.* The side or declivity of a hill.

hill star. A book name of the several humming birds forming the genus *Oreotrochilus*, inhabiting the parts of the Andes near the snow line

hill'top' (hĭl'tŏp'), *n.* The top of a hill.

hill'y (-ĭ), *a.;* HILL'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); HILL'I-EST. **1.** Abounding with hills.

2. Inclining like a hill; of the nature of a hill; steep.

3. Dwelling in hills. *Obs.*

hil'sa, hil'sah (hĭl'sä), *n.* [Hind. *hilsā.*] A valuable anadromous food fish (*Clupea ilisha*) of India, allied to the shad.

Carved steel Hilt of John Hampden's Sword. 1 Pommel; 2 Grip; 3, 3 Quillons, together forming the Cross Guard; 4 Heel of the Blade; 5, 5 Knuckle Bows; 6 Pas-d'âne.

hilt (hĭlt), *n.* [AS. *hilt, hilte;* akin to OHG. *helza*, Icel. *hjalt.*] A handle, esp. of a sword, dagger, or the like; in *Mining*, a pick handle.

hilt, *v. t.;* HILT'ED; HILT'ING. To furnish with a hilt.

hilt, *v. t.* [AS. *hyldan*, fr. *hold* carcass] To strip; skin. *Obs.*

Hil'da (hĭl'da), *n.* [AS. *hild* war, battle.] **1.** Lit., battle maid; — fem. prop. name.

2. In Hawthorne's "The Marble Faun," a New England girl of sensitive delicacy and purity, living in Rome as an artist.

hilde. ✝ HILL, to hide. [*Obs.or R.*]

hile (hīl), *n Bot.* A hilum.

Hi'len (hī'lĕn) *Bib.*

hilet, *n.* A tent or tabernacle. *Obs.*

hi-lif'er-ous (hī-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*hilum* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing a hilum or a scar.

Hil-ki'ah (hĭl-kī'ä). *Bib.*

hill, *v. t.* [Akin to E *hele;* cf. Icel. *hylja*.] To hide; protect; cover *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

hill'ber-ry, *n.* The checkerberry (*Gaultheria procumbens*).

hill'bird', *n.* **a** The upland plover. **b** The fieldfare.

hill brush. A sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) of the Pacific coast of the United States

Hill Damara. See DAMARA.

Hil'lel (hĭl'ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Hillēl.*] Lit, praise; — masc prop. name. *Bib.*

hill'et, *n.* A hillock. *Rare.*

hill fever. *Med.* A form of remittent fever prevalent in certain hill districts of India.

hill fox. A fox (*Vulpes himalaicus*) having fur of a pale fulvous color, found in the mountains of India. [myrtle.]

hill gooseberry The downy

hill grub. The larva of a noctuid moth (*Charæas graminis*) that often does great damage to pasture grasses in England.

hill'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS

hill'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

hil'lo, hil'loa (hĭl'ō; hĭ-lō'), *n. & interj.* Hollo. See HOLLO.

hill oat. A European wild oat (*Arena strigosa*).

hillock tree. An Australian myrtaceous tree (*Melaleuca hypericifolia*). [hillman.]

hills'man (hĭlz'măn), *n.* A

hill tit. Any of numerous species of small Asiatic singing birds belonging to *Siva, Leiothrix*, and other allied genera.

hill tribes The wild tribes occupying the hilly and mountainous districts of British India.

hill'-trot', *n.* The wild carrot.

hill'ward (hĭl'wĕrd), *adv. & a.* See -WARD. [*fem.* of HILLMAN.

hill'wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.*,

hill'wort' (-wûrt'), *n. Obs.* **a** A European mint (*Mentha pulegium*). **b** The wild thyme.

hi'lo (hī'lō), *n.* [Sp. *hilo* thread.] *Mining* A small vein of ore.

hind, *n.* [AS. *hind, hine;* akin to OHG. *hinta*, Icel. *hind*, Goth. *gahei* household, *heiwafrauja* husband, lit., lord of the household, *heiwa* servant, lit., member of the

hi'lum (hī'lŭm), *n.; pl.* HILA (-lă). [L., a little thing, trifle.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** The mark or scar at the point of attachment of an ovule to its base or funicle. It forms the "eye" of a bean or other large seed. **b** The nucleus of a starch grain.
2. *Anat. & Zool.* A mark, notch, or opening suggesting the hilum of a bean; specif.. **a** The part of a gland, or of certain other organs, where the blood vessels and nerves enter; the hilus, as, the *hilum* of the kidney. **b** A small opening in the statoblasts of sponges.

him (hĭm), *pron.* [AS. *him*, dat. of *hē*. See HE.] **1.** The objective case of *he*. See HE. It is used: **a** As dative of indirect object. "Friends who have given *him* the most sympathy." *Thackeray.* "*Him* needeth" (there is need to *him*). *Spenser.* **b** As direct object of a verb or preposition. "*Him* that is weak in the faith receive." *Rom.* xiv. 1. **c** As a reflexive: (1) as dative after a transitive verb or objective after a preposition. "Let every soldier hew *him* down a bough, and bear't before *him*." *Shak.* (2) *Obs. or R.* Redundantly with certain intransitive verbs. "Then lies *him* meekly down." *Milton.* (3) *Archaic & Poetic.* As direct object.

I never saw but Humphrey, Duke of Gloster,
Did bear *him* like a noble gentleman *Shak.*

☞ *Him* occurs in various special constructions, as: **a** Absolutely, as in the present nominative absolute. *Obs.* **b** Ungrammatically, for the nominative, esp. the predicate nominative after *as, than;* as, Better than *him. Dial. or Colloq.* **c** As a substantive; as, she will not obey any *him.* Cf. HE, 4. **d** Redundantly, with the noun it refers to; as, "And slough *him* Oliphernus." *Chaucer.*
2 The dative of *hit*, it;—used esp. after a preposition. *Obs.*
Hi-ma'la-yan (hĭ-mä'lă-yăn; *less correctly, but still often,* hĭm'ă-lā'yăn), *a.* [Skr. *himālaya; hima* snow (akin to L. *hiems* winter) + *ālaya* abode.] Of, pert. to, or designating, the Himalayas.
Himalayan barley, an Asiatic race of barley (*Hordeum vulgare trifurcatum*) having recurved three-pronged awns shorter than the grains. — **H. cedar,** the deodar. — **H. pine.** = NEOZA PINE. — **H. spruce,** a lofty spruce (*Picea morinda*) of the Himalayan region.
hi-mat'i-on (hĭ-măt'ĭ-ŏn), *n.; L. pl.* HIMATIA (-ă). [Gr. ἱμάτιον.] *Gr. Antiq.* A garment consisting of a rectangular cloth draped over the left shoulder and about the body.

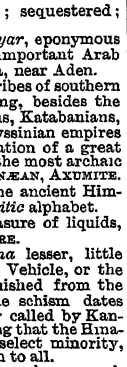
Sophocles wearing a Himation.

him-self' (hĭm-sĕlf'), *pron.* An emphasized form of the pron. for the third person sing. masculine. Its uses are: **1.** For emphasis. **a** As a simple objective; as, tell him it is for *himself.* **b** In apposition with *he* or with a nominative or objective noun.

The Lord *himself* shall give you a sign
Is. VII 14.

c As a subject nominative. *Archaic.* "*Himself* the same had done." *Denham.* **d** As a predicate nominative; as, he went *himself,* — often with the force of *by himself, alone;* as, he did it *himself.*
2. Specif., esp. after *be, become*, etc.. His proper or normal self; hence, his right or sane condition of mind; as, he has come to *himself* (after unconsciousness, passion, delirium, etc.). "Richard's *himself* again." *Cibber.*
3. As a reflexive.

David hid *himself* in the field. 1 *Sam.* XX 24

4. As a substantive. *Rare.*

Your King, whom he desires to make another *Himselfe*
Bacon (Oxf. E. D.)

5. Instead of *itself. Obs.* Cf. HIM, 2.
by himself, alone; unaccompanied, apart; sequestered; as, he sits or studies *by himself.*
Him'yar-ite (hĭm'yär-īt), *n.* [After *Himyar*, eponymous king of Yemen, Arabia.] **1.** One of an important Arab tribe of antiquity dwelling in South Arabia, near Aden.
2. An Arab of a group of related ancient tribes of southern Arabia, or of their descendants, including, besides the Himyarites proper, the Sabæans, Minæans, Katabanians, and the founders of the Axumite and Abyssinian empires in Africa. They had an advanced civilization of a great antiquity, and their language represents the most archaic form of Arabic. See SEMITIC, SABÆAN, MINÆAN, AXUMITE.
Him'yar-it'ic (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the ancient Himyarites or their language; as, the *Himyaritic* alphabet.
hin (hĭn), *n.* [Heb. *hīn.*] A Hebrew measure of liquids, between one and two gallons. See MEASURE.
Hi'na-ya'na (hē'nä-yä'nä), *n.* [Skr. *hīna* lesser, little + *yāna* vehicle.] *Buddhism.* The Little Vehicle, or the Buddhism of southern India, as distinguished from the northern, or Mahayana, Buddhism. The schism dates practically from the Council of Jallunder called by Kanishka, A. D. 40, the essential difference being that the Hinayana Buddhists confined salvation to a select minority, while the Mahayana sect held it to be open to all.
hind (hīnd), *n.* [ME. *hine*, AS. *hīne, hīna*, orig. gen. pl. of *hīwan* domestics; akin to Icel. *hjū* man and wife, domestics, family, Goth. *heiwafrauja* master of the house, G. *heirath* marriage; cf. L. *civis* citizen, E. *city.* Cf. HIDE a measure of land.] **1.** A domestic; a servant. *Obs.*
2. A farm servant; esp., in parts of northern England and in Scotland, a skilled worker, assisting in management of a farm, usually with a home on the farm; also, in some parts of England, a farm bailiff or steward.
3. A peasant; a rustic. *Eng.*
4. A lad; chap, fellow. *Obs.*

hind (hīnd), *n.* [AS. *hind;* akin to D. *hinde*, OHG. *hinta*, G. *hinde, hindin*, Icel., Sw., & Dan. *hind*, and perh. to Gr. κεμάς a young deer.] **1.** The female of the red deer, of which the male is the *stag.*
2 Any of various grousers, — applied esp. to certain spotted or speckled species, as the *speckled hind, red hind,* and *rock hind* (see these terms).

hind (hīnd), *a ;* HIND'ER (hīn'dẽr), HIND'MOST (hīnd'mōst), or HIND'ER-MOST (hīn'dẽr-mōst). [Cf. ME. *hind*, adv., back, AS. *hindan* behind. See HINDER, *a.;* cf. BEHIND.] In the rear, — opposed to *front;* of or pertaining to the part or end which follows or is behind, in opposition to the part which leads or is before; as, the *hind* legs or *hind* feet of a quadruped; the *hind* man in a procession.
Syn. — See POSTERIOR.
hind kidney, *Anat. & Embryol.*, the metanephros.
hind'-brain' (hīnd'brān'), *n. Embryol. & Anat.* The posterior of the three primary cerebral vesicles; also, the parts of the brain (the epencephalon and metencephalon) which develop from them. Sometimes restricted to the epencephalon only, the metencephalon being called *after brain.*

hind'er (hīn'dẽr), *a.* [ME. *hindere*, perh. fr. AS. *hinder*, adv., behind; akin to OHG. *hniar*, prep., behind, G. *hinter*, Goth. *hindar;* orig. a comparative, and akin to AS. *hine* hence, or perh. fr *hind.* See HENCE, HE; cf. HIND, *a.*] Of or pert. to that part or end that follows or is in the rear, as, the *hinder* part of a wagon; the *hinder* parts of a horse.
Syn. — See POSTERIOR.

hin'der (hĭn'dẽr), *v. t.;* HIN'DERED (-dẽrd); HIN'DER-ING. [ME. *hinderen, hinderen*, AS. *hindrian*, fr. *hinder* behind, akin to D. *hinderen*, G. *hindern*, OHG. *hintarōn*, Icel. & Sw. *hindra*, Dan. *hindre.* See HINDER, *a.*] **1.** To injure, physically or morally. *Obs.*
2. To keep back or behind, to prevent from starting or moving forward; to check; obstruct; — often followed by *from;* as, an accident *hindered* the coach; drought *hinders* the growth of plants; to *hinder* me from going.

From your affairs
I *hinder* you too long. *Shak.*

3. To prevent or embarrass; to debar; to shut out.

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right? *Locke*

Syn. — Retard, impede, delay, block, clog, prevent, stop, interrupt, counteract, thwart, oppose, embarrass.

hin'der (hĭn'dẽr), *v. i.* To interpose obstacles or impediments; to be a hindrance.

hind'er-most (hīn'dẽr-mōst) } *a.* [*hind* + *most.* See
hind'most (hīnd'mōst) } HIND, *a.;* HINDER, *a.*] Farthest in or toward the rear; last.

hind'-gut' (hīnd'gŭt'), *n. Embryol. & Zoöl.* The posterior part of the alimentary canal; in vertebrates, esp. that of the embryo; in invertebrates, properly that part formed by an infolding of the external integument and hence lined with ectoderm cells.

Hin'di (hĭn'dē), *n.* [Hind. *hindī*, fr. *Hind* India, fr. Per. Cf. HINDU.] **1.** The chief vernacular of northern India, spoken by over 60,000,000 people, mainly in the United and Central Provinces and Central India. It is divided into two great branches: **Eastern Hindi,** including, among others, the important literary dialects, Awadhi and Baghelī; and **Western Hindi,** comprising a large number of dialects, the foremost being Hindustani (which see). See INDO-EUROPEAN, *Table.*
2. A native of India, whether Hindu or Moslem.

Hind'ley's screw (hīnd'lĭz). *Mach.* An endless screw or worm shaped like an hourglass to fit a part of the circumference of the worm wheel so as to increase the bearing area and thereby diminish the wear, thus enabling a greater amount of power to be transmitted.

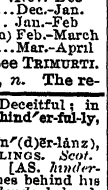
Hindley's Screw

hin'drance (hĭn'drăns), *n.* [See HINDER, *v. t.*] Act of hindering, state of being hindered, or that which hinders; an impediment.

Something between a *hindrance* and a help. *Wordsworth.*

Syn. — Impediment, obstruction, obstacle, interruption, check, delay, restraint. See DIFFICULTY.

hind'sight' (hīnd'sīt'), *n.* **1.** The rear sight of a firearm.
2. Perception of the nature and demands of an event after it has happened; — opposed to *foresight. Humorous*

Hin'du, Hin'doo (hĭn'dōō; hĭn-dōō'; 277), *n.* [Per. *Hindū*, fr. *Hind* India. Cf. INDIAN.] A member of one of the native races of Hindustan; also, an adherent of Hinduism.
— Hin'du, Hin'doo, *a.*
Hindu, *or* **Hindoo, calendar,** a lunisolar calendar of India, according to which the year is divided into twelve months, with an extra month inserted after every month in which two new moons occur (once in three years). The intercalary month has the name of the one which precedes it. The year usually commences about April 11. The months are as follows.

Baisakh..... April–May	Katik (Kartik). .... Oct.–Nov.
Jeth..... May–June	Aghan.. ..... Nov.–Dec
Asarh..... June–July	Pus..... ..... Dec.–Jan.
Sawan (Sarawan) July–Aug.	Magh..... Jan.–Feb
Bhadon..... Aug.–Sept.	Phagun (Phalgun) Feb.–March
Asin (Kuar)..... Sept.–Oct.	Chait.. .....Mar.–April

— H. Era of the Deluge. See ERA, *n.*— **H. triad.** See TRIMURTI.

Hin'du-ism, *or* **Hin'doo-ism** (hĭn'dōō-ĭz'm), *n.* The religious and social systems of those peoples of Hindustan who have accepted and developed the civilization and beliefs of the ancient Aryan invaders. Hinduism springs from the Vedic religion of the Aryan invaders, but it represents a profound modification of this, both by the social history of India and the animistic beliefs of the conquered Dravidian tribes. See *Cit.;* cf. BRAHMANISM, CASTE, VEDA.

Hinduism may fairly be described as Animism more or less transformed by philosophy or, to condense the epigram still further, as magic tempered by metaphysics. . . . Worship of elements, of natural features and forces, of deified men, ascetics, animals, of powers of life, organs of sex, weapons, primitive implements, modern machinery; sects which enjoin the sternest forms of asceticism; sects which revel in promiscuous debauchery; sects which devote themselves to hypnotic meditation; sects which practice the most revolting form of cannibalism — all of these are included in *Hinduism*, and each finds some order of intellect or sentiment to which it appeals And through all this bewildering variety of creeds there is traceable the influence of a pervading pessimism, of the conviction that life, and more especially the prospect of a series of lives, is the heaviest of all burdens that can be laid upon man The one ideal is to obtain release from the ever-turning wheel of conscious existence and to sink individuality in the impersonal spirit of the world.
Census of India, 1901

Hin'du-ize, *or* **Hin'doo-ize** (hĭn'dōō-īz), *v. t.* To subject, or conform, to Hindu culture and beliefs.
Hin'du-sta'ni, Hin'doo-sta'ni (-stä'nē), *a.* [Hind. *Hindūstānī* an Indian, fr. Per. *Hindūstān* India.] Of or pertaining to Hindustan or its people or Hindustani.
Hin'du-sta'ni (hĭn'dōō-stä'nē), **Hin'do-sta'ni** (hĭn'dō-), *n.* Also **Hin'doo-sta'ni** The most important dialect of Hindi. It contains a large number of words adopted from the Arabic and Persian, esp. in its subdialect Urdu, spoken by Mohammedans, and is current as a lingua franca over nearly all India. The alphabet is an adapted form of the Arabic; the Devanagari character is also used.

hinge (hĭnj), *n.* [ME. *heng, heeng;* akin to D. *heng*, LG. *henge*, E. dial. *hingle* a small hinge; connected with *hang*, v. See HANG.] **1.** The hook with its eye, or the joint, or flexible piece, on which a door, gate, lid, etc., turns or swings.
2. An articulated joint, as of a bivalve shell.
3. That on which anything turns or depends; a governing principle; a cardinal point or rule; as, this was the *hinge* on which the question turned.

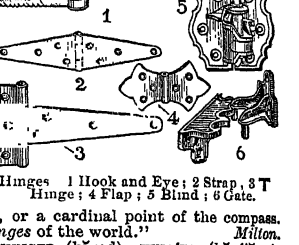
Hinges 1 Hook and Eye; 2 Strap, 3 T Hinge; 4 Flap; 5 Blind; 6 Gate.

4. The earth's axis, or a cardinal point of the compass. *Obs.* "The four *hinges* of the world." *Milton.*

hinge (hĭnj), *v. t.;* HINGED (hĭnjd); HING'ING (hĭn'jĭng).
1. To attach by, or furnish with, hinges.
2. To bend. *Obs.* "*Hinge* thy knee." *Shak.*

hinge, *v. i.* To stand, depend, hang, or turn, as on a hinge; to depend chiefly for a result or decision or for force or validity; — usually with *on* or *upon;* as, the argument *hinges* on this point.
hinge joint. **a** *Anat.* = GINGLYMUS. **b** *Mech.* Any joint resembling a hinge, by which two pieces are connected so as to permit relative turning in one plane.
hinge line. *Zoöl.* The dorsal edge or border of a bivalve shell where the hinge is situated.
hinge tooth. *Zoöl.* A projection on one valve of a bivalve shell near the hinge line, fitting into a corresponding indentation on the other valve.

hin'ny (hĭn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* HINNIES (-ĭz). [L. *hinnus*, cf. Gr. ἴννος.] A hybrid between a stallion and an ass.

hint (hĭnt), *n.* [Prob. fr. ME. *henten* to seize, catch, AS. *hentan, gehentan;* hence, something that may be caught up. Cf. HUNT.] **1.** An occasion; a moment; time; turn. *Obs.*

"Our *hint* of woe is common." *Shak.*

2. A remote allusion; slight mention; intimation, insinuation; a suggestion or reminder, without a full declaration or explanation.

The *hint* malevolent, the look oblique. *Hannah More.*

Syn. — Intimation, allusion. See SUGGESTION.

hint (hĭnt), *v. t.;* HINT'ED; HINT'ING. [See HINT, *n.*] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to suggest in an indirect manner; as, to *hint* a suspicion.

hint, *v. i.* To make an indirect reference, suggestion, or allusion; to allude vaguely to something.

We whisper, and *hint*, and chuckle. *Tennyson.*

to hint at, to allude to lightly, indirectly, or cautiously.
Syn. — HINT, INTIMATE, INSINUATE, IMPLY agree in the idea of suggestion. To HINT is to suggest indirectly or by remote or covert allusion. The word frequently implies lack of candor, frankness, or straightforwardness; as, "Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike, just *hint* a fault, and hesitate dislike" (*Pope*); "A lad may wink, and a girl may *hint*" (*Tennyson*); cf. "Why, no one makes any positive accusation; — but there were *hints* dropped" (*Shelley*). INTIMATE, in modern usage, frequently implies a lighter or more elusive suggestion than *hint*, but does not connote lack of candor or frankness; to INSINUATE, as here compared (see INGRATIATE), is to hint artfully or to convey an underhand suggestion; as, "I speak this not with any sly design to advise, but to *intimate* that I think you very

hilt'less, *a.* See -LESS
hi'lus (hī'lŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* = HILUM, 2 a.
hilve. † HELVE.
him. † HEM, *pron.*
H. I. M. *Abbr.* His (or Her) Imperial Majesty.
Hi-ma'lo-Chi-nese' sub-re'gion (hĭ-mā'lō-chī-nēz'; -nēs'). = BURMO-CHINESE SUBREGION.
Hi-man'to-pus (hī-măn'tō-pŭs). *n.* [NL.; Gr ἱμαντόπους; ἱμάς, ἱμάντος, thong + ποῦς foot.] *Zoöl.* The genus of wading birds consisting of the stilts [DEVIL.]
Him'a-vat (hĭm'ä-vät), *n* See
Hi'min-bjorg' (hē'mĭn-byôrg'), **Hi'min-bjorg** (-byûrg'), *n.* [Icel. *Himinbjorg.*] See ÆSGARD.
himp. † IMP.
himp, himp'ple, *v. i.* [Prob. akin to G. *hinken, humpeln.*] To limp. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
himpne. † HYMN
himself, himselve, himselven, *pron. pl.* † HEMSELF.
him'ward, him'wards (hĭm'-wẽrd; -wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARD.
Him-yar'ic (hĭm-yăr'ĭk), *a.* Himyaritic
hin, *pron., 3d pers. sing.* Him. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
hina. † HENNA.
hi'na-u (hē'nä-ōō; hē'nou), *n.* Also **hi'nou.** [Maori.] A timber tree of New Zealand (*Elæocarpus dentatus*). [of HAUNCH.]
hinch (hĭnsh). Dial. Eng. var hinch (hĭnch; 140), *v. t.* To scrimp; pinch *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hinch'boy'. † HENCHBOY.
hinch'man. † HENCHMAN.
‖ **hinc il'læ la'cri-mæ** *or* **la'-chry-mæ** (hĭk' ĭl'ē lă'krĭ-mē). [L.] Hence these (or those) tears.

Terence (Andria, I. 1 99).

‖ **hinc in'de** (hĭnk ĭn'dē). [L.] *Scots Law* On this side and on that; reciprocally.
‖ **hinc lu'cem et po'cu-la sa'cra** (pō̆k'ū-lă). [L.] From hence (we receive) light and sacred drafts; — motto of Cambridge University Press.
hind. † HYNE. [*Dial Eng.*]
hind, *adv.* Behind. *Obs. or*
hind, *v. t.* To hinder. *Obs.*
hind (hīnd), *n.* A hind quarter
Hind. *Abbr.* Hindu, Hindustan, Hindustani.
hind'ber-ry (hīnd'bĕr-ĭ), *n* [AS. *hindberie;* akin to OHG *hintberi*, G *himbeere.* So called because hinds or stags were supposed to be fond of them. See 2d HIND; BERRY.] The European raspberry. *Dial. Eng.*
hind'deck', *n* The poop. *Obs*
Hinde Palm'er's Act (hīnd palm'ẽrz). *Eng.* An act (32 & 33 Vict., 1869) abolishing the preference of specialty creditors of decedents' estates. [*Scot.*]
hin'der, *n.* Hindrance. *Obs. or*
hind'er, *a.* [Prob. fr. AS. *hinder* behind, in comp.; cf. E "to do a thing behind one's back."] Crafty, deceitful; — in comb., as *hinder*craft, *hinder*word. *Obs.*
hin'der-ance, *n.* Hindrance.
hinderance. † HINDRANCE.
hin'derd. Hindered. *Ref. Sp.*
hind'er-er, *a.* Posterior *Obs.*
hin'der-er, *n.* One that hinders
hind'er-est, *a.* Hindermost. *Obs*
hind'er-ful, *a.* Deceitful; injurious *Obs.* — **hind'er-ful-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
hind'er-lands (hīn'(d)ẽr-lănz), *n. pl.* = HINDERLINGS. *Scot.*
hind'er-ling, *n.* [AS. *hindrling* one who comes behind his ancestors, fr. AS. *hinder* behind See HINDER, *a.*] A worthless, base, or degenerate person or animal *Obs.*
hind'er-lings, hind'er-lins (hīn'(d)ẽr-lĭnz), *n. pl* [See HINDER, *a ;* 2d -LING.] Buttocks. *Scot.*
hind'er-ly. *a.* Behindhand *Obs.*
hin'der-ment, *n.* Hindrance *Chiefly Dial.*
hin'der-some (hīn'dẽr-sŭm), *a.* [*hinder,* v. + 1st -*some.*] Likely to hinder. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hinderyeap, *a.* [AS. *hindergeap; hinder* behind + *geap* crooked, deceitful.] Insidious; deceitful. *Obs.*
hindge. †HINGE. [of the head.]
hind'head (hīnd'hĕd'), *n.* Back
Hind'ki (hīnd'kē), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
hind'more, *a.* Hinder. *Obs.*
hind'most (hīnd'mōst), *a.* See HINDERMOST
Hin'doo, Hin'doo-ism, etc Vars. of HINDU, etc.
hindra. † HINDER, *v.*
hindur † HINDER.
hind'ward (hīnd'wẽrd), *adv.* See -WARD.
hine. † HIN, *pron*
hine (*dial.* hīn, ĭn). Obs. or dial Eng. var. of HIND.
hine. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HYNE.
hine'ber-ry. Obs. or dial Eng var of HINDBERRY
hinehede, *n* [Cf. 1st HIND; -HEAD.] Family; service. *Obs.*
hing. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HANG.
hing (hĭng), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *hiṅgu.*] A variety of asafetida.
hinge'less, *a.* See -LESS
hing'er † HANGER.
hin'gle (hĭng"l; Yng"l), *n.* An ingle *Dial. Eng.*
hin'gle (hĭn'g'l), *n* [Cf. HINGE, HANG.] A hinge; a hook for hanging. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hink, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hinka* to limp, hobble, Fres. *hinken.*] Hesitation; faltering. *Obs*
hink, *n.* A reaping hook *Obs.*
hin'most. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HINDMOST.
hin'na. Var. of HENNA.
hin'ney, hin'nie, hin'ny Scot. & dial Eng. var. of HONEY.
hin'ni-ble (hĭn'ĭ-b'l), *a* [L. *hinnibilis*] Able to whinny *R.*
Hin'nom (hĭn'ŏm) *Bib.*
hin'ny (hĭn'ĭ), *v. i.* [L. *hinnire*] To neigh; whinny. *Rare.*
hin'oid (hĭn'oid), *a.* [Gr. ἱς, ἰνός, muscle, fiber + -*oid*] *Bot.* Having the secondary veins all parallel and at right angles to the midrib, as the banana leaf
hi-noi'de-ous (hī-noi'dē-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Hinoid.
hi-no'ki (hī-nō'kē), *n., or* **hinoki cypress.** [Jap.] The sun tree or its wood.
hi'nou (hē'nou). Var of HINAU.

capable of shining in a dark-colored coat" (*Shenstone*); cf. "*intimations* of Immortality" (*Wordsworth*); "Mrs. Jamieson came now to *insinuate* pretty plainly that she did not wish that the Cranford ladies should call upon her sister-in-law" (*Mrs. Gaskell*); cowardly *insinuations*. IMPLY, as here compared (see IMPLY), is in general opposed to *express*; as, "My delicacy . . . is not so squeamish, but that after it has feasted upon praise expressed, it can find a comfortable dessert in the contemplation of praise *implied*" (*Cowper*); "so much of the unuttered and unutterable, of the constantly and unmistakably *implied*" (*H. James*). See ALLUDE.

hin'ter-land' (hĭn'tẽr-lănd', *G.* -länt'), *n.* [G.; *hinter* behind + *land* land.] The land or region lying behind the coast district. The term is used esp. with reference to the so-called **doctrine of the hinterland**, sometimes advanced, that occupation of the coast supports a claim to an exclusive right to occupy, from time to time, the territory lying inland of the coast. Cf. RIGHT OF CONTINUITY.

hip (hĭp), *interj.* A word used to excite attention or as a signal; as, *hip, hip,* hurrah!

hip, *n.* [ME *hipe, huppe,* AS. *hype;* akin to D. *heup,* OHG. *huf,* G. *hüfte,* Dan. *hofte,* Sw. *höft,* Goth. *hups;* cf. Icel. *huppr,* and also Gr. κύβος the hollow above the hips of cattle, and Lith. *kumpas* ham.] **1.** The laterally projecting region of each side of the body below the waist, formed by the lateral parts of the pelvis and upper part of the femur together with the fleshy parts covering them; also, the corresponding part of an animal's body; the haunch.

2. *Arch.* **a** The external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides or skirts of a roof, which have their wall plates running in different directions. **b** A hip rafter.

3. *Engin.* In a bridge truss, the place where an inclined end post meets the top chord.

hip and thigh, overwhelmingly; unsparingly.

And he smote them *hip and thigh.* *Judges* xv. 8

— **on,** *or* **upon, the h.,** at a disadvantage; as, to take or have one *on the hip;* — a phrase derived from wrestling.

hip, *v. t.;* HIPPED (hĭpt); HIP'PING. **1.** To dislocate or sprain the hip of; to fracture or injure the hip bone of (a quadruped), producing a permanent depression of that side.

2. *Wrestling.* To throw (one's adversary) over one's hip; to throw by a cross-buttock.

3. To make with a hip or hips, as a roof.

hip (hĭp), *n.* [ME *hepe,* AS. *héope;* akin to OHG. *huofo* a bramble bush, OS. *hiopo.*] The ripened pseudocarp or false fruit of a rosebush, esp. of the dog-rose. It consists of the fleshy receptacle inclosing numerous achenes.

hip belt. A sword belt worn, in the 14th century, resting on the left hip and suspended at the right of the waist.

hip bone. The innominate bone; — called also *haunch bone* and *huckle bone.*

hipe (hīp), *n.* Also **hype.** [Etym. uncertain.] *Wrestling.* A throw in which the wrestler lifts his opponent from the ground, swings him to one side, knocks up his nearer thigh from the back with the knee, and throws him on his back; — used in Cumberland and Westmorland style.

hipe, *v. t. & i.;* HIPED (hīpt); HIP'ING (hīp'Ing). *Wrestling.* To throw by means of a hipe. — **hip'er** (hīp'ẽr), *n.*

hip joint. *Anat.* The articulation between the thigh bone and hip bone.

hip knob. *Arch.* A finial, ball, or other ornament at the intersection of the hip rafters and the ridge.

hip lock. *Wrestling.* A lock in which a close grip is first obtained and a fall attempted by a heave over the hip.

hip mold *or* **mould.** Also **hip molding** *or* **moulding.** *Arch.* **a** A molding on the hip of a roof. **b** The back of a hip.

Hip'pa (hĭp'a), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *hippos* a kind of sea animal, Gr. ἵππος.] *Zool.* A genus of marine anomurous decapod crustaceans having a somewhat oval elongate body with a very short abdomen and long featherlike antennules. They burrow rapidly in the sand by pushing themselves backward. It is the type of a family, **Hip'pi-dæ** (hĭp'ĭ-dē). *H. talpoidea,* the common species of the Atlantic coast, is known as *bait bug* and *sand bug.* See ANOMURA, *Illust.*

hip'parch (hĭp'ärk), *n.* [Gr. ἱππάρχος, ἱππάρχης; ἵππος horse + ἄρχειν to lead, rule.] *Gr. Antiq.* A commander of cavalry; specif., an official associated with the strategos as chief executive officer of the boule in the Achæan and Ætolian Leagues.

Hip-pa'ri-on (hĭ-pā'rĭ-ŏn, 115), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἱππάριον a pony, dim. of ἵππος a horse.] *Paleon.* An extinct genus of Miocene and Pliocene mammals allied to, but not now considered as direct ancestors of, the horse. They were smaller than a horse, and three-toed.

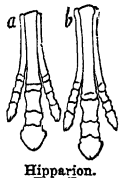

Hipparion.
a Fore Foot;
b Hind Foot.

Hip'pe-as'trum (hĭp'ē-ăs'trŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἱππεύς horseman + ἄστρον star. So named in allusion to the equitant leaves and star-shaped flowers.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American bulbous amaryllidaceous plants, having showy flowers of various colors. They are closely related to *Amaryllis,* and the cultivated species are known to florists by that name. See AMARYLLIS, 3.

hipped (hĭpt), *a.* **1.** Having (such or so many) hips.

2. Injured or dislocated in the hip; hipshot.

hip'pi-a'try (hĭp'ĭ-ā'trĭ; hĭ-pī'a-trĭ), *n.* [*hippo-* + *-iatry*] The diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the horse. — **hip'pi-at'ric** (hĭp'ĭ-ăt'rĭk), **hip'pi-at'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hip'pi-a'trist** (hĭp'ĭ-ā'trĭst; hĭ-pī'a-trĭst), *n.*

hip'po- (hĭp'ō-) Combining form fr. Greek ἵππος, *horse.*

hip'po-cam'pal (-kăm'păl), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the hippocampus.

hippocampal convolution, a convolution of the brain, bounded above by the dentate and below by the anterior part of the collateral fissure — **h. fissure,** the dentate fissure.

hip'po-cam'pus (-pŭs), *n.; pl.* -PI (-pī). [L., the sea horse, Gr. ἱππόκαμπος a hippocampus (in senses 1 and 2); ἵππος horse + κάμπος a sea monster.] **1.** *Class. Myth* A fabulous monster with head and fore quarters like a horse and tail like a dolphin or fish. They are commonly represented as attached to the chariots of Neptune and the Tritons.

2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* The genus of lophobranch fishes consisting of the typical sea horses.

3. *Anat.* A name applied to either of two ridges of white matter in each lateral ventricle of the brain. The larger is called **hippocampus major,** or simply *hippocampus,* and is a curved elongated eminence extending throughout the length of the floor of the descending horn of the ventricle. It is produced by the infolding of the cortex to form the dentate sulcus, and is gray matter covered by a layer of white matter on the ventricular surface. The smaller, or **hippocampus minor,** is on the inner wall of the posterior horn, and is caused by the infolding of the calcarine fissure.

hip'po-cras (hĭp'ō-krăs), *n.* [ME *ypocras,* OF. *ypocras, F. hippocras, hypocras,* prop., the name *Hippocrates.*] A cordial made of spiced wine.

Hip'po-crat'e-a (-krăt'ē-a), *n.* [NL. See HIPPOCRATIC.] *Bot* A large genus of tropical trees or twining shrubs, typifying the family Hippocrateaceæ, and characterized by the 3-lobed capsule with winged seeds. *H. ovata* occurs in South Florida. The oily seeds of *H. comosa* are used in the West Indies in place of almonds.

Hip'po-crat'e-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs or trees (order Sapindales), having opposite leaves and small flowers with five sepals, five petals, and androecium of three stamens inserted on the disk. It contains 3 genera and about 150 species, of tropical distribution. — **hip'po-crat'e-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Hip'po-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Hippocraticus,* fr. L. *Hippocrates,* Gr. Ἱπποκράτης.] Of or pertaining to Hippocrates of Cos, a celebrated Greek physician born about 460 B. C., or the school of medicine which took his name. The chief therapeutic agents of the Hippocratic school were diet, medicinal waters, fresh air, and gymnastics.

Hippocratic face *or* **countenance** [L. *facies Hippocratica*], the face or countenance as it appears after death, or long sickness, excessive evacuations, excessive hunger, or the like. The nose is pinched, the eyes are sunk, the temples hollow, the ears retracted (and, in a living person, cold), the skin of the forehead tense and dry, the complexion livid, the lips pendent, relaxed, and cold; — so called as having been described by Hippocrates. — **H. oath,** an oath, embodying an admirable code of medical ethics, anciently taken by young men about to begin medical practice, said to have been imposed by Hippocrates on his disciples.

Hip'po-crene (hĭp'ō-krēn'; *L.* hĭp'ō-krē'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἱπποκρήνη; ἵππος horse + κρήνη a fountain.] A fountain on Mount Helicon in Bœotia, fabled to have burst forth when the ground was struck by the hoof of Pegasus. Also, its waters, supposed to impart poetic inspiration.

Nor maddening drafts of *Hippocrene* *Longfellow.*

— **Hip'po-cre'ni-an** (-krē'nĭ-ăn), *a.*

hip'po-cre'pi-an (-krē'pĭ-ăn), *n.* [*hippo-* + Gr. κρηπίς shoe.] *Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to, the polyzoans of the order Phylactolæmata, which have a horseshoe-shaped lophophore. — *n.* One of the Phylactolæmata.

Hip'po-da-mi'a (-dă-mī'a), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἱπποδάμεια.] *Class Myth.* **a** Daughter of Œnomaus, who offered her to the suitor who could defeat his horses in a race. She was won by Pelops, for love of whom she bribed Myrtilus, her father's charioteer, to remove a spoke from his chariot wheel. **b** Deidamia, the wife of Pirithous. **c** = BRISEIS.

hip'po-drome (hĭp'ō-drōm), *n.* [L. *hippodromos,* Gr. ἱππόδρομος; ἵππος horse + δρόμος course: cf. F. *hippodrome.*]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* An oval track for horse and chariot races, with tiers of seats for the spectators.

2. An arena for equestrian performances; a circus.

3. *Sports.* A fraudulent contest with a predetermined winner. *Slang, U. S.*

hip'po-drome (hĭp'ō-drōm), *v. i.;* HIP'PO-DROMED (-drōmd); HIP'PO-DROM'ING (-drōm'Ing). *Sports.* To arrange contests with predetermined winners. *Slang, U. S.*

hip'po-drom'ic (-drŏm'Ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a hippodrome.

hip'po-griff, hip'po-gryph (-grĭf), *n.* [F. *hippogriffe;* cf. It. *ippogrifo.* See HIPPOTAMUS, GRIFFIN.] A fabulous winged animal, half horse and half griffin.

hip-pol'o-gy (hĭ-pŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*hippo-* + *-logy.*] The study of the horse. — **hip'po-log'i-cal** (hĭp'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hip-pol'o-gist** (hĭ-pŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

Hip-pol'y-tus (hĭ-pŏl'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἱππόλυτος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Theseus by the Amazon queen Antiope (or, in some versions, her sister, **Hip-pol'y-te** (-tē), who invaded Attica in her behalf). Phædra, Theseus's wife, fell in love with Hippolytus, who was approached in her behalf by an attendant of hers without her knowledge. He publicly flouted her, and in shame and frenzy Phædra hanged herself, attaching to her wrist a tablet accusing Hippolytus of ravishment. Theseus, discovering the tablet, in an imprecation demanded that Poseidon take his son's life. This the god did by sending a sea monster which so terrified the horses of Hippolytus that they dragged him to death. The myth is the theme of a celebrated tragedy by Euripides, who gives as its motive the jealousy of Aphrodite for the exclusive service which Hippolytus bestows upon Artemis. See DIANA. — **Hip-pol'y-tan** (-tăn), *a.*

Hip-pom'a-ne (hĭ-pŏm'ā-nē), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *hippomanes* a certain plant, Gr. ἱππομανές a plant of which horses are madly fond, or which makes them mad; ἵππος horse + μαίνεσθαι to rage (see MANIA): cf. F. *hippomane.*] *Bot.* A genus of poisonous euphorbiaceous trees having small spicate dicœcious flowers and thick ovate leaves. It consists of a single species, *H. mancinella,* the manchineel.

Hip'po-nac-te'an (hĭp'ō-năk-tē'ăn), *a.* [L. *hipponacteus,* fr. Gr. Ἱππωνάκτειος, fr Ἱππώναξ.] Of or pert. to Hipponax, a Greek iambic poet of the 6th century B. C., famous for his rough and vindictive satire, or the verse forms ascribed to his invention: **a** The choliamb. **b** = SCAZON **b.** — *n.* A Hipponactean verse.

Hipponactean distich, *Pros.,* a distich composed of a trochaic dimeter and an iambic trimeter, both catalectic.

hip'po-pa-thol'o-gy (-pă-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*hippo-* + *pathology.*] Veterinary medicine; the pathology of the horse. — **hip'po-path'o-log'i-cal** (-păth'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hip-poph'a-gous (hĭ-pŏf'ā-gŭs), *a.* [*hippo-* + *-phagous.*] Eating horseflesh.

hip-poph'a-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *hippophagie.*] Act or practice of eating horseflesh.

hip'po-po-tam'ic (hĭp'ō-pō-tăm'Ĭk; -pŏt'ā-mĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, the hippopotamus; unwieldy.

hip'po-pot'a-mus (-pŏt'ā-mŭs), *n.; pl.* E. HIPPOPOTAMUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151), L. HIPPOPOTAMI (-mī) [L., fr. Gr. ἱπποπόταμος; ἵππος horse + ποταμός river; cf. ME *ypotame,* fr. OF *ypotame,* fr. the same source. Cf. EQUINE.] The popular as well as [*cap.*] the generic name of a very large artiodactyl mammal (*Hippopotamus amphibius*) allied to the hogs, which was formerly found in the rivers of most parts of Africa, and is still common in the more remote districts. It has an enormous head and mouth, with long tusklike canine and incisor teeth, which yield a good quality of ivory. The feet are four-toed, the skin is bare and very thick, and the legs are very short. Next to the elephants it is the bulkiest existing quadruped, becoming at least 14 feet long. It is largely aquatic in habits, and can swim well and remain long under water. The hippopotamus feeds chiefly on aquatic plants, but also seeks its food on land and is sometimes destructive to cultivated crops. In western Africa a smaller species is found, which has been made the type of a separate genus or subgenus and called *Chœropsis liberiensis.* Several fossil forms from Europe and India are also known. The living and fossil species constitute together a family, **Hip'po-po-tam'i-dæ** (-pō-tăm'ĭ-dē). — **hip'po-pot'a-mine** (-mĭn; -mīn), **hip'po-pot'a-moid** (-moid), *a.*

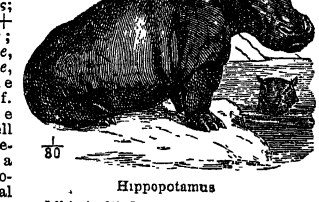

Hippopotamus

hint, + HENT, *v.* & *n.*

hint'ed-ly, *adv.* of *hinted,* p. p.

hint'er, *n.* One who hints.

‖ **Hin'ter-land'** (hĭn'tẽr-lant'), *n.* [G., lit., hind hand.] See VORHAND.

hint'ing-ly, *adv.* of *hinting,* p. pr. See -LY.

hin'tze-ite (hĭn'tsē-īt), *n.* = **Hi'o-don** (hī'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. *hyoid* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Zool.* The genus of American fresh-water fishes consisting of the moon-eyes. (See MOON-EYE **a.**) It constitutes a family, **Hi'o-don'ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē). — **hi'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.* & *n.*

hiort'dahl-ite (hyôrt'dăl-īt), *n.* [After Prof. Th. *Hiortdahl,* of Christiania.] *Min.* A rare mineral occurring as pale yellow tabular triclinic crystals. It is essentially a silicate and zirconate of sodium and calcium, containing also fluorine. [ytus.]

Hip. *Abbr.* Hippolyte; Hippolytus.

hip. Short for HYPOCHONDRIA. *Obs or Colloq.*

hip, *v. t.* To make blue, or hypochondriac. *Rare.*

hip, *v. i.* & *t.* [ME. *hippen, huppen;* akin to G. *hüpfen.* See HOP, *v.*] To hop; limp; skip; pass over; miss. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hip bath. A sitz bath.

hip brier. **a** The sweetbrier. **b** The dog-rose. *Dial. Eng.*

hipe. Var. of HYPER-.

hip girdle. Pelvic arch. [*Rare.*]

hip halt', *a.* Lame in the hip.

hip'hape', *n.* [*hip* + *hap* a cloak.] A hip covering. *Obs*

hip'-hop', *adv.* With the motion of hopping. *Rare.*

hip'less, *a.* See -LESS.

hip'lings, *adv.* [*hip* + 2d *-ling.*] With hips first. *Obs. or Obstet.*

Hipp *Abbr.* Hippocrates.

hippe + HIP.

hipped (hĭpt), **hip'pish** (hĭp'Ĭsh), *a.* [From HIP hypochondria.] Hypochondriac *Colloq.*

Hip'pe-la'tes (hĭp'ē-lā'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἱππελάτης driver of horses;—from *ἐλαύνειν* to drive.] *Zool.* A genus of small hard-bodied diurnal dipterous flies, several species of which are troublesome to men and animals in the southern United States.

hip'pe-ty-hop'pe-ty (hĭp'ē-tĭ-hŏp'ē-tĭ), *adv.* In a hopping way. *Colloq.*

Hip'pi-a (hĭp'Ĭ-a), *a.* [Gr. Ἱππία.] See ATHENA.

hip'pi-an(-ăn), *a.* Hippic. *Rare.*

hip'pi-a'ter (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ἱππιατρός veterinary surgeon.] A horse doctor. [HIPPIATRY.]

hip'pi-at'rics (-ăt'rĭks), *n.* = **hip'pic** (hĭp'Ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἱππικός; cf. F. *hippique.*] Pert. to horses. *Rare.*

Hip'pi-dæ (hĭp'Ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* See HIPPA.

Hip-pid'i-on (hĭ-pĭd'Ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἱππίδιον, dim. of ἵππος horse.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct horses from the pampas formation of Argentina and deposits in Brazil.

hip'ping, hip'pen, *n.* [*hip,* n. + *-ing.*] An infant's breecheloth, or diaper *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

hip'pings, hip'pins, *n. pl.* [*hip* to hop + *-ing.*] Stepping stones. *Dial. Eng.* [*Colloq.*

hip'pish, *a.* Hypochondriac.

hip-pi'us (hĭ-pĭ'ŭs), *n.; pl.* -PII (-ī). [Gr. ἱππειος, lit., of a horse or horses.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* **a** An epitrite. **b** A molossus.

hip'ple (hĭp'l), *n.* [Dim. of *heap*] A small heap; small cock of hay. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hip'po. Short for HYPOCHONDRIA. *Obs.* [AMUS.

hip'po, *n.* Short for HIPPOPOTAMUS.

Hip'po-bos'ci-dæ (hĭp'ō-bŏs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hippo-* + Gr. βόσκειν to feed + *-idæ.*] *Zool.* A family of blood-sucking dipterous insects parasitic on birds and mammals, remarkable for bringing forth a single young (which is in an advanced larval stage) at one time. **Hip'po-bos'ca** (-kă) is the typical genus. The so-called horse tick, bird tick, and sheep tick (see these terms) are of this family, which is not related to the true ticks. [PUS, 1.

hip'po-camp, *n.* = HIPPOCAMPUS.

Hip'po-cam'pi-dæ (hĭp'ō-kăm'pĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See HIPPOCAMPUS.] *Zool.* The family of lophobranch fishes consisting of the sea horses.

hip'po-cam'pine (-pĭn; -pīn), *a.* Of or pert. to the sea horses.

Hip'po-cas'ta-na'ce-æ (-kăs'tă-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hippo-* + Gr. κάστανα chestnuts + *-aceæ.*] Syn. of ÆSCULACEÆ. — **hip'po-cas'ta-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

hip'po-caust (hĭp'ō-kăst), *n.* [*hippo-* + Gr. καυστός burnt, fr. καίειν to burn.] Sacrifice of a horse by fire. *Rare.*

hip'po-cen'taur (-sĕn'tôr), *n.* [L. *hippocentaurus,* Gr. ἱππόκενταυρος; ἵππος horse + κένταυρος centaur.] *Class. Myth.* = CENTAUR. — **hip'po-cen-tau'ric** (-sĕn-tô'rĭk), *a.*

Hip-poc'ra-tes's bag *or* **sleeve** (hĭ-pŏk'rā-tēz-Iz). [After *Hippocrates.* See HIPPOCRATIC.] A conical strainer made by stitching together two adjacent sides of a square cloth. *Obs.*

Hip'po-cra'tian (hĭp'ō-krā'shăn), **Hip'po-crat'i-cal** (-krăt'Ĭ-kăl), *a.* Hippocratic.

Hip-poc'ra-tism (hĭ-pŏk'rā-tĭz'm), *n.* The medical doctrine of the Hippocratic school.

hip'po-crep'i-form (hĭp'ō-krĕp'Ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See HIPPOCREPIAN; -FORM.] Horseshoe-shaped.

hip'po-dame, *n.* [Gr ἱππόδαμος horse tamer.] A horse tamer. *Obs.*

hip'po-dame, *n.* [Cf. F. *hippopotame,* OF. *ypotame.*] Erron. for HIPPOCAMP. *Obs. Spenser.*

hip-pod'a-mous (hĭ-pŏd'ā-mŭs), *a.* Horse-taming. *Rare.*

hip-pod'ro-mist (-drō-mĭst), *n.* A circus rider or trainer. *Rare.*

Hip'po-glos'sus (hĭp'ō-glŏs'ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *hippo-* + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] *Zool* The genus of flatfishes containing the halibut. It is the type of a subfamily, **Hip'po-glos-si'næ** (-glŏ-sĭ'nē).

hip-pog'o-ny (hĭ-pŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*hippo-* + *-gony.*] The pedigree or origin of a horse. *Obs.*

hip'po-grif'fik, hip'po-grif'fin, *n.* A hippogriff. *Obs.*

hip'poid (hĭp'oid), *a.* [*hippo-* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Resembling, or allied to, the horse.

hip'po-ko-pros'ter-an (hĭp'ō-kō-prŏs'tẽr-ăn), *n.* [*hippo-* + Gr. κόπρος dung + ὄστεαρ stiff fat.] *Chem* An altered cholesterin found in feces of the horse.

hip'po-lith, *n.* [*hippo-* + *-lith.*] A concretion, or kind of bezoar, from the intestines of the horse.

Hip-pol'y-ta (hĭ-pŏl'ĭ-tă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἱππολύτη.] Queen of the Amazons in Shakespeare's "Midsummer-Night's Dream."

Hip-pol'y-te (-tē), *n.* [L., fr Gr. Ἱππολύτη.] See HIPPOLYTUS, HERCULES.

hip-pom'a-nes (hĭ-pŏm'ā-nēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἱππομανες, prop. a neut. adj. See HIPPOMANE.] *Antiq.* A small black membrane said to occur on the forehead of a new-born foal; also, a slimy humor flowing from a mare when in heat. Both were reputed to be aphrodisiac.

hip'po-mar'a-thrum (hĭp'ō-măr'ā-thrŭm), *n.* [L. *hippomarathrum,* Gr. ἱππομάραθρον, *-θου*] The horse fennel.

Hip-pom'e-don (hĭ-pŏm'ē-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. Ἱππομέδων.] See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

hip'po-mel'a-nin (hĭp'ō-mĕl'ā-nĭn), *n.* [*hippo-* + Gr. μέλας, *-ανος,* black.] *Chem.* A dark brown pigment obtained from melanotic tumors in the horse.

Hip-pom'e-nes (hĭ-pŏm'ē-nēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἱππομένης.] See ATALANTA.

hip-pom'e-ter (-ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*hippo-* + *-meter.*] An upright with a movable arm to measure the height of horses.

hip'po-met'ric (hĭp'ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [*hippo-* + *metric.*] Pert to measurement of horses.

Hip-poph'a-ë (hĭ-pŏf'ā-ē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἱπποφάες, name of a plant, *Euphorbia spinosa.*] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of elæagnaceous shrubs of Europe and Asia. See SEA BUCKTHORN.

hip-poph'a-gi (-jĭ), *n. pl.* [NL. See HIPPOPHAGOUS.] Eaters of horseflesh.

hip-poph'a-gism (-jĭz'm), *n.* Hippophagy. — **hip-poph'a-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **hip-poph'a-gis'ti-cal** (-jĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.*

hip'po-phile (hĭp'ō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [*hippo-* + *-phile.*] A lover of horses. [HIPPOPOTAMUS.]

hip'po-pot'a-mi, *n.,* *L. pl.* of **hip'po-po-ta'mi-an** (-pō-tā'mĭ-ăn), *a.* Hippopotamic.

hippotame. + HIPPOPOTAMUS.

Hip'po-ti'gris (-tī'grĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hippo-* + Gr. τίγρις tiger.]

Hip-pot'ra-gus (hĭ-pŏt'rə-gŭs), *n.* [NL.; *hippo-* + Gr. τράγος he-goat.] *Zool.* The genus in which the sable antelope and allied species have usually been placed The term is antedated by, and is a synonym of, *Ozanna*. The genus has been made the type of a subfamily, **Hip'po-tra-gi'na** (hĭp'ō-trə-jī'nə). — **hip-pot'ra-gine** (hĭ-pŏt'rə-jĭn ; -jīn), *a.*

hip'pu-rate (hĭp'ū-rāt ; hĭ-pū'rāt), *n.* [*hippuric* + *-ate.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A salt or ester of hippuric acid.

hip-pu'ri-a (hĭ-pū'rĭ-ə), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* The occurrence of an excessive amount of hippuric acid in the urine.

hip-pu'ric (-rĭk), *a.* [*hippo-* + Gr. οὖρον urine.] *Physiol. Chem.* Designating a white, crystalline, nitrogenous acid, $C_6H_5CONHCH_2CO_2H$. It is present in the urine of herbivorous animals, and in small quantity in human urine. Acids decompose it into benzoic acid and glycocoll.

Hip'pu-ris (hĭp'ū-rĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr ἵππουρις mare's-tail, ἵππος horse + οὐρα tail] *Bot.* A small widely distributed genus of haloragidaceous aquatic herbs with single erect stems and verticillate leaves, the small flowers being borne in the axils *H. vulgaris* is the mare's-tail.

Hip'pu-ri'tes (hĭp'ū-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A genus of aberrant extinct marine bivalve mollusks of the group Rudistæ (which see), confined to the Cretaceous. The lower (right) valve is conical and usually longitudinally ribbed, and attached by its apex ; the upper is depressed conic with a nearly central umbo. It is the type and chief genus of a family, **Hip'pu-rit'i-dæ** (-rĭt'ĭ-dē). — **hip'pu-rit'ic** (-rĭt'ĭk), **hip-pu'rit-oid** (hĭ-pū'rĭ-toid), *a.*

Hippurites. *A* Side view of *H. toucasianus* with the upper valve in place *B* Top view of the lower valve of *H. dilatatus* with the upper valve removed. 1/6

hip'pus (hĭp'ŭs), *n.* [Gr. ἵππος horse, a complaint of the eyes.] *Med.* An affection of the eyes marked by spasmodic variation in the size of the pupils.

hip rafter. *Arch.* The rafter extending from the wall plate to the ridge and forming the angle of a hip roof.

hip roof. A roof having sloping ends and sloping sides ; a hipped roof. See ROOF, *Illust.* — **hip'-roofed'** (-rōōft'), *a.*

hip'shot' (hĭp'shŏt'), *a.* [*hip* + *shot.*] Having the hip dislocated ; hence, having one hip lower than the other.

hir'cine (hûr'sĭn; -sīn; 183) } *a.* [L. *hircinus*, fr. *hircus* he-
hir'ci-nous (hûr'sĭ-nŭs) } goat.] Goatlike, esp. in smell; of or pertaining to a goat or goats ; lewd.

hire (hīr), *n.* [ME. *hire, hyre*, AS. *hȳr ;* akin to D. *huur*, G. *heuer*, Dan. *hyre*, Sw. *hyra.*] **1.** The price, reward, or compensation paid, or contracted to be paid, for the temporary use of a thing or a place, for personal service, or for labor ; pay ; reward ; in its general sense, pay for the use of anything, including wages, rent, and formerly interest ; in specific sense, recompense paid for the use of a chattel other than money or for services.

The laborer is worthy of his *hire*. *Luke* x. 7.

2. The act of hiring something ; specif , *Law*, a bailment by which the use of a thing other than money, or the services and labor of a person, is contracted for at a certain price or reward. See BAILMENT ; cf. LOCATIO CONDUCTIO, COMMODATUM, NEGLIGENCE.

Syn. — Salary, stipend, allowance, pay. See WAGES.

hire (hīr), *v. t. ;* HIRED (hīrd) ; HIR'ING (hīr'ĭng). [ME. *hiren, hyrian ;* akin to D. *huren*, G. *heuern*, Dan. *hyre*, Sw. *hyra.* See HIRE, *n.*] **1.** To engage or purchase the labor or services of (any one) for compensation or wages ; as, to *hire* a servant, an agent, or an advocate.

2. To procure (any chattel or estate) from another person, for temporary use, for a compensation or equivalent ; to purchase the use or enjoyment of for a limited time ; as, to *hire* a farm for a year ; to *hire* money.

3. To grant the temporary use of, for compensation ; to engage to give the service of, for a price ; to let ; lease ; — now usually with *out*, and often reflexively.

They . . . have *hired* out themselves for bread 1 *Sam.* ii. 5.

Syn. — HIRE, CHARTER. HIRE is the general term ; CHARTER is commonly applied to vessels. but is occasionally used (colloq.) of other conveyances. The use of *hire* for *let* (as, he *hired* me a house) is incorrect. See EMPLOY.

to hire one's duty, *Mil.*, in the United States army, to hire another to do one's (an enlisted man's) duty, an offense punishable by court-martial.

hire'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [AS. *hȳrling.* See HIRE, *n. ;* 1st -LING.] One who is hired, or who serves for wages ; esp., one whose motive and interest in serving another are wholly gainful ; a mercenary. "Lewd *hirelings*." *Milton.*

hire'ling, *a.* Serving for hire ; esp., serving from venal or mercenary motives. "*Hireling* mourners." *Dryden.*

Syn. — See MERCENARY.

hire purchase, *or, more fully,* **hire purchase agreement,** *or* **hire and purchase agreement** *Law.* A contract (more fully called contract of hire with an option of purchase) in which a person hires goods for a specified period and at a fixed rent, with the added condition that if he shall retain the goods for the full period and pay all the installments of rent as they become due the contract shall determine and the title vest absolutely in him, and that if he chooses he may at any time during the term surrender the goods and be quit of any liability for future installments upon the contract. In the United States such a contract is generally treated as a conditional sale, and the term *hire purchase* is also sometimes applied to a contract in which the hirer is not free to avoid future liability by surrender of the goods. (See CONDITIONAL SALE.) In England, however, if the hirer does not have this right the contract is a sale and not one for hire.

hir'mos (hĭr'mŏs), **hir'mus** (hĭr'mŭs), *n. ; pl.* **-MOI** (-moi), **-MI** (-mī). [NL., fr. LGr. εἱρμός, fr Gr. εἱρμός series, εἴρειν to join.] *East. Ch. Hymnody.* A model stanza, the first of an original ode in a canon, used as a standard for the structure and rhythm of the other stanzas, or of other odes (whence the name).

hir'ri-ent (hĭr'rĭ-ĕnt), *a* [L. *hirriens, -entis*, p. pr. of *hirrire* to snarl.] Strongly trilled, as some forms of *r.* — *n.* A strongly, or harshly, trilled sound Cf. DOG'S LETTER.

hir'sute (hûr'sūt ; hĕr-sūt', 277), *a.* [L *hirsutus.*] **1.** Rough with hair, set with bristles ; shaggy ; specif., *Bot.*, pubescent with rather coarse, stiff hairs.

2. Rough and coarse ; boorish. *Rare.*

Cynical and *hirsute* in his behavior. *Life of A Wood.*

3. *Zoöl.* Covered with hairlike feathers, as some birds' feet.

hir-su'to- (hĕr-sū'tō-) A combining form from Latin *hirsutus*, meaning *hirsute*, used with color names to denote *colored hair ;* as, **hir-su'to-ru'fous**, red-haired.

Hir-tel'la (hĕr-tĕl'ə), *n.* [NL. ; dim., fr. L. *hirtus* hairy.] *Bot.* A large genus of amygdalaceous shrubs or small trees with axillary or terminal racemes of small white or purplish flowers having numerous exserted stamens. One species is Madagascan, the others are tropical American.

Hir'u-din'e-a (hĭr'ōō-dĭn'ē-ə), *n. pl.* [NL., fr L. *hirudo, hirudinis*, a leech.] *Zoöl.* A division of annelids (now usually ranking as a class) consisting of the leeches. See LEECH. — **hi-ru'dine** (hĭ-rōō'dīn ; -dĭn), *a.* — **hir'u-din'e-an** (hĭr'ōō-dĭn'ē-ăn), *a. & n.*

Hi-ru'do (hĭ-rōō'dō), *n.* [L., a leech.] *Zoöl.* A genus of leeches of the order Gnathobdellida, including the common medicinal leech. It is typical of a family, **Hir'u-din'i-dæ** (hĭr'ōō-dĭn'ĭ-dē). See LEECH.

hi-run'dine (hĭ-rŭn'dīn ; -dĭn ; 183, 277), *a. Zool.* Like or pertaining to the swallows.

Hir'un-din'i-dæ (hĭr'ŭn-dĭn'ĭ-dē), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *hirundo* swallow.] *Zoöl.* The family of birds consisting of the swallows and martins. **Hi-run'do** (hĭ-rŭn'dō) is the typical genus. — **hi-run'di-nous** (-dĭ-nŭs), *a.*

his (hĭz), *pron. & a.* [AS *his* of him, his, gen. masc. & neut. of *hē*, neut. *hit.* See HE] Belonging or pertaining to him ; of him. *His* is used : **1.** As the genitive case of *he* or *it*, sometimes reflexively. *Obs.*, except as senses **b** & **c** of def. 2 (below) may be regarded as cases of the subjective and objective genitive of *he.*

The dragoun . . . bare him, maugree *his*, til a cragg of the see. *Sir J. Mandeville (Oxf. E. D.).*

2. As possessive adjective denoting : **a** Simple possession ; as, tell John *his* papers are ready ; — sometimes applied to that which is viewed not as property, but as something one is assumed to have a knowledge or share of or some special interest in ; thus, he was fond of quoting *his* Homer ; each tackled *his* man. **b** The agent of an action ; as, *his* murder of the two princes. **c** The object of an action.

Who should against *his* murderer shut the door. *Shak.*

☞ *His* was a former possessive of *hit, il*, and is often used with reference to a lower animal, or to a neuter or inanimate thing, now usually with a feeling of personification. Cf. HE, 1.

No comfortable star did lend *his* light. *Shak.*

The fruit tree yielding fruit after *his* kind. *Gen* i. 11.

3. With nouns, simply as a sign of the possessive ; — probably by confusion with the old possessive ending *-is, -es*, or often to avoid the possessive ending as awkward, as in phrases, or with nouns in *s. Obs. or Archaic.*

King Edward the Fourth *his* death. *H Walpole.*

4. Absolutely, as possessive of *he* without a governed noun following ; — often after *of.* See POSSESSIVE, *a.*

The sea is *his* and he made it. *Ps.* xcv. 5.

Balaam chapel, that a friend of *his* was building. *D. Jerrold.*

his self, himself. *Obs. or Dial.*, except with a word qualifying *self* intervening ; as, *his* very *self*

his'ing-er-ite (hĭs'ĭng-ĕr-īt), *n.* [After W. *Hisinger*, Swedish mineralogist.] *Min.* A black and amorphous iron ore, a hydrous ferric silicate. H., 3. Sp. gr., 2.5–3.0.

His-pa'ni-a (hĭs-pā'nĭ-ə ; hĭs-pā'-), *n.* Latin name of an ancient country comprising the modern Spain and Portugal, sometimes used for Spain in modern poetry.

His-pan'ic (hĭs-păn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Hispanicus.*] Of or pertaining to Spain or its language ; as, *Hispanic* words.

His-pan'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A Spanish idiom or mode of speech.

His-pan'i-o-lize (-ĭ-ō-līz ; -yō-līz), *v. t. ;* **-LIZED** (-līzd) ; **-LIZ'ING** (-līz'ĭng). To make Spanish or like the Spanish.

His-pa'no- (hĭs-pā'nō-). A combining form from Latin *Hispanus*, meaning *Spanish ;* as in *Hispano*-German.

His-pa'no-Gal'li-can, *a.* Of or pertaining to both Spain and Gaul, or France , specif., *Eccl.*, designating, or pertaining to, a certain family of liturgies. See LITURGY, 1, IV.

his'pid (hĭs'pĭd), *a.* [L. *hispidus ;* cf. F. *hispide.*] Rough with bristles, stiff hairs, or minute spines. — **his-pid'i-ty** (hĭs-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

his-pid'u-lous (hĭs-pĭd'ū-lŭs), *a.* [Dim. of *hispid.*] *Bot. & Zool.* Minutely hispid.

hiss (hĭs), *v. i. ;* HISSED (hĭst) ; HISS'ING [Of imitative origin.] To make a hiss, or sharp sibilant sound, to make the sound made by a goose or a snake when angered; esp., to make such a sound as an expression of hatred, passion, or disapproval.

The merchants among the people shall *hiss* at thee. *Ezek.* xxvii. 36.

We *hissed* along the polished ice. *Wordsworth.*

hiss, *v. t.* **1.** To condemn or express contempt or dislike for by hissing.

If the tag-rag people did not clap him and *hiss* him, according as he pleased and displeased them. *Shak.*

2. To utter with a hissing sound ; as, to *hiss* dispraise.

hiss, *n.* **1.** A prolonged sound like that of the letter *s*, made by forcing out the breath between the tongue and teeth, esp. as a token of disapprobation or contempt.

A dismal, universal *hiss*, the sound
Of public scorn. *Milton.*

2. Any sound resembling that above described ; as : **a** The noise made by a serpent. **b** The note of a goose when irritated. **c** The noise made by steam escaping through a narrow orifice, or by water falling on a hot stove. **d** *Phon.* (1) The audible friction of a voiceless fricative, or spirant. (2) A voiceless fricative, or spirant. Cf. BUZZ. *H. Sweet.*

hiss'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of emitting a hiss or hisses.

2. An occasion of contempt ; an object of scorn. *Archaic.*

I will make this city desolate, and a *hissing*. *Jer.* xix. 8

hist (hĭst), *interj.* [Cf HUSH, WHIST, *interj.*] Hush ; be silent ; — a signal for silence.

his'ti-dine (hĭs'tĭ-dĭn ; -dēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [Gr. ἱστίον tissue.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline base, $C_6H_9O_2N_3$, formed as a cleavage product of the protamines and proteids, and found also in germinating plants.

his'ti-oid (-tĭ-ŏ), *a.* [Gr. ἱστίον tissue + *-oid.*] *Med.* Tissuelike ; histoid.

his'to- (-tō-). Combining form fr. Greek ἱστός, *web, tissue.*

his'to-chem'is-try (-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*histo-* + *chemistry.*] Chemistry of the tissues and structural elements of animal organisms. — **his'to-chem'ic** (-ĭk), **-chem'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

his'to-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*histo-* + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* Formation and development of organic tissues ; histogeny

his'to-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*histo-* + *-genetic.*] *Biol.* Tissue-producing ; of or pert. to histogenesis. — **his'to-ge-net'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

his'to-hæ'ma-tin (-hē'mə-tĭn ; -hĕm'ə-tĭn), *n.* Also **his'to-he'-.** [*histo-* + *hæmatin.*] *Physiol.* One of a readily oxidizable class of pigments, widely distributed in the animal kingdom, supposed to have a respiratory function.

his'toid (hĭs'toid), *a.* [*histo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling the normal tissues ; as, *histoid* tumors.

his'to-log'ic (hĭs'tō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a. Biol.* Pert. to histology, or
his'to-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to the microscopic structure of the tissues of organisms. — **his'to-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

his-tol'o-gist (hĭs-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in histology.

his-tol'o-gy (hĭs-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*histo-* + *-logy.*] **1.** That branch of science which treats of the minute structure of animal and vegetable tissues as discernible with the aid of the microscope ; microscopic anatomy. As commonly used it applies to the study of the tissues in their normal condition. See ANATOMY.

2. A treatise on the above subject.

his-tol'y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *histo-* + *-lysis.*] **1.** *Biol.* The decay and dissolution of the organic tissues.

2. *Zoöl.* In many insects, the process by which, in the pupa stage, many or most of the internal larval organs dissolve into a creamy material, except certain groups of cells out of which new organs for the imago are formed.

his'to-lyt'ic (hĭs'tō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to histolysis.

Zool. A subgenus of *Equus* containing the zebras.

hip-pot'o-my (hĭp-pŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*hippo-* + *-tomy.*] Anatomy of the horse. — **hip-pot'o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* — **hip'po-tom'i-cal** (hĭp'ō-tŏm'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hip-pu'rid (hĭp-pū'rĭd ; hĭp'ū-), *n. Bot.* A plant of the family Haloragidaceæ. *Lindley.*

hip'pu-rite (hĭp'ū-rīt), *n.* [Gr. ἱππούρος decked with a horse's tail; ἵππος horse + οὐρά tail.] *Paleon.* A fossil of the genus *Hippurites.* [*Colloq.*]

hip'py, *a.* Hypochondriac

hip roll. *Arch.* A rounded projection, usually cylindroid, at the hip of a roof. [tree]

hip rose. The dog-rose. — **hip**

hip strap. *Harness.* A strap that supports the breeching.

hipt. Hipped. *Ref. Sp.*

hip tile. A tile made to cover the hip of a roof. [navelwort]

hip'wort' (hĭp'wŭrt'). The **hi'qua** (hĭ'kwə). Var. of IOQUA.

hir. † HERE, HIRE.

hir. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HER, *pron.* [may be hired.]

hir'a-ble (hīr'ə-b'l), *a* That

Hi-ra'do ware (hĭ-rä'dō). [From *Hirado*, in Japan.] See HIZEN PORCELAIN.

hi'ra-ga'na. (hē'rä-gä'nä), *or* **-ka'na** (-kä'nə), *n.* [Jap. *hiragana* (or *-gana*).] See KANA.

Hi'rah (hī'rə). *Bib.*

Hi'ram (hī'rəm), *n.* [Heb. *Khīrām.*] **1.** Lit., most noble, — masc. prop. name.

2. *Bib.* King of Tyre, who aided Solomon to build the temple, furnishing cedar and fir trees, and workmen.

Hi'ram-ite (hī'rəm-īt), *n. Freemasonry.* Lit., descendant of Hiram, King of Tyre ; — applied to Freemasons and esp by Noachites to Master Masons

Hi-ran'ya-gar'bha (hē-rŭn'yə-gŭr'bə), *n.* [Skr. *hiraṇyagarbha.*] *Vedic Myth.* The golden egg, or golden germ, from which the universe is created ; according to Manu, Brahma, the male being, formed in a golden egg by the First Cause.

hiraude † HERALD.

Hir-ca'nus (hĕr-kā'nŭs). *Bib.*

hir-car'ra, hir-car'rah (hĕr-kăr'ə), *n.* [Hind. *harkāra*] In India, a spy ; a running footman ; a messenger

hirchen. † URCHIN. [CHIN

hirchoun. † HURCHEON, UR-

hir'cin (hûr'sĭn), *n.* [L. *hircus*, he-goat, buck.] *Chem* A fatty substance from the fat of goats and sheep formerly erroneously regarded as a definite compound. The supposed fatty acid corresponding to it was called **hir'cic ac'id** (-sĭk).

hir'co-cer'vus (hûr'kō-sûr'vŭs), *n.* [LL., *hircus* he-goat + *cervus* stag] A fabulous creature, half goat, half stag.

hir-cos'i-ty (hĕr-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n* [L. *hircosus* + *-ity.*] State of being goatlike ; lustfulness. *R.*

hird, hired, *n.* [AS. *hīred*, akin to *hīwan* ēden, and to G. *heirat(h)* marriage.] A household or retinue. *Obs.*

hird, hirde. Obs or Scot. and dial. Eng. vars. of HERD.

hirde. Obs. pret. of HEAR.

hir'del. † HURDLE.

hirds. † HARDS.

hir'dum-dir'dum (hûr'dəm-dûr'dəm), *n.* [An imitative reduplication , cf. dial. *dirdum* an uproar.] Noisy confusion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hir'dy-gir'dy (hûr'dĭ-gûr'dĭ), *adv.* [Cf. HIRDUM-DIRDUM, HURDY-GURDY] In reckless confusion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hire. † HER, HFRE. [HEAR

hire. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of

hire'a-ble (hīr'ə-b'l). Var. of HIRABLE,

hirecano. † HURRICANE.

hired. † HIRD. [A lease. *Obs.*]

hire'gang', *n.* [*hire*, n. + *gang.*]

hire'less, *a.* See -LESS

hire'man, *n.* A hired man. *Obs. or Scot.*

hiren. † HERN, *pron.*

Hi'ren (hī'rĕn), *n.* A harlot , — from the name of a character in an old play. *Obs.* [hires]

hir'er (hīr'ĕr), *n.* One who

hires, hirs, *pron.* Hers. *Obs.*

hire system The hire-purchase system. *Eng.* [of HIRE.

hir'ing (hīr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.*

hirk. † IRK.

hir'ling. Var. of HERLING.

hir'mo-lo'gi-on (hĭr'mō-lō'gĭ-ŏn), *n. ; pl.* **-GIA** (-ə). [LGr. εἱρμολόγιον or εἱρ- ; εἱρμός series + λόγιον announcement, fr. λογος word] *East. Ch.* A book containing hirmoi, eucharistic prayers, etc.

hirne. Hern.

hir'ni-a. † HERNIA.

hir'on-delle' (hĭr'ŏn-dĕl'), *n.* [F. Cf HIRUNDO.] A swallow *Obs. or Heraldry.*

hir'ple (hûr'p'l ; hĭr'p'l), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *herpast* to be contracted as with cramp.] To walk lamely; hobble ; limp. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Act of hirpling *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

hir'rie-har'rie (hĭr'ĭ-hăr'ĭ), *n.* An outcry ; tumult. *Scot.*

hirs † HERS.

hirse (hûrs), *n.*, *or* **hirse grass.** [*Sp. hirse.*] The broom-corn millet (*Panicum miliaceum*). *Dial.*

hir'sel (hûr's l ; hĭr's'l), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hirzla, hirðsla*, a keeping safe. *hirða* to herd *Oxf. E. D.*] Herd ; flock *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hir'sel. *v. t.* To make herds of. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Bib.*]

Hir-se'mes (hĕr-sē'mēz). *D*

hir'sle, hir'sel (hûr's'l ; hĭr'-), *v. t. & t.* [Cf Icel. *hrista* to shake, Dan *ryste. Oxf E D.*] To hitch along ; to move with a rustle or restlessly. *Scot. & Dial Eng.* [var. of HURST

hirst Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.

hir'sute-ness (hûr'sūt-nĕs ; hĕr-sūt'-), *n.* See -NESS.

hir-su'ti-es (hĕr-sū'shĭ-ēz), *n.* [NL. See HIRSUTE.] Hairiness ; a covering of hair.

hir-su'tu-lous (-tū-lŭs), *a.* [Dim. of *hirsute.*] *Bot.* Minutely or only slightly hirsute.

hirte † HEART, HURT.

hir-tel'lous (hĕr-tĕl'ŭs), *a* [See HIRTELLA.] Finely hirsute.

hir'tle, hir'tle-ber'ry. Var. of HURTLE, HURTLEBERRY.

hi-ru'di-ni-cul'ture (hĭ-rōō'dĭ-nĭ-kŭl'tûr), *n.* [L. *hirudo, -inis*, a leech + E *culture.*] The propagation of leeches

hi-ru'di-noid (-noid), *a.* [L. *hirudo, -inis*, leech + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Resembling a leech.

his. Obs. or dial. var. of IS.

his. Scot. var. of US.

his, hise, *pron., 3d pers. sing.* Her ; herself. *Obs.*

his, hise, *pron., 3d pers. pl.* Them. *Obs*

hish, *n.* [Imitative] Hiss; swish.

hish, *v. t.* [Cf. HISS.] To hiss. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hisk, *v. i.* [Imitative.] To draw breath with difficulty ; to gasp *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Dial*

hisn (hĭz'n), *pron.* = HIS, 4.

hisop. † HYSSOP.

his'pa-nare' (hĭs'pə-nâr'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY. [*Rare.*]

His-pan'i-cal, *a.* HISPANIC.

His-pan'i-cize (hĭs-păn'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* See -IZE.

His-pan'i-o-late (hĭs-păn'ĭ-ō-lāt ; -yō-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *Hispania* Spain ; cf. Sp. *española*] to make Spanish, fr. *español* Spanish.] = HISPANIOLIZE *Rare.*

His'pa-nize (hĭs'pə-nīz), *v. t.* [L. *Hispania* Spanish.] = HISPANIOLIZE

His-pa'no- A-mer'i-can, *n.* = SPANISH AMERICAN.

His-pan'o-phile (hĭs-păn'ō-fīl ; -fĭl), *n.* [*Hispano* + *-phil.*] Fond of Spain, or things Spanish.

his-pid'u-late (hĭs-pĭd'ū-lāt), *a.* Hispidulous.

hiss. † HIS.

hiss'er, *n.* One that hisses

hissill. † HAZEL. [pr.

hiss'ing-ly, *adv.* of *hissing*, p.

hist (hĭst) Hissed. *Ref. Sp.*

hist, *v. t.* To say " Hist ! " to, or urge by or as if by that sound.

hist (hĭst), *v. i.* Var. of HOIST.

hist *Obs or Dial.* [cal ; history-

hist *Abbr.* Historian ; historical ; history

his'tie, *n.* Bare ; barren *Obs. Scot.* [Histology.]

his'ti-ol'o-gy (hĭs'tĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*

His'ti-o-phor'i-dæ (-ō-fôr'ĭ-dē), **His'ti-oph'o-rus** (-ŏf'ō-rŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syns. of ISTIOPHORIDÆ, ISTIOPHORUS.

his'to-blast, *n.* [*histo-* + *-blast.*] *Anat* One of the morphological units (the characteristic cells) composing a tissue. *b Zool.* An imaginal disk.

his'to-di-al'y-sis, *n.* [NL. ; *histo-* + *dialysis.*] *Med.* Breaking down or dissolution of the tissues — **his'to-di'a-lyt'ic,** *a.* **his'to-gen'ic,** *a.* [*histo-* + *-genic.*] Histogenetic.

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his-tog'e-ny (hĭs-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*histo-* + *-geny.*] Histogenesis.

his-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [*histo-* + *-graphy.*] Description of organic tissues. — **his-tog'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **his'to-graph'ic** (hĭs'tō-grăf'ĭk), **his'to-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [tory. *Obs.*]

histoire, *n.* [ME., fr. F.] His-

his'tone (hĭs'tōn), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστός* tissue.] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** An albumose or peptonelike body, with strongly basic properties, formed in the decomposition of nucleohistone and occasionally found in the urine. Injected into the blood of a living animal it prevents the coagulation of the blood when the latter is drawn from the body. **b** Any of several substances resembling the above.

his-to'ri-an (hĭs-tō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *n.* [F. *historien.*] **1.** A writer of history; a chronicler; an annalist.

2. One versed or well informed in history.

Great captains should be good *historians.* *South.*

his-to'ri-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* [LL. *historiatus*, p. p. of *historiare* to depict, narrate. See HISTORY.] Adorned with figures having significance, as flowers, plants, animals, or men, as distinguished from scrolls, diapers, and the like, as, the *historiated* border of a page of manuscript.

his-tor'ic (-tŏr'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *historicus*, Gr. *ἱστορικός*. cf.
his-tor'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } F. *historique.* See HISTORY.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, history; as, *historical* evidence or investigation; *historical* truth; narrating, dealing with, or based upon, history; as, a *historical* treatise or novel; true to history; actuated by history; as, the *historic* spirit; *historical* fidelity; *historical* art; — in this sense *historical* is now the more usual form.

2. Constituting history; associated with, or famous in, history; as, a *historic* spot; a *historic* event; — in this sense *historic* is now the more usual form.

3. *Gram.* Expressive of past fact; used in telling past events; as, the *historical* tenses. In Greek grammar the imperfect, aorist, and pluperfect indicative, and in Latin the imperfect, historical perfect, and pluperfect are called the *historical* (or *secondary*) tenses, as distinguished from the present, perfect (Latin present perfect), future, and future perfect, called the *principal* (or *primary*) tenses.

historical criticism. See HIGHER CRITICISM. — **h. faith.** See FAITH, 3. — **h. geology.** See GEOLOGY. — **h. grammar.** See under GRAMMAR, *n.*, 1. — **h. infinitive,** *Lat. Gram.*, the present infinitive used with a subject nominative as a finite verb, esp. to express persistent action, in place of the imperfect or perfect indicative; — called also the *infinitive of intimation.* — **h. present,** *Gram.*, the present tense used in telling of past events, as if they were taking place at the time of the recital, — called also the *present of vivid narration.* — **h. school,** *Economics*, a number of writers and teachers who have been variously classed together as pursuing the **historical method**, that is, basing their work and teaching, more or less fundamentally, upon the facts shown by historical research and the inductions to be drawn from them, as distinguished from the classical, deductive, or theoretic school. See CLASSICAL, 8. The term is loosely used, and sometimes includes the Socialists of the Chair; but it is esp. applied to a number of German investigators who follow the system founded by Wilhelm Roscher, Bruno Hildebrand, and Karl Knies.

his-tor'i-co- (hĭs-tŏr'ĭ-kō-). A combining form from Greek *ἱστορικός, historic, historical*, as, *historico*-genetic, taking a historical subject in its genetic aspect; *historico*-philosophical, pert. to both historical and philosophical values.

his'to-ried (hĭs'tō-rĭd), *a.* Related in history; having a history; historical.

his-to'ri-ette' (hĭs-tō'rĭ-ĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *histoire* a history.] A short history or story.

his-tor'i-fy (-tŏr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*history* + *-fy.*] To record in or as history.

Thy conquest meet to be *historified.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

his-to'ri-og'ra-pher (hĭs-tō'rĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [L. *historiographus*, Gr. *ἱστοριογράφος*; *ἱστορία* history + *γράφειν* to write: cf. F. *historiographe.*] A historian; a writer of history; esp., one appointed or designated to write a history; also, a title bestowed by some governments upon historians of distinction. — **his-to'ri-og'ra-pher-ship',** *n.*

his-to'ri-og'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* The art or employment, or a work, of a historiographer. — **his-to'ri-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **his-to'ri-o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **his-to'ri-o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

his'to-ry (hĭs'tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *historia*, Gr. *ἱστορία* history, information, inquiry, fr. *ἵστωρ, ἴστωρ*, knowing, learned, from the root of *εἰδέναι* to know; akin to E. *wit.* See WIT; cf. STORY.] **1.** A narrative of events connected with a real or imaginary object, person, or career, esp. such a narrative devoted to the exposition of the natural unfolding and interdependence of the events treated; a tale; story; as, Thackeray's "*History* of Pendennis;" Macknight's "*History* of the Life and Time of Burke."

Histories are as perfect as the historian is wise, and is gifted with an eye and a soul. *Carlyle.*

For aught that I could ever read,
Could ever hear by tale or *history.* *Shak.*

2. Specif., a systematic written account of events, particularly of those affecting a nation, institution, science, or art, and usually connected with a philosophical explanation of their causes; — distinguished from *annals* and *chronicles*, which simply relate facts and events in strict chronological order.

3. The branch of knowledge that records and explains past events as steps in human progress; the study of the character and significance of events. General history is usually divided into *ancient* history, *medieval* history, and *modern* history, or into *ancient* history and *modern* history.

4. The events which form the subject-matter of a history; a series of events clustering about some center of interest (as a nation, a department of culture, a natural epoch or evolution, a living being or a species) upon the character and significance of which these events cast light; hence, this character and significance itself. Cf. LIFE HISTORY.

What we mean by *history* is the revelation of man's nature in action and intelligence. *E. Bosanquet.*

5. A historical play; a drama based on real events.

6. A picture of a historical subject. *Obs.*

Syn. — Chronicles, annals, archives.

his'to-troph'ic (hĭs'tō-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* [*histo-* + Gr. *τροφή* nutrition, *τρέφειν* to nourish.] *Physiol.* Pertaining to, or connected with, the formation of tissue.

his'to-zyme (hĭs'tō-zīm), *n.* [*histo-* + Gr. *ζύμη* leaven.] *Physiol. Chem.* An enzyme said to occur in the kidneys of certain animals, capable of decomposing hippuric acid.

his'tri-on'ic (hĭs'trĭ-ŏn'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *histrionicus*, fr. *histrio*
his'tri-on'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } an actor: cf. F. *histrionique.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the stage or actors; theatrical.

Tainted with false and *histrionic* feeling. *De Quincey.*

2. *Med.* Pertaining to, or affecting, the muscles which produce facial expression; as, *histrionic* paralysis.

his'tri-on'ic, *n.* **1.** An actor.

2. *pl.* Dramatic representation; theatricals.

his'tri-on'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Histrionic art; acting.

hit (hĭt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* HIT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HIT'TING. [ME. *hitten, hutten*, of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *hitte* to hit, find, Sw. & Icel. *hitta.*] **1.** To come upon (esp., something sought); to meet with or attain to, as by accident or chance; to reach; to find; to arrive at; as, to *hit* the answer to a riddle; to *hit* the proper plan.

In the evening [he] *hit* the Caledonian canal *T. Hughes.*

2. To reach with or as if with a stroke; to strike or touch, usually with force; esp., to reach or touch (an object aimed at); as, to *hit* a ball; to be *hit* by missiles.

I think you have *hit* the mark. *Shak.*

3. Hence: **a** To bring into violent contact; to knock; as, to *hit* one's head in falling. **b** To deliver; as, to *hit* a blow.

4. To affect in respect of feelings, reasonings, well-being, or other particular; to affect to one's detriment, discomfort, or discomfiture; as, the taunt *hit* him hard.

You *hit* him; . . . that argument never fails. *Dryden*

5. To attain conformity with; to accord precisely with; to suit. "He scarcely *hit* my humor." *Tennyson.*

6. To attain to a precise reproduction or representation of; to mimic or reproduce; as, to *hit* the right note.

7 To cast; throw. *Obs. or Dial.*

8. *Backgammon.* To take up (a man).

Syn. — See STRIKE.

to hit a blot, to capture a man exposed on a point in backgammon, hence, to find a flaw, as in a policy or argument. — **to h. it off,** to agree. *Colloq.* — **to h. off. a** To improvise; as, *to hit off* a sonnet. **b** To find; discover; as, the hounds *hit off* a scent. **c** To reproduce; imitate; as, *to hit off* a character. — **to h. the nail on the head,** to hit most effectively; to do or say a thing in the right way. — **to h. the pipe,** to smoke opium. *Slang.* — **to h. the road** *or* **pike,** to take to the road; to set out. *Slang.*

hit, *v. i.* **1.** To meet or reach what was aimed at or desired, to succeed, often with implied chance, or luck; as, to *hit* upon a solution, discovery, hypothesis, explanation, etc.

And oft it *hits*
Where hope is coldest and despair most fits. *Shak.*

2. To germinate or set so as to grow or develop; as, the peaches did not *hit* this season. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. To come in contact forcibly; to strike; — often followed by *against, upon*, or *on.*

If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and *hit* one against another? *Locke*

4. To deliver a blow; to strike; as, he *hit* out with his fist.

5. To come into accord; to suit; agree. *Obs. or Colloq.*

The scheme *hit* so exactly with my temper. *De Foe.*

6. To direct one's course; to betake one's self; — often with *in* or *out. Rare, Slang, or Dial.*

hit or miss, whether one (or it) hits or misses; at random; in a happy-go-lucky fashion.

hit, *n.* **1.** A blow striking the object aimed at; — contrasted with *miss.* "A *hit*, a very palpable *hit*" *Shak.*

2. In various ball games, a stroke by which the ball is hit so as to result in a certain score; as, a four *hit* in cricket, producing four runs; specif., *Baseball*, a base hit.

3. A stroke of success; a fortunate chance; a successful effort or production; as, he made a *hit*; the play was a *hit.*

What late he called a blessing, now was wit,
And God's good providence, a lucky *hit* *Pope*

4. A pertinent or apt expression or turn of thought; a phrase which hits the mark; as, a happy *hit*; specif., a pertinent remark of a sarcastic or censorious nature; as, a *hit* at politicians.

5. *Backgammon.* **a** A game won after the adversary has removed some of his men, counting less than a *gammon*; sometimes, any game won. **b** Act of hitting a blot.

6. A plentiful crop of fruit. *Dial.*

hit'-and-miss', *a.* Sometimes hitting, or corresponding in position, and sometimes not. — **hit-and-miss governor.** See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5. — **h. ventilator,** a window ventilator consisting of a perforated glass disk, lying flat against, and pivoted through its center to, a correspondingly perforated window.

hitch (hĭch), *v. i.*; HITCHED (hĭcht); HITCH'ING. [Cf. Scot. *hitch* a motion by a jerk, and *hotch* to move by jerks, also E. *like.*] **1.** To move interruptedly or with halts or jerks, as when obstructed or impeded; to hobble; hop.

To ease themselves . . . by *hitching* into another place. *Fuller.*

2. To become entangled or caught; to be linked or yoked; to catch; cling.

Atoms . . . which at length *hitched* together. *South.*

3. Of a horse, to interfere. *Eng.*

4. To agree; harmonize. *Colloq.*

to hitch up, to harness a horse or horses for driving. *Colloq.*

hitch (hĭch), *v. t.* **1.** To move with jerks or jerkily; as, he *hitched* his chair nearer.

2. To hook; to catch or fasten as by a hook or a knot, to make fast, unite, or yoke; as, to *hitch* a horse.

3. To introduce, esp. irrelevantly or by obvious straining, into a literary work.

to hitch horses, to unite in action; to agree. *Colloq.* — **to h. up. a** To fasten up. **b** To pull or raise with a jerk; as, *to hitch up* the trousers. **c** To attach, as a horse, to a vehicle; as, *hitch up* the gray mare. *Colloq.*

hitch, *n.* **1.** A sudden movement or pull; a jerk; as, to give the trousers a *hitch.*

2. A hobble; a limp; a hop; as, a *hitch* in one's gait.

3. A stop or sudden halt such as is caused by an accident, an entanglement, etc.; a stoppage; impediment; obstruction; obstacle; as, a *hitch* in the performance.

4. Act or fact of catching hold of or on something, as on a hook.

5. *Naut.* A knot or noose, esp. one for a temporary fastening, and capable of being readily undone. See KNOT, 1. For various kinds, see KNOT, *Illust.* and *Table.*

6. a *Mining.* A recess cut in the rock to support the end of a timber. **b** A small dislocation of a bed or vein; also, the broken material near such a dislocation. *Dial. Eng.*

hitch and kick, a form of high kicking in which the kicker springs from, kicks with, and alights on, the same foot.

hitch angle. *Structural Ironwork.* An angle, usually a short piece cut from a standard angle, but sometimes a bent plate or clip, for connecting floor beams and girders, girders and columns, or the like.

hitch'y (hĭch'ĭ), *a.* Having impeded movement; jerky. — **hitch'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **hitch'i-ness,** *n.*

hith'er (hĭth'ẽr), *adv.* [ME. *hither, hader*, AS. *hider*; akin to Icel. *hēðra*, Goth. *hidrē*; cf. L. *citra* on this side, E. *here, he.* Cf. HE.] **1.** To this place; — correlate of *hence* and *thither*, and used with verbs implying motion toward the speaker, as, to come or bring *hither.*

2. To this point, source, conclusion, design, etc.; — in a sense not physical. *Obs.*

Syn. — HITHER, HERE. HITHER was formerly used with verbs of motion, HERE with verbs of rest. In modern usage *here* has displaced *hither*, except in poetical or elevated style. See THITHER, WHITHER.

hither and thither, to and fro; backward and forward; in various directions; as, roving *hither and thither.*

hith'er, *a.* Being on the side next or toward the person speaking; nearer; — correlate of *thither* and *farther*; as, on the *hither* side of a hill. Also, fig., of time, earlier.

And on the *hither* side, or so she looked,
Of twenty summers *Tennyson.*

hith'er-most (hĭth'ẽr-mōst), *a.* Nearest on this side.

hith'er-to' (-tōō'; hĭth'ẽr-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** To this place.

Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further *Job* XXXVIII 11.

2. Up to this time; as yet; until now. *Josh.* XVII. 14.

hith'er-to', *a.* Done, enacted, etc., hitherto. *Rare.*

hith'er-ward (-wẽrd), } *adv.* [AS. *hiderweard.*] Toward
hith'er-wards (-wẽrdz) } this place; hither.

Marching *hitherward* in proud array *Shak.*

hit'-or-miss', *a.* Random; happy-go-lucky.

Hit'tite (hĭt'īt), *n.* [From Heb. *Khittîm* Hittites.] A member of an ancient people (or perhaps group of peoples) whose settlements extended from Armenia westward into Asia Minor and southward into Palestine. They are known to have been met along the Orontes as early as 1500 B. C., and were often at war with the Egyptians and Assyrians. Especially in the north they developed a considerable civilization, of which numerous monuments and inscriptions are extant. Authorities are not agreed as to their race. While several attempts have been made to decipher the Hittite characters, little progress has yet been made.

Hit'torf rays (hĭt'ŏrf). *Elec.* Rays (chiefly cathode rays) developed by the electric discharge in Hittorf tubes

Hit'torf tube. *Elec.* **a** A highly exhausted glass tube with metallic electrodes nearly in contact so as to exhibit the insulating effects of a vacuum. It was used by the Ger. physicist W. Hittorf (b. 1824). **b** A Crookes tube.

hive (hīv), *n.* [ME. *hive, huve*, AS. *hȳf.*] **1.** A beehive (which see); also, the bees of one hive; a swarm of bees.

2. Something suggestive of a beehive; as: **a** A place stored with sweets; a place swarming with busy occupants; a place whence swarms issue; as, the *hive* of the Aryans. **b** A teeming multitude; swarm. **c** A head covering. *Poetic.*

Upon her head a platted *hive* of straw. *Shak.*

hive, *v. t.*; HIVED (hīvd); HIV'ING (hĭv'ĭng). **1.** To collect into, place in, or cause to enter, a hive; as, to *hive* bees.

2. To store up in a hive, as honey; hence, to gather and accumulate for future need, to lay up in store.

Hiving wisdom with each studious year. *Byron.*

hive, *v. i.* To enter a hive together, as bees; to lodge together, to reside in a collective body.

hive bee. The honeybee (*Apis mellifera*).

hives (hīvz), *n.* [Scot.; orig. uncert.] *Med.* **a** Urticaria. **b** An eruptive disease allied to the chicken pox. **c** Croup.

hive sirup *or* **syrup.** *Pharm.* The compound sirup of squill, employed as an expectorant.

Hi'zen' por'ce-lain (hē'zĕn'). [From *Hizen*, a province of Japan.] A class of Japanese porcelains, including Imari,

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his'to-mor-phol'o-gy, *n.* [*histo-* + *morphology*] *Biol.* The morphology of the tissues. — **his'to-mor-pho-log'i-cal,** *a.* — **his'to-mor-pho-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

his-to'nal se-lec'tion (hĭs-tō'nal). *Biol.* Intraselection.

his-ton'o-my (hĭs-tŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*histo-* + Gr. *νέμειν* to regulate] Science of the laws relating to organic tissues.

his'to-pa-thol'o-gy (hĭs'tō-pȧ-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*histo-* + *pathology.*] *Med.* Pathology of tissues. — **his'to-pa-thol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

his-toph'y-ly (hĭs-tŏf'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* [*histo-* + Gr. *φυλή* clan.] *Biol.* The tribal history of cells.

his'to-phys'i-ol'o-gy (hĭs'tō-fĭz'ĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*histo-* + *physiology.*] Physiology of the tissues — **his'to-phys'i-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

His-to'ri-a Au-gus'ta (hĭs-tō'rĭ-ȧ ô-gŭs'tȧ) [L.] Augustan History. See AUGUSTAN.

his-to'ri-al, *a.* [L. *historialis*: cf. F *historial.*] Historical. *Obs.* — *n.* History. *Obs.* [TORICAL.]

his-to'ri-cal-ly, *adv.* of HISTORIC.

his-tor'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

his'to-ri'cian (hĭs'tō-rĭsh'ăn), *n.* A historian *Obs*

his'to-ric'i-ty (-rĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Historicalness. *Rare.*

his-tor'i-cize (hĭs-tŏr'ĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.

his-tor'ics (-tŏr'ĭks), *n.* That branch of sociology which deals with the methods adopted for the maintenance and perpetuation of social organization.

his-to'ri-er, *n* [Cf. OF. *historieur.*] A historian. *Obs.*

his-to'ri-o-graph. *n.* [F. *historiographe.*] Historiographer. *Obs.*

his-to'ri-ol'o-gy (hĭs-tō'rĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ, 205), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστορία* history + *λογία.*] Study or knowledge of history. *Rare.* — **his-to'ri-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a. Rare.*

his-to'ri-on'o-mer (-ŏn'ō-mẽr), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστορία* history + *νέμειν* to distribute.] One versed in the laws or principles determining historical phenomena. *R.*

his-to'ri-ous, *a.* [OF. *historieus.*] Historical. *Obs.*

his'to-rism (hĭs'tō-rĭz'm), *n.* The conception of the course of events as a historical, spiritual process; — applied to the philosophy of Hegel.

his'to-rize (-rīz), *v. t. & i.* To narrate the history of; to write history. *Rare.*

his'to-ry, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *historier.*] To narrate; to make historical records or pictures on. *Obs.*

his'to-ther'a-py, *n.* [*histo-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment of disease by administration of animal tissues or organs.

his'to-tome (hĭs'tō-tōm), *n.* [*histo-* + *-tome.*] A microtome.

his-tot'o-my (hĭs-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*histo-* + *-tomy.*] Dissection of organic tissues.

his'tri-o (hĭs'trĭ-ō), **his'tri-on** (-ŏn), *n.* [L. *histrio*: cf. F *histrion.*] An actor. *Rare.*

his'tri-on'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HISTRIONICAL. See -LY.

his'tri-o-nism (hĭs'trĭ-ō-nĭz'm), *n.* Histrionicism. *Rare.*

his'tri-o-nize, *v. i.* To act on the stage. *Obs.*

hit. † HEIGHT. [*Dial.*]

hit, *pron.* It. *Obs. or Scot. & dial.*

hit. Obs. pret. of HIE.

hit, 3*d pers. sing. pres.* of HIDE, contr. from *hideth. Obs.*

hitch (hĭch), *n.* A minnow (*Lavinia exilicauda*) with silvery sides and dark back, which occurs in the streams of the Coast Range about San Francisco and Monterey. It reaches a length of twelve inches.

hitch'cock, *n.* A hiccup. *Obs.*

hitch'el. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HATCHEL.

hitch'er, *n.* One that hitches or catches; specif., a boat hook.

Hitch'e-tee Var of HICHITEE.

hithe (hĭth), *n.* [AS. *hȳð*] A port or small haven; — now only in comb.; as, *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth.* [hither. *R.*]

hith'er (hĭth'ẽr), *v. t.* To come.

hith'er-come', *n.* [AS. *hidercyme.*] Advent; descent. *Obs. or Scot.*

hith'er-more', *a.* Hither. *Obs.*

hith'er-till', hith'er-tills', *adv.* Hitherto. *Obs.*

hithertoward, hithertowards, *adv.* Hitherto; toward this place or time. *Obs. or Dial Eng*

hith'er-un-to' (hĭth'ẽr-ŭn-tōō'; -ŭn'tōō), *adv.* Hitherto *Archaic.*

hithte. † HEIGHT.

hithth. † HIGHT, haste.

Hi-to'pa-de'sa (hē-tō'pȧ-dā'; -sȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [Skr. *hitôpadêça.*] = *Book of Good Counsel*, under BOOK. See BIDPAI.

hitte. † HIT, IT. [hits]

hit'ter (hĭt'ẽr), *n.* One that

hittique † HECTIC

hit'ty-mis'sy, *adv & a.* Hit or miss *Rare.* [*Obs. E. D.*]

hi'ty-ti'ty, *n.* Bo-peep. *Obs.*

hiu. † HUE

hive'less, *a.* See -LESS [hives]

hiv'er (hīv'ẽr), *n.* One who hive vine. The partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*)

hive'ward (hīv'wẽrd), **-wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARD, -WARDS.

hi'vie-ski'vy, hi'vy-ski'vy (hĭ'vĭ-skĭ'vĭ; ĭ'vĭ-). Vars of HAVEYCAVEY. *Dial Eng.*

Hi'vite (hĭ'vīt), *n. Bib.* One of an ancient people of Canaan conquered by the Hebrews.

Hiv'vite Var. of HIVITE.

hi'wi hi'wi (hē'wē hē'wē). [Maori.] A small marine acanthopterygian food fish (*Chironemus fergusoni*) of New Zealand

hiz. Scot. var. of US.

Hiz-ki'ah (hĭz-kī'ȧ), **Hiz-ki'jah** (-jȧ). Vars. of HEZEKIAH.

Hirado, and Nabeshima ware, noted for rich decoration, delicate coloring, and fine modeling.

ho (hō), *interj.* Also **hoa**, **whoa**; *Obs.* **hoo**. [Cf. F. *ho*, E. *whoa.*] Stop! stand still! hold! — a word now used by teamsters, but formerly to order the cessation of anything. "Pulled out his sword and cried *Hoo!*" *Chaucer.* — *n.* A stop; a halt; cessation, moderation. *Obs. or Dial.*

There is no *ho* in them *Dekker*

ho, *interj.* Also **hoa**, *Obs.* **hoo**. [Cf. F. & G. *ho.*] **1.** A cry of surprise, delight, exultation, triumph, etc.; often, when repeated, indicating derisive laughter.

Ho, ho, ho! Coward, why comest thou not? *Shak.*

2. Halloo! Attend! — a call to excite attention, or to give notice of approach. "What noise there, *ho?*" *Shak.*

ho, *n.* Also **hoa**; *Obs.* **hoo**. A crying of "ho."

ho-ac'tzin (hō-äk'tsĭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. native name.] A peculiar bird (*Opisthocomus cristatus*) of tropical South America, somewhat smaller than a pheasant, with olivaceous plumage marked with white above, and dull rufous below, the tail feathers being tipped with yellow. The head is crested. The hoactzin constitutes by itself the group Opisthocomi, which is now usually regarded as a suborder of the Galliformes. It frequents low trees and bushes near water, and builds a large bulky nest.

hoar (hōr, 201), *a.* [ME. *hor*, *har*, AS *hār*; akin to Icel *hārr*, and to OHG. *hēr* illustrious, G. *hehr*, cf. Icel. *heiðr* brightness of the sky, Goth. *haus* torch, Skr. *ketus* light, torch. Cf. HOARY.] **1.** White, or grayish white, as, *hoar* frost; *hoar* cliffs. "*Hoar* waters." *Spenser.*

2. Gray or white with age; hoary, ancient; venerable.

Whose beard with age is *hoar.* *Coleridge.*

3. Gray from want of foliage or from the presence of gray moss or lichens, — said of trees, woods, etc., often with the idea of gray from age combined.

Old trees with trunks all *hoar* *Byron*

4. Gray with mold; hence, musty, stale. *Obs. or Dial.*

5. Cold; biting, as from hoarfrost. *Obs. Scot.*

hoar, *n.* **1.** Hoariness; venerableness; antiquity.

Covered with the awful *hoar* of innumerable ages. *Burke*

2. Hoarfrost; rime.

hoard (hōrd; 201), *n.* [ME. *hord*, AS. *hord*; akin to OS. *hord*, G. *hort*, Icel. *hodd*, Goth. *huzd*; prob. fr. the root of E. *hide* to conceal; cf. L. *custos* guard, E. *custody.* See HIDE to conceal.] **1** A store, stock, or quantity of anything accumulated or laid up, a hidden supply, a treasure, as, a *hoard* of provisions, a *hoard* of money.

2. Hence: **a** A storage place; a treasury. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A hiding or lurking place. *Obs.* **c** Act of hoarding. *Obs*

hoard, *v. t.*; HOARD'ED; HOARD'ING. [AS. *hordian.*] To collect and lay up; to amass and deposit in secret or for the sake of accumulating; as, to *hoard* grain.

hoard, *v. i.* To lay up a store or hoard, as of money.

To *hoard* for those whom he did breed *Spenser.*

hoard'ing (hōr'dĭng; 201), *n.* Act of one who hoards; also, that which is hoarded; as, the *hoardings* of a lifetime.

hoard'ing (hōr'dĭng), *n.* [From OF *hourd*, *hourt*, barrier, palisade, of German or Dutch origin, cf. D. *horde* hurdle, fence, G. *horde*, *hürde*; akin to E. *hurdle.* See HURDLE] **1.** A screen of boards inclosing a construction and materials while the builders are at work, or any similar inclosing fence, hence, a billboard.

The *hoardings* were covered with posters. *Stevenson.*

2. *Mil. Antiq.* An overhanging wooden gallery or scaffold on a medieval fortress wall, to aid in defense.

hoar'frost' (hōr'frôst'; 201, 205), *n.* The white particles of congealed moisture formed on objects exposed to cold air; white frost; rime.

hoarse (hōrs; 201), *a.*; HOARS'ER (hōr'sẽr); HOARS'EST. [ME. *hors*, also *hos*, *has*, AS. *hās*; akin to D. *heesch*, OHG. *heis*, G. *heiser*; cf. Icel. *hāss*, Dan. *hæs*, Sw. *hes.*] **1.** Harsh; grating; discordant; — said of sounds.

2. Having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold; making a rough, harsh cry or sound; as, the *hoarse* raven. "The *hoarse* resounding shore." *Dryden.*

hoars'en (hōr's'n; 201), *v. t. & i.*; HOARS'ENED (-s'nd); HOARS'EN-ING. To make, or to become, hoarse.

hoar'stone' (hōr'stōn'; 201), *n.* [*hoar* + *stone.*] A stone designating the bounds of an estate; a landmark; also, a stone having historic or legendary associations; esp., a monolith of prehistoric erection. *Eng.*

hoar'y (-ĭ), *a.*; HOAR'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); HOAR'I-EST. [From HOAR, *a.*] **1.** White or whitish, specif., white or gray with age; hoar; as, *hoary* hairs. "*Hoary* willows." *Addison.*

Reverence the *hoary* head. *Dr T. Dwight.*

2. Hence, remote in time past; as, *hoary* antiquity.

3. Moldy; mossy; musty. *Obs.*

4. *Bot.* **a** Canescent. **b** In various vernacular plant names, having white or grayish white leaves; as, *hoary* azalea, *hoary* speedwell, *hoary* vervain, etc.

hoary bat, a rather large migratory bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*), having the hair yellowish, or brown, tipped with white, found in eastern North America. — **h. pea**, any plant of the genus *Cracca*, esp. *C. virginiana*, the goat's rue. — **h. plantain**, a European species of plantain (*Plantago media*) with hoary or canescent leaves; fireweed. — **h. redpoll.** See REDPOLL. — **h. willow**, a white-leaved North American willow (*Salix candida*).

hoast'man (hōst'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*host* landlord, in an older sense of "guest" + *man. Osf. E. D.*] A member of a corporation or merchant guild in Newcastle upon Tyne. The members had originally the functions of receiving strangers (called "hosts" or "oasts") who came to buy coal and certain commodities, and of conducting their purchases, on which they levied a duty, later, they controlled the selling and exportation of coal; now, they merely form the premier civic corporation. *Oxf. E. D.*

hoax (hōks), *n.* [Prob. contr. fr. *hocus*, in *hocus-pocus.*] A deception for mockery or mischief; a deceptive trick or story; a practical joke.

hoax, *v. t.*; HOAXED (hōkst); HOAX'ING. To deceive by a story or a trick, for sport or mischief.

hob (hŏb), *n.* [Orig. a familiar alteration of *Robin*, *Robert*; cf. ROBIN GOODFELLOW. Cf. HOBGOBLIN; see ROBIN.] **1.** A countryman; a rustic; a clown. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

2. A fairy; a sprite; an elf. Orig. [*cap.*] = ROBIN GOODFELLOW. *Now Rare or Dial. Eng.*

3. The male ferret; — called also *hob ferret.*

hob, *n.* [Of uncertain origin. Cf. HUB.] **1.** A level projection at the back or, usually, the side of an open fireplace on which something, as a pot or kettle, may be placed to be kept warm; also, the brickwork, stone, or iron framing, forming it.

2. A peg, pin, or mark used as a target in some games, as an iron pin in quoits; also, a game in which a hob is used.

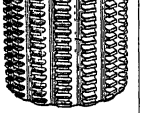

Hob, 3 a (1)

3. *a Mech.* (1) A kind of circular tap consisting of a fluted steel worm, used in a lathe for cutting the teeth of worm wheels, screw chasers, etc. (2) A master tap. **b** An engraved block or blank for sinking a die; a hub. **c** The shoe of a sledge. *Dial. Eng.* **d** A hobnail.

hob, *v. t.*; HOBBED (hŏbd); HOB'BING. **a** *Mech.* To cut or thread with a hob or hob tap; as, to *hob* a die. **b** To nail or furnish with hobnails, as shoes. *Dial. Eng.*

hob, *v.* Prob., to have; also, apparently, to give; — only in phrases or in combination. See HOBNOB.

Hob, nob, is his word; give 't or take 't. *Shak.*

hob and nob, hob a nob, hob or nob, prob., give and take; give or take; — used by persons drinking together. — to **drink hob or nob**, *or* **hob a nob**, to drink alternately to each other.

hob-and-nob, *a.*, *or* **hob and nob.** On familiar terms; in close companionship; intimate.

Hobbes'i-an (hŏbz'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hobbes or Hobbism.

Hob'bism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophical system of Thomas Hobbes, an English materialist and sensationalist (1588-1679); esp., his political theory that the most perfect form of civil government is an absolute monarchy with despotic control over everything relating to law, morals, and religion, and that the individual is in duty bound wholly to submit to such government. — **Hob'bist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **Hob-bis'ti-cal** (hŏb-ĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.*

hob'ble (hŏb''l), *v. i.*; HOB'BLED (-'ld); HOB'BLING (-lĭng). [ME. *hobelen*, *hoblen*; akin to D. *hobbelen*; cf. D. *hobben* to be tossed or swing back and forth.] **1.** To go unevenly, to bob up and down, as a boat; to wabble, as a hoop.

2. To walk lame, bearing chiefly on one leg; to walk with a hitch or hop, or with crutches; hence, of verse or speech, to proceed haltingly; to be lame; to limp.

The friar was *hobbling* the same way too. *Dryden.*

The *hobbling* versification, the mean diction. *Jeffrey.*

3. To dance, — commonly implying clumsiness.

hob'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To perplex; embarrass. *Obs.*

2. To cause to limp; to make lame.

3. To fetter, as a horse, by tying the legs; to hopple; clog.

hob'ble, *n.* **1.** An unequal gait, a limp; a halt.

2. Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment. *Colloq. or Dial.*

3. A fetter for an animal, a hopple or clog; *pl.*, a hampering device for controlling or changing a horse's gait.

hob'ble-bush' (-bŏŏsh'), *n.* A caprifoliaceous shrub (*Viburnum alnifolium*) having long, straggling branches and cymes of white flowers succeeded by red, berrylike fruits; — called also *American wayfaring tree.* It is found in the northern United States.

hob'ble-de-hoy' (hŏb''l-dē-hoi'), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. F. *hobereau* a country squire, E. *hobby* a hawk.] A youth between boy and man, an awkward, gawky young fellow.

hob'bler (hŏb'lẽr), *n.* [ME. also *hobeler*, LL. *hobellarius.* Cf. HOBBY a horse.] **1.** *Eng Hist.* A retainer who by his tenure maintained a horse, or hobby, for military service; also, a soldier who rode a hobby.

2. Erron. for HOBBY.

hob'by (hŏb'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). [ME. *hoby*, fr. OF. *hobé*; cf. also OF. *hobe*, F. *hobereau* a hobby, a species of falcon, OF. *hober* to move, stir.] A small falcon (*Falco subbuteo*), widely distributed in the Old World, formerly trained for hawking and flown at small birds such as larks.

1/10

Hobby.

Soar not with the *hobbie*, lest you fall with the lark. *T. Lodge.*

hob'by, *n.* [ME. *hobyn* a nag; of uncertain orig., perh. fr. the proper name *Robin.* Cf. HOB a fairy.] **1.** A strong, active horse, of a middle size, said to have been orig. from Ireland; an ambling nag. *Now Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

2. A subject or plan to which one is constantly reverting; a favorite and ever-recurring subject of discourse, thought, or effort, a topic, theme, or the like (considered as) unduly occupying one's attention or interest.

3. An early form of bicycle. = DRAISINE.

4. *Mech.* A dolly used in closing a rivet.

5. = HOBBYHORSE, 1, 3. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — See VOCATION.

hob'by-horse' (-hôrs'), *n.* **1.** A figure of a horse with which a performer in the morris dance, burlesques, pantommes, etc., executes various antics, the figure being fastened about his waist; also, the performer himself.

2 *Obs.* **a** A buffoon. **b** A prostitute.

3. A stick, often with the head or figure of a horse, on which boys make believe to ride; hence, an imitation horse of wood, as one on rockers, or one on a merry-go-round.

4. = HOBBY, 1, 2, 3. *Obs. or R.*

hob'gob'lin (hŏb'gŏb'lĭn), *n.* [See HOB a fairy; GOBLIN.] **1.** A mischievous or impish sprite or goblin; specif. [*cap.*], Robin Goodfellow, or Puck.

Those that *Hobgoblin* call you, and sweet Puck,
You do their work, and they shall have good luck. *Shak*

2. Hence, an object of superstitious fear; a bogy.

hob'nail' (hŏb'nāl'), *n.* [*hob* a peg + *nail.*] **1.** A short, sharp-pointed, large-headed nail, used esp. for studding the soles of heavy shoes.

2. A clownish person; a rustic.

hob'nail', *v. t.*; HOB'NAILED' (-nāld'); HOB'NAIL'ING. **1.** To stud with hobnails.

2. To tread down roughly, as with hobnailed shoes. *Rare.*

Your rights and charters *hobnailed* into slush. *Tennyson.*

hob'nailed' (-nāld'), *p. a.* **1.** Set with hobnails, as a shoe.

2. Wearing hobnails, hence, rustic; clownish.

hobnailed liver. = HOBNAIL LIVER.

hobnail liver. *Med.* The liver as it appears in a form of cirrhosis which causes it to become shrunken, had, and covered with numerous small nodules, also, the disease.

hob'nob' (hŏb'nŏb'), *adv.* [AS. *habban* to have + *nabban* to have not; *ne* not + *habban* to have. See HAVE; cf. HABNAB.] At random; hit or miss.

hob'nob', *v. i.*; HOB'NOBBED' (-nŏbd'); HOB'NOB'BING. **1.** To drink familiarly (with another).

2. To associate familiarly; to be on intimate terms.

hob'nob', *n.* **1.** A phrase or sentiment used by persons drinking together. *Obs.*

2. A drinking together; hence, a familiar chat or intercourse.

ho'bo (hō'bō), *n.*; *pl.* HOBOS or HOBOES (-bōz). [Of uncertain origin.] A professional tramp; one who spends his life traveling from place to place, esp. by stealing rides on trains, and begging for a living. *U. S.* — **ho'bo-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Hob'son's choice (hŏb'sŭnz). A choice without an alternative; the thing offered or nothing; — so called in allusion to the practice of Thomas Hobson (d. 1631), at Cambridge, England, who let horses, and required every customer to take the horse which stood nearest the door.

hizz, *v. i.* To hiss. *Obs. or R.*

his'zie, hiz'zy (hĭz'ĭ; hĕz'ĭ). Scot. and dial. Eng. vars. of HUSSY.

H J. *Abbr.* Hic jacet (L., here lies).

H. J. S. *Abbr.* Hic jacet sepultus (L., here lies buried).

H K. *Abbr.* House of Keys (Isle of Man).

hl. *Abbr.* Hectoliter.

H. L., *or* **h. l.** *Abbr.* Hoc loco (L., in this place); homestead lease (*Australia*); House of Lords.

hlene. † LEAN

Hlith'skjalf' (hlĭth'skyälf'), *n.* Also **Hlidh'skjalf** [Icel. *Hliðskjálf.*] See ASGARD.

hm. *Abbr.* Hektometer.

Hm. *Abbr.* Herrmann.

H M, *or* **h. m.** *Abbr.* Hallelujah meter; handmade; His (or Her) Majesty; hoc mense (L., in this month), home missions; hujus mensis (L., this month's).

H. M, *or* **hm.** *Abbr.* Healthy males [TALITY TABLE

H M, *and* **H F. Table** See MOR-

H. M. C. *Abbr.* His (or Her) Majesty's Customs.

H. M. I *Abbr.* His (or Her) Majesty's Inspector.

H. M. I. S. *Abbr.* His (or Her) Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

H M. P. *Abbr.* Hoc monumentum posuit (L., erected this monument).

H. M. S. *Abbr.* His (or Her) Majesty's Steamer, Ship, or Service.

H. M. S. O. *Abbr.* His (or Her) Majesty's Stationery Office.

ho. † BE; HI; O, ever; WHO.

ho. Obsolete or dial. Eng. var. of HEO. [URE.

ho (hō) Var of HU. See MEAS-

ho, *n.* [AS *hō*, *hōh.* See HEEL] The heel *Obs.*

ho, *v. i.* [From HO, *interj.*] To pause; stop; cease. *Obs.*

ho, *v. i.* [AS. *hogian* to think, be anxious. Cf. HOW to care] To yearn; long. *Dial. Eng*

Ho (hō), *n.* An important dialect of the Kol language, being the speech of the Larka, or "Fighting Kols," of Singhbhum, India, and the tributary states to the south; hence (as a collective noun), the Larka Kols themselves, described as physically the finest of the race.

ho *Abbr.* House.

hoacky, hoaky. † HOCKEY, harvest-home feast

ho-ac'zin. Var of HOACTZIN

hoale. † HOLE, WHOLE

hoam. Scot var. of HOLM; dial Eng. var of HOME.

hoar, *v. i. & t.* [AS. *hārian* to grow gray.] To become, or to make, hoar. *Obs.*

hoarce. †HOARSE. [*Obs. or R*]

hoard, *n* = HOARDING, a screen.

hoard'ed, *a.* Having a hoard, or screen. [*or Hist.*]

hoard'er, *n.* **1.** A treasurer. *Obs*

2. One who hoards

hoard'ward (hōrd'wôrd'), *n.* [*hoard* + *ward* a guard.] A treasurer *Obs. or Hist.*

hoare † WHORE.

hoar'head', *n.* A hoary head, or a hoary-headed person. *Rare.*

—hoar'-head'ed, *a.* [HOUND.]

hoar'hound' Var. of HORE-

hoar'i-ly, *adv.* of HOARY

hoar'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hoar'ish, *a.* Hoary. *Obs*

hoar'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hoarse (hōrs), *v. t. & i.* = HOARSEN. *Obs. or Colloq., U. S.*

hoarse'ly, *adv* See -LY.

hoarse'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hoarst. Dial. Eng var of HOAST.

hoar withy. The beam tree or whitebeam

hoase † HOSE.

hoast. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HOST.

hoast (hōst), *n & v. i.* [Icel. *hósti*, akin to AS. *hwōsta*] Cough. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hoat. Obs or dial. for HOT.

ho-at'zin (hō-ät'sĭn). Var. of HOACTZIN [is hoaxed.

hoax'ee' (hōks'ē'), *n* One who

hoax'er, *n.* One who hoaxes

ho-az'in Var of HOACTZIN.

hob, *v. t* [Cf HOB, *n.*, HUB] To clear of tufts, as those left by a mower or scythe *Dial Eng.*

hob, *v. t.* To raise by hand, as a lamb. *Dial. Eng*

Ho'ba. *or* **Ho'bah** (hō'bä), **Ho'bab** (hō'băb), **Ho-ba'iah** (hō-bā'yȧ; -bī'ȧ) *Bib.*

hobail † HOBBIL. [have.

hobb a nob. See under HOB, have, & HOB-AND-NOB, *a.*

hobb'-a-nob', *v. t.* Early form of HOBNOB

hob and nob. **a** See under HOB, have, & HOB-AND-NOB, *a.* **b** Early form of HOBNOB, *v.*

hobb'-and-nob', *v.* Early form of HOBNOB.

hobb Var. of HOB

hobb'a-de-hoy', **hob'ba-dy-hoy'**, **hobbarddehoy**, **hobbedehoy**, **hobbetyhoy.** Vars of HOBBLEDEHOY

hobb'et. **hob'bit.** *n.* A basket for seed; also, a measure of two bushels or over. *Local, Eng.*

Hob'bi-an (hŏb'ĭ-ăn), *n.* = HOBBIST. — *a* = HOBBESIAN — **Hob'bi-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Hobbididance, Hoberdidance, *n* [Cf. HOBGOBLIN, DANCE.] One of the fiends introduced in the morris dance. *Obs.*

hob'bie † HOBBY.

hob'bil. *n.* An idiot; clown; dunce *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

hob'bi-no11', *n.* [Cf. HOB a fairy.] A rustic; a countryman; — from the pastoral name given to Harvey in Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar." *Obs.*

hob'ble-de-hoy'dom (hŏb''l-dĭ-hoi'dẽm), *n*, **hob'ble-de-hoy'hood** (-hŏod).*n* , **hob'ble-de-hoy'ish.** *a.*, **hob'ble-de-hoy'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -DOM, -HOOD, etc

hob'ble-dy-gee' (hŏb''l-dĭ-jē'), *adv.* With hobbling *Rare.*

hob'bler (hŏb'lẽr). *n.* [Cf. HOVELER a coast boatman] *Local, Eng* A coast boatman, esp. one who acts as an unlicensed pilot, or assists in towing vessels into or out of their docks, lands passengers, etc; also, a dock laborer; a hoveler

hob'bler. *n.* One that hobbles

hob'ble-shaw', -show'. Vars of HUBBLESHOW. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

hob'ble-te-hoy'. Var of HOB-

hob'bling-ly. *adv.* of *hobbling*, p pr [uneven *Dial Eng*

hob'bly (hŏb'lĭ), *a* Rough; hob'by, *v. i.* To dare larks with a hobby *Obs.* [*Eng*

hobby bird The wryneck. *Dial*

hob'by-hors'i-cal. *a* Pert to, or having, a hobby —**hob'by-hors'i-cal-ly**, *adv Both Humorous.*

hob'by-ism (hŏb'ĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* Addiction to hobbies, or fads. *Rare* — **hob'by-ist**, *n Rare.*

hob'by-less. *a.* See -LESS.

hobby owl The barn owl. *Dial. Eng* [DEHOY

hob'de-hoy'. Var. of HOBBLE

hobelen † HOBBLE

hobeler † HOBBLER [ELER.

hob'el-ler *Naut.* Var. of HOV

hoberd, *n.* ? Fool; idiot. *Obs.*

hobet-a-hoy. † HOBBLEDEHOY

hob ferret = 1st HOB, 3.

hob-hon'chin, *n.* An owl. *Obs*

2. A butterfly *Dial. Eng*

Ho-bi'a (hō-bī'ȧ) *D Bib*

hobidybooby, *n.* A term of contempt *Obs*

hobiler † HOBBLER

hobinoll † HOBBINOLL

‖Ho bi'os bra'chus, he de techne ma'kre [L., transliteration of ὁ βιος βραχὺς, ἡ δε τέχνη μακρὴ] Life is short, but art is long (*Hippocrates, Aphorisms*, I. 1). Cf ARS LONGA, VITA BREVIS

ho'-bird', *n. Japanese Art* An imaginary bird having long, floating feathers represented in brilliant colors; — in English, (commonly but inaccurately called) *phœnix.*

hobits, hobitzer † HOWITZER

hob'l Hobble. *Ref Sp.*

hob lamb. A lamb raised by hand, a cade lamb. *Dial Eng.*

hoble. † HOBBLE

hobler † HOBBLER

hobleshew. † HUBBLESHOW.

hob'like *a.* Boorish, clownish.

hob'lob', *n* [*hob* a rustic + *lob.*] A boor; a lout. *Obs*

hob'man. *n* A hoodman. *Obs.*

hob'nail'er, *n.* One that hobnails.

hobnol. † HOBBINOLL.

ho'boe. † OBOE

ho'boe Var of HOBO.

hob or nob See under HOB, have; early form of HOBNOB, *v. & n.*

hob'-or-nob'. *n* = HOBNOB, a drinking together

ho'boy Var of HAUTBOY, oboe.

hob tap *Mech.* A master tap

hob'thrush', hobs'thrust', *n.* [Cf HOBGOBLIN; GUYTRASH.] A hobgoblin; also, a wood louse *Obs or Dial Eng*

hobub † HUBBUB.

hoby. † HOBBY

hoc † HOCK, HOOK.

hoc, hock. *n.* [F *hoc*, perh. fr. L. *hoc* this] A card game in which a holder of certain cards could give them any value he chose. *Obs*

‖ hoc a'ge. [L.] Do this; do, or apply yourself to, what you are about

‖ hoc an'no [L.] In this year.

ho'cas † HOCUS

hoc'ca-more † HOCKAMORE.

hoc'co (hŏk'ō), *n* [Cf. F. *hocco.*] A native name applied to various curassows

‖ hoc e'rat in vo'tis. [L.] This was among my wishes

Horace (*Satires*, II vi 1)

‖ hoc ge'nus om'ne [L.] All this class or set; all of this sort

Horace (*Satires*, I. ii. 2)

hoch (hŏk) Obs. or Scot. var. of HOCK

hoche. † HUTCH.

hock (hŏk), *n.* [AS. *hōh* the heel; prob. akin to Icel. *hāsinn* hock sinew, LG. *hacke*, D. *hak*. Cf. HEEL.] **1.** The tarsal joint, or the region of the tarsal joint, in the hind limb of digitigrade quadrupeds, as the horse (see HORSE, *Illust.*). It corresponds morphologically to the ankle of man, but is elevated from the ground and bends backward. It is a compound joint, containing a number of small bones (see TARSUS). In the horse most of the motion takes place between the lower end of the tibia and one of the tarsal bones (the astragalus). The prominence at the back of the hock is caused by the calcaneum and corresponds to the heel of man. The corresponding joint of a fowl's leg, popularly but incorrectly termed *knee* (see KNEE), is sometimes called the *hock*.

2. A piece cut by butchers, esp. in pork, from either the front or hind leg, just above the foot.

3. In man, the popliteal space. *Rare.*

hock (hŏk), *v. t.*; HOCKED (hŏkt), HOCK'ING. To disable by cutting the tendons of the hock; to hamstring.

Hock'day', **Hoke'day'**, *n.* [Of unknown origin.] The second Tuesday after Easter; — formerly observed in England as a holiday, according to a popular but improbable tradition, to commemorate the overthrow of Danish power. It was celebrated with rough sports, a feature of which was the tying of ropes across paths and exacting fees from passers, apparently a late substitute for an earlier custom of binding. **Hock'tide'** included two days: **Hock Monday**, in which, in the earlier period, the women seized and bound the men and exacted a fee or ransom from them, and **Hock Tuesday**, in which the men so treated the women.

hock'et (hŏk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *hoquet* hiccup, OF. also in sense 3.] **1.** Obstacle; difficulty, trick. *Obs.*

2. Hiccup. *Obs.*

3. *Medieval Music.* **a** An interruption of a voice part by interjected rests, giving a broken, spasmodic effect. **b** A kind of discant using this as a contrapuntal device.

hock'ey (-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF *hoquet* shepherd's crook, or E. *hook* (AS. *hōc*).] **1.** A game in which two parties of players, provided with sticks curved or hooked at the end, seek to drive a ball or other small object through opposite goals. In hockey as now played on land, sometimes called **field hockey**, there are eleven players on a side; the field is 100 yards long by 50 broad, the goals twelve feet broad by seven high. In **ice hockey**, played on skates, there are seven players on a side, the goals are six feet broad and four high, and instead of a ball a disk (called the **puck**) of vulcanized rubber is used.

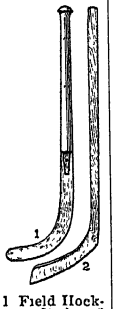

1 Field Hockey Stick. 2 Ice Hockey Stick.

2. A hockey stick.

hockey skate. A straight-bladed skate used in playing ice hockey. See SKATE, *Illust.*

hockey stick. The stick used in the game of hockey.

ho'cus (hō'kŭs), *n.* **1.** Cheat; deceiver. *Obs.*

2. Cheating; trickery, fraud. *Obs. or Archaic.*

3. Drugged liquor.

ho'cus, *v. t.*; HO'CUSED or HO'CUSSED (hō'kŭst), HO'CUS-ING or HO'CUS-SING. [See HOCUS-FOCUS.] **1.** To deceive or cheat.

2. To adulterate; to drug, as liquor; also, to stupefy with drugged liquor.

ho'cus-po'cus (-pō'kŭs), *n.* [Prob. invented by jugglers in imitation of Latin. Cf. HOAX, HOCUS.] **1.** A formula used by jugglers in pretended incantations.

2. A juggler or trickster, also, *Obs.*, a juggler's bag.

3. A juggler's trick; sleight of hand; a cheat; hence, nonsense intended to cloak deception.

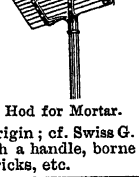

Hod for Mortar.

hod (hŏd), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *hotte* a large basket carried on the back, prob. of G. origin; cf. Swiss G. *hutte*.] **1.** A wooden tray or trough with a handle, borne on the shoulder, for carrying mortar, bricks, etc.

2. A utensil for holding or carrying coal; a coal scuttle.

3. A form of charcoal stove used by pewterers. *Eng.*

4. A tub used for carrying alewives, and also as a measure, holding about 200 of these fish. *Eng.*

hodge'podge' (hŏj'pŏj'), *n.* [See HOTCHPOT.] A stew of various ingredients; hence, a mixture; medley; hotchpot.

Hodg'kin's dis-ease' (hŏj'kĭnz). *Med.* A disease characterized by enlargement of the lymphatic glands and progressive anæmia, unassociated with an increase in the colorless corpuscles of the blood; — first described by Dr. Thomas Hodgkin (1798-1866), an English physician.

hod'man (hŏd'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who carries a hod; a mason's tender; hence, one whose duties are mere routine supply or assistance; a hack.

hod'o-graph (hŏd'ō-grăf), *n* [Gr. ὁδός path + *-graph.*] *Math.* The locus of one end of a radius vector (the other end being fixed) that represents in magnitude and direction the velocity of a moving point. — **hod'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **hod'o-graph'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

hoe (hō), *n.* [OF. *hoe*, F. *houe*; of German origin; cf. OHG. *houwa*, *howa*, G *haue*, fr. OHG. *houwan* to hew. See HEW to cut.]

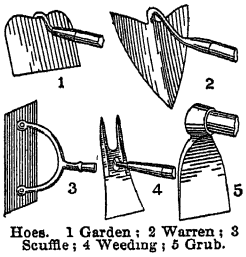

Hoes. 1 Garden; 2 Warren; 3 Scuffle; 4 Weeding; 5 Grub.

1. *Agric. & Gardening.* An implement consisting in its commonest form of a thin flat blade set transversely on a long handle. It is used for weeding, loosening the earth around plants, etc. Some special hoes are arranged with a wheel or wheels and one or two handles, for rapid work.

2. Hence, an implement or tool suggesting a hoe; as: **a** A kind of rake for a furnace fire. **b** A similar instrument for spreading mortar, concrete, etc. **c** *Dentistry.* A kind of excavator.

3. The piked dogfish. See DOGFISH. *Local, Scot.*

hoe, *v. t.*; HOED (hōd); HOE'ING. [Cf. F. *houer*.] To dig, scrape, clean, or the like, with a hoe; as, to *hoe* the earth in a garden; also, to clear from weeds, or to loosen or arrange the earth about, with a hoe; as, to *hoe* corn.

hoe, *v. i.* To use a hoe; to labor with a hoe.

hoe'cake' (hō'kāk'), *n.* A cake of Indian meal, water, and salt, baked before the fire or in the ashes; — so called because originally cooked on a hoe. *Southern U. S.*

Hœ'nir (hû'nĕr), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* One of the Æsir, in body strong and beautiful, but in mind dull. He is one of the creators of the first human pair (cf. ASK); he is the god given by the Æsir as hostage to the Vanir, after their conflict; and he is one of the survivors of Ragnarok.

Hof'mann's re-ac'tion (hŏf'mănz). [After A. W. von *Hofmann*, Ger. chemist.] *Chem.* A reaction (in several stages) whereby an acid amide is converted, by the action of bromine and alkali, into a primary amine containing one less carbon atom.

Hof'mann's vi'o-let. Any of several violet dyes made by treating rosaniline with ethyl iodide, methyl chloride, etc. They are salts of rosaniline in which one or more hydrogen atoms are replaced by alkyl groups. These dyes were introduced by A. W. von Hofmann, the German chemist, and for a long time were of great importance.

hog (hŏg), *n.* [AS. *hogga* (gen pl.) of hogs, of uncertain origin. Cf. HOGGET, HOGGEREL.] **1.** A domestic swine; a pig, sow, or boar; esp., an adult animal suitable for market. The name is extended, chiefly in combination, to certain wild species; as, wart *hog*.

2. A sheep about a year old that has not been shorn. Also applied (usually in combination, as *hog*-colt, *hog*-bull) to other domestic animals of about this age. *Eng. & Scot.*

3. A person who acts like a swine, as in being selfish, gluttonous, or filthy. *Colloq.*

4. A shilling; also, a dime. *Slang.*

5. In technical senses: **a** *Naut.* A brushlike frame of timber hauled along a ship's bottom under water to clean it. **b** *Paper Manuf.* A device for mixing and stirring the pulp of which paper is made. **c** *Mach.* A machine with revolving knife cutters for grinding up edgings and slabs. **d** *Curling.* A stone which fails to pass the hogscore.

hog and hominy, pork and Indian corn. *U. S.* — **h in armor** or **armour.** **a** One whose position or action suggests that of a hog in armor, as a person made ill at ease by being in fine clothes, or an unwieldy ironclad. *Slang or Colloq.* **b** The nine-banded armadillo. *Rare.* — **h of wool**, the trade name for the fleece or wool of sheep of the second year.

hog (hŏg), *v. t.*; HOGGED (hŏgd); HOG'GING (hŏg'ĭng). **1.** To cause to arch like a hog's back; as, to *hog* one's back.

2. To cut short (a horse's mane) so as to make it bristly.

3. To keep (a lamb) until it is a year old.

4. To take selfishly; as, to *hog* all one can get. *Slang.*

5. *Naut.* To scrub or scrape clean with a hog.

6. *Curling.* To play so as not to pass the hogscore.

hog, *v. i.* **1.** *Naut.* To become curved upward in the middle, like a hog's back; — said of a ship broken or strained so that its bottom or keel has this form.

2. To act like a hog, as a horse in holding the head down or in pulling hard on the bit.

hog'back' (hŏg'băk'), *n.* Anything resembling a hog's back in shape or section, as a sharp rise in a coal-mine floor, a hog-frame, or the like; specif., *Geol.*, a ridge formed by the outcropping edge of tilted strata; hence, any ridge with a sharp summit and steeply sloping sides, as an esker.

hog'-backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Having a back like a hog, or rising sharply in the middle like a hog's back.

hog caterpillar. The green larva of a hawk moth (*Ampelophaga myron*) which feeds on the grapevine. It has a snoutlike appearance of the head and first three segments.

hog'chain' (-chān'), *n.* A chain or a tie rod, in a vessel, to prevent hogging.

hog'chok'er (-chōk'ĕr), *n.* A small American sole (*Achirus fasciatus* or other allied species), related to the European sole, but of no market value.

hog cholera. *Veter.* A fatal infectious disease of swine, due to the bacillus *choleræ suis*, characterized by ulceration of the intestinal mucosa, diarrhea, and petechial hemorrhages in the skin; pneumoenteritis.

hog deer. A rusine deer (*Cervus*, subgenus *Axis*, *porcinus*) of India. It stands about two feet high at the withers.

hog'fish' (hŏg'fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** Any of various fishes usually so called from some fancied resemblance to a hog. **a** A large West Indian and Florida food fish (*Lachnolaimus maximus*) of the wrasse family. In some localities large specimens are reputed poisonous.

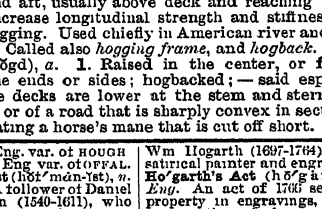

Hogfish (*Lachnolaimus maximus*)

b The pigfish (*Orthopristis chrysopterus*). **c** The log perch. **d** A large, red, spiny-headed, European marine scorpænoid fish (*Scorpæna scrofa*).

2. *Obs.* **a** A porpoise. **b** A manatee.

hog'-frame', *n. Shipbuilding.* A trussed frame extending fore and aft, usually above deck and reaching to the ends, to increase longitudinal strength and stiffness and prevent hogging. Used chiefly in American river and lake steamers. Called also *hogging frame*, and *hogback*.

hogged (hŏgd), *a.* **1.** Raised in the center, or falling away at the ends or sides; hogbacked; — said esp. of a ship whose decks are lower at the stem and stern than amidships, or of a road that is sharply convex in section.

2. Designating a horse's mane that is cut off short.

hochepot, hochpot. + HOTCHPOT.
Hoch'hei'mer (hŏK'hī'mĕr), *n.* [G.; from *Hochheim*, near Mainz, in Germany.] A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.
hock, *n.* A caterpillar. *Obs.*
hock, *n.* [Cf. HOOK.] A long-handled hook. *Eng.*
hock, *n Faro.* The last card in the pack.
hock, *n. Dial. Eng.* **a** The hollyhock. **b** The common mallow. **c** The dwarf mallow.
hock, *v. i. & t.* See HOCKDAY. To act, or to treat, as was common at Hocktide. *Obs. or Hist.* — **hocking ale,** ale for the Hocktide festival; also, the festival. *Obs. or Hist.*
hock, *n. & v.* Pawn; pledge. *Slang, U. S.*
hock, *n.* [From *Hochheim*, in Germany.] Hochheimer; also, by extension, any white Rhine wine. See RHINE WINE.
hock'a-more, *n.* [G. *Hochheimer*. See HOCK WINE.] = HOCK, wine. *Obs.*
hock cart. = HOCKEY CART. *Obs. or Hist.*
hock'el-ty, *n.* The hock in faro.
hock'er, *n.* One who hocks.
hock'er, *v. n.* To act awkwardly; to stammer. *Dial. Eng.*
hocker mocker. + HUGGER-MUGGER.
hock'et, *v. i.* To use the hocket in singing. *Obs. & R.*
hock'ey, *n.* [Cf. LG. *hokken*, n. pl., bundles of sheaves.] The harvest home or harvest-home supper; also, the last load in the harvest. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **hockey cart,** the last cart loaded at harvest.
hock'le, *v. t.* [From HOCK joint.] To hamstring; hock. *Obs.*
hock'le (hŏk'l), *v. t.* To mow, as stubble. *Dial. Eng.*
Hock Monday. See HOCKDAY.
Hock money. Money collected at Hocktide. *Obs or Hist.*
hocks. War. of HOX, *v. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hocks'er, *n.* One who hocks cattle. *Obs.*
hock'shin', *n.* [AS. *hōhsinn*, lit., hock sinew.] The hock. *Obs.*
Hock'tide', *n.* See HOCKDAY. *Obs. or Hist.* [*Obs. or Hist.*
Hock Tuesday. See HOCKDAY.
‖ **hoc lo'co.** [L.] In this place
‖ **hoc men'se.** [L.] In this month.
‖ **hoc mo'nu-men'tum po'su-it** (mŏn'ū-mĕn'tŭm). [L.] He erected this monument
‖ **hoc o'pus, hic la'bor est** [L.] This is the work, this is the labor. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, VI. 129).
hocour, hocowre + HOKER.
hocqueton. + HAQUETON.
‖ **hoc sax'um po'su-it** (sāk'sŭm). [L.] He placed this stone.
‖ **hoc sen'su.** [L.] In this sense. [time.]
‖ **hoc tem'po-re.** [L.] At this
‖ **hoc ti'tu-lo** (tĭt'ū-lō). [L.] Under this title.
hocton. + ACTON.
Ho'cus, Hum'phrey (hŭm'frĭ hō'kŭs). In Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull," the lawyer into whose hands John Bull and his friends put their lawsuit against Lewis Baboon (Louis XIV.). He represents the Duke of Marlborough (1650-1722).
ho'cus-po'cus, *v. t.* To cheat. *Colloq.*
‖ **hoc vo'lo, sic ju'be-o; sit pro ra'ti-o'ne vo-lun'tas** (sĭk'jū'bē-ō; sĭt prō rā'tĭ-ō'nē vō-lŭn'tăs). *Juvenal* (VI. 223).
hod Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HOLD, HOOD.
-hod. + -HOOD.
Hod (hŏd). *Bib.* [*Dial. Eng.*
hod (hŏd), *v. t. & i.* To hold.
hod (hŏd), *v. i.* To bob up and down in riding; to jog. *Scot.*
Ho-da'iah (hō-dā'ya; hō-dī'ä). *Bib.*
hod'car'ri-er, *n.* A laborer whose business is to carry mortar, bricks, etc., in a hod
hod'dan (hŏd'ăn), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] Coarse cloth of undyed wool. *Scot.* [dle. *Scot.*
hod'dle (hŏd'l), *v. i.* To waddle.
hod'dy, *n.* [Prob. for *hooded.*] Var. of HOODDIE, hooded crow.
hod'dy, *a.* [Cf. ME. *hod* state, AS. *hād*, and E. -HOOD.] Healthy; sound; pleasant. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
hod'dy-dod', *n.* A snail. *Obs.*
hod'dy-dod'dy, *n.* [Cf. DODMAN, HODMANDOD.] **1.** A small; also, a small shell. *Dial. Eng. & Ir.*
2. A short and stout person. *Obs*
3. A cuckold or a henpecked man; also, fool; blockhead. *Obs.*
hod'dy-peak', *n.* [Cf. HODDY-DODDY, HODMANDOD, PEAK.] A fool; a blockhead. *Obs.*
hod'dy-poll', *n.* [See HODDY-DODDY; POLL head.] A fool; a cuckold. *Obs.*
hode. + HAD, *n.*; HOOD.
hode, *v. t.* [AS. *hādian.*] To ordain. *Obs.*
Hō'de-ken (hō'dē-kĕn), *n.* [LG., Little Hat.] *German Folklore.* A kobold; — from his wearing a little felt hat pulled down over the face. [crecy. *Obs.*
hodelnesse, *n.* [Orig. uncert.] Secho'den-ing, *n.* An obsolescent mummery on Christmas eve in Kent, Eng., when a horse's, and sometimes a dragon's, head is borne from door to door; also, the singing of Christmas carols.
Ho'der. *n.* = HÖTHR. [DER.
hoder-moder. + HUDDER-MUD-
Ho'desh (hō'dĕsh), **Ho-de'vah** (hō-dē'vä; hō'dē-vä). *Bib.*
hod'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
hodge (hŏj), *n.* [From *Hodge*, familiar form of *Roger.*] A countryman; a rustic. *Colloq.*
hodgee. + HADJI.
hodge'podge', *v. t. & i.* To make into, or to become, a hodgepodge *Rare.*
hodge'pok'er (hŏj'pōk'ĕr), *n.* [*Hodge* + *poker* bugbear.] A hobgoblin. *Obs.*
hodge'pot. + HOTCHPOT.
hodge'-pud'ding, *n* [Cf. HODGEPODGE.] A pudding with many ingredients *Obs*
Ho'dhr. Var. of HÖTHR
Ho-di'ah (hō-dī'ä), *or* **Ho-di'jah** (-jä). *Bib.*
‖ **ho'di-e mi'hi, cras ti'bi.** [L.] To-day for me, to-morrow for thee; — on old epitaphs.
hodiepeele. + HODDYPOLL.
ho'di-ern, *a.* Hodiernal *Obs*
ho'di-er'nal (hō'dĭ-ûr'năl), *a* [L. *hodiernus*, fr. *hodie* to-day.] Of this day. *Rare.*
hodipeke. + HODDYPEAK.
ho'dja (hō'ja). Var. of KHOJA.
hod'man-dod', *n.* **1** A dodman; a snail shell, a scarecrow; a clumsy or stupid person. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. Obs. corrupt of HOTTENTOT.
ho-dom'e-ter (hō-dŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* An odometer.
hod'o-met'ric (hŏd'ō-mĕt'rĭk), **hod'o-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ὁδός path + *metric, metrical.*] **a** *Navig.* Pert to the measurement, esp by dead reckoning, of distance traversed by a vessel. *R.* **b** Odometrical. *R.*
hodon. + HUDDOUN, whale.
hodred. ? Obs. p. p. of HOWDER.
hod'thai (hŏd'thī), *n.* A resin from an East Indian balsameaceous tree (*Balsamea myrrha*).
hodure. + ODOR.
hodymoke, *n.* Prob., a net *Obs.*
hoe. + HEO, HI. [HO
hoe. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of
hoe (hō), *n.* [AS. *hēh.* Cf. HEEL.] Promontory; hill; cliff; — now only in Eng. place names.
hoe, *n.* [See HOW, WOIRY.] Worry; trouble *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hoebole, hoeboy. + HAUTBOY.
Hoeck (hōk), *n.* [D. *Hoek.*] = HOOK, *n.*, 9.
hoe'down', *n.* = BREAKDOWN, *n.*, 2. *Southern U. S.*
hoe'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
hoe'mok'er (hō'mŭk'ĕr), *n.* [A local Orkney name; cf. Icel. *hāu*.] The basking shark.
ho'er, *n.* One who hoes.
hoer'nes-ite (hûr'nĕs-īt), *n.* [After Dr. M. *Hoernes.*] *Min.* Hydrous arsenate of magnesium, $Mg_3As_2O_8{\cdot}8H_2O$, occurring as gypsumlike crystals, or as snow-white felted masses.
hoe'y (hō'ĭ), *n.* [Chin. *hwei.*] A Chinese society, esp. a secret society.
hof. + OF.
hóf. Obs. pret. of HEAVE.
hofen. Obs p. p. of HEAVE.
hoff. Dial Eng. var. of HOUGH
hof'fe. Dial. Eng. var. of OFFAL.
Hoff'mann-ist (hŏf'mĭn-ĭst), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Daniel Hoffmann (1540-1611), who taught theology in the university of Helmstedt and affirmed that theology and philosophy contradicted each other.
Hoff'mann-ite (-īt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* **a** A follower of the Anabaptist Melchior Hoffmann (d. 1542). **b** A follower of Christian Hoffmann of Germany, who established in Palestine (1861-78) small colonies, **German Temple Communities**, with a government modeled on the Mosaic law. The sect is nearly extinct.
Hoff'mann's an'o-dyne (hŏf'mănz). [After F. *Hoffmann*, German physician.] An anodyne mixture of three parts alcohol and one part ether.
hof'les, *a.* [ME. *hof* moderation (cf. Icel. *hōf*) + *-less.*] Unreasonable, immoderate. *Obs.*
Hof'mann pinch'cock'. See PINCHCOCK
hoft. Dial. Eng. for OUGHT, *v.*
‖ **Hof'tag'** (hŏf'tăk'), *n.* [G.] See DIET, 3 *f.*
hofte. + OFT.
hofte, *n.* [Cf. D. *hoofd* head.] Prob., head. *Obs.*
hof'ten, hof'tens. Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of OFTEN, OFTENS.
ho'ful, *a.* [AS. *hogful, holful*, fr. *hogu* care, anxiety.] Careful; wary. — **ho'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **ho'ful-ness,** *n. All Obs.*
hog, *n* A clamp of vegetables. — **hog,** *v. t. Both Local, Eng.*
ho'ga (hō'gä), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hagi*.] A hill pasture. *Shetland.*
hog'a-lif (hŏg'ä-lĭf), *n.* [Cf. Icel *hoggva* to cut, hew, and *leyfi* permission.] Permission to cut peat. *Shetland.*
ho'gan (hō'gŏn), *n.* [Native name.] An earth lodge of the Navaho Indians. [MOGEN.
Ho'gan-Mo'gan. + HOGEN-
hog ape. The mandrill.
hog apple The may apple.
Ho-gar'thi-an (hō-gär'thĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert to, or characteristic of, Wm Hogarth (1697-1764), Eng. satirical painter and engraver
Ho'garth's Acts (hō'gärths). *Eng.* An act of 1766 securing property in engravings, prints, etc., to their designers or inventors, and to Hogarth's widow the property in his works.
hogaster. + HOGGASTER.
hog bass (bās). The small-mouthed black bass. *Local, U.S.*
hog bean. Henbane.
hog'-bed'. *n.* Ground pine **b.**
hog beetle. Any weevil.
hog'-bite', *n.* Gum succory **a.**
hog'boat'. Var. of HAGBOAT.
hog'-brace', *n.* = HOG-FRAME.
hog brake. The common brake or bracken.
hog'-bull', *n.* See HOG, *n.*, 2.
hog clover. Bur clover.
hog'-colt', *n.* See HOG, *n.*, 2.
hog constable. A hogreeve.
hog'cote', *n.* A pigsty. *Obs.*
hog cranberry a = CROWBERRY a. **b** The red bearberry or kinnikinnick.
hoge. + HODGE, HUGE.
Ho'gen, *n. & a.* Short for HOGEN-MOGEN. *Obs.*
Ho'gen-Mo'gen, *n.* [OD. *hoge mogen* high mightiness] A high mightiness, orig. of the Netherlands States General; the Dutch, or a Dutchman. *Obs.*
Ho'gen-Mo'gen. *a.* [*Also l c.*] High and mighty; hence, strong, as liquor; also, Dutch. *Obs.*
hogeous. + HUGEOUS.
hog fennel. Var. of HOG'S-FENNEL.
hog fleece. Fleece from a hog (sheep). *Dial. Eng.* [*n.*, 2.
hogg Var. of HOG, esp of HOG,
hog'gas-ter, *n.* [LL. *hogaster*, dim. fr. E. *hog.*] *Obs.* **1.** A boar in its third year.
2. = HOGGET **b.**
hoggates. + HOWGATES.
hogge. + HOG, HUGE.
hoggepot. + HODGEPODGE.
hog'ger (hŏg'ĕr), *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1** A stocking without a foot, worn as a gaiter.
2 A short connecting pipe.
hog'ger-el (-ĕl), *n.* [From same source as *hog*; prob. orig., a sheep

hog'ger-y (hŏg'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A place where hogs are kept; also, hogs collectively. **2.** Hoggish character or manners; greed; beastliness.

hog'gin (hŏg'ĭn), *n.* A material composed of screenings or siftings of gravel, or a mixture of loam, coarse sand, and fine gravel, used in making filter beds, as a binding material for metal roads, or the like.

hog'gish (-ĭsh), *a.* Swinish, gluttonous; filthy; selfish. —**hog'gish-ly**, *adv.* — **hog'gish-ness**, *n.*

hog gum. **a** A gum resin obtained from a West Indian clusiaceous tree (*Moronobea coccinea*), or the tree itself. The resin is used in medicine. **b** A similar product obtained from various anacardiaceous or clusiaceous trees, as *Rhus metopium*, *Spondias mangifera*, and *Symphonia globulifera*; also, any of these trees. **c** Kuteera gum.

hog hook. A hook with a transverse handle, like a bale hook, for handling hogs while scalding them. It is now little used.

Hog Hook.

hog'ma-nay' (hŏg'mȧ-nā'), *n.* [Perh. fr. a dial. form of OF. *agulanneuf* new year's day, new year's gift. *Oxf. E. D.*] The last day of the year, on which children go about singing, and receive a dole, as of cakes; also, the entertainment given on that day to a visitor, or the gift given to an applicant. *Scot.*

hog'nose' snake. Any of several rather small, stout-bodied North American snakes of terrestrial habits constituting the genus *Heterodon*, of which *H. platyrhinus* is the best-known and most widely distributed form. They dilate and flatten the neck and hiss threateningly when approached, but are perfectly harmless. They are called by many popular names, as *puffing adder*, *blowing adder*, *flat-headed adder*, *sand viper*, etc.

hog'nut' (hŏg'nŭt'), *n.* **a** The earthnut (*Conopodium denudatum*). **b** In the United States, the pignut. **c** In Jamaica, the ouabe (*Omphalea diandra*).

hog peanut. A fabaceous vine (*Falcata comosa*) of eastern North America, with trifoliolate leaves, purple, usually sterile flowers above the ground, and inconspicuous flowers at the base of the stem, producing 1-seeded pods.

hog plum. **a** Any tree of the genus *Spondias*, esp. the West Indian *S. lutea*, having a pleasantly flavored yellow plumlike fruit of which hogs are extremely fond. See CIRUELA, SPONDIAS. **b** The poisonwood *Rhus metopium*. **c** The Chickasaw plum. **d** The mountain plum.

hog'score' (hŏg'skōr'; 201), *n.* [See HOG, 8.] *Curling.* A distance line drawn across the rink or course between the middle line and the tee, which a stone must pass to count.

hog's'-fen'nel (hŏgz'-), *n.* **a** A European fennel-like apiaceous plant (*Peucedanum officinale*). **b** The mayweed.

hogs'head (hŏgz'hĕd), *n.* [That is, *hog's head*. It is not known why this name was given.] **1.** A large cask or barrel, esp. one containing from 100 to 140 gallons.

2. Hence, a large measure for liquids, esp. one of 63 wine gallons (about 52½ imperial gallons), or 238.5 liters, made the legal standard in England in 1423. Formerly the London hogshead of beer was 54 beer gallons, the London hogshead of ale 48 ale gallons, while elsewhere in England the ale and beer hogsheads held 51 gallons. In practice the English hogshead is variable.

3 A person or thing likened to a hog's head.

hog's'-meat', *n.* **a** A small West Indian nyctaginiaceous plant (*Boerhavia decumbens*). **b** A tropical American ornamental vine (*Aristolochia grandiflora*), the roots of which are poisonous.

hog'weed' (hŏg'wēd'), *n.* Any of various weeds or coarse plants, as ragweed, knotweed, sow thistle, dog fennel, horseweed, and in England also the cow parsnip (*Heracleum sphondylium*) and the hedge parsley.

hog'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* A euphorbiaceous weed (*Croton capitatus*) of the southern United States.

Hoh'en-zol'lern (hō'ĕn-tsŏl'ĕrn), *n.* A member of a German princely family, founded about the 11th century, from which have come the kings of Prussia since 1701 and the German emperors since 1871.

hoicks (hoiks), **hoick** (hoik), *interj.* [Etym. unknown. Cf. VOICKS.] *Hunting.* A call used to incite the hounds. — *v. t. & i.* To urge by or as if by the cry "hoicks."

hoise (hoiz), *v. t.;* HOISED (hoizd) or HOIST (hoist); HOIS'ING (hoiz'ĭng). [See HOIST.] Orig., to raise by means of tackle, as a sail; hence, to raise; elevate; augment; to lift and bear off; to remove. = HOIST. — *v. i.* To rise. *Both Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

They . . . *hoised* up the mainsail to the wind. *Acts* xxvii. 40

'Tis the sport to have the enginer
Hoist with his own petar. *Shak.*

hoist (hoist), *v. t.;* HOIST'ED; HOIST'ING. [Earlier *hoise*, *hyse*, akin to OD. *hyssen*, D. *hijschen*, G. *hissen*, Dan. *hisse*, Sw. *hissa*; cf. also F. *hisser*, of Teutonic origin.] **1.** To raise; lift; elevate; hoise; esp., to raise or lift by means of tackle, as a sail, a flag, a heavy package or weight.

They land my goods, and *hoist* my flying sails. *Pope.*
Hoisting him into his father's throne. *South.*

2. Specif., to lift (a person, esp. a student) on to the back of a person (as a school porter) for flogging. *Obsoles., Eng.*

3. To lift and bear off; to remove. *Obs.*

4. To overburden; overtax. *Obs.*

Syn. — See HEAVE.

hoist (hoist), *v. i.* To rise, or to be hoisted.

hoist, *n.* **1.** Act of hoisting; a lift; a boost. *Colloq.*

2. *Chiefly Naut.* That which is hoisted or extended by hoisting; also, the extent to which a thing can be hoisted, or its height when hoisted; specif.: **a** The perpendicular edge or height of a flag, as when flying from a staff, as opposed to the horizontal length, or *fly*. **b** The height or depth of any sail except a course, in which it is termed *drop*. It is measured along the luff, or fore edge, of a fore-and-aft or stay sail. **c** A string of flags to be hoisted as a signal.

3. That by which anything is hoisted; a lifting apparatus; esp., an elevator, or lift, for raising heavy loads.

hoist'way' (hoist'wā'), *n.* A passage or way through or along which something may be hoisted, as an opening in a floor, an elevator shaft, or an incline with rails for a wagon.

hoit (hoit), *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

1. To indulge in riotous mirth; to romp; to play the fool.

2. To move along clumsily; to limp.

hoi'ty-toi'ty (hoi'tĭ-toi'tĭ), *a.* [From HOIT.] Thoughtless; giddy; flighty; also, haughty; patronizing; as, to be in *hoity-toity* spirits, or to assume *hoity-toity* airs. — *n.* A hoity-toity person or action. — *interj.* An exclamation of surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt.

Hoity-toity! What have I to do with dreams? *Congreve.*

hol-arc'tic (hŏl-ärk'tĭk; hō-lärk'-), *a.* [*holo-* + *arctic*] Of or pert. to the arctic regions collectively; specif. [*cap.*], *Zoögeog.*, designating a realm or region including the northern parts of the Old and the New World. It comprises the *Palæarctic* and *Nearctic* regions or subregions.

hol'as-pid'e-an (hŏl'ăs-pĭd'ē-ăn), *a.* [*holo-* + Gr. ἀσπις, -ιδος, shield.] *Zoöl.* Having a single series of large scutes on the posterior side of the tarsus, as in the true larks.

hol'cad (hŏl'kăd), *n.* [Gr. ὁλκάς, -άδος, a ship which is towed, a ship of burden, fr. ἕλκειν to draw.] *Gr. Antiq.* A merchant vessel or ship of burden.

hol'co-dont (hŏl'kō-dŏnt), *a.* [Gr. ὁλκός furrow + *-odont.*] Designating, or having, the form of dentition in which the teeth are set in a long continuous groove, as in *Hesperornis*.

Hol'cus (hŏl'kŭs), *n* [L., a kind of grain, Gr. ὁλκός, fr. ἕλκειν to drag] A small genus of Old World grasses, distinguished by their velvety pubescence and by their deciduous spikelets, the lower flower in each of which is perfect. *H. lanatus* is the velvet grass.

hold (hōld), *n.* [For earlier *hol*, *holl:* cf. D. *hol*. See HOLE.] *Naut.* The whole interior of a vessel below decks, or, strictly, below the lower deck, where cargo is stowed. Where the hold is much divided by decks and bulkheads, it is common to speak of the *holds*, the forward *hold*, etc.

hold, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* HELD (hĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOLD'ING. HOLD'EN (hōl'd'n), *p. p.*, is now rare or archaic except in legal use. [ME. *holden*, *halden*, *healden*, AS. *healdan*, *haldan;* akin to OS. *haldan*, D. *houden*, OHG. *haltan*, G. *halten*, Icel. *halda*, Dan. *holde*, Sw. *hålla*, Goth. *haldan* to pasture, tend (the cattle); of unknown origin. Cf. AVAST, HALT.] **1.** To have or keep, as in the grasp; to cause to remain in a given situation, position, or relation, within certain limits, or the like; to prevent from falling or escaping; to retain; sustain; support.

The loops *held* one curtain to another. *Ex* xxxvi 12.
They all *hold* swords, being expert in war. *S. of Sol* iii. 8.

2. To receive and retain; to contain; as, this pail *holds* milk; hence, to be able to receive and retain; to have capacity or containing power for.

Broken cisterns that can *hold* no water. *Jer.* ii 13.
One sees more devils than vast hell can *hold*. *Shak.*

3. To retain in one's keeping; to maintain possession of, or authority over; not to give up or relinquish; specif., to retain by force; defend; as, the troops *held* their station.

We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim. *Milton.*

4. To own or possess; to be in possession of; to occupy; to derive title to; as, to *hold* office; to *hold* an estate of or from the sovereign. See *to have and to hold*, under HAVE.

This noble merchant *held* a noble house *Chaucer*

5. To impose restraint upon, to limit in motion or action; specif.. **a** To keep or draw back; not to loose or let go; to detain; restrain; as, to *hold* the attention; to *hold* a person from a rash venture; to *hold* one's tongue.

We cannot *hold* mortality's strong hand. *Shak*

b To keep from advance or attack; also, in a contest, to keep from gaining an advantage; as, to *hold* a contestant. **c** To bind legally or morally, to oblige; constrain, as, to *hold* one to his word.

6. To maintain in being or action; to prosecute, as a course of conduct or an argument; also, to have or maintain, as in a particular state or point of view; as, to *hold* a person in contempt; to *hold* one's self in readiness.

Hold not thy peace, and be not still. *Ps.* lxxxiii. 1.
Seedtime and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall *hold* their course. *Milton.*

7. To maintain itself or one's self firm or steadfast through; to undergo; bear; endure. *Obs. or Archaic.*

The ripest mulberry
That will not *hold* the handling. *Shak*

8. To prosecute, have, take, or join in, as something which is the result of united action; as, to *hold* a meeting, a festival, a session, etc.; hence, to bring about officially and conduct or preside at; as, the general *held* a council of war; a judge *holds* a court; a clergyman *holds* a service.

I would *hold* more talk with thee. *Shak*

9. To entertain; harbor; to accept, as an opinion; to persist in, as a purpose.

Hold the traditions which ye have been taught. 2 *Thess* ii 15
But still he *held* his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*

10. To have or form an estimate of; to consider; regard; esteem; think; judge; esp., to decide as a judicial ruling.

The Lord will not *hold* him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. *Ex* xx 7.

11 To bear, carry, or manage; as, he *holds* himself erect.

Let him *hold* his fingers thus. *Shak.*

12. To bet; wager; also, to accept as a bet. *Archaic.*

I *hold* you a penny. *Shak.*

13. To watch over; to guard. *Obs.*

Syn. — See HAVE, CONTAIN.

hold your horses, act cautiously; do not be rash. *Colloq.* — **to h. a brief,** to act as or be a counsel in a case. *Eng.* — **to h. a close wind,** *Naut.*, to sail nearly against the wind. — **to h. a, one's,** *or* **the, wind,** *Naut.*, to sail close to the wind without making much leeway. — **to h. by the button,** to buttonhole. — **to h. copy,** to read a printer's copy for a proof reader — **to h. down a claim,** to remain on land claimed so as to establish ownership. *Colloq., U. S. & Brit. Colonies.* — **to h. forth. a** To maintain; continue. *Obs.* **b** To offer; exhibit, propound; put forward. "The propositions which books *hold forth* and pretend to teach." *Locke.* — **to h. hand.** *Obs.* **a** To give aid. **b** To compete successfully or equally. *Shak.* — **to h. in,** to restrain; curb. — **to h. in hand a** To control. **b** To assure; promise. *Obs.* **c** To toy with, to keep in expectation. *Obs.* — **to h. in play,** to keep occupied or employed. — **to h. off,** to keep at a distance — **to h one's day,** to keep one's appointment. *Obs.* — **to h. one's hand,** to discontinue, or refrain from, action. — **to h one's own,** to keep or maintain one's possessions; to yield nothing; esp., to suffer no loss or disadvantage, as in a contest. — **to h. one's peace, to h. one's tongue,** to keep silent. — **to h. opinion with,** to agree with. *Obs.* — **to h. out. a** To extend, as the hand; hence, to offer, as a reward. **b** To represent; to hold forth.

In a question between the principal and a third party. . . the doctrine of "*holding out*" bars the principal from objecting to his agent's acts within his apparent authority. *Erskine's Prin* **c** To prevent from entering; to exclude. **d** To continue to do or to suffer; to endure. *Obs.* **e** To sustain or defend; as, *to hold out* a siege or a city. *Obs.* — **to h. over a** To postpone; to keep for future action. **b** To remain in possession or enjoyment of beyond one's term; as, there was no election and he *held* his office *over.* — **to h. tack. a** To last; to hold out. *Obs.* **b** To keep to the point; to keep at bay. *Obs. or Dial. Lyly.* — **to h. tack with,** *Naut.*, to keep on the same tacks as and change tacks with; — said of one vessel sailing, usually in a race, with another; hence, fig., to keep up with in activity or conflict. — **to h. the bag. a** To be left empty-handed. *Colloq.* **b** *Stock Speculation.* To be in a position where securities or commodities offered by others must be purchased to prevent a loss, as in case of a pool attempting to corner a stock. *Slang* — **to h. the market.** *Com.* **a** To buy or sell in order to maintain prices as they are. **b** To have the right to buy or sell first, as upon the floor of an exchange. — **to h. to bail,** to keep in custody until bail is furnished. — **to h up. a** To raise; lift; as, *hold up* your head. **b** To support; sustain. "He *holds* himself *up* in virtue." *Sir P. Sidney.* **c** To exhibit; display; as, he was *held up* as an example. **d** To rein in; check; halt; as, *hold up* your horses. **e** To stop in order to rob, often with the demand to hold up the hands. *Colloq.* — **to h. up one's hands,** to raise the hands in submission above the head; to yield. — **to h. up the hands of,** to support or encourage in action; — from the supporting of the hands of Moses by Aaron and Hur (*Ex.* xvii. 12). — **to h. water. a** Lit., to retain water without leaking; hence, fig., to be whole, sound, consistent, without gaps or holes; — commonly used in a negative construction. *Colloq.* **b** *Naut.* To hold the oars steady in the water, checking headway.

hold (hōld), *v. i.* **1.** To maintain a grasp on, or a connec-

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chipped the first year. See HOG.] = HOGGET.

hogger pump. The upper portion of a deep mine pump; the top pump in the pit.

hog'get (hŏg'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [See HOG, HOGGEREL.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A boar of the second year. **b** A yearling sheep or colt. Cf. HOG, *n.*, 2.

hogg gum. Var. of HOG GUM.

hoggie. ✝ KHOJA, title.

hog'gie (hŏg'ĭ), *n.* = HOG, esp HOG, *n.*, 2. *Scot.* [*Eng.*]

hog'gie, *n.* A hagboat. *Rare.*

hog'ging, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HOG

hog ging frame (h ŏg'ĭ n g) *Shipbuilding.* = HOG-FRAME.

hog'gism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

hog'git. A hogshead. *Scot.*

hog'gler, *n* A sidesman or kind of assistant to the churchwarden. *Obs. Eng Dial. Dict*

hogh. ✝ HOE, promontory; HOCK.

hog haw. A hawthorn (*Crataegus brachyacantha*) of the southern United States.

hoghe ✝ HOW, care.

hogheful. ✝ HOHFUL. [MOGEN | Ho'ghen-Mo'ghen ✝ HOGEN-

hog'herd', *n.* A swineherd. *Obs*

hog'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

hogi, hogia. ✝ KHOJA, title.

hogie ✝ HADJI.

Hog'lah (hŏg'lȧ). *Bib.*

hog'ling, *n.* [*hog* + 1st *-ling.*] **a** A young hog. **b** A lamb.

hog'ling, *a.* Hoggish *Obs.*

hog louse. **a** A large louse (*Hæmatopinus suis*) parasitic on the hog. **b** A sow bug.

hog'mace', *n.* The mace of a hog warden, at Sandwich, in Kent, England; also, the warden. *Obs* [loaf. *Obs* |

hog'man. *n.* A kind of bran |

hog'-maned' (hŏg'-mānd'), *a.* Having a short bristly mane

hog molly. A the stone roller a b The log perch.

hog money. Early copper money of the Bermudas; — from the image of a hog on the coins.

hog'-mouthed' (-mouthd'; -mouth'), *a.* Having a mouth suggesting that of a hog; as: **hog-mouthed fry** (*Stolephorus chærostomus*), a small anchovy-like fish common at Bermuda

hog mullet. The stone roller a.

hog'-nose', *n. Mach.* A semicylindrical cutter holder at the end of a boring bar.

ho'go (hō'gō; ŏ'gō), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. F. *haut goût.*] High flavor; taint; stench; a high-flavored dish. *Obs or Dial.*

hog pea *or* **peas.** The common field pea.

hog'pen', *n.* A pen for hogs.

hog perch. The log perch. [er.|

hog physic. The cardinal flower

hog plague. Hog cholera.

hogpoch. ✝ HODGEPODGE.

hog potato. a A small or worthless potato b The manroot. c The death camas.

hog rat. A hutia.

hog'reeve', *n* [See REEVE.] An officer whose duty is to impound stray hogs. *Local, New Eng.*

hog'rel ✝ HOGGEREL. [back.|

hog's'-back', *n. Geol.* A hog-

hog's'-bane', *n.* The maple-leaved goosefoot (*Chenopodium hybridum*).

hog's'-bean', *n* a A hogbean b A European aster (*Aster tripolium*). c Any species of *Globularia*.

hog's'-bread', *n.* = SOW BREAD.

hog's'-gar'lic, *n.* Ramson.

hog's'-grass', *n.* Swine's-cress.

hog shaddock. A variety of shaddock having bitter, inedible fruit.

hog's'-haw'. Var. of HOG HAW.

hog sheep. = HOG, sheep.

hog'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

hog'shouth'er (hŏg'shōōth'ĕr), *n* [*hog* + Scot. *shouther* shoulder.] A game in which those who join jostle each other by the shoulders *Scot* — **hog'shouth'er,** *n. t. Scot.*

hog'skin', *n* The skin of a hog; leather made from it; a flask made from it [*Dial. Eng.*|

hog's'mad'der, *n.* The ragwort.

hog's mane. *Archæol., etc.* A vertical ridge or blade forming a cresting upon the curved or double-pitch roof of a tomb or similar structure of masonry.

hog snake. A hog-nose snake.

hog's'-po-ta'to. Var. of HOG POTATO. [cory.|

hog's'-suc'co-ry, *n.* Lamb sucket

hog'steer. ✝ HOGGASTER.

hog'sty', *n.* A sty for hogs.

hog sucker. The stone roller a.

hogton. ✝ ACTON.

ho'gun. Var. of HOGAN.

hog wallow. A wallow made by swine; hence, a similar depression said to be due to heavy rains. *Western U. S.* [swineherd.|

hog'ward' (hŏg'wŏrd'), *n.* A

hog'wash', *n.* Swill for hogs; hence, worthless stuff. *Colloq.*

hog wire. Barbed wire with four-pointed barbs and weighing about 400 lbs. per mile. *U. S.*

hogy. ✝ HUGY.

Hoh (hō), *n.* See CHIMAKUAN.

Ho'ham (hō'hăm). *Bib.*

hoh'ful, *a.* [AS. *hogful, hohful.* See HOW care.] Careful; anxious, sorrowful. *Obs.*

Hoh'lee. Var. of HOLI.

hohl'flute' (hōl'flōōt'), *n.* [G. *hohlflote*, lit., hollow flute] *Mus* An organ flute stop having 8-foot open pipes that give a thick hollow tone.

hoi (hoi), *v. i & t.* [Cf. HOY *inter.*] To haw, as cattle.

hoi Var. of HOY.

hoiah. ✝ KHOJA, title.

hoida. ✝ HEYDAY

hoi'den, hoi'den-ish, etc. Vars. of HOYDEN, etc.

hoie, hoigh. ✝ HOY.

hoif ✝ HOVE.

hoige. ✝ HUGE. [*Obs* |

hoigh. *n.* A state of excitement.

hoighdagh. ✝ HEYDAY.

hoigh'ty-toigh'ty. ✝ HOITY-TOITY.

hoile. ✝ WHOLE. [HOLE |

hoile. Obs or dial. Eng. var. of

hoili. ✝ WHOLLY.

hoill ✝ HOLE.

hoin, *v. t.* [Cf. ME. *forhonen* to despise, D *honen* to mock, or OF. *hoigner* to grumble] To ill-treat; to overwork. *Dial. Eng.*

hoin, hoine Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of HONE, to whine.

hoip. ✝ HOPE.

‖ hoi' pol-loi' (hoi' pŏ-loi') [Gr. οἱ πολλοί.] The many; the multitude, masses, or populace.

hoir. ✝ HEIR, HOAR, WHORE.

hois. ✝ HOSE, WHOSE.

hoist. ✝ HOST.

hoist. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOAST.

hoist'-a-way', *n.* An elevator or lift *Colloq , U. S.*

hoist bridge. A drawbridge that lifts instead of swinging open.

hoist'er, *n.* One that hoists; esp., a mechanical apparatus for hoisting or one who operates it.

hoist'ings. ✝ HUSTINGS.

hoit, *n.* [Cf. dial *hoit* an awkward person, as v., to play the fool.] A hoyden. *Dial. Eng.*

ho'ja. ✝ KHOJA, title.

hoke. ✝ HOOK, OAK.

hoke. Obs or Scot var. of HOLK.

Hoke'day'. Var. of HOCKDAY

hok'er. *n.* [AS. *hocor.*] Scorn; derision; abusive talk. *Obs.* — *v. t & i.* To scorn; mock. *Obs.* — **hok'er-er,** *n. Obs.*

hok'er-ful, *a.* Scornful. *Obs.* — **hok'er-ful-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

hok'er-ly, *adv.* Scornfully; also, contemptibly. *Obs.*

hokester. ✝ HUCKSTER.

hoket. ✝ HOCKET.

ho'key (hō'kĭ), *n.* A word used in a mild oath.

ho'key-po'key (hō'kĭ-pō'kĭ), *n. Slang or Colloq.* 1. [See HOCUS-POCUS.] Hocus-pocus

2. Cheap ice cream peddled in the street.

Hokh'mah (hŏg'má), *n.* [Heb. *Khochmah.*] See WISDOM LITERATURE.

hokir. ✝ HOKER.

hokkerye, *n.* Huckstery *Obs.*

hok'ster. ✝ HUCKSTER.

hoky. ✝ HOCKEY.

hol ✝ HOLE, *n.*; WHOLE.

hol. Obs. or dial. Eng. for HOLL.

ho'la (hō'lȧ), *n.* = AUHUHU.

hol'a-gogue (hŏl'ȧ-gōg), *n.* [*holo-* + *-agogue.*] *Med.* A remedy which completely removes a morbid substance; a radical medicine; a panacea.

holard, *n.* [Cf. OF. *holier, horier.*] Prob., harlot; ribald. *Obs*

hol'ar-thrit'ic (hŏl'är-thrĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + *arthritic.*] *Med* Having a tendency to, or affected with, general gout; gouty.

hol'bard, -ber, -berd. ✝ HALBERD. [BERDIER.|

holbarder, holberder. ✝ HALBERD.

Holbein stitch (hōl'bīn). A satin stitch or backstitch used in working an outline pattern; — called also *Italian stitch.*

Holbein work. Embroidery of outline pattern, alike on both sides, done in Holbein stitch; — so called because seen in some of Holbein's paintings.

Hol'co-no'ti (hŏl'kō-nō'tī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὁλκός furrow + νῶτον back.] *Zool.* A suborder of fishes consisting only of the Embiotocidæ. See SURF FISH.

hold, *n* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *holdr.*] *Eng. Hist.* An officer in the Danelaw, corresponding to the Old English high reeve. *Oxf. E. D.*

hold. ✝ OLD.

hold, *n.* [Hung.] See MEASURE.

hold, *a* [AS.] Friendly; gracious; loyal. *Obs.*

tion with, something; to remain fastened to something; to cling; as, to *hold* by a strap; the anchor *holds*.
2. To remain unbroken or unsubdued; not to give way, not to part or become separated.
Our force by land hath nobly *held*. *Shak.*
3. To endure a test or trial; not to fail or be found wanting; to continue; last; abide; persist.
While our obedience *holds*. *Milton*
4. To remain steadfast, attached, or faithful; to cleave; adhere; — often with *with*, *to*, or *for*; as, to *hold* to a plan, a promise, etc.
He will *hold* to the one and despise the other. *Matt.* vi. 24
5. To derive right or title, as to possession of lands, or as land to be held; — generally with *of* or *from*.
My crown is absolute, and *holds* of none *Dryden.*
His imagination *holds* immediately from nature *Hazlitt.*
6. To be valid; as, the rule *holds* of (or in) all cases.
7. To continue; to go ahead; as, to *hold* on one's course.
8. To continue, obtain, or occur, as a state or event; as, winter *holds* till late; the fair is *holding* in the town.
9. To restrain or withhold one's self, to cease or forbear any intended or threatened action; to halt; stop; — mostly in the imperative.
And damned be him that first cries, "*Hold*, enough!" *Shak.*
10. *Hunt.* To contain game. *Cant.*
11. Of a female animal, to conceive.
Hold on! or **Hold up!** wait; stop; forbear. *Colloq.* — **to h. forth.** **a** To continue; to go on. *Obs.* **b** To speak in public; harangue; preach; — often with an implication of contempt. — **to h. in,** to restrain one's self. — **to h. off,** to keep at a distance. — **to h. on,** to keep fast hold; to continue; to go on. "The trade *held on* for many years." *Swift.* — **to h. out,** to last; to endure; to continue; to maintain one's self; not to yield or give way. — **to h. over.** *Law*, to continue in occupancy of land or exercise the powers of an office beyond the limits of the term set or fixed. — **to h. together,** to be joined; to remain in union. — **to h. up.** **a** To support one's self, to remain unbent or unbroken; as, *to hold up* under misfortunes. **b** To cease raining; to cease; to stop. **c** To keep up; not to fall behind, not to lose ground.

hold (hōld), *n.* [From the v.; cf. AS. *heald* rule, protection.] **1.** Act of holding, as in or with the hands or arms; manner of holding, whether firm or loose; seizure; grasp; clasp; grip; possession; — often with *take* or *lay*.
Ne have I not twelve pence within mine *hold*. *Chaucer*
Take fast *hold* of instruction. *Prov.* iv 13.
2. Authority or ground to take or keep; claim; bond.
The law hath yet another *hold* on you. *Shak.*
3. Something that may be grasped; means of support.
If a man be upon an high place without rails or good *hold*, he is ready to fall. *Bacon.*
4. Confinement; custody; also, place of confining; prison.
They . . put them in *hold* unto the next day. *Acts* iv. 3.
5. A place of security; a fortified place; a stronghold.
New comers in an ancient *hold*. *Tennyson.*
6. That which holds something, as a lock or a receptacle.
7 *Law.* Tenure;—rare exc. in comb., as copy*hold*, free*hold*.
8. Contest; strife; dispute. *Obs.*
9. *Music.* The fermata or pause [𝄐]. See PAUSE, *n.*, 3 **d** (2).

hold, *n.* [G. *holde*. Cf. HOLDA.] *Folklore.* The offspring of a witch by an evil spirit, often supposed to be an elf causing disease. They are sometimes butterflies, sometimes bumblebees, sometimes caterpillars, or worms.

hold'all' (hōld'ôl'), *n.* A kind of portable case, as of canvas or leather, used by tourists, soldiers, etc.

hold'back' (hōld'băk'), *n.* **1.** Check; hindrance; restraint; obstacle.
2. A device to enable a horse to back or hold back a vehicle, usually an iron catch on the shaft with the looped strap which snaps or buckles on the breeching.

hold beam. *Shipbuilding.* A beam, usually one of several, placed in the hold of a vessel to supply structural strength, necessitated by omission of a deck or decks.

hold'er (hōl'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that holds, or a part or contrivance in which something is held or secured; as, a cigar *holder*, tool *holder*; specif., either of two loops attached to the reins for holding a pulling horse.
2. One who holds land, etc., under another; a tenant.
3. The person in possession of, and legally entitled to receive payment of, a bill, note, or check; that is, the payee or indorsee in possession, or the bearer. A bona fide holder for value without notice is often called a **holder in due course.**
4. A canine tooth.

hold'fast' (hōld'fâst'), *n.* **1.** A tight hold or grasp.
2. Something used to secure and hold in place something else, as a long, flat-headed nail, a catch, a clinch, a clamp; hence, support. "His *holdfast* was gone." *Bp. Montagu.*
3. *Bot.* **a** The suckerlike disk by which the thallus of a rock seaweed is attached to its support. Unlike a haustorium or root, it has no absorption cells. **b** The discoid extremity of a tendril in vitaceous plants, as the Virginia creeper, by which the vines fix themselves to flat surfaces.
4 *Veter.* An actinomycotic tumor of the jaw. *Colloq.*
5. A miser. *Obs.*

hold'fast', *a.* Keeping close hold; persistent; tenacious.

hold'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HOLD. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Land held, esp. of a superior; a tenement. **b** Property owned, of any description, as bonds or stocks. **c** An opinion held; a belief or tenet. **d** The burden or chorus of a song. *Obs. Shak.* **e** *Football.* Act of obstructing a player by the hand or arm in a manner forbidden by the rules.
holding company, *Finance*, a company the business of which is to own the stocks or securities of other companies, the interest or dividends upon which constitute the income of the holding company. — **h. note,** *Music*, a note sustained in one part, while the other parts move. — **h.-out partner.** See PARTNER. — **h.-up hammer,** a riveter's dolly.

hold'up' (hōld'ŭp'), *n. Slang, U. S.* **1.** An assault on a traveler or passenger for the purpose of robbery, — orig. on traveling parties in the western United States.
2. One who holds up; a highway robber.

hole (hōl), *n.* [ME. *hol*, *hole*, AS. *hol* hole, cavern, fr. *hol*, a., hollow; akin to D. *hol*, OHG. *hol*, G. *hohl*, Dan. *hul* hollow, Icel. *holr*; prob. fr. the root of AS. *helan* to conceal. See HELE, HELL; cf. HOLLOW, HOLD of a ship.]
1. An opening into or through anything; an aperture of any sort, whether a natural orifice or an artificial perforation; as, a *hole* in the roof; a bung*hole*; a bullet *hole*; — formerly often applied to the natural orifices of the body.
"Seven *holes* hath man's head." *Cursor Mundi.*
2. A hollow place; a cavity in a solid body or area; as, a *hole* in an apple; a *hole* in the hillside; often, specif., an abrupt hollow in the ground; an excavation; pit; cave.
3. An underground habitation or lurking place; a den or burrow; any mean or dark place of lodging, hiding, etc.
Foxes have *holes* and birds of the air have nests. *Luke* ix. 58.
4. A place where unlawful business is secretly carried on, as unlicensed printing, etc. *Obs.*
5. A hollow in the firm ground filled with soft material; as, a bog *hole*; a sink *hole*; also, in streams, a place where the water is comparatively deep; as, a swimming *hole*.
6. *Local, U. S.* **a** A small bay; a cove. **b** A narrow waterway. **c** A level grassy mountain valley.
7. Fig.: A defect of character or the like, a flaw, esp. when viewed as blameworthy; as, to pick *holes* in one's friends, that is, to find faults in them; a *hole* in one's coat, that is, a defect of character or reputation.
8. An embarrassing position; a fix; as, to be always getting into *holes*. *Colloq.*
9. *Games.* **a** A small cavity used in some games, usually one into which a marble or ball is to be played or driven; hence, a score made by playing a marble or ball into such a hole, as in golf. **b** *Fives.* At Eton, that part of the floor of the court between the step and the pepperbox. **c** An old English game. Cf. NINEHOLES. *Obs.*
10. The hold of a ship. *Obs.*
Syn. — HOLE, CAVITY. HOLE may apply either to an opening in a solid body (as, "Those *holes* where eyes did once inhabit," *Shak.*; "The foxes have *holes*," *Matt.* viii. 20) or to an aperture or perforation through any object; as, "a *hole* . . in your best coat" (*Shak.*); "a bag with *holes*" (*Hag.* i. 6). CAVITY is a more learned word, and applies to openings in solid bodies only; it connotes particularly hollowness or empty space; as, a *cavity* in a tooth, the abdominal *cavity*. See ORIFICE.
hole-and-corner, clandestine; underhand. *Colloq.*

hole (hōl), *v. t.*; HOLED (hōld); HOL'ING (hōl'ĭng). [AS. *holian*. See HOLE, *n.*] **1.** To cut, dig, or bore a hole or holes in; to pierce; as, to *hole* a post for rails.
2. To drive into a hole, as an animal, or a billiard ball.
3. *Coal Mining.* To undercut (the coal) in a bed in order to bring it down from the other strata.
to hole out, *Golf*, to hole (the ball).

hole, *v. i.* **1.** To go or get into a hole.
2. To make a hole.
3. *Mining.* To make a hole; to excavate or undercut.
to hole out, *Golf*, to hole the ball. — **to h. up,** to take to a hole for hibernation, as a bear. *Colloq.*

hole board. *Fancy Weaving.* A board having holes through which cords pass which lift certain warp threads.

hole'wort' (hōl'wûrt'), *n.* [G. *hohlwurz*; *hohl* hollow + *wurz* root] A European papaveraceous plant (*Capnoides tuberosum*) having hollow tuberous roots.

hol'ey (hōl'ĭ), *a.* Having a hole or holes. "A *holey* sieve." *Jowett.* — **holey dollar.** = HOLY DOLLAR.

hol'i-day (hŏl'ĭ-dā), *n.* [*holy* + *day*.] **1.** A consecrated day; a religious anniversary or festival; — now usually written *holy day* or *holyday*.
2. Any day of exemption from labor or work; a day of amusement or recreation; a festival day; hence, a time or period of recreation or exemption from work.
3. *Law.* A day fixed by law for the suspension of business in whole or in part; a legal holiday. In the United States the **legal holidays** are determined by law, commonly by the statutes of the several States. There is no national legal holiday, Congress having no jurisdiction to appoint one, and the only common-law holiday is Sunday; but in common usage Sunday is not generally included under the term *holiday* or *legal holiday*. The holidays most widely observed in the UNITED STATES are: **New Year's Day,** the first day of January; **Lincoln's Birthday,** the 12th day of February; **Washington's Birthday,** the 22d day of February; **Memorial,** or **Decoration, Day,** the 30th day of May; **Independence Day,** the 4th of July; **Labor Day,** the first Monday in September; **Christmas Day,** the 25th day of December. The last Thursday in November is now regularly appointed by proclamation, by the national and State executives, as **Thanksgiving Day,** a day of thanksgiving and praise. In various States a day in the spring, as **Good Friday,** or the first Thursday in April, is regularly appointed by executive proclamation to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, and observed as a holiday.
In the PHILIPPINES the legal holidays (established by act of the Philippine Commission) are **New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Thursday** and **Friday** of **Holy Week, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Occupation,** or **Capitulation, Day** (the 13th day of August), **Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day,** and **Rizal Day** (December 30th). Special holidays in the HAWAIIAN ISLANDS are **January 17,** celebrating the downfall of the monarchy, **Kamehameha Day** (June 11), **Regatta Day** (the third Saturday of September), and **November 28,** celebrating the recognition of Hawaiian independence. In PORTO RICO, **July 25,** the anniversary of the landing of United States troops in 1898, is a holiday.
In the **British Empire,** the **King's (Queen's) Birthday** (either actual or arbitrary) and **Victoria,** or **Empire, Day** (the birthday of Queen Victoria, May 24) are observed as imperial holidays.
In ENGLAND AND IRELAND the days of the greater church feasts are observed as church holidays. The bank holidays include besides Good Friday and Christmas Day, the following statute holidays: **Easter Monday, Whitmonday, first Monday in August,** and **Boxing Day, December 26** (or **27,** as the case may be), and, for Ireland, **St. Patrick's Day,** March 17. In SCOTLAND the bank holidays are **New Year's Day, Good Friday, first Monday in May, first Monday in August,** and **Christmas Day.**
In the DOMINION OF CANADA, the public statutory holidays are **Sundays, New Year's Day, Epiphany, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension Day,** All **Saints' Day, Conception Day,** the two imperial holidays, **Dominion Day** (1st of July) and **Labour Day** (the first Monday in September), **Christmas Day,** and any day appointed by proclamation for a general fast or thanksgiving. Several of the Provinces in their local use omit some of the Dominion holidays.
In AUSTRALIA, the following holidays are common to all the States: **New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, King's Birthday, Christmas Day,** and (exc. S. Australia) **Boxing Day,** and the two imperial holidays **Anniversary Day** is kept on Jan. 26 in New South Wales, Victoria, and W. Australia, and on Jan. 22 in S. Australia. **Labour,** or **Eight Hour, Day** varies in the different States. In NEW ZEALAND, the public statutory holidays are **New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Prince of Wales' Birthday, Christmas Day,** and **King's Birthday.** There are also various proclaimed holidays: **Arbour Day, Labour Day, St. George's Day** (April 23), **St Patrick's Day** (March 17), and **St Andrew's Day** (Nov. 30)
In BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA the holidays most widely observed are **New Year's Day,** the bank holidays of England, and the two imperial days
4. Cessation from work; recreation or festivity; as, to make *holiday*.
5. *Chiefly Naut.* A neglected piece of work. *Slang.*
the holidays, any fixed or usual period of exemption from work or of relaxation or festivity, esp., Christmas and New Year's Day with the intervening time.

hol'i-day (hŏl'ĭ-dā), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a festival; joyous; gay.
2. Occurring rarely; adapted for a special occasion.
Courage is but a *holiday* kind of virtue. *Dryden.*

ho'li-ly (hō'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [From HOLY.] Piously; with sanctity; in a holy manner; also, sacredly; inviolably.

ho'li-ness (-nĕs), *n.* [AS. *hālignes*.] **1.** State or character of being holy; sanctity; saintliness; consecration.
Who is like thee, glorious in *holiness*? *Ex.* xv. 11.
2. A holy place, a sanctuary. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. [*cap.*] A title of the Pope; — formerly given to bishops generally, and to Byzantine emperors.
Syn. — HOLINESS, SANCTITY, RIGHTEOUSNESS. HOLINESS (the Saxon and more intimate word) suggests more frequently inherent or intrinsic state or quality, SANCTITY (the Latin and more formal term), a state or condition regarded rather as acquired or conferred; it often suggests sacredness or inviolability; as, "O worship the Lord in the beauty of *holiness*" (*Ps.* xcvi. 9); "a blended *holyness* of earth and sky" (*Wordsworth*); "as undivided, so from errors free; as one in faith, so one in *sanctity*" (*Dryden*); "The peace of nature and of the innocent creatures of God seems to be secure and deep only so long as the presence of man and his restless and unquiet spirit are not there to trouble its *sanctity*" (*De Quincey*). RIGHTEOUSNESS (see RECTITUDE) differs from *holiness* in connoting rather unswerving rectitude or conformity of life to the divine law than spiritual purity or freedom from sin; as, "Except your *righteousness* shall exceed the *righteousness* of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven" (*Matt.* v. 20). See SACRED.

hol'la (hŏl'ä; *as an exclamation usually uttered with stress on last syllable*), *interj. & n.* [F. *holà*; *ho* ho + *là* there, fr. L. *illac* that way, there.] An exclamation or shout meaning "stop," "cease," "give over," etc. Cf. HOLLO.
Cry "*holla*" to thy tongue, I prithee. *Shak.*

Hol'land (hŏl'ănd), *n.* **1.** A country of Europe.
2. [*l. c.*] A kind of linen first manufactured in Holland; a fabric of cotton or linen, glazed or unglazed, used for window shades, children's garments, furniture coverings, etc.; — also used in *pl.* with singular construction.
Holland bulb. *Hort.* = DUTCH BULB. — **H. gin,** Holstein-Friesian cattle. — **H. gin,** Hollands.

hol'lan-daise' sauce, *or* **hol'lan-daise'** (hŏl'ăn-dāz'), *n.* [F. *hollandaise*, fem. of *hollandais* Dutch.] *Cookery.* A sauce consisting essentially of a seasoned emulsion of butter and yolk of eggs with a little lemon juice or vinegar.

Hol'land-er (hŏl'ăn-dẽr), *n.* **1.** A native or one of the people of Holland; a Dutchman.
2. [*Also l. c.*] **a** = DUTCH CLINKER. **b** *Mech.* A pulping machine; specif.: *Paper Making.* A beating engine, invented in 1750, consisting of an iron roll, set with dull steel blades, revolving in an oval tub. It is still largely in use.

Hol'land-ish, *a.* Pertaining to Holland; Dutch.

Hol'lands (hŏl'ăndz), *n.* Gin made in Holland.

hol'lie point lace (hŏl'ĭ). [For *holy point lace*.] Any of several kinds of needle-made lace, usually of emblematic design, used originally in the Middle Ages for church decoration; esp., a kind worked with a twisted buttonhole stitch called **hollie stitch.**

hol'lo (hŏl'ō; hō-lō'; 277: *as an exclamation, usually uttered with stress on last syllable*), *interj. & n.* [See HALLOO, cf. HOLLA.] Ho there; stop; attend; hence, a loud cry or a call to attract attention, to express surprise or joy, or to incite dogs in the chase; also, an exclamation of greeting, now more commonly *hello*.
☞ *Hollow* was the earliest form for the *n.*, *interj.*, and *v.*, *hillo* following in the 17th cent., *hallo* late in the 18th cent., *hullo* in the middle and *hello* (now the most common form in general use) in the latter part of the 19th cent.

hol'lo (hŏl'ō), *v. i.*; HOL'LOED (-ōd) · HOL'LO-ING. [Cf. HOLLO, *interj.*, HALLOO.] To call out or exclaim; to halloo.

hol'lo, *v. t.* Also **hol'loa, hol'la.** **1.** To shout aloud.
And in his ear I 'll *holla* "Mortimer." *Shak.*
2. To chase or incite with shouts; to shout to.

hol'low (hŏl'ō), *a.* [ME. *holow*, *holgh*, *holh*, AS. *holh* a hollow, hole, akin to *hol* hollow. See HOLE.] **1.** Having an empty space or cavity, natural or artificial, within a solid substance; not solid; excavated in the interior; as, a *hollow* tree; a *hollow* sphere.

Hol'da (hŏl'da), *n.* [G. *Frau Holda* or *Holle*; perh. akin to E. *hele* to conceal.] *German Folklore.* A female spirit, or sprite (probably reminiscent of some heathen goddess), who leads the host of the dead in the mountains and in the wild ride through the air (see WILD HUNT). She is also connected with the fruitfulness of both earth and women, and is often called *Frau Holle*. Cf PERCHTA.
hol'da-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
Hol'da-i (hŏl'dā-ī). *D. Bib.*
holds. † BEHOLD, HOLD.
holds, *n.* [From AS. *hold* gracious, akin to G. *huld*, Goth. *hulþs*.] Fidelity. *Obs.*
holds, holdsly, *adv.* [AS. *holde*, *holdlice*.] Graciously; with fidelity; faithfully. *Obs.*
hold'en (hōl'd'n), *p. p.* Held. *Archaic*, exc. in legal use.
hold'er (hōl'dẽr), *n.* A worker in the hold of a vessel.
hold'er-forth', *n.*; *pl.* HOLDERS-FORTH. One who holds forth or preaches. See *to hold forth*, under HOLD, *v. t.*
hold'er-up', *n.*; *pl.* HOLDERS-UP. One who holds up; specif., in rivoting, the man who holds up the dolly, or cupping tool.
hold'fast'ness, *n* See -NESS.
Hold'i-ken (hō l'd ĭ-k ĕ n), *n. Folklore.* = HOLD.
hold'out', *n.* A gambling device to conceal one or more cards.
hole. † HOLY, HULL.
hole. Obs. p. p. of HELE.
hole. Obs. or ref. sp. of WHOLE.
hole'less. *a.* See -LESS.
holer. Wholly. *Ref. Sp.*
holer. † HOLOUR. [holes.]
hol'er (hōl'ẽr), *n.* One who
hole'sale. Wholesale. *Ref. Sp.*
hole stitch. *Pillow Lace.* A stitch used in forming holes in thick parts of a pattern.
hole'sum. Wholesome. *Ref. Sp.*
holet. *n.* A small hole. *Obs.*
hol-eth'nos (h ŏ l-ē th' n ŏ s), *n.* [*holo-* + Gr. ἔθνος race.] An undivided parent stock or race of people. — **hol-eth'nic** (-nĭk), *a.*
holewe. † HOLLOW.
Ho-le'ya (hō-lā'ya), *n.* [Kanarese] A member of a numerous caste of southern India, chiefly common laborers.
Hol'ger Dan'ske (hŏl'gẽr dăn'skē). See OLGER DANSKE.
holgh. holh. † HOLLOW.
holi. † HOLLY, HOLY
Ho'li (hō'lē), *n.* Also **Ho'o'lee. Hoh'lee** [Hind. *hōlī*.] *Hindūism.* A licentious spring festival, held in honor of Krishna, esp. by the cowherd castes.
ho'li-a (hō'lĭ-*a*), *n.* The humpback salmon. [HALIBUT.]
hol'i-but (hŏl'ĭ-bŭt). Var. of
hol'i-dam. † HALIDOM.
hol'i-day, *v. i.* To act as on a holiday. *Rare.* [*n.* See -ISM.]
hol'i-day-ism (hŏl'ĭ-dā-ĭz'm),
holier. † HOLOUR.
holine. † HOLLIN. [of HOLE.]
hol'ing (hōl'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.*
ho'll-night (hō'lĭ-nīt; hŏl'ĭ-), *n.* **1.** The eve of a holy day, or other night kept holy. *Obs.* **2.** A festal night; night of gayety. *Nonce Use.* *Keats.*
holite. *n.* Holiness. *Obs.*
holk (hōk), **howk** (hōk; houk), *v. t & i.* [ME. *holken*, akin to Sw. *hålka* to gouge, to scoop, LG. *hölken*, and E. *hole*.] To hollow out by digging; to dig *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
holl. † HULL, WHOLE.
holl (hŏl; hōl), *a.* [See HOLE.] Hollow. *Obs. or Dial.*
holl. *n.* **1.** *Obs. or Dial.* A hollow; specif.: **a** A ditch. **b** A ship's hold. *Obs.*
2. Depth or middle (of winter, night, etc.). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hol'la (hŏl'ä). Var. of HOLLO.
Hol'lan-tide' (hŏl'ăn-tīd'), *n.* Allhallowtide. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hol'lard (hŏl'ärd), *n.* The alder. *Dial. Eng.*
hol'leke, *n.* [Cf. HOLL. *a.*; LEEK.] A kind of onion, prob the shallot. *Obs.*
hol'len. Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOLLIN
hol'ler. Illit. var. of HOLLO.
holli. † WHOLLY.
hol'li-but. † HALIBUT.
Hol'li-glass'. Obs. corrupt. of OWLGLASS.
hol'lin, hol'len, *n.* [See HOLLY.] Holly. *Dial. Eng. & Scot*
hol'li-per, *n.* = OLIVER. 2.
hol-los' (hŏ-lŏ'), *interj., n., & v. i.* = HOLLO.
hol'lock, *n.* [Sp. *aloque*, fr. Ar. *khalōq* light red.] A sweet red Spanish wine. *Obs.*
hol-loo'. † HALLOO.
hol'lop. † ORLOP.
hol'low. Var. of HOLLO.

2. Depressed; concave; sunken.

With *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow. *Shak.*

3. *Mech.* Having a concave face or surface; — said of various tools, etc., esp. when designed for curved work; as, *hollow* adz, auger, etc.; a *hollow*-ground razor.

4 Reverberated from a cavity, or resembling a sound so reverberated; deep; muffled; as, a *hollow* roar.

5. Not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful; not sound; treacherous; as, a *hollow* heart; a *hollow* friend; also, empty of real worth, vain; as, a *hollow* victory.

6. Complete; thorough. *Colloq.*

Syn.—Concave, sunken; vacant, void; faithless, deceitful. **hollow bastion,** *Fort.*, a bastion the rampart of which extends only along the faces and flanks. *Obs. or R.* — **h. newel,** *Arch.*, an opening in the center of a winding staircase in place of a newel post, the stairs being supported each step by those below, and all held in place by the wall; an open newel.—**h. quoin,** *Engin.*, a pier of stone or brick behind the lock gates of a canal, and containing a recess to receive the ends of the gates.—**h. relief.** See RELIEF —**h. square,** *Mil.*, a formation of troops in the shape of a square, each side usually consisting of several ranks, and the colors, officers, horses, etc., occupying the middle.—**h. stock.** [So named from their hollow stems.] **a** A menthaceous plant (*Leonotis nepetæfolia*). **b** The mallow *Malvastrum spicatum*.—**h. ware,** china, silverware, etc., in the form of hollow vessels, as distinguished from flatware.

hol'low (hŏl'ō), *adv.* Wholly; completely; utterly, — chiefly after the verb *to beat*, and often with *all*; as, this story beats the other all *hollow*. See ALL, *adv.* *Colloq.*

The more civilized so-called Caucasian races have beaten the Turks *hollow* in the struggle for existence *Darwin.*

hol'low (hŏl'ō), *n.* [See HOLLOW, *a.*] **1.** An unfilled space within anything; a cavity; a hole; as, the *hollow* of a tree.

2. A low spot surrounded by elevations; a depressed part of a surface; a concavity; a channel, basin, or valley.

I hate the dreadful *hollow* behind the little wood. *Tennyson.*

3. A concave plane for moldings.

4. *Bookbinding.* A strip, as of pasteboard, serving to guide the case maker and to stiffen the back of the book.

hol'low, *v. t. & i.*; HOL'LOWED (-ōd); HOL'LOW-ING. To make, or to become, hollow.

hol'low-heart'ed, *a.* Insincere; deceitful; not sound and true. — **hol'low-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

hol'low-horned' (-hôrnd'; 87), *a.* Having permanent horns with a bony core, as the beef cattle, sheep, goats, and true antelopes.

hol'ly (hŏl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [ME. *holi,holin*, AS. *holen,holegn;* akin to D. & G. *hulst*, OHG. *huls, hulis*, W. *celyn*, Armor. *kélen*, Gael. *cuiluonn*, Ir. *cuileann*. Cf. HOLM.] **1.** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Ilex*, esp. of the subgenus *Aquifolium*, the species of which have thick, glossy, spiny-margined leaves and bright red persistent berries. It has a fine-grained, heavy, white wood. The bark is used as a febrifuge, and the berries are violently purgative and emetic. The American holly (*Ilex opaca*) has duller and less spiny leaves than the European (*I. aquifolium*). See ILEX. Its foliage is used for decoration at Christmas time, and hence the tree is associated with scenes of good will and rejoicing.

European Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). Reduced.

2. The foliage or branches of this tree, used for decoration.

3. A tree whose leaves resemble those of *Ilex*, as: *Prunus ilicifolia* and *Heteromeles arbutifolia* in California; *Elæodendron croceum* in South Africa; species of *Hakea* in Australia, of *Olearia* in New Zealand; the holm oak, etc.

holly fern. A North American evergreen polypodiaceous fern (*Polystichum lonchitis*).

hol'ly-hock (hŏl'ĭ-hŏk), *n.* [ME. *holihoc; holi* holy + *hoc* mallow, AS. *hoc*. See HOLY.] **a** The marsh mallow. *Obs.* **b** A tall malvaceous perennial herb (*Althæa rosea*) native of China, cultivated in gardens; also, its flower. It has large coarse rounded leaves and a terminal spike of single or double white, yellow, pink, or purple flowers.

holly laurel. A Californian cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia*), having hollylike leaves.

holm (hōm; 277), *n.* [ME., prob. fr. AS. *holen* holly; as the holly is also called *holm*. See HOLLY.] **a** The holm oak. **b** The holly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

holm (hōm; 277), *n.* [AS. *holm*, usually meaning, sea, water; akin to Icel. *hólmr, holmr*, an island, Dan. *holm*, Sw. *holme*, G. *holm*, and prob. to E. *hull*. Cf. HILL.] **1.** The sea. *Archaic.*

2. An islet in a river or lake or near the mainland; —common in English place names.

3. Low, flat land near a river; bottoms. *Eng.*

The soft wind blowing over meadowy *holms.* *Tennyson.*

Holmes light, Holmes signal (hōmz). A signaling device which consists of a case containing calcium phosphide and having a float attached. When it is thrown on the water hydrogen phosphide is generated and takes fire spontaneously, burning with a brilliant light.

hol'mi-a (hŏl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. *Holmia*, the Latinized form of *Stockholm*, in the neighborhood of which minerals rich in yttria are found.] *Chem.* A very rare earth belonging to the yttria group and obtained from gadolinite. The element of which it is regarded as the oxide is called **hol'mi-um** (-ŭm); it has not yet been isolated nor accurately characterized. — **hol'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

holm oak (hōm). An evergreen oak of South Europe (*Quercus ilex*), with hollylike leaves and hard tough wood.

hol'mos (hŏl'mŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὅλμος.] *Class. Archæol.* **a** A closed vessel of nearly spherical form on a high stem or pedestal. **b** A drinking cup having a foot and stem.

hol'o- (hŏl'ō-). A combining form from Greek ὅλος, *whole.*

hol'o-blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + *-blastic.*] *Embryol.* Undergoing total or complete cleavage; — said of those eggs which contain but little yolk or inert matter, and in which the cleavage planes divide the whole egg into distinctly separated though coherent cells or blastomeres. Opposed to *meroblastic.*—**hol'o-blas'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

hol'o-branch (hŏl'ō-brăŋk), *n.* [See HOLO-; -BRANCHIA.] *Zool.* In fishes, a complete gill having papillæ on both sides.

hol'o-ca'ine (hŏl'ō-kā'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Pharm.* A crystallized derivative of phenacetin and (para)phenetidine, used in ophthalmology as a local anæsthetic.

hol'o-caust (hŏl'ō-kôst), *n.* [L. *holocaustum*, Gr. ὁλόκαυστον, neut. of ὁλόκαυστος, ὁλόκαυτος, burnt whole; ὅλος whole + καυστός burnt, fr. καίειν to burn (cf. CAUSTIC): cf. F. *holocauste.*] **1.** A burnt sacrifice; a sacrificial offering the whole of which is consumed by fire. See SACRIFICE.

2. Hence, a complete or thorough sacrifice or destruction, esp. by fire, as of large numbers of human beings.

hol'o-caus'tic (-kôs'tĭk), *a.* Of, or relating to, a holocaust.

Hol'o-cen'tri-dæ (-sĕn'trĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. genus name *Holocentrus*; *holo-* + Gr. κέντρον center.] *Zool.* A family of tropical marine fishes closely allied to, and in older classifications included in, the Berycidæ. The type genus, **Hol'o-cen'trus** (-trŭs), contains the typical squirrel fishes. — **hol'o-cen'troid** (-troid), *a. & n.*

Hol'o-ceph'a-li (-sĕf'ȧ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *holo-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A small group of remarkable fishes, commonly known as chimæras, from the chief and best-known genus, *Chimæra*. They have been regarded as an independent subclass of fishes, but are now included in the Elasmobranchii as a subclass or order. Like the sharks, their nearest existing relatives, the chimæras have a cartilaginous skeleton, but the gill clefts are covered by a fold of skin, the head is high and compressed, the mouth small and narrow, the dentition reduced to a few broad plates, and the body tapers off into a long, narrow, heterocercal or whiplike tail. The upper jaw is firmly united with the skull, and the lower jaw articulates directly with the skull. The males have claspers on the ventral fins and an additional clasping organ on the front of the head. The dorsal fin usually has a strong spine. Besides certain fossil forms, some at least as old as the Devonian, four existing genera, *Chimæra, Rhinochimæra, Harriotta*, and *Callorhynchus*, are known. — **hol'o-ceph'a-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

hol'o-cryp'tic (-krĭp'tĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + *cryptic.*] Wholly concealing; incapable of being deciphered without a key.

hol'o-crys'tal-line (-krĭs'tăl-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* [*holo-* + *crystalline.*] *Petrog.* Completely crystalline; — said of a rock, like granite, made up wholly of crystals or crystalline particles.

Hol'o-fer'nes, *or* **Hol'o-pher'nes** (hŏl'ō-fûr'nēz), *n.* **a** See JUDITH. **b** In Rabelais's "Gargantua," the Parisian pedant under whom Gargantua is placed for instruction. **c** A pedantic schoolmaster in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost."

hol'o-graph (hŏl'ō-grȧf), *n.* [L. *holographus* entirely autograph, Gr. ὁλογράφος; ὅλος whole + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *holographe, olographe.*] A document, as a letter, deed, or will, wholly in the handwriting of the person from whom it proceeds and whose act it purports to be. In the Civil Law and the systems based upon it a holograph writing need not be attested by subscribing witnesses, notarial seal, etc., to be authenticated, but is said to prove itself. This is the case in Scotland, Quebec, Louisiana, and generally on the continent of Europe. At the common law holographic documents have no superior validity.

hol'o-graph, hol'o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), **hol'o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of the nature of, or pert. to, holographs.

hol'o-he'dral (-hē'drăl), *a.* [*holo-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base.] *Cryst.* Having all the faces required by complete symmetry; — opposed to *hemihedral* and *tetartohedral.* — **hol'o-he'drism** (-drĭz'm), *n.*

hol'o-he'dron (-drŏn), *n. Cryst.* A holohedral form.

hol'o-hem'i-he'dral (-hĕm'ĭ-hē'drăl), *a.* [*holo-* + *hemihedral.*] *Cryst.* Presenting or designating hemihedral forms, as the pyritohedron, in which all the sectants have half the whole number of faces.

Hol'o-me-tab'o-la (-mē-tăb'ŏ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See HOLO-; METABOLA.] *Zoöl.* Those insects which have a complete metamorphosis; — equiv. to *Heteromorpha.*

hol'o-met'a-bol'ic (-mĕt'ȧ-bŏl'ĭk), *a. Zoöl.* Having a complete metamorphosis; — said of certain insects. See METAMORPHOSIS.

hol'o-me-tab'o-lism (-mē-tăb'ŏ-lĭz'm), *n. Zoöl.* In insects, complete metamorphosis.

hol'o-morph (hŏl'ō-môrf), *n.* [*holo-* + *-morph.*] *Math.* An expression that exhibits or simulates (within a certain region of value) the properties of a corresponding integral expression.

hol'o-mor'phic (hŏl'ō-môr'fĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + *-morphic.*] **1.** *Math.* Designating a function that is one-valued and continuous and differentiable at every point (within its region of holomorphy); — called also *integral function.*

2. *Cryst.* Symmetrical in form as regards the two ends

Hemihedrism . . . is of various kinds, and these have been systematized as follows:—*holomorphic*, in which the occurring planes pertain equally to the upper and lower (or opposite) ranges of sectants, as in ordinary hemihedrons; and hemimorphic, in which each set of planes pertains to either the upper or the lower range, but not to both. *Encyc. Brit.*

hol'o-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), **hol'o-mor'phy** (hŏl'ō-môr'fĭ), *n.* State or character of being holomorphic.

Hol'o-my-a'ri-a (-mī-ā'rĭ-ȧ), **Hol'o-my-a'ri-i** (-rĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *holo-* + Gr. μῦς muscle.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of nematode worms in which the muscles do not appear as separate cells when seen in a transverse section. — **hol'o-my-a'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

hol'o-phane (hŏl'ō-fān), *a.* [*holo-* + Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear.] Designating, or pert. to, a system of illumination in which lamp globes of clear glass are ribbed, prismatically on the outside and simply on the inside, according to a special design so as to refract, reflect, and diffuse the light rays downwards and outwards in a desired (calculated) manner. — *n.* A holophane globe.

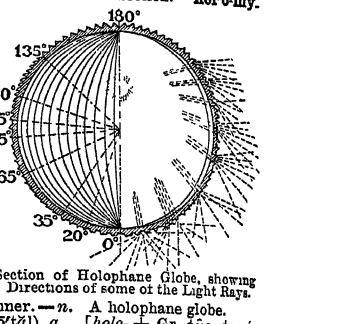

Section of Holophane Globe, showing Directions of some of the Light Rays.

hol'o-pho'tal (hŏl'ō-fō'tăl), *a.* [*holo-* + Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light.] *Optics.* Of or pertaining to the holophote; rendering available the whole of the light from a source.

hol'o-phote (hŏl'ō-fōt), *n.* An apparatus used in lighthouses, etc., in which, by means of lenses or reflectors, or both, practically all of the light from the lamp is collected and thrown in the desired direction.

hol'o-pho-tom'e-ter (-fō-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*holo-* + *photometer.*] *Physics.* An integrating photometer provided with mirrors for the ready comparison of the relative intensities of the light emanating at different angles from, and of the total light emitted by, any given source.

ho-loph'ra-sis (hō-lŏf'rȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *holo-* + Gr. φράσις expression, phrase.] Expression of a phrase or sentence by a single word.

hol'o-phras'tic (hŏl'ō-frăs'tĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + Gr. φραστικός suited for expressing, φράζειν to speak: cf. F. *holophrastique.*] Expressing a phrase or sentence in a single word. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES **b.**

hol'o-phyt'ic (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + Gr. φυτόν a plant.] Wholly or distinctively vegetable in nutrition; obtaining food after the manner of a green plant; — opposed to *holozoic.*

hol'o-plank-ton'ic (-plăŋk-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + *planktonic.*] *Biol.* Living at or near the surface of the water in all stages of growth; entirely planktonic.

Hol'op-tych'i-us (hŏl'ŏp-tĭk'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *holo-* + Gr. πτυχή or πτύξ a fold.] *Paleon.* A genus of Devonian crossopterygian fishes. The body was covered with imbricating cycloid enameled scales; the vertebræ were not ossified; and the teeth were of complicated structure. Some species attained a large size. It is the best-known genus of a family, **Hol'op-ty-chi'i-dæ** (-tĭ-kĭ'ĭ-dē). — **hol'op-tych'i-an** (-tĭk'ĭ-ăn), *a.*

hol'o-se-ri'ceous (hŏl'ō-sē-rĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [*holo-* + *sericeous.*] *Bot. & Zool.* Covered with silky hair; entirely sericeous.

hol'o-sid'er-ite (-sĭd'ẽr-ĭt), *n.* [*holo-* + *siderite.*] *Min.* Meteoric iron; a meteorite consisting of metallic iron without stony matter. See METEORITE.

Hol'o-so'ma-ta (-sō'mȧ-tȧ; -sŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [*holo-* + Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, body.] *Zoöl.* **a** A group of ascidians consisting of the simple ascidians and those compound ascidians having zooids whose body is not divided into regions, as into thorax and abdomen. **b** A group including the above-named compound ascidians only. — **hol'o-som'a-tous** (-sŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -sō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

Ho-los'te-i (hō-lŏs'tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *holo-* + Gr. ὀστέον a bone.] *Zoöl.* An order of ganoid fishes composed of those with a well-developed bony skeleton and approaching teleosts in structure. The gar pikes (Lepisosteidæ) and the bowfin (*Amia*) are the only living representatives; but in the Mesozoic age they were numerous, esp. in the Jurassic, where they were the dominant type of fish. *Pycnodus, Gyrodus, Lepidotus*, and *Semionotus* are extinct genera. — **ho-los'te-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **ho-los'te-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Ho-los'te-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὁλόστεον a kind of plant; ὅλος whole + ὀστέον a bone.] *Bot.* A small European genus of silenaceous plants closely related to *Cerastium*, but having the flowers in umbel-like cymes. *H.*

hol'low-er, *n.* One that hollows.
hol'low-eyed', *a.* Having sunken eyes.
hol'low-ly, *adv* of HOLLOW.
hol'low-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
hol'low-root', *n.* **a** = HOLEWORT. **b** The moschatel.
hol'low-wort' (-wûrt'). Var. of HOLEWORT.
hol'low-y, *a* Hollow. *Obs.*
hol'lus-chick'ie (hŏl'ŭs-chĭk'ĭ), *n., sing. & pl.* [Prob. fr. Russ *golyshka* bare of possessions, offspring, etc., fr. *golyĭ* naked.] A young male fur seal; — also called *bachelor* (which see).
hol'ly. † WHOLLY. [of HOLY.]
hol'ly. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of **holly bay.** **a** The loblolly bay. **b** The laurel magnolia.
holly cherry. = HOLLY LAUREL.
holly family. *Bot.* The family Aquifoliaceæ.
hollyhock disease. A disease of the hollyhock caused by the parasitic fungus *Colletotrichum althææ*; also, the fungus itself.
hollyhock rose. The resurrection plant *Selaginella lepidophylla.*
hollyhock rust. A disease of the leaves of the hollyhock, caused by *Puccinia malvacearum*; also, the fungus itself.
hollyhock tree. The Australian tree *Hibiscus splendens.*
hol'ly-leaved' bar'ber-ry. A barberry of the western United States (*Berberis aquifolium*).
holly-leaved cherry, hollyleaf cherry. The holly laurel.
holly oak. a The holm oak. *Eng.* **b** = BLACK JACK a. *U. S.*
holly rose. a A West Indian shrub, with showy yellow flowers (*Turnera ulmifolia*). **b** The rockrose (*Cistus*). *Obs.*
holm'ber-ry (hōm'bĕr-ĭ; ōm'-), *n.* The berry of the butcher's broom. *Dial. Eng.*
holm cock, holm thrush (hōm). The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*
holm'en (hōm'ĕn), *a.* [From *holm* holly.] Made of holly. *Obs.*
holmes (hōmz), *n.* [Corrupt of *Ulmes* (Ulm). *Cxf. E. D.*] A German fustian, made at Ulm. *Obs.*
Holmes, Sher'lock (shûr'lŏk hōmz'). A detective with remarkable powers of deduction, who is the chief character in numerous stories by Sir A. Conan Doyle. [COMBT.]
Holmes's comet (hōmz'ĭz). See **holm gang'** (hōm'găŋ'), *n.* [Icel. *hólmganga*. See HOLM an islet, GANG a going.] A duel to the death. *Rare.*
holm tree (hōm). **a** The holm oak. **b** The holly. *Dial. Eng.*
hol'o-bap'tist (hŏl'ō-băp'tĭst), *n.* [*holo-* + *Baptist.*] *Eccl.* An immersionist.
hol'o-ben'thic (-bĕn'thĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + Gr. βένθος depth of the sea.] *Zool.* Inhabiting the deep sea during all stages of life.
hol'o-cas'tal (-kŏs'tăl), *a.* Holocaustic
Hol'o-ceph'a-la (-sĕf'ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = HOLOCEPHALI.
hol'o-chla-myd'ic (-klā-mĭd'ĭk), **hol'o-chlam'y-date** (-klăm'ĭ-dāt), *a.* [*holo-* + Gr. χλαμύς mantle.] *Zool.* Having the margin of the mantle unnotched; of or pertaining to a group, **Hol'o-chlam'y-da** (-dȧ), of gastropods thus characterized.
Hol'o-cho'a-noi'da (-kō'ȧ-noi'dȧ). **Hol'o-cho'a-ni'tes** (-nĭ'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See HOLO-; CHOANOID.] *Paleon.* A group of extinct Nautiloidea in which the funnels about the siphuncle extend from one septum to the next or still farther. — **hol'o-cho'a-noid** (-kō'ȧ-noid), **hol'o-cho'a-noi'dal** (-noi'dăl), *a.* — **hol'o-cho'a-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*
hol'o-chrone (hŏl'ō-krōn), *n.* [*holo-* + Gr. χρόνος time.] *Math.* A curve such that if a heavy particle descend it the time of descent of any arc is a given function of that arc.
hol'o-dac-tyl'ic (-dăk tĭl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὁλοδάκτυλος; ὅλος whole + δάκτυλος dactyl.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* All dactyls (except the last foot); — said of a hexameter.
hol'o-gas'tru-la (-găs'trōō-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; *holo-* + *gastrula*] The gastrula of a holoblastic egg.—**hol'o-gas'tru-lar** (-lăr), *a.*
ho-log'na-thous (hō-lŏg'nȧ-thŭs), *a.* [*holo-* + *-gnathous.*] *Zool.* Having the jaw a single piece; — said of certain terrestrial pulmonate gastropods, forming in some classifications a group, **Ho-log'na-tha** (-thȧ).
hol'o-he'dric (hŏl'ō-hē'drĭk; hē-drĭk), *a.* [See HOLOHEDRAL.] *Math.* Simply isomorphic. Cf. MEROHEDRIC.
hol-o-hy'a-line, *a.* [*holo-* + *hyaline.*] *Petrog.* Wholly glassy.
hol'o-met'a-bo'li-an (-mĕt'ȧ-bō'lĭ-ăn), **-me-tab'o-lous** (-mē-tăb'ŏ-lŭs), *a.* Holometabolic. — **hol'o-me-tab'o-ly** (-mē-tăb'ŏ-lĭ), *n.*
ho-lom'e-ter (hō-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*holo-* + *-meter*: cf. F. *holomètre.*] A pantometer. [ĭēn). *Bib.*]
Ho'lon (hō'lŏn), *or* **Hĭ'len** (hĭ'-)
hol'o-plex'i-a (hŏl'ō-plĕk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *holo-* + Gr. πλήξις a stroke.] General paralysis.
hol-op'tic (hŏl-ŏp'tĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + *optic.*] *Zool.* Having the two compound eyes in contact; — of certain flies. Opp. to *dichoptic.*
hol'o-rhi'nal, *a.* [*holo-* + *-rhinal.*] *Zoöl.* In birds, having the anterior border of the nasal bones (bounding the nostrils behind) not deeply cleft; — opposed to *schizorhinal.*
hol'o-sap'ro-phyte, *n.* [*holo-* + *saprophyte.*] *Bot.* A plant living only on dead organic matter.
ho-los'chi-sis (hō-lŏs'kĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *holo-* + Gr. σχίσις a cleaving.] *Biol.* Amitosis. *Obs.*
Hol'o-si-pho'na (hŏl'ō-sĭ-fō'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *holo-* + Gr. σίφων tube, pipe.] *Zoöl.* The Dibranchiata. *Rare.*
hol'o-si'phon-ate (-sĭ'fŏn-āt), *a.* [*holo-* + *siphonate.*] *Zool.* Having a completely tubular siphon, — said of the Dibranchiata.
hol'o-spon-da'ic, *a.* [*holo-* + *spondaic.*] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Made up wholly of spondees.
hol'o-ster'ic (hŏl'ō-stĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + Gr. στερεός solid.] Wholly solid; — said of a barometer constructed without the use of liquids, as the aneroid.
Hol'o-sto'ma-ta (-stō'mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *holo-* + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.]

umbellatum, the jagged chickweed, is naturalized in the eastern United States.

hol'o-stom'a-tous (hŏl'ō-stŏm'ā-tŭs; -stō'mā-tŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* a Having the margin of the aperture entire, as many univalve shells. b Holostomous.

Holostomatous Shell (*Littorina rudis*).

Ho-los'to-mi (hŏ-lŏs'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *holo-* + Gr. στόμα mouth.] *Zoöl.* A group of eels with well-developed premaxillaries, and the shoulder girdle separate from the skull.

ho-los'to-mous (-mŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* a Holostomatous. b Of or pertaining to the Holostomi.

hol'o-thu'ri-an (hŏl'ō-thū'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [From L. *holothuria*, pl., a sort of water polyp, Gr. ὁλοθούριον.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to the Holothuroidea. — *n.* One of the Holothuroidea; a sea cucumber.

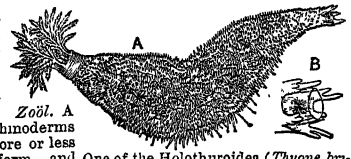

One of the Holothuroidea (*Thyone briareus*). (½)

Ho'lo-thu-roi'de-a (-thū-roi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. See HOLOTHURIAN; -OID.] *Zoöl.* A class of echinoderms having a more or less elongate form, and flexible, but usually tough, muscular body walls, the skeleton being reduced to scattered ossicles or spicules. Bilateral symmetry and a dorsal and ventral surface are often well marked. In the chief order, termed Pedata, Actinopoda, or Dipneumona, radial ambulacral vessels, tube feet used in creeping, respiratory trees, and Cuvierian organs (see these terms), are uniformly or frequently present; in the order Apoda (also called Paractinopoda or Apneumona) they are absent, and the body is slender and wormlike. Some holothurians become two feet long, and certain of them, called *bêche-de-mer* or *trepang*, are highly esteemed as food by Chinese.

Ho-lot'ri-cha (hŏ-lŏt'rĭ-kā), *n. pl.* [NL.; *holo-* + Gr. θριξ, τριχός, a hair.] *Zoöl.* A group of free-swimming ciliated Infusoria, having cilia covering the body more or less completely and uniformly. — **ho-lot'ri-chal** (-rĭ-kăl), **ho-lot'ri-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

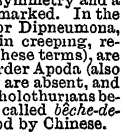

One of the Holotricha (*Pleuronema marinum*). *m* Mouth; *n* Nucleus or Endoplast; *c* Contractile Vacuole; *p* Food Vacuole.

hol'o-type (hŏl'ō-tīp), *n.* [*holo-* + *-type*] *Biol.* The individual specimen from which a species has been described, when the description is based on one individual. Cf. COTYPE.

hol'o-zo'ic (-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*holo-* + *zoic.*] *Biol.* Wholly or distinctively like an animal as to nutrition; ingesting proteid matter; — opposed to *holophytic*.

Hol'stein–Frie'sian (hōl'stīn-frē'zhăn), *a.* Also **Holstein.** [From *Holstein*, duchy in Prussia, and *Friesland*, province in the Netherlands.] *Zoöl.* Designating a breed of dairy cattle, orig. from North Holland and Friesland, where they have been bred from a remote period. They are the largest of the dairy breeds, excelling all others in the quantity (though not in the quality) of milk yielded, and are usually black and white in irregular patches. The horns are small and usually curved inward and upward. — *n.* One of this breed of cattle.

hol'ster (hōl'stẽr), *n.* [Cf. D. *holster.*] **1.** A leather case for a pistol, usually conforming to its shape and having an opening at the butt to facilitate quick withdrawal, carried at the belt or, by a horseman, often at the front of the saddle.

2. *pl.* *Iron & Steel Manuf.* Housings or standards for a set of rolls.

holt (hōlt), *n.* [AS. *holt;* akin to LG. *holt*, D. *hout*, G. *holz*, Icel. *holt;* cf. Gael. & Ir. *coill* wood, Gr. κλάδος branch, shoot.] **1.** A wood; copse; also, a wooded hill. *Poetic or Dial.* "Every *holt* and heath." *Chaucer.*

2. A plantation; an osier bed. *Local, Eng.*

Holtz machine (hōlts). [After Wilhelm *Holtz* (b. 1836), German physicist.] *Elec.* A kind of machine for producing electricity of high potential by continuous electrostatic induction. It consists of two upright circular plates of thin glass whose faces are separated by a small air space. One, which is slightly the larger of the two, is fixed, and has two large apertures or windows to the edges of which are glued strips of paper to act as armatures. The smaller plate is plain and so arranged that it can be rotated; metallic combs collect from its surface the electricity formed by induction from the armatures. Before starting one of the armatures must be charged.

ho'lus-bo'lus (hō'lŭs-bō'lŭs), *adv.* [Prob. a reduplication of *bolus* or of *whole* with Latin endings.] All at once; altogether. — *n.* The whole.

ho'ly (hō'lĭ), *a.;* HO'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); HO'LI-EST. [ME. *holi, hali*, AS. *hālig*, fr. *hāl* whole, well; akin to OS. *hēlag*, D. & G. *heilig*, OHG. *heilac*, Dan. *hellig*, Sw. *helig*, Icel. *heilagr*. See WHOLE; cf. HALIBUT, HALIDOM, HALLOW, HOLLYHOCK.] **1.** Set apart to the service or worship of deity; hallowed; sacred; as, *holy* vessels; a *holy* priesthood; — opposed to *profane*.

2. As applied to deity: Having the character which evokes reverence and adoration; embodying spiritual perfection; free from possible defilement.

Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty. *Rev.* iv. 8.

3. Spiritually whole or sound; of unimpaired innocence and virtue; free from sinful affections; pure in heart; godly; pious; acceptable to God.

Syn. — See SACRED.

Holy Alliance, *Hist.*, an alliance ostensibly for conserving religion, justice, and peace in Europe, but really for repressing popular tendencies toward constitutional government, entered into by Alexander I. of Russia, Francis I. of Austria, and Frederic William III. of Prussia, at Paris, on the 26th of September, 1815, and subsequently joined by all the sovereigns of Europe except the Pope and the King of England. The alliance ended after the revolution of 1830 in France. — **h. and apostolical crown,** a crown formerly worn by the kings of Hungary, now kept in the chapel of the royal castle in Budapest. — **h. bark,** cascara sagrada. — **h basil,** a kind of basil (*Ocimum sanctum*) found in the tropics of the Old World, and extensively naturalized in the West Indies. In India it is held sacred to Vishnu. — **h. bread.** *Eccl.* a The bread consecrated for use in the Lord's Supper. b Bread (leavened) blessed after the Eucharist and distributed in small pieces to those who had not communicated, corresponding to the *eulogia* of the Eastern Church and the French *pain bénit*. The custom has not been followed in the Church of England since the Reformation. — **H. Brotherhood,** *Sp. Hist.*, the Santa Hermandad. See HERMANDAD. — **H. City,** any of various cities so called as being the center of religious worship and traditions. Jerusalem (cf. ZION) is so called by Jews and Christians generally; Rome, by Roman Catholics; Moscow and Kiev, by members of the Orthodox (Russian) Church; Mecca and Medina, by Moslems; Allahabad and Benares, by Hindus; Lassa, by Lamaists, etc. — **H. Communion,** the Eucharist. — **H.-cross Day,** the fourteenth of September, observed as a church festival, in memory of the return of the true cross to Jerusalem, A. D. 628, after its recovery by Heraclius from the Persians, but prob. originally celebrating the consecration of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem, A. D. 335. — **h. dollar,** a coin current in Australia from 1813 to 1829, made from the Spanish dollar by striking a circular piece out of its center; — called also *colonial, ring*, or *pierced, dollar*. It was intended to pass for five shillings, but depreciated from that value to 3s. 3d. The piece struck out (called *dump*) was issued as a coin at fifteen pence and depreciated to thirteen. — **h. doors,** *East. Ch.*, the doors in the screen separating the sanctuary from the main part of the church. — **H. Family,** *Art*, a picture in which the infant Christ and the Virgin are represented, attended by sacred personages, as St. Joseph, the infant St. John Baptist, St. Elisabeth, and St. Anna, or by angels or fathers of the church. — **H. Father,** a title of the Pope. — **h. fire,** erysipelas. *Archaic.* — **H. Ghost.** a *Theol.* The third person of the Trinity; the Comforter; the Paraclete. b [*l. c.*] The angelica. *Obs.* — **H Ghost flower,** the flower of the dove plant. — **H. Ghost pear,** the avocado. — **H. Ghost plant,** the dove plant. — **H. Ghost's penny,** God's penny. — **H. Ghost wine.** See RHINE WINE. — **H. Governing Synod.** See HOLY SYNOD b. — **H. Grail.** See GRAIL a chalice. — **h. grass,** any of several sweet-scented grasses of the genus *Savastana*, esp. *S. odorata* of Europe and North America. In northern Europe the holy grass is strewn before the doors of churches on saints' days, whence the name. — **h. hay.** a Lucern. b Sainfoin. — **h. hemp,** a kind of hemp nettle (*Galeopsis ladanum*). *Obs.* — **h. herb,** the common vervain. *Obs.* — **H. House,** *R. C. Ch.*, the house preserved at Loreto, in Italy, said to have been the home of the Virgin Mary in Nazareth and to have been removed by angels in the 13th century. — **H. Innocents' Day,** *Eccl.*, a day or festival (December 28) observed by Mass or service in commemoration of the children slain by Herod in Bethlehem, as related in Matthew ii.; Childermas Day. — **H. Island,** a name formerly given to various islands; as: a Ireland. b Guernsey. c Rügen. See also *Gaz.* — **H. Joe,** *Naut.*, a clergyman; a sky pilot. *Slang.* — **h. lamb.** a *East. Ch.* The projection, usually square, in the center of the eucharistic loaf, which is stamped with a rectangular cross whose angles inclose Greek letters standing for the sentence "Jesus Christ hath the victory." It is severed from the loaf and consecrated for the Eucharist. b [*cap.*] *Her.* = AGNUS DEI, 1. — **h. lance** *or* **spear.** a The lance or spear with which the SAVIOR'S side was pierced (*John* xix. 34), said to be preserved in St. Peter's at Rome. It is said to have been (1) found at Jerusalem by St. Helena, taken from there to Constantinople, and sent to the Pope in 1492; (2) found by the Crusaders at Antioch in 1098. b *East. Ch.* The lancelike knife with which the eucharistic bread is pierced by the priest. — **H. Land,** Palestine; — a name first given to it in Zech. ii. 12. — **H. League.** See LEAGUE, *Table*. — **h. loaf.** *Eccl.* a The holy bread. b *East. Ch.* The holy lamb. — **H. Maid of Kent,** Elizabeth Barton, who was popularly believed to be an instrument of divine revelation. She was beheaded at Tyburn, in 1534, for high treason in having predicted that direful calamities would befall the English nation and that Henry VIII. would die a speedy and violent death if he should divorce Queen Catharine and marry Anne Boleyn. — **H. Mother of the Russians,** Moscow; — a name given to the former capital by the Russian people. — **H. Office.** *R. C. Ch.* See INQUISITION, *n.*, 3. — **h. oil.** = CHRISM, 1. — **H. One.** a God Jehovah; the Supreme Being; — so called by way of emphasis. *Is.* xliii. 14. b Christ. *Mark* i. 24. — **h. order.** *Eccl.* a Any of the different ranks or grades, or of the major, greater, or sacred ranks or grades, of the Christian ministry; — usually in the *pl.* See ORDER, *n.*, 3 a. b = ORDER, *n.*, 3 b; — usually in the *pl.* c = ORDER, *n.*, 3 c; — usually in the *pl.* — **H. Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Eastern Church.** See EASTERN CHURCH. — **h. place,** a place set apart for religious rites; a sanctuary or shrine; also, a place made sacred by association; specif.: a *Bib.* The larger chamber of the Jewish tabernacle and temple, separated from the holy of holies by a veil (*Ex.* xxvi. 33). b *pl.* [*cap.*] Various places, as those of the birth, death, resurrection, and ascension of Christ, selected by the Roman Catholic or Eastern Church, or both, as places of pilgrimage. — **Holy Roman Empire.** See ROMAN EMPIRE. — **h. rood,** the cross or crucifix, particularly one placed, in churches, over the entrance to the chancel. — **H.-rood Day.** a The third day of May, the festival of the invention (or finding) of the true cross by the Empress Helena. b The fourteenth day of September, Holy-cross Day. — **h. rope,** hemp agrimony. *Obs.* — **H. Saturday,** *Eccl.*, the Saturday immediately preceding the festival of Easter; the vigil of Easter. — **H. See,** the papal see. — **h. seed,** the wormseed. — **H. Sepulcher** *or* **Sepulchre,** the sepulcher in which Jesus was buried. Its location is not positively known, though claimed to be marked by the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem. Cf. CALVARY, 1. — **h. spear,** *East. Ch.*, the holy lance. — **H. Spirit,** *or* **the Spirit,** *Theol.*, the Holy Ghost. — **H. Spirit plant,** the dove plant. — **H. Staircase.** See SCALA SANTA. — **H. Synod.** *East. Ch.* a In the patriarchate of Constantinople, a permanent governing body composed of twelve metropolitans, which acts with the patriarch in ecclesiastical affairs. b In the Russian Church, the court consisting of ecclesiastics, all appointed by the Czar, which, since 1721, has had the superintendence of religious affairs; — called also *Holy Governing Synod*. It is regarded as a department of the state, the Minister of Public Worship, a layman, being ex-officio a member and being called the Procurator of the Holy Synod. c In the Church of Greece, the permanent governing body, consisting of five members, usually archbishops or bishops. They are appointed by the crown and elect the bishops, but, while theoretically independent in spiritual affairs, are in reality a state instrument. d The governing body of the Roumanian Church, composed of the bishops of the eight dioceses. — **h. table,** *Eccl.*, the altar or communion table. — **h. thistle,** the blessed thistle. — **H. Thursday.** *Eccl.* a In the churches of the Anglican Communion, Ascension Day. b *R. C. Ch.* The Thursday in Holy Week; Maundy Thursday. — **h. tree,** the China tree. — **h. war.** a A war for a holy purpose, as any of the Crusades. b [*cap.*] See SACRED WAR. — **h. water,** *East. & R. C. Churches*, water which has been blessed by the priest for sacred purposes. — **h.-water sprinkler.** a *Eccl.* An aspergillum. b A medieval weapon consisting of a staff surmounted by a metal ball set with spikes. Cf. MORNING STAR. c *Hunting.* A fox's tail. — **h.-water strinkle.** a An aspergillum. *Obs.* b = MARE'S-TAIL, 2 a. *Obs.* — **H. Week,** *Eccl.*, the week before Easter, in which the passion of our Savior is commemorated. — **h wood,** the lignum-vitæ *Guaiacum sanctum*. — **h. writ,** the sacred Scriptures. "Word of *holy writ*." *Wordsworth.*

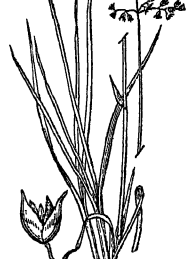

Holy Grass (*Savastana odorata*).

ho'ly (hō'lĭ), *n.;* *pl.* HOLIES (-lĭz). a A holy thing or place, as a sanctuary. b A saint; a hallow. *Obs.* c *pl.* Religious ceremonies; devotions. *Obs.*

holy of holies. a *Bib.* The innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle and temple, where the ark was kept, and where no person entered, except the high priest once a year. b The inmost part of any temple; the sanctuary or bema of a Christian church, esp. in the Eastern Church. c In a Nestorian church, a recess at the east end containing a cross. d Fig.: An especially sacred place or shrine.

ho'ly-day' (hō'lĭ-dā'), *n.* a A religious festival; — often written *holy day* (two words). b = HOLIDAY. *Obsoles.*

ho'ly-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* *Naut.* A soft sandstone used to scrub decks. — *v. t. & i.* To scrub with a holystone.

hom'a-canth (hŏm'ā-kănth), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. ἄκανθα a spine.] *Zoöl.* Having the dorsal fin spines symmetrical, and in the same line; — said of certain fishes.

hom'age (hŏm'ĕj), *n.* [OF. *homage*, F. *hommage*, LL. *hominaticum, homenaticum*, fr. L. *homo* a man, LL. also, a client, servant, vassal; akin to E. *groom* in bridegroom, and prob. to L. *humus* earth, Gr. χαμαί on the ground. Cf. BRIDEGROOM, HUMAN, HUMBLE.] **1.** *Feudal Law.* A solemn public ceremony by which a man acknowledges that he is the man, or vassal, of a lord and promises the faith and support implied by such acknowledgment, and by which he becomes entitled to protection and warranty at the hands of his lord; also, the relation between the lord and his man. Homage is generally coupled with a tenancy of land held of the lord, as to which the tenant assumes the rights and duties of vassalage. Homage differs from *fealty*. Cf. LIEGE, FEALTY, 1, COMMENDATION, 4.

2. An act done or thing rendered as an acknowledgment of, or as part of the services required by, vassalage.

3. *Feudal Law.* A body of persons compellable to do homage; specif., *Eng. Law*, the body of tenants attending the manorial court, or those acting as jury.

4. Respect or reverential regard; deference; esp., respect paid by external action; obeisance.

All things in heaven and earth do her [Law] *homage*. *Hooker.*
I sought no *homage* from the race that write. *Pope.*

Syn. — Fealty, reverence, honor, respect. See LOYALTY.

hom'ag-er (-ĕ-jẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *hommager.*] One who does homage, or holds lands by homage; a vassal; specif., *Eng. Law*, one of the homage of a manor.

hom'a-loid (hŏm'ā-loid) } *a.* [Gr. ὁμαλός even + *-oid.*]
hom'a-loi'dal (-loi'dăl) } *Math.* Flat; even. — **homaloidal space.** See EUCLIDEAN SPACE. — **h. system,** a system of lines on a plane that represents some other surface, or of surfaces that meet, each three in a point.

Hom'a-rus (hŏm'ā-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *homard* lobster, OF. *homar;* cf. Icel. *humarr.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of macruran decapod Crustacea, including the common lobsters of Europe and North America. It is sometimes made the type of a family, **Ho-mar'i-dæ** (hŏ-măr'ĭ-dē), including also the genus *Nephrops*. — **hom'a-rine** (hŏm'ā-rĭn; -rīn; 183), *a.* — **hom'a-roid** (-roid), *a.*

ho-mat'ro-pine (hō-măt'rō-pĭn; -pēn; 184), *n.* Also **-pin.** [*homo-* + *atropine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{23}NO_3$, obtained from atropine by the action of baryta water, and also by the action of hydrochloric acid on a mixture of tropine and mandelic acid. It is a mydriatic, and is used in ophthalmic practice.

hom'a-ter'ic (hŏm'ā-tẽr'ĭk), *a.* [*homo-* + *aeric.*] *Chem.* Containing the same proportion of air.

hom'a-the'cal (hŏm'ā-thē'kăl), *a.* [*homo-* + *thecal.*] *Zoöl.* Having the theca symmetrical.

Hom'a-thu'ri-a (hŏm'ā-thū'rĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *holothuria.*] *Zoöl.* a Linnæan genus including a variety of unrelated animals; in modern usage, a genus of typical holothurians of the order Pedata. b *pl.* The Holothuroidea.

Hom'a-thu'ri-oi'de-a (-thū'rĭ-oi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. See HOMATHURIAN; -OID.] = HOLOTHUROIDEA. — **hom'a-thu'ri-oid** (-thū'rĭ-oid), *n.* & *a.*

hom'o-ta'ni-a (hŏm'ō-tā'nĭ-ā), *n.* [NL. *homotonia;* *homo-* + Gr. τόνος a strain.] *Med.* General tonic spasm or tetanus. — **hom'o-ton'ic** (hŏm'ō-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

homour, *n.* [OF. *homer.*] A whoremonger; debauchee. *Obs.*

hom'ow. † HOLLOW.

hop (hŏp). Archaic pret. and obs. p. p. of HELP.

hop'en (hōl'p'n). Archaic p. p. and obs pret. pl. of HELP.

holpt. Obs. pret. & p. p. of HELP.

hol'som, hol'some. † WHOLESOME.

hol'stered (hōl'stẽrd), *a.* Bearing holsters.

holster pipe. That part of a holster which holds the barrel of the pistol. [HOLD.]

holt (hōlt). Obs. or dial. var. of HOLM, HOLME. † HOLLOW.

hol'wy. † HOLLOWY.

holy. † HOLLY, HOOLY, WHOLLY. [var of HOLEY.]

hol'y (hōl'ĭ), Obs. or dial. Eng. *v. t.* To make holy; to consecrate; to canonize. *Obs.*

holydam, -dome. † HALIDOM.

hol'yer. † HOLOUR.

holyhede, *n.* Holiness. *Obs.*

ho'ly-tide', *n.* A time devoted to religion. *Rare.*

hom. † HEM, *pron.;* HIM.

hom-. See HOMO-.

hom. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAM, HOME. [= SOM *a.*]

ho'ma, *n.* [Avestan *haoma.*]

hom'age, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *hommager.*] To pay, or cause to pay, homage. *Rare.*

hom'age-a-ble (hŏm'ĕj-ā-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *hommageable.*] Subject to homage. *Obs.*

Ho-mal'o-bus (hō-măl'ō-bŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὁμαλός even + βοῦς pod.] *Bot.* A genus of American fabaceous herbs, differing from *Astragalus*, in which they are sometimes included, by the flattened pod.

hom'a-lo-gon'a-tous (hŏm'ā-lō-gŏn'ā-tŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὁμαλός even + γόνυ, γόνατος, knee.] *Zoöl.* Having an ambiens muscle; — said of certain birds. Cf. ANOMALOGONATOUS.

hom'a-lo-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὁμαλός even + *-graphic.*] = HOMOLOGRAPHIC.

Hom'a-lo-no'tus (-nō'tŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὁμαλός even + νῶτος back.] *Paleon.* A genus of Ordovician and Devonian trilobites having an elongate, tapering, indistinctly trilobed body.

Hom'a-lop'ter-a (-lŏp'tẽr-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὁμαλός + πτερον wing.] *Zoöl.* The Pupipara. — **hom'a-lop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Hom'a-lo-ster'ni-i (-lō-stûr'nĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὁμαλός even, level + στέρνον sternum.] *Zoöl.* The Ratitæ. — **hom'a-lo-ster'nal** (-năl), *a.*

Ho-mam' (hō-măm'), *n.* [Ar. *sa'd al humām* lucky star of the hero, or Ar. *al hammām* the informer.] See STAR.

Ho'mam (hō'măm). *Bib.*

‖ **ho'mard'** (ō'mär'), *n.* [F. See HOMARUS.] Lobster.

hom'a-tom'ic (hŏm'ā-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*homo-* + *atomic.*] *Chem.*

loid, $C_{16}H_{21}O_3N$, prepared from atropine and from other sources. It is used as a mydriatic instead of atropine, as it is less poisonous and its effects disappear more quickly.

home (hōm), *n.* [ME. *hom, hoom, ham,* AS. *hām;* akin to OS. *hēm,* D. & G. *heim,* Sw. *hem,* Dan. *hiem,* Icel. *heimr* abode, world, *heima* home, Goth. *haims* village, Lith. *kemas;* cf. Skr. *kshēma* abode, place of rest, security, *kshi* to dwell.] **1.** A village; an estate. *Obs.*

2. One's own dwelling place; the house in which one lives; esp., the house in which one lives with his family; the habitual abode of one's family; also, one's birthplace.

The disciples went away again to their own *home.* *John* xx. 10.

3. One's native land; the place or country where one dwells or where one's ancestors dwelt.

4. The abiding place of the affections, esp. domestic affections. "Without hearts there is no *home*" *Byron.*

5. The locality where a thing is usually found, or was first found, or where it is naturally abundant; habitat; seat; as, the *home* of the pine.

Her eyes are *homes* of silent prayer. *Tennyson.*

6. A place of refuge and rest; an asylum, as, a *home* for outcasts; a *home* for the blind; hence, esp., the grave.

Man goeth to his long *home.* *Eccl.* xii. 5.

7. In various games, the ultimate point aimed at in a progress; goal; as: **a** *Baseball.* The plate at which the batter stands. **b** *Lacrosse.* The place of a player in front of an opponent's goal; also, the player.

Syn.—Tenement, abode, domicile. See HABITATION.

at home. **a** At one's own house, or dwelling; hence, at one's ease; as, to feel *at home.* **b** In one's own town or country; as, peace abroad and *at home.* **c** Ready to receive callers. **d** Conversant or familiar (with a subject).

home, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to one's dwelling or country; domestic; not foreign or colonial; as, *home* manufactures.

2. At or about one's home; belonging to or constituting one's principal seat or habitation; as, a *home* farm, one where the owner resides.

3. Pertaining to, or constituting, home in a game; also, enabling one to reach home in a continuous round of the bases; as, the *home* base; a *home* run.

4. That strikes, goes, or comes, home, poignant; pointed; intimate; effective; as, a *home* thrust.

home base. *Baseball.* See PLATE, *n.*—**h. battalion.** See DEPOT, 2, c.—**h. counties,** the counties nearest to London: Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex, and sometimes Hertford and Sussex. *Eng.*—**H. Department,** the British department of executive administration by which the internal affairs of the country are managed. Its head is called the **Home Secretary,** or, in full, the **Secretary of State for Home Affairs.**—**H. Office,** the office of the Home Department.—**h. plate.** *Baseball.* See PLATE.—**h. rails,** the shares of domestic (British) railroads. *London Stock Exch. Cant.*—**h. stretch,** *Sport.,* that part of a race course between the last curve and the winning post.

home, *adv.* **1** To one's home or country; as in the phrases, go *home,* come *home,* carry *home.*

2. To the vital center or seat; to the heart or core; intimately, effectively; close; to the inmost feeling or sensibility.

They come *home* to men's business and bosoms. *Bacon.*

3. To the place where it belongs; to the end of a course; to the full length; to the point aimed at; as, to drive a nail *home;* to ram a cartridge *home.*

4. *Naut.* **a** To or towards the ship or its interior; as, the sides fall *home* sharply above the water line; the anchor came *home* slowly. **b** To or towards the land as away from the sea; as, the wind was blowing *home. Rare.*

home, *v. t. & v. i.;* HOMED (hōmd); HOM'ING (hōm'ĭng). To send to or place in a home, or to go to or be in a home.

home'-born', *a.* **1.** Native; indigenous.

2. Of or pertaining to the home or family.

home'-bred', *a.* **1.** Bred at home; domestic; not foreign.

2 Not polished; rude; uncultivated.

Only to me two *home-bred* youths belong. *Dryden.*

home'-brew', *n.* Drink brewed at home.—**home'-brewed'** (-brōōd'), *a.*

home'-com'ing, *n.* Return home.

home'-felt', *a.* Felt in one's own breast; inward; private.

home'-keep'ing, *a.* Staying at home; not gadding.—**home'-keep'ing,** *n.*—**home'-keep'er,** *n.*

Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits. *Shak.*

home'like' (hōm'līk'), *a.* Like a home; comfortable; cheerful; cozy; friendly.—**home'like-ness,** *n.*

home'li-ness (hōm'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From HOMELY.] Homely state or quality; specif.. **a** Domesticity; care of home. *Obs.* "Wifely *homeliness.*" *Chaucer.* **b** Familiarity. *Obs.* **c** Plainness; want of elegance, beauty, or refinement.

home'ly (hōm'lĭ), *a.;* HOME'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); HOME'LI-EST. [From HOME, *n.*] **1.** Of or belonging to the home; domestic; as, a dog of the *homely* kind; *homely* trees. *Obs.*

2. Of the nature of a person or thing belonging to the home; "household;" "family;" hence, familiar; intimate. *Now Rare or Archaic.*

With all these men I was right *homely,* and communed with them long and oft. *Foxe.*

Their *homely* joys, and destiny obscure. *Gray.*

3. Characteristic of home life; simple; as, *homely* fare; plain; unpretending; also (depreciatively, with reference to the narrowness or provincialism of purely home training), wanting polish or refinement; rude; as, a *homely* garment; *homely* manners.

Now Strephon daily entertains
His Chloe in the *homeliest* strains. *Pope.*

4. Of plain or coarse features; plain; not comely; not handsome. "None so *homely* but loves a looking-glass." *South.*

home'made' (hōm'mād'; 87), *a.* Made at home; of domestic manufacture.

ho'me-o- (hō'mē-ō-; hŏm'ē-ō-: *see* HOMŒO-). Combining form from Greek ὅμοιος, *like.* See HOMŒO-.

ho'me-o-path, ho'mœ-o-path (-păth; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *homéopathe,* G. *homoopath.*] A practitioner of homeopathy.

ho'me-o-path'ic, ho'mœ-o-path'ic (-păth'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *homéopathique,* G. *homöopathisch.*] Of or pertaining to homeopathy, according to the principles of homeopathy.

ho'me-op'a-thist, ho'mœ-op'a-thist (-ŏp'*a*-thĭst), *n.* A believer in, or practitioner of, homeopathy.

ho'me-op'a-thy, ho'mœ-op'a-thy (-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμοιοπάθεια likeness of condition or feeling; ὅμοιος like (fr. ὁμός same; cf. SAME) + πάθος suffering; cf. F. *homéopathie,* G. *homoopathie.* See PATHOS.] *Med.* The art of curing, founded on resemblances; the theory and its practice that disease is cured by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the complaint of the patient, the remedies being usually administered in minute doses. This system was founded by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, and is opposed to *allopathy,* or *heteropathy.*

ho'mer (hō'mẽr), *n.* [Heb. *khōmer.*] A Hebrew measure of capacity equal to ten ephahs (between ten and twelve bushels, or 369.2 and 405 liters); a kor. See MEASURE.

Ho-mer'ic (hō-mĕr'ĭk), **Ho-mer'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *Homericus,* Gr. Ὁμηρικός.] Of or pert. to Homer, the Greek poet; resembling the poetry of Homer. See EPIC.

Homeric laughter [cf G. *Homerisches Gelächter,* Gr. ἄσβεστος γελως (*Iliad,* I. 599)], inextinguishable laughter; laughter irrepressible.—**H. verse,** hexameter verse.

Ho'mer-id (hō'mẽr-ĭd), *n.* [Gr. Ὁμηρίδης.] **1.** One of the Homeridæ.

2. A student of Homer's poems.

Ho-mer'i-dæ (hŏ-mẽr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. Ὁμηρίδαι.] A clan in the island of Chios, reputed descendants of Homer, and reciters of his poetry; hence, Homeric rhapsodists in general.—**Ho'mer-id'i-an** (hō'mẽr-ĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.*

Ho'mer-ist (hō'mẽr-ĭst), *n.* An imitator, reciter, or student of Homer.

home rule. Rule or government of an appendent or dependent country, as to local and internal legislation, by means of a governing power vested in the people within the country itself, in contradistinction to a government established by the dominant country; as, the movement for *home rule* in Ireland began in 1870; the political theory or principle which favors such self-government.

home'sick' (hōm'sĭk'), *a.* Pining for home; in a nostalgic condition.—**home'sick'ness,** *n.*

home signal. *Railroad.* In the block system, a signal, usually painted red, at the beginning of a block, indicating whether or not that block is clear. Cf. DISTANT SIGNAL.

home'spun' (hōm'spŭn'), *a.* **1.** Spun or wrought at home; of domestic manufacture; coarse, plain.

2. Plain in manner or style; not elegant; rude. "Our *homespun* English proverb." *Dryden.*

home'spun', *n.* **1.** Cloth made at home, or of yarn spun at home, or like that of home make.

2. An unpolished, rustic person. *Obs. Shak.*

home'stead (-stĕd), *n.* [AS. *hāmstede*] **1.** The place where one's home is, as a town or region. *Obs. or R.*

We can trace them back to a *homestead* on the Rivers Volga and Ural. *W Tooke*

2. The home place; a home and the inclosure or ground immediately connected with it.

3. Specif.; *Law.* The land and buildings thereon occupied by the owner as a home for himself and his family, if any, and more or less protected by law from the claims of creditors. The right of exemption is purely statutory, and does not exist in Great Britain, but is given by statute in nearly all the States of the United States.

4. The residence of the squatter situated on his run or station. *Australia.*

homestead aid association. See *building and loan association,* under BUILDING.

home'stead, *v. i.;* -STEAD-ED; -STEAD-ING. To acquire or occupy as a homestead under homestead laws. *U. S.*

home'stead-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who holds a homestead; specif., *U. S.*, one who has entered upon or acquired a homestead under provisions of homestead laws.

homestead law. **a** A law conferring special privileges or exemptions upon owners of homesteads; esp., a law exempting a homestead from attachment or sale under execution for general debts. Such laws, with limitations as to the extent or value of the property, exist in most of the United States. Called also **homestead exemption law.** *U. S.*

b An act of Congress authorizing the sale of public lands, in parcels of 160 acres each, to settlers. *U. S.*

homestead lease. A leasehold tenure created by the Crown Lands Act of 1884, under which areas from 2,560 to 10,240 acres may be applied for in the Western Division only, to be held subject to a condition of six months' residence in every year during the first five years of tenancy, and to other conditions specified in the acts. *Australia.*

homestead selection. A tenure created by the Crown Lands Act of 1895, in the nature of a perpetual leasehold, subject to various conditions, as perpetual residence and the payment of an annual rent. *Australia.*

home'ward (hōm'wẽrd) } *adv.* [AS. *hāmweard.*] Toward,
home'wards (-wẽrdz) } or in the direction of, home.

home'ward (-wẽrd), *a.* Being in the direction of home.

hom'i-cid'al (hŏm'ĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* [L. *homicidalis.*] Pert. or tending to homicide; murderous.—**hom'i-cid'al-ly,** *adv.*

hom'i-cide (-sīd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *homicidium,* fr *homicida* a manslayer. See HOMICIDE a manslayer.] **1** The killing of one human being by another. *Homicide* early in English law was divided into felonious, justifiable, and excusable homicide, although the distinction between the last two is now merely nominal. *Felonious* homicide is either *manslaughter* or *murder* (see these terms). *Justifiable* homicide is where a person kills another in the performance of a legal duty, as in duly executing a death sentence, by unavoidable necessity, or to prevent the commission of an atrocious crime. *Excusable* homicide is where the killing is without criminal intent and is done by accident or misadventure or in self-defense. Neither justifiable nor excusable homicide now involves any legal guilt or punishment, but at the early common law the slayer in case of excusable homicide was liable at least to imprisonment (escape from which was customarily granted by pardon) and to the suit of the kinsfolk of the slain.

2. [F., fr. L. *homicida; homo* man + *caedere* to cut, kill. See HOMAGE; cf. CONCISE.] A manslayer. *Now Rare.*

hom'i-let'ic (hŏm'ĭ-lĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ὁμιλητικός, fr. ὁμι-
hom'i-let'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } λεῖν to be in company with. See HOMILY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to familiar intercourse; social; affable; conversable; companionable. *Obs.*

2. Of or pertaining to homiletics; hortatory.

hom'i-let'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Cf. F. *homilétique.*] The art of preaching; that branch of theology which treats of homilies or sermons; also, *Rare,* homiletic writings.

hom'i-list (hŏm'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* One who prepares or delivers homilies.—**hom'i-lis'ti-cal** (-lĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a. Obs.*

hom'i-ly (-lĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz.) [ME. *omelie,* OF. *omelie,* F. *homélie,* LL. *homilia,* Gr. ὁμιλία communion, assembly, converse, sermon, fr. ὁμιλος an assembly, fr. ὁμός same (cf. ὁμοῦ together) and ἴλη a crowd, cf. εἰλειν to press. See SAME.] **1.** A discourse or sermon read or pronounced to an audience; a serious discourse.

2. A serious or tedious exhortation in private on some moral point, or on the conduct of life.

As I have heard my father
Deal out in his long *homilies.* *Byron.*

hom'ing (hōm'ĭng), *p. a.* Home-returning.

homing pigeon, a pigeon trained to return home from a distance. Homing pigeons are used for sending back messages or for flying races. By carrying the birds away and releasing them at gradually increasing distances from home, they may be trained to return with more or less certainty and promptness from distances up to four or five hundred miles. If the distance is increased much beyond this, the birds are unable to cover it without stopping for a prolonged rest, and their return becomes doubtful. Homing pigeons are not bred for fancy points or special colors, but for strength, speed, endurance, and intelligence or homing instinct. Cf. CARRIER PIGEON.

Ho-min'i-dæ (hŏ-mĭn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. L. *homo, hominis,* man.] *Zool.* The family of mammals to which the genus *Homo,* or mankind, belongs; the human race considered as a family of animals. See MAN, HOMO. *Homo* is usually regarded as the only genus; the extinct *Pithecanthropus* (which see) may also belong in this family.

hom'i-ny (hŏm'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [From North American Indian; cf. Virginian *rokohamin* parched corn ground small.] Maize hulled and often, also, broken, for food. *U. S.*

hom'ish (hōm'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Of home; domestic. *Obs.*

2. Like a home; homelike.

Quiet, cheerful, *homish* hospital life. *E. E. Hale.*

ho'mo (hō'mō), *n.* [L., man.] **a** Man; a man. *In this sense Latin.* **b** *Zoöl.* [*cap.*] The genus of mammals consisting of mankind; the human race as constituting a genus of animals. It is now usually considered as belonging to the order Primates, containing also the monkeys, apes, and lemurs, and as constituting a family, Hominidæ (which see) The various races of mankind are usually regarded as varieties of a single species, **Ho'mo sa'pi-ens** (sā'pĭ-ĕnz). See MAN.

☞ See also various phrases, as *homo antiqua virtute,* in the pearl type, below.

Ho'mo Æ'thi-op'i-cus (ē'thĭ-ŏp'ĭ-kŭs). [L.] = ETHIOPIAN RACE.—H. **a-la'lus** (*a*-lā'lŭs). [NL.] See ALALUS.—‖ **h. a'li-e'ni ju'ris** (ā'lĭ-ē'nī jōō'rĭs), [L.], a man under the control of another;—opposed to *homo sui juris.*—**H. Al-pi'nus** (*a*l-pī'nŭs). [L.] = ALPINE RACE.—**H. A-mer'i-ca'nus** (*a*-mĕr'-

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Consisting of like atoms;—opposed to *heteratomic*

hom-ax'i-al (hŏ m-ă k's ĭ-ăl), **hom'ax-o'ni-al** (hŏm'ăk-sō'nĭ-ăl), **hom'ax-on'ic** (hŏm'ăk-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. ἄξων axis.] *Biol.* In morphology, having the axes all equal.

Hom'berg al-loy' (hŏm'bûrg) A silver-white alloy of equal parts of bismuth, lead, and tin.

hom'block. † HEMLOCK.

hom'bre. Var. of OMBRE.

‖ **hom'bre** (ŏm'brā), *n.;* *pl.* HOMBRES (-brās). [Sp.] Man; fellow;—used often in addressing a native *Sp. Amer. & Phil. I.*

hombulibee. † HUMBLEBEE.

home. † HUM, WHOM.

Home. Dial. Eng. var. of HAME.

home, *n.* The homelyn.

home'-and-home', *a. Sports.* Alternating on different home grounds; as, *home-and-home* matches. *British.*

home'-bound', *a.* Kept at home.

home'come', *n.* Home-coming.

home'-driv'en, *a.* Driven home.

homege. † HOMAGE.

home'land', *n* Native land; fatherland.

home'less, *a.* See -LESS—**home'less-ly,** *adv.*—**home'less-ness,** *n.*

home'let. *n.* See -LET.

home'li-ly (hōm'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of HOMELY. See -LY.

home'ling, *n.* A person or thing belonging to a home. *Obs.*

home'ling, *a.* Native. *Obs.*

homely † HOMILY.

home'ly, *adv.* In a homely way. *Obs.*

home'lyn (hōm'lĭn), *n.* [Scot *hommelin,* origin unknown.] A European ray (*Raia maculata*).

hom'e-o-chro-mat'ic, homeochronous, -crystalline, homeogenous, etc. Vars. of HOMŒOCHROMATIC, etc.

ho'me-oid (hō'mē-oid; hŏm'ē-), *n.* [*homeo-* + *-oid.*] *Math.* A shell lying between two similar surfaces (esp. ellipsoids) similarly placed.

ho'me-ol'ogy (hō'mē-ŏl'ō jĭ), *n.* [*homeo-* + *-logy.*] The study of Homer's poems, and of his life and times.—**Ho'mer-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

ho'me-o-pa-thic'i-ty (-pă-thĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *or* **ho'mœ-o-,** *n.* Homeopathic quality.

homeoplasia, homeoplastic, etc. Vars. of HOMŒOPLASIA, etc

ho'me-o'sis, ho'me-ot'ic, homeotype, homeozoic, etc. Vars. of HOMŒOSIS, etc.

ho'me-o-ther'mal. Var. of HOMOIOTHERMAL.

homer. † HAMMER.

ho'mer (hō'mẽr). Var. of HOEMOTHER (the basking shark).

hom'er (hŏm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A homing pigeon.

2. *Baseball.* A home run. *Cant.*

Ho'mer (hō'mẽr), *n.* [L. *Homerus,* fr. Gr. Ὅμηρος.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Homerus* (hō-mē'rŭs); F. *Homère* (ō'mâr'); It. *Omero* (ō-mā'rō); G. & D. *Homerus* (hō-mā'rōōs).

home reserves. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

Ho-me'ri-an (hō-mē'rĭ-ăn), *a* | **Ho-mer'i-cal** (hō-mĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* | Homeric.

[MERICAL.

Ho-mer'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of Ho-

Ho-mer'i-can, *a.* Homeric. *Obs.*

Ho'mer-ol'o-gy (hō'mẽr-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Homer* + *-logy.*] The study of Homer's poems, and of his life and times.—**Ho'mer-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Ho-me'ro-mas'tix (hō-mē'rō-măs'tĭks), *n.* [Gr. Ὁμηρομάστιξ.] Lit., scourge of Homer; — applied to Zoilus (3d cent. B. C.) for his severe strictures on the poems. [home rule

home ruler. One who favors

home'sick-en, *n.* Hamesucken. *Rare.*

home'stall', *n.* [AS. *hāmsteall.*] **1** A homestead. *Eng.*

2. A farmyard *Dial Eng.*

home'sted. Homestead. *Ref. Sp.*

home'ster (hōm'stẽr), *n.* A native or local person, as a local athlete or player. *Cant.*

home'ward-ly, *adv.* Homeward. *Rare.* [Houseleek.

home'wort' (hōm'wûrt'), *n.*

home'y (hōm'ĭ). Var. of HOMY.

hom'i-cide, *v. t.* To kill (a person). *Rare.*

homicidie, *n.* Homicide *Obs.*

hom'i-cid'i-ous (hŏm'ĭ-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Homicidal. *Obs.*

hom'i-cul'ture (hŏm'ĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [L. *homo* man + E. *culture*] Scientific physical improvement of mankind. *Rare.*

hom'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* = HOMINIFORM. *Obs.*

hom'i-list (-lĭst), *n.* [Cf. Gr. ὁμιλητής disciple.] A homilist. *R.*

hom'i-let'ic (-lĕt'ĭk), *n.* Homiletics. *Rare.*

hom'i-let'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HOMILETIC.

hom'i-li-a'ri-um (-lĭ-ă'rĭ-ŭm), **ho-mil'i-a-ry** (hō-mĭl'ĭ-ă-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *homiliarium,* fr. *homilia* homily.] A book of homilies.

hom'i-lite (hŏm'ĭ-lĭt), *n.* [From Gr. ὁμιλεῖν to accompany.] *Min.* A black or blackish brown borosilicate of iron and calcium. H., 5. Sp. gr., 3.38. [*Rare.*

hom'i-lize (-lĭz), *v. i.* To preach.

homill. † HUMMEL.

‖ **homine replegiando.** [LL.] = DE HOMINE REPLEGIANDO.

hom'i-ness (hō m'ĭ-n ĕ s), *n.* Homelikeness. *Rare.*

hom'i-ni-form' (hō m'ĭ-n ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *homo, hominis,* man + *-form.*] Manlike.

hom'i-ni-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [L. *homo, hominis,* man + *-fy.*] To make human. *Rare.*

hom'i-nine (hŏm'ĭ-nĭn ; -nīn), *a.* [L. *homo, hominis,* man + *-ine.*] Human. *Rare.*

hom'i-ni-sec'tion, *n.* [L. *homo* man + E. *section.*] Dissection of the human body. *Rare.*

‖ **ho'mi-nis est er-ra're** (hŏm'ĭ-nĭs). [L.] To err is human. *Cicero (Philippics,* xii. 2).

hom'i-niv'o-rous (hŏm'ĭ-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a* [L. *homo, hominis,* man + *-vorous.*] Man-eating. *Rare.*

hom'ish-ness (hōm'ĭsh-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

hom'lock. † HEMLOCK. [*Obs.*

hom'ly-hed, *n.* Homeliness.

hom'me. † HAM.

‖ **homme,** *n* [F.] Man.—**homme d'af'faires'** (ŏ m'd à'fâr'), a man who transacts business for others; agent—**h. de bien'** (dẽ byĔN'), a good man, an upright man.—**h. de cour** (kōōr'), a man of the court; a courtier—**h. de for'tune'** (fôr'tun'), a man of fortune; i. e., one who, poor at the start, has acquired fortune or wealth.—**h. de guerre'** (gâr'), man of war; soldier.—**h. de let'tres** (lĕt'r'), a man of letters; a litterateur.—**h. de paille'** (pa'y'), a man of straw.—**h. d'épée'** (dā'pā'), a man of the sword; a military man; a soldier; a man very fond of fencing.—**h. de robe'** (dẽ-rōb'), lit., a man of the robe; a man in civil office; a magistrate.—**h. d'es'prit'** (dĕs'prē'), a man of wit; a wit.—**h. d'état'** (dā'tà'), a statesman—**h. du monde'** (dü mōnd'), man of the world, high life, or society.

hom'mer Dial. Eng var. of HAMMER.

hom'mock, hom'moke. † HUMMOCK.

hom'mock-y. † HUMMOCKY.

I-kē'nŭs). [NL.] The American race. See AMERICAN, *a.*, 3. — **Homo Cau-cas'i-cus** (kô-kăs'ĭ-kŭs). [NL.] = CAUCASIAN RACE. — **H. Eu'ro-pe'us** *or* **Eu'ro-pæ'us** (ū'rō-pē'ŭs) [L., *Europæus*], a race of man, tall, dolichocephalic, and fair, corresponding in general to the blond Caucasian type. — **H. me-rid'i-o-na'lis** (mē-rĭd'ĭ-ō-nā'lĭs) [L. *meridionalis* southern], a race of man practically the same as the Mediterranean race (which see). — **H. Mon-gol'i-cus** (mŏn-gŏl'ĭ-kŭs). [NL.] = MONGOLIAN RACE. — **H. ne-an'der-tha-len'sis** (nē-ăn'-dĕr-tä-lĕn'sĭs). [NL.] = NEANDERTHAL RACE. Cf. MAN.

ho'mo- (hō'mō- ; hŏm'ō- ; *see note below*). **1** A combining form from Greek ὁμός, *one and the same, common, joint*. **2.** *Chem.* Sometimes specif. used in designating a *homologue* of the compound to whose name it is prefixed; as, creosol, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, and *homo*creosol, $C_9H_{12}O_2$; atropine, $C_{17}H_{23}O_3N$, and *homo*atropine, $C_{18}H_{21}O_3N$.

☞ "The pronunciation of the first syllable, with primary or secondary stress, varies; etymologically the *o* is short (ŏ) and is so usually pronounced by scholars (cf. HOLO-); but popularly it is often ō; when stressless it is ŏ (though some make it ŭ)." *Oxf. E. D.* The pronunciation with ō is uncommon in the United States, except in three-syllabled words, as *homodont*, *homologue*, etc.

ho'mo-blas'tic (hō'mō-blăs'tĭk ; hŏm'ō- ; *see* HOMO-), *a.* [*homo-* + *-blastic*.] *Biol.* **a** Having a direct embryonic development. **b** Arising from cells of the same kind. Opposed to *heteroblastic*. See EMBRYOGENY. —**ho'mo-blas'ty** (hō'mō-blăs'tĭ ; hŏm'ō-), *n.*

ho'mo-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ὁμοκεντρος ; ὁμός
ho'mo-cen'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } the same + κέντρον center : cf. F. *homocentrique*.] Having the same center. — **ho'mo-cen'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ho'mo-cer'cal (-sûr'kăl), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. κέρκος tail.] *Zool.* Having or designating a tail nearly or quite symmetrical, the vertebral column terminating at the middle of the base of the caudal fin, whose lobes are of equal size. The majority of teleost fishes have a tail apparently perfectly homocercal, but on dissection many of them, esp. when young, exhibit traces of the upturning of the tip of the spinal column characteristic of the heterocercal type (see HETEROCERCAL). The homocercal tail is therefore derived from the heterocercal, and, though superficially somewhat like the diphycercal, in reality it only represents the lower lobe of the diphycercal tail.

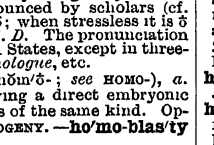

Homocercal Tail

ho'mo-cer'cy (hō'mō-sûr'sĭ ; hŏm'ō- ; *cf.* HOMO-), *n.* *Zoöl.* Possession of a homocercal tail ; state of being homocercal.

ho'mo-chla-myd'e-ous (-klā-mĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* [*homo-* + *chlamydeous*.] *Bot.* Having a perianth whose inner and outer series are similar, or not differentiated into calyx and corolla, as in the lily. It is the next stage of differentiation in floral structure beyond the **haplochlamydeous** ; the more complex development is the **heterochlamydeous** condition (see these words ; cf. ACHLAMYDEÆ).

ho'mo-chro'mous (-krō'mŭs), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. χρῶμα color.] Of uniform color ; specif., *Bot.*, having all the florets in a capitulum of the same color. Cf. HETEROCHROMOUS.

ho'mo-der'mic (-dûr'mĭk), *a.* [*homo-* + *dermic*.] *Biol.* Originating from the same germ layer. — **ho'mo-der'my** (hō'mō-dûr'mĭ ; hŏm'ō-), *n.*

hom'o-dont (hŏm'ō-dŏnt ; hō'mō- ; 277 : *see* HOMO-), *a.* [*homo-* + *-odont*.] *Zool.* Having all the teeth similar in form, as in the porpoises ; — opposed to *heterodont*.

ho-mod'ro-mous (hō-mŏd'rō-mŭs), *a.* [*homo-* + *-dromous*.] **1.** *Mech.* Designating a lever or pulley in which the power and resistance are on the same side of the fulcrum or axis. *Obs.*

2. *Bot.* In alternate-leaved phyllotaxy, having the genetic spiral following the same direction in both stem and branches. Cf. HETERODROMOUS, 1 ; ANTIDROMOUS.

ho-mod'ro-my (-mĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being homodromous.

ho'mœ-o-, ho'me-o- (hō'mē-ō- ; hŏm'ē-ō- ; *see note below*), **ho-moi'o-** (hō-moi'ō-). Combining forms from Greek ὅμοιος, *like, similar*.

☞ "The etymological pronunciation would be hŏ-mē'ō-, as in hŏ-moi'ō- ; but usage favors hŏm'ē-ō-, or in popular use hŏ'mē-ō- ; the last esp. in *homœopathy* and its family (the only really popular members of the group)." *Oxf. E. D.* Good usage in the United States distinctly favors hŏ'mē-ō- in all words beginning with this prefix.

ho'mœ-o-ki-ne'sis, *or* **ho'me-o-** (-kĭ-nē'sĭs ; -kī-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *homœo-* + Gr. κίνησις motion.] *Biol.* Mitotic cell division in which the different elements of the chromatin are divided equally between the daughter nuclei ; — opposed to *heterokinesis*.

ho'mœ-om'er-al (-ŏm'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [*homœo-* + Gr. μέρος part.] **a** *Pros.* Having, or composed of, similar metrical parts or groups. **b** Relating to homœomery. *Rare.*

ho'mœ-o-mer'ic (hō'mē-ō-mĕr'ĭk ; hŏm'ē-) } *a.* **1.** Pert. to
ho'mœ-o-mer'i-cal (-ō-mĕr'ĭ-kăl) } homœomery.
2. Consisting of homogeneous parts or particles.

ho'mœ-om'er-ous, ho'me-om'er-ous, *a.* **1.** [See HOMŒOMERAL.] Having, or consisting of, similar parts.
2. *Bot.* Having the gonidia uniformly distributed through the hyphæ without evidence of stratification, — said of a lichen thallus. Cf. HETEROMEROUS, 2 **b**.

ho'mœ-om'er-y (-ŏm'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [L. *homœomeria*, fr. Gr. ὁμοιομερεια ; ὁμοιος like + μέρος part.] **1.** The likeness or homogeneous character of the ultimate substances, "seeds," or particles, postulated by Anaxagoras as the foundation of like characteristics in nature ; also, the theory postulating this.
2. *pl.* The like particles or substances themselves ; also, homœomeric objects or characters.

ho'mœ-o-morph', *or* **ho'me-o-** (hō'mē-ō-môrf' ; hŏm'ē- ; *see* HOMŒO-), *n.* *Cryst.* A homœomorphous substance.

ho'mœ-o-mor'phism, *or* **ho'me-o-** (-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [See HOMŒOMORPHOUS.] A near similarity of crystalline forms between unlike chemical compounds. See ISOMORPHISM.

ho'mœ-o-mor'phous, *or* **ho'me-o-** (-fŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὁμοιόμορφος of like form ; ὁμοιος like + μορφή form.] **1.** *Cryst.* Manifesting homœomorphism.
2. *Med.* Of similar structure ; containing tissue elements like those of the surrounding organ, as morbid growth.

ho'mœ-o-te-leu'tic (hō'mē-ō-tē-lū'tĭk ; hŏm'ē-; *see* HOMŒO-), *a.* **1.** Having the same or similar endings.
2. Due to homœoteleuton ; as, a *homœoteleutic* error.

ho'mœ-o-te-leu'ton (-tē-lū'tŏn), *n.* [L. *homoeoteleuton* like ending, rime, Gr. ὁμοιοτέλευτον, prop. neut. of ὁμοιοτέλευτος ending alike ; ὁμοιος like + τελευτη end.] The use or occurrence in writing of the same or similar endings near together, as in neighboring clauses or lines, whether happening by chance, or done purposely to give a rhythmical effect. *Homœoteleuton* is a frequent source of error in copied manuscripts.

ho'mœ-o-type', *or* **ho'me-o-** (hō'mē-ō-tīp' ; hŏm'ē-), *n.* [*homœo-* + *-type*.] *Biol.* A specimen which has been carefully compared with and identified with an original or primary type.

ho'mo-gam'ic (hō'mō-găm'ĭk ; hŏm'ō- ; *see* HOMO-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, homogamy.

ho-mog'a-mous (hō-mŏg'ă-mŭs), *a.* [*homo-* + *-gamous*.] *Bot.* Characterized by homogamy.

ho-mog'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμόγαμος married together ; ὁμός the same + γάμος marriage.] **1.** *Evolution.* The interbreeding consequent upon some form of isolation or segregation of a group of individuals having a common character or characters differentiating them from those from which they are segregated. *Romanes.*
2. *Bot.* **a** State of having flowers alike throughout, as in the heads of cichoriaceous plants or the spikes of many sedges ; — opposed to *heterogamy*. **b** Maturation of the stamens and pistils at the same period ; — said of some perfect or monoclinous flowers, and opposed to *dichogamy*.

ho'mo-ge-ne'i-ty (hō'mō-jē-nē'ĭ-tĭ ; hŏm'ō- ; *see* HOMO-), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *homogénéité*, LL. *homogeneitas*.] Homogeneous character or quality.

ho'mo-ge'ne-ous (-jē'nē-ŭs ; 277 : *see* HOMO-), *a.* [Gr. ὁμογενής ; ὁμός the same + γένος race, kind. See SAME ; KIN.]
1. Of the same kind or nature ; consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature ; — opposed to *heterogeneous* ; as, *homogeneous* particles, elements, or principles.
2. *Math.* **a** Alike in nature and therefore comparable in size. **b** Of the same degree or dimensions in every term (in the symbols considered) ; as, a *homogeneous* equation.
3. *Biol.* Homogenous
homogeneous coordinates. See COÖRDINATE, *n.*, 2. — **h. linear group**, *Alg.*, the group belonging to the linear transformation of one set of *n* variables into another. — **h. part** (of a continuum *C*), *Math.*, a perfect and connected continuum *H*, not the whole of *C*, having points *within* it and also *on* it, the latter forming its *boundary*, and such that if *a* and *b* are *within* it, there may be found a number *m* for every vicinity ϵ, however small, and points $p_1, p_2, \ldots p_m$, so that the vicinity of *a* contains p_1 and only points *within* *H*, and so for $p_1, p_2, \ldots p_m, b$. — **h. roof**, *Arch.*, a roof forming a solid shell of one material. — **h. strain**, *Physics*, a strain such that parallel lines drawn through the body before it will be parallel after it. — **h. whole.** See WHOLE.
— **ho'mo-ge'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ho'mo-ge'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

ho'mo-gen'e-sis (hō'mō-jĕn'ē-sĭs ; hŏm'ō- ; *see* HOMO-), *n.* [*homo-* + *-genesis*.] *Biol.* That method of reproduction in which the successive generations are alike, no alternation of generations (which see) taking place.

ho-mog'e-nous (hō-mŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [See HOMOGENY.] *Biol.* Having a resemblance in structure due to descent from a common progenitor ; — applied to animals or plants, and to their parts. Opposed to *homoplastic*.

ho'mo-gen-tis'ic (hō'mō-jĕn-tĭz'ĭk ; hŏm'ō- ; *see* HOMO-), *a.* [*homo-* + *gentisin*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, melting at 147° C., normally present in small amount in the urine and more abundant in cases of alkaptonuria. Chemically it is dihydroxyphenyl-acetic acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CH_2{\cdot}CO_2H$.

ho-mog'e-ny (hō-mŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμογένεια ; ὁμός the same + γένος race, kind.] **1.** Homogeneity. *Obs.*
2. *Biol.* Correspondence between parts or organs due to descent from the same ancestral type ; true homology ; — opposed to *homoplasy* or *homoplasmy*. *Lankester.*

ho-mog'o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμόγονος ; ὁμός the same + γόνος offspring.] *Bot.* The condition of having one kind of flowers with the androecium and gynœcium of uniform relative length ; — opposed to *heterogony*. — **ho-mog'o-nous** (hō-mŏg'ō-nŭs), *a.* — **ho-mog'o-nous-ly**, *adv.*

hom'o-graph (hŏm'ō-grăf ; hō'mō- ; 277 : *see* HOMO-), *n.* [Gr. ὁμογραφος with the same letters ; ὁμος + γράφειν to write.] One of two or more words identical in orthography, but different in derivation and meaning, as, *fair*, market, and *fair*, beautiful ; *lead*, to conduct, and *lead*, metal.

ho'mo-graph'ic (hō'mō-grăf'ĭk ; hŏm'ō- ; *see* HOMO-), *a.* [*homo-* + *-graphic*.] **1.** *Geom.* In one-to-one correspondence of points with each other ; superimposable by central projections on planes. In such figures collinears correspond to collinears, and the cross ratios of two corresponding sets are equal (*Chasles*).
2. Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, homographs.
3. Employing a single and separate character to represent each sound ; — said of strictly phonetic spelling. Opposed to *heterographic*.
homographic substitution *or* **transformation.** = LINEAR SUBSTITUTION **b**.

ho-mog'ra-phy (hŏ-mŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* **1.** Homographic spelling.
2. *Geom.* One-to-one correspondence between two figures composed of the same kind of elements (points, lines, planes, or spaces) ; a homology, as of two figures in perspective.

ho-moi'o- (hō-moi'ō-). Combining form from Greek ὁμοιος, *like*. See HOMŒO-.

ho-moi'o-ther'mal (-ō-thûr'măl), **ho'mœ-o-**, *or* **ho'me-o-** (hō'mē-ō- ; hŏm'ē-ō-), *a.* [Gr. ὁμοιος like + *thermal*.] *Zoöl.* Preserving a uniform body temperature, in spite of variations in the surrounding medium, as warm-blooded animals ; hence, equivalent to *warm-blooded*.

ho'moi-ou'si-a (hō'moi-ōō'sĭ'-ă ; -ou'sĭ'-ă), *n.* [NL. See HOMOIOUSIAN.] *Eccl.* Similar nature or substance ; — applied by Homoiousians to the relation of Father and Son.

ho'moi-ou'si-an (-ăn), *a.* [Gr. ὁμοιούσιος, ὁμοιοούσιος, of like substance ; ὁμοιος like + οὐσία the substance, being, essence.] *Eccl. Hist.* Holding, or pert. to the belief, that the Son was of like, but not of the same, essence or substance with the Father ; — opposed to *homoousian*. — *n.* [*cap.*] One of the Semi-Arians of the 4th century, who were homoiousian in faith.

ho'mo-lat'er-al (hō'mō-lăt'ẽr-ăl ; hŏm'ō- ; *see* HOMO-), *a.* [*homo-* + *lateral*.] *Math.* **a** On the same side. **b** Homohedral.

ho-mol'o-gate (hō-mŏl'ō-gāt), *v. t.* ; HO-MOL'O-GAT'ED (-gāt'-ĕd) ; HO-MOL'O-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [LL. *homologatus*, p. p. of *homologare* to homologate, Gr. ὁμολογεῖν to assent, agree. See HOMOLOGOUS.] **1.** *Civil Law.* To approve ; allow ; confirm ; as, the court *homologates* a proceeding ; specif., *Scots Law*, to ratify or validate (a document or transaction that is defective or informal).
2. To bring into consonance ; to homologize. *Rare.*

ho-mol'o-gate, *v. i.* To be or act in accord or agreement.

ho-mol'o-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *homologation*.] *Civil & Scots Law.* Act of homologating ; confirmation or ratification, as of a report, award, or defective instrument.

ho'mo-log'ic (hō'mō-lŏj'ĭk ; hŏm'ō-) } *a.* Pert. to, or
ho'mo-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl ; see HOMO-) } characterized by, homology ; homologous. — **ho'mo-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ho-mol'o-gize (hō-mŏl'ō-jīz), *v. t.* ; -GIZED (-jīzd) ; -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). To be or become homologous.

ho-mol'o-gize, *v. t.* To make homologous ; specif., *Biol.*, to determine the existence of homology between, as parts.

hom'o-lo-gou'me-na (hŏm'ō-lō-gōō'mē-nă ; -gou'mē-nă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὁμολογουμενα things conceded, p. pr. pass. of ὁμολογεῖν to concede. See HOMOLOGOUS.] The books of the New Testament usually called protocanonical ; — disting. from *antilegomena*. See DEUTEROCANONICAL.

‖ **ho'mo an-ti'qua vir-tu'te ac fi'de** [L.] A man of the ancient virtue and fidelity

ho'mo-bar'ic (hō'mō-băr'ĭk ; hŏm'ō-), *a* [*homo-* + Gr. βάρος weight.] Of uniform weight

ho'mo-car'pous, *a.* [*homo-* + *-carpous*.] *Bot.* Bearing fruit all of one kind.

ho'mo-cat'e-gor'ic, *a.* [*homo-* + *categoric*.] Belonging to the same category.

ho'mo-cerc (hō'mō-sûrk ; hŏm'ō-), *a.* *Zool.* Homocercal. — *n.* A homocercal fish.

ho'mo-cer-cal'i-ty (-sē-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Zool.* Homocercy.

ho'mo-cer'e-brin, *n.* [*homo-* + *cerebrin*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance similar to, or identical with, cerebrin.

ho'mo-chro'ma-tism, *n.* [*homo-* + *chromatism*.] *Bot.* Uniformity of coloration or marking in flowers of the same species. Cf. HETEROCHROMATISM. — **ho'mo-chro-mat'ic**, *a.* [mochromous.

ho'mo-chro'mic, *a.* *Bot.* Homochromous.

ho-moch'ro-nous (hō-mŏk'rō-nŭs), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. χρόνος time : cf. ὁμόχρονος contemporaneous.] *Biol.* Homœochronous.

Ho'mo-cœ'la (hō'mō-sē'lă), *n. pl* [NL. ; *homo-* + Gr. κοίλον a hollow.] *Zool.* An order of calcareous sponges having the endoderm entirely of flagellate collared cells [HOMO-.

ho'mo-cre'o-sol, *n.* *Chem.* See

ho'mo-dem'ic (hō'mō-dĕm'ĭk), *a.* [*homo-* + *deme*, 2.] *Biol.* Developed from the same deme.

hom'o-dox (hŏm'ō-dŏks), **hom'o-dox'i-an** (-dŏk'sĭ-ăn), *a* [Gr. ὁμοδοξος ; ὁμός same + δόξα opinion.] Having the same opinion. *Obs.*

ho-mod'ro-mal (hō-mŏd'rō-măl), **ho'mo-dro'mous** (hō'mō-drō'mŭs), *a.* Homodromous.

ho'mo-dy-nam'ic (hō'mō-dī-năm'ĭk ; -dĭ- ; hŏm'ō-), *a.* Homodynamous.

ho'mo-dy'na-mous (-dī'nă-mŭs ; -dĭ'nă-m ŭs), *a.* *Biol.* a Pertaining to, or characterized by, homodynamy. **b** Alike in controlling force.

ho'mo-dy'na-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμοδύναμος of like power ; ὁμός the same + δύναμις power.] *Biol.* The homology between metameres. [HOMOIAN.

ho-mœ'an (hō-mē'ăn). Var. of **ho-mœ'o-arch'y** (hō-mē'ō-ar'-kĭ), *n.* [*homœo-* + *-archy* beginning.] Similarity of the beginnings of two neighboring words. Cf. HOMŒOTELEUTON

ho'mœ-o-chro-mat'ic, *or* **ho'me-o-**, *n* [*homœo-* + *chromatic*.] *Zool.* Of similar color. — **ho'mœ-o-chro'ma-tism**, *or* **ho'me-o-**, *n.* **ho'mœ-och'ro-nous**, *or* **ho'me-o-** (hō'mē-ŏk'rō-nŭs ; hŏm'ē-). *a.* [*homœo-* + Gr χρόνος time] *Biol* Appearing at the same age or period in life in the offspring as in the parent ; — said of organs, traits, tendencies, etc.

ho'mœ-o-crys'tal-line, *or* **ho'me-o-**, *n.* [*homœo-* + *crystalline*] *Petrog.* Having the crystals of the constituent minerals equally developed ; granitic

ho'mœ-og'e-nous, *or* **ho'me-og'-** (hō'mē-ŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὁμογενής. See HOMŒO- ; -GENOUS] Of a similar kind. — **ho'mœ-o-gen'e-sis**, *or* **ho'me-o-** (-ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.*

ho'mœ-om'er-æ (hō'mē-ŏm'ĕr-ē ; hŏm'ē-), *n. pl.* [NL.] = HOMŒOMERY, 2.

ho'mœ-o-me-ri'a (-ō-mē-rĭ'ă ; -mē'rĭ-ă), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -RIÆ. [L.] = HOMŒOMERY.—**ho'mœ-o-me'ri-an** (-mē'rĭ-ăn), *n.* — **ho'mœ-o-me'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ho'mœ-o-path'ic, ho'mœ-op'a-thist, -op'a-thy, etc. Vars. of HOMŒOPATHIC, etc.

ho'mœ-oph'o-ny, *or* **ho'me-oph'-** (hō'mē-ŏf'ō-nĭ ; hŏm'ē-), *n.* [*homœo-* + *-phony*.] Similarity of sound.

ho'mœ-o-pla'si-a (-ō-plā'zhĭ-ă; -zĭ-ă), **ho'mœ-op'la-sy** (-ō-p'l ă-sĭ), *n.* [NL *homœoplasia*. See HOMŒO- ; -PLASIA.] *Med.* Formation of tissue similar to normal tissue.—**ho'mœ-o-plas'tic**, *a.*

ho'mœ-o-se'mant (hō'mē-ō-sē'-mănt ; hŏm'ē-), *n.* [*homœo-* + Gr σημαντός marked.] A word of nearly the same meaning as another word. *Rare.*

ho-mœ'o-sis, *or* **ho-me'o-** (hō-mē'ō-sĭs), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. ὁμοίωσις likeness.] *Biol.* The assumption by one of a series of parts of the characters proper to another member of the series.

ho-mœ'o-tel (hō-mē'ō-tĕl), *n.* = HOMŒOTELEUTON.

ho-mœ'o-ther'mal, *a.* = HOMOIOTHERMAL.

ho'mœ-ot'ic (hō'mē-ŏt'ĭk ; hŏm'ē-), *a.* *Biol.* Of or pert. to homœosis.

ho'mœ-ot'o-py (hō'mē-ŏt'ō-pĭ ; hŏm'ē-), *n.* [*homœo-* + Gr τόπος place.] = HOMŒOTELEUTON.

ho'mœ-o-typ'i-cal, *or* **ho'me-o-** (-ō-tĭp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*homœo-* + *typical*.] *Biol.* Designating mitosis distinguished by shortness of the chromosomes and irregular arrangement of the daughter chromosomes. *Flemming.*

ho'mœ-ou'si-a (hō'mē-ōō'sĭ'-ă ; -ou'sĭ'-ă ; hŏm'ē-). **ho'mœ-ou'si-an** (-ăn). Vars. of HOMOIOUSIA, -OUSIAN.

ho'mœ-o-zo'ic, *or* **ho'me-o-** (-ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*homœo-* + Gr. ζωή life.] *Biogeog.* Pertaining to or designating a region or regions throughout which the forms of life are the same or similar.

ho'mo-fo'cal, *a.* [*homo-* + *focal*.] *Math.* = CONFOCAL.

ho'mo-gan'gli-ate, *a.* [*homo-* + *gangliate*.] *Zool.* Having symmetrically arranged nervous ganglia, as the Articulata.

hom'o-gen (hŏm'ō-jĕn ; hō'mō-jĕn), *n.* [*homo-* + *-gen*.] *Biol.* **a** A group having a common origin. **b** One of two or more homogenous organs or parts.

hom'o-gene (-jēn), *a.* [Cf. F. *homogène*, Gr. ὁμογενής.] Homogeneous. *Rare.*

hom'o-gene, *n.* One of a number that are homogeneous *Rare.*

ho'mo-ge'ne-al (hō'mō-jē'nē-ăl ; hŏm'ō-), *a.* Homogeneous. — *n.* A homogene. — **ho'mo-ge'ne-al-ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*

ho'mo-ge'ne-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To make homogeneous. *Rare.*

ho'mo-ge-ne'ic (-jē-nē'ĭk), **-ge-ne'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), **-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* = HOMOGENEOUS.

ho-mog'e-nize (hō-mŏj'ē-nīz), *v. t.* To make homogeneous. *Rare.* — **ho-mog'e-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn ; -nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

hom'o-glot (hŏm'ō-glŏt ; hō'mō-), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. γλῶττα tongue.] Of the same language. *Rare.* [Homogonous.

hom'o-gone (-gōn), *a.* *Bot.*

ho'mo-he'dral (hō'mō-hē'drăl ; hŏm'ō-). *a* [*homo-* + Gr. ἕδρα side.] Having equal or corresponding faces ; also, holohedral.

‖ **ho'mo ho'mi-ni lu'pus** (hŏm'ō-nĭ). [L.] Man is a wolf to man.

ho-moi'an (hō-moi'ăn), *n.* [Gr. ὁμοιος like.] A Homoiousian.

ho-moi'o-chla-myd'e-ous (-ō-klă-mĭd'ē-ŭs). Var of HOMOCHLAMYDEOUS.

hom'o-mer'i-a, homœimerous, -omery, etc. Vars. of HOMŒOMERIA, etc. [OMERIC

ho-moi'o-me'ri-ous, *a.* = HOMŒ-

ho-moi'op-to'ton (hō-moi'ŏp-tō'tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr Gr ὁμοιοπτωτος in a like case ; ὁμοιος like + πτωτός falling.] *Rhet.* A figure in which the several parts of a sentence end with the same inflection. *Obs.*

ho-moi'o-te-leu'tic (hō-moi'ō-tē-lū'tĭk), **ho-moi'o-te-leu'ton** (-tŏn). Vars. of HOMŒOTELEUTIC, HOMŒOTELEUTON

ho-moi'o-ther'mous (-ō-thûr'-mŭs), *a.* *Zool.* Homoiothermal.

ho'moi-ou'si-ous (hō'moi-ōō'sĭ-ŭs ; hŏ'moi-ou'-), *a.* Homoiousian. *Rare.*

ho'mo-lec'i-thal (hō'mō-lĕs'ĭ-thăl ; hŏm'ō-), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. λέκιθος yolk of an egg.] *Biol.* Having the yolk small in amount and nearly uniformly distributed ; — said of certain eggs. Practically equiv. to *alecithal*. [*Obs.*

ho-mol'o-gal, *a.* Homologous.

ho-mol'o-gist (hō-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A student of homologies *Rare*

ho-mol'o-giz'er (-jīz'ẽr), *n.* One who homologizes. [Homologue.

ho-mol'o-gon (-gŏn), *n.* [NL.]

ho-mol'o-gous (hŏ-mŏl'ŏ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὁμόλογος assenting, agreeing; ὁμός the same + λόγος speech, discourse, proportion, λέγειν to say, speak.] Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure; specif.: **a** *Med.* Having the same structure as the normal tissue of the part; — said of morbid growths. **b** *Biol.* Corresponding in type of structure; exhibiting homology. See HOMOLOGY **b**. Cf. ANALOGOUS. **c** *Physiol. Chem.* Having the relation that exists between an immune serum and the particular species of bacterium by means of which it is prepared; as, a bacillus placed in its *homologous* serum. **d** *Chem.* Characterized by homology (see HOMOLOGY **c**); as, a *homologous* series; *homologous* compounds. **e** *Math.* (1) Related as two antecedents or two consequents in a proportion, or as any two corresponding parts of two similar figures. (2) *Modern Geom.* Being in homology; homologic. See HOMOLOGY.

homologous stimulus. *Physiol.* See STIMULUS.

hom'o-lo-graph'ic (hŏm'ŏ-lō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [See HOMALOGRAPHIC.] Preserving the mutual relations of parts, esp. as to size and form; maintaining proportions. — **homolographic projection**, a mapping of parts of the earth's surface so as to maintain the relative areas.

hom'o-logue (hŏm'ŏ-lŏg; 277: *see* HOMO-), *n.* [Cf. F. *homologue*, a. See HOMOLOGOUS.] That which is homologous to something else; as, the corresponding sides, etc., of similar polygons are the *homologues* of each other, the members or terms of a homologous series in chemistry are the *homologues* of each other; specif., *Biol.*, a part or organ exhibiting homology (see HOMOLOGY **b**) with some other part or organ. Cf. ANALOGY, ANALOGUE, *Biol.*

ho-mol'o-gy (hŏ-mŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμολογια agreement. See HOMOLOGOUS.] Quality of being homologous; relation of correspondence. Specif.: **a** *Math.* A one-to-one correspondence of two coplanar figures whereby the junction lines of corresponding points are copunctal in the *center of homology* and the junction points of correspondent lines are collinear on the *axis of homology*. **b** *Biol.* Correspondence in type of structure between parts or organs of different organisms due to differentiation by the process of evolution from the same or a corresponding part or organ of some remote ancestor, also, true correspondence in type of structure between different parts of the same individual. Distinguished from *analogy*, or resemblance in function (or sometimes also in form) between organs of different origin. The relation in structure between the leg and arm of a man, and that between the arm of a man, the fore leg of a horse, the wing of a bird, and the pectoral fin of a fish, are familiar examples of homology. **c** *Chem.* The relation existing between the compounds of a series whose successive members possess, in addition to similarity of structure, a regular difference in formula. It is usually attended by a regular variation in physical properties. Cf. HETEROLOGY. The term is used esp. with reference to series of carbon compounds in which the regular difference is CH_2, as the paraffins, CH_4, C_2H_6, C_3H_8, etc., or the fatty acids, CH_2O_2, $C_2H_4O_2$, $C_3H_6O_2$, etc. In an extended sense, chemical elements of the same group, as chlorine, bromine, and iodine, are said to be in *homology* with one another.

‖ **ho'mo men-su'ra** (hō'mō mĕn-sū'rȧ), [L.] Man the measure; — the doctrine that "man is the measure of all things," first propounded by Protagoras (about 491–421 B. C.) in the phrase πάντων χρημάτων μετρον ἄνθρωπος, the idea being that things have meaning only in relation to human interest.

> Psychology, pure and simple, has always . . accepted, tacitly at least, the *homo mensura* doctrine. *James Ward.*

ho'mo-mor'phism (hō'mŏ-môr'fĭz'm; hŏm'ŏ-; *see* HOMO-), *n.* Lit., likeness in form; as: **a** *Biol.* = HOMOMORPHY. **b** *Bot.* State of having perfect flowers of only one type or kind; — opposed to *heteromorphism* or *heterogony*. See HETEROGONOUS DIMORPHISM, HETEROGONOUS TRIMORPHISM. **c** *Zoöl.* Similarity of the larva and the adult, as in insects which have only an incomplete metamorphosis; hemimetaboly. — **ho'mo-mor'phic** (-fĭk), **ho'mo-mor'phous** (-fŭs), *a.*

ho'mo-mor'phy (hō'mŏ-môr'fĭ, hŏm'ŏ-; *see* HOMO-), *n.* [*homo-* + Gr. μορφή form.] *Biol.* Similarity of form (esp. resemblance in external characters) with different fundamental structure; superficial resemblance between organisms of different groups.

hom'o-nym (hŏm'ŏ-nĭm; hō'mŏ-; 277; *see* HOMO-), *n.* Also **hom'o-nyme.** [Cf. F. *homonyme*. See HOMONYMOUS.] **1.** A word having the same sound as another, but differing from it in meaning, as *bare* and *bear*.

2. One of two or more persons or things having the same name; a namesake.

3. *Biol.* A name preoccupied by its earlier application to a different group of the same category and hence untenable under the law of priority. Thus *Abies alba* Michaux (1803) is a *homonym* of *Abies alba* Miller (1768). The former name applies to the American white spruce (*Picea canadensis*), the latter to the European silver fir (*Abies picea*).

Syn. — See SYNONYM.

hom'o-nym'ic (hŏm'ŏ-nĭm'ĭk; hō'mŏ-; *see* HOMO-), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or being, homonyms.

2. *Music.* Having the same name, but different in mode. Thus, the scale or key of C major and that of C minor are *homonymic* scales or keys. *J. H. Cornell.*

ho-mon'y-mous (hŏ-mŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *homonymus*, Gr. ὁμώνυμος; ὁμός the same + ὄνυμα, for ὄνομα name. See SAME; NAME.] **1.** Having the same name or designation, — opposed to *heteronymous*.

2. Standing in the same relation; specif., *Optics*, pertaining to or designating uncrossed images of an object seen double. See DIPLOPIA.

3. Having the same sound, but different meaning; hence, equivocal; ambiguous.

ho-mon'y-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμωνυμια.] Homonymous state or character.

ho'mo-ou'si-a (hō'mŏ-ōō'sĭ-ȧ; -ou'sĭ-ȧ; hŏm'ŏ-; *see* HOMO-), *n.* [NL. See HOMOOUSIAN.] *Eccl.* The same nature or substance; — applied by the Homoousians to the relation of Father and Son.

ho'mo-ou'si-an (hō'mŏ-ōō'sĭ-ăn; -ou'sĭ-ăn; hŏm'ŏ-; 277), *a.* [Gr. ὁμοούσιος; ὁμός the same + οὐσια being, essence, substance.] *Eccl. Hist.* Holding, in accordance with the Nicene Creed, that the Son is consubstantial with the Father; also, pert. to the belief or doctrine that so holds; — opposed to *homoiousian*. — *n.* [*cap.*] One of those who in the 4th century held the homoousian doctrine, accepting the Nicene Creed. — **Ho'mo-ou'si-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Ho'mo-ou'si-an-ist**, *n.*

hom'o-phone (hŏm'ŏ-fōn; hō'mŏ-; *see* HOMO-), *n.* [*homo-* + Gr. φαινεσθαι to appear.] In speech reading by the deaf, a word that has the same appearance (with respect to the visible vocal organs) as another word, as *bat*, *mat*, *pat* — **ho-moph'e-nous** (hŏ-mŏf'ē-nŭs), *a.*

hom'o-phone (-fōn), *n.* (usually in *pl.*). [Cf. F. *homophone*. See HOMOPHONOUS.] **1.** A letter or character which expresses a like sound with another.

2. A word having the same sound as another, but differing from it in meaning and usually in spelling; as, *all* and *awl*; *bare* and *bear*; *rite*, *wrute*, *right*, and *wright*.

ho'mo-phon'ic (hō'mŏ-fŏn'ĭk; hŏm'ŏ-) } *a.* [Gr. ὁμό-
ho-moph'o-nous (hŏ-mŏf'ŏ-nŭs) } φωνος; ὁμός the same + φωνή sound, tone: cf. F. *homophone*.] **1.** *Music.* **a** Orig., sounding alike; of the same pitch; unisonous; — opposed to *antiphonic*. **b** Of or pertaining to the style of music which has one predominating voice part or melody, the other parts merely supplying the harmonies; monodic; — opposed to *polyphonic*.

2. Having or representing the same sound; as, Greek φ and English *ph*, *bare* and *bear*, etc. Cf. HOMOPHONE.

ho-moph'o-ny (hŏ-mŏf'ŏ-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμοφωνια: cf. F. *homophonie*.] Sameness of sound; quality of being homophonous. Specif.: **a** *Ancient Music.* Unison. **b** Monody; monophony; — opposed to *polyphony*. See HOMOPHONIC.

ho'mo-phyl'ic (hō'mŏ-fĭl'ĭk; hŏm'ŏ-; *see* HOMO-), *a. Biol.* Relating to homophyly; belonging to the same race.

ho-moph'y-ly (hŏ-mŏf'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* [*homo-* + Gr. φυλή a clan.] Lit., sameness of race; hence: *Biol.* Resemblance due to common ancestry; — opposed to *homomorphy*. *Haeckel.*

hom'o-plast (hŏm'ŏ-plăst; hō'mŏ-; *see* HOMO-), *n. Biol.* **a** An idorgan composed of similar plastids; — opposed to *alloplast*. *Haeckel.* **b** One of two or more homoplastic parts.

ho'mo-plas'tic (hō'mŏ-plăs'tĭk; hŏm'ŏ-; *see* HOMO-), *a.* [*homo-* + *-plastic.*] **a** Of or pert. to homoplasy; as, *homoplastic* organs. **b** Of or relating to a homoplast.

ho-mop'la-sy (hŏ-mŏp'lȧ-sĭ; hō'mŏ-plăs'ĭ; hŏm'ŏ-), *n.* Also **ho'mo-plas'sy.** [*homo-* + *-plasy.*] *Biol.* Correspondence between parts or organs not due to their modification from a common ancestral type, but acquired independently; analogy; — the opposite of *homogeny*.

ho'mo-po'lar (hō'mŏ-pō'lȧr; hŏm'ŏ-; *see* HOMO-), *a.* [*homo-* + *polar.*] **a** Unipolar. **b** *Biol.* Having the poles of the primary axis alike.

homopolar dynamo, *Elec.*, an acyclic dynamo producing direct current without commutation; — called also *unipolar dynamo*. In one machine of this class the armature is an iron drum bearing 12 insulated cylindrical segments of copper, revolving at 1,200 revolutions per minute between two north poles projecting from the middles of two opposite sides of a field magnet resembling a square frame in shape.

Ho-mop'ter-a (hŏ-mŏp'tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL; *homo-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* One of the two chief suborders of Hemiptera. It comprises the cicadas, lantern flies, leaf hoppers, spittle insects, tree hoppers, plant lice or aphids, psyllids, aleyrodids, and scale insects. Its members, when winged, may generally be distinguished by the uniform membranous texture of the fore wings, which are usually held back over the abdomen, slanting toward the sides in a rooflike position when the insect is at rest. — **ho-mop'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **ho-mop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

ho'mo-quin'ine (hō'mŏ-kwĭn'ĭn, -kwĭ-nēn'), *n.* Also **ho'mo-quin'in.** [*homo-* + *quinine.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid resembling quinine, found in cinchona bark. It is a compound of quinine and cupreine.

ho'mor-gan'ic (hō'môr-găn'ĭk), *a.* [*homo-* + *organic.*] *Phon.* Formed or articulated by the same vocal organ or organs.

ho-mos'po-rous (hŏ-mŏs'pō-rŭs; hō'mŏ-spō'rŭs; 201), *a.* [*homo-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* Having asexual spores of one kind only, as the Lycopodiaceæ and Equisetaceæ; — opposed to *heterosporous*. — **ho-mos'po-ry** (hŏ-mŏs'pō-rĭ), *n.*

ho'mo-styled' (hō'mŏ-stīld'), *a.* [*homo-* + *style.*] *Bot* Having uniform styles; homogonous.

ho'mo-sty'lism (-stī'lĭz'm), *n. Bot.* Homogony; state of having homostyled flowers.

ho'mo-tax'is (hō'mŏ-tăk'sĭs; hŏm'ŏ-; *see* HOMO-), *n.* [NL.; *homo-* + Gr. τάξις arrangement.] Similarity in arrangement; esp., *Geol.*, similarity in order of arrangement of fossiliferous deposits which are not necessarily contemporaneous. — **ho'mo-tax'i-al** (-tăk'sĭ-ăl), *a.* — **ho'mo-tax'i-al-ly**, *adv.* — **ho'mo-tax'ic** (-sĭk), *a.*

ho'mo-thet'ic (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. θετός, verbal adj. fr. τιθέναι to place.] *Math.* Similar and similarly placed, as any two parallel plane sections of a cone.

homothetic figures, those that consist of pairs of points, P and P', Q and Q', in one-to-one correspondence, such that all junction lines PP', QQ', meet in a center of similitude O, and the *ratio of similitude* (that is, $\frac{OP}{OP'} = \frac{OQ}{OQ'}$) is *constant*. When O is on the same side of P and P', the figures are **directly homothetic**; when between P and P', they are **inversely homothetic**.

ho'mo-tŏ'nous (hō-mŏt'ŏ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *homotonus*, Gr. ὁμότονος; ὁμός the same + τόνος tone.] Of the same tenor or tone; without variation. — **ho-mot'o-nous-ly**, *adv.*

hom'o-type (hŏm'ŏ-tīp; hō'mŏ-; *see* HOMO-), *n.* [*homo-* + *-type.*] *Biol.* **1.** That which has the same fundamental type of structure with something else; thus, the right arm is the *homotype* of the right leg; one arm is the *homotype* of the other, etc.

2. A homœotype.

— **ho'mo-typ'al** (hō'mŏ-tīp'ăl; hŏm'ŏ-), **ho'mo-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), **ho'mo-typ'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ho'mo-typ'y (hō'mŏ-tīp'ĭ; hŏm'ŏ-; *see* HOMO-), *n.* [See HOMOTYPE.] *Biol.* The relation existing between homotypes; — used specif. by Haeckel to denote serial homology.

ho'mo-zy'gote (-zī'gōt; -zĭg'ōt), *n.* [*homo-* + *zygote.*] *Biol.* An animal or plant in which the characters are stable, having been received in the dominant form from both parents, or in the recessive form from both parents. Such an individual therefore breeds true to type. Cf. HETEROZYGOTE, and see MENDEL'S LAW. — **ho'mo-zy'gous** (-zī'gŭs), *a.*

hom'rai (hŏm'rī), *n.* [Native name in Nepal.] A large hornbill (*Dichoceros bicornis*) of India and the Malay countries, having the casque large and hollowed above, and ending in two points in front. See HORNBILL, *Illust.*

ho-mun'cu-lus (hŏ-mŭn'kŭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CULI (-lī). [L., dim. of *homo* man.] A little man; a dwarf; a manikin. — **ho-mun'cu-lar** (-lär), *a.*

hone (hōn), *n.* [AS. *hān* stone, akin to Icel. *hein*, OSw. *hen.*] **1.** A stone of a fine grit used for sharpening cutting instruments, and esp. for setting razors; also, an artificial stone or a slab covered with an abrading substance, used for the same purpose; a fine whetstone or oilstone.

2. An implement, usually resembling a light float (see FLOAT, *n.*, 5 **j**), for dressing and smoothing the surface of gravel and similar roads.

hone, *v. t.*; HONED (hōnd); HON'ING (hōn'ĭng). To sharpen or dress with a hone; as, to *hone* a razor.

hone (hōn), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *hogner* to grumble.] To grumble; pine, lament; long. *Dial. Eng. & Southern U. S.*

hon'est (ŏn'ĕst), *a.* [ME. *honest*, *honeste*, *onest*, OF. *honeste*, *oneste*, F. *honnête*, L. *honestus*, fr. *honos*, *honor*, honor. See HONOR.] **1.** Held in honor or respect; also, worthy of honor; befitting an honorable place or condition; honorable; hence, creditable; suitable; decent. *Obs.*

2. Characterized by integrity or fairness and straightforwardness in conduct, thought, speech, etc.; upright; just; equitable; trustworthy, truthful; sincere; free from fraud, guile, or duplicity; not false; — said of persons and acts, and of things to which a moral quality is imputed, as, an *honest* judge or merchant; an *honest* statement; an *honest* bargain; an *honest* business; an *honest* book; an *honest* confession.

> Look ye out among you seven men of *honest* report *Acts* VI. 3.

3. Free from fraud or deception; genuine, full, unadulterated, or the like; as, *honest* measure; *honest* goods.

> Behold what *honest* cloth es you send forth to bleaching! *Shak.*

4. Open; frank; as, an *honest* countenance.

5. Chaste; faithful; virtuous. *Rare or Archaic.*

> Wives may be merry, and yet *honest* too. *Shak.*

Syn. — Honorable, upright, faithful; equitable, fair, just; frank, candid, ingenuous; genuine, real. — HONEST, SINCERE. *Honest* implies a regard for truth in word and deed, and a refusal to deceive or defraud others. *Sincere* implies that one is free from hypocrisy or pretense, and is genuine in character and purpose. A man is *honest* who is not willing to cheat or defraud another; he is *sincere* who is not willing to deceive him by false appearances. *Honest* is the stronger word, and implies the more active principle.

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ho'mo-lo-gu'me-na. Var. of HOMOLOGUMENA.

ho'mo-ly'sin (hō'mŏ-lī'sĭn; hŏm'ŏ-), *n.* See HÆMOLYSIN.

ho-mom'al-lous (hŏ-mŏm'ăl-ŭs), **ho-mom'a-lous,** *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. μαλλός a lock of wool.] *Bot.* Uniformly curving to one side; — applied esp. to the leaves of certain mosses; — opposed to *heteromallous*.

ho-mom'er-al (hō-mŏm'ĕr-ăl), **ho-mom'er-ous** (-ŭs). *n.* [*homo-* + Gr. μέρος part.] Having all parts alike

ho'mo-met'ri-cal. *a.* Having the same meter. — **ho'mo-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv*

Ho'mo-mor'pha (hō'mŏ-mô'r'fȧ; hŏm'ŏ-), *n. pl.* [NL. See HOMOMORPHY.] *Zool.* The Hemimetabola

‖ **ho'mo mul-ta'rum hi'te-ra'rum** (hĭ'tē-rā'rŭm). [L.] A man of great learning, lit., many letters

ho-mon'o-my (hŏ-mŏn'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*homo-* + Gr. νόμος law.] *Biol.* The homology of parts arranged on transverse axes — **ho-mon'o-mous** (-mŭs). *a* *Haeckel.*

‖**ho'mo no'vus.** [L.] = NOVUS HOMO.

hom'o-ny. † HOMINY.

hom'o-nym'ous-ly, *adv.* of HOMONYMOUS. [MEOKINESIS.]

ho'mo-ó-ki-ne'sis. Var. of HOMO-

ho'mo-or'gan, *n.* [*homo-* + *organ.*] = HOMOPLAST a. *Haeckel.*

Ho'mo-ou'si-ast, *n.* = HOMOOUSIAN *Obs.* [of HOMOOUSIA.]

ho'mo-ou'sie,ho-mou'sie. Vars. of HOMOOUSIA.

Ho'mo-o-u'si-on (hō'mŏ-ōō'sĭ-ŏn, hŏ'mŏ-ou'-; hŏm'ŏ-), *n. & a.* [Also *l. c.*] Homoousian. *Rare.*

ho'mo-ou'si-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὁμοούσιος.] Homoousian. *Rare.*

ho-mop'a-thy (hŏ-mŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμοπάθεια; ὁμός same + πάθος suffering.] Sympathy. *R.*

ho'mo-pe'ri-od'ic, *a.* [*homo-* + *periodic.*] Of the same periods.

ho'mo-pet'al-ous, *a.* [*homo-* + *petalous.*] Having petals alike.

hom'o-phone (hŏm'ŏ-fōn; hŏ'mŏ-), *a.* Representing the same sound. *Rare.*

ho'mo-phy-ad'ic (hō'mŏ-fĭ-ăd'ĭk; hŏm'ŏ-), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. φυάς, -άδος, shoot.] *Bot.* Producing a single kind of shoot, as most species of *Equisetum*; — opposed to *heterophyadic*.

ho'mo-phyl'lous, *a.* [*homo-* + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Bearing leaves all of one kind

ho-mop'la-sis (hŏ-mŏp'lȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Homoplasy.

ho'mo-plas'mic (hō'mŏ-plăz'mĭk; hŏm'ŏ-), *a. Biol.* Homoplastic.

ho'mo-plas'my (hō'mŏ-plăz'mĭ; hŏm'ŏ-), *n.* [See HOMO-1 -PLASMA.] *Biol.* Homoplasy.

ho'mo-plat, *n.* [Irreg. fr. Gr. ὦμος shoulder + πλατύς broad.] Scapula. *Obs*

ho'mo-pol'ic (hō'mŏ-pŏ'lĭ'ĭk; hŏm'ŏ-), *a. Biol.* = HOMOPOLAR.

ho-mop'ter (hō-mŏ'p'tĕr), *n.* [*homo-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* One of the Homoptera.

hom-or'gan (hŏ-môr'găn). Var. of HOMOGEORGAN.

Ho'mo-ro'ka (hō'mŏ-rō'kä), *n. Babylon. Myth.* = MARDUK.

ho'mo-ros-an'i-line, *n.* Also **-lin.** *Org. Chem.* See ROSANILINE.

ho'mo-seis'mal, *a. & n.* [*homo-* + *seismal.*] = COSEISMAL.

ho'mo-sex'u-al'i-ty, *n.* [*homo-* + *sexuality.*] *Med.* Morbid sexual passion for one of the same sex. — **ho'mo-sex'u-al,** *a.*

Ho-mos'te-us (hō-mŏs'tē-ŭs), *n. Paleon.* A genus of very large Devonian fishes of the group Arthrodira, having slender toothless jaws.

ho'mo-sty'lic (hō'mŏ-stĭ'lĭk; hŏm'ŏ-), *a. Bot.* Homostyled.

ho'mo-sty'ly (hō'mŏ-stī'lĭ; hŏm'ŏ-), *n. Bot.* Homostylism.

‖ **ho'mo su'i jn'ris** (hō'mō sū'ī jū'rĭs). [L.] A man who is sui juris (which see).

‖ **ho'mo sum; hu-ma'ni ni'hil** (*or* **nĭl**) **a me a'lĭ-e'num pu'to.** [L.] I am a man; I deem nothing that relates to man a matter foreign to myself. *Terence* (*Heauton Timoroumenos*, I. i. 25).

ho'mo-sys-tem'ic, *a.* [*homo-* + *systemic.*] Belonging to the same system.

ho'mo-tac'tic (hō'mŏ-tăk'tĭk; hŏ'mŏ-), *a.* = HOMOTAXIAL.

ho'mo-tat'ic (-tăt'ĭk), *a* [*homo-* + Gr. τάσις stress.] *Mech* Designating, or pert. to, a stress that is every where of equal intensity.

ho'mo-tax'e-ous (-tăk'sē-ŭs), *a.* Homotaxic.

ho'm o-ta x'i-a (-tăk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Homotaxis.

ho'mo-tax'y (hō'mŏ-tăk'sĭ; hŏm'ŏ-), *n.* Homotaxis.

ho'mo-ther'mic (-thûr'mĭk), **ho'mo-ther'mous** (-mŭs), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. θέρμη heat.] *Zool.* Homoiothermal.

ho-moth'e-ty (hŏ-mŏth'ē-tĭ), *n.* [*homo-* + Gr. τιθέναι to place.] *Math.* Like placement; state or character of being homothetic.

ho'mo-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [See HOMOTONOUS.] Homotonous.

ho-mot'o-ny (hŏ-mŏt'ŏ-nĭ), *n.* Uniform tone. *Rare.*

ho'mo-top'ic (hō'mŏ-tŏ-p'ĭk; hŏm'ŏ-), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. τόπος place.] *Biol.* Pert. to the same or corresponding places, or parts.

‖ **ho'mo tri'um lit'te-ra'rum.** [L.] Man of three letters, i. e. *f*, *u*, *r*, which spell the Latin for thief; a thief.

> *Plautus* (*Aulularia*, II. iv 46).

ho-mot'ro-pal (hŏ-mŏt'rō-păl), *a. Bot.* Homotropous

ho-mot'ro-pous (-pŭs), *a.* [*homo-* + *-tropous:* cf. F. *homotrope.*] *Bot.* Having the radicle directed toward the hilum, as in most anatropous seeds; — opposed to *antitropous*.

‖ **ho'mo u'ni-us li'bri.** [L.] A man of (learned in) one book.

ho-mou'si-an (hō-mōō'sĭ-ăn; -mou'-). *a.* Homoousian. — **Ho'mou-si'an-ism,** *n.*

ho'mu-rai (hŏ'mōō-rī). Var. of HOMRAI.

hom'y, home'y (hō m'ĭ), *a.* Pert. to home; homelike *Colloq*

hon. † HONE, delay. [crary.]

Hon. *Abbr.* Honorable; honble *Abbr.* Honorable.

hond. † HOUND. [of HAND

hond. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

Hond. *Abbr.* Honored.

honde. † ANDE.

honde. Obs. pl. of HAND.

hon'del. † HANDSEL

honde-selle. † HANDSEL

hondhabbing † HANDIABEND.

hondhwile, hondhwule. † HANDWHILE.

hondiwerke. † HANDIWORK.

hon'dle † HANDLE, *v.*

hon'doo, hon'dou (hŏn'dōō), *n* [Sp. *honda* sling.] The loop in the end of a lariat through which the running part goes *Western U. S.*

hon'dred. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HUNDRED.

hond'som. † HANDSOME

Hon-du'ras bark (hŏn-dōō'rȧs) [After *Honduras*, Central America.] Cascara amarga.

hone. † HOE, HOUVE, HOVE.

hone Var. of HOW, a hill.

hone, *n. & v.* [ME. *honen*, *v.*, of uncert. origin.] Delay. *Obs. & R.*

honement. † OINTMENT.

honerous. † ONEROUS.

cere come into comparison as expressing freedom from dissimulation or deceit, esp in speech (see FRANK). HONEST expresses absence of intent to deceive, and implies candor, fairness, straightforwardness; as, an *honest* confession, statement of facts. SINCERE suggests rather more strongly desire to conform to the truth, and characterizes an object as heartfelt, often as genuine or real; as, a *sincere* avowal of friendship, declaration of principle. But one may be both *honest* and *sincere* and yet mistaken. Cf. FAIR, BLUFF.

His [Goldsmith's] life, and his writings, which are the *honest* expression of it. *Thackeray.*

There is no doubt that he [Burns] entered on this new period of his life with a *sincere* determination to do right. *Stevenson.*

When he [Hamlet] declared that it was such a love as forty thousand brothers could not equal, he spoke *sincerely* indeed, but not truly. *A. C. Bradley.*

Honest Abe (ēb), an affectionate sobriquet of Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States.

hon'est (ŏn'ĕst), *v. t.* [L. *honestare* to honor: cf. OF. *honester*.] To make honest, or honorable; to honor. *Obs.*

hone'stone' (hōn'stōn'), *n.* A stone suitable for making hones for sharpening, also, a hone ready for use.

hon'es-ty (ŏn'ĕs-tĭ), *n.* [ME. *honeste, oneste*, honor, OF. *honesté, onesté*, L. *honestas*. See HONEST, *a.*] **1.** Quality or state of being honest; specif.: **a** Honor; honorableness, suitableness; decency; also, generosity; liberality. *Obs.* **b** Fairness and straightforwardness of conduct, speech, etc.; probity; integrity; sincerity; truthfulness; freedom from fraud or guile.

A . . . peaceable life in all godliness and *honesty* 1 *Tim.* ii. 2.

Rare or Archaic *Shak.*

c Chastity. *Obs. & R.*

2. Honorable people. *Obs. & R.*

3. *Bot.* **a** Satinpod (*Lunaria*). **b** Virgin's-bower *Dial. Eng.*

Syn.—Uprightness, trustworthiness, faithfulness, equity, justice, fairness.—HONESTY, HONOR, INTEGRITY, PROBITY agree in the idea of uprightness. HONESTY is the general term for freedom from fraud or imposture; HONOR, as here compared (see REPUTATION), adds to *honesty* the implication of high-mindedness or a nice sense of allegiance to the standards of one's profession, calling, or position; as, to rely on the *honesty* of a servant, of a tradesman, a man of scrupulous *honesty*, business *honor* is the foundation of trade; "*Honesty* is the best policy" (*Proverb*), cf. "*Honor* among thieves" (*Proverb*). INTEGRITY denotes uprightness or incorruptibility, esp. in the execution of trusts; PROBITY is tried integrity; as, "his unimpeachable *integrity* as treasurer of a widows' and orphans' fund" (*Hawthorne*); cf. "For intellectual *integrity* he [Huxley] was a spotless Sir Galahad" (*J. Fiske*); "That sort of *probity* and disinterestedness which such men as Bailey possess, does hold and grasp the tiptop of any spiritual honors that can be paid to anything in this world" (*Keats*). See RECTITUDE, HONEST, JUSTICE, FAIR.

hon'ey (hŭn'ĭ), *n.* [ME. *honi, huni*, AS. *hunig*; akin to OS. *honeg*, D. & G. *honig*, OHG. *honag, honang*, Icel. *hunang*, Sw. *håning*, Dan. *honning*.] **1.** A sweet viscid material elaborated in the honey sac of bees of various kinds out of the nectar of flowers, and stored up in the nest or hive (cf. HONEYCOMB) to serve as food for the colony, esp. during the winter. With certain wild animals and with man honey is a favorite article of food. Its flavor and color depend largely on the plants from which the nectar is gathered, that of clover being especially esteemed. Bees will also carry off other sweet liquids for honey making, as sugar sirup, but not without impairing the quality of the honey. Honey consists principally of a mixture, in varying proportions, of sugars (glucose, fructose, and cane sugar) with a little water. The term *honey* is extended to various other sweet fluids, as to the nectar of flowers, and that collected or elaborated by various other insects (cf. HONEY ANT, HONEYDEW).

2. Honeylike quality or character.

The *honey* of his language. *Shak.*

3. Sweet one; — a term of endearment. *Shak.*

4. A sirupy liquid of honeylike flavor; — with an attributive; as, maple *honey*, or maple sirup.

5. Short for HONEY LOCUST.

hon'ey, *a.* Resembling honey; sweet; hence, dear; precious.

hon'ey (hŭn'ĭ), *v. t.*; HON'EYED or HON'IED (-ĭd), HON'EYING. **1.** To make sweet, as with honey.

2. To make (speech, language, etc.) affectedly endearing or intimate; hence, to use fondly condescending or obsequious language toward.

Canst thou not *honey* me with fluent speech? *Marston.*

hon'ey, *v. i.* To be gentle, agreeable, or coaxing; to talk fondly; to use endearments; also, to be or become obsequious or condescending; to fawn. "*Honeying* and making love." *Shak.*

Honeying at the whisper of a lord. *Tennyson*

honey ant. Any of certain small ants of the genus *Myrmecocystus* found in the southwestern United States and in Mexico, living in subterranean nests. Some of the workers serve as receptacles for the storage of honey obtained from a gall found on oak leaves, their abdomens becoming greatly distended. They are believed to regurgitate the honey when needed and feed the rest. In Australia and South Africa similar habits occur in ants of other genera.

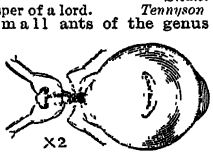

Honey Ant.

honey balm. A sweet-scented mint (*Melittis melissophyllum*) of central and southern Europe.

honey bear. **a** The kinkajou. **b** The sloth bear.

hon'ey-bee' (hŭn'ĭ-bē'), *n.* Any of certain social honey-producing bees of *Apis* and allied genera, as *Melipona* or *Trigona*; commonly, *Apis mellifera* (syn. *A. mellifica*), a native of Europe, kept for its honey and wax in most parts of the world. *A. mellifera* has escaped and is found wild in many regions, including North America. Several varieties of this species, differing more or less in color, size, disposition, etc., are kept, as the common **black, brown,** or **German** race, which is hardy but difficult to manage on account of its temper, and the yellow **Italian** race and gray **Carniolan race**, which are preferred and extensively kept in the United States on account of their gentleness and honey-producing qualities. The honeybee raises its brood and stores up its honey in the cells of a comb (see HONEYCOMB) of wax. A normal colony consists of a fertile female, or *queen*, some males, or *drones*, which are stingless and do no work, and many (commonly several thousand) infertile females, or *workers*, which gather and prepare the food, produce the wax, build the comb, tend and feed the queen and young, and guard the hive or nest. Colonies are multiplied by *swarming* (see 4th SWARM, 1).

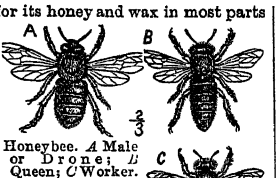

Honeybee. *A* Male or Drone; *B* Queen; *C* Worker.

hon'ey-ber'ry (hŭn'ĭ-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The fruit of either of two trees having sweetish berries; also, either of the trees: **a** An Old World hackberry (*Celtis australis*). **b** In the West Indies, the genip (*Melicocca bijuga*).

honey bread. The carob; also, its fruit.

honey buzzard. A European hawk (*Pernis apivorus*) related to the kites, which feeds on insects, small reptiles, etc., often tearing up nests of wasps and bumblebees to eat their larvæ. Related species occur in Eastern countries.

hon'ey-comb' (-kōm'), *n.* [AS. *hunigcamb*. See HONEY; 1st COMB.] **1.** A mass of cells composed of wax (cf. BEESWAX) built by bees in their nest or hive to contain their brood and stores of pollen and honey. The cells are built of hexagonal prismatic form, which is the most economical of space and material. The free surfaces of the combs are nearly or quite vertical, the long axes of the cells horizontal or nearly so. Capillary attraction holds the honey in the cells until they are sealed. The size of the cells varies according to their use. With the common honeybee, cells for raising workers average 28, those for drones 18, to the square inch of surface, while those for queens are large and irregular, projecting from the surface of the comb.

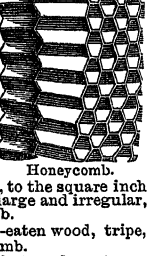
Honeycomb.

2. Any substance, as cast iron, worm-eaten wood, tripe, etc., having cells suggesting a honeycomb.

3. Honeycomb work; honeycombed effect or character.

4. Sweet one; — a term of endearment. *Obs.*

hon'ey-comb', *v. t. & i.* To make or cause to be, or to become, full of holes or cavities like a honeycomb, or marked with a pattern resembling that of a honeycomb.

Each bastion was *honeycombed* with casements. *Motley.*

hon'ey-comb', *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, honeycomb; esp., having a pattern resembling that of honeycomb; as, a *honeycomb* quilt; a *honeycomb* radiator.

honeycomb coral, any fossil coral of *Favosites* or other allied genus. — **h. moth,** the bee moth. — **h. ringworm,** *Veter.*, a fungus disease affecting the skin of horses, characterized by closely aggregated, dry, yellowish crusts, which produce severe itching; favus. — **h. stitch.** See SMOCKING. — **h. stomach,** the reticulum of a ruminant. — **h. stone,** a honeycomb coral. — **h. tetter,** *Med.*, favus.

honey creeper. Any of numerous species of small bright-colored oscine birds constituting the family Cœrebidæ, found in tropical and subtropical America, especially numerous in the West Indies.

hon'ey-dew' (hŭn'ĭ-dū'), *n.* **1. a** The saccharine exudate found on the leaves of many plants in hot weather. It is sometimes caused by the punctures of aphids or scale insects, more rarely by fungi, and occasionally by excessive turgescence. **b** A sweet, honeylike secretion produced by many homopterous insects (aphids, leaf hoppers, psyllids, etc.) which is eagerly sought for as food by ants, and also used by bees, wasps, and other insects (see APHID). Some kinds of ants carefully tend colonies of aphids for the sake of the honeydew they produce.

2. A kind of tobacco moistened with molasses.

3. Honey or a substance having a sweetness and fragrance suggestive of honey.

honey eater, *or* **honey sucker.** Any of numerous oscine birds constituting the family Meliphagidæ, confined with one exception to the Australian region (including New Zealand and Oceanica). The bill is thin, curved, and usually rather long, the tongue is commonly long and protrusible, with a brushlike tip, and capable of being rolled into a kind of tube adapted for extracting nectar and small insects from flowers. Well-known species are the wattle birds of Australia, and the bell bird, stitch bird, and friar bird of New Zealand. The name is sometimes applied to birds of other related families.

honey flower. Any of several flowers yielding honey copiously; as: **a** Any species of *Melianthus*. **b** Either of the Australian proteaceous shrubs *Protea mellifera* and *Lambertia formosa*. **c** The bee orchis.

honey garlic. A species of garlic (*Allium dioscoridis*) of southern Europe and the Orient; — so named from the nectaries, or honey pores, of the flowers.

honey guide. Any of several small plainly colored non-passerine birds constituting the genera *Indicator* and *Prodotiscus*, inhabiting Africa, the Himalayas, and the East Indies. They form a subfamily, Indicatorinæ, of the family Capitonidæ. The honey guides are named from their remarkable habit of leading men or animals to the nests of bees, though sometimes the object of their attraction turns out to be a leopard, snake, or other animal.

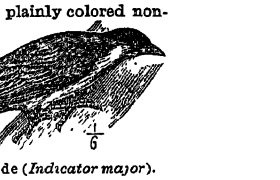
Honey Guide (*Indicator major*).

honey locust. **a** An ornamental North American cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), bearing spines on the trunk and having bipinnate leaves with racemes of small greenish flowers succeeded by very large flat pods. **b** The clammy locust (*Robinia viscosa*). **c** The common or black locust (*R. pseudacacia*). **d** The mesquite.

hon'ey-moon' (hŭn'ĭ-mōōn'), *n.* The first month or so after marriage; now, usually, the holiday spent by a couple after marriage, before settling down; — orig. with reference to the phases of the moon, which is no sooner full than it begins to wane. Hence jocularly: *honeymoonlight, honeymoonshine, honeymoonstruck.* — **hon'ey-moon'**, *v. i.*

hon'ey—mouthed' (-mouthd'; -mouth'), *a.* Soft or sweet in speech; persuasive.

honey plant. **a** Any species of *Hoya*. **b** Garden balm. **c** An Australian epacridaceous plant (*Richea scoparia*).

hon'ey—pot', *n.* **1.** A pot for honey, as one of wax made by some wild bees.

2. *pl.* A game in which a child (called the *honey-pot*) with his hands clasped under his hams is swung backward and forward by his arms until his grip relaxes, to find his weight, which is reckoned at a pound for each swing.

3. The flower head of a South African shrub (*Protea cynaroides*), which when open is shaped like a pot and consists of an involucre of showy bracts subtending a head of small flowers abounding in honey. *South Africa.*

honey sac. In bees, the crop, or distention of the esophagus, in which the honey (which see) is elaborated.

hon'ey-suck'le (hŭn'ĭ-sŭk'l), *n.* [ME. *hunisuccle, honysocle*, AS. *hunisūce* privet. See HONEY; SUCK.] **1.** Clover, or its flowers. *Obs.*

2 Any caprifoliaceous shrub of the genus *Lonicera*. Most honeysuckles are ornamental, and many species are in cultivation. A few form erect bushes, but the majority are twining vines. They have tubular white, yellow, or red fragrant flowers, the corolla usually strongly two-lipped. See LONICERA.

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera caprifolium*).

3. Any of several other fragrant-flowered shrubs; — usually with qualifying adjective or attributive; as, the bush *honeysuckle* (*Diervilla*); the swamp *honeysuckle*, or azalea (*Azalea viscosa*); the pinkster flower (*A. nudiflora*), the columbine (*Aquilegia*), etc.

4. In Australia: **a** Any shrub or tree of the genus *Sir-muellera*. **b** = HONEY FLOWER **b**.

5. In New Zealand, the proteaceous tree *Knightia excelsa*.

hon'ey-sweet' (-swēt'), *a.* [AS. *hunigswēte*.] Sweet as honey.

honey tube. One of a pair of small tubes borne on the dorsal part of one of the abdominal segments of many aphids, and formerly believed to secrete honeydew.

hon'ey-wort' (hŭn'ĭ-wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any European boraginaceous plant of the genus *Cerinthe*, often cultivated for the flowers, which yield much honey. **b** The crosswort; — so called from the fragrance of its flowers.

hong (hŏng), *n.* [Chin. *hang*², Canton dialect *hong*, a mercantile house, factory.] An establishment or factory for foreign trade in China, as formerly at Canton; a succession of office rooms or buildings, with a common passage, used for business or storage. Hence: The corporation of Chinese merchants at Canton that had the monopoly of European trade before the treaty of Nanking, 1842.

Hon'i-ton (hŏn'ĭ-tŭn), *n.* A town in Devonshire, England. **Honiton lace,** a beautiful pillow lace, chiefly made in Honiton, Eng. It is made mostly in two forms: **Honiton appliqué,** which has flower sprigs attached to a net ground; **Honiton guipure,** consisting of large sprigs united by bars or other lace stitches. — **H. silk,** a kind of fine, pliable, twisted embroidery silk, usually white or cream color, used esp. in Honiton work. — **H. work,** a kind of Honiton-silk embroidery made of lace braid attached to linen by buttonhole stitch

honk (hŏngk), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] The cry of a wild goose, or a sound resembling, or likened to, it.

honk, *v. i.*; HONKED (hŏngkt); HONK'ING. To utter or make a honk or honks.

hon'or, hon'our (ŏn'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *honor, honour, honur, onour, onur*, OF. *honor, onor, honur, onur, honour, onour*, F. *honneur*, fr. L. *honor, honos*.] **1** Esteem due or paid to worth; high estimation; manifestation of respect or reverence; hence, fame; credit; good name; reputation.

A prophet is not without *honor*, save in his own country. *Matt.* xiii. 57.

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hon'es-tate, *v. t.* [L. *honestatus*, p. p. of *honestare*.] To make honorable; honor. *Obs.* — **hon'es-ta'tion,** *n. Obs.*

ho-nes'te-tee, *n.* [Cf. OF. *honestelé*.] Honesty; honorableness. *Obs.*

hon'est-ly, *adv.* of HONEST.

hon'est-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

honе'wort' (hōn'wûrt'), *n.* Any of several apiaceous plants, esp. the stone parsley (*Sison amomum*), *Berula canadensis, Apinella vulgaris*, etc.; — said to be so called because of their former popular use as remedies for hones.

honey badger. A ratel.

honey bag. = HONEY SAC.

hon'ey-balls' (hŭn'ĭ-bôlz'), *n. pl.* The nectar-yielding flower heads of the buttonbush. *Southern U. S.*

honey bell. An African stereuliaceous shrub (*Mahernia verticillata*), cultivated for its sweet honey-yellow flowers.

honey bird. **a** A honey guide. **b** A honey eater.

honey blob. The gooseberry. *Scot.*

honey bloom. The spreading dogbane (*Apocynum androsæmifolium*).

honey bottle. The blossom of a heath (*Erica tetralix*). *Eng.*

honey cherry. A variety of late cherry with small, roundish, very sweet, yellow and red fruit.

honey clover. The white melilot.

Honeycomb, Will. An old beau, one of the members of the "Spectator" club. He is distinguished for his knowledge of fashions and of femininity.

hon'ey-comb'ing (hŭn'ĭ-kōm'-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HONEYCOMB.

hon'ey-dewed' (-dūd'), *a.* Covered with honeydew.

hon'ey-drop' (-drŏp'), *n.* A drop of honey or honeydew.

hon'eyed (hŭn'ĭd), *p. p.* of HONEY. — **hon'eyed-ly,** *adv.* — **hon'eyed-ness,** *n.*

honey eucalypt. A yellow-flowered eucalypt (*Eucalyptus melliodora*).

hon'ey-fall', *n.* Honeydew. *Obs.*

honey fly. A honeybee. *Obs*

hon'ey-fo'gle (hŭn'ĭ-fō'g'l), -fu'gle (-fū'g'l), *v. i.* To cajole; wheedle. *Slang, U. S.* [*or R.*

hon'ey-ful, *a.* See -FUL. *Obs.*

honey gland. *Bot.* A nectary.

honey kite. The honey buzzard.

hon'ey-less, *a.* See -LESS.

hon'ey-lipped' (hŭn'ĭ-lĭpt'), *a.* Honey-mouthed.

honey lotus. The white melilot.

honey mark. A mole (on the skin). *Obs.* [mesquite.

honey mesquite. The common

hon'ey-month', *n.* A honeymoon. *Obs.*

honey moth The bee moth

hon'ey-pod', *n.* The honey, or common, mesquite.

honey ratel A ratel.

honey shucks = HONEY LOCUST a. *Southern U. S.*

honeysocle. † HONEYSUCKLE

hon'ey-sops', *n. pl.* Sops made of bread and honey; — also used as a term of endearment. *Obs.*

hon'ey-stalks', *n. pl.* The stalks of white clover

honey stomach. = HONEY SAC.

hon'ey-stone', *n.* = MELLITE.

hon'ey-suck', *n.* Honeysuckle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

honey sucker. = HONEY EATER.

honeysuckle apple. = SWAMP APPLE.

honeysuckle clover. The white clover. *Dial. Eng.*

hon'ey-suck'led (hŭn'ĭ-sŭk'ld), *a.* Covered with honeysuckles.

honeysuckle grass. The honeysuckle clover.

honeysuckle ornament. The Greek anthemion.

honeysuckle tree a Any honeysuckle of erect growth. **b** = HONEYSUCKLE, 4 a.

honeysuckle trefoil. The red clover. *Dial Eng.*

hon'ey-sweet', *n.* The meadow-sweet. *Dial. Eng.*

hon'ey-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* Sweet-mouthed.

hon'ey-ware', *n.* Badderlocks

honey weasel. A ratel.

Hon'ey-wood', *n.* The foolishly generous and self-denying hero of Goldsmith's comedy "The Good-Natured Man."

hon'ey-wood', *n.* A Tasmanian asteraceous shrub (*Bedfordia salicina*).

honful. † HANDFUL. [HANG.

hong. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of **hongement.** † HANGMENT.

hon'ger, hon'gry. Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of HUNGER, HUNGRY.

hongien. † HANG.

hongur. † HUNGER.

honi. † HONEY. [of HONEY.

hon'ied (hŭn'ĭd), *pret. & p. p.* **hon'i-ly** (hŭn'ĭ-lĭ), *a. & adv.* Like honey. *Obs. or R.*

hon'ish (hŭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *honir*, F. *honnir*.] **1.** To dishonor; destroy. *Obs.*

2. Illtreat; starve. *Dial. Eng.*

honi soit qui mal y pense' (ō'nē swa kē mal ē pänsē'). [F.] Shamed be he who thinks evil of it; — motto of the Order of the Garter, being, according to tradition, the words spoken by Edward III. when restoring to the Countess of Salisbury her garter which had fallen and he had picked up.

honk'er, *n.* One that honks; a wild goose, esp. the Canada goose. *Colloq.* [whetstone.

honne. † HEN, hence; HONE,

honnour. † HONOR.

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2. That which rightfully attracts esteem, respect, or consideration, as dignity, courage, fidelity; esp., excellence of character; high moral worth; nobleness, specif., in men, integrity; uprightness; trustworthiness, in women, purity; chastity. From the conception of *virtue* that of *honor* is chiefly distinguished as connoting the virtues especially associated with rank, station, or profession; thus, "military honor" primarily denotes courage and fidelity, "business honor" denotes honesty and trustworthiness. *Honor* thus carries with it the notion of social obligation, and in societies having a caste organization, as in feudal societies, it often implies primarily a strict observance of caste obligations and in particular of the obligation not to bring disgrace upon persons of the same caste. Doubtless from its long association with feudal militarism is derived the conception that a lapse from honor is to be atoned only by death or by duel (see CODE OF HONOR), and the military and chivalric associations have given the word its distinctive reference to public recognition of conformance to the standard of conduct, courage, and good faith appropriate to one's station; as in the phrases: "national honor," nearly equivalent to "national good faith and self-respect;" "word of honor," a promise given or a statement made at the stake of one's standing; an "honorable peace" or an "honorable surrender," one in which the courage and proper conduct of the party in question is beyond dispute. Cf. NOBLESSE OBLIGE, BUSHIDO.

> I could not love thee, dear, so much,
> Loved I not *honor* more. *Lovelace*

3. A nice sense of what is right, just, and true, with course of life correspondent thereto; strict conformity to the duty imposed by conscience, position, or privilege.

> If by *honor* is meant anything distinct from conscience, 't is no more than a regard to the censure and esteem of the world. *Rogers.*

4. That to which esteem or consideration is paid; distinguished position; high rank.

> I have given thee . . . both riches, and *honor*. 1 *Kings* III. 13

5 A token of esteem paid to worth; a mark of respect, a ceremonial sign of consideration; as, he wore an *honor* on his breast; civil *honors*. "Funeral *honors*." *Dryden.*

6. A title applied to the holders of certain honorable civil offices; as, His *Honor* the Mayor. See HONORABLE, 6.

7. A cause of respect and fame; a glory; an excellency; an ornament; as, he is an *honor* to his nation.

8. *Eng. Feudal Law.* A holding of a large amount of land including a number of manors; also, the seignorial franchise or jurisdiction annexed to it.

> To describe the wide lands held of the king by one of his mightier tenants the terms *honor* and barony were used. Between these terms we can draw no hard line; *honor* seems generally reserved for the very largest complexes of lands, and perhaps we may say that every *honor* was deemed a barony, while not every barony was usually called an *honor*. *Pollock & Maitl.*

9. *pl.* Academic distinctions; as, *honors* in classics.

10. *pl. Whist.* The ace, king, queen, and jack of trumps. The ten and nine are sometimes called *Dutch honors*.

11. *Golf.* The privilege of playing first from the tee.

12. A statement on one's honor; word of honor. *Archaic.*

Syn. — See REPUTATION, HONESTY.

honor, *or* honour, bright! An assurance of truth or fidelity. *Colloq.* — **honors, *or* honours, are easy,** *Card Playing*, said when each side has an equal number of honors, in which case they are not counted as points; hence, fig., there is no advantage between rivals or contestants. — **honors, *or* honours, of war,** *Mil.*, distinctions or privileges granted to a vanquished enemy, as of marching out from a camp or town armed and with colors flying.

hon'or, hon'our (ŏn'ẽr), *v. t.*; HON'ORED (-ẽrd), HON'OURED; HON'OR-ING, HON'OUR-ING. [ME. *honouren, onouren*, OF. *honorer, honourer*, F. *honorer*, fr. L. *honorare*, fr. *honor*, n.] **1.** To regard or treat with honor, esteem, or respect, specif., to show honor toward or respect for by rendering due obedience and courtesy; also, as used of the Supreme Being, to reverence; adore; worship.

> *Honor* thy father and thy mother. *Ex.* XX. 12
> That all men should *honor* the Son. *John* v. 23.
> It is a custom
> More *honor'd* in the breach than the observance *Shak.*

2. To raise to distinction or notice; to bestow honor upon; to elevate in rank or station; to dignify; ennoble; exalt; glorify; hence, to do something to honor; to treat in a complimentary manner or with civility; to grace.

> The man whom the king delighteth to *honor*. *Esther* vi. 9.
> The name of Cassius *honors* this corruption. *Shak.*

3. *Com.* To accept and pay when due; as, to *honor* a draft.

hon'or-a-ble, hon'our-a-ble (ŏn'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *honorable*, L. *honorabilis.*] **1.** Worthy of honor; specif.: **a** Noble; illustrious. "Thy *honorable* family." *Shak.* **b** Commendable; meritorious; estimable.

> Marriage is *honorable* in all. *Heb.* XIII. 4.

c Respectable in quality; up to the standard of respectability. *Obs.* "Kept a very *honorable* table." *Evelyn.*

2. Characterized by honor; actuated by honor, or a scrupulous regard to probity; as, an *honorable* man; proceeding from an upright and laudable cause, or directed to a just and proper end; as, an *honorable* motive; consonant with *honor*; as, an *honorable* enterprise.

> Is this proceeding just and *honorable*? *Shak.*

3. Conferring honor, or procured by noble deeds.

> *Honorable* wounds from battle brought. *Dryden.*

4. Performed or accompanied with marks of honor, or with testimonies of esteem; as, an *honorable* burial.

5. Of reputable association or use; respectable.

> Let her descend; my chambers are *honorable*. *Shak.*

6. A title of distinction given to certain officials and others, usually simply as a courtesy title. In Great Britain it is given to the younger children of earls, and to all the children of viscounts and barons; to maids of honor; to such justices of the High Court as are not Lords Justices or Lords of Appeal, to Lords of Session, to the Lord Provost of Glasgow during his tenure of office, and to members of governments or executive councils in India and the colonies. The title *Most Honorable* is given to marquises, and (collectively) to the Order of the Bath and H. M. Privy Council; that of *Right Honorable* to earls, viscounts, and barons, to privy councilors, and to various civil functionaries; sometimes also to peers' sons and daughters that have courtesy titles. (*Cf. E. D.*) In the United States *Honorable* is accorded esp. to members of Congress and of State legislatures, to Cabinet officers and their assistants, to commissioners of bureaus, heads of State departments, judges, and mayors of cities. In the Australasian colonies, ministers of the crown, members of the upper house of Parliament, and Speakers of the lower house, are styled *Honorable* during their term of office or membership.

Syn. — HONORABLE, HONORARY. HONORABLE commonly applies to that which is worthy of or proceeds from honor; that is HONORARY (less often, *honorable*) which confers or is an evidence of honor; as, an *honorable* calling, *honorable* service, an *honorable* man; an *honorary* degree (cf. *honorable* mention), an *honorary* vice president.

honorable, *or* honourable, ordinary, *Her.*, an ordinary as distinguished from a subordinary.

hon'or-a-bly, hon'our-a-bly (ŏn'ẽr-ȧ-blĭ), *adv.* In an honorable manner; in a manner showing, or consistent with, honor.

> The reverend abbot . . . *honorably* received him. *Shak.*
> Why did I not more *honorably* starve? *Dryden.*

Syn. — Magnanimously, generously, nobly, worthily, justly, equitably, fairly, reputably.

hon'o-ra'ri-um (ŏn'ŏ-rā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*, *pl.* -RIA (-ȧ). [L. *honorarium* (sc. *donum*), fr. *honorarius*. See HONORARY, *a.*] An honorary payment or reward, usually in recognition of gratuitous or professional services on which custom or propriety forbids any fixed business price to be set, or for which no payment can be enforced at law, as in case of counsel in Great Britain and in some of the United States, or in case of some physicians in England.

hon'or-a-ry (ŏn'ẽr-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *honorarius*, fr. *honor* honor.] **1.** Done or conferred as a sign or token of honor; as, *honorary* services; an *honorary* degree.

2. Designating a title or place which is held without rendering service or without receiving the emoluments or privileges usual to it; also, holding such a title or place, as, an *honorary* member of a society.

3. Depending on one's honor, as for fulfillment, as, an *honorary* debt.

Syn. — See HONORABLE.

hon'or-if'ic (ŏn'ẽr-ĭf'ĭk), *a.* [See HONOR, -FY, -IC.] Conferring or importing honor or respect; esp., designating a class of epithets in Chinese, Japanese, etc., used in respectful address and signifying august, reverend, venerable, etc. — *n.* An honorific word or phrase.

honor, *or* honour, price. *Irish Tribal Law.* The price, called *eneclaun*, paid by an offender to the injured person or his kinsmen, as compensation for the injury. It was included in the eric fine.

hoo (hōō), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, triumph, etc.; a call, an imitation of an owl's cry, etc.

hood (hŏŏd), *n.* [ME. *hood, hod*, AS. *hōd*; akin to D. *hoed* hat, G. *hut*, OHG. *huot*, also to E. *hat*. Cf. HAT, HEED.]

1. A flexible covering or garment for the head and neck, often attached to a robe or mantle or having an attached cape; esp.: **a** a garment formerly worn by men either under the hat or falling behind the shoulders; a coiflike headdress for women, girls, or infants; a girl's or woman's heavy head covering for protection against cold.

2 Hence: **a** Mail for the head or attached to a steel cap and covering the neck, etc., often worn under the helmet. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** The head covering of an ecclesiastical garment; esp., a monk's cowl. **c** An ornamental fold at the back of an academic gown or ecclesiastical vestment **d** A covering for a horse's head. **e** *Falconry.* A covering for a hawk's head and eyes. See FALCON, *Illust.*

3. Anything resembling a hood; something that conceals or obscures; a "cloak;" also, a play of foam above waters or a cloud at a mountain top; a "cap."

4. Something resembling a hood in form or use; as: **a** The top or head of a carriage. See BUGGY, *Illust.* **b** A covering for a stirrup. **c** A chimney top, often contrived to secure a constant draft by turning with the wind. **d** A projecting cover above a hearth, forming the upper part of the fireplace, and confining the smoke to the flue. **e** *Chem.* A cupboardlike inclosure in which operations involving the production of disagreeable or noxious gases or fumes are carried on. It is provided with a draft and, usually, a sliding front. **f** The top of a pump. **g** *Ord.* A covering for a mortar. **h** The hood-shaped upper petal of some flowers, as of monkshood; — called also *helmet*. **i** *Naut.* A covering or porch for a companion hatch. **j** *Nav.* A heavily armored elevation in the roof of a turret, containing a narrow slit for sighting, to protect the head, etc., of one sighting or training the guns. **k** *Shipbuilding.* The endmost plank or planks of a strake, or plate or plates of a shell strake, reaching the stem or stern, or both. **l** *Metal.* The part of a cupola shell above the charging hole. **m** *Zoöl.* A color marking, crest, or expansion suggesting a hood. CF. HOODED. **n** *Agric.* A capsheaf.

hood (hŏŏd), *v. t.*; HOOD'ED, HOOD'ING. **1.** To cover with a hood; to furnish with a hood or hood-shaped appendage.

> The friar *hooded*, and the monarch crowned. *Pope.*

2. To cover; hide; blind.

> While grace is saying, I'll *hood* mine eyes
> Thus with my hat, and sigh and say, "Amen." *Shak.*

3. *Agric.* To cap (a shock of grain) with one or more (usually two) hoodsheaves, or capsheaves.

-hood (-hŏŏd). [ME. *-hod, -had*, fr. *hod, had* (cf. the variant *hed*, now *-head*), person, rank, order, condition, AS. *hād*; akin to OS. *hēd*, OHG. *heit*, G. *-heit*, D. *-heid*, Goth. *haidus* manner; cf. Skr. *kētu* brightness, *cit* to appear, be noticeable, notice. Cf. -HEAD.] A noun-forming suffix, denoting in general *state, condition, quality, character*; as in (from nouns) man*hood*, child*hood*, knight*hood*, state or character of being a man, child, knight; and in (from adjectives) hardi*hood*, likeli*hood*, quality of being hardy, likely. These nouns often develop various secondary senses, esp.: (1) A concrete instance or example of the quality or state; as, a false*hood*; (2) A collective total of those having the given character or state; as, a brother*hood*. Cf. the cognate form -HEAD.

☞ The reference "See -HOOD" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-hood*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

hood'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Covered or furnished with a hood or something like a hood.

2. Hood-shaped; esp., *Bot.*, rolled up like a cornet of paper; cucullate, as the spathe of the Indian turnip.

3. *Zool.* **a** Having the head conspicuously different in color from the rest of the plumage; — said of birds. **b** Having a hoodlike crest or expansion on the head; as, the *hooded* seal. **c** Having folds of skin at each side of the neck capable of expansion by movements of the ribs, as the cobra and other snakes.

hooded crow, a European crow (*Corvus cornix*) very closely related to the carrion crow, which it replaces in certain regions. It has the back and lower parts gray and the head and wings black. In India a similarly colored smaller species (*Corvus splendens*) is a very common and familiar scavenger. — **h. grass,** the soft chess. — **h. gull,** a black-headed gull, esp. the common European species *Larus ridibundus*. — **h. merganser,** a small North American merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) having a high, vertical, nearly circular crest on the head of the adult male — **h. seal,** a large North Atlantic seal (*Cystophora cristata*). The male has a large, inflatable, hoodlike sac upon the head. — **h. sheldrake,** the hooded merganser. — **h. tern,** the European little tern (*Sterna minuta*). — **h. violet,** the common purple violet of the eastern United States. — **h. warbler,** an American warbler (*Wilsonia mitrata*) having in the male the forehead, ear coverts, and lower parts gamboge yellow and the rest of the head, neck, and chest black. — **h. willow-herb,** the skullcap.

Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*). 1/8

hood'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HOOD. — **hooding end,** *Shipbuilding*, the end of a hood where it enters the rabbet in the stem, or stern, post.

hood'lum (hōōd'lŭm), *n.* A young rowdy; a rough, lawless fellow. *Colloq.*

hood mold *or* **mould.** *Arch.* A projecting molding over the head of an arch, forming the outermost member of the archivolt; a weather mold or dripstone.

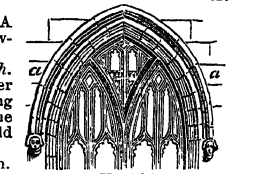

a a Hood Molds.

hoo'doo (hōō'dōō), *n.* [Perh. var. of *voodoo*.] **1.**=VOODOO.

2. One that brings or causes bad luck; a Jonah; hence, bad luck. Cf. MASCOT. *Colloq.*

3. A natural rock pile or pinnacle of fantastic shape. *Western U. S.*

hoo'doo, *v. t.*; HOO'DOOED (-dōōd); HOO'DOO-ING. To be a hoodoo to; to bring bad luck to. *Colloq., U. S.*

hood'wink (hŏŏd'wĭnk), *v. t.*; -WINKED (-wĭnkt), -WINKING. [*hood* + *wink*.] **1.** To blind by covering the eyes. "We will blind and *hoodwink* him." *Shak.*

2. To cover, to hide, as by dissembling.

3. To deceive by false appearance; to impose upon. "*Hoodwinked* with kindness." *Sir P. Sidney.*

hood'wort' (-wŭrt'), *n.* The mad-dog skullcap.

hoof (hōōf), *n.*; *pl.* HOOFS (hōōfs), rarely HOOVES (hōōvz). [AS. *hōf*; akin to D. *hoef*, G. *huf*, OHG. *huof*, Icel. *hōfr*, Sw. *hof*, Dan. *hov*; cf. Russ. *kopyto*, Skr. *çapha*.] **1.** The curved covering of

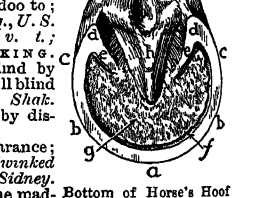

Bottom of Horse's Hoof (unshod) *a, b, c, d* Parts of Wall (*a* Toe, *b b* Side Walls, *c c* Quarters, *d d* Buttresses); *e e* Bars; *f* White Line; *g* Sole; *h* Frog; *i i* Bulbs.

Ho-no're (hō-nō'rē), **Ho-no'ri-a** (hō-nō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *Honoria*, fem. of *Honorius*; cf. L. *honor* honor.] Lit., honorable; — fem. prop. name. Dim. *Norah, Nora* (nō'rȧ).

hon'or-a-bil'i-ty, hon'our-a-bil'i-ty (ŏn'ẽr-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being, or that which is, honorable. *Rare.* [*Sp.*]

hon'or-a-bl. Honorable. *Ref.*

hon'or-a-ble-ness, hon'our-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hon'or-a-ble-ship', hon'our-a-ble-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

hon'or-ance (ŏn'ẽr-ȧns), *n.* [OF.] An honoring; honor. *Obs*

hon'or-a-ri-ly (-ẽr-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of HONORARY. [rium. *Obsoles.*]

hon'or-a-ry (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Honorarium, *or* honour, court. *Feudal Law.* A court or any of several courts held for an honor as a whole.

hon'ored. Honored. *Ref. Sp.*

hon'ored, hon'oured (ŏn'ẽrd), *pret. & p. p.* of HONOR. Specif.: *p. a. Her.* Crowned, as an animal. *Obs.* [who honors.

hon'or-er, hon'our-er, *n.* One

‖ **ho-no'res mu'tant mo'res.** [L.] Honors change (men's) manners. Cf. "For new-made honor doth forget men's names." *Shak.*

‖ **Ho'nor est a Ni'lo.** [L.] Honor is from the Nile; — an anagram on "Horatio Nelson," in allusion to the battle of the Nile.

ho-no'ri-al (hō-nō'rĭ-ȧl; 201), *a. Feudalism.* Pert. to an honor.

hon'or-if'i-ca-bil'i-tu'di-ni-tat'-i-bus (ŏn'ẽr-ĭf'ĭ-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tū'dĭ-nĭ-tăt'ĭ-bŭs). Ablative plural of the mediæval Latin *honorificabilitudinitas*, honorableness, used as a pedantic nonsense word. (*Shak. L. L. L.*, V. 1 44).

hon'or-if'i-cal (ŏn'ẽr-ĭf'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Honorific. — **hon'or-if'i-cal-ly,** *adv. Both Obs. or R.*

hon'or-if'i-cence, *n.* [L. *honorificentia*.] A doing honor *Obs.*

ho-nor'i-fy, *v. t.* [L. *honorificare*: cf. OF. *honorifier*.] To do honor to. *Obs.*

‖ **ho-no'ris cau'sa** *or* **gra'ti-a** (hō-nō'rĭs kŏ'sȧ *or* grā'shĭ-ȧ). [L.] For the sake of honor; as, a university degree conferred *honoris causa*. [-LESS.

hon'or-less, hon'our-less, *a.* See **honor,** *n.*

hon'or-ous, hon'our-ous, *a.* Honorable. *Obs.*

honor, *or* **honour, point.** *Her.* See ESCUTCHEON, 1.

hon'ors-man, hon'ours-man (ŏn'ẽrz-măn), *n.* An honor man.

‖ **ho'nos a'lit ar'tes.** [L.] Honor nourishes the arts.

Cicero (*Tusculan Disp.* I. 2).

Ho'nos and Vir'tus (hō'nŏs, vŭr'tŭs). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* Two deities, embodiments of military honor and manly virtue.

‖ **ho'nos ha'bet o'nus.** [L.] Honor has a burden, i. e., has its responsibility.

hon'our, **hon'our-a-ble, hon'our-a-ble-ness,** etc. Vars. of HONOR, HONORABLE, etc.

hon'our-ment, *n.* [OF. *honorement*.] Honoring *Obs.*

hont. † HAUNT, HUNT.

hont'eth. † HUNTETH.

hon'tish (hŏn'tĭsh; ŏn'-), *a.* Haughty. *Dial, Eng.*

hon'tous, *a.* [OF. *hontos*, F. *honteux*, shameful, ashamed, timid.] Shamefaced. *Obs.*

honur. † HONOR.

honurance. † HONORANCE.

‖ **Hon'véd** (hŏn'vād), *n.* [Hung. *honvéd*; *hon* home + *véd* defense.] a The Hungarian army in the revolutionary war of 1848-49. b = HONVEDSEG.

‖ **Hon'véd-ség** (-shāg'), *n.* [Hung. *honvédség*; *honvéd* + *-ség*, an abstract or collective suffix.] *Hungary.* See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

hony † HONEY.

hoo † HEUGH, HO.

hoo. Scot var. of HOUVE.

hoo Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HEO, WHO. [HOW, *adv.*

hoo Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOW, *v. t.* To cry or say "Hoo."

hooch (hōōk), *intery.* An exclamation of excitement, elation, etc. *Scot., Ir., Manx.*

hoo'chi-noo' (hōō'chĭ-nōō'), *n.* A distilled liquor clandestinely made by Alaska Indians.

hood'cap', *n.* The hooded seal.

hood end. *Shipbuilding.* = HOODING END. [HOW, *adv.*

hood'er (hŏŏd'ẽr; hŭd'ẽr), *n.* A capsheaf. *Dial.*

hood'ful. *n.* See -FUL.

hood'ie (hŏŏd'ĭ), *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a The European hooded crow; sometimes, the carrion crow b The European black-headed gull.

hood'less, *a.* See -LESS.

hood'lum-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

hood'lum-ism (hōōd'lŭm-ĭz'm), *n* See -ISM.

hood'man, *n.* The person blindfolded in hoodman-blind', or blindman's buff. *Obs.*

hood molding *or* **moulding.** = HOOD MOLD.

hood'ock, *a.* Greedy. *Obs. Scot.*

hood'pick', *n.* A skinflint. *Obs. Scot.*

hood'sheaf', *n.* = CAPSHEAF.

hood'shy' (hŏŏd'shĭ'), *a Pulconry* Not willing or trained to wear a hood.—**hood'shy'ness,** *n.*

hood'wink, *a.* Hoodwinked. *Obs.*

hood'wink, *n.* a Blindman's buff. *Obs.* b A blind; something that blinds c Act of hoodwinking. *Obs.*

hood'wink-a-ble (hŏŏd'wĭnk-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

hood'wink-er, *n.* One that hoodwinks. [*Ref. Sp.*

hood'wink't. Hoodwinked

hood'wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

hood'y. Var. of HOODIE.

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horn which protects the front of (or more or less extensively incloses) the ends of the digits of mammals of the order Ungulata. A hoof corresponds to, and differs only in shape and degree of development from, a nail or claw. Also, the foot as a whole, esp. in animals of the horse kind. See CLOVEN-FOOTED.

2. Hence: **a** A hoofed animal; a beast. **b** Foot; — jocular and metaphorical, chiefly in phrases, as *to beat*, or *to pad, the hoof*, that is, to walk; to be *under the hoof*, to be downtrodden.

3. *Trade.* One of the smaller and more angulated plates of the shell of the hawksbill turtle, as the marginal plates, also, the tortoise shell composing these plates.

4. *Geom.* See UNGULA.

on the hoof, of cattle, standing on the hoof, alive.

hoof (hōōf), *v. t.*; HOOFED (hōōft); HOOF'ING. **1.** To foot.

2. To kick or trample with the hoofs; as, *hoofed* sod.

hoof, *v. i.* To walk; foot; tramp; — with *it*.

hoof'bound′ (hōōf′bound′), *a. Far.* Having a dry and contracted hoof, which occasions pain and lameness.

hoofed (hōōft), *a.* **1.** Furnished with hoofs; ungulate.

2. Hoof-shaped, as shoes.

hoof pad. A pad to attach to a horse's hoof, as for protection against injury from interference.

hoof'print′ (hōōf′prĭnt′), *n.* An impression made by a hoof.

hoof'rot′ (-rŏt′), *n. Veter.* An inflammation of the tissues in the region of the feet of cattle, sheep, etc., followed by sloughing, ulceration, and the formation of fistulous tracts between the claws, in the pastern, or above the ankle.

hook (hōōk), *n.* [ME. *hok*, AS. *hōc*, akin to D. *hoek*; cf. D. *haak*, G. *hake*, *haken*, OHG. *hāko*, *hāgo*, *hāggo*, Icel. *haki*, Sw. *hake*, Dan. *hage*. Cf. HARQUEBUS, HACKBUT, HAKE, HECKLE.] **1.** A piece of metal, or other hard or tough material, formed or bent into a curve or at an angle, for catching, holding, sustaining, or pulling anything, as, a *hook* for fastening a gate; a *hook* for filing papers. *Hook* was formerly applied to hooked objects or parts now designated by other names, as *bar*, *fluke*, *crook*.

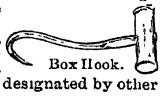
Box Hook.

2. An implement for cutting grass or grain; a sickle; an instrument for cutting or lopping; a billhook.

Like slashing Bentley with his desperate *hook*. *Pope.*

3. That part of a hinge which is fixed to a post, and on which a door or gate hangs and turns.

4. A means of snaring or attracting; a snare; trap.

5. Something resembling a hook in form; as: **a** [Cf. D. *hoek*.] A sharp bend or curve, as in a stream, or a spit or narrow cape of sand or gravel turned landward at the outer end; as, Sandy *Hook*. **b** An angular or recurved mark, as a written character or an element in one. Specif.: *pl. Printers' Cant.* Inverted commas; also, parentheses or brackets. **c** *Music.* One of the short lines at the end of the stem of a quaver (♪), semiquaver (♬), etc.; a pennant. **d** A recurved part or appendage of a plant or animal. Specif.: *pl.* The projecting angles of the upper part of the thigh bones of cattle near the hip joint; — called also *hook bones*. **e** *Shipbuilding.* = BREASTHOOK.

6. A person. *Obs.* "Unhappy *hook*." *Heywood.*

7. An act of hooking, as in golf or cricket; *Boxing*, a short swinging blow with the elbow bent and rigid.

8. A field sown two years in succession. *Dial. Eng.*

9. [*cap.*] *pl.* In the Netherlands in the 14th and 15th centuries, the popular party; — so called as being in the popular mind the hooks by which the voracious fishes, the nobles, could be checked. Also used *adj.* in *sing.*

by hook or by crook, one way or other; by any means, direct or indirect. *Milton.* "In hope her to attain *by hook or crook*." *Spenser.* — **h.-and-butt joint**, *Carp.*, a scarf joint formed so as to resist tension. — **h. and eye**, a wire hook and a loop to receive it, as those for fastening together the opposite edges of a garment. — **h.-and-eye hinge.** See HINGE, *Illust.* — **h. and ladder**, in fire departments, an appliance consisting of a vehicle with a ladder or ladders, hooks, axes, etc., having its own crew, their business being to effect rescues and to gain access to burning buildings. Often used attributively, as in *hook-and-ladder* company. — **off the hooks**, unhinged; disturbed; disordered. *Colloq.* "The Duke of Albemarle . . . I found mightily *off the hooks* that the ships are not gone out of the river." *Pepys.* — **on one's own hook**, on one's own account or responsibility; by one's self. *Colloq., U. S.*

hook, *v. t.*; HOOKED (hōōkt); HOOK'ING. **1.** To give the form of a hook to; to make a hook, or bend, in; to crook; as, to *hook* the arm.

2. To catch or fasten with a hook or hooks; as, to *hook* a dress; to seize, capture, or hold, with a hook; as, to *hook* a trout; hence, to secure; to catch.

Hook him, my poor dear, . . . at any sacrifice. *W. Collins.*

3. To seize and draw with or as if with a hook; to drag; hence, to steal; pilfer.

4. **a** *Boxing.* To strike with a hook (see HOOK, *n*, 7). **b** *Cricket.* = FULL, *v. t.* **c** *Golf.* = DRAW, *v. t.*, 16 **b**. Cf. PULL.

5. To seize or pierce with the points of the horns, as cattle in attacking enemies; to gore.

to hook up, to hitch (a horse or horses) to a vehicle. *Colloq.*

hook (hōōk), *v. i.* **1.** To bend; to curve as a hook.

2. To make off; clear out; — often with *it*. *Slang or Dial.*

3. To be caught or fastened by or as if by a hook; as, a dress that *hooks*.

4. To make attack with the horns, as a bull.

to hook up, to attach a horse or horses to a vehicle. *Colloq.*

hook'ah, hook'a (hōōk'ȧ), *n.* [Per. or Ar. *huqqa* a round box or casket, a bottle through which the fumes pass when smoking tobacco.] A pipe with a long, flexible stem, so arranged that the smoke is cooled by passing through water.

hook climber. A plant that climbs by means of hooks or prickles, as the climbing rose, bedstraw, and many tropical lianes (palms of the genus *Calamus*, etc.). From the fact that such climbers scramble over their supports without securing permanent attachment, they are often called *scramblers*.

hooked (hōōkt *or* hōōk'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having the form of a hook; curvated; as, the *hooked* bill of a bird.

2. Provided with a hook or hooks, as a chariot.

hook'er (hōōk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that hooks.

2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of the Amish Mennonites; — so called from using hooks on their clothing instead of buttons. See AMISH.

hook'er, *n.* [D. *hoeker* a fishing vessel, fr. *hoek* hook. See HOOK, *n.*] *Naut.* **a** A Dutch vessel with two masts. **b** A kind of fishing boat with one mast, used on the coasts of England and Ireland. **c** A sailor's contemptuous term for any antiquated or clumsy craft

Hook'er-a (hōōk'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Sir W. J. *Hooker*, English botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of bulbous liliaceous plants, natives of California, with basal grasslike leaves, and scapes bearing umbels of variously colored flowers, the stamens mostly appendaged. They are often cultivated.

Hooke's law (hōōks). *Mech.* The law, which practically holds for strains within the elastic limit, that the strain is proportional to the stress producing it. Cf. POISSON'S RATIO.

hook gauge *or* **gage.** *Hydraul.* An instrument, consisting of a sharp-pointed hook attached to a vernier scale, used for measuring the height of a liquid. The hook is submerged and withdrawn gradually until the hook point just pierces the surface of the liquid, when the measurement is taken.

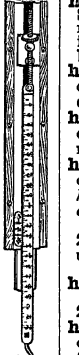
Hook Gauge.

hook ladder. A ladder with hooks at one end by which it can be suspended, as from the top of a wall.

hook money. Money consisting of silver wire twisted into the form of fishhooks, which was current in Ceylon in the 17th century; also, similar money of Persia.

hook'-nosed′ (hōōk'nōzd′), *a.* Having a hooked or pronouncedly aquiline nose.

hook squid. Any of certain squids, as those of *Enoploteuthis* and allied genera, in which the acetabula of the sessile arms are modified into a formidable armament of hooks.

hook'worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* Any of certain parasitic nematode worms of *Agchylostoma*, *Uncinaria*, and other allied genera; — so called from the hooks or spines borne about the mouth. See ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

hookworm disease. *Med.* Disease caused by hookworms, ankylostomiasis.

hook wrench. A wrench, or spanner, having a hook at the end, instead of a jaw, for turning a bolt-head, nut, or coupling, or used by blacksmiths and others to take work out of twist.

hook'y (hōōk'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. HOOK, *v. t.*, 3.] A word used only in the expression **to play hooky**, to run away, to play truant.

hook'y, *a.* Full of hooks; pertaining to hooks.

hoo'lock (hōō'lŏk), *n.* [From native name.] A small gibbon (*Hylobates hoolock*), having a white band across the forehead, found in the mountains of Assam.

hoop (hōōp), *n.* [ME. *hope*; akin to D. *hoep*, *hoepel*.] **1.** A strip of wood or metal bent in a circular form, and united at the ends, for holding together the staves of casks, tubs, etc., or any of various purposes, as for use as a child's plaything.

2. Something resembling a hoop; a circular figure or object, esp. when serving or viewed as a retaining band; a ring; circlet, specif.: **a** A finger ring. **b** *Croquet.* An arch or wicket. **c** *Bot.* The girdle of a diatom. **d** *Ordnance.* One of the cylindrical forgings, concentric with the tube, which are shrunk in rows upon the tube, jacket, or inner layer, in the construction of a built-up gun. Each outer layer is made to break joints with the next inner, and the hoops in any layer are locked together where increased stiffness is required.

3. A circle, or combination of circles, of thin whalebone, metal, or other elastic material, used for expanding the skirts of ladies' dresses; crinoline; — used chiefly in *pl.*

Though stiff with *hoops*, and armed with ribs of whale. *Pope*

4. The quantity of drink contained between any two adjacent hoops of a quart pot; — so called from quart pots being originally bound with hoops, like a barrel. *Obs.*

5. An old measure of capacity, varying from ¼ peck to 4 pecks. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

6. *pl.* Light strip steel folded up like a skein of wool into lengths of 14 feet.

hoop (hōōp), *v. t.*; HOOPED (hōōpt); HOOP'ING. To bind or fasten with hoops; as, to *hoop* a barrel or puncheon; hence, to clasp; encircle; surround.

hooped (hōōpt), *p. a.* Made with, having, or wearing, a hoop or hoops; as, a *hooped* petticoat.

hooped gun, *Ordnance*, a built-up gun in which hoops are shrunk on the inner tube.

hoop'er (hōōp'ẽr), *n.* [See HOOP a ring.] One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

hoop'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HOOP. Specif.: *vb. n* **a** Material for making hoops. **b** Hoops in general.

hoop lock. The fastening for uniting the ends of wooden hoops by notching and interlocking them.

hoo'poe (hōō'pōō; -pō; 277), *n.* [From earlier *hoop*, *houpe*, the hoopoe, F. *huppe*, L. *upupa*; the *h* perh. due to influence of G. *wiedehopf*, OHG. *wituhopfo*, lit., wood hopper. The L. name is prob. of imitative origin, as is in part the English word.] Any of certain Old World nonpasserine birds having a slender decurved bill, which constitute the family Upupidæ. The best-known species, *Upupa epops*, is widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. It is of the size of a large thrush, with a handsome erectile semicircular crest and cinnamon-colored and black plumage, variegated with buff and white, but is filthy in its food and habits. The remaining species, except the wood hoopoes (see IRRISOR), are closely related to it.

Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*)

hoop snake. **a** A harmless snake of the southern United States (*Abastor erythrogrammus*); — so called from the mistaken notion that it curves itself into a hoop, taking its tail into its mouth, and rolls along with great velocity. **b** The horn snake.

hoop'stick′ (hōōp'stĭk′), *n.* **a** A hoop pole or a piece of one. **b** An arched rail in the frame of a carriage head. **c** A stick for rolling a hoop.

hoop'wood′ (-wōōd′), *n.* **a** = HOOP ASH **a**. *U. S.* **b** A kind of winterberry (*Ilex lævigata*). *U. S.* **c** A West Indian mimosaceous tree (*Pithecolobium latifolium*). *Jamaica*

hoot (hōōt), *v. i.*; HOOT'ED; HOOT'ING. [Partly of imitative origin; cf. ME. *hoten*, and also *hulen*, OSw. *hula*, and Scot. *hoot*, interj.] **1** To utter a loud shout; now usually, to cry out or shout in contempt.

Matrons and girls shall *hoot* at thee no more *Dryden*

2. To make a sound resembling that of *hoot*; specif., to utter the cry, or an imitation of the cry, of an owl.

The clamorous owl that nightly *hoots* *Shak.*

hoot, *v. t.* **1.** To assail with contemptuous cries or shouts.

Partridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat. *Swift.*

2. To express in hoots.

hoot, *n.* **1.** A loud inarticulate shout or noise; esp., a derisive cry or shout.

2. The cry of an owl.

hoot owl. Any of various owls, as the tawny owl of Europe or the barred owl of America.

hop (hŏp), *v. i.*; HOPPED (hŏpt); HOP'PING. [ME. *hoppen* to hop, leap, dance, AS. *hoppian*; akin to Icel. & Sw. *hoppa*, Dan. *hoppe*, D. *huppelen*, G. *hüpfen*] **1.** To move by a quick springy leap or successive leaps; to move by short brisk leaps or springs, as do birds, toads, grasshoppers, etc.; also, to spring or jump on one foot.

[Birds] *hopping* from spray to spray. *Dryden*

2. To dance. *Now Colloq.*

3. To walk lame; to limp; halt.

hop, *v. t.* **1.** To hop, or leap, about or over: as, to *hop* an obstruction.

2. To give a hopping motion to; as, to *hop* a ball.

3. *Mech.* To move (a punch, chisel, or the like) for successive operations or cuts, as in cutting a rasp or a file.

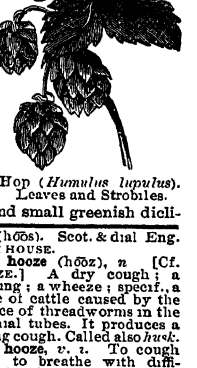
Hop (*Humulus lupulus*). Leaves and Strobiles.

hop, *n.* **1.** A hopping; a short brisk leap, esp. on one leg.

2. A dance; esp., an informal dance or ball. *Colloq.*

hop, skip (*or* **step**), **and jump**, an athletic sport in which the participants cover as much ground as possible by a hop, stride, and jump in succession

hop, *n.* [ME. *hoppe*, fr. OD. *hoppe*, D. *hop*; akin to OHG. *hopfo*, G. *hopfen*.] **1.** A twining moraceous vine (*Humulus lupulus*) with 3 lobed or 5-lobed leaves and small greenish dicli-

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hoof cushion. A hoof pad

hoofd'la'ger, hoofd'las'ger (*So. Afr. D* hōōft'la'gẽr; *D.* hōft'-), *n.* [D.] Headquarters. *So. Africa.*

hoof'i-ness (hōōf'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

hoof'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

hoof'less, *a* See -LESS.

hoof'let, *n.* See -LET.

hooft. Hoofed. *Ref. Sp.*

hoof'y (hōōf'ĭ), *n.* Having, or marked by, hoofs. *Rare.*

hook'bill′, *n.* A male salmon in the breeding season; — so called from the crooked lower jaw.

hook'-billed′, *a.* Having a strongly curved bill or jaws.

hook bones. See HOOK, *n.*, 5 **d**.

hooke. ✝ HOOK, OAK.

hook'ed-ness (hōōk'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

Hook'er, Judicious (-ẽr). Richard Hooker, Eng divine (1554?–1600), distinguished for learning and judgment. [vessel. *R.*

hook'er-man, *n.* = HOOKER,

hook'er-on' *n.pl.* HOOKERS-ON.

Mining. A man who hooks on the skip or kibble to the rope and signals for it to be hoisted.

Hook'er's green (hōōk'ẽrz). A green pigment, a mixture of Prussian blue and gamboge.

Hooke's gearing (hōōks). [After Robert *Hooke*, Eng. mathematician.] *Mach.* = SCREW GEARING.

Hooke's joint *or* **coupling.** = UNIVERSAL JOINT. [HOOKY.]

hook'ey (hōōk'ĭ). Var. of **hookey walker.** See WALKER, *interj.*

hook'heal', *n.* The self-heal.

hook'ish, *a.* See -ISH

hook'less, *a.* See -LESS.

hook'let, *n.* See -LET.

hook motion. *Steam Engin* A valve gear which is reversed by **V** hooks.

hook-nebbed, *a.* Hook-billed. *Obs.*

hook penny. A penny given to a reaper in addition to his week's wages. *Scot.*

hook pin. A hook-headed iron pin for roof or floor framing.

hook rope. A rope with a hook attached, as, *Naut.*, one used in clearing or fishing a cable.

hookt. Hooked. *Ref. Sp.*

hook'tip', *n.* See DREPANIDÆ.

hoo'kum (hōō'kŭm), *n.* [Hind. *hukm*, fr. Ar. *hukm*, fr. *hakam* to command.] A command or order; an official paper giving instructions. *India.*

hook'-weed', *n.* The self-heal.

hook'wise' (hōōk'wīz'), *adv.* See -WISE.

hook'y. ✝ HOCKEY

hook'y-crook'y, *a.* Underhand.—*n.* Underhand practice.

hool. ✝ HOLE, WHOLE.

hool (*Scot.* hōōl, hûl), *n.* Obs. or Scot. var. of HULL

hoo'la-kin, *n.* Corruption of EULACHAN.

Hoo'lee (hōō'lē) Var. of HOLI.

hoo'let (hōō'lĕt; hōōl'ĕt). Scot & dial Eng. var. of HOWLET

hoo'li-gan-ism (hōō'lĭ-gȧn), *n* [Perh. fr a personal name] A loafer or ruffian, like the hoodlum or larrikin. *Slang, Chiefly Eng.* — **hoo'li-gan-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

hoo'ly. ✝ HOLEY, HOLY, WHOLLY.

hoo'ly (hōō'lĭ; *dial. also* hû'lĭ, hûl'lĭ), *a. & adv.* [Cf. Icel. *hōgligr* easy, *hōghga* calmly, gently] Wary; soft; slow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

hoom. ✝ HOME. [var. of UMBER.

hoo'mer (dōō'mẽr). Dial. Eng.

hoond. Dial. Eng. var. of HOUND.

hoon'dee (hōōn'dē). Var of HUNDI.

hoo'noo-maun (hōō'nōō-mȧn), *n.* [See HANUMAN.] The entellus monkey.

hoont. ✝ HUNT

hoony ✝ HONEY.

hoop. ✝ HOPE.

hoop, *v. i. & t., interj., & n.* Cf. ME. *houpen* to whoop, F. *houper*, and F. *houp*, interj. Cf. WHOOP.] = WHOOP *Now Rare.*

hoop, *n* **1.** [Cf. ALP, in this sense.] The bullfinch. *Local, Eng.* **2.** [F. *huppe*. See HOOPOE.] A hoopoe. *Rare or Dial.*

hoop ash **a** = BLACK ASH, 1 **a**. **b** The hackberry.

hoop'coop' plant (hōōp'kōōp'). The Japan clover.

hoop'er Var. of WHOOPER.

hooper swan. Whooping swan.

hoo'pid salm'on. The silver salmon. [n. of HOOP.]

hoop'ing (hōōp'ĭng) *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HOOP.

hooping cof. Whooping cough. *Ref. Sp.*

hoop'koop' plant. Var. of HOOPCOOP PLANT.

hoo'ple (hōō'p'l), *n.* [D. *hoepel*.] A hoop for play. *Local, U. S.*

hoop net. A net fastened on a hoop at its edge.

hoo'poo (hōō'pōō). Var. of HOOPOE. [HOOP, *n.*, 3.]

hoop petticoat. **1.** Hoops See | **2.** A species of narcissus (*Narcissus bulbocodium*) of Spain and Portugal, having large bell-shaped flowers

hoop pine. The colonial, or Moreton Bay, pine

hoop pole A smooth straight wand, usually a sapling, such as hoops are cut from.

hoop ring. A finger ring, either a plain band or one with stones in low settings.

hoop shell. = TOP SHELL. *Rare.*

hoop skirt. Hoops. See HOOP, *n*, 3. [of hoop tension.]

hoop stress. *Mech.* Intensity

hoopt. Hooped. *Ref Sp.*

hoop tension *Mech.* The circumferential tension in a shell or in any thin concentric element of a thick cylinder subject to radial pressure.

hoop tree. The China tree.

hoop willow. The ring willow

hoop withe *or* **withy.** **a** An Asiatic rhamnaceous shrub (*Colubrina asiatica*). **b** Any West Indian shrub of the genus *Rivina*, esp. *R. octandra.*

hoo-ray'. Var. of HURRAH.

hoord. ✝ HOARD, HORDE.

hoore. ✝ HOAR, HOUR, WHORE.

hoorse. ✝ HOARSE.

hoory. ✝ HORY.

hoose. ✝ HOARSE, HOSE.

hoose (hōōs). Scot. & dial Eng. var. of HOUSE.

hoose, hooze (hōōz), *n* [Cf. WHEEZE.] A dry cough; a wheezing; a wheeze; specif., a disease of cattle caused by the presence of threadworms in the bronchial tubes. It produces a hacking cough. Called also *husk*.

hoose, hooze, *v. i.* To cough dryly; to breathe with difficulty; to wheeze. *Dial. Eng.*

Hoo'sier (hōō'zhẽr), *n.* An inhabitant of the State of Indiana; — a nickname. *U. S.*

Hoosier State. Indiana; — a nickname of obscure origin

hooste. ✝ HOST.

hoot. hoote. ✝ HOT

hoot (hōōt), *interj.* Hush, tut; — an exclamation of impatience, etc. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hoot (hōōt). *n.* [Maori *utu* vengeance.] Payment; reward; recompense; rate of wages. See UTU. *Slang, New Zealand.*

hoot'er, *n* One that hoots.

hoove. ✝ HOUVE, HOVE.

hoove (hōōv), *n* [Allied to *heave*, *hove*.] *Veter* = BLOAT, *n.* — **hoov'en,** *a.*

hoow, *a* Constant. *Obs Scot*

hooze. Var. of HOOSE

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nous flowers, the pistillate growing in cones or strobiles known as "hops," for which the plant is commonly cultivated.

2. *pl.* The ripened and dried pistillate cones of this plant, used chiefly to impart a bitter flavor to malt liquors, and also in medicine as a tonic and soporific.

3. a The black, or hop, medic. **b** The bryony. **c** = HOP BUSH.

4. a Opium, or a drug producing similar effects. = DOPE, *n.*, 2. *Low, U. S.* **b** *pl.* Beer. *Slang.*

hop froth fly, *or* **hop frog fly,** a spittle insect (*Aphrophora interrupta*), which often damages hop vines.

hop (hŏp), *v. t.* To impregnate with hops

hop, *v. i.* **1.** To produce hops, as a plant.

2. To gather hops.

hop back. *Brewing* A back, or vat, into which the wort is run after boiling in the copper. It has a perforated false bottom which strains out the hops.

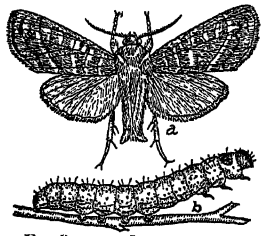

Hop Borer. *a* Imago.; *b* Larva.

hop borer. The larva of a brown and rosy-colored noctuid moth (*Gortyna immanis*) which bores in the young shoots of the hop vine. Also extended to the adult moth.

hop bush. *Australasia.* **a** Any sapindaceous shrub or tree of the genus *Dodonæa*, with hoplike capsules. **b** Any plant of the genus *Daviesia*, the species of which have bitter herbage.

hop clover. Any fabaceous herb of the genus *Chrysaspis*, esp. *C. agraria* and *C. procumbens*, having hoplike heads of yellow flowers. They are sometimes considered true clovers and placed in the genus *Trifolium*.

hope (hōp), *n.* [AS. *hopa;* akin to D. *hoop*, Sw. *hopp*, Dan. *haab*, MHG. *hoffe*. *Hope* in *forlorn hope* is a different word. See FORLORN HOPE.] **1.** Desire accompanied with expectation of obtaining what is desired, or belief that it is obtainable; — often personified, after 1 Cor. xiii. 13.

He wished, but not with *hope* *Milton.*

2. Expectation merely; prospect. *Obs.*

3. Trust; reliance. "Whose *hope* is the Lord." *Ps.* cxlvi. 5.

4. Ground or source of hope; hence, good promise; reliance. Cf. FORLORN HOPE.

The Lord will be the *hope* of his people *Joel* iii. 16.

5. That which is hoped for; an object of hope.

Lavinia is thine elder brother's *hope.* *Shak.*

in hopes, in hope; hopeful.

hope, *v. i.;* HOPED (hōpt); HOP'ING (hōp'ĭng). [AS. *hopian;* akin to D. *hopen*, Sw. *hoppas*, Dan. *haabe*, G. *hoffen*. See 1st HOPE.] **1.** To entertain or indulge hope; to cherish a desire with expectation; — usually followed by *for.* "*Hope* for good success." *Jer. Taylor.*

But I will *hope* continually. *Ps* lxxi. 14.

2. To place confidence or trust, — usually followed by *in.* "I *hope* in thy word." *Ps.* cxix. 81.

to hope against hope, to hope without cause or reason.

hope, *v. t.* **1.** To cherish hope of; to desire with expectation or with belief in the possibility of obtaining.

[Charity] *hopeth* all things *1 Cor* xiii 7.

2. To expect. *Obs.* "I *hope* he will be dead" *Chaucer.*

3. To desire; wish; — often used colloquially regarding uncertainties, esp. with a dubitative force.

I *hope* she takes me to be flesh and blood. *Mrs. Centlivre.*

Syn. — See EXPECT.

hope (hōp), *n.* [AS. *hop* (in comp.); cf. Icel. *hōp* a small bay or inlet.] **1.** A piece of land surrounded by waste, as fen or marsh. *Dial. Eng.*

2. A sloping plain between mountain ridges; an upland portion of a valley. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. A small bay; an inlet; a haven. *Scot.*

hope'ful (hōp'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of hope, or agreeable expectation; inclined to hope; happily expectant.

2. Having qualities which excite hope; affording promise of good or of success; as, a *hopeful* youth; a *hopeful* prospect. "*Hopeful* scholars." *Addison.*

Syn. — HOPEFUL, SANGUINE, CONFIDENT. HOPEFUL applies to that which is full of hope, or which inspires hope; that is SANGUINE which is habitually or confidently hopeful, or which looks for the best; as, "the air of youth, *hopeful* and cheerful" (*Milton*); "Others *hopefully* expect the remedy from the ingenuity of the next generations" (*Fuller*); "I may (without being too much *sanguine*) affirm, that . . . my affairs were never in so fair and *hopeful* a way" (*Luidlow*); "I am *hopeful* of purification [in politics], but not *sanguine*" (*Lowell*); "A *sanguine* temper, though forever expecting more good than occurs, does not always pay for its hopes by any proportionate depression. It soon flies over the present failure, and begins to hope again" (*Jane Austen*). CONFIDENT, as here compared (see SURE), adds the implication of assurance or positive expectation; as, "'That very chub I mean to put into your hands presently: sit you but down in the shade, and stay but a little while, and I'll warrant you I 'll bring him to you.' 'I 'll sit down, and hope well, because you seem so *confident*'" (*Walton*). See CONFIDENCE, EXPECT; cf. HOPELESS.

— hope'ful-ly, *adv.* **— hope'ful-ness,** *n.*

hope'ful (hōp'fo͝ol), *n.* **1.** A young person ironically or humorously considered as promising.

2 [*cap.*] In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a companion of Christian after the death of Faithful.

hope'ite (hōp'ĭt), *n.* [After Professor T. C. *Hope*, of Edinburgh.] *Min.* A grayish white mineral occurring as minute prismatic crystals and as reniform masses. It is probably a hydrous phosphate of zinc. Sp. gr., 2.76–2 85.

hope'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of hope; having no expectation of good; despairing.

I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless* *Shak.*

2. Giving no ground of hope; promising nothing desirable; desperate; as, a *hopeless* cause.

3. Unhoped for; despaired of. *Obs.*

Syn. — Desponding, despondent, disconsolate, downcast, forlorn; irretrievable, irrecoverable, irremediable, incurable. — HOPELESS, DESPERATE, DESPAIRING. HOPELESS, the general term, implies the abandonment of hope; DESPERATE connotes the recklessness, DESPAIRING, the utter hopelessness, of despair or extremity (see DESPONDENCY); as, "What sorrow strange . . . sent him, a *hopeless* wanderer, through mankind?" (*Shelley*); "*hopeless* of escape" (*Cowper*); "So *desperate* thieves, all *hopeless* of their lives, breathe out invectives 'gainst the officers" (*Shak.*); "This [loss] put the man in such a *desperate* mind, between revenge, and grief, and hunger joined, he leaped the trenches, scaled a castle wall, tore down a standard, took the fort and all" (*Pope*); "Now with Furies surrounded, *despairing*, confounded, he trembles" (*id.*); "tauntingly repelling the last *despairing* claim of a condemned culprit" (*Ld. Cockburn*). *Hopeless* also applies to that which is beyond hope or utterly unpromising, *desperate*, to that which is extremely perilous or past retrieving; as, "a *hopeless* task" (*Cowper*); "Alexis pines in *hopeless* love" (*Pope*); "Diseases *desperate* grown by *desperate* appliances are relieved, or not at all" (*Shak.*); "Haste is needful in this *desperate* case" (*id.*). Cf. HOPEFUL.

— hope'less-ly, *adv.* **— hope'less-ness,** *n.*

hop flea. A small flea beetle (*Haltica concinna*), very injurious to hops.

hop hornbeam. Any fagaceous tree of the genus *Ostrya;* — so called from the hoplike fruiting aments. See OSTRYA.

Ho'pi (hō'pē), *n.* [Contraction of native *Hopitu* peaceful ones.] One of a Pueblo tribe of Shoshonean Indians occupying seven villages built upon three mesas in north central Arizona. They are industrious farmers, and are noted for their expert weaving of basketry and blankets, as well as for their religious festivals of the "new fire," the "winter solstice," and the celebrated "snake dance" (which see). Called also *Moki.* See PUEBLO.

Hop-kin'si-an-ism (hŏp-kĭn'zĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n. Theol.* The theology taught by Samuel Hopkins (1721–1803), the New England divine, a follower of President Edwards; specif., the tenet that one must be willing to be damned if the glory of God requires it. **— Hop-kin'si-an,** *a. & n.*

hop'lite (hŏp'līt), *n.* [Gr. ὁπλίτης, fr. ὅπλον tool, weapon.] *Gr. Antiq.* A heavy-armed infantry soldier equipped with helmet, cuirass, greaves, shield, spear, and sword. **— hop-lit'ic** (hŏp-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

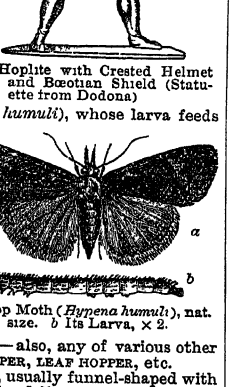
Hoplite with Crested Helmet and Bœotian Shield (Statuette from Dodona)

hop louse. A very destructive aphid (*Phorodon humuli*), found commonly on the hop plant, and called in England *hop fly.* The winter eggs are laid, and the first generations in the spring are raised, on the plum tree, after which the insects migrate to the hop vines.

hop merchant. The comma butterfly (*Grapta comma*), or the allied *G. interrogationis*, which often feed on the hop plant.

hop moth. A moth (*Hypena humuli*), whose larva feeds on hop vines.

Hop'-o'-my-Thumb (hŏp'ō-mĭ-thŭm'), *n.* **1.** The diminutive hero of one of Perrault's fairy tales, who by his cleverness and ingenuity saves his brothers and himself from an ogre.

2. A very diminutive person; a dwarf; a pygmy.

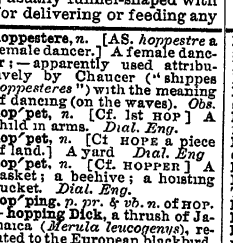

a Hop Moth (*Hypena humuli*), nat. size. *b* Its Larva, × 2.

hop'per (hŏp'ẽr), *n.* [See 1st HOP.] **1.** One that hops; a leaper; a dancer.

2. The larva of a cheese fly; — also, any of various other leaping insects. Cf. GRASSHOPPER, LEAF HOPPER, etc.

3. A chute, box, or receptacle, usually funnel-shaped with an opening at the lower part, for delivering or feeding any material, as to a machine, as the wooden box with its trough through which grain passes into a mill (formerly by jolting or shaking), or a funnel through which fuel passes into a furnace, or coal, etc., into a car; hence, anything like such a hopper, as any of the compartments of a hopper frame or the hopper frame itself.

4. A receptacle to carry seed for sowing. *Obs. or Dial.*

5. a A vessel for carrying waste, garbage, etc., out to sea, so constructed as to discharge its load by opening its bottom. **b** = HOPPER CAR.

6. In certain pianoforte actions, the jack or escapement lever, either by itself or together with its backpiece, regulating screw, etc.; — so called because it hops out of the notch into which it is thrust in striking, in order that the hammer may rebound and leave the string free to vibrate.

hop'per (hŏp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A hop picker.

2. *Brewing.* A vat used for infusing hops.

hop plant. a = HOP, 1. **b** Any of several species of *Origanum*, esp. the sweet marjoram (*O. majorana*).

hop'ple (hŏp''l), *v. t.;* HOP'PLED (-l'd); HOP'PLING (-lĭng). [Of uncertain origin; cf. 1st HOP, HOBBLE.] To fetter the feet of (a horse, cow, etc.); to hobble; as, to *hopple* an unruly or straying horse, hence, to entangle; hamper

hop'ple, *n.* A fetter used for grazing horses or cattle, or to control a horse's gait; — chiefly in *pl.*

hop'po (hŏp'ō), *n.* [Chin. '*hu*⁴ *pu*⁴.] In China: **a** A tribunal or commission having charge of the revenue from trade and navigation. **b** A collector of customs; an overseer of commerce. — **hoppo men,** Chinese customhouse officers.

hop'scotch' (-skŏch'), *n.* [Cf. SCOTCH a slight cut.] A child's game, in which a player, hopping on one foot, drives a block, pebble, or the like, from one compartment to another of a figure traced, or scotched, on the ground.

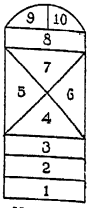

Hopscotch.

hop tree. A small American rutaceous tree (*Ptelea trifoliata*) having trifoliolate leaves and small greenish cymose flowers succeeded by 2-seeded samaras or winged fruits which have been used in place of hops.

hop trefoil. a Hop clover **b** Black medic.

hop'-vine' thec'la. A small hairstreak butterfly (*Thecla melinus*, syn. *T. humuli*) whose larva feeds on the hop vine.

Ho'ræ (hō'rē; 201), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὧραι.] *Gr. Relig.* Goddesses of the seasons, hence of orderliness both in nature and society. Hesiod mentions three, **Dike** (justice), **Eirene** (peace), and **Eunomia** (wise legislation). Cf. APHRODITE.

ho'ral (hō'răl; 201), *a.* [L. *horalis*, fr. *hora* a hour. See HOUR.] Of or relating to an hour or hours, hourly.

ho'ra-ry (hō'rā-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *horarius*, fr. L. *hora* hour: cf. F. *horaire*. See HOUR.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an hour; noting the hours.

2. Occurring once an hour; hourly; also, lasting only for an hour; ephemeral.

Horary, or soon decaying, fruits of summer *Sir T. Browne.*

horary circles, *Dialing*, lines on dials showing the hours.

Ho-ra'tian (hŏ-rā'shăn), *a.* [L. *Horatianus.*] Of or pert to the Latin poet Horace (Quintus Horatius Flaccus, 65–8 B. C.), or resembling his poetic style. The fame of Horace rests chiefly on his odes, which are unsurpassed for finish of form and for aptness and elegance of diction.

Ho-ra'ti-i, the three (-shĭ-ī). In Roman legend, three brothers who fought a celebrated combat with the three Curiatii, brothers from Alba Longa. Two of the Horatii were killed, but the third by strategy killed his opponents one at a time. On his return to Rome he killed his sister, Horatia, for reproaching him for the murder of her betrothed, one of the Curiatii. Although his life was spared, he was punished humiliatingly.

Ho-ra'ti-o (hŏ-rā'shĭ-ō, -shō), *n.* [It. *Orazio*, fr. L. *Horatius.* Cf. HORACE.] **1** Masc. prop. name. L. *Horatius* (hŏ-rā'shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs); F. *Horace* (ō'rȧs'); It. *Orazio* (ō-rät'syō); Sp. *Horacio* (ō-rä'thyō); Pg. *Horacio* (ō-rä'sē-ō); G. *Horatius* (hŏ-rät'sē-ŏos), *Horaz* (hŏ-räts'); D. *Horatio* (hŏ-rät'sē-ō).

2. In Shakespeare's "Hamlet," Hamlet's calm, well-balanced friend.

Ho-ra'ti-us Co'cles (hŏ-rā'shĭ-ŭs kō'klēz; hŏ-rā'shŭs). In Roman legend, a famous hero who defended a bridge at Rome against the Etruscan army under Lars Porsena.

Horatius Cocles of the Tyrol. A sobriquet conferred by Napoleon on General Alexandre Dumas, father of the great novelist, on account of his single-handed defense of a bridge at Brixen against a body of cavalry.

horde (hōrd, 201), *n.* [F. *horde* (cf. G. *horde*), fr. Turk. *ordū, ordī*, camp; of Tatar origin.] **1.** A clan or tribal group of Tatar or other Mongolian nomadic tent dwellers; hence, any nomadic group of loose organization; — often, in *pl*, with the idea of great numbers; as, Asiatic *hordes* devastated central Europe in the Dark Ages.

Horde, from *yurt, urdu*, a tent, then a group of tents, camp, host, army, differs from a tribe, in that it implies no kinship, but only a group of nomads brought together for predatory or other purposes. Many of the "Tatar *hordes*" were not Tatar (Mongols) at all, but of Turki stock. *A. H. Keane.*

2. *Sociol.* A social division composed of allied or related

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hop. † HAP, to cover. [HOOP.]
hop. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HOP.
hop. Obs. or Scot. var. of HOPE.
hop'-a-bout', *n.* An apple dumpling. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hop aphis. The hop louse.
hop'bine', hop'bind', *n.* The twining bine or stem of the hop.
hop'crease' (hŏp'krēs'), *n* Hopscotch. *R.* [DANCE. *Obs.*]
Hopdance, *n.* Prob. = HOBBIDIDANCE.
hop'-dog', *n.* An implement for pulling up hop poles. *Dial. Eng.*
hope. † HOP, the plant.
hope. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HELP, HOOP. [*Obs.*]
hope'lost', *a.* Beyond hope.
hoper. † HOPPER. [hopes.]
hop'er (hōp'ẽr), *n.* One who
hop flour. = LUPULIN, 1.
hop fly. See HOP LOUSE.
hop grub. The hop borer.
hop'-har'lot. † HAP-HARLOT.
Hoph'ni (hŏf'nī). *Bib.* See PHINEHAS, 2.
hop'ing-ly (hōp'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *hoping*, p. pr. See -LY.
hop jack. A hop back.
hop kiln. A kiln for drying hops.
Hop'kin-so'ni-an (hŏp'kĭn-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* Hopkinsian.
Hop'lo-ceph'a-lus (hŏp'lō-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [NL; Gr ὅπλον weapon, shield + κεφαλή head.] A genus of venomous elapine snakes of the Australian region.
hop-lol'o-gy (hŏp-lŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὅπλον weapon + *-logy.*] Science or lore of weapons *R.*
Hop'lo-ne-mer'te-a (hŏp'lō-nē-mûr'tē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὅπλον weapon + *Nemertea.*] *Zoöl.* A division of the nemerteans not having deep lateral grooves on the head and having the proboscis commonly armed with a stylet. — **hop'lo-ne-mer'te-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*
Hop'lo-nem'er-ti'ni (-nĕm'ẽr-tī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL.] The Hoplonemertea. — **hop'lo-ne-mer'tine** (-nē-mûr'tĭn; -tīn), *a. & n.*
hop marjoram. Cretan dittany.
hop meal. = LUPULIN, 1.
hop medic The black medic.
hop mildew. A mildew fungus (*Sphærotheca castagnei*) parasitic on the hop.
hop'my-fool', *n.* A kind of gambling game. *Obs*
hop oil. See OIL. *Table I.*
hopoland. † HOUPLAND.
hoppe. † HOP.
hoppe, *n.* [Cf. AS. *hoppe* an ornament, perh a bell. *Oxf. E. D.*] The seed head of flax. *Obs.*
hopped (hŏpt), *p. a.* Impregnated with hops.
hopper car. A railroad freight car with a collapsible bottom.
hopper closet. A water-closet in which the receptacle is a funnel standing on a drain trap.
hopper cock. A faucet or valve for flushing the hopper of a water-closet.
hop'per-doz'er (hŏp'ẽr-dŏz'ẽr), *n* [grass*hopper* + *doze* or *dose;* because conceived as putting insects to sleep or as dosing them with poison.] *Agric.* An appliance for destroying insects.
hop'per-ette' (-ĕt'), *n* A hopperdozer.
hopper frame. *Building* A window frame with several superimposed fanlights (sometimes only one) pivoted at their lower edges and opening inwards; — used esp. in hospitals, hence called also *hospital light.*
hop'per-ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl. Gold Washing.* Gravel retained in the hopper of a cradle.
hop'pers, *n.* = HOPSCOTCH.
hopper salt. Salt in the form of hollow, hopper-shaped crystals.
hoppestere, *n.* [AS. *hoppestre* a female dancer.] A female dancer; — apparently used attributively by Chaucer ("shippes *hoppesteres*") with the meaning of dancing (on the waves). *Obs.*
hop'pet, *n.* [Cf. 1st HOP.] A child in arms. *Dial. Eng.*
hop'pet, *n.* [Cf. HOPPER.] A basket; a beehive; a hoisting bucket. *Dial. Eng.*
hop'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HOP.
— hopping Dick, a thrush of Jamaica (*Merula leucogenys*), related to the European blackbird.
— h. fish, the mudskipper. **— h. John,** bacon and peas stewed, sometimes with rice, seasoned with red pepper. *Southern U. S.*
hop'ping-ly, *adv.* of HOPPING.
hop'pi-ty, *n.* = HALMA.
hop plant borer. The hop borer.
hop'ple-bush' Var. of HOBBLEBUSH. [port hop vines.]
hop pole. A pole used to support hop vines.
hop'py (hŏp'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in hops.
2. Having the bitter taste of hops; — said of ale, beer, etc.
hop sack. A sack for hops; also, hop sacking.
hop sacking. A material of hemp and jute for hop sacks **b** A loosely woven dress material, having a rough surface
hop'score', -scot', *n.* Hopscotch. *Dial Eng.*
hop'ser (hŏp'sẽr), *n.* [See 1st HOP.] A lively dance.
hop'shack'le. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. form of HAPSHACKLE.
hopt. Hopped. *Ref. Sp*
hop'thumb' *pn.* = HOP-O'-MY-THUMB, 2. *Obs.*
hop'-toad', *n.* A toad. *Colloq.*
hop'vine', *n.* = HOPBINE.
hop'-vine' moth. The hop moth (*Hypena humuli*)
hop'yard', *n.* A hop field.
hoqueton. † HAQUETON.
hor. † HAIR; HER, their; HOAR; HORE, dirt; HOUR.
Hor (hôr). *Bib.*
Hor., *or* **hor.** *Abbr* Horace; horizon; horology
horabulle † HORRIBLE.
Hor'ace (hŏr'ĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *Horatius.* Cf. HORATIO.] Masc. prop. name.
‖ **ho'ræ ca-no'ni-cæ** (hō'rē kȧ-nŏn'ĭ-sē). [L.] Canonical hours.
‖ **ho'ræ sub'si-ci'væ** [L.] Leisure hours.
‖ **ho'ra fu'git** [L.] The hour flies.
ho'ral-ly, *adv.* Hourly. *Obs.*
Ho'ram (hō'răm). *Bib*
ho-ra'ri-ous (hō-rā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a* [See HORARY, *a.*] *Bot.* Lasting only for an hour, as the flowers of the rockrose; ephemeral. *Obs. or R.*
ho'ra-ry (hō'rȧ-rĭ), *n. Eccl.* A book of services for the canonical hours. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
hor'bach-ite (hôr'bȧk-īt) *n.* [From *Hor bach*, Baden.] *Min.* A brown to steel-gray sulphide of iron and nickel. Sp gr., 4.43.
horce. † HOARSE.
hor-col'o-gy (hôr-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὅρκος oath + *-logy.*] Science or lore of oaths.
horcop, *n.* [See WHORE; cf. COP head, top.] A bastard. *Obs.*
hord. † HOARD, HORDE, ORD.
hor-da'ri-an (hôr-dā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [LL. *hordarius*, fr. AS. *hord* treasure, *hordere* treasure. See HOARD, *n.*] The treasurer of a monastery. *Rare.*
hor'da-ry (hôr'dȧ-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *hordaria.*] The treasury of a monastery. *R.* [form a horde.]
horde, *v. i* To associate in or

ālе, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menĭı;
‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

family groups, esp. in the pretribal state; — about equivalent to the clan or sept in tribal organizations

Practically the *hoi de* as a component of the tribe is nearly, but not quite, identical with the clan. *F. H. Giddings.*

3. Any unorganized or loosely organized group, whether of men or animals; a crowd; swarm, pack.

hor'de-a'ceous (hôr'dē-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *hordeaceus* pert. to *hordeum* or barley.] *Bot.* Pert. to, or resembling, barley.

hor'de-in (hôr'dē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *hordeum* barley.] *Chem.* A peculiar proteid present in barley, somewhat related to the gliadin derived from kernels of wheat and rye. It is soluble in alcohol. Formerly, a pulverulent mixture from barley, believed to be a definite substance.

Hor'de-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L., barley.] *Bot.* A widely distributed genus of grasses having the flowers in dense spikes with long-awned glumes. *H. sativum*, the common barley, is doubtless a cultivated form of the wild species *H. spontaneum* of western Asia. See BARLEY.

hore'hound' (hōr'hound'), *n.* [ME. *horehune*, AS. *hārhūne, hārehūne; hār* hoar, gray + *hūne*, name of a plant.] **1.** A European mint (*Marrubium vulgare*) naturalized in the United States. It has hoary-pubescent leaves (whence it is called white horehound), and small white axillary flowers. It has an aromatic smell and very bitter taste, and is used as a stomachic tonic and anthelmintic.

2. An extract or confection made from this plant, used as a remedy for coughs and colds.

3. With attributive or qualifying adjective, any of several menthaceous plants resembling horehound in appearance or properties, as black *horehound*, water *horehound*, etc.

hor'i-zom'e-ter (hŏr'I-zŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [See HORIZON; -METER.] An instrument for determining the distance of an object at sea by measuring the angle of depression of its water line below a horizontal line through the observer's eye.

ho-ri'zon (hō-rī'zŭn, -z'n; *formerly accented* hor'i-zon, *as in Shakespeare*), *n.* [ME. *orisonte*, OF. *orizonte*, F. *horizon*, fr. L. *horizon*, fr. Gr. ὁρίζων (sc. κύκλος) the bounding line, horizon, fr. ὁρίζειν to bound, fr. ὅρος boundary, limit.] **1.** The circle which bounds that part of the earth's surface visible from a given point; the apparent junction of earth and sky, called the **apparent, local,** or **visible, horizon**, hence, fig., limit or range of perception or experience.

All the *horizon* round
Invested with bright rays. *Milton.*

The period of new *horizons*, hopes, and activities. *A. D. White.*

2. *Astron.* **a** A plane passing through the eye of the spectator and at right angles to the vertical at a given place; a plane tangent to the earth's surface at that place; — called distinctively the **sensible horizon.** **b** A plane parallel to the sensible horizon of a place, and passing through the earth's center, or the great circle formed by the intersection of this plane with the celestial sphere; — called also the **rational,** or **celestial, horizon.** **c** A level mirror, as the surface of mercury in a shallow vessel, or a plane reflector adjusted to the true level artificially, used in observing altitudes; — called **artificial,** or **false, horizon.**

3. *Geol.* The deposit of a particular time, usually identified by distinctive fossils.

The strata all over the earth, which were formed at the same time, are said to belong to the same geological *horizon*. *Le Conte.*

4. In a picture, the imaginary line on which is projected the point of sight, or station point, of the spectator, esp. in landscapes, where this horizon replaces the natural horizon. See PERSPECTIVE, *Illust.*

ho-ri'zon, *v. t.;* HO-RI'ZONED (-zŭnd; -z'nd); HO-RI'ZON-ING. To limit by a horizon.

hor'i-zon'tal (hŏr'I-zŏn'tăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *horizontal.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or near, the horizon. "*Horizontal* misty air." *Milton.*

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level; flat; as, a *horizontal* line or surface.

3. Measured or contained in a plane of the horizon; as, *horizontal* distance.

4. *Bot.* Situated in a plane at a right angle to the plane of the primary axis, as leaves or other lateral members.

horizontal bar, a bar fixed in horizontal position for gymnastic exercise. — **h. drill,** a drilling machine having a horizontal drill spindle. — **h. engine,** *Mach.*, an engine with horizontal line of stroke. See ENGINE, *n.*, 4. — **h. escapement.** *Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3. — **h. fire,** *Mil.*, the fire of ordnance and small arms at point-blank range or at low angles of elevation. — **h. line,** *Descriptive Geometry & Drawing*, a constructive line through the center of vision; the intersection of the horizontal and perspective planes, the chief line in the projection, upon which all verticals are fixed and all vanishing points found. See PERSPECTIVE. — **h. parallax.** See PARALLAX. — **h. plane,** *Descriptive Geom.*, a plane parallel to the horizon, upon which it is assumed that objects are projected. See PROJECTION. It is upon the horizontal plane that the ground plan of a building is supposed to be drawn. — **h. projection,** a projection made on a plane parallel to the horizon. — **h. structure.** *Music.* See VERTICAL STRUCTURE. — **h. training,** *Hort.*, the operation of training fruit trees, grapevines, etc., so that the branches shall spread out laterally in a horizontal direction.

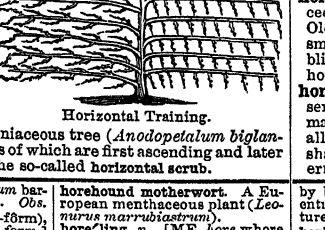

Horizontal Training.

hor'i-zon'tal (hŏr'I-zŏn'tăl), *n.* **1.** A thing that is horizontal; esp., a horizontal line or plane.

2. A Tasmanian cunoniaceous tree (*Anodopetalum biglandulosum*) the branches of which are first ascending and later horizontal, forming the so-called **horizontal scrub.**

hor'i-zon'tal-ize, *v. t.* To arrange horizontally. *R.* — **hor'i-zon'tal-i-za'tion** (-I-zā'shŭn; -I-zĭ'shŭn), *n. R.*

hor'i-zon'tal-ly, *adv.* of HORIZONTAL.

hor'i-zon'tal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hor'i-zon'tic (hŏr'I-zŏn'tĭk), **hor'i-zon'ti-cal,** *a.* Horizontal. *R.* — **hor'i-zon'ti-cal-ly,** *adv. R.*

ho-ri'zon-ward, *adv.* See -WARD

hor'mo-go'ni-um (hôr'mō-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.;* L. *pl.* -NIA (-nĭ-ă). [NL.; Gr. ὅρμος chain + γονεια generation.] *Bot.* In many blue-green algæ (Schizophyceæ), a portion of a filament between two heterocysts, becoming detached as a reproductive body. — **hor-mog'o-nous** (hôr-mŏg'ō-nŭs), *a.*

horn (hôrn), *n.* [AS. *horn;* akin to D. *horen, hoorn*, G., Icel., Sw., & Dan. *horn*, Goth. *haúrn*, W., Gael., & Ir. *corn*, L. *cornu*, Gr. κέρας, and perh. also to E. *cheer, cranium, cerebral;* cf. Skr. *çṛṅga* horn, *çiras* head. Cf. CARAT, CORN on the foot, CORNEA, CORNER, CORNET, CORNUCOPIA, HART.] **1.** One of the processes borne on the head of many ungulate mammals and used chiefly as weapons of offense or defense. The term includes structures of several distinct kinds, sometimes median in position, but usually lateral and paired. Those of cattle, sheep, goats, and true antelopes are unbranched and permanent and usually present in both sexes. They consist of a sheath of epidermal substance (see def. 8) supported by a bony core. Those of deer, specifically called *antlers* (see ANTLER), are solid, bony, usually branching outgrowths, which are shed and renewed annually, and are usually present only in the male. Those of the pronghorn (which see) are in some respects intermediate between the above types. The giraffe has small bony processes covered with ordinary skin. The median horn or horns of the rhinoceroses are entirely epidermal, with no bony core. Other forms occurred in extinct ungulates.

2. Any natural projection or excrescence from an animal, resembling or suggestive of a horn; esp.: **a** A projection from the beak of a bird, as the casque of a hornbill. **b** A tuft of feathers on the head of a bird, as in the horned owls. **c** A projection from the head or thorax of an insect, or from the head of a reptile or fish. **d** A sharp spine in front of the fins of a fish, as in the horned pout. **e** One of the tentacles of a snail, etc.

3. *Anat.* A cornu.

4. *Bot.* **a** A curved or pointed appendage, as of the corona in certain milkweeds. **b** An awn of barley. *Dial. Eng.*

5. Something made of a horn, or resembling a horn; as: **a** A wind instrument of music, orig. one made of a horn (as of an ox or a ram); now, any of various elaborately wrought instruments of brass or other metal, more or less resembling a horn in shape.

Instruments of the *horn* and trumpet family, in which the lips of the player vibrate against the mouthpiece of a long tube, have been widely known from the earliest times. *A. Elson.*

b = FRENCH HORN. **c** A drinking cup, or beaker, as having been originally made of the horns of cattle; hence, a drink. **d** The cornucopia, or horn of plenty. See CORNUCOPIA. **e** A vessel made of a horn, esp. one designed for containing powder, anciently, a small vessel for carrying liquids. **f** The pointed beak of an anvil. **g** The high pommel of a saddle; also, either of the projections on a lady's saddle for supporting the leg. **h** *Naut.* One of the outer ends of the crosstrees; also, one of the points of the jaws of a gaff or boom. **i** *Carp.* A curved projection on the fore part of a plane. **j** One of the projections at the four corners of the Jewish altar of burnt offering.

6. One of the curved ends of a crescent; esp., an extremity or cusp of the moon when crescent-shaped.

7. A wing of an army or of a squadron, esp. when drawn up in a crescentlike form. *Archaic & Poetic.*

8. The tough, fibrous material of which true horns are composed; also, any similar substance, as that which forms the hoof crust of horses, sheep, and cattle; as, a spoon of *horn*. Horn consists chiefly of keratin, and contains also insoluble mineral salts, esp. calcium phosphate.

9. *Bib.* A symbol of strength, power, glory, or pride.

The Lord is . . . the *horn* of my salvation. *Ps* xviii. 2.

'Gainst them that raised thee dost thou lift thy *horn*? *Milton.*

10. An emblem of a cuckold, cuckolds being reputed to wear horns. "Thicker than a cuckold's *horn*." *Shak.*

horn, *or* **horns, of a dilemma.** See DILEMMA. — **horn of plenty. a** A cornucopia. **b** *Bot.* (1) A small grass (*Cornucopiæ cucullatum*) of western Asia, the spikes of which become detached at maturity and bury themselves in the ground. (2) A valerianaceous plant (*Fedia cornucopiæ*). (3) The plant *Datura fastuosa*. See DATURA.

horn (hôrn), *v. t.;* HORNED (hôrnd); HORN'ING. **1.** To furnish with horns; to give the shape of a horn to.

2. To cause to wear horns; to cuckold. *Obs. Shak.*

3. a To gore with the horns. **b** To dehorn. *Dial. Eng.*

4. a To proclaim by the blowing of a horn; specif., *Scots Law*, to put to the horn; to outlaw. *Obs. or Hist.*

The hue will be *horned* from vill to vill. *Pollock & Mait.*

b Hence, to proclaim; to spread the news of. *Dial. Eng.*

5. *Tinsmithing.* To press or hammer (a piece of work) on the horn, or beakiron, of an anvil.

6. *Naut.* To wedge or fasten as between horns; as, to *horn* the boom of a ship in a crotch.

7. *Shipbuilding.* To adjust (a frame of a ship) so as to bring its molding plane perpendicular to the plane of the keel.

horn, *v. i.* **1.** To blow a horn.

2. To talk in a gossipy manner. *Dial. Eng. T. Hardy.*

horn'beam' (hôrn'bēm'), *n.* [See BEAM.] **a** Any fagaceous tree of the genus *Carpinus*, esp. *C. betulus* of the Old World, or *C. caroliniana* of America. They have smooth gray bark and hard white wood, the leaves resembling those of the beech. See CARPINUS. **b** The hop hornbeam.

horn'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* Any of numerous large bulky nonpasserine birds which constitute the family Bucerotidæ, remarkable for the enormous size of the bill, which is usually surmounted by a casque, or hornlike process, variously shaped in the different species. They inhabit Africa, southern Asia, and the East Indies. The hornbills are arboreal in habits (those of the genus *Bucorvus* partly terrestrial), omnivorous in diet, and, in some species at least, the female is imprisoned in the nest, which is in a hollow tree, by stopping up the entrance except a small hole through which she is fed by the male. Their flight is slow and heavy, and their plumage is usually chiefly black and white. The homrai (*Dichoceros bicornis*) and rhinoceros hornbill are well-known species.

Hornbill (*Dichoceros bicornis*). ⅛

horn'blende' (hôrn'blĕnd'), *n.* [G., fr. *horn* horn + *blende* blende.] *Min.* The common black, dark green, or brown variety of aluminous amphibole. See AMPHIBOLE. It contains considerable iron, and occurs as distinct crystals and in columnar, fibrous, and granular form. *Hornblende* is also used as synonymous with *amphibole.*

hornblende schist. *Petrog.* A schistose or laminated rock, of metamorphic origin, consisting essentially of hornblende and other minerals such as feldspar, quartz, etc.; — usually of a green to black color.

horn-blen'dic (hôrn-blĕn'dĭk), *a.* Containing hornblende in quantity; resembling, or relating to, hornblende.

horn'blend-ite (hôrn'blĕnd-īt), *n.* *Petrog.* A granular igneous rock composed almost entirely of hornblende.

horn'blow'er (-blō'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *hornblāwere.*] **1.** One that blows a horn.

2. A hornworm, esp. either of those infesting tobacco.

horn'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A kind of child's primer formerly in use, consisting typically of a sheet of paper, mounted on a thin wooden board, having on it the alphabet and other rudiments, such as the digits and often the Lord's Prayer, and protected by a sheet of transparent horn. Cf. BATTLEDORE, 4. Hence, a rudimentary treatise; a primer. "He teaches boys the *hornbook*." *Shak.*

horn bug. A stag beetle or other beetle having long curved jaws likened to horns of one or more hornlike processes on the head. See PASSALUS.

horn core. The central bony part of the horn of the hollow-horned ruminants, as cattle and sheep.

horned (hôrnd, *or, esp. poetic or rhetorical,* hôr'nĕd), *a.* Furnished with a horn or horns, having a hornlike process or appendage; as, *horned* cattle; having some part shaped like a horn. "The *hornèd* moon." *Coleridge.*

horned adder, the horned viper. — **h. bug.** = HORN BUG. — **h. clover,** the black medic. — **h. dace,** a common American cyprinoid fish (*Semotilus atromaculatus*). See CHUB, *Illust.* Also applied to allied fishes. — **h. frog,** any of certain South American frogs constituting the genus *Ceratophrys*, so called from their usually having more or less conspicuous triangular processes on the eyelids; esp., *C. cornuta*, a large Brazilian species. — **h. grebe.** See GREBE. — **h. hog,** the babirussa. — **h. horse,** a gnu. — **h. hummer,** the sun gem (humming bird). — **h. iguana.** See IGUANA. — **h. lark,** a small lark (*Otocoris alpestris*) widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere. The typical form occurs in the eastern United States in winter, and numerous subspecies in western North America. It has two small black erectile ear tufts. — **h. lizard,** a horned toad. — **h. owl,** any of various owls having conspicuous tufts of feathers on the head, as the great horned owl and the long-eared owls. — **h. pheasant,** a tragopan, esp. *Ceriornis satyrus* of the central and eastern Himalayas. — **h. pondweed,** a naiadaceous weed (*Zannichellia palustris*) of wide distribution; — so called from its nutlets, which are beaked with the persistent styles. — **h. poppy.** = HORN POPPY. — **h. pout,** a bullpout or bullhead, esp. the common species (*Ameiurus nebulosus*) of the eastern United States. — **h. puffin.** See PUFFIN. — **h. rattlesnake,** a rattlesnake (*Crotalus cerastes*), inhabiting the dry, sandy plains, from California to Mexico; — so named from the pair of triangular horns between the eyes. It is called also *sidewinder.* — **h. ray,** any ray of the family Mobulidæ; — so called from their cephalic fins or processes. — **h. rush,** a tall sedge (*Rynchospora corniculata*) of the eastern United States, having a long-beaked achene. — **h. screamer,** a screamer (*Palamedea cornuta*) of northern South America, having a long slender yellowish white hornlike process on the forehead. The plumage is chiefly black, gray, and white. — **h. snake,** the horned viper. — **h. toad,** any of certain small harmless insectivorous lizards constituting the genus *Phrynosoma* of the family Iguanidæ, or of the closely allied genus *Anota.* These lizards have several hornlike spines on the head, and a broad, flat body, covered with spiny scales. They inhabit the dry, sandy plains of the western (esp. the southwestern) United States, and Mexico. — **h. violet,** a European violet (*Viola cornuta*) having the spur of the corolla unusually prolonged. — **h. viper.** See CERASTES — **h. wavey,** Ross's snow goose.

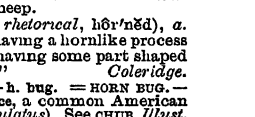

Horned Rattlesnake.

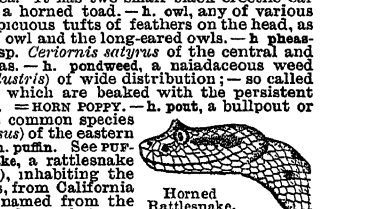

Horned Toad (*Phrynosoma cornutum*). (½)

hor'de-ate, *n.* [L. *hordeum* barley] A barley infusion. *Obs.*

hor-de'i-form (hôr-dē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *hordeum* barley + *-form.*] Shaped like a grain of barley.

hordein. + ORDAIN.

hor-de'o-lum (hôr-dē'ō-lŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *hordeolus*, dim. of *hordeum* barley.] *Med.* A sty.

hordere. + ORDER.

hordeyne + ORDAIN.

hor'dock' (hôr'dŏck'), *n.* [Cf. HARDOCK.] An unidentified plant mentioned by Shakespeare, perhaps burdock.

hore. + HAIR; HER, their; HOAR; HOUR; OAR; ORE, respect, mercy; OUR; WHORE.

hore, *n.* [AS. *horh, horg, horu.*] Dirt; mud; foulness. *Obs.*

Ho'reb (hō'rĕb). *Bib.*

hore'cop'. + HORCOP.

horehound motherwort. A European menthaceous plant (*Leonurus marrubiastrum*).

hore'ling, *n.* [ME. *hore* whore + lst *-ling.*] An adulterer; a whoremonger. *Obs.*

Ho'rem (hō'rĕm). *Bib.*

hore'mint', *n.* Horehound. *Obs.*

hore'stone'. + HOARSTONE.

hore'wort', *n.* The cotton rose *Gifola germanica. Obs.*

horgen. + ORGAN.

Hor'-ha-gid'gad (hôr'hă-gĭd'-găd). *Bib.*

horhone. + HOREHOUND.

hori. + HORY.

Ho'ri (hō'rī). *Bib.*

Ho'rim (hō'rĭm), **-rims** (-rĭmz), *n. pl. Bib.* The primitive inhabitants of Mt. Seir. *Deut.* ii. 22.

hor'is-mol'o-gy (hŏr'ĭs-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὁρισμός a marking by bounds + *-logy.*] *Zool.* Scientific description of the nervature of the wings of insects.

horison. + ORISON. [HORIM.

Ho'rite (hō'rīt), *n. Bib* See **horizon glass.** See SEXTANT.

ho-ri'zon-less, *a.* See -LESS.

hor'i-zon-tal'i-sm, *n.* See -ISM.

hor'i-zon-tal'i-ty (hŏr'I-zŏn-tăl'I-tĭ), *n.* Horizontal state or quality.

Hork'ey (*Eng dial.* ôrk'I, ôk'I). Var. of HOCKEY, harvest home.

horle. + HURL.

horlo. Dial. Eng var. of WHIRL.

horleige. + HOROLOGE.

hor'ley bor'ley. + HURLY-BURLY.

Hor'mah (hôr'mȧ). *Bib.*

hor'mi-on (hôr'mĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ὁρμή (point of) starting; so explained by Török, who named it.] *Craniol.* The median point of the juncture of the posterior border of the vomer with the sphenoid bone.

Hor-miph'o-ra (hôr-mĭf'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὅρμος a cord, chain + φέρειν to carry.] *Zoöl.* A genus of ctenophores allied to *Pleurobrachia.* See CYDIPPIDA.

hor'mo-gon (hôr'mō-gŏn), **-gone** (-gōn), *n.* A hormogonium.

Hor-mog'o-na'les (hôr-mŏg'ō-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hormogonium* + *-ales.*] *Bot.* An order of Schizophyceæ, or blue-green algæ, comprising filamentous forms, as the Nostocaceæ. Cf. COCCOGONALES.

Horn, King. See KING HORN.

hornage, *n.* Horngeld *Obs.*

horn alligator. Leather from the alligator's back.

horn arrester *Elec.* A kind of lightning arrester in which the gap is formed by two wires diverging like a pair of horns.

horn bar. In a carriage, the crossbar or the gearing that supports the fore-spring stays.

horn'beak', *n.* A garfish.

horn beech. The hornbeam *Dial. Eng.*

hornbill cuckoo. An ani.

horn'bine', *n.* = BLACK GUM 2.

horn-blen'do-phyre' (hôrn-blĕn'dō-fīr'), *n.* [*hornblende* + *-phyre.*] *Petrog.* Porphyry with hornblende phenocrysts.

horn'block', *n.* An axle-box guide, as in railroad cars.

Horn'blow'er's en'gine (hôrn'-blō'ĕrz). [After J. *Hornblower* (1717–80), English engineer.] See WOOLF ENGINE.

horn chestnut. The water chestnut [*Local, Eng.*]

horn coot. The long-eared owl.

hornd. Horned. *Rec. Sp.*

horn'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

horn eel. **a** A garfish. **b** A sand launce.

horn'el (hôr'nĕl), *n.* A sand launce *Scot.*

horn'en, *a.* Made of horn. *Obs.*

horn'er (hôr'nĕr), *n.* **1.** One who works or deals in horn or horns.
2. One who winds or blows the horn. *Rare.*
3. One who horns, or cuckolds. *Obs.*
4. *Scots Law.* An outlawed person. See HORNING **b**.

Horner, Jack. The hero of a well-known nursery rime. The full history of his "witty tricks and pleasant pranks" is given in Halliwell's "Nursery Rimes of England."

Horn'er's meth'od (hôr'nĕrz). *Math.* A method, invented in 1819 by the English mathematician W. G. Horner (1786–1837), of evolving figure by figure to any number of decimal places any root of a numerical equation of any degree.

hor'net (hôr'nĕt ; -nĭt ; 151), *n.* [AS. *hyrnet ;* akin to OHG. *hornaz, hornuz,* G. *hornuss ;* perh. akin to E. *horn,* and named from the sound it makes as if blowing a horn ; but more prob. akin to D. *horzel,* Lith. *szirszone,* L. *crabro.* The modern English word seems to have been influenced by *horn.*] A large, strong wasp, as the European *Vespa crabro,* which is a dark brown and yellow color. It is very pugnacious, and its sting is very severe. Its nest, often built in a hollow tree, is constructed of a paperlike material, and contains horizontal layers of comb hung together by columns. The American white-faced hornet, or yellow jacket (*V. maculata*), is larger and has similar habits, but usually hangs its nest from the branch of a tree.

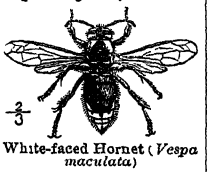
White-faced Hornet (*Vespa maculata*)

horn'fels' (hôrn'fĕls'), *n.* [G., fr. *horn* horn + *fels* rock.] *Petrog.* A compact silicate rock produced by the action of an intruded igneous magma on a sedimentary bed.

horn'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* [AS. *hornfisc.*] **a** A garfish or needlefish. **b** The sauger. **c** A pipefish.

horn fly. A small dipterous fly (*Lyperosia irritans,* syn. *Hæmatobia serrata*), native of Europe, but introduced into North America, where it bites and annoys cattle, clustering about the bases of the horns.

horn grass. Any of certain species of *Bromus* having distinct hornlike prominences on the ovary.

horn'i-fy (hôr'nĭ-fī), *v. t. ;* HORN'I-FIED (-fīd) ; HORN'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*horn* + *-fy.*] **1.** To make hard, like horn.
2. To horn ; to cuckold. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*

horn'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HORN. Specif. : *vb. n.* **a** The changes of the moon in becoming crescent. *Obs.* **b** *Scots Law.* The act of proclaiming a person an outlaw by blowing three blasts upon a horn ; hence, a form of diligence by a process called *letters of horning,* directing a debtor to pay or perform according to the terms of the letters, under penalty of being put to the horn, that is, declared rebel. **c** A callithumpian serenade with tin horns, etc.

hor-ni'to (hôr-nē'tō ; *Sp.* ôr-), *n.* [A dim. fr. Sp. *horno* oven, L. *furnus.* See FURNACE.] *Geol.* A low, oven-shaped mound, common in volcanic regions, and emitting smoke and vapors from its sides and summit.

horn'-mad', *a.* Quite mad ; raving crazy.
Did I tell you about Mr Garrick, that the town are *horn-mad* after ? *T. Gray*

horn'pipe' (hôrn'pīp'), *n.* **1.** **a** An instrument formerly popular in Wales, consisting of a wooden pipe, with holes at intervals, and a reed mouthpiece ; — so called because the bell at the open end was sometimes made of horn. **b** A lively and vigorous dance, usually by a single person and originally accompanied by hornpipe playing, popular among sailors. **c** A lively tune adapted for such a dance.
2. = BLACK GUM **a**

horn'plant' (hôrn'plănt'), *n.* A large leathery seaweed (*Ecklonia buccinalis*) from the hollow fronds of which rude horns are made.

horn poppy. A papaveraceous plant (*Glaucium glaucium*) adventive from Europe in the United States. It has yellow flowers and long linear capsules.

horn snake. A harmless snake (*Farancia abacura*), found in the southern United States. The color is chiefly bluish black above, and red below.

horn'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* [Cf. G. *hornstein.*] *Min.* A variety of quartz closely resembling flint, but more brittle.

horn'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* Any of certain hymenopterous insects related to the sawflies. They constitute a family (*Siricidæ,* syn. *Uroceridæ*) or in recent classifications a superfamily (*Siricoidea*), and are so called from the stout ovipositor borne by the females of most forms. Their larvæ burrow in plants, often in trees. That of the pigeon horntail (*Tremex columba*), a large American species, is preyed on by the large ichneumon fly *Thallessa lunator.*

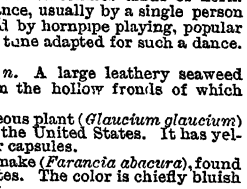
Horntail (*Tremex columba*) Female.

horn'tip' (-tĭp'), *n.* A knob or button for the point of a horn of an animal.

horn'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** *Fort.* An outwork composed of two demibastions joined by a curtain. It is connected with the works in rear by long, almost parallel, wings.
2. Working in horn ; articles made of horn.
3. Cuckoldry. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

horn'worm' (hôrn'wûrm'), *n.* The larva of any of various hawk moths, having a hornlike process on the back, as the tobacco worms.

horn'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any species of *Ceratophyllum.*

horn'y (hôr'nĭ), *a. ;* HORN'I-ER (-nĭ-ẽr), HORN'I-EST.
1. Of, or made of, horn, or of a hornlike substance.
2. Having horns or hornlike projections.
3. Hard, callous, or semi-opaque, like horn. "His *horny* fist." *Dryden.*
4. Like that made by a horn ; as, a *horny* note.
horny slough, *Veter.,* a sitfast. — **h. texture,** *Min.,* a compact homogeneous texture with dull luster, like that of flint.

horn'y-head' (-hĕd'), *n. Zool.* A small active cyprinoid fish (*Hybopsis kentuckiensis*) common in the larger streams from Pennsylvania to Wyoming, and south to Alabama.

hor'o-graph (hŏr'ō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. ὅρος boundary + *-graph.*] *Math.* The curve traced on a unit sphere by the radius that moves always parallel to the normal to a given surface along a given closed curve on that surface. The area bounded by the horograph is the whole curvature of the other surface portion of which it is the horograph.

ho-rog'ra-phy (hō-rŏg'ra-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὥρα hour + *-graphy.* cf. F. *horographie.*] **1.** An account of the hours.
2. The art of constructing instruments for marking the hours, as clocks, watches, and dials.

hor'o-loge (hŏr'ō-lōj ; -lōj ; 277), *n.* [ME. *horologe, orloge,* timepiece, OE. *horloge, orloge, oriloge,* F. *horloge,* L. *horologium,* fr. Gr. ὡρολόγιον ; ὥρα hour + λέγειν to say, tell. See HOUR ; LOGIC.] An instrument indicating the time of day ; a timepiece ; a watch, clock, or dial.

ho-rol'o-ger (hō-rŏl'ō-jẽr), *n.* **1.** A maker or vender of clocks and watches ; one skilled in horology.
2. One that announces the time. *Obs.*

hor'o-log'ic (hŏr'ō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *horologicus,* Gr. ὡρολο-
hor'o-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) } γικός] Of or pert. to a horologe or horology. Hence : *Bot.* Opening or closing at definite hours, as certain flowers. *Rare.*

ho-rol'o-gist (hō-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in horology ; one who makes clocks, watches, or dials.

hor'o-lo'gi-um (hŏr'ō-lō'jĭ-ŭm), *n. ; L. pl.* -GIA (-ă). [L., fr. Gr. ὡρολόγιον horologe.] **1.** A horologe ; a timepiece.
2. A structure built to contain or support a timepiece.
3. *East. Ch.* A book of the offices for canonical hours.
4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Eridanus and Reticulum.

ho-rol'o-gy (hō-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [See HOROLOGE.] The science of measuring time, or the principles and art of constructing instruments for measuring and indicating portions of time, as clocks, watches, dials, etc.

ho-rom'e-try (hō-rŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὥρα hour + *-metry.*] Art, practice, or method of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions. "The *horometry* of antiquity." *Sir T. Browne.* — **hor'o-met'ri-cal** (hŏr'ō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.*

ho-rop'ter (hō-rŏp'tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὅρος boundary + ὀπτήρ one who looks.] *Optics.* The line or surface in which are situated all the points that are seen single while the point of sight, or the adjustment of the eyes, remains unchanged. — **hor'op-ter'ic** (hŏr'ŏp-tẽr'ĭk), *a.* — **ho-rop'ter-y** (hō-rŏp'tẽr-ĭ), *n.*

hor'o-scope (hŏr'ō-skōp), *n.* [F. *horoscope,* L. *horoscopus,* fr. Gr. ὡροσκόπος, adj., observing hours or times, esp., observing the hour of birth, n., a horoscope ; ὥρα hour + σκοπός watcher. See HOUR ; -SCOPE.] **1.** *Astrol.* **a** The representation made of the aspect of the heavens at the moment of a person's birth, by which the astrologer professes to foretell the events of the person's life ; esp., the sign of the zodiac rising above the horizon at such a moment. **b** The diagram or scheme of twelve houses, or signs of the zodiac, into which the whole circuit of the heavens is divided for the purposes of such prediction of fortune. In making a prediction it is customary to ascertain the exact time of the individual's birth, and from this the state of the heavens at that moment. The whole celestial sphere is then divided by great circles into twelve equal parts, each called a house (L. *domus*) and having one of the heavenly bodies as its lord. These are called, in order, the houses of life, of riches, of brothers, of parents, of children, of health, of marriage, of death, of religion, of dignities, of friends, and of enemies. The interpretation is made in accordance with fixed rules.

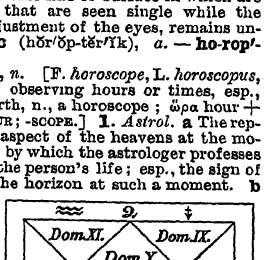

Horoscope **b**

2. The planisphere invented by Jean Paduanus.
3. A table showing the length of the days and nights at various places and seasons.
4. A dial.

hor'o-scope'er (hŏr'ō-skōp'ẽr) } *n.* One versed in horos-
ho-ros'co-pist (hō-rŏs'kō-pĭst) } copy, or who casts horoscopes ; an astrologer.

ho-ros'co-py (hō-rŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* **1.** The art or practice of casting horoscopes, or observing the disposition of the stars, with a view to predicting events.
2. Aspect of the stars at the time of a person's birth.

hor-ren'dous (hō-rĕn'dŭs), *a.* [L. *horrendus.*] Fearful ; frightful ; horrible.

hor'rent (hŏr'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *horrens,* p. pr. of *horrere* to bristle. See HORROR.] **1.** Standing erect, as bristles, covered with bristling points ; bristled ; bristling.
Rough and *horrent* with figures in strong relief. *De Quincey*
2. Horrified ; horrible ; expressing horror. *Rare.*

hor-res'cent (hō-rĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *horrescens, -entis,* p. pr. of *horrescere,* v. incho. fr. *horrere* to shiver. See HORROR.] Shuddering ; expressive of horror.

hor'ri-ble (hŏr'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [ME. *horrible, orrible,* OF. *horrible, orrible,* F. *horrible,* fr. L. *horribilis,* fr. *horrere.* See HORROR.] **1.** Exciting, or tending to excite, horror ; dreadful ; terrible ; shocking ; hideous ; as, a *horrible* sight ; a *horrible* murder. "A dungeon *horrible.*" *Milton.*
2. Great ; severe ; excessive ; as, I have a *horrible* headache. *Collog. & Inelegant.*

Syn. — HORRIBLE, HORRID, HORRIFIC. HORRIBLE is the general term for that which inspires horror ; HORRID (often practically synonymous with *horrible*) sometimes carries a stronger implication of inherent or innate offensiveness or repulsiveness ; in modern colloq. usage it is attenuated to a general term of aversion ; HORRIFIC is a bookish synonym for *horrifying ;* as, "some . . . *horrible* form, which might deprive your sovereignty of reason" (*Shak.*) ; "wrongs and shames, *horrible,* hateful, monstrous, not to be told" (*Tennyson*) ; "This emperor . . . from Rome retired to Capreæ . . . with purpose there his *horrid* lusts in private to enjoy" (*Milton*) ; "some *horrid* beliefs from which the human nature revolts" (*Bagehot*) ; "that *horrid* little vulgar boy" (*Barham*) ; "She was a brave narrator, . . . her voice sinking into a whisper over the supernatural or the *horrific*" (*Stevenson*). See FEARFUL, FEAR.

hor'ri-ble-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being horrible. *Obs*
2. Horror ; a feeling of terror and repulsion. *Obs*

hor'ri-bly, *adv.* In a horrible manner ; to a horrible degree ; dreadfully ; terribly.

hor'rid (hŏr'ĭd), *a.* [L. *horridus.* See HORROR ; cf. ORDURE.]
1. Rough ; rugged ; bristling. *Archaic.*
Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn. *Dryden.*
2. Fitted to excite horror ; dreadful ; hideous ; shocking ; hence, very offensive. "*Horrid* hell." *Shak.*
The *horrid* things they say. *Pope.*

Syn. — Frightful, hideous, alarming, shocking, dreadful, awful, terrific, abominable. See HORRIBLE.

hor'rid-ly, *adv.* In a horrid manner or degree.

hor-rif'ic (hŏ-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *horrificus ; horrere* to be horrible + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make : cf. F. *horrifique.* See HORROR ; -FY.] Causing horror ; horrifying ; frightful.

Syn. — See HORRIBLE.

hor'ri-fi-ca'tion (hŏr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of horrifying, or condition of being horrified ; also, that which horrifies.

hor'ri-fy (hŏr'ĭ-fī), *v. t. ;* -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *horrificare.* See HORRIFIC.] To cause to feel horror ; to strike with horror ; as, the sight *horrified* them.

hor-rip'i-late (hŏ-rĭp'ĭ-lāt), *v. t. ;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd) ; -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). To produce horripilation in, as by sudden fear. — *v. i.* To experience horripilation.

hor-rip'i-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *horripilatio,* fr. *horripilare* to bristle ; *horrere* to bristle + *pilus* the hair.] *Med.* A bristling of the hair of the head or body, resulting from disease, terror, chilliness, etc. ; goose flesh.

hor-ris'o-nant (hŏ-rĭs'ō-nănt), **hor-ris'o-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *horrere* to be horrible + *sonans, -antis,* sounding, *sonus* a sound : cf. L. *horrisonus.*] Sounding dreadfully ; uttering a terrible sound. *Obs. or R.*

hor'ror (hŏr'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *horrour, orrour,* OF. *horror, orror,* F. *horreur,* L. *horror,* fr. *horrere* to bristle, to shiver, to tremble with cold or dread, to be dreadful or terrible ; cf. Skr. *hṛsh, harsh,* to bristle. Cf. GORSE.] **1.** A bristling up ; a rising into roughness ; tumultuous movement ; roughness. *Archaic.*
Such fresh *horror* as you see driven through the wrinkled waves. *Chapman.*
2. A shaking, shivering, or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever ; in old medical writings, a chill of less severity than a *rigor,* and more marked than an *algor.*
3. A painful emotion of fear, dread, and abhorrence ; a shuddering with terror and detestation ; the feeling inspired by something frightful and shocking ; also, great aversion and repugnance ; as, a *horror* of seeming vain.
Cells of madness, haunts of *horror* and fear. *Tennyson.*
4. The quality of exciting horror ; horrible nature or condition ; that which excites horror or dread, or is horrible.
Like a ghost shrouded and folded up
In its own formless *horror.* *Shelley.*
A silent *horror* of blood. *Tennyson.*
5. Awe ; fear mingled with reverence. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Syn. — See FEAR.

the horrors. **a** Extreme depression or apprehension ; the blues. **b** A spasm, or spasms, of horror, esp. in delirium tremens. *Colloq.*

‖ **hor-ne'ro** (ôr-nā'rō), *n.* [Sp., baker.] The baker bird.

Horn'er's mus'cle (hôr'nẽrz). [After William E. *Horner* (1793–1853), American physician.] *Anat.* The tensor tarsi muscle.

hornet comb. A hornets' nest.

hornet fly. A robber fly

horn'-eyed', *a* Having the eyesight dulled by or as if by a horny film.

horn'fair', *n.* A fair held at Charlton, in Kent, England, at which horn goods were sold. *Obs. or Hist.*

horn'foot', *a.* Horn-footed. *Obs.*

horn'-foot'ed, *a.* Having hoofs; hoofed

horn'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

horngate = GATE OF HORN.

horn'geld', *n.* [*horn* + *geld.*] *Feudal Law.* Cornage.

horn'head', *n.* One having horns ; a cuckold. *Obs.*

Hornie. Auld. See AULD HORNIE.

hor'ni-cle (*dial.* ôr'nĭ-k'l), *n.* A hornet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

horn'i-ly, *adv.* of HORNY.

horn'i-ness (hôr'nĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

horning press. = HORN PRESS.

horn'ish, *a.* See -ISH. [player.

horn'ist, *n. Music.* A horn

horn'kack', *n.* A garfish or hornbeak. — also used as a term of contempt. *Obs.*

horn lead (lĕd). *Old Chem.* Chloride of lead. Cf. HORN QUICKSILVER.

horn'less, *a.* See -LESS.

horn'less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

horn'let, *n.* See -LET

horn'-mad'ded, *a.* Made horn-mad. *Obs.*

horn'-mad'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

horn maker. A maker of cuckolds. *Obs* [SILVER.

horn mercury. = HORN QUICK-

horn mullet = STONE ROLLER **a.**

horn nut. The water chestnut.

horn ore. *Min.* Cerargyrite.

hor'no-time (hôr'nō-tīm ; -tĭm), *n.* [L. *hornotinus* of this year.] *Zool.* A yearling ; a bird of the year. *Rare.*

horn owl. A horned owl.

horn'-pie', *n.* The lapwing. *Local, Eng* [*Eng.*

horn pike A garfish. *Dial.*

horn pine. = BLACK GUM **a.**

horn pith. = HORN CORE.

horn'plate', *n.* = HORNBLOCK.

horn pout. = HORNED POUT

horn pox. *Med.* Abortive smallpox with an eruption like that of chicken pox.

horn press. *Mach.* A press with a horn, or beakiron, for horning hollow tinware, etc.

horn quicksilver. *Min.* Native calomel ; — so called on account of its hornlike appearance.

horn shell. A shell of the genus *Cerithium* or allied genus.

horn silver. = CERARGYRITE.

horn'slate', *n.* A gray, schistose, siliceous stone. *Obs.*

horns'man (hôrnz'măn), *n.* 1. A horn player.
2. The horned viper.

horn'stay' (-stā'), *n.* A stay for strengthening a frame where a gap has been cut for a hornblock and axle box.

horn'stock', *n.* Cuckold. *Obs.*

horn'swog'gle (hôrn'swŏg''l), *v. i.* To bamboozle ; humbug ; hoax. *Slang.*

horn'thumb', *n.* A horn case to protect the thumb while cutting purses ; hence, a cutpurse. *Obs.*

horn'weed', *n.* **a** = HORN-PLANT. **b** = HORNWORT.

horn'wood', *n.* = HORNBEAM **a.**

horn'-wood', *a.* Horn-mad. *Obs.*

horn wrack. A polyzoan of the genus *Flustra.*

Horn'y, *n.* The Devil. *Scot.*

horn'y-hand'ed, *a.* Having hands horny from labor. [Sp.

ho-rog'ra-ly. Horography. *Ref.*

ho-rog'ra-pher (hō-rŏg'ra-fẽr), *n* [Gr. ὥρα hour + *-grapher*] A horologer.

horol. *Abbr* Horology

hor'o-log'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HOROLOGICAL. See -LY.

hor'o-lo'gi-og'ra-phy (hŏr'ō-lŏ-jĭ-ŏg'ra-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὡρολόγιον horologe + *-graphy.*] = HOROGRAPHY. — **hor'o-lo'gi-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **hor'o-lo'gi-og'ra-pher** (-ŏg'ra-fẽr), *n. All Obs.*

hor'o-logue (hŏr'ō-lŏg), *n.* [Gr. ὥρα hour, season + λόγος speech, a telling, tale. Cf. HOROLOGE.] A horoscope.

ho-rol'o-gy (hō-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [See HOROLOGE.] A horologe. *Obs.*

ho-rom'e-ter (hō-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὥρα + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring time. *Rare.*

Hor'o-na'ian (hŏr'ō-nā'yăn). *Bib.*

Hor'o-nite (hŏr'ō-nīt ; hō'rō-nīt). *Bib.*

ho'ro-pi'to (hō'rō-pē'tō ; hŏr'ō-). *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand pepper tree (*Drimys axillaris*) *Local, New Zealand.*

ho-ros'co-pal (hō-rŏs'kō-păl), *a.* Of or pert. to a horoscope.

hor'o-scope, *v. t.* To make horoscopes. — *v. t.* To cast the horoscope of.

hor'o-scop'ic (hŏr'ō-skŏp'ĭk), **hor'o-scop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a horoscope. [*interj.*

horow. ? Obs. form of HARROW, **horowe.** † HORY.

hor'ral (hŏr'ăl), *n* A kind of small wheel or caster. *Scot.*

horre, *v. t.* [From L. *horrere* to shudder.] To abhor. *Obs.*

hor-rend' *a.* [L. *horrendus*] Horrendous. *Obs.*

‖ **hor-res'co re'fe-rens** (hŏ-rĕs'kō rĕf'ẽr-ĕnz). [L.] I shudder to relate (it).
Vergil (*Æneid,* II. 204).

‖ **hor-ri'bi-le dic'tu** (hŏ-rĭb'ĭ-lē dĭk'tū). [L.] Horrible to relate or to be told.

hor'ri-bil'i-ty, *n.* [OF. *horribleté, horribilité.*] Horrible state or quality. *Obs or R.*

hor'ri-bl. Horrible. *Ref. Sp.*

hor'ri-ble, *adv.* Horribly ; exceedingly. (See FLAT, *a.,* 12.)

hor'ri-ble, *n.* Any horrible person or thing. Specif., a penny dreadful. *Colloq.*

horribleness. † HORRIBILITY.

hor'rid, *adv.* Horridly. (See FLAT, *a.,* 12.) *Obs. or Vulgar.*

hor-rid'i-ty (hŏ-rĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. LL. *horriditas.* See HORRID.] 1. A fearful trembling. *Obs.*
2. a Horridness. b Something horrible. *Rare.*

hor'rid-ness, *n* See -NESS.

hor-rif'er-ous, *a.* [L. *horrifer.*] Horrific. *Obs.* — **hor-rif'er-ously,** *adv. Obs.* [RISIC

hor-rif'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HORRIFIC. See -LY.

hor-rip'i-lant (hŏ-rĭp'ĭ-lănt), *a.* [L. *horripilans,* p. pr.] Producing horripilation. *Rare.*

hor'rok. † HURRACK.

hor'ror-ful, *a.* See -FUL.

horrorie, *n.* Horror *Obs.*

hor'ror-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

hor'ror-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

hor'ror-ous, *a.* Full of horror ; causing horror *Rare.* [*Rare.*

hor'ror-some, *a.* Horrorous.

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hor'ror-strick'en (hŏr'ĕr-strĭk'n) } *a.* Struck with hor-
hor'ror-struck' (hŏr'ĕr-strŭk') } ror; horrified. "*Horror-stricken* faces." *C. Kingsley.*

horse (hôrs), *n.*; *pl.* HORSES (hôr'sĕz ; -sĭz), or collectively (in sense 4), HORSE. [AS. *hors;* akin to OS. *hros*, D. & OHG. *ros*, G. *ross*, Icel. *hross;* and perh. to L. *currere* to run, E. *course*, *current*. Cf. WALRUS.] **1.** A large perissodactyl ungulate mammal (*Equus caballus*) domesticated by man since a prehistoric period and used as a beast of burden, or draft animal, or for riding; by extension, any of certain allied extinct species. The species is believed

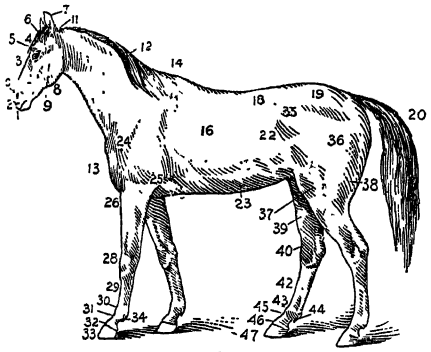

Horse, external parts 1 Lips, 2 Nose; 3 Face; 4 Forehead; 5 Eyebrows; 6 Forelock; 7 Ears, 8 Lower Jaw; 9 Cheek, 10 Nostril; 11 Poll; 12 Mane, 13 Chest, 14 Withers; 16 Ribs; 18 Loin; 19 Croup, 20 Tail; 22 Flank; 23 Belly, 24 Shoulder, 25 Elbow; 26 Forearm, 28 Knee; 29 Cannon or Shank; 30 Fetlock Joint, 31 Pastern; 32 Coronet; 33 Hoof; 34 Fetlock; 35 Haunch; 36 Thigh, 37 Stifle; 38 Buttock; 39 Gaskin, 40 Hock; 42 Cannon or Shank; 43 Fetlock Joint, 44 Fetlock; 45 Pastern; 46 Coronet, 47 Hoof

to be no longer found in a truly wild state, the so-called wild horses having escaped from domestication. It was first domesticated in the Old World. Fossil remains show that horses, probably of other closely allied species, occurred also in America, where the genus appears to have become entirely extinct until reintroduced by the Spaniards. The horse is distinguished from the other existing members of the genus *Equus* and family Equidæ (the asses and zebras) by the long hair of the mane and tail, the usual presence of a callosity on the inside of the hind leg below the hock, and by other less constant characters, as the larger size, larger hoofs, more arched neck, small head, short ears, etc. (see EQUIDÆ). Though there are many breeds of horses, of which the Arabian is the most famous (see also BARB, FLEMISH, CLYDESDALE, SUFFOLK PUNCH, SHETLAND PONY, GALLOWAY, etc.), as well as minor races or strains (cf. HAMBLETONIAN, MORGAN), yet in breeding the attempt is usually made not to keep pure breeds, but to secure the desired qualities by judicious mixing, resulting in classes of horses adapted for special purposes (cf. THOROUGHBRED, TROTTER, PACER, HACKNEY, etc.). Other terms applied to horses, designating age, sex, etc., are *stallion*, *mare*, *foal*, *colt*, *filly*, and *gelding* (see these terms). In legal use, *horse* is sometimes used alone, as in statutes exempting horses from execution, to include any animal of the horse kind, as an ass (47 *Ill.* 462), a mule (38 *Tenn.* 154, 156), a mare (126 *Cal.* 286), a gelding (38 *Tex.* 199, 201), a colt (11 *Tex. App.* 89, 91); but when used with names of specific classes of horses, as in "horse, gelding, or mare," it is seldom construed in its general sense, but as having an appropriate specific sense in distinction from the kinds specifically named (26 *Kan.* 241; 31 *Tex.* 572; 149 *Mo.* 311).

2. The male of the genus horse, in distinction from the female or mare; usually, a castrated male or gelding, but sometimes, esp. on the race track, a stallion as distinguished from a gelding.

3. *Zoöl.* In a broad sense, any member of the family Equidæ, or horse family, which includes besides the asses and zebras various less specialized extinct types.

4. Mounted soldiery; cavalry;—used as a collective; as, a regiment of *horse*;—distinguished from *foot*.

Twenty-five thousand *horse* and foot. *Bacon.*

5 An opprobrious, contemptuous, or jocular name for a man; as, old *horse*.

Heavens, what a man is there! A very *horse* *Shak*

6 Anything on which one rides, sits, exercises, or is carried as on a horse; specif.: **a** A frame of timber, shaped like a horse, on which soldiers were made to ride for punishment. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A stool or board on which a workman sits. **c** *Gymnastics.* An apparatus shaped somewhat like the body of a small horse, with a pair of removable handles at the position of the pommel and cantle of the saddle, used for vaulting exercises, etc. **d** A piece of wood on the end of a rope, on which a miner sits when lowered down a shaft. **e** A chair or seat slung on poles and carried by bearers. **f** A bier to be carried by four men. *Obs.* **g** A frame, usually with legs, to support something, as a bench or a staging, or clothing, etc. Cf. CLOTHES-HORSE, SAWHORSE.

7. Any of various devices; as: **a** A kind of clamp. **b** A tightening wedge. *Obs.* **c** A hook-shaped tool used in making embossed or hammered work. **d** A cooper's iron for closing up the staves of a cask. **e** A wooden faucet.

8. *Naut.* **a** A footrope. *Obs.* **b** A breastband or similar protection for a sailor in an exposed position. **c** A bar of iron or wood running transversely on deck on which slides the traveler on the sheet of a fore-and-aft sail in tacking; — often itself called *traveler*. **d** A jackstay.

9. *Mining.* A mass of earthy matter, or rock of the same character as the wall rock, occurring in a vein.

10. *Hydraulic Engin.* In a movable dam, a frame, usually hinged to the floor of the dam, which supports the trunnions or bearings on which a wicket turns.

11. *pl.* Bluefish. *Obs. & R.*

12. *Student Slang.* **a** A translation or other illegitimate aid in study or examination; — called also *trot*, *pony*, *Dobbin*. **b** Horseplay; tomfoolery; monkeyshines.

13. A lottery ticket hired by the day. *Obs. Eng. Oxf. E. D.*

14. A day rule. *Legal Slang, Eng.*

15. Work paid for in advance. *Slang.*

a horse of another color *or* **colour**, a different matter; something of a different nature. — **a h. on one**, a turn of fortune against one, esp. a joke or trick at one's expense. See HORSE AND HORSE. *Collog. or Slang.* — **a h. that was foaled of an acorn**, the scaffold; the gibbet. *Oxf. E. D.* — **h. and foot**, cavalry and infantry; the whole army; hence, with all one's force or might. — **h. and horse**, a form of gaming, esp dice throwing, in which the winner has to win a majority of rounds. When each player has won the same number of rounds the match is said to stand at *horse and horse;* hence, on even terms; "all square." *Cant or Slang.* — **to horse**, to horseback; — used as a command to mount.

horse (hôrs), *v. t.;* HORSED (hôrst); HORS'ING. [AS. *horsian.*] **1.** To provide with a horse, or with horses; to mount on, or as on, a horse; as, the Japanese artillery is poorly *horsed*. "Being better *horsed*, outrode me." *Shak.*

2. To lift up; to raise; to hoist. *Obs.*

3. To cover (a mare); — said of the male.

4. To take or carry on the back.

5. To place on the back of another, or on a wooden horse, etc, to be flogged; hence, to flog.

6. To sit astride; to bestride. *Rare.*

7. *Chiefly Naut.* To work unfairly or too hard; to drive.

8. *Naut.* To calk, as the joints of shell plating or the seams of a wooden deck.

9. *Carp.* To shape by cutting away pieces, as the string of a stair from which right-angled notches are cut to receive the treads.

10. *Logging.* In river driving, to recover (stranded logs) with peaveys.

11. To make (one) the object of horseplay. *Slang, U. S.*

to horse away, to spend on lottery tickets. *Cant.*

horse, *v. i.* **1.** To get, or go, on horseback.

2. *Salt Making* To set the lumps of salt upon the top of each other in the hothouse. *Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

to horse it, to charge for work in advance. *Slang.*

horse, *a.* Large or coarse of its kind or genus; as, a *horse* mackerel, the *horse* bean, etc. (see in the Vocabulary).

horse artillery. Light artillery in which the cannoneers are mounted, usually serving with cavalry; flying artillery.

horse'back' (hôrs'băk'), *n.* **1.** The back of a horse.

2. **a** A natural ridge of sand, gravel, or rock; a hogback. **b** *Mining.* A mound, ridge, bank, or parting of foreign matter in a coal seam.

on horseback, on the back of a horse; mounted or riding on a horse or horses; in the saddle.

horse balm. Any menthaceous plant of the genus *Collinsonia;* — so called from the strong odor. It possesses tonic, astringent, and diuretic properties.

horse'bane' (hôrs'bān'), *n.* A European apiaceous plant (*Œnanthe phellandrium*), supposed to cause palsy in horses.

horse bean. **a** A variety of the common broad bean (*Faba vulgaris*), grown for feeding stock. **b** Any bean of the genus *Canavali*. *West Indies.* **c** The Jerusalem thorn. *Texas.*

horse block. **1.** A block for use in mounting or dismounting from a horse, or entering or leaving a vehicle.

2. A frame of timber on which to rest the raised end of an excavator's wheeling plank.

3. *Nav.* A platform for the officer of the watch or leadsman on one side of the bridge or quarter deck.

horse box. **a** A railroad car for transporting valuable horses, as hunters. *Eng.* **b** An inclosure for a horse carried on a vessel, esp. one in which horses are hoisted aboard. **c** A large, high-sided church pew. *Jocular, Eng.*

horse car. **a** A railroad or street car drawn by horses. *U. S.* **b** A car fitted for transporting horses. *U. S.*

horse cassia. An East Indian cassia (*Cassia marginata*), the long pods of which contain a black, cathartic pulp, used as a horse medicine.

horse'-chest'nut (hôrs'chĕs'nŭt), *n.* **a** The large nutlike seed of *Æsculus hippocastanum*, said to have been formerly used as food for horses. **b** The tree itself, which was brought from Constantinople in the beginning of the 16th century, and is now common in the temperate zones of both hemispheres. See ÆSCULUS.

horse'-eye' (hôrs'ī'), *n.*, *or* **horse-eye bean.** **a** The seed of the cowhage (*Stizolobium pruriens*), in allusion to its shape, also, the plant itself. **b** = OXEYE BEAN. **c** The seed of the hyacinth bean.

horse-eye jack. A jurel (*Carangus latus*) widely distributed in tropical seas and found northward to Virginia on the Atlantic coast. Some consider it poisonous.

horse fennel. A European apiaceous plant (*Seseli hippomarathrum*) with finely divided leaves and white flowers.

horse'fish' (hôrs'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** A moonfish, as *Vomer setipinnis* or allied form. **b** The sauger. **c** A sea horse (*Hippocampus*). **d** A sucker (*Moxostoma crassilabre*) abundant in eastern North Carolina. **e** A king crab.

horse'flesh' (-flĕsh'), *n.* **1.** The flesh of the horse.

2. Horses generally, esp. with reference to riding, driving, or racing; as, he is a judge of *horseflesh*. *Colloq.*

3. = HORSEFLESH MAHOGANY.

4. = HORSE, 15. *Slang.*

Horsefly (*Tabanus lineola*). Nat. size.

horse'fly' (-flī'), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES (-flīz'). **1.** Any of numerous brachycerous dipterous flies (some of them of large size) which constitute the family Tabanidæ. They are called also *gadflies* and *breeze flies*. The females have a piercing proboscis and suck the blood of animals, often greatly annoying horses and cattle by their bites, which are painful, but usually not at all poisonous. Many of the larger North American species belong to the typical genus *Tabanus*. They have a somewhat flattened body, wide head with large eyes, and fly swiftly. Cf. CHRYSOPS, GREENHEAD.

2. Any of various other flies annoying to horses, as the horse tick (*Hippobosca equina*).

horse'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.* **1.** The plant coltsfoot.

2 A king crab; — called also **horsefoot crab.**

horse gram. A fabaceous plant (*Dolichos biflorus*) of the tropics of the Old World, cultivated for food in India.

Horse Guards. *Mil.* **1.** A picked body of cavalry so called; esp., the cavalry brigade of the English household troops and more particularly the third regiment, called the Royal Horse Guards or, popularly, the Blues, which furnishes guards of state for the sovereign.

2. The building opposite Whitehall, London, serving as headquarters for several regiments of the Guards and as offices for some departments of the War Office. *Colloq.*

3. The personnel of the office of the commander in chief and the military authorities at the head of the British army, esp. as distinct from the Secretary of State for War and the civil authorities. *Oxf. E. D.*

horse'hair' (hôrs'hâr'), *n.* A hair of a horse, esp. one from the mane or tail; the hairs of the mane or tail taken collectively; a fabric or tuft made of such hairs.

horse'hide' (-hīd'), *n.* A horse's hide, or leather made of it.

horse'jock'ey (-jŏk'ĭ), *n.* **1.** A professional rider or driver of race horses, — usually merely *jockey*.

2. A trainer and dealer in horses.

horse latitudes. *Naut.* Either of two belts or regions in the neighborhood of 30° N. and 30° S. latitude, characterized by high pressure, calms, and light baffling winds; a seaman's name of obscure origin. That part of the northern belt which is over the Atlantic Ocean is that most commonly mentioned or referred to.

horse'laugh' (hôrs'lăf'), *n.* A loud, boisterous laugh; a guffaw. *Pope* — *v. i.* To laugh coarsely. — **horse'laugh'er** (-ẽr), *n. Rare.* — **horse'laugh'ter** (-tẽr), *n. Rare.*

horse'leech' (-lēch'), *n.* Also formerly **horseleach'.** **1.** A veterinary surgeon; a farrier. *Obs. or R.*

2. A common European leech (*Hæmopis gulo*). It feeds chiefly on worms, etc., but is said (perh. incorrectly) to attack the nose and mouth of horses when drinking.

The *horseleach* hath two daughters, crying, Give, give. *Prov.* XXX. 15.

[Some regard the word here translated *horseleach* as a corrupt reading for a word meaning *vampire*, referring to Lilith (which see).]

3. Fig.: One who makes inordinate and endless demands.

horse'less, *a.* Without a horse; specif., not requiring a horse; — said of certain self-propelled vehicles, esp. those of a kind that are usually drawn by horses.

horse louse. **a** A sucking louse (*Hæmatopinus asini*) found on the horse and ass. **b** The horse tick.

horse mackerel. The common tunny (*Thunnus thynnus*). Locally, any of various other fishes, as the bluefish, saurel (*Trachurus trachurus*), ten-pounder, jurel (*Carangus chrysos*), a bonito (*Sarda chilensis*), etc.

horse'man (hôrs'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A rider on horseback; one skilled in the management or care of horses; a mounted man; specif., *Obs.*, a cavalryman.

2. **a** A land crab of the genus *Ocypoda*, living on the coast of Brazil and the West Indies, noted for running very swiftly. **b** A West Indian sciænoid fish (*Eques lanceolatus*). **c** An obsolete and inferior race of carrier pigeons.

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hor'ry. † HORY.

hors. † HOARSE, HORSE.

‖ **hors' con'cours'** (hôr' kôn'-kôor'; ôr) [F.] Not competing; — of a picture in an exhibition.

‖ **hors' de com'bat'** (dẽ kôn'-bä'). [F.] Out of the combat; disabled from fighting.

‖ **hors' de pro'pos'** (dẽ prō'pō'). [F.] Lit., out of the purpose; not to the point or purpose.

‖ **hors' de sai'son'** (sẽ'zôn'). [F.] Out of season

‖ **hors' d'œu'vre** (dœ'vr'). [F., lit., outside of work.] **1.** Something unusual or extraordinary. *Rare.*

2. A dish served as a relish, usually at the beginning of a meal.

horse. † HOARSE.

horse aloes. Caballine aloes.

horse ant. A large ant, esp. the European *Formica rufa*.

horse'back', *adv.* On horseback.

horse bee. The horse botfly.

horse beech. The hornbeam.

horse beetle. A stag beetle.

horse bier. A horse litter for the dead. *Obs.*

horse billiards. A form of shuffleboard played on shipboard.

horse blob. The marsh marigold. *Dial. Eng.*

horse boat. **a** A boat for conveying horses and cattle. **b** A boat propelled by horse power. *Obs. or Hist., U. S.*

horse boot. = BOOT, *n*, 3.

horse bot *or* **botfly.** See BOTFLY.

horse boy. A boy or servant who cares for horses; a stable boy.

horse bramble The sweetbrier.

horse bread. A coarse bread for horses, generally made of a mixture of beans, bran, or the like.

horse brier. The greenbrier *Smilax rotundifolia*.

horse brimstone See SULPHUR.

horse cane. The great ragweed.

horse chanter. A swindling horse dealer. See CHANT, *v. t.*, 5 — **horse chanting.** [der. *Obs.*]

horse'-chire', *n.* The german-

horse clipper. One that clips horses; specif., shears with serrated edges playing over each other, used in clipping horses.

horse cloth. **1.** A cloth for a covering or trapping of a horse. **2** A strong rough dress fabric.

horse coper, horse couper. A horse dealer. — **horse coping, horse couping.**

horse'cors'er, -cours'er, *n.* A dealer in horses, esp. a tricky one. — **horse'cors'ing, -cours'ing,** *n. All Obs.*

horse course. *Obs. or R.* **a** A horse race. **b** A race course.

horse courser. One who runs horses or keeps them for racing.

horse cowper. Dial. var. of HORSE COPER.

horse crab. A king crab.

horse cress. European brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*).

horse crevallé The cavalla (*Carangus hippos*).

horse daisy. The oxeye daisy.

horse dam. *Logging.* A temporary dam made by placing large logs across a stream.

horse' de frise' (dẽ frēz'). Partial trans. of CHEVAL-DE-FRISE.

horse devil A fabaceous plant (*Baptisia lanceolata*) of the southern United States, which when dried and withered is rolled about by the wind, sometimes frightening horses.

horse doctor. One who doctors horses; a veterinary surgeon

horse drench. A drench, or dose of physic, for a horse; also, the horn or other appliance by which the dose is administered.

horse elder. Elecampane. *Obs*

horse emmet. = HORSE ANT.

horse'fair', *n.* A fair for the sale or exhibition of horses. — *a.* Tricky; crafty; fraudulent.

horse fettler. One who looks after horses in mines.

horse'fight', *n.* **a** A fight on horseback. **b** A fight between horses [*Dial. Eng.*]

horse finch. The chaffinch

horsefish mahogany. The sabicu tree or its wood.

horsefish ore. *Mining* The mineral bornite. It has a reddish color on freshfracture. *Dial. Eng.* [= COWWHEAT **a**]

horse'flow'er (hôrs'flou'ẽr), *n.*

horsefly weed The wild indigo (*Baptisia tinctoria*), supposed to drive away horseflies.

horsefoot snipe *Local, U. S.* **a** The turnstone **b** The knot.

horse'ful-ly (hôrs'fo͝ol-ĭ), *adv.* In a way becoming a horse. *R.*

horse furniture. The complete trappings of a horse. [*Obs.*]

horse gall. The lesser centaury.

horse'gate', *n. Eng. Law.* Right of pasturage for a horse. *Hist.*

horse gentian. Feverroot.

horse gentler. A horse breaker. *Local, Eng.*

horse ginseng. Feverroot. *U. S.*

horse glass. A cheval glass.

horse godmother. A masculine, coarse-looking woman. *Vulgar. Local, Eng.*

horse'-gog', *n.* Any of several kinds of wild plum. *Dial. Eng.*

horse'-gold', *n.* Any of several common crowfoots or buttercups. *Dial. Eng.*

horse gowan. **a** The oxeye daisy. **b** = CAMOMILE **a.** **c** The dandelion. *Scot.*

horse grenadiers *Mil Hist.* Grenadiers mounted. They were introduced in France in the 17th century; England later adopted this type of mounted infantry.

horse'-guards'man, *n.* A soldier or officer of the British Horse Guards, esp. of the Royal Horse Guards.

horse'haired', *a.* Furnished with horsehair; wearing, or covered with, horsehair; hence, fig., bewigged. [lichen]

horsehair lichen. The horsetail

horsehair worm. A hairworm.

horse'head' (hôrs'hĕd'), *n.* **a** A moonfish (*Selene vomer*) or allied form. **b** A sea horse (*Hippocampus*).

horsehead coot. The surf scoter (*Oidemia perspicillata*). *U. S.*

horse'heal', **horse'heel',** *n.* [AS. *horselene, horshelene*, elecampane; *hors* horse + *elene* elecampane, fr. L. *helenium* a plant (see HELENIUM), or L. *inula* elecampane; later influenced by E. *heal.*] The elecampane.

horse'herd', *n.* One who herds or looks after horses.

horse hoe. A kind of cultivator. — **horse'-hoe',** *v. t. & i.*

horse'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

horse'hoof', *n.* The coltsfoot.

horse'-house', *n.* Housings for a horse. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

horse iron. *Naut.* A large calking iron, held in position by one man, and struck by another.

horse'-jag', horse'-jug'. Vars. of HORSE-GOG.

horse knacker. See KNACKER.

horse knave. A horse boy. *Obs.*

horse'knob', -knop', -knot', *n.* Knapweed. *Dial. Eng*

horse koper. † HORSE COPER.

horse lark. The corn bunting. See BUNTING. *Local, Eng*

horse laurel. The great laurel, or rhododendron. *U. S.*

horse'leech-craft', -leech'er-y, *n.* Veterinary medicine.

horse'like', *a.* Like a horse.

horse lily. Spatter-dock. *U. S.*

horse lifter. A seat hung on poles, and borne by two horses.

horse'load', *n.* A load such as a horse can draw or carry; hence, a considerable amount.

horse loaf. A loaf of horse bread. *Obs.*

horse'lock, *n.* A locked hobble for a horse; by extension, a padlock. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

horse'ly, *a.* Of, like, or pert. to, a horse. *Obs. or R.*

horse'man's ham'mer (hôrs'mănz). A light mace. *Hist.*

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horse'man-ship (hôrs'măn-shĭp), *n.* Act or art of riding, or of training or otherwise managing horses; manège.

horse marine. **1.** One of a mythical body of marine cavalry; also, a marine or sailor on mounted duty ashore or a cavalryman on shipboard; hence, a man out of his element. **2.** A man or boy who leads a canal-boat horse. *Local, Eng.*

horse'mint' (hôrs'mĭnt'), *n.* **a** Either of two European mints (*Mentha longifolia* and *M. aquatica*). **b** In the United States, a coarse menthaceous plant (*Monarda punctata*) with whorls of spotted yellow flowers.

horse mushroom. A mushroom (*Agaricus arvensis*) nearly related to the common edible field mushroom, and considered by some to be only a form of it.

horse mussel. A large marine mussel (*Modiola modiolus*), found on the shores of northern Europe and America.

horse nail, *or, esp. in sense* 2, **horse'nail'** (-nāl'), *n.* **1.** A thin, pointed nail, with a heavy flaring head, for securing a horseshoe to the hoof; a horseshoe nail. **2.** A tadpole. *Local, Eng.*

horse nettle. *Bot.* A coarse prickly weed (*Solanum carolinense*), having white or pale purple flowers and bright yellow berrylike fruit. It is common throughout the southeastern United States.

horse piece. *Whaling.* One of the large pieces into which the blanket pieces of blubber are cut before mincing.

horse'play' (hôrs'plā'), *n.* Rude, boisterous play.

> Too much given to *horseplay* in his raillery. *Dryden.*

horse plum. **1.** *Hort.* A medium-sized purple freestone plum of oval shape and rather acid flavor. **2.** a The common wild yellow or red plum (*Prunus americana*) of North America. **b** The Canada plum (*P. nigra*).

horse'pond' (hôrs'pŏnd'), *n.* A pond for watering horses, — formerly often used for ducking offending or unpopular persons. — *v. t.* To duck in a horsepond.

horse power, *or* **horse'pow'er** (-pou'ẽr), *n.* **1.** The power which a horse exerts. **2.** *Mech.* **a** A unit of power, numerically equal to a rate of 33,000 foot pounds of work per minute (= 550 foot pounds per second), used in stating the power of a steam engine or any other prime mover, or in estimating the power required to drive machinery, etc. **Indicated horse power,** the power developed in the cylinder or cylinders of an engine as calculated from (1) the average pressure of the working fluid, obtained from the indicator diagram or diagrams, (2) the piston area, (3) the stroke, and (4) the number of working strokes per minute. **Brake horse power,** the actual power given out by an engine or other motor, calculated from (1) the force exerted on a friction brake or absorption dynamometer acting on the flywheel or brake-wheel rim, (2) the effective radius of this force, and (3) the speed of the flywheel or brake wheel. **Nominal horse power,** a term still used by some engine builders to express certain measurements of cylinder. **Electric horse power,** horse power calculated from electric units (746 watts = 1 horse power). **French** *or* **metric horse power,** sometimes called **force de cheval, cheval-vapeur,** or simply **cheval,** is numerically equal to a rate of 75 kilogram meters of work per second, or 0.986 of an ordinary horse power. The term *horse power* was originated by Boulton and Watt to state the power of their steam engines. In a practical test it was found that the average horse could work constantly at the rate of 22,000 foot pounds per minute. This was increased by one half in making this arbitrary, and now universal, unit of power. **b** An arbitrary unit of comparison for steam boilers, adopted by the Centennial Commission, equal to the evaporation of 30 pounds of water per hour, when the temperature of the feed water is 100° F., and the pressure of the steam is 70 pounds per square inch, as read from the gauge. **3.** A machine worked by a horse, for driving other machinery; a horse motor.

horse'-pow'er hour. *Mech.* The work performed or energy consumed by working at the rate of one horse power for one hour. It is equal to 1,980,000 foot pounds.

horse'pox' (hôrs'pŏks'), *n. Veter.* An infectious pustular disease of the horse; equine variola.

horse'-rad'ish (-răd'ĭsh), *n.* A tall white-flowered brassicaceous plant (*Roripa armoracia*), native of Europe and widely cultivated; also, the pungent root of this plant, which is ground and used as a condiment and stomachic.

horse-radish tree. **a** An East Indian tree (*Moringa moringa*) cultivated throughout the tropics for its fruit, which is pickled or cooked as a vegetable, and which also yields oil of ben. The root has the flavor of horse-radish. **b** In Australia, any phytolaccaceous tree of the genus *Codonocarpus;* — so called from its pungent leaves.

horse railroad *or* **railway.** Orig., a road on which the traction power is furnished by horses; a tramway. Since horses were the only means originally used, the term has been construed as including any street railroad, whatever the traction power (61 *N. J. Eq.* 213; 52 *Fed.* 835); but the contrary was held in 30 *Fed.* 324, 327.

horse'rake' (hôrs'rāk'), *n.* A rake drawn by a horse.

horse sense. Strong common sense of a very practical nature. *Colloq., U. S.*

horse'shoe' (hôrs'shōō'), *n.* **1.** A shoe for horses, usually consisting of a narrow plate of iron conformed to the rim of a horse's hoof to which it is to be nailed. A widespread superstition regards the horseshoe as a talisman, (1) as bringing good luck to one who finds a cast horseshoe, (2) as keeping bewitchment from, or good fortune in, a place where the horseshoe is nailed up, — probably as a charm to prevent the traveling of the witchery or fortune.

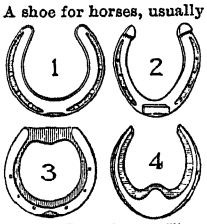

Various Horseshoes 1 Plain Shoe; 2 Shoe with Toe and Heel Calks; 3 Bar Shoe with Toe Clip (Hoof Surface); 4 Shoe with Toe Weight to lengthen stride. 1, 3, 4 are for Fore Feet, 2 for Hind. 1, 2, 4 show Ground Surface.

2. Anything shaped like a horseshoe; specif.: **a** *Fortif.* A small round or oval outwork with a parapet, situated on low ground. *Obs. or R.* **b** The horseshoe vetch. **3.** *pl.* The game of quoits, esp. as played with horseshoes. **4.** Short for HORSESHOE CRAB, the king crab.

horse'shoe', *v. t.;* HORSE'SHOED' (-shōōd'); HORSE'SHOE'ING. **1.** To furnish with horseshoes; to shoe (a horse). **2.** To put in the shape of a horseshoe; esp., *Arch.*, to make (an arch) like a horseshoe. See HORSESHOE ARCH.

horseshoe arch. An arch whose springing line is higher than the abutment, the curve being carried past the springing line and not stopping where it becomes tangent with the line of the joint. See ARCH, *Illust.* (4).

horseshoe bat. Any of various bats of an exclusively Old World family (Rhinolophidæ) having a more or less horseshoe-shaped leaf on the nose, as those of the typical genus *Rhinolophus*, of which *R. ferrum-equinum* and *R. hipposideros* occur in England.

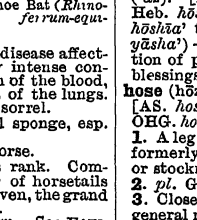
Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus ferrum-equinum*).

horseshoe kidney. *Med.* Congenital malformation of the kidneys marked by partial fusion of the two organs giving a horseshoe shape.

horse'sho'er (-shōō'ẽr), *n.* One who shoes horses or makes horseshoes.

horseshoe vetch. A European fabaceous plant (*Hippocrepis comosa*) cultivated for its yellow umbellate flowers, which are succeeded by curved pods.

horse sickness. *Veter.* A highly malignant disease affecting horses in South Africa, characterized by intense congestion of the blood vessels, grave alteration of the blood, swelling of the head and neck, and œdema of the lungs.

horse sorrel. **a** The water dock. **b** Field sorrel.

horse sponge. A large coarse commercial sponge, esp. *Spongia equina.*

horse'tail' (hôrs'tāl'), *n.* **1.** The tail of a horse. **2** A Turkish standard, denoting a pasha's rank. Commanders are distinguished by the number of horsetails carried before them. Thus, the sultan has seven, the grand vizier five, and the pashas three, two, or one. **3.** *Bot.* **a** Any plant of the genus *Equisetum.* See EQUISETUM. **b** = MARE'S-TAIL. **c** The horsetail mushroom.

horsetail lichen. Any of various lichens of the genus *Alectoria.* They have a filiform tufted or pendulous thallus.

horsetail mushroom. A common mushroom (*Coprinus comatus*) having an elongated shaggy white pileus and black spores. See COPRINUS.

horsetail tree. Any tree of the genus *Casuarina;* — so called from its leafless wiry branches.

horse thistle. a Chicory. *Obs.* **b** The European wild lettuce (*Lactuca virosa*). *Obs.* **c** Any thistle of the genus *Carduus*, esp. the bull thistle (*C. lanceolatus*).

horse tick. A winged, dipterous insect (*Hippobosca equina*), infesting the horse; — called also *forest fly.* It flies but little, and causes irritation to the horse by running about among its hairs, and by its bites. See HIPPOBOSCIDÆ.

horse'weed' (hôrs'wēd'), *n.* **a** A common North American asteraceous weed (*Leptilon canadense*) with small discoid heads of yellowish flowers; fireweed. **b** Horse balm. **c** The great ragweed; also, wild lettuce. *Local, U. S.*

horse'whip' (-hwĭp'), *n.* A whip for horses.

horse'whip', *v. t.;* -WHIPPED' (-hwĭpt'); -WHIP'PING. To flog or chastise with a horsewhip

horse'wom'an (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.: pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn, -ĭn). A woman who rides on horseback; as, an excellent *horsewoman.* — **horse'wom'an-ship,** *n.*

horse'wood' (hôrs'wŏŏd'), *n.* Any of several West Indian mimosaceous shrubs or trees of the genus *Callandra.*

hors'i-ness (hôr'sĭ-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being horsy.

hors'ing (hôr'sĭng), *n.* **1.** Supply of horses or cavalry. **2.** A "horse" upon which a grinder sits at his work. **3.** A flogging given to one horsed on another's back.

Hors'ley pow'der (hôrs'lĭ). An explosive consisting of nitroglycerin, potassium chlorate, nutgalls, and charcoal.

horst (hôrst), *n.* [G.] *Geol.* A tract of the earth's crust separated by faults from surrounding tracts which have been relatively depressed.

hors'y (hôr'sĭ), *a.;* HORS'I-ER (-sĭ-ẽr); HORS'I-EST. **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or suggestive of, a horse; as, *horsy* illnesses, a *horsy* odor. **2.** Addicted to, or having to do with, horses or horse racing, or characteristic of the taste, manners, dress, etc., of horsemen; as, a *horsy* man; *horsy* talk or dress. **3.** Of the mare, in heat.

hor-ta'tion (hôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *hortatio*, fr. *hortari* to incite, exhort, fr. *hors* to urge.] Act of exhorting, inciting, or giving advice; exhortation.

hor'ta-tive (hôr'tă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *hortativus.*] Giving exhortation; advisory; exhortative. — **hor'ta-tive-ly,** *adv.*

hor'ta-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *hortatorius.*] Giving, or characterized by, exhortation; exhortatory; hortative.

hor'ti-cul'tur-al (hôr'tĭ-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to horticulture.

hor'ti-cul'ture (hôr'tĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *hortus*) *cultura* cultivation of a garden. See YARD an inclosure; CULTURE.] The cultivation of a garden or orchard; the science and art of growing fruits, vegetables, and flowers or ornamental plants. Horticulture is a branch of plant production, which is one of the main divisions of agriculture.

hor'ti-cul'tur-ist (-kŭl'tŭr-ĭst), *n.* One who practices horticulture; one trained or expert in horticulture.

Ho'rus (hō'rŭs; 201), *n.* [L., Gr. Ὧρος, fr. Egypt. *Hor.*] *Egypt. Myth.* The hawk-headed god of day. There are a number of gods called Horus in Egyptian myth, the most prominent being: (1) the god of the rising sun, and (2) the son of Isis and Osiris and slayer of Seb, — eventually merged into one. Cf. HARPOCRATES.

Horus.

ho-san'na (hō-zăn'ă), *interj. & n.; pl.* -NAS (-ăz). [L. (in the Vulgate), Gr. ὡσαννά, fr Heb. *hōshīʻăh nnā* save now, save, we pray, *hōshāa'* to save (Hiphil, a causative form, of *yāsha'*) + *nā*, a particle.] A Hebrew exclamation of praise to the Lord, or an invocation of blessings. "*Hosanna* to the Highest." *Milton.*

hose (hōz), *n.; pl.* HOSE, formerly HOSEN (hō'z'n). [AS. *hose;* akin to D. *hoos*, G. *hose* trousers, OHG. *hosa*, Icel. *hosa* stocking, gaiter, Dan. *hose* stocking.] **1.** A leg covering, in modern use covering also the foot, but formerly sometimes reaching only to the ankle; a stocking, or stockings, of any length.

> His youthful *hose*, well saved, a world too wide
> For his shrunk shank. *Shak.*

2. *pl.* Greaves. *Obs.* **3.** Close-fitting coverings for the legs and waist of the general nature of tights, as formerly worn, often fastened to the doublet by ribbons or strings called points; later, breeches reaching only to the knee. **4.** [*pl.* sometimes HOSES.] A flexible pipe, as of leather or India rubber, for conveying fluids, esp. water, from a faucet, hydrant, or fire engine, often such a pipe with nozzle and attachments; also, the piping as material; as, ten feet of rubber *hose.* **5.** A sheath, as that inclosing an ear of Indian corn. **6.** A socket, as in a tool to receive the handle, or in the head of a golf club to receive the shaft, specif., *Print.*, in old-style presses, a frame inclosing part of the spindle and supporting the platen.

Ho-se'a (hō-zē'ă), *n.* [Heb. *Hōshēa'.*] **1.** Lit., salvation; — masc. prop. name. **2.** a A Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B. C., whose ministry fell in the reigns (of Judah) from Uzziah to Hezekiah. **b** The Book of Hosea. See OLD TESTAMENT.

hose'-in-hose', *n.* Any double garden flower in which one corolla appears to be situated within another, as in certain species of *Datura*, *Primula vulgaris*, etc.

horse marshal. *n.* One having the care, training, or cure of horses. *Obs.* [ear. *Local, Eng.*]

horse'-mash'er, *n.* The wheatear. *Local, Eng.*

horse master. One who owns or has the care of horses.

horse'-match', **horse-match'er,** *n.* The wheatear. *Local, Eng.*

horse meal. A meal without drink. *Obs.* [horse.]

horse meat. Anything fed to a horse.

horse milliner. A dealer in trappings and ornaments for horses. *Humorous or Affected.*

horse'mon'ger (hôrs'mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A horse dealer.

horse'-mush'er, *n.* The wheatear. *Local, Eng.*

horse'-nest', *n.* A mare's-nest. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

horse nightcap. A hangman's halter. *Obs. Cant.* [NUTMEG.]

horse nutmeg. = MACASSAR.

horse parsley. = ALEXANDERS a.

horse pew, *n.* See HORSE BOX c.

horse pick. A pick for cleaning out the bottom of a horse's hoof.

horse pile. A large pile of salted fish, arranged to drain.

horse'-pipe', *n.* Any of various horsetails or species of *Equisetum. Dial. or Local, Eng.*

horse pistol. A large pistol such as was formerly carried by horsemen.

horse poppy. The horse fennel.

horse post. **1.** A hitching post. **2.** a A letter carrier on horseback. **b** The mail service performed by such a carrier.

horse purslain. A coarse tropical American aizoaceous weed (*Trianthema portulacastrum*).

hors'er, *n.* One who furnishes horses for a post coach. *Rare.*

horse race. A race by horses.

horse racer. a One who keeps horses for racing. **b** A jockey. **c** A devotee of horse racing.

horse'-rac'ing (hôrs'rās'ĭng), *a.* Fond of, or having to do with, horse races.

horse racing. The practice of racing with horses.

horse rasp. A coarse-cut flat rasp, sometimes with float-cut edges, for rasping horses' hoofs.

horse rider. One who rides a horse; esp., a circus rider. *Eng.* — **horse riding.** *Eng.* [shoe.]

horse rough. A calk for a horse's shoe.

horse run. A device for drawing loaded wheelbarrows up an inclined plane by horse power.

horse savin. Common juniper.

horsescourser. †HORSECORSER.

horse scraper. An iron implement for scraping sweat off from horses.

horse screen. A type of fire screen having a sliding panel.

horseshoe crab. = KING CRAB.

horseshoe fern. In New Zealand, the fern *Marattia fraxinea.* See POTATO FERN.

horseshoe head. *Med.* Abnormal condition of the skull in children, in which the sutures are too open, the coronal suture having a horseshoe form.

horseshoe magnet. See MAGNET.

horseshoe nail. = HORSE NAIL.

horseshoe snake. A handsomely marked harmless colubrine snake (*Zamenis hippocrepis*) of Spain and northwest Africa.

horseshoe splice. See SPLICE.

horse show. An exhibition of horses and vehicles of high class, often made an occasion of fashionable gathering.

horse'-smatch', **horse'-smatch'er** (-smăch', -smäch'ẽr), *n.* The wheatear. *Local, Eng.*

horse's neck (hôr'sĭz). A beverage of ginger ale flavored with lemon peel, sometimes with whisky added. *Cant, U. S.*

horse steps. A horse block. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

horse stinger. A large dragon fly, mistakenly believed to sting horses. *Dial. Eng.*

horse sugar. The sweetleaf.

horsetail fungus. = HORSETAIL MUSHROOM. [*Local, Eng.*]

horse thrush. The missel thrush

horse thyme. Wild basil. *Obs.*

horse'tongue' (hôrs'tŭng'), *n.* **a** The butcher's-broom. **b** The hart's-tongue fern.

horse towel. A coarse towel on a roller; a jack towel.

Horse'town' (hôrs'toun'), *n.* [From *Horsetown*, locality in Shasta County, Cal.] *Geol.* The upper division of the California Comanchean, or Shastan (Lower Cretaceous).

horse tree, *or* **horse'tree',** *n. Dial. Eng.* **a** A singletree. **b** A beam on which to rest timber for sawing [*U. S.*]

horse trot. A trotting match.

horse vetch. = HORSESHOE VETCH. [*Local, Eng.*]

horse violet. The dog violet.

horse watcher. *Horse Racing.* One who watches and times the trials of race horses in order to estimate their chances in races. Called also *railbird. Cant.*

horse'way', *n.* A road fit for travel with a horse. [cross.]

horse well-grass. The horse-whale. The walrus. *Obs.*

horse'whip'per, *n.* One who horsewhips.

horse willow. = HORSETAIL, 3 a.

horse winkle. The common periwinkle. *Local, Eng.* [fly.

horse worm. The larva of a bot-

horse wrangler. A herder in charge of a string of horses or ponies. *Western U. S.*

horse'y. Var. of HORSY.

Hor-ford-ite (hôrs'fẽrd-īt), *n.* [After Prof. E. N. *Horsford.*] *Min.* A massive, silver-white native alloy of copper and antimony. Sp. gr., 8.8.

hors'i-fy (hôr'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make into, or like, a horse. *Rare.*

hors'i-ly (hôr'sĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of HORSY. See -LY. [heat.]

hors'ing, *a.* Of a mare, in

horsing iron. = HORSE IRON.

‖ **hors' la' loi'** (ôr' là' lwa'). [F.] Outside the law; outlawed

horsly. † HOARSELY, HORSELY.

horst. Horsed. *Ref. Sp.*

hors'y-ism (hôr'sĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* Horsiness. [HURT.]

hort. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

hort. *Abbr.* Horticultural; horticulture.

hor'tal, *a.* [From L. *hortus* garden] Hortensial. *Obs.*

hor'ta-tiv. Hortative. *Ref. Sp.*

hor'ta-tive (hôr'tă-tĭv), *n.* An exhortation. *Rare.*

hor-ta'ter (hôr-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] An exhorter. *R.* **b** *Class. Antiq.* A ship's officer who beat time for the rowers and gave out a chant to which they kept stroke.

horte. † HEART, HURT.

hor'tel. † HURTLE.

Hor-ten'si-a (hôr-tĕn'shĭ-ă; -shă), *n.* [L., fem. of *Hortensius*; cf. L. *hortus* garden.] Lit., a lady gardener; — fem. prop. name. Also, *Ortensia* (ôr-tĕn'-shĭ-ă); It. *Ortensia* (ôr-tĕn'-sya); G. & D. *Hortensia* (hôr-tĕn'sē-ä).

hor-ten'sial (-shăl), **hor-ten'sian** (-shăn), *a.* [L. *hortensius, hortensis*, fr. *hortus* garden.] Grown in, or fit for, a garden. *Obs. or R.*

Hor-ten'sian, *a.* Of or pert. to Quintus Hortensius (c 350-286 B.C.). — **Hortensian law.** = LEX HORTENSIA.

horter. † HURTER.

horteyard † HORTYARD

hortichock, hortichoke. † ARTICHOKE.

hor-tic'o-lous (hôr-tĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *hortus* garden + *-colous.*] Growing in gardens. *Rare.*

hor'ti-cul'tor, *n.* [NL.; L. *hortus* garden + *cultor* a cultivator.] A horticulturist. *Obs.*

hor'tle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HURTLE.

hor'ton-o-lite' (hôr'tŭn-ō-līt'; hôr-tŏn'ō-līt), *n.* [After Silas P. *Horton;* see -LITE.] *Min.* A dark silicate of iron, magnesium, and manganese. $(Fe,Mg,Mn)_2SiO_4$. Sp. gr., 3.21-3.33.

hortulan. † ORTOLAN.

hor'tu-lan (hôr'tū-lăn), *a* [L. *hortulanus.*] Of or pert. to a garden. — *n.* A gardener. *Obs.*

‖ **hor'tus sic'cus** (h ô r'tŭs sĭk'ŭs). [L., a dry garden.] A herbarium. [den. *Obs.*]

hort'-yard', *n.* Orchard; garden.

horwe. † HORY, *v.*

ho'ry. † HOARY.

hor'y, hor'ry, *a.* [AS. *horig*, fr. *horh* clammy humor, phlegm; cf. *horu* dirt.] Foul; dirty; impure. — **hor'y-ness, hor'ry-ness,** *n. All Obs. or Dial Eng.*

hory, *v. t.* To foul; to defile. *Obs.*

hos. † HOARSE, HIS, WHOSE.

hos. Dial. Eng. var. of OSS.

Hos. *Abbr.* Hosea.

Ho-sack'i-a (h ō-s ă k'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after David *Hosack*, Am. botanist.] Syn. of LOTUS.

Ho'sah (hō'sä). *Bib.*

Ho'sa-i (hō'sä-ī). *Bib.*

ho-san'na, *v. t.* To applaud with reverence.

Hosanna Sunday. Palm Sunday; — so called in parts of Europe and of the East. Cf. *Matt.* xxi. 9, *Mark* xi. 10, *John* xii. 13.

hosband. † HUSBAND.

hose. † HOARSE. [HALSE.]

hose. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

hose, *v. t.* **1.** To provide with hose for the legs. *Obs.* **2.** To drench by means of a hose.

hose'bird', *n.* [Prob. *whore's brood.*] An illegitimate child; also, a rascal. *Dial. Eng.*

hosebonde. † HUSBAND.

hose bridge. A portable raised section of track to be laid over fire hose crossing a street railway track.

hose carriage *or* **cart.** A wheeled vehicle for conveying fire hose.

hose cock. = SILL COCK.

hose company. A company of men appointed to bring and manage hose in the extinguishing of fires. *U. S.*

hosed (hōzd), *a.* **1.** Having, or wearing, hose. **2.** Of a horse, having the lower parts of the legs covered with white hair. *Oxf. E. D.*

hose grass. Velvet grass. *Eng.*

hose hook. a A hook for lifting fire hose. **b** *Print.* One of the hooks connecting the platen with the hose. *Obs.*

Ho-sein', *n.* See HASAN AND HOSEIN.

ho'sier (hō'zhĕr), *n.* One who deals in hose or stockings, or in goods knit or woven like hose.

ho'sier-y (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** The business of a hosier. **2.** Stockings in general; goods knit or woven like hose. **3.** A factory where hosiery is made.

hos'pice (hŏs'pĭs; -pēs; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *hospitium* hospitality, a place where strangers are entertained, fr. *hospes* stranger, guest. See HOST landlord.] **1.** A house of refuge and entertainment for travelers or strangers, esp. one kept by members of a religious order. **2.** A home or asylum for the infirm or helpless

hos'pi-ta-ble (hŏs'pĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *hospitable*, LL. *hospitare* to receive as a guest. See HOST a landlord.] **1.** Receiving and entertaining strangers or guests generously and kindly; characterized by hospitality. **2.** Proceeding from or indicating kindness and generosity to guests and strangers; as, *hospitable* rites.

To where yon taper cheers the vale
With *hospitable* ray. *Goldsmith.*

3. Fig., generously receptive; as, a mind *hospitable* to all progressive ideas.

hos'pi-tal (hŏs'pĭ-tȧl), *n.* [OF. *hospital*, *ospital*, F. *hôpital*, LL. *hospitale* (or perh. E. *hospital* is directly from the Late Latin), fr. L. *hospitalis* relating to a guest, *hospitalia* apartments for guests, fr. *hospes* guest. See HOST a landlord; cf. HOSTEL, HOTEL, SPITAL.] **1.** A place for shelter or entertainment of travelers, strangers, etc.; primarily, an establishment giving free entertainment, such as those of the Knights Hospitalers; a hospice. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** A charitable institution for the refuge, maintenance, or education of needy, aged, infirm, or young persons; as, Christ's *Hospital*, London. *Obs. or Hist.* **3.** An institution or place in which sick or injured are given medical or surgical care, commonly in whole or in part at public expense or by charity; also, a place for the cure or treatment of sick or injured animals. **4.** A college hostel or hall. *Obs. Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Hospital Corps. **a** A corps of the medical department of the United States army, consisting of sergeants (first class), sergeants, corporals, privates (first class), and privates. **b** A corps of the medical department of the United States navy, consisting of pharmacists, hospital stewards, hospital apprentices (first class), and hospital apprentices.

hos'pi-tal-er, hos'pi-tal-ler (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *hospitalier*. See HOSPITAL; cf. HOSTLER.] **1.** One residing in a hospital, esp. a religious establishment, for receiving the poor, the sick, and strangers; in some London hospitals, once religious establishments, the title of a chief religious officer. **2.** A member of any of many religious orders whose chief purpose was to care for the sick or needy. *Obs. or Hist.* **3.** [*cap.*] One of a religious military order called the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, growing out of a hospital founded at Jerusalem about 1048. It acquired great wealth and power during the crusades. As the Moslems gained headway, the order withdrew its seat successively to Acre, Cyprus, Rhodes, and finally Malta; whence it has also been known as the Knights of Rhodes, and Knights of Malta. By 1799 it was generally suppressed, although branches of it still survive in various European countries.

Hospitaler

4. An inmate of a hospital. *Rare.*

hos'pi-tal'i-ty (-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *hospitalitas*: cf. F. *hospitalité*.] Act, practice, or spirit, of one who is hospitable; kind and generous reception and entertainment of strangers or guests.

hos'pi-tal-ize (hŏs'pĭ-tăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Med.* **a** To render (a building) unfit for habitation by long use as a hospital. **b** To place in a hospital for treatment. —**hos'pi-tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*

hospital steward. **a** Formerly, the highest noncommissioned officer of the Hospital Corps of the United States army. In the reorganization of the corps his place has been taken by a sergeant (first class). **b** An enlisted man of the Hospital Corps of the United States navy, of the rank of chief petty officer, among whose number are chosen the pharmacists, who hold the rank of warrant officers.

hos'po-dar (hŏs'pō-dăr), *n.* [Roumanian, of Slavic origin; cf. Russ. *gospodar'* lord, master.] A title borne by the vassal princes or governors of Moldavia and Wallachia before those countries were united as Roumania.

hos'po-dar'i-at (hŏs'pō-dăr'ĭ-ăt), **hos'po-dar'i-ate** (-āt), *n.* The office of, or territory under, a hospodar.

host (hōst), *n.* [ME. *host*, *ost*, OF. *host*, *ost*, fr. L. *hostis* enemy, LL., army. See GUEST; cf. HOST a landlord.] **1.** An army; a large number of men gathered for war; an array. **2.** Any great number or multitude; a throng.

A multitude of the heavenly *host* praising God. *Luke* II. 13.
All at once I saw a crowd,
A *host*, of golden daffodils. *Wordsworth.*

host, *or* hosts, of heaven. **a** The sun, moon, and stars. **b** The angels.

host, *n.* [ME. *host(e)*, *ost(e)*, OF. *hoste*, *oste*, F. *hôte*, fr. L. *hospes* a stranger who is treated as a guest, he who treats another as his guest, a host, prob. fr. *hostis* stranger, enemy (akin to E. *guest* a visitor) + *potis* able, akin to Skr. *pati* master, lord. See HOST an army, POSSIBLE; cf. HOSPITABLE, HOTEL.] **1.** One who receives or entertains another, whether gratuitously or for compensation; one from whom another receives food, lodging, or entertainment; a landlord; as, a gracious *host*.

Time is like a fashionable *host*,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand. *Shak.*

2. *Biol.* Any animal or plant affording lodgment or subsistence to a parasitic or commensal organism. Thus a tree is the *host* of an air plant growing upon it. **3** A guest. *Obs.*

host (hōst), *n.* [Perh. fr. a var. *hosté* of OF. *hostel*. See HOSTEL.] A lodging, inn. *Obs.*

at host, lodged; entertained. *Obs.*

host (hōst), *n.* [ME. *host*, *oste*, *oyst*, OF. *oiste*, LL. *hostia*, L. *hostia* sacrifice, victim; cf. *hostire* to strike. The English word was perh. influenced by *host* fr. OF. *oste*.] **1.** A sacrifice; a sacrificial victim or offering. *Obs.* **2.** [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* The consecrated wafer, believed to be the body of Christ, which in the Mass is offered as a sacrifice; also, the bread before consecration.

hos'tage (hŏs'tăj), *n.* [OF. *hostage*, *ostage*, F. *ôtage*, LL. *hostaticus*, *ostaticum*, prob. for *hospitaticum*, fr. L. *hospes* guest, host. The first meaning is, the state of a guest; hence, the state of a hostage (treated as a guest); then a hostage (the person); and all these meanings occur in Old French. The word was perh. influenced by (assumed) LL. *obsidaticus*, fr. L. *obses* a hostage. See HOST a landlord.] **1.** A person given as a pledge or security for the performance of the conditions of a treaty or stipulations of any kind, on the performance of which the person is to be released; formerly, the pledges or security so given and the state and position of such persons. "He that hath wife and children hath given *hostages* to fortune." *Bacon.* **2.** Any pledge, security, or guarantee. **3.** A hostel; inn. *Obs.*

hos'tel (-tĕl), *n.* [ME. *hostel*, *ostel*, OF. *hostel*, *ostel*, LL. *hospitale*, *hospitalis*, fr. L *hospitalis*. See HOSPITAL; cf. HOTEL.] **1.** A place of lodging; inn. *Archaic.*

So pass I *hostel*, hall, and grange. *Tennyson.*

2. A residence for students, not under the direct government of a college. *British.* **3.** A city mansion; a hotel. See HOTEL, 1. *Obs.* **4.** Lodging; entertainment. *Obs*

hos'tel-er (-ẽr), *n.* [See HOSTEL; cf. HOSTLER.] **1.** One who lodges or entertains; specif., the officer in charge of guests in a religious house; a hospitaler. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** The keeper of a hostel or inn. *Obs. or R.* **3.** A student residing in a hostel. *British.*

hos'tel-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *hostelrie*, *ostelrie*, OF. *hostelerie*, fr *hostel*. See HOSTEL.] A place of entertainment; an inn; a lodging house. *Archaic.* "Homely brought up in a rude *hostelry*." *B. Jonson.*

host'ess (hōs'tĕs), *n.* [OF. *hostesse*, *ostesse*. See 2d HOST.] **1.** A female host; a woman who entertains guests. **2.** A female guest. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

hos'tile (hŏs'tĭl *or*, esp. *in British usage*, -tīl; 182), *a.* [L. *hostilis*, fr. *hostis* enemy: cf. F. *hostile*. See HOST an army.] **1.** Belonging or appropriate to an enemy; having, or showing, the disposition of an enemy; showing ill will and malevolence, or a desire to thwart and injure, inimical; unfriendly; antagonistic; as, a *hostile* force; *hostile* intentions; a *hostile* country; *hostile* to a sudden change. **2.** *Law.* Adverse; as, a *hostile* witness. See ADVERSE.

Syn. — Warlike, inimical, unfriendly, antagonistic, opposed, adverse, opposite, contrary, repugnant.

hos'tile, *n.* An enemy; esp., an American Indian in arms against the whites.

hos-til'i-ty (hŏs-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *hostilitas*: cf. F. *hostilité*.] **1.** State of being hostile; public or private enmity; unfriendliness; animosity. **2.** An act of open enmity; a hostile deed; esp., *pl.*, acts of warfare; as, *hostilities* continued for two years.

Hostility being thus suspended with France. *Hayward.*

Syn. — Antagonism, opposition, variance, hatred, ill will, rancor, vindictiveness, bitterness. — HOSTILITY, ENMITY, ANIMOSITY. HOSTILITY is (commonly open) antagonism, esp. as manifested in action; ENMITY is more frequently the feeling (sometimes the state) of hatred or ill will; it is often dormant or concealed; as, "*Hostility* and civil tumult reigns" (*Shak.*); "the unremitting *hostility* with which . . . [these poems] have each and all been opposed" (*Wordsworth*); "I will put *enmity* between thee and the woman" (*Gen.* iii. 15); "I speak of peace, while covert *enmity* under the smile of safety wounds the world" (*Shak.*); to harbor *enmity* in one's heart. ANIMOSITY is active enmity, often with the implication of bitterness or vindictiveness; as, "feelings of vindictive *animosity*" (*Coleridge*); "Adversity . . . disarms *animosity*, and causes yesterday's enemy to fling his hatred aside" (*Thackeray*). See RESENTMENT, ANGER, OPPONENT, ENEMY.

host'ing (hōs'tĭng), *n.* [From HOST an army.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** An encounter; a battle; a hostile incursion. **2.** A muster of armed men.

hos'tler (hŏs'lẽr; ŏs'lẽr; 277), *n.* [ME. *hosteler*, *osteler*, innkeeper, OF. *hostelier*, F. *hôtelier*. See HOSTEL; cf. HOSPITALER, HOSTELER.] **1.** An innkeeper. *Obs. & R.* **2.** [Also *ostler*.] The person who has the care of horses at an inn or stable; hence, any one who takes care of horses, a groom; — so called because the innkeeper formerly attended to this duty in person. **3.** *Railroad.* The person who takes charge of a locomotive after a trip, the keeper of the roundhouse.

host plant. **1.** *Bot.* A plant which is a host. See HOST, *Biol.* **2.** *Agric.* A plant which aids, shelters, or protects another in its growth, as those used for nurse or shade crops.

host'ry (hōs'tĭ-rĭ), *n.* [ME. *hostrie*, *ostrie*, OF. *hosterie*. See HOST a landlord.] A hostelry; inn. *Obs. or Archaic.*

hot (hŏt), *a.*; HOT'TER (-ẽr); HOT'TEST. [ME. *hot*, *hat*, AS. *hāt*; akin to OS. *hēt*, D. *heet*, OHG. *heiz*, G. *heiss*, Icel. *heitr*, Sw. *het*, Dan. *hed*; cf. Goth. *heitō* fever. Cf. HEAT.] **1.** Decidedly above the normal temperature, usually taking bodily sensation as the standard; — opposed to *cold* and exceeding *warm* in degree; specif.: **a** Normally characterized by great or unusual heat; as, a *hot* climate. **b** Heated; as, a *hot* stove. **c** *Medieval Physiol.* Of a nature characterized by heat. See COMPLEXION. **2.** Characterized by violent or excited activity, emotion, or passion; specif.: **a** Ardent; glowing; fiery; vehement; as, the *hot* blood of youth.

Achilles is impatient, *hot*, and revengeful. *Dryden.*

b Violent; raging; as, a *hot* battle. **c** Excited, impatient; urgent. "There was mounting in *hot* haste." *Byron.* **d** Lustful; also, of an animal, being in heat. **3.** Having the sensation of heat in a higher degree than is expressed by *warm*; as, I am *hot* and tired

I laid mine *hot* head on the surge-beaten mold *Shelley.*

4. Producing heat; specif.: **a** Pressing hard or close; allowing no time for cool deliberation; as, a *hot* chase. **b** Producing an effect or sensation as of heat; acrid, biting; pungent; as, *hot* as mustard. **c** *Painting.* Unduly bright or violently contrasting in color. See WARM. **5.** *Astrol.* Auspicious; as, the *hot* signs (Aries, Gemini, Leo, Libra, Sagittarius, and Aquarius). **6.** Fresh; not yet grown cold or stale; recent. *Obs. or R.* **7.** *Hunting.* Strong; intense; clear; — said of the scent, as, a *hot* trail; hence, close (to the quarry). **8.** *Games.* Very near; close; — said of a searcher who is near the object or solution sought. **9.** *Racing Slang.* Designating a favorite in the betting against which the odds are particularly low. **10.** In such constant action that friction is figuratively supposed to heat it; as, the correspondents kept the telegraph wires *hot* with their messages. *Colloq.*

Syn. — Burning, fiery, fervid, glowing, eager, animated, brisk, vehement, precipitate, violent, furious, ardent, fervent; impetuous, irascible, passionate, hasty, excitable.

hot ache, a pain felt in the hands when warmed after being cold. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* — **h. box,** *Mach.*, a journal box overheated by friction. — **h. chisel,** *Mech.*, a chisel used in working with hot metal. — **h. coppers.** See COPPER, *n.*, 6 **f.** — **h. gospeler** *or* **gospeller,** a zealous Protestant or Puritan; — an old term of abuse, early applied esp. to Edward Underhill, who, in 1553, was for a month imprisoned because he had published a ballad attacking Queen Mary. — **h. iron,** *Metal.*, iron high in silicon and low in sulphur, made in a blast furnace working under conditions producing a very high temperature in the melting zone. *Cant.* — **h. of the spur,** eager. *Obs.* — **h. plate.** **a** A heated iron plate or stove lid for use in cooking. **b** A covered plate for keeping food warm. — **h. saw,** *Metal.*, a buzz saw for cutting up hot metal. — **h. stoking.** *Glass Manuf.* = FINING, 1 **b** — **h. wall,** *Gardening*, a wall provided with flues for the conducting of heat, to hasten the growth of fruit trees or the ripening of fruit. — **h. waters,** spirituous liquors. — **h. wave,** *Meteor.*, a period of relatively high temperatures, caused by the southerly winds, in front of an advancing cyclone. — **h. well.** **a** A hot spring. **b** *Mach.* A reservoir in a condensing steam engine to receive the heated water drawn from the condenser. — **h. wind signal,** *U. S. Weather Bureau*, a red pennant indicating hot winds, displayed in the valleys of California. — **h.-wire ammeter, voltmeter,** etc., instruments whose indications are based on the expansion of a wire when heated. — **in h. water,** fig., in trouble; in difficulties. *Colloq.* — **too h. for,** *or* **too h. to** hold, said of a place, a situation, or the like, which has become too dangerous or unpleasant to remain in.

hot'bed' (hŏt'bĕd'), *n.* **1.** *Hort.* A bed of earth inclosed in a low glass frame, heated by fermenting manure or other substances, and intended for raising early vegetables, or for promoting the growth of tender exotics. **2.** A place which favors rapid growth or development; as, a *hotbed* of sedition. **3.** *Iron Manuf.* An iron frame in a rolling mill, on which hot bars, rails, etc, are laid to cool.

hot'-blood'ed, *a.* Having hot blood; excitable; high-spirited; ardent; passionate.

Hotch'kiss gun (hŏch'kĭs). [After Benjamin B. *Hotchkiss* (1826–85), American inventor.] A built-up, rifled, rapid-fire gun of oil-tempered steel, having a rectangular breech-block which moves horizontally or vertically in a mortise cut completely through the jacket. It is made in France. See RAPID-FIRE GUN, *Illust.*

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hose jumper. = HOSE BRIDGE.
hosel. † HOUSEL.
hose'less, *a.* See -LESS.
hose'man, *n.* A fireman who manages the hose. [*Archaic*]
ho'sen (hō'z'n), *n.*, *pl.* of HOSE.
hose net. A net shaped like a stocking. *Chiefly Scot.*
hose protector. = HOSE BRIDGE.
hoser. † HOSIER.
hosere. † WHOSOEVER.
hose'-ring, *n.* A fetter. *Obs.*
hose shield. = HOSE BRIDGE.
hose trough. *Mil. Min.* = AUGET.
hose truck. = HOSE CARRIAGE.
hose wrench. A spanner for turning hose couplings.
Ho-sha'iah (hō-shā'y*ȧ*; hō-shī'*ȧ*). *Bib.*
Hosh'a-ma (hŏsh'*ȧ*-mȧ). *Bib.*
Ho-she'a (hō-shē'*ȧ*), *n.* *Bib.* The last king of Israel (733–722 B. C.), whose kingdom was conquered by the Assyrians and whose subjects were deported.
hosh'en. Var. of HUSHION. *Scot.*
Ho'si-el (hō'zĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*
hosil, *n.*, **hoslen,** *v.* † HOUSEL.
ho'si-o-mar'tyr (hō'zĭ-ō-mär'tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὅσιος holy + *martyr*.] A martyred monk or nun of the Eastern Church.
hospetlere. † HOSPITALER.
hos'pi-ta-bl. Hospitable. *R. Sp.*
hos'pi-ta-ble-ness. See -NESS.
hos'pi-ta-bly, *adv.* of HOSPITABLE. See -LY.
hos'pi-tage, *n.* [LL. *hospitagium*, for L. *hospitium*. See HOSPICE.] Hospitality; hospitation; place of hospitality. *Obs. or R.*
hos'pi-tal, *a.* [L. *hospitalis*: cf. OF. *hospital*.] **1.** Hospitable. *Obs.* **2.** Protecting the rights of hospitality; — used esp. as an epithet of Jupiter. Cf. *Zeus Xenios*, under ZEUS. [hospital.]
hos'pi-tal, *v. t.* To place in a hospital apprentice. *U. S. Navy.* A sick-bay nurse. See HOSPITAL CORPS b.
hos'pi-tal-a-ry, *n.* [LL. *hospitalarius*.] One of the Knights Hospitalers. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
hospital fever. Typhus fever.
hospital gangrene. A form of gangrene formerly prevalent in crowded hospitals, prisons, etc.
hos'pi-tal'i-cus, *a.* Hospitable. *Obs.* [*Bib.*
Hos'pi-ta'lis (hŏs'pĭ-tā'lĭs). *D.*

hos'pi-tal-ism (hŏs'pĭ-tȧl-ĭz'm), *n.* a Hospital system or practice. b Bad hygiene due to careless conduct of a hospital; also, the effects of this. [FRAME
hospital light. = HOPPER
Hospital Saturday. See HOSPITAL SUNDAY.
hospital ship A vessel fitted up for a floating hospital.
Hospital Sunday. A Sunday set apart for simultaneous contributions to hospitals in churches and elsewhere. **Hospital Saturday** is similarly set apart, esp. in synagogues.
hos'pi-tate, *a.* [LL. *hospitatus* serving as a hospice.] Of or pert. to a hospice. *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.*
hos'pi-tate (hŏs'pĭ-tāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *hospitatus*, p. p. of *hospitari* to be a guest, fr. *hospes* guest.] To receive with hospitality; to be a guest. — **hos'pi-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* — **hos'pi-ta'tor** (-tā'tẽr), *n.* *All Rare.*
hos-pit'i-cide, *n.* [L. *hospiticida*.] One who murders his guest or host. *Obs.*
hos-pi'tious (hŏs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [See HOSPICE.] Hospitable, or connected with hospitality. *Obs.*
hos-pi'ti-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. See HOSPICE.] A hospice. *Hist.*
hos'pi-tize, *v. t.* & *i.* To entertain, or to be entertained, as a guest. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
hoss. Dial var. of HORSE; dial. Eng. var. of OSS. [*Obs.*
hosse, *v. i.* [Imitative.] To buzz.
hosse. † HOSE.
host. Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of HOAST; obs. or dial. Eng. var. of OAST, OSS
host, *v. t.* & *i.* To assemble, as an army. *Obs.* [guest. *Obs.*
host, *v. t.* To entertain as a
host, *n. i.* To lodge, as at an inn; to be a guest. *Obs.*
host, *v. t* [From HOST sacrament.] To housel. *Obs.*
Hos'ta (hŏs'*ta*), *n.* [NL., after N. T. *Host*, Ger. botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of NIOBE. [tage.
hos'tage, *v. t.* To give as a hostage. *Obs.*
hos'tag-er (hŏs'tĭ-jẽr), *n.* A person given as a hostage. *Obs.*
hos'tage-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
hostaye. † HOSTRY.
hos'tel, *v. t.* & *i.* To lodge. *Obs.*
hos'tel-er. † HOSTLER.
hos-tel'i-ty, *n.* Hospitality. *Obs.*

host'er (hōs'tẽr), *n.* One of a host or army *Rare.*
hoster, *n.* A hosteler. *Obs.*
hosteri. † HOSTRY.
hosteria. † OSTERIA.
host'ess-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
hos'tey, *v. t.* [OF. *ostoier*, *hostoier*. See HOST an army.] To war with a large force. *Obs.*
host'-house', *n.* A hostelry; inn; alehouse; also, a cottage to which young people resort as a rendezvous. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hostiary. † OSTIARY.
hos'ti-cide, *n.* [L. *hostis* enemy + *-cide*.] One who kills his enemy. *Obs.*
hos'tie (hŏs'tĭ), *n.* [F. See 4th HOST.] A sacrifice; the Host. *Obs. or R.*
hos'tile-ly, *adv.* of HOSTILE.
hostilement. † HUSTLEMENT.
hostilere. † HOSTELER.
hos'til-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
hostis. † HOSTESS.
hos'tis hu-ma'ni ge'ne-ris (jĕn'ĕ-rĭs). [L.] An enemy of the human race.
hos'tle (*dial.* ŏs'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HOSTEL.
hos'tler. † HOSTELER.

hos'tler-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
hos'tler-wife', *n.* A female innkeeper.
host'less (hōst'lĕs), *a.* See -LESS.
host'ly (-lĭ), *a.* Of or appropriate to a host, like a host.
host'man. Var. of HOASTMAN
host'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
hot. Dial. Eng. var. of HURT, WHAT. [pret. & p. p. of HIT.]
hot. Obs. or dial. Eng. pres.
hot, *adv.* Hotly.
hot, *n.* & *v.* Heat. *Obs. or Illit.*
hot, hott (hŏt), *n.* [F. *hotte*.] **1.** A sort of basket for carrying earth, manure, or the like. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A little heap or pile, as of dirt. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **3.** A padded sheath for the spur of a gamecock. *Obs Oxf E. D.*
hot'-backed', *a.* Lustful. *Obs.*
hot'bed', *v. t.* To force as in a hotbed.
hot'-blast' sys'tem. *Ventilation.* The plenum system. See PLENUM, *a.*
hot'-brain', *n.* A hot-head.
hot'-brained' (-brānd'), *a.* Hot-headed.
hotch (hŏch), *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. D.

Hotchkiss magazine rifle. A breech-loading rifle, having a tubular magazine in the butt stock holding five cartridges and provided with a cut-off.

Hotchkiss mountain rifle. A small-caliber, breech-loading, rifled cannon which can be carried on pack animals in mountainous country. See MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY, *Illust.*

Hotchkiss revolving cannon. A rapid-firing machine cannon, caliber 1.5 or 1.65 inches, having a group of five barrels assembled about a central shaft and revolving in front of a heavy breech which resists the recoil and holds the operating mechanism. There is one loading, one firing, and one extracting device for the entire system. Fixed metallic ammunition is used.

hotch'pot' (hŏch'pŏt') } *n.* [F. *hochepot*, fr. *hocher* to
hotch'potch' (-pŏch') } shake (of uncertain origin) + *pot* pot; cf. OD. *hutspot* hotchpotch. See POT, cf. HODGEPODGE.]
1. (In this sense usually *hotchpotch*.) A mingled mass; a confused mixture; a stew of various ingredients, a hodgepodge.

A mixture or *hotchpotch* of many tastes. *Bacon.*

2. (In this sense *hotchpot*.) *Law.* A blending, or throwing into a common lot or stock, of property for equality of division. Thus, formerly, in England, when lands had been given in frankmarriage to one daughter they were after the death of the ancestor blended with the lands descending to her and to her sisters from the same ancestor, and then divided in equal portions among all the daughters. In England the term is now applied only to the practice required by the Statute of Distributions (22 & 23 *Car. II.* c. 10), according to which the children of an intestate who have received advances must contribute or account to the intestate's personal estate for the value of the advances as of the time they were made, and then share in an equal distribution of the total estate. The term has been sometimes applied in cases of salvage. It corresponds in a measure with *collation* in the Civil and Scots law.

hot cockles. A rustic, or childish, play, in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

ho-tel' (hō-tĕl'), *n.* [F. *hôtel*, OF. *hostel*. See HOSTEL.]
1. A house for entertaining strangers or travelers; an inn, esp. one of the better class. See INN.
2. In French usage: **a** The mansion or town residence of a person of rank or wealth. **b** A public building; as, *hotel de ville*, a town hall; *hotel Dieu*, a hospital.

hot'foot' (hŏt'fo͝ot'), *adv.* In eager haste. *Colloq.*

He was off *hotfoot* after the girl. *Atlantic Monthly*

hot'-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A hot-headed person; a hasty or impetuous person; as, the rant of a *hot-head*.

hot'-head'ed, *a.* Having a hot head, as from drinking; hence, fiery; hasty; impetuous; vehement; headstrong. — **hot'-head'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **hot'-head'ed-ness,** *n.*

hot'house' (hŏt'hous'), *n.* **1.** = BAGNIO, bathing house, brothel. *Obs.*
2. *Hort.* A glasshouse artificially heated enough for growing or keeping tender or tropical plants.
3. A room or building kept heated for drying purposes, esp. for drying green pottery or salt.
4. A winter lodge of American Indians. *Obs.*
5. In the West Indies, a hospital. *Oxf. E. D.*

Hō'thr (hō'thr), *n.* [Icel. *Hǭðr*.] *Norse Myth.* In the Eddas, a blind god who slays Balder at the instigation of Loki (see BALDER). Older legends of his conflict with Balder make Hothr an earthly hero who is Balder's rival for the hand of Nanna.

hot'ly, *adv.* [From HOT, *a.*] In a hot or fiery manner; ardently; pungently; violently; hastily; lustfully.

hot'-press', *n. Mach.* **a** A calendering machine in which paper or cloth is glossed by pressing it between glazed boards and hot metal plates. **b** A hydraulic oil press in which the contents are kept hot by steam radiators.

hot'-press', *v. t.* To gloss (paper or cloth), or to express (oil), by combined heat and pressure. — **hot'-press'er,** *n.*

hot'-roll', *v. t.* To roll while hot, as metal.

hot'-short', *a.* [Cf. COLD-SHORT.] *Metal* Brittle when heated, esp. beyond a red heat; as, *hot-short* iron. Cf. RED-SHORT. — **hot'-short'ness,** *n.*

hot'spur' (hŏt'spûr'), *n.* [*hot* + *spur*.] **1.** A rash, hot-headed, impetuous man
2. [*cap.*] A surname of Sir Henry Percy (1364–1403), represented in Shakespeare's "King Henry the Fourth," Part I., as a restless, jesting, fiery-tempered soldier.
3. A variety of pea. *Obs.*

hot'spur', hot'spurred' (-spûrd'), *a.* Violent; impetuous; headstrong; rash.

Hot'ten-tot (hŏt'n-tŏt), *n.* [D *Hottentot*; — so called from *hot* and *tot*, two syllables of frequent occurrence in their language. *Wedgwood.*] **1.** One of a South African race apparently allied to both the Bushmen and Bantus and possibly sprung from an ancient cross of these two. They slightly exceed the Bushmen in height and cranial capacity. They are excessively dolichocephalic, of a yellowish brown complexion, and their prominent cheek bones and pointed chins give their faces a triangular appearance; their features are Negroid. The Namas are the purest Hottentots remaining. The Griqua, Gonaqua, and Damara are mixed races. A great number, from dispersed tribes, are scattered through Cape Colony, where they are now somewhat advanced from their former extreme degradation.
2. The Hottentot language, an agglutinative tongue of marvelous phonetic and grammatical development in view of the low order of the race speaking it. It possesses four of the "clicks" characteristic of Bushman; "tones" such as occur in the Indo-Chinese languages; grammatical gender (found in few other languages of non-Caucasian peoples); and relational suffixes closely resembling true inflections.

Hottentot apron, an excessive development of the labia minora occurring in Hottentot women. — **H. bread,** the elephant's-foot (*Testudinaria elephantipes*); also, its thick edible rootstock, formerly an article of diet among the Hottentots. — **H. breadfruit,** the Kafir bread. — **H. cherry,** a South African celastraceous plant (*Cassine maurocenia*) having handsome foliage, with small white or greenish flowers and drupaceous fruit. — **H. rice,** *Zoöl.*, the larvæ and pupæ of ants, sometimes used as food.

hou-ba'ra (hō͞o-bä'ra), *n.* [Ar. *hubāra* bustard.] Either of two bustards, *Houbara undulata* of northern Africa and Asia Minor, and *H. macqueeni* of Persia, India, etc., the latter straying to England.

Hou'dan (hō͞o'dăn), *n.* [F., fr. *Houdan*, town in Seine-et-Oise, France.] One of a French breed of domestic fowls, of medium size, with a thick globular crest on the head, a V-shaped leaf comb, black and white mottled plumage, with pinkish legs and feet with five toes. They are esteemed for the table and are prolific layers.

hough'er (hŏk'ẽr), *n.* One who houghs, or hocks, cattle; specif. [*cap.*], in Ireland, one of a band (formed in 1711) of lawbreakers who practiced the hocking of cattle. The band became identified with the Whiteboys.

hound (hound), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hūnn* knob, the knob at the masthead.] **1.** *pl. Naut.* Projections at the masthead, serving as a support for the trestletrees and so the topmast, or, in small vessels, for the rigging, such as shrouds.
2. *pl. Vehicles.* Certain side bars in a vehicle, as those connecting the tongue of a wagon with the fore carriage, or the reach with the hind carriage, to give additional rigidity to those parts. See RUNNING GEAR, *Illust.*

hound (hound), *n.* [ME. *hound*, *hund*, dog, AS. *hund*; akin to OS. & OFries. *hund*, D. *hond*, G. *hund*, OHG. *hunt*, Icel. *hundr*, Dan. & Sw. *hund*, Goth. *hunds*, and prob. to Lith. *szů*, Ir. & Gael. *cu*, L. *canis*, Gr. *κύων*, *κυνός*, Skr. *çvan*; cf. also Goth. *hinþan* (in comp.) to catch. Cf. CANINE, CYNIC, KENNEL.] **1.** Orig., a dog of any breed; in modern usage, specif., a dog of any of certain breeds used in the chase. The typical hounds have large drooping ears and a deep voice of characteristic tone, and follow their prey by scent. When used without qualification the term usually (esp. in England) designates the foxhound. Other more or less important and typical breeds are the harrier, bloodhound, beagle, basset hound, dachshund, otter hound, etc. (see these terms; also BOAR HOUND, STAGHOUND). Also, any of various other breeds of hunting dogs which follow their prey chiefly or entirely by sight, as the greyhound, Scotch deerhound, and the wolfhounds.
2. A despicable person. "Boy! false *hound!*" *Shak.*
3. A player who takes the part of one of the hounds in the game of hare and hounds, or paper chase.
4. Short for HOUNDFISH.

hound of hell, Cerberus. — **to ride to,** *or* **follow, the hounds,** to hunt on horseback with hounds, esp. to so hunt the fox.

hound, *v. t.*; HOUND'ED; HOUND'ING. **1.** To hunt, chase, or track with hounds, or as with hounds; esp., fig., to pursue unrelentingly; as, he was *hounded* by his creditors.
2. To set on the chase; to incite to pursuit; as, to *hound* a dog at a hare; to *hound* on pursuers.

hound'fish' (hound'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** Any of various small sharks; a dogfish (which see). **b** A garfish.

hound's'-tongue' (houndz'tŭng'), *n* [AS. *hundes tunge*.] A coarse boraginaceous weed (*Cynoglossum officinale*), with tongue-shaped leaves, and reddish flowers succeeded by nutlets covered with barbed prickles. Also, any of certain other species of *Cynoglossum*.

hour (our), *n.* [ME. *hour*, *our*, *hore*, *ure*, OF. *hore*, *ore*, *ure*, F. *heure*, L. *hora*, fr. Gr. *ὥρα* a season, the time of the day, an hour. See YEAR; cf. HOROLOGE, HOROSCOPE.]
1. The twenty-fourth part of a mean solar day, sixty minutes of mean time. Until the 18th century the hour was commonly reckoned as the twelfth part of the time between sunrise and sunset, or between sunset and sunrise, and hence was of varying duration.

☞ *Hour*, as a unit of time, is used in combination with units of rate in naming certain *units of amount*; as in ampere *hour*, horse-power *hour* (see these terms), etc.

2. The time of the day, as expressed in hours and minutes, and indicated by a timepiece, as, the *hour* is half-past ten. At what *hour* shall we meet? The *hour* of noon.
3. Fixed or appointed time; a particular time or occasion; as, the *hour* of greatest peril; the man for the *hour*; *hours* of business; to keep good *hours*.

Woman, . . . mine *hour* is not yet come. *John* II. 4

4. *pl. R. C. Ch.* The times of the day set for prayer, or the certain prayers appointed to be repeated at such times, as matins and vespers
5. A measure of distance estimated by the time consumed in traveling it.

Vilvoorden, three *hours* from Brussels. *J. P. Peters.*

6. *pl.* With a numeral, hours since noon or midnight, as, it was ten *hours* when he came. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
7. A unit of measure of work done (primarily the amount taken as the normal amount done in an hour), as a token of presswork, or a certain amount of type set by a compositor
8. *Astron.* **a** Sixty minutes of sidereal time; a sidereal hour. **b** An angular unit of right ascension, 15 degrees (measured along the equinoctial).
9. [*cap.*] *pl.* [A translation of L. *Horae* (Gr. Ὧραι). See etym. above.] *Myth.* = HORÆ.

Lo! where the rosy-bosomed *Hours*,
Fair Venus' train, appear. *T. Gray.*

after hours, after the time set for one's regular labor.

hour angle. *Astron.* The angle (measured in the equinoctial) between the meridian of a place and the hour circle passing through a given celestial body.

hour circle. *Astron.* **a** Any circle of the celestial sphere passing through the two poles; esp., one of the twelve circles drawn on an artificial globe through the poles, and dividing the celestial equator into spaces of 15°, or one hour, each. **b** The circle upon an equatorial telescope mounted perpendicular to the polaxis, and graduated in hours and subdivisions of hours of right ascension. **c** A small brass circle attached to the pole of an artificial globe, and divided into twenty-four parts, or hours. It is used to mark differences of time in working problems on the globe.

hour'glass' (our'glăs'), *n.* **1** An instrument for measuring time, esp. the interval of an hour. It consists of a glass vessel having two compartments, from the uppermost compartment of which a quantity of sand, water, or mercury occupies an hour in running through a small aperture into the lower one. By reversal end for end, the hours are successively measured. A similar instrument measuring any other interval of time takes its name from the interval of time which is measured; as, a **half-hour glass,** a **half-minute glass.** A **three-minute glass** is sometimes called an **egg glass,** from being used to time the boiling of eggs.

Hourglass

2. The space of time measured by an hourglass; an hour.
hourglass contraction of the stomach, *Med.*, irregular contraction of the walls of the stomach, causing it to resemble an hourglass, usually following ulcerations of the gastric mucosa.

hou'ri (hō͞o'rĭ; hou'rĭ; 277), *n., pl.* -RIS (-rĭz). [F., fr. Per *hūrī*, fr. Ar. *ḥūr*, pl. of *ḥuwwā'*, fem. of *aḥwar* beautiful-eyed, black-eyed.] A nymph of the Mohammedan paradise, supposed to be created from musk and spices and endowed with perpetually virgin youth and perfect beauty.

hour line. **a** *Astron.* A dial line for indicating the hour. **b** *Dialing.* A line on which the shadow falls at a given hour; the intersection of an hour circle with the face of the dial.

hour'ly (our'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Every hour; frequently; continually. "Strife, which *hourly* was renewed." *Dryden.*
2. For, or during, an hour; quickly. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

hour'ly, *a.* **1** Happening within an hour; brief, recent. *R.*
2. Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour; frequent; renewed hour by hour; continual.

In *hourly* expectation of a martyrdom. *Sharp.*

house (hous), *n.* [F. *housse*, OF. *houce*; cf. LL. *hucia* a covering or kind of garment; of uncertain origin.] A covering of textile material, esp. a covering attached to the saddle; a housing. *Obs. or Hist*

house (hous), *n.*; *pl.* HOUSES (hou'zĕz; -ĭz; 151). [ME. *hous*, *hus*, AS. *hūs*; akin to OS. & OFries. *hūs*, D. *huis*, OHG. *hūs*, G. *haus*, Icel. *hūs*, Sw. *hus*, Dan. *huus*, Goth. *gudhūs*, house of God, temple; and perh to E. *hide* to conceal. See HIDE; cf. HOARD, HUSBAND, HUSSY, HUSTINGS.] **1.** A structure intended or used for human habitation, esp., a human habitation which is fixed in place and is intended for the private occupation of a family or families. Temporary, movable, or impermanent dwellings are commonly called by special names, as *lodge*, *tepee*, *wigwam*, *wikiup*, *yurt*, etc. Fixed primitive dwellings of light construction and the meaner sort of dwellings in civilized countries are called *huts*. *Cottage* is ordinarily applied to an unpretentious dwelling, *mansion* to a fine or pretentious one. A house affording board and lodging to the general public is an *inn* or *hotel*. Cf. INN, PUBLIC HOUSE. Where not de-

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hotsen to shake, jolt, or F. *hocher* to shake.] To hutch; jog; joggle; to fidget. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hotch'potch', *v. t.* To jumble as in a hotchpotch. *Rare.*
hotch'potch'ily, *a.* Jumbled; like a hotchpotch. *Obs. or R.*
hot'-drawn', *a.* Drawn or extracted with the application of heat. *Oxf. E. D.*
hote. ✝ HIGHT, HOOT.
hote. Obs. p. p. of HIGHT; obs. or dial. Eng. var of HOT.
hote, *n.* [AS. *hāt*. See HIGHT, *v.*] Vow; promise. *Obs.*
Ho'tei' (hō'tā'ĭ), *n.* [Jap.] See *Seven Gods of Happiness*, under SEVEN [hotel. *Rare.*
ho-tel', *v. t.* & *i.* To lodge at a
‖ **Hô'tel' des In'va'lides'** (ō'tĕl' dā-zăn'vä'lĭd'), or **In'va'lides',** *n.* [F.] The hospital for aged or infirm soldiers in Paris.
ho-tel'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
ho-tel'ize, *v. t.* & *i.* See -IZE.
ho-tel'less, *a.* See -LESS.
hotel lock. A master-keyed knob lock.
ho-tel'ward, *adv.* See -WARD.
hoten. Obs. p. p. of HOTE. See HIGHT.
hoter. ✝ ATTER.
hotere, *n.* [ME., fr. *haten*, *hoten*, AS. *hātan*, to bid, order, command. Cf. HIGHT to be called.] Ruler; commander. *Obs.*
hotestre, *n.* [Fem. of *hotere*; see -STER.] Mistress. *Obs.*
hot gilding. Amalgam gilding with heating to drive off the mercury.
hoth. ✝ HEATH. [(-thăn). *Bib.*
Ho'tham (hō'thăm), *or* **-than**
Hoth'er-us (hŏth'ẽr-ŭs), *n.* [LL., of Scand. origin; cf. Icel *Hoðr*.] See BALDER.
Ho'thir (hō'thẽr). *Bib.* [*R.*
hot'-hoof', *adv.* At a fast pace.
hot'house', *v. t* To force, or cultivate, in a hothouse.
hoti (hōt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HOTIES (-ĭz). [Gr. ὅτι, conj., that, because.] *Rare.* **a** A cause or reason. **b** An assertion; statement of fact. Cf. DIOTI. [*Obs.*
hot'-liv'ered, *a.* Hot-tempered.
hot'mouthed', *a.* Restive, as a horse from a chafing bit. *Obs.*
hot'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
hot'-pot', *n.* **1.** A drink of ale spiced or mixed with spirits.
2. Mutton or beef cooked with potatoes in a tight-covered pot.
hot'-reined', *a.* Fiery; impetuous. *Obs.*
hot'-shot', *n.* One who shoots hotly or rashly; hence, a reckless person. *Obs.* [*Rare.*
hot'-skull', *n.* A hot-head.
hot'-spir'it-ed, *a.* Having a fiery spirit; hot-headed.
hott. Var. of HOT, a basket.
hotte. ✝ HOT. [treat. *Obs.*
hotte, *n.* [ME.] ? Place of re-
hot'-tem'pered. *a.* Having a quick, violent temper.
Hot'ten-tot. *v. i.* To be, or become, like a Hottentot.
Hot'ten-tot-ese' (hŏt'n-tŏt-ēz'; -ēs'), *n.* = HOTTENTOT, 2.
Hot'ten-tot'ic (-tŏt'ĭk), *a.* Of, like, or pert. to, the Hottentots.
Hot'ten-tot-ism, *a.* See -ISH.
Hot'ten-tot-ism (hŏt'n-tŏt-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or characteristic of the Hottentots; esp., a variety of stammering.
Hot'ten-tot's-bread', *n.* = HOTTENTOT BREAD.
Hot'ten-tot's-fig', *n.* A South African fleshy-leaved aizoaceous plant (*Mesembryanthemum edule*).
Hot'ten-tot's-head', *n.* A South African cycadaceous plant (*Stangeria paradoxa*); — so called from its globose cones.
hot'ter (hŏt'ẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. OD. *hotten* to shake up, and E. *totter*.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To jog up and down, as a person in a rage, or one traveling over a rough road.
2. To shake; tremble, rattle; clatter; to speak confusedly.
hot'ter, *n.* Act or motion of hottering; a swarm or heap of things. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hot'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Uneven; jolting. *Dial. Eng.*
hot'tish, *a.* See -ISH.
hot'tle (hŏt'l). Dial. Scot. var. of HOTEL.
hot'tle, *n.* = LOGGERHEAD, 2.
Hottoman. ✝ OTTOMAN.
hot'-trod', **hot'-trode',** *n.* The pursuit with hounds and horn in old border forays. *Scot.*
hou ✝ HOUVE; HOW, *adv.*; HUE.
houch. ✝ HOUGH.
houd (houd; hōd). Dial. Eng. var. of HOLD.
hou'dah. Var. of HOWDAH.
hou'die. Var. of HOWDIE.
houene. ✝ HEAVEN.
houff. Var. of HOWFF.
houge. ✝ HUGE. [tool; HOW.
hough. ✝ HO, *interj.*; HOE, a
hough (hŏk). Var. of HOCK.
hough. Var. of HOWE, hollow.
hough, *v. t.* [Imitative.] To clear the throat; to hawk. *Obs*
hough'-band' (*Scot.* hŏk'-). *n.* [See HOCK.] A band passed round the neck and one leg of an animal. *Obs. or Scot.*
hough'ite (hŭf'ĭt), *n.* [After Franklin B. *Hough* (1822–85), American author.] *Min.* A variety of hydrotalcite.
hough'ma-gan'dy (hŏk'm ă-găn'dĭ), *n.* Fornication. *Scot.*
hough'sin'ew, *n.* [AS. *hōhsinu*. See HOCK; SINEW.] The sinew of the hock; the hamstring. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To hock. *Obs.*
Hough'ton (hŏ'tn), *n.* An American variety of gooseberry having smooth red fruit.
houk. ✝ HOOK, HULK, a ship
houk (hŏk). Obs. or Scot. var of HOLK.
houka. ✝ HOOKAH. [HOLD.
hould. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
houle. ✝ HOLE, HOLL, HOWL.
OWL. [HOWLET.
hou'let Obs. or Scot. var. of
houlour. ✝ HOLOUR.
hoult. ✝ HOLT.
hounbinde. ✝ UNBIND.
hounce (*dial.* ouns), *n.* [Cf. HOUSE covering.] An ornament on the collar of a cart horse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
houncurteis ✝ UNCOURTEOUS.
hound, *n.* The old squaw duck. *Newfoundland.*
hound'er, *n.* One that hounds.
hounderstonde ✝ UNDERSTAND.
hound fly. A fly that pesters dogs. *Obs.*
hound'ing, *n. Naut.* The part of a mast below the hounds and above the deck. *Rare.*
hound'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
houndsbene, *n.* Horehound.
hounds'ber-ry, *n. Obs* a The black-berried bryony (*Tamus communis*). b Black nightshade. c Wild dogwood.
hounds'foot', *n* [G. *hundsfott*, D. *hondsvot*.] A low rascal. *Obs.*
hound' shark', = HOUNDFISH.
hound's'-tongue' fern. = HART'S-TONGUE FERN a.
hound's'-tree', *n.* The common dogwood. *Obs. Eng.*
hound'y (houn'dĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or like, a hound.
houngrie. ✝ HUNGRY.
hounlaw. ✝ UNLAW.
hounsele. ✝ UNSEEL
hount. ✝ HUNT. [Shame *Obs.*
hountee, *n.* [Cf. F. *honte*.]
houp. ✝ HOOP, HOPE, WHOOP.
houp, *n.* A hoopoe. *Obs.*
houp (hōōp), *n.* A mouthful of drink. *Scot.*
houpe. ✝ WHOOP.
houp'land, *n.* [F. *houppelande*.] A long tunic worn by men in the 14th and 15th centuries. *Obs. or Hist.*
houps (hōōps). Hops. *Scot.*
hour. ✝ OUR, WHORE.
hour bell A bell on which the hours are sounded.
hour book. *Eccl.* A book of hours. See under BOOK.
hourd. ✝ HOARD.
houre. ✝ OUR.
houred (ourd), *a.* Defined by a particular hour; definite *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* [SCREW.
hourglass screw. = HINDLEY'S
hourglass spring A spiral spring coiled smaller at the middle than at the ends; — distinguished from *leg spring*.
hour hand. The hand or index showing the hour on a timepiece.
hourle. ✝ HURL.
hour'less, *a.* See -LESS. [piece.
hour plate. The dial of a time-
hoursch, *v. t.* Prob., to rush or rattle. *Obs.*
hous. ✝ US.
hous'age (houz'tĭj), *n.* [From HOUSE.] Housing; also, a fee for housing goods. *Rare.*
hous'al, *a.* Pert. to the house; household; domestic. *Obs.*
housbond. ✝ HUSBAND.

fined by statute the term *house* is generally interpreted in accordance with the context and facts in each case. Thus a single room has been held to be a *house* on a prosecution for keeping a gaming house; a corncrib and a barrel shed were held to be *houses* in cases of arson; a business office was held to be a *house* under an ordinance regulating peddling. Prima facie, however, the term means a dwelling house with its appurtenances. Where more than one family or social group live under one roof in separate groups of rooms the term *house* may be applied to the entire structure or to one of its subdivisions, the nomenclature varying in different communities, and depending usually largely on the degree of separation of the subdivisions, as marked by separate entrances, party walls, and the like.

The Englishman's *house* is his castle, or, to use an older term, his burh, the king's borough is the king's *house*, for his house peace prevails in its streets *F. W. Maitland*

2. With qualifying prefix or adjective, a building used for other purposes than ordinary human habitation; as, bake*house*, ware*house*, green*house*, printing *house*, light*house*.

3. Anything serving an animal other than man for shelter or habitation, as the shell of a snail, the nest of a bird, etc.

4. Any place of abode, investment, or deposit, as the body as the habitation of the soul, the grave as the final abode of man, etc. "This mortal *house* I'll ruin" *Shak.*

Eyes which ache . . . for the dark *house* and the long sleep. *Macaulay*

5. Those who dwell in the same house; a household.

One that feared God with all his *house*. *Acts* x 2

6. A family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; a race of persons from the same stock; a tribe; esp., a noble family or an illustrious race; as, the *house* of Hanover; the *house* of Israel. Specif.: *Sociol.* = GENS.

7. A religious fraternity or its place of abode.

8. A college in a university or a boarding house in a public school; also, the students in either collectively. *Eng.*

9. One of the estates of a kingdom or other government assembled in parliament or legislature; a body of men united in a legislative capacity; as, the *House* of Lords; *House* of Commons; *House* of Representatives; also, a quorum of such a body; also, the building, or chamber, where it meets. See phrases, below; also, CONGRESS, PARLIAMENT.

10. A body of men forming a deliberative or consultative assembly, esp. of an ecclesiastical or a collegiate character; as, the *house* of bishops; a *house* of Convocation.

11. *Com.* A place of business; hence, a firm, or commercial establishment. In England the London Stock Exchange is colloquially known as *the House*.

12. A theater or playhouse, hence, an audience, as at a theater, etc.; as, a small or a full *house*.

13. *Astrol.* **a** A twelfth part of the heavens as divided by six circles intersecting at the north and south points of the horizon, used by astrologers in noting the positions of the heavenly bodies, and casting horoscopes or nativities. The regions of sky within the circles of perpetual apparition and occultation were disregarded in the division into houses. The houses were regarded as fixed in respect to the horizon, and numbered from the one at the eastern horizon, called the *ascendant*, *first house*, or *house of life*, downward, or in the direction of the earth's revolution, the stars and planets passing through them in the reverse order every twenty-four hours. See HOROSCOPE. **b** A zodiacal sign regarded as the seat of a planet's greatest influence.

14. A square on a chessboard. *Obs.*

15. The workhouse. *Colloq., Eng.*

16. A chamber; esp., *Dial. Eng.*, the chief living room of a farmhouse.

17. *Mach.* A housing. *Rare.*

18. *Zoöl.* The gelatinous external covering secreted by appendicularians. It probably corresponds to the test of other tunicates.

Syn. — Dwelling, residence, tenement, domicile, abode.

house and home, an emphatic tautological form in such expressions as "He hath eaten me out of *house and home*." *Shak.* — **h. of assignation**, a house in which appointments for sexual intercourse are fulfilled. — **H. of Bishops.** See GENERAL CONVENTION. — **h. of bondage.** See LAND OF BONDAGE. — **H. of Bur'gess-es** (bûr'jĕs-ĕz; -ĭz; 151), the colonial representative assembly of Virginia. — **h. of call**, a place, usually a public house, where journeymen assemble when out of work, ready for the *call* of employers. *Eng.* — **h. of cards**, an unsubstantial structure, material or immaterial.

That stupendous *house of cards*, Mr. Spencer's "Synthetic Philosophy." *Jas. Ward.*

— **H. of Clerical and Lay Deputies.** See GENERAL CONVENTION. — **H. of Commons.** **a** The lower house of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of representatives of counties, boroughs, and universities, elected by secret ballot for a term of seven years by the qualified voters. Any full citizen is eligible for election except priests and deacons of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, Roman Catholic priests, officers or persons holding a place of profit under the crown, and English and Scottish peers. Candidates can stand for any constituency, whether resident in the district or not. The House of Commons elects its own Speaker, and its business is under the direction of the Cabinet. Cf. PARLIAMENT, 3; see LEGISLATURE. **b** The lower house of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, consisting of representatives elected by constituencies in the several provinces for a term of five years. **c** Before 1868, the lower house of the legislature of North Carolina. — **h. of correction**, a house where persons are confined who have committed a minor offense and who are considered capable of reformation. Cf. REFORMATORY, PENITENTIARY. — **H. of Delegates.** **a** The name of the lower house in some States, as Virginia. **b** The lower house of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church — **H. of Deputies.** *Argentina.* See LEGISLATURE. — **h. of detention**, a place where prisoners, and occasionally witnesses, are detained pending a criminal trial; a lockup. — **h. of ease**, a privy. *Obs.* — **h. of God**, a temple or church; called also **house of prayer, house of worship.** — **h. of ill**, *or* **evil, fame** (*or* **repute**), a disorderly house, esp. a brothel. — **H. of Keys**, the representative branch of the legislature of the Isle of Man, composed of 24 members chosen on a property qualification. — **House of Lords**, the upper house of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the Lords Temporal and Lords Spiritual. The Lords Spiritual are the two archbishops and the bishops (with some exceptions); the Lords Temporal consist of peers who hold their seats by hereditary right, by creation of the sovereign, by election for life (representative Irish peers), and by election for the duration of Parliament (representative Scottish peers). The House of Lords is theoretically coequal in legislation with the House of Commons, but in fact exercises only the function of cautious revision. It is the supreme court of appeal of the realm (see LORDS OF APPEAL). Cf. PARLIAMENT, 3, see LEGISLATURE. — **h. of mercy**, a charitable institution for lodging, relieving, or reclaiming those in distress or disgrace, esp. fallen women, also, a hospital. — **h. of office.** **a** A building or room used for domestic purposes, as a kitchen or pantry. *Obs.* **b** A privy. *Obs. or R.* — **H. of Peers.** The upper legislative house in Japan. See LEGISLATURE. — **h. of refuge.** **a** A charitable institution for giving shelter and protection to the homeless, destitute, or tempted. **b** In the United States life-saving service, a house on the coast supplied with boats, provisions, and restoratives, and in charge of a keeper, but not manned by a crew. — **H. of Representatives**, the lower, or popular, branch of the United States Congress and many State and other legislatures, as of Mexico and Japan. See LEGISLATURE. In the United States Congress, the House of Representatives is composed of members elected for two years by citizens of the various States according to the laws of the States in which they are chosen. A Representative must be an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen, at least twenty-five years of age, and must have been a citizen of the United States for not less than seven years. The number of Representatives from each State is based upon the population as determined by the census, which is taken every ten years. In 1908 the number of Representatives was 391. The House is not a continuing body, the terms of all the members expiring together. A new House is elected every second November, but the members-elect do not take their seats until the following March. Each Territory is entitled to send one delegate to the House of Representatives, who has the right to speak, but not to vote. — **h. of the ascendant**, *Astrol.*, first house, or house of life; that house which is at the eastern horizon. — **The H. that Jack built**, a nursery tale in which each character is enumerated in succession upon the introduction of each new one; hence, a cumulative, repetitive story. — **up in the h. roof**, excited; excitable. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

house (houz), *v. t.*; HOUSED (houzd); HOUS'ING (houz'Ing). [AS. *hūsian*.] **1.** To take or put into a house, to shelter under a roof; to cover from the inclemencies of the weather; to protect by covering; to store in a house; as, to *house* one's family in a comfortable home; to *house* farming utensils; to *house* cattle.

2. To drive to a shelter. *Obs. or R.*

3. To admit to residence or shelter; to harbor.

Palladius wished him to *house* all the Helots. *Sir P. Sidney*

4. *Naut.* To stow or secure in a safe place; as, to *house* the upper spars; to *house* a yacht for the winter.

5. *Arch.* **a** To cut a housing or housings in. **b** To insert into, or put together by means of, a housing or housings.

house (houz), *v. i.* **1.** To build. *Obs.*

2. To take shelter or lodgings; to abide; dwell; lodge.

You shall not *house* with me. *Shak.*

3 *Astrol.* To have position in a house. See HOUSE, *n.*, 13.

4. *Naut.* With *in*, to have the topsides tumble home. *Obs.*

house ant (hous). Any of various species of ants common in human dwellings. The small red ant *Monomorium pharaonis*, and an allied small black species (*M. minutum*), as well as the pavement ant (*Tetramorium cæspitum*), are common house ants in many parts of the United States.

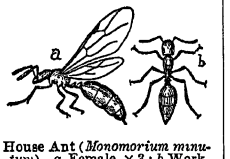

House Ant (*Monomorium minutum*). *a* Female, × 3; *b* Worker, × 4.

house boat. A covered boat used as a dwelling, esp. a large, flat-bottomed boat with a superstructure much like a house of one or two stories, used for leisurely cruising along quiet waters, such as the Thames in England.

house'bote' (hous'bōt'), *n.* [*house* + *bote.*] *Law.* Wood allowed to a tenant for repairing the house. See BOTE, 2.

house'break'er (-brāk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who is guilty of the crime of housebreaking.

2. One who pulls down old buildings. *Eng.*

house'break'ing, *n.* The act of breaking open and entering, with a felonious purpose, the dwelling house of another, whether done by day or night. See BURGLARY.

house'build'er (hous'bĭl'dĕr), *n.* One whose business is to build houses; a housewright.

house'carl' (-kärl'), *n.* [AS. *hūscarl*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *hūskarl*. See HOUSE; CARL.] A member of the household or bodyguard of a Danish or early English king or noble.

house centipede. A long-legged insectivorous myriapod (*Scutigera forceps*) remarkable for its rapid motions, frequently found in damp closets, cellars, etc. It is now widely distributed in the United States, and is probably not only harmless, but useful as a destroyer of flies, roaches, etc.

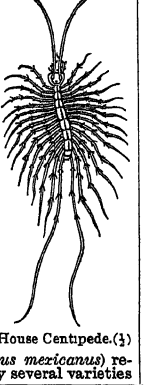
House Centipede. (½)

house'fa'ther (hous'fä'thĕr), *n.* The father, or male head, of any collection of persons living together as a family.

house finch. A small finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*) related to the purple finch, represented by several varieties in the southwestern United States and Mexico. It is of familiar habits and a good singer, and often nests about houses. See BURION, *Illust.*

house fly. A dipterous fly (*Musca domestica*) which is found in all habitable parts of the world, and is the most abundant and familiar insect about human habitations during the warm part of the year. It lays its eggs in decaying substances (chiefly in horse manure); and in warm weather the larvæ, or *maggots*, hatch out in a few hours and become pupæ in about five days, and adult insects in about five more. The proboscis of the house fly is not adapted for biting, but the very similar *stable fly* (which see), often found in houses and mistaken for the house fly, is able to bite. The house fly is a frequent agent in transmitting diseases, esp. typhoid fever, blighting on infected substances and then on food, which it infects by germs carried on its feet or proboscis. Other related flies often found in houses are the *blowflies* and *bluebottles*.

house'ful (hous'fo͝ol), *n.* As much or as many as a house will accommodate, as, a *houseful* of guests

house fungus. Any of several saprophytic fungi developing upon wood exposed to moisture in houses, as species of *Thelephora*, *Boletus*, etc.

house'hold (hous'hōld), *n.* **1.** Householding; housekeeping; also, household goods and chattels. *Obs.*

2. Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; a domestic establishment; family.

In thee thy mother dies, our *household's* name,
My death's revenge, thy youth, and England's fame. *Shak.*

3. A blended trade variety of flour for domestic use.

the Household, in England, the royal household; as, gentlemen of *the Household*.

house'hold, *a.* Of or pertaining to a household; hence, domestic; familiar; common; as, *household* tasks.

Familiar in his mouth as *household* words. *Shak.*

household beer, beer of ordinary quality for household use. — **h. bread**, bread made in the house for common use; hence, bread that is not of the finest quality. *Obs. or R.* — **h. franchise**, in the United Kingdom, the right of voting, in parliamentary or other elections, belonging to householders. — **h. gods**, *Rom. Antiq.*, the gods presiding over the house and family; the lares and penates; hence, all objects endeared by association with home. — **h. loaf**, a loaf of household bread. — **h. stuff**, the goods of a household — **h. suffrage**, household franchise. *Eng.* — **h. troops**, troops appointed to attend and guard a sovereign or his residence. In Great Britain the *Household Troops* are the 1st and 2d Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards, cavalry, and the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, and Irish Guards, infantry, together composing the **Household Brigade.**

house'hold'er (hous'hōl'dĕr), *n.* The master or head of a family; one who occupies a house or separate tenement with his family or alone; specif., in Great Britain, one who occupies such a dwelling as to qualify him to exercise the franchise. — **house'hold'er-ship**, *n.*

house'keep'er (-kēp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who occupies a house with his family; a householder. *Obs. or R.*

2. One who exercises hospitality; — usually with qualifying adjective. *Obs.*

3. One who does or oversees the work of keeping house; as, his wife is a good *housekeeper*; often, a woman hired to superintend the servants of a household and manage the ordinary domestic affairs.

4. A house dog. *Obs.*

5. One in charge of a house; a caretaker; janitor.

house'keep'ing, *n.* **1.** The state of occupying a dwelling house as a householder. *Rare.*

2. Care or management of domestic concerns, management of a house and home affairs.

3. Hospitality; a liberal and hospitable table; a supply of provisions; — usually with qualifying adjective. *Obs.*

house'keep'ing, *a.* Domestic; used in a family; also, maintaining, or managing, a house.

hou'sel (hou'zĕl), *n.* [ME. *housel*, *husel*, AS. *hūsel*; akin to Icel. *hūsl*, Goth. *hunsl* a sacrifice.] The Eucharist, or the act of administering or receiving it. *Archaic.*

hou'sel, *v. t.*; HOU'SELED (-zĕld), or HOU'SELLED; HOU'SELING or HOU'SEL-LING. [AS. *hūslian*.] To administer the Eucharist to. *Archaic.* *Chaucer.*

Houseleek. *A A* Offsets.

house'leek' (hous'lēk'), *n.* [*house* + *leek.*] A common European crassulaceous plant (*Sempervivum tectorum*), found on old walls and roofs. It has pink flowers, and leaves clustered in a basal rosette, which produces numerous offsets; it is very tenacious of life.

houseleek tree. A shrubby crassulaceous plant (*Sempervivum arboreum*) of the Mediterranean region.

house'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of the shelter of a house; shelterless; homeless; as, a *houseless* wanderer.

2. Destitute of houses; as, a *houseless* desert.

house'line' (hous'līn'), *n.* *Naut.* A small line of three strands laid left-handed, for seizing; — called also *housing*.

hou'sel-ing, hou'sel-ling (hou'zĕl-Ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HOUSEL. *Archaic.* — **houseling, or houselling, cloth**, *Eccl.*, a cloth held by acolytes or spread over the rails before communicants. — **h. people**, communicants, or those old enough to receive the Communion. *Obs. or Hist. Oxf. E. D.*

house'maid' (hous'mād'), *n.* A female servant employed to do housework, esp. to take care of the rooms.

house'maid's' knee (-mādz'). *Med.* A swelling over the knee, due to an enlargement of the bursa in the front of the kneepan; — so called because frequently occurring in servant girls who work much upon their knees.

house'mas'ter (hous'mäs'tĕr), *n.* The master, or head, of a house or household.

house'mate' (-māt'), *n.* One who dwells in the same house with another. — **house'mat'ing** (-māt'Ing), *n.*

house'moth'er (-mŭth'ĕr), *n.* A mother of a family; a woman living at the head of a household or small community; specif., in some scholastic institutions, a woman who acts somewhat in the place of a mother to the students in one boarding house. — **house'moth'er-ly**, *a.*

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house (houz), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *housser*. See HOUSE a housing.] To cover with or as with a housing; as, a gayly *housed* horse.

house'ball', *n.* A game in which one player throws a ball against a house, and another strikes it with a bat when it rebounds.

houseband. ✝ HUSBAND.

house barge. A house boat. *Eng.*

house'-boat', *v. i.* To live, or cruise, in a house boat. *Colloq.*

house'bound', *a.* Confined to the house, as by illness.

house'break', *v. t.* To commit the crime of housebreaking.

house car (hous). *Railroads.* A box car. *U S*

house chambermaid. A servant combining the functions of housemaid and chambermaid. *Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

house club. A club, often for athletics, composed of the members and employees of a business house. *Eng.* [insect.]

house cricket. See CRICKET,

housed (houzd), *a.* *Mech.* Fitted with shrouds; — said of a gear wheel.

house dog. A dog kept in or about a dwelling house, esp. as a watchdog.

house dove. 1. A tame dove. 2. A domestic person, esp. a woman who stays closely at home. *Obs.*

house farmer. One who leases buildings to sublet them. *Eng.*

house'fast', *a.* Housebound. *Dial. Eng.*

house flag. A flag with a device denoting the commercial house or line to which a merchant vessel belongs.

house god. A household god.

house'-head'ship, *n.* The position of the head of a house. *R*

house'heat'ing, *n.* = HOUSE-WARMING. [*Obs. Scot.*]

house'-heid', *n.* A housetop.

house'hold'ing, *n.* The management or occupation of a house or tenement — *a.* Occupying or managing a house or tenement.

house'hold'ment, *n.* A piece of household furniture. *Obs.*

house'hold'ry, *n.* **1.** Householding; domestic economy. **2.** Household stuff *Obs. or R.*

house jobber. = HOUSE FARMER. *Eng.*

house'keep', *v. i.* To keep house; to act as housekeeper. *Colloq.*

house'keep'er-like, *a.* See -LIKE.

house'keep'er-ly, *a.* Housekeeperlike; shipshape. *Rare.*

house'keep'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

house knacker. = HOUSE FARMER. *Eng.*

housel box. A box in which the Host for the Eucharist is kept or carried. *Obs.*

house'less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

house'let, *n.* See -LET.

house'ling, *n.* [*house* + *-ling.*] A stay-at-home; an animal brought up by hand *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

house lot. A lot of land for, or immediately appertaining to, a house. [to a housemaid.]

house'maid'en-ly, *a.* Of or pert.

house'maid'ing, *n.* Housemaid's work.

house martin. The common European martin.

house'mas'ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

house mite. See CLOVER MITE.

house mouse. See MOUSE.

house party. **a** A gathering and entertainment, lasting over one or more nights, of a party of guests in a house, usually in the country. **b** The guests collectively who sleep in a house.

house physician. The senior resident physician of a hospital or other public institution.

house raising. In rural districts, the joint erection of a house or its framework by a gathering of neighbors. It is usually made the occasion of a merrymaking.

house'room' (hous'rōōm'), *n.* Room or shelter in a house; lodging; as, to give any one *houseroom*.

house'smith' (hous'smĭth'), *n.* A smith or ironworker who assists in erecting the steel skeleton or other steelwork, as elevators, fire escapes, etc., used in many buildings.

house sparrow. A sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), native of most of Europe and parts of Asia, and replaced in many other parts of the Old World by related species. It is noted for its bold familiar habits, frequenting towns and the vicinity of human dwellings, and for its pugnacity toward members of its own species and other birds. It has been intentionally introduced into America, Australia, New Zealand, and other parts of the world (in America, it is said, first about 1850), under the mistaken idea that it would be useful in destroying insects and caterpillars. It feeds, however, largely upon grain (much of it recovered from the droppings of horses), seeds, fruit-tree buds, etc., and in many places does much damage. It drives away many useful insectivorous birds and song birds. In the United States it is commonly called **English sparrow**.

house spider. Any of various spiders which habitually live in houses. Among the most common species are *Theridium tepidariorum* and *Tegenaria domestica*.

house surgeon. The senior resident surgeon of a hospital or other public institution.

house'warm'ing (hous'wôr'mĭng), *n.* A feast or merrymaking made by or for those taking possession of a new house or premises.

house'wife' (hous'wīf'; *in sense* 3 *usually* hŭz'ĭf), *n.* [*house* + *wife*. Cf. HUSSY.] **1.** The mistress of a family; the female head of a household; the wife of a householder.
2. A hussy. *Obs.*, usually written *huswife*. *Shak.*
3. (*pron. usually* hŭz'ĭf) A little case or bag for needles, thread, scissors, pins, cloth for patching, etc.; — called also *hussy*. Sometimes spelt *huswife*.

house'wife' (hous'wĭf') } *v. t. & i.* To manage with skill
house'wive' (-wīv') } and economy, as a housewife or other female manager; to economize. *Fuller.*

house'wife'ly (hous'wĭf'lĭ), *a.* Pert. or appropriate to, or of the character of, a housewife; domestic; thrifty. — *adv.* In a housewifely manner. — **house'wife'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

house'wif'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** The business of a housewife; female management of domestic concerns; hence, thrift.
2. Articles of domestic use such as a housewife looks after. *Obs. or R.*

house'work' (hous'wûrk'), *n.* The work of housekeeping; esp., kitchen work, sweeping, scrubbing, bed making, etc.

hous'ing (houz'ĭng), *n.* [From HOUSE. In some of its senses this word has been confused with the following word.] **1.** Act of putting or receiving under shelter; state of dwelling in a habitation.
2. That which shelters or covers; houses collectively; rarely, a house; also, shelter; lodging.
3. *Arch.* **a** The space taken out of one solid to admit the insertion of part of another, as the end of one timber in the side of another. Cf. MORTISE. **b** A special compartment, as a niche, in which to set a piece of sculpture.

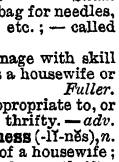

c Housing in piece *b*, into which *a* is inserted.

4. *Naut.* **a** That portion of a mast which is beneath the deck or of a bowsprit which is inboard. **b** A covering or protection, as a structure of boards over the deck of a ship when laid up. **c** A houseline.
5. *Mach.* An upright, frame, or other support to hold a thing in place, as journal boxes; specif., *Eng.*, an axle guard.

hous'ing, *n.* [From HOUSE a cover.] **1.** A cover, esp. one of cloth for a horse's saddle, as an ornamental or military appendage; a saddlecloth; a horse cloth; *pl.*, trappings.
2. An appendage to the hames or collar of a harness, that can be turned over the horse's back when it rains.

Hous-to'ni-a (hōōs-tō'nĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Wm *Houston* (1695?–1733), English botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of North American rubiaceous herbs, usually tufted, having entire leaves and small blue, purple, or white, heterogonously dimorphous flowers. *H. cærulea* is the common bluet (which see). Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Hou-yhn'hnm (hōō-ĭn'ĭm; hwĭn''m; *the name suggests the whinny of a horse*), *n.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," one of a race of horses endowed with reason and noble qualities and ruling the Yahoos (see YAHOO); hence, a horse regarded as having human traits.

How'a (hŭv'*ä*), *n.* A member of the dominant native people of Madagascar. The Hovas are of less mixed Malay blood than the other natives, and, previous to the conversion of the island into a colony of France, constituted the native nationality. See MALAGASY.
Although consecrated by usage, *Hova* (pronounced *Hŭv'a*) is rather a social than a tribal or national name, the *Hovas* being strictly speaking the middle classes, as opposed to the Andriana, "nobles," and the Andevo, "slaves." *A. H. Keane.*

hove (hūv), *v. i.* [ME. *hoven*. See HOVER.] To hover, or remain floating or poised, in the air or on water; hence, to loiter or linger, or to pass as if floating. *Obs. or Dial.*

hov'el (hŏv'ĕl; *formerly, and still sometimes*, hŭv'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *hovel, hovyl*, of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *huvelet* a penthouse.] **1.** An open shed or canopy for sheltering cattle, or protecting produce, etc., from the weather.
2. A shed or open roofed shelter for human beings, also, a poor cottage, a small, mean house; a hut.
3. A tabernacle; now, a niche like those which replace pinnacles on some Gothic churches, and shelter statues.
4. *Porcelain Manuf.* A large conical or conoidal brick structure around or within which the ovens or firing kilns are grouped.
5. A hood over a forge. *Obs or R.*
6. A stack of hay, corn, or grain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hov'el (hŏv'ĕl), *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. **1.** To put in a hovel; shelter; provide with a roof. To *hovel* thee with swine, and rogues forlorn. *Shak.*
2. *Arch.* To shape like a hovel or hut, as a chimney.

hov'el-er, hov'el-ler (-ẽr), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. dial. *hobbler, huffler*.] A coast boatman, usually unlicensed, who does odd jobs in assisting ships in some parts of England, esp. one who goes out to wrecks to land passengers or secure salvage; also, his boat.

hov'er (hŭv'ẽr; 277), *v. i.*; HOV'ERED (-ẽrd); HOV'ER-ING. [ME. *hoveren* to hover, to tarry, linger, fr. ME. *hoven* to hover, linger; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To hang fluttering in the air, or on the wing; to remain floating or suspended about or over a place or object.
Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge. *Addison.*
A *hovering* mist came swimming o'er his sight *Dryden*
2. To hang about; to move to and fro near a place, threateningly, watchfully, or irresolutely; hence, fig., to be in a state of irresolution, suspense, or the like.
Agricola having sent his navy to *hover* on the coast. *Milton.*
Syn. — See FLIT.

hov'er, *v. t.* **1.** To move (the wings) so as to remain suspended in the air.
2. To brood over; as, a hen *hovers* her chicks.

hov'er, *n.* [See HOVER, *v.*] **1.** Act or state of hovering.
2. A shelter for a fish or animal, esp. an overhanging bank or hedge. *Dial. Eng.*

hov'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that hovers.
2. A device in an incubator for protecting the young chickens and keeping them warm.

hover fly. A syrphus or other fly that hovers over flowers.

hov'er-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HOVER. — hovering accent, shifting accent; specif., in *Pros.*, a change of stress occurring between two successive syllables of which one has the proper syllable stress, and the other the verse stress. Thus:
That o'er | the green | *cornfield* | did pass.
— **h. act,** *Internal. Law*, an act, as the Act of Geo. II. c. 35 (1736), providing for security of commerce or other interests by prohibiting or regulating the roving or hovering of vessels domestic or foreign within certain limits of the coast.

how (hou), *adv.* [ME. *how, hou, hu, hwu*, AS. *hū*, from the same root as *hwā, hwæt*, who, what, pron. interrog.; akin to OS. *hvō* how, D. *hoe*, G. *wie* how, Goth. *hwē* wherewith, *hwaiwa* how. See WHO; cf. WHY.] Chiefly used to introduce questions, direct or indirect, exclamatory phrases, infinitives, and relative clauses, and having the force of:
1. In what manner or way; by what means or process.
How can a man be born when he is old? *John* iii. 4
☞ *How* is used in various idiomatic constructions developed from the preceding, as: (1) Equiv. to "that" after verbs of seeing, saying, knowing, etc.; — formerly often *how that*. "She had heard in the country of Moab *how that* the Lord had visited his people." *Ruth* i. 6. (2) In an indefinite sense, equiv. to "somehow," "anyhow." "By ransom or *how* else." *Milton.* (3) As equiv. to "in" or "by which;" as, the way is not clear *how* to proceed. *Obs.* (4) As equivalent to "as," esp. with *soon*. *Obs.*
2. To what degree or extent, number or amount; in what proportion; by what measure or quantity.
O, *how* love I thy law! *Ps.* cxix. 97.
How many fond fools serve mad jealousy. *Shak.*
3. In what state, condition, or plight; as, *how* are you?
How, and with what reproach, shall I return? *Dryden*
4. For what reason; from what cause; why.
How is it that ye sought me? *Luke* ii. 49
5. By what name, designation, or title; with what meaning; to what effect; as, *how* say you?
How art thou called? *Shak.*
6. At what price; how dear; as, *how* are stocks to-day?
How a score of ewes now? *Shak.*
7. What; — used either as a request for a repeated statement or as an exclamation of surprise; how say you?
Let me beg you — don't say "*How?*" for "What?" *Holmes.*
Desdemona. It is not lost; but what an it it were?
Othello. How? *Shak.*
how do you do, how do ye, etc. See HOW-DO-YOU-DO, etc., in the Vocabulary. — **how so.** **a** How is that? How does that happen? **b** Howsoever. *Archaic.* **c** However much; although. *Obs.*

how (hou), *n.* A way, method, or manner in which something is done, or a question in regard to this; — usually with *why*.
I will lend you some books that will teach you the why as well as the *how*. *G. W. Cable*

how, *interj.* An exclamation: **a** To attract attention. **b** To express pain or grief. **c** To urge to work, as among sailors. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

how-be'it (hou-bē'ĭt), *conj. or adv.* [*how* + *be* + *it*.] Be it as it may; nevertheless, notwithstanding; although, albeit; yet; but; however.
The Moor — *howbeit* that I endure him not —
Is of a constant, loving, noble nature. *Shak.*

how'dah (hou'dä), *n.* [Hind. *haudah*, Ar. *hauda*.] A seat or pavilion, generally covered, fastened on the back of an elephant, for the rider or riders.

How'den sys'tem (hou'dĕn). [After James *Howden*, Scottish engineer.] *Marine Boilers.* A system of forced draft employing a draft fan, closed ash pit, and a draft of air previously heated by the hot gases from the furnaces.

how-do-you-do. *n.* Also, *Obs.*, *Colloq.*, or *Dial.*, **how-do-ye, how-d'ye-do, how-de-do** (*the accent and intonation vary with the sense*). **1.** The greeting made by "how do you do," or the like; an inquiry after one's health or welfare; — usually a merely formal salutation.
2. An embarrassing situation; a troublesome fix. *Colloq.*

howe (hou), *n.* [Sc., fr. AS. *hol*, fr. *hol*, a. See 1st HOLE.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A hole. *Obs. & R.*
2. The hold of a ship. *Obs.*
3. A hollow or depression, as a valley or basin.
4. The middle or depth (of a night, winter, etc.). *Oxf.E.D.*

howe, *a.* [Cf. HOLE.] Hollow; deep. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

How'e-a (hou'ē-*ä*), *n.* [NL., fr. Lord *Howe* Island.] *Bot.* A genus of feather palms differing from *Kentia* in the arrangement of the inflorescence. The two species, *H. belmoreana* and *H. fosteriana*, natives of Lord Howe Island, are among the most popular palms in house cultivation, they are commonly sold under the name *Kentia*.

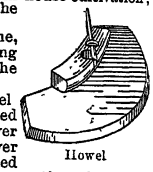
Howel

how'el, *v. t.* To smooth with a howel

how'ev'er (hou'ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* Contracted **how'e'er'** (-ẽr'; -ār'). **1.** In whatever manner, way, or degree; by whatever means or to whatever extent; — used adversatively, often indicating a reservation after something conceded; as in, their numbers have fallen off, their courage, *however*, is unshaken. In this use *however* is weaker than *at least*, which points more emphatically to the reservation as the least that might be made.
Howe'er the business goes, you have made fault, *Shal.*
Every device, *however* paltry, was resorted to. *Prescott*
2. At all events; at least; in any case. *Obs.*
3. Although; notwithstanding that. *Obs.*
Howe'er thou art a fiend,
A woman's shape doth shield thee. *Shak.*
4. In any way whatsoever, at all. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
☞ *However* is colloquially used interrogatively; as, *however* did you manage to do it?

how-ev'er, *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding, yet, still; though; as, I shall not oppose your design, I cannot, *however*, approve of it.
Syn. — See BUT.

how'itz-er (hou'ĭt-sẽr), *n.* [G. *haubitze*, formerly *hauffnitz*, Bohem. *houfnice*, orig., a sling.] *Ordnance.* A cannon shorter, lighter, and more nearly a right cylinder in shape than a gun of the same caliber, used to throw shells with medium velocities and, usually, at angles between 15 and 45 degrees. It attains an object sheltered from the direct fire of guns by indirect or

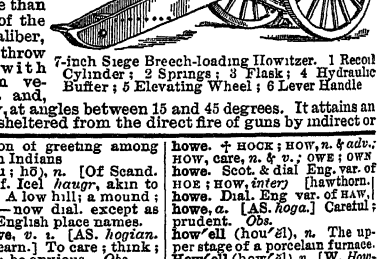

7-inch Siege Breech-loading Howitzer. 1 Recoil Cylinder; 2 Springs; 3 Flask; 4 Hydraulic Buffer; 5 Elevating Wheel; 6 Lever Handle

house place. The common sitting room of a simple country house. *Dial. Eng.*
house'-proud', *a.* Busy in, or proud of, one's housekeeping. *Dial. Eng*
hous'er (houz'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *houssure*. See HOUSE, covering.] A covering, as on a horse. *Obs.*
hous'er (houz'ẽr), *n.* One who builds, or lives in, a house. *Rare.*
house'rid'den, *a.* Confined to the house by illness or weakness. Cf. BEDRIDDEN.
house shrew. A common European shrew (*Crocidura aranea*) sometimes found in barns, etc.
house snake The milk snake.
house'stead, *n.* [AS. *hīssteede*.] The ground on which a house stands. *Obs. or R.*
house steward. One employed to manage the domestic affairs of a large household, a club, etc.
house'top', *n.* The roof of a house. In southwestern Asia housetops are often used for sleeping or living space.
house urn = HUT URN.
house wagon *or* **waggon.** A wagon fitted up so as to be habitable; a caravan (sense 5, a & c).
house'ward (hous'wẽrd), *adv.* See -WARD.
house'warm', *v. t. & i.* To entertain at, or take part in, a housewarming. *Rare.*
house'wife'ship, -skip, -skep, *n.* See -SHIP. *Chiefly Scot.*
house'wif'ish (hous'wĭf'ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
house wren. See WREN.
house'wright' (hous'rīt'), *n.* A house builder.
house'y. Var. of HOUSY.
hous'ing (houz'ĭng), *a.* Warped or cast crooked; — said of a brick or tile. *Obs. or R.* [box.]
housing box. *Mach.* A journal box.
housing plane. *Carp.* A router.
hous'lewith', *n.* [AS. *hushlēow; hūs* house + *hlēow, hlēo*, shelter.] Shelter of a house. *Obs.*
hous'ling. † HOUSELING.
hous'ling, *n.* [Cf. HOUSY.] Of hop vines, housy growth. *Obs.*
houss. † HOUSE.
Hous-sain' (hōō-sān'), *n.* A prince in the "Arabian Nights" who had a carpet which would carry him wherever he wished.
Hous'ton's folds (hōōs'tŭnz; hūs'-). *Anat.* Valvelike folds in the rectal mucous membrane.
houst'y, *n.* [Cf. HOAST.] A sore throat. *Rare.*
hous'y (houz'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. HOUSE to shelter under a roof, HOUSE, *n.*] Growing thickly at the top; — said of hop vines.
hout. † AUGHT, OUT.
hout. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of HAIT; HOIT; HOLD, *n.*; HOLT; HOOT.
hout'boy. † HAUTBOY.
hout'ing (hout'ĭng), *n.* An anadromous European whitefish (*Coregonus oxyrhynchus*).
hou'tou (hōō'tōō), *n.* [From its note.] A brightly colored South American motmot (*Momotus brasiliensis*).
hou'va-ri' (ōō'vä-rē'), *n.* [From a native name; cf. Amer. Sp. *huvai'i*.] A severe thunderstorm with strong land winds, in the West Indies.
houve, *n.* [AS. *hūfe*.] **1** Any of various head coverings; coif; cap; skull cap.
2. An infant's caul. *Obs.*
houx. Obs. pl. of HOCK.
houz, houzd, houz'ing. House, housed, housing. *Ref. Sp.*
hov. † HOW, *adv.*
hov'a-ble (hōōv'*a*-b'l; hōv''-), *a.* Aphetic for BEHOOVABLE. *Obs.*
hove. † HOUVE.
hove. Dial. Eng. var of HALF; HEAVE.
hove, *pret. & p. p.* of HEAVE.
hove (hōōv; hōv), *v. i.* Aphetic var. of BEHOOVE. *Obs*
hove (hōv), *n.* [Icel. *hōfr*.] Measure; moderation. *Obs.*
hove, *n.* [From HOVE to hover.] Lingering; waiting *Obs*
hove, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. HEAVE, *v.*] To rise; to raise; to heave. *Obs.*
hove'-dance', *n.* [Cf. OD. *hofdans; hof* court (akin to G. *hof*, AS. *hof* house, hall) + *dans* dance; also MHG. *hovetanz*.] A court dance. *Obs.*
hov'el, *v. t.* To stack corn or grain in a "hovel." *Dial. Eng.*
hov'el, *v. t. & i.* [See HOVELER a coast boatman.] To aid (a vessel) by pilotage, unloading, landing passengers, etc. *Eng.*
hov'el-ing, hov'el-ling, *n.* [See HOVEL.] A method of securing a good draft in chimneys by covering the top, leaving openings in the sides, or by carrying up two of the sides higher than the other two; also, a chimney so built. [of HEAVE.]
ho'ven. Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of HEAVE.
ho'ven (hō'vn), *n.* *Veter.* = HOOVE. — **ho'ven,** *a.*
hovene. † OVEN.
hov'er (h)ŏv'ẽr; h)ŭv'ẽr), *a.* Loosely packed; loose. *Dial Eng* —*n.* Loose soil *Dial. Eng.*
hov'er, *v. t.* [From HOVER, *a.*] To pack loosely. *Dial. Eng.*
hovered, *a.* [AS. *hofereċe*, fr. *hofer* a hump, swelling.] Humpbacked. *Obs.*
hover hawk. The kestrel.
hov'er-ing-ly, *adv.* of HOVERING.
hov'er-ly, *adv.* Lightly; transiently. *Obs.*
hovir. † OVER.
hovyl. † HOVEL.
how. Var. of HOWE, a hole.
how. Scot. var. of HOUVE.
how (hōō). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WHO, WHOLE.
how (hōō), *n.* [Cf. HOUVE] *Scot.* **a** A coif; hood; nightcap. **b** A caul.
how (hou), *interj.* A common ejaculation of greeting among American Indians
how (hou; hō), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel *haugr*, akin to E. *high*.] A low hill; a mound; hillock; — now dial. except as in some English place names.
how, howe, *v. t.* [AS. *hogian*. Cf. HO yearn.] To care; think; consider; be anxious. *Obs.*
how, howe, *n.* [AS. *hogu*.] Care; trouble; anxiety. *Obs.*
how-adj'i (hou-ăj'ĭ), *n.* [Ar. *hawājah* sir.] **1.** A traveler.
2. A merchant; — so called in the East because merchants were the chief travelers.
howball † HOBALL.
howbe, conj. Howbeit. *Obs.*
howberde † HALBERT.
howbub. † HUBBUB.
how'der (*Scot.* hou'dẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. ME *hoderen* to hug or huddle, and E. *huddle*.] To heap together; to huddle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial Eng.*
how'der-y (h)ou'dĕr-ĭ; h)ŏ'-), *n.* [Scot., also *houdy*-wife. Of uncertain origin; cf. ME. *hold* kind, friendly, faithful, AS. *hold*. *Oxf. E. D.*] A midwife. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
how'dy, how-dy-do, how-d'ye-do, *v. t. & i.* To say "how do you do?" to; to exchange greetings. *Colloq. or Dial.*
how'dy, how-d'ye, *n.* Contractions of *how do ye, how do you do*, etc. *Colloq. or Dial.*
howe. † HOCK; HOW, *n. & adv.*; HOW, care, *n. & v.*; OWE; OWN
howe. Scot. & dial Eng. var. of HOE; HOW, *interj* [hawthorn.]
howe. Dial. Eng var. of HAW, **howe, a.** [AS. *hoga*.] Careful; prudent. *Obs.*
how'ell (hou'ĕl), *n.* The upper stage of a porcelain furnace.
How'ell (how'ĕl), *n.* [W. *Howel, Hywel*.] Masc. prop. name.
How'ell sys'tem (hou'ĕl). [After E. C. *Howell*, the inventor.] A system of pair play for duplicate whist, in which each pair meets every other pair.
hower. † HOUR.
how'er-y. Var. of HORY. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
howes. † HOISE. [*n.*, 7.]
Howe truss (hou). See TRUSS, I
howff, howf (h)ouf; h)ŏf), *n.* [Etym. uncert; cf. D. & G. *hof* courtyard.] Haunt; resort. *Scot.*
howff, howf, *v. t.* To have, or lose! about, one's howff. *Scot.*
howff'ing, *a.* A stupid, loutish person. *Scot.*
how'gate, *adv.* Howgates. *Obs.*
how'gates (*dial.* ōō'gĕts), *adv.* [*how*, adv. + *gate* way.] How; — used interrogatively. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
how'gy (*dial.* ōō'jĭ), *a.* Huge; hugy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
how'ish (hou'ĭsh), *a.* [*how*, adv. + 1st -*ish*.] Feeling vaguely ill. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
how'itz, *n.* A howitzer. *Obs.*

curved fire, sometimes at very high angles, as used by the Japanese besieging Port Arthur. The effect of the projectiles is due more to the force of explosion of a large bursting charge of high explosive than to extreme penetration.

howl (houl), *v. i.*; HOWLED (hould); HOWL'ING. [ME. *houlen*, of imitative origin; cf. D. *huilen*, G. *heulen*, MHG. *houlen*, of imitative origin; cf. D. *huilen*, G. *heulen*, MHG. *hiulen*, *hiuweln*, OHG. *hiuwilōn* to exult, *hūwo* owl, Dan. *hyle* to howl.] **1.** To utter a loud, protracted, mournful sound or cry, as dogs and wolves often do.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me about, and *howled* in my ears. *Shak.*

2. To utter a sound expressive of distress, to cry aloud and mournfully; to lament; wail.

Howl for your miseries that shall come. *Jas* v 1.

3. To make a noise resembling the cry of a wild beast.

Wild *howled* the wind. *Scott.*

howl, *v. t.* **1.** To utter with howling or outcry. "Go . . . *howl* it out in deserts." *Philips.*

2. To affect, effect, or bring by howling; as, they *howled* the speaker down; the baby *howled* the neighbors away.

howl, *n.* **1.** The loud, protracted, mournful cry of a dog or a wolf, or other like sound.

2. A prolonged cry of distress or anguish; a wail; also, a wild yell of disappointment, rage, or the like; as, the mob greeted him with *howls* of derision.

howl'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that howls, specif., a professional wailer, as a keener, for the dead or dying.

2. A howling monkey.

3. Anything exaggerated or excessive, esp. a misfortune or mistake. *Slang, Chiefly Eng.*

4. An electric buzzer. *Slang.*

howl'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HOWL. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Producing, filled with, or marked by, howling, hence, savage; dreary; wild; as, a *howling* wilderness. **b** Extreme; pronounced, great; as, a *howling* success. *Slang.*

howling dervish. See DERVISH.

—h. monkey, any of certain South and Central American monkeys having a long prehensile tail, and a peculiar enlargement of the hyoid and laryngeal apparatus, enabling them to make remarkable howling noises. They constitute the genus *Alouatta*, syn. *Mycetes*. The ursine howler (*A. ursinus*) of Brazil is a well-known species.

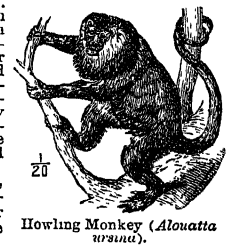

Howling Monkey (*Alouatta ursina*).

how'so-ev'er (hou'sō-ĕv'ẽr), *adv. & conj.* [*how* + *so* + *ever*.] **1.** In what manner soever; to whatever degree or extent: however.

I am glad he's come, *howsoever* he comes. *Shak.*

2. Although; though; however. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. In any case, at all events, however. *Obs.*

4. Nevertheless; however. *Obs.*

hoy (hoi), *n.* [D. *heu*, OD. *hoei*, or Flem. *hui*.] *Naut.* A small coasting vessel, usually sloop-rigged, formerly used in conveying passengers and goods from place to place, or as a tender to larger vessels in port; now, a heavy barge used for weighty or bulky cargo; as, an anchor *hoy*.

Hoy'a (hoi'ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Thomas *Hoy*, English gardener.] *Bot.* A large genus of asclepiadaceous climbing shrubs, the honey plants, with fleshy leaves and nectariferous flowers having a rotate corolla and a star-shaped crown. They are natives of Asia and Australia. *H. carnosa*, the wax plant, and a few others, are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

hoy'den, hoi'den (hoi'd'n), *n.* [Possibly fr. OD. *heyden* a heathen, gypsy, vagabond, D. *heiden*. See HEATHEN.]

1. A rude, clownish youth. *Obs.*

2. A rude, bold girl; a romp.

hoy'den, hoi'den, *a.* Rude; ill-bred; roistering.

hoy'den, hoi'den (hoi'd'n), *v. i.* To act like a hoyden.

hoy'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who owns or navigates a hoy.

Hsia (shyȧ), *n.* [Chin. *hsia*[4] summer.] A dynasty in Chinese history, from B. C. 2205 to 1766, during which Chinese rule was extended into the northern half of the empire, and social and political institutions assumed fixed forms.

hsien (shyĕn), *n.* [Chin. *hsien*[4].] An administrative subdivision of a fu, or department, or of an independent chow, also, the seat of government of such a district.

Huaxtec (wäs'tĕk), *n.* An Indian of the northern group of the Mayan stock, dwelling about Vera Cruz and Tamaulipas, Mexico, and speaking an archaic form of the Mayan language. See MAYA. —**Huax'tec-an** (-ăn), *a.*

hub (hŭb), *n.* [See 2d HOB.] **1.** The central part, usually cylindrical, of a wheel; the nave. See AXLE BOX, RUNNING GEAR, *Illusts.*

2. The hilt of a weapon; —an English dialectic use, often in the phrase *up to the hub*, "to the limit," which in the United States is used with reference to the hub of a wheel, in the sense, "inextricably," "deeply involved."

3. A rough protuberance or projecting obstruction; as, a *hub* in the road. See HUBBY. *Rare or Dial.* *Bunyan.*

4. In technical senses: **a** = HOB, 1, 2, 3 a. **b** A block for scotching a wheel. **c** *Diesinking.* A piece of steel on which the design for a coin, medal, or the like, is engraved. It is used to impress the punch from which the dies are struck. **d** *Mach.* A socket or boss likened to the hub of a wheel. **e** *Plumbing.* A short pipe with socket ends for joining two pipes in line or at an angle. **f** *Locksmithing.* A piece in a lock, turned by the knob spindle which passes through it, and moving the bolt.

Hub of the Universe, *or* **the Hub**, Boston, Massachusetts; —a nickname originating in Oliver Wendell Holmes's facetious remark that "Boston Statehouse is the hub of the Solar System."

Hub'bard squash (hŭb'ẽrd), *or* **Hubbard**, *n.* A well-known winter squash with a dark green rind and firm yellow flesh. It is the chief pie squash of the United States.

hub'ble-bub'ble (hŭb'l-bŭb'l), *n.* **1.** A tobacco pipe so arranged that the smoke passes through water, making a bubbling noise. In India the bulb containing the water is often a coconut shell. Cf. NARGILE.

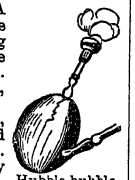

Hubble-bubble

2. A bubbling sound; an inconsequential, confused chatter; confusion.

hub'bub (hŭb'ŭb), *n.* [Formerly *hooboube*, *whobub*, referred to as an Irish outcry, and prob. representing some Irish expression. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** A loud noise of many voices shouting or speaking at once; uproar.

This *hubbub* of unmeaning words. *Macaulay*

2. Tumult; confusion; rumpus.

3. A noisy game played by Indians in colonial New England with bones and a tray and shouting of *hub! hub! Obs.*

Hu'bert, Saint (sānt hū'bẽrt). A bishop of Maastricht and Liége (d. about 727), patron saint of hunters. He is said to have been converted while hunting on Good Friday by the appearance to him of a miraculous deer with a luminous cross on its head. His day is November 3.

hüb'ner-ite (hüb'nẽr-īt), *n.* [After *Hübner*, who analyzed it.] *Min.* A brownish red to nearly black mineral, allied to wolframite, occurring in columnar or foliated masses. It is manganese tungstate, $MnWO_4$.

huck'a-back (hŭk'ȧ-băk), *n.* [Perh. orig., peddler's wares; cf. LG. *hukkebak* pickback. Cf. HUCKSTER.] A strong fabric of linen, or linen and cotton, sometimes figured, having an uneven surface produced by alternately crossing the weft threads. It is much used for towels.

huck'le (hŭk''l), *n.* [Cf. D. *huiken* to stoop, G. *hocken*, Icel. *hūka* to sit on one's hams, and E. *huckster*.] The hip; the haunch; also, a bunch or part projecting like the hip.

huck'le-ber'ry (hŭk''l-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [See WHORTLEBERRY; cf. HURTLEBERRY.] **a** The edible black or dark blue berry of any species of *Gaylussacia*. **b** The shrub which bears this fruit. In many parts of the United States the term *huckleberry* is also applied indiscriminately, but improperly, to the various species of blueberry (*Vaccinium*). The common market huckleberry is the fruit of *Gaylussacia resinosa*. It is more acid than a blueberry, and is shining black without bloom. See BLUEBERRY.

huckle bone. **a** The hip bone; formerly, sometimes, the prominent upper part of the thigh bone. **b** The astragalus, or ankle bone.

huck'ster (hŭk'stẽr), *n.* [ME. *hukstere*, *hukster*, *hokester*, prob. fr. ME. *huckren* to higgle; perh. orig. to carry on the bent back, to stoop, or to squat; cf. OD. *heukster*, D. *heuker*, also D. *huiken* to stoop, bend, G. *hocken* to squat, Icel. *hūka*. Cf. HAWKER; see -STER.] **1.** A retailer of small articles, provisions, or the like; a peddler, a hawker.

2. A regrater; middleman; broker, —as a term of opprobrium. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

3. A mean, mercenary person.

huck'ster, *v. i.*; HUCK'STERED (-stẽrd); HUCK'STER-ING. To deal in small articles, or in petty bargains; to haggle.

huck'ster, *v. t.* To deal in, or bargain over, in a petty way; to treat as matter of sale; as, to *huckster* one's honor.

huck'ster-y (-ĭ), *n.* The business or place of business of a huckster; also, haggling; bargaining.

hud'dle (hŭd''l), *v. t.*; HUD'DLED (-ld), HUD'DLING (-lĭng). [Cf. ME. *hoderen*, *hodren*, to wrap up, huddle; perh. akin to ME. *huden*, *hiden*, to hide, E. *hide*, and orig. meaning, to get together for protection in a safe place. Cf. HIDE to conceal.] **1.** To press together promiscuously, from confusion, fear, or the like; to crowd together, as to keep warm.

The cattle *huddled* on the lea. *Tennyson.*

2. To hurry in a disorderly manner. *Obs. or R.*

hud'dle, *v. i.* **1.** To crowd together; to mingle confusedly; to assemble without order or system.

Our adversary, *huddling* several suppositions together, . . . makes a medley and confusion *Locke.*

2. To draw (one's self) into a contracted heap; — usually with *up*; as, he was *huddled* up close to the fire.

He lay as he had fallen, all *huddled*. *Stevenson.*

3. To drive, push, or thrust, hurriedly or in disorder; to bundle; as, the crowd was *huddled* out of the hall.

4. To hide; to conceal, to hush (up). *Obs.*

5. To do, make, or put, in haste or roughly; hence, to do imperfectly; —usually with a following preposition or adverb, as *on* or *up*. "*Huddle* up a peace." *J. H. Newman.*

Now, in all haste, they *huddle* on
Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone. *Swift.*

6. To hug; to embrace. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hud'dle, *n.* **1.** A number of persons or things crowded together confusedly; a conglomeration; a jumble; disorder; bustle; confusion. "A *huddle* of ideas." *Addison.*

2 A miser; a skinflint. *Obs.*

Hu'di-bras (hū'dĭ-brăs), *n.* The title and hero of a celebrated mock-heroic satirical poem in doggerel verse of octosyllabic couplets by Samuel Butler. Hudibras is a Presbyterian justice, of the Commonwealth, who sets out to enforce the strict laws enacted by Parliament for the suppression of the sports and amusements of the people.

Hu'di-bras'tic (-brăs'tĭk), *a.* Similar to, or in the style of, Butler's "Hudibras;" mock-heroic; in the style of doggerel verse; written in octosyllabic couplets. —*n.* Hudibrastic language, style, or verse. —**Hu'di-bras'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

Hud-so'ni-a (hŭd-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Wm. *Hudson* (1730?–93), Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of cistaceous plants of low heathlike habit, natives of the eastern United States. They have hoary foliage and bright yellow flowers. *H. tomentosa* is the false, or beach, heather.

Hud-so'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Hudson's Bay or the Hudson River.

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howk. † HOOK.
howk. Var. of HOLK.
howker † HOOKER, a vessel
howk'it (houk'ĭt), *pret. & p. p.* Holked. *Scot.*
howld. Howled. *Ref Sp.*
howle. † OWL. [HOLL
howle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
howl'et (hou'lĕt; *dial.* hŏŏ'lĕt, hŏŏl'ĕt), *n.* [Prob. a dim. fr. *owl*, influenced by *howl* cf. F. *hulotte*, OHG *hūwela*, *huwela*. Cf. OWLET.] Owl; owlet. *Archæc, Scot., or Dial. Eng.*
howl'ing-ly, *adv.* of HOWLING.
how'lite (hou'lĭt), *n.* [After Prof. Henry *How*, a Nova-Scotian; see -LITE.] *Min.* A white nodular or earthy borosilicate of calcium, $H_5Ca_2B_5SiO_{14}$.
howm (hŏm; ōm). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOLM.
hownd. † HOUND.
howne. An obscure word for which Skeat suggests the meaning "savage." *Obs. Chaucer*
how'ness, *n.* [*how* hollow + *-ness*] Hollowness. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hownte. † HUNT.
howp. † HOOP, whoop; HOPE.
howre. † HOUR.
how'ry. Var. of HORY. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hows, howse † HOUSE.
howsel. † HOUSEL.
How'ship's la-cu'næ (hou'-ship'ēs). [After John *Howship*, English anatomist.] *Anat.* Cavities containing osteoclasts in bone or cartilage which is undergoing absorption.
how'so (hou'sō), *adv.* = *how so*, under HOW, *adv.*
howsold. † HOUSEHOLD.
how'som-ev'er (hou'sŭm-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* [*som* is here ME *som*, conj., so, as, soever; cf. Dan. & Sw *som* as, Icel. *sem*.] Howsoever; nevertheless; however. *Obs., Dial., or Vulgar.*
howsour. † HOUSER.
howt (h)ōt). Dial. var. of HOLT.
howt, howte. † HOOT.
howve. † HOUVE.
hox, *n.* [Cf. AS. *hōhsinu* the houghs]sinew. See HOCK.] The hock; hamstring. Obs.
hox, *v. t.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* To hock; hamstring. **b** To pester by following; to worry; annoy. **c** To trample so as to cause dirt or noise
hoxʼen, *n. t.* [See HOCKSHIN.] To hamstring *Obs*
hoxterie. † HUCKSTERY.
hoy (hoi), *interj & n.* [Cf. D. *hui* Cf. AHOY.] Ho! Halloo! Stop!,—a cry used in hailing or in driving animals.
hoy, *v. t. & i.* To shout "hoy" or the like at (a person or beast); to drive with shouts.
hoyday. † HEYDAY.
Hoy'den, Miss In Vanbrugh's "The Relapse," and Sheridan's "A Trip to Scarborough," adapted from it, the rich Sir Tunbelly Clumsy's bold and ill-educated daughter. She is engaged to Lord Foppington, but his younger brother passes himself off as her betrothed and marries her.
hoy'den-hood, *n.* See HOOD.
hoy'den-ish, *a.* See -ISH.—**hoy'den-ish-ness**, *n.* [See -ISM.]
hoy'den-ism (hoi'dĕn-īz'm), *n.*
hoyes † OYEZ.
hoyle. † OIL.
hoyle (hoil), *n. Archery.* A mark used by archers in shooting at rovers. *Orf. E. D.*
Hoyle, *n.* [After Edmond *Hoyle* (1672–1769), a writer on card games.] An encyclopedia of indoor, esp. card, games. Cf. ACCORDING TO HOYLE.
hoyne. † HONE, delay; OVEN.
hoyse. † HOISE, HOSE.
Hoy's whitefish (hoiz). The mooneye cisco [*Dial. Eng.*
hoyte. Var. of HOIT *Scot. &*
Ho'za-i (hō'zā-ī). *D. Bib.*
H. P. *Abbr.* High Priest, *Freemasonry.*
H P., or h. p *Abbr.* Half pay; high pressure (often written HP); horse power; hot-pressed (drawing paper).
H. Q., or h. q. *Abbr.* Headquarters; hoc quære (L., seek this), equiv. to *q. v.*
hr. *Abbr.* Hour.
H. R. *Abbr.* Home Rule; House of Representatives.
H R. E. *Abbr.* Holy Roman Empire (or Emperor).
H. R. H. *Abbr.* His (or Her) Royal Highness.
H. R. I P. *Abbr.* [L.] Hic requiescit in pace (L., here rests in peace).
Hrm. *Abbr.* Herman; Hermann.
Hroth'gar (hrōth'gar), *n.* See BEOWULF.
Hs. *Abbr.* Hans.
H S. *Abbr.* Homestead selection. *Australia.*
H. S., *or* **h. s** *Abbr.* Hic situs (L., here lies); hic sepultus (L., here is buried); High School; hoc sensu (L., in this sense); house surgeon.
H. S. H. *Abbr.* His (or Her) Serene Highness.
H. S. M. *Abbr* His (or Her) Serene Majesty.
H S. S. *Abbr.* Historiæ Societatis Socius (L., Fellow of the Historical Society).
Ht *Abbr.* Harriet.
h. t. *Abbr.* High tension; hoc tempore (L., at this time); hoc titulo (L., to, or under, this title).
Htm. *Abbr.* Hartmann.
Htw. *Abbr.* Hartwig.
hu. † HOW, *adv.*; HUE.
hu. Dial. Eng. var of HE.
hu (hū), *n.* [Chin. *hu*[2].] See MEASURE [Hugues.
Hu. *Abbr.* Hugh; Hugo;
hua'ca (wä'kä; hwä'-), *n.* [Sp. *huaca*, *guaca*, prob of Peruv. origin.] *Peruvian Archæol.* A truncated pyramid or mound, usually of stone and in some cases of immense size, used as a burial place or a temple.
hua-cal' (-kal'). Var. of HUACA.
huader. † WHETHER.
hua-jil'lo (wa-hēl'yō; 189, 194), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim. of *huage*, *guage*, a kind of fruit, of Mex. origin.] A somewhat spiny mimosaceous shrub (*Zygia brevifolia*) of Texas and Mexico.
Hua'la-pai' (wä'lä-pī'). Var. of WALAPI.
huam. † WHOM. [GUANACO.
hua-na'co (wä-nä'kō). Var. of
huanne, huannes. † WHEN, WHENCE.
huan'ta-jay'ite (wän'tȧ-hī'īt), *n.* [From *Huantajaya*, Chile.] *Min.* A white mineral, occurring as cubic crystals or as an incrustation, composed of chlorides of sodium and silver. H., 2.
hua-ra'cho (wä-rä'chō; hwä-), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOS (-chōs). [Amer. Sp., also *guaracha*, *guarache*, *huarache*, prob. of Mex. origin.] A kind of sandal worn by the lower classes generally;—usually *pl. Southwestern U S. & Mex.*
huas. † WHOSE.
Huas'tec (was'tĕk), **Huas'te-co** (was'tĕ-kō). Vars of HUAXTEC.
Hua-tu'so (wa-tōō'sō). Var. of GUATUSO. [*Jocular.*
hub, *n.* A hubby; husband
Hub. *Abbr* Hubert.
hub'ba (hŭb'ȧ), *n.* [Ar *habbah*] See WEIGHT. [BOO.
hub'ba-boo' Var. of HUBBU-
hubbilschow. † HOBBLESHOW.
Hub'bite (hŭb'īt), *n.* A Bostonian. Cf. HUB OF THE UNIVERSE.
hub'ble (hŭb''l), *n.* 1. [Dim of *hub.*] A hub, or protuberance. *Dial. U. S.*
2. [Cf. HUBBLESHOW.] Uproar; confusion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hub'ble-show, hub'ble-shew (h)ŭb''l-shō). Perh. imitative.] Confusion; commotion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [show. *Obs.*
hub'ble-shub'ble, *n.* A hubble-
hub'bly (hŭb'lĭ), *a.* Full of hubbles; hubby. *Dial U. S.*
hub brake *Mech.* A brake, esp. for an automobile, applied at the hub of a wheel.
hub'bu-boo' (hăb'ŭ-bōō'). *n.* A hubbub, esp an Irish hubbub.
hub'by (-ĭ), *a.* Full of hubs, or protuberances, as a road. *Dial. U. S*
hub'by, *n.* A diminutive of *husband*, used in familiarity
Hu'bert (hū'bẽrt), *n.* [F., of G. origin; cf OHG. *Hugubert*, *Hugibert*, *Hugiperht*, also *hugu* mind and *beraht* bright.] Lit., bright in spirit; soul-bright;—masc. prop. name. L. *Hubertus* (hū-bŭr'tŭs); F. *Hubert* (ü'bĕr'); It. *Uberto* (ōō-bĕr'tō); Sp. *Huberto* (ōō-bĕr'tō); Pg. *Huberto* (ōō-bĕr'tōō); G. *Hubert* (hōō'bĕrt), *Hugibert* (hōō'gē-bĕrt); D *Hubertus* (hōō-bĕr'tüs).
Hū'bl num'ber *or* **e-quiv'a-lent** (hū'b'l). [After Baron von *Hubl*, perfecter of the method.] = IODINE VALUE.
hub plank. *Highway Bridges.* A horizontal guard plank at the height of a wagon-wheel hub
hu-bris'tic (hū-brĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Irreg fr. Gr. *ὑβριστικός* insolent] Insolent; contemptuous *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*
huc'ca-toon' (hŭk'ȧ-tōōn'), *n.* [Cf F. *hoqueton* jacket, and E. ACTON] A kind of cotton cloth made for the African trade.
huccha, huche. † HUTCH.
huch. Hutch. *Ref Sp.* [*Scot.*
huche, n. Pool; slough. *Obs*
hu'chen (hōō'kĕn). **huch** (hōōk), *n.* [G.] *Zoöl.* A large elongated salmonoid fish (*Hucho hucho*) of the Danube.
hu'cho (hū'kō), *n.* [NL See HUCHEN.] The huchen.
hucht Hutched. *Ref. Sp*
huck (hŏŏk; ōōk) Dial. Eng. var. of HOOK; HOLK, hollow.
huck. Dial. Eng pret. of HIKE, to raise or toss. [ABACK
huck (hŭk), *n.* Short for HUCK-**huck**, *n.* [Cf HUCKLE.] The hip; haunch *Obs. or Dial Eng*
huck, *v. t.* [See HUCKSTER.] To higgle, bargain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*
huck'backed', *a.* [See HUCK hip] Humpbacked. *Dial. Eng.*
huck'ber-ry. Dial var. of HACKBERRY. *U. S.*
huck bone The hip bone. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*
huck'el, *n.* = HACKLE, a cloak.
huck'er, *v. i.* [Cf. HUCK higgle.] To chaffer; bargain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [GER-MUGGER.
huck'er-muck'er. Var. of HUG-huckery. Var. of HOKKERYE.
huck'le, *v. i.* [Iterative of *huck*, v.] To haggle. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
huck'le (*dial* ŏŏk''l; ŭk''l), *v. i.* [From HUCKLE, *n.*] To bend; to stoop *Dial. Eng.*
huck'le-back' (hŭk''l-băk'), *n.* A humpback. [Humpbacked.
huck'le-backed' (-băkt'), *a.*
huckleberry family. *Bot.* The family Vacciniaceæ.
Huckleberry Finn (fĭn). The hero of a novel of the same name, by Mark Twain (S. L. Clemens). He is a shrewd, illiterate, generous-hearted waif who makes an adventurous journey from Missouri to Arkansas down the Mississippi on a raft with the runaway slave Jim. See TOM SAWYER
huck'le-ber'ry-ing, *n.* The picking of huckleberries
huckleberry lily. The wood lily. *U S*
huck'led (hŭk''ld), *a* Having a hunch. *Orf E D*
huck'ler, *n* An old dance *Obs.*
huck'muck', *n. Dial. Eng* a dwarf; slattern. **b** Humbug.
huck'muck' (hŭk'mŭk'), *n.* A strainer of twigs, used in brewing. *Local, Eng* [SHIN.
huckshaen, huckson † HOCK-**huck'-shoul'dered**, *a.* Humpbacked. *Dial Eng.*
huck'ster-age (hŭk'stẽr-ĕj), *n.* See -AGE.
huck'ster-er (-ẽr), *n* A huckster
huck'ster-ess, huck'stress, *n*, *fem* of HUCKSTER.
huck'ster-ize, *v. t. & i* See -IZE.
huckster. † HUCKSTER
huckserage. † HUCKSTERAGE.
Hu-cu'ca (hū-kū'kȧ) *D Bib.*
hud (h)ŏŏd; hŭd) Obs or Scot. & dial Eng var of HOOD
hud (hŭd), *n.* A husk or hull. *Dial Eng* [*Eng.*
hud, *v. t.* To hull; shell. *Dial.*
hudde. Obs pret. of HIDE.
hud'der-mud'der, *n.* [Cf. HUDDLE] Hiding; secrecy. *Obs.*
hudderon. Var. of HUDDROUN.
huddipeak. † HODDYPEAK.
hudd'le, *a.* Huddled; confused. *Obs.*
hud'dle, *adv.* In a huddled crowd or fashion. *Obs*
hud'dle-dud'dle, *n.* A decrepit old person. *Obs.*
hud'dle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
hud'dler (hŭd'lẽr), *n.* One who huddles things together. [p. pr.
hud'dling-ly, *adv.* of *huddling.*
hud'dock (hŭd'ŭk), *n.* A small cabin on a keel on the Tyne; hence, a cozy hut. *Local, Eng.*
huddoun. *n.* A whale *Obs.*
hud'droun (*Scot.* hŭd'rŭn), *a.* Slovenly.—*n* A sloven; a flabby person. *Both Obs. or Scot.*
huddroun. *n.* A young heifer or its skin. *Obs. Scot.*
hud-dup' (hŭ-dŭp'), *interj.* Get up;—command to a horse. *U.S.*
hude. † HIDE, HOOD.
huder. † HITHER.
hudge. † HUGE.
hudous. † HIDEOUS.
Hudson Bay pine. = JACK PINE a.

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2. *Biogeog.* Designating, or pertaining to, a subdivision of the Boreal zone extending across North America from Labrador to Alaska, and comprising the northern part of the coniferous forest region and certain high mountain slopes and summits farther south.

Hudsonian curlew, a widely distributed American curlew (*Numenius hudsonicus*) breeding in the Arctic regions and migrating south to southern South America. — **H. godwit**, a godwit (*Limosa hæmastica*) widely but irregularly distributed on the American continent. It is now rare.

Hud'son River Series (hŭd's'n). *Geol.* A series of shales, sandstones, etc., in the upper part of the Ordovician system, widely distributed from the Appalachians to the Mississippi. See CINCINNATIAN.

Hud'son's Bay Company (hŭd's'nz). A joint-stock association first chartered in 1670 by Charles II. and given then and thereafter enormous stretches of territory and exclusive trade rights throughout what is now Canada. It engaged exclusively in the fur trade, and spread a chain of forts and trading posts from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in the vicinity of which it exercised complete legislative, executive, and judicial power. By the Indians of the North it was regarded as more powerful than any nation, and it played a prominent part in the discussions between the United States and Great Britain over the northwest boundary. Its exclusive trading rights expired in 1859, and it sold most of its territory to the British government for Canada in 1869, but still retains many posts and its old semimilitary organization. It is commonly called "the H. B. C."

hue (hū), *n.* [ME. *hew, heow*, color, shape, form, AS. *hiew, hiw, héow;* akin to Sw. *hy* skin, complexion, Goth. *hiwi* form, appearance.] **1.** Form; figure; appearance; guise; aspect; complexion. *Obs.*

A paragon for *hue*,
A lovely damsel beauteous and coy. *Greene.*

2. Color; tint; dye. "Flowers of all *hue*." *Milton.*
Hues of the rich unfolding morn. *Keble.*

3. Specif., color quality proper; also, any of the varieties of a color differing from one another in this quality; as, a greenish *hue* of blue. See COLOR.

4. A ghostly form; an apparition. *Obs.*

Syn. — See COLOR

hue, *v. t.;* HUED (hūd); HUE'ING (hū'ĭng). **1.** To give form or appearance to; to depict. *Obs.*

2. To color.

hue, *n.* [ME. *hue*, OF. *hu*, fr. *huer* to shout, of imitative or interjectional origin.] A shouting; an outcry, esp. that made in the chase. *Obs.*, exc. in: **hue and cry.** *Law.* **a** A loud outcry with which felons were anciently pursued, and which all who heard it were obliged to take up, joining in the pursuit; also, the pursuit so made. In later usage, a written proclamation for the capture of a felon or the finding of stolen goods. Hence, any clamor or outcry of alarm, pursuit, or assault. **b** An official gazette publishing information as to crimes and criminals. *Eng.*

hued (hūd), *p. a.* **1.** Having a specified outward appearance; fashioned. *Obs.*

2. Having color; — usually in comb.; as, bright-*hued.*

hu'er (hū'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One employed to rouse and drive deer by shouts or other noise. *Obs.*

2. One who shouts an alarm or signal; specif., a balker; a conder. See BALK, *v. t.*, to indicate by shouts. *Corn.*

huff (hŭf), *v. t.;* HUFFED (hŭft); HUFF'ING. [Of imitative origin.] **1.** To swell; to enlarge; to puff up; to inflate; as, *huffed* up with air.

2. To treat with insolence and arrogance; to chide or rebuke with insolence; to hector; to bully.

You must not presume to *huff* us *Echard.*

3. To offend; to make angry or sulky; as, he was *huffed* and refused to proceed.

4. *Checkers.* To remove from the board (a man which could have jumped). See HUFF, *v. i.*, 5.

huff, *v. i.* **1.** To puff; to blow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To enlarge; to swell up; as, bread *huffs;* to effervesce. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. To bluster or swell with anger, pride, or arrogance; to swagger; to storm. *Obs.*

4. To take offense; to be angry, as at an affront. *Rare.*

5. *Checkers.* To remove from the board a man which could have jumped but did not; — so called from the habit of blowing upon the piece.

huff, *n.* **1.** A puff, as of wind. *Obs.*

2. A swell of sudden anger or arrogance; a fit of petulance or resentment at some affront or rebuff; a sulky passion.
"Left the place in a *huff*." *Irving.*

3. Boasting; brag; arrogant bearing. *Obs.*

4. A boaster; one swelled with a false opinion of his own value or importance; a swaggering bully. *Obs. or R.*

5. *Checkers.* Act of huffing.

6. *Local, Eng.* **a** Light leavened pastry. **b** Strong beer.

huff'ish (hŭf'ĭsh), *a.* **a** Disposed to be blustering or arrogant. *Obs.* **b** Petulant. — **huff'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **huff'ish-ness,** *n.*

huff'y (hŭf'ĭ), *a.;* HUFF'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); HUFF'I-EST. **1.** Puffy; windy; airy, as, *huffy* bread. *Obs.*

2. Conceited; arrogant; swaggering. *Obs.*

3. Characterized by petulance; easily offended; pettish.

hug (hŭg), *v. t.;* HUGGED (hŭgd); HUG'GING (-ĭng). [Of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *hugga* to soothe, comfort.] **1.** To press closely within or as within the arms, to clasp to the bosom; to embrace affectionately or with violence.

I will encounter darkness as a bride
And *hug* it in mine arms. *Shak.*

2. To lavish favors or signs of liking upon, esp. in order to gain some reciprocal favor. *Now Rare. Eng.*

3. To hold fast; to cling to; to cherish.

We *hug* deformities if they bear our names. *Glanvill.*

4. To keep very close to, whether in motion or not, — orig. said of ships and the shore; as, the trotter *hugged* the pole, the skirmishers *hugged* the ground under fire; the ship ran south, *hugging* the coast.

5. To lug; to carry with difficulty. *Dial. Eng.*

hug, *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of clasping to the bosom, or (of a bear) squeezing with the fore legs.

'T is a bear's talent not to kick, but *hug*. *Pope.*

2. To crowd together; to cuddle. *Obs.*

to hug one's chains, to be glad of servitude; to have no desire to be free. — **to h. one's self,** to congratulate one's self.

hug, *n.* A close embrace or clasping with or as with the arms; as, a *hug* of affection; the *hug* of a bear.

huge (hūj), *a.;* HUG'ER (hūj'ẽr); HUG'EST (hūj'ĕst). [ME. *huge, hoge;* cf. OF. *ahuge, ahoge.*] Very large; enormous; immense; — used esp. of material bulk, but often of qualities, extent, etc.; rarely of a person, referring to position or attributes; as, a *huge* mountain; a *huge* ox; a *huge* space; a *huge* difference; a *huge* eater. "The *huge* confusion." *Chapman.* "A *huge* folly." *Jer. Taylor.*

Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the sea? *Shak.*

Syn. — Gigantic, colossal, immense, vast. See ENORMOUS.

— huge'ly, *adv.* — **huge'ness,** *n*

huge'ous (hūj'ŭs), *a.* Huge. *Now Colloq. or Humorous.*

It's a *hugeous* great state. *Kipling.*

— huge'ous-ly, *adv.* — **huge'ous-ness,** *n.*

hug'ger-mug'ger (hŭg'ẽr-mŭg'ẽr), *n.* [Orig. unknown; cf. HUGGER to lie in ambush.] **1.** Privacy; secrecy; — chiefly in *in hugger-mugger*, with haste and secrecy. *Archaic.*

Many things have been done in *hugger-mugger* *Fuller*

2. Confusion; a muddle, a disordered jumble.

3. One who conceals things, esp. his money. *Trollope.*

hug'ger-mug'ger, *a.* **1.** Secret; clandestine; sly.

2. Confused; disorderly; as, *hugger-mugger* doings.

hug'ger-mug'ger, *adv.* **1.** Secretly; clandestinely.

2. In confusion; in disorder.

hug'ger-mug'ger, *v. t.* To keep secret; to hush up.

hug'ger-mug'ger, *v. i.* **1.** To act or confer stealthily.

2. To blunder along. *Rare.*

Hu'gue-not (hū'gẽ-nŏt), *n.* [F., earlier *eigenot;* prob. fr. G. *eidgenoss* confederate, lit., oath companion, influenced by the personal name *Huguenot*, fr. *Hugues* Hugh.] *Eccl. Hist.* A French Protestant in the 16th and 17th centuries; one of the members of the Reformed or Calvinistic communion who were welded into something like political as well as religious unity by persecutions under Francis I. and his successors. Under the leadership of the Prince de Condé and Admiral Coligny they fought several wars against the Catholics; suffered the loss of thousands in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572; and supported Henry of Navarre (afterwards Henry IV.) in his war for the French throne. Finally several hundred thousand of them were forced out of France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, depriving them of all security and rights as long as they clung to their religion. Many settled in America, esp. in South Carolina. — **Hu'gue-not'ic** (-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* — **Hu'gue-not-ism** (hū'gẽ-nŏt-ĭz'm), *n.*

hu'ia (hōō'yä), *n., or* **huia bird.** [Native Maori name, probably imitative of its note.] A bird (*Heteralocha acutirostris*) allied to the starlings, confined to a small region in the mountains of New Zealand. The male's beak is rather short, stout, and straight; the female's is long, slender, and curved. The black, white-tipped tail feathers were prized by the Maori chiefs, and worn as insignia of rank

hui-sa'che (wē-sä'chä), *n.* [Amer. Sp., of Mex. origin.] A shrubby acacia (*Acacia farnesiana*) found in the southern United States and throughout tropical regions. It has globose yellow heads of very fragrant flowers, used in the manufacture of perfumery.

hu'la (hōō'lä) *or* **hu'la-hu'la,** *n.* [Hawaiian.] A native Hawaiian women's dance. It is of a mimetic and often lascivious character.

hulk (hŭlk), *n.* [ME *hulke* a heavy ship, AS. *hulc* a light, swift ship; akin to D. *hulk* a ship of burden, G. *holk*, OHG. *holcho;* perh. fr. LL. *holcas*, Gr. ὁλκάς, prop., a ship which is towed, fr. ἕλκειν to draw, drag, tow. Cf. WOLF, HOLCAD.] **1.** A ship; now, only, a heavy ship of clumsy build. *Skeat.*

2. The body or hull of a ship. *Obs. or R. Longfellow.*

3. a The body of an old, wrecked, or dismantled vessel laid by as unfit for sea service, although sometimes used for other purposes. **b** A vessel built for other purposes than seagoing; specif., usually in *pl.*, one used as a prison, as was often formerly done in Europe.

4. Anything or any one bulky or unwieldy.

The *hulk* Sir John *Shak.*

hulk, *v. i.;* HULKED (hŭlkt); HULK'ING. **1.** To act, go, or linger, in a clumsy, unwieldy, or lazy manner. *Dial.*

2. To grow or rise in bulky form; — usually with *up.*

hulk, *v. t. Obs. or Hist.* **a** To condemn to the prison hulks. **b** To lodge in a hulk vessel, as sailors.

hulk'ing } *a.* Bulky; unwieldy; loutish. "A huge
hulk'y (-ĭ) } *hulking* fellow." *H. Brooke.*

hull (hŭl), *n.* [ME. *hul, hole*, shell, husk, AS. *hulu;* akin to G. *hülle* covering, husk, case, *hüllen* to cover, Goth. *huljan* to cover, AS. *helan* to hele, conceal. See HELE, *v. t.*, HELL.] **1.** The outer covering, or husk, of any fruit or seed, as a pea pod; the calyx or involucre of certain fruits, as the strawberry.

2. Hence, any covering or casing; *pl.*, clothes.

3. A hut, hovel, or shed; a hulk. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

4. The house or room in which grinding wheels operate.

5. [Prob. a different word.] *Naut.* **a** The frame or body of a vessel, exclusive of masts, yards, sails, and rigging. **b** A hulk. *Obs.*

hull down, of a ship, so distant that her hull is concealed by the convexity of the sea. — **h. out,** of a ship, near enough for her hull to be visible. *Obs. or R.* — **h. to,** lying to with sails furled; — said of a ship. *Obs.*

hull, *v. t.;* HULLED (hŭld); HULL'ING. **1.** To strip or take off the hull or hulls of, as corn; to free from integument.

2. To pierce or strike the hull of (a ship) with a shot, torpedo, or the like.

hull, *v. i.* **a** *Naut.* To float or drift with sails furled, as in a storm; to be driven by wind or current. **b** Hence, to loaf about or to wander aimlessly. *Obs. or Dial., U. S.*

hul'la-ba-loo' (hŭl'ä-bä-lōō'), *n.* [Prob. reduplicated from an interjection; cf. HALLOO. *Oxf. E. D.*] A confused noise; uproar; tumult.

The mad rush and blaze and *hullabaloo* of last night's drive (of wild beasts) *Kipling.*

hulled (hŭld), *p. a.* **1.** Deprived of the hulls.

2. Having a hull (of a specified kind); as, black-*hulled.*

hulled corn, kernels of maize prepared for food by removing the hulls, usually by treatment with lye.

hull'er (hŭl'ẽr), *n.* One that hulls; specif., a machine for removing the hulls from grain; a hulling machine.

hum (hŭm), *interj.* [Cf. HEM, *interj.*] Ahem; hem; an inarticulate sound uttered in a pause of speech implying doubt, deliberation, embarrassment, etc.

hum, *v. i.;* HUMMED (hŭmd); HUM'MING. [Cf. HUM, *interj.*] To utter an inarticulate sound, like *h'm*, through the nose in the process of speaking, as from embarrassment, doubt, or affectation; to hem; as, to *hum* and haw.

Therewith al rosy hewed tho wex she,
And gan to *hymme*, and seyde, "so I trowe." *Chaucer.*

hum, *n.* [Cf. HEM, *interj.*] An inarticulate nasal sound or murmur, like *h'm*, uttered by a speaker in pauses, as from embarrassment, affectation, etc.

These shrugs, these *hums* and ha's. *Shak*

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hue. † HEO; HEW; HI, they; HOW.

hue. Dial. Eng. var. of WHEW.

hue, *v. t.* 1. To shout at; to attack, or drive, with shouts. *Obs.* 2. *Fishing.* To balk. *Corn.*

hue, *v. i.* [OF. *huer*. See HUE a shouting.] 1. To make outcry; to shout. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 2. *Fishing* To balk. *Corn.*

Hue'co (wē'kō). Var. of WACO.

huel. † WHALE. [*Corn.*]

hu'el. Var of WHEAL, a mine.

hue'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **hue'less-ness,** *n.*

huem. † HEM, *pron.*

huer. Dial. Eng var. of HAIR.

huer, huerby, huervore, huerof, etc. † WHERE, WHEREBY, etc.

huert. † HEART.

huet. † HUED, WHAT.

huete. † WHEAT.

hueyel. † WHEEL.

huf. † HOOF; HOVE, to hover

huf. Huff. *Ref. Sp.*

hufe. † HOVE.

huff, *interj.* Also **huffa.** [See HUFF, *v.*] An exclamation put in the mouths of swaggerers or bullies, esp. on the stage. *Obs.*

huff, *a.* Huffed; offended; in bad temper. *Obs or Dial.*

huff'cap', *n.* 1. Strong ale. *Obs.* 2. A blusterer; a bully. *Obs.*

huff'cap', *a.* 1 Strong; heady; — said of liquor. *Obs.* [*chaw*]

2. Blustering; swaggering. *Obs.*

huff'er, *n.* = HUFFCAP, 2. *Obs.*

huff'i-ly (hŭf'ĭ-lĭ), *adv* of HUFFY. See -LY.

huff'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

huff'ing-ly, *adv.* Arrogantly; petulantly. *Rare.*

huf'fle (*dial.* hŭf''l), *v. t.* [Dim. & freq. of *huff*, v.] To raise by blowing; inflate. *Obs. or Dial.*

huf'fle, *v. i.* To puff; to bluster. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

huf'fler (*dial.* hŭf''lẽr), *n.* [Cf. HOVELER.] A boatman who carries fresh provisions to ships; pilot, bargeman. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [len. *Obs*]

huff-puff, *a.* Puffed up; swollen.

huff'-shoul'dered, *a.* Having elevated shoulders. *Obs.*

huff'-snuff', *n.* [*huff*, *v.* + *snuff.*] A swashbuckler. *Obs* — *a.* Swashbuckling; bullying. *Obs.*

huf-gale, *n.* A strong wind. *Obs*

huf'ĭl (hŭf''l), *n.* [Dial. var. of *hickwall.*] The European green woodpecker. *Dial. Eng.*

huft. Huffed. *Ref. Sp.*

huf'ty, *n.* [Cf. HUFF, *n.*] A swagger. *Obs.*

huf'y-tuft'y, *n.* [Cf HUFT, TUFT.] Swagger; also, finery. *Obs.* — **huft'y-tuft'y,** *a. Obs.*

hug. † HUGE.

hug. Dial. Eng. var. of HOCK.

hugat. † HOWGATE.

hugd. Hugged. *Ref. Sp.*

huge, *adv.* Hugely. *Obs.*

huge'ful, *a.* Huge *Obs.*

hug'ga-back' (*dial.* hŏg'ä-băk, ŏg'-). Obs. or dial. Eng. for HUCKABACK. [*Dial. Eng.*]

hug'gan. Var. of HUGGIN.

hugge. † HUG, HUGE.

hugge, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *uggа* to fear.] To shiver or shrink, as with fear or cold. *Obs.*

hug'ger Var. of HOGGER.

hug'ger (hŭg'ẽr), *v. t.* = HUGGE, shiver. *Scot.* [hugs.]

hug'ger (hŭg'ẽr), *n.* One who hug'ger. *v. t. & i.* To conceal; lie in ambush. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hug'ger-mug'ger-y, *n.* Secret doings. *Rare.*

hug'ger-um-buff' (hŭg'ẽr-ŭm-bŭf'), *n.* A mixture of fish and potatoes ready to fry into fish cakes. *Local, Brit. Am.*

hug'gin (hŏg''n; ŏg''n), *n.* [Cf. HUCKLE.] Hip bone, esp. of a horse or cow. *Dial. Eng.*

hug'ging-ly (hŭg'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *hugging*, p.pr. See -LY.

Hug'gins and Mug'gins (hŭg'ĭnz, mŭg'ĭnz). [Perh. a corrupt. of HOGEN MOGEN.] An embodiment of vulgar pretension. *Jocular.*

hug'gle (*dial.* ŏg''l; ŭg''l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *hug.*] To hug. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Hugh (hū), *n.* [OF *Hue*, nom of *Huon*, F *Hugues*, fr G. *Hugo;* cf. OHG *hugu* mind.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Hu'go*, F *Hugues* (ŭg); It. *Ugo* (ōō'gō), *Ugolino* (ōō'gō-lē'nō); Sp *Hugo* (ōō'gō); Pg. *Hugo* (ōō'gō); G. & D *Hugo* (hōō'gō). — Dim. *Huggin* (obs.).

Hugh of Lin'coln (lĭn'kŭn). An English Christian boy said by Matthew Paris to have been martyred by the Jews in 1255. He is mentioned in Chaucer's "Prioress's Tale," which embodies a similar legend.

hughe. † HUGE.

Hughes electromagnet (hūz). [After D. E. *Hughes* (1831-1900), Anglo-Am. electrician.] A composite magnet consisting of a permanent magnet having soft-iron pole pieces with magnetizing coils on them. [HUGH. *Scot.*]

Hugh'oc (hū'ŏk), *n.* Dim. of hug'i-ness (hŭj'ĭ-nĕs), *n* Hugeness. *Obs.* [*Obs. Cant.*]

hugmatee, *n.* A kind of ale.

Hu'go (hū'gō), *n.* [G. See HUGH.] Masc. prop. name.

Hu'gon' (ü'gôn') *n.* [F.] An evil spirit, in the popular superstition of southern France, who goes through the country at night, maltreating all whom he meets.

hugtoun. † HAQUETON.

Huguenot Pope. Philippe de Mornay (1549-1623), a distinguished French nobleman, supporter of the Protestant cause.

hug'y (hŭj'ĭ). *a.* Huge. *Obs.*

huh (hŭ), *interj.* Expressing contempt, interrogation, etc.; — a formal spelling for a variety of sounds not properly words.

hui. † HI, they.

hu'i (hōō'ē), *n.* [Hawaiian, a uniting.] Firm; partnership. *Hawaii.*

huich, huiche. † WHICH

Hui-chol' (wē-chōl'), *n.* *pl.* -CHOLES (-chō'lĕs). An Indian of a Mexican tribe variously classed as Piman or Nahuatlan, known for conservative devotion to ancient beliefs, sun worship, use of the peyote, etc. [HOOD.]

huid (hid). Scot. var. of HIDE.

huider, huiderward. † WHITHER, WHITHERWARD.

huidpyk. † HOODPICK.

huf. † HOVE, to hover. [*Scot.*]

huile, v. t. To consider. *Obs.*

huile, huils. † WHILE, WHILES.

huin. † HUNE.

huir. † WHORE [HOARD.]

huird (hûrd). Scot. var. of HEAR, HIRE.

huirne. † HERN.

huisher, *n.* & *v. t.* Usher. *Obs.*

huisht'ly, *adv.* of HUSHT. *Obs.*

‖ **huis'sier'** (wē'syā'), *n.* [F.] A doorkeeper; sheriff's officer; bailiff.

huit. † HOOT.

huit, huite. † WHITE.

hui-tain' (wĭ-tān'), *n.* [F., fr. *huit* eight.] A set or group of eight lines of verse.

‖ **huî'tre** (wē'tr'), *n.*; *pl.* HUITRES (wē'tr'). [F.] An oyster.

‖ **hu'jus an'ni.** [L.] Of this year. [month.]

‖ **hu'jus men'sis.** [L.] Of this

huk'ah. Var. of HOOKAH.

huke. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOOK.

huke (hūk), *n.* [OF. *huque*, LL. *huca;* cf. D. *huik.*] An outer garment worn in Europe in the Middle Ages first by women and later by men. It varied in shape, sometimes being furred and having a hood. *Obs. or Hist*

huke, *v. t.* To cloak as with a huke. *Obs.*

huk'ka. Var. of HOOKAH.

huk'ka-back. † HUCKABACK.

Huk'kok (hŭk'kŏk). *Bib.*

hukstere. † HUCKSTER.

hul. † HILL, *n.*; HULL.

hul. (hŭl). *Bib.*

hulan. † UHLAN.

hulch, *n.* & *v.* [Cf. HUNCH.] = HUNCH. *Obs* — *a* Hunched. *Obs.*

hulch'backed', *a.* Hunchbacked; round-backed. *Obs*

hulched, *a.* Hunched. *Obs.*

hulch'y, *a.* Humpy; gibbous. *Obs.* [HOLD.]

huld. Obs. or dial Eng. pret. of

Hul'dah (hŭl'dä), *n* [Heb. *Khuldāh.*] Lit., a weasel; — fem. prop. name. *Bib.*

hulde. † HILD

hul'dee, hul'di (hŭl'dē), *n.* [Hind. *haldī.*] Turmeric *India.*

hulder, *n.* Prob., alder. *Obs.*

hule. † HILL, to cover; OWL.

hule. Var. of ULE.

hule (*Scot.* hul). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HULL.

hu'let Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HOWLET.

hulfere. † HULVER.

hulgy. † HULCHY.

hulk (*dial.* hŏŏlk, tŭlk), *n.* [AS. *hulc* hut, hovel.] *Obs. or Dial Eng.* 1. A hut; hovel.

2. A husk or hull, as of grain.

hulk, *v. i.* To lie hid. *Obs* — *n.* Hiding *Obs.*

hulk, *v. t.* [See HOLK, *v.*] 1. To disembowel: as, to *hulk* a hare. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hulk'age (hŭl'kĕj), *n.* Hulls or husks of grain. *Dial. Eng.*

hull. † HILL.

hull. Dial. var. of WHOLE.

hull, n. [Cf. HULVER.] Holly. *Obs.*

hul'la-ba-loo', *v. i.* To make a hullabaloo. *Rare.*

hullar. † HOLOUR.

hulle. † HILL, *n.* [LET.]

hul'let Dial. Eng. var. of HOWL.

hull'ing, *n.* An outer covering or garment *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

hul'lion (hŭl'yŭn). Var. of HALLION.

hull'-less, *a.* See -LESS.

hul-lo' (hŭ-lō'), *interj.* Hollo

hull'ock (hŭl'ŭk), *n.* *Naut.* A mere fragment of a sail kept standing to hold a vessel's head to the wind in a storm. *Obs.*

hullok. † HILLOCK.

hul-loo' (hŭ-lōō'), *interj.* Halloo.

hull'y (hŭl'ĭ), *a.* Having or containing hulls.

hu'lo-the-ism (hū'lō-thē-ĭz'm). **hu'lo-ist** (hū'lō-ĭst). Vars. of HYLOTHEISM, HYLOIST.

hulpe. Obs. pret. & p. p. of HELP

Hul'se-an (hŭl'sē-ăn), *a* Of or pert. to John Hulse (1708-86), founder of the Hulsean lectures on divinity and evidences of Christianity at Cambridge University. — **Hulsean lecturer.**

hul'ster (*dial.* ŭl'stẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of HOLSTER.

hul'ster (hŭl'stẽr), [AS. *heolstor.*] A lurking place *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To hide. *Obs.*

hult. † HILL.

hulte. Obs. pret. of HOLD.

hu'lu (hōō'lōō), *n.* [Hawaiian, feather.] A tuft of brilliant yellow feathers from the o-o.

hulve, *n.* Prob. a pipe. *Obs.*

hul'ver (hŭl'vẽr; hŭl'-), *n.* [ME *hulfere;* perh. akin to E *holly*] The holly. *Dial Eng.*

hul'ver-head', -hed'ed, *a.* Stupid; foolish. *Slang, Eng Dial.*

hulver oak. Holm oak *Dial. Eng.*

hul'wort', *n* Cat thyme. *Obs.*

hu'ly. Scot. var of HOOLY.

hum. Dial. var. of HOME.

hum (hŭm), *v. i.* [Of imitative origin; cf. G. *hummen*, D. *hommelen*.] **1.** To utter a sound like, or suggestive of, that of the letter *m* prolonged, without opening the mouth, esp. as expressive of: (1) dissent or disapprobation; (2) approbation or applause, (3) surprise or doubt.

The cloudy messenger turns me his back
And *hums* *Shak.*

2. To make a low prolonged sound like that of a bee in flight; to drone; buzz; as, a *humming* top.

3. To sing with closed lips and without articulating.

4. To give forth a low, murmuring, indistinct sound, as from the blending of many voices; as, the street *hums*.

5. To be very active or spirited; as, when he came into his fortune he made things *hum* *Colloq.*

6. To have an internal humming; as, my head *hums*.

hum, *v. t.* **1.** To sing with the lips closed and without articulation; as, to *hum* a tune.

2. To affect or effect by humming; as, he *hummed* me to sleep; to *hum* one's self to rest.

hum, *n.* **1.** Act of humming, or the sound made by humming; as, a *hum* of approbation; specif.: **a** A low monotonous noise, as of bees in flight, of a swiftly revolving top, of a whirling wheel, or the like; a drone; a buzz.

The shard-borne beetle with his drowsy *hums.* *Shak.*

b The confused noise of a crowd or of machinery, etc., heard at a distance; as, the *hum* of industry. **c** The humming of a melody; also, the melody.

2. [Perh. so called because causing a humming in the head.] A kind of strong drink. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*

hum, *n.* [Cf. HUMBUG.] Imposition, or a case of it; hoax. — *v. t.* To impose on; to humbug. *Both Slang or Colloq.*

hu'man (hū'măn), *a.* [F. *humain*, L. *humanus;* akin to *homo* man. See HOMAGE; cf. HUMANE, OMBER.] **1.** Belonging or relating to man, characteristic of man in his proper nature or as an individual type; as, *human* lineaments; *human* nature; *human* frailties.

2. Characteristic of, or relating to, man in his essential nature as distinguished from the nonhuman, specif.: **a** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, man or his attributes, in distinction from the lower animal world; as, the dog displayed *human* intelligence. **b** Of or relating to man as distinguished from the superhuman or the extrahuman, from the divine, or from nature; belonging to finite intelligence and powers.

To err is *human;* to forgive, divine *Pope.*

The *human* element, the cosmical, and the Divine has each in turn failed of its first rights. *J. Martineau.*

3. Designating, or being, a man; consisting of men; having human form or attributes, as, a *human* being; *human* sacrifices; the *human* race.

4. Of or pert. to the social life, or the collective relations, of mankind; as, *human* institutions; *human* progress.

It is the fashion of Italy to add the petty industry of age and childhood to the hum of *human* toil *Hawthorne*

5. *Astrol.* Symbolized or figured by a human being; as, *human* constellations; the *human* signs (Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Aquarius).

6. = HUMANE.

Syn. — HUMAN, HUMANE, MORTAL. HUMAN applies to whatever is characteristic of man as man; it frequently connotes, esp in modern usage, the common sympathies, passions, or failings of men, often in implied contrast with an attitude of superiority to them, as, "brutish forms, rather than *human*" (*Milton*); "if powers divine behold our *human* actions" (*Shak.*); "Yet tears to *human* suffering are due" (*Wordsworth*); "I thought I could not breathe in that fine air, that pure severity of perfect light — I yearned for warmth and color which I found in Lancelot — now I see thee what thou art, thou art the highest and most *human* too, not Lancelot, nor another" (*Tennyson*); he is a very *human* person. HUMANE (still sometimes applied broadly to whatever is befitting or honorable to humanity or which tends to humanize or refine) commonly refers, in modern usage, to that which evinces active sympathy or compassion for other human beings, or (esp.) for the lower animals; as, "Shakespeare or Vergil — souls in whom sweetness and light, and all that in *human* nature is most *humane*, were eminent" (*M. Arnold*); *humane* studies; "Ah, treat [thy horses] kindly! . . . show that thou hast mercy, which the great, with needless hurry whirled from place to place, *humane* as they would seem, not always show" (*Cowper*); the *Humane* Society. MORTAL, as here compared (see DEADLY), emphasizes more strongly than *human* the idea of transiency, limitation, or frailty, and (often) suggests a contrast with *immortal*; as, "invisible to *mortal* sight" (*Milton*); "our *mortal* nature's strife" (*Shelley*); "her stature more than *mortal*" (*Tennyson*); cf. "looking . . . larger than *human*" (*id.*); "What fools these *mortals* be!" (*Shak.*).

Human period, *Geol*, the present geological period; — called also *Recent period*. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.

hu'man, *n.* A human being. *Now Chiefly Humorous.*

Sprung of *humans* that inhabit earth. *Chapman.*

hu-mane' (hū-mān'; *formerly also accented* hu'mane), *a.* [L. *humanus:* cf. F. *humain.* See HUMAN.] **1.** Pertaining to man; human. *Obs.*

2. Having the feelings and inclinations creditable to man; having, showing, or evidencing, a disposition to treat other human beings or animals with kindness or compassion; kind; benevolent. *Humane* was at first but a variant spelling of *human* (see pron.), but during the 16th and 17th centuries became more and more restricted to the senses involving moral qualities.

What distinguishes the whole work of Raphael is its humanity in the double sense of the *humane* and the human *J. A. Symonds.*

3. Humanizing; exalting; refining; as, *humane* studies.

Syn. — Kind, benevolent, compassionate, sympathetic, tender-hearted; lenient, clement, pitiful, forgiving. HUMANE, MERCIFUL. HUMANE (see HUMAN) emphasizes the element of kindness, benevolence, or sympathy, without necessary implication of a possible conflict between these and opposite feelings; MERCIFUL more frequently implies forbearing treatment, esp. of those who have offended, or who merit (or are defenseless against) severity; as, "Christianity, the most compassionate and *humane* religion in the world" (*Bp. Pearce*); "I will be *merciful* to their unrighteousness" (*Heb.* viii. 12); the *humane* spirit of prison reform; "Away with her to prison! — Good my lord, be good to me; your honor is accounted a *merciful* man" (*Shak.*). See MERCY, PITY.

— **hu-mane'ly,** *adv.* — **hu-mane'ness,** *n.*

hu'man-hood (hū'măn-hŏŏd), *n.* State, condition, or position, of being human; humanity.

hu-man'i-fy (hū-măn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*human* + *-fy.*] To make human; to invest with a human personality; to incarnate.

The *humanifying* of the divine Word. *H. B. Wilson*

hu'man-ism (hū'măn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Human nature or disposition; humanity.

A being who had rejected with indifference the attitude of sex for the loftier quality of abstract *humanism.* *T. Hardy.*

2. The study of the humanities; polite learning, esp. [often *cap.*] that of which there was a great revival by those called Humanists who brought the Greek and Roman classics into new vogue during the Renaissance.

3. A system, mode, or attitude of thought or action centering upon distinctively human interests or ideals, esp. as contrasted with naturalistic or religious interests.

Gradually, attention is turned more and more from the outer world to the mind of man The first period had been one of naturalism; the second is one of a sort of new *humanism.* *Josiah Royce*

To remember that Man is the measure of all things, i. e., of his whole experience world, and that if our standard measure prove false all our measurements are vitiated; to remember that Man is the maker of the sciences which subserve his human purposes; to remember that an ultimate philosophy which analyzes us away is thereby merely exhibiting its failure to achieve its purpose, that . . . is the real root of *Humanism*, whence all its auxiliary doctrines spring *F. C. S. Schiller*

hu'man-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *humaniste.*] **1.** [*cap.*] A promoter or advocate of the Humanism of the Renaissance.

2. One who pursues the study of the humanities.

3. An advocate of philosophical humanism

hu'man-ist, *a.* Characterized by humanism; human.

hu'man-is'tic (-Is'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to humanity; as, *humanistic* devotion.

2. Of or pertaining to humanism or humanists.

hu-man'i-ta'ri-an (hū-măn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, humanitarians or humanitarianism.

hu-man'i-ta'ri-an, *n.* [From HUMANITY.] **1.** An adherent of humanitarianism, theological or ethical.

2. One actively concerned in promoting the welfare of his kind; a philanthropist. This meaning did not become generally recognized until about 1880.

hu-man'i-ta'ri-an-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** *Theol. & Ch. Hist.* The distinctive tenet denying the divinity of Christ; also, the system of doctrine based upon this view of Christ.

2 *Ethics.* **a** The doctrine that man's obligations are limited to, and dependent alone on, man and human relations. **b** The doctrine of Saint-Simon that man's nature is perfectible through his own efforts without divine grace.

3. Regard for the interests of mankind; broad benevolence or philanthropy.

hu-man'i-ty (hū-măn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F *humanité*, L. *humanitas.* See HUMAN.] **1.** **a** Quality or condition of being human; the peculiar nature of man, by which he is distinguished from other beings; specif., *Metaph*, man's consciousness of himself as human in kind and as distinguished from the objective and the superhuman worlds. **b** *pl.* Human characteristics and attributes; feelings or sensibilities common to mankind; matters of interest or appeal to men generally; as, his devotion to science never led him to forget the *humanities* of life.

2. Quality of being humane; the kind feelings, dispositions, and sympathies of man; esp., a disposition to relieve distress, and to treat all creatures with kindness.

The common offices of *humanity* and friendship. *Locke*

3. **a** Mental cultivation; liberal education; instruction in classical and polite literature; in the Scotch universities, the Latin language and literature. *Archaic.*

Polished with *humanity.* *Holland.*

b Usually in *pl.*, with *the:* The branches of polite learning, esp. the ancient classics; belles-lettres; sometimes, secular, as distinguished from theological, learning.

4. Mankind; human beings collectively; the human race. It is a debt we owe to *humanity.* *S. S. Smith*

hu'man-i-za'tion (hū'măn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of humanizing, or condition of being humanized.

hu'man-ize (hū'măn-īz), *v. t.;* HU'MAN-IZED (-īzd); HU'MAN-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *humaniser.*] **1.** To make human; to give a human character or expression to; to adapt to human nature or use. "*Humanized* divinities." *Caird.*

2. To render humane; to soften; to make gentle by overcoming cruelty and rudeness; to refine or civilize; as, "the *humanizing* effect of music." *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

Was it the business of magic to *humanize* our natures with compassion? *Addison.*

3. *Med.* To convert into something belonging to man; to make like that of man, as vaccine lymph or milk.

hu'man-ize, *v. i.* To become or be made more humane; to become civilized; to be ameliorated.

hu'man-kind' (-kīnd'), *n.* Mankind; the human race.

hu'man-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a human manner; after the manner of men; according to the knowledge, wisdom, or experience of men; as, the prospect, *humanly* speaking, is bad.

This little seed . . . how *humanly* it dies. *G. D. Boardman.*

2. Kindly; humanely. *Obs. or R.*

hum'ble (hŭm'b'l; *formerly, and still occas.,* ŭm'b'l), *a.;* HUM'BLER (-blĕr); HUM'BLEST (-blĕst). [ME. also *umble*, F. *humble*, fr. L. *humilis* on the ground, low, fr. *humus* the earth, ground, cf. Gr. χαμαί on the ground. Cf. CHAMELEON, HUMILIATE, HOMAGE.] **1.** Thinking lowly of one's self; claiming little as one's desert; not proud or assertive in spirit, manner, or seeming; lowly; meek.

Without a *humble* imitation of the divine Author of our . . . religion we can never hope to be a happy nation. *Washington*

2. Near the ground; not high or lofty; not pretentious or magnificent; unpretending; unassuming; as, a *humble* cottage.

Thy *humble* nest built on the ground. *Cowley*
My low and *humble* name *Shak.*

Syn. — Unpretending, unassuming, modest, meek, mild; poor, mean, plain, simple. — HUMBLE, LOWLY, LOW. HUMBLE (opposed to *proud*) and LOWLY (often opposed to *lofty*) are frequently interchangeable, whether referring to freedom from pride, or to modest or unpretentious state or condition; as, "God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace unto the *humble*" (*James* iv. 6); "Surely he scorneth the scorners, but he giveth grace unto the *lowly*" (*Prov.* iii. 34); "poor *lowly* maid" (*Shak.*); "poor *humble* swain" (*id.*). In modern usage, *humble* often connotes undue self-depreciation, sometimes verging on abjectness; *lowly* is less frequently applied to persons, and carries no derogatory implication; as, "She is *humble* to abjectness" (*De Quincey*); cf. to eat *humble* pie, "Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart, . . . and yet thy heart the *loutliest* duties on herself did lay" (*Wordsworth*). Low, on account of its common implication of inferiority, is rare as a synonym for *humble* or *lowly*, except where the context renders its meaning clear; as, "That mood which with the lofty sanctifies the *low*" (*Wordsworth*); cf. "*Low* desires, *low* thoughts had there no place; yet was his heart *lowly;* for he was meek in gratitude" (*id.*). See MENIAL, SHY, ABASE.

Humble Petition and Advice. *Eng. Hist.*, a petition presented to Cromwell by the Parliament summoned in 1656, asking that certain changes of the constitution might be agreed to by mutual consent, and that he should assume the title of king. Cromwell rejected the title, and it was passed in an amended form, in May, 1657, and assented to by Cromwell. In June it was modified by the Additional Petition and Advice. — **h. pie.** **a** Umble pie, or pie made of the inferior parts of a deer and served to the huntsman and other servants. **b** In the phrase *to eat humble pie*, humiliation. See under EAT. — **h. plant,** the sensitive plant.

hum'ble (hŭm'b'l; *see the adj.*), *v. t.;* HUM'BLED (-b'ld), HUM'BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To bring low; to reduce the power, independence, or exaltation of; to lower, abase; humiliate.

The genius which *humbled* six marshals of France *Macaulay.*
Receive them then, the tribute that I owe,
Mine honor's ensigns *humbled* at thy feet *Shak.*

2. To make humble or lowly in mind; to abase the pride or arrogance of; to reduce the self-sufficiency of; to make meek and submissive; — often used reflexively.

Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you. *1 Pet* v 6

Syn. — Lower, mortify, disgrace, degrade. See ABASE.

hum'ble-bee' (-bē'), *n.* [ME. *humbylbee*, *hombullbe;* cf. D. *hommel*, G. *hummel*, OHG. *humbal*, Dan. *humle*, Sw. *humla;* prob. not akin to *hum.* Cf. BUMBLEBEE.] The bumblebee. "A red-hipped *humblebee.*" *Shak.*

hum'bly (hŭm'blĭ), *adv.* With humility; lowly.

hum'bug' (hŭm'bŭg'), *n.* [Of unknown origin.] **1.** An imposition under fair pretenses; something contrived to deceive and mislead; a trick by cajolery; hoax; fraud; sham.

2. A spirit of deception; pretense; imposture.

3. One who deceives or misleads; a deceitful or trickish fellow; an impostor.

4. A kind of candy. *Dial. Eng.*

hum'bug', *v. t;* HUM'BUGGED (-bŭgd'), HUM'BUG'GING (-bŭg'ĭng). **1.** To deceive; to impose on; to cajole; to hoax.

2. To gain, change, or effect by humbug or trickery; as, the confidence man *humbugged* $100 from him.

hum'bug', *v. i.* To play the part of a humbug.

hum'drum' (-drŭm'), *a.* **1.** Monotonous; dull; commonplace. "A *humdrum* crone." *Bryant.*

2. Without decision or without difference. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

Syn. — See IRKSOME.

hum'drum', *n.* **1.** A dull fellow; a bore.

2. Monotonous and tedious commonplaceness; dull talk or action; anything that is humdrum.

Dissatisfied with *humdrum* *The Nation*

3. A low one-horse cart with three wheels. *Dial. Eng.*

4. Dejection; the blues;—usually in *pl. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Hum'e-an (hūm'ē-ăn), *a.* Like, or pert. to, the methods, doctrines, or skepticism of David Hume. See HUMISM.

The *Humean*, or ultra-agnostic, dictum, that what is neither abstract reasoning concerning quantity or number, nor yet experimental reasoning concerning matter-of-fact existence, can only be sophistry or illusion *James Ward.*

hu-mect' (hū-mĕkt') } *v. t. & i.* [L. *humectare*, *humec-*
hu-mec'tate (-mĕk'tāt) } *tatum*, fr. *humectus* moist, fr. *humere* to be moist: cf. F. *humecter.*] To moisten; to wet, to become moist. *Rare.*

hu'mec-ta'tion (hū'mĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *humectatio:* cf. F. *humectation.*] Act of moistening or wetting, or condition of being wet or moistened; also, *Obs.*, liquefaction.

hu'mer-al (hū'mĕr-ăl), *a.* [L. *humerus* the shoulder: cf. F. *huméral.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to, or situated in the region of, the humerus; brachial

2. Of or pertaining to the shoulder.

3. *Zoöl.* Pert. to or designating: (1) The anterior basal angle of an insect's wing (in beetles the exterior front angle of the elytra). (2) The anterior corner of the thorax of Diptera. (3) One of the pairs of horny plates on the plastron of turtles.

humeral veil, *R. C. Ch.*, an oblong veil or scarf of the same material as the vestments, worn round the shoulders at High Mass by the subdeacon when he holds the paten, between the Offertory and Paternoster, and by the priest

Hum. *Abbr.* Humphrey.

hu'man-ate, *a.* [LL. *humanatus.*] Imbued with humanity. *Obs.* — **hu'man-a'tion,** *n. Obs.*

hu-man'ics (hū-măn'ĭks), *n.* Study of human nature. *Rare.*

hu-man'i-fi-ca'tion (-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The making or treating as human *Rare.*

hu-man'i-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*human* + *form.*] Having, or attributing to God, a human form or nature; anthropomorphic. *R.* — **hu-man'i-for'mi-an,** *n. R.*

‖ **hu-ma'ni ni'hil a'li-e'num** [L.] Nothing human (is) foreign. See HOMO SUM, etc.

hu'man-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

hu'man-is'ti-cal, *a.* Humanistic — **hu'man-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hu-man'i-ta-ry (hū-măn'ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to men or humanity. *Rare.* **b** Humanitarian; philanthropic. *Rare.*

hu'ma-ni'tian (hū'mă-nĭ'shăn), *n.* A humanist; a classical scholar. *Obs.*

hu'man-iz'er (hū'măn-īz'ẽr), *n.* One that humanizes.

hu'man-like', *a.* See -LIKE.

hu'man-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **hu-ma'num est er-ra're** [L.] To err is human.

hu'mate (hū'māt), *n.* [L. *humus* the earth, ground.] *Chem.* A salt of humic acid.

hu-ma'tion (hū-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *humatio*, fr. *humare* to cover with earth, to inter, fr. *humus* earth.] Interment. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

hum'bird', *n.* Humming bird.

hum'bl. Humble. *Ref. Sp.*

hum'bld. Humbled. *Ref. Sp.*

hum'ble. Var. of HUMMEL.

hum'ble, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *hommelen* to hum, buzz, G. *hummeln;* prob. imitative.] To hum like a bee; to rumble *Obs.*

hum'ble, *v. t.* To show humility: to humble one's self. *Rare.*

hum'ble-fi-ca'tion (hŭm'bl-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*humble* + *-fication.*] Pretense of humility. *R.*

humblehede. Prob., corruption of *humble bed.* *Obs.*

hum'ble-ly. ✝ HUMBLY. [*R.*

hum'ble-ment, *n.* Humiliation.

hum'ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hum'bler (hŭm'blẽr), *n.* One that humbles.

hum'bles. ✝ UMBLES.

humblesse, *n.* [OF., also *humblece.*] Humbleness; humility. *Obs* [An obeisance. *Obs.*

hum-bles'so,n See HUMBLESSE.

humblete. *n.* [OF *humbleté.*] Humility. *Obs* [p. pr

hum'bling-ly. *adv.* of *humbling.*

Hum'boldt cur'rent (hŭm'bōlt). = PERUVIAN CURRENT.

hum-boldt'i-lite (hŭm-bōl'tĭ-līt), *n.* [After Baron Alexander von *Humboldt;* see -LITE.] *Min.* A variety of melilite

hum'boldt-ine (hŭm'bōlt-ĭn; -ēn), *n. Min* Native ferrous oxalate, $2FeC_2O_4+3H_2O$, found usually in capillary crystals

hum'boldt-ite (-ĭt), *n. Min.* a Datolite b Humboldtine.

hum'bug'a-ble (hŭm'bŭg'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE — **hum'bug-a-bil'i-ty** (-bŭg-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

hum'bug'ger (-ẽr), *n.* One who humbugs. — **hum'bug'ger-y** (-ĭ), *n.* — **hum'bug'gism** (-bŭg'-ĭz'm), *n.*

hum'buzz', *n.* [*hum* + *buzz.*] The cockchafer *Local Eng.*

humbylbee. ✝ HUMBLEBEE.

hum'drum', *adv.* Undecidedly; indifferently. *Obs.* [DRUMNESS

hum-drum'mi-ness. *n.* = HUM-DRUM'ISH-NESS.

hum-drum'mish, *a.* See -ISH — **hum-drum'mish-ness,** *n.*

hum-drum'ness, *n.* See -NESS

hum'dud'geon (hŭm'dŭj'ŭn), **hum'dur'geon,** *a* [*hum* an imposition + *dudgeon* anger.] An imaginary illness or pain; a loud complaint about a trifling matter. *Obs. or Scot. Slang.*

hume. *n.* A hymn *Dial. Eng*

hu-mec'tant (hū-mĕk'tănt), *a.* [L. *humectans*, p pr.] Diluent; moistening. — *n* A diluent

hu-mec'tate. *a.* [L *humectatus*, p. p.] Moistened. *Obs.*

hu-mec'ta-tive, hu-mec'tive, *a. & n.* = HUMECTANT. *Obs. or R*

hu'me-fy. ✝ HUMIFY.

humelich. ✝ HUMILY.

when he raises the monstrance to give benediction with the Blessed Sacrament. It is also worn by priests and deacons when they remove the Blessed Sacrament from one place to another or carry it in procession. In this veil the paten, pyx, or monstrance is wrapped for protection.

hu'mer-o- (hū'mĕr-ō-). A combining form indicating *connection with*, or *relation to, the humerus*.

hu'mer-o-ra'di-al (-rā'dĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the humerus and radius. — **humeroradial**, *or* **antebrachial index**, the ratio of the length of the radius to that of the humerus (in hundredths of the latter).

hu'mer-us (hū'mĕr-ŭs), *n.*, *pl.* -MERI (-ī). [L., better *umerus*.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The bone of the brachium, or upper part of the arm or fore limb, from the shoulder to the elbow. In man it has at the upper end a large rounded head for articulation with the scapula, and two tuberosities for attachment of muscles. At the lower end there are a pair of **condyles** and a large articular surface with a pulley-shaped portion (the **trochlea**) for the ulna and a rounded eminence (the **capitellum**, or **radial head**) for the radius. The constriction above the tuberosities is the **anatomical neck**, that below the tuberosities the **surgical neck**. **b** The part of the limb containing the humerus; the brachium.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** The third joint of the anterior legs of an insect. **b** The subcostal vein of the anterior wings of certain insects.

hu-met'ty (hū-mĕt'ĭ), **hu-met'tée** (-tā; -tĭ), *a.* [Cf. HUMET.] *Her.* Couped at the extremities, as a chevron or fess.

hu'mic (hū'mĭk), *a.* [L. *humus* the earth, ground.] *Chem.* Pert. to or derived from humus; as, *humic* acid. See HUMUS.

hu'mi-cu-ba'tion (hū'mĭ-kū-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *humi* on the ground + *cubare* to lie down.] Act or practice of lying on the ground, esp. in penitence or abasement. *Archaic.*

hu'mid (hū'mĭd), *a.* [L. *humidus, umidus*, fr. *humere, umere*, to be moist: cf. F. *humide*.] **1.** Containing, or characterized by, sensible moisture; damp; moist; vaporous; as, *humid* air.

2. Specif.: **a** *Medieval Physiol.* Characterized by humor. See COMPLEXION, HUMOR, 2. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** *Med.* Having a moist or fluid discharge; as, *humid* gangrene.

Syn. — See MOIST.

humid process *or* **way.** = *wet process or way*. See WET, *a.*, 3.

hu-mid'i-fy (hū-mĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*humid* + *-fy*.] To render humid, as the atmosphere; to moisten; damp. — **hu-mid'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **hu-mid'i-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.*

hu-mid'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *humidité*.] **1.** Moisture; dampness; a moderate degree of wetness, which is perceptible to the eye or touch, esp. of the atmosphere, or of anything which has absorbed moisture from the atmosphere, as clothing. In meteorology, **absolute humidity** indicates the amount of vapor actually present in the air, and is expressed either in its expansive force, or in its weight in grains per cubic foot of air. The **relative humidity** is of greater importance; it is the ratio of the vapor actually present as compared with the greatest amount the air could possibly contain at the given temperature. In hygrometrical reports (as of the United States Signal Service) complete saturation of the air is designated by *humidity* 100, and partial saturation by smaller numbers.

2. The juices of animals or of plants. *Obs.*

hu-mil'i-ate (hū-mĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; HU-MIL'I-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); HU-MIL'I-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *humiliatus*, p. p. of *humiliare*, fr. *humilis*. See HUMBLE.] To reduce to a lower position in one's own eyes, or in the eyes of others; to injure the self-respect of; to humble; mortify.

We stand *humiliated* rather than encouraged. *M. Arnold.*

Syn. — Degrade, disgrace, shame. See ABASE.

hu-mil'i-at'ing (-āt'ĭng), *p. a.* Lowering one's position or dignity; humbling; mortifying. — **hu-mil'i-at'ing-ly**, *adv.*

hu-mil'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *humiliatio*: cf. F. *humiliation*.] Act of humiliating, or state of being humiliated; abasement of pride; mortification.

humiliation of Christ, *Theol.*, the sum of the earthly incidents and physical restrictions to which Christ was subjected, as birth, education, passion, death, as distinguished from the incidents, such as resurrection, ascension, glorification, which constitute his *exaltation*.

hu-mil'i-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to humiliate.

hu-mil'i-ty (hū-mĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *humilite*, OF. *humilité, humelité*, F. *humilité*, fr. L. *humilitas*. See HUMBLE.] **1.** State or quality of being humble in spirit; freedom from pride and arrogance; lowliness of mind; a modest estimate of one's own worth; self-abasement.

Serving the Lord with all *humility* of mind. *Acts* xx. 19.

2. An act of submission or humble courtesy.

With these *humilities* they satisfied the young king. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. Humble condition or estate; humbleness. *Obs. or R.*

4. Any of several kinds of snipe. *Obs. New Eng.*

Syn. — Lowliness, humbleness, meekness, modesty.

hu'min (hū'mĭn), *n.* [L. *humus* the earth, ground.] *Chem.* A constituent of humus. See HUMUS.

hu'mi-ri' (ōō'mē-rē'), *n.* [Tupi *umiri*, the name of the tree.] **a** A fragrant balsam from various Brazilian trees of the genus *Humiria*. It is used as a perfume and also as the basis of an ointment. **b** Any species of *Humiria*.

Hum'ism (hūm'ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines or methods of the Scottish philosopher David Hume (1711–76), esp. his philosophical skepticism, according to which he restricted human knowledge to experience of ideas and impressions and denied the possibility of obtaining any ultimate verification of their truth or falsehood. See HUMEAN.

Hum'ist (hūm'ĭst), *n.* One who adheres to Hume's doctrines or follows his philosophical methods.

hum'ite (hūm'ĭt), *n.* [After Sir A. *Hume*.] *Min.* A white, yellow, brown, or red mineral, brittle and of vitreous to resinous luster. It is a basic silicate of magnesium containing fluorine, and is found in the ejected masses of Vesuvius, and elsewhere. H., 6.–6.5. Sp. gr., 3.1–3.2.

humite group. *Min.* A group of four isomorphous minerals, prolectite, chondrodite, humite, and clinohumite. Its members resemble one another very closely in chemical composition, in physical properties, and even in crystallization, in spite of the fact that humite is orthorhombic, while the others are monoclinic. See HUMITE.

hum'mer (hŭm'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that hums; also, *Colloq. or Slang*, a person or thing noted for great energy, spirits, activity, or liveliness, as, the political rally was a *hummer*.

2. A humming bird.

hum'ming (-ĭng), *p pr. & vb. n.* of HUM. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Droning; buzzing. **b** Active or spirited; big; extraordinary. *Colloq.* **c** Frothing; seething; strong; — said of ale or beer and various liquors. *Colloq.*

Ruby-and-topaz Humming Bird (*Chrysolampis mosquitus*)

humming bird, any of numerous nonpasserine birds which constitute the family Trochilidæ, remarkable for the small size of most species, and the brilliant iridescent plumage of the males, which in some forms have remarkable crests, neck tufts, or elongated tail feathers. The family comprises the smallest of birds, many being less than three inches long. Anatomically they are related to the swifts, and like them have narrow wings with long primaries, but the bill is slender and the tongue very extensile. Their food, mostly obtained by hovering over flowers, consists of small insects, nectar, etc. In flying, the beats of their wings are so rapid that only a blur is visible, and a humming sound is produced. They are pugnacious in disposition and courageous in defending their nests against larger birds and animals. Their voice is weak and usually unmusical. The nests are often beautifully constructed. But two white eggs are laid. Numerous genera and over 400 species, all American and mostly tropical, are known. A single species, the rubythroat (*Trochilus colubris*), occurs in the eastern United States and Canada. Several are found in the western States, notably the broad-tailed humming bird (*Selasphorus platycercus*) in the Rocky Mountain region, and the rufous humming bird (*S. rufus*), which is common on the Pacific coast and ranges north to Alaska. — **h.-bird bush**, a South American fabaceous shrub (*Æschynomene montevidensis*) the flowers of which are much frequented by humming birds. — **h.-bird moth**, a hawk moth. — **h.-bird's trumpet**, the California fuchsia (*Zauschneria*).

hum'mock (hŭm'ŭk), *n.* [Perh. connected with *hump*. See HUMP.] **1.** A rounded or conical knoll or hillock, such as can be seen from the sea by sailors; a rise of ground of no great extent, above a level surface.

2. A ridge or pile of ice on an ice field.

3. = HAMMOCK, 2. *Southern U. S.*

hum'mock, *v. t. & i.*; HUM'MOCKED (-ŭkt); HUM'MOCK-ING. To form into hummocks, esp. on an ice field.

The surface is much *hummocked*. *F. G. Jackson*

hum'mock-y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in hummocks; uneven; resembling a hummock.

hum note. The humming tone given by the whole mass of a vibrating bell, an octave below its fundamental note.

hu'mor, hu'mour (hū'mĕr; ū'-; 277: *see note below*), *n.* [ME. also *umour, umor*, OF. *humor, umor*, F. *humeur*, L. *humor, umor*, moisture, fluid, fr. *humere, umere*, to be moist. Cf. HUMID.] **1.** Moisture; vapor. *Obs.*

2. In old physiology, a fluid or juice of an animal or plant; specif., one of the four fluids (blood, phlegm, choler, or yellow bile, and melancholy or black bile) conceived as entering into the constitution of the body and determining, by their relative proportions, a person's health and temperament (which see). Hence, one's disposition or state of mind, whether constitutional, habitual, or temporary; temperament; temper; mood, as, good *humor*; ill *humor*.

A prince of a pleasant *humor* *Bacon*

3. *Med.* **a** A morbid animal fluid. **b** Any chronic cutaneous affection arising from a morbid state of the blood.

4. A changing and uncertain state of mind; a caprice; freak; vagary; whim; fancy; *pl.*, freakish or whimsical actions or happenings.

Has he not *humors* to be endured? *South.*

The *humors* of election day *Hawthorne.*

I have an *humor* to knock you indifferently well *Shak.*

5. a The mental faculty of discovering, expressing, or appreciating ludicrous or absurdly incongruous elements in ideas, situations, happenings, or acts; droll imagination or its expression; — distinguished from *wit* as less purely intellectual and having more kindly sympathy with human nature and as often blended with pathos.

Humor in its first analysis is a perception of the incongruous. *Lowell.*

I should call *humor* . . . a mixture of love and wit. *Thackeray.*

b That quality in a happening, an action, a situation, or an expression of ideas, which appeals to a sense of the ludicrous or absurdly incongruous; comicality; fun; as, the *humor* of his plight; the *humor* of the book is delightful.

☞ The *h*, formerly silent, is now generally pronounced, both in England and the United States, although many good speakers, following the older orthoepists, as Smart, omit it, esp. in the senses referring to mental states.

Syn. — Playfulness, pleasantry; temper, disposition; whim, fancy, caprice. See WIT, MOOD.

out of humor *or* **humour**, displeased; dissatisfied; in an unpleasant frame of mind.

hu'mor, hu'mour (hū'mĕr; ū'-; 277; *see under noun*), *v. t.*; HU'MORED, HU'MOURED (-mĕrd); HU'MOR-ING, HU'MOUR-ING. **1.** To comply with the humor of; to soothe or content by indulgence or compliant treatment; to gratify; please; indulge. "You *humor* me when I am sick." *Pope.*

2. To comply with the nature of; to adjust matters to the peculiarities or exigencies of; to adapt one's self to.

It is my part to invent, and the musician's to *humor* that invention. *Dryden.*

3. To manipulate gently; to guide or handle delicately; as, the angler *humored* his flies.

Syn. — See GRATIFY.

hu'mor-al (hū'mĕr-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *humoral*.] Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the humors; as, a *humoral* fever.

humoral pathology. *Med.* = HUMORALISM **b**.

hu'mor-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* **a** State or quality of being humoral. **b** An obsolete doctrine of the nature of diseases which attributes all morbid phenomena to the disordered condition of the fluids, or humors, of the body. — **hu'mor-al-ist**, *n.* — **hu'mor-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

hu'mor-ist, hu'mour-ist (-ĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *humoriste*.] **1.** One subject to humors or whims; one who has some peculiarity or eccentricity of character, which he indulges in odd or whimsical ways.

He [Roger de Coverley] . . . was a great *humorist* in all parts of his life. *Addison.*

2. One who displays humor in speaking or writing; one who has a facetious fancy or genius; a wag; a droll.

The reputation of wits and *humorists*. *Addison.*

3. *Med.* A believer in humoralism. *Obs. or Hist.*

4. One who humors, or indulges. *Obs & R.*

hu'mor-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a humorist.

The *humoristic* touch of Lamb. *Harper's Mag.*

2. *Med.* Humoralistic. *Obs. or Hist.*

hu'mor-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To humor; also, to treat or regard humorously.

hu'mor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *humorosus, umorosus*, moist. See HUMOR.] **1.** Moist; humid; watery. *Obs.*

2. Subject to, or governed by, humor or caprice; capricious; whimsical. "*Humorous* as the wind." *Dryden.*

3. *Med.* Humoral. *Obs.*

4. Full of, or characterized by, humor; jocular; funny; as, a *humorous* story or author; a *humorous* aspect.

Syn. — Jocose, facetious, pleasant, merry.

hu'mor-ous, *n.* The quality or characteristic of humor; humor as an abstract thing. See HUMOR, 5 a & **b**.

hu'mor-ous-ly, *adv.* **1.** Capriciously; whimsically.

We resolve rashly, slily, or *humorously*. *Calamy.*

2. Facetiously; jocosely; with humor.

hu'mor-ous-ness, *n.* **1.** Moodiness; capriciousness; whimsicality. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. Facetiousness; jocoseness; humor.

hu'mor-some, hu'mour-some (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Full of humors; moody; whimsical; capricious; fantastic.

The commons do not abet *humorsome*, factious arms. *Burke.*

2. Humorous; jocose. *Obs. or R.*

— **hu'mor-some-ly, hu'mour-some-ly**, *adv.* — **hu'mor-some-ness, hu'mour-some-ness**, *n.*

hu'mous (hū'mŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to humus; containing a relatively large amount of humus; as, *humous* soils.

hump (hŭmp), *n.* [Cf. D. *homp* a lump, LG. *hump* heap, hill, stump, and E HUNCH.] **1.** A rounded protuberance; esp., the protuberance formed by a crooked back in human beings, or the fleshy protuberance on the back of some animals, as the camel, bison, and whale.

2. A mound or hummock; specif., *Railroads*, a mound in a switch yard, up one side of which the cars are pulled by an engine, and down the other side of which they run by gravity, being switched to their proper tracks.

3. A humpbacked person. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

4. A fit of the blues or ill temper; sulks. *Slang, Eng.*

5. A long tramp with a bundle on one's back; as, a *hump* of fifty miles. *Slang, Australia.*

hump, *v. t.*; HUMPED (hŭmpt); HUMP'ING. **1.** To make hump-shaped; to hunch; — often with *up*.

The cattle were very uncomfortable, standing *humped* up in the bushes. *T. Roosevelt*

2. To put or carry on the (humped) back; to shoulder; hence, to carry, in general. *Slang, Australia.*

3. To bend or gather together for strenuous effort, as in running; to do or effect by such effort; to exert; — usually reflexively or with *it*; as, *hump* yourself. *Slang, U. S.*

4. To cause to have a "hump," or a fit of sulks or ill temper. *Slang, Eng.* *Thackeray.*

to hump bluey, to carry a swag; hence, to travel about in the bush, esp. in search of work. *Slang, Australia.*

hump'back' (-băk'), *n.* [Cf. HUNCHBACK.] **1.** A crooked back; a humped back.

2. A humpbacked person; a hunchback.

3. A baw whalebone whale of the genus *Megaptera*, related to the rorquals, but having very long flippers. The color is black above and white below, and they attain a large

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hu'mer-o-cu'bi-tal (hū'mĕr-ō-kū'bĭ-tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the upper arm and forearm.

hu'mer-o-dig'i-tal, *a.* Pert. to the upper arm and a finger.

hu'mer-o-dor'sal, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the upper arm and back.

hu'mer-o-me-ta'car-pal, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the upper arm and metacarpus.

hu'mer-o-ō-lec'ra-nal, *a.* Pert. to the humerus and olecranon.

hu'mer-o-scap'u-lar, *a.* Pert. to the humerus and scapula.

hu'mer-o-ul'nar, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the humerus and ulna.

hu'mer-ous. † HUMOROUS.

hu'mer-ous, *a.* [L. *humerus* shoulder.] Having large or broad shoulders. *Obs.*

hu-met', *n.* *Her.* A bar or a fess couped at its ends. *Obs.* — *a.* Humetty. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

hu-met'ted, *a.* *Her.* Humetty.

humh, *interj.* = HUMPH. *Obs.*

hum'hum (hŭm'hŭm), *n.* [Perh. fr. Ar. *hammām* Turkish bath, from being used in baths.] A coarse Indian cotton cloth.

Hum'i-an. Var. of HUMEAN.

hu'mid-ate, *v. t.* [L. *humidatus*, p. p.] To make humid. *Obs.*

hu'mid-ly, *adv.* of HUMID.

hu'mid-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hu'mi-dor (hū'mĭ-dôr), *n.* A case or inclosure, as for storing cigars, in which the air is kept properly humidified; also, a contrivance, as a tube containing moistened sponges, placed in a case to keep the air moist.

hu-mid'o-stat, *n.* [*humid* + Gr. στατός placed.] A device to regulate atmospheric humidity.

hu-mif'er-ous, *a.* [L. *humifer, umifer*, containing moisture, fr. *humere*; see -FEROUS.] Watery; producing moisture. *Obs.*

hu-mif'ic, *a.* [L. *humificus*, better *umificus*. See HUMID; -FIC.] Causing moisture. *Obs.*

hu'mi-fuse (hū'mĭ-fūs), *a.* [L. *humus* ground + *fusus*, p. p. of *fundere* to spread.] *Bot.* Spread over the surface of the ground; procumbent. *Rare.*

hu'mi-fy (hū'mĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *humere* to be moist + *-fy*: cf. L. *humefacere*.] To make humid; to moisten. *Obs. or R.* — **hu'mi-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ kā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

humile, *a. & v. t.* [L. *humilis*, for adj.; cf. F. *humilier*, L. *humiliare*, E. *humile*, a. for v. t.] Humble. *Obs.*

hu-mil'i-ant (hū-mĭl'ĭ-ănt), *a.* [L. *humilians*, p. pr. of *humiliare*.] Humiliating. *Rare*

hu-mil'i-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to humiliate. *Rare.*

hu-mil'i-a'tor (-ā-tẽr), *n.* One who humiliates. [*Obs.*

hu-mil'i-tude. *n.* Humility. [*Obs.*

humill. † HUMILE

hu'mil-ness. [*humile.* a. + *-ness*] Humbleness. *Obs.*

hu'mil-y, *adv.* [*humile*, a. + *-ly*, 2.] Humbly. *Obs.*

Hu-mir'i-a (hū-mĭr'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of South American balsam-yielding trees, type of the family Humiriaceæ, having small cymose flowers with 20 stamens.

Hu-mir'i-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Humiria* + *-aceæ*.] *Bot.* A family of trees or shrubs (order Geraniales) including 3 genera and about 18 species, natives of tropical America and Africa. They are distinguished from Linaceæ by the bilocular anthers and numerous stamens.

hu-mir'i-a'ceous (-shŭs), *a.*

hu'mi-stra'tous (hū'mĭ-strā'tŭs), *a.* [L. *humi* on the ground + *stratus* spread.] *Bot.* Spread over the surface of the ground.

hum'lie (hŭm'lĭ; hō͝o m'lĭ). **hum'blie** (-blĭ; -lĭ), *n.* A hummel cow. *Scot.*

hum'lock. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HEMLOCK.

hum'ly. † HUMILY.

hum-maum'. Var. of HAMMAM.

humme. † HUM.

hum'mel, *n.* [Cf. D. *hommel*, G *hummel*, and E. *humblebee*.] A drone. *Obs. Scot.*

hum'mel, hum'ble (hŭm'l; hō͝om'l), *a.* [Cf. G. dial. *hummelbock* a goat without horns, Fries. *hamel, homel*, crippled, imperfect.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a Hornless, — of cattle. **b** Awnless; — of grain. **c** Broken; bruised; chapped. *Obs.*

hum'mel, *n.* [Cf. HUMMEL, *a.*] A hornless animal, esp. a cow, but sometimes a sheep or a stag. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hum'mel, hum'ble (-b'l), *v. t.* 1. To separate from the awns; — said of barley. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 2. To deprive of the horns, as a cow. *Dial. Eng.*

hummel corn. Grain which is light in weight and becomes separated in tanning. *Scot.*

hum'mel-er, hum'mel-ler, *n.* One that hummels; specif., a machine that separates the awns from grain. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hum'mer, *n.* One who hums or humbugs. *Obs. Colloq.*

hum'mer (h)ŭm'ẽr; h)ō͝om'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* [Iterative of *hum*.] To murmur; mutter. *Dial. Eng*

hum'mick. Dial. Eng. var. of HUMMOCK.

hum'mie (hŭm'ĭ; ŭm'ĭ), *n.* A hump. *Dial Eng*

hummill-hummill, *n.* Muttering; mumbling. *Obs. Scot.*

hum'mum (hŭm'ŭm). Var. of HAMMAM.

hu'mord Humored. *Ref. Sp.*

hu'mor-esque' (hū'mẽr-ĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE. *Rare.* — *n.* [Cf. G. *humoreske*.] *Music.* A composition of a humorous or fanciful character; a caprice.

hu'mor-ful, hu'mour-ful, *a.* See -FUL.

hu'mor-if'ic (hū'mẽr-ĭf'ĭk), *a.* [*humor* + *-fic*.] Producing humor. *Rare.*

hu'mor-ism (hū'mẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* 1. *Med.* = HUMORALISM. *Obs. Scot.*

2. Humorousness. *Coleridge.*

hu'mor-less, **hu'mour-less,** *a* See -LESS. — **hu'mor-less-ness, hu'mour-less-ness,** *n.*

hu'mor-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*humor* + *-logy*.] The study of the humors (see HUMOR, *n.*, 2). *Vonce Word.*

humpback canary. = BELGIAN CANARY.

size, but their whalebone and oil are inferior. The number of species is uncertain. That of the Atlantic is *M. nodosa*, that of the Pacific (doubtfully distinct) is *M. versabilis*. **b** The humpbacked salmon, whitefish, or sucker.

Pacific Humpback (*Megaptera versabilis*). (1/16)

hump'backed' (hŭmp'băkt'), *a.* Having a humped back. **humpbacked salmon**, a small salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) which ascends the rivers of the Pacific coast from California to Alaska, and also on the Asiatic side. In the breeding season the male has a large dorsal hump and dis-

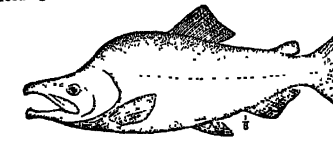

Humpbacked Salmon, male.

torted jaws. — **h. sucker**, a catostomoid fish (*Xyrauchen cypho*) of the Colorado basin. — **h. whitefish.** **a** An Alaskan whitefish (*Coregonus nelsoni*). **b** The common whitefish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*). *Local, U. S.*

humped (hŭmpt), *a.* Having a hump; humpbacked. **humped cattle**, the zebus. See ZEBU.

humph (hŭmf), *interj.* An exclamation, or grunt, of doubt, contempt, etc. — *v. i.* To ejaculate "humph!"

Hump'ty Dump'ty (hŭmp'tĭ dŭmp'tĭ). **1.** [See sense 2.] The hero of a well-known nursery rime. The name signifies humped and dumpy, and the rime is a riddle, to which the answer is commonly said to be "an egg."

2. [*L. c.*] [See HUMP; DUMP.] A dumpy, short, fat person.

3. [*L. c.*] [Perh. a different word.] Ale boiled with brandy. *Obs. or R. Slang, Eng.*

hump'y (hŭm'pĭ), *a.*; HUMP'I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr); HUMP'I-EST. Full of humps or bunches; covered with protuberances, humped.

hum'strum' (hŭm'strŭm'), *n.* An instrument out of tune or rudely constructed, music badly played.

Hu'mu-lus (hū'mū-lŭs), *n.* [LL. *humulus, humlo;* of uncertain origin; cf. Finnish *humala.*] *Bot.* A genus of moraceous vines with palmate leaves and pistillate flowers in amentlike clusters. *H. lupulus* is the common hop. *H. japonicus*, the only other species, is cultivated for ornament.

hu'mus (hū'mŭs), *n.* [L., the earth, ground, soil.] A brown or black material formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable or animal matter; the organic portion of soil. It absorbs moisture and ammonia from the air and is an important constituent of the soil, although it is not, as was formerly supposed, the principal source of carbon for growing plants (see PHOTOSYNTHESIS). Humus appears to be a complex and varying mixture; its chemistry has not been thoroughly worked out. According to some, black humus consists of a weak acid, **humic acid**, which is soluble in alkalies, and **humin**, which is insoluble, similarly, brown humus is said to consist of ulmic acid and **ulmin**. Other supposed constituents of humus are *crenic acid, apocrenic acid, geic acid, gein.* Humous substances in solution are important solvents of rocks.

Hun (hŭn), *n.* [L. *Hunni*, pl., also *Chunni*, and *Chuni*; cf. AS. *Hūnas, Hūne*, OHG. *Hūni*, G. *Hunnen.*] **1.** One of a barbarous Asiatic people whose hordes came probably from the Caspian steppes, about 372 A. D., and under Attila, about the middle of the 5th century, obtained control of a large portion of central and eastern Europe, forcing even Rome to pay tribute. Their defeat at Châlons-sur-Marne in 451 and the death of Attila in 453 terminated their empire. They were described as of squat muscular figure, flat of face, ugly, cruel, and low in culture. Modern authorities class them as of Turkish, Tataric, or Ugrian stock. The Magyars and Bulgars are supposed to retain some Hunnish blood.

2. One wantonly destructive; a vandal. Cf. VANDAL.

3. A Hungarian. *Dial or Slang, U. S.*

hunch (hŭnch; 140), *v. t.*; HUNCHED (hŭncht); HUNCH'ING. **1.** To push or jostle, esp. with the elbow; to shove; to thrust. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. To thrust out in a hump or protuberance; to crook, as the back; to bend into an arch or hump. "A queer *hunched*-up old house." *F. H. Smith.*

He was *hunched*, as if with age or weakness. *Stevenson*

hunch, *v. i.* **1.** To push; to shove; to balk. *Obs.*

2. To thrust, shove, or move one's self forward jerkily.

Mr. O'Shannahan . . . *hunched* nearer the box stove. *F. Remington.*

hunch, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. *hump, hulch, bunch, hunk.*] **1.** Act of hunching; a push or thrust, as with the elbow or shoulder. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. A lump; a thick piece; as, a *hunch* of bread.

3. A hump; a protuberance.

4. A strong, intuitive impression that something will happen; — from the gambler's superstition that it brings luck to touch the hump of a hunchback. *Colloq. or Slang.*

hunch'back' (hŭnch'băk'), *n.* [Cf. HUMPBACK.] A back with a hunch or hump; also, a hunchbacked person.

hunch'backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Having a humped back.

hun'di (hōōn'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HUNDIS (-dĭz). [Hind. *hundī, hundavī.*] In India, a native negotiable instrument, bill of exchange, or promissory note; that is, one in an Oriental language. These instruments are left by the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, subject to the rules of local usage, except as excluded by agreement of the parties.

Hun'ding (hōōn'dĭng), *n.* In the "Ring of the Nibelung," the husband of Sieglinde and enemy of the Volsungs. See BRÜNNEHILDE, SIEGMUND.

hun'dred (hŭn'drĕd), *n.* [ME. *hundred*, AS. *hundred* a territorial division; *hund* hundred + a word akin to Goth. *ga-rapjan* to count; akin to OS. *hunderod, hund*, D. *honderd*, G. *hundert*, OHG. also *hunt*, Icel. *hundrað*, Dan. *hundrede*, Sw. *hundra, hundrade*, Goth. *hund*, Lith *szimtas*, Russ. *sto*, W. *cant*, Ir. *cead*, L. *centum*, Gr. ἑκατόν, Skr. *çata.* Cf. CENT, CENTURY, HECATOMB, QUINTAL.]

1. The product of ten multiplied by ten; five score. Also, a symbol representing one hundred units, as 100 or C.

☞ The words *hundred, thousand, million*, etc., often take a plural form. We say *hundreds, thousands*, or *millions*, many *hundreds, thousands*, or *millions*, meaning individual units; but with a cardinal numeral adjective, each hundred, thousand, or million is commonly thought of as a separate aggregate; as, ten *hundreds* are one thousand.

2. In England, later also in Ireland, a division of a county, formerly having its own local court (the **hundred court** or **hundred moot**); also, the body of landholders and residents of the hundred, or, formerly, its court (see MOOT) or a session of the court. The jurisdiction of the court (which was not a court of record) was taken away by the County Courts Act of 1867, s. 28. The origin of the division is uncertain; it is often identified with a similar division among the Germanic races. Cf. WAPENTAKE, WARD.

The *hundred* . . has been regarded: as denoting simply a division of a hundred hides of land; as the district which furnished a hundred warriors to the host, as representing the original settlement of the hundred warriors; or as composed of a hundred hides each of which furnished a single warrior *William Stubbs*

The [Anglo-Saxon] *hundred* court was the judicial unit, so to speak, for ordinary affairs *Pollock & Mait*

3. *U. S. Hist.* A small political division derived from the English county division. It formerly existed in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and still survives in Delaware.

4. A varying unit by which lath, deals, etc., are sold.

Laths are sold by the bundle, which is generally called a *hundred*, but 7 score, or 140, are computed in the *hundred* for 3 feet laths; 6 score, or 120, in such as are 4 feet; and for those which are denominated 5 feet the common *hundred*, or 5 score. *McCulloch*

5. **a** A certain game at cards. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* A certain game at marbles. *Local, Eng.*

hun'dred, *a.* Ten times ten; five score.

Hundred Days, *Fr. Hist.*, the interval of time between Napoleon Bonaparte's entry into Paris after his escape from Elba and his departure after his abdication, extending from March 20, 1815, to June 28. During this period occurred the battle of Waterloo, June 18. — **H. Years' War**, the intermittent contest between England and France from 1337 to 1453, due to the claim of the English kings to the French throne. The English won the three great battles of Crécy, 1346, Poitiers, 1356, and Agincourt, 1415, but finally lost all their French possessions but Calais.

hun'dred-er, hun'dred-or (hŭn'drĕd-ẽr), *n.* [*hundred* + *-er*; cf. LL. *hundredarius.*] **1.** The chief officer or magistrate, or the bailiff, of a hundred.

2 An inhabitant of a hundred, esp. a freeman liable to be called to serve on a jury.

3. A centurion. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

hun'dred-fold' (-fōld'), *a.* A hundred times as much or as many. — *adv.* A hundred times (in amount); — now always preceded by *a* or *an*; as, increased a *hundredfold*.

hun'dred-fold', *n.* **1.** A hundred times as much or as many.

He shall receive an *hundredfold* now in this time. *Mark* x. 30.

2. A European bedstraw (*Galium verum*), which bears very numerous blossoms. *Local, Eng.*

Hundred Rolls. *Eng. Hist.* Records made by commissioners appointed about 1275, in the reign of Edward I., to inquire into abuses and frauds by which the royal revenues were impaired, containing minute statements as to demesne lands, wardships, hundreds, wapentakes, tolls, exportations of wool, etc.

hun'dredth (hŭn'drĕdth), *a.* **1.** Forming one of a hundred equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided, being the tenth of a tenth.

2. Coming last in a series of a hundred individuals or units.

hun'dredth, *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by one hundred; one of a hundred equal parts; a hundredth part.

2. The unit or object coming last in a series of a hundred.

hun'dred-weight' (-drĕd-wāt'), *n.* A denomination of weight, commonly 112 pounds (avoirdupois), 50.80 kg., in England, and 100 pounds, 45.36 kg., in the United States. See TON. The **metric hundredweight** contains 50 kilograms, or 110.23 pounds. There were formerly in England hundredweights of 108, 110, and 120 pounds. Abbr. *cwt.* See WEIGHT, *Table.*

hung (hŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of HANG. — **hung beef**, beef flesh slightly salted and hung up to dry. — **h. jury**, a jury which fails to agree on a verdict. *Colloq.*

Hun-ga'ri-an (hŭn-gā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Hungary or the people of Hungary.

2. Thievish; beggarly; needy. *Obs. Slang.*

O base *Hungarian* wight. *Shak.*

Hungarian balsam, a resin derived from the Carpathian pine (*Pinus montana pumilio*). — **H. brome**, *or* **H. forage grass.** = AWNLESS BROME GRASS. — **H. fustic.** = YOUNG FUSTIC. — **H. grass** *or* **millet.** = ITALIAN MILLET.

Hun-ga'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Hungary, which is occupied by the dominant Magyars in the central portions, by Slovaks in the north, Ruthenians in the northeast, Roumanians in the east and southeast, Servo-Croatians in the south and southwest, and Germans in the west and scatteringly in other parts.

2. A hungry or voracious person. *Obs. Jocose.*

Hun'ga-ry wa'ter (hŭn'gā-rĭ). A toilet and external medicinal preparation made by aromatizing spirit with rosemary (and sometimes lavender also), — formerly also called *Queen of Hungary's water.*

hun'ger (hŭng'gẽr), *n.* [AS. *hunger*; akin to OFries. *hunger*, D. *honger*, OS. & OHG. *hungar*, G. *hunger*, Icel. *hungr*, Sw. & Dan. *hunger*, Goth. *hūhrus* hunger, *huggrjan* to hunger; cf. Lith. *kanka* suffering, Gr. κέγκει he suffers hunger.] **1.** An uneasy sensation occasioned normally by the want of food; a craving or desire for food. The sensation of hunger is usually referred to the stomach, but is probably dependent on excitation of the sensory nerves, both of the stomach and intestines, and perhaps also on indirect impressions from other organs, more or less exhausted from lack of nutriment.

2. Any strong or eager desire.

O sacred *hunger* of ambitious minds! *Spenser*
For *hunger* of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

3. Famine; general lack of food *Obs. or Local, Brit.*

hun'ger, *v. i.*; HUN'GERED (-gẽrd); HUN'GER-ING. [ME. *hungren*; cf. AS. *hyngrian.* See HUNGER, *n.*] **1.** To feel, or be oppressed by, hunger.

2. To have an eager desire; to long.

They which do *hunger* and thirst after righteousness. *Matt.* v 6.

hun'ger, *v. t.* **1.** To hunger for; to desire as food. *Obs.*

2. To make hungry; famish; starve; to force by hunger; as, the besiegers *hungered* the garrison into surrender.

hun'gered (-gẽrd), *a.* Hungry; pinched for food. *Archaic.*

hun'gry (-grĭ), *a.*; HUN'GRI-ER (-grĭ-ẽr); HUN'GRI-EST. [AS. *hungrig.* See HUNGER.] **1.** Feeling hunger; having a keen appetite; feeling uneasiness or distress from want of food; hence, having an eager desire or craving.

If thine enemy be *hungry*, give him bread. *Prov.* xxv. 21.
Hungry for honor. *Tennyson.*

2. Showing, or characterized by, hunger or a craving desire.

Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shak.*

3. Eagerly eaten; causing or provoking hunger; not satisfying hunger. *Obs. or R.*

4. Marked by lack of food; famine-stricken. *Obs.*

5. Not rich or fertile; poor; barren; starved; as, a *hungry* soil. "The *hungry* beach." *Shak.*

6. Of wool, fine, dry, and delicate in appearance.

hungry rice. = FUNDI. — **h. vine**, the greenbrier.

hunk (hŭnk), *n.* [Cf. HUNCH.] **1.** A large lump or piece; a hunch; as, a *hunk* of bread. *Colloq.*

2. A lazy, sluttish woman. *Dial. Scot.*

3. A countryman. *Dial. U. S.*

hunk (hŭnk), *n.* [D. *honk.*] In some children's games, the goal, home, or den. — *a.* In a safe place; in a good position or condition; all right; even; hunky. *Local, U. S.*

Hun'ker (hŭn'kẽr), *n. Political Cant, U. S.* Orig., as a nickname, a member of the conservative section of the Democratic party in New York; hence, one opposed to progress in general, a fogy. Cf. BARNBURNER. — **Hun'ker-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

hun'ker, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *huiken*, G. *hocken*, Icel. *hūka, hokra.*] To squat so as to be supported upon the fore part of the feet; to crouch. *Scot. & Local, U. S.*

hun'kers (hŭn'kẽrz), *n. pl.* [See HUNKER, *v.*] In the phrase *on one's hunkers*, in a squatting or crouching position. *Scot. & Local, U. S.*

hunks (hŭnks), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A surly, ill-natured person, a covetous, sordid man; a miser.

All the prudence and selfishness of an old *hunks*. *T. Gray*

hunk'y (hŭn'kĭ), *a.* [Perh. fr. 2d HUNK.] All right; in a good condition; also, even; square. *Slang, U. S.*

He . . began to shoot; began to get "*hunky*" with all those people who had been plugging at him. *Stephen Crane.*

Hun'nish (hŭn'ĭsh), *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, the Huns.

hunt (hŭnt), *v. t.*; HUNT'ED; HUNT'ING. [AS. *huntian* to hunt; cf. *hentan* to follow, pursue, Goth. *hinpan* (in comp.) to seize. Cf. HENT.] **1.** To follow or search for (game or prey) for the purpose, and with the means, of capturing or killing it; to pursue (game or prey) for food or in sport; as, to *hunt* buffalo or bear; wolves *hunt* large prey only in packs; esp., to pursue with weapons of the chase, and often with the assistance of trained animals; as, Malayans *hunt* monkeys with blowguns; tigers are *hunted* with elephants and beaters. Also, elliptically: as, to *hunt* ivory, that is, elephants for their ivory; to *hunt* heads, that is, men, in order to secure their heads as trophies.

Hum'phrey, Hum'phry (hŭm'frĭ), *n.* [Cf. AS. *Hunfrið*, LL. *Humfridus, Hunfridus*, F. *Onfroi.* The last part of the word is AS. *frið*, changed to agree with names like *Geoffrey*, fr. French.] Masc. prop. name. L. *Humphredus* (hŭm-frē'dŭs) or *Humfridus* (-frĭ'dŭs); F. *Onfroi* (ôn'frwȧ'); It. *Onofredo* (ô'nō-frā'dō), *Onfredo* (ôn-frā'-thō; 146); Pg. *Humfredo* (ōōn-frā'dōō); G. *Humfried* (hōōm'-frēt; D. *Humphridus* (hŭm-frē'dŭs). — Dim. *Humph.*

hump'i-ness (hŭm'pĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

hump'less, *a.* See -LESS.

hump shoulder. A humped shoulder. *Obs.*

hump'-shoul'dered, *a.* Having humped shoulders. [HUMPED.]

humpt. Var. & ref. sp. of **hump'ty** (*dial.* tĭmp'tĭ; dŏmp'tĭ), *a.* Humped; humpbacked. *Dial. Eng.*

hump'ty-dump'ty, *a.* [See HUMPTY DUMPTY, 2.] DUMPY; round and fat, as a man.

hum'py (hŭm'pĭ), *n* [Aboriginal *oompi.*] An aboriginal hut; any rude hut. *Australia.*

Hum'tah (hŭm'tȧ). *Bib.* a hunted ox or a county.

humure, humurous. † HUMOR, HUMOROUS.

hu'mus plant (hū'mŭs). A saprophyte. [rian

Hun. *Abbr.* Hungary; Hunga-

Hu'na (hōō'nä), *n.* An Indian of a Koluschan tribe of Admiralty Island, Alaska.

hunch (*dial.* dŏnsh; ĭnsh), *a.* [Perh. fr. *hunch*, v., as causing to hunch up the shoulders.] Frosty; chilly *Dial. Eng.*

hunch'et (hŭn'chĕt; -chĭt), *n.* Dim. of HUNCH.

hunch'y (-chĭ), *a.* Having a hunch or hunches; humped.

‖ **hunc tu . . . ca-ve'to.** [L.] Beware thou of him.

Horace (*Satires*, I., iv. 85).

hund (hŏnd). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of HOUND.

hund, *n.* [AS.] Hundred. *Obs.*

hund. *Abbr.* Hundred; hundreds. [of HUNDRED.

hun'der (hŭn'drĕd). Scot. var.

hun'dred-al (hŭn'drĕd-ăl), *a.* [*hundred* + *-al.*] Of or pert. to

hun'dred-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *hundredarius.*] = HUNDREDER, 1 [*Dial. Eng.*

hundred eyes. The periwinkle.

hun'dred-leg'ged ta'ble (hŭn'drĕd-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'). A gate-legged table.

hun'dred-man, *n.* = HUNDREDER.

hun'dred-or, *n.* = HUNDREDER

hun'dred-pen'ny, *n Eng. Law.* A tax or due anciently levied in a hundred. *Eng.*

hun'dred-pound'er, *n. Mil.* A gun firing a 100-pound missile.

hun'dred-work', *n.* Work of sawyers paid for by the hundred square feet. *Oxf. E. D.*

hune (*dial.* hūn, hŭn). Var. of HONE, delay *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hune, *n.* [Cf. F. *hune*, of Scand. origin. See HOUND a projection.] *Naut.* One of the hounds. *Obs.*

hun'ey. Honey. *Ref. Sp.*

hun'eyd. Honeyed. *Ref. Sp.*

hunfysh. † HOUNDFISH.

Hung. *Abbr.* Hungarian.

Hun'gar, *n* [NL. *Hungarus* a Hungarian.] *Obs.* a A Hungarian. b [*l. c.*] A gold coin and money of account of Hungary.

hun'gar-are' (hŭn'găr-ârʹ), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

hun'ga-ri-are' (-gă-rĭ-ârʹ), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Hun-gar'ic (hŭn-găr'ĭk), *a.* Hungarian. *Obs.* — **Hungaric fever**, typhus fever. *Obs.*

hun'ga-ry. † HUNGRY.

hun'ger-bane', *n.* Starvation. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To starve. *Obs.*

hunger belt. Among some savages, a belt tightened to stay the pangs of hunger.

hun'ger-bit', hun'ger-bit'ten, *a.* Pinched or weakened by hunger.

hunger bread. A substitute for bread sometimes used in times of famine, as in Russia, made of bark, acorns, or anything that can be baked and eaten.

hunger cure. = LIMOTHERAPY.

hun'ger-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who hungers.

hunger flower (flou'ẽr). a A kind of whitlow grass (*Draba incana*) growing in dry soil. b = HUNGER GRASS.

hunger grass. The slender foxtail (*Alopecurus agrestis*).

hun'ger-house', *n.* A place where cattle are kept without food before slaughter. *Dial. Eng.*

hun'ger-ing-ly, *adv.* Hungrily.

Hun'ger-land, *a.* Prob., Hungarian. *Obs.*

hun'ger-less, *a.* See -LESS.

Hun'ger-lin, *n.* A kind of robe, said to have been derived and named from Hungary. *Obs.*

hun'ger-ly, *adv.* Hungrily. *Archaic.*

hun'ger-ly, *a.* Hungry; hungry-looking. *Archaic. Shak.*

hun'ger-starve', *v. t.* To starve; to famish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hunger weed Corn crowfoot or hunger grass, either of which if abundant as a weed is supposed to indicate a poor crop

hun'ger-worm', *n.* Craving as of hunger caused by a worm. *Obs.*

hung hu tzŭ (hôông hōō tsōō. One of a class of Chinese brigands infesting Manchuria.

hun'gri-fy (hŭn'grĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make hungry. [GRY.

hun'gri-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of HUN-

hun'gri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hun'gri-ous-ness, *n.* Hungriness. *Obs.*

hunt. † HONEY.

hunt'ed. Honied. *Ref. Sp.*

huntsmicole † HONEYSUCKLE.

hunke. † UNC, *pron.*

hun'ked, hun'kid (hŭn'kĕd; dŏn'kĕd; -kĭd). Dial. Eng. vars. of UNKID.

hunkinde † UNKIND.

Hunk-pa'pa (hŭnk-pä'pä), *n.* See SIOUX.

hunk'y-do'ry (hŭnk'ĭ-dō'rĭ), *a.* = HUNKY. *Slang, U. S.*

Hun'like', *a.* Like a Hun; wantonly and barbarously destructive; Vandal.

hunne. † HEN, *adv.*; UNNE.

hun'ner (hŭn'ẽr). Scot. var. of HUNDRED.

hunnes. † HENCE.

Hun'ni-an (hŭn'ĭ-ăn), **Hun'nic** (-nĭk). **-nic-an** (-ăn), *a.* Hunnish.

hun'ny (*dial.* dŏn'ĭ; ŭn'ĭ). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of HONEY.

Huns, *n., pl.* of HUN.

2. To search diligently after, to seek; pursue; follow; — often with *out* or *up*; as, to *hunt* up or out evidence.
Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him. *Ps.* cxl 11.
3. To drive; chase; hence, to follow up with persecutions or annoyances; — often with *from*, *away*, *out of*, etc; as, he was *hunted* from the parish.
4. To use or traverse in pursuit of game; as, he *hunts* the woods; hence, to search carefully; as, he *hunted* the house for the papers; also, to follow up, as a trail.
5. To use or manage in the chase, as hounds or a horse.
He *hunts* a pack of dogs. *Addison.*
6. *Change Ringing.* To move or shift the order of (a bell) in a regular course of changes. See CHANGE RINGING.
7. To chase. See CHASE, 4. *Oxf. E. D.*
to hunt change, to leave the trail and follow a fresh scent or trail. *Obs. or R.* — to h. down, to pursue or search for until captured, killed, or found; as, *to hunt down* a criminal. — to h. out, *or* up, to pursue or seek for until found or driven into the open; to discover by diligent investigation; as, he *hunted up* his old friends.

hunt (hŭnt), *v. i.* **1.** To follow the chase; to pursue game or prey.
Esau went to the field to *hunt* for venison. *Gen* xxvii. 5.
2. To seek; pursue; search; — with *for* or *after*.
He after honor *hunts*, I after love. *Shak.*
3. *Mach.* To be in a state of instability of movement or forced oscillation, as a governor which has a large movement of the balls for a small change of load, an arc-lamp clutch mechanism which moves rapidly up and down with variations of current, or the like, also, to seesaw, as a pair of alternators working in parallel. See SEESAW, *v. i.*
4. *Change Ringing.* To shift up and down in order regularly. See HUNT, *v. t.*, 6.
to hunt at force, to hunt with dogs, esp. in the open or in full cry. *Obs.* — to h. counter, to follow the scent backward in hunting, as a hound, to go back on one's steps; fig., to go directly away from the truth. *Shak.* — to h. upon the stop, to hunt with, or as, a stophound, that is, slowly and haltingly; hence, to show lack of zeal.

hunt, *n.* **1.** Act or practice of hunting; chase; pursuit; search.
The *hunt* is up; the morn is bright and gray. *Shak.*
2. The game hunted or secured. *Obs or R. Shak.*
3. An association of huntsmen; a number of persons, with horses and dogs, engaged in hunting or riding to hounds.
The most important *hunts* in England are the Belvoir Castle, the Quorn, the Pytchley, and the Cottesmores. *N. Int Encyc.*
4. A district of country hunted over.

hunt'er (hŭn'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who hunts wild animals; a huntsman.
2. One who hunts or seeks after anything, as if for game; as, a fortune *hunter*, a place *hunter*.
3 a A dog that scents game, or is trained to the chase. b One of a class of horses adapted for use in hunting, esp. in fox hunting. They require endurance, ability to jump, speed, and capability of carrying weight.
4. A watch having a hunting case.
5. a A large Jamaican cuckoo (*Piaya pluvialis*). b = HUNTING SPIDER.

Hunt'er's ca-nal' (-tẽrz). [After John *Hunter*, English surgeon.] *Anat.* An aponeurotic canal in the middle third of the thigh through which pass the femoral artery and vein and the internal saphenous nerve.

hunt'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HUNT. Specif.: *vb. n.* The pursuit or chase of game or wild animals; also, *Obs.*, game secured in the hunt.
hunting box. = HUNTING LODGE. — h. cap, a cap worn in the hunting field, of the general shape of a jockey's cap, but stiff and often of velvet. — h. case, a watch case with a hinged cover to protect the crystal from accidents, as on the hunting field. — h. cat, the cheetah. — h. cog, *Mach.*, a tooth in the larger of two geared wheels which makes its number of teeth prime to the number in the smaller wheel, thus preventing the frequent meeting of the same pairs of teeth. — h. crop. See CROP, 4 b. — h. dog. a The Cape hunting dog. b The dhole. — H. Dogs. *Astron.* = CANES VENATICI. — h. field. a The land over which a hunt, esp. a fox hunt with hounds, is carried on. b The riders in the hunt. — h. ground, a region or district in which hunting is practiced or game is found; esp., *pl.*, the regions roamed over by the North American Indians in search of game; — often used fig.; as, the Congressional Library was his favorite *hunting ground*. — h. horn. a A bugle horn used in the chase. See HORN, 5 a, and BUGLE. b On a sidesaddle, the second pommel on the near side, against which the left knee presses, first introduced for use in hunting; the leaping head. *Oxf. E. D.* — h. jug, a jug ornamented with figures of huntsmen, deer, hounds, etc. — h. knife, a large, stout, very sharp knife used to skin and cut up, and sometimes to dispatch, game. — h. leopard, the cheetah. — h. lodge, a temporary residence used during a season of hunting. — h. mare. = HUNTER'S MASS. *Obs.* — h. seat, a hunting lodge of some pretensions. — h. shirt, a coarse shirt for hunting, often of leather; orig., a blouse, usually of deerskin fringed and ornamented, worn by American frontiersmen. — hunting spider, any of various spiders which hunt their prey, instead of catching it in a web, a wolf spider. — h. sword, a sword formerly used to kill game, often like a one-edged knife. — h. tooth. = HUNTING COG. — h. watch. = HUNTER, 4.

hunt'ress (hŭn'trĕs), *n.* **1.** A woman who hunts, or follows the chase; as, the *huntress* Diana.
2. A mare trained, or suited, to hunting. *Rare.*

hunts'man (hŭnts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who hunts, or who practices hunting.
2. The person whose office it is to manage the hunt and look after the hounds, esp. in fox hunting.

hunts'man's-cup' (hŭnts'măns-), *n.* The common pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*) of the northeastern United States; — so called from the shape of its pitchers, or leaves.

hunts'man's-horn', *n.* A pitcher plant (*Sarracenia flava*) of the southern United States, having tall cornucopia-shaped pitchers, or leaves.

hunt's'-up', *n.* A tune played on the horn very early in the morning, to call out the hunters; hence, any arousing sound or call. *Chiefly Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

Hu'on pine (hū'ŏn). [From the river *Huon* in Tasmania, named after a French officer.] A large taxaceous tree (*Dacrydium franklinii*) of Tasmania, the light yellow, aromatic, and wavy-grained wood of which is used for carving.

Hu'pa (hōō'pä), *n.* One of an energetic and formerly warlike tribe of Athapascan Indians formerly on the Trinity River, in California, now on the Hupa Valley Reservation. They are noted for their beautiful basketry.

Hu'ra (hū'rä), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. a native name.] *Bot.* A small genus of stately tropical American euphorbiaceous trees with broad petioled leaves, differentiated by the multilocular ovary. *H. crepitans* is the sand-box tree.

hur'dle (hûr'd'l), *n.* [ME. *hurdel*, *hardel*, AS. *hyrdel*; akin to D. *hordel*, OHG. *hurt*, G. *hürde* a hurdle, fold, pen, Icel *hurð* door, Goth. *haúrds*, L. *cratis* wickerwork, hurdle, Gr. κυρτια, Skr. *kṛt* to spin, *cṛt* to bind, connect. Cf. CRATE, GRATE, *n.*] **1.** A movable frame of wattled twigs, osiers, or withes and stakes, or sometimes of iron, or of wooden bars, used for inclosing land, for folding sheep and cattle, for gates, etc., and, also, for various military purposes, as for shelters, flooring, etc.

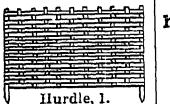
Hurdle, 1.

2. In England, a sled or crate on which criminals were formerly drawn to the place of execution.
3. An artificial barrier, variously constructed, over which men or horses leap in a race.
4. *pl.*, with *the*. A hurdle race (which see).
5. *Hat Making.* A grid, or frame of wood or iron on which felting hair is placed to be bowed.
6. *Salt Manuf.* A plank platform on both sides of the pan and at the back of it to receive the wet salt from the pan.

hur'dle, *v. t.*; HUR'DLED (-d'ld), HUR'DLING (-dl'ng). **1.** To hedge, cover, make, or inclose with hurdles.
2. To leap over while running, as one leaps a hurdle.

hur'dle, *v. i.* To leap over anything while running, as a hurdle or hurdles in a race; as, he *hurdled* in good form.

hur'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes hurdles. *Rare.*
2. One who competes in hurdle races.

hurdle race. A race in which artificial barriers in the form of hurdles, fences, etc, must be leaped. In track athletics there are two forms: the low hurdles, of 220 yards, with ten hurdles 2 ft. 6 in. high, and the high hurdles, of 120 yards, with ten hurdles 3 ft. 6 in. high. The latter only is generally run in England. Commonly called *the hurdles*.

hur'dy-gur'dy (hûr'dĭ-gûr'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Prob. of imitative origin.]
1. *Music.* a A stringed instrument, lutelike in shape, in which the sound is produced by the friction of a resined wheel turned by a crank at the end, instead of by a bow, two of the strings being tuned a fifth apart as drones, while two more, tuned in unison, are modulated by keys. It has little artistic value, and is now rare. b Any instrument, esp. of street music, played by turning a handle.

Hurdy-gurdy, 1 a.

2. In California, a water wheel with radial buckets, driven by the impact of a jet.
3. A crank or windlass used to haul in heavy trawls in deep-sea fishing.

hurl (hûrl), *v. t.*; HURLED (hûrld); HURL'ING. [ME *hurlen*, *hourlen*; perh. of imitative origin; cf Fries. *hurrel* a gust of wind, *hurreln* to blow in gusts, and E. *hurr*, *hurry*.] **1.** To throw or cast with violence; to drive or impel with great force; as, to *hurl* a stone or lance.
And *hurl'd* them headlong to their fleet and main. *Pope.*
2. To overthrow; to cast down; to throw in wrestling.
Men make them arms to *haul* down tyranny. *Shelley.*
3. To throw, or cast, without violence. *Obs.*
A heavenly veil she *hurls*
On her white shoulders. *Chapman*
4. To emit or utter with vehemence; as, to *hurl* invective.
5 [Cf. WHIRL.] To twist or turn; to whirl. *Obs. Spenser.*
6. To draw with violence; to haul Cf. HARL. *Obs.*
7. To wheel or drive (a vehicle). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See THROW.

hurl (hûrl), *v. i.* **1.** To hurl one's self; to move or go quickly and impetuously; to rush; — sometimes with confusion of sense with *hurtle* or *whirl*. *Archaic.*
2. To perform the act of hurling something; to throw something (at another).
God shall *hurl* at him and not spare. *Job* xxvii. 22 (*R. V.*)
3. To play the game of hurling. See HURLING.
4. To wheel or drive in a vehicle, esp. a clumsy one. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*
5. To roar, or howl, like the wind *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

hurl, *n.* **1.** A hurling; a violent throw; cast; fling.
2. Tumult; riot; hurly-burly. *Obs.*
3. A rush or rushing; specif.: a A rushing or whirling of water. b A rush downward as of stones on a hill. *Scot.*
4. *Hat Manuf.* A table on which fiber is stirred and mixed by beating with a bowstring.
5. A ride in a wheeled vehicle; a drive. *Scot.*
6. The stick used in hurling. *Rare*

hurl'bat' (-băt'), *n.* **1.** Some kind of a weapon which was whirled to increase the force of a blow; — used to translate both Latin *cestus* (see CESTUS) and *aclys*, a short javelin. *Obs.*
2. The stick used in the game of hurling.

hurl'er (hûr'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who hurls, or plays at hurling.
2. One who wheels a wheelbarrow. *Scot.*
3. *pl.* One of several prehistoric stone circles near Liskeard in Cornwall, England.

hurl'ey, *or* **hurl'y** (hûr'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HURL'EYS or HURL'IES (-lĭz). [See HURL.] **1.** The Irish game of hurling, hockey.
2. The stick or club or the ball used in this game.

hurl'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of throwing with force.
2. A kind of game at ball, formerly much played, esp. in Cornwall, in which each side tries to throw or carry the ball to the opponents' goal or territory.
3. A game resembling hockey. *Ireland.*
4. A rushing, roaring, or rumbling sound *Obs.*
5. Strife; turmoil; confusion. *Obs.*

hurl'y (hûr'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HURL'IES (-lĭz). [Cf. HURL, HURLY-BURLY.] Turmoil; confusion; uproar.
That, with the *hurly*, death itself awakes. *Shak.*

hurl'y-burl'y (-bûr'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [Prob. reduplicated fr. *hurly* confusion; or fr. *hurl*. See HURLY, HURL, *v.*] Tumult; uproar; confusion
All places were filled with tumult and *hurly-burly*. *Knolles*

hurl'y-burl'y, *a.* Tumultuous, confused.

Hu'ron (hū'rŏn), *n.* One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly occupying the country between Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, where at the beginning of the 17th century they numbered about 10,000. Soon after this, pestilence and wars with the Five Nations nearly destroyed them, those not absorbed by their conquerors being driven westward. With the Hurons proper were associated the Tionontati. The Hurons of Canada and the Wyandots, mainly of Oklahoma, are descendants of the allied tribes.

Hu-ro'ni-an (hū-rō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* *Geol.* Pert. to or designating a subdivision of the Proterozoic or Algonkian; — from the region north of Lake Huron, where the system was first differentiated. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Hu-ro'ni-an**, *n.*

hur-rah' (hŏō-rä', hŭ-ra'), *intery.* [Cf. G., Dan., & Sw. *hurra*. Cf. HUZZA.] A word used as a shout of joy, triumph, applause, or encouragement.
Hurrah! hurrah! for Ivry and Henry of Navarre. *Macaulay*

hur-rah', *n.* **1** A cheer; a shout of joy, etc.
2. A Cossack cheer when about to charge; hence, an attack. *Oxf E. D.*

hur-rah', *v. i. & t.*; HUR-RAHED' (-rad'); HUR-RAH'ING. To utter hurrahs; to salute, applaud, or encourage with hurrahs; to cheer; huzza.

hur-rah's' nest (-räz'). A state of utmost confusion; a disordered heap; a mess. *Colloq., U. S.*
A perfect *hurrah's nest* in our kitchen. *Mrs. Stowe.*

hur'ri-cane (hŭr'ĭ-kān), *n.* [Sp. *huracán*; orig. a Carib word signifying, a high wind.] **1.** A violent whirlwind, generally accompanied by rain, thunder, and lightning, especially prevalent in tropical regions, nearly 70 per cent of them occurring in the West Indies and the China Sea, during August, September, and October; a typhoon; a baguio; a cyclone. It is the highest term in scales of wind force, but is not so violent as tornadic winds or gusts, rarely exceeding 100 miles an hour. See WIND SCALE.
In the warm Atlantic tropical belt north of the equator, violent

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hunt, *n.* [AS. *hunta*. See HUNT, *v.*] A hunter; a huntsman. *Obs.*
hunt'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
hunt'-beast', *n.* An animal hunted in the chase. *Obs.*
hunt'-coun'ter, *n.* One that hunts counter *Obs.*
Hunt'er, Mrs Le'o (lē'ō hŭn'tẽr). A lion hunter and bluestocking in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."
hunt'er-ess + HUNTRESS.
Hun-te'ri-an (hŭn-tē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or discovered by, John or William Hunter, English surgeons. See CHANCRE.
hunter's mass, *n.* A brief mass, as for hunters in haste. *Obs.*
hunter's moon. The full moon after the harvest moon.
Hunter's screw. *Mech.* The differential screw; — so named from the inventor.
hun'teth, *n.* [AS. *huntaðˉ*, *huntoðˉ*.] Hunting. *Obs.*
hunt'i-lite (hŭn'tĭ-līt), *n.* [After T. Sterry *Hunt*, American scientist; see -LITE.] *Min.* Native silver arsenide, perhaps Ag_3As.
Hunt'ing-don's cho-re'a (hŭn'tĭng-dŭnz). [After G. *Huntington*, Am. physician.] Hereditary chorea developing in adult life and ending in dementia.
Hun'ting-ton mill (-tŭn). A form of edge mill. [willow.]
Huntington willow. The white
Hunts. *Abbr* Huntingdonshire.
hunt sergeant. A Massachusetts official in the colonial period who managed the hunts, with hounds, for hostile Indians.
hunts'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
hunt'-smock', *n.* A seeker after women *Obs.*
hunts'wom'an (hŭnts'wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A huntress.
hunt the fox, *or* **hunt the hare.** Hare and hounds
huny. + HONEY.
Hun'ya-di Já'nos (hŏōn'yŏd-ĭ yä'nŏsh). [The name of the national hero.] A natural aperient mineral water of Hungary, strongly impregnated with sodium and magnesium sulphates
huo. + WHO.
Hu'on' of Bor'deaux' (ü'ôn', bôr'dō'). The hero of a French chanson de geste of this name. He is represented as having been a great favorite of Oberon.
huork. + WARK.
huose. + WHOSO.
hup, hupp (hŭp; hŏp), *interj.* a A word used to urge on a horse. b A command to a horse to turn to the right. — *v. i. & t.* To shout hup to (a horse). *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hu-pai'thric (hū-pī'thrĭk), *a.* [See HYPÆTHRAL.] Hypæthral. *Nonce Word.* *Shelley.*
hupe + HIP.
hupe. Obs. or Scot. var. of HOOP.
Hu'pham (hŭ'făm) *Bib.*
Hu'pham-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*
Hup'pah (hŭp'ä) *Bib.*
huppe. + HIP.
Hup'pim (hŭp'ĭm). *Bib.*
hur. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HER, *pron.*
Hur (hûr). *Bib.*
hur'ra (hŭ'ra), *n.* [LL.] A cap, as of a bishop.
Hu'ra-i (hŭ'rā-ĭ; hŭ-rā'ĭ; hŭ-rī'ĭ). *Bib.* [hĭ'ra-ĭm). *Bib.*
Hu'ram (hŭ'răm), **Hi'ram**, **hur'cheon** (hûr'chĕn), *n.* [See URCHIN.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1. A hedgehog.
2. An urchin.
hurd. + HOARD.
hurd. Obs. p. p of HEAR.
hurd. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HERD.
hurdas. + HURDIS. [HARDEN
hurd'en. Dial. Eng. var. of
hurdes. + HARDS.
hur'dice. + HURDIS.
hur'dies (hûr'dĭz), *n. pl.* The buttocks; rump; hips. *Scot. & Ir.*
hur'dis, *n.* [OF. *hordes*.] A palisade, often made of hurdles. *Obs.* — **hur'dised**, *a.* Having a hurdis. *Obs.*
hur'dle-man (hûr'd'l-măn), *n* A man in charge of lambs and weaners on a sheep station. *Australia.*
hur'dom. + WHOREDOM.
hurds. Var. of HARDS.
hur'dy-gur'dist (hûr'dĭ-gûr'dĭst), **hur'dy-gur'dy-ist** (-dĭ-ĭst), *n.* A hurdy-gurdy player.
hure. + EWER, HEAR, HER, HIRE, HOUR, OUR, WHORE.
hure. Dial. Eng. var of HAIR.
hure, *adv.* [AS. *hūru*.] At least; at any rate; even. *Obs.*
hure, *n* [OF., hair of the head, head of man or beast, F., a disheveled head of hair, head of certain animals; cf. LL *hura* a hairy cap.] 1 A cap. *Obs.*
2. The head of a boar, wolf, or bear. *Obs or Archaic.*
hu'reau-lite (hū'rō-līt), *n.* [*Hureaux*, in France + -*lite*.] *Min.* A yellowish, orange-red, rose, or grayish mineral occurring in prismatic monoclinic crystals, or massive It is a hydrous phosphate of manganese, $H_2Mn_7(PO_4)_4{\cdot}4H_2O$.
hu-reek' (hŭ-rēk'), *n.* [Marathi *harīka*.] The ditch millet
hurfte, *n.* [AS. *hwyrft* a turning.] Prob., orb. *Obs.*
hur-gi'la (hûr-gē'la), *n* [Hind *hargīlā*.] The adjutant (stork). *India.*
Hu'ri (hŭ'rĭ). *Bib.*
hurican. + HURRICANE.
hurk, *n.* [OF. *hurque*, *hourque*; cf. OF *houlque*, and E. HULK.] A hulk; a vessel. *Obs.*
hur-ka'ru (hûr-kä'rŭ). Var. of HIRCARRA
hur'kle (*dial.* hûr'k'l, ûr'k'l), *v. i.* To draw up or crouch as from cold; to squat; cower; shrug; shudder. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hur'kle, *v. t.* [Ct. D., LG., & Fries. *hurken* to stoop, cower.] To crouch or brood over, as a hen over chickens. *Obs or Dial Eng.*
hurl. Dial. Eng. var of WHIRL.
hurl'bar'row (hûrl'bar'ŭ; -bar'ĭ; ûl'-), *n.* [*hurl*, v. + *barrow*.] Wheelbarrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [BONE
hurl'bone'. Var. of WHIRL-
hurle-ca'no. + HURRICANE.
hurled. *a.* [Cf HURL-FOOTED.] Twisted; crooked. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hurlet-burley. + HURLY-BURLY.
hur'le-ment, *n.* Tumult; violence; confusion. *Obs.*
Hur'le-wayn, *n.* [Ct HARLEQUIN.] A goblin or fairy of the waysides and hedges. *Obs.*
hurlewind + HURLWIND.
hurley-hacket, *n.* [Cf. HURL.] An old sport of sliding down hill in a trough or sledge; also, the trough or sledge, or, derisively, an ill-hung carriage *Obs. Scot.*
hur'ley-house' (hûr'lĭ-hōōs'), *n.* A large house in a dilapidated state. *Scot.*
hurl'-foot'ed, *a.* [Cf. D. *horrelvoet* clubfoot.] Club-footed. *Dial. Eng.*
hur'ling (hûr'lĭng; ûr'lĭn), *n* A young perch *Dial. Eng.*
hur'lock (ûr'lŭk), *n.* Hard chalk; limestone *Dial Eng.*
Hur'lo-thrum'bo (hûr'lō-thrŭm'bō), *n.* A nonsensical play, "Hurlothrumbo, or the Supernatural," by Samuel Johnson (1691-1773), an English dancing master and actor. The chief character was Lord Flame, played by the author.
hurl'pit', *n.* A whirlpool *Obs.*
hurl'pool', *n* A whirlpool *Obs.*
hurl'wind', *n.* Whirlwind. *Obs*
hurl'y (hûr'lĭ), *n.* [Fr. HURL, *v.*] A two-wheeled barrow; handcart *Scot. & Dial Eng*
hurl'y-burl'y, *adv.* Tumultuously; in confusion. *Obs. or R*
hurl'y-burl'y, *v. t. & i.* To create, or to throw into, a hurly-burly. *Obs. or R.*
hurn, hurne. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HERN, *n.*, RUN.
huron. + HERN, *pron.*
hu-ron' (hō-rōn'), *n.* [Sp., fr LL. *furo* ferret.] The grison (*Galictis vittata*) or related animal. *Sp. Amer*
hur'ple. Dial. Eng. var of HIRPLE
hurr (hûr), *v. i* [Of imitative origin. Cf. HURR.] To make a rolling, or burring, sound; to snarl like a dog. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
hur-ra'. Var. of HURRAH.
hur'rack (hŭr'ăk), *n.* The part of a boat after the sternmost seat. *Obs. or Scot.*
hur-ray', *interj.*, *n.*, & *v.* Colloq. or less dignified equiv. of HURRAH.
hurr'-burr' (hŭr'bûr'), *n.* The burdock. *Dial. Eng.*
hur'rer, *n.* [*hure* + -*er*.] A hatter. *Obs.*
hur'ri-cane. *v. i & t.* To blow, or blow upon, like a hurricane.
hurricane bird. The frigate bird.

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storms begin and move toward the American coast, along which they pass in their course, which is then usually northeastward across the Atlantic. These are the typical *hurricanes*, and in the North Pacific similar storms occur, which are there known as typhoons. *R. S. Tarr.*

2. A large crowded reception, or other social entertainment, in a private house; a drum; a rout. *Obs.*

hurricane deck. *River Steamers, etc.* The upper deck, usually a light structure not intended to support a heavy weight. See DECK, *n.*, 2.—**hur'ri-cane-decked'** (-dĕkt'), *a.*

hurricane house. *Rare. Naut.* **a** A wooden or canvas inclosure to protect a lookout stationed aloft. **b** A light structure on deck, containing a galley or the like.

hurricane signal. *U. S. Weather Bureau.* A signal consisting of two red flags with black centers displayed one above the other, announcing the approach of a tropical hurricane or other extremely dangerous storm.

hur'ried (hŭr'ĭd), *p. a.* **1.** Urged on; hastened; going or working at speed; as, a *hurried* writer; a *hurried* life.

2. Done in a hurry; hasty. "A *hurried* meeting." *Milton.*

— **hur'ried-ly,** *adv.* — **hur'ried-ness,** *n.*

hur'ri-er (-ĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who hurries or urges.

2. *Coal Mining.* One who hauls the coal from the face of the workings to the shaft. *Eng.*

hur'ry (-ĭ), *v. t.*; HUR'RIED (-rĭd); HUR'RY-ING. [ME. *horen* (if it is the same word); cf. OSw. *hurra* to whirl round, dial. Sw. *hurr* great haste, Dan. *hurre* to buzz, Icel. *hurr* hurly-burly, MHG. *hurren* to hurry, and E. *hurr, whir* to hurry; all prob. of imitative origin.] **1.** To move, carry, or make to move, with great or flurried haste; as, *hurry* this package to its destination.

They *hurried* us aboard a bark *Shak.*

2. To impel to precipitate or thoughtless action; to urge to confused or irregular activity.

And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends *Shak.*

3. To harass, harry; worry. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

4. To hasten; to impel to greater speed; to urge on; to hasten the preparation or progress of; as, he refused to be *hurried; hurry* dinner; the meeting was *hurried* up.

5. To convey; drive; as, to *hurry* a coal wagon. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Hasten, precipitate, expedite, quicken, urge.

hur'ry, *v. i.* To move or act with haste; to proceed with great or flurried celerity or precipitation; as, let us *hurry.*

to hurry up, to make haste. *Colloq.*

hur'ry, *n.*; *pl.* HURRIES (-rĭz). **1.** Disturbance; commotion; tumult; agitation. *Obs*

Ambition inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought. *Addison*

2. A tumultuous or confused crowd. *Obs.*

3. Quick, hurried motion; rush; scurry.

A *hurry* of hoofs in a village street. *Longfellow*

4. Act of hurrying, or a state of being obliged to hurry; undue, or flurried, haste or eagerness; need of haste.

A man of sense may be in haste, but he is never in a *hurry.* *Ld. Chesterfield.*

5. *Dramatic Music.* A tremolo passage on the stringed or other instruments to accompany an exciting situation.

6. A small load of hay or corn. *Dial. Eng.*

7. A chute, slide, or pass, as for ore in a mine, or for coal discharged from cars into vessels; also, *pl.*, the stairh or staging on which the cars stand. *North. Eng.*

in a hurry, in great or excessive haste; hence, with a negative, soon; as, he has been punished and will not repeat his offense *in a hurry.*

Syn. — Speed, dispatch, expedition. See HASTE.

hurst (hûrst), *n.* [ME. *hurst*, AS. *hyrst;* akin to OHG. *hurst, horst*, wood, G. *horst.*] **1.** A wood; grove; copse; wooded hill or hillock,—often in place names, as Hazle*hurst.*

2. A piece of rising ground; a knoll or bank, esp. a sandy one; specif., a sand bank in the sea or in a river.

3. *Mach.* **a** A band on a trip-hammer helve, bearing the trunnions. **b** A husk. See HUSK, 2.

hurt (hûrt), *n.* [F. *heurte*, of uncertain origin.] *Her.* A roundel azure. It is variously supposed to represent a bruise on the skin or a hurtleberry (whortleberry).

hurt (hûrt), *v. t.*; HURT, HURT'ING. [ME. *hurten, hirten, horten, herten;* prob. fr. OF. *hurter* to knock, thrust, strike, F. *heurter;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** To strike; esp., to strike against or on something else. *Obs.*

2. To cause physical pain to; to do bodily or physical harm to; to wound or bruise painfully.

The *hurt* lion groans within his den. *Dryden.*

3. To impair the value, usefulness, beauty, or pleasure of; to damage; injure; harm.

Virtue may be assailed, but never *hurt.* *Milton*

4. To wound the feelings of; to cause mental pain to; to offend in honor or self-respect; to grieve; distress. "I am angry and *hurt.*" *Thackeray.*

hurt, *v. i.* **1.** To strike; collide; — with *against, on. Obs.*

2. To cause pain, injury, or damage of any kind.

3. To suffer from pain or injury; as, my back *hurts. Colloq.*

hurt, *n.* **1.** A wounding blow or stroke; also, the wound or injury caused by a blow or other sudden violence; esp., a lesion, bruise, fracture, or the like; hence, any bodily injury causing severe pain, or the pain itself.

2. An injury causing pain of mind or conscience; a slight; a stain, as of sin.

The jingling of the guinea helps the *hurt* that Honor feels. *Tennyson.*

3. Injury; damage; detriment; harm; mischief.

Thou dost me yet but little *hurt.* *Shak.*

Syn. — Wound, bruise, injury; harm, damage, loss, detriment, mischief, bane, disadvantage.

hurt'er (hûr'tẽr), *n.* [F. *heurtoir*, lit., a striker, OF. *hurtoir.* See HURT, *v. t.*] A butting piece; a strengthening piece; esp., *Ordnance*, a buffer or the like to check the motion of a gun carriage as the piece is run into battery.

hurt'ful (hûrt'fo͝ol), *a.* Tending to impair or damage; injurious, harmful, occasioning loss or injury.

Syn. — Pernicious, baneful, prejudicial, detrimental, disadvantageous, noxious, unwholesome, destructive.

— **hurt'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **hurt'ful-ness,** *n.*

hur'tle (hûr't'l), *v. i.*; HUR'TLED (-t'ld); HUR'TLING (-tlĭng). [ME. *hurtlen*, freq. of *hurten.* See HURT, *v. t.*] **1.** To meet with violence or shock; to clash; jostle; collide.

Together *hurtled* both their steeds. *Fairfax.*

2. To move rapidly; to rush suddenly or with violence.

Now *hurtling* round, advantage for to take. *Spenser*
Down the *hurtling* cataract of the ages *Stevenson*

3. To make a threatening sound, like the clash or rattle of arms or missiles; to make a sound as of confused clashing or concussion, to resound.

The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air *Shak.*

hur'tle, *v. t.* **1.** To strike, esp against something; to dash; to run aground (a vessel), to knock down. *Archaic.*

2. To strike against; to collide with; to push, jostle; assail. *Archaic.*

And he him *hurtleth* with his horse adown *Chaucer*

3. To drive or throw violently or swiftly, to fling

4. To brandish; to whirl. *Nonce Use. Spenser.*

hurt'less (hûrt'lĕs), *a.* Doing no injury; harmless; also, unhurt; without injury or harm.

Gentle dame so *hurtless* and so true. *Spenser*

— **hurt'less-ly,** *adv.* — **hurt'less-ness,** *n.*

hus'band (hŭz'bănd), *n.* [ME. *hosbonde, husbonde*, a husband, the master of the house or family, AS. *hūsbonda* master of the house; *hūs* house + *bunda, bonda*, householder, husband; prob. fr. Icel. *hūsbōndi* house master, husband; *hūs* house + *būandi* dwelling, inhabiting, p. pr. of *būa* to dwell; akin to AS. *būan*, Goth. *bauan.* See HOUSE, BOND a slave, BOWER.] **1.** The male head of a household. *Obs.*

2. A man who has a wife; — the correlative of *wife.*

The *husband* and wife are one person in law. *Blackstone*

3. A cultivator, a tiller; a husbandman *Obs. Hakewill.*

4. One who manages or directs a household, company, or the like; a steward; a manager; also, a manager of affairs in general, as, an ill or good *husband. Archaic.*

God knows how little time is left me, and may I be a good *husband*, to improve the short remnant left me *Fuller*

5. **a** A staminate plant. *Obs.* **b** A tree furnishing support to a vine. *Obs.*

6. The male of a pair of animals. *Rare.*

7. *Law.* A ship's husband.

hus'band, *v. t.*; HUS'BAND-ED; HUS'BAND-ING. **1.** To cultivate, as land; to till. *Archaic.*

2. To direct and manage with frugality; to use or employ to good purpose and the best advantage; to spend, apply, or use, with economy.

For my means, I'll *husband* them so well,
They shall go far. *Shak.*

3. To furnish with a husband; to mate. *Archaic.*

4. To become, or act as, the husband of; to marry; espouse; as, to *husband* a wife; to *husband* a doctrine.

hus'band-age (hŭz'bănd-ăj), *n.* The commission or compensation allowed to a ship's husband.

hus'band-ly (-bănd-lĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or befitting, a husband; marital; frugal; thrifty; pertaining to a farmer or farming — *adv.* Thriftily; economically.

hus'band-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** The master of a household. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground.

3. A married man; a husband. *Obs. & R.*

4. A thrifty manager of property. *Obs. & R.*

hus'band-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Care of domestic affairs; domestic economy; domestic management; hence, thrift; frugality; wise management.

There 's *husbandry* in heaven;
Their candles are all out. *Shak*

2. The business of a husbandman, comprehending the various branches of agriculture; farming.

Husbandry supplieth all things necessary for food. *Spenser.*

3. *Obs.* Anything pertaining to housekeeping or farming; as: **a** Household goods and furnishings. **b** Farm produce. **c** Land cultivated, or held as a farm. **d** Husbandmen on a farm collectively. *Oxf. E. D.*

4. Management of one's affairs in general, whether good or bad; as, ill *husbandry;* wise *husbandry.*

hush (hŭsh), *v. t.*; HUSHED (hŭsht) or, chiefly *Obs*, HUSHT; HUSH'ING. [ME. *hussht* silent, taken as a p. p.; of interjectional origin; cf. WHIST, *interj.*, HIST.] **1.** To make quiet, still, or calm; to repress the noise or clamor of

My tongue shall *hush* again this storm of war *Shak.*

2. To appease; allay; calm; soothe.

And *hush'd* my deepest grief of all *Tennyson*

3. To procure silence concerning; to suppress mention or discussion of; to keep secret; — usually with *up.*

This matter is *hushed* up. *Pope.*

hush (hŭsh), *v. i.* To become or to keep still or quiet; to become silent; — esp. used in the imperative, as an exclamation: be still; be silent or quiet; make no noise.

But at these strangers' presence every one did *hush.* *Spenser.*
Hush! hark! What noise is that? *Shelley*

hush, *n.* Stillness or silence, esp. following noise; quiet.

"It is the *hush* of night." *Byron*

hush, *a.* Still; hushed. *Archaic.* "*Hush* as death." *Shak.*

hush cloth. A table covering of heavy cotton flannel or felt, placed, as a pad, under a linen tablecloth

hush'ing, *n.* [Of imitative origin.] *Mining.* The scouring out of a ditch through the soil on a hillside by a stream of water to lay bare any possible vein outcrops.

hush money. Money paid to secure silence, or to prevent the disclosure of discreditable facts.

husk (hŭsk), *n.* [ME. *huske*, of uncertain origin; cf. AS. *hos* (or *hosa?*) husk, pod; or perh. akin to E. *house.*]

1. The outer coating, or envelope, of various seeds or fruits, esp. when dry and membranaceous or leafy in texture; the chaff of grain; in the United States, the bracts investing an ear of Indian corn. The *husks* (more accurately translated *coddes* in earlier versions) referred to in the story of the prodigal son (*Luke* xv. 16) were carob pods.

2. A calyx or involucre. *Obs.*

3. Fig., the outside envelope or covering of anything, esp. when rough, coarse, or worthless compared to the inside.

4. *Wine Making.* Husks; husklike refuse matter.

5. Any of various frames; specif., the supporting frame of a run of millstones. *Rare.*

6. An oyster shell. *Local, U. S.*

husk, *v. t.*; HUSKED (hŭskt); HUSK'ING. To strip off the husk, or external envelope, of; as, to *husk* Indian corn.

hus'ka-naw (hŭs'kȧ-nô), *n.* [American Indian (Algonquian); cf. Massachusetts *wuskenoo* he is young.] The rites, comprising solitary fasting, etc., by which Indian youths prepare for the status of manhood; — orig. referring to the Virginia Indians. Cf. MEDICINE, *n.*, 4 **a.**

husk'er (hŭs'kẽr), *n.* **1.** One who husks, esp. Indian corn; specif., one who takes part in a husking. See HUSKING **b.**

2. A machine, or a device worn on the hand, for husking.

3. An oyster opener. *Local, U. S.*

husk'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HUSK. Specif., *vb. n.* **a** Act, process, or season of stripping off husks from Indian corn. **b** A meeting of neighbors or friends for husking Indian corn; — called also **husking bee.** *U. S.*

husking glove, a strong glove having metal plates on the palm and palm side of the fingers, used in husking maize — **h. peg** *or* **pin,** a pin, hook, or claw used to aid in tearing off the shuck in husking corn, — often worn on the hand.

husk'y (hŭs'kĭ), *a.*; HUSK'I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); HUSK'I-EST. [From HUSK, *n.*] **1.** Abounding with husks; consisting of or resembling husks or a husk.

2. Dry, without moisture; dry in the throat; rough in tone; harsh; hoarse; raucous; as, a *husky* voice.

hus'ky (hŭs'kĭ), *a.* Powerful; strong; burly. *Colloq., U. S.*

A good, *husky* man to pitch in the barnyard *Hamlin Garland.*

Hus'ky (hŭs'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -KIES (-kĭz). [Cf. ESKIMO.] **a** An Eskimo. **b** An Eskimo dog. **c** The Eskimo language.

hu'so (hū'sō), *n.* [NL.; cf. G. *hausen*, OHG. *huso.* Cf ISINGLASS.] **a** A large sturgeon of southeastern Europe. See HAUSEN. **b** The huchen.

hus-sar' (hōō-zär'), *n.* [Hung. *huszár*, orig., a freebooter, through Slavic *gusar, husar, kursar'*, fr. LL. *cursarius* or the corresponding It. form; cf. G *husar*, F. *houssard, hussard*, from the same source. Cf. CORSAIR.] **1.** *Mil.* Orig., one of the light cavalry of Hungary and Croatia; now, one of a class of cavalry of European armies usually distinguished by a brilliant and much decorated uniform, of which the dolman (now abandoned in Great Britain) and the busby are generally conspicuous features.

2. Hence, a light skirmisher or free lance in discussion, literature, etc. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*

Huss'ite (hŭs'ĭt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer, who was adjudged a heretic by the Council of Constance and burnt alive in 1415. He taught the doctrines of Wycliffe except upon the Eucharist, whereon he was orthodox. — **Huss'it-ism** (-ĭt-ĭz'm), *n.*

hus'sy (hŭz'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-ĭz). [Contr. fr. *huswife.*]

1. A housewife or housekeeper. *Obs.*

2. A worthless woman or girl; a loose wench; a jade; — used as a term of contempt or reproach.

3. A pert girl; a frolicsome or sportive young woman; — used jocosely or somewhat rudely.

4 A case or bag. See HOUSEWIFE, 3.

hus'ting (hŭs'tĭng), *n.* [ME. *husting* an assembly, coun-

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hurricane lamp. = TORNADO LANTERN. [ricane. *Obs.*]

hur'ri-ca'ni-ous, *a* Like a hur-

hur'ri-can-ize (hûr'ĭ-kăn-ĭz), *v. t.* To hurricane

hur'ri-ca'no, *n.*; *pl.* -NOES. A waterspout; a hurricane *Obs*

hur'ri-ca'no (hûr'ĭ-kā'nō), *v. t.* To hurricane. *Rare.*

hurricecurrie, *n.* [Reduplication of *hurry.*] Prob., a curricle *Obs*

hur'ries, *n*, *pl.* of HURRY

hur'ri some (hŭ r'ĭ-sȧm), *a.* [*hurry* + lst *-some.*] Hasty; confused; passionate *Dial. Eng*

hur'rock (hŭr'ŭk), *n.* [Ot Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *hörgr*, Sw. dial. *horg, harg*, heap of stones.] A heap of stones or rubbish. *Dial. Eng.*

hur'rok. † HURRACK.

hur-roo' (hŭ-rōō'), **hur-roosh'** (-rōōsh'), *interj. & n* A cry of triumph or excitement.

hur'ry-bur'ry (hŭr'ĭ-bŭr'ĭ), *n.* [Reduplication of *hurry.*] A hurly-burly. *Scot.* — *adv.* In hurly-burly fashion. *Scot.*

hur'ry-dur'ry, *n.* A hurly-burly. *Obs.* — *a.* Rough; stormy, as weather. *Obs.*

hur'ry-dur'ry, *interj.* An exclamation of vexation. *Obs.*

hur'ry-gur'ry, *n.* Hurly-burly; also, a frolic. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hur'ry-ing-ly, *adv.* of *hurrying*, p pr. See -LY.

hur'ry-scur'ry, hur'ry-skur'ry, *n.* [See HURRY; SCURRY.] Flustered haste; disorderly confusion. — *v. t. & i* To move or act hurry-scurry. — *a.* Marked by, or full of, haste and confusion. — *adv.* Confusedly; bustlingly; pell-mell.

hurse. Var. of HUSS.

hursome, hursoun. † WHORESON.

hurst beech The European hornbeam [*Eng.*]

hurt, *n.* A hurtleberry. *Dial.*

hurt'ber-ry, *n.* Hurtleberry. *Obs.*

hurte. † HEART

hurt'ed. Obs. or Scot. pret. & p p of HURT

hurt'er, *n.* A hurtleberry picker. *Local, Eng.* [harms

hurt'ful, *n.* One that hurts or

hurt'ing, *n.* Hurtleberry picking. *Dial. Eng*

hurt'ing, *p. pr & vb. n.* of HURT. Esp : *vb. n.* a Injury; harm; hurt. b Stumbling; stumbling block. *Obs.* [the skin. *Obs.*]

hur'tle, *n.* An excrescence on

hur'tle. *n.* A hurtling. *Rare.*

hur'tle-ber'ry (hûr't'l-bĕr'ĭ). [See WHORTLEBERRY.] = WHORTLEBERRY. [n. pr.]

hurt'ling-ly, *adv.* of *hurtling.*

hurt'sick'le (hûrt'sĭk'l), *n.* [LL. *blapticula;* Gr. βλάπτειν to hurt + L *secula* sickle *Oxf. E. D.*] The cornecockle; also, the knapweed Both have tough stems when fully grown *Dial. Eng.*

hurt'some, *a.* Hurtful. *Rare*

hurt'y (hûr'tĭ), *a. Her.* Semé of hurts.

hus. † HIS, HOUSE, USE.

hus. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of US.

Hu'sa-thi (hū'sȧ-thĭ). *D Bib*

Hu'sa-thite (-thīt). *D. Bib.*

Hu'sa-ti (-tĭ). *D Bib*

hus'band-a-ble (hŭz'bănd-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [bands.]

hus'band-er. *n.* One who hus-

hus'band-field', *n.* A cultivated field. *Obs. or Ir.*

hus'band-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

hus'band-land', *n.* The holding of a "husband," or manorial tenant; a yardland; the land occupied and tilled by the tenants of a manor, in contradistinction to the demesne lands; also, a quantity of arable land equal to two bovates, which was the usual amount of such a holding. *Obs. Scot. & North of Eng. Local, Brit.*

hus'band-less, *a.* See -LESS.

hus'band-like, *adv.* See -LIKE.

hus'band-ress, *n.* A woman who manages thriftily. *Rare*

hus'band-ry, *v. t.* To till; cultivate. *Obs. & R Oxf. E. D.*

hus'band-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

husband weid. A husbandman's clothing. *Obs.*

huscarle. † HOUSECARL.

huscher. † HUISHER.

huse † HOSE.

huse, *n.* A huso

husebonde † HUSBAND.

husel † HOUSEL. [house, USE. *Obs.*]

huselede, *n.* The mistress of a

huswif † HOUSEWIFE.

hush (hŭsh; hōōsh). *v. t.* [Of interjectional origin.] To scare, or drive away, as by ejaculating "hush." *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hush, *n.* [Of imitative origin.] **1.** A sound of rushing wind or water *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

2 *Mining.* Water under pressure used to wash off surface earth. *Dial Eng.*

hush, *v. t. Mining* To send (water) rushing from a reservoir; also, to wash with rushing water; to flush. *Dial. Eng.*

hush (hŭsh). *or* **hush'-bag'a-ty** (-băg'ȧ-tĭ), *n.* The lumpfish. *Local, Brit.*

hush'a-by', *imper.* [See HUSH; cf. LULLABY.] Hush! go to sleep! — said in putting a little child to sleep. — *v. t.* To sing or lull to sleep.

Hu'shah (hū'shȧ), **Hu'sha-i** (hū'shĭ; -shā-ĭ), **Hu'sha-m** (hū'shȧm), **Hu'shath-ite** (hū'-shăth-īt). *Bib. Hushai*, p. p

hush'ed-ly (hŭsh'ĕd-lĭ), *adv* of **hush'el** (hŭsh'ĕl; hōōsh'ĕl), *a.* [Cf. HIRSLE.] A worn-out person or thing. *Scot.*

hush'er, *n.* One that hushes, quiets, or muffles

hush'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

hush'ful-ly, *adv.* of HUSHFUL

hush hire. Hush money. *Rare*

hushier. † HUISHER.

Hu'shim (hū'shĭm) *Bib.*

hush'ing, *p. pr. & vb n.* of HUSH. — **hush'ing-ly,** *adv.*

hush'ion (hŭsh'ŭn), *n.* A stocking without a foot. *Scot.*

husholde † HOUSEHOLD

hush shop. Unlicensed drinking place; a speak-easy. *Local, Eng.*

husht. *n., interj., & v* Hush. *Obs. or Dial. Eng* — **husht'-ness,** *n. Obs.*

husht, *a.* [ME. *hussht.* See HUSH, *v.*] Hushed; silent. *Archaic.*

hu'si (hōō'sē), *n.* [Tag.] = JUSI.

husk. † HUSS, dogfish. [*Eng.*]

husk, *a.* Husky; parched. *Dial.*

husk, *n.* Huskiness. *Rare.*

husk, *n.* & *v.* = HOOSE.

husked (hŭskt), *p. a.* Covered with a husk, also, stripped of its husk; deprived of husks

husk'i-ly (hŭs'kĭ-lĭ), *adv* of HUSKY.

husk'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS

husk'ing, *a.* Husky. *Obs.or Scot.*

husk'ish, *a* See -ISH

husk'root', *n.* = COLICROOT **a.**

huskt. Husked. *R Sp* [mato.]

husk tomato. Strawberry to-

husk'wort' (hŭsk'wûrt'), *n* = HUSKROOT.

hus'pil, hus'pel (hŭs'pĕl), *v. t.* [F. *houspiller.*] To maltreat; despoil; harass. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

huss, *v. t.* [Of imitative origin.] To buzz; hum. *Obs*

huss (*dial.* hŭs). *n* [Cf ME *husk, huske.*] A dogfish *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [of HUSTLE.]

hus'sel. Obs. or dial. Eng var

hussh'ipe, *n* [See HOUSE; -SHIP.] A family. *Obs*

hus'sif (hŭz'ĭf; *dial. also* hŏz'ĭf, hŏs'ĭf), *n.* Contraction or dial. var. of HOUSEWIFE.

hus'sy-dom (hŭz'ĭ-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. *Rare.*

hus'sy-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hust, *a.* [Cf. HUSH, HIST.] Hushed; silent. *Obs.*

hust, *v. t. & i.* To hush. *Obs.*

hus'tle. Hustle. *Ref. Sp.*

hus'tled. Hustled. *Ref. Sp.*

cil, AS. *hūsting;* of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *hūsþing; hūs* house + *þing* thing, assembly, meeting; akin to Dan. & Sw. *ting*, E. *thing.* See HOUSE; THING.] **1.** A deliberative assembly; a council. *Obs. or Hist.*, except specif.: [Now only in *pl.* form, usually construed as a *sing.*] A court formerly held in various English boroughs or cities; specif., a court (still surviving) held in London, before the lord mayor, recorder, and sheriffs (or aldermen).

The *hustings*, or court of *hustings* [of London], was formerly a court of common pleas, of probate, of appeal against the decisions of the sheriffs, a court of record for the formal conveyance of property, etc.; but it is now convoked only for the purpose of considering and registering gifts made to the City. *Cyc. Eng. L. & D.*

2. [*pl.*, usually syntactically *sing.*] In London, the upper end or the platform of the Guildhall, where the mayor and other officials held this court. *Obs. or Hist.*

3. [*pl.*, usually syntactically *sing.*] The platform from which candidates for Parliament were formerly nominated, and from which they addressed the electors; also, the proceedings at an election; now, any place where political campaign speeches are made.

When the rotten *hustings* shake
In another month to his brazen lies. *Tennyson.*

4. [*pl.*, syntactically *sing.*] Any of various local courts of Virginia: — usually called *hustings court.*

hus'tle (hŭs''l), *v. t.;* HUS'TLED (-'ld), HUS'TLING (-lĭng). [D. *huselen* to shake, fr. *hutsen* to shake.] **1.** To shake together in confusion; to push, jostle, or crowd rudely; to push, thrust, or force roughly (into or out of a place, line of action, or the like); as, to *hustle* a person out of a room; the pickpockets' trick of *hustling* their victim in a crowd. **2.** To make to move quickly or progress rapidly; as, he *hustled* the work on the building. *Colloq.*

hus'tle, *v. i.* **1.** To push or crowd; to force one's way roughly; to move hastily and with confusion. **2.** To move or act with haste; to act with resolute energy; to work rapidly and indefatigably. *Colloq.*

hus'tle, *n.* The act of one who hustles; specif.: **a** A shaking together. **b** A pushing or shoving. **c** Energetic activity; push. *Colloq.*

hus'tler (hŭs'lẽr), *n.* One who hustles; specif., *Colloq.*, one who works with indefatigable energy and rapidity.

hut (hŭt), *n.* [F. *hutte*, fr. G. *hütte*, OHG. *hutta*, perh. akin to E. *hide* to conceal: cf. D. *hut*, fr. G.] **1.** A rude small house, hovel, or cabin; a slightly built dwelling, esp. such as those of many savage peoples.

Death comes on with equal footsteps
To the hall and *hut.* *Bp Coxe.*

2. A house for shearers or other laborers on a station; as, the men's *hut;* the shearers' *hut.* This is sometimes a large permanent structure of wood, brick, or stone. *Australasia.*

3. The rear end or body of a breech pin of a musket.

hut, *v. t. & i.;* HUT'TED; HUT'TING. To place in a hut or huts; to live in a hut or huts; to furnish with huts; as, to *hut* troops in winter quarters.

The troops *hutted* among the heights of Morristown. *Irving*

hutch (hŭch), *n.* [ME. *hucche, huche, hoche,* F. *huche,* LL. *hutica.*] **1.** A chest, box, coffer, bin, coop, or the like; as, a grain *hutch;* a rabbit *hutch.* **2.** A mean shelter for a man; a hut; a hovel; a shanty. **3.** *Milling.* The case of a flour bolt. **4.** *Mining.* **a** A car on low wheels, in which coal is drawn and hoisted out of the pit. **b** A jig for washing ore. **5.** An old and varying English measure, as (for coal) two Winchester bushels (70 5 liters).

hutch, *v. i.;* HUTCHED (hŭcht); HUTCH'ING. **1.** To lay up in a chest; to put away; to hoard. **2.** *Mining.* To wash (ore) in a box or jig.

Hutch'ins's goose (hŭch'ĭn-zĭz). A smaller variety (*Branta canadensis hutchinsii*) of the Canada goose, which breeds in Arctic America and migrates south through the United States, but is rare east of the Mississippi Valley.

Hutch'in-so'ni-an (hŭch'ĭn-sō'nĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* **a** A follower of John Hutchinson (1674–1737) of Yorkshire, England, who taught that the Hebrew Scriptures contained a complete system of natural science and of theology. **b** A follower of Anne Marbury Hutchinson, a religious teacher in Boston, Mass., who was banished in 1637, on the charge of teaching antinomianism. — **Hutch'in-so'ni-an,** *a.* — **Hutch'in-so'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

hu-ti'a (hōō-tē'ä), *n.* Also *futia.* [Sp. *hutía,* perh. fr. a native name.] Any of several hystricomorphic rodents constituting the genus *Capromys.* They are confined to certain of the West Indies. The **hutia conga** (*C. pilorides*) and the **hutia carabali** (*C. prehensilis*) are Cuban species. The former becomes nearly two feet long. The latter is arboreal and esteemed as food. *C. brachyurus* of Jamaica, locally called *coney,* has become very rare.

Hut-to'ni-an (hŭ-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a. Geol.* Pert. to what is now called the *Plutonic* theory, first advanced by Dr. James Hutton. — *n.* A Plutonist. — **Hut-to'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

hut'ton-ing (hŭt''n-ĭng), *n.* [After two English bonesetters, Richard and Robert *Hutton,* who made it a part of their method.] *Med.* Forcible manipulation of a dislocated, stiff, or painful joint.

Etruscan Hut Urn.

hut urn. *Archæol.* A hut-shaped vessel or urn found in prehistoric remains in southern Italy.

hus'tle-cap' (hŭs''l-kăp'), *n.* A game of chance and skill, like pitch and toss, in which at one stage the coins were shaken together. *Obs. or Hist.*

hus'tle-ment, *n.* [OF. *(h)ostillement.*] Furniture; household articles; odds and ends; — often in *pl. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

huswife. Var. of HOUSEWIFE. *Obs.*, exc. in sense 3 of *housewife.*

hus'wife-ly. † HOUSEWIFELY.

hus'wife-ry. † HOUSEWIFERY.

hutch, *a.* [Cf. HULCH.] Hunched; humped. *Obs.*

hutch'et, *n.* [OF. *huchet.*] *Her.* A hunter's horn; a bugle. *Obs.*

Hutch'in-son's teeth (hŭch'ĭn-sŭnz). [After Jonathan *Hutchinson,* Eng. surgeon.] *Med.* Defective teeth in children suffering from hereditary syphilis.

hut'hold' (hŭt'hōld'), *n.* The dwellers in a hut.

hut'hold'er, *n.* A dweller in a hut.

hutit, *a.* [See HOOT, *v.*] Loathed; execrable. *Obs. Scot.*

hut'keep'er, *n.* The man in charge of a station hut. — **hut'keep',** *v. i. Australasia.*

hut'ment (hŭt'mĕnt), *n.* Housing in huts; a camp of huts.

hutte. † HIT.

hutton weed. The wild teasel.

‖ **huur'der** (hūr'dẽr), *n.* [D.] *Dutch Law.* A lessee.

‖ **huur gaat voor koop** (hūr kät vōr kōp). [D.] Lease goes before (is preferred to) sale; — a maxim of Dutch law referring to the protection accorded to a lessee against purchasers.

huve. † HOVE, to hover; HIVE.

huwe. † HEUGH.

huxen, *n.* The hock. *Obs.*

hux'ing (hŭk'sĭng), *n.* A way of fishing for pike with lines attached to floating bladders.

Hux-le'ian (hŭks-lē'ăn; hŭks'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the biologist Thomas Henry Huxley (1825–95). [HUCKSTER.

hux'ter. Obs. or Scot. var. of HUY. † HI, they. [US.

huz. Scot & dial. Eng. var. of HUZ (hŭz). *Bib.*

hu-zoor' (hŭ-zōōr'), *n.* [Ar. *huzūr* the presence.] A respectful title of address used by natives. *India.*

Huz-va'reh, *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

huz'zab (hŭz'ăb), *n. or v. Bib.*

huz'zard (hŭz'ărd), *n.* A yellow fly used in angling. [ZARD.

huz'zat. Dial. Eng. var. of IZ-

Hver'gel-mir (hwĕr'gĕl-mẽr), *n.* [Icel.] See YGGDRASIL.

hw. † HOW, *adv.*

hw-. For words beginning *hw-*, see the forms in HU- or WH-; as, for *hwnt,* see HUNT; for *hwat,* see WHAT.

hwe. † HUE.

hwu. † HOW, *adv.*

Hy. *Abbr.* Henry.

hy. † HEO, HI, HIE, HIGH, I.

Huy-ge'ni-an, Huy-ghe'ni-an (hī-gē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or invented by, Christian Huygens, a Dutch astronomer and physicist (1629–95). — *n.* A Huygenian telescope or eyepiece.

Huygenian, *or* **Huyghenian, eyepiece.** = NEGATIVE EYEPIECE.

Huy'gens's, *or* **Huy'ghens's, wave surface** (hī'gĕnzĭz). *Physics.* A surface constituting a wave front the position of which is determined according to **Huygens's principle,** that is, by assuming every point of some previous front of the same wave to have been the center from which independent spherical waves emanated, and by finding the envelope of this system of hypothetical secondary waves.

huzz (hŭz), *n. & v. i.* [Imitative.] Buzz; murmur; hum.

huz-za' (hŭ-zä'; hōō-za'), *interj.* [Cf. G. *hussa, husa,* interj., hurrah, huzza. Cf. HURRAH.] A word used as a shout of joy, exultation, approbation, or encouragement.

huz-za', *n.* **1.** A shout of *huzza;* a cheer; a hurrah.

They made a great *huzza* or shout. *Evelyn.*

2. A noisily gay person; a roysterer. *Obs.*

huz-za', *v. i. & t.;* HUZ-ZAED' (-zäd'), HUZ-ZA'ING. To shout huzza; to applaud with huzzas, to cheer.

He was *huzzaed* into court. *Addison.*

hy'a-cinth (hī'ä-sĭnth), *n.* [L. *hyacinthus* a kind of flower (see def. 5), also a kind of gem, perh. the sapphire; as a proper name, *Hyacinthus,* a beautiful Laconian youth, beloved by Apollo, fr. Gr. *Ὑάκινθος, Ὑακίνθος*: cf. F. *hyacinthe.* Cf. JACINTH.] **1.** A precious stone of the ancients, of a blue color, perhaps the sapphire. **2.** *Min.* **a** A transparent red or brownish variety of zircon, sometimes used as a gem. **b** Less properly, essonite of a similar color, also used as a gem. See 1st GARNET, 1. **3.** A blue fabric or color. *Obs.* **4.** *Her.* The color tenné, in the fanciful method of blazoning by precious stones. **5.** *Bot.* **a** A plant fabled in classic myth to have sprung from the blood of the youth Hyacinthus, by some supposed to be the Turk's-cap lily (*Lilium martagon*), by others taken for the iris, larkspur, or gladiolus; — used only as transliterating or representing the Greek or Latin word. **b** In common usage, a well-known liliaceous plant of the genus *Hyacinthus,* cultivated for its spikes of bell-shaped white, pink, yellow, or purple flowers; also, the bulb or flower of the plant. See HYACINTHUS. **c** With qualifying or descriptive adjective, any of numerous other plants of the same family having spicate or racemose flowers; as, Californian *hyacinth,* grape *hyacinth,* etc. **6.** A purple gallinule; — a book name.

hyacinth of Peru. = PERUVIAN HYACINTH.

hyacinth bean. A twining fabaceous vine (*Dolichos lablab*) often cultivated for its dark purple racemose flowers and flat, beanlike pods. In the tropics its seeds are eaten.

Hy'a-cin'thi-a (hī'ä-sĭn'thĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *τὰ Ὑακίνθια.*] *Gr. Relig.* A midsummer three days' festival in honor of Hyacinthus and Apollo. It was one of the most important festivals of the Peloponnesus, its chief center being Amyclæ (Hyacinthus being the son of the Spartan king Amyclas). The festival began with mourning for the death of Hyacinthus and ended with rejoicings for his rebirth. Cf. ADONIS.

hy'a-cin'thine (-sĭn'thĭn), *a.* [L. *hyacinthinus,* Gr. *ὑακινθινος.*] **1.** Of, or decked with, the hyacinth; resembling the hyacinth, as in color. "*Hyacinthine* flowers." *Cowper.* **2.** Like Hyacinthus, the beautiful youth of mythology.

The *hyacinthine* boy, for whom
Morn well might break and April bloom *Emerson*

hyacinth squill. An ornamental bulbous liliaceous plant (*Scilla hyacinthoides*) cultivated for its long racemes of lilac-purple flowers.

Hy'a-cin'thus (hī'ä-sĭn'thŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ὑάκινθος.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth beloved by Apollo and killed by the latter through an unlucky throw of the discus (or, according to another version, by Zephyrus out of jealousy). From his blood Apollo caused the hyacinth (see HYACINTH, 5 a) to spring up, with the exclamation of woe, Ai, marked on its petals. Like Adonis, he doubtless personifies vegetation, scorched and killed by the summer sun. **2.** *Bot.* A large genus of bulbous and scapose liliaceous herbs, the hyacinths, distinguished by the campanulate corolla with a prominent tube and short limb. They are natives of the Old World. *H. orientalis,* the common hyacinth, is everywhere cultivated, while *H. albulus,* the Roman hyacinth, is almost equally popular. See HYACINTH.

Hy'a-des (hī'ä-dēz)) *n. pl.* [L. *Hyades,* Gr. *Ὑάδες.*] **1.** *Gr.*
Hy'ads (hī'ădz)) *Myth.* Nymphs, daughters (according to the usual tradition) of Atlas and nurses of Dionysus, placed by Zeus in the heavens See def. 2. **2.** *Astron.* A cluster of stars in the head of the constellation Taurus, supposed by the ancients to indicate the coming of rainy weather when they rose with the sun. Aldebaran is usually included in the group, although it is not physically related to the other members. See STAR.

Thro' scudding drifts the rainy *Hyades*
Vext the dim sea. *Tennyson*

hy-æ'na (hī-ē'nä), *n.* **a** Var. of HYENA. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the hyena family.

Hy'æ-nan'che (hī'ē-năn'kē), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ὕαινα* (see HYENA) + *ἄγχειν* to strangle.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African euphorbiaceous trees with coriaceous whorled leaves, cymose staminate flowers, and solitary pistillate flowers. *H. capensis* is the hyena poison.

Hy'æ-naro'tos (-nărk'tŏs), *n.* [NL.; *hyena* + Gr. *ἄρκτος* bear.] *Paleon.* An extinct Old World genus of Miocene and Pliocene bears comprising species of large size.

hy'a-cine. † HYACINTH.

hyacinth bacteriosis. A destructive bacterial disease of the hyacinth, caused by *Bacterium hyacinthi,* known as **Wakker's hyacinth germ.** It attacks both dry bulbs and growing plants.

hy'a-cin'thi-an (hī'ä-sĭn'thĭ-ăn), *a.* Hyacinthine. *Rare.*

hy-æn'ic, hy-æ'ni-form, hy-æ'nine, etc. Vars. of HYENIC, etc.

‖ **hy'a-hy'a** (hī'ä-hī'ä), *n.* [Native name.] The cow tree of Guiana (*Tabernæmontana utilis*). [CINTHUS.

Hy'a-kin'thos. Var. of HYACINTHUS.

Hy-a'le-a (hī-ā'lē-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑάλεος* glassy, fr. *ὕαλος* glass.] Syn. of CAVOLINIA.

hy'a-li-no'sis (hī'ä-lĭ-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyalin* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Hyaline degeneration. *Rare.*

hy-al'o-graph (hī-ăl'ō-grăf; hī'ä-lō-), *n.* [*hyalo-* + *-graph.*] Instrument for tracing designs on glass.

Hy-æn'i-dæ (hī-ēn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the hyenas (with related extinct forms) and sometimes also the aard-wolf. See HYENA.

Hy-æn'o-don (hī-ēn'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *hyena* + Gr. *ὀδόντος,* tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of Eocene and Miocene creodont mammals known from Europe and America. The best-known species, *H. cruentus* of the White River formation, was the size of a leopard, and had a long head with a large sagittal crest. — **hy-æn'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.* — **hy-æn'o-don'toid** (-dŏn'toid), *a.*

hy'a-les'cent (hī'ä-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [*hyalo-* + *-escent.*] Becoming or appearing hyaline, or glassy; somewhat hyaline. — **hy'a-les'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

hy'a-line (hī'ä-lĭn), *a.* [L. *hyalinus,* Gr. *ὑάλινος,* fr. *ὕαλος* glass.] Glassy; resembling glass, consisting of glass; specif., transparent, like crystal; as, a *hyaline* membrane. **hyaline cartilage.** *Anat.* See CARTILAGE. — **h. cell,** *Anat.,* a variety of leucocyte having the protoplasm free from granules, though not perfectly transparent, and the nucleus round or oval. — **h. degeneration,** *Med.,* a degeneration marked by a glassy appearance of the affected tissues.

hy'a-line, *n.* **1.** A poetic term for the sea or the atmosphere when smooth or clear, or for anything transparent. "The clear *hyaline,* the glassy sea." *Milton.*

2. [In this use also **hy'a-lin.**] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** A nitrogenous substance closely related to chitin, forming the main constituent of the walls of hydatid cysts and yielding a sugar on decomposition. **b** Any of several similar substances yielding a carbohydrate as a cleavage product.

hy'a-lite (hī'ä-līt), *n.* [*hyalo-* + *-ite:* cf. F. *hyalite.*] *Min.* A colorless variety of opal, sometimes clear as glass, sometimes translucent or whitish. It occurs as globules or crusts lining cavities or cracks in rocks.

hy'a-li'tis (-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyalo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* a Inflammation of the vitreous humor of the eye. **b** Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane.

hy'a-lo- (hī'ä-lō-). Combining form from Greek *ὕαλος, glass.*

hy-al'o-gen (hī-ăl'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*hyaline* + *-gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of several insoluble substances related to mucoids, found in many animal structures, as hydatid cysts, sponges, etc., and yielding hyalins on hydrolysis.

hy'a-loid (hī'ä-loid), *a.* [Gr. *ὑαλοειδής* glassy; *ὕαλος* glass + *εἶδος* appearance: cf. F. *hyaloïde.*] *Anat.* Glassy; transparent; hyaline. — **hyaloid membrane,** a very delicate membrane inclosing the vitreous humor of the eye.

hy'a-loid, *n.* **a** *Anat.* The hyaloid membrane. **b** = HYALINE, *n.*, 1. *Rare.*

Hy'a-lo-ne'ma (hī'ä-lō-nē'mä), *n.* [NL.; *hyalo-* + Gr. *νῆμα* a thread.] *Zoöl.* A genus of hexactinelline sponges, having a long stem composed of very long, slender, transparent, siliceous fibers twisted together like the strands of a cord. The stem of the Japanese species (*H. sieboldii*), called **glass-rope,** has long been in use as an ornament.

hy-al'o-phane (hī-ăl'ō-fān; hī'ä-lō-), *n.* [*hyalo-* + Gr. *φαίνεσθαι* to appear.] *Min.* A monoclinic feldspar (K_2,Ba)-$Al_2(SiO_3)_4$, occurring in transparent crystals resembling adularia. See FELDSPAR.

hy'a-lo-pi-lit'ic (hī'ä-lō-pī-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*hyalo-* + Gr. *πῖλος* felt.] *Petrog.* Composed of, or characterized by, innumerable slender microlites embedded in glass; as, *hyalopilitic* structure, a structure frequently found in basic lavas.

hy'a-lo-plasm (hī'ä-lō-plăz'm), *n.* [*hyalo-* + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* The clear, more fluid ground substance of protoplasm as distinguished from the reticulum, or from the granules or microsomes. — **hy'a-lo-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

hy'a-lo-sid'er-ite (hī'ä-lō-sĭd'ẽr-īt), *n.* [*hyalo-* + *siderite.*] *Min.* A variety of chrysolite containing much iron.

Hy-blæ'an (hī-blē'ăn), *a.* Also **Hy-ble'an.** [L. *Hyblæus.*] Of or pertaining to Hybla, an ancient town of Sicily, famous for its honey; hence, honeyed; mellifluous.

Hy'b'o-dus (hĭ'bŏ-dŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ὕβος* hump + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος,* tooth.] *Paleon.* A large genus of extinct sharks of the family Heterodontidæ, known from the Trias to the Lower Cretaceous. The teeth have a large median and smaller lateral cusps. — **hyb'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

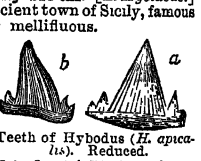

Teeth of Hybodus (*H. apicalis*). Reduced.

hy'brid (hī'brĭd ; 277), *n.* [L. *hybrida, hibrida,* the offspring of a tame sow and a wild boar.] **1.** The offspring of the union of a male of one race, variety, species, or genus with the female of another; a crossbred animal or plant. Cf. MONGREL, HALF-BREED. As a general rule the more closely related the parent forms the more easily hybrids are produced, and the more likely they are to be capable of reproduction. Those between distinct species are distinguished by some as *true hybrids,* and were formerly considered to be infertile, as in the well-known case of the mule, but many such hybrids are now known to be fertile either among themselves or with the parent forms. Hybrids may show various combinations of the characters of the two parents, or exhibit new characters or reversion to ancestral ones. Sometimes they resemble one parent but contain in a latent condition characters of the other. (See MENDEL'S LAW, GALTON'S LAW.) By many plant and animal breeders *hybrid* is limited to a cross between different species, *crossbreed* being used for a cross between races or varieties of the same species. Artificial hybrids are obtained among plants by cross-pollinating the flowers of distinct species. See CROSS-POLLINATION.

hy'a-log'ra-phy (hī'ä-lŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* Art of writing or engraving on glass. — **hy'a-log'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.*

hy'a-loid-i'tis (-loid-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = HYALITIS.

hy'a-lom'e-lan (-lŏm'ē-lăn), *n.* [See HYALO-; MELANO-.] *Petrog.* Tachylyte.

hy'a-lo-mu'coid, *n.* [*hyalo-* + *mucoid.*] *Chem.* A mucoid in the vitreous humor.

hy'a-lo-plas'ma (hī'ä-lō-plăz'mä), *n.* [NL.] = HYALOPLASM.

hy'a-lop'ter-ous (-lŏp'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*hyalo-* + *-pterous.*] *Zoöl.* Having transparent wings.

hy'a-lo-some' (hī'ä-lō-sōm'), *n.* [*hyalo-* + 2d *-some.*] *Biol.* A clear, nucleolus-like body, which does not readily stain, in the nucleus of a cell.

hy'a-lo-sper'mous, *a.* [*hyalo-* + *-spermous.*] *Bot.* Having transparent seeds. *Rare.*

Hy'a-lo-spon'gi-a (hī'ä-lō-spŏn'jĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; *hyalo-* + Gr. *σπόγγος* a sponge.] *Zoöl.* The Hexactinellida.

hy'a-lo-te'kite (-tē'kīt), *n.* [*hyalo-* + Gr. *τήκειν* to melt. It fuses to a clear glass.] *Min.* A borosilicate of lead, barium, and calcium found in white or pearly gray crystalline masses.

hy-al'o-type (hī-ăl'ō-tīp ; hī'ä-lō-), *n.* [*hyalo-* + *-type.*] A photographic picture copied from the negative on glass

hy'a-qua (hī'ä-kwä) Var of IOQUA.

hy'a-wa tree (hī'ä-wä). [Gallibi *aru-au* incense wood.] A tropical American balsameaceous tree (*Protium guianense*), yielding an incense resin known as **hyawa gum.**

hy-ber'na-cle, hy-ber-nac'ulum, hy-ber-nate, hy-ber-na'tion. Vars. of HIBERNACLE, etc.

Hy'blan (hī'blăn), *a.* Hyblæan. *Rare.*

2. *Philol.* A word composed of elements from different languages.
3. Fig., anything of heterogeneous origin or composition.
hy'brid (hī'brĭd), *a.* **1.** Resulting from the union of two species or races; as, plants of *hybrid* nature.
2. Fig., derived from unlike sources; having diverse and, esp., incongruous elements in its composition.
hybrid clover, alsike. — **h. perpetual rose,** one of a race of roses of mixed parentage, descended prob. from the damask rose. They are vigorous and large-growing shrubs of hardy constitution, and, while blooming chiefly in June, often have a secondary period in the fall. General Jacqueminot is one of the best-known roses of this group.
hy'brid-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Hybridity.
2. Production of hybrids; crossbreeding; interbreeding.
hy-brid'i-ty (hī-brĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*hybrid* + *-ity*; cf. F. *hybridité.*] State or quality of being hybrid.
hy'brid-iz'a-ble (hī'brĭd-ĭz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of producing a hybrid by union with another species or race.
hy'brid-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of hybridizing, or state of being hybridized.
hy'brid-ize (hī'brĭd-īz), *v. t. & i.*; HY'BRID-IZED (-īzd); HY'BRID-IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To produce, or to cause to produce, hybrid offspring, as, *Bot.*, by cross-pollination; to interbreed; to cross. — **hy'brid-iz'er** (-ĭz'ẽr), *n.*
hy'dan-to'ic (hī'dăn-tō'ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $NH_2CONH{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO_2H$ (called also *glycoluric acid*), obtained by boiling hydantoin with alkalies, and in other ways.
hy-dan'to-in (hī-dăn'tō-ĭn), *n* [*hydrogen* + *allantoin.*] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_3H_4N_2O_2$, with a sweetish taste, obtained by the action of hydriodic acid on allantoin, and otherwise. It is a derivative of urea.
hy'da-thode (hī'dȧ-thōd), *n.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ, ὕδατος*, water + *ὁδός* way.] *Bot.* Any epidermal structure serving as an organ for the excretion of water. Hydathodes may appear as ordinary water pores or in other forms, as hairs, glands.
hy'da-tid (hī'dȧ-tĭd; 277), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδατίς, -ίδος*, a watery vesicle, fr. *ὕδωρ, ὕδατος*, water: cf. F. *hydatide.*] *Zoöl. & Med.* A membranous sac or bladder, filled with a pellucid fluid, found in various parts of the body of man and animals, consisting of encysted larval tapeworms, esp. of the echinococcus. (See ECHINOCOCCUS.) The term is extended to cysts containing watery fluid of other origin.
hy'da-tid of Mor-ga'gni (môr-gän'yē) [after G. B. *Morgagni*, Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, either of two rudimentary organs: **a** One of the small stalked or pedunculated bodies found between the testicle and the head of the epididymis in the male, and attached to the fimbriæ of the Fallopian tube or the broad ligament in the female. They are now supposed by some to be a remnant of the duct of the pronephros; by others, of the upper end of the Müllerian duct. **b** A small unstalked or sessile body in the same situation in the male only, considered a remnant of the Müllerian duct.
hy'da-to-gen'ic (-tō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ, ὕδατος*, water + *-genic.*] *Geol.* Formed through the agency of water; — said esp. of minerals deposited in veins from aqueous solution. Opposed to *pneumatogenic.*
Hyd-na'ce-æ (hĭd-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Hydnum* + *-aceæ.*] *Bot.* A large family of basidiomycetous fungi of the order Agaricales, distinguished as the prickly fungi, on account of their spines or teeth. — **hyd-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Hyd'no-ra'ce-æ (hĭd'nō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑδνον* an edible fungus, prob. truffle, — in allusion to the parasitism of the plants.] *Bot.* A family of root parasites (order Aristolochiales), consisting of branched fungus-like chiefly subterranean growths sending up large succulent solitary flowers to the surface. There are two genera. — **hyd'no-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
Hyd'num (hĭd'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑδνον.* See HYDNORACEÆ.] *Bot.* A genus of basidiomycetous fungi typifying the family Hydnaceæ and having mainly a fleshy sporophore, the hymenium spread over soft thornlike or wartlike emergences which hang downward. The species grow in the ground or on dead wood, several, as *H. caputursi, H. coralloides*, etc., are edible. Also [*l. c.*], a fungus of this genus.
Hy'dra (hī'drȧ), *n.*; *gen.* HYDRÆ (-drē); *pl.* E. HYDRAS (-drȧz), L. HYDRÆ (-drē). [L. *hydra*, Gr. *ὕδρα*; akin to *ὕδωρ* water: cf. F. *hydre.* See OTTER the animal, WATER.]
1. *Gr. Myth.* A serpent or monster in the lake or marsh of Lerna, in the Peloponnesus, slain by Hercules. It had nine heads, any of which, when cut off, was immediately succeeded by two others, unless the wound was cauterized.
2. [*l. c.*] Hence: A multifarious evil, or an evil having many sources, not to be overcome by a single effort.
3. [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* Any of several small fresh-water hydrozoan polyps constituting the genus *Hydra*, usually found attached to submerged sticks, leaves, or other submerged objects. The body is a simple tube, having a mouth at one extremity, surrounded by a circle of tentacles with which it captures its prey. Young hydras develop from the sides of the older ones by budding, afterwards becoming detached, and also from eggs. Hydras are remarkable for their power of repairing injuries; for if the body be divided in pieces, each piece will grow into a complete animal. *Hydra viridis*, which contains chlorophyll chromatophores in its cells similar to those of plants, is a well-known species. Also [*cap.*], the genus constituted by these polyps.

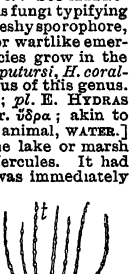

X14.
Hydra, 3 (*H. oligactis*). *m* Mouth; *t* Tentacles; *a b c* Three Buds in different stages of development.

4. *Astron.* A southern constellation of great length lying south of Cancer and Virgo. It is represented on old maps by the figure of a serpent.
5. [*l. c.*] A thermometer with a compound bulb which causes it to act quickly.
hy-drac'id (hī-drăs'ĭd), *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *acid*: cf. F. *hydracide.*] *Chem.* An acid like hydrochloric, hydrofluoric, etc., which contains no oxygen; — opposed to *oxacid.* See ACID. The term was originally applied to these acids in the belief that in them hydrogen performed the office belonging in most acids to oxygen. Oxacids were at that time held to be binary oxygen compounds.
hy'dra-cryl'ic (hī'drȧ-krĭl'ĭk), *a.* [1st *hydro-* + *acrylic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a sirupy acid, $CH_2(OH)CH_2CO_2H$, isomeric with ordinary lactic acid. On being heated it breaks down into acrylic acid and water.
Hy'drac-tin'i-a (hī'drăk-tĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See HYDRA; ACTINIA.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine hydroids having polyps of several kinds (nutritive, reproductive, and defensive) arising from a dense incrusting cœnosarc. *H. echinata* grows especially on shells occupied by hermit crabs. — **hy'drac-tin'i-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

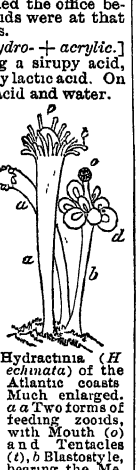

Hydractinia (*H. echinata*) of the Atlantic coasts. Much enlarged. *a a* Two forms of feeding zooids, with Mouth (*o*) and Tentacles (*t*), *b* Blastostyle, bearing the Medusa Buds, or Gonophores (*d*).

hy-dræ'mi-a, hy-dre'mi-a (hī-drē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* An abnormally watery state of the blood, anæmia. — **hy-dræ'mic, hy-dre'mic** (-drē'mĭk; -drĕm'ĭk), *a.*
hy'dra-gogue (hī'drȧ-gŏg), *a.* [L. *hydragogus* conveying off water, Gr. *ὑδραγωγός*; *ὕδωρ* water + *ἄγειν* to lead: cf. F. *hydragogue.*] *Med.* Causing a discharge of water; expelling serum effused into any part of the body, as in dropsy. — *n.* A hydragogue medicine, usually a cathartic or diuretic.
hy-dram'ide (hī-drăm'ĭd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [2d *hydro-* + *amide.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of crystalline bodies produced by action of ammonia on certain aldehydes, of the general formula N_2R_6.
hy-dram'ine (hī-drăm'ĭn; hī'drȧ-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*hydroxyl* + *amine.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of bases produced as thick viscous liquids by the action of ammonia on ethylene oxide and by other methods. They have the properties both of alcohols and amines.
hy-dram'ni-on (hī-drăm'nĭ-ŏn), **hy-dram'ni-os** (-ŏs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *amnion, amnios.*] *Med.* Dropsy of the amnion; excessive accumulation of the amniotic fluid.
Hy-dran'ge-a (hī-drăn'jē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., 1st *hydro-* + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον* vessel, capsule.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed shrubs or small trees typifying the family Hydrangeaceæ, distinguished by the 8 to 10 stamens and by the neutral florets on the margin of the cluster.
2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any plant of this genus, esp. *H. hortensis* or *H. paniculata*, commonly cultivated for their ample white or tinted flower clusters, in which all or most of the flowers are sterile, but have large petaloid sepals. *H. paniculata* is a common hardy fall-blooming shrub; *H. hortensis* is often forced in greenhouses for Easter.
Hy-dran'ge-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs or trees (order Rosales), having simple, opposite leaves and perfect flowers (or the outer sterile in *Hydrangea*), with epigynous stamens and 2 to 10 more or less united carpels. There are about 16 genera and 80 species, of wide distribution; many are ornamental shrubs in cultivation.
—hy-dran'ge-a'ceous (-shŭs), *a.*
hy'drant (hī'drănt), *n.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ* water. See HYDRA.] A discharge pipe with a valve and spout at which water may be drawn from the mains of waterworks; a water plug.
hy'dranth (hī'drănth), *n.* [*hydra* + Gr. *ἄνθος* a flower.] *Zoöl.* One of the nutritive zooids of a hydroid colony. They have a mouth, digestive cavity, and tentacles.
hy'drar-gy-ri'a-sis (hī'drär-jĭ-rī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hydrargyrum* + *-iasis.*] *Med.* Chronic mercurial poisoning; mercurialism.
hy'drar-gyr'ic (-jĭr'ĭk), *a.* [See HYDRARGYRUM.] Pert. to, or containing, mercury; caused by mercury; mercuric.
hy-drar'gy-rol (hī-drär'jĭ-rōl; -rŏl), *n.* [*hydrargyrum* + 1st *-ol.*] *Pharm.* An organic salt of mercury, $(C_6H_4{\cdot}OH{\cdot}SO_3)_2Hg$, occurring as reddish brown scales with an odor like gingerbread. It is an active antiseptic and not so poisonous as corrosive sublimate.
hy-drar'gy-rum (hī-drär'jĭ-rŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *hydrargyrus*, Gr. *ὑδράργυρος*; *ὕδωρ* water + *ἄργυρος* silver.] *Chem.* Mercury.
hy'drar-thro'sis (hī'drär-thrō'sĭs), *n* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *arthrosis.*] *Med.* A watery effusion in a joint cavity.
hy-dras'tine (hī-drăs'tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** *Chem.* A bitter, crystalline, nonpoisonous alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{21}O_5N$, found in the rootstock of the goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*). It is used as a tonic and febrifuge.
hy-dras'tin-ine (-tĭ-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* An artificial alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{13}O_3N$, obtained by oxidation of hydrastine. It is used in place of ergot in dysmenorrhea, etc.
Hy-dras'tis (hī-drăs'tĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὕδωρ* water.] *Bot.* A genus of ranunculaceous herbs, containing one species of the eastern United States, and another of Japan. They have palmately lobed leaves and small greenish apetalous flowers. The root yields an orange-yellow dye and is also used in medicine.
Hy'dra-taint'ed, *a.* Dipped in the gall of the fabulous Hydra; poisonous; deadly.
hy'drate (hī'drāt), *n.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ* water: cf. F. *hydrate.*] *Chem.* **a** A compound formed by the union of water with some other substance and represented as actually containing water. **b** Less properly, a hydroxide; as, calcium *hydrate.*

As examples of *hydrates* we have salts with their water of crystallization, chlorine *hydrate*, Cl_2+8H_2O; hydrochloric acid *hydrate*, $HCl+2H_2O$, etc. While some of the compounds which are commonly regarded as *hydrates* should probably be classed with the hydroxides, there seem to be two classes, and it is therefore desirable to have two names. *T. Remsen.*

☞ The word *hydrate* is often combined with the prefixes *mono-, di-*, etc., to indicate the number of molecules of water in the compound; as, the compound $Na_2SO_4{\cdot}10H_2O$ is a *decahydrate.*
hy'drate, *v. t. & i.*; HY'DRAT-ED (-drāt-ĕd); HY'DRAT-ING (-drāt-ĭng). *Chem.* To cause to become, or to become, a hydrate; in general, to combine with water or the elements of water. — **hy-dra'tion** (hī-drā'shŭn), *n.*
hy'dra-trop'ic (hī'drȧ-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *atropic.*] *Org. Chem* Pert. to or designating an acid, $C_6H_2CH(CH_3)$-CO_2H, got as a colorless oil by reduction of atropic acid.
hy-drau'lic (hī-drô'lĭk), *a.* [L. *hydraulicus*, fr. Gr. *ὑδραυλικός*, fr. *ὑδραυλις, ὑδραυλος*, a water organ; *ὕδωρ* water + *αὐλός* flute, pipe: cf. F. *hydraulique.* See HYDRA.]
1. Of or pert. to hydraulics or fluids in motion; conveying, or acting by, water; operated, moved, or effected by means of water; as, a *hydraulic* clock or crane; *hydraulic* mining.
2. Specif.: Designating a machine or device operating by the resistance offered by a quantity of water which is forced through a comparatively small orifice; as, a *hydraulic* buffer, brake, etc. Cf. CATARACT, *n.*, 7.
3. Hardening or setting under water; as, *hydraulic* cement; *hydraulic* lime. See PORTLAND CEMENT.
hydraulic cartridge, a device, used esp. in mining to split coal, rock, etc., having 8 to 12 small hydraulic rams in the sides of a steel cylinder. — **h. dock,** a dock in which a vessel is raised clear of the water by hydraulic presses. — **h. dredge,** a dredge in which the material to be excavated is mixed with water and pumped through a pipe line to the place of deposit. — **h. elevator,** an elevator operated by the weight or pressure of water; specif., an apparatus used in dredging and hydraulic mining, which raises mud, gravel, etc., by means of a jet of water under heavy pressure inducing a strong upward current through a pipe. — **h. engine,** an engine, resembling a steam engine working nonexpansively, actuated by water under pressure. — **h. forging,** *Mech.*, forging by squeezing in a kind of hydraulic press, the metal being heated to a welding temperature. — **h. governor,** *Mach.*, a governor acting on the principle of the hydraulic brake. — **h. gradient,** *Hydraulics*, a line showing the fall in pressure of water or other liquid in passing through a pipe discharging at one end. — **h. impulse ram.** = HYDRAULIC RAM **a.** — **h. jack,** *Mach.*, a jack for lifting, pressing, etc., designed on the principle of the hydrostatic press. — **h. joint,** a joint, as of two tubes, sealed with water or a watery liquid, so as to be gastight. — **h. lime,** lime made by carefully burning limestone containing about ten per cent or more of clay. When treated with water it slakes slowly, but afterward hardens on account of the formation of hydrated silicates. It is used in mortars and cements. — **h. limestone,** a limestone which contains some silica and alumina, and which yields a quicklime that will set, or form a firm, strong mass, under water, as in hydraulic cements. — **h. main,** *Gas Manuf.*, a horizontal pipe or covered trough, about half filled with water, into which the gas direct from the retorts is passed through the dip pipes to remove easily soluble or condensable impurities. — **h. mean depth** (of a pipe, channel, etc.), *Hydraulics*, a length which is the quotient of the sectional area of the current divided by the length of the wetted perimeter. — **h. mining,** mining with water jets; hydraulicking. — **h. motor,** a hydraulic engine. — **h. organ,** an ancient form of organ having sets of large pipes in which the air pressure was supplied and regulated by some system of water pressure. — **h. pile,** *Civil Engin.*, a longitudinally hollow pile through which a jet of water is forced to excavate a hole for it. — **h. press.** = HYDROSTATIC PRESS. — **h. ram.** **a** A machine for raising water by means of the energy of the moving water of which a portion is to be raised. When the rush of water through the main pipe *d* shuts the valve at *a*, the momentum of the current thus suddenly checked forces part of it into the air chamber *b*, and up the pipe *c*, its return being prevented by a valve at the entrance to the air chamber, while the dropping of the valve *a* by its own weight allows another rush through the main pipe, and so on alternately. **b** A ram operated by water pressure; esp., the ram in a hydro-

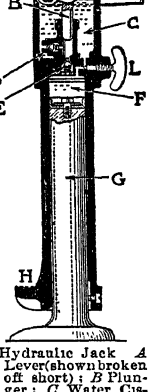

Hydraulic Jack. *A* Lever (shown broken off short); *B* Plunger; *C* Water Cistern; *D & E* Valves. When *B* rises, *D* admits water from *C* to Plunger Cylinder, *E* meanwhile being shut. When *B* descends, *D* shuts, while *E* opens to allow water to pass into Chamber *F*, so forcing up the part of the Jack shaded black in the section, with its attachments. *G* Stationary Ram; *H* Lifting Foot; *K* Pushing Head; *L* Screw to open valve permitting return of water from *F* to *C* in lowering. *M* Charging Screw; *N* Air Screw

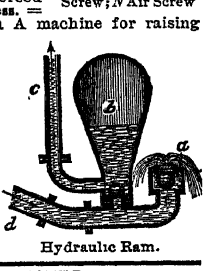

Hydraulic Ram.

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hy'brid-al, *a.* Hybrid. *Rare.* **hy'bri-da'tion** (hī'brĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* Hybridization *Rare.* **hy'brid-ist,** *n.* = HYBRIDIZER. **hy'brid-ous** (hī'brĭ-dŭs), *a.* Hybrid. [statics.]
hyd. *Abbr.* Hydraulics; hydro-
hy-da'gi-um (hī-dā'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [See 1st HIDE.] See DANEGELD.
hy-dan'to-ate (hī-dăn'tō-āt), *n. Chem.* A salt of hydantoic acid.
Hy-das'pes (hī-dăs'pēz). *Bib.*
hydatid disease. = ECHINOCOCCOSIS.
hy'da-tid'i-form (hī'dȧ-tĭd'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Hydatiform.
hy'da-tid'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to hydatids.
hy-dat'i-form (hī-dăt'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a hydatid.
hy'da-tig'e-nous (hī'dȧ-tĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*hydatid* + *-genous.*] Producing hydatids.
Hy-dat'i-na (hī-dăt'ĭ-nȧ), *n.* [NL., Gr. *ὕδωρ, ὕδατος*, water + *-ina.*] *Zool.* A genus of stout-bodied illoricate rotifers of the order Ploïma.
hy'da-toid (hī'dȧ-toid), *a* [Gr. *ὕδωρ, ὕδατος*, water + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Resembling water; aqueous. — *n.* The aqueous humor of the eye. *Obs. & R.*
hy'da-to-pneu-mat'ic (hī'dȧ-tō-nū-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ, ὕδατος*, water + *pneumatic.*] *Geol.* Pertaining to, or formed by, the combined action of water and gas or vapor.
hy'da-to-p neu'ma-to-lith'ic (-mȧ-tō-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ, ὕδατος*, water + *pneumato-* + *lithic.*] *Geol.* Designating certain ore deposits formed by the joint agency of water and vapor.
hy'da-tos'co-py (hī'dȧ-tŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* = HYDROMANCY.
hyde. Var. of HIDE, a measure.
Hyde, Mr. (hīd). See JEKYLL, DOCTOR.
hyd'noid (hĭd'noid), *a.* [*Hydnum* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling, or pert. to, the genus *Hydnum.*
Hyd-no'ra (hĭd-nō'rȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of African root parasites, type of the Hydnoraceæ.
hydr-. See HYDRO-.
hy-drac'e-tin (hī-drăs'ē-tĭn), *n.* [*hydrazine* + *acetin.*] See ACETYL PHENYL HYDRAZINE.
hy-drach'nid (hī-drăk'nĭd), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *arachnid.*] *Zool* An aquatic mite of *Hydrachna* or other allied genus. Some of the species, while young, are parasitic on fresh-water mussels.
hy'dra-cor'al (hī'drȧ-kŏr'ăl), *n. Zool.* Any coral produced by a hydroid; one of the Hydrocorallina.
hy'dra-cryl'ate (hī'drȧ-krĭl'āt), *n.* A salt of hydracrylic acid
hy-drad'e-ni'tis. Var. of HIDRADENITIS.
Hy'dra-deph'a-ga (hī'drȧ-dĕf'ȧ-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYDRA; ADEPHAGA.] *Zool.* A division of the Adephaga containing the aquatic families (as the Dytiscidæ); — opposed to *Geadephaga.* — **hy'dra-deph'a-gan** (-găn), *a. & n.* — **hy'dra-deph'a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.* [DRELÆON.]
hydræleum, *n.* Erron. for HY-
hy'dra-go'gy (hī'drȧ-gō'jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδραγωγία* conveyance of water.] Artificial conveyance of water, as by channels. *Obs.* —
hy'dra-go'gal (-gō'găl), *a.*
Hy-dra'les (hī-drā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr *ὕδωρ* water + *-ales.*] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the pondweeds, etc. — **hy'dral** (hī'drăl), *a.*
hy-dran'ge-ad (hī-drăn'jē-ăd), *n.* [*Hydrangea* + 2d *-ad.*] A plant of the family Hydrangeaceæ. *Rare.*
hy-dran'gin (-jĭn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline glucoside in the root of *Hydrangea arborescens.*
hy'dra-pult (hī'drȧ-pŭlt). Var of HYDROPULT.
hy-drar'gil-lite (hī-drär'jĭl-līt), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *argillite.*] *Min.* **a** = GIBBSITE. **b** = WAVELLITE
hy-drar'go-chlo'ride (-gō-klō'rīd; -rĭd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid.** [*hydrargyrum* + *chloride.*] A compound of the bichloride of mercury with another chloride. *Obs.*
hy-drar'gy-ral (-jĭ-rȧl), **hydrar'gy-rate** (-rāt), *a.* Of or pert. to mercury. *Obs. or R.*
hy'drar-gyre, *n.* [F. See HYDRARGYRUM.] Mercury. *Obs.*
hy'drar-gyr'i-a (hī'drär-jĭr'ĭ-ȧ), **hy-drar'gy-rism** (hī-drär'jĭ-rĭz'm), **hy-drar'gy-ro'sis** (-rō'sĭs), *n.* Hydrargyriasis.
hy-drar'thrus (-thrŭs), *n.* Hydrarthrosis.
hy'draul. *Abbr.* Hydraulics.

static press. — **hydraulic tourniquet.** = BARKER'S MILL. — **h. valve.** **a** *Mach.* A valve for regulating the distribution of water in the cylinders of hydraulic elevators, cranes, etc. **b** A device consisting of a cup inverted over the open end of a pipe and dipping into water so as to prevent the passage of air or gas, esp., such a device for opening or closing communication between two mains in a gas works

hy-drau'lic (hī-drô'lĭk), *v. t.*; -LICKED (-lĭkt); -LICK-ING. *Mining.* To subject to the action of a powerful stream or jets of water, to excavate by such means, as in mining (cf. MONITOR, 9); to sluice.

hy-drau'li-cal (-lĭ-kăl), *a.* Hydraulic.

hy'drau-li'cian (hī'drô-lĭsh'ăn), *n.* [Cf. F. *hydraulicien.*] One skilled in hydraulics, esp. as applied in engineering.

hy'drau-lic'i-ty (-lĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *hydraulicité.*] The property which hydraulic cements or their ingredients have of hardening under water.

hy-drau'li-co- (hī-drô'lĭ-kō-) Combining form from Greek ὑδραυλικός, *hydraulic;* as, *hydraulico*-pneumatical. *Rare.*

hy-drau'lics (-lĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *hydraulique.*] That branch of science, or of engineering, which treats of water or other fluid in motion, its action in rivers and canals, the works and machinery for conducting or raising it, its use in driving machinery, etc. *Hydraulics* is variously classed as including *hydrodynamics*, as the practical application of that science, or as a subdivision of it. Some writers divide *hydromechanics* into the three branches: hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, and hydraulics.

hy-drau'lo- (-lō-). Combining form from Greek ὕδραυλος, *hydraulic;* as, *Obs., hydraulo*-pneumatic. *Rare.*

hy'dra-zide (hī'drə-zīd, -zĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-zid.** [*hydrazine* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* **a** A compound resulting from the replacement by an acid radical of an atom of hydrogen in a hydrazine, esp. phenyl hydrazine. Cf. AMIDE. **b** A hydrazone (inaccurate usage).

hy'dra-zine (-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** [2d *hydro-* + *azo-* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of nitrogenous bases, resembling the amines and produced by reduction of certain nitroso and diazo compounds; as, methyl *hydrazine*, etc. They are derivatives of hydrazine proper, $H_2N\,NH_2$, a stable, colorless gas, with a peculiar, irritating odor.

hy-draz'o- (hī-drăz'ō-). [2d *hydro-* + *azo-.*] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the *presence of the group* –HNNH– *united to two hydrocarbon radicals;* as, *hydrazo*benzene, $C_6H_5HNNHC_6H_5$. The *hydrazo* compounds are symmetrical derivatives of the gas hydrazine. They are colorless, but some of them yield dyestuffs by further reactions.

hy'dra-zo'ate (hī'drə-zō'āt), *n.* A salt of hydrazoic acid.

hy-draz'o-ben'zene (hī-drăz'ō-bĕn'zēn; -bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [*hydrazo-* + *benzene.*] *Chem.* A crystalline compound obtained by reduction of nitrobenzene, and yielding benzidine. See HYDRAZO-. See also DIPHENYL REARRANGEMENT.

hy'dra-zo'ic (hī'drə-zō'ĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *azo-* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid composed of hydrogen and nitrogen, HN_3, in some respects resembling hydrochloric acid. **Hydrazoic acid** is obtained in aqueous solution by the action of nitrous acid on hydrazine or one of its derivatives, by heating sodium amide with nitrous oxide, and by other methods. In anhydrous form it is a colorless, mobile, volatile, poisonous liquid of unbearable odor. It and its salts (called *hydrazoates* or *azides*), esp. those of silver and mercury, are extremely explosive. It is called also **azoimide, triazoic acid,** and **hydronitric acid.**

hy'dra-zone (hī'drə-zōn), *n.* [*hydrazine* + *ketone.*] *Org. Chem.* A compound formed by the action of a hydrazine, esp. phenyl hydrazine, on a compound containing the carbonyl group, CO, such as aldehydes and ketones; as, acetone *hydrazone*, $(CH_3)_2C{:}NNHC_6H_5$. A compound in which the oxygen of *two* carbonyl groups has been thus replaced is called a **dihydrazone**; if these groups were contiguous the product is called specif. an **osazone.** See OSAZONE.

hy'dren-ceph'a-lo-cele' (hī'drĕn-sĕf'ə-lō-sēl'), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *encephalocele.*] *Med.* Encephalocele, or hernia of the brain, with effusion of watery fluid.

hy'dri-a (hī'drĭ-ə; hī'drī-ə), *n.*; *pl.* HYDRIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. ὑδρία.] *Class. Archæol.* A water jar characterized by horizontal side handles and a vertical back handle. The earlier form has an angular and abrupt shoulder; a later form, the **kalpis**, has a rounded shoulder and a smaller back handle.

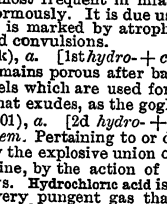

Hydria.

hy'dri-ad (hī'drĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. ὑδριάς, -άδος, of the water, ὕδωρ water.] *Myth.* Water nymph.

hy'dric (hī'drĭk), *a.* [From HYDROGEN.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or containing hydrogen; as, *hydric* oxide. The word *hydric* is sometimes used in the names of acids, regarded as salts of hydrogen; as in: *hydric* sulphate, sulphuric acid; *hydric* nitrate, nitric acid, etc.

hydric dioxide, hydrogen dioxide. — **h. oxide,** water.

Hy'drid (hī'drĭd), *n.* [*Hydra* + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* A meteor belonging to a shower whose radiant is in the constellation Hydra.

hy'dride (hī'drīd; -drĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-drid.** [2d *hydro-* + *-ide.*] *Chem.* **a** Formerly, a hydroxide. **b** A compound of hydrogen with some element or radical.

hy'dri-od'ic (hī'drĭ-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *iodic:* cf F. *hydriodique.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, HI, formed by the direct union of its elements, hydrogen and iodine, and in other ways. **Hydriodic acid** is a gas resembling hydrochloric acid, but is much less stable, and is a strong reducing agent. It is used in medicine, both in aqueous solution and in sirup, as an alterative, etc.

hy-dri'o-dide (hī-drī'ō-dīd; -dĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-did.** *Chem.* A compound of hydriodic acid with an element or radical; — distinguished from *iodide.*

hy'dro- (hī'drō-), **hydr-.** Combining form from Greek ὕδωρ, *water* (see HYDRA). In chemistry, *hydro-* has been proposed for designating acids, bases, and salts in the ordinary sense (water being the solvent); as, potassium hydroxide is a *hydro*-base. See AMMONO-.

hy'dro-, hydr-. Combining form for *hydrogen*, indicating the presence of hydrogen, as *hydro*chloric, or addition of, or replacement by, hydrogen, as *hydro*quinone.

hy-dro'a (hī-drō'ə), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. ᾠόν egg.] *Med.* An itching vesicular affection of the skin.

hy'dro-ar'o-mat'ic (hī'drō-ăr'ō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *aromatic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating compounds derived from the aromatic compounds by adding hydrogen.

hy'dro-ba-rom'e-ter (-bə-rŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *barometer.*] An instrument for determining the depth of the sea water by its pressure.

hy'dro-bro'mic (-brō'mĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *bromic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, HBr, formed by the direct union of its elements, hydrogen and bromine, and in other ways. **Hydrobromic acid** is a gas resembling hydrochloric acid (which see), but weaker and less stable.

hy'dro-bro'mide (-mīd; -mĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-mid.** *Chem.* A compound of hydrobromic acid with an element or radical; — distinguished from *bromide.*

hy'dro-car'bon (-kär'bŏn), *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *carbon.*] *Chem.* A compound containing only hydrogen and carbon. The simplest hydrocarbons are gases at ordinary temperatures; with increase in molecular weight they change to the liquid, and finally to the solid, state. They are, as a class, neutral, insoluble in water, and combustible. With their derivatives they form the subject matter of organic chemistry. Methane, ethylene, acetylene, benzene, trimethylene and pinene are types of important classes. — **hy'dro-car'bo-na'ceous** (-kär'bō-nā'shŭs), *n.*

hy'dro-car'bon-ate (-kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* *Chem.* **a** A hydrocarbon, esp. carbureted hydrogen gas. *Obs.* **b** A hydrous carbonate, as malachite.

hy'dro-cele (hī'drō-sēl), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑδροκήλη; ὕδωρ water + κήλη tumor.] *Med.* Dropsy of the testicle, or scrotum.

hy'dro-cel'lu-lose (-sĕl'ū-lōs), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *cellulose.*] *Chem.* A powdery product formed by treatment of cotton with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid.

hy'dro-ce-phal'ic (-sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* Relating to, or connected with, hydrocephalus.

hydrocephalic cry, *Med.*, a peculiar sharp cry occasionally emitted by children affected with hydrocephalus.

hy'dro-ceph'a-loid (-sĕf'ə-loid), *a.* [*hydrocephalus* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling hydrocephalus. — *n.* Hydrocephaloid affection. — **hydrocephaloid affection,** *Med.*, the condition that follows exhausting diarrhœa in young children, characterized by symptoms resembling those of acute hydrocephalus or tubercular meningitis; — called also **hydrocephaloid disease, hydrocephaloid state**

hy'dro-ceph'a-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Having hydrocephalus.

hy'dro-ceph'a-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑδροκεφαλον; ὕδωρ water + κεφαλή head.] *Med.* Dropsy of the brain, esp. the ventricles. It is most frequent in infancy, and often enlarges the head enormously. It is due usually to tubercular meningitis, and is marked by atrophy of the brain, mental weakness, and convulsions.

hy'dro-ce-ram'ic (-sē-răm'ĭk), *a.* [1st *hydro-* + *ceramic.*] Composed of clay which remains porous after baking; — said of porous pottery vessels which are used for cooling liquids by evaporation of what exudes, as the goglet.

hy'dro-chlo'ric (-klō'rĭk; 201), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *chloric:* cf. F. *hydrochlorique.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, HCl, formed by the explosive union of its elements, hydrogen and chlorine, by the action of acids on chlorides, and in other ways. **Hydrochloric acid** is a colorless, incombustible, and very pungent gas that fumes strongly in moist air. One volume of water at 0° C. absorbs 500 volumes of the gas, and what is commonly called hydrochloric acid is an aqueous solution. The commercial acid is a strong solution colored yellow by impurities; it is usually made by the action of sulphuric acid on common salt. Hydrochloric acid dissociates readily in water, and hence is one of the most active of acids. It is an indispensable agent in commercial and general chemical work. Called also *muriatic acid.*

hy'dro-chlo'ride (hī'drō-klō'rīd; -rĭd, 184, 201), *n.* Also **-rid.** *Chem.* A compound of hydrochloric acid with an element or radical; — distinguished from a *chloride.*

hy'dro-cin-nam'ic (-sĭ-năm'ĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *cinnamic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2CO_2H$, derived from cinnamic acid by the addition of hydrogen.

hy'dro-clas'tic (-klăs'tĭk), *a.* [1st *hydro-* + *clastic.*] *Geol.* Clastic through the agency of water; — said of fragmental rocks deposited by water.

Hy'dro-cleys (hī'drō-klīs), *n.* [NL., fr. (according to Wittstein) Gr. ὕ.ωρ water + κλείς key.] *Bot.* A genus of butomaceous aquatic herbs with broad leaves and solitary showy yellow flowers. It contains a few tropical American species. *H. nymphoides* is the water poppy.

hy'dro-ccele (-sēl), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-cœle*] *Zoöl.* The water-vascular system of echinoderms, or the pouch or cavity in their embryos from which this system develops.

hy'dro-col'li-dine (-kŏl'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [2d *hydro-* + *collidine.*] *Chem.* A hydrogen addition product of collidine; specif., a ptomaine, $C_8H_{13}N$, found in putrid horseflesh and beef.

Hy'dro-cor'al-li'na (-kŏr'ăl-lī'nə) } *n. pl.* [NL. See HY-
Hy'dro-cor'al-li'næ (-kŏr'ăl-lī'nē) } DRA; CORAL.] *Zoöl* An order of Hydrozoa which form corals, a massive skeleton of calcium carbonate being secreted from the cœnosarc. The millepores are the best-known examples. — **hy'dro-cor'al-line** (-lĭn; -lĭn), *a. & n.*

hy'dro-co'ri-dine (-kō'rĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184, 201), *n.* Also **-din.** [2d *hydro-* + *coridine.*] *Chem.* A hydrogen addition product of coridine; specif., a ptomaine derived from cultures of certain bacteria on peptone agar.

hy'dro-co-tar'nine (-kō-tär'nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [2d *hydro-* + *cotarnine.*] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{15}O_3N$, found in opium, and also formed by the reduction of cotarnine with nascent hydrogen.

Hy'dro-cot'y-le (-kŏt'ĭ-lē), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *cotyle.*] *Bot.* A large genus of low creeping apiaceous herbs, the marsh pennyworts, having crenate and more or less peltate leaves and small umbels of flowers, often on long peduncles. They grow in wet places.

hy'dro-cou-mar'in (-kōō-mär'ĭn), *a.* Also **hy'dro-cu-mar'ic.** [2d *hydro-* + *coumarin.*] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of three crystalline hydroxy acids, $C_6H_4(OH)CH_2CH_2CO_2H$, obtained by reduction of the corresponding coumaric acids and of certain allied compounds. The *o*-hydrocoumaric acid occurs in yellow melilot and hence is called also *melilotic acid.* The *p*-acid is formed in the putrefaction of tyrosine.

hy'dro-cy-an'ic (-sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *cyanic:* cf. F. *hydrocyanique.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, H N:C, formed by combination of hydrogen and cyanogen, and in other ways The acid is a colorless, mobile, volatile liquid, of a characteristic peach-blossom odor. It is one of the most deadly poisons. It is most readily made by action of acids on cyanides, as of sulphuric acid on "yellow prussiate of potash" (potassium ferrocyanide). It is soluble in water, but dissociates so slightly as scarcely to deserve the name of acid. Called also *prussic acid.*

hy'dro-cy'a-nide (-sī'ə-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* *Chem.* A compound of hydrocyanic acid with an element or radical, — distinguished from a *cyanide.*

hy'dro-cy'cle (hī'drō-sī'k'l), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *cycle.*] A cycle for use on water. — **hy'dro-cy'clist** (-klĭst), *n.*

Hy-dro-dic'ty-on (-dĭk'tĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr δίκτυον net.] *Bot.* A genus of unicellular fresh-water algæ of the class Chlorophyceæ. They associate in colonies consisting of a vast number of cylindrical cells joined at their ends, forming a mesh out of which is built up an elongated saclike net, whence the name of **water net.**

hy'dro-dy-nam'ic } (-dī-năm'ĭk; -ĭ-kăl; -dĭ-năm'-), *a.*
hy'dro-dy-nam'i-cal } [1st *hydro-* + *dynamic, -ical.*] Pertaining to, or derived from, the dynamical action of water or a liquid; of or pertaining to water power.

hy'dro-dy-nam'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *dynamics:* cf. F. *hydrodynamique.*] That branch of the science of mechanics which relates to fluids, or, as usually limited, which treats of the laws of motion and action of liquids (or incompressible fluids), in theory, experiment, or practice; the principles of dynamics, as applied to water and other fluids. The word is sometimes used as a general term, including both *hydrostatics* and *hydraulics*, together with *pneumatics* and *acoustics.* See HYDRAULICS.

hy'dro-dy'na-mom'e-ter (-dī'nə-mŏm'ē-tēr; -dĭn'ə-), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *dynamometer.*] An instrument to measure the velocity of a liquid current by the force of its impact.

hy'dro-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* [1st *hydro-* + *electric.*] Pert. to, or employed in, production of electricity by water power or the friction of water, steam, etc.

hydroelectric bath, *Med.*, a bath in which a current of electricity is applied to the patient through the medium of the water. — **h. machine,** *Physics*, an apparatus for gener-

hy-drau'lic, *n.* **a** Short for HYDRAULIC ENGINE, HYDRAULIC ORGAN, HYDRAULIC PRESS, etc. **b** Applied hydraulic force.

Obs. or *E. D.*

hy-drau'li-cal-ly, *adv.* of HYDRAULIC, HYDRAULICAL.

hy-drau'lick-ing (hī-drô'lĭk-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of HYDRAULICK.

hy-drau'li-con (hī-drô'lĭ-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. ὑδραύλικον ὄργανον.] *Music* A hydraulic organ.

hy-drau'lic-ram, et, *v. t. Mech.* To rivet with a hydraulic riveting machine.

hy-drau'lis, *n.* [Gr. ὕδραυλις.] A hydraulic organ *Obs*

hy-drau'list (hī-drô'lĭst), *n.* [*hydraulic* + *-ist:* cf F. *hydrauliste.*] A hydraulician.

hy'dre-læ'on, hy'dre-læ'um, *n.* [Gr. ὑδρέλαιον.] *Med* A medicament of oil and water *Obs.*

hy-dre'mi-a, hy-dre'mic. Vars. of HYDRÆMIA, HYDRÆMIC.

hy'dren-ceph'a-loid (hī'drĕn-sĕf'ə-loid), *a.*, **hy'dren-ceph'a-lus** (-lŭs), *n.* = HYDROCEPHALOID, HYDROCEPHALUS.

hy'dret. † HYDRIDE.

hy'dri'a-sis (hī'drĭ'ə-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *-iasis.*] *Med.* = HYDROTHERAPEUTICS.

hy-dri'a-try (hī-drĭ'ə-trĭ; hī'drĭ-ăt'rĭ), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-iatry.*] Hydrotherapeutics. — **hy'dri-at'ric** (hī'drĭ-ăt'rĭk), *a.* — **hy'dri-at'rist** (-rĭst), *n.*

hy'dri-form (hī'drĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See HYDRA; -FORM.] *Zoöl.* Resembling a polyp of the genus *Hydra.*

hy-drin'dene (hī-drĭn'dēn), *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *-indene.*] *Chem.* A cyclic hydrocarbon oil, C_9H_{10}, obtained by reduction of indene.

hy'dri-o-date (hī-drĭ'ō-dāt), *n.* *Chem.* a Iodide. b Hydriodide.

hy'dri-on (hī'drĭ-ŏn), *n.* *Chem.* Ionic hydrogen.

Hyd'ri-ote (hĭd'rĭ-ōt), *a.* Of or pert. to the Grecian island and town Hydra. *R.* See *Gaz.*

hy'dro-at-mos-pher'ic, *a.* Of or pert. to both water and air.

Hy'dro-bat'i-dæ (hī'drō-băt'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. βάτης one that treads.] **a** The family in which, in recent American classifications, the majority of the water striders are placed. **b** Syn. of CINCLIDÆ.

hy'dro-ben'zo-in, *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *benzoin.*] A crystalline compound, $(C_6H_5CHOH)_2$, formed by action of sodium amalgam on benzoic aldehyde, and yielding benzoin on oxidation.

hy'dro-bil'i-ru'bin. *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *bilirubin.*] *Chem.* A reduction product of bilirubin, possibly identical with urobilin.

hy'dro-bo'ra-cite, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *boracite.*] *Min.* A white hydrous borate of calcium and magnesium, $CaMgB_8O_{11}\,6H_2O$, in fibrous and foliated masses.

Hy'dro-bran'chi-a (hī'drō-brăn'kĭ-ə). **Hy'dro-bran'chi-a'ta** (-ā'tə), *n. pl.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *-branchia.*] *Zoöl.* An extensive artificial division of gastropods containing those that breathe by gills, as contrasted with the Pulmonifera. *Obs.* — **hy'dro-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*

hy'dro-bro'mate (-brō'māt), *n.* a A bromide. b A hydrobromide.

hy'dro-car'bide (-kär'bīd; -bĭd), *n.* *Chem.* A hydrocarbon.

hydrocarbon gas. *Chem.* Any gas composed of hydrocarbons.

hy'dro-car-bon'ic, hy'dro-car'bon-ous, *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a hydrocarbon.

hy'dro-car'bo-sty'ril, *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *carbostyril.*] *Org. Chem.* A nitrogenous compound, C_9H_7ON, got from certain derivatives of cinnamic acid, and closely related to carbostyril.

hy'dro-car'bu-ret, *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *carburet.*] Carbureted hydrogen; also, a hydrocarbon *Obs.*

hy'dro-car'di-a (hī'drō-kär'dĭ-ə), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. καρδία heart.] *Med.* = HYDROPERICARDIUM.

Hy'dro-car'y-a'ce-æ (-kär'ĭ-ā'sē-ē). *n. pl.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr κάρυον nut.] *Bot.* Syn. of TRAPACEÆ. — **hy'dro-car'y-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a*

hy'dro-cau'lus (-kô'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CAULI (-lī) [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. καυλός a stalk.] *Zoöl.* The stem of a hydroid, either simple or branched. — **hy'dro-cau'line** (-lĭn; -līn; 183), *a.*

hy'dro-ceph'a-lo-cele' (-sĕf'ə-lō-sēl'), *n.* Hydrencephalocele.

hy'dro-ceph'a-ly (hī'drō-sĕf'ə-lĭ), *n.* Hydrocephalus

hy'dro-ce'rus-site, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *cerussite.*] *Min.* A basic lead carbonate crystallizing in thin colorless hexagonal plates.

Hy'dro-char'i-da'ce-æ (hī'drō-kăr'ĭ-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYDROCHARIS.] *Bot* Syn of VALLISNERIACEÆ. — **hy'dro-char'i-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a*

Hy-droch'a-ris (hī-drŏk'ə-rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr ὑδροχαρής water-loving; ὕδωρ water + χαίρειν to rejoice] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World vallisneriaceous aquatic plants, the frogbits. See FROGBIT.

Hy'dro-char'i-ta'ce-æ (hī'drō-kăr'ĭ-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of VALLISNERIACEÆ. — **hy'dro-char'i-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Hy'dro-chel'i-don (-kĕl'ĭ-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *chelidon.*] See BLACK TERN.

hy'dro-chi'none (-kĭ'nōn), *n* *Chem.* Hydroquinone.

hy'dro-chlo'rate (-klō'rāt), *n.* a Chloride. b Hydrochloride.

hy'dro-chlor-au'ric, *a.* *Chem.* = CHLORAURIC.

hy'dro-chlor'pla-tin'ic (-klôr'-plă-tĭn'ĭk), **-plat'i-nous** (-plăt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* = CHLOROPLATINIC, -PLATINOUS.

Hy'dro-choe'rus (-kē'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr χοῖρος pig.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the capybara

hy'dro-chol'e-cys'tis (-k ŏl'ē-sĭs'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. χολή bile + κύστις bladder.] *Med.* Dropsical distention of the gall bladder.

hy'dro-cin'cho-nine (-sĭn'kō-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* Cinchotine.

hy'dro-cir'so-cele, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *cirsocele*] *Med* Hydrocele and varicocele combined.

Hy'dro-cleis, *n.* Erron. for HYDROCLEYS. [COBALTICYANIC.]

hy'dro-co-bal'ti-cy-an'ic, *a.* =

hy'dro-co'nu-on (hī'drō-kō'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. κονια dust.] An instrument for spraying liquids; an atomizer.

Hy'dro-co-ral'li-a (-kō-răl'ĭ-ə), *n. pl.* [NL.] The Hydrocorallina.

Hy-droc'o-res (hī-drŏk'ō-rēz), **Hy'dro-cor'i-sæ** (hī'drō-kôr'ĭ-sē), *n pl* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. κόρις bug.] = CRYPTOCERATA. — **hy'dro-cor'i-san** (-sən), *a. & n.*

hy'dro-cy'a-nate (-sī'ə-nāt), *n.* a Cyanide. *Obs.* b Hydrocyanide.

Hy-droc'y-on (hī-drŏs'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. κύων dog.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large African carnivorous fresh-water characinoid fishes.

hy'dro-cyst (hī'drō-sĭst), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-cyst.*] 1. *Med.* A cyst containing water. 2. *Zoöl.* = DACTYLOZOÖID

— **hy'dro-cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*

hy'dro-cys-to'ma. Var of HYDROCYSTOMA.

Hy'dro-dam'a-lis (hī'drō-dăm'ə-lĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. δάμαλις heifer] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the rytina, or Steller's sea cow (which see).

hy'dro-da-mal'i-dæ (-də-măl'ĭ-dē). It constitutes a family, **Hy'dro-da-mal'i-dæ** (-dă-măl'ĭ-dē).

hy'dro-drome, *n* [1st *hydro-* + *-drome.*] A boatlike vessel that skims over the surface of water by hydroplanes or without.

Hy'dro-drom'i-ca (-drŏm'ĭ-kə), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. ὑδροδρομος running in water, swimming] *Zoöl.* The Cryptocerata. — **hy'dro-drom'i-can** (-kən), *a.*

hy'dro-e'co-nom'ics, *n* The economics of water supply.

ating electricity by the escape of high-pressure steam from a series of jets connected with a strong boiler.

hy/dro-e-lec/tri-za/tion (hī/drō-ē-lĕk/trĭ-zā/shŭn), *n. Med.* The therapeutic use of water and electricity combined.

hy/dro-ex-tract', *v. t.* To dry by the hydro-extractor.

hy/dro-ex-trac'tor, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *extractor.*] A centrifugal apparatus for removing water from yarn, etc.

hy/dro-flu-or'ic (-flōō-ŏr'ĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *fluoric*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, H_2F_2, a compound of hydrogen and fluorine. **Hydrofluoric acid** is a colorless, mobile, volatile liquid, very corrosive in its action, and having a strong, pungent, suffocating odor. It is produced by the action of sulphuric acid on fluorite, and is usually collected as a solution in water. It attacks all silicates, as glass or porcelain, forming silicon tetrafluoride, SiF_4, which passes off as a gas, and fluorides of the metals. It is chiefly used in etching glass, and is kept in vessels of platinum, lead, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, or paraffin.

hy/dro-gel (hī/drō-jĕl) } *n.* [1st *hydro-* + L. *gelare* to con-
hy/dro-gele (-jēl) } geal.] *Chem.* A jelly consisting of water and a colloidal substance, as silicic acid.

hy/dro-gen (hī/drō-jĕn), *n.* [F. *hydrogène.* So called because water is generated by its combustion. See 1st HYDRO-, -GEN.] *Chem.* A gaseous element, colorless, tasteless, odorless, inflammable (burning with a hot, almost nonluminous flame), and lighter than any other known substance (sp. gr., compared with air, 0 0695). At. wt., 1.008. Symbol, *H.* Free hydrogen occurs only very sparingly on the earth, though it is abundant in the atmospheres of the sun and many stars. It is combined with oxygen in water, of which it constitutes 11.19 per cent. It is also a constituent of most organic compounds, of acids and bases, ammonia, etc. Its true nature was first recognized by Cavendish. Hydrogen is prepared by decomposing water with the electric current or with sodium, potassium, or the like, by the action of dilute acids on various metals, and by other methods. One liter of hydrogen gas weighs (at sea level, 45° lat., 0° C., and 760 mm.) 0.089873 gram. It can be condensed to a clear, colorless liquid boiling at about −252° C. (the lightest liquid known; sp. gr., 0.07), and to a colorless solid melting at about −259° C. (sp. gr., 0.076). One gram of hydrogen evolves, on burning, 33,950 calories; it is therefore a desirable ingredient of gases for burning. It is absorbed by certain metals, notably palladium. Chemically, hydrogen is the typical monad, or univalent element. Though not resembling the metals physically, it is electropositive and is the positive ion (H+) of all acids. It is also the typical reducing agent (see REDUCE, *v. t.*, 7). Gaseous hydrogen is sometimes used for filling balloons; and liquid hydrogen, for producing extremely low temperatures.

hydrogen chloride. *Chem.* Hydrochloric acid; — so called esp. when in a non-ionized state.

hydrogen dioxide. *Chem.* An unstable compound, H_2O_2, containing relatively twice as much oxygen as does water. It occurs in minute quantities in the air, and also in rain and snow. An aqueous solution of it is obtained by the action of dilute acids on barium dioxide. When rendered anhydrous by concentration, it is a colorless sirupy liquid, having a bitter metallic taste, and causing blisters on the skin. In the form of solutions of various strengths, hydrogen dioxide is largely used as an oxidizing and bleaching agent, owing to its ready decomposition into oxygen and water. In medicine it is used as an antiseptic.

hy/dro-ge/ni-um (-jē/nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See HYDROGEN.] *Chem.* Hydrogen; — so called by Graham and others in view of its supposed metallic nature. See HYDROGEN.

hy/dro-gen-ize (hī/drō-jĕn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ/ING (-īz/ĭng). To combine with hydrogen; to treat with, or expose to, hydrogen; to reduce; — contrasted with *oxidize.*

hy-drog'e-nous (hī-drŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to hydrogen; containing hydrogen.

hydrogen oxide. *Chem.* Water, H_2O.

hydrogen selenide. *Chem.* A colorless, inflammable, irritating and poisonous gas, H_2Se, formed by the action of acids on selenides and otherwise. Its solution is weakly acid, hence it has been called also **hydroselenic acid.**

hydrogen silicide. *Chem.* A colorless gas, SiH_4, produced artificially from silicon, and analogous to methane. As ordinarily prepared, it is spontaneously inflammable.

hydrogen sulphide. A colorless, inflammable, poisonous gas, H_2S, having a disagreeable odor suggestive of bad eggs. It forms with water a solution of weak acid properties, one volume of water absorbing about three of the gas. It is found in many mineral waters. It is best produced by the action of acids on metallic sulphides, and is an important chemical reagent. Called also *sulphureted hydrogen.*

hydrogen telluride. *Chem.* A colorless, combustible, odorous gas resembling hydrogen sulphide, formed by the action of acids on tellurides and in other ways.

hy/dro-ge-ol'o-gy (hī/drō-jē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *geology.*] The part of geology concerned with the functions of water in modifying the earth, esp. by erosion and deposition. *Rare.* — **hy/dro-ge/o-log'i-cal** (-jē/ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hy-drog'no-sy (hī-drŏg'nō-sĭ), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + Gr. γνῶσις knowledge.] The history and description of the waters of the earth.

hy/drog-ode (hī/drŏg-ōd), *n.* [*hydrogen* + 2d *-ode.*] *Elec.* The cathode, or negative pole. *Rare.*

hy/dro-graph'ic (hī/drō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to hy-
hy/dro-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } drography. — **Hydrographic Office,** a bureau (in the United States attached to the Navy Department) charged with duties pertaining to charts, surveys, meteorology, and other branches of oceanology. — **hydrographic surveying,** surveying of coast lines, bays, harbors, and of the ocean bed.

hy-drog'ra-phy (hī-drŏg'ra-fĭ), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-graphy.* cf. F. *hydrographie.*] **1.** The art of describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, with their phenomena. **2.** That branch of surveying which embraces the determination of the contour of the bottom of a harbor or other sheet of water, the depth of soundings, the position of channels and shoals, with the construction of charts exhibiting these particulars. See HYDROLOGY. **3.** *Cartography.* Those parts of a map, collectively, which represent streams, ponds, lakes, and other water features. **4.** Writing with water. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

hy'droid (hī'droid), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Any specially differentiated water-conducting cell; a tracheid.

hy'droid, *a.* [*hydra* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Hydroidea or Hydrozoa, resembling the genus *Hydra*; polypiike. — *n.* **a** One of the Hydroidea; a hydrozoan. **b** The polyp form of a hydrozoan, as distinguished from the *medusa* form. See HYDROMEDUSA. — **hydroid coral,** *Zool.*, any coral formed by a hydrozoan, as a millepore.

Hy-droi'de-a (hī-droi'dē-a), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYDRA; -OID.] *Zool.* **a** An order of Hydrozoa nearly or exactly equivalent to Leptolinæ. **b** In a broader sense, a group nearly or exactly equivalent to Hydrozoa in the modern sense.

hy/dro-ki-net'ic } (hī/drō-kĭ-nĕt'ĭk; -ĭ-kăl; -kĭ-nĕt'-),
hy/dro-ki-net'i-cal } *a.* [1st *hydro-* + *kinetic.*] *Physics.* Of or pert. to the motions of fluids, or the forces which produce or affect such motions, — opposed to *hydrostatic.*

hy/dro-ki-net'ics (-ĭks), *n.* That branch of kinetics which relates to liquids. Cf. HYDRAULICS.

hy/dro-log'ic (-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to hydrology.
hy/dro-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) } — **hy/dro-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hy-drol'o-gy (hī-drŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-logy* · cf. F. *hydrologie.*] The science treating of water, its properties, phenomena, and distribution over the earth's surface. The term is used specif. in the United States Geological Survey with reference to underground water sources, as distinguished from *hydrography*, which is applied to surface water supplies and sources. — **hy-drol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

hy-drol'y-sis (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-lysis.*] *Chem.* A chemical process of decomposition involving addition of the elements of water. In many cases it is induced by the presence in small amount of an enzyme, a dilute acid, or other agent. Thus, cane sugar boiled with dilute hydrochloric acid yields a mixture of grape sugar and fruit sugar: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O = C_6H_{12}O_6 + C_6H_{12}O_6$. Similarly, diastase hydrolyzes starch into maltose and dextrin.

hy/dro-lyt'ic (hī/drō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [1st *hydro-* + *-lytic.*] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or causing, hydrolysis. Nearly all of the digestive ferments are hydrolytic in their action.

hy'dro-lyze (hī'drō-līz), *v. t.*; -LYZED (-līzd); -LYZ/ING (-līz/ĭng). *Chem.* To subject to hydrolysis. — **hy/dro-ly-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

hy/dro-mag'ne-site (-măg'nē-sīt), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *magnesite.*] *Min.* A basic magnesium carbonate, $3MgCO_3 \cdot Mg(OH)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$, in small white crystals or chalky crusts.

hy'dro-man'cy (hī'drō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [L. *hydromantia:* cf F. *hydromancie.* See 1st HYDRO-; -MANCY.] Divination by means of water or other liquid, as in observing the ebb and flow of tides, by crystal vision, or mechanical contrivance. — **hy'dro-man'cer** (-măn'sẽr), *n.*

hy'dro-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-a), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *mania.*] A mania or craze for water; specif., *Med.*, a morbid craving for water or liquids. — **hy/dro-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

hy'drome (hī'drōm), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + Gr. με(στός) full.] *Bot.* Water-conducting tissue.

hy'dro-me-chan'ics (hī'drō-mē-kăn'ĭks), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *mechanics.*] That branch of physics which treats of the mechanics, or laws of equilibrium and motion, of liquids. See HYDRAULICS. — **hy/dro-me-chan'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hy/dro-me-du'sa (-mē-dū'sa), *n.*; *pl.* -sæ (-sē). [NL. See HYDRA; MEDUSA.] *Zoöl.* **1.** Any medusa, or jellyfish, produced by budding from a hydroid, esp. those of the groups Anthomedusæ (of the order Leptolinæ) and Leptomedusæ, which afford striking instances of alternation of generations. The free-swimming medusæ reproduce sexually by eggs that develop, not into medusæ, but into attached polyps, which grow by budding into branching colonies called *hydroids.* The hydroids produce medusæ by budding. Other kinds of hydroids never develop free-swimming medusæ, the medusa buds remaining attached to the hydroid stock, and forming reproductive zooids, or *gonophores*, of more or less simple and degraded structure in which the sexual products are developed. **2.** *pl.* [*cap.*] A subclass of Hydrozoa in the older and broader sense. It is practically coextensive with Hydrozoa in the modern sense (excluding the Scyphomedusæ).

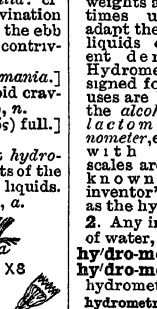

Description of Illustration.

a Hydranth inclosed in a Hydrotheca; *c* Hydrocaulus; *d* Hydrorhiza, *e* Blastostyle; *f* Gonotheca or Gonangium; *g* Its aperture; *h* Gonophore attached to Blastostyle; *i* Free-swimming Gonophore or Medusa after its escape from the Gonotheca.

Hydromedusa and Hydroid of *Campanularia johnstoni.*

hy/dro-mel (hī'drō-mĕl), *n.* [L. *hydromel, hydromeli,* Gr. ὑδρόμελι; ὕδωρ water + μέλι honey. cf. F. *hydromel.*] **1.** A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water, and after fermentation called *mead.* **2.** *Pharm.* A laxative containing honey and water.

hy/dro-men/in-gi'tis (-mĕn/ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL., 1st *hydro-* + *meningitis.*] *Med.* a Meningitis with serous effusion. b Descemetitis.

hy/dro-me-nin'go-cele (-mē-nĭn'gō-sēl), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *meningocele.*] *Med.* A meningocele containing a watery fluid. See MENINGOCELE.

hy/dro-met'al-lur'gy (-mĕt'ăl-ûr/jĭ), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *metallurgy.*] The assay or reduction of ores by wet processes. — **hy/dro-met'al-lur'gi-cal** (-ûr'jĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hy'dro-met'al-lur'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hy/dro-met'a-mor'phism (-mĕt'ā-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *metamorphism.*] *Geol.* The alteration of rocks by the addition, subtraction, or exchange, of material brought or carried in solution by water, without the influence of high temperature or pressure; — contrasted with *thermometamorphism* and *dynamometamorphism.* — **hy'dro-met'a-mor'phic** (-fĭk), *a.*

hy/dro-me'te-or (-mē'tē-ŏr), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *meteor.*] A meteor, or atmospheric phenomenon, dependent upon the vapor of water, as rain, hail, etc. See METEOR, 1.

hy/dro-me'te-or-ol'o-gy (-ŏr-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n* [1st *hydro-* + *meteorology.*] Meteorology having to do with water in the atmosphere, or its phenomena, as rain, clouds, snow, hail, etc. — **hy/dro-me'te-or'o-log'i-cal** (-ŏr'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hy-drom'e-ter (hī-drŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-meter.*] **1.** *Physics.* A floating instrument for determining specific gravities, esp. of liquids, and thence the strength of spirituous liquors, saline solutions, etc. It is usually a hollow glass or metal instrument, weighted at one end so as to float upright. Some forms have only one mark on the stem, the specific gravity being calculated from the weights necessary to make the hydrometer sink to this mark. Nich'ol-son's **hy-dro'me-ter** (nĭk'ŭl-sŭnz) is of this kind, and has a submerged pan, so that the specific gravities of solids may be determined by weighing them in water and in air. Hydrometers more generally used have their stems graduated so as to indicate either specific gravities directly, or percentages of some constituent, or degrees on some arbitrary scale convertible by a table into specific gravities. Extra weights are sometimes used to adapt the scale to liquids of different densities. Hydrometers designed for special uses are known as the *alcoholometer, lactometer, wit-nometer,* etc. Those with arbitrary scales are usually known by their inventor's name, as the hydrometers of *Baumé, Gay-Lussac, Twaddell,* etc.

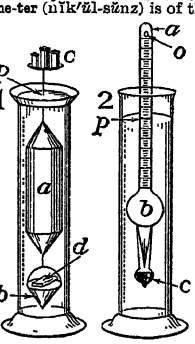

1 Nicholson's Hydrometer · *a* Hollow Metal Cylinder; *b* Weighted Cone; *c* Pan holding Weight to sink Hydrometer to Standard Point *p*, *d* Substance of which the specific gravity is to be determined 2 Baumé's Hydrometer *a* Glass Stem with Baumé Scale; *b* Bulb; *c* Tip, weighted with mercury; *o* Point to which the instrument sinks in pure water; *p* Point to which it sinks in a 15 per cent salt solution 3 Direct Reading Hydrometer.

2. Any instrument for measuring the velocity or discharge of water, as in rivers, etc.; a current gauge.

hy/dro-met'ric (hī/drō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining
hy/dro-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } to hydrometry or the hydrometer; made by means of the hydrometer.

hydrometric pendulum, *Hydraul.*, an instrument consisting of a ball suspended by a string to a fixed point, and a graduated arc to show the deviation of the string, used to measure approximately the velocity of a running liquid.

hy/dro-met'ro-graph (-mĕt'rō-grăf), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *metro-* + *-graph.*] **a** A device for determining and recording the quantity of water discharged from a pipe, orifice, etc., in a given time. **b** An instrument for automatically indicating variations of water level, as in reservoirs.

hy-drom'e-try (hī-drŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* The art or operation of using the hydrometer, hence, formerly, hydrodynamics.

hy/dro-mi'ca (hī/drō-mī'kă), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *mica.*] *Min.* Any of several varieties of muscovite less elastic and more unctuous than ordinary mica, and of pearly luster; — so called because supposed to contain more water than ordinary muscovite, though this is not necessarily true. — **hy'dro-mi-ca'ceous** (-mī-kā'shŭs), *a.*

hy/dro-ne-phro'sis (-nē-frō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *nephro-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* An accumulation of urine in the pelvis of the kidney, occasioned by obstruction in the urinary passages. — **hy/dro-ne-phrot'ic** (-frŏt'ĭk), *a.*

hy/dro-fer'ri-cy-an'ic, *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *ferricyanic.*] *Chem.* = FERRICYANIC.

hy'dro-fer'ro-cy'a-nate, *n.* = FERROCYANIDE.

hy/dro-fer'ro-cy-an'ic, *a. Chem.* = FERROCYANIC.

hy/dro-flu'ate (hī'drō-flōō'āt; 248), *n. Chem* Obs a A hydrofluoride b A hydrofluoric.

hy/dro-flu'o-bo'ric, *a.* See FLUOBORIC b.

hy/dro-flu'or-ide (hī'drō-flōō'ŏr-īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also -id. A compound of hydrofluoric acid with an element or radical.

hy/dro-flu'o-sil'i-cate, *n. Chem.* A fluosilicate.

hy/dro-flu'o-si-lic'ic (-sĭ-lĭs'ĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *fluorine* + *silicic.*] Fluosilicic. [*Ref. Sp.*]

hy/dro-fo'bi-a. Hydrophobia.

hy/dro-frank'lin-ite, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *franklinite.*] *Min.* Chalcophanite.

hy'dro-fuge (hī'drō-fūj), *a.* [1st *hydro-* + L. *fugare* to drive away.] *Zool.* Shedding water, as the hairs of many insects.

hy/dro-gal-van'ic, *a.* [1st *hydro-* + *galvanic.*] Pert. to, or produced by, electricity evolved by the action or use of fluids; as, *hydrogalvanic* currents. *Rare.*

hy'dro-gen-ase' (hī'drō-jĕ'n-āsē'), *n. Chem.* A reducing enzyme; a reductase.

hy'dro-gen-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To hydrogenize. — **hy'dro-gen-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [mic acid.

hydrogen bromide. Hydrobromic acid.

hydrogen cyanide Hydrocyanic acid. [ic acid.

hydrogen fluoride. Hydrofluor-

hy'dro-gen-ide (hī'drō-jĕn-īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also -id. A hydride. *It.* [acid.

hydrogen iodide. Hydriodic

hydrogen peroxide. Hydrogen dioxide.

hy'dro-gio-ber'bite, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *giobertite.*] *Min.* A basic magnesium carbonate, $MgCO_3 \cdot Mg(OH)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$, in light gray spherical forms. [*Ref. Sp.*]

hy-drog'ra-fy. Hydrography.

hy'drog-raph (hī'drŏg-grăf), *n.* Hydrographic chart or diagram.

hy-drog'ra-pher (hī-drŏg'ra-fẽr), *n.* An expert in hydrography. [HYDROGRAPHICAL.

hy'dro-graph'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of **hy-drog'u-ret** (hī-drŏg'ū-rĕt), *n.* [From HYDROGEN.] A hydride.

hy-drog'u-ret'ed, *-ret'ted,* *a* Combined with hydrogen. *Obs.*

hy'dro-hæ'mo-tho'rax, *or* **-he'mo-tho'rax,** *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *hæmothorax.*] *Med.* A bloody effusion in the pleural cavity.

hy'dro-hem'a-tite, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *hematite.*] *Min.* Turgite.

hy'dro-hy'men-i'tis (-hī'mĕn-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *hymeno-* + *-itis*] *Med.* Inflammation of a serous membrane.

Hy-droi'da (hī-droi'dă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The Hydroidea.

hy-droi'de-an (hī-droi'dē-ăn), *a. & n. Zool.* Hydroid. *Rare.*

hy'dro-i-od'ic (hī'drō-ī-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* = HYDRIODIC. [*Obs.*]

hy-drol'e-gy, *n.* A conduit.

hy'dro-lyse (hī'drō-līst), *n. Chem.* A hydrolytic agent.

hy'dro-lyte, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-lyte.*] *Chem.* Any substance subjected to hydrolysis.

hy'dro-mance (hī'drō-măns), *n.* = HYDROMANCY.

hy'dro-man'tic (-măn'tĭk), **hy'dro-man'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to hydromancy. — **hy'dro-man'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hy/dro-me-du'san (-mē-dū'săn), *a. Zool.* Of or pertaining to a hydromedusa or the Hydromedusæ. — *n.* A hydromedusa, or one of the Hydromedusæ. — **hy'dro-me-du'soid** (-soid), *a.*

hy'dro-meg'a-therm (-mĕg'ā-thûrm), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *megatherm.*] *Bot.* A plant requiring both heat and moisture for its full development.

hy'dro-mel-it'ic, *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *mellatic.*] *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_6H_6(CO_2H)_6$, obtained by reduction of mellitic acid. It is a hexacarboxyl derivative of cyclohexane.

hy'dro-me'tra (hī'drō-mē'tră), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. μήτρα uterus.] *Med.* Dropsy of the uterus.

hy'dro-met'ri-dæ (-mĕt'rĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr μέτρον measure.] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, a family of Heteroptera including all the water striders. It is retained in many recent classifications for a very restricted group of these insects Cf. HYDROBATIDÆ. — **hy-drom'e-trid** (hī-drŏm'ē-trĭd), *a.*

hy'dro-mo'tor (hī'drō-mō'tẽr), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *motor,* n.] A jet propeller.

hy-drom'pha-lus (hī-drŏm'fă-lŭs), *n.* [See 1st HYDRO-; OMPHALOS.] *Med.* A serous cyst situated at the navel.

hy'dro-my-e'li-a (hī'drō-mī-ē'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *myelo-* + *-ia.*] Hydrorrhachis.

hy'dro-my'e-lo-cele' (-mī'ē-lō-sēl'), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *myelo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* A tumor formed by a collection of fluid in the spinal cord.

Hy'dro-mys (hī'drō-mĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. μῦς mouse.] *Zool.* An Australian genus of aquatic web-footed rat-like rodents.

hy'dro-mys'ta (-mĭs'tă), **hy'dro-mys'tes** (-tēz), *n* [LGr *ὑδρομύστης*; Gr *ὕδωρ* water + *μυεῖν* to initiate] An officer in the early Christian church who sprinkled persons with holy water as they entered or left

hy'dro-naph'thol, *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *naphthol.*] *Pharm.* A derivative or form of beta-naphthol, used esp. as a disinfectant.

hy'dro-neph'e-lite, *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *nephelite.*] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of sodium and aluminium, $HNa_2Al_3Si_4O_{12} \cdot 3H_2O$, in white or gray radiated masses. H., 4.5-6. Sp. gr., 2 26.

hy'dro-nette (hī'drō-nĕt), *n.* [F.] A small force pump or syringe for garden use.

hy'dro-ni'tric, *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *nitric.*] **a** Nitric (in *hydronitric acid*). *Obs.* **b** = HYDRAZOIC.

hy'dro-ni'tro-pru'sic, *a.* = NITROPRUSSIC. [gen. *Obs.*]

hy'dro-ox'y-gen, *a.* Oxyhydro-

hy/dro-par/a-cou-mar/ic (hī/drō-păr/ă-kōō-măr/ĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *paracoumaric.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3$, formed in putrefaction of proteids, and artificially by reduction of paracoumaric acid; — called also *p-hydroxy-β-phenyl-propionic acid.*

hy-drop'a-thy (hī-drŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-pathy*; cf. *homeopathy.*] The water cure; a mode of treating diseases by copious and frequent use of water, both internally and externally.—**hy/dro-path/ic** (hī/drō-păth/ĭk), **-path'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hy-drop'a-thist** (hī-drŏp'ă-thĭst), *n.*

hy/dro-per/i-car/di-um (hī/drō-pĕr/ĭ-kär/dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *pericardium.*] *Med.* A collection of watery fluid in the pericardium.

hy/dro-phane (hī/drō-fān), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + Gr. *φαινειν* to show: cf. F. *hydrophane.*] *Min.* A semitranslucent variety of opal that becomes translucent or transparent on immersion in water.

hy-droph'a-nous (hī-drŏf'ă-nŭs), *a.* *Min.* Made transparent by immersion in water.

Hy/dro-phil'i-dæ (hī/drō-fĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *-phil* + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A large family of clavicorn beetles, mostly of aquatic and scavenging or predaceous habits and of elliptical form and black color. They are chiefly found in quiet pools, and carry with them a film of air for respiration. *Hydrophilus*, the typical genus, contains the largest North American species, *H. triangularis*, which becomes about 1½ inches long. — **hy-droph'i-lid** (hī-drŏf'ĭ-lĭd), *a. & n.* — **hy-droph'i-loid** (-loid), *a.*

hy-droph'i-lite (hī-drŏf'ĭ-līt), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-phil* + *-ite*; — so called because very hygroscopic] *Min.* Native calcium chloride, $CaCl_2$, of rare occurrence.

hy-droph'i-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [1st *hydro-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* **a** Pollinated by the agency of water, as the flowers of certain aquatics. **b** Hydrophytic. — **hy-droph'i-ly** (-lĭ), *n.*

Hy/dro-phi/næ (hī/drō-fī/nē), *n. pl.* [NL., 1st *hydro-* + Gr. *ὄφις* serpent.] *Zoöl.* The subfamily of Elapidæ containing the sea snakes (which see). It is made a family, **Hy-droph'i-dæ** (hī-drŏf'ĭ-dē), in some classifications. *Hydrophis* is the type genus. — **hy/dro-phid** (hī/drō-fĭd), *n.* — **hy/dro-phoid** (-foid), *a.*

hy/dro-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὑδροφοβία*; *ὕδωρ* water + *φόβος* fear: cf. F. *hydrophobie.*] *Med.* **a** A morbid dread of water. **b** An acute infectious disease occurring epidemically chiefly among carnivorous animals, esp. the dog and wolf; rabies. It is transferred to man by the implantation of a specific virus through the bite from, or by inoculation with the saliva of, a rabid animal. After a variable incubation period, generally from three weeks to several months, the disease is ushered in by a feeling of anxiety, mental depression, a sense of dryness and constriction in the throat causing difficulty in deglutition, and followed by convulsions elicited by almost any slight stimulus, such as an attempt to swallow water, or even by the sight or sound of water. Profuse secretion of saliva, albuminuria, and fever are usually present. The Pasteur method of treatment for this disease has been very successful. See Pasteurism.

hy/dro-pho'bic (-fō'bĭk; -fŏb'ĭk; 277) } *a.* [L. *hydrophobicus*, Gr. *ὑδροφοβικός*: cf. F. *hydrophobique.*] Of or pertaining to hydrophobia; producing or caused by rabies.
hy/dro-pho'bi-cal (-fō'bĭ-kăl; -fŏb'ĭ-kăl) }

hy/dro-phone (hī/drō-fōn), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-phone.*] **1.** *Water Supply.* An instrument, embodying a microphone, for detecting, by sound, a flow of water in a pipe. **2.** *Med.* An instrument, used in auscultation, for conveying sound through a column of water.

Hy-droph'o-ra (hī-drŏf'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Hydra* + Gr. *φερειν* to bear.] *Zoöl.* A group nearly or exactly equivalent to Leptolinæ or Hydroidea. — **hy-droph'o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **hy-droph'o-rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

hy/dro-phore (hī/drō-fōr; 201), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-phore.*] An instrument used to obtain specimens of water from any desired depth, as in a river, a lake, or the ocean.

hy/droph-thal/mus (hī/drŏf-thăl/mŭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* the eye.] *Med.* General enlargement of the eyeball due to a watery effusion within it.

Hy/dro-phyl-la'ce-æ (hī/drō-fĭl-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See Hydrophyllum.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Polemoniales), the waterleaf family, distinguished from Boraginaceæ by the capsular fruit. There are about 17 genera and 160 species, mostly natives of western North America. *Phacelia* and *Hydrophyllum* are the most important genera. — **hy/dro-phyl-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

hy/dro-phyl'li-um (-fĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-LIA** (-ă). [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *φύλλον* a leaf.] *Zoöl.* One of the leaflike organs, regarded as greatly modified zooids, covering other zooids of certain Siphonophora. — **-phyl'li-a'ceous** (-ā'shŭs), *a.*

Hy/dro-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* A genus of North American herbs, type of the family Hydrophyllaceæ, having mostly pinnately divided leaves and white, blue, or purple flowers with tubular or bell-shaped corollas and exserted stamens, the flowers being arranged in more or less scorpioid cymes.

hy/dro-phyte (hī/drō-fīt), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-phyte.*] *Phytogeog.* A plant which grows in water or in saturated soil. Cf. Xerophyte, Mesophyte. — **hy/dro-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

hy-droph'y-ton (hī-drŏf'ĭ-tŏn), *n.*; *pl.* **-TA** (-tă). [NL. See 1st Hydro-; Phyton.] *Zoöl.* The common support by which the zooids of a hydroid colony are connected, usually including the root, or hydrorhiza, and the stem, or hydrocaulus. — **hy-droph'y-tous** (hī-drŏf'ĭ-tŭs), *a.*

hy-drop'ic (hī-drŏp'ĭk) } *a.* [ME. *ydropike*, OF. *idropique*, **hy-drop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } F. *hydropique*, L. *hydropicus*, Gr. *ὑδρωπικός*. See Dropsy.] Dropsical.

Every lust is a kind of *hydropic* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst. *Tillotson.*

hy/dro-plane (hī/drō-plān), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *plane*] **1.** A plane, or any of a number of planes, projecting from the hull of a submarine boat, which by being elevated or depressed cause the boat when going ahead to sink or rise, after the manner of an aëroplane on an airship.

2. A projecting plane or fin on a gliding boat to lift the moving boat on top of the water; also, a gliding boat.

hy/dro-pneu-mat'ic (-nū-măt'ĭk), *a.* [1st *hydro-* + *pneumatic.*] Pert. to, or operating by means of, both water and air (or other gas); as, *hydropneumatic* apparatus for collecting gases over water; a *hydropneumatic* elevator.

hydropneumatic gun carriage, *Ordnance*, a disappearing gun carriage in which the recoil is checked by cylinders containing liquid and air, the air when compressed furnishing the power for restoring the gun to the firing position. It is used with some English and European heavy guns.

hy/dro-pneu'ma-to'sis (-nū'mă-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL; 1st *hydro-* + *pneumato-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Abnormal accumulation of fluid and gas in an organ.

hy/dro-pol'yp (-pŏl'ĭp), *n.* [*hydra* + *polyp.*] *Zool.* **a** A polyp of a hydrozoan. **b** A hydrula.

hy/dro-quin'ine (-kwĭn'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [2d *hydro-* + *quinine.*] *Chem.* A bitter crystalline antipyretic alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{26}O_2N_2$, found with quinine in cinchona bark.

hy/dro-quin'one (-kwĭn'ōn, -kwĭ-nōn'), *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *quinone.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_4(OH)_2(p)$, obtained by reduction of quinone and otherwise. It is a dihydric phenol, resembling, and isomeric with, pyrocatechin and resorcin. It is used as a photographic developer and as an antiseptic and antipyretic agent.

hy/dro-rhi'za (-rī'zā), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-ZÆ** (-zē), E. **-ZAS** (-zăz). [NL.; *hydra* + Gr. *ῥίζα* a root.] *Zool.* The rootstock, or decumbent stem, by which a hydroid is attached to other objects. — **hy/dro-rhi'zal** (-zăl), *a.*

hy-dror'rha-chis (hī-drŏr'ă-kĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *rhachis*] *Med.* A morbid collection of fluid in the spinal canal, forming a soft tumor; spinal dropsy.

hy/dror-rhe'a } (hī/drŏr-rē'ă), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + **hy/dror-rhœ'a** } *-rhea.*] *Med.* Watery flow or discharge.

hy/dro-sal'pinx (hī/drō-săl'pĭnks), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *salpinx.*] *Med.* A collection of fluid in one or both of the Fallopian tubes.

hy/dro-scope (hī/drō-skōp), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-scope.*] **1.** A hygroscope. *Obs.*

2. A water clock, the water trickling from an orifice at the end of a graduated tube. *Obs. or Hist.*

3. An instrument for enabling a person to see the bed of the sea at considerable depths.

— **hy/dro-scop'ic** (hī/drō-skŏp'ĭk), **-scop'i-cal** (-skŏp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hy/dro-sco-pic'i-ty** (-skō-pĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

hy/dro-sel'e-nide (-sĕl'ē-nīd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-nid**. [2d *hydro-* + *selenide.*] *Chem.* A compound derived from hydrogen selenide by replacement of half its hydrogen by a metal or radical; as, ethyl *hydroselenide*, C_2H_5SeH.

hy/dro-sol (hī/drō-sōl; -sŏl), **hy/dro-sole** (-sōl), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *solution.*] *Chem.* An aqueous colloidal solution.

hy/dro-some (-sōm), **hy/dro-so'ma** (-sō'mă), *n.* [NL. *hydrosoma.* See Hydra; 2d -some.] *Zoöl.* The entire colony of a compound hydrozoan; a hydroid. — **hy/dro-so'mal** (-sō'măl), *a.* — **-som'a-tous** (-sŏm'ă-tŭs; -sō'mă-tŭs), *a.*

hy/dro-sor'bic (-sôr'bĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *sorbic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a liquid acid, $C_5H_9CO_2H$, obtained from sorbic acid by reduction.

hy/dro-sphere (hī/drō-sfēr), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *sphere.*] **a** *Meteor.* The aqueous vapor of the entire atmosphere. **b** *Phys. Geog.* The aqueous envelope of the earth, including the ocean, all lakes, streams, and underground waters, and the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere.

hy/dro-spire (-spīr), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *spire* a spiral.] *Paleon.* Any of certain flattened calcareous pouches or tubes on either side of the middle line of the inner surface of the ambulacra of blastoids, within the cavity of the calyx. They open on the exterior by small apertures, and are supposed to form part of the respiratory system.

hy/dro-stat (-stăt), *n.* **1.** A contrivance or apparatus to prevent the explosion of steam boilers.

2. A device, usually electrical, for indicating or regulating the height of water in a reservoir or receptacle.

hy/dro-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk) } *a.* [1st *hydro-* + Gr. *στατικός* **hy/dro-stat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } causing to stand: cf. F. *hydrostatique.* See Static.] Of or relating to hydrostatics; pert. to, or in accordance with, the principles of equilibrium of fluids. — **hydrostatic arch**, *Arch.*, an arch designed to bear at each point a pressure proportional to the depth below a datum line. — **h. balance**, a balance for weighing substances in water to ascertain their specific gravities. If W is the weight of the substance in air, and w is the weight added to the small scale pan (above 1 in the *Illust.*) to balance W when the substance is immersed in water, the specific gravity $= W/w$. — **h. bed**, a water bed. — **h. bellows**, an apparatus (see *Illust.*) consisting of a water-tight bellowslike case (*a*) with a long, upright tube (*b*), into which water may be poured to illustrate the hydrostatic paradox. — **h. paradox**, the proposition in hydrostatics that any quantity of water, however small, may be made to counterbalance any weight, however great; or the law of the equality of pressure of fluids in all directions. — **h. press**, a machine in which great force, with slow motion, is communicated to a large plunger by means of water forced into the cylinder in which it moves, by a forcing pump of small diameter, to which the power is applied, the principle involved being the same as that of the hydrostatic bellows. Called also *hydraulic press*, and *Bramah press.* In the illustration, *a* is a pump with a small plunger *b*, which forces the water into the cylinder *c*, thus driving upward the large plunger *d*, which performs the required work, such as compressing cotton bales etc

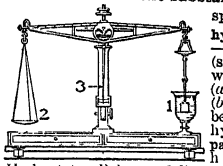

Hydrostatic Balance. 1 Receptacle with Substance immersed; 2 Scale Pan; 3 Pointer.

Hydrostatic Bellows

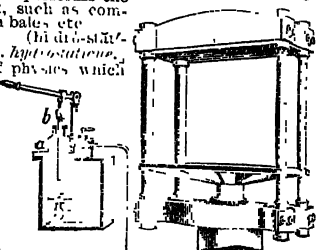

Hydrostatic Press

hy/dro-stat'ics (hī/drō-stăt'ĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *hydrostatique.*] That branch of physics which relates to the pressure and equilibrium of liquids (or incompressible fluids), as water, mercury, etc; the principles of statics applied to water and other liquids. See Hydraulics.

hy/dro-sul'phide (-sŭl'fīd, -fĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-phid, -fid.** *Chem.* A compound derived from hydrogen sulphide by the replacement of half its hydrogen by an element or radical; as, potassium *hydrosulphide*, KSH; — called also *sulphydrate.* The hydrosulphides are analogous to the hydroxides and include the mercaptans.

hy/dro-sul'phite (-fīt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of hydrosulphurous acid. Sodium hydrosulphite is used as a strong reducing and bleaching agent.

hy/dro-sul'phur-et'ed, -et'ted (-sŭl'fŭ-rĕt'ĕd), *a.* *Chem.* Combined or impregnated with hydrogen sulphide.

hy/dro-sul-phu'ric (-sŭl-fū'rĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *sulphuric.*] *Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, hydrogen and sulphur; as, *hydrosulphuric* acid, or hydrogen sulphide.

hy/dro-sul'phur-ous (-sŭl'fŭr-ŭs; -sŭl-fū'rŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid, $H_2S_2O_4$, better known as *hyposulphurous* acid. Also, formerly, designating dithionic acid.

hy/dro-tal'cite (-tăl'sīt), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *talc* + *-ite*] *Min.* A pearly white mineral consisting of aluminium and magnesium hydroxides, and occurring in lamellar or fibrous masses. H., 2. Sp. gr., 2 1.

hy/dro-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. *τάξις* an arranging.] *Biol.* The tendency of small organisms to respond to the stimulus of moisture in the direction of their movements. — **hy/dro-tac'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

hy/dro-tech'nic (-tĕk'nĭk) } *a.* [1st *hydro-* + *technic*, **hy/dro-tech'ni-cal** (-nĭ-kăl) } *technical.*] Relating to the construction or use of hydrostatic or hydraulic apparatus; pertaining to the utilization of water for technical purposes. — **hy/dro-tech'ny** (hī/drō-tĕk'nĭ), *n.*

hy/dro-tel'lu-rate (-tĕl'ū-rāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of hydrotelluric acid, or hydrogen telluride

hy/dro-tel-lu'ric (-tē-lū'rĭk), *a.* [2d *hydro-* + *telluric.*] *Chem.* Formed by hydrogen and tellurium; as, *hydrotelluric* acid, a name for hydrogen telluride, H_2Te.

hy/dro-ter'pene (-tûr'pēn), *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *terpene.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of artificially prepared hydrocarbons derived from terpenes by addition of hydrogen.

hy/dro-the'ca (-thē'kă), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-CÆ** (-sē), E. **-CAS** (-kăs). [NL.; *hydra* + Gr. *θήκη* a box.] In hydroids of the group Leptomedusæ, a cup-shaped extension of the perisarc which surrounds and protects the hydranths when they are contracted. — **hy/dro-the'cal** (-kăl), *a.*

hy/dro-ther'a-peu'tics (-thĕr'ă-pū'tĭks), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *therapeutics.*] *Med.* A system of treating disease by baths and mineral waters. — **hy/dro-ther'a-peu'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

hy/dro-ther'mal (-thûr'măl), *a.* [1st *hydro* + *thermal.*] Of or pert. to hot water; — used esp. with reference to the action of heated waters in dissolving, redepositing, and otherwise causing mineral changes within the earth's crust.

Hy/dro-pa-ras'ta-tæ (hī/drō-pă-răs'tă-tē), *n. pl.* [LL., fr. Gr. *ὑδροπαραστάται*; *ὕδωρ* water + *παραστάτης* an assistant.] *Eccl.* A sect of Aquarians in the early church. [Hydropathist.]

hy/dro-path (hī/drō-păth), *n.* [Hydropathist.]

hy/dro-per'i-to-ne'um, *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *peritoneum.*] *Med.* = Ascites.

hy/dro-phobe (hī/drō-fōb), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-phobe.*] One who has hydrophobia.

hy-drop'o-blast (hī-drŏp'ō-blăst), *n.* *Rare.* 1. One who treats hydrophobia. [water.]

2. One who dreads or dislikes

hy/dro-pho'bo-pho'bi-a (hī/drō-fō'bō-fō'bĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] Morbid dread of hydrophobia; lyssophobia.

hy/dro-pho'by (hī/drō-fō'bĭ), *n.* = Hydrophobia. *Obs. or R.*

hy/dro-pho'ri-a (-fō'rĭ-ă; 201), *n.* [Gr. *ὑδροφορία.*] A carrying of water. *Rare.*

hy/droph-thal'mi-a (hī/drŏf-thăl'mĭ-ă), *n.* = Hydrophthalmus.

hy/dro-phy-la'ci-um (hī/drō-fī-lā'shĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIA** (-ă). [LL. *hydrophylax* custodian of water, fr. Gr. *ὑδροφύλαξ.*] A store or reservoir of water.

hy/dro-phyll (hī/drō-fĭl), *n.* Any plant of the family Hydrophyllaceæ. *Rare.* *Lindley*

hy/dro-phy'so-me'tra (hī/drō-fī'sō-mē'tră), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *physo-* + Gr. *μητρα* uterus.] *Med.* Accumulation of water and gas in the uterus.

hy/dro-phy-tog'ra-phy (-fī-tŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*hydrophyte* + *-graphy.*] *Bot.* The description of aquatic plants. [Dropical.]

hy-drop'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of Hydropic or Hydropical

hy/dro-pi'per (hī/drō-pī'pēr), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + L. *piper* a pepper.] The water pepper.

hy/dro-plan'u-la (-plăn'ū-lă), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *planula.*] *Zoöl.* A larval stage of a cœlenterate intermediate between the planula and actinula stages

hy/dro-plat'i-no-cy-an'ic, *a* [2d Hydro-.] = Platinocyanic.

hy/dro-plu-ton'ic, *a.* [1st *hydro-* + *plutonic.*] Aqueo-igneous. *R.*

hy/dro-pneu'mo-per'i-car'di-um, *n.* [NL; 1st *hydro-* + *pneumo-* + *pericardium.*] An accumulation of gas and watery fluid in the pericardial cavity.

hy/dro-pneu'mo-tho'rax, *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *pneumo-* + *thorax.*] *Med* Accumulation of watery fluid and gas in the pleural cavity.

hy/dro-pot (hī/drō-pŏt). *n.* [Gr. *ὑδροποτης*; *ὕδωρ* water + *πιειν* drink.] A water drinker. *R*

hy/dro-po-tas'sic. *a* Of hydrogen and potassium; as, *hydropotassic* sulphate, $HKSO_4$.

Hy-drop'o-tes (hī-drŏp'ō-tēz). *n* [NL. fr. Gr. *ὑδροποτης* water drinker.] *Zool.* A genus of deer consisting of a small Chinese species (*H. inermis*) having no antlers. It inhabits marshes.

hy/dro-pro-pul'sion. *n* [1st *hydro-* + *propulsion.*] Propulsion by means of a jet propeller.

hy/drops (hī/drŏps). } **hy/drop'sy**. *n.* = Dropsy. *Rare.*

Hy-drop'ter-id'e-æ (hī-drŏp'tĕr-ĭd'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See 1st Hydro-; Pteris] *Bot* Syn of Salviniales.

hy-drop'tic, hy-drop'ti-cal, *a* [Irreg. fr. *hydropsy* + *-ic.*] Hydropic *Archaic.*

hy/dro-pult (hī/drō-pŭlt), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *catapult.*] A machine for throwing water by hand power. — **hy/dro-pul'tic** (-pŭl'tĭk), *a.*

hy/dro-py-ret'ic (-pī-rĕt'ĭk), *a* [NL *hidropyretos* sweating sickness. fr Gr. *ὑδρώς* sweat + *πυρετός* fever.] *Med* Pert. to the sweating sickness; — erroneous for *hydropyretic.*

hy/dro-quin'o-line, *n.* Also **-lin**. See 2d Hydro-.

hydros. *Abbr.* Hydrostatics

hy/dro-sac'cha-rum. *n.* [1st *hydro-* + L. *saccharon.* Gr. *σάκχαρον*, sugar.] A syrup of water and sugar. *Obs.*

hy/dros-ad'e-nit'is. *n.* Erron. var of Hidrosadenitis

hy/dro-salt' (hī/drō-sôlt'), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *salt.*] *Chem.* **a** A salt of a hydracid. **b** An acid salt. *Rare.* **c** A hydrous salt.

hy/dro-sar'co-cele. *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *sarcocele.*] *Med.* Hydrocele combined with sarcocele

hy/dros'co-pist (hī-drŏs'kō-pĭst), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + Gr. *σκοπός* a watcher.] A dowser.

hy/dro-se-len'ic (hī/drō-sē-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* See Hydrogen Selenide. [selenide. *Obs.*]

hy/dro-se-len'u-ret, n. A hydro-

hy/dro-sil'i-cate. *n* *Min. Chem.* A hydrous silicate.

Hy/dro-sta'chys (-stā'kĭs; -stăk'ĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. *στάχυς* ear of corn] *Bot* A genus of Madagascan aquatic herbs separated as a family, **Hy/dro-stach'y-da'ce-æ** (hī/drō-stăk'ĭ-dā'sē-ē), from Podostemaceæ on account of the axillary dicœcious flowers, which are without perianth. — **hy/dro-stach'y-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Hy/dro-stat'i-ca. *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The Siphonophora. *Obs.*

hy/dro-stat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of Hydrostatical. See -ly.

hy/dro-sta-ti'cian (hī/drō-stă-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* A specialist in hydrostatics *Rare.*

hy/dro-stome, *n.* [*hydra* + *-stome*] *Zool.* The mouth of a hydroid

hy/dro-sul-phan'i-on (hī/drō-sŭl-făn'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *sulphate* + *anion.*] *Chem.* The ion HSO_4^-, formed in solutions of sulphuric acid and acid sulphates

hy/dro-sul'phate, *n.* *Chem.* A hydrosulphide *Obsoles*

hy/dro-sul'pho-cy-an'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Sulphocyanic.

hy/dro-sul'phu-ret'ed (-sŭl'fū-rĕt'ĕd), *a.* Hydrosulphureted.

hy/dro-sul'phu-ret, *n.* *Chem.* A hydrosulphide. *Obs.*

hy/dro-sul'phu-ryl, *n.* The univalent radical SH, of which hydrosulphides are compounds

hy/dro-sy-rin'go-my-e-li'a (hī/drō-sĭ-rĭn'gō-mī-ē-lī'ă), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + Gr. *σύριγξ* tube + *μυελός* marrow.] *Med.* A combination of hydromyelia and syringomyelia.

hy/dro-ther'a-py (-thĕr'ă-pĭ), *n.*

hy/dro-tho/rax (hī/drō-thō/răks), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *thorax.*] *Med.* A diseased condition characterized by an accumulation of serous fluid in the pleural cavity. It usually follows disease of the circulatory system, being caused by venous obstruction. — **hy/dro-tho-rac/ic** (-thō-răs/ĭk), *a.*

hy-drot/ic (hī-drŏt/ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ὕδωρ water. cf. Gr. ὑδρό-
hy-drot/i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } της moisture, F. *hydrotique.*] *Med.* Causing a discharge of water or phlegm.

hy-drot/ic, *n.* A hydrotic medicine or agent.

hy/dro-tim/e-ter (hī/drō-tĭm/ē-tẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. Gr. ὑδροτης moisture + *-meter:* cf. F. *hydrotimètre.*] An apparatus determining the hardness of water by means of a solution containing a known quantity of soap. — **hy/dro-timet/ric** (-tĭ-mĕt/rĭk), *a.* — **hy/dro-tim/e-try** (-tĭm/ē-trĭ), *n.*

hy-drot/o-my (hī-drŏt/ō-mĭ), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-tomy.*] Separation of tissues in dissection by forcible injection of water into the arteries.

hy-drot/ro-pism (hī-drŏt/rō-pĭz'm), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *-tropism.*] *Biol., esp. Plant Physiol* The tendency of growing organs to respond to the influence of moisture by curvatures towards moisture (**positive hydrotropism**), as in most roots, or away from moisture (**negative hydrotropism**), as in the hyphæ of certain fungi. Cf. CHEMOTROPISM. The term is sometimes used inaccurately as a synonym of *hydrotaxis.* — **hy/dro-trop/ic** (hī/drō-trŏp/ĭk), *a.*

hy/drous (hī/drŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὕδωρ water.] Containing water; watery; specif., *Chem. & Min.*, containing water chemically combined, as in hydrates and hydroxides.

hy/drox-am/ic (hī/drŏk-săm/ĭk), *a.* [*hydroxyl* + *amine* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of a series of crystalline acids of the general formula R·C(:NOH)-OH, produced by action of hydroxylamine on acid chlorides, etc. They may be regarded as carboxylic acids in which oxygen has been replaced by the isonitroso group.

hy-drox/ide (hī-drŏk/sīd ; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [2d *hydro-* + *oxide.*] *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with hydrogen and oxygen, not regarded as containing water; as, calcium *hydroxide;* ethyl *hydroxide.* Cf. HYDRATE. The term is usually applied, and by many chemists restricted, to compounds containing the group OH, or hydroxyl. Hydroxides may be basic, neutral, or acid, according to the nature of the combining atom or radical. Most hydroxides commonly so called, however, are basic.

hy-drox/y- (hī-drŏk/sĭ-). *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively, **hydroxy**) indicating *hydroxyl* as an ingredient; as: **hy-drox'y-an'thra-qui-none',** anthraquinone in which a hydrogen atom has been replaced by hydroxyl.

hy-drox'y ac'id. *Org. Chem.* An acid, as lactic and tartaric acids, having, besides the hydroxyl group of the carboxyl radical, an alcoholic hydroxyl group, and thus having the qualities of an alcohol in addition to its acid properties.

hy-drox'yl (hī-drŏk'sĭl), *n.* [2d *hydro-* + *oxygen* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical OH, consisting of one atom of hydrogen and one of oxygen. It is a characteristic part of bases, alcohols, oxygen acids, etc. See HYDROXIDE.

hy-drox'yl-am'ine (-ăm'ĭn; *-ă-mēn'* ; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [*hydroxyl* + *amine.*] *Chem.* A nitrogenous base, NH_2-OH, resembling ammonia, and produced in various ways, as by a modified reduction of nitric acid. It is a crystalline solid, but is usually obtained as a volatile, unstable solution in water. Hydroxylamine is a strong reducing agent, and with aldehydes and ketones forms the *oximes.*

hy-drox'yl-ate (hī-drŏk'sĭ-lāt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-lāt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). *Chem.* To introduce hydroxyl into (a compound or radical), usually by replacement of hydrogen.

hy/drox-yl/ic (hī/drŏk-sĭl/ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to hydroxyl.

hy/dro-zinc/ite (hī/drō-zĭŋk/ĭt), *n.* [1st *hydro-* + *zincite.*] *Min.* A basic carbonate of zinc, occurring as white, grayish, or yellowish masses or crusts Sp. gr., 3.58–3.8.

Hy/dro-zo'a (-zō'ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Hydra* + Gr. ζῶον an animal.] *Zoöl.* A class of cœlenterates including various simple and compound polyps and jellyfishes. Recent classifications exclude the Scyphomedusæ and make the class include the Leptolinæ, Trachylinæ, Hydrocorallina, Siphonophora, and the extinct Graptolithida (see these terms). The members of the class differ widely in appearance, structure, and habits. They do not have a stomodæum or gastric tentacles. Some are attached polyps which have no free-swimming stage, others are always free-swimming, while many have both forms, exhibiting alternation of generations. See HYDROMEDUSA.

hy/dro-zo'an (-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Hydrozoa. — *n.* One of the Hydrozoa.

hy/dru-la (hī/drōō-lă), *n.* [NL. dim. See HYDRA.] *Zoöl.* **a** A hypothetical primitive polyp of simple type. **b** A simple polyp stage of many cœlenterates, esp. hydroids.

hy/dru-re'sis (hī/drōō-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *uresis.*] *Med.* The passage of urine containing an excess of water, and hence of low specific gravity.

Hy'drus (hī'drŭs), *n.; gen.* HYDRI (-drī). [L., a water serpent; also, a certain constellation, Gr. ὕδρος.] **a** *A fabulous* water serpent. *Milton.* **b** *Astron.* A southern constellation between Horologium and Octans.

hy/du-ril/ic (hī/dū-rĭl/ĭk), *a.* [Cf. HYDRO- ; URIC.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a strong dibasic crystalline acid, $C_8H_6O_6N_4$, obtained from uric acid by oxidation. — **hy-du'ri-late** (hī-dū'rĭ-lāt), *n.* (See -ATE, 3.)

hy-e'na, hy-æ'na (hī-ē'-nă), *n.* [L. *hyaena,* Gr. ὕαινα, orig., a sow, but usually, a Libyan wild beast, prob., the hyena, fr. ὗς hog: cf. ME. *hyene,* fr. F. *hyène.* See sow female hog.]

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Striped Hyena (*Hyæna hyæna*).

Any of several large and strong but cowardly nocturnal carnivorous mammals constituting the family Hyænidæ. They have a long thick neck, large head, powerful jaws, rough coat, and four-toed feet with nonretractile claws. The hyenas are nocturnal and feed largely on carrion, often robbing graves. There are three living species, the striped hyena (*Hyæna hyæna*) of parts of Africa and southern Asia east to India, the spotted hyena (*H. crocuta,* or *Crocuta crocuta*) of Africa south of the Sahara, and the brown hyena (*H. brunnea*) of South Africa, also various more or less related extinct forms. Cf. CAVE HYENA. The Tasmanian wolf (*Thylacinus*) is locally called *hyena.*

hy-en'ic, hy-æn'ic (hī-ĕn'ĭk ; hī-ē-nĭ'k), *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, hyenas.

hy'e-tal (hī'ē-tăl), *a.* [Gr. ὑετός rain, fr. ὕειν to rain.] Of or pertaining to rain, rainfall, rainy regions, etc.

hy'e-to- (hī'ē-tō-). Combining form from Gr. ὑετός, *rain.*

hy'e-to-graph' (-grăf'), *n.* [*hyeto-* + *-graph.*] A chart showing the average annual rainfall.

hy'e-tog'ra-phy (-tŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* Scientific description of the geographical distribution of rain. — **hy'e-to-graph'ic** (-tō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hy'e-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*hyeto-* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the precipitation of rain, snow, etc. — **hy'e-to-log'i-cal** (-tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hy'e-to-met'ro-graph (-tō-mĕt'rō-grăf), *n.* [See HYETO- ; METRO- ; -GRAPH.] A self-registering rain gauge.

Hy-ge'ia (hī-jē'yă), **Hy-ge'a** (-jē'ă), **Hy-gi'a** (hī-jī'ă), *n.* [L. *Hygea, Hygia,* fr. Gr. ὑγίεια, ὑγεία health, Ὑγίεια Hygeia, fr. ὑγιής sound, healthy.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* Goddess of health, daughter of Æsculapius, with whom she was often worshiped.

2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

Hy-ge'ian (-yăn), *a.* Relating to Hygeia, the goddess of health; of or pertaining to health or its preservation.

hy'gi-ene (hī'jĭ-ēn ; hī'jēn ; 277), *n.* [F. *hygiène,* fr. ὑγιεινός healthful. See HYGEIA.] The science of the preservation of health; sanitary science; a system of principles or rules designed for the promotion of health.

hy'gi-en'ic (hī'jĭ-ĕn'ĭk ; 277), **hy'gi-en'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *hygiénique.*] Of or pertaining to health or hygiene; sanitary. — **hy'gi-en'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hy'gi-en'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science of health; hygiene.

hy'gi-en-ist (hī'jĭ-ĕn-ĭst), *n.* One versed in hygiene.

hy'grine (hī'grĭn ; -grēn ; 184), *n.* Also **hy'grin.** [From Gr. ὑγρός moist.] *Chem.* A colorless liquid alkaloid and ketone, $C_8H_{15}ON$, obtained from coca leaves. It is a derivative of pyrrolidine.

hy'gro- (hī'grō-). Combining form fr. Gr. ὑγρός, *wet, moist.*

hy'gro-delk (-dĕk), *n* [*hygro-* + Gr. δεικνύναι to show.] *Physics.* A form of hygrometer having wet and dry bulb thermometers, with an adjustable index showing directly the percentage of moisture in the air, etc.

hy'gro-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*hygro-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for recording automatically the variations of the humidity of the atmosphere.

hy-grom'e-ter (hī-grŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*hygro-* + *-meter:* cf. F. *hygromètre.*] *Physics.* An instrument or apparatus for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere. Hygrometers are of various kinds. In some, known as **chemical hygrometers,** a known volume of air is passed over calcium chloride or some other substance which absorbs the moisture. The increase in weight of the absorbent, or the diminution in pressure of the air, is then measured. Those called **condensing hygrometers** indicate the dew point. See DANIELL'S HYGROMETER. Other kinds are the *psychrometer, hair hygrometer,* etc.

hy'gro-met'ric (hī'grō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* [Cf F. *hygromé-*
hy'gro-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } *trique.*] **1.** Of or pert. to hygrometry; made with, or according to, the hygrometer.

2. = HYGROSCOPIC.

hygrometric balance, a balance so constructed that the beam is level under normal conditions, but inclines to one side or the other with changes in humidity of the air.

hy-grom'e-try (hī-grŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *hygrométrie.*] That branch of physics which relates to the determination of humidity, esp. of the atmosphere.

hy-groph'a-nous (hī-grŏf'ă-nŭs), *a.* [*hygro-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show.] Appearing diaphanous when moist, and opaque when dry. — **hy'gro-pha-ne'i-ty** (hī'grō-fă-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

hy-groph'i-lous (hī-grŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*hygro-* + *-philous.*] *Biol.* Living in fresh water or in moist places

hy'groph-thal'mi-a (hī'grŏf-thăl'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *hygro-* + *ophthalmia.*] *Med.* Ophthalmia attended with profuse secretion of tears.

hy'gro-phyte (hī'grō-fīt), *n.* [*hygro-* + *-phyte*] *Phytogeog.* **a** A plant living under conditions of plentiful moisture. **b** Loosely, a hydrophyte. — **hy'gro-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

hy'gro-scope (hī'grō-skōp), *n.* [*hygro-* + *-scope:* cf. F. *hygroscope.*] *Physics.* An instrument which shows merely variations in the moisture of the atmosphere.

hy'gro-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *hygroscopique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or indicated by, the hygroscope.

2. Readily absorbing and retaining moisture, as caustic potash, or becoming coated with moisture, as glass, etc.

3. *Bot.* Sensitive to moisture, as certain tissues or organs: induced by moisture, as movements or curvatures.

— **hy'gro-scop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hy'gro-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **hy'gro-sco-pic'i-ty** (-skō-pĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Hyk'sos (hĭk'sŏs ; -sōs), *n.* [Gr. Ὑκσως, fr. Egypt *hikshasu* chiefs of the Bedouins, shepherds.] A dynasty of Egyptian kings, often called the *Shepherd kings,* of foreign origin, who, according to the narrative of Manetho, ruled for about 500 years, forming the XVth and XVIth dynasties. It is now considered that the XVIth is merely a double of the XVth dynasty, and that the total period of the six Hyksos kings was little more than 100 years. It is supposed that they were Asiatic Semites. — **Hyk'sos,** *a.*

Hy'la (hī'lă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὕλη wood, forest.] *Zoöl.* **a** A large genus of arciferous anurans containing the typical tree frogs or tree toads. It is the type of a family, **Hy'lidæ** (hī'lĭ-dē). (See TREE TOAD, PIPING FROG.) **b** [*l. c.*] Hence, popularly, a tree frog, esp. the piping frog.

hy-lar'chic (hī-lar'kĭk), **hy-lar'chi-cal** (hī-lar'kĭ-kăl), *a.* [*hylo-* + *archical.*] Presiding over matter. *Rare.*

Hy'las (hī'lăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὕλας.] *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth loved by Hercules. While drawing water he was drawn down into a spring by the enamored nymphs.

hy'le (hī'lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὕλη wood, matter.] **1.** *Philos.* Matter, or whatever receives form or determination from another; — a transliteration of Gr. ὕλη, used by Aristotle, who calls its possibility of receiving form δύναμις (lit., power). See MATTER.

2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* In the Manichæan system, a spirit regarded as the Lord of Darkness.

hy'lic (hī'lĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὕλη matter] Of or pertaining to matter; material; corporeal; as, *hylic* influences.

hy'li-cist (hī'lĭ-sĭst), *n.* [Gr. ὑλικός, adj., material, fr. ὕλη wood, matter.] A propounder or adherent of hylism.

hy'lism (hī'lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ὕλη wood, matter.] **1.** Materialism, esp. the crude materialism of the Ionian philosophers.

2. A theory that matter is the original principle of evil.

hy'lo- (hī'lō-), **hyl-.** Combining form from Greek ὕλη, *wood, stuff, matter.*

hy-lop'a-thism (hī-lŏp'ă-thĭz'm), *n.* [*hylo-* + Gr. πάθος suffering.] **1.** The doctrine that matter is sentient. *Rare.*

2. The doctrine that spirit is capable of affecting, and being affected by, matter.

hy'lo-phyte (hī'lō-fīt), *n.* [*hylo-* + *-phyte.*] *Phytogeog* A plant growing in woods; a forest plant. Cf. POOPHYTE.

hy'lo-the'ism (-thē'ĭz'm), *n.* [*hylo-* + *theism.*] The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God except matter and the universe. See MATERIALISM. — **hy'lo-the'ist,** *n.* — **hy'lo-the-is'tic** (-thē-ĭs'tĭk), **hy'lo-the-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

[1st *hydro-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* = HYDROPATHY.

hy'dro-thi'o-nu'ri-a (-thī'ō-nū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; 2d *hydro-* + Gr. θεῖον sulphur + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of hydrogen sulphide in the urine.

hy-drox'id-ate (hī-drŏk'sĭd-ĭ-lāt), *n.* Ionic hydroxyl, OH⁻.

hy-drox'y-a-ce'tic (-sĭ-ă-sē'tĭk ; -sēt'ĭk), *a.* [*hydroxy-* + *acetic.*] *Chem.* Designating the acid commonly known as *glycolic* acid.

hy-drox'yl-ize (hī-drŏk'sĭ-līz), *v. t.* To hydroxylate. — **hy-drox'yl-i-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shăn), *n.*

hy-drox'y-am-a-lon'ic, *a.* [*hydroxy-* + *malonic.*] Tartronic.

hy-drox'y-suc-cin'ic, *a.* [*hydroxy-* + *succinic.*] Malic

hy'dro-zo'al (hī'drō-zō'ăl), **hy'dro-zo'ic** (-ĭk), *a* Hydrozoan.

hy'dro-zo'on (-ŏn), *n.; pl.* L. -ZOA (-ă), E. -ZOÖNS (-ŏnz). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A hydrozoan *Rare.*

Hy-drun'tine (hī-drŭn'tĭn ; -tēn), *n.* [From L. *Hydruntum,* a city of Calabria, now Otranto.] Of or pert. to Otranto, Italy.

hy'dru-ret, *n.* [2d *hydro-*.] *Chem.* = HYDRIDE. *Obs.*

hy-dru'ri-a (hī-drōō'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hydro-* + *-uria.*] Hydruresis. — **hy-dru'ric** (-rĭk), *a.*

hye. † EYE, HE, HEO, III, HIGH, HUE. [HAY, hedge ; HIE.]

hye. Obs. or dial. Eng. var of **hy'e-mal** (hī'ē-măl), **hy'e-ma'tion,** etc. Vars. of HIEMAL, etc.

hy'e-mat'i-call, *a.* Hiemal. *Obs*

hy'en, *n.* [F. *hyène.*] A hyena *Obs.* [DOG.

hyena dog. See CAPE HUNTING hyena poison. = WOLVEBOON.

hy-e'ni-form (hī-ē'nĭ-fôrm), *a. Zoöl.* Hyenoid. [Hyenic.

hy-e'nine (hī-ē'nĭn ; -nĭn), *a*

hy-e'noid, *a.* [*hyena* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling the hyenas.

hyer † HEAR, HIGHER, HIRE.

hyerthe, *n.* Hearing. *Obs.*

hy'e-tom'e-ter (hī'ē-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*hyeto-* + *meter.*] A rain gauge.

hy'fen. Hyphen. *Ref. Sp.*

hy'fened. Hyphened. *Ref. Sp*

hy'gei-ol'a-try (hī'jē-ŏl'ă-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὑγίεια health + *-latry.*] Excessive attention to health or hygiene. *Rare.* [gienist

hy'ge-ist (hī'jē-ĭst), *n.* A hy-

hy'ge-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Hygienic. *Rare* [giology. *R.*

hy'ge-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Hy-

hyghe. † EYE, HIE, HIGH.

hyght. † HEIGHT, HIGHT.

Hy-gi'a. Var. of HYGEIA.

hy'gi-an'tic (hī'jĭ-ăn'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὑγιαντός curable.] Hygienic. *Rare.* [enics. *R.*

hy'gi-an'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Hygi-

hy'gi-as'tic (-ăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὑγιαστικός curative, fr. ὑγιάζειν to heal.] Hygienic. *Rare.*

hy'gi-as'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Hygienics *Rare.*

Hy'gi-e'ia (hī'jĭ-ē'yă), **Hy'gi-e'a** (-ē'ă), *n* Hygeia. Cf. ATHENA

hy'gie-ist (hī'jē-ĭst), *n.* A hygienist. [gienic. *R.*

hy'gi-e'nal (hī'jĭ-ē'năl), *a.* Hy-

hy'gi-en-ism (hī'jĭ-ĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* Hygiene *Obs.*

hy'gi-ol'o-gy (hī'jĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr ὑγίεια health + *-logy*] The science of hygiene.

hygr-. See HYGRO-.

hy-grau'lic (hī-grô'lĭk), *a.* [Gr ὑγρός moist ; cf. *hydraulic.*] Hydraulic. *Obs.*

hy'gre (hī'gẽr). Var. of EAGRE

hy'gric (hī'grĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_5H_{10}N{\cdot}CO_2H$, obtained by oxidizing hygrine.

hy'gro-ble-phar'ic (hī'grō-blē-făr'ĭk), *a. Anat.* = HYGROPHTHALMIC.

hy'gro-der'ma, *n.* [NL. ; *hygro-* + *derma.*] Abnormal moisture of the skin.

hy-grol'o-gy (hī-grŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*hygro-* + *-logy.*] That branch of science which treats of the phenomena of humidity.

hy-gro'ma (hī-grō'mă),*n.* [NL.; *hygro-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A cyst or sac containing serum. — **hy-grom'a-tous** (-grŏm'ă-tŭs; -grō'-mă-tŭs), *a.*

hy'gro-met'ri-cal-ly (hī'grō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* of HYGROMETRIC. See LY.

hy'gro-pho'bi-a, *n.* [NL. ; *hygro-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of liquids.

hy'groph-thal'mic (hī'grŏf-thăl'mĭk), *a.* [*hygro-* + *ophthalmic.*] *Anat.* Serving to moisten the eye, as the lachrymal ducts.

hy'groph-thal'my (hī'grŏf-thăl'mĭ). Var. of HYGROPHTHALMIA.

hy'gro-plasm (hī'grō-plăz'm), **hy'gro-plas'ma** (-plăz'mă), *n.* [*hygro-* + *plasm.*] *Biol.* The fluid portion of protoplasm, as distinguished from *stereoplasm.*

hy-gros'co-py (hī-grŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* Hygrometry. *Rare.*

hy'gro-stat'ics (hī'grō-stăt'ĭks), *n.* [*hygro-* + *statics.*] Comparison of degrees of moisture. *Obs.*

hy'gro-sto'mi-a (-stō'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; *hygro-* + *-stoma.*] *Med.* Excessive salivation

hy'ing (hī'ĭng). *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of HIE. — **hy'ing-ly,** *adv.* Hastily; speedily. *Obs.*

hyke. † HAIK, HUKE.

hyke (hīk), *interj* An exclamation used to urge on dogs in the chase.

hyl. † HILL, ILL.

hyl-. See HYLO-.

hy-lac'tic (hī-lăk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr ὑλακτικός given to barking.] Of, or like, barking. *Rare.*

hy-lac'tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* A barking. *Rare*

Hy'læ-o-saur'rus (hī'lē-ō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὑλαῖος belonging to a forest + *-saurus.*] *Paleon* An imperfectly known genus of dinosaurs related to *Stegosaurus,* from the Wealden of England. — **hy-læ'o-saur** (hī-lē'ō-sôr), *n.*

hylair, *a.* [OF. *hylaire.* See HILARIOUS.] Merry, cheerful. *Obs*

hy-las'mus, *n.* [NL., fr Gr ὕλη matter.] Materialization *Obs*

hy-las'tic, *a* Materialistic. *Obs.* — **hy-las'ti-cal-ly,** *adv. Obs*

hy'leg (hī'lĕg), *n.* [Cf. OF. *yleg, ilech,* an astronomical term, Turk. *hailâj* time of birth, anxiety, Per. *hailâj* body.] *Astrol.* The planet which rules, or is in the ascendant, in a nativity; an apheta. — **hy'le-gi'acal** (hī'lē-jī'ă-kăl), **hy-le'gi-al** (hī-lē'jĭ-ăl), *a. Obs.*

hy'le-pho'bi-a (hī'lē-fō'bĭ-ă), *n* [NL. : Gr. ὕλη wood, matter + *-phobia*] Dread of materialism *Obs. or R* [HYLISM.

hy'li-cism (hī'lĭ-sĭz'm), *n* = **Hy'li-dæ** (-dē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zoöl* See HYLA [*Rare.*

hy'list (hī'lĭst),*n.* =HYLICIST.

Hyl'las (hĭl'ăs), *n.* [L, fr Gr Ὕλλας.] See HERACLIDÆ.

Hy-lob'a-tes (hī-lŏb'ă-tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr.ὑλοβάτης one that walks or inhabits the woods ; ὕλη a wood + βαίνειν to go] *Zoöl* The genus consisting of the gibbons. — **hy-lo-ba'tine** (-tĭn ; -tīn ; 183), *a*

Hy'lo-cich'la (hī'lō-sĭk'lă), *n* [NL. ; *hylo-* + Gr. κίχλη thrush.] *Zoöl.* The genus or subgenus of thrushes containing the wood, hermit, and Wilson's thrushes, and other American species.

Hy-lo'des (hī-lō'dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr ὑλώδης woody, wooded, muddy ; ὕλη a wood + εἶδος form] *Zoöl.* A tropical American genus of tree frogs ; — often incorrectly applied to the piping frog (*Hyla pickeringii*).

hy-log'e-ny (hī-lŏj'ē-nĭ), **hy'log-en'e-sis** (hī'lō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n* [*hylo-* + *-geny.* -*genesis.*] The genesis of matter. *Rare.*

hy'loid (hī'loid), *a.* [*Hyla.* the generic name (Gr. ὕλη forest, wood) + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, the family Hylidæ.

hy'lo-ist. *n.* Erron for HYLIST — **hy'lo-ism** (hī'lō-ĭz'm), *n.*

hy-lol'o-gy (hī-lŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*hylo-* + *-logy.*] A doctrine or science of matter *Rare.*

hy'lo-ma'ni-a, *n.* [*hylo-* + *mania.*] An excessive or prejudiced materialism. *Obs.*

hy'lo-mor'phism (hī'lō-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [*hylo-* + *-morph* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that matter and matter and forms give a sufficient account of the universe. — **hy'lo-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), **hy'lo-mor'phi-cal** (-fĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hy'lo-mor'phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

hy'lo-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a* [*hylo-* + *-morphous.*] Having a material form

Hy'lo-mys (hī'lō-mĭs),*n* [NL. ; *hylo-* + Gr μῦς mouse.] *Zoöl.* See GYMNURINÆ.

hy'lo-pa-thet'ic, hy'lo-path'ic, *a.* [*hylo-* + *pathetic*] Capable of affecting, or of being affected by, matter. *Obs.*

hy'lo-path'i-an, *a.* Pert to the doctrine that life is evolved or produced from matter. *Obs*

hy-lop'a-thist (hī-lŏp'ă-thĭst), *n* A believer in hylopathism.

hy-lop'a-thy (-thĭ), *n.* = HYLOPATHISM, 2.

hy-loph'a-gous (hī-lŏf'ă-gŭs), *a.* [*hylo-* + *-phagous.*] *Zoöl.* Eating wood

hy'lo-stat'ic. hy **lo-stat'i-cal.** *a.* [*hylo-* + *static.*] Having to do with the disposition of matter. *Obs.*

hylote. † HELOT.

hy-lot'o-mous (hī-lŏt'ō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr.ὑλοτόμος wood-cutting. See HYLE; -TOME.] *Zoöl.* Wood-cutting;—applied to certain insects.

hy'lo-trop'ic (hī'lō-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*hylo-* + *-tropic.*] *Phys. Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, substances capable of transformation into other substances of the same composition.

hy'lo-zo'ic (-zō'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to hylozoism.

hy'lo-zo'ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [*hylo-* + Gr. *ζωή* life, fr. *ζῆν* to live.] The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life or sensation, or that matter and life are inseparable; — often applied specif. to the crude theories of the early Ionian philosophers. — **hy'lo-zo'ist**, *n.* — **hy'lo-zo-is'tic** (-zō-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **hy'lo-zo-is'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

hy'men (hī'mĕn), *n.* [Gr. *ὑμήν* skin, membrane.] *Anat.* A fold of mucous membrane partly closing the orifice of the vagina; the virginal membrane.

Hy'men, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ὑμήν.*] **1.** *Class. Myth.* God of marriage, son of Apollo and Urania (or Bacchus and Venus).

Till *Hymen* brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower. *Campbell*

2. [*l. c.*] Marriage; also, a wedding song.

Hymen of element and race. *Emerson*

Hy'me-næ'a (hī'mē-nē'*a*), *n.* [NL. See HYMENEAL. So called in allusion to the nyctitropic movement of the paired leaflets.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American cæsalpiniaceous trees having pinnate, leathery, pellucid-dotted leaves and large white flowers in umbellate clustered racemes. All the species yield a balsamic resin, or copal. The West Indian *H. cour baril* is the locust tree.

hy'men-al (hī'mĕn-ăl), *a.* Relating to the hymen.

hy'me-ne'al (hī'mē-nē'ăl), *a.* [L. *hymeneius*, a., also *Hymenaeus*, n., Hymen, Gr. *ὑμέναιος* the wedding song, also *Ὑμέναιος* Hymen.] Of or pertaining to marriage, as, *hymeneal* rites. — *n.* A marriage song.

hy-me'ni-al (hī-mē'nĭ-ăl), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to the hymenium. — **hymenial layer.** = HYMENIUM.

hy'me-nif'er-ous (hī'mē-nĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [*hymenium* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Having a hymenium.

hy-me'ni-um (hī-mē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NIA (-*ă*), E -NIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL, fr. Gr. *ὑμήν* a membrane.] *Bot.* The spore-bearing surface of the sporophore in the higher basidiomycetous fungi. It consists of an aggregation of spore mother cells arranged in a continuous layer or membrane. In the true mushrooms (Agaricaceæ) the hymenium covers the gills on the under side of the cap or pileus.

hy'men-o- (hī'mĕn-ō-), **hymen-**. Combining form from Greek *ὑμήν, membrane.*

Hy'men-o-cal'lis (-kăl'ĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hymeno-* + Gr. *κάλλος* beauty; — in allusion to the delicate texture of the perianth.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American bulbous amaryllidaceous plants, several species of which are cultivated. They have long linear basal leaves and tall scapes bearing umbels of beautiful white flowers, the perianth with a long slender tube and prominent corona.

hy'men-og'e-ny (hī'mĕn-ŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*hymeno-* + *-geny.*] The production of artificial membranes by contact of two fluids, as albumin and fat, by which the globules of the latter are surrounded by a thin film of the former.

hy'men-o-phore' (hī'mĕn-ō-fōr'; hī-mĕn'-; 201), *n.* [*hymeno-* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* The hymeniferous portion of the sporophore in fungi.

Hy'men-o-phyl-la'ce-æ (hī'mĕn-ō-fĭ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of ferns, the filmy ferns, having delicate fronds, the sporangia borne on a filiform receptacle from a cuplike involucre, and surrounded by a complete ring. The two genera, *Hymenophyllum* and *Trichomanes*, include about 200 species. — **hy'men-o-phyl-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

hy'men-o-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *hymeno-* + Gr. *φύλλον* leaf.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical ferns, typifying the family Hymenophyllaceæ, and distinguished from *Trichomanes* by having the valves of the involucre bearing the sporangia separate. Many of the species are epiphytic, with fronds of extreme delicacy, often very minute. Also [*l. c.*] any fern of this genus.

Hy'men-op'ter-a (hī'mĕn-ŏp'tĕr-*ă*), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑμενόπτερος* membrane-winged; *ὑμήν* skin, membrane + *πτερόν* wing.] *Zoöl.* An extensive and highly specialized order of insects, including the bees, wasps, ants, ichneumons, sawflies, true gallflies, etc. When winged they have four membranous wings with comparatively few veins. There is usually a thickened dark spot near the anterior edge of the fore wings, which are larger than the hind ones. The abdomen is generally borne on a slender pedicel, and the females have complex organs at the end of the body often modified into sawing, boring, or piercing organs, used in egg laying, or in one group converted into a sting. The metamorphosis is complete, and the larvæ are usually footless grubs. The Hymenoptera comprise an enormous number of species, but a small part of which have been studied. A large proportion of the smaller forms are parasitic on other insects and of great use in checking the multiplication of injurious species. Taking into account both their structure and their wonderful instincts (apparently not unmixed with true intelligence), exhibited in the provision for their young and in the remarkable social organization of the communities of many of the social forms, they are the highest group not only of insects, but of invertebrates. — **hy'men-op'ter-an** (hī'mĕn-ŏp'tĕr-ăn), *a. & n.* — **hy'men-op'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

hymn (hĭm), *n.* [ME. *hympne*, *ympne*, F. *hymne*, OF. also *ymne*, L. *hymnus*, Gr. *ὕμνος.*] An ode or song of praise or adoration; esp., a religious ode, a sacred lyric; a song of praise or thanksgiving intended to be used in religious service; as, the Homeric *hymns*; Watts's *hymns.*

Where angels first should practice *hymns*. *Dryden*

hymn, *v. t. & i.* HYMNED (hĭmd); HYMNING (hĭm'ĭng, hĭm'nĭng). To praise in song; to worship or extol by singing hymns; to sing in praise or adoration.

Their praise is *hymned* by loftier harps than mine. *Byron.*

hym'nal (hĭm'năl), *a.* Pertaining to, or using, hymns. — *n.* A collection of hymns; a hymn book.

hymn book. A book containing a collection of hymns, as for use in churches, a hymnal.

hym'nic (hĭm'nĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *hymnique.*] Of or pert. to a hymn; hymnlike. — *n.* A hymnlike composition.

hym'no-dy (-nŏ-dĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὑμνῳδία*; *ὕμνος* a hymn + *ᾠδή* a song, a singing.] **1.** Act or art of singing hymns. **2.** Hymns, considered collectively; hymnology.

hym-nog'ra-pher (hĭm-nŏg'*r*ă-fẽr), *n.* One who writes on the subject of hymns; also, a composer of hymns.

hym-nog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὕμνος* hymn + *-graphy.*] Writing about hymns; also, act or art of composing hymns.

hym-nol'o-gist (hĭm-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A composer or compiler of hymns; one versed in hymnology.

hym-nol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὕμνος* hymn + *-logy*: cf. F. *hymnologie.*] **a** The singing of hymns. *Obs.* **b** The composition of hymns. **c** The study or science of hymns, their history, classes, use, etc. **d** Hymns collectively.

hyn'de (hĭn'dĕ), *a.* [AS.] *A.-S. Law.* A word occurring chiefly in *twyhynde man*, *sixhynde man*, and *twelfhynde man*, designating a man of certain classes of men so called with reference to their position when charged with crime. The **twyhynde man** in general corresponds to a ceorl, the **twelfhynde man** to a freeman of a higher class, probably the thanes, and the **sixhynde man** to one of an intermediate class. The terms have usually been explained as referring to the number of shillings in the wergild, but Seebohm considers that the terms indicate the number of compurgators necessary for compurgation.

hy'o- (hī'ō-). [See HYOID.] A combining form denoting *connection with the hyoid bone* or *arch.*

Hy'o-ga-noi'de-i (-gă-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYO-; GANOIDEI.] *Zool.* A division of ganoid fishes equivalent to *Holostei.* — **hy'o-ga'noid** (-gā'noid; -găn'oid), *a. & n.* — **hy'o-ga-noi'de-an** (-*ă*-noi'dē-ăn), *a. & n.*

hy'o-glos'sal (-glŏs'ăl), *a.* [*hyo-* + Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue.] *Anat.* Pert. to the tongue and hyoid arch, or the hyoglossus.

hy'o-glos'sus (-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyo-* + Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue.] *Anat.* A flat muscle on either side of the tongue, connecting it with the body and greater cornu of the hyoid.

hy'o-gly'co-cho'late (hī'ō-glī'kō-kō'lāt; -kŏl'āt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of hyoglycocholic acid.

hy'o-gly'co-chol'ic (hī'ō-glī'kō-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr *ὗς, ὑός*, hog + E. *glycocoll* + *cholic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an insoluble crystalline glycocholic acid from swine's bile.

hy'oid (hī'oid), *a.* [Gr. *ὑοειδής*, fr. the letter Υ + *εἶδος* form: cf. F. *hyoïde.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** Designating, or pertaining to, a bone or several connected bones situated at the base of the tongue and developed from the second and third visceral arches. In man the hyoid bone is U-shaped and placed horizontally with the convexity forward, and consists of five more or less distinct parts: a body (the **basihyal**), two greater horns or cornua (**thyrohyals**) directed backwards, and two lesser horns or cornua (**ceratohyals**) directed backwards and upwards. It gives attachment to many muscles and ligaments. **b** Designating, or pertaining to, the second postoral visceral arch, from which the hyoid bone of the higher vertebrates is in part formed. In most fishes it is an important structure, not only the tongue (as in other vertebrates), but the jaws, being supported and connected with the cranium by it. See HYOMANDIBULAR; cf. EPIHYAL, CERATOHYAL, BASIHYAL, etc.

hy'oid, *n.* The hyoid bone. See HYOID, *a.*, **a.**

Hy-ol'i-thes (hī-ŏl'ĭ-thēz), *n.* [NL.; *hyo-* + *-lith.*] *Paleon.* An exclusively Paleozoic genus of mollusks related to *Conularia*, esp. common in the Cambrian. The shell is of conical tubular form, often of triangular or flattened cross section, with an operculum to close the aperture.

hy'o-man-dib'u-lar (hī'ō-măn-dĭb'ū-lăr), *a.* [*hyo-* + *mandibular.*] *Zoöl.* Pert. to the hyoid arch and mandible; specif., designating, or pert. to, the dorsal segment of the hyoid arch in fishes, which usually articulates with the ear capsule of the cranium, and in most fishes supports not only the hyoid arch and tongue, but the jaws (cf. SUSPENSORIUM). — *n.* The hyomandibular bone or cartilage.

hy'os-cine (hī'ŏ-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-cin.** [See HYOSCYAMUS.] *Chem.* **a** Tropine. *Obs.* **b** An alkaloid (perh. identical with scopolamine) found with hyoscyamine in henbane, and sold as **amorphous hyoscyamine.** It is a powerful nerve depressant, mydriatic, and hypnotic.

hy'os-cy'a-mine (hī'ŏ-sĭ'*ă*-mĭn; -mēn; 184), *n.* Also **-min.** [See HYOSCYAMUS.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}O_3N$, found in henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) and other solanaceous plants. It is isomeric with atropine, has a sharp, offensive taste, is very poisonous, and is used as a hypnotic and sedative and locally as a mydriatic.

Hy'os-cy'a-mus (-mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὑοσκύαμος*; *ὗς* a sow, hog + *κύαμος* a bean.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of South European and Asiatic poisonous solanaceous herbs, having simple leaves, somewhat irregular flowers with funnelform corollas, and a circumscissile capsule. *H. niger* is the henbane.

2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The leaves of the henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), used in neuralgic and pectoral troubles.

hy'o-sty'lic (hī'ō-stĭ'lĭk), *a.* [*hyo-* + Gr. *στῦλος* a pillar.] *Zool.* Having the jaws connected with the cranium by the hyomandibular, or upper part of the hyoid arch, as in a large majority of fishes; — opposed to *autostylic.*

hyp'a-bys'sal (hĭp'*ă*-bĭs'ăl), *a.* [*hypo-* + *abyssal.*] *Petrog.* Formed at a moderate distance below the surface; — a term used by Prof. Brogger in his classification of igneous rocks.

hyp'æs-the'si-a, hyp'es-the'si-a (-ĕs-thē'sĭ-*ă*; -zĭ-*ă*), *a.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *æsthesia.*] *Med.* Imperfect power of sensation. — **hyp'æs-the'sic, hyp'es-the'sic** (-sĭk), *a.*

hyp-æ'thral, hyp-e'thral (hĭp-ē'thrăl; hī-pē'-; 277), *a.* [L. *hypaethrus* in the open air, uncovered, Gr. *ὑπαίθριος*; *ὑπό* under + *αἰθήρ* ether, the clear sky.] Open to the sky; not roofed over, — applied, *Class. Arch.*, to a building, court, etc. Opposed to *cleithral.* — **hypæthral**, *or* **hypethral, theory**, the theory that the cella of some Greek temples was lighted by omitting a section of its roof, or by skylights, roof windows, or the like.

hyp-æ'thron (-thrŏn), *n.* [NL. See HYPO-; ETHER.] *Class. Arch.* An opening to the sky; an open court or skylight, as of a temple. See HYPÆTHRAL THEORY.

hyp-æ'thros (-thrŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὑπαίθριος.*] *Class. Arch.* **a** A court or space, as in a building, open to the sky, whether actually unroofed or having a skylight. **b** A temple or other building having such a court or space. See HYPÆTHRAL THEORY.

hyp-al'gi-a (hĭp-ăl'jĭ-*ă*; hī-păl'-), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *-algia.*] Diminished sensibility to pain. — **hyp-al'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

hyp-al'la-ge (hĭp-ăl'*ă*-jē; hī-păl'-; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὑπαλλαγή*, prop., interchange, exchange, fr *ὑπαλλάσσειν* to interchange; *ὑπό* under + *ἀλλάσσειν* to change.] *Gram. & Rhet.* A figure consisting of an interchange in the syntactic relationship between two terms. Thus in Vergil "*dare classibus austros*," to give the winds to the fleets, occurs instead of *dare classes austris*, to give the fleets to the winds.

hyp-an'thi-um (hĭp-ăn'thĭ-ŭm; hī-păn'-), *n.*; *L. pl.* -THIA (-*ă*). [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. *ἄνθος* flower.] *Bot.* Any enlargement or special development of the torus below the calyx, as in the rose hip, or fruit. — **hyp-an'thi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

hyp'a-poph'y-sis (hĭp'*ă*-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs; hī'*pa*-), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL. See HYPO-; APOPHYSIS.] *Anat.* A ventral process or element of a vertebra; as: **a** The hæmal spine. **b** A hypocentrum. — **hyp'a-po-phys'i-al** (-pō-fĭz'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

hyp-ax'i-al (hĭp-ăk'sĭ-ăl; hī-păk'-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *axial*] *Anat. & Zool.* Beneath the axis of the vertebral column.

hy'per- (hī'pẽr-). [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over, above; akin to L. *super*, E. *over.* See OVER; cf. SUPER-.] **1.** A prefix signifying *over, above*; as, *hyper*physical, *hyper*thyrion; also, *about, measure, abnormally great, excessive*; as, *hyper*æmia, *hyper*bola, *hyper* critical, *hyper*secretion. Sometimes, implying, as in various mathematical terms, *having* or *involving more than*, as in **hy'per-tri'di-men'sion-al** (-trĭ'dĭ-mĕn'shŭn-ăl), *Geom.*, having or involving more than three dimensions.

2. *Chem.* A prefix equivalent to *super-* or *per-*, and now generally replaced by *per-*; as, *hyper*oxide. See PER-.

☞ The reference "See HYPER-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *hyper-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

hy'per-a-bel'i-an (hī'pẽr-*ă*-bĕl'ĭ-ăn; -yăn), *a.* [*hyper-* +

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hy'lo zo'i-cal (hī'lō-zō'ĭ-kăl), *a.* = HYLOZOIC.

hym. † HEM, HIM.

H. Y. M. A. *Abbr.* Hebrew Young Men's Association.

hy'men-. See HYMENO-.

Hy'men-æ'us, Hy'men-e'us. *Bib* Hy'men-a'ic (-ā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *hymenaicus.*] Of or pert. to Hymen. *Rare.*

hymenaic meter. [L. *hymenaicum metrum.*] A dactylic dimeter (- ∪ ∪ | - ∪ ∪).

hy'me-ne'al-ly, *adv.* of HYMENEAL.

hy'me-ne'als (hī'mē-nē'ălz), *n. pl.* Nuptials. *Rare.*

hy'me-ne'an (-ăn), **hy-me'ni-al** (hī-mē'nĭ-ăl), **hy-men'ic** (hī-mĕn'ĭk), *a.* Hymeneal.

hy'me-nif'e-rous (hī'mē-nĭk'ē-lăr), *a.* [*hymenium* + L. *colere* to inhabit.] *Bot.* Inhabiting the hymenium of fungi.

hy-me'ni-o-phore' (hī-mē'nĭ-ō-fōr'), *n.* [*hymenium* + *-phore.*] *Bot.* A hymenophore.

hy'men-i'tis (hī'mĕn-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *hymen* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the hymen.

hy'men-o-dic'tine (-ō-dĭk'tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** [From *Hymenodictyon*, genus name; *hymeno-* + Gr. *δίκτυον* net.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{40}N_2$, obtained from the bark of the tropical rubiaceous tree *Hymenodictyon excelsum.*

hy'men-oid, *a.* [*hymenium* + *-oid.*] **a** *Bot.* Resembling a hymenium in form or structure. **b** Membranous.

hy'men-o-li'chen (hī'mĕn-ō-lī'kĕn), *n.* [*hymeno-* + *lichen*] *Bot.* A lichen of the group **Hy'men-o-li-che'nes** (-lī-kē'nēz), now usually known as *Basidiolichenes.*

hy'men-ol'o-gy (hī'mĕn-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*hymeno-* + *-logy.*] Anatomy of membranes. — **hy'men-o-log'i-cal** (hī'mĕn-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hy'men-o-my-ce'tal (hī'mĕn-ō-mī-sē'tăl), *a* Hymenomycetous.

hy'men-o-my-cete' (-mī-sēt'), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MYCETES (-mī-sē'tēz'). [*hymeno-* + Gr. *μύκης, -ητος*, a mushroom.] *Bot.* Any fungus of the **Hy'men-o-my-ce'tes** (-sē'tēz), known generally as *Agaricales.* — **hy'men-o-my-ce'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

hy'men-o-my-ce'toid (-sē'toid), *a.* [*hymenomycete* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling a hymenomycete

hy'men-oph'o-rum (hī'mĕn-ŏf'ō-rŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -ORA (-*ră*) [NL.] *Bot.* A hymenophore.

hy'men-op'ter (-ŏ-pt'ẽr), *n.* *Zool.* One of the Hymenoptera.

hy'men-op'ter-al (-ăl), *a.* *Zool.* Hymenopterous.

hy'men-op'ter-ist, *n.* A student of the Hymenoptera.

hy'men-op'ter-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*Hymenoptera* + *-logy.*] *Zool.* Scientific study of the Hymenoptera — **hy'men-op'ter-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl). *a.* — **hy'men-op'ter-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

hy'men-op'ter-on. *n.* A hymenopteran.

hy'men-ot'o-my (hī'mĕn-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*hymeno-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the hymen. **b** *Anat.* Dissection of membranes.

Hy'mer. Var. of HYMIR.

Hy-met'ti-an (hī-mĕt'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Mount Hymettus, near Athens; as, *Hymettian* marble; *Hymettian* honey.

Hy-met'tic (-tĭk), *a.* Hymettian.

Hy'mir (hu'mẽr), *n.* [Icel. *Hymir.*] *Norse Myth.* A giant, personifying the inhospitable sea.

hym-na'ri-um (hĭm-nā'rĭ-ŭm). **hym'na-ry** (hĭm'nă-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *hymnarium*, *hymnarius.* See HYMN.] A hymnal. *Rare.*

hym'ner, *n.* [See HYMNARY.] A hymnal. *Obs.*

hymn'er (hĭm'ẽr; hĭm'nẽr), *n.* One who sings hymns.

hym'nist, *n.* Like a hymn. *Obs.*

hym'nist (hĭm'nĭst), *n.* A writer of hymns.

hymn'less, *a.* See -LESS.

hym'no-dist (hĭm'nō-dĭst), *n.* One who makes a study of, or practices, hymnody.

hym'no-log'ic (hĭm'nō-lŏj'ĭk), **hym'no-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to hymnology. — **hym'no-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hympe † HIMP, IMP.

hympne. † HYMN.

hyn. † HIN, HYNE, INN.

hynd. † HEND, HIND.

hynder. † HINDER, *a.*

hyne, *adv.* [Perh. fr. ME. *hethen*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *heðan*, Dan. *heden*, Sw. *hädan*. *Oxf. E. D.*] Hence. *Obs. or Scot.*

hyng. † HANG, HINGE.

hynt † HENT.

hy'o-bran'chi-al (hī'ō-brăŋ'kĭ-ăl), *a. Anat.* Pert. to the hyoid and branchial arches.

hy'o chol'ic (-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὗς, ὑός*, hog + *cholic.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Designating an acid got from hyoglycocholic acid by boiling with dilute alkali.

Hy'o-don, Hy'o-don'ti-dæ, etc. Vars of HIODON, etc

hy'o-ep'i-glot'tic. hy'o-e-pi-glot-tid'e-an, *a. Anat* Connecting the hyoid bone and epiglottis

hy-ol'dal (hī-ol'dăl), **hy-ol'dan** (-dăn), **hy-oi'de-al** (hī-oi'dē-ăl), **hy-oi'de-an** (-ăn), *a.* Hyoid.

hy-oi'des (-dēz), *n.* The hyoid bone.

hy'o-men'tal, *a.* [*hyo-* + *mental* of the chin.] *Anat* Pertaining to the hyoid bone and chin.

hy'o-plas'tron, *n.* [*hyo-* + *plastron.*] *Zool.* The second lateral bony plate in the plastron of most turtles; — called also *hyosternum.* — **hy'o-plas'tral,** *a.*

hy'o-scap'u-lar, *a. Anat.* Pert. to the hyoid bone and scapula.

hy'os-cy-a'mi-a (hī'ŏs-ĭ-ā'mĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.] Hyoscyamine.

hy'o-ster'nal, *a* [*hyo-* + *sternal.*] *Anat. & Zool.* Pert. to the hyoid bone and sternum, or to the hyosternum.

hy'o-ster'num, *n.* [*hyo-* + *sternum.*] *Zool.* The hyoplastron.

Hy'o-the'ri-um (hī'ō-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *hyo-* + *therium.*] *Paleon.* A Miocene and lower Pliocene genus of extinct swine. — **hy'o-there** (hī'ō-thẽr), *n.*

hyp- See HYPO-.

hyp (hĭp), *n.* Short for HYPOCHONDRIA; — usually *pl. Colloq.*

hyp, *v. t.* To make melancholy. *Colloq.*

[pothetical.]

hyp. *Abbr.* Hypothesis; hypothetical.

hyp'a-cou'si-a (hĭp'*ă*-kōō'zhĭ-ă; -zĭ-*ă*), **hyp'a-cou'sis** (-sĭs). Vars. of HYPACUSIA, -ACUSIS

hy-pac'tic (hĭ-păk'tĭk), *a. & n.* [Gr. *ὑπακτικός*, fr. *ὑπάγειν* to carry off below; *ὑπό* under + *ἄγειν* to carry.] *Med.* Purgative.

hyp'a-cu'ri-a (hĭp'*ă*-kū'rĭ-*ă*; -zĭ-*ă*), **hyp'a-cu'sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. *ἀκουστός* a hearing.] Partial deafness.

hy-pæ'thrum (hĭ-pē'thrŭm), *n.* *Arch.* = HYPÆTHROS.

hyp'al-bu'mi-no'sis, *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *albumin* + *-osis*] Deficiency of albumin in the blood.

hyp'al-ge'si-a (hĭp'ăl-jē'zĭ-*ă*; -zĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *algesia.*] *Med* = HYPALGIA.

hyp'al-lac'tic (hĭp'*ă*-lăk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπαλλακτικός.* See HYPALLAGE.] Expressed in hyperbole. *Rare*

hyp'al-le'lo-morph, *n. Biol.* See ALLELOMORPH. — **hyp'al-le'lo-mor'phic,** *a.*

hy'pan-tho'di-um (hĭ'păn-thō'dĭ-ŭm; hĭp'ăn-), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *anthodium.*] *Bot.* A sycomium.

hy-pan'trum (hĭ-păn'trŭm; hī-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑπαντρος* cavernous; *ὑπό* under + *ἄντρον* cavern.] *Paleon.* A notch on the neural arch of the vertebræ of certain reptiles for articulation with the hyposphene.

Hyp'a-pan'te (hĭp'*ă*-păn'tē), *n.* [LGr *ὑπαπαντή*, fr. Gr *ὑπό* under + *ἀπαντᾶν* to meet.] *Eccl. Ch.* A festival in memory of the meeting in the temple of Mary, bearing the infant Jesus, with Simeon and Anna.

hyp'ar-te'ri-al (hĭp'ar-tē'rĭ-ăl; hī'par-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *arterial.*] *Anat.* Situated below an artery; — applied, specif., to the branch of the right bronchus given off below where the pulmonary artery crosses the bronchus.

hy-parx'is (hĭ-park'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* HYPARXES (-sēz). [Gr. *ὑπαρξις*, fr. *ὑπάρχειν* to begin to be.] *Metaph.* Essential nature. *Obs. or R.*

hy-pas'pist (hĭ-pās'pĭst, hī-), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπασπιστής.*] *Gr. Antiq* A shield-bearer or armor-bearer; one of a special body of guards in the Macedonian army.

hyp'a-te (hĭp'*ă*-tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὑπάτη*, prop. fem. of *ὑπατος* lowest, highest] *Anc. Gr. Music* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

hyp'a-ton (-tŏn), *n. pl.* [Gr. gen. pl. *ὑπάτων.*] *Anc. Gr. Music.* See TETRACHORD, *Illust.*

hype. † HIP.

hype. Var. of HIPE.

hypecacuans. † IPECACUANHA.

hy-pen'e-my, *n.* [L. *hypenemus* windy, fr. Gr. *ὑπνέμιος.*] A wind egg. *Obs.* [*Humorous.*

hy'per, *n.* One overzealous.

hy'per, *v. i.* To bustle. *Dial.*

Abelian.] *Math.* Designating a function of two variables connected with a discontinuous group of substitutions linear in each.

hy'per-ac'id (hī'pĕr-ăs'ĭd), *a.* Excessively acid; more than normally acid. — **hy'per-a-cid'i-ty** (-ă-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

hy'per-a-cu'si-a (-ă-kū'zhĭ-ă), **hy'per-a-cu'sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. *ἀκουσις* a hearing.] *Med.* Abnormal acuteness of the sense of hearing.

hy'per-a-cute' (-ă-kūt'), *a.* Excessively acute.

hy'per-æ'mi-a, *or* **-e'mi-a** (-ē'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *-æmia, -emia.*] *Med.* A superabundance or congestion of blood. — **hy'per-æ'mic,** *or* **-e'mic** (-ē'mĭk; -ĕm'ĭk), *a.*

hy'per-æs-the'si-a, *or* **-es-the'si-a** (-ĕs-thē'sĭ-ă; -zĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *æsthesia.*] *Med. & Physiol.* A state of exalted or morbidly increased sensibility.

hy'per-æs-thet'ic, *or* **-es-thet'ic** (-ĕs-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Affected by, or pertaining to, hyperæsthesia.

2. Unduly influenced by æsthetical feelings or views.

hy'per-al-ge'si-a (-ăl-jē'sĭ-ă; -zĭ-ă), **hy'per-al-ge'sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *algesia.*] *Med.* Morbid sensitiveness to pain. — **hy'per-al-ge'sic** (-sĭk), *a.*

hy'per-a'phi-a (-ă'fĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. *ἁφή* touch.] *Med.* Abnormal acuteness of the sense of touch. — **hy'per-aph'ic** (-ăf'ĭk), *a.*

hy'per-bat'ic (-băt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a hyperbaton; transposed; inverted. — **hy'per-bat'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

hy'per-ba-ton (hī-pûr'bă-tŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-BATA** (-tă). [L.; fr. Gr. *ὑπέρβατον,* fr. *υπερβατός* transposed, fr. *ὑπερβαινειν* to step over; *ὑπέρ* over + *βαινειν* to step.] *Gram.* A figurative construction, transposing or inverting the natural order; as, "echoed the hills" for "the hills echoed."

hy-per'bo-la (-bŏ'-lă), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπερβολή,* prop., an overshooting, excess (see CONIC SECTION). See HYPERBOLE.] *Geom.* **a** A curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the cone's side makes. It consists of two branches cut out of the opposite halves of the double cone. See CONIC SECTIONS. **b** Any analogous higher curve, the general equation being $x^{a}y^{b} = c^{a+b}$.

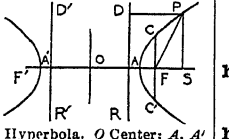

Hyperbola. *O* Center; *A, A'* Vertices; *F, F'* Foci; *DR, D'R'* Directrices; *CC'* Parameter.

hy-per'bo-le (-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὑπερβολή,* prop., an overshooting, excess, fr. Gr. *ὑπερβάλλειν* to throw over or beyond; *ὑπέρ* over + *βάλλειν* to throw. See HYPER-, PARABLE; cf. HYPERBOLA.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which the expression is an evident exaggeration, as one by which things are represented as much greater or less, better or worse, than they really are; a statement exaggerated fancifully through excitement, or for effect.

Somebody has said of the boldest figure in rhetoric, the *hyperbole,* that it lies without deceiving. *Macaulay.*

hy'per-bol'ic (hī'pĕr-bŏl'ĭk) **hy'per-bol'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) *a.* [L. *hyperbolicus* excessive, Gr. *ὑπερβολικός*. cf. F. *hyperbolique.*] **1.** *Math.* Of or pert. to the hyperbola.

2. *Rhet.* Relating to, containing, or like, hyperbole.

hyperbolic branch (of a curve), *Geom.,* one that has a real asymptote. — **h. functions.** *Math.* **a** The real factors of the trigonometric functions of pure imaginaries, defined thus:

$$\cosh x = \cos ix = \tfrac{1}{2}(e^{x} + e^{-x})$$
$$\sinh x = -i \sin ix = \tfrac{1}{2}(e^{x} - e^{-x}),$$

etc., where the *h* means *hyperbolic;* — so called because their areal definitions are related to the rectangular hyperbola somewhat as the areal definitions of sine and cosine to the circle. **b** Certain transformed elliptic functions related to ordinary elliptic functions as $\sqrt{1-(k\sin\phi)^2}$. — **h. gear, wheel,** etc., *Mach.,* a hyperboloidal or skew bevel gear, wheel, etc. See BEVEL WHEEL. — **h. geometry,** the geometry of hyperbolic space. — **h. involution.** *Math.* See INVOLUTION, *n.,* 4 **e** (2). — **h. logarithms,** *Math.,* natural logarithms; — so called because appearing in the expression for the area of a strip between a hyperbola and its asymptote. — **h. point** (of a surface), *Math.,* an anticlastic point, where the indicatrix is a hyperbola. See CURVATURE. — **h. series,** *Math.,* one in which the summation of *n* terms involves the quadrature of the hyperbola. — **h. space,** *Math.,* space whose Riemannian measure of curvature, $\frac{1}{k^2}$, is negative, in which, therefore, the straight line is infinite and the sum of the angles of any triangle is less than a straight angle. Also, analogous space of two dimensions viewed as a manifold complete in itself, with internal relations, but with no external relations such as position and sides; — so called by Klein. — **h. spiral,** *Math.,* the path of a point whose radius vector varies inversely as the angle it sweeps over; — so named because the form of its polar equation $\rho\theta = k^2$ is that of the asymptotic equation of the hyperbola, $xy = c^2$. — **hyperbolic (linear) transformation,** *Alg.,* a transformation in which the discriminant is positive and theretore the double elements are real and distinct.

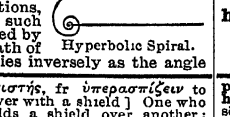
Hyperbolic Spiral.

hy-per'bo-lism (hī-pûr'bŏ-lĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *hyperbolisme.*] **1.** *Rhet.* Use of hyperbole.

2 *Geom.* A curve whose equation is derived from that of another curve by putting xy for y. *Newton.*

hy-per'bo-lize (-līz), *v. t. & i.*; **-LIZED** (-līzd); **-LIZING** (-līz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *hyperboliser.*] To state in hyperbole; to speak or write with hyperbole.

hy-per'bo-loid (-loid), *n.* [*hyperbola* + *-oid:* cf. F. *hyperboloïde.*] *Geom.* **a** A surface of second order, with a center in finity and cut by certain planes in hyperbolas; also, a solid bounded in part by such a surface. **b** An analogous surface of higher order. *Rare.* — **hy-per'bo-loid,** *a.* **hyperboloid of revolution,** the surface traced by a hyperbola rotating about one of its axes.

hy-per'bo-loi'dal (-loi'dăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a hyperboloid. **hyperboloidal gear, wheel,** etc., *Mach.,* a skew bevel gear, wheel, etc. See BEVEL WHEEL.

Hy'per-bo're-an (hī'pĕr-bō'rē-ăn; 201), *a.* [L. *hyperboreus,* Gr. *ὑπερβόρεος*; apparently fr. *ὑπέρ* over, beyond + *βορέας* (see BOREAS), but perh. an alteration of a dial. word meaning *messenger, carrier,* and orig. akin to *φέρειν* to bear.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Of or pert. to the Hyperboreans.

2. [*l. c.*] Northern, belonging to or inhabiting a region very far north; most northern; hence, very cold; frigid.

Hy'per-bo're-an, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of a people placed by Herodotus in the extreme north, who were esp. associated with the cult of Apollo. They were probably northern Greeks or Macedonians, though they have been (owing to a doubtful etymology) supposed to be a mythical people dwelling beyond the north wind (Boreas).

2. [*l. c.*] A dweller in the extreme north; *pl.,* the Arctic peoples of northeast Siberia with the Eskimo. *Obsolete.*

hy'per-bu'li-a (-bōō'lĭ-ă; -bū'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + root of Gr. *βούλεσθαι* to will.] Abnormal display of volitional consciousness; excess of impulse; tendency to automatic or ill-considered action.

hy'per-Cal'vin-ism, *n. Theol.* Calvinism more extreme than Calvin's own teaching, as in respect to predestination. — **hy'per-Cal'vin-ist,** *n.* — **hy'per-Cal'vin-is'tic,** *a.*

hy'per-cat'a-lec'tic (-kăt'ă-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [L. *hypercatalecticus, hypercatalectus,* Gr. *ὑπερκατάληκτος.* See HYPER-; CATALECTIC.] *Pros.* Having a syllable or two beyond the last measure; — applied to verse measured by dipodies.

hy'per-cat'a-lex'is (-lĕk'sĭs), *n. Pros* Hypercatalectic excess of a syllable or syllables.

hy'per-chlor-hy'dri-a (-klōr-hī'drĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *chlorhydric* + *-ia.*] *Med.* Excess of chlorhydric (hydrochloric) acid in the gastric juice, as, esp., in case of ulcer and nervous dyspepsia.

hy'per-cho'li-a (-kō'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. χολή bile.] *Med.* Excessive secretion of bile.

hy'per-com'plex (-kŏm'plĕks), *a. Math.* Multiple; involving more than two disparate units; — said of numbers and number systems. Four distinct conceptions of the hypercomplex number have been formulated: (1) The arithmetical (Dedekind), viz., a set of *n* ordered marks (or coordinates) of a field, an *n*-tuple element. (2) The logical (Russell), viz., a one-many relation, or an *n*-dimensional entity. (3) The Hamilton-Peano, viz., an operator. (4) The algebraic, viz., an ideal entity or extension of the number system, defined by an equation (as $i^2 + 1 = 0$) and used in combination with simple numbers as a modulus for the reduction of algebraic expressions.

hy'per-con'ic (-kŏn'ĭk), *a. Geom.* Formed by the intersection of two conicoids. — **hy'per-con'ic,** *n.*

hy'per-cor'a-coid (-kŏr'ă-koid), *n.* [*hyper-* + *coracoid.*] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, the upper of two bones at the base of the pectoral fin of teleost fishes lying between the clavicle and the actinosts. By some it is called *scapula* and regarded as homologous with the scapula of the higher vertebrates. — *n.* A hypercoracoid bone.

hy'per-crit'ic (-krĭt'ĭk), *n.* [*hyper-* + *critic:* cf. F. *hypercritique.*] **1.** One who is critical beyond measure or reason; a carping critic; a captious censor

2. Carping or captious criticism. *Obs.*

hy'per-crit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Over critical; unreasonably or unjustly critical; carping; captious; also, excessively nice or exact. — **hy'per-crit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hy'per-crit'i-cize, hy'per-crit'i-cise (-ĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.*; **-CIZED, -CISED** (-sīzd); **-CIZ'ING, -CIS'ING** (-sīz'ĭng). To criticize with unjust severity; to criticize captiously.

hy'per-cy'cle (hī'pĕr-sī'k'l), *n. Math.* **a** Any plane sextic curve of fourth class, with a double tangent at infinity, such that the points of contact with a fifth tangent of two circles touching each (one internally, one externally) a pair of tangents properly chosen are at a fixed distance apart (*Laguerre*). **b** See CYCLE, 7 **b**.

hy'per-de-ter'mi-nant (hī'pĕr-dē-tûr'mĭ-nănt), *n. Math.* **a** A determinant whose constituents are operative symbols; the symbolic expression of an invariant or covariant. **b** A determinant whose matrix can be displayed graphically only in space of at least four dimensions; one whose type constituent has at least four subindices, as $C_{l,m,n,r}$. — *a.* Like a hyperdeterminant.

hy'per-du-li'a (-dū-lī'ă), *n.* [*hyper-* + *dulia.*] *R. C. Ch.* The veneration given to the Virgin Mary as the most exalted of mere creatures; higher veneration than dulia. — **hy'per-du'lic** (-dū'lĭk), **hy'per-du'li-cal** (-lĭ-kăl), *a.*

hy'per-dy-nam'i-a (-dī-năm'ĭ-ă; -dĭ-nā'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. *δύναμις* power.] *Med.* Excessive energy of function; abnormal nervous or muscular activity. — **hy'per-dy-nam'ic** (-năm'ĭk), *a.*

hy'per-el-lip'tic (-ĕ-lĭp'tĭk), *a. Math.* Analogous to elliptic, but more transcendent.

hyperelliptic curve, one whose Cartesian coördinates are rational functions of a parameter p, and $\sqrt{E(p)}$, where $E(p)$ is an entire function of p and of degree $2c+2$, if c is the class of the curve. — **h. curves,** *Math.,* curves of genus higher than 1, esp. of genus 2. — **h. functions,** *Math.,* inverses of hyperelliptic integrals, as elliptic functions are inverses of elliptic integrals. — **h. integral,** *Math.,* an Abelian integral in which w_2 is a polynomial in z of degree higher than the fourth, with distinct linear factors, or is reducible to this form by birational transformation.

hy'per-em'e-sis (-ĕm'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *emesis.*] *Med.* Excessive vomiting. — **hy'per-e-met'ic** (-ĕ-mĕt'ĭk), *a.*

hy'per-eu-tec'tic (-ū-tăk'tĭk), *a. Phys. Chem.* Containing combined carbon in excess of the proportion (about 4.30 per cent) corresponding to the eutectic; — said of steels.

hy'per-eu-teo'toid (-toid), *a. Phys. Chem.* Containing combined carbon in excess of the proportion (about 0.90 per cent) corresponding to the eutectoid; — said of steels.

hy'per-fo'cal (-fō'kăl), *a. Photog.* Designating the distance beyond which, for a given lens, all objects are in fair focus.

hy-per'ga-my (hī-pûr'gă-mĭ'), *n.* [*hyper-* + *-gamy.*] Marriage into an equal or higher caste, or social group; — used in reference to Hindu laws forbidding women to marry men of inferior caste. — **hy-per'ga-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

hy'per-ge'o-met'ric (hī'pĕr-jē'ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a. Math.* Transcending ordinary geometrical (operations or series), but analogous to them. — **hypergeometric series,** the series, $1 + \frac{ab}{1\,c}x + \frac{a(a+1)\,b(b+1)}{1.2.c(c+1)}x^2 + \ldots$, denoted by $F(a,b,c,x)$, where x alone is variable.

hy'per-ge-om'e-try (-jē-ŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* The geometry of higher spaces.

Hy'per-i-ca'ce-æ (hī'pĕr-ĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYPERICUM.] *Bot.* A family of plants, the St.-John's-wort family, typifying the order Hypericales, and containing about 10 genera and 280 species, of warm and temperate regions. They have opposite, resinous-dotted leaves, and regular flowers with very numerous hypogynous stamens arranged often in sets, a polycarpellary ovary, and mainly capsular fruit. *Hypericum* is the type and by far the largest genus. — **hy'per-i-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Hy'per-i-ca'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *Hypericum* + *-ales.*] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants embracing 29 families, of which the Hypericaceæ, Violaceæ, Theaceæ, Clusiaceæ, and Passifloraceæ are the most important. It is characterized in general by the imbricated or convolute sepals and the parietal placentæ.

Hy-per'i-cum (hī-pĕr'ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὑπέρικον, ὑπέρεικον*; *ὑπό* under, among + *ἐρεικη, ἐρικη,* heath, heather.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs or shrubs of wide distribution, characterized chiefly by their pentamerous yellow flowers, which in such species as the American *H. aureum* are large and handsome, and for which they are commonly cultivated. Many herbaceous species are common weeds, being called by the name *St. John's-wort.*

hypericum red. A red resinous substance extracted from *Hypericum,* formerly used as a remedy for wounds, etc.

hy'per-i-no'sis (hī'pĕr-ĭ-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. *ἴς, ἰνός,* strength, fiber + *-osis.*] *Med.* A condition of the blood characterized by an excess of fibrin, as in many inflammatory diseases. — **hy'per-i-not'ic** (-nŏt'ĭk), *a.*

hy'per-in'vo-lu'tion (-ĭn'vŏ-lū'shŭn), *n. Med.* Unusually rapid return to normal or less than normal size of an organ.

Hy-pe'ri-on (hī-pē'rĭ-ŏn; hī'pĕr-ĭ'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ὑπεριων.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A Titan, father of Helios, the sun god; also (as a patronymic), Helios. In later myth he is identified with Apollo, god of manly beauty. Cf. HELIOS.

2. *Astron.* See SATURN.

hy'per-i'so-ton'ic (hī'pĕr-ī'sō-tŏn'ĭk), *a. Physiol.* Having a greater osmotic pressure than an isotonic fluid.

hy'per-ac'an-tho'sis (hī'pĕr-ăk'ăn-thō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. *ἀκανθα* spine + *-osis.*] *Med.* Hypertrophy of the prickle-cell layer of the epidermis.

hy'per-a-cou'si-a, hy'per-a-cou'sis (-ă-kōō'zhĭ-ă; -kōō'sĭs), *n.* Vars. of HYPERACUSIA, HYPERACUSIS [activity.]

hy'per-ac-tiv'i-ty, *n.* Excessive activity.

hy'per-a-cu'i-ty, *n.* Excessive acuteness

hy'per-a-cute'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

hy'per ad'e-no'sis, *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *adeno* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Morbid enlargement of the lymphatic glands.

hy'per-æs-the'sic, hy'per-es-the'sic (-ĕs-thē'sĭk), *a.* = HYPERÆSTHETIC, 1.

hy'per-al-bu'mi-no'sis, *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *albumin* + *-osis.*] *Med.* A condition marked by an excess of albumin in the blood.

hy'per-al'ge-si-a, *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *algia.*] = HYPERALGESIA.

hy'per-an-ab'o-lism (hī'pĕr-ăn-ăb'ō-lĭz'm), *n. Med.* Excess of growth producing hypertrophy

hy'per-ap'o-dis'i-a (-ăp'ō-dĭz'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Excessive sexual desire.

hy'per-a-poph'y-sis (-ă-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-SES** (-sēz). [NL.] *Zool.* A lateral and backward-projecting process on the dorsal side of a vertebra. — **hy'per-ap'o-phys'i-al** (-ăp'ō-fĭz'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

hy'per-as'pist, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπερασπιστής,* fr. *ὑπερασπίζειν* to cover with a shield] One who holds a shield over another; hence, a defender. *Obs*

hy'per-as-the'ni-a (-ăs-thē'nĭ-ă; -ăs'thē-nī'ă), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Great weakness.

hy'per-aux-e'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal increase of a part in size, as by effusion of fluid.

hy'per-bo-læ'on (hī'pĕr-bō-lē'ŏn), *n. pl* [Gr *ὑπερβολαῖος,* -λαια, prop. adj.; *ὑπέρ* over + βολή stroke] *Anc. Gr. Music* See TETRACHORD. *Illust.*

hy'per-bol'i-cal-ly (-bŏl'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv* of HYPERBOLIC See LY.

hy'per-bol'ic-ly, *adv.* HYPERBOLICALLY. *Obs.*

hy'per-bol'i-form (hī'pĕr-bŏl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*hyperbola* + *-form.*] *Math.* Like a hyperbola, esp. of higher kind. [*n.* See -IST.]

hy-per'bo-list (hī-pûr'bō-lĭst), **hy'per-bo-lo-graph'** (-lō-grăf'), *n. Math.* An instrument for drawing hyperbolas.

hy'per-con'scious, *a.* See HYPER- — **-con'scious-ness,** *n.*

hy'per-cos'mic, *a.* = SUPRAMUNDANE. [*Rare.*]

hy'per-crit'ic, *a.* Hypercritical.

hy'per-crit'i-cism, *n.* See -ISM.

hy'per-cry'al-ge'si-a (hī'pĕr-krī'ăl-jē'sĭ-ă; -zĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. *κρύος* cold + *algesia.*] *Med.* Excessive sensitiveness to cold.

hy'per-ca-thar'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Excessive catharsis — **hy-per-ca-thar'tic,** *a.*

hy'per-cem'en-to'sis (hī'pĕr-sĕm'ĕn-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *cement* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Excessive development of the cement of the teeth

hy'per-ce-no'sis (-sē-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. *κένωσις* an emptying.] *Med.* Excessive evacuation, as of the bowels

hy'per-chlo'ric (-klō'rĭk; 201), *a. Chem.* Perchloric.

hy'per-chro-ma'si-a (-krō-mā'zhĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. *χρῶμα* color] *Med.* Excessive pigmentation. — **hy'per-chro-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk), *a.*

hy'per-chro'ma-tism (-krō'mă-tĭz'm), *n.* = HYPERCHROMASIA. **b** Unusual intensity of color.

hy'per-chro'ma-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med* Hyperchromasia.

hy'per-chro'mi-a (-krō'mĭ-ă), *n Med.* = HYPERCHROMASIA.

hy'per-civ'i-lized (-sĭv'ĭ-līzd), *a* See HYPER-

hy'per-con'scious, *a.* See HYPER- — **-con'scious-ness,** *n.*

hy'per-cos'mic, *a.* = SUPRAMUNDANE. [*Rare.*]

hy'per-crit'ic, *a.* Hypercritical.

hy'per-crit'i-cism, *n.* See -ISM.

hy'per-cry'al-ge'si-a (hī'pĕr-krī'ăl-jē'sĭ-ă; -zĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. *κρύος* cold + *algesia.*] *Med.* Excessive sensitiveness to cold.

hy'per-cyc'lo-ide' (-sīk'lŏ-īd'), *n. Math.* In Lobachevskian geometry, the surface of revolution of a hypercycle about its rectilinear equidistant axis.

hy'per-cy-e'sis, *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *cyesis.*] *Med* Superfetation

hy'per-cy'to-sis, *n* [NL.] *Med.* Excessive cytosis

hy'per-dac'ty-ly (-dăk'tĭ-lĭ), **hy'per-dac-tŭl'i-a** (-dăk-tŭl'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. *hyperdactylia,* fr. Gr. *ὑπερ* over + *δάκτυλος* finger.] Polydactylism.

hy'per-di'a-pa'son (-dī'ă-pā'zŏn), *n. Anc. Music.* An octave measured upward.

hy'per-di'a-pen'te (-pĕn'tē), *n. Anc. Music.* A perfect fifth measured upward

hy'per-di'a-tes'sa-ron (-tĕs'ă-rŏn), *n. Anc. Music.* A perfect fourth measured upward

hy'per-di'a-zeux'is (-dī'ă-zŭk'sĭs), *n.* [*hyper-* + Gr *διάζευξις* a disjoining.] *Gr. Music* Separation of two tetrachords by an octave, as of the hypaton and hyperbolæon. See TETRACHORD.

hy'per-di-crot'ic, *a.* See HYPER-.

hy'per-di'cro-tism, *n* = HYPER-DI'CROTOUS. *a.* [PER-]

hy'per-dis-ten'tion, *n.* See HYPER-

hy'per-di'tone, *n. Anc Music.* A major third measured upward.

hy'per-di'u-re'sis, *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *diuresis.*] *Med.* Polyuria.

hy'per-dol'i-cho-ceph'al, **-ceph'a-lic,** *a.,* **-ceph'a-ly,** *n.* See HYPER-. [*Obs.*]

hy'per-du'ly, *n.* Hyperdulia.

hy'per-e'mi-a, hy'per-e'mic. Vars. of HYPERÆMIA, -ÆMIC.

hy'per-en-ceph'a-lus (hī'pĕr-ĕn-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Terat.* A form of monstrosity marked by exposure of the brain

hy'per-eph'i-dro'sis (-ĕf'ĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] Hyperidrosis

hy'per-er'e-thi'si-a (-ĕr'ĕ-thĭzh'ĭ-ă), **hy'per-er'e-thism** (-ĕr'ĕ-thĭzm), *n.* [NL. *hypererethisia* See HYPER-; ERETHISM.] Excessive irritability

hy'per-es'o-pho'ri-a (-ĕs'ō-fō'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *eso-* + Gr. *φορός* bearing] *Med.* Upward and inward strabismus.

hy'per-es-the'si-a, hy'per-es-the'ic, etc. Vars of HYPERÆSTHESIA, etc.

hy'per-eth'i-cal, *n.* That which is not subject to ethical rules or consideration.

hy'per-ex'o-pho'ri-a (-ĕk'sō-fō'rĭ-ă), *n* [NL.; *hyper-* + *exo* + Gr. *φορός* bearing] Upward and outward strabismus

hy'per-ex-ten'sion, *n* [*hyper-* + *extension.*] Excessive or extreme extension, as of a limb.

hy'per-fai-sceau' (-fĕ-sō'), *n.* [*hyper-* + F. *faisceau* fasces] *Geom.* The totality of lines determined by three lines (not in the same pencil) each intersecting the other two; all the lines in a plane or through a point.

hy'per-flex'ion, *n.* [*hyper-* + *flexion.*] Excessive or extreme bending, or flexion, as of a limb.

hy'per-gen'e-sis, *n.* [*hyper-* + *-genesis.*] Inheritance of evolution. — **hy'per-ge-net'ic,** *a.*

hy'per-geu'si-a (-gū'sĭ-ă; -zĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr *γεῦσις* taste] *Med* Abnormal acuteness of the sense of taste

hy'per-glo-bu'li-a (-glō-bū'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + L. *globulus* globule.] *Med.* State of the blood marked by excess of the red blood corpuscles

hy'per-gly-cæ'mi-a, -ce'mi-a, *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *glycæmia*] Excess of sugar in the blood.

hy'per-gon (hī'pĕr-gŏn), *n.* [Prob *hyper-* + *-gon* as in *polygon.*] A kind of photographic lens embracing an angle of 120°.

hy'per-he-do'ni-a (-hē-dō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. *ἡδονή* pleasure] *Med.* A morbid increase of the feeling of pleasure in any sensory perception.

hy'per-hi-dro'sis (-hĭ-drō'sĭs). Var of HYPERIDROSIS.

hy-per'i-con, *n.* [Gr *ὑπέρικον*] A drug from plants of the genus *Hypericum Obs.* [PER-]

hy'per-i'de-a'tion, *n.* See HYPER-

hy'per-i-dro'sis (-ĭ-drō'sĭs), *n* [NL. See HYPER-; HIDROSIS.] *Med.* Excessive sweating

hy'per-ite (hī'pĕr-īt), *n.* [Short for *hypersthenite.*] = NORITE.

hy'per-ka-tab'o-lism, *n.* [*hyper-* + *katabolism.*] *Physiol.* Excessive katabolism of tissue.

hy'per-ker'a-to'sis (hī'pĕr-kĕr'ȧ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *kerato-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* **a** Hypertrophy of the corneous layer of the skin. **b** Hypertrophy of the cornea.

hy'per-ki-ne'si-a (-kĭ-nē'sĭ-*a*; -zĭ-*ȧ*; -kī-) } *n.* [NL.; *hy-*
hy'per-ki-ne'sis (-kĭ-nē'sĭs; -ki-nē'sĭs) } *per-* + Gr. *κίνησις* motion.] *Med.* Abnormally increased muscular movement; spasm. — **hy'per-ki-net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

hy'per-met'a-mor'pho-sis (-mĕt'*a*-môr'fō-sĭs), *n.* [*hyper-* + *metamorphosis.*] *Zoöl.* A method of development in certain insects, as the blister, or oil, beetles, in which the larva undergoes marked changes of form during its growth, so that the insect passes through more than the usual number of instars. — **hy'per-met'a-mor'phic** (-fĭk), *a.*

hy-per'me-ter (hī-pûr'mĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπέρμετρος* going beyond the meter, beyond measure; *ὑπέρ* over, beyond + *μέτρον* measure.] **1.** *Pros.* **a** A verse which has a redundant syllable at the end, as, in the classic hexameter, a syllable connected by elision with the first word of the following line. **b** A period comprising more than two or three cola; a hypermetron.

2. A person whose height exceeds the ordinary stature. *Humorous Nonce Use.* *Addison.*

hy'per-met'ri-cal (hī'pĕr-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.* Having a redundant syllable; exceeding the common measure.

hy'per-met'rope (-rōp), *n.* A person affected with hypermetropia; a farsighted person.

hy'per-me-tro'pi-a (-mē-trō'pĭ-*ȧ*) } *n.* [NL. *hypermetro-*
hy'per-met'ro-py (-mĕt'rō-pĭ) } *pia*, fr. Gr. *ὑπέρμετρος* excessive + *ὤψ*, *ὠπός*, the eye. See HYPERMETER.] A condition of the eye in which, through shortness of the eyeball or fault of the refractive media, the rays of light come to a focus behind the retina; farsightedness; — called also *hyperopia*. Cf. EMMETROPIA. In hypermetropia, vision for distant objects, although not better absolutely, is better than that for near objects, and hence the individual is said to be farsighted. It is corrected by the use of convex glasses. — **hy'per-me-tro'pic** (-mē-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

Hy'perm-nes'tra (hī'pĕrm-nĕs'tr*a*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ὑπερμνήστρα.*] *Gr. Myth.* The only daughter of Danaus who disobeyed her father and spared her husband (Lynceus). She became ancestress of the Argive race of kings.

Hy'per-o-ar'ti-a (-pĕr-ō-är'shĭ-*ȧ*; tĭ-*ȧ*), **Hy'per-o-ar'ti-i** (-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑπερῷος* being above or over + *ἄρτιος* complete, perfect.] *Zool.* An order of cyclostomes consisting of the lampreys as distinguished from the Hyperotreta, or hagfishes. — **hy'per-o-ar'ti-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Hy'per-o'ĕ-don (-ō'ĕ-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ὑπερῷος* being above or over + *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, tooth.] *Zool.* A genus of beaked whales, distinguished esp. by the prominent crests on the maxillary bones of the male. See BEAKED WHALE.

hy'per-os-to'sis (-ŏs-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *-osis.*] *Anat. & Med.* Outgrowth or marked local thickening of bony tissue, normal or abnormal.

Hy'per-o-tre'ta (-ō-trē'tȧ), **Hy'per-o-tre'ti** (-tī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *ὑπερῴη* the palate + *τρητός* perforated.] *Zool.* An order of cyclostomes, including the hagfishes, as distinguished from the lampreys, or Hyperoartia. — **hy'per-o-tre'tan** (-tăn), *a. & n.* — **hy'per-o-tre'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

hy'per-par'a-site (-păr'*ȧ*-sīt), *n. Biol.* A parasite which is parasitic upon or in another parasite. — **hy'per-par'a-sit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **hy'per-par'a-sit-ism** (-sĭt-ĭz'm), *n.*

hy'per-pen'cil (-pĕn'sĭl), *n. Geom.* A sheaf of lines; all the (copunctal) lines of all the flat pencils determined by a plane and a right line through the common point.

hy'per-pep'si-a (-pĕp'sĭ-*ȧ*; -shȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. *πέψις* digestion.] *Med.* Dyspepsia in which the gastric fluids contain an excess of chlorides but not of free hydrochloric acid.

hy'per-phe-nom'e-nal (-fē-nŏm'ē-năl), *a.* Transcending the phenomenal; noumenal or transcendental.

hy'per-pho'ri-a (-fō'rĭ-*ȧ*; 201), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. *φορός* bearing.] *Med.* A tending of the visual axis of one eye above that of the other; — a form of heterophoria. — **hy'per-phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*

hy'per-phys'i-cal (-fĭz'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Beyond, or more than, the physical.

2. Independent of the physical, or not within its confines.

hy'per-plane (hī'pĕr-plān), *a.* [*hyper-* + *plane.*] *Math.* Corresponding in hyperspace (of four or more dimensions), or in ordinary space viewed as four-dimensional in lines, to a plane in ordinary space. — **hy'per-plane,** *n.*

hy'per-pla'si-a (hī'pĕr-plā'zhĭ-*ȧ*; -zĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *-plasia.*] *Med. & Biol.* An abnormal or unusual increase in the elements composing a part, as of the cells of a tissue. — **hy'per-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), **hy'per-plas'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

hy'perp-nœ'a, *or* **-ne'a** (hī'pĕrp-nē'*ȧ*; hī'pĕr-nē'*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. *πνοή*, *πνοιη*, breath.] *Physiol.* Abnormally rapid breathing, due to deficient arterialization of the blood; — disting. from *eupnœa*. See EUPNŒA, DYSPNŒA.

hy'per-py-rex'i-a (hī'pĕr-pī-rĕk'sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormally high fever (for a given disease). — **hy'per-py-ret'ic** (-pī-rĕt'ĭk), **hy'per-py-rex'i-al** (-rĕk'sĭ-ăl), *a.*

hy'per-sen'su-al (-sĕn'shōō-ăl), *a.* Beyond the senses; spiritual.

hy'per-sol'id (-sol'ĭd), *n. Math.* A form of three (or *n*—1) dimensions in space of four (or *n*) dimensions corresponding to the regular polyhedrons (of two dimensions) in ordinary space (of three dimensions).

hy'per-space (hī'pĕr-spās), *n. Geom.* **a** Space of more than three dimensions. **b** Any other than ordinary Euclidean space. — **hy'per-spa'tial** (-spā'shăl), *a.*

hy'per-sphere (-sfēr), *n. Math.* The analogue in hyperspace of the sphere in ordinary space. — **hy'per-spher'i-cal** (-sfĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hy'per-sthene (-sthēn), *n.* [*hyper-* + Gr. *σθενος* strength.] *Min.* An orthorhombic grayish or greenish black or dark brown mineral of the pyroxene group, often with a peculiar bronzelike luster (schiller) on the cleavage surface. H., 5–6. Sp. gr., 3.4–3.5. — **hy'per-sthen'ic** (-sthĕn'ĭk), *a.*

hy'per-sthe'ni-a (-sthē'nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See HYPERSTHENE.] *Med.* A condition of unusual or excessive strength or tone of the body, or of any part. — **hy'per-sthen'ic** (-sthĕn'ĭk), *a.*

hy'per-sur'face (-sûr'fās), *n. Math.* The analogue in hyperspace of a surface in ordinary space, which is three-dimensional in points.

hy-per'te-ly (hī-pûr'tē-lĭ), *n.* [*hyper-* + (prob.) Gr. *τέλος* end.] *Zool.* An extreme degree of imitative coloration or ornamentation, not explainable on the ground of utility. — **hy'per-tel'ic** (-tĕl'ĭk), *a.*

hy'per-ther'mal (-thûr'măl) } *a.* [Gr. *ὑπέρθερμος.* See
hy'per-ther'mic (-thûr'mĭk) } HYPER-, THERMAL.] Having an excess of heat; of very high temperature.

hy'per-thy'mi-a (-thī'mĭ-*ȧ*; -thĭm'ĭ-), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. *θυμός* spirit.] *Med.* Excessive mental excitability.

hy'per-thyr'i-on (-thīr'ĭ-ŏn), **hy'per-thy'rum** (-thī'rŭm), *n.* [NL.; L. *hyperthyrum*, fr. Gr. *ὑπερθύριον*; *ὑπέρ* over + *θύρα* door.] *Arch.* That part of an architrave which is over a door or window; hence, any lintel.

hy'per-to'ni-a (-tō'nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL; *hyper-* + Gr. *τόνος* tone, tension.] *Physiol.* Excessive tonicity, as of a muscle. — **hy'per-ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

hy'per-troph'ic (-trŏf'ĭk) } *a. Med. & Biol.* Of or pert.
hy'per-troph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to hypertrophy; affected with, or tending to, hypertrophy.

hy-per'tro-phied (hī-pûr'trō-fīd), *a. Med. & Biol.* Excessively developed, characterized by hypertrophy.

hy-per'tro-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [*hyper-* + *-trophy.*] *Med. & Biol.* A condition of overgrowth or excessive development of an organ or part, such as may result from excessive use or increased blood supply; — the opposite of *atrophy.*

hy-per'tro-phy, *v. i Med. & Biol* To develop to an unusual or abnormal degree.

hy'per-tro'pi-a (hī'pĕr-trō'pĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. *τροπος*, fr. *τρεπειν* to turn.] *Med.* Elevation of the visual line of one eye above that of the other; upward strabismus.

hy'per-type (hī'pĕr-tīp), *n.* [*hyper-* + *type.*] An individual showing the characteristic traits of his species in an exaggerated degree. — **hy'per-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), **hy'per-typ'i-cal** (-tĭp'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hy'pha (hī'fȧ), *n.; L. pl.* **-phæ** (-fē). [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑφή* a web.] *Bot.* One of the threadlike elements of the vegetative body, or mycelium, of a fungus. It increases by apical growth and is often transversely septate.

hy-phæ'ma (hī-fē'mȧ), **hy-phæ'mi-a** (-mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* Also **hy-phe'ma, hy-phe'mi-a.** [NL.; Gr. *ὑπό* (*ὑφ-*) under + *αἷμα* blood; cf. *ὑφαιμος* bloodshot.] *Med.* **a** Deficiency of blood, anæmia. **b** Extravasation of blood, esp. in the anterior chamber of the eye.

Hy-phæ'ne (hī-fē'nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑφαινειν* to weave.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical African fan palms peculiar on account of their branching trunks, and having dicœcious flowers succeeded by a thick-rinded fruit with a single seed. *H. thebaica* is the doom palm.

hy-phær'e-sis (hī-fĕr'ē-sĭs; -fē'rē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ὑφαίρεσις*, fr. *ὑφαιρεῖν* to take away from under; *ὑπό* under + *αἱρεῖν* to take.] *Philol.* Omission of a letter or syllable from the body of a word.

hy'phal (hī'făl), *a. Bot.* Of, or of the nature of, a hypha.

hy'phen (hī'fĕn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὑφέν*, fr. *ὑφ'* *ἓν* under one, into one, together, fr. *ὑπό* under + *ἕν*, neut. of *εἷς* one, akin to L. *semper* always. See HYPO-.] *Print.* A mark or short dash, thus [-], placed at the end of a line which terminates with a syllable of a word, the remainder of which is carried to the next line; or between the parts of a compound word, as in *five-leaved, clear-headed.* It is also sometimes used to show the syllables of words.

☞ In this Dictionary a heavy-faced hyphen [-] indicates hyphenation of compound words, and a light hyphen [-] indicates syllabication, as in **able–bodied-ness.**

hy'phen, *v. t.;* -PHENED (-fĕnd); -PHEN-ING. To connect or mark with a hyphen, as two words or the parts of a word.

hy'phen-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* HY'PHEN-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); HY'PHEN-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To hyphen. — **hy'phen-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

hy-phen'ic (hī-fĕn'ĭk), *a.* Pert. or relating to hyphens.

hy'phen-ize (hī'fĕn-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To hyphen. — **hy'phen-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

hy'pho-drome (hī'fō-drōm), *a.* [Gr. *ὑφή* a web + *-drome.*] *Bot.* Running through the tissues; — said of a form of nervation in certain thick coriaceous leaves in which the veins are not visible on the surface.

hy-pid'i-o-mor'phic (hī-pĭd'ĭ-ō-môr'fĭk), *a. Petrog.* Partially idiomorphic; — said of a rock a portion only of whose constituents have a distinct crystalline form. — **hy-pid'i-o-mor'phi-cal-ly** (-fĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

hyp'i-no'sis (hĭp'ĭ-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL; *hypo-* + Gr. *ἴς*, *ἰνός*, strength, fiber.] *Med.* A diminution in the normal amount of fibrin present in the blood. — **hyp'i-not'ic** (-nŏt'ĭk), *a.*

Hyp-na'ce-æ (hĭp-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Hypnum* + *-aceæ.*] *Bot.* A very large family of pleurocarpous mosses including numerous genera. They grow usually in dense mats, and vary widely in the shape and structure of the sporogonium; in general, however, the capsules are asymmetrical. — **hyp-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

hyp'na-gog'ic (hĭp'nȧ-gŏj'ĭk), *a.* [*hypno-* + Gr. *ἀγωγός* leading.] Characteristic of partial sleep; esp., designating, or pert. to, visual images occurring to one falling asleep.

hyp'nal (hĭp'năl), *n.* [Gr. *ὕπνος* sleep.] *Pharm.* A compound formed by the action of antipyrine on chloral hydrate, used in medicine as a sedative.

hyp'nic (hĭp'nĭk), *a* [Gr. *ὑπνικός*.] *Med.* Tending to produce sleep; soporific. — *n.* A soporific.

hyp'no- (hĭp'nō-), **hypn-.** Combining form from Greek *ὕπνος*, *sleep*; as, *hypnospore*, *hypnagogic*; — sometimes used specif. to signify *hypnotism*; as, *hypnogenesis.*

hyp'no-et'ic (-ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Prob. *hypo-* + *noetic.*] Of or pert. to mental processes of a logical form or nature, but not involving consciousness of logic nor effort to think logically.

hyp'no-gen'e-sis (hĭp'nō-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [*hypno-* + *-genesis.*] The production of the hypnotic state.

hyp'no-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk) } *a.* **a** Tending to produce
hyp'no-ge-net'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } sleep. **b** Inducing hypnotism; hypnogenic.

hyp'no-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*hypno-* + *-genic.*] *Physiol.* Relating to the production of hypnotic sleep; as, the so-called *hypnogenic* pressure points, pressure upon which is said to cause an attack of hypnotic sleep.

hyp'noid (hĭp'noid), *a.* [*hypnosis* + *-oid.*] Tending toward or resembling hypnosis; having a more or less hypnotic form or character.

hyp-nol'o-gy (hĭp-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*hypno-* + *-logy.*] That branch of science which treats of sleep, esp. of hypnotic sleep. — **hyp'no-log'ic** (hĭp'nō-lŏj'ĭk), **hyp'no-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hyp-nol'o-gist** (hĭp-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

Hyp'nos (hĭp'nŏs), **Hyp'nus** (-nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Ὕπνος* Sleep, a personification.] *Gr. Myth.* The god of sleep, identified with Somnus See SOMNUS.

hyp'no-scope (hĭp'nō-skōp), *n.* [*hypno-* + *-scope.*] *Physiol.* An instrument for ascertaining the susceptibility of a person to hypnotic influences.

hyp-no'sis (hĭp-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See HYPNOTIC.] **1.** Supervention of sleep.

2. The condition of being hypnotized. See HYPNOTISM.

hy'per-leu'co-cy-to'sis, *n* [NL.] *Med.* Extreme leucocytosis.

hy'per-li-thu'ri-a, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Extreme lithuria

hy'per-mas'ti-a (hī'pĕr-măs'tĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. *μαστός* breast.] Excessive development of the breasts.

hy'per-ma-ture', *a. Med.* Overripe; — said of a cataract.

hy'per-met'a-mor'phism (hī'pĕr-mĕt'*ȧ*-môr'fĭz'm), *n. Zool.* Hypermetamorphosis.

hy'per-met'a-mor-phot'ic (-môr-fŏt'ĭk), *a. Zool.* Hypermetamorphic. *Rare.*

hy'per-met'a-phor'i-cal (-fŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* See HYPER-.

hy-per'me-ta-ron (hī'pûr'mĕ-trŏn), *n. Gr. & Lat. Pros* = HYPERMETER b.

hy'perm-ne'si-a (hī'pĕrm-nē'sĭ-*ȧ*; zĭ-*ȧ*), **hy'perm-ne'sis** (-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. *μνᾶσθαι* to remember.] *Med.* Abnormally acute memory.

hy'per-myr'i-o-ra'ma, *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *myriorama.*] A show or exhibition having a great number of scenes or views.

hy'per-neph-ro'ma (hī'pĕr-nĕf-rō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *nephro-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor developed from suprarenal tissue.

hy'per-nic (hī'pĕr-nĭk), *n.* Nicaragua wood or any similar dyewood or extract. *Dyers' Cant, U. S.* [HYPER-.]

hy'per-ni-trog'e-nous, *a.* See
hy'per-no'mi-an (hī'pĕr-nō'mĭ-ăn), *a* [Gr. *ὑπέρνομος* transgressing the law; *ὑπέρ* above + *νόμος* law.] Above or beyond the control of law. *Rare*

hy'per-o-nych'i-a (-ō-nĭk'ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *onychia.*] Excessive growth of the nails.

hy'per-o'on (-ō'ŏn), *n.; pl.* **-OA** (-*ȧ*). [Gr. *ὑπερῷον*, neut. of *ὑπερῷος* being above] *Gr. Antiq.* An upper story, as a temple gallery.

hy'per-ope (hī'pĕr-ōp), **hy'per-o'pi-a** (-ō'pĭ-*ȧ*), *n.*, **hy'per-op'ic** (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*hyper-* + Gr. *ὤψ*, *ὠπός*, eye.] = HYPERMETROPE, etc.

hy'per-o-rex'i-a (-ō-rĕk'sĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL. See HYPER-; OREXIS] *Med.* Excessive appetite.

hy'per-or-gan'ic, *a* See HYPER-.

hy'per-or'tho-dox'y, *n.* See
hy'per-or'thog-nath'ic, *a.*, **-thog'na-thy,** *n.* See HYPER-.

hy'per-os'mi-a (hī'pĕr-ŏz'mĭ-*ȧ*; -ŏs'mĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. *ὀσμή* a smell.] *Med.* Extreme acuteness of the sense of smell. [PER-.]

hy'per-ox'i-da'tion, *n.* See HY-
hy'per-ox'ide (hī'pĕr-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* A peroxide *Archaic.*

hy'per-ox'y-gen-ate, -gen-ize, *v.*, **-gen-a'tion,** *n* ; etc. See HYPER-.

hy'per-ox'y-mu'ri-ate, *n. Chem.* A perchlorate. *Obs.* — **hy'per-ox'y-mu'ri-at'ic,** *a. Obs.*

hy-per'per (hī-pûr'pĕr), *n.* [LL. *hyperperum*, Gr. *ὑπερπύρυον*; *ὑπέρ* above + *πῦρ* fire; — because ruddy.] *Numis.* A gold coin, the solidus (which see).

hy'per-per'son-al, *a.* See HYPER-.

hy'per-pha-lan'ge-al (hī'pĕr-fā-lăn'jē-ăl), *n. Zool.* Having more than the usual number of phalanges. — **hy'per pha-lan'gism** (-jĭz'm), *n.*

hy'per-pha-ryn'ge-al, *a.* Epipharyngeal. *Rare.*

hy'per-pha'si-a (hī'pĕr-fā'zhĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid volubility; excessive talking. — **hy'per-phas'ic** (-fāz'ĭk; -fā'zĭk), *a.*

hy'per-phys'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HYPERPHYSICAL.

hy'per-phys'ics, *n.* Science of hyperphysical objects. [PER-.]

hy'per-plas'y-rhine, *a.* See HY-
hy'per-pres'by-a (-sĕz'ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Hypermetropia.

hy'per-psel'a-phe'si-a (-sĕl'*ȧ*-fē'sĭ-*ȧ*; -zĭ-*ȧ*), *n* [NL ; *hyper-* + Gr. *ψηλάφησις* a touching.] *Med.* Excessive tactile sensibility. [See HYPER-.]

hy'per-pul'mo-na-ry, *a. Zool*
hy'per-pur'iat, *n.* See HYPER-.

hy'per-res'o-nance, *n. Med* Excessive resonance on percussion. — **hy'per-res'o-nant,** *a.*

hy'per-rhyth'mi-cal, *a.* Hypermetrical *Rare.* [PER-.]

hy'per-se-cre'tion, *n.* See HY-
hy'per-sen'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* See HYPERÆSTHESIA.

hy'per-sen'si-tive, *a.* See HY-
hy'per-sen'si-tive-ness, *n.*

hy'per-sthe'nite (hī'pĕr-sthē'nīt), *n.* [See HYPERSTHENE.] *Petrog.* = NORITE.

hy'per-ten'sion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* See HYPER-.

hy'per-ther'mal-ge'si-a (-thûr'măl-jē'sĭ-*ȧ*; -zĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *thermal* + *algesia.*] *Med.* Abnormal sensitiveness to heat.

hy'per-ther'mi-a (-thûr'mĭ-*ȧ*), **hy'per-ther'my** (-thûr'mĭ), *n.* [NL. *hyperthermia*; Gr. *ὑπέρθερμος* overwarm; *ὑπέρ* above + *θερμός* hot.] *Med.* Excessive rise of temperature. — **hy'per-ther'mal** (-thûr'măl), *a.*

hy-per'the-sis (hī-pûr'thē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπέρθεσις* a transposition; *ὑπέρ* over + *θεσις* placing.] *a Gr. & Lat. Pros.* An interchange of position between a successive long and short syllable in a logaœdic series. *b Philol* Transposition, or metathesis, of letters. — **hy'per-thet'ic** (hī'pĕr-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

hy'per-thet'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπερθενικός*; *ὑπέρ* + *τιθέναι* to place] Hyperbolical. *Obs.*

hy'per-thy'mi-za'tion (-thĭ'mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [*hyper-* + Gr. *θύμος* thymus gland.] *Med.* Intoxication produced by excessive activity of the thymus gland.

hy'per-thy'roid-a'tion (-roid-ā'shŭn), *n.* [*hyper-* + *thyroid.*] *Med.* Morbid state due to overactivity of the thyroid gland.

hy'per-to-nic'i-ty (-tō-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n* Hypertonia.

hy'per-tox'ic, *a.* See HYPER-.

hy'per-tri-chi'a-sis (hī'pĕr-trĭ-kī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] = HYPERTRICHOSIS.

hy'per-tri-cho'sis (-trĭ-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. *τρίχωσις* growth of hair.] Excessive growth of hair.

hy'per-tri'di-men'sion-al (-trĭ'dĭ-mĕn'shŭn-ăl), *a.* See HYPER-.

hy-per'tro-phous (hī-pûr'trō-fŭs), *a. Biol.* Hypertrophic *R.*

hy'per-u-re'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Excessive urination.

hy'per-u'ri-cæ'mi-a (hī'pĕr-ū'rĭ-sē'mĭ-*ȧ*), *or* **-ce'mi-a,** *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + *uric* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* Excess of uric acid in the blood.

hy'per-vas'cu-lar, *a.* See HYPER-. — **hy'per-vas'cu-lar'i-ty,** *n.*

hyp'es-the'si-a Var. of HYPERÆSTHESIA.

hy-pe'thral, *a.* Hypæthral.

hy-phas'ma (hī-făz'mȧ), *n* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑφασμα* a thing woven.] *Bot.* A sterile mycelium *Obs*

hyph'e-ar, *n.* [Gr *ὕφεαρ*] A kind of mistletoe *Obs.*

hyp'he-do'ni-a (hĭp'hē-dō'nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. *ἡδονή* pleasure.] Morbid diminution of the feeling of pleasure in sensory perceptions.

hy'phe-get'ic, *a.* [Gr. *ὑφηγητικός* fitted for guiding] Directive, or adapted to direct. *Obs.*

hy'phe'ma, hy-phe'mi-a. Vars. of HYPHÆMA, HYPHÆMIA.

hy-pher'e-sis. Var. of HYPHÆRESIS

hyp'hi-dro'sis (hĭp'hĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormally slight perspiration.

Hy'pho-my-ce'tes (hī'fō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *ὑφή* a web + *-mycetes.*] *Bot.* Syn. of MONILIALES. — **hy'pho-my-ce'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

hy'pho-stro'ma, *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ὑφή* a web + *στρῶμα* a bed.] *Bot.* A mycelium. *Obs.*

hypn-. See HYPNO-.

hyp'næs-the'sis, *or* **-nes-the'sis** [hĭp'nĕs-thē'sĭs), *n.* [NL. *hypno-* + *æsthesis.*] Dulled sensibility. — **hyp'næs-thet'ic, hyp'nes-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

hyp'na-le, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὑπναλέος* sending to sleep, *ὕπνος* sleep.] A kind of adder whose bite was supposed to kill by causing sleep. *Obs.*

hyp'no-bate (hĭp'nō-bāt), *n* [*hypno-* + Gr. *βαινειν* to go.] A somnambulist. *Rare.*

hyp'no-ba'ti-a (-bā'shĭ-*ȧ*), *n* [NL., fr. *hypnobate.*] *Med.* Somnambulism.

hyp'no-cyst (hĭp'nō-sĭst), *n.* [*hypno-* + *-cyst.*] *a Bot.* = HYPNOSPORE. *b Zool.* In Protozoa, an encysted resting stage for hibernation, times of drought, etc.

hyp'no-dy (-dĭ), *n* [Gr. *ὑπνωδία* sleepiness.] *Zool.* A long resting period passed through by the larvæ or pupæ of certain insects. *b* State assumed during such a period.

hyp-nog'e-nous (hĭp-nŏj'ē-nŭs), *a*, **hyp-nog'e-ny** (-nĭ), *n.* = HYPNOGENIC, HYPNOGENESIS.

hyp'noid (hĭp'noid), *a* [*Hypnum* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pert. to, or resembling, mosses of the genus *Hypnum* or its allies.

hyp'no-lep'sis (hĭp'nō-lĕp'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hypno-* + Gr. *λῆψις* a seizing] Morbid sleepiness.

hyp'none (hĭp'nōn), *n* [F. See HYPNO-; 1st -ONE] *Pharm* = ACETOPHENONE.

hyp'no-pho'bi-a, *n.* [NL.; *hypno-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid fear of sleep — **hyp'no-pho'bic** (-fō'bĭk; -fŏb'ĭk), *a.* — **hyp'no-pho'by** (hĭp'nō-fō'bĭ; hĭp-nŏf'ō-bĭ), *n.*

hyp'no-sperm, *n.* [*hypno-* + *-sperm.*] *Bot.* A hypnospore

hyp'no-spo-ran'gi-um, *n.* [NL. See HYPNOSPORE, SPORANGIUM.] *Bot.* A sporangium containing hypnospores. *Rare.*

hyp'no-spore, *n.* [*hypno-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* A resting spore; specif., in certain algæ, as *Sphœroyra*, a zygospore which remains quiescent through the

hyp'no-ther'a-py (hĭp'nō-thĕr'ă-pĭ), *n.* [*hypno-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* The treatment of disease by hypnotism.

hyp-not'ic (hĭp-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπνωτικός* inclined to sleep, putting to sleep, fr. *ὑπνοῦν* to lull to sleep, fr. *ὕπνος* sleep; akin to L. *somnus*, and E. *somnolent:* cf. F. *hypnotique.*] **1.** Tending to produce sleep; soporific. **2.** Of or pert. to hypnotism; in a state of hypnotism; liable to hypnotism; as, a *hypnotic* state or subject.

hyp-not'ic, *n.* **1.** Any agent that produces, or tends to produce, sleep; an opiate; a soporific; a narcotic. **2.** A person who exhibits the phenomena of, or is subject to, hypnotism.

hyp'no-tism (hĭp'nō-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ὕπνος* sleep See HYPNOTIC.] The induction of a state resembling sleep or somnambulism, which is called hypnosis, or hypnotic sleep; also, loosely, the induced state, hypnosis. Hypnosis is a state resembling normal sleep in many particulars, differing from it esp. in a greater rapidity of pulse and respiration; in a tendency to general anæsthesia; in a marked susceptibility to vasomotor changes, as in the functioning of organs; and in an extreme suggestibility, rendering the person in the hypnotic state amenable not only to suggestions affecting volitional activities, but to such vasomotor changes as the raising of blisters or such functionings as the induction of lactation. Suggestions made to a hypnotized person to be acted upon during waking hours are called **posthypnotic suggestions.** Normally the person awakened from hypnosis does not remember what has occurred during the sleep, although this memory may be brought about by posthypnotic suggestion. Hypnosis is induced either physiologically (as by repeated stimulation of reflexes) or by suggestion, ordinarily operative only upon a willing patient. Self-suggestion is capable of producing **self-hypnotism,** or **autohypnotism.** There are degrees of hypnosis which have been characterized as **lethargic, cataleptic,** and **somnambulistic, hypnosis,** and again simply as light and heavy hypnotic sleep, with corresponding variation in suggestibility.

hyp'no-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who practices, or advocates the use of, hypnotism.

hyp'no-tis'tic(-tĭs'tĭk),*a.* Pert. to, or inducing, hypnotism.

hyp'no-tize (-tīz), *v. t.;* HYP'NO-TIZED (-tīzd); HYP'NO-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To induce hypnotism in; to place in a state of hypnotism. — **hyp'no-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **hyp'no-tiz'er** (-tīz'ẽr), *n.*

hyp'no-toid (-toid), *a.* [See HYPNOTISM; -OID.] Resembling, or resulting from, hypnotism.

Hyp'num (hĭp'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὕπνον* moss.] *Bot.* A genus of mosses, typifying the family Hypnaceæ, formerly treated as a huge aggregate of more or less well-defined groups now regarded as distinct genera. It is characterized by the secund leaves and pinnate branching. *H. crista-castrensis,* the plume moss, is a familiar species.

hy'po (hī'pō), *n* [Abbr. from *hyposulphite.*] *Photog.* Sodium hyposulphite, or thiosulphate, a solution of which is used as a fixing agent.

hy'po- (hī'pō-; hĭp'ō-; *see note below*), **hyp-.** [Gr. *ὑπό* under, beneath; akin to L. *sub.* See SUB-.] A prefix signifying a *less quantity,* or a *low state* or *deficient degree,* of that denoted by the word with which it is joined, or position *under* or *beneath;* specif., *Chem.,* indicating a lower state of oxidation, or a low (usually, the lowest) position in a series of compounds; as, *hypo*chlorous acid See ACID.

☞ The reference "See HYPO-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *hypo-,* if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

☞ The etymological pronunciation is hĭp'ō- (the *y* being short in Greek and Latin), and all words compounded with this prefix were, until comparatively recently, given the short sound in pronouncing dictionaries of English. The best current usage, however, while retaining the short sound in many older words, as *hyp'o-crite, hy-poc'ri-sy,* etc., and dividing more or less evenly on others, as *hyp'o-chon'dri-ac, hy-pob'o-le,* etc., almost universally prefers the long sound in recent words, esp. in scientific terminology, as in *hī'po-der'mic, hī'po-phos'phite, hī-pog'e-nous,* etc.

hy'po-bas'al (-bās'ăl), *a. Bot.* Below the basal wall; specif., pert. to the lower segment of a developing oöspore or proembryo, which gives rise to the root. Cf. EPIBASAL.

hy'po-blast (hī'pō-blăst; hĭp'ō-), *n.* [*hypo-* + *-blast.*] **1.** *Embryol. & Zoöl.* The inner or lower layer of the blastoderm; the inner of the germ layers of the embryo; the endoderm. See GERM LAYER, ENDODERM. **2.** *Bot.* The cotyledon of a grass. *Obs.*

hy'po-blas'tic (-blăs'tĭk), *a. Embryol. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the hypoblast; endodermal.

hy-pob'o-le (hī-pŏb'ō-lē; hī-), *n.* [Gr. *ὑποβολή* a throwing under, a suggesting; *ὑπό* under + *βάλλειν* to throw.] *Rhet.* A figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make against the argument, or in favor of the opposite side, each of them being refuted in order.

hy'po-bran'chi-al (hī'pō-brăn'kĭ-ăl; hĭp'ō- ; *see* HYPO-), *a. Zoöl.* **1.** Below the gills; pert. to the ventral wall of the pharynx; specif., in the tunicates and lancelets, pert. to the endostyle. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, the segment between the basibranchial and the ceratobranchialin a branchial arch.

hy'po-bran'chi-al (hī'pō-brăn'kĭ-ăl; hĭp'ō- ; *see* HYPO-), *n.* A hypobranchial bone or cartilage.

hy'po-bro'mous (-brō'mŭs), *a.* [See HYPO-; BROMINE.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, HBrO, derived from bromine, and resembling hypochlorous acid. Both the acid and its salts, the **hy'po-bro'mites** (-mīts), are very unstable and are not known in a pure state.

hy'po-bu'li-a (-bōō'lĭ-ă ; -bū'lĭ-a), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + root of Gr. *βούλεσθαι* to will.] *Med.* Defective power of will; inability to decide, or want of power of motor innervation.

hy'po-caust (hĭp'ō-kŏst ; hī'pō- ; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [L. *hypocaustum,* Gr. *ὑπόκαυστον* ; *ὑπό* under + *καιειν* to burn.] *Anc. Arch.* A series of small chambers and flues of tiles or other masonry through which the heat of a fire was distributed to rooms.

hy'po-cen'trum (hī'pō-sĕn'trŭm ; hĭp'ō- ; *see* HYPO-), *n.* ; *pl.* -TRA (-tră). [NL.; *hypo-* + *centrum.*] In many vertebrates (as certain fishes, stegocephalians, and primitive reptiles) which have the vertebræ composed of distinct pieces, a ventral piece of the body of a vertebra, usually wedge-shaped or horseshoe-shaped, consisting of the fused basiventral arcualia. It is also termed *intercentrum* (which see).

hy'po-chlor'hy'dri-a (-klōr'hī'drĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL. See HYPO-; CHLORHYDRIC.] *Med.* Deficiency of chlorhydric (hydrochloric) acid in the gastric juice.

hy'po-chlo'rous (-klō'rŭs; 201), *a.* [*hypo-* + *chlorous.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, HClO, obtained in the form of an aqueous solution by the action of chlorine on mercurous oxide and water, and otherwise. Hypochlorous acid acts as an oxidizing and bleaching agent. Its salts, the **hy'po-chlo'rites** (-rīts), are also easily decomposed.

hy'po-chon'dri-a (hī'pō-kŏn'drĭ-*ă* ; hĭ'pō- ; 277 : *see* HYPO-), *n.* [L., pl., the abdomen, supposed formerly to be the seat of hypochondria, fr. Gr. *ὑποχόνδρια,* pl. fr. *ὑποχόνδριος,* a., under the cartilage of the breastbone ; *ὑπό* under + *χόνδρος* cartilage. Cf. HIP, HYP, HYPO hypochondria.] **1.** Morbid depression of mind or spirits; specif., *Med.,* a mental disorder characterized by morbid anxiety as to the patient's health, often associated with simulation of diseases and frequently developing into melancholia. **2.** *pl.* of HYPOCHONDRIUM.

hy'po-chon'dri-ac (-ăk), *a.* [Gr. *ὑποχονδριακός* affected in the hypochondrium : cf. F. *hypocondriaque,* formerly spelt *hypochondriaque.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Below the costal cartilages; pertaining to the hypochondriac regions. **2.** *Med.* Affected, characterized, or produced, by hypochondriasis.

hypochondriac region *or* **area,** *Anat.,* a region on either side of the abdomen beside the epigastric, and above the lumbar, region. See ABDOMINAL REGION.

hy'po-chon'dri-ac, *n.* A person affected with hypochondria

hy'po-chon'dri'a-sis (-kŏn-drĭ'ă-sĭs), *n.* [NL. See HYPOCHONDRIA.] *Med.* Hypochondria in its pathological aspect.

hy'po-chon'dri-um (-kŏn'drĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -DRIA (-ă). [NL. See HYPOCHONDRIA.] *Anat.* Either hypochondriac region.

hyp'o-cist (hĭp'ō-sĭst ; hĭ'pō-sĭst ; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [Gr. *ὑποκιστις* a plant growing on the roots of the cistus] An astringent inspissated juice obtained from the fruit of a plant (*Cytinus hypocistis*) parasitic on the roots of the cistus, a small European shrub.

hy'po-clei'di-um (hī'pō-klī'dĭ-ŭm ; hĭp'ō- ; *see* HYPO-), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ă). [NL.; *hypo-* + Gr. *κλειδιον* a little key.] *Zoöl.* A median process on the wishbone of many birds, which is often connected with the sternum by a ligament, or ossified with it. — **hy'po-clei'di-an** (-ăn), *a.*

hy'po-cor'a-coid (-kŏr'*a*-koid), *a. Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, the lower of two bones at the base of the pectoral fin, attached behind the clavicle. It is regarded by some as representing the coracoid of the higher vertebrates and called simply *coracoid.* Cf. HYPERCORACOID. — *n.* A hypocoracoid bone.

hy'po-co-ris'tic (hĭp'ō-kō-rĭs'tĭk ; hī'pō- ; *see* HYPO-), **hy'po-co-ris'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *ὑποκοριστικός* ; *ὑπό* under + *κορίζεσθαι* to caress.] Endearing; diminutive; as, the *hypocoristic* form of a name. — **hyp'o-co-ris'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hy'po-cot'yl (hī'pō-kŏt'ĭl; hĭp'ō- ; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [*hypo-* + *cotyledon.*] *Bot.* That portion of the stem or axis below the cotyledons in the embryo of a seed plant. Cf. EPICOTYL ; see also SEEDLING, *Illust.* — **hy'po-cot'y-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

hy'po-cot'y-le'don-a-ry (-kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn-ă-rĭ; -lēd'ō-nă-rĭ ; see HYPO-), *a. Bot.* Below the cotyledons.

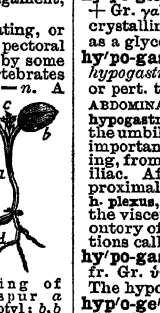

Seedling of Larkspur *a* Hypocotyl; *b, b* Cotyledons; *c* Plumule; *d* Roots.

hy'po-cra-ter'i-mor'phous (-kră-tĕr'ĭ-môr'fŭs), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. *κρατήρ* cup + *-morphous.*] *Bot.* Salver-shaped; having a corolla with a slender tube and spreading border, as that of the phlox.

Hypocraterimorphous Corolla of *Lychnis.*

hy-poc'ri-sy (hĭ-pŏk'rĭ-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [ME. *ipocrisie, ypocrisie,* OF. *hypocrisie, ypocrisie,* F. *hypocrisie,* L. *hypocrisis,* fr. Gr. *ὑπόκρισις* the playing a part on the stage, simulation, outward show, fr. *ὑποκρίνεσθαι* to answer on the stage, play a part ; *ὑπό* + *κρίνειν* to decide; in middle voice, to dispute. See HYPO-; CRITIC.] Act or practice of feigning to be what one is not, or to feel what one does not feel; esp., the false assumption of an appearance of virtue or religion; canting simulation of goodness.

Hypocrisy is the homage vice pays to virtue. *La Rochefoucauld (Trans.).*

Syn. — See SIMULATION.

hyp'o-crite (hĭp'ō-krĭt), *n.* [ME. *ipocrite, ypocrite,* OF. *ipocrite, ypocrite,* F. *hypocrite,* fr. L. *hypocrita,* Gr. *ὑποκριτής* one who plays a part on the stage, a dissembler, feigner. See HYPOCRISY.] One who plays a part; esp., one who, for the purpose of winning approbation or favor, feigns to be other and better than he is; a false pretender to virtue or piety; one who simulates virtue or piety.

I dare swear he is no *hypocrite,* but prays from his heart. *Shak.*

Syn. — Deceiver, pretender, cheat, dissembler.

hyp'o-crit'i-cal (-krĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *ὑποκριτικός.*] Of or pert. to a hypocrite or hypocrisy; as, a *hypocritical* person or look. — **hyp'o-crit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hyp'po-cy'cloid (hĭ'pō-sī'kloid ; hĭp'ō- , 277 : *see* HYPO-), *n. Geom.* A kind of roulette. See EPICYCLOID. — **hy'po-cy-cloi'dal** (-sī-kloi'dăl), *adv.*

hy'po-cys-tot'o-my (-sĭs-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n. Surg.* The operation of opening the bladder through the perineum.

hy'po-der'ma (-dûr'mă), *n.* [NL. ; *hypo-* + *derma.*] **1.** *Bot.* Any layer of tissue situated beneath the epidermis, and serving to strengthen the latter. In seed plants it is usually developed as *collenchyma.* **2.** *Zool.* = HYPODERMIS a.

hy'po-der'mal (hĭ'pō-dûr'măl ; hĭp'ō- ; *see* HYPO-), *a.* **1.** *Zoöl. & Bot.* Hypodermic. **2.** *Bot.* a Pertaining to the hypoderma. b Situated beneath the epidermis; as, a *hypodermal* gland.

hy'po-der'mic (-dûr'mĭk ; 277 : *see* HYPO-), *a.* [See HYPODERMA.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the parts under the skin. **2.** *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the hypodermis.

hypodermic injection, *Med.,* an injection made into the subcutaneous tissues. — **h. medication,** application of remedies under the epidermis. — **h. syringe,** a small syringe with a hollow needlelike point, used in hypodermic medication.

hy'po-der'mic, *n.* A hypodermic injection.

hy'po-der'mis (-mĭs), *n.* [NL. See HYPO-; DERMA.] *Zoöl.* **a** The cellular layer which lies beneath, and which secretes, the chitinous cuticle of arthropods, annelids, and some other invertebrates. **b** The hypoblast. *Rare.*

hy'po-der-moc'ly-sis (hĭ'pō-dẽr-mŏk'lĭ-sĭs ; hĭp'ō-), *n.* [NL. ; *hypo-* + *dermo-* + Gr. *κλύσις* a washing.] *Med.* Subcutaneous injection of a saline solution to replace sudden loss of fluid in the body, as in cholera or hemorrhage.

hy'po-der-mo'sis (-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *hypo-* + *dermo-* + *-osis.*] *Veter.* Condition of being infested with warbles.

hy'po-di-crot'ic (-dī-krŏt'ĭk) } *a. Physiol.* Exhibiting
hy'po-di'cro-tous (-dī'krō-tŭs) } retarded dicrotism.

hy'po-eu-tec'tic (-ū-tĕk'tĭk), *a. Phys. Chem.* Containing carbon in smaller proportion than that (about 0.90 per cent) corresponding to the eutectic ; — said of steels.

hy'po-gæ'ic (hī'pō-jē'ĭk ; hĭp'ō- ; *see* HYPO-), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. *γαῖα, γῆ,* earth.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_{18}H_{30}O_2$, of the acrylic acid series, found as a glyceride in the oil of the peanut (*Arachis hypogæa*).

hy'po-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk ; 277 : *see* HYPO-), *a.* [Cf. F. *hypogastrique.* See HYPOGASTRIUM.] *Anat.* Designating, or pert. to, the lower median region of the abdomen. See ABDOMINAL REGIONS.

hypogastric artery, *Embryol.,* the intra-abdominal part of the umbilical artery of the mammalian fetus. It is the most important branch of the internal iliac, in the fetus appearing, from its size, as the main continuation of the common iliac. After birth it degenerates into a fibrous cord, the proximal part functioning as an artery of the bladder. — **h. plexus,** *Anat.,* the sympathetic nerve plexus supplying the viscera of the pelvis. Situated in front of the promontory of the sacrum, it extends down into two lateral portions called the **inferior hypogastric,** or **pelvic, plexuses.**

hy'po-gas'tri-um (-trĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -TRIA (-ă). [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑπογάστριον* ; *ὑπό* under + *γαστήρ* belly.] *Anat.* The hypogastric region. See ABDOMINAL REGIONS.

hyp'o-ge'al (hĭp'ō-jē'ăl ; hĭ'pō- ; *see* HYPO-), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. *γῆ* the earth.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or occurring in, the interior of the earth; subterranean; as, *hypogeal* forces. **2.** *Bot.* Hypogeous.

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winter. — **hyp'no-spor'ic** (hĭp'-nō-spŏr'ĭk), *a.* [NOTIC.] **hyp-not'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* of HYP-**hyp'no-tiz'a-ble** (hĭp'nō-tīz'ă-bl), *a.* See -ABLE. — **hyp'no-tiz'a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **Hyp'nus** (hĭp'nŭs), *n. Gr. Myth.* = HYPNOS [dria **hy'po** (hī'pō), *n.* Hypochon-**hy'po-a-cid'i-ty** (hī'pō-ă-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ ; hĭp'ō-), *n.* See HYPO-. **hyp'o-æ-o'li-an** (hĭp'ō-ē-ō'lĭ-ăn ; hĭ'pō- ; *see* HYPO-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *Æolian*] *Music.* See MODE, I a (2). **hyp'o-as-the'si-a,** *or* **-es-the'si-a** (-ăs-thē'sĭ-ă ; -zhĭ-ă). Var. of HYPÆSTHESIA. **hy'po-a'ri-an** (hī'pō-ā'rĭ-ăn ; hĭp'ō-), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIA (-ă) [NL. ; *hypo-* + Gr. *ᾠάριον* a little egg.] *Zoöl.* An oval lobe beneath each of the optic lobes in most teleosts. — **hy'po-a'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* **hy'po-ben'thos,** *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *benthos.*] The fauna of the deep sea (below 500 fathoms). **Hy'po-bran'chi-a** (hĭ'pō-brăn'kĭ-ă ; hĭp'ō-), **Hy'po-bran'chi-a'ta** (-ā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYPO- ; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* The Inferobranchiata. **hy'po-bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.* & *n.* **hy'po-car'po-ge'an** (-kär'pō-jē'ăn), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. *καρπός* + *γε-* + *-an.*] *Bot.* = HYPOGEOUS. **hy'po-ca-thar'sis**(-kă-thär'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *hypo-* + *catharsis.*] *Med.* Slight purgation. — **hy'po-ca-thar'tic** (-tĭk), *a.* **hyp'o-chil** (hĭp'ō-kĭl ; hĭ'pō-), **hy'po-chil'i-um** (hĭ'pō-kĭ-lĭ'ĭ-ŭm ; hĭp'ō-), *n.* [NL. *hypochilium ; hypo-* + Gr. *χεῖλος* lip.] *Bot.* The lower part of the labellum in certain orchids. *R.* **hy'po-chlo'ric** (hĭ'pō-klō'rĭk ; hĭp'ō-), *a.* See CHLORINE DIOXIDE. **hyp'o-chon'der, hyp'o-chon'dre** (hĭp'ō-kŏn'dẽr; hĭ'pō-), *n.* Hypochondrium. *Obs.* **hyp'o-chon-dri'a-cal** (-kŏn-drĭ'ă-kăl), *a. Med.* = HYPOCHONDRIAC, 2. — **hyp'o-chon-dri'a-cal-ly,** *adv.* **hyp'o-chon-dri'a-cism** (-sĭz'm), *n. Med.* Hypochondria. *Rare.* **hyp'o-chon'dri-al** (-kŏn'drĭ-ăl), *a.* Hypochondriac **hyp'o-chon'dri-asm** (-ăz'm), *n Med* Hypochondria. *Rare.* **hyp'o-chon'dri-ast** (-ăst), *n.* A hypochondriac. **hyp'o-chon'dry,** *n.* [Cf. F. *hypochondrie.*] Hypochondriasis; hypochondria. *Obs.* **hy'po-chor'dal** (hī'pō-kôr'dăl ; hĭp'ō-), *a. Zool.* Ventral to the notochord. See EPICHORDAL. **hy'po-chro'mi-a** (-krō'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; *hypo-* + Gr. *χρῶμα* color.] *Med.* Deficiency in pigmentation. **hy'po-chro'sis** (-krō'sĭs), *n* [NL ; *hypo-* + Gr. *χρῶσις* a coloring.] *Med* Anæmia due to lack of hæmoglobin. **hy'po-chy'li-a** (-kī'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *hypo-* + *chyle* + *-ia.*] *Med.* Deficiency of chyle. **hy'po-cis'tis** (hĭp'ō-sĭs'tĭs), *n.* Hypocist. *Obs.* **hy'po-cli'di-um,** **hy'po-cli'di-an.** Vars. of HYPOCLEIDIUM, HYPOCLEIDIAN. [anha. *Obs.* **hy'po-co'cho-a'na,** *n.* Ipecacuanha. **hy'po-con.** Short for HYPOCHONDRIA. *Obs.* **hy'po-cone,** *n. Zoöl* The principal postero-internal cusp of a mammalian upper molar. The corresponding cusp of a lower molar, called **hy'po-con'id** (hī'pō-kŏn'ĭd ; hĭp'ō-), is the postero-external. See TRITUBERCULY. **hy'po-con'ule** (-kŏn'ūl), *n* [*hypocone* + *-ule.*] = HYPOSTYLE **hy'po-con'u-lid** (-ū-lĭd), *n. Zool.* The cusp of the talonid of a molar between the hypoconid and entoconid, and corresponding to the hypostyle of the talon. **hy'po-cot'y-le'don-ous** (hī'pō-kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn-ŭs; -lēd'ŭn-ŭs; hĭp'ō-), *a. Bot.* Hypocotyledonary. **hyp'o-cras.** + HIPPOCRAS. **hy'po-cra'ter** (hĭp'ō-krā'tẽr ; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [Gr. *ὑποκρατήριον.*] *Class. Archæol.* A stand or foot for supporting a crater or similar vase. **hy'po-cra-ter'i-form** (hĭ'pō-krā-tẽr'ĭ-fôrm ; hĭp'ō- ; *see* HYPO-), *a. Bot* Hypocraterimorphous **Hy'po-cre-a'les** (-krē-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the genus *Hypocrea* ; Gr. *ὑπο* under + *κρέας* flesh] *Bot.* A small order of parasitic ascomycetous fungi. **Hyp'o-crene.** + HIPPOCRENE. **hy'poc'ri-fy** (hĭ-pŏk'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* & *i* To display or cause to display hypocrisy *Obs.* **hy'poc'ri-sis** (-sĭs), *n.* [L.] Hypocrisy. *Rare.* [*Obs.*] **hy'po-crism,** *n* Hypocrisy. **hy'po-crit.** Hypocrite. *Ref. Sp.* **hy-poc'ri-tal** (hĭ-pŏk'rĭ-tăl), *a* Hypocritical *Obs. or R.* **hy'po-crite-ly,** *a* Hypocritical. — *adv.* Hypocritically. — **hyp'o-crite-ness,** *n. All Rare* **hyp'o-crit'ic** (hĭp'ō-krĭt'ĭk), *a* Hypocritical. *Rare.* [*Obs.*] **hyp'o-crit'ish,** *a.* Hypocritical. **hyp'o-crize** (hĭp'ō-krīz), *v. i.* [OF. *hypocriser.*] To act hypocritically. *Rare.* **hy'po-crys'tal-line** (hĭ'pō-krĭs'tăl-ĭn ; -ĭn ; hĭp'ō-), *a. Petrog.* Hemicrystalline. **hy'po-cy'cle** (hĭ'pō-sī'k'l ; hĭp'ō-), *n. Math* A hypocycloid. **hy'po-cy-to'sis** (-sī-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *hypo-* + *cyto-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Anæmia due to deficiency of corpuscles in the blood **hy'po-dac'ty-lum** (-dăk'tĭ-lŭm), *n.* [NL. ; *hypo-* + Gr. *δάκτυλος* a finger, toe.] *Zool.* The under side of the toes of a bird. **hy'po-derm** (hĭ'pō-dûrm ; hĭp'ō-), *n.* [*hypo-* + *-derm.*] **1.** *Zoöl* a = HYPOBLAST b = HYPODERMIS a. **2.** *Bot* = HYPODERMA. **hy'po-der-mat'ic** (-dẽr-măt'ĭk), *a.* Hypodermic — **hy'po-der-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **hy'po-der'ma-toc'ly-sis** (-dûr'-mă-tŏk'lĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Hypodermoclysis. **hy'po-der-mat'o-my** (-dẽr-măt'-ō-mĭ), *n. [hypo-* + *dermato-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Subcutaneous incision. [Hypodermal.] **hy'po-der'mous** (-dûr'mŭs). *a.* **hyp'o-di'a-pa'son** (hĭp'ō-dī'ă-pā'zŏn ; hĭ'pō- ; *see* HYPO-), *n. Anc. Music.* An octave measured downward. **hyp'o-di'a-pen'te** (-dī'ă-pĕn'-tē), *n. Anc. Music.* A perfect fifth measured downward. **hyp'o-di-as'te-le** (-dī-ăs'tē-lē), *n.* = DIASTOLE, 2., 3. **hyp'o-di'a-tes'sa-ron**(-dī'ă-tĕs'-ă-rŏn), *n. Anc. Music.* A perfect fourth measured downward. **hyp'o-di'a-zeux'is** (-dī'ă-zūk'-sĭs), *n.* [*hypo-* + Gr. *διάζευξις* a disjoining. See DIAZEUCTIC.] *Gr. Music.* Separation of the tones of the meson and the diazeugmenon. See TETRACHORD. **hyp'o-di-das'cal,** *n* [Gr *ὑποδιδάσκαλος* See DIDASCALIC.] An usher. *Obs.* **hyp'o-di'tone** (hĭp'ō-dī'tōn ; hĭ'pō- ; *see* HYPO-), *n. Anc. Music.* A major third measured downward. **hyp'o-do'ri-an** (-dō'rĭ-ăn ; 201), *a. Music.* See MODE, I a. **hy'po-el-lip'soid,** *n. Geom.* A curve traced by a point on a circle or ellipse rolling along the inside of an ellipse. Cf. HYPOCYCLOID. [ÆOLIAN.] **hyp'o-e-o'li-an** Var. of HYPO-**hy'po'o-gæ'al** hy'po-g-æ'an. Vars. of HYPOGEAL, etc. **hy'po-gæ'ates** (hĭ'pō-jē'ăt ; hĭp'ō-), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of hypogæic acid. **hyp'o-gæ'um.** Var. of HYPOGEUM. [GEOUS. **hy'po-gæ'ous.** Var. of HYPO-**hy'po-gas'ter,** *n.* Hypogastrium. *Obs.* [ogastric. *Obs.* **hy'po-gas'tri-an,** *a. Anat.* Hypo-**hy'po-gas'tro-cele** (hĭ'pō-găs'-trō-sēl ; hĭp'ō- ; *see* HYPO-), *n.*

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hyp'o-gee (hī'pŏ-jē), *n.* [Cf. F. *hypogée.* See *hypogeum.*] A hypogeum. *Rare.*

hyp'o-gene (hī'pŏ-jēn ; hī'pŏ-jēn; 277: *see* HYPO-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *-gene.*] *Geol.* Formed or crystallized at depths beneath the earth's surface ; also, plutonic ; — said of granite, gneiss, and other rocks ; as, *hypogene* action. Opposed to *epigene.*

hy-pog'e-nous (hī-pŏj'ē-nŭs ; hī-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *-genous.*] *Bot.* Growing on the lower side of anything, as fungi on the under surface of leaves. Cf. EPIGENOUS.

hyp'po-ge'ous (hĭp'pō-jē'ŭs ; hĭp'ō- ; *see* HYPO-), *a.* Also **hy'po gæ'ous.** [*hypo-* + Gr. γῆ the earth.] *Bot. & Zool.* Growing or ripening under ground, as the peanut. Cf. EPIGEOUS.

hyp'o-ge'um (hĭp'ō-jē'ŭm ; hī'pō- ; 277 : *see* HYPO-), *n. ; L. pl.* -GEA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ὑπόγαιος, ὑπόγειος, subterranean ; ὑπό under + γαῖα, γῆ, the earth.] *Anc. Arch.* The subterraneous portion of a building ; a cellar ; in amphitheaters, the underground galleries for the service of the games ; also, subterranean passages or apartments, as the catacombs.

hy'po-glos'sal (hī'pō-glŏs'ăl ; hĭp'ō- ; 277 : *see* HYPO-), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. γλῶσσα the tongue.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* In the amniote, the twelfth and last pair of cranial nerves, distributed to the region of the base of the tongue, of which they are the motor nerves. In man they leave the cranium by the anterior condyloid foramina. In some lower vertebrates the first spinal nerve has the distribution and function of the hypoglossal. — *n.* A hypoglossal nerve.

hy'po-glot'tis (-glŏt'ĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπογλωττις a swelling under the tongue ; ὑπό under + γλῶττα tongue.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A division of the labium (which see) of beetles. **2.** *Anat.* The under part of the tongue. **3.** *Med.* A cyst at the under part of the tongue ; ranula.

hy-pog'y-nous (hī-pŏj'ĭ-nŭs ; hĭ- ; *see* HYPO-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *-gynous.*] *Bot.* **a** Inserted upon the torus or axis below the gynœcium and free from it ; — said of sepals, petals, and stamens. Cf. EPIGYNOUS. **b** Having these parts so inserted ; — said of a flower. — **hy-pog'y-ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

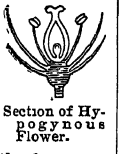

Section of Hypogynous Flower.

hy'po-hy'al (hī'pō-hī'ăl ; hĭp'ō- ; *see* HYPO-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *hyoid* + *-al.*] Designating, or pertaining to, one or two small elements of each side of the hyoid arch of most fishes, between the ceratohyal and the median basihyal. — *n.* A hypohyal bone or cartilage.

hy'po-hy'a-line (-hī'ȧ-lĭn), *a. Petrog.* Partly glassy.

hy'po-i'o-dous (-ī'ō-dŭs), *a.* [*hypo-* + *iodine* + *-ous.*] *Chem.* Designating an unstable acid, HIO, obtained in aqueous solution by treating mercuric oxide with iodine in water. Its salts, the **hy'po-i'o-dites** (-dīts), are also unstable and are known in solution only.

hy'po-i'so-ton'ic (-ī'sō-tŏn'ĭk), *a. Physiol.* Having a lower osmotic pressure than an isotonic fluid. See ISOTONIC.

hy'po-ki-ne'si-a (-kĭ-nē'sĭ-ȧ ; -kī-) } *n.* [NL. ; *hypo-* +
hy'po-ki-ne'sis (-kĭ-nē'sĭs ; kī-) } Gr. *κίνησις* motion.] *Med.* Deficiency in muscular reactive power or muscular action. — **hy'po-ki-net'ic** (-kĭ-nĕt'ĭk ; -kī-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

hy'po-nas'ty (hĭ'pō-năs'tĭ ; hĭp'ō- ; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [*hypo-* + Gr. *ναστός* close-pressed.] *Plant Physiol.* That state of a growing dorsiventral organ, as a leaf, in which the under surface grows more vigorously than the upper, causing upward curvature ; — opposed to *epinasty.* Convolute, involute, and conduplicate forms of æstivation and vernation are instances of transverse hyponasty. — **hy'po-nas'tic** (-năs'tĭk), *a.* — **hy'po-nas'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

hy'po-ni'trous (-nī'trŭs), *a Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline nitrogenous acid, $H_2N_2O_2$ (probably HON.NOH), formed by union of hydroxylamine and nitrous acid, and otherwise. As a solid, hyponitrous acid is explosive ; in solution, it is more stable. Its salts, the **hy'po-ni'trites** (-trīts), are prepared by reducing nitrates or nitrites.

hy'po-nych'i-um (hī'pō-nĭk'ĭ-ŭm ; hĭp'ō- ; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [NL. ; *hypo-* + Gr. *ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος*, finger nail.] *Anal.* The layer of epidermis upon which the nail rests.

hy'po-pha-ryn'ge-al (-fă-rĭn'jē-ăl ; -făr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a. Anat. & Zool.* **1.** Below, or in the lower part of, the pharynx. **2.** Pertaining to the hypopharynx of an insect. **3.** In teleost fishes, designating, or pertaining to, a bone behind the last functional gill arch, representing the ceratobranchial of the fifth branchial arch. It is often enlarged and fused with the corresponding bone of the opposite side, and commonly bears functional teeth projecting into the pharynx. It is also called lower, or inferior, pharyngeal.

hy'po-pha-ryn'ge-al, *n Zool.* A hypopharyngeal bone.

hy'po-phar'ynx (-făr'ĭnks), *n.* [NL. See HYPO- ; PHARYNX.] *Zoöl.* An appendage or membranous fold on the floor of the mouth of many insects, very conspicuous in Orthoptera. This organ, or a tonguelike prolongation of it, is called the *lingua* by some.

hy'po-phos'phate (hĭ'pō-fŏs'fāt ; hĭp'ō- ; 277 : *see* HYPO-), *n. Chem.* A salt of hypophosphoric acid.

hy'po-phos'phite (-fīt), *n. Chem.* A salt of hypophosphorous acid. Hypophosphites are used in the treatment of deficiency of nerve power, anæmia, insomnia, etc.

hy'po-phos-phor'ic (-fŏs-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* [*hypo-* + *phosphoric*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a tetrabasic acid, $H_4P_2O_6$, produced by the slow oxidation of moist phosphorus. It forms small colorless hygroscopic crystals, whose solution in water is stable unless heated.

hy'po-phos'phor-ous (-fŏs'fŏr-ŭs), *a.* [*hypo-* + *phosphorous.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a monobasic acid of phosphorus, H_3PO_2. It is obtained in the form of its salts by the action of phosphorus or phosphine on alkalies, by heating phosphorus with phosphoric acid, etc. It is a white crystalline solid, and has a powerful reducing action.

hy-poph'y-ge (hĭ-pŏf'ĭ-jē ; hī- ; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑποφυγή*, lit., a refuge ; *ὑπό* under + *φεύγειν, φυγεῖν*, to flee.] *Arch.* A hollow curvature, esp that under the Doric capital in some Greek buildings. Cf. APOPHYGE.

hy'po-phys'i-al (hī'pō-fĭz'ĭ-ăl, hĭp'ō- ; *see* HYPO-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hypophysis.

hy-poph'y-sis (hī-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs ; hĭ- ; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑπόφυσις* an undergrowth, *ὑπό* under + *φύσις* nature, origin.] **1.** *Anat* The pituitary body ; — called, more fully, **hypophysis cerebri.** **2.** *Bot.* **a** In seed plants, the cell or cells resulting from the transverse division of the next adjoining suspensor cell, and giving rise to the tip of the root. **b** = APOPHYSIS **b.**

hy'po-po'di-um (hī'pō-pō'dĭ-ŭm ; hĭp'ō- ; *see* HYPO-), *n. ; pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). [NL. ; *hypo-* + *-podium.*] *Bot* The base of a foliage or floral leaf, including the stalk or petiole if present. See PHYLLOPODIUM. Cf. EPIPODIUM, 1.

hyp'o-pus (hĭp'ō-pŭs ; hī'pō-), *n.* [NL, fr Gr. *ὑπόπους* having feet underneath ; *ὑπό* under + *πούς* foot] *Zoöl.* An immature stage of certain mites formerly supposed to be a separate genus. — **hy-po'pi-al** (hī-pō'pĭ-ăl ; hĭ-), *a.*

hy'po-pyg'i-um (hī'pō-pĭj'ĭ-ŭm ; hĭp'ō- ; *see* HYPO-), *n. ; pl.* -PYGIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑποπύγιον* rump ; *ὑπό* under + *πυγή* buttocks.] *Zoöl.* **a** The last visible ventral abdominal segment of an insect. **b** The terminal clasping organ of a male dipterous insect. — **hy'po-pyg'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

hy-po'py-on (hī-pō'pĭ-ŏn ; hĭ- ; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑπόπυον* a sort of ulcer, neut sing. of *ὑπόπυος* tending to suppurate ; *ὑπό* under + *πύον* pus.] *Med.* A collection of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye.

hyp'or-che'ma (hĭp'ŏr-kē'mȧ ; hĭ'pŏr-), *n ; pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑπόρχημα*, fr *ὑπορχεῖσθαι* to dance to music. See HYPO- ; ORCHESTRA.] *Gr. Antiq.* A choral hymn to Apollo, with dancing and pantomime. — **hyp'or-che-mat'ic** (-kĕ-măt'ĭk), *a.*

hy'po-rha'chis (hĭ'pō-rā'kĭs ; hĭp'ō-), *n. ; pl.* -RHACHIDES (-rāk'ĭ-dēz). Also **hy-por'rha-chis** (hī-pŏr'ȧ-kĭs ; hĭ-), **hy'po-ra'chis** (hĭ'pō-rā'kĭs ; hĭp'ō-). [NL. ; *hypo-* + Gr. *ῥάχις* spine.] *Zoöl.* The stem of the aftershaft of a feather. — **hy'po-rha-chid'i-an** (hĭ'pō-rȧ-kĭd'ĭ-ăn ; hĭp'ō-), *a.*

hyp'o-sce'ni-um (hĭp'ō-sē'nĭ-ŭm ; hī'pō- ; *see* HYPO-), *n. ; pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑποσκήνιον.* See HYPO- ; SCENE, *n.*] *Class. Antiq.* An architectural member in the Greek theater, perhaps a low wall forming the front of a raised stage. Some archæologists hold that this feature belongs to Roman times, and that the earlier Greek stage was not raised above the orchestra.

hy'po-scope (hī'pō-skōp ; hĭp'ō- ; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [*hypo-* + *-scope.*] A variety of altiscope, often not telescopic, adapted to military use, either as an attachment to a rifle to enable the marksman to aim over a parapet behind which he is sheltered, or as a hand instrument for observation.

hy'po-spa'di-as (-spā'dĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL. ; *hypo-* + Gr. *σπᾶν* to draw, tear.] *Med.* A deformity of the penis, in which the urethra opens on its under surface.

hy'po-sphene (hī'pō-sfēn ; hĭp'ō- ; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [*hypo-* + Gr. *σφήν* wedge.] *Paleon.* A median wedge-shaped posterior process on the neural arch of the vertebræ of certain extinct reptiles. Cf. HYPANTRUM.

hy-pos'ta-sis (hī-pŏs'tȧ-sĭs ; hĭ- ; 277 . *see* HYPO-), *n. ; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ὑπόστασις* subsistence, substance, fr. *ὑφίστασθαι* to stand under ; *ὑπό* under + *ἵστασθαι* to stand, middle voice of *ἱστάναι* to cause to stand. See HYPO- ; STAND.] **1.** That which forms a basis or support. **2.** *Theol.* Personal subject ; person, personality ; substance ; subsistence ; — used by the early theologians to denote any of the three personalities of the Godhead, the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit ; also, to denote the whole personality of Christ as distinguished from his two natures, the human and the divine.

The Council of Alexandria (A. D. 362) defined *hypostasis* as synonymous with *person.* *Schaff-Herzog.*

3. Substance, subsistent principle, or essential nature of anything ; a subject in which attributes are conceived to inhere, or a self-subsistent reality of mode of existence. **4.** A hypothetical or hypostatized substance ; a conceptual being considered as a real subject or essence. **5.** *Med.* **a** That which is deposited at the bottom of a fluid ; sediment. **b** Hyperæmia caused by settling of blood in the dependent parts of an organ. **6.** *Bot.* A suspensor. *Obs.*

hy'po-stat'ic (hī'pō-stăt'ĭk ; hĭp'ō-) } *a.* [Gr. *ὑποστατι-*
hy'po-stat'i-cal (-stăt'ĭ-kăl) } *κός.*] **1.** Of or relating to hypostasis ; hence, constitutive, or elementary.

The grand doctrine of the chymists, touching their three *hypostatical* principles. *Boyle.*

2. Personal, or distinctly personal, relating to the divine hypostases, or subsistences. **3.** *Med.* Depending on, or due to, deposition ; as, *hypostatic* congestion, due to settling of blood by gravitation.

hypostatic union, *Theol.*, the union of the divine with the human nature of Christ.

hy-pos'ta-ti-za'tion (hī-pŏs'tȧ-tĭ-zā'shŭn ; -tī-zā'shŭn ; hĭ-), *n.* Act of hypostatizing, or state of being hypostatized ; also, that which is hypostatized.

hy-pos'ta-tize (hī-pŏs'tȧ-tīz ; hĭ-), *v. t. ;* HY-POS'TA-TIZED (-tīzd), HY-POS'TA-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To make into, or regard as, a separate and distinct substance ; to attribute actual or personal existence to ; to reify.

hyp'o-stig'ma (hĭp'ō-stĭg'mȧ ; hĭ'pō- ; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [Gr. *ὑποστιγμή* a comma ; *ὑπο* + *στιγμή* a point.] *Paleog.* A comma, — formerly the sign now used as a period.

hy'po-stome (hī'pō-stōm ; hĭp'ō-) } *n.* [NL. *hypostoma,*
hy'pos'to-ma (hī-pŏs'tō-mȧ ; hĭ-) } Gr. *ὑπό* beneath + *στόμα* a mouth.] *Zoöl.* a The labrum of trilobites, crustaceans, etc. **b** The manubrium of a hydrozoan.

hy-pos'tro-phe (hī-pŏs'trō-fē ; hĭ- ; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑποστροφή*, fr. *ὑποστρέφειν* to turn round or back ; *ὑπό* under + *στρέφειν* to turn.] **1.** *Med.* **a** The act of a patient turning himself **b** A relapse, or return of a disease. **c** Retroversion of the uterus. **2.** *Rhet.* A reversion to a subject after a parenthesis.

[*hypo-* + *gastro-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia in the hypogastric region. [geous.]

hy'po-ge'an (-jē'ăn), *a.* Hypo-

hyp'o-ge'ic (hĭp'ō-jē'ĭk ; hī'pō-), *a.* Hypogeal.

hy'po-gel'o-dy (hī'pō-jĭ'ŏ-dĭ ; hĭp'ō-), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπόγειος* under the earth + *ᾠδός* path.] Underground surveying, as of mines.

hy'po-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*hypo-* + *genesis.*] *Biol.* Development without alternation of generations. — **hy'po-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

hy'po-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a* [*hypo-* + *-genic.*] *Geol.* Pertaining to hypogene action.

hy'po-ge'o-car'pous, *a.* [*hypogeous* + *-carpous.*] *Bot.* = HYPOGEOUS. *Rare.*

hy'po-gen'si-a (hĭ'pō-gĕn'sĭ-ȧ ; -zĭ-ȧ ; hĭp'ō-), *n.* [NL. ; *hypo-* + Gr. *γευσις* taste.] *Med.* Impairment of the sense of taste.

hy'po-glo-bu'li-a (-glŏ-bū'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *hypo-* + L. *globulus* globule.] *Med.* Lack of corpuscles in the blood. [GLOTTIS.

hy'po-gloss'is. Var. of HYPO-

hy'po-gloss-i'tis (-glŏs-ĭ'tĭs), *n* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the parts under the tongue.

hy'po-glot-tid'i-an, *a* [See HYPOGLOTTIS.] Placed under the tongue. *Obs.*

hyp'o-glot'ti-on, *n.* [L. ; Gr. *ὑπό* under + *γλῶττα* tongue.] A plant identified as the broad-leaved ruscus (*Ruscus hypophyllum*, Linn.). *Obs.*

hy-pog'na-thous (hĭ-pŏg'nȧ-thŭs ; hĭ-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *-gnathous.*] *Zool.* Having the lower jaw longer than the upper. — **hy-pog'na-thism** (-thĭz'm), *n.*

hyp'o-go-na'ti-on (hĭ'pō-gō-nā'tĭ-ŏn ; hĭ'pō-), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπογονάτιον* a kneeling cushion ; *ὑπό* under + *γόνυ* knee.] *East. Ch.* An epigonation.

hy'po-gyn'ic (hĭ'pō-jĭn'ĭk ; hĭp'ō- ; *see* HYPO-), *a. Bot.* Hypogynous. *Rare.*

hy'po-gyn'i-um (-jĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See HYPOGYNOUS.] *Bot.* The organ supporting the ovary in certain sedges.

hy'po-hæ'mi-a, *or* **-he'mi-a** (-hē'mĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL. ; *hypo-* + *-hæmia* (see -ÆMIA).] *Med.* = ANÆMIA.

hy'po-hi-dro'sis (-hĭ-drō'sĭs). Var. of HYPHIDROSIS.

hyp'o-i-o-d'ni-an (hĭp'ō-ĭ-ō'nĭ-ăn ; hĭ'pō- ; *see* HYPO-), *a* [*hypo-* + *Ionian*] *Music.* See MODE, 1 a (2).

hy'po-is'chi-um (hĭ'pō-ĭs'kĭ-ŭm ; hĭp'ō-), *n.* [NL ; *hypo-* + *ischium.*] *Zool.* In most lizards, a small median bony rod passing backwards from the ischiac symphysis and supporting the ventral wall of the cloaca.

hy'po-kei'me-nom'e-try (-kī'mē-nŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὑποκείμενον* the substratum of matter or essence + *-metry.*] The theory of the universe as deduced from fundamental conceptions of its supposed essence.

hy'po-lep'ti-cal-ly (-lĕp'tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* For, or in the form of, understanding. *Rare*

hy'po-leu'co-cy-to'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Deficiency of leucocytes in the blood.

hyp'o-loc'ri-an (hĭp'ō-lŏk'rĭ-ăn ; hĭ'pō- ; *see* HYPO-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *Locrian*] *Music.* See MODE, 1 a (2)

hyp'o-lyd'i-an (-lĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [*hypo-* + *Lydian.*] *Music.* See MODE, 1 a

hy'po-ma'ni-a, *n. Med.* A moderate form of mania.

hy'po-mel'an-cho'li-a, *n. Med* A slight attack of melancholia.

hy-pom'er-al (hĭ-pŏm'ĕr-ăl ; hĭ'-), *a.* Pert. to a hypomere or hypomeron.

hy'po-mere (hĭ'pō-mēr ; hĭp'ō-), *n.* [*hypo-* + Gr. *μέρος* part] *Zoöl.* In certain sponges, the lower part, in which no flagellated chambers develop. **b** *Embryol.* One of the segments from which the walls of the pleuroperitoneal cavity develop.

hy-pom'er-on (hĭ-pŏm'ĕr-ŏn ; hĭ'-), *n.* [See HYPOMERE.] *Zool* The unfixed side of the prothorax in the Coleoptera.

hy'po-me-tro'pi-a (hĭ'pō-mē-trō'pĭ-ȧ ; hĭp'ō- ; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [NL. ; *hypo-* + Gr. *μέτρον* measure + *ωψ* Med Myopia.

hyp'o-mi'o-dy (hĭ'pō-mĭ'ŏ-dĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπόνοια* hidden thought, fr. *ὑπονοεῖν* to think secretly] Hidden significance *Rare.*

hyp'o-nome (hĭp'ō-nōm ; hĭ'pō-), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπονομή* an underground passage, fr. *ὑπόνομος* going underground.] *Zool. & Paleon.* The swimming funnel of a cephalopod. *Hyatt.*

hy'po-nom'ic (hĭ'pō-nŏm'ĭk ; hĭp'ō-), *a. Zool. & Paleon.* Pert. to the hyponome. — **hyponomic sinus,** a median concave bend or sinus marking the position of the hyponome on the ventral margin of the aperture of certain cephalopod shells. *Hyatt.*

Hy'po-pa'ri-a (hĭ'pō-pā'rĭ-ȧ ; hĭp'ō-), *n. pl.* [NL. Cf. HYPO-.] *Paleon.* The most primitive order of trilobites. The free cheek pieces form a continuous ventral marginal plate of the head, and compound eyes (also often simple eyes) are absent.

hy'po-pep'sy (-pĕp'sĭ), *n.* [NL. *hypopepsia* ; *hypo-* + Gr *πέψις* digestion] *Med.* Impaired digestion due to deficient secretion of the gastric juice

hy'po-pet'al-ous (-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*hypo-* + *petalous*] *Bot.* Having a hypogynous corolla. *Rare.* — **hy'po-pet'a-ly,** *n. Rare*

hy'po-phlœ'o-dal (-flē'ō-dăl), **hy'po-phlœ-od'ic** (-flē-ŏd'ĭk), **hy'po-phlœ'ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr φλοιός bark.] *Bot* Living beneath the bark within the periderm, as certain lichens.

hy'po-phon'ic (-fŏn'ĭk), **hy-poph'o-nous** (hĭ-pŏf'ō-nŭs ; hĭ-), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. *φωνη* voice] *Music.* Serving as an accompaniment ; responsive

hy'poph'o-ra (hĭ-pŏf'ō-rȧ ; hĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *ὑποφορά.*] *Rhet.* The statement, by way of anticipation, of an objection or argument against the speaker's contention The counter argument that follows it is called the *anthypophora.*

hyp'o-phryg'i-an (hĭp'ō-frĭj'ĭ-ăn ; hĭ'pō-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *Phrygian.*] *Music.* See MODE, 1 a.

hy'po-phyll (hī'pō-fĭl ; hĭ'pō-), **hy'po-phyl'li-um** (hī'pō-fĭl'ĭ-ŭm ; hĭp'ō-), **hy'po-phyl'lum** (-ŭm), *n.* [*hypo-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* A scalelike leaf subtending a cladophyll, as in *Ruscus. Obs.*

hy'po-phyl'lous (hī'pō-fĭl'ŭs ; hĭp'ō-), *a. Bot.* Hypogenous.

hy'po-physe (hī'pō-fĭz ; hĭp'ō-), *n. Bot* A hypophysis.

hy'po-phys'i-cal (-fĭz'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Subordinate to the physical *R.*

hy'po-phys'ics (-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* Studies subordinate to physics See HYPO-. Cf. METAPHYSICS

Hy-pop'i-tys (hī-pŏp'ĭ-tĭs ; hĭ-), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *ὑπό* under + *πίτυς* pine tree ; — it grows under pines.] *Bot.* A genus of monotropaceous plants consisting of the pinesap

hy'po-pla'si-a (hī'pō-plā'zhĭ-ȧ ; hĭp'ō-), *n.* [NL. ; *hypo-* + *plasia.*] *Med.* Defective or incomplete development.

hy'po-plas'tron (-plăs'trŏn), *n.* [*hypo-* + *plastron*] *Zool.* The third lateral bony plate in the plastron of most turtles — **hy'-po-plas'tral** (-trăl), *a.*

hy'po-sel'a-phe'si-a (hī'pō-sĕl'ȧ-fē'sĭ-ȧ ; -zĭ-ȧ ; hĭp'ō-), *n.* [NL., *hypo-* + Gr. *ψηλάφησις* a touching] *Med.* Partial loss of the sense of touch.

hy-pop'ter-ate (hī-pŏp'tĕr-āt ; hĭ-), *a.* [*hypo* + *ptero-*] *Bot.* Winged below the base. *Rare.*

hy-pop'ti-lum (hī-pŏp'tĭ-lŭm ; hĭ-), *n ; L. pl.* -TILA (-lȧ). [NL., *hypo-* + Gr *πτίλον* down.] *Zool.* The aftershaft of a feather. See FEATHER. — **hy-pop'til-ar** (-lăr), *a.*

hy'po-que-brach'ine, *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{26}O_3N_2$, obtained as a yellow amorphous mass from quebracho bark.

hy'po-ra'chis, **hy'po-ra-chid'i-an.** Vars. of HYPORHACHIS, HYPORHACHIDIAN.

hy'po-ra-di'o-lus (hĭ'pō-rȧ-dĭ'ō-lŭs ; hĭp'ō-), *n ; pl.* -OLI (-lī). [NL. dim. See HYPORADIUS] *Zool.* A barbule of the aftershaft of a feather.

hy'po-ra'di-us (-rā'dĭ-ŭs), *n. ; pl.* -RADII (-ĭ). *Zool.* A barb of the aftershaft of a feather. — **hy'po-ra'di-al** (-ăl), *a.*

hyp'or-cheme (hĭ'pŏr-kē ; hĭ'pŏr-), *n.* = HYPORCHEMA

hyp'or-che'sis (-kē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπόρχησις*] *Gr. Antiq.* The choric dance to which the hyporchema was sung

hyp'o-rhined (hĭp'ō-rĭnd ; hĭ'pō-), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr *ῥίς, ῥινός*, the nose.] Having small nostrils.

hyp'or-rhyth'mic (hĭp'ō-rĭth'mĭk ; -rĭth'mĭk ; hĭ'pō-), *a. Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Deficient as to rhythm ; — applied to a hexameter in which the end of a word coincides with the end of each foot, and which, accordingly, has no true cæsura.

hy'po-sar'ca (hĭ'pō-sär'kȧ ; hĭp'ō-), *n.* [NL. *hyposarcha* ; Gr. *ὑπό* under + *σάρξ, σαρκός*, flesh.] *Med.* = ANASARCA.

hy'po-skel'e-tal, *a. Anat.* Beneath the endoskeleton

hy'pos'mi-a (hĭ'pŏz'mĭ-ȧ ; hĭp'ŏz'-), *n.* [NL ; *hypo-* + Gr *ὀσμή* smell.] *Med.* Impairment of the sense of smell

hy'po-spa'di-a (hĭ'pō-spā'dĭ-ȧ, hĭp'ō-), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Hypospadias.

hy'po-spa'di-ac (-ăk), *a. Med.* Pert to, or affected with, hypospadias — *n* A person so affected.

hy'po-spo-ran'gi-um, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* An interior indusium. *Obs*

hyp'o-stase (hĭp'ō-stās ; hĭ'pō-), *n.* A hypostasis. *Rare.*

hy-pos'ta-si-za'tion (hĭ-pŏs'tȧ-sĭ-zā'shŭn ; hĭ-). Var. of HYPOSTATIZATION.

hy-pos'ta-size (-pŏs'tȧ-sīz), *v. t* To hypostatize. *Rare.*

hy-pos'ta-sy (-sĭ), *n.* Hypostasis *Obs.* [POSTATIC.

hy'po-stat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HY-

hy'po-ster'num (hĭ'pō-stûr'nŭm ; hĭp'ō-), *n* = HYPOPLASTRON.—**hy'po-ster'nal** (-năl), *a*

hy'po-sthe'ni-a (-sthē'nĭ-ȧ, -sthĕn'ĭ-ȧ), *n* [NL.] *Med* Lack of strength ; weakness. — **hy'po-sthen'ic** (-sthĕn'ĭk), *a.*

hy'pos-the-nu'ri-a (hĭ'pŏs-thē-nū'rĭ-ȧ, hĭ-), *n.* [NL. ; *hypo-* + Gr. *σθένος* strength + *-uria.*] *Med.* Diminution in the amount of urine secreted.

hy'po-stil'bite (hĭ'pō-stĭl'bīt ; hĭp'ō-), *n. Min.* A variety of stilbite whose silica content is below the normal.

Hy'po-sto'ma-ta (-stō'mȧ-tȧ ; -stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* = HYPOSTOMIDES.

hy'po-sto-mat'ic (-stō-măt'ĭk), *a. Bot.* Having stomata only on the under side ; — of leaves.

hy'po-stom'a-tous (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs ; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. *στόμα* mouth.] *Zool.* Having the mouth on the lower side.

Hy'po-stom'i-des (-stŏm'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl* [NL See HYPOSTOME.] *Zobl.* A suborder of fishes consisting of the family Pegasidæ.

hy-pos'to-mous (hĭ-pŏs'tō-mŭs ; hĭ-), *a. Zool.* Hypostomatous.

hyp'o-style (hĭ'pō-stīl ; hī'pō- ; *see* HYPO-), *a.* [Gr. *ὑποστύλος* resting on pillars ; *ὑπό* under + *στῦλος* a pillar.] *Arch.* Having the roof resting upon rows of columns ; constructed by means of columns ; — esp. applied to one of several great halls of antiquity, as that at Karnak in Egypt. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*

hy'po-sul'phite (hī'pō-sŭl'fīt ; hĭ'pō- ; *see* HYPO-), *n. Chem.* **a** A salt of what was formerly called hyposulphurous acid ; a thiosulphate ; as, *hyposulphite* of soda (sodium thiosulphate), a crystalline salt used in photography as a fixing agent. **b** A salt of hyposulphurous acid proper.

hy'po-sul'phur-ous (-sŭl'fŭr-ŭs ; -sūl-fū'rŭs), *a.* [*hypo-* + *sulphurous.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid. The term *hyposulphurous acid* was formerly applied to the acid $H_2S_2O_3$, now known to chemists as thiosulphuric acid. The name is now used properly only of an imperfectly known acid, $H_2S_2O_4$(?), which is obtained by reducing sulphurous acid, and is a strong reducing and bleaching agent.

hy'po-tac'tic (-tăk'tĭk), *a.* [See HYPOTAXIS.] *Gram.* Dependent or subordinate, as in form of expression, or grammatical relation.

hy'po-tax'is (-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [NL ; *hypo-* + Gr. *τάξις* an arranging.] *Gram.* Subordinative relation or construction between clauses. Cf. PARATAXIS.

hy-pot'e-nu'sal (hī-pŏt'ē-nū'săl ; hĭ-), *a.* Of the nature of, or pert. to, a hypotenuse. — *n.* A hypotenuse. *Obs.*

hy-pot'e-nuse (hī-pŏt'ē-nūs ; hĭ- ; 277), **hy-poth'e-nuse** (-pŏth'-), *n.* [L. *hypotenusa*, Gr. *ὑποτείνουσα*, prop., subtending (sc. *γραμμη*), fr *ὑποτείνειν* to stretch under, subtend, *ὑπό* under + *τείνειν* to stretch. Cf. SUBTEND.] *Geom.* The side of a right-angled triangle that is opposite the right angle.

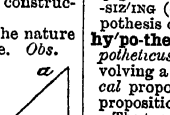

ab Hypotenuse.

hy'po-thal'lus (hī'pō-thăl'ŭs ; hĭ'pō- ; *see* HYPO-), *n.* ; *pl.* -LI (-ī). [NL. ; *hypo-* + *thallus.*] *Bot.* **a** The marginal outgrowth of hyphæ from the thallus in crustaceous lichens. **b** In fungi, a fleshy or membranous base bearing sporangia — **hy'po-thal'line** (-ĭn), *a.*

hy-poth'ec (hī-pŏth'ĕk ; hĭ-), *n.* [F. *hypothèque*, or L. *hypotheca*, fr. Gr. *ὑποθήκη* a thing subject to some obligation, fr. *ὑποτιθέναι* to put under, put down, pledge. See HYPOTHESIS.] *Roman Law & Civil Law System.* An obligation, right, or security given by contract or by operation of law to a creditor over property of the debtor without transfer of possession or title to the creditor ; — distinguished from a *pignus* or *pledge*. The hypothec corresponds most nearly to the common-law mortgage, but also in case of the tacit hypothec (that is, one arising by operation of law) corresponds to various common-law liens or preferred claims, as that of the state for taxes, that of a landlord for his rent, etc. In some modern systems *hypothec* is used only of rights over immovables ; but it is used with reference to both immovables and movables at Roman law and also in Roman-Dutch and Spanish law.

hy-poth'e-ca-ry (-pŏth'ē-kā-rĭ), *a. Law.* Of or pert. to, or created or secured by, a hypothec ; as, *hypothecary* right.

hy-poth'e-cate (hī-pŏth'ē-kāt ; hĭ- ; 277), *v. t.* ; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd) ; -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [LL. *hypothecatus*, p. p. of *hypothecare* to pledge, fr. L. *hypotheca* pledge, security. See HYPOTHEC.] *Law.* To subject to a hypothec ; to pledge without delivery of title or possession ; specif., of vessels, to pledge by a bottomry bond. See HYPOTHEC.

hy-poth'e-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *hypothecatio.*] *Law.* Act or contract by which property is hypothecated, or the right so created. This is a right in the thing, or *jus in re*. Specif., the pledging of a vessel as security by a bottomry bond.

hy-poth'e-ca'tor (-kā'tĕr), *n. Law.* One who hypothecates anything.

hy'po-the'ci-um (hī'pō-thē'shĭ-ŭm ; -sĭ-ŭm ; hĭ'pō- ; *see* HYPO-), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIA (-ă). [NL. See HYPO- ; THECA.] *Bot.* **a** In lichens, the layer of dense hyphal tissue just below the thecium. **b** In fungi, the ascigerous upper layer of the ascoma. — **hy'po-the'ci-al** (-ăl), *a.*

hy-poth'e-nar (hī-pŏth'ē-när ; hĭ-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *thenar.*] *Anat.* Designating, or pert. to, the prominent part of the palm of the hand above the base of the little finger, or a corresponding part in the fore foot of an animal.

hy-poth'e-nar, *n.* [Cf. Gr. *ὑποθέναρ.*] *Anat.* The hypothenar eminence of the hand.

hy'po-ther'mal (hī'pō-thûr'măl ; hĭ'pō- ; *see* HYPO-), *a.* [*hypo-* + *thermal.*] **1.** Moderately warm ; tepid. **2.** Pertaining or tending to reduction of temperature.

hy'po-ther'mi-a (-thûr'mĭ-ă), **hy'po-ther'my** (-mĭ), *n. Med.* Subnormal temperature of the body.

hy-poth'e-sis (hī-pŏth'ē-sĭs ; hĭ- ; 277), *n.* ; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑπόθεσις* foundation, supposition, fr. *ὑποτιθέναι* to place under ; *ὑπό* under + *τιθέναι* to put. See HYPO- ; THESIS.] **1.** A specific or detailed statement of a topic of discourse ; esp., a thesis or proposition, as for debate ; specif., a subordinate thesis in a more general one. *Obs.* **2.** A proposition, condition, or principle which is supposed or taken for granted, in order to draw a conclusion or inference for proof of the point in question ; something not proved, but assumed or conceded for the purpose of argument, or to account for a fact or an occurrence ; as, the *hypothesis* that head winds detain an overdue steamer.

A hypothesis being a mere supposition, there are no other limits to *hypotheses* than those of the human imagination. *J. S. Mill.*

3. A tentative theory or supposition provisionally adopted to explain certain facts, and to guide in the investigation of others ; — frequently called a *working hypothesis.*

Most of the great unifying conceptions of modern science are working *hypotheses.* *B Bosanquet.*

4. A real condition taken as a basis for inference or ground from which to draw conclusions.

5. The hypothetical relation ; the conditioning of one thing to another as by hypothesis.

The relation of necessity or *hypothesis*, which depends on determinateness of content, is not easily traceable *B. Bosanquet.*

Syn. — Supposition, assumption. See THEORY.

hy-poth'e-size (hī-pŏth'ē-sīz ; hĭ-), *v. i. & t.*, -SIZED (-sīzd) ; -SIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To make a hypothesis ; to make a hypothesis of ; to assume.

hy'po-thet'i-cal (-thĕt'ĭ-kăl ; hĭ'pō- ; 277), *a.* [L. *hypotheticus*, Gr. *ὑποθετικός* : cf. F. *hypothétique.*] **1.** Involving a formal hypothesis or condition, as, a *hypothetical* proposition or judgment ; — in logic, as applied to propositions, contrasted with *categorical* and *disjunctive.*

The type of the *hypothetical* judgment in traditional logic, so far as it is recognized at all, is stated in one of three forms : "If A is B is," "If A is B, then C is D ;" and "If A is B, then it is C." *B. Bosanquet*

2. Characterized by, or of the nature of, a hypothesis ; assumed without proof, for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof, or of accounting for some fact.

Causes *hypothetical* at least, if not real. *Sir W. Hamilton*

3. Concerned with hypotheses ; given to making hypotheses ; as, a *hypothetical* thinker.

Syn. — See THEORETICAL.

hypothetical baptism, *Ch. of Eng.*, baptism administered to persons in respect to whom it is doubtful whether they have or have not been baptized before. — **h. imperative,** *Ethics*, a moral law relative to some further end, and compulsory only as bringing that end to pass ; — contrasted with *categorical imperative.* — **h. necessity.** See NECESSITY. — **h. par.** See PAR, *n.*, 1. — **h. proposition.** *Logic.* See def. 1, above. By some logicians both conditional and disjunctive propositions are classed as hypothetical. Cf. CONDITIONAL PROPOSITION. — **h. question,** *Law*, a question which contains as its basis a statement of hypothetical facts concerning which some opinion is asked. This form of question may be put to an expert witness, the hypothetical facts being required to be such as the evidence proves or fairly tends to prove. It is generally agreed that it need not embrace all the material facts in evidence, unless it fails to present the case fairly. — **h. right.** *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*, *Citation.* — **h. syllogism,** *Logic*, a syllogism containing one or more hypothetical or conditional propositions.

hy'po-thet'i-cal, *n. Logic.* A hypothetical judgment or syllogism.

hy'po-to'ni-a (hī'pō-tō'nĭ-ă ; hĭ'pō- ; *see* HYPO-), **hy-pot'o-nus** (hī-pŏt'ō-nŭs ; hĭ-), *n.* [NL. ; *hypo-* + Gr. *τόνος* tone, tension.] *Med.* Diminution of tonicity or tension.

hy'po-tox-ic'i-ty (-tŏk-sĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Med.* Diminution in poisonous properties of a toxic agent.

hy'po-tra-che'li-um (-trā-kē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -LIA (-ă). [L., fr. Gr. *ὑποτραχήλιον* ; *ὑπό* under + *τράχηλος* neck.] In classical architecture, the band, gorge, or other distinctive member between the shaft and capital ; — a term used by Vitruvius. Its exact application is not understood, nor is its present use agreed upon.

Hy-pot'ri-cha (hī-pŏt'rĭ-kă ; hĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *hypo-* + Gr. *θριξ, τριχός*, a hair.] *Zoöl.* A division of ciliate Infusoria in which the cilia are almost exclusively confined to the under side of the body and some of them often converted into strong setæ, by means of which the animal can crawl about. — **hy-pot'ri-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

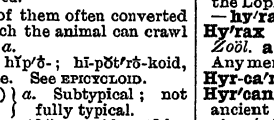
One of the Hypotricha (*Stylonychia mytilus*) Side view, much enlarged.

hy'po-tro'choid (hī'pō-trō'koid, hĭ'pō-; hī-pŏt'rō-koid, hĭ-), *n. Geom.* A kind of roulette. See EPICYCLOID.

hy'po-typ'ic (hī'pō-tĭp'ĭk ; hĭ'pō-) *a.* Subtypical ; not **hy'po-typ'i-cal** (-tĭp'ĭ-kăl) fully typical.

hy'po-xan'thine (-zăn'thĭn ; -thēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-thin.** *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline nitrogenous substance, $C_5H_4ON_4$, one of the nuclein bases, closely related to xanthine and occurring with it, esp. in muscle tissue and in the sperm of salmon and carp. It is found also in various seeds. Chemically it is 6-oxypurine (see PURINE). — **hy'po-xan'thic** (hī'pō-zăn'thĭk ; hī'pō-), *a.*

Hy-pox'is (hī-pŏk'sĭs ; hĭ- ; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [NL. ; *hypo-* + Gr. *ὀξύς* sharp. The pod is acute at the base.] *Bot.* A large genus of small scapose amaryllidaceous herbs, with numerous hairy linear leaves from a corm or short rootstock, and umbellate yellow flowers with 6-parted perianth. They are widely distributed, and are known as *star grasses.*

hyp'si- (hĭp'sĭ-). [Gr. *ὑψι* on high, aloft.] Combining forms signifying *height, high ;* as, *hypsi*dont, *hypso*dont, *hypso*meter, etc.

Hyp'si-loph'o-don (-lŏf'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *ὑψίλοφος* high-crested + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of small dinosaurs related to *Iguanodon*, of the Wealden of the Isle of Wight. — **hyp'si-loph'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a.*

Hyp-sip'y-le (hĭp-sĭp'ĭ-lē), *n.* [Gr. *Ὑψιπύλη.*] In Greek legend, a woman of Lemnos who spared her father, Thoas, when the women of the island killed the men. She bore twin sons to Jason, who landed there with the Argonauts.

hyp'so- (hĭp'sō-). Combining form from Greek *ὕψος, height, ὑψι, on high.* See HYPSI-.

hyp'so-dont (hĭp'sō-dŏnt), *a.* [*hypso-* + *-odont.*] *Zoöl.* Having or designating teeth with high or deep crowns and short roots, as in the molar teeth of the horse. In extreme cases the pulp cavity remains open below and the tooth may grow for much, or even all, of the animal's life. Opposed to *brachydont.* — **hyp'so-dont-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

hyp-sog'ra-phy (hĭp-sŏg'ra-fĭ), *n.* [*hypso-* + *-graphy.*] *Geog.* **a** Topographic relief. **b** The observation or description of topographic relief. **c** The parts of a map, collectively, which represent topographic relief. **d** Hypsometry, or the measurement of heights. — **hyp'so-graph'ic** (hĭp'sō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hyp-som'e-ter (hĭp-sŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*hypso-* + *-meter.*] An apparatus for taking heights, as of mountains, by determining the boiling point of a liquid.

hyp-som'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* In geodesy, the measurement of heights, as with reference to the sea level. — **hyp'so-met'ric** (hĭp'sō-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hyp'so-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hyp'so-phyll (hĭp'sō-fĭl), *n.* [*hypso-* + *-phyll ;* — a trans. of G. *hochblatt.*] *Bot.* Any floral leaf beneath or below the sporophylls ; a bract or scale leaf. Cf. CATAPHYLL.

hyp'so-phyl'lar (hĭp'sō-fĭl'ăr ; hĭp-sŏf'fĭ-lär) } *a.*
hyp'so-phyl'la-ry (hĭp'sō-fĭl'ă-rĭ ; hĭp-sŏf'fĭ-lă-rĭ) } *Bot.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, a hypsophyll.

Hy-rac'o-don (hī-răk'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *ὕραξ, ὑρακος*, shrew mouse + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of Lower Miocene perissodactyl ungulates, related to the rhinoceroses, but without a horn and of light agile build, with comparatively long neck and limbs, and all the feet three-toed. It is the type of a family, **Hy-rac'o-don'ti-dæ** (-dŏn'tĭ-dē). — **hy-rac'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

Hy'ra-coi'de-a (hī'ra-koi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYRAX ; -OID.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of ungulate mammals consisting of but one well-marked genus, *Procavia*, syn. *Hyrax*, the species of which are known as *conies, rock rabbits*, etc. They are confined to Africa and southwestern Asia, and are small thickset animals with short legs and ears and rudimentary tail, and a peculiar gland on the back. The feet have soft pads and broad nails ; the molar teeth resemble those of the rhinoceros, but the incisors suggest those of rodents, to which group the conies have a superficial resemblance. They are very timid, and inhabit rocky places, a few (sometimes separated as the genus *Dendrohyrax*) living in hollow trees. The best-known species are the daman of Syria (*P. syriaca*) and the klipdas (*P. capensis*) of South Africa. The conies are survivors of an ancient and generalized type of ungulates. — **hy'ra-coid** (hī'ra-koid), *a. & n.* — **hy'ra-coi'de-an** (-koi'dē-ăn), *a. & n.*

Hy'ra-co-the'ri-um (-kō-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *ὕραξ, ὑρακος*, shrew mouse + *-therium.*] *Paleon.* A genus of small perissodactyl ungulates from the Eocene of Europe and North America, regarded as nearly direct ancestors of the horse. They were not much larger than a fox ; they had four-toed fore limbs, and three-toed hind limbs. The genus is sometimes made the type of a subfamily, **Hy'ra-co-the'ri-næ** (-thē'rĭ-nē), of the Equidæ, or placed in the Lophiodontidæ. — **hy'ra-co-there'** (hī'ra-kō-thēr'), *n.* — **hy'ra-co-the'ri-an** (-thē'rĭ-ăn), *a.*

Hy'rax (hī'răks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὕραξ* shrew mouse.] *Zoöl.* **a** Syn. of PROCAVIA. See HYRACOIDEA. **b** [*l. c.*] Any member of the group Hyracoidea ; — a popular name.

Hyr-ca'ni-an (hêr-kā'nĭ-ăn) } *a.* [L. *Hyrcan(i)us.*] Of **Hyr'can** (hûr'kăn) } or relating to Hyrcania, an ancient country or province of Asia, southeast of the Caspian (which was also called the Hyrcanian) Sea. "The *Hyrcan* tiger." "*Hyrcanian* deserts." *Shak.*

hy'son (hī's'n), *n.* [Chin. *hsi³ ch'un¹*, lit., blooming spring.] A kind of green tea from China. The early crop [called *yü³ ch'ien²*, lit., "before the rains"] is young hyson.

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hy'po-style, *n. Zool.* See STYLE (of a tooth)

hy'po-styp'tic, *a.* Moderately styptic. — *n.* A mild styptic.

hy'po-sul'phate, *n.* = DITHIONATE. *Obs.*

hy'po-sul-phu'ric, *a.* = DITHIONIC. *Obs.*

hy'po-syl'lo-gis'tic, *a.* Having syllogistic value or purpose without the form.

hyp'o-syn'a-phe (hĭp'ō-sĭn'ă-fē ; hĭ'pō- ; *see* HYPO-), *n.* [Gr. *ὑποσυναφή*, fr *ὑποσυνάπτειν* to combine slightly.] *Greek Music* Separation of two tetrachords by a third conjunct with both, as between the hypate and the synemmenon.

hy'po-syn'ka-le (hĭ'pō-sĭn'kă-lē ; hĭp'ō- ; *see* HYPO-), *n. Med* Defective systole of the heart.

hy'po-tar'sus (-tär'sŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -SI (-sī). [NL. See HYPO- ; TARSUS.] *Zool.* The so-called calcaneum of a bird. See CALCANEUM **b.** — **hy'po-tar'sal** (-săl), *a.* [pothetical]

hypoth. *Abbr.* Hypothesis ; hypothetical.

hyp'o-the'ca (hĭp'ō-thē'kă ; hĭ'pō-), *n.* [L.] = HYPOTHEC.

hy-poth'e-cal, *a.* Hypothecary. *Obs.*

hy-poth'e-ca-tive (hī-pŏth'ē-kā-tĭv ; hĭ-), *a.* Pert. to hypothecation. *Rare.*

hy-poth'e-ca-to-ry (-kā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Hypothecary.

hy-poth'e-nal (hī-pŏth'ē-năl ; hĭ-), *a.* Hypothenar.

hy-poth'e-nuse (-nūs), **hy-poth'e-nu'sal** (-nū'săl). Var. of HYPOTENUSE, -NUSAL. [mal.

hy'po-ther'mic, *a.* Hypother-‖ **hy-po'the-ses non fin'go** (hī-pŏth'ē-sēz). [L] I do not make hypotheses ; — motto of Sir Isaac Newton. [a hypothesis

hy-poth'e-sist, *n.* The maker of

hy-poth'e-siz'er (hī-pŏth'ē-sīz'ẽr ; hĭ-), *n.* A hypothesist.

hy'po-thet'ic, *a.* = HYPOTHETICAL.

hy'po-thet'i-co-dis-junc'tive, *a. Logic.* Combining hypothetical (conjunctive) and disjunctive propositions or forms — *n.* A hypothetico-disjunctive syllogism or proposition.

hy-poth'e-tist (hī-pŏth'ē-tĭst ; hĭ-), *n.* A hypothesist. *Rare.*

hy-poth'e-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To hypothesize. *Rare.* — **hy-poth'e-tiz'er** (-tīz'ẽr), *n.*

hy'po-to-nic'i-ty (hī'pō-tō-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ ; hĭ'pō-). **hy-pot'o-ny** (hī-pŏt'ō-nĭ ; hĭ-), *n.* Hypotonia.

hy'po-tri-cho'sis (hī'pō-trĭ-kō'sĭs ; hĭ'pō-), *n.* [NL. ; *hypo-* + *-zoic.*] **a.** = PROTOZOIC. **b** *Geol.* Lying underneath the fossiliferous systems.

hypped (hĭpt). Var. of HIPPED

hyp'pish (hĭp'ĭsh), *a.* [From HYP.] Affected with the hyps, or hypochondria. *Rare.*

hyps (hĭps), *n.*, *pl.* of HYP. Hypochondria. *Colloq.*

hyp-sel'o-dont (hĭp-sĕl'ō-dŏnt), *n Zool* Hypsodont.

hyp'si-brach'y-ceph'a-ly (hĭp'sĭ-brăk'ĭ-sĕf'ă-lĭ), *n.* [*hypsi-* + *brachycephaly.*] *Craniol.* Loftiness of skull accompanied by brachycephaly. — **hyp'si-brach'y-ce-phal'ic** (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.* — **-ceph'a-lism** (-sĕf'ă-lĭz'm), *n.* **hyp'si-ceph'a-ly** (-sĕf'ă-lĭ), *n* [*hypsi-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] *Craniol.* Loftiness of skull.

hyp'si-ce-phal'ic (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.* — **hyp'si-dol'i-cho-ceph'a-ly** (-dŏl'ĭ-kō-sĕf'ă-lĭ), *n.* [*hypsi-* + *dolichocephaly.*] *Craniol.* Loftiness of skull accompanying dolichocephaly. — **hyp'si-dol'i-cho-ce-phal'ic** (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.* — **-ceph'a-lism** (-sĕf'ă-lĭz'm), *n.*

hyp'si-don (hĭp'sĭ-dŏn), *n. Zool.* Hypsodont.

hyp-sil'i-form (hĭp-sĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Hypsiloid.

hyp'si-loid (hĭp'sĭ-loid ; hĭp-sĭ'loid), *a.* [From Y, the Greek letter called "upsilon" + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Resembling the Greek letter Y in form.

Hyp'si-prym'nus (hĭp'sĭ-prĭm'nŭs), **Hyp'si-prym-ni'næ** (-prĭm-nī'nē). [NL ; *hypsi-* + Gr. *πρύμνα* stern.] *Zool* Syns. of POTOROUS and POTOROINÆ.

Hyp'sis-ta'ri-an (hĭp'sĭs-tâ'rĭ-ăn ; 115), *n.* [Gr. *Ὑψιστάριοι*, pl., a Christian sect that worshiped the Most High (*ὕψιστος* God.] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a sect extant in Asia Minor from the 4th to the 9th century, whose tenets were apparently compounded of heathen, Jewish, and Christian ideas. — **Hyp'sis-ta'ri-an,** *a.* [rian. *Obs.*

Hyp-sis'ta-ry, *n.* A Hypsistarian.

hyp'si-sten'o-ceph'a-ly (hĭp'sĭ-stĕn'ō-sĕf'ă-lĭ), *n* [*hypsi-* + *steno-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] *Craniol.* Extreme height and narrowness of skull. — **hyp'si-sten'o-ce-phal'ic** (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.* — **-ceph'a-lism** (-sĕf'ă-lĭz'm), *n.*

hyp'so-bath'y-met'ric, *a.* [*hypso-* + *bathymetric.*] Pert. to the measurement of, or showing, heights and depths, as a map.

hyp'so-pho'bi-a, *n.* [NL. ; *hypso-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Morbid dread of high places.

hyp-soph'o-nous (hĭp-sŏf'ō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ὑψόφωνος.*] Having a high clear voice. *Rare.*

hyp'so-phyl'lous (hĭp'sō-fĭl'ŭs), *a. Bot.* Hypsophyllary.

hyp'so-phyl'lum (-fĭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A hypsophyll.

Hyp'tis (hĭp'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. *ὑπτιος* supine, fr. *ὑπό* under.] Syn. of MESOSPHÆRUM.

hy-pu'ral (hī-pū'răl ; hĭ-), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. *οὐρά* tail.] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, the bony structure, chiefly formed of the expanded and more or less fused hæmal spines of the last few vertebræ, which supports the caudal fin rays in most teleost fishes. — *n.* A hypural bone

hy-ra'ce-um (hī-rā'sē-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See HYRAX.] A South African product somewhat like castoreum, said to be secreted by the hyrax or coney.

hy-rach'y-us (hī-răk'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. HYRAX.] *Paleon.* A genus of Eocene perissodactyl ungulates, related to, but more primitive than, *Hyracodon.*

hyr'ra-cid (hĭr'ra-sĭd ; -sĭd), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYRAX.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of PROCAVIIDÆ (the cony family). — **hy-rac'id** (-rĭd), *a. & n.* — **hy-rac'i-form** (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.*

Hy'ra-ci'na (hī'ra-sī'nă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The Hyracoidea.

hyr'gol (hûr'gŏl ; -gōl), *n.* *Pharm.* Mercury in a fine state of division, used in the preparation of ointments.

hyrne. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HERNE, a corner.

hyrone. † IRON.

hyrst. Var. of HURST.

hyrt † HIRD.

hyse. † HIS, HOISE, ICE.

hyson skin. The light and inferior leaves separated from the hyson by a winnowing machine.

hys'sop (hĭs'ŭp), *n.* [ME. *hysope, ysope,* OF. *ysope,* F. *hysope,* L. *hyssopum, hyssopum, hyssopus,* Gr. ὕσσωπος, ὕσσωπον, an aromatic plant, fr. Heb. *ēzōb.*] **1.** A European mint (*Hyssopus officinalis*) with highly aromatic and pungent leaves, often cultivated in gardens as a family remedy for bruises. The hyssop of Scripture is supposed to be a species of caper (*Capparis spinosa*), but the name was probably used for several different plants.

2. With various qualifying words, any of numerous other plants of the same family, as hedge *hyssop,* giant *hyssop,* etc.

3. Any of several species of *Artemisia. Local, U. S.*

4. *Eccl.* A sprinkler for holy water; —alluding to the ceremonial use of hyssop in the Jewish Church. See *Ps.* li. 7.

hyssop loosestrife. A European loosestrife (*Lythrum hyssopifolia*) with virgate spikes of purple flowers.

hyssop spurge. A European spurge (*Euphorbia peplus*) having the habit of the hyssop.

hys'ter-al'gi-a (hĭs'tĕr-ăl'jĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.; *hystero-* + *-algia.*] *Med* Uterine neuralgia. —**hys'ter-al'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

hys'ter-ec'to-my (-ĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*hystero-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the uterus.

hys'ter-e'sis (-ē'sĭs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. ὑστερεῖν to be behind, to lag.] *Physics.* **a** A lagging or retardation of the effect, when the forces acting upon a body are changed, as if from viscosity or internal friction. Cf. MECHANICAL HYSTERESIS. **b** In a magnetic material, as iron, a lagging in the values of resulting magnetization (denoted by *B*) due to a changing magnetizing force (denoted by *H*). A repeated reversal of *H* causes a changing magnetisation *B* as shown by the **hysteresis** loop or cycle 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. When *H* falls to zero, there remains the magnetization *O* 3, called **residual magnetism.** To reduce *B* to zero, a negative value of *H* equal to *O* 4, called **coercive force,** is required. The area of the loop equals the **hysteretic loss,** a loss of energy due to molecular change manifest in heat. In the absence of hysteresis, the ascending and descending arms of the curve of magnetization would coincide and the area of the loop would be zero.

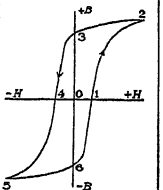

Hysteresis b.

hys'ter-et'ic (-ĕt'ĭk), *a. Elec.* Of or pert. to hysteresis. **hysteretic constant,** the hysteretic loss in ergs per cubic centimeter per cycle. —**h. loss.** See HYSTERESIS **b.**

hys-te'ri-a (hĭs-tē'rĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL. See HYSTERIC.] *Med.* A nervous affection, occurring chiefly in women, in which the emotional and reflex excitability is exaggerated, and the will power correspondingly diminished, so that the patient loses control over the emotions, becomes the victim of imaginary sensations, and often falls into paroxysms or fits. The chief symptoms are convulsive, tossing movements of the limbs and head, uncontrollable crying and laughing, and a choking sensation as if a ball were lodged in the throat, vasomotor derangements, motor paralysis, anæsthesia, hyperæsthesia, or other sensory disturbances. The affection presents the most varied symptoms, often simulating those of the gravest diseases.

hys-ter'ic (-tĕr'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *hystericus,* Gr. ὑστερικός, fr.
hys-ter'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ὑστέρα the womb; prob. akin to L. & E. *uterus.*] Of or pertaining to hysteria; affected, or troubled, with hysterics; convulsive; fitful.

With no *hysteric* weakness or feverish excitement they preserved their peace and patience. *Bancroft.*

hys-ter'ics (-ĭks), *n. pl. Med.* Hysteria.

hys'ter-i'tis (hĭs'tĕr-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hystero-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the uterus; metritis

hys'ter-o- (hĭs'tĕr-ō-), **hys'ter-.** [Gr. ὑστέρα the womb. See HYSTERIC.] Combining form denoting *connection with,* or *relation to, the uterus* or *hysteria.*

hys'ter-o-cat'a-lep'sy (-kăt'ă-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* [*hystero-* + *catalepsy.*] *Med.* Hysteria attended with catalepsy.

hys'ter-o-cele' (-sēl'), *n.* [*hystero-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia containing a part or the whole of the uterus.

hys'ter-o-ĕp'i-lep'sy (-ĕp'ĭ-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* [*hystero-* + *epilepsy.*] *Med.* A disease resembling hysteria and characterized by epileptiform convulsions, which can often be controlled or excited by pressure on the ovaries or other definite points. —**hys'ter-o-ĕp'i-lep'tic** (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.*

hys'ter-o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὑστερος later + *-genic.*] *Biol.* Of later development or formation.

hys'ter-o-gen'ic, *a.* [*hystero-* + *-genic*] *Med.* Producing hysteria; as, the **hysterogenic pressure points** on the surface of the body, pressure upon which may produce or arrest an attack of hysteria.

hys'ter-oid (hĭs'tĕr-oid), *a.* [*hystero-* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling hysteria; as, *hysteroid* convulsions.

hys'ter-o-neu'ras-the'ni-a (-ō-nū'răs-thē'nĭ-*ă*; -thĕ-nī'*ă*), *n.* [NL.; *hystero-* + *neurasthenia.*] *Med.* Neurasthenia associated with hysteria.

hys'ter-on prot'er-on (hĭs'tĕr-ŏn prŏt'ĕr-ŏn). [NL.; Gr. ὕστερος the latter + πρότερος before others, sooner.] **1.** An arrangement reversing the natural or rational order, specif.: *Rhet.* A figure in which the natural order of the sense is reversed; as, *valet atque vivit,* "he is well and lives." **2.** *Logic.* A fallacy consisting in assuming as a theorem or premise something following from what is to be proved; the fallacy of explaining a thing by that which presupposes it and so inverting the natural order of reason.

hys'ter-op'a-thy (hĭs'tĕr-ŏp'*a*-thĭ), *n.* [*hystero-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* **a** Any disease of the uterus. **b** Hysteria.

hys'ter-o-pex'i-a (hĭs'tĕr-ō-pĕk'sĭ-*ă*) } *n.* [NL. *hystero-*
hys'ter-o-pex'y (hĭs'tĕr-ō-pĕk'sĭ) } *-pexia; hystero-* + *-pexia, -pexy.*] *Surg.* An operation for fixing the uterus in position by suturing it to the abdominal wall.

hys'ter-o-phore' (hĭs'tĕr-ō-fōr'), *n.* [*hystero-* + *-phore.*] *Med.* A form of pessary for supporting the uterus.

hys'ter-o-phyte' (-fīt'), *n.* [Gr. ὑστέρα womb + *-phyte.*] *Bot* **a** A plant of the Hysterophyta. *Obs.* **b** A saprophytic fungus —**hys'ter-oph'y-tal** (hĭs'tĕr-ŏf'ĭ-tăl; hĭs'tĕr-ō-fī'tăl), *a.*

hys'ter-op-to'sis (-ŏp-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hystero-* + *ptosis.*] *Med.* Prolapse of the uterus.

hys'ter-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*hystero-* + *-tomy*] *Med.* **a** The Cæsarean section. See under CÆSAREAN. **b** Incision or section of the uterus, esp. of the neck of the uterus.

hys'tri-ci'a-sis (hĭs'trĭ-sī'*ă*-sĭs), *n.* [NL, Gr. ὕστριξ porcupine + *-iasis.*] *Med.* An abnormal condition of erection of the hairs on the body, esp. on the extremities.

Hys-tric'i-dæ (hĭs-trĭs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὕστριξ porcupine.] *Zoöl.* In a broad sense, the family consisting of all the porcupines In a narrower sense, it includes only the Old World genera, which are of terrestrial habits. Cf. ERETHIZONTIDÆ. —**hys'tri-cid** (hĭs'trĭ-sĭd; hĭs-trĭs'ĭd), *n.* —**hys'tri-coid** (hĭs'trĭ-koid), *a. & n.*

Hys'tri-ci'næ (hĭs'trĭ-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of porcupines consisting of the Old World terrestrial forms; —equiv to *Hystricidæ* in its narrow sense. —**hys'tri-cine** (hĭs'trĭ-sīn; -sĭn; 183), *a.*

Hys'tri-co-mor'pha (-kō-môr'fa), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Hystrix* + Gr. μορφή form.] *Zoöl.* A division of simplicidentate rodents comprising the porcupines, cavies, agoutis, chinchillas, and allies; — distinguished from *Myomorpha* and *Sciuromorpha.* —**hys'tri-co-morph'** (hĭs'trĭ-kō-môrf'), *n.* —**hys'tri-co-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk). **-mor'phous** (-fŭs), *a*

Hys'trix (hĭs'trĭks), *n.* [Gr. ὕστριξ porcupine.] *Zool.* The typical genus of terrestrial porcupines. See PORCUPINE.

I

I (ī). **1.** The ninth letter and third vowel of the English alphabet. The character comes from the Phœnician, through the Greek and the Latin, being perh. ultimately of Egyptian origin. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* Its original value when long was practically the same as that of the Italian I, or modern English "long" *e* as in *mete,* and this value was retained in English until the early modern period, "short" ĭ, as in *sit,* being the same as at present. In modern English I has two principal vowel sounds: the "long" sound, as in *pīne, īce;* and the "short" sound, as in *pĭn.* It has also three other sounds: **a** That of *u* in *urn,* as in *thirst.* **b** That of *e* in *mete* (in words of foreign origin), as in *machine, pique, régime.* **c** That of consonant *y* (in many words in which it precedes another vowel), as in *bunion, million, filial,* etc. It enters into several digraphs, as in *fail, field, seize, feign, friend;* and with *o* often forms a proper diphthong, as in *oil, join, coin.* See *Guide to Pron.,* §§ 178–187. Etymologically I is most closely related to *e, y, j, g;* as in *dint, dent;* beverage, L. *bibere;* E. *kin,* AS. *cynn;* E. *thin,* AS. *pynne;* E. *dominion, donjon, dungeon.* The dot over the small *i* is comparatively recent, the letter at first being written without distinguishing mark. As early as the 11th century it was distinguished by an accent when doubled or written with *u;* thus, *íí, úí, íu,* the accent (which gradually changed into a dot) becoming universal when the invention of printing made it inconvenient to retain both forms of the letter. The sounds of I and J were formerly represented by the same character (I, i), and even after the introduction of the differentiated form J (see *j*), words containing these letters were classed together, in dictionaries, etc., down to the 19th century.

2. As a *symbol* [no period], used for or to denote or indicate: **a** The ninth in a series; ninth in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 9; as, Company *I.* **b** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Iodine. **c** *Physics.* (1) [*cap.*] Intensity of magnetization. (2) Current density; — more commonly represented by *C.* **d** [*cap.*] *Logic.* The particular affirmative proposition (some A is B). **e** [*l. c.*] *Math.* (1) The imaginary quantity $\sqrt{-1}$. (2) One of three mutually perpendicular unit vectors, the other two being *j* and *k.* **f** [*cap.*] *Mech.* Moment of inertia. **g** [*l. c.*] *Astron.* The inclination of an orbit to the ecliptic.

3. As a *numeral,* I stands for 1. It was originally a single stroke, not the letter I. II stands for 2, III for 3 and IIII sometimes, instead of IV, for 4. When prefixed, I denotes that 1 is to be subtracted; thus, IV means 4.

4. As an *abbreviation:* **a** In the form **I.:** Various proper names, as Isaac, Isabel, etc.; Idaho; Imperator (L., Emperor); Imperatrix (L., Empress). **b** In the form **i.** or **I.:** id (L., that); [often *ital.*] inactive, as *i*-mannite (*Chem.*); incisor (in dental formulæ); island.

I, *or* **i** (ī), *n.; pl.* I's or IS (īz). The letter I, i, or its sound.

I, *a.* Having a shape or a cross section resembling the letter I; as, I bar or I-bar, I beam or I-beam, I girder, I iron, I rail, etc.

I bar, a rolled iron or steel bar of I section used in constructional work. It is smaller in sectional area than the I beam. Called also **I iron** —**I beam,** a rolled iron or steel beam, or a cast steel beam, of I section; also, a built-up beam of I section. It is largely used in structural ironwork, as in steel-framed buildings. Called also **I girder.** See GIRDER, *Illust.*

I (ī), *pron.; poss.* MY (mī) or MINE (mīn); *object.* ME (mē); *pl. nom.* WE (wē); *poss.* OUR (our) or OURS (ourz); *object.* US (ŭs). [ME. *i, ich, ic,* AS. *ic;* akin to OS. & D. *ik,* OHG. *ih,* G. *ich,* Icel. *ek,* Dan. *jeg,* Sw. *jag,* Goth. *ik,* OSlav. *az,* Russ. *ya,* W *i,* L. *ego,* Gr. ἐγώ, ἐγών, Skr. *aham.* Cf. EGOISM.] The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person; the subject pronoun by which a speaker or writer denotes himself. *I* is sometimes used substantively; as, Poor *I* must go; in *Metaph.,* often for the ego; as, This *I* that thinks is the soul. It is sometimes used as an object pronoun, commonly so during and shortly before the 17th century, but now only in dial. Eng. or ungrammatically.

i-. [ME. *y-, i-,* AS. *ge-.*] A prefix of obscure meaning, chiefly used in the Middle English period with past participles. See Y-.

-i. **1.** (-ī). The nominative plural ending of Latin 2d declension masculine; as, *foci, radii, alumni.*

2. (-ē). The plural ending of Italian nouns and adjectives ending in *-o,* or *-e;* as, *banditti, dilettanti.*

☞ Many words of these classes have also English plurals; as, *focuses, inamoratos.*

-ia. [L. *-ia,* Gr. *-ια,* an ending of fem. nouns, usually abstract, and of neut. plurals. The *i* (ι) is thematic or connective.] A noun suffix occurring in: **a** Names of diseases; as in neural*gia,* hydrophob*ia.* **b** Names of countries; as in Tasman*ia,* Australas*ia,* Rhodes*ia.* **c** In names of alkaloids; as in atrop*ia,* morph*ia,* strychn*ia.* **d** Generic names of plants; as in Dahl*ia,* Fuchs*ia,* Wistar*ia.* **e** Names of classical festivals, mostly plural; as in Saturnal*ia,* Bacchanal*ia.* **f** Names of classes of animals, all plural; as in Mammal*ia,* Reptil*ia.* **g** Various other words from Latin or Greek; as in the words phantasmagor*ia,* sep*ia,* milit*ia,* magnes*ia,* and the plurals memorabil*ia,* bacter*ia,* paraphernal*ia,* etc.

I-a'go (ē-ä'gō), *n.* The ancient, or ensign, of Othello, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Othello," a subtle and malignant villain who falsely persuades Othello of the unfaithfulness of his wife, Desdemona. See OTHELLO.

-ial. [Cf. L. *-ialis, -e.*] Adjective and noun suffix composed of thematic or connective *i* and *-al;* as in fluv*ial,* pictor*ial,* celest*ial.* See **-AL.**

i-am'a-tol'o-gy (ī-ăm'*ă*-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἰαμα, ἰάματος, medicine + *-logy.*] *Med.* That branch of therapeutics which treats of remedies; materia medica (sense 2).

i'amb (ī'ămb), *n.* [Cf. F. *iambe.* See IAMBUS.] An iambus or iambic.

i'am-bel'e-gus (ī'ăm-bĕl'ē-gŭs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. ἰαμβέλεγος; ἴαμβος iambus + ἔλεγος an elegiac poem.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A verse compounded of an iambic dimeter and half an elegiac pentameter (⏑ – | ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ ‡ – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑), also described as a trochaic dimeter catalectic with anacrusis followed by a lesser Archilochian.

i-am'bic (ī-ăm'bĭk), *a.* [L. *iambicus,* Gr. ἰαμβικός; cf. F. *iambique.*] **1.** *Pros.* Consisting of an iambus or of iambics. Iambic verse is the commonest in English poetry, the iambic pentameter being the English heroic verse.

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hy'-spy', *n.* See I-SPY.

hysse. ✝ HISS, HOISE.

hys-taz'a-rin (hĭs-tăz'*ă*-rĭn), *n.* [Gr. ὑστερος later + alizarin.] *Chem.* A yellow compound, $C_{14}H_8(OH)_2$, isomeric with alizarin, of slight dyeing power.

hyster-. See HYSTERO-.

hys'ter-an'thous (hĭs'tĕr-ăn'-thŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὑστερος after + *-anthous.*] *Bot.* Developing leaves after the flowers have expanded.

hys'ter-el-co'sis (-ĕl-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL See HYSTERO-; HELCOSIS.] Ulceration of the uterus.

hys'ter-e'si-al (-ē'sĭ-ăl), *a.* Hysteretic.

hysteresis meter, *or* **hys'ter-e-sim'e-ter** (-ē-sĭm'ē-tĕr), *n. Elec* An instrument for measuring loss by hysteresis

hys-ter'ic (hĭs-tĕr'ĭk), *n. Med.* One subject to hysteria.

hys-ter'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of HYSTERICAL. [*Colloq.*]

hys-ter'ick-y, *a.* Hysterical

hys-ter'i-form (hĭs-tĕr'ĭ-fôrm; hĭs-tē'rĭ-), *a.* [*hysteria* + *-form*] *Med.* Like hysteria.

hys-ter'i-form, *a.* [NL. *Hysterium* a genus of fungi + *-form.*] *Bot.* Hysterioid.

hys-te'ri-oid (-tē'rĭ-oid), *a.* [NL. *Hysterium* a genus of fungi (fr. Gr ὑστέρα womb) + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Boat-shaped, as certain small fungi.

hys'ter-o-clei'sis (hĭs'tĕr-ō-klī'-sĭs), *n.* [NL; *hystero-* + Gr. κλείσις a closing, shutting up] *Med.* Surgical operation for closing the mouth of the uterus.

hys'ter-o-dyn'i-a (-dĭn'ĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.; *hystero-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Pain in the uterus.

hy'ster-o-e-pi'lep'to-gen'ic (-ē-pĭ'lĕp'tō-jĕn'ĭk), *a* [*hysteroepileptic* + *-genic.*] *Med.* Producing hysteroepilepsy.

hys'ter-o-gen (hĭs'tĕr-ō-jĕn). *a.* [Gr. ὕστερος later + *-gen.*] Produced later. *Rare.*

hys'ter-o-ge-nes'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a. Bot.* Hysterogenic.

hys'ter-og'e-nous (-ŏj'ē-nŭs), *a. Med.* Hysterogenic.

hys'ter-og'e-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [*hystero-* + *-geny.*] *Med.* Induction of the hysteric state

hys'ter-o-lith', *n.* [*hystero-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A calculus formed in the uterus.

hys'ter-o-li-thi'a-sis (-lĭ-thī'*ă*-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *hysterolith* + *-iasis.*] *Med.* The formation of a concretion in the uterus.

hys'ter-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὑστερολογία; ὕστερος the latter + λόγος discourse: cf. F. *hystérologie.*] Hysteron proteron.

hys'ter-ol'o-gy, *n.* [*hystero-* + *-logy.*] *Med.* Medical science treating of the uterus.

hys'ter-o-ma'ni-a, *n.* [*hystero-* + *mania*] *Med.* Hysterical insanity; also, nymphomania.

hys'ter-om'e-ter (hĭs'tĕr-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n* [*hystero-* + *-meter.*] *Surg.* An instrument for measuring the uterine cavity; a uterine sound. —**hys'ter-om'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

hys'ter-o-my-o'ma, *n.* [NL.; *hystero-* + *myoma.*] *Med.* A myoma of the uterus.

hys'ter-o-my'o-mec'to-my (hĭs'-tĕr-ō-mī'ō-mĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*hystero-* + *myoma* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the upper part of a uterus containing a myoma.

hys'ter-on prot'er-on (hĭs'tĕr-ŏn prŏt'ĕr-ŏn), *or, better,* **hys'-ter-on-prot'er-on,** *a* Inverted; out of the natural order. *Rare*

hys'ter-o-o'o'pho-rec'to-my (-ō-ō'ō-fō-rĕk'tō-mĭ).*n.* [*hystero-* + *oophorectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of uterus and ovaries.

Hys'ter-oph'y-ta (-ŏf'ĭ-tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYSTEROPHYTE.] *Bot.* A group of thallophytes proposed by Endlicher to include the fungi. *Obs.*

hys'ter-or'rha-phy (-ôr'ă-fĭ), *n.* [*hystero-* + *-rhaphy*] *Surg.* The suturing of an incised or ruptured uterus

hys'ter-or-rhex'is (-ō-rĕk'sĭs). *n* [NL.; *hystero-* + Gr ῥῆξις rupture.] *Med.* Rupture of the uterus.

hys'ter-o-sal-pin'go-o'ŏ-pho-rec'to-my (-săl-pĭn'gō-ō'ō-fō-rĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*hystero-* + *salpingo-* + *oöphorectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the uterus, oviducts, and ovaries.

hys'ter-o-scope' (h Ys'tĕr-ō-skōp'), *n.* [*hystero-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An instrument used for inspection of the uterus.

hys'ter-o'sis (-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὕστερος later, latter.] Hysteron proteron.

hys'ter-o-tome', *n* [*hystero-* + *-tome.*] *Surg.* An instrument for use in hysterotomy.

hys'tri-cism (hĭs'trĭ-sĭz'm), **hys'tri-cis'mus** (-sĭz'mŭs), *n.* [NL.] Hystricismus.

hyte. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAIT.

hyte (hīt), *a.* Mad. *Scot.*

hythe. ✝ HITHE.

Hzk. *Abbr.* Hezekiah.

I

i. ✝ EYE, HI. [AYE.]

I (Y). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of I, Y (Y). Archaic or dial. for IN.

Ia. *Abbr* Iowa.

I. A. *Abbr.* Incorporated Accountant; Indian Army.

ia- For various early forms in *ia-,* where the pronunciation was *ya-,* see forms in YA-. Cf. I

I-ac'chus (ī-ăk'ŭs), **I ac'chos** (-kŏs), *n.* [L. *Iacchus,* Gr. Ἴακχος.] See DIONYSUS, ELEUSINIAN. —**I-ac'chic** (-kĭk), *a.*

Ia'chi-mo (yä'kē-mō; ī-ăk'ĭ-mō), *n.* See IMOGEN. [to earn.]

i-arned. Obs. p. p. of YEARN.

i-æthel, *v. t.* [AS. *gesēlan.* Cf. ATHEL.] To make noble; to exalt with pride or joy. *Obs.*

iahn, *v. t.* [AS. *gegānan, gehānan.* See OWN, *v.*] To OWN. *Obs.*

iam ✝ YAM.

I-am'be (ī-ăm'bē), *n.* [Gr. Ἰάμβη] = BAUBO.

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2. *Gr. Lit.* Designating, or pertaining to, a type of poetry developed by the Ionian Greeks in the period succeeding the Epic, characterized by iambic meter, and used mainly in satirical themes. Cf. ELEGIAC, MELIC.

i-am'bic (ī-ăm'bĭk), *n.* **1.** *Pros.* **a** An iambic foot; an iambus. **b** A verse composed of iambic feet, as the following:

Thy gén|ius cálls | thee nót | to púr|chase fáme
In keén | iámbics, bút | mild án|agrám. *Dryden.*

2. A satirical poem; a satire; lampoon. Cf. IAMBIC, *a.*, 2.

i-am'bus (-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -BI (-bī), E. -BUSES (-bŭs-ĕz; -ĭz). [L. *iambus*, Gr. ἰαμβος; prob. akin to ἰάπτειν to throw, assail (the iambus being first used in satiric poetry).] *Pros.* A foot consisting of a short syllable followed by a long one, as in *ămāns*, or of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one, as *invént*; an iambic. The accentual iambus of English and other modern verse, not depending on the length of its syllables (thus *emīt'* is iambic as well as *awrī'*), gives a verse movement in duple rhythm, while the quantitative iambic of Greek and Latin verse is trisemic, and moves in triple rhythm. See FOOT.

-ian. [Cf. L. *-ianus*, F. *-ien.*] Adjective and noun suffix, composed of thematic or (rarely) connective *i* and *-an*; as in barbar*ian*, Kant*ian*, monce*cian*, physic*ian*, etc. See -AN.

I-an'thi-na (ī-ăn'thĭ-nȧ), *n*; *pl.* L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-nȧz). [NL., fr. *ianthinus* violet-blue, Gr. ἰάνθινος; ἰον violet + ἄνθος flower.] *Zoöl.* A small genus of pelagic pteneglossate gastropods of warm seas, having a thin spiral purple shell, a large head, and gills which may be protruded from the shell. It is the chief genus of a small family, **I'an-thin'i-dæ** (ī'ăn-thĭn'ĭ-dē). They float at the surface by means of a float formed of a mass of air bubbles of hardened

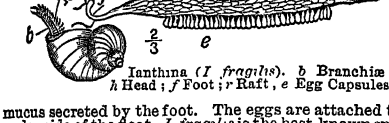

Ianthina (*I. fragilis*). *b* Branchiæ; *h* Head; *f* Foot; *r* Raft, *e* Egg Capsules.

mucus secreted by the foot. The eggs are attached to the under side of the float. *I. fragilis* is the best-known species. Tyrian purple was obtained in part from these mollusks.

i-an'thine (-thĭn), *a.* [See IANTHINA.] Violet-colored.

I-ap'e-tus (ī-ăp'ē-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰαπετός.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A Titan, father of Prometheus (as also of Atlas and Epimetheus), hence regarded as the ancestor of mankind. **2.** *Astron.* The eighth satellite of Saturn, discovered by J. D. Cassini, an Italian astronomer, in 1671.

I'a-pyg'i-an (ī'ȧ-pĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Iapygius.*] Of or pert. to Iapygia, the ancient name of southeastern Italy, or its inhabitants, the Daunii, Peucetii, and Messapii.—**I'a-pyg'i-an,** *n.*

-i'a-sis (-ī'ȧ-sĭs). [Gr. *-ιασις*, as in ἐλεφαντίασις elephantiasis.] A combining form signifying *state, condition*;—used esp. in medicine to indicate *a morbid or diseased condition*; as, hypochondr*iasis*, mydr*iasis*, etc.

i-a'tra-lip'tic (ī-ā'trȧ-lĭp'tĭk; ī-ăt'rȧ-; 277), *a.* [Gr. *ἰατραλειπτικός*; *ἰατρός* physician + *ἀλειπτικός* belonging to the *ἀλείπτης* or anointer, fr. *ἀλείφειν* to anoint: cf. F. *iatraliptique.*] Treating diseases by anointing and friction.

-i'a-tri'a (-ī'ȧ-trĭ'ȧ), **-i'a-try** (-ī'ȧ-trĭ). A combining form from Greek *ἰατρεία, medical treatment, healing*; as, psych*iatria*, psych*iatry*, ped*iatria*, hipp*iatry*, etc.

☞ The pronunciations given follow the Greek; usage and dictionary marking vary in the few words formed with the ending.

i-at'ric (ī-ăt'rĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *ἰατρικός* healing, fr. *ἰατρός*
i-at'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } physician, fr. *ἰᾶσθαι* to heal.] Of or relating to medicine or medical men.

i-a'tro- (ī-ā'trō-; ī-ăt'rō-). A combining form from Greek *ἰατρός, physician.*

i-a'tro-chem'is-try (-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* Chemistry united with medicine;—applied to the chemistry of the period (about 1525–1660) which was dominated by the teachings of Paracelsus: that the activities of the human body are chemical, that health depends on the proper chemical composition of the organs and fluids, and that the object of chemistry is to prepare medicines.—**i-a'tro-chem'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*—**i-a'tro-chem'ist** (-kĕm'ĭst), *n.*

I'a-trol (ī'ȧ-trōl; -trŏl), *n. Pharm.* An odorless antiseptic powder used externally like iodoform. It is an organic compound, $C_9H_{11}O_3NI_2$, containing iodine.

I'a-trol'o-gy (ī'ȧ-trŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*iatro-* + *-logy.*] Science of healing; a treatise on medicine or physicians.—**i-a'tro-log'i-cal** (ī-ā'trō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl; ī-ăt'rō-), *a.*

i-a'tro-math'e-ma-ti'cian (ī-ā'trō-măth'ē-mȧ-tĭsh'ăn; ī-ăt'rō-), *n.* [Gr. *ἰατρομαθηματικός* one practicing medicine in conjunction with astrology. See IATRIC; MATHEMATICAL.] *Hist. Med.* One of a school of 17th-century physicians in Italy, who tried to apply the laws of mechanics and mathematics to the human body, and hence were eager students of anatomy;—opposed to the *iatrochemists.*—**i-a'tro-math'e-mat'i-cal** (ī-ā'trō-măth'ē-măt'ĭ-kăl; ī-ăt'rō-), *a.*

-i'a-try. Combining form fr. Gr. *ἰατρεία.* See -IATRIA.

I'ba-nag' (ē'ba-nag'), *n.* One of the chief Philippine dialects, spoken principally in northern Luzon (see MALAYO-POLYNESIAN); also, one of the inhabitants of the Cagayan valley speaking Ibanag.

Ibanag is . . . considered to be the language of the most cultivated people, and is the same as the Cagayan, which is spoken in many parts of the province. *Rep. Philippine Com.*, 1900.

I-be'ri-a (ī-bē'rĭ-ȧ), *n* [L. *Iberia, Hiberia*, Spain; cf. *Iberus, Hiberus*, the river Ebro, *Iberes, Hiberes*, Spaniards, Gr. Ἴβηρες.] The ancient name of the Spanish peninsula.

I-be'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Iberia, its inhabitants, or the race named from it. See IBERIAN, *n.*, 1 & 2.

2. Of or pert. to the ancient Iberians of the Caucasus; as, *Iberian* characters.

I-be'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One of the ancient inhabitants of Iberia, early known to the Greeks and conquered by the Romans, whose civilization the Iberians adopted. They comprised a congeries of tribes probably allied in race to the Mauritanians and other North African peoples, and are believed by many to represent the neolithic inhabitants of western Europe.

2. Hence, a member of the **Iberian race** (of which the Spanish Iberians are typical), a short, dark dolichocephalic race, prob. the builders of the neolithic cairns, dolmens, and other primitive stone structures found esp. in North Africa, Spain, France, and Great Britain. Cf. MEDITERRANEAN RACE.

3. One of an ancient tribe or people of the Caucasus, prob. ancestors of the modern Kartvelians, or Georgians.

I-be'ris (ī-bē'rĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of pepperwort, Gr. *ἰβηρίς.*] *Bot.* A genus of brassicaceous plants, the candytufts, natives of the Old World. The herbaceous species are cultivated for their flat-topped clusters of white or pink flowers. The seeds, roots, stems, and leaves are medicinal.

I-be'ro- (ī-bē'rō-). Combining form for *Iberian*; as in **I-be'ro-Ar'yan,** Iberian and Aryan; **I-be'ro-Pict'ish,** etc.

I-be'ro-in'su-lar, *a. Ethnol.* Designating, in Deniker's classification, a short, dark dolicocephalic race (the **Ibero-insular race**) residing chiefly in Iberia, the islands of the western Mediterranean, and parts of France and Italy. It forms part of the *Mediterranean race* of Sergi and others. Cf. IBERIAN, *n.*, 2.

I'bex (ī'bĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. IBEXES (-bĕk-sĕz; -sĭz), L. IBICES (Ib'ĭ-sēz; ī'bĭ-). [L., a kind of goat, the chamois.] **1.** Any of certain wild goats of the Old World having large recurved horns, transversely ridged in front. The Alpine ibex, or bouquetin (*Capra ibex*), is the best-known, but now rare except where protected. Others differing in form of horns occur in the Pyrenees, Caucasus, Altai, Himalaya, and other high mountains. One of these (*C. ægagrus*), now found in Asia Minor, is supposed to be the progenitor of the domestic goat.

Alpine Ibex (*Capra ibex*).

2. [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* A subgenus (sometimes ranked as a genus) consisting of the ibexes.

3. *Her.* An antelope depicted with serrated horns projecting straight out from the forehead; —used as a charge. In foreign heraldry the ibex is represented naturally.

I-bid'i-dæ (ī-bĭd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *ibis, ibidis*, ibis.] *Zoöl.* A family of birds consisting of the ibises and spoonbills, or restricted to the former.

Sacred Ibis (*Ibis æthiopica*).

i'bis (ī'bĭs), *n.* [L. *ibis*, Gr. ἶβις; of Egypt. origin] Any of certain wading birds related to the herons, and constituting the subfamily Ibidinæ of the family Ibididæ. They are distinguished by the long, slender, downwardly curved bill like that of a curlew, and inhabit warm regions in both hemispheres, feeding on aquatic and amphibious animals, including small reptiles. The best-known species, the sacred ibis (*Ibis æthiopica*), common in the Nile basin, was venerated by the ancient Egyptians. It is about two feet long and chiefly white and black. The head and neck are naked. Other well-known forms are the glossy ibises, scarlet ibis, and white ibis (see these terms). Cf. WOOD IBIS.

Scarlet Ibis (*Guara rubra*).

Ib'sen-ism (Ib'sĕn-Iz'm), *n.* The dramatic practice or purpose characteristic of the writings of Henrik Ibsen (1828–1906), the Norwegian poet and dramatist, whose best-known plays deal with conventional hypocrisies, the story in each play thus developing a definite moral problem.

-ic (-ĭk). [L. *-icus*, Gr. *-ικός*: cf. F. *-ique.*] A suffix signifying, in general, *of* or *pertaining to* (that which the root word denotes), and forming: **1.** Adjectives, with one or more of the following denotations: **a** *Of the nature of, consisting of, characterized by*; as in angel*ic*, iambi*c*, catalect*ic*. **b** *Of* or *belonging to*; as in apostol*ic*, Ptolemai*c*, Alcai*c*, volcan*ic*, Arabi*c*. **c** *After the manner of, characteristic of, resembling*; as in Byron*ic*, Teuton*ic*, quixot*ic*. **d** *Connected* or *dealing with*; as in aquat*ic*, domest*ic*, dramat*ic*. **e** *Chem.* Specif., denoting that the element indicated enters into certain compounds with its *highest valence*, or with a valence relatively higher than in compounds named with an adjective ending in *-ous*; as, ferr*ic*, sulphur*ic*. See ACID, *n.*

☞ Adjectives in *-ic* often have a parallel form in *-ical* (which see), sometimes with a distinction in meaning, the form in *-ic* denoting the senses having closer relation to the subject denoted by the root (as those in a and b, above) and the form in *-ical* denoting the remoter senses (as those in c and d, above). Thus, a historic event, one that is a part of history, but a historical treatise, one that deals with history; the Stoic philosophy, stoical fortitude; a comic opera, a comical grimace.

2. Nouns from: **a** The substantive use of adjectives in any of the senses preceding; as in magi*c*, classi*c*, mechani*c*, Icelandi*c*. **b** Greek or Latin nouns that were originally adjectives used substantively and adopted into English; as in music, rhetori*c*, public. See -ICS.

I'ca-ci'na (ī'kȧ-sī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., from the resemblance of the branches to those of *Chrysobalanus icaco.* See ICACO.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African evergreen shrubs typifying the family Icacinaceæ, having small pentamerous flowers with a valvate corolla.

I'ca-ci-na'ce-æ (ī'kȧ-sĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family (order Sapindales) of tropical trees, erect or climbing shrubs, or rarely herbs. They have panicled tetramerous or pentamerous flowers with only one whorl of stamens; the fruit is a drupe or a samara. There are 38 genera and about 150 species.—**I'ca-ci-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

i-cac'o (ĭ-kăk'ō; *Sp.* ē-ka'kō), *n.*, *or* **icaco plum.** [Sp. *icaco*, the name of the tree.] The coco plum.

I-cac'o-re'a (ĭ-kăk'ō-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Carib *icacorecatinga.*] *Bot.* A genus of tropical myrsinaceous evergreen shrubs and trees, characterized by the dotted leaves and panicled flowers. Several cultivated in greenhouses are known by the synonymic name *Ardisia.*

-i-cal (-ĭ-kăl). [*-ic* + *-al.*] A compound suffix forming adjectives: **a** Parallel to adjectives in *-ic*; as, fantast*ical*, comi*cal*, apostol*ical*. **b** From nouns in *-ic*, *-ics*; as, mus*ical*, rhetor*ical*, eth*ical*. See -IC.

I-ca'ri-an (ī-kā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [L. *Icarius*, Gr. Ἰκάριος, fr. Ἴκαρος, Icarus.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Icarus (see DÆDALUS); soaring too high for safety; as, *Icarian* flight; *Icarian* wings, means perilously inadequate for achieving some ambitious project.

ice (īs), *n.* [ME. *is, us*, AS. *īs*; akin to D. *ijs*, G. *eis*, OHG. *īs*, Icel. *īss*, Sw. *is*, Dan. *is.*] **1.** Water frozen, or reduced to the solid state by cold. Ice is a transparent, nearly colorless, crystalline and brittle substance. Water in freezing expands about one eleventh of its volume, the specific gravity of ice being 0.9166, that of water at 4°C. being 1.0. Pure water freezes at 32° F. or 0° C., and ice melts at the same temperature. See LATENT HEAT; REFRIGERATING MACHINE.

2. A mixture of water, cream, custard, etc., sweetened, flavored, and artificially frozen.

3. Any substance looking like ice; as, camphor *ice.*

4. Icing; frosting.

ice, *v. t.*; ICED (īst); IC'ING (īs'ĭng). **1.** To cover or supply with ice; to convert into ice, or into something like ice.

2. To cover with icing, or frosting made of sugar and milk or white of egg; to frost, as cakes, tarts, etc.

3. To chill or cool, as with ice; to freeze.

ice, *v. i.* To change into ice; to freeze.

-ice (-ĭs). [F. *-ice*, L. *-itium*, *-ĭtia*, *-ĭtium.*] A suffix denoting *act, quality, condition*; as, malic*e*, justi*ce*, servi*ce.*

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i-am'bi-cal (ī-ă m'bĭ-kăl), *a.* Iambic. *R.* —**i-am'bi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

i-am'bist, *n.* A writer of iambic verse.

i-am'bize, *v. t.* [Gr. *ἰαμβίζειν.*] To satirize in iambics. *Rare*

I'am-bog'ra-pher (ī'ăm-bŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. *ἰαμβογράφος.*] An iambist. *Rare.*

I'an (ē'ăn) Gaelic form of JOHN.

i-a'o (ē-ā'ō), *n.* (Samoan.) The mamao.

I-ap'y-ges (ī-ăp'ĭ-jēz), *or* **I'a-pyg'i-a** (ī'ȧ-pĭj'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] The Iapygians.

I'a-pyg'i-dæ (ī'ȧ-pĭj'ĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of thysanurous insects which have the anal appendages forcepslike instead of bristlelike, and have no movable appendages along the lower side of the abdomen. **I-a'pyx** (ī-ā'pĭks) is the only genus.

-iap'y-goid (-ĭăp'ĭ-goid), *a.*

iare, iarwe. + YARE.

i'ar fi'ne (ē'ăr fĭn'ē). [OIr.] *Irish Hist.* See FINE.

iarke. + YARK.

I-a'si-on (ī-ā'zĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰασίων.] *Gr. Myth.* A hero slain by Zeus for yielding to the love of Demeter, who bore him Plutus.

I-as'si-dæ (ī-ăs'ĭ-dē). Var. of **i-a'tra-lip'tics** (ī-ā'trȧ-lĭp'tĭks; ī-ăt'rȧ-), *n. Med.* The iatraliptic method.

i-a'tro-lep'tic (ī-ā'trō-lĕp'tĭk; ī-ăt'rō-). Var. of IATRALIPTIC

i-a'tro-me-chan'i-cal, i-a'tro-phys'i-cal, *a.* = IATROMATHEMATICAL.—**i-a'tro-phys'ics,** *n.*

i-a'tro-tech'nics, *n.* [*iatro-* + *technics.*] The practical application of therapeutics.

i-attret. Obs. p. p. of ATTER.

ib. *Abbr.* Ibidem.

I. B. *Abbr.* Invoice book.

I. B. A. *Abbr.* Institute of British Architects.

I'ba-la'o (ē'bä-lä'ō), **I'ba-loi'** (-loi'). Vars of IBILAO.

I-ban' (ē-bän'), *n.* A sea Dyak.

i-barnd. Obs. p. p. of BURN.

i-be, *v.* [- + *be.*] To be. *Obs.*

i-be Obs. p. p. of BE.

i-bedde, *n.* [AS. *gebedda.*] Bedfellow. *Obs.*

i-bede, *n.* [Cf. AS. *gebed* prayer, *gebēodan* to command. Cf. BID, *v.*] Prayer; command. *Obs.*

—*v. t.* [AS. *gebēodan.* Cf. BID, *v.*] To command. *Obs*

i-bede. Obs. p. p. of I-BIDDE.

i-beft. Obs. p. p. of BEAT.

i-ben. Obs. p. p. of BE.

i-bent. Obs. p. p. of BEND.

i-beo, i-beon. + I-BEN.

i-beot, *n.* [AS. *gebēot.*] Menace. *Obs.*

i-berded, *a.* Bearded. *Obs.*

i-bere, *n.* [AS. *gebæru.*] Bearing; demeanor. *Obs.*—*v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *gebēran.*] To demean. *Obs.*

I-be'res (ī-bē'rēz), **I-be'ri** (ī-bē'rĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] Iberians.

I-ber'ic (ī-bĕr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Ibericus*, *Hibericus.*] = IBERIAN, *a.*

I'ber-ism (ī'bĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* National or racial sentiment of the Spanish and Portuguese as representatives of a common Iberian race.

I'ber-ite (-ĭt), *n.* [From L. *Iberia* Spain.] *Min.* An alteration product of lolite, found in Spain.

i-bernde. Obs. p. p. of BURN.

i-bet, i-bete. Obs. p. p. of BEAT.

i-bete, *v. t.* [AS. *gebētan.* Cf. BETTER.] Amend; repair. *Obs.*

Ib'har (Ib'här). *Bib.*

i-bi. + I-BEN. [wards.

I. B. I *Abbr.* Invoice book inward.

i'bid (ē'bĭd), *n.* A large monitor (perh. *Varanus sabator*) of the Philippine Islands, which becomes over five feet long. Both it and its eggs are highly esteemed for food.

Ib'i-dæ (Ib'ĭ-dē; ī'bĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of IBIDIDÆ.

i-bidde, *v. t.* [AS. *gebiddan.*] To pray; to ask. *Obs.*

i-bide, *v. t.* [AS. *gebīdan.* Cf. BIDE.] To abide; endure. *Obs.*

i-bi'dem (ī-bī'dĕm), *adv.* [L.] In the same place;—commonly abbreviated *ibid.*

I'bi-di'næ (ī'bĭ-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The subfamily of Ibididæ consisting of the ibises, as distinguished from the spoonbills.—**i'bi-dine** (ī'bĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 188), *a.*

I'bi-la'o (ē'bē-lä'ō), *n.* An Igorrote of a tribe of central Luzon; also, their idiom.

i-binde, *v. t.* [AS. *gebindan.*] To bind. *Obs.*

i'bit (ē'bĕt). Var. of IBID, lizard.

-ible. [L. *-ibilis.*] See -ABLE.

Ib'le-am (Ib'lē-ăm). *Bib.*

i-bleched. Obs. p. p. of BLEACH.

i-blent. Obs. p. p. of BLIND

i-blessed. Obs. p. p. of BLESS

Ib'lis (Ib'lĭs). Var. of EBLIS.

i-blissie, *v. t.* [AS *geblissian.* Cf. BLISS.] To gladden. *Obs*

Ib-ne'ĥah (Ib-nē'yȧ; Ib'nē-ī'ȧ), **Ib-ni'jah** (Ib-nī'jȧ). *Bib.*

I'bo (ē'bō), *n.* A Negro of a tribe of the Niger delta.

i-bod. Obs. p. p. of BOR.

i-bod, *n.* [AS. *gebod*, fr. *bēodan* to command. Cf. BID.] Command; offer. *Obs.*

i-bod. Obs. pret. of I-BEDE.

i-boded. Obs p. p. of BODE.

i-boden. Obs. p. p. of BID, I-BEDE.

i-boen, *a.* [- + Icel. *būinn*, p. p. See BOUND, *a.*] Ready. *Obs.*

i-boghen. Obs. p. p. of BOW.

i-boght, i-bolht. Obs. p. p. of BUY. [Enraged. *Obs.*

i-boighe, *p. a* [See BOLLEN.]

i-bon. + I-BEN, I-BOEN.

i-bore. Obs. p. p. of BEAR.

i-borenesse, *n* [ME. *iboren* born, p. p.] Birth. *Obs.* [of BERGH.

i-borghen.i-boruwen. Obs. p. p.

i-borsten. Obs. p. p. of BURST.

i-bosket. Obs. p. p. of BUSK.

i-bounden. Obs. p. p. of BIND.

i-brad. Obs. p. p. of BREDE, spread. [roast.

i-bred. Obs. p. p. of BREDE,

i-brend. Obs. p. p. of BURN.

i-brevet Obs p. p of BREVE.

Ib'ri (Ib'rī). *Bib.*

i-bringe, *v. t.* [AS. *gebringan.*] To bring. *Obs.* [prick.

i-broched Obs p. p of BROACH,

i-brocht, i-broght, i-broht. Obs. p. p. of BRING.

i-broded. Obs. p. p. of BROAD

i-broide. Obs. p. p. of BRAID.

i-broke, i-broken. Obs. p. p. of BREAK.

i-brotheren, *n. pl.* [AS. *gebrōðor, gebrōðru.*] Brethren. *Obs.*

i-browe. Obs. p. p of BREW.

i-bruce, *v. t.* [AS. *gebrūcan.* Cf. BROOK, *v. t.*] To enjoy. *Obs.*

i-buld Obs. p. p. of BUILD.

i-bunden. Obs. p. p. of BIND.

i-bure, *v. i* [AS. *gebyrian.*] To behoove; to be fitting. *Obs.*

i-bured, i-buried. Obs. p. p. of BURY. [of BERGH.

i-burghen, i-burhen. Obs. p. p.

i-burned, *p. a.* [AS. *gebyrnod.*] Equipped with a byrnie. *Obs.*

i-buwen. Obs. p. p. of BOW

I-byc'ter (ī-bĭk'tẽr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἰβυκτήρ* one who begins a war song.] *Zoöl.* A genus of South American cavicaras with dark plumage and bare skin on the cheeks and throat.

i-bye, *v. t.* [AS. *gebycgan.* See BUY.] To buy; atone for. *Obs.*

i-bye. Obs. p. p. of BE.

Ib'zan (Ib'zăn). *Bib.*

ic. + I, *pron.*

IC. *Abbr. Noun.* Index correction (of a sextant).

I. C. *Abbr.* Jesus Christus (L. Jesus Christ). [Cloud Atlas.

I. C. A. *Abbr.* International

i'ca-cin (ī'kȧ-sĭn), *n.* [From *Icica* heptaphylla, the tree yielding the gum.] *Chem.* A constituent of comma, crystallizing in silky needles from an alcoholic solution.

i-caht. Obs. p. p. of CATCH.

Ic'a-mi'a (Ik'ȧ-mī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

I-ca'ri-a (ī-kā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* An ideal republic on a communistic basis, imagined and described (1840) by Etienne Cabet (1788–1856); also, any of the communities modeled upon this, established in the United States, the principal one being founded at Nauvoo, Ill., in 1849 and afterwards removed to western Iowa.—**I-ca'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*—**I-ca'ri-an-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

Ic'a-rus (Ik'ȧ-rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἴκαρος.] See DÆDALUS.

ic'a-ry. + IKARY.

i'casm, *n.* [Gr. *εἰκασμα* a likeness, fr. *εἰκάζειν* to make like.] A figurative expression. *Obs.* & *R.*—**i-cas'tick,** *a. Obs.* & *R.*

icche. + ITCH. [*Obs.*

icche, *v. t.* To remove; to raise.

ic'cle (Ik'l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ICKLE, icicle.

ic'col (Ik'l). Dial. Eng. var. of HICKWALL.

I. C. D. *Abbr.* Iesu Christo Duce (L., with Christ as leader).

ice. + I, ISH.

ice age. *Geol.* The glacial period. See under GLACIAL.

ice'berg' (īs'bûrg'), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *isbjerg*, Sw. *isberg*, D. *ijsberg*; prop., a mountain of ice. See ICE; cf. BERG.] **1.** A glacier. *Obs.*

2. A large floating mass of ice, detached from a glacier. Icebergs are formed wherever glaciers reach the sea and project into it. They occur as huge blocks, or in peaked forms of great variety and beauty. That part which projects above sea level, forming about one ninth of the entire bulk, is sometimes more than 200 feet high.

ice bird. **a** Any of several Arctic sea birds which frequent ice floes; esp., the dovekie (*Alle alle*). **b** An Indian nightjar (*Caprimulgus asiaticus*), the note of which is said to sound like a stone rolling over ice.

ice'blink' (īs'blĭŋk'), *n.* **1.** A white streak on the horizon, caused by the reflection of light from ice which is not yet in sight.

2. A cliff of ice on a coast, orig. one on the southeast coast of Greenland.

ice boat. **1.** A skeleton boat or frame on runners propelled on ice by sails; an ice yacht.

2. A strong steam vessel for breaking through ice.

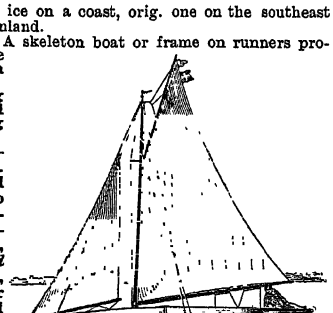

Ice Boat.

ice'bound' (īs'-bound'), *a.* Surrounded with ice so as to be incapable of advancing; as, an *icebound* vessel; also, surrounded or obstructed with ice so as to hinder access; as, an *icebound* coast or harbor.

ice cap. **1.** A perennial mantle of ice and snow covering a tract and moving in all directions from the center. A very large ice cap is an **ice sheet**, or continental glacier, as that of the (supposed) antarctic continent.

2. *Med.* An ice bag shaped to be fitted to the head.

ice'craft' (īs'krăft'), *n.* Skill in traveling on or in ice.

ice cream. Sweetened cream or custard flavored, as with fruit, chocolate, wine, etc., and beaten and frozen in a can which is rotated in a freezing mixture, usually of ice and salt.

ice creeper. A creeper for use in walking on ice.

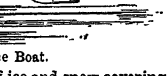

Eskimo Ice Creeper.

iced (īst), *p. a.* **1.** Covered with ice; chilled with ice.

2. Covered with icing; frosted.

ice'fall' (īs'fôl'), *n* **1.** A frozen waterfall, or similar mass of ice.

2. A falling of ice, as from an iceberg.

ice field. An extensive sheet of ice.

ice'fish' (īs'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** Any member of the family Salangidæ, small smeltlike fishes of China and Japan, also known as *whitebait*. **b** The capelin.

ice float, ice floe. A sheet or flat free mass of floating ice

ice foot. A wall or belt of ice that forms along the shore in arctic regions by the accumulation of snow and freezing of water. It breaks up more or less completely in summer.

ice'-free', *a.* Not frozen over; esp., never frozen over.

ice house. **a** A building for storing ice. **b** A house or building made of ice; esp., an Eskimo igloo.

Ice'land (īs'lănd), *n.* An island in the North Atlantic.

Iceland crystal. = ICELAND SPAR. — **I. dog** *or* **cur**, one of a breed of small shaggy-haired dogs, supposed to have originated in Iceland, which were formerly kept in England as pet dogs. — **I. falcon**, a largely white gyrfalcon (*Falco islandus*) having wide distribution in the northern regions. — **I. gull**, a large white-winged gull (*Larus leucopterus*) similar to the burgomaster gull, but smaller. It breeds in the arctic regions and migrates south to northern France and the northern United States. — **I. lichen**, Iceland moss. — **I. moss.** **a** An edible lichen (*Cetraria islandica*) found from the arctic regions to the North Temperate zone. It yields a nutritious jelly and is used in pulmonary complaints as a demulcent. **b** An American stonecrop (*Sedum ternatum*). — **Iceland poppy**, a perennial yellow-flowered poppy (*Papaver alpinum*) growing throughout the Arctic zone and on alpine summits in temperate regions. It is often cultivated, and has developed garden forms with white and with orange-colored flowers. Called also *alpine poppy*. — **I. sea grass**, a kind of laver or sea lettuce (*Ulva latissima*). — **I. spar**, *Min.*, a transparent variety of calcite, the best of which is obtained in Iceland. It easily cleaves into rhombohedrons. It is used for polariscope prisms because of its strong double refraction.

Iceland Moss a.

Ice'land-er (īs'lăn-dĕr), *n.* **1.** A native of Iceland, which was settled first by Irish monks, later by Scandinavians.

2. *Falconry.* The Iceland falcon.

Ice-lan'dic (īs-lăn'dĭk), *a.* Of, or pertaining or relating to, Iceland, the Icelanders, or Icelandic.

Ice-lan'dic, *n.* The language of the Icelanders, a Scandinavian tongue divided into *Old* and *Modern Icelandic*. Old Icelandic is notable as possessing a literature of sagas, or prose tales, valuable intrinsically as well as for being a chief source of knowledge of the life of the ancient Scandinavian north. Modern Icelandic dates from the Reformation, its earliest literary monument being a translation of the New Testament, 1540. See INDO-EUROPEAN. The Icelandic alphabet was founded on the Latin with the addition of ð (see EDH), *þ* (see THORN), and the modified letters *ǫ*, *ǫ́*, *ǿ*.

ice machine. A machine for making ice artificially, by any method of refrigeration. See REFRIGERATING MACHINE.

ice'man (īs'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). **1.** A man who is skilled in traveling upon ice, as among glaciers.

2. One who deals in ice; one who retails or delivers ice.

3. A man in charge of ice or employed on the ice.

ice paper. A transparent film of gelatin for copying or reproducing drawings, etc.

ice pilot. A pilot in charge of a vessel sailing amid ice, as in polar seas, — called also **ice master.**

ice plant. **a** An Old World aizoaceous plant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*), the foliage of which is covered with glistening papillose dots or vesicles. Its juice is said to be demulcent and diuretic; its ashes are used in Spain in making glass. Called also *dew plant* and *diamond fig*. Also, any allied species. **b** In Tasmania, a similar plant of the same family (*Tetragonia implexicoma*).

ice'quake' (īs'kwāk'), *n.* The crash or concussion attending the breaking up of masses of ice, often due to contraction from extreme cold.

I-ce'ry-a (ī-sē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., of uncertain origin.] *Zoöl.* A genus of scale insects containing the cottony-cushion scale (which see).

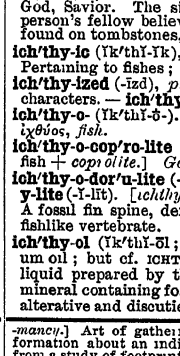

Icerya (*Icerya purchasi*). A cluster on an Orange Twig. Nat. size.

ice sheet. *Geol.* A large body of glacier ice spreading in several or all directions from a center; a continental glacier; as, the Greenland *ice sheet*; also, a small body of ice of similar shape and motion, as the ice caps on some promontories of Greenland. Cf. ICE CAP.

ice sky. *Meteor.* A glistening white or yellowish sky due to reflection of light from ice fields.

ice storm. *Meteor.* A storm in which falling rain freezes as soon as it touches any object.

ice stream. A glacier; also, a collection of floes moving in a certain course, as that around Cape Farewell.

ice ton. The theoretical number of heat units required to melt one ton of ice at 32° F. It is 284,000 B. T. U. taking the ton at 2,000 lbs., or 318,080 B. T. U. for a ton of 2,240 lbs.

Ich-neu'mon (ĭk-nū'mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἰχνεύμων*, lit., the tracker; — so called because it hunts out the eggs of the crocodile, fr. *ἰχνεύειν* to track or hunt after, fr. *ἴχνος* track, footstep.] **1.** Any of the carnivorous mammals constituting the genus *Herpestes*, a mongoose; esp., *Herpestes ichneumon* of Egypt, which was highly regarded by the ancient Egyptians, being supposed to devour crocodile's eggs.

Egyptian Ichneumon (*Herpestes ichneumon*)

2. An ichneumon fly.

ichneumon fly. Any of a large group of hymenopterous insects whose larvæ are for the most part internal parasites on the larvæ of other insects, esp. on caterpillars. A large majority (in old classifications, all) of the species are included in a single family, Ichneumonidæ. Nearly 6,000 species have been described. The adult flies feed chiefly on the juices of plants, and lay their eggs on, near, or beneath the skin of the larva on which the young is to prey. Many have long ovipositors (sometimes twice as long as the body) to enable them to reach deeply burrowing larvæ. When the eggs hatch the young feed on the tissues and juices of the host, usually burrowing within its body and ultimately causing its death. The ichneumon flies are economically of great importance, as they keep in check many injurious insects.

Ichneumon Fly (*Ophion purgatus*) (1)

Ich'neu-mon'i-dæ (ĭk'nū-mŏn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ICHNEUMON.] *Zoöl.* The principal family of ichneumon flies. See ICHNEUMON FLY. — **ich-neu'mon-id** (ĭk-nū'mŏn-ĭd), *n.* — **ich'neu-mon'i-dan** (ĭk'nū-mŏn'ĭ-dăn), *a. & n.*

Ich'neu-mon'i-des (-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The ichneumon flies collectively.

ich-neu'mon-ized (ĭk-nū'mŏn-īzd), *p. a. Zoöl.* Infested with an ichneumon-fly larva, or a similar parasitic larva.

ich'nite (ĭk'nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἴχνος* track, footstep.] *Paleon.* A fossil footprint.

ich-nog'ra-phy (ĭk-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχνογραφία*; *ἴχνος* track, footstep + *γράφειν* to describe: cf. F. *ichnographie*.] *Drawing* A horizontal section, as of a building, showing its true dimensions according to a geometric scale; ground plan; map, also, the art of making such plans. — **ich'no-graph'ic** (ĭk'nō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ich'no-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

i'chor (ī'kôr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἰχώρ*: cf. F. *ichor*.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* An ethereal fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the gods.

2. A thin, acrid, watery discharge, as from an ulcer.

i'chor-ous (ī'kō-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *ichoreux*.] Of or like ichor; thin; watery; serous; sanious.

i'chor-rhæ'mi-a, i'chor-rhe'mi-a (ī'kō-rē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἰχώρ* ichor + *-æmia*.] *Med.* Infection of the blood with ichorous or putrid substances.

ich'thus (ĭk'thŭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχθύς*.] An early Christian mystical symbol for Christ, being a fish, or the Greek word for *fish*, which combined the initials of the Greek words Ἰησοῦς, Χριστός, Θεοῦ Υἱός, Σωτήρ, Jesus, Christ, Son of God, Savior. The sign was used esp. to indicate to a person's fellow believers that he was a Christian, and is found on tombstones, amulets, rings, etc.

ich'thy-ic (ĭk'thĭ-ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἰχθύς, -ύος*, a fish.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to fishes; having the characters of a fish.

ich'thy-ized (-īzd), *p. a. Zoöl.* Having the typical fish characters. — **ich'thy-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*

ich'thy-o- (ĭk'thĭ-ō-). Combining form from Greek *ἰχθύς, ἰχθύος*, *fish*.

ich'thy-o-cop'ro-lite (-kŏp'rō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχθύς, -ύος*, a fish + *copro-lite*.] *Geol.* Fossil dung of fishes.

ich'thy-o-dor'u-lite (-dŏr'ōō-līt), *n.* Also **ich'thy-o-dor'y-lite** (-ĭ-līt). [*ichthyo-* + Gr. *δόρυ* spear + *-lite*.] *Paleon.* A fossil fin spine, dermal spine, or tubercle of a fish or fishlike vertebrate.

ich'thy-ol (ĭk'thĭ-ŏl; -ōl), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + (prob.) L. *oleum* oil; but cf. ICHTHYOLITE.] *Pharm.* A brown sirupy liquid prepared by the dry distillation of a bituminous mineral containing fossil fishes. It is used externally as an alterative and discutient, as in some forms of skin diseases.

Ice. *Abbr.* Iceland; Icelandic.

I. C. E. *Abbr.* Institute of Civil Engineers.

ice anchor. *Naut.* A grapnel for mooring a vessel to ice.

ice apron. A wedge-shaped structure for protecting a bridge pier from floating ice

ice ax *or* **axe.** An ax to cut ice.

ice bag. *Med.* A rubber bag to hold pounded ice.

ice banner. A projection of ice feathers, as from a mountain peak. *Western U. S.*

ice beam. *Naut.* A heavy beam used to strengthen a ship against pressure from ice.

ice belt. = ICE FOOT.

ice'-bone', *n.* [Cf. OLG. *īsbēn*, LG. *isbeen*, OD. *ijsbeen*, *ysebeen*; orig. uncert.] The aitchbone.

ice box. A box for holding ice; a refrigerator.

ice breaker. **1.** Something to break ice, as an ice apron, or a boat to break a channel.

2. The bowhead whale.

ice'-brook', *n.* An icy brook. "A sword of Spain, the *ice-brook's* temper," in "Othello" (V. ii. 253), alludes to a local Spanish custom of hardening steel by plunging it when red-hot into a mountain rivulet, the Salo, near Calatayud. [ETER.]

ice calorimeter. See CALORIMETER.

ice canoe. A canoe fitted with runners so that it may be drawn over ice.

ice cave. A cave so protected from the summer heat that ice remains in it throughout the year, or nearly so.

ice chair. A chair with runners for propulsion on ice.

ice chest. An ice box.

ice claw. = ICE TONGS.

ice'-cold', *a.* Freezing cold.

ice'drill', *n.* A drill to bore ice, as for ice fishing.

ice duck. Any of various ducks found in icy seas, esp. the old squaw.

ice feathers. Feathery incrustations of ice formed under certain conditions on the windward side of projections exposed to extreme cold on mountain heights, as on Mt. Washington.

ice'-fern', **-flow'er**, *n.* A frost pattern, as on a window pane.

ice fork. A kind of fork or serrated chisel for splitting or chopping up ice.

ice fox. The arctic fox.

ice glass. Crackle glass.

ice gorge. A gorge, or blockade, formed by an accumulation of broken ice. *U. S.*

ice gull. Any of several northern gulls; esp., the ivory gull.

Icel. *Abbr.* Iceland; Icelandic.

ice'land', *n.* A land always covered with ice.

Ice-lan'di-an (īs-lăn'dĭ-ȧn), **Ice'land-ish**, *a.* Icelandic.

ice'-leaf, *n.* The mullein.

ice'less, *a.* See -LESS.

ice master. An ice pilot.

ice pack. = PACK, *n.*, 5. [RIOD.]

ice period. *Geol.* = GLACIAL PERIOD.

ice petrel. A shearwater (*Priofinus cinereus*) of the Antarctic.

ice pick. A pick for breaking ice into small pieces.

ice pit. A pit for storing ice.

ice plane An instrument for planing ice.

ice plow *or* **plough.** A plow used for cutting ice on rivers, ponds, etc., into cakes. *U. S.*

ice'er (īs'ẽr), *n.* One who ices.

ice raft. An ice floe.

ice river. A glacier.

ice screw. An ice elevator having a screwlike or spiral motion.

ice ship. A ship specially constructed to resist ice pressure.

ice'shock'le (īs'shŏk'l), **ice'-shog'el** (-shŏg'l). Scot. and dial. Eng. vars. of ICICLE.

ice spar. [Trans. of G. *eis-spath*.] *Min.* = RHYACOLITE.

ice spur. A spur used to assist in walking on ice; a creeper.

ice stick. An iron-pointed stick used in walking on ice.

ice table. A flat mass of ice.

ice tongs. Large iron or steel nippers for handling ice.

ice water. a Water cooled by ice. b Water formed by melting ice.

ice whale. The bowhead whale

ice'work' (īs'wûrk'), *n.* a Work, as for ornament, made of or like ice. b Work done, or the result produced, by ice, as of glaciers.

ice yacht. An ice boat. — **ice yachtsman.**

ich. † EACH; ECHE, *v.*; ILK. ich (ĭch). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of I, *pron.*

Ich. Ich. *Ref. Sp.*

ichthy. Ichthyology.

Ich'a-bod (ĭk'ȧ-bŏd), *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *Ikhābhōdh*, prop., where is the glory ?] Masc. prop. name.

icham. Cont. for I AM. *Obs.*

i-chane', *interj.* [Cf. Gael. *ochoin*. Cf. OCHONE.] Alas; alackaday. *Obs.*

i-chaped, *p. p.* = CHAPED. *Obs.*

i-chard. Obs. p. p. of CHARE, to turn.

i-chaste. Obs. p. p. of CHASTE.

‖ ich dien' (ĭk dēn'). [G.] I serve; — motto of the Prince of Wales.

iche. † EACH, I, ILK.

i'che-bu, i'chi-bu (ē'chē-bōō). Vars. of ITZIBU.

i-cheese, *v. t.* [AS. *gecēosan*.] To choose. *Obs.*

i-cheret. Obs. p. p. of CHEER.

i-cherre, *v. t.* [AS. *gecerran*, *gecyrran*. Cf. CHARE.] To return. *Obs.*

‖ ich ha'be ge-lebt' und ge-lie'bet (ĭk hä'bĕ gĕ-lăbt' ŏnt gĕ-lē'bĕt). [G.] I have lived and loved.

Schiller (*Die Piccolomini*, III. 7).

‖ ich'-laut' (ĭk'lout'), *n.* [G., 'ich'-sound.] *Phon.* The front palatal continuant sound of *ch*, as heard in German *ich*. Cf. ACH-LAUT.

Ich-neu'mi-a (ĭk-nū'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See ICHNEUMON.] *Zoöl.* A genus of African carnivorous mammals, related to *Herpestes*.

ich-neu'moned (-mond), *a. Zool.* Ichneumonized.

Ich-neu'mo-nes (-mō-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A group equivalent to Ichneumonoidea, or Ichneumonidæ in its older sense, including all ichneumon flies It was divided into **Ich-neu'mones ge'nu-i'ni** (jē'nū-ĭ'nī) and **Ich-neu'mo-nes ad-sci'ti** (ăd-sĭ'tī), respectively equiv. to the Ichneumonidæ and Braconidæ of modern classifications.

ich'neu-mon'i-form (ĭk'nū-mŏn'ĭ-fôrm), *n. Zool.* Like an ichneumon fly.

Ich-neu'mon-oi'de-a (ĭk-nū'mŏn-oi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A superfamily consisting of the ichneumon flies. — **ich-neu'monoid** (ĭk-nū'mŏn-oid), *a. & n.*

ich-neu'mous (ĭk-nū'mŭs), *a.* Parasitic like the ichneumon fly.

ich-neu'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἰχνευτικός* good at tracking, fr. *ἰχνεύειν* to track.] Pertaining to tracking, or trailing. *Rare.*

ich'no-lite (ĭk'nō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἴχνος* track + *-lite*.] An ichnite.—**ich'no-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ich'no-li-thol'o-gy (-lĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἴχνος* footstep + *-lith* + *-logy*.] Ichnology.

ich-nol'o-gy (ĭk-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἴχνος* a footstep + *-logy*.] *Geol.* The study of fossil footprints. — **ich'no-log'i-cal** (ĭk'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ich'no-man'cy (ĭk'nō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἴχνος* a footstep + *-mancy*.] Art of gathering information about an individual from a study of footprints

ich'o-glan (ĭch'ō-glăn), *n.* Also **itch'o-glan.** [Turk. *ichoghlan*; *ich* inside + *oghlān* boy. Cf. URLAN.] A page in waiting in the Sultan's palace.

icholle. Obs. contract. for I WILL.

ichon. Obs. contract. of *each one*.

i-chonged. Obs. p. p. of CHANGE.

i-chord, *p. p.* of I-CHERRE. *Obs.*

i'chor-hæ'mi-a, *or* **-he'mi-a.** Var. of ICHORRHÆMIA

i'cho-rous' (ī'kō-rŏs'), *a.* Ichorous.

i'chor-rhe'a, i'chor-rhoe'a (ī'kō-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ichor* + *-rhea*.] *Med.* Flow of a puriform fluid.

i'chor-rhe'mi-a. Var. of ICHORRHÆMIA. [I-CHEOSE.]

i-chosen. Obs. p. p. of CHOOSE.

icht. Itched. *Ref. Sp.*

ichth. *Abbr.* Ichthyology.

ich-thal'bin (ĭk-thăl'bĭn), *n.* [*ichthyol* + *albumin*.] *Pharm.* A tasteless odorless powder prepared from albumin and ichthyol. It is an analgesic and tonic.

ich-thar'gan (ĭk-thär'găn), *n.* [*ichthyol* + L. *argentum* silver.] *Pharm.* An ichthyol preparation in a brown powder containing combined silver, used as an astringent and antiseptic.

ich'thy-al (ĭk'thĭ-ăl), *a. Zool.* Ichthyic. *Rare.*

ich'thy-o-ba-tra'chi-an, *a.* [*ichthyo-* + *batrachian*.] *Zool.* Combining the characters of fishes and batrachians; — specif. applied to the lungfishes.

Ich'thy-o-ceph'a-li (ĭk'thĭ-ō-sĕf'ȧ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ichthyo-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] *Zool.* A group of eel-like fishes containing only the family Monopteridæ, which have the head distinctly fishlike and the shoulder girdle joined directly to the skull. They are called **rice-field eels**, one species, *Monopterus albus*, being common in ditches from China to India — **ich'thy-o-ceph'a-lous** (-lŭs), *a*

ich'thy-o-col (ĭk'thĭ-ō-kŏl), **ich'thy-o-col'la** (-kŏl'ȧ), *n.* [L. *ichthyocolla*, Gr. *ἰχθυόκολλα*; *ἰχθύς, -ύος*, a fish + *κόλλα* glue: cf. F. *ichthyocolle*.] = ISINGLASS, 1.

Ich'thy-o'de-a (-ō'dē-ȧ), *n. pl* [NL.; *ichthyo-* + Gr. *εἶδος* form.] *Zool.* A suborder of urodele amphibians having the gills or branchial apertures usually persistent, consisting of the Sirenidæ, Proteidæ, and Amphiumidæ (constituted by the monotypic genus Amphiuma; see CONGO SNAKE). — **ich'thy-o'di-an** (-dĭ-ăn), *a.*

Ich'thy-o-dec'to-ids (-ō-dĕk'tȯ-ĭdz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Ichthyodectes*, generic name, prob. fr. *ichthyo-* + Gr. *δεκτός* acceptable] *Paleon.* A family of extinct malacopterygian fishes of the Cretaceous of Europe and North America, prob. related to the herrings, but having the jaws filled with large teeth in deep sockets Some, as those of the genus *Portheus*, grow very large.

ich'thy-o-don't (ĭk'thĭ-ō-dŏnt'), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *-odont*.] *Paleon.* A fossil fish tooth.

ich'thy-o-fau'na, *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *fauna*.] The fish fauna, or fish life, of a region.

ich'thy-og'ra-phy (ĭk'thĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *-graphy*.] A treatise on fishes. — **ich'thy-og'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **ich'thy-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

ich'thy-oid (ĭk'thĭ-oid), *a.* [Gr. *ἰχθυοειδής*.] *Zool.* Resembling a fish. — *n.* A fishlike animal; one of the Ichthyopsida. — **ich'thy-oi'dal** (-oi'dăl), *a.*

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ich'thy-ol'a-try (ĭk'thĭ-ŏl'ă-trĭ), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *-latry.*] Worship of fishes, or of fish-shaped idols. — **ich'thy-ol'a-trous** (-trŭs), *a.*

ich'thy-ol'o-gy (-ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *-logy.*] The department of zoology which treats of fishes. — **ich'thy-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ich'thy-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **ich'thy-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

Ich'thy-o-me'thi-a (-ō-mē'thĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.; *ichthyo-* + (prob.) Gr. *μέθη* intoxication.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous trees, consisting of *I. piscipula*, the Jamaica dogwood.

ich'thy-o-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk) } *a.* [*ichthyo-* + *-morphic*,
ich'thy-o-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs) } *-morphous.*] Fish-shaped; fishlike; as, *ichthyomorphic* idols.

ich'thy-oph'a-gi (ĭk'thĭ-ŏf'ă-jī), *n. pl.* [NL. See ICHTHYOPHAGOUS.] Fish eaters; coast-dwelling peoples living on sea food. — **ich'thy-o-pha'gi-an** (-ō-fā'jĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

ich'thy-oph'a-gist (-ŏf'ă-jĭst), *n.* [See ICHTHYOPHAGOUS.] One who eats, or subsists on, fish.

ich'thy-oph'a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [L. *ichthyophagus*, Gr. *ἰχθυοφάγος*; *ἰχθύς*, *-ύος*, a fish + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Eating, or subsisting on, fish; piscivorous.

ich'thy-oph'a-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχθυοφαγία*: cf. F. *ichthyophagie.*] The practice of eating, or living on, fish.

Ich'thy-oph-thi'ra (-ŏf-thī'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ichthyo-* + Gr. *φθείρ* louse.] *Zool.* A division of Copepoda consisting of the fish lice. — **ich'thy-oph-thi'ran** (-răn), *a. & n.*

ich'thy-op'o-lism (-ŏp'ō-lĭz'ĭm), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχθυοπώλης* fishmonger, *ἰχθύς*, *-ύος*, fish + *πώλης* seller.] The sale of fish; trade in fish. — **ich'thy-op'o-list,** *n.*

Ich'thy-op'si-da (-ŏp'sĭ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ichthyo-* + Gr. *ὄψις* appearance.] *Zool.* A group of vertebrates including the amphibians, fishes, and fishlike vertebrates. The name was used by Huxley to contrast with his two other groups of Vertebrata, the *Sauropsida* and *Mammalia*. The Ichthyopsida are, with few exceptions, aquatic and breathe by means of gills, at least in the larval stage. They have no amnion, and the allantois is wanting or rudimentary. The mesonephros persists and functions as the kidney. — **ich'thy-op'sid** (-sĭd), **ich'thy-op'si-dan** (-sĭ-dăn), *a. & n.*

ich'thy-op'ter-yg'i-um (-ŏp'tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-ygia** (-*a*). [NL.; *ichthyo-* + Gr. *πτερύγιον* a fin.] The limb of a vertebrate animal developed as a fin; the typical limb, or paired fin, of fishes.

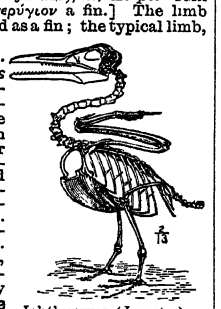

Ichthyornis (*I. victor*).

Ich'thy-or'nis (-ôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ichthyo-* + Gr. *ὄρνις* bird.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct toothed birds of which remains of several species have been found in the American Cretaceous. It is remarkable for having biconcave vertebræ, articulated quadrate bones, and sharp, conical teeth set in sockets. Its wings were well developed and the sternum keeled. The best-known species, *I. victor*, was about the size of a gull.

Ich'thy-or'ni-thes (-ôr'nĭ-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] The order of extinct toothed birds constituted by the family **Ich'thy-or-nith'i-dæ** (-ôr-nĭth'ĭ-dē), including the genera *Ichthyornis* and *Apatornis* (which see). — **ich'thy-or-nith'ic** (-ôr-nĭth'ĭk), **ich'thy-or'ni-thoid** (-thoid), *a.*

ich'thy-o-saur' (ĭk'thĭ-ō-sôr'), *n. Paleon.* One of the Ichthyosauria.

Ich'thy-o-sau'ri-a (-sô'rĭ-*ă*), *n. pl.* [NL. See ICHTHYOSAURUS.] *Paleon.* An order or subclass of extinct marine reptiles, entirely confined to the Mesozoic period and most

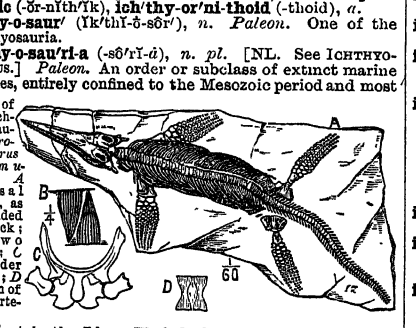

One of the Ichthyosauria (*Proteosaurus communis*). *A* Dorsal Side, as embedded in rock; *B* Two Teeth; *C* Shoulder Girdle; *D* Section of two Vertebræ

abundant in the Lias. Their body somewhat resembled that of a porpoise in form. The head was large and produced into a more or less elongated snout, usually bearing numerous conical teeth implanted in grooves in the jaws; there was practically no neck, and the limbs were modified into flippers, the anterior pair being the largest. They had a dorsal fin and a broad vertical caudal fin, into the lower lobe of which the spinal column extended. The eyes were very large and protected by a ring of bony sclerotic plates. The flippers had sometimes as many as nine digits, with numerous phalanges. The Ichthyosauria were viviparous, at least in some cases, and fed chiefly on fishes. *Proteosaurus* (syn. *Ichthyosaurus*) is the chief genus. The largest species became nearly thirty feet long. — **ich'thy-o-sau'ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **ich'thy-o-sau'roid** (-roid), *a.*

Ich'thy-o-sau'rus (-rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *ichthyo-* + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* The chief genus of Ichthyosauria. Though still in common use, this name is antedated by *Proteosaurus*, which is therefore the correct name of the genus

ich'thy-o'sis (ĭk'thĭ-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ichthyo-* + *-osis.*] *Med* A disease, usually congenital, in which the skin is thick, rough, and scaly; fishskin. — **ich'thy-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

Ich'thy-ot'o-mi (-ŏt'ŏ-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *ἰχθύς* (because it resembles the true fishes) + *τέμνειν* to cut (because of the distinct segmentation of the parts of the skull).] *Paleon.* An order of extinct elasmobranchs, in which the pectoral fins were archipterygia. The notochord was almost or quite unsegmented, but small calcifications occur in its sheath; the skeleton was otherwise cartilaginous; the skin was probably smooth; the skull was protected by roofing dermal bones. They occur in the Carboniferous and Permian, and perhaps later. *Pleuracanthus* is the best-known form. — **ich'thy-ot'o-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

ich'thy-o-tox'i-cum (-ō-tŏk'sĭ-kŭm), *n.* [NL.; *ichthyo-* + Gr. *τοξικόν* poison. See TOXIC.] *Physiol. Chem.* A poisonous substance in blood serum of the eel.

i'ci-cle (ī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [ME. *isikel*, AS. *īs* ice + *gicel* icicle; akin to Icel. *jökull* icicle, *jaki* a piece of ice; cf. Gael. *eigh* ice, Ir. *aigh.*] **1.** A pendent, and usually conical, mass of ice, formed by the freezing of dripping water.

2. *Her.* A gouttè reversed.

i'ci-cled (-k'ld), *a.* Having icicles attached.

ic'ing (ĭs'ĭng), *n.* A coating or covering resembling ice, as of sugar and milk or white of egg; frosting.

i'con (ī'kŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. ICONS (ī'kŏnz), L. ICONES (ī'kŏ-nēz). [L., fr. Gr. *εἰκων.*] **1.** An image or representation; a portrait; picture; illustration; now, usually, a monumental portrait statue.

Netherlanders whose names and *icons* are published *Halewill*

2. *East. Ch.* An image or representation, as in painting, bas-relief, or mosaic, of the Virgin Mary, Christ, a saint, or a martyr, venerated as the sculptured images of such persons are in the Roman Catholic Church (see DULIA).

3. A simile (*Obs.*); also, a symbol hardly distinguishable from the object symbolized. *Rare.*

i-con'ic (ī-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *iconicus*, Gr. *εἰκονικός*, fr. *εἰκών* image.] Of or pertaining to an icon, image, picture, or other representation; of the nature of a likeness, or portrait, or of portraiture; — applied specif. in art to the ancient portrait statues and busts of victors, as in athletic games, dedicated to the deities, and hence to any statue or bust sculptured according to fixed or conventional representation or symbolism.

icono-, icon-. Combining form fr Gr. *εἰκών*, *εἰκόνος*, *image.*

i-con'o-clasm (ī-kŏn'ō-klăz'm), *n.* [See ICONOCLAST.] The doctrine or practice of the iconoclasts; image breaking.

i-con'o-clast (-klăst), *n.* [*icono-* + Gr. *κλᾶν* to break.] **1.** A breaker or destroyer of icons, or images; a determined enemy of image worship; specif., *Eccl. Hist.*, one of a party in the Eastern Church in the 8th and 9th centuries which opposed the use of icons; also, one of a party which took part in or supported the destruction of images in the churches of the Netherlands in the 16th and 17th centuries.

2. One who attacks cherished beliefs as impositions or shams; a radical.

i-con'o-clas'tic (-klăs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to iconoclasm or iconoclasts. — **i-con'o-clas'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

i-con'o-graph (ī-kŏn'ō-grăf), *n.* [See ICONOGRAPHY.] An engraving or other picture or illustration for a book.

i'co-nog'ra-pher (ī'kō-nŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A maker of figures or drawings, esp. of a conventional or mechanical type.

i-con'o-graph'ic (ī-kŏn'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to iconography; as, *iconographic* studies; representing by pictures or diagrams; as, an *iconographic* encyclopædia.

i'co-nog'ra-phy (ī'kō-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *εἰκονογραφία* a sketch or description; *εἰκών* an image + *γράφειν* to describe.] **1.** = ICONOGRAPH. *Obs.*

2. Art of representation by pictures or images; the description or study of portraiture or representation.

3. An iconographic record or illustration; as, the *iconography* of an embroidered vestment.

i'co-nol'a-ter (-nŏl'ă-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *iconolâtre.* See ICONOLATRY.] One who worships icons, or images.

i'co-nol'a-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*icono-* + *-latry.*] The worship of icons, or images; — applied esp. to the use of icons in the Eastern Church.

i'co-nol'o-gy (-ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*icono-* + *-logy*: cf. F. *iconologie.*] Science or lore of icons; study of the use of icons; iconography; symbolism; also, icons collectively. — **i-con'o-log'i-cal** (ī-kŏn'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **i'co-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

i'co-nom'a-chy (ī'kō-nŏm'ȧ-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *εἰκονομαχια* a war against images; *εἰκών* an image + *μάχη* fight.] Hostility to icons as objects of worship. — **i'co-nom'a-chal** (-kăl), *a.* — **i'co-nom'a-chist** (-kĭst), *n. All Rare.*

i-con'o-ma'ni-a (ī-kŏn'ō-mā'nĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; *icono-* + *mania.*] A mania or infatuation for icons, whether as objects of devotion or as works of art.

i-con'o-mat'ic (ī-kŏn'ō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Irreg. fr. *icono-* + Gr. *ὄνομα*, *ὀνόματος*, name.] Of or pertaining to the stage of writing intermediate between picture writing and phonetic writing, in which pictures or signs no longer stand for objects themselves, but for their names considered as phonetic elements only, as in a pictorial rebus. The term was proposed by Brinton in 1886. — **i-con'o-mat'i-cal-ly** (ī-kŏn'ō-măt'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

i'co-nom'e-ter (ī'kō-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*icono-* + *-meter*] **1.** *Physics & Surv.* An instrument for determining the distance of an object of known size, or the size of an object of known distance, by measuring the image of it produced by a lens of known focal length.

2. *Photog.* **a** An instrument for determining the proper objective to be used in taking a picture of given size from a given standpoint. It consists of a diopter and an open rectangular frame sliding on a graduated rod. **b** A form of view finder giving an erect and unperverted image.

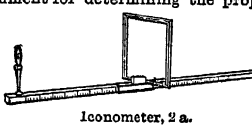

Iconometer, 2 a.

i'co-nom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*icono-* + *-metry.*] Art of estimating the distances or sizes of objects by the use of the iconometer. — **i-con'o-met'ric** (ī-kŏn'ō-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **i-con'o-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

i-con'o-plast (ī-kŏn'ō-plăst), *n.* [*icono-* + *-plast.*] A maker of images.

i-con'o-scope (-skōp), *n.* [*icono-* + *-scope.*] *Photog.* A form of view finder.

i'co-nos'ta-sis (ī'kŏ-nŏs'tȧ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). [NL., fr. Modern Gr. *εἰκονόστασις*; Gr. *εἰκών* image + *στάσις* a standing.] *East. Ch.* The partition with doors, adorned with icons, which divides the choir of a church into two parts, the farther, or inner, of which contains the altar, none but the clergy being allowed to enter it.

i'co-sa- (ī'kŏ-sȧ-), **i'co-si-, icos-.** Combining forms from Greek *εἴκοσι*, *twenty.*

i'co-sa-he'dral (ī'kŏ-sȧ-hē'drăl), *a.* [See ICOSAHEDRON.] *Geom.* Having twenty faces.

icosahedral functions. See POLYHEDRAL FUNCTIONS. — **i. group,** *Math.*, the very important group of 60 even permutations of 5 elements; — so called because representing the rotations by which a regular icosahedron may be carried out of and back into itself. — **i. number,** *Math.*, a number of the form $\frac{1}{2}n\,(5n^2-5n+2)$, as 1, 12, 48, 124.

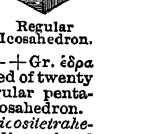

Regular Icosahedron.

i'co-sa-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-dra** (-drȧ). [Gr. *εἰκοσάεδρον*; *εἴκοσι* twenty + *ἕδρα* seat, base, fr. *ἕζεσθαι* to sit.] *Geom.* A polyhedron of twenty faces. The faces of the regular icosahedron are equilateral triangles.

i'co-si- (ī'kŏ-sĭ-). Combining form meaning *twenty.* See ICOSA-.

i'co-si-d o'd e c-a-he'd r on (-d ŏ'd ĕ k-ă-h ē'-drŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-dra** (-drȧ). [*icosi-* + *dodeca-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base.] *Math.* An Archimedean solid formed of twenty equal regular triangles and twelve equal regular pentagons, by cutting off the corners of a regular icosahedron.

i'co-si-tet'ra-he'droid (-tĕt'rȧ-hē'droid), *n.* [*icositetrahedron* + *-oid.*] *Math.* The analogue in four-dimensional space of the icositetrahedron, out of which the space may be built up, as ordinary space out of cubes.

i'co-si-tet'ra-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-dra** (-drȧ). [*icosi-* + Gr. *τέτρα-*, combining form of *τέσσαρες* four + *ἕδρα* seat, base.] *Cryst.* A twenty-four-sided solid; a tetragonal trisoctahedron or trapezohedron. See TRISOCTAHEDRON. — **i'co-si-tet'ra-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*

I'cos-te'i-dæ (ī'kŏs-tē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *εἰκειν* to yield, give way + *ὀστέον* bone.] *Zoöl.* A family of deep-water acanthopterygian fishes of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, closely related to the Stromateidæ; the ragfishes. The skeleton is soft and yielding, the skin loose and flaccid, and naked, or with small prickles or scales. **I-cos'te-us** (ī-kŏs'tē-ŭs), from the Pacific, is the typical genus. — **i-cos'te-id** (-tē-ĭd), **i-cos'te-ine** (-ĭn; -ēn), *a. & n.*

-ics (-ĭks). [See -IC.] A suffix used in forming the names of certain sciences, systems, etc., as acoust*ics*, mathemat*ics*, dynam*ics*, statist*ics*, polit*ics*, athlet*ics*. Such names originally had in English the singular form (usually *-ique* or *-ike*, after the French) as still in mus*ic*, rhetor*ic*, log*ic*, magi*c*, arithmet*ic*; but since 1600 their plurals have been the regular forms (probably in imitation of the Greek *τα φυσικά*, *τα ἠθικά*, etc.), although the singular, as in metaphys*ic*, eth*ic*, occurs in some writers, after French and German usage. As denoting a scientific treatise or its subject-matter these plural forms are now construed as singular; but forms in *-ics* denoting matters of practice, as gymnast*ics*, tact*ics*, are oftener construed as plurals.

ic-ter'ic (ĭk-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *ictericus*, Gr. *ἰκτερικός*, fr. *ἴκτερος* jaundice: cf. F. *ictérique.*] Pert. to, affected with, or good against, jaundice. — *n.* A remedy for jaundice.

Ic-ter'i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἴκτερος* a kind of yellowish green bird.] *Zool.* A large family of American oscine birds typified by the orioles, and also including the American blackbirds, bobolinks, and meadow larks. They have nine primaries, a sharp conical bill, and no rictal bristles.

ic'ter-ine (ĭk'tẽr-ĭn; -īn, 183), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Like, or pertaining to, the family Icteridæ. **b** Yellowish.

icterine warbler, a small greenish warbler (*Hypolais hypolais*), common as a migrant in southern Europe.

ic'ter-i'tious (ĭk'tẽr-ĭsh'ŭs) } *a.* Yellow; of the color of
ic-ter'i-tous (ĭk-tẽr'ĭ-tŭs) } the jaundiced skin.

ich'thy-o-lite' (ĭk'thĭ-ō-līt'), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *-lite.*] *Paleon.* A fossil fish, or fragment of a fish. — **ich'thy-o-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ich'thy-o-man'cy (-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by heads or entrails of fishes. — **ich'thy-o-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a.*

Ich'thy-o-mor'pha (-mô'rfȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *ichthyo-* + Gr. *μορφή.*] *Zool.* The Urodela.

ich'thy-o-pa'le-on-tol'o-gy (-pā'lē-ŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The paleontology of fishes.

ich'thy-oph'a-gan (ĭk'thĭ-ŏf'ă-găn), **ich'thy-oph'a-gite** (-jīt), *n.* An ichthyophagist.

ich'thy-oph'a-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* [Gr. *ἰχθυοφαγεῖν.*] To eat fish.

ich'thy-o-phile' (ĭk'thĭ-ō-fīl'; -fĭl), **ich'thy-oph'i-list** (ĭk'thĭ-ŏf'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *-phile.*] A lover of fish.

ich'thy-o-pho'bi-a, *n.* [NL.; *ichthyo-* + *-phobia.*] Avoidance of fish in consequence of taboo.

ich'thy-oph-thal'mite (ĭk'thĭ-ŏf-thăl'mīt), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *ophthalmo-.*] Apophyllite. *R.*

Ich'thy-op'ter-yg'i-a (ĭk'thĭ-ŏp'tẽr-ĭj'ĭ-*ă*), *n. pl.* [NL.] **1.** [*l. c.*] *pl.* of ICHTHYOPTERYGIUM.

2. Syn of ICHTHYOSAURIA.

—ich'thy-op'ter-yg'i-an (-ăn), *a & n.*

Ich'thy-o-sau'ri-dæ (-ō-sô'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* Syn. of PROTEOSAURIDÆ.

ich'thy-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *-tomy.*] The anatomy of fishes. — **ich'thy-ot'o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

ich'thy-o-tox'ism (-ō-tŏk'sĭz'm), *n. Med* Poisoning from eating fish.

ich'thys (ĭk'thĭs). Var. of ICHTHUS.

ich'thy-tax'i-der'my (ĭk'thĭ-tăk'sĭ-dûr'mĭ), *n.* Taxidermy of fishes. [*Obs.*]

ichulle. Contract. for *I will.*

ic'i-can (Ys'ĭ-kăn). Var. of ICACIN.

i'ci-cl. Icicle. *Ref. Sp.*

i'ci-ly (ī'sĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of ICY.

i'ci-ness (ī'sĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

icinge. + YISSING, coveting. || **i'ci' on paxle fran'cais'** (ē'sē' ŏn pärl frăn'sē'). [F.] French is spoken here.

ick'er (ĭk'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *ēher*, a dialect form of *ear.* See 2d EAR.] An ear of corn. *Scot.*

ick'le (ĭk'l), *n.* [AS. *gicel.* See ICICLE]. Icicle *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ick'le (ĭk'l), **ick'well.** Vars. of HICKWALL. *Dial. Eng.*

i-clanned, i-clensed Obs. p. p. of CLEANSE.

i-clept, i-cleped, i-clipst, i-cluped, etc. Obs p. p. of CLEPE.

i-clumben. Obs. p. p. of CLIMB.

i-clupt. Obs. p. p. of CLIP, embrace.

I. C. N. *Abbr.* In Christi nomine (L., in Christ's name).

i-cnawe, i-cnawen, i-cnowen. Obs. p. p. of KNOW.

icnumon. † ICHNEUMON.

i-cnut, i-cnute. Obs. p. p. of KNIT.

i-cnuttle. *v. i.* [AS *gecnyttan.*] To knit; to fasten. *Obs.*

i-cod', *interj.* Eccd. *Obs.*

i-come, i-comen. Obs. p. p. of COME.

icon. *Abbr.* Iconographic; Iconography.

icon-. See ICONO-.

i'con-an'ti-dyp'tic, *a.* [*icono-* + *anti-* + Gr. *δύπτειν* to dive.] Designating a kind of telescope giving one direct and one reversed image.

i-con'i-cal, *a.* = ICONIC.

i'con-ism (ī'kŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *iconismus*, Gr. *εἰκονισμός*, fr. *εἰκονίζειν* to mold, fr. *εἰκών* image.] Imaging; imagery. *Obs*

i'con-is'ti-cal, *a.* Figurative. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* — **i'con-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv. Obs.* [-IZE.]

i'con-ize (ī'kŏn-īz), *v. t* See **i-con'o-clas'ti-cism** (ī-kŏ n'ō-klăs'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Iconoclasm.

i-con'o-dule (ī-kŏ n'ō-d ūl), **i-con'o-dul'ist** (-dŭl'ĭst), *n.* [*icono-* + Gr. *δοῦλος* a slave.] *Eccl. Hist.* = ICONOLATER.

i-con'o-dul'y (-ō-dōōl'ĭ), *n.* [See ICONODULE.] = ICONOLATRY **i-con'o-dul'ic** (ī-kŏn'ō-dōō'lĭk), *a.* = ICONOGRAPHIC.

i-con'o-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* = ICONOGRAPHIC.

i'co-nog'ra-phist (ī'kō-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* An iconographer *Rare*

i-con'o-mat'i-cism (ī-kŏn'ō-măt'ĭ-sĭz'm), **i-con'o-ma-tog'ra-phy** (-mȧ-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Iconomatic writing. [ACHAL]

i'co-nom'i-cal. *a.* + ICONOM-

i'co-nom'i-car, *n.* [L. *oeconomicus.* See ECONOMIC.] A writer on husbandry. *Obs.*

i-con'o-phile (ī-kŏn'ō-fīl; -fĭl), **i'co-noph'i-list** (ī'kō-nŏf'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [See ICONO-; -PHILE.] A connoisseur of icons, or engravings, prints, etc. — **i'co-noph'i-lism** (ī'kō-nŏf'ĭ-lĭz'm), **-noph'i-ly** (-lĭ), *n.* [ICONOSTASIS.]

i-con'o-stas (ī-kŏn'ō-stăs), *n.* = **i-core, i-coren.** Obs. p. p. of CHOOSE, i-CHEOSE. [CARVE.]

i-con'o-phile (ī-kŏn'ō-fīl; -fĭl), **i'co-noph'i-list** (ī'kō-nŏf'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [See ICONO-; -PHILE.] A connoisseur of icons, or engravings, prints, etc. — **i'co-noph'i-lism** (ī'kō-nŏf'ĭ-lĭz'm), **-noph'i-ly** (-lĭ), *n.* [ICONOSTASIS.]

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Regular Icosahedron.

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i'co-si-tet'ra-he'droid (-tĕt'rȧ-hē'droid), *n.* [*icositetrahedron* + *-oid.*] *Math.* The analogue in four-dimensional space of the icositetrahedron, out of which the space may be built up, as ordinary space out of cubes.

i'co-si-tet'ra-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-dra** (-drȧ). [*icosi-* + Gr. *τέτρα-*, combining form of *τέσσαρες* four + *ἕδρα* seat, base.] *Cryst.* A twenty-four-sided solid; a tetragonal trisoctahedron or trapezohedron. See TRISOCTAHEDRON. — **i'co-si-tet'ra-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*

I'cos-te'i-dæ (ī'kŏs-tē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *εἰκειν* to yield, give way + *ὀστέον* bone.] *Zoöl.* A family of deep-water acanthopterygian fishes of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, closely related to the Stromateidæ; the ragfishes. The skeleton is soft and yielding, the skin loose and flaccid, and naked, or with small prickles or scales. **I-cos'te-us** (ī-kŏs'tē-ŭs), from the Pacific, is the typical genus. — **i-cos'te-id** (-tē-ĭd), **i-cos'te-ine** (-ĭn; -ēn), *a. & n.*

-ics (-ĭks). [See -IC.] A suffix used in forming the names of certain sciences, systems, etc., as acoust*ics*, mathemat*ics*, dynam*ics*, statist*ics*, polit*ics*, athlet*ics*. Such names originally had in English the singular form (usually *-ique* or *-ike*, after the French) as still in mus*ic*, rhetor*ic*, log*ic*, magi*c*, arithmet*ic*; but since 1600 their plurals have been the regular forms (probably in imitation of the Greek *τα φυσικά*, *τα ἠθικά*, etc.), although the singular, as in metaphys*ic*, eth*ic*, occurs in some writers, after French and German usage. As denoting a scientific treatise or its subject-matter these plural forms are now construed as singular; but forms in *-ics* denoting matters of practice, as gymnast*ics*, tact*ics*, are oftener construed as plurals.

ic-ter'ic (ĭk-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *ictericus*, Gr. *ἰκτερικός*, fr. *ἴκτερος* jaundice: cf. F. *ictérique.*] Pert. to, affected with, or good against, jaundice. — *n.* A remedy for jaundice.

Ic-ter'i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἴκτερος* a kind of yellowish green bird.] *Zool.* A large family of American oscine birds typified by the orioles, and also including the American blackbirds, bobolinks, and meadow larks. They have nine primaries, a sharp conical bill, and no rictal bristles.

ic'ter-ine (ĭk'tẽr-ĭn; -īn, 183), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Like, or pertaining to, the family Icteridæ. **b** Yellowish.

icterine warbler, a small greenish warbler (*Hypolais hypolais*), common as a migrant in southern Europe.

ic'ter-i'tious (ĭk'tẽr-ĭsh'ŭs) } *a.* Yellow; of the color of
ic-ter'i-tous (ĭk-tẽr'ĭ-tŭs) } the jaundiced skin.

i-con'o-dul'y (-ō-dōōl'ĭ), *n.* [See ICONODULE.] = ICONOLATRY **i-con'o-dul'ic** (ī-kŏn'ō-dōō'lĭk), *a.* = ICONOGRAPHIC.

i-con'o-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* = ICONOGRAPHIC.

i'co-nog'ra-phist (ī'kō-nŏg'rȧ-fĭst), *n.* An iconographer *Rare*

i-con'o-mat'i-cism (ī-kŏn'ō-măt'ĭ-sĭz'm), **i-con'o-ma-tog'ra-phy** (-mȧ-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Iconomatic writing. [ACHAL]

i'co-nom'i-cal. *a.* + ICONOM-

i'co-nom'i-car, *n.* [L. *oeconomicus.* See ECONOMIC.] A writer on husbandry. *Obs.*

i-con'o-phile (ī-kŏn'ō-fīl; -fĭl), **i'co-noph'i-list** (ī'kō-nŏf'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [See ICONO-; -PHILE.] A connoisseur of icons, or engravings, prints, etc. — **i'co-noph'i-lism** (ī'kō-nŏf'ĭ-lĭz'm), **-noph'i-ly** (-lĭ), *n.* [ICONOSTASIS.]

i-con'o-stas (ī-kŏn'ō-stăs), *n.* = **i-core, i-coren.** Obs. p. p. of CHOOSE, i-CHEOSE. [CARVE.]

i'co-nos'ta-sis (ī'kŏ-nŏs'tȧ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). [NL., fr. Modern Gr. *εἰκονόστασις*; Gr. *εἰκών* image + *στάσις* a standing.] *East. Ch.* The partition with doors, adorned with icons, which divides the choir of a church into two parts, the farther, or inner, of which contains the altar, none but the clergy being allowed to enter it.

i'co-sa- (ī'kŏ-sȧ-), **i'co-si-, icos-.** Combining forms from Greek *εἴκοσι*, *twenty.*

i'co-sa-he'dral (ī'kŏ-sȧ-hē'drăl), *a.* [See ICOSAHEDRON.] *Geom.* Having twenty faces.

icosahedral functions. See POLYHEDRAL FUNCTIONS. — **i. group,** *Math.*, the very important group of 60 even permutations of 5 elements; — so called because representing the rotations by which a regular icosahedron may be carried out of and back into itself. — **i. number,** *Math.*, a number of the form $\frac{1}{2}n\,(5n^2-5n+2)$, as 1, 12, 48, 124.

Regular Icosahedron.

i'co-sa-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-dra** (-drȧ). [Gr. *εἰκοσάεδρον*; *εἴκοσι* twenty + *ἕδρα* seat, base, fr. *ἕζεσθαι* to sit.] *Geom.* A polyhedron of twenty faces. The faces of the regular icosahedron are equilateral triangles.

i'co-si- (ī'kŏ-sĭ-). Combining form meaning *twenty.* See ICOSA-.

i'co-si-d o'd e c-a-he'd r on (-d ŏ'd ĕ k-ă-h ē'-drŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-dra** (-drȧ). [*icosi-* + *dodeca-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base.] *Math.* An Archimedean solid formed of twenty equal regular triangles and twelve equal regular pentagons, by cutting off the corners of a regular icosahedron.

i'co-si-tet'ra-he'droid (-tĕt'rȧ-hē'droid), *n.* [*icositetrahedron* + *-oid.*] *Math.* The analogue in four-dimensional space of the icositetrahedron, out of which the space may be built up, as ordinary space out of cubes.

i'co-si-tet'ra-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-dra** (-drȧ). [*icosi-* + Gr. *τέτρα-*, combining form of *τέσσαρες* four + *ἕδρα* seat, base.] *Cryst.* A twenty-four-sided solid; a tetragonal trisoctahedron or trapezohedron. See TRISOCTAHEDRON. — **i'co-si-tet'ra-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*

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-ics (-ĭks). [See -IC.] A suffix used in forming the names of certain sciences, systems, etc., as acoust*ics*, mathemat*ics*, dynam*ics*, statist*ics*, polit*ics*, athlet*ics*. Such names originally had in English the singular form (usually *-ique* or *-ike*, after the French) as still in mus*ic*, rhetor*ic*, log*ic*, magi*c*, arithmet*ic*; but since 1600 their plurals have been the regular forms (probably in imitation of the Greek *τα φυσικά*, *τα ἠθικά*,

ic'ter-o-hæ/ma-tu'ri-a, -he/ma-tu'ri-a (ĭk'tĕr-ō-hē/mă-tū'rĭ-ă; -hĕm/ă-tū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἴκτερος jaundice + *hæmaturia*.] *Veter.* A specific infectious disease of sheep, which destroys the red blood corpuscles. It is due to minute animal parasites (protozoa) similar to those of Texas fever. Called also *carceag*.

ic'ter-oid (ĭk'tĕr-oid), *a.* [*icterus* + *-oid*.] Resembling icterus; of a tint resembling that produced by jaundice, yellow, as, an *icteroid* tint or complexion.

ic'ter-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἴκτερος jaundice, also, a yellowish green bird.] **1.** *Med.* The jaundice.
2. *Bot.* A diseased condition of grain and other plants, due to excessive moisture or low temperature, and marked by the foliage turning yellow.
3. [*cap.*] *Zool.* Genus consisting of the American orioles.

ic'tic (ĭk'tĭk), *a.* [L. *ictus* blow.] **1.** Pertaining to, or caused by, a blow; sudden; abrupt. *Rare.*
2. *Pros.* Of or pertaining to the ictus, or verse stress.

ic'tus (ĭk'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. ICTUSES (-ĕz); -Iz), L. ICTUS. [L., fr. *icere, ictum*, to strike.] **1.** *Pros.* Stress of voice distinguishing one syllable of a foot or verse from the others; metrical or rhythmical stress. Cf. ARSIS, THESIS.
2. *Med.* **a** A stroke or blow, as in a sunstroke, pulsation of an artery, etc. **b** A sudden attack, a fit.

i'cy (ī'sĭ), *a.*; I'CI-ER (ī'sĭ-ẽr); I'CI-EST. [AS. *ísig*. See ICE.] **1.** Resembling, or abounding in, ice; cold; frosty. "*Icy* chains." *Shak.* "*Icy* seas." *Pope.*
2. Characterized by coldness, as of manner, influence, etc.; chilling; frigid; cold.

Icy was the deportment with which Philip received these demonstrations of affection. *Motley*

id (Id), *n.* [G. Cf. IDIOPLASMA.] *Biol.* A hypothetical structural unit resulting from the successive aggregation of biophores (which see) and determinants. The ids are usually identified with the chromatin granules. *Weismann.*

id (Id), **ide** (īd), *n.* [Sw. *id*.] A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Idus idus*) of Europe.

-id. [L. *-is*, pl. *-ides*, patronymic suffix, daughter(s) of, fr. Gr. *-ις*, pl. *-ίδες*. Cf. NEREID.] **a** *Astron.* A suffix used with the name of a constellation in naming meteors which appear to radiate from it, as, Leon*id*, Perse*id*. **b** A suffix used in names of poems of an epic or mock epic nature; as, Æne*id*, Theba*id*.

-id (-Id). [Cf. F. *-ide*. See -IDÆ.] *Zoöl.* **a** A suffix, derived from *-idæ* (which see), used to form English substantives and adjectives designating or applying to members of zoological families; thus from *Clupeidæ* (the herring family), *clupeid*, a. (of or pert. to the herring family), and *clupeid*, n. (a fish of the herring family). **b** See TRITUBERCULY.

-i-da (-ĭ-*da*). [NL.] *Zool.* A suffix used to form group names, but not confined to groups of any particular rank.

-i-dæ (-ĭ-dē). [Pl. of L. *-ides*, patronymic suffix, son of, fr. Gr. *-ίδης*.] *Zoöl.* The suffix with which, in modern classifications, all *names of families* of animals are formed. It is substituted for the last syllable of the genitive case of the name of the chief, earliest known, or most typically characterized genus, as in *Carangidæ*, from *Caranx*.

I-dæ'an (ī-dē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Idæus*, Gr. Ἰδαῖος, fr. Gr. Ἴδη, L. *Ida*.] *Gr. Myth.* Pert. to, or dwelling on, Mt. Ida. Of the two Mt. Idas anciently famous, the one in Crete was connected with Rhea, the one in Asia Minor with Cybele. As these goddesses became confounded, **Idæan Mother** (orig. a local form of Cybele) was applied now to one, now to the other. Similarly, the Asiatic **Idæan Dactyls** (local counterparts of the Corybantes) were sometimes placed in Crete by classic writers. See GREAT MOTHER, DACTYL.

I-da/li-an (ī-dă/lĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Idalius*.] Pert. to Idalium, ancient town in Cyprus, a cultus center of Aphrodite.

i'dant (ī'dănt), *n.* [G., fr. ID.] *Biol.* A hypothetical structural unit arising from an aggregation of ids. It is usually identified with the chromosome. See BIOPHORE. *Weismann.*

I'das (ī'dăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἴδας.] In Greek legend, a hero, the inseparable companion of his brother Lynceus. He carried off the nymph Marpessa when Apollo wooed her. Zeus gave her a choice of suitors, and she decided in favor of the mortal, Idas, fearing Apollo would desert her. Idas and Lynceus took part in the Calydonian boar hunt and the Argonautic expedition. In a quarrel with their cousins Castor and Pollux, Idas killed Castor, Pollux slew Lynceus, and Idas was killed by the lightning of Zeus.

-ide (-id; -Id; 184). Also **-id.** *Chem.* A suffix used in forming names of compounds; as, chlor*ide*, phthal*ide*, gluco*side*. In naming binary compounds it is customary to add this suffix to the contracted name of the nonmetallic or negative element or radical; as, hydrogen sulph*ide*, lead ox*ide*.

i-de'a (ī-dē'ă; *see note below*), *n.*; *pl.* IDEAS (-ăz). [L. *idea*, Gr. ἰδέα, fr. ἰδεῖν to see; akin to E. *wit*. See WIT.] **1.** An archetype or pattern; a conception of any perfection; an ideal; hence, in a less exalted sense, a preliminary or imperfect conception or construction; a plan, outline, sketch, or draft; — now usually restricted to a plan or purpose of action; an intention or design.

I shortly afterwards set off for that capital, with an *idea* of undertaking while there the translation of the work. *Irving*

2. The embodying form or exemplar of a conception, person, or thing; a real likeness, or representation; also, an embodiment of the essential nature or character of something; the typical quality which exists in the individual thing and makes it symbolic of analogous things or conceptions. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Thence to behold this new-created world,
The addition of his empire, how it showed
In prospect from his throne, how good, how fair,
Answering his great *idea*. *Milton.*

Which I did infer your lineaments,
Being the right *idea* of your father,
Both in your form and nobleness of mind. *Shak.*

3. A mental transcript, image, or picture of an object, whether sensible or spiritual.

Her sweet *idea* wandered through his thoughts. *Fairfax.*
And thy bright radiant eyes shall plainly see
Th' *Idee* of his pure glorie. *Spenser.*

4. A mental image or notion to which there is or is supposed to be no corresponding reality; a fiction; fantasy; — probably first used in derogatory reference to the Platonic ideas. Hence, the faculty of having such ideas; imagination; fancy.

A foolish extravagant spirit, full of forms, figures, shapes, objects, *ideas*, apprehensions, motions, revolutions. *Shak.*
Hath phantasied to himself, in *idea*, this magnetic mistress. *B Jonson*

5. Broadly, any object of the mind existing in apprehension, conception, or thought, a notion, thought, or mental impression.

Whatsoever the mind perceives in itself, or as the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call *idea*. *Locke.*

When Locke treated sensations as *ideas*, or presentations, as we should now say, and defined these as "the objects of the understanding when a man thinks," he was really nearer to the truth than Kant was with his artificial distinction of matter and form *James Ward.*

Our *idea* of an orange really consists of the simple *ideas* of a certain color, a certain form, a certain taste and smell, etc., because we can, by interrogating our consciousness, perceive all these elements in the *idea* *J. S. Mill.*

Existence of *ideas* is subsequent to that of percepts, and even implies some complexity of perceptual cognition. *G. F. Stout.*

Ideas and impressions, as I have tried to show above, are not found lying apart as words lie on a page, although, by a reflective abstraction, we can regard them as so lying apart, and when thus regarded they form the world of meanings or of objective references — the identities symbolized by logical *ideas*. *B. Bosanquet.*

6. A general notion; an indefinite conception.

Alice had not the slightest *idea* what latitude was.
L Carroll (C. L. Dodgson).

7. A belief, opinion, or doctrine; also, a supposition or impression.

8. *Music.* A theme, phrase, or figure, as first conceived or sketched.

9. *Idea* as used to express Plato's ἰδέα is the most celebrated word in philosophy. Plato (see PLATONISM) uses it in its ordinary sense technically for species or class name, but finds by reflecting upon it that its truth or essence — its primordial meaning — is self-activity as we see it manifested in life and mind — plants, animals, and mankind. In the tenth book of the Laws he discusses ten kinds of motion, reducing them to two kinds: (1) movement through another and (2) movement through self. The latter is to him the true origin of all existence and all change. Aristotle arrives at the same thought and names it οὐσία (see ESSENCE and SUBSTANCE), but retains *idea* (Gr. εἶδος) for species, using entelechy (which see) for the deeper meaning of "self-active cause of life," probably because the word *idea* lends itself too readily to the meaning of "mental picture," which is a very different affair. For the meaning given by Hegel to the German word *Idee*, see HEGELIANISM. Hegel deliberates Plato's use of the word by adopting it to express the highest thought of his Logic and to signify not only Aristotle's εἶδος, or form-giving cause, but also to signify self-active creator revealing himself in perfect objective existence as nature and man and in the spiritual kingdom as an eternal procession from them. *W. T. Harris.*

10. **a** *Kantianism.* A transcendental conception of the reason, such as the *idea* of God. **b** *Hegelianism.* The final category of the Hegelian dialectic; the realized ideal, energy in its supreme manifestation; also, the Absolute Idea, or the Absolute. See ABSOLUTE, *a.*, 4 **b**.

11. *Humean Philosophy.* A mental structure or content which is a less vivid copy of some original sensation, emotion, or volition.

All the perceptions of the human mind resolve themselves into two distinct kinds, which I call impressions and *ideas*. The difference betwixt these consists in the degrees of force and liveliness with which they strike upon the mind and make their way into it, or in their first appearance in consciousness. Those perceptions which enter with most force and violence, we may name impressions; and, under this name, I comprehend all our sensations, passions, and emotions, as they make their first appearance in the soul. By *ideas*, I mean the faint images of these in thinking; such as, for instance, are all the perceptions excited by the present discourse, excepting only those which arise from the sight and touch, and excepting the immediate pleasure or uneasiness it may occasion. *Hume.*

☞ The pronunciation ī'dē-*ă* is a common provincialism throughout the southern United States.

Syn. — Opinion, fancy, conception. — IDEA, NOTION, IMPRESSION are here compared in their more popular and colloquial uses; for technical distinctions, see defs. IDEA is loosely used for any vague conception, supposition, or fancy; it is often employed to express surprise or astonishment, as at something ridiculous or preposterous; it sometimes denotes a good or practical plan, solution, or suggestion; as, "I had no *idea* that the law had been so great a slavery" (*Jane Austen*); "Mr. Elton in love with me! What an *idea!*" (*id.*); the *idea!* "A very clever point that. . . . You are really full of *ideas*" (*Bernard Shaw*); a brilliant *idea!* NOTION often adds to the implication of vagueness the suggestion of caprice or whim, or of half-formed or tentative purpose or intention; as, "I had no *notion* that he liked me so very much" (*Jane Austen*); "Very odd! but one never does form a just *idea* of anybody beforehand. One takes up a *notion*, and runs away with it" (*id.*); "modest, sober, cured of all her *notions* hyperbolical" (*Cowper*); "The boy might get a *notion* into him" (*Tennyson*). IMPRESSION, as here compared (see IMPRESS), commonly suggests a vague or indistinct recollection or remembrance; as, I have an *impression* that I have seen him before. See OPINION; cf. BELIEF.

i-de'aed, i-de'a'd (ī-dē'ăd), *a.* Having (such) an idea or (such or so many) ideas.

i'de-ag'e-nous (ī'dē-ăj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*idea* + *-genous*.] Producing or generating ideas; as, *ideagenous* molecules.

i-de'al (ī-dē'ăl), *a.* [L. *idealis*: cf. F. *idéal*.] **1.** Existing as a patterning or archetypal idea; specif., of or pertaining to Platonic ideas.

2. Of or pertaining to an ideal or to perfection of kind; existing as a perfect exemplar; embodying or symbolizing an ideal; as, *ideal* beauty; an *ideal* moral character.

There will always be a wide interval between practical and *ideal* excellence *Rambler.*

3. Existing as a mere mental image; existing in fancy or imagination only; visionary; unreal.

4. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, mental images, ideas, or conceptions; ideational; conceptual; also, embodying or symbolizing an idea.

Yet, in the specific phraseology of the schools, the whole mental being, so far as it consists of ideas, was called *ideal*. *Encken (Phelps).*

5. Of or pert. to idealism; idealistic in character or nature.

Syn. — Intellectual, mental; visionary, fanciful, imaginary, unreal; impracticable, utopian.

ideal chord, *Math.*, the intercept CC' between a pair of points, C and C', conjugate as to a conic, on a line not intersecting the conic in real points, the intercept being bisected by the center of involution on the line. *Poncelet.* — **i. gas.** *Physics.* = PERFECT GAS. — **i. numbers,** *Math.*, feigned numbers not belonging actually to any particular system of complex numbers considered. They were introduced by Kummer as factors of complex numbers having no factors otherwise, and found necessary to the unique factorizing quality of Gaussian complex integers. Ideal numbers exist only in products (of themselves) forming actual numbers, and may be likened to (hypothetical) *chemical radicals*, and actual numbers to *chemical elements*. In case of the 23d roots of 1, where ideal numbers first appear necessary, if r, r' be the roots of $x^2 + x + 6 = 0$, so that $r + r' + 1 = 0$ and $rr' = 6$, then 2, 3, etc., may be factored into ideal prime factors thus: $2 = \sqrt[3]{1-r}\cdot\sqrt[3]{1-r'}$, $3 = \sqrt[3]{1-2r}\cdot\sqrt[3]{1-2r'}$, etc., and in general every complex ideal number may be represented as some root of an actual number. — **i. par.** See PAR, *n.*, 1. — **i. prime,** *Math.*, an ideal number that becomes actual when multiplied by either of the ideal factors of 2.

i-de'al (ī-dē'ăl), *n.* **1.** A standard of perfection, beauty, or moral or physical excellence; a perfect type, whether a reality or a conception only; as, a perfect circle is an *ideal* impossible to construct; the Phidian Zeus at Olympia was a Greek *ideal* of divinity.

The *ideal* is to be attained by selecting and assembling in one whole the beauties and perfections which are usually seen in different individuals, excluding everything defective or unseemly, so as to form a type or model of the species. *Fleming*

2. *Math.* An assemblage of integers belonging to a corpus K and determined thus: Every sum and every difference of any two elements e' and e'' is also an element e; any product of an element e by an integer k of K, is also an element.

Syn. — See PATTERN.

i-de'al-ism (-Iz'm), *n* [Cf. F. *idéalisme*.] **1.** *Philos.* **a** Any theory which affirms that the universe is an embodiment of mind or that reality is essentially psychical; — called **metaphysical idealism.** **b** Any theory which identifies reality with perceptibility or denies the possibility of knowing aught save psychical reality; — called **epistemological idealism.** **Metaphysical idealisms** are of two main types, that which merely affirms the dominance of the ideal element in reality (as Aristotelianism, Augustinism, Platonism), and that which asserts that the intrinsic nature and essence of reality is consciousness or reason (as Hegelianism; see ABSOLUTE, ABSOLUTE EGO). **Epistemological idealisms** proceed from the affirmation that the mental life alone is knowable, either to a dogmatic dualism (as Cartesianism, Lockianism) (which in metaphysics results in realism), or to a subjective idealism in metaphysics (as Berkeleianism), or to solipsism or skepticism (as Humism). Kant termed his own system, with reference to the transcendental forms of experience, **transcendental idealism**; with reference to his method and point of view, **critical idealism** (see TRANSCENDENTALISM). **Subjective idealism** has been applied to the Fichtean doctrine of the absolute Ego as well as to the Berkeleian view; **objective idealism** designates the view of F. W. J. von Schelling (1775–1854) that nature is visible intelligence and intelligence invisible nature; **absolute idealism** is a name for Hegel's philosophy of the absolute mind or reason.

There are three leading forms of monism, viz., materialism, *idealism*, — or, as I should prefer to say, spiritualism, — and the neutral or agnostic monism now in vogue among scientific men. *James Ward*

In its "epistemological" sense *idealism* involves a theory of the nature of our human knowledge; and various decidedly different theories are called by this name in view of one common feature, namely, the stress that they lay upon the "subjectivity" of a larger or smaller portion of what pretends to be our knowledge of things *Josiah Royce.*

2. The practice of forming ideals or of living under their influence; the tendency to idealize; also, that which is idealized; an ideal representation or experience.

3. In literature and art, the theory or practice which values ideal or subjective types or aspects of beauty more than formal or sensible qualities, or that which affirms the preëminent value of imagination as compared with faithful copying of nature; — opposed to *realism*. In critical discussion *idealism* is generally thought of as laying stress on imagination as the shaping or selective faculty by which the confusion and multiplicity of detail in nature and human life is ordered by the artist according to a preconceived type, or moral or æsthetic ideal. The product of idealistic art thus differs from that of realistic art more or less as a painted portrait differs from a photograph. As variously emphasized, its operation may at one extreme amount to a license in manipulating facts and a straining of likelihood in the interest of the ideal, while at the other it may differ from artistic realism only in further selection and heightening of the pertinent in fact and detail. Cf. REALISM.

i-de'al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *idéaliste*.] **1.** An adherent of a doctrine of idealism.

2. An artist or author whose style or subject is imaginative, symbolical, or ideal; one who advocates or practices idealism in art.

3. One who idealizes; one whose conduct is influenced more by ideals than by practical considerations; hence, a visionary; a dreamer; as, Coleridge was an *idealist*.

i-de'al-is'tic (-Is'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to idealists or their theories or works; of or pertaining to idealism (which see).

i'de-al'i-ty (ī'dē-ăl'Y-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being ideal.

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ic'ter-o-ge-net'ic (Ĭk'tĕr-ō-jē-nĕt'Ĭk), **ic'ter-o-gen'ic** (-jĕn'Ĭk), *a.* [*icter* ic + *-genetic, -genic*.] *Med.* Producing icterus.

ic'ter-o-hæ'mo-glo'bi-nu'ri-a. *or* **-he'mo-,** *n.* [NL.; *icterus* + *hæmoglobinuria*.] *Med.* Icterus and hæmoglobinuria combined.

Ic'ti-o-bi'næ (Ĭk'tĭ-ō-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; irreg. fr. Gr. ἰχθύς fish + βοῦς ox.] *Zool.* A subfamily of the Catostomidæ, having an ovate body, large scales, elongate dorsal fin, and an interparietal fontanelle. It consists of the buffalo fishes (constituting the genus *Ictiobus*) and the carp suckers (genus *Carpiodes*). — **ic'ti-o-bine** (Ĭk'tĭ-ō-bĭn), *a.*

ic'tu-ate (Ĭk'tū-āt), *v. t.* To subject to ictus. *Rare*

I. C. U. *Abbr. Naval Signals.* International code use.

i-cud, i-cudde. † Y-KID. [COME.]

i-cumen, i-cumene. Obs. p. p. of i-cunde, *n.* [AS. *gecyndc(e)*. See KIND.] Nature; kind; property. *Obs.* — *a.* [AS. *gecynde*.] Natural; native. *Obs.*

i-cun'de-liche, *adv.* [See ICUNDE; -LY.] Naturally. *Obs.*

i-cunned. Obs. p. p of CUN.

i-cuplet Obs. p. p. of COUPLE.

i-cusse, *v. t.*; *pret.* i-CUSTE. [AS. *gecyssan*.] To kiss. *Obs.*

I-cu'thi-el (I-k ū'th Y-ĕl). *D. Bib*

i-cwede, i-cwethen. Obs. p. p. of QUETHE, I-QUETHE.

i-cweme. † I-QUEME. [or *I had.*] I'd (Id). A contr. of *I would* Id., *or* id. *Abbr.* Idaho; idem (L., the same). [partment.

I. D. *Abbr.* Intelligence Department. See -IDE.

-id. *Chem*

I'da (I'dă), *n.* [LL. *Ida*, fr. G. *Ida*: cf. F. *Ide, Ida*, fr. G.] Fem. prop. name. F. *Ida* (ē'dă'); It., Sp., D., *Ida* (ē'dă). **Ida.** *Abbr.* Idaho.

I. D. A. *Abbr.* Immortalis Dei Auspicio (or Auxilio) (L., with the guidance, or help, of God eternal).

i-dæ'a. † IDEA.

i-dæled. Obs. p. p. of DEAL.

i-da'ia (ī-dā'yă) *D. Bib.*

I-da'ias (-yăs). *D. Bib*

I-da'ic (ī-ăk), *a.* = IDÆAN.

Id'a-lah (Id'ă-lă; I'dă-lă; Y-dă'lă) *Bib.*

I-da'li-a (ī-dă'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., the specific name; cf. L. *Idalius* Idalian.] *Zool.* A large red and black nymphalid butterfly (*Argynnis idalia*) found from Maine to Nebraska. Its caterpillar feeds on violets.

I. D. B. *Abbr.* Illicit diamond buyer or buying (applying not merely to buying, but to all trading in rough or uncut diamonds, which is illicit unless both buyer and seller hold the requisite permit for such dealings). *South Africa.*

Id'bash (Id'băsh) *Bib.*

id-dat' (Id-dat'), *n.* [Ar. *'iddād*, lit., number.] *Moham. Law.* The period for which a woman may not remarry after being widowed or divorced, — four months and ten days for a widow and ordinarily three lunar months for a divorced woman.

Id'do (Id'ō). *Bib.* [*Obs. or R.*

id'e (Id). *n.* One of the ides.

ide (Id). Var. of ID, fish.

i-de'a, *v. t.* & *t.* To form, or form into, ideas. *Rare.*

i-de'a-less, *a.* See -LESS.

i-de'al-is'ti-cal (ī-dē'ăl-Is'tĭ-kăl), *a.* = IDEALISTIC.

i-de'al-is'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of IDEALISTIC.

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2. The capacity to form or entertain ideals.
3. *Phren.* The conceptive faculty.
4. An ideal; an idealization; an imaginary being.

i-de'al-i-za'tion (ī-dē'ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn; 277), *n.* Act or process of idealizing; also, the product of idealizing; specif., *Fine Art*, employment of idealistic methods. See IDEALISM, *n.*, 3.

i-de'al-ize (ī-dē'ăl-īz), *v. t.*; I-DE'AL-IZED (-īzd); I-DE'AL-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *idéaliser*.] **1.** To make ideal; to give an ideal form or value to; to attribute ideal characteristics and excellences to; as, to *idealize* real life.
2. *Fine Art.* To treat idealistically. See IDEALISM, *n.*, 3.

i-de'al-ize, *v. i.* To form ideals; to work idealistically.

i-de'al-ly (-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** In idea or imagination; by means of ideas; mentally.
2. In relation to, or in the manner of, an exemplar, archetype, or pattern.
3. Conformably to an ideal; perfectly.

i-de'al-re'al-ism, *n. Metaph.* The doctrine that the ideal, or subjective, is embodied in, or is identical with, the metaphysical reality. The philosophies of Fichte, Schelling, and Wundt are forms of *ideal-realism*.

i-de'ate (ī-dē'āt), *n.* [LL. *ideatum*. See IDEA.] *Metaph.* The actual existence supposed to correspond with an idea; the correlate in real existence to the idea as a thought existence.

i-de'ate (-āt), *v. t.*; I-DE'AT-ED (-āt-ĕd); I-DE'AT-ING (-āt-ĭng). **1.** To form in idea; to conceive; esp., to preconceive or prefigure, as a Platonic idea.

> The *ideated* man . . as he stood in the intellect of God.
> *Sir T. Browne*

2. To have ideas, thoughts, or impressions of.

i-de'ate, *v. i.* To take the form of, or work through, ideas.

i-de-a'tion (ī'dē-ā'shŭn), *n.* Function or capacity of the mind whereby it forms or entertains ideas; the process of entertaining and relating ideas. — **i'de-a'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

‖ **i'dem** (ī'dĕm), *pron. or adj* [L.] The same, the same as above; — often abbreviated *id*

i'dem-fa'ci-end (-fā'shĭ-ĕnd), *a.* [L. *idem* same + *faciendus* to be made.] *Math.* Reproducing itself when multiplied by a certain basis; thus, if $ij = j$, in multiple algebra, j is *idemfaciend*.

i'dem-fa'ci-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *idem* same + *faciens, -entis*, making.] *Math.* Reproducing itself when multiplying a certain basis; thus, if $ij = i$, in multiple algebra, then i is *idemfacient*.

i'dem-fac'tor (-făk'tẽr), *n.* [L. *idem* same + *factor* maker.] *Math.* A symbol that is either idemfacient or idemfacient.

i-dem'po-tent (ī-dĕm'pō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *idem* same + *potens, -entis*, powerful.] *Math.* Reproducing itself on being raised to any positive integral power.

‖ **i'dem so'nans** (ī'dĕm sō'nănz). [L.] Sounding the same; — a phrase alluding to the legal rule that in documents a spelling of a material word which is wrong but sounds essentially the same as the word intended does not vitiate the instrument; thus "Keen," "Conly," have been held *idem sonans* with "Keene," "Conoly," *Idem sonans* is said to exist "if the attentive ear finds difficulty in distinguishing them when pronounced; or common and long-continued usage has by corruption or abbreviation made them identical in pronunciation." 118 *Mo.* 188.

i-den'tic (ī-dĕn'tĭk), *a.* Identical; specif., in diplomacy, designating an action or expression in which two or more governments follow precisely the same course or employ the same form (distinguished from a *joint* action or expression); as, *identic* representations; an *identic* note.

i-den'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *identique*. See IDENTITY.] **1.** The same; the selfsame; the very same; not different; as, the *identical* person or thing.
2. The same in kind, quality, or characteristic; exactly alike or equal; as, many were sick with an *identical* disease.

> In matters of simple quality to be *identical* is to be equal and vice versa.
> *B. Bosanquet.*

3. Expressing or effecting identity. *Chiefly Math.*

Syn. — IDENTICAL, SAME, EQUIVALENT, EQUAL, TANTAMOUNT. IDENTICAL is the strictest term for entire and absolute agreement or negation of difference; as, No two leaves are *identical*; I found it at the *identical* spot where I left it; "Philammon was quite shrewd enough to see that assertion was not *identical* with proof" (*Kingsley*). SAME (which may be exactly synonymous with *identical*) is often used more loosely, either in the sense of that which itself does not change, or of that which is of like sort, character, or quality with something else; as, "Here's the twin brother of thy letter . . . — Why, this is the very *same*; the very hand, the very words" (*Shak.*); "He [Marlborough] could see a hero perish or a sparrow fall, with the *same* amount of sympathy for either" (*Thackeray*); "Nothing can be as it has been before; better, so call it, only not the *same*" (*R. Browning*); the twins were dressed alike, even to the *same* shoes. Things are EQUAL which are the same, esp. in number, amount, magnitude, value, and the like; they are EQUIVALENT when they amount to the same thing (particularly when set off against each other), esp. in worth, force, significance, or import; as, *equal* height, *equal* speed; *equal* shares, some in cash, some in real estate of *equivalent* value; the British pound is roughly *equivalent* to five dollars; "If to keep silence is not to lie, yet silence is, after all, *equivalent* to a negation" (*Thackeray*). TANTAMOUNT is commonly applied to other than material things; as, "Such a movement . . . would be *tantamount* to a confession of failure" (*Trollope*); "The government, against which a claim of liberty is *tantamount* to high treason, is a government to which submission is *equivalent* to slavery" (*Burke*). See RESEMBLANCE, RECIPROCAL.

identical equation, *Math.*, one that is satisfied for all values of the literal symbols. — **i. operation,** *Math.*, one that does not change the operand; — denoted by 1. — **i. points,** *Physiol.*, points on the retinas of the two eyes which, when the lines of regard are parallel, occupy coincident positions as to the retinal centers. — **i. proposition,** *Logic*, a proposition whose whole meaning is involved in the terms so that the affirmation is superfluous; as, vice is evil, a soporific acts through its dormitive virtue, are *identical propositions*.

i-den'ti-fi-ca'tion (ī-dĕn'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of identifying, or state of being identified.

i-den'ti-fy (ī-dĕn'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; I-DEN'TI-FIED (-fīd); I-DEN'TI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [Cf. F. *identifier*. See IDENTITY; -FY.] **1.** To make to be the same; to unite or combine so as to make one, to treat as being one or having the same purpose or effect; to consider as the same in any relation.

> Every precaution is taken to *identify* the interests of the people and of the rulers.
> *D Ramsay*

2. To establish the identity of; to prove the same (with something described, claimed, or asserted); as, to *identify* stolen property; specif., *Biol.*, to determine the species of.

i-den'ti-fy, *v. i.* To become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, etc.

> An enlightened self-interest, which . . . they tell us will *identify* with an interest more enlarged and public
> *Burke*

i-den'ti-ty (-tĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *identité*, LL. *identitas*, irregularly formed fr. L. *idem* the same.] **1.** The extreme case of resemblance, absolute likeness of two or more things in the respect in which they are considered; as, the *identity* of cognate species is their generic character; also, an instance of such likeness or sameness.

> *Identity* is a relation between our cognitions of a thing, not between things themselves.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*
>
> *Identity*, or correspondence in form of combination, is a very potent factor in determining suggestion by similarity. *G. F. Stout*

2. Sameness with itself; selfsameness, oneness. Cf. LAW OF THOUGHT.

> The basis of the synthetic transition is here as everywhere the nature of an *identity* or universal, and that the universal is affirmed to be fact makes no difference to its apodeictic force.
> *B Bosanquet*

> Deeper than both nature and spirit is now something that Schelling calls by various mysterious names, the "Absolute," the "*Identity*," the "Indifference of Subject and Object," the "Unity of Nature and Spirit."
> *Josiah Royce*

3. Unity and persistence of personality; individuality, or an individual; unity or individual comprehensiveness of a life or character; as, he lost consciousness of his own *identity*.
4. The condition of being the same with something described or asserted, or of possessing a character claimed; as, to establish the *identity* of stolen goods.

> To constitute *identity* of invention, and therefore infringement, not only must the result attained be the same, but in case the means used for its attainment is a combination of known elements, the elements combined in both cases must be the same, and combined in the same way, so that each element shall perform the same function, provided, however, that the differences alleged are not merely colorable, according to the rule forbidding the use of known equivalents 114 *U. S.* 87.

5. *Math.* An identical equation.

i'de-o- (ī'dē-ō-; Id'ē-ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *ἰδέα, idea*.

i'de-o-gram' (ī'dē-ō-grăm'; Id'ē-ō-), *n.* [*ideo-* + *-gram*; cf. F. *idéogramme*.] **1.** An original pictorial element of writing; an early form of hieroglyph expressing no sound, but symbolizing directly the idea of a thing and not the name of it. *Ideograms* precede phonograms in the development of writing. Cf. PHONOGRAM, ACROPHONY.

> *Ideograms* may be defined to be pictures intended to represent either things or thoughts. *I Taylor (The Alphabet)*

2. A symbol used for convenience, or for abbreviation; as, 1, 2, 3, +, —, ×, $, §, etc.

i'de-o-graph' (-grăf'), *n.* [*ideo-* + *-graph*.] An ideogram.

i'de-o-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk; 277) } *a.* [Cf. F. *idéographique*.]
i'de-o-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Of or pertaining to an ideograph, or ideogram. — **i'de-o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

i'de-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rá-fĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *idéographie*.] Employment or study of ideograms.

i'de-o-log'i-cal (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *idéologique*.] Of or pertaining to ideology. — **i'de-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

i'de-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* **1.** One versed in the science of ideas, or an advocate of the doctrines of ideology.
2. A theorist; dreamer; visionary.

i'de-ol'o-gy (ī'dē-ŏl'ō-jĭ; Id'ē-), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*ideo-* + *-logy*; cf. F. *idéologie*.] **1.** *Metaph.* The science of ideas; specif., a theory of the origin of ideas which derives them exclusively from sensation. The doctrine of *ideology* was a direct outgrowth of the sensationalism of Condillac. Destutt de Tracy (1754–1836) gave it this name.
2. Visionary speculation; idle theorizing; also, an impractical theory or system of theories.

> Utopias are social romances, or *ideologues*. *Dict of Pol Econ*

3. *Rare.* a Idealism. b The study of the relation of ideas to language.

i'de-o-mo'tor (-ō-mō'tẽr), *a.* [*ideo-* + *motor*.] *Psychol.* Acting, or tending to produce action (or specif. nonvoluntary action), in connection with or following thought.

i'de-o-phone' (ī'dē-ō-fōn'; Id'ē-), *n.* [*ideo-* + *-phone*.] A sound or group of sounds conveying a particular idea; an auditory or spoken word or phrase as distinguished from a written one. *A. J. Ellis.* — **i'de-o-pho-net'ics** (-fō-nĕt'ĭks), *n.* — **i'de-oph'o-nous** (-ŏf'ō-nŭs), *a.*

i'de-o-phre'ni-a (-frē'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *ideo-* + Gr. *φρήν* mind + *-ia*.] *Med.* Insanity marked by disordered ideation. — **i'de-o-phren'ic** (ī'dē-ō-frĕn'ĭk), *a.*

i'de-op'la-sy (ī'dē-ŏp'la-sĭ), *n.* [*ideo-* + *-plasy*.] The operation of suggested ideas in producing physiological changes. — **i'de-o-plas'tic** (-ō-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

ides (īdz), *n. pl.* [L. *idus*; cf. F. *ides*.] A certain day of the ancient Roman month; also, loosely, this and the seven days preceding it. See ROMAN CALENDAR.

> The *ides* of March remember. *Shak.*

id'i-asm (Id'ĭ-ăz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδιασμος*; *ἰδιάζειν* to be peculiar, *ἴδιος* peculiar.] A peculiarity; idiosyncrasy.

id'i-o- (Id'ĭ-ō-). A combining form from Greek *ἴδιος, private, personal, peculiar, distinct*.

id'i-o-blast (-blăst), *n.* [*idio-* + *-blast*.] **a** *Biol.* A hypothetical structural unit of the cell; — practically equiv. to *biophore*. *O. Hertwig.* **b** *Bot.* An isolated cell differing in form, in contents, or in wall structure, from neighboring cells. Strongly lignified idioblasts are sclerotic cells.

id'i-oc'ra-sy (-ŏk'rá-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [Gr. *ἰδιοκρασία*. See IDIO-; CRASIS.] Peculiarity of constitution; temperament or constitution peculiar to a person; idiosyncrasy. — **id'i-o-crat'ic** (-ō-krăt'ĭk), **-crat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

id'i-o-cy (Id'ĭ-ō-sĭ), *n.* [From IDIOT; cf. *accuracy* fr. *accurate*, or Gr. *ἰδιωτεία* uncouthness, want of education, fr. *ἰδιώτης*. See IDIOT; cf. IDIOTCY.] Extreme deficiency in intelligence due to incomplete or abnormal development of the brain and mind. The deficiency is usually congenital or due to arrest of development following disease or injury in early childhood. *Idiocy* is the extreme case of mental deficiency, characterized by blunted or perverted development of the senses and instincts, incapacity for ordinary care of the person, and little or no amelioration as a result of training. *Imbecility* implies a less deficient development and usually some capacity for improvement. *Feeble-mindedness* denotes only moderate inferiority to normal intelligence. A special form of idiocy is *cretinism* (which see). All of these are to be distinguished from mental degeneration (cf. INSANITY). Frequent causes of idiocy are inbreeding and alcoholism in the parents. In law, idiots and imbeciles have no criminal responsibility.

id'i-o-graph' (-grăf'), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδιόγραφος* autographic, *ἴδιος* one's own + *γράφειν* to write.] A mark or signature peculiar to an individual; a trade-mark. — **id'i-o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **id'i-o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

id'i-om (Id'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [F. *idiome*, L. *idioma*, fr. Gr. *ἰδίωμα*, fr. *ἰδιοῦν* to make a person's own, to make proper or peculiar, fr. *ἴδιος* one's own, proper, peculiar.] **1.** The language proper or peculiar to a people (a tongue) or to a district or community (a dialect).
2. The syntactical or structural form peculiar to any language; the genius or cast of a language.

> *Idiom* . . signifies the totality of the general rules of construction which characterize the syntax of a particular language and distinguish it from other tongues *G P. Marsh.*
>
> He followed then language [the Latin], but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours *Dryden.*

3. a An expression conforming or appropriate to the peculiar structural form of a language. b An expression that is peculiar to itself in grammatical construction; one the meaning of which as a whole cannot be derived from the conjoined meanings of its elements; thus, "Monday week" is an idiom signifying "the Monday a week after next Monday;" "many a" is an idiom signifying "many taken distributively;" "had better" is equivalent to "might better;" "how are you?" to "what is the state of your health or feelings?"
4. A form or forms of expression characteristic of an author; as, Browning's *idiom* is often difficult.
5. Peculiarity; idiosyncrasy. *Obs. or R.*

id'i-o-mat'ic (-ō-măt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *ἰδιωματικός*.] Of or
id'i-o-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to, or conforming to, idiom. — **id'i-o-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

id'i-om'e-ter (Id'ĭ-ŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*idio-* + *-meter*.] *Astron.* An instrument for ascertaining the "personal equation" of an observer.

id'i-o-mor'phic (-ō-mŏr'fĭk), *a.* **1.** Idiomorphous.
2. *Cryst.* Having its proper form or shape; — said of minerals the growth of whose crystals in a rock has not been interfered with by the other constituents. Opposed to *xenomorphic*. — **id'i-o-mor'phi-cal-ly** (-fĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **id'i-o-mor'phism** (-fĭz'm), *n.*

id'i-o-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἰδιόμορφος*; *ἴδιος* peculiar + *μορφή* form.] **1.** Having a form of its own.
2. Idiomorphic.

id'i-o-mus'cu-lar (-mŭs'kŭ-lăr), *a.* [*idio-* + *muscular*.] *Physiol.* Pert. to muscular tissue exclusively. — **idiomuscular contraction,** *Physiol.*, a semipermanent contraction of a degenerated muscle, produced by a mechanical irritant.

id'i-o-neu-ro'sis (-nū-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *idio-* + *neurosis*.] *Med.* Simple neurosis due to peripheral nervous disorder.

id'i-op'a-thy (-ŏp'á-thĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [Gr. *ἰδιοπάθεια*; *ἴδιος* proper, peculiar + *παθεῖν, πάσχειν*, to suffer; cf. F. *idiopathie*.] **1.** A peculiar, or individual, characteristic or affection.

> All men are so full of their own fancies and *idiopathies*, that they scarce have the civility to interchange any words with a stranger. *Dr H. More.*

2. *Med.* A morbid state or condition not preceded or occasioned by any other disease; a primary disease.

— **id'i-o-path'ic** (-ō-păth'ĭk), **id'i-o-path'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **id'i-o-path'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

i-de'al-iz'er (ī-dē'ăl-īz'ẽr), *n.* An idealist.
i-de'al-less, *a.* See -LESS.
i-de'al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
i-de'a-log'ic (ī-dē'ā-lŏj'ĭk), **i-de'a-logue** (ī-dē'ā-lŏg), **i-de'al-o-gy** (ī'dē-ăl-ŏ-jĭ). Vars. of IDEOLOGIC, etc.
i-de'al-ty (ī-dē'ăl-tĭ), *n.* An ideal. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
i-de'ate (-āt), *a.* Pert. to, or produced by, an archetype or idea. *Rare.* [TIONAL. *R.*]
i-de'a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* = IDEATIONAL. *R.*
‖ **i'de-a'tum** (ī'dē-ā'tŭm), *n.* [LL.] = IDEATE, *n.*
i-dée' (ī-dē'), *n.* [F. *idée*.] Idea. *Obs or Dial.*
‖ **i'dée' fixe'** (ē'dā' fēks'). [F.] = FIXED IDEA.
i-de'ist, *n.* [*idea* + *-ist*.] An idealist; Platonist. *Obs.*
idel. † IDLE, IDOL.
i-deled. Obs. p. p. of DEAL.
idelhed, idelness, etc. † IDLENESS, etc.
i-deme, *n. t.* [AS. *gedēman*. See DEEM.] To deem; judge. *Obs.*
i-demed, i-demet. Obs. p. p. of DEEM.
i-den' [Busy; eident. *Scot.*]
i'dent (ī'dĕnt), *a.* [Icel. *iðinn*.]
i-den'ti-cal-ism (ī-dĕn'tĭ-kăl-ĭz'm), *n.* The use of an identical proposition. *Bentham.*
i-den'ti-cal-ly, *adv* of IDENTICAL. Specif., *Math.*, for all values of the symbols involved.
i-den'ti-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
i-den'ti-fi'a-ble (ī-dĕn'tĭ-fī'á-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
i-den-tif'ic, *a.* Identical in action. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
i-den'ti-fi'er (ī-dĕn'tĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that identifies.
i-den'tism (ī-dĕn'tĭz'm), *n.* [See IDENTITY.] *Metaph.* The doctrine, taught by Schelling, that matter and mind, and subject and object, are identical in the Absolute.
i-den'tist, *n.* [See IDENTITY; -IST.] *Med.* One who holds that certain diseases usually thought to be different are the same.
i'de-o-ge-net'ic, *a.* [*ideo-* + *-genetic*.] Originating ideas
i'de-og'e-ny (ī'dē-ŏj'ē-nĭ; Id'ē-), *n.* [*ideo-* + *-geny*; cf. F. *idéogénie*.] Science of the origin of ideas — **i'de-o-gen'i-cal** (-ō-jĕn'ĭ-kăl), *a.*
i'de-o-glyph' (ī'dē-ō-glĭf; Id'ē-), *n.* [*ideo-* + Gr. *γλυφή* carving.] An ideogram.
i'de-o-graph'ic (ī'dē-ō-grăf'ĭk; Id'ē-ō-), *a.* Ideogram. b *pl.* Ideographic writing.
i'de-ol'a-try (-ŏl'á-trĭ), *n.* [*ideo-* + *-latry*.] Idea worship. *Rare.*
i'de-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), *a.* = IDEOLOGICAL. [See -IZE.]
i'de-ol'o-gize (-ŏl'ō-jīz), *v. t.* = IDEOLOGIST.
i-de'o-logue (ī-dē'ō-lŏg), *n.* [F. *idéologue*.] = IDEOLOGIST.
i'de-o-mo'tion (ī'dē-ō-mō'shŭn; Id'ē-ō-), *n.* *Physiol.* Ideomotor movement.
i-deoped. Obs. p. p. of DEEP.
i'de-o-prax'ist (ī'dē-ō-prăk'sĭst; Id'ē-ō-), *n.* [*ideo-* + Gr. *πρᾶξις* doing.] One who puts ideas into practice. *Rare.*
ideot, ideotical, etc. † IDIOT, IDIOTICAL, etc. [DERVE.
i-derved, i-dervet Obs. p. p. of
ides. Obs. p. p. of DIDE.
Idg. *Abbr.* Indo-Germanic.
id'gah (Id'ga), *n.* [Per. *ʾīdgāh*; Ar. *ʾīd* feast + Per. *gah* place.] A place set apart for public prayers on the two chief Mohammedan feasts.
‖ **id ge'nus om'ne.** [L.] All that kind or class; all of that sort. [THUNN.
i'dhunn (ē'thōon). Var. of
id'ic (Id'ĭk), *a. Biol.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, ids.
i-diched Obs. p. p. of PITCH.
Id'i-da (Id'ĭ-dă). *D. Bib*
i-dight, i-diht. Obs. p. p. of DIGHT, YDIGHT.
idil, idilness, etc. † IDLE, IDLENESS, etc.
i-dil'ian. † IDYLLIAN.
i-dil'ion. † IDYLLIUM
id'i-o-chro'mo-some, *n.* [*idio-* + *chromosome*.] See SEX, *n.*, 1.
id'i-oc'ra-cy (Id'ĭ-ŏk'rá-sĭ), *n.* [*idio-* + *-cracy*.] A state in which the supreme ruler is considered to be God or an idea.
id'i-o-cra'sis (-ō-krā'sĭs), *n* [NL.] Idiocrasy
id'i-o-cy-cloph'a-nous (-sĭ-klŏf'a-nŭs), *a.* [*idio-* + *cyclo-* + Gr *φαίνεσθαι* to appear.] *Cryst.* = IDIOPHANOUS.
id'i-o-e-lec'tric, *a.* [*idio-* + *electric*.] *Physics.* Capable of becoming electrified by friction; — opposed to *anelectric*. — *n.* An idioelectric substance. It is now known that any substance can be electrified by friction. — **id'i-o-e-lec'tri-cal,** *a.*
id'i-o-gen'e-sis, *n.* [*idio-* + *genesis*.] *Med* The development of disease without external cause.
id'i-o-glos'si-a (Id'ĭ-ō-glŏs'ĭ-ă), *n* [NL; Gr *ἰδιόγλωσσος*, a, fr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, one's own + *γλῶσσα* tongue.] *Med.* Speech marked by extremely defective articulation and the utterance of meaningless words. — **id'i-o-glot'tic** (-glŏt'ĭk), *a.*
id'i-og'y-nous (-ŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*idio-* + *-gynous*.] *Bot.* Destitute of a pistil. *Rare.*
id'i-o-hyp'no-tism, *n.* [*idio-* + *hypnotism*.] Self-hypnotism
id'i-ol'a-try (Id'ĭ-ŏl'á-trĭ), *n.* [*idio-* + *-latry*.] Self-worship. *Rare.*
id'i-o-mat'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
id'i-om'a-tism (Id'ĭ-ŏm'á-tĭz'm), *n.* Idiomatic expression.
id'i-o-mog'ra-phy (-ō-mŏg'rá-fĭ), *n.* [*idiom* + *-graphy*.] Description of idiom.
id'i-o-mol'o-gy (-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*idiom* + *-logy*.] Study of idiom.
id'i-o-pa-thet'ic (-pă-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Idiopathic. *Rare.*

id'i-oph'a-nous (ĭd'ĭ-ŏf'ă-nŭs), *a.* [*idio-* + Gr. *φαίνεσθαι* to appear.] *Cryst.* Exhibiting interference figures without the aid of a polariscope. — **id'i-oph'a-nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.*

id'i-o-plasm (ĭd'ĭ-ō-plăz'm), *n.* [*idio-* + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* That portion of the cell protoplasm which by its inherent organization is supposed to determine the character of the species and to be the physical basis of hereditary transmission; germ plasm. It is commonly identified with chromatin. — **id'i-o-plas-mat'ic** (-plăz-măt'ĭk), *a.*

id'i-o-psy'cho-log'i-cal (-sī'kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to one's own mind or psychology. See HETEROPSYCHOLOGICAL.

id'i-o-psy-chol'o-gy (-sī-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*idio-* + *psychology.*] The psychology of one's own mind.

id'i-o-ret'i-nal (-rĕt'ĭ-năl), *a.* [*idio-* + *retinal.*] Peculiar to the retina. — **idioretinal light**, the dull gray light or characteristic sensation coming from the retina itself.

id'i-o-se'pi-on (-sē'pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *idio-* + Gr. *σηπία* cuttlefish.] *Zoöl.* A genus of dibranchiate cephalopods consisting of one species (*I. pygmæum*) of the Indian Ocean, which is the smallest known cephalopod, being only about three fifths of an inch long. It constitutes a family, **Id'i-o-se-pi'i-dæ** (-sē-pī'ĭ-dē).

id'i-o-spasm (ĭd'ĭ-ō-spăz'm), *n.* [*idio-* + *spasm.*] *Med.* Local spasm or cramp. — **id'i-o-spas'tic** (-spăs'tĭk), *a.*

id'i-o-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [*idio-* + *static.*] *Elec.* Pert. to a method of measurement of electricity without employing auxiliary electrification; — opposed to *heterostatic.*

id'i-o-syn'cra-sy (-sĭn'kră-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [Gr. *ἰδιοσυγκρασία*; *ἴδιος* proper, peculiar + *σύγκρασις* a mixing together, fr. *συγκεραννύναι* to mix; *σύν* with + *κεραννύναι* to mix; cf. F. *idiosyncrasie.* See IDIOM; CRASIS.] **1.** Characteristic peculiarity of habit or structure. *Obs.* **2.** A peculiarity of physical or mental constitution or temperament; a characteristic distinguishing an individual; characteristic susceptibility; idiocrasy; eccentricity.

> The individual mind . . . takes its tone from the *idiosyncrasies* of the body. *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — See ECCENTRICITY.

id'i-o-syn-crat'ic (-sĭn-krăt'ĭk) } *a.* Of peculiar temper or
id'i-o-syn-crat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } disposition; of one's peculiar individual character. — **id'i-o-syn-crat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

id'i-ot (ĭd'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F. *idiot*, *idiote*, L. *idiota* an uneducated, ignorant, ill-informed person, Gr. *ἰδιώτης*, also and orig., a private person, not holding public office, fr. *ἴδιος* proper, peculiar. Cf. IDIOM.] **1.** An unlearned, ignorant, or simple person; an ignoramus. *Obs.*

2. A man in private station. *Obs.*

3. A person afflicted with idiocy. See IDIOCY.

4. A fool; a simpleton; — a term of reproach.

> Weenest thou make an *idiot* of our dame? *Chaucer*

5. A professional fool; a jester. *Obs.*

Syn. — Blockhead, dolt, dunce, dullard, oaf, booby. — IDIOT, IMBECILE, FOOL, SIMPLETON are here compared esp. in their connotations; for technical distinctions, see defs. IDIOT (a learned word become popular) implies absence, commonly congenital, of intellectual or reasoning powers; it is often less strictly used to characterize one who is felt to have acted with utter stupidity; IMBECILE (less common as a popular term) implies great mental feebleness or (in its looser derogatory sense) entire fatuity; FOOL, the more vigorous word, is wholly popular, and frequently suggests lack of sense or wisdom rather than of brains; from its Biblical use, it still connotes, in elevated style, grave, pitying, or scathing condemnation; in colloquial usage, as a term of contempt, it is strongly offensive; SIMPLETON (also wholly popular) implies silliness or (sometimes) unsophisticatedness, it is often used lightly as a term of indulgent contempt; as, "He said you were . . . a senseless, driveling *idiot*" (*Wycherly*); "What an *idiot* am I, to wait here for a fellow who probably takes a delight in mortifying me" (*Goldsmith*); "custom's *idiot* sway" (*Cowper*); cf. an *idiotic* grin; "The petty passions, the *imbecile* desires, . . . daily moving her contempt" (*G. Eliot*); "She 's a *fool* to stay behind her father" (*Shak.*); "*Fools* rush in where angels fear to tread" (*Pope*); "They look upon persons employing their time in making verses . . . as *simpletons* easily to be deceived" (*V. Knox*); poor, innocent little *simpleton!* "The Great *simpleton!*" . . . of Mr Newman, and the 'Thou *fool!*' of the Bible, are something alike; but 'Thou *fool!*' is very grand, and 'Great *simpleton!*' is an atrocity. So too Shakespeare's 'Poor venomous *fool*, be angry and dispatch!' is in the grand style" (*M. Arnold*). See FOOLISH, WEAK.

id'i-ot-cy (-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Cf. IDIOCY.] **1.** Idiocy or idiotism. *Rare.*

2. Something worthy of an idiot; utter folly.

> Utopian *idioticies.* *Tennyson*

id'i-ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *idioticus* ignorant, Gr.
id'i-ot'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *ἰδιωτικός*: cf. F. *idiotique.* See IDIOT.] **1.** Common; simple; ignorant. *Obs.*

2. Pertaining to, or like, an idiot; characterized by idiocy; foolish; senseless; as, an *idiotic* person or speech.

3. Individual. *Obs. & R.*

— **id'i-ot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **id'i-ot'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

id'i-o-phren'ic (ĭd'ĭ-ō-frĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*idio-* + Gr. *φρήν* mind + *-ic.*] *Med.* Pert. to, or caused by, disease of the brain exclusively.

id'i-o-plas'ma (-plăz'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Idioplasm.

id'i-opt (ĭd'ĭ-ŏpt), *n.* [See IDIO-; OPTIC.] A person with peculiar vision. *Rare.*

id'i-o-re-pul'sive, *a.* [*idio-* + *repulsive.*] Self-repelling.

id'i-or-rhyth'mic, *a.* [*idio-* + *rhythmic.*] Consisting of members who regulate their own lives; self-regulating; — of certain monasteries of the Eastern Church or their constitution.

id'i-o-some, *n.* [*idio-* + *-some.*] *Biol.* = IDIOPLAST.

id'i-ot, *v. t.* To make idiotic. *R.*

id'i-o'ta-cy, *n.* Idiocy. *Obs*

id'i-o-thal'a-mous, *a.* [See IDIO-; THALAMUS.] *Bot.* In lichenology, having certain parts of a different color from the thallus.

id'i-o-ther'mous (ĭd'ĭ-ō-thûr'mŭs), **id'i-o-ther'mic** (-mĭk), *a.* [*idio-* + Gr. *θέρμη* heat.] *Zool.* Warm-blooded. — **id'i-o-ther'my** (ĭd'ĭ-ō-thûr'mĭ), *n.*

id'i-ot'i-con (-ŏt'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. *ἰδιωτικός* belonging to a private man, private. See IDIOT.] A dictionary of a particular dialect. [-ISH.

id'i-ot-ish (ĭd'ĭ-ŏt-ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH. *R.*

id'i-ot-ism, *n.* One unlearned *Obs.* — **id'i-ot'is-ti-cal**, *a. Obs.*

id'i-ot-ize, *v. i.* & *t.* See -IZE.

id'i-o-tro'pi-an, *n.* [*idio-* + *-trope* + *-an.*] Individual bent or characteristic. *Obs.*

id'i-ot-ry, *n.* Idiocy. *Rare or Scots Law.*

idiot stitch. *Crochet.* = TRICOT STITCH.

id'ite (ĭd'ĭt), *n.* [*idose* + *-ite.*] *Chem.* A hexahydric alcohol got as a colorless syrup from idose.

Id'i-thun (ĭd'ĭ-thŭn). *D. Bib.* = Idle, *n.* An idle or useless thing; idleness; an idler. *Obs.* — **in idle**, in jest; in vain. *Obs.*

id'le-by, *n.* Idler. *Obs.*

id'le-ful, *a.* Idle. *Obs.*

idlehed, *n.* Idleness. *Obs.*

id'le-hood, *n.* See -HOOD. *Rare.*

idleïc, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *-leikr*, *-leika*, suffix of abstract nouns.] Idleness. *Obs.*

id'le-man, *n.* An idler: formerly, in Ireland, a gentleman. *R.*

id'le-ment, *n.* Idling. *Obs.*

id'les-by, *n.* = IDLEBY. *Obs.*

id'le-set, *n.* *Scot.* Idleness, — a. Idle; unemployed.

id'le-ship, *n.* **1.** Vanity; as, *in idleship*, in vain. *Obs.*

2. Idleness; indolence. *Obs.*

3. An idler; — a mock title.

id'le-ty (ĭd'l-tĭ), *n.* Idleness; an idle act. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

id'lish (ĭd'lĭsh), *a.* See -ISH. *R.*

id'i-ot-ism (ĭd'ĭ-ŏt-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *idiotisme*, L. *idiotismus* the way or fashion of a private person, the common or vulgar manner of speaking, Gr. *ἰδιωτισμός*, fr. *ἰδιωτίζειν* to put into or use common language, fr. *ἰδιώτης*. See IDIOT.]

1. = IDIOM. *Obs. or R.*

2. Character or quality of being idiotic; specif.: **a** = IDIOCY. *Rare.* **b** Ignorance; commonness. *Obs.*

> Worse than mere ignorance or *idiotism* *Shaftesbury.*

3. A foolish or senseless act or line of conduct.

> The running that adventure is the greatest *idiotism.* *Hammond.*

id'i-o-type' (-ō-tīp'), *n.* [*idio-* + *-type.*] *Chem.* One of a number of substances referred to a common type. *Obs. or R.* — **id'i-o-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*

-id'i-um (-ĭd'ĭ-ŭm). [NL, fr. Gr. *-ίδιον*, *-ιδίον*.] A noun suffix with diminutive force used in many scientific terms; as, chromi*dium*, spori*dium*, etc. Cf. -ULUS.

i'dle (ī'dl), *a.*; I'DLER (ī'dlĕr); I'DLEST (ī'dlĕst). [ME. *idel*, AS. *īdel* vain, empty, useless; akin to OS *īdal*, D. *ijdel*, OHG. *ītal* vain, empty, mere, G. *eitel*, Dan. & Sw. *idel* mere, pure.] **1.** Having no contents; empty. *Obs.*

2. Without worth or basis; groundless; useless; leading to nothing; vain; as, an *idle* story; *idle* theorizing.

> Every *idle* word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment. *Matt.* XII. 36.

3. Light-headed; foolish. *Obs.* *Ford.*

4. Not occupied or employed; specif.: **a** Of things: Not called into active service; not turned to appropriate use; as, *idle* hours: an *idle* tenement; *idle* capital.

> The *idle* spear and shield were high uphung *Milton.*

b Of persons: Without employment or business; inactive; doing nothing; as, *idle* workmen.

> Why stand ye here all the day *idle?* *Matt* XX. 6.

5. Given to rest and ease; averse to labor or employment; lazy; slothful; as, an *idle* fellow.

Syn. — Unoccupied, unemployed, inactive; sluggish, supine, torpid, lethargic; vacant, vain, trifling, futile, frivolous. — IDLE, LAZY, INDOLENT, SLOTHFUL. IDLE (opposed to *busy*) emphasizes the fact of inactivity or lack of occupation; it may or may not imply disparagement; LAZY, suggesting disinclination or aversion to effort or work, is commonly derogatory; as, "no occupation; all men *idle*" (*Shak.*); "Why stand ye here all the day *idle?* They say unto him, Because no man hath hired us" (*Matt.* XX. 6, 7); "Though his pen was now *idle*, his tongue was active" (*Macaulay*); "Rubbing their sleepy eyes with *lazy* wrists, and doubling overhead their little fists in backward yawns" (*Keats*); "A *lazy* slouching boy, with . . . big feet trailing *lazily* one after the other, and large *lazy* hands, dawdling from out the tight sleeves" (*Thackeray*); "the *lazy*-pacing clouds" (*Shak.*); cf. "the *idle* winds" (*Shelley*). INDOLENT implies a habitual love of ease and a settled dislike of movement or activity; as, "The stretching, *indolent* ease that the flesh and the spirit of this creature invariably seemed to move with" (*Owen Wister*); "My *indolence* has sunk into grosser sluggishness" (*Johnson*). SLOTHFUL (now somewhat bookish) implies excessive and sluggish indolence; as, "As the door turneth upon his hinges, so doth the *slothful* upon his bed. The *slothful* hideth his hand in his bosom; he is weary to bring it again to his mouth" (*Prov.* XXVI. 14, 15). See SLOW, LANGUID, INERT, VAIN, TRIFLE, LINGER, DEFER.

idle current. *Elec.* = REACTIVE CURRENT. — **i. jack**, a South African grass bird (*Sphenœacus africanus*). *Local.* — **i. pulley**, *Mach.*, a guide or tightening pulley for a belt. — **i. tongs**, lazy tongs. — **i. wheel.** *Mach.* **a** A gear wheel placed between two others, to transfer motion from one to the other without changing the direction of revolution or the velocity ratio. **b** An idle pulley. — **i. worms**, worms humorously assumed to breed in idle fingers.

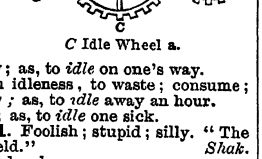

C Idle Wheel **a**.

i'dle, *v. i.*; I'DLED (ī'dld); I'DLING (ī'dlĭng). To lose or spend time in idleness; esp., to saunter idly; as, to *idle* on one's way.

i'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To spend in idleness, to waste; consume; — often followed by *away*; as, to *idle* away an hour.

2. To make or leave idle; as, to *idle* one sick.

i'dle-head'ed, *a.* *Obs.* **1.** Foolish; stupid; silly. "The superstitious *idle-headed* eld." *Shak.*

2. Delirious; out of one's head; crazy.

i'dle-ness, *n.* [AS. *īdelnes.*] Quality or state of being idle or unoccupied with serious affairs or concerns; uselessness; fruitlessness; triviality; inactivity or laziness, or an instance of it; *Obs.*, light-headedness; delirium; folly; silliness; vanity.

Syn. — Inaction, indolence, sluggishness, sloth.

i'dler (ī'dlĕr), *n.* **1.** One that idles or is unoccupied; one who spends his time in inaction; a lazy person.

2. *Naut.* One who has constant day duties on board ship, and hence keeps no night watch.

3. *Mach.* An idle wheel or pulley.

I. D. N. *Abbr.* In Deï nomine (L., in the name of God).

i-do. Obs. p. p. of DO.

i'do-crase (ī'dō-krās; ĭd'ō-), *n.* [Gr. *εἶδος* form + *κρᾶσις* mixture, fr. *κεραννύναι* to mix; cf. F. *idocrase.*] = VESUVIANITE.

i-dod'ed. Obs. p. p. of DOD.

i-doght. † Y-DOUGHT.

i'dol, *v. t.* To idolize. *Obs.*

i-do'la, *L. pl.* of IDOLUM, -LON.

i'dol-ant, *n.* An idolater. *Obs.*

i'do-las'ter, **i'do-las'tre** (ī'dō-lăs'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *idolastre*, for *idolatre.*] An idolater. *Obs.* — *a.* Idolatrous. *Obs.*

idolatheit. † IDOLATHYTE.

i-dol'a-trer. † IDOLATER.

i-dol'a-tress (-trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of IDOLATER.

idolatrial, *a.* Idolatrous *Obs.*

i'do-lat'ric (ī'dō-lăt'rĭk), *a.* Idolatrous. *R.*

i'do-lat'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* Idolatrous. *Obs.*

i-dol'a-triz'er (ī-dŏl'ȧ-trĭz'ẽr), *n.* One who idolatrizes.

i'dol-et, *n.* A small idol. *Obs.*

i-dol'i-fy (ī-dŏl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*idol* + *-fy.*] To make an idol of.

i'dol-ish, *a.* Idolatrous. *Obs.*

i'dol-ist, *n.* An idolater. *Milton.*

i'dol-is'tic (ī'dŏl-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Idol-worshiping; idolatrous.

i'dol-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of idolizing.

i'dol-iz'er (ī'dŏl-ĭz'ẽr), *n.* One who idolizes

i-dol'o-dou-li'a (ī-dŏl'ō-dōō-lĭ'ȧ; -dou-lĭ'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *idolo-* + Gr. *δουλεία* servitude.] Veneration of idols or icons.

i-dol'o-graph'i-cal (-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*idolo-* + *-graph.*] Descriptive of idols. *Rare*

i'do-lo-lat'ri-cal (ī'dō-lō-lăt'rĭ-kăl), **-lol'a-try** (-lŏl'ȧ-trĭ), etc. = IDOLATRICAL, etc. *Obs.*

i'dol'a-trous, *a.* Idolatrous

i-dol'o-man'cy, *n.* [*idolo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by idols

i-dol'o-ma'ni-a, *n.* [NL.; *idolo-* + *mania*] Fanatical idolatry.

i'do-lom'a-ny (ī'dō-lŏm'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* Idolomania. *Obs.*

i-do'lon (ī-dō'lŏn), *n.* [L.] = IDOLUM.

i-dol'o-thism (ī-dŏl'ō-thĭz'm), *n.* [Irreg. fr IDOLOTHYOUS.] Offering to idols. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

i'do-loth'y-ous, *a.* Idolothyte.]

i'dol-ous (ī'dŏl-ŭs), *a.* Being an idol; idolatrous. *Obs.*

i'dol-rie, *n.* Idolatry. *Obs.*

i-dolven. Obs. p. p. of DELVE.

I-dom'e-neus (ī-dŏm'ē-nūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἰδομενεύς.*] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Crete, a suitor of Helen, and a leader of the Cretans against Troy. During a storm he vowed to sacrifice to Poseïdon whatever should first meet him on his return, and had to offer up his own son.

i-don Obs. p. p. of DO.

i-do'ne-al (ī-dō'nē-ăl), *a.* Idoneous. *Obs*

i-do-ne'i-ty (ĭ'dō-nē-ĭ'tĭ), *n.* [LL. *idoneitas*, fr. L. *idoneus*] Fitness; suitableness.

i-do'ne-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **i-do'ne-us ho'mo.** [L.] A fit man.

i-don'ic (ī-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *idem* the same + *gulonic.*] *Org. Chem* Designating an artificially prepared acid, $C_6H_{12}O_6{\cdot}CO_2H$, isomeric with gulonic acid.

id'or'gan (ĭd'ôr'găn), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδέα* idea + *organ.*] *Biol.* A morphological unit consisting of a group of two or more cells composing an organ, antimere, or metamere, without possessing the positive characters of an individual or colony. *Haeckel.*

i-dorven, *p. p.* of DERVE. *Obs.*

id'o-sac-char'ic (ĭd'ō-s- *or* ī-d-k ăr'ĭk), *a.* [*idonic* + *saccharic.*] *Chem.* Designating an acid obtained as a sirup by the oxidation of idonic acid.

id'ose (ĭd'ōs), *n.* [*idonic* + *-ose.*] A sugar of the aldohexose class, got from idonic acid.

I-do'tea (ī-dō'tē-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἰδοτέα*.] A genus of Idotheidæ (ī-dō-thē'ĭ-dē), *n.* *Zool.* Syns. of IDOTHEA, IDOTHEIDÆ.

I-do'the-a (ī-dō'thē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Εἰδοθέα* a sea goddess.] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed genus of small, marine, cursorial isopod crustaceans which have the anterior legs not chelate. It is the type and chief genus of a family, **I'do-the'i-dæ** (ī'dō-thē'ĭ-dē). See ISOPODA, *Illust*

i-douted Obs. p. p of DOUBT.

i-dracched, i-dradt, i-drecchet. Obs. p. p. of DRETCH, to trouble

i-drahen. Obs p. p. of DRAW

i-drede. Obs. p. p. of DREAD.

i-dree, *v. t.* [AS. *gedrēogan.* Cf. DREE.] To perform; endure. *Obs*

i-dreied. Obs. p. p. of DRIVE.

i-dreynt. Obs. p. p. of DRENCH.

Id'rĭ-site (ĭd'rĭ-sīt), *n.* One of an Arab dynasty in northwestern Africa, founded by Idris, of the race of Ali, Mohammed's son-in-law, about 785 and lasting until about 940. The Idrisites claimed the title of caliph.

i-drohen. Obs. p. p. of DREE.

idropesie. † HYDROPSY.

i-dro'sis (ĭ-drō'sĭs). Var. of HIDROSIS.

id'ryl (ĭd'rĭl), *n.* [From *Idria*, Austria.] *Chem.* Fluoranthene.

Id'u-el (ĭd'ū-ĕl). *Bib.*

I'dun. Var. of ITHUNN.

i-durked. Obs. p. p. of DARK.

‖ **id u'si-ta-tis'si-mum.** [L.] That most familiar thing.

i-dut Obs. p. p. of DIT.

i'dyl, i'dyll (ī'dĭl), *n.* [L. *idyllium*, Gr. εἰδύλλιον, fr. εἶδος form, lit., a little form or image; cf. F. *idylle*. See IDOL.] **1.** Orig., a little picture in verse, or kind of short descriptive poem, as one dealing with pastoral or rural life; as, the *idyls* of Theocritus; also, by extension, any artless and easily flowing description, either in poetry or prose, of simple, rustic life, of pastoral scenes, and the like.

His [Goldsmith's] lovely *idyl* of the Vicar's home. *F. Harrison.*

The *idyll* must be simple, calm, more concerned with situation than with action. As a good example of this sort of poetry we should not instance the obvious "Idylls of the King" by Tennyson, which are more full of action than the title warrants, and belong to the legendary epic; but we should instance "The Cotter's Saturday Night" of Burns as an excellent short *idyll*. *F. B. Gummere.*

2. An incident, episode, series of events, or the like, of such a character as to be a fit subject for an idyl.

3. *Music.* A pastoral or sentimental composition.

i'dyl-ist, i'dyll-ist, *n.* A composer of idyls; an idyllic poet.

i-dyl'lic (ī-dĭl'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an idyl; of such a character as to be a fit subject for an idyl; pleasing or picturesque in its natural simplicity.

-ie (-ĭ). [See 2d -y.] A diminutive suffix denoting *endearment, playfulness*; as, birdie, dearie, Jeanie. A final consonant of a preceding short syllable is doubled; as, doggie.

-ier (-ēr'). [F. *-ier*, fr. L. *-arius*.] A noun suffix equivalent to *-eer*; as, gondolier, cashier, grenadier, etc. See *-EER*.

if (if), *conj.* [ME. *if, gif*, AS. *gif*; akin to OFries. *ief, gef, ef*, OS. *ef, of*, D. *of*, or, whether, if, G. *ob* whether, if, OHG. *oba, ibu*, Icel. *ef*, Goth. *iba, ibai*, an interrogative particle; prob orig. a case form of a noun meaning, doubt (cf. OHG. *iba* doubt, condition, Icel. *if, ef, ifi, efi*), and therefore orig. meaning, on condition that.] **1.** In case that; granting, allowing, or supposing that; — introducing a condition or supposition; sometimes, as for rhetorical effect, a concession; as, *if* they are rich, they are not snobbish. Conditional clauses introduced by *if* may be classified as expressing: (1) What the speaker assumes or admits as actual fact. Here both condition and conclusion typically have the indicative, as in, *if* he sees it, he will tell. (2) What the speaker regards as contingent, and withholds indorsement from as fact. Here the condition typically has the present subjunctive; the conclusion, the indicative; as in, *if* he see it, he can tell. (3) What the speaker regards as contrary to fact. Here the condition typically has the pluperfect, or the preterit subjunctive; the conclusion, the "conditional" mood with *should* or *would*; as, *if* he were to see it, he would tell us. The verb after *if* is often omitted where the context readily suggests it; as in, that is important, *if* true. *If* is itself often omitted from a conditional clause, which then usually inverts the order of subject and verb; as in, *had he* seen us, he would have come. A conditional clause with *if* sometimes stands alone as a rhetorical exclamation; as, *if* the rascal has n't come again! "*If* thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread." *Matt.* iv. 3.

2. Whether; — in dependent or indirect questions. This use of *if* dates back to Anglo-Saxon, but is now largely replaced by *whether*.

Uncertain *if* by augury or chance. *Dryden*
She doubts *if* two and two make four. *Prior.*

Also he sent forth a dove from him, to see *if* the waters were abated from off the face of the ground. *Gen.* viii 8.

Syn. — IF, PROVIDED. IF implies a condition; PROVIDED always adds the implication of a stipulation or proviso; as, "*If* this counsel . . . be of men, it will come to naught" (*Acts* v. 38); "It is not hard to know God, *provided* one will not force one's self to define him" (*M. Arnold*).

if that, if. *Archaic.*

if, *n.* The conjunction *if*; hence, a condition; supposition; as, there are too many *ifs* in the way

Tellest thou me of "*ifs*?" *Shak.*

ig'loo, ig'lu (ĭg'lōō), *n.* [Eskimo *iglū.*] **1.** An Eskimo house or hut. They are built for winter use; temporary ones are often made of snow blocks and in the shape of a dome. Such a house is an **ig'lu-ge'ak** (-gā'ăk). Cf. TOPEK.

2. A dome-shaped cavity made in the snow by a seal over its breathing hole in the ice.

Ig-na'tian (ĭg-nā'shăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Ignatius de Loyola (1491–1556), founder of the Society of Jesus, or the Society itself.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, St. Ignatius, bishop of Antioch (? martyred 107); specif., designating some epistles attributed to him.

Ig-na'tian, *n.* A follower of Ignatius de Loyola; a Jesuit.

ig'ne-ous (ĭg'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *igneus*, fr. *ignis* fire; allied to Skr. *agni*, Lith. *ugnìs*, OSlav. *ognĭ*.] **1.** Pertaining to, having the nature of, or like, fire; containing fire.

2. *Geol.* Resulting from, or produced by, the action of intense heat; as, granite and basalt are *igneous* rocks.

igneous fusion, *Chem.*, fusion unassisted by solution in the water of crystallization, as in case of anhydrous substances; — opposed to *aqueous fusion*. — **i. rocks,** *Geol.*, rocks formed by solidification of a molten magma. They have also been called *plutonic* rocks, and are often divided for convenience into *plutonic* and *volcanic* rocks, but there is no clear line between these two.

ig-nes'cent (ĭg-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *ignescens*, p. pr. of *ignescere* to become inflamed, fr. *ignis* fire.] Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel; scintillating; becoming inflamed, lit. or fig.; inflammatory; as, *ignescent* stones; *ignescent* hate. — *n.* An ignescent substance.

ig'ni-fy (ĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.*; IG'NI-FIED (-fīd); IG'NI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *ignis* fire + *-fy.*] To set on fire; to burn *Rare.*

ig-nip'o-tent (ĭg-nĭp'ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *ignipotens*; *ignis* fire + *potens* powerful.] Presiding, or having power, over fire; mighty by fire.

Vulcan is called the power *ignipotent.* *Pope.*

ig'ni-punc'ture (ĭg'nĭ-pŭŋk'tūr), *n.* [L. *ignis* fire + E. *puncture.*] *Med.* Puncture with hot needles.

‖ **ig'nis fat'u-us** (ĭg'nĭs făt'ū-ŭs); *pl.* IGNES FATUI (ĭg'nēz făt'ū-ī). [L. *ignis* fire + *fatuus* foolish. So called in allusion to its tendency to mislead travelers.] **1.** A light that appears, in the night, over marshy grounds, supposed to be caused by the combustion of gas formed in the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances; — popularly called also *will-o'-the-wisp*, or *will-with-the-wisp*, and *jack-with-a-lantern*, or *jack-o'-lantern.*

2. Fig.: A misleading influence or thing.

Guided by the *ignis fatuus* of popular superstition. *Jer. Taylor.*

Led away from the severe precincts of truth by the *ignes fatui* of superstition. *Poe*

ig-nite' (ĭg-nīt'), *v. t.*; IG-NIT'ED (-nīt'ĕd); IG-NIT'ING (-nīt'ĭng). [L. *ignitus*, p. p. of *ignire* to ignite, fr. *ignis* fire. See IGNEOUS.] **1.** To subject to the action of fire or intense heat; to heat strongly; to render luminous by heat; as, to *ignite* iron or platinum.

2. To kindle or set on fire; as, to *ignite* paper or wood.

Syn. — See KINDLE.

ig-nite', *v. i.* To take fire; to begin to burn.

ig-nit'er (ĭg-nīt'ĕr), *n.* One that ignites; specif.: **a** A device for igniting the explosive charge in an internal-combustion engine. **b** *Mining, etc.* A metal case (2 in *Illust.*) connecting an ordinary fuse (1) at one end with a number of instantaneous fuses (3) branching out from the other end and leading to as many holes to ignite blasting charges. **c** *Mil.* A charge of black gunpowder placed at one or both ends of a charge of smokeless powder to facilitate its prompt and uniform ignition.

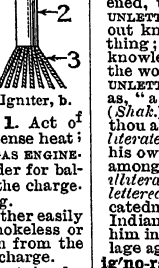

Igniter, b.

ig-ni'tion (ĭg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *ignition.*] **1.** Act of igniting; subjection to the action of fire or intense heat; kindling; setting on fire; loosely, burning. See GAS ENGINE.

2. Specif., in the explosion of a charge of powder for ballistic purposes, setting fire to a single point of the charge.

3. State of being ignited; also, means of igniting.

ignition charge. A small charge of black or other easily ignited powder used with a main charge of smokeless or other slow-igniting powder, to receive ignition from the primer, thus expediting explosion of the main charge.

ignition tube. *Anal. Chem.* A small, hard glass tube for examining the behavior of substances when heated.

ig'no-bil'i-ty (ĭg'nō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ignobilitas*: cf. F. *ignobilité.*] Ignoble state or character.

ig-no'ble (ĭg-nō'b'l), *a.* [L. *ignobilis*; *in-* not + *nobilis* noble: cf. F. *ignoble.* See IN- not; NOBLE, *a.*] **1.** Of low birth or family; not noble; not illustrious; plebeian; common; humble. "I was not *ignoble* of descent." *Shak.*

2. Not honorable, elevated, or generous; base; mean.

'T is but a base, *ignoble* mind *Shak*

3. *Falconry.* Designating the short-winged hawks (as the goshawk) which rake for their prey instead of pouncing upon it; — distinguished from the true (or *noble*) falcons.

Syn. — Degenerate, degraded, mean, base, low, vile, dishonorable, disgraceful, shameful, scandalous, infamous.

ig'no-min'i-ous (ĭg'nō-mĭn'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ignominiosus*: cf. F. *ignominieux.*] **1.** Marked with, or full of, ignominy; incurring disgrace; dishonorable; shameful.

Then first with fear surprised and sense of pain,
Fled *ignominious.* *Milton.*

2. Deserving ignominy; despicable; infamous.

One single, obscure, *ignominious* projector. *Swift.*

3. Humiliating; degrading; as, an *ignominious* sentence. — **ig'no-min'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ig'no-min'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

ig'no-min-y (ĭg'nō-mĭn-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [L. *ignominia* ignominy (i. e., a deprivation of one's good name), *in-* not + *nomen* name: cf. F. *ignominie.* See IN- not; NAME.] **1.** Disgrace or dishonor; reproach; infamy.

Their generals have been received with honor after their defeat; yours with *ignominy* after conquest. *Addison.*

Vice begins in mistake, and ends in *ignominy.* *Rambler.*

2. Conduct deserving disgrace; infamous action; ignominious quality.

Syn. — Opprobrium, reproach, disgrace. See DISHONOR.

ig'no-ra'mus (ĭg'nō-rā'mŭs), *n.* [L. See IGNORE.] **1.** *Law.* Lit., we do not know; we ignore; — being the word formerly written on a bill of indictment by a grand jury when the evidence was considered by them insufficient to warrant the finding of a true bill. The phrase now used is, "No bill," "No true bill," "Not a true bill," or "Not found," though in some jurisdictions "Ignored" is still used. Hence, a bill returned with this indorsement.

2 (*pl.* IGNORAMUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz).) An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge; a dunce.

ig'no-rance (ĭg'nō-răns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ignorantia.*] **1.** State of being ignorant; want of knowledge in general, or in relation to a particular subject; state of being uneducated or uninformed; rarely, a case of being ignorant.

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. *Shak.*

2. A fault or offense due to ignorance. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

ignorance of the law excuses no one. See IGNORANTIA JURIS NEMINEM EXCUSAT.

ig'no-rant (-rănt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *ignorans, -antis*, p. pr. of *ignorare* to be ignorant. See IGNORE.] **1.** Destitute of knowledge, uninstructed or uninformed.

He that doth not know those things which are of use for him to know, is but an *ignorant* man, whatever he may know besides. *Tillotson.*

2. Of things, destitute of sense or foresight; — chiefly fig.

His shipping.
Poor *ignorant* baubles! — on our terrible seas. *Shak.*

3. Uninformed (in); unaware (of); as, I am *ignorant* in this subject; he was *ignorant* of that fact; also, *Obs.*, unconscious or innocent. "*Ignorant* of guilt." *Dryden.*

4. Resulting from, or exhibiting, ignorance.

Alas, what *ignorant* sin have I committed? *Shak.*

5. That keeps in ignorance. *Obs.* *Shak.*

6. Unknown. *Obs.*

Syn. — Uninstructed, untaught, unlearned, unenlightened, uninformed, uneducated. — IGNORANT, ILLITERATE, UNLETTERED, UNTUTORED. One is IGNORANT who is without knowledge, whether in general or of some particular thing; one is ILLITERATE who is ignorant of letters, or of knowledge acquired by reading or study; in modern usage the word applies esp. to one who cannot read and write; UNLETTERED belongs chiefly to poetry or elevated prose; as, "a very superficial, *ignorant*, unweighing fellow" (*Shak.*); "[thou], my daughter, who art *ignorant* of what thou art, naught knowing of whence I am" (*id.*); "an *illiterate* Portuguese friar, who understood no language but his own" (*Fielding*); "to unread squires *illiterately* gay; among the learn'd, as learned full as they" (*Savage*); "the *illiterate* voter"; "their name, their years, spelt by the *unlettered* muse" (*Gray*). UNTUTORED suggests unsophisticatedness or intellectual crudeness; as, "Lo, the poor Indian! whose *untutored* mind sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind" (*Pope*); "this simple and *untutored* village agnostic" (*Mary Wilkins*). See KNOWLEDGE, LEARNING.

ig'no-rant, *n.* An ignorant person. *Rare.*

Ig'no-ran'tine (ĭg'nō-răn'tĭn), *a.* [F. *ignorantin.*] Designating: **a** Friars of an order, the Brethen of St. Jean-de-Dieu, founded 1495, at the time when they devoted themselves to instruction of the poor; — self-assumed in humility. **b** A member of the Brothers of the Christian Schools; — so called in disparagement. — **Ig'no-ran'tine,** *n.*

‖ **ig'no-ra'ti-o e-len'chi** (-rā'shĭ-ō ē-lĕn'kī). [LL., ignorance of the elench.] *Logic.* A fallacy consisting in proving or disproving an irrelevant issue by way of refutation.

ig'no-ra'tion (ĭg'nō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ignoratio, -onis.*] **1.** State or fact of being ignorant. *Obs.*

2. Act of ignoring; state or fact of being ignored.

ignoration of the elench. *Logic.* = IGNORATIO ELENCHI.

ig-nore' (ĭg-nōr'; 201), *v. t.*; IG-NORED' (-nōrd'); IG-NOR'ING (-nōr'ĭng). [L. *ignorare*; *in-* not + the root of *gnarus* knowing, *noscere* to become acquainted with. See KNOW.]

1. To be ignorant of or not acquainted with. *Rare.*

Philosophy would solidly be established, if men would more carefully distinguish those things that they know from those that they *ignore.* *Boyle.*

2. *Law.* To throw out or reject (a bill of indictment) as false or ungrounded, for want of evidence. See IGNORAMUS

3. Hence: To refuse to take notice of; to shut the eyes to; not to recognize; to disregard willfully; as, to *ignore* certain facts; to *ignore* the presence of a person.

Syn. — See OVERLOOK.

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i'dyl-er, i'dyll-er, *n.* A composer of idyls; an idyllist *Rare.*

i'dyl-ism, i'dyll-ism (ī'dĭl-ĭz'm), *n* See -ISM

i'dyl-ize, i'dyll-ize, *v. t.* To make idyllic

i-dyl'li-an, i-dyl'i-an (ī-dĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Idyllic. *Rare.*

i-dyl'li-cal, *a.* Idyllic *Rare.*

i-dyl'li-cal-ly, *adv.* of IDYLLIC, IDYLLICAL.

‖i-dyl'li-um (ī-dĭl'ĭ-ŭm), **i-dyl'li-on** (-ŏn), *n.*, *pl.* -LIA (-ă). [L.] Idyl. *Obs.* [a sextant)]

IE. *Abbr. Naut.* Index error (of).

i. e. *Abbr.* Id est (L., that is).

I. E. *Abbr.* Indian Empire; Indo-European.

ie-. For various early forms beginning with *ie-*, where the pronunciation was *je-*, see the forms in IE-. Cf. I

ield. ✝ YIELD

iele. ✝ ELE.

i-eode. Obs. pret. of I-GO.

ier. ✝ -ARY.

ierapigre. ✝ HIERA PICRA.

ierarchy ✝ HIERARCHY.

i-erdet, *p. p.* of ERDE. *Obs.*

i'er-oe' (ē'ĕr-ō'), *n.* [Gael. *iarogha.*] A great-grandchild. *Scot.*

Iersche, *a* Erse; Highland. *Obs. Scot*

‖ Je'sus Ho'mi-num Sal-va'tor (jē'zŭs hŏm'ĭ-nŭm). [L.] Jesus, Savior of men. Cf. IHS.

iethe. ✝ EATH.

if. ✝ GIVE. [it himself).

‖ f. *Abbr.* Ipse fecit (L., he did

i-fa. ✝ FOE

i-facks, i-fags. ✝ I'-FEGS.

i' faith' (ĭ făth'). In faith; indeed, truly.

i-falle, *v. i.* [AS. *gefeallan* to fall.] To befall. *Obs.* [FALL.]

i-falle, i-fallen. Obs. p. p. of

i-fang, *v. t.* [AS *gefōn.* See FANG.] To seize; take. *Obs.*

i-fare, *v. i.* [AS *gefaran*] To fare; go. *Obs*

i-fare, i-farene. Obs p.p. of FARE.

i-fast, *v. t.* [AS *befæstan.*] To make fast; establish. *Obs.*

i-fat. Obs. p. p. of FET

i-fead. Obs p. p. of IVEE.

i-fed, i-fedde. Obs p p of FEED.

i'-fegs', *interj.* In faith *Obs.*

ifel. ✝ EVIL

i-felet, *p. p.* of Y-FELE, **feel.** *Obs.*

i-felled, i-feolled Obs. p p. of FELL.

i-feng. Obs. pret. of I-FANG.

i-feonde, *n. pl.* [AS *gefȳnd.* See FIEND.] Enemies. *Obs.*

i-fere ✝ Y-FERE

i-fered Obs. p. p. of FEAR.

i-fesid Obs p p. of 2d FEEZE.

i-fet. Obs. p. p. of FET, fetch

i'-fex. ✝ I'-FEGS.

i-feynet. Obs. p. p of FEIGN.

iff, iffe. ✝ IF.

i-ficchid Obs. p. p. of FICCHE.

i'fil (ē'fĭl). Var. of IPIL.

i-finden ✝ Y-FIND.

i-flemd. Obs. p. p. of FLEME, chase. [FLEE.]

i-flowe, i-flowen. Obs. p. p. of

i-fo. ✝ FOE, I-FANG.

i-fonded, i-fondet. Obs. p. p. of FAND, try.

i-forth. ✝ Y-FORTH.

i-forthen. ✝ AFFORD.

i-frede. ✝ Y-FREDE.

i-freonde, *n. pl.* [AS. *gefrȳnd.*] Friends *Obs.*

i-freore. ✝ Y-FREE.

i-frit' (ĭ-frēt'). Var. of AFREET.

i-frore. Obs. p. p. of FREEZE.

I'fu-ga'o (ē'fōō-gä'ō), *n* A Malay or Malay-Negrito of a tribe of head hunters of central Luzon; also, the tribal idiom.

i-fuled, i-fulet. Obs p. p. of FOUL. [baptize. *Obs.*]

i-fulhet, -wed, *p. p.* of FULL, to

i-furn, *adv.* = ERN *Obs.*

i-fuse, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *gefȳsan*] To hasten; hurry. *Obs.*

ig. ✝ I.

I. G. *Abbr* Indo-Germanic; Inner Guard; Inside Guard or Guardian; Inspector General.

i-ga. ✝ I-GO.

Ig'a-al (ĭg'ă-ăl). *D Bib.*

i-gabbet. Obs. p. p. of GAB.

i-gad'. ✝ EGAD.

i-gain, *adv.* & *prep.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *á* in. See IN; AGAIN.] Again; against. *Obs.*

I'gal (ĭ'găl) *Bib.*

i-gan. ✝ I-GO; *pret.* of I-GIN. *Obs*

i-gastliche, *adv.* [Cf AGHAST, GHASTLY.] Terribly. *Obs*

ig'a-su'ric (ĭg'ă-sū'rĭk), *a.* [Said by the namers to be fr. Malay *igasura* nux vomica; but no such Malay word is found. As nux vomica was fraudulently sold as *angostura* bark, *igasura* may be an East Indian corrupt. of *angostura.*] *Chem.* See STRYCHNIC ACID.

I. G. B. *Abbr.* Illicit gold buying or buyer (applying not merely to illicit buying, but to all possible dealing in unwrought precious metals, except both the buyer and the seller hold the requisite permit for such trading). *South Africa.*

Ig'da-li'ah (ĭg'dă-lī'a). *Bib.*

ig'dlu (ĭg'dlōō). Var. of IGLOO.

Ig'dra-sil, Ig'dra-syl, Igg'dra-sil. Incorrect vars. of YGGDRASILL.

I'ge-al (ī'gē-ăl; ĭ'jē-ăl). *Bib.*

i'gel-strom'ite (ē'gĕl-strūm'ĭt), *n.* [After L. J *Igelstrom*, its discoverer.] *Min.* The silver-white variety of pyroxanite

i-gerde. Obs. p. p. of GIRD.

i-gerede. Obs. p. p. of GEAR

i-ger'na (ĭ-gûr'nă). **I-gerne'** (ĭ-gûrn'). Vars. of IGRAINE.

ighe. ✝ EYE.

ight. ✝ AUGHT, possession.

ighte. ✝ OUGHT.

i-gi'gi (ē-gē'gē), *n. pl.* [Babylonian, connected with *agaau* the strong ones.] *Babylon. Myth.* A group of cruel heavenly spirits under the god Anu. In incantations they are associated with the Anunnaki. [begin. *Obs.*]

i-gin, *v. i.* [Cf. I-; BEGIN.] To

i-ginet, *p. a.* [Cf. GIN contrivance.] Contrived; wrought. *Obs.*

i-gistned. Obs. p. p. of GESTEN.

‖ i'gi-tur (ĭ'jĭ-tûr), *adv.* & *conj.* [L.] Therefore; accordingly.

i-give. Obs. p. p. of GIVE.

‖ i-gle'sia (ē-glē'syä), *n.* [Sp.] A church.

i-glewed. Obs. p. p. of GLUE.

i-gloset. Obs. p. p. of GLOZE.

ign. *Abbr.* Ignotus (L., unknown).

i-gnahen. Obs. p. p. of GNAW.

ig-na'ro (ĭg-nä'rō; ē-nyä'rō), *n.* [It., ignorant.] An ignoramus. *Obs.*

Ig-na'tian-ist, *n.* An Ignatian.

Ig-na'ti-us (ĭg-n ā'shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰγνάτιος, the same name as L. *Egnatius.*] Masc. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Ignace* (ēn'yäs'); It. *Ignazio* (ēn-yat'syō); Sp. *Ignacio* (ĭg-na'thyō; 188); Pg. *Ignacio* (ĭg-na'sē-ō); G. *Ignaz* (ĭg-näts').

Ignatius bean. = ST.-IGNATIUS'S-BEAN.

ig-nave', *a* [L. *ignavus.*] Sluggish; inactive. *Obs.* — **ig-nave'ly.** *Obs.*

ig-na'vi-a, ig'na-vy, *n.* [L. *ignavia.*] Idleness; sloth. *Obs.*

ig're-al, *a* Also **ig're-an.** [L. *igneus.*] Fiery. *Obs Ozf. E. D.*

ig'ne-o-a'que-ous, *a.* Aqueo-igneous

ig-nic'o-list (ĭg-nĭk'ō-lĭst), *n.* [L. *ignis* fire + *colere* to worship.] A worshiper of fire. *Rare.*

ig-nif'er-ous (ĭg-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ignifer*; *ignis* fire + *ferre* to bear.] Producing fire — **ig-nif'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

ig-nif'lu-ous (-lōō-ŭs; 243), *a.* [L. *ignifluus*; *ignis* fire + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing with fire *Obs.*

ig'ni-form (ĭg'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ignis* fire + *-form.*] Having the form of fire. *Rare.*

ig'ni-fy, *v. i.* To become fiery.

ig-nig'e-nous (ĭg-nĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *ignigenus*; *ignis* fire + *genere, gignere*, to beget.] Igneous. *Rare.*

ig-nip'o-tence (ĭg-nĭp'ō-tĕns), *n.* Power over fire. *Obs.* & *R.*

ig-nite', *a.* [L. *ignitus* ignited.] Intensely hot; fiery; ardent. *Obs.*

ig-nit'i-ble (ĭg-nĭt'ĭ-b'l). **ig-nit'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **ig-nit'i-bil'i-ty, ig-nit'a-bil'i-ty** (-b'l'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ig'ni-tive (ĭg'nĭ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to ignite. *Rare.* [niter.]

ig-ni'tor (ĭg-nī'tĕr), *n.* An ig-

ig-niv'o-mous (ĭg-nĭv'ō-mŭs), *a.* [L. *ignis omnis*; *ignis* fire + *vomere* to vomit.] Vomiting fire. *Rare.*

ig-no'ble, *v. t.* To make ignoble. *Rare.*

ig-no'ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS

ig-no'ble-sse, *n.* Ignobleness *Obs.*

ig-no'bly, *adv* of IGNOBLE. See -LY. [Obs |

ig-no'mi-ous, *a.* Ignominious

ig'no-my, *n.* Ignominy. *Obs*

ig-nor'a-ble (ĭg-nôr'ă-b'l) ; 201), *a.*

ig-note', *a.* [L. *ignotus*; *in-* not + *gnotus, notus*, known, p. p. of *gnoscere, noscere*, to learn to know.] Unknown. *Obs.* — *n.* One who is unknown. *Obs*

I'gor-ro'te (ē'gôr-rō'tā), *n.; pl.* -ROTES (*Sp.* -rō'tās). } [Sp.
I'go-rot' (ē'gō-rōt'), *n.; pl.* -ROT (-rōt'), -ROTS (-rōts'). } *Igorrote*, fr. a native name; in early Sp. chronicles *Igalot* is the name of savages near Mount Santo Tomas.] A member of any of the wild head-hunting tribes of Luzon. They are probably of Malay-Negrito stock, since they share with the Negritos such features as dark skin, flat noses, thick lips, etc., and such cultural traits as the use of the bow, a non-Malayan weapon.

I use this term [*Igorot*] here to designate the great stock of primitive Malayan tribes occupying the Cordillera Central of northern Luzon. By differences more or less pronounced in their dialects, as well as interesting but unessential variations in custom, the *Igorot* are divided into the following branches or tribes: Ibaloi, Kankanay, Isinay, Silipan, Mayoyao, Bummayon, Kalinga, Gaddang, Dadayag, Ginaan, Ipokao, and Apoyao.
Rep. Phil. Com., 1903.

I-graine' (ē-grān'; -grā'nē), *n.* [Cf. LL. *Igerna*, OF. *Igerne*, *Iguerne*.] In Arthurian legend, the beautiful wife of Gorlois, Duke of Tintagil, or Tintagel, in Cornwall, and mother of the illustrious Arthur, by Uther, King of Britain. Merlin, the magician, changed Uther into the semblance of Gorlois, and thus enabled him to deceive the duke's wife, for whom he had conceived a violent passion. Gorlois was slain in a sortie three hours before this event, and thirteen days later King Uther married Igraine. Tennyson, who spells the name *Ygerne*, represents Uther as besieging her castle, after her husband had been slain in war with him, and forcing her to marry him.

i-gua'na (ĭ-gwä'nä), *n.* [Sp., fr. native name in Haiti. Cf. GUANA.] **1.** Any of several large tropical American lizards constituting the genera *Iguana* and *Metopoceros*. The best known is *I. tuberculata* of South and Central America and parts of the West Indies, which attains a length of five or six feet. It is greenish and blackish in color, more or less speckled and barred. The neck and back bear a high serrated crest, and there is a large gular sac (which is not dilatable) having a serrated margin. In habits it is inoffensive and entirely herbivorous, and it is esteemed as food. It is partly arboreal and frequents the vicinity of water. The horned iguana (*M. cornutus*) of Haiti has three hornlike scales on the head.

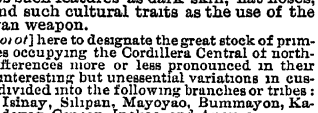
Iguana (*I. tuberculata*).

2. a In popular usage, any of various large lizards; esp., in Australia, the lace lizard; in Tasmania, *Tiliqua scincoides*. b In New Zealand, the tuatara.

I-guan'i-dæ (ĭ-gwän'ĭ-dē; -gwa'nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A family of lizards of which *Iguana* is the typical genus. It is distinguished from the Agamidæ by the pleurodont dentition, and is chiefly American, but represented in Madagascar by two species and in the Fiji Islands by one species. Many of the small inoffensive lizards of the United States, as the fence lizards and horned toads, belong to this family. — **i-gua'ni-an** (ĭ-gwā'nĭ-ăn, ĭ-gwän'ĭ-), *a. & n.* — **i-gua'nid** (-gwa'nĭd; -gwän'ĭd), **i-gua'ni-form** (-fôrm), *a.*

½ Tooth of Iguanodon.

I-guan'o-don (ĭ-gwän'ō-dŏn; ĭ-gwä'nō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; *iguana* + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs of the group Ornithopoda, known from the Upper Jurassic and early Cretaceous of Belgium and England. The head was compressed, and the jaws were probably provided with a horny covering in front like that of a turtle, but farther back there were numerous spatulate, serrated teeth. The fore limbs were comparatively small, the large three-toed hind limbs being chiefly used in walking. The tail was large and heavy and doubtless assisted in standing upright. There appear to have been two species: *I. bernissartensis*, which became 30 feet long; and *I. mantelli*, considerably smaller. The genus is type of a family, **I-guan'o-don'ti-dæ** (ĭ-gwän'ō-dŏn'tĭ-dē; ĭ-gwä'nō-). — **i-guan'o-dont** (-dŏnt), *a. & n.*

i-gua'noid (ĭ-gwä'noid; -gwän'oid), *a.* [*iguana* + *-oid.*] Pert. to, or like, the Iguanidæ. — *n.* One of the Iguanidæ.

IHS. A symbol or monogram representing the Greek IHΣ, contraction of IH(ΣOY)Σ, Jesus. It is also written IHC, the variant form C (lunar sigma) taking the place of Σ. Other forms are IHC, JHS, etc. In ignorance of its origin, the symbol is often regarded as an abbreviation of the Latin phrase *Iesus Hominum Salvator*, Jesus Savior of Men, or of *In Hoc Signo* (Vinces), in this sign (thou shalt conquer), etc. Cf. XP, ICHTHUS, TETRAGRAMMATON.

ij-maa' (ĭj-mä'), *n., or, in full,* **ij-maa' ul um-mat'** (ōōl ōōm-mät'). [Ar. *ijmā'*.] The collective body of the explanations, glosses, and decisions of Mohammed's leading disciples, esp. the first four caliphs. Some restrict the term to the decisions of his companions. Cf. SUNNA.

il- (ĭl-). An assimilated form of *in-* not, and *in-* in.

-il. A suffix of adjectives. See -ILE.

-ile (-īl; *in British usage usually -īl, as in fer'tīle, see second note below*), **-il** (-ĭl). [L. *-ilis*; cf. F. *-il*, *-ile*.] A suffix of adjectives (some used substantively) signifying *of* or *pert. to*, *appropriate to*, *suited for*, *capable of*, etc.; as, *docile*, *mobile*, *virile*, *civil*, *fossil*, *utensil*, etc.

☞ In *fertile*, *fragile*, *hostile*, and a number of other words, the earlier spelling *-il* has been replaced by *-ile*.

☞ "In Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary *-ile* from *-īlis* is pronounced -īl, and *-ile* from *-ilis* as -ĭl; but the more recent tendency is to extend -īl, with some exceptions, to all the words." *Oxf. E. D.*

il'e-ac (ĭl'ē-ăk), *a.* [See ILEUM.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the ileum. — **ileac passion.** *Med.* = ILEUS.

il'e-o- (ĭl'ē-ō-). Combining form for *ileum*.

il'e-o-cæ'cal (-sē'kăl), *a.* [*ileo-* + *cæcal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the ileum and cæcum; as, the **ileocæcal valve**, the valve (formed by two folds of mucous membrane) at the opening of the ileum into the large intestine.

il'e-o-col'ic (-kŏl'ĭk), *a. Anat.* Pert. to the ileum and colon; as, the **ileocolic artery**, a branch of the superior mesenteric supplying the terminal part of the ileum and beginning of the colon. — **ileocolic valve**, the ileocæcal valve.

il'e-o-co-los'to-my (-kō-lŏs'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*ileo-* + *colostomy.*] *Surg.* An operation for producing an artificial opening between the ileum and the colon.

il'e-o—il'e-os'to-my (-ĭl'ē-ŏs'tŏ-mĭ), *n* [*ileo-* + *ileostomy.*] *Surg.* An operation for making a permanent opening between two different parts of the ileum.

il'e-os'to-my (-ŏs'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*ileo-* + *-stomy.*] *Surg.* An operation for making a permanent opening into the ileum.

il'e-um (ĭl'ē-ŭm), *n.* [L. *ile*, *ileum*, *ilium*, pl. *ilia*, groin, flank.] *Anat.* The last division of the small intestine; the part between the jejunum and large intestine. In man the ileum forms the last three fifths of the part of the small intestine beyond the end of the duodenum. It is smaller and thinner-walled than the jejunum, with fewer valvulæ conniventes (or none, towards its lower end), but more numerous Peyer's patches.

il'e-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL., L. *ileos*, fr. Gr. εἰλεός, ἰλεός; cf. εἰλεῖν to roll up.] *Med.* A morbid condition due to intestinal obstruction, marked by complete constipation, griping pains in the abdomen, which is greatly distended, and in the later stages by vomiting of fecal matter.

il'ex (ĭl'ĕks), *n.* [L., holm oak.] **a** The holm oak. **b** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of aquifoliaceous trees and shrubs, the hollies, having small flowers with four to nine oblong slightly united petals. The numerous species are mainly American. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus. See HOLLY.

il'i-ac (ĭl'ĭ-ăk), *a.* [F. *iliaque*, or L. *iliacus* relating to the colic, fr. *ileos*, confused with *ileum*. See ILEUM, ILEUS; cf. JADE a stone.] **1.** *Anat.* Pertaining to, or in the region of, the ilium, or dorsal bone of the pelvis.

2. = ILEAC. *Obs.*

iliac artery, either of the two large arteries, right and left, situated in the lower part of the abdominal cavity close to the vertebral column and formed by the bifurcation of the abdominal aorta, which occurs in man opposite the fourth lumbar vertebra; — more specifically called the **common iliac arteries**. These again bifurcate, each forming the **internal** and **external iliac arteries** of each side of the body; the former supplies the walls and viscera of the pelvis, the generative organs, and the inside of the thigh, the latter, passing beneath Poupart's ligament, becomes the femoral artery. See also CIRCUMFLEX ILIAC ARTERY. — **i. crest.** See ILIUM. — **i. fascia**, an aponeurotic layer lining the back part of the abdominal cavity and covering the psoas and iliacus muscles. — **i. fossa.** See ILIUM. — **i. region**, a region of the abdomen, on either side of the hypogastric region and below the lumbar region. See ABDOMINAL REGIONS. — **i. veins**, the veins accompanying the iliac arteries. The **external** and **internal iliac veins** unite to form the **common iliac veins**, which join (in man on the right side of the fifth lumbar vertebra) to form the inferior vena cava.

i-li'a-cus (ĭ-lĭ'ā-kŭs), *n.* [NL. See ILIAC.] *Anat.* A muscle which flexes the thigh or bends the pelvis and lumbar region forward. It has its origin from the iliac fossa, iliac crest, the base of the sacrum, etc., and is inserted into the outer side of the tendon of the psoas magnus, a few fibers being prolonged on to the femur.

Il'i-ad (ĭl'ĭ-ăd), *n.* [L. *Ilias*, *-adis*, Gr. Ἰλιάς, *-άδος* (sc. ποίησις), fr. Ἴλιος, Ἴλιον, Ilium, the city of Ilus, a son of Tros, founder of Ilium, which is a poetical name for Troy.] **1.** A celebrated Greek epic poem, in twenty-four books, ascribed to Homer. The poem narrates the events of a part of the tenth and last year of the siege of Troy, from the quarrel of Achilles and Agamemnon, over Briseïs, to the burial of Hector. Cf. ACHILLEID, EPIC.

2. Fig. An epic resembling Homer's Iliad; also, a long series, as of miseries or woes; a long account.

il'i-cin (ĭl'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [From ILEX.] *Chem.* A bitter crystalline febrifugal substance found in holly leaves.

il'i-o- (ĭl'ĭ-ō-). [From ILIUM.] A combining form used to denote *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the ilium*.

il'i-o-cos-ta'lis (-kŏs-tā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The external division of the erector spinæ muscle; the sacrolumbalis. Its tendons are usually inserted into the angles of the six or seven lowest ribs.

il'i-o-fem'o-ral (-fĕm'ō-răl), *a.* [*ilio-* + *femoral.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the ilium and femur; as, the **iliofemoral ligament**, which extends from the anterior inferior spinous process of the ilium to the intertrochanteric line of the femur. It divides below into two branches, the outer of which is often called the **iliotrochanteric ligament**.

il'i-o-lum'bar (-lŭm'bär), *a.* [*ilio-* + *lumbar.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the iliac and lumbar regions; as the **iliolumbar artery**, a branch of the posterior trunk of the internal iliac; the **iliolumbar ligament**, connecting the transverse process of the last lumbar vertebra with the iliac crest.

il'i-o-pec-tin'e-al (-pĕk-tĭn'ē-ăl), *a.* [*ilio-* + *pectineal*] *Anat.* Pert. to the ilium and pubis; as, the **iliopectineal line**, a line or ridge on the inner surface of the innominate bone, marking the border between the true and false pelvis; the **iliopectineal eminence**, indicating the junction of the ilium and pubis. — **iliopectineal process.** *Zoöl.* See PREPUBIS.

‖ **ig-no'tu nul'la cu-pi'do.** [L.] No desire (is felt) for a thing unknown.
Ovid (*Ars Amat.*, III. 397).
‖ **ig-no'tum per ig-no'ti-us.** [L.] The unknown through the more unknown.
i-go, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *gegān.*] To go or go into. *Obs.*
i-goded. Obs. p. p. of GOD.
i-gon Obs. p. p. of GO; pret. of I-GIN. *Obs.*
i-grad, *p. p.* of GREDE. *Obs.*
‖ **i gran do-lo'ri so'no mu'ti** (ē grän dō-lō'rē sō'nō mōō'tē). [It.] Great griefs are mute.
i-grede, *n.* [Cf. GREDE, *v.*] Outcry. *Obs.*
i-greithet Obs. p. p. of GRAITH.
i-gremed, i-gremet. Obs. p. p. of GREME. [greet. *Obs.*]
i-grete, *v. t.* [AS. *gegrētan.*] To
i-gripe, *v. t.* [AS. *gegrīpan.*] To grip. *Obs.*
i-gripen. Obs. p. p. of GRIPE.
i-grithed. Obs. p. p. of GRITH, pacify. [weep.]
i-groten. Obs. p. p. of GREET,
i-grure, *n.* [Cf. GRURE] Horror. *Obs.*
I-guan'o-don-toi'de-a (ĭ-gwän'ō-dŏn-toi'dē-ä), **I-guan'o-don'ti-a** (-dŏn'shĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* The Ornithopoda. — **i-guan'o-don'toid,** *a. & n.*
i-guo. † I-GO.
i-gurd. Obs. p. p. of GIRD.
Ig'u-vine (ĭg'ū-vīn), *a.* = EUGUBINE.
ih. † I. [here) |
i. h. *Abbr* Iacet hic (L., lies
i-had. Obs. p. p. of HAVE.
i-hadede. Obs. p. p. of *hade*, var. of HODE, ordain.
i-hal † Y-HOLE.
i-hald, *v. t.* [AS. *gehealdan.*] To hold; keep; preserve. *Obs.*
i-halden. Obs. p. p. of HOLD.
i-halewed. Obs. p. p. of HALLOW.
i-handle, *v. t.* [See I-; HANDLE.] To handle. *Obs.*
ihaved. † HAD, *p. p.*
IHC. See IHS.
i-hed. Obs. p. p. of HAVE, HIDE.
i-hede, *v. t.* [AS. *ġehēdan*, *gehyndan.* See HIDE.] Hide. *Obs.*
i-heiet. Obs. p. p. of HIGH.
i-heled. Obs. p. p. of HELE, hide.
i-helmed, *p. a.* [AS. *gehelmod*, p. p.] Helmed. *Obs.*
i-he'lom (ĭ-hē'lŏm). *D. Bib.*
i-he'lon (-lŏn). *D. Bib.*
i-hende. † Y-HENDE.
i-hente, *v. t.* [AS. *gehentan.*] To grasp or hold. *Obs.*
i-herd. Obs. p. p. of HEAR, HERY, Y-HERE.
i-heven. Obs. p. p. of HEAVE.
i-hewe. Obs. p. p. of HEW.
i'hi (ē'hē), *n.* [Maori *hihi.*] The stitch bird.
i'hi (ē'hē), *n.* [Maori *ihe.*] Either of two important and closely related food fishes of New Zealand: a) A halfbeak (*Hemiramphus intermedius*). b) A skipper (*Scombresox forsteri*).
ihit. † YET. [hit. *Obs.*]
i-hitte. *v. t.* [See I-; HIT.] To
ih-lang'-ih-lang' (ē-läng'ē-läng'). Var of YLANG-YLANG.
ih'le-ite (ē'lē-īt), *n.* [After one *Ihle*, of Mugrau, Bohemia.] *Min.* A hydrous ferric sulphate found as an orange-yellow efflorescence on graphite. [*Obs.*]
i-hoded, *p. p.* of HODE, ordain.
i-hol. † Y-HOLE.
i-hold, *n.* [AS. *gehealdan* a holding, protection.] Hold; place of shelter. *Obs.*
i-holed, *p. p.* of HELE, hide. *Obs.*
i-hondlet. Obs. p. p. of HANDLE.
i-hondsald, *p. p.* [See HANDSEL, *v.*] Handed over. *Obs.*
i-hons, i-honge. † Y-HONG.
i-horied, i-horyed. Obs. p. p. of HORY, defile. [Horned. *Obs.*]
i-horned, *a.* [Cf. AS. *gehyrned.*]
i-hote. Obs. p. p. of HIGHT.
i-hoven. Obs. p. p. of HEAVE.
I. H. P. *Abbr.* Indicated horse power.
ih-ram' (ē-rām'), *n.* [Ar. *iḥrām*, interdiction.] The peculiar dress worn by pilgrims to Mecca. It consists of two oblong white cotton cloths, one of which is thrown over the back, leaving the right arm and shoulder exposed, and the other wrapped round the loins from the waist to the knees. While wearing this dress many things ordinarily lawful are forbidden.
i-hud. Obs. p. p. of HIDE.
i-hudeket, *p. a.* Hooded. *Obs.*
i-hurnd. † I-HORNED.
Ihus. † IHS.
i-huseled. Obs. p. p. of HOUSEL.
IHVH. See TETRAGRAMMATON.
i-hwar, i-hwer. † Y-WHERE.
i-hwat, *pron.* [AS. *gehwæt.* See I-; WHAT.] Everything. *Obs.*
i-hwulen, *v. i.* [Cf. I-; WHILE, *n.*] To have leisure. *Obs.*
I'im (ĭ'ĭm). *Bib.*
iis. † ICE.
i-i'wi (ē-ē'wē), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A common Hawaiian bird (*Vestiaria coccinea*) related to the mamo. Its plumage, which is chiefly bright vermilion, was used in making the gaudy cloaks of native chiefs.
i-ja'ra-dar' (ĭ-jə'rä-där'), *n.* [Hind. *ijārā-dār*; fr. Ar. *ijāra* a lease + Per. *dār* one who holds.] A farmer of the public revenue; a lease holder. *India.*
I'je-ab'a-rim (ĭ'jē-ăb'ə-rĭm). *Bib.* [TROGRAPHY.]
i'jo-lase (ē'yō-lāz), *n.* See PE-
i'jo-lite (-līt), *n.* [From Lake *Ijo* in Finland, its locality; see -LITE] *Petrog.* A granitoid igneous rock, chiefly nephelite and pyroxene.
I'jon (ĭ'jŏn). *Bib.*
ijs. † ICE.
ik. † I. [Caviar. *Obs.*]
ik'a-ry, *n.* [Russ. *ikra* caviar.]
i-kaut Obs. p. p. of CATCH.
‖ **ik-bal'** (ĭk-bal'), *n.* [Ar. *iqbāl.*] Arrival; prosperity.
ike. † I.
i-kelet. Obs. p. p. of KELE, cool.
i-kenne, *v. t.* [AS. *gecennan.* See KEN, *v.*] To make known; to acknowledge. *Obs.*
i-kenned, i-kennet. Obs p. p. of KEN. [To keep. *Obs.*]
i-kepe, *v. t.* [See I-; KEEP, *v.*]
i-kest. Obs. p. p. of CAST.
i-ket. Obs. p. p. of CUT.
i-kid. † Y-KID. [ICKLE
ik'il. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
Ik'kesh (ĭk'ĕsh). *Bib.*
ik-lik' *n.* [Turk. *iklik*, fr. *ikī* two (pinsters).] See COIN.
i-knawe, i-knowe. Obs. p. p. of KNOW.
i-knedde. Obs. p. p. of KNEAD.
i-knede. Obs. p. p. of KNEAD.
i'kon, i-kon'o-graph'ic, etc. Vars. of ICON, etc.
i-kon'o-mat'ic, -mat'i-cal-ly, -mat'i-cism, -ma-tog'ra-phy Vars. of ICONOMATIC, etc.
i-korven. Obs. p. p. of CARVE.
ik-rah' (ĭk-rä'), *n.* [Ar. *iḳrāh.*] *Moham. Law.* Coercion.
ik-rar' (ĭk-rär'), *n.* [Ar. *iqrār.*] *Moham. Law.* An agreement or acknowledgment.
ik-rar'-na'mah (-nə'mä), *n* [Hind. *iqrār-nāma*, fr. Ar. *iqrār* settlement + Per. *nāma* letter, deed.] *Moham. Law.* A deed of settlement.
i-kunde. † I-CUNDE.
i-kupled. Obs. p. p. of COUPLE.
il. Obs. or rel. sp. of ILL.
I. L. *Abbr.* Independence League; Independent Labor (London County Council)
i-lad. Obs. p. p. of LEAD
i-lade. Obs. p. p. of LOAD.
i-laft. Obs. p. p. of LEAVE.
i-lahe, *v. t.* [AS. *gelæġnan.*] To establish by law. *Obs.*
i-lahet. Obs. p. p. of I-LAHE, LOW, to lower
i-lahte. Obs. p. p. of LATCH.
I'la-i (ĭ'lə-ĭ; ĭ'lĭ). *Bib.*
‖ **il a le dia'ble au corps'** (ē-lä lē dyä'blĕ ō kôr'). [F.] Lit., he has the devil in the body; the deuce is in him
‖ **il a les dé'fauts' de ses qua'li'tés'** (ē-lä lā dā'fō dē sā kä'lē'tā'). [F.] He has the defects of his (good) qualities.
i'land. Obs var. or ref. sp. of ISLAND. [YLANG.]
i-lang'-i-lang'. Var. of YLANG-
I-la'no (ē-lä'nō), **I-la'non** (-nōn). Vars. of ILLANO. [dure.]
i-last, i-laste † Y-LAST, to en-
i-las'ti-cal, *a.* [Gr. ἐλᾶσθαι, ἐλάσασθαι, to appease.] Propitiatory. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
i-late. Obs. p. p. of LET.
i-latet, *a.* [See LATE look] Mannered. *Obs.*
i-lathed. Obs. p. p. of LATHE.
il'a-tiv. Illative. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **i-la'ya** (ē-lä'yä), *n.* [Tag.] The higher portion of a town; uptown. *Phil. I.*
‖ **il buon vi'no non à bi-so'gno di** (non vuol) **fras'ca** (ēl bwōn vē'nō nōn ä bē-zō'nyō dē (nōn vwōl) fräs'kä). [It.] Good wine needs no bush. See 1st BUSH, 4.
ilc, ilch. † EACH, ILE.
ild. † ELD.
ild. Obs. p. p. of ILL. [YIELD.]
ild. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
ilde † AISLE, ISLE.
Il'di-co (ĭl'dĭ-kō), *n.* A Teutonic princess by whose hand Attila was rumored to have been slain the night of their marriage.
ildre. † ELDER, older.
ile. † ILL.
ile (īl). Var. of AIL, awn.
ile. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. or ref. sp. of AISLE.
ile, *n.* [L.] The ileum. *Obs.*
i-leafe. † Y-LEVE. [lend.]
i-leanet. Obs. p. p. of LENE,
i-learet. Obs. p. p. of LERE.
i-lecche, *v. t.* [AS. *gelæccan.*] To take; seize; catch. *Obs.*
il'e-ĕc'to-my (ĭl'ē-ĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*ileum* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a portion of the ileum.
i-lefde, *pret.* of Y-LEVE. *Obs.*
i-leid Obs. p. p. of LAY.
il'e-i'tis (ĭl'ē-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ileo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the ileum.
i-lenge, *v. i.* [AS. *gelengan* to lengthen, *v. t.*] To continue; to keep on. *Obs.*
‖ **il en'nuie' à qui a't'tend'** (ēl än'nwē' ä kē' ä'tän'). [F.] It wearies him who waits.
il'e-o-co-li'tis (ĭl'ē-ō-kō-lī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *ileo-* + *colitis.*] Inflammation of ileum and colon.
il'e-on, *n.* [LL.] The ileum. *Obs.*
i-ler, *a.* [AS. *gelǣr.*] Empty. |
i-lered Obs. p. p. of LERE.
iles'tite (īlz'tīt), *n.* [After M. W. *Iles*, American metallurgist.] *Min.* A green hydrous sulphate of manganese, zinc, and iron, $(Mn,Zn,Fe)SO_4{\cdot}4H_2O$. [dure |
i-lest, i-leste † Y-LAST, to en-
i'let. Islet. *Ref. Sp.*
i-lete. Obs. p. p. of LET.
i-lete, *n.* [Cf. ILATET.] Appearance; bearing. *Obs.*
i-leve. † Y-LEVE.
i-leved. Obs. p. p. of LEAVE.
i-leved, *p. a.* [See LEAF.] Leaved. *Obs.* [Lewd. *Obs.*]
i-lewede, *a.* [See I-; LEWD.]
i-leye. Obs p. p of LIE.
‖ **il faut' de l'ar'gent'** (ēl fō' dē lar'zhän'). [F.] Money is necessary or wanted.
‖ **il faut' la ver' son linge' sale en fa'mille'** (lä'vā' sōN lĕNzh' sä-läz' fa'mē'y'). [F.] One should wash his dirty linen at home; — used by Voltaire, and current after its use by Napoleon I. in 1814.
ilfavorited, *a.* Ill-favored. *Obs.*
il'i-a, *n., pl.* of ILIUM.
Il'i-ac, *a.* [L. *Iliacus*, Gr. Ἰλιακός. See ILIAD.] Pertaining to ancient Ilium, or Troy.
i-li'a-cal, *a.* Iliac. *Obs.*
Il'i-ad'ic (ĭl'ĭ-ăd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Iliad.
Il'i-ad-ist, *n.* 1. A reciter of the Iliad; a rhapsodist. 2. A composer of Iliads.
il'i-al (ĭl'ĭ-ăl), *a. Anat.* Iliac.
Il'i-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Ilium, or Troy.
‖ **Il'i-as ma-lo'rum** (ĭl'ĭ-ăs). [L.] An Iliad, or long series, of evils or calamities.
Il'i-ca'ce-æ (ĭl'ĭ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See ILEX.] *Bot.* Syn. of AQUIFOLIACEÆ. — **i'li-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
ilich, iliche. † ALIKE.
i-licnesse. † I-LIKENESS.
i-lift, i-lifted, i-lihtet. Obs. p. p. of LIGHT.
ilik, ilike. † ALIKE
i-like'ness, *n.* [AS. *gelīcnes.*] Likeness; image. *Obs.*
i-likned. Obs. p. p. of LIKEN.
i-limed. Obs. p. p. of LIME.
i-limed, *a.* [See LIMB.] Limbed. *Obs.*
i-limp, *v. i* [AS. *gelimpan.*] To befall; happen. *Obs.*
il'i-o-cas'cal (ĭl'ĭ-ō-kăs'kăl), *a.* Ileocæcal. *Obs.*
il'i-o-cau'dal (-kô'dăl), *a.* Pert. to the ilium and the tail.
il'i-o-cau-da'lis (-kô-dā'lĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A muscle connecting the ilium and tail.
il'i-o-coc-cyg'e-al (-k ŏ k-sĭj'ē-ăl), **il'i-o-coc-cyg'i-an** (-ăn), *a. Zool.* Iliocaudal.
il'i-o-co-cyg'e-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A muscle connecting the ilium and coccyx; an iliocaudal muscle.
il'i-o-cos'tal, *a.* Pert. to the ilium and ribs [um and back.
il i-o-dor'sal, *a.* Pert. to the il-
il'i-o-hy'po-gas'tric, *a. Anat.* Pert. to the iliac and hypogastric regions, as the **iliohypogastric nerve**, a branch of the first lumbar nerve, which is distributed to these regions.
il'i-o-in'gui-nal, *a. Anat.* Pert. to the iliac and inguinal regions, as the **ilio-inguinal nerve**, a branch of the first lumbar nerve, distributed to these regions.
il'i-o-is'chi-ac (-ĭs'kĭ-ăk), *a.* Pert. to the ilium and ischium.
il'i-on. † ILIUM.
il'i-o-per'o-ne'al, *a. Anat.* Pert. to the ilium and fibula.
il'i-o-pso'as (ĭl'ĭ-ō-sō'ăs; -ŏp'sō-ăs), *n. Anat.* The iliacus and psoas major muscles, regarded as forming together one muscle.
— **il'i-o-pso-at'ic** (-sō-ăt'ĭk), *a.*
il'i-o-sa'cral (ĭl'ĭ-ō-sā'krăl), *a. Anat.* Pert. to ilium and sacrum.
il'i-o-sci-at'ic, *a.* [*ilio-* + *sciatic.*] *Anat.* Ilio-ischiac.

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il'i-o-tib'i-al (Il'ĭ-ō-tĭb'ĭ-ăl), *a. Anat.* Pert. to the ilium and tibia. — **iliotibial band**, a tendonlike downward continuation of that part of the fascia lata which invests and receives the insertion of the tensor fasciæ femoris muscle. It is inserted into the external tuberosity of the tibia.

il'i-um (Il'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [See ILEUM.] *Anat.* **1.** The dorsal one of the three bones composing either lateral half of the pelvis; the dorsal or upper part of the hip bone, or innominatum. In man the ilium is broad and expanded above, and narrower below, where it joins with the ischium and pubis, and forms part of the acetabulum. Its inner surface presents a broad shallow concavity, the **iliac fossa**, behind which it articulates with the sacrum. Its thick curved upper border (the **iliac crest**) ends before and behind in the **superior spinous processes**. Below these, and separated from them by notches, are projections called the **inferior spinous processes**.

2. The ileum. *Obs.*

ilk (Ilk), *a.* [Scot. *ilk*, ME. *ilke* the same, AS. *ilca;* cf. Goth. *is* he, L. *is* that one, and AS. *gelīc* like. Cf. EACH.] Same. *Obs.*

ilk, *pron.* With *the* or *that*, the same person or persons; the same thing. *Obs.*

of that ilk. **a** Of the same name, surname, place, or territorial designation; as, *Grant of that ilk*, i. e., *Grant of Grant. Scot.* **b** By extension, of the same family, class, breed, kind, or the like.

ilk, *n.* Family; kind; breed; class; — an erroneous use arising from misunderstanding of the expression "of that ilk."

When bushwhackers of Daws Dillon's *ilk* would pop at the advance guard. *John Fox, Jr*

ill (Il), *a.; compar.* WORSE (wûrs); *superl.* WORST (wûrst). [ME. *ill*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *illr*, Sw. *illa*, adv., Dan. *ilde*.] **1.** Contrary to good, in a moral sense; evil; wrong; iniquitous. *Archaic or Dial.*

Of his own body he was ill, and gave
The clergy *ill* example. *Shak*

2. Characterized by bad intention, indicating malice or unfriendliness; malevolent; adverse; unjust; unkind; harsh; as, *ill* treatment; *ill* words.

3. Ill-tempered; savage, vicious. *Obs. or Dial.*

4. Contrary to advantage, happiness, etc; bad; noxious, dangerous; unwholesome (*Obs.*), unfortunate; unlucky, disastrous; painful; disagreeable; unfavorable.

Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* seat, but *ill* ways, *ill* markets, and *ill* neighbors *Bacon*
There 's some *ill* planet reigns. *Shak*

5. Hard; difficult. *Rare.*

6. Not up to the standard or to the requirement; defective; faulty; of persons, unskillful, not expert; not accordant with rule, fitness, or propriety; incorrect, rude; unpolished, inelegant, improper. "An *ill* phrase." *Shak.*

I am *ill* at these numbers. *Shak*

7. Not hale or healthy, sick; indisposed; unwell.

I am in health, I breathe, and see thee *ill*. *Shak*

Syn. — See BAD, SICK.

ill blood, enmity; resentment; animosity; strife. — **i. breeding**, want of good breeding; rudeness; bad manners. — **i. eye**, evil eye. *Obs.* — **i. grace.** **a** Unbecoming appearance. *Rare.* **b** Reluctance; ungraciousness. — **i. house**, a house of ill fame. *Obs. or R.* — **i. humor** *or* **humour**, a cross or sullen humor or disposition. See HUMOR, *n.*, 2. — **i. nature**, bad disposition or temperament; churlishness; malevolence; ungraciousness; esp., a disposition to cause unhappiness to others. — **i. temper**, bad temper; anger; moroseness; crossness. — **i. will**, unkindness; enmity; malevolence; malice. — **in i. part**, unfavorably; with displeasure.

ill, *adv.* In an ill manner; badly: **a** Wickedly; sinfully; reprehensibly. **b** Malevolently; unkindly; harshly; unjustly; unfavorably. **c** Sorely; grievously. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **d** Injuriously; banefully. *Obs.* **e** Unpropitiously; unhappily, as, the affair goes *ill*. **f** Defectively; poorly, weakly; faultily.

How *ill* this taper burns! *Shak.*

Syn. — ILL, ILLY. ILL is the accepted form. ILLY, though sometimes found in good authors, has not established itself in the language.

The objection to *illy* is not an etymological one, but simply that it is contrary to good usage. — a very sufficient reason. *Lowell.*

ill at ease, uneasy; uncomfortable; anxious. "I am very *ill at ease*." *Shak.* — **to be i. off**, to be in poor condition.

ill (Il), *n.* **1.** Whatever annoys or impairs happiness, or prevents success; an evil of any kind; evil; misfortune; adversity; calamity; disaster; disease; sickness; pain.

Who can all sense ot others' *ills* escape
Is but a brute at best in human shape. *Tate.*

2. Whatever is contrary to good, in a moral sense; wickedness; depravity; iniquity; wrong; evil. *Archaic.*

3. An evil deed; a misdeed. *Obs.*

4. Hostile feeling; malevolence; ill will. *Obs.*

ill'-ad-vised' (-ăd-vīzd'; 87), *a.* Exhibiting, or due to, the lack of due or wise consideration or counsel; done or made without proper deliberation; injudicious; not well counseled. — **ill'-ad-vis'ed-ly** (-ăd-vīz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

ill'-af-fect'ed, *a.* **1.** Affected with illness; diseased. *Obs.* **2.** Ill-disposed; unfriendly; disaffected.

il-la'no (ēl-ya'nō), *n.; pl.* -NOS (-nōs). A Moro of the coast tribes of Illana Bay, Mindanao, once noted pirates.

il-lapse' (I-lăps'), *v. i.;* IL-LAPSED' (-lăpst'); IL-LAPS'ING. [L. *illapsus*, p. p. of *illabi;* *il-* in + *labi* to fall, slide.] To fall or glide; to slip. *Rare.*

il-lapse', *n.* [L. *illapsus*. See ILLAPSE, *v. i.*] A gliding in; a gentle immission or entrance of one thing into another; also, a gliding movement. *Rare.*

They sit silent . . . waiting for an *illapse* of the spirit. *Jeffrey.*

il-la'que-ate (I-lā'kwē-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *illaqueatus*, p. p. of *illaqueare;* *il-* in + *laqueare* to insnare, *laqueus* noose.] To insnare; entrap; catch. *Rare.* — **il-la'que-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

il-la'tion (I-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *illatio*, fr. *illatus*, used as p. p. of *inferre* to carry or bring in, but from a different root: cf. F. *illation*. See IN- in, TOLERATE; cf. INFER.] **1.** Act or process of inferring from premises or reasons, perception of the connection between ideas, hence, that which is inferred or deduced.

Fraudulent deductions or inconsequent *illations* from a false conception of things *Sir T. Browne*

2. *Eccl.* A preface or prelude to the Sanctus; — so called esp. in the Mozarabic liturgy.

il'la-tive (Il'ă-tĭv; I-lā'tĭv; 277), *a.* [L. *illativus:* cf. F. *illatif.*] Relating to, dependent on, or denoting, illation; inferential; conclusive; as, an *illative* consequence or proposition; an *illative* word, as *then*, *therefore*, etc.

illative conversion, *Logic*, a converse or reverse statement of a proposition which in that form must be true because the original proposition is true. — **i. sense**, *Psychol.*, the faculty of the mind by which it apprehends the conditions and determines upon the correctness of inferences.

il-laud'a-ble (I-lôd'ā-b'l), *a.* [L. *illaudabilis*. See IN- not; LAUDABLE.] Not laudable; not praiseworthy; worthy of censure or disapprobation. — **il-laud'a-bly**, *adv.*

Il'la-war'ra palm (Il'ă-wär'ă). [From *Illawarra*, New South Wales.] A magnificent Australian feather palm (*Archontophœnix cunninghamii*), sometimes cultivated.

ill'-bod'ing (Il'bōd'ĭng; 87), *a.* Inauspicious; ill-omened.

ill'-bred', *a.* Badly brought up; impolite; uncivil; rude.

ill'-con-di'tioned (-kŏn-dĭsh'ŭnd; 87), *a.* **1.** Having, or characterized by, bad qualities; ill-disposed; ill-tempered; in bad or poor condition; malignant, as an ulcer.

2. *Astron., Surv., etc.* Designating a triangle that has very unequal angles, in which a slight error of observation makes a comparatively large error in the result.

ill'-dis-posed' (-dĭs-pōzd'; 87), *a.* **1.** Having a bad disposition; inclined to evil; unfriendly; unfavorable.

2. Not well; indisposed; ill. *Obs.*

3. Poorly disposed or arranged; misplaced.

4. Disinclined. *Rare.*

il-le'gal (I-lē'găl), *a.* [*il-* not + *legal:* cf. F. *illégal.*] Not according to, or authorized by, law, specif., as disting. from *nonlegal*, contrary to, or violating, human law; unlawful; illicit; as, *illegal* trade; *illegal* love.

il'le-gal'i-ty (Il'ē-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *illégalité.*] Quality or condition of being illegal; unlawfulness; illicitness; as, the *illegality* of trespass or of false imprisonment; also, an illegal act.

il-le'gal-ize (I-lē'găl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make or declare illegal or unlawful.

il-leg'i-bil'i-ty (I-lĕj'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being illegible.

il-leg'i-ble (I-lĕj'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*il-* not + *legible.*] **1.** Incapable of being read; not legible; indecipherable; as, *illegible* handwriting; an *illegible* inscription.

2. Not readable or worth reading; uninteresting. *Obs.*

— **il-leg'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **il-leg'i-bly**, *adv.*

il'le-git'i-ma-cy (Il'ē-jĭt'ĭ-mă-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). State or quality of being illegitimate; also, an instance of it; specif., bastardy.

il'le-git'i-mate (-măt), *a.* **1.** Not legitimate; not according to law; not regular or authorized; unlawful; improper.

2. Unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock; bastard; as, an *illegitimate* child. Cf. BASTARD.

3. Not legitimately deduced or inferred; illogical; as, an *illegitimate* inference.

4. Not authorized by good usage; not genuine; spurious; as, an *illegitimate* word.

Illegitimate fertilization *or* **union**, *Bot.*, the fertilization of pistils by stamens not of their own length, in heterogonously dimorphic and trimorphic flowers. *Darwin.*

il'le-git'i-mate, *n.* **1.** An illegitimate person; a bastard.

2. One that is regarded as illegitimate (in some way); specif., *Obs. Slang, Australia*, an immigrant who has not come for legal reasons, i. e., one not a transported convict.

il'le-git'i-mate (-māt), *v. t.;* -MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); -MAT'ING (-māt'ĭng). To render illegitimate; to declare or prove to be born out of wedlock; to bastardize; illegitimatize.

il'le-git'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of illegitimating; bastardizing; also, state of being illegitimate; illegitimacy.

il'le-ism (Il'ē-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *ille* that one, he + *-ism.*] Use, esp. excessive use, of the pronoun *he*, often with reference to one's self in the third person. — **il'le-ist**, *n.*

ill'fare' (Il'fâr'), *n.* Condition of faring ill; state of being not well off; unhappiness; — opposed to *welfare*. *Rare.*

ill'-fat'ed (Il'fāt'ĕd; -ĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Having an evil fate; doomed to, or fraught with, misfortune or disaster.

ill'-fa'vored, *or* **-fa'voured** (-fā'vērd; 87), *a.* **1.** Having a bad or unpleasing face, countenance, or appearance; wanting beauty or attractiveness; ugly; ill-looking.

Ill-favored and lean-fleshed. *Gen.* xli. 3.

2. Offensive; disagreeable; unpleasant.

— **ill'-fa'vored-ly, -fa'voured-ly**, *adv.* — **ill'-fa'vored-ness, -fa'voured-ness**, *n.*

ill'-got'ten, *a.* Acquired by evil means.

ill'-hu'mored, *or* **-hu'moured** (-hū'mērd; 87), *a.* Having or displaying ill humor; cross; sullen; morose. Cf. GOOD-HUMORED. — **ill'-hu'mored-ly, -hu'moured-ly**, *adv.*

il-lib'er-al (I-lĭb'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [L. *illiberalis;* *il-* not + *liberalis* liberal: cf. F. *illibéral.*] **1.** Not liberal; unsuitable or unbecoming to a free man; not pert. to the liberal arts; without a liberal education; lacking culture, good breeding, or the like; ungentlemanly; mean; vulgar; rude.

Occupations are divided into liberal and *illiberal*. *Educ. Rev*

2. Indicating a lack of culture, liberal education, or breadth of view; bigoted; as, an *illiberal* theology.

3. Not liberal or generous; close; niggardly; stingy.

"A thrifty and *illiberal* hand." *Mason.*

il-lib'er-al, *n.* An illiberal person; specif., an opponent of Liberalism.

il-lib'er-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *illiberalitas:* cf. F. *illibéralité.*] State or quality of being illiberal; narrowness of mind; meanness; niggardliness.

il-lic'it (I-lĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *illicitus;* *il-* not + *licitus*, p. p. of *licere* to be allowed or permitted: cf. F. *illicite*. See IN- not; LICENSE.] Not permitted or allowed, improper; prohibited; unlawful; doing something illegal; as, *illicit* trade; *illicit* intercourse; an *illicit* distiller

illicit process, *Logic*, a fallacy of distribution in which a term is distributed in the conclusion which has not previously been distributed in the premises.

— **il-lic'it-ly**, *adv.* — **il-lic'it-ness**, *n.*

il-lic'i-um (ĭ-lĭs'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *illicium* an allurement; — in ref. to its aroma.] *Bot.* A small genus of American and Asiatic evergreen magnoliaceous trees, the star anises, distinguished by the star-shaped apocarpous fruit. See STAR ANISE, CHINESE ANISE.

il-lim'it-a-ble (I-lĭm'ĭt-ă-b'l), *a.* [*il-* not + *limitable*. cf. F. *illimitable.*] Incapable of being limited or bounded; immeasurable; limitless; boundless; as, *illimitable* space.

The wild, the irregular, the *illimitable*, and the luxuriant, have their appropriate force of beauty. *De Quincey.*

Syn. — Boundless, limitless, unlimited, unbounded, immeasurable, measureless, infinite, immense, vast.

— **il-lim'it-a-bil'i-ty** (ĭ-lĭm'ĭt-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **il-lim'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **il-lim'it-a-bly**, *adv.*

il-lim'it-a-ble, *n.* Something illimitable or boundless.

il-lim'it-ed, *a.* Not limited; interminable; unbounded. — **il-lim'it-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **il-lim'it-ed-ness**, *n.*

il'li-ni'tion (Il'ĭ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *illinire*, *illinere*, to besmear; *il-* in, on + *linire*, *linere*, to smear.] A smearing or rubbing in or on; also, that which is smeared or rubbed on, as an ointment or liniment; also, a treatment of metal surfaces with certain corrosive solutions; hence, a crust on a metal or mineral. *Obs. or R.*

Il'li-nois' (Il'ĭ-noi'; -noiz'), *n.* [F., of American Indian origin.] **1.** An Indian of one of a group of Algonquian tribes which formerly occupied the region between the Wabash and Mississippi Rivers, and possibly built the great mounds of the Mississippi bottoms there.

2. One of the United States of America.

Illinois nut, the pecan.

Il'li-pe (Il'ĭ-pē), *n.* [NL. See ILLUPI.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of East Indian sapotaceous trees having flowers with a fleshy 8-parted corolla and few-celled fruit. Many of the 30 species are valuable for the oils, gums, or timber which they yield. See ILLUPI, MAHWA TREE.

2. [*l. c.*] See OIL, *Table I.*

il-liq'uid (I-lĭk'wĭd), *a.* [*il-* not + *liquid:* cf. OF. *illiquide.*] *Law.* That has not been made clear and certain; — said of a right or claim which has not been fixed or established by a written instrument of the party or by a decree of the court, or of an action, proceeding, or the like, founded on such a right or claim. — **il-liq'uid-ly**, *adv.*

il-lit'er-a-cy (I-lĭt'ĕr-ă-sĭ), *n.;* pl. -CIES (-sĭz). [From ILLITERATE.] **1.** Quality or state of being illiterate; want of learning, or knowledge; ignorance in matters of learning; specif., inability to read and write; as, the *illiteracy* shown by the last census.

2. An instance of such ignorance; a literary blunder.

The many blunders and *illiteracies* of the first publishers of his [Shakespeare's] works. *Pope.*

il-lit'er-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *illiteratus:* *il-* not + *literatus* learned. See IN- not; LITERAL.] **1.** Ignorant of letters or books; unlettered; uninstructed; uneducated; as, an *illiterate* people; specif., *Census Reports*, unable to read.

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il'i-o-tro'chan-ter'ic (-trō'kăn-tĕr'ĭk), *a. Anat.* Pert. to ilium and trochanters of the femur. — **iliotrochanteric ligament.** See ILIOFEMORAL. [Colored. *Obs.*]

i-lit'et, *a* [Cf. Icel. *litr* color.] Lithe. *Obs.* [LITHE.]

i-lithe, *a* Lithe. *Obs.* [LITHE.]

i-lithe, i-lithen. Obs. p. p of LITHER.

i-lithered. Obs. p. p. of LITHER.

ilix. † ILEX

i'lix-an'thin (Il'ĭk-săn'thĭn), *n.* [*Ilex* the genus including the holly + Gr. ξανθός yellow.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline coloring matter, $C_{17}H_{22}O_{11}$, obtained from holly leaves.

ilk, *a. & pron.* [Northern form of *each*.] Each; every. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

il'ka (Il'kă), *a.* [*ylk* each + *a*, indef. article.] Each; every. *Obs. or Scot.* — **ilka day**, week day. *Scot*

ilk-ane' (*Scot.* ĭlk-ān'), *pron.* [See ILK each; ONE.] Each one; each. *Obs. & Scot.*

ilke. † ILK.

il'kin, *a.* [Cf. ILK each; KIN.] Each; every. *Obs.*

il-kon', il-koon'. † ILKANE.

I'll (Il). Contraction for *I will* or *I shall.*

ill (Il), *v. t.* **1.** To cause ill to; to injure or wrong. *Obs.*

2. To malign; reproach; vilify; traduce. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Ill, *or* **Ill.** *Abbr.* Illinois; illustrated; illustration; illustrissimus (L., most distinguished).

il-lab'ile (I-lăb'ĭl), *a.* Infallible. *Obs.* — **il'la-bil'i-ty** (Il'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Obs.*

il-lab'o-rate, *a.* [See IL-, IN-, not; ELABORATE.] Unlabored; not elaborate. *Obs.* — **il-lab'o-rate-ness**, *n. Obs.* [*Rare.*]

il'la-bo'ri-ous, *a.* Not laborious.

ill'-ac-cus'tomed, *a.* **a** Little accustomed. **b** Having little custom; — said of a shop.

il-lac'er-a-ble (I-lăs'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *illacerabilis*: cf. F. *illacérable.*] Not lacerable. *Obs.* — **il-lac'er-a-ble-ness**, *n. Obs.*

il-lach'ry-ma-ble, il-lac'ry-ma-ble (I-lăk'rĭ-mă-b'l), *a.* [L. *illacrimabilis:* *il-* not + *lacrimabilis* worthy of tears.] Incapable of weeping. *Obs.* — **il-lach'ry-ma-ble-ness**, *n. Obs.*

il-læ'nus (ĭ-lē'nŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰλλαίνειν to squint.] *Paleon.* A large genus of Ordovician and Silurian trilobites, having large semicircular cephalic and caudal shields, and thoracic segments (usually ten in number) with smooth pleura.

il-læ'sive (I-lē'sĭv), *a.* [*il-* not + L. *laedere*, *laesum*, to injure.] Not injurious. *Obs.*

ill'-af-fect'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

il-la'nun (ēl-ya'nōon). Var. of ILLANO.

il-laps'a-ble. *a.* [*il-* not + *lapsable.*] Incapable of slipping, or of error *Obs.*

il-laps'a-ble (I-lăp'să-b'l), *a.* [*illapse* + *-able*] Capable of illapsing. *Rare.*

il-lap'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Marked by an illapse or gliding in. *Rare.*

il-la'que-a-ble (I-lā'kwē-ă-b'l), *a.* That may be insnared. *Obs.*

il'la-tive, *n.* An illative word or clause.

il'la-tive-ly, *adv.* of ILLATIVE.

il'lau-da'tion (Il'ô-dā'shŭn), *n.* Dispraise; censure. *Rare*

il-laud'a-to-ry, *a.* Not laudatory; censorious. *Rare.*

illawarra mountain pine. [See ILLAWARRA PALM.] One of the Australian cypress pines (*Callitris rhomboidea*).

ill'-be'ing, *n.* Ill state or condition — opposed to *well-being*. *R.*

ill'-come', *a.* Unwelcome. *Rare.*

ill'-con-di'tioned-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ill'-cus'tomed, *a.* **a** Having little custom, as a shop. **b** Marked by a bad custom.

ill'-dis-pos'ed-ness (Il'dĭs-pōz'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

ille. † AISLE, ILL, ISLE.

‖ il'le. [L.] That one; he.

il-lec'e-bra'tion (I-lĕs'ē-brā'shŭn), *n.* Allurement. *Rare.*

il-lec'e-brous (I-lĕs'ē-brŭs), *a.* [L. *illecebrosus*, fr. *illecebra* allurement, fr. *illicere* to allure] Alluring *Obs.*

il'leck (Il'ĕk), *n.* [Cf. ELLECK.] The dragonet fish. *Eng.*

il-lect', *v. t.* [L. *illectus*, p. p. of *illicere.*] To entice; allure. *Obs.* — **il-lec-ta'tion**, *n. Obs.*

il'le-gal-ly, *adv.* of ILLEGAL.

il-le'gal-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare*

il'le-git'i-mate-ly, *adv.* of ILLEGITIMATE. [-NESS.]

il'le-git'i-mate-ness, *n.* See

il'le-git'i-ma-tize (Il'ē-jĭt'ĭ-mă-tīz), **il'le-git'i-mize** (-mīz), *v. t.* To illegitimate.

il-lep'id, *a.* [L. *illepidus.*] Unpleasant; dull. *Obs.*

il'less, *a.* See ILL-LESS.

il-lev'i-a-ble (I-lĕv'ĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Not leviable; incapable of being imposed, or collected. *Obs.*

ill'-fa'ard' (Il'fārd'), **ill'-fard'**, etc. Scot. vars. of ILL-FAVORED.

ill'-far'ing, *a.* Faring badly — **ill'-far'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ill'-faured', **ill'-faur't'**. Scot. vars of ILL-FAVORED.

ill'-giv'en, *a* Also **-gean'** Ill-disposed. *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ill'-got', *a.* Ill-gotten.

ill'-hap', *n.* Misfortune.

illiad. † GILLADE

il-lib'er-al-ism (I-lĭ'b'ĕr-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM

il-lib'er-al-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE

il-lib'er-al-ly, *adv* of ILLIBERAL. See LY.

il-lib'er-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

il'li-cen'ti-ate, *a.* Unlicensed. *Obs.*

il-lic'it, *n.* A person who secretly carries on an illicit trade, as in liquor. Cf. I D B., I. D. T. *South Africa.*

il-lic'i-ta-ble, *a.* Illicit. *Obs.*

il-lic'i-tous (I-lĭs'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Illicit. *Obs* — **il-lic'i-tous-ly**, *adv.*

il'li-fy (Il'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*ill* + *-fy.*] To vilify; slander *Dial. Eng.*

il'li-ga'tion, *n.* [L. *illigatio*] Entanglement. *Obs* [*Obs.*]

il-light'en, *v. t.* To enlighten.

illike. † ALIKE.

il-lim'i-ta-ble, *a.* [L. *illimitatus.*] Unlimited; boundless. *Rare*

il-lim'i-ta'tion (I-lĭ'mĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [*il-* not + *limitation:* cf. F. *illimitation*] Want of, or freedom from, limitation. *Rare.*

il-lin'e-al, *a.* See IL-, not. *Obs.*

ill'ing, *n.* Doing or speaking evil; illness. *Obs.*

Il'li-noi'an (Il'ĭ-noi'ăn), *a.* Of or pert to the State of Illinois; — designating a geological epoch. — *n. Geol.* The Illinoian epoch. See GLACIAL PERIOD.

Il'li-nois'ian (Il'ĭ-n o i'y ă n; -noiz'ĭ-ăn), *a* Of or pert. to Illinois. — *n.* A native of Illinois.

il'li-quat'ed (Il'ĭ-kwāt'ĕd), *a.* [*il-* in + L. *liquare* to melt.] Melted down *Obs.*

il'li-qua'tion (-kwā'shŭn), *n. Obs.* **1.** A melting or intusing. **2.** Mixture of metallic and earthen substances.

il-liq'ue-fact, *v. t.* [L. *illiquefactus* liquefied; *il-* in + *liquefactus*, p. p. of *liquefacere* to liquefy.] To liquefy; melt. *Obs.*

ill'ish, *a.* Indisposed. *Rare.*

il-li'sion (ĭ-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *illisio*, fr. *illidere*, *illisum*, to strike against; *il-* in + *laedere* to strike.] Act of dashing or striking against. *Rare.*

il-lite', *v. t.* [L. *illitus*, p. p. of *illinere* smear.] To anoint. *Obs.*

il-lit'er-al, *a.* Not literal. *Rare.*

il-lit'er-ate, *v. t.* To make illiterate. *Rare.*

2. Manifesting, or marked by, want of learning or education; unlearned; unrefined; as, *illiterate* style.
3. Without writing or inscription; unwritten. *Rare.*
Syn. — Untaught, unlearned, unlettered, untutored, unscholarly. See IGNORANT.
— **il-lit'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **il-lit'er-ate-ness**, *n.*

il-lit'er-ate (ĭ-lĭt'ẽr-āt), *n.* One who is illiterate.

il-lit'er-a-ture (-ā-tūr), *n.* Want of learning; illiteracy. *R.*

ill'-judged', *a.* Not well judged; unwise; injudicious.

ill'-judg'ing, *a.* Judging unfavorably or unfairly; exercising poor or faulty judgment; unqualified to criticize.

ill'-look'ing, *a.* Having a disagreeable appearance or aspect; ill-favored; homely; ugly, not good-looking.

ill'-na'tured, *a.* **1.** Characterized by ill nature; of habitual bad temper; cross; crabbed; surly; as, an *ill-natured* person; dictated by, or indicating, ill nature; spiteful. "The *ill-natured* task refuse." *Addison.*
2. Intractable; not yielding to culture, as land. *Rare.*
— **ill'-na'tured-ly**, *adv.* — **ill'-na'tured-ness**, *n.*

ill'ness (ĭl'nẽs), *n.* [From ILL.] **1.** The condition of being ill, evil, or bad; wickedness, evil conduct; badness; unfavorableness, disagreeableness; noxiousness. *Obs.* "The *illness* of the weather" *Locke.*
2. State of being ill or sick; disease; ailment; malady; disorder of health; sickness, as, a short or a severe *illness.*
Syn. — Malady, disease, indisposition, ailment.

il-lo'cal (ĭ-lō'kăl), *a.* [L. *illocalis.*] Not local; not confined to place, not located in space. — **il'lo-cal'i-ty** (ĭl'ō-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

il-log'ic (ĭ-lŏj'ĭk), *n.* The reverse of logic; illogicalness.

il-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Not observing the rules of logic or correct reasoning; as, an *illogical* disputant; contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning; as, an *illogical* inference. — **il-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **il-log'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

il-log'i-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality of being illogical; also, an instance of illogical reasoning.

ill'-o'mened, *a.* Having bad omens; inauspicious.

ill'-sort'ed, *a.* **a** Poorly arranged; ill-suited; ill-matched. **b** Ill-pleased. *Scot.*

ill'-starred', *a.* Born under, or having one's affairs controlled by, an evil star; ill-fated; unlucky, disastrous; as, an *ill-starred* man; — a word arising out of astrological beliefs.

ill'-tem'pered (-tĕm'pẽrd; 87), *a.* **1.** Unhealthy; distempered; unhealthful. *Obs. or Archaic.*
So *ill-tempered* I am grown, that I am afraid I shall catch cold. *Pepys.*
2. Of bad temper; morose; crabbed; sour; quarrelsome.
— **ill'-tem'pered-ly**, *adv.* — **ill'-tem'pered-ness**, *n.*

illth (ĭlth), *n.* [*ill* + 1st *-th.*] Unprosperous condition; illfare; poverty; — the opposite of *wealth. Rare. Ruskin.*
Does he increase wealth or *illth*? *Educ. Rev.*

ill'-timed' (ĭl'tīmd'; 87), *a.* Done, attempted, or said, at an unsuitable or unpropitious time, unseasonable.

ill'treat' (ĭl'trēt'). To treat cruelly or improperly; to illuse; to maltreat.

il-lude' (ĭ-lūd'), *v. t.;* IL-LUD'ED (ĭ-lūd'ĕd); IL-LUD'ING (-lūd'ĭng). [L. *illudere, illusum; il-* in + *ludere* to play: cf. OF. *illuder.* See LUDICROUS.] **1.** To mock; deride. *Obs.*
2. To play upon by artifice, to deceive; delude. *Rare.*
3. To evade; elude. *Obs.*

il-lume' (ĭ-lūm'), *v. t.;* IL-LUMED' (-lūmd'); IL-LUM'ING (-lūm'ĭng). [Cf. F. *illuminer.* See ILLUMINE.] **1.** To throw or spread light upon; to make light or bright; to illuminate; illumine; enlighten. "The mountain's brow, *illumed* with fluid gold." *Thomson.*
2. To light; kindle. *Obs. & R.* *Pope.*
Syn. — See ILLUMINATE.

il-lu'mi-nant (ĭ-lū'mĭ-nănt), *a.* [L. *illuminans, -antis*, p. pr.] Illuminating; enlightening. *C. E. Norton.*

il-lu'mi-nant, *n.* That which illuminates, or affords light; as, gas and petroleum are *illuminants.*

il-lu'mi-nate (ĭ-lū'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* IL-LU'MI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); IL-LU'MI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *illuminatus*, p. p. of *illuminare; il-* in + *luminare* to enlighten, fr. *lumen* light. See LUMINOUS; cf. ILLUME, ILLUMINE, ENLIMN, LIMN.] **1.** To make light; to light up; to supply with light; to enlighten, esp. spiritually or mentally.
2. To throw light on; to make plain or clear; to dispel the obscurity of by knowledge or reason; to elucidate; as, to *illuminate* a text, a problem, or a duty.
3. To render illustrious; to cause to be resplendent.
4. To light up or decorate with artificial lights, as a building or city, in token of rejoicing, or the like.
5. To adorn, as an initial letter or a word, with elaborate or fanciful flourishes and miniature designs in gold, brilliant colors, or the like; or a book or page, with borders, initial letters, or miniature pictures in colors and gold, as was done in manuscripts of the Middle Ages.
That scarlet letter so fantastically embroidered and *illuminated* upon her bosom. *Hawthorne.*
6. To light or kindle. *Rare.*
Syn. — ILLUMINATE, ILLUMINE, ILLUME, ENLIGHTEN, LIGHTEN, LIGHT. TO ILLUMINATE, both lit. and fig., is to make (esp. an object) light, clear, or luminous, or to throw (esp. bright) light upon it; ILLUMINE and ILLUME are poetical; as, "As he then looked behind him, he could see the earth no more, but the isles all bright and *illuminate* with a mild and delicate fire" (*Holland*); "Here was a man . . . who could *illuminate* principle with the widest knowledge" (*G. Eliot*); "What in me is dark *illumine*" (*Milton*); "When yond same star . . . had made his course to *illume* that part of heaven where now it burns" (*Shak.*). ENLIGHTEN, in the sense of illuminating or making light, is poetical or archaic; as, "shadow and sunshine . . . darkening and *enlightening*" (*Cowper*); "The quick smile had *enlightened* [her face]" (*Stevenson*). In modern usage, to *enlighten* is to communicate intellectual light, esp. by supplying knowledge or information; in the form *enlightened*, the word carries the implication of freedom from prejudice, superstition, or intolerance; as, "He had been in love with Emma, and jealous of Frank Churchill, from about the same period, one sentiment having probably *enlightened* him as to the other" (*Jane Austen*): "What, still there! in this *enlightened* age too, since you [ghosts] have been proved not to exist!" (*Shelley*). LIGHTEN is archaic or poetic, whether in the sense of *enlighten* (as, "Now the Lord *lighten* thee! thou art a great fool," *Shak.*) or *light* up (as, "*lighten* our darkness," *Bk. of Com. Prayer*); cf. "to *light* the darkness" (*Campbell*). To LIGHT, the word in common use, is to give light; it is rarely fig., except with the implication of guidance; it may also (alone among the words here compared) mean to ignite or to set burning; as, "Seas roll to waft me, suns to *light* me rise" (*Pope*); "a glimmering land, *lit* with a low large moon" (*Tennyson*); "All our yesterdays have *lighted* fools the way to dusty death" (*Shak.*); well-*lighted* streets; "Neither do men *light* a candle, and put it under a bushel" (*Matt.* v. 15). Cf. TRANSPARENT.

il-lu'mi-nate (ĭ-lū'mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* **1.** To light up in token of rejoicing.
2. To take fire; to kindle. *Rare.*

il-lu'mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *illuminatus*, p. p.] Illuminated; specif.: **a** Luminous; bright. *Archaic.* **b** Enlightened spiritually; divinely instructed; converted; baptized. *Obs.* **c** Enlightened mentally; learned. *Archaic.* **d** Decorated with ornamental letters or the like. *Rare.*

il-lu'mi-nate, *n.* One who is enlightened, one of the Illummati; esp., a pretender to great enlightenment.

il-lu'mi-nat'ed (ĭ-lū'mĭ-nāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Lighted up; bright, also, enlightened spiritually or mentally.
2. Of or belonging to the illuminati. Hence, **the illuminated**, the illuminati.
3. Decorated with bright colors, miniatures, initial letters, elaborate or fanciful flourishes, or the like.
Illuminated Doctor. [A trans. of L. *Doctor Illuminatus.*] **a** Raymond Lully (d. 1315), a distinguished scholastic philosopher. **b** Johannes Tauler (d. 1361), a German mystic.

il-lu'mi-na'ti (-nā'tī; -nä'tē), *n. pl.; sing.* ILLUMINATO (-nä'tō). [L. *illuminatus* or It. *illuminato.* See ILLUMINATE, *v. t.;* cf. ILLUMINÉ.] Those having or claiming enlightenment; as: **1.** *Eccl.* Persons in the early church who had received baptism, in which ceremony a lighted taper was given them, as a symbol of spiritual illumination.
2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* Members of a sect which sprang up in Spain about the year 1575. Their principal doctrine was that, by means of prayer, they had attained to so perfect a state as to have no need of ordinances, sacraments, good works, etc. Called also *Alumbrados, Perfectibilists*, etc.
3. [*cap.*] *Mod. Hist.* Members of certain associations in modern Europe, who combined to promote social reforms, by which they expected to raise men and society to perfection, esp. of one originated in 1776 by Adam Weishaupt, professor of canon law at Ingolstadt, which spread rapidly for a time, but ceased after a few years.
4. [*cap.*] An obscure sect of French Familists.
5. [*cap.*] The Hesychasts, Mystics, and Quietists.
6. [*cap.*] The Rosicrucians.

il-lu'mi-nat'ing (ĭ-lū'mĭ-nāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ILLUMINATE. Esp.: *p. a.* Giving or producing light; used for illumination. — **illuminating gas**, any gas intended primarily for producing light, either by luminosity of its flame or incandescence of a substance heated by its burning. See FLAME. Ordinary illuminating gas is a mixture in varying proportions of hydrogen and carbon monoxide, methane, ethylene, and other hydrocarbons, and undesirable diluents, as nitrogen and carbon dioxide. See COAL GAS, WATER GAS, ACETYLENE.

il-lu'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *illuminatio.*] **1.** Act of illuminating, or state of being illuminated; a supplying with light; enlightenment; specif.: **a** Spiritual enlightenment; inspiration; *Obs.*, baptism; also, an instance of such enlightenment; an inspiration.
Hymns and psalms . . . are framed by meditation beforehand, or by prophetical *illumination* are inspired *Hooker*
b Mental enlightenment; intellectual light or knowledge; learning; specif., the doctrines of the Illuminati; *pl.*, instances of such enlightenment. **c** A making clear; elucidation. *Obs. & R.* **d** Adornment of a letter, manuscript, book, etc., with brilliant colors, gold, silver, elaborate flourishes, miniature designs, or the like; also, the colors, designs, etc., thus used. **e** Festive lighting up or decoration of buildings, towns, etc.; an instance or case of it; also, *pl.*, the lights, etc., with which this is done. **f** *Optics & Photometry.* Supply or amount of light, expressed in luxes, candle meters, candle feet, or other units; light flux; lighting power.

il-lu'mi-na-tive (ĭ-lū'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *illuminatif.*] **1.** Tending to illuminate; enlightening; illuminating. "*Illuminative* reading." *Carlyle.*
2. Of or pert. to decorative illuminations (of books, etc.).

il-lu'mi-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L., an enlightener, LL. also, an illuminator of books.] One that illuminates; an illuminant; as: **a** A spiritual enlightener; an inspirer. **b** A mental enlightener; in contempt, one of the Illuminati (sense 3). **c** One who illuminates books, manuscripts, etc., as with miniatures, borders, etc. See ILLUMINATE, *v. t.*, 5. **d** Any of various devices or instruments for lighting up, throwing light, etc., as a condenser or reflector of light in optical apparatus.

il-lu'mine (ĭ-lū'mĭn), *v. t. & i.;* -MINED (-mĭnd); -MIN-ING. [F. *illuminer.* See ILLUMINATE.] To illuminate or be illuminated; to light up; to enlighten.
Syn. — See ILLUMINATE.

il-lu'mi-nism (ĭ-lū'mĭ-nĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *illuminisme.*] The principles of the Illuminati. — **il-lu'mi-nist**, *n.*

il-lu'mi-nize (-nīz), *v. t. & i.;* IL-LU'MI-NIZED (-nīzd); IL-LU'MI-NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To initiate into, or act upon, the doctrines or principles of the Illuminati.

il'lu-pi (ĭl'ŏŏ-pĭ), *n* [Tamil *illuppai.*] An East Indian sapotaceous tree (*Illipe malabrorum*), whose leaves, juice, and bark are used medicinally, and whose flowers are cooked as food. It yields illupi oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

ill'-use' (ĭl'ūz'), *v. t.;* -USED' (-ūzd'); -US'ING (-ūz'ĭng). To subject to bad, unkind, or cruel treatment; to abuse.

il-lu'sion (ĭ-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [F. *illusion*, L. *illusio*, fr. *illudere, illusum*, to illude. See ILLUDE.] **1.** An unreal or misleading image presented to the vision; a deceptive appearance; false show; apparition.
To cheat the eye with blear *illusions.* *Milton*
2. Specif., *Psychol.*, a perception which fails to give the true character of an object perceived. Psychologists recognize *normal illusions*, or such as are contingent upon ordinary sense perception, and *abnormal* or *pathological illusions*, which are frequently characteristic of insanity and often not distinguishable from hallucinations. Cf. HALLUCINATION.

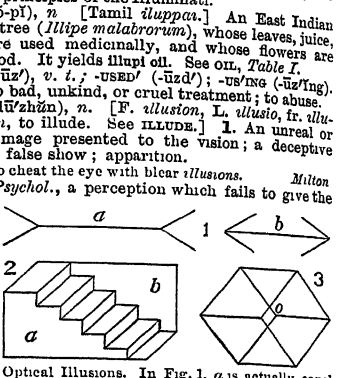

Optical Illusions. In Fig. 1, *a* is actually equal to *b* in length. In Fig. 2, either the side *a* or *b* may appear nearer the observer, and in Fig. 3 *o* may be regarded as either the near or the far corner of the cube.

A paralytic is the subject of *illusion* when, having willed to make a movement, he is unaware that no movement has resulted *James Ward*
3. Deception, esp. by false appearances; delusion. *Obs.*
4. State or fact of being deceived; the mental condition of one under the influence of an illusion; false impression, misconception; delusion.
In doubt we come to see our *illusion*; the phantoms of the night of thought vanish; but the new light comes. *Jonah Royce*
That *illusion*, contradistinguished from delusion, that negative faith, which simply permits the images presented to work by their own force, without either denial or affirmation of their real existence by the judgment, is rendered impossible. *G. F. Stout*
5. Act or action of deriding or mocking. *Obs.*
6. A plain, delicate net lace, usually of silk, used for veils, scarfs, dresses, etc.; tulle.
Syn. — Mockery, chimera, fallacy. See DELUSION.

il-lu'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of the nature of illusion.

il-lu'sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of illusion; also, given to illusions, or characterized by them.

il-lu'sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Any doctrine which affirms that the phenomenal world is wholly illusory.

il-lu'sion-ist, *n.* **1.** One given to illusion; a visionary.
2. An adherent of illusionism.
3. A producer of illusions, as a conjurer or prestidigitator.

il-lu'sive (ĭ-lū'sĭv), *a.* [See ILLUDE.] Deceiving by false show; deceitful; deceptive; false; illusory; unreal. — **il-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **il-lu'sive-ness**, *n.*

il-lu'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *illusoire*, L. *illusorius* ironical.] **1.** Deceiving, or tending to deceive; fallacious; illusive; as, *illusory* promises or hopes.
2. Of the nature of illusion, or false perception.
Illusory experience obviously implies . . a counterpart experience by which its falsity is made manifest; absolute illusion, like absolute motion or rest, cannot be experienced *James Ward*

il-lus'trate (ĭ-lŭs'trāt; ĭl'ŭs-trāt; 277: *see* -ATE), *v. t.;* IL-LUS'TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); IL-LUS'TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). [L. *illustratus*, p. p. of *illustrare* to illustrate, fr. *illustris* bright. See ILLUSTRIOUS.] **1.** To make bright or luminous; to illuminate; to light up; to adorn or beautify. *Obs.*
Here, when the moon *illustrates* all the sky. *Chapman*
2 To enlighten mentally; to instruct. *Obs. or Archaic.*
3. To set in a clear light; to exhibit distinctly. *Obs*
To prove him, and *illustrate* his high worth. *Milton.*
4. To confer renown or honor upon; to make illustrious. *Obs. or R.*
The poet or philosopher *illustrates* his age and country by the efforts of a single mind. *Gibbon.*
5. To make clear, intelligible, or apprehensible; to elucidate, explain, or exemplify, as by means of figures, comparisons, and examples.
6. To elucidate with pictures, or drawings, as a description; to provide with pictures, or designs for the purpose of elucidation; to adorn, as a book, with pictures, etc.; of pictures, etc., to elucidate or adorn.
Syn. — ILLUSTRATE, EXEMPLIFY. To ILLUSTRATE is to make clear, esp. by the use of instances, comparisons, figures, or examples; to EXEMPLIFY is to give, furnish, or (esp.) to serve as, an example, whether for illustration, demonstration, or proof; as, "I will *illustrate* the word a little further, because Pickering cites no English authorities" (*Lowell*); "The assertion I am going to quote . . . leans to support . . upon the truth conveyed in those words of Cicero, and wonderfully *illustrates* and confirms them" (*M. Arnold*); "Having drawn their rules for good writing from what was actually well written, [they] boasted themselves the inventors of an art which the authors of the day had already *exemplified*" (*Cowper*); "that species of absolute realism that . . . is variously *exemplified* in his [Zola's] . . . novels" (*J. M. Robertson*); to *exemplify* one's principles in one's practice; cf. to *illustrate* an abstract principle by a concrete case.

il'lus-tra'tion (ĭl'ŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *illustratio.*]
1. Act of illustrating, or state of being illustrated; specific or particular example, case, or instance serving to illustrate; explanation; elucidation; as, a book of *illustrations*; a lecture with *illustrations.*
2. Anything that illustrates; a picture, design, or the like, intended to elucidate or adorn a book, page, etc.
3. Illustrious character; renown; glory. *Obs.*
4. Illustrious act; brilliant deed. *Obs.*
5. Illustrious person; celebrity. *Obs.*
6. Illustrious quality; splendor; brilliancy. *Obs.*
7. Illustrious condition; prosperity. *Obs.*
8. Illustrious display; splendid show. *Obs.*
9. Illustrious appearance; splendid dress. *Obs.*
10. Illustrious company; splendid retinue. *Obs.*
11. Illustrious feast; splendid entertainment. *Obs.*
12. Illustrious gift; splendid present. *Obs.*
13. Illustrious title; splendid name. *Obs.*
14. Illustrious birth; noble descent. *Obs.*
15. Illustrious rank; high station. *Obs.*
16. Illustrious person; nobleman. *Obs.*
17. Illustrious action; noble deed. *Obs.*
18. Illustrious quality; nobleness. *Obs.*
19. Illustrious appearance; splendid aspect. *Obs.*
20. Illustrious circumstance; splendid event. *Obs.*
21. Illustrious object; splendid spectacle. *Obs.*
22. Illustrious display; splendid show. *Obs.*
23. Illustrious appearance; splendid dress. *Obs.*
24. Illustrious company; splendid retinue. *Obs.*
25. Illustrious feast; splendid entertainment. *Obs.*
26. Illustrious gift; splendid present. *Obs.*
27. Illustrious title; splendid name. *Obs.*
28. Illustrious birth; noble descent. *Obs.*
29. Illustrious rank; high station. *Obs.*
30. Illustrious person; nobleman. *Obs.*
31. Illustrious action; noble deed. *Obs.*
32. Illustrious quality; nobleness. *Obs.*
33. Illustrious appearance; splendid aspect. *Obs.*
34. Illustrious circumstance; splendid event. *Obs.*
35. Illustrious object; splendid spectacle. *Obs.*
36. Illustrious display; splendid show. *Obs.*
37. Illustrious appearance; splendid dress. *Obs.*
38. Illustrious company; splendid retinue. *Obs.*
39. Illustrious feast; splendid entertainment. *Obs.*
40. Illustrious gift; splendid present. *Obs.*
41. Illustrious title; splendid name. *Obs.*
42. Illustrious birth; noble descent. *Obs.*
43. Illustrious rank; high station. *Obs.*
44. Illustrious person; nobleman. *Obs.*
45. Illustrious action; noble deed. *Obs.*
46. Illustrious quality; nobleness. *Obs.*
47. Illustrious appearance; splendid aspect. *Obs.*
48. Illustrious circumstance; splendid event. *Obs.*
49. Illustrious object; splendid spectacle. *Obs.*
50. Illustrious display; splendid show. *Obs.*
51. Illustrious appearance; splendid dress. *Obs.*
52. Illustrious company; splendid retinue. *Obs.*
53. Illustrious feast; splendid entertainment. *Obs.*
54. Illustrious gift; splendid present. *Obs.*
55. Illustrious title; splendid name. *Obs.*
56. Illustrious birth; noble descent. *Obs.*
57. Illustrious rank; high station. *Obs.*
58. Illustrious person; nobleman. *Obs.*
59. Illustrious action; noble deed. *Obs.*
60. Illustrious quality; nobleness. *Obs.*
61. Illustrious appearance; splendid aspect. *Obs.*
62. Illustrious circumstance; splendid event. *Obs.*
63. Illustrious object; splendid spectacle. *Obs.*
64. Illustrious display; splendid show. *Obs.*
65. Illustrious appearance; splendid dress. *Obs.*
66. Illustrious company; splendid retinue. *Obs.*
67. Illustrious feast; splendid entertainment. *Obs.*
68. Illustrious gift; splendid present. *Obs.*
69. Illustrious title; splendid name. *Obs.*
70. Illustrious birth; noble descent. *Obs.*
71. Illustrious rank; high station. *Obs.*
72. Illustrious person; nobleman. *Obs.*
73. Illustrious action; noble deed. *Obs.*
74. Illustrious quality; nobleness. *Obs.*
75. Illustrious appearance; splendid aspect. *Obs.*
76. Illustrious circumstance; splendid event. *Obs.*
77. Illustrious object; splendid spectacle. *Obs.*
78. Illustrious display; splendid show. *Obs.*
79. Illustrious appearance; splendid dress. *Obs.*
80. Illustrious company; splendid retinue. *Obs.*
81. Illustrious feast; splendid entertainment. *Obs.*
82. Illustrious gift; splendid present. *Obs.*
83. Illustrious title; splendid name. *Obs.*
84. Illustrious birth; noble descent. *Obs.*
85. Illustrious rank; high station. *Obs.*
86. Illustrious person; nobleman. *Obs.*
87. Illustrious action; noble deed. *Obs.*
88. Illustrious quality; nobleness. *Obs.*
89. Illustrious appearance; splendid aspect. *Obs.*
90. Illustrious circumstance; splendid event. *Obs.*
91. Illustrious object; splendid spectacle. *Obs.*
92. Illustrious display; splendid show. *Obs.*
93. Illustrious appearance; splendid dress. *Obs.*
94. Illustrious company; splendid retinue. *Obs.*
95. Illustrious feast; splendid entertainment. *Obs.*
96. Illustrious gift; splendid present. *Obs.*
97. Illustrious title; splendid name. *Obs.*
98. Illustrious birth; noble descent. *Obs.*
99. Illustrious rank; high station. *Obs.*
100. Illustrious person; nobleman. *Obs.*

cif.: **a** Illumination or enlightenment. *Obs.* **b** A making illustrious, famous, or distinguished; distinction, or an instance or cause of it. **c** A making clear, evident, or distinct; elucidation; exemplification. **d** Pictorial elucidation; adornment or furnishing with pictures, etc., esp. for the purpose of elucidation.

2. That which illustrates; a comparison or example intended to make clear or apprehensible, or to remove obscurity; an instance, or exemplification; an explanation; as, please give an *illustration* of what you mention.

3. A picture designed to elucidate or decorate a book, article, etc.; an illustrative drawing, cut, etc.

il-lus'tra-tive (ĭ-lŭs'trā-tĭv, ĭl'ŭs-trā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or designed to illustrate, exemplify, or elucidate. *Obs.*

2. Illuminative. *Obs.*

il-lus'tra-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that illustrates; esp., one whose profession is to design illustrations.

il-lus'tri-ous (ĭ-lŭs'trĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *illustris*, prob. for *illuxtris*; fr. *il-* in + the root of *lucidus* bright. See LUCID.]

1. Possessing luster or brightness; brilliant; luminous; splendid; lustrous. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Quench the light; thine eyes are guides *illustrious*. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Plainly perceived; manifest; evident. *Obs.*

3. Characterized by greatness, nobleness, or the like; eminent; famous; renowned; as, *illustrious* deeds.

Illustrious earls, renowned everywhere *Drayton.*

Syn. — Distinguished, conspicuous, noted, celebrated, signal, exalted, noble, glorious. See EMINENT.

‖ **il'lus-tris'si-mo** (ĭl'ŭs-trĭs'ĭ-mō, *It.* ēl'lōos-trēs'sē-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *illustre* illustrious. See ILLUSTRIOUS.] Most illustrious; — applied in courtesy to Italian nobles. — *n.*; *pl.* ILLUSTRISSIMI (-mē). A noble, esp. of Italy.

il'ly (ĭl'ĭ), *adv.* [*ill* + *-ly*] Badly; ill. See ILL, *adv.*

Il-lyr'i-an (ĭ-lĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Illyrius*, fr. *Illyria* Illyria, *Illyris*, Gr. Ἰλλυρίοι, the Illyrians.] Of or pert. to the ancient Illyria, a country including the regions north of Greece bordering the Adriatic, or the inhabitants of this country.

Il-lyr'i-an, *n.* **1.** One of the race or people inhabiting ancient Illyria. They were nearly related to the Thracians, and are probably represented by the Albanians of to-day.

2 The language of the Illyrians. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Il-lyr'ic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *Illyricus.*] Of or pertaining to Illyria or the Illyrians.

il'men-ite (ĭl'mĕn-īt), *n.* [From *Ilmen*, a chain of the Ural Mountains.] *Min.* An iron-black mineral of submetallic luster, usually massive, but occurring also in rhombohedral crystals. It is a compound of iron, titanium, and oxygen, $FeTiO_3$ (ferrous titanate), containing normally 36.8 per cent of iron. H., 5-6. Sp gr, 4.5-5. The presence of titanium prevents it from being valuable as an ore.

Ilo-ca'no (ē'lō-kä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōs). [Sp., fr. *Ilocos*, the name of two districts in the Philippine Islands.]

1. A member of one of the chief native peoples of the Philippines. They are Christian Malays, numbering about half a million and dwelling mainly along the west and northwest coasts of Luzon. At the advent of Europeans they already possessed a considerable culture and a native alphabet. They are aggressive colonizers.

2. The language of the Ilocanos, a Malayan tongue with many local varieties. The dialect of the extreme northwest is the most developed. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

il'va-ite (ĭl'vä-ĭt), *n.* [From L. *Ilva*, the island now called Elba.] *Min.* A silicate of iron and calcium (and sometimes manganese), occurring in black prismatic crystals and columnar masses. H., 5.5-6. Sp. gr, 4.0.

im-. An assimilated form of *in-* not, or of L. or E. *in-* in; sometimes for earlier *em-*.

-im. A plural ending of certain nouns from the Hebrew; as, cherub*im*, seraph*im*.

☞ These nouns usually have also regular English plurals, as *cherubs*, *seraphs*. The forms in *-im* are sometimes incorrectly used for the singular.

im'age (ĭm'ĕj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *imago*, *imaginis*, from the root of *imitari* to imitate. See IMITATE; cf. IMAGINE.]

1. An imitation, representation, or similitude of any person or thing, sculptured, drawn, painted, or otherwise made perceptible to the sight; a visible presentation; a reproduction; a likeness; esp., an imitation of a person or thing in the solid form, as a sculptured or modeled figure; an effigy; statue. Hence, abstractly: Form; aspect; appearance; cast; likeness; semblance.

Even like a stony *image*, cold and numb. *Shak.*
Whose is this *image* and superscription? *Matt.* XXII. 20.
And God created man in his own *image*. *Gen.* I. 27.
The face of things a frightful *image* bears. *Dryden.*

2. Something that represents, or is regarded as representing, another thing; a symbol; a representation.

This play is the *image* of a murder done in Vienna. *Shak.*

3. Something that possesses or displays a given quality to such a degree as to bring it vividly to the mind; a representative; a type; an embodiment; as, she is the *image* of devotion.

There thou mightst behold the great *image* of authority. *Shak.*

4. A representation of anything to the mind; a mental revival or imitation of sensible experience, or of sensible experience together with accompanying feelings; the reproduction in memory or imagination of sensations of sight, touch, hearing, etc.; a picture drawn by the fancy; broadly, a conception; an idea.

Can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*

A memory which receives and retains an exact *image* of what is observed. *J. S. Mill.*

As mental *images* involve a partial and modified revival of corresponding perceptions, they include a partial and modified revival of the motor concomitants of the original perceptual process. *G. F. Stout*

5. An illusory appearance; an apparition. *Archaic.*

6. *Physics.* **a** A picture or optical counterpart of an object, such as is formed by reflection from a mirror or refraction through a lens. **A real image** is formed by the light rays themselves and can be received on a screen, while a **virtual image** is formed at an imaginary focus by the prolongations of the rays; thus, the reflected rays from a plane mirror produce upon the observer the impression of an image behind the mirror. Cf. FOCUS, 2. **b** By extension, an analogous phenomenon, real or virtual, in some other domain than optics; as, a heat *image*; an electric *image*.

7. A bringing before the mind by language; a representation or description, esp. in a graphic manner. *Rare.*

8. *Rhet.* A figure of speech; a simile or metaphor.

Syn. — IMAGE, EFFIGY come into comparison in the sense of a sculptured, cast, or modeled representation or likeness, esp. of a person. IMAGE, in modern usage, commonly suggests religious veneration; EFFIGY is now commonly limited to images as sculptured (esp. on sepulchral monuments) or engraved (esp. on coins), and to the phrase "to burn (or hang) in *effigy*." Except as here indicated, both words have been practically displaced by *statue*.

images of Purkinje. = PURKINJE'S IMAGES. — **images of Sanson** = SANSON'S IMAGES.

im'age (ĭm'ĕj), *v. t.*; IM'AGED (-ĕjd); IM'AG-ING (-ĕ-jĭng). [Cf. F. *imager*.] **1.** To represent or form an image of; to portray; delineate; reflect; mirror; as, the mirror *imaged* her figure. "Shrines of *imaged* saints." *J. Warton.*

2. To imitate; copy; resemble. *Rare.*

3. To represent to the mental vision; to form a likeness of by the fancy or recollection; to conceive; imagine.

And *image* charms he must behold no more. *Pope*

4. To exhibit or represent in language; to describe or portray, esp. in a lively or graphic manner.

5. To represent symbolically or figuratively; to typify.

im'ag-er (ĭm'ă-jẽr), *n.* [OF. *imageur* or *imagier*.] **1.** One who makes images; esp., a sculptor. *Obs.*

Praxiteles was ennobled for a rare *imager*. *Holland.*

2. A vivid describer.

im'age-ry (ĭm'ĕj-rĭ), *n.* [ME. *imagerie*, F. *imagerie*.]

1. The work of one that makes images or visible representations of objects; imitation work; images in general, or in mass. "Painted *imagery*." *Shak.*

2. Art or process of making images; sculpture; statuary; also, manner of imaging; fashion; make. *Obs.*

3. An image; embodiment; counterpart. *Obs.*

4. Image worship; idolatry. *Obs.*

5. Mental images taken collectively; esp., the images of any given mind so taken; as, his *imagery* is largely auditory; broadly, the work of memory, imagination, or fancy.

The *imagery* of a melancholic fancy. *Atterbury.*

6. Rhetorical decoration in writing or speaking, vivid descriptions presenting or suggesting images of sensible objects; figures of speech collectively.

I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery*. *Dryden*

image worship. The worship of images as symbols, iconolatry distinguished from idolatry; also, the worship of images themselves; idolatry.

im-ag'i-na-ble (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nă-b'l), *a.* [L. *imaginabilis*.] Capable of being imagined; conceivable. — **im-ag'i-na-ble-ness,** *n.* — **im-ag'i-na-bly,** *adv.*

im-ag'i-nal (ĭ-măj'ĭ-năl), *a.* [Cf. L. *imaginalis* figurative.]

1. Pertaining to the imagination; imaginable. *Obs.*

2. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to an imago.

imaginal disks, *Zoöl.*, masses of hypodermic cells, in the larvæ and pupæ of some insects, from which the wings, legs, and perhaps other organs of the adult are formed.

im-ag'i-na-ry (-nă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *imaginarius*.] **1.** Existing only in imagination or fancy; not real; fancied; ideal.

Wilt thou add to all the griefs I suffer
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures? *Addison.*

2. *Obs.* **a** Having imagination; imaginative. **b** Of the nature of an image. **c** Putative. **d** Imaginable.

Syn. — IMAGINARY, IMAGINATIVE. That is IMAGINARY which exists only in the imagination; that is IMAGINATIVE which is characterized by plenitude or (esp.) power of imagination; as, "a maiden's sunshiny tear, over *imaginary* woe" (*Hawthorne*); "All the landscape of Nicolo Poussin is *imaginative*" (*Ruskin*). See FANCIFUL.

imaginary calculus. = CALCULUS OF IMAGINARIES. — **i. elements** (as points, lines, surfaces, etc.), *Geom.*, elements whose coördinates are not all pure reals, but involve the imaginary unit *i*. They have the same determining power as the real elements. — **i. envelope,** *Math.*, the real curve whose coördinates are $x = a + b$ and $c + d$ instead of $x = a + ib$ and $y = c + id$, when $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is real. — **imaginary expression** *or* **quantity,** *Alg.*, an algebraic expression involving the so-called imaginary unit i, or $\sqrt{-1}$, as $2 \pm 3i$.

im-ag'i-na-ry (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nă-rĭ), *n.* **1.** A figment of imagination. *Obs.*

2. *Alg.* A symbol containing the unit i, or $\sqrt{-1}$.

im-ag'i-nate (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). *Zool.* To change to an imago, as an insect.

im-ag'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *imaginacioun*, F. *imagination*, fr. L. *imaginatio*. See IMAGINE.] **1.** That power or function of the mind whereby we have ideal experience, primarily, the power or process of having mental images; broadly, the power or process of forming ideal constructions from images, concepts, and feelings, with relative freedom from objective restraint. Apparently *imagination* first designated the faculty of having mental images, esp. visual images, the faculty, according to Trevisa (1398), whereby "the soul beholdeth the likeness of things that be absent." This meaning still prevails in psychology under the name **reproductive imagination.** The broader meaning, already developed in Chaucer, starts with the notion of mental imaging of things suggested but not previously experienced, and thence expands, first to fantastic representation, or fancy, and later to the idea of mental creation and poetic idealization, — the **productive, constructive,** or **creative, imagination** of the psychologist. The notion of mental imagery is retained more or less throughout this development, but becomes less and less essential and practically disappears in that usage which terms a scientific hypothesis a work of the **rational imagination.** Cf. FANTASY, 2.

Men may dye of *imaginacioun*,
So depe may impression be take. *Chaucer.*
And as *imagination* bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name. *Shak.*

Our simple apprehension of corporeal objects, if present, is sense; if absent, is *imagination*. *Glanvill.*

The power of the mind to decompose its conceptions, and to recombine the elements of them at its pleasure, is called its faculty of *imagination*. *I. Taylor.*

2. A conception or imaging of some event; a scheme, plot, or project; esp., a plotting or devising of evil; also, an expectation. Cf. IMAGINE, *v. t.*, 2. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Thou hast seen all their vengeance and all their *imaginations* against me. *Lam* III. 60.

3. A process or content of thought; opinion. *Obs. or R.*

4. A mental image, conception, or notion formed by the action of imagination (in sense 1); a creation of the mind, esp. an idealized or poetic creation; also, in less dignified usage, a fanciful or vain notion; as, idle *imaginations*.

5. *Zoöl.* Act or process of changing to an imago.

Syn. — IMAGINATION, FANCY are here compared in their application to artistic (esp. poetical) composition; for psychological distinctions, see defs. In earlier usage, *imagination* and *fancy* were employed without distinction, *fancy* esp. having frequently little or nothing of its modern connotation; as, "the poet . . . of *imagination* all compact" (*Shak.*); "sweetest Shakespeare, *fancy's* child" (*Milton*); "*imagination* or *fancy* (which I shall use promiscuously)" (*Spectator*). Since Wordsworth (see quotation below) the terms have been commonly discriminated: IMAGINATION, the word of higher import, connotes esp. the exercise of plastic or creative power; FANCY (see FANCIFUL) suggests the play of associations more remote, arbitrary, or capricious; as, "The *imagination*, or shaping or modifying power; the *fancy*, or the aggregative and associative power" (*Coleridge*); "The distinction between *fancy* and *imagination* is, in brief, that *fancy* deals with the superficial resemblances, and *imagination* with the deeper truths that underlie them" (*Leslie Stephen*). See FANCY, *imagination*.

Fancy does not require that the materials which she makes use of should be susceptible of change in their constitution from her touch; and, where they admit of modification, it is enough for her purpose if it be slight, limited, and evanescent. Directly the reverse of these are the desires and demands of the *Imagination*. She recoils from everything but the plastic, the pliant, and the indefinite. . . . When the *Imagination* frames a comparison . . . the resemblance depend[s] less upon outline of form and feature than upon expression and effect; less upon casual and outstanding than upon inherent and internal properties; moreover, the images invariably modify each other The law under which the processes of *Fancy* are carried on is as capricious as the accidents of things: . . . but the *Imagination* is conscious of an indestructible dominion. *Wordsworth*

You may conceive the difference in kind between the *fancy* and the *imagination* in this way, that if the check of the senses and the reason were withdrawn, the first would become delirium, and the last mania. The *fancy* brings together images which have no connection natural or moral, but are yoked together by the poet by means of some accidental coincidence; as in the well-known passage in Hudibras:—

"The sun had long since in the lap
Of Thetis taken out his nap,
And like a lobster boiled, the morn
From black to red began to turn."

The *imagination* modifies images, and gives unity to variety; it sees all things in one; . . . as after the magnificent approach of the Messiah to battle, the poet, by one touch from himself — "far off their coming shone!" — makes the whole one image. *Coleridge.*

im-ag'i-na'tion-al (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, involving, or caused by, the imagination.

il'lus-tra'tion-al, *a.* Pert. to illustration; illustrative. *Rare.*

il-lus'tra-tiv illustrative. *R.Sp.*

il-lus'tra-tive-ly, *adv.* of ILLUSTRATIVE. [*a.* Illustrative.]

il-lus'tra-to-ry (ĭl-lŭs'tra-tō-rĭ), *n.*, *fem.* of ILLUSTRATOR. [ORIGINAL.]

il'lus-tra'tress (ĭl'ŭs-trā'trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of ILLUSTRATOR. [In OF. also in sense I.] *Obs.* **1.** To light up; to enlighten.

2. To make illustrious.

il'lus-tric'i-ty (ĭl'ŭs-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Illustriousness *Obs.*

il-lus'tri-ous, *a.* [*il-* not + *lustrous*] Without luster; dull; — used by Shakespeare, *Cymbeline*, Act I. VI. 109, in a passage where it is now usually *illustrous*, *unlustrous*, etc. [TRIOUS.]

il-lus'tri-ous-ly, *adv.* of ILLUSTRIOUS.

il-lus'tri-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

il-lus'trous, *a.* + ILLUSTRIOUS.

il'lu-ta'tion (ĭl'ū-tā'shăn), *n.* [*il-* in + L. *lutum* mud: cf. F. *illutation*.] A mud bath. *Rare.*

—il'lu-tate (ĭl'ū-tāt), *v. t.* *Rare.*

illutionism, + ILLUSION. [ous. *Obs.*]

il'lux-u'ri-ous, *a.* Not luxurious. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ill'-willed', *a.* Malevolent; ill-tempered. b Unwilling; sulky.

ill'-will'er, *n.* A person who cherishes ill will or malice

ill'-will'ie, ill'-will'y (ĭl'wĭl'ĭ), *a.* Malevolent. *Chiefly Scot.*

ill'-will'ing, *a.* **1.** Wishing ill; malicious; malevolent. *Rare.*

2. Unwilling. *Obs.*

ill'-wish', *v. t.* To wish evil to; to bewitch. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

ill'-wish'er, *n.* One who wishes ill to another; an ill-willer.

il-me'ni-um (ĭl-mē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See ILMENITE.] *Chem.* A supposed element claimed to have been discovered in æschynite, but known to be a mixture.

il'men-o-ru'tile, *n.* [See ILMENITE; RUTILE.] *Min* A black ferriferous variety of rutile.

‖ **il mon'do va da se** (ēl mōn'dō vä dä sē). [It.] See LAISSEZ FAIRE.

‖ **il n'a ni bouche', ni é'pe-ron'** (ēl na nē bōōsh', nē ā'pā'rōn'). [F.] He has neither mouth nor spur; — said lit. of a horse which is sensitive neither to the bridle nor to the spurs.

‖ **il n'a pas in'ven'té' la pou'dre** (ēl nä pa-zĕN'vän'tā' la pōō'dr'). [F.] He did not invent gunpowder, i. e., he has a limited mind.

‖ **il ne faut ja'mais' dé'fier un fou'** (ēl nē fō zhā'mĕ' dā fyĕ' ŭN fōō'). [F.] Never defy a madman.

il'ness. Illness. *Ref Sp.*

‖ **il n'est sauce' que d'ap'pé'tit'** (ēl nā sōs' kē da'pā'tē'). [F.] There is no sauce like hunger; hunger gives relish.

‖ **il n'y a plus de Py'ré'nées'** (ēl nyä plu dē pē'rā'nā'). [F.] There are no longer any Pyrenees; — an expression attributed to Louis XIV. on his grandson Philip's setting out to take possession of the Spanish crown.

‖ **il n'y a point' de hé'ros' pour son va'let'-de-cham'bre** (pwĂN' dē ā'rō' pōōr sōN vä'lā'-dē-shäN'br'). [F.] No one is a hero to his own valet.

‖ **il n'y a que le pre-mier' pas qui coûte'** (ēl nē yä kē lē prē-myā' pä kē kōōt'). [F.] It is only the first step which costs or is hard.

Ilo'co (ē-lō'kō), *n.* = ILOCANO

i-lome. + Y-LOME, often.

i-lomp, *pret.* of I-LIMP. *Obs.*

ilond + ISLAND.

i-long. + Y-LONG.

I'lon-got' (ē'lōn-gōt'), **-go'te** (-gō'tā), *n.*; *pl.* E. -GOTS (-gŏts'), Sp. -GOTES (-gō'tās). = IBILAO.

i-lope Obs. p. p. of LEAP.

i-loren. Obs. p. p. of LOSE.

ilot. + HELOT.

i'lot. Var of ISLOT.

i-loten. Obs. p. p. of LOT.

‖ **i'log** (ē'lōg), *n.* [Tag.] River.

‖ **il pen'se-ro'so** (ēl pĕn'sā-rō'sō). [Old It.] The pensive or melancholy man; esp. [*caps.*], the title of a famous minor poem, by Milton, a companion piece to "L'Allegro." [Society]

I. L. S. *Abbr.* Incorporated Law

il-sam'ple. Humorous corrupt of ENSAMPLE *Obs.*

‖ **il sent' le fa'got'** (ēl sĂN' lē fä'gō'). [F.] He smells of the fagot, that is, he is suspected of heresy, consequently is on the road to the stake and, by extension, merits no confidence.

‖ **il s n'ont' rien' ap'pris', rien' ou'blié'** (ēl nôN' ryĂN'-nä'prē' ryĂN'-nōō'blē-ā'). [F.] They have learned nothing, forgotten nothing; — said of the émigrés, who, returning to France after the Revolution and First Empire, refused to understand or accept the transformation which France had undergone.

ilapile. *n.* [AS. *ilex*, gen. of *ĭl*, *igl*, hedgehog (akin to G. *igel*) + *nīl* prickle.] A hedgehog. *Obs.*

I'lus (ī'lŭs), *n.* [L., fr Gr. Ἴλος.] *Gr. Myth.* Founder of Troy, or Ilion, and grandfather of Priam.

i-luved. Obs p. p. of LOVE.

‖ **il va' sans' dire'** (ēl vä' sĂN' dēr'). [F.] It goes without saying. See under GO, *v. i.*

Il'y-si'i-dæ (ĭl'ĭ-sĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰλύς mud, slime.] *Zoöl.* A family of harmless serpents comprising the genera *Ilysia* (see CORAL SNAKE) of South America and *Cylindrophis* of India. The body is covered with smooth scales, and the head and tail are very short

—i-lys'i-oid (ĭ-lĭs'ĭ-oid), *a.*

I'm (ĭm). Colloq. contraction of *I am*.

I. M. *Abbr.* Isle of Man.

i-mad. Obs. p. p. of MAKE.

im'age-a-ble (ĭm'ĕj-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE

image breaker. An iconoclast.

im'age-break'ing, *a.* Iconoclastic.

im'age-less, *a.* See -LESS.

im'a-ge'ri-al (ĭm'ă-jē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, imagery; symbolical *R.* — **im'a-ge'ri-al-ly,** *adv. R.* [*Obs.*]

imaglet, *n.* A small image.

im-ag'in Imagine *Ref. Sp.*

im-ag'i-na-bil'i-ty (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n* Imaginable quality. *Rare.* [*Sp.*]

im-ag'i-na-bl Imaginable. *Ref.*

im-ag'i-nant (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nănt), *a.* [L. *imaginans*, p. pr.] Imagining. *Obs.* — *n* Imaginer *Obs.*

im-ag'i-na-ri-ly (-nĕr-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of IMAGINARY See -LY.

im-ag'i-na-ri-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

im-ag'i-nar'i-ty (ĭ-măj'ĭ-năr'ĭ-tĭ), *n Math.* Fact or quality of being imaginary.

im-ag'i-nate (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *imaginatus*, p. p. of *imaginari* to imagine.] To imagine. *Rare.* — *v. i.* To imagine; indulge in imagination *Rare.*

im-ag'i-nate (-nĕt), *a.* [L. *imaginatus*.] Imagined; imaginative; imaginary *Obs*

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imaglet, *n.* A small image.

Im-a-ge'o (ĭm-ă-jē'ō), *n.* [L.] = IMAGINE *Ref. Sp.*

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im-ag'i-nate (-nĕt), *a.* [L. *imaginatus*.] Imagined; imaginative; imaginary *Obs*

im-ag'i-na'tion-al-ism (-nā'shŭn-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Idealism.

im-ag'i-na-tiv. Imaginative. *Ref. Sp.*

im-ag'i-na-tive. *n.* Power of imagining; imagination. *Obs.*

im-ag'i-na-tive (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [F. *imaginatif.*] **1.** Of or pert. to the imagination; proceeding from, or characterized by, imagination; as, *imaginative* processes or products; *imaginative* literature; also, characterized by lively, great, or exalted imagination; as, an *imaginative* poet.

Milton had a highly *imaginative*, Cowley a very fanciful mind. *Coleridge.*

2. Given to imagining; full of images, fancies, etc.
3. Imaginary; unreal. *Obs.*
Syn. — See IMAGINARY.
—**im-ag'i-na-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **im-ag'i-na-tive-ness**, *n.*

im-ag'ine (ĭ-măj'ĭn), *v. t.*; IM-AG'INED (-ĭnd); IM-AG'IN-ING. [F. *imaginer*, L. *imaginari*, p. p. *imaginatus*, fr. *imago* image. See IMAGE.] **1.** To form a notion or idea of; to form a mental image of; to represent or picture to one's self; to conceive; to produce by the imagination.

In the night, *imagining* some fear,
How easy is a bush supposed a bear! *Shak.*

2. To contrive in purpose; to scheme; devise, compass; purpose. See COMPASS, *v. t.*, 1; TREASON.

How long will ye *imagine* mischief against a man? *Ps.* lxii. 3.

We may see perhaps that a wide scope might be given to the phrase which condemned those who "*imagined*" the king's death. One Peter of Wakefield was hanged for predicting that by next Ascension Day John would no longer be king; under James I. he would have suffered a similar punishment for a similar prophecy. *Pollock & Mait.*

3. To meditate, ponder, or consider. *Obs.*
4. To suppose or think to be; to guess; conjecture.
5. To form a notion of without sufficient basis; to believe with insufficient evidence; to fancy.
Syn. — Fancy, apprehend, think, believe, suppose, opine, deem; plan, scheme, devise. See CONCEIVE.

im-ag'ine, *v. i.* **1.** To ponder; meditate; contrive. *Obs.*
2. To form images or conceptions; to conceive; to exercise the imagination.
3. To fancy; think; suppose
to imagine of, to imagine. *Obs. or R.*

i-ma'go (ĭ-mā'gō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -GOES (-gōz), L. IMAGINES (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nēz). [L. See IMAGE.] **1.** An image.
2. *Zoöl.* The final adult, and usually winged, state of an insect. Cf. LARVA, PUPA.

i-mam' (ĭ-mäm'), **i-maum'** (ĭ-mäm'; -môm'), *n.* [Ar. *imām.*] **1.** The priest who performs or leads the regular service of a Mohammedan mosque.
2. Any of various persons called by this name as a title, among the Mohammedans; as: **a** The one who as successor of Mohammed is the spiritual and temporal head of Islam. **b** The caliph or any of various other sovereign princes. **c** Any of the twelve heads of Islam recognized by the Shiites, or "Sectaries," beginning with Ali and his sons. **d** The founder of any of various sects or schools, as of the Shiite school, of the four subsects of the Sunnis, etc. **e** Any person who is followed as an authority in theology and law.

im-bal'ance (ĭm-băl'ăns), *n.* [*im-* not + *balance.*] Lack of balance, esp. of the muscular balance of the eyes.

im-bark' (ĭm-bärk'), *v. t.* To inclose or clothe with bark.

im-bathe' (ĭm-bāth'), *v. t.* [Cf. EMBATHE.] To bathe; to wash freely; to immerse; drench. *Milton.*

im'be-cile (ĭm'bĕ-sĭl *or*, *esp. in British usage*, ĭm'bĕ-sēl, ĭm'bĕ-sēl'; *formerly usually* ĭm-bĕs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *imbecillis, imbecillus;* of unknown origin: cf. F. *imbécile.*] **1.** In general, without strength; weak; feeble; of persons, destitute of strength, whether of body or mind; feeble; esp., mentally weak; feeble-minded; as, hospitals for the *imbecile.*
2. Stupid, fatuous; characterized by, or arising from, mental weakness; inane; idiotic; as, *imbecile* conduct.
Syn. — Weak, feeble, feeble-minded, idiotic.

im'be-cile, *n.* One destitute of strength; esp., one of weak mind; one afflicted with imbecility.
Syn. — See IDIOT.

im'be-cile, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To weaken; to make imbecile; to impair; to enfeeble; as, to *imbecile* men's courage.
2. By confusion with *embezzle*, to destroy the force of; to annul; to abrogate; to remove by fraud.

im'be-cil'i-tate (ĭm'bĕ-sĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To render imbecile.

im'be-cil'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *imbecillitas:* cf. F. *imbécillité.*] **1.** Quality of being imbecile; weakness, esp. of mind, or an instance of it. See IDIOCY.

Cruelty . . argues not only a depravedness of nature, but also a meanness of courage and *imbecility* of mind. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Incapacity; inability; inadequacy.
3. Foolishness; absurdity; fatuity, or an instance of it.

im-bibe' (ĭm-bīb'), *v. t.*; -BIBED' (-bībd'); -BIB'ING (-bīb'-ĭng). [L. *imbibere;* *im-* in + *bibere* to drink; cf. F. *imbiber.* Cf. BIB, IMBRUE.] **1.** To saturate; imbue; soak; steep. *Obs.* "Earth, *imbibed* with . . . acid." *Sir I. Newton.*
2. To receive or absorb into the mind and retain; to assimilate; as, to *imbibe* principles; to *imbibe* errors.
3. To drink or drink in; to receive as by drinking; to suck or take in or up; hence, to inhale; absorb; assimilate, as, a person *imbibes* drink, or a sponge *imbibes* moisture.

im'bi-bi'tion (ĭm'bĭ-bĭsh'ŭn). *n.* [Cf. F. *imbibition.*] **1.** Saturation, steeping, or solution; mixture, as of a liquid and solid, in this way, or a case of it, a solution. *Obs.*
2. Act or process of imbibing, assimilation; absorption; as, the *imbibition* of water by roots.

im-bib'i-to-ry (ĭm-bĭb'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Characterized by imbibition; absorptive.

im-bod'y (ĭm-bŏd'ĭ), *v. t. & i.* [See EMBODY.] To invest with a body; to become corporeal. See EMBODY.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies, and imbruites. *Milton*

im-bos'om (ĭm-bŏŏz'ŭm), *v. t.* [*im-* in + *bosom.* Cf. EMBOSOM.] To hold in the bosom; to cherish. See EMBOSOM.

im-breathe' (ĭm-brēth'), *v. t.* **1.** To breathe in, to inhale.
2. To inspire; instill.

im-bre'vi-ate (ĭm-brē'vĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [LL. *imbreviare.* See IN- in; BRIEF, *n.*] To write or enter in the form of a brief, to enroll; register.

im'brex (ĭm'brĕks), *n.* [L., fr. *imber* a rainstorm.] **1.** A rain or gutter tile; a curved tile, used for making pipes, gutters, etc.; a pantile.
2. One of the scales or subdivisions of imbricated ornament.

im'bri-cate (ĭm'brĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *imbricatus*, p. p. of *imbricare* to cover with tiles, to form like a gutter tile, fr. *imbrex, -icis*, a hollow tile, gutter tile, fr. *imber* rain.] **1.** Bent and hollowed like a rain or gutter tile. *Obs.*
2. Lying lapped over each other in regular order, alternately superimposed like tiles or shingles on a roof, as bud scales, involucral bracts, the scales of fishes, etc.; overlapping at the margins, as leaves in æstivation.
3. = IMBRICATED, 2.

Imbricate Bud Scales

im'bri-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Imbricate.
2. *Decorative Art.* Having regularly overlapping scales, or a representation of such scales; as, an *imbricated* surface or pattern.
imbricated snout beetle, a snout beetle (*Epicærus imbricatus*) destructive to vegetables, fruits, and the bark of trees.

im'bri-cat'ion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* An overlapping of the edges, like that of tiles or shingles; hence,

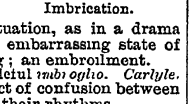
Imbrication.

intricacy of structure; also, a pattern or decoration representing or suggesting such a structure.

im-bro'glio (ĭm-brōl'yō), *n.*; *pl.* IMBROGLIOS (-yōz). [It. See 1st BROIL; cf. EMBROIL.] **1.** A confused mass or pile. *Rare.*
2. An intricate or complicated situation, as in a drama or novel; also, a complicated and embarrassing state of things; a serious misunderstanding; an embroilment.

Wrestling to free itself from the baleful *imbroglio*. *Carlyle.*

3. *Music.* A passage giving an effect of confusion between the voice parts, as by complicating their rhythms.

im-brown' (ĭm-broun'), *v. t.* [*im-* in + *brown.* Cf. EMBROWN.] To make brown; darken; tan. Cf. EMBROWN.

im-brue' (ĭm-brōō'), *v. t.*; IM-BRUED' (-brōōd'); IM-BRU'ING. [ME. *enbrewen, enbrowen*, to stain, soil, OF. *embruver, embuvrer, embevrer*, to give to drink, soak (see EN-, IN- in; BEVERAGE).] **1.** To stain; to defile; to wet or moisten, to drench; — now used only of blood, gore, or the like.

Darwen stream, with blood of Scots *imbrued* *Milton*

2. To soak, steep, or saturate; fig., to imbue; infect. *Obs.*

im-brued' (ĭm-brōōd'), *p. p.* of IMBRUE. Specif.: *Her.* Stained with blood.

im-brute' (ĭm-brōōt'), *v. t. & i.*; IM-BRUT'ED (-brōōt'ĕd); IM-BRUT'ING (-brōōt'ĭng). [*im-* in + *brute:* cf. F. *abrutir.* Cf. EMBRUTE.] To degrade or sink to the state of a brute; to make or become brutal or bestial.

im-bue' (ĭm-bū'), *v. t.*; IM-BUED' (-būd'); IM-BU'ING. [L. *imbuere;* orig. uncert.; perh. akin to Skr. *ambu* water: cf. also F. *imbu*, p. p.] **1.** To saturate; to tinge deeply; to dye; impregnate; imbrue; as, clothes *imbued* with black.
2. To tincture deeply; to cause to become impressed or penetrated; to impregnate; permeate; as, to *imbue* the minds of youth with good principles.

Thy words, with grace divine
Imbued, bring to their sweetness no satiety. *Milton*

im-burse' (ĭm-bûrs'), *v. t.*; IM-BURSED' (-bûrst'); IM-BURS'ING. [*im-* in + *burse:* cf. F. *embourser* to put into one's purse, LL. *imbursare.* See BURSE.] **1.** To put into, or as if into, one's purse or a purse; to store up. *Rare.*
2. To make rich or wealthy. *Obs.*
3. To pay; to recompense. *Rare.*

I'mer-i'tian (ē'mĕr-ĭsh'ăn), *n.* One of a Kartvelian people of Imeritia, in the Caucasus, numbering about half a million. They are industrious, and capable agriculturists.

i-mes'a-tin (ĭ-mĕs'ā-tĭn), *n.* [*imide* + *isatin.*] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_8H_6N_2O$, obtained by the action of ammonia on isatin.

im'ide (ĭm'īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **imid.** [From AMIDE.] *Chem.* A compound of imidogen; specif., a compound of imidogen with a bivalent acid radical.

imide chloride. *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula R·C(Cl)NH, formed by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on amides, and in other ways. They may be regarded as acid chlorides in which oxygen has been replaced by imidogen.

im'i-do (ĭm'ĭ-dō; ĭ-mē'dō; *cf.* AMIDO), **im'i-do-**, *a. & pref. Chem.* Pertaining to, containing, or combined with, the bivalent radical NH, or imidogen, which is often called the *imido group.* Many chemists distinguish between *imido* and *imino*, just as between *amido* and *amino.* See IMINO.
imido acid. **a** An acid containing the group -C(NH)OH instead of carboxyl. Such acids are known only in the form of esters, the **imido esters** or **imido ethers.** **b** An acid whose acid hydrogen belongs to the imido group, as uric acid or succinimide. — **i. base**, a secondary amine. See AMINE. — **i. ester** *or* **ether**, an ester of an imido acid.

i-mid'o-gen (ĭ-mĭd'ō-jĕn; ĭ-mē'dō-), *n.* [*imido-* + hydrogen.] *Chem.* The bivalent radical NH, which is known only in combination, and may be regarded as ammonia from the molecule of which two hydrogen atoms have been removed.

im'ine (ĭm'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [Arbitrary variation of *amine.*] *Chem.* A compound of imidogen with a bivalent hydrocarbon radical; as, pentamethylene *imine*, $C_5H_{10}NH$.

im'i-no (ĭm'ĭ-nō; ĭ-mē'nō; *cf.* AMINO), **im'i-no-**, *a. & pref.* Pert. to, or containing, imidogen; — in precise usage used of imines, *imido* being used of imides only. Cf. AMINO.

im'i-ta-bil'i-ty (ĭm'ĭ-tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being imitable; power of imitation, in the Platonic sense.

im'i-ta-ble (ĭm'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* [L. *imitabilis* · cf. F. *imitable.* See IMITATE.] **1.** Capable of being imitated or copied.

The characters of men placed in lower stations of life are more useful, as being *imitable* by greater numbers. *Atterbury.*

2. Worthy of imitation; as, *imitable* character. *Obs.*

im'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *imitatus*, p. p. of *imitari* to imitate, of unknown origin. Cf. IMAGE.] **1.** To follow as a pattern, model, or example; to copy, or strive to copy, in acts, manners, etc.; to assume the form or likeness of; as, the drama *imitates* life.

Despise wealth and *imitate* a god. *Cowley*

2. To produce a semblance or likeness of, as in form, character, color, qualities, conduct, manners, etc.; to reproduce; copy.

A place picked out by choice of best alive
That Nature's work by art can *imitate.* *Spenser.*

3. To be or appear like; to resemble in external appearance; as, the paper is finished to *imitate* leather.
4 To mimic; as, to *imitate* another's intonations. Specif.: *Biol.* To mimic. See MIMIC, *v. t.*
5. To try; endeavor. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — IMITATE, MIMIC, MOCK, APE are here compared in the sense of copying. IMITATE is the general term; MIMIC implies exact imitation, esp. (in modern usage) of voice, gesture, manner, etc., frequently in sport or ridicule; to MOCK, as here compared (see RIDICULE), commonly adds to *mimic* the implication of derision or contempt; to APE is to imitate servilely or with absurd pretension; as, "The affectation of *imitating* Shakespeare may doubtless be carried too far" (*T. Gray*); "Moonbeam, why art thou so pale? . . . is it to *mimic* me?" (*Shelley*); "I am sure I repeat her words, though I cannot *mimic* either the voice or air with which they were spoken" (*Fielding*); cf. "with *mimic* airs grown pert" (*Pope*); "The babbling echo *mocks* the hounds" (*Shak.*); "It is a recreation to be by and hear him *mock* the Frenchman" (*id.*); cf. *mock* humility, *mock*-heroic; "The stout, tall captain . . . becomes their pattern, upon whom they fix their whole attention, and *ape* all his tricks" (*Cowper*); "We shudder but to dream our maids should *ape* those monstrous males" (*Tennyson*); cf. "Fashions in proud Italy, whose manners still our tardy *apish* nation limps after in base imitation" (*Shak.*). See COUNTERFEIT.

im'i-ta'tion (ĭm'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *imitatio*: cf. F. *imitation.*] **1.** An imitating; a copying after, or an assumption of, the form of something regarded as a pattern or model; specif.: **a** *Platonism.* Act or process whereby an object in the material world assumes the form of its Idea, or archetype. Cf. PARTICIPATION. **b** *Æsthetics.* Simulation of life.

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im-ag'i-na'tor (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* An imaginer. *Rare.*
im-ag'i-na-to-ry, *a.* Imaginary; also, imaginative. *Obs.*
im-ag'ind. Imagined. *Ref. Sp*
im-ag'ine, *n.* Device; scheme. *Obs.* [ines.]
im-ag'in-er, *n.* One who imag-
im-ag'i-nes (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nēz), *L. pl.* of IMAGO. [agmative. *R.*]
im-ag'in-ist, *n.* One who is im-
im-ag'in-ous (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Imaginative. *Rare.*
imake. † MAKE, a mate.
i-ma'mah (ĭ-mä'ma), *n.* [Ar. *imāmah.*] Office of imam; leadership. [= IMAMAH.]
i-mam'ate (ĭ-mäm'ĕt), *n.*
i-mam'ba'rah (ĭ-mäm'bä'rä), **i-maum'ba'rah**, *n.* Also **-ba'ra**, **-bar'ra**, etc. [Ar. *imām* chief + Hind. *bārā* inclosure.] *Mohammedanism.* A building in which are conducted the ceremonies of the Muharram.
i-mam'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
i-manased. Obs. p. p. of MENACE.
i-mang. † Y-MONG.
i-ma'ret (ĭ-mä'rĕt), *n.* [Turk., fr. Ar. *imārat.*] In Turkey, a house for rest and entertainment of travelers, etc.; inn; hospice.
i-ma'ri ware (ē-mä'rē). [From *Imari*, town in Japan.] See HIZEN PORCELAIN.
i-martred. Obs. p. p. of MARTYR.
i-maum'. Var. of IMAM.
im-bake', *v. t.* To incrust. *Obs.*
im-balm' (ĭm-bäm'), **im-balm'-ment**, etc. Vars. of EMBALM, etc.
im-ban', *v. t.* To put under, or subject to, a ban. *Rare.*
im-band', *v. t.* To form into a band or bands. *Rare.*
im-bank', **im-bank'ment**, etc Vars. of EMBANK, etc. [ners.]
im-ban'nered, *a.* Having ban-
im-bar'. Var. of EMBAR.
im-barge', *v. t.* [*im-* IN + *barge.*] To embark. *Obs.*
im-barge', **im-bar'go.** † EMBARGE, *n. & v.*
im-bark', **im'bar-ka'tion**, etc. Vars. of EMBARK, etc.
im-bar'ment, *n.* Embargo. *Obs.*
im-barn', *v. t.* To gather into, or store in, a barn; to garner. *Obs.*
im-barque'. † EMBARK.
im-base'. † EMBASE.
im-based' (ĭm-bāst'), *a.* Furnished with a base.
im-bas'sa-dor, **im-bas'sa-tor.** † AMBASSADOR.
im'bas-sage. † EMBASSAGE.
imbasset. † AMBASSIATE.
im-bas'tard-ize, *v. t.* To bastardize; debase. *Obs. & R.*
im-bat'tel. † EMBATTLE.
im-bay'. † EMBAY.
im'be-cil. Imbecile. *Ref. Sp.*
im-bec'ile (ĭm-bĕs'ĭl). † EMBEZZLE.
im'be-cile-ly, *adv.* of IMBECILE.
im-bed' (ĭm-bĕd'), *v. t.* To sink or lay as in a bed. See EMBED.
im-bel'lic, *a.* [L. *imbellis*; *im-* not + *bellum* war; cf. *bellicus* warlike.] Not warlike. *Obs.*
—**im-bel'lious**, *a. Obs.*
im-bel'lish, **im-bel'lish-ment**, etc. † EMBELLISH, etc
im-bench', *v. t.* To raise, as a bench; to bank up. *Obs* [coal
im'ber. † EMBER; EMBER, live
im'ber, n. The ember-goose. *Obs. or Scot.* [GOOSE. *Obs.*
im'ber-goose'. Var. of EMBER-
im-bes'ill. † EMBEZZLE.
im-bew'. † IMBUE.
imbibation, n. Erron. for IMBIBITION. [that imbibes.
im-bib'er (ĭm-bīb'ẽr), *n.* One
im-bit'ter (ĭm-bĭt'ẽr), *v. t.* To make bitter. See EMBITTER.
im-bit'terd. Imbittered. *Ref. Sp.* [bitters.
im-bit'ter-er, *n.* One that im-
im-bit'ter-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
im-blaze', **im-bla'zon**, etc. Vars. of EMBLAZE, etc. [SOM.
im-blos'som Var. of EMBLOS-
im-bod'i-ment. See -MENT.
im-bog'. † EMBOG.
im-boil'. † EMBOIL.
im-bold'en. Var. of EMBOLDEN.
im-bol'ish, *v. t.* [Cf. ABOLISH.] To do or make away with. *Obs.*
im-bon'i-ty, *n.* [L. *imbonitas.*] Want of goodness. *Obs.*
im-book', *v. t.* To enter in a book; enroll. *Obs. Scot.*
im-bor'der. † EMBORDER.
im-bor'dure, *v. t.* To surround with a border; specif., *Her.*, to provide with a bordure of the same tincture. *Obs.*
imboscade. † AMBUSCADE.
‖ **im'bos-ca'ta** (ĭm'bŏs-kä'tä), *n.* [It.] Ambuscade.
im-bosk', *v. t.* [Cf. It *imboscare* to imbosk, *imboscarsi* to retire into a wood; *im-* in + *bosco* a wood. See BOSCAGE; cf. AMBUSH.] To conceal, as in bushes; to hide. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be concealed. *Obs.*
im-boss' † EMBOSS
im-bost', *a.* = EMBOSSED, foaming at the mouth. See 1st EMBOSS, 2. — *n. & v.* Foam from the mouth. *Obs*
im-bos'ture. † EMBOSTURE
im-bound'. † EMBOUND.
im-bow'. † EMBOW.
im-bow'el. † EMBOWEL.
im-bow'er. Var. of EMBOWER.
im-box'. † EMBOX.
im-brace', im-brace'ment, im-bra'cer, etc. † EMBRACE, etc.
im-braid'. † EMBRAID, to intrabraid. [entangle.
im-brake'. † EMBRAKE, to
im-branch', *v. t. & i.* To graft in the stock. *Obs.*
im-brand'ed, *a.* [*im-* in + *brand.*] Equipped with swords. *Obs.* [Var. of EMBRANGLE.
im-bran'gle (ĭm-brăŋ'g'l)
im-breed'. Var. of INBREED.
imbreke, *n.* The houseleek. *Obs.*
im-breve', *v. t.* [LL. *imbreviare.*] To imbreviate. *Obs. Scot.*
imbrewe. † IMBRUE. [CATE.
im'bri-cate-ly, *adv.* of IMBRI-
im'bri-ca-tive (ĭm'brĭ-kă-tĭv), *a.* Imbricate, as æstivation.
im-bri'er, *v. t.* To entangle as if by briers. *Obs.*
im-bring'. † INBRING. [*Obs.*]
im-bris'tled, *a.* Made bristly.
im'bri-um Ma're (ĭm'brĭ-ŭm mā'rē; 115). *Astron.* A so-called sea in the northeast quadrant of the moon.
im'bro-ca'do, *n.* = IMBROCATA. *Obs*
im'bro-ca'do (ĭm'brō-kä'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [See BROCADE.] Cloth of silver or of gold; brocade. *Obs*
im'bro-ca'ta. (ĭm'brō-kä'tä), **im'broc-ca'ta.** *n.* [It. *imbroccata*] *Fencing.* Thrust; pass. *Obs.*
im'bro'der. † EMBROIDER.
im-broin', *v. t.* [Ct. OF. *embrunir* to darken.] To foul; dirty. *Obs.* [brothel. *Obs.*
im-broth'eled, *a.* Placed in a
im-broth'er. † EMBROIDER.
im-broun'. † EMBROWN.
im-brow'der. † EMBROIDER.
im-browned'. Imbrowned. *R. Sp.*
im-brue'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
im-brute'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
im-bud', *v. t. & i.* [*im-* in + *bud*, *n.*] To graft by budding. *Obs.*
im-bue'ment, *n* See -MENT.
im-bull', *v. t.* To include in or attack by a (papal) bull *Obs.*
im-burse'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
im-bush'ment. † AMBUSHMENT.
im-bute', *v. t.* [L. *imbutus*, p. p. of *imbuere* to moisten.] To soak or steep. *Obs.* — **im-bu'tion**, *n. Obs.* [Department.
I. M. D. *Abbr.* Indian Medical
i-medlet. Obs. p. p. of MEDDLE.
i-meind. Obs. p. p. of MENG.
imelle, *adv. & prep.* [Cf. Dan. *imellem*, Sw. *emellan*, Icel. *i millum.*] Among; amid. *Obs.*
i-melled. Obs. p. p. of MELL, mix.
i-mene, *a. & adv.* [AS *gemēne.*] Common; in common. *Obs.*
i-men'nesse, *n.* [AS. *gemēnnes.*] Community. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
i-menget, *p. p.* of MENG, mix
I'mer (ē'mẽr), *n.* = IMERITIAN.
I'mer-e'tian (ē'mẽr-ē'shăn). Var. of IMERITIAN.
i-met, i-mete, *n.* [AS. *gemet.* Cf. METE.] Measure; moderation. *Obs.*
i-mete. † Y-METE, to meet.
i-mete'. Obs. p. p. of METE.
i-mete, *a.* [AS. *gemæte.*] Suitable, moderate. *Obs.* — **i-mete'nesse**, *n. Obs.* [I-METE. *Obs.*
i-metliche, *a.* [AS. *gemetlīc.*] = **Im'he-tep, Im'ho-tep** (ĭm'hē-tĕp, ĭm'hō-tĕp), *n.* [Egypt. *i-em-hetep* he who comes in peace.] *Egypt. Relig.* The god of learning, protector of scribes, of artisans and builders, and in Memphis of physicians, — often represented as holding a scroll.
i-mid' *adv. & prep.* [Cf. IN; AMID.] Amid. *Obs.*
im'id-az'ole (ĭm'ĭd-ăz'ōl), *n.* [*imide* + *azole.*] Glyoxaline.
i-middes, *prep.* [Cf. IMID, AMIDST.] Amidst. *Obs.*
i-milze, *v. t.* [AS. *gemiltsian.*] To show mercy to. *Obs.*
imist. Obs. p. p. of MISS.
im'i-ta-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im'i-ta'men, *n.* [L.] An imitation. *Obs.*
im'i-tan-cy (ĭm'ĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* [From L. *imitans*, p. pr. of *imitari.*] Tendency to imitation; imitativeness. *Rare*
im'i-tant (-tănt), *n.* [L. *imitans, -antis*, p. pr.] An imitation; a counterfeit. *Rare.*

or reality in art; imaginative embodiment of the ideal form (see FORM, *n.*, 9 a) of reality; — a use following Aristotle.

Poesy is an art of *imitation*, . . that is to say, a representing, counterfeiting, or figuring forth *Sir P. Sidney*

2. That which is made or produced as a copy; that which is made to resemble something, whether for laudable or fraudulent purposes; an artificial likeness, a counterfeit.

Both these arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but of the best nature. *Dryden.*

3. Prop., a literary work or composition designed to reproduce the style or manner of another author, loosely, a very free translation of an ancient or foreign author, as Dryden's "translations" of Boccaccio; an adaptation or parody; as, Pope's "*imitations*" of Horace; Thomson's "Castle of Indolence" is an *imitation* of Spenser.

4. *Music.* The repetition of essentially the same melodic theme, phrase, or motive, on different degrees of pitch, in a different key, by one or more of the other voice parts, or with some modification of rhythm or intervals. Cf. 1st CANON, 6 a. Imitation is *strict*, when the original theme or phrase (the *antecedent*) and its repeated form (the *consequent*) are identical in intervals and note values; *free*, when the consequent has some modification. Its æsthetic effectiveness is in securing unity and coherence in intricate polyphonic composition. For the common varieties of free imitation — *augmentation*, *diminution*, *inversion*, and *retrograde imitation* — see these terms.

5. *Biol.* Condition of imitating, or mimicking, a different animal, or a plant, or inanimate object. See MIMIC, *v. t.*

im'i-ta'tion (ĭm'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *a.* Simulating something superior, esp. something of more costly materials, as, *imitation* lace; *imitation* bronze.

im'i-ta'tion-al (-tā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, marked by, or employed in, imitation; as, *imitational* propensities.

im'i-ta-tive (ĭm'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *imitativus*: cf. F. *imitatif.*] **1.** Marked by imitation; exhibiting some of the qualities of, or formed after, a model, pattern, or original; as, painting is an *imitative* art; an *imitative* word, one intended to reproduce or represent a natural sound.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace. *Dryden.*

2. Inclined to imitate, or copy; given to imitation; as, man is an *imitative* being.

3. Imitating something superior; imitation; counterfeit.

4. *Zoöl.* Mimicking another species or certain of its characters, or an inanimate object. See MIMIC, *v. t.*

—im'i-ta-tive-ly, *adv.* **—im'i-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

im'i-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who imitates.

im-mac'u-late (ĭ-măk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *immaculatus*; *im-* not + *maculatus*, p. p. of *maculare* to spot, stain, fr. *macula* spot. See MAIL armor.] **1.** Without stain or blemish; spotless; undefiled; pure, as, an *immaculate* heart.

Thou sheer, *immaculate* and silver fountain. *Shak.*

2. Without flaw, fault, or error; as, an *immaculate* book.

3. Without spot or spots; spotlessly clean; as, his linen was *immaculate*.

4. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Without colored spots or marks.

Immaculate Conception, *R. C. Ch.*, the miraculous conception by which the Virgin Mary is held to have been conceived without original sin, or the doctrine which affirms this. The doctrine was made an article of faith by the papal bull "Ineffabilis Deus," Dec. 8, 1854. — **I. Heart**, *R. C. Ch.*, the physical heart of the Blessed Virgin, the subject of a devotion first propagated by John Eudes (1601–80) and extended to the whole church by Pius IX. in 1855. The Feast of the Immaculate Heart is kept with a special Mass and office, either on the Sunday after the octave of the Assumption or on the third Sunday after Pentecost.

—im-mac'u-late-ly, *adv.* **—im-mac'u-late-ness**, *n.*

im-man'a-cle (ĭ-măn'ă-k'l), *v. t.*; IM-MAN'A-CLED (-k'ld); IM-MAN'A-CLING (-klĭng). To manacle; to fetter; hence, to confine; to restrain from free action. *Rare. Milton.*

im'ma-na'tion (ĭm'ă-nā'shŭn), *n.* [*im-* in + L. *manare* to flow; cf. *manatio* a flowing.] A flowing or entering in. *R.*

im-mane' (ĭ-mān'), *a.* [L. *immanis.*] Very great; huge; vast; also, monstrous in character, inhuman; atrocious; fierce. *Archaic.* "So *immane* a man." *Chapman.*

im'ma-nence (ĭm'ă-nĕns) } **im-ma'nen-cy** (-nĕn-sĭ) } **1.** Immanent state or quality; inherence; an indwelling.

2. Doctrine of immanence or immanency, esp. that God is immanent in the world; — opposed to *transcendency*.

This doctrine is called . . . the system of *immanency*, and its logical characteristic is given when we say that it makes not only God to be the essence of the universe, but the essence of the universe to be God. *J. Martineau.*

im'ma-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *immanens*, p. pr. of *immanere* to remain in or near; *im-* in + *manere* to remain: cf. F. *immanent.*] **1.** Remaining or operating within the subject considered; neither derived from, nor passing, without; indwelling, inherent, or intrinsic; often, as applied to a mental event, confined to consciousness or to the mind; subjective; as, an *immanent* act; — contrasted with *emanant*, *transcendent*, *transeunt*. Cf. CAUSE.

A cognition is an *immanent* act of mind *Sir W. Hamilton.*
An *immanent* power in the life of the world *Hare.*

Causality is transitive in so far as anything gives rise to effects which lie outside its own being. So far as the effects to which it gives rise fall within its own being, its causality is *immanent*. *G. F. Stout.*

2. Designating, or pertaining to, the philosophical hypothesis that the world does not transcend consciousness, but is immanent within it.

im-man'i-fest (ĭ-măn'ĭ-fĕst), *a.* Not manifest. *Rare.* — **im-man'i-fest-ness**, *n.*

im-man'tle (ĭ-măn'tl), *v. t.* To cover or encircle as with, or to infold in, a mantle.

Im-man'u-el (ĭ-măn'ū-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *'immānūēl*, fr. *'im* with + *ānū* us + *ēl* God.] God with us; — an appellation of the Christ. *Is.* vii. 14. *Matt.* i. 23.

im'mar-ces'ci-ble (ĭm'är-sĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *immarcescibilis*; *im-* not + *marcescere* to fade: cf. F. *immarcescible.*] Unfading; incorruptible; imperishable. *Now Rare.*

im'ma-te'ri-al (ĭm'ă-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [*im-* not + *material*: cf. F. *immatériel.*] **1.** Not consisting of matter, incorporeal; spiritual, disembodied.

Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual. *Hooker*

2. Having not much body or substance; flimsy. *Rare.*

3. Of no substantial consequence; without weight or significance, unimportant, as, it is wholly *immaterial* whether he stays or not.

Syn. — Unimportant, inconsequential, insignificant, inconsiderable, trifling.

im'ma-te'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Immaterial state or being. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that external bodies are of the essence of mind; specif., Berkeleianism.

im'ma-te'ri-al-ist, *n.* *Philos.* One who believes in, or professes, immaterialism.

im'ma-te'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being immaterial; also, something immaterial.

im'ma-te'ri-al-ize (-tē'rĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render immaterial or incorporeal.

Immaterialized spirits *Glanvill*

im'ma-ture' (ĭm'ă-tūr'), *a* [L. *immaturus*; *im-* not + *maturus* mature, ripe. See MATURE.] **1.** Premature; untimely; as, an *immature* death. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. Not mature; not arrived at perfection or full development; unripe; crude; unfinished; as, *immature* fruit; *immature* character; *immature* plans. "An ill-measured and *immature* counsel." *Bacon.*

3. *Phys. Geog.* Youthful; not yet advanced to a mature stage; — said of topography and topographic features, esp. valleys, drainage, etc., so long as most of the area concerned is well above base level.

im'ma-tu'ri-ty (-tū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *immaturitas.*] **1.** State or quality of being immature: **a** Prematureness. *Obs.* **b** Unripeness; incompleteness. "When the world has outgrown its intellectual *immaturity*." *Caird.*

2. Something immature.

im'me-a-bil'i-ty (ĭm'ē-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*im-* not + L. *meabilis* passable, fr. *meare* to pass.] Want of power to pass or flow; impassableness. *Arbuthnot.*

im-meas'ur-a-ble (ĭ-mĕzh'ūr-ă-b'l; ĭm-mĕzh'-; 250), *a.* [*im-* not + *measurable*: cf. F. *immesurable.* Cf. IMMENSURABLE, UNMEASURABLE.] Incapable of being measured; immensurable; hence, indefinitely extensive; illimitable.

Of depth *immeasurable*. *Milton.*

im-me'di-a-cy (ĭ-mē'dĭ-ă-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being immediate. Specif.: **a** Freedom from intervention of a medium; immediateness; directness, direct presence.

Books of vivid human import, forcing upon their minds the issues, pleasures, busyness, importance, and *immediacy* of that life in which they stand. *Stevenson.*

b *Philos.* That which is not determined by previous experience or by preformed ideas; also, that which is directly present in consciousness; the sensations, thoughts, and feelings of the moment, as distinguished from that to which they may refer. **c** *Feudal Law.* State or relation of being immediate lord or vassal.

im-me'di-al (ĭ-mē'dĭ-ăl), *a.* *Dyeing.* Lit., not medial; — used of certain direct-acting dyes; as, *immedial* blue.

im-me'di-ate (-āt), *a.* [F. *immédiat* or LL. *immediatus.* See IN- not; MEDIATE.] **1.** Having no intermediary or intermediation. Specif.: **a** Next in line or relation; directly connected, succeeding, or the like; not secondary or remote; as, *immediate* followers; an *immediate* heir.

You are most *immediate* to our throne *Shak.*

b *Feudal Law.* Standing in, or designating, the relation of vassal and lord when the one holds directly of the other. **c** Acting without the intervention of another object, cause, or agency; as, an *immediate* cause. **d** Of or pertaining to psychical immediacy; direct; intuitive; without reference to other states; as, *immediate* knowledge. **e** Directly or intimately touching or affecting; closest or most precious in value or urgency; primary; proximate; not ulterior; as, *immediate* wants or interests.

Good name in man and woman .
Is the *immediate* jewel of their souls. *Shak.*

2. Not distant or separated in time or space; adjoining; nearest; next. Esp.: **a** Of space: In uninterrupted relation; continuous; direct; as, the *immediate* contact of two objects; often, *Colloq.*, not far apart or distant; as, hidden in the *immediate* neighborhood; living in the *immediate* vicinity of one another. **b** Of time: Near, or pert. to, the present; as, the *immediate* future; *immediate* plans; hence, occurring without delay; made or done at once; present; instant. "Assemble we *immediate* council." *Shak.*

Syn. — Proximate, close, next. See DIRECT.

immediate auscultation. See AUSCULTATION. — **i. extent.** See EXTENT, 2. — **i. inference**, *Logic*, an inference drawn from a single proposition or premise; — distinguished from *mediate*, or *syllogistic*, *inference*. See OPPOSITION, 1 d. — **i. right.** *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*

im-me'di-ate-ly, *adv.* of IMMEDIATE; — opposed to *mediately.*

Specif.: **a** Without intermediary; in direct connection or relation; in a way to concern or affect directly or closely; without intervention of any person or thing; proximately; directly; closely; as, *immediately* contiguous.

God's acceptance of it either *immediately* by himself, or mediately by the hands of the bishop. *South.*

b Without interval of time, without delay; straightway; instantly; at once.

And Jesus . . . touched him, saying, I will; be thou clean. And *immediately* his leprosy was cleansed. *Matt* viii. 3.

c As a *conj.*: As soon as. Cf. DIRECTLY, 8.

Immediately an order of adjudication has been made *Blackstone.*

Syn. — Quickly, forthwith, presently. See DIRECTLY.

im-me'di-at-ism (ĭ-mē'dĭ-ăt-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Immediateness.

2 The policy or practice of immediate action; — a term formerly used in the United States with reference to the abolition of slavery. — **im-me'di-at-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

im-med'i-ca-ble (ĭ-mĕd'ĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* [L. *immedicabilis.* See IN- not; MEDICABLE.] Not to be healed or remedied, incurable. "Wounds *immedicable*" *Milton.* — **im-med'i-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-med'i-ca-bly**, *adv.*

im-mem'o-ra-ble (ĭ-mĕm'ō-ră-b'l), *a.* [L. *immemorabilis*; *im-* not + *memorabilis* memorable: cf. F. *immémorable.* See MEMORABLE.] **1.** Not memorable.

2. Immemorial. *Rare.* *J. C. Van Dyke.*

im'me-mo'ri-al (ĭm'ē-mō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [*im-* not + *memorial*. cf. F. *immémorial.*] Extending beyond the reach of memory, record, or tradition, indefinitely ancient; as, existing from time *immemorial*. (See TIME IMMEMORIAL.)

"*Immemorial* elms." *Tennyson.*

im-mense' (ĭ-mĕns'), *a.* [L. *immensus*; *im-* not + *mensus*, p. p. of *metiri* to measure: cf. F. *immense.* See MEASURE.] **1.** Unmeasured; immeasurable, unlimited; infinite. Commonly: Very great; vast; huge. "*Immense* the power." *Pope.* "*Immense* and boundless ocean." *Daniel.*

O Goodness infinite! Goodness *immense!* *Milton.*

2. Hyperbolically, of surpassing or supreme excellence; exceedingly good, fine, or the like; "magnificent." *Slang.*

Syn. — Measureless, illimitable, unbounded, unlimited, interminable, vast, prodigious, monstrous. See ENORMOUS.

im-mense', *n.* Immense space, extent, or number; immensity. "The dark *immense* of air." *Tennyson.*

im-men'si-ty (ĭ-mĕn'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *immensitas*: cf. F. *immensité.*] **1.** State or quality of being immense; unlimited or immeasurable extension; infinity; vastness in extent or bulk; hugeness; an immense amount or quantity; that which is immense; infinite being, existence, or space.

Lost in the wilds of vast *immensity*. *Blackmore.*
An *immensity* of information. *H. Spencer.*

2. *pl.* Immense or infinite beings.

im-men'su-ra-ble (ĭ-mĕn'shō-ră-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + L. *mensurabilis* measurable: cf. F. *immensurable.* Cf. IMMEASURABLE.] Not mensurable, immeasurable.

What an *immensurable* space is the firmament *Derham.*

im-merd' (ĭ-mûrd'), *v. t.* [L. *in* + *merda* dung: cf. F. *emmerder.*] To cover with ordure *Rare.* *R. Browning.*

im-merge' (ĭ-mûrj'), *v. t.*; IM-MERGED' (-mûrjd'); IM-MERG'ING (-mûr'jĭng). [L. *immergere*; *im-* in + *mergere* to dip, plunge: cf. F. *immerger.* See MERGE; cf. IMMERSE.] To plunge into, under, or within anything, esp. a fluid; to dip; immerse. See IMMERSE.

Their souls are *immerged* in matter. *Jer. Taylor.*

im-merge', *v. i.* To disappear by entering into any medium, or region, as a star into the light of the sun. *Rare.*

im-merse' (ĭ-mûrs'), *v. t.*; IM-MERSED' (-mûrst'), IM-MERS'ING. [L. *immersus*, p. p. of *immergere.* See IMMERGE.] **1.** To plunge into anything that surrounds or covers, esp. into a fluid; to dip; sink; bury; immerge.

Deep *immersed* beneath its whirling wave *J. Warton.*
More than a mile *immersed* within the wood. *Dryden.*

2. To baptize by immersion. See BAPTISM.

3. To engage deeply; to engross the attention of; to involve; overwhelm; absorb.

The queen *immersed* in such a trance. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — See ABSORB, DIP.

im-merse', *v. i.* To plunge one's self; to become absorbed. *Obs. or R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

im-mersed' (ĭ-mûrst'), *pret. & p. p.* of IMMERSE. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** *Bot.* Growing wholly under water; submerged. **b** *Biol.* Completely embedded in, or sunk below the surface of, another part or organ; — applied esp. to the capsules of certain mosses when covered by the perichætium, or to the apothecia of lichens when sunk in the thallus. **c** *Astron.* Eclipsed or occulted. *Obs.*

immersed wedge, *Naval Arch.*, the wedge-shaped portion of a ship which becomes immersed when the ship rolls from its normal position of equilibrium, the similarly emerging portion being called the **emerged wedge**.

im-mer'sion (ĭ-mûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *immersio*: cf. F. *immersion.*] Act of immersing, or state of being immersed; as: **a** A sinking or plunging, esp. within a fluid; a dipping; as, the *immersion* of Achilles in the Styx; specif., submersion in water for the purpose of Christian baptism; baptism by submersion of the person in water. Cf. AFFUSION, ASPERSION. **b** *Astron.* Disappearance of a celestial body, either by passing behind another, as in the occultation of a star by the moon, or by passing into its shadow, as in the eclipse of a satellite; — opposed to *emersion.*

im-mer'sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine that immersion is essential to Christian baptism; the practice of baptism by immersion

immersion lens *or* **objective.** *Micros.* An objective of short focal distance designed to work with a drop of liquid,

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im'i-ta'tion-ist, *n.* One given to imitation or lacking originality; one who gives imitations.

im'i-ta-tiv. Imitative. *Ref Sp.*

im'i-ta-tive, *n.* *Gram.* A verb expressive of imitation. *Obs*

i'mi-ta-to'res, ser'vum pe'cus (ĭm'ĭ-tā-tō'rēz; 201). [L.] Imitators, a servile herd.

Horace (*Epistles*, I xix 19).

im'i-ta'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

im'i-ta'tress (ĭm'ĭ-tā'trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of IMITATOR. [Imitatress.]

im'i-ta'trix (-tā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] Im'ia, *or* Im'lah (ĭm'lă) *Bib.*

im-mac'u-la-cy (ĭ-măk'ū-lă-sĭ), *n.* Immaculateness

im-mac'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Immaculateness. *Rare.*

im-mag'i-na'tion, im-mag'ine, etc. + IMAGINATION, etc.

im-mailed', *a.* Mail-clad. *Obs.*

im-mal'le-a-ble (ĭ-măl'ē-ă-b'l), *a.* Not malleable; unyielding. *R.*

im-mane'ly, *adv.* of IMMANE.

im-mane'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

im'ma-nen'tal (ĭm'ă-nĕn'tăl), *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of immanence. [NENT.]

im'ma-nent-ly, *adv.* of IMMANENT.

Im-ma'nes (ĭ-mā'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See IMMANE.] *Zoöl.* = DINORNITHES

im-man'i-ty, *n.* [L. *immanitas.*] Immane state or quality. *Obs.*

im-man'u-a-ble, *a.* [*im-* not + *manuable*] Uncontrollable. *Obs.*

im-mar'ble, *v. t* [*im-* in + *marble.*] To turn into marble; to render like marble. *R.* [-NESS.]

im'mar-ces'ci-ble-ness, *n.* See **im'mar-ces'ci-bly**, *adv.* of IMMARCESCIBLE. See -LY.

im-mar'gin-ate, *a.* Without a definite margin [*Obs.*

im-mar'tial, *a.* Not martial.

im-mask', *v. t.* To cover as with a mask, disguise. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

im-match'a-ble, *a.* Matchless.

im-match'less, *a* Matchless. *Obs.* [TERIAL.]

im'ma-te'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of IMMA-

im'ma-te'ri-al-ness, *n* See -NESS.

im'ma-te'ri-als, *n. pl.* Immaterial or incorporeal things. *Rare.*

im'ma-te'ri-ate, *a.* Immaterial. *Obs*

im'ma-tric'u-late, *v. t.* [*im-* in + *matriculate*] To matriculate; enroll *Rare.* — **im'ma-tric'u-la'tion**, *n. Rare*

im'ma-tured' (-tūrd'), *a.* Not matured; left immature.

im'ma-ture'ly, *adv.* of IMMATURE.

im'ma-ture'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

im'maze', *v. t.* To entangle or embarrass as in a maze *Obs.*

im-meas'ur-a-bil'i-ty (ĭ-mĕzh'ūr-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being immeasurable. [-NESS.]

im-meas'ur-a-ble-ness, *n.* See **im-meas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.* of IMMEASURABLE. See LY.

im-meas'ured (-ūrd), *a.* Not measured; immeasurable; vast.

im'me-chan'i-cal, *a.* Not mechanical, untechnical. *Obs.* —

im'me-chan'i-cal-ly, *adv.* *Obs.*

im-me'di-ate, *adv.* Immediately. *Obs.*

im-me'di-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

im-me'di-a'tion (ĭ-mē'dĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Direct communication or action *Obs.*

Im-me'dia-tis'ta. Incorrect for IMMEDIATISTA.

‖im-me'di-ca'ba-bile vul'nus (ĭ-mĕd'ĭ-kăb'ĭ-lē). [L.] An incurable wound. *Ovid* (*Metam.*, I. 190, X. 189)

im'me-lo'di-ous, *a.* Not melodious. [member. *Rare.*]

im-mem'ber, *v. t* To make a member; incorporate. [L.] Forgetful. *Obs. Scot.* [MEMORIAL.

im'me-mo'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of IM-

im-mense'ly, *adv.* of IMMENSE.

im-mense'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

im-men'si-ble, *a.* [OF.] Immeasurable; immense. *Obs.*

im-men'sive, *a.* [Cf. OF. *immensif.*] Immense; immeasurable. *Obs*

im-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty (ĭ-mĕn'-shō-ra-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *a.* Immensurable state or quality [-NESS.]

im-men'su-ra-ble-ness, *n* See **im-men'su-ra-bly**, *adv.* of IMMENSURABLE. Unmeasured; unlimited. *Obs.*

Im'mer (ĭm'ẽr). *Bib.*

im-mer'gence (ĭ-mûr'jĕns), *n.* Act of immerging.

im-mer'gent, *a.* [Cf EMERGENT.] Urgent. *Obs.*

im-mer'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [*im-* not + L. *mergens*, p. pr. of *mergere* to dip.] Not merging. *Rare.*

im'mer-goose' Var. of EMBERGOOSE. [demerit. *Obs*]

im-mer'it, *n.* Want of worth; demerit.

im-mer'it, *v. t.* To fail to merit or deserve. *Obs* [*Obs.*]

im-mer'it-ed, *a.* Unmerited.

Im-mer'i-to (ĭm-mẽr'ē-tō), *n.* [It.] Lit., without merit; — used by Spenser as a nom de plume.

im-mer'i-to'ri-ous, *a.* Not meritorious; undeserving *Obs.* —

im'mer-i-to'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* *Obs.*

im-mer'i-tous, *a.* [L. *immeritus*; *im-* not + *meritus*, p. p. of *mereri* to deserve] Undeserving *Obs.*

im-mers'a-ble (ĭm-mẽrs'ă-b'l), *a* [L. *immersabilis.*] That cannot be immersed or drowned. *Obs.*

im-merse', *a* [L. *immersus*, p. p. of *mergere* to plunge.] = IMMERSABLE. *Obs.* — **im-mers'i-bil'i-ty**, *n. Obs.*

im-mer'sion-ist, *n.* An advocate or practicer of immersionism.

im-mer'sive, *a.* Involving, or marked by, immersion. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

im-mesh'. Var. of ENMESH.

im'me-thod'ic *a.* Immethodical

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as oil, between the front lens and the cover glass. **An endomersion lens** or **objective** is one in which a liquid is occluded between the lenses to neutralize chromatic aberration.

im/me-thod'i-cal (ĭm'ē-thŏd'ĭ-kăl ; ĭm'mē-), *a.* Not methodical ; without method or system ; without order or regularity ; confused. —**im/me-thod'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

im'mi-grant (ĭm'ĭ-grănt), *n.* [L. *immigrans*, p. pr. of *immigrare* to go into. See IMMIGRATE.] One that immigrates ; one who comes to a country for the purpose of permanent residence ; — the correlative of *emigrant*.
Syn. — See EMIGRANT.

im'mi-grant, *a.* Immigrating.

im'mi-grate (-grāt), *v. i.* ; IM'MI-GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd) , IM'MIGRAT'ING (-grāt'ĭng). [L. *immigrare*, *immigratum*, to immigrate ; *im-* in + *migrare*. See MIGRATE.] To come to dwell or settle ; to come into a country of which one is not a native for the purpose of permanent residence. Cf. EMIGRATE.

im'mi-grate, *v. t.* To bring in as permanent residents ; to send as immigrants.

im'mi-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An immigrating; specif., a going into a country for the purpose of permanent residence. **2.** The number of immigrants arriving during a given period.

im'mi-gra-to-ry (ĭm'ĭ-grā-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to immigration. *Rare.*

im'mi-nence (ĭm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* [L. *imminentia*. See IMMINENT.] **1.** Condition or quality of being imminent , a threatening, as of something about to happen.

> The *imminence* of any danger or distress. *Fuller.*

2. That which is imminent , impending evil or danger.

> "But dare all *imminence*." *Shak.*

im'mi-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being imminent ; imminent character ; imminence.

im'mi-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *imminens*, p. pr. of *imminere* to project ; *im-* in + *minere* (in comp.) to jut, project : cf. F. *imminent*. Cf. EMINENT.] **1.** Threatening to occur immediately ; near at hand ; impending ; — said esp. of misfortune or peril.

> "In danger *imminent*." *Spenser.*

2. Hence : Full of danger; threatening; menacing; perilous.

> Hairbreadth scapes i' the *imminent* deadly breach. *Shak.*

3. (With *upon*) Bent or fixed ; attentive to. *Obs.*

> Their eyes ever *imminent* upon worldly matters *Milton.*

4. Lit., projecting over or forward ; overhanging.

> Old stone cities, *imminent* on the windy seaboard. *Stevenson.*

5. By confusion : *Obs.* **a** Immanent. **b** Eminent.
Syn. — Threatening, near, at hand. — IMMINENT, IMPENDING. IMMINENT, the stronger term, applies to that (esp. danger, misfortune, and the like) which threatens to happen immediately, or is on the point of happening ; that is IMPENDING which hangs suspended, it may be indefinitely, over one ; as, "Three times to-day you have defended me from *imminent* death " (*Shak.*) ; "The *impending* woe sat heavy on his breast " (*Pope*) ; discovery was *imminent*, a storm was *impending*. See THREATEN.

im-min'gle (ĭ-mĭŋ'g'l ; ĭm-mĭŋ'g'l), *v. t. & i.* To mix intimately ; to blend ; intermingle.

im-mis'ci-ble (ĭ-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + *miscible* : cf. F. *immiscible*.] Not capable of being mixed or mingled.

> A chaos of *immiscible* and conflicting particles. *Cudworth.*

— **im-mis'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **im-mis'ci-bly**, *adv.*

im-mis'sion (ĭ-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *immissio* : cf. F. *immission*. See IMMIT.] **1.** Act of immitting; injection; admission ; introduction ; — correlative of *emission*.
2. Specif., *Eccl.*, commixture.
3. Something immitted.

im-mit' (ĭ-mĭt'; ĭm-mĭt'), *v. t.* ; IM-MIT'TED ; IM-MIT'TING. [L. *immittere*, *immissum* ; *im-* in + *mittere* to send.] To send or let in ; to inject ; infuse; insert ; admit ; introduce ; — correlative of *emit*. *Rare.*

> *Boyle.*

im-mit'i-ga-ble (ĭ-mĭt'ĭ-gă-b'l), *a.* [L. *immitigabilis* ; fr. *im-* not + *mitigare* to mitigate.] Not capable of being mitigated, softened, or appeased. *Coleridge.* — **im-mit'i-ga-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **im-mit'i-ga-bly**, *adv.*

im-mix' (ĭ-mĭks'; ĭm-mĭks'), *v. t. & i.* [From *immixt*, p. p., L. *immixtus*, p. p. of *immiscere* ; *im-* in + *miscere* to mix. *Oxf. E. D.*] To mix intimately ; to mingle ; to mix in or up ; to commingle.

> Amongst her tears *immixing* prayers meek. *Spenser.*

im-mix'ture (-tūr), *n.* [See IMMIX.] Act of immixing, or quality or state of being immixed ; an intimate mixture or mingling ; commingling.

> It has enabled the court to avoid an *immixture* in political strife. *James Bryce.*

im-mo'bile (ĭ-mō'bĭl), *a.* [L. *immobilis* : cf. F. *immobile*. See IMMOBILITY.] Incapable of being moved ; immovable ; fixed ; stable ; also, motionless.

im'mo-bil'i-ty (ĭm'ō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *immobilitas*, fr. *immobilis* immovable ; *im-* not + *mobilis* movable · cf. F. *immobilité*. See MOBILE.] Condition or quality of being immobile ; fixedness ; also, motionlessness.

im-mo'bi-li-za'tion (ĭ-mō'bĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn ; -lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of immobilizing ; specif., *Surg.*, the fixation of a limb so as to be immobile. Also, *Finance*, immobilized specie.

im-mo'bi-lize (ĭ-mō'bĭ-līz), *v. t.* ; -LIZED (-līzd) ; -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). [*im-* in + *mobilize* ; cf. F. *immobiliser*.] To make immobile or immovable ; in surgery, to make immovable (a naturally mobile part, as a joint) by the use of splints, or stiffened bandages ; to make immobile, as a fleet, or troops ; to withhold (specie) from circulation for the purpose of having it as security for other money ; to convert (circulating capital) into fixed capital.

im-mod'er-ate (ĭ-mŏd'ĕr-āt), *a.* [L. *immoderatus* ; *im-* not + *moderatus* moderate. See MODERATE] **1.** Not moderate ; exceeding just, usual, or suitable bounds ; excessive , extravagant ; unreasonable ; extreme ; ultra ; as, *immoderate* demands ; *immoderate* laughter, an *immoderate* republican.

> So every scope by the *immoderate* use
> Turns to restraint. *Shak.*

2. Characterized by excess ; intemperate. *Obs.*
3. Without limits ; boundless. *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.*
Syn. — Exorbitant, unreasonable, extravagant, intemperate, inordinate. See EXCESSIVE.

im-mod'er-a'tion (ĭ-mŏd'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *immoderatio* : cf. F. *immodération*.] **1.** Want of moderation ; excess.
2. *pl.* Excesses ; intemperate acts. *Obs.*

im-mod'est (ĭ-mŏd'ĕst), *a.* [F. *immodeste*, or L. *immodestus* immoderate ; *im-* not + *modestus* modest. See MODEST.] Not modest ; wanting in the reserve or restraint which decorum and decency require ; forward ; bold ; as, *immodest* boasting ; an *immodest* claim ; often, specif., wanting in sexual modesty ; indecent ; indelicate ; lewd ; as, *immodest* persons, acts, words, pictures, etc.
Syn. — Indecorous, indelicate, shameless, shameful, impudent, indecent, impure, unchaste, lewd, obscene.

im-mod'es-ty (-ĕs-tĭ), *n.* [L. *immodestia* : cf. F. *immodestie*.] Want of modesty, moderation (*Obs.*), delicacy, or decent reserve ; forwardness ; presumptuousness ; boldness ; impropriety ; indecency ; unchastity.

im'mo-late (ĭm'ō-lāt), *v. t.* ; IM'MO-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd) ; IM'MO-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *immolatus*, p. p. of *immolare* to sacrifice, orig , to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal ; *im-* in + *mola* grits or grains of spelt coarsely ground and mixed with salt ; also, mill. See MOLAR, MEAL ground grain.] To sacrifice ; to offer in sacrifice ; now only, to kill as a sacrificial victim.

> Worshipers, who not only *immolate* to them [the deities] the lives of men, but . . . the virtue and honor of women *Boyle.*

im'mo-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *immolatio* · cf. F. *immolation*.] Act of immolating, or state of being immolated, or sacrificed ; also, that which is immolated ; a sacrifice.

> My heart an *immolation* at thy shrine. *T. Carew.*

im-mor'al (ĭ-mŏr'ăl), *a.* [*im-* not + *moral*.] **1.** Not moral ; inconsistent with rectitude, purity, or good morals ; contrary to conscience or the moral law , wicked , unjust ; vicious ; licentious ; as, an *immoral* man or deed.
2. Nonmoral. *Obs. & R.*

im-mor'al, *n.* An immoral lesson or teaching ; *pl.*, bad morals ; misconduct ; — the opposite of *moral*, *n.*

im'mo-ral'i-ty (ĭm'ō-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being immoral , vice ; wickedness ; specif., unchastity ; also, an immoral act or practice ; a vice.

> Luxury and sloth and then a great drove of heresies and *immoralities* broke loose among them *Milton.*

im-mor'tal (ĭ-môr'tăl), *a.* [L. *immortalis* ; *im-* not + *mortalis* mortal : cf. F. *immortel*. See MORTAL ; cf. IMMORTELLE.] **1.** Not mortal ; exempt from liability to die ; undying ; imperishable ; everlasting.

> Unto the King eternal, *immortal*, invisible. 1 *Tim.* i. 17.
> For my soul, what can it do to that,
> Being a thing *immortal* as itself ? *Shak.*

2. Connected with, or pertaining to, immortality.

> I have *immortal* longings in me. *Shak.*

3. Destined to live in all ages of this world ; abiding ; exempt from oblivion ; imperishable ; as, *immortal* fame.

> One of the few, the *immortal* names. *Halleck.*

4. Superhuman ; excessive ; grievous. *Obs.*
Syn. — Eternal, never-ending, ceaseless, perpetual, continual, enduring, endless, incorruptible, deathless.
Immortal Bard, Shakespeare. — **1. flowers**, immortelles ; everlastings.

im-mor'tal, *n.* **1.** An immortal being ; one exempt from death ; esp., *pl.*, *Class. Myth.*, the gods.
2. *a pl.* A body of troops regarded as immortal in some way, as the royal bodyguard of ancient Persia, whose number was always kept full ; troops famous for gallant behavior in war, or, derisively, troops which never see war. **b** A person, esp. an author, whose fame is lasting.

im'mor-tal'i-ty (ĭm'ôr-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *immortalité*, L. *immortalitas*.] Quality or state of being immortal ; specif. : **a** Exemption from death or annihilation ; unending existence ; everlastingness ; as, the *immortality* of the soul.

> This mortal must put on *immortality*. 1 *Cor.* xv. 53.

b Exemption from oblivion ; lasting fame.

im-mor'tal-ize (ĭ-môr'tăl-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *immortaliser*.] To render immortal ; specif. : **a** To cause to live or exist forever ; to endow with everlasting life. **b** To exempt from oblivion ; to perpetuate in fame.

> Alexander had no Homer to *immortalize* his guilty name. *T. Dawes.*

im-mor'tal-ize, *v. i.* To become immortal. *Rare.*

im-mor'tal-ly, *adv.* of IMMORTAL ; specif. : **a** Eternally ; everlastingly ; forever ; perpetually. **b** To a superhuman or excessive degree ; infinitely. *Colloq.*

im-mo'tile (ĭ-mō'tĭl ; 182), *a.* Not motile ; incapable of movement.

im-mov'a-bil'i-ty (ĭ-mōov'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being immovable ; fixedness ; steadfastness.

im-mov'a-ble (ĭ-mōov'ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *immouvable*.] **1.** Incapable of being moved ; firmly fixed ; fast ; as, the *immovable* hills ; also, in freer use, not moving or not intended to be moved ; fixed ; stationary.

> *Immovable*, unfixed, and frozen round. *Milton.*

2. Hence : **a** Steadfast ; unalterable ; unyielding ; as, an *immovable* purpose, opinion, decision. **b** Not capable of being affected or moved in feeling or sympathies ; unimpressible ; impassive.
3. *Law.* Not liable to be removed ; permanent in place or tenure ; fixed ; as, an *immovable* estate. See IMMOVABLE, *n.*
immovable apparatus, *Med.*, an appliance, like the plaster of Paris bandage, which keeps fractured parts firmly in place. — **1. feasts.** *Eccl.* See FEAST, *n.*, 1. — **i fixture.** See FIXTURE, 4.

im-mov'a-ble (ĭ-mōōv'ă-b'l), *n.* **1.** That which cannot be moved.
2. *pl. Law.* Lands and things adherent thereto by nature, as trees ; by the hand of man, as buildings and their accessories ; by their destination, as seeds, plants, manure, etc. ; or by the objects to which they are applied, as servitudes , — opposed to *movable*. The classification of property into movables and immovables is derived from the Civil law, and is retained in Scots law, French law, Roman Dutch law, etc. *Immovables* correspond closely to the *realty* of the English common law.

im-mund' (ĭ-mŭnd'), *a.* [L. *immundus* ; *im-* not + *mundus* clean.] Unclean ; filthy. *Rare.* *Burton.*

im-mune' (ĭ-mūn'), *a.* [L. *immunis*. See IMMUNITY.] Exempt ; free ; specif. : **a** Protected against any particular disease, as by inoculation or a previous attack or by nature. See IMMUNITY. **b** Of game, protected by law from hunters.
immune body. *Physiol. Chem.* See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

im-mune', *n.* One who is immune ; esp., a person who is immune from a disease

im-mu'ni-ty (ĭ-mū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *immunitas*, fr. *immunis* free from a public service ; *im-* not + *munis* complaisant, obliging, cf. *munus* service, duty . cf. F. *immunité*. See COMMON ; cf. MEAN, *a.*] **1.** Freedom or exemption from any charge, duty, obligation, office, tax, imposition, penalty, or service ; also, a particular privilege ; as, the *immunities* of the free cities of Germany ; the *immunities* of the clergy.
2. Unrestraint ; license, or an instance of it. *Obs.*
3. Freedom ; exemption ; as, *immunity* from error.
4. State of resisting the development of a (given) disease. This may result from the presence in the blood and tissues of substances unfavorable to the bacteria producing the disease or tending to neutralize the poison they produce, or from the absence of substances required by these bacteria for growth and increase. Cf. CONTAGION, BACTERIA, GERM THEORY, IMMUNITY THEORY.
Syn. — See EXEMPTION.

immunity theory. A theory to explain the phenomena of immunity from certain diseases, specif., the side-chain theory (which see).

im-mun'i-za'tion (ĭ-mūn'ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ĭ-zā'shŭn ; 277), *n.* Act or process of rendering a person or an animal immune against a certain disease, or of becoming immune.

im-mun'ize (ĭ-mūn'īz ; ĭm'ū-nīz), *v. t.* ; -MUN'IZED (-īzd ; -nīzd) ; -MUN'IZ-ING (-īz-ĭng ; -nīz'ĭng). To render immune.

im-mu'no-chem'is-try (ĭ-mū'nō-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* Physiological chemistry treating of substances (antitoxins, cytotoxins, etc.) and reactions concerned in the phenomena of immunity from certain diseases. Cf. SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

im'mu-ra'tion (ĭm'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of immuring, or state of being immured.

> In the same council the cardinal archbishop condemned to "*immuration*," that is, to close and solitary imprisonment for life, two of the laity. *Pollock & Mait.*

im-mure' (ĭ-mūr'), *v. t.* ; IM-MURED' (-mūrd') ; IM-MUR'ING (-mūr'ĭng). [LL. *immurare* : cf. F. *emmurer*. See IN- ; MURE.] **1.** To wall around ; to surround with walls. *Obs.*
2. To inclose within or as within walls ; to encompass with walls ; hence, to shut up ; to imprison ; incarcerate.

> This huge convex of fire,
> Outrageous to devour, *immures* us round. *Milton.*

3. To build into a wall , to entomb within a wall or between walls ; as, to *immure* a heretic.
Syn. — See IMPRISON.

im-mu'si-cal (ĭ-mū'zĭ-kăl ; ĭm-mū'-), *a.* Inharmonious ; unmusical ; discordant. — **im-mu'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*

im-mu'ta-bil'i-ty (ĭ-mū'tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *immutabilitas* : cf. F. *immutabilité*.] State or quality of being immutable ; immutableness. *Heb.* vi. 17.

im-mu'ta-ble (ĭ-mū'tă-b'l), *a.* [L. *immutabilis* ; *im-* not + *mutabilis* mutable. See MUTABLE.] Not mutable ; not capable or susceptible of change ; unchangeable ; invariable ; unalterable.

> That by two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have a strong consolation. *Heb.* vi. 18.

Syn. — See CHANGELESS.
— **im-mu'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-mu'ta-bly**, *adv.*

im'o-gen (ĭm'ō-jĕn), *n.* The daughter of Cymbeline by a deceased wife, in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline." Her husband, Posthumus Leonatus, boasts to Iachimo, an Italian courtier, of her wifely purity and fidelity, and wagers that Iachimo cannot corrupt her. Iachimo fails, but convinces Posthumus that he has succeeded, and Posthumus orders a servant to kill her. She escapes, her innocence is finally established, and they are reunited.

im'ou pine (ĭm'ōō). [Prob. native name] A tall taxaceous tree (*Dacrydium cupressinum*) of New Zealand, having heavy reddish wood.

imp (ĭmp), *n.* [ME. *imp* a graft, AS. *impa* ; akin to Dan. *ympe*, Sw. *ymp*. See IMP, *v. t.*] **1.** A shoot , a scion ; a bud ; a slip ; a graft. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. An offspring ; progeny ; child ; scion. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> The tender *imp* was weaned. *Fairfax.*

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im'me-thod'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-meth'od-ize (ĭ-mĕth'ŭd-īz), *v. t* To make immethodical. *R.*
im-met'ri-cal (ĭ-mĕt'rĭ-kăl ; ĭm-mĕt'-), *a.* Not metrical ; unmetrical. — **im-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **im-met'ri-cal-ness**, *n.*
‖ **im'meu'bles** (ĕ'mū'bl'), *n. pl.* [F.] *F. Law.* Immovables
im-mew', *v. t.* [*im-* in + *mew*.] To mew up ; confine *Obs.*
im-mez'ur-a-bl. Immeasurable. *Ref. Sp.* [URE.]
im'mi (ĭm'ĭ), *n.* [G.] See MEAS-
im-midst'. † AMIDST.
im'mi-gra'tor (ĭm'ĭ-grā'tĕr), *n.* An immigrant. *Rare.*
im-mind', *v. t.* To remind. *Obs.*
im'mi-nent-ly, *adv* of IMMINENT. See -LY.
im-min'ish, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *enmenuissier*, E. IM-, DIMINISH.] To diminish. *Obs.*
im'mi-nu'tion (ĭm'ĭ-nū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *imminutio*, fr. *imminuere*, *imminutum*, to lessen ; *im-* in + *minuere*.] Diminution. *Obs.*
im-miss', *v. t.* [L. *immissus*, p. p. of *immittere*. See IMMIT.] To immit. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
im-mix'a-ble, *a* Not mixable. *Obs.*
im-mixed', **im-mixt'**, *a.* Unmixed ; pure. *Obs.* — **im-mix'ed-ness**, *n. Obs.* [IMMIX. *Obs.*]
im-mix't', *v. t.* [See IMMIX.] To **im-mix'ture**, *n.* Freedom from mixture ; purity. *Obs.*
im-mo'ble. † IMMOBILE.
im-mod'er-a-cy (ĭ-mŏd'ĕr-ă-sĭ), *n.* Immoderateness. *Obs.*
im-mod'er-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *immoderantia*] Immoderateness. *Obs.* [MODERATE.]
im-mod'er-ate-ly, *adv.* of IMMODERATE. See -LY.
im-mod'er-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-mod'est-ly, *adv.* of IMMODEST.
im-mod'ish, *a.* Not modish. *Obs.*
im-mod'u-lat'ed (ĭ-mŏd'ū-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Not modulated ; without modulation *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
im-mols'ture, *v. t.* To moisten. *Obs.*
im'mo-late, *a.* [L. *immolatus*, p. p.] Immolated *Archaic.*
im'mo-la'tor (ĭm'ō-lā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who immolates.
im-mold', **im-mould'**, *v. t.* To inclose as in a mold. *Obs.*
im-mole', *v. t.* [L. *immolare*.] To immolate. *Obs.*
im-mo'ment, *a.* [See IMMOMENTOUS.] Trifling. *Obs.*
im'mo-men'tous (ĭm'ō-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* Not momentous ; unimportant. *Rare.*
im-mon'as-tered, *p. a.* Confined in a monastery. *Obs.*
im'mo-ne'sis, *n. pl.* [F. *immonicles*.] Impurities. *Obs.*
im-mor'al-ist, *n.* An advocate or practicer of immorality.
im-mor'al-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
im-mor'al-ly, *adv.* of IMMORAL.
im'mo-ra'tion (ĭm'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *immorari* to linger near.] Lingering ; stay ; delay. *Obs*
im'mo-rig'er-ous, *a.* [*im-* not + *morigerous*.] Rude ; uncivil ; disobedient. *Obs.* — **im'mo-rig'er-ous-ness**, *n. Obs.*
im-mor'tal-ism (ĭ-môr'tăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine of, or belief in, the soul's immortality. — **im-mor'tal-ist**, *n.* [*a.* See ABLE.]
im-mor'tal-iz'a-ble (-īz'ă-b'l), **im-mor'tal-iz-ate**, *v. t.* To immortalize. *Obs.*
im-mor'tal-za'tion (ĭ-môr'tăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* An immortalizing ; state of being immortalized.
im-mor'tal-iz'er (-īz'ĕr), *n.* One that immortalizes.
im-mor'tal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-mor'tal-ship, *n.* See -SHIP
im'mor-telle' (ĭm'ôr-tĕl'), *n.* [F. See IMMORTAL.] = EVERLASTING, 3 & 4.
im-mor'ti-fi-ca'tion (ĭ-môr'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Lack of mortification of the passions. *Rare.*
im-mor'ti-fied, *a.* Not mortified *Rare* [Unmoved *Obs.*]
im-mote', *p. a.* [L. *immotus*] Immoveable. *Obs.*
im-mo'tioned (ĭ-mō'shŭnd), *a.* Motionless. *Rare.*
im-mo'tive (ĭ-mō'tĭv ; ĭm-mō'-), *a.* Unmoving ; immovable. *Obs.*
im-mound', *v. t.* [*im-* in + *mound*.] To encompass or inclose with mounds. *Obs.*
im-mov'a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-mov'a-bly, *adv.* of IMMOVABLE. See -LY.
im-mov'ed (ĭ-mōōvd' ; ĭ-mōōv'-ĕd), *a.* Unmoved *Obs.*
im'mun-dic'i-ty (ĭm'ŭn-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *immondicité*.] Uncleanness, impurity. *Rare.*
im-mun'di-ty (ĭ-mŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *immunditia* unclean.] Impurity. *Rare.*
im-mun'ist (ĭ-mūn'ĭst), *n.* One who enjoys an immunity.
im-mur'ate, *p. a.* [LL. *immuratus*, p. p.] Immured. *Obs.*
im-mure', *n.* A wall ; an inclosure. *Obs.*
im-mure'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
im-mu'tate (ĭ-mū'tāt ; ĭm'ū-tāt', *a.* [L. *immutatus* ; *im-* not + *mutatus*, p. p. of *mutare* to change.] Unchanged. *Rare.*
im'mu-ta'tion (ĭm'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *immutatio*, fr. *immutare*.] Change ; alteration ; mutation *Obs.*
im-mute', *v. t.* [L. *immutare*, *immutatum* ; *im-* in + *mutare* to change : cf. OF. *immuter*.] To change or alter. *Obs.*
im-mu'ti-late, *a.* [L. *immutilatus*] Unmutilated *Rare.*
im-mu'tu-al, *a.* Not mutual *R.*
Im'na, **Im'nah** (ĭm'nă). *Bib.*
imne. † HYMN.
‖ **i'mo pec'to-re.** [L.] From the bottom of the heart. [*Obs.*]
i-mored, *p. p.* of MOOR, root.
i-mot, *n.* Gemote. *Obs.*
i-motet. Obs. p. p. of MOOT.
Imp., *or* **imp** *Abbr* Imperative ; imperator (L., emperor) ; imperatrix (L., empress) ; im-

3. A young or inferior devil; a little, malignant spirit; a petty demon; — hence the phrase **imp of Satan**, often applied somewhat jocularly to human beings.
4. A mischievous child or urchin; a child having some deviltry in him; a rogue.
5. A man, esp. a young man; a youth; fellow. *Obs.*
6. Something added to, or united with, another, to lengthen it out or repair it, — as an addition to a beehive, a feather inserted in a broken wing of a bird, a length of twisted hair in a fishing line. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

imp (ĭmp), *v. t.*; IMPED (ĭmpt), IMP'ING. [AS. *impian* to imp, ingraft, plant; akin to Dan. *ympe*, Sw. *ympa*, OHG. *impfôn, impiôn*, G. *impfen*; prob. fr. LL. *impotus* a graft, Gr. *ἐμφυτος* ingrafted, innate, fr. *ἐμφύειν* to implant; *ἐν* in + *φύειν* to produce, akin to E. *be*. See IN- in-; BE.] **1.** To insert as a scion; to ingraft; implant. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. *Falconry.* To graft or repair (a wing, tail, or feather) with a feather or feathers to improve the flying capacity.

> *Imp* out our drooping country's broken wing *Shak.*

3. To fasten (wings) on, or equip (one) with wings; fig., to repair; increase; strengthen; equip; eke out. *Archaic.*

> Help, ye tart satirists, to *imp* my rage
> With all the scorpions that should whip this age. *Cleveland.*

im-pact' (ĭm-păkt'), *v. t.*; IM-PACT'ED; IM-PACT'ING. [L. *impactus*, p. p. of *impingere* to push, strike against. See IMPINGE.] **1.** To drive close; to press firmly together; to fix firmly; to pack; wedge.
2. To impress or imprint. *Rare.*

im'pact (ĭm'păkt), *n.* **1.** An impinging; a striking together; collision; forcible contact; force communicated.

> The quarrel, by that *impact* driven. *Southey.*

2. Specif.. *Mech.* Act of impinging, as of one body against another or of a stream of water, steam, or other fluid against (not tangential to) a fixed or moving float or vane; also, the single instantaneous stroke of a body in motion against another either in motion or at rest.

im-pact'ed (ĭm-păk'tĕd), *p. a.* Driven together or close; firmly fixed.—**impacted fracture.** *Surg.* See FRACTURE, *n.*, 2.

im-pac'tion (ĭm-păk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *impactio* a striking.] Act of becoming, or state of being, impacted; specif.. **a** *Surg.* The driving of one fragment of bone into another so that the fragments are not movable on each other; as, *impaction* of the hip. **b** *Med.* A lodgment of something in a strait or passage of the body; as, *impaction* of food or feces in the intestines.

im'pact screen *Mining.* An inclined screen, used in ore dressing, to which shocks are rapidly given by means of a cam wheel and spring. Cf. PERCUSSION TABLE.

im-pair' (ĭm-pâr'), *v. t.*; IM-PAIRED' (-pârd'); IM-PAIR'ING. [ME. *empeiren, enpeiren*, OF. *empeirier, empirier*, F. *empirer*, LL. *impejorare*; L. *im-* in + *pejorare* to make worse, fr. *pejor* worse.] To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value, excellence, or strength; to deteriorate; damage; as, to *impair* health, character, the mind, value.

> Time sensibly all things *impairs*. *Roscommon.*

Syn. — Diminish, decrease, deteriorate, reduce, weaken, enfeeble; damage, harm, hurt, mar, spoil. — IMPAIR, INJURE. IMPAIR suggests deterioration or diminution, esp. in quality, strength, value, etc.; INJURE implies more marked or positive harm or damage, as, "kindness that left an impression on my heart not yet *impaired*" (*De Quincey*); "Religion, always a principle of energy, in this new people is no way worn out or *impaired*" (*Burke*); his eye was badly *injured*, and the sight *impaired*; the *injury* to the picture *impaired* its value. See INJURY.

im-pair', *v. i.* To grow worse; to deteriorate. *Obs. or R.*

im-pair', *n.* Act of impairing, or state of being impaired; impairment; deterioration; injury. *Archaic.*

im'pair (ĭm'pâr), *a.* [F. *impair* uneven, L. *impar*; *im-* not + *par* equal.] **1.** Not fit or appropriate. *Obs.*
2. Not forming one of a pair; not paired; odd.

im'pair, *n.* An unpaired or odd thing or number.

im-pair'ment (ĭm-pâr'mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *enperrement*, OF. *empeirement.*] An impairing; state of being impaired; deterioration, injury. "*Impairment* of my health." *Dryden.*

im-pale' (ĭm-pāl'), *v. t.*; IM-PALED' (-pāld'); IM-PAL'ING (-pāl'ĭng). [OF *empaler* to palisade, pierce, F. *empaler* to punish by impalement; *em-* (L. *in*) + OF. & F. *pal* a pale, stake. See PALE a stake.] **1.** To inclose with or as with pales, stakes, or a palisade; to surround, esp. for defense; to confine; to hem in. *Now Rare.*

> *Impale* him with your weapons round about. *Shak.*
> Impenetrable, *impaled* with circling fire. *Milton.*

2. To surround or encircle by way of adornment or decoration; to border; edge. *Archaic.*
3. *Her.* To join or conjoin (two coats of arms) on one shield side by side, separated palewise; also, of one coat of arms, to unite with (another) in this way; hence, *Obs.*, to join in honorable mention; to put side by side.
4. To pierce with a pale; to torture or punish by fixing on a sharp stake; to pierce through with anything sharp; to torment as by so piercing.

im-pale'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *empalement.*] Act of impaling; that which impales; specif.: **a** An inclosing by stakes or pales; a palisade. **b** *Bot.* A calyx; also, an involucre. *Obs.* **c** *Her.* Union of two or more coats of arms side by side on a shield, divided palewise. See IMPALE, 3. **d** Torturing or punishing by impaling, or fixing on a stake.

Impalement, c.

im-pal'er (ĭm-pāl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that impales; specif., a trap with a stake set for impaling wild animals.
2 *Bot.* A division of an impalement; a sepal or a bract. *Obs.*

im-palm' (ĭm-pam'), *v. t.* To grasp with, or hold in, the palm of the hand. *Rare.*

im-pal'pa-bil'i-ty (ĭm-păl'pa-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being impalpable.

im-pal'pa-ble (ĭm-păl'pa-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + *palpable*: cf. F. *impalpable.*] **1.** Not palpable; that cannot be felt; also, extremely fine, so that no grit can be perceived by touch. "*Impalpable* powder." *Boyle.*

> So indistinct that the spectator could not tell the rocky height from *impalpable* cloud. *Hawthorne.*

2. Not material; intangible; incorporeal. "*Impalpable*, void, and bodiless." *Holland.*
3. Not readily apprehensible, as, *impalpable*, or hair-splitting distinctions; *impalpable* differences.
Syn. — See INTANGIBLE.

im-pa'nate (ĭm-pā'nāt), *a.* [LL. *impanatus*, p. p. of *impanare* to impanate, L. *im-* in + *panis* bread.] Embodied in bread, esp. of the Eucharist.

im-pa'nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); -NAT-ING (-nāt-ĭng). To embody in bread, esp. of the Eucharist. *Rare.*

im'pa-na'tion (ĭm'pa-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *impanation.* See IMPANATE, *a.*] *Eccl.* The presence or inclusion of Christ's material body in the bread of the Eucharist without change in its nature, — according to a theory as to the nature of the real presence. Distinguished from *transubstantiation* and akin to *consubstantiation.*

im'pa-na'tor (ĭm'pa-nā'tẽr), *n.* [LL.] *Eccl.* One who holds the doctrine of impanation.

im-pan'el (ĭm-păn'ĕl), *v. t.*; IM-PAN'ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; IM-PAN'EL-ING or -EL-LING. [*im-* in + *panel.* Cf. EMPANEL.] To enter in or on a panel, to form or enroll, as a list of jurors in a court of justice. See PANEL.

im-pan'el, *v. t.* To supply with or as with panels; to put or place as a panel.

im-par'a-dise (ĭm-păr'a-dīs), *v. t.*; -DISED (-dīst), -DIS'ING (-dīs'ĭng). [*im-* in + *paradise* cf. F. *emparadiser.*] **1.** To put in paradise; to make supremely happy; to transport.

> "*Imparadised* in one another's arms." *Milton.*

2. To convert or make into a paradise.

im-par'i-dig'i-tate (ĭm-păr'ĭ-dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *a.* [L. *impar* unequal + *digitus* finger.] *Anat.* Having an odd number of digits on a limb; — opposed to *paridigitate.*

im-par'i-syl-lab'ic (-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.* [L. *impar* unequal + E. *syllabic.*] *Gram.* Not consisting of an equal number of syllables; as, an *imparisyllabic* noun, one which has not the same number of syllables in all the cases; as, *lapis, lapidis; mens, mentis.* — *n.* An imparisyllabic word

im-par'i-ty (ĭm-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *imparité.* See IN- not; PARITY.] **1.** Inequality; disparity; difference of degree, rank, excellence, number, etc.
2. Dissimilarity or disparity. *Obs. or R.*
3. Of number, oddness; an odd number. *Obs.*

im-park' (ĭm-pärk'), *v. t.*; IM-PARKED' (-pärkt'); IM-PARK'ING. [*im-* in + *park:* cf. OF. *emparkier.*] **1.** To inclose or confine in a park; hence, to inclose or shut up.
2. To inclose for a park, as woods.

im'par-ka'tion (ĭm'par-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of imparking, or state of being imparked.

im-parl' (ĭm-pärl'), *v. i.*; IM-PARLED' (-pärld'); IM-PARL'ING. [OF. *emparler; em-* (L. *in*) + *parler* to speak. See IN, *prep.*; PARLEY.] **1.** To hold discourse; to parley. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* To have time before pleading, originally for amicable settlement; to have an imparlance.

im-par'lance (ĭm-pär'lăns), *n.* [Cf. EMPARLANCE, PARLANCE.] **1.** Mutual discourse; conference; discussion. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* Time given to a party before pleading, originally to enable an amicable adjustment to be made. The actual object, however, has long been merely to obtain further time to plead, or answer to the allegations of the opposite party. Hence, the delay or continuance of a suit. Also, a petition or leave for such a delay. *Imparlance* and *continuance by imparlance* have been abolished in England; and the terms are unusual in the United States.

im-par'son-ee' (ĭm-pär's'n-ē'), *a.* [OF. *empersoné.* See IN- in; PARSON.] *Eng. Eccl. Law.* Presented, instituted, and inducted into a parsonage or rectory. — *n.* A clergyman so inducted.

im-part' (ĭm-pärt'), *v. t.*; IM-PART'ED; IM-PART'ING. [OF. *impartir, empartir*, L. *impartire, impertire; im-* in + *partire* to part, divide, fr. *pars, partis*, part, share. See PART, *n.*] **1.** To bestow a share or portion of; to give, grant, or communicate; to allow another to partake in; as, to *impart* food to the poor; the sun *imparts* warmth.

> Well may he then to you his cares *impart*. *Dryden.*

2. To communicate the knowledge of; to show by words or tokens; to tell; disclose; as, that information was but just imparted; hence, to give utterance to.

> When I did first *impart* my love to you. *Shak.*

3. To distribute; to deal out. *Obs.*
4. To obtain a share of; to partake of. *Obs.*
Syn. — Share, yield, confer, convey, grant, give; reveal, disclose, discover, divulge. See COMMUNICATE.

im-part', *v. i.* **1.** To give a part or share; to give.

> He that hath two coats, let him *impart* to him that hath none. *Luke* iii. 11.

2. To participate; to share. *Obs.*

im'par-ta'tion (ĭm'pär-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of imparting; communication. *I. Taylor.*

im-par'tial (ĭm-pär'shăl), *a.* [*im-* not + *partial.*] Not partial; specif.: **a** Not favoring one more than another; treating all alike; unbiased; equitable; fair; just.

> Jove is *impartial*, and to both the same. *Dryden.*
> A comprehensive and *impartial* view. *Macaulay.*

b Entire; absolute; complete. *Obs. & R*
Syn. — See FAIR.

im-par'ti-al'i-ty (ĭm-pär'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; ĭm'pär-shăl'ĭ-tĭ; *cf.* PARTIALITY), *n.* Quality of being impartial; freedom from bias or favoritism; disinterestedness; fairness.

> *Impartiality* strips the mind of prejudice and passion. *South.*

im-part'i-ble (ĭm-pär'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + *partible*: cf. F. *impartible.*] Not partible, not subject to partition; indivisible, as an estate. — **im-part'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-part'i-ble, *a.* [From IMPART.] Capable of being imparted. — **im-part'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-part'ment (ĭm-pärt'mĕnt), *n.* Act of imparting, or that which is imparted; communication. *Rare.*

> It beckons you to go away with it,
> As if it some *impartment* did desire
> To you alone. *Shak.*

im-pass'a-bil'i-ty (ĭm-păs'a-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being impassable, or an instance of it.

im-pass'a-ble (ĭm-păs'a-b'l), *a.* [Cf. UNPASSABLE.] Incapable of being passed: **a** Not admitting a passage, that cannot be traveled or crossed; as, an *impassable* road or mountain. **b** That cannot pass. *Obs.* **c** Incapable of being enacted or of being put in circulation. *Rare.* — **im-pass'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **im-pass'a-bly,** *adv.*

‖ **im'passe'** (ăn'păs'; *E.* ĭm-păs'), *n.*; *pl.* IMPASSES (ăn'-păs'; ĭm-păs'ĕz; -ĭz). [F.] An impassable road or way; a blind alley; a cul-de-sac; fig., a position or predicament affording no escape.

im-pas'si-bil'i-ty (ĭm-păs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [F. *impassibilité*, L. *impassibilitas.*] Quality or state of being impassible.

im-pas'si-ble (ĭm-păs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *impassible*, L. *impassibilis*; *im-* not + *passibilis* passible. See PASSIBLE.] **1.** Incapable of suffering; inaccessible to pain or harm.

> Secure of death, I should contemn thy dart
> Though naked, and *impassible* depart *Dryden.*

2. Not to be moved or touched; unfeeling; impassive; apathetic; insensible. "*Impassible* to the critic." *Scott.*
3. Unendurable. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — IMPASSIBLE, IMPASSIVE are often used without distinction. But IMPASSIBLE more frequently suggests incapability of injury, feeling, or emotion; IMPASSIVE, in modern usage, emphasizes rather the state or condition of one who feels or shows no emotion, without necessary implication of insusceptibility; as, "What steel, what gold or diamond, more *impassible* is found?" (*Cowley*); "Our chief . . . had this of the godlike in him, that he was *impassible* before victory, before danger, before defeat. He was always cold, calm, resolute, like fate" (*Thackeray*); "He [the butler] may be ever so unwell in mind or body, and he must go through his service, . . . be profoundly attentive, and yet look utterly *impassive*" (*id.*). See PASSIVE.
— **im-pas'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **im-pas'si-bly,** *adv.*

im-pas'sion (ĭm-păsh'ŭn), *v. t.*; IM-PAS'SIONED (-ŭnd); IM-PAS'SION-ING. [*im-* in + *passion:* cf. It. *impassionare.* Cf. IMPASSIONATE, *v.*] To fill, move, or affect strongly, with passion; to arouse the passions or feelings of.

im-pas'sion-ate (-āt), *a.* [Cf. It. *impassionato*, p. p.] Impassioned. *Rare.*

im-pas'sion-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'-ĭng). To arouse the passions of. — *v. i.* To be or become impassioned.

im-pas'sion-ate (-ăt), *a.* [*im-* not + *passionate.*] Without passion or feeling; dispassionate. *Rare.*

im-pas'sioned (-ŭnd), *p. a.* Actuated or characterized by, or filled with, passion or zeal; showing warmth of feeling, ardent; as, an *impassioned* oration.
Syn. — See PASSIONATE.

im-pas'sive (ĭm-păs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Devoid of passion, or receptivity to impression; specif.: **a** Insusceptible of pain or suffering; impassible. **b** Insusceptible of feeling; insensible; inanimate; unconscious. **c** Insusceptible of injury; invulnerable. **d** Insusceptible or destitute of emotion; unimpressionable; apathetic; calm; serene.
2. Unendurable. *Rare.*
Syn. — See IMPASSIBLE, PASSIVE.
— **im-pas'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **im-pas'sive-ness,** *n.*

im'pas-siv'i-ty (ĭm'pă-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being impassive.

im'pas-ta'tion (ĭm'păs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *impastation.* See IMPASTE.] Act of making into paste; that which is formed into a paste or mixture; specif., a combination of different substances by means of cements.

im-paste' (ĭm-pāst'), *v. t.*; IM-PAST'ED (-pās'tĕd); IM-PAST'-ING (-pās'tĭng). [It. *impastare.* See IN- in; PASTE.] **1.** To inclose in or as in a paste.
2. To make into paste; to concrete. *Shak.*
3. To lay on or spread thickly; — said specif. of color or decorations, as in oil or china painting.

im-pas'to (ĭm-pās'tō), *n.* [It. See IMPASTE.] *Paint.* The surface of a painting; the layer of pigment as laid on the canvas or panel; hence, the handling or manner of painting peculiar to an artist.

im-pa'tience (ĭm-pā'shĕns), *n.* [ME. *impacience*, F. *impatience*, fr. L. *impatientia.*] State or quality of being impatient; specif.: **a** Want of endurance of pain, suffering, opposition, or delay; chafing of spirit; as, *impatience* of restraint or of hypocrisy. **b** Restless or eager desire or longing; as, *impatience* to set out; to wait with *impatience*; — sometimes with *of*; as, *impatience* of reward, that is, impatient desire of reward.

Im-pa'ti-ens (-shĭ-ĕnz), *n.* [L., impatient.] *Bot.* A genus of annual plants typifying the family Balsaminaceæ, having very irregular flowers with four sepals, one of which is spurred or saccate, and two petals. The capsule has five elastic valves, which burst with great force when ripe. *I. balsamina* is the common garden balsam. The numerous species are widely distributed in both hemispheres. Also *[L. c.]*, a plant of this genus. See BALSAM, JEWELWEED.

im-pa'tient (-shĕnt), *a.* [ME. *impacient*, F. *impatient*, fr. L. *impatiens*; *im-* not + *patiens* patient. See PATIENT.] **1.** Not patient; restless, because of pain, delay, or opposition; uneasy; irritable; fretful; as, he was in an *im-*

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perfect; imperial; imperium (L., empire); impersonal; imported; importer; imprimatur (L., let it be printed); imprint IMP. *Abbr.* Improvement; — used on stock-ticker tape.
im-pa'ca-ble (ĭm-pā'ka-b'l), *a.* [L. *im-* not + *pacare* to quiet.] Not to be appeased; implacable. — **im-pa'ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **im-pa'ca-bly,** *adv.* *All Obs.*
impache. † IMPEACH.
impacience. † IMPATIENCE.
im-pack', *v. t.* To pack in or up; to press together. *Rare.* — **im-pack'ment,** *n. Rare.*
im-pact', *a.* Impacted. *Obs.*
im-pact'ment, *n.* Impaction. *R.*
impact theory. *Astron.* Croll's theory of the origin (by collision or impact) of the supposed nebulous mass from which the planetary system has developed.
im-pa'ges (ĭm-pā'jēz), *n. pl.* [L.] *Arch.* The rails of a door.
im-pail', † IMPALE. [pict. *R.*
im-paint', *v. t.* To paint; depict. *R.*
im-pair'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
im-paird'. Impaired. *Ref. Sp.*
im-pair'er, *n.* One that impairs.
im-pal'ace (ĭm-păl'ĭs), *v. t.* To put or place in a palace. *Rare.*
im-pal'at-a-ble, *a.* Unpalatable *Obs.*
im-pall', *v. t.* To envelop in or as in a pall. *Rare.*
im-pal'la (ĭm-păl'a), *n.* The pallah.
im-pal'lid, *v. t.* To make pallid; to blanch. *Obs.* [PABLE.]
im-pal'pa-bly, *adv.* of IMPALPABLE.
im-pal'sy (ĭm-pôl'zĭ), *v. t.* To palsy; paralyze. *Rare.*
im-pal'u-dism (-păl'ū-dĭz'm), *n.* [*im-* in + *paludism.*] *Med.* Paludism. [panate *Obs.*]
im-pane', *v. t.* *Eccl.* To impanate. [PANE.]
im-pan'el-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
im'pan-tou'fled, *a.* [F. *empantoufle.*] Wearing pantofles. *Obs.*
im-pa'pase, *v. t* [*im-* in + L. *papa* (see POPE).] To make pope. *Obs.*
im-paq'uet, *v. t.* [F. *empaqueter.*] To put in a packet. *Obs.*
im'par (ĭm'pär), *a.* [L., unequal; *im-* not + *par* equal.] 1. Odd; having no fellow; azygous. *Obs. or Anat.* 2. Unequal. *Obs.* [lected. *Obs.*]
im-par'al-leled, *a.* Unparalleled.
im-par'a-sit'ic, *a.* *Zool.* Not parasitic. *Obs.*
im-par'don-a-ble, *a.* [Cf. F. *impardonnable.*] Unpardonable; that does not pardon. *Obs.* — **im-par'don-a-bly,** *adv.* *Obs*
im-pare', † IMPAIR, IMPAR.
imparfit. † IMPERFECT.
‖ **im'pa-ri Mar'te.** [L.] With unequal conflict or advantage; on unequal terms.
im-par'i-pin'nate (ĭm-păr'ĭ-pĭn'āt), *a.* [L. *impar* unequal + E. *pinnate.*] *Bot.* Odd-pinnate.
im-parl', *v. t.* To speak of; discuss. *Obs.*
im-part'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *R.*
im-part'ance (ĭm-par'tăns), *n.* Impartation. *Rare.*
im-par'te-ner, *n.* An imparter of information; — used by Puttenham for *anacœnosis. Obs.*
im-part'er, *n.* One that imparts.
im-par'tial-ism, *n.* See -ISM.
im-par'tial-ist, *n.* See -IST.
im-par'tial-ly, *adv.* of IMPARTIAL. See -LY.
im-par'tial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-part'i-bly, *adv.* of IMPARTIBLE. See -LY.
im'par-tic'i-pa-ble (ĭm'pär-tĭs'ĭ-pa-b'l), *a.* Not participable.
im-par'tite, *a.* Not parted. *R.*
impasche, impashe. † IMPEACH.
im-pas'sion-a-ble (ĭm-păsh'ŭn-a-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
im-pas'sion-ate-ly, *adv* of IMPASSIONATE. See -LY.
im-pas'sioned-ly, *adv.* of IMPASSIONED. [-NESS.
im-pas'sioned-ness, *n.* See
im-pas'sion-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
im-pas'siv. Impassive. *R. Sp.*
im-pas'ture, *v. t.* To place in, or make into, pasture *Obs.*
im-pat'i-ble, *a* [L. *impatibilis.*] Impassible *Obs.*
im-pa'tien-cy (ĭm-pā'shĕn-sĭ), *n.* Impatience. *Now Rare.*
im-pa'tient, *v. t.* To await impatiently; to make impatient. *Obs. or R.*

patient mood; she is of an *impatient* disposition; not bearing with composure; intolerant; as, impetuous men are commonly *impatient* of restraint.

The *impatient* man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him. *Addison.*

Dryden was poor and *impatient* of poverty. *Macaulay.*

2. Prompted by, or indicating, impatience, as, *impatient* speeches or replies; *impatient* restlessness.

3. Restlessly or eagerly desirous; anxious; as, he is *impatient* to see the place, hence, marked by, or attended with, intolerance of delay; as, *impatient* hours.

4. Not to be borne; unendurable. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

Syn. — Restless, uneasy, eager, precipitate, hasty, intolerant; irascible, fretful, peevish, petulant, testy, choleric. — IMPATIENT, IRRITABLE. One is IMPATIENT who does not bear with composure discomfort, delay, or opposition; one is IRRITABLE (see IRRITATE) who is easily fretted or exasperated, esp. by trifling or petty annoyances; as, "So tedious is this day as is the night before some festival to an *impatient* child that hath new robes" (*Shak.*); "Cease your contention, which has been too long; I grow *impatient*, and the tea 's too strong" (*Pope*); "Country practitioners used to be an *irritable* species, susceptible on the point of honor" (*G. Eliot*), "This fierce old Gardiner, — his big baldness, that *irritable* forelock which he rubs" (*Tennyson*). See IRASCIBLE, PEEVISH.

im-pa'tient (ĭm-pā'shĕnt), *n.* One who is impatient.

im-pav'id (ĭm-păv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *impavidus.* See IN- not; PAVID.] Fearless. *Rare.* — **im-pav'id-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

im-pawn' (ĭm-pôn'), *v. t.*; -PAWNED' (-pônd'); -PAWN'ING. [*im-* + *pawn*: cf. EMPAWN.] To put in pawn; to pledge.

im-pay'a-ble (ĭm-pā'ă-b'l), *a.* [F *impayable* invaluable, in OF. also not payable, perh. also implacable. See PAYABLE.] **1.** Implacable. *Obs.*

2. Not payable; that cannot be paid or discharged.

3. (*F. pron.* ăN'pĕ'yà'bl'). Priceless; invaluable; inestimable. *A Gallicism.* *Scott.*

im-peach' (ĭm-pēch'), *v. t*; IM-PEACHED' (-pēcht'); IM-PEACH'ING. [OF. *empeechier* to prevent, hinder, bar, F. *empêcher*, L. *impedicare* to entangle; *im-* in + *pedica* fetter, fr. *pes, pedis*, foot. See FOOT; cf. IMPEDE.] **1.** To hinder; impede; prevent; harm; impair. *Obs.*

A defluxion on my throat *impeached* my utterance. *Howell.*

2. To bring an accusation against, as of misdoing or impropriety; with *of* or *with*. Specif., to charge with a crime or misdemeanor; to accuse; esp., to charge (a public officer), before a competent tribunal, with misbehavior in office; to cite before a tribunal for official misconduct; to arraign; as, to *impeach* a judge. See IMPEACHMENT.

3. Hence, to accuse or give incriminating evidence against (accomplices or associates); to peach upon.

4. To impute some fault or defect to, as bias, invalidity, etc.; to bring or throw discredit on; to call in question; to challenge; as, to *impeach* one's motives or conduct; specif., to challenge or discredit the credibility of, as of a witness (by showing that he has made statements out of court contradictory to what he swears at the trial, or by showing that his reputation for veracity is bad, etc.); to challenge the validity of, as of commercial paper.

And doth *impeach* the freedom of the state. *Shak.*

Syn. — Accuse, arraign, censure, criminate, indict; impair, disparage, discredit. See CHARGE.

im-peach'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *empêchement* hindrance.] Act of impeaching, or state of being impeached; as: **a** Hindrance; impediment; obstruction. *Obs.* *Shak.* **b** Injury; harm; damage. *Obs.* **c** Accusation. *Obs.*, except in the phrase "the soft impeachment," and *Law*: (1) In the phrase **without impeachment of waste**, which is a clause often included in deeds or leases of real estate by which a tenant for life or one holding a less estate is exempted from suit or procedure for waste committed by him. (2) A calling to account for some high crime or offense before a competent tribunal; arraignment, esp. of a public officer for misconduct while in office. In England it is the privilege or right of the House of Commons to impeach, and the right of the House of Lords to try and determine impeachment; but, owing to the adoption of the principle of parliamentary responsibility of ministers, impeachments have become practically obsolete. In the United States, however, impeachment has been established by the Federal Constitution and by the constitutions of most of the States. It is the right of the House of Representatives to impeach; and of the Senate to try and determine impeachments (*U. S. Const.* Art. I. sec. 2; Art. II. sec. 4). Similarly, in most of the States the lower house impeaches, and the Senate, or upper house, tries the impeachment. **d** A calling in question or discrediting as to purity of motives, rectitude of conduct, credibility, etc.; dishonor, challenge; reproach; as, an *impeachment* of a witness.

im-pearl' (ĭm-pûrl'), *v. t.*; IM-PEARLED' (-pûrld'); IM-PEARL'ING. [*im-* + *pearl*: cf. F. *emperler*.] To form into, or into the likeness of, pearls; to form of pearls; to adorn with or as with pearls. *Poetic.*

Dewdrops which the sun
Impearls on every leaf and every flower. *Milton.*
With morning dews *impearled*. *Mrs. Browning.*

im-pec'ca-bil'i-ty (ĭm-pĕk'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *impeccabilité*.] Quality of being impeccable; exemption from sin, error, or offense.

Infallibility and *impeccability* are two of his attributes. *Pope.*

im-pec'ca-ble (ĭm-pĕk'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *impeccabilis*; *im-* not + *peccare* to err, sin: cf. F. *impeccable*.] Not liable to sin; exempt from possibility of doing wrong; of things, free from fault or error. — *n.* One who is impeccable.

God is infallible, *impeccable*, and absolutely perfect. *P. Skelton*

Syn. — IMPECCABLE, FAULTLESS are often used with little distinction. But IMPECCABLE, in modern usage, more frequently suggests something with which no fault can be found, or which is irreproachably correct; FAULTLESS emphasizes rather the actual freedom from defect or blemish, sometimes with the implication of insipidity or tediousness; as, "The only *impeccable* writers are those that never wrote" (*Hazlitt*); "Whoever thinks a *faultless* piece to see, thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be" (*Pope*); *impeccable* evening dress, to play a *faultless* game; cf. "faultily *faultless*, icily regular, splendidly null" (*Tennyson*). See FAULT.

im-pec'cant (ĭm-pĕk'ănt), *a.* Sinless, inerrant. — **im-pec'can-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.*

im'pe-cu'ni-a-ry (ĭm'pē-kū'nĭ-ă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Impecunious.

2. Not concerned with money, not pecuniary.

im'pe-cu'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *im-* not + *pecunia* money: cf. F. *impécunieux*.] Not having money; habitually without money; poor. — **im'pe-cu'ni-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-ped'ance (ĭm-pēd'ăns), *n.* [*impede* + *-ance*.] *Elec.* The apparent resistance in an electric circuit to the flow of an alternating current, analogous to the actual electrical resistance to a direct current, being the ratio of electromotive force to the current. It is equal to $\sqrt{R^2+X^2}$, where R = ohmic resistance, X = reactance. For an inductive circuit, $X = 2\pi fL$, where f = frequency and L = self-inductance; for a circuit with capacity $X = 1 \div 2\pi fC$, where C = capacity.

impedance ratio. *Elec.* The ratio of the voltage consumed by the internal impedance of alternating-current apparatus at full-load current to its rated full-load voltage.

im-pede' (ĭm-pēd'), *v. t.*; IM-PED'ED (-pēd'ĕd); IM-PED'ING (-pēd'ĭng). [L. *impedire*, lit., to entangle the feet; *im-* in + *pes, pedis*, foot. See FOOT; cf. IMPEACH.] To stop in progress; to obstruct; hinder; as, to *impede* the advance of troops.

Whatever hinders or *impedes*
The action of the nobler will. *Longfellow.*

im-pe'di-ent (ĭm-pē'dĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *impediens, -entis*, p. pr. of *impedire* to impede.] Impeding or hindering; obstructive. — *n.* An impedient agent.

im-ped'i-ment (ĭm-pĕd'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *impedimentum*.] **1.** State of being impeded; obstruction; that which impedes or hinders; an obstruction.

Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we marched on without *impediment*. *Shak.*

2. *Law.* A cause or fact which prevents the formation of a valid marriage, usually called a **diriment impediment**. It is specif. called: **a** an **absolute impediment** when it prevents the person subject to it from marrying at all; a **relative impediment** when it only forbids marriage with reference to certain persons or facts. Certain prohibitions which subject to a punishment without preventing a valid marriage are sometimes called **prohibitive impediments.**

3. That which obstructs bodily functions or health; a defect; malady. *Obs.*, exc. of organic obstructions to speech.

4. Baggage; impedimenta; — usually *pl.*

5. *Astrol.* State of being impedited.

Syn. — Hindrance, obstruction, obstacle, encumbrance. See DIFFICULTY.

im-ped'i-men'ta (-mĕn'tă), *n. pl.* [L. See IMPEDIMENT, IMPEDE.] **1.** Things which impede or hinder progress; encumbrances; baggage; specif., *Mil.*, the supply trains which accompany an army.

2. *Law.* Impediments to marriage, usually called **impedimenta dirimentia.**

im-ped'i-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of the nature of an impediment; hindering; obstructive; impeditive.

Things so *impedimental* to success *G. H. Lewes*

im-ped'i-tive (ĭm-pĕd'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to impede; hindering or of the nature of a hindrance; obstructive. "Cumbersome, and *impeditive* of motion." *Bp. Hall.*

im-pel' (ĭm-pĕl'), *v. t.*; IM-PELLED' (-pĕld'); IM-PEL'LING. [L. *impellere*; *im-* in + *pellere, pulsum*, to drive. See PULSE a beat; cf. IMPULSE.] To drive or urge forward or on; to incite to action; as, to *impel* one to resist; to *impel* one to speak; to impart motion to; to give an impulse to; to propel; drive; as, an *impelling* force; to force; constrain; as, the premises *impel* us to the conclusion.

The surge *impelled* me on a craggy coast. *Pope.*

Syn. — Instigate, incite, induce, influence, force, drive, urge, actuate. See COMPEL, MOVE.

im-pel'lent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *impellens*, p. pr. of *impellere*.] Impelling. — *n.* An impelling agent, force, etc.

im-pend' (ĭm-pĕnd'), *v. i.*; IM-PEND'ED; IM-PEND'ING. [L. *impendēre*; *im-* in + *pendēre* to hang. See PENDANT.] To hang or be suspended (over); to threaten from near at hand; to menace; to be imminent. See IMMINENT.

Destruction sure o'er all your heads *impends*. *Pope*

im-pend', *v. t.* To hang over; threaten imminently. *Rare.*

im-pend'ence (ĭm-pĕn'dĕns), **im-pend'en-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of impending; also, that which impends; imminence. "*Impendence* of volcanic cloud." *Ruskin.*

im-pend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *impendens*, p. pr. of *impendēre*.] Impending; threatening. *Rare.*

Impendent horrors, threatening hideous fall. *Milton.*

im-pend'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of IMPEND.

Syn. — Menacing, threatening. See IMMINENT.

im-pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty (ĭm-pĕn'ē-trā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *impénétrabilité*.] Quality or state of being impenetrable; specif.: **a** Incapability of being penetrated, pierced, or entered. **b** Inscrutability; unfathomableness. **c** Insusceptibility of intellectual or emotional impression; obtuseness; stupidity; coldness. **d** *Physics.* That property in virtue of which two portions of matter cannot at the same time occupy the same portion of space.

im-pen'e-tra-ble (ĭm-pĕn'ē-trā-b'l), *a.* [L. *impenetrabilis*, *im-* not + *penetrabilis* penetrable: cf. F. *impénétrable*.] **1.** Incapable of being penetrated, or pierced; not admitting the passage of other bodies; not to be entered; impervious; as, an *impenetrable* shield.

2. Incapable of being penetrated, or comprehended; inscrutable; unfathomable; as, an *impenetrable* mystery.

3. Inaccessible, as to knowledge, reason, sympathy, etc.; unimpressible; not to be moved by arguments or motives; as, an *impenetrable* mind, or heart.

They will be credulous in all affairs of life, but *impenetrable* by a sermon of the gospel. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. *Physics* Having the property of impenetrability.

im-pen'e-trate (-trāt), *v. t.* [*im-* in + *penetrate*.] To penetrate thoroughly. — **im-pen'e-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.*

im-pen'i-tence (ĭm-pĕn'ĭ-tĕns), **im-pen'i-ten-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *impaenitentia*: cf. F. *impénitence*.] Fact, quality, or condition of being impenitent; failure or refusal to repent; hardness of heart.

im-pen'i-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *impaenitens*; *im-* not + *paenitens* penitent: cf. F. *impénitent*. See PENITENT.] Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite.

im-pen'i-tent, *n.* One who is not penitent.

im-pen'nate (ĭm-pĕn'āt), *a.* [*im-* not + *pennate*.] *Zoöl.* Having rudimentary wings, as the penguins. — *n.* A bird having such wings; specif., a penguin.

im'per-ate (ĭm'pĕr-āt), *a.* [L. *imperatus*, p. p. of *imperare* to command.] Commanded; directed; specif., *Philos.*, designating an act proceeding from the will or pertaining to a virtue extrinsically; — contrasted with *elicit*. *Obs.*

im-per'a-ti'val (ĭm-pĕr'ă-tī'văl; ĭm-pĕr'ă-tĭv-ăl; 277), *a.* *Gram.* Of or pertaining to the imperative mood.

im-per'a-tive (ĭm-pĕr'ă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *imperativus*, fr. *imperare* to command: cf. F. *impératif*. See EMPEROR.] **1.** *Gram.* Expressive of command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation, as, the *imperative* mood.

2. Expressive of, or of the nature of, command; directive; commanding; authoritative; as, *imperative* orders.

Words prima facie *imperative* [in law] (e. g., "shall") may from the context be shown to be used in a permissive or directory sense — as if they meant "may" or "shall be lawful" — and vice versa. *Erskine's Principles.*

3. Not to be avoided or evaded; urgent; obligatory; binding; compulsory; as, an *imperative* duty or work.

Syn. — Commanding, authoritative, dictatorial, dogmatic, positive, overbearing, domineering, arrogant. — IMPERATIVE, PEREMPTORY, IMPERIOUS. That is IMPERATIVE which is expressive of command; that is PEREMPTORY which is curt, positive, or dictatorial, esp. in command; IMPERIOUS emphasizes the idea of arrogance or overbearingness; as, "We are accustomed to speak of conscience as a voice, . . . a voice *imperative* and constraining" (*J. H. Newman*); "'Go back!' cried the old man, with an *imperative* jerk of the head toward her" (*Mary Wilkins*); "A brave man is never so *peremptory* as when he fears he is afraid" (*Coleridge*); "The gardener *peremptorily* forbade all experiments" (*Miss Edgeworth*); "this ancient despot — this *imperious* old Louis XIV. in a black front and a cap and ribbon" (*Thackeray*); "Raising himself and pointing with an *imperious* finger into the black night, . . . he uttered the single command" (*Stevenson*). See DICTATORIAL, MASTERFUL, DESPOTIC, ARROGANT.

im-per'a-tive (ĭm-pĕr'ă-tĭv), *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The imperative mood; also, a verb or verbal form denoting it.

2. Something, as an act, speech, or condition, which is imperative; a command.

One is glad when an *imperative* leaves him no option. *Emerson.*

im'pe-ra'tor (ĭm'pē-rā'tôr), *n.* [L. See EMPEROR.] Commander; leader; emperor; — orig. an appellation of honor by which Roman soldiers saluted their general after an important victory. Subsequently the title was conferred, as a recognition of great military achievements, by the senate, whence it carried with it some special privileges. After the downfall of the republic it was assumed by Augustus and his successors, and came to have the meaning now attached to the word *emperor* (which see).

im-per'a-to'ri-al (ĭm-pĕr'ă-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *imperatorius*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or befitting, an imperator, or emperor; imperial. "*Imperatorial* laurels." *C. Merivale.*

2. Commanding; imperative; authoritative. *Obs.*

im-per'a-to'rin (-rĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A tasteless white crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, occurring in the masterwort (*Imperatoria ostruthium*) and in species of *Peucedanum*.

im'per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (ĭm'pĕr-sĕp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being imperceptible.

im'per-cep'ti-ble (-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *imperceptible*. See PERCEPTIBLE.] Not perceptible; specif.: **a** Not capable of affecting a sense or the senses; not subject to sense perception; as, color is *imperceptible* to the touch. **b** Not capable of being mentally perceived or discriminated; as, *imperceptible* distinctions. **c** Hence, extremely slight, gradual, or subtle; as, *imperceptible* changes or gradations. — **im'per-cep'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im'per-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*

im'per-cep'ti-ble, *n.* Something that is imperceptible.

im'per-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Want of perception.

im'per-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Not perceptive; unperceiving; without, or wanting in, perception.

The *imperceptive* part of the soul. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Imperceptible. *Rare.*

im'per-cip'i-ent (-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* Not perceiving; imperceptive. — *n.* An impercipient person. — **im'per-cip'i-ence** (-ĕns), *n.*

Im-pa'ti-en-ta'ce-æ (ĭm-pā'shĭ-ĕn-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See IMPATIENS.] *Bot.* Syn. of BALSAMINACEÆ. — **im-pa'ti-en-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* [TIENT.

im-pa'tient-ly, *adv.* of IMPATIENT.

im-pa'tient-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

im-pa'tron, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *impatroner, empatroner*.] To impatronize. *Obs.*

im-pat'ron-age, *v. t.* To dedicate for patronage. *Obs.*

im-pat'ron-ize, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *impatroniser*. See IN- in; PATRON.] To make lord or master, as by giving possession; also, to take control or possession of (a seigniory). *Obs. or R.* — **im-pat'ron-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs. or R.*

im-pave', *v. t.* To pave in. *R.*

impe. † IMP. [*Rare.*]

im-peach', *n.* = IMPEACHMENT.

im-peach'a-bil'i-ty (ĭm-pēch'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being impeachable. [-ABLE.

im-peach'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* See IMPEACH'ER, *n.* One who impeaches. [*Sp.*

im-peacht'. Impeached. [*Sp.*

im-pec'ca-bly, *adv.* of IMPECCABLE. [*Obs.*

im-pec'cance, *n.* Impeccancy.

impeche, impechement. † IMPEACH, -MENT. [pectinate.

im-pec'ti-nate, *a.* *Zool.* Not

imped (ĭmpt; ĭm'pĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of IMP. [ING COIL.

impedance coil. *Elec.* = CHOKE.

im-pede', *n.* Impediment. *Obs.*

im-ped'er (ĭm-pēd'ẽr), *n.* One that impedes.

im-ped'i-ble (ĭm-pĕd'ĭ-b'l; ĭm-pēd'-), *a.* Capable of being impeded. *Obs.* — **im-ped'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* *Obs.* [*Obs.*

im-ped'i-ment, *v. t.* To impede. [*Rare.*

im-ped'i-men'ta-ry (ĭm-pĕd'ĭ-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *a.* Impedimental.

im-ped'ing (ĭm-pēd'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of IMPEDE. — **im-ped'ing-ly**, *adv.*

im'pe-dite, *a.* [L. *impeditus*, p. p. See IMPEDE.] Impeded; also, *Astrol.*, impedited. *Obs.*

im'pe-dite, *v. t.* **a** To impede. *Obs.* **b** Specif., *Astrol.*, to hinder or prevent the influence of; — only in the passive. *Obs. or R.*

im'pe-di'tion (ĭm'pē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *impeditio*.] Hindering; hindrance. *Obs.* [vish. *Rare.*

im-pee'vish, *v. t.* To make peevish. *Rare.*

impeire, impere. † IMPAIR.

im-peld'. Impelled. *Ref. Sp.*

im-pel'ler, *n.* One that impels.

im-pen', *v. t.* To furnish with pens or feathers. *Obs.*

im-pen', *v. t.* To pen in. *Obs.*

im-pend', *v. t.* [L. *impendēre*; *im-* in + *pendēre* to weigh out, pay.] To pay; expend. *Obs.*

im-pen'di-ous, *a.* [L. *impendiosus*.] Extravagant. *Obs.* — **im-pen'di-ous-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

im-pen'e-tra-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [PENETRABLE.

im-pen'e-tra-bly, *adv.* of IMPENETRABLE.

im-pen'e-tra-tive, *a.* [*im-* not + *penetrative*.] Lacking in penetration. *Rare.* [TIENT.

im-pen'i-tent-ly, *adv.* of IMPEN-

im-pen'i-tent-ness, *n.* See -NESS

im-pen'i-ti-ble, *a.* [*im-* not + *paenitere* to repent + *-ible*.] Incapable of repenting. *Obs.* — **im-pen'i-ti-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

Im-pen'nes (ĭm-pĕn'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *im-* not + *penna* feather.] *Zool.* The Sphenisciformes.

im-pen'nous (-ŭs), **im-pen'nu-ous** (-ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *im-* not + *penna* wing.] Impennate. *Obs.*

im-pense'ly, **im-pen'sive-ly**, *adv.* [L. *impense*.] Exceedingly; greatly. *Obs.* [fined. *Obs.*

im-pent', *v.* Pen in; confine. [See EMPEOPLE.] To people. *R.*

im-peo'ple (ĭm-pē'p'l), *v. t.*

imper. *Abbr.* Imperative.

im'per-ance, *n.* Quality of being imperant, or commanding. *Obs.*

im'per-ant, *a.* [L. *imperans*, p. pr. of *imperare* to command.] Commanding. *Obs.*

im'per-ate, *v. t.* [See IMPERATE, a.] To command; to govern. *Obs.*

im'per-a'tion (ĭm'pĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of commanding. *Rare.*

im-per'a-tiv. Imperative. *Ref. Sp.* [PERATIVE.

im-per'a-tive-ly, *adv.* of IMPERATIVE.

im-per'a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

im-per'a-to'ri-a (ĭm-pĕr'ă-tō'rĭ-ă) [NL. See IMPERATORIAL.] *Bot.* A small genus of European apiaceous plants, scarcely distinguished from *Peucedanum*. *I. ostruthium* is the masterwort. [PERATORIAL.

im-per'a-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of IMPERATORIAL. [torial *Obs.*

im-per'a-to'ri-an, *a.* Imperatorial *Obs.*

im-per'a-to'ri-ous, *a.* Imperatorial. [SHIP.

im-per'a-to-ry (ĭm-pĕr'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Imperatorial *Obs.*

im-per'a-trice, *n.* [F. *impératrice*.] Empress. *Obs.*

im'per-a'trix (ĭm'pĕr-ā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] Empress.

imperceable † IMPERCEABLE.

im'per-ceiv'a-ble (ĭm'pĕr-sēv'-ă-b'l), *a.* Imperceptible. — **-ceiv'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.* *All R.* [perceived. *R.*

im'per-ceived' (-sēvd'), *a.* Unperceiving. *Obs.* [-NESS.

im'per-ceiv'er-ant, *a* Unperceiving. *Obs.* [See

im'per-cep'tive-ness, *n.*

im-per-cep-tiv'i-ty (ĭm'pĕr-sĕp-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Imperceptive quality or state.

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im-per'fect (ĭm-pûr'fĭkt), *a.* [L. *imperfectus; im-* not + *perfectus* perfect: cf. F. *imparfait*, whence ME. *imparfit*. See PERFECT.] **1.** Falling short of perfection; not perfect in form, development, function, etc.; not complete in parts or attributes; not satisfying the standard; not conformed to the ideal; defective; inadequate; incomplete.

Why, then, your other senses grow *imperfect*. *Shak.*

Then say not man 's *imperfect*, Heaven in fault;
Say, rather, man 's as perfect as he ought. *Pope.*

2. Vicious; evil. *Obs.*

3. *Music.* **a** Twofold in time value; — applied to notes, "modes," etc. See MENSURABLE MUSIC. **b** See MODE, 1. **c** = DIMINISHED.

4. *Law* Not enforceable; having no sanction; as, an *imperfect* obligation; an *imperfect* law.

imperfect arch, an arch of less than a semicircle; skew arch. — **i. assemblage**, *Math.*, an assemblage that does not coincide with its first derived assemblage or does not include it. — **i. cadence.** See under CADENCE, 3 **a.** — **i. chord** *or* **triad.** See under TRIAD, 2. — **i. consonances**, *Music*, the major and minor thirds and sixths, whose ratios are less simple than those of the fifth and fourth. — **i. diphthong**, *Phon.*, a half diphthong. — **i. flower**, *Bot.*, a diclinous flower. — **i. fourchette**, *Card Playing*, the card next in value above, together with that next but one below, the card led, as a ten and seven when a nine is led. — **i. frame.** See under PERFECT FRAME. — **i. fungi**, *Bot.* See FUNGI IMPERFECTI. — **i. metamorphosis**, *Zoöl.*, incomplete metamorphosis. See METAMORPHOSIS. — **i. number**, *Math.*, a number either greater or less than the sum of its several divisors; in the former case, it is called also a **defective number**; in the latter, an **abundant number.** — **i. power**, *Math.*, a power that is not the indicated power of a rational number; a number which cannot be produced by taking any whole number or vulgar fraction, as a factor, the number of times indicated by the power; thus, 9 is a perfect square, but an *imperfect* cube. *Obs.* — **i. syllogism**, *Logic.* = DEFECTIVE SYLLOGISM. — **i. tense**, *Gram.*, a tense expressing an action or state as incomplete or in continuance at the time denoted; commonly, an incomplete past action, as in, I *was choosing*; and hence properly distinguished from the simple preterit, as in, I *chose*. — **i. usufruct.** See USUFRUCT.

im-per'fect, *n.* *Gram.* The imperfect tense, or a verb or verbal form denoting it.

im'per-fec'ti-ble (ĭm'pĕr-fĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being made perfect. — **im'per-fec'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im'per-fec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *imperfectio*. See IMPERFECT, *a.*] **1.** Quality or state of being imperfect; want of perfection; incompleteness; deficiency; fault; blemish.

Sent to my account
With all my *imperfections* on my head. *Shak.*

2. *Music.* Act of making a note imperfect; state of its being imperfect. See MENSURABLE MUSIC.

Syn. — Defect, deficiency, incompleteness, fault, failing, weakness, frailty, foible, blemish, flaw, vice

im'per-fec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Imperfect. *Obs.*

2. *Gram.* Expressing action as incomplete, as continuing or as reiterated; — designating an aspect or form of the verb, esp. in Slavonic languages. Opposed to *perfective*.

Im-per'fo-ra'ta (ĭm-pûr'fō-rā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See IMPERFORATE.] *Zoöl.* A division of Foraminifera, including those in which the shell is not porous.

im-per'fo-rate (ĭm-pûr'fō-rāt) } *a.* [L. *im-* not + *perfora-*
im-per'fo-rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd) } *tus*, p. p. See PERFORATE.] **1.** Not perforated; having no opening or aperture.

2. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Imperforata.

3. *Philately.* Without rows of perforations separating the individual stamps; — said of a sheet of stamps. Hence, with the margin entire; — said of a stamp.

im-per'fo-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *imperforation*.] State of being without perforation, or a case of it.

im-pe'ri-al (ĭm-pē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [ME. also *emperial*, OF. *emperial*, *imperial*, F. *impérial*, fr. L. *imperialis*, fr. *imperium* command, sovereignty, empire. See EMPIRE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an empire or an emperor, as, specif., the Roman empire or the Holy Roman Empire.

The *imperial* diadem of Rome. *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to a state as being sovereign and independent and as governing or being supreme over colonies, dependencies, or many parts; — applied esp. in recent times to Great Britain, its Parliament, etc., as distinct from local, colonial, and dependent legislatures, etc.

3. Belonging to, or suitable to, supreme authority, or one who wields it; of the rank of, or befitting, an emperor or supreme ruler; royal; sovereign. "The *imperial* democracy of Athens." *Mitford.* "*Imperial* arts." *Dryden.*

4. Of superior or unusual size or excellence; as, *imperial* paper; *imperial* tea, etc.

5. Designating the weights and measures established by law to be used in the United Kingdom. See BUSHEL, GALLON, etc.

Imperial bee, the figure of a bee used on furniture, lace, etc., of Napoleon I. — **i. blue.** = ROSANILINE BLUE. — **i. Brussels.** See BRUSSELS. — **i. bushel.** See BUSHEL. — **I. Chamber**, the sovereign court of justice of the old German, or Holy Roman, empire. It was established by Maximilian I. in 1495. — **i. city. a** [*cap.*] A city that is or was the seat of empire, as esp. Rome. **b** Under the old German, or Holy Roman, empire, a city which was an immediate vassal of the emperor. — **I. Diet. a** See DIET, 3 **f.** **b** *Japan.* See LEGISLATURE. — **i. dome** *or* **roof**, *Arch.*, a pointed dome or roof, the vertical section of which is an ogee. — **i. drill**, a linen fabric having two threads in the warp and three in the filling. — **i. drink**, a sweetened drink made of water and cream of tartar and flavored with lemons. — **i. eagle**, an eagle (*Aquila heliaca*) of southern Europe and Asia, the adult of which is dark brown with white shoulder patches. See EAGLE, *Illust.* — **i. gallon.** See GALLON. — **i. green**, Paris green, or a mixture of this with zinc white. — **I. Guard**, formerly, in the French army, the guard instituted by Napoleon I. — **imperial masterwort. a** The common masterwort. **b** The black samicle of Europe (*Astrantia major*). — **i. moth**, a very large and handsome American moth (*Basilona imperialis*) whose large rough hairy larva feeds on the hickory and related trees. The moth is yellow with brown bands, and often measures over five inches in extent. — **i. photograph.** See PHOTOGRAPH, *n.* — **i. roof.** See IMPERIAL DOME. — **i. scarlet.** = BIEBRICH SCARLET. — **i. service.** See COVENANTED, 1. — **i. water**, imperial drink. *Obs.* — **i. woodpecker**, a large woodpecker (*Campephilus imperialis*) found in the mountains of northern Mexico. The plumage is black with white markings on the wings and neck, and, in the male, a red crest. The bill is white. It is the largest woodpecker known, the male being about two feet in length. — **i. yellow.** = SAFRANIN. **b** = KING'S YELLOW. — **i. yeomanry.** *Mil.* See YEOMANRY.

im-pe'ri-al (ĭm-pē'rĭ-ăl), *n.* [Cf. F. *impériale*, for senses 6, 7, 8, 9.] **1.** [*cap.*] An adherent of the Holy Roman emperor, or a soldier of his troops; an Imperialist.

2. A person of imperial rank; an emperor or empress. *R.*

3. A gold coin of Russia formerly equivalent to 10 rubles (the ruble having then a higher value), but now worth 15 rubles. See COIN, *Table*.

4. An article of unusual size or excellence; esp.: **a** A size of paper. See PAPER. **b** A certain size (30 in. × 24 in.) or a superior kind of slate for roofs. See SLATE.

5. A silk fabric with gold figures, brought into England from Greece, or the East, in the Middle Ages. *Obs.*

6. A luggage case fitted on, or adapted for being carried, on the top of a coach. *Now Rare.*

7. The top or roof of a coach or carriage, esp. of a diligence.

8. A game at cards similar to piquet, but having a trump; also, any of several scoring combinations of cards in the game.

9. A pointed tuft of hair left on a man's chin and lower lip.

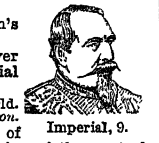

Imperial, 9.

im-pe'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The power or government of an emperor; imperial authority or system.

Roman *imperialism* had divided the world. *C. H. Pearson.*

2. The policy, practice, or advocacy of seeking, or acquiescing in, the extension of the control, dominion, or empire of a nation, as: **a** By the acquirement of new territory or dependencies, esp. when lying outside the nation's natural boundaries, or by the extension of its rule over other races of mankind, as where commerce demands the protection of the flag. Cf. ANTI-IMPERIALISM. **b** By the closer union of more or less independent parts for operations of war, copyright, internal commerce, etc., as in the case of the closer union of the parts of the British Empire advocated by some.

im-pe'ri-al-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *impérialiste*.] One who serves or adheres to an emperor or his party, esp [*cap.*] the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; one who favors imperialism.

im-pe'ri-al-is'tic (ĭm-pē'rĭ-ăl-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to imperialists or imperialism; advocating or favoring imperialism.

im-pe'ri-al-ize (ĭm-pē'rĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make imperial: **a** To join with the side of the emperor. *Obs.* **b** To invest with imperial authority, character, or style; to bring to the form of an empire.

im-pe'ri-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Imperial power or government; empire. *Obs.*

2. An imperial right or privilege. See ROYALTY.

im-per'il (ĭm-pĕr'ĭl), *v. t.*; IM-PER'ILED (-ĭld) or -ILLED; IM-PER'IL-ING or -IL-LING. To bring into peril; to endanger.

im-pe'ri-ous (ĭm-pē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *imperiosus*: cf. F. *impérieux*. See IMPERIAL.] **1.** Befitting an emperor or sovereign; imperial, commanding; ascendant; dominant; lordly; majestic. "A vast and *imperious* mind." *Tillotson.*

2. Arrogant; overbearing; domineering. "This *imperious* man." *Shak.*

His bold, contemptuous, and *imperious* spirit. *Macaulay.*

3. Imperative; urgent; compelling.

Imperious need, which cannot be withstood. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Dictatorial, haughty, domineering, overbearing, lordly, tyrannical, despotic, arrogant; authoritative, commanding; pressing. See IMPERATIVE.

im-per'ish-a-bil'i-ty (ĭm-pĕr'ĭsh-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being imperishable; indestructibility. "The *imperishability* of the universe." *Milman.*

im-per'ish-a-ble (ĭm-pĕr'ĭsh-ă-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + *perishable*: cf. F. *impérissable*.] Not perishable; not subject to decay; indestructible; enduring permanently; as, an *imperishable* monument; *imperishable* renown. — **im-per'ish-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-per'ish-a-bly**, *adv.*

im-pe'ri-um (ĭm-pē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ă). [L. See EMPIRE.] **1.** Supreme power; absolute dominion; empire.

2. *Law.* Right to command; right of jurisdiction which includes the right to employ the force of the state to enforce the laws. It is one of the principal attributes of the executive power. Cf. JURISDICTION, EXTERRITORIALITY, ALIEN.

The right of jurisdiction, *imperium*, is intimately connected with that of dominion; being, like it, exercisable only within the bounds of a given space. . . . Although the dominion and the jurisdiction of a state are both circumscribed by its territory, the two rights are not coextensive, since by the custom of nations, "territory" is, with a view to the exercise of the latter right, artificially extended in some directions and restricted in others. *T. E. Holland.*

im-per'ma-nence (ĭm-pûr'mă-nĕns) } *n.* Quality or state
im-per'ma-nen-cy (-mă-nĕn-sĭ) } of being impermanent; also, something that is impermanent.

im-per'ma-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* Not permanent.

im-per'me-a-bil'i-ty (ĭm-pûr'mē-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *imperméabilité*.] Quality or state of being impermeable.

im-per'me-a-ble (ĭm-pûr'mē-ă-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + *permeable*: cf. F. *imperméable*, L. *impermeabilis*.] Not permeable; not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance; impassable; impervious; as, India rubber is *impermeable* to water and to air. — **im-per'me-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-per'me-a-bly**, *adv.*

im-per'me-a'tor (ĭm-pûr'mē-ā'tĕr), *n.* [L. *im-* in + *permeator* one that passes through.] *Steam Engin.* A kind of automatic lubricator, screwed into the steam pipe or valve chest, for lubricating engine cylinders, the oil being usually forced out by water formed from condensation.

im'per-mis'si-ble (ĭm'pĕr-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not permissible.

im-per'son-al (ĭm-pûr'sŭn-ăl), *a.* [L. *impersonalis*; *im-* not + *personalis* personal: cf. F. *impersonnel*. See PERSONAL.] Not personal; specif.: **a** *Gram.* Not predicated of a personal or determinate subject; denoting the action of an unspecified agent, and hence used either with no subject or an indefinite one, as the English *it*; — applied to certain verbs thus used and occurring only in the 3d person singular; as, Lat., *pluit*, it rains; me *pœnitet*, it repents me; Eng., *it snows, methinks*; and to other verbs so used occasionally; as, Lat., *pugnatur*, there is a fight, it is fought; Eng., *it goes* well. **b** Without personal reference or connection; not belonging to any particular person or persons. **c** Not representing, or existing as, a person; not having personality.

An . . . *impersonal* power, called Fate. *Sir J. Stephen.*

impersonal account, *Bookkeeping*, an account that deals with a thing and not a person, as the cash, expense, or goods accounts. — **i. proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition with an indeterminate subject.

im-per'son-al, *n.* That which wants personality; specif., *Gram.*, an impersonal verb.

im-per'son-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being impersonal; want of personality.

2. An impersonal thing.

im-per'son-al-ize (-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make impersonal. — **im-per'son-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

im-per'son-al-ly (-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* of IMPERSONAL; specif.: **a** As an impersonal verb. **b** Without personal reference or connection; without relation to any particular person.

im-per'son-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To invest with personality; to give or ascribe the qualities of a person to; to personify; typify; exemplify.

2. To assume or act the person or character of; to personate; as, he *impersonated* Macbeth.

Benedict *impersonated* his age. *Milman.*

im-per'son-ate (-ĭt), *a.* Invested with personality; embodied in a person.

im-per'son-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of impersonating, or state of being impersonated; personification; investment with personality; representation in a personal form, or an instance of it; dramatic representation; acting.

im-per'son-a-tive (-pûr'sŭn-ā-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality or power of impersonating; pertaining to, or of the nature of, dramatic representation.

im-per'son-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who impersonates.

im'per-suad'a-ble (ĭm'pĕr-swād'ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf IMPERSUASIBLE.] Not to be persuaded; obstinate; unyielding.

im'per-sua'si-ble (-swā'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + *persuasible*: cf. OF. *impersuasible*.] Impersuadable. — **im'per-sua'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **im'per-sua'si-bly**, *adv.*

im-per'ti-nence (ĭm-pûr'tĭ-nĕns) } *n.*; *pl.* -NENCES
im-per'ti-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ) } (-NENCIES (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *impertinence*. See IMPERTINENT.] **1.** Fact, state, or quality of being impertinent, specif.: **a** Want of relevancy or fitness; irrelevance, unfitness; impropriety.

O, matter and *impertinency* mixed!
Reason in madness! *Shak.*

We should avoid the vexation and *impertinence* of pedants who affect to talk in a language not to be understood. *Swift.*

b Lack of due respect for others in conduct; incivility; insolence.

2. That which is impertinent; a case or instance lacking pertinence; specif.: **a** Something irrelevant or trivial.

Many subtile *impertinences* learned in schools. *Watts.*

b An act or a person that is impertinent or uncivil.

im-per'ti-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *impertinens, -entis*; *im-* not + *pertinens*. See PERTINENT.] **1.** Not pertinent; not belonging or related; esp., not significantly related to the matter in hand; irrelevant; inapplicable; as, to adduce *impertinent* facts in support of a theory.

How *impertinent* that grief was which served no end!
Jer. Taylor.

2. Not suitable or congruous; inappropriate; hence, trifling; foolish; frivolous. *Obs. or R.*

3. Not restrained within due or proper bounds; exceeding, in officiousness, meddlesomeness, or the like, the rules of propriety or good breeding; guilty of, or prone to, rude, unbecoming, or uncivil words or actions; pert; saucy; insolent; as, an *impertinent* coxcomb; an *impertinent* remark.

Syn. — Rude, intrusive, saucy, unmannerly, meddlesome, disrespectful, impudent, insolent. See OFFICIOUS.

im-per'ti-nent, *n.* **1.** An impertinent thing or matter. *Obs.*

2. An impertinent person; one who is presumptuous, meddlesome, or insolent.

im'per-turb'a-bil'i-ty (ĭm'pĕr-tûr'bă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being imperturbable.

im'per-turb'a-ble (-tûr'bă-b'l), *a.* [L. *imperturbabilis*; *im-* not + *perturbare* to disturb: cf. F. *imperturbable*. See PERTURB.] Incapable of being disturbed or disconcerted; calm; serene; as, *imperturbable* gravity.

Syn. — See COOL.

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im'per-cus'sive-ly, *adv.* Without percussion. *Obs.*

im-per'di-ble (ĭm-pûr'dĭ-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + L. *perdere* to destroy.] Not loosable or destructible. — **im-per'di-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **im-per'di-bly**, *adv.* *All Obs.*

impere + IMPAIR.

im'per-ence, im'per-ent. Illit. or vulgar for IMPERTINENCE, -NENT, IMPUDENCE, -DENT.

imperes. + EMPRESS.

imperf. *Abbr.* Imperfect; imperforate.

im-per'fect, *v. t.* To make imperfect. *Obs*

im-per'fect-ed. *a.* Not perfected; imperfect. *Obs.*

im'per-fec'tions, *a.* Full of imperfection. *Obs.*

im-per'fect-ly. *adv.* of IMPERFECT.

im'per-fect-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

im-per'fo-ra-ble (ĭm-pûr'fō-ră-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being perforated.

im'per-form'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being performed. *Rare.*

im-pe'ri-al. + EMPYREAL.

im-pe'ri-a'line (ĭm-pē'rĭ-ă-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{30}O_4N$, from bulbs of *Fritillaria imperialis*.

im-pe'ri-al-is'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of IMPERIALISTIC.

im-pe'ri-al-i'ty (ĭm-pē'rĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz) 1. Imperial power or rank. *Rare.*

2. An imperial person; — used humorously as a title.

im-pe'ri-al-i-za'tion. (ĭm-pē'rĭ-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* Act of imperializing.

im-pe'ri-al-ly, *adv* of IMPERIAL.

im-pe'ri-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS *R.*

im-per'i-ble, *a.* [*im-* + L. *perire* to perish.] Imperishable. *Obs.*

im-per'ild. Imperiled. *Ref Sp*

im-per'il-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

im-pe'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* of IMPERIOUS. See -LY.

im-pe'ri-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

im-per'ish, *v. t.* [See EMPERISH.] To impair; to injure. *Obs.*

im'per-ite, *a.* [L. *imperitus*; *im-* not + *peritus* experienced.] Unskilled; ignorant. *Obs.* — **im'per-ite-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

im-pe'ri-um-et-im'per-io (ĭm-pē'rĭ-ŭm-ĕt-ĭm'pĕr-ĭ-ō). [L.] An empire and liberty.

im-pe'ri-um in im-pe'ri-o. [L.] A sovereignty within a sovereignty.

im-per'i-wigged, *a.* Wearing a periwig. *Obs.*

im-per'me-at'ed (ĭm-pûr'mē-āt'ĕd), *a.* Not permeated.

im-per'mixt', *a.* [L. *impermixtus*.] Unmixed. *Obs.*

im'per-mut'a-ble (ĭm'pĕr-mūt'ă-b'l), *a.* Not permutable. *Obs.*

im'per-scrip'ti-ble (-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + *perscribere* to write down.] Unwritten; unrecorded.

im'per-scru'ta-ble (-skrōō'tă-b'l), *a.* [L. *imperscrutabilis*.] Inscrutable. *Obs.* — **im'per-scru'ta-ble-ness,** *n.* *Obs.*

im'per-sev'er-ant. + IMPERCEIVERANT.

im'per-sev'er-ant, *a.* Not persevering. *Obs.*

im-per'son-a'tress (ĭm-pûr'sŭn-ā'trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of IMPERSONATOR.

im-per'son-a'trix (-ā'trĭks), *n.* An impersonatress.

im-per'son-i-fy (ĭm'pĕr-sŏn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*im-* in + *personify*.] To impersonate. *Rare.* — **im'per-son'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

im-per'son-ize (ĭm-pûr'sŭn-īz), *v. t. & i.* To impersonate. *Rare.* — **im-per'son-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

im'per-spic'u-ous (ĭm'pĕr-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *imperspicuus*.] Not perspicuous; obscure. *Rare.* — **im-per'spi-cu'i-ty** (ĭm-pûr'spĭ-kū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

im'per-spir-a-ble (ĭm'pĕr-spīr'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of perspiring. *Rare.* — **im'per-spir'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Rare.*

im'per-suad'a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [-NESS.]

im'per-sua'si-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [-NESS.]

im-per'ti-nen-cy (ĭm-pûr'tĭ-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* Impertinency. *Obs.*

im-per'ti-nax, *a.* [Prob. due to confusion with L. *pertinax* pertinacious.] Impertinent. *Obs.*

im-per'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* of IMPERTINENT.

im-per'ti-nent-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Obs.*

im'per-tran's i-ble (ĭm'pĕr-trăn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *im-* not + *pertransire* to go through.] Not to be passed through. *Obs.* — **-tran'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Obs.*

im'per-turb'a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [PERTURBABLE.]

im'per-turb'a-bly, *adv.* of IMPERTURBABLE.

im-per/tur-ba/tion (ĭm-pûr/tẽr-bā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *imperturbatio.*] Freedom from agitation; calmness, quietude.

im/per-turbed/ (ĭm/pẽr-tûrbd/), *a.* Not perturbed; calm.

im-per/vi-a-ble (ĭm-pûr/vĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* [See IMPERVIOUS.] Not pervious; impervious; impermeable. — **im-per/vi-a-bil/i-ty** (-bĭl/ĭ-tĭ), **im-per/vi-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

im-per/vi-ous (ĭm-pûr/vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *impervius; im-* not + *per* through + *via* way. See VOYAGE.] Not pervious; not admitting of entrance or passage through; impassable; impermeable; impenetrable. "The minds of these zealots were absolutely *impervious.*" *Macaulay.*

Syn. — IMPERVIOUS, IMPASSABLE. That is IMPASSABLE (rarely fig.) which cannot be passed over or crossed; that is IMPERVIOUS (often fig.) which is impenetrable, or cannot be passed through; as, "this gulf *impassable, impervious*" (*Milton*); "this ocean of snow, which after October is *impassable*" (*Evelyn*); "bolts and bars *impervious* to the light" (*Dryden*); "He was . . . as massive as a block of stone, *impervious* to threats or prayers or tears" (*M. Hewlett*).

— **im-per/vi-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **im-per/vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

im-pest/ (ĭm-pĕst/), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *empester.*] To infect with pestilence or plague. — **im/pest-a/tion** (ĭm/pĕs-tā/shŭn), *n.*

im/pe-ti/go (ĭm/pẽ-tī/gō), *n.* [L., fr. *impetere* to attack.] *Med.* A cutaneous pustular eruption; usually, a kind of eczema with pustulation. — **im/pe-tig/i-nous** (-tĭj/ĭ-nŭs), *a.*

im/pe-trate (ĭm/pẽ-trāt), *v. t.*; IM/PE-TRAT/ED (-trāt/ĕd); IM/PE-TRAT/ING (-trā/tĭng). [L. *impetratus,* p. p. of *impetrare* to obtain; *im-* in + *patrare* to bring to pass.] **1.** To obtain by request or entreaty; to procure. *J. H. Newman.*

2. To entreat; ask for; also, to make entreaty to; beseech.

im/pe-tra/tion (-trā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *impetratio:* cf. F. *impétration.*] **1.** Act of impetrating; petition or entreaty, or a procuring by petition. "In way of *impetration* procuring the removal or alleviation of our crosses." *Barrow.*

2. *Old Eng. Law.* The act of obtaining from Rome by solicitation a benefice, which belonged to the disposal of the king or other lay patron of the realm.

im/pe-tra-tive (ĭm/pẽ-trā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *impetrativus* obtained by entreaty.] Of the nature of impetration, getting, or tending to get, by entreaty. *Rare.*

im-pet/u-os/i-ty (ĭm-pĕt/ū-ŏs/ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *impétuosité.*] Condition or quality of being impetuous; also, an impetuous action, impulse, or the like.

im-pet/u-ous (ĭm-pĕt/ū-ŭs), *a.* [F. *impétueux,* L. *impetuosus.* See IMPETUS.] **1.** Rushing with force and violence, moving with impetus; furious; forcible; violent; as, an *impetuous* wind; an *impetuous* torrent.

Went pouring forward with *impetuous* speed. *Byron.*

2. Vehement in feeling; hastily or rashly energetic; passionate; as, a man of *impetuous* temper or courage.

The people, on their holidays,
Impetuous, insolent, unquenchable. *Milton.*

Syn. — Eager, precipitate, hasty, headlong, fierce, furious, violent, raging, passionate, ardent, hot, fervid, burning. — IMPETUOUS, VEHEMENT agree in the idea of energetic action. IMPETUOUS emphasizes the idea of eager, hasty, or headlong impulse; VEHEMENT, that of ardent, violent, or passionate feeling; as, "The brave, *impetuous* heart yields everywhere to the subtle, contriving head" (*M. Arnold*); "She burst forth in her most *impetuous* manner" (*G. Eliot*); "Jealousy is cruel as the grave: the coals thereof are coals of fire, which hath a most *vehement* flame" (*S. of Sol.* viii. 6); "Everything that Mr. Carlyle wrote during this first period thrills with . . . the most *vehement* scorn of cowardly compromise with things base" (*Lowell*). See EAGERNESS, PASSIONATE, FERVENT, SPIRITED.

— **im-pet/u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **im-pet/u-ous-ness,** *n.*

im/pe-tus (ĭm/pẽ-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *impetere* to rush upon, attack; *im-* in + *petere* to fall upon, seek. See PETITION.] **1.** The property possessed by a moving body in virtue of its weight and its motion; momentum. *Momentum* is the technical term, *impetus* its popular equivalent, yet differing from it as applied commonly to bodies moving suddenly or violently, and indicating the origin and intensity of the motion, rather than its quantity or effectiveness.

2. Fig.: Impulse; incentive; stimulus.

im/pey-an pheas/ant (ĭm/pĭ-ăn). [After Lady *Impey,* who attempted to naturalize the bird in England.] A species of monal (*Lophophorus impeyanus*) of southern Kashmir. The name is often incorrectly applied to a related and more widely distributed species (*L. refulgens*).

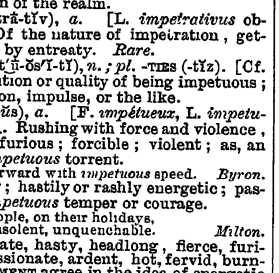

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Impeyan Pheasant (*Lophophorus impeyanus*).

im/phee (ĭm/fē), *n.* [Zulu *imfe.*] An African variety of sorghum.

im/pi (ĭm/pĭ), *n.* [Zulu.] A body of Kafir warriors or native armed men. *South Africa.*

im-pic/ture (ĭm-pĭk/tūr), *v. t.* To represent as in a picture; to portray; also, to impress with a picture or likeness.

im-pi/e-ty (ĭm-pī/ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *impietas,* fr. *impius* impious: cf. F. *impiété.* See IMPIOUS, PIETY.] **1.** Quality of being impious; want of piety; irreverence; ungodliness; undutifulness.

2. An impious act; an act of wickedness.

Those *impieties* for the which they are now visited. *Shak.*

im-pig/no-rate (ĭm-pĭg/nŏ-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT/ED (-rāt/ĕd); -RAT/ING (-rā/tĭng). [LL. *impignoratus,* p. p. of *impignorare.* See PIGNORATION.] To pledge; pawn; mortgage.

im-pig/no-rate (-nŏ-rāt), *a.* [LL. *impignoratus,* p. p.] Pledged; pawned.

im-pig/no-ra/tion (-rā/shŭn), *n.* [LL. *impignoratio:* cf. F. *impignoration.*] A pawning, or state of being pawned.

im-pinge/ (ĭm-pĭnj/), *v. i.*; IM-PINGED/ (-pĭnjd/); IM-PING/ING (-pĭn/jĭng). [L. *impingere; im-* in + *pangere* to fix, strike; prob. akin to *pacisci* to agree, contract. See PACT; cf. IMPACT.] **1.** To strike or dash (on, upon, against), esp. clashingly or with sharp collision; of etheric or aërial waves, to come sharply (on or upon a body); as, sound waves *impinge* on the tympanum.

The cause of reflection is not the *impinging* of light on the solid or impervious parts of bodies. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. To encroach or infringe (on or upon).

But, in the present order of things, not to be employed without *impinging* on God's justice. *Bp. Warburton.*

im-pinge/, *v. t.* To thrust, force, or dash; to thrust or strike against; to collide with. *Obs. or R.*

im-pinge/ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or condition of impinging.

im/pi-ous (ĭm/pĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *impius; im-* not + *pius* pious: cf. OF. *impieux.* See PIOUS.] Not pious, wanting piety; specif.: **a** Wanting in reverence for the Supreme Being; irreverent; profane; as, *impious* deeds or language. **b** Lacking in reverence or respect, as for parents; undutiful. *R.* — **im/pi-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **im/pi-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See IRRELIGIOUS.

imp/ish (ĭmp/ĭsh), *a.* Having the qualities, or showing the characteristics, of an imp, esp, mischievous.

Syn. — See MISCHIEVOUS.

— **imp/ish-ly,** *adv.* — **imp/ish-ness,** *n.*

im-pit/e-ous (ĭm-pĭt/ē-ŭs), *a.* Pitiless; cruel.

im-pit/i-a-bly (ĭm-pĭt/ĭ-ā-blĭ), *adv.* Pitilessly.

im-pla/ca-bil/i-ty (ĭm-plā/kā-bĭl/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *implacabilitas.*] Quality or state of being implacable.

im-pla/ca-ble (ĭm-plā/kā-b'l; 277), *a.* [L *implacabilis; im-* not + *placabilis:* cf. F. *implacable.* See PLACABLE.] **1.** Not placable; not to be appeased; incapable of being pacified; inexorable; as, an *implacable* foe.

An object of *implacable* enmity. *Macaulay*

2. Incapable of being relieved or assuaged. *Obs.*

Which wrought them pain
Implacable, and many a dolorous groan. *Milton.*

Syn. — Unappeasable, inexorable, irreconcilable, unrelenting, relentless, unyielding. See INFLEXIBLE.

— **im-pla/ca-ble-ness,** *n.* — **im-pla/ca-bly,** *adv.*

im/pla-cen/tal (ĭm/plā-sĕn/tăl), *a. Zool.* **a** Having no placenta. **b** Of or pertaining to the Implacentalia.

Im/pla-cen-ta/li-a (-sĕn-tā/lĭ-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. See IN- not; PLACENTAL.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of the Mammalia, including the monotremes and marsupials, most of which have no placenta.

im-plant/ (ĭm-plănt/), *v. t.*; IM-PLANT/ED; IM-PLANT/ING. [*im-* in + *plant:* cf. F. *implanter.*] **1.** To plant or fix in; to plant or set securely or deeply; hence, to instill or inculcate thoroughly, as a principle of conduct or a trait.

2. To plant (seed, etc.); to ingraft (a bud). *Obs*

3. To plant (ground, etc.); to instill; — used with *with.*

Minds well *implanted* with solid . . . breeding *Milton.*

Syn. — Introduce, ingraft, infix, impress, enforce, insinuate, inspire. — IMPLANT, INCULCATE, INSTILL, INFUSE, as here compared, agree in the idea of introducing into the mind. IMPLANT emphasizes the fixedness or permanency of the result; *inculcate, instill, infuse* refer rather to the process, INCULCATE implying persistent or repeated endeavor, INSTILL, gradual and gentle communication, INFUSE, esp. the imparting of new life or spirit; as, "minds well *implanted* with solid and elaborate breeding" (*Milton*); "[She] had sedulously *inculcated* into the mind of her son . . . maxims of worldly wisdom" (*Miss Edgeworth*); "They took infinite pains to *inculcate* [it]" (*Burke*); "Those principles my parents *instilled* into my unwary understanding" (*Sir T. Browne*); "The sentiment they *instill* is of more value than any thought they may contain" (*Emerson*); "This said, a fresh *infused* desire of fame enters their warmed blood" (*Daniel*); "He mounts at once — such confidence [she] *infused*" (*Cowper*).

im/plan-ta/tion (ĭm/plăn-tā/shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *implantation.*] **1.** An implanting; state of being implanted.

2. *Med.* **a** The introduction of a drug beneath the skin (*hypodermic implantation*) or into the substance of a tumor (*parenchymatous implantation*). **b** Grafting, as of the skin.

im-plas/tic (ĭm-plăs/tĭk), *a.* Not plastic; not readily molded; stiff. — **im/plas-tic/i-ty** (ĭm/plăs-tĭs/ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-plau/si-ble (ĭm-plô/zĭ-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + *plausible.*] Not plausible or acceptable; not wearing the appearance of truth or credibility, and not likely to be believed. — **im-plau/si-bil/i-ty** (-bĭl/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **im-plaus/i-bly,** *adv.*

im-pleach/ (ĭm-plēch/), *v. t.* To pleach; interweave. *Rare.*

im-plead/ (ĭm-plēd/), *v. t. & i.*; IM-PLEAD/ED; IM-PLEAD/ING. [*im-* in + *plead:* cf. OF. *emplaidier.*] **1.** *Law.* To institute and prosecute a suit against, in court; to sue or prosecute at law; hence, to accuse; impeach.

2. To plead, as a plea or a cause.

im-pledge/ (ĭm-plĕj/), *v. t.* To pledge; pawn.

im/ple-ment (ĭm/plē-mĕnt), *n.* [LL. *implementum* accomplishment, fr. L. *implere, impletum,* to fill up, finish, complete; *im-* in + *plere* to fill. The word was perh. confused with OF. *empleier, emploier,* to employ, F. *employer,* whence E. *employ.* See PLENTY.] **1.** That which fulfills or supplies a want or use; esp., an instrument, tool, or utensil used by man to accomplish a given work; as, the *implements* of trade, of husbandry, or of war.

2. A constituent part; an element. *Obs. & R.*

3. *Scots Law.* Fulfillment; performance.

Syn. — IMPLEMENT, TOOL, UTENSIL, INSTRUMENT agree in suggesting relatively simple construction and personal manipulation. *Implement* and *tool* are often interchangeable. But IMPLEMENT is the broader term, frequently implying that by which any operation is carried on; TOOL commonly suggests the implements of a craftsman or laborer; as, the *implements* of the chase, agricultural *implements,* flint *implements;* a carpenter's, shoemaker's, gardener's, *tools.* UTENSIL, in modern usage, applies esp. to the implements of the kitchen; as, cooking *utensils.* INSTRUMENT, as here compared, implies more delicate operations than *tool;* as, surgical *instruments,* astronomical *instruments,* a draftsman's *instruments. Instrument* and *tool* (the latter in this sense always a term of contempt) are also applied fig. to one who is made use of to serve another's purpose; as, "I thank God and thee; he was the author, thou the *instrument*" (*Shak.*); "She [Elizabeth] is the *instrument* of none; . . . her policy as a whole is her own" (*J. R. Green*); "It is true, he [George III.] was a *tool* from first to last" (*Byron*). See DEVICE.

im/ple-ment (ĭm/plē-mĕnt), *v. t.*; IM/PLE-MENT-ED, IM/PLE-MENT-ING. **1.** To accomplish; fulfill; complete; carry out.

Revenge . . . *implemented* by the hand of Vanbeest Brown *Scott.*

2 Specif., *Scots Law,* to fulfill or perform, as a contract.

3. To provide with an implement or implements.

4 To supplement. *Rare.*

im/ple-men/tal (-mĕn/tăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an implement or implements; instrumental.

im-ple/tion (ĭm-plē/shŭn), *n.* [L. *impletio.* See IMPLEMENT.] **1.** A filling; state of being full; that which fills.

2. Fulfillment, as of prophecy. *Obs.*

3. *Bot.* The "doubling" or filling up of a flower by the conversion of stamens into petals. *Obs. or R.*

im/pli-cate (ĭm/plĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT/ED (-kāt/ĕd); -CAT/ING (-kāt/ĭng). [L. *implicatus,* p. p. of *implicare* to involve; *im-* in + *plicare.* See EMPLOY, PLY; cf. IMPLY, IMPLICIT.]

1. To fold or twist together; to interweave, intwine.

The meeting boughs and *implicated* leaves. *Shelley.*

2. To involve as a consequence, corollary, or natural inference; to imply, as, "parent" *implicates* "child."

3. To bring into intimate or incriminating connection; to involve deeply or unfavorably; as, the evidence *implicates* many in this conspiracy; to be *implicated* in a crime

4. To involve in the nature or operation of something; to connect intimately, esp. causally; as, local diseases often *implicate* general derangements.

An incorporeal thing that is very closely *implicated* with a corporeal thing. *Pollock & Mait*

Syn. — See INVOLVE.

im/pli-cate, *n* Something implied or involved; implication.

im/pli-ca/tion (-kā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *implicatio.* cf. F. *implication.*] **1.** Act of implicating, or state of being implicated; involvement; close connection or combination

Three principal causes of firmness are, the grossness, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of component parts *Boyle.*

2 Act of implying, or state of being implied; also, that which is implied or involved; an inference.

Whatever things, therefore, it was asserted that the king might do, it was a necessary *implication* that there were other things which he could not do. *Hallam.*

im/pli-ca/tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of the nature of implication; implicating, or tending to implicate.

im/pli-ca-tive (ĭm/plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to implicate or imply. — **im/pli-ca-tive-ly,** *adv.*

im-plic/it (ĭm-plĭs/ĭt), *a.* [L. *implicitus,* p. p. of *implicare* to entwine, entangle, attach closely: cf. F. *implicite.* See IMPLICATE.] **1.** Infolded; entangled; involved. *Obs.*

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit.* *Pope*

2 Tacitly comprised; fairly to be understood, though not expressed; implied; as, an *implicit* agreement.

3. Involved in the nature or being of something, though not shown, expressed, or developed; virtual or potential; not ostensible, clear, or conscious; as, our apprehensions of the meanings of terms are often *implicit.*

An *implicit* oak is an acorn and not an oak at all *G. F. Stout.*

4. Resting on another; trusting in the word or authority of another, without doubt or reserve; unquestioning; complete; as, *implicit* confidence; *implicit* obedience. Hence, *Obs.*, unqualified. "*Implicit* ignorance." *Bacon.*

5. Marked by or exhibiting implicit faith, obedience, or the like; — said of persons. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — See CONSTRUCTIVE.

implicit function, *Math.,* one defined by an equation not solved with respect to it.

im-plied/ (ĭm-plīd/), *p. a.* Virtually involved or included; involved in substance; inferential, tacitly conceded; — the correlative of *express,* or *expressed.* See IMPLY.

implied allegiance. See ALLEGIANCE. — **i. color** *or* **colour.** See COLOR. — **i. contract.** **a** A contract inferred to have been intended by the parties to it from their acts. This is a species of true contract. **b** Inaccurately, a quasi contract.

im-plode/ (ĭm-plōd/), *v. i.*; IM-PLOD/ED (-plō dĕd); IM-PLOD/ING (-plōd/ĭng). [*im-* in + L. *plodere, plaudere,* to clap. See IMPLOSION, EXPLODE.] To burst inward.

im-plode/, *v. t. Phon.* To form or utter with implosion.

These then form the four *imploded* shut consonants. *A J. Ellis*

im-plod/ent (-plōd/ĕnt), *n. Phon.* An implosive sound.

But there are evidently two other means of producing sound, by driving flatus into the same aperture, or by suddenly raising the larynx, or otherwise condensing the air. The first of these might be distinguished as flatants, and the second as *implodents,* which is the name given by Dr. Merkel. *A. J. Ellis.*

im/plo-ra/tion (ĭm/plō-rā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *imploratio:* cf. OF. *imploration.*] An imploring; earnest supplication.

im/per-verse/, *v. t.* [*im-* + *perverse.*] To make perverse. *Obs.*

im/per-vert/i-ble, *a.* Not capable of being perverted

im/per-ves/ti-ga-ble (ĭm/pẽr-vĕs/tĭ-gă-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + L. *pervestigare* to search out thoroughly.] Incapable of being thoroughly investigated. *Obs.*

im-per/vi-al, *a.* Impervious. *Obs.* [pery. *Obs.*

im/per-y (ĭm/pẽr-ĭ), *n.* Empire. *Obs.*

im-pese/he (ĭm-pēz/hē), *v. t.* IMPEACH.

im-pes/ter, *v. t.* [OF. *empestrer.* See PESTER.] To entangle, embarrass *Obs*

im-pet/i-cos, *v. t.* A word used by the clown in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," perhaps for *impocket.*

im/pe-ti/tion (ĭm/pẽ-tĭsh/ŭn), *n.* [From L. *impetere* to attack.] Accusation; charge *Obs.*

im/pe-tra-ble (ĭm/pẽ-trā-b'l), *a.* [L. *impetrabilis:* cf. F. *impétrable.* See IMPETRATE.] Obtainable by petition; also, successful in petition. *Obs.*

im/pe-trate, *a.* [L. *impetratus,* p. p.] Obtained by impetration. *Obs.*

im/pe-tra/tor (ĭm/pẽ-trā/tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who impetrates.

im/pe-tra-to-ry (-trā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Impetrative. *Rare.*

impetre, *v. t.* [OF. *empetrer.*] To impetrate. *Obs*

im-pet/u-lant, *a.* Not petulant. — **im-pet/u-lant-ly,** *adv.*

impier. ✝ EMPIRE, UMPIRE.

im-pierce/. ✝ EMPIERCE.

im-pierce/a-ble, *a.* Not pierceable. *Obs.*

im-pight/ (ĭm-pīt/), *p. a.* [*im-* in + *pight,* obs. p. p. of *pitch.*] Pitched in; implanted. *Obs.*

im-pile/, *v. t* To encompass with piles. *Obs.*

im-pil/lor, *v. t.* To pillory. *Obs. Cf. E. D.*

imp/ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of IMP.

im-pin/guate (ĭm-pĭn/gwāt), *v. t.* [L. *impinguatus,* p. p. of *impinguare* to fatten; *im-* in + *pinguis* fat.] To fatten *Obs.* — **im/-pin-gua/tion** (ĭm/pĭn-gwā/shŭn), *n. Obs.*

impire. ✝ EMPIRE.

impite. ✝ IMPIETY.

im-pit/e-ous. ✝ IMPETUOUS.

im-pla/ca-bl. Implacable. *Ref. Sp.* [PLACEMENT.

im-place/ment. Var. of EM-

im-pla-cen/tate, *a.* Implacental.

im-plaidge/. ✝ IMPLEDGE.

im-plain/, *v. t.* To make plane or smooth, to plaster. *Obs.*

im-plais/ter ✝ EMPLASTER.

im-plant/ate, *a.* Implanted. *Obs. Cf. E. D.*

im-plant/er, *n.* One that implants.

im-plas/ter. ✝ EMPLASTER.

im-plate/ (ĭm-plāt/), *v. t.* To plate; sheathe *Rare.*

im-plau/si-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

im-plead/a-ble (ĭm-plēd/ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [pleads.

im-plead/er, *n.* One who im-

im-pleas/ing (ĭm-plēz/ĭng), *a.* Unpleasing; displeasing. *Obs.*

im-plede/. ✝ IMPLEAD.

im/ple-men-tif/er-ous (ĭm/plē-mĕn-tĭf/ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*implement* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or containing implements.

im-plese/. [Cf. OF. *emplaire,* and E. *please.*] To please. *Obs.*

im-plete/, *a.* [L. *impletus,* p. p.] Filled; replete *Obs.*

im-plete/ (ĭm-plēt/), *v. t.* To fill. *Rare.*

im-ple/tive, *a.* Filling. *Obs.*

im/plex, *a.* [L. *implexus,* p. p. of *implectere* to unfold; *im-* in + *plectere* to plait: cf. F. *implexe.*] Intricate; entangled; complicated; involved. *Rare.*

im/plex (ĭm/plĕks), *n. Math.* A double infinity of surfaces.

im-plexed/ (ĭm-plĕkst/), *p. a.* Implex. *Obs.*

im-plex/ion (ĭm-plĕk/shŭn), *n.* [L. *implexio.*] Complication. *R.*

im-pli/a-ble (ĭm-plī/ă-b'l), *a.* Not pliable; inflexible. *Rare.*

im-pli/a-ble, *a.* [*imply* + *-able.*] Capable of being implied.

im-pli/al (ĭm-plī/ăl), *n.* An implying or implication. *Rare.*

im-pli/a-ment, *n.* [L. *implicamentum.*] Entanglement. *Obs.*

im/pli-cate, *a.* [L. *implicatus,* p. p.] Intertwined; intertwisted; entangled; involved. *Rare.*

im/pli-cate-ness, *n.* See -NESS

im/pli-ca-to-ry (ĭm/plĭ-kā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to entangle or involve. *Obs. or R.*

im-plic/it-ly, *adv.* of IMPLICIT

im-plic/it-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

im-plic/i-ty (ĭm-plĭs/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *Cotgrave*] *implicate.*] Entanglement. *Obs.* [of IMPLIED

im-pli/ed-ly (ĭm-plī/ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

im-pli/ment. ✝ IMPLEMENT.

imp/ling, *n.* See -LING. *Rare.*

im-ploir/. ✝ IMPLORE.

im-plor/a-ble (ĭm-plōr/ă-b'l; 201), *a.* See -ABLE

im/plo-ra/tor, *n.* One who implores. *Obs.*

im-plor/a-to-ry (ĭm-plōr/ă-tō-rĭ; ĭm-plŏr/-), *a.* Imploring *R.*

im-plore' (ĭm-plōr'; 201), *v. t.*; IM-PLORED' (-plōrd'), IM-PLOR'ING (-plōr'ĭng). [L. *implorare*; *im-* in + *plorare* to cry aloud. See DEPLORE.] To call upon, or for, in supplication; to beseech; to pray to, or for, earnestly; to petition with urgency; entreat; beg; — followed directly by the word expressing the thing sought, or the person from whom it is sought.

Imploring all the gods that reign above. *Pope.*
I kneel, and then *implore* her blessing *Shak.*

Syn. — Beseech, supplicate, crave, entreat, solicit, petition, pray, request, adjure. See BEG.

im-plore', *v. i.* To entreat; beg; pray.

im-plo'sion (ĭm-plō'zhŭn), *n.* [*im-* + *explosion*.] **1.** A bursting inwards, as of a vessel from which the air has been exhausted; — contrasted with *explosion*. **2.** *Phon.* A sudden percussive compression of the air in the mouth, simultaneous with and affecting the sound made by the closure of the organs in uttering the stopped consonants, as *p*, *t*, *k*, at the end of a syllable. Such compression of the air behind the mouth stoppage may be made by an upward thrust of the larynx.

im-plo'sive (-sĭv), *a.* *Phon.* Formed with implosion. — *n.* An implosive sound: an implodent. — **im-plo'sive-ly**, *adv.* Of the same nature as the clicks are the *implosives* peculiar to Saxon German. *Sayce.*

im-plu'vi-um (ĭm-plōō'vĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -VIA (-ä). [L., fr. *impluere* to rain into; *im-* in + *pluere* to rain.] *Rom. Antiq.* A cistern or tank in the atrium or peristyle to receive the water falling through the compluvium.

im-ply' (ĭm-plī'), *v. t.*; IM-PLIED' (-plīd'); IM-PLY'ING. [From same source as *employ*. See EMPLOY, PLY; cf. IMPLICATE, APPLY.] **1.** To infold; involve; wrap up. *Obs.* **2.** To involve in substance or essence, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, when not expressly stated in words or by signs; to contain by implication; to include virtually; as, war *implies* fighting.

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implied*. *Bp. Sherlock.*
When a man employs a laborer to work for him . . . the act of hiring *implies* an obligation and a promise that he shall pay him a reasonable reward for his services *Blackstone.*

3. To involve by signification, to mean, as a name. **4.** To express indirectly; to suggest; to hint or hint at. **5.** To refer, ascribe, or attribute. *Obs J. Webster & Rowley.*

Syn. — IMPLY, INVOLVE are sometimes interchangeable. But to IMPLY (as here compared; see HINT) is commonly to include virtually or to carry as an inference; to INVOLVE (as here compared; see INVOLVE) is to include necessarily, or to carry as a consequence; as, "Your smooth eulogium, to one crown addressed, seems to *imply* a censure on the rest" (*Cowper*), "What we call the universe, and all the series of incidents in earth or planet, are *involved* formally and mathematically in the definition of God" (*Froude*); a watch *implies* a watchmaker, silence may *imply*, without *involving*, consent. See INFER.

im-pol'i-cy (ĭm-pŏl'ĭ-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being impolitic, inexpedience; unsuitableness to the end proposed; bad policy; as, the *impolicy* of fraud. *Bp. Horsley.*

im'po-lite' (ĭm'pō-līt'), *a.* [L. *impolitus* unpolished; *im-* not + *politus*, p. p. of *polire* to polish, refine. See POLITE.] **1.** Not polished; rough; crude. *Obs.* **2.** Not polite; discourteous; uncivil; rude. — **im'po-lite'ly**, *adv.* — **im'po-lite'ness**, *n.*

im-pol'i-tic (ĭm-pŏl'ĭ-tĭk), *a.* [*im-* not + *politic*.] Not politic; contrary to, or wanting in, policy; unwise, inexpedient; as, an *impolitic* ruler, law, or measure.

The most unjust and *impolitic* of all things. *Burke.*

Syn. — Indiscreet, inexpedient, undiplomatic.

im-pon'der-a-ble (-pŏn'dĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + *ponderable*.] Not ponderable; without sensible or appreciable weight; incapable of being weighed. — *n.* *Physics.* An imponderable substance, as the luminiferous ether; — formerly applied specif. to heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, regarded as subtle fluids destitute of weight. *Now Rare.*

im-pone' (ĭm-pōn'), *v. t.*; IM-PONED' (-pōnd'); IM-PON'ING (-pōn'ĭng). [L. *imponere*, *impositum*, to place upon; *im-* in + *ponere* to place. See POSITION.] To impose; also, to stake, wager; pledge. *Obs.*

He has *imponed*, as I take it, six French rapiers and poniards. *Shak.*

im-po'nent (ĭm-pō'nĕnt), *a.* [L. *imponens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] That imposes. *Rare.* — *n.* One who imposes. *Rare.*

im-por'ous (ĭm-pōr'ŭs; 201), *a.* Destitute of pores; compact in texture; solid. — **im'po-ros'i-ty** (ĭm'pō-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-port' (ĭm-pōrt'; 201), *v. t.*; IM-PORT'ED; IM-PORT'ING. [L. *importare* to bring in, to occasion, to cause; *im-* in + *portare* to bear. Sense 3 comes through F. *importer*, from the Latin. Senses 4 & 5 are fr. F. *emporter*, OF. *en* away (L. *inde* thence) + *porter* to carry. See PORT demeanor.] **1.** To bear or carry with it; specif.: **a** To bear or convey as purport, meaning, information, portent, etc.; to mean; signify; as, "reasoning animal" *imports* "man." **b** To express or state. "Letters of entreaty, which *imported* his fellowship." *Shak.* **c** To involve as a natural consequence or accessory; to imply; as, honor *imports* justice.

It *imports* no reason
That with such vehemency he should pursue
Faults proper to himself. *Shak.*

2. To bring in from a foreign or external source; to introduce from without; esp., to bring (wares or merchandise) into a place or country from a foreign country in the transactions of commerce; — opposed to *export*; as, to *import* tea from China, coffee from Brazil. **3.** To be of importance or consequence to; to have to do with, to have a bearing on; to concern.

I have a motion much *imports* your good. *Shak.*

4. To influence; to induce. *Obs.* **5.** To conquer, or to obtain by conquering. *Obs.*

Syn. — Denote, mean, signify, indicate, betoken; interest.

im-port' (ĭm-pōrt'; 201), *v. t.* [F. *importer*.] To be of moment or consequence; to matter, — with *little*, *much*, etc.

im'port (ĭm'pōrt; *formerly* ĭm-pōrt', *as in citation below*), *n.* **1.** That which a word, phrase, or document contains as its signification or intention; purport; meaning; signification; hence, the application or interpretation of a word, action, event, and the like; as, the *import* of words in common use changes with the context in which they occur.

And see, my lord, a sight of strange *import*,
Emperors and kings lie breathless at my feet. *Marlowe.*

2. Importance; weight; consequence.

Most serious design, and of great *import*. *Shak.*

3. Merchandise imported, or brought into a country from without, — generally in *pl.*, opposed to *exports*. **4.** Act of importing; importation.

Syn. — See MEANING.

im-por'tance (ĭm-pōr'tăns), *n.* [F. *importance*. See IMPORTANT.] **1.** Quality or state of being important; consequence; weight; moment; significance.

Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. *Pope*

2. A weighty matter; also, any matter or subject. *Obs.*

Upon *importance* of so slight and trivial a nature. *Shak.*

3. Importunity; solicitation. *Obs. Shak.* **4.** Import; meaning; signification. *Obs.*

The wisest beholder could not say it the *importance* were joy or sorrow. *Shak.*

Syn. — Import, weight, significance, concern; standing, distinction, influence, pomposity, self-importance, self-sufficiency. — IMPORTANCE, CONSEQUENCE, MOMENT. IMPORTANCE is the general term, CONSEQUENCE, chiefly in the phrase *of* (esp. great, small, any, no, etc.) *consequence*, suggests that which involves results; it is often applied — as is also, less frequently, *importance* — to social rank or distinction, sometimes with the implication of pomposity or self-importance (so also *consequential*); MOMENT, as here compared (see INSTANT), now only in the phrase *of* (great, small, no, etc.) *moment*, suggests weight, influence, or value (cf. the implications of *momentous*); as, "business of some *importance*" (*Shelley*); "The man who dreams himself so great, and his *importance* of such weight, . . will learn . .; [his] folly" (*Cowper*), "It is a matter of small *consequence*" (*Shak.*); "Their words are uttered with . . . a tone higher than the natural, to sustain the factitious *consequence* and vaporing independence they assume" (*Landor*); "enterprises of great pith and *moment*" (*Shak.*); "a mistake of no very great *moment* — in fine, a mere slip" (*Barham*).

im-por'tant (-tănt), *a.* [F. *important*. See IMPORT, *v. t.*] **1.** Carrying or possessing weight or consequence; of valuable content or bearing; significant; weighty.

Things small as nothing . . .
He makes *important*. *Shak.*

2 Indicative of a feeling of importance; consequential; ostentatious; pompous; as, an *important* manner. **3.** Importunate; pressing; urgent. *Obs. Shak.*

Syn. — Weighty, momentous, significant, essential, necessary, considerable, influential, serious.

im'por-ta'tion (ĭm'pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [See IMPORT, *v. t.*] **1.** Act or practice of importing, or bringing in, esp. of goods or merchandise from abroad into a country or state; — opposed to *exportation*. **2.** That which is imported; commodities or wares introduced into a country from abroad.

im-port'er (ĭm-pōr'tẽr; 201), *n.* One that imports; esp., a merchant who brings goods into a country or state from abroad; — opposed to *exporter*.

im-por'tu-nate (ĭm-pōr'tū-nāt), *a.* [See IMPORTUNE.] **1.** *a* Inopportune. *Obs.* **b** Burdensome; troublesome. *Obs.* **2.** Troublesomely urgent; unreasonably solicitous; overpressing in request or demand; urgent; teasing; as, an *importunate* petitioner; *importunate* curiosity. — **im-por'tu-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **im-por'tu-nate-ness**, *n.*

im'por-tune' (ĭm'pŏr-tūn'; ĭm-pōr'tūn), *a.* [F. *importun*, L. *importunus*; *im-* not + a deriv. from the root of *portus* harbor, *importunus* therefore orig. meaning, hard of access. See PORT harbor; cf. OPPORTUNE.] **1.** *a* Inopportune. *Obs.* **b** Troublesome; vexatious; grievous; sore. *Obs.*

And their *importune* fates all satisfied. *Spenser.*

2. Pressing; urgent, importunate; hence, vexatious on account of untimely urgency or pertinacious solicitation

im'por-tune' (ĭm'pŏr-tūn'; 277: *formerly, and still sometimes*, ĭm-pōr'tūn), *v. t.*; -TUNED' (-tūnd'); -TUN'ING (-tūn'ĭng). [From IMPORTUNE, *a.*: cf. F. *importuner*.] **1.** *a* To annoy; worry. *Obs.* **b** To press on; impel. *Obs.* **2.** To press with frequent, unreasonable, or troublesome application or pertinacity; to urge persistently.

Their ministers and residents here have perpetually *importuned* the court with unreasonable demands. *Swift.*

3. To request or solicit with urgency; to beg repeatedly for; as, to *importune* a favor. *Now Rare.* **4.** To import; signify. *Obs. Spenser.*

Syn. — See BEG.

im'por-tune', *v. i.* To be importunate; to beg earnestly.

im'por-tu'ni-ty (-tū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *importunitas* unsuitableness, rudeness: cf. F. *importunité*.] **1.** Quality of being importune; unseasonableness; troublesomeness; persistency. *Obs.* **2.** Quality of being importunate; pressing or pertinacious solicitation; troublesome pertinacity.

O'ercome with *importunity* and tears. *Milton.*

im-pose' (ĭm-pōz'), *v. t.*; IM-POSED' (-pōzd'); IM-POS'ING (ĭm-pōz'ĭng). [F. *imposer*; *im-* in + *poser* to place. See POSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To charge; impute. *Obs.* **2.** To set or place; to put; deposit. *Now Rare.*

Cakes of salt and barley [she] did *impose*
Within a wicker basket. *Chapman.*

3. *Eccl.* To lay on (the hands), as in confirmation. **4.** To lay as a charge, burden, tax, duty, obligation, command, penalty, etc.; to enjoin; levy; inflict; as, to *impose* a toll or tribute. "What fates *impose*." *Shak.* **5.** To lay upon (a person) as a charge or punishment; also, to lay (a charge or the like) upon a person. *Rare.* **6.** To subject (one) *to* a charge, penalty, or the like.

Impose me to what penance your invention
Can lay upon my sin. *Shak.*

7. To lay or inflict cheatingly or deceptively; to pass off; as, to *impose* inferior goods upon one. **8.** To obtrude; as, to *impose* one's self upon others. **9.** *Print.* To arrange in proper order on a table of stone or metal (called **imposing stone** or **table**) and lock up in a chase for printing; — said of pages, forms, etc.

im-pose', *v. i.* **1.** To levy a tax. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To impress one's self or itself, as by reason of authority or prestige; — usually with *on* or *upon* **3.** To impress one's self or itself obnoxiously; to obtrude; presume; as, to *impose* upon good nature. **4.** To infringe; encroach. *Obs.* **5.** To practice tricks or deception; — with *on* or *upon*.

im-pos'ing (ĭm-pōz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of IMPOSE. Specif.: *p. a.* Adapted to impress forcibly; impressive; commanding; as, an *imposing* air; an *imposing* spectacle.

imposing stone *or* **table** See IMPOSE, *v. t*, 9.

— **im-pos'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pos'ing-ness**, *n.*

im'po-si'tion (ĭm'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F, fr. L. *impositio* the application of a name to a thing, a laying on (of hands), fr. *imponere* to put on or in. See IMPONE, POSITION.] **1.** Act of imposing; specif.. **a** Act of laying on, affixing, enjoining, levying, inflicting, obtruding, presuming, deceiving, etc. "From *imposition* of strict laws" *Milton.* **b** *Eccl.* Act of laying on the hands as a religious ceremony, in ordination, confirmation, etc. **c** *Print.* Act or process of imposing pages of type. See IMPOSE, *v t.*, 9.

2. That which is imposed; specif.: **a** That which is laid on, inflicted, levied, or enjoined; charge; burden; injunction, tax. **b** An excessive, unwarranted, or uncalled-for requirement or burden. **c** A trick or deception put on others; cheating; delusion; imposture. **d** An exercise enjoined on students as a punishment. *Eng.*

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They confound difficulty with *impossibility*. *South.*

2. An impossible thing; that which cannot be.

Impossibilities! O, no, there 's none. *Cowley*

3. Inability; impotence. *Obs.*

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Without faith it is *impossible* to please him. *Heb* xi 6.

3. Without chance of favor or acceptance; hopelessly incongruous or deficient; out of the question; as, *impossible* coloring; an *impossible* costume; an *impossible* candidate for social honors; *impossible* manners. *Colloq.* **4.** *Math.* Imaginary, as a quantity. *Obsoles.*

im'post (ĭm'pōst), *n.* [OF. *impost*, F. *impôt*, LL. *impostus*, fr. L. *impositus*, p. p. of *imponere* to impose. See IMPONE, IMPOSITION.] **1.** That which is imposed or levied; a tax, tribute, or duty; esp., a duty or tax laid by government on goods imported into a country.

Even the ship money . . . Johnson could not pronounce to have been an unconstitutional *impost*. *Macaulay*

2. *Arch.* The top member of a pillar, pier, wall, etc., upon which the weight of an arch rests. See ARCH, *Illust.* (3). The impost is called *continuous* if the moldings of the arch or architrave run down the jamb or pier without a break. **3.** *Horse Racing.* The weight carried by a horse in a handicap. *Cant.*

Syn. — Tribute, excise, custom, duty, tax.

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im-pos'tor (ĭm-pŏs'tẽr), *n.* [L. *impostor* a deceiver, fr. *imponere* to impose upon, deceive: cf. F. *imposteur*. See IMPONE, IMPOSITION.] One who imposes upon others; esp., a person who assumes a character or title not his own, for the purpose of deception; a pretender. "The fraudulent *impostor* foul." *Milton.*

Syn. — IMPOSTOR, EMPIRIC, QUACK, MOUNTEBANK, CHARLATAN. IMPOSTOR is the generic term, denoting esp. one who passes himself off for some one else; as, "There is an *impostor* abroad, who takes upon him the name of this young gentleman, and would willingly pass for him" (*Spectator*). *Empiric*, *quack*, *mountebank*, and *charlatan* originally denoted pretenders to medical knowledge or skill, an association which *quack* in particular retains. An EMPIRIC is an ignorant and unskilled pretender, whether in medicine

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im-plore', *n.* Imploration. *Obs.*
im-plore'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
im-plor'er (ĭm-plōr'ẽr; 201), *n.* One who implores.
im-plor'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of IMPLORE. — **im-plor'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **im-plor'ing-ness**, *n.*
im-ploy'. + EMPLOY, IMPLY.
im-ploy'a-ble, *a.* [OF.] Not pliable. *Obs.* [IMPLEMENT
im-ploy'ment. + EMPLOYMENT,
im-plume', *v. t.* To feather; emplume; also, to strip of feathers. *Obs or R.*
im-plume', *a.* [L *implumis*; *im-* not + *pluma* feather.] Implumed. *Obs.*
im-plumed', *a.* Not plumed; deprived of plumes.
im-plu'mous (ĭm-plōō'mŭs), *a.* Also **im-plu'me-ous**. [*im-* not + L. *plumosus* feathered.] *Zool.* Featherless.
im-plunge' (ĭm-plŭnj'), *v. t.* To plunge. *Rare.*
impne. + HYMN.
im-pock'et, *v. t.* To pocket.
impœnitent. + IMPENITENT.
im-po'fo (ĭm-pō'fō), *n.* [Zulu *im-pofu*, prop., tawny.] The eland.
im-poi'son, im-poi'son-er, etc. + EMPOISON, etc. [ily. *Obs.*
im-po'lar-i-ly, *adv.* Not polarize. **im-po'lar-iz'a-ble** (ĭm-pō'lăr-ĭz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* *Elec.* Not capable of being polarized.
im-pol'der, *v. t & n.* [*im-* in + *polder*.] To make a polder (of).
im-pol'ished, *a.* Not polished.
im-pol'i-tic, *v. t.* To associate in the body politic *Obs.*
im'po-lit'i-cal, *a.* Impolitic. *Obs.* — **im'po-lit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs. or R.* [TIC.
im-pol'i-tic-ly, *adv.* of IMPOLI-
im-pol'i-tic-ness. *n* See -NESS.
im'pol-lute', **im'pol-lut'ed**, *a.* Not polluted. *Obs.* [-NESS.
im-pon'der-a-ble-ness, *n.* See **im-pon'der-a-bly**, *adv.* of IMPONDERABLE. See -LY.
im-pon'der-ous, *a.* Imponderable. *Obs. or R.* — **im-pon'der-ous-ness**, *n. Obs or R.* [*Obs.*
im-poor', *v. t.* To impoverish.
im-pop'u-lar, *a.* See IM-, not. — **im-pop'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* *Both Obs.*
im-port'a-ble (ĭm-p ō r't ȧ-b'l; 201), *a.* See -ABLE. — **im-port'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
im-port'a-ble, *a.* [OF. *importable*, L. *importabilis*; *im-* not + *portabilis* bearable See PORTABLE.] Unendurable; intolerable. — **im-port'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-port'a-bly**, *adv* *All Obs.*
im-por'tan-cy (ĭm-pōr'tăn-sĭ), *n.* Importance. *Obs.*
im-por'tant-ly, *adv.* of IMPORTANT.
im-port'less, *a.* Of no import.
im-port'ment, *n.* Import. *Obs.*
im-por'trai-ture, *n.* Portraiture. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
im'por-tray', *v. t.* To portray.
im-por'tu-na-ble (ĭm-p ō r'tū-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [See IMPORTUNE.] Heavy; insupportable; also, importunate. *Obs.*
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im'por-tu'nous. *a.* [L. *impor-*
im-pose' (ĭm-pōz'), *v. t.*; IM-POSED' (-pōzd'); IM-POS'ING (ĭm-pōz'ĭng). [F. *imposer*; *im-* in + *poser* to place. See POSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To charge; impute. *Obs.* **2.** To set or place; to put; deposit. *Now Rare.*

Cakes of salt and barley [she] did *impose*
Within a wicker basket. *Chapman.*

3. *Eccl.* To lay on (the hands), as in confirmation. **4.** To lay as a charge, burden, tax, duty, obligation, command, penalty, etc.; to enjoin; levy; inflict; as, to *impose* a toll or tribute. "What fates *impose*." *Shak.* **5.** To lay upon (a person) as a charge or punishment; also, to lay (a charge or the like) upon a person. *Rare.* **6.** To subject (one) *to* a charge, penalty, or the like.

Impose me to what penance your invention
Can lay upon my sin. *Shak.*

7. To lay or inflict cheatingly or deceptively; to pass off; as, to *impose* inferior goods upon one. **8.** To obtrude; as, to *impose* one's self upon others. **9.** *Print.* To arrange in proper order on a table of stone or metal (called **imposing stone** or **table**) and lock up in a chase for printing; — said of pages, forms, etc.

im-pose', *v. i.* **1.** To levy a tax. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To impress one's self or itself, as by reason of authority or prestige; — usually with *on* or *upon* **3.** To impress one's self or itself obnoxiously; to obtrude; presume; as, to *impose* upon good nature. **4.** To infringe; encroach. *Obs.* **5.** To practice tricks or deception; — with *on* or *upon*.

im-pos'ing (ĭm-pōz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of IMPOSE. Specif.: *p. a.* Adapted to impress forcibly; impressive; commanding; as, an *imposing* air; an *imposing* spectacle.

imposing stone *or* **table** See IMPOSE, *v. t*, 9.

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im-pos'si-bil, *n.* An impossibility. *Obs. or R.* [*Rare*
im-pos'si-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
||im'pos'si'ble n'est pas fran'çais (ăn'pō'sē'bl nĕ pȧ frăn'sā'). [F.] "Impossible" is not French; — an adaptation of Napoleon's expression, "*Ce n'est pas possible*," *m'écrivez-vous cela n'est pas français* ("It is not possible," you write me; that is not French") in a letter to Lemarois, July 9, 1813
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or in other spheres; QUACK is the popular and contemptuous term for *empiric*; MOUNTEBANK often carries a suggestion of buffoonery; as, "There is the same difference betwixt farce and comedy as betwixt an *empiric* and a true physician: both of them may attain their ends, but what the one performs by hazard, the other does by skill" (*Dryden*); political *empirics*; "Dishonesty is the raw material not of *quacks* only, but also, in great part, of dupes" (*Carlyle*); "Our Sabbaths [will be] closed with mummery and buffoon; preaching and pranks will share the motley scene . . . God's worship and the *mountebank* between" (*Cowper*). CHARLATAN adds the implication of pretentious, flashy, or magniloquent display; as, "Insolent, pretentious, and given to that reckless innovation for the sake of noise and show which was the essence of the *charlatan*" (*G. Eliot*); "A heap of arguments to be blown away by the bloated whiffs of some rhetorical *charlatan*, tricked out in a multiplicity of ribbons for the occasion" (*Landor*).

im-pos'ture (ĭm-pŏs'tūr), *n.* [L. *impostura*: cf. F. *imposture*.] **1.** Act or conduct of an impostor; deception under a false or assumed character; fraud or imposition; cheating.

Fill the world with follies and *impostures*. *Johnson.*

2. Act of imposing, or a thing imposed. *Obs.*

Syn. — Cheat, fraud, trick, imposition, delusion.

im-pos'tur-ous (-tūr-ŭs), *a.* Characterized by imposture; deceitful. *Rare.* "False and *imposturous*." *Beau. & Fl.*

im-po'ta-ble (ĭm-pō'tă-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + *potable*.] Unfit for drinking, as water.

im'po-tence (ĭm'pō-tĕns) } *n.* [L. *impotentia* inability,
im'po-ten-cy (-tĕn-sĭ) } poverty, want of moderation: cf. F. *impotence*. See IMPOTENT.] **1.** Quality or state of being impotent; want of strength or power, animal, intellectual, or moral; weakness; feebleness; inability.

Some were poor by *impotency* of nature; as young fatherless children, old decrepit persons, idiots, and cripples. *Hayward.*

O, *impotence* of mind in body strong! *Milton.*

2. Want of self-restraint or self-control. *Rare.*

3. *Law & Med.* Absence of procreative power.

im'po-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *impotens, -entis*; *im-* not + *potens* potent, powerful: cf. F. *impotent*. See POTENT.] **1.** Not potent, wanting power, strength, or vigor, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; deficient in capacity; destitute of force, weak; feeble; infirm.

A certain man at Lystra, *impotent* in his feet. *Acts* xiv. 8.
Impotent to save. *Addison.*

2. Incapable of self-restraint; ungovernable; violent. *Obs.*

Impotent of tongue, her silence broke. *Dryden.*

3. *Med.* Wanting the power of procreation; unable to copulate; also, sometimes, sterile; barren.

Syn. — See POWERLESS.

im-pound' (ĭm-pound'), *v. t.*; IM-POUND'ED; IM-POUND'ING. **1.** To shut up or place in a pound; hence, to seize and hold in the custody of the law; as, to *impound* stray cattle; to *impound* a document for safe keeping.

2. To shut up or inclose as if in a pound, as cattle by driving them into an inclosure.

3. To collect (water), as by damming a stream, for irrigation purposes, or the like.

im'pound (ĭm'pound), *n.* A reservoir for water, as one made by damming a stream; an impounding reservoir.

im-pound'age (ĭm-poun'dăj), *n.* **1.** Act of impounding, or state of being impounded.

2. The fee or fine for impounding.

im-pov'er-ish (ĭm-pŏv'ĕr-ĭsh), *v. t.*; IM-POV'ER-ISHED (-ĭsht); IM-POV'ER-ISH-ING. [OF. *empovrir*; *em-* (L. *in*) + *povre* poor, F. *pauvre*; cf. OF. *apovrir*, F. *appauvrir*, where the prefix is *a-*, L. *ad*. Cf. EMPOVERISH; see POOR, 2d -ISH.] **1.** To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence; as, misfortune and disease *impoverish* families.

2. To exhaust the strength, richness, or fertility of; to make sterile; as, to *impoverish* land.

im-prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty (ĭm-prăk'tĭ-kă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being impracticable; also, an impracticable thing.

im-prac'ti-ca-ble (ĭm-prăk'tĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not practicable; incapable of being performed or accomplished by the means employed or at command; infeasible.

2. Not to be overcome, persuaded, or controlled by any reasonable method; unmanageable; intractable. "*Impracticable* arrogance." *Palfrey.*

This tough, *impracticable* heart. *Rowe*

3. Incapable of being used or availed of; as, an *impracticable* road; an *impracticable* method.

— **im-prac'ti-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-prac'ti-ca-bly**, *adv.*

im'pre-cate (ĭm'prē-kāt), *v. t.*; IM'PRE-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); IM'PRE-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *imprecatus*, p. p. of *imprecari* to imprecate; *im-* in, on + *precari* to pray. See PRAY.] **1.** To call down by prayer; to pray for (usually something hurtful or calamitous).

Imprecate the vengeance of Heaven on the guilty. *Mickle*

2. To invoke evil upon; to curse. *Obs. or R.*

In vain we blast the ministers of Fate,
And the forlorn physicians *imprecate*. *Rochester.*

3. To supplicate; to pray to. *Rare.*

im'pre-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *imprecatio*: cf. F. *imprécation*.] Act of imprecating; esp., the act of invoking evil upon any one; a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one; a curse.

Men cowered like slaves before such horrid *imprecations* *Motley*

Syn. — Malediction, execration, anathema. See CURSE.

im'pre-ca-to-ry (ĭm'prē-kă-tō-rĭ; 277), *a.* Of the nature of, or containing, imprecation; invoking evil; as, the *imprecatory* psalms. — **im'pre-ca-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

im-pregn' (ĭm-prēn'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *imprégner*. See IMPREGNATE.] To impregnate. *Obs. or Poetic.* *Milton.*

im-preg'na-bil'i-ty (ĭm-prĕg'nă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being impregnable, invincibility.

im-preg'na-ble (ĭm-prĕg'na-b'l), *a.* [See IMPREGNATE.] *Biol.* Capable of being impregnated, as an egg.

im-preg'na-ble, *a.* [F. *imprenable*; *im-* not + *prenable* pregnable, fr. *prendre* to take, L. *prehendere*. See COMPREHEND, GET to obtain.] Not to be taken by assault; incapable of being subdued; able to resist attack; unconquerable; as, an *impregnable* fortress; *impregnable* virtue.

The man's affection remains . . *impregnable*. *South.*

Syn. — IMPREGNABLE, INEXPUGNABLE are frequently interchangeable. But IMPREGNABLE commonly applies only to that which is proof against assault; whereas INEXPUGNABLE may suggest that which cannot in any way be overcome or (esp.) which cannot be displaced or driven out; as, "the Tarpeian rock, her citadel *impregnable*" (*Milton*); "The citadel of its whole kingdom it has thus gained by assault, and will keep *inexpugnable*" (*Carlyle*); "what he held to be the choicest, pleasantest places, as being *impregnable* by noise" (*W. Pater*), "the consciousness of some *inexpugnable* scent in which his clothes, his whole person . . . might have been steeped" (*H. James*); "conclusions . . . true and *impregnable*" (*J. H. Newman*); "*inexpugnable* youth shining out . . . as from the morning forehead of a boy" (*Lowell*).

— **im-preg'na-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-preg'na-bly**, *adv.*

im-preg'nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; IM-PREG'NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); IM-PREG'NAT-ING (-nāt-ĭng). [LL. *impraegnatus*, p. p. of *impraegnare* to impregnate, fr. L. *im-* in + *praegnans* pregnant. See PREGNANT.] **1.** To make pregnant; to cause to conceive; to get with child or young.

2. *Biol.* To fertilize; fecundate.

3. To infuse an active principle into; to render fruitful or fertile in any way; to fertilize; imbue.

4. To infuse particles of another substance into; to cause to be filled, imbued, mixed, or furnished (with something); to saturate; as, to *impregnate* India rubber with sulphur; clothing *impregnated* with contagion.

im-preg'nate, *v. i.* To become pregnant.

im-preg'nate (-nāt), *a.* [LL. *impraegnatus*, p. p.] Impregnated. "*Impregnate* with disease." *Byron.*

im'preg-na'tion (ĭm'prĕg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *imprégnation*, LL. *impraegnatio*.] **1.** An impregnating; state of being impregnated; as: **a** *Biol.* Fecundation; fertilization (which see). **b** Intimate mixture; infusion; saturation.

2. That with which anything is impregnated.

3. *Mining.* An ore deposit, with indefinite boundaries, consisting of rock impregnated with ore.

im-preg'na-to-ry (ĭm-prĕg'nă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Relating to impregnation; impregnating.

im-pre'sa (*It.* ĕm-prā'zä), *n.* [It. See EMPRISE; cf. IMPRESS.] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** A device or emblem, as on a shield or seal, or used as a bookplate.

2. The sentence usually accompanying such an emblem; hence, a motto, proverb, or maxim.

im'pre-sa'ri-o (ĭm'prē-sä'rē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIOS (-ōz); It. -SARI (-sä'rē). [It., fr. *impresa* enterprise.] The projector, manager, or conductor, of an opera or concert company.

im'pre-script'i-ble (ĭm'prē-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *imprescriptible*. See PRESCRIPTIBLE.] **1.** Not subject to prescription.

2. Inalienable (see RIGHT); absolute.

The *imprescriptible* laws of the pure reason *Coleridge.*

— **im'pre-scrip'ti-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **im'pre-scrip'ti-bly**, *adv.*

im-press' (ĭm-prĕs'), *v. t.*; IM-PRESSED' (-prĕst') or IM-PREST'; IM-PRESS'ING. [L. *impressus*, p. p. of *imprimere* to impress; *im-* in, on + *premere* to press. See PRESS to squeeze; cf. IMPRINT.] **1.** To press, stamp, or print something in or upon; to mark by pressure, or as by pressure; to imprint (that which bears the impression).

His heart, like an agate, with your print *impressed* *Shak.*

2. To produce by pressure, as a mark, stamp, image, etc.;

3. To apply with pressure or so as to press or imprint.

He did *impress*
On the green moss his tremulous step. *Shelley.*

4. To print. *Obs.*

5. With reference to immaterial objects, specif.: **a** To produce the impression of, esp., to cause or imprint a vivid impression of; as, to *impress* ideas on the mind, a scene on the memory; to produce by means or by way of impression; to stamp; as, to *impress* a trait upon one.

Impress the motives of persuasion upon our own hearts till we feel the force of them. *I. Watts*

b To produce an impression upon; to affect, esp. forcibly or deeply; as, to *impress* one favorably; to *impress* one with the need of action; to be *impressed* by evidence.

6. *Elec.* To create or establish (an electromotive force or difference of potential) in a conductor by means of a battery, dynamo, or other electric generator.

im-press', *v. i.* To press or crowd in or about. *Obs.*

Such fiendly thoughts in his heart *impress*. *Chaucer.*

im'press (ĭm'prĕs; *formerly also* ĭm-prĕs', *as by Dr. Johnson* (1755)), *n.* **1.** Act of impressing, or marking.

2. A mark made by pressure; an indentation; imprint; the image or figure of anything, formed by pressure or as if by pressure; result produced by pressure or influence.

The *impresses* of the insides of these shells. *Woodward.*
This weak *impress* of love is as a figure
Trenched in ice *Shak.*

3. Characteristic; mark of distinction; stamp; as, the work bore the *impress* of a great artist.

Syn. — Stamp, mark, seal. — IMPRESS, IMPRESSION, IMPRINT, PRINT are here compared in their nontechnical senses; for distinctions in printing and engraving, see defs. IMPRESS (often poetical) and IMPRESSION are frequently interchanged; but *impress* commonly emphasizes more strongly the intimate connection between the act or process of impressing and the resulting mark or stamp, and often implies that this mark or stamp is characteristic or distinctive; *impression*, the less connotative word, is frequently applied to an effect upon the intellect or senses (see IDEA), as, "Through that trance my soul had well the *impress* of thy being kept" (*Shelley*); "She is . . . a seal of beryl, of chrysolite, of ruby; to make *impressions* . . . and receive none" (*Landor*). IMPRINT, as here compared, frequently suggests greater sharpness, clearness, or permanence of outline than *impress*; PRINT commonly implies depression or indentation; as, the *imprint* of a seal in wax; of "The shape of her most dainty foot *imprinted* there I found" (*Drayton*); "the *print* of the nails" (*John* xx. 25); "His tenderer cheek receives her soft hand's *print*, as apt as new-fall'n snow takes any dint" (*Shak.*); cf. "Whilst from off the waters fleet thus I set my *printless* feet" (*Milton*).

im'press (ĭm'prĕs; *formerly* ĭm-prĕs'), *n.* Impressment; enforcement of service, as in the army or navy. Hence

impress office, impress officer. *Obs. or Hist.*

Why such *impress* of shipwrights? *Shak.*

im-press' (ĭm-prĕs'), *v. t.* [*im-* in + *press* to force into service.] To levy for public service; specif., to take by force for public service; esp., to force into the naval service; hence, to enlist or procure the services or aid of by forcible argument, persuasion, or the like; as, to *impress* sailors.

The second five thousand pounds *impressed* for the service of the sick and wounded prisoners. *Evelyn.*

im-pressed' (ĭm-prĕst'), *p. a.* Pressed in or upon; imprinted; stamped. Hence: *Nat. Hist.* **a** Lying below the general surface as if stamped into it, as lines or dots. **b** Marked with such lines, dots, or the like.

impressed electromotive force *or* **pressure,** *Elec.*, force or pressure applied to a circuit by the generator, as disting. from *counter, active* or *effective* electromotive force, etc.

im-press'i-ble (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being impressed; susceptible; sensitive. — **im-press'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **im-press'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-press'i-bly**, *adv.*

im-pres'sion (ĭm-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *impression*, L. *impressio*.] **1.** Act of impressing, or state of being impressed; communication of a stamp, mold, style, or character, by external force or influence.

2. Hence, *Obs.*: **a** Impact or shock, as from an attack or a blow. **b** *Rhet.* Emphasis or ictus. *Milton.*

3. The effect produced by impressing; an impress; an indentation, stamp, form, or figure, resulting from physical contact; as, the *impression* produced in wax by a seal; a characteristic, trait, or feature, resulting from immaterial or indirect influence; as, the *impression* produced on an animal's habits by its environment.

4. Influence or effect on feeling, sense, or the intellect; esp., a lively or profound effect: keen sense or concern.

Such terrible *impression* made the dream. *Shak.*

5. *Psychol.* **a** The immediate effect produced on consciousness by stimulation of the senses.

What each one immediately deals with in experience is objective reality in the most fundamental sense. But first it was styled a picture or *impression*; probably because on the retina of the percipient an optical image of the things he looks at can be seen by another *James Ward.*

b With Hume, a lively or vivid perception, feeling, or volition; esp, a sense perception; — contrasted with *idea*.

Our minds consist, as he [Hume] says, of *impressions* and ideas. By *impressions* he means the experiences of sense; by ideas he means the remembered copies of these. *Josiah Royce.*

c A sensuous image not immediate in perception.

An *impression* or sensuous idea becomes a logical idea when it is fixed and referred. *B. Bosanquet.*

d A physiological stimulation or excitation of nerve processes apart from the sensation aroused.

6. An indistinct or indefinite notion, remembrance, belief, or opinion; as, a general *impression* of the meaning of a word; an *impression* of familiarity with a face.

7. An atmospheric condition or phenomenon. *Obs.*

A fiery *impression* falling from out of Heaven. *Holland.*

8. *Print.* **a** Pressure of type, plates, etc, on paper, or its result as to appearance; as, a heavy or a clear *impression*. **b** A printed copy from type, an engraved block, etc.

9. *Publishing.* The whole number of copies, as of a book, printed for one issue; esp., those reprinted without alteration, as distinguished from an edition.

10. *Painting.* **a** The first coat of color, as the priming in house painting or the like. **b** A coat for ornament or preservation, as on metal to prevent rust.

Syn. — See IDEA, IMPRESS.

im-pres'sion-a-bil'i-ty (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being impressionable.

im-pres'sion-a-ble (ĭm-prĕsh'ŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* [F. *impressionnable*.] Liable or subject to impression; capable of being molded; susceptible; impressible.

He was too *impressionable*; he had too much of the temperament of genius. *Motley.*

im-pres'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to impression; showing or making impression; also, impressionable. — **im-pres'sion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **im-pres'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

im-pres'sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *impressionnisme*.]

1. The Humean theory of perception. *Obs. or R.*

2. The theory and practice of a school of painting founded in France by Édouard Manet (1833-83), then developed and altered in its aim by Claude Monet (born 1840), and held to include, at a later time, all the painters of special ability and boldness in resisting the tendency toward

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im'pos-to'ri-ous, *a.* Imposturous. *Obs.* [Yz'm), *n.* See -ISM.]
im-pos'tor-ism (ĭm-pŏs'tĕr-ĭz'm). †IMPOSTUROUS.
im-pos'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. Impostorship.
im-pos'to-ry, *n.* *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
im-pos'trat, *a.* Impostorious.
im-pos'tress, *n.*, *fem.* of IMPOSTOR. *Rare.* [postress. *Obs.*]
im-pos'trix, *n.* [LL.] An impostress. *Obs.*
im-pos'trous, *a.* Impostorious.
im-pos'tu-mate, **im-pos'thu-mate** (ĭm-pŏs'tŭ-māt), *v. i.* & *t.* [See IMPOSTUME.] To form or affect with an abscess. *Obsolete*
— **im-pos'tu-ma'tion,** **-thu-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* *Obsolete.*
im-pos'tume, im-pos'thume (ĭm-pŏs'tūm), *n.* [Corrupt. of *apostem*.] Abscess. *Obsolete.* — *v. t.* & *i.* = IMPOSTUMATE *Obsolete.*
im-pos'tur-age, *n.* Imposture. *Obs.*
im-pos'tur-al, *a.* Imposturous. *Obs.*
im-pos'ture. †IMPOSTOR
im-pos'ture, *v. t.* & *i.* To declare to be imposture; to practice imposture *Obs.*
im-pos'tured, *a.* Imposturous *Obs.* [turous. *Obs.*
im'pos-tu'ri-ous, *a.* Impos-
im-pos'tur-ism (ĭm-pŏs'tŭr-Yz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
im-pos'tur-ize, *v. i.* To act as an impostor. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
im-pos'tur-y, *n.* Imposture. [*Rare.*
im-po'sure (ĭm-pō'zhŭr), *n.* Imposition. *Rare.*
im-pote', *v. i.* [*im-* in + L. *potare* to drink.] To imbibe. *Obs.*
im'po-tent, *n.* One who is impotent [*Obs.*
im'po-ten'tial, *a.* Impotent.
im'po-tent-ly, *adv.* of IMPOTENT.
im'po-tent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-po'tion-ate, *v. t.* [LL. *impotionare*.] To poison. *Obs.* — *a.* Poisoned. *Obs.*
‖ **im'pôt' u'nique'** (ĂN'pō'-tü'-nēk'). [F.] *Economics.* Lit., single tax; — used specif. of such a tax advocated by the physiocrats, to be imposed on the net produce of the land. See SINGLE TAX.

"The *impôt unique*, advocated by the physiocrats, while superficially representing George's plan, differed from it radically in principle." *A. T. Hadley.*

im-pound'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
im-pound'er, *n.* One who impounds.
im-poun'dage, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of IMPOUND. — **impounding reservoir.** = IMPOUND, *n.*
im-pound'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
im-pov'er, *v. t.* To impoverish. *Obs.* [impoverishes.
im-pov'er-ish-er, *n* One that
im-pov'er-ish-ment, *n.* See -MENT. [*Ref. Sp.*]
im-pov'er-isht. Impoverished.
im-pow'er. Var of EMPOWER.
imp'-pole', *n.* *Building* A pole for supporting a scaffold
impr. *Abbr.* Improved [cal. *R*]
im-prac'ti-cal, *a.* Not practi-
‖ **im-pran'sus** (ĭm-prăn'sŭs), *a* [L.] Fasting. [evil. *Obs.*
im'pre-cate, *v. i.* To invoke
im'pre-ca'tor (ĭm'prē-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who imprecates.
im-pre'ci-a-ble (ĭm-prē'shĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *imprætiabilis*.] Invaluable. *Obs.*
im'pre-cise' (ĭm'prē-sīs'), *a.* Not precise. *Rare* — **im'pre-ci'sion** (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* *Rare*
im-pred'i-ca-ble, *a.* Not predicable. *Rare* — **im-pred'i-ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.* *Rare.*
im-preg'nant, *a.* [See IMPREGNATE.] Impregnated; impregnating *Rare.* — *n.* That which is impregnant. *Rare.*
im-preg'nant, *a.* [*im-* not + *pregnant*.] Not pregnant *Obs.*
im-preg'na-tive (ĭm-prĕg'nă-tĭv), *a.* Impregnating. *Rare.*
im-preg'na-tor (ĭm-prĕg'nā-tĕr), *n.* One that impregnates
impreignable. †IMPREGNABLE.
impreise. †IMPRESS.
im'pre-ju'di-cate, *a.* Unprejudiced. *Obs.* [prejudice. *Obs.*
im-prej'u-dice, *n.* Freedom from
im'pre-med'i-tate, *a.* Unpremeditated. *Rare.* [BLE.
im-pre'na-ble. †IMPREGNA-
im'prent. †IMPRINT.
im-prep'a-ra'tion, *n* Want of preparation. *Obs.* [science. *R*]
im-pre'sci-ence, *n* Want of pre-
im'pre-scrib'a-ble (ĭm'prē-skrīb'ă-b'l), *a.* Imprescriptible. *Rare.*
im-prese', *n.* [Cf. OF. *imprese*, fr. It. *impresa*.] = IMPRESA. *Obs.*
im-pre'so. †IMPRESA.
im'press. *n.* [See IMPREST, *n.*] *Obs* **a** = IMPREST, *n.* **b** Deduction from a naval officer's pay for deficiency in his accounts
im-press', *v. t.* To imprest. *Obs.*
im'press, *n.* [See IMPRESE, IMPRESA.] An impresa. *Hist.*
im-pres'sa Obs. corrupt. of IMPRESA, IMPRESE.
im-press'a-ble (ĭm-prĕs'ă-b'l), *a.* [*impress* + *-able*.] That may be forced to serve. *Rare*
im-press'ed-ly, *adv.* of IMPRESSED. [presses.
im-press'er, *n.* One that im-
impress gang. Press gang. *Obs.*
im-pres'sion (ĭm-presh'ŭn), *n. t.* To impress. *Rare.* [-NESS.
im-pres'sion-a-ble-ness, *n.* See
im-pres'sion-al-ist, *n.* See -IST.
im-pres'sion-a-ry, *a.* Impressionistic.

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feeble conventions and formality. From 1870 to 1890 Sisley, Pissaro, Degas, Raffaelli, Besnard, were prominently affiliated with the school. The general idea underlying all their practice was the necessity of rendering the immediate sense impression of the artist, apart from any analysis or any study of the characteristics in the objects represented, other than their external appearance. On this account the study of colored light became the main object and aim of the landscape painters, who were in the majority, and curious experiments were made in the way of using only pure colors laid side by side, the eye being required to blend their effect and so obtain, as it was thought, a more brilliant gradation than could be got by mixing the pigments. On this account they were called out-of-door workers (plein-aristes), and light students (luminists). When such painters as Bastien-Ledents and Whistler were included, it appeared that the term *impressionism* had lost its true significance.

3. In literature, the depiction of scene, emotion, or character with broad simplicity and little attention to detail; the theory and practice of writers who accept the doctrine of impressionism in painting, that the rendering of immediate subjective impressions is the proper end of art.

im-pres'sion-ist (ĭm-prĕsh'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* [*F. impressionniste.*] An adherent or follower of the theory, method, or practice of impressionism.

im-pres'sion-ist, *a.* Characterized by impressionism; esp., designating the group or school of painters whose work is so characterized. See IMPRESSIONISM, 2.

im-pres'sion-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Tending toward, pertaining to, or characterized by, impressionism (which see).

im-pres'sive (ĭm-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *impressif.*] **1.** Capable of being impressed; impressible. *Obs.*

2. Making, or tending to make, an impression; having power to impress; adapted to excite attention and feeling, to touch the sensibilities, or affect the conscience; as, an *impressive* discourse; an *impressive* scene.

—im-pres'sive-ly, *adv.* **—im-pres'sive-ness,** *n.*

im-press'ment (ĭm-prĕs'mĕnt), *n.* Act of seizing for public use, or of impressing into public service; compulsion to serve; as, the *impressment* of provisions or of sailors.

im-pres'sure (ĭm-prĕsh'ŭr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *impressure*, LL. *impressura.*] Act or result of impressing; impression; esp., a mental impression.

im-prest' (ĭm-prĕst'), *v. t ;* IM-PREST'ED ; IM-PREST'ING. [*im-* + *prest:* cf. It. *imprestare.* See PREST, *n.*] *Obs.*

1. To advance; to lend (money). *Burke.*

2. To make an imprest or advance to; also, to draw, as money, by way of advance.

im'prest (ĭm'prĕst), *n.* [Cf. It. *impresto, imprestito*, LL. *imprestitum.* See IMPREST, *v. t.*] A loan or advance of money; esp., formerly, advance pay to soldiers or sailors; now, an advance from government funds to enable a person to discharge his duties. In the English admiralty such loans were formerly attended to by the **imprest office.**

im'prest, *a.* Advanced; lent; — said esp. of money advanced to sailors, soldiers, and government employees. *Obs.*

im'prest ac-count'ant. *Law.* The person to whom an imprest, or advance of public money, is made.

im'pri-ma'tur (ĭm'prĭ-mā'tŭr), *n.* [NL., let it be printed. See IMPRESS to stamp.] **1.** *Law.* A license to print or publish a book, paper, etc.; also, where censorship of the press exists, approval of that which is published.

2. Hence, sanction; approval.

If this is not the moment at which the state *imprimatur* is given to custom, what is that moment? *T. E. Holland.*

‖ **im-pri'mis** (ĭm-prī'mĭs), *adv.* [L., for *in primis* among the first, chiefly; *in* in + *primus* first.] In the first place; first in order.

im-prim'i-tive (ĭm-prĭm'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Not primitive.

imprimitive group, *Math.*, one whose elements may be parted into sets each having the same number of distinct elements (no element in two sets), such that every substitution either changes one set into another or interchanges the elements of a set among themselves.

im-prim'i-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The fact or quality of being imprimitive.

im-print' (ĭm-prĭnt'), *v. t.;* IM-PRINT'ED ; IM-PRINT'ING. [ME. *emprenten, imprenten*, F. *empreint*, p. p. of *empreindre* to imprint, fr. L. *imprimere* to impress, imprint. See IN- in, PRINT; cf. 1st IMPRESS, IMPRINT, *n.*] **1.** To impress; to mark by pressure; to stamp.

And sees his num'rous herds *imprint* her sands. *Prior.*

2. To stamp or mark, as letters on paper, by means of type, plates, stamps, or the like; to print or mark (figures, letters, etc., upon something).

Nature *imprints* upon whate'er we see,
That has a heart and life in it, "Be free." *Cowper.*

3. To fix indelibly or permanently, as in the mind or memory; to impress.

Ideas . . distinctly *imprinted* on his mind. *Locke.*

im'print (ĭm'prĭnt), *n.* [F. *empreinte* impress, stamp, fr. *empreindre.* See IMPRINT, *v. t.*] **1.** Whatever is impressed or imprinted; an impress.

2. The name of the publisher, commonly with the time and place of issue, now usually placed on the title-page of a book, or that of the printer on any printed sheet.

Syn. — See IMPRESS.

im-pris'on (ĭm-prĭz'n), *v. t.;* IM-PRIS'ONED (-'nd); IM-PRIS'ON-ING. [ME. *enprisonen*, OF. *enprisoner*, F. *emprisonner*; *en-* (L. *in*) + F. & OF. *prison.* See PRISON.] **1.** To put in prison or jail; to arrest and detain in custody; to subject to imprisonment; to confine.

2. To limit, restrain, or confine in any way.

Try to *imprison* the resistless wind. *Dryden.*

Syn. — IMPRISON, INCARCERATE, IMMURE. IMPRISON is the general, INCARCERATE the more bookish, term, IMMURE (commonly poetical or elevated) still retains its implication of inclosure within walls; as, "to be *imprisoned* in the viewless winds" (*Shak.*); "when they no longer be *incarcerate* in this dark dungeon" (*Dr. H. More*); "This huge convex of fire . . . *immures* us round" (*Milton*). See PRISONER, HAMPER.

im-pris'on-ment (ĭm-prĭz''n-mĕnt), *n.* [ME *enprisonment*, F. *emprisonnement.*] Act of imprisoning, or state of being imprisoned; confinement; restraint. In law an imprisonment is any constraint of a person either by force or by such other coercion as restrains him within limits against his will. Cf. DURESS, COERCION, FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Every confinement of the person is an *imprisonment*, whether it be in a common prison, or in a private house, or even by forcibly detaining one in the public streets. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — Incarceration, confinement, durance, restraint.

im-prob'a-bil'i-ty (ĭm-prŏb'*a*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being improbable; unlikelihood; also, that which is improbable; an improbable event or result.

im-prob'a-ble (ĭm-prŏb'*a*-b'l), *a.* [L. *improbabilis ; im-* not + *probabilis* probable: cf. F. *improbable.* See PROBABLE.] Not probable; unlikely to be true or to occur; not to be readily believed; as, an *improbable* story; not to be expected under the circumstances or in the usual course of events; as, an *improbable* event. **— im-prob'a-ble-ness,** *n.* **— im-prob'a-bly,** *adv.*

im'pro-ba'tion (ĭm'prŏ-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *improbatio:* cf. F. *improbation.*] **1.** Disapprobation; disapproval; disproof. *Obs.*

2. *Scots Law.* The act by which falsehood and forgery are proved; an action brought for the purpose of having some instrument declared false or forged.

im-prob'a-tive (ĭm-prŏb'*a*-tĭv), **im-prob'a-to-ry** (-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Implying, or tending to, improbation

im-prob'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *improbitas ; im-* not + *probitas* probity: cf. F. *improbité.*] **1.** Persistence. *Obs.*

2. Lack of probity; want of integrity or rectitude.

Persons . . cast out for notorious *improbity*. *Hooker.*

im-promp'tu (ĭm-prŏmp'tū), *adv. or a.* [F. *impromptu*, fr. L. *in promptu* in readiness, at hand; *in* + *promptus* visibility, readiness, fr. *promere* to bring out or forth. See PROMPT.] Offhand; made or done without previous study; extemporaneous; extempore; as, an *impromptu* verse.

Syn. — See EXTEMPORE.

im-promp'tu, *n.* **1.** Something made or done offhand, at the moment, or without previous study; an extemporaneous composition, address, or remark.

2. *Music.* A piece composed or played at first thought; a composition in the style of an extempore piece.

im-prop'er (ĭm-prŏp'ẽr), *a.* [F. *impropre*, L. *improprius ; im-* not + *proprius* proper. See PROPER.] Not proper, specif.: **a** Not suited to the circumstances, design, or end; not appropriate, fit, or congruous; as, an *improper* medicine; *improper* dress.

Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service
Improper for a slave. *Shak.*

b Not accordant with fact, truth, or right procedure; incorrect; inaccurate; as, an *improper* conclusion from premises. **c** Not regularly or normally formed, or not properly so called; as, *improper* fractions (see below). **d** Not accordant with propriety or good taste or manners; indecorous; as, *improper* language; in a stronger sense: indecent; immoral; as, an *improper* resort or book.

Syn. — IMPROPER, INDECENT, UNSEEMLY, INDECOROUS, UNBECOMING, INDELICATE. That is IMPROPER, as here compared, which in any way violates propriety; UNSEEMLY is stronger; INDECENT, the strongest term, applies to that which is grossly offensive to modesty or propriety; as, "those *improper*, witty fabliaux, so racy of the French soil" (*E. K. Chambers*); "Charity . . doth not behave itself *unseemly*" (*1 Cor.* xiii. 5); "when wine has given *indecent* language birth" (*Cowper*). That is INDECOROUS (see DECOROUS) which transgresses etiquette or civility, esp. in public; that is UNBECOMING, as here compared, which does not befit one's character or standing; that is INDELICATE (see DELICACY, DAINTY) which verges upon immodesty, or (sometimes) which betrays lack of tact or of refined perceptions; as, "At his retreat the spectators clapped, a terrible *indecorum*, but suitable to such Bartholomew-fair doings" (*Walpole*); "Rosamond never showed any *unbecoming* knowledge, and was always that combination of correct sentiments, music, dancing, elegant note writing . . which made the irresistible woman" (*G. Eliot*); "She had visions, so startling that she half repudiated them as *indelicate*, of coarse masculine belongings strewn about in endless litter" (*Mary Wilkins*); "Never speak of a man in his own presence. It is always *indelicate*, and may be offensive" (*Johnson*). See COARSE; cf. FIT.

improper definite integrals, *Math.*, those integrals in which the region of integration includes some point for which the integrand is undefined or tends to infinity, or the region extends to infinity. **— i. diphthong.** See DIPHTHONG. **— i. fraction,** a fraction in which the numerator is greater than the denominator, or of higher or equal degree. **— i. infinite,** *Math.*, a variable that may be made great at will. **— i. quantity.** = INTENSIVE QUANTITY. *Rare.* **— i. solution** (of a differential equation), *Math.*, one that is also a solution of a differential equation of lower order or degree.

‖ **im'pro-pe'ri-a** (ĭm'prŏ-pē'rĭ-*a*), *n. pl.* [L., reproaches.] *Eccl.* A series of antiphons and responses, expressing the sorrowful remonstrance of our Lord with his people; —sung on the morning of Good Friday in place of the usual daily Mass of the Roman ritual.

im-pro'pri-ate (ĭm-prō'prĭ-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING (-ā'tĭng). [*im-* in + L. *propriatus*, p. p. of *propriare.* See APPROPRIATE.] **1.** To appropriate; assume. *Obs.*

2. *Eng. Eccl. Law.* Formerly, to annex (a benefice) to a person or corporation as private property; to appropriate, now, esp., to place the profits of (ecclesiastical property) in the hands of a layman for care and disbursement

im-pro'pri-ate (-āt), *a. Eng. Eccl. Law.* Impropriated.

im-pro'pri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of impropriating; also, that which is impropriated; specif., *Eng. Eccl. Law*, a benefice in the hands of a lay person or corporation.

im-pro'pri-a'tor (ĭm-prō'prĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* One to or by whom something is impropriated; specif., *Eng. Eccl. Law*, a layman in possession of church property.

im'pro-pri'e-ty (ĭm'prŏ-prī'ĕ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *impropriétas:* cf. F. *impropriété.* See IMPROPER.] **1.** Quality or fact of being improper.

2. That which is improper; an unsuitable or improper act, or an inaccuracy in the use of language Specif., *Rhet.*, the use of a word in an incorrect sense, as in "to *perpetrate* an act of kindness."

Offenses against good use are: (1) Barbarisms, words or phrases not English; (2) *Improprieties*, words or phrases used in a sense not English; (3) Solecisms, constructions not English. *A. S Hill.*

3. *Medieval Music.* A time distinction of a ligature. See LIGATURE; cf. PROPRIETY. "Every propriety is short, *impropriety* long." *Franco of Cologne (tr.).*

Syn. — See SOLECISM.

im-prov'a-ble (ĭm-prōōv'*a*-b'l), *a.* [From IMPROVE to make better.] **1.** Utilizable; serviceable; advantageous. *Now Rare.* *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Capable of being improved; susceptible of improvement; admitting of being made better; capable of cultivation, or of being advanced in good qualities.

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties *Sir M. Hale.*
I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands. *Addison.*

— im-prov'a-ble-ness, *n.* **— im-prov'a-bly,** *adv.*

im-prove' (ĭm-prōōv'), *v. t. ;* IM-PROVED' (-prōōvd'); IM-PROV'ING (-prōōv'ĭng). [For earlier *improue, enprove ;* OF. & F. *en* in (L. *in*) + *prou* profit, fr. L. *pro, prod* in *prodesse* to be useful. See PROWESS; cf. APPROVE to make profit of.] **1.** To turn to profit or good account; to employ to good purpose; to use to advantage; as, to *improve* one's time; to *improve* the occasion.

We shall especially honor God by *improving* diligently the talents which God hath committed to us. *Barrow.*

2. To make use of; employ; as, to *improve* an attic for storage; to *improve* (invest) money or capital. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. To augment, enhance, or intensify, in quantity or quality; to raise or increase (prices, rates, etc.). *Obs.*

4. To augment or enhance in value or good quality; to make more profitable, excellent, or desirable; to better; ameliorate; as, to *improve* one's health by exercise, one's work or property by care or industry.

I love not to *improve* the honor of the living by impairing that of the dead. *Denham.*

5. Specif., to enhance in value by bringing under cultivation or reclaiming for agriculture or stock raising; as, to *improve* virgin land; *improved* farms. Also, to raise the value of (land) by erection of improvements or betterments, esp. houses, stores, or the like. *U. S.*

6. To make or turn (into something better) by improving; as, to *improve* a nag into a race horse; to spend, remove, or dissipate by improvements; as, to *improve* away one's profits; a tribe *improved* out of existence.

Syn. — Mend, amend; rectify, correct; advance, promote. — IMPROVE, BETTER, AMELIORATE. IMPROVE (the general term) and BETTER (more vigorous and homely) apply both to objects and to states or conditions, and do not of necessity suggest that these are bad to begin with; AMELIORATE, in modern usage, applies chiefly to conditions (commonly unfavorable); as, "The faculties of the mind are *improved* by exercise" (*Locke*); "dedicated to closeness and the *bettering* of my mind" (*Shak.*); "Striving to *better*, oft we mar what 's well" (*id.*); to *improve* (or *better*) one's circumstances (but cf. "to *improve* one's self" with "to *better* one's self"); "There is no hope whatever of *ameliorating* his condition" (*T. L. Peacock*). *Improve* alone is used in the sense of "turn to advantage or account;" as, to *improve* the opportunity. See MEND, CORRECT.

im-prove', *v. i.* **1.** To increase; augment. *Obs. Milner.*

2. To increase; to be enhanced in price; to rise in value; as, stocks are *improving ;* the price of cotton *improves.* —usually with the sense of betterment.

3. To grow better; to advance or make progress in what is desirable; to make or show improvement, as in health.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality. *Atterbury.*

4. To make improvements or useful additions or amendments; to bring nearer to perfection; — usually with *on* or *upon ;* as, to *improve* on the mode of tillage.

im-prove'ment (ĭm-prōōv'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or process of improving; as: profitable employment or use; cultivation; development; enhancement or increase (*Obs.*), esp., betterment; amelioration; enrichment; as, innovation is not always *improvement.*

I look upon your city as the best place of *improvement*. *South.*
There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several *improvements* and decays. *Addison.*
Those vices which more particularly receive *improvement* by prosperity. *South.*

im-pres'sion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
im-pres' siv. Impressive. *Ref Sp.*
im-press'ment, *n.* [*impress* to press, stamp + *-ment.*] Impressive action; also, fervor. *Rare*
im-pres'sor, *n.* [LL., a printer.] One that impresses. *Obs.*
im-prest' Impressed. *Obs., Poetic, or Ref. Sp.*
im-prest', *n. & v.* Impress (for military or naval service). *Obs.*
im-prest'a-ble, *a.* Not prestable, payable, or performable. *Obs.*
im-prev'a-lence (ĭm-prĕv'*a*-lĕns), **im-prev'a-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* See IM-, not. *Obs.*
im-preve', *v. t.* [See IMPROVE to disprove; cf REPRIEVE.] To disprove, or reprove. *Obs. Scot.*
im'pre-vent'a-ble, *a.* See IM-, not. *Rare.* —**im'pre-vent'a-bil'i-ty,** *n. Rare.*
im'pre-vis'i-ble (ĭm'prĕ-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* See IM-, not. — **im'pre-vis'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.*
im'pre-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Improvidence. *Rare.*
im-prez'za. † IMPRESA.
im-prieve'. † IMPREVE.
im-pri'ma-ture, *n.* [See IMPRIMATUR.] Imprint; printing. *Obs.*
im-prime', *v. t. Obs.* **1.** *Hunting.* To separate, as a deer, from the herd. [State. **2.** [See IM- in; PRIME.] To imprime. *Obs.*
im-prime', *n. Hunting.* Act of imprimng *Obs.*
im'pri-ment, *n.* [L. *imprimens, -entis*, p.pr.] An imprinter. *Obs.*
im-prim'er-y (ĭm-prĭm'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *imprimerie.*] A printing office. *Obs.* [prutas.
im-print'er, *n.* One that imprints. **im-print'ing-ly,** *adv.* Impressively. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
im-pris'on, *n.* Imprisonment.
im-pris'on-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
im-pris'on-er, *n.* One who imprisons.
im-prob'a-bi-lize (ĭm-prŏb'*a*-bĭ-līz), *v. t.* To make improbable.
im'pro-bate, *v. t.* [L. *improbatus*, p. p. of *improbare* to disapprove, condemn; *im-* not + *probare* to approve.] To disapprove; disallow. *Obs.*
im'pro-bate, *n.* [L. *improbatus*, p. p.] Wicked. *Obs. Scot.*
im-probe', *n.* [L. *improbus.*] cf. F. *improbe.* Evil person. *Obs.*
‖ **im'pro-be a'mor, quid non mor-ta'li-a pec'to-ra co'gis?** [L.] Shameless love, to what dost thou not compel mortal breasts? *Vergil (Æ., IV. 412).*
im'pro-bous. *a.* [L. *improbus.*] Dishonest; shameless. *Obs.* —
im'pro-du'ci-bil'i-ty (ĭm'prŏ-dūs'*a*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Unprocurableness. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
im'pro-duced', *a.* Unproduced.
im'pro-du'ci-ble, *a.* Not producible; not fit to present. *Obs.*
im'pro-duc'tion, *n.* Existence without having been produced. *Obs.*
im'pro-fi'cience (ĭm'prŏ-fĭsh'ĕns). -fi'cien-cy(-ĕn-sĭ),*n.* Want of proficiency. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
im-prof'it-a-ble, *a.* See IM-, not.
im'pro-gres'sive, *a* See IM-, not. — **im'pro-gres'sive-ly,** *adv.* —**im'pro-gres'sive-ness,** *n. All Rare.* [not. *Obs.*
im'pro-lif'ic, -i-cal, *a* See IM-, not.
im'pro-lif'i-cate, *v. t.* [*im-* in + *prolificate.*] Impregnate. *Obs.*
im-prompt', *a.* [L. *impromptus.*] Not ready. *Obs.*
im-promp'ti-tude, *n.* Lack of promptness. *Rare.*
im-promp'tu, *v. i.* To sing or speak impromptu. *Rare.*
im-promp'tu-a-ry (ĭm-prŏmp'tū-ā-rĭ), *a* Impromptu. *Rare.*
im-promp'tu-ist, *n.* See -IST.
im-proof', *n.* [See IMPROVE to disprove, PROOF.] Reproof. *Obs.*
im-proove'. † IMPROVE.
im-prop'er, *v. t.* [See IM- in, and cf. F. *approprier* to appropriate, E. IMPROPRIATE.] To impropriate. *Obs.*
im-prop'er-a'tion, *n.* [See IMPROPER, *v.*] Impropriation. *Obs.*
im-prof'er-a'tion (ĭm-prŏp'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *improperare, improperatum*, to taunt.] A taunting; reproach; taunt. *Obs.*
im-prop'er-ly, *adv.* of IMPROPER. See -LY.
im-prop'er-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
im-prop'er-ty, *n.* [From IMPROPER, *a.*] Impropriety. *Obs.*
im-prop'er-y, *n.* [L. *improperium.*] Reproach. *Obs.*
im'pro-pi'tious (ĭm'prŏ-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Unpropitious. *Obs.*
im'pro-por'tion, *n.* Disproportion. *Obs.* [IM-, not. *Obs.*
im'pro-por'tion-a-ble, *a.* See IM-, not. *Obs.*
im'pro-por'tion-al, *a.* See IM-, not. *Obs.* [not. *Obs.*
im'pro-por'tion-ate, *a.* See IM-, not. *Obs.*
im-pro'pre † IMPROPER.
im-pro'pri-ate, *v. t.* To become an impropriator. *Obs.*
im-pro'pri-at'ed-ly, *adv.* of *impropriated*, p. p. See -LY.
im-pro'pri-a'trix (ĭm-prŏ'prĭ-ā'trĭks), *n. ; L. pl.* -TRICES (-ā-trī'sēz). A female impropriator.
im-pro'pry, *v. t.* [See IMPROPER, *v.*] To appropriate. *Obs.*
im'pros-per'i-ty, *n.* Want of prosperity. *Obs.*
im-pros'per-ous, *a.* See IM-, not. —**im-pros'per-ous-ly,** *adv.* **im-pros' per-ous-ness,** *n. All Obs.*
im-prov'a-bil'i-ty (ĭm-prōōv'*a*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Improvableness.
im-prov'a-ble (ĭm-prōōv'*a*-b'l), *a.* That may be improved (disproved). *Obs.*
im-prove' (ĭm-prōōv'), *v t* [F. *improuver*, L. *improbare* to disapprove, blame, reject, fr. *improbus* bad; *im-* not + *probus* good.] To show to be wrong; to disprove; reprove; censure. *Obs.*
im-prove', *v. t.* [Cf. IM- in, APPROVE, PROVE.] To prove, or to approve. *Obs.*
improvement lease A lease of land with conditions of im-

2. State of being improved; esp., enhanced value or excellence; as, *improvement* in health or stocks.
3. A result or manifestation of improving, or a process or thing which constitutes it; as, an *improvement* in bridge building, electric locomotion is an *improvement* on steam.
The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and some few others, are *improvements* on the Greek poet. *Addison.*
4. Specif.: **a** A valuable addition, or betterment, as a building, clearing, drain, fence, etc., on land. Cf. BETTERMENT. **b** *Patent Laws.* A useful addition to, or modification of, a machine, manufacture, or composition.

im-prov'er (ĭm-prōōv'ẽr), *n.* One that improves, as: **a** An employee who accepts instruction or opportunity to learn in place of wages. **b** A dress improver; a bustle. *Eng.*

im-prov'i-dence (ĭm-prŏv'ĭ-dẽns), *n.* [L. *improvidentia*. cf. OF. *improvidence*. Cf. IMPRUDENCE.] Quality of being improvident; want of foresight or thrift.

im-prov'i-dent (-dẽnt), *a.* [*im-* not + *provident*. cf. L. *improvidus*. See PROVIDENT; cf. IMPRUDENT.] Not provident; wanting foresight or forethought; not foreseeing or providing for the future; negligent; thoughtless; thriftless.
Improvident soldiers! had your watch been good,
This sudden mischief never could have fallen *Shak.*
Syn. — Inconsiderate, negligent, careless, heedless, shiftless, prodigal, wasteful.

im-prov'i-sa'tion (ĭm-prŏv'ĭ-sā'shŭn; -zā'shŭn; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *improvisation*.] **1.** Act or art of composing and rendering music, poetry, and the like, extemporaneously; as, *improvisation* on the organ.
2. That which is improvised, an impromptu.

im-prov'i-sa'tor (ĭm-prŏv'ĭ-sā'tẽr; -zā'tẽr; 277), *n.* An improviser, or improvisatore.

im-prov'i-sa-to'ri-al (ĭm-prŏv'ĭ-zə-tō'rĭ-ăl, 201) } *a.* Of or
im-prov'i-sa-to-ry (ĭm-prŏv'ĭ-zə-tō-rĭ) } pert. to improvisation. — **im-prov'i-sa-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

im'pro-vise' (ĭm'prō-vīz'), *v. t.*; IM'PRO-VISED' (-vīzd'); IM'PRO-VIS'ING (-vīz'ĭng). [F. *improviser*, It. *improvvisare*, fr. *improvviso* unprovided, sudden, extempore, L. *improvisus*; *im-* not + *provisus* foreseen, provided. See PROVISO.] **1.** To compose, recite, or sing extemporaneously, esp. in verse; to extemporize; also, to play upon an instrument, or to act, extemporaneously.
2. To bring about, arrange, or make, on a sudden, or without previous preparation; to invent, or provide, offhand, as, he *improvised* a hammer out of a stone.
Charles attempted to *improvise* a peace *Motley.*

im'pro-vis'er (-vīz'ẽr), *n.* One who improvises; esp., an improvisatore; a rhapsodist.

‖ **im'prov-vi'sa-to're** (ĭm'prŏv-vē'zä-tō'rā), *n.*; *pl.* -TORI (-rē). [It. See IMPROVISE.] One who composes and sings or recites short poems extemporaneously.

‖ **im'prov-vi'sa-tri'ce** (-trē'chā), *n.*; *pl.* -TRICI (-chē). [It. See IMPROVISE.] A female improvisatore.

im-pru'dence (ĭm-prōō'dẽns), *n.* [L. *imprudentia*: cf. F. *imprudence*. Cf. IMPROVIDENCE.] Quality or state of being imprudent; want of caution, circumspection, or due regard to consequences; indiscretion; inconsideration; rashness; also, an imprudent act; as, guilty of an *imprudence*.
His serenity was interrupted . . . by his own *imprudence*. *Macle.*

im-pru'dent (-dẽnt), *a.* [L. *imprudens*; *im-* not + *prudens* prudent: cf. F. *imprudent*. See PRUDENT; cf. IMPROVIDENT.] Not prudent; wanting in prudence or discretion; indiscreet; injudicious; as, *imprudent* behavior. — **im-pru'dent-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pru'dent-ness**, *n.*

im-pu'ber-ty (ĭm-pū'bẽr-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of not having reached puberty. Cf. *age of consent*, under AGE.

im'pu-dence (ĭm'pū-dẽns), *n.* [L. *impudentia*: cf. F. *impudence*. See IMPUDENT.] Quality of being impudent; as: **a** Shamelessness; indecency. *Obs.* **b** Pert assurance involving disrespect to others; insolence; effrontery.
Clear truths that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny. *Locke.*
c Cool self-possession or self-reliance; confidence. *Rare.*
Syn. — Shamelessness, audacity, insolence, effrontery, sauciness, impertinence, pertness, rudeness.

im'pu-den-cy (-dẽn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Impudence or a case of it. "Audacious without *impudency*." *Shak.*

im'pu-dent (-dẽnt), *a.* [L. *impudens, -entis*; *im-* not + *pudens* ashamed, modest, p. pr. of *pudere* to feel shame: cf. F. *impudent*.] **1.** Wanting modesty; indelicate; shameless; indecent. *Obs.*
2. Bold or pert, with contempt or disregard of others; unblushingly forward; impertinent; insolent; disrespectful.
More than *impudent* sauciness. *Shak.*
Syn. — Shameless, audacious, brazen, pert, immodest, rude, saucy, impertinent, insolent. See OFFICIOUS.

im'pu-dent-ly, *adv.* In an impudent manner; shamelessly; unblushingly; pertly; saucily.

im'pu-dic'i-ty (ĭm'pū-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *impudicus* immodest; *im-* not + *pudicus* shamefaced, modest: cf. F. *impudicité*, L. *impudicitia*.] Immodesty.

im-pugn' (ĭm-pūn'), *v. t.*; IM-PUGNED' (-pūnd'); IM-PUGN'ING. [ME. *impugnen*, F. *impugner*, fr. L. *impugnare*; *in* on, against + *pugnare* to fight. See PUGNACIOUS.] **1.** To assail physically; to fight; resist. *Obs.*
2. To assail by words or arguments; to call in question, to make insinuations against; to gainsay; oppose as false.
The truth hereof I will not rashly *impugn*. *Peacham.*
Syn. — See DENY.

im-pug'na-ble (ĭm-pŭg'nä-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + L. *pugnare* to fight + *-able*.] Unassailable or unconquerable.

im-pugn'a-ble (ĭm-pūn'ä-b'l), *a.* [*impugn* + *-able*.] Liable to be impugned or questioned.

im'pug-na'tion (ĭm'pŭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *impugnatio*: cf. OF. *impugnation*.] Act of impugning; opposition; attack; also, *Obs.*, temptation.

im-pu'is-sance (ĭm-pū'ĭ-sẽns; *sometimes* ĭm'pŭ-ĭs'ẽns; *see citation*), *n.* [F.] Powerlessness, impotence.
I felt myself
So safe in *impuissance* and despair. *Mrs Browning.*

im-pu'is-sant (-ẽnt), *a.* [F.; *im-* not + *puissant*. See PUISSANT.] Powerless; impotent; feeble.

im'pulse (ĭm'pŭls), *n.* [L. *impulsus*, fr. *impellere*. See IMPEL.] **1.** Act of impelling, or driving onward with sudden force; impulsion; esp., force so communicated as to produce motion suddenly, or immediately.
All spontaneous animal motion is performed by mechanical *impulse* of matter. *S. Clarke*
2. The effect of an impelling force; motion produced by a sudden or momentary force.
3 An incitement of the mind or spirit, esp. in the form of an abrupt and vivid suggestion, prompting some unpremeditated action or leading to unforeseen knowledge or insight; a spontaneous inclination arising either directly from the feelings or from some outer influence.
4. A motive, propension, or natural tendency other than rational or instinctive, as, a man of good *impulses;* also, the mental force actuated by such motives and propensions; as, he acts from *impulse*.
These were my natural *impulses* for the undertaking. *Dryden*
5. *Mech.* The product of the average value of a force into the time during which it acts, a quantity equal to the momentum produced by the force. Some writers confine the use of the term to the case of forces acting for a very short time, as in impact.
Syn. — Incentive, influence, instigation. See MOTIVE.

im-pul'sion (ĭm-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *impulsio*: cf. F. *impulsion*. See IMPEL.] **1.** Act of impelling, or state of being impelled; the sudden or momentary agency of a body in motion on another body; also, the impelling force, or impulse. "The *impulsion* of the air." *Bacon.*
2. Influence acting unexpectedly or temporarily on the mind, impulse. "*Impulsion* of conscience." *Clarendon.*
Her songs were shot off on the *impulsion*. *G. Meredith.*
3. Onward tendency derived from an impulsion; impetus.

im-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf F. *impulsif*.] **1.** Having the power of driving or impelling; giving an impulse; moving; impellent; as, an *impulsive* force.
2. Actuated or characterized by impulse.
My heart, *impulsive* and wayward. *Longfellow*
3. *Mech.* Acting momentarily, or by impulse; not continuous; — said of forces.
— **im-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pul'sive-ness**, *n.*

im-pu'ni-ty (ĭm-pū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *impunitas*, fr. *impunis* without punishment; *im-* not + *poena* punishment: cf. F. *impunité*. See PAIN.] Exemption or freedom from punishment, harm, or loss.
Heaven, though slow to wrath,
Is never with *impunity* defied. *Cowper*

im-pure' (ĭm-pūr'), *a.* [L. *impurus*; *im-* not + *purus* pure: cf. F. *impur*. See PURE.] Not pure; specif.: **a** Containing something which is unclean; dirty; foul; filthy; unwholesome; as, *impure* water or air. **b** Mixed or impregnated with extraneous, esp. inferior, substances; adulterated; as, *impure* drugs, food, etc.; an *impure* diamond. **c** Of art, etc., mixed; bastard; as, an *impure* style of ornamentation. **d** Unclean, in a ceremonial sense; not purified; hence, defiled; unholy; unhallowed. **e** Unchaste; lewd; unclean; obscene; as, *impure* language or ideas. "*Impure* desires." *Cowper.* **f** *Language.* Not accurate; not idiomatic; as, *impure* Latin; an *impure* style. — **im-pure'ly**, *adv.* — **im-pure'ness**, *n.*

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Foul *impurities* reigned among the monkish clergy. *Atterbury.*

im-pur'ple (ĭm-pûr'p'l), *v. t.* [*im-* in + *purple*. Cf. EMPURPLE.] To tinge with purple. Now usually *empurple*.
The silken fleece *impurpled* for the loom. *Pope*

im-put'a-bil'i-ty (ĭm-pūt'ä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being imputable.

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A prince whose political vices, at least, were *imputable* to mental incapacity. *Prescott.*
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If I had a suit to Master Shallow, I would humor his men with the *imputation* of being near their master. *Shak*
2. Specif., attribution of evil; censure; insinuation.
Groundless *imputations* of our enemies *Addison.*
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Actual righteousness as well as *imputative*. *Bp. Warburton.*
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It was *imputed* to him for righteousness. *Rom.* IV 22.
One vice . . . was *imputed* to him — envy *Macaulay.*
2. Hence, to impose as a charge; to charge or arraign formally. *Chiefly Civil Law.*
A child who has got a provision from his father . . . is obliged to . . . *impute* it toward his own share. *Erskine's Principles*
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4. To take account of; to consider; regard. *Obs. or R.*
If we *impute* this last humiliation as the cause. *Gibbon.*
5. To impart; give; as, to *impute* luster. *Obs.*
Syn. — Attribute, reckon; imply, insinuate. See REFER.
imputed value, *Econ.*, the value that a thing has merely for its utility in the production of something else; — called also *derived value*.

in (ĭn), *prep.* [AS. *in*; akin to D. & G. *in*, Icel. *í*, Sw. & Dan. *i*, Olr. & L. *in*, Gr. *ἐν*. Cf. IN-, INN.] Primarily, *in* denotes situation or position with respect to a surrounding, encompassment, or inclosure, denoted by the governed word. It may indicate either simple location, where in Old English it governed the dative; or direction, where in Old English it governed the accusative, this sense in modern English being generally distinguished by the use of *into*, although *in* is still commonly used with some verbs, as *cast, put, split*, etc. *In* is specifically used as:
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The babe lying *in* a manger. *Luke* II. 16.
Matter for censure *in* every page *Macaulay.*
2. Indicating relation to a whole which includes the part spoken of; as, the tallest boy *in* the class; — often, with a numeral, noun of quantity, etc., expressing a proportion or rate. In this sense *in* was formerly used with plurals and with collectives thought of as plural, where present custom prefers *among*; as, "elders *in* the people."
Nine *in* ten of those who enter the ministry. *Swift.*
3. Indicating relation or position with respect to scope, influence, character, states of mind, or kinds of activity; as, to be *in* difficulties, it was not *in* human nature to refuse; power vested *in* the king; *in* hope of reward; engaged *in* business; *in* search of adventure; *in* proof of his statement. "*In* sight of God's high throne." *Milton.*
☞ A concrete word is often used here to represent a general or abstract idea of situation or condition; as, to be *in* tears; the cow is *in* milk; flowers *in* blossom. *In* was formerly, like *a*, prep., used before a verbal noun denoting either an occupation, or an act or process to which anything is subjected, — as, to go *in* hunting; the house was *in* building, — where now the preposition is usually omitted and the verbal construed as a present participle. See -ING.
4. Indicating inclusion within a limit of time express or implied; as, it occurred *in* April; he was trained *in* his childhood; I arrived *in* time for the fun. *In* is hence common in the sense, *during the course of*, with nouns denoting action or process, as, spoiled *in* the making.
5. Indicating situation, nature, or state: **a** With respect to manner, form, arrangement, extent, measure, degree, etc.; as, a house *in* ruins; they were sold *in* the lump; the beasts came *in* pairs; written *in* Latin; not *in* the least angry, ants appeared *in* thousands. **b** With respect to material or constituents; as, a statue *in* marble; sketches *in* oil; a toast *in* sherry; and formerly with respect to means. "Getting drunk *in* port." *Chesterfield.*
6. Indicating that to which an action, qualification, or attribute is limited; — often forming an idiomatic phrase used freely as an adverb; as, he could n't *in* honor deny it; they were, *in* truth, a sorry lot; brethren *in* the Lord.
He that trusteth *in* his riches shall fall. *Prov.* XI. 28.
Sounds inharmonious *in* themselves, and harsh. *Cowper.*
Wishing me like to one more rich *in* hope. *Shak.*
☞ *In* was formerly, and sometimes is still, used where *at, on, during, for*, or no preposition at all, is now preferred, as, *in* the top of a mountain; *in* a cold day.
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Syn. — See AT.
in as much as, *or* **inasmuch as**, in the degree that; in like manner as; in consideration that, because that; since. — **in hand**, *Game*, designating a ball which has been put out of play (according to rule), as the cue ball in pool by being pocketed or knocked off the table; — opposed to *in play*. — **in that**, because; for the reason that. "Some things they do *in that* they are men." *Hooker.* — **in the name of**, in behalf of; on the part of; by authority of; as, it was done *in the name of* the people; — often used in invocation, swearing, praying, etc. — **in**, *or* **into**, **the wind's eye**, *Naut.*, directly toward the point from which the wind blows.

in, *adv.* [AS. *inn*, *in*, or *inne*. See IN, *prep.*] **1.** Indicating a direction of entering; as, come *in* and take tea; put *in* some sugar.
Their vacation . . . falls *in* so pat with ours. *Lamb.*
Week *in*, week out, from morn till night. *Longfellow.*
2. Indicating a position with respect to surroundings, encompassment, inclosure, or the like; specif.: **a** Inclosed

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provement to be effected by the lessee; also, the land so leased. *New South Wales.*
improvement purchase. *Law.* A purchase under the provisions of Section 46 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884. Only land within proclaimed gold fields can be purchased under this section. *Australia.* [See -SHIP.]

im-prov'er-ship (ĭm-prōōv'ẽr-ship), *n.*

im'pro-vid'ed (ĭm'prō-vīd'ĕd), *a.* Not provided against; unprepared; unforeseen. *Obs.*

im-prov'i-den'tial-ly, *adv.* Improvidently. *Obs.* [PROVIDENT.

im-prov'i-dent-ly, *adv.* of IM-PROVIDENT.

im-prov'ing (ĭm-prōōv'ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of IMPROVE. — **im-prov'ing-ly**, *adv.*

im-prov'i-sate (ĭm-prŏv'ĭ-sāt), *a.* [See IMPROVISE.] Improvised. *R.* [To improvise. *R.*]

im-prov'i-sate (-sāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [*im'pro-vis'a-tize* (ĭm'prō-vīz'ä-tīz; ĭm-prŏv'ĭ-zä-tīz), *v. t.* & *i.* To improvise. *Rare.*

‖ **im'pro-vi'sa-to're** (-vē'zä-tō'rā). Var. of IMPROVVISATORE.

im-prov'i-sa'to-rize (ĭm-prŏv'ĭ-zā'tō-rīz), *v. t.* & *i.* To improvise. *Rare.*

‖ **im'pro-vi'sa-tri'ce** (ĕm'prō-vē'zä-trē'chē). Var. of IMPROVISATRICE

im'pro-vise' (ĭm'prō-vīz'), *n.* An improvisation. *Rare.*

im'pro-vis'ed-ly (ĭm'prō-vīz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of *improvised*, p. p.

im'pro-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [*im-* not + *provision*.] Improvidence; want of foresight. *Obs.*

im'pro-vi'so (-vī'zō), *a.* [It. *improvviso*.] Improvised. *Obs.*

im-pru'den-cy, *n.* Imprudence. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

im'pru-den'tial, *a.* Imprudent.

imp'ship, *n.* See -SHIP

im-pug'na-ble (ĭm-pŭg'nä-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + L. *pugnare* to fight + *-able*.] Unassailable or unconquerable.

im-pugn'a-ble (ĭm-pūn'ä-b'l), *a.* [*impugn* + *-able*.] Liable to be impugned or questioned.

im'pug-na'tion (ĭm'pŭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *impugnatio*: cf. OF. *impugnation*.] Act of impugning; opposition; attack; also, *Obs.*, temptation.

im-pu'is-sance (ĭm-pū'ĭ-sẽns; *sometimes* ĭm'pŭ-ĭs'ẽns; *see citation*), *n.* [F.] Powerlessness, impotence.
I felt myself
So safe in *impuissance* and despair. *Mrs Browning.*

im-pu'is-sant (-ẽnt), *a.* [F.; *im-* not + *puissant*. See PUISSANT.] Powerless; impotent; feeble.

im'pulse (ĭm'pŭls), *n.* [L. *impulsus*, fr. *impellere*. See IMPEL.] **1.** Act of impelling, or driving onward with sudden force; impulsion; esp., force so communicated as to produce motion suddenly, or immediately.
All spontaneous animal motion is performed by mechanical *impulse* of matter. *S. Clarke*
2. The effect of an impelling force; motion produced by a sudden or momentary force.
3 An incitement of the mind or spirit, esp. in the form of an abrupt and vivid suggestion, prompting some unpremeditated action or leading to unforeseen knowledge or insight; a spontaneous inclination arising either directly from the feelings or from some outer influence.
4. A motive, propension, or natural tendency other than rational or instinctive, as, a man of good *impulses;* also, the mental force actuated by such motives and propensions; as, he acts from *impulse*.
These were my natural *impulses* for the undertaking. *Dryden*
5. *Mech.* The product of the average value of a force into the time during which it acts, a quantity equal to the momentum produced by the force. Some writers confine the use of the term to the case of forces acting for a very short time, as in impact.
Syn. — Incentive, influence, instigation. See MOTIVE.

im-pul'sion (ĭm-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *impulsio*: cf. F. *impulsion*. See IMPEL.] **1.** Act of impelling, or state of being impelled; the sudden or momentary agency of a body in motion on another body; also, the impelling force, or impulse. "The *impulsion* of the air." *Bacon.*
2. Influence acting unexpectedly or temporarily on the mind, impulse. "*Impulsion* of conscience." *Clarendon.*
Her songs were shot off on the *impulsion*. *G. Meredith.*
3. Onward tendency derived from an impulsion; impetus.

im-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf F. *impulsif*.] **1.** Having the power of driving or impelling; giving an impulse; moving; impellent; as, an *impulsive* force.
2. Actuated or characterized by impulse.
My heart, *impulsive* and wayward. *Longfellow*
3. *Mech.* Acting momentarily, or by impulse; not continuous; — said of forces.
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in as much as, *or* **inasmuch as**, in the degree that; in like manner as; in consideration that, because that; since. — **in hand**, *Game*, designating a ball which has been put out of play (according to rule), as the cue ball in pool by being pocketed or knocked off the table; — opposed to *in play*. — **in that**, because; for the reason that. "Some things they do *in that* they are men." *Hooker.* — **in the name of**, in behalf of; on the part of; by authority of; as, it was done *in the name of* the people; — often used in invocation, swearing, praying, etc. — **in**, *or* **into**, **the wind's eye**, *Naut.*, directly toward the point from which the wind blows.

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Their vacation . . . falls *in* so pat with ours. *Lamb.*
Week *in*, week out, from morn till night. *Longfellow.*
2. Indicating a position with respect to surroundings, encompassment, inclosure, or the like; specif.: **a** Inclosed

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impulse wheel. A water wheel or turbine acting by impulse.

im-pul'siv. Impulsive. *Ref. Sp.*

im-pul'sive, *n.* An impelling agent. *Obs.*

im'pul-siv'i-ty (ĭm'pŭl-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Impulsiveness. *Rare.*

im-pul'sor, *n.* [L.] One that impels. *Obs.*

im-pul'so-ry, *a.* Impelling. *Rare.*

im-pul'ver-a-ble, *a.* See IM-, not.

im-punc'tate (ĭm-pŭn'k'tāt), *a.* See IM-, not.

im-punc'tu-al, *a* [*im-* not + *punctual* cf. F *imponctuel*.] See IM-, not *Rare.*

im-punc'tu-al'i-ty, *n.* Neglect of, or failure in, punctuality *R.*

im-pune', *a.* [L. *impunis*] Unpunished. *Obs.* — **im-pune'ly**, *adv. Obs.*

impung. ✝ IMPUGN.

im-pu'ni-ble (ĭm-pū'nĭ-b'l), *a.* Not punishable. *Obs. or R*

im-pu'ni-bly, *adv.* With impunity. *Obs*

im'pu-ra'tion (ĭm'pū-rā'shŭn), *n* Defilement; obscuration. *Obs.*

im-pure', *v. t.* & *i.* To make, or become, impure. *Obs.*

im-pu'ri-tan (ĭm-pū'rĭ-tăn), *n.* [See IMPURE, PURITAN.] **a** An immoral person. *Obs.* **b** [*cap.*] One not a Puritan *Rare.*

im-pu'ri-tan-ism(-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. *Rare.* [ple. *Obs.*

im-pur'pure, *v. t.* To empurple', *n.* Imputation. *Obs.*

im-put'ed-ly (ĭm-pū t'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of IMPUTED. [putes.

im-put'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who im-

im'pu-tres'cence, *n.* Freedom from putrescence. *Rare.*

im'pu-tres'ci-ble, *a.* See IM-, not. — **im'pu-tres'ci-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

im-put'ri-ble, *a.* [L. *imputribilis*.] Imputrescible *Obs.*

im-pu'trid, *a* See IM-, not. *Obs.*

imputt. ✝ INPUT.

imp'y, *a.* Impish. *Rare.*

impyre. ✝ EMPIRE.

im-pyre', *a.* Empyrean. *Obs.*

Im'rah (ĭm'rä). *Bib.*

Im'ri (ĭm'rĭ). *Bib.*

im'righ, im'rich (ĭm'rĭĸ), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *eanraich* a kind of fat broth.] A peculiar strong soup or broth. *Scot.* [Service.

I. M. S. *Abbr.* Indian Medical

im-son'ic (ĭm-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*imitation* + L. *sonus* sound.] Onomatopœic.

i-multen. ✝ MELT.

i-munction. ✝ EMUNCTION.

imunde. ✝ MIND, *n.*

i-munde. ✝ Y-MUNDE.

i-munne, *v. t.* [AS. *gemunan*, *gemyman*.] To remember. *Obs.*

i-munt. Obs. p. p. of MINT, purpose. [To intend. *Obs.*

i-munte, *v. t.* [AS. *gemyntan*.]

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or contained; as, the hay is *in*. **b** Situated or used so as to be inside; as, worn with the furry side *in*. **c** Involved. *Obs.* "If the other three were *in*." *Shak.* **d** In office; in possession of the field; as, the Republicans were *in*; his side was *in* (i. e., *in* the turn at the bat). **e** *Law.* With privilege or title; in possession; — used to denote holding, possession, or seisin; as, *in* by descent; *in* by purchase; *in* of the seizin of her husband. **f** *Naut.* Furled; stowed; — said of a ship's sails. **g** Burning; lighted; — said, after certain verbs, as, *keep*, *blow*, of a fire or light. **h** In the market, fashion, etc. **i** *Sporting.* At close quarters; as fighting *in*. **j** At home, in one's office, or the like, as, I was not *in* when he called. **k** In possession of something as being added or saved; as, he could not go, and is *in* the cost of the trip. *Colloq.*

☞ *In*, the preposition, becomes an adverb by omission of its object, which is indicated by the context, as, he takes *in* the situation (i. e., he comprehends it *in* his mind); he came *in* (i. e., *into* the house). For idiomatic uses in which *in* adds a sense of penetration, surrounding, etc., with certain verbs, as *break*, *rub*, *fall*, etc., see the verbs.

in and in, in and out. See IN-AND-IN, IN-AND-OUT. — to be in for it. **a** To be in favor of a thing; to be committed to a course. **b** To be unable to escape from a danger, penalty, etc. *Colloq.* — to be (*or* keep) in with. **a** To be close or near; as, *to keep* a ship *in with* the land. **b** To be on terms of friendship, familiarity, or intimacy with; to secure and retain the favor of. *Colloq.*

in (ĭn), *a.* **1.** Internal; incoming; inward, as, the *in* part; an *in* train; an *in* curve.

2. *Baseball, etc.* Having its inning; as, the *in* side.

3. *Banking.* Designating, or pertaining to, the process of clearing drafts, checks, etc., payable to a bank; as, the *in* clearing, *in* books, etc.; — opposed to *out Cant, Eng.*

in wedge. *Nav. Arch.* = IMMERSED WEDGE.

in, *n.* [Usually in the *plural*.] **1.** One that is in; esp., one who is in office; or, as in *Baseball*, etc., usually *pl.*, one who is on the side that is in; — the opposite of *out*.

2. A reëntrant angle; a nook or corner.

ins and outs, nooks and corners; twists and turns.

All the *ins and outs* of this neighborhood. *D. Jerrold.*

in (ĭn), *v. t.* To inclose; also, to take in; specif., to harvest. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

He that ears my land gives me leave to *in* the crop. *Shak.*

in- (ĭn-). [See IN, prep. Cf EM-, EN-.] A prefix from Eng. prep. and adv. *in*, also from Lat. prep. *in*, meaning *in*, *within*, *into*, *towards*, *on*; as, *income*, *inside*, *indeed*, *incline*, *inject*, *intrude*. In words from the Latin, *in-* regularly appears as *il-* before *l*, *ir-* before *r*, and *im-* before a labial, as, *illusion*, *irruption*, *imbue*, *immigrate*, *impart*. It is often merely intensive, and sometimes its force is entirely lost. In native words *in-* is generally unchanged by the following consonant; as, *inland*, *inroad*, *inmate*, *inbred*, but cf. *impark*, *immesh*. See 1st EN-.

in- (ĭn-). [L. *in-*; akin to E. *un-*. See UN-.] An inseparable prefix, or particle, meaning *not*, *non-*, *un-*; as, *inactive*, *incapable*, *inapt*. *In-* regularly becomes *il-* before *l*, *ir-* before *r*, and *im-* before a labial, before *gn* in L. it became *i-* (cf. IGNORE).

in-. *Math.* An abbreviation of *inscribed*; as in *incircle*, *incenter*, *inparabola*, *inpolygon*, *inpolyhedron*, etc.

-in. *Chem.* A suffix. See under 2d -INE **b**.

-i'na (-ē'nȧ). [L. *-ina*, a fem. suffix, as in *regina*; cf. Sp. and It. *-ina*.] A feminine suffix occurring chiefly in titles and Christian names; as, *czarina*, *Wilhelmina*.

-i'na (-ī'nȧ). [L. neut. pl. ending of adjectives in *-inus*, in agreement with noun *animalia* understood.] *Zool.* A termination used in forming various group names of animals, — in old classifications often in subfamily names.

in'a-bil'i-ty (ĭn'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*in-* not + *ability*: cf. F. *inhabileté*, *inhabilité*. See ABLE; cf. UNABLE.] **1.** Quality or state of being unable; lack of ability; want of sufficient power, strength, resources, or capacity.

It is not from an *inability* to discover what they ought to do, that men err in practice. *Blair.*

2. *Theol.* Man's want of capacity or disposition to do the will of God, as the consequence of the Fall.

Syn. — Incompetence, impotence, incapacity; disqualification. — INABILITY, DISABILITY. INABILITY ordinarily suggests an inherent lack of power to perform the thing in question; DISABILITY now commonly implies some deprivation or loss of the needed competency or qualification; as, one may decline an office on account of *inability* (due to ill health, lack of means, etc.) to discharge its duties; one may be ineligible to office on account of some legal *disability*; a judge is under a *disability* of deciding in his own case. See NEGLIGENCE.

in'ac-ces'si-bil'i-ty (ĭn'ăk-sĕs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *inaccessibilité*.] Quality or state of being inaccessible.

in'ac-ces'si-ble (-sĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. L. *inaccessibilis*, F. *inaccessible*. See IN- not; ACCESSIBLE.] Not accessible; not to be reached, obtained, or approached; as, an *inaccessible* rock, fortress, document, prince, etc. — **in'ac-ces'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in'ac-ces'si-bly**, *adv.*

in-ac'cu-ra-cy (ĭn-ăk'ū-rȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality of being inaccurate; want of accuracy or exactness; also, that which is inaccurate or incorrect; a mistake; an error; as, an *inaccuracy* in speech, copying, calculation, etc.

in-ac'cu-rate (-rāt), *a.* Not accurate; not according to truth; inexact; incorrect; erroneous.

Syn. — Incorrect, erroneous, faulty, imperfect, defective. — **in-ac'cu-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ac'cu-rate-ness**, *n.*

In-ach'i-dæ (ĭn-ăk'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Inachus*.] *Zoöl.* A family of crabs of the tribe Oxyrrhyncha, having nonretractile eyes and, usually, a subtriangular carapace. — **in-ach'oid** (-oid), *a.*

In'a-chus (ĭn'ȧ-kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἴναχος.] *Gr. Myth.* A river god of Argolis and legendary king of Argos.

in'ac-quaint'ance (ĭn'ă-kwān'tănz), *n* Lack of acquaintance, as of a person with a book or subject.

in-ac'tion (ĭn-ăk'shŭn), *n.* [*in-* not + *action*: cf. F. *inaction*.] Lack of action or activity; forbearance from labor; idleness, inertness. — **in-ac'tion-ist**, *n.*

in-ac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [*in-* not + *active* cf. F. *inactif*.] Not active. **a** Having no power to move; that does not or cannot produce results, inert; as, matter is, of itself, *inactive*. **b** Not disposed to action or effort; not diligent or industrious; not busy, idle; as, an *inactive* officer. **c** *Chem.* Inert; esp., not exhibiting any action or activity on polarized light; optically neutral; — said of isomeric forms of certain substances, in distinction from other optically active forms; as, *inactive* fructose, or *i*-fructose.

Syn. — Dull, sluggish, idle, slothful, lazy. See INERT.

— **in-ac'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ac'tive-ness**, *n.*

in'ac-tiv'i-ty (ĭn'ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being inactive; inertness; idleness; want of energy; sluggishness. "The gloomy *inactivity* of despair." *Cook.*

in-ac'tu-ate (ĭn-ăk'tū-āt), *v. t.* To render actual, or *in actu*. Cf. ACTUS. *R.* — **in-ac'tu-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. R.*

in'a-dapt'a-ble (-ȧ-dăp'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of adaptation, of a fixed type. — **in'a-dapt'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-ad'ap-ta'tion (ĭn-ăd'ăp-tā'shŭn), *n.* Want of adaptation or of power of adaptation

in-ad'e-qua-cy (ĭn-ăd'ē-kwȧ-sĭ), *n.* [From INADEQUATE.] State of being inadequate; insufficiency.

in-ad'e-quate (-kwāt), *a.* Not adequate, insufficient; deficient. — **in-ad'e-quate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ad'e-quate-ness**, *n.*

in'ad-mis'si-ble (-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *admissible*: cf. F. *inadmissible*.] Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received; as, *inadmissible* evidence. — **in'ad-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ),*n.* — **in'ad-mis'si-bly**, *adv.*

in'ad-vert'ence (-vûr'tĕns); *pl.* -CES (-sĕz) } *n.* [Cf. F. *in-*

in'ad-vert'en-cy (-tĕn-sĭ); *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz) } *advertance.*]

1. Quality of being inadvertent; lack of heedfulness or attentiveness; inattention; negligence; as, many mistakes proceed from *inadvertence*.

Inadvertency or want of attendance to the sense *Jer. Taylor*

2. An effect of inattention; a result of carelessness; an oversight, mistake, or fault from negligence.

Syn. — Inattention, heedlessness, carelessness, thoughtlessness. See NEGLIGENCE.

in'ad-vert'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* [See IN- not; ADVERT.] Not turning the mind to a matter; heedless; negligent; inattentive; as, an *inadvertent* step; an *inadvertent* remark.

in'ad-vis'a-ble (-vīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not advisable; inexpedient. — **in'ad-vis'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-ad-vis'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

-i'næ (-ī'nē). [L. fem. pl. ending of adjectives in *-inus*.] *Zoöl.* A termination in which (in recent classifications) all names of subfamilies of animals end. Cf. -IDÆ.

in'æs-thet'ic, in'es-thet'ic (ĭn'ĕs-thĕt'ĭk; *cf.* ÆSTHETIC), *a.* Violating æsthetic canons or requirements; deficient in tastefulness or beauty, or offensive from want of beauty; also, of persons, etc., lacking æsthetic sensibility.

in-al'ien-a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-āl'yĕn-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being inalienable.

in-al'ien-a-ble (ĭn-āl'yĕn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *alienable*: cf. F. *inaliénable*.] Incapable of being alienated, surrendered, or transferred to another.

Syn. — INALIENABLE, INDEFEASIBLE. That is INDEFEASIBLE which one cannot be deprived of without one's consent; that is INALIENABLE which one cannot give away or dispose of even if one wishes. Thus, one has an *indefeasible* title to the house which one owns absolutely, but this right may be alienated to another; under the Constitution of the United States, personal liberty, freedom of speech, etc., are *inalienable* rights. But in ordinary usage the words are often employed without clear distinction.

inalienable right. *Law.* See RIGHT, *n.*

— **in-al'ien-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-al'ien-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-al'ter-a-ble (ĭn-ôl'tĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *alterable*: cf. F. *inaltérable*.] Not alterable; unalterable. — **in-al'ter-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-al'ter-a-bly**, *adv.*

in'a-mis'si-ble (ĭn'ȧ-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inamissibilis*: cf. F. *inamissible*.] Incapable of being lost. *Rare.* — **in'a-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'a-mis'si-ble-ness**, *n. Rare.*

in-am'o-ra'ta (ĭn-ăm'ō-ra'tȧ; 277), *n.* [It. *innamorata*, fem., *innamorato*, masc., p. p. of *innamorare* to inspire with love. See ENAMOR.] A woman in love or beloved; a sweetheart. "The fair *inamorata*." *Sherburne.*

in-am'o-ra'to (-rä'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [See INAMORATA.] A male lover. *Now Rare.*

in'-and-in', *a.* Designating mating, breeding, etc., that is done or takes place in and in, that is, repeatedly in the same or closely related stocks.

in-and-in breeding, close breeding; inbreeding.

in'-and-out', *a.* **1** Alternately in and out.

2. *Sporting.* Now good and now bad in performance, uneven; as, suspiciously *in-and-out* running.

3. *Mach.* Designating, or pertaining to, a device or part which permits of a limited backward and forward movement or adjustment in the same straight line.

3. *Naut.* Running completely through the timbers of a ship's side, — said of a bolt.

in-and-out bond, *Masonry*, a bond formed by headers and stretchers alternating vertically, esp. at a corner. See QUOIN, *Illust.* — **i. jigger**, *Naut.*, a small tackle used to rig out and in a studding-sail boom. — **i. system**, *Nav. Arch.*, a system of fixing plate strakes, in which alternate strakes lay on the frames and the others lap over these.

in-ane' (ĭn-ān'), *a.* [L. *inanis*.] Without contents; empty; esp., void of sense or intelligence; silly; characterless. "Vague and *inane* instincts." *I. Taylor.* — **in-ane'ly**, *adv.*

Syn. — See EMPTY.

in-ane', *n.* That which is void or empty, specif., the void of space. "The windy bottomless *inane*." *Stevenson.*

i'na-nga (ē'nȧ-ngȧ; *colloq.* ē'nâng-ȧ), *n.* Also *inaka*. [Maori.] **a** Any of several fresh-water fishes of New Zealand and Tasmania belonging to the family Galaxiidæ. **b** The New Zealand smelt (*Retropinna retropinna*).

in-an'i-mate (ĭn-ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* [*in-* in (or intensively) + *animate*.] To animate. *Obs.*

in-an'i-mate (-māt), *a.* [L. *inanimatus*; *in-* not + *animatus* animate.] **1.** Not animate; not endowed with life or spirit; as, the inorganic world is *inanimate*; not endowed with consciousness or animal life; insensible; as, trees are *inanimate*; *inanimate* nature.

Grieving, if aught *inanimate* e'er grieves *Byron*

2. Bereft of life or of consciousness; as, an *inanimate* body.

3. Not animated or lively; dull; spiritless.

Syn. — Dead, inert, dull, soulless, spiritless. See LIFELESS.

— **in-an'i-mate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-an'i-mate-ness**, *n.*

in-an'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Inanimate state. *Rare.*

in-an'i-ma'tion, *n* [See INANIMATE to animate.] Infusion of life or vigor; animation; inspiration. *Obs.*

in'a-ni'tion (ĭn'ȧ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *inanition*, L. *inanitio* emptiness. fr. *inanire* to empty, fr. *inanis* empty. Cf. INANE.] State of being inane; emptiness; want of fullness, as in the vessels of the body; specif., exhaustion from lack or nonassimilation of food; fasting.

Feeble from *inanition*, inert from weariness *Landor*

in-an'i-ty (ĭn-ăn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *inanitas*, fr. *inanis* empty: cf. F. *inanité*. See INANE.] **1.** State or quality of being empty or inane; specif.: **a** Physical emptiness; inanition; void space. **b** Emptiness of mind, senselessness; silliness. **c** Lack of substance; flimsiness, aimlessness; frivolity.

2. An inane, useless thing or pursuit; a vanity; a silly object; — chiefly in *pl.*; as, the *inanities* of the world.

in-ap'pe-tence (ĭn-ăp'ē-tĕns) } *n.* [*in-* not + *appetence*:

in-ap'pe-ten-cy (-tĕn-sĭ) } cf. F. *inappétence*.] Want of appetite or desire — **in-ap'pe-tent** (-tĕnt), *a.*

in-ap'pli-ca-ble (ĭn-ăp'lĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *applicable*: cf. F. *inapplicable*.] Not applicable; incapable of being applied; not adapted; not suitable. — **in-ap'pli-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-ap'pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*

in-ap'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*in-* not + *application*: cf. F. *inapplication*.] Want of application or devotion to duties, also, want of applicability.

in-ap'po-site (ĭn-ăp'ō-zĭt), *a.* Not apposite; not suitable or pertinent. — **in-ap'po-site-ly**, *adv.*

in'ap-pre'ci-a-ble (ĭn'ă-prē'shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *appreciable*: cf. F. *inappréciable*.] **1.** Invaluable. *Now Rare.*

2. Not appreciable, too small to be perceived.

in'ap-pre'ci-a-bly, *adv.* **1.** Without appreciation. *Rare.*

2. To an unimportant or an imperceptible degree.

in'ap-pre'ci-a-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Not appreciative. — **in'ap-pre'ci-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in'ap-pre'ci-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

in-ap'pre-hen'si-ble (ĭn-ăp'rē-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inapprehensibilis*.] Not apprehensible; unthinkable.

in-ap'pre-hen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* Want of apprehension.

in-ap'pre-hen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Deficient in power of apprehension; mentally dull.

2. Without apprehension of danger or ill; unconcerned.

in'ap-proach'a-ble (ĭn'ă-prōch'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not approachable; inaccessible; also, unrivaled. — **in'ap-proach'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in'ap-proach'a-bly**, *adv.*

in'ap-pro'pri-ate (-prō'prĭ-āt), *a.* Not appropriate, unbecoming; unsuitable; not specially fitted. — **in'ap-pro'pri-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **in'ap-pro'pri-ate-ness**, *n.*

in-apt' (ĭn-ăpt'), *a.* [*in-* not + *apt*: cf. F. *inapte*. Cf. INEPT.] Not apt, or not suitable; also, not apt, or not ready; inept. — **in-apt'ly**, *adv.* — **in-apt'ness**, *n.*

in-apt'i-tude (ĭn-ăp'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [*in-* not + *aptitude*: cf. F. *inaptitude*. Cf. INEPTITUDE.] Want of aptitude.

in-arch' (ĭn-ärch'), *v. t.*; IN-ARCHED' (-ärcht'); IN-ARCH'-ING. [*in-* in + *arch*, v.] *Hort.* To subject to inarching.

Inarching.

in-arch'ing, *n. Hort.* A method of grafting by bringing scion and stock into contact while both are growing on their own roots; — called also *air grafting* and *approach grafting*.

in-arm' (ĭn-ärm'), *v. t.* To clasp in or as if in the arms; to embrace; surround.

In'ar-tic'u-la'ta (ĭn'ar-tĭk'ū-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See INARTICULATE.] *Zoöl.* **a** The Lyopomata. **b** A division of cyclostomatous Polyzoa, having the colony calcareous and without articulations.

in. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of INN.

in, or In. *Abbr.* Inch; inches; *Chem.* (no period, *In*), indium.

¶ i'na (ē'nȧ), *n.* [Tag.] Mother

I. N. A. *Abbr.* Institution of Naval Architects.

in-a'ble, in-a'ble-ment. † ENABLE, ENABLEMENT.

¶ in ab-sen'ti-a (ĭn ăb-sĕn'shĭ-ȧ). [L.] In absence; absent.

in-ab'sti-nence (ĭn-ăb'stĭ-nĕns), *n.* See IN-, not.

in'ab-stract'ed, *a.* See IN-, not *Obs.* [abstract.

¶ in ab-strac'to. [L.] In the

in'a-bu'sive-ly, *adv.* Without abuse. *Obs.*

in'ac-cen'tu-at'ed (ĭn'ăk-sĕn'tū-āt'ĕd), *a.* Without accentuation; continuous. *Rare*

in'ac-cen'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Absence of accent. *R.* [ble. *R.*

in'ac-cept'a-ble, *a.* Unacceptable

in'ac-ces'si-bl. Inaccessible. *Ref Sp.* [ed. *Obs.*

in'ac-com'mo-date, *a.* Unsuit-

in'ac-cord'ant (-kôr'dănt), *a.* See IN-, not. — **in'ac-cord'ance**, **in'a-c-c-o-r-d'a-n-c-y**, *n.* — **in'ac-cord'ant-ly**, *adv.*

in-ac'qui-es'cent (ĭn-ăk'wĭ-ĕs'ĕnt), *a.* See IN-, not.

in-act' † ENACT.

in-act', *v. t* To actuate *Obs.*

in'ac-tin'ic, *a.* See IN-, not.

in-ac'tiv Inactive. *Ref. Sp*

¶ in ac'tu. [L.] In act or reality

in'a-dap'tive, *a* Inadaptable

in'a-dept', *a* See IN-, not.

in-ad'e-qua'tion (ĭn-ăd'ē-kwē'shŭn), *n.* Want of exact correspondence. — **in-ad'e-qua-tive** (ĭn-ăd'ē-kwā-tĭv), *a.* — **in-ad'e-qua-tive-ly**, *adv All Rare*

in'ad-her'ent (ĭn'ăd-hē'ĕnt), *a.* See IN-, not. [IN-, not.

in'ad-he'sion (-hē'zhŭn), *n.* See

in'ad-he'sive (-sĭv), *a.* See IN-, not. [ated. *Obs.*

in'a-dul'trate, *a* Unadulter-

in-ad'u-nate (ĭn-ă-dū'nāt), *a.* [*in-* not + L. *adunatus*, p. p. of *adunare* to unite; *ad* to + *unus* one.] *Zool.* Having the arms free above the radials; — said of certain fossil crinoids. [not.

in'ad-ven'tur-ous, *a.* See IN-,

in'ad-vert'ent-ly, *adv* of INADVERTENT [vertence *Obs.*

in'ad-ver'tise-ment, *n* Inad-

in'ad-vis'ed-ly (ĭn'ăd-vīz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* Unadvisedly. *Rare.*

¶ in æ-ter'num [L.] Forever; everlastingly; always

in'æ-ta-bil'i-ty, *n.* See IN-, not — **in'æ-ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.* [not.

in-af'fa-bil'i-ty, *n.* See IN-,

in'af-fec-ta'tion, *n.* See IN-,

in'af-fect'ed, *a.* Unaffected. — **in'af-fect'ed-ly**, *adv* — **in'af-fect'ed-ness**, *n All Obs.*

inage. † ENAGE

in'ag-gres'sive, *a.* See IN-, not.

in-aid'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*

in'a ja' palm (ĭn'ȧ-jȧ'). [Tupi *maja*.] Jagua palm. [INANGA.

i'na-k a (ē'nä-kä) Var. of

in'a-lac'ri-ty, *n.* Want of alacrity. [*Rare.*

in-al'i-men'tal, *a.* See IN-, not.

in-al'ter-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS

i-nam'. Var. of ENAM, INNAM.

¶ in am-bi'gu-o (ĭn ăm-bĭ'gū-ō) [L.] In doubt or uncertainty.

in-a'mi-a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in-a'mi-a-ble-ness**, *n. All Obs or R.*

inamitie, *n.* Enmity. *Obs. Scot.*

in-am'mel. † ENAMEL.

in-am'o-rate, *a.* Enamored. — *n* A lover — *v. t.* To enamor — **in-am'o-rate-ly**, *adv. All Obs. or R*

in-am'o-ra'tion, *n.* Enamorment. *Obs*

in-am'our. † ENAMOR.

in'a-mov'a-ble (ĭn'ȧ-mōō'vȧ-b'l), *a.* Not removable. *R.* — **in'a-mov'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. R.*

in'-and-in', *n* An old game played with four dice. *In* signified a doublet, or two dice alike; *in-and-in*, either two doublets, or the four dice alike. *Obs*

in-an'gu-lar, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*

in'a-nil'o-quent (ĭn'ȧ-nĭl'ō-kwĕnt). **in'a-nil'o-quous** (-kwŭs), *a.* [*L. inanis* empty + *loqui* to speak.] Given to talking inanely. *Obs.*

in-an'i-mad-vert'ence, in-an'i-mad-vert'en-cy, *n.* Inadvertence *Obs*

in-an'i-mat'ed (ĭn-ăn'ĭ-māt'ĕd), *a.* Inanimate *Rare*

in'a-ni'ti-ate (ĭn'ȧ-nĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To produce inanition in. *Rare.* — **in'a-ni'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] *Rare.*

in-an'ther-ate (ĭn-ăn'thēr-āt), *a. Bot.* Without anthers, as staminodia.

¶ in an'tis (ĭn ăn'tĭs) [L.] *Arch* Between antæ. See ANTA.

in-ap'a-thy, n. See IN-, not. *R*

in-a-pos'tate, a. See IN-, not. *Obs* [*Obs.*

in'ap-par'ent, *a.* See IN-, not.

in'ap-peal'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.

in'ap-peas'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.

in'ap-pel'la-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in'ap-pel'la-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

in-ap'pen-dic'u-late (ĭn-ăp'ĕndĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* See IN-, not. *Rare* [*Rare.*

in-ap'per-ti-nent, *a.* See IN-, not.

in-ap'pe-ti-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.

in-ap'pli-ca-ble-ness, *n* See -NESS [appreciation.

in'ap-pre'ci-a'tion, *n* Want of

in'ap-pre-hen'sive-ness, *n* See -NESS

in'ap-pro'pri-a-ble, *a* See IN-, not — **in'ap-pro'pri-a-ble-ness**, *n*

in-a'quate (ĭn-ā'kwāt), *a.* [L. *inaquatus*, p. p of *inaquare* to make into water; *in-* in + *aqua* water.] Changed into water *Obs.* — **in'a-qua'tion** (ĭn'ȧ-kwā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

in-a'que-ous, *a* See IN-, not.

in-ar'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not

in-ar'cious, *a.* [Perh. fr. *in-* not + *art. Ox. E. D.*] Uninstructed. *Obs*

in-ar'cu-lum, *n.* [L.] A twig worn at sacrifices as one of the chief priestess's insignia *Obs.*

in'ard (ĭn'ērd). Dial Eng var. of INWARD. [ark *Obs.*

in-ark', *v. t.* To place in an

in-arm', † ENARM, arm [arms.

¶ in ar'mis. [L.] In or under

in'ar-tic'u-late (ĭn'är-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *inarticulatus; in-* not + *articulatus* articulate.] **1.** Of sounds, uttered or formed without the definite articulations which give meaning to intelligible speech, as a moan, or the cries or sounds of animals; indistinctly articulated or pronounced.
Music, which is *inarticulate* poesy. *Dryden.*
2. Incapable of articulating; dumb; hence, not having or not attaining power of distinct or clear expression.
The poor earl, who is *inarticulate* with palsy. *Walpole*
Humanity depends, for its spirituality and its whole civilization, upon faiths and passions that are in the first place instinctive, *inarticulate*, and in part unconscious. *Josiah Royce*
3. *Zoöl.* **a** Not jointed or articulated; having no distinct body segments; as, an *inarticulate* worm. **b** Without a hinge; pertaining to the Inarticulata.
Syn. — See DUMB.
in'ar-tic'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Not articulated.
in-ar'ti-fi'cial (ĭn-ar'tĭ-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *inartificialis*: cf. F. *inartificiel.*] **1.** Not artificial; specif.: **a** Not made by man; natural. **b** Not characterized by affectation or artificiality of manners, etc.; artless; unaffected. **c** Without artifice or elaboration; simple; plain; direct.
2. Not characterized by art or skill; clumsy; inartistic.
inartificial arguments. See ARTIFICIAL ARGUMENTS.
in'ar-tis'tic (ĭn'ar-tĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Not artistic; not conform-
in'ar-tis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } ing to the principles of art; lacking in taste or appreciation for art. — **in'ar-tis'ti-cal'i-ty** (-tĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in'ar-tis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
in'as-much' (ĭn'ăz-mŭch'), *adv.* In as much; — followed by *as*. See *in as much as*, under IN, *prep.*
Syn. — Since, for, as, seeing that. See BECAUSE.
in'at-ten'tion (ĭn'ă-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [*in-* not + *attention*: cf. F. *inattention.*] Want of attention, or failure to pay attention; disregard; heedlessness; neglect.
Syn. — Inadvertence, heedlessness, carelessness, disregard, thoughtlessness, neglect. See NEGLIGENCE.
in'at-ten'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [*in-* not + *attentive*: cf. F. *inattentif.*] Not attentive; not fixing the mind on an object; heedless; careless; negligent; regardless.
Syn. — Careless, heedless, regardless, thoughtless. — **in'at-ten'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in'at-ten'tive-ness**, *n.*
in-au'di-ble (ĭn-ô'dĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inaudibilis.* See IN- not; AUDIBLE.] Not audible; that cannot be heard. — **in-au'di-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-au'di-bly**, *adv.*
in-au'gu-ral (-gū-răl), *a.* [Cf. F. *inaugural.*] Pertaining to, or performed or pronounced at, an inauguration; as, an *inaugural* address; the *inaugural* exercises.
in-au'gu-ral, *n.* An inaugural address. *U. S*
in-au'gu-rate (-rāt), *v. t.*; IN-AU'GU-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); IN-AU'GU-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). [L. *inauguratus*, p. p. of *inaugurare* to take omens (before entering upon an important undertaking), hence, to consecrate, inaugurate, or install; *in-* in + *augurare* to augur. See AUGUR.] **1.** To introduce or induct into an office with suitable ceremonies or solemnities; to invest with power or authority in a formal manner; to install; as, to *inaugurate* a president.
2. To give good augury to; to make auspicious. *Rare.*
As if kings did choose remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favors. *Sir H. Wotton.*
3. Hence, to begin or initiate under favorable circumstances, with a good deed or omen, or with propitious exercises; esp., to celebrate the first public use of; to introduce to the public by dedicatory ceremonies, as a public building or monument.
4. To commence or enter upon (esp. something beneficial); as, to *inaugurate* a new régume; to set in motion, action, or progress; as, to *inaugurate* a new system.
Syn. — See INITIATE.
in-au'gu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inauguratio* a beginning: cf. F. *inauguration.*] Act of inaugurating; investiture by appropriate ceremonies; auspicious induction or initiation; an ushering in; formal opening or beginning.
Inauguration Day. The day on which the President of the United States is inaugurated, the 4th of March in every year next after a year divisible by four.
in'aus-pi'cious (ĭn'ôs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Not auspicious; ill-omened; unfortunate; unlucky; unfavorable. "*Inauspicious* stars." *Shak.* "*Inauspicious* love." *Dryden.* — **in'aus-pi'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **in'aus-pi'cious-ness**, *n.*
in'au-thor'i-ta-tive (ĭn'ô-thŏr'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Without authority; not authoritative.
in-ax'on (ĭn-ăk'sŏn), *n.* [*ino-* + Gr. ἄξων axis.] *Anat.* A nerve cell whose axis cylinder arborizes at a considerable distance from the cell.
in'be'ing (ĭn'bē'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Inherence; immanence.
2. Inner or inmost being; essence.
3. An indwelling being. *Obs.* *Oxf E. D.*
in'board' (ĭn'bōrd'; 201), *a. & adv.* **1.** *Naut.* Inside the line of a vessel's bulwarks or hull; toward the center line of a vessel; — the opposite of *outboard*; as, an *inboard* cargo; haul the boom *inboard*; step a bit farther *inboard*.
2. *Mech.* From without inward; toward the inside; as, the *inboard*, or return, stroke of a steam-engine piston.
in'bond' (-bŏnd'), *a.* [*in*, adv. + *bond.*] *Arch.* Laid across a wall; having bricks or stones laid as headers; — opposed to *outbond*. See *Illust.* of *English bond* under BOND.
in'born' (ĭn'bôrn'), *a.* **1.** Native. *Obs.*
2. Born in or with one; implanted by nature; innate; as, *inborn* passions.
Syn. — Inbred, inherent, natural. See INNATE.
inborn right. *Law.* See RIGHT.
in'bound' (-bound'), *a.* [*in*, adv. + *bound*, p. a.] Inward bound; as, an *inbound* vessel, freight, or baggage; also, pertaining to inward or inbound traffic; as, an *inbound* station; — contrasted with *outbound*.
in'break' (-brāk'), **in'break'ing**, *n.* A breaking in; inroad; invasion; incursion.
in-breathe' (ĭn-brēth'), *v. t.*; IN-BREATHED' (-brēthd'); IN-BREATH'ING. **1.** To breathe (something) in, to inhale.
2. To infuse by breathing; to inspire.
in'bred' (ĭn'brĕd'; 87), *a.* **1.** Bred within, innate; as, *inbred* worth. "*Inbred* sentiments." *Burke.*
2. Bred as a native. *Obs*
3. (*pron.* ĭn-brĕd') Subjected to inbreeding.
Syn. — See INNATE.
in-breed' (ĭn-brēd'), *v. t.*; IN-BRED' (-brĕd'); *cf. the adj.*); IN-BREED'ING. [Cf. IMBREED.] **1.** To produce or generate within. "To *inbreed* . . . the seeds of virtue." *Milton.*
2. To breed with each other (animals closely related).
in'breed'ing, *n.* Breeding from a male and female of the same parentage or very closely related to each other.
in'bring' (-brĭng'), *v. t.*; IN'BROUGHT'; IN'BRING'ING. To bring in; esp., *Scots Law*, to bring into court or to confiscate by legal process. — **in'bring'er** (ĭn'brĭng'ẽr), *n.*
in'burnt' (ĭn'bûrnt'), *a.* Burnt in, ineffaceable.
Her *inburnt*, shamefaced thoughts *P. Fletcher.*
in'burst' (-bûrst'), *n.* A bursting in or into; an irruption.
In'ca (ĭng'ka), *n.* [Peruvian, through Sp. *Inca.*] **a** One of a South American tribe of Quichuan Indians which first asserted its supremacy over the other tribes in the vicinity of Cuzco, under Manco Capac, prob. early in the 11th century. The Inca power was gradually extended until, at the advent of the Spaniards, it was acknowledged by most of the cultured tribes of South America. See QUICHUAN, AYMARA, YUNCA. **b** Specif., one of the ruling family or clan of the Incas, of reputed descent from the sun; esp., the ruling chief, or emperor, of the Inca domain.
Inca bone. The interparietal when developed as a separate bone in the human skull; — so called because of its very frequent occurrence in skulls of Peruvian mummies.
Inca dove. A small dove (*Scardafella inca*), found from Nicaragua to Arizona.
in-cage' (ĭn-kāj'), *v. t.*; IN-CAGED' (-kājd'); IN-CAG'ING (-kāj'ĭng). [Cf. F. *encager.*] To confine in or as in a cage; to coop up. "*Incaged* birds." *Shak.*
in-cal'cu-la-ble (ĭn-kăl'kŭ-lă-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *calculable*: cf. F. *incalculable.*] Not capable of being calculated; specif.: **a** Beyond calculation; very great. **b** Not foreseeable or determinable; uncertain; as, an *incalculable* temper.
in-cam'er-a'tion (ĭn-kăm'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *incamération*, or It. *incamerazione*, fr. *in-* in + L. *camera* chamber, in LL., also, jurisdiction.] *R. C. Ch.* Act or process of uniting lands, rights, or revenues to the ecclesiastical chamber, i. e., to the Pope's domain. *Obs. or Hist.*
in'can-desce' (ĭn'kăn-dĕs'), *v. i. & t.*; -DESCED' (-dĕst'); -DES'CING (-dĕs'ĭng). [L. *incandescere.*] To be or become, or cause to become, incandescent.
in'can-des'cence (-dĕs'ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *incandescence.*] The glowing of a body due to its high temperature; the emission by a hot body of radiation that renders it visible.
in'can-des'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *incandescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *incandescere* to become warm or hot; *in-* in + *candescere* to become of a glittering whiteness, to become red-hot, incho. fr. *candere* to be of a glittering whiteness: cf. F. *incandescent.* See CANDID.] **1.** White, glowing, or luminous, with intense heat; as, *incandescent* carbon or platinum; hence, clear; shining; brilliant.
Holy Scripture become resplendent; or, as one might say, *incandescent* throughout. *I. Taylor.*
2. Pertaining to or designating a lamp whose light is produced by the incandescence of some specially prepared material; as, an *incandescent* bulb; an *incandescent* burner. Most artificial lights are produced by incandescence, for even in a candle flame the light is caused by glowing particles of carbon. But the term is esp. applied to that kind of electric lamp which consists of a filament fixed in an exhausted glass bulb and heated by an electric current, as in the Edison lamp. It is also applied to gas and oil burners of the Welsbach type. See WELSBACH BURNER.
incandescent light, light from a source of incandescence; also, an incandescent lamp, etc.

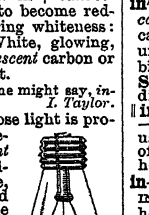
Incandescent Lamp.

in'can-ta'tion (ĭn'kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *incantatio*, fr. *incantare* to chant a magic formula over one. See ENCHANT.] **1.** The use of spells or verbal charms, spoken or sung, as a part of the ritual of magic. Hence: **a** The ceremonial chanting or reciting of incantations, as for the cure of disease. **b** The formula of words chanted or recited.
2. Hence, loosely, magic; sorcery, enchantment.
in-cant'a-to-ry (ĭn-kăn'tă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, employing, or dealing with, incantation.
in-ca'pa-bil'i-ty (ĭn-kā'pa-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being incapable, incapacity.
in-ca'pa-ble (ĭn-kā'pa-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *capable*: cf. F. *incapable*, L. *incapabilis* incomprehensible.] **1.** Not capable; wanting in capacity, ability, or qualification for the purpose or end in view, specif.: **a** Not able, as because of smallness, to take in, contain, hold, or keep; — with *of*. *Obs.* **b** Not able to receive or endure; intolerant; — with *of*. *Obs.* **c** Not in a state to receive so as to be affected or moved by or so as to be sensible; not receptive; not susceptible; — with *of*; as, *incapable* of pain or pleasure. *Obs. or Archaic.* **d** Not in a state or of a kind to admit; not able to admit; insusceptible; — now only with *of*. **e** Not able or fit for the doing or performance (of some specified action); — now only with *of*; as, *incapable* of understanding the matter; *incapable* of doing the work.
Is not your father grown *incapable* of reasonable affairs? *Shak.*
f In a good sense, with reference to some evil, not to be brought to do or perform, because morally strong or well disposed; without the necessary depravity, impudence, or the like, for the doing (of a specified evil thing); — with *of*; as, *incapable* of wrong, dishonesty, or falsehood. **g** Lacking natural ability, capacity, or qualification; without general or ordinary ability; incompetent; as, an *incapable* child. **h** *Law.* Wanting legal qualification or power; esp., having some general or fundamental legal disqualification, as ineligibility; as, a habitual drunkard is *incapable* of managing his own affairs in some jurisdictions; a man under thirty-five years of age is *incapable* of holding the office of President of the United States. Cf. INCOMPETENT, COMPETENT. In law *incapable* refers rather to the personal lack of the general ability, or power, or understanding required to perform duties or exercise privileges, or to some general legal disqualification, as ineligibility; *incompetent* often refers rather to lack of specific legal qualifications to perform or exercise, without implying anything as to the personal condition.
2. Inapprehensible; incomprehensible *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — Unqualified, disqualified, inefficient, insufficient, inadequate. — INCAPABLE, UNABLE. INCAPABLE commonly implies inherent or permanent lack of power to do or bear something; UNABLE ordinarily suggests want of ability (whether permanent or temporary) to meet or perform a specific requirement or task; as, "With this weakness of health . . . he was *incapable* of the prolonged contention of spirit necessary for the creation of great works" (*M. Arnold*); "The . . . judge, confronting like a Brutus, but *unable* to survive, the duty of sending his own son to the gallows" (*Sidney Colvin*). See ABLE, UNFIT.
in-ca'pa-ble, *n.* One who is morally or mentally weak or inefficient; an imbecile; a simpleton.
in'ca-pa'cious (ĭn'kă-pā'shŭs), *a.* [*in-* not + *capacious*: cf L. *incapax* incapable.] Not capacious; of insufficient or cramped capacity; narrow; of the mind, etc., incapable; deficient; of a person, weak mentally.
in'ca-pac'i-tate (-păs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [*in-* not + *capacitate.*] **1.** To deprive of capacity or natural power; to render incapable or unfit; to disable; disqualify; as, age *incapacitated* him for war.
2. *Law.* To deprive of legal requisites or qualification; to render legally incapable; to disqualify.
in'ca-pac'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of incapacitating, or state of being incapacitated, incapacity.
in'ca-pac'i-ty (-păs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *incapacité.*] Quality or state of being incapable; want of capacity; lack of physical or intellectual power, or of natural or legal qualification; inability; incapability; disability; incompetence.
Syn. — Inability, incapability, incompetency, unfitness, disqualification, disability.
‖ **in ca'pi-te** (ĭn kăp'ĭ-tē). [L.] *Feudal Law.* Lit., in chief; — used of a tenant holding immediately of his lord, but usually in England of one holding directly of the crown, of whom, under the feudal system, all lands (even freeholds) are theoretically conceived as held. Cf. MESNE.
in-cap'su-late (ĭn-kăp'sŭ-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). To inclose in or as in a capsule; to encyst; hence, of speech, to inclose between related elements.
in-cap'su-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* An incapsulating; state of being incapsulated; as: **a** *Gram.* The insertion of a clause within a clause. **b** See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.
in-car'cer-ate (ĭn-kär'sẽr-āt), *v. t.*; IN-CAR'CER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); IN-CAR'CER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [*in-* in + L. *carceratus*, p. p. of *carcerare* to imprison, fr. *carcer* prison.] To put in prison; to imprison; hence, to confine; to hem in.
Syn. — See IMPRISON.
incarcerated hernia. *Med.* See INCARCERATION, 2.
in-car'cer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *incarcération.*] **1.** A confining, or state of being confined; imprisonment.

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in'ar-tic'u-late-ly, *adv.* of INARTICULATE. [-NESS.]
in'ar-tic'u-la'tion, *n.* See **in'ar-tic'u-la'tion**, *n.* [*in-* in + *articulation.*] Articulation, or jointing. *Obs.*
in'ar-tic'u-la'tion, *n.* Inarticulate utterance.
‖ **in ar-tĭ-cu-lo mor'tis** (ĭn-är'tĭk'ū-lō). [L.] In the moment of death; at the point of death.
in-ar'ti-fi'cial-ly, *adv.* of INARTIFICIAL state or quality. [TIFICIAL.]
in-ar'ti-fi'cial-ly, *adv.* of INARTIFICIAL. [CALLY.]
in-ar'ti-fi'cial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-as'per-ate, *v. t.* [*in-* in + L. *asperare* to make rough.] To exasperate. *Obs.*
in'as-sim'i-la-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'as-sim'i-la'tion, *n.* Lack of assimilation. *Rare.*
in'as-suage'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'as-sur'ance, *n.* Lack of certainty. *Obs.*
in'at-tack'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'au-dac'i-ty, *n.* Want of audacity *Obs.*
in-au'di-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-au'gur (ĭn-ô'gẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *inaugurer.* See INAUGURATE.] To inaugurate. *Obs. or R.*
in-au'gu-rate (-gū-rāt), *a.* [L. *inauguratus*, p. p.] Inaugurated. *Obs.*
in-au'gu-ra-tive (-rā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to inauguration. *Rare.*
in-au'gu-ra'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who inaugurates.
in-au'gu-ra-to-ry (-rā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Inaugural. *Rare.*
in-au'gu-ra-to-ry, *n.* A place for inaugural exercises. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
in-aun'gur-er, *n.* Inaugurator.
in-aun'ter. † ENAUNTER.
in-au'rate, *a.* [L. *inauratus*, p. p. of *inaurare* to gild; *in-* in + *aurum* gold.] Gilded. *Rare.*
in-au'rate, *v. t.* To gild *Obs.*
in'au-ra'tion (ĭn'ô-rā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*
in'aus-pi-cate, in-aus'pi-cat'ed, *a.* [L. *inauspicatus.* See AUSPICATE.] Inauspicious. *Obs.*
in'au-then'tic, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'au-then-tic'i-ty, *n.*
in'au-thor'i-ta-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs.*]
in'a-vail'a-ble, *a.* Unavailing.
in'a-vert'i-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'a-void'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in'a-void'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in'a-void'a-bly**, *adv.* *All Obs.*
in-awe', *v. t.* [*in-* in + *awe.*] To overawe. *Obs.* [*Law.* In banc.]
‖ **in banc'o** (bănk'kō). [LL.]
in-barge'. † IMBARGE.
in-barn', *v. t.* † IMBARN.
inbassat. † EMBASSADE.
inbassetour. † AMBASSADOR.
inbatail. † EMBATTLE.
in'beam'ing, *n.* A shining in. *R.*
in'bear'ing, *n.* [*in.* adv. + *bearing*, p. pr.] Officious. *Scot.*
in-beat', *v. t.* To beat in. *Obs.*
in'bend'ing, *n.* A bending in. — **in'bend'ing**, *p. a.*
in'bent', *p. a.* Bent in.
‖ **in blan'co** (ĭn byan'kō). [It.] In white or in blank; blank.
in-blind' (ĭn-blīnd'), *v. t.* To inclose. *Obs.*
in-blind', *v. t.* [*in-* in + *blind.*] To blind. *Obs.*
in-blow', *v. t.* [AS. *inblāwan* to inspire, breathe upon.] To blow into; to inspire; inflate. *Obs.*
in'blow'ing, *p. a.* Blowing inward or centripetally. [*Obs.*]
in-blown', *a.* Blown in or into
in-bod'y. † EMBODY.
in-bold'. † EMBOLD.
‖ **in bo'nis.** [L.] *Law.* In or among the goods or property.
in-bor'row, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *borrow.*] To redeem as from pawn. *Obs. Scot.*
in-bos'om. † EMBOSOM.
in-bound', *v. t.* To bound; inclose. *Obs.*
in-bow', *v. t. & i.* [*in-* in + *bow* to bend.] To bend; to arch; to incline. *Obs.*
in'bread. *n.* [*in*, adv. + *bread.*] Bread added; extra bread. *Obs.*
in-bread', *v. t.* [*in-* in + *bread.*] To impane. *Obs.*
in'-breath'er (-brēth'ẽr), *n.* *Phon.* An oral sound made with inspiration of air, as in sipping. *H. Sweet.* [BRING.]
in'brought', *pret. & p. p.* of IN-
inbuche. † AMBUSH.
in-bull'. † IMBULL.
in'burn'ing (ĭn'bûrn'ĭng), *a.* Burning within.
in-bush', **inbushment.** † AMBUSH, AMBUSHMENT.
in'by', **in'bye'** (ĭn'bī'), *adv., a., prep., n.* [*in-* in + *by.*] *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* 1. As *adv.*: In an inward direction; in; inside; within; near; towards the speaker; specif., *Mining*, in the direction of the workings.
2. As *a.*: Situated close by; on the premises, or near the house.
3. As *prep.*: Close to; beside.
4. As *n.* An inner room.
in'bye'side', *adv.* [*inbye* + *side.*] Inby. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
inc. † INK.
inc. *pron.* [AS., dat. & acc. dual of ðū thou.] You two. *Obs.*
inc. *Abbr.* Including; inclusive; incorporated; increase.
I. N. C. *Abbr.* In nomine Christi (L., in Christ's name).
‖ **in ea'le qui'es.** [L.] (There is) rest in heaven.
in-cal'cu-la-bil'i-ty, *n.* Incalculable state or quality.
in-cal'cu-la-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [CULABLE.]
in-cal'cu-la-bly, *adv.* of INCALCULABLE.
in-cal'en-der. † ENCALENDAR.
in'ca-les'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *incalescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *incalescere* to grow hot. See IN- in, to; CALESCENT.] Growing warm; increasing in heat. — **in'ca-les'cence** (-ĕns), **in'ca-les'cen-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* *All Rare.*
in'-calf', *a.* Pregnant; — said of a cow. *Eng.* [out a calicle.
in'ca-lic'u-late, *a.* *Zool.* Without-
in-call', *v. t.* To invoke; call in. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To pray; call. *Obs.*
in-calv'er (ĭn-kăv'ẽr), *n.* A pregnant cow. *Eng.* [*Eng.*
in-calv'ing (-ĭng), *a.* In-calf.
‖ **in cam'er-a** (ĭn kăm'ẽr-ā). [L.] In a chamber; in private; specif., *Law*, at chambers.
in-camp', in-camp'ment † ENCAMP, ENCAMPMENT.
In'can (ĭn'kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Incas.
in-can'dent, *a.* [*in-* in + *candent.*] Candent. *Rare.*
in'can-des'can-cy (ĭn'kăn-dĕs'ăn-sĭ), *n.* Incandescence.
in'ca-nes'cent-ly, *adv.* of INCANDESCENT. See -LY.
in'ca-nes'cent (ĭn'ka-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *incanescens*, p. pr. of *incanescere* to become gray.] Canescent. *Rare.* [cal. *Obs.*]
in'ca-non'i-cal, *a.* Uncanoni-
in-ca'nous (ĭn-kā'nŭs), *a.* [L. *incanus*; *in-* in + *canus* hoary.] Hoary with white pubescence.
in-cant', *v. t. & t.* [L. *incantare*; *in-* in + *cantare* sing.] To enchant; charm. *Obs.*
in'can-ta'tor (ĭn'kăn-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who enchants. *Rare.*
in-can'ton, *v. t.* To unite to, or form into, a canton. *Rare.*
in-ca'pa-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-ca'pa-bly, *adv.* of INCAPABLE. See -LY.
in'ca-pa'cious-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-cap'su-late (ĭn-kăp'sŭ-lāt), *a.* Inclosed in a capsule; encysted.
in-cap'ti-vate, *v. t.* [L. *incaptivare.*] To captivate. *Rare.*
in-car'cer, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *incarcérer.*] To incarcerate *Obs.*
in-car'cer-ate (ĭn-kar'sẽr-āt), *a.* Imprisoned. *Now Rare.*
in-car'cer-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who incarcerates. [*Obs.*]
in-car'di-nate, *a.* Incarnate.

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2. *Med.* Abnormal retention or confinement of a part; a constriction of the hernial sac, rendering it irreducible, but not great enough to cause strangulation.

in-car/di-nate (ɪn-kär′dĭ-nāt), *v.t.*, IN-CAR/DI-NAT′ED (-nāt′-ĕd); IN-CAR/DI-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [LL. *incardinare*. See IN- in; cf. CARDINAL.] *R. C. Ch.* Orig., to establish as a chief presbyter, deacon, etc., in, or attach, as a priest, corporately to, a certain church, diocese, or place; now, usually, to institute into a cardinalship, to make a cardinal.

in-carn′ (ɪn-kärn′), *v. t & i.* [Cf. F. *incarner*. See INCARNATE.] **1.** To cover or cause to cover, or to become covered, with flesh; to heal over. *Obs. or R.*

2. To incarnate. *Rare.*

in-car′na-dine (ɪn-kär′nȧ-dĭn), *a.* [F. *incarnadin*, It. *incarnatino*; L. *in-* in + *caro, carnis*, flesh. Cf. CARNATION, INCARNATE.] Of a reddish hue; properly, flesh-colored; pink; carnation; sometimes, blood-colored, crimson.

in-car′na-dine, *v. t.*; IN-CAR′NA-DINED (-dĭnd); IN-CAR′NA-DIN-ING. To dye flesh-colored, pink, red, or crimson.

Repose had again *incarnadined* her cheeks. *T. Hardy*

in-car′nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *incarnans, -antis*, p. pr. See INCARNATE, *a.*] *Surg* Producing flesh; promoting granulation in a wound. —*n.* An incarnant agent.

in-car′nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *incarnatus*, p. p. of *incarnare* to incarnate; *in-* in + *caro, carnis*, flesh. See CARNAL.] **1.** Invested with flesh or bodily nature and form; esp., embodied in a human form; hence, personified; impersonated; enshrined. In the phrase *devil incarnate* often with the vague force of "utter," "unspeakable."

Here shalt thou sit *incarnate* *Milton.*

2. Flesh-colored; rosy; red.

in-car′nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; IN-CAR′NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); IN-CAR′NAT-ING (-nāt-ĭng). **1.** To make incarnate; to invest with a form of flesh; to embody; as, Satan was *incarnated* as a serpent; the werewolf *incarnates* a human soul.

2. Hence: **a** To give a concrete or actual form to; to embody in reality or in a more definite ideal form; to actualize; as, to *incarnate* a political theory in institutions; Venus de Milo is an *incarnated* ideal. **b** To embody in some living being or type; to show itself as the embodiment of; as, Luther *incarnates* the spirit of the Reformation; a serpent *incarnates* reptilian character.

3. To cause to granulate, as a wound; to incarn. *Obs.*

in-car′nate (-nāt), *v. i.* To form flesh; to incarn. *Rare.*

Toby's wound was . . just beginning to *incarnate*. *Sterne.*

in′car-na′tion (ɪn′kär-nā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *incarnation*, LL. *incarnatio.*] **1.** A clothing, or state of being clothed, with flesh; taking on, or being manifested in, a body of flesh.

2. *Theol.* Of Christ, the union of Godhead with manhood.

3. An incarnated being or idea; specif.: **a** A person, animal, or other being, embodying a spirit or deity, as, Apis was regarded by the Egyptians as an *incarnation* of Ptah of Memphis, specif., in reference to Hindu mythology, an avatar (cf. KRISHNA).

She is a new *incarnation* of some of the illustrious dead *Jeffrey.*

b Any concrete or actual form incorporating or exemplifying a principle, ideal, or the like; as, Christian ethics have never found a complete *incarnation* in any man; esp., a person showing a trait or typical character to a marked degree; as, he is the very *incarnation* of deceit.

4. A rosy or red color; flesh-color; carnation. *Obs.*

5. *Med.* Process or product of incarning. *Obs. or R.*

In′car-vil′le-a (ɪn′kär-vĭl′ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after P. d'*Incarville*, French Jesuit missionary.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic bignoniaceous herbs, several species of which are handsome decorative plants, having large pinnate leaves and numerous racemose trumpet-shaped purple flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

in-case′ (ɪn-kās′), *v. t.*; IN-CASED′ (-kāst′); IN-CAS′ING (-kās′ĭng). [F. *encaisser*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *casse* case. See CASE a box; cf. ENCASE, ENCHASE.] To inclose in a case; to inclose; to cover or surround with something solid.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incase*. *Pope.*

in-case′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or process of incasing, or state of being incased; also, a case; covering.

2. *Biol.* The supposed inclosure of the germs of future generations one within the other in the body of a parent organism.

incasement theory. *Biol.* The hypothesis (now abandoned) that all living things proceed from preëxisting germs, and that they incase the germs of all future generations, inclosed one within another. Cf. PREFORMATION.

in-cau′tion (ɪn-kô′shŭn), *n.* Want of caution.

in-cau′tious (-shŭs), *a.* [*in-* not + *cautious:* cf. L. *incautus.*] Not cautious; heedless; careless; rash; as, an *incautious* step; *incautious* talk; an *incautious* reader.

Syn.—Unwary, indiscreet, inconsiderate, imprudent, reckless, impolitic, careless, heedless, thoughtless.

—in-cau′tious-ly, *adv.* **—in-cau′tious-ness,** *n.*

in′ca-vate (ɪn′kȧ-vāt), **in′ca-vat′ed** (ɪn′kȧ-vāt′ĕd), *a.* [L. *incavatus*, p. p. of *incavare* to hollow; *in-* in + *cavare*, fr. *cavus* hollow.] Made hollow; bent round or in. *Rare.*

in′ca-va′tion (-vā′shŭn), *n.* Act of making hollow; also, a hollow; an excavation; a depression.

in-cen′di-a-rism (ɪn-sĕn′dĭ-ȧ-rĭz′m), *n.* [From INCENDIARY.] Incendiary action or practice. Cf. ARSON.

in-cen′di-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *incendiarius*, fr. *incendium* a fire, conflagration. See INCENSE to inflame.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the malicious burning of property; as, *incendiary* material; an *incendiary* crime.

2. Tending to excite or inflame factions, sedition, or quarrel; inflammatory; seditious.

incendiary shell. = CARCASS, 5.

in-cen′di-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz) [L. *incendiarius.* See INCENSE to inflame.] **1** A person who maliciously sets fire to a building or other property.

2. A person who excites or inflames factions, and promotes quarrels or sedition; an agitator; an exciter.

Several cities . . drove them out as *incendiaries*. *Bentley.*

3. Anything that excites passion, strife, or evil doing. *Obs.*

in-cense′ (ɪn-sĕns′), *v. t.*; IN-CENSED′ (-sĕnst′); IN-CENS′ING. [L. *incensus*, p. p. of *incendere*; *in-* in + the root of *candere* to glow. See CANDLE.] **1.** To set fire to; to kindle; also, to consume with fire; to burn. *Obs.* *Chapman.*

2. To enkindle or excite, as a passion; to inflame (a person) *with* (passion), as, *incensed* with love. *Obs. or R.*

3. To inflame with anger; to heat; madden.

The people are *incensed* against him. *Shak.*

4. To arouse; incite; instigate. *Obs.*

Syn.—Enrage, exasperate, provoke, anger. See IRRITATE.

in′cense (ɪn′sĕns), *n.* [ME. *encens*, F. *encens*, L. *incensum*, fr. *incensus*, p. p. of *incendere* to burn. See INCENSE to inflame.] **1.** Material used to produce a perfume when burned, as fragrant gums, spices, balsams, etc.

2. The perfume or the smoke exhaled from spices and gums when burned in celebrating religious rites or as an offering to some deity; hence, any pleasing scent or fragrance.

A thick cloud of *incense* went up. *Ezek.* viii. 11.

3. Hence, fig., pleasing attention; homage, flattery.

Or heap the shrine of luxury and pride,
With *incense* kindled at the Muse's flame. *Gray*

in′cense (ɪn′sĕns), *v. t.* [F. *encenser*. See INCENSE, *n.*] **1.** To apply or offer incense to; to burn incense before.

2. To perfume as if with incense, to scent; hence, fig., to flatter. "*Incensed* with wanton sweets." *Marston.*

3. To burn or offer as an incense offering. *Rare.*

in′cense, *v. i.* To burn or offer incense.

in′cense burn′er. A vessel for holding burning incense; usually, a stationary vessel of vaselike form, as contrasted with a censer, made to be swung.

in′cense ce′dar. A tall pinaceous tree (*Libocedrus decurrens*) of the Pacific coast of the United States, with bright cinnamon-red bark and spreading branches. The hard resinous wood is valued for building purposes.

in-censed′ (ɪn-sĕnst′), *p. a.* **1.** Angered; enraged.

2. *Her.* Represented as enraged, as any wild creature depicted with fire issuing from mouth and eyes.

in′cense tree. **a** Any of several balsameaceous trees of the genera *Balsamea* and *Boswellia*, yielding balsam. **b** In Jamaica, the coco plum.

in′cense wood. The fragrant wood of the tropical American balsameaceous trees *Protium heptaphyllum* and *P. guianense*; also, either of the trees.

in′cen-so-ry (ɪn′sĕn-sō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *incensorium:* cf. F. *encensoir*. See 2d INCENSE, cf. CENSER.] A censer; a thurible.

in′cen′ter, in′cen′tre (ɪn′sĕn′tĕr), *n. Geom.* The center of the circle inscribed in a triangle.

in-cen′tive (ɪn-sĕn′tĭv), *a.* [L. *incentivus*, fr. *incinere* to strike up or set the tune; *in-* + *canere* to sing. See ENCHANT, CHANT.] **1.** Inciting; encouraging or moving, rousing to action; stimulative.

Competency is the most *incentive* to industry. *Dr. H More*

2. Serving to set on fire; kindling. *Obs.* *Milton.*

in-cen′tive, *n.* [L. *incentivum.*] That which incites, or has a tendency to incite, to determination or action; motive; spur; as, the love of money and the desire of position are two powerful *incentives* to action.

Syn.—Spur, stimulus, incitement, encouragement, inducement, influence. See MOTIVE.

in-cept′ (ɪn-sĕpt′), *v. t.*; IN-CEPT′ED; IN-CEPT′ING. [L. *inceptare* to undertake, to begin, v. freq. of *incipere* to begin: cf. OF. *incepter* to begin. See INCEPTION.] **1.** To begin; commence; undertake. *Obs. or R.*

2. To take in; to intussuscept.

in-cept′, *v. i.* **1.** To complete the taking of a degree; to commence; —now used only at Cambridge University, England. *Oxf. E. D.*

2. Hence, to enter upon a career of any sort.

in-cep′tion (-sĕp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *inceptio*, fr. *incipere* to begin; *in-* in + *capere* to take. See CAPABLE.] **1.** Act or process of beginning; commencement; initiation.

Marked with vivacity of *inception*, apathy of progress, and premature ness of decay. *Rawle.*

2. Act of incepting at a university; commencement. *Eng.*

3. Reception; intussusception. *Rare.*

Syn.—See ORIGIN.

in-cep′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. OF. *inceptif.*] **1.** Beginning, or relating to a beginning.

2. *Gram.* Denoting the beginning of an action or occurrence; —said of a verb, esp. of certain Latin verbs in *-sco*, as *tremesco*, I fall to trembling.

in-cep′tive (ɪn-sĕp′tĭv), *n.* An inceptive word, phrase, or clause.

in-cep′tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L.] **a** A beginner; one in the rudiments. *Obs.* **b** One who incepts at a university *Eng.*

in-cer′ti-tude (ɪn-sûr′tĭ-tūd), *n.* [Cf. F. *incertitude*, LL. *incertitudo*, fr. L. *incertus* uncertain.] Mental uncertainty; doubtfulness; indecision, hence, insecurity or uncertainty of event.

The *incertitude* and instability of this life. *Holland.*

He fails . . from mere *incertitude* or irresolution. *I. Taylor.*

in-ces′san-cy (ɪn-sĕs′ăn-sĭ), *n.* [From INCESSANT] Quality or state of being incessant.

in-ces′sant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *incessans, -antis*; *in-* not + *cessare* to cease: cf. F. *incessant.* See CEASE.] **1.** Continuing or following without interruption; unceasing; unintermitted; uninterrupted; continual; as, *incessant* rains; *incessant* clamors; *incessant* pain, etc.

2. Everlasting. *Obs.*

Syn.—Unceasing, uninterrupted, unintermitted, unremitting, ceaseless, constant, perpetual. See CONTINUAL.

in-ces′sant-ly, *adv.* **1.** Unceasingly; continually. *Shak.*

2. **a** Immediately, instantly. *Obs.* **b** Forever. *Obs.*

in′cest (ɪn′sĕst), *n.* [L. *incestus, incestum*, unchastity, incest, fr. *incestus* unchaste; *in-* not + *castus* chaste. See CHASTE.] **1.** The crime of cohabitation or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

2. *Eccl.* Spiritual incest. See under SPIRITUAL.

in-ces′tu-ous (ɪn-sĕs′tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *incestuosus:* cf. F. *incestueux.*] Guilty of incest, as, an *incestuous* person; also, involving, or pert. to, incest, as, *incestuous* love. —**in-ces′tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**in-ces′tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

inch (ĭnch; 140), *n.* [ME. *inche, unche*, AS. *ynce*, L *uncia* the twelfth part, inch, ounce. See OUNCE a weight.] **1.** A measure of length, the twelfth part of a foot. The usual, or English, inch is equivalent to 2.54 centimeters. It is commonly subdivided into halves, quarters, eighths, sixteenths, etc., or often into tenths, hundredths, etc. It was also formerly divided into twelve parts, called *lines*, and originally into three parts, called *barleycorns*, its length having been declared by a statute, apparently of 17 Edw. II., given in the Cottonian Manuscripts (Claudius D. 2) to be that of "three grains of barley dry and round" placed end to end lengthwise. The inch is sometimes called a *prime* (′), composed of twelve seconds (″), but in the mechanical arts ′ usually stands for feet, and ″ for inches. See MEASURE.

2. Hence: **a** Of rain, snow, etc: A fall sufficient to cover the surface or to fill a gauge to the depth of one inch; as, two *inches* of rain. See RAINFALL. **b** A degree of (atmospheric or other) pressure sufficient to balance the weight of a liquid column one inch high in a barometer or manometer (when the liquid is not named, mercury is understood); as, an atmospheric pressure of thirty *inches.* **c** Short for WATER INCH.

3. A small distance or degree of time or space; hence, a critical moment. "We watched you at an *inch*." *Shak.*

by inch of candle, a phrase used to designate: **a** A sale or auction in which persons are allowed to bid only till a small piece of candle burns out. **b** A form of excommunication in which the offender is allowed time to repent only while a candle burns. —**by inches,** very gradually or slowly. —**inch of water.** = WATER INCH.

inch (ĭnch; 140), *v. t.*; INCHED (ĭncht); INCH′ING. **1.** To drive or move by inches or small degrees.

He gets too far into the soldier's grace
And *inches* out my master *Dryden*

2. To measure in inches.

3. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. *Rare.*

inch, *v. i.* To advance or retire by inches or small degrees; to move slowly.

[Turnus] with slow paces measures back the field,
And *inches* to the walls. *Dryden.*

inched (ĭncht; 140), *a.* Having or measuring (so many) inches; as, a four-*inched* hook.

inch′meal′ (ĭnch′mēl′), *n.* [See -MEAL; cf. PIECEMEAL.] A piece an inch long. —by inchmeal, by inches. *Shak.*

inch′meal′, *adv.* Little by little; gradually.

in′cho-ate (ɪn′kō-āt), *a.* [L. *inchoatus*, better *incohatus*, p. p. of *incohare* to begin.] Recently, or just, begun; beginning; incipient; partially, but not fully, in existence or operation; existing in its elements; incomplete.

Neither a substance perfect, nor a substance *inchoate*. *Raleigh.*

inchoate right of dower. See DOWER.

in′cho-ate (-āt), *v. t. & t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′-ĭng). To begin or cause to begin, to initiate; commence.

in′cho-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *inchoatio, incohatio.*] Act of beginning; commencement, inception.

in-cho′a-tive (ɪn-kō′ȧ-tĭv; 277), *a.* [L. *inchoativus, incohativus:* cf. F. *inchoatif.*] **1.** Inchoate. *Rare.*

2. Expressing, or pert. to, a beginning; inceptive; as, an *inchoative* verb. —*n.* An inchoative verb. See INCEPTIVE, *a.*

in′ci-dence (ɪn′sĭ-dĕns), *n.* [Cf F. *incidence.* See INCIDENT.] **1.** An incident or incidental matter. *Obs. or Dial.*

in-car′di-na′tion, *n.* Incorporation. *Rare.*

in′ca-ress′ing, *p. a.* See IN-, not

In-ca′ri-al (ɪn-kā′rĭ-ăl; 113), *a* Incan.

in-car′mined (ɪn-kär′mĭnd), *a.* [*in-* in + *carmine.*] Having a carmine color *Rare.*

in-car′nate, *a.* [*in-* not + *carnate.*] Unembodied in flesh; —an erroneous nonce use arising from taking *in-* as the negative prefix. At the same time the erroneous *carnate* was formed by dropping the prefix. "Devil carnate or *incarnate.*"

Richardson

in′car-na′tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.

in-car′na-tive (ɪn-kär′nȧ-tĭv), *a* [Cf F. *incarnatif.*] *Med.* Causing new flesh to grow *Obs or R* —*n.* An incarnative medicine *Obs. or R.*

in-car′net. † INCARNATE.

in-car′ni-fi-ca′tion (ɪn-kär′nĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [See INCARNATION; -FY.] Incarnation. *Obs.*

in-carve′, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *carve.*] To engrave. *Obs.*

in-cask′, *v. t.* To cover with or as with a casque. *Obs.*

in-cast′, *v. t.* To cast in. *Obs.*

in′cast′, *n.* A quantity or articles added for good weight or measure. *Local, Eng.*

in-cas′tel-late, *v. t.* [LL. *incastellatus*, p. p. of *incastellare.*] To change into, or make like, a castle. *Obs.* [a castle *Obs.*]

in-cas′tel-lat′ed, *a.* Inclosed in castles. *Rare.*

in-cas′tel-lat′ed, in-cas′telled, *a.* [F. *encastelé*, It. *incastellato.*] *Far.* Hoofbound. *Obs.*

in-cas′tle, *v. t.* [LL. *incastellare.*] To fortify, as with castles. *Obs.*

in-cat′e-nate (ɪn-kăt′ē-nāt), *v. t.* [LL. *incatenare*; L. *in-* in + *catena* chain.] To enchain. *Obs. or R* — **in-cat′e-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n. Rare.*

in-caus′a-tive, *a.* See IN-, not.

in-cau′tel-ous, *a.* Incautious — **in-cau′tel-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **in-cau′tel-ous-ness,** *n.* — **in-cau′tel-y,** *adv. All Obs.*

in-cave′. Var. of ENCAVE.

in-cave′, *v. t.* [L. *incavare* to hollow.] To hollow. *Obs.*

in-cav′ern (ɪn-kăv′ĕrn), *v. t.* To encave.

‖ in-ca′vo (ĭn-kä′vō), *n.* [It, a hollow.] The cut-in part of an intaglio.

in-cede′, *v. i.* [L. *incedere* to go on; *in-* in, on + *cedere* to go.] To advance *Obs.* [p.pr. *Obs.*]

in-ced′ing-ly, *adv.* of *incensing*, *n.*

in-cel′e-brat′ed, *a.* See IN-, not.

in-ce-leb′ri-ty (ĭn′sē-lĕb′rĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of celebrity. *Rare.*

incence. † INCENSE.

in-cend′, *v. t.* [L. *incendere, incensum*, to kindle, burn.] To kindle; inflame; excite. *Obs*

in-cen′di-a′tor, *n.* One who incends *Obs.*

in-cen′di-ous, *a.* [L. *incendiosus* burning, hot] = INCENDIARY, 2. *Obs.*

‖ in-cen′di-um (ɪn-sĕn′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., burning, conflagration.] *Rom. Law & Rom. Dutch Law* The crime corresponding to arson at the English common law, but of wider scope

in′cen-sa′tion (ɪn′sĕn-sā′shŭn), *n. R. C. Ch* The offering of incense. *Rare.* [var of INSENSE.]

in-cense′. Obs. or dial. Eng. for INCENSE-BREATH′ING, *a.* Exhaling incense.

in′cense-less, *a.* See -LESS.

in-cense′ment, *n.* See -MENT.

in-cen′ser. † INCENSOR.

in-cen′ser, *n.* [See CENSER.] A censer *Obs.*

in-cen′sion (ɪn-sĕn′shŭn), *n.* [L. *incensio* See INCENSE to inflame.] Conflagration; inflammation. *Obs.*

in-cen′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Inflammatory. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

in-cen′sor, *n.* [L.] An inciter. [*Obs.*]

in-cen′sor-a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *R.* — **in-cen′sur-a-bly,** *adv. R*

in-cen′tive Incentive. *Ref. Sp.*

in-cen′tive-ly, *adv.* of INCENTIVE [*Rare*]

in-cen′tor, *n.* [L.] An inciter. [*Rare*]

in-cep′tive. Inceptive. *Ref. Sp.*

in′cer-ate, *v. t.* [L. *incerare* to smear with wax; *in-* in + *cerare* to wax, fr *cera* wax.] To cover with wax. — **in′cer-a′tion** (ɪn′sĕr-ā′shŭn), *n.* — **in-cer′a-tive** (ɪn-sĕr′ȧ-tĭv), *a. All Obs* [not. of *incertus.*] Doubtful; not of definite form.

in-ces′sa-ble (ɪn-sĕs′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incessabilis*; *in-* not + *cessare* to cease: cf OF. *incessable.*] Unceasing *Obs.* — **in-ces′sa-bly,** *adv. Obs.*

in-ces′sant-ness, *n* See -NESS.

in-ces′sion (ɪn-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *incedere, incessum*, to walk: cf. F. *incession.*] Progression. *Obs.*

in-ces′tan-cy, *n.* Incest *Obs*

in-ces′tial, *a.* Incestuous *Obs*

inch (ĭnsh; 140), *n.* [Gael. *innis, innis*] An island; — often used in the names of small islands off the coast of Scotland, as in *Inchcolm, Inchkeith*, etc. *Scot.*

inch. *Abbr.* Inchoative

in-chafe′. † ENCHAFE.

in-chain′. † ENCHAIN.

in-cham′ber (ɪn-chām′bĕr), *v. t.* [*in-* in + *chamber:* cf OF. *enchambrer.*] To lodge in a chamber. *Rare.*

in-change′, *v. t* To change. *Obs.*

in-change′a-ble, *a.* Unchangeable. *Obs.* — **-a-bil′i-ty,** *n. Obs*

in-chant′. † ENCHANT

in-charge′. † ENCHARGE.

in-char′i-ta-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.* [ity *Obs*

in-char′i-ty, *n.* Want of charity. *Obs.*

in-charm′. † ENCHARM.

in-chase′. Var. of ENCHASE.

in-chaste′, *a.* Unchaste. *Obs.*

in-chas′ti-ty, *n.* Unchastity *Obs.*

in-ches′soun. † ENCHEASON.

in-chest′. † ENCHEST.

inch′i-pin † INCHPIN.

inch mast *Lumber Trade.* A piece of timber, usually square or octagonal in cross section, with a circumference of about six feet or more *Eng.*

incho *Abbr.* Inchoative

in′cho-a-cy (ɪn′kō-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* Inchoate state or character

in′cho-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *inchoans, -antis*, p pr.] Inchoate. *R.*

in′cho-ate-ly, *adv.* of INCHOATE.

in′cho-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

inch′pin (ĭnch′pĭn), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *innidh*, bowels, entrails.] The sweetbread of a deer. *Obs*

inch pound. *Mech.* One twelfth of a foot pound.

‖ **in Chris′ti no′mi-ne** (nŏm′ĭ-nē) [L.] In Christ's name.

inch′worm′ (ĭnch′wûrm′; 140), *n.* = MEASURING WORM.

in-cic′u-ra-ble (ɪn-sĭk′ū-ra-b'l), *a.* [L. *incicur* not tame; *in-* not + *cicur* tame.] Untamable; not cultivable. *Obs.*

in-cide′ (ɪn-sīd′), *v. t.* [L. *incidere.* See INCISE.] To cut or cut into; to resolve; to break up. *Obs.*

in-cide′, *v. i.* [L *incidere.*] To be incident. *Rare.*

2. Act, fact, or manner of falling upon or affecting; also, range of occurrence or influence.
In England and Wales during recent years the *incidence* of insanity has been as great on women as on men *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*
3. *Physics.* The falling of a projectile, ray of light, etc., on a surface; also, angle of incidence. See under ANGLE.
4. *Economics.* The falling of a tax upon a person as a burden which he must pay, called specif the real, or final, incidence when he is unable to shift the burden upon another. See DIRECT TAX.
5. *Geom.* Partial coincidence or community of elements between two figures, as of a point and a line containing it.

in'ci-dent (ĭn'sĭ-dĕnt), *a* [L *incidens, -entis*, p. pr. of *incidere* to fall into or upon; *in-*, in, on + *cadere* to fall: cf. F. *incident*. See CADENCE.] **1.** Liable to happen, apt to occur; befalling; hence, naturally happening or appertaining, esp. as a subordinate or subsidiary feature.
The studies *incident* to his profession. *Milward*
2. *Law.* Dependent on, or appertaining to, another thing (the *principal*); directly and immediately pert. to, or involved in, something else, though not an essential part of it.
3. Coming or happening accidentally; not in connection with the main design; incidental; fortuitous. *Obs. or R.*
4. Liable or subject; — followed by *to*. *Obs.*
5. Falling or striking, as a ray of light on a surface.
Syn. — See SUBJECT.
incident proposition, *Logic*, a proposition subordinate to another, and introduced by *who, which, whose, whom*, etc.; as, Julius, *whose surname was Cæsar*, overcame Pompey.

in'ci-dent, *n.* [Cf. F. *incident*.] **1.** That which falls out or takes place; an event; occurrence.
2. That which happens aside from the main design; an accidental or subordinate action or event; specif., with reference to composition, a more or less clearly detached subordinate part having a relative unity of its own; an episode, as of a story; a local feature, as of a painting; hence, any slight matter, such as ordinarily would form part of a more extensive work, treated independently.
No person, no *incident*, in a play but must be of use to carry on the main design *Dryden.*
3. *Law.* Something appertaining to, passing with, or depending on, another, called the *principal;* something incident to another.
Syn. — Circumstance, event, fact, adventure, contingency, chance, accident, casualty. See EVENT.

in'ci-den'tal (-dĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Happening as a chance or undesigned feature of something else; casual; hence, not of prime concern; subordinate; collateral, as, an *incidental* conversation; *incidental* expenses.
2. Liable to happen or to follow as a chance feature or incident; as, the trials *incidental* to married life; the excesses *incidental* to capture by storming.
3. Met by chance; chance; as, an *incidental* acquaintance. *R.*
Syn. — Casual, fortuitous, chance, contingent; accessory, collateral, secondary. See ACCIDENTAL.
incidental protection. See PROTECTION, 4.

in'ci-den'tal, *n.* That which is incidental; esp., *pl.*, subordinate or incidental items not particularized; as, the expense of tuition and *incidentals*.

in-cin'er-ate (ĭn-sĭn'ĕr-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [LL. *incineratus*, p. p. of *incinerare* to incinerate; L. *in-* in + *cinis, cineris*, ashes.] To burn to ashes; to consume, or be consumed, by fire; to cremate.

in-cin'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *incineratio:* cf. F. *incinération.*] Act of incinerating, or state of being incinerated; cremation.

in-cin'er-a'tor (ĭn-sĭn'ĕr-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that incinerates; esp., a furnace or oven for incinerating substances, as refuse, or for cremating bodies.

in-cip'i-ence (-sĭp'ĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Incipient state or quality;
in-cip'i-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } beginning; commencement.

in-cip'i-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *incipiens*, p. pr. of *incipere* to begin. See INCEPTION.] Beginning to be, or to show itself; commencing; initial; as, the *incipient* stage of a fever; *incipient* light of day. — **in-cip'i-ent-ly,** *adv.*

in-cir'cum-scrip'tion (ĭn-sẽr'kŭm-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* Condition or quality of not being circumscribed; boundlessness.

in-cise' (ĭn-sīz'), *v. t.*; IN-CISED' (-sīzd'); IN-CIS'ING (-sīz'ĭng). [L. *incisus*, p. p. of *incidere* to incise; *in-* in + *caedere* to cut: cf. F. *inciser*. See CONCISE.] To cut in or into with a sharp instrument; to carve; to engrave; to depict or inscribe by carving or engraving.
I on thy grave this epitaph *incise* *T Carew*

in-cised' (ĭn-sīzd'), *p. a.* **1.** Cut in; carved; engraved.
2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having the margin deeply and sharply, and more or less irregularly, notched.

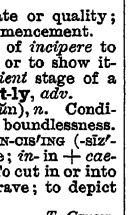
Incised Leaf.

in-ci'si-form (ĭn-sĭ'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See INCISE; -FORM.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Having the form of, or resembling, a typical incisor tooth; shaped for cutting.

in-ci'sion (ĭn-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *incisio* · cf. F. *incision*. See INCISE.] **1.** Act of incising, or cutting into a substance.
2. A separation of parts made, or as if made, by a cutting or pointed instrument, as a notch in the margin of a leaf or of an insect's wing; a cut; a gash.
3. Separation or solution of viscid matter by drugs. *Obs.*
4. Fig.: Penetration; acuteness, incisiveness.

in-ci'sive (ĭn-sī'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *incisif.*] **1.** Having the quality of incising, cutting, or penetrating, as with a sharp instrument; cutting; hence, as applied to mental qualities, impressions, etc.: Sharp; acute; clear-cut; penetrating; sarcastic; biting. "An *incisive*, high voice." *G. Eliot.*
2. *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near, the incisors.
Syn. — See SHARP.
incisive bones, *Anat.*, the premaxillaries. — **i. fossa,** *Anat.*, a depression on the front of the superior maxillary bone above the incisor teeth.
— **in-ci'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **in-ci'sive-ness,** *n.*

in-ci'sor (ĭn-sī'zẽr; -sẽr; 277), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A tooth adapted for cutting, specif., in mammals, one of the cutting teeth arising from the premaxillary bone of the upper jaw, in front of the canines when canines are present; also, one of the corresponding teeth of the lower jaw (cf. TOOTH). — *a.* Pertaining to or designating one of these teeth.

in-ci'so-ry (ĭn-sī'sŏ-rĭ), *a.* Adapted for cutting; incisor.

in-cis'ure (ĭn-sĭzh'ŭr), *n.* [L. *incisura.*] A cut, incision; gash; notch.

in-cit'ant (ĭn-sīt'ănt; ĭn'sĭ-tănt; 277), *a.* [L. *incitans, -antis*, p. pr. of *incitare*. See INCITE.] Inciting; stimulating. — *n.* An inciting agent

in'ci-ta'tion (ĭn'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *incitatio:* cf. F. *incitation.*] Act of inciting, or moving to action; stimulation, also, that which incites to action; that which rouses or prompts; incitement; incentive.
The noblest *incitation* to honest attempts. *Tatler*

in-cite' (ĭn-sīt'), *v. t.*; IN-CIT'ED (-sīt'ĕd); IN-CIT'ING (-sīt'ĭng). [L. *incitare, in-* in + *citare* to rouse, stir up · cf. F. *inciter*. See CITE.] To move to action; to stir up; to spur or urge on; as, to *incite* a mob to violence.
No blown ambition doth our arms *incite*. *Shak.*
Syn. — Stimulate, instigate, spur, goad, arouse, urge, provoke, encourage, prompt, animate. See MOVE, EXCITE.

in-cite'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *incitement.*] An inciting, state of being incited, or that which incites, incentive.
Incitements to renew thy rage. *Pope.*
Syn. — Motive, incentive, spur, stimulus, impulse.

in-ci'to- (ĭn-sī'tō-). [See INCITE.] A combining form denoting *relation to centrally originated excitation or stimulation;* as in **in-ci'to-mo'tor, in-ci'to-mo'tor-y,** causing motion by excitation beginning in the central nervous system. Cf. EXCITO-.

in'ci-vil'i-ty (ĭn'sĭ-vĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *incivilité*, L. *incivilitas.* See CIVIL.] **1.** Incivilization *Obs.*
2. Quality or state of being uncivil; want of good breeding or good manners; discourtesy; rudeness, impoliteness.
3. Any act of rudeness or ill breeding.
Uncomely jests, loud talking and jeering, which, in civil account, are called indecencies and *incivilities*. *Jer. Taylor.*
Syn. — Impoliteness, unmannerliness, disrespect, rudeness, discourtesy.

in-civ'i-li-za'tion (ĭn-sĭv'ĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [*in-* not + *civilization.*] State of being uncivilized, want of civilization; barbarism.

in'ci-vism (ĭn'sĭ-vĭz'm), *n.* [*in-* not + *civism:* cf. F. *incivisme.*] Want of civism; want of patriotism, or love to one's country; unfriendliness to one's state or government.

in-clasp' (ĭn-klăsp'), *v. t.*; IN-CLASPED' (-klăspt'); IN-CLASP'ING. [*in-* in + *clasp.* Cf. ENCLASP.] To clasp within; to hold fast to, to embrace or encircle.

in-clave' (-klāv'), *a.* [Cf. ENCLAVE, *v.*] *Her.* Resembling a series of dovetails, — said of the border of an ordinary.

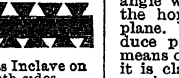
A Fess Inclave on both sides

in'-clear'er (ĭn'klēr'ẽr), *n.* The clerk who acts for his bank at the clearing house in receiving paper payable, striking the balance between the debits and credits, etc. *Eng.*

in'-clear'ing, *n.* [*in*, adv. + *clearing.*] *Banking.* The amount payable by a bank on checks, etc., presented through the clearing house. *Eng.*

in-clem'en-cy (ĭn-klĕm'ĕn-sĭ), *n. ; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *inclementia:* cf. F. *inclémence.*] State, quality, or fact of being inclement: **a** Severity of weather; storminess.
The *inclemencies* of morning air. *Pope.*
b Harshness or cruelty of action or disposition.
The *inclemency* of the late Pope. *Bp. Hall.*
Syn. — Harshness, severity, cruelty, rigor, roughness, storminess, boisterousness.

in-clem'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *inclemens; in-* not + *clemens* mild: cf. F. *inclément.* See CLEMENT.] Not clement; specif.: **a** Physically severe or harsh (generally of the elements or weather); rough; stormy; as, *inclement* weather.
To guard the wretched from the *inclement* sky. *Pope*
b Severe in temper or action; unmerciful; harsh. "One of that *inclement* nation" *Bagehot.*

in-clin'a-ble (ĭn-klīn'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *inclinabilis:* cf. OF. *inclinable.* See INCLINE.] **1.** Having a propensity or inclination; disposed; propense; as, a mind *inclinable* to truth; hence, favorable, disposed to favor; as, *inclinable* to British interests.
Whatsoever other sins he may be *inclinable* to. *South.*
2. Having a tendency. "*Inclinable* to fall." *Bentley.*
3. Capable of being inclined, or slanted.

in'cli-na'tion (ĭn'klĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *inclination*, L. *inclinatio.*] **1.** Natural disposition; nature; character. *Obs.*
I folwed ay myn *inclinacioun*
By vertu of my constellacioun. *Chaucer.*
2. A particular disposition of mind or character; a leaning or tendency of the mind, feelings, preferences, or will; propensity; bent; esp., a disposition more favorable to one thing than to another; favor; desire; liking.
How dost thou find the *inclination* of the people? *Shak.*
A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing. *South*
3. A tendency to a particular form, aspect, or character.
Men judge by the complexion of the sky
The state and *inclination* of the day. *Shak.*
4. Act of inclining, or bending; specif.: **a** Act of bowing; obeisance; nod; as, a courteous *inclination* of the head. **b** An inclining of the mind; attention. **c** A tilting of anything; hence, *Obs. Pharm.*, decantation.
5. That to which one is inclined; an object of habit or favor; a bent or a liking; specif., *Obs.*, a favorite person.
6. A direction or tendency from the true vertical or horizontal; as, the *inclination* of a column, or of a roadbed.
7. Hence: **a** Amount of deviation from the vertical or the horizontal; degree or rate of slope or slant. **b** *Magnetism.* = DIP, *n.*, 3 **b**. **c** An inclined surface; a slope.
8. *Geom.* The angle determined by two lines or planes; as, the *inclination* of two rays of light, or of the planes of the ecliptic and the earth's equator.
9. *Gram.* = ENCLISIS. *Rare.*
Syn. — Bent, proneness, bias, proclivity, prepossession, predilection, attachment, desire, affection, love.
inclination of an orbit, *Astron.*, the angle between the orbit and the ecliptic. — **i. of the needle.** = DIP, *n.*, 3 **b**.

in-cli'na-to'ri-um (ĭn-klī'nă-tō'rĭ-ŭm ; 201), *n. ; pl.* -RIA (-ă). [NL, fr. L. *inclinare, inclinatum*, to incline.] *Magnetism.* An inclinometer, or dipping needle.

in-cli'na-to-ry (ĭn-klī'nă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Leaning or inclining.
inclinatory needle, the dipping needle.

in-cline' (ĭn-klīn'), *v. i ;* IN-CLINED' (-klīnd'); IN-CLIN'ING (-klīn'ĭng). [ME. *inclinen, enclinen*, OF. *encliner, incliner*, F. *incliner*, L. *inclinare ; in-* in + *clinare* to bend, incline; akin to E. *lean*. See LEAN to incline.] **1.** To bow, to incline the head or body forward.
2. To lean or tend, in an intellectual or moral sense; to favor an opinion, a course of conduct, or a person; to have a propensity or inclination; to be disposed.
Their hearts *inclined* to follow Abimelech. *Judges* IX. 3.
3. To deviate from a line, direction, or course, to lean; to tend; as, converging lines *incline* toward each other; a road *inclines* to the north or south, specif., to deviate from the vertical or horizontal; as, the shaft *inclines*.
4. *Mil.* To march obliquely to the front so as to gain ground on the flank as well as forward. *Obs.*
Syn. — Lean, slope, slant, tend, bend.

in-cline', *v. t.* **1.** To bend; to cause to stoop or bow; as, to *incline* the head or the body in reverence or civility.
2 To impart a tendency or propensity to, as the will or affections, to turn; dispose; influence.
Incline my heart unto thy testimonies *Ps.* CXIX 36.
3. To cause to deviate from a line, position, or direction (specif., from the vertical or horizontal); to give a leaning, bend, or slope to; as, *incline* the column or post to the east; *incline* your head to the right.
to incline one's ear, to listen favorably; to give ear.
Incline thine ear, O Lord, and hear. *Is* XXXVII. 17

in-cline' (ĭn-klīn'; ĭn'klĭn), *n.* **1.** Bent, inclination. *Obs.*
2. An inclined plane; an ascent or descent; a grade or gradient; a slope; specif.: *Mining.* An inclined shaft, or inclined portion of an otherwise vertical shaft. Cf. ADIT, 1.

in-clined' (ĭn-klīnd'), *p. a.* **1.** Having inclination, disposition, or tendency; disposed, esp. favorably, well disposed
I found myself much *inclined* to sleep. *Swift*
2. Having a leaning or slope from the vertical or horizontal; as, an *inclined* plane; an *inclined* stem.
3. *Math.* Making an angle with some line or plane.
inclined plane. *Mech.* **a** A plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon; a sloping plane. When used to produce pressure, or as a means of moving bodies, it is classed as a *simple machine* or *mechanical power.* **b** *Civil Engin.* An inclined track on which trains or boats are raised or lowered from one level to another.

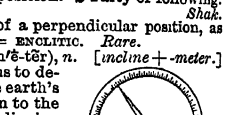

AD Inclined Plane; *BD* Height; *AB* Base; *W* Weight.

in-cli'ner (ĭn-klīn'ẽr), *n.* One that inclines; specif., an inclined dial.

in-clin'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INCLINE. Specif.: **1.** *vb. n.* **a** Inclination, disposition. **b** Party or following. *Obs. or Archaic.* *Shak.*
2. *p. a.* **a** *Bot.* Bent out of a perpendicular position, as certain stems. **b** *Gram.* = ENCLITIC. *Rare.*

in'cli-nom'e-ter (ĭn'klĭ-nŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*incline* + *-meter.*] **1.** *Magnetism.* An apparatus to determine the direction of the earth's magnetic force with relation to the plane of the horizon; a dipping needle with its accessories. (See DIPPING NEEDLE.) Called also *dipping compass, dip circle.*

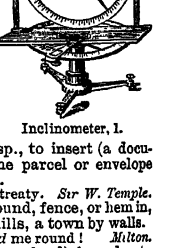
Inclinometer, 1.

2. A machinist's clinometer.

in-close' (ĭn-klōz'), *v. t. ;* IN-CLOSED' (-klōzd'), IN-CLOS'ING (-klōz'ĭng). [See ENCLOSE; cf. INCLUDE.] **1.** To shut up or in; as: **a** To imprison. *Obs.* **b** To keep (a religious) within the convent walls, as by a vow.
2. To shut or envelop in a receptacle or integument of some sort; esp., to insert (a document, note, or the like) in the same parcel or envelope with, or within the folds of, another.
The *inclosed* copies of the treaty. *Sir W. Temple.*
3. To surround; to encompass; to bound, fence, or hem in, on all sides; as, a lake *inclosed* by hills, a town by walls.
How many evils have *inclosed* me round! *Milton.*
4. Specif., to fence off or in (common land) in order to appropriate it to individual use.
5. *Obs.* **a** To blindfold (the eyes). **b** To harness.

in-closed' (ĭn-klōzd'), *pret. & p. p.* of INCLOSE. Specif.: *p.a. Phon.* Standing in a closed syllable; — said of a vowel.

in-clo'sure (ĭn-klō'zhŭr), *n.* [See INCLOSE.] **1.** Act of inclosing; state of being inclosed, shut up, or encompassed; the separation of land from common ground, or from the land of another or others, by a fence or barrier.
2. That which is inclosed, or placed within something. **a** A space inclosed, or fenced up. **b** A thing inclosed in a package, as a letter in the envelope with another.
3. That which incloses, as a barrier or fence.

in-clude' (ĭn-klōōd'; 243), *v. t.*; -CLUD'ED (-klōōd'ĕd); incl. *Abbr.* Including; inclusive.
in'cla-ma'tion (ĭn'klă-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inclamatio.* See IN- in; CLAIM.] Exclamation; invocation. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
in-clau'dent, *a.* Not closing.
in'cla-vat'ed (ĭn'klă-vāt'ĕd), *a.* [LL. *inclavatus*; L. *in-* in + *clavare* to nail, fr. *clavus* nail.] Set; fast; fixed. *Obs.*
in'cle. Var. of INKLE.
incleine. † INCLINE. [ENT.]
in-clem'ent-ly, *adv.* of INCLEMENT.
in-clepe', *v t* [*in-* in + *clepe.*] To invoke. *Obs*
in'-clerk', *n.* An in-clearer. *Eng.*
in-clin'a-ble-ness, *n.*, See -NESS
inclination compass *or* **magnetometer.** An inclinometer.
in-clin'a-tive, *a.* Inclinatory. *Obs.* [CLINATORY.]
in-clin'a-to-ri-ly, *adv.* of INCLINATORY.
in-clin'o-graph (ĭn-klī'nō-grăf), *n* [*incline* + *-graph.*] A declinograph; magnetograph (**a**).
in-clip' *v. t.* To clasp; inclose. *Rare.*
in-cloiss'. † INCLOSE [TER.]
in-clois'ter. Var. of ENCLOISTER.
in-clos'er (ĭn-klōz'ẽr), *n.* One that incloses.
in-cloud'. Var. of ENCLOUD.
in-cloze'. Inclose. *Ref. Sp.*
in-clud'a-ble (ĭn-klōōd'ă-b'l ; 243), *a.* See -ABLE.

in'ci-den-cy (ĭn'sĭ-dĕn-sĭ), *n* Incidence. *Obs.* [DENTAL.]
in'ci-den'tal-ly, *adv.* of INCIDENTAL.
in'ci-den'tal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in'ci-den'ta-ry, *a.* Incidental. *Obs.* [cidentally.]
‖**in'ci-den'ter,** *adv.* [LL.] Incidentally. *Obs. or R.*
in'ci-dent-less, *a.* See -LESS.
in'ci-dent-ly, *adv.* Incidentally. *Obs. or R.* [that incides.]
in-cid'er (ĭn-sīd'ẽr), *n.* One
‖**in'ci-dit in Scyl'lam qui vult vi-ta're Cha-ryb'din.** [L.] He falls into Scylla who tries to avoid Charybdis
in-cin'der-ment, *n.* [Cf OF. *encendrer* to incinerate. See IN-, CINDER.] Incineration. *Obs.*
in-cin'er-a-ble (ĭn-sĭn'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* That may be incinerated. *R.*
in-cin'er-ate, *a.* [LL. *incineratus*, p. p.] Incinerated. *Obs.*
‖**in-ci'pit** (ĭn-sĭp'ĭt), *n.* [L., (here) begins.] A quotation of the beginning of a treatise, poem, part, etc.; — from the use of the Latin word *incipit* (begins) by medieval scribes at beginnings in manuscripts. *Rare.*
in-cir'cle. † ENCIRCLE
in-cir'clet, *n* [*in-* in + *circlet.*] A small circle; ring. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
in-cir'cum-cised, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-cir'cum-scrip'ti-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *Rare.*
in-cir'cum-spect', *a.* See IN-, not — **in-cir'cum-spect'ly,** *adv.* — **-spect'ness,** *n. All Rare.*
in-cir'cum-spec'tion, *n.* Want of circumspection. *Rare.*
in-cis'al (ĭn-sīz'ăl), *a.* Cutting; as, the *incisal* edge of a tooth.
in-cise'ly (ĭn-sīs'lĭ), *adv.* In an incised manner. *Rare.*
in'ci-so'ri-al (ĭn'sĭ-sō'rĭ-ăl ; 201), *a.* Incisory.
‖**in'ci-su'ra** (ĭn'sĭ-sū'rä), *n.* [L.] *Anat.* A notch or cleft.
in-cit'a-ble (ĭn-sīt'ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to incitement. *R.* — **in-cit'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. R.*
‖**in-ci'ta-men'tum** (ĭn-sĭ'tă-mĕn'tŭm), *n. ; pl.* -TA (-tä). [L.] Incitement.
in'ci-tate, *v. t.* To incite. *Obs.*
in-cit'a-tive (ĭn-sĭt'ă-tĭv), *a.* Incitive. *Obs.* — *n.* Incitant. *Obs.*
in-cit'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that incites. [p. pr.]
in-cit'ing-ly, *adv.* of *inciting.*
in-ci'tive (ĭn-sī'tĭv), *a.* Inciting. *R.* — *n.* An incentive. *R.*
in-civ'ic, *a.* Without civic virtues. *Rare.*
in-civ'il, *a.* [F. *incivil*, L *incivilis.*] Uncivil; rude; barbarous. — **in-civ'il-ly,** *adv.* — **in-civ'il-ness,** *n. All Obs. or R.*
in-civ'i-lize, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *civilize.*] To civilize. *Obs.*
inck. † INK.
inck'ling. † INKLING.

-CLUD'ING (-klōōd'ĭng). [L. *includere, inclusum; in-* in + *claudere* to shut. See CLOSE; cf. ENCLOSE.] **1.** To conclude; shut up; inclose; as, the nutshell *includes* the kernel.
The complex idea of three lines *including* a space. *Locke.*
2. To comprehend or comprise, as a genus the species, the whole a part, an argument or reason the inference; to take or reckon in; to contain; embrace; as, this volume *includes* the essays, to and *including* the tenth.
The loss of such a lord *includes* all harm. *Shak.*
3. To conclude; to terminate; also, to infer. *Obs.*
Come, let us go; we will *include* all jars
With triumphs, mirth, and rare solemnity. *Shak.*
Syn. — Inclose, comprise, embrace, involve. See CONTAIN.

in-clud'ed (ĭn-klōōd'ĕd; 243), *p. a.* **1.** Inclosed; confined; embraced.
2. *Bot.* Not projecting beyond the mouth of the corolla; — said of stamens and pistils. Opposed to *exserted.*

in-clu'sion (ĭn-klōō'zhŭn; 243), *n.* [L. *inclusio.* See INCLUDE.] **1.** Act of including, or state of being included; as, the lines of *inclusion* of his policy.
2. *Min.* A foreign body, gaseous, liquid, or solid, usually of minute size, inclosed in the mass of a mineral.

in-clu'sive (ĭn-klōō'sĭv; 243), *a.* [LL. *inclusivus:* cf. F. *inclusif.*] **1.** Inclosing; encircling; surrounding; containing; comprising. "*Inclusive* walls." *Wordsworth.*
2. Inclosed; contained. *Obs.*
3. [L. *inclusive*, adv.] Comprehending the stated limit or extremes; as, from Monday to Friday *inclusive*, that is, taking in both Monday and Friday; — opposed to *exclusive.*
— **in-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*

in'co-er'ci-ble (ĭn'kō-ûr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *coercible:* cf. F. *incoercible.*] **1.** Not coercible.
2. *Physics.* **a** Not capable of reduction to a liquid by pressure. Cf. PERMANENT GASES. **b** That cannot be confined in, or excluded from, vessels; — formerly said of the so-called imponderable fluids, heat, light, electricity, etc.

in-cog'i-ta-ble (ĭn-kŏj'ĭ-*tă*-b'l), *a.* [L. *incogitabilis; in-* not + *cogitabilis* cogitable.] Not cogitable; inconceivable. — **in-cog'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-cog'i-tance (-tăns) } *n.* [L. *incogitantia.*] Want of
in-cog'i-tan-cy (-tăn-sĭ) } thought, or of the power of thinking; thoughtlessness; unreasonableness.

in-cog'i-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *incogitans; in-* not + *cogitans*, p. pr. of *cogitare.* See COGITATE.] Thoughtless; inconsiderate; also, unable to think. — **in-cog'i-tant-ly**, *adv.*
Men are careless and *incogitant.* *J. Goodman.*

in-cog'i-ta-tive (-tă-tĭv), *a.* Not cogitative; not thinking; wanting the power of thought.

in-cog'ni-to (ĭn-kŏg'nĭ-tō), *a. or adv.* [It. *incognito*, masc., *incognita*, fem., L. *incognitus* unknown; *in-* not + *cognitus* known, p. p. of *cognoscere:* cf. F. *incognito*, fr. It. See COGNITION.] With (one's) identity concealed, either really or fictively; esp., in a capacity other than one's official capacity, or under a name or title not calling for special recognition; — used esp. of personages of note; as, the baron turned out to be an emperor *incognito.*
The prince royal of Persia came thither *incognito* *Tatler.*

in-cog'ni-to, *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [See INCOGNITO, *a.*] One who is appearing or living incognito; a person presented in a feigned character; also, the state or disguise of such a person; the character assumed.
His *incognito* was endangered. *Scott.*

in-cog'ni-za-ble (ĭn-kŏg'nĭ-zə-b'l; 277), *a.* Not cognizable; incapable of being recognized, known, or distinguished. — **in-cog'ni-za-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.*
The Lettish race, not a primitive stock of the Slavi, but a distinct branch, now become *incognizable.* *Tooke.*

in-cog'ni-zant (-zănt; 277), *a.* Not cognizant; unaware or unconscious; — with *of.* — **in-cog'ni-zance** (-zăns), *n.*

in'co-her'ence (ĭn'kō-hēr'ĕns) } *n.; pl.* -ENCES (-ĕn-sĕz),
in'co-her'en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } -ENCIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality, state, or fact of being incoherent; specif.: **a** Want of cohesion or adherence. **b** Want of connection; incongruity; inconsistency.
Incoherences in matter, and suppositions without proofs, put handsomely together, are apt to pass for strong reason. *Locke.*
2. That which is incoherent.
Crude *incoherencies* . . . and nauseous tautologies. *South.*

in'co-her'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [*in-* not + *coherent.*] Not coherent. **a** Wanting cohesion; loose; unconnected; physically disconnected. **b** Wanting agreement or coördination; incongruous; inconsistent; logically disconnected.
"The same rambling, *incoherent* manner." *Bp. Warburton.*
— **in'co-her'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **in'co-her'ent-ness**, *n.*

in'com-bus'ti-ble (ĭn'kŏm-bŭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *incombustible.*] Not combustible; uninflammable; as, asbestos and carbon dioxide are *incombustible.* — **in'com-bus'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in'com-bus'ti-bly**, *adv.*

in'come (ĭn'kŭm), *n.* **1.** A coming in; as: **a** Entrance; ingress. "At mine *income* I louted low." *Drant.* **b** Advent; beginning; inauguration. "Pain pays the *income* of each precious thing." *Shak.* **c** Influx; inflow; infusion. "*Incomes* of light and strength from God." *Bp. Rust.*
2. Hence: Place of entry; entrance fee; an incomer. *Obs.*
3. Something that comes in by way of addition or increment; specif.: **a** An accidental or incidental addition. *Obs.* **b** *Physiol.* Ingested food or other substance taken into the body; the ingesta.
4. That gain or recurrent benefit (usually measured in money) which proceeds from labor, business, or property; commercial revenue or receipts of any kind, including wages or salaries, the proceeds of agriculture or commerce, the rent of houses, or the return on investments. The total receipts from any branch of business are known as the gross income. That portion of the receipts which remains after paying wages and for materials is known as net income, which is in turn subdivided into interest on the capital invested and profits over and above this interest, or *net income* in the narrowest sense.
5. In theoretical economics, the enjoyments made available for the community, whether in the form of goods or services, during a given period of time, usually a single year, as distinct from the amount of goods in existence at a particular moment. This use of the word *income* represents an attempt to apply to the public wealth of a nation the same sort of measure of prosperity which the preceding sense of the word *income* applies to the private wealth of an individual. It is, however, much harder to use successfully, because the income of an individual can be very accurately measured in money, while the income of a nation, and particularly its net income, often seems to elude all attempts at measurement.
Capital is constantly being converted into *income* and *income* into capital. But capital, under all times and conditions, is measured as a quantity, while *income* is more properly measured as a rate. Capital is a static conception independent of time; *income*, a dynamic conception involving the element of time.
A. T. Hadley.
Syn. — Gain, profit, proceeds, salary, revenue, receipts, interest, emolument, produce.

income account. *Corporation Finance.* The account that states the amount, sources, and expenditure of income, — usually under the heads of gross earnings, net income, operating expenses, interest and other charges that are prior to dividends, dividends, and surplus.

income basis. *Finance.* The basis of reckoning investments, profits, etc., according to the percentage that the interest or revenue bears to the actual cost; as, a bond yielding 3 per cent interest on its par value and bought at 60 is on an *income basis* of 5 per cent.

income bond. *Finance.* A bond that is secured by a lien on the (net) income (that is, earnings) of a company. It is slightly preferable to preferred stock.

in'com'er (ĭn'kŭm'ĕr), *n.* One that comes in; as · an immigrant; a new tenant; an intruder; *Sports*, a bird that flies toward the sportsman.

income tax. A tax on a person's incomes, emoluments, profits, etc., or on the excess over a certain amount. See TAX.

in'com'ing, *a.* Coming in; accruing, as profit; taking possession, as a tenant; beginning, as a year; entering, as an immigrant.

in'com'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or, formerly, place of coming in; arrival; as, one's *incomings* and outgoings.
2. That which comes in; esp., a gain or receipt; income; — usually in *pl.*
Many *incomings* are subject to great fluctuations. *Tooke.*

in'com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty (ĭn'kŏ-mĕn'shōō-rə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being incommensurable.

in'com-men'su-ra-ble (-mĕn'shōō-rə-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *commensurable:* cf. F. *incommensurable.*] **1.** *Math.* Not commensurable; having no common measure; as, quantities are *incommensurable* when no third quantity can be found that is an aliquot part of each. The side and diagonal of a square, or a circle and its diameter, are *incommensurable.* In arithmetic, having no common divisor but 1.
2. Hence, in general, not commensurable; having no common standard of measurement, or basis of comparison as to value, size, or greatness, etc.; also, with *with*, not to be measured or compared in size, value, etc.; incommensurate.
They are quantities *incommensurable.* *Burke.*
— **in'com-men'su-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in'com-men'su-ra-bly**, *adv.*

in'com-men'su-ra-ble, *n.* **a** That which is incommensurable, as a quantity **b** One of two or more quantities that have no common measure.

in'com-men'su-rate (-răt), *a.* Not commensurate; specif.: **a** Incommensurable. **b** Inadequate; as, our means are *incommensurate* to our wants. — **in'com-men'su-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **in'com-men'su-rate-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — Disproportionate; inadequate, insufficient.

in'com-mode' (ĭn'kŏ-mōd'), *v. t.;* IN'COM-MOD'ED (-mōd'ĕd); IN'COM-MOD'ING (-mōd'ĭng). [F. *incommoder*, L. *incommodare*, fr. *incommodus* inconvenient; *in-* not + *commodus* convenient. See COMMODIOUS.] To give inconvenience or trouble to; to disturb or molest; to put out; to discommode; as, *incommoded* by want of room.
Syn. — Annoy, disturb, trouble, molest, discommode, inconvenience, disquiet, vex, plague.

in'com-mo'di-ous (-mō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*in-* not + *commodious:* cf. LL. *incommodiosus*, L. *incommodus*, F. *incommode.*] Tending to incommode; not commodious; not affording ease or advantage; unsuitable; inconvenient. — **in'com-mo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in'com-mo'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

in'com-mod'i-ty (-mŏd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *incommoditas:* cf. F. *incommodité.* See INCOMMODIOUS.] Inconvenience; trouble; annoyance; disadvantage.
A great *incommodity* to the body. *Jer. Taylor.*

in'com-mu'ni-ca-ble (-mū'nĭ-kə-b'l), *a.* [L. *incommunicabilis:* cf. F. *incommunicable.* See IN- not; COMMUNICABLE.] **1.** Not communicable; incapable of being communicated, shared, told, or imparted, to others.
Health and understanding are *incommunicable.* *Southey.*
2. Uncommunicative. *Rare.*
3. Having no communication or intercommunication. *Rare.*
— **in'com-mu'ni-ca-bil'i-ty** (ĭn'kŏ-mū'nĭ-kə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'com-mu'ni-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in'com-mu'ni-ca-bly**, *adv.*

in'com-mu'ni-ca-tive (-kă-tĭv), *a.* Not communicative; reserved; hence, not disposed to hold fellowship or intercourse with others; exclusive. — **in'com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in'com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ness**, *n.*
The Chinese . . . an *incommunicative* nation. *C. Buchanan.*

in'com-mut'a-ble (-mūt'ə-b'l), *a.* [L. *incommutabilis:* cf. F. *incommutable.* See IN- not; COMMUTABLE.] Not commutable: **a** Unchangeable. **b** Unexchangeable. — **in'com-mut'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in'com-mut'a-bly**, *adv.*

in'com-pact' (ĭn'kŏm-păkt'), *a.* Not compact; not having the parts firmly united; not solid; incoherent; loose; discrete. — **in'com-pact'ly**, *adv.* — **in'com-pact'ness**, *n.*

in-com'pa-ra-ble (ĭn-kŏm'pə-rə-b'l), *a.* [L. *incompar-abilis:* cf. F. *incomparable.* See IN- not; COMPARABLE.] **1.** Beyond comparison; unapproachably eminent; without a peer or equal; matchless; peerless; transcendent.
A merchant of *incomparable* wealth. *Shak.*
The *incomparable* Sir Isaac Newton. *Bp. Warburton.*
2. Not suitable for comparison; — followed by *with* or *to.*
— **in-com'pa-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-com'pa-ra-bly**, *adv.*

in'com-pat'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn'kŏm-păt'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *incompatibilité.*] Quality or state of being incompatible; inconsistency; irreconcilableness; also, an incompatible thing or quality; an incompatible.

in'com-pat'i-ble (-păt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *compatible:* cf. F. *incompatible.*] **1.** Of offices, dignities, etc., incapable of being held at the same time by the same person.
2. Not compatible; incapable of appearing or of being thought together or of entering into the same system, theory, or practice; mutually inconsistent; as, *incompatible* ideas or plans; incapable of harmonious combination; incongruous; as, *incompatible* colors; incapable of harmonious association or of acting in accord; disagreeing; discordant; as, *incompatible* persons or tastes.
A strength and obduracy of character *incompatible* with his meek and innocent nature. *Southey.*
3. *Pharm. & Med.* Incapable of being put or used together because of chemical decomposition or counteraction of physiological effects; — said of drugs or other medicines.
4. Intolerant; — followed by *of. Obs.*
Syn. — See INCONSISTENT.
incompatible terms, *Logic*, terms not combinable in thought.

in'com-pat'i-ble, *n.* One that is incompatible; esp., *pl.*, incompatible drugs or other medicines.

in-com'pe-tence (ĭn-kŏm'pē-tĕns) } *n.* [Cf. F. *incompé-*
in-com'pe-ten-cy (-tĕn-sĭ) } *tence.*] Quality, state, or fact of being incompetent; want of physical, intellectual, or moral ability; insufficiency; inadequacy; specif., want of legal qualification or fitness; as, the *incompetency* of a child for hard labor, of an idiot for intellectual efforts, or of a judge to try a case involving his own interests.
Syn. — Inability, disqualification, incapability, unfitness.

in-com'pe-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [Cf. F. *incompétent*, L. *incompetens.* See IN- not; COMPETENT.] **1.** Not competent; wanting in adequate strength, power, capacity, means, qualifications, or the like; incapable; unable; inadequate; unfit; specif., not having the necessary legal qualifications.
Incompetent to perform the duties of the place. *Macaulay.*
Incompetent to the charge of her property. *Parkman.*
2. *Geol. & Engin.* Designating strata and rock structures which have not the rigidity and flexibility to withstand straining forces, but which tend rather to flow under them.
Syn. — Insufficient, inefficient, disqualified. See UNFIT.

in-com'pe-tent, *n.* One who is incompetent; as: one incapable of managing his affairs because mentally deficient or undeveloped; as, children and idiots are *incompetents* in the eyes of the law; one incapable of doing what is properly required of him; as, these workmen are *incompetents;* one unable to cope with the circumstances of his life; as, an *incompetent* in the struggle for existence.

in'com-plete' (ĭn'kŏm-plēt'), *a.* [L. *incompletus:* cf. F. *incomplet.* See IN- not; COMPLETE.] Not complete; not filled up; not finished; not having all its parts, or not having them all adjusted; imperfect; defective.
A most imperfect and *incomplete* divine. *Milton.*
incomplete fistula, *Med.*, a fistula open at one end only. — **i. flower**, a flower in which one or more of the floral whorls are wanting. — **i. fracture.** See FRACTURE, 2. — **i. metamorphosis.** See METAMORPHOSIS. — **i. pair,** *Kinematics*, a pair whose motion is imperfectly defined. — **i. pupa.** See PUPA.

in'com-ple'tion (-plē'shŭn), *n.* Want of completion.

in-com'plex (ĭn-kŏm'plĕks; 277), *a.* Not complex; uncompounded; simple. — **in'com-plex'i-ty** (ĭn'kŏm-plĕk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-com'plex-ly**, *adv.*

in'com-pli'ance (ĭn'kŏm-plī'ăns), **in'com-pli'an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being incompliant; obstinacy.

in'com-pli'ant (-ănt), *a.* Not compliant; unyielding; stubborn; of substances, not pliant. — **in'com-pli'ant-ly**, *adv.*

in'com-pos'ite (-pŏz'ĭt; ĭn-kŏm'pŏ-zĭt; *cf.* COMPOSITE), *a.* [L. *incompositus.* See COMPOSITE.] Not composite; uncompounded. — **incomposite number,** a prime number.

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in-clud'er (ĭn-klōōd'ĕr), *n.* One that includes.
in-clud'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
In-clu'sa. (ĭn-klōō'sə), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *inclusus*, p. p. of *includere* to shut in.] *Zool.* A group of bivalve mollusks having the mantle cavity closed. The shipworm (*Teredo navalis*) is an example.
in-cluse', *a.* [L. *inclusus*, p. p.] Shut up; inclosed. *Obs.*
in-cluse', *v. t.* To inclose. *Obs.*
in-cluse', *n.* [L. *inclusus*, p. p.: cf. OF. *enclus.* See INCLUDE.] *Eccl. Hist.* A recluse.
in-clu'sion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
in-clu'sive. Inclusive. *Ref. Sp.*
in-clu'so-ry, *a.* Inclusive. *Rare.*
in-coach', *v.* † ENCOACH.
in'co-act', **in'co-act'ed**, *a.* [L. *incoactus; in-* not + *coactus* forced.] Unconstrained. *Obs.*
in'co-ag'u-la-ble (ĭn'kō-ăg'ū-lə-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not.
in'co-a-les'cence (-ə-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* State of not coalescing. *Rare.*
in'co-bus. † INCUBUS.
in-coct'ed, *a.* [L. *incoctus* uncooked. Cf. CONCOCT.] Raw; indigestible. *Obs.*
‖ **In Co[e]na Do'mi-ni** (dŏm'ĭ-nī). [L.] Lit., at the Lord's Supper; — a celebrated papal bull, a summary of ecclesiastical censures, designed to be read in church on every Holy Thursday. It was the work of several popes and produced much controversy. It was published annually for many years until 1770.
in'co-ex-ist'ence, *n.* State of not coexisting. *Obs.*
in-cog' (ĭn-kŏg'), *a., adv., & n. Colloq.*
in-co'gent, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-cog'ni-ta (ĭn-kŏg'nĭ-tə), *a. or adv.* [See INCOGNITO.] Unknown; disguised; — said of a woman. — *n.* A woman in disguise; also, the disguise.
in-cog'ni-tant, *a.* Ignorant. *Obs.*
in-cog'nite (ĭn-kŏg'nīt), *a.* [L. *incognitus.*] Not known. *Obs.*
in-cog'ni-tive, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'cog-nos'cent (ĭn'kŏg-nŏs'ĕnt), *a.* Incognizant. *Rare.*
in'cog-nos'ci-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incognizable. — **in'cog-nos'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
in'co-her'en-tif'ic (ĭn'kŏ-hēr'ĕn-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* [E. *incoherent* + L. *facere* to make.] Causing incoherence. *R.* [coherent. *R.*
in'co-her'ing (-hēr'ĭng), *a.* [*in-* coherence. *R.* [herent. *R.*
in'co-he'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Incoherent. *R.*
in'co-in'ci-dent (-ĭn'sĭ-dĕnt), *a.* See IN-, not. — **in'co-in'ci-dence** (-dĕns), *n.* [tion.
‖ **in cō'ī-tū.** [L.] In copulation. *Obs.*
in'co-lant, *n.* [L. *incolans*, p. pr.] An inhabitant. *Obs.*
in'co-ler, *n.* [L. *incolere* to inhabit: cf. L. *incola* inhabitant, OF. *incole.*] An inhabitant *Obs*
in'co-lu'mi-ty (ĭn'kō-lū'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *incolumitas*, fr. *incolumis* uninjured, safe: cf. OF. *incolumité.*] Safety; security. *Obs.*
in-com'ber † ENCUMBER.
in'com-bin'ing (ĭn'kŏm-bīn'ĭng), *a.* Incompatible. *Obs.*
in'com-bus'ti-ble, *n.* An incombustible substance. [-NESS.
in'com-bus'ti-ble-ness, *n.* See
in-come', *v. i.* [AS. *incuman.*] To come in. *Obs.*
in'come, *n.* [*in*, adv. + *come.*] A tumor or swelling. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
in'come-less, *a.* See -LESS.
in-com'fort-a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.* [Incivility. *Obs.*
in-com'i-ty (ĭn-kŏm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
in'com-mend', *v. t.* To commend or commit (to). *Obs.*
in'com-mend'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.* [MENDAM.
‖ **in com-men'dam.** See COM-
‖ **in com-mer'ci-o.** [L.] See COMMERCIUM.
in'com-mis'ci-ble (ĭn'kŏ-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incommiscibilis; in-* not + *commiscibilis* that can be mingled.] Immiscible. *Rare.*
— **in'com-mis'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.* [*Obs.*
in'com-mixed', *a.* Unmixed. *Obs.*
in'com-mix'ture, *n.* State of being unmixed. *Obs.* [ed. *Obs.*
in'com'mo-date, *a.* Incommoded. *Obs.*
in-com'mo-date (ĭn-kŏm'ō-dāt'), *v. t.* [L. *incommodatus*, p. p.] To incommode. *Obs.*
in-com'mo-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n. Obs. or R.*
in'com-mode', *a.* [F.] Inconvenient. *Obs.* — *n.* An inconvenience. *Obs.* [-MENT.
in'com-mode'ment, *n.* See
in'com-mu'ni-cat'ed (ĭn'kŏ-mū'nĭ-kāt'ĕd). **in'com-mu'ni-cat'ing** (-kāt'ĭng), *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*
in'com-mu'ni-ca'tion, *n.* Lack of communication. *Obs.* [-NESS.
in'com-mut'a-ble-ness, *n.* See
in-com'pa-ra-bil'i-ty (ĭn-kŏm'pə-rə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being incomparable.
in-com'pa-ra-ble, *n.* *Zoöl.* The nonpareil. [comparable. *Obs.*
in'com-pared', *a.* Peerless; in-
in-com'pass. † ENCOMPASS.
in'com-pas'si-ble, *a.* [OF.] Incompatible. *Obs.*
in'com-pas'sion (ĭn'kŏm-păsh'ŭn), *n.* [*in-* not + *compassion.*] Want of compassion. *Obs. or R.*
in'com-pas'sion-ate (-ĭt), *a.* See IN-, not. — **in'com-pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **in'com-pas'sion-ate-ness**, *n. All Rare.* [-NESS.
in'com-pat'i-ble-ness, *n.* See
in'com-pat'i-bly, *adv.* of INCOMPATIBLE. [not.
in'com-pen'di-ous, *a.* See IN-,
in'com-pen'sa-ble, *a.* Not to be recompensed. *Obs.*
in'com-pe-tent-ly, *adv.* of INCOMPETENT. [-NESS.
in'com-pe-tent-ness, *n.* See
in'com-pet'i-ble (ĭn'kŏm-pēt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. INCOMPETENT.] Not compatible; unsuitable. *Obs.*
— **in'com-pet'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'com-pet'i-ble-ness**, *n. Obs.*
in'com-plet'a-ble (-plēt'ə-b'l), *a.* That cannot be completed.
— **in'com-plet'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'com-plet'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
in'com-plet'ed (-ĕd), *a.* Uncompleted. *Rare.* [PLETE.
in'com-plete'ly, *adv.* of INCOM-
in'com-plete'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in'com-pli'a-ble (-plī'ə-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.* — **in'com-pli'a-ble-ness**, *n. Obs.* [*Obs.*
in'com-ply'ing, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'com-port'a-ble, *a.* Unbearable. *Obs.*
in'com-posed' (ĭn'kŏm-pōzd'), *a.* Not composed; disordered; disturbed. **b** Not composite; simple. — **in'com-pos'ed-ly** (-pōz'ĕd-lĭ), *a. & adv.* — **in'com-pos'ed-ness**, *n. All Obs. or R.*

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in'com-pos'si-ble (ĭn'kŏm-pŏs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *compossible:* cf. F. *incompossible.*] Not mutually possible; inconsistent; incompatible. *Chiefly Philos.* — **in'com-pos'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty (ĭn-kŏm'prē-hĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *incompréhensibilité.*] Quality of being, or that which is, incomprehensible; incomprehensibleness; inconceivability; inexplicability.

in-com'pre-hen'si-ble (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incomprehensibilis:* cf. F. *incompréhensible* See IN- not; COMPREHENSIBLE.] **1.** Not capable of being contained within limits.

An infinite and *incomprehensible* substance. *Hooker.*

2. Not capable of being comprehended or understood; beyond the reach of the human mind; as, the mysteries of creation are *incomprehensible;* beyond the powers of a particular mind; unintelligible; as, mathematics are *incomprehensible* to him; hence, in a weaker sense, beyond ordinary comprehension; unfathomable; as, *incomprehensible* moods; enigmatic; as, an *incomprehensible* person.

And all her numbered stars that seem to roll
Spaces *incomprehensible.* *Milton.*

But *incomprehensible* is a somewhat ambiguous word: we say the contradictory and nonsensical are *incomprehensible,* and we say man is *incomprehensible* to the brutes. *James Ward*

3. That cannot be caught or held. *Obs.*

— **in-com'pre-hen'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-com'pre-hen'si-bly,** *adv.*

in-com'pre-hen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* Want of comprehension or understanding. "Mazes and *incomprehensions.*" *Bacon.*

in'com-press'i-ble (ĭn'kŏm-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *compressible:* cf. F. *incompressible.*] Not compressible; resisting, or incapable of, compression.

in-con'ceiv'a-bil'i-ty (ĭn'kŏn-sēv'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Character of being, or that which is, inconceivable.

The *inconceivability* of the Infinite. *Mansel.*

inconceivability of the negative *or* **opposite,** *Metaph.,* a criterion of truth brought into prominence by Herbert Spencer, who held that wherever the opposite of a given proposition, that is, the denial of its truth, is incapable of being conceived, the proposition is to be accepted as true or as expressing a necessary relation.

in'con-ceiv'a-ble (-sēv'ă-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *conceivable:* cf. F. *inconcevable.*] **1.** Not conceivable; of which no conception can be formed, or which cannot conceivably be regarded as true; in reference to the imagination, that cannot be imaged; unimaginable; as, color is *inconceivable* to those born blind; non-Euclidean space is *inconceivable;* in reference to logical relations of ideas, that cannot be entertained by the mind; unthinkable; as, it is *inconceivable* that a thing can both be and not be at the same time and in the same way; in reference to belief, that cannot be regarded as true; incredible; unbelievable; as, it is *inconceivable* that God should wantonly inflict suffering.

2. Loosely: Hard to believe; incredible; as, it is *inconceivable* that the present stock market conditions should last.

— **in'con-ceiv'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in'con-ceiv'a-bly,** *adv.*

in'con-cin'ni-ty (ĭn'kŏn-sĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *inconcinnitas.*] Want of concinnity; unsuitableness. *Rare.*

There is an *inconcinnity* in admitting these words. *Trench.*

in'con-clu'sive (-klōō'sĭv; 243), *a.* Not conclusive; leading to no conclusion; not closing or settling a point in question; as, an *inconclusive* debate; not leading to a definite conclusion or result; as, an *inconclusive* campaign.

Arguments . . . *inconclusive* and impertinent. *South.*

— **in'con-clu'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **in'con-clu'sive-ness,** *n.*

in'con-den'sa-ble (-dĕn'să-b'l), *a.* Also **-si-ble** (-sĭ-b'l). Not condensable; incapable of being condensed. — **in'con-den'sa-bil'i-ty, -si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-con'dite (ĭn-kŏn'dĭt; 277), *a.* [L. *inconditus; in-* not + *conditus,* p. p. of *condere* to put or join together. See CONDITION.] Badly put together; ill-composed; unformed or unfinished; hence, crude; unrefined. *Rare.*

in'con-form'i-ty (ĭn'kŏn-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of conformity; nonconformity.

in-con'gru-ent (ĭn-kŏn'grōō-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *incongruens.* See IN- not; CONGRUENT.] **1.** Incongruous; not congruent; unsuitable or not suiting; incongruous.

2. *Anat.* Not corresponding in shape and curvature; — said of opposed articular surfaces in joints.

in-con'gru-ent-ly, *adv.* In an incongruent manner; as, an *incongruently* saturated solution (see under CONGRUENTLY).

in'con-gru'i-ty (ĭn'kŏn-grōō'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [*in-* not + *congruity:* cf. F. *incongruité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being incongruous; want of congruity; unsuitableness; inconsistency; impropriety; inharmony; disagreement.

The fathers make use of this acknowledgment of the *incongruity* of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the *incongruity* of the worship of them *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. That which is incongruous; an incongruous thing.

in-con'gru-ous (ĭn-kŏn'grōō-ŭs), *a.* [L. *incongruus.* See IN- not; CONGRUOUS.] Not congruous; specif.: **a** Characterized by lack of harmony, consistency, or compatibility with one another; as, *incongruous* colors; *incongruous* desires. **b** Characterized by disagreement or lack of harmony or conformity (with or to something); as, conduct *incongruous* with avowed principles; a digression *incongruous* to the general plan. **c** Characterized by inconsistency or inharmony of its own parts or qualities; as, an *incongruous* story; an *incongruous* religion. **d** Characterized by lack of propriety or suitableness; not congruous with what is generally regarded as fit or seemly; as, *incongruous* manners or behavior. **e** *Math.* Not congruent. See CONGRUENT.

Syn. — Unsuitable, inharmonious, disagreeing, absurd, inappropriate, unfit, improper. See INCONSISTENT.

— **in-con'gru-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **in-con'gru-ous-ness,** *n.*

in-con'scient (ĭn-kŏn'shĕnt), *a.* Not conscious; not due to, not actuated by, consciousness — **in-con'science** (-shĕns), *n.*

in-con'se-quence (ĭn-kŏn'sē-kwĕns), *n.* [L. *inconsequentia.*] **1.** Quality or state of being inconsequent, specif.: **a** Want of just or logical inference or argument; illogicality. **b** Want of sequence; inconsecutiveness; irrelevance. **c** Want of consequence; unimportance. *Rare.*

2. Character or mood marked by inconsequence. "A wild *inconsequence* now possessed him." *C. E. Craddock.*

in-con'se-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *inconsequens.* See IN- not; CONSEQUENT.] **1.** Not following from the premises; not regularly inferred, invalid; illogical; inconsistent.

Loose and *inconsequent* conjectures *Sir T. Browne*

2. Not obeying any natural sequence; inconsecutive; disconnected; irrelevant.

"I want my mother!" Ellen repeated in her gentle wail as plaintively *inconsequent* as the note of a bird *Mary Wilkins*

3. Characterized by inconsequence, or want of logic or relevancy; as, an *inconsequent* mind or character.

4. Of no consequence; unimportant. *Rare.*

inconsequent drainage, antecedent drainage.

in-con'se-quen'tial (-kwĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Not regularly following from the premises; hence, irrelevant.

2. Unimportant; of no consequence. *Rare. J. C. Van Dyke.*

— **in-con'se-quen-tial'i-ty** (-kwĕn-shăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-con'se-quen'tial-ly,** *adv.*

in'con-sid'er-a-ble (ĭn'kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *inconsiderable.*] **1.** Too great to be considered or reckoned. *Obs.*

2. Not considerable; unworthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; small; trivial; as, an *inconsiderable* distance, quantity, degree, value, or sum. "The baser scum and *inconsiderable* dregs of Rome." *Stepney.*

3. Inconsiderate; careless. *Obs.*

— **in'con-sid'er-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in'con-sid'er-a-bly,** *adv.*

in'con-sid'er-ate (-sĭd'ĕr-ăt), *a.* [L. *inconsideratus.* See IN- not; CONSIDERATE.] **1.** Not adequately considered; ill-considered; ill-advised.

2. Not considerate; not attentive to safety or to propriety; not regarding the rights or feelings of others; hasty; careless; thoughtless; heedless; as, the young are generally *inconsiderate; inconsiderate* conduct.

3. Not held in consideration or esteem. *Obs.*

Syn. — Inattentive, inadvertent, negligent, improvident, imprudent, indiscreet, incautious, injudicious, rash.

— **in'con-sid'er-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **in'con-sid'er-ate-ness,** *n.*

in'con-sid'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inconsideratio:* cf. F. *inconsidération.*] Want of due consideration; inattention to consequences; inconsiderateness; also, an instance or display of this. "Not gross, willful, deliberate crimes; but rather the effects of *inconsideration.*" *Sharp.*

in'con-sist'en-cy (ĭn'kŏn-sĭs'tĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being inconsistent; specif.: **a** Want of agreement, consonance, harmony, compatibility, etc.

There is a perfect *inconsistency* between that which is of debt and that which is of free gift. *South.*

b Want of stability, uniformity, or steadiness.

Mutability of temper, and *inconsistency* with ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature. *Addison.*

2. An instance of inconsistent character or inconsistent condition; also, that which is inconsistent.

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politics, religion, and learning, what a bundle of *inconsistencies* and contradictions would appear at last! *Swift.*

in'con-sist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* [*in-* not + *consistent.*] **1.** Not consistent; specif.: **a** Showing, or marked by, lack of consistency; in respect to logical relations, contradictory or inconsequent; illogical; as, *inconsistent* hypotheses; an *inconsistent* conclusion; in respect to æsthetic relations, inharmonious; inconsonant; inaccordant; as, *inconsistent* composition; in respect to character, sentiment, etc., incongruous; incompatible; irreconcilable.

Wisdom and virtue are far from being *inconsistent* with politeness and good humor. *Addison.*

b Not exhibiting uniformity of sentiment, steadiness to principle, etc.; fickle; changeable.

Thoughtless, thankless, *inconsistent* man. *Young.*

2. Without material consistency or coherence of parts.

Syn. — Contradictory, discordant, dissonant, repugnant, irreconcilable, incoherent, discrepant. — INCONSISTENT, INCONGRUOUS, INCOMPATIBLE. INCONSISTENT implies contradiction or discrepancy; INCONGRUOUS, lack of harmony, or reciprocal unsuitability, often verging on absurdity; INCOMPATIBLE suggests positive opposition or contrariety, as of objects or qualities which cannot coexist; as, "Poems and metaphysics (say you, with your spectacles on) are *inconsistent* things. A metaphysical poem is a contradiction in terms" (*T. Gray*); "The manifold *inconsistencies* of persons . . . who attempt to unite *incompatibilities*" (*J. H. Newman*); "*Incongruity* fronting *Incongruity*, and as it were recognizing themselves *incongruous*, and staring stupidly in each other's face" (*Carlyle*); "She was quite *incongruous* with his notion of ministers' daughters in general" (*G. Eliot*); "the *incompatible* notions, in which consists its inconceivableness" (*J. H. Newman*); "Politeness and Caliban are *incompatible* notions" (*ib.*); cf. *incompatibility* of temper. See DISSONANT, OPPOSITE; cf. INCONSONANT.

inconsistent triad, *Symbolic Logic,* the symbolic form to which all valid syllogisms may be reduced, and which is hence a test of the validity of any syllogism.

in'con-sol'a-ble (ĭn'kŏn-sōl'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *inconsolabilis:* cf. F. *inconsolable.* See IN- not; CONSOLE.] Incapable of being consoled; grieved beyond comfort; disconsolate. — **in'con-sol'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in'con-sol'a-bly,** *adv.*

With *inconsolable* distress she griev'd *Falconer.*

in-con'so-nance (ĭn-kŏn'sō-năns), *n.* Want of consonance or harmony of sound, action, or thought; disagreement.

in-con'so-nant (-nănt), *a.* Not consonant or agreeing; inconsistent; discordant. — **in-con'so-nant-ly,** *adv.*

in'con-spic'u-ous (ĭn'kŏn-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *inconspicuus.* See IN- not; CONSPICUOUS.] Not conspicuous; specif.: **a** Not visible. *Obs.* **b** Not obvious to the mental eye; indiscernible; imperceptible. *Obs.* **c** Not readily noticeable; hardly discernible; not prominent or striking. — **in'con-spic'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **in'con-spic'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

in-con'stan-cy (ĭn-kŏn'stăn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *inconstantia.*] Quality or state of being inconstant; want of constancy; specif.: **a** Fickleness; changeableness, or an instance of it.

Lightness and *inconstancie* in love. *Spenser.*

b Variability; want of uniformity. **c** Inconsistency. *Obs.*

in-con'stant (-stănt), *a.* [L. *inconstans:* cf. F. *inconstant.* See IN- not; CONSTANT.] **1.** Not constant; not stable or uniform; subject to change of character, opinion, inclination, or purpose, etc.; fickle; changeable; as, *inconstant* in love or friendship. "The *inconstant* moon." *Shak.*

2. Inconsistent. *Obs.*

Syn. — Mutable, fickle, volatile, unsteady, unstable, changeable, variable, wavering, fluctuating. See FAITHLESS.

in'con-sum'a-ble (ĭn'kŏn-sūm'ă-b'l), *a.* Not consumable; incapable of being wasted or spent; sometimes, specif., not capable of direct consumption in satisfying the wants of man, as machinery, etc. — **in'con-sum'a-bly,** *adv.*

in'con-tam'i-nate (-tăm'ĭ-năt), *a.* [L. *incontaminatus.* See IN- not; CONTAMINATE.] Not contaminated; pure; undefiled. — **in'con-tam'i-nate-ness,** *n.*

in'con-test'a-bil'i-ty (-tĕs'tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being incontestable.

in'con-test'a-ble (-tĕs'tă-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *contestable:* cf. F. *incontestable.*] **1.** Not contestable; not to be disputed, called in question, or controverted; incontrovertible; indisputable; as, *incontestable* evidence.

2. Specif., *Insurance,* such by its terms that payment in case of loss cannot be disputed by the company for any cause except nonpayment of premiums; — said of a policy.

Syn. — Incontrovertible, indisputable, irrefragable, undeniable, unquestionable, indubitable, certain.

— **in'con-test'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in'con-test'a-bly,** *adv.*

in-con'ti-nence (ĭn-kŏn'tĭ-nĕns), *n.* [L. *incontinentia:* cf. F. *incontinence.*] **1.** Quality or state of being incontinent; want of continence; esp., failure to restrain the passions or appetites; indulgence of lust; lewdness; unchastity.

That Satan tempt you not for your *incontinency.* 1 *Cor.* VII. 5.

2. *Med.* The inability of any of the animal organs to restrain the natural evacuations, so that the discharges are involuntary; as, *incontinence* of urine.

in-con'ti-nent (-nĕnt), *a* [L. *incontinens:* cf. F. *incontinent.* See IN- not; CONTINENT.] **1.** Not continent; unable to contain, keep, or restrain; uncontrolled; not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; indulging unlawful lust; unchaste; lewd.

2. *Med.* Unable to restrain natural evacuations.

in-con'ti-nent, *adv.* [F. *incontinent,* L. *in continenti* (sc. *tempore*). See CONTINENT, *a.*] Incontinently; without any interval; at once; immediately. *Archaic.*

He says he will return *incontinent.* *Shak.*

in-con'ti-nent, *a.* Immediate.

Wherefore we be desirous to hear with *incontinent* diligence. *Henry VIII.,* quoted by *Froude.*

in-con'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* Immediately, at once. *Archaic.*

in-con'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* [From 1st INCONTINENT.] In an incontinent or unrestrained manner; hence, lewdly; loosely.

in-con'ti-nu'i-ty (ĭn-kŏn'tĭ-nū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being incontinuous; lack of continuity.

in'con-tin'u-ous (ĭn'kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* Not continuous; discontinuous. *Rare.*

in'con-trol'la-ble (-trōl'ă-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *controllable:* cf. F. *incontrôlable.*] **1.** Not controllable; uncontrollable.

2. Unalterable; fixed. *Obs.*

3. Indisputable; unquestionable. *Obs.*

in-con'tro-vert'i-ble (ĭn-kŏn'trō-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not controvertible; indisputable. — **in-con'tro-vert'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-con'tro-vert'i-bly,** *adv.*

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in'com-po'sure, *n.* Discomposure. *Obs.* [not.]

in'com-pound'ed, *a.* See IN-, **in-com'pre-hend'ing,** *a.* See IN-, not. **in-com'pre-hense',** *a.* [L. *incomprehensus.*] Unbounded. *Obs.* **in-com'pre-hen'si-ble,** *n.* Something incomprehensible. **in-com'pre-hen'sive-ly,** *adv.* of INCOMPREHENSIVE. [-NESS.] **in-com'pre-hen'sive-ness,** *n.* See **in'com-press'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Incompressible quality. [-NESS.] **in'com-press'i-ble-ness,** *n.* See **in'com-press'i-bly,** *adv.* of INCOMPRESSIBLE. See -LY. **in-compt',** *a.* [L. *incomptus,* p. p.; *in-* not + *comptus* combed neat.] Unkempt; unpolished. *Obs.* — **in-compt'ness,** *n. Obs.* **in-com-put'a-ble** (ĭn'kŏm-pūt'ă-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. [not. *R.*] **in'con-ceal'a-ble,** *a.* See IN-, **in'con-cep'ti-ble** (ĭn'kŏn-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Inconceivable. *Obs.* **in'con-cern'ing,** *a.* Unimportant. *Obs.* [cillable. *Obs.*] **in'con-cil'i-a-ble,** *a.* Irreconcilable. **in'con-cin'nate,** *a.* [*in-* not + *concinnate,* a.] Unfit; inelegant; awkward. *Rare.* — **in'con-cin'nate-ly,** *adv. Rare.* **in'con-cinne',** *a.* [See INCONCINNOUS.] Disinelar; incongruous; unsuitable. *Obs.* **in'con-cin'nous,** *a.* [L. *inconcinnus.*] Not concinnous; unsuitable; discordant. *Obs.* **in'con-clud'ent** (ĭn'kŏn-klōōd'ĕnt), *a.* Not conclusive. *Obs.* **in'con-clud'ing,** *a.* Inferring no consequence. *Obs.* **in'con-clu'sion** (-klōō'zhŭn), *n.* Inconclusiveness. *Rare.* **in'con-coct',** **in'con-coct'ed,** *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.* — **in'con-coc'tion,** *n. Obs* [*Rare.*] **in-con'crete,** *a.* See IN-, not. **in'con-cul'cate,** *v. t.* [*in-* in + *conculcate.*] To inculcate. *Obs.* **in'con-cur'rent,** **-cur'ring,** *a.* See IN-, not. *Rare.* [shaken. *Obs.*] **in'con-cuss',** **-cussed',** *a.* Unin'con-cus'si-ble, *a.* [*in-* not + L. *concussibilis* that can be shaken. See CONCUSSION.] That cannot be shaken. *Obs.* **in'con-dign',** *a.* See IN-, not. **in'con-di'tion-al** (ĭn'kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Unconditional. *Obs.* **in'con-di'tion-ate** (-ăt), *a.* Not conditioned; absolute. — *n.* That which is inconditionate. **in'con-du'cive,** *a.* See IN-, not. **in-con'fi-dent,** *a.* See IN-, not. *R.* **in'con-fin'a-ble,** *a.* See IN-, not. **in'con-firm',** *v. t.* See IN-, not. **in'con-firmed',** *a.* Not strengthened. *Obs.* **in'con-form',** *a.* [*in-* not + *conform.*] Unconformed. *Obs.* **in'con-form'a-ble,** *a.* See IN-, not. [formist. *Obs.*] **in'con-form'ist,** *n. A* nonconformist. **in'con-fused'** (ĭn'kŏn-fūzd'), *a.* Not confused; distinct. *Obs. or R.* — **in-con-fus'ed-ly** (-fūz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv. Obs. or R.* **in'con-fu'sion,** *n.* Freedom from confusion. *Rare.* **in'con-fut'a-ble** (-fūt'ă-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. *Rare.* — **in'con-fut'a-bly,** *adv. Rare.* **in'con-geal'a-ble,** *a.* [L. *incongelabilis.* See CONGEAL.] Not congealable. *Rare.* — **in'con-geal'a-ble-ness,** *n. Rare* **in'con-gen'ial** (-jēn'yăl), *a.* See IN-, not. [Incongruous. *Obs.*] **in-con'gle-ate,** *a.* [*P. incongru.*] **in'con-gru-ence** (ĭn-kŏn'grōō-ĕns), *n.* [L. *incongruentia.*] Incongruity. *Rare.* **in'con-join'a-ble,** *a.* Not to be conjoined. *Rare.* **in'con-junct',** *a.* Not in conjunction, as planets, astrological houses, etc. *Obs* **in'con-nect',** *a.* See IN-, not. *R.* — **in'con-nect'ed-ness,** *n. R.* **in'con-nec'tion,** **in'con-nex'ion** (ĭn'kŏ-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* Disconnection. *Obs. or R.* **in'con-nex'ed-ly,** *adv.* [*in-* not + *connexed* (p. p. of *connex*) + *-ly.*] Without connection. *Obs. or R.* — **in-con-fus'ed-ly** (-fūz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv. Obs. or R.* **in'con-nu'** (ĭn'kŏ-nū'; *F.* ĭn'-kŏ-nü'), *n.* [F., unknown. Cf. INCOGNITO.] A large food fish (*Stenodus mackenziei*), intermediate in characters between the whitefish and the salmon, inhabiting Alaska and northwestern Canada. **in-con'scion-a-ble** (ĭn-kŏn'shŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* Unconscionable. *Obs.* **in-con'scious** (-shŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *inconscius.*] Unconscious. *Rare* — **in-con'scious-ly,** *adv. Rare.* **in'con-sec'u-tive,** *a.* See IN-, not. — **in'con-sec'u-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **in'con-sec'u-tive-ness,** *n.* **in-con'se-quen-cy,** *n.* Inconsequence. *Obs.* **in-con'se-quent-ly,** *adv.* of INCONSEQUENT. [-NESS.] **in-con'se-quent-ness,** *n.* See **in'con-sid'er-a-cy** (ĭn'kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ă-sĭ), *n.* Inconsiderateness. *Obs.* **in'con-sid'er-ance,** **in'con-sid'er-an-cy,** *n.* [L. *inconsiderantia.*] Inconsiderateness. *Obs.* **in'con-sid'er-ate,** *n.* One that is inconsiderate. *R.* [ered. *R.*] **in'con-sid'ered,** *a.* Unconsid- **in'con-sist'ence,** *n.* Inconsistency. [CONSISTENT. **in'con-sist'ent-ly,** *adv.* of IN- **in'con-sist'ent-ness,** *n.* See -NESS. **in'con-sist'i-ble,** *-sist'ing,* *a.* Inconsistent. *Obs.* [-NESS.] **in'con-sol'a-ble-ness,** *n.* See **in-con'so-late,** *a.* Unconsoled; disconsolate. *R.* — **in-con'so-late-ly,** *adv. R.* [nance. *Obs.*] **in-con'so-nan-cy,** *n.* Inconso- **in-con'stance,** *n.* [F. See IN- CONSTANCY.] Inconstancy. *Obs.* **in-con'stant,** *n.* One that is inconstant. [STANT. **in-con'stant-ly,** *adv.* of INCON- **in-con'stant-ness,** *n.* See -NESS. **in-con'stru'a-ble,** *a.* See IN-, not. **in'con-suete',** *a.* [L. *inconsuetus.*] Unaccustomed. *Obs.* **in'con-suit',** **in'con-suit'ed,** *a.* Not advised or consulted. *Obs.* **in'con-suit'a-ble,** *a.* See IN-, not. **in'con-sumed',** *a.* See IN-, not. **in'con-sum'mate,** *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.* — **in'con-sum'mate-ness,** *n. Obs.* **in'con-sump'ti-ble,** *a.* [L. *inconsumptibilis*] Inconsumable. *Obs.* **in'con-tam'i-na-ble,** *a.* See IN-, not. [not. **in'con-tempt'i-ble,** *a.* See IN-, not. **in'con-ten-ta'tion** (ĭn-kŏn'tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [See IN-not; CONTENT.] Discontent. *Obs* [*Obs.*] **in'con-test'ed,** *a.* Undisputed. **in'con-tig'u-ous,** *a.* See IN-, not. — **in'con-tig'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **in'con-tig'u-ous-ness,** *n. All Obs.* **in'con-ti-nen-cy** (ĭn-kŏn'tĭ-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* Incontinence. *Obs. or R.* **in'con-ti-nent,** *n.* One who is unchaste. [*Rare.*] **in'con-tract'ed,** *a.* See IN-, not. **in'con-trac'tile,** *a.* See IN-, not **in'con-trac'tion,** *n.* Failure to contract. [not **in'con-tra-dict'a-ble,** *a.* See IN-, not. **in'con-trair,** *adv.* & *prep.* [*us.* prep. + *contrair.*] Against; contrary (to). *Obs. Scot.* **in'con-trol'la-bly,** *adv.* of INCONTROLLABLE. [*Rare.*] **in'con-trolled',** *a.* See IN-, not. **in'con-tro-vert'i-ble-ness,** *n.* See -NESS.

in/con-ven'ience (ĭn/kŏn-vēn'yĕns), *n.* [L. *inconvenientia* inconsistency: cf. OF. *inconvenience.*] **1.** Quality or condition of being inconvenient; specif.: **a** Incongruity; unsuitableness; impropriety. *Obs.* **b** Harm; mischief; misfortune; trouble; also, an injury; sometimes, a general or public injury as distinguished from an injury to one or a few. *Obs.* **c** Quality or state of not being suited or adapted to personal needs or comfort; disadvantage; discomfort; incommodity; as, the *inconvenience* of his quarters; the *inconvenience* of the arrangement.

2. That which is inconvenient; esp., that which gives trouble, embarrassment, or uneasiness; a disadvantage; anything that disturbs quiet, impedes prosperity, or increases the difficulty of action or success; a discomfort.

Man is liable to a great many *inconveniences* *Tillotson.*

Syn. — Incommodiousness, awkwardness, disadvantage, disquiet, uneasiness, disturbance, annoyance.

in/con-ven'ience, *v. t.*; -IENCED (-yĕnst); -IENC-ING (-yĕn-sĭng). To put to inconvenience; to incommode.

in/con-ven'ient (-yĕnt), *a.* [L. *inconveniens* unbefitting: cf. F. *inconvénient.* See IN- not; CONVENIENT.] **1.** Not agreeing; incongruous; irrational; absurd. *Obs.*

2. Not becoming or suitable; unfit; inexpedient. *Obs.*

3. Morally unbecoming or unfit; improper. *Obs.*

4. Not convenient; giving trouble, uneasiness, or annoyance; hindering progress or success; uncomfortable; disadvantageous; incommodious; inopportune; as, an *inconvenient* house, garment, arrangement, or time.

Syn. — Unsuitable, uncomfortable, awkward, unseasonable, inopportune, incommodious, disadvantageous, troublesome, cumbersome, embarrassing, annoying.

in/con-ven'ient, *n. Obs.* Something inconvenient; as: **a** An incongruity, inconsistency, or absurdity. **b** An unbecoming or improper act. **c** An inconvenience.

in/con-vert'i-ble (-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inconvertibilis:* cf. F. *inconvertible.* See IN- not; CONVERTIBLE.] Not convertible; not capable of being transmuted or changed into, or exchanged for, something else; as, one metal is *inconvertible* into another; specif., said of paper money, incapable of being exchanged on demand for specie. — **in/con-vert'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in/con-vert'i-bly,** *adv.*

in/con-vin'ci-ble (-vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inconvincibilis.* See IN- not; CONVINCE.] Not convincible; incapable of being convinced; not open to conviction. — **in/con-vin'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in/con-vin'ci-bly,** *adv.*

in/co-ör'di-nate (ĭn/kō-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* Not coördinate.

in/co-ör/di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Want of coördination; lack of harmonious adjustment or action.

Incoördination of muscular movement, *Physiol.*, irregularity in movements resulting from inharmonious action of the muscles because of loss of voluntary control over them.

in-cor'o-nate (ĭn-kôr'ō-nāt), *a.* [Cf. It. *incoronato,* p. p., LL. *incoronatus.*] Crowned; coronate. *Rare.*

in-cor/o-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Coronation.

in-cor'po-rate (ĭn-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [L. *incorporatus.* See IN- not; CORPORATE.] **1.** Incorporeal; spiritual.

Angels, and things invisible, and *incorporate.* *Raleigh.*

2. *Law.* Not corporate. *Rare.*

in-cor'po-rate, *a.* [L. *incorporatus,* p. p. of *incorporare* to incorporate; *in-* in + *corporare* to make into a body. See CORPORATE.] **1.** Made one body, or united in one body; intimately united or blended; embodied.

As if our hands, our sides, voices, and minds
Had been *incorporate.* *Shak.*
A fifteenth part of silver *incorporate* with gold. *Bacon.*

2. Formed into a corporation; incorporated; as, an *incorporate* municipality; also, united or associated with others in a corporation; as, an *incorporate* member.

in-cor'po-rate (-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). **1.** To form into a body; to combine, as different ingredients, into one consistent mass; to unite.

By your leaves, you shall not stay alone,
Till holy church *incorporate* two in one. *Shak.*

2. To unite with, or introduce into, a mass already formed; as, to *incorporate* copper with silver, — used with *with, into, in,* and formerly *to.*

3. To unite intimately; to blend; to assimilate; to combine into a structure or organization; as, to *incorporate* provinces into the realm; to *incorporate* another's ideas into one's work; — with *into, in, with,* and sometimes *unto.*

4. To form into a legal body, or body politic; to constitute into a corporation recognized by law, with special functions, rights, duties, and liabilities; as, to *incorporate* a bank, a railroad company, a city or town, etc.

5. To unite with a material body; to give a material form to; to embody.

The idolaters, who worshiped their images as gods, supposed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

in-cor'po-rate, *v. i.* To unite in, or so as to form, one body; to unite with another body so as to make a part of it; to be mixed or blended; — usually followed by *with.*

Painters' colors and ashes do better *incorporate* with oil. *Bacon.*
He never suffers wrong so long to grow,
And to *incorporate* with right so far
As it might come to seem the same in show. *Daniel.*

in-cor'po-rat'ed (ĭn-kôr'pō-rāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** United in one body; formed into a corporation; made a legal entity.

2. Included by union; as, *incorporated* in the body politic.

in-cor'po-rat'ing (-rāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INCORPORATE. Specif.: **1.** *vb. n.* **a** *Charcoal Gunpowder Manuf.* Act or process of combining the ingredients to form a uniform mixture. **b** A uniting (into a society); incorporation.

2. *p. a.* **a** Designating, or pertaining to, a union of two or more states, etc., into one political whole or into a single corporation. **b** Polysynthetic; — said of languages. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.

in-cor'po-ra'tion (ĭn-kôr'pō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *incorporatio:* cf. F. *incorporation.*] Act of incorporating, or state of being incorporated; specif.: **a** The union of different ingredients in one mass; mixture; combination; synthesis. **b** The union of something with an existing body; association; intimate union; assimilation; as, the *incorporation* of provinces into the Roman republic. **c** *Law.* (1) Act of creating a corporation. (2) A body incorporated; a corporation. (3) A charter of incorporation. *Obs.* **d** The process of word and sentence formation characteristic of incorporating languages. See under AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.

in-cor'po-ra-tive (ĭn-kôr'pō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Incorporating or tending to incorporate. Specif.: = INCORPORATING, 2 **b**.

History demonstrates that *incorporative* unions are solid and permanent: but that a federal union is weak. *W. Belsham.*

in-cor'po-ra'tor (-rā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who incorporates

2. One of a number of persons who join in incorporating a company as original members. *Chiefly U. S.*

3. A member of one university who is incorporated in another. *Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

in'cor-po're-al (ĭn'kôr-pō'rē-ăl; 201), *a.* [L. *incorporeus.* Cf. INCORPORAL.] **1.** Not corporeal; not having a material body or form; not consisting of matter; immaterial.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, beings who are not corporeal, or material.

3. *Law.* Existing only in contemplation of law; not having physical existence, but existing as an immaterial right attached to some physical thing; not being an object of sense; — opposed to *corporeal;* as, *incorporeal* hereditaments; *incorporeal* property.

Syn. — Immaterial, unsubstantial, bodiless, spiritual.

incorporeal hereditament. See HEREDITAMENT.

in-cor'po-re'i-ty (ĭn-kôr'pō-rē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [See INCORPOREAL.] Quality or state of being incorporeal; immateriality; also, an incorporeal attribute or entity.

in'cor-rect' (ĭn'kŏ-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *incorrectus:* cf. F *incorrect.* See IN- not, CORRECT.] **1.** Not corrected; unamended; unsubdued. *Obs.*

It shows a will most *incorrect* to heaven. *Shak.*

2. Not according to a copy or model, or to established rules; inaccurate; faulty.

The piece, you think, is *incorrect* *Pope.*

3. Not accordant with duty or morality; not duly regulated; unbecoming; improper; as, *incorrect* conduct.

The wit... was yet more *incorrect* than their language. *Dryden.*

4. Not in accordance with the truth; inaccurate; not exact; as, an *incorrect* statement or calculation.

Syn. — Inaccurate, erroneous, wrong, faulty.

in-cor're-spond'ence (ĭn-kŏr'ĕ-spŏn'dĕns) } *n.*
in-cor're-spond'en-cy (-spŏn'dĕn-sĭ) } Want of correspondence. *Rare.* — **in-cor're-spond'ent** (-dĕnt), *a. Rare.*

in-cor'ri-gi-bil'i-ty (ĭn-kŏr'ĭ-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *incorrigibilité.*] State or quality of being incorrigible.

in-cor'ri-gi-ble (ĭn-kŏr'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incorrigibilis:* cf. F. *incorrigible.* See IN- not; CORRIGIBLE.] Not corrigible; incapable of being corrected or amended; specif.: **a** Bad beyond correction; irreclaimable; irreformable; as, an *incorrigible* gambler. **b** Incurable; irremediable. *Obs.*

in-cor'ri-gi-ble, *n.* One who is incorrigible; esp., a hardened criminal; a recidivist.

in'cor-rupt' (ĭn'kŏ-rŭpt'), *a.* [L. *incorruptus.* See IN- not; CORRUPT.] Not corrupt; free from corruption; specif.: **a** Not affected with decay; not putrefied or rotten; sound. **b** Free from corruption or error, as a language. **c** Not defiled or depraved; pure; sound; untainted; above the influence of bribes; upright; honest.

Your Christian principles . . . which will preserve you *incorrupt* as individuals. *Bp. Hurd*

in'cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty (-rŭp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *incorruptibilitas.*] Quality of being incorruptible.

in'cor-rupt'i-ble (-rŭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incorruptibilis:* cf. F. *incorruptible.* See IN- not; CORRUPT.] Not corruptible; incapable of corruption, decay, or dissolution; as, gold is *incorruptible* by most chemical agents; incapable of being bribed or morally corrupted; inflexibly just and upright.

the Incorruptible, Robespierre (1758-94), the French revolutionist; — so called by his admirers.

in'cor-rup'tion (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *incorruptio:* cf. F. *incorruption.* See IN- not; CORRUPTION.] Condition or quality of being incorrupt or incorruptible; absence of, or exemption from, corruption. *Archaic.* 1 *Cor.* xv. 42.

The same preservation, or, rather, *incorruption,* we have observed in the flesh of turkeys, capons, etc. *Sir T Browne*

in-cras'sate (ĭn-krăs'āt), *v. t. & i.*; -SAT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -SATING (-āt-ĭng). [L. *incrassatus,* p. p. of *incrassare;* *in-* in + *crassus* thick.] **1.** To thicken; inspissate; esp., *Pharm.*, to thicken (a liquid) by admixture of another substance, or by evaporating.

Liquors which time hath *incrassated* into jellies. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Fig., to make thick or dense; to stupefy. *Obs.*

in-cras'sate (-āt), *a.* [L. *incrassatus,* p. p.] **a** Incrassated. *Obs. or R.* **b** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Thickened or swollen.

in-cras'sat-ed (-āt-ĕd), *a.* Thickened; specif., incrassate.

in/cras-sa'tion (ĭn/krăs-sā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of making or becoming thick or thicker; also, state of being made thick; inspissation; specif., a thickened growth.

in-crease' (ĭn-krēs'), *v. i.*; IN-CREASED' (-krēst'); IN-CREASING (-krēs'ĭng). [ME. *increasen, encresen, encrescen,* OF. *encreistre,* fr. L. *increscere;* *in-* in + *crescere* to grow. See CRESCENT; cf. DECREASE.] **1.** To become greater in size, quantity, number, degree, value, intensity, power, authority, reputation, wealth, etc.; to grow; augment; advance; wax; — opposed to *decrease.*

The waters *increased* and bare up the ark. *Gen.* VII. 17.
The heavens forbid
But that our loves and comforts should *increase.* *Shak.*

2. To multiply by the production of young; to be fertile, fruitful, or prolific.

Fishes are more numerous or *increasing* than beasts or birds, as appears by their numerous spawn. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. *Lat. Gram.* Of noun or adjective, to have a syllable more in the genitive than in the nominative; as, *rex, regis.*

in-crease' (ĭn-krēs'), *v. t.* **1.** To augment, or make greater in bulk, quantity, extent, value, or amount, etc.; to add to; to enhance; as, to *increase* one's possessions or influence.

2. To cause to be richer, more prosperous, or more powerful; to enrich; promote. *Archaic.*

Syn. — INCREASE, ENLARGE, AUGMENT, AMPLIFY. INCREASE, the general term, applies to number, size, duration, intensity, value; ENLARGE applies chiefly to that which has (lit. or fig.) capacity, scope, magnitude, or dimensions; as, to *increase* (not *enlarge*) one's weight, one's speed, the time one spends in study; to *increase* (or *enlarge*) one's income, one's capacity for enjoyment; to *enlarge* (not *increase*) one's house, one's circle of acquaintances; "The Fraction of Life can be *increased* in value not so much by *increasing* your numerator as by lessening your denominator" (*Carlyle*); "He *enlargeth* the nations, and straiteneth them again" (*Job* xii. 23). AUGMENT is more frequent in literary than in popular usage; it often implies a considerable or substantial increase or enlargement; as, "Even an increase of fame served only to *augment* their industry" (*Reynolds*); "The habit of reading him [Plato] *augments* in us the capacity for discerning and entertaining whatever fine truths may afterwards present themselves" (*M. Arnold*). To AMPLIFY, in modern usage applying chiefly to statements, is to expand, esp. by addition; as, "Where [the author] is too brief and concise, *amplify* a little" (*I. Watts*). See EXPATIATE, RAISE, INTENSIFY, DILATE.

in'crease (ĭn'krēs; *formerly* ĭn-krēs'), *n.* [ME. *encres, encrese.* See INCREASE, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of increasing; specif.: **a** Addition or enlargement in size, extent, quantity, number, intensity, value, substance, etc.; augmentation; growth; multiplication; as, an *increase* of knowledge. **b** Of the moon from new to full, waxing; of the tide or of a river, rising; of the day, advancing from sunrise to noon. *Obs.* **c** Multiplication by production of young; hence, production of young; procreation; propagation; generation. **d** Growth in wealth, dignity, or influence, advancement. *Obs.*

2. That which results from or is produced by increasing; an addition or increment; that which is added to the original stock by augmentation or growth; progeny; issue; offspring; produce; profit; interest.

Take thou no usury of him, or *increase.* *Lev.* XXV. 36.
Let them not live to taste this land's *increase.* *Shak.*
All the *increase* of thy house shall die in the flower of their age. 1 *Sam.* ii. 33.

3. A funnel-shaped piece of pipe coupled to another pipe to increase the diameter, as in steam fittings.

Syn. — Enlargement, growth, development, increment, addition, accession, extension, production.

in-creas'er (ĭn-krēs'ẽr), *n.* One that increases; specif.: **a** A person or thing that augments or makes to grow; a breeder. **b** A promoter or furtherer. *Archaic.* **c** A multiplying plant or animal. *Obs.* **d** *Lat. Gram.* A noun that has one syllable more in the genitive than in the nominative. **e** Any of various mechanical devices to increase the size, strength, etc., of something; as, a traction *increaser.*

in-creas'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INCREASE. — **in-creas'ingly,** *adv.* — increasing function, *Math.*, a function whose value increases or decreases according as the variable increases or decreases. — i. twist. = GAINING TWIST.

in'cre-ate (ĭn'krē-āt; ĭn'krē-āt'; 277), *a.* [L. *increatus.* See IN- not; CREATE.] Uncreated; self-existent. — **in'create-ly,** *adv.*

Bright effluence of bright essence *increate.* *Milton.*

in/cre-a'tive (ĭn/krē-ā'tĭv), *a.* Incapable of creating.

in-cred'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn-krĕd'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *incredibilitas:* cf. F. *incrédibilité.*] Quality, state, or fact of being incredible; also, that which is incredible.

in-cred'i-ble (ĭn-krĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *incredibilis.* See IN- not; CREDIBLE.] **1.** Not credible; surpassing belief; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief; unlikely; marvelous; fabulous.

Why should it be thought a thing *incredible* with you, that God should raise the dead? *Acts* XXVI. 8.

2. Incredulous; unbelieving. *Obs.*

in/cre-du'li-ty (ĭn'krē-dū'lĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *incredulitas:* cf. F. *incrédulité.*] State, quality, or fact of being incredulous; a withholding or refusal of belief; skepticism; disbelief.

Syn. — See UNBELIEF.

in-cred'u-lous (ĭn-krĕd'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *incredulus.* See IN- not; CREDULOUS.] **1.** Not credulous; indisposed to admit or accept what is related as true; skeptical; unbelieving.

A fantastical *incredulous* fool. *Bp. Wilkins*

2. Indicating, or caused by, disbelief or incredulity. "An *incredulous* smile." *Longfellow.*

3. Incredible; not to be believed. *Obs.*

in'cre-mate (ĭn'krē-māt; 277), *v. t.*; -MAT-ED (-māt-ĕd); -MAT-ING (-māt-ĭng). [*in-* in + *cremate.*] To consume or reduce to ashes by burning, as a dead body; to cremate.

in'cre-ment (ĭn'krē-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *incrementum.* See INCREASE.] **1.** An increasing; growth in bulk, quantity, number, value, etc; augmentation; enlargement; increase.

The formation and *increment* of animal . . . bodies. *Woodward.*

2. That which is gained or added; an added quantity or character; esp., one of a series of regular consecutive additions of like or proportional size or value; sometimes,

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in/con've-nance' (*F.* ĕN/kôN'vᵊ-nÁNs'), *n.* [F.] Impropriety. *Obs. or as French.*

in'con-ven'ien-cy (ĭn'kŏn-vēn'yĕn-sĭ), *n.* Inconvenience

in/con-ven'ient-ly, *adv.* of INCONVENIENT. [-NESS.]

in/con-ven'ient-ness, *a.* See

in/con-vers'a-ble, *a.* Incommunicative; reserved. *Obs.*

in-con'ver-sant (ĭn-kŏn'vẽr-sănt), *a.* See IN-, not.

in/con-ver'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Inconvertibility. *Rare.*

in/con-vert'ed, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.* [-NESS.]

in/con-vert'i-ble-ness, *n.* See

in/con-vin'ced-ly (ĭn'kŏn-vĭn'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* Without conviction.

in-con'y (ĭn-kūn'ĭ), *a.* Prob., rare; pretty; delicate. *Obs. Cant.* "Most sweet jests! most *incony* vulgar wit!" *Shak.*

in'co-ör'di-nat'ed (ĭn'kō-ôr'dĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Incoördinate.

in-co'pre-sent'a-ble (ĭn-kō'prē-zĕn'tă-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *co-* + *present,* v. t. + *-able.*] Incapable of being present at the same time. — **in-co'pre-sent'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

incor *Obs.* Incorporated.

in-cord', *v. i.* [It. *incordare.*] To suffer rupture or hernia; — said of horses. *Obs.*

in-cor'nished (ĭn-kôr'nĭsht), *a.* [*in-* in + *cornish.*] Provided with cornices *Obs.*

in-cor'o-nat'ed (ĭn-kŏr'ō-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Incoronate. [rate. *Obs.*]

in-cor'por, *v.t. & i.* To incorporate. *Obs.*

in-cor'por-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being incorporated. *Rare.*

in-cor'po-ral, *a.* [L. *incorporalis.* See IN- not, CORPORAL, *a.*; cf INCORPOREAL.] Incorporeal. — **in-cor'po-ral'i-ty,** *n.* — **in-cor'po-ral-ly,** *adv.* — **in-cor'po-ral-ness,** *n. All Obs.* [-NESS.]

in-cor'po-re-al-ism, *n.* See -ISM.

in-cor'po-re-al-ist, *n.* See -IST.

in'cor-po're-al'i-ty, *n.* Incorporeity. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

in/cor-po're-al-ize, *v. i.* See IZE.

in'cor-po're-al-ly, *adv.* of INCORPOREAL. [real, *Obs.*]

in/cor-po're-ous, *a.* Incorporeal. *Rare.* [*Rare.*]

in-cor'pse' (ĭn-kôrps'), *v. t.* To incorporate. *Rare.* [*Rare.*]

in'cor-rect'ed, *a.* See IN-, not.

in'cor-rec'tion, *n.* [Cf. F. *incorrection.*] *Obs.* a Want of correction or discipline. **b** Incorrectness. [RECT.]

in'cor-rect'ly, *adv.* of INCORRECT. See -NESS.

in'cor-rect'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-cor're-spond'ing, *a.* See IN-, not. *Rare.* [-NESS.]

in-cor'ri-gi-ble-ness, *n.* See

in-cor'ri-gi-bly, *adv.* of INCORRIGIBLE. See -LY.

in'cor-rod'a-ble (ĭn'kŏ-rōd'ă-b'l), -i-ble (-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

in-cor-ro'sive, *a.* See IN-, not.

in'cor-rupt', *v. t.* To make incorrupt. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

in'cor-rupt'ed, *a.* Incorrupt.

In'cor-rupt'i-ble, *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of the Aphthartodocetæ.

in'cor-rupt'i-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [CORRUPTIBLE.]

in'cor-rupt'i-bly, *adv.* of INcorruptivus.] Incorruptible. *Obs*

in'cor-rup'tive, *a.* [Cf. L. *incorruptivus.*] Incorruptible. *Obs*

in'cor-rupt'ly, *adv.* of INCORRUPT. See -LY.

in'cor-rupt'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-coun'ter, etc. + ENCOUNTER, etc.

in'-coun'try, *n.* [*in,* adv. + *country.*] Hinterland. *Obs. Scot.*

in-coup', *v. t.* To coop up. *Obs.*

in-cour'age. + ENCOURAGE.

incourse, *n.* [L. *incursus.*] Inrush; inflow. *Obs.* [teously.

in-cour'te-ous-ly, *adv.* Uncour-

in'crash', *n.* A crashing in. *R.*

incrasation, *n.* Incrassation. *Obs.*

in-cras'sa-tive (ĭn-krăs'ă-tĭv), *a.* Thickening. *R.* — *n.* A medicine to thicken the humors. *Obs.*

in'cre, *a.* [Cf. ENKERLY.] Eager; earnest. — **in'cre-ly,** *adv. Both Obs. Scot.*

in-creas'a-ble (ĭn-krēs'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **in-creas'a-ble-ness,** *n.* [*creased,* p. p.]

in'creas'ed-ly, *adv.* of IN-CREASE.

in-crease'ful, *a.* Full of increase; productive. *Obs.*

in-crease'ment, *n.* Increase *R.*

increase twist. Gaining twist.

in-creast'. Increased. *Ref. Sp.*

in'cre-ate' (ĭn'krē-āt'), *v. t.* [*in-* + *create.*] To create within. *R.*

in-cred'i-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-cred'i-bly, *adv.* of INCREDIBLE. See -LY. [*Obs.*]

in-cred'it-a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.

in-cred'it-ed, *a.* See IN- not. *R.*

in-cred'ule, *a.* [Cf. F. *incrédule.*] Incredulous. *Obs. Scot.*

in-cred'u-lous-ly, *adv.* of INCREDULOUS. See -LY.

in-cred'u-lous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ in-cre'du-lus o'di (ĭn-krē'dū-lŭs ō'dĭ). [L.] Being incredulous, I hate or detest (it).

Horace (*Ars Poetica,* 188).

in'cresp', *v. t.* To creep in. — **in'cresp'er.** *n.* — **in'cresping,** *p. pr. & vb. n.* *All Rare.*

in'cre-ma-ble, *a.* [*in-* not + L. *cremabilis* combustible.] Incombustible. *Obs.*

in'cre-ma'tion (ĭn'krē-mā'shŭn),

specif., one of a series of minute additions; a slight or imperceptible augmentation. Cf. UNEARNED INCREMENT.
3. *Math.* A change, generally arbitrary, either positive or negative, in the value of an independent variable; also, the corresponding change in the value of the dependent function; specif., the change in function value corresponding to an increase of the argument value by 1.
4. *Forestry.* Increase in volume or value for a given period of a tree or a stand. Cf. ACCRETION.

in'cre-men'tal (ĭn'krē-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to increments or increase; specif., *Biol.*, pertaining to, or resulting from, the process of growth; as, *incremental* lines.

in-cres'cent (ĭn-krĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *increscens, -entis*, p. pr. of *increscere*. See INCREASE.] **1.** Increasing; growing, augmenting; swelling; enlarging; waxing.

Between the *increscent* and decrescent moon. *Tennyson.*

2. Specif., *Her.*, increasing; — said of the new moon depicted with the points turned toward the dexter side. — *n.* An increscent moon.

Increscent, 2.

in-crim'i-nate (ĭn-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; IN-CRIM'I-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); IN-CRIM'I-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [LL. *incriminatus*, p. p. of *incriminare*; *in-* in + *criminare, criminari*, to accuse one of a crime. See CRIMINATE.] To charge with a crime or fault; to criminate; accuse.

in-crim'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of incriminating, or state of being incriminated; crimination.

in-crim'i-na-to-ry (ĭn-krĭm'ĭ-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to crimination; tending to incriminate; criminatory.

‖ **in'croy'a'ble** (ăn'krwä'yȧ'bl'), *n.* [F., lit., incredible.] A French fop or dandy of the time of the Directory; hence, any fop. The name is said to allude not only to the extravagant dress, but also to the frequent use of "*C'est vraiment incroyable*" (That is really incredible).

in-crust' (ĭn-krŭst'), *v. t.*; IN-CRUST'ED; IN-CRUST'ING. [L. *incrustare*; *in-* in + *crustare* to cover with a crust: cf. F. *incruster*. See CRUST; cf. ENCRUST.] **1.** To cover or line with a crust, or hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of; to crust over (with); as, iron *incrusted* with rust.
2. *Fine Arts.* To cover or overlay (with); as, to *incrust* walls with marble; also, to inlay, as decoration (into).
3. To inclose in or as in a crust. *Rare.*

in-crust', *v. i.* To form a crust. *Rare.*

in'crus-ta'tion (ĭn'krŭs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *incrustatio*: cf. F. *incrustation*. See INCRUST.] **1.** Act of incrusting, or state of being incrusted.
2. A crust or hard coating of anything upon or within a body, as a deposit of lime inside a steam boiler.
3. *Arch.* A covering or inlaying of marble, mosaic, etc., attached to the masonry by cramp irons or cement.
4. *Fine Arts.* Anything overlaid or inlaid.

in-crust'ment, *n.* An incrustation. *Rare.*

in'cu-bate (ĭn'kū-bāt), *v. t.*; IN'CU-BAT'ED (-bāt'ĕd); IN'CU-BAT'ING (-bāt'ĭng). [L. *incubatus*, p. p. of *incubare* to lie on; *in-* in, on + *cubare* to lie down. Cf. CUBIT, INCUMBENT.] To sit upon (eggs) to hatch them by the warmth of the body, as most birds do; to brood; hence, to maintain (eggs, embryos of animals, bacteria, or the like) under conditions of warmth, etc., favorable for hatching or development, as by the heat of the sun, artificial heat, etc.

in'cu-bate, *v. i.* **1.** To sit on eggs; to brood.
2. To undergo incubation.

in'cu-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *incubatio*: cf. F. *incubation*.] **1.** Act or process of incubating, as eggs, bacteria, etc.
2. A brooding or brooding upon.

There is an indescribable stillness and a sense of *incubation*. The wind has fallen *J. A. Symonds.*

3. *Med.* The development of a disease from its causes. The period of incubation is the time between the inception and outbreak of the disease.
4. *Gr. Antiq.* A sleeping in a consecrated place, as a temple, for the purpose of dreaming oracular dreams. *Tylor.*

in'cu-ba-tive (ĭn'kū-bā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to incubation; characteristic of, or marked by, incubation.

in'cu-ba'tor (-bā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that incubates; esp., an apparatus by which eggs are hatched artificially.

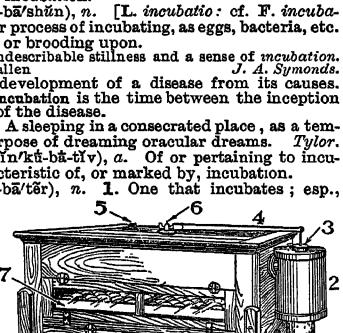

Modern Incubator. 1 Lamp; 2 Asbestos-covered Heater; 3 Disk covering Escape Flue for surplus heat; 4 Arm of Regulator; 5 Counterpoise Weight, 6 End of Rod connecting with Thermostat; 7 Hatching Chamber with Egg Trays; 8, 8 Nursery Drawers.

2. A contrivance for the cultivation of microörganisms by maintaining a suitable temperature.
3. An apparatus for rearing prematurely-born babies.

in-cu'ba-to-ry (ĭn-kū'bȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or serving for, incubation.

in'cu-bous (ĭn'kū-bŭs), *a.* [From L. *incubare* to lie on.] *Bot.* Having the leaves so placed that the upper part of each one covers the base of the leaf next above it, as in certain liverworts. Cf. SUCCUBOUS.

in'cu-bus (ĭn'kū-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -BUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151), L. INCUBI (-bī). [L., the nightmare. Cf. INCUBATE.] **1.** An evil spirit, supposed to lie upon persons in their sleep, and esp. to have sexual intercourse with women by night.

The devils who appeared in the female form were generally called succubi; those who appeared like men *incubi*, though this distinction was not always preserved *Lecky.*

2. *Med.* The nightmare. See NIGHTMARE.
3. Any person or thing that oppresses or burdens.

Debt and usury is the *incubus* which weighs most heavily on the agricultural resources of Turkey. *J. L. Farley*

in'cu-dal (ĭn'kū-dăl), *a.* [See INCUS.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the incus.

in'cu-date (ĭn'kū-dāt), *a.* *Zoöl* **1.** Having an incus.
2. A type of mastax in rotifers, in which the mallei are absent and the incus is converted into a forcepslike organ.

in-cul'cate (ĭn-kŭl'kāt; ĭn'kŭl-kāt; 277: *see* -ATE), *v. t.*; IN-CUL'CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd; -kāt'ĕd); IN-CUL'CAT-ING (-ĭng). [L. *inculcatus*, p. p. of *inculcare* to tread on; *in-* in, on + *calcare* to tread, fr. *calx* the heel; perh. akin to E. *heel*. Cf. 1st CALK.] **1.** To teach and impress by frequent repetitions or admonitions; to urge on the mind; with *on* or *upon*; as, Christ *inculcates* humility on his followers.
2. To tread on; to trample. *Obs.*

Syn. — Instill, infuse, ingraft, impress. See IMPLANT.

in'cul-ca'tion (ĭn'kŭl-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inculcatio*: cf. F. *inculcation*.] A teaching and impressing by frequent repetitions or admonitions.

in-cul'ca-to-ry (ĭn-kŭl'kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [*inculcate* + *-ory*.] Tending or serving to inculcate; marked by inculcation. *R.*

in-cul'pa-ble (ĭn-kŭl'pȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inculpabilis*.] Not culpable; blameless; innocent.

in'cul-pate (ĭn'kŭl-pāt; ĭn-kŭl'pāt; 277: *see* -ATE), *v. t.*; IN'CUL-PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd; -pāt-ĕd); IN'CUL-PAT'ING (-ĭng). [LL. *inculpatus*, p. p. of *inculpare* to blame; L. *in-* in + *culpa* fault. See CULPABLE.] To impute guilt to; to involve or implicate in guilt; to blame; incriminate.

That risk could . . . not *inculpate* them. *H. James.*

in'cul-pa'tion (ĭn'kŭl-pā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *inculpation*.] Blame; censure; crimination.

in-cul'pa-to-ry (ĭn-kŭl'pȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to inculpate; imputing blame; criminatory; implicating.

in-cult' (ĭn-kŭlt'), *a.* [L. *incultus*; *in-* not + *cultus*, p. p. of *colere* to cultivate: cf. F. *inculte*.] Untilled; uncultivated; uncivilized; crude; rude; unpolished; rough. *R.*

Germany then, says Tacitus, was *incult* and horrid. *Burton*
His style is diffuse and *incult*. *M. W. Shelley.*

in-cum'ben-cy (ĭn-kŭm'bĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From INCUMBENT.] State or quality of being incumbent, or that which is incumbent; specif.: **a** Quality of being morally incumbent; that which is morally incumbent, or is imposed, as a rule, a duty, obligation, or responsibility. "The *incumbencies* of a family." *Donne.* **b** State of holding a benefice; the full possession and exercise of any office; an incumbent's sphere of action or period of office. **c** An incumbent, or overlying, weight or mass.

in-cum'bent (-bĕnt), *a.* [L. *incumbens, -entis*, p. pr. of *incumbere* to lie down upon, press upon; *in-* in, on + *cumbere* (in comp.); akin to *cubare* to lie down. See INCUBATE.] **1.** Lying or reclining, esp. so as to exert a downward pressure; hence, impending; threatening.

Two *incumbent* figures, gracefully leaning *Sir H. Wotton.*
To move the *incumbent* load they try. *Addison.*

2. Lying, resting, or imposed, as a duty or obligation; obligatory; — with *on* or *upon*.

Good works that are *incumbent* on all Christians. *Sprat*

3. *Bot.* Lying upon or apposed to; — said either of cotyledons folded so that the hypocotyl is applied to the back of one of them, or of an anther lying against the side of a filament but attached at only one point. The position is represented in diagrammatic cross section thus: O||. Cf. ACCUMBENT, 2, CONDUPLICATE.
4. *Zool.* Bent downwards so as to touch, or rest on, something else; as, *incumbent* hairs or spines. Of a bird's hind toe, so placed that its whole length rests on the ground when the bird is standing.
5. Busily engaged; assiduous. *Obs.*
6. Holding a benefice; being in the office of an incumbent. *Obs.*

in-cum'bent, *n.* A person who is in present possession of a benefice or of any office.

in'cu-nab'u-la (ĭn'kū-năb'ū-lȧ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -LUM (-lŭm). [L. *incunabula*, pl., cradle, birthplace, origin. See IN-; CUNABULA.] **1.** Cradle period or state, beginnings; infancy.
2. *Bibliography.* Works of art, or of human industry, of an early epoch; esp., books printed before A. D. 1500. Also in the *sing.*

in-cu'ne-a'tion (ĭn-kū'nē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [See IN-; CUNEATE.] A wedging or impaction.

in-cur' (ĭn-kûr'), *v. t.*; IN-CURRED' (-kûrd'); IN-CUR'RING (-kûr'ĭng). [L. *incurrere* to run into or toward; *in-* in + *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] **1.** To meet or fall in with, as something inconvenient, harmful, or onerous; to become liable or subject to; to bring down upon one's self; as, to *incur* debt, danger, displeasure, penalty, responsibility, etc.

I know not what I shall *incur* to pass it,
Having no warrant. *Shak.*

2. To render liable or subject to; to bring; entail. *Obs.*

Lest you *incur* me much more damage in my fame than you have done me pleasure in preserving my life. *Chapman.*

Syn. — INCUR, CONTRACT agree in the idea of bringing upon one's self something unpleasant, onerous, or injurious. INCUR emphasizes the idea of liability, and commonly implies voluntary action; CONTRACT more frequently suggests actual, often involuntary, acquisition; as, to *incur* an obligation, a penalty, risk, criticism; to *contract* a disease, a bad habit; "A man may speak of his success without *incurring* justly the odium of conceit" (*Crabbe*); "Man . . . swarming into clans . . . *contracts* defilement" (*Cowper*).

in-cur' (ĭn-kûr'), *v. i.* **1.** To run (into); hence, to fall; enter. *Obs.*
2. To accrue; to be involved.

in-cur'a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-kūr'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being incurable; irremediableness.

in-cur'a-ble (ĭn-kūr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *incurable*, L. *incurabilis*. See IN- not; CURABLE.] Not capable of being cured; as, an *incurable* disease; not admitting of remedy or correction; irremediable; remediless; as, *incurable* evils.

Rancorous and *incurable* hostility. *Burke.*

Syn. — Irrecoverable, irretrievable, irreparable, hopeless.

in-cur'a-ble, *n.* A person diseased beyond cure.

in-cu'ri-os'i-ty (ĭn-kū'rĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *incuriosité*, L. *incuriositas*.] Quality or state of being incurious; want of curiosity or interest; indifference.

in-cu'ri-ous (ĭn-kū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *incuriosus*: cf. F. *incurieux*. See IN- not; CURIOUS.] **1.** Not curious, or inquisitive; without care for or interest in; indifferent; inattentive; careless; negligent; heedless.

Carelessness and *incurious* deportments. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Not particular, fastidious, or critical. *Obs.*
3. Done without care or nicety; homely; coarse. *Obs. or R.*
4. Devoid of interest; uninteresting. *Rare.*

in-cur'rence (ĭn-kûr'ĕns), *n.* [See INCURRENT.] Act or process of incurring.

in-cur'rent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *incurrens*, p. pr. of *incurrere, incursum*, to run in; *in-* in + *currere* to run.] **1.** Occurring (within a given time). *Obs.*
2. *Zoöl.* Characterized by a current which flows inward; as, the *incurrent* siphon of lamellibranch mollusks.

in-cur'sion (ĭn-kûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *incursio*: cf. F. *incursion*. See INCUR.] A running in, into, or against; hence, an entering into a territory with hostile intention; a sudden or rapid invasion; a predatory or harassing inroad; a raid.

The *incursions* of the Goths. *Arbuthnot*
Sins of daily *incursion*. *South.*

Syn. — Inroad, irruption, raid, foray. See INVASION.

in-cur'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Making incursions; invasive.

in-cur'vate (-vāt), *a.* [L. *incurvatus*, p. p. of *incurvare* to crook; *in-* in + *curvus* bent. See CURVE; cf. INCURVE.] Incurved; incurvated.

in-cur'vate (-vāt), *v. t. & i.*; IN-CUR'VAT-ED (-vāt-ĕd); IN-CUR'VAT-ING (-vāt-ĭng). To turn from a straight line or course; to bend; crook; specif., to curve inwards.

in'cur-va'tion (ĭn'kŭr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *incurvatio*: cf. F. *incurvation*.] **1.** Act, fact, or process of incurvating, or state of being incurvated; curvature or incurvature.

An *incurvation* of the rays. *Derham.*

2. Act of bowing, or bending the body, in respect or reverence. *Obs.* "The *incurvations* of the knee." *Bp. Hall.*

in-cur'va-ture (-vȧ-tūr), *n.* Act, fact, or process of curving inwards, or state of being curved inwards.

in'curve' (ĭn'kûrv'), *n.* Also **in'-curve'**, *n.*, or **in curve.** A curving in; *Baseball*, a ball that curves in. See CURVE, *n.*

in-curve' (ĭn-kûrv'), *v. t. & i.*; IN-CURVED' (-kûrvd'); IN-CURV'ING. [See INCURVATE.] To bend; curve; crook; esp., to curve inwards.

in-curved' (ĭn-kûrvd'), *p. a.* [*in-* in + *curved*.] Bending gradually toward the axis or center. Cf. INFLEXED.

in'cus (ĭn'kŭs), *n*; *L. pl.* IN-CU'DES (ĭn-kū'dēz). [L., anvil.] **1.** *Anat.* The middle one of the chain of three small bones in the ear of mammals; the anvil bone. See EAR.
2. *Zoöl.* The median Y-shaped structure in the mastax of rotifers upon which the mallei work. See MASTAX.

in-cuse' (ĭn-kūz'), *a.* [L. *incusus*, p. p. of *incudere* to forge with the hammer.] Struck or stamped in; — esp. in numismatics.

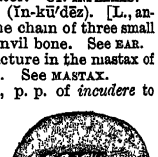
Reverse of Stater of Cyzicus (early 6th century B. C.) showing two Incuse Squares.

in-cuse', *n.* An incuse figure, design, or impression.

in-cuse', *v. t.*; IN-CUSED' (-kūzd'); IN-CUS'ING (-kūz'ĭng). [See INCUSE, *a.*] To stamp or strike; to impress by striking, as a coin or medal.

Ind (ĭnd), *n.* [F. *Inde*.] **1.** India. *Now Poetical or Archaic.*

Gold, and gems, and all the wealth of *Ind*. *C. Kingsley.*

2. *a sing. or pl.* Indies. *Obs.* "From the east to western *Ind*." *Shak.*
b *pl.* Natives of India. *Obs.*

in'da-gate (ĭn'dȧ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *indagatus*, p. p. of *indagare* to seek.] To search into; investigate. — **in'da-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* — **in'da-ga-tive** (-gā-tĭv), *a.* *All Obs. or R.*

in'da-ga'tor (-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] Searcher; investigator. *Rare.*

in-dam'age (ĭn-dăm'ĭn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.**

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shŭn), *n.* Burning; cremation. *Obs. or R.*

in'cre-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *incrementatio*.] Production of, or means of producing, growth. *Rare.*

increment borer. A hollow auger for cutting out a core from a tree to show the annular rings and thus ascertain the growth.

in'cre-ment-cut' file. See FILE, *n.*, tool. [CREMENT BORER.]

increment gauge or **gage.** = INCRE-MENT BORER.

in'cre-pate, *v. t.* [L. *increpatus*, p. p. of *increpare* to upbraid; *in-* in, against + *crepare* to talk noisily.] To chide; rebuke. *Obs.*

in'cre-pa'tion (ĭn'krē-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *increpatio*.] Chiding; rebuke; reproof. *Archaic.*

increscent = INCREASE.

in-cres'cence (ĭn-krĕs'ĕns), *n.* [See INCRESCENT.] Gradual increase in size.

in-crest', *v. t.* To provide or adorn with a crest. *Rare.*

in-crim'i-na'tor, *n.* One who incriminates. *Rare.*

in-crosch', **in-croach'ment**, etc. Vars. of ENCROACH, ENCROACHMENT.

incroche. † ENCROACH.

in-croke', *v. t.* To crook. *Obs.*

in-crossed', *a.* Crossed. *Obs.*

in-crotch'et, *v. t.* To inclose in crotchets. or brackets. *Rare.*

in-crouch', *v. i.* To cringe. *Obs.*

in-cru'ci-at'ed (ĭn-krōō'shĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* [*in-* not + *cruciate*.] Untormented. *Obs.*

in'cru-ent, in'cru-en'tal, in'cru-en'tous, *a.* [L. *incruentus*. See IN-, not; CRUENTOUS.] Unbloody. *Obs.*

In'crus-ta'ta (ĭn'krŭs-tā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = INARTICULATA b.

in-crus'tate (ĭn-krŭs'tāt), *a.* [L. *incrustatus*, p. p. See INCRUST.] **a** Incrusted. **b** *Bot. & Zool.* Crustaceous. *Rare.*

in-crus'tate, *v. t.* To incrust. *R.*

in-crys'tal, *v. t.* To inclose in a crystal. *Obs.* [not.

in-crys'tal-liz'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, incub, *n.* An incubus. *Obs.*

in'cu-ba'tion-al, *a.* Of or pert. to incubation. [in a cube. *Obs.*

in-cube', *v. t.* To fix firmly, as

in'cu-bee, *n.* Incubus. *Obs.*

in-cu'bi-ture, *n.* [Cf. L. *incubitus*] Incubation; brooding. *Obs.*

in'cu-by, *n.* Incubus. *Obs.*

in-cu'des, *n.*, *pl.* of INCUS.

in'cu-do-sta-pe'di-al (ĭn'kū-dō-stā-pē'dĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *incus, -udis*, incus + *stapedial*.] *Anat.* Pert. to the incus and stapes.

‖ **in cuer'po.** See under CUERPO.

in-cul'cate, *a.* Inculcated. *Obs.*

in-cul'ca-tive, *a.* Tending to inculcate.

in-cul'ca-tor (ĭn-kŭl'kā-tẽr; ĭn'kŭl-kā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *inculcator*] One who inculcates.

in-culk', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *inculquer*. See INCULCATE.] To inculcate. *Obs.*

in-culp', *v. t.* [Cf. F. *inculper*. See INCULPATE.] To inculpate. *Obs.*

in-cul'pa-bil'i-ty (ĭn-kŭl'pȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inculpableness

in-cul'pa-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-cul'pa-bly, *adv.* of INCULPABLE.

in-cul'pate, *a.* Inculpable. *Obs.*

in-cul'pa-tive (-kŭl'pȧ-tĭv), *a.* Inculpatory. [cultivated. *Obs.*

in-cul'ti-vate, **-vat'ed**, *a.* Uncultivation. *Rare.* [ture. *Rare.*

in-cul'ti-va'tion, *n.* Want of cul-

in-cum'bence, *n.* State of being incumbent; an incumbent matter; a duty. *Obs*

in-cum'bent-ess, *n.* A female incumbent. *Rare.* [BENT.]

in-cum'bent-ly, *adv.* of INCUM-

in-cum'ber. Var. of ENCUMBER.

in'cum-bi'tion (ĭn'kŭm-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of resting upon. *Obs.*

in-cum'brance, in-cum'brancer. Vars. of ENCUMBRANCE, ENCUMBRANCER.

in-cum'brous. † ENCUMBROUS.

in-cu'na-ble (ĭn-kū'nȧ-b'l), *n.* [F. See INCUNABULA.] An incunabulum; — usually in *pl.*

‖ **in cu'ni-a le'gis.** [L.] In the custody of the law.

in'cunt', *a.* = CUT-IN.

in-cute', *v. t.* [See INCUSS.] To strike or stamp in. *Obs.*

in'cut'ting, *n.* A cutting in; incision. [ENCYST, etc.

in-cyst', **in-cyst'ed**, etc. †

ind. Inned. *Ref. Sp.*

Ind., *or* **ind.** *Abbr.* Independent; index; India; Indian; Indiana; indicative; Indies; indigo; indulne; etc.

I. N. D. *Abbr.* In Nomine Dei (L., in the name of God).

in-da'ba (ĭn-dä'bä), *n.* [Zulu *in-daba*.] Among South African natives, a meeting for consultation; a conference.

in'da-ga-to-ry (ĭn'dȧ-gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Investigatory. *Rare.* [etc

in-dam'age, etc. † ENDAMAGE,

in-dan'ger. † ENDANGER.

[Prob. *indigo* + *amine.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of weak organic bases, artificially prepared, the simplest of which is *phenylene blue*, $C_6H_4(NH)N{\cdot}C_6H_4NH_2$. The indamines may be regarded as derivatives of the hypothetical quinone di-imide, $C_6H_4(NH)_2$. Their salts are unstable blue and green dyestuffs, easily converted into thionines and safranines.

in'da-zol (ĭn'dȧ-zōl ; -zŏl), **in'da-zole** (ĭn'dȧ-zōl), *n.* [*indol* + *azole.*] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline nitrogenous compound, $C_7H_6N_2$, related to indol, and produced from a hydrazine derivative of which indazol proper is the type.

in-debt' (ĭn-dĕt'), *v. t.* ; IN-DEBT'ED, IN-DEBT'ING. [ME. *endetten* (in p. p. *endetted*), F. *endetter* ; *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *dette* debt. See DEBT.] To bring into debt ; to place under obligation.

Thy fortune hath *indebted* thee to none *Daniel.*

in-debt'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Brought into debt ; being under obligation ; held to payment or requital ; in debt.

2. Placed under obligation for something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due ; beholden ; as, we are *indebted* to parents and friends for love and aid.

in-debt'ed-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being indebted.

2. The sum owed ; debts, collectively.

in-de'cen-cy (ĭn-dē'sĕn-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *indecentia* unseemliness : cf. F. *indécence.*] **1.** Quality or state of being indecent ; want of decency, modesty, or good manners ; unseemliness ; unseemly behavior ; immodesty ; *Obs.*, uncomeliness ; physical blemish.

2. That which is indecent ; an indecent word or act ; an offense against delicacy.

They who . . . present to the ear or the eye of modesty any of the *indecencies* I allude to, are pests of society. *Beattie.*

Syn. — Indelicacy, indecorum, impurity, obscenity.

in-de'cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *indecens* unseemly, unbecoming: cf. F. *indécent.* See IN- not ; DECENT.] Not decent ; specif.: **a** Unfit to be seen or heard ; offensive to modesty and delicacy ; as, *indecent* language. **b** Uncomely ; ill-looking. *Obs.*

Syn. — Unbecoming, indecorous, indelicate, unseemly, immodest, gross, impure, obscene, vile. See IMPROPER.

in'de-cid'u-ate (ĭn'dē-sĭd'ū-āt), *a.* *Anat.* Having no deciduа ; nondeciduate.

in'de-cid'u-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Not liable to fall off. *Obs.*

The *indeciduous* and unshaven locks of Apollo. *Sir T. Browne*

2. Not deciduous, as leaves ; evergreen, as trees.

in'de-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [*in-* not + *decision* : cf. F. *indécision.*] Want of decision ; want of settled purpose, or of firmness ; indetermination ; wavering of mind ; vacillation ; hesitation.

The term *indecision* . . . implies an idea very nicely different from irresolution ; yet it has a tendency to produce it. *Shenstone.*

in'de-ci'sive (-sī'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *indécisif.*] **1.** Not decisive ; not bringing to a final or ultimate issue, as, an *indecisive* battle, argument, answer.

2. Undetermined ; prone to indecision ; irresolute ; unsettled ; wavering ; vacillating ; hesitating ; as, an *indecisive* state of mind ; an *indecisive* character.

3. Not certain ; dubious ; indefinite ; indistinct.

in'de-clin'a-ble (-klīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indeclinabilis* : cf. F. *indéclinable.* See IN- not; DECLINE.] **1.** Incapable of declining, or deviating ; unalterable ; constant. *Obs.*

2. Incapable of being avoided ; unavoidable. *Obs.*

3. *Gram.* Not declinable ; not varied by inflective terminations ; as, *nihil* (nothing), in Latin, is an *indeclinable* noun. — *n.* An indeclinable word.

in-de'com-pos'a-ble (ĭn-dē'kŏm-pōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *decomposable* : cf. F. *indécomposable.*] Not decomposable ; not resolvable into constituents or elements.

in'de-co'rous (ĭn'dĕ-kō'rŭs ; ĭn-dĕk'ō-rŭs ; 277 : *see note below*), *a.* [L. *indecorus* ; cf. L. *indecor, indecoris, indecorosus.* See IN- not ; DECOROUS.] Not decorous ; violating good manners ; contrary to good breeding or etiquette ; unbecoming ; improper ; out of place.

It was useless and *indecorous* to attempt anything more by mere struggle. *Burke.*

☞ The leading authorities prefer the accentuation *in'de-co'rous.* Actual usage apparently favors *in-dec'o-rous* somewhat more strongly than it does *dec'o-rous* (cf. DECOROUS), prob. from the influence of other four-syllabled words such as *mo-not'o-nous, su-per'flu-ous*, etc.

Syn. — Unbecoming, unseemly, unbefitting, rude, coarse, impolite, uncivil, ill-bred. See IMPROPER.

in'de-co'rum (ĭn'dĕ-kō'rŭm), *n.* [*in-* not + *decorum* : cf. L. *indecorus* unbecoming.] Want of decorum ; impropriety of behavior ; that in behavior or manners which violates the conventions of civility, custom, or etiquette ; also, an indecorous or unbecoming action.

in-deed' (ĭn-dēd'), *adv.* [Prep. *in* + *deed.*] In reality ; in truth ; in fact ; verily ; truly ; to be sure ; in point of fact ; — used in a variety of senses, as : **a** Denoting emphasis ; as, *indeed*, it is so ; *indeed*, yes.

The carnal mind is enmity against God ; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither *indeed* can be. *Rom* viii 7.

b Denoting concession or admission ; as, you are right, *indeed.* **c** Denoting surprise ; as, *indeed*, is it you ? **d** Denoting interrogation ; — often with the interrogation point, and having the force : Is that so ? Can it be ? **e** As an exclamation, denoting surprise, irony, incredulity, etc.

in-de-fat'i-ga-ble (ĭn'dē-făt'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indefatigabilis* : cf. OF. *indefatigable.* See IN- not, DEFATIGABLE; cf. INFATIGABLE.] Incapable of being fatigued, or not yielding to fatigue ; untiring ; unwearying ; as, *indefatigable* exertions, perseverance. "A constant, *indefatigable* attendance." *South.* — **in'de-fat'i-ga-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'de-fat'i-ga-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in'de-fat'i-ga-bly,** *adv.*

Upborne with *indefatigable* wings. *Milton.*

Syn. — INDEFATIGABLE, TIRELESS. INDEFATIGABLE implies incapability of fatigue, and hence persistence in effort ; as, "the strenuous, persevering, and absolutely *indefatigable* champion of every victim of oppression" (*J. Morley*) ; "The little butler was *indefatigable* with his corkscrew" (*T. L. Peacock*). TIRELESS is sometimes employed with little distinction from *indefatigable* ; frequently, however, it connotes (to a degree which precludes the substitution of *indefatigable*) the fact of unwearied, often superb, power or continuance ; as, the *tireless* sweep of the eagle's flight ; "out in the breakers *tirelessly* tossing" (*W. Whitman*). See TIRE.

in'de-fea'si-ble (ĭn'dē-fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *defeasible* : cf. OF. *indefaisable.*] Not to be defeated ; not defeasible ; incapable of being annulled or made void ; as, an *indefeasible* estate or title. — **in'de-fea'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'de-fea'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in'de-fea'si-bly,** *adv.*

That the king had a divine and an *indefeasible* right to the regal power. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — See INALIENABLE.

in'de-fect'i-ble (-fĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *defectible* : cf. F. *indéfectible.*] Not defectible ; not liable to defect, failure, or decay ; also, without defect ; faultless. — **in'de-fect'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in'de-fect'i-bly,** *adv.*

An *indefectible* treasure in the heavens *Barrow.*

in'de-fen'si-ble (-fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *defensible* : cf. OF. *indefensible.*] Not defensible ; not capable of being defended, maintained, vindicated, or justified ; unjustifiable ; untenable ; as, an *indefensible* fortress, position, cause, etc. — **in'de-fen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'de-fen'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in'de-fen'si-bly,** *adv.*

Men find that something can be said in favor of what, on the very proposal, they thought utterly *indefensible.* *Burke.*

in'de-fi'cient (-dē-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *indeficiens* : cf. OF. *indeficient.* See IN- not, DEFICIENT.] Not deficient ; unfailing. — **in'de-fi'cien-cy,** *n.* — **in'de-fi'cient-ly,** *adv.* *All Obs. or R.*

in'de-fin'a-ble (ĭn'dē-fīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being defined or exactly described. — **in'de-fin'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in'de-fin'a-bly,** *adv.*

in-def'i-nite (ĭn-dĕf'ĭ-nĭt), *a.* [L. *indefinitus.* See IN- not ; DEFINITE.] **1.** Not definite ; undetermined or indeterminate ; specif. : **a** Having no definite or clear meaning or purpose ; vague or general in scope or application ; not precise or certain ; as, *indefinite* emotions : an *indefinite* language ; an *indefinite* plan. **b** Having no prescribed or predetermined limit ; without stipulation or provision as to number or amount ; as, an *indefinite* supply ; an *indefinite* rise in prices. **c** Having its boundaries or limits in space or time unknown or only approximately known ; as, an *indefinite* area ; an *indefinite* term of imprisonment.

2. Beyond comprehensible limits ; unmeasured or unmeasurable, though not infinite ; *Rare*, boundless ; infinite.

Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite* ; though it is not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehension. *Spectator.*

Indefinite and omnipresent God,
Inhabiting eternity. *W. Thompson* (1745).

3. *Gram.* Not defining or determining ; — said : **a** Of adjectives, pronouns, pronominal adjectives, and adverbs which refer to a person, thing, place, time, number, or manner, which they do not determine, as, *any, some, several, few, somewhere, anyhow, they* in *they say*, etc. **b** Of tenses or inflections of verbs, which do not specify the action or occurrence as either completed or continuing at the time denoted for it ; as, "saw" is the past *indefinite* of "see." **c** Sometimes, in Anglo-Saxon and German, of the strong declension of adjectives, as that used when an indefinite article, etc., precedes.

4. *Bot.* Very numerous or not easily counted ; — applied to the members of a floral whorl, as stamens, when in excess of a definite number, usually ten, and not evidently multiples of the petals or other parts.

Syn. — Inexplicit, vague, uncertain, unsettled, indeterminate, loose, equivocal, inexact, approximate.

indefinite article, *Gram.*, the word *a* or *an*, used adjectively to denote one of a class or number without specifying or identifying it. — **i. failure of issue.** See FAILURE OF ISSUE. — **i. growth.** *Bot.* = INDETERMINATE GROWTH. — **i. inflorescence,** *Bot.*, indeterminate inflorescence. — **i. proposition,** *Logic*, a statement whose subject is a common term, with nothing to indicate distribution or nondistribution ; as, *Man is mortal.* — **i. sentence.** = INDETERMINATE SENTENCE. — **i. term,** *Logic*, a negative term.

in-def'i-nite-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an indefinite manner ; not precisely or clearly ; vaguely ; as, to promise *indefinitely.*

2. To an indefinite extent or degree ; without known or prescribed limits ; as, to continue *indefinitely.*

in'de-his'cence (ĭn'dē-hĭs'ĕns), *n.* State or quality of being indehiscent.

in'de-his'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Remaining closed at maturity ; not dehiscent ; specif., *Bot.*, said of many fruits, as berries, achenes, etc. Cf. DEHISCENCE, 2.

in'de-lec'ta-ble (-lĕk'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Unpleasant ; disagreeable. *R.*

in-del'i-ble (ĭn-dĕl'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indelebilis* ; *in-* not + *delebilis* capable of being destroyed : cf. F. *indélébile.* See IN- not ; DELIBLE.] That cannot be removed, washed away, blotted out, or effaced ; incapable of being canceled, lost, or forgotten ; ineffaceable ; inerasable ; inexpungible ; as, *indelible* characters ; an *indelible* stain ; an *indelible* impression on the memory. — **in-del'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-del'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-del'i-bly,** *adv.*

They are endued with *indelible* power from above. *Sprat.*

Syn. — Fixed, fast, permanent, ineffaceable.

indelible ink, an ink not obliterated by washing, as a preparation of silver nitrate, or one capable of resisting the action of corrosives, as India ink.

in-del'i-ca-cy (ĭn-dĕl'ĭ-kȧ-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From INDELICATE.] Quality of being indelicate ; want of delicacy, or of a nice sense of, or regard for, purity, propriety, or refinement ; rudeness ; coarseness ; also, that which is offensive to refined taste or purity of mind.

Your papers would be chargeable with worse than *indelicacy* ; they would be immoral. *Steele.*

in-del'i-cate (ĭn-dĕl'ĭ-kāt), *a.* [*in-* not + *delicate* : cf. F. *indélicat.*] Not delicate ; wanting delicacy ; offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind ; rude ; as, an *indelicate* word or suggestion ; *indelicate* behavior ; also, formerly, of food, coarse to the taste. — **in-del'i-cate-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Indecorous, unbecoming, unseemly, rude, coarse, broad, impolite, gross, indecent, offensive, vile, unchaste, impure, unrefined. See IMPROPER.

in-dem'ni-fi-ca'tion (ĭn-dĕm'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of indemnifying, preserving, or securing against loss, damage, or penalty ; reimbursement of loss, damage, or penalty ; the state of being indemnified.

2. That which indemnifies

Reward with the name of an *indemnification.* *De Quincey.*

in-dem'ni-fy (ĭn-dĕm'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* ; IN-DEM'NI-FIED (-fīd) ; IN-DEM'NI-FY'ING (-fĭ'ĭng). [L. *indemnis* unhurt (*in-* not + *damnum* hurt, damage) + *-fy.* Cf. DAMN, DAMNIFY.]

1. To save harmless ; to secure against loss or damage.

The states must at last engage to the merchants here that they will *indemnify* them from all that shall fall out. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. To make restitution or compensation to, as for loss, damage, etc. ; to make whole ; to reimburse ; to compensate ; also, to make good (a loss).

Syn. — See PAY.

in-dem'ni-ty (-tĭ), *n* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *indemnitas*, fr. *indemnis* unhurt : cf. F. *indemnité.* See INDEMNIFY.]

1. Protection or exemption from loss or damage, past or to come ; security ; insurance ; specif., immunity from penalty, or the punishment of past offenses ; amnesty.

A promise of *indemnity* for the riot *Scott.*

2. Indemnification, compensation, or remuneration for loss, damage, or injury sustained ; as, insurance is a contract of *indemnity* ; the owner of private property taken for public use is entitled to compensation, or *indemnity.*

They were told to expect, upon the fall of Walpole, a large and lucrative *indemnity* for their pretended wrongs. *Ld Mahon.*

in'de-mon'stra-ble (ĭn'dĕ-mŏn'strȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indemonstrabilis.* See IN- not ; DEMONSTRABLE.] Incapable of being demonstrated ; not subject to proof. — **in'de-mon'stra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'de-mon'stra-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in'de-mon'stra-bly,** *adv.*

in'dene (ĭn'dēn), *n.* [*indol* + *-ene.*] *Chem.* An oily hydrocarbon, C_9H_8, obtained in the fractional distillation of coal tar and in other ways. In structure it is like indol.

in-dent' (ĭn-dĕnt'), *v. t.* ; IN-DENT'ED ; IN-DENT'ING. [ME. *endenten* to notch, fit in, OF. *endenter*, LL. *indentare*, fr. L. *in* in + *dens, dentis*, tooth. See TOOTH ; cf. INDENTURE.]

1. To make a toothlike cut or notch or a series of such cuts in the border of ; to make jagged or serrate ; as, to *indent* the edge of paper ; a gulf *indents* the coast.

2. To cut into (a board, etc.) for mortising or dovetailing ; to join together by so doing.

3. *Print.* To set (a line or lines) with indention ; to form an indention in (a paragraph, etc.). See INDENTION, 2.

4. To sever the parts of (a document) by way of indenture (see INDENTURE, 2) ; hence, to draw up (an agreement or the like) in duplicate.

5. To bind out by indenture ; to indenture ; as, to *indent* a person as a servant or apprentice. Cf. INDENTURE, 3.

6. To make an order upon ; to draw upon, as for stores ; also, *Com.*, to make an indent, or order, for (goods).

in-dent', *v. i.* **1.** To be cut in or notched ; to form a recess.

2. To agree by indenture ; to contract ; to covenant.

To *indent* and drive bargains with the Almighty. *South.*

3. To make out a written order with a duplicate or counterfoil ; hence, to make a requisition ; to draw (on or upon).

4. To crook or turn ; to wind in and out ; to zigzag. *Obs.*

in-dent' (ĭn-dĕnt' ; ĭn'dĕnt), *n.* **1.** A cut or notch in a margin, or a recess like a notch ; specif., *Print.*, an indention.

2. An indented writing, as of a contract ; an indenture.

3. A certificate, or indented certificate, issued by the government of the United States at the close of the Revolution, for the principal or interest of the public debt.

4. An official requisition or order for supplies. *Eng.*

5. *Com.* An order from abroad for goods of a specified brand or make and price, or with specified particulars as to its execution ; loosely, any foreign order for goods.

in-dent' (ĭn-dĕnt'), *v. t.* To dent ; impress ; specif. : **a** To inlay or emboss. *Obs.* **b** To form as a dent or by dents ; to stamp or press in ; as, to *indent* a pattern in a sheet of metal ; also, to form a dent or dents in ; as, to *indent* metal with a hammer ; to *indent* wax with a seal.

in-dent' (ĭn-dĕnt' ; ĭn'dĕnt), *n.* An indentation ; a dent or depression struck into a surface ; hence, an impression, furrow, or the like.

in'den-ta'tion (ĭn'dĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An indenting, or state of being indented ; also, the result of indenting ; specif. : **a** A notch or recess, in a margin or border ; as, the *indentations* of a leaf, a coast, etc. **b** *Print.* Indention.

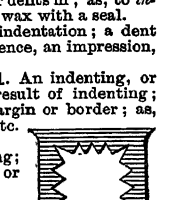

Indented, b.

2. A denting, stamping, or impressing ; the dent or depression made ; a recess or sharp depression in any surface.

Syn. — See DINT.

in-dent'ed, *p. p.* of INDENT. Specif. : **a** Cut in the edge into points or inequalities, like teeth ; jagged ; notched ; having an uneven, irregular border, etc. ; sinuous ; undulating. **b** *Her.* Serrated ; notched ; — said of a partition line. **c** Indentured ; as, an

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in-dart', *v. t* To dart in.

in'da-zine (ĭn'dȧ-zĭn ; -zēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** [*indol* + *azine*] *Chem.* **a** = INDAZOL. **b** A blue dyestuff, $C_{26}H_{23}N_4Cl$, closely related to the safranines.

inde, *n.* & *a.* [OF. & F., fr. L. *Indicus* Indian. Cf. INDIGO.] Indigo *Obs.*

in-dear', **in-dear'ment.** † ENDEAR, ENDEARMENT.

‖ **in-de'bi-ta'tus ass-sump'sit** (ĭn-dĕb'ĭ-tā'tŭs). [LL.] *Law.* See ASSUMPSIT.

in-debt'ment, *n* [Cf. F. *endettement*] Indebtedness. *Rare.*

in-de'cence (ĭn-dē'sĕns), *n.* Indecency. *Rare.* [CENT.

in-de'cent-ly, *adv.* of INDECENT.

In'de-cid'u-a (ĭn'dē-sĭd'ū-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See IN- not ; DECIDUOUS.] *Zool.* = NONDECIDUATA.

in-dec'i-ma-ble (ĭn-dĕs'ĭ-mȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + L. *decimare* to tithe.] Not tithable *Obs.*

in'de-ci'pher-a-ble (ĭn'dē-sī'fĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. — **in'-de-ci'pher-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'de-ci'pher-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in'-de-ci'pher-a-bly,** *adv.* [CISIVE.

in'de-ci'sive-ly, *adv.* of INDE-

in'de-ci'sive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

indecl. *Abbr.* Indeclinable.

in'de-clin'a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [CLINABLE.

in'de-clin'a-bly, *adv.* of INDE-

in-de'com-po'si-ble, *a.* Indecomposable. *Rare.* [-NESS.

in-de'com-pos'a-ble-ness, *n.* See

in'de-co'rous-ly, *adv* of INDECOROUS. See -LY.

in'de-co'rous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

indef. *Abbr.* Indefinite.

in-def'i-nite-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-def'i-nite-ly, *adv.* See -LY.

in-def'i-nite-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-def'i-nite, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in-de-fin'i-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **in'-de-fin'i-tive-ness,** *n.*

in'de-fin'i-tude (ĭn'dē-fĭn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Indefiniteness ; the state of being undefined ; also, number or quantity not subject to assignable limit, though not infinite. *Rare.* [*Obs. or R.*

in'de-fin'i-ty, *n.* Indefinitude. *Obs. Scot.* [ing *Obs.*

in'de-flour'ish-ing, *a.* Unflourishing *Obs.*

in'de-form'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.

in'de-gete. † INDIGETE.

‖ **in'de i'ræ et la'cri-mæ** (lăk'rĭ-mē). [L.] Thence anger and tears. *Juvenal* (I. 168).

in'de-layed', *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.* — **in'de-lay'ed-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

in'de-lib'er-ate (ĭn'dē-lĭb'ĕr-āt), *a.* [Cf. L. *indeliberatus.* See IN- not ; DELIBERATE.] Without deliberation ; unpremeditated. — **in'de-lib'er-ate-ly,** *adv* — **in'de-lib'er-ate-ness,** *n.* *All Rare.* [Indeliberate. *Obs.*

in'de-lib'er-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* **in'de-lib'er-a'tion,** *n.* Lack of deliberation. *Rare.*

in-delve', *v. t.* [*in-* in + *delve.*] To bury. *Obs.* [demnifier. *R.*

in-dem'ni-fi-ca'tor, *n.* An in-

in-dem'ni-fi-ca'to-ry (ĭn-dĕm'-nĭ-fĭ-kā'tō-rĭ), *a.* Affording, or relating to, indemnity.

in-dem'ni-fi'er, *n.* One who indemnifies.

in-dem'ni-fy, *v. t* [*in-* in + *damnify.*] To harm. *Obs.*

in-dem'ni-tee' (ĭn-dĕm'nĭ-tē'), *n.* [Irreg. fr. INDEMNITY : see -EE.] The person to whom indemnity is given.

in-dem'ni-tor (ĭn-dĕm'nĭ-tĕr), *n.* One who gives indemnity.

in-dem'ni-ty, *n.* [Cf. OF. *indempnité.*] Injury ; harm. *Obs.*

in-dem'ni-za'tion (-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *indemnisation.*] Indemnification. *Rare.*

in-demp'ni-ty. † INDEMNITY.

in-den'cion, *n.* Increase in density. *Obs.*

in'de-ni'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.

in-den'ize, **in-den'i-za'tion.** † ENDENIZE, -ZATION. [ZEN.

in-den'i-zen. Var. of ENDENI-

in-dent'ed-ly, *adv.* By indentation ; in intaglio.

in'den-tee' (ĭn'dĕn-tē'), *a.* [F. *endenté.*] *Her.* Indented.

in-dent'er, *n.* One who indents.

in-den'til-ly (ĭn-dĕn'tĭ-lĭ), *a.* [F. *endentelé*] *Her.* Having long indents. [INDENT.

in-dent'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of

indented servant or apprentice. **d** *Print.* Set in from the margin. **e** Dented; impressed

indented line, *Fort.*, a line with alternate salient and receding angles, each face flanking the front of the next. — **i. per long.** *Her.* = INDENTILLY. *Obs.*

in-den'tion (ĭn-dĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An indenting; state of being indented; indentation; the result of indenting; a cut, notch, recess, or the like, in a margin. See INDENTATION, 1. **2.** *Print.* **a** Act of setting a line or lines in from the margin; the beginning a line or series of lines a little within the flush line of the text, as commonly in the first line of a paragraph, or as in this book under Vocabulary titles. **b** The blank space so left; as, an *indention* of one em. **3.** A dent. See INDENTATION, 2.

in-den'ture (-tūr), *n.* [ME. *endenture*, F. *endenture*, OF. *endenteure*. See def. 2. See INDENT.] **1.** An indenting; state of being indented; also, an indentation; notch; indent. **2.** *Law.* A mutual agreement in writing between two or more parties, whereof each party has usually a counterpart or duplicate, originally executed in duplicate, the parts being indented by a notched cut or line either by laying them together and cutting them, or, when written on the same piece of parchment, by cutting them apart along a notched line so that the two papers or parchments corresponded to each other. Indenting has gradually become a mere form, and is often neglected, while the writings or counterparts retain the name of *indentures*. **3.** Specif., usually *pl.*, a contract by which an apprentice is bound to a master, or a servant to service in a colony, etc. **4.** A formal or official document, as a certificate or an inventory (originally one prepared in duplicate). **5.** A zigzag or sinuous line or course; a doubling. *Obs.* **6.** A dent, depression, or hollow; an indentation.

in-den'ture, *v. t.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). **1.** To bind, as an apprentice, by indentures, or written contract. **2.** To indent; to make hollows, notches, or wrinkles in; to furrow.

Though age may creep on, and *indenture* the brow. *Woty.*

in-den'ture, *v. i.* **1.** To engage by indenture; covenant. *Obs.* **2.** To run or wind in and out; to move zigzag or sinuously.

in-den'tured (-tūrd), *p. a.* **1.** Bound by an indenture, as an apprentice or a servant. **2.** Indented, or notched on the margin; incised.

in'de-pend'ence (ĭn'dē-pĕn'dĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *independance.*] **1.** State or quality of being independent; freedom from dependence; exemption from reliance on, or control by, others; self-subsistence or maintenance; direction of one's own affairs without interference.

Let fortune do her worst, . . . as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our *independence*. *Pope.*

2. A sufficiency of means for a livelihood; a competency. **Syn.** — See FREEDOM.

Independence Day. In the United States, a holiday, the 4th of July, commemorating the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on that day in 1776. See HOLIDAY, 3.

in'de-pend'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Independence. *Rare.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Eccl.* Doctrine and polity of the Independents. **3.** An independent state, province, etc. **4.** A competency; an independence; also, *Rare*, a person of independent means.

in'de-pend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [*in-* not + *dependent:* cf. F. *indépendant.*] **1.** Not dependent; free; not subject to control by others; not relying on others; not subordinate; self-governing; sovereign; not contingent or conditioned; irrespective of others, each other, or another; as, few men are wholly *independent;* an *independent* state; two things *independent* of each other; an *independent* inquiry. **2.** [*cap.*] *Eccl.* Belonging or pertaining to, or holding to the doctrines or methods of, the Independents. **3.** Separate; exclusive; irrespective; — with *of*, formerly *on* and *from*.

That obligation . . . to obey a law, *independent* of those resources which the law provides for its own enforcement. *R. P. Ward.*

4. Not dependent for support or supplies; having a competency; as, he is *independent* of his father; his father's death had made him *independent;* hence **a** Obtained not as a gift or favor, but by one's own exertion.

A dry but *independent* crust. *Cowper.*

b Affording a comfortable livelihood; forming a competency; as, an *independent* property or means. **5.** Not subject to bias or influence; not obsequious; self-directing; as, a man of an *independent* mind; expressing or indicating the feeling of independence; free; easy; bold; unconstrained; as, an *independent* air or manner. **6.** *Politics.* Not bound by party; exercising a free choice in voting with either or any party; also [*cap.*], belonging to a party called "Independent." **7.** Declining assistance from others through proper pride. **8.** *Math.* Not dependent on another quantity in respect of value or rate of variation; — said of quantities and functions. **Syn.** — Free, uncontrolled, uncoerced, self-reliant, unconstrained, unrestricted, bold.

independent chuck. See CHUCK, *n.*, 4. — **i. circuits,** *Math.*, circuits that cannot by continuous deformation be made identical. — **i. company,** *Mil.*, a company not incorporated in any regiment. Such companies of the National Guard of the United States exist in some comparatively small communities, being brigaded with other such companies and full regiments of the same State. — **i. contractor,** *Law*, a contractor who has such control of the work contracted to be done that he is not subject to the direction of his employer as to the manner or means of its performance. Neither such a contractor nor his servants are the servants of his employer. — **I. Methodist Church.** See METHODIST, *n.* — **I. Methodists.** See METHODIST, *n.* — **I. party.** See GREENBACK PARTY. — **independent seconds watch,** a stop watch having a second hand driven by a separate set of wheels, springs, etc., for timing to a fraction of a second. — **i. stairs,** *Building*, stairs standing clear of the surrounding walls. — **i variable,** *Math.*, that one of two or more connected variables to which values are supposed to be assigned at will. There may be two or more independent variables in an equation or problem.

in'de-pend'ent (ĭn'dē-pĕn'dĕnt), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] *Eccl.* One who believes that an organized Christian church is complete in itself, competent to self-government, and independent of all external ecclesiastical authority. In England the name is often applied (commonly in the *pl.*) to the Congregationalists. **2.** A person or thing independent in some way; as, an *independent* in literature or art. **3.** Specif., *Politics*, one who does not acknowledge an obligation to support a party's candidate under all circumstances; one who exercises liberty in voting; also [*cap.*], one who belongs to a party called "Independent."

in'de-scrib'a-ble (-skrīb'*a*-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being described; beyond description. — **in'de-scrib'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'de-scrib'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in'de-scrib'a-bly,** *adv.*

in'de-sert' (-zûrt'), *n.* Lack of desert or merit; demerit. *R.*

in'de-struct'i-ble (-strŭkt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *destructible:* cf. F. *indestructible.*] Not destructible; incapable of being destroyed. — **in'de-struct'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'de-struct'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in'de-struct'i-bly,** *adv.*

in'de-ter'mi-na-ble (-tûr'mĭ-nā-b'l), *a.* [L. *indeterminabilis.* See IN- not; DETERMINE.] Not determinable; specif.: **a** Illimitable or boundless in number, etc. *Obs. & R.* **b** Impossible to be definitely known, ascertained, defined, or limited. — *n.* An indeterminable thing or question. — **in'de-ter'mi-na-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in'de-ter'mi-na-bly,** *adv.*

in'de-ter'mi-na-cy (-nă-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being indeterminate or indefinite.

in'de-ter'mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *indeterminatus.*] **1.** Not determinate; indefinite; not distinct or precise as to limits, character, or meaning; vague; as, *indeterminate* symptoms; an *indeterminate* series; *indeterminate* feelings or ideas; not fixed or known beforehand; not predetermined as to date, place, or the like; as, an *indeterminate* appointment; not leading to a definite end or result; as, an *indeterminate* debate. **2.** Not determined by motives beyond the control of the will, having or exhibiting free will. **3.** *Bot.* **a** Of inflorescence, having the flowers arising from axillary buds instead of terminating the axes, and opening successively upward or inward toward the summit or center; centripetal. **b** Having the parts of the perianth separate and not overlapping in the bud; — said of æstivation.

indeterminate analysis, *Math.*, that branch of analysis which has for its object the solution of indeterminate equations or problems. — **i. coefficients,** *Math.*, coefficients arbitrarily assumed for convenience of calculation, or to facilitate some artifice of analysis. Their values are subsequently determined. — **i. curvature,** *Math.*, curvature at a node, where the ordinary determination of curvature fails. — **i. equation,** *Math.*, an equation in which the unknown quantities admit of an infinite number of values, or sets of values. A group of equations is *indeterminate* when it contains more unknown quantities than there are equations. — **i. growth,** *Bot.*, growth or development in which the axis, not being limited by a terminal flower bud, is capable of indefinite elongation. — **i. multipliers,** *Math.*, multipliers introduced at first as indeterminate, but afterwards determined according to the conditions of the problem. — **i. problem,** *Math.*, a problem that admits of an infinite number of solutions, or one in which there are fewer imposed conditions than there are unknown or required results. — **i. quantity,** *Math.*, a quantity that has no fixed values, but may be varied at will. — **i. sentence,** *Criminal Law*, a sentence which fixes the period or amount of punishment only within certain limits, leaving the exact term or amount of punishment to be determined by the executive authorities, usually a board of managers. The term is applied to such sentences where the release before service of the maximum period is upon parole, as well as where it is by an absolute discharge. — **i. series,** *Math.*, a series in which the sum of the first n terms neither approaches a limit nor increases without limit, but oscillates, as n increases indefinitely.

in'de-ter'mi-na'tion (-tûr'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [*in-* not + *determination:* cf. F. *indétermination.*] **1.** Want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind. **2.** State of being indeterminate or undefined.

in'de-ter'min-ism (ĭn'dē-tûr'mĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* [*in-* not + *determinism.*] *Metaph.* The doctrine that man is able to will or choose without being compelled to this choice by external causes, and that motives are not externally determining causes; also, in extreme form, the theory that the will itself may determine the strength of motives or may be its own motive or determination. But a motive is not an entity, or externally existing being, but only an idea in the mind or an abstraction from the reality before the mind; we do not have a motive to do what already is done, but only to do what is not already done or realized. Cf. DETERMINISM. *W. T. Harris.* — **in'de-ter'min-ist,** *n.* — **in'de-ter'min-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

in'de-vo'tion (-vō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *indevotio:* cf. F. *indévotion.*] Want of devotion; impiety; irreligion. "An age of *indevotion.*" *Jer. Taylor.*

in'dex (ĭn'dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. INDEXES (-dĕk-sĕz; -sĭz; 151), L. INDICES (ĭn'dĭ-sēz). [L.: cf. F. *index.* See INDICATE.] **1.** The forefinger; the index finger. **2.** A directing sign or instrument or part of an instrument; a guide, pointer, or indicator; specif.: **a** A pointer or a hand that directs to anything, as the hand of a watch, or a movable finger on a gauge, scale, or other graduated instrument. **b** The gnomon of a sundial. **c** *Print.* A sign [☞] used to direct particular attention to a note or paragraph; a "fist." **d** *Music.* = DIRECT, *n.* *Obs.* **3.** That which points out; that which shows, indicates, manifests, or discloses; a token or indication.

Tastes are the *indexes* of the . . . qualities of plants *Arbuthnot.*

4. Table of contents, argument, preface, or prologue. *Obs.*

Ay me, what act,
That roars so loud, and thunders in the *index?* *Shak.*

5. [*pl.* commonly *indexes.*] A table for facilitating reference to topics, names, etc., in a book. It is usually alphabetical in arrangement and placed at the end of the volume. **6.** [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* A list of books the reading of which is prohibited or restricted by the church authorities. The **Index Librorum Prohibitorum** (lī-brō'rŭm prō-hĭb'ĭ-tō'rĭm) [L.], or **Prohibitory Index,** is a catalogue of books the reading of which is forbidden. The **Index Expurgatorius** (ĕks-pûr'ga-tō'rĭ-ŭs) [LL.], or **Expurgatory Index,** is a catalogue of books from which passages marked as against faith or morals must be removed before Catholics may read the books. These catalogues are published with additions, from time to time, by the Congregation of the Index, composed of cardinals, theologians, etc., under the sanction of the Pope. **7.** [*pl.* always *indices.*] *Math.* The figure, letter, or expression showing the power or root of a quantity; exponent. **8.** The ratio, or formula expressing the ratio, of one dimension of a thing to another dimension. In craniometry, the dimension which is normally longer is usually taken as a base (equal to 100), the index being derived by multiplying the normally less dimension by 100 and dividing the result by the normally greater. See CRANIOMETRY. **9.** The amount of a single kind of explosive powder that a manufacturing plant is capable of blending at one time. **10.** *Weaving.* = DOBBY. *Local, Eng.*

index of a circuit, *Math.*, the minimum number of its real intersections with a right line. — **i., or characteristic, of a logarithm,** *Math.*, the integral part of the logarithm (in common logarithms), always one less than the number of integral places in the given number. — **i of a subgroup,** *Math.*, the quotient of the order m of a group G by the order n of a subgroup G_1; $\frac{m}{n}$ is the *index of* G_1 *under* G. — **i. of refraction,** *or* **refractive i.,** *Optics*, the number which expresses the ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of the angle of refraction. It varies with the media through which the light passes, and with the wave length of the light. The **mean refractive index** is the mean of the values for the extreme red and extreme violet rays. The **absolute refractive index** of a medium is the value corresponding to the passage of light from a vacuum into the medium; **relative refractive index,** from one medium into another.

in'dex (ĭn'dĕks), *v. t.*; IN'DEXED (-dĕkst); IN'DEX-ING. **1.** To provide with an index, or table of references; to put into an index; as, to *index* a book, or its contents. **2.** To put on the Index. See INDEX, *n.*, 6. **3.** To be an index of; to indicate.

index center *or* **centre.** *Mach.* A viselike attachment for a shaping machine in which a piece of work can be held between or as between centers and also adjusted by means of an index dial to any angle for presentation to the tool.

index error. The error in the reading of a mathematical instrument, equal to the difference between the zero of the index and the zero of the limb; also, the correction to be applied to the instrumental readings to eliminate this error.

index finger. The digit next to the thumb; the forefinger; — so called because used in pointing.

index fossil. A genus or species of fossil which is peculiar to, or characteristic of, a geological horizon or zone.

index gauge *or* **gage.** *Mech.* A calipering instrument with a scale to indicate the distance between its jaws.

index hand. A pointer or hand for indicating something, as a reading on a dial; an indicator.

in-dex'i-cal (ĭn-dĕk'sĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or like, an index. — **in-dex'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

index notation. The use of 10 with an exponent instead of a series of ciphers; thus $327.10^6 = 327{,}000{,}000$, and $327.10^{-6} = 0.000327$.

index number. *Econ.* A number (generally a percentage) designed to indicate the general level of prices at any given date. It is formed from the ratios of the prices of various staples at the date in question, as compared with some previous date which has been adopted as a standard, and for which the index has been fixed at 100.

index plate. A graduated circular plate, or one with circular rows of holes differently spaced, used in machines for graduating circles, cutting gear teeth, etc.

in'dex-ter'i-ty (ĭn'dĕks-tĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*in-* not + *dexterity.*] Want of dexterity; clumsiness. *Rare.*

In'di-a (ĭn'dĭ-*a*), *n.* [See INDIAN.] **1.** A country in southern Asia; the two peninsulas of Hither and Farther India; in a restricted sense, Hither India, or Hindustan. **2.** a America or parts of it. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* The Indies. *Obs.* **3.** Short for INDIA SILK, INDIA PAPER, etc.

India gum. See GUM ARABIC. — **I. ink,** a black pigment brought chiefly from China and Japan in the form of rolls or square cakes and used for writing, drawing, and painting. It now consists of specially prepared lampblack or ivory black, mixed with some glutinous material. Called also *China ink.* The original India ink was sepia. See SEPIA. — **I. matting,** China matting. — **I. Office,** the establishment of the British Secretary of State having the administration of the affairs of British India; — popularly so called. It consists of the Secretary and the Council of India, and was established by an order in council under the Act of 1858. — **I. paper. a** A variety of Chinese paper, of smooth but not glossy surface, used for prints of engravings, woodcuts, etc. **b** A very thin but tough and opaque printing paper. — **I. proof,** *Engraving*, a proof impression taken on India paper. — **I. rubber.** See in the *Vocabulary.* — **I. scrim.** See SCRIM. — **I. shawl,** a Cashmere shawl. — **I. silk,** a soft thin silk fabric with a weave like that of cambric. — **I. steel.** = WOOTZ.

In'di-a-cut', *a. Lapidary Work.* Cut in India; specif., cut approximately in the form of a brilliant, in such a way

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in-dent'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
in-den'tor, *n.* [*indent* + *-or*] One who indents, or orders by indent.
in-den'tour-ly, *adv.* By way of indenture *Obs.*
in-den'ture-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
in'de-part'a-ble, *a* Inseparable.
in'de-part'ed, *a.* Not parted. *Obs.*
Independence Hall. A building on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, in which the Declaration of Independence was adopted July 4, 1776. It is now a historical museum. [See -ISM.]
in'de-pend'ent-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.*
in'de-pend'ent-ly, *adv.* of INDEPENDENT.
in'de-pend'ing, *a.* Independent. *Obs.*
In'de-pen-dis'ta (ĭn'dē-pĕn-dēs'ta), *a.* [Philippine Sp., fr. Sp. *independiente* independent.] Designating or pertaining to a political party in the Philippines that favors the unconditional independence of the islands at an early date. — **In'de-pen-dis'ta,** *n.*
in'de-pos'a-ble (ĭn'dē-pōz'*a*-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not.
in-dep'ra-vate, *a* [L. *indepravatus.*] Undepraved. *Obs.*
in-dep're-ca-ble, *a* See IN-, not.
in-dep're-hen'si-ble (ĭn-dĕp're-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* See IN- not. *Obs.*
in'de-priv'a-ble (ĭn'dē-prīv'*a*-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. — **in'de-priv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
in'de-riv'a-tive, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'der-ly, *adv.* † INNERLY, *adv.*
in'de-scrib'a-bles, *n. pl.* a Indescribable things. **b** Trousers. *Humorous.* [*Rare.*]
in'de-script', *a.* Undescribed.
in'de-scrip'tive, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'des'ig-nate (ĭn-dĕs'ĭg-nāt), *a. Logic.* Not quantified. — *n.* A term or proposition which is not quantified. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
in-des'i-nence, *n.* Want of termination. *Obs.*
in-des'i-nent, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.* — **in-des'i-nent-ly,** *adv. Obs.*
in'de-sir'a-ble (ĭn'dē-zīr'*a*-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. — **in'de-sir'a-bly,** *adv.*
in'de-tect'a-ble, i n'd e-t e c t'i-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'de-ter'mi-nate-ly, *adv.* of INDETERMINATE.
in-de-ter'mi-nate-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [IN-, not.
in'de-ter'mi-na-tive, *a.* See
in'de-ter'mined, *a.* See IN-, not.
indever. † ENDEAVOR.
in-dev'illed (ĭn-dĕv'ĭld), *a.* Possessed with a devil. *Obs.*
in-de-vir'gin-ate, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*
in-dev'or † ENDEAVOR.
in'de-vote', *a.* [L. *indevotus:* cf. F. *indévot.*] Indevout *Obs.*
in'de-vot'ed, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'de-vo'tion-al, *n.* See IN-, not.
in'de-vout', *a.* See IN-, not. — **in'de-vout'ly,** *adv.* — **in'de-vout'ness,** *n.*
in-dew'. † ENDUE.
in-dew'ly, *adv.* Unduly. *Obs.*
index bar. The movable arm of a sextant, carrying the mirror, or **index glass.** [ERROR.
index correction. See INDEX
in'dexed (ĭn'dĕkst), *p. a.* 1. Provided with, or put into, an index. 2. *Her.* Of a book, represented with a bookmark in it.
in'dex-er, *n.* One who makes an index.
index forest. *Forestry.* That forest which in density, volume, and increment reaches the highest average found in a given locality; a normal forest.
index glass. See INDEX BAR.
in'dex-less. **a.** See -LESS. — **in'dex-less-ness.** *n.*
in'dex lo-co'rum. [L.] Index of places.
in'dex no'mi-num (nōm'ĭ-nŭm) [L.] Index of names.
in'dex re'rum (rē'rŭm) [L.] An index of matters or subjects; also, a tabulated and alphabetized notebook, for systematic preservation of items.
in'dex re'rum a se ges-ta'rum. [L.] Lit., list of the actions performed by himself. See ANCYRENE INSCRIPTION. *Eng. Sp.*
in'dext. Indexed. *Eng. Sp.*
in'dex ver-bo'rum. [L.] An index of terms.
indeyne. *v. i.* [OF *endaigner,* indeigner.] To be reflexive. Cf. INDIGNANT.] To wax wroth. *Obs.*
ind fine. *Irish Hist.* See 1st FINE

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as to retain as much weight as possible. India-cut stones are clumsy and are usually recut for Western markets.

In'di-a-man (ĭn'dĭ-ȧ-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Naut.* A vessel in the India trade; specif., a large vessel belonging to the East India Company.

In'di-an (ĭn'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *India*, L. *India* (cf. It., Sp., & Pg. *India*), and this fr. *Indus*, the name of a river in Asia, L. *Indus*, Gr. Ἰνδός, OPer. *Hindu*, name of the land on the Indus, Skr. *sindhu* river, the Indus. Cf. HINDU, INDIGO.] **1.** Of or pertaining to India or the East Indies; designating, or belonging to, the Indians, their languages or civilization; often, specif., of or pertaining to the British Indian Empire, which includes Baluchistan, Hindustan, Burma, etc.; as, the *Indian* budget.

2. Made in India, or after a pattern used in India.

3. Of or pertaining to the West Indies, or Antilles.

4. Of, pert. to, or designating, the aborigines, or Indians, of America; as, *Indian* wars; the *Indian* tomahawk.

5. Made of Indian corn; as, *Indian* pudding.

Indian agency, an office, fort, or settlement in or near an Indian reservation, at which resides an agent (**Indian agent**) representing the government in its dealings with the Indians of the reservation; also, the jurisdiction of the agent. *U. S.* — **I. almond**, the Malabar almond. — **I. antelope**, the sasin. — **I. apple**, the May apple. — **I. arrow**, the wahoo, or burning bush. — **I. balm**, the purple birthroot. — **I. bark**, the laurel magnolia. — **I. bay**, an East Indian lauraceous tree (*Persea indica*). — **I. bdellium**, a bdellium obtained from *Balsamea mukul* or *B. agallocha*, used to adulterate myrrh. See BDELLIUM, 2. — **I. bean**, the fruit of a bignoniaceous tree (*Catalpa catalpa*) with ample ovate leaves and panicles of large white flowers succeeded by long pods; also, the tree. See CATALPA. — **I. beech**, the Asiatic fabaceous tree *Galedupa pongam*. Its seeds yield an illuminating oil. *Australia.* — **I. berry**, the cocculus indicus. — **I. bittern**, an American magnolia (*Magnolia fraseri*), the bitter bark of which was formerly used as a tonic. *Southern U. S.* — **I. bread**. **a** Cassava. **b** Bread made of Indian corn, or maize; corn bread. **c** = TUCKAHOE. — **I. breadroot**, a fabaceous herb of the American plains (*Psoralea esculenta*); also, its edible farinaceous root. — **I. buffalo**, the water buffalo. See BUFFALO. — **I. bull**, the zebu. — **I. cane**, the bamboo. — **I. cedar**. **a** The deodar. **b** In the United States, the hop hornbeam. — **I. cherry**. **a** A buckthorn (*Rhamnus caroliniana*) the bark of which is laxative. **b** The shadbush. — **I. chickweed**, the carpetweed. — **I. chief**, the American cowslip, or shooting star. — **I. chocolate**. = CHOCOLATE ROOT. — **I. chub**, the hornyhead. — **I. cigar tree**, the Indian bean tree. — **I. club**, a form of wooden club which is swung for gymnastic exercise. — **I. copal**, a kind of copal which is yielded by the East Indian piney-varnish tree (*Vateria indica*). — **I. cordage**, cordage made of the fibers of cocoanut husk. — **I. corn**. **a** A native North American cereal grass (*Zea mays*), cultivated since the discovery of the continent, and now affording one of the most important commercial grain crops. In the United States it is universally called *corn* (see CORN). **b** The ripened ears of this plant; also, the seeds, or the meal into which they are ground (see INDIAN MEAL). — **I. couch grass**, Bermuda grass. — **I. cress**, any plant of the genus *Tropæolum*, commonly called *nasturtium*. — **I. crocus**, any of several East Indian epiphytic orchids of the genus *Vexillaria*, which produce their brightly colored flowers in advance of the leaves, after the manner of the crocus. — **I. cucumber**, a small American convallariaceous herb (*Medeola virginica*) having a white succulent rootstock, and leaves in two whorls, the upper subtending an umbel of small greenish yellow flowers. — **I. cup**, the huntsman's-cup. — **I. currant**, the red berrylike fruit of an American caprifoliaceous plant (*Symphoricarpos symphoricarpos*); also, the plant. — **I. dock grass**, Bermuda grass. — **I. dye**, the puccoon. — **I. ebony**, a green variety of ebony (*Diospyros melanoxylon*). See EBONY. — **I. elm**, the slippery elm. — **I. eye**, the pheasant's-eye. — **I. fennel**, a variety of the common fennel cultivated in India. — **I. fig**. **a** The banyan. **b** The common prickly pear (*Opuntia ficus-indica*) extensively naturalized in the Mediterranean region; also, its edible acid fruit. — **I. filbert**, an East Indian soapberry (*Sapindus trifoliatus*). — **I. file**, single file, the usual way among Indians of traversing woods, esp. on the warpath. — **I. fire**, a pyrotechnic composition of sulphur, niter, and realgar, burning with a brilliant white light. — **I. fish**, an angel fish (*Pomacanthus paru*) of the West Indies and northern South American coasts. — **I. frankincense**. = OLIBANUM. — **I. game**, one of a breed of game fowls produced by crossing the black-breasted red game (see GAME FOWL) with varieties from India and Sumatra. A white and a black and red variety are bred, the latter called Cornish Indian. — **I. geranium**, the ginger grass (*Andropogon schœnanthus*); — so called from the perfume which it yields. — **I. geranium oil**. = GERANIUM OIL **b**. — **I. gift**, a gift for which an equivalent or more is expected in return, or which is expected to be returned. *Colloq., U. S.* Hence, **Indian giver**.

The expression "an *Indian gift*" was a byword in New England, denoting a present made by a person who expected five or ten times as much value in return. *S. Judd* (1789–1860).

— **I. ginger**, the wild ginger. — **I. grass**, the wood grass. — **I. gum nuts**. = CLEARING NUTS. — **I. harvest**, the harvest of Indian corn. *Obs.* — **I. hawthorn**, either of two species of ornamental evergreen shrubs of the genus *Raphiolepis*, cultivated for their racemes of white flowers. — **I. hazelnut**, the nicker nut. — **I. heart**, the balloon vine. — **I. hemp**. **a** An American apocynaceous plant (*Apocynum cannabinum*), having a milky juice, and a tough, fibrous bark, whence the name. The root is used in medicine, and is both emetic and cathartic in properties. **b** The common hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), esp. the variety cultivated in India. See HEMP, 1. — **Indian hen**, the American bittern. — **I. herb**, tobacco. *Obs.* — **I. ink**. = INDIA INK. — **I. ipecac**, an Asiatic asclepiadaceous plant (*Tylophora asthmatica*) or its root, used in medicine as an emetic. — **I. ivy**, an East Indian climbing aroid (*Scindapsus pictus*). The cultivated form has handsomely variegated green and white foliage. — **I. jacana**, the pheasant-tailed jacana. — **I. jalap**. = TURPETH, *n.*, 1. — **I. kale**, any of several araceous plants having large leaves and edible farinaceous rootstocks, esp. the elephant's-ear and species of *Xanthosoma*. — **I. lacquer**, a natural black varnish obtained in Ceylon and India as an exudation from either of the anacardiaceous trees *Semecarpus anacardium* and *Holigarna longifolia*. — **I. lake**, a red lake prepared from lac dye and formerly used by painters. — **I. leaf**, any of several aromatic lauraceous trees of the genus *Cinnamomum*. — **I. lettuce**. **a** The round-leaved wintergreen (*Pyrola rotundifolia*). **b** The gentianaceous plant *Frasera carolinensis*. **c** A succulent portulacaceous herb (*Montia perfoliata*). — **I. licorice** *or* **liquorice**, an East Indian twining fabaceous plant (*Abrus abrus*) with pinnate leaves and axillary clusters of small purple flowers. The seeds are the *jequirity beans*. The root is used as a substitute for licorice. — **I. lilac**, the China tree. — **I. loaf**, tuckahoe. — **I. lotus**, a handsome nymphæaceous plant (*Nelumbo nelumbo*), native of eastern Asia, but widely cultivated in ponds for its stately foliage and large rose-pink flowers. See LOTUS. — **I. madder**, the East Indian plant *Rubia cordifolia*, used for dyeing in the Orient, where it is called *munjeet*. — **I. mahogany**. **a** Chittagong wood. **b** The rohan (*Soymida febrifuga*) or its wood. — **I. mallow**, an East Indian malvaceous plant (*Abutilon abutilon*) having cordate leaves and yellow flowers. It is naturalized as a weed in many places. From the velvety-pubescent foliage, it is often called *velvetleaf*. Also applied, as a book name, to other abutilons. — **I. meal**, ground Indian corn, or maize. — **I.-meal moth**, the meal moth (*Plodra interpunctella*). — **I. millet**. See DURRA, SORGHUM. — **I. moccasin**, the moccasin flower. — **I. mozemize**, the American mountain ash. — **I. mugwort**, the bastard feverfew. — **I. mulberry**. **a** An East Indian rubiaceous plant (*Morinda citrifolia*) with axillary heads of flowers and pulpy fruit. The root yields the dye morindin. **b** A rubiaceous tree (*Sarcocephalus cordatus*), of India and northern Australia. It has a bitter fruit. — **I. mustard**, an Asiatic mustard (*Brassica juncea*), naturalized as a weed in many places, but cultivated in India and China for its seeds. — **I. Mutiny**. = SEPOY MUTINY. — **I. myrobalan**, an East Indian combretaceous tree (*Terminalia citrina*). — **I. nut**, the cocoanut. *Obs.* — **I. oak**, the teak. — **I. ocher** *or* ochre. = INDIAN RED. — **I. olibanum**, the gum resin or frankincense yielded by the salai tree. — **I. ox**, the zebu. — **I. paint**. **a** The bloodroot. **b** The strawberry blite. — **I. paintbrush**, the painted cup. — **I. paintroot**, the redroot. — **I. pear**, the shadbush or its berry. — **I. pennywort**, a small apiaceous plant (*Centella asiatica*), widely distributed in tropical regions, and sometimes used in medicine. — **I. pepper**, capsicum. *Obs.* — **I. physic**. **a** Either of two American rosaceous herbs (*Porteranthus trifoliatus* and *P. stipulatus*), the roots of which are used in medicine as an emetic. **b** = INDIAN BITTERS. — **I. pine**, the loblolly. — **I. pink**. **a** The cypress vine; — so called in the West Indies. **b** = CHINA PINK. **c** Any of several wild pinks of the genus *Silene*. — **I. pipe**, a leafless saprophytic herb (*Monotropa uniflora*), native of Asia and the United States. The whole plant is waxy white, but turns black in drying; it has a solitary nodding flower which becomes erect in fruit. — **I. pitcher**, the common pitcher plant. — **I. plantain**, any of several North American asteraceous plants of the genus *Mesadenia*; also, the related *Synosma suaveolens*. They are tall herbs with plantainlike leaves. — **I. plum**, any of several tropical trees of the genus *Flacourtia*; also, their edible rather acid plum-shaped fruit. — **I. poke**, the white or false hellebore of the United States (*Veratrum viride*). — **I. pony**, a small hardy horse of western North America used by the American Indians and descended from stock introduced by the Spaniards; a cayuse. — **I. posy**, any of several American everlastings, as *Anaphalis margaritacea* and *Gnaphalium obtusifolium*. — **I. potato**, any of several American plants whose tuberous roots were once used as food by the Indians; esp.: **a** The groundnut *Apios apios*. **b** The giant sunflower (*Helianthus giganteus*). — **I. puccoon**, an American boraginaceous plant (*Lithospermum canescens*). — **I. pudding**, a pudding of which the chief ingredients are Indian meal, milk, and molasses. — **I. purge**, the manroot. — **I. red**, a dark purplish red earth or pigment occurring naturally and also made artificially, and having for its basis ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3. It was originally brought from the Persian Gulf (hence called also *Persian red*). It is permanent in all media. — **I. redwood**. = INDIAN MAHOGANY **b**. — **I. reed**. **a** = INDIAN SHOT. **b** A tall American reedlike grass (*Cinna arundinacea*). — **I. region**, *Zoögeog.*, the Oriental region. — **I. rice**, the wild rice. — **I. robin**, any of certain song birds of India more or less resembling or related to the European robin. See ROBIN. — **I. root**. **a** The Indian physic. **b**. = SPIKENARD, 1 **b**. — **I. rose**, the China rose. — **I. runner duck**, one of a breed of relatively small handsomely colored domestic ducks, originally from India, but now kept elsewhere and valued for their egg-laying qualities. They are very long-necked and have a nearly erect carriage. — **I. saffron**, turmeric or zedoary. — **I. sage**, boneset. — **I. sago**, *Com.*, an imitation sago made from potato starch. — **I. sal**, the sal tree. — **I. sarsaparilla**. = NUNNARI. — **I. shamrock**, the purple birthroot (*Trillium erectum*). *Eng.* — **I. shoe**, the moccasin flower. — **I. shot**, any plant of the genus *Canna*, esp. *C. indica*. The hard black seeds are as large as swan shot. — **I. snakeroot**. = MUNGO. — **I. soap**, the soapberry tree. — **I. sorrel**, the red sorrel. — **I. spikenard**. = SPIKENARD, 1 **b**. — **I. spinach**, an Asiatic twining plant (*Basella rubra*) used as a pot herb. — **I. steel**. = WOOTZ. — **I. strawberry**, a rosaceous plant (*Duchesnea indica*) similar to the true strawberry, but having yellow flowers and tasteless involucrate fruit. — **I. subregion**, *Zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Indian region including Ceylon and the peninsula of India, and north to the Himalayas and west to the Persian Gulf. Some authors exclude Ceylon and the adjacent part of India to form a distinct subregion, the Ceylonese. — **I. summer**, a period of warm or mild weather late in autumn or in early winter, usually characterized by a clear or cloudless sky and by a hazy or smoky appearance of the atmosphere, esp. near the horizon. The term is commonly applied to such a period occurring in October or more commonly in November. The name is of American origin, the reason for it being unknown; it is now also used in England. In England, the period, when occurring in November, is also called **St. Martin's summer** (**St. Martin's Day** being Nov. 11), when occurring in October, **St. Luke's summer** or **little summer of St. Luke** (St. Luke's Day being Oct. 18), chiefly dialectically. Formerly **Allhallown**, or **Allhallow, summer** (All Saints' Day being Nov. 1) was also used in England. — **Indian tapir**. See TAPIR. — **I. thistle**, the wild teasel. — **I. tobacco**, an American wild lobelia (*Lobelia inflata*) with small blue flowers and inflated capsules. It is used in medicine as an antispasmodic. — **I. turmeric**, the orange-root. — **I. turnip**. **a** The jack-in-the-pulpit, or its acrid, turniplike root. **b** The Indian breadroot. — **I. walnut**, the candlenut, or its fruit. — **I. warrior**, a lousewort (*Pedicularis densiflora*) of the western United States. *Calif.* — **I. wheat**. **a** Maize, or Indian corn. *Obs.* **b** = TARTARY BUCKWHEAT. — **I. wickup**, *or* **I. wicopy**, the great willow-herb. — **I. wild dog**, the dhole. — **I. wolf**, an Asiatic wolf (*Canis pallipes*) closely related to the European wolf. — **I. yellow**. **a** A yellow pigment imported from India and China. It has a strong odor, and is obtained, according to some, from the urine of herbivorous animals when fed on the mango. See EUXANTHIC. Called also *purree*, and *euxanthin*. **b** Azo yellow. See DYE.

Indian Club.

Indian Corn, or Maize, whole plant, with (*A*) Ear with Husks and Silk; (*B*) Ripe Ear stripped of Husks.

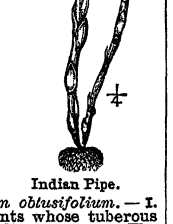

Indian Pipe.

In'di-an (ĭn'dĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** Specif., an Indian mahout. *Obs.*

2. A member of one of the native races of India (Hindustan) or of Farther India (Indo-China); specif., a civilized native of Hindu culture; a Hindu. The races of British India are classified by the ethnologists of the census, 1901, as: **Turko-Iranian**, on the northwest frontier; **Scytho-Dravidian**, mainly in the Bombay Presidency; **Indo-Aryan**, mainly in Kashmir, the Punjab, and the Rajputana Agency; **Aryo-Dravidian**, in the United Provinces and southern Ceylon; **Dravidian**, from the Central India Agency and Bengal south through the greater part of the peninsula and the northern half of Ceylon; **Mongolo-Dravidian**, throughout eastern Bengal; **Mongoloid**, in Nepal, Bhutan, Assam, and Burma. These races are complicated by every degree of intermixture, and represent every stage of culture from savage Gonds to the cultivated Hindus. In Farther India the population is more uniformly Mongoloid, but Malayan elements are found even to the north of the Malay Peninsula, where traces of Negrito blood also occur (see SAKAI). See names of nations and tribes in the table of INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES; cf. MALAYO-POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES, and def. 4, below; also, see TURKO-IRANIAN, SCYTHO-DRAVIDIAN, etc.

3. A European associated by long residence with Indian life and affairs; esp., an Anglo-Indian.

A score or two of comatose and lethargic old *Indians Lockhart*.

4. A member of one of the native races of Australasia, esp. Malayo-Polynesians; specif., in the Philippines [from the Spanish *Indio*], a Christianized native of Malayan stock, as distinguished from the heathen or Mohammedan peoples, the Negritos, etc.

5. A member of any of the aboriginal American stocks excepting the Eskimauan; an *American*, or *Red, Indian*. The American Indians are generally regarded either as an offshoot of the Mongolian race, or as a fusion of a primitive dolichocephalic European race with brachycephalic Asiatics. In any case, this fusion is of such antiquity as to have resulted in a distinct variety of man, *Homo Americanus*. The Indians, like the Mongolians, have long, lank, straight black hair of round section, sparse beard, and moderately dark skin, coppery to yellowish; they lack the characteristic Mongolian slant of the eye. In stature and the form of the nose they are more nearly of the Caucasian type; in head form they vary from moderate brachycephaly to moderate dolichocephaly. In their generally stoical, taciturn, and wary disposition, as in their arts and language, they represent a wholly autochthonous type. Although there are many differences, both physical and cultural, between various tribes, the only classification widely accepted is that based upon language. Some of the chief linguistic stocks are: In *North America*, Algonquian, Athapascan, Caddoan, Iroquoian, Keresan, Kiowan, Koluschan, Kulanapan, Mariposan, Muskhogean, Piman, Salishan, Shahaptian, Shoshonean, Siouan, Skittagetan, Tanoan, Timuquanan, Wakashan, Yuman, Zuñian; also, in *Mexico* and *Central America*, Mayan, or Huaxtecan, Nahuatlan, Opatan, Otomitlan; in *South America*, Araucan, Arawakan, Cariban, Guaranian, Guaycuran, Quichuan, Tupian, Tsonecan.

6. An American Indian language. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.

7. Indian corn; maize. *Obs. or Colloq.*

8. *Astron.* The constellation Indus.

In'di-an's-plume (-ănz), *n.* The bee balm, or Oswego tea.

India rubber, *or, often*, **in'di-a-rub'ber**, *n.* **1.** A tough elastic substance obtained from the milky juice of various tropical plants, and widely used in the arts and manufactures. It is not soluble in water or alcohol. See CAOUTCHOUC, VULCANITE, and RUBBER.

2. A piece of this substance or an article made from it; a rubber. Specif., *Obsoles.*, a rubber overshoe; a rubber.

In'di-a-rub'ber, *a.* Also **in'di-a-rub'ber**, *or, Rare*, **In'di-an-rub'ber**. Of, pertaining to, or like, India rubber; highly elastic.

A very *Indian-rubber* conscience. *C. Lever.*

India-rubber tree. See RUBBER TREE. — **I. vine**, an asclepiadaceous vine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*) probably native in India and Africa, extensively cultivated in India as a source of caoutchouc.

In'dic (ĭn'dĭk), *a.* [L. *Indicus*, fr. Gr. Ἰνδικός Indian.] **1.** Of or pertaining to India; Indian.

2. Designating, or belonging to, the Indian branch of the Indo-Iranian languages.

in'di-can (ĭn'dĭ-kăn), *n.* [See INDIGO.] **1.** *Chem.* A glucoside obtained from woad (indigo plant) and other plants, as a yellow or light brown sirup. It has a nauseous bitter taste, and decomposes on drying. By the action of acids, ferments, etc., it breaks down into the sugar **indiglucin** (a variety of glucose) and indigo blue. Other products formed simultaneously are: **indifulvin** (a reddish resinous substance); **indifuscin** and **indihumin** (brown amorphous powders); **indiretin** (dark brown resin); and **indirubin**. It is the source of natural indigo.

2. *Physiol. Chem.* An indigo-forming substance, found (in the form of a salt) in urine and other animal fluids. Chemically, it is indoxyl sulphuric acid, $C_8H_6NOSO_2OH$, and is derived from the indol formed in the alimentary canal. Called also *uroxanthin*.

in'di-cant (-kănt), *a.* [L. *indicans*, p. pr. of *indicare*. See INDICATE.] Serving to point out; indicating.

in'di-cant, *n.* That which indicates or points out; as, an *indicant* of the remedy for a disease.

in'di-ca-nu'ri-a (ĭn'dĭ-kȧ-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *indican* + *-uria*.] *Med.* The presence of an excessive amount of indican in the urine.

in'di-cate (ĭn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; IN'DI-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); IN'DI-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *indicatus*, p. p. of *indicare* to indicate; *in-* in + *dicare* to proclaim; akin to *dicere* to say.

See DICTION; cf. INDICT, INDITE.] **1.** To point out or to; to direct to a knowledge of; as, to *indicate* the way; to be an index, sign, or token of; to betoken; as, the height of the mercury in the thermometer *indicates* the temperature. **2.** To state or sketch briefly; to intimate or show indirectly in the course of a statement, discussion, or the like, as, there is time only to *indicate* the method to be pursued. **3.** *Med.* To show or manifest by symptoms; to point to as the proper remedies; as, great prostration of strength *indicates* the use of stimulants. **4.** *Mach.* To take an indicator diagram, or set of diagrams, from (an engine) by means of an indicator or indicators; to test by means of the indicator.

Syn. — Show, mark, signify, denote, discover, evidence, evince, manifest, declare, specify, explain, exhibit, present, reveal, disclose, display.

in'di-cat'ed (ĭn'dĭ-kāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Denoted; registered. **indicated horse power,** *or* **indicated power.** See HORSE POWER, 2.

in'di-ca'tion (ĭn'dĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *indication*, L. *indicatio*, valuation, value.] **1.** Act of indicating; a pointing out or to; a hint or suggestion. **2.** That which serves to indicate or point out; mark; token; sign; symptom; evidence.

The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places are plain *indications* of their weariness. *Addison.*

3. *Med.* Any symptom or occurrence in a disease which serves to direct to suitable remedies. **4.** Of a graduated physical instrument, as a thermometer, the degree indicated; a reading.

Syn.—Sign, mark, evidence, signal; proof, demonstration.

in-dic'a-tive (ĭn-dĭk'ă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *indicativus*: cf. F. *indicatif*.] **1.** Designating, or pertaining to, that mood of the verb which represents the denoted act or state as an objective fact, as distinguished from an act or state merely thought of. Thus, he *writes*, if he *writes*, does he *write*, are in the indicative mood. **2.** Pointing out; bringing to notice; declarative of objective fact; giving intimation or knowledge (of something not visible or obvious); suggestive.

That truth is productive of utility, and utility *indicative* of truth, may be thus proved. *Bp. Warburton.*

in-dic'a-tive, *n. Gram.* The indicative mood, or a verbal form denoting it.

in'di-ca'tor (ĭn'dĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *indicateur*.] **1.** One that shows or points out; an indication or sign. **2.** Specif., any device or apparatus, usually automatic in action, for indicating something; as: **a** An index hand or pointer. **b** A pressure gauge. **c** A water gauge, as for a steam boiler or a drainage system in a ship. **d** A speed counter for an engine or other machine. **e** A dial for showing the position of an elevator or of a cage in a mine shaft. **f** A gauge for indicating the height of the charge in a blast furnace. **g** The dial of a dial telegraph. **h** A device in a railroad station for showing the times of arrival and departure of trains. **i** An apparatus in some libraries, indicating whether a book is out or in. **j** A contrivance for showing the grade changes on a railroad. **k** An apparatus for registering the number of fares collected on a street car. **l** A pointer for locating an object in the field of a microscope. **m** A dial on which is shown the positions of all railroad trains on the line within a certain distance of a station or of the train dispatcher's office. **n** An apparatus for showing the presence of fire damp in a mine.

3. *Mach.* An instrument for automatically drawing a diagram (called the **indicator card** *or* **diagram**) which shows the pressure of the working fluid in an engine at every point of the stroke. In its typical form it consists of a small cylinder (*A* of illustration) communicating with one end of the engine cylinder and fitted loosely with a piston (*B*) which works against a spring (*C*) of known strength. This piston communicates its motion through a series of levers combining enlarging and straight-line mechanisms (*D*) to a pencil point (*E*) which is lightly pressed against a sheet of paper fastened around a drum (*F*) by clips (*G*). This drum (restrained by a spring) is rotated backward and forward by a string (*H*) which repeats on a reduced scale the motion of the piston. The pencil therefore traces out a closed curve which is the resultant of the motion of the indicator piston (representing the variations of cylinder pressure) and of that of the engine piston. Absolute pressures are determined by measuring from the atmospheric line (which see). From the indicator diagram the following may be observed or deduced: — (1) Admission, cut-off, release, compression, ratio of expansion, etc. (2) Wiredrawing in passages. (3) Back pressure. (4) Condensation, dryness (of steam), etc. (5) Indicated horse power (from net area of diagram). A typical indicator card for one end of a single-cylinder condensing engine is shown in the cut. Owing to the inertia of the moving parts, the ordinary indicator is unsuitable for high-speed engines, and special devices have therefore to be employed for these. See MANOGRAPH.

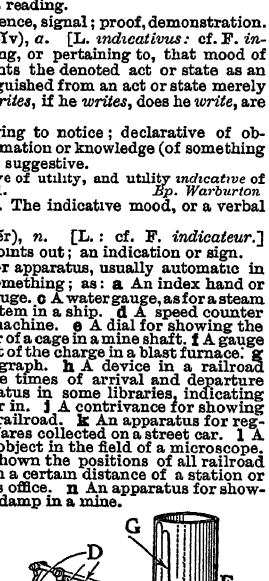

Indicator. Besides the parts named in the definition *K* is a Knob to push or pull *E* towards or from *F*; *L* Steam Cock, turned by *M*, connecting with engine cylinder.

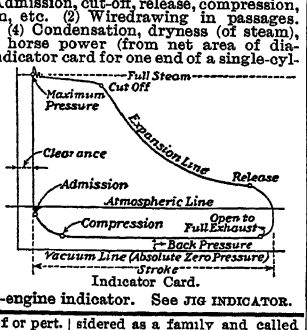

Indicator Card.

4. *Mach.* Any autographic recording instrument resembling the steam-engine indicator. See JIG INDICATOR. **5.** *Chem.* A substance used to indicate to the eye, usually by its capacity for color change, the condition of a solution as to the presence of free acid, alkali, or other substance. Thus, the color of litmus is blue in the presence of alkalies, violet in neutral solutions, and red with acids. Other common indicators are phenol phthalein, methyl orange, potassium permanganate, etc. **6.** *Zool.* **a** [*cap.*] The typical genus of honey guides (see HONEY GUIDE). **b** [*l. c.*] A honey guide. **7.** *Mining.* One of a group of narrow pyritiferous seams the intersections of which with the auriferous quartz veins of the district are usually characterized by rich accumulations of gold. *Australia.*

in'di-ca-to-ry (ĭn'dĭ-kă-tō-rĭ ; 277), *a.* Serving to indicate; showing; indicative; signifying.

in'di-ca'trix (-kā'trĭks), *n.* [NL.] *Geom.* **1.** The limit (in shape) to which the intersection of a plane with a surface tends as the plane tends to become tangent to the surface at a certain point. It is an ellipse, parabola, a pair of parallel lines, or a hyperbola, according as the surface is synclastic, cylindric, or anticlastic, at the point. **2.** *Math.* A pair of infinitesimal rectangular axes drawn on a surface at a point and taken in a fixed order corresponding either to clockwise or to counterclockwise rotation. A bilateral surface has *one* such indicatrix at each point; a unilateral surface has *two*, and is hence called also *double surface*. **3.** *Phys. Min.* An ellipsoid whose axes are taken proportional to the principal refractive indices of a given crystal, and from which accordingly the optical structure may be deduced.

indicatrix of a curve, *Geom.*, the curve element (or tangent element at any point) taken in one of two opposite directions. — **i. of a line,** *Geom.*, an element of the line taken in one of two possible opposite directions.

in-di'ci-a (ĭn-dĭsh'ĭ-*a*), *n. pl.; sing.* INDICIUM (-ŭm). [L., pl. of *indicium*, fr. *index* an index.] Discriminating marks; signs; tokens; indications; appearances.

in-di'cial (ĭn-dĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *indicium* sign, token. See INDEX.] **1.** Of the nature of an indication; indicative. **2.** Of the nature of an index.

3. *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating the second digit of a fore limb, as the forefinger, or index finger.

in-dic'o-lite (ĭn-dĭk'ō-līt), *n.* [L. *indicum* indigo + *-lite.*] *Min.* An indigo-blue variety of tourmaline.

in-dict' (ĭn-dīt'), *v. t.*; IN-DICT'ED (-dīt'ĕd); IN-DICT'ING. [ME. *enditen* to write down, to dictate, to accuse: cf. LL. *indictare* to accuse. See INDITE.] **1.** To charge with an offense; esp., *Law*, to charge with a crime by the finding or presentment of a grand jury in due form of law; to find an indictment against; as, to *indict* a man for arson; — used with *for* and *of* before the offense charged. Cf. IMPEACH. See INDICTMENT. **2.** To charge with (an offense). *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — See CHARGE.

in-dict'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or liable to be, indicted; subject to indictment; as, an *indictable* offender or offense. — **in-dict'a-bly,** *adv.*

in-dic'tion (ĭn-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *indictio*, fr. *indicere* to announce, appoint; cf. F. *indiction*. See DICTION; cf. INDICT, INDITE.] **1.** Declaration; proclamation; public notice or appointment. *Obs or R.* "*Indiction* of a war." *Bacon.* **2.** The edict or proclamation of a Roman emperor establishing the valuation on which the property tax was assessed at the commencement of every fifteen years; hence, the tax or subsidy thus levied; also, any similar assessment. **3.** A cycle of fifteen years, called in full the *cycle* or *era of indiction* or *indictions*. Also, a specific year in the cycle; as, the third, seventh, or twelfth *indiction*. This mode of reckoning time is said to have been introduced by Constantine the Great, in connection with the exaction of tribute. Through the influence of the popes, it was extensively used in the ecclesiastical chronology of the Middle Ages. The number of indictions was reckoned at first from A. D. 312, September 1, but since the 12th century it has been reckoned from the birth of Christ. To find the indiction and year of the indiction by the first method, subtract 312 from the given year A. D., and divide by 15; by the second method, add 3 to the given year A. D., and then divide by 15. The quotient is the number of the current indiction; the remainder, the year of the indiction. **4.** *Eccl.* An observance proclaimed or ordained by authority, as a fast; also, the period of its observance. *Obs.*

in-dic'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *indictivus*. See INDICTION.] **1.** Proclaimed or declared; appointed by authority. *Obs.* **2.** Tending to indict; containing an indictment.

in-dict'ment (ĭn-dīt'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. OF. *enditement* instigation, LL. *indictamentum* indictment. Cf. INDITEMENT.] **1.** Act of indicting, or state of being indicted; esp., the legal process by which a bill of indictment is preferred to, and presented by, a grand jury. **2.** *Law.* The formal written statement charging one or more persons with an offense, as framed by the prosecuting authority of the state, and found by the grand jury. It is distinctively called a **bill of indictment** until it is found or ignored by the grand jury. It differs from an *information*, which rests only on presentation by the prosecuting authority, and properly from a *presentment*, which is an accusation originating with the grand jury. The word is sometimes loosely used, however, to include an information or presentment, or both, as in some British statutes, and in West Australia.

It has been held that the word *indictment* occurring in a particular statute did not include an ex-officio information. (Reg. *v.* Slater, 8 *Q. B. D.* 267.) In some acts, however, for instance, 14 and 15 Vict. c. 100, s. 30, *indictment* is defined as including information. And *indictment* includes inquisition. (2 *Hale*, 155; Withipole's Case, *Cro. Cas.* 134; Maxwell, *Interpr. of Stat.* p 456.) In all the Australian colonies . . . indictable offenses are prosecuted in the name of the Attorney General by a procedure variously known as information, presentment, or *indictment*, and chiefly differing from an *indictment* in being found by a law officer instead of by a grand jury. It seems clear that the words "on *indictment*" would extend to any such form of prosecution as this. *Quick & Garran.*

3. *Scots Law.* A process of bringing a person to trial for a crime at the instance of the Lord Advocate.

In'dies (ĭn'dĭz), *n. pl.* [L. *India* India.] The East or the West Indies; — often formerly used also with allusion to their wealth and the profitable trade with them. In modern use *the Indies* means the East Indies; *the American Indies* in the 16th century included the present West Indies and portions of the neighboring mainland.

in-dif'fer-ence (ĭn-dĭf'ẽr-ĕns), *n.* [Cf. L. *indifferentia* similarity, want of difference.] Quality, state, or fact of being indifferent; indifferent character; the manifestation of this quality or character; specif.: **a** Impartiality. *Obs.* **b** Lack of feeling for or against anything; absence of anxiety or interest in respect to anything; unconcernedness; apathy; as, he shows entire *indifference* to all that concerns others. **c** Indetermination (of the will); neutrality; inertia. **d** Passableness; mediocrity. **e** Want of difference, or distinction; likeness; similarity.

Journeys discover to us the *indifference* of places. *Emerson.*

f Want of sufficient importance to constitute a difference or consideration; unimportance; insignificance; also, an instance of this; as, his fate is a matter of *indifference*.

Syn. — Carelessness, heedlessness, negligence, insensibility, apathy, coldness, lukewarmness. — INDIFFERENCE, UNCONCERN, ALOOFNESS. INDIFFERENCE implies lack of interest or feeling; UNCONCERN, freedom from solicitude or anxiety; ALOOFNESS, as here compared, suggests cold or unsympathetic detachment or indifference; as, "the passionless *indifference* with which she [Elizabeth] set aside the larger schemes of ambition which were ever opening before her eyes" (*J. R. Green*); cf. "They went faltering from this fatal hall, *indifferent* which way they turned their steps" (*Beckford*); "You think you carry it off very well, I dare say; but with you it is a sort of bravado, an air of affected *unconcern*" (*Jane Austen*); cf. "curious lookers-on and simple strangers, *unconcerned* yet not careless about the issue" (*J. H. Newman*); "She lay on her bed with lightly folded hands and the strange *aloofness* and preoccupation all the dead have" (*M. Hewlett*); cf. "'T is best to remain *aloof* from people and like their good parts without being eternally troubled with the dull process of their everyday lives" (*Keats*). See APATHY, PASSIVE.

indifference point. *Psychol.* In series of test judgments of intervals, an interval which is regularly judged with maximum accuracy, the constant error in judgment increasing in either direction away from this interval.

in-dif'fer-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** State or quality of being indifferent; indifference; specif.: **a** Impartiality. **b** Lack of interest or concern. **c** Neutrality as to application, advantage, value, etc. (cf. INDIFFERENT, *a.*, 2). *Obs. or R.* **d** Neutrality or freedom of choice or will.

Moral liberty . . . does not, after all, consist in a power of *indifferency*, or . . . choosing without regard to motives. *Hazlitt.*

e Lack of difference in force or value; equality; equivalence. **f** Adiaphorism. **2.** A matter of indifference. *Rare.*

in-dif'fer-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *indifferens*: cf. F. *indifférent*. See IN- not; DIFFERENT.] **1.** Having a neutral or unbiased disposition; specif.: **a** Not inclined or affected to one side, party, or cause more than to another; disinterested; unprejudiced; impartial; as, an *indifferent* judge or jury. *Chiefly Legal.* **b** Not interested or concerned for one thing, or alternative, more than another; without predilection or choice; hence, apathetic; heedless; as, *indifferent* to discomfort; *indifferent* to failure or success. **2.** Having a neutral relation or application; specif.: **a** Neutral with respect to intensity, range, size, etc.; medium; moderate; as, an *indifferent* fortune. **b** Neutral as to application; hence, of words, equivocal. *Obs.* **c** Neutral as to form, development, receptivity, etc.; not predetermined, or having no marked tendency; as, a nature *indifferent* to good or evil; matter *indifferent* to form. **d** Neutral as to advantage. *Obs.* **e** Neutral as to value or desirability; neither particularly good nor very bad; hence, passable; mediocre.

The staterooms are in *indifferent* order. *Scott.*

3. Having an equal or equivalent effect or value; specif.: **a** Having no preponderating weight or influence; leading to no preference or special attention; hence, unimportant; insignificant; immaterial.

Dangers are to me *indifferent*. *Shak.*
His slightest and most *indifferent* acts. *Hawthorne.*

b Marked by or indicating no distinction; equal; equivalent; as, *indifferent* names for a thing. *Obs.* **c** Of an observance, rite, custom, action, etc.: That may be either performed or neglected without dereliction of duty; not essential morally or religiously; adiaphorous. **4.** Ill or sick; poorly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **5.** Characterized by lack of active quality; neutral, as, an *indifferent* chemical; the *indifferent* part of a magnet. **6.** *Biol.* Not differentiated; — said esp. of tissues and cells. **indifferent point,** *Phys. Chem.*, in a system of two or more compounds, a point in which the composition of two phases becomes identical.

in-dif'fer-ent, *n.* **1.** An indifferent person; specif.: **a** An impartial or disinterested person. *Obs.* **b** A neutral, unconcerned, or apathetic person. **2.** *pl.* Nonessentials; adiaphora. *Rare.*

in-dif'fer-ent-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *indifférentisme*.] **1.** State of indifference; systematic want of interest or earnestness, esp. regarding what is true or false.

The *indifferentism* which equalizes all religions and gives equal rights to truth and error. *Cardinal Manning.*

2. *Philos.* **a** The doctrine, in the medieval controversy over universals, advocated by Adelard of Bath (c. 1100), that the generic or specific part of the individual (the *indifferens*) is the only part included in the substance. Since the generic part is the universal, the substance is one and common to all individuals. **b** = ADIAPHORISM. **c** = IDENTISM.

in-dif'fer-ent-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *indifférentiste*.] One governed by or advocating indifferentism.

in'di-gence (ĭn'dĭ-jĕns), *n.* [F. *indigence*, L. *indigentia*. See INDIGENT.] **1.** Deficiency; lack; also, a need. *Obs.* **2.** Condition of being indigent; want of estate, or means of comfortable subsistence; penury; poverty.

Syn. — Penury, destitution, privation, lack. See POVERTY.

indicis, an index.] Of or pert. to indexes; indexical.

in-dic'a-tive. Indicative. *R. Sp.*

in-dic'a-tive-ly, *adv.* of INDICATIVE. [INDICATOR, *n.*, 3.

indicator card *or* **diagram.** See **In'di-ca'to-ri'næ** (ĭn'dĭ-kă'tō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *indicator* one that points out.] *Zool.* The subfamily consisting of the honey guides; — sometimes considered as a family and called **In'di-ca-tor'i-dæ** (-*ka*-tŏr'ĭ-dē). **indicator telegraph.** = NEEDLE TELEGRAPH.

‖ **in'di-ca'vit** (ĭn'dĭ-kā'vĭt), *n.* [L., he has indicated.] *Eng. Law.* A writ of prohibition for removal, at the patron's instance, of certain cases affecting tithes from the ecclesiastical to the common-law courts.

in'dice, *n.* [F. *indice* indication, index. See INDEX.] Index; indication. *Obs.* [INDEX.

in'di-ces (ĭn'dĭ-sēz), *n., pl.* of INDEX. † INDITCH.

in-dich'-ble (ĭn-dīs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F.] Unspeakable. *Obs.*

in-di'ci-um, *n., sing.* of INDICIA.

in'di-co. † INDIGO.

in-dict'. † INDITE.

in-dict' (ĭn-dĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *indictus*, p. p. of *indicere*. See INDITE.] To proclaim; decree. *Obs.*

in'dict-ee' (ĭn'dĭ-tē'), *n. Law.* A person indicted. [who indicts.

in-dict'er (ĭn-dīt'ẽr), *n.* One

in-dic'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to an indiction.

in-dict'or (ĭn-dīt'ôr), *n. Law.* One who indicts. [*Obs.*

in-dif'fer-ence, *n.* Difference.

in-dif'fer-ent, *a.* Different. *Obs.*

in-dif'fer-ent, *adv.* Indifferently; moderately. *Obs.*

in-dif'fer-en'tial (ĭn-dĭf'ẽr-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Marked by indifference. — *n.* An indifferent, or nonessential, thing. [FERENT.

in-dif'fer-ent-ly, *adv.* of INDIFFERENT.

in'di-ful'vin (ĭn'dĭ-fŭl'vĭn), *n.* [*indican* + L. *fulvus* reddish yellow.] *Chem.* See INDICAN.

in'di-fus'cin (ĭn'dĭ-fŭs'ĭn), *n.* [*indican* + L. *fuscus* dusky.] *Chem.* See INDICAN. [INDIGENE.

in'di-gen (ĭn'dĭ-jĕn). Var. of **in-dig'e-na** (ĭn-dĭj'ē-nă), *n.*; *pl.* **-næ** (-nē). [L., native.] An indigene.

in-dig'e-nal (-năl), *a.* Indigenous. — *n.* An indigene.

in-dig'e-na-ry (-nă-rĭ), *a.* Indigenous. *Obs.*

in-dig'e-nate (-nāt). [See IN-

in/di-gene (ĭn′dĭ-jēn), *n.* [*L. indigena:* cf. F. *indigène.*] An indigenous animal or plant; an autochthon.

in-dig′e-nous (ĭn-dĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *indigenus, indigena,* fr. OL. *indu* (fr. *in* in) + the root of L. *gignere* to beget, bear. See IN; GENDER.] **1.** Produced, growing, or living, naturally in a country or climate; not exotic, immigrant, or imported; native; autochthonous.

Negroes were all transported from Africa and are not *indigenous* or proper natives of America. *Sir T. Browne*

In America, cotton, being *indigenous,* is cheap. *Lyon Playfair.*

2. Inborn; inherent; innate.

Emotions *indigenous* to the human mind. *I. Taylor.*

3. Of, pertaining to, or designed for, natives.

Syn. — See NATIVE.

— in/di-ge-ne′i-ty (ĭn′dĭ-jē-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **— in-dig′e-nous-ly,** *adv.* **— in-dig′e-nous-ness,** *n.*

in/di-gent (ĭn′dĭ-jĕnt), *a.* [F. *indigent,* L. *indigens,* p. pr. of *indigere* to stand in need of, fr. OL. *indu* (fr. *in* in) + L. *egere* to be needy, to need.] **1.** Wanting; lacking; deficient; also, void; free; destitute. *Archaic.*

2. Destitute of property or means of comfortable subsistence; needy; poor; in want; necessitous.

Indigent taint souls past corporal toil. *Shak.*

Charity consists in relieving the *indigent.* *Addison.*

in/di-gest′ed (-jĕs′tĕd), *a.* Not digested; undigested; specif.: **a** Not ordered; unformed; confused; ill-considered; as, an *indigested* array of facts.

In hot reformations . . . the whole is generally crude, harsh, and *indigested.* *Burke.*

b Not having undergone digestion. "*Indigested* food." *Dryden.* **c** Not suppurated; — said of wounds. *Obs.* **d** Not prepared or softened by heat, hot water, or steam, etc.

in/di-gest′i-ble (-jĕs′tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. L. *indigestibilis.* See IN- not; DIGEST.] Not digestible; not readily soluble in the digestive juices; not easily convertible into products fitted for absorption. **— in/di-gest′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in/di-gest′i-ble-ness,** *n.* **— in/di-gest′i-bly,** *adv.*

in/di-ges′tion (ĭn/dĭ-jĕs′chŭn), *n.* [F. *indigestion,* L. *indigestio.* See IN- not; DIGEST.] **1.** Lack of digestion; a failure in the normal changes undergone by food in the alimentary canal; dyspepsia; incomplete or difficult digestion.

2. State or fact of being undigested; disorder; immaturity.

in/di-ges′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to, marked by, or suffering, indigestion; dyspeptic.

in-dig′i-ta′tion (ĭn-dĭj′ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [Cf. INDIGITATE.] **1.** A pointing out as with the finger; indication; declaration. *Obs.*

2. Act or art of reckoning or conversing by the fingers.

3. *Med.* Intussusception.

in-dign′ (ĭn-dīn′), *a.* [L. *indignus:* cf. F. *indigne.* See INDIGNANT.] Unworthy; undeserving; disgraceful; degrading; undeserved. *Obs. or Poetic.*

in-dig′nant (ĭn-dĭg′nănt), *a.* [L. *indignans, -antis,* p. pr. of *indignari* to be indignant, disdain, fr. *indignus* unworthy; *in-* not + *dignus* worthy. See DIGNITY.] Affected with indignation; wrathful or exasperated because of unworthy or unjust treatment, mean action, or the like.

in/dig-na′tion (ĭn′dĭg-nā′shŭn), *n.* [F. *indignation,* L. *indignatio.* See INDIGNANT.] **1.** A treating with indignity or regarding as not worth notice; disdain; contempt. *Obs.*

2. The feeling excited by that which is unworthy, base, or disgraceful; anger mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence; righteous anger.

When Haman saw Mordecai . . . , that he stood not up, nor moved for him, he was full of *indignation.* *Esther* v. 9.

Syn. — Ire, wrath, fury, rage. See ANGER.

in-dig′ni-ty (ĭn-dĭg′nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). [L. *indignitas:* cf. F. *indignité.* See INDIGNANT.] **1.** Quality or state of being indign; also, an unworthy quality. *Obs.*

2. Any action toward another which manifests contempt for him; an offense against personal dignity; unmerited contemptuous treatment; contumely; incivility or injury, accompanied with insult.

How might a prince of my great hopes forget
So great *indignities* you laid upon me? *Shak.*

3. a Disgraceful or dishonorable action or quality; shame or shameful behavior. *Obs.* **b** Indignation. *Obs.*

Syn. — See AFFRONT.

in′di-go (ĭn′dĭ-gō), *n.; pl.* **-GOS** or **-GOES** (-gōz). [Sp. *indigo, indico,* or Pg. *indigo;* cf. It. *indaco, indico,* F. & D. *indigo;* all fr. L. *indicum* indigo, fr. *Indicus* Indian, Gr. Ἰνδικός. See INDIAN.] **1.** A blue dyestuff obtained from several plants, esp. species of *Indigofera* (*I. tinctoria, I. anil,* etc.), and woad (*Isatis tinctoria*), also made artificially from naphthalene. Indigo is a dark blue earthy substance, tasteless and odorless, with a copper-violet luster when rubbed. Indigo does not exist in the plants as such, but is obtained by decomposition of indican, and contains, besides indigo blue, various other substances, unless specially purified. See INDICAN, INDIGO BLUE.

2. An indigo plant.

3. A deep violet-blue color, one of the seven prismatic colors distinguished by Newton.

in′di-go, *a.* Of or pert. to, or of the color of, indigo.

Indigo auxiliary, *Dyeing,* zinc dust; — from its use as a reducer in dyeing with indigo. — **i. bird,** i. **bunting,** a common small finch (*Cyanospiza cyanea*) of the eastern portion of the United States. The male is of an indigo blue color and is a sweet singer. — **i. blue. a** *Chem.* The essential coloring principle of commercial indigo, from which it is obtained as a dark blue earthy powder, with a reddish luster, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$, which may be crystallized by sublimation. It is odorless, tasteless, and insoluble in common solvents. On reduction it changes to indigo white. Indigo blue is also made synthetically in different ways of great commercial importance. **b** A dark, dull blue color like the indigo of commerce. — **indigo broom,** an American yellow-flowered fabaceous perennial (*Baptisia tinctoria*), formerly a source of indigo. — **i. brown,** *Chem.,* a brown resinous matter found in crude indigo. See INDICAN. — **i. carmine,** *Chem.,* the sodium or potassium salt of indigotin disulphonic acid (indigo extract), used for dyeing a deep blue. It is usually sold in the form of a paste. — **i. copper,** *Min.,* covelline. — **i. disulphonic acid.** See SULPHINDIGOTIC. — **i. extract,** a blue pigment obtained by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on indigo. Chemically it is indigotin disulphonic acid. — **i. gelatin** *or* **-tine,** i. **gluten,** a glutinous substance found in commercial indigo. — **i. plant. a** Any plant which yields indigo; specif., any plant of the genus *Indigofera,* esp. of the indigo-producing species. **b** Any Australian plant of the genus *Swainsona.* See DARLING PEA. — **i. purple,** a dyestuff obtained by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on indigo. Chemically it is indigotin monosulphonic acid (or its sodium salt). — **i. purpurin** *or* **red.** = INDIRUBIN. — **i. snake,** the gopher snake. *Local, U. S.* — **i. weed.** = INDIGO BROOM. — **i. white,** a white crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_2$, obtained by reduction from indigo blue, and by oxidation easily changed back to it. Indigo white is soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalies. Called also *indigogen.*

In/di-go′fer-a (ĭn′dĭ-gō′fĕr-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; E. *indigo* + L. *ferre* to bear.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical fabaceous herbs and shrubs having odd-pinnate leaves and pink or purple flowers in axillary racemes, the corolla with a broad standard. Many of the species, esp. *I. tinctoria* and *I. anil,* yield indigo.

in/di-go′fer-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Yielding indigo.

in/di-got′ic (-gŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *indigotique.*] Of or pert. to, or of the color of, indigo. — **indigotic acid.** See NITROSALICYLIC.

in/di-go-tin (ĭn′dĭ-gō-tĭn), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* Indigo blue.

2 *Com.* Indigo carmine, as a dry powder.

in/di-rect′ (ĭn′dĭ-rĕkt′), *a.* [*in-* not + *direct:* cf. F. *indirect.*] Not direct, specif.: **a** Not straight or rectilinear; deviating from a direct line or course; circuitous; oblique; as, an *indirect* road. "*Indirect,* crooked ways." *Shak.* **b** Not straightforward or upright; unfair; dishonest; tending to mislead or deceive.

Indirect dealing will be discovered one time or other. *Tillotson.*

c Not leading to an aim or result by the plainest course or method or by obvious means, but obliquely or by remote means; roundabout; as, an *indirect* accusation or answer; an *indirect* proof. **d** Not resulting directly from an act or cause, but more or less remotely connected with, or growing out of, it; as, *indirect* results.

indirect claims, *Law,* claims for indirect damages. — **i. cost** *or* **expense.** See COST, *n.,* 6. — **i. damages.** See DIRECT DAMAGES, DAMAGE, 3, *cit.* — **i. demonstration.** See DEMONSTRATION. — **i. development,** *Zoöl.,* development accompanied by a metamorphosis. — **i. discourse.** *Gram.* See DIRECT DISCOURSE. — **i. division,** *Biol.,* mitotic cell division; mitosis. — **i. embryogeny.** *Bot.* See HETEROBLASTIC; EMBRYOGENY. — **i. evidence.** See EVIDENCE, *n.,* 4. — **i. exchange,** *Com.,* exchange between three or more places. — **i. fire,** *Gun.,* fire at a target or mark over an intervening object, usually from guns with reduced charges or from howitzers or mortars and at an angle of elevation not exceeding 15 degrees. — **i. object.** *Gram.* See OBJECT, *n.,* 6. — **i. passive,** *Gram.,* a passive verb the subject of which is its indirect object when it is active; as in, he *was given* leave; also, the passive voice of an intransitive verb which takes a preposition, the object of this preposition in the active construction becoming the subject of the verb in the passive; as in, he *was shot* at. — **i. predication,** *Logic,* predication in which a term which ordinarily or naturally designates a subject is predicated of a term ordinarily or naturally a predicate, or in which the subject designates a quality while the predicate designates the subject of the quality. Cf. DIRECT PREDICATION. — **i. process.** See DIRECT PROCESS. — **i. selection,** *Biol.,* organic selection. — **i. syllogism,** *Logic,* a syllogism the validity of which may be shown by reducing it to a direct syllogism. — **i. tax.** See DIRECT TAX. — **i. vision,** *Optics,* vision when the rays of light from an object fall upon the peripheral parts of the retina.

in/di-rec′tion (ĭn′dĭ-rĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Indirect procedure or an indirect act; oblique or roundabout course or means; often, use of suggestion rather than direct statement or expression. "By *indirections* find directions out." *Shak.*

2. An act or practice not fair or open; dishonesty; deceit.

in/di-ru′bin (-rōō′bĭn), *n.* [*indigo* + L. *ruber* red.] *Chem.* A dark red crystalline substance isomeric with indigo blue, and a by-product of its artificial production.

in/dis-cern′i-ble (ĭn′dĭ-sûrn′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *discernible:* cf. F. *indiscernable.*] **1.** Not to be discerned; imperceptible; not discoverable or visible.

Secret and *indiscernible* ways. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Incapable of being distinguished; indistinguishable.

in/dis-cern′i-ble, *n.* **1.** An indiscernible thing.

2. *pl. Metaph.* Two or more indiscernible things or monads; — referring to Leibnitz's *principle of the identity of indiscernibles,* according to which no two things exactly alike can exist, for if exactly alike they must be identical, that is, one.

in/dis-cerp′ti-ble (ĭn′dĭ-sûrp′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not discerptible; not subject to dissolution.

Souls . . . as simple and *indiscerptible* entities are replaced by consciousness. *James Ward.*

— in/dis-cerp′ti-bil′i-ty (ĭn′dĭ-sûrp′tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in/dis-cerp′ti-ble-ness,** *n.* **— in/dis-cerp′ti-bly,** *adv.*

in/dis-creet′ (ĭn′dĭs-krēt′), *a.* [ME. *indiscret,* fr. L. *indiscretus* unseparated, indiscreet: cf. F. *indiscret.* See IN- not, DISCREET; cf. INDISCRETE.] Not discreet; wanting in discretion; specif.: **a** Lacking in discernment or good judgment. *Obs.* **b** Injudicious; unwise; imprudent.

So drunken, and so *indiscreet* an officer *Shak.*

Syn. — Imprudent, injudicious, inconsiderate, rash, hasty, incautious, heedless; undiscerning, foolish.

— in/dis-creet′ly, *adv.* **— in/dis-creet′ness,** *n.*

in/dis-crete′ (-krēt′), *a.* [L. *indiscretus* unseparated. See INDISCREET.] Not discrete or separated; compact; homogeneous. **— in/dis-crete′ly,** *adv.*

An *indiscrete* mass of confused matter. *Pownall.*

in/dis-cre′tion (-krĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [F. *indiscrétion,* L. *indiscretio* lack of discernment. See INDISCREET.] **1.** Quality or state of being indiscreet; want of discretion; imprudence.

2. An indiscreet act; an imprudent or unwise step.

in/dis-crim′i-nate (-krĭm′ĭ-nāt), *a.* Not discriminate; wanting, or not making, discrimination; undistinguishing, confused; promiscuous. "Blind or *indiscriminate* forgiveness." *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — Confused, heterogeneous, mingled, mixed. — INDISCRIMINATE, MISCELLANEOUS, PROMISCUOUS. That is INDISCRIMINATE which lacks, or shows the absence of, selection or discrimination; MISCELLANEOUS suggests such heterogeneous mixture as results from indiscriminate choice or fortuitous conjunction; PROMISCUOUS frequently adds the implication of (often objectionable) community of use or absence of restriction; as, *indiscriminate* charity, *indiscriminate* praise; "All men *indiscriminately* share his fostering power" (*Cowper*); "a *miscellaneous* rabble" (*Milton*); "a man . . . of acquiescent temper, *miscellaneous* opinions, and uncertain vote" (*G. Eliot*); "Clubs, Diamonds, Hearts in wild disorder seen, with throngs *promiscuous* strow the level green" (*Pope*); "Glory he requires, glory he receives, *promiscuous* from all nations, Jew, or Greek, or barbarous" (*Milton*).

Indiscriminate segregation, *Evolution,* segregation or isolation of a group of individuals not having in common any character differentiating them from those from which they are isolated. In **discriminate isolation** one or more such characters are present.

in/dis-crim′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Want of discrimination, distinction, or discernment.

in/dis-crim′i-na-tive (-krĭm′ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Not discriminating. **— in/dis-crim′i-na-tive-ly,** *adv.*

in/dis-pen′sa-bil′i-ty (-pĕn′sȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being indispensable.

in/dis-pen′sa-ble (-pĕn′sȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *dispensable:* cf. F. *indispensable.*] Not dispensable; specif.: **a** *Eccl.* Not admitting dispensation; not subject to release or exemption. *Obs.* **b** Not capable of being dispensed with, set aside, neglected, or pronounced nonobligatory.

The law was moral and *indispensable.* *Bp. Burnet.*

c Impossible to be dispensed with, or done without; absolutely necessary or requisite; as, *indispensable* clothing.

in/dis-pen′sa-ble, *n.* One that is indispensable; as: **a** A bag worn by women for a pocket. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* Trousers. *Humorous.*

in/dis-pose′ (ĭn′dĭs-pōz′), *v. t.;* IN/DIS-POSED′ (-pōzd′); IN/DIS-POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [OF. *indispos* indisposed, feeble, or F. *indisposé* indisposed. See IN- not; DISPOSE.] **1.** To render unfit or unsuited; to disqualify.

2. To disorder as regards health; to make sick or ill.

3. To render averse or unfavorable; to disincline; disaffect; as, his tone *indisposed* me to yield.

4. To make not subject or liable, as to infection.

in/dis-posed′ (ĭn′dĭs-pōzd′), *p. a.* **1. a** Not duly disposed; disordered. *Obs.* **b** Disposed to evil; ill-disposed; bad. *Obs.*

2. Disordered as regards health; sick; ill; often, somewhat sick; slightly out of health.

It made him rather *indisposed* than sick *Walton.*

3. Not having a favorable disposition, disinclined; unwilling; unfriendly; as, he was *indisposed* to go.

The king . . . was sufficiently *indisposed* towards the persons or the principles of Mr. Calvin's disciples. *Clarendon.*

4. Not predisposed, subject, or liable. *Rare.*

in-dis′po-si′tion (ĭn-dĭs′pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *indisposition.* See DISPOSITION.] State of being indisposed; as: **a** Lack of fitness or suitableness. *Obs.* **b** Lack of due arrangement; disorder. *Obs.* **c** Disorder as regards health; illness; sickness; often, a slight disorder; temporary illness.

Rather as an *indisposition* in health than as any set sickness *Hayward.*

d State of not being favorably disposed; aversion; disinclination; lack of tendency.

A general *indisposition* towards believing *Atterbury.*

in-dis′pu-ta-ble (ĭn-dĭs′pū-tȧ-b'l; 277), *a.* [*in-* not + *disputable:* cf. L. *indisputabilis.*] Not disputable; incontrovertible; too evident for dispute. **— in-dis′pu-ta-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in-dis′pu-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* **— in-dis′pu-ta-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. — Incontestable, unquestionable, undeniable, irrefragable, indubitable, certain, positive, sure, infallible.

in-dis′so-lu-bil′i-ty (ĭn-dĭs′ō-lū-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ; ĭn′dĭ-sŏl′ū-), *n.* Quality or state of being indissoluble.

in-dis′so-lu-ble (ĭn-dĭs′ō-lū-b'l; ĭn′dĭ-sŏl′ū-b'l), *a.* [L. *indissolubilis:* cf. F. *indissoluble.* See IN- not, DISSOLUBLE; cf. INDISSOLVABLE.] Not dissoluble; not capable of being

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DIGENOUS; **-ATE,** 4.] Status of a native. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

in′di-gen-cy (ĭn′dĭ-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Indigence. *Obs*

in′di-gene (-jēn), *a.* [F. *indigène*] Indigenous; native. *Obs.*

in′di-gen′i-ty (-jĕn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *indigenus* native + *-ity.*] Indigenousness. *Rare.* [son. *Obs.*

in′di-gent, *n.* An indigent person.

in′di-gent-ly, *adv.* of INDIGENT.

in′di-gest′ (ĭn′dĭ-jĕst′), *a.* [L. *indigestus* unarranged: cf. F. *indigeste.* See IN- not; DIGEST.] Indigested. *Obs.* [formed. *Obs.*

in′di-gest′, *n.* Something unin′di-gest′, *v. t. & i.* To fail to digest or to be digested. *Rare.*

in′di-gest′ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in′di-gest′i-ble, *n.* Something that is indigestible.

in′di-gete (ĭn′dĭ-jēt), *n.* [L. *indiges, -etis.*] A king or hero deified after death. *Obs.*

in-dight′. † INDITE.

‖ **in-dĭ′gi-ta-men′ta** (ĭn-dĭj′ĭ-tȧ-mĕn′tȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] Books of ritual, prayer formulæ, etc.

in-dig′i-tate (ĭn-dĭj′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *indigitare* to call upon, invoke, utter, proclaim; confused with *digitus* finger.] *Obs.* **1.** To call; declare; proclaim.

2. By erroneous association with L. *digitus,* finger: To point out as with the finger; to indicate.

in-dig′i-tate, *v. i.* To interlock or interpenetrate. *Rare.*

in/di-glu′cin (ĭn′dĭ-glō′sĭn; 243), *n.* Also **in/di-gly′cin** (-glĭ′sĭn; -glī′sĭn). [*indican* + *glucin.*] *Chem.* See INDICAN.

in-dign′, *v. t.* [OF. *indigner* to be indignant against.] To resent or rouse to resentment. *Obs.*

in-dig′nance (ĭn-dĭg′nȧns), **in-dig′nan-cy** (-nȧn-sĭ), *n.* Indignation. *Rare.* [NANT.

in-dig′nant-ly, *adv.* of INDIG-

in-dig′na-to-ry (ĭn-dĭg′nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Indicating indignation. *R.*

in-digned′ (ĭn-dīnd′), *p. a.* [F. *indigné,* fr. L. *indignatus,* p. p.] Made indignant; angry. *Obs*

in-dig′ni-fy (ĭn-dĭg′nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [L. *indignus* unworthy + *-fy.*] To treat disdainfully or with indignity; to contemn. *Obs.*

in-dign′ly (ĭn-dīn′lĭ), *adv.* of INDIGN. *Obs.*

in′di-go-ber′ry, *n.* = BOX BRIER.

in′di-go-gen (ĭn′dĭ-gō-jĕn), *n.* [*indigo* + *-gen.*] Indigo white.

in-dig′o-lite (ĭn-dĭg′ō-līt). Var. of INDICOLITE.

in′di-gom′e-ter (ĭn′dĭ-gŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*indigo* + *-meter.*] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of an indigo solution.

— in′di-gom′e-try (-rĭ), *n.*

in′di-hu′min (ĭn′dĭ-hū′mĭn), *n.* [*indican*+*humm*] See INDICAN.

in′di-late′ly (ĭn′dĭ-lāt′lĭ), *adv.* Immediately. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

in-dil′a-ta-ry, *a.* See IN-, not.

in-dil′i-gence. *n.* [L. *indiligentia.*] Sloth; heedlessness. *Obs.*

in-dil′i-gent, *a.* [L. *indiligens:* cf. F. *indiligent.* See DILIGENT.] Not diligent; idle. *Obs.*

— in-dil′i-gent-ly, *adv.* *Obs.*

in′di-men′si-ble, *a.* [*in-* not + *dimensible.*] Immeasurable. *R.*

in′di-men′sion-al, *a.* See IN-, not. [not.

in′di-min′ish-a-ble, *a.* See IN-,

in′din (ĭn′dĭn), *n.* [From INDIGO.] *Chem* = INDIRUBIN.

in-ding′. Scot. var. of INDIGN.

‖ **In′dio** (ĭn′dyō), *n.; pl.* **-DIOS** (-ōs). [Sp.] See INDIAN, *n.,* 4.

in-dip′, *v. t.* To dip in. *Obs.*

in′di-rect′ed, *a.* See IN-, not.

in′di-rect′ly, *adv.* of INDIRECT.

in′di-rect′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in′di-re′tin (ĭn′dĭ-rē′tĭn), *n.* [*indican* + Gr. ῥητίνη resin.] See INDICAN. [-NESS.

in′dis-cern′i-ble-ness, *n.* See IN-DISCERNIBLE.

in′dis-cerp′i-bil′i-ty, -cerp′i-ble, etc. † INDISCERPTIBILITY, etc.

in-dis′ci-plin-a-ble (ĭn-dĭs′ĭ-plĭn-ȧ-b'l). See IN-, not.

in-dis′ci-pline (-plĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *indiscipline,* L. *indisciplina.* See IN- not; DISCIPLINE.] Want of discipline.

in′dis-cov′er-a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in′dis-cov′er-a-bly,** *adv.*

in′dis-cov′ered, *a.* See IN-, not.

in′dis-cov′er-y, *n.* Want of discovery. *Obs.*

in′dis-crete′. † INDISCREET.

in′dis-cre′tion-a-ry (ĭn′dĭ-skrĕsh′ŭn-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to indiscretion.

in′dis-crim′i-nat′ed. *a.* Not discriminated: indiscriminate.

in′dis-crim′i-nate-ly, *adv.* of INDISCRIMINATE. [-NESS.

in′dis-crim′i-nate-ness, *n.* See

in′dis-crim′i-nat′ing (-nāt′ĭng), *a.* See IN-, not. — **in′dis-crim′i-nat′ing-ly,** *adv.*

in′dis-cuss′a-ble. Var. of INDISCUSSIBLE. [*Obs.*

in′dis-cussed′, *a.* See IN-, not.

in′dis-cuss′i-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.

in′dis-ges′tion. † INDIGESTION. [*Obs.*

in′dis-graced′, *a.* See IN-, not.

Ind′ish, *a.* Indian. *Obs*

in′di-sin (ĭn′dĭ-sĭn), **in′di-sine** (-sĭn; -sēn; 184). [Prob. *indigo* + *-in.*] = MAUVEINE.

in′dis-pel′la-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.

in′dis-pen′sa-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [DISPENSABLE.

in′dis-pen′sa-bly, *adv.* of IN-

in′dis-pen′si-ble, **in′dis-pen′si-ble-ness,** **in′dis-pen′si-bly.** † INDISPENSABLE, etc. [*Obs*

in′dis-persed′, *a.* See IN-, not.

in′dis-per′sion, *n.* Undispersed condition. *Obs.*

in′dis-pos′ed-ness (ĭn′dĭs-pōz′-ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs.*

in′dis-put′ed, *a.* See IN-, not.

in′dis-sev′er-a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in′dis-sev′er-a-bly,** *adv.*

in′dis-si-pa-ble (ĭn-dĭs′ĭ-pȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not.

in′dis-so′ci-a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.

dissolved; as: **a** Not capable of being decomposed, disintegrated, or destroyed; indestructible. **b** Not capable of being separated or dissociated. *Rare.* **c** Incapable of being dissolved in a liquid; insoluble. *Obs.* **d** Incapable of being melted or liquefied; infusible. *Obs. or R.* **e** Incapable of being annulled or avoided; perpetually binding or obligatory; firm; stable; as, an *indissoluble* league. **f** Incapable of being dissolved or terminated. **g** Incapable of solution or explanation; insoluble. *Rare.* — **in-dis'so-lu-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-dis'so-lu-bly**, *adv.*

in'dis-tinct' (ĭn'dĭs-tĭŋkt'), *a.* [L. *indistinctus*: cf. F. *indistinct*. See IN- not; DISTINCT.] **1.** Not clear; not well defined in outline or unmistakable in character; difficult to distinguish, as from faintness, obscurity, blending, blurring, etc.; as, an *indistinct* inscription; an *indistinct* sound; of mental states, not clearly developed or not clearly related to the object; confused; faint; uncertain; as, *indistinct* images, perceptions, memories, ideas.

The *indistinctest* atom in deep air. *Tennyson.*

2. Not separate or separable; hence, not distinguished or not readily distinguishable as to a containing medium, to composition, or (with plural nouns) to one another; as, an *indistinct* mass of fragments; an *indistinct* babble of talk; *indistinct* parts. "*Indistinct* as water is in water." *Shak.* **3.** Not distinguished from others in value or note; without distinction or exceptional character. *Rare.* **4.** Undiscriminating; as, *indistinct* praise. *Rare.*

Syn. — Undefined, blurred, indistinguishable, obscure, indefinite, vague, ambiguous, uncertain, confused.

in'dis-tinc'tion (-tĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* Want of distinction or distinguishableness; confusion; uncertainty; failure to distinguish; indiscrimination.

An *indistinction* of all persons, or equality of all orders, is far from being agreeable to the will of God. *Sprat.*

in'dis-tinc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Not distinctive; without distinction. — **in'dis-tinc'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in'dis-tinc'tive-ness**, *n.*

in'dis-tin'guish-a-ble (-tĭŋ'gwĭsh-*ă*-b'l), *a.* Not distinguishable; specif.: **a** Not capable of being perceived or discriminated as separate and distinct; as, the two copies were *indistinguishable*. **b** Not capable of being clearly perceived or discerned; imperceptible; indiscernible; as, the balloon became *indistinguishable* in the distance. — **in'dis-tin'guish-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'dis-tin'guish-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in'dis-tin'guish-a-bly**, *adv.*

in'dis-turb'ance (-tŭr'bŭns), *n.* Freedom from disturbance; calmness; repose; tranquillity. *Rare.*

in-dite' (ĭn-dīt'), *v. t.*; IN-DIT'ED (-dīt'ĕd); IN-DIT'ING (-dīt'ĭng). [ME. *enditen* to write down, dictate, accuse, fr. OF. *endilier, enditer*, to indicate, show, dictate, write, inform, fr. (assumed) LL. *indictare*, fr. L. *indicere* to proclaim, announce; *in-* in + *dicere* to say. The word was prob. influenced also by L. *indicare* to indicate, and by *dictare* to dictate. See DICTION; cf. INDICT, INDICATE, DICTATE.] **1.** To compose, or to compose and write; as, to *indite* a letter; to *indite* poetry; hence, to express in literary or formal style; to describe or phrase; as, to *indite* discourse; to "*indite* wars" (*Milton*); also, to put or set down in writing; to pen; inscribe; as, to *indite* notes.

My heart is *inditing* a good matter. *Ps.* XIV. 1.

2. To dictate; prescribe; suggest; prompt. *Obs.*

Could a common grief have *indited* such expressions? *South.*

3. To invite; — catachrestical nonce use.

She will *indite* him to some supper. *Shak*

in-dite', *v. i.* To compose; write. *Herbert.*

in'di-um (ĭn'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See INDIGO.] *Chem.* A soft, white, malleable and easily fusible metallic element found combined, in very small quantities, in many ores, esp. zinc blende; — from the two characteristic indigo blue lines in its spectrum. Symbol, *In*; at. wt., 114.8. Indium was discovered spectroscopically by Reich and Richter in 1863. The metal is obtained by heating the oxide with carbon and by other methods. Sp. gr., 7.1–7.4. It melts at 174° C. (345° F.). Chemically, indium resembles aluminium and gallium, being chiefly trivalent.

in'di-vert'i-ble (ĭn'dĭ-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not to be diverted or turned aside. — **in'di-vert'i-bly**, *adv.*

in'di-vid'u-al (-vĭd'ŭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *individuus* indivisible; *in-* not + *dividuus* divisible, fr. *dividere* to divide: cf. F. *individuel*. See DIVIDE.] **1.** Not divisible; of one essence or nature; indiscerptible. *Obs.*

Mind has a being of its own, . . . and is a pure, unmingled, *individual* substance. *A. Tucker.*

2. Not to be parted; inseparable. *Obs.*

To have thee by my side
Henceforth an *individual* solace dear. *Milton.*

3. Existing as a separate and distinct entity; single or singular; particular; as, an *individual* case of some general phenomenon; — opposed to *general* and *universal*. **4.** Selfsame; identical. *Obs.* **5.** Having marked individuality; of a peculiar, striking, or idiosyncratic character; as, an *individual* style; also, distinguished by form or markings; as, *individual* cups. **6.** Of the character of an individual; possessing the distinctness and complexity in unity characteristic of organized things, concepts, organic beings, and persons.

We must . . . take the *individual* unity to be a matter of degree, and to be wholly absent in no content that can be presented to thought as designating a subject of judgment. *B. Bosanquet*

7. Arising from, pertaining to, or possessed or used by, an individual; as, *individual* exertions; *individual* traits; *individual* saltcellars.

Syn. — See SPECIAL.

individual-clutch gear *or* **transmission**, *Mach.*, a change gear in which the same gear wheels are constantly in mesh, but run as idlers except when brought into action by a clutch, one clutch being provided for each set of gears. — **i. liberty.** See LIBERTY. — **i. psychology.** See PSYCHOLOGY.

in'di-vid'u-al, *n.* **1.** A single or particular being or group of beings; specif.: **a** A particular being as distinguished from a class, species, or collection; an instance, case, or unit; a singular as distinguished from a collective or general concept or idea. **b** A being or an organism taken as one without reference to others; an indivisible entity or a totality which cannot be separated into parts without altering the character and significance of these parts; as, the Roman Empire is a historical *individual*.

An object which is in the strict and primary sense one, and cannot be logically divided, is called an *individual*. *Whately.*

In a true concrete *individual* its individuality exists in the form of a conscious purpose, a real teleology, and is the cause of its homogeneousness. *B Bosanquet.*

c *Hegelianism.* The sphere of reality produced by a universal regarded as an energy or living process. The *individual* is the complete actualization of the universal in a total sphere of particularity. *W. T. Harris.*

2. A single human being; a person; primarily, a member of a human group or society, or of the human species in general; any one person; hence, *Chiefly used in Contempt or as a Colloquial Vulgarism*, some one person; a particular person, apart from any relation to group or species; as, I met a disagreeable *individual*.

3. Individuality; person or personality. *Obs.*

4. *Biol.* A single organism as distinguished from a group. In most of the lowest organisms, consisting of single cells, and in the higher forms, where the cells are greatly differentiated to serve the interests of the whole body and under a centralized system of control, the individual is a sharply defined unit. But in many compound organisms it is difficult to decide whether the separate components (as cells or zooids) should be regarded as individuals or as organs of a larger individual (the colony).

5. *pl.* Inseparable things; inseparables. *Obs.*

in'di-vid'u-al-ism (ĭn'dĭ-vĭd'ŭ-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F *individualisme*.] **1.** Quality or state of being individual; individuality; personality.

2. Self-interest; selfishness; egoism.

3. A theory or policy having primary regard for individual rights, specif. one maintaining the political and economic independence of the individual; one maintaining the independence of individual initiative, action, and interests, as in industrial organization or in government.

Cf. SOCIALISM, COLLECTIVISM, PATERNALISM.

The essential features of *individualism* are · private property in capital, to which are added almost of necessity the rights of bequest and inheritance, thus permitting unlimited transfer and accumulation; competition, a rivalry between individuals in the acquisition of wealth, a struggle for existence in which the fittest survive. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

4. The doctrine or practice regarding the chief end of society or of moral law to be the development of individual character; the theory that society exists for the sake of its individual members.

5. *Philos.* **a** The doctrine that reality is constituted of individual entities, as the monads of Leibnitz. **b** The doctrine that the self is the only knowable existence; egoism.

6. An individual peculiarity; idiosyncrasy.

7. *Biol.* A form of symbiosis in which the symbionts produce an organism of distinct appearance or structure, resembling a single individual. The most notable case is that of a lichen (which see).

in'di-vid'u-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who acts or thinks independently or with individuality; also, one who practices egoism.

2. An adherent of individualism.

The *individualist* has taught people not to confound public morality with a state church, public security with police activity, or public wealth with government property. He has taught men that, as society develops, the interests of its members become more and more harmonious; in other words, that rational egoism and rational altruism tend to coincide. *A. T. Hadley.*

in'di-vid'u-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the individual or individualism; favoring individualism.

The hope of accumulation becomes a forlorn hope to most men in a highly organized *individualistic* society. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

in'di-vid'u-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The character or property appropriate or peculiar to an individual; that quality which distinguishes one person or thing from another; the sum of characteristic traits; distinctive character; as, he is a person of marked *individuality*.

2. Quality or state of being individual or constituting an individual; separate or distinct existence; oneness; unity.

They possess separate *individualities*. *H. Spencer.*

Proportion is the simplest expression of *individuality*. All intelligent recognition of individual objects depends either on proportion or on some principle which involves proportion. It is in this that the truth lies of the well-known Pythagorean doctrine that all things are embodiments of number. *B. Bosanquet.*

3. Indivisibility or inseparability. *Obs.*

4. An individual thing; esp., an individual person.

5. *Phrenol.* The faculty of knowing individual objects.

in'di-vid'u-al-i-za'tion (-ĭd-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-shŭn; 277), *n.* Act of individualizing, or state of being individualized; individuation.

in'di-vid'u-al-ize (-vĭd'ŭ-ăl-ĭz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). **1.** To make individual in character; to invest with individuality; to mark as an individual, or to distinguish from others by peculiar properties.

2. To treat or notice individually; to particularize.

in'di-vid'u-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** Indivisibly; inseparably. *Obs.*

An attribute *individually* proper to the Godhead. *Hakewill.*

2. In respect to number or identity; as, *individually* the same; *individually* different. *Rare.* **3.** In an individual or characteristic manner or capacity; each by itself; not collectively or in unison; as, traits *individually* developed; the soldiers fought *individually*. **4.** As an individual or person; personally, as, this affair affects me *individually*.

Syn. — See DISTRIBUTIVELY.

in'di-vid'u-ate (ĭn'dĭ-vĭd'ŭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [LL. *individuatus*, p. p. of *individuare* to individuate. See INDIVIDUAL.] **1.** To distinguish from others of the species; to form into an individual.

Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers, that have their distinct sense and pleasure. *Dr. H. More.*

2. To endow with individuality; to make distinctive or peculiar to itself; to mark as individual.

A living science . . . grows from a distinct nucleus. It becomes every decade more clearly *individuated*. *F. H Giddings.*

in'di-vid'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *individuatio*.] **1.** Act of individuating, or state of being individuated.

2. *Metaph.* The development of the individual from the universal, or the determination of the individual in the general. In Scholastic philosophy the principle of *individuation* was variously held to be matter, form, and particularity of the subject in time and space.

3. Lack of division; perfect accord; oneness. *Obs.*

4. Individuality; personal or individual existence.

in'di-vid'u-um (ĭn'dĭ-vĭd'ŭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -UA (-*ă*), E. -UMS (-ŭmz). [L., neut. sing. of *individuus*; *in-* not + *dividuus* divisible.] **1.** The indivisible; an indivisible entity; formerly, specif., an atom.

2. An individual; an individual instance or member of a group; a person or individual being.

in'di-vis'i-bil'i-ty (-vĭz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *indivisibilité*.] Quality or state of being indivisible or inseparable; inseparability.

in'di-vis'i-ble (-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indivisibilis*: cf. F. *indivisible*. See IN- not; DIVISIBLE.] **1.** Not divisible or separable into parts; as, an *indivisible* atom.

2. *Math.* Not capable of exact division, as one quantity by another; incommensurable.

in'di-vis'i-ble, *n.* **1.** That which is indivisible.

By atom, nobody will imagine we intend to express a perfect *indivisible*, but only the least sort of natural bodies. *Digby.*

2. *Geom.* An infinitely small quantity that is assumed to admit of no further division; an element.

in'di-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [*in-* not + *division*: cf. F. *indivision*, LL. *indivisio*.] A state of being not divided; want of division; oneness.

In'do- (ĭn'dō-). [From L. *Indus* East Indian, Gr. Ἰνδός. See INDIAN.] Combining form for *Indian* (East Indian), signifying *pertaining* or *belonging to India, derived from India, of Indian* (or *Hindu*) *stock*, etc.

In'do-Af'ri-can, *a.* Of or pertaining to India and Africa. **Indo-African realm**, *Zoögeog.*, a terrestrial division including intertropical Asia and intertropical Africa.

In'do-Ar'yan, *a.* Pert. to the Indo-Aryans, or designating, or of, the Aryan languages of India (see INDO-EUROPEAN).

In'do-Ar'yan, *n.* A member of one of the native races of India of Aryan speech and blood, characterized by tall stature, dolichocephaly, fair complexion with dark hair and eyes, plentiful beard, and narrow and prominent nose. The Rajputs, khatris, and Jats are types. See INDIAN, *n.*, 2.

In'do-Brit'on, *n.* A person born in India, of mixed Indian and British blood.

In'do-Bur'mese', *a.* Of or pertaining to India and Burma. **Indo-Burmese subregion.** = BURMO-CHINESE SUBREGION.

In'do-Chi-nese', *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Indo-China.

2. Of or pert. to the Mongoloid races of India, esp. Farther India, or designating, or of, their languages (see below).

Tradition and comparative philology agree in pointing to northwestern China, between the upper courses of the Yang-tse-kiang and of the Ho-ang-ho, as the original home of the *Indo-Chinese* race. *Census of India*, 1901.

Indo-Chinese languages, a family of languages, mostly of the isolating type, although some are agglutinative, spoken in the great area extending from northern India in the west to Formosa in the east and from Central Asia in the north to the Malay Peninsula in the south. The principal languages of the family may be grouped thus:

TABLE OF INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

SUB-FAMILY.	BRANCH.	GROUP.	LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS.*	CHIEF LOCALITY.
CHINESE-SIAMESE.	Sinitic.	Northern.	Chinese (Mandarin, Amoy, Canton, Fuchau, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow, Wenchau).	China.
		Southern.	Karen.	Lower Burma.
	Tai *or* Sham.	Shan.	Shan (Ahom, Khamti).	Shan States.
		Siamese.	Siamese (Lao).	Siam.
MON-KHMER.	Mon-Khmer.	Southern.	Khmer.	Cambodia.
		Mon-Anam.	Mon or Talaing; Anamese.	Lower Burma, Anam.
		Northern.	Palaung, Wa.	North Shan States.
	Khasi.		Khasi.	Assam (Khasi Hills).
TIBETO-BURMAN.	Tibeto-Himalayan.		Bhotia or Tibetan (Balti, Lho-ke, Ladakhi), Lahuli; Kanawari, Kiranti, Mangar, Murmi, Newari; Limbu; Rong or Lepcha.	Tibet, Himalayan slopes.
	North Assam.		Aka, Dafla, Abor-Miri, Mishmi.	North Assam.
	Assam-Burmese.	Bodo.	Bodo (Koch, Kachari); Garo; Tipura.	Eastern Bengal, Assam.
		Naga.	Naga-Bodo (Mikir, Empeo); Naga (Angami, Ao, Lhota).	Eastern Assam.
		Kuki-Chin.	Meithei; Old Kuki, Kuki; Chin (Lushei, Khami, Lai).	SouthernAssam, Western Burma.
		Kachin.	Kachin.	Upper Burma.
		Burma.	Burmese (Arakanese); Mru.	Central and Lower Burma.

* Parentheses denote dialects; semicolons divide subgroups.

in-dis'so-lute, *a.* Undissolved. *Rare.*

in-dis-solv'a-ble (ĭn'dĭ-zŏl'vă-b'l), *a.* = INDISSOLUBLE. — **in'dis-solv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'dis-solv'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in'dis-solv'a-bly**, *adv. All Obs. or R.*

in-dis'tance, **in-dis'tan-cy**, *n.* Want of distance or separation; nearness. *Obs.*

in-dis'tant, *a. Obs.* a Not distant; not separated; continuous. b Without material extension. *Oxf. E. D.* — **in-dis'tant-ly**, *adv. Obs.*

in-dis'til-la'tion, *n.* Distillation. *Obs.*

in'dis-tinct'i-ble (ĭn'dĭs-tĭŋk'-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Indistinguishable. *Obs.* [TINCT.

in'dis-tinct'ly, *adv.* of INDIS-

in'dis-tinct'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in'dis-tin'guished, *a.* See IN-, not.

in'dis-tin'guish-ing, *a.* Making no difference; impartial. *Obs.*

in'dis-tort'a-ble, *a.* [*in-* not + *distort* + *-able*.] Incapable of distortion. [not.

in'dis-trib'ut-a-ble, *a.* See IN-,

in'dis-turb'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. [*Obs.*

in'dis-turbed', *a.* See IN-, not.

in-ditch', *v. t. Obs.* 1. To bury in, or cast into, a ditch. 2. To intrench. [of INDICT.

in-dite', Obs. or archaic form

in-dite', *n. Obs. Scot.* a Inditing or power of inditing. b Style; composition; a poem.

in-dite'ment † INDICTMENT.

in-dite'ment, *n.* [Cf. INDICTMENT.] Act of inditing; composition. *Rare.* [ER.

in-dit'er (ĭn-dīt'ẽr). † INDICT-

in-dit'er, *n.* One who indites; a composer or author.

indivi. *Abbr.* Individual.

in'di-vid'a-ble (ĭn'dĭ-vīd'*ă*-b'l), *a.* Indivisible. *Obs.*

in'di-vid'ed, *a.* Undivided. *Obs.*

in'di-vid'u-al-iz'er (ĭn'dĭ-vĭd'ŭ-ăl-ĭz'ẽr), *n.* One that individualizes.

in'di-vid'u-al-iz'ing-ly, *adv.* of *individualizing*, p. pr.

in'di-vid'u-ate, *a.* [LL. *individuatus*, p.p.] *Obs.* a Undivided. b Inseparable. b Individualized.

in'di-vid'u-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to individuate. *Rare.*

in'di-vid'u-a-tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that individuates.

in'di-vid'u-i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To individualize. *Obs.*

in'di-vi-du'i-ty (-vĭ-dū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *individuitas*.] Individuality; individuality. *Obs.*

in'di-vid'u-ous (-vĭd'ŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *individuus*.] Indivisible. *Obs.* [See IN-, not. *R.*]

in'di-vin'a-ble (-vĭn'*ă*-b'l), *a.*

in'di-vine', *a.* See IN-, not. *R.*

in'di-vin'i-ty, *n.* Want or absence of divinity. *Obs.*

in'di-vis'i-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in'di-vis'i-bly, *adv.* of INDIVISIBLE. [rably. *Obs.*]

in'di-vul'sive-ly, *adv* Inseparably.

In'do-Af'ghan, *n.* See INDO-.

in'do-an'i-line (ĭn'dō-ăn'ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* [*indigo* + *aniline*.] Any of a series of blue dyes often used as substitutes for indigo. They are derivatives of quinone and aniline.

in'do-ce'. † ENDOSS.

In'do-Celt'ic, *a.* Pert to Indians (Hindus) and Celts. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

These languages are exceedingly ancient, Chinese being considered by some as related to Akkadian. They were once all agglutinative, as are still the Tibeto-Burman languages, but in the course of centuries monosyllabism has become characteristic of the majority of them. The disappearance of agglutinative prefixes has resulted in the tones (see TONE) which are a distinctive peculiarity of the group (see ISOLATING LANGUAGES). Some of the monosyllabic languages have begun again to enter the agglutinative stage, while Kachari "shows isolated signs of the commencement of that true inflection which is strange to most agglutinative languages" (*Census of India*, 1901).
Indo-Chinese subregion. = BURMO-CHINESE SUBREGION.

in-doc'ile (ĭn-dŏs'ĭl; *see* DOCILE), *a.* [L. *indocilis*. cf. F. *indocile*. See IN- not; DOCILE.] Inapt or indisposed to be taught, trained, or disciplined; not easily instructed or governed; intractable; unruly.
It was an *indocile*, a scornful, and a sarcastic face. *C. Bronte*

in-do-cil'i-ty (ĭn'dŏ-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *indocilitas*: cf. F. *indocilité*.] Quality or state of being indocile; unteachableness; intractableness.

in-doc'tri-nate (ĭn-dŏk'trĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; IN-DOC'TRI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); IN-DOC'TRI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [*in-* in + L. *doctrina* doctrine: cf. F. *endoctriner*.] To instruct in the rudiments or principles of learning, or of a branch of learning; to imbue with learning; to instruct (in), or imbue (with), as principles or doctrines; to teach.
A master that . . . took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young, unexperienced favorite. *Clarendon.*

in-doc'tri-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of indoctrinating, or state of being indoctrinated; instruction in the rudiments and principles of any science or system of belief.

In'do-Eu'ro-pe'an, *a.* Of or designating the Indo-European languages (see below), or pert. to the Indo-Europeans.
Indo-European languages, the most important linguistic family of the globe, comprising the chief languages of Europe together with the Indo-Iranian and other Asiatic tongues. The origin of these languages (called also *Indo-Germanic*, *Aryan*, and *Indo-Celtic*) is unknown, but the oldest records preserved (the Vedic hymns and the Homeric poems, both dating from about 1500 to 1000 B. C.) show them as fully inflected languages already widespread and widely differentiated. It is considered that the prehistoric inflected language, or *parent Aryan*, originated from an agglutinative parent language, by some supposed to be related to the Finno-Ugric languages. Within historic times the tendency of nearly all of the Indo-European tongues has been from the highly inflected toward the isolating type, English being the most advanced in this direction (see ARYAN, INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES). Of the many classifications of these languages, the most satisfactory is considered to be that which distinguishes the *satem* from the *centum* speakers, these variants of the word for "hundred" indicating characteristic phonetic differences of the eastern and western divisions. The groups so formed are as follows:

In'do-Eu'ro-pe'an, *n.* A member of one of the Caucasian races of Europe or India speaking an Indo-European language.
Professor Otto Schrader: . . . considers that the oldest probable domicile of the *Indo-Europeans* is to be sought for on the common borderland of Asia and of Europe, — in the steppe country of southern Russia. *Census of India*, 1901.

In'do-gæ'a (ĭn'dŏ-jē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *Indo-* + Gr. γαῖα the earth.] *Zoögeog.* The Oriental region. — **In'do-gæ'an**, **In'do-ge'an** (-ăn), *a.*

in'do-gen (ĭn'dŏ-jĕn), *n.* [*indigo* + *-gen.*] *Org. Chem.* A bivalent nitrogenous radical, C_8H_5NO, two of which, united, form a molecule of indigo blue.

in'do-gen-ide (ĭn'dŏ-jĕn-īd; ĭn-dŏj'ĕ-nĭd; -īd; 184), *n.* *Chem.* Any one of the compounds of indogen.

in'do-in (ĭn'dŏ-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A dyestuff resembling, and used as a substitute for, indigo. It is obtained artificially, as from certain isatogen compounds.

In'do-I-ra'ni-an, *a.* [*Indo-* + *Iranian.*] Belonging to or designating the subfamily of Indo-European languages spoken in India and Persia. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

in'dol (ĭn'dōl, -dŏl) } *n.* [*indigo* + *-ol* of *phenol.*] *Chem.*
in'dole (ĭn'dōl) } A white, crystalline, feebly basic substance, C_8H_7N, obtained by reduction from indigo blue and almost all indigo derivatives, and in other ways; also, by extension, a derivative of this substance. It is formed, together with skatol, from albuminoids by putrefaction and by fusion with caustic potash, and is present in human excrement, as well as in the intestinal canal of some herbivora.

indol, *or* indole, group. *Chem.* The group of compounds including indol with its derivatives and related substances, as isatin, indigo blue, etc.

in'do-lence (ĭn'dŏ-lĕns), *n.* [L. *indolentia* freedom from pain; cf F. *indolence.*] **1.** Insensibility or indifference to pain; want of feeling. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. Freedom from pain; a state without either pain or pleasure. *Obs.*
I have ease, if it may not rather be called *indolence*. *Bp Hough.*
3. Quality or condition of being indolent; inaction, or want of exertion of body or mind, proceeding from love of ease or aversion to toil; habitual idleness; indisposition to labor; laziness; sloth; inactivity.

in'do-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [*in-* not + L. *dolens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *dolere* to feel pain: cf. F. *indolent.* See DOLOROUS.] **1.** *Med.* Causing little or no pain; as, an *indolent* tumor.
2. Indulging in ease; avoiding labor and exertion; habitually idle; lazy; inactive; as, an *indolent* man.
To waste long nights in *indolent* repose *Pope.*
Syn. — Lazy, slothful, sluggish, listless, inert. See IDLE.

in'do-les (ĭn'dŏ-lēz), *n.* [L.] Natural disposition; natural quality or character. *Rare.*

in'do-line (ĭn'dŏ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* [See INDOL.] Also **-lin.** *Chem.* A yellow crystalline basic substance, polymeric with indol, and obtained by the reduction of indigo white.

In-dol'o-gy (ĭn-dŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*Indo-* + *-logy.*] The study of the literature, history, philosophy, customs, etc., of India. — **In'do-lo'gi-an** (ĭn'dŏ-lō'jĭ-ăn), *n.*

In'do-Ma-lay'an, *a.* Of or pert. to India and Malaysia.
Indo-Malayan subregion. *Zoögeog.* = MALAYAN SUBREGION.

in-dom'i-ta-ble (ĭn-dŏm'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indomitabilis*; *in-* not + *domitare*, intens. fr. *domare* to tame. See TAME.] Not to be subdued; untamable; intractable; as, an *indomitable* temper; unconquerable; unyielding; as, *indomitable* courage. — **in-dom'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-dom'i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-dom'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*
Syn. — Unconquerable, unyielding, stubborn, obstinate; insurmountable, insuperable, irrepressible, ineradicable. — INDOMITABLE, INVINCIBLE. INDOMITABLE applies only to persons or personal qualities, INVINCIBLE also to things. *Indomitable* connotes stubborn determination or endurance; that is *invincible* which cannot be overcome, surmounted, or displaced: as, *indomitable* courage, an *indomitable* will, energy, "Founding colonies . . . or exploring in crazy pinnaces the fierce latitudes of the Polar seas — they are the same *indomitable* God-fearing men" (*Froude*); an *invincible* argument, obstacle; "positively fixed in the wrong, not out of obstinate opinion, but *invincible* stupidity" (*Tatler*); "my early and *invincible* love of reading" (*Gibbon*). See IMPREGNABLE.

in'done (ĭn'dōn), *n.* [*indol* + 1st *-one.*] *Chem.* **a** The ketone C_9H_7O, corresponding to indene. **b** Any of a group of artificial dyestuffs, closely related to the indulines.

In'do-ne'sian (ĭn'dŏ-nē'shăn; 277), *a.* [*Indo-* + Gr. νῆσος island.] Of or pertaining to Indonesia or the Indonesians.

In'do-ne'sian, *n.* A member of a race forming the chief pre-Malay population of the Malay Archipelago, and probably sprung from a mixture of Polynesian and Mongoloid immigrants. According to Keane, the autochthonous Negritos were largely expelled by the Caucasian Polynesians, themselves followed by Mongoloid peoples of Indo-Chinese affinities, from mixture with whom sprang the **Indonesian race**, including Dyaks, Battaks, etc.
The term *Indonesian*, introduced by Logan to designate the light-colored non-Malay inhabitants of the Eastern Archipelago, is now used as a convenient collective name for all the peoples of Malaysia and Polynesia who are neither Malay nor Papuans, but of Caucasic type. The true *Indonesians* are of medium stature (5 ft. 10 in.), muscular frame, rather oval features, high, open forehead, large straight or curved nose, large full eyes always horizontal and with no trace of the third lid, light brown complexion (cinnamon or ruddy brown), long black hair, not lank but often slightly curled or wavy, skull generally brachycephalous like that of the melanochroic European *A. H. Keane.*
The *Indonesians* [of the Philippines], with the tribal population of some 251,200, live almost exclusively on the great island of Mindanao They are not only physically superior to the Negritos, but to the peoples of the Malayan race as well, and are, as a rule, quite intelligent. *Rep Phil. Com.*, 1902.

in'door' (ĭn'dōr'; 201), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the interior of a building or interiors generally; as, an *indoor* scene.
2. Done, or belonging to what is done, within doors, or within a building; as, an *indoor* occupation; *indoor* dress.
3. Living, belonging, or given, within the doors of an institution; as, *indoor* paupers; *indoor* relief.
4. *Steam Engin.* In a Cornish pumping engine, noting the down or exhaust stroke: — opposed to *outdoor stroke.*

in'doors' (ĭn'dōrz'; ĭn'dōrz'), *adv.* In or into the house.

in'do-phe'nol (ĭn'dŏ-fē'nŏl; -nōl), *n* [*indigo* + *phenol.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of artificial blue dyestuffs, resembling indigo in appearance, and having the character of phenols. They are nitrogen derivatives of quinone.

in-dorse' (ĭn-dōrs'), *v. t.*; IN-DORSED' (-dōrst'); IN-DORS'ING. Also **en-dorse'**. [LL. *indorsare*. See ENDORSE.] **1.** To write upon the back or outside of (a paper or letter); to inscribe something, as a direction, heading, memorandum, or address, on the back of (a document).
2. *Law & Com.* To write one's name, alone or with other words, on the back of (a paper), to transfer it, or to secure its payment or performance; to guarantee the payment, fulfillment, performance, or validity of, or to certify something upon the back of (a check, draft, writ, etc.).
3. To give one's name or support to; to sanction; to aid by approval; to approve; as, to *indorse* an opinion.
4. To cover the back of; to load or burden; to put on one's back; to heap. *Rare.*
Elephants *indorsed* with towers *Milton.*
☞ *Indorse* is the spelling used in law books and preferred in general use in America; in England, *endorse* is more frequent in general literary use, and is said to be almost universal in commercial use.
indorsed bond, *Com.*, a bond the payment of which is guaranteed by indorsement. — **to indorse in blank**, to write one's name merely on the back of (a note or bill), leaving any restrictions as to payee, manner of payment, etc., to be added by the holder.

in'dor-see' (ĭn'dōr-sē'), *n.* Also **en'dor-see'**. The person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.

in-dorse'ment (ĭn-dōrs'mĕnt), *n.* Also **en-dorse'ment**. [From INDORSE; cf. ENDORSEMENT.] **1.** Act of writing on the back of a note, bill, or other written instrument.
2. That which is written on the back of a note, bill, or other paper, as a name, an order for, or a receipt of, payment, or the return of an officer, etc.; a writing, usually on the back, but sometimes on the face, of a negotiable instrument, by which the property therein is assigned and transferred. Cf. *to cross a check*, under CROSS, *v. t.*
3. Sanction, support, or approval; as, the *indorsement* of a rumor, an opinion, a course, conduct.

in-dors'er (ĭn-dōr'sẽr), *n.* Also **en-dors'er**. The person who indorses.

in-dox'yl (ĭn-dŏk'sĭl), *n.* [*indigo* + hydr*oxyl.*] *Chem.* An unstable oil, C_8H_7NO, a hydroxyl derivative of indol.
indoxyl sulphuric acid. = INDICAN, 2.

in'dox-yl'ic (ĭn'dŏk-sĭl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to, or producing, indoxyl; as, *indoxylic* acid, $C_8H_6NO{\cdot}CO_2H$, a carboxyl derivative of indoxyl.

TABLE OF INDO-EUROPEAN, OR INDO-GERMANIC, LANGUAGES.

DIVISION	SUBFAMILY.	BRANCH.	GROUP.	LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS.*	CHIEF LOCALITY.†
EASTERN OR "SATEM SPEAKERS"	INDO-IRANIAN or ARYAN.	Indic.	Sanskritic.	*Sanskrit (Vedic, Classical); Pali; Prakrit;* including *Avanti, Maharashtri, Magadhi (Ardhamagadhi), Pracya, Sauraseni*;; Kashmiri, Kohistani, Lahnda (Hindki, Jatki, Multani), Sindhi (Lari); Marathi (Desi, Konkani); Oriya, Bihari (Bhojpuri, Magahi, Maithili); Bengali, Assamese;; Eastern Hindi (Awadhi, Bagheli);; Western Hindi (Hindustani, including Urdu, Dakhini, Braj Bhasha, Bundeli, Kanauji), Rajasthani (Marwari, Jaipuri), Gujarati (Bhili), Panjabi; Pahari (Naipali);; Singhalese	India.
			Non-Sanskritic ‡	Shina, Khowar; Kafiri; Gypsy or Romany (?).	Chitral, Kafiristan, etc.
		Iranian.	East.	Afghan (Pukhtu, Pashto); Baluch or Baloch; Galcha.	Afghanistan, Baluchistan, etc.
			West or Persian.	*Avestan, Bactrian, Old Persian, Pahlavi, (Pazend, Parsi, Huzvaresh)*, Modern Persian; Kurdish, Ossetic.	Persia, Kurdistan, Caucasia.
		Armenian.		Armenian (*Old* or *Classical*, Modern).	Armenia.
	ANATOLIC.	Phrygian		*Phrygian*	Ancient Phrygia.
		Scythian.		*Scythian*	Southern Russia.
	THRACO-ILLYRIAN			*Thracian, Illyrian*, Albanian (Gueg, Tosk).	Balkan Peninsula.
	BALTO-SLAVIC.	Slavic *or* Slavonic.	East and South.	*Church Slavic* or *Old Bulgarian;* Russian (Great, White, and Little Russian, Russniak or Ruthenian); Bulgarian, Servo-Croatian (Servian, Croatian or Horvatian), Slovenian.	Russia, Servia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Montenegro, etc.
			West.	Czech or Bohemian, Moravian, Slovakian; Lusatian (Sorbian, Wendish); Polish, Kasubian, *Polabian.*	Poland. Austria-Hungary, etc.
		Baltic *or* Lettic.		*Old Prussian*, Lithuanian, Lettish.	Russia, Lithuania, Baltic Provinces.
WESTERN OR "CENTUM SPEAKERS"	HELLENIC.	Greek.		(*Old Ionic* or *Epic, New Ionic, Attic: Doric: Æolic*, including *Bœotian, Lesbian, Thessalian; Arcadian, Elean, Cyprian*), Modern Greek (Romaic; Neo-Hellenic).	Greece and Asia Minor.
	ITALIC.	Osco-Umbrian.		*Oscan; Umbrian.*	Italy.
		Sabellian.		(*Marrucinian, Marsian, Pælignian, Picenian, Sabine, Vestinian, Volscian*)	
		Latinian.		(*Falerian* or *Faliscan, Lanuvian, Prænestinian*).	
			Latin and Romance or Romanic.	*Latin; langue d'oil, langue d'oc*, French, Provençal, Franco-Provençal, Catalan; Spanish (Andalusian, Aragonese, Asturian, Castilian, Leonese), Portuguese (Galician); Italian (Tuscan or standard Italian); Rhæto-Romanic (Romansch, Ladin); Roumanian.	Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Roumania.
	CELTIC.	Continental.		*Gaulish.*	Ancient Gaul.
		Insular.	Cymric or Brythonic.	*Cornish*, Welsh, Armorican or Breton.	Cornwall, Wales, Brittany.
			Gadhelic.	Irish, Scotch Gaelic or Erse, Manx.	Ireland, Scotland, Isle of Man.
	TEUTONIC *or* GERMANIC.	East.		*Gothic* or *Mœso-Gothic.*	Ancient Germany, etc.
		Scandinavian.		*Old Norse* or *Old Icelandic*, Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian.	Scandinavia, Iceland.
		West.	High.	*Old High German* (*Frankish* in part, *Alemannic, Bavarian*), *Middle High German*, German.	Germany, Austria.
			Low.	*Old Saxon, Old Low Frankish*, Low German or Plattdeutsch, Dutch, Flemish, Friesic or Frisian. *Anglo-Saxon* (*Old English*), *Middle English*, English (Scottish).	Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, etc.

* Semicolons [;] divide subgroups (double semicolons [;;], major subgroups); parentheses [( )], dialects. *Italics* show dead languages.
† Localities where Indo-European languages have been carried in recent times by immigration, as North America for English, Spanish America for Spanish, are not here indicated.
‡ These languages are "provisionally" classed as non-Sanskritic in the Census of India, 1901.

in-doc'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn-dŏs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Indocibleness *Obs.*
in-doc'i-ble (ĭn-dŏs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indocibilis* See IN- not; DOCIBLE.] Unteachable. *Obs.* —**in-doc'i-ble-ness**, *n. Obs.*
in-dock', *p. a.* Fixed, as in dock *Obs.* [taught. *Obs.*
in-doct', *a.* [L. *indoctus.*] Unin-doc'tri-na'tor, *n.* One who indoctrinates.
in-doc'trine, *v. t.* [See ENDOCTRINE.] To indoctrinate. *Obs.*

in-doc'trin-ize (ĭn-dŏk'trĭn-īz), *v. t.* To indoctrinate. *Rare.* —**in-doc'trin-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n. Rare.*
In'do-Eng'lish, *a.* [*Indo-* + *English.*] Anglo-Indian
In'do-Ger'man, *a.* Indo-Germanic. *Rare*
In'do-Ger-man'ic, *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the languages otherwise called Indo-European. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

in'dois. Var. of YNDOYS.
in-dole', *a.* [LL. *indolus*; L. *in-* not + *dolus* guile.] Without guile. *Obs.*
in'do-len-cy (ĭn'dō-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Indolence. *Obs.*
in'do-lent, *n.* An indolent person
in'do-lent-ly, *adv.* of INDOLENT.
in-dom'a-ble (ĭn-dŏm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indomabilis*; *in-* not + *domabilis* tamable.] Untamable. *Obs.*

in-dom'ite (-ĭt), *a.* [L *indomitus.*] Untamed; wild. *Obs.*
in-domp'ta-ble (ĭn-dŏmp'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *indomptable*, L. *indomitabilis*] Indomitable. *Obs.*
in'do-naph'thene (ĭn'dō-năf'-thēn), *n.* [*indol* + *naphthene.*] *Chem.* = INDENE.
In'do-O'ce-an'ic, *a.* See INDO-.
in'door', *adv.* Indoors.
in'do-phe'nin (ĭn'dō-fē'nĭn), *n.* [*indigo* + thi*ophene* + *-in.*] *Org. Chem.* A blue dyestuff ($C_{12}H_7NOS$)$_2$, formed by the union of isatin and thiophene.
indophenol white *Chem.* A leuco compound obtained by reducing an indophenol.
In'do-phile (ĭn'dō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [*Indo-* + *-phile.*] A lover of India, its people, interests, etc. —
In-doph'i-lism (ĭn-dŏf'ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* — **In-doph'i-list** (-lĭst), *n.*
in-dors'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
in-dors'ate, *p. p.* Indorsed. *Obs. Scot.*

in'dor-sa'tion (ĭn'dŏr-sā'shŭn), *n.* Indorsement. *Chiefly Scot.*
in-dorse', *n. Her.* = ENDORSE.
in-dorsed', *a. Her.* = ENDORSED.
in-dor'sor, *n.* An indorser.
in-dorst'. Indorsed *Ref. Sp.*
in'do-tint', *n.* [*indigo* + *tint.*] A variety of collotype.
in-doubt'ed, in-dout'it, *a* Undoubted. *Obs.* — **in-dout'it-ly**, *adv. Obs.*
in-dowt'lie, *adv. Obs.*
in-dow', **in-dow'ment**. † ENDOW, ENDOWMENT.

In'dra (ĭn'drȧ), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu Myth.* In Vedic mythology, the great national god of the Aryans, a deity who wields the thunderbolt, brings down the rain, overcomes enemies, and rewards his worshipers with booty. He is golden in color and rides in a golden car drawn by golden and red horses. Later he sinks to secondary rank, is little worshiped, and is conceived as a sensuous deity in a celestial paradise surrounded by Gandharvas and Apsarases. He is often represented as riding an elephant and holding a thunderbolt.

Indra.

in'draft', **in'draught'** (ĭn'drȧft'), *n.* **1.** Drawing or pulling in; inward attraction; as, the *indraft* of a railroad train. **2.** An inward flow or current; a draft of air, flow of water, etc., setting inward; an inflow or inrush. **3.** An opening from the sea into the land; an inlet. *Obs.*

in'drawn' (ĭn'drôn'; ĭn-drôn'; 87), *p. a.* Drawn in.

in'dri (ĭn'drĭ), *n.* [F. *indri*, a mistaken application of the Malagasy *indry* lo! or *indry izy* there he is. *Oxf. E. D.*] The largest of the lemurs of Madagascar (*Indris brevicaudata*). It is about two feet long, has a rudimentary tail, and is colored black and white in very variable proportions. It is the only species of a genus, **In'dris** (ĭn'drĭs).

in-du'bi-ous (ĭn-dū'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *indubius*. See IN- not; DUBIOUS.] **1.** Not dubious, or doubtful; certain. **2.** Not doubting; unsuspecting. *Rare. Harvey.*

in-du'bi-ta-ble (-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indubitabilis:* cf. F. *indubitable*. See IN- not; DUBITABLE.] Not dubitable, or doubtful; too evident for doubt; unquestionable; certain; as, an *indubitable* conclusion. —*n.* That which is indubitable. —**in-du'bi-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in-du'bi-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Oracles *indubitably* clear and infallibly certain *Barrow*

Syn. — Unquestionable, evident, incontrovertible, incontestable, undeniable, irrefragable, certain, sure.

in-duce' (ĭn-dūs'), *v. t.*; IN-DUCED' (-dūst'); IN-DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *inducere, inductum*; *in-* in + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE; cf. INDUCT.] **1.** To lead on; to influence; to prevail on; to move by persuasion or influence.

Let not the covetous desire of growing rich *induce* you to ruin your reputation. *Dryden.*

2. To lead or bring in; to introduce; to adduce. *Obs.*

The poet . . . *inducing* his personages in the first Iliad. *Pope.*

3. To instruct; to initiate; also, to accustom. *Obs.*

4. To bring on or about; to effect; cause; as, a fever *induced* by fatigue or exposure.

5. *Physics.* To produce by induction; as, an *induced* electric current.

6. To lead to as a conclusion; to imply. *Obs.*

7. *Logic.* To conclude or infer from particulars or by induction; — the opposite of *deduce*.

8. To draw on; to overspread. *Obs.*

Syn. — Lead, influence, move, instigate, incite, impel, urge; prevail on, win over, entice, allure. — INDUCE, PERSUADE agree in the idea of moving or influencing to a course of action, and are often interchangeable. But INDUCE more frequently implies an influencing of the reason or judgment (cf. *inducement*, under MOTIVE); PERSUADE often suggests rather an appeal to the feelings or desires, sometimes against one's judgment or conviction; as, "Its effect was to . . . *induce* the victim of a shadowy hope to remit all self-effort, while awaiting the realization of his dreams" (*Hawthorne*); "enough of sweetness in the sound to *induce* us to enter and sit still" (*Landor*); "He only can *persuade* mankind who believes that God has spoken to him. No one can give faith unless he has faith; the *persuaded persuade*" (*M. Arnold*); cf. "Everything turns upon one's exercising the power of *persuasion*, of charm" (*id.*); "the *persuasive* rhetoric that sleeked his tongue" (*Milton*). See MOVE, BELIEF.

in-duced' (ĭn-dūst'), *p. a.* **1.** Brought on as by inducement; caused by indirect influence. **2.** Affected or produced by, or subjected to, induction.

induced lengthening, *Phon.*, lengthening of a short vowel before any of certain groups of consonants, as in Latin *mensis*, etc., in which the vowel became long before the group *ns*. — **i. movement**, *Plant Physiol.*, a movement or curvature produced by an inductive stimulus (which see).

in-duce'ment (ĭn-dūs'mĕnt), *n.* [From INDUCE.] **1.** Act of inducing, or state of being induced. **2.** That which induces; a motive or consideration that leads one to action or induces one to act; as, reward is an *inducement* to toil. "Mark the *inducement*." *Shak.* **3.** An introduction; preface; induction. *Obs.* **4.** *Law.* Matter stated by way of explanatory preamble or introduction to the substance, or main allegations, of a pleading; a leading to. The *inducement* of a pleading is to be distinguished from *surplusage*, or that which is not material as explanatory, introductory, or the like.

Syn. — Incentive, reason, influence. See MOTIVE.

in-du'ci-æ (ĭn-dū'shĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L., better *indutiae*.] **a** *Internat. Law.* A truce or cessation of hostilities; armistice; also, an agreement for such a cessation. **b** *Rom. & Civil Law.* A delay or extension of time allowed for performing an obligation; specif., *Civil Law*, the days (called ‖ **in-du'ci-ae le-ga'les** [lē-gā'lēz]) allowed to a defendant after summons or citation to appear in court.

in-duc'i-ble (ĭn-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being induced, caused, or brought on. *Rare.* **2.** Obtainable by induction; derivable; inferable.

in-duct' (ĭn-dŭkt'), *v. t.*; IN-DUCT'ED; IN-DUCT'ING. [L. *inductus*, p. p. of *inducere*. See INDUCE.] **1.** To introduce, as to a benefice or office; to put in actual possession of the temporal rights of an ecclesiastical living, or of any other office, with the customary forms and ceremonies; to install; usher. **2.** To lead or conduct. *Rare.* **3.** To bring in; to introduce; hence, to initiate.

in-duc'tance (ĭn-dŭk'tăns), *n. Elec.* **a** That property of an electric circuit by virtue of which a varying current induces an electromotive force in that circuit or in a neighboring circuit. **b** Specif., as a measure of self-induction or mutual induction, a quantity which, measured in henrys, is numerically equal to the electromotive force induced in a circuit by a current varying at the rate of one ampere per second. The induced electromotive force is consequently equal to the product of the inductance and the time rate of change of the inducing current. The inductance of a coil is proportional to the square of the number of turns and to the product of the cross section and permeability divided by the length of its magnetic circuit. In the absence of a magnetic core, *inductance* may be defined as the product of the number of turns in a circuit and the number of lines of force inclosed by it when carrying unit current. **c** A circuit possessing inductance (in sense **a** or **b**).

in-duc'tile (ĭn-dŭk'tĭl), *a.* [*in-* not + *ductile*: cf. F. *inductile*.] Not ductile; inflexible; unyielding.

in'duc-til'i-ty (ĭn'dŭk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inductile quality.

in-duc'tion (ĭn-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inductio*: cf. F. *induction*. See INDUCT.] **1.** Act or process of inducting, or bringing in; specif.: **a** Introduction; entrance; initiation; hence, beginning; commencement. *Obs. or R.*

To make . . . the *induction* of your acquaintance. *Beau. & Fl.*

These promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our *induction* full of prosperous hope. *Shak.*

b *Eng. Eccl. Law.* The formality of giving the actual possession of an ecclesiastical living or its temporalities to a clergyman already presented and instituted. **c** The introduction of a person into the actual possession of something, esp. an official position, by appropriate acts or ceremonies, as of a minister into a new pastoral charge, a public official into his office, etc., installation.

2. Act of inducing, or bringing on; specif.: **a** Act of persuading or influencing. *Obs.* **b** Act of bringing forward, as of facts to prove something; adduction. **c** Act of bringing on or about; causing; production, as of some disease.

3. That which inducts; specif., an introduction or introductory scene, as to a play; preface; prelude. *Archæ.*

This is but an *induction:* I will draw
The curtains of the tragedy hereafter. *Massinger*

4. *Logic.* Act or process of reasoning from a part to a whole, from particulars to generals, or from the individual to the universal; also, the result or inference so reached. By Aristotle *induction*, or epagoge, was treated as a subordinate form of reasoning, consisting, when perfect, of a complete enumeration of all the particulars comprised under the inferred generalization; hence called *induction by simple enumeration*. The great advance over this view was the *inductive method*, or *philosophical induction*, of Bacon, which consists in the inferring that what has been observed or established in respect to a part, individual, or species, may, on the ground of analogy, be affirmed or received of the whole to which it belongs. Such inference ascends from the parts to the whole, and forms, from the general analogy of nature, or special presumptions in the case, conclusions which have greater or less degrees of force, and which may be strengthened or weakened by subsequent experience and experiment, but which, in the long run, by reason of repeated observations, will rectify themselves. This method is known also as *ampliative inference*. John Stuart Mill further elaborated the philosophy of induction, propounding as its basis the law of the uniformity of nature, and furnishing criteria for inference from particulars in his four methods, namely, of agreement, difference, residues, and concomitant variations. (See under METHOD.) Later logicians have been concerned with the more exact determination of the nature of the universal element which enables an inference from particular to particular, and with the significance of Mill's doctrine of nature's uniformity.

Induction is the process by which we conclude that what is true of certain individuals of a class, is true of the whole class, or that what is true at certain times will be true in similar circumstances at all times. *J. S Mill.*

5. *Math.* A process of demonstration in which the general validity of a law is inferred from its observed validity in particular cases, by proving that if the law holds in a certain case it must hold in the *next* case, and therefore in the *next*, and so endlessly. See MATHEMATICAL INDUCTION.

6. *Elec. & Magnetism.* Act or process by which an electrical conductor or a magnetizable body becomes itself electrified or magnetized in the presence, without necessarily actual contact, of an electrically charged body, a magnet, or a magnetic field produced by an electric current. In **electrostatic induction**, a body electrostatically charged induces in a neighboring conductor a like charge in the parts farthest from the charged body, and an unlike charge in the nearer parts, the repelled like charge being removed by connecting any part of the conductor momentarily with the earth while the bound unlike charge spreads over the whole surface of the conductor and remains there even when the inducing body is moved away or its charge neutralized, if the conductor is properly insulated. **Magnetic induction** occurs when a mass of iron, steel, or some other magnetizable substance becomes a magnet by being placed in a magnetic field, such induced magnetism being temporary in the case of soft iron when the latter is removed from the magnetic influence, and permanent in the case of steel. **Electromagnetic induction** is the production of currents by the cutting of a conductor by magnetic lines of forces produced either by a permanent magnet, or an electromagnet, or a current-carrying conductor. Changes in the magnetic field due to an electric current may induce currents in the circuit itself (**self-induction**) or in a neighboring circuit (**mutual induction**). Induced currents are produced whenever the inducing current starts, ceases, or changes direction or intensity, or whenever a current-carrying conductor is moved relatively to another conductor or conductors so as to cause its lines of force to cut the latter. The intensity of an induced current is proportional to the rate of cutting of lines of force, and its direction is always such as to oppose the motions which produce it. Mutual induction and self-induction are sometimes called **electrodynamic induction**.

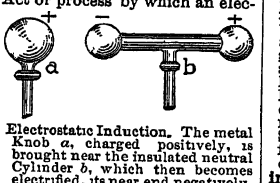

Electrostatic Induction. The metal Knob *a*, charged positively, is brought near the insulated neutral Cylinder *b*, which then becomes electrified, its near end negatively, and its far end positively.

Syn. — See DEDUCTION.

induction balance. *Elec.* An extremely sensitive device consisting essentially of two primary and two secondary coils so wound that the induced currents in the secondaries neutralize each other, no sound being audible in a telephone receiver connected with them in series. The introduction of a small piece of conducting substance disturbs the balance and causes the telephone to sound.

induction bridge. An induction balance, arranged after the manner of a Wheatstone's bridge.

induction coil. *Elec.* An apparatus for transforming an ordinary battery current by induction into an alternating current of high potential; — called also *inductorium*, *Ruhmkorff's coil*, *spark coil*. It consists of a coil or helix of

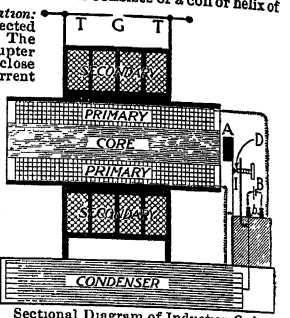

Sectional Diagram of Induction Coil.

Description of Illustration: The Battery *B* is connected with Binding Posts *b*. The hammer-break Interrupter *I* being in position to close the circuit, the current flows through the Primary Winding, thus magnetizing the laminated iron Core, which then attracts the Armature *A*, breaking the circuit at *D*. The Core then becomes demagnetized, permitting *A* to spring back to its original position and again close the circuit. The Condenser is in parallel with the break at *I*. The Terminals *T, T* of the Secondary Winding form the Spark Gap *G*.

stout insulated wire (the primary) surrounded by another coil of many turns of fine insulated wire (the secondary), and is provided also with a core built up of soft iron wire or laminæ, an interrupter, and, usually, a small condenser connected with the primary. When the interrupted current is passed through the primary coil the current induced in the secondary is capable of producing sparks when the terminals are separated. The effect of the condenser is to make the sparks longer and unidirectional.

induction generator. A machine built as an induction motor and driven above synchronous speed, thus acting as an alternating-current generator; — called also *asynchronous generator*. Below synchronism the machine takes in electrical energy and acts as an induction motor; at synchronism the power component of current becomes zero and changes sign, so that above synchronism the machine (driven for this purpose by mechanical power) gives out electrical energy as a generator Cf. INDUCTION MOTOR.

induction machine. *Elec.* **a** A machine for producing electricity by electrostatic induction, as the Holtz machine. **b** A machine with a stationary and a rotating coil acting inductively upon each other, as an induction motor or generator.

induction motor. *Elec.* A type of alternating-current motor comprising two wound members, one stationary, called the *stator*, and the other rotating, called the *rotor*, these two members corresponding to a certain extent to the field and armature of a direct-current motor.

in-duc'tive (ĭn-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *inductivus* · cf. F. *inductif*. See INDUCE.] **1.** Leading or drawing; persuasive; tempting; — usually followed by *to*.

A brutish vice,
Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve. *Milton.*

2. Tending to induce or cause. *Rare.*

They may be . . . *inductive* of credibility *Sir M Hale.*

3. Of or pertaining to logical induction, as, *inductive* method, reasoning, syllogism; also, employing the methods of induction; as, *inductive* science.

4. *Physics.* Pertaining to, produced by, or operating by, induction; as, an *inductive* machine; *inductive* capacity.

5. Introductory.

inductive embarrassment *or* **retardation**, *Teleg.*, the retardation in signaling on an electric wire, produced by electrostatic induction. It is greater for submarine or underground cables than for wires in air. — **i. load**, a load on an alternating-current circuit in which the current lags behind the voltage across the load. — **i. logic**, the branch of logic which deals with induction; esp., the logic or theory of the methods and reasonings of empirical sciences. See LOGIC. — **i. method.** See INDUCTION, 4. — **i. resistance.** *Elec.* See RESISTANCE, 4. — **i. stimulus**, *Plant Physiol.*, an external force or stimulus which by its action produces internal change in an organism.

in'duc-tiv'i-ty (ĭn'dŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Elec.* Capacity for induction; specific inductance.

in'duc-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*induction* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the degree or rate of electrical induction.

in-duc'tor (ĭn-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* [L., one who stirs up or rouses. See INDUCE.] **1.** A person who introduces or initiates; also, the person who inducts another into an office or benefice. **2.** *Elec.* A part of an electrical apparatus which acts upon another, or is itself acted upon, by induction, as a laminated mass of iron used in a certain form of dynamo, or a paper or tinfoil armature on an induction machine.

in-duc' (ĭn-dū'), *v. t.*; IN-DUED' (-dūd'); IN-DU'ING. [L. *induere* to put on, clothe, fr. OL. *indu* (fr. *in-* in) + a root seen also in L. *exuere* to put off, divest, *exuviæ* the skin of an animal, slough, *induviæ* clothes. Cf. ENDUE to invest.] **1.** To take upon one's self; to assume; to put on, as clothes; to draw on.

The baron had *indued* a pair of jack boots *Scott.*

2. To clothe; to invest; hence, to endow; to furnish; to supply, esp. with moral, mental, or spiritual qualities.

Indu'd with robes of various hue she flies. *Dryden.*
Indued with intellectual sense and souls *Shak.*

in-drape', *v. t.* [*in-* in + *drape.*] To make into cloth; weave. *Obs.*

in'draw'al (ĭn,'drô'ȧl), *n.* Drawing in; indraft. *R.*

in'draw'ing, *a.* Drawing in or

in-dread', *v. t.* To dread; fear. *Obs.*

in-drench', *v. t.* To drench; drown. *Obs.*

in-drink'en-en, *v. t.* To make drunken. *Obs.*

Ind Ter. *Abbr.* Indian Territory.

‖ **in du'bi-o.** [L.] In doubt; undetermined.

in-du'bi-ous-ly, *adv.* of INDUBIOUS.

in-du'bi-tate, *a* [L. *indubitatus*; *in-* not + *dubitatus*, p. p of *dubitare* to doubt.] Not questioned or doubtful. *Obs.*

in-du'bi-tate, *v. t.* [L. *indubitatus*, p. p. of *indubitare*; *in-* in + *dubitare* to doubt.] To bring into doubt. *Obs.* [BITATE. *Obs.*

in-du'bi-tate-ly, *adv.* of INDUBITABLY. *Rare.*

in-duc'ed-ly (ĭn-dūs'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of INDUCED. [that induces.

in-duc'er (ĭn-dūs'ẽr), *n.* One

in-duc'ces, *n. pl.* [OF., L. *inducias*.] Truce. *Obs*

in-du'cive (ĭn-dū'sĭv), *a* Tending to induce. *Rare.*

in-duct', *a.* [L. *inductus*] Induced; introduced. *Obs*

in-duct', *v. t.* To infer by induction. *Rare.* [COIL.

inductance coil. = CHOKING

inductance factor. = REACTIVE FACTOR. [induct. *Obs.*

in-duc'ta-tive, *a.* Tending to

in-duc'te-ous (ĭn-dŭk'tē-ŭs), *a. Elec.* Acted upon by induction

in-duc'tion-al, *a.* Inductive.

in-duc'tion-less See -LESS.

induction pipe, port, *or* **valve.** An inlet pipe, port, or valve.

induction top. *Elec.* A top having for a body a copper disk, used to illustrate phenomena of electromagnetic induction.

‖ **in-duc'ti-o per e-nu'me-ra'ti-o'nem sim'pli-cem.** [L.] *Logic.* Induction by simple enumeration. See INDUCTION, 4.

in-duc'tious (ĭn-dŭk'shŭs), *a.* Persuasive. *Obs.*

in-duc'tive, *n.* An inducement *Obs* [TIVE.

in-duc'tive-ly, *adv.* of INDUC-

in-duc'tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-duc'to-phone (ĭn-dŭk'tō-fōn), *n.* [*induction* + *-phone.*] A telegraphic induction apparatus designed esp. for the use of moving trains, a telephone being used as receiver. The system has not been practically applied.

in'duc-to'ri-um (ĭn'dŭk-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 201), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *induction*] = INDUCTION COIL.

in-duc'to-ry, *a* [Cf. LL. *inductorius* misleading.] Introductory.

in-duc'to-scope, *n.* [*induction* + *-scope*] An apparatus for detecting induction.

in-duc'tric (ĭn-dŭk'trĭk), **-tri-cal** (-trĭ-kȧl), *a.* [From INDUCTION, influenced by *electric*] *Elec.* Inductive; inducing.

in'duc-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

in'du-i'tion (ĭn'dū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Irreg. fr. L. *induere* to put on.] A putting on. *Obs.*

in-dulge' (ĭn-dŭlj'), *v. t.;* IN-DULGED' (-dŭljd'); IN-DULG'-ING (-dŭl'jĭng). [L. *indulgere* to be kind or tender to one.] **1.** To be complacent toward; to give way to; not to oppose or restrain; specif., **a** Of a habit, desire, etc.: to give free course to; to give one's self up to; as, to *indulge* sloth, pride, or one's inclinations. **b** Of a person: to yield to the desire of; to gratify by compliance; to humor; as, to *indulge* children in whims; to *indulge* one's self in indolence.

2. To grant as by favor; to bestow in concession, or in compliance with a wish or request. *Rare.*

Something must be *indulged* to public manners. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To grant an indulgence to.

Syn. — See GRATIFY.

in-dulge', *v. i.* To indulge one's self; to gratify one's tastes or desires; esp., to give one's self up (to); to practice a forbidden or questionable act without restraint. "Willing to *indulge* in easy vices." *Johnson.*

in-dul'gence (ĭn-dŭl'jĕns), *n.* [L. *indulgentia:* cf. F. *indulgence.*] **1.** Act, fact, or practice of indulging, or state or quality of being indulgent; gratification; humoring; license; specif., self-gratification; self-indulgence; as, a man given to *indulgence.*

2. An indulgent act; favor granted; a gratification.

3. *R. C. Ch.* **a** Remission of the temporal punishment due to sins, after the guilt of sin has been remitted by sincere repentance; absolution from the censures and public penances of the church. It is considered as a payment of the debt of justice to God by the application of the merits of Christ and his saints to the contrite soul through the church. It is therefore believed to diminish or destroy purgatorial punishment due to sin. **b** Remission (of sins). *Obs.* **c** Loosely, dispensation.

4. *Eng. & Scot. Hist.* **a** The grant or offer of certain religious liberties as special favors, made by Charles II. and James II. to Protestant dissenters and Roman Catholics; esp., that of James II. in 1687, which suspended the operation of the penal statutes directed against nonconformists and of all acts imposing a test as a qualification for holding lay or ecclesiastical office. **b** The permission given during the same reigns to Scotch Presbyterian ministers to hold services under certain conditions.

5. *Com. & Law.* An extension of the time for payment or performance, granted as a favor. Cf. MORATORIUM.

Syn. — See TOLERANCE.

in-dul'gence, *v. t.;* -GENCED (-jĕnst); -GENC-ING (-jĕn-sĭng). **1.** To grant as a favor or indulgence. *Obs.*

2. *R. C. Ch.* To attach an indulgence to.

in-dul'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *indulgens, -entis,* p. pr. of *indulgere:* cf. F. *indulgent.* See INDULGE.] **1.** Indulging or prone to indulge; yielding to the wishes, humor, or appetites of others; not opposing or restraining; compliant; lenient; as, an *indulgent* parent; *indulgent* criticism.

The feeble old, *indulgent* of their ease. *Dryden.*

2. Self-indulgent. *Obs.*

in'du-line (ĭn'dŭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [From *indigo.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a large series of blue or violet dyes prepared by heating aminoazo compounds with amines in presence of a mineral acid, and in other ways. They are complex derivatives of quinone, and are further classified as **benzindulines** (derived from benzene), **rosindulines** (from benzene and naphthalene), and **naphthindulines** (from naphthalene). Closely allied to these are the blackish or grayish blue **nigrosines,** sometimes called **gray indulines,** obtained by heating nitrobenzene or nitrophenols with certain amines. Insoluble indulines and nigrosines, as **azodiphenyl blue, Coupier's blue,** etc., are basic dyes, but are used for preparing acid dyes (soluble in water) by sulphonation.

in-dult' (ĭn-dŭlt'), *n.* [L. *indultum* indulgence, favor, fr. *indultus,* p. p. of *indulgere:* cf. It. *indulto,* F. *indult.* See INDULGE.] **1.** A special privilege; a license. *Obs.*

2. *R. C. Ch.* A dispensation granted by the Pope.

3. = INDULTO **b.**

in-dul'to (-dŭl'tō), *n.* [Sp. and Pg., exemption, privilege.] **a** = INDULT, 1 & 2. *Obs.* **b** A duty levied by the king of Spain or Portugal on all importations.

in-du'pli-cate (ĭn-dū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* [*in-* in + *duplicate.*] *Bot.* **a** Having the edges bent abruptly toward the axis; — said of the parts of the calyx or corolla in æstivation. **b** Having the edges rolled inward and then arranged about the axis without overlapping; — said of leaves in vernation.

in-du'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*in-* in + *duplication.*] Doubling or folding in, or a case of it.

in-du'pli-ca-tive (-dū'plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a. Bot.* Having induplicate sepals, petals, or leaves.

in'du-rate (ĭn'dŭ-rāt), *a.* [L. *induratus,* p. p. of *indurare.* See ENDURE.] Hardened, physically or morally; indurated.

in'du-rate (-rāt), *v. t.;* IN'DU-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); IN'DU-RAT'-ING (-rāt'ĭng). **1.** To make hard; to harden; as, great heat *indurates* clay; fossils *indurated* by exposure to the air.

2. To make unfeeling; to deprive of sensibility; to render stubborn or obdurate.

3. To make hardy or enduring; to inure.

in'du-rate, *v. i.* **1.** To grow hard; to harden.

2. To become established or deep-rooted.

in'du-rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Hardened; indurate.

Syn. — See OBDURATE.

indurated talc, *Min.,* an impure, slaty talc, with a nearly compact texture, and greater hardness than common talc.

in'du-ra'tion (ĭn'dū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *induration,* LL. *induratio* hardness of heart.] **1.** Act or process of growing hard, or state of being or of having become hard.

2. A hardened mass or formation.

3. Hardness of character, manner, sensibility, etc.; obduracy; stiffness; want of pliancy or feeling.

in'du-ra-tive (ĭn'dū-rā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or producing, induration.

in'du-rite (-rīt), *n.* [From INDURATE, *v. i.*] A smokeless powder made by treating guncotton with nitrobenzene, forming the pasty product into granules, threads, or cords, and hardening it by the action of hot water or steam.

In'dus (ĭn'dŭs), *n. Astron.* A southern constellation between Grus and Pavo.

in-du'si-al (ĭn-dū'zĭ-ăl), *a.* [See INDUSIUM.] Of, pertaining to, or containing, larval cases of insects.

indusial limestone, *Paleon.,* a fresh-water limestone, found in Auvergne, France, and some other localities, largely composed of the agglomerated cases of caddis worms.

in-du'si-ate (-āt), *a. Bot.* Furnished with an indusium.

in-du'si-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*indusium* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Having the form of an indusium.

in-du'si-um (-zĭ-ŭm; 277), *n.; pl.* -SIA (-ȧ). [L., an undergarment, fr. *induere* to put on.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** In ferns, an outgrowth of the leaf which covers or invests the sori in many species. It varies much in shape and size, and is often important in classification. See FERN, *Illust.* **b** A cuplike fringe of collecting hairs surrounding the stigma in the Goodeniaceæ. **c** The annulus in certain fungi.

2. *Zool.* The larval case of an insect.

in-dus'tri-al (ĭn-dŭs'trĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *industriel,* LL. *industrialis.* See INDUSTRY.] **1.** Relating to industry or labor as an economic factor, or to a branch or the branches of industry; of the nature of, or constituting, an industry or industries; as, *industrial* work or employments; characterized by highly developed industries; as, an *industrial* nation; engaged in industries, esp. in the manual labor of industries; as, the *industrial* classes; derived from industry, or human toil, rather than from natural advantage on the one hand or mere pecuniary profit on the other; as, *industrial* wealth; an *industrial* (that is, a cultivated) crop; pertaining to, or aiding, those engaged in industries; as, *industrial* wages or obligations; *industrial* training.

2. Devoted to industrial training or development; as, an *industrial* school (see in *Phrases,* below).

3. Belonging to industrial life insurance; as, *industrial* policies.

industrial colony, *Economics,* a colony, or settlement, established for the purpose of giving employment to the unemployed, or for training defectives, vagrants, or others who become public charges, in habits of industry. — **i. exhibition,** an exhibition of industrial products. — **i. insurance,** a form of life insurance arranged to place insurance within the reach of the poorer classes, esp. those engaged in industrial occupations, by means of policies of insurance placed upon the lives of minors as well as adults in sums of $15 to $500, with premiums payable in small weekly installments. — **i. partnership,** *Economics,* that system of remunerating workmen in which the workman shares in the profits and (in the best use of the term) also contributes from his wages towards losses; — sometimes used as equiv. to *profit sharing.* — **I. Revolution,** *Economics,* the series of changes which took place in the methods, etc., of agriculture and manufacturing in England early in the 19th century. — **i. school,** a school for training pupils in the industrial arts; often, specif., such a school for young persons committed to it by legal proceedings.

in-dus'tri-al, *n.* **1.** A person employed in an industrial pursuit; esp., one engaged in manufacturing industry, as distinguished from *merchant* and *agriculturist.*

2. *Finance.* A stock, bond, or other security based upon the assets of an industrial corporation or enterprise. *Cant.*

in-dus'tri-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* A social organization or system founded upon or made with reference to industrial occupations; — contrasted, for example, with *militarism.* Cf. MERCANTILISM, COMMERCIALISM.

in-dus'tri-al-ist, *n.* [*industrial* + *-ist;* cf. F. *industrialiste.*] A person engaged in, or connected with, some industry; a manufacturer or operative.

in-dus'tri-al-ize (-Iz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-Izd); -IZ'ING (-Iz'ĭng). To make industrial; to affect with, or give over to, industrialism; as, to *industrialize* Indians.

in-dus'tri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *industrius, industriosus:* cf. F. *industrieux.* See INDUSTRY.] **1.** Exhibiting, or marked by, intelligent work; skillful; clever; ingenious. *Obs.*

2. Steadily and perseveringly active; painstaking; zealous; as, he was negligent in business, but *industrious* in pleasure; an *industrious* mischief-maker.

Industrious to seek out the truth of all things. *Spenser.*

3. Exhibiting, or marked by, design or purpose; intentional; voluntary. *Obs.*

4. Given to industry; characterized by diligence; constantly, regularly, or habitually occupied; busy; assiduous; not slothful or idle; — commonly implying devotion to lawful and useful labor.

[France] is at once the most *industrious* and the least industrial of the great nations *W. C. Brownell.*

5. Of or pertaining to industry; industrial. *Rare.*

Syn. — See BUSY.

— **in-dus'tri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **in-dus'tri-ous-ness,** *n.*

in'dus-try (ĭn'dŭs-trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [L. *industria,* cf. *industrius* diligent; of uncertain origin: cf. F. *industrie.*] **1.** Skill; cleverness; ingenuity. *Obs.*

2. A use of skill or craft; a contrivance. *Obs.*

3. Habitual diligence in any employment or pursuit; steady attention to business; assiduity; as, his work shows more *industry* than judgment.

4. *Pol. Econ.* Systematic labor or habitual employment; esp., human exertion employed for the creation of value, regarded by some as a species of capital or wealth, by others as labor.

5. Any department or branch of art, occupation, or business; esp., one which employs much labor and capital and is a distinct branch of trade; as, the sugar *industry;* the iron *industry;* the cotton *industry;* agricultural *industries.*

6. A well-known European variety of gooseberry.

Syn. — Perseverance, activity, laboriousness, attention.

in-du'vi-æ (ĭn-dū'vĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L., clothes, fr. *induere* to put on. See INDUE.] *Bot.* **a** Any persistent portion of a perianth. **b** Leaves which after withering remain attached to the stem. **c** Scale leaves. — **in-du'vi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

in'dwell' (ĭn'dwĕl'), *v. t. & i.;* IN'DWELT' (-dwĕlt'); IN'-DWELL'ING. To dwell in; to abide within; to inhabit.

The Holy Ghost became a dove, not as a symbol, but as a constantly *indwelt* form. *Milman.*

in'dwell'er (-ẽr), *n.* An inhabitant; also, a sojourner.

in'dwell'ing, *n.* Residence within, as in the heart.

-ine (*for pron. see Guide to Pron.,* §§ 183, 184). [L. *-inus, -ina, -inum* an adj. ending; sometimes through F. *-in, -ine.*] **1.** A suffix of adjectives, denoting *of* or *pertaining to, like, characterized by;* as in feminine, canine, Florentine, bovine.

2. [L. *-ina,* an abstract fem. ending.] A noun suffix, as in discipline, rapine, medicine, doctrine.

3. A feminine suffix, commonly from French *-ine,* of varying origin; cf. heroine, Caroline, Josephine, landgravine.

-ine (-ĭn; -ēn; 184). [Cf. F. *-ine,* L. *-inus,* fem. *-ina,* adj. suffix.] *Chem.* A suffix used in forming the names of certain elements, as chlorine, and compounds, as arsine; specif., in organic chemistry: **a** As a termination for members of the acetylene series of hydrocarbons, as hexine. **b** As a termination for substances having a *basic* nature; as, quinine, guanidine, etc. Names of basic organic substances, as alkaloids, are systematically written with the ending *-ine;* those of neutral substances, as proteids, glucosides, etc., should commonly be spelled with *-in;* as, gelatin, amygdalin, etc. This rule does not apply to the many commercial or popular names in *-ine;* as, gasoline, vaseline, etc. Some chemists prefer *-in* for basic substances also, and the form in *-in* is recognized as an alternative spelling in such cases in this Dictionary.

in-earth' (ĭn-ûrth'), *v. t.* **1.** To inter.

2. To make earthly. *Rare.*

in-e'bri-ant (ĭn-ē'brĭ-ănt), *a.* [L. *inebrians,* p. pr. of *inebriare.* See INEBRIATE.] Intoxicating. — *n.* An intoxicant.

in-e'bri-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* IN-E'BRI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); IN-E'BRI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *inebriatus,* p. p. of *inebriare* to inebriate; *in-* in + *ebriare* to make drunk, fr. *ebrius* drunk. See EBRIETY.] **1.** To make drunk; to intoxicate.

2. Hence, to disorder the senses of; to exhilarate as if by liquor; to deprive of sense and judgment; also, to stupefy.

The *inebriating* effect of popular applause. *Macaulay.*

3. To refresh as with drink; drench; wet. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

in-e'bri-ate (-āt), *a* [L. *inebriatus,* p. p.] Intoxicated; drunk; habitually given to drink; stupefied.

Thus spake Peter, as a man *inebriate* and made drunken with the sweetness of this vision, not knowing what he said. *Udall.*

Syn. — See DRUNK.

in-e'bri-ate, *n.* One who is drunk or intoxicated; esp., a habitual drunkard; as, an asylum for *inebriates.*

in-e'bri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inebriatio.*] Act of inebriating, or condition of being inebriated; intoxication; fig., deprivation of sense and judgment by anything that exhilarates. "The *inebriation* of prosperity." *Macaulay.*

in'e-bri'e-ty (ĭn'ē-brĭ'ē-tĭ), *n.* [See INEBRIATE, EBRIETY.] Inebriation; intoxication; drunkenness.

in-ed'i-ble (ĭn-ĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. LL. *inedibilis.* See IN- not; EDIBLE.] Not edible; not fit for food. — **in-ed'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-ed'it-ed (ĭn-ĕd'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Not edited; unpublished.

in-ef'fa-bil'i-ty (ĭn-ĕf'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ineffabilitas:* cf. F. *ineffabilité.*] Quality or state of being ineffable; ineffableness; unspeakableness.

in-ef'fa-ble (ĭn-ĕf'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *ineffabilis:* cf. F. *ineffable.* See IN- not; EFFABLE, FAME.] **1.** Incapable of being expressed in words; unspeakable; unutterable; indescribable; as, the *ineffable* joys of heaven.

2. Not to be uttered; as, the *ineffable* name of Jehovah.

3. Unpronounceable. *Obs. & R.*

4. *Math.* Surd; irrational. *Obs.*

Syn. — Unutterable, inexpressible. — INEFFABLE, UNSPEAKABLE agree in suggesting that which cannot be uttered or which transcends expression; they are often used without distinction; as, "joy *unspeakable* and full of glory" (1 *Pet.* i. 8); "sense of new joy *ineffable* diffused" (*Milton*). In modern usage INEFFABLE (the less popular word) is often an emphatic synonym for "supreme;" UNSPEAKABLE more frequently suggests its literal significance; as, *ineffable* content, *ineffable* disgust; "twisted shapes of lust, *unspeakable,* abominable" (*Tennyson*); "a thousand memories . . . *unspeakable* for sadness" (*id.*); "My nights were *unspeakable*" (*Jane W. Carlyle*); the *unspeakable* Turk. *Ineffable* is usually applied to good or pleasant things; *unspeakable* is apparently getting a turn toward bad ones.

in'ef-face'a-ble (ĭn'ĕ-fās'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *effaceable:* cf. F. *ineffaçable.*] Not effaceable; indelible; ineradicable. — **in'ef-face'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in'ef-face'a-bly,** *adv.*

in'ef-fect'i-ble (-fĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Ineffectual; ineffective; also, not to be effected by ordinary causation. *Obs.*

2. Incapable of being impracticable. *Rare.*

in'ef-fec'tive (-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* [*in-* not + *effective.*] **1.** Not producing, or incapable of producing, the intended effect; ineffectual; as, an *ineffective* appeal; *ineffective* effort.

2. Not capable of performing the required work or duties; inefficient; incapable; as, *ineffective* troops or workmen.

3. Wanting in æsthetic merit; as, *ineffective* design.

in'ef-fec'tive, *n.* An ineffective person; a person unfit for service, as in an army.

in'ef-fec'tu-al (-fĕk'tū-ăl), *a.* Not effectual; not producing the proper or usual effect; without effect; ineffective; in-

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in-dulge'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

in-dulged' (ĭn-dŭljd'), *p. p.* of INDULGE. Specif.: Having received an indulgence. [*Rare.*]

in-dulge'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

in-dul'gen-cy (ĭn-dŭl'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Indulgence. *Obs. or R.*

in'dul-gen'tial (ĭn'dŭl-jĕn'shăl), *a. R. C. Ch.* Relating to indulgences. *Obs.* — **in'dul-gen'tial-ly,** *adv. Obs.* [GENT.]

in-dul'gent-ly, *adv.* of INDULGENT.

in-dulg'er (ĭn-dŭl'jẽr), *n.* One who indulges. [Indulge. *Obs.*]

in-dul'gi-ate (ĭn-dŭl'jĭ-āt), *v. t.*

in-dulg'ing-ly, *adv.* of *indulging,* p. pr.

in-dul'tist. Obs. erroneous form of INDULGENTIAL.

indument, *n.* [L. *indumentum* covering. See INDUE; cf. INDUMENT.] *Obs.* **1.** (*pron.* ĭn'dū-mĕnt) Clothing; garment; investiture; covering.

2. (*pron.* ĭn-dū'mĕnt) Indurement; also, endowment.

3. (*pron.* ĭn'-) = INDUMENTUM.

in'du-men'tum (-mĕn'tŭm), *n.* [L., a covering.] **1.** *Zool.* Entire feathery covering of a bird.

2. *Bot.* A dense woolly pubescence.

in-du'na (ĭn-dōō'nȧ), *n.* [Zulu] A chief officer under a Kafir or Zulu king. [GEON.]

in-dun'geon. Var. of ENDUNGEON.

in-du'per-a'tor, *n.* [OL.] Imperator. *Obs.*

in du'plo (dū'plō). [L.] *Law.* In double; as, *damna in duplo,* double damages.

in-dur'a-ble, in-dur'ance, etc. † ENDURABLE, etc.

in-dur'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.

in-dur'and, *prep.* During. *Obs. Scot*

in-dur'ant, *n.* [L. *indurans, -antis,* p. pr.] An indurative medicine. *Obs.*

in'du-ras'cent (ĭn'dū-răs'ĕnt), *a.* [See INDURATE, *a.*] *Bot* Becoming hard. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

in-dur'a-tize, *v. t.* To harden. *Obs. Scot.*

in-dure', *v. t.* To indurate. *Obs.*

in-dur'st-ness, *n.* Induration. *Obs. Scot.*

in-dur'ing, † ENDURING, *prep.*

in-dur'si-a'ted (ĭn-dûr'zĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* Indusiate. *Rare.* [TRIAL.]

in-dus'tri-al-ly, *adv.* of INDUSTRIAL.

in-dus'tri-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-dus'trous. † INDUSTRIOUS.

in-dute', *a.* [L. *indutus,* p. p.] Clothed; endued. *Obs.*

in-du'tion. Obs. variant reading for INDUCTION, inference.

in-du'vi-ate, *a. Bot.* Covered with indusiæ.

indwir. † ENDURE.

In'dy (ĭn'dĭ), *n.* [L. *Indus.*] India. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ine. † INN.

i'ne, *prep.* In; into. *Obs.*

in-ease', *v. t.* To ease; allay. *Obs.*

ineaw. † ENEW.

in-e'bri-a-cy (ĭn-ē'brĭ-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* Drunkenness; intemperance. *Rare.* [drunk. *Obs.*]

in-e'bri-ate, *v. i.* To become

in-e'bri-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Intoxicative; pert. to inebriation. *Obs.*

in-e'bri-ous (-ŭs), *a* a Inebriating. *Obs.* b Inebriated; intoxicated; addicted to drink

ineche, *v. t.* To add as an insertion; — better in **eche.** *Obs.*

in-e'co-nom'ic, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in'e-con'o-my,** *n.*

ined. *Abbr.* Ineditus (L., not made known, unpublished).

in-edge', *v. t.* To edge in. *Obs.*

In-ed'u-ca-bil'i-a (ĭn-ĕd'ū-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See IN- not; EDUCABLE.] *Zool.* An artificial series of placental mammals including the bats, rodents, edentates, and insectivores, in which the brain is less developed than in the higher series. Educabilia. — **in-ed'u-ca-bil'i-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

in-ed'u-ca-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.

in-ed'u-ca'tion, *n* Want of education. *Rare.*

i'née' (ē'nā'), *n.* [F., prob. fr. a native name.] Arrow poison from an African apocynaceous plant (*Strophanthus hispidus*).

in-ef'fa-ble (ĭn-ĕf'ȧ-b'l), *n.* **1.** *pl.* Trousers. *Humorous.*

2. A person not to be mentioned.

in-ef'fa-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-ef'fa-bly, *adv.* of INEFFABLE.

in'ef-fect'i-bly, *adv.* of INEFFECTIBLE.

in'ef-fec'tion-at, *a.* [See IN- not, AFFECT; cf. AFFECTIONATE.] Impartial. *Obs Scot.*

in'ef-fec'tive-ly, *adv.* of INEFFECTIVE.

in'ef-fec'tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

efficient; weak; useless; futile; unavailing; as, an *ineffectual* attempt; an *ineffectual* expedient.
Syn. — Inefficient, inefficacious, vain, fruitless, unavailing, futile. See USELESS.

in-ef-fec'tu-al-i-ty (ĭn'ĕ-fĕk'tŭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Ineffectual quality or state; also, something ineffectual.

in-ef-fi-ca'cious (ĭn-ĕf'ĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [*in-* not + *efficacious:* cf. F. *inefficace*, L. *inefficax.*] Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired, inadequate, inefficient; impotent. — **in-ef-fi-ca'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ef-fi-ca'cious-ness**, *n.*

The authority of Parliament must become *inefficacious* . . . to restrain the growth of disorders. *Burke.*

in-ef-fi-ca-cy (ĭn-ĕf'ĭ-kă-sĭ), *n.* [L. *inefficacia.* See IN- not; EFFICACY.] Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect, inefficiency, ineffectualness; futility; fruitlessness; as, the *inefficacy* of a medicine.

in-ef-fi'cien-cy (ĭn'ĕ-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality, state, or fact of being inefficient; want of power or energy sufficient for the desired effect; inefficacy; incapacity; as, he was discharged from his position for *inefficiency.*
2. *Mech.* A fraction expressing the losses in a machine transforming or transmitting energy and numerically equal to unity minus the efficiency.

in-ef-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Not efficient; not producing the effect intended or desired; inefficacious; as, *inefficient* means or measures.
2. Incapable of, or indisposed to, the effective performance of duties, as, an *inefficient* workman or administrator.

in-ef-fi'cient, *n.* An inefficient person.

in'e-lab'o-rate (ĭn'ĕ-lăb'ō-rāt), *a.* [Cf. L. *inelaboratus* unlabored. See IN- not; ELABORATE.] Not elaborate; not wrought with care; crude. — **in'e-lab'o-rate-ly**, *adv.*

in'e-las'tic (-lăs'tĭk), *a.* Not elastic. — **in'e-las-tic'i-ty** (-lăs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-el'e-gance (ĭn-ĕl'ĕ-găns) } *n.; pl.* INELEGANCES (-găn-
in-el'e-gan-cy (-găn-sĭ) } sĕz), INELEGANCIES (-găn-sĭz). [Cf. L. *inelegantia*, F. *inélégance.*] **1.** Quality, state, or fact of being inelegant; want of elegance; want of refinement, beauty, or polish in language, manners, etc.

The notorious *inelegance* of her figure. *T. Hook.*

2. Anything inelegant; as, *inelegancies* of style.
3. *Math.* Inversion in the natural sequence of propositions.

in-el'e-gant (-gănt), *a.* [L. *inelegans:* cf. F. *inélégant.* See IN- not; ELEGANT.] Not elegant; deficient in beauty, polish, refinement, grace, or ornament; wanting in anything which correct taste requires. — **in-el'e-gant-ly**, *adv.*

Style often obscure, always . . *inelegant.* *Blair*

in-el'i-gi-ble (ĭn-ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *eligible:* cf. F. *inéligible.*] **1.** Not eligible; not qualified to be chosen for an office; not worthy to be chosen or preferred.
2. Not expedient or desirable. *Obs.*
— **in-el'i-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-el'i-gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-el'i-gi-bly**, *adv.*

in-el'i-gi-ble, *n.* A person ineligible, esp. as a suitor.

in-el'o-quent (ĭn-ĕl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [Cf. L. *ineloquens*, F. *inéloquent.* See IN- not; ELOQUENT.] Not eloquent; wanting in eloquence. — **in-el'o-quent-ly**, *adv.*

in'e-luc'ta-ble (ĭn'ĕ-lŭk'tă-b'l), *a.* [L. *ineluctabilis; in-* not + *eluctabilis* to be surmounted, fr. *eluctari* to struggle out of, to surmount: cf. F. *inéluctable.* See ELUCTATE.] Not to be overcome; irresistible; inevitable. "*Ineluctable* conditions of matter." *Hamerton.* — **in'e-luc'ta-bly**, *adv.*

in'e-lud'i-ble (-lūd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being eluded.

-inene. *Chem.* A suffix sometimes used in naming *hydrocarbons of the acetylene series;* as, propinene (allylene).

in-ept' (ĭn-ĕpt'), *a.* [L. *ineptus; in-* not + *aptus* apt, fit: cf. F. *inepte.* Cf. INAPT.] **1.** Not apt or fit; unsuited or unsuitable; devoid of fitness or aptitude.

Aristotelian philosophy is *inept* for new discoveries *Glanvill.*

2. Not apt for the occasion; unbecoming, out of place.
3. Not consonant with reason; absurd, foolish.

To view attention as a special act of intelligence, and to distinguish it from consciousness, is utterly *inept* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. *Law.* Null or void. *Rare or Scot.*

in-ept'i-tude (ĭn-ĕp'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *ineptitudo:* cf. OF. *ineptitude.*] Quality of being inept, specif.: **a** Unfitness; inaptitude; unsuitableness, as, *ineptitude* for society. **b** Absurdity; nonsense; a foolish action or utterance.

in-e'qual (ĭn-ē'kwăl), *a.* [L *inaequalis.* See IN- not, EQUAL.] **1.** Unequal. *Archaic.*
2. Uneven, as a surface

in'e-qual'i-ty (ĭn'ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *inaequalitas:* cf. OF. *inequalité.*] **1.** Quality of being unequal; want of equality in any respect; disproportion; unevenness; disparity; diversity.

Notwithstanding which *inequality* of number, it was resolved in a council of war to fight the Dutch fleet. *Ludlow*

Sympathy is rarely strong where there is a great *inequality* of condition. *Macaulay*

2. Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy.
3. Lack of proper proportion or distribution, or a case of it.
4. Unevenness; want of levelness; the alternate rising and falling of a surface, as, the *inequalities* of the surface of the earth, or of a marble slab, etc.
5. Variableness, changeableness, or inconstancy, as of the weather, feelings, etc.

Inequality of air is ever an enemy to health. *Bacon.*

6. *Math.* An expression consisting of two unequal quantities, with the sign of inequality (>, <, or ‡) between them; as, the *inequality* $2<3$, or $4>1$, $a \ddagger b$.
7. *Astron.* An irregularity or a deviation in the motion of a planet or satellite from uniform mean motion; the amount of such deviation.
8. *Phys. Geog.* Diurnal inequality of the tides; a difference in height of successive day tides and night tides, due chiefly to the moon's declination.
Syn. — See DISPARITY.

in-e'qui-lat'er-al (ĭn-ē'kwĭ-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* **1.** Having unequal sides, unsymmetrical; unequal-sided.
2. *Zoöl.* **a** In Mollusca, having the two ends unequal, as in most lamellibranch shells. **b** In Foraminifera, having the convolutions of the shell wound obliquely around an axis, not lying in one plane.

in-e'qui-lo'bate (-lō'bāt), *a.* [*in-* not + *equi-* + *lobate.*] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Unequally or irregularly lobed.

in-eq'ui-ta-ble (ĭn-ĕk'wĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Not equitable; not just; unfair. — **in-eq'ui-ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-eq'ui-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Want of equity, injustice; unfairness, or a case of it.

in-e'qui-valve' (ĭn-ē'kwĭ-vălv'), *a. Zoöl.* Having unequal valves, as the shell of an oyster or a brachiopod.

in'e-rad'i-ca-ble (ĭn'ĕ-răd'ĭ-ka-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being eradicated, or rooted out. — **in'e-rad'i-ca-bly**, *adv.*

The bad seed thus sown was *ineradicable.* *Ld. Lytton.*

in'e-ras'a-ble (-rās'a-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being erased. — **in'e-ras'a-bly**, *adv.*

in-er'ra-ble (ĭn-ĕr'a-b'l), *a.* [L *inerrabilis.* See IN- not; ERR.] Incapable of erring; infallible; unerring. "Not an *inerrable* text." *Gladstone.* — **in-er'ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-er'ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-er'ra-bly**, *adv.*

in-er'ran-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* [Cf. L. *inerrans* not wandering.] Exemption from error; infallibility.

The absolute *inerrancy* of the Bible. *Century Mag*

in-er'rant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *inerrans, -antis*, not wandering. See IN- not; ERR.] **1.** Inerratic. *Obs.*
2. Free from error or mistake; unerring; infallible.

An *inerrant* gift for tone color. *R. Burton.*

Syn. — See INFALLIBLE.

in-er-rat'ic (ĭn'ĕ-răt'ĭk), *a.* Not erratic, or wandering; fixed; settled, established.

in-ert' (ĭn-ûrt'), *a.* [L. *iners, inertis*, unskilled, idle; *in-* not + *ars* art: cf. F. *inerte.* See ART.] **1.** Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed, having inertia; as, matter is *inert.*

If the stone's motion were due to itself, we should call the stone active; because it does not move itself, we call it *inert* and inactive. *James Ward*

2. Not having or manifesting active properties; not affecting other substances when in contact with them, powerless for an expected or desired effect, as a drug.
3. Indisposed to move or act; very slow to act; sluggish; dull; inactive; indolent; lifeless.

The *inert* and desponding party of the court. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Dull, passive, idle, lazy, indolent, supine, slothful, stupid, lethargic, apathetic, lifeless, dead. — INERT, INACTIVE, SLUGGISH, PHLEGMATIC, TORPID. One is INACTIVE who for any reason is not busy or active; the word may or may not imply disinclination to action; INERT always suggests inherent or habitual indisposition to activity; as, "A limb was broken . . . and on him fell, . . . [while] lying thus *inactive*, doubt and gloom" (*Tennyson*); "*inert* through plenty, . . . victims of luxurious ease" (*Cowper*); "an idle and *inactive* life" (*Pope*); "laziness and *inertness* of mind" (*Burke*); "Matter . . . is *inert* and stupid" (*Dr. H. More*). That is *inert* which is hard to stimulate or set in motion; that is SLUGGISH which is not only hard to rouse, but is also slow or heavy when in motion; as, "The *inert* were roused, and lively natures rapt away!" (*Wordsworth*); "To see how shadows shifted with the slow move of time — *sluggish* and weary" (*Keats*); a *sluggish* stream. PHLEGMATIC, applying only to persons or personal qualities, connotes constitutional heaviness or stolidity; as, "Fancy . . . [is] sharper in an excellent poet than it is likely it should be in a *phlegmatic*, heavy gownsman" (*Dryden*); "There are two Hollands in every Dutchman; there is the man of the polder, heavy, pale, *phlegmatic*, slow, patient himself and trying to the patience of others" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). TORPID (see LETHARGY) adds the implication of apathy or the sluggishness of that which is, as it were, benumbed; as, "This system of criticism sprang up in that *torpid* interval when poetry was not" (*Shelley*). "Mrs. Jamieson stood up, giving us each a *torpid* smile of welcome" (*Mrs. Gaskell*). See LANGUID, LIFELESS, SLOW, IDLE, PASSIVE.

in-er'ti-a (ĭn-ûr'shĭ-ă), *n.* [L., idleness, fr. *iners* idle. See INERT.] **1.** *Physics.* **a** That property of matter by which it tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion, and in the same straight line or direction, unless acted on by some external force; — sometimes called *vis inertiæ.* **b** Hence, a similar negative property of forces, as of electricity, by which they tend to keep on acting in the same direction.
2. Inertness; indisposition to motion, exertion, or action; want of energy; sluggishness.

Men . . . have immense irresolution and *inertia.* *Carlyle.*

3. *Med.* Want of activity; — said esp. of the uterus in labor, when its contractions have nearly or wholly ceased.

in-er'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Want of activity or exertion; inertness; quietude. *Rare.*

in-er'u-dite (-ĕr'ōō-dīt), *a.* [L. *ineruditus.* See IN- not; ERUDITE.] Not erudite; unlearned; ignorant. — **in-er'u-dite-ly**, *adv.* — **in-er'u-di'tion** (ĭn-ĕr'ōō-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

in'es-cutch'eon (ĭn'ĕs-kŭch'ŭn), *n. Her.* A small escutcheon, as an escutcheon of pretense, borne within a shield, or a baronet's escutcheon, in chief, charged with the red hand of Ulster. According to some *inescutcheon* is used only when there is but one such charge, *escutcheon* being applied to each when there are more than one.

Shield with Inescutcheon

in'es-sen'tial (ĭn'ĕ-sĕn'shăl), *a.* [*in-* not + *essential.*] **1.** Having no essence or being.
2. Not essential; unessential.

in-es'ti-ma-ble (ĭn-ĕs'tĭ-ma-b'l), *a.* [L. *inaestimabilis:* cf. F. *inestimable.* See IN- not; ESTIMATE.] Incapable of being estimated or computed; esp., too valuable or excellent to be measured or fully appreciated; above all price. — **in-es'ti-ma-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-es'ti-ma-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-es'ti-ma-bly**, *adv.*

But above all, for thine *inestimable* love. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

Syn. — Incalculable, invaluable, priceless.

in'e-vap'o-ra-ble (ĭn'ĕ-văp'ō-ra-b'l), *a. Phys. Chem.* Incapable of being reduced in volume by evaporation; — said of a liquid under certain conditions in which the part vaporized on heating is continually replaced from some solid phase, as ice or a hydrate, in contact with the liquid.

in'e-va'si-ble (-vā'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being evaded; inevitable; unavoidable.

in-ev'i-dence (ĭn-ĕv'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1.** Want of evidence, display, or manifestation. *Obs.*
2. Want of evidence or support; hence, obscurity; uncertainty.

in-ev'i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* Not evident, not clear; obscure.

in-ev'i-ta-bil'i-ty (ĭn-ĕv'ĭ-tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being inevitable or unavoidable; certainty; also, something inevitable.

in-ev'i-ta-ble (ĭn-ĕv'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* [L. *inevitabilis.* See IN- not; EVITABLE.] **1.** Not evitable; incapable of being shunned; unavoidable. "The *inevitable* hour." *T. Gray.*

It was *inevitable;* it was necessary; it was planted in the nature of things. *Burke*

2. Irresistible. *Rare.* "*Inevitable* charms." *Dryden.*

Syn. — INEVITABLE, UNAVOIDABLE. INEVITABLE, the stronger term, applies esp. to that which, in the nature of things, cannot be shunned or evaded; UNAVOIDABLE more frequently suggests that which cannot be kept clear of or escaped by the exercise of care or foresight; as, *inevitable* as death, fate, to accept the *inevitable*; an *unavoidable* delay, accident; cf. the different connotations of: it was *inevitable* that they should meet; their meeting was *unavoidable.* Often, however, the distinction is one of emphasis only.

inevitable accident, *Law*, an accident not foreseeable or to be prevented by due care or diligence; — used chiefly in the Civil law, and nearly equivalent to *fortuitous event*, or (though broader) an *act of God.*

in-ev'i-ta-bly, *adv.* Unavoidably; certainly.

in'ex-act' (ĭn'ĕg-zăkt'), *a.* [*in-* not + *exact:* cf. F. *inexact.*] Not exact; not precisely correct or true; inaccurate; loose; as, an *inexact* statement or reasoning; also, not rigorous and careful; as, an *inexact* reasoner. — **in'ex-act'ly**, *adv.* — **in'ex-act'ness**, *n.*

in'ex-act'i-tude (-zăkt'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [Cf. F. *inexactitude.*] Want of exactitude or precision; quality of being inexact or inaccurate; also, a case of inexactness.

in'ex-cus'a-ble (ĭn'ĕks-kūz'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexcusabilis:* cf. F. *inexcusable.* See EXCUSE.] Not excusable; not admitting excuse or justification; as, *inexcusable* folly. — **in'ex-cus'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'ex-cus'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in'ex-cus'a-bly**, *adv.*

in-ex'e-cut'a-ble (ĭn-ĕk'sĕ-kūt'ă-b'l; -ĕg-zĕk'ū-tă-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *executable:* cf. F. *inexécutable.*] Incapable of being executed or performed; impracticable; infeasible.

in-ex'e-cu'tion (ĭn-ĕk'sĕ-kū'shŭn), *n.* [*in-* not + *execution:* cf. F. *inexécution.*] Neglect of execution; nonperformance; as, the *inexecution* of a treaty.

in'ex-er'tion (ĭn'ĕg-zûr'shŭn), *n.* Want of exertion; want of effort; defect of action; indolence; laziness.

in'ex-haust'i-ble (ĭn'ĕg-zôs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *inexhaustible.*] **1.** Incapable of being exhausted, emptied, or used up; unfailing; exhaustless; as, an *inexhaustible* supply.
2. Incapable of being exhausted, wearied, or depressed in vigor or activity; indefatigable; as, *inexhaustible* vitality; *inexhaustible* workers. — **in'ex-haust'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in'ex-haust'i-bly**, *adv.*

in'ex-haus'tive (-zôs'tĭv), *a.* Inexhaustible; also, not exhaustive — **in'ex-haus'tive-ly**, *adv.*

in'ex-ist'ence (ĭn'ĕg-zĭs'tĕns), **in'ex-ist'en-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*in-* in + *existence.*] Existence within; inherence. *Rare.*

in'ex-ist'ence, in'ex-ist'en-cy, *n.* [*in-* not + *existence.*] Want of existence; nonexistence. *Rare.*

in'ex-ist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* [*in-* not + *existent:* cf. F. *inexistant.*] Not having being; not existing. *Rare.*

in'ex-ist'ent, *a.* [*in-* in + *existent.*] Inherent; innate; indwelling. *Rare.*

in-ex'o-ra-bil'i-ty (ĭn-ĕk'sō-ra-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *inexorabilitas.*] Quality of being inexorable.

in-ex'o-ra-ble (ĭn-ĕk'sō-ra-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexorabilis:* cf. F. *inexorable.* See IN- not; EXORABLE, ADORE.] Not to be

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in'ef-fec'tu-al-ly, *adv.* of INEFFECTUAL. See -LY
in'ef-fec'tu-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-ef'fer-ves'cent, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in-ef'fer-ves'cence**, *n*
in-ef'fer-ves'ci-ble (ĭn-ĕf'ĕr-vĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not susceptible of effervescence — **in-ef'fer-ves'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
in-ef'fi-cac'i-ty (-ĭk'ă-sĭ'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inefficacy. *Rare.*
in'ef-fi'cience (ĭn'ĕ-fĭsh'ĕns), *n.* Inefficiency. [CIENT.
in'ef-fi'cient-ly, *adv.* of INEFFICIENT.
in-ef'fre-nate, *a.* [L. *ineffrenatus.*] Unbridled. *Obs. Rare.*
in'ef-ful'gent, *a.* See IN-, not. [*Obs.*
inegal, *a.* [F. *inégal.*] Unequal.
i-nelled. Obs. p. p. of NAIL.
in'e-lab'o-rat-ed, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'e-las'ti-cate, *v. t.* To make inelastic.
in'e-lim'i-na-ble, *a.* See IN-, not
in-el'o-quence, *n.* Lack of eloquence. [not.
in-em'bry-o-nate, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'e-mend'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-e'mo-tĭv'i-ty (ĭn-ē'mō-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* See IN-, not.
in-em'u-lous, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'e-nar'ra-ble (ĭn'ĕ-năr'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *menarrabilis, in-* not + *enarrabilis* that may be related; fr. *enarrare* to relate: cf. F. *inenarrable.* See ENARRATION.] Incapable of being narrated; indescribable; ineffable *Obs*
in-en'er-get'ic, *a.* See IN-, not
in'e-nod'a-ble (ĭn'ĕ-nōd'ă-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + L *enodare* to free from knots.] That cannot be untied. *Obs.*
i-nent' † ANENT.
in'e-nu'cle-a-ble (ĭn'ĕ-nū'klĕ-a-b'l), *a.* [See IN- not; ENUCLEATE.] Not enucleable.
in-ept'ly, *adv.* of INEPT.
in-ept'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-e'qua-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *R.*
in'e-qual'i-ta'ri-an (ĭn'ĕ-kwŏl'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* One who believes that men are not born equal. *R.*
in-e'qual-ly, *adv.* of INEQUAL.
in'e-qua'tion (ĭn'ĕ-kwā'shŭn), *n. Math.* An inequality.
in-e'qui-dis'tant, *a.* See IN-, not.
‖ **in e'qui-li'bri-o** *or* **æ'qui-li'bri-o** (ē'kwĭ-lĭb'rĭ-ō). [L.] In equilibrium.
in-e'qui-no'dc-ten'tial, *a.* Pert. to, or characterized by, unequal action or distribution of forces. — **in-e'qui-no-tec'tial-ly**, *n.*
in-eq'ui-tate (ĭn-ĕk'wĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *inequitatus*, p. p. of *inequitare* to ride over. See IN- in; EQUITANT.] To permeate. *Obs.*
in'e-quiv'a-lent, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-e'qui-valved, **in-e'qui-valv'u-lar**, *a.* Inequivalve. [ABLE.
in'e-ras'i-ble. Var. of INERASIBLE.
in'er-get'ic (ĭn'ĕr-jĕt'ĭk), **in'er-get'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Without energy. *Obs.* — **in'er-get'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
in-erm' (ĭn-ûrm'), **in-er'mous** (-ûr'mŭs), *a.* [L. *inermis, inermus; in-* not + *arma* arms: cf. F. *inerme.*] *Bot* Unarmed; destitute of prickles or thorns.
in-er'mi-a (-mĭ'-ă), *n. pl.* Also **In-er'mes** (ĭn-ûr'mēz). **In-er'mi** (-mī), *n.* [NL. See INERM.] *Zool.* An order of gephyrean worms, characterized by the possession of an introvert and the absence of setæ; — distinguished from *Armata. Sipunculus* is an example.
in-err'ing, *a.* Unerring. *Obs.*
— **in-err'ing-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*
in'er-ro'ne-ous, *a.* See IN-, not.
inertia ellipsoid. = ELLIPSOID OF GYRATION.
in-er'ti-al (ĭn-ûr'shĭ-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, inertia. [Inertness. *Obs.*
in-ert'i-tude (ĭn-ûr'tĭ-tūd), *n.*
in-ert'ly, *adv.* of INERT.
in-ert'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-er'u-bes'cent, *a.* [*in-* not + *erubescent.*] Unblushing. *Rare.*
in'es-cap'a-ble (ĭn'ĕs-kāp'ă-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not.
in-es'cate, *v. t.* [L *inescatus*, p. p. of *inescare; in-* in + *esca* bait.] To allure; to lay a bait for. *Obs.* — **in-es-ca'tion** (ĭn'ĕs-kā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
in'es-chew'a-ble, *a.* That cannot be eschewed. *Obs*
in-es'cu-lent (ĭn-ĕs'kū-lĕnt), *a.* Inedible; not edible. *Rare.*
i'nes-ite (ĭ'nĕs-īt), *n.* [Gr ἶνες fibers + *-ite.*] *Min.* A pale red hydrous silicate of manganese and calcium, $2(MnCa)SiO_3 \cdot H_2O$, in small prismatic crystals or massive. H., 6. Sp gr., 3.03
in'es-pe'cial-ly, *adv.* [From *in especial.*] Especially. *Obs.*
‖ **in es'se.** [L.] In actual existence; — contrasted with *in posse* or *in potentia.*
in'es-sen'ti-al-i-ty (ĭn'ĕ-sĕn'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inessential state or quality.
‖ **in-est' cle-men'ti-a for'ti** [L.] Clemency belongs to the brave (person). [*Obs.*
in-es'ti-mate, *a.* Inestimable
ineuch † ENOUGH.
in'e-unt (ĭn'ĕ-ŭnt), *a.* [L. *ineuns, ineuntis*, p. pr.] Going in; beginning. *Rare.* [curve.
in'e-unt, *n. Math.* A point of
ineure, *v. i.* [See INURE.] To happen; intervene. *Obs. Scot.*
in'e-vad'i-ble (ĭn'ĕ-vād'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Inevasible *Rare* — **in'e-vad'i-bly**, *adv.*
in-ev'i-ta-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
inew. † ENEW, ENOW
in-ex'cel-lence, *n.* See IN-, not.
‖ **in ex-cel'sis.** [L.] In the heights or the highest, on high; in the highest degree.
in'ex-cit'a-ble (-sĭt'ă-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. — **in'ex-cit'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [not.
in'ex-clu'sive-ly, *adv.* See IN-,
in'ex-cog'i-ta-ble, *a.* [L. *inexcogitabilis.*] Incogitable. *Obs.*
in'ex-com-mu'ni-ca-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. [*Obs.*
in'ex-e'cra-ble, *a.* Inexorable.
in'ex-hal'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'ex-haust'ed, *a.* See IN-, not.
— **in'ex-haust'ed-ly**, *adv.*
in'ex-haust'less, *a.* [*in-* not + *exhaustless;* — a wrong formation.] Exhaustless. *Obs.*
in-ex'i-gi-ble, *a.* [Cf. F. *inexigible.*] Not to be exacted. *Rare.*
in'ex-ist', *v. i.* To exist within. *Rare.*
in'ex-ist'ant. † INEXISTENT.

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persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; unyielding; inflexible; relentless; as, an *inexorable* ruler or judge; *inexorable* logic. "Death's *inexorable* doom." *Dryden.*
Syn. — See INFLEXIBLE.
—in-ex'o-ra-ble-ness, *n.* — **in-ex'o-ra-bly,** *adv.*

in'ex-pan'si-ble (ĭn'ĕks-păn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of expansion, enlargement, or extension.
2. *Phon.* Incapable of being pronounced with an opening of the jaws considerably wider than usual; — said of a vowel sound, as the narrow vowels, *ē, ā,* etc. *Lloyd.*

in'ex-pe'di-ence (-pē'dĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of being
in'ex-pe'di-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } inexpedient.

in'ex-pe'di-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Not expedient; not tending to promote a purpose; not tending to the end desired, or not promising success; impolitic. — **in'ex-pe'di-ent-ly,** *adv.*
If it was not unlawful, yet it was highly *inexpedient* to use those ceremonies *Bp. Burnet.*
Syn. — Unwise, impolitic, imprudent, indiscreet, unprofitable, inadvisable, disadvantageous.

in'ex-pen'sive (-pĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Not expensive.
2. Not extravagant; frugal. *Rare.*
—in'ex-pen'sive-ly, *adv.* — **in'ex-pen'sive-ness,** *n.*

in'ex-pe'ri-ence (-pē'rĭ-ĕns), *n.* [L. *inexperientia:* cf. F. *inexpérience.* See IN- not; EXPERIENCE.] Absence or want of experience; lack of personal and experimental knowledge; as, the *inexperience* of youth.
Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world and ignorance of mankind *Addison*

in'ex-pert' (-pûrt'), *a.* [Cf. F. *inexpert,* L. *inexpertus* inexperienced. See IN- not; EXPERT.] **1.** Inexperienced. *Obs.*
2. Not expert; not skilled or dexterous.
—in'ex-pert'ly, *adv.* — **in'ex-pert'ness,** *n.*

in-ex'pi-a-ble (ĭn-ĕks'pĭ-*ā*-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexpiabilis* · cf. F. *inexpiable.* See IN- not; EXPIABLE.] **1.** Admitting of no expiation, atonement, or satisfaction; as, an *inexpiable* crime or offense.
2. Incapable of being mollified or appeased; relentless; implacable. *Archaic.* "*Inexpiable* hate." *Milton.*
—in-ex'pi-a-ble-ness, *n.* — **in-ex'pi-a-bly,** *adv.*

in'ex-plain'a-ble (ĭn'ĕks-plān'*a*-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *explainable:* cf. L. *inexplanabilis.*] Incapable of being explained; inexplicable.

in-ex'pli-ca-bil'i-ty (ĭn-ĕks'plĭ-kă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being inexplicable, that which is inexplicable.

in-ex'pli-ca-ble (ĭn-ĕks'plĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexplicabilis:* cf. F. *inexplicable.* See IN- not; EXPLICABLE.] **1.** Inextricable. *Obs.*
2. Not explicable; incapable of being explained, interpreted, or accounted for; as, an *inexplicable* mystery.
—in-ex'pli-ca-ble-ness, *n.* — **in-ex'pli-ca-bly,** *adv.*

in'ex-plic'it (ĭn'ĕks-plĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *inexplicitus.* See IN- not; EXPLICIT.] Not explicit; not clearly, or not fully, expressed or developed. — **in'ex-plic'it-ly,** *adv.* — **in'ex-plic'it-ness,** *n.*

in'ex-press'i-ble (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being expressed; ineffable; unspeakable; indescribable; unutterable. "*Inexpressible* grandeur." *Blair.* — **in'ex-press'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'ex-press'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in'ex-press'i-bly,** *adv.*

in'ex-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Inexpressible. *Rare.*
2. Without expression or meaning; not expressive; dull; unintelligent; as, an *inexpressive* countenance.
—in'ex-pres'sive-ly, *adv.* — **in'ex-pres'sive-ness,** *n.*

in'ex-pug'na-ble (-pŭg'nă-b'l; -pūn'*ā*-b'l; 277), *a.* [L. *inexpugnabilis* cf. F. *inexpugnable.* See IN- not; EXPUGNABLE.] **1.** Incapable of being taken by assault or subdued by force; impregnable; unconquerable.
A fortress, *inexpugnable* by the arts of war. *Milman.*
2. Hence, incapable of being overthrown; stable; fixed. "*Inexpugnable* verities." *R. Burton.*
Syn. — See IMPREGNABLE.
—in'ex-pug'na-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'ex-pug'na-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in'ex-pug'na-bly,** *adv.*

in'ex-ten'si-ble (-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *inextensible.*] Not extensible; not elastic. — **in'ex-ten'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in'ex-ten'sion (-shŭn), *n.* Want of extension.

in'ex-ten'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to inextension.

inextensional deformation, *Math.,* a bending of a surface that preserves unchanged the length of each line element and the Gaussian measure of curvature at every point.

in'ex-ten'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Not extensive. — **inextensive deformation,** *Math.,* an inextensional deformation.

in'ex-tin'guish-a-ble (-tĭn'gwĭsh-*ă*-b'l), *a.* Not extinguishable; unquenchable; as, *inextinguishable* flame, light, thirst. — **in'ex-tin'guish-a-bly,** *adv.*

in'ex-tir'pa-ble (-tûr'pă-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexstirpabilis:* cf. F. *inextirpable.* See IN- not; EXTIRPATE.] Not capable of being extirpated; ineradicable.

in-ex'tri-ca-ble (ĭn-ĕks'trĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* [L. *inextricabilis:* cf. F. *inextricable.* See IN- not; EXTRICATE.] **1.** Not permitting extrication; inescapable by reason of toils or complications; forming a maze or entoilment from which it is impossible to get free. "Fate *inextricable.*" *Milton.*
Lost in the wild *inextricable* maze. *Blackmore*
2. Incapable of being disentangled or untied; hence, unsolvable; as, an *inextricable* knot; *inextricable* confusion.
3. Intricate or involved; highly elaborated, as a design.

in'fall' (ĭn'fôl'), *n.* [*in,* adv. + *fall,* n.] **1.** An inroad or incursion. *Rare.*
2. Inlet; confluence; junction.
3. A falling into or on, a fall; as, the *infall* of meteorites on the earth's surface.

in-fal'li-bi-list (ĭn-făl'ĭ-bĭ-lĭst), *n.* One who believes in infallibility; esp., a supporter of the dogma of papal infallibility. — **in-fal'li-bi-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.*

in-fal'li-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *infallibilité.*] Quality or state of being infallible, specif., exemption from error; inerrability. See PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

in-fal'li-ble (ĭn-făl'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *fallible:* cf. OF. *infallible.*] **1.** Not fallible; not capable of erring; exempt from liability to mistake; unerring; inerrable.
2. Not liable to fail, deceive, or disappoint; indubitable; sure; certain; as, *infallible* evidence; *infallible* success; an *infallible* remedy. "*Infallible* proofs." *Acts* i. 3.
3. *R. C. Ch.* Incapable of error in defining doctrines touching faith or morals. See PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.
Syn. — INFALLIBLE, INERRANT, UNERRING. *Infallible* is popular, *inerrant* (a word of recent origin) is learned; that is INFALLIBLE which makes, or is capable of making, no mistakes; that is INERRANT which contains no errors; as, to speak of an authority as *infallible* is to emphasize the unfailing truth or certainty of its knowledge, judgments, doctrines, and the like; to assert that an authority is *inerrant* is to claim for it absolute freedom from error in matters of fact. UNERRING, in modern usage, has lost its negative implication, and applies to that which is sure or certain in its operations, or (esp.) which always hits the mark; as, "an *unerring* eye for [the] fleeting expression of the moral features of character" (*Lowell*); an *unerring* aim, *unerring* accuracy; cf. "A man is *infallible,* whose words are always true; a rule is *infallible,* if it is *unerring* in all its possible applications" (*J. H. Newman*).
— in-fal'li-ble-ness, *n.* — **in-fal'li-bly,** *adv.*

in-fal'li-bile, *n.* One who is, or is regarded as, infallible.

in'fall'ing (ĭn'fôl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** An infall, or inroad. *Obs.*
2. A falling or coming in, as of water into a reservoir.

in-fame' (ĭn-fām'), *v. t.* [L. *infamare,* fr. *infamis* infamous: cf. F. *infamer.* See INFAMOUS.] **1.** To stigmatize as infamous; to defame. *Archaic.*
2. To accuse of infamous conduct. *Obs.*

in'fa-mize (ĭn'fă-mīz), *v. t.;* -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To make, or stigmatize as, infamous; to defame; infame.

in'fa-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [L. *infamis; in-* not + *fama* fame: cf. F. *infâme.* See FAMOUS.] **1.** Of very bad report; having a reputation of the worst kind; held in abhorrence; guilty of something that exposes to infamy; base; notoriously vile; detestable; as, an *infamous* traitor.
False errant knight, *infamous,* and forsworn *Spenser*
2. Causing or producing infamy; deserving detestation; scandalous to the last degree; as, an *infamous* act; *infamous* vices; *infamous* corruption.
3. *Law.* Branded with infamy by conviction. See INFAMY.
4. Having a bad name as being the place where an odious crime was committed, or as being associated with something detestable; hence, perilous; noxious.
Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds. *Milton*
Syn. — Detestable, odious, scandalous, disgraceful, abominable, base, vile, shameful, ignominious.
infamous crime, *Law,* in general, any crime entailing infamy in the guilty person; specif.: **a** At the common law, any treason or felony or crime coming under the general designation of *falsi crimen* (which see), which involved loss of political rights, including competency to act as a witness or juror. **b** In a popular usage, any crime which is of a peculiarly abominable character, such as sodomy or bestiality. **c** *U. S. Const. Law.* An offense subjecting the guilty person to infamous punishment, including, therefore, any crime punishable by death or imprisonment in the penitentiary. The Constitution (5th Amend.) declares that, "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury," with certain exceptions. The law as to what was meant here by *infamous crime* was finally settled by 114 U. S. 417, 426, 429, which decided that, "a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term of years at hard labor is an infamous crime within the meaning of the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution." It is settled that the restriction applies only to the Federal courts.
— in'fa-mous-ly, *adv.* — **in'fa-mous-ness,** *n.*

in'fa-my (ĭn'fă-mĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [L. *infamia,* fr. *infamis* infamous: cf. F. *infamie.* See INFAMOUS.] **1.** Evil fame or reputation; public disgrace, dishonor, or reproach.
The afflicted queen would not yield, and said she would not . . . submit to such *infamy* *Bp. Burnet*
2. An object of ignominy. *Nonce Use.* *Ezek.* XXXVI. 3.
3. Quality of being infamous; extreme baseness or vileness; an infamous act; as, the *infamy* of an action.
4. *Law.* That public disgrace or loss of character incurred by a person convicted of any of certain crimes, called *infamous crimes* (which see). At the common law infamy involved incompetency to act as a witness or juror.
Syn. — See DISHONOR.

in'fan-cy (ĭn'făn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *infantia:* cf. F. *enfance.* See INFANT.] **1.** The state or period of being an infant; the first part of life; early childhood; babyhood.
The babe yet lies in smiling *infancy.* *Milton.*
2. The first age of anything; the beginning or early period of existence; as, the *infancy* of an art.
The *infancy* and the grandeur of Rome. *Arbuthnot.*
3. *Law.* The state of an infant, or one under age, or under the age of twenty-one years; nonage; minority.

in'fang-thef' (ĭn'făng-thĕf'), *n.* Also **in'fang-thef', in-fangthef, infangenethef,** etc. [AS. *in-fangen-þéof; in* in + *fangen* taken (p. p. of *fōn* to take) + *þéof* thief.] *O. Eng. Law.* The franchise of exercising jurisdiction over a thief caught within the limits to which the franchise was attached; the right of the lord of a manor to judge a thief taken within the seigniory of such lord; — distinguished from *utfangthief,* a similar franchise extending over wider limits.

in'fant (ĭn'fănt), *n.* [L. *infans; in-* not + *fari* to speak: cf. F. *enfant,* whence ME. *enfaunt.* See FAME; cf. INFANTE, INFANTA.] **1.** A child in the first period of life; a babe; sometimes, a child several years of age.
2. *Law.* A person who is not of full age; a minor. At the common law any person under the age of 21, whether male or female, is an infant; but this rule is varied from in some of the United States. An infant becomes of age the first instant of the day preceding the 21st anniversary day of his birth. See AGE. A ruler becomes of age as such when he becomes capable of exercising sovereignty.
3. A youth of the nobility or gentry. *Obs.*

in'fant, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or being in, infancy; in or pertaining to early development; immature; tender; as, *infant* strength; *infant* children; an *infant* industry.
2. Intended for young children; as, an *infant* school.
Infant Phenomenon, in Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," Ninetta Crummles, the grown-up daughter of Vincent Crummles, a showman, advertised under this name.

in-fan'ta (ĭn-făn'tä), *n.* [Sp. & Pg., fem. of *infante.* See INFANTE.] **1.** Any legitimate daughter of a king of Spain or Portugal; — also used as a title.
2. A young lady likened to a Spanish or Portuguese infanta, as a princess royal or the daughter of a peer. *Obs.*

in-fan'te (ĭn-făn'tā), *n.* [Sp. & Pg. See INFANT.] Any legitimate son of a king of Spain or Portugal except the eldest, or heir apparent (the *principe*); — also used as a title. Up to the time of John I. (14th century) it was applied in Spain also to the eldest son.

in-fan'ti-cide (-făn'tĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *infanticidium* child murder; *infans, -antis,* child + *caedere* to kill: cf. F. *infanticide.* See INFANT; HOMICIDE.] The killing of a newly or recently born child; the practice of killing infants; child murder. Infanticide was anciently largely lawful and common, and is still so among many savage and semicivilized races; among the civilized nations it is murder. Cf. ABORTION, FETICIDE. — **in-fan'ti-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

in-fan'ti-cide, *n.* [L. *infanticida:* cf. F. *infanticide.*] One who commits infanticide, or kills an infant.

in'fan-tile (ĭn'făn-tīl; -tĭl; 277: *occas.* ĭn-făn'tĭl, *as in Browning*), *a.* [L. *infantilis:* cf. F. *infantile.* See INFANT.] **1.** Of or pert. to infancy or an infant; similar to, or characteristic of, an infant; childish; as, *infantile* behavior.
2. *Phys. Geog.* In an early stage of development, following an uplift or equivalent change with respect to base level; — said of topography and topographic features, as drainage, valleys, etc.
Syn. — See CHILDLIKE.
infantile paralysis, *Med.,* an acute disease, almost exclusively infantile, characterized by inflammation of the anterior horns of the gray substance of the spinal cord. It is attended with febrile symptoms, motor paralysis, and muscular atrophy, often producing permanent deformities. Called also *acute anterior poliomyelitis.* — **i. rose,** *Med.,* a variety of roseola.

in-fan'ti-lism (ĭn-făn'tĭ-lĭz'm), *n. Med.* The condition of being abnormally infantile or childlike; retardation of mental and physical development.

in'fan-tine (ĭn'făn-tĭn; -tīn; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *enfantin.*] Infantile; childish. "*Infantine* smiles." *F. Tennyson.*
A degree of credulity next to *infantine.* *Burke.*
Syn. — See CHILDLIKE.

in'fan-try (ĭn'făn-trĭ), *n.* [F. *infanterie,* It. *infanteria,* fr. *infante* infant, child, boy, servant, foot soldier, fr. L. *infans, -antis,* child; foot soldiers being formerly the servants and followers of knights. See INFANT.] **1.** *Mil.* A body of soldiers armed and equipped for service on foot (called **mounted infantry** when furnished with horses, primarily to increase its mobility); foot soldiers, in distinction from *cavalry* and *artillery.*
The proportion of *infantry* to cavalry in most modern armies is approximately six to one, with perhaps three artillery guns to each 1,000 men of the other two arms combined; but this ratio is varied in practice according to the climate to be encountered and the nature of the field of campaign *Encyc. Brit*
2. A body of children. *Obs. or Humorous.*

in'fan-try-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. An infantry soldier.

in-farct' (ĭn-färkt'), *n.* [LL. *infarctus,* for L. *infartus,* p. p. of *infarcire; in-* in + *farcire* to stuff.] *Med.* **a** An obstruction or embolus. **b** The morbid condition of a limited area resulting from such obstruction.

in-farct'ed (ĭn-färk'tĕd), *a. Med.* Exhibiting infarction; having the circulation obstructed, as blood vessels.

in-farc'tion (ĭn-färk'shŭn), *n.* [See INFARCT.] *Med.* **a** The formation of an infarct. **b** Infarct.

in'fare' (ĭn'fâr'), *n.* [AS. *infær* entrance. See IN; FARE, *n.*] **1.** A going in; entrance. *Obs.*
2. A housewarming; esp., a reception, party, or entertainment given by a newly married couple, or by the husband upon receiving the wife to his house. *Scot., Dial. Eng., & Local, U. S.*

in-fat'u-ate (ĭn-făt'ū-āt), *a.* [L. *infatuatus,* p. p. of *infatuare* to infatuate; *in-* in + *fatuus* foolish. See FATUOUS.] Infatuated; marked by infatuation.

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in'ex-or'bi-tant, *a.* Exorbitant. *Obs.*
in'ex-pan'sive, *a.* See IN-, not. **in'ex-pect'a-ble,** *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*
in'ex-pect'ant, *a.* See IN-, not.
— in'ex-pect'an-cy, *n.* — **in'ex'pec-ta'tion,** *n. Obs.*
in'ex-pect'ed, *a.* [*in-* not + *expected:* cf. L. *inexpectatus* Unexpected. — **in'ex-pect'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **in'ex-pect'ed-ness,** *n. All Obs.*
in'ex-pe'ri-enced, *a.* See IN-, not. **in'ex-pert',** *n.* One not expert.
in-ex'pi-ate, *a.* [L. *inexpiatus.* See IN- not; EXPIATE.] Not appeased; not expiated. *Rare.*
in-ex'pli-ble, in-ex'pli-a-ble, in-explable, *a.* [L. *inexplebilis; in-* not + *explere* to fill up.] Insatiable. *Obs.* — **in-ex'pli-bly, in-ex'pli-a-bly,** *adv. Obs.*
in-ex'pli-ca-bles, *n. pl.* Trousers or breeches. *Humorous.*
in'ex-plor'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'ex-plo'sive, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'ex-port'a-ble, *a* See IN-, not.
in'ex-pos'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'ex-po'sure, *n.* See IN-, not.
in'ex-press', *a.* Inexplicit. *R.*
in'ex-press'i-bles (ĭn'ĕks-prĕs'ĭ-b'lz), *n. pl.* Breeches. *Humorous.* [pressible. *Obs.*
in-ex'pri-ma-ble, *a.* [F.] Inexpressible. *Obs.*
in'ex-punge'a-ble, *a.* Also **in'ex-pung'i-ble** See IN-, not.
in'ex-su'per-a-ble. *a.* [L. *inexsuperabilis;* in- not + *exsuperabilis* that may be surmounted.] Insuperable. *Obs.*
in-ex'tant. *a.* See IN-, not.
in'ex-tend'ed, *a.* Not extended.
‖ in ex-ten'so. [LL.] At full length.
in'ex-ter'mi-na-ble, *a.* [L. *inexterminabilis.* See IN- not; EXTERMINATE.] **1.** Interminable. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]
2. Incapable of extermination.
in'ex-tinct', *a.* See IN-, not.
in'ex-tin'gui-ble (ĭn'ĕks-tĭn'gwĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexstinguibilis:* cf. F. *inextinguible.* See INEXTINCT.] Inextinguishable. *Obs.*
‖ in ex-tre'mis. [LL.] In the last extremity; at the point of death.
in-ex'tri-ca-bil'i-ty (ĭn-ĕks'trĭ-kă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inextricable quality or state. [-NESS.
in-ex'tri-ca-ble-ness, *n.* See **in-ex'tri-ca-bly** (ĭn-ĕks'trĭ-kă-bly), *adv.* of INEXTRICABLE.
in-ex'tri-cate, *a.* [*in-* not + L. *extricatus,* p. p.] Inextricable. *Obs.* [PERABLE.
in'ex-u'per-a-ble. † INEXSU-
in-eye', *v. t.* [*in-* in + *eye.*] To graft by budding. *Obs.*
I'nez (ī'nĕz), *n.* Pg. form of AGNES, fem. prop. name.
I'nez, Don'na (dŏn'ä ī'nĕz). The prudish bluestocking mother of Don Juan in Byron's "Don Juan."
inf. *Abbr.* Infantry; infinitive; infra (L., below); *Pharm.,* infunde (L., infuse) [the end).
in f. *Abbr.* In fine (L., in, or at,
in-fab'ri-cat'ed (ĭn-făb'rĭ-kāt'-ĕd), *a.* See IN-, not *Obs.*
‖ in fa'ci-e cu'ri-æ (ĭn fā'shĭ-ē kū'rĭ-ē) [LL.] *Law.* Before, or in the presence of, the court.
‖ in fac'tum con-cep'ta. [L.] *Rom. Law.* See FORMULA.
in'fair'. Erron. var. of INFARE.
in-fal'lid, *a.* [*in-* not + L. *fallere* to deceive. See FAIL.] Unfailing. *Obs.*
in'fa-ma'tion, *n* [Cf. F. *infamation,* L. *infamatio.*] Defamation. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
in-fam'a-to-ry, *a.* Defamatory.
in-fame', *n.* [OF.] Infamy. *Obs.*
—*a.* [F. *infâme.*] Infamous. *Obs.*
in-famed' (ĭn-fāmd'), *p. a.* [F. *infamé,* p. p.] Defamed. *Obs. or Her.*
in-fam'er, *n.* A defamer. *Obs.*
in'fa-mil'iar'i-ty, *n.* Unfamiliarity. *Rare.*
in-fam'i-ty, *n.* [Cf. OF. *infamete*] Infamy. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
in-fam'on-ize, *v. t.* To infamize.
infamour, *n.* One who renders infamous. *Obs.*
in-fand', in-fan'dous (ĭn-făn'dŭs), *a* [L. *infandus; in-* not + *fari* to speak.] Too odious to be expressed or mentioned *Obs.*
‖ in-fan'dum . . . re'no-va're do-lo'rem (rĕn'ō-vā'rē) [L.] To renew an unspeakable grief. *Vergil* (*Æneid,* II. 3).
in'fang, *n.* Infangthief. *Obs. Scot.*
in'fang, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *fang,* v.] To fold or haul in; hence, to "take in;" to cheat. *Obs. Scot*
in-fan'gle-ment, *n.* Act or means of "taking in;" scheme. *Obs.*
in'fant, *n.* An infante or infanta. *Obs.*
in'fant, *v. t.* [F. *enfanter.*] To bear or bring forth, as a child; to produce. *Obs*
in'fan-ta'do (ĭn'făn-tä'dō), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *infantado* territory assigned a royal prince.] A Spanish strain of merino sheep.
in'fant-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
in'fant-ize, *v. t.* To infant. *Obs.*
in'fant-like', *a* See -LIKE
in'fant-ly, *a.* Like an infant. *Obs.*
in'fant-ment, *n.* [F. *enfantement* childbirth.] Childbirth; offspring. *Obs.*
in'fant's-breath' (ĭn'fănts-brĕth'), *n.* The white bedstraw of Europe. [*Table.*
infant statements. See PAPER,
in-farce', † ENFARCE.
in-farct'ate, *a.* [See INFARCT.] *Bot.* Turgid. *Rare.*
in-farc'ture, *n.* Infarction. *Obs.*
in-fare', *v. i.* [*in,* adv. + *fare.*] To enter. *Obs.*
infarre. † INFER.
in-fat'i-ga-ble (ĭn-făt'ĭ-gă-b'l), *a.* [L. *infatigabilis:* cf F. *infatigable.*] Indefatigable. *Obs.*
— in-fat'i-ga-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Obs.*

in-fat'u-ate (ĭn-făt'ū-āt), *v. t.;* IN-FAT'U-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); IN-FAT'U-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To turn into foolishness, or show to be foolish; hence, to frustrate. *Obs.*

2. To make foolish; to affect with folly; to weaken the intellectual powers of, or to deprive of sound judgment.

The judgment of God will be very visible in *infatuating* a people . . . ripe and prepared for destruction. *Clarendon*

3. To inspire with a foolish and extravagant passion; as, to be *infatuated* with gaming.

in-fat'u-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *p. a.* Thoroughly under the influence of foolish passion; acting without sense or reason.

in-fat'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *infatuatio:* cf. F. *infatuation.*] Act of infatuating, or state of being infatuated; folly; also, that which infatuates.

The *infatuations* of the sensual and frivolous part of mankind are amazing; but the *infatuations* of the learned and sophistical are incomparably more so. *I. Taylor.*

Such is the *infatuation* of self-love. *Blair*

Syn. — See FOLLY.

in-faust' (ĭn-fôst'), *a.* [L. *infaustus; in-* not + *faustus* lucky.] Not favorable; unlucky; unpropitious. *Rare.*

in-fea'si-ble (ĭn-fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Not feasible; impracticable. — **in-fea'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-fea'si-ble-ness,** *n.*

in-fect' (ĭn-fĕkt'), *v. t.;* IN-FECT'ED; IN-FECT'ING. [L. *infectus,* p. p. of *inficere* to put or dip into, to stain, infect; *in-* in + *facere* to make. See FACT.] **1.** To taint with morbid matter; to contaminate with any disease-producing substance, germs, or bacteria; as, to *infect* a lancet; to *infect* an apartment.

2. To affect with infectious disease; to communicate infection to; as, *infected* with the plague.

3. To communicate or affect as if by some subtle contact; specif.: **a** To taint by communication of anything noxious or pernicious; to contaminate; corrupt; deprave.

Infected Sion's daughters with like heat. *Milton.*

b To work upon so as to induce sympathy, belief, support, or coöperation, etc.; to seize upon; as, all were *infected* by his merriment; to *infect* one with enthusiasm. **c** *Law.* To contaminate with illegality or to expose to penalty, as that of forfeiture as contraband of war. **d** *Phon.* To modify or change the quality of (a sound); — said esp. of the influence of one vowel upon another in a neighboring syllable. Cf. UMLAUT. **e** To dye; color. *Obs.* **f** To infest. *Obs.*

Syn. — Poison, vitiate, pollute, defile.

in-fect', *v. i.* To become infected.

in-fec'tion (ĭn-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *infection;* cf. L. *infectio* a dyeing.] **1.** Act or process of infecting; esp., communication of a disease from one organism to another.

2. That which infects, or causes the communicated disease; any material by which an infectious disease is caused; as, to spread an *infection.* See INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

3. State of being infected; the state produced by the entrance into, and multiplication within the body, of pathogenic microörganisms; the result of infecting influence; a prevailing disease; epidemic.

The *infection* being so very violent in London *De Foe.*

4. That which taints or corrupts morally; as, the *infection* of vicious principles.

5. *Law.* Contamination by illegality, as in cases of contraband goods; implication.

6. Sympathetic communication of like qualities or emotions; influence; contagion.

Mankind are gay or serious by *infection.* *Rambler.*

7. *Phon.* Modification or change of quality in a sound, esp. a vowel, through the influence of another sound in a neighboring syllable.

8. Affection. *Humorous Misuse.* *Shak.*

in-fec'tious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Having qualities that may infect; communicable or caused by infection; pestilential; as, an *infectious* fever; *infectious* clothing; *infectious* air.

2. Infected; having or containing infection. *Obs.*

3. Corrupting, or tending to corrupt or contaminate; vitiating; demoralizing.

It [the court] is necessary, . . . but it is *infectious* even to the best morals to live always in it. *Dryden.*

4. *Law.* Contaminating with illegality; exposing to seizure and forfeiture or other penalty.

Contraband articles are said to be of an *infectious* nature *Kent.*

5. Capable of being easily diffused or spread; sympathetic; readily communicated; as, *infectious* mirth.

infectious disease. **a** Any disease caused by the entrance, growth, and multiplication of bacteria or protozoans in the body; a germ disease. It may or may not be contagious. **b** Sometimes, as distinguished from *contagious disease,* such a disease communicated by germs carried in the air or water, and thus spread without contact with the patient, as measles.

— **in-fec'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **in-fec'tious-ness,** *n.*

in-fec'tive (ĭn-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. OF. *infectif,* L. *infectivus* pertaining to dyeing.] Producing infection; infecting; also, affecting others; infectious.

True love . . . hath an *infective* power. *Sir P. Sidney.*

in-feft' (-fĕft'), *v. t.;* IN-FEFT'ED, *rarely* IN-FEFT'ED; IN-FEFT'ING. [See ENFEOFF.] *Scots Law.* To invest with, or give symbolical possession of, inheritable property. — **in-feft'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

in-fe'li-cif'ic (ĭn-fē'lĭ-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *infelix* unhappy; cf. FELICIFIC.] *Ethics.* Not productive of happiness, or productive of unhappiness; — applied to objects of conduct in estimates of their moral (hedonistic or utilitarian) value.

in-fe-lic'i-tous (ĭn'fē-lĭs'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy; unfortunate; not fortunate or not appropriate in application; not well said, expressed, or done; as, an *infelicitous* remark or description. — **in'fe-lic'i-tous-ly,** *adv.*

in-fe-lic'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *infelicitas:* cf. F. *infélicité.* See IN- not; FELICITY.] **1.** State or quality of being infelicitous; unhappiness; misery; wretchedness; misfortune; want of suitableness or appropriateness.

The ignorance and *infelicity* of the present state. *Glanvill*

2. That (as an act, word, expression, etc.) which is infelicitous; as, *infelicities* of speech.

in'felt' (ĭn'fĕlt'), *a.* [*in-* in + *felt.*] Felt inwardly; heartfelt. "The baron stood afar off, or knelt in submissive, acknowledged, *infelt* inferiority." *Milman.*

in-fer' (ĭn-fûr'), *v. t.;* IN-FERRED' (-fûrd'); IN-FER'RING. [L. *inferre* to bring into, bring forward, occasion, infer; *in-* in + *ferre* to carry, bring: cf. F. *inférer.* See 1st BEAR.] **1.** To bring on; to induce; occasion; inflict. *Obs.*

2. To bring forward; to adduce, allege; offer. *Obs.*

Inferring arguments of mighty force *Shak*

3. To derive by reasoning or implication; to conclude from facts or premises; to accept or derive as a consequence, conclusion, or probability; in colloquial usage, to surmise; guess. See INFERENCE.

4. To lead to as a conclusion or consequence; to involve or imply as a normal outcome of thought; hence, to indicate; to point out.

This doth *infer* the zeal I had to see him. *Shak*

Such opportunities always *infer* obligations *Atterbury*

Syn. — INFER, DEDUCE, CONCLUDE, agreeing in the idea of reasoning from premises, are here compared in their ordinary usage; for technical distinctions, see defs. INFER is the general term for drawing a conclusion; it frequently implies little more than *surmise;* DEDUCE (see DEDUCTION) emphasizes more strongly than *infer* the formal processes involved; CONCLUDE suggests the arrival at the logical result of an act or process of inference; as, I *infer* from what you say that you were not present; I *deduce* my conviction of your absence from the failure of your account to tally with the facts; I *conclude,* upon a more careful examination of the evidence, that I was mistaken. See INFERENCE, POSTULATE, ASSUMPTION.

in-fer', *v. i.* To draw inferences.

To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true. *Locke.*

in-fer'a-ble (ĭn-fûr'ă-b'l; 277), *a.* Capable of being inferred.

in'fer-ence (ĭn'fẽr-ĕns), *n.* [From INFER.] **1.** Act or process of inferring. *Inference* is the special mental act which constitutes a step in any process of reasoning; that is, it is the act of passing from one judgment to another, or from a belief or cognition to a judgment. In certain cases it consists in forming judgments from some habit of mind on the basis of cognitions or beliefs not explicitly recognized, and it is then called **unconscious inference.** In formal logic inferences are classified as *mediate* and *immediate* (see under those words); inductive logic treats all induction as an inferential process, that is, as made up of *inductive inferences.*

Inference . . . is the mediate reference of an ideal content to reality. *B. Bosanquet.*

2. That which is inferred; a truth or proposition drawn from another which is admitted or supposed to be true; a conclusion; a deduction.

These *inferences,* or conclusions, are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken all together, are called syllogism, or argument *I. Watts*

3. The system of propositions or judgments, or the premises and conclusion, which represent a process of inference or form the determinants of a belief.

4. Something called forth or involved; a consequence, contingency, or adjunct. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — INFERENCE, ASSUMPTION are often confused. An INFERENCE is a logical conclusion from given data or premises; an ASSUMPTION is something taken for granted without proof, frequently as a basis for argument or inference. To speak of an *inference* as an *assumption* weakens one's argument; to refer to an *assumption* as an *inference* insinuates a fallacy. See ASSUMPTION, INFER, CONJECTURE.

inference of transposed quantity, *Logic,* an inference which derives its force from the finiteness or limitation of the number of cases taken into account.

in'fer-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference. "*Inferential* proofs." *J. S. Mill.* — **in'fer-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

in-fe'ri-or (ĭn-fē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L., compar. of *inferus* that is below, underneath, the lower; akin to E. *under.* See UNDER.] **1.** Situated lower down or nearer what is regarded as the bottom or base; lower; nether; as, the *inferior* strata; *inferior* latitudes.

2. Specif.: **a** *Astron.* (1) Nearer the sun than the earth is; as, the *inferior* or interior planets; an *inferior* conjunction of Mercury or Venus. (2) Below the pole; as, the *inferior* part of the meridian, or transit over the same, generally denoted by *S. P.* (abbrev. of L. *sub polo,* under the pole). **b** *Bot.* (1) Situated below some other organ; — said of a calyx when free from the ovary, and therefore below it, or of an ovary with an adherent and therefore superior calyx. (2) On the side of a flower which is next the bract; opposite or farthest from the axis; anterior. **c** *Anat.* In human anatomy, designating any of many parts or organs which, when the body is in its upright position, are situated below certain similar parts designated as *superior;* as, *inferior* maxillary bone, *inferior* vena cava, *inferior* meatus of the nose. See MAXILLARY, VENA CAVA, etc. **d** *Print.* Standing at the bottom of the line, as small figures or letters; as, in A_2, B_m, *2* and *n* are *inferior;* — opposed to *superior.*

3. Of lower degree or rank, in any scale; as, one caste *inferior* to another; garnets are regarded as *inferior* to rubies; the *inferior* deities; the *inferior* courts.

The body, or, as some love to call it, our *inferior* nature *Burke.*

4. Of less importance, value, or merit; of poorer quality; as, this diamond is *inferior* to that; subordinate; secondary; as, the *inferior* poets; an *inferior* generalization.

Whether they are equal or *inferior* to my other poems, an author is the most improper judge. *Dryden.*

5. Of poor quality; mediocre; second-rate; as, *inferior* goods, workmanship, ability; an *inferior* living.

6. Inadequate; unequal; — with *to. Rare.*

7. *Railroads.* Designating, or pert. to, a train of such a character that it must yield the right of way to another in the absence of specific orders from the train dispatcher's office. In this sense a freight train is *inferior* to a passenger train, and an accommodation to an express.

inferior pharyngeals. *Zoöl.* See PHARYNGEAL. — **i. tide,** *Phys. Geog.,* the tide corresponding to the moon's transit of the lower meridian, when below the horizon. — **i. valve,** *Zoöl.,* the valve by which a bivalve mollusk becomes attached to some object or surface. — **i. wings,** *Zoöl.,* in entomology, the hind wings.

in-fe'ri-or (ĭn-ē'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* A person or thing inferior to another.

in-fe'ri-or'i-ty (-ôr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *infériorité.*] State of being inferior; a lower state or condition; as, *inferiority* of rank, of talents, of age, of worth.

A deep sense of our own great *inferiority.* *Boyle.*

in-fer'nal (ĭn-fûr'năl), *a.* [F. *infernal,* L. *infernalis,* fr. *infernus* that which lies beneath, the lower. See INFERIOR.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the lower regions, or nether world, the realm of the dead and of the earth deities; chthonian. Cf. CHTHONIAN, HADES.

The Elysian fields, the *infernal* monarchy. *Garth.*

2. Of or pertaining to, or inhabitmg, hell; as, the *infernal* fires; *infernal* spirits; resembling or suitable to hell, or the character of its inhabitants; hellish; diabolical; outrageous; fiendish; as, an *infernal* deed or plot.

The instruments or abetters in such *infernal* dealings. *Addison.*

Syn. — Tartarean, Stygian, hellish, devilish, diabolical, satanic, fiendish, malicious.

infernal machine, a machine or apparatus maliciously designed to explode, and destroy life or property; also, formerly, a military explosive contrivance. — **i. stone.** *Obs.* **a** Lunar caustic. **b** Caustic potash.

in-fer'nal, *n.* **1.** An infernal person or thing.

2. *pl.* The infernal regions. *Obs.*

in-fer'no (ĭn-fûr'nō), *n.; pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [It. See INFERNAL.] The infernal regions; hell; hence, a place likened to it, or esp. to the *Inferno* of Dante's "Divina Commedia," which is represented as a huge pit, formed of gradually contracting circles, in which the damned souls suffer horrible physical punishments varying with their sins.

At each sudden explosion in the *inferno* below they sprang back from the brink [of the volcanic crater]. *D. C. Worcester.*

in'fe-ro- (ĭn'fē-rō-). [L. *inferus* lower.] A combining form signifying *below* or *on the under side.*

in-fer'tile (ĭn-fûr'tĭl; 182), *a.* [F. *infertile,* L. *infertilis.* See IN- not; FERTILE.] Not fertile or productive, barren; sterile; as, an *infertile* soil. — **in-fer'tile-ly,** *adv.*

in'fer-til'i-ty (ĭn'fẽr-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *infertilité,* L. *infertilitas.*] Infertile state or quality.

in-fest' (ĭn-fĕst'), *v. t.;* IN-FEST'ED; IN-FEST'ING. [L. *infestare,* fr *infestus* disturbed, hostile, troublesome; *in-* in, against + the root of *defendere:* cf. F. *infester.* See DEFEND.] **1.** To trouble greatly by numbers or by frequency of presence; to assail or annoy persistently and in numbers; to frequent and molest or harass; as, fleas *infest* dogs and cats; a sea *infested* with pirates.

Cares and passions that *infest* human life. *Addison.*

2. To infect. *Obs.*

in'fes-ta'tion (ĭn'fĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *infestatio:* cf. F. *infestation.*] Act of infesting, or state of being infested; molestation; vexation; annoyance.

Free from the *infestation* of enemies. *Donne.*

in'feu-da'tion (ĭn'fū-dā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *infeudatio,* fr. *infeudare* to enfeoff: cf. F. *inféodation.* See FEUD a fief.] *Eng. Law.* **a** Grant of an estate in fee, or the deed granting it; enfeoffment. **b** The granting of tithes to laymen.

in-fib'u-late (ĭn-fĭb'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *infibulare, infibulatum,* to clasp, buckle, or button together; *in-* in + *fibula* clasp, buckle.] To buckle, or to fasten as if buckled. *Rare.*

in-fib'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *infibulation.*] Act of clasping, or fastening, as with a buckle or padlock, esp. of attaching a ring, clasp, or frame to the genital organs in such a manner as to prevent copulation.

in'fi-del (ĭn'fĭ-dĕl), *a.* [L. *infidelis; in-* not + *fidelis* faithful, fr. *fides* faith: cf. F. *infidèle.* See FIDELITY.] **1.** Not holding the faith; esp., non-Christian; as, the *infidel* nations; an *infidel* Saracen; also, opposing or (regarded as) traitorous to Christianity; as, *infidel* writers; an *infidel* sect.

2. Of or pertaining to infidels or infidelity; as, *infidel* writings or sentiments.

3. Incredulous; skeptical. *Rare.*

in'fi-del, *n.* **1.** One who does not believe in the (understood) religion; a disbeliever; esp.: **a** A non-Christian or one opposing the truth or authoritativeness of the Christian religion. **b** A non-Mohammedan; a Kafir.

2. One who does not believe (in something understood or specified); as, an *infidel* as regards spirit writings.

3. An unfaithful person. *Obs.*

Syn. — INFIDEL, FREETHINKER, SKEPTIC, AGNOSTIC, UNBELIEVER, ATHEIST, DEIST. INFIDEL, in modern popular usage (for other senses see defs.), is a term of reproach for one who avowedly denies the tenets of Christianity and the truth of the Scriptures. FREETHINKER varies in connotation with the point of view, implying warranted freedom of thought or pernicious absence of opinion, according as the name is voluntarily assumed or is applied in reproach.

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in-fat'u-a'tor (ĭn-făt'ū-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that infatuates.

infaunce, *n.* Infancy. *Obs.*

in-faust'ing, *n.* Act of making unlucky or ill-omened. *Obs.*

infeafe. † ENFEOFF.

in-fec'tious. † INFECTIOUS.

in-fect', *a.* [L. *infectus:* cf. F. *infect.* See INFECT, *v. t.*] Infected. *Obs.*

in-fect'ant, *a.* Infecting; producing infection. [infected.

in-fect'ed-ness, *n.* State of being

in-fect'or. Var. of INFECTOR.

in-fect'i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

in-fec'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.

in-fec'tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in'fec-tiv'i-ty (ĭn'fĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Med.* Power to infect.

in-fec'tor (ĭn-fĕk'tẽr), *n.* One that infects. [TOR. *Rare.*

in-fec'tress, *n., fem.* of INFECTOR. [TOR. *Rare.*

in-fec'tu-ous, *a.* [Cf. OF. *infectueus.*] Infectious. *Obs.*

in-fec'ture, *n.* Infection. *Obs.*

in-fec'und (ĭn-fĕk'ŭnd; -fē'kŭnd), *a.* See IN-, not. — **in'fe-cun'di-ty** (ĭn'fē-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in'fe-cun'dous, *a.* [L. *infecundus.*] Unfertile. *Obs.*

in-fee'ble. † ENFEEBLE

in'fe-li'cious (ĭn'fē-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Infelicitous. *Obs.*

in'fe-lic'i-tate (-lĭs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *infelicitatus,* p. p. of *infelicitare.*] To make unhappy. *R.*

in'fe-lo'ni-ous, *a.* See IN-, not.

in'fem'i-nine, *a.* See IN-, not.

in-fense', in-fen'sive, *a.* [L. *infensus.*] Hostile. *Obs.*

in'feo-da'tion (ĭn'fē-dā'shŭn). Var. of INFEUDATION.

in-feoff', in-feoff'ment. Vars. of ENFEOFF, ENFEOFFMENT.

in-ferd'. Inferred. *Ref. Sp.*

in fere. Together. *Obs.* Cf. FERE.

in'fer-en'tial-ism (ĭn'fẽr-ĕn'shăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Procedure by inference.

in'fer-en'tial-ist, *n.* See -IST.

‖ **in'fe-ri,** *n. pl.,* or ‖ **di in'fe-ri** (dī ĭn'fē-rī). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The chthonian deities. Cf. SUPERI, DI.

‖ **in-fe'ri-æ** (ĭn-fē'rĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L., fr *inferus* underneath.] *Rom. Antiq.* Sacrifices or offerings to the di inferi.

in-fe'ri-al, *a.* [Cf. OF. *infernal*] low-lying, L. *inferialis* of a funeral, *inferior* lower.] Inferior. *Obs.*

in-fe'ri-or-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

in-fe'ri-or-ly, *adv.* of INFERIOR.

in-fern', *a.* Infernal. *Poetic.*

in-fer'nal-ism (ĭn-fûr'năl-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM

in'fer-nal'i-ty (ĭn'fẽr-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being infernal.

in-fer'nal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE

in-fer'nal-ly, *adv.* of INFERNAL.

in-fer'nal-ry (ĭn-fûr'năl-rĭ), *n.* Deviltry.

in-fer'nal-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

in'fe-ro-an-te'ri-or, *a.* See INFERO-.

in'fe-ro-bran'chi-ate, *a.* [*infero-* + *branchiate.*] *Zool.* Having the gills on the sides, under the mantle margin; also, belonging to the In'fe-ro-bran'chi-a'ta (-ā'tă), a group of nudibranchiate mollusks including forms thus characterized. [FERO-.]

in'fe-ro-lat'er-al, *a.* See IN-

in'fe-ro-me'di-an, *a.* See IN-FERO-. [FERO-.]

in'fe-ro-pos-te'ri-or, *a.* See IN-

inferre † INFER.

in-fer'ri-ble (ĭn-fûr'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Inferable. — **in-fer'ri-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*ring,* p. pr.]

in-fer'ring-ly, *adv.* of *infer-*1. Mischievous; harmful; dangerous *Obs.*

in-fer'ry. † INFEASIBLE.

in-fest', *a.* [L. *infestus.* See INFEST, *v.*] Hostile; adverse. *Obs.*

in-fest'ant, *a.* [L. *infestans, -antis,* p. pr.] Infesting. *Obs.*

infestanuce, *n.* [See INFEST, *v.*] Infestation. *Obs.*

in-fest'ed, *p. a.* Infixed. *Obs.*

in-fes'ter, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *fester.*] To cause to fester. *Obs.*

in-fest'er, *n.* One that infests.

in-fes'tious, *a.* [Irreg. fr. L. *infestus.*] Infesting; hostile. *Obs.*

in-fes'tive, *a.* Not festive; mirthless. — **in'fes-tiv'i-ty** (ĭn'fĕs-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-fes'tive, *a.* Given to infesting; troublesome. *Obs.*

in-fest'ment, *n.* Infestation. *R.*

in-fes'tu-ous (ĭn-fĕs'tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *infestus.* See INFEST, *a.*]

in-fi-cete' (ĭn'fĭ-sēt'), *a.* [L. *infacetus,* better *infacetus.*] Not facetious; dull. *Rare.*

in-fi'cient (ĭn-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *inficiens, -entis,* a., that does nothing.] Inoperative. *Obs.*

in'fi-del'ic (ĭn'fĭ-dĕl'ĭk), **in'fi-del'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Infidel. *R.*

in'fi-del'i-ous, *a.* [L. *infidelis.*]

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, account, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, event, ĕnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

SKEPTIC, as here compared, emphasizes the suggestion of doubt. AGNOSTIC, that of suspended judgment. UNBELIEVER (see UNBELIEF) is commonly opposed to *believer* (in its somewhat esoteric sense), and is virtually equivalent to *disbeliever;* it is a term of less opprobrium than *infidel*, and suggests more a personal, less a purely intellectual, attitude towards Christianity than *skeptic, agnostic,* or *freethinker*. An ATHEIST is one who denies the existence of God. DEIST, in earlier usage often synonymous with *infidel*, is now used only in the sense of an adherent of deism (which see). See IRRELIGIOUS.

in'fi-del'i-ty (ĭn'fĭ-dĕl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *infidelitas:* cf. F. *infidélité.*] **1.** Want of faith or belief in (a certain) religion; state or character of being infidel.
2. Hesitation to accept anything as true; incredulity. *R.*
3. Breach of trust; unfaithfulness to a charge or to moral obligation; treachery; deceit; also, an unfaithful act; as, the *infidelity* of a servant or of friends.
4. Unfaithfulness in marriage; marital infidelity.
5. Untrustworthy character or procedure. *Rare.*

in'field' (ĭn'fēld'), *n.* **1.** A field near a farmhouse, as distinguished from outlying fields; hence, land regularly manured and kept under crop; — opposed to *outfield.*
2. *Baseball.* The diamond; also, the infielders collectively; — opposed to *outfield.* See BASEBALL.

in'field'er (-fēl'dẽr), *n. Baseball.* Any of the players on the infield. See BASEBALL.

in-fil'ter (ĭn-fĭl'tẽr), *v. t. & i.;* -FIL/TERED (-tẽrd); -FIL/TER-ING. [Cf. INFILTRATE.] To filter or sift in.

in-fil'trate (-trāt), *v. t.;* IN-FIL/TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); IN-FIL/TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). [*in-* in + *filtrate:* cf. F. *infiltrer.* Cf. INFILTER.] **1.** To cause to penetrate gradually; to infuse as by filtration.
2. To pass through or into as in filtering.

in-fil'trate, *v. i.* To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance; to filter into or through something.
The water *infiltrates* through the porous rock. *Addison.*

in-fil'trate, *n.* That which infiltrates; specif., *Med.,* a substance passing into the tissues and forming an abnormal accumulation.

in'fil-tra'tion (ĭn'fĭl-trā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *infiltration.*] Act or process of infiltrating, as of water into a porous substance, or of a fluid into the cells of an organ; also, the infiltrating substance; an infiltrate.
Calcareous *infiltrations* filling the cavities. *Kirwan.*

infiltration vein. *Mining.* A vein formed in country rock by interstitial deposition from percolating waters, usually with partial replacement of the minerals of the country rock.

in-fin'i-ta-ry (ĭn-fĭn'ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* Relating to infinity, or to the properties of a function for infinite values of its arguments.

in-fin'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.;* IN-FIN'I-TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); IN-FIN'I-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [LL. *infinitare.*] *Logic.* To render infinite or indefinite by changing from positive to negative, that is, by prefixing the negative *not-* or *non-* to a term; thus, *not-A* or *non-A* is the *infinitated* correlative of *A. Infinitate* differs from *negate* in that it applies to terms as well as to propositions, and when applied to the latter the negative sign attaches to the predicate term rather than to the copula. Thus "the rose is not red" is a *negative* proposition; "the rose is nonrational" is an *infinitated* proposition. — **in-fin'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

in'fi-nite (ĭn'fĭ-nĭt), *a.* [L. *infinitus:* cf. F. *infini,* OF. also *infinit.* See IN- not; FINITE.] **1.** Unlimited or boundless, as in time or space; as, *infinite* duration or distance.
Whatever is finite, as finite, will admit of no comparative relation with infinity; for whatever is less than *infinite* is still infinitely distant from infinity; and lower than *infinite* distance the lowest or least cannot sink. *H. Brooke.*
Infinite force or velocity is as contradictory an idea as *infinite* space. *B. Bosanquet.*
2. Indefinitely large or extensive; indefinite in number; immeasurable; innumerous; hence, vast; immense; also, inexhaustible. "A fellow of *infinite* jest." *Shak.* "*Infinite* riches." *Marlowe.* "*Infinite* calamity." *Milton.*
3. Without limit in power, capacity, knowledge, or excellence; boundless; immeasurably or inconceivably great; all-embracing; perfect; as, the *infinite* wisdom and goodness of God; — opposed to *finite.*
O God, how *infinite* thou art! *I. Watts.*
4. *Math.* **a** Greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind; — said esp. of a variable to which a value may be assigned greater than any preassigned value. **b** Equivalent to, or having the same power as, some proper part of itself; capable of being set in one-to-one correspondence with a part of itself; — said of an assemblage. *Infinite* and *boundless* must be carefully distinguished (*Riemann*); the former is metrical, the latter ordinal, as to the component elements. A circle is *boundless* since it is possible to proceed by one law from any point back to the same point again; so too is a sphere surface. But neither is *infinite* as to length or area, being less than assignable lengths and areas. What is left of a right line or a plane after a piece is taken away is bounded but is infinite; what is left of a circle or a sphere surface after a piece is taken away is both bounded and finite.
5. Indeterminate; vague; also, interminate; tediously long. *Obs.*
6. *Logic.* Infinitated.
Syn. — Boundless, immeasurable, illimitable, interminable, limitless, unlimited, endless, eternal.
Infinite Being, *Philos.,* a perfect or all-embracing being; — a philosophical name for God or for the universe. — **i. canon.** *Music.* = CIRCULAR CANON **a.** — **i. ellipse,** *Math.,* the curve $a y^{m+n} = b x^m (a - x^n)$, m and n both > 1. — **i. group,** *Math.,* a group containing an infinity of parameters. — **i. hyperbola,** *Math.,* a hyperbola of higher degree (than the second). — **i. product.** *Math.* See INFINITE SERIES. — **i. proposition,** *Logic,* a judgment having an infinitated or negative term for its predicate. — **infinite series** (*or* **infinite product**), *Math.,* an endless succession of terms (or of factors) usually proceeding according to some law that continually deduces succeeding from preceding terms (or factors). The general term (or factor) may, instead, have an index that takes in succession all integral values. — **i. verb,** the adjectival and substantive forms of a verb (infinitive, gerund, supine, participle) collectively; — opposed to *finite verb.*

in'fi-nite (ĭn'fĭ-nĭt), *n.* That which is infinite; specif.: **a** Boundless space or duration; infinity. "The blue *infinite* [will] embrace us again." *J. Martineau.* **b** An infinity; incalculable or very great number. *Now Rare.*
Glittering chains, embroidered richly o'er
With *infinite* of pearls and finest gold. *Fanshawe.*
c *Math.* An infinite quantity or magnitude. **d** [*cap.*] The Infinite Being; God; the Almighty.
in infinite. = IN *or* AD INFINITUM. *Obs.*

in'fin-i-tes'i-mal (ĭn'fĭn-ĭ-tĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [From L. *infinitus* infinite: cf. F. *infinitésimal,* fr. *infinitésime* infinitely small, and the ending *-esimus* of some ordinal adjectives in Latin. See INFINITE, *a.*] **1.** Small at will; arbitrarily or indefinitely small; variable with 0 as its limit. Thus, the area between the inscribed and circumscribed regular polygons of n sides is *infinitesimal,* since by enlarging n it may be made and kept smaller than any preassigned area, however small.
2. Hence, immeasurably or incalculably small; very minute; extremely small or insignificant.
infinitesimal calculus *or* **analysis,** the differential and the integral calculus, developed according to the method or notation of Leibnitz. See CALCULUS. — **i. geometry.** = DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRY. — **i. increment,** *Math.,* an arbitrarily small variation. See CALCULUS. — **i. operations** *or* **transformations,** *Math.,* those whose parameters are infinitesimals.

in'fin-i-tes'i-mal, *n.* An infinitesimal quantity.

in-fin'i-teth (ĭn-fĭn'ĭ-tĕth) } *a.* [*infinite* + 2d *-th.*] *Math.*
in-fin'i-ti-eth (-ĭ-tĭ-ĕth) } The ordinal corresponding to *infinite* used as a numeral; thus, the *infiniteth,* or *infinitieth,* power (the power whose exponent is infinite, as x^∞).

in-fin'i-ti'val (ĭn-fĭn'ĭ-tī'văl; ĭn-fĭn'ĭ-tĭv-ăl; 277), *a.* Pert. to the infinitive mood. — **in-fin'i-ti'val-ly,** *adv.*

in-fin'i-tive (ĭn-fĭn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *infinitivus:* cf. F. *infinitif.* See INFINITE.] *Gram.* Unlimited; undefined; — applied to a certain verb form frequently, though inaccurately, classed as a mood.

in-fin'i-tive, *n. Gram.* That form of the verb which simply names the action without predicating it of a subject, being itself a noun with certain features of the verb, esp. that of taking an object and adverbial qualifiers. In Anglo-Saxon the infinitive had two forms; one for the nominative and accusative, ending in *-an* and not preceded by *to;* one for the dative, ending in *-anne* (sometimes called the *gerundal infinitive*), preceded by *to,* and employed chiefly in expressing purpose; as in, "Ic hæbbe mete *to etanne*" (I have meat *to eat*). The former is represented by the modern simple infinitive as used with the auxiliary verbs *may, can, might, must, could, would,* and *should,* and usually with *let, dare, do, bid, make, see, hear, need,* etc.; as in, you *may speak; let* me *go.* The latter is represented by the more common modern form with *to* (sometimes called a *supine*), which corresponds in sense to both the old infinitives. The verbal noun in *-ing,* though an infinitive by the definition and sometimes called one, is now generally classed as a *gerund.* It has the important distinction that it can be used after prepositions generally, as in "the pleasure of *knowing* him." See -ING, 2. The infinitive has differences of tense, in English only for present and perfect, as, in the active voice, *to see, to have seen;* in the passive voice, *to be seen, to have been seen,* all except the present active being periphrastic forms with auxiliaries and past participles. See HISTORICAL INFINITIVE.

in-fin'i-tude (-tūd), *n.* **1.** Quality of being infinite; infiniteness; also, that which is infinite; esp., a real (as distinguished from an ideal) infinity; the infinity of space or time or of divine being. "I am who fill *Infinitude.*" *Milton.*
2. Innumerable quantity; an infinity. "An *infinitude* of distinctions." *Addison.*

in-fin'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *infinité,* L. *infinitas.* See INFINITE.] **1.** The quality of being infinite; also, that which is infinite; unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; eternity; boundlessness.
There cannot be more *infinities* than one; for one of them would limit the other. *Raleigh.*
The three unreal *infinities* of number, time, and space. *B. Bosanquet.*
Psychologically regarded, "large" and "small" are not purely relative terms; while, per contra, zero and *infinity* are simply negations. *James Ward.*
2. Unlimited capacity, energy, excellence, or knowledge; as, the *infinity* of God and his perfections.
3. Indefinite number; as, an *infinity* of beauties.
4. *Math.* An infinite; — denoted by ∞. No number is infinite; *infinity* signifies the increasing of the number beyond all limits.
5. *Geom.* That region of a line, plane, or space, which is infinitely distant from the finite region regarded. The infinity of a line is most commonly and conveniently regarded as a point, that of a plane as a line, that of space as a plane, — called the **point,** the **line,** the **plane,** at **infinity** (this last (plane) being thought as *double,* or as a degenerate **sphere at infinity** through an imaginary nodal circle). But in conformal representation and the theory of functions in general, the plane is regarded as closed in a *point at infinity* corresponding to some single finite point.

in-firm' (ĭn-fûrm'), *a.* [L. *infirmus.* See IN- not; FIRM, *a.*] **1.** Not firm or sound physically; weak; frail; of persons, of poor or deteriorated vitality, esp. as a result of age; feeble; as, an *infirm* body; an *infirm* constitution.
A poor, *infirm,* weak, and despised old man. *Shak.*
2. Weak of mind, will, or character; frail; irresolute; vacillating. "*Infirm* of purpose!" *Shak.* "An *infirm* judgment." *Burke.*
3. Not solid or stable; insecure; unsound; precarious.
He who fixes on false principles treads on *infirm* ground. *South.*
Syn. — See WEAK.

in-firm' (ĭn-fûrm'), *v. t.;* IN-FIRMED' (-fûrmd'); IN-FIRM'ING. [L. *infirmare:* cf. F. *infirmer.*] **1.** To make infirm; weaken. *Rare.*
2. To invalidate, or to challenge the validity of. *Now Rare.*

in'fir-ma'ri-an (ĭn'fẽr-mā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A person having charge of an infirmary, esp. in a monastic institution.

in-fir'ma-ry (ĭn-fûr'mă-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. ME. *fermerie,* OF. *enfermerie,* F. *infirmerie,* LL. *infirmaria.* See INFIRM.] A hospital, or place where the infirm or sick are lodged and nursed gratuitously, or where patients who are not resident are treated.

in-fir'mi-ty (-mĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *infirmitas:* cf. F. *infirmité.* See INFIRM, *a.*] Character or state of being infirm; feebleness; frailty; also, an instance of this; an imperfection or weakness; specif.: **a** An unsound, unhealthy, or debilitated state; a disease; a malady; as, *infirmity* of body or mind. **b** A personal frailty or failing; foible; defect.
A friend should bear his friend's *infirmities* *Shak.*
Syn. — Debility, weakness, feebleness; failing, foible, defect, malady. See DISEASE.

in'fit' (ĭn'fĭt'), *v. t.* [*in,* adv. + *fit;* cf OUTFIT.] To supply with clothes, stores, etc., as a person just landed or a vessel just arrived. — **in'fit'ter** (-ẽr), *n.*

in-fix' (ĭn-fĭks'), *v. t.;* IN-FIXED' (-fĭkst'); IN-FIX'ING. [L. *infixus,* p. p. of *infigere* to infix; *in-* in + *figere* to fix: cf. F. *infixer.* See FIX.] **1.** To set; to fasten or fix by piercing or thrusting in.
The fatal dart a ready passage found,
And deep within her heart *infixed* the wound. *Dryden.*
2. To implant or fix; to instill; inculcate; impress; as, to *infix* ideas or sentiments.
3. *Gram.* To insert as an infix.

in'fix (ĭn'fĭks), *n.* **1.** State of being infixed. *Obs.*
2. *Gram.* A derivative or formative element, analogous to a prefix or suffix, inserted in the body of a word, as *n* in L. *frango* from root *frag, m* in L. *rumpo* from root *rup,* etc.

in-flame' (ĭn-flām'), *v. t.;* IN-FLAMED' (-flāmd'); IN-FLAM'ING (-flām'ĭng). [ME. *enflamen,* OF. *enflamer,* F. *enflammer,* L. *inflammare, inflammatum; in-* in + *flammare* to flame, fr. *flamma* flame. See FLAME.] **1.** To set on fire; to kindle; to cause to burn, flame, or glow. *Now Rare.*
2. To kindle or intensify, as passion or appetite; to excite to an excessive or unnatural action or heat.
Though more, it seems,
Inflamed with lust than rage. *Milton*
3. To provoke to anger or rage; to exasperate; irritate; incense; enrage; also, to cause to redden or grow hot from anger or excitement; as, a face *inflamed* with passion.
It will *inflame* you; it will make you mad. *Shak.*
4. *Med.* To cause inflammation in; to produce morbid heat, congestion, or swelling, of; as, to *inflame* the eyes.
5. To augment; to aggravate. *Obs.*
A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes. *Addison.*
Syn. — Provoke, fire, irritate, exasperate, incense, enrage, anger, excite, arouse. See KINDLE.

in-flame', *v. i.* To burst into flame; to become inflamed; esp.: **a** To become excited or angered. **b** To become morbidly congested or affected with inflammation.

in-flamed' (ĭn-flāmd'), *p. p.* of INFLAME. Specif., *Her.,* represented as burning, or as adorned with tongues of flame.

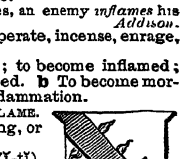
A Bend Inflamed.

in-flam'ma-bil'i-ty (ĭn-flăm'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Susceptibility of taking fire readily; state or quality of being inflammable.

in-flam'ma-ble (ĭn-flăm'ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *inflammable.*] **1.** Capable of being easily set on fire; easily enkindled; combustible; as, *inflammable* oils.
2. Excitable; irritable; irascible; easily provoked; as, an *inflammable* temper.
inflammable air, *Old Chem.,* hydrogen, — called also *light inflammable air,* as opposed to *heavy inflammable air,* or methane. — **i. cinnabar,** the mineral idrialite.
— **in-flam'ma-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-flam'ma-bly,** *adv.*

in-flam'ma-ble, *n.* An inflammable thing or substance.

in'flam-ma'tion (ĭn'flă-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inflammatio.* cf. F. *inflammation.* See INFLAME.] **1.** Act of inflaming, or state of being inflamed.
2. *Ballistics.* In the explosion of a charge of powder, the spread of ignition from grain to grain throughout the charge and the enveloping of all surfaces by the flame.
3. *Med.* A morbid condition consisting in congestion of blood vessels and exudation of serum and blood corpuscles with resulting hyperplasia. It is manifested outwardly by redness and swelling, attended with heat and pain.

in-flam'ma-to-ry (ĭn-flăm'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *inflammatoire.*] **1.** Tending to inflame, kindle, or irritate.
2. Tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition; seditious; as, *inflammatory* libels, writings, or speeches.
3. *Med.* Accompanied with, or tending to cause, preternatural heat and excitement of arterial action; as, an *inflammatory* disease or *inflammatory* redness.
inflammatory crust. *Med.* = BUFFY COAT. — **i. fever,** a variety of fever due to inflammation. — **i. rheumatism,** *Med.,* acute rheumatism attended with fever, and attacking usually the larger joints, which become swollen, hot, and very painful.

in-flam'ma-to-ry, *n.* An inflammatory agent.

Infidel; false. *Obs.* — **in'fi-del'i-cous-ly,** *adv. Obs.* [*n.* See -ISM.] **in'fi-del-ism** (ĭn'fĭ-dĕl-ĭz'm), **in'fi-del-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Inclining to infidelity.
in'fi-del-ize, *v. t. & i.* See -IZE.
in'fi-del-ly, *adv.* of INFIDEL. *R.*
‖ **In'fiel'** (ĕn'fyĕl'), *n.; pl.* INFIELES (-fyĕ'lās). [Sp., infidel.] A non-Christian Malayan native. *Phil. I.* [field. *Rare.*]
in-field', *v. t.* To inclose as a
‖ **in fi'e-ri** (ĭn fī'ē-rī). [L. *in* in + *fieri* to be done, become.] *Law.* Pending; — said of anything in process of accomplishment, esp. matters of negotiation or litigation.
in'fight'ing, *n.* [*in-,* adv. + *fighting.*] *Chiefly Prize Fighting.* Fighting too near together for swinging or full-arm blows. — **in'fight'er,** *n.*
in-fig'ure (ĭn-fĭg'ûr), *v. t.* [*in-* in + *figure.*] To figure; to represent in a figure or to adorn with figures. *Rare.*
in-file' + ENFILE.
in-fill', *v. t.* To fill in. *Rare.*
in'fill'ing, *n.* Filling.
in-film', *v. t.* To cover with a film. *Rare.* [gallery.]
infiltration gallery. A filter
in-fil'tra-tive (ĭn-fĭl'trā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to infiltration. *Rare.*
‖ **in'fi-ma spe'ci-es.** [L.] The lowest species or kind.
in'fi-mous (ĭn'fĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *infimus.*] Lowest; basest. *R.* — **in-fim'i-ty** (ĭn-fĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n. R.*
infin. *Abbr.* Infinitive.
in-fi'nal, *a.* [*in-* not + L. *finis* end + *-al.*] Infinite. *Obs.*
‖ **in fi'ne.** [L.] In or at the end.
in'fi-nit. Infinite. *Ref. Sp.*
in'fi-ni-tant (ĭn-fĭn'ĭ-tănt), *a.* [LL. *infinitans,* p. pr.] *Logic.* Rendering infinite; — applied to the negative sign so used. See INFINITATE. [*Obs. or R.*]
in'fi-nite, *v. t.* To infinitate
in'fi-nite, *adv.* Infinitely. *Obs.*
in'fi-nite-ly, *adv.* of INFINITE.
in'fi-nite-ness. *n.* See -NESS.
in'fin-i-tes'i-mal-ism (ĭn'fĭn-ĭ-tĕs'ĭ-măl-ĭz'm), *n.* [*infinitesimal* + *-ism.*] *Med.* The theory that the more a drug is diluted the greater are its remedial powers.
in'fin-i-tes'i-mal'i-ty (-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being, or that which is, infinitesimal.
in'fin-i-tes'i-mal-ly, *adv.* of INFINITESIMAL. [-NESS.
in'fin-i-tes'i-mal-ness, *n.* See
in-fin'i-ti-no'mi-al (-tĭ-nō'mĭ-ăl), *a.* [Cf. INFINITE; BINOMIAL.] *Math.* Having an infinite number of terms. — *n.* An infinite series.
in'fi-ni'tion (ĭn'fĭ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *infinitio* boundlessness.] Infinitation. *Obs.* [TIVE.
in-fin'i-tive-ly, *adv.* of INFINI-
‖ **in'fi-ni'to** (ĭn'fē-nē'tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Infinite; perpetual, as a circular canon (which see).
‖ **in'fi-ni'tum** (ĭn'fĭ-nī'tŭm), *n.* [L.] Infinity; an infinitude.
in-fin'i-tu'ple (ĭn-fĭn'ĭ-tŭ'p'l), *a.* [Cf. QUADRUPLE.] Multiplied infinite times. *Rare.*
in-fir'ma-rer (ĭn-fûr'mă-rẽr), *n.* [OF. *enfermerier.*] An infirmarian. *Obs. or Hist.* [*Obs or Hist.*]
in-fir'ma-ress, *n.* See -ESS.
in-fir'mate (ĭn-fûr'māt), *v. t.* [L. *infirmatus,* p. p. of *infirmare.*] To make infirm or unsound. *Obs.* — **in'fir-ma'tion** (ĭn'fẽr-mā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*
in-firm'ly, *adv.* of INFIRM.
in-firm'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-fis'sile, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-fis'tu-late, *v. t. & i.* To change into a fistula. *Obs. & R.*
in-fix'ion (ĭn-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* An infixing, or state of being infixed.
in-fixt'. Infixed. *Ref. Sp.*
‖ **in fla-gran'te de-lic'to.** Var. of FLAGRANTE DELICTO.
in-flam'ed-ly (ĭn-flā'mĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of INFLAMED. [flames.
in-flam'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that in-
in-flam'ing-ly (-ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *inflaming,* p. pr. [-NESS.
in-flam'ma-ble-ness, *n.* See
in-flam'ma-bly, *adv.* of INFLAMMABLE. See -LY.
in-flammasal, *a.* Inflammable. *Obs.*
in-flam'mate. *a.* [L. *inflammatus,* p. p.] Inflamed. *Obs.*
in-flam'ma-tive (ĭn-flă'mă-tĭv), *a. & n.* Inflammatory. *R.*
in-flam'ma-to-ri-ly, *adv.* of INFLAMMATORY.
in-flat'a-ble (ĭn-flāt'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
in-flate', *a.* [L. *inflatus,* p. p.] Inflated. *Obs. or R.*

in-flate' (ĭn-flāt'), *v. t.;* IN-FLAT'ED (ĭn-flāt'ĕd); IN-FLAT'ING (-flāt'ĭng). [L. *inflatus*, p. p. of *inflare* to inflate; *in-* in + *flare* to blow. See BLOW to puff wind.] **1.** To swell or distend with air or gas; as, to *inflate* a balloon; to *inflate* the lungs; hence, to expand; distend; swell.

2. To puff up; elate; as, to *inflate* one with pride or vanity.

Inflate themselves with some insane delight. *Tennyson.*

3. To expand or increase abnormally or improperly; to extend imprudently; as, to *inflate* the currency, prices, etc.

Syn. — See DILATE.

in-flate', *v. i.* To suffer inflation; to fill; distend.

in-flat'ed (ĭn-flāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Distended, as with air.

2. Turgid; bombastic; pompous; as, an *inflated* style.

Inflated and astrut with self-conceit. *Cowper.*

3. *Bot.* Hollow and distended, usually with membranous or papery walls, as a stem or capsule; open and swelled out or enlarged, as a perianth.

4. Expanded abnormally, improperly, or unjustifiably; as, *inflated* prices, etc.

in-fla'tile (ĭn-flā'tĭl), *a.* [L. *inflatilis.*] *Music.* Sounded by blowing; — said of a wind instrument.

in-fla'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *inflatio* · cf. F. *inflation.*] An inflating; state of being inflated; as: **a** Distention; swelling. **b** Pomposity; turgidity; bombast; also, great conceit. **c** Undue expansion or increase, as in paper currency, prices, etc.

in-fla'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors inflation, esp. of the currency by the issue of paper money.

inflationist period *U. S. Hist.* The time of suspension of specie payments, from 1862 to 1879.

in-flect' (ĭn-flĕkt'), *v. t.;* IN-FLECT'ED; IN-FLECT'ING. [L. *inflectere, inflexum; in-* in + *flectere* to bend. See FLEXIBLE; cf. INFLEX.] **1.** To turn from a direct line or course; to bend; deflect; curve; bow.

Are they [the rays of the sun] not reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one and the same principle? *Sir I. Newton.*

2. *Gram.* To give inflection to (a word); to vary (a word) by inflection; to decline, as a noun or adjective, or to conjugate, as a verb.

3. To modulate, as the voice; to vary in pitch.

in-flect', *v. i.* To be modified by inflection, as a verb.

in-flect'ed (ĭn-flĕk'tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Subjected to, or characterized by, inflection; as, *inflected* words.

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* = INFLEXED, 2.

inflected cycloid, *Geom.*, a prolate cycloid.

in-flec'tion, in-flex'ion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *inflexio:* cf. F. *inflexion.*] **1.** Act of inflecting, state of being inflected, or result of inflection; a bending; bend; curve; curvature; angle.

2. Modulation of the voice; change in the pitch or tone of the voice, as in the departure from the monotone.

3. *Gram.* **a** The variation or change of form which words undergo to mark case, gender, number, tense, person, mood, voice, etc.; also, as usually applied, to mark comparison. **b** An inflectional form, suffix, or element.

4. *Optics.* Diffraction. *Obs.*

5. *Math.* Change of curvature from concave to convex or conversely; also, the point where the change takes place, where the tangent ceases rolling round the curve clockwise and begins rolling counterclockwise (or conversely); hence, the tangent (**stationary tangent**) at such a point. The point is called a **point of inflection** or of **contrary flexure.**

in-flec'tion-al, in-flex'ion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to inflection; having, or characterized by, inflection, esp. grammatical inflection.

Inflectional languages, languages so developed from the agglutinative stage that the root meanings are lost from the accessory elements to such an extent that these elements cannot serve as separable prefixes, suffixes, etc., but become mere conjugational and declensional forms, securely attached to the roots. Moreover, the form of the root itself may be modified to express different relations, and this by some authorities is held the sole true mark of inflection. Modification of the main root (ablaut), as in English be*gin*, be*gan*, be*gun*, or Arabic *qatala*, he killed, *qutila*, he has been killed, *qatil* killing, is the chief characteristic of Semitic inflections (see SEMITIC LANGUAGES). Modification of the relational or derivative elements is the chief characteristic of the Indo-European (see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES), the attachment of these elements to the root becoming permanent through phonetic changes, as in Latin *scribo*, I write, *scripsi*, I wrote, *potes*, subj. *possis*, thou canst. Inflectional languages, however, retain many agglutinative forms, as man-*ful-ly*, care-*less-ness*, in English, and in certain doubtful groups merge into the agglutinative (see AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES); while, on the other hand, a tendency toward the isolating or monosyllabic form is observable in the **analytic languages**, or those in which prepositions, auxiliary verbs, etc., "analyze" the older inflected forms into combinations of independent words (cf. ISOLATING LANGUAGES). The chief analytic languages are: English; French, and to a less extent the other Romance tongues; modern Persian; and Hindustani. — **i. tangent.** *Math.* **a** The coincidence of two consecutive tangents to a curve regarded as an envelope of lines; a stationary tangent, as at a point of inflection. **b** *pl.* Asymptotes to the indicatrix at any point of a surface. They pass through three consecutive points of the surface and are real only where the surface is saddle-shaped.

in-flec'tive (ĭn-flĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Capable of, pertaining to, or tending to, inflection; deflecting.

2. *Gram.* Inflectional.

in-flexed' (ĭn-flĕkst'), *p. a.* **1.** Turned; bent.

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Bent or turned abruptly inwards or downwards, or toward the axis, as the petals of a flower.

in-flex'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn-flĕk'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *inflexibilité.*] Quality or state of being inflexible.

in-flex'i-ble (ĭn-flĕk'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inflexibilis:* cf. F. *inflexible.* See IN- not; FLEXIBLE.] **1.** Not capable of being bent; stiff; rigid; firm; unyielding.

2. Firm in will or purpose; not to be turned, changed, or altered; resolute; determined; unyielding; inexorable.

A man of upright and *inflexible* temper. *Addison.*

3. Incapable of change; unalterable; immutable.

The nature of things is *inflexible.* *I. Watts.*

Syn. — Unbending, unyielding, rigid, rigorous, stiff; obstinate, stubborn; unappeasable, irreconcilable, pitiless. — INFLEXIBLE, INEXORABLE, IMPLACABLE, RELENTLESS agree in the idea of immovability in purpose or execution. That is INFLEXIBLE which cannot be bent, turned, or modified; that is INEXORABLE which is deaf to prayer or entreaty; that is IMPLACABLE which cannot be appeased or pacified; that is RELENTLESS which is insensible to sympathy or compassion; as, "the *inflexible* integrity of Fabricius" (*Goldsmith*), "a mouth of *inflexible* decision" (*Macaulay*); "Under any other circumstances, the Baron would have been *inflexible*" (*Irving*); "Seek not the Spirit, if it hide *inexorable* to thy zeal" (*Emerson*); "the *inexorable* voice of necessity" (*Scott*); "the *inexorable* pertinacity of a child" (*Hawthorne*); "in friendship false, *implacable* in hate" (*Dryden*); "the most *implacable* hauteur and resentment" (*Sydney Smith*); "Apollo, . . . thou young *implacable* god!" (*M. Arnold*); "Charlotte stood before her as *relentless* . . . as an accusing angel" (*Mary Wilkins*), "a determined and *relentless* man, with the genuine character of an inquisitor" (*Hawthorne*); "utter and *relentless* scorn" (*O. Wilde*). See RIGID, OBSTINATE, OBDURATE.

—in-flex'i-ble-ness, *n.* **— in-flex'i-bly,** *adv.*

in-flict' (ĭn-flĭkt'), *v. t.;* IN-FLICT'ED; IN-FLICT'ING. [L. *inflictus*, p. p. of *infligere* to strike on, to inflict; *in-* in, on + *fligere* to strike. Cf. AFFLICT.] **1.** To give, cause, or produce by striking, or as if by striking, as a wound, blow, pain, etc.; to cause to bear, feel, or suffer (something painful or unpleasant); to impose, as a penalty or punishment.

The persecution and the pain
That man *inflicts* on all inferior kinds. *Cowper.*

2. To trouble; to afflict. *Now Rare.*

in-flic'tion (ĭn-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inflictio:* cf. F. *infliction.*] Act of inflicting, or that which is inflicted, as punishment, disgrace, calamity, suffering, etc.

His severest *inflictions* are in themselves acts of justice. *Rogers.*

in-flic'tive (ĭn-flĭk'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *inflictif.*] Causing infliction; acting as an infliction.

in'flo-res'cence (ĭn'flō-rĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *inflorescens*, p. pr. of *inflorescere* to begin to blossom; *in-* in + *florescere* to begin to blossom: cf. F. *inflorescence.* See FLORESCENT.]

1. A flowering; the budding and unfolding of blossoms.

2. *Bot.* **a** The general arrangement and disposition of the flowers on an axis; the mode of development of the flowers. **b** A floral axis with its appendages; flowers collectively; a flower cluster. Inflorescence may be: (1) DETERMINATE (called also *definate, centrifugal, cymose,* or *descending*), consisting of: (*a*) the *monochasium* in various forms (*bostryx, drepanium, cincinnus,* or *rhipidium*); (*b*) the *dichasium*; (*c*) the *pleiochasium,* or *polychasium.* (2) INDETERMINATE (called also *indefinite, centripetal, botryose, acropetal,* or *ascending*), consisting of: (*a*) forms with elongated axis (the *raceme*, which may be a *true raceme* or a *corymb*; the *panicle,* or *compound raceme*; and the *spike*, which may be an *ament*, a *spadix*, a *locusta*, or a *strobile*); (*b*) form with abbreviated axis (the *umbel*); (*c*) forms with fleshy and dilated axis (the *capitulum, clinanthium,* and *hypanthodium*). (3) MIXED, consisting of the *thyrsus* and *verticillaster.*

in'flow' (ĭn'flō'), *n.* [*in,* adv. + *flow.*] Act of inflowing; that which flows in; influx.

in-flow' (ĭn-flō'), *v. i.* To flow in; also, *Obs.*, *Astrol.*, to influence. — *v. t.* To infuse. *Rare.*

in'flu-ence (ĭn'flōō-ĕns; 243), *n.* [F. *influence*, fr. LL. *influentia*, fr. L. *influens, -entis*, p. pr. See INFLUENT; cf. INFLUENZA.] **1.** *Astrol.* Orig., a stream of ethereal fluid thought to flow from the stars and to affect the actions of men; in later interpretation, an exercise of occult power by stars, hence, the character or temperament due to it.

Canst thou bind the sweet *influences* of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? *Job* XXXVIII 31.

2. The exercise or the reception of a power analogous to the supposed power of the stars; an emanation or an immanation, effusion or infusion, esp. of a spiritual or moral force. *Now Rare.*

She is the breath of the power of God, and a pure *influence* flowing from the glory of the Almighty. *Wisdom of Solomon,* VII 25.

3. An inflow or inflowing, as of water; influx. *Obs.*

4. The act or process, or the power, of producing an effect without apparent force or direct authority; an insensible or indirect altering of anything, esp. in a gradual manner, or the capacity for effecting this; as, *influence* by suggestion; the *influence* of a theory on belief; the *influence* of heat upon life; the *influence* of a good man.

5. Hence, a considerable or an ascendant power arising from station, excellence of character or intellect, wealth, etc.; as, he is a man of *influence* in the community.

Such *influence* hath your excellency. *Sir P. Sidney.*

6. Something that exerts influence, esp. a considerable influence; as, environment is a potent *influence*; an influential person; as, he is an *influence* in national politics.

7. *Elec.* Induction.

Syn. — Ascendancy, supremacy, sway, control, mastery, rule, interest, reputation. — INFLUENCE, AUTHORITY, PRESTIGE. INFLUENCE connotes the quiet, insensible, or gradual exertion of power, often arising from strength of intellect, force of character, eminent position, and the like; AUTHORITY implies the formal, legal, or overt exercise of power (or the right to such exercise), by virtue of some office, jurisdiction, or special title to respect or obedience; PRESTIGE is the influence that accompanies or follows successful accomplishment; as, "[The] *influence* of natural objects in calling forth and strengthening the imagination in boyhood and early youth" (*Wordsworth*); the *influence* of Wordsworth upon Coleridge; political *influence*, spheres of *influence*; "If it [conscience] had power, as it has manifest *authority*, it would absolutely govern the world" (*Bp. Butler*); the *authority* of the Scriptures; he unites with the *authority* of a father the *influence* of a friend; cf. I have no *influence* with him, I have no *authority* over him; the Mutiny threatened the *prestige* of England in India; the *prestige* of brilliant diplomacy. See ASCENDANCY, JURISDICTION.

in'flu-ence, *v. t.,* IN'FLU-ENCED (-ĕnst); IN'FLU-ENC-ING (-ĕn-sĭng). **1.** To exert influence upon; specif.: **a** To alter or move in respect to character, conduct, or the like; to sway; persuade; affect; as, to *influence* a person for good; to *influence* votes or legislation; to *influence* faith. **b** To affect; to have an effect on the condition or development of; to modify or determine; as, bodies of water *influence* climate; temperature *influences* flora and fauna.

These experiments . . . are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. To induce; infuse, inspire. *Obs.*

in'flu-ence (ĭn'flōō-ĕns; 243), *v. i.* To exert an influence; to be influential.

in'flu-ent (ĭn'flōō-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *influens, -entis*, p. pr. of *influere, influxum*, to flow in; *in-* in + *fluere* to flow. See FLUID.] **1.** Flowing in. "With *influent* tide." *Cowper.*

2. Exerting influence; influential. *Obs.*

in'flu-ent, *n.* A tributary stream; an affluent. *Rare.*

in'flu-en'tial (ĭn'flōō-ĕn'shăl), *a.* [See INFLUENCE.] **1.** Exerting or possessing influence; hence, potent; efficacious; effective, having authority or ascendancy; as, an *influential* man, station, argument, etc.

A very *influential* Gascon prefix. *Earle.*

2. Of the nature of, or relating to, influence.

— in'flu-en'ti-al'i-ty (ĭn'flōō-ĕn-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **— in'flu-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

in'flu-en'za (-zä), *n.* [It. *influenza* influence, an epidemic formerly attributed by astrologers to the influence of the heavenly bodies, influenza. See INFLUENCE.] **1.** *Med.* An epidemic affection characterized by acute nasal catarrh, or by inflammation of the throat or the bronchi, and usually accompanied by fever, great muscular prostration, and severe neuralgic pains. It is caused by a specific microorganism, *Bacillus influenzæ.* Called also *grip* or *grippe.*

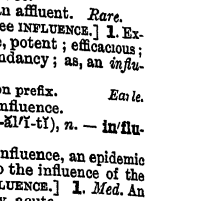
Bacillus of Influenza.

2. *Veter.* A contagious disease of horses, affecting the mucous membrane of the air passages and the eyelids, and often complicated with diseases of the liver and intestines.

in'flu-en'zal (-zăl), **in'flu-en'zic** (-zĭk), *a. Med.* Pertaining to, or caused by, influenza.

in'flux' (ĭn'flŭks'), *n.* [L. *influxus*, fr. *influere, influxum*: cf. F. *influx.* See INFLUENT.] **1.** = INFLUENCE. *Obs.*

2. A flowing in; inflow; as, an *influx* of light or air; hence, the accession of anything the coming of which may be likened to a stream; a gradual or continuous ingression; an inpouring; as, an *influx* of settlers; an *influx* of gold.

The general *influx* of Greek into modern languages. *Earle.*

3. The mouth or debouchment of a river.

in-fold' (ĭn-fōld'), *v. t.;* IN-FOLD'ED; IN-FOLD'ING. [*in-* in + *fold.*] **1.** To wrap up or cover with folds; to envelop; inwrap; inclose; involve.

Gilded tombs do worms *infold.* *Shak.*
Infold his limbs in bands. *Blackmore.*

2. To clasp with the arms; to embrace.

Noble Banquo, . . . let me *infold* thee. *Shak.*

3. To fold over; to make a fold in.

in-form' (ĭn-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *informis; in-* not + *forma* form, shape · cf. F. *informe.*] **1.** Without regular form; shapeless; deformed; as, an *inform* monster.

2. Without form or an informing principle; unaffected by form; unformed; as, the *inform* chaos.

in-form', *v. t.;* IN-FORMED' (-fôrmd'); IN-FORM'ING. [ME. *enformen*, OF. *enformer*, F. *informer*, L. *informare; in-* in + *formare* to form, shape, fr. *forma* form. See FORM.] **1.** To give form to; specif.: **a** To give a definite or appropriate shape or order to; to mold; arrange. *Obs.* **b** To endow with a form, or essential character; to operate upon as a formal cause; to be the formative principle of; to give actuality to; hence, to animate; vitalize; inspirit.

Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior*

2. To form in respect to character, disposition, or ability; to train; discipline; teach; instruct. *Now Rare.*

3. To give instructions or directions to; to guide; direct. *R.*

Where else
Shall I *inform* my unacquainted feet? *Milton.*

4. To communicate knowledge of; to make known; to tell or relate (an event or the like); to give instruction in (a truth, belief, or the like). *Obs.*

5. To communicate knowledge to; to make acquainted; to acquaint; advise; instruct; tell; notify; enlighten; — usually followed by *of.*

For he would learn their business secretly,
And then *inform* his master hastily. *Spenser.*
I am *informed* thoroughly of the cause. *Shak.*

6. To communicate a knowledge of facts to, by way of accusation; to warn against anybody.

Tertullus . . . *informed* the governor against Paul. *Acts* XXIV. 1.

Syn. — Acquaint, tell, teach, instruct, enlighten, notify, advise. — INFORM, APPRISE may often be used interchangeably. But INFORM, the general term, emphasizes the actual imparting of facts or knowledge of whatever sort; APPRISE, the more formal and less common term, frequently carries the implication of giving notice of something; as, he *informed* me that I was mistaken, to *inform* one's self of the circumstances, well *informed*; "On Friday I received a letter . . . *apprising* me of a parcel that the coach would bring me" (*Cowper*); "Having dwelt thus long on the subjects and aim of these poems, I shall request the reader's permission to *apprise* him of a few circumstances relating to their style" (*Wordsworth*). See INFORMANT.

in-form', *v. i.* **1.** To take form; to appear. *Obs.*

It is the bloody business which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes. *Shak.*

2. To give intelligence or information, esp. in accusation; — usually with *against* or *on.*

in-for'mal (ĭn-fôr'măl), *a.* [*in-* not + *formal.*] **1.** Not in the regular, usual, or established form; not according to official, conventional, prescribed, or customary forms or rules; irregular; hence, without ceremony; as, an *informal* writing, proceeding, or visit.

2. Deranged in mind; out of one's senses *Obs. Shak.*

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in-flat'er (ĭn-flāt'ĕr), *n.* One that inflates.

in-flat'ing-ly (ĭn-flā t'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *inflating*, p. pr.

in-fla'tive, *a.* [Cf. OF. *inflatif.*] Inducing inflation. *Obs.*

in-fla'tor. Var. of INFLATER.

in-fla'tus (ĭn-flā'tŭs), *n.* [L. See INFLATE, *v. t.*] Afflatus; inspiration. *Rare.*

inflawme. † INFLAME.

in-flect'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-flec'tion-al-ly, in-flex'ion-al-ly, *adv* of INFLECTIONAL.

in-flec'tion-less, in-flex'ion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

in-flec'tive. Inflective. *Ref. Sp.*

in-flec'tor (ĭn-flĕk'tĕr), *n.* One that inflects, or bends.

in-fledged', *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*

in-flesh'. Var. of ENFLESH.

in-flex', *v. t.* [Cf. FLEX, INFLECT.] To inflect; bend. *Rare.*

in'flex, *n.* [L. *inflexus* an inflecting, fr. *inflectere* to inflect.] In Bantu grammar, a prefix having the force or value of an inflection. [Inflected. *Obs.*

in-flex'i-ble, *a.* That may be **in-flex'ion, in-flex'ion-al,** etc. Vars. of INFLECTION, etc.

in-flex'ly. Inflexive. *Ref. Sp.*

in-flex'ive (ĭn-flĕk'sĭv), *a.* [From L. *inflexus*, p. p. of *inflectere.*] Inflexive. *Rare.*

in-flex'ive, *a.* [*in-* not + *flexive.*] Inflexible. *Obs.*

in-flex'ure, *n.* An inflection; a bend or fold. *Obs.*

in-flict', *a.* Inflicted. *Obs.*

in-flict'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

in-flict'er, *n.* One who inflicts.

in-flic'tor. Var. of INFLICTER.

in-flood', *v. t.* To flow in. *Rare.*

in'flo-res'cent, *a.* Blossoming; flowering.

in-flow'er-ing, *n.* [*in-* in + *flower*, v. t.] = ENFLEURAGE.

in-flue', *v. t.* [F. *influer.*] To influence, as a star. *Obs.*

in'flu-ence-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

influence machine. *Elec.* = INDUCTION MACHINE.

in'flu-enc-er (ĭn'flōō-ĕn-sĕr), *n.* One that influences.

in'flu-en'ci-a-ry, *n.* One that is influential. *Obs.*

in'flu-en-cive (ĭn'flōō-ĕn-sĭv), *a.* Influential. *Rare.*

in'flu-en'zoid (-ĕn'zoid), *a. Med.* Resembling influenza.

in-flux'i-ble, -a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *R.* — **in-flux'i-bly,** *adv. R.*

in-flux'ion, *n.* [L. *influxio:* cf. F. *influxion.*] Influx. *Obs. or R.*

in-flux'ion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Epistemology.* The theory that matter acts directly upon mind to cause conscious experience. — **in-flux'ion-ist,** *n. Rare.*

in-flux'ious, in-flux'ive, *a.* Exerting or giving influence. *Obs.* — **in-flux'ive-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

‖ **in-flux'us phy'si-cus** (ĭn-flŭk'sŭs fĭz'ĭ-kŭs). [L.] The passing over of physical movement or action from one body or being to another; esp., *Cartesian Philos.*, the physical action of the pineal gland in its supposed effect on consciousness.

in-fold'er. *n.* One that infolds.

in-fold'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

infolewing, *n.* [See IN- in; FOLLOW.] Censure. *Obs.*

in-fo'li-ate, *v. t. & i.* [*in-* in + L. *folium* leaf.] To cover with, or be full of, leaves. *Obs. or R.*

in-fol'li-ate, *v. t.* To put on leaves. *Obs.* — **in-fol'li-a-tion,** *n. Obs.*

in-force', † ENFORCE. [*Obs.*

in-for'cive-ly, *adv.* By force.

‖ **in fo're.** [L. *in* in + *fore* to be about to be.] In prospect; future.

in-form'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

āle, senāte, cāre, ăm, ăccount, ārm, àsk, sofā; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recẽnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

in'for-mal'i-ty (ĭn'fôr-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being informal; want of regular, prescribed, or customary form; also, an informal act or proceeding.

in'form'ant (ĭn-fôr'mănt), *n.* [L. *informans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *informare*. See INFORM, *v. t.*] One that informs; esp, one who gives information, an informer.
Syn.—Authority; accuser, complainant.—INFORMANT, INFORMER. An INFORMANT is one who gives information of whatever sort; an INFORMER is one who informs against another by way of accusation or complaint. *Informer* is often, *informant* never, a term of opprobrium. See INFORM.

in-form'ant, *a.* Endowing with form; operating as a formal cause.—**informant form,** *Philos.*, a form existing in that of which it is the form, as embodied in or constituting its proper or essential nature. Cf. FORM; see CAUSE, 1.

in'for-ma'tion (ĭn'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *enformacion*, *in-*, OF. id., *information*, F., fr. L. *informatio* representation, conception. See INFORM, *v. t.*] **1.** Act or process of informing; as: endowment with form; inspiration or animation; training or discipline; in modern use, esp., communication or reception of knowledge or intelligence; instruction.
2. That which is received or obtained through information; specif.: **a** Knowledge communicated by others or obtained by personal study and investigation; intelligence; knowledge derived from reading, observation, or instruction.
Larger opportunities of *information* *Rogers*
b Knowledge of a special event, situation, or the like; news; advices; intelligence; as, the latest *information; information* bureau. **c** An item of information. *Obs. or R.*
3. Act of informing against (a person or party).
4. *Law.* A proceeding in the nature of a prosecution for some offense against the government, prosecuted, really or nominally, by some authorized public officer on behalf of the government. It differs from an indictment in criminal cases chiefly in not being based on the finding of a grand jury. See INDICTMENT; cf. INFAMOUS CRIME **c**.
5. *Metaph.* The process by which the form of an object of knowledge is impressed upon the apprehending mind so as to bring about the state of knowing (the object).
St. Thomas describes it [knowledge] as a vital process in which the subject is rendered like the object by a process of *information:* "Omnis cognitio fit per assimilationem cognoscentis et cogniti." He likens it to the process by which the seal impresses its form on the wax. *Wm. Turner.*
6. *Logic.* A logical quantity, belonging to propositions and arguments as well as terms, comprising the sum of the synthetical propositions in which the term, proposition, or argument taken enters as subject or predicate, antecedent or consequent. See QUANTITY, 7 **a**. *C. S. Peirce.*
Syn.—See KNOWLEDGE.

in'for-ma'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or giving, information; informing.

information signal. *U. S. Weather Bureau.* **a** On the Great Lakes, a pennant, displayed without a flag, indicating winds (red for easterly, white for westerly) dangerous to small vessels and tows. **b** On the coasts of the ocean and of the Gulf of Mexico, a red pennant, indicating that the local official has information of dangerous winds at other points near by.

in-form'a-tive (ĭn-fôr'mă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having power to inform, animate, or vivify.
2. Imparting knowledge; instructive.
3. *Law.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, an information.

in-form'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Informing; instructive.

in-form'er (ĭn-fôr'mĕr), *n.* [From INFORM, *v.*] **1.** One who informs, animates, or inspires. *Obs.*
Nature, *informer* of the poet's art. *Pope.*
2. One who informs, or imparts knowledge or news.
3. One who informs against another; specif., one who informs a magistrate of a violation of law; one who lays an information; esp, one (often called a *common informer*) who makes a practice of informing against others for violations of penal laws.
Syn.—See INFORMANT.

in-for'tune (ĭn-fôr'tūn), *n.* [F, fr. L. *infortunium*. See IN- not; FORTUNE.] **1.** Misfortune. *Obs. Chaucer.*
2. *Astrol.* The planet Saturn, Mars, or sometimes Mercury; —so called because of its supposed evil influence.

in'fra (ĭn'frȧ), *adv.* [L. Cf. INFERIOR] Below; beneath; under; after; —often used as a prefix, **infra-**, to form adjectives denoting situation below some part named or indicated by the latter part of the compound; as in, **in'fra-ax'il-la-ry,** *Bot.*, situated on the stem below the axil, etc.
☞ The reference "See INFRA-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning with *infra-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prenx and the root word.

in'fra-bas'al (ĭn'frȧ-bās'ăl), *a.* *Paleon.* Noting any of a circle of plates lying below the basal plates proper of a crinoid cup and next the stalk.—*n.* An infrabasal plate.

in'fra-bran'chi-al (-brăŋ'kĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Below the gills; —applied to the ventral portion of the pallial chamber in the lamellibranchs.

in'fra-cos'tal (-kŏs'tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Situated beneath the costæ or ribs; specif., designating small muscles arising from the inner surface of the ribs and inserted into the inner surface of the first, second, or third ribs below.

in-fract' (ĭn-frăkt'), *v. t.*; IN-FRACT'ED; IN-FRACT'ING. [L. *infractus*, p. p. of *infringere*. See INFRINGE.] To break; infringe; violate; as, to *infract* neutrality.

in-frac'tion (ĭn-frăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *infractio* · cf. F. *infraction*.] **1.** Act of infracting, or breaking; breach; violation; nonobservance; infringement; as, an *infraction* of a treaty, compact, rule, or law.
2. *Surg.* Incomplete fracture, in which the bone is only bent, not separated.
3. *Optics.* Refraction. *Obs.*
Syn.—Breach, violation, transgression, nonobservance; encroachment, trespass, intrusion.—INFRACTION, INFRINGEMENT are of ten used with little distinction, in the sense of a violation or breach, esp. of a law or obligation. INFRINGEMENT (not *infraction*) is also employed in the sense of an encroachment or trespass upon a right; as, an *infraction* (or *infringement*) of a treaty, a compact; an *infringement* (not *infraction*) of a patent, an *infringement* upon one's liberty. See TRESPASS, INTRUDE, INVASION.

in-frac'tor (ĭn-frăk'tĕr), *n.* [LL.: cf. F. *infracteur*.] One who infracts or infringes; a violator, a breaker.

in'fra-hu'man (ĭn'frȧ-hū'măn), *a.* Less or lower than human; as, *infrahuman* animals or attributes.

in'fra-hy'oid (-hī'oid), *a.* *Anat.* Below the hyoid bone; as, the *infrahyoid* muscles.

in'fra-lap-sa'ri-an (-lăp-sā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [*infra* + L. *lapsus* a falling, fall. See LAPSE.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of that class of Calvinists who consider the decree of election as contemplating the apostasy as past and the elect as being at the time of election in a fallen and guilty state; —opposed to *supralapsarian*. The former considered the election of grace as a remedy for an existing evil; the latter regarded the fall as a part of God's original purpose in regard to men.—**in'fra-lap-sa'ri-an,** *a.*

in'fra-mar'gin-al (-mar'jĭ-năl), *a.* **a** *Anat.* Below the margin; submarginal. **b** *Zoöl.* Below the marginal cell of an insect's wing.—**inframarginal convolution,** *Anat.*, the superior temporal convolution of the brain.

in'fra-max'il-la-ry (-măk'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* **a** Under the lower jaw; submaxillary; as, the **inframaxillary nerves,** branches of the facial running to the upper part of the neck. **b** Of or pertaining to the lower jaw.

in'fra-me'di-an (-mē'dĭ-ăn), *a.* *Zoögeog.* Designating a zone of the sea bottom lying at the depth of between fifty and one hundred fathoms.—**in'fra-me'di-an,** *n.*

in'fra-mo-lec'u-lar (-mō-lĕk'ū-lăr), *a.* Of or pertaining to an order of dimension less than molecular.

in'fra-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Lying or situated beneath the world.

in'fran'gi-ble (ĭn-frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *frangible*: cf. F. *infrangible*.] **1.** Not capable of being broken or separated into parts; as, *infrangible* atoms.
2. Not to be infringed, or violated.
—**in-fran'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-fran'gi-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-fran'gi-bly,** *adv.*

in'fra-or'bit-al (ĭn'frȧ-ôr'bĭ-tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Beneath the orbit; specif., designating a canal in the superior maxillary bone, the foramen by which it opens on the outer surface of the bone, or the blood vessels and nerves which it conducts.

in'fra-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [*infra* + *pose*.] To place under or beneath.—**in'fra-po-si'tion** (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

in'fra-red', *a.* *Physics.* Pert. to or designating that part of the spectrum lying outside of the visible spectrum at its red end. Its rays are invisible, and less refrangible than light rays. See SPECTRUM.

in'fra-spi'nous (-spī'nŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Below the spine; esp., below the spine of the scapula.—**infraspinous fossa,** *Anat.*, the part of the dorsal surface of the scapula below the spine when the body is erect.

in'fra-ter'ri-to'ri-al (-tĕr'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Lying within a (given) territory. *Story.*

in-fre'quence (ĭn-frē'kwĕns) } *n.* [L. *infrequentia* scant-
in-fre'quen-cy (-kwĕn-sĭ) } iness: cf. F. *infréquence*.]
1. State of not being frequented; solitude; isolation; retirement; seclusion. *Obs.*
2. State of rarely occurring; uncommonness; rareness; as, the *infrequence* of his visits.

in-fre'quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *infrequens*: cf. F. *infréquent*. See IN- not; FREQUENT.] **1.** Unfrequented. *Obs.*
2. Seldom happening or occurring; rare; uncommon.
The act whereof is at this day *infrequent*. *Sir T. Elyot.*
3. Placed or occurring at considerable distances or intervals; occasional; sparse; as, *infrequent* openings in a wall; *infrequent* lapses into conversation.

in-fric'tion (ĭn-frĭk'shŭn), *n.* [*in-* in + *friction*.] *Med.* The rubbing of medicines into the skin; inunction.

in-frig'i-date (ĭn-frĭj'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *infrigidatus*, p. p. of *infrigidare* to chill. See IN- in; FRIGID.] To chill; to make cold.—**in-frig'i-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.*

in-fringe' (ĭn-frĭnj'), *v. t.*; IN-FRINGED' (-frĭnjd'); IN-FRING'ING (-frĭn'jĭng). [L. *infringere*; *in-* in + *frangere* to break. See FRACTION; cf. INFRACT.] **1.** To break or break down; to crush, defeat, cancel, or the like. *Obs.*
2. To commit a breach of; to violate; to neglect to fulfill or obey; to commit an infringement of (see INFRINGEMENT); as, to *infringe* a law, contract, or patent.
If the first that did the edict *infringe*,
Had answered for his deed. *Shak.*
The peace . . was *infringed* by Appius Claudius. *Golding.*
3. *Obs.* To break down; specif.: **a** To destroy, defeat. **b** To refute; confute. **c** To impair; weaken.
Syn.—See TRESPASS.

in-fringe', *v. i.* To encroach; to trespass; —followed by *on* or *upon*; as, to *infringe* upon the rights of another.

in-fringe'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of infringing; esp., breach; violation; nonfulfillment; as, the *infringement* of a treaty, compact, law, or constitution.
2. An encroachment or trespass on a right or privilege, a trespass; specif.: **a** The unlawful manufacture, use, or sale of a patented or copyrighted article. Such an infringement is a tort in the nature of a trespass on the case. A mere colorable variation or difference does not prevent an infringement. A machine containing all the essential elements, or their equivalents, of a patented machine infringes the patent, notwithstanding mere differences in form, but a patent for a combination is not infringed by the use of any number of the parts less than the whole. **b** The unlawful use of a trade-mark or trade name.
Syn.—See INFRACTION.

in'fu-la (ĭn'fū-la), *n.*; *pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antig.* A fillet of red and white wool worn as a token of religious consecration or inviolability.
2. *Eccl.* A lappet or ribbon on a bishop's miter.

in'fun-dib'u-lar (ĭn'fŭn-dĭb'ū-lăr) } *a.* [See INFUNDIBU-
in'fun-dib'u-late (-dĭb'ū-lāt) } LUM.] Having the form of a funnel; pert. to or having an infundibulum.

in'fun-dib'u-li-form' (-ū-lĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *infundibulum* funnel + *-form*.] Having the form of a funnel or cone; funnel-shaped.—**infundibuliform fascia,** *Anat.*, a prolongation of the fascia of the transversalis muscle investing the structures passing through the internal abdominal ring.

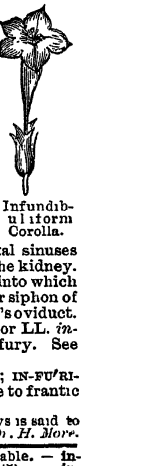
Infundibuliform Corolla.

in'fun-dib'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-ULA** (-lȧ). [L., a funnel, fr. *infundere* to pour in or into. See INFUSE.] Any of various funnel-shaped or dilated organs or parts; as: **a** *Anat.* (1) The hollow, conical process of gray matter, borne on the tuber cinereum, to which the pituitary body is attached. (2) The small spaces (having walls beset with air sacs) in which the bronchial tubes terminate in the lungs. (3) The pouchlike process of the right ventricle, from which the pulmonary artery arises. (4) The passage by which the anterior ethmoidal cells and the frontal sinuses communicate with the nose. (5) The calyces of the kidney. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) A central cavity in the Ctenophora, into which the gastric sac leads. (2) The swimming funnel or siphon of Cephalopoda. (3) The dilated upper end of a bird's oviduct.

in-fu'ri-ate (ĭn-fū'rĭ-āt), *a.* [It. *infuriato*, p. p., or LL. *infuriatus*, p. p. of *infuriare*; *in-* in + L. *furia* fury. See FURY.] Furiously angry; infuriated.

in-fu'ri-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; IN-FU'RI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); IN-FU'RI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To render furious; to provoke to frantic passion or rage, to enrage; madden.
Those curls of entangled snakes with which Erinys is said to have *infuriated* Athemas and Ino. *Dr. H. More.*

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in-for'mal-ly, *adv.* of INFORMAL. See -LY.

‖ **in for'ma pau'pe-ris** (ĭn fôr'mȧ pô'pĕr-ĭs). [L.] *Law.* In the form of a pauper; as a poor man. To sue *in forma pauperis* is to sue as a poor man, which relieves from costs.

in-for'ma-tive-ly, *adv.* In regard to, or as, information.

in-formd', Informed. *Ref. Sp.*

in-formed' (ĭn-fôrmd'), *p. a.* **1.** Having information; instructed; as, a well-*informed* public
2. Having form; endowed or imbued with form.

in-formed', *a.* Inform; unformed or ill-formed *Obs.*—**informed states,** *Astron*, sparsile stars. *Obs.*

in-form'ed-ly, *adv.* of INFORMED.

in-for'mi-da-ble, *a.* [Cf. L. *informidabilis*. See IN- not; FORMIDABLE.] Not formidable. *R.*

in-form'ing-ly, *adv.* of *informing*, p. pr. See -LY.

in-form'i-ty (ĭn-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L *informitas*. See INFORM, *a.*] Want of form; also, deformity. *Obs. or R.*

in-form'ous, *a.* [See INFORM, *a.*] Shapeless or unshapely. *Obs.*

‖ **in fo'ro** [L.] In the forum; before the court or tribunal; —occurring as the first part of various Law Latin phrases generally of evident meaning.

‖ **in fo'ro con'sci-en'ti-æ.** [L.] In the forum or court of conscience; —referring to the fact that violation of extrajudicial oaths is not legally punishable.

in-for'rest. † ENFOREST.

in-forse'. † ENFORCE.

in-for'ti-ate (ĭn-fôr'shĭ-āt), *n.* [LL. *infortiatus*, p. p.] The middle section (D., XXIV. 3-XXXVIII.) of the "Pandects" of Justinian. *Rare.*

in-for'tu-na-ble, *a.* Unfortunate. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

in-for'tu-na-cy, *n.* Misfortune.

in-for'tu-nate, *a.* [L. *infortunatus*.] Unfortunate.—**in-for'tu-nate-ly,** *adv* — **in-for'tu-nate-ness,** *n. All Obs*

in-for'tu-nate, in-for'tune, *v. t.* To make infortunate. *Obs.*

in-for'tuned, *p. a.* Unfortunate. *Obs.*

in'for-tu'ni-ty, *n.* [OF. *infortunité*, L *infortunitas*.] Misfortune. *Obs.*

in-for'tu-ny, *n.* [See INFORTUNE.] Misfortune. *Obs.*

in-fos'sous (ĭn-fŏs'ŭs), *a.* [L. *infossus*, p. p. of *infodere* to bury.] *Bot.* Depressed, as the veins in certain leaves.

in-found', *v. t.* [L. *infundere* to pour in: cf. OF. *infondre* See INFUSE.] To pour in; to infuse. *Obs*

infourme. † INFORM. [INFRA-]

in'fra-au-ric'u-lar, *a* See

in'fra-buc'cal, *a.* See INFRA-

in'fra-can'thal, *a.* See INFRA-.

in'fra-can'dal, *a.* See INFRA-.

in'fra-cen'tral (-sĕn'trăl), *a.* *Zool.* Below the centrum (of a vertebra).

in'fra-cla-vic'u-lar (-klă-vĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* See INFRA-

in'fra-cor'ti-cal, *a.* Beneath the cortex, esp. of the brain.

in'fra-cos-ta'les (-kŏs-tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Anat.* The infracostal muscles.

in-fract', *a.* [L. *infractus*; *in-* not + *fractus*, p. p. of *frangere* to break] Not broken or fractured; unharmed; whole. *Obs.*

in-fract', *a.* Broken; violated *Obs.*

in-fract'ed, *a.* *Bot.* & *Zool* Irregularly and deeply incised; geniculate *Rare.*

in-fract'i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *R.*

in-frac'tous (ĭn-frăk'tŭs), *a.* [L. *infractus*, p. p.] *Bot.* Inflexed. *Rare.*

in'fra-den'ta-ry, *a.* *Zool.* Below the dentary bone.—*n.* An infradentary bone or plate.

in'fra-di'a-phrag-mat'ic, *a.* *Anat.* Below the diaphragm.

in'fra-dig' (ĭn'frȧ dĭg'). Colloq. for *in'fra dig'ni-ta'tem* [L.], beneath one's dignity; undignified.

in'fra-e'so-phag'e-al, *or* **-œ'so-phag'e-al,** *a.* *Zool.* Subesophageal.

in'fra-gla'cial, *a.* Subglacial

in'fra-gle'noid, *a.* *Anat.* Below the glenoid cavity of the scapula, as the **infraglenoid tubercle,** for the attachment of the long head of the triceps muscle.

in'fra-glot'tic, *a.* *Anat.* Beneath the glottis.

in-fra'grant, *a.* See IN-, not.

in'fra-gu'lar, *a.* *Zool.* Subesophageal

in'fra-la'bi-al, *a.* *Zool.* Below the lower lip; —said of certain scales of reptiles and fishes.

In'fra-lap-sa'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [RHETIC.

In'fra-Li'as, *a.* & *n.* *Geol.* =

in'fra-lit'to-ral, *a.* *Geol.* Below the region of littoral deposits. [INFRA-]

in'fra-mam'ma-ry, *a.* See

in'fra-mar-cu'ri-al, *-ri-an,* *a.* *Astron.* Intramercurial.

in'fra-nat'u-ral, *a.* Lower than what is natural; degraded.—**in'fra-nat'u-ral-ism,** *n.* [CHISE

in-fran'chise. Var. of ENFRANCHISE.

in'fra-oc'u-lar, *a.* See INFRA-.

in'fra-o'so-phag'e-al. Var. of INFRA-ESOPHAGEAL.

in'fra-o'ral, *a.* See INFRA-.

in'fra-or'bit-ar, **in'fra-or'bit-a-ry,** *a.* *Anat.* Infraorbital. *Rare.*

in'fra præ-si'di-a (ĭn'frȧ prē-sĭd'ĭ-ȧ). [L.] *Internat. Law.* Lit., under the protection; —used to designate the condition of captured property when brought completely under the captor's control, as by being taken with a fort, camp, port, control of a fleet, or the like.

in'fra-rad'u-lar, *a.* See INFRA-.

in'fra-scap'u-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Subscapular

in'fra-scap'u-la'ris (-skăp'ū-lā'rĭs; 115), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* = TERES MINOR

in'fra-spi'nal, in'fra-spi'nate, *a.* *Anat.* Infraspinous.

in'fra-spi-na'tus (-spī-nā'tŭs), *n* [NL. See INFRA-; SPINE] *Anat.* The muscle which occupies the chief part of the infraspinous fossa of the scapula, and is inserted into the greater tuberosity of the humerus

in'fra-sta-pe'di-al, *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a part of the columella of the ear, which in many animals projects below the connection with the stapes.—*n.* The infrastapedial part of the columella, supposed to correspond to the stylohyal of mammals.

in'fra-ster'nal (-stûr'năl), *a.* Below the sternum. [See INFRA-]

in'fra-stip'u-lar (-stĭp'ū-lăr), *a.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* Below the temple; below the temporal bone;—designating the lower or more lateral of the two divisions of the temporal fossæ of certain reptiles.

in'fra-ter-rene', *a.* = SUBTERRANEAN.

in'fra-tho-rac'ic (ĭn'frȧ-thō-răs'ĭk), *a.* Below the thorax

in'fra-troch'le-ar (-trŏk'lē-ăr), *a.* *Anat* Below the trochlea.—designating a branch of the nasal nerve supplying structures near the inner angle of the eye.

in'fra-ven'tral, *a.* *Zool* Beneath the ventral arcualia; —designating ventral counterparts of the supra-interdorsal elements of the vertebræ of the caudal region of certain elasmobranchs

in-fre'quent-ly, *adv.* of INFREQUENT.

in-frig'i-da-tive (ĭn-frĭj'ĭ-dă-tĭv), *a.* Making cold or cool. *R*

in-frin'gent (ĭn-frĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *infringens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] *Med.* = CORRIGENT

in-fring'er (ĭn-frĭn'jĕr), *n.* One that infringes

in-frin'gi-ble (ĭn-frĭn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. INFRANGIBLE, INFRINGE, and F. (Rabelais) *infringible*.] That cannot be infringed; unbreakable. *Obs*

in'fruc-tes'cence (ĭn'frŭk-tĕs'ĕns), *n.* [*in-* in + L. *fructus* fruit + *-escence*.] *Bot.* **a** An inflorescence in the fruiting condition. **b** A collective or aggregate fruit. *Rare.*

in'fruc-tif'er-ous (-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* a Not bearing fruit. b *Med.* Not eruptive;—of certain fevers. *Obs.*

in-fruc'tu-ose (ĭn-frŭk'tū-ōs), **in-fruc'tu-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *infructuosus*. See IN- not; FRUIT.] Fruitless; unprofitable. —**in-fruc'tu-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ). *n.* —**in-fruc'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* *All Rare.*

in-fru'gal, *a.* See IN-, not.

in-fru-gif'er-ous (ĭn'frōō-jĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*

in'fru-nite, *a.* [L. *infrunitus* tasteless, senseless; *in-* not + *frunisci* to enjoy.] Devoid of sense or taste. *Obs.*

in-frus'tra-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *R.*—**in-frus'tra-bly,** *adv.* *R*

in-fu'cate, *v. t.* [L. *infucatus* painted; *in-* in + *fucare* to paint, dye. See FUCATE.] To stain; paint; daub. *Obs.*—**in'fu-ca'tion** (ĭn'fū-kā'shŭn), *n.* *Obs.*

in-fude', *v. t.* [Irreg. fr. L. *infundere*, perf. *infudi*.] To infuse. *Obs.*

‖ **in fu-is'se.** [LL.] Lit., in having been; former; ex-.

in'fule, *n.* An infula. *Obs.*

in'fu-mate (ĭn'fū-māt), *v. t.* [L. *infumatus*, p. p. of *infumare* to infumate; *in-* in + *fumare* to smoke, fr. *fumus* smoke.] To dry in smoke. *Rare.*—**in'fu-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n* *Rare*

in'fu-mate, in'fu-mat'ed (-māt'-ĕd), *a.* *Zool.* Clouded with blackish color, as if with smoke.

in-fume', *v. t.* [L. *infumare*.] To infumate. *Rare.*

in-fund', *v. t.* [L. *infundere*. See INFUSE.] To infuse. *Obs.*

in'fun-dib'u-la, *n.*, *L. pl.* of INFUNDIBULUM.

In'fun-dib'u-la'ta, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = GYMNOLÆMATA.

in'fun-dib'u-late, *a.* **a** Having an infundibulum. **b** Of or pertaining to the Infundibulata. **c** Infundibuliform.

in-fu'ner-al, *v. t.* To bury. *Obs*

in'fur-ca'tion (ĭn'fûr-kā'shŭn),

in-fu/ri-a/tion (ĭn-fū/rĭ-ā/shŭn), *n.* Act of infuriating, or state of being infuriated.

in-fus/cate (ĭn-fŭs/kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); -CAT-ING (-kāt-ĭng). [L. *infuscatus*, p. p. of *infuscare;* *in-* in + *fuscare* to make dark, fr. *fuscus* dark.] To darken; cloud; obscure. *Rare.* —**in/fus-ca/tion** (-kā/shŭn), *n. Rare.*

in-fus/cate (-kāt), **in-fus/cat-ed** (-kāt-ĕd), *a. Zool.* Darkened with a brownish tinge; —said of the wings of insects.

in-fuse/ (ĭn-fūz/), *v. t.;* -FUSED/ (-fūzd/); -FUS/ING (-fūz/-ĭng). [L. *infusus*, p. p. of *infundere* to pour in or into; *in-* in + *fundere* to pour: cf. F. *infuser*. See FOUND to cast.]

1. To pour in, as a liquid; to pour (into or upon); to shed.
That strong Circean liquor cease to *infuse* *Denham.*

2. To instill, as principles or qualities; to introduce, insinuate, or suggest insidiously, as an idea or belief.
That souls of animals *infuse* themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shak.*

3. To inspire or imbue (with); to animate; fill.
Infuse his breast with magnanimity. *Shak.*
Infusing him with self and vain conceit. *Shak.*

4. To steep in water or other fluid without boiling, for the purpose of extracting useful qualities; to drench.

5. To make or modify by infusion. *Rare.*

Syn.—See IMPLANT.

in-fu/si-ble (ĭn-fū/zĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *fusible.*] Not fusible; incapable or very difficult of fusion.

in-fu/si-ble, *a.* [From INFUSE, *v.*] Capable of being infused.
Doctrines being *infusible* into all. *Hammond.*

in-fu/sion (ĭn-fū/zhŭn), *n.* [L. *infusio* a pouring in: cf. F. *infusion.* See INFUSE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act or process of infusing; inpouring; instillation; also, that which is infused or is obtained by infusing; a quality or element introduced; a tincture; admixture.
Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infusion* of Hebraisms. *Addison.*
His folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men. *Swift.*

2. Specif.: **a** *Surg.* The introduction of a solution, esp. a saline solution, into the veins, as in hypodermoclysis. **b** The steeping or soaking in water of any substance to extract its virtues. **c** The liquid extract obtained by this process.

3. Act of pouring on; affusion; —formerly used of baptism by pouring the water.

in-fu/sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine that the soul is preëxistent to the body, and is infused into it at conception or birth; —opposed to *traducianism* and *creationism.* —**in-fu/sion-ist,** *n*

in-fu/sive (-sĭv), *a.* Having the power of infusion; inspiring; influencing.
The *infusive* force of Spring on man *Thomson*

In/fu-so/ri-a (ĭn/fū-sō/rĭ-ă; 201), *n. pl.* [NL.; —so called because found in *infusions* after exposure to the air for a time. See INFUSE.] **1.** *Nat. Hist.* Orig., a heterogeneous group comprising most minute organisms, plants as well as animals (mostly microscopic), found in decomposing infusions of organic matter, in stagnant water, etc.

2. *Zoöl.* In modern usage, restricted to a class of Protozoa characterized by the presence of cilia, either throughout life or in the immature condition. They are generally regarded as the most highly organized of the protozoans; the form is definite; there are usually special places for the ingestion of food and the exit of excrementitious matter, and the processes for locomotion are often highly developed. Infusoria are to be found in any exposed body of water. The majority live free and active lives; others are attached by a stalk to aquatic weeds, stones, etc.; others are parasites. Only the largest are visible to the naked eye. The class contains the orders Ciliata and Tentaculifera, and in older classifications also the Mastigophora. See PARAMECIUM, HYPOTRICHA, EPISTYLIS, *Illusts.*

in/fu-so/ri-al (-ăl), *a. Zoöl.* **1.** Pertaining to, or having the characters of, the Infusoria.

2. Composed of, or containing, Infusoria; as: **infusorial earth,** or **kieselguhr,** —(so called from sense 1 of *Infusoria*). See KIESELGUHR.

in/fu-so/ri-an (-ăn), *n.* One of the Infusoria. —*a.* INFUSORIAL, 1.

in/fu-so/ri-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*Infusoria* + *-form.*] *Biol.* Resembling an infusorian; as, an *infusoriform* larval stage.

-ing (-ĭng). **1.** [For ME. *-end, -and, -ind,* AS. *-ende;* akin to Goth. *-and-,* L. *-ant-, -ent-,* Gr. *-ovт-.*] The suffix of the present participle; as, *singing* birds; a *daring* deed.
☞ The Anglo-Saxon ending of the present participle, *-ende,* was often later modified to *-inde,* regularly so in the southern dialect, and this became confused with *-inge* of the verbal noun (see def. 2, below), and finally became identical in form with it. The attributive use of the verbal noun, however, is in general easily distinguished from that of the participle. Thus, *drinking* water is not "water that drinks," but "water for drinking."

2. [ME. *-ing,* AS. *-ing, -ung;* akin to G. *-ung,* D. *-ing.*] A suffix used to form nouns, primarily abstract nouns of action from verbs, and also, by analogy, from nouns, adverbs, and other words. See *Introd., Rules for Spelling,* §§ 6, 7, 8, 11, 12. Its meanings are: **a** *Act* or *fact of doing* (what the verbal root denotes), often conveying the idea of *process, continuance, art,* or other modification, as of *time* or *place;* as in: speak*ing* comes before writ*ing;* we heard shout*ing* (continued or repeated shouts); a cry*ing* in the wilderness; he studies paint*ing* (the art).
☞ The idea of continuance often distinguishes the sense of verbal nouns from that of nouns identical in form with the verb, the latter denoting a single completed act. Thus, cf. "we heard a *shout;*" "a *cry* in the wilderness," with the examples above. The idea of art or practice is common in derivatives in *-ing* formed from nouns; as, blackberry*ing,* nutt*ing,* etc.
b Something causally associated with the act, often esp. in the *pl.;* as, sweep*ings,* earn*ings,* etc.: (1) *That which does* (what the verbal root denotes); as in: the cover*ing* of a bed. (2) The *product, accompaniment,* or *result of the act denoted,* or a *thing concretely representing it;* as in: the writ*ing* on the wall; a floor covered with shav*ings;* a winding and a moor*ing* in a river. (3) Collectively, *that which is used* in an act or process; —often formed from nouns denoting *material;* as, bedd*ing,* tub*ing,* quilt*ing,* roof*ing,* shirt*ing,* etc. In modern English the active verbal noun in *-ing* is freely used as a gerund, esp. in taking a direct object, and being qualified by an adverb. Thus, "Praised for the gallant surmount*ing* of his difficulty," may become, "Praised for gallantly surmount*ing* his difficulty." In careful usage, the gerund generally has the noun or pronoun denoting the agent of its action in the possessive case (as, "Reason for a savage's preferr*ing* many kinds of food," *Thoreau*), except in constructions where a possessive would be awkward, or where a participial construction is suggested; as, "On the general and his staff appear*ing*." *Oxf. E. D.* "We read . . . of Cato tear*ing* out his entrails." *Macaulay.*

3. [AS. *-ing.*] A suffix denoting *belonging to, of the kind of, descended from,* used to form nouns, esp. patronymics and diminutives; as in athel*ing,* shill*ing,* farth*ing,* etc.

In/ga (ĭn/gă), *n.* [Tupi.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical mimosaceous trees with odd-pinnate leaves and white or red flowers, the large pods having thickened margins. They yield useful timber, and the sweet white pulp inclosing the seeds in some species is edible.

in/gate/ (ĭn/gāt/), *n.* [*in,* adv. + 4th GATE.] *Founding.* The gate, or any of several gates, through which the metal is poured into a mold.

in/gath/er (ĭn/găth/ĕr), *v. t. & i.;* -ERED (-ĕrd); -ER-ING. To gather in or together, collect; esp., to harvest.

in/gath/er-ing (ĭn/găth/ĕr-ĭng), *n.* Act of gathering; esp., the gathering of the fruits of the earth; harvest.
Thou shalt keep . . . the feast of *ingathering.* *Ex.* XXIII. 16.

in-gem/i-nate (ĭn-jĕm/ĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* IN-GEM/I-NAT/ED (-nāt/-ĕd); IN-GEM/I-NAT/ING (-nāt/ĭng). [L. *ingeminatus,* p. p. of *ingeminare* to double; *in-* in + *geminare.* See GEMINATE.] To redouble or repeat; to reiterate.

in-gem/i-na/tion (-nā/shŭn), *n.* Repetition; duplication.
That sacred *ingemination,* Amen, Amen. *Featley.*

in-gen/er-a-ble (ĭn-jĕn/ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *ingénérable.* See IN- not; GENERABLE.] Incapable of being engendered or produced; original. —**in-gen/er-a-bil/i-ty** (-bĭl/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* —**in-gen/er-a-bly,** *adv.*
For that philosophy, matter and energy are indestructible and *ingenerable,* and the laws of their working rigorous, exact, and unalterable. *James Ward*

in-gen/er-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *ingeneratus,* p. p. of *ingenerare.* See ENGENDER.] **1.** Generated within; inborn; innate.
Those virtues were rather feigned and affected . . . than true qualities *ingenerate* in his judgment. *Bacon*

2. Generated; produced. *Obs.*

in-gen/er-ate (-ăt), *v. t.;* -AT/ED (-āt/ĕd); -AT/ING (-āt/ĭng). To generate or produce within; to beget; engender; cause.
Those noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul. *Sir M. Hale*

in-gen/er-ate (-ăt), *a.* Not generated; as, God is *ingenerate.*

in-ge/ni-os/i-ty (ĭn-jē/nĭ-ŏs/ĭ-tĭ), *n* [Cf. F. *ingéniosité,* LL. *ingeniositas.*] Ingenuity; skill; cunning. *Rare.*

in-gen/ious (ĭn-jēn/yŭs), *a.* [L. *ingeniosus,* fr. *ingenium* innate or natural quality, natural capacity, genius: cf. F. *ingénieux.* See ENGINE.] **1.** Possessed of genius or unusual mental powers; talented; clever; intelligent. *Obs.*

2. Possessed of ingenuity or the faculty of invention; having an aptitude to contrive, or to form new combinations; as, an *ingenious* author, mechanic.
A man . . . very wise and *ingenious* in feats of war. *Hakluyt.*

3. Proceeding from, pertaining to, or characterized by, cleverness or ingenuity; of curious design, structure, or mechanism; as, an *ingenious* model, or machine; an *ingenious* scheme, contrivance, etc.; of ideas, etc., adroit, shrewd, or witty; as, an *ingenious* evasion or solution.
Thus men go wrong with an *ingenious* skill. *Cowper.*

4. Mental; intellectual. *Obs.* "*Ingenious* studies." *Shak.*

5. = INGENUOUS. *Obs.*

Syn. — INGENIOUS, INGENUOUS, though sometimes confused, are very different in meaning. INGENIOUS suggests inventive faculty or skill (see SKILLFUL, DEXTEROUS); INGENUOUS implies high-mindedness or candor (see FRANK).
—**in-gen/ious-ly,** *adv.* —**in-gen/ious-ness,** *n.*

‖ **in/gé/nue/** (ăN/zhā/nü/), *n.; pl.* -NUES (*F.* -nu/). [F., fem. of *ingénu* ingenuous.] An ingenuous or naïve girl or young woman, or an actress representing such a person.

in/ge-nu/i-ty (ĭn/jē-nū/ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *ingenuitas* ingenuousness: cf. F. *ingénuité.* See INGENUOUS.]
1. Ingenuousness; ingenuous character, quality, or condition; high-mindedness; candor; openness. *Archaic.*
I told her all with *ingenuity.* *Stevenson*

2. Ingeniousness, specif.: **a** High intelligence; genius; talent, sagacity. *Obs.* **b** Quality or power of ready invention; quickness or acuteness in forming new combinations; skill or cleverness in devising or combining.
All the means which human *ingenuity* has contrived. *Blau.*
He gives . . .
To artists *ingenuity* and skill. *Cowper.*
c Cleverness or aptness of design or contrivance; as, the *ingenuity* of a plan.

3. An ingenious device or contrivance.

Syn. — Inventiveness, ingeniousness, cunning, cleverness.

in-gen/u-ous (ĭn-jĕn/ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ingenuus* inborn, innate, freeborn, noble, frank; *in-* in + the root of *gignere* to beget. The word was somewhat confused with *ingenious.* See GENIUS; cf. INGENIOUS.] **1.** Of honorable extraction; freeborn; noble; as, *ingenuous* blood or birth; also, *Obs.,* appropriate to honorable station or extraction; liberal; as, *ingenuous* education.

2. Of a superior character; noble; generous; magnanimous; honorable; high-minded; as, an *ingenuous* nature.
If an *ingenuous* detestation of falsehood be . . . early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty. *Locke.*

3. Free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation; open; frank; candid; as, an *ingenuous* man; an *ingenuous* declaration; also, characterized by naïve or guileless openness; artlessly or innocently frank or free; as, an *ingenuous* child; an *ingenuous* rustic.

4. Erron. for INGENIOUS; —formerly frequent.

Syn. — Open, unreserved, artless; plain, sincere, candid, fair; noble, generous. See FRANK.

in-gest/ (-jĕst/), *v. t.;* -GEST/ED (-jĕs/tĕd); -GEST/ING. [L. *ingestus,* p. p. of *ingerere* to put in; *in-* in + *gerere* to bear.] To take into the alimentary canal or digestive cavity.

in-ges/ta (ĭn-jĕs/tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See INGEST.] *Physiol.* That which is introduced into the body by the stomach or alimentary canal; —opposed to *egesta.*

in-ges/tion (-chŭn), *n.* [L *ingestio* a pouring in, introduction.] Act or process of ingesting; act of taking or putting into the stomach or digestive cavity, as food.

in-ges/tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having, the function of ingestion.

in/gle (ĭng/g'l), *n.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *aingeal* fire.] Flame; blaze; a fire; a fireplace.

in/gle-nook/ (-nŏŏk/), *n., or* **ingle nook.** The chimney corner.

in/gle-side/ (-sīd/), *n.* A fireside.

in-glo/bate (ĭn-glō/bāt), *a.* In the form of a globe or sphere; —applied to nebulous matter collected into a sphere by the force of gravitation.

in-globe/ (-glōb/), *v. t.;* -GLOBED/ (-glōbd/), -GLOB/ING (-glŏb/-ĭng). To infix in or as if in a globe; to make globular.

in-glo/ri-ous (ĭn-glō/rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* [L. *inglorius,* or *ingloriosus;* *in-* not + *gloria* glory, fame: cf. F. *inglorieux.* See GLORY.] **1.** Not glorious; not bringing honor or glory; not accompanied with fame, honor, or celebrity; obscure; humble; as, an *inglorious* life of ease.
Some mute *inglorious* Milton here may rest. *T. Gray.*

2. Shameful; disgraceful; ignominious; as, *inglorious* defeat; *inglorious* flight.
Inglorious shelter in an alien land. *J. Philips.*

—**in-glo/ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**in-glo/ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

in-glu/vi-es (ĭn-glōō/vĭ-ēz; 243), *n.* [L.] *Zool.* The crop, or craw, esp. of a bird or insect. —**in-glu/vi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

in-glu/vin (ĭn-glōō/vĭn) } *n.* [L. *ingluvies* crop, maw.]
in-glu/vine (-vĭn; -vēn) } *Med.* A preparation of fowls' gizzards used as a tonic, digestive, or emetic.

in/-go/ing, *a.* Going in; entering, as upon an office or a possession. —*n.* Act of going in; entrance.

in/got (ĭn/gŏt; ĭn/-), *n.* [ME. *ingot* a mold for casting metals in; cf. *in* and AS. *goten,* p. p. of *géotan* to pour. Cf. FOUND to cast, LINGET, LINGOT.] **1.** A mold in which metal is cast. *Obs.*

2. A mass of cast material; a mass of metal cast into some convenient shape; —said esp. of the precious metals and of steel. Ingots are specifically named according to their shape; as, *bars* of gold or silver, *bricks* of copper, *blocks* of tin, *cakes* of zinc, *pigs* of iron or copper.

in/got, *v. t.;* IN/GOT-ED; IN/GOT-ING. To turn into ingots; as, to *ingot* scrap metal.

ingot iron. Iron cast from the molten state into malleable masses which do not harden when quenched. See IRON.

ingot steel. Steel cast in ingots; iron cast from the molten state into masses which harden when quenched. See IRON.

in-graft/ (ĭn-grăft/), *v. t.;* -GRAFT/ED; -GRAFT/ING. **1** To insert, as a scion of one tree, shrub, or plant in another for propagation; to graft; fig., to insert or introduce in such a way as to make a part of something.
A custom . . . *ingrafted* into the monarchy of Rome. *Burke.*

2. To subject to grafting; as, to *ingraft* a tree.

3. To inoculate. *Obs.*

in/grain/ (ĭn/grān/; ĭn-grān/), *v. t.;* -GRAINED/ (-grānd/; -grānd/); -GRAIN/ING (-grān/ĭng; -grān/ĭng). [See ENGRAIN.]
1. To dye with or in grain, or kermes.
2. To dye in the grain, or before manufacture.

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n. [*in-* in + L. *furca* fork.] A forked expansion or divergence; a bifurcation; a branching. *Obs.*

in-fu/ri-ate-ly, *adv.* of INFURIATE. [*riating,* p. pr.]

in-fu/ri-at/ing-ly, *adv.* of *infuriate/,* p. p. [fuses.]

in-fu/ser (-ĕr), *n.* One that infuses, or is infused. *Rare.*

in-fu/si-bil/i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being infusible.

in-fu/si-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-fu/sile, *a.* Not fusing. *Rare.*

infusion process. *Brewing* See MASH, *v. t.*

in-fu/so-de-coc/tion, *n.* [*infusion* + *decoction.*] *Pharm.* A mixture of the infusion and the decoction of the same substance.

in-fu-so/ri-oid, *a.* [*infusorian* + *-oid.*] Like an infusorian.

in-fu-so/ri-um (ĭn/fū-sō/rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.] An infusorian. *Rare.*

in-fu/so-ry (ĭn-fū/sō-rĭ), *a.* = INFUSORIAL, 2. *Obs. or R.*

in-fu/so-ry (ĭn-fū/sō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Zoöl.* An infusorian; —usually in *pl. Obs.*

‖ **in fu-tu/ro** (ĭn-fū-tū/rō). [L.] In, or for, the future.

in-fuse/. Infuse. *Ref. Sp.*

ing (ĭng), *n* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. & Dan. *eng.*] A low pasture or meadow. *Dial. Eng.*

in/ga (ĭn/gă). Scot. var. of INGO.

in/ga. † INCA.

In/gæ-vo/nes (ĭn/jē-vō/nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] A division of the ancient Teutons, according to Tacitus, dwelling along the North Sea and the Weser and Ems. They included the Frisii, Chauci, Cherusci, etc.

in-gage/, etc. † ENGAGE, etc.

In/ga-lik (ĭn/gă-lĭk), *n. sing. & pl* One of a tribe of Indians of Athapascan stock, somewhat intermixed with the Eskimo, of the lower Yukon valley.

in-gal/lant-ry, *n.* Want of gallantry. *R.*

in-gal/ley, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *galley*] To send to the galleys. *Obs.*

ing/an (ĭng/ăn). Dial. corrupt. of ONION.

in/gang/, *n* [AS., ingress.] Entrance; a porch. *Obs.*

in/gan-na/tion (ĭn/gă-nā/shŭn), *n.* [LL. *ingannare* to deceive, or It. *ingannare.*] Cheat; deception. *Obs.*

in-gaol/. † ENJAIL.

in-gar/nish, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *garnish.*] To equip for defense; to garnish. *Obs.*

in/gate/, *n.* [*in-* in + *gate* a way.] 1. Entrance. *Dial. Eng.* 2. *pl.* Things that enter; also, import duties. *Obs.*

In-gau/ni (ĭn-gô/nĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Ligurian tribe occupying what is now the western Riviera of Italy.

inge. Var. of ING, *n.*

in/gear/, *v* [*in,* adv. + *gear,* n.] To house furnishings. *Scot.*

in-geer/ (ĭn-gēr/), *v. t.* To glean corn, etc. *Scot.*

in-geld/a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.

Ingelonde. † ENGLAND.

in-gem/. Var. of ENGEM.

in-gem/i-nate (ĭn-jĕm/ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *ingeminatus,* p. p.] Redoubled; repeated *Obs.*

in/gen. † ENGINE.

in-gen/der. † ENGENDER.

in-gen/drure. † ENGENDRURE.

in-gene/. † ENGINE.

ingener. † ENGINEER.

in-gen/er, *v. t.* [L. *ingenerare.*] To engender. *Obs.*

in-gen/er-a-ble, *a.* [See INGENERATE; -ABLE.] That may be generated. *Obs.* [ERATE.

in-gen/er-ate-ly, *adv* of INGENERATE. —**in-gen/er-ate-ness,** *n.* See -NESS.

in-gen/er-a/tion (ĭn-jĕn/ĕr-ā/shŭn), *n.* An ingenerating. *Rare.*

in-gen/er-a-tive, *a.* Ingenerating; engendering. *Rare.*

‖ **in ge/ne-re** (ĭn jē/nē-rē). [L.] In kind. [*Obs.*]

in-gen/er-ous, *a* See IN-, not.

in-ge/ni-ate (ĭn-jē/nĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* [See INGENIOUS.] To invent; to contrive. *Obs.*

in/ge-nie. † INGENY.

ingenier. † ENGINEER.

‖ **in-ge/ni-o** (ĭn-jē/nĭ-ō; *Sp.* ēn-hā/nyō; 172), *n.* [Sp., machine, machinery. See ENGINE.] A sugar plantation with its works; a sugar works or mill.

in-gen/it, in-gen/ite (ĭn-jĕn/ĭt), **in-gen/i-tal** (-ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *ingenitus,* p. p. of *ingignere* to instill by birth or nature.] Innate; inborn; inherent. *Obs. or R.*

in-gen/ite, *or* **-it,** *a.* [L. *ingenitus* unborn.] Not generated. *Obs.*

in-gen/ner. † INGENER.

‖ **in/gens te/lum ne-ces/si-tas.** [L.] Necessity (is) a powerful weapon.

in-gent/, *a* [L *ingens, ingentis.*] Very great or large. *Obs.*

in/gen-teel/, *a.* See IN-, not.

in-gen/u-ous-ly, *adv.* of INGENUOUS. See -LY.

in-gen/u-ous-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

in/ge-ny (ĭn/jē-nĭ), *n.* [L. *ingenium.* See INGENIOUS.] Genius; ability; ingenuity; also, contrivance; device. *Obs*

in-gere/, *v. t.* [L. *ingerere:* cf F. *ingérer.*] To intrude; thrust. *Obs.*

in-ger/mi-nate (ĭn-jûr/mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To cause to germinate. *R.*

in-gert/. † ENGIRT.

in-ges/tar, in-ges/ter, *n.* [It. *inghistara.*] A wine bottle *Obs.*

in-gest/i-ble, *a.* Capable of being ingested.

Ing/ham-ite (ĭng/ăm-īt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Benjamin Ingham (1712–72), the founder of a small branch of British Methodism.

in-gine/ (ĭn-jĭn/), *n.* Genius; ingenuity *Obs. or Scot.*

in-gine/ (ĭn-jĭn/). Obs or Scot var. of ENGINE [ENGIRD, etc.]

in-gird/, ingirdle, etc. Vars. of IN-GIRE/. † INGYRE.

in-girt/. † ENGIRT. [*Rare.*]

in/giv/ing, *n.* A handing in.

in/gle (ĭng/g'l), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. D. *engel* angel.] A catamite; also, a friend. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

in/gle, *v. t.* To fondle; cajole; wheedle. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

in/gle, *n.* [Cf. INGLE fireplace.] An angle; a corner. *R.*

in/gle-bred/, *a.* Kept at home. **ingle cheek.** A fireside. *Scot.*

Ing/lis, Inglisman, etc. † ENGLISH, ENGLISHMAN, etc.

Inglonde. † ENGLAND.

in-glut/. † ENGLUT.

in/glu-ti/tion (ĭn/glōō-tĭsh/ŭn; 248), *n.* [L. *inglutire* to swallow.] Act of swallowing. *Rare.*

in-glu/vi-ous (ĭn-glōō/vĭ-ŭs), *a.* Gluttonous. *Obs.* —**in-glu/vi-ous-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

ingnel. *n.* [OF. *ingnel, ignel, ignel, isnel;* cf. G. *schnell.*] Swift. *Obs.*

in/go/, *v. t.* To enter. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

in/go/ing, *n. Arch.* A lamb.

in/gor-di/gious (ĭn/gôr-dĭj/ŭs), *a.* [It. *ingordigia* greediness, fr. *ingordo* greedy.] Greedy. *Obs.*

—**in/gor-di/gious-ness,** *n. Obs.*

in-gorge/. † ENGORGE.

ingowes. Obs. pl. of INGOT.

in-grace/. † ENGRACE.

in-gra/cious (ĭn-grā/shŭs), *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*

in-graff/, *v. t.* † ENGRAFF.

in/graf-ta/tion, *n.* Act of ingrafting. *Rare.*

in-graft/er, *n.* One that ingrafts.

in-graft/ment, *n.* See -MENT.

in-graff/. † ENGRAVE.

in-grail/. † ENGRAIL.

in/grain, *n.* A quarter of a chaldron of coal given with each five chaldrons sold. *Obs.*

3. To work into the natural texture or into the mental or moral constitution of; to saturate; imbue, infix deeply.
Our fields *ingrained* with blood. *Daniel.*
Cruelty and jealousy seem to be *ingrained* in a man who has these vices at all. *Helps.*

in'grain' (ĭn'grān'; 277), *a.* [*in-* in + *grain* kermes. See ENGRAIN, GRAIN.] **1.** Dyed with grain, or kermes. *Obs.*
2 *Dyeing.* Dyed before manufacture or in the fiber; as, *ingrain* colors. See DEVELOP, *v. t.*
3. Thoroughly inwrought; ingrained; innate; native.
ingrain carpet, a kind of carpet made entirely of wool dyed in the grain, or before manufacture. Ingrain carpet is reversible, a similar design, but with the colors reversed, appearing on each side. It is called double, or two-ply, and triple, or three-ply, according to the number of webs in the fabric. — i. red, an ingrain color formed by diazotizing primuline, and developing with beta naphthol. It yields a fast color resembling that of alizarin.

in'grain', *n.* Ingrain yarn, an ingrain carpet.
in'grained' (ĭn'grānd'; ĭn'grānd'; 87), *p. a.* Wrought into the grain or fiber; forming a part of the essence or inmost being; deep-seated; inherent; as, an *ingrained* prejudice or superstition.
Syn. — See INVETERATE.

in'grate (ĭn'grāt; 277), *a.* [L. *ingratus.* See IN- not; GRATEFUL.] **1.** Disagreeable; unpleasant. *Obs.*
2. Showing ingratitude; thankless; ungrateful.

in'grate, *n.* An ingrate, or ungrateful, person.
in-gra'ti-ate (ĭn-grā'shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; IN-GRA'TI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); IN-GRA'TI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [*in-* in + L. *gratia* favor. See GRACE.] **1.** To introduce or commend to favor; to bring into favor; to insinuate; — often used reflexively, and followed by *with* before the person whose favor is sought.
Lysimachus . . *ingratiated* himself both with Philip and his pupil. *Budgell.*
2. To make easy or agreeable; — followed by *to.* *Obs.*
Syn. — INGRATIATE, INSINUATE. TO INGRATIATE (one's self) is to win one's way into favor, esp. by sedulous (often servile) attention to the art of pleasing; INSINUATE, as here compared (see HINT), adds the implication of subtile and suave persistence; as, "His tutor endeavored to *ingratiate* himself with his young pupil, who would, he knew, be able handsomely to provide for him" (*Fielding*); "She began by the humblest assiduity to *ingratiate* herself with Miss S—; showed that she could be amusing as a companion, and, by frequent offers of money, proved that she could be useful as a friend" (*Goldsmith*); "I cannot flatter and speak fair, smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive and cog, duck with French nods and apish courtesy . . . but thus . . . simple truth must be abused by silken, sly, *insinuating* Jacks" (*Shak.*); "His sly, polite, *insinuating* style could please at court, and make Augustus smile" (*Pope*). See COAX, FAWN, SUAVE.

in-gra'ti-ate, *v. i.* To gain or seek favor. *Obs.*
in-gra'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ingratiating.
in-gra'ti-a-to-ry (ĭn-grā'shĭ-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* That tends to ingratiate; ingratiating
in-grat'i-tude (ĭn-grăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F. *ingratitude,* L. *ingratitudo.* See INGRATE.] **1.** Want of gratitude; insensibility to, forgetfulness of, or ill return for, kindness or favors received; unthankfulness; ungratefulness.
Ingratitude, thou marble-hearted fiend. *Shak.*
2. Unpleasantness; unkindness. *Obs.*
in'gra-ves'cence (ĭn'grā-vĕs'ĕns), *n.* *Med.* State of a disease marked by increasing severity of the symptoms.
in'gra-ves'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *ingravescens, -entis,* p. pr. of *ingravescere* to grow heavier or worse; *in-* in + *gravis* heavy, severe.] *Med.* Gradually increasing in severity.
in-gre'di-ent (ĭn-grē'dĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *ingrediens, -entis,* entering into, p. pr. of *ingredi,* p. p. *ingressus,* to go into, to enter; *in-* in + *gradi* to walk, go: cf. F. *ingrédient.* See GRADE.] **1.** One that enters. *Obs.*
2. That which enters into a compound, or is a component part of any combination or mixture; an element; a constituent. "The *ingredient* is a devil." *Shak.*
Water is the chief *ingredient* in all the animal fluids. *Arbuthnot.*
Syn. — See COMPONENT.

in-gre'di-ent, *a.* [L. *ingrediens,* p. pr.] **1.** Entering; coming in. *Obs.*
2. Present as, or forming, an ingredient; component.
Acts where no sin is *ingredient.* *Jer Taylor.*

in'gress (ĭn'grĕs), *n.* [L. *ingressus,* fr. *ingredi.* See INGREDIENT, *n.*] **1.** Act of entering; entrance; as, the *ingress* of air into the lungs.
2. Power or liberty of entrance or access; means of entering; as, all *ingress* was prohibited.
3. A place for entering; a way of entrance.
4. *Astron.* The entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth in eclipses, or of an inferior planet upon the sun's disk in transit; the sun's entrance into a sign, etc.

in-gres'sion (ĭn-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *ingressio:* cf. F. *ingression.*] Act of entering; entrance. *Rare.*
in-gres'sive (ĭn-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to ingress; entering; specif., *Gram.,* inceptive. — **in-gres'sive-ness,** *n.*
in'grow'ing (ĭn'grō'ĭng), *a.* Growing into some other substance. — **ingrowing nail,** a nail whose edges grow in the adjacent flesh, causing inflammation and ulceration.
in'grown' (ĭn'grōn'), *p. a.* Grown in; inclosed.
in'growth' (-grōth'), *n.* A growth or development inward.
in'guen (ĭn'gwĕn), *n.* [L. *inguen, -guinis.*] *Anat.* Groin.
in'gui-nal (ĭn'gwĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *inguinalis,* fr. *inguen, inguinis,* the groin: cf. F. *inguinal.*] *Anat. & Med.* Of or pertaining to, or in the region of, the inguen, or groin.
inguinal canal, *Anat.,* a canal about one and one half inches long lying parallel to and a little above Poupart's ligament. It extends between the internal and external abdominal rings (see ABDOMINAL RING). — **i. glands,** *Anat.,* the superficial lymphatic glands of the groin. They form two more or less distinct groups, one disposed along Poupart's ligament, the other about the saphenous opening. — **i. region.** See ABDOMINAL REGIONS. — **i. ring.** *Anat.* = ABDOMINAL RING.

in'gui-no- (ĭn'gwĭ-nō-). Combining form from Latin *inguen, inguinis,* meaning *groin.*

in-gur'gi-tate (ĭn-gûr'jĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *ingurgitatus,* p. p. of *ingurgitare* to pour in; *in-* in + *gurges* whirlpool, gulf.] **1.** To swallow, devour, or drink greedily or in large quantity; to guzzle.
2. To overload by eating or drinking. *Obs.*
3. To swallow up, as in a gulf.

in-gur'gi-tate, *v. i.* To guzzle; gormandize; swill.
in-gur'gi-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ingurgitatio:* cf. F. *ingurgitation.*] Act of swallowing greedily or immoderately; that which is so swallowed.

in-hab'ile (ĭn-hăb'ĭl), *a.* [L. *inhabilis:* cf. F. *inhabile.* See IN- not, HABILE; cf. UNABLE.] Not apt or fit; unsuitable; incompetent; unqualified. *Obs. or R.*

in-hab'it (ĭn-hăb'ĭt), *v. t.*; IN-HAB'IT-ED; IN-HAB'IT-ING. [ME. *enhabiten,* OF. *enhabiter,* L. *inhabitare; in-* in + *habitare* to dwell. See HABIT.] **1.** To live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of settled residence or habitat; as, wild beasts *inhabit* the forest; men *inhabit* cities and houses.
The high and lofty One, that *inhabiteth* eternity. *Is* lvii 15.
2. a To settle; people. *Obs.* b To establish as resident *Obs.*

in-hab'it, *v. i.* **1.** To have residence in a place; to dwell; abide. *Archaic.* "Wild beasts *inhabit* here." *Waller.*
2. To establish or settle one's self. *Obs.*

in-hab'it-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. L. *inhabitabilis.* See INHABIT.] Capable of being inhabited; habitable. — **in-hab'it-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-hab'it-a-ble, *a.* [L. *inhabitabilis:* cf. F. *inhabitable.* See IN- not; HABITABLE.] Not habitable; also, uninhabited. *Obs.* — **in-hab'it-a-bil'i-ty,** *n. Obs.*
The frozen ridges of the Alps
Or other ground *inhabitable.* *Shak.*

in-hab'it-ance (ĭn-hăb'ĭ-tăns), *n.* [See INHABITANT.] **1.** An inhabiting; inhabitancy.
2. A dwelling place; abode; place of habitation.

in-hab'it-an-cy (-tăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited; state, rights, or privileges of one who is an inhabitant; residence; occupancy.
2. The place one inhabits; residence; abode.

in-hab'it-ant (-tănt), *n.* [L. *inhabitans, -antis,* p. pr. of *inhabitare:* cf. OF. *inhabitant.*] One who dwells or resides permanently in a place, as distinguished from a transient lodger or visitor; as, an *inhabitant* of a house, a town, a city, county, or state. "Frail *inhabitants* of earth." *Cowper. Inhabitant* is not a term of exact meaning. It ordinarily implies more fixity of abode than *resident,* but is variously construed according to the context, sometimes, for example, as equivalent to *citizen* (103 *U. S.* 683; 32 *Conn.* 47), sometimes as not (86 *Ind.* 118; 122 *Mass.* 594), etc. Ordinarily *inhabitant* is not a synonym for *citizen* or *resident.* See RESIDENT; cf. CITIZEN, DOMICILE. A corporation is legally an inhabitant of the place where its principal office is in the State of its organization (151 *U. S.* 496); and a foreign corporation doing business in a State and complying with the necessary laws has also been held to be an inhabitant of that State (69 *Fed.* 704).
Syn. — INHABITANT, CITIZEN, DENIZEN are here compared esp. in their literary implications; for more technical legal distinctions, see defs. INHABITANT, the general term, implies permanent abode; CITIZEN, enjoyment of the full rights and privileges of allegiance; DENIZEN (sometimes merely poetical or elevated for *inhabitant*) often suggests admission by favor to privileges not claimable as rights; as, "The Princess: liker to the *inhabitant* of some clear planet close upon the sun, than our man's earth" (*Tennyson*); "If a man be gracious and courteous to strangers, it shows he is a *citizen* of the world" (*Bacon*); "Goethe says of a great poet that he must be a *citizen* of his age as well as of his country" (*Lowell*); "I too would live and work as beseems a *denizen* of this universe" (*Carlyle*); "Thine angels . . . native in heaven's fair palaces, where we shall be but *denizened* by thee" (*Donne*); "I am as pleased as Punch at the thought of having [through the Doctorate] a kind of *denizenship,* if nothing more, at Oxford" (*Lowell*). See RESIDE, HABITATION.

in-hab'it-ant, *a.* Resident; dwelling. *Rare.*

in-hab'i-ta'tion (ĭn-hăb'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inhabitatio* a dwelling.] **1.** Act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited; indwelling.
2. a Abode; habitation. *Obs.* b Inhabitants. *Obs.*

in-hab'it-a-tive (ĭn-hăb'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to inhabitation.
in-hab'it-a-tive-ness, *or* **in-hab'it-ive-ness,** *n. Phrenol.* A tendency or propensity to permanent residence in a place or abode; love of home and country.
What the phrenologists call *inhabitiveness.* *Lowell.*

in-hab'it-ed (ĭn-hăb'ĭt-ĕd), *p. a.* [*inhabit* + 2d *-ed.*] Having inhabitants. — **in-hab'it-ed-ness,** *n.*

in-hab'it-er (-ĕr), *n.* One that inhabits; an inhabitant.

in-hal'ant (ĭn-hāl'ănt), *a.* [Cf. F. *inhalant.*] Inhaling; used for inhaling. — **inhalant siphon.** *Zoöl.* See SIPHON.

in-hal'ant, *n.* **1.** An inhaler.
2. That which is to be inhaled, as a medicinal preparation.

in'ha-la'tion (ĭn'hā-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *inhalation.*] Act of inhaling; also, something to be inhaled; an inhalant.

in-hale' (ĭn-hāl'), *v. t.*; IN-HALED' (-hāld'); IN-HAL'ING (-hāl'ĭng). [L. *in-* in + *halare* to breathe: cf. F. *inhaler,* L. *inhalare* to breathe upon. Cf. EXHALE.] To breathe in; to draw into the lungs; to inspire; as, to *inhale* air; — opposed to *exhale.*

in-hal'er (ĭn-hāl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who inhales.
2. An apparatus for administering a vapor or volatile substance for anæsthetic or medicinal purposes.
3. An apparatus for filtering air, etc., as to protect the lungs from damp or cold air, noxious gases, dust, etc.; also, the respiratory apparatus for divers.

in'har-mon'ic (ĭn'här-mŏn'ĭk) } *a.* Not harmonic; dis-
in'har-mon'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } cordant.
inharmonic relation. *Music.* = FALSE RELATION.

in'har-mo'ni-ous (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*in-* not + *harmonious:* cf. F. *inharmonieux.*] **1.** Not harmonious; unmusical; discordant, dissonant.
Sounds *inharmonious* in themselves and harsh. *Cowper.*
2. Conflicting; jarring; not in harmony.
— **in'har-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **in'har-mo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

in-har'mo-ny (ĭn-här'mō-nĭ), *n.* Want of harmony; dissonance; discord.

in'haul' (ĭn'hôl'), **in'haul'er** (-ĕr), *n.* *Naut.* A rope used to draw in a sail, esp. a jib, along a bowsprit or boom, or to draw in the boom itself.

in-haust' (ĭn-hôst'), *v. t.*; -HAUST'ED; -HAUST'ING. [*in-* in + L. *haustus,* p. p. of *haurire* to draw.] To draw in, as air. — **in-haus'tion** (-hôs'chŭn), *n.*

in-haust', *n.* Act of inhausting, esp. that caused by the suction stroke of an internal-combustion engine.

in-here' (-hēr'), *v. i.*; -HERED' (-hērd'); -HER'ING (-hēr'ĭng). [L. *inhaerere; in-* in + *haerere* to stick, hang. Cf. HESITATE.] **1.** To be lodged; to stick (in, on, upon). *Obs. or R.*
2. To be inherent; to be a fixed element or attribute; to be permanently incorporated; to cleave (to); to belong, as attributes, qualities, rights, powers, etc.
They do but *inhere* in the subject that supports them *Digby.*

in-her'ence (-hēr'ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *inhérence.*] State, quality, or fact of inhering or of being inherent; permanent existence as an element or attribute; inseparable and essential connection.

in-her'en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Inherence; also, an inherent character, attribute, or like.

in-her'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *inhaerens, -entis,* p. pr. of *inhaerere:* cf. F. *inhérent.* See INHERE.] **1.** Firmly or permanently contained or joined; infixed; indwelling. "A most *inherent* baseness." *Shak.*
2. Existing in something as a permanent attribute, or connected with something as a settled function, invariable adjunct, or the like; involved in the constitution or essential character of anything; belonging by nature; inalienable; inseparable; as, *inherent* rights or powers; an *inherent* love of ease; polarity is *inherent* in a magnet.
Syn. — Innate, inborn, native, natural, inbred, inwrought, inseparable, essential. See INTRINSIC.

in-her'it (ĭn-hĕr'ĭt), *v. t.*; IN-HER'IT-ED; IN-HER'IT-ING. [ME. *enheriten* to inherit, to give a heritage to, OF. *enheriter* to appoint as an heir, L. *inhereditare; in-* in + *hereditare* to inherit, fr. *heres* heir. See HEIR.] **1.** To make heir; to put in possession; to cause to have. *Obs. Shak.*
2. To take by descent from an ancestor; to take by inheritance (which see); to take as heir on the death of an ancestor or other person; to receive as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor at his decease.
3. To receive or take by birth; to have by nature; to derive or acquire from ancestors, as mental or physical qualities; as, he *inherits* a strong constitution.
4. By extension, to have in turn or receive as if from an ancestor; as, the administration *inherited* this problem.
5. To come into possession of; to possess; to receive; to obtain; to enjoy as a possession.
But the meek shall *inherit* the earth. *Ps.* xxxvii. 11.
To bury so much gold under a tree,
And never after to *inherit* it. *Shak.*
6. To be heir to; to succeed; as, a son *inherits* his father.

in-her'it, *v. i.* **1.** To take or hold a possession, property, estate, or rights by inheritance.
2. Fig.: a To take possession; to abide. *Obs* b To get or receive its nature or character (from); to derive (from).

in-her'it-a-bil'i-ty (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being inheritable, or descendible to heirs.

in-her'it-a-ble (ĭn-hĕr'ĭt-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being inherited, as a title; transmissible or descendible.
2. Capable of being transmitted from parent to child; as, *inheritable* qualities or infirmities.
3. [OF. *enheritable, inheritable.*] Capable of taking by inheritance; capable of, or having the right of, succeeding to, as an heir; hence, entitled to as a birthright.
The eldest daughter of the king is also alone *inheritable* to the crown on failure of issue male. *Blackstone.*
inheritable blood, blood which qualifies a person to be an heir or to transmit to heirs.

in-her'it-ance (-ĭ-tăns), *n.* [OF. *enheritance.*] **1.** Act of inheriting; in the broadest sense, the acquisition of property, real or personal, movable or immovable, by one person as heir to another; specif., at the common law, the acquisition of a fee simple or fee tail in land. Also, a perpetual or continuing right which a man and his heirs have to an estate or property. At the Roman civil law the

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in-grain'ed-ly (ĭn-grān'ĕd-lĭ; -grānd'lĭ), *adv.* of INGRAINED.
In'gram (ĭn'grăm), *n.* [Cf. OG. *Ingram, Ingram.* For the last part cf. OHG. *ram, hram,* raven, akin to E. *raven,* and E. BERTRAM.] Masc. prop. name.
ing'ram (ĭng'răm), *a.* Ignorant. *Obs.or Dial.Eng.* — *n.* One who is ignorant. *Obs.* — **ing'ram-ness,** *n. Obs*
in'gram-mat'i-cism (ĭn'grə-măt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Ungrammatical expression. *Rare.*
ing'rant, *a.* Ignorant. *Obs.*
in-grap'ple, *v. t.* & *i.* To grapple. *Obs.*
in-gras'si-an proc'ess-es (ĭn-grăs'ĭ-ăn). [After G. F. *Ingrassias* (1510-80), Sicilian physician.] *Anat.* The lesser wings of the sphenoid bone.
in-grate', *v. t.* & *i.* To oppress, or be oppressive. *Obs.*
in-grate'ful, *a.* Ingrate. — **in-grate'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **in-grate'ful-ness,** *n. All Obs.*
in-grate'ly, *adv.* of INGRATE.
in-grat'er, *n.* [Prob. fr. *regrater* with change of prefix.] A regrater. *Obs.*
in-gra'ti-at'ing-ly, *adv.* of *ingratiating,* p. pr. [*Obs.*
in'gra-tu'i-ty, *n.* Ingratitude. ‖ **in-gra'tum si dix'e-ris, om'ni-a dix'e-ris** (dĭk'sē-rĭs). [L.] If you have said ungrateful, you have said all; i. e., an ingrate is capable of any vice.
in-grave'. Var. of ENGRAVE.
in-grave', *v. t.* [*in-* in + *grave.* Cf. ENGRAVE.] To bury. *Obs.*
in-grav'i-date (ĭn-grăv'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *ingravidatus,* p. p. of *ingravidare* to impregnate. See IN- in; GRAVIDATE.] To make gravid. *Obs. or R.* — **in-grav'i-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n. Obs. or R.* [enlarge. *Obs.*
in-great', *v. t.* To make great; **in-gre'di-ence** (ĭn-grē'dĭ-ĕns), **in-gre'di-en-cy** (-dĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [See INGREDIENT.] *Obs.* **1.** An ingredient or mixture of ingredients; the fact of entering as an ingredient.
2. Entrance; ingress.
in-gre'di-ence, *v. t.* To be an ingredient of, or to make of ingredients. *Obs.*
‖ **in gre'mi-o.** [L.] *Law.* Lit., in the bosom; that is, within the protection; specif., of a bond or instrument, in the preamble. — ‖ **in gre'mi-o le'gis,** under the protection or control of the law.
in-gress', *v. t.* & *i.* To go in; to enter. *Obs.*
in-gres'su, *n.* [L. *de ingressu* of entry.] *Eng. Law.* An obsolete writ of entry. [GRIEVE.
in-greve', *v. t.* To injure. *Obs.*
in-grev'ance, *n.* [*in-grieve'.* † EN-
in-grev'ance, *n.* † ENGRAIL.
in-groce'. † ENGROSS.
in-groove'. Var. of ENGROOVE.
in-gross'. † ENGROSS.
in-ground', *v. t.* To infix.
in-grudge', *n.* Spite; rooted grudge. *Obs.*
in'gru-ent, *a.* [L. *ingruens, -entis,* p. pr. of *ingruere* to rush into, attack.] Attacking; invading. *Obs.* — **in'gru-ence,** *n. Obs.*
ing'rum. † INGRAM.
In'gua. † INCA.
in-guilt', *v. t.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*
in'gui-no-ab-dom'i-nal, *a.* Relating to the groin and abdomen.
in'gui-no-cru'ral (ĭn'gwĭ-nō-krōō'răl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the groin and thigh.
in-gulf', **in-gulf'ment.** Vars. of ENGULF, ENGULFMENT.
ing'un (ĭng'ŭn). Dial. corrupt of ONION.
in-gurdge'. † ENGORGE.
ingure. † INJURE.
in-gust'a-ble, *a.* [L. *ingustabilis.* See GUSTABLE.] Tasteless; insipid. *Obs.*
Ing-væ'o-nes (ĭng-vē'ō-nēz). Var. of INGÆVONES.
ingynour. † ENGINEER.
in-gyre', *v. t.* [Cf. INGERE.] To intrude. *Obs. Scot.*
in-gyre', *v. t.* [*in-* in + L. *gyrare* to gyrate.] To gyrate. *Obs.*
in-hab'ile. † ENABLE.
in-hab'ile, in-ha'ble, *v. t.* [From INHABILE, *a.*] To make or declare unable; disable. *Obs.*
in'ha-bil'i-ty (ĭn'hă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *inhabileté, inhabilité.* See INABILITY.] Unfitness; inability. *Obs. or R.*
in-hab'i-tate, *v. t.* To inhabit. *Obs.* — **in-hab'i-ta'tor,** *n. Obs.*
in-hab'it-ed, *a.* [*in-* not + *habited,* p. a.] Uninhabited. *Obs.*
in-hab'it-ing, *n.* A dwelling place *Obs.* [ITATIVENESS.
in-hab'i-tive-ness, *n.* = INHAB-
in-hab'i-tor, in-hab'i-tour, *n.* An inhabitant. *Obs.*
in-hab'it-ress, *n.* A female inhabitant. *Rare.* [part.
‖ in hac par'te. [L.] On this
in-hale'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
in-hal'ent (ĭn-hāl'ĕnt), *a.* Inhalant.
in-hance'. † ENHANCE.
in-hate', *v. t.* To hate. *Obs.*
in-haunse'. † ENHANCE.
in-haunt'. † ENHANT.
in-hearse' (ĭn-hûrs'), *v. t.* To put in, or as in, a hearse or coffin. *Rare.*
in-heav'en, *v. t.* To exalt into heaven; to entrance. *Rare.*
in-hel'de, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *held* to incline.] To pour in. *Obs.*
in-hell', *v. t.* To put or fix in hell. *Obs.*
in-herce'. † ENHEARSE
in-her'dand, *p. a.* [See ENHERIT, HEREDITABLE.] Hereditable. *Obs.* — **in-her'e-dit'a-ment, in-he-red'i-tance, -red'i-ta-cy.** *Obs. Oxf.E.D* [ENT.
in-her'ent-ly, *adv.* of INHERENT.
in-her'it-a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [ITABLE.
in-her'it-a-bly, *adv.* of INHERIT-
in-her'it-age, *n.* [*inherit* + *-age:* cf. HERITAGE.] Inheritance. *R.*
in-her'it-a-ment. *n.* [OF. *enheritement.*] Hereditament. *Obs.*
inheritance tax. A death duty (which see) imposed on estates received by inheritance.

heir (*heres*) succeeded to all the rights of the deceased and was originally charged with all his liabilities, but later was enabled to renounce the heirship and given the benefit of inventory (see under BENEFIT); the early Teutonic law and the feudal law distinguished between, and treated differently the succession to, the real estate and the personal estate, but the codes of the modern European nations have generally retained or reëstablished the succession to the entire estate. Cf. also HEIR, DISTRIBUTION, SUCCESSION, REAL PROPERTY, PERSONAL PROPERTY, HERITABLE, MOVABLE, HEIRS, CONQUEST, UNIVERSAL SUCCESSION, ADMINISTRATOR, WILL, NEMO EST HERES VIVENTIS, etc.

2. That which is or may be inherited; that which is derived by an heir from an ancestor or other person, or which may be transmitted to an heir by a person; a heritage; a possession which passes by descent.

3. A permanent or valuable possession or blessing, esp. one received by gift or without purchase; a benefaction.

An *inheritance* incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away. *1 Pet. i. 4.*

4. Possession or right of possession; ownership. "The *inheritance* of their loves." *Shak.*

To you th' *inheritance* belongs by right
Of brother's praise; to you eke longs his love *Spenser.*

5. The reception or acquisition of characters or qualities by transmission from parent to offspring.

Syn. — INHERITANCE, HEREDITY. INHERITANCE, as here compared (see HERITAGE), denotes the act or state of receiving or deriving (esp. physical or mental qualities) by ancestral transmission; HEREDITY designates the biological law in accordance with which such transmission takes place; as, "Instincts . . . acquired by habit in one generation, and then transmitted by *inheritance* in succeeding generations" (*Darwin*); "These two, *heredity* and environment, are the master influences of the organic world" (*H. Drummond*).

in-her'i-tor (ĭn-hĕr'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who inherits; an heir.

in-he'sion (ĭn-hē'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *inhaesio.* See INHERE.] State of being inherent in something; inherence.

in-hib'it (ĭn-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.*; IN-HIB'IT-ED; IN-HIB'IT-ING. [L. *inhibitus*, p. p. of *inhibere*; *in-* in + *habere* to have, hold. See HABIT.] **1.** To forbid; prohibit; interdict.

All men were *inhibited*, by proclamation, at the dissolution, so much as to mention a Parliament *Clarendon.*

2. To hold back; to check; restrain; hinder; to check or control by inhibition (which see).

Syn. — See FORBID.

in'hi-bi'tion (ĭn'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *inhibitio*: cf. F. *inhibition.*] **1.** Act of inhibiting, or state of being inhibited; restraint; prohibition; embargo.

2. *Law.* **a** A writ from a higher court, esp., in England, an ecclesiastical court, staying an inferior judge from further proceedings. **b** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* A command of an ecclesiastical authority, esp. a bishop, to a minister not to perform ministerial duties **c** *Scots Law.* (1) A kind of personal order prohibiting a party from contracting debts to the prejudice of the rights of others in his heritable property or realty. (2) An order procured by a husband prohibiting the giving of credit to his wife.

3. *Physiol.* A stopping or checking of an already present action; a restraining of the function of an organ, or an agent, as a digestive fluid or ferment, etc.; as, the *inhibition* of the respiratory center by the pneumogastric nerve, the *inhibition* of reflexes, etc.

4. *Psychol.* Restraint imposed upon one psychical state by another; as, *inhibition* of rising fear by calm reflection; *inhibition* of true perception by hypnotic suggestion.

in-hib'i-tive (ĭn-hĭb'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Inhibitory.

in-hib'i-to-ry (-tŭ-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *inhibitorius*: cf. F. *inhibitoire.*] Of or pert. to, or producing, inhibition; consisting in inhibition; tending or serving to inhibit; prohibitory; as, *inhibitory* nervous action; an *inhibitory* statute.

inhibitor nerves, *Physiol.*, those nerves which modify, inhibit, or suppress a motor or secretory act.

in-ho'mo-ge-ne'i-ty (ĭn-hō'mō-jē-nē'ĭ-tĭ, -hŏm'ō-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Something which is not homogeneous.

in-ho'mo-ge'ne-ous (-jē'nē-ŭs), *a.* Not homogeneous; wanting homogeneity. — **in-ho'mo-ge'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*

in-hos'pi-ta-ble (ĭn-hŏs'pĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *hospitable*: cf. OF. *inhospitable.*] **1.** Not hospitable; not disposed to show hospitality to strangers or guests; as, an *inhospitable* person, people, or house.

2. Affording no shelter or sustenance; barren; desert; bleak; cheerless; wild. "*Inhospitable* wastes." *Blair.*

— **in-hos'pi-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-hos'pi-ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-hos'pi-tal'i-ty (-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *inhospitalitas*: cf. F. *inhospitalité.* See IN- not; HOSPITALITY.] Quality or state of being inhospitable; inhospitableness.

in-hu'man (ĭn-hū'măn; *originally spelt and accented* in'humane', *later* in-hu'mane), *a.* [L. *inhumanus*: cf. F. *inhumain.* See IN- not; HUMAN.] **1.** Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being; cruel; barbarous; savage; unfeeling; as, an *inhuman* tyrant; characterized by, or attended with, cruelty; as, an *inhuman* act or punishment.

2. Unlike what is normally human; nonhuman.

in'hu-mane' (ĭn'hū-mān'), *a.* Inhuman; cruel; brutal; also, lacking humanity; not humane (cf. HUMANE). — **in'hu-mane'ly**, *adv.*

in'hu-man'i-ty (-măn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *inhumanitas*: cf. F. *inhumanité.*] **1.** Quality or state of being inhuman; cruelty; barbarity; also, an instance of this; an inhuman act.

Man's *inhumanity* to man. *Burns.*

2. Impoliteness; discourtesy. *Obs.*

in-hu'mate (ĭn-hū'māt; ĭn'hū-māt), *v. t.* [L. *inhumatus*, p. p. of *inhumare* to inhume; *in-* in + *humare* to cover with earth. See HUMATION, cf. INHUME.] To inhume. *R.*

in'hu-ma'tion (ĭn'hū-mā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *inhumation.*] **1.** Act of inhuming, or burying; interment.

2. a *Old Chem.* The burying of vessels in warm earth to expose their contents to a steady moderate heat, as for gentle distillation. **b** *Med.* Arenation.

in-hume' (ĭn-hūm'), *v. t.*; IN-HUMED' (-hūmd'); IN-HUM'ING (-hūm'ĭng). [Cf. F. *inhumer.* See INHUMATE.] **1.** To deposit, as a dead body, in the earth; to bury; inter.

Inhume the natives in their native plain. *Pope.*

2. *Old Chem.* To subject to inhumation.

In'i-a (ĭn'ĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of peculiar dolphinlike cetaceans found in the Amazon and its tributaries. The only species (*I. geoffrensis*) is about seven feet long, and has a long bristly snout and a well-marked neck.

in'i-al (ĭn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Cranom.* Pertaining to the inion.

in-im'i-cal (ĭn-ĭm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *inimicalis*, fr. *inimicus* unfriendly, hostile; *in-* not + *amicus* friendly. See AMITY.] **1.** Having the disposition or temper of an enemy; unfriendly; unfavorable; — chiefly applied to *private*, as *hostile* is to *public*, enmity.

Not then the most *inimical* nor fighting man. *Gayton.*

2. Opposed in tendency, influence, or effects; antagonistic; inconsistent; incompatible; adverse; repugnant.

A system . . . *inimical* to all other governments. *Burke*

— **in-im'i-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-im'i-cal-ness**, *n.* — **in-im'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

in-im'i-ta-bil'i-ty (ĭn-ĭm'ĭ-tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being inimitable; inimitableness.

in-im'i-ta-ble (ĭn-ĭm'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* [L. *inimitabilis*: cf. F. *inimitable.* See IN- not; IMITABLE.] **1.** Not capable of being imitated; beyond imitation, surpassingly excellent; matchless; unrivaled; as, an *inimitable* style; *inimitable* eloquence. "*Inimitable* force." *Dryden.*

2. Not worthy of imitation. *Rare.*

— **in-im'i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-im'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

In'i-o'mi (ĭn'ĭ-ō'mi), *n. pl.* [NL; Gr. ἰνίον inion + ὦμος shoulder.] *Zoöl.* A group of teleost fishes having the mesocoracoid arch atrophied and the orbitosphenoid wanting. It consists of the lantern fishes (Myctophidæ) and their allies, mostly inhabiting the deep sea. (see LANTERN FISH). Some recent classifications unite them with the Haplomi. — **in'i-ome** (ĭn'ĭ-ōm), *n.* — **in'i-o'mous** (-ō'mŭs), *a.*

in'i-on (ĭn'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰνίον the back of the head] *Craniol.* The external occipital protuberance of the skull. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

in-iq'ui-tous (ĭn-ĭk'wĭ-tŭs), *a.* [From INIQUITY.] Characterized by iniquity; unjust; wicked; as, *iniquitous* deeds.

Demagogues . . . bribed to this *iniquitous* service *Burke*

Syn. — Wicked, criminal, unjust, unrighteous, flagrant, flagitious, heinous, outrageous, atrocious. — INIQUITOUS, NEFARIOUS. INIQUITOUS suggests gross injustice; NEFARIOUS implies extreme wickedness, esp. such as is involved in the breach of sacred obligations; as, an *iniquitous* sentence, *iniquitous* oppression; the *nefarious* traffic in slaves, the *nefarious* corruption of youth. See FLAGRANT, BAD.

— **in-iq'ui-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-iq'ui-tous-ness**, *n.*

in-iq'ui-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *iniquitee*, F. *iniquité*, L. *iniquitas* inequality, unfairness, injustice, fr. *iniquus* uneven, unjust; *in-* not + *aequus* even, equal. See EQUAL.] **1.** Absence of, or deviation from, just dealing, want of rectitude or uprightness; gross injustice; unrighteousness; wickedness; as, the *iniquity* of bribery; the *iniquity* of an unjust judge.

2 An iniquitous act or thing; a deed of injustice or unrighteousness; a sin; a crime; as, one's *iniquities.*

3. Inequity; injustice. *Obs.*, exc., *Scots Law*, of a decision contrary to law.

4. [*cap.*] A character or personification in the Old English moralities, or moral dramas, having the name sometimes of one vice and sometimes of another. See VICE.

Acts old *Iniquity*, and in the fit
Of miming gets the opinion of a wit. *B. Jonson*

5. Maleficent or harmful action or influence. *Obs.*

in-ir'ri-ta-ble (ĭn-ĭr'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *irritable*: cf. F. *inirritable.*] Not irritable; not susceptible of stimulation. — **in-ir'ri-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ). *n.*

in-i'tial (ĭn-ĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *initialis*, fr. *initium* a going in, entrance, beginning, fr. *inire* to go into, to enter, begin; *in-* in + *ire* to go: cf. F. *initial.* See ISSUE; cf. COMMENCE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the beginning; marking the commencement, incipient; commencing; as, the *initial* symptoms of a disease.

2. Placed at the beginning; standing at the head, as of a list or series; as, the *initial* letters of a name.

initial cells, *Bot.*, the original cells from which a tissue is developed. — **i. compression** (of a built-up gun), *Gun.*, the compression produced in the tube by shrinking hoops upon it or by winding with flat steel bands or wire under tension. — **i. line**, the polar axis. See COÖRDINATE. — **i. reserve**. *Life Insurance.* See RESERVE. — **i. stability**, the resistance of a floating body to inclination at or near the position of equilibrium, as measured by the metacentric height; metacentric stability. — **i. stress**. a *Mech.* Stress existing in a structure or mass not subjected to the action of external forces, except gravity. In metallic castings unequal cooling is the frequent cause of this condition. **b** *Phon.* See STRESS, *n.*, 4. — **i. velocity**, *Ballistics*, muzzle velocity.

in-i'tial, *n.* **1.** A first part; a beginning. *Rare.*

2. An initial letter, note, or the like; specif.: **a** The first letter of a proper name; *pl.*, the initial letters of an individual's name and surname. **b** A large letter beginning a text or a division or paragraph. Such letters are often adorned with arabesques, illuminations, etc. **c** One of the notes or tones with which a melody in plain song may begin.

in-i'tial (ĭn-ĭsh'ăl), *v. t.*; IN-I'TIALED (-shăld) or IN-I'TIALLED; IN-I'TIAL-ING or IN-I'TIAL-LING. To put an initial or initials to; to mark with an initial or initials, as handkerchiefs.

initialed, *or* **initialled**, **check**, *Banking*, a check initialed by the proper officer of a bank (usually the cashier or paying teller) in certification of the genuineness of the signature. This is not equivalent to indorsement or certification.

in-i'ti-ate (ĭn-ĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; IN-I'TI-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); IN-I'TI-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *initiatus*, p. p. of *initiare* to begin, fr. *initium* beginning. See INITIAL.] **1.** To introduce by a first act; to make a beginning with; to set afoot; to originate; commence; begin.

How are changes of this sort to be *initiated*? *I. Taylor.*

2. To acquaint with the beginnings; to instruct in the rudiments or principles; to introduce.

To *initiate* his pupil into any part of learning, an ordinary skill in the governor is enough. *Locke.*

3. To introduce into a society, club, sect, social or religious status, or the like, as by special teachings and appropriate rites. See INITIATION, 2.

He was *initiated* into half a dozen clubs. *Spectator*

Syn. — Introduce, admit, instate, induct; begin, commence, open. — INITIATE, INAUGURATE, INSTALL agree in the idea of introduction or admission. To INITIATE is to admit to some (esp.) secret organization or to indoctrinate in some (esp.) occult knowledge or observance; it frequently implies mysterious rites or ceremonies; to INAUGURATE is to induct into office, esp. with formal or dignified ceremony; to INSTALL is to instate in a position of office or dignity, or to invest with (esp.) an ecclesiastical charge; as, to *initiate* one into a secret society, *initiated* in the mysteries of his profession; to *inaugurate* the President of the United States; to *install* a canon, a Knight of the Garter, to *install* a minister in a new charge. INITIATE, INAUGURATE come further into comparison in the sense of *begin*, with emphasis upon the (frequently formal) act of beginning. *Inaugurate* in particular heightens the implication of formality or ceremony, and properly applies only to something of dignity or importance; it is frequently misused as a grandiloquent synonym for *begin* or *open*; as, the new method of procedure was *initiated* under favorable conditions; the French Revolution was felt by many to have *inaugurated* a new era; "In fine writing . . . not only presidents, but aqueducts, millinery shops, and miners' strikes, are '*inaugurated*'" (*A S. Hill*). See BEGIN.

in-i'ti-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To begin; commence.

2. To perform the first act; to take the initiative.

3. To undergo initiation.

in-i'ti-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *initiatus*, p. p.] **1.** Unused; new.

The *initiate* fear that wants hard use. *Shak.*

2. Initiated, or properly admitted to an office, secret society, secret learning, or the like; introduced to, or instructed in, the rudiments; also, pertaining to an initiate.

Initiate in the secrets of the skies. *Young.*

3. In the initial stage; begun; commenced.

The espousal "by words of the present tense" constitutes a marriage (matrimonium), at all events an *initiate* marriage *Pollock & Mait*

initiate tenant by curtesy, *or* **tenant by the curtesy initiate**, *Law*, a husband who is vested with an inchoate right (called *curtesy initiate*) in his wife's estate of inheritance by the birth of a child, but whose estate is not consummated till the death of the wife.

in-i'ti-ate, *n.* One who is, or is to be, initiated.

in-i'ti-a'tion (ĭn-ĭsh'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *initiatio*: cf. F. *initiation.*] **1.** Act of initiating, or process of being initiated or introduced; as, *initiation* into a society, into business, literature, etc. "The *initiation* of courses of events." *Pope*

2. The rites, ceremonies, ordeals, or instructions, with which one is made a member of a sect or society (esp. a secret society), a participant of mysteries, or esoteric teachings, or is invested with a particular function or status. *Initiation* is used chiefly of introduction to esoteric teachings (see MYSTERY) or to membership in secret societies, but in writings dealing with the usages of early or primitive social organizations it is often applied to the ceremonies and ordeals with which youths are formally invested with the rights of maturity.

in-i'ti-a-tive (ĭn-ĭsh'ĭ-ă-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *initiatif.*] Of or pertaining to initiation, serving to initiate; inceptive; initiatory; introductory; preliminary.

in-i'ti-a-tive, *n.* [F. *initiative.*] **1.** An introductory step or movement; an act which originates or begins.

The undeveloped *initiatives* of good things to come. *I Taylor*

2. The right or power to introduce a new measure or course of action, as in legislation; as, the *initiative* in respect to revenue bills is in the House of Representatives.

3. Energy or aptitude displayed in the initiation of action, esp. of action that tends to develop or open out new fields; self-reliant enterprise; as, a man of marked *initiative*; sometimes, of a machine, automatic.

The recitation system . . . is practically useless in developing any *initiative* in the student. *N. Y. Sun.*

in-i'ti-a-to-ry (-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Suitable for an introduction or beginning; introductory; prefatory.

2. Tending or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction, or by the use and application of symbols or ceremonies, elementary; rudimentary; as, *initiatory* rites.

Some *initiatory* treatises in the law. *Herbert.*

in-ject' (ĭn-jĕkt'), *v. t.*; IN-JECT'ED; IN-JECT'ING. [L. *injectus*, p. p. of *inicere*, *injicere*, to throw in; *in-* in + *jacere* to throw. See JET a shooting forth.] **1.** To throw, drive, or force in; as, to *inject* cold water into a condenser; to *inject* morphine with a hypodermic syringe.

2. Hence, to throw in by way of suggestion, interruption, or the like; to offer; propose; interject.

Cæsar also, then hatching tyranny, *injected* the same scrupulous demurs. *Milton.*

3. *Anat.* To force a fluid or composition into (a vessel, an unwilling party. [*Obs.*] — **in-ject'a-ble**, *a.* [F.] Iniquitous. **in-iq'ui-ta-ble**, *a.* [*in-* not + *equitable*, after *iniquity.*] Inequitable. *Obs* — **in-iq'ui-ta-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.* **in-i'quous** (ĭn-ĭ'kwŭs), *a.* [L. *iniquus.*] Iniquitous. *Obs.* **in-ir'ri-tant**, *a.* & *n.* See IN-, not. **in-ir'ri-ta-tive** (ĭn-ĭr'ĭ-tă-tĭv), *a.* See IN-, not. **In'is-fail.** Var. of INNISFAIL. **in-isle'.** † ENISLE. [ER] **i-nith'ered.** Obs. p. p. of NITH-**in-i'tial-ize**, *v. t.* & *t.* To use, or to indicate by, initials. *Rare.* **in-i'tial-ly**, *adv.* of INITIAL. **in-i'ti-ant** (ĭn-ĭsh'ĭ-ănt), *n.* [L. *initians*, -*antis*, p. pr.] An initiator. *Rare.* **in-i'ti-a-ry** (-ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *initium* + *-ary.*] *Rare.* 1. Initial.

2. Initiated, as a note. [TIVE. **in-i'ti-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* of INITIATIVE. **in-i'ti-a-tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that initiates. **in-i'ti-a-to-ri-ly** (-ă-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of INITIATORY. See -LY. **in-i'ti-a-to-ry**, *n.* An introductory act or rite. *Rare.* **in-i'ti-a'tress** (ĭn-ĭsh'ĭ-ā'trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of INITIATOR. **in-i'ti-a-trix** (-ā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] = INITIATRESS. *Rare.* **in-i'tion** (ĭn-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *initiion.* See INITIAL.] Initiation; beginning. *Obs.* **in-i'tis** (ĭn-ī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἴς, ἰνός, fiber + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of fibrous or muscular tissue.

I. N. J. *Abbr.* In nomine Jesu (L., in the name of Jesus).

in-jail'. † ENJAIL.

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inheriteson, *n.* [OF. (assumed) *enheritesun*, *-taison.*] Inheritance. *Obs.*

in-her'i-tress, *n.*, *fem.* of INHERITOR.

in-her'i-trice, *n.* = INHERITRESS. *Obs.* [HERITRESS.]

in-her'i-trix (-trĭks), *n.* = INHERESS'. † INHEARSE. [*Obs.*

in-he'sive-ly, *adv.* Inherently.

in'hi-ate (ĭn'hĭ-āt), *v. i.* [L. *inhiare.*] To gape. *R.* — **in'hi-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. R.* [hibits.]

in-hib'it-er, *n.* One that inhibits, as an inhibitory nerve.

inhielde, inhilde. † INHELDE.

inhine, *n.* Prob., a member or servant of a household. *Obs.*

in-hive', *v. t.* To hive. *Obs.*

‖ **in hoc.** [L.] In this respect.

‖ **in hoc sa'lus.** [L.] Safety in this.

‖ **in hoc sig'no spes me'a.** [L.] In this sign (is) my hope.

‖ **in hoc sig'no vin'ces.** [L.] In, or by, this sign thou shalt conquer; — motto of Constantine the Great, who said he saw, when marching against Maxentius, in the sky a luminous cross with those words about it.

in-hold', *v. t.* To contain in itself; to possess; to retain. *Obs.*

in-hold', *v. i.* To hold in. *Obs.*

in'hold'er. † INNHOLDER.

in-hold'er, *n. Obs.* a Inhabitant. b A container. [*Obs.*

inhominious, *a.* ? Ignominious.

in-hon'est, *a.* [L. *inhonestus* shameful: cf. OF. *inhoneste.*] Not honest; disgraceful. — **in-hon'est-ly**, *adv.* — **in-hon'es-ty**, *n. All Obs.*

in-hoop', *v. t.* To inclose in a hoop. *Obs.*

in-hos'pi-tal, *a* Inhospitable. *Obs.* — **in-hos'pi-tal-ly**, *a d v. Obs*

in-hos'pi-tal'ious, *a.* Inhospitable. *Obs.* [house. *Obs.*

in-house' (ĭn-houz'), *v. t.* To in-hu'man-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

in-hu'man-ly, *adv.* of INHUMAN.

in-hu'man-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-hum'er (ĭn-hūm'ẽr), *n.* One that inhumes.

in-hurl', *v. t.* To hurl in. *Obs.*

In'i-go (ĭn'ĭ-gō), *n.* [Sp. *Iñigo*, LL. *Ennecus*, *Enecus.* The name has been confused with *Ignatius.*] Masc. prop. name.

in'im-ag'in-a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*

inimi. † ENEMY.

in-im'ic, *a.* Inimical. *Obs.*

in-im'i-ca-ble, *a.* [*in-* not + *amicable*: cf. L. *inimicus.*] Inimical, hostile. *Obs.*

in-im'i-ci'tious (ĭn-ĭm'ĭ-sĭ'shŭs), *a.* [L. *inimicitia* enmity. See INIMICAL.] Inimical. *Obs.*

in-im'i-cous, *a.* [L. *inimicus.*] Inimical. *Obs.*

in-im'i-tie, *n.* [F. *inimitié.*] Enmity. *Obs.*

‖ **in in-de'fi-ni'tum** (ĭn ĭn-dĕf'ĭ-nī'tŭm). [L.] Indefinitely.

‖ **in in'fi-ni'tum** (ĭn'fĭ-nī'tŭm) [L.] To infinity.

‖ **in i-ni'ti-o** (ĭ-nĭsh'ĭ-ō). [L.] In the beginning.

‖ **in in'te-grum** (ĭn'tē-grŭm). [L.] To a whole or unimpaired state. [mind.

‖ **in in'tel-lec'tu.** [L.] In the

in'in-te-ren'tial, *a Math* See IN-, not.—**ininterential function** See INTERENTIAL FUNCTION.

‖ **in in-vi'tum.** [LL.] Against

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cavity, or tissue), usually for preserving, hardening, or coloring the structures; as, to *inject* the blood vessels.
4. To cast or throw; — with *on*. *Obs.* *Pope.*

in-jec'tion (ĭn-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *injectio*: cf. F. *injection*.] 1. Act of injecting; esp., the forcible throwing in of a liquid, or aëriform body, by means of a syringe, pump, etc. 2. *Med.* State of being injected. congestion. 3. That which is injected, esp., a liquid medicine thrown into the subcutaneous tissue or a cavity of the body by a syringe or other instrument; a clyster; an enema. 4. *Anat.* a Act or process of injecting vessels or tissues (see INJECT, *v.*, 3). b A specimen prepared by injection. 5. Act of offering as an intrusive hint or suggestion; also, something injected or hinted. *Rare.*

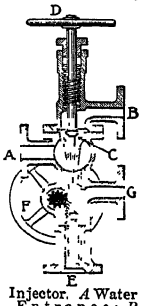

Injector. *A* Water Entrance; *B* Steam Entrance; *C* Steam Regulating Valve operated by Hand Wheel *D*; *E* Exit to boiler for mixed steam and water; *F* Hand Wheel for regulating water supply; *G* Overflow.

in-jec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One that injects; specif., a device for injecting feed water into a steam boiler by the direct action of live steam. This injector consists essentially of a nozzle continually surrounded by water. Steam is blown through the nozzle and creates a vacuum into which the water rushes, and, mixing with the steam, and further impelled by the pressure of steam from behind and by the added momentum of the mixed steam, is forced along the feed pipe into the boiler. The boiler injector is often called **Giffard's injector**, from the name of the inventor.

in-ju-di'cious (ĭn-jōō-dĭsh'ŭs; 243), *a.* [*in-* not + *judicious*.] 1. Not judicious; wanting in sound judgment; indiscreet; unwise; as, an *injudicious* biographer. 2. Not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwise; as, an *injudicious* measure.
Syn. — Indiscreet, inconsiderate, undiscerning, incautious, unwise, rash, hasty, imprudent.
— **in-ju-di'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ju-di'cious-ness**, *n.*

in-junc'tion (ĭn-jŭngk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *injunctio*, fr. *injungere*, *injunctum*, to join into, to enjoin. See ENJOIN.] 1. Act of enjoining; act of directing, commanding, or prohibiting. 2. That which is enjoined; an order; precept; direction.
The high *injunction*, not to taste that fruit. *Milton.*
3. *Law.* An equitable writ or process, granted by a court of equity, whereby a party is required to do or to refrain from doing certain acts, according to the exigency of the writ or process. The *injunction* was originally granted only by writ by a court of chancery or equity, and was derived from the interdict (which see) of the Roman and Civil law systems, to which it corresponds; it is now, under statutory authority, granted by judgment or order in British practice and in many States in the United States. Injunctions, according to the nature or extent of the relief granted, are variously termed *restrictive*, or *restraining*, and *mandatory*; *preliminary*, *interlocutory*, *ad interim*, *temporary*, or *provisional*; and *final*, *perpetual*, or *permanent*. The violation of an injunction is a contempt of court, and the court can enforce fulfillment of its injunction by fine or imprisonment. The issuing of injunctions to restrain various acts, esp. acts of participants in labor strikes, boycotts, etc., has been (opprobriously) called, by those opposed to such judicial action, *government by injunction*, though such action is not founded on any extension of judicial powers beyond those of the common law.
4. Joining; union. *Obs.* *Milton.*
Syn. — See MANDATE.

in'jure (ĭn'jōōr), *v. t.*; IN'JURED (-jōōrd); IN'JUR-ING. [From E. *injury*, or F. *injure* injury: cf. OF. *injurer* to injure. See INJURY.] 1. To do harm to, to hurt; damage; impair; to hurt or wound, as the person; to impair the soundness of, as health; to damage or lessen the value of, as goods or estate, to slander, tarnish, or impair, as reputation or character; to give pain to, as the sensibilities or the feelings.
When have I *injured* thee? when done thee wrong? *Shak.*
2. To insult; abuse. *Obs.*
Syn. — Damage, mar, spoil, harm, sully, wrong; maltreat, abuse, insult, affront, dishonor. See IMPAIR.

in'jured (ĭn'jōōrd), *p. a.* Damaged; wronged; also, of behavior, offended; hurt; as, an air of *injured* innocence. — **in'jured-ly**, *adv.*

in-ju'ri-ous (ĭn-jōō'rĭ-ŭs; 243), *a.* [L. *injuriosus*: cf. F. *injurieux*. See INJURY.] 1. Inflicting or tending to inflict injury, hurtful; harmful; detrimental; mischievous; as, acts *injurious* to health, credit, reputation, property, etc.
Injurious to the memory of our English Pindar. *Dryden.*
Till the *injurious* Roman did extort
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shak.*
2. Slanderous; abusive; defamatory; as, *injurious* language; also, *Obs. or R.*, intentionally offensive in speech; as, an *injurious* person.
Syn. — Harmful, hurtful, pernicious, mischievous, baneful, deleterious, detrimental, noxious, ruinous.
— **in-ju'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ju'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

in'ju-ry (ĭn'jōō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *injurie*, L. *injuria*, fr. *injurius* injurious, wrongful, unjust: *in-* not + *jus*, *juris*, right, law, justice. See JUST, *a.*] 1. Damage or hurt done to or suffered by a person or thing; detriment to, or violation of, person, character, feelings, rights, property, or interests, or the value of a thing.
Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwelling on trifling arguments. *I Watts*
2. An act which damages, harms, or hurts; as, an *injury* to the feelings; slander is an *injury* to the character; also, a hurt or damage sustained, as, they suffered severe *injuries*.
3. *Law.* An actionable wrong; that is, any violation of another's rights for which the law allows an action to recover damages or specific property or both. Cf. TORT, DAMNUM ABSQUE INJURIA, INJURIA ABSQUE DAMNO.
4. Abusive speech; insult; revilement *Obs.*
Syn. — Detriment, hurt, loss, impairment; prejudice, evil, ill, injustice, wrong. — INJURY, DAMAGE, HARM, MISCHIEF agree in the idea of detriment. INJURY is the general term for hurt of any sort, whether suffered by a person (often in the sense of *wrong*) or a thing; DAMAGE is esp. an injury which impairs value or involves loss; HARM is the more popular and colloq. term for *injury*; MISCHIEF is troublesome or vexatious harm or injury, worked esp. by a personal or living agent; it frequently suggests petty annoyance due to sport or thoughtlessness (see MISCHIEVOUS); as, an *injury* to one's eyes, to one's feelings, to one's reputation, to forgive an *injury*; an *injury* to a tree, to a watch; "If we had been sold for bondmen and bondwomen, I had held my tongue, although the enemy could not countervail the king's *damage*" (*Esth.* vii. 4); the engine was badly *damaged*; cf. to recover *damages*; "Do thyself no *harm*" (*Acts* xvi. 28); I meant no *harm*; out of *harm's* way; "This is miching mallecho; it means *mischief*" (*Shak.*); "In search of *mischief* still on earth to roam" (*Pope*); "It is as sport to a fool to do *mischief*" (*Prov.* x. 23); keep out of *mischief*; malicious *mischief*. See MISFORTUNE, IMPAIR.

in-jus'tice (ĭn-jŭs'tĭs), *n.* [F. *injustice*, L. *injustitia*. See IN- not, JUSTICE; cf. UNJUST.] 1. Want of justice; violation of right or of the rights of another or others; iniquity; wrong; unfairness; imposition.
2. An unjust act or deed; a wrong.
Cunning men can be guilty of a thousand *injustices* without being discovered, or at least without being punished. *Swift.*
Syn. — Inequity, unfairness; hardship, injury. — INJUSTICE, WRONG, GRIEVANCE. INJUSTICE applies to whatever is not just; WRONG, as here compared, is a stronger, more positive and personal, term; a GRIEVANCE is a real or imaginary wrong which is regarded as a ground for complaint; as, "I have met with much *injustice* in this world; no difference has been made by God or man . . . 'twixt good or evil, as regarded me" (*Shelley*); "We are . . . steel to the very back, yet wrung with *wrongs* more than our backs can bear" (*Shak.*); "I have often wished that I had clear for life, six hundred pounds a year. . . . Well, now I have all this and more, . . . but here a *grievance* seems to lie: all this is mine but till I die" (*Swift*). See INJURY; cf. JUSTICE.

ink (ĭngk), *n.* [Of unknown origin.] *Mach.* The step, or socket, in which the lower end of a millstone spindle runs.

ink, *n.* [ME. *enke*, *inke*, OF. *enque*, F. *encre*, L. *encaustum* the purple-red ink with which the Roman emperors signed their edicts, Gr. ἔγκαυστον, fr. ἔγκαυστος burnt in, encaustic, fr. ἐγκαίειν to burn in. See ENCAUSTIC, CAUSTIC.] 1. A fluid or viscous material, of various colors, but commonly black, used for writing and printing; also, a solid preparation of such material, intended to be thinned before use. **Writing inks** are fluids containing coloring matter in solution or suspension. Ordinary black ink is made from a decoction of nutgalls, or some other source of tannin, and a solution of copperas; it consists essentially of gallate of iron, held in suspension by the addition of gum. Other black inks contain extract of logwood, nigrosine, etc. **Printing inks** are pigments of the required color mixed with oil or varnish. The ordinary black printing ink is made from lampblack and thick linseed oil. See COPYING INK, INDELIBLE INK, SYMPATHETIC INK.
2. *Zool.* The black protective secretion of a cephalopod, as the cuttlefish. See INK SAC.

ink, *v. t.*; INKED (ĭngkt); INK'ING. To put ink upon; to supply with ink; to blacken, color, or the like, with ink.

ink'ber-ry (ĭngk'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **a** A species of holly (*Ilex glabra*), found in sandy grounds along the coast from New England to Florida, with evergreen oblong leathery leaves, and small black berries. Also called *gall berry*. **b** The box brier. **c** The pokeweed. **d** An Australian monimiaceous shrub (*Kibara macrophylla*). **e** The fruit of any of these plants.

ink'er (ĭngk'ẽr), *n.* One that inks; specif.: **a** *Print.* A pad or roller which inks the type. **b** = INKWRITER.

ink'horn' (ĭngk'hôrn'), *n.* [*ink* + *horn*: cf. F. *cornet à encre*, G. *dintenhorn*.] A small bottle of horn or other material for holding ink; — now chiefly *Hist.*, or in attributive use, for affectedly learned, pedantic, etc.; as, *inkhorn* terms. "With a writer's *inkhorn* by his side." *Ezek.* ix. 2.

in'kle (ĭng'k'l), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A kind of linen tape or braid; also, the thread or yarn from which inkle is made.

ink'ling (ĭngk'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. INKLE, *v.*] 1. A faint sounding or utterance (of something); hence, rumor; report. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A partial revelation; a slight knowledge.
The least *inkling* or glimpse of this island. *Bacon.*
3. A reason to suspect or infer; a hint; intimation.
They had some *inkling* of secret messages. *Clarendon.*
4. An inclination; desire. *Dial. Eng.*

ink nut. The fruit of any of several species of *Terminalia*, esp. *T. bellirica* and *T. chebula*, used as a black dye or ink. See MYROBALAN.

ink sac. *Zool.* An organ, found in most cephalopods, secreting an inky fluid which can be ejected from a duct opening into the terminal part of the rectum. The fluid clouds the water and facilitates escape from enemies.

ink'stand' (ĭngk'stănd'), *n.* A small vessel for holding ink, to dip the pen into; also, a device for holding ink, pens, etc.

ink'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* 1. Native copperas (melanterite), or a stone containing it. It is used in making ink.
2. a A stone slab used in preparing India ink for use. b *Print.* A stone slab on which ink is "distributed."

ink'well' (-wĕl'), *n.* A reservoir for writing ink.

ink'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* A small sapindaceous tree (*Exothea paniculata*) of Florida and the West Indies, having dark-colored wood.

ink'writ'er (-rīt'ẽr), *n.* A telegraph receiver in which the message is recorded in ink. In the Morse inkwriter the record is in dots and dashes.

ink'y (ĭngk'ĭ), *a.*; INK'I-ER (-Y-ẽr); INK'I-EST. Consisting of, using, or resembling, ink; soiled with ink; black. "*Inky* blots." *Shak.* "Its *inky* blackness." *Boyle.*

in-laid' (ĭn-lād'; ĭn'lād' 277), *pret. & p. p.* of INLAY. Specif.: *p. a.* Set into a surface so as to form a decorative design; decorated with a design so formed.

in'land (ĭn'lănd), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the inlands, or interior parts, of a country; interior; not frontier; as, an *inland* town.
2. Within the land; not bordering on the sea; as, an *inland* city; the *inland* ice of continental glaciers.
From *inland* regions to the distant main. *Cowper*
3. Limited to the inland, or interior, or to inland routes; as, *inland* transportation, commerce, navigation, etc.
4. Confined to a country or state, domestic; not foreign; as, an *inland* bill of exchange. See DOMESTIC, FOREIGN, EXCHANGE.
inland duty, *Pol. Sci.*, a duty imposed on inland commerce, trade, industries, etc, as excise duties, stamp duties. — **i. navigation**, navigation on rivers, inland lakes, etc. Cf. HIGH SEAS. — **i. revenue**, *Pol. Sci.*, revenue derived from taxes and inland duties.

in'land, *adv.* Into, or towards, the inland, or interior; away from the frontier or coast; as, to go or live *inland*.

in'land' (ĭn'lănd'), *n.* **1.** *O. Eng. & Feudal Law.* The demesne land of the lord of the manor.
2. Cultivated land; infield. *Scot.*
3. The interior part of a country, or the part or parts near the centers of population; — often *inlands*.

in-law' (ĭn-lô'), *v. t.*; IN-LAWED' (-lôd'); IN-LAW'ING. [AS. *inlagian*. See IN, LAW; cf. INLAGATION.] *O. Eng. Law.* To clear of outlawry or attainder; to place under the protection of the law. — **in'law-ry** (ĭn'lô-rĭ), *n.*

in-lay' (ĭn-lā'), *v. t.*; IN-LAID' (-lād'); *or, esp. as p. a.*, ĭn'lād'); IN-LAY'ING. 1. To set into the body of a surface or ground material; as, to *inlay* arabesques; also, to pattern or adorn (a surface or ground) by the insertion of other material; as, to *inlay* a panel with lilies; to adorn by inlaying (with); as, to *inlay* wood with mother-of-pearl.
Look, how the floor of heaven
Is thick *inlaid* with patines of bright gold. *Shak.*
But these things are . . . borrowed by the monks to *inlay* their story. *Milton*
2. To insert (a print, a printed or written page, or the like) in a heavier or stouter sheet serving as a mat, frame, or support for it; also, to provide (a book) with inlaid illustrations.
3. To lay in; to implant; infix. *Obs.*

in'lay' (ĭn'lā'; 277), *n.* 1. Process or art of inlaying.
2. Material inlaid, or prepared for inlaying; also, the ornament or pattern formed by inlaying.
3. The part turned in at a seam in sewing.

in-lay'ing (ĭn-lā'ĭng; ĭn'lā'ĭng), *n.* 1. Act or art of making inlaid work, or of inlaying illustrations, etc.
2. That which is inlaid; a piece of inlaid work.

in-league' (ĭn-lēg'), *v. t.*; -LEAGUED' (-lēgd'); -LEA'GUING (-lē'gĭng). To ally, or form a league or an alliance (with).
With a willingness *inleague* our blood.
With his, for purchase of full growth in friendship *Ford*

in'let (ĭn'lĕt), *n.* 1. Act of letting in. *Rare.*
2. A passage by which an inclosed place may be entered; a place of ingress; entrance; an orifice.
Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light. *Sir H. Wotton.*
3. A bay or recess, as in the shore of a sea, lake, or river; a narrow strip of water running into the land or between islands
4. That which is let in or inlaid; an inserted material.
inlet of the pelvis, *Anat.*, the upper opening of the cavity of the true pelvis, bounded by the brim.

in-let' (ĭn-lĕt'), *v. t.*; *-LET'*; *-LET'TING.* 1. To admit. *Obs.*
2. To let in, or insert, to inlay.

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in-ject'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
injection cock. *Steam Engin.* The cock that admits cold water into a jet condenser.
injection condenser. A jet or spray condenser.
injection pipe *Steam Engin.* The pipe through which cold water is thrown into a jet condenser. [COCK.
injection valve. = INJECTION
in-jeer' † INGERE. [*Rare*
in-jel'ly, *v. t.* To place in jelly.
in-join' † ENJOIN.
in-joint', *v. t.* [*in-* in + *joint*.] To join *Obs.*
in-joint', *v. t.* [*in-* not + *joint*.] To disjoint. *Obs.*
in-joy'. † ENJOY.
in'ju-cund', *a.* [L. *injucundus*; *in-* not + *jucundus* pleasant; cf. JOCUND.] Unpleasant. — **in'ju-cun'di-ty** (ĭn'jū-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in'ju-cund'ly**, *adv. All Obs. or R.* [*Obs.*]
in-ju'di-ca-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'ju-di'cial (ĭn'jōō-dĭsh'ăl; 243), *a.* Not judicial; also, injudicious. *Obs. or R.* — **in'ju-di'cial-ly**, *adv. Obs. or R.* [*U. S.*]
In'jun. Dial. var. of INDIAN
in-junct' (ĭn-jŭngkt'), *v. t.* [L. *injunctus*, p. p. of *injungere*. See INJUNCTION.] To command, restrain, or prohibit by injunction; to enjoin. *Colloq.*
in-junc'tive, *a.* Enjoining. *R.* — **in-junc'tive-ly**, *adv. R.*
in'jur-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
in-jure', *n.* Injury. *Obs.*
‖ **in ju're.** [L.] *Rom. Law.* Lit., in law, that is in court; — used of the proceedings in an action before the prætor prior to litiscontestation.
‖ **in ju're ces'si-o** (sĕsh'ĭ-ō). [L.] *Rom. Law.* Lit., a surrender in law, that is, in court; — used to designate an early solemn form of conveyance by surrender in court to a person claiming in a fictitious action. It had become obsolete by Justinian's time.
in'jur-er, *n.* One that injures.
‖ **in-ju'ri-a** (ĭn-jōō'rĭ-ă), *n.*; *pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [L.] *Law.* Injury; invasion of another's rights
‖ **in-ju'ri-a abs'que dam'no.** [L.] *Law* Lit., wrong without damage; — referring to the rule that a wrong that causes no damage will not sustain an action. Cf. DAMNUM ABSQUE INJURIA.
in-ju-ry, *v. t.* To injure. *Obs.*
in jus con-cep'ta. [L.] *Rom. Law.* See FORMULA, *n.*, 6.
in-just', *a.* [F. *injuste*, or L. *injustus*.] Unjust. *Obs.* [ble. *Obs.*
in-jus'ti-fi-a-ble, *a.* Unjustifia-
in-just'ly, *adv.* Unjustly. *Obs.*
in jus vo-ca'ti-o (vō-kā'shĭ-ō). [L.] *Rom. Law* See FORMULA, *n.* 6.
ink (ĭngk), *Zool.* = INK SAC.
ink ball a A ball for inking type *Obs* b A gall used in making ink, produced on the scarlet oak by a gadfly (*Amphibolops coccinea*)
ink cap. The ink mushroom.
inke, *n. Falconry.* The neck of a bird. *Obs.*
ink'en, *a.* Of ink. *Obs. or R.*
in'ker, *pron.* [AS. *incer*, gen. dual and possessive pron.] Of or pert. to you two; your. *Obs.*
ink'et, *n.* A small inkstand *Eng.* [squid.
ink'fish', *n.* A cuttlefish or
ink gall = INK BALL b.
ink'hold'er, *n.* A reservoir for ink; also, a device for holding a supply of ink on a pen.
ink'horn'ism (ĭngk'hôrn'ĭz'm), *n* A pedantic expression. *Obs* — **ink'horn'ist**, *n. Obs.*
ink'horn'ize, *v. t.* To use inkhorn terms. *Obs.*
in-kin'dle. † ENKINDLE.
ink'i-ness (ĭngk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
ink'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INK.
ink'ir-ly. † ENKERLY.
ink'ish, *a.* Resembling ink; smeared with ink. *Rare*
ink knife. *Print.* A knife or blade used to control the supply of ink from a trough, or to press down the ink
in'kle (ĭng'k'l), *v. t.* [ME. *inclen* to hint; of unknown origin.] To hint; cf unknown origin.] To have an inkling of. *Dial. Eng.*
In'kle and Yar'i-co (ĭng'k'l, yăr'ĭ-kō). The hero and heroine of a story by Richard Steele in the "Spectator." Inkle, a young Englishman, sells his mistress, Yarico, an Indian girl, into slavery. The story was dramatized by Colman the Younger.
ink'less, *a.* See -LESS.
ink-moline, ink-molyne, *n. Her.* A millrind. = FER-DE-MOLINE. *Obs.*
ink mushroom. Any mushroom of the genus *Coprinus*. Its pileus melts into an inky fluid after maturation of the spores.
in'knee', *n.* = KNOCK-KNEE. —
in'-kneed', *a.*
in-knit', *v. t.* To knit up; to draw in. *Obs.* [a knot. *Rare.*
in-knot', *v. t.* To fasten as with
ink plant. The New Zealand shrub *Coriaria thymifolia*, or the related European *C. myrtifolia*. The berries yield an inky juice used as a black dye.
ink'pot', *n.* An inkholder.
ink powder. A powder used to make ink by adding water.
inkroke. † INCROKE.
ink'root', *n.* American sea lavender *Limonium carolinianum*.
inks, *n. pl.* [Cf ING meadow.] Low land along a river. *Scot.*
ink'shed', *n.* [*ink* + *shed*, as in *bloodshed*.] Profuse use of ink in writing. *Humorous.*
ink'stand ish, *n.* [*ink* + *standish*] An inkstand *Obs.*
inkt. Inked. *Rej. Sp.*
in-lace'. Var. of ENLACE.
in-lack'. Var. of INLAIK.
in-lag'a-ry, *n.* [LL. *inlagaria*. See INLAW.] *O. Eng. Law.* Inlawry *Obs.*
in'la-ga'tion (ĭn'lă-gā'shŭn), *n.* [Law L. *inlagatio*, fr. *inlagare* to restore to law. See INLAW.] *O. Eng Law.* Inlawry. *Obs.*
in'laik (ĭn'lāk; -lăk), **in'lake**, *n.* [*in-* in + *laik*, Scot. form of *lack*.] Shortcoming; lack *Scot.*
in-laik', *v. t. & i.* To lack; also, to die. *Scot.* [of. *Rare.*
in-lamb', *v. t.* To make a lake
in-lamb', *a.* [From phrase *in lamb*; cf. *incalf*.] Pregnant; — said of a ewe. *Local, Eng.*
in'land-er, *n.* One who lives inland.
in'land-ish, *a.* Inland. *Obs.*
in-lap', *v. t.* [*in-* in + *lap* to wrap.] To infold. *Obs.*
in-lap'i-date, *v. t.* [*in-* in + L. *lapis* stone.] To petrify. *Obs.*
in-lard' Var. of ENLARD.
in-large'. † ENLARGE.
‖ **in la su'a vo'lon-ta'de è no'stra pa'ce** (ĕn la sōō'á vō'lōn-ta'dā á nō'strá pū'chā). [It.] In His will is our peace. *Dante* (*Paradiso*, III. 85).
in-late † INLET.
in'laut' (ĭn'lout'), *n* [G.] *Phon.* A medial sound; a sound within the body of a word.
in-lawnce', *v. t.* To lance. *Obs*
in'lay'er, *n.* [*in*, adv. + *layer*.] An inner layer.
in'lay'er, *n.* One that inlays.
in-lead', *v. t* To lead; to lead in. *Obs.* [for a siege. *Obs.*
in-lea'guer, *v. t.* To encamp
in-less', *v. t.* To lessen. *Obs.*

inlet valve. *Mach.* A valve for controlling an inlet; esp., a spindle valve regulating the admission of the explosive mixture to an internal-combustion engine.

in'ly (ĭn'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *inlīce.*] **a** Internally; within; in the heart. "Whereat he *inly* raged." *Milton.* **b** Hence, heartily; intimately; thoroughly.

in'ly, *a.* [AS. *inlīc.* See IN; -LY.] Internal; interior; secret. *Obs.* "The *inly* touch of love." *Shak.*

in'ly'ing (-lī'ĭng), *p. a.* Lying or being within.

inlying picket, *Mil.*, a detachment of troops held in camp or quarters in readiness for immediate movement. *Obs. or R.*

in'mate (ĭn'māt), *n.* [*in* + *mate* an associate.] **1.** One who lives in the same house or apartment with another; formerly, specif., one hiring lodgings in another's house; a lodger; hence, an alien or stranger.

To spend half a year at Kelso with my kind aunt, Miss Janet Scott, whose *inmate* I again became. *Scott.*

2. One of a family or community occupying a single dwelling or home; as, the *inmates* of a private house; an *inmate* of a convent; also, one confined or kept in an institution such as an asylum, prison, or poorhouse.

3. An indweller; inhabitant.

So spoke the enemy of mankind, inclos'd
In serpent, *inmate* bad *Milton*

in'mate, *a.* Admitted as a dweller; resident; internal.

in'most (ĭn'mōst), *a.* [ME. *innemest,* AS. *innemest,* a double superlative form fr. *inne* within, fr. *in* in. The modern form is due to confusion with *most.* See IN; cf. AFTERMOST, FOREMOST, INNERMOST.] Deepest within; farthest from the surface or external part; innermost.

And pierce the *inmost* center of the earth. *Shak*

inn (ĭn), *n.* [AS. *in, inn,* house, chamber, inn, from AS. *in* in; akin to Icel. *inni* house. See IN.] **1.** A place of shelter; hence, dwelling; residence; abode. *Obs.*

Therefore with me ye may take up your *inn*
For this same night. *Spenser*

2. A public house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers or wayfarers for a compensation; a hotel; a hostelry; sometimes erroneously, also, a tavern, or house of public entertainment that does not provide lodging; a public house. The keeper of the inn (properly so called) is absolutely liable at the common law to his guest for the safety of his goods except when they are lost by act of God, the public enemy, or the guest's gross negligence; but this liability has been modified in Great Britain and in most or all of the United States. The innkeeper must entertain all travelers or wayfarers who are of good conduct and ready to pay the proper charges; the boarding-house keeper may refuse accommodations to any one he chooses. The term *hotel* is legally synonymous with *inn.*

3. A residence or hostel for students; — formerly applied to such residences at universities and to various houses connected with the study, and admission to the practice, of law, in London. See INNS OF CHANCERY, INNS OF COURT, SERJEANTS' INN. *Obs.*, except in names of buildings.

at inn, lodged or housed at an inn. — **Inns of Chancery,** *Eng.*, certain houses or groups of buildings in London, in which law students formerly resided and pursued their studies, now occupied chiefly by attorneys, solicitors, etc.; also, the societies which occupied these houses or buildings. — **Inns of Court,** *Eng.*, the four sets of buildings in London (the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn) belonging to the four societies of "students and practicers of the law of England" which exercise the exclusive right of admitting persons to practice at the bar; hence, the four societies themselves.

inn, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *innian,* v. t.] To lodge, stop, or put up (at or as at an inn). *Obs. or R. Chaucer.*

in-nas'ci-ble (ĭn-năs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *innascibilis; in-* not + *nasci* to be born.] *Theol.* Independent of birth; self-existent. — **in-nas'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in'nate (ĭn'nāt; ĭn-nāt'; 277), *a.* [L. *innatus; in-* in + *natus* born, p. p. of *nasci* to be born. See NATIVE.] **1.** Existing in, or belonging to, some person (or living organism) from birth; inborn; native; natural; as, *innate* vigor; *innate* eloquence; hence, of non-living things, existing within; belonging to the essential nature of; as, an *innate* defect in a plan or construction.

2. *Metaph.* Originating in, or derived from, the constitution of the intellect; as, *innate* ideas, as opposed to those acquired from experience. See A PRIORI, INTUITIVE.

There is an *innate* light in every man, discovering to him the first lines of duty in the common notions of good and evil. *South.*

Men, barely by the use of their natural faculties, may attain to all the knowledge they have, without the help of any *innate* impressions. *Locke.*

3. Born, or acquired by birth, within a tribe, clan, or the like; native; as, an *innate* member. *Rare.*

4. Formed internally; internal. *Obs.*

5. *Bot.* **a** Attached to the apex of the support, as an anther to the tip of a filament. Cf. ADNATE. **b** Originating within the tissues; endogenous.

Syn. — Native, natural, original, inherent, constitutional, intrinsic, instinctive, ingrained, inveterate; inherited, transmitted, ancestral. — INNATE, INBORN, INBRED, CONGENITAL, HEREDITARY. *Innate* (the Latin term) and *inborn* (the Saxon term) are often used without distinction; but INNATE (opposed to *acquired*) is frequently synonymous, in a broad sense, with *native, natural, inherent,* or *essential;* INBORN retains more specific reference to that which is actually born in one; INBRED suggests qualities which have become deeply rooted or firmly ingrained (as by education, training, or habit of life); as, "the spirit of prophecy which is *innate* in every man" (*Emerson*); "the magnetism of *innate* fitness" (*Hawthorne*); *innate* ideas, *inborn* aptitudes; "Man, immured in cities, still retains his *inborn* unextinguishable thirst of rural scenes" (*Cowper*); "those *inbred* sentiments which are the faithful guardians, the active monitors of our duty, the true supporters of all liberal and manly morals" (*Burke*). That is CONGENITAL (frequently pathological) which exists from birth; HEREDITARY emphasizes the idea of transmitted or derived qualities; as, *congenital* deafness; "the theory that what was acquired habit in the ancestor may become *congenital* tendency in the offspring" (*W. James*); "that part of the soul which loves twilight . . through some *congenital* uneasiness or distress, perhaps, in its processes of vision" (*W. Pater*); *hereditary* instincts; "In 'Hereditary Genius' I showed that scholastic success runs strongly in families" (*F. Galton*). See NATIVE, INTRINSIC, INVETERATE, IMPLANT.

innate ideas, *Metaph.*, ideas, as of God, immortality, right and wrong, supposed by some to be inherent in the mind, as a priori principles of knowledge.

With the taunting questions put to Descartes, and his example about the heredity of good breeding and the gout, the question of the *innate ideas* enters modern philosophy. *Josiah Royce.*

in'nat-ism (ĭn'năt-ĭz'm), *n.* Innate ideas, or belief in them.

in'ner (ĭn'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *innera,* a compar. fr. *inne* within, fr. *in* in. See IN.] **1.** Farther in; interior; internal; not outward; as, an *inner* chamber.

The *inner* life of a given ethnical group comprises economic or property organization, and social organization properly so called (administration and politics). *J Denaker.*

2. Of or pertaining to the mind or spirit or its phenomena.

This attracts the soul,
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part. *Milton.*

Then come the metaphysical travesties of *inner* and outer, which refer originally and literally to space divided into two compartments by a man's skin. But presently, since it is said there is nothing in the intellect but what first came through sense, "*inner*" comes to mean the whole of each one's experience as it is for him, the psychical side of his particular brain; *inner* is then the equivalent of subjective. *James Ward.*

3. Not obvious or easily discovered; obscure; indistinct.

4. *Chem.* Intramolecular; as, an *inner* anhydride.

5. *Phon.* Of a sound, having the place of articulation nearer the throat than that of another sound classed as *outer.*

Syn. — INTER, INWARD, INSIDE, INTERIOR, INTERNAL, INTESTINE are in many cases interchangeable. INNER (which sometimes retains its comparative force) and less frequently INWARD (commonly with the suggestion of motion) may be used of spatial relations; as, "[He] thrust them into the *inner* prison" (*Acts* xvi. 24); an *inner* room, the *inner* bark of a tree; an *inward* curve. Both words apply also to that which is mental or spiritual, frequently with the added implication of something intimate or secret; as, "the sense by which thy *inner* nature was apprised of outward shows" (*Shelley*); the *inner* life, the *inner* light; "Though our outward man perish, yet the *inward* man is renewed day by day" (*2 Cor.* iv. 17); "that *inward* eye which is the bliss of solitude" (*Wordsworth*). INSIDE is used only of spatial relations; as, an *inside* seat, the *inside* track. INTERIOR and INTERNAL commonly suggest more abstract or technical, less intimate, relations than *inner* and *inward;* as, an *interior* angle, *internal* contact. *Interior* frequently implies contrast with the exterior, or outer, limits of the thing itself; *internal,* with that which lies outside of, or external to, it; as, *interior* decorations, the *interior* features of the country (as opposed to those of the coast or frontier), cf. the Department of the *Interior; internal* (i. e., domestic, as opposed to foreign) affairs, *internal* revenue, *internal* evidence. INTESTINE is synonymous with *internal* in the sense of *domestic, civil;* it applies almost exclusively to that which is evil or mischievous; as, "the *intestine* shock . . . of civil butchery" (*Shak.*); "*intestine* broils" (*Milton*); "*Intestine* war no more our passions wage" (*Pope*). See INTRINSIC; cf. OUTER.

inner barrister. See BARRISTER. — **i. form,** *or* **inside form,** *Print.*, a form containing the half of a sheet that includes the second page. — **i. house,** *Scot.*, the chambers in which the first and second divisions of the Court of Session at Edinburgh hold their sittings; also, the courts themselves. — **i. jib,** *Naut.*, the jib immediately forward of the foretopsail on vessels where several jibs are carried. — **i. keel,** *Shipbuilding.* = KEELSON. — **I. Mission** [G. *Innere Mission*], *Eccl.*, in Germany, a Christian organization, which carries on evangelizing work and maintains numerous charitable institutions. The organization was founded in 1848 by J. H. Wichern (1808–81). — **part** *or* **voice,** *Music,* a voice part intermediate in position between the highest and lowest, as the alto or tenor. — **i. plate,** *Arch.*, the wall plate nearest to the center of the roof in a double-planked roof. — **i. post,** *Shipbuilding,* a timber on the forward side of the main post to receive the hooding ends of the planking and, in square-stern vessels, to support the transoms. — **i. product,** *Math.*, in Grassmann's extensive calculus, the product designated by the vertical stroke |, somewhat analogous to the scalar of the product of two quaternions, $S\alpha\beta$. It is determined by the formulæ: $[e_1 \mid e_1] = 1, [e_2 \mid e_2] = 1, [e_1 \mid e_2] = -(e_1 e_1) = 0, [e_2 \mid e_1] = (e_2 e_2) = 0$; if $a = a_1 e_1 + a_2 e_2$, $b = \beta_1 e_1 + \beta_2 e_2$, $[a \mid b] = a_1\beta_1 + a_2\beta_2 = [b \mid a]$, that is, the commutative law holds. The product vanishes when the factors lie outside of one another. The *e*'s are Grassmann's **extensive units.** — **inner,** *or* **internal, sense,** the mind's capacity to be aware of its own states.

This source of ideas every man has wholly in himself, and though it be not sense, as having nothing to do with external objects, yet it is very like it, and might properly enough be called *internal sense.* *Locke*

— **i., or internal, speech,** *Psychol.*, the use of words or word images as a medium for one's thought, thinking in words. — **i. square,** *Carp.*, the angle formed by the inner edges of a carpenter's square. — **I. Temple** *and* **Middle Temple,** two groups of buildings, occupied by two Inns of Court in London, on the site of a monastic establishment of the Knights Templars, called *the Temple;* hence, the two societies themselves (see *Inns of Court,* under INN).

in'ner-ly (ĭn'ẽr-lĭ), *adv.* [*inner* + *-ly.*] **1.** Inwardly; inly.

2. Zealously; also, extremely. *Obs.*

in'ner-most (-mōst), *a.* [A corrupt. of *inmost* due to influence of *inner.* See INMOST.] Farthest inward; inmost; deepest within — *n.* The inmost part; inmost being. — **in'ner-most-ly,** *adv. Rare.*

in-ner'vate (ĭ-nûr'vāt; ĭn-nûr'-), *v. t.*; IN-NER'VAT-ED (-vāt-ĕd); IN-NER'VAT-ING (-vāt-ĭng). [See INNERVE.]

1. To supply with nerves.

2. To arouse or stimulate (a nerve or an organ) to activity.

in'ner-va'tion (ĭn'ẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *innervation.*]

1. *Physiol.* The nervous excitation necessary for the maintenance of the life and functions of the various organs.

2. *Psychol.* Consciousness of a characteristic sort held by some psychologists to accompany the excitation of motor nerves. Cf. KINÆSTHETIC.

3. *Anat.* The distribution of nerves to or in a part.

in-nerve' (ĭ-nûrv'; ĭn-nûrv'), *v. t.*; IN-NERVED' (-nûrvd'); IN-NERV'ING. [*in-* in + *nerve.*] To give nervous energy or power to; to give increased energy, force, or courage to; to invigorate; stimulate.

in'ning (ĭn'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *innung.* See IN, *adv. & prep.*]

1. Act of taking in, gathering, inclosing, reclaiming, or the like. Cf. IN, *v.*

2. *pl.* Lands recovered from the sea, a marsh, etc.

3. a In cricket, baseball, etc., one of the turns of a side or, at cricket, a player to bat; hence, in some other games, as bowling, a similar turn at playing with the object of scoring. In baseball, often a round consisting of the same-numbered turn to bat of each side; as, the first half of the eighth *inning;* — often, usually in British usage, in pl. form, but construed as a *sing.* **b** Hence: The turn or time of a person, or a party, in power; as, the Whigs went out, and the Democrats had their *innings.*

inn'keep'er (ĭn'kēp'ẽr), *n.* One who keeps an inn; the landlord of an inn; an innholder.

in'no-cence (ĭn'ŏ-sĕns), *n.* [F. *innocence,* L. *innocentia.* See INNOCENT.] **1.** State or quality of being innocent; specif.: **a** Freedom from guilt or sin, esp. through lack of knowledge; purity of heart; blamelessness.

Simplicity and spotless *innocence.* *Milton.*

You want the consciousness of virtue; you win it, not by *innocence,* but through its own very opposite, namely, through meeting the enemy, enduring, and overcoming *Josiah Royce.*

b Hence, guilelessness; artlessness; often, simplicity or plainness, bordering on weakness or silliness. **c** State of being not chargeable for, or guilty of, a particular crime or offense; as, the *innocence* of the prisoner was clearly shown. **d** Harmlessness; innocuousness.

2. Something that is innocent; esp., an innocent person

3. a The common bluet (*Houstonia cærulea*). **b** A small scrophulariaceous herb of the eastern United States (*Collinsia verna*); also, the related *C. bicolor* of California.

Syn. — Harmlessness, innocuousness, blamelessness, purity, sinlessness, guiltlessness, simplicity.

in'no-cen-cy (ĭn'ŏ-sĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Innocence or an instance of it.

in'no-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [F. *innocent,* L. *innocens, -entis; in-* not + *nocens,* p. pr. of *nocere* to harm, hurt. See NOXIOUS.] **1.** Free from guilt or sin, or from evil action or effect; specif.: **a** Of persons: Doing or thinking no evil; guiltless; sinless; often, unacquainted with evil; pure; untainted; as, an *innocent* child; also, free from blame or censure; blameless; as, to be *innocent* of wrong intention.

To offer up a weak, poor, *innocent* lamb. *Shak*

I have betrayed the *innocent* blood. *Matt.* XXVII. 4.

b Of God or sanctified things: Holy; sinless. **c** Of actions and things: Without evil influence or effect, or not arising from evil intention; as, an *innocent* deception; *innocent* games. **d** Spotless; unsullied; as, the *innocent* snow.

2. Hence: **a** Guileless, ignorant, or simple; artless, ingenuous; naïve; hence, foolishly ignorant or trusting; simple-minded. **b** Free from the guilt of a particular crime or offense; as, he is *innocent* of the crime.

Innocent from the great transgression. *Ps.* XIX. 13.

c Blamelessly or faultlessly free or devoid (of); destitute; without; as, to be *innocent* of clothes; a book *innocent* of ideas; — usually jocular

3. Free from that which can injure; innoxious; innocuous; harmless; as, an *innocent* medicine or remedy.

The spear
Sung *innocent,* and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

4. Lawful; permitted; as, an *innocent* trade; specif., *Internat. Law,* not contraband; not inflicting injury in violation of the rights of a neutral.

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in-let'ter, *v. t.* To write. *Obs.*

inliche. † INLY.

in'lier (ĭn'lī'ẽr), *n. Geol.* A limited outcrop of stratified rock lying wholly within surrounding rock of later formation; — contrasted with *outlier.*

in-light'en. † ENLIGHTEN.

in-like'. † ALIKE.

‖ **in li'mi-ne** (lĭm'ĭ-nē). [L.] On the threshold; at the beginning. Abbr. *in lim.*

in-link'. † ENLINK.

in-list'. † ENLIST.

‖ **in li'tem.** [L.] *Law.* To or for a (or the) suit.

‖ **in lit'te-ris li-ber'tas** (lĭ'tẽr-tās). [L.] In letters liberty: — motto of Columbia University Press. [ENLIVEN.

in-live', **in-liv'en.** † ENLIVE, in loc. *Abbr.* In loco.

‖ **in loc. cit.** *Abbr.* In loco citato (*L.*, in the place cited).

in-lock'. † ENLOCK.

‖ **in lo'co.** [L.] In the place; in the proper or natural place.

‖ **in lo'co pa-ren'tis.** [L.] In the place of a parent.

‖ **in lon'gum tem'pus** (lŏn'gŭm tĕm'pŭs). [L.] *Civil Law.* For a long time; — esp. of a lease for more than ten years.

in-look', *v. t.* To look into. *Obs.*

in'look', in'look'ing, *n.* Introspection. *Rare.*

in'-lot', *n.* A lot of land within a larger plot; specif., in certain villages in the United States, a homestead lot.

in-low', *v. t.* [*in-* in + *low* to burn] To set afire. *Obs.*

in-lu'mine. † ILLUMINE.

in'ly'ing, *n.* [*in,* adv. + *lying,* vb. n.; cf. *lie in* under LIE, v.] A lying-in; childbirth. *Scot.*

‖ **in mag'nis et vo'lu-is'se sat est** (vŏl'ū-ĭs'ē). [L.] In great things even to have been willing is enough. *Propertius* (II x. 6).

in'make', *n.* [*in,* adv. + *make* a mate.] An inmate. *Obs.*

‖ **in ma'nu.** [L.] See MANUS, 2.

in-mask', *v. t.* To mask. *Obs.*

in'meats', *n. pl.* Inner parts of an animal used for food; viscera. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

‖ **in me'di-as res** (ĭn mē'dĭ-ăs rēz). [L.] Into the midst of things (or affairs).

In-me'di-a-ti'a (ĭn-mē'dyā-shĭ-ā'tä), *a.* [Philippine Sp. Cf. Sp. *inmediato* immediate.] Designating, or of, a Philippine political party favoring immediate independence of the islands. — **In-me'dia-tis'ta,** *n.* [dle.]

‖ **in me'di-o.** [L.] In the middle.

‖ **in me'di-o tu-tis'si-mus i'bis** [L.] A misquotation of MEDIO TUTISSIMUS IBIS.

‖ **in me'di-ta'ti-o'ne fu'ga** (mĕd'ĭ-tā'shĭ-ō'nē fū'gä). [L.] In contemplation of flight.

‖ **in me-mo'ri-am.** [L.] In memory (of); to the memory of; — used in epitaphs, inscriptions, and on floral pieces, etc.

in-mesh'. Var. of ENMESH.

in-mew', *v. t.* ? To emmew. *Obs.*

in'mid', **inmiddes,** *adv. & prep.* [See IN, prep., MID; cf. AMID, AMIDST.] In the middle or midst (of); amid; amidst. *Obs.*

in'mix'ture, *n.* Act of "mixing in," or meddling.

inmoevable. † IMMOVABLE.

in-mong', inmonges, *prep.* [Cf. ME. *imang, imong,* AS. *gemang,* and E. AMONG.] Among. *Obs.*

‖ **in mo'ra.** [L.] *Law.* In delay or default; — applied generally in Civil law to the condition of a person against whom an obligation has matured.

in'more. *a.* Inner. *Obs.*

in-mor'tal. † IMMORTAL.

inmoued, *n.* ? Molding *Obs.*

in-move'. † ENMOVE.

inmytee. † ENMITY.

inn. Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of IN.

in'nam, in'name, *n.* [*in,* adv. + Icel. *nām* seizure, or AS *nām* seizure; akin to AS. *niman* to take.] An intake, or inclosed piece of land. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

in'na-my. † ENEMY.

in'nard (ĭn'ẽrd). Dial. var of INWARD; — often in *pl.* [*Obs* |

in-nar'ra-ble, *a.* Inenarrable.

in-na'ta-ble, *a.* [*in-* not + L. *natare* to swim.] Not fit to swim in. *Obs.*

in-na'tant, *a.* [L. *innatans, -antis,* p. pr. of *innatare.* See NATANT.] Floating. *Obs.*

in-nate', *v. t.* To endow innately. *Obs.*

in-nat'ed, *a.* Innate *Obs.*

in'nate-ly, *adv.* of INNATE.

in'nate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-na'tive, *a.* Native. *Obs. or R.*

in-nat'u-ral, *a.* See IN-, not. —

in-nat'u-ral-i-ty, *n.* — **in-nat'u-ral-ly,** *adv. All Obs.*

in-nav'i-ga-ble (ĭn-năv'ĭ-gä-b'l; ĭn-năv'-), *a.* [L *innavigabilis;* cf. F. *innavigable.*] See IN-, not — **in-na-vi'i-ga-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-nav'i-ga-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-nav'i-ga-bly,** *adv.*

inne. † IN, INN, *n.*

inne, *adv & prep.* [AS. *inne,* adv., or *innan,* adv. & prep. See IN.] In; within. *Obs*

in-neb'u-lat'ed (ĭ-nĕb'ū-lāt'ĕd), farther within. *Obs*

in'ner-more', *a. & adv.* Inner; farther within. *Obs.*

in'ner-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in'ner-wit', *n.* Internal life or knowledge. *Obs.*

in'ness, *n.* [*in,* adv. or a. + *-ness*] Inwardness; inner nature. *R.*

in'nest, *a.* Inmost. *Obs.*

in'nest', *v. t.* To place in or as in a nest. *R.* [In a net. *R.*

in-net', *v. t.* To catch in or as in a net. *R.*

in-new', *v. t.* To renew. *Obs.*

inn'hold'er, *n.* An innkeeper.

In'nis-fail (ĭn'ĭs-fāl), *n.* Ireland · — a poetic name.

in-ni'ten-cy (ĭ-nī'tĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *inniti,* p. p. *innixus,* to lean upon; *in-* in, on + *niti* to lean.] A leaning upon something; pressure. *Obs.*

in-nix'ion, *n.* Innitency. *Obs.*

inn'less, *a.* See -LESS.

in-no'ble. † ENNOBLE.

in-no'ble, *a.* Ignoble. *Obs.*

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lation of the obligations of neutrals; as, *innocent* goods carried to a belligerent; *innocent* passage.

Syn. — Harmless, innoxious, inoffensive, immaculate, pure, unblamable, faultless, guileless, upright. See SIMPLE.

innocent conveyance. *Law.* See CONVEYANCE. — **i. party,** *Law,* a party who has no notice of a fact tainting a litigated transaction with illegality. — **i. tumor** *or* **tumour,** a tumor that does not of itself threaten life, and does not usually tend to recur after extirpation.

in'no-cent (ĭn'ō-sĕnt), *n.* **1.** An innocent one; as: **a** A person free from, or unacquainted with, sin; esp., a young child. **b** Specif.: *pl.* [*cap.*] The children slain by Herod in seeking to kill the infant Jesus; as, the "slaughter of the *Innocents*;" — called also *Holy Innocents.* **c** Hence, in parliamentary slang, a bill or measure thrown out without consideration at the end of the session. **d** One guiltless of a crime charged. **e** An unsophisticated person; a simpleton; also, a natural fool; an idiot.

2. *pl.* Bluets. See INNOCENCE, 3. *U. S.*

Innocents' Day. *Eccl.* See HOLY INNOCENTS' DAY.

in'no-cent-ly, *adv.* In an innocent manner; harmlessly; guilelessly; artlessly; blamelessly; guiltlessly.

in-noc'u-ous (ĭ-nŏk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *innocuus; in-* not + *nocuus* hurtful, fr. *nocere* to hurt. See INNOCENT.] Harmless; producing no ill effect; working no injury.

A patient, *innocuous,* innocent man. *Burton.*

— **in-noc'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **in-noc'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

in-nom'i-nate (ĭ-nŏm'ĭ-nāt, ĭn-nŏm'-), *a.* [L. *innominatus; in-* not + *nominare* to name.] **1.** Having no name; unnamed.

2. *Rom. & Civil Law.* Designating any of various contracts that did not fall within the ten recognized forms, but were legally enforceable when executed by one of the parties.

They were included under the heads **do ut des,** I give that you may give; **do ut facias,** I give that you may do something; **facio ut des,** I do something that you may give; and **facio ut facias,** I do something that you may do something. Some civilians use the term *innominate* loosely of any unclassified or abnormal contract.

innominate artery, *Anat.,* a large artery arising from the arch of the aorta, dividing into the right common carotid and the right subclavian arteries. In man and many other mammals there is no innominate artery on the left side, the left common carotid and left subclavian arising separately from the aortic arch. See AORTA, *Illust.* In most Ungulata both carotids and both subclavians originate from a common trunk called the **anterior aorta.** — **i. bone,** *Anat.,* the great bone which makes a lateral half of the pelvis in mammals; hip bone; haunch bone; huckle bone. It is composed of three bones, ilium, ischium, and pubis, consolidated into one in the adult, though separate in the fetus, as also in many adult reptiles and amphibians. — **i. veins,** *Anat.,* two large veins, lying one on each side of the lower part of the neck, and formed by the union of the internal jugular and subclavian veins of the corresponding side. In man they unite just below the junction of the first right costal cartilage and the sternum to form the superior vena cava.

in-nom'i-na'tum (ĭ-nŏm'ĭ-nā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* **-NATA** (-tă). [L., neut. of *innominatus.*] *Anat.* The innominate bone; — more fully called *os innominatum,* pl. *ossa innominata.*

in'no-vate (ĭn'ō-vāt), *v. t. & i.* **IN'NO-VAT'ED** (-vāt'ĕd); **IN'NO-VAT'ING** (-vāt'ĭng). [L. *innovatus,* p. p. of *innovare* to renew; *in-* in + *novare* to make new, fr. *novus* new. See NEW.] To introduce (something new); also, to introduce something new into; to make innovations in; to change. *Obs.* "To *innovate* God's worship." *South.*

in'no-vate, *v. i.* To introduce novelties; to make changes; — followed by *in* or *on.*

Every man, therefore, is not fit to *innovate.* *Dryden.*

in'no-va'tion (ĭn'ō-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *innovatio:* cf. F. *innovation.*] **1.** Act of innovating; introduction of something new, esp. in customs, rites, etc.

2. A change effected by innovating; a change or novelty, esp. in customs, manners, or rites.

The love of things ancient doth argue stayedness, but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto *innovations.* *Hooker.*

3. Revolution; insurrection. *Obs.*

4. *Scots Law.* The exchange of one obligation for another, the obligor and obligee remaining the same.

5. *Bot.* In bryology, a new shoot which becomes independent by the dying off behind of the parent shoot.

in'no-va'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors innovation.

in'no-va-tive (ĭn'ō-vā-tĭv), *a.* Characterized by, tending to, or introducing, innovations.

in'no-va'tor (-vā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *innovateur.*] One who innovates; specif., *Obs.,* a revolutionist.

in-nox'ious (ĭ-nŏk'shŭs; ĭn-nŏk'-), *a.* [L. *innoxius.* See IN- not; NOXIOUS.] **1.** Free from hurtful qualities or effect; harmless. "*Innoxious* flames." *Wm. Forrest.*

2. Free from crime; pure; innocent. *Obs.*

— **in-nox'ious-ly,** *adv.* — **in-nox'ious-ness,** *n.*

in'nu-en'do (ĭn'ū-ĕn'dō), *n.; pl.* **-DOES** (-dōz). [L., by intimation, by hinting, gerund of *innuere, innutum,* to give a nod, to intimate; *in-* in, to + *-nuere* (in comp.) to nod. See NUTATION.] **1.** a Meaning; namely; to wit; — a term formerly employed in legal documents to introduce matter explanatory of the text. **b** Hence, the parenthesis or explanation so introduced, esp. an interpretation of expressions alleged to be injurious or libelous.

2. A remote allusion or reference, usually derogatory, to a person or thing not named; a depreciatory hint or suggestion; an insinuation.

Mercury . . . owns it a marriage by an *innuendo.* *Dryden.*

Syn. — Suggestion, hint, intimation, reference, allusion, implication. See INSINUATION.

in'nu-en'do (ĭn'ū-ĕn'dō), *v. t. & i.;* **-DOED** (-dōd); **-DO-ING** (-dō-ĭng). To make, or give effect to by, an innuendo or innuendoes.

In'nu-it (ĭn'ū ĭt), *n. pl.* The Eskimos of America, as distinguished from the *Yuit,* or Eskimos of Asia; sometimes, the Arctic Eskimos, as distinguished from the Aleuts. *Innuit* (as also *Yuit*) means "men," and is the name these Eskimos give themselves.

in-nu'mer-a-ble (ĭ-nū'mẽr-*a*-b'l); ĭn-nū'-), *a.* [L. *innumerabilis.* See IN- not; NUMERABLE.] **1.** Too many to be numbered or counted; indefinitely numerous; numberless.

Innumerable as the stars of night. *Milton.*

2. Characterized by vast or countless number. "The *innumerable* caravan" *Bryant.*

in-nu'mer-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *innumerosus, innumerus.* See NUMEROUS.] Numberless; innumerable. *Rare. Tennyson.*

in'nu-tri'tion (ĭn'ū-trĭsh'ŭn; ĭn'nū-), *n.* Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment.

in'nu-tri'tious (-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Not nutritious.

I'no (ī'nō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰνώ.] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Cadmus who, after her mad paramour, Athamas, had slain one of their two sons, threw herself and the other son, Melicertes, into the sea. She was changed by the gods into the sea goddess *Leucothea;* Melicertes became the sea god *Palæmon.*

in'o- (ĭn'ō-; ĭ'nō-). A combining form from Greek ἴς, *ivós, muscle, nerves, strength.*

in'ob-serv'ance (ĭn'ŏb-zûr'văns), *n.* [L. *inobservantia:* cf. F. *inobservance.*] **1.** Want of attention; heedlessness.

2. Failure to observe; nonobservance.

in'ob-serv'ant (-vănt), *a.* [L. *inobservans.* See IN- not; OBSERVANT.] Not observant; regardless; heedless. — **in'ob-serv'ant-ly,** *adv.* — **in'ob-serv'ant-ness,** *n.*

in-oc'u-la-ble (ĭn-ŏk'ū-la-b'l), *a.* [See INOCULATE.] Capable of being inoculated. — **in-oc'u-la-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-oc'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.;* **IN-OC'U-LAT'ED** (-lāt'ĕd); **IN-OC'U-LAT'ING** (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *inoculatus,* p. p. of *inoculare* to ingraft; *in-* in, on + *oculare* to furnish with eyes, fr *oculus* an eye, also, a bud. See OCULAR.] **1.** To bud; to insert a bud into, or graft by budding, as a tree or other plant. *Obs.*

2. *Med.* To communicate a disease to (a person or animal) by inserting its virus in the skin or flesh. See INOCULATION.

3. Fig.: To introduce something into the mind of; — used esp. of harmful ideas or principles; to imbue; as, to *inoculate* one with treason or immorality.

in-oc'u-late, *v. i.* **1.** To graft by inserting buds. *Obs.*

2. To communicate disease by inoculation.

in-oc'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inoculatio:* cf. F. *inoculation.*] **1.** Act, process, or art of inoculating.

2. *Med.* The introduction of bacteria or other organisms into surroundings suited to their growth; esp., the communicating of a disease to a person in health by inserting its virus in his skin or flesh, in order to induce a mild form of the disease which will secure immunity from future attacks. The use was formerly limited to the intentional communication of the smallpox, but is now extended to include any similar introduction of modified virus; as, the *inoculation* of rabies by Pasteur. Cf. VACCINATION.

3. *Agric.* **a** Of grassland, the covering of plowed land with small pieces of sod or turf which are rolled in before seeding with grass or clover. **b** Of soil, the introduction of special forms of microörganisms by means of infected soil or pure cultures to promote fixation and assimilation of free nitrogen and other beneficial activities. Soil inoculation is most extensively practiced in growing leguminous crops such as alfalfa, beans, clover, etc.

in-oc'u-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* *Med.* Characterized by, or pertaining to, inoculation.

In-o'des (ĭn-ō'dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰνώδης fibrous; ἴς, *ivós,* fiber + εἶδος form.] *Bot.* A genus of fan palms, of the southern United States and the West Indies, distinguished from *Sabal* by their arborescent habit and by certain floral characters. *I. palmetto* is the cabbage palmetto.

in-o'dor-ous (ĭn-ō'dẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *inodorus.* See IN- not; ODOROUS.] Emitting no smell; scentless; odorless. — **in-o'dor-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **in-o'dor-ous-ness,** *n.*

in'of-fen'sive (ĭn'ō-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* [*in-* not + *offensive.*] Not offensive; specif.: **a** Giving no offense, or provocation; causing no uneasiness, annoyance, or disturbance; unobjectionable; not disagreeable. **b** Harmless; doing or causing no injury or mischief; unoffending.

Thy *inoffensive* satires never bite. *Dryden.*

— **in'of-fen'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **in'of-fen'sive-ness,** *n.*

in'of-fi'cious (ĭn'ō-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *inofficiosus:* cf. F. *inofficieux.* See IN- not; OFFICIOUS.] **1.** Indifferent to obligation or duty; not civil or courteous; disobliging. *Obs.*

Thou drown'st thyself in *inofficious* sleep. *B. Jonson.*

2. *Law.* Regardless of, or contrary to, natural duty; undutiful; — commonly said in the Civil law of a testament (**inofficiosum testamentum**) made void by law because depriving an heir of his legitim.

3. Void of office or function; inoperative.

— **in'of-fi'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **in'of-fi'cious-ness,** *n.*

-inol. *Org. Chem.* A suffix used in naming *unsaturated alcohols of the acetylene series;* as, propinol. *Off. Nom.*

in-op'er-a-ble (ĭn-ŏp'ẽr-*a*-b'l), *a.* *Surg.* Not suitable for operation, as, an *inoperable* tumor; *inoperable* cases.

in-op'er-a-tive (-ă-tĭv), *a.* Not operative; not active; producing no effect; as, laws made *inoperative* by neglect.

in'o-per'cu-late (-ō-pûr'kū-lāt), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having no operculum, as certain gastropod shells, or mosses.

in-op'por-tune' (ĭn-ŏp'ẽr-tūn'), *a.* [L. *inopportunus.* See IN- not; OPPORTUNE.] Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable; unsuitable.

No visit could have been more *inopportune* *T Hook.*

— **in-op'por-tune'ly,** *adv.* — **in-op'por-tune'ness,** *n.*

in-op'por-tun'ist (-tūn'ĭst), *n.* A person who holds that a course of action or policy is inopportune; esp. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.,* one of those members of the Vatican Council (1870) who opposed the promulgation of the dogma of papal infallibility, as inopportune. — **in-op'por-tun'ist,** *a.*

The *inopportunist* bishops of France and Germany. *E. Purcell.*

in-op'por-tu'ni-ty (-tū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being inopportune; unseasonableness.

in-or'di-na-cy (ĭn-ôr'dĭ-nă-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being inordinate; excessiveness; also, an inordinate act; as, the *inordinacy* of love or desire. *Rare.*

in-or'di-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *inordinatus* disordered. See IN- not; ORDINATE.] **1.** Lacking order or right arrangement; disordered; disorderly; unregulated; unrestrained.

2. Not limited to rules prescribed, nor to the usual bounds; excessive; immoderate, disorderly; intemperate; as, *inordinate* persons. "*Inordinate* desires." *Milton.*

3. *Math.* Not in regular order; — said of the terms of a proportion; also, not regular; — said of a polygon. *Obs.*

Syn. — See EXCESSIVE.

— **in-or'di-nate-ly,** *adv.* — **in-or'di-nate-ness,** *n.*

in'or-gan'ic (ĭn'ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* [*in-* not + *organic:* cf. F. *inorganique.*] **1.** Not organic; specif.: **a** Designating, or composed of, matter other than animal or vegetable; hence, forming or belonging to the inanimate world; as, *inorganic* nature; *inorganic* bodies. **b** *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, the branch of chemistry which treats of all substances but those called organic. See CHEMISTRY. **c** Not forming, or not characteristic of, an organism; esp., not appropriate or natural to structure, design, or normal development; wanting or impairing organization; as, *inorganic* elements in a design; *inorganic* societies. **d** *Philol.* Not essential or belonging to the organism or normal structure of a word; extraneous; as the *s* in *demesne,* which merely marks the length of the preceding *e.*

2. Not furnished with or mediated by bodily organs. *R.*

Speak, Spirit! from thine *inorganic* voice
I only know that thou art moving near. *Shelley.*

in-or'gan-i-za'tion (ĭn-ôr'găn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* State of being without organization.

in-os'cu-late (ĭn-ŏs'kū-lāt), *v. i. & t.;* **IN-OS'CU-LAT'ED** (-lāt'ĕd); **IN-OS'CU-LAT'ING** (-lāt'ĭng). [*in-* in + *osculate.*] **1.** To unite by apposition or contact, as two tubular vessels at their extremities; to anastomose.

2. To unite or join so as to become or make as one or continuous; to blend.

The several monthly divisions of the journal may *inosculate,* but not the several volumes. *De Quincey*

in-os'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of inosculating, as of blood vessels; anastomosis; hence, in general, a uniting so as to become as one or continuous; blending.

in-os'ic (ĭn-ŏs'ĭk; ĭ-nŏs'-) } *a.* [Gr. ἴς, *ivós,* muscle, fiber.]
in'o-sin'ic (ĭn'ō-sĭn'ĭk) } *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an amorphous acid containing phosphorus, obtained from the flesh of certain animals.

in'o-site (ĭn'ō-sīt; 277), *n.* [Gr. ἴς, *ivós,* muscle, fiber.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_6(OH)_6$, existing in three optically different modifications. The inactive variety is found in certain animal tissues and fluids, esp. in

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in'no-cen'tious, *a.* Innocent *Obs.*
in'no-cent-ize', *v. t.* To whip or sport with, as a person found abed on Innocents' Day. *Obs.*
in'no-cent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in'no-cu'i-ty (ĭn'ō-kū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *innocuité.*] Innocuousness. *Rare.*
in'no-date, *v. t.* [L. *innodatus,* p. p of *innodare; in-* in + *nodus* knot.] To bind in or as if in a knot; to include in an interdict. *Obs.* [ABLE.]
in-nom'ber-a-ble. ✝ INNUMBER-|
in-nom'i-na-ble, *a.* [L. *innominabilis.*] Not to be named. *Obs.* or *R.* — **in-nom'i-na-bles,** *n. pl.* Breeches; trousers. *Humorous*
in-nom'i-na'ta (ĭ-nŏm'ĭ-nā'tă), *n.* [L.] a Pl. of INNOMINATUM. **b** An innominate artery or vein.
in-nom'i-nat'ed (ĭn-nŏm'ĭ-nāt'ĕd; ĭ-nŏm'-),*a.* Unnamed. *Rare.*
‖ **in no' mi-ne Do' mi-ni** (nŏm'ĭ-nē dŏm'ĭ-nī). [L.] In the name of the Lord.
in-nor'mi-ty. ✝ ENORMITY.
‖ **in no'tis.** [L.] In the notes.
in'no-va'tion-al, *a.* Innovative. *Rare.* [*Rare.*
in'no-va'to-ry, *a.* Innovative.
innowe. ✝ ENOW.
in-noy' and-ness, *n.* [*in-* not + an old p. p. of *noy,* v. + *-ness.*] Innocence. *Obs.*
in'nu-ate, *v. t.* [L. *innuere.*] To insinuate; intimate. *Obs.*
‖ **in nu'bi-bus.** [L.] In the clouds.
in-nu'bi-lous, *a.* [L. *innubilus.* See NUBILOUS.] Cloudless. *Obs.*
‖ **in nu'ce.** [L.] In a nut; in a nutshell.
in-num'ber-a-ble, *a.* [F. *innombrable.*] Innumerable. *Obs.* — **in-num'ber-a-bly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
in-nu'mer-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Innumerableness. [-NESS.]
in-nu'mer-a-ble-ness, *n.* See **in-nu'mer-a-bly,** *adv.* of INNUMERABLE. See -LY.
in-nu'mer-al, *a.* [L. *innumeralis.*] Innumerable. *Obs.*
in-nu'mer-ate, in-nu'mer-a'tion, etc. ✝ ENUMERATE, etc.
in-nu'mered, *a.* [L. *innumeratus.*] Unnumbered. *Obs.*
in-nu'tri-ent (ĭn-nū'trĭ-ĕnt; ĭn-nū'-), *a.* See IN-, not.
in-nu'tri-tive (ĭ-nū'trĭ-tĭv; ĭn-nū'-), *a.* Innutritious.
inn'yard', *n.* The yard of an inn.
in'o-be'di-ence, -en-cy, *n.* [L. *inobedientia:* cf. OF. *inobedience.*] Disobedience. *Obs.*
in'o-be'di-ent, *a.* [L. *inobediens,* p. pr. of *inobedire:* cf. OF. *inobedient.* See OBEDIENT.] Disobedient. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* One disobedient. *Obs.* — **in'o-be'di-ent-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
in'o-bei'sance, *n.* [OF. *inobeissance.*] Disobedience. *Obs.*
in'o-bei'sant, *a.* [OF. *inobeissant.*] Disobedient. *Obs.*
in-ob'li-gal'i-ty, *n.* Want of obligatoriness. *Obs.* [*Rare.*
in'ob-nox'ious, *a.* Inoffensive.
in'ob-scur'a-ble, *a.* That can not be obscured. *Rare.*
in'ob-serv'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'ob-serv'an-cy (ĭn'ŏb-zûr'văn-sĭ), *n.* Inobservance. *Rare.*
in-ob'ser-va'tion, *n.* [OF. F. *inobservation.*] Inobservance. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
in'ob-tain'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not
in'ob-tru'sive, *a.* Unobtrusive.
— **in'ob-tru'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **in'ob-tru'sive-ness,** *n. All Rare.*
in'o-car'pin (ĭn'ō-kär'pĭn; ĭ'nō-), *n.* [*ino-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] *Chem* A red, gummy coloring matter, said to be extracted from the colorless juice of *Bocoa,* syn. *Inocarpus, edulis.*
In'o-car'pus (-kär'pŭs),*n.* [NL. See INOCARPIN.] *Bot.* Syn. of BOCOA. [OCCUPATION.]
in-oc'cu-pa'tion, *n.* Want of
In'o-car'a-mus (ĭn'ō-sĕr'*a*-mŭs; ĭ'nō-), *n.* [NL.; *ino-* + Gr. κέραμος an earthen vessel.] *Paleon.* An extinct genus of large bivalve mollusks of the family Aviculidæ, esp. characteristic of the Cretaceous. The shell is oval or oblong, with prominent umbones, concentric ridges, and a long toothless hinge.
inoch. ✝ ENOUGH.
in-oc'u-lar (ĭn-ŏk'ū-lär), *a.* *Zool.* Inserted in a notch in the corner of the eye, as antennæ.
in-oc'u-la'tor (ĭn-ŏk'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that inoculates.
inoculer, *v. t.* To inoculate. *Obs.*
in-oc'u-list (-lĭst), *n.* [F. *inoculiste.*] *Med.* One who practices or favors inoculation. *Rare.*
in-o'di-ate, *v. t.* [*in-* in + L. *odium* hatred.] To make odious or hateful. *Obs.*
in-o'dor-ate, *a.* Inodorous. *Obs.*
inoffe. ✝ ENOUGH.
in'of-fend'ing, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'of-fi'cial (ĭn'ō-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* See IN-, not. [CIAL.]
in'of-fi'cial-ly, *adv.* of INOFFI-
in'of-fi'ci-os'i-ty (ĭn'ō-fĭ'sh'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inofficiousness. *R.*
in'o-gen (ĭn'ō-jĕn; ĭ'nō-), *n.* [*ino-* + *-gen.*] *Physiol.* A complex nitrogenous substance, which, by Hermann's hypothesis, is continually decomposed and reproduced in the muscles.
in'o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [*ino-* + *-genesis.*] *Med.* Formation of fibrous tissue. — **in'o-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*
inogh. ✝ ENOUGH.
inoghe. ✝ ENOW.
in-oil'. ✝ ENOIL.
in'o-lith (ĭn'ō-lĭth; ĭ'nō-), *n.* [*ino-* + *-lith.*] *Med.* A fibrinous concretion. [to take. *Obs.*]
i-nome, i-nomen, *p. p. of* NIM,
in-om'i-nous, *a.* [*in-* not + *ominous.*] Ill-omened. *Rare.*
‖ **in om'ni-a pa-ra'tus.** [L.] Ready for all things.
in-one' (ĭn-wĭn'), *v. t.* [*in-* in + *one.* Cf. ATONE.] To unite. *R.*
‖ **in'o-pem me co'pi-a fe'cit.** [L.] Abundance made me poor. *Ovid (Metamorphoses,* III. 466).
in-op'er-a'tion, *n.* [L. *inoperari* to effect; *in-* in + *operari* to operate.] Inworking. *Obs.*
in'o-per'a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [*Obs.*
in'o-per'cu-lar (ĭn'ō-pûr'kū-lar), *a.* Inoperculate. *Rare.*
In'o-per'cu-la'ta (-lā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* An old division of the pulmonate gastropods, in which the shell has no operculum. It is sequiv. to *Pulmonata* in its restricted and modern sense.
in'o-per'cu-late (-pûr'kū-lāt), *a* An inoperculate animal, esp. one of the Inoperculata.
in'o-pex'i-a (-pĕk'sĭ-*a*),*n.* [NL.; *ino-* + *-pexia.*] *Med.* Tendency to coagulation.
in-op'i-na-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.* — **in-op'i-na-bly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
in-op'i-nate, *a.* [L. *inopinatus.* See IN- not; OPINE.] Unexpected. *Obs.* — **in-op'i-nate-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.* [expected. *R.*]
in'o-pine, *a.* [L. *inopinus.*] Unin-op'i-ous, *a.* [L. *inopiosus,* fr. *inopia* want.] Poor. *Obs.*
in-op'por-tun'ism (ĭn-ŏp'ẽr-tūn'ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
in'op-pres'sive (ĭn'ō-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* See IN-, not.
in'op-pug'na-ble (ĭn'ō-pŭg'nă-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not.
‖ **in'ops con-si'li-i** (ĭn'ŏps kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ī). [L.] Lacking in counsel. *Livy* (XXVI. 18).
in-op'u-lent, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-orb', *v. t.* To ensphere or encircle.
in-or'der, *v. t* To order. *Obs.*
in-or'der-ly, *a & adv.* See IN-, not. [*Obs.*
in-or'di-nan-cy, *n.* Inordinacy.|
in-or'di-na-ry, *a.* Inordinate; unusual. *Obs.*
in-or'di-na'tion, *n.* [L. *inordinatio.*] Inordinateness. *Obs.*
in'or-gan'i-cal, *a.* Inorganic. *Obs* [ORGANIC.]
in'or-gan'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of IN-|
in'or-gan'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being without organs. *Obs.*
in'or-gan-iz-a-ble (ĭn-ôr'găn-ĭz-ă-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. [not.|
in'or-gan-ized (-ĭzd), *a.* See IN-,|
in-or'gan-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [*inorganic* + *-graphy.*] The science of inorganic things. *R.*
in'o-rig'i-nate (ĭn'ō-rĭj'ĭ-nāt), *a.* Not originated. [ISH.|
i-norished. Obs. p. p. of NOUR-|
in'or-nate, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'or-thog'ra-phy, *n.* Bad spelling. *Obs.*
in'o-scle-ro'sis (ĭn'ō-sklē-rō'sĭs; ĭ'nō-), *n.* [NL.; *ino-* + *sclerosis.*] *Med.* Fibrous sclerosis.
in'o-sin (ĭn'ō-sĭn; ĭ'nō-), *n.* *Chem.* Inosite.
in'o-si-tu'ri-a (-sĭ-tū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *inosite* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of inosite in the urine.
in'os-ten'si-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
— **in'os-ten'si-bly,** *adv.*

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the muscles of the heart and lungs, also in some plants, as in unripe peas, beans, potato sprouts, etc. It has a sweet taste, and was formerly regarded as a carbohydrate, isomeric with dextrose, but is an aromatic compound (a hexahydric, hexa-hydroxyl derivative of benzene).

in-ox'i-dize (ĭn-ŏk'sĭ-dīz), *v. t.* ; IN-OX'I-DIZED (-dīzd) ; IN-OX'I-DIZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). To prevent or hinder from oxidation, rust, or decay ; as, an *inoxidizing* process.

in'pa'tient (ĭn'pā'shĕnt), *n.* A patient who receives lodging and food, as well as treatment, in a hospital or an infirmary ; — distinguished from *outpatient*.

‖ **in per-so'nam** (ĭn pĕr-sō'năm). [L.] *Law.* **a** Against a particular person, as distinguished from the world in general ; — used to designate rights enforceable against a definite person or persons ; as, rights *in personam* include contract rights, rights arising from the domestic relations and fiduciary relations. **b** Against the person, as distinguished from things ; thus, courts of equity are said to act *in personam*. Disting. from *in rem*, in both senses.

in'pour' (ĭn'pōr'), *n.* A pouring in ; an instreaming ; inrush.

in-pour' (ĭn-pōr' ; 201), *v. i. & t.* To pour in.

in'put' (ĭn'pŏŏt'), *n.* That which is put in ; specif. : **a** Money put in or contributed ; a contribution. *Scot.*

I will have back my *input* at the least. *Scott*

b *Mech.* Power or energy put into a machine, electric storage battery, or the like, as distinguished from *output*.

in'quest (ĭn'kwĕst), *n.* [ME. *enqueste*, OF. *enqueste*, F. *enquête*, LL. *inquesta*, for *inquisita*, fr. L. *inquirere*. See INQUIRE.] **1.** *Law.* **a** Judicial or official inquiry or examination, esp. before a jury ; as, a coroner's *inquest ; an inquest* to fix damages. **b** A body of men, esp. a jury, assembled to hold such an inquiry. **c** The finding of the jury upon such inquiry, or the document recording it.

2. Inquiry ; investigation ; a quest ; a search. *Obs. or R.*

The laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science. *South*

inquest of office, an inquiry made, by authority or direction of the proper officer, into matters affecting the rights and interests of the crown or of the state, as escheat of lands.

in-qui'e-tude (ĭn-kwī'ĕ-tūd), *n.* [L. *inquietudo :* cf. F. *inquiétude*.] Disturbed state ; uneasiness ; restlessness ; disquietude ; also, *pl.*, disquieting or anxious thoughts.

in'qui-line (ĭn'kwĭ-lĭn ; -līn), *n.* [L. *inquilinus* a tenant, lodger.] *Zoöl.* An animal, esp. one of certain Hymenoptera, that lives habitually in the nest or abode of some other species, in many cases without causing inconvenience to the host other than by consuming some of its food ; a guest ; a commensal. — *a.* Having the character of an inquiline.

inquiline bee, gallfly. = GUEST BEE, GALLFLY. See INQUILINÆ.

in-quir'a-ble (ĭn-kwīr'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inquired into ; subject or liable to inquiry.

in-quire' (ĭn-kwīr'), *v. t.* ; -QUIRED' (-kwīrd') ; -QUIR'ING (-kwīr'ĭng). [ME. *enquiren, inqueren*, OF. *enquerre*, F. *enquérir*, L. *inquirere, inquisitum ; in-* in + *quaerere* to seek. See QUEST a seeking ; cf. INQUIRY.] **1.** To search, or search into ; to investigate ; examine. *Obs.*

2. To ask about or ask ; to seek to know by asking or questioning ; to make examination or inquiry respecting.

Having thus at length *inquired* the truth concerning law *Milton.*

3. To interrogate ; question. *Obs.*

4. To search or ask for ; to seek ; — often with *out*. *Obs.*

Take leave of thy old master, and *inquire* My lodging out. *Shak.*

5. Erroneously, to call or name. *Obs. Spenser.*

Syn. — Catechize, examine, interpellate ; doubt, dispute, challenge. — ASK, INQUIRE, INTERROGATE, QUESTION, QUERY. ASK, as here compared (see ASK), is the general term for putting a question ; as, "The high priest then *asked* Jesus . . . of his doctrine. Jesus answered him, . . . Why *askest* thou me ? *ask* them which heard me" (*John* xviii. 19-21). To INQUIRE is to ask for information ; it may or may not imply authority in the one who asks ; as, "If you will pass to where you are bound, you must *inquire* your way" (*Shak.*) ; a commission to *inquire* into an abuse. To QUESTION is to inquire by putting repeated questions ; in the sense of "calling in question" it implies distrust or hostility ; as, "Her father loved me ; oft invited me ; still *questioned* me the story of my life, from year to year" (*Shak.*) ; to *question* one's veracity. To INTERROGATE is to question formally or systematically, esp. in order to elicit some particular information ; as, "They proceeded most severely, and examined many witnesses . . . whom they *interrogated*, not only upon the express words of the statute, but upon all . . . collateral or presumptive circumstances" (*Burnet*). To QUERY (occasionally formal or bookish for *ask*) is in modern usage to call tentatively in question, or to mark as doubtful ; as, to *query* the correctness of a reading.

in-quire', *v. i.* **1.** To ask a question ; to seek for truth or information by putting queries ; to ask.

Then David *inquired* of the Lord yet again 1 *Sam.* xxiii. 4

2. To seek to learn anything by recourse to the proper means of knowledge ; to make examination or investigation.

And *inquire* Gladly into the ways of God with man. *Milton.*

in-quir'er (ĭn-kwīr'ĕr), *n.* One who inquires ; a seeker ; questioner ; investigator.

in-quir'ing (ĭn-kwīr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INQUIRE. Esp. : *p. a.* Given to inquiry ; investigative ; inquisitive ; as, an *inquiring* mind.

in-quir'y (ĭn-kwīr'ĭ ; *see note below*), *n. ; pl.* -QUIRIES (-ĭz). [See INQUIRE.] An inquiring ; specif. : **a** Seeking ; search for truth, information, or knowledge ; examination into facts or principles ; research ; investigation ; as, physical *inquiries*.

All that is wanting to the perfection of this art will undoubtedly be found, if able men . . will make *inquiry* into it. *Dryden.*

b A seeking for information by asking questions ; interrogation ; a question or questioning.

Nor by *inquiry* learn, nor guess by aim *Spenser.*

Syn. — Interrogation, interrogatory, question, query, scrutiny, investigation, research. See EXAMINATION.

☞ The pronunciation ĭn'kwĭ-rĭ, though not recognized by orthoëpists, is sometimes used by good speakers.

in'qui-si'tion (ĭn'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *inquisitio :* cf. F. *inquisition*. See INQUIRE ; cf. INQUEST.] **1.** Act of inquiring ; inquiry ; search ; examination ; investigation.

As I could learn through earnest *inquisition. Latimer*

2. *Law.* A judicial or official inquiry or examination before a jury, as for ascertaining taxable property, fixing the guilt of nuisances, etc. ; also, the finding of the jury. = INQUEST **a** & **c**.

3. [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* A court or tribunal for the discovery, examination, and punishment of heretics. The general tribunal (officially called the **Holy Office**) for suppression of heresy was developed under Innocent III. (Pope 1198-1216) and Gregory IX. (Pope 1227-41). Its operations were chiefly confined to Spain, Portugal, and their dependencies, and a part of Italy. The Spanish Inquisition, as reorganized and put under state control toward the end of the 15th century, in the 16th century conducted its proceedings with notorious cruelty. The Inquisition was abolished in France in 1772 and in Spain, finally, in 1834. The Congregation of the Holy Office still exists, its chief concern now being with heretical writings.

Syn. — See EXAMINATION.

in'qui-si'tion, *v. t. & i.* To make inquisition or inquiry ; to subject to inquisitorial examination. *Obs. or R.*

in'qui-si'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. LL. *inquisitionalis*.] Relating to inquiry or inquisition ; inquisitorial ; also, of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Inquisition.

All the *inquisitional* rigor . . . executed upon books *Milton.*

in'qui-si'tion-ist, *n.* An officer of the Inquisition, or user of its methods, an inquisitor.

in-quis'i-tive (ĭn-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [ME. & F. *inquisitif*.] **1.** Given to examination, investigation, or research ; inquiring ; searching ; curious.

A young, *inquisitive*, and sprightly genius *I Watts*

2. Disposed to ask questions ; improperly curious about matters which do not concern the inquirer.

A wise man is not *inquisitive* about things impertinent. *Broome*

Syn. — Prying, meddling, meddlesome. See CURIOUS.

— in-quis'i-tive-ly, *adv.* **— in-quis'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

in-quis'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [F. *inquisiteur*. See INQUIRE.] One who inquires or makes inquisition ; specif. : **a** *Law.* One whose official duty it is to examine and inquire, as coroners, sheriffs, etc. **b** *R. C. Ch.* A member or officer of the Inquisition.

Inquisitor General. The chief officer of a national court of inquisition ; as, the *Inquisitor General* of Spain.

in-quis'i-to'ri-al (ĭn-kwĭz'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl ; 201), *a.* [Cf. F. *inquisitorial*.] **1.** Pertaining to, or having the nature or function of, a court of inquisition, or resembling its practices ; of or pertaining to inquisitors.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, inquisition ; characteristic of inquisition or inquisitors ; making rigorous or obnoxious inquiry ; searching ; prying, as, *inquisitorial* power. "Illiberal and *inquisitorial* abuse." *F. Blackburne.*

3. *Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, that system of criminal procedure in which the judge also acts as prosecutor, or in which the proceedings are secretly conducted ; — opposed to *accusatorial*.

Of the two systems, accusatory or *inquisitorial*, — the first meaning the right of the accused to defend himself, the second meaning the right of the state to examine any legal offense in private in order to insure the safety of society, — the accusatory is gaining ground in every country *Encyc. Brit.*

— in-quis'i-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* **— in-quis'i-to'ri-al-ness**, *n.*

in rem (ĭn rĕm). [L.] *Law.* Lit., in or against a (or the) thing ; — used : **a** Of any right (called **right**, or **jus, in rem**) of such a nature as to be available over its subject without reference to one person more than another, or, as generally expressed, a **right** competent, or available, against all persons. Rights *in rem* include not alone rights over physical property, but all rights available against all persons indifferently, as those of life, liberty, and reputation. **b** Of actions for recovering or reducing to possession or enjoyment a specific object, as in the enforcement of mariner's liens against a vessel, which is made the defendant by a sort of personification. Most actions for the specific recovery of property in English and American law are in the nature of actions in personam against a person alleged to be unlawfully withholding the property.

in'ro' (ĭn'rō'), *n.* [Jap. *inrō*, *in* seal + *rō* box.] A small closed receptacle or set of receptacles used by the Japanese to hold medicines, perfumes, etc., and carried at the girdle.

in'road (ĭn'rōd), *n.* **1.** A sudden or desultory hostile incursion or invasion ; raid ; foray ; hence, forcible entrance or encroachment ; an invasion.

2. A passage or way in. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — Incursion, irruption. See INVASION.

in'run'ning (ĭn'rŭn'ĭng), *n.* Act of running in ; specif. : **a** Incursion. *Obs.* **b** Act or place of entrance ; an inlet.

in-rush' (ĭn'rŭsh'), *n.* A rush inwards ; inpour.

in-sal'i-vate (ĭn-săl'ĭ-vāt), *v. t. ;* -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd) ; -VAT'ING (-vāt'ĭng). [See IN- in ; SALIVATE.] *Physiol.* To mix with the saliva, as the food in eating. — **in-sal'i-va'tion** (-vă'shŭn), *n.*

in'sa-lu'bri-ous (ĭn'să-lū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *insalubris*. See SALUBRIOUS.] Not salubrious ; unwholesome ; unhealthful ; as, an *insalubrious* climate.

in'sa-lu'bri-ty (-brĭ'tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *insalubrité*.] Unhealthfulness ; unwholesomeness, as of climate.

in-sane' (ĭn-sān'), *a.* [L. *insanus*. See IN- not ; SANE.] **1.** Unsound ; — said of the mind ; exhibiting unsoundness or disorder of mind ; not sane ; mad ; deranged in mind, distracted. See INSANITY, 2, and ALIENATUS A SE.

2. Used by, or appropriated to, insane persons ; as, an *insane* hospital. Cf. LUNATIC, *a.*, 5.

3. Characterized by insanity or the utmost folly ; chimerical ; unpractical ; as, an *insane* plan, attempt, etc.

4. Causing insanity. *Obs.* "The *insane* root." *Shak.*

Syn. — INSANE, MAD, CRAZY are here compared in their secondary senses only ; for technical distinctions, see defs. INSANE implies utter folly or irrationality ; MAD adds the implication of extravagance or rashness ; that IS CRAZY which is wild or distracted, as with joy, excitement, etc., as, "Yellow coats, pink breeches, sky-blue waistcoats, silver lace . . . and I don't know what *insane* emblems of servility and absurd bedizenments of folly" (*Thackeray*), "What will a man not do when frantic with love ? . . . Day after day he would seek his dear mistress, pour *insane* hopes, supplications, rhapsodies, raptures, into her ear" (*id.*) ; an *insane* desire to laugh ; "*mad* with joy" (*Shelley*) ; "his *mad* career" (*id.*) ; "How sad and bad and *mad* it was — but then, how it was sweet ! " (*R. Browning*) ; "Of all the glad New Year . . . the *maddest*, merriest day" (*Tennyson*). See MANIA, ECSTASY.

— in-sane'ly, *adv.* **— in-sane'ness**, *n.*

in-san'i-ta-ry (ĭn-săn'ĭ-tă-rĭ), *a.* Not sanitary ; injurious to health ; unhealthy ; as, *insanitary* drainage

in-san'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Lack of sanitation ; careless or dangerous hygienic conditions.

in-san'i-ty (ĭn-săn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *insanitas* unsoundness ; cf. *insania* insanity.] **1.** State of being insane ; unsoundness or derangement of mind ; madness ; lunacy. Insanity takes so many forms that a satisfactory rigid or narrow definition cannot be made. It may be congenital, as idiocy (which see), or acquired. It does not include certain states of transitory mental disorder, such as trances, epilepsy, hysteria, delirium, etc. The four principal types are *melancholia, mania, delusional insanity*, and *dementia*. Insanity may be due to defective development, acquired disease, or natural decay.

All power of fancy over reason is a degree of *insanity. Johnson*

2. For legal purposes, as sometimes essentially defined : Such unsoundness of mental condition as, with regard to any matter under action, modifies or does away with individual legal responsibility or capacity. The test of insanity for the determination of legal responsibility or capacity, criminal or civil, differs from that by which insanity is determined for medical or physiological purposes, with the result that various conditions which are medically recognized as insane are not considered as doing away with legal responsibility or capacity. The rule which has been generally followed in criminal cases in Great Britain and the United States is that laid down in McNaughten's Case (10 *Cl. & Fin.* 200), as follows : "To establish a defense on the ground of insanity, it must be clearly proved that, at the time of the committing of the act, the party accused was laboring under such a defect of reason from disease of

in'o-su'ri-a (ĭn'ō-sū'rĭ-ă ; ĭn'ō-). Var of INOSITURIA.

in'o-tag'ma (-tăg'mă), *n ; L. pl.* -MATA (-mă-tă). [NL. ; *ino-* + Gr. τάγμα arrangement.] *Biol.* A hypothetical contractile element of protoplasm. *Engelmann.*

i-noted, *p. p.* of NUTTE *Obs.*

inou. † ENOW.

inouth. † INWITH. [developed.]

‖ **in o'vo.** [L.] In the egg ; unborn.

inow. † ENOW.

in-o'wer (ĭn-ō'ẽr), *adv.* [*in*, adv. + *ower*, Scot. for *over*.] In towards ; inby ; over. *Scot.*

in-ox'i-da-ble (ĭn-ŏk'sĭ-dă-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. — **in-ox'i-da-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-ox'i-diz'a-ble (ĭn-ŏk'sĭ-dīz'-ă-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not.

inp-. For various words in *inp-*, see forms in IMP-

‖ **in pa'ce.** [L.] In peace.

‖ **in pais.** See PAIS ; also, CONVEYANCE, 2.

in-par'don-a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.

inparfit. † IMPERFECT.

‖ **in pa'ri de-lic'to** [L.] In equal fault or guilt ; — said esp of parties seeking relief the one against the other, but denied because alike relying upon an unlawful agreement or the like.

‖ **in par'ti-bus**, *or, more fully,* **in par'ti-bus in'fi-de'li-um.** [L.] See TITULAR BISHOP.

‖ **in pa'tri-mo'ni-o** (pā'trĭ-mō'nĭ-ō). [L.] Lit., in patrimony See COMMERCIUM.

‖ **in pec'to-re.** [L.] In the breast ; in secret. Cf. IN PETTO.

‖ **in pe-cu'li-um.** [L.] *Rom. Law.* To the peculium.

in'pen'ny, *n.* Money paid for entrance or admission to a tenancy. *Obs*

‖ **in'-pen'sion-er**, *n.* In Great Britain, a pensioner residing in a charitable institution

‖ **in per-pe'tu-am re'i me-mo'ri-am** (pẽr-pĕt'ū-ăm). [L.] In perpetual memory of the affair.

‖ **in perpe'tuum** (in pẽr-pĕt'ū-ŭm). [L.] Forever.

‖ **in per-so'na** [L.] In person.

‖ **in pet'to** (ĭn pĕt'tō). [It.] In the breast ; secretly ; privately ; in contemplation.

‖ **in ple'no.** [L.] In full.

inplitable, *a.* [Translation of L. *inexplicabilis*.] Intricate ; impracticable. *Obs. Chaucer.*

‖ **in pon'ti-fi-ca'li-bus** (pŏn'tĭ-fĭ-kă[']ĭ-bŭs). [LL.] In pontificals. [or opening.]

in'port', *n.* An admission port

‖ **in pos'se.** [LL.] Potentially ; in possibility or capacity.

inpossession. Obs. corrupt. of IMPOSITION.

in pr. *Abbr* In principio (L., in the beginning).

‖ **in præ-sen'ti** (ĭn prē-zĕn'tĭ). [L.] At the present (time).

inprenten † IMPRINT.

‖ **in prin-ci'pi-o** (ĭn prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ō). [L.] In the beginning

‖ **in pro'pri-a cau'sa.** [L.] In his (or her) own suit.

‖ **in pro'pri-a per-so'na.** [L.] In one's own person or character.

‖ **in pro-spec'tu** (prŏs-pĕk'tū). [L.] In prospect.

‖ **in pu'ris na'tu-ra'li-bus** (nă'tū-răl'ĭ-bŭs). [L.] In bare naturals ; stark naked.

in-pur'tured, *a.* Portrayed. *Obs.*

in'-push'ing, *n.* A pushing in.

in-put', *v. t. Obs.* **a** To put on, impose **b** To put in

in'quar-ta'tion (ĭn'k wŏr-tā'-shŭn), *n.* Quartation. [*Rare.*

in-quar'to, *n.* A quarto book.

in-queir', in-quere'. † INQUIRE

in-quen'si-bil, *a* Unquenchable *Obs. Scot.*

in-qui'et, *a.* See IN-, not.

in-qui'et, *v. t.* [L. *inquietare* : cf. F. *inquiéter*. See QUIET.] To disquiet ; disturb. *Obs. or R.*

in-qui'e-ta'tion (ĭn-kwī'ĕ-tā'-shŭn), *n.* [L. *inquietatio* : cf. F. *inquiétation*.] Disturbance. *Obs. or R.*

in-qui'et-ly, *adv.* of INQUIET.

in-qui'et-ness, *n.* See NESS. *R.*

in'qui-li'nes (ĭn'kwĭ-lĭ'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A subfamily of gallflies of the family Cynipidæ, which make no galls ; but lay eggs in the galls formed by other insects. They are called *guest gallflies*.

‖ **in'qui-li'ni** (-nĭ), *n. pl.* [L., tenants, lodgers.] *Rom. Law.* See COLONUS. [Inquiline.]

in qui-li'nous (-nŭs), *a. Zool.* [L.] At the present (time).

in'quil-nate (ĭn'kwĭl-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *inquinatus*, p. p. of *inquinare*] To defile ; corrupt. — **in'-qui-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n. Both Obs. or R.*

inquirance, *n.* Inquiry. *Obs.*

in'qui-ra'tion (ĭn'kwĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Inquiry. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

in-quire', *n.* Inquiry *Obs.*

in-quir'ent (ĭn-kwīr'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *inquirens*, p. pr.] Inquiring. *Obs.* [ING.]

in-quir'ing-ly, *adv.* of INQUIRING. *Obs.*

in-quir'ist (ĭn-kwīr'ĭst), *n.* An inquirer. *Obs.*

in-quis'i-ble (ĭn-kwĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Admitting judicial inquiry. *Obs.*

in-quis'ite, *v. t.* [L. *inquirere, inquisitum.* See INQUIRE, INQUISITION.] To inquire into ; investigate ; inquisition. *Obs.*

inquisite, *a* Inquisitive. *Obs. & R.* *Oxf. E. D*

in'qui-si'tion-a-ry (ĭn'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn-ă-rĭ), *a.* Inquisitional *Rare* [*Sp.*

in-quis'i-tiv Inquisitive. *Ref.*

in-quis'i-tive, *n.* An inquisitive person. [torial. *Obs.*

in-quis'i-to'ri-ous, *a.* Inquisi-

in-quis'i-tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP

in-quis'i-to-ry, *a.* Inquisitorial. *Rare.*

in-qus'i-tous (ĭn-kwŭz'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Inquisitive. *Obs or R.*

in-quis'i-tress, in-quis'i-trix, *n , fem.* of INQUISITOR

in-quis'i-tu'ri-ent, *a* [For the ending cf ESURIENT.] Eager to inquire. *Obs.*

in raced', *a. Her.* = IRRASED.

in-rac'i-nate (ĭn-răs'ĭ-nāt), *v t.* [*in-* in + F. *racine* root : cf F. *enraciner.*] To implant. *Rare.*

in-rage'. † ENRAGE.

in-rail', *v. t.* To rail in ; to surround as with rails. *Obs.*

in-rap'ture. † ENRAPTURE.

inras, *n.* [See IN- in ; RACE running.] Incursion ; inroad *Obs.*

‖ **in re** (ĭn rē) ; *pl.* **IN RE'BUS** (-bŭs). [L.] **1.** In the thing or individual ; in reality. See ANTE REM.

2. *Law.* In the matter of ; concerning ; re.

in-read', -red', *a.* Very red. *Obs.*

inrede, *v. t. & i.* To read ; explain. *Obs.*

in-reg'is-ter. † ENREGISTER

‖ **in rem su'am.** [L.] *Civil Law.* Lit., in or over his own thing ; — used esp. of a form of irrevocable power of attorney.

‖ **in re'rum na-tu'ra** [L.] In the nature of things.

I N R. I. *Abbr.* Jesus (Jesus) Nazarenus, Rex Judæorum (Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews).

in-rich'. † ENRICH

in'rigged' (ĭn'rĭgd'), *a. Naut.* Rigged wholly inboard.

in-right'ed, *a.* Entitled by right *R.* [righteous. *Obs.*

in-right'eous, *v. t.* To make righteous. *Obs.*

in-rin', *v. t.* [*in-* in + *rin*, dial. var. of *run.*] To incur as a penalty. *Obs. Scot.*

in-rind', *v. t.* To place within the rind. *Obs.*

in'ring', *n & v.* = INWICK.

in-rise', *v. i.* To rise as in contradiction *Obs.* — **in-ris'er**, *n. Obs.*

‖ **in ri'xa** (rĭ'k'sȧ). [L.] *Civil Law* In a quarrel or strife.

in-road', *v. t. & i.* To make an inroad into ; to make inroads. *Rare.* — **in-road'er**, *n. Rare.*

in-roll'. † ENROLL.

in'roll'ing, *a. & n.* Rolling in.

in'-room', *n.* Inner room. *Obs.*

in'root'ed, *a.* Deeply rooted.

in-rowle' † ENROLL.

in'rub'bing, *n.* Rubbing in.

in'run', *n.* A running in.

in'run'ning, *a.* Running in.

in-rush', *v. i.* To rush in *Rare.*

ins *Abbr.* Inches ; inscribed (*Stock Exchange*) ; inspector ; insurance.

In-sab'ba-ta'ti (ĭn-s ă b'ă-t ă'-tī), *n. pl.* [LL. *Insabatati* See IN- in ; SABOT.] The Waldenses ; — from their peculiarly cut or marked *sabots*, or shoes. — **In-sab'ba-tist**, *n. Obs.*

in-sa'cia-ble. † INSATIABLE.

in-sack', *v. t.* To inclose in a sack

in-sa'cred, *a. Obs* See IN-, not.

‖ **in sæ'cu-la sæ'cu-lo'rum** (ĭn sĕk'ū-lă sĕk'ū-lō'rŭm ; 201). [L.] For ages of ages ; forever and ever.

in-safe', *v. t.* To make safe *Obs.*

insafer Obs. Scot. form of *in so far*

in-safe'ty, *n.* Insecurity. *Obs.*

in'sa-gac'i-ty (ĭn'sȧ-gȧs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Lack of sagacity. *Rare.*

in-sal'va-ta-ry (ĭn-săl'vă-tă-rĭ), *a* See IN-, not.

in-sal'va-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.

in-sal'va-bil'i-ty, *n. Both Rare.*

in-same', *adv.* [See IN, prep. ; SAME.] Together. *Obs.*

insamëke, *conj.* Insomuch. *Obs. Scot.*

in-san'a-ble (ĭn-sān'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *insanabilis* : cf. OF. *insanable.* See IN- not ; SANABLE.] Incurable ; irremediable. — **san'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-san'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-san'a-bly**, *adv. All Obs.*

in-san'guined. † ENSANGUINED.

in-sa'ni-ate (ĭn-sā'nĭ-āt), *v. t.* [Cf L. *insama* madness.] To render unsound ; to make mad. *Obs* — *a.* Insaniated *Obs.*

in-sa'nie, *n.* [OF. *insanie.*] Insanity. *Obs.*

in-san'i-fy(ĭn-sān'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [*in-san* + *-fy.*] To make insane *R.*

in-san'i-ta-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS

the mind as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing, or, if he did know, that he did not know he was doing what was wrong." Thus rule does not absolve from criminal responsibility for acts done under the influence of an uncontrollable impulse, if the actor knows that the act done is morally wrong; but there is a tendency to recognize such an impulse as a sufficient defense in such a case, as is done in some of the United States and in South Africa. The nature and degree of insanity required to affect a person's civil capacity varies with the nature of the case, the general test being as to whether with respect to the matter in hand the person can act rationally, understanding the nature of his act and the natural consequences of it in affecting his rights, obligations, and liabilities.

3. Extravagant foolishness or folly, or an example of it.

Syn. — Insanity, lunacy, madness, derangement, alienation, mania, delirium, frenzy, monomania, dementia.

in-sa'ti-a-ble (ĭn-sā'shĭ-ă-b'l; -shă-b'l, 7), *a.* [L. *insatiabilis:* cf. F. *insatiable.* See IN- not; SATIABLE.] Not satiable; incapable of being satisfied or appeased; as, an *insatiable* appetite. "*Insatiable* of glory." *Milton.* — **in-sa'ti-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-sa'ti-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-sa'ti-ate (ĭn-sā'shĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *insatiatus.*] Not satiated; insatiable; as, *insatiate* thirst.

The *insatiate* greediness of his desires. *Shak.*

— **in-sa'ti-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **in-sa'ti-ate-ness,** *n.*

in'sci-ence (ĭn'shĭ-ĕns; -shĕns; 7), *n.* [L. *inscientia:* cf. F. *insience.*] Want of knowledge; ignorance; nescience. *R.*

in'sci-ent (ĭn'shĭ-ĕnt, -shĕnt), *a.* [L. *insciens, -entis,* ignorant. See IN- not; SCIENCE.] Ignorant; nescient. *Rare.*

in'sci-ent, *a.* [*in-* in + L. *sciens* knowing.] Having insight or inner knowledge. *Rare.*

Gaze on, with *inscient* vision, toward the sun. *Mrs Browning.*

in-scrib'a-ble (ĭn-skrīb'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inscribed; specif., *Math.*, designating figures that may be inscribed in other figures. — **in-scrib'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

in-scribe' (ĭn-skrīb'), *v. t.;* IN-SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); IN-SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *inscribere* See IN- in; SCRIBE.] **1.** To write or engrave (words or characters), esp. so as to form a lasting or public record; also, to mark or engrave (a monument, tablet, or the like) with recording characters.

Inscribe a verse on this relenting stone. *Pope.*
O let thy once lov'd friend *inscribe* thy stone *Pope.*

2. Hence, to stamp deeply; to impress, as on the memory.

3. To enter the name of, as upon a list; to enroll; specif., *Finance,* to register the names of the holders of (securities, as stocks, etc.). See INSCRIBED. *British.*

4. To assign or address; to dedicate informally; as, to *inscribe* an ode to a friend.

5. *Geom.* To draw within so as to have as many incidences as possible, as a polygon when all its vertices are on a curve or broken line, or a polyhedron when all its vertices lie on a surface, or a curve when it touches all the sides of a polygon, etc. The other figure having the same incidences is said to be *circumscribed.*

in-scribed' (ĭn-skrībd'), *p. a.* **1.** *Zool.* Having lines, or other markings, deeply impressed, as if cut in; — used esp. in entomology. Also loosely applied to lines or marks of color having the appearance of written letters.

2. *Finance.* **a** Registered (which see); — said of stocks, bonds, etc. **b** Designating stock or other securities the holders of which receive no certificates, but have their names registered at designated places of registration. Such securities are transferable only by a proper change of the inscribed name on the books. *Both British.*

in-scrip'tion (ĭn-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inscriptio,* fr. *inscribere, inscriptum,* to inscribe: cf. F. *inscription.* See INSCRIBE.] **1.** Act or process of inscribing.

2. That which is inscribed; esp., a text or record written or engraved on a monument, pillar, coin, medal, or the like, for preservation or public inspection.

By the *inscription* or *inscriptions* of a coin all the letters it bears are intended. *Encyc. Brit.*

3. Specif.: **a** A brief description of the character, contents, etc., of a book, etc., placed at its beginning; a title or heading. *Obs. or R.* **b** An address, consignment, or informal dedication, as of a book to a person, as a mark of respect or an invitation of patronage; a superscription, as of a letter. **c** That part of a prescription which contains the names and quantities of the drugs to be compounded.

4. *Civil Law & Scots Law.* An accusation of crime made under condition that if it is proved false the accuser shall suffer the legal punishment for the alleged crime. *Obs.*

5. *Finance.* Act of inscribing securities; *pl.,* inscribed securities, as stocks or bonds. *British.*

6. *Anat.* A tendinous line intersecting a muscle. *Rare.*

7. *Math.* Act or fact of inscribing or being inscribed.

in-scrip'tion-al (-shăl), *a.* **1.** Bearing an inscription. *Obs.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, an inscription.

in-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Inscribed. *Obs.*
2. Pert. to, or of the nature of, an inscription.

in-scroll' (ĭn-skrōl'), *v. t.;* IN-SCROLLED' (-skrōld'); IN-SCROLL'ING. To write on a scroll; to record.

in-scru'ta-bil'i-ty (ĭn-skrōō'tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being inscrutable; an inscrutable thing.

in-scru'ta-ble (ĭn-skrōō'tă-b'l), *a.* [L. *inscrutabilis* · cf. F. *inscrutable.* See IN- not; SCRUTINY.] **1.** Incapable of being searched into and understood; impossible or difficult to be explained or accounted for satisfactorily; unsearchable; incomprehensible.

The will of Heaven
Which is *inscrutable.* *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Inexplorable; unfathomable; as, an *inscrutable* pit. *R.*

Syn. — See MYSTERIOUS.

— **in-scru'ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-scru'ta-bly,** *adv.*

in-sculp' (ĭn-skŭlp'), *v. t.* [L. *insculpere:* cf. F. *insculper.* See IN- in; SCULPTOR.] To engrave; sculpture. *Obs. or R.*

in-sculp'ture (-tūr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *insculpture.*] **A** carving or inscription. *Obs.*

in'sect (ĭn'sĕkt), *n.* [L. *insectum,* fr. *insecare* to cut in: cf. F. *insecte.* See SECTION. So called because their bodies appear *cut in,* or almost divided. See ENTOMOLOGY.] **1.** In popular usage, any of numerous small invertebrate animals generally having the body more or less obviously segmented. They belong to the class Insecta, comprising six-legged, usually winged forms, as beetles, bugs, bees, flies, etc., and to other allied classes of arthropods whose members are wingless and usually have more than six legs, as spiders, mites, ticks, centipedes, wood lice, etc. In ignorant and careless usage (esp. formerly), any small animal, as an earthworm, coral polyp, etc.

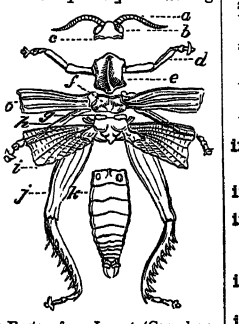

Parts of an Insect (Grasshopper). *a* Antennæ; *b* Eyes; *c* Head; *d* Anterior Legs; *e* Prothorax; *f* Mesothorax; *g* Metathorax; *h* Middle Legs, *i* Base of Posterior Wings; *j* Posterior Legs; *k* Abdomen; *o* Base of Anterior Wing.

2. *Zoöl.* Any member of the class Insecta, syn. Hexapoda.

3. Fig.: Any small, trivial, or contemptible person.

in-sec'ta (ĭn-sĕk'tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See INSECT.] *Zoöl.* **1.** In the broadest sense, a class of arthropods comprising the true insects (see def. 3), the Myriapoda, and the Arachnida. Nearly equiv. to *Tracheata. Obs.*

2. In a more restricted sense, a class consisting of the true insects (see def 3) together with the Myriapoda. Equiv. to *Antennata.*

3. In the usual modern usage, in a still further restricted sense, a class constituted by those having three clearly defined body regions, *head, thorax,* and *abdomen,* and only three pairs of legs; the true insects, — equiv. to *Hexapoda.* The head bears the eyes, one pair of antennæ, and three pairs of mouth parts. The thorax has three segments, prothorax, mesothorax, and metathorax, each of which bears a pair of legs, while the last two usually also bear each a pair of wings. The abdomen consists, with few exceptions, of from seven to ten segments, and is without true jointed appendages, but may be provided with an ovipositor, sting, claspers, etc. The Insecta breathe air, at least in the adult stage, for which purpose there is usually an internal system of tracheæ opening by spiracles along the sides of the body. Some of the Insecta hatch from the egg with nearly the form (but not the size) of the adult, but oftener there is a more or less complete metamorphosis (which see). The class Insecta is known to have existed since the Silurian, and is by far the largest class of animals, exceeding all other land animals together in number of species and individuals; it is represented in every habitable land. According to a conservative estimate it comprises at least 2,000,000 species, of which 250,000 are known to science. Though most of them are terrestrial, many inhabit fresh water, at least for part of their life. The majority are vegetable feeders, some forms causing enormous economic losses by their injury to cultivated plants. Others are troublesome parasites of man or of domesticated animals, and dangerous as carriers of disease germs. On the other hand, many species are useful in causing the cross-pollination (which see) of plants, and a few (as bees and silkworms) produce useful substances. The class has been variously subdivided. The orders recognized by three well-known authorities are:

Sharp	*Packard*	*Brauer*
Aptera	Thysanura	Synaptera
Orthoptera	Dermaptera	Dermaptera
	Orthoptera	Orthoptera
Neuroptera	Platyptera	Corrodentia
	Odonata	Odonata
	Plectoptera	Ephemerida
	Mecaptera	Panorpatæ
	Neuroptera	Neuroptera
		Plecoptera
	Trichoptera	Trichoptera
Thysanoptera	Thysanoptera	Thysanoptera
Hemiptera	Hemiptera	Rhynchota
Coleoptera	Coleoptera	Coleoptera
Diptera	Siphonaptera	Siphonaptera
	Diptera	Diptera
Lepidoptera	Lepidoptera	Lepidoptera
Hymenoptera	Hymenoptera	Hymenoptera

See these words in the *Vocabulary.*

in'sec-ta-ry (ĭn'sĕk-tă-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). } [NL. *in-*
in'sec-ta'ri-um (-tā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.; L. pl.* -RIA (-ă) } *sectarium.*] A place for keeping living insects; also, the collection contained therein.

in-sec'te-an (ĭn-sĕk'tē-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to insects; insectiform.

in-sec'ti-cide (-tĭ-sīd), *n.* [*insect* + *-cide.*] **a** An agent or preparation for destroying insects; an insect powder. **b** Killing of insects. *Rare.* — **in-sec'ti-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

in-sec'ti-form (-fôrm), *a. Zoöl.* Insectlike.

in-sec'ti-fuge (-fūj), *n.* [*insect* + L. *fugare* to drive away.] Any substance used for driving away or killing insects.

in-sec'tile (ĭn-sĕk'tĭl; *see* -ILE), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, an insect; consisting of insects.

in-sec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [See INSECT.] A cutting in; incisure; incision; segmentation.

In'sec-tiv'o-ra (ĭn'sĕk-tĭv'ō-ră), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *insectum* an insect + *vorare* to devour.] *Zoöl.* **1.** An order of mammals containing the moles, shrews, hedgehogs, and their allies. They are mostly small, insectivorous, terrestrial, and nocturnal, but a few are arboreal, or aquatic and piscivorous. The teeth have sharp cusps, the limbs are usually short, the feet plantigrade and five-toed, and the snout long or proboscislike. The brain is relatively small and the general organization is low for placental mammals. The flying lemurs (*Cynocephalus,* syn. *Galeopithecus*) constitute the suborder Dermoptera, the remaining Insectivora forming the suborder Insectivora vera. The order is widely distributed except in the arctic regions, South America, and Australia.

2. = MICROCHIROPTERA.

in'sec-tiv'o-rous (ĭn'sĕk-tĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [See INSECTIVORA.] **a** Feeding on insects. **b** Of or pertaining to the Insectivora.

insect lime. A dark sticky substance made from petroleum or coal tar and used to protect trees from insects.

in'sec-tol'o-gy (ĭn'sĕk-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*insect* + *-logy:* cf. F. *insectologie.*] **a** Entomology. *Obs.* **b** The economic study of insects. — **in'sec-tol'o-ger** (-jĕr), **in'sec-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

insect powder. A powder used for the extermination of insects; esp., the powdered flowers of certain species of *Chrysanthemum.*

insect wax. A waxlike substance secreted by an insect; esp., Chinese wax.

in'se-cure' (ĭn'sē-kūr'), *a.* [*in-* not + *secure:* cf. LL. *insecurus.*] Not secure; specif.: **a** Not confident or sure; distrustful; uncertain. "*Insecure* apprehensions." *Jer. Taylor.* **b** Not effectually guarded, protected, or sustained; unsafe; unstable; exposed to danger or loss.

The trade with Egypt was exceedingly *insecure.* *Mickle*

— **in'se-cure'ly,** *adv.* — **in'se-cure'ness,** *n.*

in'se-cu'ri-ty (-kū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. LL. *insecuritas.*] Condition or quality of being insecure; of feeling, want of assurance; apprehensiveness, of objective conditions, want of safety; hazard; risk; also, an insecure condition or circumstance.

With what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects . . . unto arbitrary calculations. *Sir T. Browne*
A time of *insecurity,* when interests of all sorts become objects of speculation *Burke*

in-sem'i-nate (ĭn-sĕm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT'ED (-nā'tĕd); -NAT'ING (-nā'tĭng). [L. *inseminatus,* p. p. of *inseminare* to sow. See SEMINATE.] To sow or sow in; to implant; impregnate. — **in-sem'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

in-sen'sate (ĭn-sĕn'sāt), *a.* [L. *insensatus.* See IN- not; SENSATE.] **1.** Without sensation; insentient or inanimate.

The silence and the calm
Of mute *insensate* things. *Wordsworth.*

2. Without sense, or intelligence; blind; foolish, fatuous. "*Insensate* ambition of statesmen." *Buckle.*

3. Without sensibility, or humane feeling; unfeeling; untouched; hence, harsh; brutal; as, *insensate* revenge.

Syn. — See INSENSIBLE.

in-sen'sate, *n.* One who is insensate.

in-sense' (ĭn-sĕns'), *v. t.;* -SENSED' (-sĕnst'); -SENS'ING. [*in-* in + *sense:* cf. OF. *ensenser.*] To make to know or understand; to instruct. *Now Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

in-sen'si-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *insensibilité,* L. *insensibilitas.*] State or quality of being insensible; want of sensibility.

Syn. — Dullness, numbness, unfeelingness, stupidity, stolidity, torpor, apathy, impassiveness, indifference.

in-sen'si-ble (ĭn-sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a* [L. *insensibilis:* cf. F. *insensible.* See IN- not; SENSIBLE.] **1.** Incapable or bereft of feeling or sensation; specif.: **a** Not endowed with sense or consciousness; nonconscious or inanimate; insentient; as, *insensible* earth. **b** Deprived of consciousness; unconscious; as, to fall *insensible.* **c** Not endowed with sensation or sense perception (usually with the particular type designated); as, an eye congenitally *insensible;* also, of blunted sensibility; as, to be *insensible* to pain or cold. **d** Deprived of sensation; as, hands *insensible* from cold; to become *insensible* to pain by the use of anæsthetics

2. Incapable of being perceived by the senses, or perceptible only with difficulty, imperceptible; hence, progressing by slight degrees; slow; gradual; as, *insensible* motion.

Two small and almost *insensible* pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm *Sir T. Browne.*
[They] languish with *insensible* decay. *Dryden.*

3. Devoid of sense or intelligence; of persons, senseless; foolish; of animals, without reason. *Obs.*

4. Not intelligible; meaningless. *Obs., exc. in Law.*

5. Devoid of sensibility; without delicacy or refinement of appreciation or feeling.

6. Devoid or insusceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling; apathetic; indifferent; as, *insensible* to fear, love, etc.; also, unaware (of something which should arouse one); as, they were *insensible* of their danger.

Lost in their loves, *insensible* of shame *Dryden*

Syn. — INSENSIBLE, INSENSATE. INSENSIBLE, as here compared, applies chiefly to persons, INSENSATE, to both persons (or personal qualities) and things. *Insensible* implies insusceptibility to feeling, sometimes entire unconsciousness; *insensate* suggests incapability of sensation or feeling, sometimes utter senselessness; as, "I should be wanting to myself if *insensible* to the praise of such a man" (*Byron*); "Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy; mulled, deaf, sleepy, *insensible*" (*Shak.*); "Hers the silence and the calm of mute *insensate* things" (*Wordsworth*); "What is he that is so . . . blockheaded or *insensate,* that is not moved with such pleasure?" (*Sir T. Wilson*); *insensate* folly. See SENSIBLE, SENSE.

insensible condition. *Law.* See CONDITION, 2. — **i. perspiration.** *Physiol.* See PERSPIRATION.

— **in-sen'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-sen'si-bly,** *adv.*

in-sa'pi-ent, *a.* See IN-, not — **in-sa'pi-en-cy,** *n.*
in-sa'po-ry, *a.* [*in-* not + *sapor.*] Unsavory. *Obs.*
in-sa'ti-a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sā'shĭ-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *insatiabilité,* L *insatiabilitas.*] Quality of being insatiable.
in-sa'ti-at'ed (ĭn-sā'shĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* See IN-, not.
in'sa-ti'e-ty (ĭn'sā-tī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *insatietas:* cf. F. *insatiété.*] Lack of satiety. *Rare.*
in-sat'is-fac'tion, *n.* Dissatisfaction. *R.* [IN-, not *R.*]
in-sat'is-fac'to-ri-ly, *adv.* See **in-sat'u-ra-ble** (ĭn-sāt'ū-rā-b'l), *a.* [L. *insaturabilis:* cf. F. *insaturable.* See IN- not; SATURABLE.] **1.** Insatiable. *Obs.* **2.** Not saturable.
inswe, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *swe.* Scot. var. of *sow*] To sow in. *Obs.* [Inscribed.]
insc. *Abbr. Stock Exchange*
in-schild'er, *n.* [See IN- in; SHIELD] Protector. *Obs.*
in'sci-ous, *a.* [L. *inscius;* in- not + *scius* knowing.] Inscient; ignorant. *Obs.*
inscisioun. ✝ INCISION.
in-sconce'. ✝ ENSCONCE.
in-scrib'er (ĭn-skrīb'ẽr), *n.* One that inscribes. [inscription
in'script (ĭn'skrĭpt), *n.* **1.** An **2.** *Geom.* A chord. *Obs.*
in-script', *a.* [L. *inscriptus,* p. p.] Inscribed. *Obs.*
in-scrip'ti-ble (ĭn-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Inscribable. *Rare.*
in-scrip'tioned (-shŭnd), *a.* Having an inscription. *Rare.*
in-scrip'tion-ist, *n.* See -IST.
in-scrip'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.
in-scrip'tive-ly, *adv.* of INSCRIPTIVE. See -LY.
in-scrip'tured (-tŭrd), *a.* [L. *inscriptura* inscription.] Inscribed.
in-scru'ta-bles (ĭn-skrōō'tă-b'lz), *n pl.* Inscrutable things.
‖ **in-sculp-se'runt.** [L.] They engraved it. [engraved it.]
‖ **in-sculp'sit.** [L.] (He, she)
in-sculpt'. *v. t.* Insculp. *Obs.*
in-sculpt' (ĭn-skŭlpt'), *a.* [See INSCULP.] *Bot.* Growing in depressions in rocks. *Rare.*
in-sculp'tion, *n.* Carving; sculpture; inscription. *Obs.*
in-sculp'tor, *n.* Sculptor. *Obs. or R.* [*a.* Sculptured.]
in-sculp'tured (ĭn-skŭlp'tŭrd), *a.* Inscribable. *Rare.*
in-sea', *v. t.* To inclose or mingle with the sea. *Obs.*
in-seal'. ✝ ENSEAL.
in-seam'. ✝ ENSEAM. [*Obs.*
in-sear' *v. t.* To fix by searing
in-search' (ĭn-sûrch'), etc. ✝ ENSEARCH, etc.
insecable, *a.* [L. *insecabilis;* in- not + *secabilis* that may be cut: cf. F. *insecable.*] Incapable of being cut. *Obs.*
in'sect, *a.* [L. *insectus,* p. p. of *insecare.*] Cut into; having a segmented body. *Obs.*
in-sect', *v. t.* To cut into. *Obs.*
in-sec'tan, *a.* Insectean.
in'sec-ta'tion (ĭn'sĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insectatio,* fr. *insectari* to pursue, freq. fr. *insequi.* See ENSUE.] Railing. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]
in'sec-ta'tor, *n.* [L.] A railer.
insect bed. *Geol.* A stratum abundant in insect remains.
in-sect'ed, *a.* Cut into; segmented. *Rare.*
in'sec-tif'er-ous (ĭn'sĕk-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*insect* + *-ferous.*] Containing or producing insects.
in-sec'tile, *n.* An insect. *Obs.*
in-sec'tile, *a.* See IN-, not
in-sec'tine (ĭn-sĕk'tĭn), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, an insect *Rare.*
in'sec-ti-vore (ĭn-sĕk'tĭ-vōr), *n.* [F.] One of the Insectivora.
‖ **in se'cu-la se'cu-lo'rum** (ĭn sĕk'ū-lă sĕk'ū-lō'rŭm). Var. of IN SÆCULA SÆCULORUM.
in'se-cure', *v. t.* To make insecure. *Obs.*
in'se-cu'tion (ĭn'sē-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insecutio,* fr *insequi,* p. *insecutus.* See ENSUE.] A following after; close pursuit. *Obs.*
in'se-dent, *n.* [*in-* in, on + L. *sedens, -entis,* p. pr. of *sedere* to sit.] A sitter on something. *Obs.*
in-see', *v. t. & i* To see into; to have insight. *Rare* — **in'se'er,** *n.*
in-sell', *n. & v.* [AS. *insegel,* n., *inseglan,* v.] Seal. *Obs.*
in'sence. ✝ INCENSE. INSENSE.
in-send', *v. t.* To send in. *Obs.*
in'se-nes'ci-ble (ĭn'sē-nĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf L. *insenescibilis.* See IN- not; SENESCENT.] That cannot grow old. *R.* [SATE.]
in-sen'sate-ly, *adv.* of INSENSATE.
in-sen'sate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in'sense', *n.* Inner sense. *Obs.*
insense, *a.* Without sense. *Obs.*
in-sen'si-bi-lize (ĭn-sĕn'sĭ-bĭ-līz), *v. t.* [L. *insensibilis* insensible.] To make insensible — **in-sen'si-bil'i-za'tion** (-bĭl'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -i-zā'-), *n.* — **in-sen'si-bi-liz'er** (-līz'ẽr), *n.* *All Rare.*
in-sen'si-ble, *n.* One that is insensible.

in-sen'si-tive (ĭn-sĕn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* Not sensitive; as: **a** Insentient; inanimate. *Obs.* **b** Without feeling; insensible. **c** Not physically or chemically sensitive. **d** Not morally or mentally sensitive; not quick to feel; unimpressionable. —**in-sen'si-tive-ness**, *n.*

in-sen'su-ous (ĭn-sĕn'shōō-ŭs), *a.* Not sensuous; not subject to sense perception. *Rare.* "Sensuous form and form *insensuous*." *Mrs. Browning.*

in-sen'ti-ence (-shĭ-ĕns), *n.* State of being insentient.

in-sen'ti-ent (-shĭ-ĕnt; -shĕnt), *a.* Not sentient; not having perception or feeling; nonconscious or inanimate; also, *Rare*, indifferent.

in-sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sĕp'ā-rā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *inseparabilitas* · cf. F. *inséparabilité*.] Quality or state of being inseparable, inseparableness.

in-sep'a-ra-ble (ĭn-sĕp'ā-rā-b'l), *a.* [L. *inseparabilis:* cf. F. *inséparable*. See IN- not; SEPARABLE.] **1.** Not separable; incapable of being separated or disjoined.

The history of every language is *inseparable* from that of the people by whom it is spoken. *Mure.*

2. *Gram.* Invariably attached to some word, stem, or root; as, the *inseparable* prefix *un-*.

inseparable accident. *Logic.* See ACCIDENT, 4.

—**in-sep'a-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* —**in-sep'a-ra-bly**, *adv.*

in-sep'a-ra-ble, *n.* One that is inseparable (from another); — usually *pl.*

in-sep'a-rate (ĭn-sĕp'ā-rāt), *a.* [L. *inseparatus*. See IN- not; SEPARATE.] Not separate; united; inseparable. —**in-sep'a-rate-ly**, *adv.*

in-sert' (ĭn-sûrt'), *v. t.*; IN-SERT'ED; IN-SERT'ING. [L. *insertus*, p. p. of *inserere* to insert; *in-* in + *serere* to join, connect. See SERIES.] **1.** To set so as to be within; to put or thrust in; to introduce; to cause to enter, or be included, or contained; as, to *insert* a scion in a stock; to *insert* a letter, word, or passage in a composition; to *insert* an advertisement in a newspaper.

2. *Zoöl., Bot., etc.* To attach by natural growth; — only in *p. p.*

Syn. — INSERT, INTERCALATE, INTERPOLATE. To INSERT (the general term) is to introduce esp. (as here compared) between or among other things; to INTERCALATE (primarily to make an insertion in the calendar) is to insert esp. between the members of a series; to INTERPOLATE is to insert esp. extraneous or spurious matter; as, an *inserted* stanza (implying nothing beyond its introduction); an *intercalated* stanza (suggesting an intrusion into a sequence); an *interpolated* (i. e., spurious) stanza. See INTERPOSE.

in'sert (ĭn'sûrt), *n.* That which is inserted or is to be inserted; an insertion; an inset; esp., *U. S.*, an extra leaf or leaves, a circular, or the like, placed within the leaves of a pamphlet or magazine or the folds of a newspaper.

in-sert'ed (ĭn-sûr'tĕd), *p. a.* Set in; fitted in; specif.: **a** *Arch.* Engaged; — said of a column. *Obs. or R.* **b** *Zoöl., Bot., etc.* Attached by natural growth, as the parts of a flower (thus, the calyx is *inserted* upon the receptacle), or a muscle or tendon (see INSERTION, 3 **b**)

in-sert'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INSERT. Specif.: *vb. n.* Something inserted, or set in, as lace, etc., for garments.

in-ser'tion (ĭn-sûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insertio:* cf. F. *insertion*. See INSERT.] **1.** Act or process of inserting.

2. That which is set in, or inserted; an insert or inset; esp., embroidery or needlework made to be inserted or sewn into plain material to ornament it; also, a piece of such work; a narrow strip of embroidered lace, muslin, or cambric; a medallion.

3. *Zoöl., Bot., etc.* **a** The mode or place of attachment of an organ or part, as the parts of a flower, or the end of a muscle. **b** *Anat.* The end or part of a muscle or of the tendon of a muscle by which it is attached to the part to be moved; — distinguished from *origin*.

in-ser'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *insertivus.*] Marked by insertion; inserted; tending to insert.

in-ses'sion (ĭn-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *insessio*, fr. *insidere, insessum*, to sit in or down. See INSIDIOUS.] The act of sitting in; hence, a sitz bath; a hip bath. *Obs.*

In'ses-so'res (ĭn'sĕ-sō'rēz; 201), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *insessor*, lit., an insessor, fr. *insidere*. See INSESSION.] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, an order of birds having the feet adapted for perching. It included the Passeres and many others.

in'ses-so'ri-al (-sō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Perching, or adapted for perching. **b** Of or pertaining to the Insessores.

in-set' (ĭn-sĕt'), *v. t.* **1.** To set in office. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

2. To infix; insert; ingraft. *Obs.*

3. To set in; to insert as an inset.

in'set (ĭn'sĕt), *n.* **1.** Act of setting in; inflow.

2. That which is inserted, or set in; an insertion.

3. One or more separate leaves inserted in a volume, usually before binding; as: **a** A portion of the printed sheet in certain sizes of books which is cut off before folding, and set into the middle of the folded sheet to complete the succession of paging; — called also *offcut*. **b** An additional page or pages of advertisements, maps, illustrations, or other matter inserted.

4. A small map, illustration, etc., set in the border of a larger one.

5. A piece of cloth set or let into a garment.

in-sev'er-a-ble (ĭn-sĕv'ĕr-ā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being severed; indivisible; inseparable. —**in-sev'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-sheathe' (ĭn-shēth'), *v. t.*; IN-SHEATHED' (-shēthd'); IN-SHEATH'ING. To insert as in a sheath; to sheathe.

in'shore' (ĭn'shōr'; ĭn'shōr'; 87), *a.* Being near, or moving or directed in towards, the shore; as, *inshore* fisheries; *inshore* currents. — *adv.* (*pron.* ĭn'shōr') In towards the shore; in near the shore; as, the boat was headed *inshore;* to keep *inshore*.

inshore of, nearer the shore than; between the shore and.

in'side' (ĭn'sīd'; ĭn'sīd'; *the second pron. is usual only in conscious contrast with "outside"*), *n.* **1.** The inner side or surface; the side relatively within or nearer the interior; specif., *Fencing*, the right side of the sword.

Looked he o' the *inside* of the paper? *Shak.*

2. The part within; interior or internal portion; the interior, as of a country.

3 Now usually in *pl.* The body's inward parts; entrails; viscera; the stomach and bowels. *Colloq. & Dial.*

This is not good for the *insides* of human beings *Kipling.*

4. Inward nature or character; *Obs.*, inward mind, thoughts, or feeling.

Here 's none but friends; we may speak
Our *insides* freely. *Massinger.*

5. The middle or principal part of a division of time, as, the *inside* of a week. *Colloq., Eng.*

6. An inside passenger, or interior seat or place, in a coach, carriage, etc. *Colloq.*

The Derby dilly, carrying three *insides*. *Anti-Jacobin.*

7. **a** *pl.* Sheets of paper that do not include any from the outside of original packages. **b** *Print.* The side of a sheet that contains the second page.

8. *pl. Basketwork.* A kind of flat strip used in fancy work.

in'side' (ĭn'sīd'; 87), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or lying on, the inside; included or inclosed in anything, or adapted or used for the inside; internal; interior, as, the *inside* passengers of a stagecoach; *inside* decoration.

2. Employed or working indoors; as, an *inside* man.

Syn. — See INNER.

inside calipers *or* **callipers**, *Mech.*, calipers for measuring the diameters of holes, etc. — **i. clinch**. *Naut.* See KNOT, 1. — **i. finish**, *Arch.*, the final work in general in any building necessary for its completion, but other than unusual decoration; thus, in joiner work, the adding of doors and windows, inside shutters, door and window trimmings, paneled jambs, baseboards, and sometimes flooring and stairs; in plaster work, the adding of the finishing coat, the cornices, center pieces, etc. — **i. gauge.** See GAUGE, *n.*, 3 **e**. — **i. information**, authoritative information not open to the public. — **i. jaunting car.** See JAUNTING CAR. — **i. lap.** See 4th LAP, 2 **b**. — **i. lead** (lĕd). See 6th LEAD, 5 **e** (1). — **i. screw**, a female screw. — **i. tool**, *Mech.*, a tool for shaping the inside of hollow work. — **i. track**, the inner side of a curved race course; hence, *Colloq.*, advantage of place, facilities, etc., in competition.

in'side' (ĭn'sīd'; ĭn'sīd'), *adv.* On or in the inside; in the interior; within; internally.

inside of (*a space of time*), within; in less than; before the end of. *Colloq., U. S., Australia, etc.*

in'side' (ĭn'sīd'; ĭn'sīd'), *prep.* Within the sides of; inside of; within; on the inside of; in the interior of.

in'sid'er (ĭn'sīd'ĕr), *n.* A person inside; one within the boundary or in the interior of some place, a member of some organization, etc.; hence, one in a position to have first-hand information about something; a person having special information; — opposed to *outsider*.

in-sid'i-ous (ĭn-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *insidiosus*, fr. *insidiae* an ambush, fr. *insidere* to sit in; *in-* + *sedere* to sit: cf. F. *insidieux*. See SIT.] Full of plots; watching for an opportunity to insnare, or intended to entrap; characterized by treachery and deceit; sly; crafty; wily; as, the *insidious* foe; *insidious* arts. "The *insidious* witch." *Cowper.*

The *insidious* whispers of the bad angel. *Hawthorne*

insidious disease, *Med.*, a disease existing without marked symptoms, but ready to become active upon slight occasion; a disease not appearing so bad as it really is.

—**in-sid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**in-sid'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

in'sight' (ĭn'sīt'), *n.* [AS. *insiht.* See IN; SIGHT.] **1.** Power of internal sight or understanding; mental vision; discernment; penetration; intuition; — applied to the general power of inward apprehension, to apprehension or understanding of some particular sort, and to the faculty of mystical contemplation. *Insight* now usually combines its original sense of seeing with the inner eye (cf. INWIT), or intuitively, with the later idea of seeing into the inner or hidden nature of things.

Merlin had in magic more *insight*
Than ever him before, or after, living wight. *Spenser.*

2. Act or fact of apprehending the inner nature of things, or of seeing with the inner eye, or intuitively; a clear and immediate understanding; as, an *insight* into character.

He had an *insight* into almost all the secrets of state. *Jortin.*

3. A consideration (of something); mental preoccupation (with) or in regard (to). *Obs.*

4. Physical view; inspection; look. *Obs.*

Syn. — See DISCERNMENT.

in-sig'ni-a (ĭn-sĭg'nĭ-ă), *n. pl.; sing.* INSIGNE (-nē). [L. *insigne*, pl. *insignia*, fr. *insignis* distinguished by a mark; *in-* in + *signum* a mark, sign. See ENSIGN, SIGN.] **1.** Distinguishing marks of authority, office, or honor; badges; emblems; as, the *insignia* of royalty or of an order.

2. Typical and characteristic marks or signs, by which anything is distinguished; as, the *insignia* of a trade.

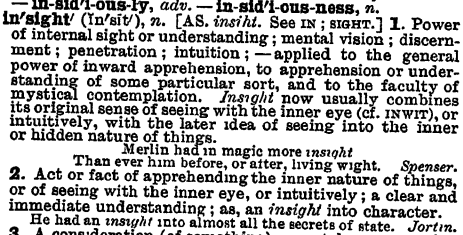

Insignia of the United States Army. 1. General Staff Corps. Star, silver; Coat of arms, gold and enamel. 2. Adjutant General's Dept. (From 1904 to 1907 called Military Secretary's Dept) Gold. 3. Inspector General's Dept. Gold. 4. Judge Advocate General's Dept. Gold. 5. Quartermaster's Dept. Gold, platinum, and enamel. 6. Subsistence Dept. Silver. 7. Pay Dept. Gold. 8. Medical Dept. Gold. 9. Corps of Engineers. Silver. 10. Ordnance Dept. Gold.

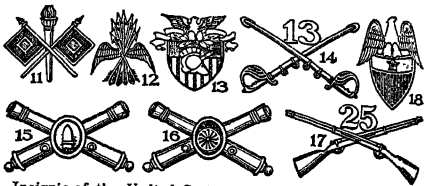

Insignia of the United States Army, Continued 11. Signal Corps. Gold and silver. 12. Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs Gold 13. Professors and Associate Professors of the U S Military Academy. Gold. 14. Cavalry (the large number indicating the regiment). Gold. 15 Coast Artillery. Gold; Projectile red 16. Field Artillery. Gold. 17. Infantry (the large number indicating the regiment). Gold. 18. Aid-de-camp Shield enameled in proper colors; Eagle, gold.

☞ Regimental adjutants, quartermasters, commissaries, adjutants of artillery districts, and squadron and battalion adjutants wear in the lower angles of their insignia the devices, in gold, of the respective departments to which their duties as staff officers correspond. The battalion adjutant, and quartermaster, of engineer battalions wear such devices above the center turret. Chaplains wear in the lower angles of their insignia a Latin cross in gold. Thus a regimental adjutant of infantry wears device No. 2 suspended from the lower angle of device No. 17.

☞ In the British army the insignia distinguishing officers vary greatly according to corps and regiment as well as branch of the service

in'sig-nif'i-cance (ĭn'sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kăns), *n.* Condition or quality of being insignificant; want of significance.

in'sig-nif'i-can-cy (-kăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Insignificance; also, an insignificant thing or person.

in'sig-nif'i-cant (-kănt), *a.* Not significant; specif.: **a** Void of signification, sense, or import; meaningless; as, *insignificant* words. **b** Ineffective; futile. *Obs.* **c** Having no weight or importance; unimportant; trifling; contemptible. **d** Without weight of character, social standing, influence, etc.; mean; contemptible; as, an *insignificant* person. **e** Small; of little size; of no importance; as, an *insignificant* town; an *insignificant* faction.

Syn. — Unimportant, immaterial, inconsiderable, small, inferior, trivial, trifling, mean, contemptible.

in'sig-nif'i-cant, *n.* That which is insignificant, an insignificant word, thing, or person.

in'sim-plic'i-ty (ĭn'sĭm-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Lack or want of simplicity.

in'sin-cere' (ĭn'sĭn-sēr'), *a.* [L. *insincerus.* See IN- not; SINCERE.] **1.** Not being in truth what one appears to be; not sincere; dissembling; hypocritical; disingenuous; deceitful; false; — said of persons; also of speech, thought, etc.; as, *insincere* declarations.

2. Not pure or genuine; imperfect; unsound. *Obs.*

To render sleep's soft blessings *insincere.* *Pope*

Syn. — Dissembling, hollow, hypocritical, deceptive, deceitful, false, disingenuous, untrustworthy.

in'sin-cer'i-ty (-sĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being insincere; want of sincerity, or of being in reality what one appears to be; dissimulation; hypocrisy; deceitfulness.

What men call policy and knowledge of the world, is commonly no other thing than dissimulation and *insincerity.* *Blair*

in-sin'u-ate (ĭn-sĭn'ū-āt), *v. t.*; IN-SIN'U-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd), IN-SIN'U-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *insinuatus*, p. p. of *insinuare* to insinuate; *in-* in + *sinus* the bosom. See SINUOUS.]

1. To introduce gently or slowly, as by a winding or narrow passage, or a gentle, persistent movement.

The water easily *insinuates* itself into, and placidly distends, the vessels of vegetables. *Woodward*

2. To push, work, or introduce (a person or one's self) by slow, gentle, or artful means, as into some relation; to ingratiate; — chiefly used reflexively.

He *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the Duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

3. To draw or invite by artful, indirect, or imperceptible means; as, to *insinuate* one's mind to evil. *Obs.*

4. To introduce artfully; to infuse gently; to instill.

Horace . . . *insinuates* virtue rather by familiar examples than by the severity of precepts. *Dryden*

5. To hint indirectly; to suggest; imply; — commonly with the implication of malicious or underhand purpose, as, did you mean to *insinuate* anything?

6. *Law.* To register or file for registration. *Obs.*

Syn. — Instill, suggest, intimate. See HINT, INGRATIATE.

in-sin'u-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To creep, wind, or flow in; to enter gently, slowly, or imperceptibly, as into crevices. *Obs.*

2. To ingratiate one's self; to obtain access or favor by flattery or cunning; to instill itself gently or subtly. *Obs.*

He would *insinuate* with thee but to make thee sigh. *Shak.*

I hardly yet have learned
To *insinuate*, flatter, bow, and bend my limbs. *Shak.*

in-sin'u-at'ing (-āt'ĭng), *p. a.* Winding, creeping, or flowing in, quietly or stealthily; suggesting; winning favor and confidence insensibly; ingratiating; as, he had an *insinuating* address. —**in-sin'u-at'ing-ly**, *adv.*

in-sin'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insinuatio:* cf. F. *insinuation.*] **1.** Act or process of insinuating, specif.: **a** Winding; sinuosity. **b** A creeping, winding, or flowing in stealthily, sinuously, or imperceptibly. **c** Act, art, or power of gaining favor, affection, or influence, by gentle or artful means; ingratiation; — formerly used in a good sense, as of friendly influence or interposition.

I hope through the *insinuation* of Lord Scarborough to keep them here till further orders. *Lady Cowper.*

d *Rhet.* A kind of artful introduction to a speech, designed to gain favor or toleration for an unpopular or discreditable cause or person. *Obs.* **e** Artful or imperceptible introduction or instilling. **f** Indirect hinting or suggestion.

2. That which is insinuated; specif.: **a** An ingratiating

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insep. *Abbr.* Inseparable.

in-sep'a-ra'tion, *n. Bot.* Congenital union of organs. *R.*

in'se-quent, *a.* [L. *insequens*, p. pr. of *insequi.* See ENSUE.] Subsequent. *Obs.*

in-se'quent, *a.* [*in-* not + *sequent.*] Not sequent. *Rare.*

in-sere', *v. t.* [F. *insérer*, or L. *inserere.*] To insert. *Obs.*

in'se-rene', *v. t.* To make not serene; to cloud; disturb. *Obs.*

in-sert'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

in-sert'er, *n.* One who inserts.

in-ser'tion-al, *a.* Of the nature of, or pert to, an insertion.

in-sert'ment, *n. Bot.* A medullary ray. *Obs.*

in-ser'tor, *n.* Inserter. *Obs.*

in-serve', *v. t.* [L. *inservire*; *in-* + *servire* to serve.] To be of use or service; to conduce. *Obs.*

in-serv'ice-a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.

in-ser'vi-ence, *n.* Usefulness. *Obs.*

in-ser'vi-ent, *a.* [L. *inserviens*, p. pr. of *inservire*] Serving or subservient. *Obs.*

insess, *n.* [LL. *insessum*, p. p. of *insidere* to sit in.] A sitz bath. *Obs.*

in-ses'sor, *n.* [L.] A sitter in Ins. Gen. *Abbr.* Inspector General. [Shaded. *Obs.*

in-shad'ed (ĭn-shād'ĕd), *a.*

in'shave' (ĭn'shāv'), *n.* A plane for shaving or dressing the inside faces of barrel staves.

in-shed', *v. t.* To pour in or upon; to sprinkle; to infuse. *Obs.*

in-shell', *v. t.* To draw into or hide in a shell. *Rare.*

in'shin'ing (ĭn'shīn'ĭng), *a.* & *n.* Shining in; illuminating

in-ship', *v. t.* To embark. *Obs.*

in'shoe' (ĭn'shōō'), *n.* An inner shoe or boot. [CURVE.

in'shoot', *n. Baseball.* See

in-shore', *v. t. & i.* To put on, or come to, shore. [*Obs.*

in'shot', *n.* A gulf. Cf. INLET.

in-show', *v. t.* † ENSUE.

in-shrine', *v. t.* Var. of ENSHRINE.

in'sic-ca'tion, *n.* [*in-* in + L. *siccatio* drying] A drying. *Obs.*

insidion, † INCISION.

in'si-dent, *a* [L. *insidens, -entis*, p. pr. See INSIDIOUS.] Residing in; inherent. *Obs.*

in'side-out' flow'er. The flower of any West American berberidaceous herb of the genus *Vancouveria*; — so called from the reflexed sepals. *California.*

in-sid'i-ate (ĭn-sĭd'ĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *insidiatus*, p. p. of *insidiari* to lie in ambush, fr. *insidiae.* See INSIDIOUS.] To lie in ambush or wait (for); to plot (against). —**in-sid'i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **in-sid'i-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n. All Obs. or R.*

in-sid'i-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Insidiousness. *Rare.*

in'sight, *n.* Goods; esp., household goods *Obs., Scot., & Dial Eng.* [insight. *Obs.*

in'sight-ed, *a.* Endowed with insigne. † ENSIGN, *n. & v.*

in-sig'ne (ĭn-sĭg'nē), *n.* [L.] *Sing* of INSIGNIA.

in-signe', *a.* [F. See INSIGNIA.] Distinguished; noted; remarkable. *Obs* [SIGNIFICANT.

in'sig-nif'i-cant-ly, *adv.* of IN-

in'sig-nif'i-ca-tive, *a.* [L. *insignificativus.* See IN- not; SIGNIFICATIVE.] Not significative. *Obs.*

in-sig'ni-ous, *a.* [From L. *insignis*] Distinguished. *Obs.*

insignite, *a* [L. *insignitus*, p. p.] Distinguished. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

in-sig'ni-ty, *n.* Distinction.

in-sign'ment. † ENSIGNMENT.

in-sim'u-late, *v. t.* [L. *insimulatus*, p. p of *insimulare* to accuse.] To accuse. *Obs.* — **in-sim'u-la'tion**, *n. Obs* [CERE.

in'sin-cere'ly, *adv.* of INSINCERE.

in-sin'ew, *v. t.* To strengthen with sinews; invigorate. *Rare.*

in'sink'ing, *n* A sinking in.

in-sin'u-ance, *n.* An insinuation. *Obs.*

in-sin'u-ant, *a.* [L. *insinuans*, p. pr.] Insinuating; insinuative. *Rare.* [*Obs.*

in-sin'u-ate, *a.* Insinuated.

ăle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofá; ēve, ĕvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

act or speech. **b** An indirect hint; a suggestion or intimation by distant allusion; as, slander by *insinuations*.
I scorn your coarse *insinuation*. *Cowper.*
Syn. — INSINUATION, INNUENDO agree in the sense of covert suggestion, usually to a person's discredit. But INNUENDO frequently adds to INSINUATION (see *insinuate*, under HINT) the idea of an ambiguous or equivocal allusion so framed as to point to something injurious to the character or reputation of the person referred to; as, "The lawyer's covert *innuendos*, who was ready to insinuate any amount of evil against Barnes which could safely be uttered" (*Thackeray*); "I prefer the most disagreeable certainties to hints and *innuendos*" (*Byron*); "sly jokes and *innuendos* with the ladies" (*Irving*).

in-sin'u-a-tive (ĭn-sĭn'ū-ā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to insinuate; stealing into the confidence or affections; having power to gain favor; ingratiating; instilling. "Crafty, *insinuative*, plausible men." *Bp. Reynolds*
2. Given to, characterized by, or involving, insinuation; giving hints; insinuating; as, an *insinuative* remark.
—**in-sin'u-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* —**in-sin'u-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

in-sip'id (ĭn-sĭp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *insipidus*; *in-* not + *sapidus* savory, fr. *sapere* to taste: cf. F. *insipide*. See SAVOR.]
1 Without taste or savor; vapid; tasteless; flat; as, *insipid* drink or food.
2. Wanting in spirit, life, or animation; uninteresting; weak; vapid; flat; dull; heavy; as, *insipid* conversation.
Flat, *insipid*, and ridiculous stuff to him. *South.*
Syn. — Tasteless, stale, lifeless, dead; unanimated, spiritless, dull, pointless, uninteresting, monotonous; tame, frigid, heavy, prosy, prosaic, languid, feeble; meager, thin, lean, sterile, barren, bare. — INSIPID, VAPID, FLAT, JEJUNE apply in their literal or physical senses to food or drink. That is INSIPID which is without taste or marked flavor; that is VAPID which has lost its life or spirit; FLAT implies still more strongly deadness or staleness; that is JEJUNE which is thin, meager, or unsatisfying; as, "the *insipid* and depressing beverage . . . for which English people are thought abroad to be always thirsting — tea" (*M. Arnold*); "The table beer was sour . . . and the wine *vapid*" (*Smollett*), "tankards sending forth a scent of *flat* ale" (*G. Eliot*); "Though they seem to eat nothing, . . . that they are best pleased with such *jejune* diet may be easily confuted" (*Gilbert White*). Fig., corresponding distinctions hold; as, "That is epigrammatic and witty in Latin which would be perfectly *insipid* in English" (*Cowper*); "The next piece, a fable of the Farmer and Master, is equally *vapid*" (*Landor*); "How weary, stale, *flat*, and unprofitable seem to me all the uses of this world!" (*Shak.*), "He . . . sometimes is trite and *flat* when he means to be amusing" (*Sydney Smith*); "Pray expand your Spartan *jejunity* to the length of a competent letter" (*Bentley*). See BLUNT, PROSAIC, EMPTY, DRY, LEVEL.

in'si-pid'i-ty (ĭn'sĭ-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *insipidité*.] Quality or state of being insipid; vapidity; also, something insipid; an insipid person, speech, etc.

in-sip'i-ence (ĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ĕns), *n.* [L. *insipientia*: cf. OF. *insipience*.] Quality of being insipient; want of intelligence; stupidity; folly.

in-sip'i-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *insipiens*; *in-* not + *sapiens* wise.] Wanting wisdom; stupid; foolish. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* An insipient person. *Obs. or R.*

in-sist' (ĭn-sĭst'), *v. i.*; -SIST'ED; -SIST'ING. [L. *insistere* to set foot on, follow, persist; *in-* in + *sistere* to stand, cause to stand: cf. F. *insister*. See STAND.] **1.** To stand or rest; to find support; — with *on* or *upon*. *Obs. or R.*
2. To continue with persistence or urgency; to persevere; to persist; — with *in* (rarely *on*). *Archaic.*
3 To take a stand and refuse to give way; to hold to something firmly or determinedly; to be persistent, urgent, or pressing; as, to *insist* on conditions; to *insist* on going; he *insists* that he must have money.
Without further *insisting* on the different tempers of Juvenal and Horace *Dryden*

in-sist'ence (ĭn-sĭs'tĕns), *n.* Act of insisting, or state or quality of being insistent; persistence; urgency.

in-sist'en-cy (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being insistent; insistence; persistence; urgency; an instance of this quality.

in-sist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *insistens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *insistere*.] **1.** Standing or resting on something; as, an *insistent* wall. *Rare.*
2. Insisting or disposed to insist; persistent; persevering; hence, compelling attention; forcing or thrusting itself upon the attention; obtrusively conspicuous or prominent.
3. *Zoöl.* Inserted so far above the base of the other toes that its tip only will reach to the ground; — said of the hind toe of some birds, and opposed to *incumbent*.

in-sist'ent, *n.* An insistent person.

in'si-ti'tious (ĭn'sĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *insiticius* engrafted. See INSITION.] Of the nature of a graft or insertion. *Rare.*

‖ **in si'tu** (ĭn sī'tū). [L.] In its natural or original position or place; in position; — said specif., in geology, of a rock, soil, or fossil, when in the situation in which it was originally formed or deposited.

in-snare' (ĭn-snâr'), *v. t.*; IN-SNARED' (-snârd'); IN-SNAR'ING (-snâr'ĭng). **1.** To catch in a snare; to entrap; to take by artificial means. "*Insnare* a gudgeon." *Fenton.*
2. To take by wiles, stratagem, or deceit; to involve in difficulties or perplexities; to seduce by artifice; to inveigle; to allure; to entangle.
The *insnaring* charms
Of love's soft queen. *Glover.*

in'so-bri'e-ty (ĭn'sō-brī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* Want of sobriety, moderation, or calmness; intemperance; drunkenness.

in-so'cia-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sō'shâ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *insociabilité*.] Quality of being insociable; want of sociability.

in-sin'u-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L., an introducer] One who insinuates. [Insinuative.]

in-sin'u-a-to-ry (-ā-tŭ-rĭ), *a.*

in-sip'id, *n.* One that is insipid. *Obs.*

in-sip'id-ly, *adv.* of INSIPID.

in-sip'id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-sip'i-ent-ly, *adv.* of INSIPIENT. See -LY [ENT.

in-sist'ent-ly, *adv.* of INSISTENT.

in-sist'er, *n.* One who insists. [SNARL

in-sist'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of INSIST. — **in-sist'ing-ly**, *adv.*

in-sis'tive (ĭn-sĭs'tĭv), *a.* Insistent. *Rare.*

in-sis'ture, *n.* Prob., "continuity; stability; persistence *Obs.*

in'site, *a.* [L. *insitus*, p. p. of *inserere*. See INSITION.] Ingrafted; implanted. *Obs.*

in-si'ti-en-cy (ĭn-sĭsh'ĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*in-* not + L. *sitiens*, p. pr of *sitire* to be thirsty.] Freedom from thirst. *Obs.*

in-si'tion. † INCISION.

in-si'tion (ĭn-sĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *insitio*, fr. *inserere*, *insitum*, to sow or plant in, to ingraft; *in-* in + *serere*, *satum*, to sow.] Ingraftment; a graft. *Obs. or R.*

in'si-tive (ĭn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *insitivus*.] Pert. to insition. *Obs.*

in-skonce'. † ENSCONCE.

in-snar'er (ĭn-snâr'ẽr), *n.* One who insnares. [SNARL

in-snarl', *v. t.* Var. of ENSNARL

in-so'cial (ĭn-sō'shâl), *a.* [L. *insocialis*.] Insociable; unsociable. *R.* — **in-so'cial-ly**, *adv. R.*

in-so'ci-ate, *a.* Not associate; single; solitary. *Obs.* & *R.*

in'so-lence, *v. t.* To insult. *Obs.*

in'so-lent, *n.* One who is insolent.

insolible † INSOLUBLE

in-sol'id, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*

in'so-lid'i-ty, *n.* [*in-* not + *solidity*; cf. F. *insolidité*.] Want of solidity; weakness. *Obs. or R.*

‖ **in so'li-dum** (sō'lĭ-dŭm), *or* **in so'li-do** (-dō). [L.] For, or in, the whole; — used in Civil law of a solidary obligation or contract, designated in English law as "joint and several."

insolite, *a.* [L. *insolitus* unusual: cf. F. *insolite*.] Unaccustomed; strange. *Obs*

‖ **in so'lo De'o sa'lus** [L.] In God alone (is) salvation.

in-sol'u-bil'i-a (ĭn-sŏl'ū-bĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Logic.* Sophistical propositions or arguments giving false answers even with correct forms of argumentation.

in-sol'u-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-sol'u-bly (ĭn-sŏl'ū-blĭ), *adv.* of INSOLUBLE. See -LY.

in-solv'a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sŏl'v-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being insolvable.

in-solv'a-bly, *adv.* of INSOLVABLE.

in-sol'vence (ĭn-sŏl'vĕns), *n.* Insolvency. *Rare*

in-som'ni-ac (ĭn-sŏm'nĭ-ăk), *n.* A person affected with insomnia. *Colloq.*

in-som'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *insomnosus*.] Affected with insomnia; sleepless. *Rare*

in-som'no-lence (-nō-lĕns), **in-som'no-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Sleeplessness; insomnia. *Rare.*

in-som'no-lent, *a.* Affected with insomnia; sleepless. *R.* — *n.* An insomniac. *R.* [*R.*

in'so-no'rous, *a.* See IN-, not.

in-sorb' (ĭn-sôrb'), *v. t.* [*in-* in + L. *sorbere* to suck up.] To absorb. *Rare.*

in-sorb'ent, *a.* Absorbing.

in-sou'ci-ant-ly, *adv.* of INSOUCIANT. See -LY.

insp *Abbr.* Inspector.

in- not + *somnus* sleep.] Prolonged inability to obtain due sleep; abnormal wakefulness; sleeplessness.

in'so-much' (ĭn'sō-mŭch'), *adv.* So much; to such a degree; in such wise; so, — usually followed by *that* or *as*. With *as*, often equivalent to *inasmuch*, seeing that, since.
Insomuch as that field is called . . . Aceldama *Acts* i. 19.
Simonides was an excellent poet, *insomuch* that he made his fortune by it. *L'Estrange.*

in-sooth' (ĭn-sōōth'), *adv.* In sooth; truly. *Archaic.*

in'sou'ciance' (ăn'sōō'syȧns'; ĭn-sōō'sĭ-ăns; 277), *n.* [F.] Want of care or concern; indifference, esp. as an attitude of mind.
The sweet *insouciance* of lettered ease. *Longfellow.*

in-sou'ci-ant (ĭn-sōō'sĭ-ănt; F. ăn'sōō'syȧn'; 277), *a.* [F.] Characterized by insouciance; indifferent; unconcerned.

in-soul' (ĭn-sōl'), *v. t.* **1.** To put or absorb into the soul.
2. Reflexively, to let (one's self) be absorbed as a soul; to fix one's strongest affections on. *Obs.*
3. To set a soul in; to fill with soul; to animate; ensoul.

in-speak' (ĭn-spēk'), *v. t.*; *pret.* IN-SPOKE' (-spōk') or IN-SPAKE' (-spāk'); *p. p.* & *p. a.* IN-SPO'KEN (-spō'kĕn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSPEAKING. [*in-* in + *speak*: cf. G. *einsprechen*.] To speak (into); to instill or infuse by or as by speaking.

in-spect' (ĭn-spĕkt'), *v. t.*; IN-SPECT'ED; IN-SPECT'ING. [L. *inspectus*, p. p. of *inspicere* to inspect; *in-* in + *specere* to look at, to view: cf. F. *inspecter*, fr. L. *inspectare*, freq. fr. *inspicere*. See SPY.] **1.** To look upon; to view closely and critically, esp. so as to ascertain quality or state, to detect errors, etc.; to examine; scrutinize; investigate; as, to *inspect* conduct.
2. To view and examine officially, as troops, arms, goods offered, work done for the public, etc; to oversee.

in-spect', *v. i.* To look closely; to examine. *Obs.*

in-spec'tion (ĭn-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inspectio*: cf. F. *inspection*.] **1.** Act or process of inspecting; a strict or prying examination; close or careful scrutiny; investigation.
2. *Law.* The critical examination of something as a part of a legal proceeding; esp.: **a** The physical examination of the injured part of a person suing for damages for personal injury. **b** The examination of articles of commerce (under laws called **inspection laws** passed in the exercise of the police power) to determine their fitness for sale.
3. Insight; perception. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Syn. — See EXAMINATION.

in-spec'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to inspection; also, possible to be mentally grasped at once without study.

in-spec'tive (ĭn-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* [L. *inspectivus*.] Engaged in, or given to, inspection; inspecting; involving inspection.

in-spec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *inspecteur*.] **1.** One who inspects, looks into, views, or oversees; one who makes inspection; one who makes an official view or examination, as a military or civil officer; a superintendent; a supervisor; overseer; examiner.
2. A police officer ranking next below a superintendent and having charge of a certain number of precincts or districts.
3. *Gr. Antiq.* An epopt.

in-spec'tor-ate (-ăt), *n.* **1.** Office, position, work, or district of an inspector; supervision.
2. A body of inspectors.

inspector general. *Chiefly Mil.* An officer at the head of a department or system of inspection or having other officers of such department or system subordinate to him, esp. in an army. In the United States army the inspector general's department is under the supervision of the chief of staff. Its insignia are a gold or gilt sword and fasces crossed and wreathed. See INSIGNIA, *Illust.*

in'spec-to'ri-al (ĭn'spĕk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pert. to inspection, an inspector, or inspector's duties.

in-sphere' (ĭn-sfēr'), *v. t.*; IN-SPHERED' (-sfērd'); IN-SPHER'ING (ĭn-sfēr'ĭng). [Cf. ENSPHERE.] To ensphere; to place or inclose in, or form into, a sphere.
Bright aërial spirits live *insphered*
In regions mild of calm and serene air *Milton.*

in-spir'a-ble (ĭn-spīr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inspired. — **in-spir'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in'spi-ra'tion (ĭn'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *inspiration*, L. *inspiratio*. See INSPIRE.] **1.** Act of breathing in; specif., *Physiol.*, the drawing of air into the lungs, accomplished in mammals by elevation of the chest walls and flattening of the diaphragm; — the opposite of *expiration*.
2. *Theol.* A supernatural divine influence on the prophets, apostles, or sacred writers, by which they were qualified to communicate truth without error; a supernatural influence which qualifies men to receive and communicate divine truth; also, the truth so communicated. Various theories as to the degree, extent, and mode of the inspiration of Scripture are held. That of **plenary inspiration** regards the inspiration as extending to all the subjects dealt with, every statement being therefore to be accepted as true and authoritative; that of **verbal inspiration** extends the inspiration to every word, which is held to have been dictated by the Holy Spirit. Some writers identify these two kinds. The theory of **moral inspiration** limits the inspiration and consequent authoritativeness to the moral and religious instruction the writings contain. As to its mode, inspiration is held by some to be **mechanical**, and the writers to have been simply amanuenses of the Holy Spirit, and by others to be **dynamical**, or **dynamic**, and the writers to have been moved by the Holy Spirit operating on and through their natural faculties.
3. Act or power of exercising an elevating or stimulating influence upon the intellect or emotions; the result of such influence; the influence which quickens or stimulates, as, the *inspiration* of occasion, of art, etc.

in-span', *v. t.* & *i.* [D. *inspannen*.] To yoke or harness, as oxen to a wagon. *S. Africa.* — *n.* An inspanning. *S. Africa*

in-speak'a-ble, *a.* Unspeakable. *Obs.*

in'spect (ĭn'spĕkt; *orig.* ĭn-spĕkt'), *n.* [L. *inspectus*. See INSPECT, *v. t.*] Inspection. *Obs.*

in-spect'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE — **in-spect'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

in-spect'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of INSPECT. — **in-spect'ing-ly**, *adv.* [inspectors.

in-spec'to-ral. *a.* Of or pert. to

in-spec'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

in-spec'tress, *n.*, *fem.* of INSPECTOR. [spectress.

in-spec'trix, *n.* [L.] An in-

in-speech', *v. t.* To inspeak *Obs.*

in-sperge', *v. t.* [L. *inspergere* to sprinkle on; *in-* in, on + *spargere* sprinkle.] To insperse. *Obs.*

in-sperse', *v. t* [L. *inspersus*, p. p.] To sprinkle; scatter. *Obs.*

in-sper'sion (ĭn-spûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inspersio*.] A sprinkling; that which is sprinkled. *Obs.*

‖ **in-spex'i-mus** (ĭn-spĕk'sĭ-mŭs). *n. Eng. Law.* A charter in which the grantor confirms and recites a former charter; — so named because beginning with the word *inspeximus* (L., we have inspected).

in'sphe-ra'tion (ĭn'sfē-rā'shŭn), *n* An insphering, or state of being insphered. *Rare.*

in-spi'cient (ĭn-spĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *inspiciens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] Looking in. *Obs.*

in-spir'ant (ĭn-spīr'ănt), *n.* [L. *inspirans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] An inspirer. *Rare.*

in'spi-rate (ĭn'spĭ-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *inspiratus*, p. p.] To inspire *Obs.*

4. Act of suggesting opinions or information uttered on public matters; as, cabinet *inspiration* of a rumor.

Syn. — INSPIRATION, AFFLATUS. INSPIRATION, as here compared, denotes the awakening, quickening, or creative impulse, esp. as manifested in high artistic achievement; AFFLATUS (usually in the somewhat bookish phrase *divine afflatus*) is overwhelming or compelling inspiration; as, "The mind in creation is as a fading coal, which some invisible influence, like an inconstant wind, wakens to transitory brightness; . . . but when composition begins, *inspiration* is already on the decline" (*Shelley*); "The artists and poets who but once in their lives had known the divine *afflatus*, and touched the high level of the best" (*H. James*). See MOTIVE, ECSTASY.

in'spi-ra'tion-al (ĭn'spĭ-rā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* **1.** Produced by, or moved by, inspiration; inspired; as, an *inspirational* state; an *inspirational* speaker or address.
2 Of or pertaining to inspiration.
3. Inspirative; communicating inspiration; as, an *inspirational* writer or literary product.

in'spi-ra'tion-ist, *n.* One who holds a theory of, or believes in, inspiration, esp. that of Scripture.

in-spir'a-tive (ĭn-spīr'ā-tĭv; ĭn'spĭ-rā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to inspire; inspiring.

in'spi-ra'tor (ĭn'spĭ-rā'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. L. *inspirator* an inspirer.] **1.** An inspirer. *Obs.*
2. a *Mach.* A kind of injector for forcing water by steam. See INJECTOR, *n.*, 2. **b** One that inhales or draws in something, as an ejector or a respirator.

in-spir'a-to-ry (ĭn-spīr'ā-tŏ-rĭ; 277), *a.* Pert. to, aiding, used for, or marked by, inspiration; as, *inspiratory* muscles.

in-spire' (ĭn-spīr'), *v. t.;* IN-SPIRED' (-spīrd'); IN-SPIR'ING (-spīr'ĭng). [ME. *inspiren, enspiren,* OF. *enspirer, inspirer,* F. *inspirer,* fr. L. *inspirare; in-* in + *spirare* to breathe. See SPIRIT.] **1.** To blow or breathe into or upon. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Descend, ye Nine, descend and sing,
The breathing instruments *inspire* *Pope*

2. To blow or breathe; to infuse by breathing. *Archaic.*

His Maker . . that *inspired* into him an active soul.
Wisdom xv. 11.

3. To draw in by breathing; to inhale;—opposed to *expire.*

Forced to *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty. *Harvey.*

4. To infuse into as if by breathing; to affect as with a superior or supernatural influence; to fill with what animates, enlivens, or exalts; to give inspiration to; to animate; actuate; as, to *inspire* one with love of beauty.

Come, Holy Ghost, our souls *inspire.* *Keble.*

5. To infuse into the mind; to communicate to the spirit; to convey as by a divine or supernatural influence; to disclose preternaturally; to produce as by inspiration.

But dawning day new comfort hath *inspired.* *Shak.*

in-spire' *v. i.* **1.** To breathe; to blow. *Obs.* "The wind amongst them did *inspire.*" *Spenser.*
2. To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs; — opposed to *expire.*
3. To impart inspiration.

in-spired' (ĭn-spīrd'), *p. a.* **a** Breathed in; inhaled. **b** Moved or animated by or as by a supernatural influence; affected by divine inspiration; as, the *inspired* prophets. **c** Communicated or given as by supernatural or divine inspiration; having divine authority; of the nature of inspiration; as, the *inspired* writings (the Scriptures). **d** Suggested by some one in power or in a position to know; proceeding from an influential quarter; as, *inspired* views; an *inspired* article; also, having received, or publishing, such views or information; as, an *inspired* newspaper.
Inspired Idiot, Oliver Goldsmith; — so named by Horace Walpole. — I. Tinker, John Bunyan.

in-spir'it (ĭn-spĭr'ĭt), *v. t.;* -IT-ED; -IT-ING. **1.** To infuse life or spirit into; to animate; encourage; invigorate.

The courage of Agamemnon is *inspirited* by the love of empire and ambition. *Pope*

2. To cause to be possessed by a spirit.
Syn. — Enliven, invigorate, exhilarate, animate, cheer, hearten, encourage, inspire.

in-spis'sant (ĭn-spĭs'ănt), *a.* [See INSPISSATE.] Inspissating; causing inspissation. — *n.* An inspissant agent.

in-spis'sate (-āt; 277), *v. t. & i.;* -SAT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -SAT-ING (-āt-ĭng). [L *inspissatus,* p. p. of *inspissare* to thicken; *in-* + *spissare* to thicken, *spissus* thick.] To thicken; to bring or come to greater consistence, as by evaporation.

in'spis-sa'tion (ĭn'spĭ-sā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of inspissating, or state of being inspissated.

in'sta-bil'i-ty (ĭn'stă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *instabilitas:* cf. F. *instabilité.*] Quality or condition of being unstable, or an instance of it; specif.: **a** Want of firmness or steadiness; liability to give way or to fail; insecurity; as, the *instability* of a building. **b** Lack of determination or fixedness; inconstancy; fickleness; as, *instability* of character, temper, custom, etc.
Syn. — Inconstancy, fickleness, changeableness, changeability, wavering, unsteadiness, unstableness.

in-sta'ble (ĭn-stā'b'l), *a.* [L. *instabilis:* cf. F. *instable.* See IN- not, STABLE, *a.;* cf. UNSTABLE.] Not stable; not standing fast or firm; unstable; inconstant.

in-stall' (ĭn-stôl'), *v. t.;* IN-STALLED' (-stôld'); IN-STALL'-ING. [F. *installer,* LL. *installare,* fr. *in-* in + OHG. *stal* a place, stall, G. *stall,* akin to E. *stall.* See STALL.] **1.** To place in possession of an office or dignity by seating in a stall or official seat; hence, to place in an office, rank, or order; to invest with any charge by the usual ceremonies; to institute; to induct; as, to *install* an ordained minister as pastor of a church; to *install* a college president.
2. To set in a seat; to give a place to; to establish (one) in a place.

She *installed* her guest hospitably by the fireside. *Scott.*

3. To set up or fix in position for use or service; as, to *install* a heating or lighting system.
Syn. — See INITIATE.

in'stal-la'tion (ĭn'stô-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *installation,* LL. *installatio.* See INSTALL.] Act of installing, or state of being installed; specif.: **a** The giving possession of an office, rank, or order, with the usual rites or ceremonies. **b** Establishment (in any place or position). **c** Setting up or placing in position for service or use; an apparatus thus set up; esp., the whole of a system of machines, apparatus, and accessories, set up and arranged for working, as in electric lighting, transmission of power, etc.

in-stall'ment, in-stal'ment (ĭn-stôl'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of installing, or state of being installed; installation; induction; establishment (in any seat, place, etc.).

Take oaths from all kings and magistrates at their first *installment,* to do impartial justice by law. *Milton*

2. The seat or place in which one is put. *Obs. & R.*

The several chairs of order, look, you scour; . . .
Each fair *installment,* coat, and several crest. *Shak.*

3. [Prob. a different word; cf. ESTALL, STALL to allow payment by installments.] A portion of a debt or sum of money which is divided into portions that are made payable at different times. The system of making sales, as in conditional sales, for a sum made payable in portions at stated intervals is often called the **installment plan.** Cf. HIRE PURCHASE.

in'stance (ĭn'stăns), *n.* [F. *instance,* L. *instantia,* fr. *instans.* See INSTANT.] **1** Urgent or earnest solicitation; hence, urgency, insistence, or exercise of pressure, whether in petition or action; as, to press a claim with *instance;* to yield to the *instances* of friends. *Archaic.*
2 Hence, instigation; suggestion; request; as, the work was undertaken at the *instance* of the publishers.
3. That which urges, as a motive; impelling cause. *Obs.*

The *instances* that second marriage move. *Shak*

4. Presence; the present; also, instant or moment. *Obs.*
5. A case or example brought forward in disproof or rebuttal of a general statement; an exception. *Archaic.*
6. That which offers itself or is offered as an illustrative case; something cited in proof or exemplification; a case occurring; an example.

Full of wise saws and modern *instances.* *Shak.*
Most remarkable *instances* of suffering. *Atterbury*

7. A token; a sign; a symptom or indication. *Obs.*
8. A detail or circumstance. *Obs.*
9. *Law.* The institution and prosecution of a suit; a proceeding or process; suit; as, a court of the first *instance.*
10. Step in an action; occasion.

These seem as it, in the time of Edward I., they were drawn up into the form of a law, in the first *instance.* *Sir M. Hale.*

Syn. — See EXAMPLE.

in'stance (ĭn'stăns), *v. t.;* IN'STANCED (-stănst); IN'-STANC-ING (-stăn-sĭng). **1.** To urge or importune. *Obs.*
2. To demonstrate or show by an instance, or example; to exemplify; illustrate. *Now Rare.*
3. To mention as a case, or example; to cite, as a fact.

I shall not *instance* an abstruse author *Milton*

in'stance, *v. i.* **1.** To mention an instance; to give an example to illustrate or prove something. *Now Rare.*
2. To be illustrated or exemplified. *Obs. & R.*

This story doth not only *instance* in kingdoms, but in families too *Jer. Taylor.*

instance court. *Eng. Law.* A branch of the former Admiralty Court, which had jurisdiction except in prize cases. In the United States, a Federal district court when exercising similar (i.e., its ordinary admiralty) jurisdiction is sometimes loosely called the **instance side** (of the court).

in'stan-cy (ĭn'stăn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *instantia.*] **1.** Quality or state of being instant; specif.: **a** Urgency; insistence; solicitation; pressure.

Those heavenly precepts which our Lord and Savior with so great *instancy* gave. *Hooker*

b Impendence or imminence; nearness of approach. *Rare.* **c** Immediateness in action; instantaneousness.
2. An instance or example. *Obs. & R.*

in'stant (ĭn'stănt), *a.* [L. *instans, -antis,* p. pr. of *instare* to stand upon, to press upon; *in-* in, on + *stare* to stand: cf. F. *instant.* See STAND.] **1** Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.

Patient in tribulation; continuing *instant* in prayer *Rom.* xii 12.
Very *instant* for some sort of occupation. *Carlyle.*

2. Present; current; now or then passing. *Archaic,* except as used with dates to indicate the current month (in correspondence commonly abbreviated *inst.*), as, the 10th *inst.;* the 8th of this *instant* June. Cf. PROXIMO, ULTIMO.

The *instant* time is always the fittest time *Fuller.*

3. Closely pressing or impending in respect to time; not deferred; immediate; without delay.

Impending death is thine, and *instant* doom. *Prior*

4. Immediate or direct.

The *instant* dependence of form upon soul. *Emerson*

in'stant, *adv.* Instantly. *Poetic.*

Instant he flew with hospitable haste *Pope*

in'stant, *n.* [Cf. F. *instant,* fr. L. *instans* standing by, being near, present. See INSTANT, *a.*] **1.** A point in duration; a moment; esp., a portion of time too short to be estimated; also, any particular moment.

There is scarce an *instant* between their flourishing and their not being. *Hooker*

2. The present or current month; — a nominal use due to ellipsis. See INSTANT, *a.*, 2.
3. An instance or example. *Obs.*
4. Solicitation. *Obs.*
Syn. — Second, flash, trice, jiffy. — INSTANT, MOMENT, MINUTE. INSTANT signifies a particular point of time, emphasizing the idea of its inappreciable duration; MOMENT is often interchangeable with *instant,* but sometimes suggests slightly longer continuance; MINUTE, though often equivalent to *moment* or *instant,* ordinarily suggests somewhat definitely the measured fraction of an hour; as, "She coming in that *instant* gave thanks" (*Luke* ii. 38); "In the grapple I boarded them: on the *instant* they got clear of our ship" (*Shak.*); "some bird of the air who might blindly have swooped for an *instant* into the shaft of a well" (*H. James*); "in a *moment,* in the twinkling of an eye" (1 *Cor.* xv. 52); "when I consider everything that grows holds in perfection but a little *moment*" (*Shak.*), "One fading *moment's* mirth [is bought] with twenty watchful, weary, tedious nights" (*id.*); "Who buys a *minute's* mirth to wail a week?" (*id.*); "Like as *vtes* hasten to their end" (*id.*); "I'll put a girdle round about the earth in forty *minutes*" (*id.*). See DIRECTLY, TRANSIENT, IMPORTANCE.

in-stan'ta-ne'i-ty (ĭn-stăn'tȧ-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *instantanéité.*] Quality or state of being instantaneous.

in'stan-ta'ne-ous (ĭn'stăn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [Cf F. *instantané.*] **1.** Done or occurring in an instant, or without any perceptible duration of time.

His reason saw,
With *instantaneous* view, the truth of things *Thomson.*

2. At or during a given instant, as, *instantaneous* acceleration, velocity, etc.
instantaneous axis (center *or* centre) **of rotation,** *Kinematics,* in a body (plane) which has a complex motion, the axis (center) about which, at a given instant, the body (plane) is rotating.

in'stan-ta'ne-ous-ly, *adv.* In an instantaneous manner.
Syn. — See DIRECTLY.

in-stan'ter (ĭn-stăn'tẽr), *adv.* [L., vehemently, earnestly. See INSTANT, *n.* & *a.*] Immediately; instantly; at once; as, he left *instanter.*

in'stant-ly (ĭn'stănt-lĭ), *adv.* of INSTANT. Specif.: **a** With urgency or importunity; earnestly; pressingly. **b** In this, or in the most recent, moment; just now. *Obs.* **c** Without the least delay or interval; at once; immediately; forthwith. **d** Directly; just. *Rare.*
Syn. — Immediately, presently, at once. See DIRECTLY.

in'stant-ly, *conj.* As soon as, immediately; directly.

in'star (ĭn'stär), *n.* [L., form, figure.] *Zoöl.* Any of the several stages in the life of an insect which are marked off by the ecdyses, or molts. Thus, the pupa and imago stages of a butterfly are instars; the larval stage (in which several molts occur) represents several instars.

in-star' (ĭn-stär'), *v. t.;* IN-STARRED' (-stärd'), IN-STAR'RING. **1.** To place as a star; to turn into a star
2. To adorn or stud with or as with stars. "A golden throne *unstarred* with gems." *J. Barlow.*

in-state' (ĭn-stāt'), *v. t.;* IN-STAT'ED (-stāt'ĕd); IN-STAT'-ING (-stāt'ĭng). **1.** To set, place, or establish, as in a rank, office, or status; to install; as, to *instate* a person in greatness or in favor.
2. To invest or endow; also, to bestow or confer. *Obs.*

in-stau'rate (ĭn-stô'rāt), *v. t.* [L. *instauratus,* p. p. of *instaurare* to renew. See IN- in; STORE.] To renew or renovate; to furnish or supply. *Obs.*

in'stau-ra'tion (ĭn'stô-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *instauratio:* cf. F. *instauration.*] **1.** Restoration after decay, lapse, or dilapidation; renewal; repair; renovation; renaissance.

Some great catastrophe or . . . *instauration.* *T. Burnet*

2. Institution or establishment (of something). *Obs.*

in'stau-ra'tor (ĭn'stô-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *instaurateur.*] **1.** One who renews, or restores to a former condition.
2. One who establishes or founds; an institutor.

in-stead' (ĭn-stĕd'), *adv.* [*in-* + *stead* place.] **1.** In the place or room; in lieu; as a substitute or equivalent; — usually with *of;* as, to use cotton *instead* of wool.

Amasa captain of the host *instead* of Joab. 2 *Sam.* xvii 25.

This very consideration to a wise man is *instead* of a thousand arguments. *Tillotson.*

2. In its stead, or place; rather.

He longed for the wayside well *instead.* *Whittier.*

in'step (ĭn'stĕp), *n.* [Formerly also *instop, instup;* prob. fr. *in-* in + *step.* See STEP.] **1.** The arched middle portion of the human foot next in front of the ankle joint.
2. That part of the hind leg of the horse and allied animals between the hock, or ham, and the pastern joint.
3. That part of a shoe, stocking, etc., over the instep.
4. Something resembling the human instep in form or situation; as, the *instep* of a hill or tree.

in'sti-gate (ĭn'stĭ-gāt), *v. t.;* IN'STI-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); IN'-STI-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *instigatus,* p. p. of *instigare* to instigate; *in-* in + a root akin to G. *stechen* to prick, E. *stick.* See STICK.] To goad or urge forward; to set on; to provoke; to stir up; to incite; — used chiefly with reference to evil actions, as, to *instigate* one to a crime.

He hath only *instigated* his blackest agents to the very extent of thermalignity. *Bp. Warburton*

Syn. — Stimulate, spur, tempt, impel, encourage. See MOVE.

in'sti-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *instigatio:* cf. F. *instigation.*] Act of instigating, or state of being instigated; goading; spurring; incitement, esp. to evil or wickedness; also, an incentive or spur.

The baseness and villainy that . . . the *instigation* of the Devil could bring the sons of men to. *South*

in'sti-ga'tor (ĭn'stĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *instigateur.*] One who instigates or incites; an inciter.

in-still', in-stil' (ĭn-stĭl'), *v. t.;* IN-STILLED' (-stĭld'); IN-STILL'ING. [L. *instillare, instillatum; in-* in + *stillare* to drop, fr. *stilla* a drop: cf. F. *instiller.* See DISTILL.] **1.** To drop in; to pour in drop by drop; hence, to impart gradually; to infuse slowly; to cause to be imbibed.

How hast thou *instilled*
Thy malice into thousands. *Milton.*

2. To pervade or imbue. *Obs. & R.*
Syn. — Infuse, impart, inculcate, insinuate. See IMPLANT.

in'stil-la'tion (ĭn'stĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *instillatio:* cf. F. *instillation.*] Act of instilling; also, that which is instilled.

in-stinct' (ĭn-stĭŋkt'), *a.* [L. *instinctus,* p. p. of *instinguere* to instigate, incite; cf. *instigare* to instigate. CF. INSTIGATE, DISTINGUISH.] **1.** Implanted by nature; innate. *Archaic.*
2. Impelled by an inner or animating or exciting agency.

The chariot of paternal deity,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel; undrawn,
Itself *instinct* with spirit. *Milton.*

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in'spi-ra'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of INSPIRATIONAL. [See -ISM.]
in'spi-ra'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.*
in'spi-ra'trix (ĭn'spĭ-rā'trĭks), *n.* [L.] Female inspirer. *R.*
in-spir'ed-ly (ĭn-spīr'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* of INSPIRED. [*Obs.*
in-spire'ment, *n.* Inspiration.
in-spir'er (ĭn-spīr'ẽr), *n.* One that inspires.
in-spir'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INSPIRE. — **in-spir'ing-ly,** *adv.*
in-spir'it-er (-spĭr'ĭt-ẽr), *n.* One that inspirits. [*iting,* p. pr.
in-spir'it-ing-ly, *adv.* of *inspiriting.*
in-spir'it-ment, *n.* See -MENT.
in-spis'sate, *a.* [L. *inspissatus,* p. p.] Inspissated. *Obs.*
in-spo'ken, *p. p.* of INSPEAK.
in'spraith, *n.* Also in'spreght, in'spreith. [*in-* in + Scot. *spreith* booty, Gael. *spreidh* cattle.] Household goods. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*
in-sprent', *v. t.* [See IN- in; SPRINT.] To leap in. *Obs. Scot.*
Inst., *or* **inst.** *Abbr.* Instant (the present month); Institute, Institution; instrumental.
in-sta'ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Inst. Act. *Abbr.* Institute of Actuaries.
in-stal'. Var of INSTALL.
in-stal'lant (ĭn-stô'lănt), *a.* [LL. *installans, -antis,* p. pr.] Installing. — *n.* An installer.
in-stalled'. Installed. *Ref. Sp.*
in-stall'er, *n.* One who installs.
in-stal'ment. Var of INSTALLMENT.
in-stam'i-nate, *a. Bot.* Not staminate.
in-stamp'. † ENSTAMP.
in'stand'ing, *a* Standing or inclining inward. *Rare.*
in'stant, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. OF. *instanter.* See INSTANT, *a.*] To urge, solicit, or importune. *Obs.*
in'stan-ta'ne-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-stan'tial (ĭn-stăn'shăl), *a.* [See INSTANCE, *n.*] Of, pert. to, or providing, an instance or instances. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
in'stant-ness, *n* See -NESS.
‖ **in'star om'ni-um.** [L.] Worth all of them.
in-state'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
‖ **in sta'tu na-scen'di** (nā-sĕn'dī). [L.] In a nascent state.
‖ **in sta'tu quo'.** [L.] In the state in which (it is or was); in the former (or same) state.
‖ **in sta'tu quo an'te bel'lum.** [L.] In the same state as before the war.
in-staure'. † INSTORE.
Inst. C. E. *Abbr.* Institute of Civil Engineers.
in'steal'ing, *a.* Stealing in.
in-steam', *v. t.* To furnish with steam. *Rare.*
in-sted'. Instead. *Ref. Sp.*
in-steep', *v. t.* To steep or soak; to drench; imbrue. *Rare.*
in'stel-la'tion (ĭn'stĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *in-* in + *stella* star.] A setting among the stars or a turning into a star. *Rare.*
in'step, *n.* A stepping in; beginning. *Obs.*
in'sti-gant (ĭn'stĭ-gănt), *n.* [L. *instigans, -antis,* p. pr.] An instigator.
in'sti-gat'ing-ly (-gā'tĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *instigating,* p. pr.
in'sti-ga-tive (ĭn'stĭ-gā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to instigate.
in-still'. Var. of INSTILL.
in'stil-la'tor (ĭn'stĭ-lā'tẽr), *n.* An instiller. *Rare.*
in-still'la-to-ry (ĭn-stĭl'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to instillation. *R.*
in-still'er, *n.* One who instills.
in-still'ment, in-stil'ment, *n.* See -MENT.
in-stim'u-late, *v. t.* [L. *instimulatus,* p. p. of *instimulare.*] To stimulate. *Obs.* — **in-stim'u-la'tion,** *n. Obs.* [not. *R.*
in-stim'u-lat'ing, *a.* See IN-.

3. Imbued or filled; charged; as, birds *instinct* with life; a poem *instinct* with beauty.
Bright gem *instinct* with music, vocal spark. *Wordsworth.*

in'stinct (ĭn'stĭŋkt; *formerly* ĭn-stĭŋkt', *as in Shakespeare, Milton, and Dryden*), *n.* [L. *instinctus* instigation, impulse, fr. *instinguere* to instigate: cf. F. *instinct*. See INSTINCT, *a.*] **1.** Instigation; impulse. *Obs.*
2. Natural inward impulse; unconscious, involuntary, or unreasoning prompting to any mode of action, whether bodily or mental. *Instinct*, in its more technical use, denotes any inherited tendency to perform a specific action in a specific way when the appropriate situation occurs; furthermore, an *instinct* is characteristic of a group or race of related animals. In this use *instinct* should be discriminated from *impulse*, which may be: (1) the sensation or feeling which prompts an instinctive action; (2) a similar prompting to an action which is not instinctive, in the narrower sense, or which is characteristic of an individual only and not of a group.
An *instinct* is a propensity prior to experience, and independent of instruction. *Paley.*
An *instinct* is a blind tendency to some mode of action, independent of any consideration, on the part of the agent, of the end to which the action leads. *Whately.*
While it is generally conceded that *instinct* in animals covers "congenital characters," and intelligence "acquired characters," it is frequently difficult to decide how far intelligence modifies *instinct* or *instinct* stimulates intelligence. *Encyc. Brit.*
3. A natural aptitude or knack; predilection; as, an *instinct* for order.

in-stinct' (ĭn-stĭŋkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To instigate; impel. *Obs.*
2. To implant as an animating power or instinct. *Obs.*

in-stinc'tive (ĭn-stĭŋk'tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, instinct; derived from, or prompted by, instinct; determined by natural impulse or propensity.
Humanity depends, for its spirituality and its whole civilization, upon faiths and passions that are in the first place *instinctive*, inarticulate, and in part unconscious. *Josiah Royce.*
The terms *instinctive* belief, *instinctive* judgment, *instinctive* cognition, are expressions not ill adapted to characterize a belief, judgment, or cognition, which, as the result of no anterior consciousness, is, like the products of animal instinct, the intelligent effect of . . . an unknown cause. *Sir W. Hamilton*
Syn. — Natural, involuntary, spontaneous, automatic, original, innate, inherent. — INSTINCTIVE, INTUITIVE are here compared in their ordinary usage; for technical distinctions, see defs. INSTINCTIVE connotes innate impulse or spontaneous aptitude; INTUITIVE implies direct perception or apprehension, without reasoning; as, "An untutored Italian is, to a great extent, a man of the world: he has *instinctive* perceptions, tendencies to behavior, reactions, in a word, upon his environment" (*W. James*); "a nature *instinctively* religious" (*W. Pater*); "Women . . . judge rather by *intuitive* perceptions than by deliberate reasoning or past experience" (*Lecky*); "Saturated with experience of a particular class of materials, an expert *intuitively* feels whether a newly reported fact is probable or not" (*W. James*). See DISCERNMENT.

in-stinc'tive-ly, *adv.* In an instinctive manner; by force of instinct; by natural impulse.

in'sti-tor (ĭn'stĭ-tôr), *n.* [L., fr. *instare* to stand upon, press upon, urge forward, transact with zeal. See INSTANT, *a.*] A person to whom the transaction of some business is committed as agent, so as to bind his principal, as the manager of a shop, the master of a ship, a hawker or peddler, a manager of an estate, a broker, etc. *Chiefly Roman & Civil Law.* — **in'sti-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* — **in'sti-to'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **in'sti-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.*

in'sti-tute, *a.* [L. *institutus*, p. p. of *instituere* to place in, to institute, to instruct; *in-* in + *statuere* to cause to stand, to set. See STATUTE.] Instituted. *Obs.*

in'sti-tute (ĭn'stĭ-tūt), *v. t.*; -TUT'ED (-tūt'ĕd); -TUT'ING (-tūt'ĭng). **1.** To set up; to originate and establish; to cause to be; to found; introduce; organize; as, to *institute* a court, a society, or a government, hence, to set on foot; to inaugurate; initiate; as, to *institute* an inquiry; to *institute* a suit.
And haply *institute*
A course of learning and ingenious studies *Shak.*
2. To install or appoint, as to office. *Obs.* "We *institute* your Grace to be our regent." *Shak.*
3. **a** *Eccl. Law.* To invest with spiritual charge of a benefice, or the care of souls. **b** *Civil Law.* To appoint as heir.
4. To ordain or enjoin to be or to be done. *Obs.*
5. To ground or establish in principles and rudiments; to educate; instruct. *Obs. or R.*
If children were early *instituted*, knowledge would insensibly insinuate itself. *Dr. H. More*
Syn. — Originate, begin, commence, establish, found, erect, organize, constitute; appoint, ordain

in'sti-tute, *n.* [L. *institutum*: cf. F. *institut*. See INSTITUTE, *v. t. & a.*] **1.** Design; plan; purpose. *Obs.*
2. Act of instituting; institution. *Obs.* "Water sanctified by Christ's *institute*." *Milton.*
3. That which is instituted; specif.: **a** An elementary and necessary principle; a precept, maxim, or rule, recognized as established and authoritative; usually, in *pl.*, a collection of such principles and precepts; esp., a comprehensive summary of legal principles and decisions; as, the *Institutes* of Justinian (see CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS); Coke's *Institutes* of the Laws of England. Cf. DIGEST, *n.*
They made a sort of *institute* and digest of anarchy. *Burke.*
Thou art pale in mighty studies grown,
To make the Stoics' *institutes* thy own. *Dryden.*
b An institution; an organization for the promotion of learning, philosophy, art, science, or the like, as a society, academy, college, technical school, etc.; also, a building devoted to the work of such an organization; as, the Cooper *Institute*. **c** More fully **teachers' institute**. An occasional meeting of school teachers, as at the call of a county superintendent, for normal instruction by means of lectures, class exercises, discussion of methods, etc.
4. *Scots Law.* The person to whom an estate is first given by destination or testament.
Institute of France, *or the* **Institute**, in France, a national society established in 1795 to promote science, literature, and art, and now constituting a union of the five academies. — **Institutes of Gaius** (gā'yŭs), an introduction to Roman private law, by the law professor and writer Gaius (2d century). It was discovered by Niebuhr in 1816, having been before known in quotations only. It was a favorite handbook, and served as a foundation for Justinian's "Institutes." — **institutes of medicine**, theoretical medicine.

in'sti-tu'tion (ĭn'stĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *institutio*: cf. F. *institution*.] **1.** Act or process of instituting; as: **a** Establishment; foundation; enactment.
The *institution* of God's law is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker*
b Instruction; education. *Obs.* **c** *Eccl. Law.* The investing of a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice, by which the care of souls is committed to his charge, followed in the Church of England by induction. **d** *Eccl.* The establishment of a sacrament, esp. the Eucharist, by Christ; hence, that part of the office of baptism and of the prayer of consecration, in the Eucharistic service, in which the words used by Christ in instituting the sacrament are recited. **e** Ordering; reduction to order or form; regulation. *Obs.* **f** *Civil Law.* The appointment of an heir. **g** *Scots Law.* The appointment of an institute (in sense 4).
2. That which institutes, or instructs; a textbook; a system of elements or rules; an institute. *Obs., exc. in Law.*
There is another manuscript, of above three hundred years old, . . . being an *institution* of physic. *Evelyn.*
3. That which is instituted, or established; as: **a** Established order; system; constitution. *Obs.* **b** A practice, law, method, or custom, etc., which is a material and persistent element in a people's political or social organization. "Our city's *institutions*." *Shak.* **c** Anything forming a characteristic and persistent feature in social or national life or habits.
We ordered a lunch (the most delightful of English *institutions*, next to dinner). *Hawthorne*
d An established or organized society or corporation; an establishment, esp. one of a public character, or one affecting a community; a foundation; as, a literary *institution;* a charitable *institution;* the Smithsonian *Institution;* also, a building or the buildings occupied or used by such organization. Cf. INSTITUTE, *n.*, 3 **b**.

in'sti-tu'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or initiated by, institution; of the nature of an institution; provided with, or having, institutions; instituted by authority; specif., having institutions of a charitable and educational character in connection with religious work, or characterized by such institutions; as, an *institutional* church; *institutional* Christianity.
2. *Eccl.* Of or pert. to the institution of a sacrament.
3. Pertaining to, or treating of, legal institutes, or elements or rudiments; elementary; rudimental.
Institutional writers, as Rousseau. *J. S. Mill.*
4. Of or pertaining to institutions or their buildings; as, *institutional* life.

in'sti-tu'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Eccl.* The upholding of the authority and sanctity of the established institutions of the church.

in'sti-tu'tion-al-ist, *n.* An institutional writer.

in'sti-tu'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The factor or stage of social development or the social nature characterized by the establishment of, and regard for, institutions. *Rare.*

in'sti-tu'tion-al-ize (ĭn'stĭ-tū'shŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To convert into or treat as an institution.

in'sti-tu'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to training, or first principles or doctrines; elemental; educational. *Obs.*
2. Of or pertaining to legal institutes.
3. *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to institution in office.
4. Of or pertaining to an institution or institutions.

in'sti-tu'tive (ĭn'stĭ-tū'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or intended to institute; having the power to establish; of or pertaining to institution.
2. Established; of, or characterized by, institution or order; conventional. "*Institutive* decency." *Milton.*

in'sti-tu'tor (-tū'tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *instituteur*.] **1.** One who institutes, founds, ordains, or establishes.
2. One who educates; an instructor. *Obs.*
3. *Prot. Epis. Ch.* The bishop, or a priest appointed by him for the purpose, who institutes a rector or assistant minister into a parish or church.

in'stroke' (ĭn'strōk'), *n.* An inward stroke; specif., in a steam or other engine, a stroke in which the piston is moving away from the crank shaft; — opposed to *outstroke*

in-struct' (ĭn-strŭkt'), *a.* [L. *instructus*, p. p. of *instruere* to furnish, provide, construct, instruct; *in-* in, on + *struere* to build. See STRUCTURE.] *Obs.* **a** Instructed; taught, enlightened. **b** Arranged; furnished; provided.

in-struct' (ĭn-strŭkt'), *v. t.*; IN-STRUCT'ED; IN-STRUCT'ING.
1. To impart knowledge or information to, esp. methodically; to enlighten; teach; discipline.
Schoolmasters will I keep within my house,
Fit to *instruct* her youth. *Shak.*
2. To give special knowledge or information to; to inform; advise; apprise.
In all these circumstances I 'll *instruct* you. *Shak.*
3. To furnish with directions; to direct; command; as, the judge *instructs* the jury.
She, being before *instructed* of her mother, said, Give me here John Baptist's head in a charger. *Matt.* XIV. 8.
4. To put in order; to form; prepare. *Obs.*
They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and *instructed* the same for a hearing. *Ayliffe.*
5. *Scots Law.* To prove or establish; to confirm.
The incapacity . . . is *instructed* by certificates. *Erskine.*
Syn. — Teach, educate, inform, train, discipline, indoctrinate; direct, enjoin. See COMMAND.

in-struc'tion (ĭn-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* [F. *instruction*, L. *instructio*.] **1.** Act, practice, or profession of one who instructs; as, theory of *instruction;* high-school *instruction*.
2. That which instructs or is imparted in order to instruct; that with which one is instructed; specif.: **a** Knowledge or discipline acquired by way of education; as, a man of fine *instruction*. **b** A lesson or teaching; a precept, rule, or fact taught; as, children should profit by the *instructions* of their elders. **c** Information; news; report. *Obs.* **d** [Usually *pl.*] That which is given by way of direction or command; orders, esp. as to duty or procedure; as, *instructions* to a jury; *instructions* to a servant.
Syn. — INSTRUCTION, TEACHING, TUITION. INSTRUCTION emphasizes the imparting of information, knowledge, or skill; TEACHING suggests more strongly the personal relation between master and pupil; TUITION, the more formal term, implies superintendence or (esp.) remuneration for instruction; as, "All scripture . . . is profitable . . . for *instruction* in righteousness" (2 *Tim.* iii. 16); "He that teacheth, [let him wait] on *teaching*" (*Rom.* xii. 7); the *teachings* of Christ; "Whatever classical *instruction* Sir Joshua received was under the *tuition* of his father" (*Malone*); *tuition* fees. See EDUCATION.

in-struc'tion-al (ĭn-strŭk'shŭn-ăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or promoting, instruction; educational.
2. Containing or conveying instruction or information.

in-struc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *instructif*.] Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform; as, experience furnishes very *instructive* lessons.
In various talk the *instructive* hours they past. *Pope.*
— in-struc'tive-ly, *adv.* **— in-struc'tive-ness**, *n.*

in-struc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L., a preparer: cf. F. *instructeur*.]
1. One who instructs, or imparts knowledge; a teacher.
2 Specif., in American colleges and universities, a teacher of a rank inferior to that of professor.

in'stru-ment (ĭn'strōō-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *instrument*, L. *instrumentum*. See INSTRUCT.] **1.** That by means of which any work is performed or result is effected; one that is made a means, or is caused to serve a purpose; a medium, means, or agent.
The bold are but the *instruments* of the wise. *Dryden*
2. A material thing or mechanical device for performing work or producing an effect; tool; utensil; implement; as, a mechanic's *instruments*; astronomical *instruments*.
All the lofty *instruments* of war. *Shak.*
3. A contrivance by which musical sounds are produced. Musical instruments may be classified, according to the nature of the vibrating body that initiates the sound, as stringed, wind, and those sounded by a vibratory surface. In **stringed instruments** it is a group of tense strings, either bowed, as in the violin and its class; plucked, as in the harp, guitar, and mandolin; struck, as in the pianoforte; or blown upon, as in the æolian harp. In **wind instruments** it is a column of air set vibrating either by a single or double reed, as in the clarinet or oboe; by the lips acting as reeds, as in the horn and its class; or by a current of air playing across or through an orifice, as in the flute. Instruments sounded by a vibratory surface may be subdivided according as the tone-producing surface is a membrane, as in drums; a plate, as a cymbal or bell; or a rod or blade, as a triangle or organ reed.
Praise him with stringed *instruments* and organs. *Ps.* cl. 4.
4. An organ of the body. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
5. *Law.* A writing, as the means of giving formal expression to some act; a writing made and executed as the expression of some act, contract, process, or proceeding, as a deed, contract, writ, etc. Hence, specif., *Scots Law*, a formal statement of any transaction drawn up and authenticated by a notary public.
Syn. — Tool, utensil, machine, apparatus; medium, channel, agent. See IMPLEMENT.
Instrument of Government, *Eng. Hist.*, the constitution for the Protectorate in England, set forth December 16, 1653.

in'stru-ment (ĭn'strōō-mĕnt; ĭn'strōō-mĕnt'), *v. t.*; -MENT-ED; -MENT-ING. **1.** *Law.* To address an instrument, as a petition, to. *Rare.*
2. To prepare or score for one or more instruments, as a sonata for orchestra.

in'stru-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *instrumental*.]
1. Acting as an instrument; serving as a means; contributing to promote; conducive; helpful; serviceable; as, he was *instrumental* in concluding the business.
The head is not more native to the heart,
The hand more *instrumental* to the mouth. *Shak*
2. Of or pertaining to a musical instrument or instruments; designed for, or performed on, a musical instrument; as, an *instrumental* part; *instrumental* music.
3. Of or pert. to an instrument, tool, or appliance; performed with an instrument or instruments; as, an *instrumental* operation; *instrumental*, or mechanical, drawing.
4. *Old Physiol.* Organic. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
5. *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, a case expressing means or agency. This is found in Sanskrit as a separate case, but in Greek it was merged into the dative, and in Latin into the ablative. In Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, it was a separate case, but it has now disappeared from English, leaving only a few anomalous forms.
instrumental errors, errors arising from want of mathematical accuracy in an instrument. — **i. goods**, *Econ.*, producers' goods; opposed to *consumers' goods*.

in'stru-men'tal, *n.* **1.** An instrument or means. *Obs.*
2. *Old Physiol.* An organ. *Obs.*
3. *Gram.* The instrumental case, or a word in that case.
A survival of this case is found in 'the more the merrier,' where "the" represents Old English "thy," the *instrumental* of the demonstrative "thæt" = "the," "that." *C. T. Omons.*

in'stru-men'tal-ist, *n.* **1.** One who plays upon an instrument of music, as distinguished from a *vocalist*.
2. A composer of instrumental music. *Rare.*

in'stru-men-tal'i-ty (ĭn'strōō-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being instrumental; that which is instrumental; anything used as a means or an agency; means; medium; agency.
The *instrumentality* of faith in justification. *Bp. Burnet.*
The discovery of gunpowder developed the science of attack and defense in a new *instrumentality*. *J. H. Newman.*

in'stru-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, an instrument; instrumental. *Obs.*
2. *Old Physiol.* Organic; instrumental. *Obs.*
3. *Scots Law.* Of or pertaining to a legal instrument, as a deed, will, etc.; as, an *instrumentary* witness.

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in-stinc'tion, *n.* [Cf. OF. *instinction*.] Instigation; inspiration; also, instinct. *Obs.*

in-stinc'tive, *a.* Instinctive. *R. Sp.*

in'stinc-tiv'i-ty (ĭn'stĭŋk-tĭv'-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tendency to instinctive action. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

in-stinct'ment, *n.* Prompting.

in-stip'u-late (ĭn-stĭp'ū-lāt), *a. Bot.* Estipulate.

in-stirred', *a.* Unstirred. *Obs.*

institue, *v. t.* [F. *instituer*, L. *instituere*.] To institute. *Obs.*

in'sti-tut'er (-tūt'ẽr), *n.* = INSTITUTOR. [STITUTIONAL.

in'sti-tu'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of INSTITUTIONAL.

in'sti-tu'tion-ize, *v. i.* To create institutions.

in'sti-tut'ist (ĭn'stĭ-tūt'ĭst), *n.* A writer of institutes, or elements. *Obs.* [TUTIVE.

in'sti-tu'tive-ly, *adv.* of INSTI-

in'sti-tu'tress, *n., fem.* of INSTITUTOR. — **in'sti-tu'trix** (-tū'trĭks), *n.* [NL.] *Rare.*

Inst M. E. *Abbr.* Institute of Marine Engineers.

Inst. M. M. *Abbr.* Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

instn. *Abbr.* Institution

Inst. N. A. *Abbr.* Institution of Naval Architects.

instns. *Abbr.* Instructions.

instond, *v. i.*; *pret.* INSTODE. [*in-* in + *stond* to stand.] To be close; to press; urge. *Obs.*

in-stone'ment, *n.* Embodiment in stone. *Rare.*

instop. + INSTEP.

in-stop', *v. t.* To stop; to close. *Obs.*

in-store', *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *instaurer* to restore. See INSTAURATE, STORE.] To renew; furnish; establish. = ENSTORE. *Obs.*

in-strat'i-fied, *a.* Interstratified.

in'stream'ing, *a. & n.* Streaming in; inflowing.

in-strength'en, *v. t.* To strengthen internally. *Rare.*

instrie, *v. t.* [*in-* in + ME. *strecchen* to strew, AS. *strĕanan*.] To strew. *Obs.*

in-stro'phi-ate (ĭn-strō'fĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*in-* in + L. *strophium* chaplet.] To make a chaplet of; to invest as with a chaplet. *Obs.*

in-struct', *n.* Instruction. *Obs.*

in-struct'ed, *p. p.* of INSTRUCT. — **in-struct'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **in-struct'ed-ness**, *n.* [*Rare.*

in-struct'er, *n.* = INSTRUCTOR.

in-struc'ti-ble (ĭn-strŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

in-struc'tion-a-ry (-shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* Instructional. *Rare.*

in-struc'tive, Instructive. *R. Sp.*

in-struc'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

in-struc'tress (ĭn-strŭk'trĕs), *n., fem.* of INSTRUCTOR.

in-struc'trice, *n.* An instructress. *Obs.*

in'stru-men'tal-ize, *v. t.* To render instrumental; organize; also, to measure by instruments. *Obs.*

in'stru-men'tal-ly, *adv.* of INSTRUMENTAL. [-NESS. *Obs.*

in'stru-men'tal-ness, *n.* See

in/stru-men-ta'tion (ĭn'strōō-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Music.* **a** The arrangement or composition of music for instruments, esp. for the orchestra; orchestration (which see). **b** Act or manner of playing musical instruments. *R.* **2.** A use of, or operation with, instruments. **3.** Means; agency; instrumentality. *Rare.*
Otherwise we have no sufficient *instrumentation* for our human use or handling of so great a fact. *H. Bushnell.*
in/sub-jec'tion (ĭn'sŭb-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* Want of subjection; a state of disobedience, as to government. *Rare.*
in/sub-or'di-nate (ĭn'sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* Not subordinate; specif.: **a** Not submitting to authority; disobedient; mutinous. **b** Not inferior; as, an *insubordinate* height.
Syn. — See CONTUMACIOUS.
in/sub-or'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *insubordination.*] Quality or state of being insubordinate; disobedience to authority; refractoriness; mutiny.
in/sub-stan'tial (ĭn'sŭb-stăn'shăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *insubstantiel.*] Not substantial; as: **a** Not consisting of substance, or matter; apparitional. "*Insubstantial* pageant." *Shak.* **b** Not heavy, strong, or solid; flimsy; frail. — **in/sub-stan'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
in/suc-ca'tion (ĭn'sŭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insucare, insucatum,* to soak in, *in-* in + *succus, sucus,* sap.] *Obs.* A soaking or moistening: **a** Saturation, as of a substance in water before making an extract from it. **b** Solution in the juice of herbs.
in/suc-cess' (ĭn'sŭk-sĕs'), *n.* Want of success; failure.
in/sue-tude (ĭn'swē-tūd), *n.* [L. *insuetudo,* fr. *insuetus* unaccustomed; *in-* not + *suetus,* p. p. of *suescere* to be accustomed.] State or quality of being unaccustomed; absence of use or habit; unaccustomedness. *Rare.*
Absurdities are great or small in proportion to custom or *insuetude.* *Landor.*
in-suf'fer-a-ble (ĭn-sŭf'ẽr-*a*-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being suffered, borne, or endured; insupportable, unendurable; intolerable; as, *insufferable* wrongs. — **in-suf'fer-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-suf'fer-a-bly,** *adv.*
A multitude of scribblers who daily pester the world with their *insufferable* stuff. *Dryden.*
in/suf-fi'cien-cy (ĭn'sŭ-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *insufficientia:* cf. F. *insuffisance,* whence ME. *insuffisance.* See INSUFFICIENT.] Quality or state of being insufficient; want of sufficiency; specif.: **a** Lack of mental or moral fitness; want of power or skill; inability; incapacity; incompetency; as, the *insufficiency* of a man for an office. **b** Want of sufficient force, quality, quantity, etc.; inadequacy; as, the *insufficiency* of provisions, of an excuse, etc
The *insufficiency* of the light of nature is, by the light of Scripture, . . . fully supplied. *Hooker.*
c Want of physical power or capacity; impotence.
in/suf-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *insufficiens, -entis.* See IN- not; SUFFICIENT.] Not sufficient; specif.: **a** Wanting in strength, power, ability, capacity, or skill; incompetent; incapable; unfit; as, a person *insufficient* to discharge the duties of an office. **b** Not sufficiently or adequately furnished or supplied; deficient or lacking (in). *Obs.* **c** Inadequate to (implied or designated) need, use, or purpose; as, the provisions are *insufficient* in quantity. "*Insufficient* for His praise." *Cowper.*
Syn. — Inadequate, scanty, incommensurate, unequal; unfit, incompetent, incapable, inefficient.
in-suf'flate (ĭn-sŭf'lāt; ĭn'sŭ-flāt), *v. t.;* -FLAT-ED (-lāt-ĕd; -flāt'ĕd); -FLAT-ING (-ĭng). [L. *insufflare.*] To blow upon or breathe upon; to use insufflation upon; also, to blow into; as, to *insufflate* a room with an insecticide.
in/suf-fla'tion (ĭn'sŭ-flā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insufflatio:* cf. F. *insufflation.* See IN- in; SUFFLATION.] Act of breathing or blowing on, into, or in; esp.: **a** *Eccl.* The breathing upon a person, or thing, as at baptism, to symbolize the inspiration of a new spiritual life and the expulsion of evil spirits, — a rite used in the Roman Catholic, Eastern, and some other churches. **b** *Med.* The act of blowing (a gas, powder, or vapor) into a cavity of the body, as air into the lungs to excite the respiratory function in cases of asphyxia, etc.
in'suf-fla'tor (ĭn'sŭ-flā'tẽr), *n.* [NL.] A device for insufflating; specif.: **a** *Med.* An instrument for use in insufflation. **b** A kind of injector for forcing air into a furnace.
in'su-la (ĭn'sŭ-lă), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., lit., an island.] **1.** *Rom. Archæol.* A building, or a group of buildings standing together, forming a block or square. **2.** *Anat.* The island of Reil.
in'su-lar (ĭn'sŭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *insularis,* fr. *insula* island: cf. F. *insulaire.* See ISLE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an island; of the nature, or possessing the characteristics, of an island; dwelling or situated on, or forming, an island. **2.** Insulated; isolated; detached, as a building or column. Sometimes, specif., *Biol.,* isolated geographically in habitat. **3.** Of or pertaining to the people of an island; hence (with reference to the results of comparative isolation), narrow; circumscribed; illiberal; contracted.
The penury of *insular* conversation. *Johnson.*
4. *Med.* Arranged in, or characterized by, isolated patches or spots; as: **insular sclerosis,** cerebrospinal sclerosis. **5.** *Anat.* Pertaining to the island of Reil.
insular climate, a climate characterized by freedom from great extremes of temperature, as that of England or the western coast of the United States.
in'su-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *insularité.*] **1.** State or quality of being an island or consisting of islands; insulation; as, the *insularity* of Great Britain.
2. State of dwelling on an island; hence, narrowness or illiberality of opinion or custom.
in'su-late (ĭn'sŭ-lāt), *v. t.;* IN'SU-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); IN'SU-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *insulatus* insulated, fr. *insula* island. See ISLE; cf. ISOLATE.] **1.** To make an island of. *R.* **2.** To place in a detached situation, or in a state of isolation; to isolate; specif.: **a** *Physics.* To separate from conducting bodies by means of nonconductors, as to prevent transfer of electricity or heat. **b** *Chem. & Physics.* To isolate; as, to *insulate* an element. *Obs.*
in'su-lat'ed (ĭn'sŭ-lāt'ĕd), *p. p.* of INSULATE; as, an *insulated* house, *insulated* wire. Specif.: *Astron.,* separated by so great a distance that mutual attraction is insensible; — said of stars. *Rare.* — **insulated wire,** wire covered with nonconducting material for electrical use.
in'su-lat'ing (-lāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INSULATE.
insulating stool, *Elec.,* a stool with legs of glass or some other nonconductor of electricity.
in'su-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An insulating, or state of being insulated; also, that which is insulated, or isolated. **2.** *Physics.* The material or substance used in insulating.
insulation resistance. The ohmic resistance offered by an insulating material to an impressed voltage, tending to produce a breakage of current through it; — distinguished from *dielectric strength.*

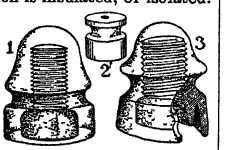

Insulator a 1 Common Glass Insulator; 2 Porcelain Insulator; 3 Petticoat Insulator.

in'su-la'tor (ĭn'sŭ-lā'tẽr), *n.* One that insulates; specif.: **a** A nonconducting substance or body used in insulating electric wires, etc. **b** One of a set of appliances to be placed under the legs of a piano.

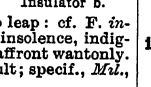
Insulator b.

in-sulse' (ĭn-sŭls'), *a.* [L. *insulsus; in-* not + *salsus* salted, fr. *salere, salsum,* to salt.] Insipid or tasteless; flat; stupid. — **in-sul'si-ty** (ĭn-sŭl'sĭ-tĭ), *n. Both R.*
The *insulsity* of mortal tongues *Milton*
in-sult' (ĭn-sŭlt'), *v. t.;* IN-SULT'ED; IN-SULT'ING. [L. *insultare,* freq. fr. *insilire* to leap into or upon; *in-* in, on + *salire* to leap: cf. F. *insulter.* See SALIENT.] **1.** To treat with insolence, indignity, or contempt, by word or action; to affront wantonly. **2.** To make an attack on; to assail; assault; specif., *Mil.,* to make sudden attack on. *Obs. or Fig.*
in-sult', *v. i.* **1.** To behave with pride or insolence; to display arrogance, scorn, or contempt; to exult, esp. insolently or contemptuously; to boast; brag; triumph; — often with *on, over,* etc. *Archaic.*
Give me thy knife. I will *insult* on him. *Shak.*
The lion being dead, even hares *insult.* *Daniel.*
2. To make an attack or assault. *Obs.*
in'sult (ĭn'sŭlt; *orig.* ĭn-sŭlt'), *n.* [L. *insultus,* fr. *insilire* to leap upon: cf. F. *insulte.* See INSULT, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of attacking or assailing; onset; attack; specif., *Mil., Obs.,* a bold, quickly executed attack or onset. *Archaic.*
2. Gross indignity offered to another, either by word or act; an act or speech of insolence or contempt; an affront.
The ruthless sneer that *insult* adds to grief. *Savage.*
Syn. — Indignity, outrage, contumely. See AFFRONT.
in'sul-ta'tion (ĭn'sŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insultatio,* fr. *insultare:* cf. OF. *insultation.*] **1.** Act of insulting; contemptuous or insolent treatment; scornful exultation or triumph; insult. *Obs. or Archaic. Is.* xiv. (*heading*).
2. Attack; onset. *Obs.*
in-sult'ing, *p. a.* Containing, or characterized by, insult or indignity; tending to insult or affront; as, *insulting* language, treatment, etc. — **in-sult'ing-ly,** *adv.*
Syn. — Insolent, impertinent, impudent, abusive, offensive. See ARROGANT.
in-su'per-a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sū'pẽr-*a*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being insuperable; insuperableness.
in-su'per-a-ble (ĭn-sū'pẽr-*a*-b'l), *a.* [L. *insuperabilis:* cf. OF. *insuperable.* See IN- not; SUPERABLE.] Not superable; incapable of being surmounted; insurmountable; specif.: **a** Incapable of being overcome; invincible; — now said only of difficulties, hindrances, and the like. **b** Incapable of being passed over; impassable; as, an *insuperable* height or barrier. **c** Incapable of being surpassed, or excelled; unsurpassable. *Rare.* *Ruskin.*
Syn. — Impassable, insurmountable, unconquerable.
— **in-su'per-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-su'per-a-bly,** *adv.*
in/sup-port'a-ble (ĭn'sŭ-pōr't*ă*-b'l; 201), *a.* [L. *insupportabilis:* cf. F. *insupportable.* See IN- not; SUPPORT.] Not supportable; incapable of being supported; as: **a** Incapable of being borne, unendurable; insufferable; intolerable; as, *insupportable* burdens; *insupportable* pain. **b** Incapable of being sustained; unjustifiable. **c** Irresistible. *Obs.* — **in/sup-port'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in/sup-port'a-bly,** *adv.*
in/sup-press'i-ble (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* That cannot be suppressed; irrepressible. — **in/sup-press'i-bly,** *adv.*
in/sup-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Insuppressible. *Rare.*
The *insuppressive* mettle of our spirits. *Shak*
in-sur'a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-shōōr'*ă*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or condition of being insurable.
in-sur'a-ble (ĭn-shōōr'*ă*-b'l), *a.* [From INSURE.] Capable of being insured against loss, damage, death, etc.; proper to be insured; affording a sufficient ground for insurance.
insurable interest, *Insurance Law,* such an interest as will be legally sufficient to prevent an insurance from having the nature of a wager or gambling contract (see INSURANCE, WAGER); that is, such an interest in the subject of insurance as would suffer legal damage, detriment, or prejudice in the event of the happening of the perils insured against. As to just what such an interest is in respect of life insurance there is no generally accepted opinion. The British rule is that there must be a pecuniary interest, and ties of blood or affection will not suffice (10 *Barnp. & Cress.* 724); but the American courts, though adopting a wider view, do not follow any definite or generally accepted opinion. In respect of property, as in fire and marine insurance, a property interest that would give the holder a standing in court in case of an action involving the title is required.
in-sur'ance (-ăns), *n.* [From INSURE.] **1.** Act of insuring, or assuring, against loss or damage by a contingent event; a contract whereby, for a stipulated consideration, called a *premium,* one party undertakes to indemnify or guarantee another against loss by a certain specified contingency or peril, called a *risk,* the contract being set forth in a document called the *policy* (a temporary memorandum, called a *binder,* being often issued in case of fire insurance pending the issuance of the policy); also, the business of making such contracts. Called also *assurance.* The principal forms of insurance are **life insurance,** which insures one person against loss by the death of another; **fire insurance,** insuring for a given period against loss from injury to specified property by fire; **marine insurance,** against loss by injury to ship, cargo, or freight, by perils of the sea; **accident insurance,** insuring a person against loss by accidental personal injury; **casualty insurance,** insuring against loss arising from accidental injury to property; **credit insurance,** against loss due to failure of purchasers of goods to meet their obligations; **employer's liability insurance,** against loss arising from injury to employees while in the employ of the insurer; **fidelity insurance,** against loss arising from the default or dishonesty of employees; **title insurance,** against loss by reason of defective titles or interest in real property. See POLICY, PREMIUM, RISK, INSURABLE INTEREST, REPRESENTATION, WARRANTY, TONTINE, MUTUAL PLAN, RESERVE, UNDERWRITER, etc.
☞ The term *assurance* is of earlier use than *insurance* both of marine and life insurance, and is retained with these applications in the titles and policies of various of the older British companies. In the United States and in popular British usage *insurance* is the term generally used for all forms of insurance. In the usage of British insurance companies *insurance* is similarly used by some; but by the majority the term *assurance* is commonly used for life insurance, and the term *insurance* for marine, fire, or accident insurance
2. The premium paid for insuring anything.
3. The sum for which anything is insured.
4. A making certain or sure; a guaranty, security, or pledge; assurance; betrothal or engagement. *Obs. or R.*
The most acceptable *insurance* of the divine protection *Mickle*
insurance bonds. *Finance.* Such bonds (or, loosely, other investments) as life insurance companies may legally or properly invest their funds in, such as real estate mortgages, government or municipal bonds, etc.
insurance broker. A broker who effects insurance.
insurance value. The present value of all the sums (included in premiums) that will normally be paid to cover the cost of pure insurance under any policy.
in-sur'ant (ĭn-shōōr'ănt), *n.* The person who takes out a policy of insurance; the beneficiary of an insurance policy.
in-sure' (ĭn-shōōr'), *v. t.;* IN-SURED' (-shōōrd'); IN-SUR'ING (-shōōr'ĭng). [ME. *ensuren,* prob. for *assuren,* by a change of prefix. See EN-, IN- in, SURE; cf. ASSURE, ENSURE.] **1.** To make sure or secure; to guarantee; as, to *insure* safety to any one.
2. Specif., to secure against a loss by a contingent event, on certain stipulated conditions, or at a given rate or premium; to give, take, or procure an insurance on or for, to enter into, or carry, a contract of insurance on; — taking as subject, either the person who pays the insurance premiums, or the society, corporation, or underwriter that undertakes the risk (*assure* being preferred by some in the latter case, esp. for life insurance: see INSURANCE); and taking as object, the thing to which the risk attaches (as life or property), or the sum secured.
3. To declare to or tell confidently; to assure. *Obs.*
4. To affiance; betroth; espouse. *Obs.*
Syn. — INSURE, ASSURE, SECURE, GUARANTEE, WARRANT. INSURE and ASSURE (for technical distinctions, see defs.) agree in the sense of rendering (an object or event) sure or certain, or of indemnifying (a person) against loss by a contingent event; *assure* alone applies to the imparting of subjective certitude; as, "He is now become miserable, and that *insures* the protection of Johnson" (*Boswell*); "This shall *assure* my constant loyalty" (*Shak.*); to *insure* (or *assure*) one's life, one's property; "I do *assure* thee that no enemy shall ever take alive the noble Brutus" (*Shak.*). To SECURE is to render safe (as, "how to *secure* the lady from surprisal," *Milton*), or to make sure of fulfillment or performance, esp. by pledge or surety; as, to *secure* a debt by a mortgage. To GUARANTEE is to undertake or engage for the fulfillment or performance of an obligation or duty, or to make one's self responsible for the trustworthiness or genuineness of an object; as, to *guarantee* the execution of a compact, to *guarantee* the quality of a piece of goods. WARRANT, as here compared, is often popularly used in the sense of giving assurance or an informal guarantee; as, "I'll *warrant* him for drowning" (*Shak.*); "I'll *warrant* him heart-whole" (*id.*); "My lord, I *warrant* you we will play our part" (*id.*).
in-sure', *v. i.* To contract to give insurance; to underwrite; also, to procure or effect insurance.
in-sured' (ĭn-shōōrd'), *n.* A person whose life or property is insured. Cf. ASSURED (see INSURANCE, 1, *Note*).
in-sur'er (ĭn-shōōr'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that insures, or makes certain; one who guarantees.
2. One who contracts to indemnify another by way of insurance; an insurance underwriter; — also called *assurer,* the word preferred by some in referring to life insurance.
3. One who procures a contract or policy of insurance on the life, health, or property of himself or another; — usually called *assured* or *insured.*
in-sur'gence (ĭn-sûr'jĕns), *n.* Act of springing up or of making insurrection; an uprising; an insurrection.
A moral *insurgence* in the minds of grave men against the Court of Rome. *G. Eliot.*
in-sur'gen-cy (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being insurgent; tendency to spring up or to revolt; insurgence.
in-sur'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *insurgens,* p. pr. of *insurgere* to rise up; *in-* in + *surgere* to rise. See SURGE.] **1.** Rising in opposition to civil or political authority, or against an established government; insubordinate; rebellious. "The *insurgent* provinces." *Motley.*
2. Surging in, as waves.
Syn. — INSURGENT, REBEL differ chiefly in degree, INSUR-

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in/stru-men-tif'er-ous, *a.* [*instrument* + *-ferous.*] Bearing tools. *Obs.* [MENTALIST.
in'stru-ment'ist, *n.* = INSTRUMENTALIST. *Obs.*
in'stup, *v. t.* To institute. *Obs.*
in'stup, † INSTEP. [*Obs.*
in-style', *v. t.* To style or call.
in-suave', *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*
in-suav'i-ty (ĭn-swăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *insuavitas.* See IN- not; SUAVITY.] Want of suavity. *R.*
in/sub-du'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in/sub-mer'gi-ble (ĭn'sŭb-mûr'jĭ-b'l), *a.,* **in/sub-mer'si-ble** (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not.
in/sub-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Want of submission. *Rare.*
in/sub-mis'sive, *a.* See IN-, not.
in/sub-or'di-nate, *n.* An insubordinate person.
in/sub-or'di-nate-ly, *adv.* of INSUBORDINATE. See -LY.
in/sub-sist'ence, *n.* See IN-, not.
in/sub-sist'ent, *a.* See IN-, not.
in/sub-stan'ti-ate (ĭn'sŭb-stăn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To embody. *Rare.* — **in/sub-stan'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*
in/sub-vert'i-ble, *a.* See IN-, not.
in-suc'cate, *v. t.* [L. *insucatus,* p. p. See INSUCCATION.] To soak or steep. *Obs.*
in/suc-cess'ful, *a.* See IN-, not.
in'suck'en (ĭn'sŭk'ĕn), *a.* [*in,* prep. + *sucken.*] *Scots Law.* Situated in, or astricted to, a certain sucken.
in-su'date, *a.* [L. *insudare; in-* in + *sudare* to sweat.] Sweaty; laborious. *Obs.*
in-sue', † ENSUE.
in-suf'fer, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *ensoufrir.*] To suffer. *Obs. Scot.*
in'suf-fi'cience (ĭn'sŭ-fĭsh'ĕns), *n.* Insufficiency. *Obs. or R*
in'suf-fi'cient (-ĕnt), *n. Obs.* a Insufficiency. **b** An incompetent person. [FICIENT.
in'suf-fi'cient-ly, *adv.* of INSUFFICIENT.
in-suf'fi-sance, *n.* [F.] Insufficiency; incompetency. *Obs.*
in-suf'fi-sant, *a.* [F.] *Obs.*
in-suit'a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.* — **in-suit'a-bil'i-ty,** *n. Obs.*
in'su-lan, *n.* [L. *insulanus.*] An islander. *Obs.*
in'su-lar, *n.* Islander. [-ISM.]
in'su-lar-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See
in'su-lar-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
in'su-lar-ly, *adv.* of INSULAR.
in'su-la-ry (ĭn'sŭ-lă-rĭ), *a. & n.* Insular. *Obs. or R.*
in'su-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *insulatus.*] Insulated; isolated.
in'su-lite (-līt), *n. Elec.* An insulating material, usually cellulose, made of sawdust, paper pulp, cotton waste, etc.
in-sul'phured (ĭn-sŭl'fûrd), *a.* Laden with sulphur. *Obs.*
in-sult'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *R.*
in-sult'ance, *n.* See -ANCE. *Obs.*
in-sult'ant, *a.* [L. *insultans, -antis,* p. pr.] Insulting. *Rare.*
in-sult'er, *n.* One who insults.
in-sult'ment, *n.* Insult. *Obs.*
in-sume', *v. t.* [L. *insumere* to take, assume; *in-* in + *sumere* to take.] To take in; absorb. *Obs.*
in-sun'der, *adv.* [*in,* prep. + *sunder.*] Asunder. *Obs.*
in'sunk, *a.* Sunk in.
‖**in'su-per,** *adv., or* **in su'per.** [L.] *Law.* Over, as unsettled; — said of accounts in the phrase "to stand *insuper.*" *Obs.*
in'sup-pos'a-ble (ĭn'sŭp-pōz'*a*-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not.
insur *Abbr.* Insurance.
in-sur'anc-er (ĭn-shōōr'ăn-sẽr), *n.* An insurer. *Obs.*
insurance reserve. See RESERVE
in-sur'ee' (ĭn-shōōr'ē'), *n* [*insure* + *-ee.*] A person whose life or whose property is insured.
in-surge', *v. i* [L. *insurgere* to rise up, rise upon: cf. F. *s'insurger.* See INSURGENT.] To spring up or arise. *Obs.*
2. To become insurgent. *Obs. or R.* [gent. *Obs or R.*
in-surge', *v. t.* To make insur-

GENT implying a rising in revolt against constituted authority, REBEL suggesting open and armed resistance. Both words are used fig.; as: "Some force . . . sweeping earth, and heaven, and men, and gods along, like the broad volume of the *insurgent* Nile" (*M. Arnold*); "All is not Heaven's while Abelard has part, still *rebel* nature holds out half my heart" (*Pope*). See REBELLION, SEDITION.

in-sur'gent (ĭn-sûr'jĕnt), *n.* [Cf F. *insurgent.*] A person who rises in revolt against civil authority or an established government; one who openly and actively resists the execution of laws; a rebel; often, a rebel not recognized as a belligerent.

in'sur-mount'a-ble (ĭn'sŭr-moun'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *surmountable:* cf. F. *insurmontable.*] Incapable of being surmounted, passed over, or overcome; insuperable.

Despair tells us that difficulty is *insurmountable.* *I. Watts*

Syn. — Insuperable, impassable, invincible. — **in'sur-mount'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'sur-mount'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in'sur-mount'a-bly**, *adv.*

in'sur-rec'tion (ĭn'sŭ-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *insurrectio*, fr. *insurgere, insurrectum.* See INSURGENT.] **1.** Action or act of rising against civil or political authority, or the established government; open and active opposition to the execution of law in a city or state; — usually implying less magnitude and success than there is in case of rebels recognized as belligerent.

It is found that this city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings. *Ezra* IV 19.

2. Act of rising up. *Rare.*

Syn. — See REBELLION.

in'sur-rec'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *insurrectionnel.*] Of or pertaining to insurrection. — **in'sur-rec'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

in'sur-rec'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or given to, insurrection; rebellious, seditious.

Their murderous *insurrectionary* system *Burke.*

2. Rising up, or having a tendency to rise. *Humorous.*

in'sur-rec'tion-a-ry, *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One who makes insurrection; an insurgent.

in'sur-rec'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors, or takes part in, insurrection; an insurgent.

in'sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (ĭn'sŭ-sĕp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality of being insusceptible; want of susceptibility.

in'sus-cep'ti-ble (-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *susceptible:* cf. F. *insusceptible.*] Not susceptible, not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed; that cannot feel, receive, or admit; as, a heart *insusceptible* of pity; a mind *insusceptible* to flattery. — **in'sus-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*

in-tact' (ĭn-tăkt'), *a.* [L. *intactus; in-* not + *tactus*, p. p. of *tangere* to touch. See IN- not; TACT, TANGENT.] Untouched, esp. by anything that harms, defiles, or the like; uninjured; undefiled; left complete or entire.

Syn. — See WHOLE.

in-tac'tile (ĭn-tăk'tĭl), *a.* [L. *intactilis.*] Not tactile; intangible.

in-tagl'iat-ed (ĭn-tăl'yāt-ĕd), *a.* [It. *intagliato*, p. p. of *intagliare.* See INTAGLIO.] Engraved in or as in intaglio.

in-tagl'io (ĭn-tăl'yō; *It.* ēn-tȧl'yō), *n.; pl.* E. INTAGLIOS (ĭn-tăl'yōz), It. INTAGLI (ēn-tȧl'yē). [It., fr. *intagliare* to engrave, carve; *in-* in + *tagliare* to cut, carve. See DETAIL; cf. ENTAIL to carve.] **1.** An engraving or incised figure in stone or other hard material; specif., in precise use, a figure or design depressed below the surface of the material and having the normal elevations of the design hollowed out, so that an impression from the design yields an image in relief. Also, the art or process of executing intaglios; — chiefly in the phrase *in intaglio.* True intaglio should be distinguished from ‖ **in-ta'glio ri'le-va'to** (ēn-tȧl'yō rē'lā-vȧ'tō), or cœlanaglyphic sculpture. See RELIEF.

2. Anything carved in intaglio or stamped so as to resemble an intaglio carving; esp., a gem carved in intaglio, as distinguished from a *cameo.*

3. A countersunk stamp or die for producing a figure in relief.

in-tagl'io, *v. t.;* IN-TAGL'IOED (-yōd); IN-TAGL'IO-ING. To cut or engrave with a depressed or sunk design or figure; to incise; to cut or represent in intaglio.

intaglio printing. Printing done from an engraved or intaglio surface instead of from a design in relief as in a woodcut or ordinary printing with type.

in'take' (ĭn'tāk'), *n.* **1.** A taking in; that which is taken in; quality or amount taken in; as, an *intake* of breath.

2. A portion of land taken in, or inclosed, from a moor, common, or road; an inclosure; a hillside pasture; a fell; a piece of reclaimed land, as from a marsh. *Dial. Eng.*

3. The place where water or air is taken into a channel, pipe, conduit, or mine, etc.; also, *Hydrology*, the area where a water supply is formed.

4. A narrowing, decreasing, or contraction; the beginning of a contraction or narrowing, as in a tube, stocking, etc.

5. A "taking in;" cheat; fraud; swindle; also, a person who cheats or swindles; a swindler. *Scot.*

6. *Mech.* Energy taken in. = INPUT **b.**

in-tan'gi-bil'i-ty (ĭn-tăn'jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *intangibilité.*] Quality or state of being intangible.

in-tan'gi-ble (ĭn-tăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *tangible:* cf. F. *intangible.*] Not tangible; incapable of being touched or perceived by touch; impalpable; imperceptible.

A corporation is an artificial, invisible, *intangible* being. *Marshall.*

Syn. — Imperceptible, shadowy, vague, dim, insubstantial. — INTANGIBLE, IMPALPABLE are often interchangeable. That is INTANGIBLE which cannot be touched or grasped; that is IMPALPABLE which cannot be felt when touched; fig., both connote insubstantiality, attenuation, vagueness; as, an *intangible* ether, an *impalpable* powder; a finespun and *intangible* argument; "He was, in truth, a rare phenomenon; so perfect, in one point of view; so shallow, so delusive, so *impalpable*, such an absolute nonentity, in every other" (*Hawthorne*).

— **in-tan'gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-tan'gi-bly**, *adv.*

in-tar'si-a-tu'ra (ĭn-tär'sĭ-ȧ-tōō'rȧ), *n.* [It.] **a** A kind of decoration in woodwork, much employed in Italy in the 15th century and later, in which scrolls, arabesques, architectural scenes, fruits, flowers, etc., were produced by inlaying wood in a background of wood, usually of a darker color. **b** Art or process of making such work.

in'te-ger (ĭn'tē-jẽr), *n.* [L. *integer* untouched, whole, entire. See ENTIRE.] A complete entity, specif., a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction or a mixed number.

in'te-gra-bil'i-ty (-grȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Math.* The fact or character of being integrable.

integrability condition. *Math.* The equation that must be satisfied identically when a differential equation (in x, y, z) possesses an integrating factor, and hence is depicted by a system of surfaces defined by a single finite equation.

in'te-gra-ble (ĭn'tē-grȧ-b'l), *a. Math.* That may be integrated, as a function or differential equation.

integrable function, *Math.*, one that is defined for all points of the interval $[a, b]$ of integration, that tends to infinity at none of them, and whose oscillation in each of any n subintervals into which the whole interval may be divided is so small that the sum of the products of each such oscillation by the corresponding subinterval may be made (and kept for every still finer subdivision) less than a preassigned positive ϵ, however small, by assigning n a finite value; in that case the limit of the sum of the products of each subinterval by a corresponding function value is the same, no matter how the interval be divided. — **i. group,** *Math*, a continuous group G in which the series of groups $G, G_1, G_2, G_3, \ldots$ (where each is the derived group of the preceding) terminates with the identical operation, 1.

in'te-gral (-grăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *intégral.* See INTEGER.] **1** Essential to completeness; constituent, as a part, pertaining to, or serving to form, an integer; integrant.

The feeling of obligation, the enthusiasm of approval, are absolutely *integral* to the moral judgment. *J. Martineau.*

2. Composed of constituent parts making a whole, composite; integrate (see WHOLE). *Now Chiefly Philos.*

3. Lacking nothing of completeness; complete; entire.

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral.* *Bacon.*

4. *Math.* **a** Of, being, or pertaining to, an integer; not fractional. **b** Relating to, or concerned with, integration.

integral calculus, primarily, the inverse of the *differential calculus* (which see); the method of finding the relation connecting finite values of variables, as x and y, from the relation connecting their differentials, as dx and dy; more generally, the doctrine of the limit of a sum of infinitesimals of which the number increases while the magnitude of each decreases, both without limit, but according to some law. Sometimes the integral calculus is taken to include the subject of differential equations; more commonly, however, it is restricted to the theory and application of integrals proper, their evaluation, derivation, etc. See CALCULUS, *n.*, 2, and phrases. — **i.,** *or* **total,** *or* **whole,** curvature. *Math.* **a** Of a plane arc, the angle through which the tangent rolls round from one end of an arc to the other. **b** Of a twisted arc, the length of the corresponding arc traced on a unit sphere by a radius moving parallel with the normal to the arc. **c** Of a curved area, the corresponding area on a unit sphere circumscribed by a radius moving parallel with the normal to the surface along the area's contour. — **i. function,** *Math.*, a holomorphic function. — **i. linear transformation,** a linear transformation in which $c = 0$. — **i. transcendental function,** *Math.*, one represented by a power series converging for all values of the argument. — **i. unit,** *Math.*, the unit of integers, or 1.

in'te-gral, *n.* **1.** A whole; an entire thing; a whole number; a totality.

2. An integral part; a constituent or component. *Obs.*

3. *Math.* The result of an integration either of a function or of an equation; an expression whose derivative is the integrand. See DIFFERENTIAL, INTEGRATION. Cf. FLUENT.

integrals of first, or second, or third, kind, Abelian integrals whose second member (in Abel's formula) vanishes, or is rational, or includes a logarithmic function, respectively. **A line integral, a surface integral,** or a **volume integral,** is one in which the region of value of the variable of integration is, respectively, a *line* (curve), *surface* (area), or *volume* (often depicted by a segment normal to the region of value), at each point of which the integrand has a definite value. The region is broken up into infinitesimal parts, each part is multiplied by a value of the integrand in that part, the sum of the products is formed, and the limit of the sum is the integral **(extended) over the region.**

in'te-gral'i-ty (-grăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *intégralité.*] Integral state or quality.

in'te-grand' (ĭn'tē-grănd'), *n.* [From L *integrandus*, gerundive of *integrare* to make whole.] *Math.* The expression to be integrated; the function under the integral sign.

in'te-grant (-grănt), *a.* [L. *integrans, -antis*, p. pr. of *integrare* to make whole, renew: cf F. *intégrant.* See INTEGRATE.] Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing. — *n.* An integrant part; a component.

All these are *integrant* parts of the republic. *Burke.*

in'te-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*integrate* + *-graph.*] **1.** *Math* An instrument that registers mechanically the result of an indefinite integration (*Boys*), or even of the integration of a differential equation, esp. a linear one, which it registers as a curve (*Kelvin*).

2. A kind of integrator, used esp. in ship calculations, which gives areas, as in the ordinary integrators and planimeters, and in addition the moments of the areas about any point or line.

in'te-grate (ĭn'tē-grāt), *v. t.;* IN'TE-GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd); IN'TE-GRAT'ING (-grāt'ĭng). [L. *integratus*, p. p. of *integrare* to make whole, renew. See INTEGER, ENTIRE.] **1.** To form into one whole; to make entire; to complete; to round out; to perfect.

That conquest . . . *integrated* the glorious empire. *De Quincey.*

Two distinct substances, the soul and body, go to compound and *integrate* the man. *South.*

2. To unite (parts or elements), so as to form a whole; as, to *integrate* local governments into a general government; also, to unite (a part or element) with something else, esp. something more inclusive; as, to *integrate* a local with a general government.

Count Hardenberg *integrated* the several ministries by establishing the Ministry of State. *Woodrow Wilson*

3. *Math.* To subject to the operation of integration; to find the integral of, as a function or equation.

4. To indicate the whole of; to give the sum or total of, as, an *integrating* anemometer, one that indicates or registers the entire action of the wind in a given time.

in'te-grate, *v. i.* To become integrate; to form into a whole; specif., *Evolution*, to become compacted into the relatively simple and permanent.

in'te-grate (ĭn'tē-grāt), *a.* Composed of separate parts which together make a unity; composite; of or pertaining to a whole so constituted; made complete, whole, or perfect; as, an *integrate* whole (see WHOLE).

in'te-grat'ing (-grāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INTEGRATE. — **integrating factor,** *Math.*, a factor multiplication by which renders a differential equation immediately integrable. — **i. spectroscope,** *Physics*, a spectroscope the slit of which is illuminated by light from every part of the source under examination. — **i. wattmeter,** *Elec.* = WATT-HOUR METER.

in'te-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *integratio* a renewing, restoring.] **1.** Act or process of integrating; specif.: **a** Act or process of making whole or entire; formation of a whole from constituent parts. **b** In Spencer's theory of evolution: The process by which the manifold is compacted into the relatively simple and permanent, supposed to alternate with *differentiation.* **c** *Psychol.* The mental combination of psychical elements into a single state or perception having distinguishable elements; also, a combination of different elements into a single complex object.

2. *Math.* The inverse of differentiation or derivation; the operation of finding a function of which the integrand is the derivative, or of finding an equation among finite variables that is the equivalent of the differential equation integrated. The sign of integration is $\int$ (for the Latin *summa*, sum). See INTEGRAL.

integration by parts, an important method of reducing integrals by the formula $\int u \frac{dv}{dx} dx = uv - \int v \frac{du}{dx} dx$, the inverse of the formula for the differentiation of a product of functions, u and v, of x.

in'te-gra-tive (ĭn'tē-grā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to integrate.

in'te-gra'tor (-grā'tẽr), *n.* One that integrates; esp., *Math. & Mech.*, an instrument by which the result of a definite integration is registered mechanically, as a planimeter for measuring plane areas directly, and various others.

in-teg'ri-ty (ĭn-tĕg'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *integritas:* cf. F. *intégrité.* See INTEGER; cf. ENTIRETY.] **1.** State or quality of being complete, undivided, or unbroken; wholeness; entirety; as, the *integrity* of an empire or territory.

2. Unimpaired or unmarred state; entire correspondence with an original condition; soundness; purity. "Language . . . in its purity and *integrity.*" *Sir M. Hale.*

3. Original unimpaired moral condition; state of innocence; — usually with allusion to the fall of man. *Obs.*

4. Moral soundness; honesty; freedom from corrupting influence or practice; esp., strictness in the fulfillment of contracts, the discharge of agencies, trusts, and the like; uprightness; rectitude.

The moral grandeur of independent *integrity* is the sublimest thing in nature. *Buckminster.*

Syn. — Probity, uprightness, rectitude. See HONESTY.

in'te-gro-pal'li-al (ĭn'tē-grō-păl'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *integer* whole + E. *pallial.*] *Zoöl.* Having the pallial line entire, or without a sinus, as certain lamellibranchs. A group of lamellibranchs called **In'te-gro-pal'li-a'ta** (-ā'tȧ), syn. **In'te-gro-pal'li-a'ta** (-tȧ), has been based on this character.

in-teg'u-ment (ĭn-tĕg'ū-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *integumentum*, fr. *integere* to cover; *in-* in, on + *tegere* to cover. See IN- in; TEGUMENT.] **1.** A covering; investment; coat.

2. External coating or investment; specif.: **a** *Bot.* The envelope inclosing the nucellus of an ovule; also, the testa of a seed. **b** *Anat.* The skin.

in-teg'u-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Belonging to, or composed of, integument; cutaneous.

in-teg'u-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **a** Act or process of covering with integument; state or manner of being thus covered. **b** The covering itself. *Rare.*

in'tel-lect (ĭn'tĕ-lĕkt), *n.* [L. *intellectus*, fr. *intelligere, intellectum*, to understand: cf. F. *intellect.* See INTELLIGENT.] **1.** The power or faculty of knowing, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will; sometimes, the capacity for higher forms of knowledge, as distinguished from the power to perceive and imagine; the power to perceive relationships, to judge and comprehend; the thinking faculty; the understanding. *Intellect* is derived from the Latin *intellectus*, which was used to translate the Greek νοῦς (see REASON, NOUS), and received its meaning very largely from the Greek conception, esp. the Aristotelian. The salient feature of Aristotle's doctrine was the distinction of the active and passive reason, or intellect (νοῦς ποιητικός and παθητικός), or the form-giving

in'sur-ges'cence (ĭn'sŭr-jĕs'ĕns), *n.* Tendency to make insurrection. *Rare.* [not] ‖ **in'sur-pass'a-ble,** *a.* See IN-, not. ‖ **in'sur-rect'** (ĭn'sŭ-rĕkt'), *v. i.* [L. *insurgere, insurrectum*, to rise up. See INSURGENT, *a.*] **1.** To rise up. **2.** To make insurrection. *Colloq.* **in'sur-rec'tion-er** An insurrectionary. *Obs.* [See -ISM. ‖ **in'sur-rec'tion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* ‖ **in'sur-rec'tion-ize,** *v. t. & i.* To cause to be, or to be, insurgent. ‖ **in'sur-rec'tive,** *a.* Tending to make insurrection. *Obs.* ‖ **in'sur-rec'to** (ĭn'sŭr-rĕk'tō), *n.* [Sp.] An insurrectionary; an insurgent. [gent *Obs.* ‖ **in'sur-rec'tor,** *n.* An insurrectionary. **in'sur-rec'to-ry,** *a.* Insurrectionary.

in'sus-cep'tive, *a.* See IN-, not. ‖ **in sus-pen'so.** [L.] In suspense or uncertainty. **in-su'sur-ra'tion,** *n.* [L. *insusurratio*, fr. *insussurrare* to whisper into.] Act of whispering into; an insinuation. *Obs.* **in-swak',** *v. t.* [*in-* IN + *swak*, v.] To throw in. *Obs. Scot.* **in-swamp',** *v. t. & i.* To cause to enter, or to enter, a swamp. **in' swarm'ing,** *a.* Swarming in. **in-swathe'** (ĭn-swāth'). Var. of ENSWATHE. **in'sweep'ing,** *a.* That sweeps in. **in-swell',** *v. t.* To produce a swell in. *Rare.* **insytacion.** † INCITATION. **int,** *n.* ?A kind of sharper *Obs.* **int.** *Abbr.* Interest; interior; interjection; internal; international; interpreter; intransitive.

in-tab'u-late, *v. t.* [LL *intabulare, -atum*, fr. L. *in-* in + *tabula* table.] To inscribe; enroll. *Rare.* **in'tack'.** Obs. or dial. var. of INTAKE, *n.* [Intactile. *Obs.*] **in-tac'ti-ble.** **in-tac'ta-ble,** *a.* **in-tact'ness.** *n.* See -NESS. ‖ **in-ta'gli-o-ri-lie'vo** (ĭn-tăl'yō-rē-lyē'vō). [It.] = INTAGLIO RILEVATO. See INTAGLIO. **in-tagl'io-type',** *n.* A process for producing, from a design drawn on a coated metal plate, an intaglio plate for printing; also, a print from such a plate. **in-tail'.** † ENTAIL. **in'take',** *v. t.* **1.** To take in; to capture. *Obs. Scot.* **2.** To understand. *Dial. Eng.* **in'tak'er** (ĭn'tāk'ẽr), *n.* A receiver of stolen property. *Obs.* **in'take' valve.** = INLET VALVE.

in'tak'ing (ĭn'tāk'ĭng), *n.* **a** Capture or taking, as of a town. *Archaic.* **b** An intake, or inclosure, as from a moor. *Scot.* **in-tam'i-nat'ed** (ĭn-tăm'ĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *intaminatus.* See CONTAMINATE.] Uncontaminated. *Obs.* **in-tan'gle.** † ENTANGLE. **in-tar'is-sa-ble** (ĭn-tär'ĭs-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F.] Incapable of being dried up. *R.* [error for INTARSIO- **in-tar'si-a** (ĭn-tär'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* Prob. ‖ **in'tar-si'o** (ĭn'tär-sē'ō), *n.; pl.* -TARSI (ĭn-tär'sē). [It.] = INTARSIATURA. **in-tast'a-ble** (ĭn-tās'tȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. [not.] **in-tech'ni-cal'i-ty,** *n.* See IN-. ‖ **In te, Do'mi-ne, spe-ra'vi** (dŏm'ĭ-nē). [L.] In thee, O Lord, have I put my trust.

in'te-ger, *a.* Integral; whole; upright. *Obs. or R.* ‖ **in'te-ger vi'tæ sce'le-ris'que pu'rus.** [L.] Blameless of life and free from crime. *Horace* (*Odes*, I. xxii. 1). [-ISM. **in'te-gral-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* See **in'te-gral-ly,** *adv.* of INTEGRAL. **in'te-gri-fo'li-ous** (ĭn'tē-grĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *integer* whole + *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Entire-leaved. **in'te-gri-pal'li-ate,** *a.* [See INTEGER; PALLIATE cloaked.] *Zoöl* Integropallial. **in'te-gro-dif'fer-en'tial** (ĭn'tē-grō-), *a. Math.* Interential. **In'te-gro-pal'li-a** (-păl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] = INTEGROPALLIALIA. See INTEGROPALLIAL. ‖ **in'te-gros hau-ri're fon'tes.** [L.] To drink from pure fountains.

in'te-grum. *n.* [L., neut. of *integer* whole.] Integer. *Obs.* **in-teg'u-ma'tion** (ĭn-tĕg'ū-mā'shŭn), *n.* The formation of integument. *Obs.* **in-teg'u-ment,** *v. t* To provide with an integument. [tary. **in-teg'u-men'tal,** *n.* Integumen- **in'teind** (ĭn'tēnd'), *n Scots Law.* Tends on lands within certain limits. **in-tell'a-ble,** *a* [*in-* not + *tellable.*] Innumerable *Obs.* **in'tel-lec-ta'tion** (ĭn'tĕ-lĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [See -ATION] = INTELLECTION. *Rare.* **in'tel-lect'ed** (-lĕk'tĕd), *a.* Endowed with intellect *Rare.* **in'tel-lec'ti-ble** (-lĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *intellectibilis.*] Cognoscible; intellective. *R.* [*Obs.* **in'tel-lec'tile,** *a.* Intellectual.

and form-receiving powers of the mind. The Scholastics rendered these ‖ in/tel-lec'tus a'gens (ĭn'tĕ-lĕk'tŭs ā'jĕnz) and (usually) ‖ in/tel-lec'tus pos-si'bi-lis (ɒ s-ĭ b'ĭ-lĭ s). Thomas Aquinas defined the former, the active, or agent, intellect, as the power of active thought operating upon the intelligible forms, or phantasmata, which the possible intellect, or receptive faculty, made apprehensible. For the Scholastics, the general conception of the *intellect* was that of a faculty of penetrating appearances and getting at the substance through abstraction from and elimination of the unimportant. The dividing intellect, through analysis, creates and deals with ideas; the combining intellect judges and reasons. English writers have in general remained close to the Scholastic sense of the term. With Cudworth and other Platonists the tendency is to treat *intellect* as the faculty of apprehending the higher truths or immutable essences which correspond to the Platonic Ideas; and members of the Scottish intuitional school considered it the faculty of knowing a priori truths or principles. In modern psychology, however, it is a broad designation for the whole cognitive power or function of the mind, and so is distinguished from *feeling, sensation, volition, conation.*

Right as a man hath sapiences three,
Memorie, engyn [engine], and *intellect* also. *Chaucer.*

2. A mind or intelligence; esp., the reason or understanding conceived as embodied or personified; as, Shakespeare was a great *intellect;* also, in collective sense, a number of minds or intelligences; the total power of understanding or thinking of a group, community, or society; as, the best *intellect* of the nation.

3. Comprehension, sense (of one understanding); also, sense, significance, or purport (of something). *Obs.*

I will look again on the *intellect* of the letter, for the nomination of the party writing to the person written unto. *Shak.*

4. *pl.* The senses, wits, or mental faculties. *Archaic.*

This brandy will fetch him to his *intellects. Sir G Parker.*

Syn. — See MIND.

in'tel-lec'tion (ĭn'tĕ-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *intellection*, L. *intellectio* synecdoche.] **1.** The intellect or understanding; also, comprehension; knowledge; understanding. *Obs.*

2. Exercise of the intellect; cognition (sometimes restricted to abstract or conceptual thinking, sometimes made to include all forms of cognition); also, a specific or particular act of the intellect.

It is not enough . . . to recognize in imagination and kindred processes a sort of blind *intellection* mediating between sensibility and pure thought. *James Ward.*

3. A form of cognition higher than mortal reason; a kind of superhuman intuition; — ascribed to angels. *Obs.*

4. *Rhet.* = SYNECDOCHE. *Obs.*

in'tel-lec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *intellectif.*] Pert. to, or produced by, the intellect; as: **a** Having intellectual power; intelligent; rational. **b** Capable of being perceived by the understanding only, not by the senses; abstract. *Obs.*

Intellective abstractions of logic and metaphysics *Milton.*

c *Psychol.* Of or pertaining to intellection, cognitive.

By *intellective* synthesis, however, I understand specially that which rests upon comparison, and leads to the recognition of similarity in things . . . partly different. *James Ward.*

intellective knowledge. See KNOWLEDGE.

in'tel-lec'tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* [L. *intellectualis:* cf. F. *intellectuel.*] **1.** Belonging or relating to, or performed by, the intellect or understanding; as, *intellectual* faculties.

2. Apprehensible by the intellect alone; hence, with reference to mystical contemplation, of a spiritual nature; perceptible only to inspired vision or by spiritual insight.

3. Endowed with intellect; having the power of understanding; having capacity for the higher forms of knowledge or thought; esp., characterized by intelligence or mental capacity of an unusual sort or to an unusual degree; as, an *intellectual* person.

Who would lose,
Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being? *Milton.*

4. Suitable for exercising the intellect; formed by, and existing for, the intellect alone; engaging or attracting the intellect; as, *intellectual* employments.

Syn. — See MENTAL.

intellectual virtue. See VIRTUE.

in'tel-lec'tu-al, *n.* **1.** The intellect or understanding. *Obs.*

2. *pl.* Intellectual powers or faculties; also, things pertaining to the intellect.

I kept her *intellectuals* in a state of exercise. *De Quincey.*

3. An intellectual person; also, a member of a party or faction claiming to represent, or regarded as representing, intelligent opinion; as, the Russian *Intellectuals.*

in'tel-lec'tu-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Intellectual power or devotion to intellectual pursuits; intellectuality.

2. The doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason; also, the doctrine that the ultimate principle of reality is reason.

in'tel-lec'tu-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who overrates the importance of the understanding.

2. An adherent of intellectualism.

in'tel-lec'tu-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the intellect, intellectualism, or intellectualists.

in'tel-lec'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *intellectualitas:* cf. F. *intellectualité.*] **1.** Intellectual powers; possession of intellect; quality of being intellectual.

2. An intellectual person. *Rare.*

in'tel-lec'tu-al-i-za'tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* Process of intellectualizing, or state of being intellectualized.

in'tel-lec'tu-al-ize (ĭn'tĕ-lĕk'tū-ăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To treat in an intellectual manner; to discuss intellectually; to reduce to intellectual form; to express intellectually; to idealize.

Sentiment is *intellectualized* emotion. *Lowell.*

2. To endow with intellect; to bestow intellectual qualities upon; to cause to become intellectual.

in'tel-lec'tu-al-ize, *v. i.* To think; to become intellectual.

in-tel'li-gence (ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĕns), *n.* [F. *intelligence*, L. *intelligentia, intellegentia.* See INTELLIGENT.] **1.** A branch of knowledge; a science. *Obs.*

2. The faculty of understanding; the capacity to know or apprehend, the intellect as a gift or an endowment. *Intelligence,* in this sense, commonly designates a concrete or embodied intellect. Its meaning is consequently often extended beyond that of *intellect,* in strict usage, so that it may cover any power of apprehension or be loosely equivalent to *mind.*

Dimmed with darkness their *intelligence. Spenser.*

3. The quality or trait of understanding or apprehending; mental acuteness; sagacity.

4. An intelligent being or spirit; — generally applied to pure spirits; as, a created *intelligence.*

The great *Intelligences* fair
That range above our mortal state. *Tennyson.*

5. Information communicated; news; notice; advice.

Intelligence is given where you are hid. *Shak.*

6 Acquaintance; intercourse; common understanding or mutual relationship, as in business, politics, etc. *Obs.*

He lived rather in a fair *intelligence* than any friendship with the favorites. *Clarendon.*

7. Knowledge; particular or general information.

I write as he that none *intelligence*
Of meters hath, ne flowers of sentence. *Court of Love.*

8. The obtaining or dispensing of information, particularly secret information; also, the persons engaged in obtaining information; secret service. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — Understanding, intellect, instruction, advice, notice, notification, information, report. See MIND, NEWS.

intelligence bureau. A bureau for collecting information or compiling statistics of a particular character; esp., one dealing with military or naval information.

in-tel'li-genced (ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĕnst), *a.* Having intelligence, or mental power; also, possessed of information; informed.

intelligence office. **a** = INTELLIGENCE BUREAU. **b** An office or agency where servants, farm hands, etc., may be hired. *U. S.*

in-tel'li-genc-er (ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĕn-sẽr), *n.* One that conveys intelligence or news; specif.: **a** A secret agent; a spy **b** A messenger; an informant. *Now Rare.*

in-tel'li-gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *intelligens, intellegens, -entis,* p. pr. of *intelligere, intellegere,* to perceive; *inter* between + *legere* to gather, collect, choose: cf. F. *intelligent.* See LEGEND.] **1.** Endowed with intelligence or intellect; as, man is an *intelligent* being.

2. Possessed of, or exhibiting, a high or fitting degree of intelligence or understanding, knowing; sensible; as, an *intelligent* young man; an *intelligent* answer.

3. Cognizant or aware; skilled or versed; understanding. *Rare.* "*Intelligent* of seasons." *Milton.*

4. Bearing intelligence; communicative. *Obs.*

Our posts shall be . . . *intelligent* betwixt us *Shak.*

Syn. — Sensible, understanding. See MENTAL.

in-tel'li-gent, *n.* **1.** One who receives information; also, one who conveys information; a spy. *Obs.*

2. An intelligent being; a person of understanding.

Universal experience is not distinct from all subjects, but common to all *intelligents,* peculiar to none *James Ward*

in-tel'li-gen'tial (-jĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Of, like, pert. to, or having, intelligence, exercising or implying understanding, intellectual. "Act *intelligential.*" *Milton.*

Food alike those pure
Intelligential substances require *Milton.*

2. Conveying or transmitting intelligence, or news.

in-tel'li-gi-bil'i-ty (-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being intelligible; clearness; perspicuity; definiteness.

2. That which is intelligible. *Rare.*

3. Intelligence. *Obs. & R.*

in-tel'li-gi-ble (ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *intelligibilis.* cf. F. *intelligible.* See INTELLIGENT.] **1.** Intelligent. *Obs.*

A mere scholar is an *intelligible* ass. *Overbury*

2. Capable of being understood or comprehended; as, an *intelligible* description; *intelligible* pronunciation.

3. *Philos.* Apprehensible by the intellect only; intellectible; — opposed to *sensible.*

Syn. — Comprehensible, perspicuous, plain, clear.

intelligible species. See SPECIES, 1.

in-tel'li-gi-ble, *n.* *Philos.* An object of the intellect.

in'tem'er-ate (ĭn-tĕm'ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *intemeratus; in-* not + *temeratus* defiled.] Inviolate; pure; undefiled.

in-tem'per-ance (ĭn-tĕm'pẽr-ăns), *n.* [L. *intemperantia:* cf. F. *intempérance.* See IN- not; TEMPERANCE.] Quality or state of not being temperate; want of temperance; specif.: **a** Inclemency or severity, as of weather. **b** Excess in any action or indulgence; any immoderate indulgence of appetites or passions; also, an intemperate act.

God is in every creature; be cruel toward none, neither abuse any by *intemperance. Jer. Taylor.*

c Esp., habitual or excessive indulgence in intoxicants.

in-tem'per-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *intemperatus.* See IN- not; TEMPERATE.] Not temperate; specif.: **a** Not moderate or mild; excessive; extreme; inclement; severe; as, *intemperate* weather; an *intemperate* zone, i. e., the torrid or a frigid zone. **b** Lacking temperance or moderation; ungovernable; inordinate; immoderate; as, *intemperate* language, zeal, etc. "*Intemperate* thirst" *Milton.*

Use not thy mouth to *intemperate* swearing. *Ecclus* XXIII 13.

c Indulging any appetite or passion to excess; immoderate in enjoyment or exertion. **d** Esp., addicted to an excessive use of intoxicating liquors.

in-tem'per-ate, *n.* An intemperate person, esp. one addicted to alcoholic intemperance.

in-tem'per-ate-ly, *adv.* In an intemperate manner; immoderately; excessively; without restraint.

in'tem-pes'tive (ĭn'tĕm-pĕs'tĭv), *a.* [L. *intempestivus* · cf. F. *intempestif.* See IN- not; TEMPESTIVE] Out of season; untimely; inopportune. "A very *intempestive* nap." *F. B. Gummere.* — **in'-tem-pes'tive-ly,** *adv.*

in-tem'pes-tiv'i-ty (ĭn-tĕm'pĕs-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *intempestivitas.*] Unseasonableness. *Rare.*

in-tend' (ĭn-tĕnd'), *v. t.;* IN-TEND'ED; IN-TEND'ING. [ME. *entenden* to be attentive, F. *entendre,* fr. L. *intendere, intentum,* and *intensum,* to intend, attend, stretch out, extend; *in-* in + *tendere* to stretch, stretch out. See TEND.]

1. To take or regard in a certain mode or sense; to apprehend, understand, or conceive; also, to signify; mean, as, by "teleology" is *intended* the purposefulness of nature.

If the object exists at all in the sense in which the thinker refers to it, i. e., means or *intends* it. *G. F. Stout.*

2. To have in mind as a design or purpose; to design; plan; purpose; as, to *intend* to go to Rome, to *intend* that there shall be enough for all, also, to direct one's self to (something to be accomplished); to be intent upon; as, they *intend* only their own advancement.

They *intended* evil against thee. *Ps.* XXI. 11.
Modesty was made
When she was first *intended. Beau. & Fl.*

3. To have in mind as something to be realized; to expect. *Obs.* "I, that all truth in you *intend.*" *Chaucer.*

4. To direct or turn (one's mind, energies, or the like); to endeavor; strive; reflexively, to devote (one's self); as, to *intend* one's eyes to the horizon. *Obs. or R.*

Let him *intend* his mind . . . in one direction. *Emerson.*

5. To direct the mind on; to attend to; to take care of, superintend; manage, to regard; to listen or hearken to; as, the prudent man *intends* his business; the wise *intend* good advice. *Obs. or R.*

Having no children, she did, with singular care and tenderness, *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon.*

6. To wait upon, to attend, serve; minister to. *Obs.*

7. To direct, as one's course or journey; to proceed on, as one's way; as, the unwilling prisoners *intended* their sorrowful march to Siberia. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Cæsar through Syria
Intends his journey. *Shak.*

8. To pretend; simulate; assert; claim. *Obs.*

Intend a kind of zeal both to the prince and Claudio. *Shak.*

9. To stretch out or forth, to extend, to distend; to stretch; to strain; to make tense; to expand. *Obs.*

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted *Sir M. Hale.*
When a bow is successively *intended* and remedied. *Cudworth*

10. To intensify; strengthen. *Obs*

Magnetism may be *intended* and remitted *Sir I. Newton.*

11. *Law.* To give effect or construction to as having a certain meaning; to construe by intendment.

12. *Scots Law.* To prosecute, as an action, according to law. *Obs.*

Syn. — Purpose, mean, design, plan, conceive.

in-tend', *v. i* **1** To apprehend, to judge; also, to come to an understanding. *Obs.*

2. To design; to have a purpose or mind.

3. In *Obs.* senses · **a** To be disposed; to incline; tend. **b** To bend one's attention; to apply one's self; to devote one's self. **c** To be in waiting; to attend.

4. To direct or bend one's course or way; to proceed; also, to start or set out; to intend to go or set out.

I am now *intending* for England. *F. Lovelace.*

5. To extend; also, to intensify. *Obs.*

in-tend'ance (ĭn-tĕn'dăns), *n.* [F. Cf. INTENDANCY.] **1.** The care, control, or management of an office, department, or any public business; superintendence.

2. An administrative department, esp. of an army; specif., the army supply service in some countries, as Turkey.

3. An intendant's bureau, headquarters, or office.

in-tend'an-cy (-dăn-sĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Cf. F. *intendance.* See INTENDANT.] **1.** The office, function, or employment of an intendant; also, a body of intendants.

2. A territorial district under an intendant.

in-tend'ant (ĭn-tĕn'dănt), *n.* [F. *intendant,* fr. L. *intendere* to direct (one's thoughts) to a thing. See INTEND.] One who has the charge, direction, or management of some public business; a superintendent; as, an *intendant* of marine; an *intendant* of finance; — used specif. of various foreign officials; as: **a** The administrator of a French province under the centralized system introduced by Richelieu, called in full *intendant of justice, police, and finances.* **b** The administrative officer next to the governor in Canada, under the French. **c** In various Spanish and Portuguese colonies, an official in charge of the colonial treasury, sometimes having the governorship of the province. **d** In various Spanish American countries, a chief administrative official, as a governor of a province or district, the mayor of a city, etc.

intendant of circuit, a Chinese official in civil and military affairs. See TAOTAI.

in-tend'ant, *a.* [See INTEND.] **1.** Attentive. *Obs.*

2. Purposing to be; intending. *Rare.*

in-tend'ed (ĭn-tĕn'dĕd), *p. p.* of INTEND. Specif.: Betrothed; affianced. *Colloq.* — *n.* An affianced lover. *Colloq.* — **in-tend'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **in-tend'ed-ness,** *n.*

in-tend'ence (ĭn-tĕn'dĕns), *n.* Attendance or attention; used esp., *Law,* in writ, *or* **mandate, of intendence,** an old writ commanding obedience to the authority of a person having received an appointment from the king. *Archaic.*

in-tend'ment (-tĕnd'mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *entendement* understanding, insight, F. *entendement,* fr. LL. *intendimentum.* See INTEND.] **1.** Understanding; intelligence, intellect. *Obs.*

2. Manner of understanding; opinion; judgment. *Obs.*

3. Meaning; signification. *Obs., exc.: Law.* The true meaning, understanding, or intention of a law, or of any legal instrument; as: **common intendment** *or* **intent** is the customary or natural meaning as legally construed.

4. Intention; design; purpose. *Obs.*

The *intendment* of God and nature. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. *Obs.* **a** Inclination; disposition. **b** Charge; oversight.

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in'tel-lec'tive, *n. Obs.* **a** = INTELLECT. **b** An abstract noun.

in'tel-lec'tive-ly, *adv.* of INTELLECTIVE.

in'tel-lec'tu-al-ly, *adv.* of INTELLECTUAL.

in'tel-lec'tu-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **in'tel-lec'tus,** *n.* [L.] *Philos* Intellect; — for *intellectus agens,* etc., see under INTELLECT, 1.

in-tel'li-gence, *v. t.* To bring tidings of (something), or to (some one). [to tattle.]

in-tel'li-gence, *v. i.* To tell tales; **intelligence officer.** An officer belonging, temporarily attached, or detailed to furnish information, to the bureau of intelligence.

in-tel'li-genc-ing (ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĕn-sĭng), *p. a.* Acting as an intelligence agent; spying; also, acting the part of a spiritual intelligence. *Obs. or R.*

in-tel'li-gen-cy (-sĭ), *n.* Intelligence. *Obs. or R.*

in-tel'li-gen'tia-ry, *a.* Conveying intelligence, or news. *Obs.*

in-tel'li-gen'tia-ry, *n.* An intelligencer. *Obs.* [LIGENT.

in-tel'li-gent-ly, *adv.* of INTELLIGIBLE. See -LY.

in-tel'li-gi-bi. Intelligible. *Ref. Sp.*

in-tel'li-gi-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-tel'li-gi-bly, *adv.* of INTELLIGIBLE. See -LY.

in-tel'li-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* To think; to exercise the reason. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To apprehend with understanding. *Rare.*

in-tem'er-at'ed (ĭn-tĕm'ẽr-āt'ĕd), *a.* Intemerate. *Obs.*

in-tem'er-ate-ly, *adv.* of INTEMERATE. See -LY.

in-tem'er-ate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-tem'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Intemerate state. *Rare.*

in-tem'per-a-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in-tem'per-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-tem'per-a-ment, *n.* A distempered state. *Rare.*

in-tem'per-an-cy (ĭn-tĕm'pẽr-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Intemperance. *Rare.*

in-tem'per-ant, *a.* [L. *intemperans, -antis.*] Intemperate. *Obs.* — *n.* An intemperate. *Rare.* — **in-tem'per-ant-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

in-tem'per-ate, *v. t.* To disorder. *Obs.* [-NESS.

in-tem'per-ate-ness, *n.* See

in-tem'per-a-ture, *n.* [Cf. OF. *intemperature.*] Intemperance; distempered state. *Obs.*

‖ **in'tem-pe'ri-es** (ĭn'tĕm-pẽr'ĭ-ēz), *n.* [L., fr. *in-* not + *temperies* temperature, temper.]

1. *Med.* Dyscrasia.

2. Inclemency. *Rare.*

in-tem'po-ral, *a.* Eternal. *Obs.* — **in-tem'po-ral-ly,** *adv Obs.*

in-ten'a-ble, *a.* [*in-* not + *tenable:* cf. F. *intenable.*] Untenable. — **in-ten'a-bil'i-ty** (ĭn-tĕn'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Both Rare.*

in-ten'an-cy, *n.* See IN-, not.

in-tend', *n.* Intent. *Obs.*

in-tend'a-ble, *a.* [OF. *entendable* intelligible, intelligent.] Attentive; intendible. *Obs.*

in-tend'ance, *n.* [OF *entendance.*] Attention. *Obs.* [-ISM.

in-tend'ant-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* See

in-tend'ant-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

‖ **in'ten-den'cia** (ĭn'tĕn-dĕn'syĭ; 138), *n.* [Sp.] The house or office of an intendant, esp. of a province. *Phil. I. & Sp. Amer.*

in-tend'en-cy. Var. of INTENDANCY. [ANT.

in-tend'ent. Var of INTENDANT.

‖ **in'ten-den'te** (ĭn'tĕn-dĕn'tā), *n.* [Sp.] An intendant

in-tend'er, *n.* **a** One who intends **b** A pretender *Obs.*

in-ten'di-ble, *a.* [Cf. OF. *entendible* intelligible, and L. *intendere* to maintain, intend. See INTEND.] That can be understood or maintained. *Obs.*

in-ten'di-ment, *n.* [LL *intendimentum.* See INTENDMENT.] Attention; intendment *Obs.*

in-tend'ing-ly, *adv.* of *intending,* p. pr. See -LY.

in-ten'dit, *n.* [L. *intendit* he maintains.] *Rom. Dutch Law.* The pleading corresponding to the English statement of claim.

in-ten'e-brate, *v. t.* [L. *in-* in + *tenebrare* to darken.] To darkness; obscure. *Obs.* — **in-ten'e-bra'tion,** *n. Obs.*

in-ten'er-ate (ĭn-tĕn'ẽr-āt), *a.* Intenerated. *Rare.*

in-ten'er-ate (ĭn-tĕn'ẽr-āt), *v. t.*; IN-TEN'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); IN-TEN'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [*in-* in + L. *tener* soft, tender. See TENDER, *a.*] To make tender or sensitive; to soften; to mollify. "Fear *intenerates* the heart." *Bp. Hall.*

She [Nature] contrives to *intenerate* the granite. *Emerson.*

in-ten'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of intenerating, or state of being intenerated; softening. *Rare.*

in-tense' (ĭn-tĕns'), *a.* [F. *intense*, L. *intensus* stretched, tight, p. p. of *intendere* to stretch. See INTEND; cf. IN-TENT, *a.*] **1.** In a strained or extreme degree; manifested in the height of its distinctive character; as, *intense* light, blue, pain, hate; also, having or showing its characteristic attribute in a high degree; as, an *intense* sun; an *intense* star.

In this *intense* seclusion of the forest. *Hawthorne*

2. Strained or straining as in extreme effort or from strong and sustained stimulation; high-wrought or developed to high activity; profoundly earnest or intent; as, *intense* study or thought.

His sense of the guilt is . . . less *intense* than his sense of the tyranny of sin. *G. P. Fisher.*

3. Intent; bent; resolved; — with *upon* or *about*. *Obs.*

4. Feeling deeply; characterized by, exhibiting, or expressive of, strong emotion, earnest purpose, or the like; as, an *intense* person or expression.

5. *Econ. & Agric.* Intensive. *Rare.* *Alfred Marshall.*

6. *Photog.* Intensified; dense.

Syn. — See TENSE.

-in-tense'ly, *adv.* — **in-tense'ness**, *n.*

in-ten'si-fi-ca'tion (ĭn-tĕn'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of intensifying, or state of being intensified.

in-ten'si-fi'er (ĭn-tĕn'sĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that intensifies; specif.: **a** *Photog.* An intensifying reagent. See INTENSIFY, *v. t.*, 2. **b** *Mech.* A device for intensifying fluid pressure, as a two-part cylinder with rigidly connected pistons of different diameters.

in-ten'si-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*intense* + *-fy.*] **1.** To render intense or more intense, as, to *intensify* heat or colors; to *intensify* animosity.

How piercing is the sting of pride
By want embittered and *intensified* *Longfellow*

2. Specif., *Photog.*, to increase the density of (an image) or of an image on (a plate), as by drying over a lamp or by treating with any of various solutions, called *intensifiers*. These act either by producing an additional deposit, as mercuric chloride, or by rendering the original deposit more opaque, as alcohol.

Syn. — INTENSIFY, AGGRAVATE. To INTENSIFY is to heighten in intensity; to AGGRAVATE is to increase in gravity or severity; as, "Rime certainly, by *intensifying* antithesis, can *intensify* separation, and this is precisely what Pope does" (*M. Arnold*); to *intensify* one's feeling of relief; "Amelia's concern for the distresses of her husband was *aggravated* at the sight of her children" (*Fielding*); "The remedy *aggravated* the malady" (*Macaulay*); "Injury was *aggravated* by insult" (*Gibbon*). The colloq. use of *aggravate* in the sense of "provoke, exasperate" is contrary to good usage. — "The use of *aggravating* for *provoking*, in my boyhood a vulgarism of the nursery, has crept into almost all newspapers and into many books; and when the word is used in its proper sense, — as when writers on criminal law speak of '*aggravating* and extenuating circumstances,' — their meaning, it is probable, is already misunderstood" (*J. S. Mill*). See RAISE, INCREASE.

in-ten'si-fy, *v. i.* To become intense or more intense; to act with increasing power or energy.

in-ten'sion (ĭn-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intensio*: cf. F. *intension*. See INTEND; cf. INTENTION.] **1.** A straining, stretching, or bending; state of being strained, as, the *intension* of a musical string. *Obs. or R.*

2. Strong or energetic exercise, as of the mind; intentness; determination.

3. Increase of power or energy; intensification; augmentation.

Sounds . . . likewise do rise and fall with the *intension* or remission of the wind *Bacon.*

4. Degree or marked degree, as of a quality; intensity; fervency; strength.

5. *Logic.* The collective attributes, qualities, or marks that make up a complex general notion; the comprehension, content, or connotation; — correl. of *extension*, *extent*, or *sphere*.

6. Intensive practice, as in industry or agriculture.

in-ten'si-tive (-sĭ-tĭv), *a.* Increasing the force or intensity; intensive; as, the *intensitive* words of a sentence. — *n.* An intensive. *Both Rare.* *H. Sweet.*

in-ten'si-ty (ĭn-tĕn'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *intensitas*: cf. F. *intensité*. See INTENSE.] **1.** State or quality of being intense; intenseness; extreme or very high degree; extreme strength, force, or energy; as, *intensity* of heat, cold, mental application, passion, etc.; also, an intense experience; as, an *intensity* of faith.

2. Degree or amount, as of a quality or condition; strength; energy; degree of brightness, loudness, etc.

If you would deepen the *intensity* of light, you must be content to bring into deeper blackness and more distinct and definite outline the shade that accompanies it. *F. W. Robertson.*

Every banker must consider the amount of his liabilities; . . . the *intensity*, or (perhaps it would be better to say) the concentration or similarity of the demands. *J. S. Nicholson.*

3 *Physics & Mech.* Magnitude, as of a force or quality, per unit of surface, volume, etc.; as, the *intensity* of a light, *intensity* of magnetization.

4. *Photog.* = DENSITY.

5. *Psychol.* The vivacity or effectiveness of a sensation considered as a matter of degree; also, in a more technical sense, that characteristic of a sensation which is, or is supposed to be, a function of the quantity of physical energy in the stimulus.

The word "*intensity*" in its ordinary application in psychology is more circumscribed in meaning than the term "intensive magnitude" as used by Kant. Indeed, it is usually regarded as synonymous with the liveliness or vivacity of which Hume has so much to say. *G. F. Stout.*

6. *Elec.* **a** Current strength. **b** Current density. **c** Potential, or electromotive force.

intensity of magnetic flux, the number of lines of force per unit area of cross section.

intensity current. *Elec.* A current flowing between two points which differ greatly in potential, as between the two poles of a battery consisting of many cells in series.

in-ten'sive (ĭn-tĕn'sĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *intensif*. See INTENSE.]

1. Intense. *Obs.*

2. Of, pert. to, or marked by, intensity or intensification.

3. *Logic.* Relating to intension.

4. *Gram.* Tending to make intense; intensifying; esp., serving to give force or emphasis; as, an *intensive* verb.

5. *Econ. & Agric.* Designating, or pertaining to, a method of cultivation of land designed to increase the productivity of a given area by the expenditure of more capital and labor upon it; — opposed to *extensive*. Hence, in general, designating, or pertaining to, the method of conducting an industry so as to increase its returns by perfecting its methods and appliances rather than by enlarging its scale.

6. *Med.* Marked by increased intensity or strength of matter inoculated in successive operations.

intensive magnitude, *Psychol.*, a kind of immensurable quantity or degree (of sensation) which admits of distinctions of greater and less, but the differences of which cannot, as with ordinary magnitudes, be made determinate. — **i. proposition.** *Logic.* = COMPREHENSIVE PROPOSITION. — **i. quantity. a** *Psychol.* = INTENSIVE MAGNITUDE. **b** *Logic.* Intention; — called also *improper quantity*.

in-ten'sive, *n.* That which intensifies or emphasizes; specif., *Gram.*, an intensive word, particle, prefix, etc.

in-tent' (ĭn-tĕnt'), *a.* [L. *intentus*, p. p. of *intendere*. See INTEND; cf. INTENSE.] **1.** Directed with keen or eager attention; directed with earnestness or determination; as, thought *intent* on a problem; hence, earnest; intense; as, *intent* thought. "Calm and *intent* scrutiny." *Hawthorne.*

2. Having the mind or attention closely directed; eagerly or attentively occupied or bent; sedulous; determined; as, to be *intent* on business or pleasure.

Be *intent* . . . to take up the meaning of the speaker *I Watts*

3. Intensely developed or active. *Obs.*

Syn. — See TENSE.

in-tent', *n.* [ME. *entent*, *entente*, attention, purpose, OF. *entent* (cf. L. *intentus* a stretching out), *entente*, F. *entente* understanding, meaning, in OF., also, purpose, fr. L. *intendere*, *intentum*. See INTEND.] **1.** A turning of the mind toward an object; hence, a design; purpose; intention.

The principal *intent* of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural. *Hooker.*

2. Frame of mind; understanding. *Obs.*

3. Meaning; import; significance; the purpose or purport which gives intelligibility; as, the *intent* of a symbol; specif., *Logic*, the intension, or connotation, of a term.

A term taken in *intent* has for its meaning the whole infinite series of qualities and circumstances which a thing possesses *John Venn.*

4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** Attention; attentive notice or heed. **b** Endeavor; effort directed to accomplishment. **c** A theme; subject of discourse.

5. *Law.* True meaning or purport. = INTENDMENT.

Syn. — Design, purpose, meaning, purport, view, drift, object, end, aim, plan. See INTENTION.

to all intents and purposes, in all applications or senses; practically; really; virtually, essentially. "He was miserable *to all intents and purposes*." *L'Estrange.*

in-ten'tion (ĭn-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *entencioun* exertion, purpose, OF. *entencion*, F. *intention*, L. *intentio*. See INTEND; cf. INTENSION.] **1.** Close attention. *Obs.*

Intention is when the mind, with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea. *Locke*

2. Mode or power of understanding; comprehension. *Obs.*

3. That which is conveyed or intended to be conveyed to the understanding; meaning; import; significance.

The immorality that Herodotus imputes to the Lydians had probably a religious *intention*. *L. R. Farnell*

4. A determination to act in a certain way or to do a certain thing; purpose; design; as, an *intention* to go to Rome.

Hell is paved with good *intentions*. *Johnson.*

Bentham, we must premise, draws a distinction . . . between the motive and the *intention* of a voluntary act. The *intention* comprises the whole contemplated operations of the act, both those for the sake of which, and those in spite of which, we do it. The motive comprises only the former. *J. Martineau.*

5. The object toward which the thoughts are directed; end; aim; specif., *pl.*, *Colloq.*, purpose as to marriage.

In [chronical distempers], the principal *intention* is to restore the tone of the solid parts. *Arbuthnot.*

6. *Med. & Surg.* A process or manner of healing of wounds or fractures. The healing of a wound or fracture by the direct union of the parts without granulation is called **first intention** or **healing by the first intention**; healing of a wound by union of the parts by granulation of the surfaces following suppuration is called **second intention** or **healing by the second intention**; healing of a wound by being filled with granulations is called **third intention** or **healing by the third intention**.

7. *Logic.* A concept or notion; esp., a concept considered as a product of attention directed to the object conceived. The use of *intentio* [L.] as a term in Scholastic logic originated as a translation from the Arabic of Avicenna (980–1037), who distinguished direction of attention to things, the first intention, from thought about things, the second intention. Hence, the *first intention* came to mean a conception of a thing formed by the first or direct application of the mind to the individual object, as *man*, *stone*; and the *second intention*, a conception generalized from first intention, that is, an object of reflection such as a classified notion, as *species*, *genus*, *whiteness*.

Wordsworth's "Laodamia" or Goethe's "Braut von Corinth," poems, noble as they are, which have that *second intention* never found in a sound ballad of tradition *F. E. Gummere.*

8. Strain; tension. See INTENSION. *Obs*

9. a Intensification; specif., *Rhet.*, emphasis or force won by play upon words. *Obs.* **b** Intensity. *Rare.*

Thus, upon comparing the several kinds of pleasure and pains, both as to *intention* and duration, we see that the whole sum of interest lies upon the side of virtue, [etc.]. *Hutcheson.*

10. *Roman Law.* See FORMULA, 6.

11. *R. C. Ch.* More fully **special**, or **particular, intention.** A particular purpose or object, as a person's spiritual welfare, remembered in a celebration of Mass, prayer, etc.

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in-ten'tion-al (ĭn-tĕn'shŭn-ăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *intentionnel*.]

1. Pertaining to intention, or design.

2. Done by intention, or design; intended; designed; as, the act was *intentional*, not accidental.

3. *Schol.* Of or pertaining to intention (see INTENTION, 7), or conception or apprehension; as, **intentional being** [L., *ens intentionale*], *Schol.*, being which exists in the mind alone in the form of conceptions or notions; — contrasted with *ens reale*. See ENS. — **i. species**, *Philos.*, mental forms or images produced by sensation and cognition. See SPECIES.

4. *Hebrew Gram.* Designating the future or imperfect tense of the verb, used to express intention.

Syn. — See VOLUNTARY.

in-ten'tion-al, *n.* A mere appearance to which no substantial being corresponds; a rainbow.

in-ten'tion-al'i-ty (ĭn-tĕn'shŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being intentional; purpose; design.

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in-ten'tive (ĭn-tĕn'tĭv), *a.* [ME. *ententif*, OF. *ententif*, fr. L. *intentivus* intensive. See INTENT, *a.*; cf. INTENSIVE.] Attentive; intent. — **in-ten'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ten'tive-ness**, *n.* *All Rare.*

in-tent'ly (ĭn-tĕnt'lĭ), *adv.* In an intent manner.

Syn. — Fixedly, steadfastly, earnestly, attentively, sedulously, diligently, eagerly.

in-ter' (ĭn-tûr'), *v. t.*; IN-TERRED' (-tûrd'); IN-TER'RING (-ĭng). [ME. *enteren*, OF. *enterer*, *enterrer*, F. *enterrer*, LL. *interrare*; L. *in-* in + *terra* the earth. See TERRACE.] **1.** To deposit (a dead body) in the earth or in a grave or tomb; to bury: inhume.

The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft *interred* with their bones. *Shak.*

2. To inclose the dead body of. *Obs. & R.* *Milton.*

3. To put in the ground; to cover with earth. *Obs.*

in'ter- (ĭn'tẽr-). [L. *inter*, prep., among, between, a compar. form of *in* in; akin to *intra*, *intro*, within, Skr. *antar* between, in, and E. *in*. See IN; cf. ENTRAILS, INTERIOR, ENTER-.] A prefix signifying *among*, *between*, *amid*, *mutually*; as, *inter*act, *intermit*. In adjectives formed with *inter-*, the latter part of the word expresses or indicates the object to which the *inter-* refers; as in *interatomic*, between atoms; *inter*carpellary, between carpels, etc.

☞ The reference "See INTER-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning with *inter-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

in'ter-act' (-ăkt'), *v. i.* To act upon each other.

in'ter-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Mutual or reciprocal action or influence; as, the *interaction* of the heart and lungs. — **in'ter-ac'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

in'ter-ac'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Philos.* The theory that mind and body interact upon one another; — contrasted with *automatism*. — **in'ter-ac'tion-ist**, *n.*

in'ter-ac'tive (-ăk'tĭv), *a.* Mutually or reciprocally active.

in'ter-a'gent (-ā'jĕnt), *n.* An intermediate agent; an intermediary. — **in'ter-a'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.*

in'ter-am'bu-la'crum (-ăm'bŭ-lā'krŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LACRA (-krà). *Zoöl.* In echinoderms, one of the areas or zones between two ambulacra. — **in'ter-am-bu-la'cral** (-krăl), *a.*

in'ter-am'ni-an (-ăm'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [*inter-* + L. *amnis* river: cf. L. *interamnus*.] Situated between, or inclosed by, rivers. "An *interamnian* country." *J. Bryant.*

in'ter-ar-tic'u-lar (-är-tĭk'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* *Anat.* Between articulating bones; as, *interarticular* cartilages.

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in'ter-ax'il-la-ry (-ăk'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* *Bot.* Situated within or between the axils of leaves.

in'ter-ax'is (-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -AXES (-sēz). *Arch.* The space between two axes.

in-ten'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + L. *tenere* to hold: cf. L. *intenibilis* not to be grasped.] Of. INTENABLE.] That will not hold or contain. *Obs.* [sitive.]

intens. *Abbr* Intensive; inten-

in ten'sate (-sāt), *v. t.* [See INTENSE.] To intensify. *Rare.*

in'ten-sa'tion (ĭn'tĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* Intensification. *Rare.*

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in-ten'sive-ly, *adv.* of INTEN-

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in-tent', *v. t.* [OF. *enter*, L. *intendere* not to be grasped. Cf. INTENABLE.] To bend one's attention; to be intent; also, to purpose. *Obs.*

in-tent', *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To pay attention to; also, to intend

2. To accuse; to level (an accusation). *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

in'ten-ta'tion (ĭn'tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intentatio* a reproaching, a stretching out.] Accusation; menacing. *Obs.* [tent. *Obs.*

in-tent'ed, *a.* Intended; in-

in-ten'tial, *a.* Pert. to the intent or import. *Obs.* [TIONAL.]

in-ten'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of INTEN-

in-ten'tion-a-ry, *a.* Intentional. *Obs.*

in-ten'tion-at'ed (ĭn-tĕn'shŭn-āt'ĕd), *a* Intentioned *Obs.*

in-ten'tion-less, *a.* See -LESS.

in-tent'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *ententement*.] Intention. *Obs.*

in-tent'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-ten'u-ate, *a.* [*in-* in + L. *tenuatus*, p. p. of *tenuare* to make thin.] Thinned. *Obs.*

in-tep'i-date, *v. t* [*in-* in + L. *tepidare* to make tepid.] To make lukewarm. *Obs.*

in'ter-ac'i-nous (ĭn'tẽr-ăs'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Situated between or among the acini of a gland.

in'ter-act' (ĭn'tẽr-ăkt'), *n.* [*inter-* + *act*.] = ENTR'ACTE. *R.*

in'ter-ad'di-tive (-ăd'ĭ-tĭv), *n.* Something put between or among other things. *Rare.*

in'ter-ad-ven'tu-al (-ăd-vĕn'tū-ăl), *a.* Between Advents (the first and second Advents).

10. *Roman Law.* See FORMULA, 6.

11. *R. C. Ch.* More fully **special**, or **particular, intention.** A particular purpose or object, as a person's spiritual welfare, remembered in a celebration of Mass, prayer, etc.

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‖ **in'ter a'li-a.** [L.] Among other things. [other persons.

‖ **in'ter a'li-os.** [L.] Among

in'ter-all. + ENTRAIL.

in'ter-al-ve'o-lar, *a.* See INTER-

in'ter-an-de'an, *a.* Situated between or among the Andes.

in'ter-an'i-mate, *v. t.* To animate mutually. *Rare.*

in'ter-an-ten'nal, *a.* See INTER-

in'ter-ar'bo-ra'tion (ĭn'tẽr-är'bō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [*inter-* + L. *arbor* tree.] Interweaving of branches of trees. *Rare.*

‖ **in'ter ar'ma si'lent le'ges** (lē'jēz). [L.] In the midst of arms, or in time of war, the laws are silent. *Cicero* (*Milo*, iv. 10).

in'ter-ar'y-te'noid, *a.* See INTER-

in'ter-as'ter-oi'dal, *a.* See INTER-

in'ter-as'tral, *a.* See INTER-

in'ter-au'lic (ĭn'tẽr-ô'lĭk), *a.* Between royal courts. *Rare.*

in'ter-ax'al, *a.* Interaxial.

in'ter-bas'tate, *v. t.* Also **in'ter-baste'**. [*inter-* + *baste* to sew.] To quilt. *Obs.*

in/ter-bed' (ĭn'tĕr-bĕd'), *v. t.* *Geol.* To interstratify.
in/ter-bed'ded, *p. a.* *Geol.* Occurring between beds, or lying in a bed parallel to other beds of a different material; interstratified.
in/ter-blend' (ĭn'tĕr-blĕnd'), *v. t. & i.; pret. & p. p.* -BLEND'ED or -BLENT' (-blĕnt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -BLEND'ING. To blend together; to commingle; intermingle, as, to *interblend* pathos and mirth.
in/ter-bourse' (ĭn'tĕr-bōōrs'), *a.* *Finance.* Designating, or pertaining to, securities the loans on which are simultaneously raised in different countries.
in/ter-bran'chi-al (-brăŋ'kĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Between the branchiæ, or gills.
in/ter-breed' (-brēd'), *v. t. & i.; pret. & p. p.* -BRED' (-brĕd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -BREED'ING. To breed by crossing different stocks, varieties, or species of animals or plants.
in/ter-ca'dence (-kā'dĕns), *n.* *Med.* A supernumerary pulse beat coming between normal beats, or the occurrence of such a beat.
in/ter-ca'dent (-kā'dĕnt), *a.* Irregular in rhythm; of the pulse, showing intercadence.
in-ter'ca-la-ry (ĭn-tûr'kă-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *intercalaris, intercalarius:* cf. F. *intercalaire.* See INTERCALATE.] **1.** *Chron.* Inserted or introduced among others in the calendar, as, an *intercalary* month, day, etc.; also, of a year, having intercalary days or an intercalary month; esp., having the odd day (Feb. 29) inserted in the calendar of leap year. See BISSEXTILE, *n.*
2. Introduced or inserted among others at intervals, of the nature of a refrain; — said of a line or stanza. *Obs.*
3 Inserted or introduced between the original or usual elements or components; interpolated, of the nature of an intercalation; as, *intercalary* matter in a writing.
intercalary day, *Med.*, one on which no paroxysm of an intermittent disease occurs. — **1. growth.** *Bot.* **a** Growth which takes place elsewhere than at the apex or growing point, as at the internodes in grasses. **b** Growth by intussusception (which see). — **2. lunar year.** = EMBOLISMIC YEAR.
in-ter'ca-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'-ĭng). [L. *intercalatus*, p. p. of *intercalare* to intercalate; *inter* + *calare* to call, proclaim. See CALENDAR.] **1.** *Chron.* To insert, as a day or other portion of time, in a calendar.
2. To insert among others, as, esp., something additional, foreign, or unusual between the original or ordinary elements or components; to interpolate; specif., *Geol.*, to introduce, as a bed or stratum, esp. of lava, between layers of other material; to interstratify.
Syn. — See INSERT.
in-ter'ca-la'tion (ĭn-tûr'kă-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intercalatio:* cf. F. *intercalation.*] **1.** *Chron.* The insertion of a day, or other portion of time, in a calendar; also, that which is thus inserted; an intercalary day, etc.
2. The insertion or introduction of anything among others, as, esp., something additional, foreign, or unusual between the members of a series or parts of a whole; interpolation; also, that which is thus inserted; an interpolation; specif., *Geol.*, the introduction or existence of a bed or layer between other layers.
Intercalations of fresh-water species in some localities *Mantell.*
A plain example of Divine *intercalation* into a presupposed system of nature. *J Martineau*
in-ter'ca-la-tive (ĭn-tûr'kă-lā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to intercalate; intercalating.
in/ter-car'di-nal (ĭn'tĕr-kar'dĭ-năl), *a.* Between the cardinal points; — said of the points of the compass midway between the cardinal points, as N. E. and S. W. — *n.* An intercardinal point.
in/ter-cede' (-sēd'), *v. i.*; -CED'ED (-sēd'ĕd); -CED'ING (-sēd'-ĭng). [L. *intercedere, intercessum; inter* + *cedere* to pass: cf. F. *intercéder.* See CEDE.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* To interpose a veto; — said of a magistrate, esp. a tribune.
2. To come, pass, or be between; to intervene. *Obs.*
He supposed that a vast period *interceded* between that origination and the age wherein he lived *Sir M. Hale.*
3. To intervene so as to prevent or obstruct. *Obs.*
4. To act between parties with a view to reconcile differences; to make intercession; to beg or plead in behalf of another; to mediate; — usually followed by *with* and *for;* as, I will *intercede* with him for you.
Syn. — Mediate, arbitrate. See INTERPOSE.
in/ter-cede', *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To be, come, or pass, between.
2. To secure by interceding; also, to intercede with.
in/ter-ced'er (ĭn'tĕr-sēd'ĕr), *n.* One who intercedes; an intercessor; mediator; intervener.
in/ter-cel'lu-lar (-sĕl'ū-lăr), *a.* Lying between cells.
intercellular space, *Bot.*, any space or cavity found between or among the cells in plants. These spaces originate in two ways (see LYSIGENOUS and SCHIZOGENOUS). They communicate freely with the external atmosphere by means of stomata and lenticels, and are thus normally filled with air, but may contain water or various excretory products, as gum, resin, or mucilage.
in/ter-cen'tral (-sĕn'trăl), *a.* **a** Between centers; as, *intercentral* nerve fibers. **b** Pertaining to an intercentrum.
in/ter-cen'trum (-trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-tră) *Zoöl.* A centrumlike element of the vertebral column alternating with the true centra of the vertebræ. The structures so designated occur in several different classes of vertebrates, and are not all homologous. In the stegocephalians, certain fishes, etc., it is applied to the hypocentra, which in some cases bear the hæmal arches. The intercentra present in certain mammals are simply ossified intervertebral disks.
in/ter-cept' (ĭn'tĕr-sĕpt'), *v. t.*; IN'TER-CEPT'ED; IN'TER-CEPT'ING. [L. *interceptus*, p. p. of *intercipere* to intercept; *inter* between + *capere* to take, seize: cf. F. *intercepter.* See CAPABLE.] **1.** To take or seize by the way, or before arrival at the destined place; to stop or interrupt the progress or course of; to stop or check; as, to *intercept* a letter; a telegram will *intercept* him at Paris.
God will shortly *intercept* your breath. *Jove*
2. To stop or prevent (from doing something); to hinder.
Who *intercepts* me in my expedition? *Shak.*
3. To interrupt communication or connection with, to cut off from view, approach, etc.
While storms vindictive *intercept* the shore *Pope.*
4. *Math.* To include between; as, that part of the line which is *intercepted* between the points A and B.
Syn. — Cut off, stop, catch, seize, obstruct.
in'ter-cept', *v. i.* To intervene; to interpose. *Obs.*
in'ter-cept' (ĭn'tĕr-sĕpt'), *n.* *Math.* A part cut off, or intercepted, as a portion of a line included between two points, or cut off by two planes or a curve or surface.
in'ter-cept'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INTERCEPT. — **intercepting valve,** *Mach.*, a kind of valve used in compound locomotives. When closed it ve boiler steam passes into the low-pressure cylinder to assist in starting, and afterwards the valve automatically opens, causing the engine to run compound.
in/ter-cep'tion (ĭn'tĕr-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *interception,* L. *interceptio* a taking away.] Act of intercepting, or state of being intercepted.
in/ter-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Intercepting or tending to do so.
in/ter-cep'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L.] One that intercepts, as a steam separator to prevent priming in a boiler.
in/ter-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *intercessio* an intervention, a becoming surety: cf. F. *intercession.* See INTERCEDE.] **1.** Act of interceding, meditation; interposition between parties at variance, with a view to reconciliation, prayer, petition, or entreaty in favor of, or (less often) against, another or others.
But the Spirit itself maketh *intercession* for us. *Rom.* VIII. 26.
2. *Rom. Hist.* The interposition of a veto by a magistrate, esp. a tribune.
3. *Civil Law.* The assumption of liability for the debt of another, either by substitution, called *expromission,* or *privative intercession;* or by addition of a new debtor or surety, called *adpromission,* or *cumulative intercession.* See EXPROMISSION, ADPROMISSION; cf. FIDEJUSSION
in/ter-ces'sion-al (ĭn'tĕr-sĕsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, intercession.
in/ter-ces'sor (-sĕs'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *intercesseur,* L. *intercessor* a surety.] **1.** One who intercedes; a mediator, one who interposes between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them; one who pleads in behalf of another.
2. *Eccl.* A bishop who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric till a successor is installed. *Obs.*
in/ter-ces-so'ri-al (-sĕ-sō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to an intercessor
in/ter-ces'so-ry (-sĕs'ō-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *intercessorius*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, intercession; interceding; as, *intercessory* prayer.
in/ter-change' (-chānj'), *v. t.*; IN'TER-CHANGED' (-chānjd'); IN'TER-CHANG'ING (-chān'jĭng). [ME. *entrechangen,* OF. *entrechangier.* See INTER-; CHANGE.] **1.** To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange; reciprocate; as, to *interchange* places.
I shall *interchange*
My waned state for Henry's regal crown *Shak.*
2. To cause to follow alternately; to alternate; to vary; as, to *interchange* cares with pleasures.
Syn. — See EXCHANGE
in'ter-change', *v. i.* To make an interchange.
in'ter-change' (ĭn'tĕr-chānj'), *n.* [Cf. OF. *entrechange.*] **1.** Act of mutually changing; act of mutually giving and receiving; act of changing each for the other or one for another; exchange; as, the *interchange* of civilities between two persons; sometimes, specif., barter; commerce. "*Interchange* of kindnesses." *South.*
2. Alternate succession; alternation.
Sweet *interchange*
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. *Milton.*
in'ter-change'a-ble (-chān'jă-b'l), *a* [Cf. OF. *entrechangeable.*] Capable of being interchanged; specif.: **a** Mutual; reciprocal. *Obs.* **b** Following each other in alternate succession; alternating; as, the four *interchangeable* seasons. *Rare.* **c** Changeable; variable. *Obs.* **d** Admitting of exchange, or mutual substitution. "*Interchangeable* warrants." *Bacon.* **e** That may be exchanged or bartered. — **in'ter-change'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'ter-change'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in'ter-change'a-bly,** *adv.*
in'ter-chang'er (-chān'jĕr), *n.* One that interchanges; esp, any of various apparatus in refrigerating and liquefying machines, for cooling or condensing liquid, air, etc.
in'ter-chap'ter (ĭn'tĕr-chăp'tĕr), *n.* An intervening or inserted chapter.
in'ter-cit'i-zen-ship' (-sĭt'ĭ-z'n-shĭp'), *n.* Citizenship, or the right to civic privileges, in different bodies politic at the same time, as in the different States of the United States.
in'ter-clav'i-cle (-klăv'ĭ-k'l), *n.* *Zoöl.* A ventral median membrane bone situated in front of the sternum and between the clavicles in certain vertebrates, as the monotremes and many orders of reptiles It is sometimes a large T-shaped bone which lends efficient support to the shoulder joints, but it may be small and fused with the sternum or clavicles, or entirely absent. *Episternum,* as sometimes used, is a synonym, and *entosternum, hypoclidium,* etc., are applied to bones representing, or supposed to represent, the interclavicle in various vertebrates.
in'ter-cla-vic'u-lar (-klă-vĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* *Anat.* **a** Between the clavicles **b** Of or pertaining to the interclavicle.
in'ter-col-le'gi-ate (-kŏ-lē'jĭ-āt), *a.* Existing, or carried on, between colleges or universities.
in'ter-col'line (ĭn'tĕr-kŏl'ĭn; -ĭn), *n.* [*inter-* + L. *collis* hill.] Situated between hills; — applied esp. in geology to valleys lying between volcanic cones.
in'ter-co-lo'ni-al (-kŏ-lō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* Between or among colonies; pertaining to the intercourse or mutual relations of colonies, as, *intercolonial* trade. — **in'ter-co-lo'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*
in'ter-co-lum'nar (-kŏ-lŭm'năr), *a.* **1.** Between columns or pillars.
2. *Anat.* Between columns, specif., between the columns of the external abdominal ring; as, the **intercolumnar fascia,** which covers the opening of the ring, and the **intercolumnar fibers,** which extend across the upper part of the ring.
in'ter-co-lum'ni-a'tion (-nĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intercolumnium.*] *Arch.* **a** The clear space between two columns, sometimes the distance between their centers, measured at the bottom of their shafts. **b** The system of spacing between columns, as of a given colonnade. Intercolumniation is commonly measured in terms of the diameter of the shaft at the bottom. Certain proportions were designated by Vitruvius: **pycnostyle,** when the intercolumniation is of one and a half diameters; **systyle,** of two; **eustyle,** of two and a quarter; **diastyle,** of three; **aræostyle,** of four or more, and so great that a wooden architrave has to be used instead of stone; **aræosystyle,** when the intercolumniations are alternately systyle and aræostyle. These proportions rarely occur in ancient buildings, and the classification is merely theoretical.

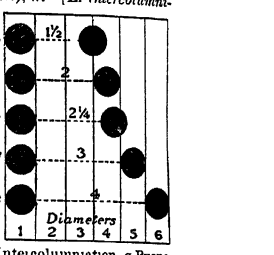

Intercolumniation. *a* Pycnostyle; *b* Systyle; *c* Eustyle; *d* Diastyle; *e* Aræostyle.

in'ter-com'mon (-kŏn'ŭn), *v. i.*; -COM'MONED (-ŭnd); -COM'MON-ING. [OF. *entrecommuner.* See INTER-, COMMON; cf. INTERCOMMUNE.] **1.** To have mutual communion, intercourse, or association. *Obs.*
2. *Eng. Law.* To enjoy a right of common together; — said esp. of inhabitants of adjacent townships, manors, etc
3 To share with others; to participate mutually. *Obs. or R.*
in'ter-com'mon-age (-ĕj), *n.* The practice, right, or privilege of intercommoning.
in'ter-com'mon-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who intercommons.
in'ter-com-mune' (-kŏ-mūn'), *v. i.*; -MUNED' (-mūnd'); -MUN'ING (-mūn'ĭng). [Cf. INTERCOMMON, INTERCOMMUNICATE, COMMUNE.] To intercommunicate; to have mutual communion; to have mutual communication or intercourse by conversation. *Rare.* — **in'ter-com-mun'er** (-ĕr), *n.*
in'ter-com'mune, *v. t.* *Scots Law.* To outlaw, that is, deprive of intercourse with other men. *Obs.*
in'ter-com-mu'ni-cate (-kŏ-mū'nĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). To communicate mutually; to interchange; to hold intercourse. — **in'ter-com-mu'ni-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **in'ter-com-mu'ni-ca-tive** (-mū'-nĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* — **in'ter-com-mu'ni-ca'tor** (-kā'tĕr), *n.*
in'ter-com-mun'ion (-mūn'yŭn), *n.* Mutual communion; mutual connection or action.
in'ter-com-mu'ni-ty (-mū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being common to two or more persons or parties, community of possessions, religion, etc.
in'ter-con'dy-lar (-kŏn'dĭ-lăr) } *a.* *Anat.* Between con-
in'ter-con'dy-loid (-kŏn'dĭ-loid) } dyles.
in'ter-con-nect' (-kŏ-nĕkt'), *v. t.*; -CON-NECT'ED; -CON-NECT'ING. To connect mutually or with one another.
in'ter-con-nect'ed (-nĕk'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. p.* of INTERCONNECT. Specif.: *Mach.* In gear, or so connected that the movement of any part causes the movement of the rest.
in'ter-con-nec'tion (-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* Connection between; mutual connection.
in'ter-con'ti-nen'tal (-kŏn'tĭ-nĕn'tăl), *a.* Between or among continents; subsisting or carried on between continents, as, *intercontinental* relations or commerce.
in'ter-con-ver'sion (-kŏn-vûr'shŭn), *n.* Conversion into one another; mutual conversion.

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in'ter-bas-ta'tion, *n.* Quilting; patchwork. *Obs.*
interbaste See INTERBASTATE
in'ter-bel-lig'er-ent, *a.* See INTER-. [(each other). *Obs.*
in'ter-brace', *v. t* To embrace
in'ter-bra'chi-al (-brā'kĭ-ăl; -brāk'ĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Between the brachia or arms, or between the brachial plates. — **in'ter-bra'chi-al,** *n.* [alon
in'ter-brain', *n.* Thalamencephalon
in-ter'ca-lar (ĭn-tûr'kă-lăr), *a.* Intercalary. *Obsoles.*
in-ter'ca-la're (-lā'rē), *n.* [NL., neut. sing. of L. *intercalaris.*] *Zoöl* The opisthotic bone.
in-ter'ca-la'ri-um (-rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LARIA (-ă). [NL.] An intercalary piece occurring between the bases of adjacent neural arches in certain animals.
in-ter'ca-la-to-ry (ĭn-tûr'kă-lă-tō-rĭ), *a* Intercalary *Rare.*
in-ter'cale, *v. t* Intercalate. *Obs.*
in'ter-ca-nal', *n.* *Zoöl.* An incurrent canal of a sponge. — **in'ter-can'a-lic'u-lar,** *a.*
‖ in'ter ca'nem et lu'pum [L.] Between the dog and the wolf, i. e., at the time when the two animals can hardly be distinguished from one another; at twilight or dusk; towards evening. Cf. F. *entre chien et loup.*
in'ter-ca-rot'ic (-kă-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* *Anat* Intercarotid.
in'ter-ca-rot'id, *a.* *Anat.* Between the carotid arteries.
in'ter-car'pal, *a.* *Anat.* Between carpal bones. [TER-
in'ter-car'pel-la-ry, *a.* See IN-
in'ter-car'ti-lag'i-nous (ĭn'tĕr-kär'tĭ-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Endochondral. See OSSIFICATION. [ĕd), *a.* See INTER-
in'ter-cat'e-nat'ed (-kăt'ē-nāt'-
in'ter-car'ern-ous, *a* Designating the sinuses connecting the cavernous sinuses behind and in front of the pituitary body. [intermission. *Obs.*
in'ter-ceas'ing, *n.* Temporary
in'ter-ced'ence (ĭn'tĕr-sēd'ĕns). *n.* An interceding. *Obs.*—**in'ter-ced'ent,** *n.* *Obs.*
in'ter-ced'ent (-ĕnt), *a* [L. *intercedens,* p. pr. of *intercedere.*] Intervening. *Obs.* — **in'ter-ced'ent-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*
in'ter-cen'sal (-sĕn'săl), *a.* [*inter-* + *census.*] Between censuses.
in'ter-cept', *a.* Intercepted. *Obs.*
in'ter-cept'er, *n.* Interceptor.
in'ter-cep'tress, *n*, *fem.* of INTERCEPTOR
in'ter-cer'e-bral, *a.* *Anat* Between the cerebral hemispheres.
in'ter-cess', *v. t. & i.* [L. *intercessus,* p. p.] To intercede with; to intercede. *Obs.*
in'ter-ces-sa'tion, *n* Cessation during an interval; intermission. *Obs.* [cede. *Obs.*
in'ter-ces'sion, *v. t.* To intercede.
in'ter-ces'sion-a-ry, *a.* Intercessory. *Rare.*
in-ter-ces'sion-ate, *v. t. & i.* To intercede with; to intercede. *Obs.* [MENT. *Rare.*
in-ter-ces'sion-ment, *n.* See
in'ter-ces'sive (ĭn'tĕr-sĕs'ĭv), *a* Intercessional; intercessory.
in'ter-chain', *v. t.* To link together, as by a chain. *Obs.*
in'ter-change'ment, *n.* [Cf. OF. *entrechangement.*] Exchange; interchange. *Obs.*
in'ter-chon'dral, *a.* [*inter-* + *chondral*] *Anat.* Between cartilages; specif., designating the ligaments connecting the costal cartilages of the lower ribs.
in'ter-cide', *v. t.* [L. *intercidere; inter* between + *caedere* to cut.] To interrupt. *Obs.*
in-ter'ci-dence (ĭn-tûr'sĭ-dĕns), *n.* [See INTERCIDENT.] Intervening occurrence. *Obs.*
in-ter'ci-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *intercidens, -entis,* p. pr. of *intercidere* to fall between; *inter* between + *cadere* to fall.] *Med.* a Falling or coming between critical days. b Intercadent; — said of the pulse
in-ter'ci-den'tal (-dĕn'tăl), *a.* = INTERCIDENT a
in-ter'cil'i-a-ry (-sĭl'ĭ-ă-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* Between the eyebrows
in'ter-cil'i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [LL., fr L. *inter* between + *cilium* eyelid.] *Craniol.* The space between the superciliary ridges.
in ter-ci-pa'tion (ĭn'tĕr-sĭ-pā'-shŭn), *n.* Interception. *Obs.*
in'ter-cip'i-ent (-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *intercipiens, -entis,* p. pr. of *intercipere.* See INTERCEPT.] *Med.* Intercepting or stopping, as the flow of "humors." *Obs.*
— **in'ter-cip'i-ent,** *n.*
in'ter-cise', *v. t.* [L. *intercisus,* p. p. See INTERCISION.] To cut through. *Obs.*
in-ter-cise', *a.* Interrupted. *Obs.*
in'ter-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *intercisio* a cutting through, fr. *intercidere* to cut asunder.] A cutting off, through, or asunder. *Obs.*
in'ter-ci'sion, *n* [See INTERCIDENT.] A falling or failing.
in'ter-cit'y, *a.* See INTER-.
in'ter-civ'ic, *a.* Between or among fellow citizens.
in'ter-clasp', *v. t.* See INTER-
in'ter-close' (-klōz'), *v. t.* [*inter-* + *close.* See INTERCLUDE] To shut in; to inclose. *Obs.*
in'ter-cloud', *v. t.* To cloud at intervals. *Rare*
in'ter-clude', *v. t.* [L. *intercludere interclusum; inter* between + *claudere* to shut See CLOSE.] To shut off, out, or up; to intercept; confine, cut off *Obs.*
in'ter-clu'sion, *n.* [L. *interclusio.* See INTERCLUDE.] A shutting up; interception; a stopping; obstruction. *Obs.*
in'ter-coc-cyg'e-al (ĭn'tĕr-kŏk-sĭj'ē-ăl), **in'ter-coc-cyg'e-an** (-ăn), *a.* *Anat.* Between the segments of the coccyx.
in'ter-col-le'gi-an (-kŏ-lē'jĭ-ăn), *a.* Intercollegiate
in'ter-col'umn (-kŏl'ŭm), *n.* [L. *inter columnium* : cf. F. *entre-colonne.*] = INTERCOLUMNIATION a [lumnar. *Rare*
in'ter-co-lum'nal, *a.* Intercolumnar. *Rare*
in'ter-col'um-na'tion. † INTERCOLUMNIATION.
in'ter-co-lum'ni-a-ry (-kŏ-lŭm'-nĭ-ĕr-ĭ), *a* *Arch.* Intercolumnar. *Rare.* [*Obs.*
in'ter-com'bat, *n.* Combat.
in'ter-com-bine', *v. t.* See INTERCOMMUNICATE.
in'ter-com'ing, *n.* Intervention; interference. *Obs.*
in'ter-com'mon, *n. Law.* Act or right of intercommoning. *R.*
in'ter-com'mon, *v. t.* *Scots Law.* To intercommune. *Obs.*
in'ter-com'mon-a-ble, *a.* See [TER-
-ABLE
in'ter-com'mu-nal, *a.* See IN-
in'ter-com'mune, *n.* Act of intercommuning. *Rare.*
in'ter-com-mu'ni-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* See INTER-. [INTER-
in'ter-com-mu'ni-ca-ble, *a.* See
in'ter-com-mu'ni-cate, *a.* Intercommunicated.
in'ter-com-pare', *v. t.* See INTER-. **in'ter-com-par'i-son,** *n.*
in'ter-co'nal, *a.* See INTER-.
in'ter-con-fes'sion-al, *a.* Subsisting between, or common to, different confessions.

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in'ter-con-vert'i-ble (ĭn'tĕr-kŏn-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Convertible the one into the other; interchangeable; as, coin and bank notes are *interconvertible* —**in'ter-con-vert'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* —**in'ter-con-vert'i-bly**, *adv.*

in'ter-cos'tal (-kŏs'tăl), *a.* **1.** *Anat. & Physiol.* Between the ribs; as, the *intercostal* spaces; pertaining to, or produced by, the intercostal muscles; as, *intercostal* respiration. **2.** *Bot.* Between the veins or nerves of a leaf. **3.** *Shipbuilding.* Of or pert. to the short lengths of plate or bar of either set of longitudinal or transverse frames worked between the other set; as, an *intercostal* keelson, made up of successive short plates and bars in a fore-and-aft plane connecting continuous transverse frames. **intercostal arteries,** *Anat.*, arteries supplying or lying in the intercostal spaces. They are mostly branches of the aorta, but the **superior intercostal**, which gives off branches to the first and second intercostal spaces, arises from the subclavian. The internal mammary and musculophrenic arteries give off branches, known as **anterior intercostals**, which anastomose with those derived from the aorta.—**i. muscles,** *Anat.*, short muscles which extend between the ribs, filling in most of the intervals between them. There are two distinct layers, the **external intercostals**, whose fibers extend downward and forward, and the **internal intercostals**, extending downward and backward. They expand the chest in respiration by raising the ribs.—**i. nerves,** *Anat.*, the anterior divisions of the dorsal nerves, which lie in the intercostal spaces.—**i. veins,** *Anat.*, the veins of the intercostal spaces. The lower ones are tributaries of the azygos veins. The *superior* intercostal veins of each side are formed by the union of those of two or three of the upper intercostal spaces, and open into the right azygos and left innominate.

in'ter-cos'tal, *n.* An intercostal part or structure.

in'ter-course (ĭn'tĕr-kōrs; 201), *n.* [Formerly *entercourse*, OF. *entrecours* commerce, exchange, F. *entrecours* a reciprocal right on neighboring lands, L. *intercursus* a running between, fr. *intercurrere* to run between. See INTER-; COURSE.] **1.** Intimate connection or dealings between persons or nations, as in common affairs and civilities, in correspondence or trade, communication; commerce; esp., interchange of thought and feeling; communion.

> This sweet *intercourse*
> Of looks and smiles. *Milton.*

2. Sexual connection; coition; as, illicit *intercourse.* **3** Intercommunication or interconnection of things, also, a way of communicating, as a passageway. *Obs.* **4.** Interchange, or exchange, as of letters. *Now Rare.*

5. Interchange, or alternate succession; alternation. *Obs.* **6.** Act of intervening; intervention; interposition, that which intervenes; an interval. *Obs.*

Syn.—Communication, commerce, communion, fellowship, familiarity, acquaintance, connection.

in'ter-cox'al (-kŏk'săl), *a. Zool.* Situated between the bases of the legs, or coxæ, of an insect.

in'ter-crop' (ĭn'tĕr-krŏp'), *v. t. & i.*; -CROPPED' (-krŏpt'); -CROP'PING. *Agric.* To cultivate by planting simultaneous crops in alternate rows; as, to *intercrop* an orchard. Also, to use for catch crops at seasons when the ground is not covered by crops of the regular rotation.

in'ter-crop', *n. Agric.* A crop grown among or between the rows of another crop; a catch crop.

in'ter-cross' (ĭn'tĕr-krŏs'; 205), *n.* An interbreeding, the result of crossbreeding.

in'ter-cross' (-krŏs'), *v. t. & i.*; -CROSSED' (-krŏst'); -CROSS'ING. **1.** To cross each other, as lines. **2.** To interbreed.

in'ter-crys'tal-li-za'tion (-krĭs'tăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The contemporaneous crystallization of two associated minerals resulting in their mutual inclusion, so that each retains through the mass its own crystallographic and optical orientation.

in'ter-cul'tur-al (-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *a. Agric.* **a** Cultivated, as a crop, between the rows of some other crop. **b** Pertaining to or designating a system of tillage in which the soil is stirred while the plant is growing, as with any hoed crop.

in'ter-cur'rence (-kŭr'ĕns), *n.* [See INTERCURRENT.] A passing or running between; an intervening; occurrence.

in'ter-cur'rent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *intercurrens*, p. pr. of *intercurrere.* See INTERCUR.] **1.** Running or coming between or among, specif.: **a** Coming in between or among; lying between. *Obs.* **b** Intervening. **c** Passing between. *Obs. & R.* **2.** *Med.* **a** Not belonging to any particular season; as, an *intercurrent* fever. *Obs.* **b** Occurring in the course of another disease and modifying its course; —said of a disease.

in'ter-cur-sa'tion (-kŭr-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intercursare*, freq. of *intercurrere.*] Act of running or coming between; interposition. *Rare.*

in'ter-cu-ta'ne-ous (-kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [Cf. L. *intercus*, *-cutis.*] Situated under the skin; subcutaneous.

in'ter-def'er-en'tial (-dĕf'ĕr-ĕn'shăl), *a.* [See INTER-; VAS DEFERENS.] *Anat.* Lying between the vasa deferentia.

in'ter-de-nom'i-na'tion-al (-dē-nŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Occurring between or among, or common to, different denominations; as, *interdenominational* fellowship or belief.

in'ter-den'tal (-dĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Situated or put between teeth; as, the *interdental* space in a gear wheel. **2.** *Phon.* Formed or articulated with the tongue between the upper and lower teeth; as, *interdental* consonants.

in'ter-den'til (-tĭl), *n. Arch.* A space between two dentils.

in'ter-de-pend' (-dē-pĕnd'), *v. i.*; -PEND'ED; -PEND'ING. To depend upon one another; to be interdependent.

in'ter-de-pend'ence (-dē-pĕn'dĕns) } *n.* Mutual dependence.
in'ter-de-pend'en-cy (-dē-pĕn'dĕn-sĭ) } ence. "The *interdependence* of virtue and knowledge." *M. Arnold.*

in'ter-de-pend'ent (ĭn'tĕr-dē-pĕn'dĕnt), *a.* Mutually dependent.

in'ter-de-riv'a-tive (-dē-rĭv'ă-tĭv), *n. Philol.* A word derived from the same ultimate source appearing in each of two or more languages in consequence of borrowing by one from another; —contrasted with a *cognate*, which is not the result of borrowing.

in'ter-dict (ĭn'tĕr-dĭkt), *n.* [ME. *entredit*, *enterdit*, OF. *entredit*, F. *interdit*, fr. L. *interdictum*, fr. *interdicere* to interpose, prohibit; *inter* between + *dicere* to say. See DICTION.] **1.** A prohibitory decree; a prohibition.

> These are not fruits forbidden; no *interdict*
> Defends the touching of these viands pure. *Milton.*

2 *Law.* **a** *Civil Law.* Orig., an administrative order of the prætor, issued by virtue of his imperium, for the prevention or punishment of offenses concerning sacred or public property or breaches of the peace; later, an order issued by him as a remedy in certain cases, esp. cases of disputed possession, commanding certain things (then technically called a *decree*), or, usually, forbidding certain things to be done (then technically called an *interdict*). The interdict seems to have followed essentially the same procedure as that of the action, but later to have been used essentially like the injunction of English law. Interdicts were classified as *restitutory*, *exhibitory*, and *prohibitory*; also, as *simple* and *double*.

> There appears to be little evidence, if any, for the view so long maintained, that *interdicts* were a kind of interim injunctions or summary process. *W. A. Hunter*

b In the systems founded on the Civil law, as Scots law, Roman Dutch law, etc., a form of order corresponding to the injunction of the English law. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A prohibition by the Pope, by which the clergy or laymen are restrained from performing, or from attending, divine service, or from administering the offices or enjoying the privileges of the church.

in'ter-dict' (ĭn'tĕr-dĭkt'), *v. t.*; -DICT'ED; -DICT'ING. [ME. *entrediten* to forbid communion: cf. L. *interdicere*, *interdictum.* See INTERDICT, *n.*] **1.** To forbid; to prohibit or debar; as, to *interdict* trade with foreign nations.

> Charged not to touch the *interdicted* tree *Milton*

2. *Law & Eccl.* To lay under, or prohibit by, an interdict, to cut off or debar from something, as from religious offices, privileges, etc., as a city, a church, an individual.

Syn.—See FORBID.

in'ter-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interdictio*: cf. F. *interdiction.*] **1.** Act of interdicting, or state of being interdicted; also, an interdict. **2.** *Civil & Scots Law.* A restraint, voluntary or judicial, placed upon a person suffering from mental weakness, as respects an act or acts which may affect his estate.

in'ter-dic'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having the power or effect of interdicting; as, an *interdictive* sentence

in'ter-dic'tor (-tŏr), *n.* [L.] One who interdicts; specif., *Scots Law*, a person whose consent is made necessary by a bond of voluntary interdiction to certain acts of the person executing the bond.

in'ter-dic'to-ry (-dĭk'tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *interdictorius.*] Having the power or effect of interdicting; pertaining or belonging to interdiction; interdictive; prohibitory.

in'ter-dig'i-tate (-dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *v. i. & t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [*inter-* + L. *digitus* finger.] To interlock as the fingers of two joined hands; to interweave.

in'ter-dig'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or condition of interdigitating; an interdigitating process.

in'ter-dome' (ĭn'tĕr-dōm'), *n. Arch.* An open space between the inner and outer shells of a dome or cupola of masonry.

in'ter-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* [Arbitrarily formed from *integro-differential.*] *Math.* Involving a combination of the operations and notions of integration and differentiation in one term and under one more general concept that regards the former as the negative of the latter, so that y_x^{-1} may be written for $\int y dx$; integro-differential. *Renton.*

interential function, a product of a derivative (of *n*th order as to *x*) by an integral (of *m*th order as to *u*), as $y_x^n \cdot v^{-m}_u$. When the order of the factors is interchanged, the product is called an **ininterential function.** *Renton.*

in'ter-e'qui-noc'tial (-ē'kwĭ-nŏk'shăl), *a. Astron.* Coming between the equinoxes. — *n.* Either solstice.

in'ter-est (ĭn'tĕr-ĕst), *n.* [For earlier *interesse*, ME. *interesse*, LL. *interesse* usury, compensation, L. *interesse* to be between, to be different, to make a difference, to be of importance; *inter* between + *esse* to be; influenced by OF. *interest*, F. *intérêt*, fr. L. *interest* it interests, is of interest, 3d sing. pres. of *interesse.* See INTER-; ESSENCE.] **1.** A right, title, share, or participation in a thing, as, formerly, in the production of an effect; specif., participation in advantage, profit, and responsibility; as, an *interest* in a brewery; he has parted with his *interest* in the stocks. Hence, that in which one has such an interest; esp., business affairs; business; concernment; as, his *interests* are in foreign parts; his money is invested in mining *interests.* **2.** Concern, or the state of being concerned or affected, esp. with respect to advantage, personal or general; hence, good, regarded as a selfish benefit; profit; benefit.

> The common *interest* and public good. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. Influence due to personal qualities or state, social or political connections, or the like. **4.** The persons interested in any particular business or measure, taken collectively; as, the iron *interest.* **5.** Excitement of feeling, whether pleasant or painful, accompanying special attention to some object; concern. *Interest* expresses mental excitement of various kinds and degrees. It may be intellectual, or sympathetic and emotional, or merely personal, as, an *interest* in philosophical research; an *interest* in human suffering; the *interest* which an avaricious man takes in money getting.

> Perhaps, in its most common use, the word *interest* stands for a permanent disposition or capability of being actually interested. Thus we may say of a person that he is "interested in mathematics," although he may not at the moment be thinking of mathematics at all. *G. F. Stout*

6. The condition or quality of exciting concern or of being of moment; as, questions of *interest*; scholarly *interests.* **7.** Injury; also, compensation for injury, damages. *Obs.* **8.** The price or rate of premium per unit of time that is paid by a borrower for the use of what he borrows; specif., a rate per cent of money paid for the use of money or the forbearance of demanding payment of a debt; also, the system of permitting or requiring this payment, or the money so paid. Interest that is paid only on the principal lent is called **simple interest**; when paid on unpaid interest (usually periodically added to the principal) besides the original capital it is called **compound interest.** In Roman Dutch law interest is classified as **compensatory interest**, covering the creditor's direct loss from forgoing the use of his money, **penal interest**, paid by the debtor for a default; **lucrative interest**, representing the creditor's possible profits from his having the use of his own money. The Roman law distinguished between the damages that a creditor might exact from a defaulting debtor, and interest (called **fænus**, less correctly **fenus**, or incorrectly **fœnus**), which latter was prohibited or limited by strict laws, except the **fænus nauticum**, or interest on certain maritime loans, which was less restricted. Compound interest was designated as **usuræ usurarum.** The Canon law forbade all *interest* as such, to which the term **usura** came to be applied; but always allowed the creditor's exaction, under the name of *interest*, of damages when they could be shown to have actually arisen (**damnum emergens**) and later of a sum stipulated for as the loss of profit (**lucrum cessans**). With the development of the modern commercial and industrial system the restrictions were gradually abandoned, and the use of the term *interest* was extended until it came to have its present significance, the term **usury** being restricted to those cases where excessive interest is demanded. Concerning the nature and causes of interest there is no definite agreement among economists. Most economists, however, agree that *interest* has two meanings: a certain relatively fixed rate called **net interest**, representing the pure payment for the mere loan, and a larger and more variable sum called **gross interest**, which includes one or more other things, such as payment for risk, depreciation, etc. In some theories interest has been variously considered to represent: (1) the result of difference of value of present goods and future goods; (2) the price paid for the use of productive capital; (3) the payment to the capitalist for his abstinence; (4) with certain socialists, as Rodbertus and Marx, wealth obtained by exploitation of labor. **9.** Any excess over and above an exact equivalent; — chiefly in the phrase *with interest.*

> With all speed
> You shall have your desires with *interest.* *Shak.*

in'ter-est (ĭn'tĕr-ĕst), *v. t.*; IN'TER-EST-ED; IN'TER-EST-ING. [From *interess'd*, p. p. of the older form *interess*, fr. the n.: cf. F. *intéresser.* See INTEREST, *n.*] **1.** To cause to share; to invest with a share; to make a participator. *Rare.*

> By faith we become *interested* in the propitiation. *J. D. Burns.*

2. To involve the interest or welfare of; to affect; concern; involve; —now rare except in the *p. p.* and of persons; as, he was *interested* in the failure. **3.** To cause or induce to have a share or interest; to prevail upon to participate; as, to *interest* one's self in another's behalf; to *interest* a banker in a loan.

> A goddess who used to *interest* herself in marriages. *Addison.*

4. To engage the attention of; to awaken interest in; to excite emotion or passion in, in behalf of a person or thing; to arouse the curiosity of; as, the subject did not *interest* him.

> To love our native country, . . . to be *interested* in its concerns, is natural to all men. *Dryden.*

Syn.—Excite, entertain, engage, occupy, hold.

in'ter-est-ed (ĭn'tĕr-ĕs-tĕd), *p. a.* [See INTEREST, *v. t.*] **1.** Having the attention engaged; having emotion or passion excited; as, an *interested* listener. **2.** Having an interest; having a share or concern in some project or affair; involved; as, financially *interested*; concerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be affected or prejudiced; as, an *interested* witness; having self-interest, concerned for one's own advantage; not disinterested; as, generosity proceeding from *interested* motives.

in'ter-est-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Of concern; important. *Obs.* **2.** Engaging the attention; exciting, or adapted to excite, interest, curiosity, or emotion; as, *interesting* news. —**in'ter-est-ing-ly,** *adv.* —**in'ter-est-ing-ness,** *n.*

interest policy. A policy that shows on its face that the insured has an insurable interest in the matter insured.

in'ter-face' (ĭn'tĕr-fās'), *n.* A surface, esp. a plane surface, forming a common boundary of two bodies or spaces.

in'ter-fa'cial (-fā'shăl), *a.* **1.** Included between two plane surfaces or faces; as, an *interfacial* angle. **2.** Relating to, or of the nature of, an interface.

in'ter-fas-cic'u-lar (-fă-sĭk'ŭ-lăr), *a.* Between fascicles; specif., *Bot.*, between the vascular bundles. **interfascicular cambium.** *Bot.* See CAMBIUM.

in'ter-fe-nes'tral (-fē-nĕs'trăl), *a.* [*inter-* + L. *fenestra* window.] Situated between windows.

in'ter-fen'es-tra'tion (-fĕn'ĕs-trā'shŭn), *n. Arch.* **a** The width of pier between two windows. **b** Arrangement of windows with relation to the distance between them, whether measured from axis to axis or from opening to opening. Cf. FENESTRATION.

in'ter-fere' (ĭn'tĕr-fēr'), *v. i.*; IN'TER-FERED' (-fērd'); IN'TER-FER'ING (-fēr'ĭng). [OF. *entreferir* to strike (each

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in'ter-cool'er, *n. Mach.* A device for cooling air between successive stages of compression. —**in'ter-cool'ing,** *n.*

in'ter-cor'a-coid, *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-cos'mic (-kŏz'mĭk), **in'ter-cos'mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a.* Located or existing among the planets or stars.—**in'ter-cos'mi-cal-ly,** *adv.* [COSTAL.]

in'ter-cos'tal-ly, *adv* of INTER-

in'ter-cos'to-hu'mer-al (ĭn'tĕr-kŏs'tō-hū'mĕr-ăl), *a.* [*intercostal* + *humeral.*] *Anat.* Designating the lateral cutaneous branch of the second intercostal nerve, which crosses the axilla and supplies the skin of the inner and back part of the upper half of the arm. The third intercostal may have a similar branch.

in'ter-course', *v. i. Obs.* **1.** To course or run through or across. **2.** To have intercourse.

in'ter-cres'cence, *n. Embryol.* A growing together of tissues.

in'ter-cru'ral (ĭn'tĕr-krōō'răl), *a.* See INTER-. [TER-.]

in'ter-crys'tal-line, *a.* See IN-

in'ter-cul'ture (ĭn'tĕr-kŭl'tŭr), *n. Agric.* Intercropping.

in'ter-cur', *v. i.* [L. *intercurrere*: cf. OF. *entrecorre.* See INTERCOURSE.] To run or come between; to intervene. *Obs.*

in'ter-cur'rent, *n.* Something intervening. *Obs.*

in'ter-cur'rent-ly, *adv.* of INTERCURRENT. [*Obs.*]

in'ter-cut', *v. t.* To intersect

in'ter-dash', *v. t.* See INTER-.

in'ter-deal', *n.* Traffic —**in'ter-deal',** *v. i.* —**in'ter-deal'er,** *n. All Obs.* [DENTAL.]

in'ter-den'tal-ly, *adv.* of INTERDEPENDENT. [TER-.]

in'ter-de-pend'ent-ly, *adv.* of

in'ter-de-spise', *v. t.* See IN-

in'ter-de-struc'tive, *a.* See INTER-. — **-de-struc'tive-ness,** *n.*

in'ter-dice', *n.* [Perh. fr. confusion of F. *entretoise* (OF. also *-taise*) with F. *entre-deux* intervening space, lit., between two. Cf. DEUCE, INTERDUCE, INTERTIE.] *Carp.* An intertie. *Obs.*

in'ter-dict', *a.* Interdicted. *Obs.*

in'ter-dic'tum, *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tă). [L.] *Civil Law.* = INTERDICT.

in'ter-dif-fuse', *v. t.* See IN-TER-. — **in'ter-dif-fu'sion,** *n.* — **in'ter-dif-fu'sive,** *a.* — **in'ter-dif-fu'sive-ness,** *n.*

in'ter-dig'i-tal (ĭn'tĕr-dĭj'ĭ-tăl), *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-dite'ment, *n.* [See INTERDICT, *v.*] *Eccl.* Interdiction. *Obs*

in'ter-dor'sal, *a. & n.* [*inter-* + *dorsal.*] *Zool.* See ARCUALIA.

in'ter-duce'. + INTERDICE.

‖ **in'ter-dum vul'gus rec'tum vi'det.** [L.] The crowd sometimes sees rightly. *Horace* (*Epistles*, II. i. 63).

intere. + ENTIRE.

in'ter-emp'tion, *n.* [L. *interemptio.*] Destruction. *Obs*

in'ter-e-pim'er-al, *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-ep'i-the'li-al, *a. Zool.* Between epithelial cells.

in'ter-ess', *v. t.* [See INTEREST, *v. t.*] To interest; also, to affect injuriously; to injure. *Obs.*

in'teress, *n.* Interest. *Obs.*

‖ **in'ter-es'se** (ĭn'tĕr-ĕs'ē), *n.* [See INTEREST, *n.*] *Law*, a A legal interest in property. **b** Interest upon money. See INTEREST. — **in'ter-es'se ter'mi-ni** (tûr'mĭ-nī) [LL., lit., interest of term or end], *Common Law*, the right or entry conferred by the demise of a leasehold estate, before entry is made.

in'ter-es-see', *n.* A party in interest. *Rare.* [ESTED.]

in'ter-est-ed-ly, *adv.* of INTER-

in'ter-est-ed-ness. See -NESS.

in'ter-est-er, *n.* One who interests.

in'ter-est-less. *a.* See -LESS.

interest lottery. See LOTTERY

in'ter-Eu'ro-pe'an, *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-falk', *v. t.* [See INTER-; DEFALK.] To interrupt. *Obs.*

in'ter-fec'tion, *n.* [L. *interfectio.*] Slaughter. *Obs.*

in'ter-fec'tor, *n.* [L., fr. *interficere* to kill.] Lit., a slayer; esp., *Astrol.*, a destroying planet.

in'ter-fed'er-a'tion, *n.* See INTER-.

in'ter-fem'o-ral, *a. Anat.* Situated between the thighs; as, the *interfemoral* membrane of a bat.

in'ter-fer'ant (ĭn'tĕr-fēr'ănt), *n. Law.* A contestant in an interference case before the Patent Office. *U. S.*

other); *entre* between (L. *inter*) + OF. *ferir* to strike, F. *férir*, fr. L. *ferire*. Cf. FERULE.] **1.** To strike one foot against the opposite foot or ankle in the action of going, — ordinarily said of a horse, sometimes of a human being. **2.** To come in collision; to clash; also, to be in opposition; to run at cross-purposes; as, *interfering* claims. **3.** To enter into, or take a part in, the concerns of others; to intermeddle, interpose, intervene.

To *interfere* with party disputes. *Swift*

4. *Physics.* To act reciprocally, so as to augment, diminish, or otherwise affect one another, — said of waves, rays of light, heat, etc. See INTERFERENCE, 2. **5.** *Patent Law.* To claim substantially the same invention so that the question of the priority of invention is involved between the claimants; — distinguished from *infringe*. **6.** *Philol.* To change by interference. **7.** *Football.* When off side, to check with the body an opposing player who is attempting to tackle the runner with the ball. In the English game interfering is not allowed.

Syn. — See INTERPOSE.

in'ter-fer'ence (ĭn'tĕr-fēr'ĕns), *n.* [See INTERFERE.] **1.** Act, process, or state of interfering; as, the stoppage of a machine by the *interference* of some of its parts; a meddlesome *interference* in the business of others. **2.** *Physics.* The mutual influence, under certain conditions, of two beams of light, or series of pulsations of sound, or, generally, two waves or vibrations of any kind, producing certain characteristic phenomena, as colored fringes, dark bands, or darkness, in the case of light, silence or increased intensity in sounds; neutralization or superposition of waves generally. The term is most commonly applied to light, and the *undulatory* theory of light affords the proper explanation of the phenomena which are considered to be produced by the superposition of waves, and are thus substantially identical in their origin with the phenomena of heat, sound, waves of water, etc. **3.** *Wireless Teleg.* The intermixing of electric waves or signals meeting in space, causing them to be undecipherable. **4.** *Philol.* Influence exerted upon a sound, word, or phrase by a neighboring sound, word, or phrase, sufficient to cause a change in its sound, position, or form, as in assimilation, umlaut, contamination, epenthesis, metathesis, etc.

This term [assimilation], however, does not comprise all the phenomena which are the result of intraverbal *interference*, such as epenthesis, metathesis, and umlaut *Owtel.*

5. *Patent Law.* Act or state of interfering (see INTERFERE, *v. i.*, 5), or the proceeding for determining the question of priority of invention involved. **6.** *Mach.* Incorrect gearing of gear teeth through faulty design so that the lines of action cross.

interference colors *or* **colours.** Colors produced by the destruction or weakening of certain wave lengths of a composite beam of light in consequence of interference (see INTERFERENCE, 2). The colors of thin films as in the soap bubble, of mother of pearl, of iridescent glass and, in many cases, of the plumage of birds and insects are interference colors.

interference figures. *Optical Min.* The figures observed when certain sections of crystallized bodies are viewed in converging polarized light; thus, a section of a uniaxial crystal, cut normal to the vertical axis, shows a series of concentric colored rings with a single black cross; — so called because due to the *interference* of luminous waves.

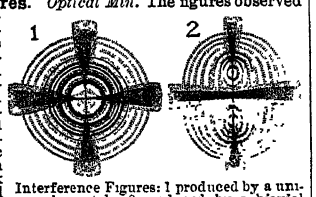

Interference Figures: 1 produced by a uniaxial crystal; 2 produced by a biaxial crystal when the axes of polarizer and analyzer are at right angles to each other

interference spectrum. *Optics.* A spectrum produced by interference, a diffraction spectrum.

in'ter-fer'ent (ĭn'tĕr-fēr'ĕnt), *a.* Interfering, or tending to interfere.

in'ter-fe-ren'tial (-fē-rĕn'shăl), *a. Physics.* Of, pert. to, or depending on, interference, as of light; — said esp. with reference to the use of the interferometer.

in'ter-fer-om'e-ter (-fēr-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [See INTERFERE; -METER.] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring small movements, distances, or displacements by means of the interference of two beams of light.

in'ter-fer'ric (-fĕr'ĭk), *a.* Between iron and iron; as, the *interferric* gap in a magnetic circuit.

in'ter-flange' (ĭn'tĕr-flănj'), *n. Mach.* The space or distance between two flanges, as of an electromagnet bobbin.

in'ter-flow' (-flō'), *n.* An interflowing; an intermingling.

in'ter-flow' (-flō'), *v. i.* **1.** To flow between. *Rare.* **2.** To intermingle; to pass into one another.

in-ter'flu-ence (ĭn-tûr'flōō-ĕns), *n.* Interfluent state.

in-ter'flu-ent (-ĕnt) } *a.* [L. *interfluens*, p. pr., and *in-ter'flu-ous* (-ŭs) } *terfluus*. See INTER-; FLUENT.]

1. Flowing between or among. **2.** Passing into one another as by a natural flow; intermingling without dissonance or friction.

The *interfluent* luxurious pentameter couplet *Century Mag.*

in'ter-fold' (ĭn'tĕr-fōld'), *v. t.* To fold together; interlock.

in'ter-fo'li-a'ceous (-fō'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Borne between opposite or verticillate leaves, as stipules in Rubiaceæ.

in'ter-fret'ted (ĭn'tĕr-frĕt'ĕd), *a.* [See FRET to ornament.] *Her.* Linked as if interwoven, — said of annulets, bows of keys, crescents, etc. Cf. FRETTED.

Interfretted Crescents

in'ter-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.*; IN'TER-FUSED' (-fūzd'); IN'TER-FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng). [L. *interfusus*, p. p. of *interfundere* to pour between; *inter* between + *fundere* to pour. See FUSE to melt.] **1.** To combine (one thing with another), as by scattering or mixing; often, to combine intimately, as by fusing or blending; to intermingle.

Keats, in whom the moral seems to have so perfectly *interfused* the physical man, that you might almost say he could feel sorrow with his hands *Lowell.*

2. To pass (one thing or element) into or through others, as by pouring or spreading; to infuse or diffuse.

The ambient air, wide *interfused*. *Milton.*

3. To enter widely or deeply into, to permeate, penetrate; pervade, as, his soul was *interfused* with joy.

in'ter-fuse', *v. i.* To blend; fuse.

in'ter-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* [Cf. L. *interfusio* a flowing between.] Act of interfusing, or state of being interfused.

But the *interfusion* of religion and virtue is not in fact so close as to secure their habitual coexistence *J. Martineau*

in'ter-gan'gli-on'ic (-găn'glĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a. Anat.* Between and uniting the nerve ganglia; as, *interganglionic* cords.

in'ter-gla'cial (-glā'shăl), *a. Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a comparatively warm epoch occurring between two glacial epochs; as, an *interglacial* climate.

in'ter-glyph' (ĭn'tĕr-glĭf'), *n. Arch.* The space between two glyphs.

in'ter-gra-da'tion (-grā-dā'shŭn), *n.* Transition through a series of grades, forms, or kinds, varying only by consecutive and related differences; also, an intermediate or transitional form in such a series.

in'ter-grade' (-grād'), *n.* An intermediate or transitional form; an intergradation.

in'ter-grade' (-grād'), *v. i.*; -GRAD'ED (-grād'ĕd); -GRAD'ING (-grād'ĭng). To merge gradually one with another through a continuous series of intermediate forms, kinds, or types; to exhibit intergradation.

in'ter-grave' (-grāv'), *v. t.* To grave or carve between; to engrave in alternate parts 3 *Kings* vii. 28 (*Douay Ver.*).

in'ter-grow' (-grō'), *v. i.* To grow among each other; to grow intermixed.

in'ter-grown' (-grōn'), *a.* Characterized by intergrowth.

in'ter-growth' (ĭn'tĕr-grōth'), *n.* **1.** A growing between, among, or together; also, the product of such a process, as, in parallel *intergrowth;* spherulitic *intergrowths.*

2 Specif.: *Bot.* Growth by intussusception.

in'ter-hy'al (-hī'ăl), *a.* [*inter-* + *hyoid* + *-al.*] *Zoöl.* Designating a small rodlike bone by which the cornu of the hyoid is articulated with the cartilage connecting the hyomandibular and symplectic in many teleost fishes. — *n.* An interhyal bone or element.

in'ter-im (ĭn'tĕr-ĭm), *n.* [L., fr. *inter* between.] **1.** The meantime; time intervening; interval between events, etc.

All the *interim* is
Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream. *Shak.*

2. [*cap.*] *Hist.* Either of three compromises made by the Emperor Charles V. of Germany for the sake of harmonizing the conflicting opinions of Protestants and Catholics. These were the **Ratisbon Interim**, taking its name from the Diet of Ratisbon, 1541; the **Augsburg Interim**, from the Diet of Augsburg, May, 1548; and the **Leipzig Interim**, from the Diet of Leipzig, December, 1548, the last produced largely through the exertions of the Elector Maurice of Saxony. None of these compromises was effectual.

in'ter-im, *a.* Belonging to an interim; done, made, occurring, etc., for an interim or meantime; temporary, as, an *interim* injunction or order pending an appeal.

interim certificate, *Finance*, a temporary or preliminary certificate, as one entitling the owner to receive certain shares or bonds to be afterwards issued. — **i. dividend,** *Finance*, a distribution of profits by way of a dividend made before declaring the full dividend for the current period.

in'ter-im-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [*interim* + *-ist* + *-ic:* cf. **in'ter-im-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl) } G. *interimistisch.*] Of or pertaining to an interim; falling in, or designed for, an interim. — **in'ter-im-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

in-te'ri-or (ĭn-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L., compar. fr. *inter* between: cf. F. *intérieur.* See INTER-; cf. INTIMATE.] **1.** Being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; inside; internal; inner; — opposed to *exterior*, or *superficial;* as, *interior* galleries; the *interior* surface of a hollow ball. **2.** Remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; inland; as, the *interior* parts of a region or country. **3.** Belonging to the inner constitution or operation of anything, or to its private or concealed nature; as, the *interior* organization of a business. **4.** Belonging to the mental or spiritual life; not bodily or worldly. Cf. INNER, *a.*, 2.

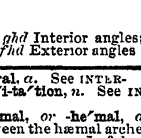

agh bgh ghc ghd Interior angles; *ega egb fhc fhd* Exterior angles

Syn. — Internal, inside, inward; inland. See INNER. **interior angle,** *Geom.*, an angle formed between two sides, within any rectilinear figure, as a polygon, or between two parallel lines by these lines and another intersecting them; — called also *internal angle.* — **interior ballistics,** a branch of ballistics dealing with the combustion and propulsive effect of a charge, the action of the projectile in the gun, etc. — **i. basin.** *Phys. Geog.* = CLOSED BASIN. — **i. crest,** *Fort.*, the line of the junction of the interior and superior slopes. — **i. epicycloid,** *Math.*, a hypocycloid. — **i. planets,** *Astron.*, planets whose paths are within the orbit of the earth. — **i. side,** *Fort.*, the line drawn from the center of one bastion to that of the next, or the line of the curtain produced to the two oblique radii of the front. — **i. slope,** *Fort.*, the slope connecting the interior crest with the banquette tread. See FORTIFICATION, *Illust.*

in-te'ri-or (ĭn-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1.** That which is within; the internal or inner part of a thing; the inside. **2.** The inland part of a country, state, or kingdom. **3.** The inner or spiritual nature; inner character. **4.** The internal affairs of a state or nation; as, the Minister, or Department, of the *Interior.* **5.** A scene or view of the interior of a building.

interior of a simple closed curve, that one of the two continua into which it divides the plane, which contains no sufficiently distant point. Cf. *exterior of a simple closed curve,* under EXTERIOR, *n.*

in-te'ri-or'i-ty (-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being interior.

in-te'ri-or-ly (ĭn-tē'rĭ-ẽr-lĭ), *adv.* Internally; inwardly.

in'ter-ja'cence (ĭn'tĕr-jā'sĕns) } *n.* [See INTERJACENT.]

in'ter-ja'cen-cy (-jā'sĕn-sĭ) } State of being between, a coming or lying between or among; intervention, also, that which lies between.

in'ter-ja'cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *interjacens, -entis*, p. pr. of *interjacere* to lie between, *inter* between + *jacēre* to lie.] Lying or being between or among; intervening.

in'ter-jac'u-late (-jăk'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [See INTER-; EJACULATE.] To ejaculate parenthetically — **in'ter-jac'u-la-to-ry** (-la-tō-rĭ), *a.*

in'ter-ject' (-jĕkt'), *v. t.*; IN'TER-JECT'ED, IN'TER-JECT'ING. [L. *interjectus*, p. p. of *interjacere* to interject; *inter* between + *jacĕre* to throw. See JET a shooting forth.] To throw in between; to insert; interpose; interpolate.

in'ter-ject', *v. i.* **1.** To throw one's self between or among; to come between; to interpose. **2.** To cross one another; also, to intervene. *Obs.*

in'ter-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interjectio:* cf. F. *interjection.* See INTERJECT.] **1.** An interjecting; also, that which is interjected; as: **a** Act of uttering exclamations; exclamation; ejaculation. **b** An interposing or putting in between; something interposed, as a remark.

The *interjection* of laughing *Bacon*

2. *Gram.* An ejaculatory word or form of speech, usually thrown in without grammatical connection, as *O! Alas! Ha ha! Heavens!* etc. Cf. EXCLAMATION.

An *interjection* . . may be regarded as the rudiment of a sentence. But it is a confusion of thought to rank it among the parts of speech. *Earle*

in'ter-jec'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Thrown in between other words; parenthetical; as, an *interjectional* remark. **2.** Pert to, or of the nature of, an interjection; consisting of natural and spontaneous exclamations, ejaculatory.

Certain of the natural accompaniments of *interjectional* speech, such as gestures, grimaces, and gesticulations, are restrained by civilization. *Earle.*

in'ter-jec'to-ry (-jĕk'tō-rĭ), *a.* Characterized by interjection; thrust in between. — **in'ter-jec'to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

in'ter-join' (-join'), *v. t.*; -JOINED' (-joind'); -JOIN'ING. To join mutually; to unite. *Shak*

in'ter-joist' (ĭn'tĕr-joist'), *n. Carp.* The space between two joists; also, a middle joist or crossbeam.

in'ter-knit' (-nĭt'), *v. t. & i.* To knit together; to unite closely; to intertwine.

in'ter-lace' (-lās'), *v. t. & i.*; IN'TER-LACED' (-lāst'); IN'TER-LAC'ING (-lās'ĭng). [ME. *entrelacen*, OF. *entrelacier*, F. *entrelacer.* See INTER-; LACE.] **1.** To unite as by lacing together; to insert or interpose one thing within another; to intertwine; interweave; as, *interlaced* boughs. **2.** To vary or diversify by alternation, interpolation, or intermixture; to alternate; intersperse; mix.

The epic way is everywhere *interlaced* with dialogue *Dryden*

interlacing arches, *Arch.*, arches, usually circular, so constructed that their archivolts intersect and seem to be interlaced.

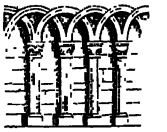
Interlacing Arches

in'ter-lac'er-y (-lās'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Interlaced bands, lines, or fibers.

in'ter-la-mel'lar (-lă-mĕl'ăr; -lăm'ĕ-lăr), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Between lamellæ; as, the *interlamellar* connectives in the gills of certain mollusks.

in'ter-lam'i-nate (-lăm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). To insert between laminæ; also, to arrange in alternate laminæ. — **in'ter-lam'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

in'ter-lap' (-lăp'), *v. i.* To lap over one another.

in'ter-lard' (-lärd'), *v. t.*; IN'TER-LARD'ED; IN'TER-LARD'ING. [F. *entrelarder.* See INTER-; LARD.] **1.** To alternate with layers or strips of fat; to insert lard or bacon in, to mix, as fat meat with lean; to lard. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Hence: To insert between; to mix or mingle; esp., to introduce that which is foreign or irrelevant into; as, to *interlard* a conversation with oaths or allusions

They *interlard* their native drinks with choice
Of strongest brandy. *J. Philips.*

interference fringe. *Optics.* = FRINGE. [that interferes.]

in'ter-fer'er (-fēr'ẽr), *n.* One

in'ter-fer'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INTERFERE. — **in'ter-fer'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **in'ter-fer'ing-ness,** *n.*

in'ter-fer'tile, *a. Biol.* Capable of interbreeding

in'ter-fi'bril-lar, in'ter-fi'bril-la-ry, *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-fi'brous, *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-fi'cient (ĭn'tĕr-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *interficiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *interficere* to kill.] Slaying; deadly. *Obs or Astrol.*

in'ter-fil'a-men'tar, in'ter-fil'a-men'ta-ry, *a. Zoöl.* Between filaments; — specif., of spaces in the gills of lamellibranchs.

in'ter-fi'lar (-fī'lăr), *a.* [*inter-* + L. *filum* thread.] *Biol.* Between reticular filaments; as, the *interfilar*, or ground, substance of protoplasm.

in'ter-fil'let-ed, *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-fil'trate, *v. t.* See INTER-.

in'ter-flash'ing, *n.* See INTER-

‖ **in'ter flu'mi-na no'ta et fon'tes sa'cros.** [L.] Among familiar streams and sacred founts. *Vergil (Eclogues,* i. 52, 53).

in'ter-fluve (ĭn'tĕr-flōōv; 243), *n.* [*inter-* + L. *fluvius* stream.] The district between adjacent streams flowing in the same general direction.

in'ter-flux, *a.* See INTER-

in'ter-fo'li-ar, *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-fo'li-ate, *v. t* [*inter-* + L. *folium* leaf.] To interleave (a book). *Rare.* [TER-

in'ter-fol-lic'u-lar, *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-force', *n.* See INTER-.

in'ter-ra-ter'nal, *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-fri-ca'tion, in'ter-fric'tion, *n.* A rubbing together.

in'ter-fron'tal, *a. Anat.* Between the frontal bones

in'ter ful'gent (ĭn'tĕr-fŭl'jĕnt), *a.* See INTER-.

in-ter'ga-to-ry. Short for INTERROGATORY. *Obs.*

in'ter-gen'er-ant, in'ter-gen'er-at'ing, *a* Interbreeding. — **in'ter-gen'er-a'tion,** *n.*

in'ter-gen'i-tal, *a. Zool.* Between the genital plates; designating certain small plates in echinoderms.

in'ter-gern' (ĭn'tĕr-gûrn'), *v. i.* [See GIRN.] To snarl in turn or at intervals. *Obs.*

in'ter-ges'ture, *n.* See INTER-.

in'ter-glit', *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-gla'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Geol.* The theory of interglacial periods — **in'ter-gla'cial-ist,** *n.*

in'ter-glan'du-lar, *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-glob'u-lar, *a. Anat.* Designating the minute spaces in the peripheral part of the dentine of teeth in which the ramifications of the tubules end.

in'ter-graft', *v. t.* To be reciprocally capable of being grafted; to become united by grafting, as certain plants [TER-.]

in'ter-gran'u-lar, *a.* See IN-

in'ter-group'al, *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-gy'ral, *a.* See INTER-

in'ter-hab'i-ta'tion, *n.* See INTER-.

in'ter-hæ'mal, *or* **-he'mal,** *a. Zool.* Between the hæmal arches or hæmal spines. — *n.* In fishes, one of the bones or spines extending into the flesh between the hæmal spines and supporting the rays of the anal fin.

in'ter-hem'i-spher'ic (ĭn'tĕr-hĕm'ĭ-sfĕr'ĭk), *a. Anat.* Between the brain hemispheres.

in'ter-hy'brid-ize, *v. t.* See INTER-.

in-te'ri-al, *a.* [Cf. INTER-, INTERIOR.] Internal. *Obs.* — **in-te'ri-al-ly,** *adv Obs.*

‖ **in'té'rieur'** (ăN'tā'ryûr'), *n.* [F., lit., interior.] Domicile; domestic environment.

‖ **in'te-rim** (ĭn'tē-rĭm), *adv* [L.] Meanwhile; meantime

in'ter-im-ist, *n.* An advocate of one of the Interims (see INTERIM, *n.*, 2).

in'ter-im-pe'ri-al, *a.* See INTER-.

in-ter'i-na'tion, *n.* [OF., or LL. *interinatio* Cf. ENTIRE.] Ratification or approval. *Obs & R*

interkat † INTRICATE.

in'ter-king', *n.* Interrex. *Obs.*

in'ter-knot', *v. t* To knot together

in'ter-know', *v. t* To know mutually. *Rare.* — **in'ter-know'ledge,** *n Rare*

in'ter-laced' (-lāst'), *p. a.* In terlinked; interwoven; specif., *Her.*, interfretted — **in'ter-lac'ed-ly** (-lās'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

in'ter-lace'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

in'ter-laid', *pret. & p. p.* of INTERLAY.

in'ter-la'que-ate, *a.* [LL. *inter laqueatus* Cf. INTERLACE.] Entangled. *Obs.* [TER-.]

in'ter-lam'el-la'tion, *n.* See IN-

in'ter-lam'i-nar, *a.* See INTER-

in'ter-lapse', *n.* Lapse of time between events. *Rare*

in'ter-lar-da'tion (-lär-dā'shŭn), *n.* An interlarding, or thing interlarded.

in'ter-lay' (ĭn'tẽr-lā'), *v. t.*; IN'TER-LAID' (-lād'); IN'TER-LAY'ING. To lay or place among or between; also, to insert a layer in; as, to *interlay* a half-tone block by putting an underlay between the plate and its mount.

in'ter-leaf' (ĭn'tẽr-lēf'), *n.*; *pl.* -LEAVES (-lēvz'). [Cf. INTERLEAVE.] A leaf inserted between other leaves; a blank leaf inserted in a book for notes or comments; also, the matter written or printed on such leaves.

in'ter-leave' (-lēv'), *v. t.*; -LEAVED' (-lēvd'); -LEAV'ING. [*inter-* + *leaf.*] **1.** To insert a leaf or leaves in; to bind with blank leaves inserted between the others, as a book.

2. *Geol.* To interlaminate; to interstratify.

in'ter-line' (-līn'), *v. t.*; -LINED' (-līnd'); -LIN'ING (-līn'ĭng). [*inter-* + *line:* cf. LL. *interlineare*, F. *interliner*, OF. *entreligner*.] **1.** To write or insert between lines already written or printed, as for correction, to write or print something between the lines of; as, to *interline* a page or a book.

2. To arrange in alternate lines, as Latin and English.

3. To mark or imprint with lines.

> A crooked wrinkle *interlines* my brow. *Marlowe.*

4 To place between lines, as of soldiers.

in'ter-line', *v. i.* To insert interlineations.

in'ter-line' (ĭn'tẽr-līn'), *n.* A line between others.

in'ter-line' (ĭn'tẽr-līn'), *v. t.* To insert a lining in (a garment) beneath the ordinary lining.

in'ter-lin'e-ar (-lĭn'ē-ẽr), *a.* [Cf. LL *interlinearis*, F. *interlinéaire.*] Contained between lines; inserted between lines already written or printed, containing interlineations; as, an *interlinear* manuscript; also, written or printed in different languages or texts in alternate lines; as, an *interlinear* "Cæsar." — **in'ter-lin'e-ar-ly**, *adv.*

in'ter-lin'e-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Interlinear. — *n.* A book containing interlineations. — **in'ter-lin'e-a-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

in'ter-lin'e-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To interline, as an instrument, page, or book.

in'ter-lin'e-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of interlining; also, that which is interlined.

in'ter-lin'gual (-lĭŋ'gwăl), *a.* Of or relating to two or more languages.

in'ter-lin'ing (-lĭn'ĭng), *n.* Interlineation.

in'ter-lin'ing (ĭn'tẽr-lĭn'ĭng), *n.* [*inter-* + 1st *lining.*] A lining between the ordinary lining and the outside fabric of a garment.

in'ter-link' (-lĭŋk'), *v. t.* To link together; to link.

in'ter-link' (ĭn'tẽr-lĭŋk'), *n.* An intermediate or connecting link.

in'ter-lo'bate (-lō'bāt), *a.* *Geol.* Between adjacent lobes of a glacier; as, an *interlobate* moraine.

in'ter-lob'u-lar (-lŏb'ū-lẽr), *a.* [*inter-* + *lobular*: cf. F. *interlobulaire.*] *Anat.* Between lobules; as, the *interlobular* branches of the portal vein in the liver.

in'ter-lo'cate (-lō'kāt), *v. t.* To place between; interpose.

in'ter-lo-ca'tion (-lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* A placing or coming between; interposition; also, a position between others.

in'ter-lock' (-lŏk'), *v. i. & t.*; -LOCKED' (-lŏkt'); -LOCK'ING. **1.** To unite, engage, or interrelate with one another; to interlace firmly; to connect in one system; to lock into one another, as by overlapping parts.

> My lady with her fingers *interlocked.* *Tennyson*

2. *Mech.* To connect in such a way that the motion of any part is constrained by another part or parts; esp., *Railroads*, to arrange the connections of (switches, signals, etc.) so that one lever cannot be worked independently of the others, but only so as to fit in with the position of a group arranged to act in any of various predetermined combinations.

in'ter-lock' (ĭn'tẽr-lŏk'), *n.* Fact or state of interlocking.

in'ter-lo-cu'tion (-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interlocutio*, fr. *interloqui*, *interlocutus*, to speak between; *inter* between + *loqui* to speak: cf. F. *interlocution.* See LOQUACIOUS.]

1. Interchange of speech; conversation; conference.

2. Specif.: *Obs.* **a** Responsive reading or recital. **b** A speech in reply; a response. **c** Mode of intercommunication. *Orf. E. D.*

3. An interruptive utterance; an interruption or a parenthesis; intermediate argument or discussion.

4. *Law. Rare.* **a** The making of an interlocutory order or decree; also, the order or decree. **b** *Rom. Law.* A constitution of the emperor in the form of an informal expression of the imperial wish.

in'ter-loc'u-tor (-lŏk'ū-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *interlocuteur.*]

1. One who takes part in dialogue or conversation; a talker, interpreter, or questioner. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Specif.: *Negro Minstrels.* The man in the middle of the line, who questions the end men.

3. *Scots Law.* A judgment or order of a court, whether (as originally) interlocutory or finally determining the issues.

in'ter-loc'u-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. LL. *interlocutorius*, F. *interlocutoire.*] **1.** Consisting of, or having the nature of, dialogue; conversational.

> *Interlocutory* discourses in the Holy Scriptures. *Fiddes.*

2. Of or pertaining to an interlocution, or interruptive speech or question; spoken as an interlocution.

3. *Law.* Intermediate; not final or definitive; made or done during the progress of an action, as an order, sentence, decree, or judgment; also, of or relating to such an intermediate order, decree, etc.

in'ter-lope' (ĭn'tẽr-lōp'), *v. i.*; IN'TER-LOPED' (-lōpt'); IN'TER-LOP'ING (-lōp'ĭng). [Prob. fr. *inter-* + a dial. form (*lope*) of *leap.* *Oxf. E. D.* This dial. form is prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *hlaupa.* See LEAP; cf. ELOPE.] To run between parties and intercept without right the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffic without a proper license; to intrude; to intermeddle.

in'ter-lop'er (ĭn'tẽr-lōp'ẽr; 277), *n.* One who interlopes; orig., a trader trespassing on the rights or charters of others; hence, an unlawful intruder on a property, station, or office; one who interferes wrongfully or officiously.

> *Interlopers* were persons who, not being members of the companies chartered by the crown, nor having a license from them, traded on their own account to the countries to which the companies had the sole trade. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

Syn. — See INTRUDER.

in'ter-lu'cent (-lū'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *interlucens*, p. pr. See INTER-; LUCENT.] Shining between.

in'ter-lude (ĭn'tẽr-lūd), *n.* [ME. *enterlude*, LL. *interludium*; L. *inter* between + *ludus* play, fr. *ludere* to play. See LUDICROUS.] **1.** An entertainment of a light or farcical character introduced between the acts of the old mystery and morality plays or forming a feature of a festival, fête, or the like; hence, one of the farces or comedies to which these entertainments gave rise, belonging to the transition that led up to the Elizabethan drama; also, formerly, any popular drama.

2. A performance or entertainment between the acts of a play; hence, any irrelevant change or happening in a course of events likened to a play. "Dreams are but *interludes* . . . when monarch reason sleeps." *Dryden.*

3. *Music.* A short piece of instrumental music played between the parts of a song or cantata, the acts of a drama, or the parts of a church service; esp., in church music, a short passage played by the organist between the stanzas of a hymn, or in German chorals after each line.

4. An intervening or interruptive space, feature, or event.

> Salt marshes with *interludes* of sterile meadow. *Swinburne*

in'ter-lude, *v. i.* To act an interlude; also, to occur as an interlude. *Rare.*

in'ter-lud'ed (-lūd'ĕd), *a.* Inserted in the manner of an interlude; having or containing interludes.

in'ter-lud'er (-lūd'ẽr), *n.* An actor in an interlude.

in'ter-lu'di-al (-lū'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, an interlude.

in'ter-lu'nar (-lū'nẽr) } *a.* Relating to the interval between
in'ter-lu'nar-y (-ĭ) } old and new moon, when the moon is invisible.

in'ter-lu-na'tion (-lū-nā'shŭn), *n.* [See LUNATION.] The interlunar period; fig., any dark period.

in'ter-mar'riage (-măr'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Connection by marriage; esp., reciprocal marriage; giving and taking in marriage, as between two families, tribes, castes, or nations.

2. Consanguineous marriage or breeding; inbreeding.

in'ter-mar'ry (-măr'rĭ), *v. i. & t.*; -MAR'RIED (-rĭd); -MAR'RY-ING. To marry; — said of a couple or of one of the contracting parties; commonly, to become connected by marriage between their members; to give and take mutually in marriage; — said of families, ranks, castes, etc.

in'ter-max-il'la (ĭn'tẽr-măk-sĭl'ă), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). *Anat. & Zoöl.* A premaxillary bone.

in'ter-max'il-lar (-măk'sĭ-lẽr) } *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* **a**
in'ter-max'il-la-ry (-măk'sĭ-lă-rĭ) } Between the maxillary bones, or between the maxillæ. **b** Of or pertaining to the intermaxillæ. — *n.* An intermaxilla.

in'ter-med'dle (-mĕd'l), *v. i.*; -MED'DLED (-ld); -MED'DLING (-lĭng). [ME. *entremeddlen*, *entermellen*, to mix together, OF. *entremedler*, *entremeller*, *entremesler*, F. *entremêler.* See INTER-; MEDDLE.] To intermix; to mingle; to enter into; also, to interpose. *Obs.*

> Many other adventures are *intermeddled.* *Spenser.*

in'ter-med'dle, *v. i.* To meddle with the affairs of others; to meddle officiously; to interpose or interfere improperly; to mix or meddle (with).

Syn. — Interpose, interfere.

in'ter-med'dler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who meddles with affairs; esp., one who intrudes into the affairs of others.

2. An intermediary; also, an interloper. *Obs.*

in'ter-mede (ĭn'tẽr-mēd), *n.* [F. *intermède*, fr. L. *inter* between + *medius*, adj., middle; cf. It. *intermedio.* Cf. INTERMEZZO.] **1.** = INTERMEDIUM. *Obs.*

2. An intermezzo; an interlude between the acts of a play or an opera. *Obs.*

in'ter-me'di-a-cy (-mē'dĭ-ă-sĭ), *n.* [From INTERMEDIATE.] Fact or state of being intermediate or of serving as a medium; intermediate condition or agency.

in'ter-me'di-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *intermedius.*] **1.** Intermediary; intermediate. "*Intermedial* colors." *Evelyn.*

2. Acting between; serving as a medium.

3. *Med.* The temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever; intermedial.] *Zool.* The middle pair of tail feathers of a bird.

in'ter-me'di-al, *n.* An intermediary. *Obs.*

in'ter-me'di-an, **in'ter-me'di-ant**, *a.* Intermediate. *Obs.*

in'ter-me'di-ate, *prep.* Between (two events or acts); — commonly in legal usage.

in'ter-me'di-ate-ly, *adv.* of INTERMEDIATE. [-NESS.

in'ter-me'di-ate-ness, *n.* See

in'ter-me'di-a'tor, *n* Mediator.

in'ter-me'di-a-to-ry, *a.* Mediatory.

in'ter-me'di-et'to (ĭn'tẽr-mē'dĭ-ĕt'ō), *n* [It.] A short interlude or intermede.

in'ter-me'di-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *intermedius.*] Intermediate. *R.* — **in'ter-me'di-ous-ly**, *adv. R.*

in'ter-med'l. Intermeddle *R. S.*

in'ter-mell', *v. i. & t.* [See INTERMEDDLE.] To intermeddle: intermix. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

in'ter-mell', *n.* Mêlée; combat.

in'ter-melt', *v. i.* See INTER-.

in'ter-mem'bral, *a.* *Anat.* Between members or limbs.

in'ter-mem'bra-nous, *a.* *Anat* Within a membrane See OSSIFICATION.

in'ter-me-nin'ge-al (ĭn'tẽr-mē-nĭn'jē-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Between the meninges.

in'ter-men'stru-al. *a*, **in'ter-men'tal**, *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-men'tion, *v. t.* To mention among other things; to mention casually. *Rare.*

in'ter-mer-cu'ri-al, **in'ter-mer-cu'ri-an**, *a.* *Astron.* Intramercurial. [mesenteric. *R.*

in'ter-mes'en-te'ri-al, *a.* Inter-

in'ter-mes'en-ter'ic, *a.* *Zool.* Between mesenteries

in'ter-mesh', *v. t* *Mach.* To mesh or gear with one another.

in'ter-mess'. + ENTREMESS.

in'ter-mes'sage, *n.* A message between persons or places. — **in'ter-mes'sage**, *v. t.* — **in'ter-mes'sen-ger**, *n.* *Rare.*

in'ter-met'a-car'pal, *a.* See INTER- [INTER-.

in'ter-met'a-mer'ic, *a.* See

in'ter-met'a-tar'sal, *a.* See INTER-.

intermete. + ENTREMETE.

in'ter-mew' (ĭn'tẽr-mū'), *v. i.* [OF. *entremuer* half-molted. See ENTER-; MEW to molt.] *Falconry.* To mew, or molt, while in confinement.

in'ter-mewed' (-mūd'), *a.* *Falconry.* Having molted, but not yet a white hawk; also, having molted in confinement.

in'ter-mew'er (-mū'ẽr), *n.* *Falconry.* An intermewed hawk.

intermicate, *v. t.* [L. *intermicare.*] To shine between. *Obs.*

— in'ter-mi-ca'tion, *n. Obs.*

in'ter-mi-gra'tion (ĭn'tẽr-mī-grā'shŭn), *n.* See INTER-.

in-ter'mi-na-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-ter'mi-nant (ĭn-tûr'mĭ-nănt), *a.* [*in-* not + L. *terminans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Boundless.

in-ter'mi-nate, *v. t.* [L. *interminatus*, p. p. of *interminari*; *inter* between + *minari* to threaten.] To menace. *Obs.* —

in'ter-mi-na'tion, *n. Obs.*

in-ter'mi-nat'ed (ĭn-tûr'mĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Interminate. *Obs.*

in'ter-min'gle-dom (ĭn'tẽr-mĭn'g'l-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

in'ter-min'gle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

‖ **in ter'mi-nis**. [L.] In terms; in so many words; definitely.

in'ter-min'is-te'ri-al, *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-mise', *n.* [See ENTERMISE.] Intervention. *Obs.*

in'ter-miss', *n.* [L. *intermissus.*] Interval. *Obs*

in'ter-mis'sion, *n.* [From INTERMIT to intermete.] Intervention. *Obs.*

in'ter-mis'sion, *n.* [L. *intermissio*: cf. F. *intermission.* See INTERMIT.] **1.** Act or state of intermitting, or state of being intermitted; interruption or break; disuse or discontinuance.

> Words borrowed of antiquity . . . out of their *intermission* do win to themselves a kind of gracelike newness. *B. Jonson.*

2. Cessation for a time; an intervening period of time; an interval; a temporary pause; as, to labor without *intermission*; an *intermission* of ten minutes.

> Rest or *intermission* none I find. *Milton.*

3. *Med.* The temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever;

in'ter-lard'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

in'ter-lat'i-tu'di-nal, *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-leaf', *v. t.* = INTERLEAVE.

in'ter-league', *v. i.* To league mutually.

in'ter-leav'. Interleave. *R. Sp.*

in'ter-leavd'. Interleaved. *Ref. Sp.*

in'ter-lec'tion, *n.* [*inter-* + *lection.*] Consultation; talk. *Obs.*

in'ter-li'bel, *v. t* To libel mutually.

in'ter-lig'a-men'tous, *a.* See

in'ter-light', *n.* See INTER-.

in'ter-lim'i-ta'tion, *n.* See INTER-.

in'ter-lin'e-al (-lĭn'ē-ăl), *a.* **1.** = INTERLINEAR.

2. Disposed in alternate lines. — **in'ter-lin'e-al-ly**, *adv.*

in'ter-lin'e-ar, *n* An interlinear translation. *Colloq.*

in'ter-line'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

in'ter-lin'er (-lĭn'ẽr), *n.* One who interlines

in'ter-lin-guis'tic, *a.* Mingling in conversation. [*Sp.*

in'ter-link'. Interlinked. *Ref.*

in'ter-lo'bar, *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-lo'cal, *a.* Between localities. *R.* — **in'ter-lo'cal-ly**, *adv. R.*

in'ter-lock'er, *n.* One that interlocks.

in'ter-loc'u-lar (ĭn'tẽr-lŏk'ū-lar), *a. Zool.* Between loculi; pertaining to interloculi.

in'ter-loc'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL.] *Zool.* A space or part between two loculi.

in'ter-loc'u-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Responsive. *R.* [TERLOCUTORY.

in'ter-loc'u-to-ri-ly, *adv.* of IN-

in'ter-loc'u-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. F *interlocutoire.*] 1. Interpoled remark. *Obs.*

2. An interlocutory order, decree, etc *R.* [TERLOCUTOR.

in'ter-loc'u-tress, *n.*, *fem.* of IN-

in'ter-loc'u-trice (-trĭs), *n.* [F.] Interlocutress. [tress.

in'ter-loc'u-trix, *n.* Interlocutress.

in'ter-lo-pa'tion (-lō-pā'shŭn), *n* An interloping. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

in'ter-lope', *v. t.* To interpolate.

in'ter-lu'cate, *v. t.* [L. *interlucatus*, p. p. of *interlucare*; *inter* between + *lux*, *lucis*, light.] To let in light upon, as by cutting away branches; also, to thin out the branches of. *Obs. or R.*

in'ter-lu-ca'tion (ĭn'tẽr-lū-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interlucatio.*] Act of thinning a wood to let in light. *Rare.*

in'ter-lu'en-cy, *n.* [L. *interluens*, p. pr., flowing between] A flowing between. *Obs.*

in'ter-lune (ĭn'tẽr-lūn), *n.* [L. *interlunium*. cf. F. *interlune.*] Interlunation *Poetic.*

in'ter-lu'so-ry (-lū'sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *interlusus*, p. p. of *interludere* to play between.] Playing between or intermittently. *Rare.*

in'ter-ly'ing, *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-mam'mil-la-ry, *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-man-dib'u-lar, *a. Anat* a Between the mandibles. b Interramal. [TER-.

in'ter-ma-no'ri-al, *a.* See IN-

in'ter-mar'riage-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

in'ter-mas'toid, *a.* Between the mastoid processes.

in'ter-mean', *n.* Something intermediate; interlude. *Obs.*

intermeasour, *n.* Prob., intermission. *Obs. Scot.*

in'ter-mé'ate, *v. i.* [L. *intermeare.*] To go or flow between. *Obs* —**in'ter-me-a'tion**, *n. Obs.*

in'ter-med'dle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

in'ter-med'dle-some, *a.* See -SOME. — **-med'dle-some-ness**, *n.*

in'ter-med'dling, *p pr. & vb. n.* of INTERMEDDLE. — **in'ter-med'dling-ly**, *adv.*

in'ter-me'di-æ (ĭn'tẽr-mē'dĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *intermedius*

the space of time between the paroxysms of a disease. *Intermission* is entire cessation, as disting. from *remission*.
Syn. — Interval, pause, rest, interruption, cessation.

in'ter-mis'sive (ĭn'tẽr-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* Having temporary cessations; not continual; intermittent. "*Intermissive* miseries." *Shak.* "*Intermissive* wars." *Howell.*

in'ter-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.*; IN'TER-MIT'TED; IN'TER-MIT'TING. [L. *intermittere*; *inter* between + *mittere*, *missum*, to send: cf. ME. *entremeten* to busy (one's self) with, F. *s'entremettre*. See MISSILE.] **1.** To cause to cease for a time, or at intervals; to discontinue; interrupt; suspend.

Pray to the gods to *intermit* the plague. *Shak.*

I have *intermitted* his transcript of Merlin, and set him to work on Otuel, of which I send a specimen. *Scott.*

2. To omit; to pass by or over. *Obs.*
3. *Obs.* **a** To concern (one's self). **b** To interpose, admit; intromit.
4. To cause to be intermittent, as an electric spark.

in'ter-mit', *v. i.* **1.** To cease for a time or at intervals; to be intermittent, as a fever.
2. To intermingle or be concerned (with). *Obs.*

in'ter-mit'ted (-mĭt'ĕd), *p. a.* Interrupted, broken off temporarily. — **in'ter-mit'ted-ly**, *adv.*

in'ter-mit'tence (-ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *intermittence*.] Act or state of intermitting; intermission; break; alternation.

in'ter-mit'ten-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Intermittent condition or character; intermittence.

in'ter-mit'tent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *intermittens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *intermittere*: cf. F. *intermittent*.] Coming and going at intervals; alternating; recurrent; periodic.
intermittent current, *Elec.*, a current that flows and ceases to flow at regular or irregular intervals, but is not reversed in direction as is an alternating current. — **i. fever**, *Med.*, a form of fever in which there is a fall of temperature to the normal point at periodical intervals, — applied particularly to malarial fevers. See FEVER. — **i. gearing**, *Mach.*, gearing which receives, or produces, intermittent motion. — **i. hemistystole**. See HEMISYSTOLE. — **i. light**. See LIGHTHOUSE, *Note*. — **i. pulse**, *Med.*, abnormal condition of the pulse marked by occasional omission of a cardiac beat. — **i. spring**, a spring which flows intermittently, esp. one whose action apparently results from the connection of the spring with a natural reservoir by a passage having the form of a siphon.

in'ter-mit'tent, *n. Med.* An intermittent fever.

in'ter-mix' (ĭn'tẽr-mĭks'), *v. t. & i.*; -MIXED' (-mĭkst') or -MIXT'; -MIX'ING. [Cf. L. *intermixtus*, p. p. of *intermiscere*. See INTER-; MIX.] To mix together; to intermingle; as, smiles *intermixed* with tears.

in'ter-mix'ture (-mĭks'tŭr), *n.* **1.** Act of intermixing, or state of being intermixed, also, a mass formed by mixture; a mass of ingredients mixed.
2. Admixture; an additional ingredient.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly. *Bacon.*

in'ter-mon'tane (-mŏn'tān), *a.* [*inter-* + L. *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] Between mountains; as, *intermontane* soil.

in'ter-mo'tion (-mō'shŭn), *n.* Relative motion between things; also, motion between places.

in'ter-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a* Being between worlds or orbs. "*Intermundane* spaces." *Locke.*

in'ter-mu'ral (-mū'răl), *a.* [Cf. L. *intermuralis*.] Between walls.

in'ter-mu-ta'tion (-mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* Interchange; mutual or reciprocal change.

in-tern' (ĭn-tûrn'), *a.* [L. *internus*: cf. F. *interne*. See INTERNAL.] Internal. *Archaic.*

in-tern', *v. t.*; IN-TERNED' (-tûrnd'); IN-TERN'ING. [See INTERN, *a.*] **1.** To enter into; to become one with. *Obs*
2. [F. *interner*.] To put for safe keeping in the interior of a place or country; to confine to one locality; as, to *intern* a vessel which has fled for refuge to a neutral port.

in-ter'nal (ĭn-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *internus*, fr. *in* in. See IN.]
1. Within any limit or surface; inclosed; inward; interior; — opposed to *external*; as, the *internal* parts of a body, or of the earth; also, designating that which is to be inwardly taken or applied; as, *internal* stimulant.
2. Derived from, or dependent on, the thing itself; belonging to the mutual relations of the parts of a thing; intrinsic; inherent; as, the *internal* evidence of the divine origin of the Scriptures.

The *internal* rectitude of our actions in the sight of God. *Rogers.*

3. Pertaining to its own affairs or interests; esp.: Of a country or state, etc., domestic, as opposed to *foreign*; as, *internal* trade; *internal* troubles or war; specif., pertaining to or designating the administrative functions and duties of a government performed in furthering the welfare of its citizens (see DOMESTIC); also (esp. in the United States), designating, or pertaining to, the revenue (often called *inland revenue*) derived from its taxes and from its duties on domestic commerce, trade, industries, etc.
4. Designating a student in a college of a university, as distinguished from one merely examined by it. *Oxf. E. D.*
5. Pertaining to the inner being or consciousness; spiritual; as, the *internal* law.

With our Savior, *internal* purity is everything. *Paley.*

6. *Psychol.* Existing solely in the individual consciousness, as direct and immediate experience; appearing as a part of conscious life and capable of being conveyed from one individual to another only indirectly, as by speech or some form of representation.
7. *Anat.* Near the inside of the body; as, the *internal* oblique muscle of the abdomen; toward the mesial plane; as, the *internal* condyle of the humerus.
Syn. — Interior, inward, inside, inland. See INNER.
internal circuit, *Elec.*, that part of a circuit which is within the generator. — **i.-combustion engine**. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION, *a.* — **i. compensation**. See TARTARIC ACID. — **i. cutaneous nerve**, *Anat.*, either of two branches of the brachial plexus which are distributed to the integument of the arm. — **i. friction**. See FRICTION, *n.*, 2. — **i. gear**, *Mach.*, a gear in which the teeth project inward from the rim. — **i. hiatus**. See HIATUS, *n.*, 2. — **i. mammary artery**, a branch of the subclavian artery of each side which runs down along the anterior wall of the thorax, resting against the costal cartilages. The **i. mammary veins**, which accompany them, open into the innominate veins. — **i. maxillary artery**, *Anat.*, the larger of the two terminal branches of the external carotid artery. It supplies the deep structures of the face. — **internal navigation**. = INLAND NAVIGATION. — **i. necessity**. See NECESSITY. — **i. porch**, a vestibule or lobby. Cf. NARTHEX. — **i. respiration**, *Physiol.*, interchange of oxygen and carbonic acid between the cells of the body and the fluid blood plasma bathing them. *Gamgee.* — **i. safety valve**. = SAFETY VALVE. — **i. secretion**, *Physiol.*, a specific substance produced in a gland and given up to the blood or lymph. Many of the substances so formed, as in the thyroid and suprarenal glands, such as iodothyrin and epinephrin, are of great importance. — **i. sense**, **i. speech**. See INNER SENSE, INNER SPEECH. — **i. work**, *Physics*, work done in increasing the kinetic energy of the molecules of a body by producing intramolecular vibrations, rotations, or deformations, or done against the molecular forces in the body; also, work done at the expense of the kinetic energy of the molecules or by the molecular forces. Cf. EXTERNAL WORK.

in-ter'nal (ĭn-tûr'năl), *n.* **1.** **a** *pl.* The internal organs of the body. **b** A medicine to be taken internally. *Obs.*
2. The inner or essential nature or quality; also, the inner, spiritual nature; the soul.

in-ter'nal-com-bus'tion, *a. Mach.* Designating, or pertaining to, any engine (called an **internal-combustion engine**) in which the heat or pressure energy necessary to produce motion is developed in the engine cylinder, as by the explosion of a gas, and not in a separate chamber, as in a steam-engine boiler. Cf. EXPLOSION ENGINE. The gas used may be a fixed gas, or one derived from alcohol, ether, gasoline (petrol), naphtha, oil (petroleum), etc. There are three main classes: (1) **gas engines** proper, using fixed gases, as coal, blast-furnace, or producer gas; (2) engines using the vapor of a volatile fluid, as the typical **gasoline (petrol) engine**; (3) **oil engines**, using either an atomized spray or the vapor (produced by heat) of a comparatively heavy oil, as petroleum or kerosene. In all of these the gas is mixed with a definite amount of air, the charge is compressed in the cylinder and is then exploded either by a flame of gas (**flame ignition** — now little used), by a hot tube (**tube ignition**), or by an electric spark (**electric ignition**), the last being the usual method in gasoline engines. See AFTERBURNING. Gas and oil engines are chiefly of the stationary type. Gasoline engines are largely used for automobile vehicles, boats, etc. Most internal-combustion engines use the Otto (four-stroke) cycle, though many use the two-stroke cycle. See OTTO CYCLE, TWO-CYCLE. They are almost universally trunk engines and single-acting. Because of the intense heat produced by the frequent explosions, the cylinders must be cooled by a water jacket (**water-cooled**) or by air currents (**air-cooled**) to give the maximum thermodynamic efficiency and to avoid excessive friction or seizing.

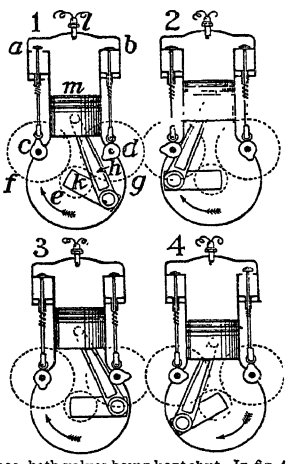

Diagram showing operation of Otto Cycle Internal-combustion Engine. *a* Inlet Valve; *b* Exhaust Valve; *c*, *d* Cams operating these Valves, *e* Small Gear Wheel, and *f*, *g* Large Gear Wheels, each having twice as many teeth as *e*, composing the Two-to-one Gear, for making *c* and *d* rotate once in every two revolutions of the Engine Crank Shaft; *h* Connecting Rod; *k* Crank; *l* Spark Plug; *m* Piston, inside of which *h* is pivoted to the Wrist Pin. The cycle is completed in four strokes (see figs. 1 to 4). In fig. 1 the Inlet Valve *a* is opened by Cam *c* while *b* is kept closed and the explosive charge is sucked into the Cylinder. In fig. 2 both valves are kept closed and the charge is compressed. In fig. 3 the charge is exploded by a spark at the Spark Plug *l* at about the beginning of the stroke, and the working stroke takes place, both valves being kept shut. In fig 4 the Exhaust Valve *b* is opened by Cam *d* while *a* is kept shut, and the products of combustion escape through *b*.

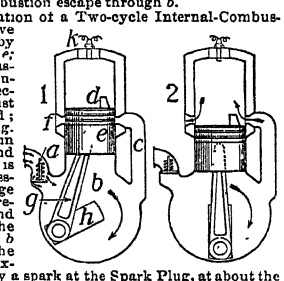

Diagram showing operation of a Two-cycle Internal-Combustion Engine. *a* Inlet Valve automatically operated by suction of Engine Piston *e*; *b* Crank Chamber; *c* Passage connecting *b* with inside of Cylinder; *d* Projection on Piston *e*; *f* Exhaust Port; *g* Connecting Rod; *h* Crank; *k* Spark Plug. The cycle is completed in two strokes (see figs. 1 and 2). In fig. 1 the Piston is moving upward, compressing the explosive charge pushed in during the previous down stroke, and sucking a supply of the explosive mixture into *b* through *a*. In fig. 2 the mixture or charge is exploded in the cylinder by a spark at the Spark Plug, at about the beginning of the down stroke, and the working stroke takes place. As the Piston moves downward, it uncovers *f*, through which the products of combustion escape, being displaced by a new charge which is forced from the Crank Chamber by the down-coming Piston, through *c* into the Cylinder, the Projection *d* deflecting the charge to the top of the Cylinder, so as to more effectually replace the exhaust gases.

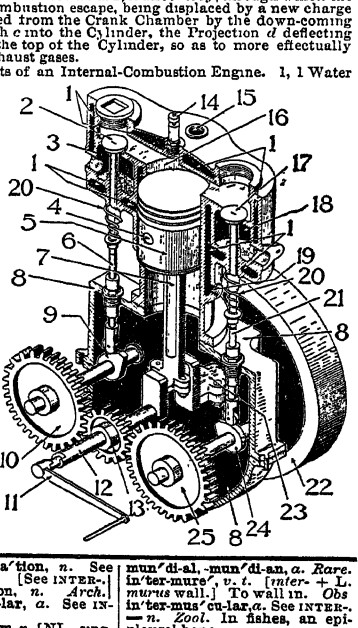

Working Parts of an Internal-Combustion Engine. 1, 1 Water Jacket; 2 Inlet Valve; 3 Inlet Valve Chamber; 4 Wrist Pin; 5 Piston; 6 Inlet Valve Lifter Rod; 7 Connecting Rod; 8, 8 Crank Case; 9 Inlet Valve Cam; 10 Inlet Cam Shaft Gear; 11 Starting Crank; 12 Crank Shaft; 13 Gear to Cam Shafts; 14 Spark Plug; 15 Water Outlet, 16 Combustion Space; 17 Exhaust Valve; 18 Exhaust Valve Chamber; 19 Water Inlet; 20, 20 Valve Springs; 21 Exhaust Valve Lifter Rod; 22 Flywheel; 23 Crank Shaft Bearing; 24 Exhaust Valve Cam, 25 Exhaust Cam Shaft Gear.

in'ter-nal'i-ty (ĭn'tẽr-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being internal, or within; interiority.

in-ter'nal-ly (ĭn-tûr'năl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** Inwardly; within the enveloping surface, or the boundary of a thing; within the body; beneath the surface.
2. Hence: Mentally; spiritually.
3. In, or in respect to, the inner constitution or affairs of anything; as, a doctrine *internally* inconsistent.

in'ter-na'sal (ĭn'tẽr-nā'zăl), *a. Anat.* Between the nasal bones or passages; as, the *internasal* septum.

in'ter-na'tion-al (-năsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* [*inter-* + *national*.]
1 Between or among nations or their citizens; pertaining to the intercourse of nations; participated in by two or more nations; common to, or affecting, two or more nations; as, *international* law; *international* commerce.

The *international* life of peoples manifests itself in three different ways: either in hostile relations (war), in pacific neutral relations (commerce), or in sympathetic relations (exchange of ideas and feelings, feasts, congresses, etc.). *J. Denikes.*

2. [*cap.*] Of or concerning the association called the **International**, or, in full, the **International Workingmen's Association**, founded in London in 1864 and dissolved in Philadelphia in 1876, Karl Marx being its moving spirit, and his socialistic doctrines its chief motive. Cf. SOCIALISM.
3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the International Code; as, they hoisted an *International* "B."
International Code, a marine code adopted by all the leading nations, by the use of which vessels can hold communication at sea. Twenty-six flags are used, nineteen square, two swallow-tailed, and five pointed pennants, each standing for a different letter of the Roman alphabet. There is also an additional triangular code flag, or answering pennant. See *Colored Plates*. These are hoisted in various combinations, each combination representing, according to the code, a different word, phrase, or sentence. — **i. copyright**, copyright secured by treaty between nations. — **i. date line**. = DATE LINE. — **i law**, the body of rules which modern civilized nations regard as binding them in their mutual intercourse; — called also **public international law** and **the law of nations**. The doctrines of international law have been elaborated by a course of legal reasoning, and are mainly based in the practice of Great Britain and the United States on the customs and usages of civilized nations, treaties, the acts of the executive in international matters, statutes, and judicial decisions, esp. of prize courts. In the European continental countries the opinions of text writers are also received as law to a greater or less extent, but in British and American practice they are only evidence of what the law is. International law is now held to be a part of the common law of the land. — **i money**, *Com.*, gold. *Colloq.* — **I. Peace Conference**, an international conference of delegates held at The Hague from May 18 to July 29, 1899, as the result of an invitation addressed by Czar Nicholas II. to the principal nations of the civilized world. The subjects suggested for discussion and action were the maintenance of a general peace, the amelioration of the hardships of war, and the possible reduction of the military and naval armaments of the world. Several conventions, declarations, and resolutions relating to these matters were adopted, and the Hague Tribunal (which see) was established. A second conference was held in 1907 from June 15 to October 18. A resolution in favor of obligatory arbitration of certain differences was adopted, and other matters were approved but not adopted. — **i. pitch**. See PITCH, *n.*, 12. — **i. private law**, *Law*, the department of legal science that has to do with the effect that one sovereign jurisdiction will give to the laws of another; — more often, but less appropriately, called *private international law*. Cf. COMITY, CONFLICT OF LAWS. — **i salute**, *Mil.*, a salute of 21 guns to a national flag.

in'ter-na'tion-al, *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] The International Workingmen's Association. See INTERNATIONAL, *a.*, 2.
2. A person having relations or obligations to two nations, as a naturalized citizen; also, a participant in an international contest.

in'ter-na'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* International character, principles, interests, or sentiments; also, international organization, influence, or common participation.

in'ter-na'tion-al-ist, *n.* A specialist in international law; also, an advocate of internationalism; specif. [*cap.*], a member of the International.

in'ter-na'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being international.

in'ter-na'tion-al-ize (-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make international in relations, effect, etc. — **in'ter-na'tion-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

in'ter-na'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In an international manner; from an international point of view; between different nations or their citizens.

in-terne' (ĭn-tûrn'), *n.* [See INTERN, *a.*] **1.** That which is within; internal nature. *Poetic.* *Mrs. Browning.*
2. [F.] (*F. pron.* ăn'tûrn') *Med.* A resident physician or surgeon in a hospital.

in'ter-ne'cine (ĭn'tẽr-nē'sĭn; -sīn; 277), *a.* [L. *internecinus* deadly, murderous, fr. *internecare* to kill, to slaughter; *inter* between + *necare* to kill; akin to Gr. νεκρός dead. See NECROMANCY.] **1.** Deadly; destructive of life.
2. Involving, or accompanied by, mutual slaughter; mutually destructive.

Internecine quarrels . . stain the streets with blood. *Motley.*

in'ter-mist', *a.* Intermixed. *Obs*
in'ter-mit', *v. t. & i.* [Cf. ENTERMETE.] To intromit. *Obs.*
in'ter-mit'tent-ly, *adv.* of INTERMITTENT.
in'ter-mit'ter, *n.* One that intermits.
in'ter-mit'ting, *p. a.* Intermittent. — **in'ter-mit'ting-ly**, *adv.*
in'ter-mix'ed-ly, *adv.* In a mixed manner [*Obs.*
in'ter-mixt', *v. t.* To intermix.
in'ter-mixt', *p. p.* of INTERMIX.
in'ter-mixt'ly, *adv.*
in'ter-mix'tion, *n.* Intermixture. *Obs.*
in'ter-mo-bil'i-ty, *n.* See INTER-
in'ter-mod'i-fi-ca'tion, *n.* See INTER-. [See INTER-.]
in'ter-mo-dil'lion, *n. Arch.*
in'ter-mo-lec'u-lar, *a.* See INTER-.
in'ter-mun'di-um, *n.* [NL., sing. of L. *intermundia*.] Space between worlds. *Rare.* — **in'ter-mun'di-al**, **-mun'di-an**, *a. Rare.*
in'ter-mure', *v. t.* [*inter-* + L. *murus* wall.] To wall in. *Obs*
in'ter-mus'cu-lar, *a.* See INTER-. — *n. Zool.* In fishes, an epipleural bone.
in'ter-mu'tu-al, *a.* Mutual. — **in'ter-mu'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* — **in'ter-mu'tu-al-ness**, *n. All Obs*
in'ter-mu'tule, *n. Arch.* See INTER-
in-tern', *n.* = INTERNE, 2.
in-ter'nal-ize, *v. t.* To make internal, or subjective — **in'ter-nal-i-za'tion**, *n.*
in'ter-nal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in'ter-na'ri-al, *a.* See INTERNAT. *Abbr.* International.
in'ter-na'tion (ĭn'tẽr-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of interning, or state of being interned.
in'ter-ne'ci-a-ry (ĭn'tẽr-nē'shĭ-ĕr-ĭ). **in'ter-nec'i-nal** (-nĕs'ĭ-năl), *a.* Internecine. *Rare.*

in'ter-neu'ral (ĭn'tĕr-nū'răl), *a.* *Anat.* Between the neural arches or neural spines. — *n.* In fishes, one of the bones or spines which extend into the flesh between the neural spines, and to which the rays of the dorsal fins are attached.

in-ter'no- (ĭn-tûr'nō-). Combining form for *internal.*

in'ter-nod'al (ĭn'tĕr-nōd'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to internodes; intervening between nodes or joints.

in'ter-node' (ĭn'tĕr-nōd'), *n.* [L. *internodium; inter* between + *nodus* knot.] The interval or part between two nodes (in any sense), or between two joints; a segment.

in'ter-nun'cial (-nŭn'shăl), *a.* [See INTERNUNCIO.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an internuncio, internunciary.

2. *Physiol.* Communicating or transmitting impressions between different parts of the body, as nerves.

in'ter-nun'ci-o (-shĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* -CIOS (-ōz). [L. *internuntius; inter* between + *nuntius, nuncius,* messenger: cf. It. *internunzio.* See NUNCIO.] **1.** A messenger between two parties; a go-between.

2. A representative, or chargé d'affaires, of the Pope at a court or seat of government during an interval when there is no nuncio, or where no nuncio is sent, usually ranking next below a nuncio; also, formerly, an envoy, esp. the Austrian, at Constantinople. See DIPLOMATIC AGENT.

in'ter-o'ce-an'ic (-ō'shē-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Between oceans; connecting oceans; as, *interoceanic* communication.

in'ter-oc'u-lar (-ŏk'ū-lar), *a.* Between the eyes, as the antennæ of some insects.

in'ter-o-per'cle (-ō-pûr'k'l), *n.* *Zoöl.* In fishes, the membrane bone between the preopercle and the branchiostegals. — **in'ter-o-per'cu-lar** (-kū-lar), *a.*

in'ter-os'cu-lant (-ŏs'kū-lănt), *a.* **1.** Mutually touching or intersecting, as, *interosculant* circles.

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having characters of two groups; interosculating.

in'ter-os'cu-late (-lāt), *v. i.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). To osculate with each other; to intermix; interjoin; specif., *Biol*, of species, etc., to have characters in common.

in'ter-os'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of interosculating, or state of being interosculated.

in'ter-os'se-ous (-ŏs'ē-ŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Situated between bones; specif., designating the fibrous membranes connecting the shafts of the tibia and fibula, or the radius and ulna, or certain arteries, veins, and nerves of the forearm; also, designating certain arteries of the hand and foot, which run along the interossei.

interosseous muscles, the interossei.

in'ter-os'se-us (-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -SEI (-ē-ī). [NL.] *Anat.* Any of certain small muscles arising from the metacarpals and metatarsals and inserted into the bases of the first phalanges. In each hand there are four *dorsal* interossei, lying between the metacarpals, and three *palmar*, beneath the metacarpals; in each foot, four *dorsal* and three *plantar.*

in'ter-page' (-pāj'), *v. t.* To insert or put between pages.

in'ter-pa-ri'e-tal (-pă-rī'ĕ-tăl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Between the parietal bones. — **interparietal bone,** a median triangular bone lying at the junction of the parietal and occipital bones, rarely present in man (see INCA BONE), but very conspicuous in certain of the lower mammals. In fishes the term is sometimes applied to the supraoccipital.

in'ter-pe-dun'cu-lar (-pĕ-dŭn'kŭ-lăr), *a.* *Anat.* Between peduncles, esp. the peduncles of the cerebrum.

in'ter-pel' (-pĕl'), *v. t.;* IN'TER-PELLED' (-pĕld'); IN'TER-PEL'LING. [L. *interpellare, interpellatum; inter* + *pellare* (in comp), akin to *pellere* to drive: cf. F. *interpeller.* Cf. INTERPELLATE.] **1.** To interrupt; to intercede with. *Obs.*

2. *Scots Law.* To intercept, to prevent or preclude.

in'ter-pel'lant (-pĕl'ănt), *a.* [L. *interpellans,* p. pr. See INTERPEL.] Interrupting. — *n.* One who interpellates.

in'ter-pel'late (-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT-ED (-lāt-ĕd); -LAT-ING (-lāt-ĭng). [See INTERPEL.] **1.** To interrupt. *Obs.*

2. To question formally, as a minister, or other executive officer, in explanation of his conduct; — generally on the part of a member in a legislative body.

in'ter-pel-la'tion (-pĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interpellatio:* cf. F. *interpellation.*] **1.** An interposing or interceding. *Obs.*

2. Act of interpelling or interrupting; interruption. "Continual *interpellations.*" *Bp. Hall.*

3. Act of formally bringing into question a ministerial policy or action.

> An *interpellation* . . is a special and formal challenge of the policy or action of the Cabinet on some matter of the day, and is commonly the occasion of a general debate. It usually results in a vote expressive of confidence or want of confidence in the ministers. . . . It is . . . the weightiest form of interrogating ministers: it makes them and all that they have done the objects of set attack and defense. *Woodrow Wilson.*

4. An official summons or citation. *Obs.*

5. *Scots Law.* Interception; prevention.

in'ter-pel-la'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who interpellates.

in'ter-pen'e-trate (-pĕn'ē-trāt), *v. t & i.;* -TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd); -TRAT'ING (-trāt'ĭng). **1.** To penetrate between, within, or throughout; to permeate.

> It *interpenetrates* my granite mass. *Shelley.*
>
> It was reserved for Shakespeare . . . to *interpenetrate* tragedy with comedy, and comedy with tragic earnestness. *Edward Dowden.*

2. To penetrate mutually.

interpenetrating molding *or* **moulding,** in late Gothic architecture, a decoration by means of moldings to pass through solid uprights or transoms; often, two sets of architectural members apparently penetrating one another.

in'ter-pen'e-tra'tion (ĭn'tĕr-pĕn'ē-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act, state, quality, or form of that which interpenetrates.

in'ter-pen'e-tra-tive (-pĕn'ē-trā-tĭv), *a.* Penetrating each the other. — **in'ter-pen'e-tra-tive-ly,** *adv.*

in'ter-pi-las'ter (-pĭ-lăs'tĕr), *n.* *Arch.* The space between two pilasters. — **in'ter-pi-las'ter-ing,** *n.*

in'ter-plait' (-plāt'), *v. t.* To plait together; to interweave

in'ter-plan'et-a-ry (-plăn'ĕt-ŭ-rĭ), *a.* *Astron.* Between or in the region of the planets; as, *interplanetary* spaces. *Boyle*

in'ter-play' (ĭn'tĕr-plā'), *n.* Mutual action or influence; interaction; reciprocal or contrasting action or effect; as, the *interplay* of light and shade.

in'ter-play' (-plā'), *v. i.* To exert interplay.

in'ter-plea' (ĭn'tĕr-plē'), *n.* *Law.* **a** A dilatory plea. *Obs.* **b** The plea made by bill of interpleader.

in'ter-plead' (-plēd'), *v. i.* *Law.* To plead, or go to trial, with each other in order to determine a right or which the action of a third party depends. See 2d INTERPLEADER.

in'ter-plead'er (-ẽr), *n.* *Law.* One who interpleads.

> After its judicial determination the *interpleader* cannot resort to replevin for the same property. 26 *Mo App* 487.

in'ter-plead'er (-ẽr), *n.* *Law.* A proceeding devised to enable a person, of whom the same debt, duty, or thing is claimed adversely by two or more parties, to compel them to litigate the right or title between themselves, and thereby to relieve himself from the suits which they might otherwise bring against him.

in'ter-point' (-point'), *v. t.* To point, to mark with stops or pauses; to punctuate. *Rare.*

> Her sighs should *interpoint* her words. *Daniel.*

in'ter-point' (ĭn'tĕr-point'), *a.* Characterized by reciprocal points. — **interpoint Braille type,** Braille type in which each type, besides carrying its proper letter, acts as a matrix for any letter constructed in a reverse series, to be printed on the opposite side of the sheet, the advantage of the system being that pages may be printed with opposing lines on the two sides, as in ordinary printing.

in'ter-point', *n.* A point or period between words; an interpunct. *Rare.*

in-ter'po-la-ble (ĭn-tûr'pō-lă-b'l), *a.* That may be interpolated; suitable to be interpolated.

in'ter-po'lar (-pō'lăr), *a.* Between poles, as, *Elec.*, the auxiliary poles or winding of an interpole motor.

in-ter'po-late (ĭn-tûr'pō-lāt), *v. t.;* IN-TER'PO-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); IN-TER'PO-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L *interpolatus,* p. p. of *interpolare* to form anew, to interpolate, fr. *interpolus, interpolis,* falsified, vamped up, polished up; *inter* between + root of *polire* to polish. See POLISH, *v. t.*] **1.** To renew; to carry on with intermission. *Obs.*

2. To alter or corrupt by inserting new or foreign matter; esp., to change, as a book or text, by inserting matter that is new, or foreign to the purpose of the author.

> How strangely Ignatius is mangled and *interpolated,* you may see by the vast difference of all copies and editions. *Bp. Bar low.*
>
> Another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, *interpolated* by him for that purpose. *Pope.*

3. To insert between other things or parts; to intercalate.

4. *Math.* To insert intermediate terms in, as a series according to the law of the series; to calculate intermediate values of (a function) from observed values, according to some assumed law of change in value.

Syn. — See INSERT.

in-ter'po-late, *v. i.* To make interpolations.

in-ter'po-lat'ed (ĭn-tûr'pō-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Inserted in, or added to, the original; introduced; foisted in; changed by the insertion of new or spurious matter.

2. *Math.* **a** Characterized by interpolations; as, an *interpolated* table. **b** Introduced or determined by interpolation; as, *interpolated* quantities or numbers.

in-ter'po-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *interpolation,* L *interpolatio* an alteration made here and there.] **1.** Act of interpolating; the introduction or insertion of anything, esp. that which is spurious or foreign.

2. That which is introduced or inserted, esp. something foreign or spurious.

3. *Math.* The method or operation of finding approximately from given terms of a series, as of numbers or observations, other intermediate terms in conformity with the law, given or assumed, of the series.

4. *Surg.* Transfer of tissue, as in plastic operations.

5. A polishing or furbishing up. *Obs.* *Cudworth.*

in-ter'po-la-tive (ĭn-tûr'pō-lă-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, interpolation. — **in-ter'po-la-tive-ly,** *adv.*

in-ter'po-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *interpolateur,* L. *interpolator* a corrupter.] **1.** One who interpolates; esp., one who inserts foreign or spurious matter in writings.

2. *Mil.* A device with mirrors for establishing an intermediate point in range with two points mutually invisible, to guide gun fire. *Rare.*

3. *Submarine Teleg.* A mechanically rotated clockwork instrument with two cams, one for dots and the other for dashes, worked in conjunction with the relay to secure the correct retransmission of any given number of consecutive elements of a letter which are of the same sign.

in'ter-pole' (ĭn'tĕr-pōl'), *n.* *Elec* A supplementary pole, usually small, between the regular poles of a direct-current dynamo or motor. The magnetizing effect of the interpoles tends to counterbalance the magnetizing effect of the armature current (armature reaction), thus eliminating or largely reducing sparking at the commutator. The introduction of interpoles has caused an important improvement in direct-current machinery.

in'ter-po-lit'i-cal (ĭn'tĕr-pō-lĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [*inter-* + Gr. πόλις city, state.] Between, or pert. to, the Greek city-states.

in'ter-pos'al (-pōz'ăl), *n.* [From INTERPOSE.] Act of interposing; interposition; intervention.

in'ter-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.;* -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *interposer.* See INTER-; POSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To place between; as, to *interpose* a screen between the eye and a fire.

> Mountains *interposed*
> Make enemies of nations *Cowper.*

2. To thrust in; to intrude; to put between, either for aid or for troubling.

> What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves
> Betwixt your eyes and night? *Shak.*

3. To introduce or inject between the parts of a conversation or argument.

4. To come or be in the way of, to obstruct; hinder. *Obs.*

in'ter-pose', *v. i.* **1.** To be or come between.

> Long hid by *interposing* hill or wood. *Cowper.*

2. To step in between parties at variance; to mediate; intervene; as, the prince *interposed* and made peace.

3. To utter a sentiment by way of interruption.

Syn. — INTERPOSE, INTERFERE, INTERVENE, MEDIATE, INTERCEDE. To INTERPOSE is to put one's self forward in the affairs of others, with or without propriety, as the case may be, to INTERFERE is to interpose either impertinently and officiously, or in the exercise of right or authority, to INTERVENE, as here compared, is esp. to interpose with aid or as an intermediary, as, "I shall not *interpose* in their quarrel" (*Tatler*); "A wretched sylph too fondly *interposed*" (*Pope*); to *interfere* in another's business; "He sees that human equity is slack to *interfere*, though in so just a cause" (*Cowper*); "She had cherished an unacknowledged idea that some harlequin trick of fortune would *intervene* in her favor" (*Hawthorne*). To MEDIATE is to intervene esp. in order to effect a reconciliation; to INTERCEDE is to interpose on another's behalf; as, to volunteer one's good offices to *mediate* between belligerents; "More requested him to *intercede* with the king" (*Keightley*). See MEDDLE, INTRUDE, INTERPOLATE, TRESPASS.

in'ter-po-si'tion (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *interpositio* a putting between, insertion, fr. *interponere, interpositum* cf. F. *interposition.* See INTERPONE, POSITION.] **1.** Act of interposing, or state of being interposed, a being, placing, or coming between; mediation; intervention.

2. The thing interposed.

in-ter'pret (ĭn-tûr'prĕt), *v. t.;* -PRET-ED; -PRET-ING. [L. *interpretari,* p. p. *interpretatus,* fr. *interpres* interpreter, agent, negotiator; *inter* + a root of uncertain origin: cf F. *interpréter.*] **1.** To explain or tell the meaning of; to translate into intelligible or familiar language or terms; to expound; elucidate; translate; — applied esp. to language, but also to dreams, signs, conduct, mysteries, etc.

> Emmanuel, which being *interpreted* is, God with us. *Matt* 1 23.
>
> And Pharaoh told them his dreams; but there was none that could *interpret* them unto Pharaoh. *Gen.* xli 8.

2. To understand or appreciate in the light of individual belief, judgment, or interest.

> As thou wouldst be well *interpreted* by others, *interpret* others well. *Donne.*

3. To apprehend and represent by means of art; to show by illustrative representation; as, an actor *interprets* a character; a musician, a sonata; an artist, a landscape.

Syn. — Translate, solve, render, expound, elucidate, decipher, unfold, unravel. See EXPLAIN.

in-ter'pret, *v. i.* To act as an interpreter; to translate; construe.

in-ter'pret-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *interpretabilis:* cf F *interprétable.*] Admitting interpretation; capable of being interpreted or explained. — **in-ter'pret-a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-ter'pret-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-ter'pret-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-ter'pret-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *interpretatus,* p. p.] To interpret. *Obs. or R.*

in-ter'pre-ta'tion (ĭn-tûr'prĕ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interpretatio:* cf. F. *interprétation.*] **1.** An interpreting; specif.: **a** Explanation of what is obscure; exposition; version; construction; as, the *interpretation* of a dream. **b** A translating; translation from one language into another. *Obs.* except as used of the oral translation by interpreters.

2. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition or explanation given; meaning; as, commentators give various *interpretations* of the same passage of Scripture.

3. The power or faculty of interpreting. *Rare.*

4. An artist's way of expressing his thought or embodying his conception of the subject of his art.

Syn. — Explanation, exposition, solution; translation, version, rendering, construction, sense, definition.

interpretation clause. *Law.* A clause inserted in a statute, contract, etc., declaring the interpretation that is to be put upon a certain word or words.

in-ter'pre-ta-tive (ĭn-tûr'prĕ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *interprétatif.*] **1.** Designed or fitted to interpret; explanatory.

2. According to interpretation; constructive.

in-ter'pret-er (-prĕt-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *entrepreteur, interpre-*

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in'ter-ne'cion (ĭn'tĕr-nē'shŭn), *n.* [L. *internecio.*] Mutual destruction; massacre. *Rare.*

in'ter-ne'cive (-nē'sĭv), *a.* [L. *internecivus.*] Internecine. *Rare.*

in'ter-nect', *v. t.* [L. *internectere.*] To interconnect *Obs.* — **in'ter-nec'tion**, *n.* *Obs.*

in-terne'-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

in'ter-net'ted, *a.* Interwoven; complicated. *R.* [INTERNE, 2 + NET.]

in-ter'nist (ĭn-tûr'nĭst), *n* = **in-ter'ni-ty**. *n.* Inwardness; presence within. *Obs.*

in-tern'ment (ĭn-tûrn'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *internement.*] An interning; state of being interned.

in'ter-no'di-al, in'ter-no'di-an, *a.* = INTERNODAL. *Rare.*

in'ter-no'di-um (-nō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-ă). [L.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* An internode; specif., a phalanx.

in'ter-nonce, *n.* [F.] An internuncio. *Obs.*

in'ter nos (ĭn'tĕr nōs). [L.] Between ourselves.

in'ter-nu'cle-ar, *a.* *Biol.* Between nuclei.

in'ter-nunce, *n.* [Cf. F. *internonce.*] An internuncio *Obs.*

in'ter-nun'ci-a-ry (-nŭn'shĭ-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* = INTERNUNCIAL, 1.

in'ter-nun'ci-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to conveyance of messages. *Rare.*

in'ter-nun'ci-ess, *n.* A female messenger. *Obs.* [-SHIP]

in'ter-nun'ci-o-ship, *n.* See

in'ter-nun'ci-us (-shĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -CII (-ī). [L.] Internuncio.

in'ter-nup'tial, *a.* [*inter-* + *nuptial.*] Pert. to marriage; also, between two marriages.

in'ter-nup'tials, *n. pl.* Intermarriage. *Rare.*

in'ter-ol'i-va-ry, *a.* *Anat.* Between the olivary bodies.

in'ter-o-per'cu-lum (ĭn'tĕr-ō-pûr'kū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -CULA (-lă). [NL.] = INTEROPERCLE.

in'ter-op'tic, *a.* *Zoöl.* Between the optic lobes of the brain.

in'ter-or'bit-al, *a.* See INTER-. — **in'ter-or'bit-al-ly**, *adv.*

in'ter-os'cil-late, *v. i. & t.* See INTER-.

in'ter-os'se-al, *a.* Interosseous.

in'ter-pale', *v. t.* **1.** *Her.* To separate by pales. *Obs.* **2.** To crown. *Obs.* [TER-.]

in'ter-pap'il-la-ry, *a.* See IN-

in'ter-par'en-thet'i-cal, *a.* See INTER-. — **in'ter-par'en-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

in'ter-pa-ri'e-tal, in'ter-pa-ri'e-ta'le (-pă-rī'ĕ-tā'lē), *n.* [NL. *interparietale.*] *Anat* An interparietal bone or cartilage.

in'ter-par'lia-men'ta-ry, *a.* See INTER-. [INTER-.]

in'ter-par'ox-ys'mal, *a.* See

in'ter-pass', *v. t.* See INTER-.

in'ter-pause', *n.* An intermission. *Rare.*

in'ter-pave', *v. t.* See INTER-.

in'ter-peal', *v. t.* **1.** Obs. var. of INTERPEL.

2. To peal between.

in'ter-pec'to-ral, *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-pel'late, *a.* [L. *interpellatus,* p. p.] Interrupted. *Obs.*

in'ter-pend'ent, *a.* Hanging between; hesitant; also, interdependent. *Obs* — *n.* One intermediate or hesitant. *Obs.*

in'ter-pen'e-tra-ble (ĭn'tĕr-pĕn'ē-trā-b'l), *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-pen'e-trant, *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-pen'e-trate, *a.* [penetrated.]

in'ter-pen'e-tra'tion, *a.* See INTER-. [TER-.]

in'ter-per'son-al, *a.* See INTER-. [TER-.]

in'ter-per-vade', *v. t.* See IN-

in'ter-pet'al-oid, *a.* *Zoöl. & Paleon.* Between petaloid areas: specif., applied to areas in the test of certain echinoderms.

in'ter-pet'i-o-lar, in'ter-pet'i-o-la-ry, *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-pha-lan'ge-al (-fă-lăn'jē-ăl), *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-piece', *n.* An interlude.

in'ter-place', *v. t.* To place between or among; insert; also, to place alternately. *Obs.*

in'ter-pla-cen'tal, *a.* *Bot.* Between the placentæ.

in'ter-pledge', *v. t.* To pledge mutually. *Rare.*

in'ter-pleu'ral, *a.* *Anat.* Between the pleuræ. — **interpleural space,** the mediastinum.

in-ter'pli-cate (ĭn-tûr'plĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *interplicare.*] To interfold. *R.* — **in-ter'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n. R.* [*Obs. Scot.* in'ter-ply', *v. i.* To interplead.

in'ter po'cu-la (pŏk'ū-lă). [L.] Among cups; at their cups; while drinking.

in'ter-po-land' (ĭn-tûr'pō-lănd'), *n.* [*inter-* + *polandus* to be interpolated.] *Math.* A value or magnitude to be interpolated.

in-ter'po-la-ry (ĭn-tûr'pō-lĕ-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to interpolation. [Obs.]

in-ter'po-late, *a.* Interpolated.

in-ter'po-la'ter (ĭn-tûr'pō-lāt'ẽr), *n.* One who interpolates.

in'ter-pol'ish, *v. t.* To polish in parts or places. *Obs.*

in'ter-pol'i-ty, *n.* [*inter-* + *polity.*] Mutual citizenship. *Rare*

in'ter-pone' (-pōn'), *v. t.* [L. *interponere; inter* between + *ponere* to place. See POSITION.] To interpose. *Rare.* — **in'ter-po'nent**, *n.* *Rare.*

in'ter-por'tal, *a.* Between ports, esp. of the same country.

in'ter-pos'a-ble (ĭn'tĕr-pōz'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

interpose, *n.* Interposition. *Obs.*

in'ter-pos'er (ĭn'tĕr-pōz'ẽr), *n.* One that interposes.

in'ter-pos'ing-ly, *adv.* of *interposing,* p. pr See -LY.

in'ter-pos'it (-pŏz'ĭt), *n.* [From L. *interpositus,* p. p of *interponere.* See INTERPOSITION.] An intermediate depot or station between commercial centers *Rare.*

in'ter-po'sure, *n.* [See INTERPOSE.] Interposition. *Obs.*

in'ter-pour', *v. t.* See INTER-.

in'ter-prat'er (-prāt'ẽr), *n.* See INTER-.

in'ter-prease', *v. i.* [*inter-* + *prease.*] To press in between. *Obs.*

in'ter-pres'sure, *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-pret, *n.* [F. *interprète.*] Interpreter. *Obs.*

in'ter-pret-a-ment, *n.* [L. *interpretamentum.*] Interpretation *Obs.* [Obs.]

in-ter'pret-ate, *a.* Interpreted.

in-ter'pre-ta'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to interpretation.

in-ter'pre-ta-tive-ly, *adv.* of INTERPRETATIVE. See -LY.

in-ter'pre-ta'tor, *n.* [L.] Interpreter. *Obs.*

in-ter'pret-er-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

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teur, L. *interpretator*.] **1.** One that interprets, explains, or expounds, specif., *Obs.*, a professional expounder of law or religion.
2. One who translates; esp., a person who translates orally for parties conversing in different tongues.
3. One who reveals the will of the gods; the messenger of the gods. *Obs. or Poetic.*
Mr. Interpreter, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a character typifying the Holy Ghost.
in'ter-prox'i-mal (ĭn'tĕr-prŏk'sĭ-măl), *a.* Situated between adjacent parts or surfaces. — interproximal space, *Dentistry*, the space between any two adjacent teeth.
in'ter-punc'tion (-pŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interpunctio*, fr. *interpungere*, *interpunctum*, to interpoint. See INTER-; POINT.] Act of interpointing; punctuation.
in'ter-punc'tu-ate (-pŭnk'tū-āt), *v. t.* To interpoint; to punctuate. — **in'ter-punc'tu-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*
in'ter-pu'pil-la-ry (-pū'pĭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* Between the pupils of the eyes; also, designating the distance between the centers of the spectacle lenses.
in'ter-ra'di-al (-rā'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Between radii or rays; specif., *Zool.*, of or pert. to an interradius of a radiate animal; in crinoids, designating the plates occupying the spaces between the rays proper, thus including both the interambulacrals and interbrachials. — *n.* An interradial plate. — **in'ter-ra'di-al-ly**, *adv.*
in-ter-ra'di-us (-ŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DII (-ī). [NL.] *Zoöl.* In certain cœlenterates, a radius of the second order, half way between two perradii. See RADIUS, 4 a.
in'ter-reg'num (-rĕg'nŭm), *n.*; *L. pl* -NA (-nă). [L., *inter* between + *regnum* dominion. See REIGN, cf. INTERREIGN.]
1. Reign or tenure of power during a temporary vacancy of a throne or suspension of the ordinary government.
2. The time during which a throne is vacant between the death, abdication, or expulsion of a sovereign and the accession of his successor.
3. Any period during which the functions of government are suspended or vested in a temporary executive.
4. Hence, a period of freedom from customary authority, or a lapse, break, or pause in a continuous event or series.
in'ter-re-late' (-rē-lāt'), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). To bring into, or show, mutual relation.
in'ter-re-lat'ed, *p. a.* Having a mutual or reciprocal relation or parallelism; correlative.
in'ter-re-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Mutual relation.
in'ter-rex (ĭn'tĕr-rĕks), *n.*; *L. pl.* -REGES (-rē'jēz). [L.; *inter* between + *rex* king.] One who exercises supreme or kingly power during an interregnum.
in'ter-ro-gate (ĭn-tĕr'ō-gāt), *v. t.*; IN-TER'RO-GAT'ED (-gā'tĕd); IN-TER'RO-GAT'ING (-gā'tĭng). [L. *interrogatus*, p. p. of *interrogare* to ask; *inter* between + *rogare* to ask. See ROGATION.] **1.** To question; esp., to question formally; to examine by asking questions; as, to *interrogate* a witness.
2. To ask questions in regard to (something). *Obs.*
Syn. — Question, ask. See INQUIRE.
in-ter'ro-gate, *v. i.* To ask questions.
in-ter'ro-ga'tion (ĭn-tĕr'ō-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interrogatio*: cf. F. *interrogation*.] **1.** Act of interrogating, or questioning; inquiry; also, a question put; an inquiry.
2. *Gram. & Rhet.* A question as a type of sentence or unit of discourse; questioning as a mode or figure of discourse.
3. A mark, or sign [?], used to indicate a question, to express doubt, or to mark a query; — called also *interrogation point*. In Spanish it is also placed, inverted, at the beginning of the interrogative sentence; as, *¿Como qué?*
in-ter'ro-ga'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of the nature of interrogation; inclined to interrogation; interrogative.
in'ter-rog'a-tive (ĭn'tĕr-rŏg'ă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *interrogativus*: cf. F. *interrogatif*.] Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question; as, an *interrogative* particle or pronoun.
in'ter-rog'a-tive, *n. Gram.* A word used in asking questions, as *who? what? which?*, or an interrogative particle, as the Latin *-ne*.
in'ter-rog'a-tive-ly, *adv.* In the form of, or by means of, a question; in an interrogative manner.
in-ter'ro-ga'tor (ĭn-tĕr'ō-gā'tĕr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *interrogateur*.] One who interrogates; a questioner.
in'ter-rog'a-to-ry (ĭn'tĕr-rŏg'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *interrogatorius*.] Containing, expressing, or implying a question; interrogative; as, an *interrogatory* sentence.
in'ter-rog'a-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -TORIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *interrogatoire*.] **1.** A formal question or inquiry; esp., *Law*, a question put in writing.
2. A sign or signal denoting interrogation.
in'ter-rupt' (ĭn'tĕr-rŭpt'), *v. t.*; IN'TER-RUPT'ED; IN'TER-RUPT'ING. [L. *interruptus*, p. p. of *interrumpere* to interrupt; *inter* between + *rumpere* to break. See RUPTURE.]
1. To break into, or between; to stop or hinder by breaking in, to interfere with the course, current, or motion of; as, to *interrupt* the remarks of one speaking.
Do not *interrupt* me in my course *Shak.*
2. To break the monotony or uniformity of; to divide or separate in the way of diversification or obstruction; as, the evenness of the road was not *interrupted* by a single hill.
3. To obstruct; intercept; hinder; thwart. *Obs.*
in'ter-rupt' (ĭn'tĕ-rŭpt'), *v. i.* To break in upon some action or discourse, esp., to break in with questions or remarks while another is speaking; to interpolate.
in'ter-rupt'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Broken in upon, intermitted; discontinuous, as, an *interrupted* stripe.
2. *Bot.* Not uniform, broken in arrangement or symmetry, as when leaves or bracts intervene between the flowers in an inflorescence.
interrupted cadence. See under CADENCE, 3. — **i. fern**, the Clayton fern. — **i. screw**, a screw (either a **stepped screw** (see *Illust.*), or a **slotted screw**, a screw of uniform diameter with a series of simple longitudinal slots) whose surface is divided longitudinally into several blank or cut-away sections so that the screw may be slipped into a reciprocally made nut, or **screw box**, and locked by a fraction of a turn. The principle is employed in the breech mechanism of certain guns, in which case a necessary part of the system is the obturator which seals the bore and prevents escape of gas about the block. — **i. suture**, *Surg.*, a series of separate stitches placed near to each other, to unite the lips of a wound.

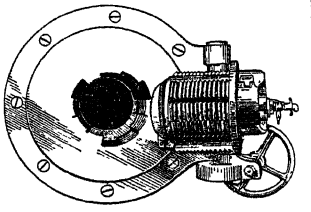
Breech Mechanism for 12-inch British Naval Gun, showing Interrupted-screw Fermeture or Breechblock.

in'ter-rupt'ed-ly, *adv.* With interruptions.
interruptedly pinnate. *Bot.* **a** Pinnate with small leaflets intermixed with large ones. **b** Abruptly pinnate.
in'ter-rupt'er (ĭn'tĕ-rŭp'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One that interrupts.
2. Specif.: *Elec.* Any of various devices to interrupt or make and break an electric current, usually automatically and at rapidly recurring intervals.
in'ter-rup'tion (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interruptio*: cf. F. *interruption*.] **1.** Act of interrupting, or breaking in upon; state of being interrupted.
2. A breach or break, caused by the abrupt intervention of something foreign; intervention; interposition.
Lest the *interruption* of time cause you to lose the idea of one part. *Dryden*
3. Obstruction caused by breaking in upon any course, current, progress, or motion; stop; hindrance; as, the *interruptions* in the execution of a work.
4. Temporary cessation; intermission; suspension.
5. Hindrance or obstruction. *Obs.* *Shak.*
in'ter-rup'tive (-rŭp'tĭv), *a.* Tending to interrupt; interrupting. — **in'ter-rup'tive-ly**, *adv.*
in'ter-scap'u-lar (ĭn'tĕr-skăp'ū-lăr), *a.* **a** *Anat.* Between the scapulæ, or shoulder blades. **b** *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the region between the shoulders; as, the *interscapular* feathers. — *n.* An interscapular feather; — chiefly in *pl.*
in'ter-seamed' (ĭn'tĕr-sēmd'), *a.* [F. *entresemé*, p. p.] Interspersed, or sown (with), as for adornment. *Archaic.*
Borders of lilies *interseamed* with roses *Greene.*
in'ter-sect' (-sĕkt'), *v. t.*; IN'TER-SECT'ED; IN'TER-SECT'ING. [L. *intersectus*, p. p. of *intersecare* to intersect; *inter* + *secare* to cut. See SECTION.] To pierce or divide by passing through or athwart; to cut across; to cross; as, any two diameters of a circle *intersect* each other.
in'ter-sect', *v. i.* To cut into one another; to meet and cross at a point, as two lines. — **intersecting arcade**, *Arch.*, a Romanesque arcade having interlacing arches.
in'ter-sect (ĭn'tĕr-sĕkt), *n. Math.* A point or curve of intersection.
in'ter-sec'tion (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intersectio*: cf. F. *intersection*.] **1.** Act, state, or place of intersecting.
2. *Math.* **a** The extent (whether composed of points, lines, surfaces, or volumes) in which two other extents (whether like or unlike) intersect, or which is common to both. The *intersection* of two curves consists of points; of two surfaces, of lines and points; of a line and a surface, in general of points; of a surface and a volume, in general of a surface; etc. **b** The aggregate of elements common to two aggregates.
in'ter-sec'tion-al (ĭn'tĕr-sĕk'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to intersections.
in'ter-sep'tal (-sĕp'tăl), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Between septa.
in'ter-sert' (-sûrt'), *v. t.*; -SERT'ED; -SERT'ING. [L. *intersertus*, p.p. of *intersevere* to intersert, *inter* between + *serere* to join, weave.] To put in between other things; to insert.
— **in'ter-ser'tion** (-sûr'shŭn), *n. Both Obs. or R.*
in'ter-ses'a-moid (-sĕs'ă-moid), *a.* Between sesamoid bones; as, the *intersesamoid* ligament of a horse's fetlock.
in'ter-so'cial (-sō'shăl), *a.* Pertaining to the mutual intercourse or relations of persons in society; social.
in'ter-space' (ĭn'tĕr-spās'), *n.* [L. *interspatium*. See INTER-; SPACE.] Intervening space.
in'ter-space' (-spās'), *v. t.* To put an interval between.
in'ter-sperse' (-spûrs'), *v. t.*; -SPERSED' (-spûrst'); -SPERS'ING (-spûr'sĭng). [L. *interspersus* interspersed; *inter* between, among + *spargere* to scatter. See SPARSE.] **1.** To scatter or set here and there among other things; to insert at intervals; as, to *intersperse* pictures in a book.
There, *interspersed* in lawns and op'ning glades,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades. *Pope*
2. To diversify or adorn with things set or scattered at intervals; to place something at intervals in or among, as, to *intersperse* a book with pictures.
Which space is *interspersed* with small islands and rocks *Cook.*
in'ter-sper'sion (-spûr'shŭn), *n.* Act of interspersing, or state of being interspersed.
in'ter-sphere' (-sfēr'), *v. i.* To fall or come within the spheres or influences of each other.
in'ter-spi'nal (-spī'năl), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Between spines; esp., between the spinous processes of the vertebral column. — *n.* An interneural or interhæmal bone.
in'ter-spi-na'lis (-spī-nā'lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NALES (-lēz). [NL.] *Anat.* Any of certain short muscles connecting the ends of the spinous processes of contiguous vertebræ. They occur mostly in the neck and lumbar region.
in'ter-state' (ĭn'tĕr-stāt'), *a.* Pertaining to the mutual relations of States; existing between, or including, different States; as, *interstate* commerce is placed under exclusive Federal control by Art. I. § 8, cl. 3 of the Constitution of the United States.
Interstate Commerce Act, *U. S.*, an act of Congress (Feb. 4, 1887) regulating commerce between the States, when carried on wholly or partly by rail. It declared all common carriers engaged in such commerce liable to regulation, declared that charges must be reasonable; forbade special rates, rebates, preferences, pooling, etc., and established the Interstate Commerce Commission. — **I. Commerce Commission**, *U. S.*, a commission established by the Interstate Commerce Act to execute and enforce the provisions of the act. Its members (orig. five, now seven) are appointed by the President; it has power to demand from common carriers all necessary information, to institute prosecutions for violation of the provisions of the act, and, under the act of 1906, to fix the rates to be charged by common carriers upon complaint of improper charges.
in'ter-stel'lar (-stĕl'ăr), *a.* Beyond the confines of the solar system; located among the stars or passing from one to another; as, *interstellar* space.
in-ter'stice (ĭn-tûr'stĭs; 277), *n.*; *pl.* INTERSTICES (-stĭ-sēz). [L. *interstitium* a pause, interval; *inter* between + *sistere* to set, fr. *stare* to stand. cf. F. *interstice*. See STAND.] **1.** A space which intervenes between one thing and another; esp., a space between things closely set, or between the parts of a body; a chink; a crack; a crevice; an interval; as, the *interstices* of a wall.
2. An interval of time; specif., *pl.*, *R. C. Ch.*, the intervals which the canon law requires between the reception of the various degrees of orders.
in'ter-sticed (-stĭst), *a.* Provided with interstices; having interstices between; situated at intervals.
in'ter-sti'tial (ĭn'tĕr-stĭsh'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to interstices; within the tissues. — **in'ter-sti'tial-ly**, *adv.*
in'ter-strat'i-fi-ca'tion (-străt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Process of interstratifying, or state of being interstratified; also, that which is interstratified.
in'ter-strat'i-fied (-străt'ĭ-fid), *a.* Stratified among or between other bodies, interbedded; as, *interstratified* rocks.
in'ter-strat'i-fy (-fī), *v. t & i.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To insert, or to lie, between other strata; to arrange, or to lie, in alternate strata.
in'ter-sub-jec'tive (-sŭb-jĕk'tĭv), *a.* Connecting or interrelating two consciousnesses or subjectivities.
in'ter-su'per-cil'i-a-ry (-sū'pĕr-sĭl'ĭ-ă-rĭ), *a. Cranol.*
in-ter'pre-tive, *a.* Interpretative. — **in-ter'pre-tive-ly**, *adv.*
in-ter'pre-to'ri-al (ĭn-tûr'prē-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pert. to an interpreter. *Rare.*
in-ter'pre-tress (-prē-trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of INTERPRETER.
interprice, interprise. † ENTERPRISE. [TER-. *Obs.*]
in'ter-pro-duce', *v. t.* See IN-; **in'ter-pro-glot'tid-al**, *a. Zool.* Between proglottides. [INTER-]
in'ter-pro-por'tion-al, *a.* See **in'ter-pro'to-plas'mic**, *a.* See INTER-. [TER-]
in'ter-pro-vin'cial, *a.* See IN-; **in'ter-pter'y-goid**, *a.* See INTER-. [tween the pubic bones.]
in'ter-pu'bic, *a. Anat.* Be-; **in'ter-pul'mo-na-ry**, *a. Anat.* Between the lungs.
in'ter-punct', *v. & n.* [L. *interpunctum*, p. p.] Interpoint. *R.*
in'ter-quar'rel, *v. i.* See INTER-; **in'ter-quar'ter**, *n.* See INTER-; **in'ter-ra'cial**, *a* See INTER-.
in'ter-ra'di-ate, *v. i* See INTER-. — **in'ter-ra'di-a'tion**, *n.*
in'ter-ra'di-um (ĭn'tĕr-rā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ă). [NL. See INTER-; RADIUS.] *Zool.* One of the areas or zones between radii. In echinoderms, an interambulacrum.
in'ter-ra'mal (-rā'măl), *a.* [*inter-* + L. *ramus* a branch.] *Anat.* Between rami, or branches, esp of the lower jaw.
in'ter-ram'i-corn (-răm'ĭ-kôrn), *n.* [*inter-* + *ramus* + L. *cornu* horn.] *Zoöl.* A separate piece of the bill forming the gonys in certain birds.
in'ter-ram'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The union of branches to form a network.
in'ter-re-ceive', *v. t.* See INTER-.
in'ter-re'gal, *a.* Between kings. ‖ **in'ter re-ga'li-a.** [L.] *Law.* Among (part of) the regalia (of the crown). *Great Britain.*
in'ter-re'gen-cy (ĭn'tĕr-rē'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* An interregnum. *Obs.*
in'ter-re'gent, *n.* An interrex. *Obs.* [TER-.]
in'ter-reg'i-men'tal, *a.* See IN-; **in'ter-re'gion-al**, *a.* See INTER-; **in'ter-reg'nal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to an interregnum.
in'ter-reign' (ĭn'tĕr-rān'), *n.* [Cf. F. *interrègne*.] An interregnum. *Rare.* [tween.]
in'ter-reign', *v. i.* To reign be-; **in'ter-re-lat'ed-ness**, *n* See -NESS.
in'ter-re-la'tion-ship, *n.* See; **in'ter-re-li'gious**, *a.* See INTER-; **in'ter-re'nal** (-rē'năl), *a. Anat.* Between the kidneys; as, the interrenal body, an organ found in elasmobranch fishes. It is usually unpaired and placed between the kidneys or beneath one of them, and is believed by some to represent the cortical part of the suprarenals of the higher vertebrates. — *n.* An interrenal body
in'ter re-pel'lent, *a.* See INTER-.
in-ter'rer (ĭn-tûr'ĕr), *n.* One who inters. [mon. *Rare.*]
in'ter-right', *n.* A right in common.
in'ter-rime', *v. t.* See INTER-.
interrog. *Abbr.* Interrogation.
in-ter'ro-ga-ble (ĭn-tĕr'ō-gă-bl), *a.* Capable of being interrogated. — **-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n*
in-ter'ro-gant (-gănt), *n.* [L. *interrogans*, -*antis*, p. pr.] Interrogator. [*Obs.*]
in-ter'ro-gate, *a.* Interrogated.
in-ter'ro-gate, *n.* [Cf. F. *interrogat*.] An interrogation. *Obs.*
in-ter'ro-gat'ed-ness (ĭn-tĕr'ō-gāt'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
in-ter'ro-ga-tee' (-gă-tē'), *n.* One who is interrogated.
in-ter'ro-gat'ing-ly, *adv.* Questioningly. [ROGATION, 3.]
interrogation point. = INTERROGATORY, 2.
in'ter-rog'a-tive, Interrogative *Ref. Sp.* [TERROGATORY.]
in'ter-reign' (ĭn'tĕr-rān'), *n* [Cf. F. *interrègne*.] An interregnum. *Rare.* [tween.]
in'ter-reign', *v. i.* To reign be-
in'ter-re-lat'ed-ness, *n* See -NESS.
in'ter-re-la'tion-ship, *n.* See
in'ter-re-li'gious, *a.* See INTER-.
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in-ter'ro-ga-ble (ĭn-tĕr'ō-gă-bl), *a.* Capable of being interrogated. — **-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n*
in-ter'ro-gant (-gănt), *n.* [L. *interrogans*, -*antis*, p. pr.] Interrogator. [*Obs.*]
in-ter'ro-gate, *a.* Interrogated.
in-ter'ro-gate, *n.* [Cf. F. *interrogat*.] An interrogation. *Obs.*
in-ter'ro-gat'ed-ness (ĭn-tĕr'ō-gāt'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
in-ter'ro-ga'tee' (-gă-tē'), *n.* One who is interrogated.
in-ter'ro-gat'ing-ly, *adv.* Questioningly. [ROGATION, 3.]
interrogation point. = INTERROGATORY, 2.
in'ter-rog'a-tive, Interrogative *Ref. Sp.* [TERROGATORY.]
in'ter-rog'a-to-ri-ly, *adv.* of INTERROGATORY.
in'ter-rog'a-trix (ĭn-tĕr'ō-gā'trĭks), *n.* Female interrogator.
interroge, *v. t.* [L. *interrogare*.] *Obs.* OF. *interroguer*, F. *interroger*.] To interrogate *Obs.*
in, *or* **ad, ter-ro'rem.** [L.] In, or for, terror; as a warning.
in'ter-rule', *v. t.* See INTER-
in'ter-rupt', *a.* [L. *interruptus*, p. p. : cf. OF. *interrupt*.] Interrupted. *Obs.*
in'ter-rupt'i-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
in'ter-rupt'ing-ly, *adv.* of *interrupting*, p. pr. [edly *Obs.*]
in'ter-rupt'ly, *adv.* Interrupt-
in'ter-rup'tor, *n.* [L.] = INTERRUPTER. [tive.]
in'ter-rup'to-ry, *a.* Interrup-
in'ter-rup'ture, *n.* Interruption
in'ter-sa-lute', *v. t.* See INTER-.
in'ter-sca-pil'i-um (-skă-pĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] Interscapulum.
in'ter-scap'u-lum (ĭn'tĕr-skăp'ū-lăm), *n.* [NL. See INTER-; SCAPULA.] *Zool.* The region between the shoulder blades.
in'ter-scend'ent (-sĕn'dĕnt), *a.* [See INTER-; ASCEND.] *Math.* Having exponents that are radical quantities: — as, $x^{\sqrt{2}}$, or $x^{\sqrt{y}}$.
in'ter-scen-den'tal (-sĕn-dĕn'tăl), *a. Math* Intersecendent
in'ter-school', *a.* See INTER-.
in'ter-scind', *v. t.* [L. *interscindere*; *inter* between + *scindere* to cut.] To cut in two. *Obs.*
in'ter-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.* [L. *interscribere*; *inter* between + *scribere* to write.] To write between *Rare.* — **in'ter-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n. Rare.*
‖ **in'ter se.** [L.] Among, or between, themselves.
in'ter-se'cant (-sē'kănt), *a.* [L. *intersecans*, p. pr. See INTERSECT.] Crossing, intersecting.
in'ter-se-ca'tion (-sē-kā'shŭn), *n* Intersection. [*Rare.*]
in'ter-sec'tant, *a.* Intersecting.
in'ter-seg-men'tal, *a.* Between segments
in'ter-sem'i-nate, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *interseminatus*, p. p. of *intersemmare*.] To sow between or among. *Rare.*
in'ter-sert'al (-sûr'tăl), *a Pe troq.* = OPHITIC.
in'ter-ses'sion-al, *a.* See INTER-.
in'ter-set', *v. t.* See INTER-
in'ter-shade', *v. t.* See INTER-
in'ter-shift'ing, *a.* See INTER-.
in'ter-shock', *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *entre-choquer*.] To attack (each other), also, to strike together. *R.*
in'ter-shoot' (-shōōt'), *v. t.* To shoot between or among. *Rare.*
in'ter-si-de're-al (ĭn'tĕr-sī-dē'rē-ăl), *a.* Interstellar.
in'ter-sil'i-ent (-sĭl'ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *inter* between + *salire* to leap.] Entering or appearing abruptly. *Rare.* [(soils). *Obs.*]
in'ter-soil', *v. t.* To intermix
in'ter-sole'. Var. of ENTRESOL
in'ter-som'ni-al (-sŏm'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [*inter-* + L. *somnium* dream + *-al.*] Pertaining to dreams or dreamlike consciousness. *Rare.*
in'ter-som'nous (-nŭs), *a.* Between the times of sleeping; in an interval of wakefulness. *R*
in'ter-so'nant, *a.*, **in'ter-sow'** (-sō'), *v. t* See INTER-.
in'ter-spa'tial (-spā'shăl), *a.* Pert to an interspace; specif., *Zool.*, pert. to the spaces between veins of insects' wings — **in'ter-spa'tial-ly**, *adv.* [utor]
in'ter-speak'er, *n.* An interlocu-
in'ter-spe-cif'ic, *a.* [*inter-* + *specific*, as adj. from *species*] Obtaining between species.
in'ter-speech', *n.* A conversation or a colloquy. *Obs.*
‖ **in'ter spem et me'tum.** [L.] Between hope and fear
in'ter-sper'sal (-spûr'săl), *n.* = INTERSPERSION.
in'ter-sperse', *adv.* of *interspersed*, p. p. [*Rare. Sp.*]
in'ter-sperst'. Interspersed
in'ter-spher'al (-sfēr'ăl), *a* See INTER-.
in'ter-spic'u-lar, *a. Zool.* Between spicules.
in'ter-spi'nous (-spī'nŭs), *a. Anat. & Zool.* Interspinal.
in'ter-spi'ral, *a.* See INTER-.
in'ter-spi-ra'tion (ĭn'tĕr-spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interspiratio* a fetching of breath between. See INTER-; SPIRIT.] *Obs.* **1.** A breathing space. **2** Spiritual inspiration at separate times, or at intervals.
in'ter-spire', *v. t.* [L. *interspirare*.] To pause or take breath between times *Obs*
in'ter-spor'al (ĭn'tĕr-spōr'ăl), *a.* Between spores.
in'ter-sprin'kle, *v. t.* See INTER-.
in'ter-sta-pe'di-al (-stā-pē'dĭ-ăl), *a. Zool.* Pertaining to a part of the columella of the ear between the stapes and the mediostapedial. — *n.* The interstapedial part of the columella.
in'ter-stel'la-ry (-stĕl'ă-rĭ), *a.* Interstellar.
in'ter-ste-ril'i-ty, *n. Biol.* Sterility between nearly related individuals.
in'ter-ster'nal, *a. Zool.* Between sternal plates.
in'ter-sti'cial (ĭn'tĕr-stĭsh'ăl). Var of INTERSTITIAL.
in'ter-sti'cion, *n.* [See INTERSTITION.] Interstice. *Obs*
in'ter-stinct', *a* (L. *interstinctus*, p. p.) Separate. *Obs*
in'ter-stinc'tive, *a.* Distinguishing. *Obs.*
in'ter-sti'tion (ĭn'tĕr-stĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *interstitio*.] An interstice. *Obs.* [stitial.]
in'ter-sti'tious (-stĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Inter-
in'ter-sti'ti-um (-stĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] An interstice. *Obs.*
in'ter-stream', *a* See INTER-.
in'ter-street', *a* See INTER-.
in'ter-stri'al (ĭn'tĕr-strī'ăl), *a* Between striæ
in'ter-sub-sist'ence, *n*, **in'ter-sub'sti-tu'tion**, *n.* See INTER-

Between the superciliary ridges; designating the point formed by the junction of a tangent to these ridges and the median line of the face.

in'ter-tan'gle (ĭn'tẽr-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* To entangle; to intertwine.

in'ter-ter'ri-to'ri-al (-tẽr'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Existing, going, conducted, or the like, between territories, esp such as are under different jurisdictions or sovereignties.

in'ter-tes'sel-la'tion (-tĕs'ĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* Cunning or complex interrelation, comparable to a mosaic design.

in'ter-tex'ture (-tĕks'tūr), *n.* Act of interweaving, or state of being interwoven, that which is interwoven.

Skirted thick with *intertexture* firm
Of thorny boughs. *Cowper.*

in'ter-tid'al (-tīd'ăl), *a.* Between high-water mark and low-water mark; specif., *Zool*, designating animals which live in this space, as the rock barnacles or soft clam.

in'ter-tie' (ĭn'tẽr-tī'), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *entretoise*, OF. also *-taise*, misunderstood as a pl. *Oxf. E. D.* See ENTER-, TOISE; cf. INTERDICE.] *Arch.* In any framed work, a horizontal tie other than the sill and plate or other principal ties, securing uprights to one another.

in'ter-traf'fic (-trăf'ĭk), *n.* Mutual trade or traffic. — *v. i.* To trade together; to traffic.

in'ter-tra'gi-an (-trā'jĭ-ăn), *a.* *Anthropom.* Situated between the tragus and antitragus, as, the *intertragian* canal.

in'ter-trans'ver-sa'lis (-trăns'vẽr-sā'lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SALES (-sā'lēz). [NL.] *Anat.* One of a series of small muscles connecting the transverse processes of contiguous vertebræ. They are most highly developed in the neck.

in'ter-trans-verse' (-trăns-vûrs'), *a.* *Anat.* Between the transverse processes of contiguous vertebræ.

in'ter-trib'al (-trīb'ăl), *a.* Occurring between, or common to, different tribes; as, *intertribal* commerce or customs.

in'ter-tri'go (-trī'gō), *n.* [L.; *inter* between + *terere, tritum*, to rub.] *Med.* An erythematous inflammation of the skin produced by rubbing two adjacent parts together, as between folds of the skin or at the flexures of joints.

in'ter-tro'chan-ter'ic (-trō'kăn-tẽr'ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Between trochanters; as, the intertrochanteric lines on the anterior and posterior surfaces of the femur.

in'ter-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk) } *a.* Situated between or within
in'ter-trop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } the tropics; relating to regions within the tropics; tropical.

in'ter-trop'ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* The zones between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, or any region in latitude less than 23½°, either north or south.

in'ter-twine' (-twīn'), *v. t. & i.*; -TWINED' (-twīnd'); -TWIN'ING (-twĭn'ĭng). **1.** To unite or become mutually involved by twining one with another; to entangle; interlace; intertwist.

2. To lay hold of or bind by twining round about.

in'ter-twine' (ĭn'tẽr-twīn'), *n.* Act of intertwining, or state of being intertwined.

in'ter-twist' (-twĭst'), *v. t.*; -TWIST'ED; -TWIST'ING. To twist together one with another; to intertwine.

in'ter-twist' (ĭn'tẽr-twĭst'), *n.* Act or fact of intertwisting; state of being intertwisted; a tangle.

in'ter-ur'ban (-ûr'băn), *a.* Going between, or connecting, cities or towns; as, *interurban* electric railways.

in'ter-val (ĭn'tẽr-văl), *n.* [OF. *entreval, intervale*, F. *intervalle*, L. *intervallum; inter* between + *vallum* a wall. See WALL; cf. INTERVALE.] **1.** Space of time between any two points or events; as, the *interval* between the death of Charles I. of England and the accession of Charles II.

2. A brief space of time between the recurrence of similar conditions or states; as, the *interval* between paroxysms of pain; *intervals* of sanity or delirium; specif., *Scot.*, the recess between morning and afternoon service at church.

After the "*interval*," as it was technically called, they had to go to church again. *W. Black.*

3. A space between things; a void space between objects; as, an *interval* between two hills. Cf. INTERVALE.

'Twixt host and host but narrow space was left,
A dreadful *interval*. *Milton.*

4. A gap or distance between different qualities, states, or endowments, which may be ideally filled in with intervening grades; as, the *interval* between savagery and culture.

5. a *Mil.* An open space between military units, as men, companies, guns, etc., in line; — distinguished from *distance*. b *Nav.* The distance in line between two ships, or bodies of ships forming tactical units.

6. *Music.* Difference in pitch between any two tones. An interval is **harmonic** if between simultaneous tones; **melodic** if between successive tones. It is reckoned by the ratio between their vibration numbers, as an octave, 2 : 1, a fifth, 3 : 2, etc.; and is named by comparison with the major scale of which the lower tone is the keynote. See SCALE. The standard simple intervals are thus the **prime** or **unison** (*do* to *do*), the **second** (*do* to *re*), the **third** (*do* to *mi*), etc., of which the prime, fourth, fifth, and octave are called **perfect**, the second, third, sixth, and seventh are called **major**. An interval less by one half step than the major of the same scale name is called **minor**, one greater by one half step than a perfect or major interval is called **augmented**; one less by one half step than a perfect or minor interval is called **diminished**. Compound intervals are made up of a simple one plus one or more octaves. A simple interval with its upper tone transposed an octave downwards, or its lower an octave upwards, is **inverted**. Inverted primes become octaves; seconds become sevenths; thirds, sixths, etc. Perfect intervals on inversion remain perfect; major and augmented intervals become respectively minor and diminished, and vice versa. See *Illust.*

7. *Math.* a A linear aggregate of all numbers (generally only real) between and including the two end numbers and excluding all others. b A linear or a planar segment, including its boundaries and excluding all else.

at intervals, coming or happening with intervals between; now and then, here and there. "And Miriam watch'd and dozed *at inter vals*." *Tennyson.*

in'ter-val (ĭn'tẽr-văl), *v. i. & t.*; -VALED (-văld) or -VALLED; -VAL-ING or -VAL-LING. To come in, or separate by, an interval, to form an interval.

in'ter-vale (-vāl), *n* [The same word as *interval* a space between, influenced by E *vale*. *Oxf. E. D.*] A tract of low ground between hills, or along the banks of a stream, usually alluvial land, enriched by the overflow of the river, or by fertilizing deposits of earth from the adjacent hills. Cf. BOTTOM, *n.*, 7. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

in'ter-vein' (ĭn'tẽr-vān'), *v. t.*; -VEINED' (-vānd'); -VEIN'ING. To intersect with veins.

in'ter-vene' (-vēn'), *v. i.*; IN'TER-VENED' (-vēnd'); IN'TER-VEN'ING (-vēn'ĭng). [L. *intervenire, interventum*, to intervene, to hinder; *inter* between + *venire* to come, akin to E. *come*: cf. F. *intervenir*. See COME.] **1.** To enter or appear as an irrelevant or extraneous feature or circumstance; to come in, between, or among).

2. To occur, fall, or come, between points of time or events; as, an instant *intervened* between the flash and the report; nothing *intervened* (i. e., during the time between the intention and the execution) to prevent the undertaking.

3. To come in or between by way of hindrance or modification; to make intervention; to interpose; as, to *intervene* to settle a quarrel.

4. To occur or lie (between); as, the Mediterranean *intervenes* between Europe and Africa.

5. *Law.* To become a party to an action or other legal proceeding, for the protection of an alleged interest therein; — said of a third person not originally a party thereto.

Syn. — See INTERPOSE.

in'ter-vene', *v. t.* To come between. *Rare. De Quincey.*

in'ter-ven'ient (-vēn'yĕnt), *a.* [L. *interveniens*, p. pr. of *intervenire*.] **1.** Being or coming between, incidentally or extraneously.

2. Situated or occurring between different points or events; intervening. "Deep *intervenient* ravines." *C. E. Craddock.*

3. Intermediary. *Rare.*

in'ter-ven'tion (ĭn'tẽr-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interventio* an interposition: cf. F. *intervention*.] **1.** Act or fact of intervening; interposition; as, *intervention* between foes.

Shut out by the *intervention* of that lax membrane. *Holder.*

2. Any interference that may affect the interests of others; esp.: a *Civil Law.* The act of a person who pays commercial paper for honor; — usually called *payment by intervention*. b *Law.* The act by which a third person, to protect his own interest, interposes and becomes a party to a legal proceeding pending between other parties. c *Internat. Law.* The interference of a state in the affairs of another state for the purpose of compelling it to do or forbear doing certain acts or of maintaining or altering the actual condition of its domestic affairs irrespective of its will. *Intervention* is sometimes by a written notice to the country intended to be coerced or by an international congress or conference, but coercion actual or intended is essential to constitute an act of intervention, and the term is usually understood as importing an armed interference. *Mediation* (which see) does not involve coercion.

3. An intervening event or period. *R.*

in'ter-ven'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to intervention.

in'ter-ven'tion-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who favors active intervention or treatment; specif., *Med.*, a physician who advocates checking the course of a disease which others would allow to take its natural course.

in'ter-ven'tion-ist, *a.* Of or pertaining to interventionists or their theories; as, *Pol. Econ.*, **interventionist school**, political economists who favor paternalistic state interference.

in'ter-ven'tive (ĭn'tẽr-vĕn'tĭv), *a.* Given to, or tending toward, intervention. *Rare.*

in'ter-ven'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who intervenes; esp., *Eccl. Hist.*, a person designated by a church to reconcile parties and unite them in the choice of officers.

in'ter-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.*; -VERT'ED; -VERT'ING. [L. *intervertere; inter* between + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To turn to another than the proper course or use; to misuse; esp., to appropriate to one's own use (what is properly another's).

2. To change; invert. *Obs.*

in'ter-ver'te-bral (-vûr'tẽ-brăl), *a.* Between vertebræ. **intervertebral disks.** See INTERVERTEBRAL SUBSTANCE. — **i. foramina**, *Anat.*, openings formed by notches (the **i. notches**) in the pedicles of the neural arches of the vertebræ. They transmit the spinal nerves and blood vessels. — **i. substance**, *Anat.*, the tissue uniting the bodies of contiguous vertebræ. In man it forms disks of varying thickness, closely adherent to the surfaces of the bones, and composed of concentric lamnæ of fibrous tissue and fibrocartilage, with a soft pulpy substance in the center derived from the notochord of the embryo. The disks serve as cushions protecting against shocks and allowing slight movements of the bones.

in'ter-view (ĭn'tẽr-vū), *n.* [F. *entrevue*, fr. *entrevoir* to see imperfectly, to have a glimpse of, *s'entrevoir* to visit each other. See INTER-; VIEW.] **1.** A mutual sight or view, a meeting face to face; usually, a formal meeting for consultation; a conference; as, an *interview* with the President.

2. A meeting between a representative of the press and the person interviewed at which the former elicits by questioning, or the latter gives out, information for publication; also, the published statement so obtained.

3. a An examination, inspection, or view of something. *Obs.* b A mutual examination or view. *Obs.*

in'ter-view, *v. t.*; IN'TER-VIEWED (-vūd); IN'TER-VIEW'ING. **1.** To have an interview with; to question or converse with, esp. in order to obtain information for publication.

2. To get a view of. *Obs.*

in'ter-view'er (-vū'ẽr), *n.* One who interviews

in'ter-view'ing, *n.* Act or custom of holding an interview or interviews.

An article on *interviewing* in the "Nation" of January 28, 1869, . . . was the first formal notice of the practice under that name. *The American.*

in'ter-vis'i-ble (ĭn'tẽr-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* *Surv* Mutually visible, or in sight, the one from the other, as stations.

in'ter-vi'tal (-vī'tăl), *a.* Between two lives.

Through all its [the spirit's] *intervital* gloom. *Tennyson.*

in'ter-vo-cal'ic (-vō-kăl'ĭk), *a.* *Phon.* Situated between vowels; immediately preceded and followed by vowel sounds, as *p* in *occupy*, *d* in *idea*, etc.

in'ter-vo-lu'tion (-vō-lū'shŭn), *n.* State or fact of being intervolved, or coiled up.

in'ter-volve' (-vŏlv'), *v. t. & i.*; IN'TER-VOLVED' (-vŏlvd'); IN'TER-VOLV'ING. [*inter-* + L. *volvere, volutum*, to roll.] To involve one within another; to twist or coil together.

in'ter-weave' (ĭn'tẽr-wēv'), *v. t. & i.; pret. & obs. or rare p. p.* IN'TER-WOVE' (-wōv'); *rare pret. & p. p.* IN'TER-WEAVED' (-wēvd'); *p. p.* IN'TER-WOV'EN (-wōv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IN'TER-WEAV'ING (-wēv'ĭng). **1.** To weave together; to intermix or unite in texture or construction; to intertwine; as, threads of silk and cotton *interwoven*.

Trees thick *interwoven*. *Milton.*

2. To intermingle; to unite intimately or in a nexus; to connect closely; as, to *interweave* truth with falsehood.

in'ter-wind' (-wīnd'), *v. t. & i.; pret. & p. p.* IN'TER-WOUND' (-woundʹ); *p. pr. & vb. n.* IN'TER-WIND'ING. To wind together or through each other; to intertwine; intervolve.

in'ter-work' (-wûrk'), *v. i. & t.; pret. & p. p.* -WROUGHT' (-rôt') or -WORKED' (-wûrkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -WORK'ING. To work or act upon each other, or mutually or reciprocally.

in'ter-wreathe' (-rēthʹ), *v. t.*; -WREATHED' (-rēthd'); -WREATH'ING (-rēthʹĭng). To weave into a wreath; to intertwine.

in'ter-wrought' (-rôt'), *p. a.* [See INTERWORK.] Worked into or through; complexly associated, as by being welded.

in-tes'ta-ble (ĭn-tĕs'tă-b'l), *a.* [L. *intestabilis*: cf. F. *intestable*. See IN- not; TESTABLE.] *Law.* a Not having testamentary capacity, or capacity to take under a testament, or will. b Incompetent to be a witness. *Obs.* — **in-tes'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-tes'ta-ble-ness**, *n.*

in-tes'ta-cy (-tă-sĭ), *n.* [From INTESTATE.] State of being or dying intestate.

in-tes'tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *intestatus; in-* not + *testatus*, p. p. of *testari* to make a will: cf. F. *intestat*. See TESTAMENT.] **1.** Without having made a valid will; as, to die *intestate*.

Airy succeeders of *intestate* joys. *Shak.*

2. Not devised or bequeathed; not disposed of by will; as, an *intestate* estate.

3. Not competent to testify; also, not testified to. *Obs.*

in-tes'tate, *n.* *Law.* A person who dies intestate.

in-tes'ti-nal (-tĭ-năl), *a.* [Cf. F. *intestinal*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the intestine of an animal; as, the *intestinal* tube; *intestinal* digestion; *intestinal* ferments.

2. Specif.: a Provided with an intestine; — said of most

Harmonic Intervals; those on Staff 2 are Inversions of those on Staff 1, and vice versa.

in'ter-sys'tem-at'i-cal, *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-taine'. † ENTERTAIN.

in'ter-talk', *v. i.* To converse.

in'ter-tan'gle-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

in'ter-tar'sal, *a.* See INTER-

in'ter-team', *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-tear', *v. t.* To tear or rend (one another). *Rare.*

in'ter-teign'ment. † ENTERTAINMENT.

in'ter-ten-tac'u-lar, *a.* *Zool.* Between tentacles.

in'ter-ter'gal, *a.* *Zool.* Between tergal plates.

in'ter-tex', *v. t.* [L. *intertexere* between + *texere* to weave.] To intertwine; interweave. *Obs.*

in'ter-thread'ed, *a.* Interwoven as if crossed as threads in a fabric. *Rare.* Interwoven.

in'ter-tie', *v. t.* See INTER-.

in'ter-till'age, *n.* Same as Intercropping.

in'ter-tinge', *v. t.* See INTER-.

in'ter-tis'sued (-tĭs'ūd), *a.* [Cf. F. *entretissu*.] Interwoven. *Shak.*

in'ter-town', *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-tra-bec'u-lar, *a.* *Zool.* Between trabeculæ.

in'ter-trace', *v. t.* See INTER-.

in'ter-trad'ing (ĭn'tẽr-trād'ĭng), *n.* Intertraffic.

in'ter-trans-form'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* See INTER-. [INTER-

in'ter-trans-mis'si-ble, *a.* See

in'ter-trans-mis'sion, *n.* See INTER-.

in'ter-tran-spic'u-ous, *a.* Transparent within or between. *R.*

in'ter-trans-ver'sal, **in'ter-trans-ver'sa-ry**, *a.* Intertransverse.

in'ter-tri-glyph, *n.* = METOPE.

in'ter-trike', *v. t.* [Perh. fr. OF. *intriquier*, with *inter-* for *in-*. Cf. INTRIGUE.] Prob., to involve in difficulties. *Obs. Scot.*

in'ter-trin'i-ta'ri-an (-trĭn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* & *a.* Between the persons of the Trinity.

in'ter-troch'le-ar, *a.* *Anat.* Designating a ridge on the orbital wing of the sphenoid.

in'ter-trude', *v. t.* [L. *intertrudere*; *inter* between + *trudere* to thrust.] To bring in unseasonably. *Rare.*

in'ter-tu'bu-lar, *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-tur'bi-date, *v. t.* [L. *interturbare; inter* between + *turbare* to disturb.] To disturb. — **in'ter-tur-ba'tion**, *n.* — **in'ter-tur'ber**, *n.* *All Obs.*

in'ter-twin', *a* See INTER-.

in'ter-twine'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

in'ter-twin'ing-ly (-twĭn'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *intertwining*, p. pr.

in'ter-twist'ing-ly, *adv.* of *intertwisting*, p. pr.

in'ter-un'gu-lar (-ŭng'gū-lẽr), **-gu-late** (-gū-lāt), *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-un'ion (-ūn'yŭn), *n.* See INTER-. [TER-.

in'ter-u'ni-ver'si-ty, *a.* See IN-

in'ter-u're-ter'ic (ĭn'tẽr-ū'rẽ-tẽr'ĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Between the ureters or their orifices.

in'ter-vale † INTERVAL.

in'ter-val'lic (-văl'ĭk), *a* Of or pertaining to an interval.

in'ter-val'lum (-văl'ŭm), *n.* [L.] An interval *Rare.*

in'ter-valv'u-lar, *a.* *Anat.* Between valves. [See INTER-.]

in'ter-va'ry (-vā'rĭ; 115), *v. i.* [F.] *Law.* An intervener. *Rare.*

in'ter-ven'er (-vēn'ẽr), *n.* One who intervenes.

in'ter-ven'lence(-vēn'yĕns),**in'ter-ven'len-cy** (-yĕn-sĭ), *n.* Intervention; interposition. *Rare.*

in'ter-ven'lent (-yĕnt), *n.* One that intervenes.

in'ter-ve'ni-um (ĭn'tẽr-vē'nĭ ŭm), *n.* [L., space between the veins. See VENA.] *Bot.* The parenchymatous tissue between the veins of leaves. *Obs. or R.*

in'ter-vent', *v. t.* [See INTERVENE.] To thwart; obstruct. *Obs.* — *n.* Intervention. *Obs.*

in'ter-ven'tral, *a & n.* *Zool.* See ARCUALIA. — **in'ter-ven-tra'li-a** (-vĕn-trā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.*

in'ter-ven-tric'u-lar(-vĕn-trĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-ve'nue, *n.* [OF. *entrevenue*. See INTERVENE, AVENUE.] Interposition. *Obs.*

in'ter-ven'u-lar (-vĕn'ū-lar), *a.* *Zool.* Between venules.

in'ter-ver'bal, *a.* Between words. *Rare.*

in'ter-ver'te-bra (ĭn'tẽr-vûr'tẽ-bră), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* An intervertebral component of the skull, esp. the skeleton of the eye, nose, or ear. It was formerly believed that the skull consisted of modified vertebræ and that the skeletons of the sense organs were interposed between successive vertebral segments

in'ter-ver'te-bral-ly, *adv.* of INTERVERTEBRAL. See -LY.

interview, *v. t.* To meet personally. *Obs*

in'ter-view'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

in'ter-view-ee' (ĭn'tẽr-vū-ē'), *n.* See -EE

in'ter-vil'lous (-vĭl'ŭs), *a.* *Anat.* Between villi.

in'ter-vis'i-bil'i-ty (-vĭz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Intervisible quality.

in'ter-vis'it (-vĭs'ĭt), *v. i.* [Cf. F. *entre-visiter*.] To exchange visits. *Rare.*

in'ter-vis'it, *n.* See INTER-.

‖ **in'ter vi'vos**. [L.] Between living persons. [vocalic.]

in'ter-vo'cal, *a.* *Phon.* Intervocalic.

in'ter vo-lute', *a.* See INTER-.

in'ter-volve', *n.* Act of intervolving. *Rare.*

in'ter-war', *v. t.* See INTER-

in'ter-weave'ment, *n.* See -MENT. [terweaves.]

in'ter-weav'er, *n.* One that in-

in'ter-weav'ing-ly, *adv.* of *interweaving*, p. pr. See -LY.

in'ter-wed', *v. i.* To intermarry.

in'ter-weft'age, *n.*, **in'ter-weld'**, *v. t.*, **in'ter-wend'**, *v. t.* **in'ter-whiff'**, *a*, **in'ter-whis'tle**, *v. t.* See INTER-.

in'ter-wish', *v. t.* See INTER-*Obs.*

in'ter-word', *v. t.*, **in'ter-world'**, *n.* See INTER-

in'ter-wound' (ĭn'tẽr-woundʹ), *pret. & p. p.* of INTERWIND

in'ter-wound' (ĭn'tẽr-wōndʹ; -woundʹ), *v. t.* To wound mutually. *Obs.*

in'ter-wove' (-wōv'), **-wov'en** (-wōv'n), *pret. & p. p.* of INTERWEAVE. — **in'ter-wov'en-ly**, *adv.*

in'ter-wrap', *v. t.* See INTER-.

interyacion, *n.* [OF. *interyacion*.] Confirmation. *Obs.*

in'ter-zon'al (-zōn'ăl), *a.* *Biol.* Between zones; — specif. applied to spindle fibers which stretch between the two groups of daughter chromosomes during the anaphase in mitosis.

in'ter-zo-ce'cial (ĭn'tẽr-zō-sē'shăl), *a* *Zool.* Between or among zoœcia.

in'ter-zyg'ap-o-phys'i-al(ĭn'tẽr-zĭg'ăp-ō-fĭz'ĭ-ăl), *a* See INTER-. **in'tes-ta'tion** (ĭn'tĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Testamentary incapacity.

intestement, *n.* Testament; will. *Obs.* [witness

‖ **in tes'ti-mo'ni-um**. [L.] In

in-tes'tin. Intestine. *Ref. Sp.*

Metazoa, in contradistinction to the Protozoa. **b** Living within the intestine, as certain parasitic worms.
3. = INTESTINE. *Rare.*
intestinal calculus. = DUST BALL. —**i canal,** the intestine. —**i. colic,** pain due to distention of the intestines by gas; ordinary colic.
in-tes'tine (ĭn-tĕs'tĭn), *a.* [L. *intestinus*, fr *intus* on the inside, within, fr. *in* in: cf. F. *intestin*. See IN.] **1.** Internal with regard to a state or country, domestic; not foreign; —applied usually to that which is evil, as, *intestine* disorders, calamities, etc.
An *intestine* struggle . . . between authority and liberty *Hume*
2. Depending upon the internal nature or constitution of a body or entity; subjective.
Everything labors under an *intestine* necessity. *Cudworth*
3. Internal; inward; esp., as applied to the body, intestinal. *Obs.* "*Intestine* stone and ulcers." *Milton.*
4. Inclosed or confined; inward with respect to an area, a structure, or a physical body.
Syn. —See INNER.
in-tes'tine, *n.* [L *intestinum*. cf. F. *intestin*. See INTESTINE, *a.*] The tubular portion of the alimentary canal from the pyloric end of the stomach to the anus; the bowels; —in popular usage generally in *pl.* In man the intestine is five or six times the length of the body and forms numerous convolutions in the abdominal cavity, being attached and supplied with blood and lymph vessels and nerves by the mesentery (which see). Its walls, which contain numerous glands, consist of an internal mucous membrane, a submucosa, a muscular coat of two layers (the inner with circular, the outer with longitudinal fibers), and in most parts an external serous coat. Its muscles are nonstriated and perform peristaltic movements. The first four fifths of the intestine constitutes the *small* intestine, comprising the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum (see these terms); the remaining fifth, the *large* intestine, comprising the cæcum, colon, and rectum, and distinguished by its larger diameter, sacculated form, and by the absence of certain structures (see VILLUS, VALVULÆ CONNIVENTES) present in the small intestine. Besides serving to carry off waste matter, the intestine, esp. the first part of it, is the seat of the completion of digestion and (by means of the blood vessels and lacteals in its walls) of the absorption of nourishment. In vertebrates below mammals the distinction between large and small intestine is often not well marked. In many invertebrates the intestine is not convoluted, being an almost straight tube, and when, as is sometimes the case, no stomach is present, the term is applied to the whole digestive tract. (See DIGESTIVE, *Illust.*)
in-thrall', in-thral' (ĭn-thrôl'), *v. t.* [Cf. ENTHRALL.] To make a thrall of. See ENTHRALL.
She soothes, but never can *inthrall* my mind. *Prior.*
in-til', in-till' (ĭn-tĭl'), *prep.* [*in* + *till*, prep.] **1.** In or into. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To or unto. *Obs.*
in'ti-ma (ĭn'tĭ-mă), *n.*; *pl.* -MÆ (-mē). [NL., fr. L. *intimus* innermost.] *Anat. & Zool.* The innermost coat or lining membrane of an organ, esp. of a blood vessel or lymphatic, or of the tracheæ of insects. In the larger blood vessels it consists of an endothelial lining backed by a layer of connective tissue and one of elastic tissue.
in'ti-ma-cy (ĭn'tĭ-mă-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From INTIMATE.] State of being intimate; specif., close familiarity, association, or connection; as: **a** Close personal relationship; nearness in friendship. **b** Illicit sexual intercourse
Syn. —Acquaintance, familiarity, fellowship, friendship.
in'ti-ma'do (ĭn'tĭ-mä'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [Sp.] An intimate friend; an intimate. *Obs. or Archaic.*
in'ti-mate (ĭn'tĭ-măt), *a.* [Formerly *intime*, L. *intimus* a superl. corresponding to the compar. *interior*: cf. F. *intime*. The form *intimate* is due to confusion with L *intimatus*, p. p. See INTERIOR, INTIMATE, *v. t.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the inner character or essential nature of a thing; deep-seated; innermost; intrinsic; often, specif., pert. to, or springing from, the inmost self, or psychical being.
I knew from *intimate* impulse *Milton*
To imagine a more *intimate* revenge than any mortal had ever wreaked upon an enemy. *Hawthorne*
2. Close in mental or physical contact; esp.: **a** Close in personal relationship; close in association or acquaintance; familiar; as, an *intimate* friend; also, involving or arising from familiar association. **b** Close or exact by reason of customary contact or thorough investigation; direct, thorough; as, *intimate* knowledge; an *intimate* acquaintance with the facts. **c** Near in respect to place or presence.
Honored with an *intimate* and immediate admission. *South.*
d Having illicit sexual intercourse (with).
3. Closely united; very close or thorough in connection; as, an *intimate* mixture.
Syn. —Near, friendly, confidential. See FAMILIAR.
in'ti-mate, *n.* **1.** A typical representative. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
2. An intimate friend or associate; a confidant.
in'ti-mate (-māt), *v. t.*; IN'TI-MAT'ED (-mā'tĕd); IN'TI-MAT'ING (-mā'tĭng). [L. *intimatus*, p. p. of *intimare* to put, bring, drive, or press into, to announce, make known, from *intimus* the inmost. See INTIMATE, *a.*] **1.** To announce or give notice of; to declare; publish; communicate; to make known. *Chiefly, or Entirely, British.*
He, incontinent, did proclaim and *intimate* open war. *E. Hall*
Assignations must not only be delivered to the assignee, but *intimated* by him to the debtor. *Erskine's Principles.*
2. To suggest obscurely or indirectly; to refer to remotely; to give slight notice of; to hint; as, he *intimated* his intention of resigning his office.
The names of simple ideas and substances, with the abstract ideas in the mind, *intimate* some real existence, from which was derived their original pattern. *Locke.*
3. To make intimate. *Obs.*
Syn. —See HINT.
in'ti-ma'tion (ĭn'tĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intimatio*: cf. F. *intimation*.] **1.** Act of intimating; also, the thing intimated.
2 Announcement; declaration.
They made an edict with an *intimation* that whosoever killed a stork should be banished *Holland.*
The moment he parts with the thing without an *intimation* of his lien he loses the lien. *C. H. Van Zyl.*
3. A hint; an obscure or indirect suggestion or notice; a remote or ambiguous reference; as, he had given only *intimations* of his design.
Without mentioning the king of England, or giving the least *intimation* that he was sent by him. *Ep. Burnet*
in-tim'i-date (ĭn-tĭm'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.*; IN-TIM'I-DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); IN-TIM'I-DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). [LL. *intimidatus*, p. p. of *intimidare* to frighten, *in-* in + *timidus* fearful, timid: cf. F. *intimider*. See TIMID.] To make timid or fearful, to inspire or affect with fear; to make fearful; to frighten; specif., to deter, as by threats; to overawe; cow.
Now guilt, once harbored in a conscious breast,
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great *Johnson.*
Syn. —Abash, terrify, daunt, cow, deter. See FRIGHTEN.
in-tim'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *intimidation*.] Act of making timid or fearful or of deterring by threats; state of being intimidated, as, the voters were kept from the polls by *intimidation.*
The king carried his measures . . . by *intimidation* *Paley*
in-tim'i-da-to-ry (ĭn-tĭm'ĭ-*da*-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending or serving to intimidate.
in-tim'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *intimus* inmost, deepest + *-ity*: cf. F. *intimité*.] Intimacy; privacy.
in-tinc'tion (ĭn-tĭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intinctio*.] **1.** Act of dyeing, also, an infusion, or liquid extract. *Obs.*
2. *Eccl.* A method or practice of the administration of the sacrament by dipping the bread or wafer in the wine and administering both together.
in'tine (ĭn'tĭn; -tīn), *n.* [L. *intus* within. Cf. EXTINE.] *Bot.* The transparent inner membrane, or endospore, of a pollen grain. Cf EXTINE.
in-tit'ule (ĭn-tĭt'ūl), *v. t.*; IN-TIT'ULED (-ūld); IN-TIT'UL-ING (-ūl-ĭng). [Cf. F. *intituler*. See ENTITLE.] **1** To give a title to; to entitle, —now used chiefly of legislative acts.
2. To inscribe, dedicate, attribute, or ascribe, name as author, or the like, in the title, as of a book. *Obs.*
3. To furnish with a title, name, or epithet, or the rights or offices which a title may convey. *Obs. or Archaic.*
in'to (ĭn'tōō), *prep.* [*in* + *to*.] **1.** To the inside of; within. See IN. It is used in a variety of applications: **a** Expressing entrance, or a passing from the outside of a thing to its interior parts; —characteristically following verbs denoting motion, as, come *into* the house; one stream falls or runs *into* another; to make a journey *into* Spain; but used also where the idea of motion is only implicit or suggested; as, foreign imports *into* America; the mountains merge *into* the plain. "I may speak my grief *into* thine ear." *Keats.* **b** Expressing the entrance upon, or assumption of, a condition, environment, function, possession, action, occupation, or the like, or the passing from one condition, environment, etc., into another; as, to come *into* being, develop *into* a butterfly; come *into* an inheritance; get *into* difficulties, burst *into* tears; go *into* business; men are more easily drawn than forced *into* compliance; he persuaded himself *into* believing the story; compounds may be resolved *into* simple substances; ice is convertible *into* water; the Bible is translated *into* many languages; the city was divided *into* ten wards. **c** Denoting insertion or inclusion; as, to read a meaning *into* an expression; water enters *into* the composition of the human body. **d** Indicating direction in space or time or direction of the attention, without the idea of motion; as, to look *into* the future; peer *into* the distance; examine *into* a book. **e** Indicating passage of time; as, far *into* the night.
2. *Math.* By or together with; — with *multiply* expressed or understood; specif., used of the multiplier in relation to the multiplicand; thus, in $a \times b$, a is multiplied *into* b.
3. = IN. *Chiefly Scot. or Archaic.*
4. In various obsolete usages = AMONG, AS, TO, TOWARD, UNTIL, UNTO, UPON.
in'toed' (ĭn'tōd'), *a.* Having the toes turned inwards.
in-tol'er-a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-tŏl'ĕr-*ă*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being intolerable; intolerableness.
in-tol'er-a-ble (ĭn-tŏl'ĕr-*ă*-b'l), *a.* [L. *intolerabilis*: cf. F. *intolérable*. See IN- not; TOLERABLE.] **1.** Not tolerable; not capable of being borne or endured; not proper or right to be allowed; insufferable, insupportable; unbearable; as, *intolerable* pain or heat; an *intolerable* burden.
2. Enormous; extreme. *Obs.*
This *intolerable* deal of sack. *Shak.*
3. Not to be withstood; irresistible. *Rare.*
—**in-tol'er-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-tol'er-a-bly,** *adv.*
in-tol'er-ance (-ăns), *n.* [L. *intolerantia* impatience, unendurableness: cf. F. *intolérance*.] **1.** Want of capacity to endure; as, *intolerance* of light.
2. Quality of being intolerant; refusal to allow to others the enjoyment of their opinions, chosen modes of worship, and the like; illiberality; bigotry.
These few restrictions, I hope, are no great stretches of *intolerance*, no very violent exertions of despotism. *Burke.*
in-tol'er-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *intolerans, -antis*: cf. F. *intolérant*. See IN- not, TOLERANT.] **1.** Not enduring; not able to endure; as, trees *intolerant* of shade.
The power of human bodies being limited and *intolerant* of excesses. *Arbuthnot*
2. Not tolerating difference of opinion or sentiment, esp. in religious matters; refusing to allow others the enjoyment of their opinions, rights, or worship; not tolerant; unforbearing; bigoted. "Religion, harsh, *intolerant*, austere." *Cowper.*
in-tol'er-ant (ĭn-tŏl'ĕr-ănt), *n.* An intolerant person, a bigot.
in-tomb' (ĭn-tōōm'), *v. t.*; IN-TOMBED' (-tōōmd'), IN-TOMB'ING. To place in a tomb. See ENTOMB.
in-ton'a-ble (ĭn-tōn'*ă*-b'l), *a.* That can be intoned
in'to-nate (ĭn'tō-nāt), *v. t.*; IN'TO-NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd), IN'TO-NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [See INTONE.] **1.** = INTONE.
2. Specif.: **a** To pronounce or recite in a musical, sonorous, and measured manner, as in reading the liturgy, to intone. **b** To pronounce with a certain pitch of the voice; to give a particular intonation to. **c** To utter with voice.
There is heard an *i* sound; or, if the breath be *intonated*, a *v* sound. *W. D. Whitney*
in'to-nate, *v. i.* *Music.* To sound the tones of the musical scale; to practice the sol-fa.
in'to-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [See INTONATE to intone; INTONE. Cf. F. *intonation*.] **1.** An intoning: **a** Act of singing the opening phrase of a plain chant, psalm, or canticle; act of musically reciting, usually in monotone, any part of a liturgy. **b** Act of sounding musical tones, as of a scale.
2. Manner of singing, playing, or uttering tones, esp., in *Music*, as to pitch relation or harmony, or, in *Phonetics*, as to pitch or modulation.
Intonation was originally an instinctive means of emphasis, an energetic utterance of a vowel being accompanied by a high tone — level or rising — the unemphatic syllables being uttered in a low tone *H. Sweet*
3. That which is intoned, as the opening phrase of a plain chant, usually sung by a single voice.
in'to-na'tor (ĭn'tō-nā'tĕr), *n.* [See INTONATE to intone.] *Music.* A monochord with the exact subdivisions marked on a diagram for producing the tones of the musical scale.
in-tone' (ĭn-tōn'), *v. t.*; IN-TONED' (-tōnd'), IN-TON'ING (-tōn'-ĭng). [LL. *intonare, intonatum*; *in-* in + L. *tonus* tone, cf. OF. *entoner*. See TONE; cf. ENTUNE, INTONATE.] **1.** To utter in musical or prolonged tones; to chant; to recite in singing tones or in monotone; as, to *intone* the service
2. To sing, usually as a solo or semichorus (the opening phrase of a plain chant, psalm, or canticle).
3. To pronounce with a definite tone or intonation.
in-tone', *v. i.* To utter something in singing tones or in monotone, as in chanting; to speak or recite in a measured, sonorous manner; to intonate.
in-tone', *n.* Act of intoning, intonated speech or delivery.
in-tor'sion (ĭn-tôr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intortio* a curling, crisping: cf. F. *intorsion*. See INTORT, TORSION.] A winding, bending, or twisting; specif., *Bot.*, the bending of any part of a plant toward one side or the other; twisting. *Rare.*
in-tort' (ĭn-tôrt'), *v. t.*; IN-TORT'ED; IN-TORT'ING. [L. *intortus*, p. p. of *intorquere* to twist; *in-* in + *torquere* to twist.] To twist inwards or in and out; to twine, wreathe; complicate.
in-tox'i-cant (ĭn-tŏk'sĭ-kănt), *n.* That which intoxicates; an intoxicating agent, as alcohol, opium, etc.
in-tox'i-cate (-kāt), *a.* [LL. *intoxicatus*, p. p. of *intoxicare* to drug or poison; *in-* in + L. *toxicum* a poison in which arrows were dipped, Gr. τοξικόν, fr. τοξικός pertaining to a bow. See TOXIC.] Intoxicated; specif.: **a** Poisoned. *Obs.* **b** Inebriated; drunk. *Obs. or R.* **c** Overexcited; transported, as with joy or grief. *Archaic or Poetic.*
Alas, good mother, be not *intoxicate* for me;
I am well enough. *Chapman.*
in-tox'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; IN-TOX'I-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); IN-TOX'I-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). **1.** To poison. *Obs.*
2. To make drunk; to inebriate; to excite or to stupefy by strong drink or by a narcotic substance.
With new wine *intoxicated* both *Milton*
3. To excite to a transport of enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness; to elate unduly or excessively.
They are not *intoxicated* by military success. *Jowett (Thuc.)*
in-tox'i-cate, *n.* One who is intoxicated. *Rare.*
in-tox'i-cat'ed (ĭn-tŏk'sĭ-kāt'ĕd), *p. a* Affected by an intoxicant; under the influence of an intoxicating liquor or drug; also, emotionally wrought up, as by sorrow or joy. —**in-tox'i-cat'ed-ly,** *adv.* —**in-tox'i-cat'ed-ness,** *n.*
Syn. —See DRUNK.
in-tox'i-cat'ing (-kāt'ĭng), *p. a.* Producing, or fitted to produce, intoxication. There is no general agreement in the laws or decisions of the various States of the United States as to what constitutes an **intoxicating liquor.** The larger number of the decisions restrict the term (in the absence of a statutory definition) to such liquors as may be reasonably used as beverages; but some include alcohol, whether pure or diluted. Some of the decisions include under the term all liquors that are shown to produce intoxication; and all courts take judicial notice of the nature of the ordinary intoxicating liquors, such as brandy, whisky, wine, beer, ale, gin, etc.—**in-tox'i-cat'ing-ly,** *adv.*
in-tox'i-ca'tion (-kă'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *intoxication*.] **1.** *Med.* A poisoning, as by a spirituous or a narcotic substance.
2. State of being intoxicated, or drunk; inebriation; ebriety; drunkenness; act of intoxicating, or making drunk.
3. A high excitement of mind; an elation which rises to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness.
That secret *intoxication* of pleasure *Spectator.*
Syn. —Inebriety, ebriety; infatuation, delirium.
in-tox'i-ca-tive (ĭn-tŏk'sĭ-kă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to intoxicate; also, pertaining to, or indicative of, intoxication.
in'tra- (ĭn'trə-). [L. *intra*, prep., within, on the inside; akin to *inter*. See INTER-.] A prefix signifying *in, within, interior*; —used chiefly prepositionally to govern a noun or noun idea expressed or implied by the latter part of the compound term; as in *intra*marginal, within the margin, etc.
☞ The reference "See INTRA-" is sometimes given as the

only definition of a word beginning in *intra-* if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

in'tra-ca-non'i-cal (ĭn'tra-ka-nŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to the contents of the canonical Scriptures.

in-tra-cel'lu-lar (-sĕl'ū-lar), *a. Biol.* Within a cell or cells. — **in'tra-cel'lu-lar-ly**, *adv.*

in'tra-cor'ti-cal (-kôr'tĭ-kăl), *a. Physiol.* Between, or directly connecting, different centers of the cortex.

in-trac'ta-ble (ĭn-trăk'tă-b'l), *a.* [L. *intractabilis:* cf. F. *intraitable*, formerly also *intractable*. See IN- not; TRACTABLE.] Not tractable; specif.: **a** Not easily governed, managed, or directed; indisposed to be taught, disciplined, or tamed; violent; stubborn; obstinate; refractory; as, an *intractable* temper; an *intractable* child. **b** Not easily manipulated, wrought, regulated, controlled, or cured, as, an *intractable* metal; an *intractable* malady.
Syn. — Perverse, unmanageable, unruly, headstrong, ungovernable, restive, indocile, unteachable. See OBSTINATE. — **in-trac'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-trac'ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-trac'ta-ble, *n.* An intractable person.

in-trac'tile (-tĭl), *a.* Not tractile; incapable of being drawn out, or extended; also, intractable (in sense **b**).

in-tra'dos (ĭn-trā'dŏs), *n.* [F.; L. *intra* within + F. *dos* the back, L. *dorsum*. Cf. EXTRADOS.] *Arch.* The interior curve of an arch; esp., the inner or lower curved face of the whole body of voussoirs taken together. See EXTRADOS; ARCH, *Illust.* (3).

in'tra-glob'u-lar (ĭn'tra-glŏb'ū-lar), *a. Physiol.* Situated or occurring within a globule; as: intraglobular crystallization, the formation of a single crystal of hæmoglobin in the interior of a red blood corpuscle.

in'tra-lob'u-lar (-lŏb'ū-lar), *a. Anat.* Within lobules; as, the *intralobular* branches of the hepatic veins in the substance of the liver.

in'tra-mar'gin-al (-mär'jĭ-năl), *a.* Situated within the margin; specif.: *Pol. Econ.* Of the nature of, or of or pertaining to, marginal utility.
Intramarginal labor, as we may term it, affords a net subjective gain, what some would call producer's rent. *Dict. of Pol. Econ*

in'tra-mer-cu'ri-al (-mĕr-kū'rĭ-ăl), **in'tra-mer-cu'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. Astron.* Located within the orbit of Mercury; — as, the hypothetical planet Vulcan is *intramercurial*.

in'tra-mo-lec'u-lar (-mō-lĕk'ū-lar), *a.* Existing or acting within the molecule; formed by reaction between different parts of the same molecule. Cf. EXTRAMOLECULAR.
intramolecular respiration, *Plant Physiol.*, the respiration which is carried on by plants deprived of oxygen. It continues for a shorter or longer period according to the supply of oxygen available in the organism, which must die as soon as this is exhausted.

in'tra-mon'tane (-mŏn'tān), *a.* [*intra-* + L. *mons, montis*, mountain.] Situated or acting within a mountain.

in'tra-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Within the material world; — opposed to *extramundane*.

in'tra-mu'ral (-mū'răl), *a.* **1.** Within the walls, as of a city. **2.** *Anat. & Med.* Within the substance of the walls or boundaries of an organ.

in'trans-gress'i-ble (ĭn'trăns-grĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. L. *intransgressibilis* that cannot be crossed. See IN- not; TRANSGRESS.] That cannot or may not be transgressed.

‖ **in'tran'si'geant'** (ăN'trăN'zē'zhĭăN'), *n.* [F. See INTRANSIGENT.] A person who refuses to compromise; an intransigent; esp., *Fine Arts*, one who preaches revolutionary doctrines which he refuses to modify, and therefore remains unconnected with any recognized school. — **in'tran'si'geant'**, *a.* — **in'tran'si'geance'** (-zhĭăNs'), *n.*

in'tran'si-gen-cy (ĭn-trăn'sĭ-jĕn-sĭ), **in-tran'si-gence** (-jĕns), *n.* Quality of being intransigent, or action of intransigents; irreconcilability.

in-tran'si-gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [F. *intransigeant* (cf. Sp. *intransigente*); *in-* not + L. *transigere* to come to an agreement; *trans* across + *agere* to lead, act.] Refusing compromise; uncompromising; irreconcilable. — *n.* A radical or irreconcilable (in politics). — **in-tran'si-gent-ism** (-jĕn-tĭz'm), *n.* — **in-tran'si-gent-ist**, *n.*

‖ **in-tran'si-gen'tes** (*Sp.* ēn-trän'sē-hān'tās; 172), *n. pl.* [Sp.] *Sp. Politics.* The extreme radicals; the party of the irreconcilables.

in-tran'si-tive (ĭn-trăn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *intransitivus:* cf. F. *intransitif*. See IN- not; TRANSITIVE.] Not transitive; specif.: **a** Not passing farther, confined to limits. **b** *Gram.* Not passing over to an object, as, an *intransitive* action; expressing an action or state as limited to the agent or subject, or as ending in itself; as, an *intransitive* verb, e. g., the bird *flies;* the dog *runs*. *Intransitive* verbs have no passive form. Some are distinguished as *reflexive* (which see); others may take a cognate object; as, he *died* the *death* of a hero; he *dreamed* a *dream;* or an adverbial object; as, he *ran* a *mile*. By the addition of a preposition some intransitive verbs form a logically transitive phrase, admitting of a passive voice; as, the man *laughed at* him; he *was laughed at* by the man.

in-tran'si-tive-ly (ĭn-trăn'sĭ-tĭv-lĭ), *adv. Gram.* Without a direct object; in the manner of an intransitive verb.

in-tran'si-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Intransitive quality.

‖ **in tran'si-tu** (ĭn trăn'sĭ-tū). [L.] *Law.* In transit; during passage; as, goods *in transitu*. See STOPPAGE IN TRANSITU.

in'trant (ĭn'trănt), *a.* [L. *intrans*, p. pr. of *intrare* to enter. See ENTER.] Entering; penetrating.

in'trant, *n.* **1.** One who enters; esp., a person entering upon some office, station, order, or association.
2. Formerly, in the University of St. Andrews, a student chosen by each nation for election of the Rector. *Oxf. E. D.*

in'tra-nu'cle-ar (ĭn'tra-nū'klē-ar), *a.* Within a nucleus.

in'tra-pa-ri'e-tal (ĭn'tra-pa-rī'ĕ-tăl), *a.* **1.** Situated or occurring within an inclosure; private; secluded. *Rare.*
2. *Anat.* **a** Located within the parietes, or walls, of an organ. **b** Located within the parietal lobe of the cerebrum; as, the **intraparietal fissure**, which runs upward and backward behind the fissure of Rolando.

in'tra-pet'i-o-lar (-pĕt'ĭ-ō-lar), *a. Bot.* **a** Inclosed by the expanded base of the petiole, as the leaf buds in the plane tree. **b** Situated between the petiole and the stem, as the stipules in certain Rubiaceæ. Cf. INTERPETIOLAR, with which this word is often confused.

in'tra-tel-lu'ric (-tĕ-lū'rĭk), *a. Petrol. & Geol.* Situated, formed, or occurring, deep within the earth; — said esp. of such minerals of an igneous rock as originated previous to eruption; also, designating the period or stage of crystallization of such rocks prior to eruption; — distinguished from *effusive*.

in'tra-tom'ic (-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*intra-* + *atomic.*] *Chem. & Physics.* Within the atom; as, *intratomic* energy.

in'tra-vag'i-nal (-văj'ĭ-năl; -vă-jī'năl), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Situated within a sheath, — used esp. of those branches in grasses arising between the leaf sheath and the culm.
2. *Anat.* Within the vagina.

in-trav'a-sa'tion (ĭn-trăv'a-sā'shŭn), *n.* [See INTRA- ; EXTRAVASATE.] *Med.* Entrance into vessels of matters formed outside of them or in their walls, as of pus into a blood vessel.

in'tra-vas'cu-lar (ĭn'tra-văs'kū-lar), *a.* [*intra-* + L. *vasculum* vessel. Cf. VASCULAR.] Within a vessel or vessels; specif., within a blood vessel.

in'tra-vi'tam (-vī'tăm), *a.* [L.] *Biol.* During life; while still living; specif., designating certain stains which have the property of tinting living cells without killing them.

in-trench' (ĭn-trĕnch'; 140), *v. t.;* -TRENCHED' (-trĕncht'); -TRENCH'ING. **1.** To cut in; to furrow; to make trenches in.
It was this very sword *intrenched* it. *Shak.*
2. To surround with a trench or with intrenchments, as in fortification; to fortify with a ditch and parapet; as, the army *intrenched* their camp, or *intrenched* itself.

in-trench', *v. i.* To invade; to encroach; to infringe or trespass; to enter on, and take possession of, that which belongs to another; — usually followed by *on* or *upon*.
We are not to *intrench* upon truth in any conversation, but least of all with children. *Locke.*
Syn. — See TRESPASS.

in-trench'ant (-trĕn'chănt; 140), *a.* [*in-* not + *trenchant.*]
1. Not to be gashed or cut. *Obs.*
As easy may'st thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed. *Shak.*
2. Cut in; opening as from a cut. *Obs. or R.*

in-trenched' (ĭn-trĕncht'; 140), *p. a.* Provided with intrenchments. — **intrenched camp,** *Mil.*, an area, often comprising a city or town, surrounded by mutually supporting forts. This method of defense of large areas has generally superseded a continuous enceinte.

in-trench'ment (ĭn-trĕnch'mĕnt), *n.* [From INTRENCH.]
1. Act of intrenching, or state of being intrenched.
2. *Mil.* Any defensive work consisting of at least a trench or ditch and a parapet of the earth thrown up.
3. Any defense or protection.
4. An encroachment or infringement.
The slightest *intrenchment* upon individual freedom. *Southey.*

in-trep'id (ĭn-trĕp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *intrepidus* · cf. F. *intrépide.* See IN- not; TREPIDATION.] Not trembling or shaking with fear; fearless; bold; brave; undaunted; courageous; as, an *intrepid* soldier; *intrepid* spirit.
Syn. — Dauntless, resolute, valiant, heroic, doughty.

in'tre-pid'i-ty (ĭn'trē-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *intrépidité.*] Quality or state of being intrepid; fearless bravery; valor.
Syn. — Heroism, bravery, gallantry, valor. See COURAGE.

in'tri-ca-cy (ĭn'trĭ-ka-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From INTRICATE.] State or quality of being intricate; perplexity; involution; complication; complexity; that which is intricate; as, the *intricacy* of accounts; the *intricacy* of a plot.

in'tri-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *intricatus*, p. p. of *intricare* to entangle, perplex. Cf. INTRIGUE, EXTRICATE.] Entangled, involved; perplexed; complicated; difficult to understand, follow, arrange, or adjust; as, *intricate* machinery, plots, etc. — **in'tri-cate-ly**, *adv.* — **in'tri-cate-ness**, *n.*
His style was fit to convey the most *intricate* business to the understanding with the utmost clearness. *Addison*
Syn. — Complicated, involved. See COMPLEX.

in'tri-gant (ĭn'trĭ-gănt), *n.* [F. ăN'trē'găN'), *n. masc.; pl.* -GANTS (-găNts; *F.* -găN'); **in'tri-gante'** (ĭn'trĭ-gant'; ăN'trē'găNt'), *n. fem.; pl.* -GANTES (-gănts'; *F.* -găNt'). [F., fr. It. *intrigante.*] An intriguing person; an intriguer.
I knew him as a courtier, too, and as a bold *intrigant. Poe.*

in-trigue' (ĭn-trēg'), *v. i.;* IN-TRIGUED' (-trēgd'); IN-TRI'GUING (-trē'gĭng). [F. *intriguer*, fr. It. *intrigare*, L. *intricare*. See INTRICATE.] **1.** To carry on a secret and illicit love or amour.
2. To form a plot or scheme; to contrive to accomplish a purpose by secret artifice.

in-trigue', *v. t.* **1.** To cheat; trick; contrive by intrigue; also, to bring about or get by intrigue.
2. To fill with artifice and duplicity; to complicate.
How doth it [sin] perplex and *intrigue* the whole course of your lives! *D. J. Scott.*

in-trigue' (ĭn-trēg'; ĭn'trēg), *n.* [F. *intrigue.* See INTRIGUE, *v. i.*] **1.** Intricacy; complication. *Obs.*
2. A plot, or a plotting, intending to effect some purpose by secret artifice; conspiracy; stratagem.
Busy meddlers with *intrigues* of state. *Pomfret*
3. The plot of a play or romance; a complicated scheme of designs, actions, and events.
4. A secret and illicit love affair; an amour; a liaison
5. *Cards.* The combination of queen and knave.
Syn. — Plot, scheme, machination. See CONSPIRACY.

in-tri'guer-y (ĭn-trē'gĕr-ĭ), *n.* Arts or practice of intrigue.

in-trin'sic (ĭn-trĭn'sĭk), *a.* [L. *intrinsecus*, adv., inward, on the inside; a word akin to *intra* within + *secus* otherwise, beside; akin to E. *second:* cf. F. *intrinsèque*, LL. *intrinsecus*, a. See INTER-, SECOND; cf. EXTRINSIC.]
1. Within. *Obs.*
2. Inner or internal; hence, secret, private, or intimate.
3. Belonging to the inmost constitution or essential nature of a thing; in real character; essential, inherent; not merely apparent or accidental; — opposed to *extrinsic;* as, the *intrinsic* value of gold; the *intrinsic* merit of a deed.
He was better qualified than they to estimate justly the *intrinsic* value of Grecian philosophy and refinement *I. Taylor.*
4. *Anat.* Included wholly within an organ or limb, as certain groups of muscles, — opposed to *extrinsic.*
Syn. — Innate, inborn, inbred, native, natural, inseparable; real, genuine, true; necessary, indispensable. — INTRINSIC, INHERENT, ESSENTIAL. That is INTRINSIC (opposed to *extrinsic*) which belongs to or is a property of a thing considered in itself, as opposed to what is accidental or adventitious; that is INHERENT which subsists as a permanent or ineliminable element or quality of a thing; that is ESSENTIAL (see NEEDFUL) which belongs to the very nature of a thing or which is indispensable to its being what it is, as, "Symbols . . . have both an extrinsic and *intrinsic* value. . . . Coats of arms, military banners everywhere, and generally all national or other sectarian costumes and customs . . . have no *intrinsic*, necessary divineness, proven worth; but have acquired an extrinsic one" (*Carlyle*); "When the subject has no *intrinsic* dignity, it must necessarily owe its attractions to artificial embellishments" (*Johnson*); "certain *inherent* and indestructible qualities of the human mind" (*Wordsworth*); "great *inherent* energy" (*Hazlitt*); "A tragic destiny . . . is *inherent* in the very conditions of the tale" (*Sidney Colvin*); "If each system in gradation roll alike *essential* to the amazing whole, the least confusion but in one, not all that system only, but the whole, must fall" (*Pope*); "An *essential* beauty of the old earth it seemed to him, not resident in particulars, but breathing to him from the whole" (*Stevenson*). See EXTRINSIC, RADICAL, INNATE, REAL.
intrinsic energy of a body, *Physics*, the total quantity of energy contained in a body, or its theoretical capacity for work in virtue of its actual condition, without any sup-

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in'tra-ab-dom'i-nal, *a.* See INTRA-. — **in'tra-ab-dom'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

in'tra-ac'i-nous, *a* See INTRA-.

in'tra-ve'o-lar, *a.* See IN-TRA- [TRA-.]

in'tra-ar-te'ri-al, *a.* See IN-TRA-.

in'tra-ar-tic'u-lar, *a.* See IN-TRA-.

in'tra-bi-on'tic (ĭn'tra-bī-ŏn'-tĭk), *a.* [*intra-* + Gr. βιῶν, βιοῦντος, living.] *Biol.* Existing or occurring within an individual; as, *intrabiontic* selection.

in'tra-bran'chi-al, *a. Zoöl.* Within a gill or gills. [TRA-]

in'tra-bron'chi-al, *a.* See IN-TRA-

in'tra-buc'cal, *a.* Inside the mouth or cheeks. [TRA-]

in'tra-ca-lic'u-lar, *a.* See IN-TRA-

in'tra-cap'su-lar, *a.* Within a capsule, *Zoöl.*, within the central capsule of a radiolarian.

in'tra-car'di-ac, *a. Anat. & Med.* Within the heart.

in'tra-car'di-al, *a.* Intracardiac

in'tra-car'pel-la-ry, *a.* See IN-TRA- [INTRA-]

in'tra-car'ti-lag'i-nous, *a.* See **in'tra-ce-phal'ic** (ĭn'tra-sĕ-făl'-ĭk), *a. Anat.* Within the head, or within the brain.

in-trac'er, *n.* [*in-* in + *tracer.*] Investigator. *Obs.* [TRA-]

in'tra-cer'e-bel'lar, *a.* See IN-

in'tra-cer'e-bral, *a.* See INTRA-

in'tra-cer'vi-cal, *a.* Within the cervix of the uterus. [TRA-]

in'tra-cli-tel'line, *a.* See IN-

in'tra-clo-a'cal, *a.* See INTRA-

in'tra-coe-lom'ic, *a* See INTRA-

in'tra-col'ic, *a. Anat.* Within the colon. [TRA-]

in'tra-con'ti-nen'tal, *a* See IN-

in'tra-cor-po're-al, *a.* See IN-TRA-. [INTRA-]

in'tra-cor-pus'cu-lar, *a.* See

in'tra-cos'mic, **in'tra-cos'mi-cal**, *a.* Intercosmic. — **in'tra-cos'mi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

in'tra-cra'ni-al, *a.* See INTRA-

in-trac'ta-bil'i-ty (ĭn-trăk'ta-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Intractable state or character.

in-tract'ed, *a.* Drawn in. *Obs.*

in'tra-cu-ta'ne-ous, *a.* Within the substance of the skin.

in'tra-cyst'ic, *a.* See INTRA-

in-tra'da (ĭn-trā'da), *n.* [Cf. It. *entrata*, *intrata.* See ENTRY.] *Music.* An introduction or prelude, as in old suites.

in'tra-der'mic, *a.* = INTRACUTANEOUS. [TRA-]

in'tra-di-vi'sion-al, *a.* See IN-

in-tra'do, *n.* [Sp. *entrada.* Cf. ENTRY.] Entry; income. *Obs.*

in'tra-du'ral, *a. Anat.* Within the dura mater.

in'tra-ec-cle'si-as'ti-cal, *a.* See INTRA-.

in'tra-ep'i-the'li-al, *a.* See IN-

in'tra-fas-cic'u-lar (ĭn'tra-făs'ĭk'ū-lar), *a. Bot.* Within a vascular bundle.

in'tra-fis'tu-lar, *a.* See INTRA-.

in'tra-fo'li-a'ceous (-fō'lĭ-ā'-shŭs), *a. Bot.* Immediately above, or in front of, a leaf. *Rare.*

in'tra-for-ma'tion-al, *a.* See

in'tra-gas'tric, *a.* See INTRA-.

in'tra-group'al (-grōōp'ăl), *a.* Within a group.

in'tra-gy'ral (ĭn'tra-jī'răl), *a.* Within a gyrus, or convolution.

in'tra-he-pat'ic, *a.* See INTRA-.

in'trail. † ENTRAIL.

in'tra-im-pe'ri-al, *a.* See IN-

in'tral. † ENTRAIL.

in'tra-la-mel'lar (ĭn'tra-ă-lă-mĕl'ar; -lăm'ĕl-ar), *a.* Within a lamella or lamellæ; — said esp., *Bot.*, of the trama in agarics.

in'tra-la-ryn'ge-al (-la-rĭn'jē-al, -lăr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* See INTRA-.

— **in'tra-la-ryn'ge-al-ly**, *adv.*

in'tra-lig'a-men'tous, *a. Anat.* Within a ligament.

in'tra-log'i-cal, *a.* Within the domain of logic.

in'tra-mat'ri-cal (ĭn'tra-măt'-rĭ-kăl), *a.* See INTRA-. — **in'tra-mat'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* [TRA-]

in'tra-med'ul-la-ry, *a.* See IN-

in'tra-mem'bra-nous, *a. Anat.* Within a membrane; esp., designating ossification (which see) occurring in connective tissue.

in'tra-me-nin'ge-al, *a* See IN-TRA-. [INTRA-]

in'tra-met'ro-pol'i-tan, *a.* See ‖ **in'tra mu'ros.** [L.] Within the walls, esp. city walls. [TRA-]

in'tra-mus'cu-lar, *a.* See IN-

in'tra-na'ri-al, *a.* Within the nares. — **intranarial epiglottis.** See EPIGLOTTIS.

in'tra-na'sal, *a.* See INTRA-.

in-trance'. Var. of ENTRANCE. *Rare.*

in-tra'ne-ous (ĭn-trā'nē-ŭs), *a* [LL. *intraneus* that is within.] Internal. *Rare.*

in'tran-quil'li-ty (ĭn'trăn-kwĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inquietude.

intrans. *Abbr.* Intransitive.

in trans. *Abbr.* In transitu.

in'trans-ca'lent (ĭn'trăns-kā'-lĕnt), *a.* Impervious to heat; adiathermic. — **in'trans-ca'lency** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* [not.

in'trans-fer'a-ble, *a.* See IN-,

in'trans-fer'ri-ble. Var. of IN-TRANSFERABLE. [not.

in'trans-form'a-ble, *a.* See IN-,

in'trans-fu'si-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. [*a.* See IN-, not.]

in-tran'sient (ĭn-trăn'shĕnt), **in-tran'sit-a-ble** (ĭn-trăn'sĭt-a-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *transit* + *-able.*] Not adapted to the purpose of transit, or conveyance; not suited for transit of goods.

in'trans-lat'a-ble (ĭn'trăns-lāt'-ă-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. [not

in'trans-mis'si-ble, *a.* See IN-,

in'trans-mut'a-ble (ĭn'trăns-mūt'a-b'l), *a* See IN-, not. — **in'trans-mut'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

in'trans-na'ta-ble, *a.* [*in-* not + *trans-* + L. *natare* to swim.] That cannot be crossed by swimming. *Obs.*

in'trans-par'ent, *a.* See IN-, not.

in'tra-oc'tave, *a.* See INTRA-.

in'tra-oc'u-lar, *a.* See INTRA-.

in'tra-o'ral, *a.* See INTRA-.

in'tra-or'bit-al, *a* See INTRA-.

in'tra-os'se-ous, *a.* See INTRA-.

in'tra-o-va'ri-an, *a.* See INTRA-.

in'trap'. † ENTRAP

in'tra-par'a-cen'tral, *a. Anat.* Within the paracentral gyrus.

‖ **in'tra pa-ri'e-tes** (-pa-rī'ĕ-tēz). [L.] Within walls, esp. house walls [TRA-]

in'tra-pa-ro'chi-al, *a.* See IN-

in'tra-pel'vic, *a.* See INTRA-.

in'tra-per'i-car'di-ac, *a.* See

in'tra-per'i-to-ne'al, *a.* See INTRA- — **in'tra-per'i-to-ne'al-ly**, *adv.*

in'tra-pet'al-ous, *a.* a *Zoöl.* Within the petaloid areas of certain echinoderms. b *Bot.* Erroneous for INTERPETALOUS.

in'tra-pet'i-o-la-ry (ĭn'tra-pĕt'-ĭ-ō-lā-rĭ), *a. Bot.* Intrapetiolar.

in'tra-phil'o-soph'ic, *a.* Within the domain of philosophy.

in'tra-pi'al, *a.* Within the pia mater. [pleural cavity

in'tra-pleu'ral, *a.* Within the

in'tra-po'lar, *a.* Interpolar.

in'tra-pro'to-plas'mic, *a.* See INTRA-. [TRA-

in'tra-pul'mo-na-ry, *a.* See IN-

in'tra-ret'i-nal, *a.* See INTRA-

in'tra-seg-men'tal, *a.* See IN-TRA-.

in'tra-se-lec'tion, *n.* A process analogous to natural selection, by which the fittest cells or parts of an organism are held to prevail.

in'tra-sem'i-tal, *a. Zoöl.* Within the semita of an echinoid.

in'tra-spi'nal, *a.* See INTRA-.

in'tra-state', *a.* See INTRA-

in-traste', *v. t* [Cf. TRUST] To trust in. *Obs.*

in'trat, *n.* [L., lit., (he) enters; 3d sing. pres. ind. of *intrare.*] Entrance. *Obs.*

in'trate, *n.* [It. *intrata, entrata.*] Income. *Obs.* [TRA-

in'tra-ter'ri-to'ri-al, *a.* See IN-

in'tra-the'cal, *a. Zoöl.* Within the theca (esp. of a coral).

in'tra-tho-rac'ic (ĭn'tra-thō-răs'ĭk), *a.* See INTRA-

in'tra-tra'che-al, *a* Within the trachea. — **in'tra-tra'che-al-ly**, *adv.*

in'tra-trop'i-cal, *a.* Intertropical. [TRA-

in'tra-tym-pan'ic, *a.* See IN-

in'tra-ur'ban, *a.* See INTRA-.

in'tra-u'ter-ine, *a.* See INTRA-

in'tra-valv'u-lar, *a.* See INTRA-

in'tra-ve'nous, *a.* See INTRA-. — **in'tra-ve'nous-ly**, *adv.*

in'tra-ven-tric'u-lar, *a.* See IN-TRA- [See INTRA-]

in'tra-ver'bal (-vûr'băl), *a*

in'trav'er-sa-ble (ĭn-trăv'ĕr-sa-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not. [bladder.]

in'tra-ves'i-cal, *a.* Within the

‖ **in'tra vi'res** (ĭn'tra vī'rēz). [L.] Within the powers; — opposed to *ultra vires* (which see).

in'tra-vi-tel'line, *a. Embryol.* Within the yolk of an egg.

in'tra-vit're-ous, *a.* Within the vitreous humor.

in'tra-xy'la-ry (-zī'lă-rĭ), *a. Bot* Situated within the xylem.

intrayl. † ENTRAIL.

in-trayn'. † ENTRAIN.

in-treas'ure. † ENTREASURE.

in-treat'. Var. of ENTREAT.

in-treat'a-ble, *a.* [Cf. F. *intraitable.* Cf. INTRACTABLE.] 1. Inexorable. *Obs.* 2. = ENTREATABLE. *Obs.*

in-treat'ance. † ENTREATY.

in-treat'ful, *a.* Full of entreaty *Obs.*

in-treat'ment, *n.* Entreaty. *Obs.*

in-trench'er, *n.* One that intrenches.

in-trep'id-ly, *adv.* of INTREPID.

in'tress, *n.* Interest. *Obs.*

in'trest † INTEREST.

intrewsar. † INTRUSOR.

in'tri-ca-ble, *a.* [See INTRICATE, *a.*] Entangling. *Obs.*

in'tri-cate (ĭn'trĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To entangle; involve. *R.* — **in'tri-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n R.*

in-trī'co, *n.* [It.] Intricacy. *Obs.*

in-trī'go, *n.* [It.] Intrigue. *Obs.*

in'tri-guant, **in'tri-guante'** Vars. of INTRIGANT, INTRIGANTE. [who intrigues

in-trī'guer (ĭn-trē'gĕr), *n.* One

in-trī guess (-gĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of INTRIGUER. *R.* [*guess*, p. pr.]

in-trī'guing-ly, *adv.* of INTRIGUING.

in-trike'. † ENTRIKE.

in-trine' (ĭn-trīn'), *v. t.* To unite in a group of three. *Rare.*

in-trinse' (-trĭns'), *a.* [Cf INTRINSIC.] Intricate. *Rare.*

ply of energy from without. — **intrinsic equation** (of a plane curve), *Math.*, a relation connecting arc length and curvature, hence independent of any coördinate system. — **i. quantity**, intensive quantity. See QUANTITY, 8.

in-trin'si-cal (ĭn-trĭn'sĭ-kăl), *a.* Intrinsic (esp. now in sense 3).

in-trin'si-cal-ly, *adv.* Internally; in its nature; essentially; really; truly.

A lie is a thing absolutely and *intrinsically* evil. *South.*

in'tro- (ĭn'trō-). [L. *intro*, adv., inwardly, within. See INTER-.] A prefix signifying *within, into, in, inward;* as, *introduce, introreception, introthoracic.*

in-tro-cep'tive (ĭn'trō-sĕp'tĭv), *a.* [*intro-* + L. *capere* to take; cf. *receptive.*] Capable of receiving within itself.

in'tro-con-vert'i-ble (-kŏn-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a. Chem.* Mutually convertible, each into the other; — said esp. of certain isomeric substances. — **in'tro-con-vert'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in'tro-duce' (ĭn'trō-dūs'), *v. t.;* IN'TRO-DUCED' (-dūst'); IN'TRO-DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *introducere, introductum;* *intro* within + *ducere* to lead. See INTRO-; DUKE.] **1.** To bring into knowledge or understanding of something; to instruct; as, to *introduce* a reader to a poem.

2. To bring into play; to bring forward in the course of an action or sequence; hence, to bring into practice or use; to institute; as, to *introduce* a new fashion or method.

3. To bring on; to cause to exist; to induce. *Obs.*

Whosoever *introduces* habits in children, deserves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke.*

4. To lead or bring in; to contrive the entrance of; to conduct or usher in; as, to *introduce* a person into a drawing-room; to *introduce* European birds into America.

5. Hence, to put (something into a place); to insert; as, to *introduce* the finger, or a probe.

6. To open to notice, to begin; to present; as, he *introduced* the subject with a long preface.

7. To lead to and make known by formal announcement or recommendation; hence, to cause to be acquainted; as, to *introduce* strangers; to *introduce* one person to another.

8. To bring forward formally or in an official manner; as, to *introduce* a bill into Congress.

Syn. — Bring in, usher in; insert, begin, preface.

in'tro-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *introductio* cf. F. *introduction.* See INTRODUCE.] **1.** Act of introducing, or bringing to notice; also, that which is introduced.

2. A preliminary step; preparation. *Obs.*

3. Initial instruction; the opening up of a topic or subject of knowledge; preliminary explanation or study.

4. Hence, **a** That part of a book or discourse which introduces, or leads the way to, the main subject or part, preliminary matter; preface; proem; exordium. **b** A formal and elaborate preliminary treatise; specif., a treatise introductory to other treatises, or to a course of study; a guide; as, an *introduction* to English literature.

5. Act of giving or acquiring personal acquaintance; esp., act of formally making persons known to each other, a presentation or making known of one person to another.

Syn. — See PREFACE.

in'tro-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *introductif.*] Serving to introduce; introductory. — **in'tro-duc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

in'tro-duc'to-ry (-tŭ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *introductorius:* cf. F. *introductoire.*] Serving to introduce; leading to the main subject or business; preliminary; prefatory; as, *introductory* proceedings; an *introductory* discourse — **in'tro-duc'to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *n.* — **in'tro-duc'to-ri-ness**, *n.*

in'tro-flexed' (-flĕkst'), *a.* Flexed or bent inward.

in'tro-flex'ion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [*intro-* + *flexion.*] Act or process of inflexing, or state of being inflexed.

in'tro-gres'sion (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *introgressus*, p. p. of *introgredi* to go in; *intro* within + *gradi* to step, go.] Act of going in; entrance.

in-tro'it (ĭn-trō'ĭt), *n.* [L. *introitus*, fr. *introire* to go into, to enter; *intro* within + *ire* to go: cf. F. *introit.*] **1.** A going in; entrance. *Obs. or R. Caxton.*

2. *R. C. Ch.* **a** A selection of words said in the Mass just after the priest has finished the Confiteor and has ascended to the altar. The introit consists of an antiphon, usually a verse from the psalms, but sometimes from other parts of Scripture, or, in a few cases, from uninspired writers, followed by a verse of a psalm and the Gloria Patri. **b** In a narrower sense, the antiphon only.

3. In the Anglican churches, a psalm or anthem sung while the priest or clergy are entering the sanctuary or approaching the altar for the celebration of the Eucharist; less properly, a hymn or other musical composition sung or played at the beginning of the communion service.

in'tro-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* [*intro-* + L. *jacere* to throw.] **1.** A throwing in; esp., a throwing of one's self into some pursuit or action.

2. *Philos.* The assumption that sense perceptions are mental counterparts of the objects perceived. That *introjection* is a theory arising naturally at a certain stage of the mind's growth was maintained by Richard Avenarius, who coined the term; but he combated its validity as a theory of knowledge, maintaining in opposition the doctrine of *essential coördination*, namely, that perceptions are of the nature of direct relations to external objects, and not images or representations.

in'tro-mis'si-ble (-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *intromissus*, p. p. of *intromittere* to intromit + *-ible.*] Capable of intromission. — **in'tro-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in'tro-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *intromission.* See INTROMIT.] **1.** Act of sending, letting, or putting in; insertion; admission.

2. *Scots Law.* An intermeddling with the affairs or effects of another, either on legal grounds (called **legal intromission**) or without authority (called **vicious intromission**), as in the case of an executor de son tort.

in'tro-mis'sive (ĭn'trō-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to intromission.

in'tro-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.;* -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. [L. *intromittere, intromissum; intro* + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To concern (one's self) by way of interference (with or in). *Obs.*

2. To send or put in; to insert; introduce; also, to allow to pass in; to admit.

Glass in the window *intromits* light, without cold. *Holder.*

in'tro-mit', *v. i. Scots Law.* To interfere; specif., to intermeddle with the effects or goods of another.

in'tro-mit'tent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *intromittens*, p. pr.] **1.** Throwing, or allowing to pass, into or within.

2. *Zool.* Used in copulation; — said of the external reproductive organs of the males of many animals.

in'tro-pul'sive (-pŭl'sĭv), *a.* [*intro-* + L. *pulsus*, p. p. of *pellere* to drive; cf. *impulsive.*] Driving, or tending to drive, inwards.

in-trorse' (ĭn-trôrs'), *a.* [L. *introrsus* inward, contr. fr. *introversus.* See INTROVERT.] *Bot.* Facing inward, or toward the axis of growth, as anthers dehiscing toward the gynœcium. Cf. EXTRORSE. — **in-trorse'ly**, *adv.*

in'tro-spect' (ĭn'trō-spĕkt'), *v. t.;* -SPECT'ED; -SPECT'ING. [L. *introspectus*, p. p. of *introspicere* to look into; *intro* within + *specere* to look. See SPY.] To look into or within; to examine introspectively. — *v. i.* To look within; to practice introspection.

in'tro-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* A looking inward or at the inside; specif., the act or process of self-examination, or inspection of one's own thoughts and feelings; the cognition which the mind has of its own acts and states.

in'tro-spec'tion-ist, *n.* One given to introspection or to the introspective method of examining phenomena of mind

in'tro-spec'tive (ĭn'trō-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Inspecting within; seeing inwardly; capable of, or exercising, inspection.

2 Employing, or pert. to, introspection; as, the *introspective* method.

introspective psychology. See PSYCHOLOGY.

in'tro-sus-cep'tion (-sŭ-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of receiving within; specif., *Med.*, intussusception.

in'tro-ver'si-ble (-vûr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being introverted. — **in'tro-ver'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in'tro-ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [See INTROVERT.] Act of introverting, or state of being introverted.

in'tro-ver'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Turning, or tending to turn, inwards.

in'tro-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.;* -VERT'ED; -VERT'ING. [*intro-* + L. *vertere, versum*, to turn.] **1.** To look within; introspect.

2. To turn or bend inward. "*Introverted* toes." *Cowper.*

3. *Zool.* To draw in or invaginate (one tubular part or organ within another).

in'tro-vert' (ĭn'trō-vûrt'), *n.* That which is or can be introverted, as the eyestalks of certain snails.

in'tro-vert'ed (-vûr'tĕd), *p. a. Pros.* Arranged with two corresponding elements forming its inner or middle part, as a quatrain in which the second and third lines rime together.

in'tro-vo-lu'tion (-vŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* [See INTRO-; INVOLUTION.] The involving of one thing within another, as of a plot within a plot.

in-trude' (ĭn-trōōd'), *v. t.;* IN-TRUD'ED (-trōōd'ĕd); IN-TRUD'ING (-ĭng). [L. *intrudere, intrusum; in-* in + *trudere* to thrust. Cf. THREAT.] **1.** To thrust or force (something) in or upon; esp., to force (one's self) in without leave or welcome; as, to *intrude* one's presence into a conference; to *intrude* one's opinions upon another.

2. To enter by force; to invade. *Obs.*

Why should the worm *intrude* the maiden bud? *Shak.*

3 *Geol.* To enter, or cause to enter, by force. Cf. INTRUSIVE ROCKS.

Syn. — Encroach, infringe, trespass, interlope, interfere. — INTRUDE, OBTRUDE. To INTRUDE, the stronger term, is to thrust one's self in (often officiously) where one is undesired or uninvited, or where one is without right or title to enter or be heard; to OBTRUDE is to force or impose one's self, one's company, or one's affairs unduly upon the attention of others; as, "Enow of such as, for their bellies' sake, creep, and *intrude*, and climb into the fold!" (*Milton*); "Thou wretched, rash, *intruding* fool, farewell! . . . Thou find'st to be busy is some danger" (*Shak.*); "'Sir,' said I, 'I am afraid that I *intrude* upon you. It is benevolent to allow me to sit and hear you'" (*Boswell*); "The hunter rued his rash *intrusion*" (*Tennyson*); "The former *obtrudes* his attention, and forces mine; it is so pointed, that it always confuses me, and so public, that it attracts general notice" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "I intended plain prose, but a rime *obtruded* itself, and I became poetical" (*Cowper*); "In this species of poetry . . . the author's personality should never be *obtruded*" (*Lowell*); "Pedantry is an ostentatious *obtrusion* of knowledge" (*Sydney Smith*): "She is not at all *obtrusively* religious" (*E. FitzGerald*). See INTRUDER, TRESPASS, INTERPOSE, MEDDLE.

in-trude', *v. i.* **1.** To thrust one's self in; to come or go in without invitation, permission, or welcome; to enter by intrusion; to encroach; trespass; as, to *intrude* on one before breakfast; to *intrude* on the lands of another

Thy wit wants edge
And manners, to *intrude* where I am graced. *Shak.*
Some thoughts rise and *intrude* upon us. *I. Watts.*

2. To thrust one's self or itself in between. *Obs. or R.*

in-trud'er (ĭn-trōōd'ẽr), *n.* One who intrudes; one who thrusts himself in, or enters without right, or without leave or welcome; a trespasser.

Syn. — INTRUDER, INTERLOPER. An INTRUDER is one who in any way thrusts himself in where he is not wanted, an INTERLOPER is one who intrudes himself upon the rights or property of others, esp. so as to intercept such advantages as may arise; as, "unmannerly *intruder* as thou art!" (*Shak.*); "an impious world, who deem . . . the God that made them an *intruder* on their joys" (*Cowper*), "They see plainly, whatever privileges are allowed your company at Dort will be given by the other towns . . . to all those *interlopers* who bring their woolen manufacture directly thither" (*Sir W. Temple*). See INTRUDE.

in-tru'sion (ĭn-trōō'zhŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *intrusion.* See INTRUDE.] **1.** *Law.* The entry of a stranger, after a particular estate of freehold is determined, before the person who holds in remainder or reversion has taken possession; hence, the act of wrongfully entering upon, seizing, or taking possession of, the property of another, as in trespassing upon crown lands, in the usurpation of an office, etc.

2. Act of intruding, or of forcing in; esp., the forcing one's self into a place without right or welcome.

Why this *intrusion?*
Were not my orders that I should be private? *Addison.*

3. *Scot. Ch.* The settlement of a minister over a congregation without their consent.

4. *Geol.* The thrusting or penetrating of molten rock into or between other rock formations; the intruded mass.

in-tru'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to intrusion.

in-tru'sion-ist, *n.* One who intrudes; esp., one who favors the appointment of a clergyman to a parish, by a patron, against the wishes of the parishioners.

in-tru'sive (ĭn-trōō'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Apt to intrude; characterized by intrusion; entering without right or welcome.

2. Intruded, or thrust in, as a foreign element or substance; also, thrusting inward; intruding.

3. *Philol.* That has been inserted where it does not etymologically belong; epenthetic; as, an *intrusive* consonant.

The spelling of would and should has brought about the *intrusive* "l" in could for coud. *Skeat.*

4 *Biol.* Designating plants or animals whose ranges enter areas in which they or the groups they represent would not be expected to be found.

intrusive rocks, *Geol.*, rocks which have been forced, while in a plastic or liquid state, into the cavities or cracks or between the layers of other rocks. According to their shape, the intrusive masses are called bosses, sheets or sills, dikes, etc. The term is sometimes equiv. to *plutonic rocks*, as contrasted with *effusive* or *volcanic rocks.*

— **in-tru'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-tru'sive-ness**, *n.*

in-trust' (ĭn-trŭst'), *v. t.;* IN-TRUST'ED; IN-TRUST'ING. To confer a trust upon; esp., to deliver to (another) something in trust, or to commit or surrender (something) to another with a certain confidence regarding his care, use, or disposal of it; as, to *intrust* a servant with one's money or goods, or to *intrust* money or goods to a servant.

Syn. — Consign, confide. See COMMIT.

Int'si-a (ĭnt'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. the Malagasy name *entsi.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic fabaceous trees with abruptly pinnate leaves and panicled flowers, the corolla with only one petal. *I. bijuga* is the ipil.

in'tu-bate (ĭn'tū-bāt), *v. t. Med.* To treat by intubation.

in'tu-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* [*in-* in + *tube.*] *Surg.* The introduction of a tube into a hollow organ to keep the latter open, esp. into the larynx through the glottis.

in'tu-ent (ĭn'tū-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *intuens, -entis*, p. pr. of *intueri.*] Knowing by intuition.

in'tu-it (ĭn'tū-ĭt), *v. t.;* IN'TU-IT-ED; IN'TU-IT-ING. [See INTUITION.] To know or apprehend directly or by intuition.

in'tu-it, *v. i.* To know or have knowledge intuitively.

in'tu-i'tion (ĭn'tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *intuitus*, p. p. of *intueri* to look on; *in-* in, on + *tueri:* cf. F. *intuition.* See TUITION.]

1. A looking upon; a seeing either with the physical eye or with the "eye of the mind," contemplation; sight. *Obs.*

2. *Philos.* Immediate apprehension or cognition; either the faculty or power of such apprehension or a particular act or instance of it. *Intuition* is applied to direct or immediate knowing, whether mystical, perceptional, intellectual, or moral; and is, in general, contrasted with speculative, reflective, or mediate knowing. From the etymological meaning of *intuition*, as a direct inspection or looking upon something, arose, on the one hand, the meaning of immediate knowledge of spiritual things, mystical vision, or spiritual perception such as the angels have; and, on the other hand, the various meanings in relation to sense perception; so that it denotes: (1) perception considered as objective in contrast to perception as subjective, or sensation; (2) perception in contrast to imagination; (3) perception in contrast to conception. A further development contrasts *intuitive* with *discursive* or *reflective* knowledge; as when Locke calls *intuition*, knowledge obtained by bare inspection of mental data, e. g., the direct perception that black is not white, a circle not a triangle, that three are more than two; and again when Mill states that "truths known by *intuition* are the original premises from which all others are inferred." With Kant *intuition* (*Anschauung, intuitus*) is, first, *empirical*, when relating to objects through sensation; second, *pure*, when it exists as the a priori representation of time and space; third, *intellectual*, when denoting a power of understanding akin to sense immediacy. *Intellectual intuition* had been previously applied to mystical vision, and by Fichte, Schelling, and later writers, was used for direct apprehension of the ego, the absolute, God. In morals, *intuition* is used for immediate apprehension or innate conceptions of right and wrong, as due to a special moral faculty or sense. Cf. ANSCHAUUNG; see KNOWLEDGE.

3. Knowledge obtained, or the power of knowing, without recourse to inference or reasoning; innate or instinctive knowledge; insight; familiarly, a quick or ready insight or apprehension. "Sagacity and a nameless something more, — let us call it *intuition.*" *Hawthorne.*

4. Any object or truth discerned by direct cognition; esp., a first or primary truth.

5. An indirect or ulterior view; regard; reference. *Obs.*

in'tu-i'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, derived from, character-

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in-trin'sic, *n.* A genuine, or intrinsic, quality. *Obs.*

in-trin'si-cal'i-ty (-sĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being intrinsic.

in-trin'si-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-trin'si-cate, *a.* Intricate. *Obs.*

in'tro-ac'tive, *a.* See INTRO-.

in'tro-ces'sion (ĭn'trō-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *introcedere, introcessum*, to go in; *intro* within + *cedere* to go.] *Med.* A depression, or inward sinking, of parts.

in'tro-con-ver'sion, *n. Chem.* Mutual conversion. See INTRO-CONVERTIBLE. [ductory.]

introd. *Abbr.* Introduction; introductory.

in'tro-duce-e' (ĭn'trō-dūs-ē'), *n.* One introduced.

in'tro-duce'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

in'tro-duc'er (-dūs'ẽr), *n.* One that introduces. [-ABLE.]

in'tro-duc'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* See

in'tro-duct', *a.* Introduced. *Obs.*

in'tro-duct', *v. t.* [L. *introductus*, p. p.] To instruct; also, to introduce. *Obs.*

in'tro-duc'tor (ĭn'trō-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* [L.] Introducer. *Obs. or R.*

in'tro-duc'to-ry (-tŭ-rĭ), *n.* **1.** An introductory treatise. *Obs.*

2. An introductory step. *Rare.*

in'tro-duc'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female introducer. [FLEXION.]

in'tro-flec'tion. Var. of INTRO-FLEXION.

in'tro-in-flec'tion, *n.* Inflection in which the root of the word is altered by the introduction of true inflectional elements (that is, otherwise than by mere phonetic modification).

in-tro'i-to-ry, *a.* [L. *introitorius.*] Introductory. *Obs.*

in-tro'i-tus (ĭn-trō'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L.] *Anat.* Opening; entrance.

in'tro-mit'ter, *n.* One who intromits. *Obs.*

in'tro-nif'i-cate, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. (Rabelais) *intronifiquer.*] To enthrone. *Obs.*

intronize, inthronization, etc. + ENTHRONIZE, etc.

in'tro-pres'sion (ĭn'trō-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Pressure acting within. *Rare.* [TRO-.]

in'tro-re-cep'tion, *n.* See IN-

in-tror'sal (ĭn-trôr'săl), *a. Bot.* Introrse. *Rare.*

in'tro-sen'si-ble, *a.* See INTRO-.

in'tro-sen'ti-ent, *a.* See INTRO-.

in'tro-spec'tive-ly, *adv.* of INTROSPECTIVE. [-NESS.]

in'tro-spec'tive-ness, *n.* See

in'tro-spec'tive-ism, *n.* See -ISM.

in'tro-spec'tor, *n.* [L.] One who introspects.

in'tro-suc'tion, *n.* See INTRO-.

in'tro-sume', *v. t.* [*intro-* + L. *sumere* to take.] To draw in; swallow; absorb. — **in'tro-sum'er**, *n.* — **-sump'tion**, *n.* — **-sump'tive**, *a. All Obs.* [SUSCEPT.

in'tro-sus-cept', *v. t.* = INTUS-

in'tro-trac'tion, *n.* See INTRO-.

in'tro-ven'ient (ĭn'trō-vē'nĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *introveniens*, p. pr. of *introvenire* to come in.] Coming in; entering. *Rare.*

in'tro-verse', *a.* [L. *introversus*, adv.] Introverted. *Rare.*

in'tro-ver'tive. Introversive.

in'tro-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* See INTRO-. [Intrusion. *Obs.*

in-trud'ance (ĭn-trōōd'ăns), *n*

in-trud'ing-ly (-ĭng-lĭ), *adv* of *intruding*, p. pr. [INTRUDER.

in-trud'ress (-trĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of **in-trunk'**, *v. t.* To inclose in or as in a trunk. *Obs.*

‖ **in'trus'** (ăn'trŭ'), *n.*; *fem.* IN'TRUSE' (-trūz'). [F.] An intruder.

in-truse', *v. t.* To intrude. *Obs.*

in-truse' (ĭn-trōōs'), *a.* [L. *intrusus*, p. p.] *Bot.* Projecting inward; intruded. *Rare.*

in-trus'er-y, *n.* Intrusion. *Obs.*

in-trus'ive Intrusive. *Ref. Sp.*

in-trus'sor, *n.* [LL. or AF.] An intruder. *Obs*

in-tryc'ar, *n* [Cf. ENTRIKE.] An intrigue. *Obs.*

in'tu-ba'ceous (ĭn'tū-bā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *intubus, intibus*, endive + -aceous.] *Bot.* Resembling endive. *Obs.*

in'tu-ba'tor (ĭn'tū-bā'tẽr), *n.* **in-trunk'**, *n. t.* To inclose in or as in a trunk. *Obs.*

‖ **in'tube**, *n.* [L. *intubus, intibus.*] The endive. *Obs.*

in-tube' (ĭn-tūb'), *v. t.* To place in a tube.

in-tue' (ĭn-tū'), *v. t.* = INTUIT.

in'tu-ence. *n.* [See INTUENT.] = REFLECTION. *Obs.*

in'tu-ic'i-ty (ĭn'tū-ĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of having intuitive knowledge or intuitions. *Rare.*

in'tu-i'tion-al-ism (-ĭsh'ŭn-ăl-

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ized by, or perceived by, intuition; intuitive. —**intuitional ethics**, a theory of ethics maintaining that man has a special faculty by which he recognizes moral distinctions.

in'tu-i'tion-ism (ĭn'tū-ĭsh'ŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Ethics.* The doctrine that moral values are intuitively apprehended. See ETHICS.

2. *Metaph.* **a** The doctrine that there are self-evident truths, intuitively known, which form the basis of human knowledge, esp., in the Scottish school, the doctrine that objects of perception are intuitively known to be real. **b** The doctrine that absolute reality may be known by intellectual intuition. See INTUITION.

in'tu-i'tion-ist, *n.* An adherent of intuitionism.

in'tu-i'tion-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, intuitionism or intuitionists.

in-tu'i-tive (ĭn-tū'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *intuitif.*] **1.** Seeing; seeing clearly, as, *intuitive* vision. *Obs. or R.*

2. Knowing, or perceiving, by intuition; capable of knowing without deduction or reasoning.

3. Received, known, reached, or perceived, by intuition; as, *intuitive* judgment or knowledge.

4. Possessing intuition, or working by means of intuition; as, an *intuitive* poet; an *intuitive* mind.

5. Knowable by intuition; also, *Rare*, visible; apparent.

6. Pertaining to intuitionism; intuitional.

7. *Spiritualism.* Designating, or pertaining to, a medium who is conscious of the messages given.

Syn. — See INSTINCTIVE.

intuitive knowledge. See KNOWLEDGE. — **1. reason.** See REASON, *n.*, 6.

—**in-tu'i-tive-ly,** *adv.* —**in-tu'i-tive-ness,** *n.*

in-tu'i-tiv-ism (-tĭv-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Ethics.* = INTUITIONISM.

2. Intuitive character or quality.

3. Intuitive faculty or power.

in-tu'i-tiv-ist, *a.* Pert. to intuitivism or to intuitionism.

in'tu-mesce' (ĭn'tū-mĕs'), *v. i.*; IN'TU-MESCED' (-mĕst'); IN'TU-MESC'ING (-mĕs'ĭng). [L. *intumescere*; *in-* in + *tumescere* to swell up, incho. fr. *tumere* to swell. See TUMID.] To enlarge or expand with heat, to swell or bubble up, as before the blowpipe.

In a higher heat, it *intumesces*, and melts. *Kirwan.*

in'tu-mes'cence (-mĕs'ĕns), *n.* [Cf. F. *intumescence.*] **1.** A swelling or bubbling up, esp. under the action of heat; also, state of being swollen; inflation; tumidity; hence, fig., aroused feeling, overwrought language, etc.

The *intumescence* of nations. *Johnson.*

2. Anything swollen or enlarged, as a tumor.

in'tu-mes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *intumescens*, p. pr.] Swelling or bubbling up; becoming tumid.

in'tur-ges'cence (ĭn'tŭr-jĕs'ĕns), **in'tur-ges'cen-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *inturgescens*, p. pr. of *inturgescere* to swell up. See IN- in, TURGESCENT.] Act of swelling, or state of being swollen; a swelling.

in'turn' (ĭn'tŭrn'), *n.* **1.** An inward turn or bend; specif., the turning in of the toes.

2. a A step in dancing. **b** In wrestling, the putting a leg between the thighs of an opponent and lifting him up. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

in'tus-sus-cept' (ĭn'tŭs-sŭ-sĕpt'), *v. t.*; -SUS-CEPT'ED; -SUS-CEPT'ING. [See INTUSSUSCEPTION.] To receive into some other thing or part; to invaginate.

in'tus-sus-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intus* within + E. *susception*: cf. F. *intussusception.* Cf. INTROSUSCEPTION.] **1.** The reception of one part within another; specif., *Med.*, the slipping of one portion of the intestinal canal into an adjacent portion (usually of the upper part of the small intestine into the lower).

2. *Biol.* The deposition of new particles of formative material among those already embodied in a tissue or structure, as in the growth of living organisms. Cf. APPOSITION, 3.

in'tus-sus-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, intussusception.

In'u-la (ĭn'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L., elecampane.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous perennial herbs, rarely shrubby, with large yellow radiate heads, the anthers caudate at base. They are natives of Europe, Asia, and Africa. *I. helenium*, the elecampane, has become cosmopolitan. See ELECAMPANE.

in'u-lase (-lās), *n.* [*inul*in + *-ase.*] *Chem.* An enzyme capable of converting inulin into *d*-fructose (levulose), but without action on starch. It frequently accompanies inulin.

in'u-lin (-lĭn), *n.* [From L. *inula* the elecampane: cf. F. *inuline.*] A tasteless, white, semicrystalline substance, resembling starch, and found dissolved in the sap of the roots and rhizomes of many composite and other plants, as *Inula*, *Helianthus*, *Campanula*, etc. Like starch, it is a polysaccharide. It is converted into *d*-fructose by the action of boiling water, boiling dilute acids, or inulase.

in-unc'tion (ĭn-ŭŋk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inunctio*, fr. *inunguere*, *inunctum*, to anoint. See IN- in, ANOINT, UNCTION.] **1** Act of anointing, or state of being anointed; specif., *Med.*, the rubbing of ointments into the pores of the skin, by which medicinal agents contained in them, such as mercury, iodide of potash, etc., are absorbed.

2. An ointment or unguent.

in-un'dant (ĭn-ŭn'dănt), *a.* [L. *inundans*, p. pr. of *inundare.*] Overflowing; inundating.

in'un-date (ĭn'ŭn-dāt; ĭn-ŭn'dāt; 277: *see* -ATE), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -dāt-ĕd); -DAT'ING (-ĭng). [L. *inundatus*, p. p. of *inundare* to inundate; *in-* in + *undare* to rise in waves, to overflow, fr. *unda* a wave. See UNDULATE.] **1.** To cover with a flood; to overflow; deluge; flood.

2. To fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity; as, the country was *inundated* with bills of credit.

Syn. — Overflow, deluge, flood, overwhelm, submerge.

in'un-da'tion (ĭn'ŭn-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inundatio*: cf. F. *inondation.*] **1.** Process or act of inundating, or state of being inundated; an overflow; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds.

With *inundation* wide the deluge reigns,
Drowns the deep valleys, and o'erspreads the plains *Wilkie.*

2. An overspreading of any kind; an overflowing or superfluous abundance; as, an *inundation* of tourists.

in-ure' (ĭn-ūr'), *v. t.*; IN-URED' (-ūrd'); IN-UR'ING (-ūr'ĭng). [*in-* in + *ure* use, work. See URE use, practice, OPERA; cf. MANURE.] **1.** To accustom or discipline, as to an action or mode of life at first difficult or painful, till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience; to harden; habituate.

Inured and exercised in learning. *Robinson* (*More's Utopia*).
The poor, *inured* to drudgery and distress. *Cowper.*

2. To cause to exercise; to put to practice. *Obs. Milton.*

in-ure', *v. i.* To pass into use; to take or have effect; to be or become operative; to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit; as, a gift of lands *inures* to the heirs.

in-ured' (ĭn-ūrd'), *p. a.* Hardened; accustomed. —**in-ur'ed-ness** (-ūr'ĕd-nĕs; -ūrd'nĕs), *n.*

Syn. — See OBDURATE.

in-urn' (ĭn-ŭrn'), *v. t.*; -URNED' (-ŭrnd'); -URN'ING. To put in an urn, as the ashes of the dead; hence, to entomb.

The sepulcher
Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurned.* *Shak.*

in-u'tile (ĭn-ū'tĭl), *a.* [L. *inutilis*. cf. F. *inutile.* See IN- not; UTILE.] Useless; unprofitable.

in'u-til'i-ty (ĭn'ū-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *inutilitas*: cf. F. *inutilité.*] The quality or state of being unprofitable or useless; also, a useless thing or factor.

in-vade' (ĭn-vād'), *v. t.*; IN-VAD'ED (-vād'ĕd); IN-VAD'ING (-vād'ĭng). [L. *invadere*, *invasum*; *in-* in + *vadere* to go, akin to E. *wade*: cf. OF. *invader.* See WADE.] **1.** To enter with hostile intentions; to enter with a view to conquest or plunder; to make an irruption into; as, the Romans *invaded* Britain.

2. To attack; assault. *Obs.*

3. To infringe, or encroach on; to violate; usurp; as, the king *invaded* the rights of the people.

4. To grow or spread over; to affect injuriously and progressively; as, gangrene *invades* healthy tissue.

5. To go into or upon; to pass within the confines of; to enter; — used esp. of forcible or rude ingress. *Obs.*

Syn. — Attack, assail, encroach upon. See TRESPASS.

in-vade', *v. i.* To make an invasion.

in-vad'er (-vād'ĕr), *n.* One who invades; an assailant; an encroacher; an intruder.

in-vag'i-nate (ĭn-văj'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *in-* in + *vagina* sheath.] To insert as in a sheath; to cause to infold so that an outer becomes an inner surface; to produce invagination or intussusception in.

in-vag'i-nate, *v. i.* To have one portion (of a hollow organ) drawn back within another; to undergo invagination.

in-vag'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* Showing invagination.

in-vag'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of invaginating, or state of being invaginated; also, an invaginated part. Specif.: *Embryol.* Formation of a gastrula by ingrowth or infolding of part of the wall of the blastula. The process may be compared to pushing one half of a hollow rubber ball within the other, and is more fully termed *embolic invagination.* Another method of gastrula formation is sometimes called *epibolic invagination.* See GASTRULA.

2. *Med.* Intussusception.

in'va-les'cence (ĭn'vȧ-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *invalescens*, p. pr. of *invalescere* to become strong. See IN- in; CONVALESCE.] **1.** State of being an invalid; ill health. *Rare.*

2. Strength; health. *Obs.*

in'va-lid (ĭn'vȧ-lĭd; 277: *in England, noun, adj., and verb are usually pron'd* ĭn'vȧ-lēd', *or* ĭn'vȧ-lēd, *sometimes* -lĭd), *n.* [F. *invalide*, n. & a., L. *invalidus*, a. See INVALID null.] A person weak and infirm, esp. one in chronic ill health; specif., a person disabled for active service, as a soldier.

in'va-lid (ĭn'vȧ-lĭd; *see the noun*), *a.* [See INVALID, *n.*] **a** Not well; feeble; infirm; sickly; as, he had an *invalid* daughter. **b** Adapted for a sick person; as, *invalid* diet.

in'va-lid (ĭn'vȧ-lĭd; *see the noun*), *v. t.*; -LID-ED; -LID-ING. [Cf. F. *invalider* to invalidate.] **1.** To make or render invalid or infirm. "*Invalided*, bent, and almost blind." *Dickens.*

2. To classify or enroll, or to dismiss from duty, as an invalid.

in'va-lid, *v. i.* **1.** To lose health; to wear out; to become an invalid.

2. Of a soldier or sailor, to retire because of ill health.

in-val'id (ĭn-văl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *invalidus* not strong, infirm, inadequate: cf. F. *invalide.* See IN- not, VALID; cf. IN-VALID infirm.] Of no force, weight, or cogency; not valid; weak; specif., *Law*, having no force or effect; void; null; as, an *invalid* contract.

in-val'i-date (ĭn-văl'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.*; IN-VAL'I-DAT'ED (-dāt'-ĕd); IN-VAL'I-DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). [From INVALID null.] To render invalid; to weaken or lessen the force of; to destroy the authority of; to render of no force or effect; to overthrow; as, to *invalidate* an agreement or argument.

in-val'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *invalidation.*] Act of invalidating, or state of being invalidated.

So many *invalidations* of their right. *Burke.*

in'va-lid-ism (ĭn'vȧ-lĭd-ĭz'm; *see* INVALID, *n.*), *n.* The condition of an invalid; sickness; infirmity.

in'va-lid'i-ty (ĭn'vȧ-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *invalidité*, LL. *invaliditas* want of health.] **1.** Want of validity or cogency; want of legal force or efficacy; invalidness.

2. Want of strength or capacity; esp., bodily infirmity.

in-val'u-a-ble (ĭn-văl'ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Valuable beyond estimation; inestimable; priceless; precious.

2. Not valuable; worthless.

—**in-val'u-a-ble-ness,** *n.* —**in-val'u-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-var' (ĭn-vär'), *n.* [From *invariable.*] An alloy of nickel (35.7 per cent) and steel, having a coefficient of linear expansion of only .0000008 for one degree centigrade. It is used as a material for standard measures and for instruments of precision.

in-va'ri-a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-vā'rĭ-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ; 115), *n.* Fact or quality of being invariable; invariableness; uniformity.

in-va'ri-a-ble (ĭn-vā'rĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *variable*: cf. F. *invariable.*] Not given or subject to variation or change; unchangeable or unchanging; constant; uniform.

Physical laws which are *invariable.* *I. Taylor.*

invariable plane, *Astron.*, a central plane of the solar system, discovered by Laplace, passing through its center of gravity at an inclination of 1° 35′ to the ecliptic, and independent of the mutual perturbations of the planets.

— **in-va'ri-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-va'ri-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-va'ri-a-ble (ĭn-vā'rĭ-ȧ-b'l), *n.* That which is invariable.

in-va'ri-ance (-ăns), *n. Math.* Invariability under prescribed or implied conditions; specif., unchangeableness under linear transformation, the essence of invariants.

in-va'ri-ant (-ănt), *a.* **1.** Not variant; constant.

2. *Math.* Unaffected by the group of operations under consideration; — said of any property of an object (or set of objects) that belongs equally to all objects (or sets of objects) derived from the original objects by any or all of the transformations considered.

invariant subgroup, *Math.*, a subgroup that coincides with all its conjugates.

in-va'ri-ant, *n. Math.* **a** An invariable quantity; specif., a function of the coefficients of a quantic, which is transformed into the same function of coefficients (save as multiplied by a power of the modulus of transformation) when the quantic is transformed linearly. *J. J. Sylvester.* **b** An equation whose form is not changed under a group of transformations. **c** Any solution of the group equation $w'f = 0$ that is independent of y' and y''; that is, an integral of $uf = 0$ or $\eta dx = \xi dy$.

invariant of a complex, *Math.*, the expression $2(C_1C_4 + C_2C_5 + C_3C_6)$, where the C's are the coefficients of the line coördinates in the equation of the linear complex. — **i. of a congruence,** *Math.*, the discriminant of the quadratic invariant of a linear complex $(\lambda c + \mu c')$ being put for C), whose vanishing declares that the directrices fall together in one (double) directrix.

in-va'ri-an-tive (-ăn-tĭv), *a. Math.* Relating to invariants or invariance. —**in-va'ri-an-tive-ly,** *adv.*

in-va'ri-oid (ĭn-vā'rĭ-oid; 115), **in-va'roid** (ĭn-vā'roid), *n.* [*invariant* + *-oid.*] *Math.* Any of various so-called ultracritical functions of the calculus, analogous to the invariant or ultracritical functions of algebra. Cf. INVARIANT.

in-va'sion (ĭn-vā'zhŭn), *n.* [F. *invasion*, L. *invasio*. See INVADE.] **1.** Act of invading; esp., a warlike or hostile entrance into the possessions or domains of another; the incursion of an army for conquest or plunder.

2. The incoming, or first attack, of anything hurtful or pernicious; as, the *invasion* of a disease.

Syn. — INVASION, INCURSION, IRRUPTION, INROAD are all military terms, with frequent fig. uses. INVASION, the most general word, implies a hostile or forcible entrance, intrusion, or encroachment; an INCURSION is a sudden and hasty *invasion*; an IRRUPTION, a particularly violent *incursion*; an INROAD is a hostile entry or encroachment, esp. involving trespass or injury; as, "She was conscious of an *invasion* of her rights" (*Stevenson*); the peace of the neighborhood was broken by frequent *incursions* of tourists; the *irruption* of impressionistic painting; the *inroads* of disease. See TRESPASS, INTRUDE, INFRINGE.

in-va'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [LL. *invasivus*: cf. F. *invasif.* See INVADE.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, invasion; tending to invade; aggressive; encroaching.

in-veck'ee (ĭn-vĕk'ē; -vĕk'ē), *a.* [For INVECT, with *t* taken as p. p. ending, and given a common F. p. p. ending. See INVECTED.] *Her.* Consisting of two or three arcs or large curves joining so as to form a cusp or cusps.

in-vect'ed (ĭn-vĕk'tĕd), *a.* [L. *invectus* carried in. See INVEIGH.] *Her.* Edged by convex semicircles or arcs. Cf. ENGRAILED.

in-vec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [F. *invectif*, L. *invectivus.* See IN-

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ĭz'm), *n.* = INTUITIONISM. —**in'tu-i'tion-al-ist,** *n.* [TIONAL-] —**in'tu-i'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* of INTUI-TIONAL. —**in'tu-i'tion-less,** *a.* See -LESS. —**in-tul'** (ĭn-tŭl'). Dial. Eng. var. of INTIL.

in'tu-mes'cen-cy, *n.* = INTUMESCENCE. *Obs.*

in-tu'mil, *v. t.* To intumulate.

in-tu'mu-late, *v. t.* [L. *in-* in + *tumulus* tomb; cf. *tumulare* to bury.] To bury; entomb. *Obs.* —**in-tu'mu-la'tion,** *n. Obs.*

in-tu'mu-lat'ed (ĭn-tū'mū-lāt'ĕd), *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*

in-tune', *v.* Var. of ENTUNE.

in-tur'bid-ate (ĭn-tŭr'bĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [*in-* in + *turbid.*] To render turbid, darken; confuse. *Rare.*

in'turned', *a.* Turned inward.

in-tur'ne-ment, *n.* Tournament. *Obs.*

in'turn'ing, *n.* A turning in.

in'tuse, *n.* [L. *intundere* to bruise; *in-* in + *tundere*, *tusum*, to beat.] A bruise. *Obs.*

‖ **in'tus et in cu'te.** [L.] Lit., within and in the skin; thoroughly. *Persius* (III. 30).

‖ **in-tu'ta quæ in'de-co'ra.** [L.] Unsafe (are) things which (are) disgraceful. *Tacitus* (*Hist.* I. 33).

in-twin', *v. t.* To make twin or parallel. *Obs.*

in-twine'. Var. of ENTWINE.

in-twine'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

in-twist'. Var. of ENTWIST.

in'uart. ✝ INWARD.

i-nuch'. ✝ ENOUGH.

in'u-en'do. Var. of INNUENDO

in'u-la'ceous (ĭn'ū-lā'shŭs), *a.* [*Inula* + *-aceous.*] *Bot.* Inuloid.

in'ule (ĭn'ūl), *n.* Any species of *Inula*: esp., the elecampane. *R.*

in'u-loid (-loid), *a.* [*Inula* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pert. to the genus *Inula*, or to the asteraceous tribe of which it is the type.

in-um'brate (ĭn-ŭm'brāt), *v. t.* [L. *inumbratus*, p. p. of *inumbrare* to shade.] To shade.—**in'-um-bra'tion** (ĭn'ŭm-brā'shŭn), *n. Both Rare.*

i-numen. Obs. p. p. of NIM.

‖ **in un bat'ter d' oc'chio** (ēn ōn bat'tĕr dŏk'kyō). [It.] In the twinkling of an eye.

in-un'cate, *v. t.* [L. *inuncatus*, p. p.] To hook or entangle. *Obs.*

in-unct', *v. t.* = ANOINT.

in-unct'ment, *n.* Ointment. *Obs.*

in-unc'tu-ous, *a.* See IN-, not. —**in-unc'tu-os'i-ty,** *n.*

in-und', *v. t.* [L. *inundare*: cf. F. *inonder.*] To inundate. *Obs.*

in-un'da-ble (ĭn-ŭn'dȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to inundation. *Rare.*

in'un-da'tor, *n.* One that inundates. ‖ inundate.

in-un'da-to-ry, *a.* Tending to

in-ur'ance (ĭn-ūr'ăns), *n.* [*inure* + *-ance.*] Act of becoming, or state of being, inured. *Rare.*

in'ur-bane', *a.* See IN-, not.—**in'ur-bane'ly,** *adv.* —**in'ur-bane'ness,** **in'ur-ban'i-ty,** *n.*

in-ure', *v. t.* [L. *inurere*; *in-* in + *urere* to burn.] To expose to flame; also, to burn in; to brand. *Obs.* [ured. *Obs.*

in-ure', *a.* Accustomed; in-

in-ure'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

in-urn'd'. Inurned. *Ref. Sp.*

in-u'si-tate (ĭn-ū'zĭ-tāt), *a.* [L. *inusitatus* unusual. See USE.] Unusual; out of use. *Rare.*—**in-u'si-tate-ness,** *n. Rare.*

in-u'si-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Want of use. *Rare.*

in-ust', *a.* [L. *inustus*, p. p. of *inurere* to burn in; *in-* in + *urere* to burn.] Burnt in. *Obs.*

in-us'tion (ĭn-ŭs'chŭn), *n.* 1. A burning or branding. *Obs.* 2. *Med.* = CAUTERIZATION.

‖ **in u'su Del-phi'ni.** [LL.] For the use of the dauphin. See DELPHIN.

‖ **in u'te-ro.** [L.] In the womb.

in-u'tile-ly, *adv.* of INUTILE.

in-u'til-ized, *a.* See IN-, not.

‖ **in u-tro'que ju're** (ū-trō'kwē). [L.] *Law.* In or under both laws (Canon and Civil).

‖ **in u-trum'que pa-ra'tus.** [L.] Prepared for either (event).

Vergil (*Æneid*, II. 61).

in-ut'ter-a-ble, *a.* Unutterable.

In'u-us (ĭn'ū-ŭs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An early deity of herds and flocks, possibly a form of Faunus. See PAN. [invoice.

inv. *Abbr.* Invent; inventor; **in-vac'ci-nate** (ĭn-văk'sĭ-nāt). *v. t. Med.* = INOCULATE. —**in-vac'ci-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

‖ **in va'cu-o** (ĭn vä'kū-ō). [L.] In a vacuum. [See -ABLE.

in-vad'a-ble (ĭn-vād'ȧ-b'l), *a.*

in-vade', *n.* Invasion. *Obs.*

‖ **in va'di-o.** [LL.] In pledge.

in-vag'i-na-ble (ĭn-văj'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of invagination.

in-vail'. ✝ INVEIL.

in-vale', *v. t.* [*in-* in + *vale.*] To take into a valley. *Obs.*

in-val'e-tude, *n.* [L. *invaletudo*; *in-* not + *valetudo* health.] Sickness; ill health. *Obs.*

in-val'e-tu'di-na'ri-an (ĭn-văl'ĭ-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* An infirm or weakly person. *Obs or R.*

in-val'e-tu'di-na-ry (-nĕ-rĭ), *a.* [See INVALETUDE.] Wanting health; valetudinary. *Rare.*

in-val'id, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *invalider.* See INVALID null.] To invalidate. *Rare.* [*Obs.*

in-val'id-a-ble, *a.* Ineffective.

in-val'i-da'tor. One that invalidates.

‖ **in'va'lide'** (ăn'vȧ'lēd'), *n.* [F.] = INVALID, *n.*

in'va-lid-hood', *n.* See -HOOD.

in'va-lid-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

in-val'id-ly, *adv.* of INVALID.

in'val'id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-val'id-ous, *a.* Invalid. *Obs.*

in'va-lid-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

in-val'or-ous, *a.* See IN-, not.

in-val'ued, *a.* Invaluable. *Obs.*

in-va'ri-an-cy, *n.* Invariance.

in-va'ried, *a.* Unvaried.

in-va'si-ble (ĭn-vā'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [OF.] = OFFENSIVE. *Obs.*

in-vas'ion-ist, *n.* See -IST.

in-vas'sor, *n.* [L.] Invader. *Obs.*

in-vas'sal. ✝ ENVASSAL.

in-veg'le ✝ INVEIGLE.

in-vecked' (ĭn-vĕkt'), *a. Her.* = INVECTED.

in-vect', *v. t.* To bring in; introduce. *Obs* — *v. i.* Inveigh. *Obs.*

‖ **in-vec'ta et il-la'ta.** [L., lit. (things) carried in and (things) brought in.] *Roman & Civil Law.* Goods of a tenant brought upon the leased premises, or goods of others brought there by their consent and for other than temporary use, over which goods in case of a dwelling house, granary, inn, or threshing floor, the lessor had a tacit hypothec.

in-vec'tion, *n.* [L. *invectio.* See INVEIGH.] *Obs.* 1. A bringing in. 2. An inveighing; invective

in-vec'tive. Invective. *Ref. Sp.*

VEIGH.] Characterized by invective; using, or given to the use of, invective.

in-vec'tive (ĭn-vĕk'tĭv), *n.* [Cf. F. *invective.*] A violent or railing denunciation or accusation; something uttered or written in a harsh or bitter spirit, inteuded to cast opprobrium, censure, or reproach on another; hence, harsh, censorious, or denunciatory expression; as, to resort to *invective.*

The world will be able to judge of his [Junius's] motives for writing such famous *invectives* *Sir W. Draper.*

Syn. — Railing, satire, sarcasm, diatribe. See ABUSE.

in-veigh' (ĭn-vā'), *v. i.*; IN-VEIGHED' (-vād'); IN-VEIGH'-ING. [L. *invehere, invectum,* to carry or bring into or against; in passive, to attack with words, to inveigh; *in-* in + *vehere* to carry. See VEHICLE; cf. INVECTIVE.] To declaim or rail (against some person or thing); to utter censorious and bitter language; to attack with harsh criticism or reproach; to use invectives; — with *against;* as, to *inveigh* against character, conduct, a law, an abuse.

The artificial life against which we *inveighed.* *Hawthorne.*

in-veigh', *v. t.* **1.** To carry or bring in; to introduce; also, to carry or draw away. *Obs. or R.*

2. To address invective against. *Rare.*

in-vei'gle (ĭn-vē'g'l), *v. t.*; IN-VEI'GLED (-g'ld); IN-VEI'-GLING (-glĭng). [F. *aveugler* to blind, to delude, OF. *avugler* (3d sing. pres. *avuegle*), fr. F. *aveugle* blind, OF. *avuegle, avugle,* fr. LL. *aboculus* (*ab* + *oculus* eye), perh. in imitation of Gr. ἀπόμματος, or perh. for (assumed) *albuculus;* cf. L. *album in oculo* white spot in the eye, albugo, or cataract. The pref. *in-* was substituted for *a-* taken as the pref. F. *à,* L. *ad.* See OCULAR.] To lead astray as if blind; to persuade, esp. to something evil, by deceptive arts or flattery; to entice, insnare; seduce; beguile, allure; cajole.

Yet have they many baits and guileful spells
To *inveigle* and invite the unwary sense. *Milton.*

Syn. — See ALLURE.

in-veil' (ĭn-vāl'), *v. t.* To cover with or as with a veil.

in'ven-ci'ble (ĭn'vĕn-sē'blā; 138), *n.* [Sp., lit., invincible.] A long cigar tapered at both ends.

in-vent' (ĭn-vĕnt'), *v. t.*; IN-VENT'ED; IN-VENT'ING. [L. *inventus,* p. p. of *invenire* to come upon, to find, invent; *in-* in + *venire* to come, akin to E. *come:* cf. F. *inventer.* See COME.] **1.** To come upon; to meet; to find. *Obs.*

And vowed never to return again,
Till him alive or dead she did *invent.* *Spenser.*

2 To frame by thought or imagination; to fabricate mentally; to devise; contrive; as, to *invent* the machinery of a poem; to *invent* a falsehood.

3. To discover, as by study or inquiry; to find out; to devise; to contrive or produce for the first time; — applied commonly to the discovery of some serviceable mode, instrument, or machine.

Thus first Necessity *invented* stools. *Cowper.*

4. To originate; found; establish. *Obs.*

Syn. — Contrive, devise, frame, design, fabricate, concoct, elaborate. See DISCOVER.

in-vent'i-ble (ĭn-vĕn'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being invented.
— **in-vent'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-vent'i-ble-ness,** *n.*

in-ven'tion (ĭn-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inventio:* cf. F. *invention.* See INVENT.] **1.** Act of finding or finding out; discovery; also, that which is discovered. *Archaic.*

2. Act of inventing, or finding out as a result of purpose or forethought; act of devising or contriving; esp., original contrivance; construction of that which has not before existed; as, the *invention* of printing.

3. That which is invented; as: **a** A contrivance, plan, or device; esp., an original contrivance or apparatus.

We entered by the drawbridge, which has an *invention* to let one fall if not premonished *Evelyn.*

b A fabrication to deceive; a fiction; a falsehood.

Filling their hearers
With strange *invention.* *Shak.*

4. The mental power or faculty of constructing or creating; broadly, the power of imagining new relations of ideas; as, poetic imagery is a sign of rich *invention;* in a restricted sense, the power of joining ideas according to a definitely reasoned and novel plan or purpose.

5. *Fine Arts, Rhet., etc.* Selection and arrangement of a theme or plot; also, the quality of freshness and originality as shown in the choice or treatment of a theme.

6. Arrival. *Obs.* *Drayton.*

Invention of the Cross, *Eccl.,* a festival celebrated May 3d, in honor of the alleged finding of the cross by St. Helena.

in-ven'tive (ĭn-vĕn'tĭv), *a.* [F. *inventif.*] Able and apt to invent; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; ingenious; also, characterized by invention; showing originality. — **in-ven'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **in-ven'tive-ness,** *n.*

inventive proposition. *Logic.* = PROPOSITION DE INESSE.

in-ven'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *inventeur.*] **1.** One who finds or finds out; a discoverer. *Obs.*

2. One who invents; a contriver; esp., one who contrives something new or original of a scientific or mechanical nature; one who makes an invention.

in'ven-to'ri-al (ĭn'vĕn-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to an inventory. — **in'ven-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

in'ven-to-ry (ĭn'vĕn-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *inventorium,* for L. *inventarium.* See INVENT.] **1.** An account, catalogue, or schedule, made by an executor or administrator, of all the goods and chattels, and sometimes of the real estate, of a deceased person; a list of the property of a person or estate; hence, an itemized list of goods or valuables, with their estimated worth; specif., the annual account of stock taken in any business.

There take an *inventory* of all I have. *Shak.*

2. Artioles or goods that are or may be inventoried.

Syn. — Register, schedule, catalogue. See LIST.

in'ven-to-ry, *v. t.*; -RIED (-rĭd); -RY-ING. [Cf. F. *inventorier.*] To make an inventory of; to make a list or schedule of; to insert or register in an account of goods.

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty, it shall be *inventoried,* and every particle and utensil labeled. *Shak.*

in've-rac'i-ty (ĭn'vĕ-răs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of veracity.

in-ver'i-si-mil'i-tude (ĭn-vĕr'ĭ-sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Want of verisimilitude or likelihood; improbability.

in-ver'i-ty (ĭn-vĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*in-* not + *verity.*] Falsity or failure to conform to actuality. *Rare.*

Their *inverity* is one of the premises. *Alex Smith*

in-ver'mi-na'tion (ĭn-vûr'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [*in-* IN- + L. *verminatio,* fr. *verminare.*] *Med.* A diseased condition caused by intestinal worms; helminthiasis.

in-verse' (ĭn-vûrs'; ĭn'vûrs; 277), *a.* [L. *inversus,* p. p. of *invertere:* cf. F. *inverse.* See INVERT.] **1.** Opposite in order, relation, or effect to that which is under consideration or to that which is usual; reversed, inverted.

2. *Math.* **a** Opposite in nature and effect; — said with reference to any two operations, which, when both are performed in succession upon any quantity, reproduce that quantity; as, division is an operation the *inverse* of multiplication. The symbol of an inverse operation is often the symbol of the direct operation with —1 as an index. Thus $\sin^{-1}x$ means the angle or number whose sine is x. The inversion of a direct operation does not in general yield a *unique* result; thus $y=x^2$ gives only one value of y for any value of x; so also $y=\sin x$, $y=e^x$; but the inverse $x=\sqrt{y}$ has *two* values, while the other inverses, $x=\sin^{-1}y$ and $x=\log_e y$, have infinitely many values. A direct operation may have more than one inverse, thus the inverses of the direct operation $y=x^a$ are $x=\sqrt[a]{y}$ and $a=\log_x y$. The solution of a differential equation may be regarded as the inversion of a whole series of direct operations of derivation. **b** Designating a method of finding a curve from its given tangent.

inverse center, *or* **centre, of similitude,** *Math.,* the center that lies between corresponding points. — **i. difference,** *Math.,* the sum of all values of a function for all discrete values of the argument less than the actual value. — **i. ellipsoid of inertia.** = MOMENTAL ELLIPSOID. — **i. figures,** *Geom.,* two figures such that each point of either figure is inverse to a corresponding point in the other figure. They result from various forms of geometric inversion. In the most common (**cyclical,** *or* **spherical, inversion**) any two corresponding points, P and P', are collinear with the fixed center of inversion, O and $OP.OP'=C^2$. — **i. functions,** *Math.,* two functions, ϕ and ϕ_{-1}, such that if y is a value of $\phi(x)$, then x is a value of $\phi^{-1}(y)$, as $\sin x$ and $\sin^{-1}x$, and the logarithmic and exponential functions. — **i. induced current,** *Elec.,* a current opposite in direction to the producing current, induced as by closing the circuit; — opposed to *direct induced current.* — **i. matrix** (to a given matrix), *Math.,* the matrix of transformation from the new set of variables (to which the given matrix transforms) back to the old set of variables. — **i. method of fluxions,** *Math.,* integral calculus as conceived by Newton. — **i. points,** *Geom.,* two points on a diametral line of a fixed circle or sphere the product of whose distances from the center equals the square of the radius. — **i. probability,** the probability that a certain observed form of event has proceeded from the operation of certain hypothetic agencies. — **i. problem,** *Math.,* any problem of finding one of the elements that make up a result when the other elements and the result itself are given; — so called in distinction from the **direct problem** of finding the *result* when all the elements are given. Thus, to find the product when the factors are given is a *direct problem* (of multiplication); to find one factor when the others and the product are given is an *inverse problem* (of division). — **i. proportion.** = RECIPROCAL PROPORTION. — **i.,** *or* **reciprocal, ratio,** *Math.,* the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities. — **i. trigonometrical,** *or* **circular, functions,** *Math.,* arcs or angles regarded as functions of their sines, cosines, tangents, etc., considered as arguments. Thus, $\sin^{-1}x$, or arc sin x, is such a function and means an arc (or angle or number) whose sine is x; so also $\cos^{-1}x$, $\tan^{-1}x$, etc. Called also *antisine, anticosine, antitangent,* etc.

in-verse' (ĭn-vûrs'; ĭn'vûrs; 277), *n.* **1.** That which is inverse; inverse operation or process.

Thus the course of human study is the *inverse* of the course of things in nature. *Tatham*

2. That which is produced by inversion; the result of an inverse operation or process.

3. *Logic.* = CONTRAPOSITIVE.

4. *Math.* An inverse function, magnitude, operation, point, curve, etc.

in-verse' (ĭn-vûrs'), *v. t.*; IN-VERSED' (-vûrst'), IN-VERS'-ING. To inverse or reverse.

Inversing the natural order of insect existence *Charlotte Brontë.*

in-verse'ly (ĭn-vûrs'lĭ), *adv.* In an inverse order or manner; by inversion.

inversely homothetic. See HOMOTHETIC FIGURES. — **i. proportional,** having their product constant, as $xy=36$, where x varies as the inverse of y; — said of numbers and magnitudes. See DIRECTLY PROPORTIONAL; INVERSION, 4.

in-ver'sion (ĭn-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inversio.* cf. F. *inversion.* See INVERT.] **1.** Act of inverting, or state or position of being inverted; also, the thing inverted.

2. *Rhet.* **a** The showing that the force of an argument advanced in favor of a thesis is really against it. **b** A change of the normal order of words or phrases; as, "Out burst all" instead of, "All burst out." **c** Metaphor. *Obs.*

3. *Mil.* A tactical movement wherein the order of the subordinate parts of a formation is inverted, as by bringing the right company on the left of the line, the left on the right, and so on. *Rare.*

4. *Math.* **a** A change in the order of the terms of a proportion, effected by inverting each ratio. **b** = DERANGEMENT, 2. **c** The operation of inverting or forming the inverse, either of a magnitude or, more especially, of an operation. See INVERSE, *a.*, 2 **a**

5. *Geom.* The transformation of a figure into its inverse figure, whereby propositions true for the original figure yield new propositions true for the inverse figure. See INVERSE FIGURES.

6. *Music.* Process or result of inverting: (1) Of raising the lower or dropping the upper tone of an interval by an octave. See INTERVAL, 6. (2) Of making the bass note of a triad or seventh chord some other tone than its root. See under TRIAD, 2, & SEVENTH CHORD. (3) Of repeating a *subject,* or phrase, with its intervals in the contrary direction, rising instead of falling, or vice versa. (4) Of transposing in double counterpoint, so that an upper and a lower voice part change places.

7. *Phon.* The turning upward and backward of the tip of the tongue, as often in the pronunciation of such consonants as untrilled *r,* etc. Cf. INVERTED, *p. a.,* 3.

8. *Kinematics.* The changing (of a chain) from one mechanism into another by fixing a different link.

9. *Geol.* The folding back of strata upon themselves, as by the overturning of a fold, in such a manner that the order of succession appears to be reversed.

10. *Org. Chem.* Hydrolysis (of a carbohydrate) resulting in an inversion of the rotatory power, as in the case of cane sugar, which is dextrorotatory, but yields by hydrolysis or *inversion* a levorotatory mixture; less properly, hydrolysis of any carbohydrate. See HYDROLYSIS.

11. *Logic.* = CONTRAPOSITION.

12. A turning to improper uses; perversion. *Obs.*

inversion point. a *Phys. Chem.* See TRANSITION POINT. **b** *Physics.* A point of maximum or minimum on the curve expressing the variation of any physical quantity, such as volume, velocity, or electrical resistance, with change of condition, or at which the quantity changes (algebraic) sign. When the quantity is a function of the temperature the inversion point is called the **inversion temperature.** Thus the temperature at which a compressed gas is heated, and below which it is cooled, by expansion, is the *inversion temperature.* See TRANSITION POINT.

in-ver'sive (ĭn-vûr'sĭv), *a.* Evincing, or marked by, inversion; showing a backward or wrong order.

in-vert' (ĭn-vûrt'), *v. t.*; IN-VERT'ED; IN-VERT'ING. [L. *invertere, inversum; in-* in + *vertere* to turn. See VERSION.] **1.** To turn in an opposite direction or place in a contrary order; to reverse; to turn in or inward; to turn upside down, outside in, or inside out; to reverse the order of the members of, etc.; as, to *invert* a cone.

2. Hence: To reverse in meaning, sense, or application, sometimes, to turn to improper purposes; to pervert.

That doth *invert* the attest of eyes and ears,
As if these organs had deceptious functions *Shak*

3. *Mil.* To change the order of by inversion. *Obs. or R.*

4. *Music.* To transpose, as an interval tone, chord tone, phrase, or voice part. See INVERSION, 6.

5. *Chem.* To subject to inversion. See INVERSION, 10.

Syn. — See REVERSE.

in-vert', *v. i.* **1.** To change to the opposite.

2. *Chem.* To undergo inversion, as sugar.

in'vert (ĭn'vûrt), *a. Chem.* Inverted.

invert sugar, a mixture of grape sugar (*d*-glucose) and fruit sugar (*d*-fructose) found naturally in fruits, and artificially formed by the inversion of cane sugar; also, less properly, grape sugar obtained from starch. See INVERSION, 10.

in-vert'ase (ĭn-vûr'tās), *n.* [*invert* + *-ase.*] *Chem.* **a** An enzyme capable of effecting the inversion of cane sugar, producing invert sugar. It is found in many plants and in the intestines of animals. **b** By extension, any enzyme which splits disaccharides into monosaccharides.

In-ver'te-bra'ta (ĭn-vûr'tē-brā'tà), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *in-* not + *vertebratus* vertebrate.] *Zool.* In old classifications, a primary division of the animal kingdom including all except the Vertebrata. The name is no longer used in classification, but is employed as a convenient collective designation for these animals.

in-ver'te-brate (ĭn-vûr'tē-brāt), *a.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Having no backbone, or spinal column, of or pertaining to the Invertebrata.

2. Hence, fig., lacking will or resolution. Cf. BACKBONE.

invertebrate determinant. = ZEROAXIAL DETERMINANT.

in-ver'te-brate, *n.* **a** One of the Invertebrata. **b** One lacking in resolution.

in-vert'ed (ĭn-vûr'tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Changed to a contrary or reverse position, order, meaning, etc., characterized by inversion.

2. *Geol.* Situated apparently in reverse order, as strata when folded back upon themselves by an overturned fold.

3. *Phon.* Of the tip of the tongue, turned up and back, as in forming the cerebral or cacuminal letters, or, often, in pronouncing a smooth, or untrilled, *r;* hence, formed thus.

4. *Her.* Turned inward so as to face toward the middle of the field; — said of animals, fishes, wings, etc.

inverted arch, *Arch.,* an arch placed with crown downward; — much used in foundations, sewers, tunnels, etc., and often made in solid concrete. — **i. converter.** See SYNCHRONOUS CONVERTER. — **i. cylinder** (of an engine), *Mach.,* a cylinder placed vertically over its own crank and connecting rod. — **i. interval.** See INTERVAL, 6. — **i. mordent.** *Music.* See PRALLTRILLER. — **i. siphon,** *Hydraulic Engin., Mining, etc.,* a pipe for conducting water beneath a depressed place.

Inverted Arches

in-vert'i-bil'i-ty (-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being invertible.

in-vert'i-ble (ĭn-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [From INVERT.] **1.** Capable of being inverted; tending to invert.

2. *Chem.* Capable of undergoing inversion.

in-vest' (ĭn-vĕst'), *v. t.*; IN-VEST'ED; IN-VEST'ING. [L. *investire, investitum; in-* in + *vestire* to clothe, fr. *vestis*

clothing: cf. F. *investir*. See VEST.] **1.** To clothe, as with the insignia of office, hence with the office itself; to place or install in possession of rank, dignity, or estate; as, to *invest* one with honor or glory, to *invest* one with an estate. **2.** Hence, to confer; grant; endow; also, to settle or vest (in). "It *investeth* a right of government." *Bacon.* **3.** To put garments on; to clothe, dress, or array (with or in); as, to *invest* one with a robe. **4.** To put on; to don. *Archaic.*

Cannot find one this girdle to *invest*. *Spenser.*

5. Hence, to envelop or cover, as with a garment; to confer or imbue (with something more or less extraneous, as character, mood, or atmosphere). "Awe such as must always *invest* the spectacle of guilt." *Hawthorne.* **6.** *Mil.* To inclose with hostile intent; to surround or hem in with troops or ships so as to intercept succors of men and provisions and prevent escape; to lay siege to, as, to *invest* a town by land and sea. **7.** To occupy; engage. *Obs.* **8.** To lay out (money or capital) in business with the view of obtaining an income or profit; to convert into some form of wealth other than money, usually of a more or less permanent form and as a means of obtaining income or profit, as, to *invest* money in bank stock.

in-vest' (ĭn-vĕst'), *v. i.* To make an investment; to lay out money; as, to *invest* in stocks, — usually followed by *in*.

in-ves'ti-ga-ble (ĭn-vĕs'tĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *investigabilis*. See INVESTIGATE.] Capable or susceptible of being investigated; admitting research.

in-ves'ti-ga-ble, *a.* [L. *investigabilis*. See IN- not; VESTIGATE.] Unsearchable; inscrutable. *Obs.*

in-ves'ti-gate (-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'-ĭng). [L. *investigatus*, p. p. of *investigare* to investigate; *in-* in + *vestigare* to track, trace. See VESTIGE.] **1.** To follow up by patient inquiry or observation; to inquire and examine into with systematic attention to detail and relationship; as, to *investigate* the causes of phenomena. **2.** To follow the trace of; to track.

in-ves'ti-gate, *v. i.* To make investigation; esp., to pursue a course of investigation and study.

in-ves'ti-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *investigatio*. cf. F. *investigation*.] **1.** Act of investigating; process of inquiring into or following up, research; esp., patient or thorough inquiry or examination. **2.** Act of tracking (a beast, etc.). *Obs.*

Syn. — See EXAMINATION

in-ves'ti-ga-tive (ĭn-vĕs'tĭ-gā-tĭv), *a.* Given to, or marked by, investigation.

in-ves'ti-ga'tor (-gā'tĕr), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *investigateur*.] One who investigates.

in-ves'ti-ga-to-ry (-gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to investigation.

in-ves'ti-tive (ĭn-vĕs'tĭ-tĭv), *a. Law.* Operating to vest (a right); of or pert. to such vesting. See DISPOSITIVE.

An *investitive* fact finds its nearest equivalents in classical Latin in the terms "iusta causa," "iustum initium," and "titulus." *T. E. Holland.*

in-ves'ti-ture (ĭn-vĕs'tĭ-tūr), *n.* [LL. *investitura*.] **1.** Act or ceremony of investing, or state of being invested, as with an office; a giving possession; also, the right of so investing. **2.** *Feudal Law.* Livery of seizin.

The grant of land or a feud was perfected by the ceremony of corporal *investiture*, or open delivery of possession. *Blackstone.*

Before this [the delivery of the turf, twig, etc] the donor has taken off from his hand the war glove, gauntlet, or thong, which would protect that hand in battle. The donee has assumed it; his hand is vested or invested; it is the vestita manus that will fight in defense of this land against all comers; with that hand he grasps the turf and twig. All the talk about *investiture*, about men being vested with land, goes back, so it is said, to this impressive ceremony. *Pollock & Mait.*

3. That with which any one is invested, or clothed; investment; clothing; covering.

Our gross *investiture* of mortal weeds. *Trench.*

4. = INVESTMENT.

investiture per an'nu-lum et ba'cu-lum (bă'kū-lŭm), *or* **by ring and crosier** (*or* staff), investiture of bishops and abbots granted by the suzerain by the delivery of a crosier (*baculus*) and the placing of a ring (*annulus*) on the finger to symbolize spiritual and ecclesiastical power. The possession of this right by the lay princes since the time of Charlemagne became a source of disquiet to the church in the 11th century and the cause of much strife. By the concordat of Worms in 1122 the emperor resigned this kind of investiture, retaining investiture by the scepter only. Investiture per annulum et baculum has been at times used in the donative investiture of English bishops.

in-vest'ment (ĭn-vĕst'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of investing, or state of being invested. **2.** That with which any one is invested; a vestment.

Whose white *investments* figure innocence. *Shak.*

3. *Biol.* An external covering of a cell, part, or organism. **4.** *Mil.* Act of surrounding, blocking up, or besieging by a hostile force, or state of being so surrounded; as, the *investment* of a city or fort. **5.** The investing of money or capital; the laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property, esp. a source of income or profit; the amount of money invested, or that in which money is invested.

investment bill. *Banking.* A bill bought at a discount for the profit arising from its payment (in full) at maturity.

in-ves'tor (ĭn-vĕs'tĕr), *n.* One who invests.

in-vet'er-a-cy (ĭn-vĕt'ĕr-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* [From INVETERATE.] **1.** Firm establishment by long continuance, firmness or deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time; as, the *inveteracy* of custom, habit, or disease. **2.** Malignity; spitefulness; virulency.

The rancor of pamphlets, the *inveteracy* of epigrams. *Guardian*

in-vet'er-ate (ĭn-vĕt'ĕr-āt), *a.* [L. *inveteratus*, p. p. of *inveterare* to render old; *in-* in + *vetus, veteris*, old. See VETERAN.] **1.** Old; long-established. *Obs. Bacon.* **2.** Firmly established by long continuance; deep-rooted; of long standing; as, an *inveterate* disease; an *inveterate* abuse. "The *inveterate* canker of one wound." *Shak.* **3.** Malignant, virulent; spiteful. **4.** Having habits fixed by long continuance; confirmed, habitual, as, an *inveterate* idler or smoker.

Syn. — Obstinate, rooted, deep-rooted, deep-seated, besetting, habitual, hardened. — INVETERATE, CONFIRMED, CHRONIC, INGRAINED. INVETERATE (chiefly used of what is bad or hurtful) applies to that which is firmly established (esp by, or as by, long continuance) or obstinately persisted in, that is CONFIRMED which is fixed or settled, sometimes from a rooted aversion to change. CHRONIC emphasizes the idea of long continuance or lingering character; as, "an *inveterate* disease" (*Dryden*); "an *inveterate* and formidable foe" (*T. L. Peacock*); "a rooted hatred, an *inveterate* thirst of revenge" (*Coleridge*); cf. "laying his purposes deep, and following them out with an *inveteracy* of pursuit that knew neither rest nor conscience" (*Hawthorne*); "His intense egoism rendered him impatient of all reproof or instruction, and, . . . as a natural consequence, he soon became the victim of *confirmed* mannerisms" (*The Nation*); "All deep feelings of a *chronic* class agree in this, that they seek for solitude" (*De Quincey*); "his *chronic* state of mental restlessness, the growing effect of habitual intemperance" (*G. Eliot*). That is INGRAINED which has been wrought into the very constitution (esp. mental or moral) of something; as, an *ingrained* prejudice, repugnance. All four adjectives may also be used of persons; as, an *inveterate* smoker, a *confirmed* drunkard, a *chronic* invalid (cf. a *confirmed* invalid), an *ingrained* pessimist. See OBSTINATE, INNATE.

— **in-vet'er-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **in-vet'er-ate-ness,** *n.*

in-vid'i-ous (ĭn-vĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *invidiosus*, fr. *invidia* envy. See ENVY, cf. ENVIOUS.] **1.** Tending to excite odium, ill will, or envy; likely to give offense, also, unjustly and irritatingly discriminating; as, *invidious* distinctions.

Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. *Broome.*

2. Worthy of envy; desirable; enviable.

Such a person appeareth in a far more honorable and *invidious* state than any prosperous man. *Barrow.*

3. Envious; grudging; calculating harm. *Rare.* **4.** Strongly disagreeable, odious. *Rare.*

Syn. — See HATEFUL.

— **in-vid'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **in-vid'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

in-vig'i-la'tion (ĭn-vĭj'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of keeping watch.

in-vig'or-ate (ĭn-vĭg'ŏr-āt), *v. t.*; IN-VIG'OR-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); IN-VIG'OR-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [*in-* in + *vigor*: cf. OF. *envigorer*.] To give vigor to; to strengthen, to animate; to give life and energy to.

Syn. — Refresh, animate, vivify, exhilarate, stimulate.

in-vig'or-ate, *v. n.* To gain vigor. *Rare.*

in-vig'or-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of invigorating, or state of being invigorated.

in-vi'nate (ĭn-vī'nāt), *v. t.*; IN-VI'NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); IN-VI'NAT-ING (-nāt-ĭng). [*in-* in + *vinum* wine.] To include in wine, as the blood of Christ in the wine of the sacrament.

— **in'vi-na'tion** (ĭn'vĭ-nā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

in-vin'ci-bil'i-ty (ĭn-vĭn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being invincible.

in-vin'ci-ble (ĭn-vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *invincibilis*. See IN- not; VINCIBLE.] Incapable of being conquered, overcome, or subdued; unconquerable; insuperable; as, an *invincible* army or obstacle.

Syn. — See INDOMITABLE.

Invincible Armada. See ARMADA. — **I. Doctor** [L. *Doctor Invincibilis*], William of Ockham, or Occam. See OCCAMISM. — **i. ignorance,** *Scholas.*, ignorance incapable of being overcome by the unaided powers of the ignorant person, and which hence does not involve moral responsibility.

— **in-vin'ci-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-vin'ci-bly,** *adv.*

in-vin'ci-ble, *n.* **a** One who is invincible. **b** [*cap.*] A member of an Irish association organized about 1881 for the "removal of tyrants."

in-vi'o-la-bil'i-ty (ĭn-vī'ō-lȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. L. *inviolabilitas*, cf. F. *inviolabilité*.] Quality or state of being inviolable.

in-vi'o-la-ble (ĭn-vī'ō-lȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inviolabilis*: cf. F. *inviolable*. See INVIOLATE, *a.*] **1.** Not violable; not susceptible of hurt, wound, or harm (used with respect to either physical or moral damage); not susceptible or permissible of being profaned or corrupted; sacred; holy; as, *inviolable* chastity; an *inviolable* shrine or asylum.

He tried a third, a tough, well-chosen spear,
The *inviolable* body stood sincere. *Dryden.*

2. Of things, incapable of being affected by violence or force. *Obs.* **3.** Not capable of being, or allowed to be, broken or violated; as, an *inviolable* covenant, promise, or vow.

Their almighty Maker first ordained
And bound them with *inviolable* bands. *Spenser.*

— **in-vi'o-la-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-vi'o-la-bly,** *adv.*

in-vi'o-la-cy (ĭn-vī'ō-lȧ-sĭ), *n.* Inviolate state or quality.

in-vi'o-late (ĭn-vī'ō-lāt) } *a.* [L. *inviolatus*. See IN- not; **in-vi'o-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd) } VIOLATE.] **1.** Not violated; uninjured; unhurt; unbroken.

His fortune of arms was still *inviolate*. *Bacon.*

2. Not corrupted, defiled, or profaned; chaste; pure.

"*Inviolate* truth." *Denham.*

3. Of sacred or unbroken faith. *Obs.* **4.** Secure from violation; not to be injured.

— **in-vi'o-late-ly,** *adv.* — **in-vi'o-late-ness,** *n.*

in-vir'ile (ĭn-vĭr'ĭl; ĭn-vī'rĭl; *cf.* VIRILE), *a.* Deficient in manliness; unmanly; effeminate.

in'vi-ril'i-ty (ĭn'vĭ-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Absence of virility, or of manliness; effeminacy.

in-vis'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn-vĭz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *invisibilitas*: cf. F. *invisibilité*.] State or quality of being invisible; also, that which is invisible. "Atoms and *invisibilities*" *Landor.*

in-vis'i-ble (ĭn-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *invisible*, L. *invisibilis*. See IN- not; VISIBLE.] **1.** Incapable of being seen; not perceptible by vision, not visible. **2.** Not in sight; not visible under the expressed or implied conditions; as, the sun is *invisible* because of clouds. **3.** *Com. & Finance.* Not appearing in the regular statements; as, the *invisible* supply of grain, the *invisible* exports, that is, those other than commodities.

There must also be taken into account *invisible* exports, such as freights, commissions, loans, expenses of government or individuals abroad, tributes, interest, etc *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

invisible church. See CHURCH INVISIBLE. — **i. green,** a very dark shade of green, approaching black, and liable to be mistaken for it. — **i. spectrum,** that portion of the spectrum produced by waves either too short or too long to affect the retina. The term includes the ultraviolet and the infra-red spectrum.

in-vis'i-ble, *n.* **1.** An invisible person or thing; specif., God, or the unseen world. **2.** [*cap.*] **a** A Rosicrucian. *Obs.* **b** *Eccl. Hist.* One of those who denied the visibility of the church; — esp. of certain German Protestants of the 16th century.

in'vi-ta'tion (ĭn'vĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *invitatio*: cf. F. *invitation*. See INVITE.] **1.** Act of inviting; solicitation; the requesting of a person's company; also, the expression, written, printed, or spoken, by which one is invited. **2.** The offering of attractions or inducements by way of drawing one on, either apparently, in the way of stratagem, or really; allurement, enticement.

She gives the leer of *invitation*. *Shak.*

3. In the Anglican Communion Office, the brief exhortation immediately preceding the confession.

in-vi'ta-to-ry (ĭn-vī'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *invitatorius*: cf. F. *invitatoire*.] Using or containing invitations; inviting.

The "Venite" [Psalm xcv], which is also called the *invitatory* psalm *Hook.*

in-vi'ta-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *invitatorium*. cf. F. *invitatoire*.] That which invites; specif., an exhortation to praise or worship; the invitatory psalm, or a part of it used in worship.

in-vite' (ĭn-vīt'), *v. t.*; IN-VIT'ED (-vīt'ĕd); IN-VIT'ING (-vīt'-ĭng) [L. *invitare*: cf. F. *inviter*. See VIE.] **1.** To request, with real or seeming graciousness, to do or forbear some act; to ask by way of, or as if by way of, favor to do something, as to come as a guest, attend at a ceremony, entertainment, or excursion, etc.; as, to *invite* one to dinner, or a wedding.

So many guests *invite* as here are writ. *Shak.*

I *invite* his Grace of Castle Rackrent to reflect on this *Carlyle.*

2. To offer allurements to; to induce by pleasure or hope; to attract; tempt.

Shady groves, that easy sleep *invite*. *Dryden.*

3. To attract physically, or by physical forces. **4.** To give occasion for or opening to; as, to *invite* criticism. "No delusive hope *invites* despair." *Cowper.*

Syn. — Bid, call, ask, summon, request; press, urge; crave, supplicate, implore, importune, beg, entreat; persuade, allure, entice. — INVITE, SOLICIT. To INVITE is to ask to come to some (supposedly agreeable) place or to engage in some (presumably attractive) proceeding; SOLICIT adds to *invite* the implication of earnestness, often of positive allurement (sometimes to evil); as, "I do *invite* you to-morrow morning to my house to breakfast" (*Shak.*); "If thou be *invited* of a mighty man, withdraw thyself, and so much the more will he *invite* thee" (*Ecclus.* xiii. 9); "The magistrates and princes of my country came in person, *solicited*, commanded, threatened, urged, adjured" (*Milton*); "that fruit, which with desire . . . *solicited* her longing eye" (*id.*); "Some mystic hint accosts the vigilant . . . *inviting* to new knowledge, one with old . . . Daily the bending skies *solicit* man" (*Emerson*); "June is full of *invitations* sweet" (*Lowell*); "*solicitations* to sin" (*Cowper*). See ASK, BEG, ALLURE.

in-vite', *v. i.* To give invitation.

in-vit'ing (ĭn-vīt'ĭng), *p. a.* Offering invitation; alluring; tempting; as, an *inviting* amusement or prospect. — **in-vit'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **in-vit'ing-ness,** *n.*

in'vo-cate (ĭn'vō-kāt), *v. t.*; IN'VO-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); IN'VO-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *invocatus*, p. p. of *invocare*. See INVOKE.] To invoke; to call on, or for, in supplication; to implore. "*Invocate* his aid." *Milton.*

in'vo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *invocation*, L. *invocatio*.] **1.** Act or form of calling for the assistance or presence of

in-vest'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

in-vest'ient (ĭn-vĕst'ĭ-ĕnt), *a* [L. *investiens*, p. pr. of *investire*.] Covering; clothing. *Bayle.*

in-ves'ti-gat'ing-ly, *adv.* of *investigating*, p. pr. See -LY.

in-ves'ti-ga-to'ri-al (ĭn-vĕs'tĭ-gȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl, 201), *a.* = INVESTIGATORY.

in-ves'tion, *n.* [LL. *investio*.] Act or fact of investing. *Obs.*

in-ves'ti-tor (ĭn-vĕs'tĭ-tŏr), *n.* [L *investire* to clothe.] That which invests. *R.* [SERVE, *n.*]

investment reserve. See RESERVE.

in-ves'ture, *n.* Investiture. *Obs.*

in-ves'ture, *v. t.* To invest, as in an estate; also, to clothe. *Obs.*

in-vet'er-a-bly, *adv.* Inveterately. *Obs.*

in-vet'er-ate (ĭn-vĕt'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To render inveterate; also, to establish in enmity; to embitter. *Archaic.* — **in-vet'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

in-vet'er-a-tist, *n.* One inveterately opposed to change. *Obs.*

in-vet'ered, *a* [Cf. F. *invétéré*.] Inveterate. *Obs.*

in-vexed' (ĭn-vĕkst'), *a.* [See IN- in; CONVEX.] *Her.* Bowed inward; concaved.

in-vey', *v. t.* [Ct. ENVAYE.] To invade. *Obs.*

in-vict', *a.* [L. *invictus*. See IN- not; VICTOR.] Unconquered. *Obs.*

in-vict'ed, *a.* Invict. *Obs.*

in'vic-tis'sime, *a.* [OF., fr. L. *invictissimus*, superl. of *invictus*.] Most unconquered. *Obs Scot.* [conquerable.

in-vic'tive (ĭn-vĭk'tĭv), *a.* Unconquerable. *Rare.*

in-vier. ✝ ENVIER, ENVIRE.

in-vig'i-lance (ĭn-vĭj'ĭ-lăns), **in-vig'i-lan-cy** (-lăn-sĭ), *n.* [*in-* not + *vigilance*: cf. OF. *invigilance*.] Want of vigilance. *Rare.*

in-vig'i-lant, *a.* [L. *invigilans, -antis*, p. pr.] Watchful; vigilant. *Obs.*

in-vig'i-lant, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*

in-vig'i-late (ĭn-vĭj'ĭ-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *invigilare, -latum*; *in-* in, on + *vigilare* watch. See VIGILANT.] To watch diligently. *Rare.*

in-vig'i-late, *v. t.* To rouse to watchfulness. *Obs.*

in-vig'i-la-tor (ĭn-vĭj'ĭ-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who invigilates.

in-vig'or, **-vig'our** (-vĭg'ĕr), *v. t.* = INVIGORATE. [ing agent.

in-vig'or-ant, *n.* An invigorat-

in-vig'or-ate, *a.* Invigorated.

in-vig'or-at'ing-ly, *adv.* of *invigorating*, p. pr. See -LY.

in-vig'or-a-tive (ĭn-vĭg'ŏr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* = INVIGORATING. — **in-vig'or-a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

in-vig'or-a-tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One that invigorates.

in-vile', *v. t.* To render vile. *Obs.*

in-vil'laged (ĭn-vĭl'ĭjd), *a.* Made into a village. *Obs.*

in-vinced' (ĭn-vĭnst'), *a.* [*in-* not + L. *vincere* to conquer.] Unconquered. *Obs.* [*Obs Scot.*

in-vin'cent, *a.* Unconquered.

in-vin'ci-ble-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

‖ **in vi'no ve'ri-tas** (vē'rĭ-tăs). [L.] (There is) truth in wine; truth is told under the influence of wine.

in-vi'o-late, *v.t.* To violate. *Obs.*

in'vi-ous. ✝ ENVIOUS.

in'vi-ous (ĭn'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *invius*; *in-* not + *via* way.] Without roads; trackless. — **in'vi-ous-ness,** *n. Both Obs.*

in-vi'per, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *viper*. cf. It. *inviperare*.] To make viperous. *Rare.* [*Rare.*

in-vi'per-ate, *v. t* = INVIPER.

in-vi'ron. ✝ ENVIRON

in-vir'tu-ate (ĭn-vûr'tū-āt), *v. t.* To make virtuous; to endow with virtue. *Rare.*

in-vir'tue, *v. t.* To invirtuate.

in-vis'cate (ĭn-vĭs'kāt), *v. t.* [L. *inviscatus*, p. p. of *inviscare* to birdlime; *in-* in + *viscum* the mistletoe, birdlime] To make viscid or glutinous; also, to entangle with glutinous matter. *Rare.* — **in'vis-ca'tion** (ĭn'vĭs-kā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

in-vis'cer-ate (ĭn-vĭs'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *invisceratus*, p. p. of *invisc erare* to put into the entrails. See VISCERA.] To implant or infix deeply, as in the viscera. — **in-vis'cer-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Both Obs.*

in-vis'cer-ate, *a.* Deep-seated.

in-vis'cid, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in'vis-cid'i-ty** (ĭn'vĭs-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

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in'vo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *invocation*, L. *invocatio*.] **1.** Act or form of calling for the assistance or presence of

in'vised, *a.* [Perh L. *invisus* unseen.] Prob., invisible. *Obs. Shak.* [invisible. *Obs.*

in-vis'i-bi-lize. *v. t.* To render

in-vis'i-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in-vis'i-bly, *adv.* of INVISIBLE.

in-vi'sion (ĭn-vĭ'zh'ŭn), *n.* Want of vision; blindness. *Obs*

in-vit'a-ble (ĭn-vī'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *invitare* + -BLE.] Inviting.

in-vi'tal, *a. Biol.* Not vital.

‖ **in-vi'ta Mi-ner'va.** [L.] Minerva (goddess of wisdom) being unwilling; — used in reference to lack of artistic or literary inspiration

Cicero (De Officiis, I. 31, 110).

in'vi-tant (ĭn'vĭ-tănt), *n.* [F., p. pr.] One who invites. *Rare.*

in'vi-ta'tor, *n.* [L.] Inviter. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* [*Colloq.*

in'vite (ĭn'vīt), *n.* Invitation.

in'vi-tee' (ĭn'vĭ-tē'), *n.* [*invite* + *-ee*] An invited person. *Colloq.*

in-vite'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

in-vit'er (ĭn-vīt'ĕr), *n.* One that invites.

in-vi'ti-ate (ĭn-vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *in-* in + *vitiare* to spoil.] To spoil. *Obs.*

in-vi'ti-ate (-āt), *a.* See IN-, not.

‖ **in vi'ti-um du'cit cul'pæ fu'ga** (vĭsh'ĭ-ŭm) [L.] The avoiding of a fault leads into a vice. *Horace (Ars Poetica*, 31).

‖ **in-vi'to de'mi-no** (dŏm'ĭ-nō). [L.] The lord being unwilling; without the owner's consent.

in'vi-tor (ĭn'vĭ-tŏr), **in'vi-tour.** Vars. of *inventar*, obs. Scot. form of INVENTORY, *n.*

in'vi-to-ry. ✝ INVITATORY.

in'vi-to-ry Obs. corrupt of INVENTORY.

in-vi'tress (ĭn-vī'trĕs), *n., fem.*

in-vit'ri-fi'a-ble (ĭn-vĭt'rĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See IN-, not.

‖ **in vi'tro.** [L.] In a glass cup or vessel, as a test tube.

in-viv'id, *a.* See IN-, not.

‖ **in vi'vo.** [L.] In a living man.

in'vo-ca-ble (ĭn'vō-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being invoked.

in'vo-cant, *n.* [L. *invocans, -antis*, p. pr.] One who invokes.

in'vo-cate, *v. t.* To call in prayer. *Obs.*

some superior being; earnest and solemn entreaty; esp., prayer offered to a divine being

Sweet *invocation* of a child; most pretty and pathetical! *Shak.*

The whole poem is a prayer to Fortune, and the *invocation* is divided between the two deities. *Addison.*

2. Act of conjuring, or calling forth, devils or evil spirits; also, a formula or incantation for such purpose.

3. *Law.* A call or summons; esp., a judicial calling in of papers or evidence from another case into court.

in-voc'a-tive (ĭn-vŏk'*a*-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to invocation.

in-voc'a-to-ry (ĭn-vŏk'*a*-tō-rĭ; ĭn'vŏ-kā-tō-rĭ; 277), *a.* Making or containing invocation; invoking.

in'voice (ĭn'vois), *n.* [F. *envois* things sent, goods forwarded, pl. of *envoi* a sending or things sent, fr. *envoyer* to send; cf. F. lettre *d'envoi* letter of advice of goods forwarded. See ENVOY.] **1.** *Com.* A written account, or itemized statement, of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, etc., with the quantity, value or prices, and charges annexed.

2. The lot or set of goods as shipped or received; as, the merchant receives a large *invoice* of goods.

"*Invoice* value" is value per unit of quantity, and not the value stated in the invoice for the total importation.

Digest Decisions Treas. Dept. [*U. S.*]

in'voice, *v. t.*; -VOICED (-voist); -VOIC-ING (-vois-ĭng). To make a written list or account of, as goods to be sent to a consignee; to insert in a priced list; to enter in an invoice.

Goods, wares, and merchandise imported from Norway, and *invoiced* in the current dollar of Norway. *Madison.*

in-voke' (ĭn-vōk'), *v. t.*; IN-VOKED' (-vōkt'); IN-VOK'ING (-vōk'ĭng). [F. *invoquer*, L. *invocare*; *in-* in, on + *vocare* to call, fr. *vox* voice. See VOICE; cf. INVOCATE.] **1.** To call on for aid or protection; to invite earnestly or solemnly, as in prayer; to solicit or demand by invocation; as, to *invoke* the Supreme Being, or to *invoke* His aid.

Go, my dread lord, to your great grandsire's tomb, . . .
Invoke his warlike spirit. *Shak.*

2. To call forth or upon by means of incantations or magic formulæ; to conjure.

3. To appeal to, or cite, as authority or for support.

4. *Law.* To call for (papers, or other evidence) judicially; — chiefly used in admiralty prize procedure.

in-vol'u-cel (ĭn-vŏl'ū-sĕl), *n.* [Dim. of *involucre*, or *involucrum*: cf. F. *involucelle*.] *Bot.* A secondary or small involucre, as one that subtends an ultimate branch or division of an inflorescence. See INVOLUCRE, **1 d.**

in-vol'u-cel'late (ĭn-vŏl'ū-sĕl'ĕt; ĭn'vŏ-lū'sĕ-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Furnished with involucels.

in'vo-lu'cral (ĭn'vō-lū'krăl; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *involucral*.] *Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, an involucre.

in'vo-lu'crate (-lū'krāt), *a.* *Bot.* Having an involucre.

in'vo-lu'cre (ĭn'vŏ-lū'kĕr; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *involucrum* a covering, wrapper, fr. *involvere* to wrap up, envelop. See INVOLVE.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** In certain liverworts, a tissue of the thallus which grows up around the embryo. **b** The peridium in certain fungi. **c** In some ferns, the indusium. **d** In seed plants, a whorl or rosette of bracts subtending or supporting a flower cluster or fruit. Involucres are characteristic of all composites, as the daisy, and often resemble an ordinary calyx. (Cf. CUPULE.) They also subtend the umbels in many Apiaceæ; the secondary involucres subtending the branches of a compound umbel are called *involucels*. See COMPOSITE, *Illust.*

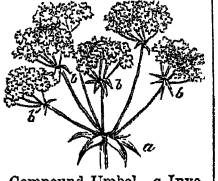

Compound Umbel *a* Involucre; *b b* Involucels.

2. *Zoöl.* = INVOLUCRUM.

3. *Med.* A formation of new bone about a sequestrum in necrosis.

in'vo-lu'crum (-lū'krŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CRA (-krȧ). [L. See INVOLUCRE.] **1.** *Bot.* An involucre.

2. *Zoöl.* A sheath which surrounds the base of the groups of lasso cells in certain siphonophores.

in-vol'un-ta-ry (ĭn-vŏl'ŭn-tă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *involuntarius*. See IN- not; VOLUNTARY.] **1.** Not having will or the power of choice.

2. Not under the influence or control of the will; not voluntary; as, *involuntary* movements (see below).

3. Not proceeding from choice; done unwillingly; reluctant; compulsory; as, *involuntary* submission.

involuntary action *or* **movement.** *Psychol.* **a** An action or movement opposed to volition or desire. **b** An action or movement independent of volition or desire.—**i. manslaughter.** Law. See MANSLAUGHTER. —**i. muscle.** *Anat.*, muscle tissue, or a muscle, whose contractions are not under control of the will; — hence often specifically applied to the nonstriated muscle of the higher animals.

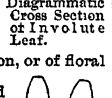
Diagrammatic Cross Section of Involute Leaf.

in'vo-lute (ĭn'vŏ-lūt), *a.* [L. *involutus*, p. p. of *involvere*. See INVOLVE.] **1.** Involved or intricate.

2. Rolled inward at the margin or edges; specif., *Bot.*, said of foliage leaves in vernation, or of floral leaves in æstivation.

3. *Zoöl.* Having the whorls closely coiled so that the interior ones are nearly or quite concealed, as shells of the genus *Cypræa*; convolute.

involute tooth, *Mach.*, a gear tooth having for its profile an involute curve from base to point.

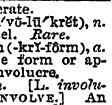
Involute Tooth.

in'vo-lute, *n.* Something intricate or involved; specif., *Geom.*, a curve traced by any point of a perfectly flexible inextensible thread kept taut as it is wound upon or unwound from another curve (called the *evolute*); the path of any point of a tangent that rolls without sliding round a curve; — called also *evolvent*.

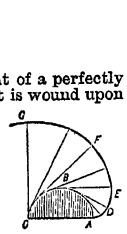

ADEFG Involute traced by any point of the thread *B* unwinding from the Evolute *ABC*

in'vo-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *involutio*: cf. F. *involution*. See INVOLVE.] **1.** Act of involving or infolding; also, that which is involved.

2. State of being involved; complication; entanglement; hence, something entangled.

All things are mixed, and causes blended, by mutual *involutions*. *Glanvill*

3. That in which anything is involved, folded, or wrapped; envelope.

4. In technical uses: **a** *Gram.* The insertion of one or more clauses between the subject and the verb, causing a complicated construction. **b** *Biol.* Retrograde development or retrograde evolution; degeneration. **c** *Med.* The return of an enlarged part or organ to its normal size, as of the uterus after pregnancy. **d** *Symbolic Logic.* The repeated introduction of the same premise into an argument or reasoning. **e** *Math.* (1) Act or process of raising a quantity or symbol to any assigned power, or affecting it with an assigned exponent, — the inverse of *evolution*. (2) An assemblage of pairs of collinear conjugate points, P and P', inverse with respect to a point called the **center of the involution** O; — called **hyperbolic involution** or **elliptic involution** according as $OP.OP' = +c^2$ or $-c^2$; i. e., according as the foci or double points, or self-conjugate points ($P = P'$), are real or imaginary. The points are also said to be in **involution.** Copunctal lines and curves (as conics) and surfaces that are cut by a transversal in points that are all *in involution* are themselves said to be *in involution*, and the notion may be still further generalized to signify any linear assemblage whose elements are grouped by any fixed law into sets of any fixed number.

in-volve' (ĭn-vŏlv'), *v. t.*; IN-VOLVED' (-vŏlvd'); IN-VOLV'ING. [L. *involvere*, *involutum*, to roll about, wrap up; *in-* + *volvere* to roll: cf. OF. *involver*. See VOLUBLE; cf. INVOLUTE.] **1.** To roll about, or infold, so as to conceal or obscure; to envelop; surround

And leave a singed bottom all *involved*
With stench and smoke. *Milton*

2. To wind or coil; to roll up intricately; to entwine.

3. To complicate or make intricate, as in grammatical structure. "*Involved* discourses." *Locke.*

4. To draw into an entanglement or complication; to embarrass, as with difficulties or perplexities; to implicate; as, to *involve* a person in debt; to *involve* another, as party to a crime or plot, by confession.

5. To roll up in itself; to gather in.

The gathering number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng. *Pope.*

6. To include or contain; esp., to contain implicitly; to have in itself a relative significance to (something else); to connect with (something) as a natural or logical consequence or effect; to imply.

His end with mine *involved*. *Milton.*

The contrary necessarily *involves* a contradiction. *Tillotson.*

7. To engage thoroughly; to occupy, employ, or absorb. "*Involved* in a deep study." *Scott.*

8. *Math.* To raise to any assigned power; to multiply, as a quantity, into itself a given number of times; to affect with a given exponent.

Syn. — INVOLVE, IMPLICATE. INVOLVE, as here compared (see IMPLY), suggests complication or embarrassment, IMPLICATE implies close, often entangling, connection with something, usually (but not always) of an unpleasant or disgraceful character; as, "The case of a judge *involved* by the exigencies of his office in a strong conflict between public duty and private interest or affection" (*Sidney Colvin*); "Every consideration of the subject . . . makes me thankful that my happiness is not more deeply *involved*" (*Jane Austen*); "Women . . . are less *implicated* in theories [than men]" (*Hazlitt*); "whoever is immediately or remotely *implicated* in any form of industry" (*H. Spencer*); to be *implicated* in a conspiracy, a burglary; a confession *implicating* (cf. a failure *involving*) others.

in-volved' (ĭn-vŏlvd'), *p. p.* of INVOLVE; specif., *Zoöl.* = INVOLUTE, 3. — **in-volv'ed-ly** (-vŏl'vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **in-volv'ed-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — See COMPLEX.

in-vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-vŭl'nĕr-*ȧ*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being invulnerable.

in-vul'ner-a-ble (ĭn-vŭl'nĕr-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [L. *invulnerabilis*: cf. F. *invulnérable*. See IN- not; VULNERABLE.] **1.** Incapable of being wounded, or of receiving injury.

2. Unanswerable; irrefutable; that cannot be refuted or convinced; as, an *invulnerable* argument.

— **in-vul'ner-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-vul'ner-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-vul'tu-a'tion (ĭn-vŭl'tū-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *invultuare* to make a face (in wax) for use in witchcraft; L. *in* in + *vultus* face.] A form of witchcraft in which an image of a person is made, usually of wax, and then stabbed with pins, thorns, or the like, or slowly melted before a fire, it being supposed that the person imaged will suffer injury or waste away in death in consequence. The superstition is as old as human culture, and spread throughout a great part of the world, still surviving even in Europe.

in'wall' (ĭn'wôl'), *n.* An inner wall; specif., *Metal.*, the inner wall, or lining, of a blast furnace.

in-wall' (ĭn-wôl'), *v. t.*; IN-WALLED' (-wôld'); IN-WALL'ING. To inclose with or as with a wall.

in'ward (ĭn'wĕrd), **in'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* [AS. *inweard*, fr. *in* in + *-weard* -ward. The ending *-s* is prop. a genitive ending. See IN; -WARD, -WARDS.] **1.** Toward the inside, toward the center or interior; as, to bend a thing *inward*.

2. In the interior; on the inside; internally. *Obs. or R.*

3. Into, or toward, the mind or thoughts; inwardly, mentally or spiritually; as, to turn the attention *inward*.

So much the rather, thou Celestial Light,
Shine *inward*. *Milton*

in'ward, *a.* [AS. *inweard*, *inneweard*, *innanweard*. See INWARD, *adv.*] **1.** Being or placed within; inner; interior, internal, — opposed to *outward*.

2. Specif., **a** In the mind, heart, spirit, or soul. "*Inward* beauty." *Shak.* **b** Uttered inwardly so as not to be distinctly heard; muffled; also, given to such utterance; as, he spoke with an *inward* voice. **c** Inland; interior. **d** Situated, existing, or performed, in the interior of the body; — said of the mind, mental or spiritual actions, etc.; hence, mental; spiritual. **e** Proceeding from the heart; hearty; fervent. *Obs.* **f** Attentive to the concerns of the inward or spiritual man; pious. *Obs. or R.*

The mild, *inward*, self-renouncing and sacrificed Servant of the Eternal. *M. Arnold.*

3. Intimate; familiar; close; also, secret; private. *Obs.*

All my *inward* friends abhorred me *Job* xix. 19.

4. Tame; domesticated. *Obs.*

5. Domestic; intestine; as, *inward* war or peace. *Archaic.*

6. Intrinsic; inherent; essential. *Obs.*

7. Going inward; proceeding toward the interior; ingoing; as, an *inward* direction; *inward* wharfage.

Syn. — See INNER.

inward flow turbine. See TURBINE.

in'ward, *n.* **1** That which is inward or within; the inside, *Obs. or R. exc. pl.*, the inner parts or organs of the body; the entrails.

Then sacrificing, laid the *inwards* and their fat. *Milton.*

2. The inner, interior, or intrinsic character of a person or thing; inward thoughts, mental faculties, etc.; — formerly used in both *sing.* and *pl.*, now in *sing.* only. *Rare.*

3. An intimate or familiar friend or acquaintance. *Obs.*

"I was an *inward* of his." *Shak.*

4 *pl.* Imports, or dues on imports. *Eng.*

in'ward-ly, *adv.* [AS. *inweardlīce*.] **1.** In the inner part or parts, internally.

2. Intimately; thoroughly. *Obs.*

I shall desire to know him more *inwardly* *Beau & Fl.*

3. Intrinsically; essentially.

4 In the heart or mind; in spirit; mentally; privately; secretly; as, he *inwardly* repines.

5. Heartily; deeply; earnestly. *Obs.*

6. Toward the center; inward; as, to curve *inwardly*.

in'ward-ness, *n.* **1.** Internal or true state; intrinsic or essential nature; as, the *inwardness* of conduct.

Sense cannot arrive to the *inwardness* of things *Dr. H More.*

2. Quality or state of being inward or internal.

3. Intimacy; familiarity. *Obs.* *Shak.*

4. Heartiness; earnestness, depth or intensity, as of feeling; also, attention, devotion, or relation to what concerns the inward or spiritual man; spirituality.

What was wanted was more *inwardness*, more feeling. *M. Arnold.*

in'wards (ĭn'wĕrdz), *adv.* Inward.

in-weave' (ĭn-wēv'), *v. t.* **1.** To weave in or together; to insert, intermix, intertwine, provide, or decorate by weaving; to interlace.

2. To form by weaving; to weave. *Rare.*

in'weight' (ĭn'wāt'), *n.* The weight of goods when delivered to, or as invoiced to, a warehouse.

in'wick' (ĭn'wĭk'), *n.* [*in-* in + *wick*, a term in curling.] *Curling.* A shot in which a player's stone is made to carom from another stone so as to reach the tee and knock away the stone nearest it; an inring.

in'wick', *v. i. Curling.* To make or take an inwick.

in-wind' (-wīnd'), *v. t.* To wind in or about; to encircle as with windings; to entwine.

in-wrap' (ĭn-răp'), *v. t.*; -WRAPPED' (-răpt') or -WRAPT'; -WRAP'PING. **1.** To cover by wrapping; to involve; infold; envelop; as, to *inwrap* one in a cloak.

2. To involve or imply; also, to absorb or engross.

If such holy song
Inwrap our fancy long. *Milton.*

3. To involve, as in difficulty or danger; to entangle *Obs.*

in-wreathe' (ĭn-rēth'), *v. t.*; IN-WREATHED' (-rēthd'); IN-WREATH'ING (-rēth'ĭng). To wreathe in or envelop, to encompass as with a wreath; to encircle like a wreath.

A virtue round whose forehead we *inwreathe*
Laurels that with a living passion breathe. *Lowell.*

in-wrought' (ĭn-rôt'; ĭn'rôt'; 87), *p. a.* [*in-* + *wrought*. Cf. INWORK.] Wrought or worked in or among other things; worked into any fabric so as to form a part of its texture; wrought or adorned, as with figures.

His mantle hairy, and his bonnet sedge,
Inwrought with figures dim. *Milton.*

i'o (ī'ō), *interj.* [L.; cf. Gr. *ἰώ*.] An exclamation of joy or triumph, also of pain, vehemence, etc. — *n.*; *pl.* IOS (ī'ōz). The sound made in uttering this exclamation.

I'o (ī'ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἰώ*.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of the river god Inachus. As Zeus loved her, Hera, from jealousy, changed her into a heifer, set the hundred-eyed Argus to watch her, and, when Argus was killed by Hermes, sent a gadfly to sting her. Io wandered through many lands, and was finally restored to her original shape.

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in'vo-ca'tor (ĭn'vŏ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who invokes.

In'vo-ca'vit (ĭn'vō-kā'vĭt), *n.* [L., he has invoked.] The first Sunday in Lent; — so called from the first word, in Latin, of the introit for the day.

in-vok'er (ĭn-vōk'ẽr), *n.* One who invokes.

in-vol'a-tile, *a.* See IN-, not. — **in-vol'a-til'i-ty,** *n.*

in'vo-la'tion, *n.* [L. *involare* to fly into.] A flying into. *Obs.*

in-vol'u-ble, *a.* [L. *in-* not + *volubilis*.] Not to be rolled or turned; immutable. *Obs.*

in-vol'u-cel-lat-ed (ĭn-vŏl'ū-sĕl-āt-ĕd), *a.* Involucellate.

in-vol'u-cel'lum (-sĕl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* An involucel.

in'vo-lu'crat-ed (ĭn'vŏ-lū'krāt-ĕd), *a.* Involucrate. *Rare.*

in'vo-lu'cred (ĭn'vŏ-lū'kẽrd), *a.* *Bot.* Involucrate.

in'vo-lu'cret (ĭn'vŏ-lū'krĕt), *n.* *Bot.* An involucel. *Rare.*

in'vo-lu'cri-form (-krĭ-fôrm), *a.* *Bot.* Having the form or appearance of an involucre.

in-vol'u-ment, *n.* [L. *involumentum*. See INVOLVE.] An envelope or covering. *Obs.*

in-vol'un-ta-ri-ly, *adv* of INVOLUNTARY [-NESS.]

involup. † ENVELOP.

in'vo-lu'tant (ĭn'vŏ-lū'tănt), *a* [See INVOLUTE.] *Math.* The resultant of a^2 scalar equations got by equating to 0 a linear function, with scalar coefficients, of the a^2 matrices got by multiplying the corresponding powers (from 0 to $a-1$) of two matrices of order a. [LUTED.]

in'vo-lut'ed-ly, *adv.* of INVOLUTE.

in'vo-lute-ly, *adv.* of INVOLUTE.

in'vo-lu-tive (ĭn'vŏ-lū-tĭv), *a.* *Bot.* Involute. *Rare.*

in-vol'u-to'ri-al (ĭn-vŏl'ū-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Relating to geometrical involution; connecting objects in pairs of conjugates.

in-vol'u-to-ry (ĭn-vŏl'ū-tō-rĭ), *a.* *Math.* Characterizing an involution.

in-volve'. Involve. *Ref. Sp.*

in-volv'd. Involved. *Ref. Sp.*

in-volve'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

in-vol'vent, *n.* [L. *involvens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] That which involves. — **in-vol'vent,** *a.* *Rare.*

in-volv'er, *n.* One that involves.

in'voy, *n.* [F. *envoi* a sending. Cf. INVOICE.] An invoice. *Obs.*

in-vul'gar, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*

in-vul'gar, *v. t.* [*in-* in + *vulgar*.] To vulgarize. *Obs.*

in-vul'ner-ate, *a.* [L. *invulneratus* unwounded.] Unwounded, or not scarred. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

in-vul'nered, *a.* Invulnerate.

in-vy', etc. † ENVY, etc.

inw-. Obs. Scot. for INV-.

in'wale, *n.* *Naut.* A strip or strake along the inside of a boat near the gunwale.

in-wall'. Var. of ENWALL.

in'wan'der-ing, *n.* [Cf. G. *einwanderung*.] A wandering in. *R.*

in'ward', *n.* [*in-* in + *ward* guard.] *O. E. Law.* See AVERA.

in'ward-ly, *a.* Inward. *Obs.*

in-weav'. Inweave. *Ref. Sp.*

in'wedged' (ĭn'wĕjd'), *p. a.* Wedged in. *R.* [weeds. *Obs.*]

in-weed', *v. t.* To betake to the

inwerron. † ENVIRON.

in-wheel'. Var. of ENWHEEL.

in'wind'ing, *a.* Winding inward.

inwise, *a.* Wise. *Obs.*

in'wit, *n.* *Obs.* a Conscience. b Intellect; understanding. c Heart; soul; cheer.

in'with (ĭn'wĭth), *adv.* 1. Within; inwardly *Obs.* 2. Inwards; ben. *Scot.*

in'with, *a.* Interior; inside; inner. *Scot.*

in-with', *prep.* Within. *Obs.*

inwlappen. † INLAP.

inwone, *v. t. & i.* [*in-* in + *wone*.] To inhabit. *Obs.*

in'work' (ĭn'wûrk'), *v. t. & i.* [*in-* in + *work*. Cf. INWROUGHT.] To work in; to produce. *Rare.*

in'-work', *n.* Inner or interior work. *Obs.*

in'worn' (ĭn'wôrn'), *a.* Worn, wrought, or stamped in; inveterate. *Rare.*

in'wound', *a.* Wound in.

in-wov'en (ĭn-wōv'n), *a.* Woven in; interwoven.

in-wrap'ment, *n.* See -MENT.

in-wrapt'. Inwrapped. *Ref. Sp*

in-writ'ing, *n.* Inscription. *Obs.*

in-writ'ten, *p. a.* Inscribed; written in. *Obs.*

in-ya'la (ĭn-ya'lȧ), *n* [Zulu *inzala*.] An African harnessed antelope (*Tragelaphus angasi*).

in-yet', *v. t.* [*in-* in + *yet* to pour.] To pour in *Obs.*

in-yoat'. Obs. p. p of INYET

in-yoke', *v. t.* To yoke. *Rare.*

i'o (ē'ō), *n.*; *pl.* IOS (ē'ōz). [Hawaiian.] A large hawk (*Buteo solitarius*), the only indigenous raptorial bird of Hawaii.

Io *Abbr.* Iowa.

I. O. *Abbr.* India Office.

io-. For various early forms beginning with *io-*, where the pronunciation was *jo-*, see the forms in JO-. Cf. 1st I, 1.

i'o-a (ē'ō-ȧ). Var. of IWA.

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2. *Astron.* The first or innermost of the four satellites of Jupiter discovered by Galileo.

Io butterfly. [See Io.] The peacock butterfly (*Vanessa io*).

i'o-date (ī'ō-dāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of iodic acid.

i'o-date, *v. t.* ; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). To impregnate or treat with iodine. — **i'o-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.*

i-od'ic (ī-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *iodique.* See IODINE.] Pert. to, caused by, or containing, iodine ; specif., *Chem.*, denoting those compounds in which it has a valence of five. **Iodic acid,** a white crystalline oxidizing solid, HIO_3, formed by treating iodine with strong oxidizing agents.

i'o-dide (ī'ō-dīd ; -dĭd ; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* A compound of iodine with another element or radical ; a salt or ester of hydriodic acid ; as, potassium *iodide* ; ethyl *iodide.*

i'o-dine (ī'ō-dĭn ; -dīn ; -dēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [Gr. *ἰώδης* violetlike ; *ἰον* a violet + *εἶδος* form. cf. F. *iode, iodine.* The name was given from the violet color of its vapor. See VIOLET, IDYL.] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element of the halogen group, isolated as a shining, blackish gray, crystalline solid of peculiar chlorinelike odor. Sp. gr., 4.95 ; symbol, *I* ; at. wt., 126 92. Iodine is always found combined, as in the iodides, which occur widely but sparingly in sea water, mineral waters, the mineral iodyrite, certain plants, etc. Iodine was discovered in 1811 by Courtois. It is prepared from kelp (ashes of seaweeds) and latterly from crude Chile saltpeter. It melts at 116° C. and boils at 183°. It dissolves with much difficulty in water, but easily in chloroform, carbon disulphide, or alcohol. Iodine vapor, as ordinarily seen, is reddish violet ; its molecular formula is I_2 at 700°, I at 1700°. The free element, even in very minute quantities, colors starch blue. Chemically it resembles chlorine and bromine, but is less active. Iodine and its compounds are largely used in medicine (as in liniments, antisyphilitics, etc.), in photography, in the manufacture of dyes, and in iodometry.

iodine value. *Anal. Chem.* A value obtained in the analysis of oils, fats, etc., being the number of centigrams of iodine absorbed by one gram of the substance. It is a measure of the proportion of unsaturated compounds present, and is, approximately, for linseed oil, 158 ; cottonseed oil, 106 ; olive oil, 83 ; lard, 59 ; tallow, 40 ; coconut oil, 9.

iodine yellow. A brilliant yellow pigment consisting of lead iodide.

i'o-dism (ī'ō-dĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* A morbid state produced by the use of iodine and its compounds, and characterized by palpitation, depression, and general emaciation, with a pustular eruption upon the skin.

i'o-dize (ī'ō-dīz), *v. t.* ; I'O-DIZED (-dīzd) ; I'O-DIZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). To treat or impregnate with iodine or an iodide ; as, to *iodize* a plate for photography. — **i'o-diz'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

i'o-do- (ī'ō-dō-), **iod-.** *Chem.* A combining form indicating *iodine* as an ingredient ; as, *iodoform.* See CHLORO-.

i'o-do-ben'zene (-bĕn'zēn ; -bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [*iodo-* + *benzene.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** A colorless oil, C_6H_5I, derived from benzene by the replacement of one hydrogen atom by iodine ; — called also *phenyl iodide.* **b** Iodoxybenzene.

i'o-do-cre'sol (-krē'sōl ; -sŏl), *n.* [*iodo-* + *cresol.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of several isomeric iodine derivatives of the cresols, $C_6H_3I(CH_3)OH$, esp. one, an odorless amorphous powder, used in medicine as a substitute for iodoform.

i'o-do-der'ma (-dûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *iodo-* + *derma.*] *Med.* Any affection of the skin due to iodine or its preparations.

i-o'do-form (ī-ō'dō-fôrm ; ī-ŏd'ō- ; 277), *n.* [*iodo-* + *formyl.* Cf. CHLOROFORM.] *Chem.* A yellow, crystalline, volatile substance, CHI_3, having a pungent, unpleasant odor and sweetish taste, and analogous to chloroform. It is used as a healing and antiseptic dressing for wounds and sores.

i-o'do-form-ize' (-īz'), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). *Med.* To treat or impregnate with iodoform.

i-o'do-for'mo-gen (-fôr'mō-jĕn ; ī-ŏd'ō-), *n.* [*iodoform* + *-gen.*] *Pharm.* A light powder used as a substitute for iodoform. It is a compound of iodoform and albumin.

i'o-dol (ī'ō-dōl ; -dŏl), *n.* [*iodo-* + pyrrol.] *Chem.* A crystallized substance of the composition C_4I_4NH, technically tetra-iodo-pyrrol, used like iodoform.

i'o-dom'e-try (ī'ō-dŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*iodo-* + *-metry.*] *Anal. Chem.* The volumetric determination of iodine ; also, the art or process of making quantitative determinations by the use of a standard solution of iodine, or by the liberation of iodine from an iodide. — **i'o-do-met'ric** (-dō-mĕt'rĭk), **i'o-do-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

i'o-do'ni-um (ī'ō-dō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [iodine + ammonium.] *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical nuivalent radical composed of iodine and hydrogen, IH_2, which is known in the form of certain derivatives as a strong base former ; as, diphenyl *iodonium* hydroxide, $I(C_6H_5)_2OH$.

i'o-do'so-ben'zene (ī'ō-dō'sō-bĕn'zēn ; -bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [See IODINE ; BENZENE.] *Org. Chem.* An amorphous explosive solid of basic character, C_6H_5IO, formed by treating iodobenzene, C_6H_5I, with chlorine and shaking the resulting addition product, $C_6H_5ICl_2$, with a caustic alkali.

i'o-do-ther'a-py (ī'ō-dō-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [*iodo-* + *therapy.*] *Med.* Treatment with iodine or its compounds.

i'o-do-thy'rin (-thī'rĭn), *n.* [*iodo-* + *thyro-* + *-in.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An amorphous brown substance obtained from the thyroid gland, containing 9-10 per cent of iodine. It is a very stable compound, and is believed by some to be the active principle in thyroid extracts and in the thyroid secretion. It was originally called *thyroiodin.*

i'o-dous (ī'ō-dŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, or containing, iodine ; as, *iodous* acid (a hypothetical acid, HIO_2, analogous to chlorous acid).

i'o-dox'y-ben'zene (ī'ō-dŏk'sĭ-bĕn'zēn ; -bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [*iodo-* + *oxybenzene.*] *Org. Chem.* A solid compound, $C_6H_5IO_2$, obtained by gentle oxidation of iodosobenzene. It explodes when heated. Called also *iodobenzene.*

i-od'y-rite (ī-ŏd'ĭ-rīt), *n.* [Contr. of *iodargyrite.*] *Min.* Native silver iodide, AgI, a yellowish or greenish hexagonal mineral, usually occurring in thin plates. Sp. gr., 5.6-5.7.

i'o-lite (ī'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἰον* a violet + *-lite.*] *Min.* An orthorhombic mineral of various shades of blue, with vitreous luster and strong dichroism. It is a silicate of aluminium, iron, and magnesium, easily altered by exposure. H., 7.-7.5. Sp. gr., 2 60-2.66.

Io moth. [See Io.] A large and handsome American moth (*Automeris io*), having a large spot on each hind wing, resembling the spots on the tail of a peacock. The larva is covered with fascicles of spines, which sting like nettles.

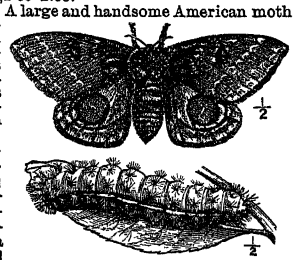

Io Moth, Female and Larva.

I'on (ī'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἰόν*, neut. of *ὠών*, p. pr. of *ἰέναι* to go.] **1.** One of the substances which appear at the respective poles when a body is subjected to electrolysis, that one appearing at the anode being called the *anion*, the other the *cation.* *Faraday.*

2. One of the electrified particles into which, according to the electrolytic dissociation theory, the molecules of electrolytes are divided by water and other solvents. An *ion* consists of one or more atoms and carries a unit charge of electricity, 3.4×10^{-10} electrostatic units (see ELECTRON), or a multiple of this. Those which are positively electrified (hydrogen and the metals) are called *cations* ; negative ions (hydroxyl and acidic atoms or groups) are called *anions.* Thus, hydrochloric acid (HCl) dissociates, in aqueous solution, into the hydrogen ion, H^+, and the chlorine ion, Cl^- ; ferric nitrate, $Fe(NO_3)_3$, yields the ferric ion, Fe^{+++}, and nitrate ions, NO_3^-, NO_3^-, NO_3^-. When a solution containing ions is made part of an electric circuit, the cations move toward the cathode, the anions toward the anode. This movement is called **migration,** and the velocity of it differs for different kinds of ions. If the electromotive force is sufficient, electrolysis ensues : cations give up their charge at the cathode and separate in metallic form or decompose water, forming hydrogen and alkali ; similarly, at the anode the element of the anion separates, or the metal of the anode is dissolved, or decomposition occurs.

3. One of the small electrified particles into which the molecules of a gas are broken up under the action of the electric current, of ultraviolet and certain other rays, and of high temperatures. To the properties and behavior of ions the phenomena of the electric discharge through rarefied gases and many other important effects are ascribed. At low pressures the negative ions appear to be electrons ; the positive ions, atoms minus an electron. At ordinary pressures each ion seems to include also a number of attached molecules. See ELECTRON. Ions may be formed in a gas in various ways. See IONIZE.

I'on (ī'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἴων.*] *Gr. Myth.* The hero of Euripides's play of the same name. He is the son, by Apollo, of Creusa, a daughter of Erechtheus, and his mother exposes him to avoid discovery by Xuthus, her husband. Apollo saves the child and makes him a Delphic priest. When Xuthus and Creusa consult the oracle in regard to an heir, which has been denied them, they are told to adopt the first youth to meet them. This is Ion.

-ion. [L. *-io, -ionis* : cf. F. *-ion.*] A noun suffix denoting *act, process, result of an act or a process, thing acted upon, state,* or *condition* ; as, construc*tion*, act or process of constructing, a thing constructed ; domin*ion*, territory ruled over ; subject*ion*, state of being subject ; deject*ion*. See -ATION.

I-o'ni-an (ī-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Ionius.* See IONIC.] Of or pert. to Ionia or the Ionians ; Ionic. — **Ionian mode.** See MODE, 1 a (2). — **I. philosophy** *or* **school.** See IONIC SCHOOL.

I-o'ni-an, *n.* One of the people of Ionia ; esp., one of the Greek people of the *Ionian migration* (see GREEK, *n.*, 1) or their descendants, who settled Chios, Samos, the Cyclades, and parts of the Lydian and Carian coasts of Asia Minor. To the Ionians was due the earliest literary and philosophical development among the Greeks (see GREEK, *n.*, 5 ; IONIC SCHOOL), and advance in the arts and in trade. The Ionian cities lost their independence as early as the 6th century B. C., however, and became inconspicuous.

i-on'ic (ī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*ion* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to ions.

I-on'ic (ī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Ionicus,* Gr. *Ἰωνικός.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Ionia or the Ionians.

2. *Arch.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the Ionic order of architecture, one of the three Greek orders, or a modified form of it adopted by the Romans, distinguished esp. by the spiral volutes of its capital. See CAPITAL, ORDER.

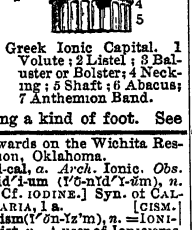

Greek Ionic Capital. 1 Volute ; 2 Listel ; 3 Baluster or Bolster ; 4 Necking ; 5 Shaft ; 6 Abacus ; 7 Anthemion Band.

3. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* **a** Designating a kind of foot. See IONIC, *n.* **b** Consisting of, or pertaining to, such feet ; as, *Ionic* meter.

Ionic dialect. See GREEK, *n.*, 5.— I., *or* **Ionian, mode.** *Music.* **a** The Greek hypophrygian mode. **b** The 13th ecclesiastical mode. See MODE, 1 a, b, c, & d. — **I. school,** the earliest school of Greek philosophers, in which are commonly included Thales, Anaximander, and Anaximenes of Miletus, and Heraclitus of Ephesus. The philosophy of the Ionics, or Ionians, consisted chiefly in an inquiry after a first principle or element, regarded as hylozoistic or animate, out of which the physical world is constructed. Thales held this element to be water ; Anaximander, the boundless or infinite ; Anaximenes, air ; Heraclitus, fire. See ANAXIMANDRIAN, HERACLITEANISM.

I-on'ic (ī-ŏn'ĭk), *n.* **1** *Pros.* **a** A foot consisting of four syllables : either two long and two short (– – ⏑ ⏑), called the *Ionic a majore* or *greater Ionic* ; or two short and two long (⏑ ⏑ – –), called the *Ionic a minore* or *smaller Ionic.* **b** A verse or meter composed or consisting of Ionic feet.

2. The Ionic dialect. See GREEK, *n.*, 5 **a.**

3. [*often l. c.*] *Print.* A kind of heavy-faced type.

☞ This line is in 6-point Ionic.

I-on'i-cism (ī-ŏn'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* An Ionic feature ; an idiom or expression peculiar to the Ionic dialect.

I-on'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t. & i.* ; -CIZED (-sīzd) ; -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To make Ionic ; to use the Ionic dialect. — **I-on'i-ci-za'tion** (-sĭ-zā'shŭn ; -sī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

i'on-iz'a-ble (ī'ŏn-īz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being ionized.

i'on-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of ionizing, or state of being ionized.

i'on-ize (ī'ŏn-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [*ion* + *-ize.*] *Physics & Chem.* To separate or convert (partially or wholly) into ions ; to dissociate. A gas is said to be *ionized* when it is rendered an electric conductor owing, as is believed, to the formation of comparatively few ions, as by action of ultraviolet light, Röntgen rays, or radioactive substances. — **i'on-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

i'o-none (ī'ō-nōn), *n.* [Gr. *ἰον* a violet + *-one.*] An artificial oil of characteristic violet odor, extensively used in the preparation of violet perfumes. It is marketed as a ten per cent solution in alcohol. Chemically, ionone is a mixture of two isomeric cyclic ketones, $C_{13}H_{20}O$, called respectively *α-ionone* and *β-ionone.* It is made indirectly from citral and acetone, the intermediate product being a noncyclic oily ketone, $C_{13}H_{20}O$, called **pseudo-ionone.**

i'o-qua (ī'ō-kwȧ), *n.* [From North American Indian *hykwa, hyakwa.*] The shell of a large scaphopod (*Dentalium indianorum*), formerly used as shell money, and for ornaments, by the Indians of the west coast of North America.

-ior. A suffix representing the Latin comparative ending *-ior*, sometimes in words coming through French or Spanish ; as, *junior, senior, superior, inferior, seignior* (OF. *seignor*) ; *signior* (It. *signor* or Sp. *señor*).

i-o'ta (ī-ō'tȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἰῶτα.* See JOT.] **1.** The ninth (and smallest) letter, I, ι, of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English *I, i.*

2. A very small quantity or degree ; a jot ; a particle.

They never depart an *iota* from the authentic formulas of tyranny and usurpation. *Burke.*

Iota subscript, *Gr. Gram.*, a small iota written beneath a preceding vowel, as ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ, — done when iota is silent.

i-o'ta-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἰωτακισμός* a laying too much stress upon the iota (ι) : cf. F. *iotacisme.* See IOTA.] Excessive use of the letter *iota* or I, or a too frequent repetition of its sound ; specif., the substitution, as in modern Greek, of the sound of *iota* (Eng. *ē* in *bē*) in speaking words written with other vowels or diphthongs, η, υ, ει, οι, etc. Cf. ITACISM. — **i-o'ta-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

i'o-tize (ī'ō-tīz), *v. t.* ; -TIZED (-tīzd) ; -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). [Gr. *ἰωτίζειν* to write with an iota.] *Phon.* To pronounce with a preceding sound of ĭ or *y* ; to blend the sound of ĭ or *y* with ; as in Eng. *ū* (*use, amuse*) = yōō or ȳōō. *W. D. Whitney.* — **i-o'ti-za'tion** (ī-ō'tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

But the ending -ture forms a general exception, always admitting the *iotization.* *W. D. Whitney*

I O U (ī ō ū). [I owe you.] *Com. & Law.* A paper having on it the letters *I O U*, with a sum named, and duly signed as an acknowledgment of debt. It does not amount to a promissory note unless it contains words importing a promise to pay. It is evidence of an account stated.

I'o-wa (ī'ō-wȧ), *n.* **1.** An Indian of a Siouan tribe formerly dwelling in Minnesota and Iowa, but now in Kansas and Oklahoma.

2. One of the States of the United States.

Iowa crab *or* **crab apple.** A wild crab apple (*Malus ioënsis*) of the western United States, with fragrant pink flowers and very acid fruit.

I'o-wan (ī'ō-wăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Iowa, or certain geological formations found there. — *n.* *Geol.* The Iowan formation or epoch. See GLACIAL PERIOD.

ip'e-cac (ĭp'ē-kăk), *or, technically,* **ip'e-cac'u-an'ha** (ĭp'ē-kăk'ū-ăn'ȧ), *n.* [Pg. *ipecacuanha* (cf. Sp. *ipecacuana*) ; fr. Braz. *ipe-kaa-guena*, prop., a creeping plant that causes vomiting.] **1.** A tropical South American creeping plant (*Uragoga ipecacuanha*) with drooping heads of flowers.

2. *Pharm.* **a** The root of this plant, or a tincture or extract of it, largely employed in medicine as an emetic. It acts sometimes as a purgative. **b** The root of any of several other plants similarly used, as : **Peruvian ipecac** (*Psychotria emetica*) ; **bastard ipecac** (*Asclepias curassavica*) ; **white ipecac** (*Calceolaria ipecacuanha*).

Iph'i-ge-ni'a (ĭf'ĭ-jē-nī'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἰφιγένεια.*]

ī'od-(ī'ŏd-). *Chem.* See IODO-.

i'o-dar'gy-rite (ī'ō-där'jĭ-rīt), *n.* [*iodo-* + *argyrite.*] Iodyrite.

iode, *n.* [F.] Iodine ; iodide. *Obs.*

i'od-hy'drate (ī'ŏd-hī'drāt), *n.*, *Chem.* = HYDRIODATE, HYDRIODIC.

i'od-hy'dric (-drĭk), *a.* *Chem.* = HYDRIODATE, HYDRIODIC.

i'od-hy'drin (-drĭn), *n.* [*iodo-* + chlor*hydrin.*] *Chem.* One of a series of compounds containing iodine and analogous to the chlorhydrins.

i'o-did-at'ed (ī'ō-dĭd-āt'ĕd ; ī'ō-dĭd-), *a* [*iodide* + *-ate* + *-ed*] *Photog.* Treated with an iodide, esp. silver iodide.

i'o-did-i'on (ī'ō-dĭd-ī'ŏn), *n.* *Chem.* Iodine as a univalent anion, I^-. [-FEROUS ; IODO-.]

i'o-dif'er-ous (-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* See **i'o-dim'e-try** (-dĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* = IODOMETRY.

iodine absorption. *Anal. Chem.* See IODINE VALUE.

iodine green. See DYE.

iodine number. = IODINE VALUE.

iodine scarlet. A pigment. See MERCURIC IODIDE. [VIOLET.]

iodine violet. = HOFMANN'S [violet.

i'o-dite, *n.* *Min.* = IODYRITE.

i'o-do-bro'mite, *n.* [*iodo-* + *bromide.*] *Min.* A yellow or greenish isometric mineral composed of chloride, bromide, and iodide of silver. Sp. gr., 5 71.

i'o-do-crol (ī'ō-dō-krōl ; -krŏl), *n.* [*iodo-* + *carvacrol.*] *Pharm.* = CARVACROL IODIDE.

i'o-do-eth'ane, *n.* [*iodo-* + *ethane.*] *Chem.* Ethyl iodide.

i-o'do-form-ism (-fôr'm), *n.* *Med.* The condition produced by the excessive use of iodoform.

i'o-do-hy'drate, *n.* [*iodo-* + *hydrate.*] *Chem.* = HYDRIODATE — **i'o-do-hy'dric,** *a.*

i'o-do-meth'ane, *n.* [*iodo-* + *methane.*] *Chem.* Any iodine substitution product of methane ; specif., methyl iodide.

i'o-do-phil'i-a (ī'ō-dō-fĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *iodo-* + *-phil.*] *Med.* An iodine reaction in the leucocytes of severe septic conditions.

i-o'do-spon'gin, *n.* [*iodo-* + *spongin.*] *Chem.* A proteid substance containing iodine, isolated from marine sponges. [*Obs.*]

i-od'u-ret (ī-ŏd'ū-rĕt), *n.* Iodide.

i-od'u-ret'ed, -ret'ted, *a.* Combined or treated with iodine. *Obs.*

I. O. F. *Abbr.* Independent Order of Foresters.

I. O. G. T. *Abbr.* Independent Order of Good Templars. [*Obs.*]

i-oluhned, *p. p.* of OLUHNEN.

I. O. M. *Abbr* Isle of Man.

I. O. O. F. *Abbr.* Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

i-open. Obs. p. p. of OPEN.

i-open. iopoun. + JUPON.

i-op'ter-ous (ī-ŏp'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἰον* a violet + *-pterous.*] *Zool.* Having violet-colored wings ; — said of certain insects.

I. O. R. *Abbr.* Independent Order of Rechabites

I. O R. M. *Abbr* Improved Order of Red Men.

I'o-ske'ha (ē'ō-skā'hä), *n.* See ATAENTSIC.

I. O. S. M. *Abbr.* Independent Order of the Sons of Malta.

i-o'ta-cis'mus (ī-ō'tȧ-sĭz'mŭs), *n.* [L.] Iotacism.

i'o-te'ri-um (ī'ō-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -RIA. [NL. ; Gr. *ἰός* poison + *τερεῖν* to pierce.] *Zoöl.* A poison gland, as of an insect.

I. p *Abbr.* Installment paid ; — said of stocks.

I. P. *Abbr.* Improvement purchase, *Australia* ; intermediate pressure (cylinder).

i-paid'. Obs. p. p. of PAY

i-paised. Obs. p p of PEASE, pacify. [CEIVE.]

i-parceived. Obs. p p. of PER-

I. P. D. *Abbr.* In præsentia Dominorum (L ; in the presence of the Lords (of Session)).

ipecac spurge. A spurge of the eastern United States (*Euphorbia ipecacuanhæ*). It is used in emetic and purgative.

ip'e-cac'u-an'hic (ĭp'ē-kăk'ū-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to ipecacuanha ; as, *ipecacuanhic* acid, $C_{14}H_{18}O_7$, a glucoside found in the root of this plant.

i-peint. Obs. p p. of PAINT.

i-pelured, *a.* [*i-* + F. *peluré* fur.] Furred. *Obs.*

i-pend', *v. t.* To pen in. *Obs.*

i-pent'. Obs. p. p. of PEN.

Iph'e-de'ian (ĭf'ē-dē'yȧ ; -dĭ'ȧ). *Bib.*

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1. *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. She was offered by her father as a sacrifice to Artemis, either to appease the goddess, who had been angered by the killing of a sacred hind and had becalmed the fleet at Aulis, or to keep a vow. In Euripides's version, the goddess snatched her from the altar and carried her to Tauris, making her a priestess. See ORESTEIA, ARTEMIS.
2. *Zoöl.* A genus of tropical lamellibranchs closely related to, and often considered a subgenus of, *Donax* (which see).
i'pil (ē'pēl), *n.* [Sp., fr. Tag.] An important fabaceous timber tree (*Intsia bijuga*), native of the islands of the Pacific. Its dark wood is very hard and is much used, but is not durable when exposed to moisture.
Ip'nops (Ip'nŏps), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἐπνός* lantern + *ὄψ* eye.] *Zool.* A genus of deep-sea fishes consisting of a single small slender black species (*I. murrayi*). It has on the top of the head two large luminous areas which are regarded as formed by the modification of the eyes.
I'po-mœ'a (ī'pō-mē'ă), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἶψ*, *ἰπός*, a kind of worm + *ὅμοιος* like.] *Bot.* A very large genus of convolvulaceous plants, having showy flowers with a campanulate or funneliform corolla and capitate stigma. The species are widely distributed, though most abundant in tropical America. They are twining vines, erect herbs, or rarely shrubs or trees. Many are cultivated for ornament, esp. *I. purpurea*, the common morning-glory, and *I. setosa*, the Brazilian morning-glory. Several yield purgative drugs. See also BATATAS, EXOGONIUM, QUAMOCLIT, and CALONYCTION, formerly included in *Ipomœa*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.
‖ **ip'se** (Ip'sē), *pron.* [L.] He; himself, his real self.
‖ **ip'se dix'it** (dĭk'sĭt) ; *occasional pl.* IPSE DIXITS. [L.] Lit., he himself has said (it); hence, an assertion supported by the mere authority of some speaker but not proved; a mere dogma; a dictum.
‖ **ip'so fac'to** (Ip'sō făk'tō). [L.] By the fact or act itself; by, or as the result of, the mere act or fact.
‖ **ip'so ju're** (jōō'rē). [L.] By the law itself; by operation of law.
-ique (-ēk). [F.] A suffix equivalent to *-ic;* as in antique, critique, salique, silique, physique.
ir- (Ir-). An assimilated form of IN-.
i'ra-cund (ī'rȧ-kŭnd), *a.* [L. *iracundus*, fr. *ira* anger.] Irascible; choleric. "*Iracund* people." *Carlyle.*
i-ra'de (ē-rä'dā), *n.* [Turk., fr. Ar. *irādah* will, desire.] A decree of the Sultan.
I'ran' (ē'răn'; *Eng.* ĭ-răn'), *n.* [Per. *Irān.* Cf. ARYAN.] The native name of Persia; — originally applied to the territory as far east as the Indus.
i-ra'ni-an (ĭ-rā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Iran, the Iranians, or their speech.
i-ra'ni-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Iran; specif., a Caucasian of Iranian speech. See PERSIAN, *n.*
2. A branch of the Indo-Iranian subfamily of languages. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
I-ran'ic (ĭ-răn'ĭk), *a.* Iranian. — *n.* = IRANIAN, *n.*, 2.
I-ran'o- (ĭ-răn'ŏ-). Combining form for *Iranian;* as in *Irano*-Semite.
i-ras'ci-bil'i-ty (ĭ-răs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ ; ī-răs'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *irascibilité.*] Quality or state of being irascible; irascibleness.
i-ras'ci-ble (ĭ-răs'ĭ-b'l ; ī-răs'-), *a.* [L. *irascibilis*, fr. *irasci* to be angry, *ira* anger: cf. F. *irascible.* See IRE.] **1.** Prone to, or marked by, anger; easily provoked or inflamed to anger; choleric; irritable; as, an *irascible* man; an *irascible* temper or mood.
2. *Philos.* Designating, or pertaining to, that part of the soul which, according to Plato and some mediæval philosophers, comprises the passionate part of the appetitive or irrational nature, including such emotions as courage, fear, pride, anger, etc.

All the passions [in the philosophy of Thomas Aquinas] belong to the sensitive appetite, and are divided into two great classes, passiones concupiscibiles and passiones irascibiles, according as they belong to the concupiscible appetite, which has for object the good or evil as agreeable or repugnant in itself, or to the *irascible* appetite, which has for object the good apprehended as subject to some circumstance of difficulty or danger. *Wm Turner.*

Syn. — Irritable, peppery, waspish, hot, fiery, hasty, hot-tempered, quick-tempered, splenetic, peevish, petulant, snappish, captious, cross, incensed, angry. — IRASCIBLE, IRATE, CHOLERIC, TESTY, TECHY, TOUCHY. One is IRASCIBLE who is by temperament prone to anger; one is IRATE who is at the moment angry or incensed; the word has often a half humorous connotation; as, "an English plebeian, . . . coarse, proud, *irascible*, imperious" (*Carlyle*); a peppery and *irascible* old gentleman; "a number of refractory children, over whom Mr. Spratt, the master of the workhouse, exercised an *irate* surveillance" (*G. Eliot*); *irate* and speechless. One is CHOLERIC who is fiery or hot-tempered; as, "That in the captain's but a *choleric* word which in the soldier is flat blasphemy" (*Shak.*); "An acrid *choleric* man . . . came over in red ire, menacing the innkeeper, and . . . looking abroad with that sharpness of faculty which stirred *choler* gives to man" (*Carlyle*). TESTY implies peevish or petulant irritability; TECHY (now more frequently TOUCHY) suggests esp. readiness to flare up or take offense; as, "foolish love that, like a *testy* babe, will scratch the nurse" (*Shak.*); "'Drive on, boys,' cried the *testy* old gentleman; 'Don't waste any more time with that old idiot!'" (*Dickens*); "[William the *Testy*] was a brisk, waspish little old gentleman" (*Irving*); "He is *techy* and impatient of contradiction, sore with wounded pride" (*Hazlitt*); "I am not *touchy* under criticism" (*Stevenson*). See ANGRY, IMPATIENT.
i-rate' (ī-rāt'; ī'rāt ; 277), *a.* [L. *uratus*, fr. *irasci* to be angry. See IRE.] Angry; incensed; enraged. — **i-rate'ly**, *adv.* The *irate* colonel . . . stood speechless. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — See IRASCIBLE.
ire (īr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ira.*] Anger; wrath.

Syn. — Wrath, passion, rage, fury. See ANGER.
ire'ful (īr'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of ire; angry; wroth; irascible; iracund; passionate. "The *ireful* bastard Orleans." *Shak.* — **ire'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **ire'ful-ness**, *n.*
i're-narch (ī'rē-närk), *n.* [L. *irenarcha*, *irenarches*, Gr. *εἰρηνάρχης* ; *εἰρήνη* peace + *ἄρχειν* to rule.] *Hist.* An officer in the eastern part of the Roman empire having functions corresponding to those of a justice of the peace.
I-rene' (ī-rēn' ; ī-rē'nē), *n.* [F. *Irène*, or L. *Irene*, fr. Gr. *Εἰρήνη*, fr. *εἰρήνη* peace] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Irène* (ē'rĕn'); It. *Irene* (ē-rā'nā); G. *Irene* (ē-rā'nē).
2. (*pron.* ī-rē'nē). *Class. Myth.* The goddess of peace, daughter of Zeus and Themis and one of the Hours. The Romans called her *Pax.*
3. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*
i-ren'ic (ī-rĕn'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *εἰρηνικός.*] Fitted or de-
i-ren'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } signed to promote peace; pacific; conciliatory; peaceful. *Bp. Hall.*

☞ In English academic circles these words are often pronounced with long *ē*, reflecting the Greek. But this is contrary to English analogy and the best authority.

i-ren'i-con (ī-rĕn'ĭ-kŏn ; ī-rē'nĭ- ; 277), *n.* [NL.] A proposition or device for securing peace, especially in the church.
i-ren'ics (ī-rĕn'ĭks ; *see* IRENIC, *note*), *n. Eccl.* That branch of theology which treats of the methods of securing unity among Christians or harmony and union among the churches; — called also *irenical theology.*
I're-si'ne (ī'rē-sī'nē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *εἰρεσιώνη* a wreath of olive or laurel wound round with wool; — from the woolly calyx.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American amaranthaceous herbs having opposite leaves and small spicate or paniculate scarious flowers with a 5-parted calyx, and filaments united at the base. Several species are used as bedding plants for their colored foliage, with the trade name achyranthes.
I'ri-da'ce-æ (ī'rĭ-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See IRIS.] *Bot.* A family of perennial herbs (order Liliales), containing about 60 genera and 900 species of wide distribution; the iris family. They have equitant, 2-ranked leaves and perfect, bracted, often showy flowers, with a 6-parted perianth in two series, the ovary inferior. Many genera, as *Iris*, *Crocus*, *Gladiolus*, etc., include familiar and highly prized garden plants. — **i'ri-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
ir'i-dec'tome (ĭr'ĭ-dĕk'tōm), *n. Surg.* A cutting instrument used in iridectomy.
ir'i-dec'to-my (-tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*irido-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Act or process of cutting out a portion of the iris to form an artificial pupil.
ir'i-de-re'mi-a (-dē-rē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *irido-* + Gr. *ἐρημία* absence.] *Med.* Absence of the iris.
ir'i-des'cence (-dĕs'ĕns), *n.* [See IRIDESCENT.] The rainbowlike play of interference colors exhibited by certain bodies. Sometimes, as in the soap bubble, mother-of-pearl, etc., the colors are those of thin films, sometimes, as in the plumage of certain birds and in some insects, the iridescence is due to the diffraction of the light reflected from closely ribbed or corrugated surfaces. Iridescence is readily distinguished from the ordinary absorption colors of substances by its shifting character, the lines changing with the point of view or the variation of the angle of incidence of the illumination.
ir'i-des'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *iris*, *iridis*, the rainbow: cf. F. *iridescent.*] Having colors like the rainbow, exhibiting iridescence; nacreous; prismatic; as, *iridescent* glass.

Syn. — Opalescent. — IRIDESCENT, PRISMATIC are here compared in their fig. uses. IRIDESCENT connotes a soft play, as of changing shades or hues; PRISMATIC, a brilliant or striking variety, as of bright colors; as, "The whole texture of his [Chaucer's] mind, though its substance seem plain and grave, shows itself at every turn *iridescent* with poetic feeling like shot silk" (*Lowell*); "His [Dante's] verse . . . now . . . has the terseness and edge of steel, and now palpitates with *iridescent* softness like the breast of a dove" (*id.*); "Jeremy Taylor's style is *prismatic*. It unfolds the colors of the rainbow" (*Hazlitt*); "If his ideas were not always perspicuous, they often came forth with somewhat of *prismatic* brilliancy" (*Landor*). See LUSTER, TRANSPARENT.
i-rid'i- (ĭ-rĭd'ĭ-). *Chem.* Combining form for *iridic* as *iridibromide.*
i-rid'i-an (ĭ-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the IRIS of the eye; also, resembling the rainbow.
i-rid'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the iris of the eye.
i-rid'ic, *a.* [*iridin* + *-ic.*] *Chem.* Noting a crystalline acid, $C_9H_{11}O_8{\cdot}CO_2H$, got by decomposition of iridin.
i-rid'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to iridium; specif., designating those compounds of iridium in which it is quadrivalent or the element when quadrivalent; as, *iridic acid*, the hydroxide $Ir(OH)_4$ considered as being acid.
i'ri-din (ī'rĭ-dĭn ; Ir'ĭ-). *n.* [NL. *Iris*, *Iridis*, Iris (the genus) + *-in.*] **1.** *Chem.* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{24}H_{26}O_{13}$, occurring in certain species of *Iris* and in the root of the violet.
2. *Pharm.* An oleoresin obtained from *Iris versicolor*, used as a purgative and cholagogue.
i-rid'i-o- (ĭ-rĭd'ĭ-ō-). Combining form for *iridium;* as in *i-rid'i-o-plat'i-num*, an alloy of iridium and platinum. It is harder and more inert than platinum.
i-rid'i-ous (ĭ-rĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a. Chem.* Of or pert. to iridium; specif., designating compounds in which iridium is trivalent or the metal when trivalent; as, *iridious* acid, the hydroxide $Ir(OH)_3$ considered as being acid.
i-rid'i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *iris*, *iridis*, the rainbow. So called from the iridescence of some of its solutions. See IRIS.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element, of the same group as platinum, which it much resembles, being silver-white, but harder, and brittle, and insoluble in its normal state even in aqua regia. It is one of the heaviest substances known (sp. gr., 21–22 4). Symbol, *Ir*; at. wt., 193.1. Iridium was discovered by Tennant in 1804. It usually occurs as a native alloy with osmium (*iridosmium*), which may occur alone or with platinum. Iridium, as an alloy with platinum, is used for chemical vessels, for standard weights and measures, and in bushing the vents of heavy ordnance. It is also used for the points of gold pens. Iridium can be prepared in a finely divided form, **iridium black**, which is soluble in aqua regia, and which when heated in air is converted into the sesquioxide, Ir_2O_3, a bluish black powder used in porcelain painting. See also IRIDOSMIUM. In its salts iridium is bivalent and trivalent.
ir'i-di-za'tion (ĭr'ĭ-dĭ-zā'shŭn ; Ir'ĭ- ; -dĭ-zā'-), *n.* **1.** Act or process of exhibiting rainbowlike colors; iridescence.
2. *Med.* The iridescent appearance around a light as observed by persons affected with glaucoma
ir'i-dize (ĭr'ĭ-dīz ; Ir'ĭ-), *v. t.*; IR'I-DIZED (-dīzd) ; -DIZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). **1.** To point or tip with iridium, as a gold pen.
2. To make iridescent; as, to *iridize* glass.
i'ri-do- (ī'rĭ-dŏ-; Ir'ĭ-dŏ-). Combining form from L. *iris*, *iridis*, Gr. *ἶρις*, *ἰρίδος*, meaning *of or pertaining to the iris* (of the eye).
i'ri-do-cho'roi-di'tis (-kō'roi-dī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *irido-* + *choroiditis.*] Inflammation of the iris and the choroid.
i'ri-do-cy-cli'tis (-sĭ-klī'tĭs ; -sī-klī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *irido-* + *cyclitis.*] Inflammation of the iris and the ciliary body.
i'ri-do-di-al'y-sis (-dī-ăl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *irido-* + *dialysis.*] *Med.* Separation of the iris from its attachments.
i'ri-do-do-ne'sis (-dŏ-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL., *irido-* + Gr. *δονεῖν* to shake] *Med.* Tremulousness of the iris due to dislocation or removal of the lens, as after operation for cataract.
i'ri-dol (ī'rĭ-dōl; -dŏl; Ir'ĭ-), *n.* [*iridin* + phenol] *Chem.* A solid substance, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, formed from iridic acid (see 2d IRIDIC) by loss of carbon dioxide. It is a trimethyl derivative of pyrogallol.
i'ri-do-mo'tor (ī'rĭ-dŏ-mō'tẽr ; Ir'ĭ-), *a.* [*irido-* + *motor.*] *Physiol.* Concerned in movements of the iris.
i'ri-do-ple'gi-a (-plē'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *irido-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the iris.
ir'i-dos'mine (ĭr'ĭ-dŏz'mĭn ; ĭr'ĭ-dŏs'-) } *n.* [*iridium* **ir'i-dos'mi-um** (ĭr'ĭ-dŏz'mĭ-ŭm ; ĭr'ĭ-dŏs'-) } + *osmium.*] *Min.* A native alloy of iridium and osmium, usually containing some rhodium, platinum, etc. It is found in flattened tin-white or steel-gray grains, and is used for pen points, compass bearings, etc. H., 7. Sp. gr., 19–21.
i-rid'o-tome (ĭ-rĭd'ō-tōm), *n. Surg.* Knife used in iridotomy.
i'ri-dot'o-my (ī'rĭ-dŏt'ŏ-mĭ ; Ir'ĭ-), *n. Surg.* Incision into the iris.
i'ris (ī'rĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. IRISES (-ĕs ; -ĭz), L. IRIDES (ĭr'ĭ-dēz ; ī'rĭ-). [L. *Iris*, *Iridis*, the goddess, the rainbow, a sweet-smelling plant, Gr. *Ἶρις*, *Ἰριδος*, also iris of the eye. Cf. ORRIS.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Class. Myth.* Goddess of the rainbow, in the Iliad, the swift-footed messenger of Zeus and Hera
2. The rainbow. *Sir T. Browne.*
3. An appearance resembling the rainbow; a play of prismatic or interference colors.
4. *Anat.* The opaque, muscular, contractile curtain or

Iph'i-me-di'a (If'ĭ-mē-dĭ'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἰφιμέδεια.*] See ALOEUS.
i. p. i. *Abbr.* In partibus infidelium.
i-pi'ched, i-picht. Obs. p. p. of PITCH. [lage.]
i-pi'led. Obs. p. p. of PILL, pil-
i-pi'led. Obs. p. p. of PELT.
i-plea'sed. Obs. p. p. of PLEASE.
i-plihte, i-pluht. Obs. p. p. of PLIGHT. [POCRAS.]
ip'o-cras, ip'o-crease. † HIP-
ipocrisie, ipocrite, etc. † HYPOCRISY, HYPOCRITE, etc.
I'po-ka'o (ē'pō-kä'ō), *n.* An Igorrote tribe. See IGORROTE.
i-pok're-phum, *n.* Corrupt. sing. of APOCRYPHA. *Obs.*
i'po-me'a (ī'pō-mē'ȧ; Ip'ō-), *n* A plant of the genus *Ipomœa.*
i-pos'ta-cis. † HYPOSTASIS.
ipotaine † HIPPOPOTAMUS.
ip'po-crasse. † HIPPOCRAS.
i-preised. Obs. p. p. of PRAISE.
i-preoved, *p. p.* of PREVE, prove. *Obs.* [PRIMSEINE.]
i-primseined. Obs. p. p. of
ip'se-and', *n* [*et per se and. Oxf. E. D.*] The character &. *Obs.*
ip'se-dix'it-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
ip'se-dix'it-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Use of IPSE DIXITS; dogmatic assertion. — **ip'se-dix'it-ist**, *n.*
ip-se'i-ty (Ip-sē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ipse* self + *-ity.*] Self-identity; selfhood.
‖ **ip-sis'si-ma ver'ba.** [L.] The very words, or language.
‖ **ip-sis'si-mis ver'bis.** [L.] In the very words or language.
Ips'wich spar'row (Ips'wĭch). [From *Ipswich*, Massachusetts.] A sparrow (*Ammodramus princeps*) similar to the savanna sparrow, but larger and paler. It breeds on islands off the coast of Nova Scotia, and migrates south along the Atlantic coast to Georgia. [DER.]
i-pudrid. Obs. p. p. of POW-
i-pulf'. Obs. p. p. of PELT.
i-pund'. Obs. p. p. of POUND.
i. q. *Abbr.* Idem quod, the same as.
i-queme, *v. t.* [A.S. *gecwēman.*] To please. *Obs.* — *a.* Pleasing. *Obs.*
i-questhe, *v. i.* [A.S. *gecwe͡ðan.* Cf. QUOTH.] Speak; agree. *Obs.*
ir. † HER, IRE.
Ir (ûr ; Ir). *Abbr.* Ireland; Irish; [no period, *Ir*] iridium (*Chem.*).
I. R. *Abbr.* Internal or Inland Revenue.
I'ra (ī'rȧ). *Bib.*
I'ra (ī'rȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Īrā*] Lit., watchful; — masc. prop. name.
I'ra (ē'rä), *n. Babylon. & Assyr. Myth.* A god of war and pestilence, who is the hero of an epic which relates disastrous and cruel attacks upon Babylon, Uruk, and other cities in the era preceding the unification of the Babylonian empire under Hammurabi; — a provisional reading.
i'ra-cun'di-ous, *a.* Iracund. *Obs.* — **i'ra-cun'di-ous-ly**, *adv. Obs.*
i'ra-cun'di-ty (ī'rȧ-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being iracund; choler; wrathfulness.
i'ra-cun'du-lous (-dŭ-lŭs), *a.* Irascible, iracund. *Vonce Word.*
i-rad', **i-radde.** Obs. p. p. of READ.
i-rad', *a.* [A.S. *gerād.*] Ready; equipped; instructed. *Obs.*
I'rad (ī'răd). *Bib.* [IRADE.]
i-ra'deh (ē-ra'dĕ). Var. of
i-rad'liche, *adv.* [See -LY.] Readily; at once. *Obs.*
‖ **i'ra fu'ror bre'vis est.** [L.] Anger is a brief madness.
i-raimed. Obs. p. p. of REMEDY.
i-rake. Obs. p. p. of REACH.
I rail. See under I, *a.* — **I'-railed'** (-rāld'), *a.*
iraille, irale, *n.* A kind of precious stone. *Obs.*
Iran. † ARAIN.
I'ram (ī'răm). *Bib.*
Iran. † ARAIN.
I-ran'cist, *n.* See -IST.
I-ran'ize, *v. t.* To make Iranian in culture or language.
i-ranne. Obs. p. p. of RUN.
i-ras'cent (ī-rās'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *irascens*, p. pr.] Growing angry.
i-ras'ci-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
i-ras'ci-bly, *adv.* of IRASCIBLE.
i-ras'cid (ī-rās'ĭd), *a.* Irascible. *Rare.*
I-ra'ya (ē-rä'yä), *n.* A Malay-Negrito of a tribe of northwestern Luzon.
I. R. B. *Abbr.* Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood. [ISLPILE
irchepil Prob. obs. corrupt. of
ir'chin, ir'chon, *n.* [See URCHIN.] An urchin. *Obs.*
ircocervus. † HIRCOCERVUS.
ire † AIR, EAR, HER.
ire (*dial.* ī'ēr). Obs or dial. Eng. var. of IRON.
ire, *v. t.* To anger. *Obs.*
i-readed. Obs. p. p. of RED.
i-red', i-redde. Obs. p. p. of READ. [*Obs.*
i-redy, *a.* Also **i-rede.** Ready.
i-reht. Obs. p. p. of RECCHE.
i-rekened. Obs. p. p. of RECKON.
Ire'land-er, *n.* An Irishman.
ire'less, *a.* See -LESS.
i-remd. Obs. p. p. of REME.
i-remewed. Obs. p. p. of REMOVE. [IRON, etc]
i'ren. **i'ren-bound'**, etc. †
I-re'na (ī-rē'nȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Εἰρήνη* Peace.] *Zoöl.* Genus containing the fairy bluebirds.
I-re'na, *n.* Ireland; — personified under this name by Spenser.
i'rene (ī'rēn), *n Org. Chem.* A hydrocarbon formed by dehydration of irone. [IRENICAL.
i-ren'i-cal-ly, *adv* of IRENIC.
i-ren'i-cum, *n.* [NL.] Irenicon. *Obs. or R.*
ir'e-os, *n.* [OF. & LL. *yreos*, prob. orig. gen. of *iris* (Gr. *ἰρεώς*.) See IRIS.] The Florentine iris or its root. *Obs.*
i-resed. Obs. p. p. of RESE, rush.
Ireshe. † IRISH. [chide
i-ret'ted. Obs. p. p. of RATE,
i-revayd. Obs p. p. of REVAY
i-rewe, *v. t.* [AS. *gehréowan*] To rue. *Obs*
ireyne. † ARAIN
ir'ri (ĭr'rĭ). *Bib.*
i'ri-an (ī'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *irien.*] Pert. to the iris of the eye.
I'ri-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* An Irishism. *Rare.*
i'ri-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become Irish. *Rare.*
i'rid (ī'rĭd), *n.* [See IRIS] The iris of the eye. *Rare.*
i'rid, *n* Any plant of the family Iridaceæ.
irid- See IRIDO-.
i'ri-dal (ī'rĭ-dăl), *a.* [L. *iris*, *iridis*, rainbow. See IRIS.] **1.** Of or pert. to the rainbow. *Rare.*
2. *Anat.* Of or pert. to the iris of the eye; as, *iridal* nerves.
i'ri-date (ī'rĭ-dāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of iridic acid (either sense)
i'ri-dec'to-mize (ī'rĭ-dĕk'tō-mīz), *v. t. Surg.* To perform the operation of iridectomy on.
i-rid'e-ous (ĭ-rĭd'ē-ŭs), *a* [From NL. *Iris*, *Iridis*, the IRIS] *Bot.* Iridaceous.
i'ri-des (ī'rĭ-dēz), *n.*, *L. pl.* of IRIS. [be iridescent]
ir'i-desce' (ĭr'ĭ-dĕs'), *v. i.* To
i'ri-des'cen-cy, *n.* Iridescence; also, an instance of iridescence.
ir'i-des'cent-ly, *adv.* of IRIDESCENT. [for IRIDOPEDESIS.
i-rid'e-sis (ĭ-rĭd'ē-sĭs). Erron.
i-rid'i-ate (-āt), *n.* A salt of iridic acid (from iridium).
i-rid'i-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Iridescent. *Obs. or R.*
i-rid'i-cal, *a.* [L. *iris*, *iridis*, rainbow + *-ical.*] Having the colors of the rainbow. *Rare.*
i'ri-dine (ī'rĭ-dĭn ; -dīn), *a* [L. *iris*, *iridis*, rainbow + *-ine*] Iridescent. *Rare.*
i'ri-dite (-dīt), *n. Chem.* A salt of iridious acid.
i-rid'o-cele (ĭ-rĭd'ō-sēl ; Ir'ĭ-dō-). *n.* [*irido-* + *-cele*] *Med.* Prolapse or hernia of the iris.
i'ri-dod'e-sis (ī'rĭ-d ŏ d'ē-sĭs ; Ir'ĭ-), *n.* [NL ; *irido-* + Gr. *δέσις* a binding.] *Surg.* An operation for altering the position of the pupil, or making an artificial one, by attaching a portion of the iris to an opening in the cornea.
i-rid'o-kine (ĭ-rĭd'ō-kīn ; -kēn), *n.* Also **-kin.** [*iridescent* + L. *oleum* oil.] An oily nitrogenous base, $C_{10}H_9N$, from coal tar, prob. identical with lepidine.
i-rid'o-scope (ĭ-rĭd'ō-skōp), *n* [*irido-* + *-scope.*] A kind of ophthalmoscope
Ir'i-dum Si'nus (ĭr'ĭ-dŭm sī'nŭs). [L., bay of the rainbows.] *Anat.* A prominent bay, or semicircular marking, in the northeast quadrant of the moon.
irie, *a.* [Cf. ERRIE.] Causing or feeling melancholy. *Obs. Scot.*
i-riht'. Obs. p. p. of RIGHT.
i-rihte, *n. pl.* [AS. *gerihte*, pl. *gerihte*, *-ta.*] Rights. *Obs.*
i'ri'jah (ī'rĭ'jȧ). *Bib.*
i-rikened. Obs. p. p. of RECKON.
i'rin. † IRON
i-rinen. Obs. p. p of RINE, touch.
i'ri-os. † IREOS.

diaphragm suspended in the aqueous humor in front of the lens of the eye. It is perforated by the pupil, and its circumference is continuous with the ciliary body. Its posterior surface is deeply pigmented to exclude the entrance of light except through the pupil, whose size is regulated by the contractions of the iris The anterior surface of the iris is variously colored in different individuals, determining the color of the eyes. See EYE, *n.*, 1 & *Illust.*

5. **a** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of plants typifying the family Iridaceæ, natives chiefly of temperate regions. They have large and handsome flowers of many colors and with broad, petaloid style branches. Many species are cultivated, esp. the Japanese and German types. *I. florentina* yields orris root. The native American species are called *flag* or *blue flag.* **b** A plant or flower of this genus.

6. *Zoöl.* The inner circle next to the pupil of an ocellus of a butterfly's wing.

7. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The seventh asteroid, or small planet. See ASTEROID, *Table.*

i'ris (ī'rĭs), *v. t.; i'RISED* (-rĭst); *i'RIS-ING.* [Cf. F. *iriser.*] To make iridescent; to form into a rainbow.

i'ris-at'ed (ī'rĭs-āt'ĕd), *a.* [See IRIS.] Irised; iridescent.

i'ri-sa'tion (ī'rĭ-sā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of making iridescent, iridescence.

i'ri-scope (ī'rĭ-skōp), *n.* [*iris* + *-scope.*] A device for exhibiting the prismatic tints by means of thin films of moisture deposited upon a polished black glass plate.

iris diaphragm. An adjustable diaphragm for regulating the aperture of a lens, consisting of a number of thin pieces fastened to a ring. It is used in cameras and in microscopes So called from the imitation, in its action, of the iris of the eye.

Iris Diaphragm.

i'rised (ī'rĭst), *a.* [See IRIS.] **1.** Having colors like those of the rainbow; iridescent. *Holmes.*

2. Having (such) an iris or irises; —usually in composition.

I'rish (ī'rĭsh), *a.* [ME. also *Irise*, fr. AS. *Iras* the Irish + *-isc* -ish; AS. *Iras* is of Ir. origin; cf. OIr. *Ériu* Ireland. Cf. ERIN, ERSE, HIBERNIAN.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Ireland or its inhabitants; produced in, or native or peculiar to, Ireland.

2. Of or pertaining to the Highlands of Scotland or their Gaelic inhabitants. *Obs.*

3. Designating, or pertaining to, Irish or Erse.

Irish Agitator, Daniel O'Connell (1775-1847). — **I. alphabet,** a modified form of the Latin employed by the ancient Britons, which has continued in use, in writing and printing Irish, to the present day. The same alphabet was adopted by the English conquerors of Britain, and as modified by them became the Anglo-Saxon or Old English alphabet (which see). — **I. apricot,** a potato. *Local, Eng.* — **I. car,** a jaunting car. — **I. daisy,** the dandelion. — **I. diamond,** rock crystal. *Jocose.* — **I. dividend,** an assessment on stock. *Jocose.* — **I. elk,** a gigantic extinct deer (*Cervus giganteus*), remains of which are found under the peat bogs of Ireland and England and in other European Pleistocene deposits. It stood over six feet high, and its much palmated antlers had a spread of about eleven feet. — **I. guipure.** = CARRICKMACROSS LACE. — **I. heath,** a European ericaceous shrub (*Dabœcia polifolia*) similar to the common heath and esp. abundant in Ireland. — **I. loo,** a variety of the game loo in which only three cards are dealt to each player. — **I. lord,** a sculpin (*Hemilepidotus jordani*) of the Bering Sea, used as food by the natives. — **I. mahogany,** the common European alder. — **I. moss.** **a** Carrageen; also, a blancmange of it. **b** The cypress spurge. — **I. pendant** *or* **pennant,** *Naut.*, an end of a rope, rope yarn, or the like carelessly left hanging loose. *Slang.* — **I. point lace,** a lace made in Ireland imitating Brussels lace. — **I. pompano,** the mutton fish (*Genyres olisthostomus*). — **I. poplin,** a fabric with silk warp and worsted weft, made orig. in Ireland. — **I. potato,** the ordinary white potato, so called because it is a favorite article of food in Ireland. — **I. Renaissance lace.** = RENAISSANCE LACE. — **I. Revolutionary Brotherhood.** See FENIAN. — **I. setter.** See SETTER. — **I. slate,** an argillaceous mineral substance said to contain iron and sulphur, found in different parts of Ireland, and used there as a common remedy for internal injuries. — **I. stew,** meat, potatoes, and onions, cut in small pieces and stewed. — **I. stitch,** *Needlework*, a long upright stitch used on canvas for groundings, etc., in which the separate stitches start alternately from the last row of canvas and from the third. — **I. terrier,** one of a breed of dogs similar in shape to the fox terrier, but a little heavier and having straight wiry hair of a uniform sandy red color. — **I. touchstone,** *Min.*, basalt, the stone which composes the Giant's Causeway. — **I. water spaniel,** one of a breed of retrieving dogs having thick curly hair of a dark liver color, very large pendulous ears, and a nearly naked tail. — **I. wolfhound.** See WOLFHOUND. — **I. work,** *Needlework*, white embroidery on a white ground, as handkerchiefs; — so called because the Irish are noted for it. — **I. yew,** a variety (*Taxus baccata fastigiata*) of the common yew having erect branches, and of hardy constitution.

I'rish (ī'rĭsh), *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** Natives or inhabitants of Ireland or their immediate descendants, esp. those of Celtic race (cf. CELT, *n.*, 2 **a**). Ethnologically, the Irish are considered to represent a mixture of Teutonic and Mediterranean stocks, with a possible residue of some yet more ancient blood, their temperament apparently conforming more to the Mediterranean type.

2. An Irishman; — with *pl.* IRISHES. *Obs.*

3. The Irish language; specif.: **a** The Irish branch of Gadhelic; the Celtic speech of Ireland. **b** Erse, or Gaelic. *Obs.* **c** English as spoken by the Irish with more or less dialect change and brogue.

4. An old game resembling backgammon. *Obs.*

5. Temper; anger; fury. *Colloq. or Dial.*

6. Short for *Irish linen, whisky*, etc.; — with *pl.* IRISHES.

Irish American. A native of Ireland who has become an American citizen; also, a child or descendant of such a person.

I'rish-ism (ī'rĭsh-ĭz'm), *n.* An action, expression, idiom, etc., peculiar to the Irish; a Hibernicism.

I'rish-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man born in Ireland or of the Irish race; a Hibernian.

I'rish-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** The Celtic people of Ireland.

2. Irish quality or character; an Irish peculiarity or trait.

I'rish-wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOM'EN (-wĭm'ĕn). A woman born in Ireland, or of the Irish race.

i-rit'is (ī-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. See IRIS; -ITIS.] *Med.* An inflammation of the iris of the eye. — **i-rit'ic** (ī-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

irk (ûrk), *v. i.; IRKED* (ûrkt); *IRK'ING* (ûr'kĭng). [ME. *irken* to tire, become tired; cf. Sw. *yrka* to urge, enforce, press, or MHG. *erkîch* disgusting.] To become tired, wearied, bored, or disgusted; to be loath *Obs.*

irk, *v. t.* **1.** To be tired of or disgusted with; to abhor.

2. To weary or trouble; to annoy; bore; — now chiefly impersonally with *it.*

To see this sight, it *irks* my very soul. *Shak.*
It *irketh* him to be here. *M. Arnold.*

irk, *n.* Irksomeness; tedium. *Rare.* *W. E. Henley.*

irk'some (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Weary; vexed; disgusted. *Obs.*

2. Wearisome; tedious; disagreeable or troublesome by reason of long continuance or repetition; as, *irksome* hours; *irksome* tasks; also, formerly, causing distress, pain, or disgust; painful; disgusting.

Syn. — Fatiguing, exhausting, burdensome, monotonous, operose, vexatious, annoying. — IRKSOME, TIRESOME, WEARISOME, TEDIOUS, HUMDRUM. That which is IRKSOME inspires distaste, reluctance, or impatience; as, "To run over again the same *irksome* round I had not patience" (*Mud. D'Arblay*); "An *irksome* drudgery seems it to plod on, through hot and dusty ways" (*Wordsworth*); "The difficulty of grasping abstract statements made learning very *irksome* to me" (*J. A. Symonds*). That is TIRESOME which actually tires or (esp.) which bores one; WEARISOME implies greater fatigue or more settled ennui, that is TEDIOUS which is tiresomely monotonous, slow, or prolix; as, "I found it [Covent Garden] . . . so *tiresome* that I came away long before the end, and declare that the dullest sermon I ever heard was cheery in comparison" (*Carlyle*); "It is *tiresome* to be funny for a whole evening" (*Scott*); "These high wild hills and rough uneven ways draw out our miles, and make them *wearisome*" (*Shak.*); "How *wearisome* eternity so spent in worship!" (*Milton*); "Life is as *tedious* as a twice-told tale vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man" (*Shak.*); "Shenstone somewhere sings: 'Tedious again to mark the drizzling day, again to trace the same sad tracts of snow: or, lulled by vernal airs, again survey the selfsame hawthorn bud, and cowslips blow.' I rely on you sympathizing in this. . . People complimenting each other on the approach of spring and such like felicitations are very *tiresome*" (*E. FitzGerald*); "Shoveling gravel becomes more *tedious* than *tiresome*" (*W. M. Camp*). HUMDRUM implies commonplace and monotonous routine; as, "A plain, *humdrum* domestic life, with eight hundred a year, and a small house, full of babies" (*Trollope*); "His [Racine's] skill in having made poetical the most *humdrum* sentiments and the most middling sort of passions" (*M. Arnold*). See TIRE, SLOW, PROSAIC, HEAVY, TEDIUM.

— **irk'some-ly,** *adv.* — **irk'some-ness,** *n.*

I'ron (ī'ŭrn; *see note under* APRON), *n.* [ME. *iren*, AS. *îren, îsen, îsern*; akin to D. *yzer*, OS. *îsarn*, OHG. *îsarn, îsan*, G. *eisen*, Icel. *îsarn, jârn*, Sw. & Dan. *jern*; cf. Ir. *iarann*, W. *haiarn*, Armor. *houarn.*] **1.** A silver white metallic element, malleable and ductile, strongly attracted by magnets, readily oxidized (rusted) in moist air, and attacked by many corrosive agents. Symbol, *Fe* (Latin *ferrum*); at. wt., 55.85. It is rarely found native (except in meteorites), but is of almost universal occurrence in combined forms (see IRON ORE). It is estimated as the largest metallic constituent of the earth's crust next to aluminium. The metal is reduced from its ores by heating with carbon. This process is now usually performed continuously in a blast furnace, ore, fuel (coke, coal, or charcoal), and limestone or other flux being dropped in at the top, and molten iron (*pig iron*) and molten slag being drawn off separately at the bottom (see BLAST FURNACE). Pure iron melts at 1804° C. (3279° F.), has a sp. gr. of 7.86–8.14, and weighs 491–508 lbs. per cu. foot. Three allotropic forms of iron are recognized (see FERRITE). Chemically, iron is chiefly baseforming, being bivalent in the *ferrous* compounds, which are white or pale green, and trivalent in the *ferric* compounds, which as a rule are yellow or brown. Passage from either of these series to the other by oxidation or reduction is readily effected. Commercial iron contains varying amounts of carbon and other substances (esp. silicon, sulphur, phosphorus, and manganese), which greatly affect its properties. Its constituents have been named from a physical-chemical standpoint, as: *ferrite*, or pure iron; *martensite*, a solid solution, and *pearlite*, the eutectoid alloy, of iron and carbon; *cementite*, a carbide; etc. (see these terms). **Cast iron,** the direct product of the blast furnace or of the cupola, is fusible and brittle. It can be tempered, but not welded or forged. Sp. gr., 7.0–7.6. Its carbon is either graphitic, which imparts softness and a gray fracture, or combined, which tends to render the metal hard and white. With reference to its use, cast iron is classified into different grades of **foundry iron** and into **forge iron.** The latter contains much combined carbon, and is used in making wrought iron. **Wrought iron** is a slaggy, malleable iron which does not harden when suddenly cooled (see BLOOMERY). Sp. gr., 7.5–7.8. **Steel** is iron which is malleable between certain (variable) limits of temperature and is either capable of being cast into an initially malleable mass, or becomes extremely hard when suddenly cooled (see TEMPER, *n.*, 7), or possesses both of these properties. The alloy steels behave in a different manner from the ordinary steels under heat treatment (see SELF-HARDENING, *a.*). Steel and iron products may be broadly divided into the two following classes, the approximate percentage of carbon being denoted in each instance by the number in parenthesis: **a** Those made without complete fusion and therefore containing slag (*weld metals*), including *weld* or *wrought iron* (to about 0.3), *weld, puddled* (semi-steel), *blister* or *cement steel* (about 0.3 to 2). **b** Those made by fusion and containing no slag, including *Bessemer, open-hearth*, and *crucible steel* (*ingot metals*), divided specifically into *ingot iron* (up to 0.3), called also *low, soft*, or *mild steel*, and *ingot steel* (0.3 to 2). See FERRO-ALLOY.

2. A particular variety of commercial iron; iron that cannot be tempered, as contrasted with *steel.* See above.

With a metallurgist, all metal with an iron base which is forgeable and capable of being tempered is steel; if it cannot be tempered it is simply *iron.* *Fullam-Hart*

3. Strength; power; firmness; inflexibility; as, to rule with a rod of *iron.*

4. Something made of iron; an instrument, utensil, appliance, etc., made of iron; specif.: **a** A branding or cauterizing iron. **b** *pl* Dies used in striking coins. *Obs. Eng.* **c** A harpoon. **d** An iron for smoothing or pressing cloth, clothes, etc.; a flatiron, etc. **e** *Golf.* A golf club with an iron head, of medium depth and loft, used to carry midway in distance between a cleek and a mashie. The various irons used in golf playing are: driving iron, heavy iron, mid-iron (medium iron), light iron. **f** An iron weapon. (1) A sword. *Obs.*

My young soldier, put up your *iron* *Shak.*

(2) A portable firearm; a pistol; — more fully a *shooting iron. Slang.* **g** Allusively, the use of the sword; warfare. **h** *pl.* Iron fetters, chains, or shackles, handcuffs; manacles; — rarely in the *sing.*; also, formerly, *sing.*, bonds; captivity. "Left to rot in *irons.*" *Macaulay.*

Such as sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, bound in affliction and *iron.* *Ps.* cvii. 10.

i A frame similar to a compositor's stick used by type founders in arranging type for package. **j** *Mech.* The cutter in a tool, as in a plane.

in irons, *Naut.*, incapable of coming about or filling away; — said of a sailing vessel when, in tacking, she comes up head to the wind and will not fill away on either tack. — **iron by hydrogen.** *Pharm.* See REDUCED IRON. — **i. in the fire,** a matter requiring attention; occupation or enterprise; affair.

He . . . has a great many *irons* of his own *in the fire.* *H. James.*

i'ron (ī'ŭrn), *a.* [AS. *îren, îsen.* See IRON, *n.*] **1.** Of, or made of, iron; consisting of iron; as, an *iron* bar, dust.

2. Resembling iron in appearance; as, *iron* blackness.

3. Like iron in hardness, strength, impenetrability, power of endurance, insensibility, etc.; as: **a** Very hard or strong (physically). **b** Rude; hard; harsh; severe.

Iron years of wars and dangers. *Rowe.*
Jove crushed the nations with an *iron* rod. *Pope.*

c Firm; robust; enduring; as, an *iron* constitution. **d** Inflexible; unrelenting; as, an *iron* will **e** Not to be broken; holding or binding fast. "Him death's *iron* sleep oppressed" *Philips.* **f** Metallic in tone, harsh. **g** Of or pertaining to the iron age (see AGE, *n.*); degenerate; wicked; as, *iron* times.

iron age. See AGE, *n.*, 7, and *ages in mythology*, under AGE. — **i. alum.** **a** Any alum containing iron as the trivalent constituent, esp. potassium ferric alum, $KFe(SO_4)_2{\cdot}12H_2O$. **b** *Min.* Halotrichite. — **i. black,** a powder consisting of precipitated antimony, used in coating various objects to give them the appearance of polished iron or steel. — **i. buff,** a fast dyestuff composed of hydrated ferric oxide, formed in the fiber by the action of alkalies on iron salts. — **i. carbonate,** *Min.*, siderite. — **I. Chancellor,** Bismarck (1815-98); —alluding to his unbending will. — **I. City,** Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, a city distinguished for its iron manufactures. — **i. clay,** a yellowish clay containing a large proportion of an ore of iron; clay ironstone. — **I. Cross.** See ORDER, 1, *Table.* — **I. Crown.** **a** A golden crown set with jewels, belonging originally to the Lombard kings, and indicating the dominion of Italy. It was so called from containing a circlet of iron said to have been forged from one of the nails in the cross of Christ. **b** See ORDER, 1, *Table.* — **I. Duke,** the Duke of Wellington (1769–1852). — **i. fiddle,** an acoustical instrument of vertical iron rods mounted on a sounding board and of such lengths and diameters that when bowed their vibrations give the tones of the musical scale. — **i. flint,** an opaque, flintlike, ferruginous variety of quartz. — **i. glance,** *Min.*, hematite. — **i. grass.** *Local, Eng.* **a** Knotgrass. **b** Hassock grass (*Deschampsia cæspitosa*). **c** Any of several species of *Carex.* — **i. gum,** *or* **i. gum tree,** a large gum tree (*Eucalyptus raveretiana*) of Queensland, having hard and durable wood. — **i. hand,** the closure. *Polit. Cant, Victoria, Australia. Now Rare.* — **I. Hand,** a surname of Goetz von Berlichingen (1480–1562), a German feudal baron and bold, rough soldier who, at the siege of Landshut, lost his right hand, which was replaced by one of iron, yet shown at Jagsthausen. Goethe has made him the subject of a historical drama. — **i. hat.** **a** A headpiece of iron or steel, shaped like a hat with a broad brim, and used as armor during the Middle Ages. **b** *Mining.* Gossan. — **i. horse,** a locomotive engine; also, a bicycle or tricycle. *Colloq.* — **i. law of wages,** *Pol. Econ.*, the (so-called) law that the natural tendency of wages is to fall to the minimum necessary for bare subsistence. *Colloq.*

The *iron law of wages* is not now accepted . . even as a first approximation to the theory of wages *J. S. Nicholson.*

He (Lassalle) . . dwelt on what he called the *iron* or "brazen *law*" (ehernes Gesetz) *of wages*, already laid down by Turgot and Ricardo, but which he stated in an exaggerated form — namely, that the remuneration of the laborer can never differ much from the minimum regarded in any state of society as necessary for the maintenance of his life and the continuation of his family. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

— **i. liquor,** a dark-colored solution of crude acetate of iron, obtained by dissolving scrap iron in pyroligneous acid, and used as a mordant by dyers and calico printers. — **i. loss,** *Elec.*, energy wasted by hysteresis or eddy currents in the iron parts of electromagnetic apparatus. — **I. Maiden of Nuremberg,** a famous instrument of torture preserved in the Castle at Nuremberg, Germany. It is an iron frame in human form contrived to grasp the victim with iron arms and press him against spikes studding the face and bosom. — **I. Mask, Man in the,** *or, short,* **Iron Mask,** a famous prisoner of the Bastille, who always wore a mask of black velvet and who died in 1703. Much legend has grown up about him, and various identifications have been put forth. M. Frantz Funck-Brentano (b. 1862), archivist of the Arsenal Library at Paris, claims to have demonstrated beyond doubt that the prisoner was Count Hercule-Antoine Mattioli (1640–1703), an Italian diplomat, who was imprisoned for treachery. — **i. oak.** **a** Any of several American oaks, as the post oak (*Quercus minor*), the blackjack (*Q. marilandica*), or the maul oak (*Q. chrysolepis*). **b** In Europe, the cerris (*Q. cerris*). — **i. ore,** any native compound of iron from which the metal may be profitably extracted. The principal ores are hematite, limonite, magnetite, siderite, göthite, turgite, and the bog and clay iron ores. — **i. period,** *Archæol.*, the iron age. — **i. putty.** See PUTTY, *n.*, 2 **a.** — **i. pyrites,** *Min.*, common pyrites, or pyrite. See PYRITE. — **i. sand.** **a** Sand consisting largely of an iron ore, usually magnetite. **b** Iron filings used in fireworks. — **i. scale.** *Metal.* See SCALE. — **i. shrub,** the St.-Martin's-herb. — **i. spinel.** *Min.* = HERCYNITE. — **i. stain,** a stain caused by iron rust or some iron preparation, or a stain resembling such a stain. — **i. tree,** any of several unrelated trees with very hard wood, as the West Indian *Ironia ferrea* and the East Indian *Mesua ferrea.*

i'ron (ī'ŭrn), *v. t.; i'RONED* (ī'ŭrnd); *i'RON-ING.* **1.** To furnish, arm, or cover with iron; as, to *iron* a wagon.

2. To shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff. "*Ironed* like a malefactor." *Scott.*

3. To smooth with an instrument of iron; esp., to smooth or press, as cloth, with or as with a heated flatiron.

to iron out, to smooth with or as with an iron; — as, *to iron out* a shirt; *to iron out* a road with a steam roller.

iron bacteria. Any of various bacteria of the genera *Crenothrix, Leptothrix*, and *Cladothrix*, possessing the power of acting upon iron compounds. Deposits of ocher and bog ore are produced through their agency.

i'ron-bark' (ī'ŭrn-bärk'), *n., or* **ironbark tree.** Any of several Australian eucalypts having hard gray bark and useful timber, as *Eucalyptus sideroxylon, E. paniculata,*

Irischerye. † IRISHRY.
I'rish-ize, *v. t.* To make Irish or like the Irish; to Hibernicize.
I'rish-ly, *adv.* In the style or way of the Irish. *Rare.*
I'rish-man's hur'ri-cane. = PADDY'S HURRICANE.
I'rish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

iris ornament. = BARTON'S BUTTON.
iris root. Orris root.
irk, *a.* Weary; disgusted; irksome. *Obs.*
dolent; loath. *Obs.*
irk'sum. Irksome. *Ref. Sp.*
irn (*Scot.* ïrn), irne. Obs. or Scot vars of IRON.

Ir'-na'hash (ĭr'nā'hăsh; ĭr'-). *Bib.*
irne. † RUN, YEARN.
ir'nen, *a.* Iron. *Obs.*
I. R. O. *Abbr.* Internal, or Inland, Revenue Office, or Officer.
i'ron. † ERNE.
I'ron (ī'rŏn). *Bib.*

E. siderophloia, *E. resinifera*, etc. The last-named species is the source of Botany Bay kino.

iron blue. **1.** Steel blue (which see).
2. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly.

i'ron-bound', *a.* Bound with or as with iron; hence: **a** Harsh or rugged; as, an *iron-bound* coast. **b** Bound with irons; shackled, as a prisoner. **c** Rigid, unyielding, rigorous; as, *iron-bound* traditions.

iron cement. A mixture of cast-iron borings or turnings with about one ounce of sal ammoniac for each hundredweight of iron, used damp as a cement for rust joints.

i'ron-clad' (ī'ŭrn-klăd'), *a.* **1.** Clad in iron; protected or covered with iron, as a vessel for naval warfare. Specif.: Designating an electromagnet, or dynamo field magnet, having the entire exterior of iron.
2. Rigorous; severe; exacting; as, an *ironclad* oath. *Colloq.*
ironclad note, *Banking*, a collateral note; — so called from its extreme terms in favor of the lender. *Colloq.* — **i. oath,** specif., *U. S. Hist.*, a rigorous oath of loyalty prescribed by Congress in 1867 to be taken by citizens of the reconstructed States.

i'ron-clad', *n.* **1.** An ironclad or otherwise armored naval vessel. *Hist.*
2. *Metal.* A kind of furnace for roasting mercury ore. *U. S.*
3. A late variety of apple with firm subacid flesh.

i'rone (ī'rōn), *n.* [IRIS + *-one.*] *Org. Chem.* An oily cyclic ketone, $C_{13}H_{20}O$, the odoriferous principle of violet root and probably of violet leaves also. It is isomeric with the artificial perfume called *ionone.*

i'ron-gray', **i'ron-grey'**, *a.* [AS. *īsengrēg.*] Of a gray color, somewhat resembling that of iron freshly broken. — *n.* An iron-gray color; also, a horse of this color.

i'ron-hand'ed, *a.* Having, or acting or governing with, an iron hand; inflexible; rigorous; iron.

i'ron-heart'ed, *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling; cruel; as, an *iron-hearted* master. *Cowper.*

i-ron'ic (ī-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* Ironical. *Sir T. Herbert.*

i-ron'i-cal (ī-rŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [LL. *ironicus*, Gr. *εἰρωνικός* dissembling: cf. F. *ironique.* See IRONY.] **1** Pertaining to irony; containing, expressing, or characterized by, irony; as, an *ironical* remark.
2. Addicted to the use of irony; given to irony.
3. Dissembling; pretended. *Obs.*
— **i-ron'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **i-ron'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

i'ron-ing (ī'ŭr-nĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of smoothing or pressing, as clothes, with hot flatirons.
2. The clothes ironed. *Colloq.*
3. A putting in irons; shackling.
4. Furnishing or arming with iron.

i'ron-man (ī'ŭrn-măn), *or*, esp. in senses under 3, **i'ron-man'** (-măn'), *n.; pl.* **-MEN.** **1.** An iron worker; a maker or manufacturer of iron.
2. *Railroads.* A man who handles the rails in track laying.
3. **a** A self-acting spinning mule. **b** A coal-cutting machine. *Local, Eng.* **c** A kind of iron ore. *Obs. & Local, Eng.* **d** *Glass Manuf.* A mechanical device used in making large sheets of plate glass

i'ron-mas'ter (-măs'tẽr), *n.* One who conducts or manages the founding or manufacture of iron, esp. on an extensive scale; a manufacturer of iron.

iron mold *or* **mould.** **a** A spot on cloth, etc., stained by rusty iron or by ink. **b** A yellow lump of iron ore found in the chalk deposits. *Dial. Eng.*

i'ron-mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in iron or hardware. — **i'ron-mon'ger-ing**, *n.* *Both Chiefly British.*

i'ron-mon'ger-y (-ĭ), *n.* *Chiefly British.* **1.** Hardware, a general name for all articles made of iron.
2. The shop or place of business of an ironmonger; a hardware store.
3. Ironmonger's trade or business; smith's work.

iron scrap. **a** Waste pieces or disused articles of wrought iron (*wrought-iron scrap*) suitable for reworking for rolling or forging. **b** Cast iron or castings suitable only for remelting (*cast scrap*, or *foundry scrap*).

i'ron-shot', *a.* *Min.* Shot with iron; having markings due to iron.

i'ron-side' (ī'ŭrn-sīd'), *n.* **1.** A man of great strength or bravery; specif. [*cap.*], *Eng. Hist.*: **a** Edmund II. (981?–1016), a Saxon king (1016). **b** Also *Ironsides* (construed as *sing.*). Oliver Cromwell (1599–1658).
2. [*cap.*] **a** *pl.* Cromwell's cavalry in the English Civil War; hence, any of various other bodies of hardy veteran troops. **b** *sing.* A member of Cromwell's cavalry or a similar force, or a soldier of that type. *Rare.*
3. (in form *ironsides*, but construed as *sing.*) *Nav.* An ironclad; as, "Old *Ironsides*" (which see).

i'ron-smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* **1.** An ironworker; a blacksmith.
2. Any of several East Indian barbets, as *Cyanops faber.* Their notes resemble the sounds made by a blacksmith.

i'ron-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** Any hard, earthy ore of iron; — in coal regions, generally siderite; in other regions, commonly hematite or limonite.
2. Short for IRONSTONE CHINA.

ironstone china. A hard white pottery, first made in England during the 18th century.

i'ron-ware' (ī'ŭrn-wâr'), *n.* Articles made of iron, as household utensils, tools, and the like; hardware.

i'ron-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* **a** In Great Britain, the knapweed. **b** In the United States, any asteraceous plant of the genus *Vernonia*, esp. *V. noveboracensis*, a northeastern species with flat-topped clusters of purple-rayed flower heads.

i'ron-wood' (ī'ŭrn-wŏŏd'), *n.* Any tree with unusually hard, strong, or heavy wood; also, the wood itself. The name is applied locally to a wide variety of trees; the following list includes the most important species (for further information see the generic names): **a** In general, species of *Sideroxylon* and *Diospyros.* **b** United States: *Carpinus caroliniana*, *Ostrya virginica*, *Lyonothamnus floribundus*, *Prosopis glandulosa*, *Olneya tesota*, *Cyrilla racemiflora*, *Clyfonia monophylla*, *Condalia ferrea*, *Reynosia latifolia*, *Bumelia lycioides*, and *B. tenax.* **c** West Indies: *Erythea paniculata*, *Trichilia hirta*, *Guaiacum sanctum*, *Sloanea jamaicensis*, species of *Erythroxylum.* **d** Africa: *Toddalia lanceolata* and species of *Olea.* **e** India: *Xylia xylocarpa*, *Mesua ferrea*, species of *Inga.* **f** China: *Metrosideros vera.* **g** Australia: *Tarrietia actinophylla*, *Notelæa ligustrina*, and various ironbarks (*Eucalyptus*).
ironwood of Burma *or* **Pegu,** acle.

i'ron-work' (-wŭrk'), *n.* **1.** Work in iron; anything made of iron, a general name of such parts of a building, vessel, etc., as consist of iron; iron articles collectively.
2. Now only in *pl.* (sometimes construed as a *sing.*). A furnace where iron is smelted, or a forge, rolling mill, or foundry, where it is made into heavy work, such as shafting, rails, cannon, merchant bar, etc.

i'ron-work'er (-wŭr'kẽr), *n.* A worker in iron; a person employed at ironworks. — **i'ron-work'ing**, *p. a.*

i'ron-wort' (-wŭrt'), *n.* **a** Any European mint of the genus *Sideritis*, supposed to heal sword cuts. **b** The hedge nettle.

i'ron-y (ī'ŭr-nĭ), *a.* [From IRON.] **1.** Made or consisting of iron; containing, or abounding in, iron; partaking of iron; iron; as, *irony* chains; *irony* particles.
2. Resembling iron in taste, hardness, or other physical property.

i'ro-ny (ī'rŏ-nĭ), *n.* [L. *ironia*, Gr. *εἰρωνεία* dissimulation, fr. *εἴρων* a dissembler in speech: cf. F. *ironie.*] **1.** Dissimulation; ignorance or the like feigned to confound or provoke an antagonist; — an etymological sense, used chiefly in *Socratic irony* (which see).
2. **a** A sort of humor, ridicule, or light sarcasm, which adopts a mode of speech the intended implication of which is the opposite of the literal sense of the words, as when expressions of praise are used where blame is meant; also, the figure of speech using this mode of expression. **b** An ironical utterance or expression.
3. A state of affairs or events which is the reverse of what was, or was to be, expected; a result opposite to and as if in mockery of the promised or appropriate result; as, the *irony* of fate.

Syn. — IRONY, SARCASM, SATIRE. The distinguishing quality of IRONY is that the meaning intended is contrary to that seemingly expressed; one says one thing and means the opposite. *Irony* may be gentle or cutting. It often implies an attitude of unemotional detachment. The word is frequently used fig. to suggest the mocking discrepancy between promise and fulfillment, or between appearance and reality; its application to the drama is exemplified below; as, "Sometimes I would . . . call her sweet, as if in *irony*; and call her hard and cold, which seemed a truth" (*Tennyson*); "She had a reputation for wit — a wit that never hurt, and *irony* that was only whimsical" (*Sir G. Parker*); "substituting for the feeling which makes men earnest the *irony* which leaves them free" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "As if by a strange *irony*, it was to this very want of sympathy that she owed some of the grander features of her character" (*J. R. Green*); "that disproportion of things which Shelley has illuminated by the *ironical* flash of these eight words: The desire of the moth for the star" (*Stevenson*); "I refer to *irony* on the part of the author himself, to *ironical* juxtapositions of persons and events, and especially to the 'Sophoclean *irony*' by which a speaker is made to use words bearing to the audience, in addition to his own meaning, a further and ominous sense, hidden from himself, and, usually, from the other persons on the stage" (*A. C. Bradley*). The essential quality of SARCASM is bitterness or taunting reproachfulness; it may or may not be ironical, but it is always cutting or ill-natured (as irony need not be); as, "In the intercourse of familiar life, he [Swift] indulged his disposition to petulance and *sarcasm*" (*Johnson*); "Mr. Bennet was . . . a mixture of quick parts, *sarcastic* humor, reserve, and caprice" (*Jane Austen*). SATIRE is a (commonly) formal or elaborate holding up of (esp. public) vice or folly, always as colored or pervaded by the satirist's feeling, to ridicule or reprobation; it often makes use of irony, but is not necessarily ironical; as, "*Satire* · a sharp, well-mannered way of laughing a folly out of countenance" (*Dryden*); Juvenal's relentless *satire.* See SARCASTIC, BANTER, RIDICULE; cf. CARICATURE.

Ir'o-quoi'an (ĭr'ō-kwoi'ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, one of the principal linguistic stocks of the North American Indians. The territory of the northern Iroquoian tribes, of whom the Five Nations, or Iroquois proper, were the chief, extended from the shores of the St. Lawrence and of Lakes Huron, Ontario, and Erie south, through eastern Pennsylvania, to Maryland; that of the southern tribes, of whom the Cherokees were chief, formed part of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. All of the tribes were agricultural, and they were noted for large communal houses, palisaded towns, and ability to organize, as well as for skill in war. The principal tribes comprise the Cayuga, Cherokee, Conestoga, Erie, Mohawk, Neuter, Nottoway, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, Tionontati, Tuscarora, and Wyandot or Huron. See IROQUOIS. — *n.* An Indian of an Iroquoian tribe.

Ir'o-quois' (ĭr'ō-kwoi'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F., fr. a native name] An Indian of a powerful and warlike confederacy of tribes, formerly inhabiting central New York and known as the Five Nations. The original tribes of the league were the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca; later the Tuscarora were admitted. This confederacy took a prominent part in both the wars with the French and the Revolution, in each case siding with the English. They also conquered many Indian tribes, extending their expeditions as far west as the Mississippi. After the Revolution many of them removed to Canada, where more than half still reside. In the United States the largest bodies are found in New York and in Wisconsin.

ir-ra'di-ance (ĭ-rā'dĭ-ăns), *n.* [From IRRADIANT.] **1.** Act of irradiating; emission of rays of light.
2. That which irradiates or is irradiated; luster; splendor; irradiation; brilliancy. *Milton.*

ir-ra'di-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). Quality, state, or fact, of being irradiant.

ir-ra'di-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *irradians, -antis*, p. pr. See IRRADIATE.] Irradiating or illuminating; emitting rays of light; as, the *irradiant* moon. *Boyse.*

ir-ra'di-ate (-āt), *v. t.; -AT'ED* (-āt'ĕd); *-AT'ING* (-ā'tĭng). [L. *irradiatus*, p. p. of *irradiare* to irradiate. See IN- in; RADIATE.] **1.** To throw rays of light upon; to shine upon; to illuminate; to brighten; to adorn with luster.

Thy smile *irradiates* yon blue fields. *Sir W. Jones.*

2. To enlighten intellectually or spiritually; to illuminate; as, to *irradiate* the mind. *Bp. Bull.*
3. To affect by or as by heat or other radiant force. *Obs.*
4. To radiate, shed, or diffuse.

A splendid façade, . . . *irradiating* hospitality. *H. James.*

ir-ra'di-ate, *v. i.* **1.** To radiate; to issue in rays. *Obs.*
2. To emit rays; to be radiant, to shine.

ir-ra'di-ate (-ĭt), *a.* [L. *irradiatus*, p. p.] Illuminated; irradiated. "*Irradiate* halls." *J. A. Hillhouse.*

ir-ra'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *irradiation.*] **1.** An irradiating, state of being irradiated, illumination; irradiance.
2. That which is irradiated; a ray of light.
3. FIG.: Mental light or illumination.
4. *Physiol. & Optics.* The apparent enlargement of a bright object seen upon a dark ground, due to stimulation by the bright light of the portions of the retina around the image. The term is extended to other cases of diffusion of nerve stimuli or impulses from their normal path.
5. Emission of heat rays; radiation of heat.
6. In general, emanation, emission, or radiation, as of knowledge, or, *Obs.*, of a supposed influence or immaterial fluid from the eyes.

ir-ra'di-a-tive (ĭ-rā'dĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to irradiate.

ir-ra'tion-al (ĭ-răsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* [L. *irrationalis*: cf. F. *irrationnel.* See IN- not; RATIONAL.] Not rational; specif.: **a** Not endowed with reason; void of understanding; as, brutes are *irrational* animals. **b** Not according to reason; unreasonable; absurd; foolish.

It seemed utterly *irrational* any longer to maintain it. *I. Taylor*

c *Math.* Not exactly expressible by an integer nor by a vulgar fraction; surd; — said esp. of roots. See SURD; CUT, *n.*, 19. **d** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Not preserving the normal ratio between arsis and thesis (see RATIONAL); — applied to (1) a long syllable used where the normal measure calls for a short; as, the *irrational* spondee is marked –> when it replaces a trochee, <– when it replaces an iambus, or (2) a foot containing such a syllable. See *Optics.* Producing irregular dispersion, as a prism. See DISPERSION, 2.

Syn. — Absurd, foolish, preposterous, ridiculous; immoderate, exorbitant, excessive, extravagant — IRRATIONAL, UNREASONABLE. That is IRRATIONAL which is contrary to reason, regarded as a faculty of the mind, and which is therefore foolish or absurd; that is UNREASONABLE which is not in accordance with reason, in its relation to practical affairs, and which is accordingly extravagant, excessive, or immoderate, as, a panic and *irrational* fear, obstinate and *unreasonable* pertinacity; the *irrational* utterances of delirium, the *unreasonable* demands of a spoiled child. See RATIONAL, FOOLISH, LAUGHABLE.

irrational number. *Math.* **a** A number perfectly definite but not expressible in a closed form, as by a terminating decimal; thus, $\sqrt{2} = 1.4142\ldots$, the perimetric ratio (of a circle to its diameter), $\pi = 3.14159\ldots$. **b** One defined by a cut (C, C') in which C has no last and C' no first element. See CUT, *n.*, 19.

ir-ra'tion-al, *n.* **1.** An irrational being; a being not acting according to reason.
2. *Math.* An irrational quantity or number; a surd. Irrationals are exactly definable, and calculable to any degree of exactness, thorugh continued fractions or indeterminate decimals.

ir-ra'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* An irrational system of belief or action; quality of being irrational; irrationality. — **ir-ra'tion-al-ist**, *n.*

ir-ra'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality or state of being irrational; specif.: **a** Quality of not being endowed with reason. **b** Quality of not being according to reason; unreasonableness; absurdity; foolishness; also, that which is irrational; an absurdity. **c** *Physics.* Inequality of dispersion of colors in refraction spectra given by different substances, as crown and flint glass.
irrationality of dispersion. *Optics.* See DISPERSION, 2.

ir-rec'og-ni'tion (ĭ-rĕk'ŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A failure to recognize; absence of recognition.

ir-rec'on-cil'a-bil'i-ty (ĭ-rĕk'ŭn-sīl'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being irreconcilable; irreconcilableness.

ir-rec'on-cil'a-ble (ĭ-rĕk'ŭn-sīl'ă-b'l; ĭ-rĕk'ŭn-sīl'ă-b'l; 277), *a.* **1.** Not reconcilable; implacable, incompatible, inconsistent, as, *irreconcilable* enemies, statements.

i'ron-cased' (ī'ŭrn-kāst'), *a.* Cased in with iron; ironclad. — **i'ron-cas'ing** (-kās'ĭng), *n.*
i'ron-er, *n.* **1.** One that irons.
2. A man of iron. *Rare.*
i'ron-fist'ed, *a.* Having a very hard fist; very strong; also, closefisted; stingy; mean.
iron founder. A maker of iron castings. — **iron foundry.** — **iron foundry.** See FOUNDRY.
i'ron-free', *a.* Not containing any iron.
i-rongen. Obs. p. p. of RING.
i'ron-hard', *a.* Hard as iron.
i'ron-hard', *n.* Any of several tough-stemmed herbs, as vervain or knapweed. *Obs.*
i'ron-head'ed, *a.* **1.** Furnished or tipped with an iron head.
2. Very hard-headed.
i'ron-heads' (-hĕdz'), *n.* Knapweed; — so called from its hard, ball-like heads *Local, Eng.*
i'ro-ni'a (ĭ'rō-nĭ'ă), *n.* Also, incorrectly, **i'ro-ne'ia** (-nē'yă; -nī'ă). Irony (in sense 1). *Rare.*
i-ron'i-ce, *adv.* [L.] Ironically. *Obs.*
ironing board. A flat cloth-covered board on which clothes are ironed.
i-ron'i-ous, *a.* Ironical. *Obs* — **i-ron'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* [*Obs.*]
i'ron-ish, *a.* **1.** Of iron; iron.
2. Resembling iron; irony. *R.*
i'ron-ism (ī'ŭrn-ĭz'm), *n.* Use of irony. *Rare.* [uses irony.]
i'ro-nist (ī'rō-nĭst), *n.* One who
i'ro-nize (-nīz), *v. t. & i.* To speak ironically. *Obs.*
iron jack. In the Missouri lead region, solid flint rock with disseminated specks of blackjack (zinc blende).
i'ron-less, *a.* See -LESS.
i'ron-ly, *adv.* of IRON. *Rare.*
i'ron-mine', *n.* Iron ore. *Obs*
i'ron-mold', *or* **i'ron-mould'**, *v. t. & i.* To stain or become discolored with iron mold.
i'ron-ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*
i'ron-shod', *a.* Shod with iron.
i'ron-sick', *a.* *Naut.* Having the ironwork loose or corroded, — said of a ship when her bolts and nails are so eaten with rust that she leaks. *Rare.*
i'ron-sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd; -ĭd), *a.* Having iron sides; specif.: a *Nav.* Ironclad. *Rare.* **b** Rough; unmanageable; bold; impudent. *Dial. Eng.*
i'ron-sides' (ī'ŭrn-sīdz'), *n.* See IRONSIDE, 1.
iron spinel. See HERCYNITE.
ironstone blow. Ferruginous gossan. *Australia.* [iron.]
i'ron-worked', *a* Of wrought **iron yellow.** = MARS YELLOW.
i-rotf'. Obs. p. p. of ROAST.
i-roted. Obs. p. p. of ROOT, ROT.
i-rour', *n.* [OF.] Ire. *Obs.*
i'rous, *a.* [OF. *iros*, fr. *ire* ire. See IRE.] Irascible; passionate; angry; enraged. *Obs.* — **i'rously**, *adv.* *Obs.*
irpe, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] Some kind of gesture or grimace; — a word found only in the *Citation* below. Gifford suggested, "A fantastic grimace or contortion of the body." *Obs.*
"Smirks, *irpes*, and all affected humors." *B. Jonson.*
irpe, *a.* Making "irpes." *Obs.*
Ir'pe-el (ĭr'pē-ĕl; ĭr'-). *Bib.* ‖ **ir por la'na y vol-ver' tras'qui-la'do** (ĭr pŏr lä'nä ē vŏl-vĕr' träs'kē-lä'thō). [Sp.] To go for wool and return shorn.
ir-ra'di-at'ed (ĭ-rā'dĭ-ā-t'ĕd), *pret & p. p.* of IRRADIATE. Specif.: *p. a. Her.* Represented with rays; surrounded by rays of light. [*diating*, p. pr.]
ir-ra'di-at'ing-ly, *adv.* of *irradiating.*
ir-ra'di-a'tor (ĭ-rā'dĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that irradiates; illuminator
ir-rad'i-ca-ble (ĭ-răd'ĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* Ineradicable. *Rare.*
ir-rad'i-cal, *a.* *Math.* Not capable of having its root extracted. *Obs.*
ir-rad'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [See IN- in; ERADICATE.] To root deeply; to enroot *Rare*
ir-ra'di-ent. † IRRADIANT.
ir-rare'-fi'a-ble, *a.* Not rarefiable. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]
ir-rased', *a.* *Her.* Indented.
ir-ra'tion-a-ble (ĭ-ră'shŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *irrationabilis.*] Irrational. — **ir-ra'tion-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ir-ra'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*
ir're-claimed', *a.* Unreclaimed.
ir-rec'og-niz'a-ble (ĭ-rĕk'ŏg-nīz'ă-b'l), *adv. All Rare.* [rational.]
ir-ra'tion-al-ize, *v. t.* To make **ir-ra'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* of IRRATIONAL. See -LY. [*Rare.*]
ir-ra'tion-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS
irre, *a.* [AS.] Enraged. *Obs.*
— *n.* Wrath; anger. *Obs.*
ir're-al'i-ty (ĭr'ē-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Unreality. *Rare.*
ir-re'al-iz'a-ble (ĭr-rē'ăl-īz'ă-b'l), *a.* Unrealizable. [ble.
ir're-but'ta-ble, *a.* Not rebuttable.
ir're-cep'tive, *a.* Unreceptive — **ir're-cep-tiv'i-ty**, *n.*
ir're-cip'ro-cal (ĭr'ē-sĭp'rō-kăl), *a.* Not reciprocal.
ir're-claim'a-ble (-klām'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being reclaimed.
2. Irrevocable. *Rare.*
— **ir're-claim'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ir're-claim'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir're-claim'a-bly**, *adv.*
ir're-claimed', *a.* Unreclaimed.
ir-rec'og-niz'a-ble (ĭ-rĕk'ŏg-nīz'ă-b'l), *a.* Unrecognizable. — **ir-rec'og-niz'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ir-rec'og-niz'a-bly** *adv.* [nizant. *Rare.*
ir're-cog'ni-zant, *a.* Not recognir-rec'ol-lec'tion, *n.* Failure to recollect; forgetfulness.
ir-rec'om-pen'sa-ble, *a.* Irrecompensable. *Obs* — **ir-rec'om-pen'sa-bly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

2. *Math.* Not continuously deformable one into the other; independent; — said of two paths (on a surface) between two fixed points on the surface.
— **ir-rec/on-cil'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir-rec/on-cil'a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-rec/on-cil'a-ble (ĭ-rĕk'ŭn-sīl'ă-b'l; ĭ-rĕk'ŭn-sĭl'ă-b'l; 277), *a.* One that is irreconcilable; specif., a member of a political party that refuses to be reconciled to an arrangement, to make any compromise, or the like.

ir/re-cov'er-a-ble (ĭr'ē-kŭv'ēr-ă-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *irrécouvrable.*] **1.** Irrevocable. *Obs.*
2. Not capable of being recovered, regained, remedied, or rectified; irreparable; irretrievable; as, an *irrecoverable* loss, debt, or injury.
3. Incapable of being restored to health or life; incurable; not resuscitable. *Archaic.*
4. Incapable of being recovered from or got over. *Rare.*
Syn. — Irreparable, irretrievable, irremediable, unalterable, incurable, hopeless.
— **ir/re-cov'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir/re-cov'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

ir/re-cu'sa-ble (-kū'zā-b'l), *a.* [L. *irrecusabilis*; *ir-* not + *recusabilis* that should be rejected, fr. *recusare* to reject: cf. F. *irrécusable.*] Not liable to exception or rejection. — **ir/re-cu'sa-bly**, *adv.*

ir/re-deem'a-ble (-dēm'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not redeemable; that cannot be redeemed; specif.: **a** Not convertible into specie at the pleasure of the holder; inconvertible; — said of paper money. **b** Not terminable by payment of the principal, as, an *irredeemable* annuity or debt.
2. a Admitting of no change or release; absolute; hopeless. **b** Beyond redemption or reform; irreclaimable.
— **ir/re-deem'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ir/re-deem'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir/re-deem'a-bly**, *adv.*

Ir/re-den'tism (ĭr'ē-dĕn'tĭz'm), *n.* *It. Politics.* The principles, policy, or practice of the Irredentists.

Ir/re-den'tist (-tĭst), *n.* [It. *irredentista*, fr. *irredento* unredeemed, fr. L. *in-* not + *redemptus* redeemed. See REDEMPTION.] *It. Politics.* One of a party formed about 1878, for incorporating with Italy neighboring regions (called *Italia irredenta*, unredeemed Italy) subject to other governments, but largely Italian in population.

ir/re-du'ci-bil'i-ty (-dū'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being irreducible.

ir/re-du'ci-ble (-dū'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reduced; incapable of being brought into a given or desired state, form, etc., or into one that is proper, normal, simpler, more intelligible, etc.; as, an *irreducible* hernia.
irreducible case, *Alg.*, the case in which a cubic equation has three real roots, which are yielded by Cardan's solution only in a form involving imaginaries, which solution is therefore nugatory.—**i. equation,** *Math.*, an equation whose left member (the right being 0) cannot be resolved into rational factors of lower degree, and (if a differential equation) has not as a solution the solution of a differential equation of lower order.—**i. function,** *Math.*, a function defined by an irreducible equation $F(x, y, \ldots) = 0$, a function whose corresponding Riemann's surface consists of nappes all connected (if there be more than one).
— **ir/re-du'ci-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir/re-du'ci-bly**, *adv.*

ir/re-form'a-ble (-fôr'mă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reformed; incorrigible; also, incapable of being revised or altered, as a papal bull.— **ir/re-form'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ir-ref'ra-ga-bil'i-ty (ĭ-rĕf'ră-gă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being irrefragable; an irrefragable argument, assertion, etc.

ir-ref'ra-ga-ble (ĭ-rĕf'ră-gă-b'l), *a.* [L. *irrefragabilis*; cf. F. *irréfragable.* See REFRAGABLE.] **1.** Not refragable; not to be gainsaid or denied; not to be refuted or overthrown; unanswerable; incontestable; undeniable; as, an *irrefragable* argument; *irrefragable* evidence.
2. Not to be broken; inviolable; indestructible. *Rare.*
3. Of persons, unyielding; stubborn; refractory. *Obs.*
Irrefragable Doctor. = DOCTOR IRREFRAGIBILIS.
— **ir-ref'ra-ga-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir-ref'ra-ga-bly**, *adv.*

ir/re-fran'gi-ble (ĭr'ē-frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Inviolable.
2. Not refrangible; that cannot be refracted in passing from one medium to another.
— **ir/re-fran'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ir/re-fran'gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir/re-fran'gi-bly**, *adv.*

ir/re-fut'a-ble (ĭr'ē-fūt'ă-b'l; ĭ-rĕf'ū-tă-b'l; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *irréfutable*, L. *irrefutabilis.* See REFUTE.] Incapable of refutation; indisputable. — **ir/re-fut'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ir/re-fut'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir/re-fut'a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-reg'u-lar (ĭ-rĕg'ū-lăr), *a.* [ME. *irreguler*, F. *irrégulier*, OF. also *-ler.* See REGULAR.] **1.** Not regular; not conforming to rule; not according to established law, method, or usage; not according to common form; not conformable to nature, to the rules of moral rectitude, or to established principles; not normal; lawless; disorderly; unnatural; immethodical; unsymmetrical; erratic, not straight; not uniform; as, an *irregular* line or figure; an *irregular* verse; an *irregular* physician; an *irregular* proceeding; *irregular* motion; *irregular* conduct, etc. Cf. REGULAR.

Leading the men of Herefordshire to fight
Against the *irregular* and wild Glendower. *Shak.*

2. Specif.: **a** *Eccl.*, esp. *R. C. Ch.* Not conforming to the rule of the church; having some irregularity (see IRREGULARITY, 2 a) that disqualifies for ordination or for membership in some ecclesiastical body, or the exercise of the functions of an office. **b** Not belonging to, or having conformed to, the requirements of some (particular) group or organized body; as, an *irregular* physician; specif., *Mil.*, not belonging to the regular army organization, but raised for a special purpose. Irregular troops usually are employed as independent commands and esp. to harass the enemy. **c** *Bot.* Showing a lack of uniformity; — said specif. of flowers in which one or more of the members of a whorl differ in size or form from the others or are wanting; as, an *irregular* corolla. **d** *Gram.* (1) Of a word or inflection, not conforming to the normal or usual manner of inflection, as, sell, cast, feed are *irregular* verbs. (2) Sometimes, specif. = STRONG. **e** *Eng. & Scots Law.* Celebrated without either proclamation of the banns or publication of intention to marry; clandestine; — said of a marriage. An irregular marriage is valid, but subjects the parties, the celebrator, and the witnesses to statutory penalties.
Syn. — Immethodical, unsystematic, desultory; erratic, eccentric, unsettled, variable, changeable, mutable, uneven; abnormal, unnatural, anomalous; devious, crooked; immoderate, intemperate, disorderly, wild, vicious.
irregular deposit. *Law.* See DEPOSIT, *n.*, 2.

ir-reg'u-lar (ĭ-rĕg'ū-lăr), *n.* One who is not regular; esp. (usually in *pl.*), a soldier not in regular service.

ir-reg'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *irrégularité*, LL. *irregularitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being irregular, that which is irregular.
2. Specif.: **a** *Eccl.*, esp. *R. C. Ch.* Infraction of the rules as to ordination or the performance of clerical functions; an impediment, disqualification, or incapacity which debars from ordination, exercise of clerical functions, or advancement to a higher order. *Irregularities* are usually divided into two classes: (1) those proceeding from defect, and (2) those proceeding from crime. The first class includes defects of mind, body, birth, age, liberty, the sacrament (i. e., marriage), lenity (involved in previous military service), and reputation. The second class includes the reception, etc., of unlawful or heretical baptism or ordination, crime, as esp. public heresy and apostasy, murder, mutilation, etc. **b** Quality or state of not conforming to rule or law; deviation from what is natural, morally right, established, or normal; infraction of law, order, etc.; abnormality, anomalousness; disorderliness; a disorderly or lawless action. **c** Quality or state of being unsymmetrical; uneven, immethodical, or not uniform, as in form, position, arrangement, etc.; a case of this; a part out of uniformity or symmetry with the other parts.

ir/re-la'tion (ĭr'ē-lā'shŭn), *n.* Want of connection or relation; unrelatedness.

ir-rel'a-tive (ĭ-rĕl'ă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Not relative; without mutual relations; unrelated, also, not pertinent or relevant.
2. *Music.* Not having tones in common; as, *irrelative* chords, keys, etc.
— **ir-rel'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ir-rel'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

ir-rel'e-vance (ĭ-rĕl'ē-văns), *n.* Irrelevancy; something irrelevant, as a remark.

ir-rel'e-van-cy (ĭ-rĕl'ē-văn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality or state of being irrelevant; that which is irrelevant.

ir-rel'e-vant (-vănt), *a.* Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not bearing upon or serving to support, impertinent; foreign; extraneous; as, testimony or arguments *irrelevant* to a case. — **ir-rel'e-vant-ly**, *adv.*

ir/re-li'gion (ĭr'ē-lĭj'ŭn), *n.* [L. *irreligio*: cf. F. *irréligion.* See IN- not; RELIGION.] **1.** State of being irreligious; want of religion; impiety.
2. A false religion; a perverted form of religion. *Obs.*

ir/re-li'gion-ist, *n.* One who is irreligious; an opponent of religion.

ir/re-li'gious (-lĭj'ŭs), *a.* [L. *irreligiosus*: cf. F. *irréligieux.*] **1.** Destitute of religion; not controlled by religious motives or principles; ungodly. Cf. IMPIOUS.
Shame and reproach are generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious.* *South.*
2. Indicating irreligion; profane; as, *irreligious* speech.
3. Pert. to, believing in, or practicing, a false religion. *Obs.*
Syn. — IRRELIGIOUS, PROFANE, IMPIOUS. *Irreligious* is negative, *profane* and *impious* are positive. IRRELIGIOUS often connotes mere indifference to sacred things; PROFANE, as here compared, implies undue familiarity or irreverence, IMPIOUS, open or defiant contempt. See BLASPHEMY, PROFANATION, INFIDEL.
— **ir/re-li'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **ir/re-li'gious-ness**, *n.*

ir-rem'e-a-ble (ĭ-rĕm'ē-ă-b'l; ĭ-rē'mē-), *a.* [L. *irremeabilis*; *ir-* not + *remeabilis* returning, fr. *remeare*: cf. F. *irréméable.* See REMEANT.] Admitting no return. "The *irremeable* stream." *R. Hovey.* — **ir-rem'e-a-bly**, *adv.*

ir/re-me'di-a-ble (ĭr'ē-mē'dĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *irremediabilis*: cf. F. *irrémédiable.* See IN- not; REMEDIABLE.] Not admitting of being remedied, corrected, or redressed; incurable; irreparable; as, an *irremediable* disease or evil. — **ir/re-me'di-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir/re-me'di-a-bly**, *adv.*

ir/re-mis'si-ble (ĭr'ē-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *irremissibilis*: cf. F. *irrémissible.* See IN- not; REMISSIBLE.] Not remissible; unpardonable; not to be refrained from or given up; obligatory; as, *irremissible* crimes; *irremissible* duties. — **ir/re-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ir/re-mis'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir/re-mis'si-bly**, *adv.*

ir/re-mov'a-ble (-mōōv'ă-b'l), *a.* Not removable; as: **a** That cannot be removed or taken away, not displaceable. **b** That cannot be removed or dismissed from office or position, as a judge. **c** Immovable; inflexible. *Obs. Shak.* — *n.* An irremovable person. — **ir/re-mov'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ir/re-mov'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir/re-mov'a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-rep'a-ra-ble (ĭ-rĕp'ă-ră-b'l), *a.* [L. *irreparabilis*: cf. F. *irréparable.* See IN- not; REPARABLE.] Not reparable; not capable of being repaired, recovered, regained, or remedied; irretrievable; irremediable; as, an *irreparable* breach; an *irreparable* loss. *Shak.*
Syn. — See IRRETRIEVABLE.
— **ir-rep'a-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ir-rep'a-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir-rep'a-ra-bly**, *adv.*

ir/re-peal'a-ble (ĭr'ē-pēl'ă-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being repealed or revoked, as a law.— **ir/re-peal'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ir/re-peal'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir/re-peal'a-bly**, *adv.*

ir/re-plev'i-a-ble (-plĕv'ĭ-ă-b'l) } *a. Law.* Not subject to
ir/re-plev'i-sa-ble (-să-b'l) } replevin.

ir/rep're-hen'si-ble (ĭ-rĕp'rē-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *irreprehensibilis*: cf. F. *irréprehensible.*] Not reprehensible; blameless; irreproachable. — **ir/rep're-hen'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir/rep're-hen'si-bly**, *adv.*

ir/re-press'i-ble (ĭr'ē-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being repressed, restrained, or controlled; as, *irrepressible* joy; an *irrepressible* conflict; — often applied humorously to persons of great volubility, overflowing good humor, etc. — **ir/re-press'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ir/re-press'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir/re-press'i-bly**, *adv.*

ir/re-proach'a-ble (-prōch'ă-b'l), *a.* [*ir-* not + *reproachable*: cf. F. *irréprochable.*] Not reproachable; above reproach; not deserving reproach; blameless. — **ir/re-proach'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ir/re-proach'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir/re-proach'a-bly**, *adv.*

ir/re-sist'ance (ĭr'ē-zĭs'tăns), *n.* Nonresistance; passive submission.

ir/re-sist'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *irrésistible.* See RESISTIBLE.] That cannot be successfully resisted or opposed; superior to opposition; resistless; overpowering; as, an *irresistible* attraction. — **ir/re-sist'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ir/re-sist'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir/re-sist'i-bly**, *adv.*

ir-res'o-lu-ble (ĭ-rĕz'ō-lū-b'l), *a.* [L. *irresolubilis*: cf. F. *irrésoluble.* See RESOLUBLE; cf. IRRESOLVABLE.] **1.** Incapable of being dissolved or resolved into parts; insoluble.
2. Incapable of being relieved or loosened.
The second is in the *irresoluble* condition of our souls after a known sin is committed. *Bp. Hall.*
3. Incapable of being solved; insoluble.

ir-res'o-lute (-lūt), *a.* [Cf. F. *irrésolu*, L. *irresolutus* not loosened. See RESOLUTE.] **1.** Not resolved or solved; unexplained. *Obs.*
2. Not resolute; not decided or determined; wavering; given to, or characterized by, indecision or irresolution; vacillating. "Weak and *irresolute* is man." *Cowper.*
Syn. — Wavering, vacillating, undetermined, undecided, unsettled, fickle, changeable, inconstant, unstable.
— **ir-res'o-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **ir-res'o-lute-ness**, *n.*

ir-res'o-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *irrésolution.*] **1.** State of not having formed a decided opinion; doubt; uncertainty. *Obs.*
2. Want of resolution; want of decision in purpose; a fluctuation of mind, as in doubt, or between hope and fear; irresoluteness; indecision; vacillation.

ir/re-solv'a-ble (ĭr'ē-zŏl'vă-b'l), *a.* [*ir-* not + *resolvable.* Cf. IRRESOLUBLE.] Incapable of being resolved; not solvable; insoluble; not separable into component parts; not analyzable; not to be disentangled.
irresolvable nebulæ, *Astron.*, nebulæ not yet resolved by the telescope into stars.
— **ir/re-solv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ir/re-solv'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

ir/re-solved' (-zŏlvd'), *a.* Not resolved; unsettled; undecided; uncertain. — **ir/re-solv'ed-ly** (-zŏl'vĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

ir/re-spec'tive (-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Disrespectful. *Obs.*
2. Having no regard for persons, conditions, circumstances, or consequences; unbiased; independent; impartial; as, an *irrespective* judgment. *Rare.*
The absolute, *irrespective* will of God. *Rogers.*
irrespective of, regardless of; without respect or regard to; independent of; as, *irrespective of* differences; — often used as equiv. to *irrespectively of.*

ir/re-spec'tive-ly, *adv.* of IRRESPECTIVE. Specif.: **a** Disrespectfully. *Obs.* **b** Without regard or respect to conditions, persons, or circumstances. *Obs.*
c Without regard to other things; independently; — often with *of* and formerly *to.* Cf IRRESPECTIVE OF.

ir/re-spir'a-ble (ĭr'ē-spīr'ă-b'l; ĭ-rĕs'pĭ-ră-b'l; 277), *a.* [L. *irrespirabilis*: cf. F. *irrespirable.* See RESPIRABLE.] Unfit for respiration; not respirable (so as to sustain life).

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ir-rec'on-cile, *v. t.* To make unreconciled or incompatible; to alienate or estrange. *Obs.*

ir-rec'on-cile'ment, *n.* State or quality of being unreconciled

ir-rec'on-cil'i-a-ble (ĭ-rĕk'ŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Irreconcilable.— **ir-rec'on-cil'i-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ir-rec'on-cil'i-a-ble-ness**, *n* — **ir-rec'on-cil'i-a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-rec'on-cil'a-tion, *n.* Want of reconciliation. *Rare.*

ir-re-cord'a-ble, *a* [*ir-* not + *record*: cf. L. *irrecordabilis* not to be remembered.] Incapable of being recorded. *Rare.*

ir/re-cu'per-a-ble, *a.* [L. *irrecuperabilis*: cf. OF. *irrecupe(r)able.* See IN- not; RECUPERATE.] Irrecoverable. *Obs.* — **ir-re-cu'per-a-bly**, *adv. Obs.*

ir-re-cur'a-ble, *a.* [*ir-* not + *recure* + *-able.*] Incurable. *Obs.*

ir're-cured', *a.* Incurable. *Obs.*

ir-re-deemed' (ĭr'ē-dēmd'), *a.* [Cf. IRREDENTIST.] Unredeemed. *Rare.*

ir're-den'tial (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* Devoted to irredentism.

ir-red'i-vi'vous, *a.* [L. *irredivivus.*] Not revivable. *Obs.*

ir're-dress'i-ble (ĭr'ē-drĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being redressed. — **ir're-dress'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ir're-dress'i-bly**, *adv. All Rare.*

ir're-duc'ti-ble, *a.* [Cf. F. *irréductible.*] Irreducible. *Rare.* — **ir're-duc'ti-bil'i-ty** (-dŭk'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.*

ir're-duc'tion, *n.* State of not being reduced. *Rare.*

ir-ref'er-a-ble, . Not referable.

ir're-flec'tion, ir're-flex'ion (ĭr'ē-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* Want of reflection.

ir're-flec'tive, *a.* Not reflexive. — **ir're-flec'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ir're-flec'tive-ness**, *n.* [*Rare.*]

ir're-flex'ive, *a.* Not reflexive.

ir're-formed', *a.* Unreformed. *Obs.*

ir're-fus'a-ble, *a.* Not refusable. *Rare.* [larly.

irreg. *Abbr.* Irregular; irregu-

ir're-gen'er-a-cy (ĭr'ē-jĕn'ēr-a-sĭ), *n.* Unregeneracy. *Rare.* — **ir're-gen'er-ate**, *a. Rare.*

ir're-gen'er-a'tion, *n.* Unregeneracy. *Rare.*

Ir-reg'u-la'res (ĭr-rĕg'ū-lā'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* An order of Blastoidea having one ambulacrum different from the others and no peduncle.

Ir-reg'u-la'ri-a (-lā'rĭ-ă; 115), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* In old classifications, an order of Echinoidea consisting of the Clypeastroidea and Spatangoidea.

ir-reg'u-lar-ist, *n.* One who is irregular. [LAR.

ir-reg'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of IRREGULAR. — **ir-reg'u-lar-ness**, *n.* See -NESS.

ir-reg'u-lar-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Obs.*

ir-reg'u-late, *a.* [LL. *irregulatus.*] Not regulated. *Obs.* — *n.* One who is irregular. *Obs.*

ir-reg'u-late, *v. t.* To make irregular; to disorder. *Obs.*

ir-reg'u-lat'ed (ĭr-rĕg'ū-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Not regulated. *Rare.*

ir-reg'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Irregularity. *Rare.*

ir-reg'u-lous, *a.* Lawless. *Obs.*

ir're-it'er-a-ble, *a.* Not reiterable. *Obs.* [ble. *Obs.*

ir're-ject'a-ble, *a.* Not rejectable. *Obs.* — **ir're-laps'a-ble**, *a.* Not liable to relapse. *Obs.* [lated. *Rare.*

ir're-late' (ĭr'ē-lāt'), *a.* Not related. *Rare.*

ir're-lat'ed (ĭr'ē-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Unrelated. *Rare.*

ir-rel'a-tive (ĭ-rĕl'ă-tĭv), *n.* Something irrelative. [Obs.]

ir're-lent'ing, *a.* Unrelenting. **ir're-liev'a-ble** (ĭr'ē-lēv'ă-b'l), *a.* Not relievable.

ir're-li'gion-ism (ĭr'ē-lĭj'ŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

ir're-li'gion-ize, *v. t.* To render irreligious. *Rare.*

ir're-li'gi-os'i-ty (-lĭj'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *irreligiositas.*] Irreligiousness. *Rare.* [*Rare.*

ir're-luc'tant, *a.* Not reluctant.

ir-rem'e-di-less, *a.* Remediless. *Obs.* [memberable. *Rare.*

ir're-mem'ber-a-ble, *a.* Not remembrance. *Obs.* [*Rare.*

ir're-mis'sion, *n.* Nonremission. *Obs.*

ir're-mis'sive, *a.* Not remissive.

ir're-mit'ta-ble, *a.* Irremissible. *Obs.*

ir're-mov'al (ĭr'ē-mōōv'ăl), *n.* Absence of removal. *Rare.*

ir're-mu'ner-a-ble (-mū'nĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *irremunerabilis*: cf. F. *irrémunérable.* See REMUNERATE.] Not remunerable.

ir're-mu'ner-at'ed, *a.* Unremunerated. *Obs.* [able. *Rare.*

ir-ren'der-a-ble, *a.* Not renderable. *Rare.* [*Obs.*

ir're-new'a-ble, *a.* Not renewable. *Rare.* [*Obs.*

ir're-nowned', *a.* Unrenowned.

ir're-nun'ci-a-ble, *a.* Not renunciable. *Rare.*

ir're-pair', *n.* Disrepair. *Rare.*

ir're-pair'a-ble, *a.* Not repairable; specif., *Obs*, irreparable.

ir're-pass'a-ble, *a.* [Cf. F. *irrépassable.*] Incapable of being repassed. *Rare.* [tence.

ir're-pent'ance, *n.* Impenitence. — **ir're-pent'ant**, *a.* Impenitent. — **ir're-pent'ant-ly**, *adv.*

ir're-place'a-ble, *a.* Not replaceable. [able. *Obs.*

ir're-pleg'i-a-ble, *a.* [Irreplevi-

ir're-port'a-ble, *a.* Not reportable. *Rare.*

ir-rep're-sent'a-ble, *a.* Not representable. — **ir-rep're-sent'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

ir're-press'i-ble, *n.* One who is irrepressible.

ir're-pres'sive (ĭr'ē-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Irrepressible. *Rare.*

ir're-pro-duc'i-ble (ĭr'ē'prō-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not reproducible

ir-re'pro-duc'tive, *a.* Not reproductive. — **irreproductive function.** *Math* See REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTION.

ir're-prov'a-ble (ĭr'ē-prōōv'ă-b'l), *a.* & *n.* Irreproachable.

b Irrefragable. *Obs.* — **ir're-prov'a-ble-ness**, *n. Rare.* — **ir're-prov'a-bly**, *adv. Rare.*

ir-rep'tion, *n.* [LL. *irreptio.*] A creeping in. *Obs.*

ir/rep-ti'tious (ĭr'ĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *irrepere, irreptum*, to creep in; *ir-* in + *repere* to creep.] Creeping, or having crept, in; surreptitious. *Rare.*

ir're-pug'na-ble, *a.* [See IN- not, REPUGNABLE.] Irresistible. *Obs.* [ble. *Obs.*

ir-rep'u-ta-ble, *a.* Disreputable. **ir-req'ui-site**, *a.* Not requisite. *Obs.* [blance. *Obs.*

ir're-sem'blance, *n.* Nonresemblance. **ir're-si-ant**, *a.* [*ir-* not + *resiant.*] Nonresident. *Obs.*

ir-res'ig-na'tion, *n.* Want of resignation. *Obs.*

ir're-sil'i-ent (ĭr'ē-zĭl'ĭ-ĕnt; -sĭl'ĭ-), *a.* Not resilient.

ir're-sist'a-ble. Var of IRRESISTIBLE.

ir're-sist'ed, *a.* Unresisted. *Obs.*

ir're-sist'i-ble, *n.* One who is irresistible. [*Obs.*

ir're-sist'less, *a.* Irresistible.

ir-res'o-lu-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ir-res'o-nant (ĭ-rĕz'ō-nănt), *a.* Not resonant. — **ir-res'o-nance** (-năns), *n.*

ir're-spect'a-ble (ĭr'ē-spĕk'tă-b'l), *a.* Not respectable. — **ir're-spect'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ir're-spect'ful, *a.* Disrespectful. *Rare.*

ir're-spond'ence, *n.* Lack of respondence. *Rare.*

ir/re-spon/si-bil/i-ty (Ir/ē-spŏn/sĭ-bĭl/ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [Cf. F. *irresponsabilité.*] **1.** Want of, or freedom from, responsibility or accountability.
2. Incapability of physical response. *Rare.*
ir/re-spon/si-ble (-spŏn/sĭ-b'l), *a.* [*ir-* not + *responsible.*] Not responsible; as: **a** Not liable to be called upon to answer for consequences; not liable to be called in question; free from, or incapable of incurring, legal responsibility. **b** Not able to answer for consequences; not able to render satisfaction, insolvent.—*n.* One who is irresponsible.—**ir/re-spon/si-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ir/re-spon/si-bly**, *adv.*
ir/re-triev/a-ble (-trēv/ă-b'l), *a.* Not retrievable; irrecoverable; irreparable; as, an *irretrievable* loss.
Syn.—Irremediable, incurable, irrecoverable.—IRRETRIEVABLE, IRREPARABLE are very often used without distinction. But IRRETRIEVABLE applies to that which cannot be recovered or recalled; IRREPARABLE, to that which cannot be repaired or made good; as, an *irretrievable* (or *irreparable*) loss, an *irretrievable* (not *irreparable*) step, decision; an *irreparable* (not, commonly, *irretrievable*) breach, injury; an *irretrievable* error may result in an *irreparable* wrong.
—**ir/re-triev/a-bil/i-ty** (-bĭl/ĭ-tĭ), **ir/re-triev/a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ir/re-triev/a-bly**, *adv.*
ir-rev/er-ence (Ĭ-rĕv/ẽr-ĕns), *n.* [L. *irreverentia:* cf. F. *irrévérence.*] **1.** State or quality of being irreverent; want of reverence; disregard of the authority and character of a superior; an irreverent act or utterance.
2. State of not being reverenced; dishonor.
ir-rev/er-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *irreverens, -entis* · cf. F. *irrévérent.* See IN- not; REVERENT.] **1.** Irreverend. *Obs.*
2. Not reverent; showing a want of reverence; expressive of a want of veneration; as, an *irreverent* babbler; an *irreverent* jest.—**ir-rev/er-ent-ly**, *adv.*
ir/re-vers/i-ble (Ĭr/ē-vûr/sĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reversed; specif.: **a** Incapable of being recalled, repealed, or annulled; as, an *irreversible* decree. **b** Incapable of being turned about, back, or upside down, incapable of being made to run backward; as, an *irreversible* engine. **irreversible heat**, *Physics*, that part of the heat developed in an electric circuit which is equal to the product of the resistance into the square of the current. So called because there is no known reverse process by which it can be transformed directly into electrical energy. Cf. REVERSIBLE HEAT.—**1. process**, *Physics*, a process that cannot be reversed; a sweeping process. See SWEEP, *n.*, 10.—**1. steering gear**, *Mach.*, a steering gear, esp. for an automobile, which is not affected by the road wheels, as when they strike an obstacle sideways, although easily controlled by the hand wheel or steering lever.
—**ir/re-vers/i-bil/i-ty** (-bĭl/ĭ-tĭ), **ir/re-vers/i-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ir/re-vers/i-bly**, *adv.*
ir-rev/o-ca-ble (Ĭ-rĕv/ō-kă-b'l), *a.* [L. *irrevocabilis* · cf. F. *irrévocable.* See IN- not; REVOKE.] Incapable of being recalled or revoked; past recall or recovery; unchangeable; unalterable; as, an *irrevocable* promise. "Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom." *Shak.*—**ir-rev/o-ca-bil/i-ty** (-bĭl/Ĭ-tĭ), **ir-rev/o-ca-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ir-rev/o-ca-bly**, *adv.*
ir-ride' (Ĭ-rīd'), *v. t.* [L. *irridere, irrisum*, to laugh at; *ir-* in + *ridere* to laugh.] To deride. *Obs. or R.*
ir/ri-ga-ble (Ĭr/Ĭ-gă-b'l), *a.* That can be irrigated; susceptible of, or suitable for, irrigation; as, *irrigable* land.
ir/ri-gant (-gănt), *a.* [L. *irrigans, -antis*, p. pr.] Irrigative; irrigating.—*n.* A canal for irrigation.
ir/ri-gate (Ĭr/Ĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; IR/RI-GAT/ED (-gāt/ĕd); IR/RI-GAT/ING (-gāt/Ĭng). [L. *irrigatus*, p. p. of *irrigare* to irrigate; *ir-* in + *rigare* to water; perh. akin to E. *rain.*] **1.** To wet; moisten. *Rare.*
2. To subject to irrigation; of land, to supply with water by causing a stream to flow upon, over, or through it, as in artificial channels; to water.
3. To refresh or make fertile as if by watering.
ir/ri-ga/tion (-gā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *irrigatio* · cf. F. *irrigation.*] Act or process of irrigating, or state of being irrigated; specif.: **a** A wetting or moistening. **b** *Agric.* The supplying of water to land by canals, ditches, etc.; the operation of causing water to flow over land, for nourishing plants. **c** *Med* The application of a continuous stream of water or other lotion to an affected part of the body for purposes of cleansing, disinfecting, etc. **d** A refreshing or making fertile as if by watering.
ir/ri-ga/tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to irrigation.
ir/ri-ga/tion-ist, *n.* One interested in, or who carries on, or favors, irrigation.
ir/ri-ga-tive (Ĭr/Ĭ-gā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to irrigate; of or pertaining to irrigation; irrigational.
ir/ri-ga/tor (-gā/tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that irrigates.
ir-rig'u-ous (Ĭ-rĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *irriguus.* See IRRIGATE.] *Now Rare.* **1.** Irrigated; moistened; wet; well-watered.

The flowery lap
Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her store. *Milton.*

2. Serving to irrigate; irrigating; watering; moistening.
ir-ri/sion (Ĭ-rĭzh/ŭn), *n.* [L. *irrisio*, fr. *irridere:* cf. F. *irrision.* See IRRIDE.] A laughing at a person or thing; derision. *Rare.*

This being spoken scepticè, or by way of *irrision. Chapman.*

ir-ri/sor (Ĭ-rī/sôr), *n.* [L.] **1.** A person who laughs at another; a derider. *Obs. or R.*
2. *Zoöl.* **a** [*cap.*] An African genus of hoopoes having a long decurved bill, long wedge-shaped tail, and no crest. With allied African genera it constitutes a subfamily **Irri/si-ri/næ** (Ĭ-rĭ/sō-rĭ/nē), or family **Ir/ri-sor/i-dæ** (Ĭr/Ĭ-sôr/Ĭ-dē). **b** A bird of this group; a wood hoopoe.
ir/ri-ta-bil/i-ty (Ĭr/Ĭ-tă-bĭl/Ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *irritabilitas:* cf. F. *irritabilité*] Quality or state of being irritable, specif.: **a** Quick excitability to annoyance, impatience, or anger; petulance, fretfulness; as, *irritability* of temper. **b** *Med* A condition of morbid excitability of an organ or part of the body, such as of the stomach or bladder; undue susceptibility to the influence of stimuli. See IRRITATION, *n.*, 1 **c**. **c** *Physiol.* In the broadest sense, the quality in living matter of responding by change of form, motion, or other manifestation of vitality to more or less sudden changes of external conditions or influences called *stimuli* (see STIMULUS). Irritability is a characteristic property of living protoplasm, but is present in very varying degrees. Temporary loss of irritability may be produced by repeated or prolonged stimulation, causing *fatigue.* In animal physiology *irritability* often designates specifically the contractility of muscle.
ir/ri-ta-ble (Ir/Ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* [L. *irritabilis* · cf. F. *irritable.* See IRRITATE.] Capable of being irritated, specif.: **a** Very susceptible of impatience, anger, or passion; easily inflamed or exasperated; irascible, as, an *irritable* temper **b** Easily excitable; very responsive to stimuli. **c** *Med.* Susceptible of irritation; unduly sensitive to irritants or stimuli. See IRRITATION, *n.*, 1 **c**. **d** *Physiol.* Responsive to stimuli. See IRRITABILITY **c**.
Syn.—Touchy, fretful, peevish. See IMPATIENT.
—**ir/ri-ta-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ir/ri-ta-bly**, *adv.*
ir/ri-ta-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *irritamentum.*] An incitement or provocative, an irritant.
ir/ri-tan-cy (-tăn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [From 2d IRRITANT.] Quality or state of being irritating; irritation.
ir/ri-tan-cy, *n.* [From 1st IRRITANT.] *Roman, Civil, & Scots Law.* **a** A rendering, or the state or quality of being rendered, null and void; invalidation, invalidity, forfeiture. **b** Hence, an irritant clause.
ir/ri-tant (-tănt), *a.* [LL. *irritans, -antis*, p. pr. of *irritare* to make null, fr. L *irritus* void; *ir-* not + *ratus* established.] *Roman, Civil, & Scots Law.* Rendering null and void; as, an **irritant clause** in an instrument is one providing that if certain specified events shall take place the instrument shall be void.
ir/ri-tant, *a.* [L. *irritans, -antis*, p. pr of *irritare.* cf. F *irritant.* See IRRITATE to excite.] Irritating; specif.: **a** Provocative. *Obs.* **b** Producing irritation or inflammation.
ir/ri-tant, *n.* [Cf. F. *irritant.*] That which irritates or excites; specif.: *Physiol. & Med.* Any agent by which irritation is produced, as, a chemical or mechanical *irritant.*
ir/ri-tate (-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT/ED (-tāt/ĕd); -TAT/ING (-tāt/Ĭng). [L. *irritatus*, p. p. of *irritare;* of doubtful origin.] **1.** To excite, provoke, or rouse; to increase the action of, to heighten excitement in; to stimulate; aggravate. *Obs.*
2. To excite impatience, anger, or displeasure in; to provoke; exasperate, annoy; as, insolence *irritates* one.
3. *Med.* To cause to be irritable; to produce irritation in, as, to *irritate* a wound by a coarse bandage.
4. *Physiol.* To produce irritation in; to stimulate; to cause to contract. See IRRITATION, *n.*, 2.
Syn.—Fret, inflame, excite, vex, anger, enrage, chafe, gall, tease, pique, sting, ruffle.—IRRITATE, EXASPERATE, NETTLE, PROVOKE, INCENSE. To IRRITATE is to excite to momentary impatience or anger; to NETTLE is to irritate in such a way as to cause pique; EXASPERATE commonly implies bitter or intense irritation, as at something unendurable; the word sometimes expresses keen vexation or annoyance, as, "I was indeed greatly *irritated* at the bishop's having suggested any grounds of suspicion . . . against a person whom he had never seen" (*De Quincey*); "It simply astounds and *irritates* the hearer by contradicting without a word of proof or preparation his fixed and familiar notions" (*M. Arnold*); "To take the widow *exasperates*, makes mad, her sister" (*Shak.*); "You know my hasty temper, and should not *exasperate* it" (*Goldsmith*), "Sometimes, when her uncle's easy way of taking things did not happen to be *exasperating*, it was rather soothing" (*G. Eliot*); "[This] . . . must be very *provoking* to the dignity of some dissenting doctors; and to *nettle* them still more, you in a manner impose upon them the necessity of being silent" (*Cowper*); "No man thoroughly *nettled* can say a thing general enough to pass off with the air of an opinion declared and not a passion gratified" (*Taller*); "*nettled* at this neglect" (*De Quincey*). To PROVOKE, as here compared, is to awaken strong annoyance or vexation, or (esp. in the form *provoking*) to tease or tantalize; INCENSE implies quick-flaming or slow-burning anger or irritation; as, "After supper, Dr. Johnson turned the discourse upon silent folks—whether by way of reflection and reproof, or by accident, I know not; but I do know he is *provoked* with me for not talking more" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "a *provoking* little inward laugh" (*G. Eliot*); "Your spirits kindle to a flame, moved with the slightest touch of blame . . . conviction does but more *incense*" (*Swift*); "Apollo, *incensed* at the insults his priests had sustained" (*Goldsmith*). See HARASS, ACRIMONY, ANGER, IMPATIENT.
ir/ri-tate, *v. t.* [See 1st IRRITANT.] *Roman, Civil, & Scots Law.* To render null and void; to defeat. *Abp. Bramhall.*
ir/ri-ta/tion (Ir/Ĭ-tā/shŭn), *n.* [L. *irritatio:* cf. F. *irritation.*] **1.** Act of irritating, or state of being irritated; specif.: **a** Excitement to activity; stimulation. *Rare.*

The whole body of the arts and sciences composes one vast machinery for the *irritation* and development of the human intellect. *De Quincey.*

b Excitement of impatience, anger, or passion; provocation, annoyance; anger. **c** *Med.* A condition of morbid excitability or oversensitiveness of an organ or part of the body; a state in which the application of ordinary stimuli produces pain or excessive or vitiated action.
2. *Physiol.* Act of exciting, or state of being excited, to action by stimulation, esp., act of exciting a muscle to contraction by artificial stimulation, or its condition under such stimulation. See IRRITABILITY **c**.
ir/ri-ta-tive (Ir/Ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving to excite or irritate; irritating; as, an *irritative* agent.
2. Accompanied with, or produced by, increased action or irritation; as, an *irritative* fever.
ir/ri-to-mo/tile (Ir/Ĭ-tō-mō/tĭl), *a.* Subject to, or characterized by, irritomotility.
ir/ri-to-mo-til/i-ty (-mō-tĭl/Ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*irritate* + *motility.*] *Plant Physiol.* That form of irritability which is manifested by movements or curvatures.
ir/ro-rate (Ir/ō-rāt), *v. t.*; IR/RO-RAT/ED (-rāt/ĕd); IR/RO-RAT/ING (-rāt/Ĭng). [L. *irroratus*, p. p. of *irrorare* to bedew; *ir-* in + *ros, roris*, dew.] To sprinkle or moisten as with dew; to bedew. *Obs.*—**ir/ro-ra/tion** (-rā/shŭn), *n. Obs.*
ir/ro-rate (-rāt), *a. Zool.* Covered with minute grains, appearing like fine sand, or with small specks of color.
ir/ro-ta/tion-al (Ir/ō-tā/shŭn-ăl), *a. Physics.* Not rotatory; —said of a type of fluid motion such that if a spherical portion of the fluid so moving were suddenly solidified, it would not be rotating.—**ir/ro-ta/tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
ir-rupt' (Ĭ-rŭpt'), *v. t. & i.*; -RUPT/ED; -RUPT/ING. [L. *irruptus*, p. p. of *irrumpere; ir-* in + *rumpere.* See RUPTURE.] To break into, burst in; make an irruption. *R.*
ir-rup/tion (Ĭ-rŭp/shŭn), *n.* [L. *irruptio:* cf. F. *irruption.* See IRRUPT] **1.** A breaking or bursting in; a sudden, violent rushing in; as, *irruptions* of the sea.

Lest evil tidings, with too rude *irruption*
Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep. *Milton.*

2. A sudden and violent inroad or invasion; as, the *irruptions* of the Goths into Italy. *Addison.*
3. By confusion for ERUPTION. *Obs.*
Syn.—Incursion, inroad. See INVASION.
ir-rup/tive (-tĭv), *a.* Rushing in or upon; tending to irruption; as, *irruptive* subterranean forces.
I'rus (ī'rŭs), *n.* [Gr. Ἴρος.] In Greek legend, a beggar of Ithaca, noted for his great stature, gluttony, and poverty. He was employed by Penelope's suitors as a messenger and challenged the disguised Ulysses to a fight, in which he was brought to the ground by a single blow.
Ir'ving-ite (ûr'vĭng-īt), *n.* [After Rev. Edward *Irving* (1792–1834).] *Eccl.* A member of the Catholic Apostolic Church (which see).—**Ir'ving-ism** (Ĭz'm), *n.*
is (Ĭz), *v. i.* [AS. *is;* akin to G. & Goth. *ist*, L. *est*, Gr. ἐστι, Skr. *asti.* Cf. AM, ENTITY, ESSENCE, ABSENT.] The third person singular, present indicative, of the verb *be;* as, he *is;* he *is* a man. See BE; COPULA, 3.

☞ In the Northern dialect of Middle and Modern English, *is* is used for all persons of the singular, and also for the plural when not immediately joined to the nominative pronoun. "Forthy *is* I come, and eke Alain." *Chaucer*
More lines than *is* in the new map *Shal.*

is'a-be-li'ta (Iz/ă-bē-lē'tă; *Sp.* ē'să-), **is'a-bel'ite** (Iz/ă-bĕl'ĭt), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *isabelita*, apparently dim. fr. the name *Isabel* Isabel.] An angel fish (*Holacanthus ciliaris*) colored orange-red, sky-blue, and golden, common in the West Indies.

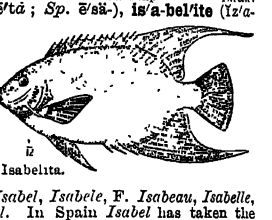
Isabelita.

Is'a-bel'la (Iz/ă-bĕl'ă), *n.* [Cf. OF. *Ysabel, Isabele*, F. *Isabeau, Isabelle*, It. *Isabella*, Sp. *Isabel.* In Spain *Isabel* has taken the place of *Elizabeth.*] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Isabeau* (ē'zà'bō'), *Isabelle* (ē'zà'bĕl'); It. *Isabella* (ē'za-bĕl'lä); Sp. *Isabel* (ē'să-bĕl'; 133); Pg. *Isabel* (ē'zä-bĕl'); G. *Isabelle* (ē'zä-bĕl'ĕ); D. *Isabella* (Is'ă-bĕl'lă).—Dim. *Bel, Bella.*
2. a The ladylove of Zerbino in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." **b** The heroine of Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure." She is a chaste young woman whose brother Claudio has been sentenced to death by the hypocritical Angelo, the duke's deputy, who offers to let Claudio live if she yields to his lust. He is foiled; she marries the duke, who pardons Claudio.
3. Usually **Isabella color** or **colour.** A brownish yellow or light buff color.
4. a An old variety of peach. *Obs.* **b** *or* **Isabella grape.** An American purple grape of sweet flavor.
5. [*l. c.*] The doblon, or 100-real gold piece, of Isabella II. of Spain, worth about $5.
Isabella moth. A common, stout-bodied, snuff-colored American moth (*Pyrrharctia isabella*), having hind wings which are often tinged with orange-red. The larva, called **woolly bear** and **hedgehog caterpillar**, is densely covered with hairs, which are black at each end of the body, and red-brown in the middle part.
Isabella wood. The red bay (*Persea borbonia*) or its wood.
is'a-bel'line (Iz/ă-bĕl'Ĭn), *a.* Of an Isabella color.
isabelline bear, a pale-colored Himalayan bear (*Ursus isabellinus*) related to the European brown bear.
i'sab-nor'mal (ī'săb-nôr'măl), *n.* [*iso-* + *abnormal.*] *Meteor.* An imaginary line, or a line upon a chart, connecting

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ir/re-spon'sive, *a.* Not responsive; as: **a** Not able, ready, or inclined to respond. **b** = IRRESPONSIBLE **a**. *Rare.*—**ir/re-spon'sive-ness**, *n.* See -NESS.
ir/re-strain'a-ble, *a.* Unrestrainable.—**ir/re-strain'a-bly**, *adv.*
ir/re-stric'tive, *a.* Not restrictive.
ir/re-sul'tive (Ir/ē-zŭl'tĭv), *a.* Without result.
ir/re-sus'ci-ta-ble (-sŭs'Ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Not resuscitable.—**ir/re-sus'ci-ta-bly**, *adv.*
ir/re-ten'tion, *n.* Nonretention.
ir/re-ten'tive, *a.* Unretentive.—**ir/re-ten'tive-ness**, *n.*
ir-re'ti-ate, *v. t.* [L. *irretire:* ir- in + *rete* net.] To insnare. *Obs.*
ir-ret'i-cent, *a.* Not reticent.
ir/re-trace'a-ble, *a.* Not retraceable. [tractable.]
ir/re-tract'a-ble, *a.* Not retractable.—**ir/re-trac'tile**, *a.* Not retractile.
ir/re-turn'a-ble, *a.* Not returnable. *Obs.*
ir/re-veal'a-ble, *a.* Not revealable.—**ir/re-veal'a-bly**, *adv.*
ir/re-vealed', *a.* Unrevealed. *Obs.*
ir-rev'er-end, *a.* **1.** Not reverend; not worthy of reverence. **2.** By misuse or confusion, irreverent. *Obs.* [EREND.]
ir-rev'er-end-ly, *adv* of IRREVERENT.
ir-rev'er-en'tial, *a.* Not reverential; irreverent.—**ir-rev'er-en'tial-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*—**ir-rev'er-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*
ir/re-vert'i-ble, *a.* Not revertible; also, irreversible. *Rare.*
ir/re-vis'a-ble (Ir'ē-vīz'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of revision. *Rare.*
ir-rev'o-lu-ble (Ĭ-rĕv'ō-lū-b'l), *a.* That cannot be rolled back; that has no finite period of revolution. *Rare.* [cal. *Rare.*]
ir/rhe-tor'i-cal, *a.* Not rhetorical.
ir/ri-ga-bly, *adv.* of IRRIGABLE.
ir/ri-gate, *a.* Irrigated. *Obs.*
ir/ri-ga-to'ri-al (Ir'Ĭ-gă-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Irrigational.
ir/ri-ga-to-ry (-gă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Irrigative.
ir-rig'u-ate, *v. t. & a.* [L. *irriguus* + *-ate.*] Irrigate *Obs.*
ir-rig'u-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
ir-ris'i-ble, *a.* [*ir-* not + *risible* See IRRISION.] Ridiculous. *Obs.*
ir-ri'so-ry (Ĭ-rī'sō-rĭ), *a* Given to derision; derisive. *Rare.*
irrit † IRRITE.
ir/ri-tate, *a.* Irritated. *Obs.*
ir/ri-tate, *a.* [Cf IRRITATE to nullify.] Nullified. *Obs.* [p. p. of *irritated*, *ir/ri-tat'ed-ly*, *adv.* of *irritated*, *ir/ri-tat'ing*, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of IRRITATE. Specif.: *p. a.* Provoking; causing displeasure.—**ir/ri-tat'ing-ly**, *adv.*
ir/ri-ta-tiv. Irritative. *Ref. Sp.*
ir/ri-ta/tor (Ir'Ĭ-tā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that irritates. *Rare.*
ir/ri-ta-to-ry (-tă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Irritative. *Rare.*
irrite, *a* [L. *irritus* · cf. OF. *irrite.*] Null. *Obs.* [ritate. *Obs.*]
ir/rite, *v. t.* [F. *irriter.*] To ir-
ir'ro-gate, *v. t.* [L. *irrogatus*, p. p. of *irrogare* to propose against.] *Scots Law.* To impose (a mulct or penalty) *Obs.*—**ir'ro-ga'tion**, *n. Obs*
ir-rot'u-late, *a.* [LL. *irrotulatus*, p. p. See IN-in; ROLL, *n.*] Enrolled. *Obs.*
‖ **Irr'tu-mer vor'be-hal'ten** (Ir'tū-mẽr fôr'bē-hal'tĕn). [G.] *Com.* Errors excepted.
ir-ru'bri-cal, *a.* Not rubrical.
ir'ru-gate, *v. t.* [L. *irrugatus*, p. p. of *irrugare* to wrinkle.] To wrinkle. *Obs.*—**ir'ru-ga'tion** (Ir'ōō-gā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*
ir-rum'pent (Ĭ-rŭm'pĕnt), *a.* [L. *irrumpens*, p. pr.] Forcibly breaking in. *Obs. or R.*
ir-rup'ti-ble (Ĭ-rŭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not to be irrupted. *Rare.*
Irsche. † ERSE or IRISH.
Ir'she'mesh (ûr'shē'mĕsh; Ir'-). *Bib.*
irspile. † ILSPILE.
irthe. † EARTH.
Ir'tysh Os'tyk (Ir'tĭsh; Ir-tĭsh'). See OSTYAK.
I'ru (Ī'rōō). *Bib.*
i-rud Obs. p. p. of RID.
i-ruded Obs. p. p. of RED.
Ir'u-la (Ir'ōō-lä), *n.* One of a half-savage Dravidian tribe of the Nilgiri jungles, India
i-rungen. Obs. p. p. of RING.
irus. † IROUS.
iry. † IRIE. [*Obs.*]
ir'y, *a.* Characterized by ire.
is. † HIS, ICE, YES.
is. Dial. Eng. var. of I.
is-. Var. of ISO-.
Is., or is. *Abbr.* Isaiah [*cap.*]; island; isle. [Irish Society.
I. S. *Abbr.* Inside Sentinel; **-is.** Scot. var. of -ISH, like
Isa. *Abbr.* Isaiah.
I'saac (Ī'zăk), *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *Yṣṭskhāq:* cf Gr. Ἰσαάκ.] **1.** Lit., laughter; —masc. prop name. L. *Isaac* or *Isaacus* (Ī-sā'ă-kŭs); F. *Isaac* (ē'zàk'); It. *Isacco* (ē-zak'kō); G. *Isaak* (ē'zăk). — Dim. *Ik* (Ik), *Ike.*
2. *Bib.* A Hebrew patriarch, son of Abraham and Sarah in their old age, husband of Rebekah, and father of Jacob and Esau. *Gen.* xv.–xxxv.
3. A small bird, esp. the hedge sparrow. *Local, Eng.*
I'saac of York A wealthy Jew, the father of Rebecca, in Scott's "Ivanhoe."
Is'a-ar (Is'ā-ẽr). *D. Bib.*
Is'a-ar-ites (-tīs), *n. pl. D. Bib.*
Isah. *Abbr.* Isabella.
Is'a-bel (Iz'ă-bĕl), *n.* [See ISABELLA] **1.** Fem. prop. name. = ISABELLA, 1.
2. = ISABELLA, 2 b, 3, & 4 b.
Isabel color *or* **colour.** = ISABELLA, 3.
i'sa-be-li'na (ē'sa-bē-lē'nä, 133), *n.* [From its effigy of *Isabel* II.; 1833–68.] Any fractional silver coin of the old Spanish system, — not coined since 1868 and not legal tender since 1902. *Cuba.*

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or marking places on the surface of the earth having equal differences in a given time from the normal temperature of these places, or indicating differences between the calculated and actual temperatures of the different parallels of latitude. — *a.* Of or pert. to an isabnormal; relating to equal deviations from normal temperatures.

i'sa-cous'tic (ī'sȧ-kōōs'tĭk; kous'tĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *acoustic.*] Of or pertaining to equal intensity of sound.

isacoustic curve, *Arch.*, in an auditorium, an imaginary curve all points of which receive equally the sound proceeding from the rostrum; incorrectly, the curve of a floor so designed that the exposures of the succeeding tiers of seats, as viewed by the speaker, are equal.

i'sa-go'ge (ī'sȧ-gō'jē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *εἰσαγωγή*, fr. *εἰσάγειν* to introduce; *εἰς* into + *ἄγειν* to lead.] An introduction, as to a subject of research, a treatise, etc.

i'sa-gog'ic (-gŏj'ĭk), *a.* [L. *isagogicus*, Gr. *εἰσαγωγικός.*] Of or pertaining to an isagoge; introductory.

i'sa-gog'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [See -ics.] Also **i'sa-gog'ic.** Introductory study; esp., *Theol.*, that part of theology directly preliminary to actual exegesis, and concerned with the literary history of the Bible.

i'sa-gon (ī'sȧ-gŏn), *n.* [*iso-* + *γωνία* angle: cf. F. *isagone, isogone*, a.] *Math.* An equiangular figure.

i-sa'iah (ī-zā'yȧ; ī-zī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Yeshayāh:* cf. L. *Isaias.*] **1.** Lit., salvation of the Lord; — masc. prop. name.

2. a The greatest of the Hebrew prophets, who ministered from about 740 to 701 B. C., attacking the corrupt national life with prophecies of disaster and final deliverance. Cf. DEUTERO-ISAIAH. **b** The Book of Isaiah. See OLD TESTAMENT.

i-san'drous (ī-săn'drŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *androus.*] *Bot.* Having the stamens similar and equal in number to the petals.

i'sa-nom'a-lous (ī'sȧ-nŏm'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *anomalous.*] *Meteor.* Relating to an isabnormal.

is-ap'os-tol'ic (ĭs-ă p'ŏ s-t ŏ l'ĭ k), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσαπόστολος.*] Equal to, or contemporaneous with, the apostles; — said of bishops consecrated by the apostles or other eminent persons of the early church, as, *isapostolic* fathers.

isat-. *Org. Chem* Combining form from Latin *isatis*, Gr. *ἰσάτις, woad*, used in naming various derivatives of *isatin.*

i-sat'ic (ī-săt'ĭk), *a.* [*isat-* + *-ic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_8H_7O_3N$, obtained as an amorphous white powder by decomposition of its lead salt. — **i'sa-tate** (ī'sȧ-tāt), *n.* See ATE, 3 **b.**

i'sa-tide (ī'sȧ-tīd, -tĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-tid.** *Chem.* A white crystalline substance obtained by the partial reduction of isatin, or the oxidation of dioxindol.

i'sa-tin (-tĭn), *n.* Also, less properly, **i'sa-tine.** [See ISATIS.] *Chem.* An orange-red crystalline substance, $C_8H_5O_2N$, obtained by oxidation of indigo blue, and from certain other aromatic compounds. It is an important source of artificial indigo.

I'sa-tis (ī'sȧ-tĭs; ī-sā'tĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. *ἰσάτις* woad.] *Bot.* A large genus of brassicaceous herbs of the Old World, having entire leaves, small yellow flowers, and compressed oblong or orbicular pods. *I. tinctoria* is the common woad.

i-sat'o-gen (ī-săt'ō-jĕn), *n.* [*isatin* + *-gen.*] *Org. Chem.* A complex nitrogenous radical, $C_8H_4O_2N$, common to isatin and several related compounds. — **i-sat'o-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.*

i'sa-trop'ic (ī'sȧ-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *atropic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating either of two acids ($C_9H_8O_3$), polymers of atropic acid, and formed from it by heating. *α-isatropic* acid melts at 237° C.; *β-isatropic* acid, at 206° C.

I-sau'ri-an (ī-sô'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Isauria, an ancient country in the interior of Asia Minor, or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Isauria.

Isaurian laws. = ECLOGA LEGUM.

is-chæ'mi-a, is-che'mi-a (ĭs-kē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ischo-* + *-æmia;* cf. Gr. *ἴσχαιμος* stryptic.] *Med.* Deficiency of blood in a part; local anæmia — **is-chæ'mic, is-che'mic** (ĭs-kē'mĭk; -kĕm'ĭk), *a.*

is'chi-al (ĭs'kĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to, or situated in the region of, the ischium. — **ischial callosity,** *Zool.*, one of the patches of bare, thickened, and usually bright-colored skin on the buttocks of many apes.

is'chi-al'gi-a (ĭs'kĭ-ăl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ischio-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Neuralgia of the hip; sciatica. — **is'chi-al'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

is'chi-o- (ĭs'kĭ-ō-), **is'chi-** (ĭs'kĭ-). A combining form denoting *connection with the ischium*, or *the hip.* In *Anat.* used in many compounds in which the second related part is indicated by the latter element of the compound; as in **is'chi-o-cau'dal** (-kô'dăl), pertaining to the ischium and tail; **is'chi-o-coc-cyg'e-al** (-kŏk-sĭj'ē-ăl), **is'chi-o-fem'o-ral** (-fĕm'ō-rȧl), **is'chi-o-fib'u-lar** (-fĭb'ū-lär), **is'chi-o-il'i-ac** (-ĭl'ĭ-ăk), **is'chi-o-per'i-ne'al** (-pĕr'ĭ-nē'ăl), **is'chi-o-pu'bic** (-pū'bĭc), **is'chi-o-tib'i-al** (-tĭb'ĭ-ăl), **is'chi-o-ver'te-bral** (-vûr'tē-brăl).

is'chi-op'o-dite (ĭs'kĭ-ŏp'ō-dīt), *n.* [*ischio-* + Gr. *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] *Zoöl.* The third joint from the base of certain limbs of crustaceans, esp. thoracic legs of decapods.

is'chi-um (ĭs'kĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* ISCHIA (-ȧ). [L., Gr. *ἰσχίον.*] **1.** *Anat.* The ventral and posterior of the three principal bones composing either half of the pelvis; the seat bone. The human ischium consists of a thick portion (the *body*) forming part of the acetabulum and having behind and below a large rough eminence (the *tuberosity*) on which the body rests when sitting, and a forwardly directed *ramus* which joins that of the pubis.

2. *Zool.* **a** = ISCHIOPODITE. **b** A large additional segment developed at the base of the front legs in the Siphonaptera.

is'cho- (ĭs'kō-), **isch-.** [Gr. *ἴσχειν* to check, restrain.] *Med.* A combining form denoting *suppression, checking, stoppage*, or *deficiency.*

is'chu-ret'ic (ĭs'kū-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*ischo-* + *uretic.*] Of or pertaining to ischuria. — *n.* **a** An agent causing suppression of urine. **b** An agent relieving ischuria.

is-chu'ri-a (ĭs-kū'rĭ-ȧ), **is'chu-ry** (ĭs'kū-rĭ), *n.* [L. *ischuria*, Gr. *ἰσχουρία*; *ἴσχειν* to hold, check + *οὖρον* urine.] *Med.* Retention or suppression of urine.

I'sen-bras (ī'zĕn-brăs), or **I'sum-bras** (ī'zŭm-brăs), **Sir.** A proud knight of medieval romance, who was humbled by adversity. He carried two children of a poor woodcutter across a ford on his horse.

i'sen-er'gic (ī'sĕn-ûr'jĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *energic.*] *Physics.* Of, pert. to, or indicating, equal energy; neither gaining nor losing energy — *n. Physics.* A line on a thermodynamic diagram or model, the position of which is defined by the condition that energy is neither lost nor gained by the body to which the diagram refers.

i'sen-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *entropy* + *-ic.*] *Physics.* Having, or indicating, equal entropy. — **isentropic modulus,** the modulus of cubic compressibility. See under MODULUS.

i'sen-trop'ic, *n.* An isentropic line or surface.

i'ser-ine (ī'zĕr-ĭn; ē'-), *n.* *Min.* Titanic iron-ore sand occurring at the Iserwiese, Bohemia, and elsewhere It is probably a variety of ilmenite.

i-seth'i-on'ic (ī-sĕth'ĭ-ŏn'ĭk; ī-sē'thĭ-), *a.* [*iso-* + *ethionic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a sulphonic acid, $HO{\cdot}C_2H_4{\cdot}SO_3H$, obtained as an oily or crystalline substance, by action of sulphur trioxide on alcohol or ether, and otherwise. — **i-seth'i-on-ate** (ī-sĕth'ĭ-ŏn-āt; ī-sē'thĭ-), *n.* See -ATE, 3 **b.**

-ish (-ĭsh). [AS. *-isc*; akin to G. *-isch*, OHG. *-isc*, Goth. & Dan. *-isk*, Gr. *-ικος.* Cf. -ESQUE.] A suffix used to form adjectives · **a** On names of peoples, and with simple designative force; as, Scott*ish*, Turk*ish*, Swed*ish*. **b** On any nouns, and with the meaning, *of the nature of, belonging to*; as in, boy*ish* frankness; a clown*ish* prank; — now chiefly derogatory in force, with the sense, *having* or *showing the undesirable traits of*; as in, child*ish* petulancy; a monk*ish* seclusion; woman*ish* diplomacy. Sometimes with the sense of *verging upon, suggestive of, resembling*; as, an agu*ish* chill; a book*ish* phrase. (Cf. next def.) **c** On adjectives, and with the sense of *somewhat*; as, whit*ish*, blu*ish*; — used originally, it would seem, with color words; now, with almost any monosyllabic adjective, and with some others; as, dull*ish*, warm*ish*, tall*ish*, etc.

☞ The reference "See -ISH" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ish*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

-ish. [ME. *-issen*, fr. F. *-is-*, *-iss-* (found in the present participle, indicative plural, etc., of certain verbs, as *finir* to finish, *fleurir* to flourish), corresponding to L. *-isc-* an inchoative suffix; as in E. *finish*, F. *je finis* I finish, *finissant* finishing, representing (assumed) LL. *finisco, finiscens*, for L. *finio, finiens*; cf. *dormire* to sleep, *dormisco* I fall asleep.] A verb ending, orig. appearing in certain verbs of French origin; as in abol*ish*, cher*ish*, fin*ish*, fur*nish*, garn*ish*, impover*ish*.

Ish'ma-el (ĭsh'mȧ-ĕl), *n.* *Bib.* [Heb. *Yishmā'ēl*, i. e., God hears.] **1.** The son of Abraham and Hagar, ancestor of the Ishmaelites, of whom it was predicted, "His hand will be against every man, and every man's hand against him" (*Gen.* xvi. 12), hence, an outcast; one at odds with society.

2. Any of various other Old Testament characters.

Ish'ma-el-ite (-ĭt), *n.* **1.** A descendant of Ishmael.

2. One at enmity with society; an outcast.

— **Ish'ma-el-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **Ish'ma-el-it'ism** (-ĭt'-ĭz'm), *n.*

Ish'tar (ĭsh'tär), *n.* *Babylon. & Assyr. Myth.* The chief goddess of the pantheon, the Earth Mother, goddess of the reproductive forces of nature; also, esp. with the Assyrians, goddess of war, pictured with bow and arrow, or described as clothed in flame, consuming the enemies of the Assyrians. Ishtar gradually assumed the attributes of the other goddesses until her name itself was used as a general word for goddess. She was associated with the planet Venus. Her destruction of her lover Tammuz, her mourning, and her descent to the underworld, seem to identify her with the great goddess, or earth mother, worshiped throughout eastern Asia under many names and forms. Cf. ASTARTE; GREAT MOTHER.

I'si-ac (ī'sĭ-ăk), *a.* [L. *Isiacus*, Gr. *Ἰσιακός*, fr *Ἶσις.*] Of or pert. to the goddess Isis. — **Isiac table,** a bronze tablet, preserved at Turin, on which are figures of Egyptian deities in rows, Isis being in the middle.

I'si-ac, *n.* A priest or worshiper of Isis.

Is'i-do'ri-an (ĭz'ĭ-dō'rĭ-ăn; 201), *a.* Pertaining, or ascribed, to Isidore or Isidorus, specif., Isidorus Hispalensis, or Isidore of Seville (d. 636), as, the *Isidorian* decretals (see PSEUDO-ISIDORIAN).

i'sin-glass (ī'zĭn-glȧs), *n.* [Prob. corrupted fr. OD. *huizenblas* (akin to G. *hausenblase*), lit., bladder of the huso, or large sturgeon. Cf. HUSO, BLADDER, BLAST a gust of wind.] **1.** A semitransparent, whitish, and very pure form of gelatin, chiefly prepared from the sounds, or air bladders, of sturgeons (as the *Acipenser huso*) from the rivers of western Russia. It is used for making jellies, as a clarifier, etc. Cheaper forms of gelatin are often so called.

2. Mica, esp. in thin transparent sheets.

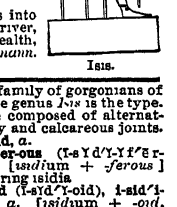
Isis.

I'sis (ī'sĭs), *n.* [L., the goddess Isis, fr. Gr. *Ἶσις.*] **1.** *Egypt. Myth.* An Egyptian goddess of fecundity, in character resembling Hathor and sometimes represented as cow-headed. She is daughter of Set and Nut, sister and wife of Osiris, and mother of Horus. See OSIRIS.

The tear of the goddess *Isis*, which falls into the Nile, causes the inundation of the river, and thus brings to the land abundance, wealth, and the means of nourishment. *A Wiedemann.*

2. *Zoöl.* See ISIDÆ.

i'sa-del'phous (ī'sȧ-dĕl'fŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *adelphous.*] *Bot.* Having the separate bundles of stamens in a diadelphous flower equal in number.

i-sa'le + ISELE.

i'sa-gog'i-cal, *a.* Isagogic.

i'sa-gog'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ISAGOGIC, ISAGOGICAL. See -LY.

I'sai (ī'sĭ; ī'sȧ-ī). *D. Bib*

I-sa'ia (ī-zā'yȧ; -zī'ȧ). *D. Bib*

I-sa'ian (ī-zā'yăn; ī-zī'ăn), **I'sa-ian'ic** (ī'zȧ-yăn'ĭk; ī'zĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Isaiah.

I-sa'las (ī-zā'yȧs; ī-zī'ȧs). *D. Bib.* [remedy.]

i-salved. Obs. p. p. of SALVE, i-same, *adv.* [ME. *isame, insame*] Together *Obs.*

i'san-gel'i-cal (ī'săn-jĕl'ĭ-kăl), **i-san'gel-ous** (ī-săn'jĭ-lŭs), *a* [Gr *ἰσάγγελος.*] Equal to the angels. *Obs. or R*

i-san'ther-ous (ī-săn'thēr-ŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *anther.*] *Bot.* Having equal anthers. *Rare.*

i-san'thous (ī-thŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *-anthous.*] *Bot.* Having the flowers regular.

Is'a-ri (ĭs'ȧ-rĭ). *D. Bib.*

I-sa'ri-a (ī-sā'rĭ-ȧ, 115), *n.* [NL; *iso-* + *-aria*] *Bot.* A genus of mold fungi of the group Fungi Imperfecti, the species of which are parasitic on various insects. It probably represents the conidial stage of some higher genus.

i-sa'ri-oid (-oid), *a.* [*Isaria* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling, or pert. to, the genus *Isaria* or its allies

i'sa-tin'ic (ī'sȧ-tĭn'ĭk). Var. of ISATIC.

i'sa-to'ic (-tō'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a crystalline monobasic acid, $C_8H_5O_3N$, got by oxidation of isatin, indigo, etc.

i-saught. Obs. p. p of SAUGHT.

i-sauved Obs. p. p. of SAVE.

Is'ba-ah (ĭs'bā-ȧh). *D. Bib.*

Is-bo'seth (ĭs-bō'sĕth). *D Bib.*

I. S. C. *Abbr.* Interstate commerce (*Railroad Accounting*); Indian Staff Corps.

Is'cah (ĭs'kȧ). *Bib.*

Is-car'i-ot (ĭs-kăr'ĭ-ŏt), *n. Bib.* Surname of Judas, the betrayer of Jesus, generally regarded as meaning "man of Kerioth" or "Kerioth." See JUDAS, 1. — **Is-car'i-ot'ic** (-ĭs-kăr'ĭ-ŏt'ĭk), **Is-car'i-ot'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Is-car'i-ot-ism (ĭs-kăr'ĭ-ŏt-ĭz'm), *n.* Practice like that of Iscariot, with allusion esp. to John xii. 5.

i-sceawed. Obs. p. p. of SHOW.

i-scend. Obs. p. p. of SHEND.

isch-. See ISCHO-.

i-schad. Obs. p. p. of SHED.

i-schape, *v. t.*: *pret.* i-SCHOP. [AS. *gesceppan.*] To form; shape. *Obs.*

ischar. + USHER.

i-schave. Obs. p. p. of SHAVE.

ischay. + ISSUE.

ische. + ICE, ISH

i-scheawed. Obs. p. p. of SHOW.

i-sched. Obs. p. p. of SHED.

i-schend Obs. p. p. of SHEND.

is-che'sis (ĭs-kē'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ISCHO-.] *Med.* Retention or suppression of a discharge.

i-schet. Obs. p. p. of SHUT.

i-schewed. Obs. p. p. of SHOW.

is'chi-. = ISCHIO-.

is'chi-a, *n.*; *pl.* of ISCHIUM.

is'chi-ac (ĭs'kĭ-ăk), *a.* Ischial.

is'chi-ad'ic (-ăd'ĭk), *a.* [L. *ischiadicus*, Gr. *ἰσχιαδικός*, fr. *ἰσχίον* the hip joint, hip or loin. Cf. SCIATIC.] *Anat.* Ischial.

is'chi-ag'ra (-ăg'rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ischio-* + *-agra.*] *Med.* Gout in the hip

is'chi-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *ischiadicus*, with *-atic* substituted. See SCIATIC, ISCHIADIC.] **1.** *Anat.* Ischial. [*Obs.*]

2. *Med.* Affected with sciatica.

is'chi-at'i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL.] Sciatica. *Obs.*

is'chi-dro'sis (-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See ISCHO-; HIDROSIS.] Suppression of secretion of sweat.

i-schield, *v. t.* [AS. *gescildan, -scyldan.*] To shield. *Obs.*

is'chi-o-cap'su-lar, *a.* [*ischio-* + *capsular.*] Designating an accessory ligament of the hip joint passing from the ischium below the acetabulum to blend with the capsular ligament.

is'chi-o-cav'ern-ous, *a.* [*ischio-* + *cavernous.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the ischium and corpora cavernosa.

is'chi-o-cele' (ĭs'kĭ-ō-sēl'), *n.* [*ischio-* + *-cele.*] Hernia through the sacrosciatic notch; ischial or sciatic hernia. — **is'chi-o-cel'ic** (-sĕl'ĭk), *a.*

is'chi-oc'er-ite (-ŏs'ēr-īt), *n* [*ischio-* + Gr. *κέρας* a horn.] *Zool.* A joint of the antenna of a crustacean, borne on the basicerite.

is'chi-on (ĭs'kĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The ischium. *Rare.*

is'chi-o-neu-ral'gi-a, *n.* [NL.; *ischio-* + *neuralgia.*] *Med.* Neuralgia of the hip; sciatica.

is'chi-o-pu'bis (ĭs'kĭ-ō-pū'bĭs), *n. Zool* A bone representing both the ischium and os pubis.

is'chi-o-rec'tal (-rĕk'tȧl), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the ischium and rectum. — **ischiorectal fossa.** *Anat*, the space between the end of the rectum and the tuberosity of the ischium. It is filled with a mass of adipose tissue.

is'chi-or-rhog'ic (-ō-rŏj'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσχιορρωγικός*; *ἰσχίον* hip + *ῥώξ, ῥωγός*, cleft.] Lit., broken-hipped; hence, *Gr. & Lat. Pros.*, designating a kind of iambic trimeter having a spondee in the fifth place, as well as a spondee or trochee in the sixth. Cf. CHOLIAMB. Also applied to iambic verse with spondees in other places.

i-schitte. Obs. p. p. of SHUT.

is'cho-cho'lī-a (ĭs'kō-kō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ischo-* + Gr. *χολή* bile.] *Med.* Deficiency in the bile.

is'cho-chy'mi-a (-kĭ'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ischo-* + Gr. *χυμός* chyme.] *Med.* Abnormally protracted retention and stagnation of food in the stomach.

is'cho-ga-lac'tī-a (-gȧ-lăk'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ischo-* + Gr. *γάλα, -ακτος*, milk.] *Med.* Suppression of lactation.

is'cho-me'ni-a (-mē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *ischo-* + Gr. *μήν* month.] *Med.* Stoppage of menstruation.

i-schop, pret. of I-SCHAPE. *Obs.*

ischow. + ISSUE. [Of SHRIVE.]

i-schreve, i-schriven. Obs. p. p.

i-schrud'. Obs. p. p of SHROUD.

i-schud. Obs. p. p. of SHOE.

i-schulde. + I-SCHIELD.

i-schuven. Obs p. p. of SHOVE.

Is-chy'o-dus (ĭs-kĭ'ō-dŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἰσχύς* strength + *ὀδούς* tooth.] *Paleon.* An extinct genus of chimæroid fishes known by fossils from southern Europe and New Zealand.

i-scire. + I-SCHIRE.

i-scod. Obs. p. p. of SHOE.

i-scrud. Obs p. p. of SHROUD

‖ i'da (ēs'dă), *n.* [Tag.] Fish.

Is'da-el (ĭs'dă-ĕl). *Bib.*

ise, etc. + ICE, etc

ise, i'se (Iz). **a** Contraction of *I shall Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **b** Contraction of *Is* (I am). *Dial.*

-ise (-Iz) [Cf. F. *-iser.*] Var. of -IZE.

i-seald Obs p. p. of SELL.

i-seche, *v. t.* [AS. *gesēcan.* Cf. SEEK.] To seek. *Obs.*

i-see', *v t.* [AS. *gesēon.*] To see. *Obs.*

i-seg'ge, *v t.* [AS *gesecgan.*] To say; declare. *Obs*

I'se-grim (ī'zē-grĭm), *n.* Also **Isengrim, Isengrin, Isgrim,** etc. [OF. *Isengrin*, perh. through D.; cf. D. *Ijzegrim*, LL. *Isengrimus.* The OF. *Isengrin* is fr. the OHG. personal name *Isangrim*; cf. OHG. *īsan* iron.] Name of the wolf in "Reynard the Fox" and other beast fables.

i-seilet. Obs. p. p. of SEAL.

i-seined. Obs. p. p. of SIGN.

i'sel (ī'zĕl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of IZLE.

i-sell, *a.* Also **i-sele.** [AS. *gesǣlig.*] Happy; fortunate *Obs.*

i-selthe, *n.* [AS. *gesēlþ*] Good fortune; felicity. *Obs.*

i-seme, *v t.* [AS. *gesēman* to reconcile.] To beseem. *Obs.*

i-semeliche, *adv.* [See I-; SEEMLY.] As is seemly *Obs.*

i'sen. + IRON. [To send. *Obs*

i-send', *v. t.* [AS. *gesendan.*]

i-send'. Obs p. p. of SEND.

I'sen-grim (ī'zĕn-grĭm), **I'sen-grin.** Vars. of ISEGRIM.

i-seon, i-seonne. + I-SEE.

i-seowed. Obs p. p. of SEW.

i'sep-ip-te'sis (ī'sĕp-ĭp-tē'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *iso-* + *epi-* + Gr. *πτῆσις* flight.] *Zool.* A line on a map or chart connecting localities reached at one date by different individuals of any species of migratory bird. — **i'sep-ip-te'sic** (-sĭ-ĭl), *a.*

i'ser-ite (ī'zĕr-īt), *n. Min.* **a** = ISERINE. **b** A titaniferous iron titanate occurring with iserine, perhaps a variety of rutile.

i-set'. Obs. p. p. of SET.

i-set', *v. t.* [AS. *gesettan.*] To set; fix; establish. *Obs.*

i-sett'nesse, isetnysse, *n.* [AS *gesetnes.*] Law; ordinance; decree. *Obs.* [ISOLDE.]

I-seult' (ī-sōōlt'), *n.* [F.] = **I-seyte.** Obs. p. p. of SEE.

Is'grim, Is'grin. Vars. of ISEGRIM.

ish, *v. i.* & *t.* [OF *issir, eissir*, L. *exire.* Cf. EXIT.] To go or drive forth. *Obs.*

ish (ĭsh), *n. Obs. exc. Scots Law.* **1.** Issue; exit, or right of exit; as, *ish* and entry.

2. Termination or expiry; time of expiry, as of a lease.

Ish'bah (ĭsh'bȧ). *Bib.*

Ish'bak (-băk). *Bib.*

Ish'bi-be'nob (-bĭ-bē'nŏb). *Bib.*

Ish'-bo'sheth (ĭs h'bŏ'sh ĕ t h, -bŏsh'ĕth; Ysh'bŏ'shĕth), *n. Bib.* Son and successor of Saul as king of Israel, called also **Esh-baal.** He was a man of weak character, who contented with David seven years for the kingdom and was finally murdered by two of his officers. 2 *Sam* ii., iv.

ish'er + USHER.

ish'ew. + ISSUE.

Ish'hod' (ĭsh'hŏd'). *Bib.*

Ish'i (ĭsh'ī; ī'shĭ). *Bib.*

I-shi'ah (ī-shī'ȧ). *Bib.* [*Obs.*]

ishies, *n. pl.* [L. *ischia.*] Hips.

I-shi'jah (ī-shī'jȧ). *Bib.*

i'shi-na'gi (ē'shē-nä'gē), *n.* [Jap.] A very large serranoid fish (*Megalopes ishinagi*) of Japan, related to the jewfish of California.

Ish'ma (ĭsh'mȧ). *Bib.* [-ISH.]

Ish'ma-el-it'ish (-ĭt'ĭsh), *a.* See **Ish-ma'iah** (ĭsh-mā'yȧ; -mĭ'-ȧ), *or* **Is-ma'iah** (ĭs-) *Bib.*

Ish'me-el-ite. *Bib.* Var. of ISHMAELITE

Ish'me-rai (ĭsh'mē-rī) *Bib.*

I'shod (ī'shŏd; Ysh'ŏd). *Bib.*

Ish'pan (ĭsh'păn). *Bib.*

ish-pin'go (ĭsh-pĭn'gō), *n.* A South American lauraceous tree (*Nectandra cinnamomoides*), having cinnamonlike bark.

Ish'tob (-tŏb) *Bib.*

Ish'u-ah (ĭsh'ū-ȧ), **Ish'vah** (-vȧ), **Is'u-ah** (ĭs'ū-ȧ). *Bib.*

Ish'u-ai, Ish'u-i (ĭsh'ū-ī), **Ish'vi** (ĭsh'vī). *Bib.*

Ish'ya-ra. *n.* = ISWARA.

i-shwerne. Obs. p. p. of SWEAR.

I-si'a-cal (ī-sī'ă-kăl), *a.* Isiac.

i-sib. i-sibbe, *a.* [AS. *gesib.*] Related. *Obs.*

i'si-cle. + ICICLE.

Is'i-das (ĭs'ĭ-dăs), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of gorgonians of which the genus *Isis* is the type. They are composed of alternating horny and calcareous joints.

-is'i-doid, *a.*

i-sid'i-if'er-ous (ī-sĭ d'ĭ-ĭf'ē r-ŭs), *a.* [*isidium* + *-ferous.*] *Bot* Bearing isidia

i-sid'i-oid (ī-sĭd'ĭ-oid), **i-sid'i-ose** (-ōs), *a.* [*Isidium* + *-oid, -ose.*] Resembling an isidium.

i-sid'i-oph'o-rous (-ŏf'ō-rŭs). *a.* [*isidium* + *-phorous.*] *Bot.* Isidiiferous.

i-sid'i-um (ī-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-IA** (-ȧ). *Bot.* [NL. fr. NL. *Isidium* a genus of lichens, fr. NL. *Isis* a genus of corals (fr Gr. *Ἶσις* Isis, also, a kind of plant) + *εἶδος* form; the lichens being named from resemblance to the corals.] One of the wartlike outgrowths from the surface of the thallus in certain lichens. It resembles a soredium and fulfills the same functions.

Is'i-dore (ĭz'ĭ-dōr; Ys'-; 201), **Is'i-dor** (-dōr), *n.* [L. *Isidorus*, ir. Gr. *Ἰσίδωρος*; *Ἶσις* Isis, the goddess + *δῶρον* gift: cf. F. *Isidore.*] Lit., gift of Isis; — masc. prop. name. L. *Isidorus* (ĭs'ĭ-dō'rŭs); F. *Isidore* (ē'zē'dōr'); It. *Isidoro* (ē'zē-dō'rō), Sp. *Isidoro* (ē'sē-thō'rō; 146). *Isidro* (ē-sē'drō); Pg. *Isidoro* (ē'zē-dō'rŏ), *Isidro* (ē-zē'drō); G. *Isidor* (ē'zē-dōr); D. *Isidoor* (ē'zē-dōr'). [cr. Isidorian.]

i-sid'o-ri-an (ĭz'ĭ-dōr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* = ISIDORE.

i-sigge. + I-SEGGE.

i-sighe, i-sihen. Obs p. p. of SEE, sink. [*Obs.*]

i-sihthe, *n.* [AS. *gesihb.*] Sight.

isikel. + ICICLE.

isille. + IZLE.

I'si-nay' (ē'sē-nī'), **I'si-na'ya** (-nä'yȧ), *n.* A member of an igorrote tribe; also, the tribal dialect. See IGOROTE.

ising. *n.* [Cf. L. *insuia, insicium. Oxf. E. D.*] A kind of meat pudding. *Obs.*

isinglass stone. Mica

i'sing-star' (ī'zĭng-stär'), *n.* A word used by Drake in "The Culprit Fay," prob. meaning a piece or particle of mica.

iskiebae. + USQUEBAUGH. *Scot.*

isl.; *pl.* **ISLS.** *Abbr.* Island.

Is'lam (ĭs'lȧm ; ĭz'- ; 277 : *the Arabic accentuation* ĭs-lȧm' *as preferred by some*), *n.* [Ar. *Islām* obedience to the will of God, submission, humbling one's self, resigning one's self to the divine disposal. Cf. MOSLEM.] **1.** The religion of the Mohammedans; Mohammedanism; Islamism Their creed, or formula of faith, is: There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet.
2. The whole body of Mohammedans, or the countries which they occupy.
3. An orthodox Mohammedan. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*
Is-lam'ic (ĭs-lȧm'ĭk ; ĭz-), *a* Of or pertaining to Islam, Moslem ; Mohammedan. — **Is'lam-ist** (ĭs'lam-ĭst, ĭz'-), *n.* — **Is'lam-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a*
Is'lam-ism (ĭs'lȧm-ĭz'm ; ĭz'-), *n.* [Cf. F. *islamisme.*] The faith, doctrines, or religious system, or sway, of the Mohammedans ; Mohammedanism, Islam.
Is'lam-ite (-īt), *n.* A Mohammedan.
Is'lam-it'ic (ĭs'lȧm-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Islam ; Mohammedan.
Is'lam-ize (-īz), *v. t. & t.* ; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To conform, or to convert, to the religion of Islam.
is'land (ī'lănd), *n.* [ME. *iland, yland,* AS. *īgland, ēglond, ēglond ; īg, ēg, ieg,* island + *land, lond,* land. AS. *īg, ēg, ieg,* is akin to AS. *ēa* water, river, OHG. *ouwa,* G. *au* meadow, Icel. *ey* island, Dan. & Sw. *ö,* Goth. *ahwa* a stream, water, L. *aqua* water. The *s* is due to confusion with *isle.* Cf. AIT, EYOT, EWER, AQUATIC.] **1.** A tract of land surrounded by water, and smaller than a continent (cf. CONTINENT). Islands are commonly classed as *continental* or *oceanic,* the latter being far from the mainland.
2. Anything regarded as resembling an island in position by reason of standing by itself or separated from surrounding objects, as an elevated piece of ground surrounded by lower ground, marsh land, or the like, a block of buildings, a grove of trees surrounded by prairie or arid desert, etc.
island of Reil (rīl) [after J. C. *Reil,* Dutch physician], *Anat.,* the central lobe of the cerebral hemisphere, situated deeply between the lips of the Sylvian fissure. — **I. of St. Bren'dan** (brĕn'dȧn) *or* **Bran'dan** (brăn'-), *or* **I. of San Bo-ran'dan** (săn bō-răn'dȧn), a marvelous island, the subject of many traditions, represented as about ninety leagues in length, lying beyond the Canaries. It appears on most of the maps of the time of Columbus, and in a French geographical chart of as late a date as 1755, in which it is placed 5° W. of the island of Ferro, in lat. 29° N. See BRENDAN, SAINT.
St. Brendan's . . . island, which was simply the Celtic seul kingdom, is to be found on maps ot the 17th century, and was the subject of an article in a treaty between Spain and Portugal in the 18th. *Encyc. Brit.*
— **I. of Saints** [a translation of L. *Insula Sanctorum*], Ireland ; — so called in the Middle Ages, from the singularly general spread of Christianity there and its many learned ecclesiastics. — **I. of the Seven Cities,** an imaginary island abounding in gold, the subject of one of the popular traditions current in the time of Columbus. It is said to have been colonized by seven bishops who fled from the Moorish invaders of Spain and Portugal. — **Islands of the Blessed,** *Class. Myth.,* islands supposed to lie in the Western Ocean, where the favorites of the gods dwell, after death, in everlasting joy.
is'land (ī'lănd), *v. t.* ; IS'LAND-ED ; IS'LAND-ING. **1.** To cause to become or to resemble an island ; to make an island or islands of ; to isle ; isolate ; insulate. *Shelley.*
2. To furnish with or as with islands. *Southey.*
is'land-er (ī'lănd-dĕr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of an island.
is'lay (ĭs'lā), *n.* [Perh. of Amer. Indian origin.] A Californian wild plum (*Prunus ilicifolia*) with prickly holly-like leaves and small, pleasantly flavored fruit.
isle (īl), *n.* [OF. *isle,* F. *île,* L. *insula.* Cf. INSULATE.] An island ; now, usually, a small island. *Chiefly Poetic, exc. in proper names.* "The seagirt *isles.*" *Milton.*
Isles of the Blessed. = ISLANDS OF THE BLESSED.
isle, *v. t.* ; ISLED (īld) ; ISL'ING (īl'ĭng). To cause to become an island, or like an island ; to put or set as, or in, an island. "*Isled* in sudden seas of light." *Tennyson.*
isle, *v. i.* To stay in an isle.
isles'man (īlz'mȧn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Also, *Rare,* **Isle'man** (īl'-). An islander.
is'let (ī'lĕt), *n.* [OF. *islette,* dim. of *isle.*] **1.** A little island.
2. Specif. : *Med.* A small isolated mass or patch.
Is-le'ta In'di-an (ĕs-lā'tȧ). [Sp. *isleta* islet ; — because the old village was on a delta or island between the bed of a mountain torrent and the Rio Grande. *Lummis.*] An Indian of the pueblo of Isleta, near Albuquerque, New Mexico. The Isleta Indians are of Tanoan stock and are peaceable, industrious, and efficient agriculturists. Isleta, near El Paso, Texas, was founded by refugees from the New Mexican branch after the Pueblo revolt of 1680
-ism (-ĭz'm). [F. *-isme,* or L. *-ismus,* fr. Gr. *-ισμός.* Cf. -IZE, -IST, -ISTIC.] A suffix often corresponding to verbs in -IZE, forming nouns, with the meaning of : **a** *Action ; act* or *fact of doing* (what the corresponding verb denotes), often designating either the *process* or the *completed act* ; as in baptism, hypnotism, ostracism, plagiarism, etc. Also, as formed on nouns, *manner of action* or *conduct characteristic of* (the person or kind of person indicated) ; as in despotism, heroism, Micawberism. **b** *State, condition,* or *fact of being* ; — from passive or neutral verb senses ; or from adjectives or nouns of state or condition ; as in, acts done during hypnotism ; sunk into barbarism. **c** (1) *Doctrine* or *practice of* ; either from names identifying a religious, philosophical, or other system or cult ; as in Quakerism, Berkeley*ism* ; or from nouns or adjectives associated with a theory or class of principles ; as in egotism, stoicism, realism, jingoism. (2) *Adherence* or *attachment to* a designated system or idea ; as in, the minister's Anglicanism ; Pater's Epicureanism. **d** *A characteristic* or *peculiarity of,* esp. with words designating, or descriptive of, language ; as in, a Gallicism, an Americanism, a colloquialism.
☞ The reference "See -ISM" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ism,* if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.
ism (ĭz'm), *n.* [See -ISM.] A distinctive doctrine, theory, system, or practice ; — usually used disparagingly.
The world grew light-headed, and forth came a spawn of *isms* which no man can number. *S. G. Goodrich*
Is'ma-e'li-an (ĭs'mȧ-ē'lĭ-ăn), **Is'ma-il'i-an** (-ĭl'ĭ-ăn), *n.* One of a sect of the Shiite branch of Mohammedans, composed of those who hold that at the death (765) of Jafar, the sixth imam, the office of imam should have gone to the posterity of his dead eldest son, Ismail, instead of Musa, a younger son whom his father appointed his heir.
Is'ma-el-ite (ĭs'mȧ-ĕl-īt), *n.* **a** Var. of ISHMAELITE. **b** *pl.* The Arabs or Mohammedans. *Obs.* **c** = ISMAELIAN. — **Is'ma-el-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), **Is'ma-el-it'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), **Is'ma-el-it'ish** (-ĭt'ĭsh), *a.*
Is-me'ne (ĭs-mē'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰσμήνη.] *Gr. Myth.* A sister of Antigone (which see). She appears in Sophocles's tragedies "Œdipus at Colonos" and "Antigone." Her somewhat timorous common-sense nature contrasts with the exalted courage and devotion of Antigone.
i'so- (ī'sō-), **is-.** [Gr. *ἴσος* equal.] A prefix indicating *equality* or *sameness ;* esp. : *Chem.* **a** Denoting a compound *isomeric with another,* as *isocyanic* acid, which is isomeric with cyanic acid. **b** Specif. : Denoting a compound in whose structure *one carbon atom, at least, is connected with three other carbon atoms ;* contrasted with *normal ;* as in *iso*pentane.
☞ This list illustrates the above method of naming chemical isomers, which may be carried to an indefinite extent :

isamide	isocoumarin	isopepsin
isantipyrine	isocreatinine	isophlorizin
isindazol	isocyanogen	isophorone
isoaconitine	isocymene	isophthalic
isoallyl	isodehydracetic	isophthalyl
isoamyl	isodialuric	isopropenyl
isoamylamine	isodurene	isopropylamine
isoamylene	isoerucic	isopropylene
isoapiol	isoeugenol	isopulegone
isoasparagine	isoferulic	isopurpurate
isobarbituric	isogeranic	isopurpuric
isobenzil	isohesperidin	isopyrotartaric
isobilianic	isohydrosorbic	isoquinoline
isoborneol	isoindol	isorcin
isobutane	isolinoleic	isorhamnose
isobutyl	isolinolenic	isoricinoleic
isobutylene	isomalic	isorisindone
isobutyrate	isomaltose	isorosinduline
isobutyric	isomelamine	isosaccharic
isocamphor	isomuscarine	isosaccharin
isocamphoric	isonaphthazarin	isosafrol
isocamphoronic	isonicotic	isosuccinic
isocaproic	isonicotine	isothujone
isocarbostyril	isonicotinic	isouric
isocholanic	isooleic	isovanillic
isocholine	isoorcin	isovanillin
isocitric	isoparaffin	isoxazol
isoconine	isopelletierine	isoxylene

i'so-bar (ī'sō-bär), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. *βάρος* weight.] *Phys. Geog.* A line connecting or marking places upon the surface of the earth where the height of the barometer reduced to sea level is the same either at a given time or for a certain period (mean height), as a year ; an isopiestic line.

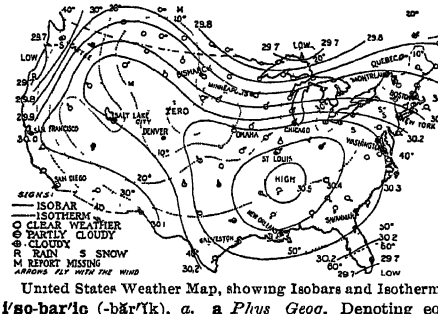

United States Weather Map, showing Isobars and Isotherms.

i'so-bar'ic (-bär'ĭk), *a.* **a** *Phys Geog.* Denoting equal pressure, isopiestic ; as, an *isobaric* line ; specif , of or pertaining to isobars. **b** *Math.* Having terms all of the same weight ; — said of a function.
i'so-bar-ism (ī'sō-bär-ĭz'm ; ī-sŏb'ȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* Equality of weight or pressure.
i'so-base (ī'sō-bās), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. *βάσις* step.] *Geol.* An imaginary line, or a line on a map or chart, passing through all points which have been elevated to the same extent, since some specified time, e. g., since the glacial period ; a contour of deformation.
i'so-bath'y-therm (-băth'ĭ-thûrm), *n.* [*iso-* + *bathy-* + Gr. *θέρμη* heat.] *Phys. Geog.* A line connecting points on the earth's surface where a certain temperature is found at the same depth. — **i'so-bath'y-ther'mal** (-thûr'-măl), **i'so-bath'y-ther'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*
i'so-bi-lat'er-al (-bī-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [*iso-* + *bilateral.*] *Bot.* Designating organs, as the leaves of *Iris,* in which there is no distinction between the surfaces ; — opposed to *dorsiventral.*
i'so-bront (ī'sō-brŏnt) } *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. *βροντή* thunder.]
i'so-bron'ton (-brŏn'tŏn) } *Meteor.* An imaginary line, or a line on a chart, marking the simultaneous development of a thunderstorm, as noted by observing the time when the thunder is heard at different places.
i'so-car'di-a (-kar'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. ; *iso-* + Gr. *καρδία* heart.] *Zool.* A genus of lamellibranch mollusks of the family Cyprinidæ, having a heart-shaped shell with well-separated and spirally coiled umbones. It is by some regarded as the type of a distinct family, **I'so-car-di'i-dæ** (-kär-dĭ'ĭ-dē).
i'so-car'pic (-kär'pĭk) } *a.* [*iso-* + *-carpic, -carpous.*] *Bot.*
i'so-car'pous (-pŭs) } Having carpels equaling the perianth divisions in number, as in the Ericaceæ.
i'so-ce-phal'ic (-sē-făl'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *ἰσοκέφαλος* like-
i'so-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs) } headed. See ISO- ; CEPHALON.] *Art.* Having the heads of the principal figures (whether seated, standing, or mounted) arranged in one horizontal line or nearly so, — said esp. of a bas-relief.
— **i'so-ceph'a-lism** (-sĕf'ȧ-lĭz'm), *n.* — **i'so-ceph'a-ly** (-lĭ), *n.*

Isocephalous Relief from the Parthenon.

i'so-chasm (ī'sō-kăz'm), *n.* [*iso-* + *chasm.*] An imaginary line connecting places on the earth's surface at which there is the same mean frequency of auroras. —
i'so-chas'mic (-kăz'mĭk), *a.*
i'so-cheim (ī'sō-kīm), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. *χεῖμα* winter.] *Phys. Geog.* An imaginary line connecting places on the earth having the same mean winter temperature. Cf. ISOTHERE. — **i'so-chei'mal** (-kī'măl), **i'so-chei'me-nal** (-kī'mē-năl), **i'so-chei'mic** (-kī'mĭk), *a.*
i'so-chlor' (ī'sō-klōr'), *a.* [*iso-* + *chlorine.*] *Sanitary Chem.* Of or pert. to the same amount of chlorine ; — applied to imaginary lines each joining the points of a region at which the surface water normally contains the same amount of chlorine in the form of chlorides. — *n.* An isochlor line. Such lines are roughly parallel to the seacoast.
i'so-cho-les'ter-in (-kō-lĕs'tĕr-ĭn) } *n.* [See ISO- ; CHOLES-
i'so-cho-les'ter-ol (-ōl ; -ŏl) } TERIN.] *Chem.* An isomer of ordinary cholesterin, found esp. in lanolin, or wool fat. It melts at 138° C. ; cholesterin melts at 145° C.
i'so-chor (-kôr), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. *χώρα* space.] *Physics.* A line upon a thermodynamic diagram so drawn as to represent the pressures corresponding to changes of temperature when the volume of the gas operated on is constant. — **i'so-chor'ic** (-kôr'ĭk), *a.*
i'so-chro-mat'ic (-krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *chromatic*] **1.** *Optics.* Of the same color ; — said of lines or curves of the same tint in the interference figures of biaxial crystals.
2. *Photog.* = ORTHOCHROMATIC.
i-soch'ro-nal (ĭ-sŏk'rō-năl), *a.* [See ISOCHRONOUS.] Uniform in time, of equal time ; performed in equal times ; recurring at regular intervals ; as, *isochronal* oscillations. — **i-soch'ro-nal-ly,** *adv.* — **i-soch'ro-nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.*
i-soch'ro-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* ; -NIZED (-nīzd) ; -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [See ISOCHRONOUS.] To render isochronal.
i-soch'ro-non (-nŏn), *n.* [NL. See ISOCHRONOUS.] A clock that is designed to keep very accurate time.
i-soch'ro-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσόχρονος* ; *ἴσος* equal + *χρόνος* time.] Uniform in time, isochronal. — **isochronous governor,** *Mach.,* a governor having the same height for every position of the balls, that is, having but one speed consistent with stability. — **i-soch'ro-nous-ly,** *adv.*
i-soch'ro-us (-ŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. *χρόα* color.] Of the same tint or color throughout.
i'so-cli'nal (ī'sō-klī'năl), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. *κλίνειν* to incline.] Of, pert. to, having, or indicating, equality of inclination or dip ; as, *isoclinal* lines. — *n.* An isoclinal line.
isoclinal lines, lines joining points on the earth's surface at which a dipping needle has the same inclination to the plumb line.
i'so-cline (ī'sō-klīn), *n.* [See ISOCLINAL.] *Geol.* An anticline or syncline so closely folded that the rock beds of the two sides or limbs have the same dip.
i'so-co'ri-a (-kō'rĭ-ȧ ; 201), *n.* [NL. ; *iso-* + Gr. *κόρη* pupil.] *Med.* The condition of having the pupils of the two eyes of the same size.
i-soc'ra-cy (ĭ-sŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσοκρατία* ; *ἴσος* equal + *κρατεῖν* to be strong, to rule, *κράτος* strength.] Equal power or rule ; a system of government in which all have equal political power. — **i'so-crat** (ī'sō-krăt), *n.* — **i'so-crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), *a.*
i'so-cro-ton'ic (-krō-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *crotonic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a liquid acid, $C_3H_5{\cdot}CO_2H$, variously formed, as in wood vinegar. It is isomeric with crotonic acid, and convertible into it by heat.
i'so-cry'mal (-krī'măl), *a.* *Phys. Geog.* Designating, or

Is'lam-it'ish (ĭs'lȧm-ĭ-ĭt'ĭsh ; ĭz'-), *a.* See -ISH.
Island City. Montreal, which is on an island ; — a nickname.
island continent. An island as large, or nearly as large, as a continent, as Australia.
island gems. *Gr. Archæol.* The gems, later than the Mycenæan gems, made on the islands of the Ægean.
island hen. A peculiar flightless gallinule (*Porphyrionis nesiotis*) inhabiting Tristan da Cunha.
is'land-hood. *n.* See -HOOD.
is-lan'dic (ĭs-lăn'dĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an island. *Rare.*
Is-lan'dic. Var. of ICELANDIC.
is'land-ish, *a.* See -ISH.
is'land-less, *a.* See -LESS.
is'land-man, *n.* An islander. *Rare or Local.*
is'land-ress (ĭ'lănd-drĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of ISLANDER. *R.* [collectively.]
is'land-ry (-drĭ), *n.* Islanders,
is'land-y (ĭ'lănd-dĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or full of, islands. *Obs.*
islare. † ASHLAR.
i-slawen. Obs. p. p. of SLAY.
Is'lay (ĭs'lā ; ĭ'lā), *n.* *Her.* See HERALD, *n.*, 2.
isle. † AISLE.
i'sle (ĭ'zl). Obs. or Scot. var. of ISLE
i-sleien. Obs. p. p. of SLAY.
isle'less (īl'lĕs), *a.* See LESS.
i-slend. Obs. p. p. of SLEND, tear, rend.
i-slepe. Obs. p. p. of SLEEP.
is'let-ed (ī'lĕt-ĕd), *a.* Set like an islet ; furnished with islets.
isle'ward (īl'wĕrd), *adv.* See -WARD.
i-sliked. Obs. p. p. of SLIKE.
i-sling, *v. t. ; pret.* I-SLONG. To sling. *Obs.*
i-slon. Obs. p. p of SLAY.
is'lot, i'lot (ī'lŏt), *n.* [F. *îlot,* OF. *islot.*] An islet.
Is'ma-chi'ah (ĭs'mȧ-kī'ȧ). *Bib.*
Is'ma-el (ĭs'mȧ-ĕl). *Bib.* Var. of ISHMAEL. [MAELITISM.
Is'ma-el-ism (ĭz'm), *n.* = ISH-
Is'ma-el-ites (-īts), *n. pl. D. Bib.*
Is'ma-hel (-hĕl). *D. Bib.*
i-smaht, i-smeiht. Obs. p. p. of SMAITCH. [Ismaelians.
Is-ma'i-li (ĭs-mȧ'ĭ-lī), *n. pl.*
Is'ma-il'i-an. **Is'ma-il-ite.** Vars. of ISMAELIAN, ISMAELITE, etc.
is'mal (ĭz'măl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an ism.
is-mat'ic (ĭz-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert to an ism. — *n.* An adherent of an ism. *Rare.*
is-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Ismatic.
— **is-mat'i-cal-ness,** *n.* [-DOM.]
ism'dom (ĭz'm-dŭm), *n.* See
i-smete. Obs. p. p. of SMITE.
i-smethed. Obs. p. p. of SMOOTH.
Is'mi-el (ĭs'mĭ-ĕl). *D. Bib.*
i-smittet. Obs. p. p. of SMIT.
i-smoked. Obs. p. p. of SMACK.
ism'y (ĭz'mĭ), *a.* Given to isms, or theories : doctrinaire.
is' n't (ĭz'nt). Colloq. contraction of *is not.*
I. S. O. *Abbr.* (Companion of the) Imperial Service Order.
i'so-ab-nor'mal (ī'sō-ăb-nôr'mȧl). Var. of ISABNORMAL.
i'so-au-rore' (-ô-rōr' ; 201). *n.* [*iso-* + *aurora.*] = ISOCHASM
i'so-bare. Var. of ISOBAR.
i'so-bar'o-met'ric, *a.* [*iso-* + *barometric.*] = ISOBARIC.
i'so-bath (ī'sō-băth), **i'so-bath'ic** (-băth'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσοβαθής* ; *ἴσος* equal + *βάθος* depth.] Having constant depth ; — applied to a kind of ink-stand in which the ink in the dipping well is automatically maintained at a constant depth.
i'so-bi o-ge-net'ic, *a.* Producing equal amounts of vital energy.
i'sob'ri-ous (ī-sŏb'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. *βριάν* to be strong.] *Bot.* Developing equally on both sides. *Obs.*
i-sob'ry-ous, *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. *βρύειν* to swell.] Isobrious.
i'so-bu'tane, *n.* See BUTANE.
i'so-bu-tyr'ic, *a.* See ISO-.
i'so-cel'u-lar, *a.* *Biol.* Consisting of like cells
i'so-cer'cal (ī'sō-sûr'kăl), *a* [*iso-* + Gr. *κέρκος* tail.] *Zool.* Having or designating a form of caudal fin in which the vertebræ gradually decrease in size and end in the median line of the fin, as in the codfishes. It resembles the diphycercal form, but is supposed to be derived from the true homocercal type. — **i'so-cer'cy** (-sûr'sĭ), *n.*
i'so-chei'mene (-kī'mēn). Var. of ISOCHEIM. [CHEIMENAL.
i'so-chi'mo-nal. Var. of ISO-
i'so-chi'mal, i'so-chime. **i'so-chi'mene,** etc. Vars. of ISOCHEIM, etc.
i'so-chrone (-krōn). **i'so-chron'ic** (-krŏn'ĭk), **i'so-chron'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Isochronal.
i'so-cin'cho-me-ron'ic (-sĭŋ'kō-mē-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* See PYRIDINE.
i'so-cla'site (-klā'zīt), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. *κλάσις* fracture.] *Min.* A basic hydrous phosphate of calcium. $Ca_3(PO_4)_2{\cdot}Ca(OH)_2{\cdot}4H_2O$, in small white crystals or columnar forms. [Isoclinal.
i'so-clin'ic (-klĭn'ĭk), *a.* & *n.*
i'so-cli'no-stat (-klī'nō-stăt), *n.* [*isocline* + Gr. *στατός* placed. See STATICS.] A mechanical device for dividing angles into equal parts. [ISOCOLON.
i'so-co'la (-kō'lȧ), *n.*, *L. pl.* of
i'so-co'lon (-kō'lŏn), *n. ; L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [Gr. *ἰσόκωλον* ; *ἴσος* equal + *κῶλον* limb, member.] *Gr. Rhet. & Pros.* A period consisting of cola of equal length ; also, the use of equal cola in immediate succession. —
i'so-col'ic (-kŏl'ĭk), *a.*
i'so-co'ly. *n.* Isocolon. *Obs.*
i'so-cor'y-bul'bine, *n.* Also **-bin.** *Chem.* See CAPNOIDES.

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pertaining to, a line connecting points on the earth's surface having the same mean temperature for a specified coldest period of the year. — *n.* An isocrymal line.

i'so-cryme (ī'sō-krīm), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. κρυμός cold.] An isocrymal line.

i'so-cy'a-nate (-sī'ă-nāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of isocyanic acid. The esters are colorless, volatile liquids of suffocating odor, yielding amines when warmed with alkalies.

i'so-cy-an'ic (-sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *cyanic.*] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a hypothetical acid, CO.NH (called also *carbimide*), isomeric with cyanic acid, and known in the form of its esters. See ISOCYANATE.

i'so-cy'a-nide (-sī'ă-nīd ; -nĭd ; 184), *n.* Also **-nid.** [*iso-* + *cyanide.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds isomeric with the cyanides. See CARBAMINE.

i'so-dac'ty-lous (-dăk'tĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *-dactylous.*] *Zool.* Having the digits or toes similar or equal in length.

i'so-di'a-bat'ic (-dī'ă-băt'ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. διαβατικός able to pass through.] *Physics.* Pertaining to the equal transmission of heat to or from a substance. Two lines or curves representing variations in the pressure and density of a fluid are said to be *isodiabatic* with respect to each other when the transmission of heat during any stage represented on one is equal to that during the corresponding stage on the other.

i'so-di'a-met'ric (-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *diametric.*] **1.** *Cryst.* Having, or pertaining to, equal lateral axes; — said of tetragonal and hexagonal crystals.

2. *Bot.* Having the diameters equal; of equal dimensions, as the cells of ordinary parenchymatous tissue.

i-sod'i-con (ī-sŏd'ĭ-kŏn), *n. ; pl.* **-icA** (-kă). Also **ei-sod'i-con.** [NL., *ir.* LGr. *εισοδικον*, fr. Gr. εἴσοδος entrance ; εἰς into + ὁδός way.] *East. Ch.* The short anthem sung when the priest enters the church with the evangelistary.

i'so-di-mor'phism (ī'sō-dī-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [*iso-* + *dimorphism.*] *Min.* Isomorphism between the two forms, severally, of two dimorphous substances. Thus, iron sulphide and cobalt arsenide are both dimorphous, and each form of one is isomorphous with a form of the other, pyrite with smaltite, and marcasite with safflorite. — **i'so-di-mor'phic** (-fĭk), **i'so-di-mor'phous** (-fŭs), *a.*

i-sod'o-mum (ī-sŏd'ō-mŭm), *n.* Also **-mon** (-mŏn). [L., fr. Gr. *ισόδομον*, neut. adj.; ἴσος equal + δόμος a course in a building.] *Anc. Gr. Arch.* A variety of masonry in which blocks of equal length and thickness are laid in courses so that each vertical joint of a course comes over the middle of a block just below. — **i-sod'o-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

i'so-dont (ī'sō-dŏnt), *a.* [*iso-* + *-odont.*] *Zool.* Having the teeth all alike.

i'so-drome (-drōm), *n.* [*iso-* + *-drome.*] *Nav.* A certain method of moving a fleet from one formation to another, the direction usually being changed eight points (90°), by means of paths of equal length for each ship. It is prohibited in the United States navy as dangerous.

i'so-dy-na'mi-a (-dī-nā'mĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL ; *iso-* + Gr. δύναμις power.] State of being of equal strength or power.

i'so-dy-nam'ic (-dī-năm'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pert. to, having, or
i'so-dy-nam'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } denoting, equality of force. Isodynamic equivalent, *Physiol.*, in dietetics, the ratio of the combustion equivalents of fats and carbohydrates, that is, the ratio of interchange between these two classes of foodstuffs. Thus, 1 gram of fat is the *isodynamic equivalent* of 2.2 grams of carbohydrates. — **i. foods,** *Physiol.*, those foods that produce a similar amount of heat. — **i. lines,** *Magnetism*, lines connecting points on the earth's surface at which the magnetic intensity is the same.

i'so-dy'na-mous (-dī'nă-mŭs, -dĭn'ă-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἰσοδύναμος. See ISODYNAMIA.] **a** Of equal force or size. **b** Specif.: *Bot.* Isobrious.

i'so-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *electric.*] Having the same electric potential ; as, *isoelectric* points.

I-so'e-tes (ī-sō'ē-tēz), *n.* [L., houseleek, fr. Gr. ἰσοετές an evergreen plant, prop. neut. of *ἰσοετής* equal in years ; ἴσος equal + ἔτος year.] *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of plants, the quillworts, constituting a distinct family (**I'so-e-ta'ce-æ** [ī'sō-ē-tā'sē-ē]) and order (**I'so-e-ta'les** [-ē-tā'lēz]) of fern allies. They are aquatic or marsh plants with a short buried lobed stem (called a *trunk*) which sends up a tuft of quill-shaped leaves bearing the sporangia in their axils. The sporangia are of two kinds, some containing microspores, others megaspores, so that the prothallia are bisexual. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

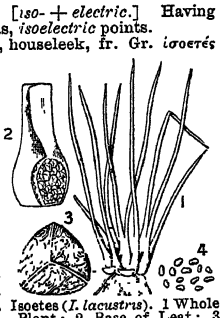

Isoetes (*I. lacustris*). 1 Whole Plant ; 2 Base of Leaf ; 3 Megaspore ; 4 Microspores.

i'so-ga-mete' (ī'sō-gă-mēt'), *n.* [*iso-* + *gamete.*] *Biol.* A gamete of a type not exhibiting sexual or other differentiations ; specif., *Bot.*, a planogamete.

i-sog'a-mous (ī-sŏg'ă-mŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *-gamous.*] *Biol.* Reproducing through the conjugation of similar gametes. Cf. HETEROGAMOUS, 1 **a**, OOGAMOUS. — **i-sog'a-my** (-mĭ'), *n.*

i'so-gen (ī'sō-jĕn), *n.* [*iso-* + *-gen.*] **1.** *Biol.* An isogenous structure.

2. *Geom.* A figure having equal angles.

i'so-ge-net'ic (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Lit., having the same or a similar origin; — only in **isogenetic induction,** *Plant Physiol.*, simple (as distinguished from *complex*) stimulation.

i-sog'e-nous (ī-sŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *-genous.*] *Biol.* Having the same origin. — **i-sog'e-ny** (-nĭ'), *n.*

i'so-ge'o-therm (ī'sō-jē'ō-thûrm), *n.* [*iso-* + *geo-* + Gr. θέρμη heat.] *Geol.* A line or curved surface beneath the earth's surface through points having the same mean temperature. — **i'so-ge'o-ther'mal** (-thûr'măl), **i'so-ge'o-ther'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

i'so-grom'ic (-krĭm'ĭk), *a.* Isocrymal [fulminurate

i'so-cy'an-u-rate, *n. Chem.* A

i'so-cy'a-nu'ric, *a.* [*iso-* + *cyanuric.*] *Chem.* = FULMINURIC.

i'so-cyc'lic (ī'sō-sĭk'lĭk, -sī'klĭk), *a. Chem.* See CYCLIC, 4.

i'so-cyt'ic (ī'sō-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *-cyte.*] *Biol.* Equal-celled.

i-soda. Obs. p. p. of SEETHE.

i'so-di'a-met'ri-cal, *a.* Isodiametric

I'so-don'ti-a (ī'sō-dŏn'shĭ-*ă*), *n. pl.* [NL. See ISODONT.] *Zool.* The Cetacea. *Obs.*

i'so-don'tous (-dŏn'tŭs), *a. Zool.* Isodont [RHAMNOSE

i'so-dul'cite (-dŭl'sīt), *n.* =

i'so-en'er-get'ic (-ĕn'ĕr-jĕt'ĭk), *a.* Isodynamic

i-sog'na-thism (ī-sŏg'nă-thĭz'm), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. γνάθος jaw] *Zool.* State of having the teeth of both jaws alike. — **i-sog'na-thous** (-thŭs), *a. Cope.*

i-sog'o-nism (-ŏ-nĭz'm), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. γονή offspring, generative parts] *Zool.* The quality of having similar medusæ or gonophores, as certain hydroids of different genera. — **i'so-gon'ic** (ī'sō-gŏn'ĭk), *a.*

i'so-gram, *n.* [*iso-* + *-gram.*] *Math.* A diagram intended to show, by means of curves, a relation connecting three variables

i'so-graph'ic (ī'sō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* 1. = HOMOLOGRAPHIC. 2. Of or pertaining to isography

i'so-graph'i-cal, *a.* Isographic.

i'so-graph'i-cal-ly, *adv* of ISOGRAPHIC, ISOGRAPHICAL.

i-sog'y-nous (ī-sŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *-gynous.*] Isocarpous.

i'so-hy'et (ī'sō-hī'ĕt), *n.* An isohyetal line. [CLINOSTAT

i'so-kli'no-stat Var. of ISO-

i'so-late (ī'sō-lāt ; ĭs'ō-), *a.* Isolated. — *n.* Something isolated. [of ISOLATED

i'so-lat'ed-ly (-lāt'ĕd-lĭ), *adv*

i'so-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One that isolates ; an insulator.

i'so'lé' (ē'zō'lā'), *masc.*, **i'so-lée'** (-lā'), *fem., a.* [F.] Isolated.

i'so-let, *n.* [It. *isoletta*, dim. of *isola* island.] An islet *Obs.*

i'so-li'chen-in (ī'sō-lī'kĕn-ĭn), *n. Chem.* A carbohydrate accompanying lichenin and similar to it, but giving a blue color with iodine

I-solt', Var. of ISOLDE

i'so-ly'sin (ī'sō-lī'sĭn), *n.* See HÆMOLYSIN

i-sol'y-sis (ī-sŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL] *Chem.* The destructive action of an isolysin — **i'so-lyt'ic** (ī'sō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

i-som, i-some, *a.* [AS. *gesōm*] Agreed; in accord; at one *Obs*

I'so-mas'ti-go'da (-măs'tĭ-gō'dă), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *iso-* + Gr. μάστιξ, -ιγος, whip + εἶδος form.] *Zool* A division of flagellate protozoans, having from two to five flagella at the anterior end of the body — **i'so-mas'ti-gate** (-măs'tĭ-gāt), *a.*

i'so-mer'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of ISOMERIC, -ICAL.

i-som'er-ide (ī-sŏm'ĕr-īd ; -ĭd ; 184), *n. Chem* An isomer

i-som'er-o-mor'phism (-ō-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [*isomer* + *-morph* + *-ism.*] *Cryst.* Isomorphism between isomeric substances

i-som'er-y (-ĕr), *n* Isomerism

i'so-me-tro'pi-a (-mē-trō'pĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL. ; *iso-* + Gr. μέτρον composition other than CH_2, — applied esp. to series in which the difference is H_2, as, ethane, C_2H_6 ; ethylene, C_2H_4 ; acetylene, C_2H_2. Cf. HOMOLOGOUS.

i'so-logue (ī'sō-lŏg), *n. Chem.* A member of an isologous group or series.

i'so-lo'ma (-lō'mă), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. λῶμα border.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American gesneriaceous plants resembling *Gesneria* and *Achimenes.* Some species are cultivated for their showy tubular flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

i'so-mag-net'ic (-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *magnetic.*] Designating, or pertaining to, lines connecting points of equal magnetic force. — *n.* An isomagnetic line.

i'so-mer (ī'sō-mĕr), *n.* [See ISOMERIC.] *Chem.* A compound isomeric with another or others.

I-som'er-a (ī-sŏm'ĕr-*a*), *n pl.* [NL. See ISOMERE.] *Zoöl.* A large division of Coleoptera having (or apparently having) the same number of tarsal joints on the hind legs as on the others. The group is nearly coextensive with Adephaga, Clavicornia, Serricornia, Lamellicornia, and Phytophaga taken together.

i'so-mere (ī'sō-mēr), *n.* [*iso-* + *-mere.*] *Zoöl.* **1.** A homologous or corresponding part or segment.

2. *Chem.* = ISOMER.

i'so-mer'ic (-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. μέρος part · cf. F. *isomérique.*] **1.** *Chem.* Composed of the same elements united in the same proportion by weight, but differing in one or more properties owing to difference in structure, — specifically (and usually) applied to compounds having the same molecular weight, as distinguished from *polymeric* (which see). Cf. METAMERIC, ALLOTROPY. Acetylene, C_2H_2, and benzene, C_6H_6, are composed of carbon and hydrogen in the same proportion, but the molecular weight of the latter, as shown by the vapor densities, is three times that of acetylene ; they are *polymeric.* Butane and isobutane, however, both have the same formula, C_4H_{10}, the difference here being solely in the arrangement of the atoms in the molecule, as shown in the expanded formulas $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_3$ (normal butane) and $CH_3{\cdot}CH(CH_3)$ (isobutane). They are *isomeric* (in the specific sense). Isomerism is common among organic compounds. That shown by butanes, in which the "skeletons" of the two compounds differ, is called **chain.** or **nucleus, isomerism,** as distinguished from **place.** or **position, isomerism.** The latter results when a substituting atom or group takes different positions, as seen in the two propyl alcohols, $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2OH$ and $CH_3{\cdot}CHOH{\cdot}CH_3$. Many cases of isomerism are not explained by ordinary structural formulas. In spatial isomerism, or *stereoisomerism*, the isomers contain like atoms joined in the same order but having different relations in space. Here is included **optical isomerism** (so called because the two isomers act differently on polarized light ; see *asymmetric carbon atom*, under ASYMMETRIC, and TARTARIC ACID), *alloisomerism* (which see), and a kind of isomerism shown by certain nitrogen compounds (see BENZALDOXIME). Isomerism due to different modes of arrangement of like molecules, resulting in differences in physical properties, is called **physical isomerism** ; calcite and aragonite perhaps furnish examples. Isomerism in which the isomers change into each other more or less readily is called **dynamic,** or **equilibrium, isomerism** ; it has also been called **tautomerism, desmotropism, merotropism,** etc. Some limit *desmotropism* to cases in which the isomers are easily interconvertible, and apply *tautomerism* to cases in which desmotropism is a possibility not yet realized. When two desmotropic forms exist together in equilibrium the phenomenon is called **allelotropism,** and they constitute an *allelotropic mixture.* If the equilibrium is such that one of the forms is present to a vanishing extent the form is called the **pseudo form,** and the phenomenon is called **pseudomerism.**

2. *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an isomere.

3. *Bot.* = ISOMEROUS **a.**

i'so-mer'i-cal (ī'sō-mĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Isomeric.

i'som'er-ism (ī-sŏm'ĕr-Iz'm), *n. Chem.* State, quality, or relation, of being isomeric. See ISOMERIC.

i-som'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *-merous.*] Having an equal number of parts, ridges, markings, etc., specif. : **a** *Bot.* Having the members of each floral whorl equal in number. Cf. HETEROMEROUS, 2 **a.** **b** *Anat.* Having an equal number of ridges ; — said of the successive molar teeth in the case of certain mammals. **c** *Chem.* = ISOMERIC. **d** *Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or having the leg structure of, the Isomera.

i'so-met'ric (ī'sō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. μέτρον meas-
i'so-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } ure.] Pert. to, or characterized by, equality of measure. Specif.: *Cryst.* Pert. to or designating that system of crystallization in which the three axes are of equal length and at right angles to each other ; monometric ; regular, cubic. Cf. CRYSTALLIZATION. **isometric contraction,** *Physiol*, the contraction of a muscle against a large resistance, as a strong spring, which permits the muscle to shorten very little. The resultant curve is known as an *isometric curve.* — **i. line,** *Thermodyn.*, a line of equal volumes in a pressure-volume diagram. Cf. ISOPIESTIC, *n.* — **i. perspective** *or* **projection,** orthogonal projection on a plane equally inclined to three principal axes of an object, so that lengths parallel to these are represented proportionally. It is used in mechanical sketches to show proportions, etc.

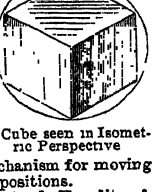
Cube seen in Isometric Perspective

i'so-met'ric, *n. Thermodynamics.* An isometric line.

i'so-met'ri-cal-ly, *adv.* In an isometric manner ; by isometric projection.

i'so-met'ro-graph (-trō-grăf), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. μέτρον measure + *-graph.*] A device for ruling equidistant parallel lines, consisting essentially of a mechanism for moving a straightedge into successive parallel positions.

i-som'e-try (ī-sŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* [*iso-* + *-metry.*] Equality of, or in respect of, measure ; specif.: **a** *Geog.* Equality of elevation ; as, the *isometry* of Alpine summits. **b** The relation of corresponding figures in isometric projection.

i-sog'o-nal (ī-sŏg'ō-năl), *a.* [See ISOGONIC] Having equal angles ; isogonic. — **isogonal transformation,** *Geom.*, a transformation in which angles are conserved, as any transformation by aid of a function of a complex variable.

i'so-gon'ic (ī'sō-gŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. γωνία angle.] Pertaining to, or noting, equal angles.

isogonic lines, *Magnetism*, imaginary lines joining places on the earth's surface at which the variation of the magnetic needle from the meridian or true north is the same.

i'so-gon'ic, *n.* An isogonic line.

i'so-go'ni-o-stat' (-gō'nĭ-ō-stăt'), *n.* [Gr. ἰσογωνιος isogonic + ἱστάναι to make to stand.] *Physics.* A device for maintaining a train of prisms automatically in the position of minimum deviation.

i'so-graph (ī'sō-graf), *n.* [*iso-* + *-graph.*] An instrument consisting of two short straightedges connected by a large circular joint marked with angular degrees, used with a T square on a drawing board and combining the functions of a protractor and a set square.

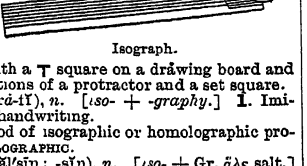
Isograph.

i-sog'ra-phy (ī-sŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [*iso-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** Imitation of another's handwriting.

2. The art or method of isographic or homolographic projection. See HOMOLOGRAPHIC.

i'so-hal'sine (ī'sō-hăl'sĭn ; -sīn), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. ἅλς salt.] An imaginary line or surface connecting points of equal salinity in the ocean.

i'so-hy'dric (-hī'drĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + 2d *hydro-* + *-ic.*] *Phys. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating solutions of electrolytes having equal concentration of a common ion (as, for acids, the hydrogen ion), so that they do not affect one another's conductivity on being mixed.

i'so-hy'e-tal (-hī'ĕ-tăl), *a.* [*iso-* + *hyetal.*] *Meteor.* Pertaining to or indicating equal rainfall ; as, *isohyetal* lines, lines connecting places on the earth's surface which have the same annual rainfall. — *n.* An isohyetal line.

i'so-ke-rau'nic (-kē-rô'nĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. κεραυνός thunderbolt.] *Meteor.* Having thunderstorm phenomena of equal frequency or equivalent severity or simultaneous occurrence.

i'so-ke-rau'no-graph'ic (-nō-grăf'ĭk), *a. Meteor.* Designating areas over which the keraunographic records of thunderstorm phenomena are the same or similar.

i'so-ke-rau'no-phon'ic (-fŏn'ĭk), *a. Meteor.* Designating areas over which thunderstorm discharges are audible in the keraunophone with equal intensity.

i'so-la-ble (ī'sō-lă-b'l ; ĭs'ō-), *a.* [See ISOLATE.] Capable of being isolated.

i'so-late (ī'sō-lāt, ĭs'ō- ; 277), *v. t.* ; **-LAT'ED** (-lāt'ĕd) ; **-LAT'ING** (-lāt'ĭng). [F. *isolé*, fr. It. *isolato*, p. p. of *isolare* to isolate, fr. *isola* island, L. *insula.* See 1st ISLE ; cf. INSULATE.] **1.** To place in a detached situation ; to place by itself or alone ; to insulate ; to separate from others.

2. *Chem.* To separate from all foreign substances ; to make pure ; to obtain in a free state.

3. *Elec.* = INSULATE.

i'so-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Placed or standing alone ; detached, separated ; solitary. — **isolated language** *or* **speech.** See ISOLATING LANGUAGE. — **i. pawn,** *Chess*, a pawn when there is no pawn of the same color on either of the adjoining files. — **i. point,** *Math.*, any point (in an assemblage) that is not a limit point, also, an acnode.

i'so-lat'ing (-lāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ISOLATE. — **isolating language,** *Philol.*, any of those languages in which each word, usually a single syllable (whence these languages are often called *monosyllabic*), expresses a distinct idea approximating that of the ideal root (see ROOT). Variations in parts of speech and syntactical relations are determined exclusively by the order in which the words are joined and by the use of particles. These languages, therefore, consist of strings of formally independent words. "Thus if English were made up entirely of sentences such as the following, it would be an isolating language : *You know many people ; Do you know it ? A ten-pound note*" (*H. Sweet*). The pure languages of this type are all contained in the Indo-Chinese family, which has the further character of word discrimination by means of tones (see TONE). From this characteristic they have been called "*polytonic languages ;*" some Indo-Chinese languages, however, possess only one tone, and where more exist they are not an essential, but an accidental, characteristic of the languages. The number of tones varies from four or more in Chinese to only one in western Tibetan. Languages approaching the isolating form are : the Otomi of Mexico, Ewe, Tshi, and Yoruba (Negro languages of Upper Guinea) ; Negrito (of the Philippines) ; also, the analytical inflectional languages. See INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES, INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

i'so-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *isolation.*] Act of isolating, or state of being isolated ; insulation ; loneliness.

Syn. — See SOLITUDE.

i'so-la'tion-ist, *a.* A person who favors or advocates isolation ; esp., one who favors what is considered to be a policy of isolation in national affairs.

i'so-la-tive (ī'sō-lā-tĭv, ĭs'ō-), *a. Phon.* Of changes in sounds, occurring in isolation ; not dependent on the influence of neighboring sounds ; — contrasted with *combinative.*

Isolative changes are those which affect a sound without any reference to its surroundings, while combinative changes imply two sounds in juxtaposition, which modify each other in various ways. *H Sweet.*

i'solde' (ī-sōld'), *or* **I-seult'** (ĭ-sōōlt'), *n.* [OF. *Isolt, Iseut.*] In Arthurian romance, either of two women, the wife and the beloved of Tristram. See TRISTRAM.

i-sol'o-gous (ī-sŏl'ō-gŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. λόγος proportion.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any series of compounds of related structure and a regular difference of

i'so-morph (ī'sŏ-môrf), *n.* [See ISOMORPHOUS.] **1.** One of two or more substances related by isomorphism.
2. *Biol.* An animal, plant, or group having superficial similarity to another, although phylogenetically different.
i'so-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), *a.* **1.** *Cryst.* Having similar crystalline form. See ISOMORPHISM.
2. *Math.* Having for each of its operations S, and for each product of two operations ST, unique correspondents S' and $S'T'$; — said of a group G with respect to a group G'. When G and G' are of the same order and G' is isomorphic with G, they are simply isomorphic, or of the same type; but if G be of higher order than G', the correspondence is not one to one, but many to one, and then G is multiply isomorphic with G'.
3. *Biol.* Alike in form; exhibiting isomorphism.
i'so-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *isomorphisme.*] **1.** *Cryst.* A similarity of crystalline form between substances of similar composition, as between sulphates of barium ($BaSO_4$) and of strontium ($SrSO_4$); sometimes, similarity of form between substances of unlike composition (which is more properly called *homœomorphism*).
2. *Math.* Of groups, quality of being isomorphic.
3. *Biol.* Similarity in organisms of different ancestry resulting from convergence. See CONVERGENCE, 3.
i'so-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *-morphous.*] Isomorphic; exhibiting isomorphism.
i'so-neph (ī'sŏ-nĕf), *n.* An isonephelic line.
i'so-ne-phel'ic (-nĕ-fĕl'ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. *νεφέλη* a cloud.] *Meteor.* Designating, or pertaining to, lines joining stations that have the same average percentage of cloudiness; as, *isonephelic* lines or regions.
i'so-ni'trile (ī'sŏ-nī'trĭl; -trĭl), *n.* Also **i'so-ni'tril.** [*iso-* + *nitrile.*] *Chem.* Carbamine.
i'so-ni-tro'so- (-nī-trō'sō-). [*iso-* + *nitroso-.*] *Org. Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively), signifying: *Pertaining to, containing,* or *designating, the bivalent group* NOH, which is called also the *oxime* group. See OXIME, NITROSO-.
i'so-nom'ic (ī'sŏ-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσόνομος*; *ἴσος* equal + *νόμος* law.] Having equal laws or rights, characterized by isonomy.
i-son'o-my (ī-sŏn'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσονομία*: cf. F. *isonomie.* See ISONOMIC.] Equality of laws or rights, equal distribution of rights and privileges.
i'so-nym (ī'sŏ-nĭm), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσώνυμος* having the same name; *ἴσος* same + *ὄνυμα, ὄνομα,* name.] A paronym.
— **i'so-nym'ic** (-nĭm'ĭk), *a* — **i-son'y-my** (ī-sŏn'ĭ-mĭ), *n.*
i-sop'a-thy (ī-sŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [*iso-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* **a** Theory that it is possible to cure a disease by means of the virus of the same disease. **b** Theory of curing a diseased organ by eating the analogous organ of a healthy animal.
i'so-per'i-met'ric (ī'sŏ-pĕr'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *ἰσοπερι-*
i'so-per'i-met'ric-al (-pĕr'ĭ-mĕt'rĭ-kăl) } *μετρος*; *ἴσος* equal + *περιμετρον* circumference: cf. F. *isopérimètre.* See PERIMETER.] *Geom.* Having equal perimeters; connected with isoperimetry. — **isoperimetric figures,** (plane) figures having equal perimeters. — **i. problems,** problems in which is sought a curve of fixed length that possesses some maximum or minimum property; — now called **problems of relative maxima and minima,** including all in which it is sought to find the form of y that renders $\int_{x_0}^{x} Fdx$ a maximum or minimum while keeping $\int_{x_0}^{x} \phi dx$ constant, F and ϕ being functions of x, y, and $\frac{dy}{dx}$.
i'so-per-im'e-try (-pĕr-ĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* *Geom.* The doctrine of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries.
i'so-phas'al (-făz'ăl), *a.* [*iso-* + *phase* + *-al.*] Denoting, or marking, likeness or equality of phases or status (among the elements of a compound); as, an *isophasal* line.
i'so-pho'ri-a (-fō'rĭ-ă; 201), *n.* [NL. See ISO-; -PHOROUS.] *Med.* Condition of having the visual axes of the two eyes in the same horizontal plane.
i'so-pi-es'tic (-pī-ĕs'tĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. *πιέζειν* to press.] *Thermodynamics.* Having, or denoting, equal pressure; isobaric. — *n.* An isopiestic line.
isopiestic line, a line showing, in a diagram, the relations of temperature and volume under constant pressure; — called also *isobar.*
I'so-pleu'ra (-plōō'rȧ; 243), *n. pl.* [NL. See ISO-; PLEURA.] *Zoöl.* The Amphineura. — **i'so-pleu'ral** (-răl), *a.* — **i'so-pleu'ran** (-răn), *a. & n.* — **i'so-pleu'rous** (-rŭs), *a.*
i'so-pod (ī'sŏ-pŏd), *a. Zoöl.* Belonging to the Isopoda. — *n.* One of the Isopoda.

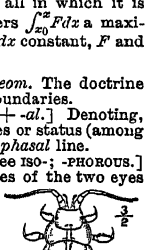

One of the Isopoda (*Idothea irrorata*). *a* Caudal Shield, or Pygidium, consisting of the last four abdominal segments, consolidated.

I-sop'o-da (ī-sŏp'ŏ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See ISO-; -PODA.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of sessile-eyed crustaceans of the order Arthrostraca, in which the body is usually depressed and composed of seven free thoracic segments each of which bears a pair of legs which are similar in size and direction on the different segments in typical members of the group. The gills are borne on the appendages of the abdomen, which is short and often reduced by the fusion of some of its segments so that a large caudal shield is formed. The species are numerous, and mostly quite small. Many are marine, others live in fresh water, and others, as the pill bugs or sow bugs, are terrestrial. — **i-sop'o-dan** (ī-sŏp'ŏ-dăn), **i-sop'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.* — **i-sop'o-dan,** *n.*
i'so-pol'i-ty (ī'sŏ-pŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσοπολιτεία.* See ISO-; POLITY.] Equality of political rights. — **i'so-po-lit'i-cal** (-pŏ-lĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **i-sop'o-lite** (ī-sŏp'ŏ-līt), *n.*
i'so-prene (ī'sŏ-prēn), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] *Chem.* An oily, volatile hydrocarbon, C_5H_8, obtained by the distillation of caoutchouc or gutta-percha. It is a hemiterpene.
i'so-pro'pyl (-prō'pĭl), *n. Chem.* A univalent radical, $(CH_3)_2CH$, isomeric with normal propyl. See iso-, PROPYL.
i'sop-seph'ic (ī'sŏp-sĕf'ĭk; -sē'fĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσόψηφος*; *ἴσος* equal + *ψῆφος* pebble, counter.] Equal in numerical value; — said of two or more words whose letters represent the same total according to the old Greek notation giving a certain value to each letter. — *n.* One of two or more isopsephic verses. — **i'sop-se'phism** (-sē'fĭz'm), *n.*
I-sop'ter-a (ī-sŏp'tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *iso-* + Gr. *πτερόν* wing.] *Zoöl.* A division of the Neuroptera often regarded as a separate order, consisting of the termites, or white ants. — **i-sop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*
i'so-pyre (ī'sŏ-pīr), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. *πῦρ* fire.] *Min.* An impure opal containing iron, alumina, etc
i'sor-rop'ic (ī'sŏr-rŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσόρροπος* in equipoise; *ἴσος* equal + *ῥοπή* momentum.] Of equal value. — **isorropic line** (in a diagram), *Geom.*, the locus of all the points for which a specified function has a constant value.

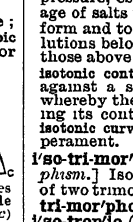

Isosceles Triangle ($ab = ac$)

i-sos'ce-les (ī-sŏs'ē-lēz), *a.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἰσοσκελής*; *ἴσος* equal + *σκέλος* leg.] *Geom.* Having two equal sides; — said of a triangle.
i'so-seis'mal (ī'sŏ-sīs'măl), *n.* An isoseismal line.
i'so-seis'mal (-măl) } *a.* [*iso-* + *seismal, seis-*
i'so-seis'mic (-mĭk) } *mic.*] Affected with, or pertaining to, equal force by an earthquake shock — **isoseismal line,** an imaginary line connecting all points on the surface of the earth where an earthquake shock has the same intensity. The isoseismal lines corresponding to different intensities of shock make a system of curves about the epicenter.
i'sos-mot'ic (ī'sŏs-mŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *osmotic.*] Of or pertaining to equal osmotic pressure; as, *isosmotic* solutions.
I'so-spon'dy-li (ī'sŏ-spŏn'dĭ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *iso-* + Gr. *σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος,* a vertebra.] *Zoöl.* A large order of soft-rayed, physostomous, teleost fishes, having abdominal ventral fins, a mesocoracoid or precoracoid arch (in all typical forms), and the anterior vertebræ unmodified and similar to the others. It is the most primitive group of teleosts. It includes 20 or 25 families, of which the herring and salmon families are the most important, and contains both marine and fresh-water forms, some inhabiting the deep seas. Cf. MALACOPTERYGII. — **i'so-spon'dy-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*
i'so-spore (ī'sŏ-spōr, 201), *n. Biol.* **a** One of the spores produced by an isosporous organism. **b** A zygospore.
i-sos'po-rous (ī-sŏs'pŏ-rŭs; ī'sŏ-spō'rŭs; 201), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. *σπορος* fruit.] *Biol.* Producing but one kind of spore, as the ferns and Equisetaceæ. Cf. HETEROSPOROUS.
i-sos'ta-sy (ī-sŏs'tă-sĭ), *n.* [See ISO-; STASIS.] The state or quality of being isostatic. Specif., *Geol.*, general equilibrium in the earth's crust, supposed to be maintained by the yielding or flow of rock material beneath the surface under gravitative stress. By the theory of *isostasy* each unit column of the earth, from surface to center, has approximately the same weight, and the continents stand higher than the ocean beds chiefly because the material of the crust has there less density.
i'so-stat'ic (ī'sŏ-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + *static.*] *Physics & Geol.* Subjected to equal pressure from every side; being in hydrostatic equilibrium, as a body submerged in a liquid at rest; pertaining to, or characterized by, isostasy.
i'so-stem'o-nous (-stĕm'ŏ-nŭs; -stē'mŏ-nŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. *στήμων* thread.] *Bot* Having stamens equal in number to the perianth divisions. — **i'so-stem'o-ny** (-stĕm'ŏ-nĭ), *n.*
i'so-sul'pho-cy'a-nate (-sŭl'fō-sī'ă-nāt), *n. Chem.* An ester of the hypothetical isosulphocyanic acid.
i'so-sul'pho-cy-an'ic (-sī-ăn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, HNCS, isomeric with sulphocyanic acid, and known only in its esters, the mustard oils.
i-sot'e-ly (ī-sŏt'ē-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἰσοτελεια*; *ἴσος* equal + *τέλος* tax.] In ancient Athens, equality with the citizens in the matter of public burdens, taxation, the right to own land, etc., granted to some aliens.
i'so-there (ī'sŏ-thēr), **i-soth'er-al** (ī-sŏth'ēr-ăl; ī'sŏ-thēr-ăl), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. *θέρος* summer: cf. F. *isothère.*] *Phys. Geog.* A line joining points on the earth's surface having the same mean summer temperature. — **i-soth'er-al,** *a.*
i'so-therm (ī'sŏ-thûrm), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. *θερμη* heat, fr. *θερμός* hot: cf. F. *isotherme.*] *Phys. Geog.* A line joining or marking points on the earth's surface having the same temperature at a given time, or the same mean temperature for a given period. See ISOBAR, *Illust.*
i'so-ther'mal (-thûr'măl), *a.* [Cf. F. *isotherme.*] Relating to, or indicating, equality of temperature; specif., *Phys. Geog.*, relating to the geographical distribution of temperature, as exhibited by means of isotherms; as, an *isothermal* line; an *isothermal* chart — *n.* An isothermal line.
isothermal coördinates. See COORDINATE, *n.* — **i. line.** **a** An isotherm. **b** *Physics.* A line on a diagram of energy representing variations in pressure and volume under conditions of constant temperature. — **i. lines** (of a surface), *Math. & Physics,* the lines whose equations are $u = a$ constant, $v = a$ constant, where u and v are thermal parameters (which see). They divide the surface into infinitesimal squares. — **i. modulus,** the modulus of cubic compressibility corresponding to compression at constant temperature. See under MODULUS. — **i. zones,** *Phys. Geog.*, spaces on opposite sides of the equator having the same mean temperature, and bounded by corresponding isothermal lines.
i'so-ther'mo-bath (ī'sŏ-thûr'mŏ-băth), *n.* [*iso-* + *thermo-* + Gr. *βάθος* depth.] *Phys. Geog.* A line drawn through points of equal temperature in a vertical section of the ocean. — **i'so-ther'mo-bath'ic** (-băth'ĭk), *a.*
i'so-ther-om'brose (-thēr-ŏm'brōs), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. *θερος* summer + *ὄμβρος* rain.] *Phys. Geog.* A line connecting or marking points on the earth's surface which have the same mean summer rainfall.
i'so-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσότονος.* See ISO-; TONIC.] **1.** Having, or indicating, equal tones, or tension.
2. *Physiol.* Having the same or equal osmotic pressure; isosmotic; — said of solutions which have like osmotic pressure, esp. solutions which contain the proper percentage of salts to keep the red blood corpuscles unaltered in form and to prevent the removal of the hæmoglobin. Solutions below this strength are said to be *hypo-isotonic* and those above this strength *hyperisotonic.*
isotonic contraction, *Physiol.*, the contraction of a muscle against a small constant resistance under conditions whereby the muscle is stretched by a constant force during its contraction. The resultant curve is known as an **isotonic curve.** — **i. system,** *Music,* the system of equal temperament. See TEMPERAMENT.
i'so-tri-mor'phism (-trī-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* [*iso-* + *trimorphism.*] Isomorphism between the three forms, severally, of two trimorphous substances. Cf. ISODIMORPHISM. — **i'so-tri-mor'phous** (-fŭs), *a.*
i'so-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk) } *a.* [*iso-* + *-tropic, -tropous.*]
i'sot'ro-pous (ī-sŏt'rō-pŭs) } **1** *Physics.* Having the same properties in all directions. Cf. ÆOLOTROPIC.
2. *Biol.* Not having predetermined axes, as certain eggs.
i-sot'ro-py (-sŏt'rō-pĭ), *n.* State or quality of being isotropic
i'so-type (ī'sŏ-tīp), *n.* [*iso-* + *-type*] *Biol.* An animal, plant, or group common to two or more countries or life regions. — **i'so-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a*
i-sox'a-zole (ī-sŏk'sȧ-zōl), *n.* [*iso-* + *oxazole.*] *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical cyclic compound, CH N·O·CH:CH, one of the two simplest furomonazoles; also, a derivative of it.
Is'ra-el (Iz'rā-ĕl), *n.* [L. *Israel* or Gr. *Ἰσραήλ,* fr. Heb. *Yisrāēl.*] **1.** *Bib.* Jacob; — so called after he wrestled with the angel (see *Gen.* xxxii. 28).
2. Jacob's descendants; the children of Israel; the Jews or Hebrews; the Jewish world or people.
3. Fig. and allusively: God's chosen people; the elect, the Christian church; real Christians, collectively.
Is'ra-el-ite (-ĕl-īt), *n.* [L. *Israelites,* Gr. *Ἰσραηλίτης,* fr. *Ἰσραήλ, Ἰσράηλος,* Israel, Heb. *Yisrāēl,* i. e., champion of God; *sārāh* to fight + *ēl* God.] **1.** A descendant of Israel, or Jacob; a Hebrew; a Jew.
2. One of God's chosen people; a real Christian.
Is'ra-el-ite, *a.* Of or pertaining to Israel; Jewish.
Is'ra-el-it'ic (Iz'rā-ĕl-ĭt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *Israeliticus.*] Of
Is'ra-el-it'ish (Iz'rā-ĕl-ĭt'ĭsh) } or pertaining to Israel or the Israelites; Jewish; Hebrew.
Is'ra-el-it'ism (-ĭt'Iz'm), *n.* The religion of the Israelites.
Is'ra-fil, *or* **Is'ra-feel** (Iz'rȧ-fēl), *n.* Also **Is'ra-fel.** In Mohammedan mythology, the angel of music, who will sound the trumpet at the resurrection.
is'su-a-ble (Ish'ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [From ISSUE.] **1.** Leading to, producing, or relating to, an issue; capable of being made an issue at law; as, an **issuable plea** is one to the merits, on which the adverse party may take issue and go to trial.
2. Lawful, suitable, or liable to be issued; as, a writ *issuable* on these grounds.
3. That may issue, or come, as rents from property.

Lion Issuant.

is'su-ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of issuing, or giving out; issue; as, the *issuance* of an order or of rations.
is'su-ant (-ănt), *a.* Issuing; proceeding; — in *Her.* said of a beast with only the upper part visible.
is'sue (Ish'ū), *n.* [OF. *issue, eissue,* F. *issue,* fr. OF. *issir, eissir,* to go out, L. *exire; ex* out of, from + *ire* to go, akin to Gr. *ἰέναι,* Skr. *i,* Goth. *iddja* went, used as perfect of *gaggan* to go. Cf. AMBITION, COUNT a nobleman, COMMENCE, ERRANT, EXIT, EYRE, INITIAL.] **1.** A going, passing, or flowing out; a moving out from any inclosed place; egress; exit; as, the *issue* of water from a pipe, of blood from a wound, of air from a bellows, of people from a house.
2. Termination; end; conclusion; as, to bring anything to an *issue. Rare.*

measure + *-opia.*] Equality in refraction in the two eyes.
i-sompned. Obs. p.p. of SUMMON.
I'so-my'a (ī'sō-mī'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., *iso-* + Gr. *μῦς* muscle.] *Zool.* A division of lamellibranch mollusks, having two adductor muscles of nearly equal size. *Obs.* — **I'so-my-a'rĭ-an** (-mī-ā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.*
i'son (ī'sŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσον* neut. of *ἴσος* equal.] *East. Ch. Music.* The sign designating the keynote. [of ISENERGIC.
i'so-ner'gic (ī'sŏ-nûr'jĭk). Var.
i-songe. Obs. p. p. of SING.
i'son-glass'. + ISINGLASS.
i'so-nic'o-tin'ic, *a.* [*iso-* + *nicotinic.*] *Chem.* See PYRIDINE.
i-sonted. Obs. p. p. of SAINT.
isop, isope. + HYSSOP.
i'so-pel'le-tier'ine (ī'sŏ-pĕl'ē-tēr'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** *Pharm.* An anthelmintic alkaloid from the root bark of pomegranate.
i'so-per-im'e-ter, *n. Geom.* A figure of equal perimeter; — generally in the *pl.*
i'so-per-im'e-tral (-pĕr-ĭm'ē-trăl), *a.* Isoperimetric.
i'so-pet'al-ous, *a. Bot.* Having the petals alike.
i-soph'y-toid (ī-sŏf'ĭ-toid), *a Bot.* A "phytoid," or individual of a compound plant, not differentiated from the rest. *Oïr. E. D.* [PIESTIC
i'so-pi-es'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of ISO-
i'so-plere (ī'sŏ-plēr), *n. Thermodynamics.* An isometric line.
i'so-pleure, *n.* [Gr. *ἰσόπλευρος,* a.; *ἴσος* equal + *πλευρά* side.] An equilateral figure. *Obs.*
i'so-pod'i-form (-pŏd'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*isopod* + *-form.*] *Zool.* Resembling an isopod in form.
i'so-pod'i-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), *a* Isopodiform
i'so-pog'o-nous (-pŏg'ō-nŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. *πώγων* beard] *Zoöl.* Designating feathers having the two webs equal.
isoppe. + HYSSOP [LERIC.
i'so-pro'pyl-a-ce'tic, *a.* See VA-
i'so-pur'pu-rin, *n.* [*iso-* + *purpurin.*] = ANTHRAPURPURIN.
i'so-pyc'nic (ī'sō-pĭk'nĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. *πυκνός* dense.] *Physics.* Of equal density; passing through points at which the density is equal — *n* An isopycnic line or surface.
i'sor-rhyth'mic (ī'sŏr-rĭth'mĭk; -rĭth'mĭk). **1.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros* a Having its arsis and thesis of the same number of times, or moræ; — said of a foot. **b** Consisting of such feet.
2. Having the same rhythm or meter (as some other verse)
i'sos-cele (ī'sŏs-sēl), *n.* An isosceles triangle. *Rare.*
i'so-sco'pol-am'ine, *n.* Also **-in** See SCOPOLAMINE. [Isosporous.
i'so-spor'ic (ī'sō-spŏr'ĭk), *a.*
i-sos'ta-cy. Error for ISOSTASY.
i'so-stat'i-cal, *a* Isostatic.
i'so-stere (ī'sŏ-stēr), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* An isosteric substance
2. *Meteor.* A line joining points of equal atmospheric density.
i'so-ster'ic (-stĕr'ĭk), *a* [*iso-* + Gr. *στερεός* solid + *-ic*] *Chem.* Of equal atomic or molecular volume. — **i-sos'ter-ism** (ī-sŏs'tēr-ĭzm), *n.* [NL. *isosterism.*] *Physiol.* Normal resistance or tension, esp. under the influence of stimuli.
i'so-tri-mor'phic (-trĭ-môr'fĭk), *a.* = ISOTRIMORPHOUS.
string; also, the plant itself
i-sot'e-les (ī-sŏt'ē-lēz), *n* [Gr. *ἰσοτελής.*] *Gr. Hist* One in the condition of isotely.
i-sothe, *v t.* [AS. *gesōþian.* Cf SOOTH.] To verify. *Obs.*
i'so-ther'mal-ly, *adv.* of ISOTHERMAL See LY.
i'so-ther'mic, *a* Isothermal.
i'so-ther'mi-cal, *a.* Isothermal
i'so-ther'mous (ī'sō-thûr'mŭs), *a* Isothermal
i'so-thi'o-cy'a-nate, i'so-thi'o-cy-an'ic. *Chem* = ISOSULPHOCYANATE, ISOSULPHOCYANIC.
i'so-ti'mal (-tĭ'măl), *a.* [Gr *ἰσότιμος* of equal rank.] = ISOPHASAL.
i'so-tome, *n* [*iso-* + *-tome.*] *Zool* An imaginary line intersecting homologous parts of the same limb in different animals.
— **i-sot'o-mous** (ī-sŏt'ō-mŭs), *a.*
i'so-to'ni-a (ī'sō-tō'nĭ-ȧ), **i'so-to-nic'i-ty** (-tō-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [NL. *isotonia.*] *Physiol.* Normal resistance or tension, esp. under the influence of stimuli.
i'so-trope, *a.* Isotropic
i'sot'ro-pism (ī-sŏt'rō-pĭz'm), *n.* Isotropy.
i'sou'ret-ine (ī-sōō'rĕt-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-tin** *Chem.* = ISURET.
i'so-va-ler'ic, *a* See VALERIC.
i'so-xy'lene, *n* See XYLENE.
i'so-zo'ic, *a. Biol.* Having the same forms of animal life
i'so-zo'ol, *n Zool.* A zooid resembling its parent.
is'pa-ghul (Is'pa-gŭl), *n.* [Per., the seed of the plant.] An Old World plantain (*Plantago ovata*) Its mucilaginous seeds (**ispaghul seeds**) are used in preparing a beverage. *India*
Is'pah (Is'pä) *Bib.*
ispasurated. Error for *ispasmated* (It. *ispasmato*), dismayed. *Obs.*
i-sped. Obs. p. p. of SPEED.
i-speken Obs. p. p. of SPEAK.
i-speled. Obs. p. p. of SPELE.
i-spild. Obs. p. p. of SPILL.
is'pile + ILSPILE.
i-spited Obs p. p. of SPIT.
i-spomne. Obs. p. p. of SPIN.
is-prav'nik (Is-prav'nĭk), *n.* [Russ., orig , the executor.] The highest police official in the local districts established by Catherine II., since 1889 appointed by the governor. He looks after criminals, roads, buildings, prisons, etc., but especially sees to the execution of the laws of the village elders.
i-sprende Obs. p. p. of SPRENG.
i-sprunge, i-sprunge. Obs. p. p. of SPRING [AND SEEK.
I spy, *or* **I-spy,** *n.* See HIDE
Isr *Abbr* Israel.
Is'ra-el-ite-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.
Is'ra-el-it'i-cal (Iz'rā-ĕl-ĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a* Israelitic. *Obs.*
Is'ra-el-ize, *v. t.* To make Israelitic *Obs.*
Is're-e'la (Is'rē-ē'lȧ). *D Bib.*
iss. + IS
iss Dial. Eng var. of I, YES.
Is'sa-char (Is'ȧ-kar), *n. Bib.* a Son of Jacob and Leah. **b** A tribe of Israel.
is'sant, *a.* [OF. *issant, eissant,* p. pr. Cf. ISSUE.] Issuant. *Obs.*
isse. + ICE, IS, ISH.
-issen. + 2d -ISH.
is'sew. + ISSUE
Is-shi'ah (Is-shī'ȧ). *Bib.*
is'sle. + IZLE. [of ISSUABLE.
is'su-a-bly (Ish'ū-ȧ-blĭ), *adv.*

3. A discharge, or flux, as of blood. *Matt.* ix. 20.
4. *Med.* An artificial ulcer, made to produce the secretion and discharge of pus for the relief of some affected part.
5. A means or place of issue; an exit, outlet, or vent.
6. Progeny; a child or children; offspring. In law, sometimes, in a general sense, all persons descended from a common ancestor; all lineal descendants; also, any one of such persons; as, to die without *issue*.
7. Produce of the earth, or profits of land, tenements, or other property; as, A conveyed to B all his right for a term of years, with all the *issues*, rents, and profits.
8. That which issues, or comes forth; the outcome or result; upshot; event. Also, *Obs.*, an action or deed.
Come forth to view
The *issue* of the exploit. *Shak.*
9. A point in debate or controversy on which the parties take affirmative and negative positions; a presentation of alternatives between which to choose or decide, the point at which a matter is ready for, or admits of, decision.
While it is hot, I 'll put it to the *issue*. *Shak.*
10. *Law.* In pleading, a single material point of law or fact depending in the suit, which, being affirmed on the one side and denied on the other, is presented for determination. See FEIGNED ISSUE. It is a **general issue** when it traverses or denies by a general plea the whole declaration or indictment at once, without offering any special matter to evade it; it is a **special issue** when it denies or traverses one or more material points of law or fact, but not the whole declaration or indictment. Cf. TRAVERSE.
11. Act of sending out, or causing to go forth; delivery; issuance; as, the *issue* of an order from a commanding officer; the *issue* of money from a treasury.
12. *Law.* Of a negotiable instrument, the first delivery of the instrument, as a bill or note, complete in form, to a person who takes it as a holder. This is the definition of the British Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, and of various American codes.
13. That which is issued, or sent out; the whole quantity sent forth or emitted at one time; as, an *issue* of bank notes; the daily *issue* of a newspaper.
at, *or* **in, issue**, in controversy; at variance; disputed; in question. Cf. FACT, 6.
As much *at issue* with the summer day
As if you brought a candle out of doors. *Mrs. Browning*

is'sue (Ish'ū), *v. i.*; IS'SUED (Ish'ūd); IS'SU-ING. **1.** To go, pass, or flow out; to run out, as from any inclosed place.
From it *issued* forced drops of blood. *Shak.*
2. To come forth or out; to sally forth; to emerge; as, troops *issued* from the town, and attacked the besiegers.
3. To proceed as progeny; to be derived; to be descended; to spring. *Archaic or Legal.*
Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee. 2 *Kings* xx. 18.
4 To grow or accrue; as, rents and profits *issuing* from land, tenements, or a capital stock.
5 To be produced as an effect, result, or outcome; to proceed as from a source; to arise; to be derived; to result.
It *issues* from the rancor of a villain. *Shak.*
6 To close; to end; to terminate; to turn out; as, we know not how the cause will *issue*.
7. To be given or sent out officially or publicly; to be published, as a proclamation; to be emitted, as money.
8. *Law.* In pleading, to come to an issue of law or fact. *R.*

Syn. — Proceed, spring, arise, flow, emanate. — ISSUE, EMERGE. To ISSUE is to come forth (esp. through an opening) from that within which (something) has been shut up or inclosed, or to proceed or spring from that which is regarded as a source; to EMERGE is to come out or into view from that in which (something) has been immersed, enveloped, or concealed; as, "Watch the door with pistols, that none shall *issue* out" (*Shak.*); "All the Furies *issued* at the vent" (*Pope*); "from whose mouth *issued* forth mellifluous streams" (*Milton*); "God said . . . 'Let dry land appear!' Immediately the mountains huge appear *emergent*" (*Milton*); "Wide his luminous home of waters opens, bright and tranquil, from whose floor the new-bathed stars *emerge*, and shine upon the Aral Sea" (*M. Arnold*); "from the long alley's latticed shade *emerged*" (*Tennyson*); "At the very moment when some of them seemed plunged in unfathomable abysses of disgrace and disaster, they have suddenly *emerged*" (*Burke*).

is'sue, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to issue; to send or let out; to emit; discharge.
2. To deliver, or give out, as for use; as, to *issue* provisions.
3. To bring forth (offspring); to give birth to; to bear; — used chiefly in the passive. *Obs.*
4. To send out officially; to deliver by authority; to publish or utter; to put into circulation; to emit; as, to *issue* an order; to *issue* a WRIT, to *issue* notes.
5. To settle or terminate; to conclude. *Obs.*
6. To cause to have a result or outcome; to make end. *R.*
7. To produce as a result; to bring forth (a result). *Rare.*

issue pea. *Med.* A pea, or a similar round body, as a pellet of orris root, used to maintain irritation in a wound, and promote the secretion and discharge of pus.

-ist (-ĭst). [Gr. *-ιστής*: cf. F. *-iste*, L. *-ista*.] A noun suffix denoting: **a** *One who does, or makes a practice of* (1) a given action, commonly expressed by a corresponding verb in *-ize*; as in moral*ist*, monopol*ist*, theor*ist*; or (2) a specified class of conduct; as in bigam*ist*, casu*ist*, sensual*ist*. **b** *One who practices* a given art; as in rhapsod*ist*, artis*t*; *one professionally or particularly occupied with*, or *skilled in*, a given department of knowledge; as in alchem*ist*, botan*ist*, physic*ist*; or a given subject or thing; as in annal*ist*, humor*ist*, flor*ist*, oculi*st*, novel*ist*, balloon*ist*. **c** *One who professes*, or *adheres to*, a given doctrine, system, or cult, commonly denoted by a corresponding noun in *-ism*; as in athe*ist*, hedoni*st*; — often formed on a proper name; as in Buddhi*st*, Darwini*st*; or on an adjective; as in social*ist*, imperiali*st*, opportuni*st*, royali*st*.

☞ The reference "See -IST" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ist*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

isth'mi-an (Ĭs'mĭ-ăn; Ĭsth'-; Ĭst'-; *cf.* ISTHMUS), *a.* [L. *Isthmius*, Gr. Ἰσθμιος. See ISTHMUS.] Of or pertaining to an isthmus; specif. [*cap.*]: **a** Of or pertaining to the Isthmus of Panama; as, the *Isthmian* canal. **b** Of or pertaining to the isthmus connecting the Peloponnesus with the mainland of Greece, or designating, or relating to, the games anciently celebrated there under the patronage of Corinth. The **Isthmian games**, which were held every two years in the spring, formed one of the four great Panhellenic festivals (the Olympian, Pythian, and Nemean being the others). The games, which comprised the usual contests (see AGONES), were founded 582 B. C., though mythically their establishment was ascribed either to Poseidon (in whose honor they were held) or to Theseus. The victor's prize is variously given as a palm branch or a crown of fir (earlier a garland of ivy or parsley).

Isth'mi-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of an isthmus; specif. [*cap.*], a member of one of the native peoples of the Isthmus of Panama.

isth'moid (-moid), *a.* [Gr. *ισθμοειδης*.] Resembling an isthmus.

isth'mus (Ĭs'mŭs; Ĭsth'-; Ĭst'-, 277 · *the first pron. decidedly prevails in actual present good usage*), *n.* [L. *isthmus*, Gr. *ισθμος* a neck, a neck of land between two seas, an isthmus, esp. the Isthmus of Corinth.] **1.** *Geog.* A neck or narrow slip of land by which two larger portions of land, as two continents or a peninsula and its mainland, are connected; as, the *Isthmus* of Panama.
2. *Anat. & Zoöl.* A contracted part or passage connecting two larger structures or cavities, specif., in fishes, the structure separating ventrally the branchial cavities.
isthmus of the brain, *or* **isthmus cerebri**, the narrow portion which connects the pons Varolii with the interbrain and hemispheres. — **i. of the fauces.** See FAUCES. — **i. of the thyroid gland**, the narrow portion connecting the lateral lobes.

Is'tri-an (Ĭs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Istria, a margraviate of the Austrian empire forming a peninsula at the head of the Adriatic, or its inhabitants, who are mostly Italians and Servo-Croatians. — *n.* A native of Istria.
Istrian stone, a fine kind of limestone from Istria, closely resembling marble.

i-su'ret (ī-sū'rĕt) } *n.* Also **-in**. [*iso-* + *urea*.] *Chem.* A
i-su'ret-ine (-ĭn; -ēn) } white, crystalline, basic substance, $NH_2CH{:}NOH$, formed by the action of hydroxylamine on hydrocyanic acid. It is isomeric with urea.

I-su'rus (ī-sū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *iso-* + Gr. *ουρα* tail.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large voracious lamnoid sharks (*mackerel sharks*) having slender teeth with entire edges and without basal cusps. By some the genus is made the type of a family, **I-su'ri-dæ** (-rĭ-dē). — **i-su'roid** (-roid), *a.*

it (ĭt), *pron.* [ME. *it*, *hit*, AS. *hit*, neut. of *hē*. The accusative *hit* gradually displaced the dative *him*; and in all constructions *hit* became *it* in standard English between the 12th and 15th centuries. See HE.] The neuter pronoun of the third person, corresponding to the masculine pronoun *he* and the feminine *she*, and having the same plural (*they*, *their* or *theirs*, *them*). *It* is used: **1.** As a substitute for any neuter noun in the nominative or objective case; as, here is the book, take *it* home. *It* is now used only of an inanimate object or of an animate one in which sex is disregarded, as usually in speaking of a lower animal, sometimes of an infant or in contemptuous or humorous reference to a person.
Will make or man or woman madly dote
Upon the next live creature that *it* sees. *Shak.*
It is sometimes used redundantly with its noun, as esp. in the old ballad style or for emphasis.
The wound *it* seem'd both sore and sad. *Goldsmith.*
In the objective case it is sometimes a reflexive; as, the bird took to *it* a mate.
2. As a demonstrative, esp. as subject of some form of *to be*, and pointing: **a** To something about to be stated, named, or mentioned, or well known.
It is I, be not afraid. *Matt.* xiv. 27.
b Referring to an act, thing, matter, or statement (often comprising a clause or phrase) implied or expressed as a subject of consideration; as, what is *it* [that you wish]? I don't doubt *it* [what you say]; *it* is thought *he will come*; *it* is wrong *to do this*; *it* [the distance] is three miles to Boston; *it* is late; he tried to climb, but could not do *it*.

☞ Peculiarities of construction are: (1) The verb formerly agreed with the appositional noun or pronoun following; as, *it am* I. When a relative clause follows this noun or pronoun, its verb still agrees with the noun or pronoun; as, *it* is I that *have* done this. (2) *It* was formerly often used with *is*, *was*, *were*, where *there* or *he*, *she*, *that*, is now; as, "*It* is a peerless kinsman." *Shak.* (3) In old ballad style *it is*, *it was*, often thus introduces the subject; as, "*It is* an ancient mariner." *Coleridge.*
3. As an indefinite nominative for an impersonal verb; as, *it* snows; *it* rains; *it* hurts. Also, *Archaic* or *Colloq.*, *it* says, *it* tells (in a book, paper, etc.).
4. As a substitute for such general terms as, the state of affairs, the circumstances, or the like; as, how fares *it* with the sick man? *it* is all over with him; *it* will come to a quarrel; *it* lies within his choice; if *it* were not for objections; there was nothing for *it* but *to submit*.
Think on me when *it* shall be well with thee. *Gen.* xl. 14.
5. As a grammatical (usually anticipatory) subject or object of a verb of which the logical subject or object is an infinitive phrase or a clause; as, *it* is hard to believe what one hears; I take *it* that you agree; sometimes in a periphrastic construction for the sake of a shift of emphasis; as, *it* was at Portsmouth that the treaty was made.
6. As an indefinite object after some verbs, or after a substantive used as a verb; as, to foot *it* (i. e., to walk); to lord *it* (i. e., to play the lord). *Now Often Colloq.*
Whether the charmer sinner *it*, or saint *it*,
If folly grows romantic, I must paint it. *Pope.*
7. As a possessive. *Obs. or Dial.* *It* as possessive commonly displaced the original neuter genitive *his*, beginning in the 16th century, and was in turn displaced by *it's*, *its*, beginning about 1600. See HIS, ITS.
The day present hath ever inough to do with *it* owne grief.
Geneuan Test.
Do, child, go to *it* grandam, child. *Shak.*
It shall fright all *it* friends with borrowing letters. *B. Jonson.*
8. Specif., in "tag" and other children's games, the player who has a task laid on him, as that of catching or touching the other players.

i-tab'i-rite (ĭ-tăb'ĭ-rīt), *n.* Also **-ryte**. [From *Itabira*, a town in Minas Geraes, Brazil.] *Petrog.* A quartzite containing micaceous hematite; — called also *specular schist*.

i'ta-cism (ē'tȧ-sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἦτα*, name of the letter *η*: cf. F. *itacisme*. See ETACISM; cf. IOTACISM.] Pronunciation of Greek *η* (eta) as in modern Greek, that is, like *e* in English *be*. This was the Reuchlinian pronunciation, as opposed to the *etacism* of Erasmus. See ETACISM; cf IOTACISM. — **i'ta-cist** (-sĭst), *n.* — **i'ta-cis'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk), *a.*

it'a-col'u-mite (ĭt'ȧ-kŏl'ŭ-mīt), *n.* [From *Itacolumi*, a mountain of Brazil.] *Petrog.* A schistose quartzite which has often the peculiar property of flexibility in thin layers, and is then called also *flexible sandstone*. In Brazil it is associated with diamonds.

it'a-con'ic (ĭt'ȧ-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [From *aconitic*, by transposition of the letters.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_3H_4(CO_2H)_2$, which is obtained as a white crystalline substance by decomposing aconitic and other organic acids — **it'a-con'ate** (-āt), *n.* See -ATE, 3 **b**.

I-tal'ian (ĭ-tăl'yăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *italien*, It *italiano*. Cf. ITALIC.] **1** Of or pertaining to Italy or its people; originating in, or derived from, Italy; resembling, or influenced by, the arts or culture of the Italians.
2. Of, or designating, the Italian language or literature.
3. [*l. c.*] *Print.* = ITALIC; also, ROMAN. *Obs.*
Italian bee, a race of docile honeybees from Italy, having three or more golden-yellow bands upon the abdomen and a long tongue suited to reach nectar in red clover and other deep blossoms. — **I. cane**, the giant reed. — **I. cloth**, a light material of cotton and worsted, used esp. for linings; — called also *farmer's satin*. — **I. clover**, crimson clover. — **I. corn salad**, a succulent valerianaceous plant of southern Europe (*Valerianella eriocarpa*) used as a salad vegetable. — **I. ferret**, a kind of silk galloon or binding braid. — **I. greyhound.** See GREYHOUND, 1. — **I. iron**, a heater with rounded end, used for fluting or crimping frills, lace, etc. Hence: **I.-i'roned** (-ī'ŭrnd), *p. a.* — **I. juice**, Calabrian licorice. — **I.-jujube**, the lotus tree (*Zizyphus lotus*) or its fruit. — **I. liturgies.** See LITURGY, 1, V. — **I. may**, a European shrubby spirea (*Spiræa hypericifolia*) often cultivated for its clusters of small white flowers. — **I. millet**, a coarse, rank-growing annual grass (*Chætochloa italica*) valuable for fodder when cut young. The grain is used in southern Europe and elsewhere as food. — **I. Mo'lière'** (mō'lyĕr'), Carlo Goldoni (1707-93), a distinguished Italian dramatist. — **I. oak**, a South European oak (*Quercus Farnetto*). — **I. paste**, *Cookery*, the paste of wheat flour and water of which macaroni, vermicelli, etc., are made; hence, macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, or the like. — **I. Pindar**, Gabriello Chiabrera (1552-1637), author of Pindaric odes, etc. — **I. pink**, an obsolete pigment similar to, or identical with, Dutch pink. — **I. poplar**, the Lombardy poplar. — **I. race.** See HONEYBEE. — **I. rocket.** = DYER'S WOOD **a**. — **I. rye grass**, a European grass (*Lolium italicum*) with slender stems and elongated spikes. It is much used for hay in Europe, and in the United States it is also employed for turf and soiling. — **I. sauce**, espagnole or velouté sauce with shallots, mushrooms, white wine, and olive oil. — **I sixth.** See SIXTH CHORD. — **I. sonnet** See SONNET. — **I. stitch.** = HOLBEIN STITCH. — **I. sumac** *or* **sumach.** = VENETIAN SUMAC.

I-tal'ian, *n* **1.** A native or citizen of Italy, or a member of one of its native races. The ancient races of Italy included: the **It'a-li**, short, dark, dolichocephalic peoples, south of Rome, the **Etruscans**, to the north of Rome on the western coast; the **Ligurians**, north of the Etruscans; and the **Umbrians**, probably allied to the Celtic or Alpine race, mainly in the east and northeast. Many Greeks were settled in the south. There were also Celtic invasions in antiquity, and Teutonic inroads of Goths, Vandals, Lombards, etc., in the Dark Ages. The present population comprises, according to Deniker, the **Ibero-insular** race, in the south, the **Cevenole**, mainly in the center and northwest; the **Littoral**, in the west and northwest; the **Adriatic** and **Sub-Adriatic** in the north and east. In general the

is'sue-less, *a.* See -LESS.
issue par. See PAR, *n.*, 2.
is'su-er (Ish'ū-ẽr), *n.* One that issues.
is'su-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ISSUE.
Specif.: *Her.* Issuant.
is't (Ĭst). A contraction of *is it*. Now *Archaic, Poetic, Colloq., or Dial.*
ist (Ĭst), *n.* One who holds to or professes some ism; one devoted to, or skilled in, some particular art, science, or pursuit; — often used disparagingly or humorously.
Is-tæv'o-nes (Ĭs-tĕ v'ō-nē z). Var. of ISTVÆONES. [*Bib.*]
Is'tal-cu'rus (Ĭs'tăl-kū'rŭs). [*Bib.*]
i-stald. Obs. p. p. of STELL.
Is'tar. Var. of ISHTAR. [THEL]
i-stathaled. Obs. p. p. of STATHEL.
i-stathed. Obs. p. p. of STEVEN.
i-stekene. Obs. p. p. of STEEK.
i-steled. Obs. p. p. of STEEL.
Is'te-mo (Ĭs'tē-mō). *D. Bib.*
i-stenet. Obs. p. p. of STENE, to stone.
isthme, isthim, *n.* [F. *isthme*.] Isthmus. *Obs*
isth'mi (Ĭsth'mĭ), *n.*, *L. pl.* of ISTHMUS.
Isth'mi-ad (-mĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. Ἰσθμιάδες, pl.] The interval (two years) between the year of one celebration of the Isthmian games and that of the next.
isth'mi-ate (Ĭs'mĭ-āt; Ĭsth'-; Ĭst'-), *a.* [From ISTHMUS.] *Zoöl.* Having a narrow part connecting two larger parts.
isth'mic (-mĭk), *a.* [Gr. Ἰσθμικός.] Isthmian.
isth-mi'tis (-mī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *isthmus* + *-itis*.] *Med* Inflammation of the isthmus of the fauces.
i-sticched. Obs. p. p. of STICK.
i-stihe. Obs. p. p. of STY.
i-still', *v. t.* [AS. *gestillan*.] To make still; to calm. *Obs.*
is'tim-rar' (Ĭs'tĭm-rär'), *n.* See ISTIMRARI.
is'tim-rar'dar (-där), *n.* Also **is'tem-ra-r'dar**. *Hindu Law.* The holder of an istimrar.
is'tim-ra'ri (-rä'rē), *a.* Also **is'tem-ra'ri** [Hind., fr. Ar. *istimrārī* perpetual.] *Hindu Law.* Permanent; perpetual; — applied specif to a lease or form (called **istimrar**, or **istemrar**) granted by government or a zamindar in perpetuity and exempt from abwabs; also, such a lease granted at a quit rent by way of charity.
i-stink, *v. t.* [AS. *gestincan*.] To perceive by smell. *Obs.*
Is'ti-oph'o-rus (Ĭs'tĭ-ŏf'ō-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἱστίον* sail + *φέρειν* to bear.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the sailfishes (see SAILFISH **a**). With the spearfishes (genus *Tetrapturus*), it constitutes a family, **Is'ti-o-phor'i-dæ** (-ō-fôr'ĭ-dē).
is'tle (Ĭs'tlē), **istle grass.** Var. of IXTLE, IXTLE GRASS.
istmos. † ISTHMUS.
i-stoke, *p. p.* of STEEK.
i-stonde. Obs. p. p. of STAND.
i-stongen. Obs. p. p. of STING.
i-storbet. Obs. p. p. of STURB, to disturb.
i-straht. Obs. p. p. of STRETCH.
i-streihte. Obs. p. p. of STRETCH.
i-strenget. Obs p. p. of STRENG.
i-stren, *n.* [AS. *gestrēon*. Cf. STRAIN race.] Gain; procreation; offspring. *Obs.* [ONE.]
i-streoned. Obs. p. p. of STRE-
i-stretche, *v. t.* [AS. *gestrecan*.] To stretch. *Obs.*
i-struped. Obs. p. p. of STRIP.
i-stufied. Obs. p. p. of STIFLE.
i-stungen. Obs. p. p. of STING.
i-sturbed. Obs. p. p. of STURB, to disturb.
Ist-væ'o-nes (Ĭst-vē'ō-nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] A division of the ancient Teutons, according to Tacitus, occupying the banks of the Rhine. They included the Batavi, Bructeri, Catti, Sicambri, Tencteri, Ubii, Usipetes, etc.
Is'u-ah (Ĭs'ū-ȧ; ĭ-sū'ȧ). *Bib.*
isue. † ISSUE. [*D. Bib.*
Ist-va'o-nes (Ĭst-vā'ō-nēz), *n. pl.* = ISTVÆONES.
Is'u-i (Ĭs'ū-ĭ; ĭ-sū'ĭ). *Bib.*
i-summed. Obs. p. p. of SUMMON.
i-sund', *a.* [AS. *gesund*.] Sound; well. *Obs.* — **i-sund'ful,** *a. Obs.*
i-sunde, *n.* Soundness; wholeness; welfare. *Obs.*
i-suneged. Obs. p. p. of SIN.
I'sung-en (ē'zŏng-ĕn), *n. pl.* See HARTUNGEN.
i-suteled. Obs. p. p. of SUTEL.
Is'wa-ra (ēs'wȧ-rȧ; ĕsh'-), **Is'va-ra, Ish'va-ra** (ĕsh'wȧ-rȧ), *n.* [Skr. *īçvara*.] *Hindu Myth.* Lord, a title of Siva, in Hindu mythology. b *Theos.* The divine spirit in man, or that one of the pervading realities of the universe which enables contemplation and comprehension of impersonal deity.
i-sweved. Obs. p. p. of SWEVE
I. S. W. G. *Abbr.* Imperial Standard Wire Gauge.
i-swike, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *geswīcan*.] To desist from. *Obs.*
i-swinch, *n.* [AS. *geswinc*. Cf. SWINK.] Labor; toil. *Obs.*
i-swipt. Obs. p. p. of SWEEP.
i-swonge, i-swungen. Obs. p. p. of SWING. [of SWIM.]
i-swonke, i-swunken. Obs. p. p.
i-sworen. Obs. p. p. of SWEAR.
i-swowe. Obs. p. p. of SWOUGH.
i'sy. † ICY.
it. Dial. Eng var. of EAT.
It. *Abbr.* Italian; Italic; Italy.
I. T. *Abbr.* Inner Temple; sometimes, Indian Territory (*Ind. T.*, official).
I'ta (ē'tȧ), *n.* [Tag. Var. of AETA.] = NEGRITO.
i-tac' (ē-tăk'), *n.* [Tag.] A large knife. *Phil. I.* [TOKEN.]
i-tacned, i-tacnet. Obs. p. p. of i-tæche, *v. t.* [AS. *getæcan*.] To teach; show; deliver. *Obs.*
It'ala est. [L.] It is so.
Italie, Itale, *a.* Italian. *Obs.*
it'a-ka wood' (ĭt'ȧ-kȧ'). [Native name in Guiana.] The tiger wood.
Ital., *or* **ital.** *Abbr.* Italian; Italic; italic (type) or italics; Italy.
It'a-li (ĭt'ȧ-lĭ), *n. pl.* See ITALIAN, *n.*, 1.
It'a-lia ir're-den'ta (ē-tăl'yȧ ĭr'ē-dĕn'tȧ). [L.] Thus the law is written.
It'a-li (ĭt'ȧ-lĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] See ITALIAN, *n.*, 1.

north Italians differ from those of the south in greater stature, lighter complexion, and more frequent brachycephaly. See MEDITERRANEAN RACE.
2. The language of the Italians, which is developed from the vulgar, or popular, Latin of ancient times. As with the other Romance tongues, this development has been from the inflectional to the analytical type of speech. Italian is also much more vocalic than Latin, dropping final consonants and softening the harsher combinations. There are many dialects, the standard being the Tuscan, the language of Dante and Petrarch. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
3. Some Italian article (designated or shown by the context), as Italian cloth.

I-tal'ian-ate (ĭ-tăl'yăn-āt), *a.* **1.** Italianized; Italianated; — often with allusion to the proverb, "An Englishman *Italianate* is a devil incarnate."
2 Having an Italian form, character, or appearance.

I-tal'ian-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [*Cf.* It. *italianare.*] To render Italian; to Italianize. *Ascham.* — **I-tal'ian-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

I-tal'ian-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Rendered Italian.
2. = ITALIANATE, 2. *Obs.*

I-tal'ian-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A practice, word, phrase, or idiom, peculiar to the Italians; an Italicism.
2. Italian quality, spirit, etc.; attachment to, or sympathy with, Italy, or Italian ideas, etc.

I-tal'ian-ize (-īz), *v. i.*; I-TAL'IAN-IZED (-īzd); I-TAL'IAN-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [*Cf.* F. *italianiser*, It. *italianizzare.*] To play the Italian; to speak Italian; to become Italian or Italianate.

I-tal'ian-ize, *v. t.* To render Italian in any respect; to Italianate. — **I-tal'ian-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

I-tal'ic (ĭ-tăl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Italicus*: cf. F. *italique.* Cf. ITALIAN.] **1.** Of or pertaining to ancient Italy or its peoples; specif., of or pert. to parts of Italy other than Rome.
2. Relating to modern Italy or to its people; Italian.
3. [*now usually l. c.*] Designating, or pertaining to, type in which the letters slope up toward the right, as in *these words* Such type was first used in an edition of Vergil printed in 1501 by Aldus Manutius and dedicated by him to the States of Italy.
Italic languages, the Indo-European languages of the subfamily of which Latin is the chief ancient tongue. See INDO-EUROPEAN. — **I order,** *Arch.*, the composite order. See COMPOSITE, 2. — **I. school,** the Pythagorean and Eleatic philosophers, these schools having their early seats in the Greek cities of Italy. — **I. version of the Bible.** See VERSION.

I-tal'ic, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* A member of the Italic school.
2. [*now usually l. c.*] *Print.* An italic letter, character, or type, or such letters, etc., collectively (see ITALIC, *a.*, 3). Italic letters are used to distinguish words for emphasis, importance, antithesis, etc.

I-tal'i-cism (ĭ-tăl'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A phrase or idiom peculiar to the Italian language; an Italianism.

i-tal'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t. & i.*; I-TAL'I-CIZED (-sīzd); I-TAL'I-CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). [*sometimes cap.*] To print in italics; to underline (written letters or words) with a single line, to use italics; as, to *italicize* a word; he *italicizes* too much. — **i-tal'i-ci-za'tion** (-sĭ-zā'shŭn, -sĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

I-tal'i-ote (-ĭ-ōt), **I-tal'i-ot** (-ŏt), *n.* [Gr. Ἰταλιώτης, fr. Ἰταλία Italy.] *Anc. Hist.* A Greek inhabitant of Italy. — **I-tal'i-ote,** *a.*

It'a-lo- (ĭt'ă-lō-). Combining form for *Italian*; as in **It'a-lo-Celt'**; **It'a-lo-By-zan'tine.**

i'ta palm (ē'tă; ĭt'ă). [Guarani & Tupi *ita* stone, iron.] A lofty pinnate-leaved South American palm (*Maurītia flexuosa*). Its fruit and buds are eaten; palm wine is made from the sap, cordage from the leaf sheaths, and a kind of sago from the stem.

itch (ĭch), *n.* **1.** An itching contagious eruption of the skin, specif., *Med. & Vet.*, one caused by an itch mite (which see), scabies. In man it is generally characterized by small isolated acuminated vesicles; in a severe form called Norway itch extensive desquamation occurs. See BARBER'S ITCH.
2. A sensation in the skin occasioned (or resembling that occasioned) by the itch eruption; itching
3. A constant irritating desire; a restless hankering.
An *itch* of being thought a divine king. *Dryden.*

itch, *v. i.*; ITCHED (ĭcht); ITCH'ING. [ME. *icchen, ȝicchen*, AS. *giccan*; akin to D. *jeuken, joken*, G. *jucken*, OHG. *jucchen.*] **1.** To have an uneasy sensation in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part affected.
My mouth hath *itched* all this long day. *Chaucer.*
2. To have a constant desire or teasing uneasiness; to long; as, *itching* ears. "An *itching* palm." *Shak.*

itch'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ITCH. Specif.: *p. a.* Having the irritated feeling that induces scratching; itchy.

itch mite. Any of certain minute parasitic mites which burrow and breed in the skin, causing the eruption known as the *itch*, or *scabies.* The common form infesting man is *Sarcoptes scabiei*, var. *hominis*, about ¹⁄₅₀ of an inch long, with a round-ovate body, needlelike mandibles, and three-jointed legs. It forms minute galleries in the skin, and keeps up a constant irritation. Most of the domestic and many wild animals are infested by allied forms, mostly only varieties of the above species, and the infection can often be transmitted between animals of different species, or to or from man.

Itch Mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei*). Much enlarged.

itch'y (ĭch'ĭ), *a.*; ITCH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); ITCH'I-EST. Having the itch, or an itching sensation; of the nature of the itch.

-ite (-īt). [From Gr. -ιτης, fem. -ῖτις: cf. F. *-ite*, L. *-ita, -ites.*] **1.** A suffix denoting *one of a party*, a *sympathizer with* or *adherent of*, a *native* or *citizen of*, or the like; as, a Millerite; a Benthamite; a Canaanite; a Sydneyite.
2. In various technical terms used to name: **a** *Min. & Petrog.* A *mineral* or *rock*; as in barite, wernerite, syenite, granite. See *Note.* **b** [Cf. -ATE, 3 **b.**] *Chem.* (1) A *salt* formed *from* an *acid* whose name ends in *-ous*; as, sulphite, from sulphurous acid; nitrite, from nitrous acid, etc. (2) Any *one of certain organic compounds*, chiefly higher alcohols related to the sugars; as in mannite, dulcite. **c** A *fossil*; as in trilobite, ammonite, etc. **d** An *explosive* or any of various other manufactured substances; as in lyddite, mélinite, ebonite, etc. **e** *Zoöl.* A segment or division of the body or of a part; as in somite, exopodite.
3. [L. *-itus* an ending of past participles.] A suffix of adjectives and of verbs formed from L. p. p. stems; as in favorite, exquisite, expedite, unite.

It'e-a (ĭt'ē-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἰτέα willow.] *Bot.* A genus of escalloniaceous shrubs containing one American and four Asiatic species. They have simple, alternate leaves and racemes of small white flowers with linear petals and a 2-valved capsule. The American species is *I. virginica*; it is cultivated as the *Virginia willow.*

i'tem (ī'tĕm), *adv.* [L., fr. the root of *is* he, that.] Also; — used to introduce each separate article in an enumeration or a new fact or statement.

i'tem, *n.* [From ITEM, *adv.*] **1.** A saying, warning, etc, such as was usually introduced by the adverb *item*; a hint; an intimation. *Obs.*
2. An article; a separate particular in an enumeration, account, or total; a detail; as, the *items* in a bill.
3. A separate piece of news or information, as in a newspaper; a short article; paragraph; as, local *items.*

i'tem, *v. t.*; I'TEMED (ī'tĕmd); I'TEM-ING. To set or note down as an item, or by or in items.
I have *itemed* it in my memory. *Addison*

i'tem-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd), -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To state in items, or by particulars; to set down as an item or by items; as, to *itemize* the cost of a railroad. *Chiefly U. S.* — **i'tem-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

i'ter (ī'tẽr; ĭt'ẽr; 277), *n.*; *pl* E. ITERS (ī'tẽrz; ĭt'ẽrz), L. ITINERA (ĭ-tĭn'ẽr-ă). [L. See EYRE.] **1.** An eyre, or circuit, orig. of certain justices in England; also, the record of the proceedings during an eyre (which see). *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A Roman road or highway.
3. *Anat.* A passage; esp., the passage between the third and fourth ventricles in the brain; the aqueduct of Sylvius.
4 *Rom. Law.* See VIA; SERVITUDE.

it'er-ance (ĭt'ẽr-ăns), *n.* Iteration; repetition.

it'er-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *iterans*, p. pr. of *iterare.*] Repeating, iterating; as, an *iterant* echo. *Bacon.*

it'er-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *iteratus*, p. p. of *iterare* to repeat, fr. *iterum* again, prop. a compar. from the stem of *is* he, that; cf. L. *ita* so, *item* likewise, also, Skr. *itara* other, *iti* thus. Cf. ITEM.] Iterated. *Obs.* — **it'er-ate-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

it'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; IT'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); IT'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To utter or do a second time or many times; to repeat; as, to *iterate* advice; to *iterate* an offense.

it'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *iteratio.*] **1.** Recital or performance a second time; repetition. *Bacon.*
What needs this *iteration*, woman? *Shak.*
2. *Rom. Law.* The repetition of manumission that if duly made caused a Latin to become a Roman citizen.

it'er-a-tive (ĭt'ẽr-ă-tĭv), *a.* [L *iterativus*: cf. F. *itératif.*]
1. Repeating; repeated; repetitious.
2. *Gram* Denoting repetition; frequentative.
Iterative function, *Math.*, result of one operation repeated.
— **it'er-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **it'er-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

I-tho'mi-i'næ (ĭ-thō'mĭ-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; perh. fr. Gr. ἰθύς straight + ὦμος shoulder.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies abundant in, and almost peculiar to, tropical America. The fore wings are usually long and the hind wings relatively small and rounded; the antennæ are long and slender, and the abdomen extends beyond the margin of the hind wings. In some the wings are transparent. Others mimic butterflies of other groups. The Ithomiinæ are sometimes ranked as a family, and called **Ith'o-mi'i-dæ** (Ith'ō-mĭ'ĭ-dē). — **i-tho'mi-id** (ĭ-thō'mĭ-ĭd), *a. & n.*

I'thunn, I'thun (ē'thōon), *n.* [Icel. *Iðunn.*] *Norse Myth.* The wife of Bragi, having the golden apples of youth in her keeping. She was borne to the underworld by the giant Thjazi, with the connivance of Loki, but the Æsir, growing gray, compelled Loki to bring her back.

I-thu'ri-el (ĭ-thū'rĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb., the discovery of God.] In Milton's "Paradise Lost," an angel who found Satan "squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve," and transformed him by a touch of his spear to his proper shape.

I-thu'ri-el's-spear' (ĭ-thū'rĭ-ĕlz-spēr'), *n.* A Californian liliaceous plant (*Hookera laxa*), having a tall erect scape and violet-purple flowers.

ith'y-phal'lic (ĭth'ĭ-făl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *ithyphallicus*, fr. *ithyphallus*, Gr. ἰθύφαλλος, membrum virile erectum, or a figure thereof carried in the festivals of Bacchus.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with, the phallus carried in the festivals of Bacchus.
2. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Designating one of several meters, esp. a verse or colon consisting of a trochaic tripody, used in songs for phallic processions.
3. Lewd; salacious; indecent; obscene.

ith'y-phal'lic, *n.* An ithyphallic poem or verse.

i-tin'er-a-cy (ĭ-tĭn'ẽr-ă-sĭ; ī-), *n.* Act or practice of itinerating, itinerancy.

i-tin'er-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n* [See ITINERANT.] **1.** Act of itinerating, or state of being itinerant. *Dr. H. More.*
2. A discharge of official duty involving frequent change of residence; custom or practice of so discharging official duty; also, a body of persons who thus discharge official duty.
3. Itinerant preaching, or system of rotation of ministers, specif. that of the Methodists; hence, Methodist ministry.

i-tin'er-ant (-ănt), *a.* [LL. *itinerans, -antis*, p. pr. of *itinerare* to make a journey, fr. L. *iter, itineris*, a walk, way, journey. See ERRANT, ISSUE.] Passing or traveling about a country; going or preaching on a circuit; wandering; not settled; capable of being moved from place to place; as, an *itinerant* preacher; an *itinerant* peddler.
The king's own courts were then *itinerant*, being kept in the king's palace, and removing with his household in those royal progresses which he continually made. *Blackstone.*

i-tin'er-ant, *n.* One who travels from place to place, esp. a preacher: one who is unsettled.

i-tin'er-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *itinerarius*: cf. F. *itinéraire.* See ITINERANT.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a journey or route, or journeying; of or pertaining to roads.
2. Itinerant; traveling; passing from place to place.
itinerary column *or* **pillar,** a column or pillar set up at the place of meeting or intersection of roads, as by the ancient Romans, with inscriptions indicating routes and distances.

i-tin'er-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *itinerarium*: cf. F. *itinéraire.* See ITINERARY, *a.*] **1** A course pursued in traveling; a route.
2. An account of travels; a record of a journey.
3. A register of places, distances, etc., to be used as a guide for travelers; a guidebook; a road book; also, a plan or outline of a route for a proposed journey or tour.
4. An itinerant. *Rare.*
5. *R. C. Ch.* A form of prayer for the use of clerics when beginning a journey.

i-tin'er-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [LL. *itineratus*, p. p. of *itinerari, itinerare.* See ITINERANT.] To wander without a settled habitation; to travel from place to place or on a circuit, esp. to preach, lecture, etc

i-tin'er-ate, *v. t.* To travel through. *Rare.*

i-tin'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of itinerating, a preaching or lecturing tour.

-i'tis (-ī'tĭs; *see note below*). [Gr. -ιτις, orig. fem. adjective suffix.] A suffix used in medical terms to denote an *inflammatory disease of*; as in arthritis, bronchitis, phrenitis.
☞ This pron. follows the rules of English-Latin pronunciation almost universally followed in scientific terminology (whether from the Latin or the Greek) by English-speaking scientists. The pron. -ē'tĭs, often heard, is perhaps due to German influence.

its (ĭts), *pron. & a.* Possessive case or possessive adjective of *it.* Of or belonging to it. Rarely, also, absolutely; as, "Till the last made former wonders *its*." *Shak.* (*Orf. E. D.*)
☞ The form *it's* began shortly before 1600 to replace the possessive *it* (see IT, 7), which was then common as a substitute for the original neuter sing. poss., *his* Though rare in Shakespeare and not occurring in the King James Bible of 1611, *it's* had by 1623 become the common literary form, the form *its* coming into prevalence somewhat later.

it-self' (ĭt-sĕlf'), *pron.* An emphasized form of the pron. for the third person neuter. Its uses are: **a** For emphasis; as, he was innocence *itself*, Lake Como *itself* I should not enjoy more. Rarely as subject, but sometimes as predicate nominative; as, the room was put in order and soon looked *itself* again. Cf. HIMSELF, 2. **b** As a reflexive, or as a prepositional object referring to the subject of the clause in which it stands; as, the hare hides *itself.*
Borrowing of foreigners, in *itself*, makes not the kingdom rich or poor *Locke.*

-i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ). [-*i*-, thematic or (rarely) connective + *-ty*: cf. F. *-ité.* See 1st -TY.] A suffix used to form *abstract* nouns; as in amiability, prosperity, utility, etc.

it'ze-bu (ĭt'sē-bōō) } *n.* [Jap. *ichibu.*] A rectangular coin
it'zi-bu (ĭt'sĭ-bōō) } of Japan, not issued since 1870;—

ēr'rā-dĕn'tā). [It.] Unredeemed Italy See IRREDENTIST.

i-tal'ian-esque' (ĭ-tăl'yă-nĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE.

I-tal'ian-ish, *a.* See -ISH *Rare.*

I-tal'ian-ist, *n.* See -IST.

I-tal'ian-i-ty (ĭ-tăl'yăn-ĭ'tĭ), *n.* Italian quality. *Rare.*

I-tal'ian-iz'er (ĭ-tăl'yăn-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who Italianizes [*Rare.*]

I-tal'ian-ly, *adv.* of ITALIAN.

I-tal'i-an, *a.* Italian. *Obs.* — **I-tal'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

I-tal'i-can (ĭ-tăl'ĭ-kăn), *a.* Italic. *Rare.*

i-tal'i-can-ist, *n.* One having Italian sympathies *Rare.*

‖ **I-tal'i-ce** (ĭ-tăl'ĭ-sē). [L.] In Italian; after the Italian fashion or mode.

It'a-lish, *a.* Italian. *Obs.*

It'a-lo'te (ĕ'tă-lō'tē), *n.*; *pl* -NES (-nēs). A Malay of a heathen head-hunting people of Nueva Vizcaya, Luzon.

it'a-ma'lic (ĭt'ă-m ă'lĭk), *a.* [*itaconic* + *malic.*] *Org. Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_5H_5(OH)(CO_2H)_2$, formed from itaconic acid by treatment with hydrobromic acid and hot water. It is homologous with malic acid

i-tane Obs. p. p. of TAKE.

I-ta'neg (ē-tä'nĕg), **I'ta-ne'ga** (ē'tă-nā'gă), *n.* = TINGUIANE.

i-tase, *a.* [AS. *getæse.*] At hand; convenient *Obs.*

i-tauwed. Obs. p. p. of TAW.

I-ta'ves (ē-tä'vēs), *n.* A dialect of northern Luzon; also, a person speaking it.

itch. † ECHE, *v.*; EKE.

itch, *v. i.* [ME. *icchen*, of unknown origin.] To hitch; to move restlessly. *Obs*

itch, *v. t.* To cause to itch. *Obs*

itch'e-boo. Var. of ITZIBU.

itch'e-o-glan. Var of ICHOGLAN

itch'ing-ly, *adv.* of ITCHING, p. pr.

itch'less, *a* Not itching; not having an itching palm. *Obs.*

itch louse. The itch mite.

itch'reed', *n.* Itchweed

itch'weed', *n.* The white false hellebore (*Veratrum*).

i-teled, i-teld. Obs. p. p. of TIE.

i-telled, *a.* Having a tail. *Obs.*

i-tel, *n.* [AS. *getæl, getel.*] Number. *Obs*

i-telde. Obs. p. p. of TELD.

i-telle, *v. t.* [AS. *getellan.*] To tell; reckon; recount. *Obs.*

i-temed. Obs. p. p. of TAME.

‖ **i'te, mis'sa est.** [LL.] Go, (the congregation) is dismissed. See *Ety.* of MASS.

i'tem-iz'er (ĭ'tĕm-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who itemizes; specif., *U. S.*, a person who furnishes items to a newspaper. [lose.

i-tent. Obs. p.p. of TEND; TINE;

i-tented. Obs. p. p. of TENT.

i-teon. *v. t.* [AS. *getéon.*] To educate; rear. *Obs* — *v. i.* To attain. *Obs.*

it'er-a-ble (ĭt'ẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *iterabilis.*] Capable of being iterated.

it'er-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being iterant; iteration.

it'er-a-tive. Iterative. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **i'te-rum** (ĭt'ē-rŭm), *adv.* [L.] Again; once more; anew.

I-te'ta-pa'nes (ē-tā'tă-pa'nēs), *n pl.* A tribe of Malay-Negrito head hunters of Luzon.

i-teyed. Obs. p. p. of TIE.

Ith'a-cen'sian (ĭth'ă-sĕn'shăn; -sĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Ithacensis.*] Of or pert. to the island of Ithaca

i-thag'ine (ĭ-thăj'ĭn), *n.* A blood pheasant.

I-thag'i-nes (-ĭ-nēz), *n.* [NL.; fr. Gr. *ἰθαγενής* legitimate; *ἰθύς* straight + *γένος* race.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the blood pheasants. [*Bib.*]

Ith'a-i (ĭth'ă-ī; ĭth'ī; ĭ-thā'ī). **Ith'a-mar** (ĭth'ă-mär). *Bib.*

ithand, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *-ðmn.*] Unintermittent; constant; diligent. *Obs.* — **ithandly,** *adv. Obs.*

i-thank, *n.* [AS. *gepanc*] Thought. *Obs.*

i-thave, *v. t.* [AS. *gepafian*] to permit. *Obs.*

ithe. † YTHE.

i-theawed, i-thewed. Obs. p. p. of THEW.

i-thee, *v. i* [AS. *gepéon.*] To thrive. *Obs* [serve.

i-theinet Obs. p. p. of THEINE,

ithen. † ITHAND

i-thenche, *v. t.* [AS. *gepencan.*] To bethink one's self of. *Obs.*

ith'er (ĭth'ẽr) Scot and dial var. of OTHER.

i-theven. † I-THAVE

Ith'i-el (ĭth'ĭ-ĕl), *n* [Heb *Ithiél.*] Lit, God is with me; — masc. prop name

Ith'mah (ĭth'mä). *Bib.*

Ith'nan (-năn) *Bib.*

i-thohtet, *a.* [From AS. *gepoht* mind.] Disposed; minded. *Obs.*

i-tholian. [AS *gepolian.*] To suffer; undergo *Obs.*

i-tholed. Obs. p. p of THOLE.

i-thoncked, *a.* [See I-THANE.] Disposed; minded. *Obs.*

i-thouht. Obs. p. p. of THINK.

i-thowen Obs p. p. of THEE.

Ith'ra (ĭth'rä). *Bib.*

Ith'ran (-răn). *Bib.*

i-thraste, *v. t.* [AS. *gepræstan.*] To press. *Obs.*

i-thrat. Obs. p. p. of THREAT.

Ith're-am (-rē-ăm). *Bib.*

Ith'rite (-rīt). *Bib.*

i-throngen, i-thrunge Obs. p. p of THRING.

i-thud. Obs p p. of THUD.

i-thungen. Obs. p. p. of THEE

i-tide, *v. t.* [AS. *getídan.*] To happen; betide. *Obs*

it'i-ki wood (ĭt'ĭ-kĭ). Var. of ITAKA WOOD.

i-tiled. Obs. p p of TILL

i-timbret. Obs. p. p. of TIMBER.

itin. *Abbr.* Itinerary; itinerant

i-tin'er-ant-ly, *adv* of ITINERANT. See -LY.

i-tin'er-a'ri-an (ĭ-tĭn'ẽr-ā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* = ITINERARY, 1 *Rare* — *n.* An itinerant *Rare*

i-tin'er-a'ri-um (-ā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] = ITINERARY, 2 & 3.

i-tin'er-ate, *a.* Itinerant. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

it'mo (ĭt'mō), *n.* [Tag.] The betel pepper

I-to'ni-a (ĭ-tō'nĭ-ă), *a* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰτωνία.] See ATHENA.

i-torned, i-tourned. Obs. p. p. of TURN.

i-towen. Obs. p. p. of TEE, draw.

itr. Var. of ATTAR.

i-traid. Obs. p. p. of TRAY.

i-trent. Obs. p. p. of TREND.

i-treowe, *a.* [AS. *getréowe.*] True. *Obs.*

it'rol (ĭt'rŏl; -rōl), *n.* [Perh. *citrate* + *-ol.*] See SILVER CITRATE.

i-trukede. Obs. p. p. of TRUKE.

it's (ĭts). Contraction of *it is.*

it'sel', it'sell' (ĭt'sĕl'). Scot. & dial var. of ITSELF.

it'si-boo. Var. of ITZEBU

its self. See ITSELF. [*Bib.*]

It'tah-ka'zin (ĭ't'ä-k ä'zĭn). **It'ta-i** (ĭt'ă-ī; ĭt'ī; ĭ-tä'ī). *Bib.*

itte. † IT. [TRIA, ITTRIUM.

it'tri-a, it'tri-um. Vars. of ITTER

i-tuked. Obs. p. p. of TUKE.

It'u-ræ'an (ĭt'ū-rē'ăn), **It'u-re'an,** *a.* Of or pert. to Ituræa, an ancient territory of uncertain location in Syria, prob east of the Jordan. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ituræa.

it'u-rite *or* **it'u-rite** (ĭt'ū-rīt). The fiber of a South American marantaceous plant (*Maranta obliqua*), used in basketry.

i-turpled Obs. p. p. of TORPLE.

i-tuthet. Obs. p. p. of TITHE, to grant.

i-twixt', *prep.* [*i-* for *in* + ME. *twix* among.] Betwixt. *Obs.*

I'tys (ĭ'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἴτυς.] See ÆDON.

I'tys (ĭ'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἴτυς.] See PHILOMELA.

It'za (ĭt'sä), *n* An Indian of a numerous Mayan tribe of Guatemala. [ITZEBU.

it'ze-boo, it'zi-boo. Vars. of

itzt'li. Var. of IZTLE.

iu-. For various early forms be-

called also *bu* or *boo*. The gold *itzebu* was worth approximately one quarter of a kobang, or commonly about $1.12; the silver *itzebu* was worth 32–34 cents.

-i-um (-ĭ-ŭm). *Chem.* A modern Latin suffix used in forming the names of *elements;* as in sod*ium*, hel*ium*.

i'va (ī'vä), *n.* [NL., F. *ive;* perh. akin to F. *if* yew.] **1.** The yellow bugle, or herb eve.

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of American ambrosiaceous herbs or shrubs with mostly opposite leaves and small greenish flowers, the staminate and pistillate in the same head. They are chiefly coarse weeds.

I'van-hoe (ī'văn-hō), *n.* Sir Wilfred of Ivanhoe, the hero of Scott's novel "Ivanhoe." He is a brave knight, who has been disinherited by his father, Cedric the Saxon, and who, as an unknown, defeats all comers in a tournament. He is reconciled to his father through the efforts of King Richard, and marries Rowena, his father's ward.

-ive (-ĭv). [L. *-ivus:* cf. F. *-if*, fem. *-ive.*] An adjective suffix signifying *relating* or *belonging to, of the nature of, tending to;* as in affirmat*ive*, act*ive*, conclus*ive*, correct*ive*.

i'vied (ī'vĭd), *a.* [From IVY.] Overgrown with ivy.

i'vo-ride (ī'vō-rīd), *n* **a** A composition resembling ivory in appearance and used as a substitute for it.

i'vo-ried (-rĭd), *a.* **a** Made of ivory. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **b** Colored and polished so as to resemble ivory, as cardboard. **c** Furnished with ivory; humorously, having teeth.

i'vo-rine (ī'vō-rĭn; -rēn), *a.* [OF. *ivorin, ivoirin.*] **1.** Made or composed of ivory. *Obs.*

2 Ivorylike; white and smooth.

i'vo-ry (ī'vō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *ivori, ivoire, ivore*, OF. *ivurie, ivire*, F. *ivoire*, fr. L. *eboreus* made of ivory, fr. *ebur, eboris*, ivory; cf. Skr *ibha* elephant. Cf. EBURNEAN.] **1.** The hard, creamy-white, opaque, fine-grained substance, consisting of a peculiar form of dentine, which composes the tusks of elephants; also, the dentine of the tusks of other large mammals, or, in a broader sense, that of any tooth. The ivory of the elephant is particularly valued on account of its beauty, uniformity, and elasticity. For the manufacture of billiard balls no equally good substitute has been found. Most of the supply is obtained from Africa, and the demand for it is rapidly causing the extinction of the African elephant. Some ivory is obtained from the walrus, hippopotamus, and narwhal, and from the extinct mammoth, whose tusks are still frequently found in parts of Siberia.

2. A tusk, esp. of the elephant; also, *Slang or Colloq.* (chiefly in the *pl*), a tooth.

3. The color of ivory; whiteness, as of the skin.

4. Any article made of ivory; as: **a** A carving in ivory. **b** A season ticket or the like, as made of a tablet of ivory. *Cant, Eng.* **c** A die; — usually in *pl.*, dice. *Slang.* **d** A billiard ball. *Colloq.* **e** *pl.* The keys of a piano. *Slang.*

5. An ivorylike substance; an imitation of ivory; as, vegetable *ivory* (see *ivory nut*).

i'vo-ry, *a.* Of, pertaining to, composed of, or like, ivory.

i'vo-ry-bill' (-bĭl'), *n.*, **i'vo-ry-billed' wood'peck'er** (-bĭld'). A large handsome woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*), having a large ivory-white bill. Its color is glossy black, with white on wings and neck, and, in the male, a large scarlet crest. It was formerly found from Indiana to Texas and Florida, but is now approaching extinction, being confined to southern Florida and a few other unfrequented parts of the Gulf States.

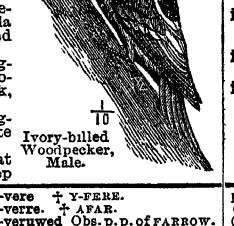

Ivory-billed Woodpecker, Male.

ivory black. A fine black pigment prepared by calcining ivory; also, loosely, bone black, esp. when of high quality.

ivory brown. A brown pigment prepared by incomplete carbonization of ivory.

ivory gate. *Class. Myth.* That gate of the abode of Sleep through which delusive dreams come forth. Cf. GATE OF HORN.

ivory nut. **a** The nutlike seed of a South American palm (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*). It is as large as a hen's egg, and contains a very hard endosperm which, under the name of **vegetable ivory**, is used for turning and carving, as for buttons, etc. **b** The similar seed of the palm *Coelococcus amicarum*, native of the Caroline Islands.

i'vo-ry, or i'vo-ry--nut', palm. A palm yielding ivory nuts.

ivory porcelain. Porcelain with a surface like ivory, produced by depolishing.

ivory shell. *Zoöl.* Any of various gastropod shells of the genus *Dipsaccus*, having a smooth surface, usually white with red or brown spots.

ivory tree. **a** An East Indian apocynaceous tree (*Holarrhena antidysenterica*) with hard white wood, its bark being one of the sources of conessi bark. **b** Any of several species of trees belonging to the related genus *Wrightia*.

i'vo-ry-type' (ī'vō-rĭ-tīp'), *n. Photog.* A picture produced by superposing a very light print, rendered translucent by varnish, and tinted upon the back, upon a stronger print, so as to give the effect of a photograph in natural colors.

i'vo-ry--white', *a.* Of the color of ivory, white like ivory. — *n.* **a** The color of ivory. **b** Short for *ivory-white porcelain*, a cream-white variety anciently made in China or in modern times imitated by the Japanese and Chinese.

i'vy (ī'vĭ), *n.; pl.* IVIES (ī'vĭz). [AS. *īfig;* akin to OHG. *ebawi, ebah, ebahewi*, G. *epheu.*] **1.** A well-known climbing araliaceous shrub (*Hedera helix*) with evergreen ovate or five-angled leaves, small yellowish flowers, and black berries. The stem clings to walls by means of numerous fine aërial roots. The ivy is native of Europe and Asia, but is widely cultivated. The ivy was anciently sacred to Dionysus or Bacchus, and a garland or bush of it, or a representation of one or the other, was formerly placed outside a tavern or house as a sign that wine was sold within.

Ivy.

2. Usually with an attributive or qualifying adjective, any of various other plants more or less resembling the true ivy; as, *American ivy, German ivy*, etc.

3. The mountain laurel (which see). *Southern U. S.*

i'vy, *v. t.;* I'VIED (-vĭd); I'VY-ING. To overgrow or cover with or as with ivy.

ivy bush. **1** A bush or branch of ivy; hence, a hiding place, or retired place.

2. Specif., a bush of ivy, or a representation of it, used as a sign outside a tavern or house where wine was sold; hence, the tavern itself, or, fig., a sign. *Obs.*

3. The mountain laurel. *Southern U. S.*

ivy geranium. A commonly cultivated trailing geraniaceous plant (*Pelargonium peltatum*) with ivylike leaves and variously colored flowers.

ivy gum. A resinous exudate from old stems of ivy, formerly used in medicine as a stimulant and emmenagogue.

i'vy--leaved' (ī'vĭ-lēvd'), *a.* Having five-angled leaves similar to those of the ivy.

ivy-leaved bellflower. = IVYBELLS. — **i. chickweed,** the ivy-leaved speedwell. — **i. crowfoot,** the European crowfoot *Batrachium hederaceum*. — **i. duckweed,** a duckweed (*Lemna trisulca*) with ovate fronds. — **i. geranium,** the ivy geranium. — **i. speedwell,** a European speedwell (*Veronica hederæfolia*). — **i. toadflax,** the Kenilworth ivy.

ivy tree. **1.** An old plant of ivy. *Obs.*

2. **a** An araliaceous evergreen tree (*Nothopanax colensoi*) of New Zealand. **b** The mountain laurel. *Southern U. S.*

ivy vine. **a** An American vitaceous plant (*Ampelopsis cordata*) with ovate, somewhat cordate leaves. **b** The Virginia creeper.

i'vy-wort' (ī'vĭ-wûrt'), *n.* **a** Any plant of the family Araliaceæ. **b** The Kenilworth ivy.

i-wis', y-wis' (ĭ-wĭs'), *adv.* [ME. *ywis, iwis*, AS. *gewis* certain, akin to D. *gewis*, G. *gewiss*, and E. *wit* to know. See WIT to know; Y-.] Certainly; indeed; truly. *Archaic.*

"*Yuss,*" quod he, "it is full dear, I say." *Chaucer.*

She answered me, "*I-wisse*, all their sport in the park is but a shadow to that pleasure that I find in Plato." *Ascham*

☞ The common form *iwis* was often written with the prefix apart from the rest of the word and capitalized, as, *I wis, I wisse*, etc. The prefix was mistaken for the pronoun *I*, and *wis, wisse*, for a form of the verb *wit*, to know. See WIS, cf. WIT, to know.

Our ship, *I wis,*
Shall be of another form than this. *Longfellow.*

Ix'i-a (ĭk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἰξός* birdlime; — from the viscid nature of some species. Cf. L. *ixia*, Gr. *ἰξία*, name of a plant.] *Bot.* A genus of South African bulbous iridaceous plants (sometimes called **corn lilies**), having linear sword-shaped leaves and spikes of remarkably showy flowers, mostly in shades of pink or purple. They are commonly in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], a bulb, plant, or flower of this genus.

Ix'i-o-lir'i-on (-ō-lĭr'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *Ixia* + Gr. *λείριον* lily.] *Bot.* A genus of bulbous amaryllidaceous plants containing two Asiatic species, cultivated for their deep blue or purple umbeled flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, flower, or bulb of this genus.

Ix-i'on (ĭk-sī'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰξίων.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of the Lapithæ, bound in Tartarus to an endlessly revolving wheel for aspiring to the love of Hera and boasting of his supposed success, she having in reality sent to him a cloud in her shape, by which he became father of the race of centaurs. — **Ix'i-o'ni-an** (ĭk'sĭ-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.*

Ix-o'ra (ĭk-sō'rȧ; 201), *n.* [NL., fr. *Isvara* a Hindu divinity, fr. Skr. *īçvara* lord.] *Bot.* A large genus of cosmopolitan tropical rubiaceous shrubs and small trees. They bear corymbs of handsome, sometimes fragrant, flowers having tubular salver-shaped corollas and exserted stamens. The East Indian *I. coccinea*, with showy scarlet flowers, is a favorite in cultivation. The very hard wood of the larger species, called *iron trees*, is valuable.

ix'tle } (ĭks'tlē; -tlĭ; ĭs'-), *n.* [Mex. *istle.*] The fiber obtained
ix'tli } from various tropical American plants, specif.: **a** The fine, soft fiber of the bromeliaceous plant *Bromelia sylvestris*. **b** The fiber from various Mexican agaves of the group of which *Agave heteracantha* is the type. It varies greatly in appearance and quality, and is variously used for cordage, basketry, etc. The ixtle that is shipped from the port of Tampico is known commercially as **Tampico fiber**; it is probably a mixture of fibers from various species.

ixtle grass. The plant *Bromelia sylvestris*, yielding ixtle.

iz'ar (ĭz'ȧr), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *izār* drawers, trousers.] **a** The outer garment of Mohammedan women of the poorer classes, consisting of a piece of white calico, large enough to cover the whole person. **b** The loin cloth of the ihram.

-ize (-īz). [F. *-iser*, L. *-izare*, Gr. *-ίζειν.*] A suffix forming verbs with the following senses: **1.** (Transitive verbs) **a** *To subject to* the action, treatment, or process denoted by the root; as in bapt*ize*, catechi*ze*, apostrophi*ze*, tantali*ze*, satiri*ze*. **b** *To render, make into, put into conformity with,* or *make like* (the thing, character, or quality denoted by the root); as in Christian*ize*, real*ize*, steril*ize*, idol*ize*, pulver*ize*, colon*ize*, bastard*ize*, systemat*ize*, German*ize*, Russian*ize*. **c** Specif.: *Chem. To impregnate, treat,* or *combine, with;* as in oxid*ize*, phosphor*ize*.

2. (Intransitive verbs) *To act in the way of,* or *practice* (that which the root denotes); as in Calvin*ize*, apostat*ize*, botan*ize*, tempor*ize*; — including intransitive uses of many words under def. 1.

☞ Certain words ending with the sound of *īz* are spelt with *-ise* after the French *-iser* or *-ise;* as, dev*ise*, surpr*ise*. But the great body of words so ending are spelt either *-ize* or *-ise*, though most authorities, among them the Oxford English Dictionary, now spell them with *-ize*, as in this Dictionary; and there is a tendency to extend this spelling to all these words.

☞ The reference "See -IZE" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ize*, if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the suffix and root word.

iz'tle (ĭs'tlē; -tlĭ), *n.* [Mex. *istli.*] A kind of obsidian which is used by the Indians in making arrow points, knives, etc.

iz'zard (ĭz'ȧrd), *n.* [Formerly *ezed*, prob. fr. F. *et zède* and z.] The letter *z*. *Obs. or Dial.*

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ginning with IU-, see the forms in IV- or (where the pronunciation was *yu-*) JU-.

iuanna. † IGUANA.

iuel. † EVIL.

iuittour, *n.* Tippler. *Obs. Scot.*

i-u'lan (ī-ū'lăn), *a* [Gr. *ἰουλος* down + *-an.*] Of the beard's first growth. *Obs.*

I-u'li-dæ (-lĭ-dē), **i-u'li-dan** (-dăn), etc. Vars of JULIDÆ, JULIDAN, etc.

i-u'loid (-loid). Var. of JULOID.

I-u'lus (-lŭs) Var. of JULUS.

i-u'lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., Gr. *ἰουλος* down, catkin.] *Bot.* An ament or catkin. *Obs.*

Iulus, *n.* See ASCANIUS.

i-une, *v. t.;* pret. i-UTHE. [AS. *geunnan*.] To grant. *Obs.*

i-us (jŭs; yōōs), *n.* Right; law. Var. of JUS.

☞ For various law phrases beginning with the word *ius*, see under JUS.

i-uthe, *pret.* of I-UNNE.

iv. Dial. Eng. corrupt of IN.

I V. *Abbr.* Initial velocity.

i'vads, *interj.* In faith. *Obs.*

I'vah (ī'vȧ). *Bib.*

i-vallen. Obs. p. p. of FALL

I-van' (ē-vän'; *Eng.* ī'văn), *n.* [Russ., fr. Gr. See JOHN.] Masc. prop. name.

I-van' I-van'o-vitch (ē-vän' ē-vän'ō-vĭch). Lit., John Johnson; — an imaginary person taken as a personification of the typical Russian or of the Russian people.

i'va oil (ī'vȧ). See OIL, *Table I.*

i-varen. Obs. p. p. of FARE

i-vaste, *pret.* of I-FAST. *Obs.*

i-vastened. Obs. p. p. of FASTEN.

ive. † IVY.

ive, *n.* [F. *ive;* perh. akin to F. *if* yew.] Herb ivy. *Obs.*

I've (īv). Colloq. for *I have*.

i-wed. Obs. p. p. of FEED.

i-wee', *v. t.* [AS. *fēogan* to hate. See I-; FIEND.] To render hostile; to hate. *Obs.*

i'wel. † EVIL.

i-welen. † Y-FELE.

i-weotered. Obs. p. p. of FETTER.

i-were † Y-FERE.

i-werre. † AFAR.

i-weruwed Obs. p. p. of FARROW.

ivery. † IVORY.

i-vested Obs. p. p. of FASTEN.

ivi. † IVY. [*Dial. Eng.*]

I'vin (ī'vĭn; Yv'ĭn), *n.* Ivy.

i-vithered. Obs. p. p. of FEATHER.

i-vlayene. Obs. p. p of FLAY.

i-vo. † FOE.

i-voide, *a.* Void. *Obs.*

ivoire. † IVORY.

i-volde. Obs. p. p of FOLD.

i-vond, *pret.* of Y-FIND. *Obs.*

i-vonded. Obs. p. p. of FAND, to try

i'vo-rine (ī'vō-rēn), *n.* Any of various commercial productions imitating ivory, or claimed to produce an ivorylike surface. *Trade Name*

i'vo-ri-ness (-rĭ-nĕs), *n* Ivorylike quality. *Rare.* [in ivory.]

i'vo-rist, *n.* A worker or carver

i-vorthed. Obs. p. p. of Y-FOETH.

i-vorthen. † AFFORD.

i'vo-ry (ī'vō-rĭ; ī'vrĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of IVY.

I'vo-ry (ī'vō-rĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *Ivorie, Ivoire.*] Masc. prop. name.

ivory barnacle. Any of numerous species of sessile barnacles having white, hard shells.

ivory cat(e)r. An African squirrel (*Xerus stangeri*) said to eat freshly fallen elephant tusks.

Du Chaillu.

ivory gull. A circumpolar gull (*Pagophila alba*) which migrates as far south as New Brunswick and the British Isles. The adult is pure white with black feet.

ivory paper. A paper or cardboard prepared with an ivorylike surface for artists' use.

ivory plant. The ivory palm.

ivory plum. **a** The creeping snowberry or its fruit. **b** The checkerberry. *Local, U. S.*

ivory rat. The ivory eater.

I'vo-ry's the'o-rem (ī'vō-rĭz). [After James *Ivory*, Scottish mathematician.] *Math.* The theorem that if *P, Q* be any two points on an ellipsoid, and *P', Q'*, the corresponding points (sometimes called *ivorys*) on a confocal ellipsoid, then $PQ = P'Q'$; announced (1809) by the Scottish mathematician James Ivory (1765–1842), and important in the theory of attraction.

i'vo-ry-wood', *n.* An Australian celastraceous tree (*Siphonodon australis*)

ivory yellow. A pale yellow color, approaching white.

ivray, *n.* [F. *ivraie.*] Darnel. *Obs.*

ivrede † FREDE.

i-vrede. † Y-FREDE.

i-vreoid. Obs. p. p. of Y-FREE.

i'vresse' (ē'vrĕs'). [F.] Intoxication; drunkenness.

i-vulled. Obs p. p. of FILL.

i-vuren, i-vurn. † I-FURN.

i-vusden, *pret. pl.* of I-FUSE. *Obs.*

Ivy Vah (ī'vĭ ȧ). *Bib.*

iv'yen. Dial. Eng. var. of EVER.

i'vy, *n.* [See IVE.] = IVA, 1.

i'vy-bells', *n.* A European bellflower (*Campanula hederacea*) with ivylike leaves.

i'vy-ber'ry, *n.* **a** The fruit of the ivy. **b** Checkerberry. *U. S.*

ivy bind. An ivy stem.

ivy bindweed. = BLACK BINDWEED **b**. [speedwell]

ivy chickweed. The ivy-leaved

ivy fern. The West Indian fern *Hemionitis palmata*.

ivy flower. A hepatica.

ivy owl. The barn owl.

ivy tod The ivy plant. See TOD.

ivy twine = IVY BIND.

i'vy-wood' (ī'vĭ-wo͝od'), *n.* Mountain laurel. *Southern U. S.*

iw. † YEW.

I. W. *Abbr.* Isle of Wight.

i'wa (ē'wa), *n* [Hawaiian.] The frigate bird. *Hawaii.*

i-wakien, *v. t.* To waken. *Obs.*

i-walde, *pret.* of I-WELDE. *Obs.*

i-walden, *v. t.* [AS. *gewealdan.*] To control; rule *Obs.*

i-wan. † I-WON.

i-wa'na. † IGUANA.

i-war. † AWARE.

Iwe. † JEW.

i-wearth, *pret.* of I-WORTH *Obs*

i-wede, *n.* [AS. *gewēde.*] A garment. *Obs.* [er. *Obs.*]

i-weld, *n* [AS *gewealdl.*] Power.

i-weld, *p. p.* Obs p. p. of WELL.

i-welde, *v., t ; pret* I-WALDE. [AS *gewyldan, geweldan.*] To wield; rule. *Obs.*

i-wemmid. Obs p p of WEM.

i-wende, *v. t & i.* [AS *gewendan.*] To turn; go. *Obs.*

i-wene, *v. t. & i.* [AS *gewēnan.*] To ween; to expect *Obs.*

i-wenet Obs. p p. of WEAN

i-wepned. Obs. p p. of WEAPON.

i-wepnen, *n. pl.* [See I-; WEAPON.] Weapons. *Obs.*

i-whiles, *adv.* Meanwhile. *Obs.* — *conj.* Whilst. *Obs.*

iwidel, iwildel, *n.* [AS. *gehwic* every + *dæl* a part. See DEAL part.] All; every bit. *Obs.*

i-wight, *a.* [See I-; WIGHT, *a.*] Brave. *Obs.*

i-wil, *a.* Pleasant. *Obs.*

iwill. † EVIL. [*Obs.*

i-will, *n.* [AS. *gewill.*] Will.

i-wilned. Obs. p. p of WILN.

i-win, *n. & v.* [AS. *gewinn.*] Labor; struggle; gain *Obs.*

i-wisliche, *adv.* [AS. *gewislice.*] Iwis. *Obs.*

i-wisse, *v. t.* [AS. *gewissian, gewīsian.* Cf. WISE, *a.*] To teach; show; direct. *Obs.*

iwisse. † IWIS.

i-wit, *n.* [AS. *gewit.*] Intellect; understanding; senses. *Obs.*

i-wite, *v. t.* [AS. *gewītan.*] To know; understand; also, to watch over; keep. *Obs.*

i-wite, *v. t.* [AS. *gewītan.*] To depart; to die. *Obs.*

i-witen. Obs. p. p. of WITE.

i-witterli, *adv.* Certainly. *Obs.*

i-wive, *v. t.* [AS. *gewīfian.*] To marry. *Obs.*

i-wlaht. Obs. p. p. of WLECCHE.

i-wolt, *p. p.* Filled. *Obs*

i-won, *n.* [I- + ME. *won, wan*, hope, store, quantity.] Hope; fortune; resource; property. *Obs.*

i-wonded. Obs. p. p. of WOUND.

i-wonden. Obs. p. p of WIND.

i-wone. † I-WUNE.

i-wone. Obs. p. p. of WIN.

i-wope. Obs. p. p. of WEEP.

i-wordede, *a* Wordy. *Obs.*

iworhte, *pret.* of I-WURCHE. *Obs.*

i-worpe Obs. p. p. of WARP.

i-worth, *v. i.;* pret. I-WEORTH; *p. p.* I-WURTHEN. [AS. *geweorðan.*] To become; happen; arrive. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To betall; please; agree. *Obs.*

i-wrathe, *v. t* [AS. *gewrāðian.*] To make angry. *Obs.*

i-wreiid. Obs. p. p. of WRAY.

i-wrethed. Obs. p.p of WRETHE.

i-wrien. Obs. p. p. of WRY.

i-writ, *n.* [AS. *gewrit.*] A writing. *Obs.*

i-wroken. Obs. p. p. of WREAK

iwroughte. Obs. preterit of I-WURCHE.

i-wrouht. Obs. p. p. of WORK.

i-wulch † EACH.

i-wune, *n.* [AS. *gewuna.*] Custom; habit. *Obs.*

i-wuned Obs. p. p. of WON.

i-wuneliche, *adv.* [AS. *gewunelīce.*] Customarily. *Obs.*

i-wunne. Obs. p. p. of WIN.

i-wurche, *v. t.* [AS *gewyrcan.*] To work; perform; make. *Obs.*

i-wurhte, *n.* [AS. *gewyrht.*] Work; deed; merit. *Obs.*

i-wurthe. † I-WORTH. [*Obs.*

i-wurthen, *p. p.* of I-WORTH.

i-wurthien, *v. t.* [AS. *gewurþian, gewyrþian.*] To honor. *Obs.*

iwus † IWIS.

i-wuste. Obs. p. p. of WIT.

I. X. *Abbr.* Ἰησοῦς Χριστός (Gr., Jesus Christ).

ix'i-a lil'y (ĭk'sĭ-ȧ). A plant or flower of the genus *Ixiolirion*.

ix'le (ĭk'sl). Var. of IXTLE.

Ix-od'i-dæ (ĭk-sŏd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the genus name *Ixodes*, fr. Gr. *ἰξώδης* like birdlime; *ἰξός* birdlime + *εἶδος* form.] *Zoöl.* A family of acarids containing the typical ticks (see TICK). **Ix-o'des** (ĭk-sō'dēz) is the typical and largest genus.

— **ix-o'di-an** (-dĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

I. Y. *Abbr.* Imperial Yeomanry. *Eng.*

i'ya (ī'yȧ). Var. of AYAH.

I'yar (ē'yär'), *n* [Heb. *iyār.*] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

iye. † EYE.

i-yeerid, *a.* Yeared. *Obs.*

i-yefven, *v. t.* [= + ME *yeven, yeven*, to give, AS. *gefan*. See GIVE.] To give. *Obs.*

i-yel, *n.* Yell *Obs.*

i-yened Obs. p. p. of YEAN.

i-yete, i-yeten, *p. p.* [ME. also *ietan*, p. p. of *eten*, or *3eeten*, AS. *etan, geetan*. See I-; EAT.] Eaten. *Obs.*

i-yette, *v. t.* [= + ME. *yeten, 3eten, 3etten*, to grant, AS. *géatan.*] To grant. *Obs.*

I'ynx (ī'ĭnks), *n.* [L., the wryneck, Gr. *ἴυγξ*.] *Zoöl.* The genus of woodpeckers consisting of the wrynecks. It constitutes a subfamily, **Iyn-gi'næ** (ĭ'ĭn-jĭ'nē), **I-yn'gine** (ī-ĭn'jĭn; -jĭn), *a. & n.*

i-yolde Obs. p. p. of YIELD.

i-yote. Obs. p. p. of YETE.

i-yoven. Obs p. p of GIVE.

Iy'rar'. Var of IYAR.

I-zar' (ē-zur'), *n.* [Ar. *izār* a veil, a long wrapper.] See STAR **iz'ard** (ĭz'ȧrd), *n.* [F. *isard.*] The chamois of the Pyrenees.

Iz'ha (ĭz'hȧ), *n.* [Russ.] The log house of a Russian peasant.

Iz'du-bar' (ĭz'dōō-bar'), *n.* = GILGAMESH.

Iz'e-di (ĭz'ē-dĭ). Var. of YEZIDI. — **Iz'e-dism** (-dĭz'm), *n.*

Iz'e-har (ĭz'ē-här; ĭ'zē-här), **Iz'har** (ĭz'här). *Bib.*

Iz'e-har-ites, Iz'har-ites (-ĭts). *Bib.*

Izeland. † ICELAND.

I'zle (ī'zl). *n.* [AS. *ysle.*] Particle of soot; ember; spark; — usually in *pl Dial. Eng*

Iz'ra-hi'a (ĭz'rȧ-hī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Iz'ra-hi'ah (-ȧ). *Bib.*

Iz'ra-hite (-hīt). *Bib.*

Iz're-el (ĭz'rē-ĕl). *Bib.* Old spelling of JEZREEL.

Iz'ri (ĭz'rī). *Bib.*

iz'zard (ĭz'ȧrd). Var. of IZARD.

I-zz'at (ĭz'ȧt), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *'izzat*, fr Ar. *'izzah*, inf. of *'izz* to be glorious.] Honor; credit; reputation.

J

J (jā). **1.** The tenth letter of the English alphabet. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* It is a comparatively late variant form of the Latin I, which was used indifferently as a vowel or as a consonant, its consonantal value being that of English *y* in *yet*. The form *j*, with or without the dot, was developed from *i*, with or without the dot, during the Middle Ages, but it was long used in certain positions in the word merely, without regard to the sound as consonant or vowel. The *j* gradually became differentiated from *i* in function as well as form, but it was not until the 17th century that the distinction of *j* as consonant and *i* as vowel was fully established and the capital forms of *J* introduced. The two letters thus developed were until quite recently classed together. Cf. I. In English, the regular and practically uniform sound of *j*, as in *jet* (= *dzh*), the same as *g* in *gem*, dates from the 11th century, that being the sound represented by *i* when consonantal in words then introduced from Old French. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 188. J is etymologically most closely related to *i*, *y*, *g*; as in *jot*, *iota*; *jest*, *gesture*; *join*, *jugular*, *yoke*. See I.

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** Rarely, the tenth in a series; tenth in order or class, or, sometimes, the numeral ten; as, *J* Battery; manuscript *J*. **b** *Math.* (1) [*cap.*] The Jacobian. (2) One of three mutually perpendicular unit vectors, the other two being *i* and *k*. **c** [*cap.*] *Physics.* The mechanical equivalent of heat.

3. As an *abbreviation:* In the form **J.**: Various proper names, as James, John, etc.; Jehovistic Prophetic Document, or its author, the earliest stratum being also designated J^1, later strata J^2, J^3 (*O. T. Criticism*); Judge; Justice.

4. As a Roman numeral, J formerly stood for I, surviving in this use as the final form of I in medical prescriptions; as, *ij* (= 2); *vj* (= 6).

J, j, *n.; pl.* JS or J's (jāz). **1.** The letter J, j, or its sound.

2. Something shaped like the letter J

3. Short for J PEN.

J, *a.* Having the general form of, or marked with, the capital J; as, a J bolt or J-bolt.

J bolt, a U-shaped bolt with one leg slightly longer than the other. — **J pen,** a pen with a short broad point, stamped with the letter J.

Jaal Goat.

ja'al goat (jā'ăl; ya'ăl). [Heb. *yā'ēl* wild goat.] A kind of ibex (*Capra nubiana*) of the mountains of Abyssinia, Upper Egypt, and Arabia. It is characterized by very long horns.

jab (jăb), *v. t. & i.*; JABBED (jăbd); JAB'BING. [Cf. JOB.] To thrust quickly or abruptly with or as with something sharp; to stab; punch. See 1st JOB, *v. i.* *Colloq. or Dial.*

jab, *n.* Act of jabbing; a quick or abrupt thrust or stab. *Colloq. or Dial.*

jab'ber (jăb'ēr), *v. i.*; JAB'BERED (-ērd); JAB'BER-ING. [Prob. imitative. Cf. GIBBER, GABBLE.] To talk rapidly, indistinctly, or unintelligibly; to utter gibberish or nonsense; to chatter. *Swift.*

Syn. — See CHAT.

jab'ber, *v. t.* To utter rapidly or indistinctly; to gabble; babble; as, to *jabber* French. *Addison.*

jab'ber, *n.* Act of jabbering; rapid, incoherent, or trivial talk, with indistinct utterance; gibberish, chatter. *Swift.*

jab'i-ru (jăb'ĭ-rōō), *n.* [Braz. *jabirú*, *jaburú*.] **a** A very large stork (*Mycteria americana*) found in tropical America and thence rarely north to Texas. It is white, with the head and neck black and nearly naked. The bill is very thick, about a foot long, and turned upward at the tip. **b** The saddle-billed stork of Africa, or a stork of the allied genus *Xenorhynchus* of East Indies and Australia; — so called in some books.

jab'o-ran'di (jăb'ō-răn'dĭ), *n.* [Pg. *jaborandí*, fr. native name in Brazil.] **a** Any of several South American rutaceous shrubs of the genus *Pilocarpus*, as *P. pennatifolius*, *P. selloanus*, and *P. pauciflorus*; also, the drug obtained from the leaves, used as a diaphoretic and sialogogue. **b** The root of *Piper jaborandi*, a Brazilian plant possessing similar properties; also, that of any of several related species of *Piper*. **c** Loosely, any of various other plants.

jab'o-rine (jăb'ō-rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** [From JABORANDI.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{16}O_2N_2$, found in jaborandi leaves, from which it is extracted as a white amorphous substance. In its action it resembles atropine.

ja'bot' (zhă'bō'), *n.*; *pl.* JABOTS (*F.* zhă'bō'). [F.] **1.** Orig., a kind of ruffle worn by men on the bosom of the shirt.

2. A trimming of a piece of ruffled lace, tulle, chiffon, or the like, worn by women down the front of the dress.

ja-cal' (hă-kal'; 189), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. Mex. *zacalli*.] In Mexico and the southwestern United States, a kind of plastered house or hut, usually made by planting poles or timber in the ground, filling in between them with screen work or wickerwork, and daubing one or both sides with mud or adobe mortar; also, this method of construction.

jac'a-mar (jăk'ă-mär), *n.* [F. *jacamar*, Braz. *jacamarica*; cf. Pg. *jacamár*.] Any of many species of picarian birds of the subfamily Galbulinæ (see GALBULIDÆ) found in tropical forests from Mexico to Brazil. They are usually brilliant metallic green or bronze above and rufescent below, with a white throat. They have a long sharp bill, and feed on insects which they catch on the wing

Jacamar.

jac'a-na (jăk'ă-nä), *n.* [Pg., fr. native name in Brazil.] Any of certain wading birds constituting the family *Jacanidæ*, syn. *Parridæ*. They usually have a frontal plate, a spur at the bend of the wing, and extremely long toes, by means of which they run about on floating vegetation, as lily pads. The typical genus, *Jacana*, syn. *Parra*, is American. The Mexican jacana (*Jacana spinosa*), found from southern Texas to Colombia, is chiefly dark chestnut with greenish yellow markings on the wings. Related genera occur in Africa and southern Asia. Although often classed with the rails, they show many affinities with the plovers.

Mexican Jacana (*J. spinosa*).

Jac'a-ran'da (jăk'ă-răn'dă), *n.* [Braz.; cf. Pg. *jacarandá*.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American bignoniaceous trees with pinnate or bipinnate leaves and paniculate blue flowers, the corolla having a tubular base and irregularly five-lobed limb.

2. [*l. c.*] A tree of this genus; also, the handsome mottled wood of some species of these trees, or a similar wood obtained from trees of other families.

ja'cinth (jā'sĭnth; jās'ĭnth; 277), *n.* [F. *jacinthe*, L. *hyacinthus*. See HYACINTH.] The hyacinth. *Obs*, except as the name of the gem and in heraldry. As the name of a modern gem, a distinction is made by some between the jacinth and hyacinth, *Jacinth* being used of a gem more nearly pure orange in color.

jac'ĭ-ta'ra palm (jăs'ĭ-tä'rä). [Braz. *jacitara*] Any Brazilian palm of the genus *Desmoncus*, the distal pinnæ of whose leaves are transformed into retrorse hooks, enabling the stem to climb. See TIPITI.

jack (jăk), *n.* [Pg. *jaca*, Malayalam *chakka*.] The fruit of a large East Indian moraceous tree (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), closely allied to the breadfruit; also, the tree, or its fine-grained yellow wood, which is much used in cabinetwork, also for dyeing. The tree differs from the breadfruit in having entire leaves. The fruit often weighs thirty pounds or more; the seeds are roasted and eaten.

jack, *n.* [F. *jaque*, *jacque*, perh. fr. proper name *Jacques*.] **1.** A short close-fitting upper garment; a jacket. *Obs.*

2. A coarse and cheap medieval coat of defense, esp. one made of leather, sometimes lined with metal.

3. [Perh. from its resemblance to a *jack boot*.] A pitcher or can to contain liquor or to drink from, orig. and commonly of waxed leather coated on the outside with tar or pitch; — called also *black jack*; a jug or tankard. *Archaic.*

jack, *n.* [F. *Jacques* James, L. *Jacobus*, Gr. *Ἰάκωβος*, Heb. *Ya 'aqōb* Jacob; prop., seizing by the heel; hence, a supplanter. But perh. orig. a familiar form of *John*. Cf. JACOB, JACOBITE, JOCKEY, JOHN.] **1.** [*cap.*] A familiar nickname of, or substitute for, *John*.

You are John Rugby, and you are *Jack* Rugby. *Shak.*

2. [*cap.*] A man of the common people; a fellow; an impertinent or low-bred fellow; a boor. *Obs.*

Since every *Jack* became a gentleman,
There's many a gentle person made a *Jack*. *Shak.*

3. [*often cap.*] A sailor; — familiarly or popularly so called, and called also *jack-tar*, and *Jack afloat*.

4. [*sometimes cap.*] Any of various serving men or attendants, as a body servant, a laborer, a doer of odd jobs, etc.

5. *Card Playing.* **a** Any of the four knaves in a pack of cards. **b** In seven up and similar games, the knave of trumps.

6. A figure, usually of a man, esp. on old clocks, which strikes the time on the bell, — called also *jack-o'-the-clock*.

7. Any of various mechanical contrivances or devices, orig. one that took the place of a boy or attendant such as was called *Jack*; as: **a** A contrivance for turning a spit; as, a smoke*jack* or kitchen *jack*. **b** A sawhorse or sawbuck. **c** A bootjack. **d** A portable machine variously constructed, for exerting great pressure, or lifting or moving a heavy body through a small distance. It consists of a lever, screw, rack and pinion, ratchet with pawls operated by lever, hydraulic press, or any simple combination of mechanical powers, working in a compact pedestal or support and operated by a lever, crank, capstan bar, etc. See HYDRAULIC JACK, *Illust.* **e** In various keyboard instruments, an intermediate upright piece of wood at the inner end of each key communicating its action to the string (by means of a quill in the virginal, harpsichord, and spinet; by means of a metal tangent in the clavichord; and by a hammer in the pianoforte); — erroneously used by Shakespeare and others for *key*. See ACTION, *Illust.* **f** *Knitting Machine.* A lever for depressing the sinkers which push the loops down on the needles. **g** *Warping Machine.* A grating to separate and guide the threads; a heck box. **h** *Cotton Spinning.* A machine for twisting the sliver as it leaves the carding machine. **i** A compact, portable machine for planing metal. **j** A machine for slicking or pebbling leather. **k** A system of gearing driven by horse power, for multiplying speed. **l** A hood or other device placed over a chimney or vent pipe to prevent a back draft. **m** A small lift pump, often arranged to be worked by either hand or power; also, a pumping jack (which see). **n** *Carp.* A bench hook. **o** *Masonry.* A bat to close a course. **p** Any of various vessels used in the trades, as a copper pot used in varnish making, a receptacle for the melted stearin in candle making, etc. **q** *Telephony & Teleg.* A metallic terminal or junction piece by means of which instruments may be quickly inserted in a line, or telephone circuits quickly joined at the central office or exchange. **r** *Mining.* A wooden wedge for separating rocks rent by blasting. **s** In hunting and fishing, the pan or frame holding the fuel of the torch used to attract game at night; also, the light itself. **t** *Naut.* A bar of iron athwartships at a topgallant masthead, to support a royal mast, and spread the royal shrouds; — called also **jack crosstree.**

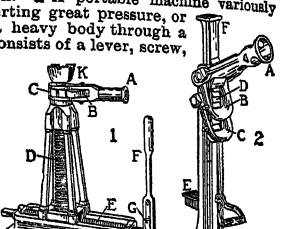
1 Traversing Screw Jack. *A* Socket for Elevating Lever; *B* Click; *C* Ratchet; *D* Elevating Screw; *E* Traversing Screw; *F* Lever for traversing; *G* Click; *H* Ratchet; *K* Lifting Head.
2 Ratchet Jack with additional Foot Lift. *A* Socket for Elevating Lever; *B* Pawl to lift Rack; *C* Detent to keep Rack from slipping back; *D* Rack; *E* Lifting Foot, *F* Lifting Head.

8. The small bowl used as a mark in the game of bowls.

9. *Slang, Eng.* **a** A piece of money, prob. a farthing. *Obs.* **b** A counter made to resemble a sovereign. *Oxf. E. D.*

10. One fourth of a pint; also, a half pint. *Dial. Eng.*

11. *Nav.* A small flag used as a signal; specif., a small

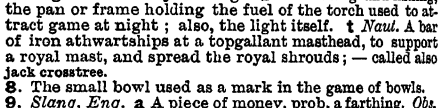
American Jack. British Jack.

flag, hoisted usually on a jack staff at the bowsprit cap or at the bow, but elsewhere in making various signals, etc. In Great Britain and the United States, as well as in many other countries, it is the same as the union or canton of the ensign (whence it is called more fully *union jack*), but sometimes, as in France, it is a smaller ensign.

12. A post chaise. *Slang or Colloq.* *Oxf. E. D.*

13. A schooner of very full lines, used in the Newfoundland fisheries, called also *jackass*. *Cent. Dict.*

14. *Mining.* Blackjack; blende.

15. Short for JACK BOOT. *Colloq.*

J

J. † I, *pron.*

ja. † JAY.

Ja (yä). *adv.* [G.] Yes.

Ja. *Abbr.* Jacques; James; January.

J. A. *Abbr.* Judge Advocate.

J/A. *Abbr.* Joint Account.

jaac. † JACK.

Ja'a-kan (jä'ä-kän). *Bib.*

Ja'a-ko'bah (jä'ä-kō'bä), **Ja'a-la,** *or* **Ja'a-lah** (jä'ä-lä; jā-ā'lä), **Ja'a-lam** (jā'ä-lăm; jā-ā'lăm), **Ja'a-nai** (jā'ä-nī), **Ja'a-re-or'e-gim** (-rē-ôr'ē-jĭm), **Ja'a-re-shi'-ah** (jā'ä-rē-shī'ä), **Ja'a-sau** (jā'ä-sô), *or* **Ja'a-su** (-sū). *Bib.*

Ja'a-si'a (-sī'ä). *Bib.*

Ja-a'si-el (jā-ā'sĭ-ĕl; jās'ĭ-), **Jaa'a-si'ah** (jā-ā'sī-ä; -ăs'ĭ-), *or* **Ja'a-si-el** (jā'ä-sĭ-ĕl; jās'ĭ-), **Jaa'a-si'ah** (jā-ā'sī-ä), **Ja'a-zer** (jā'ä-zēr; jā-ā'zēr), **Ja'a-zi'ah** (jā'ä-zī'ä), **Ja-a'zi-el** (jā-ā'zĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

Ja'bal (jā'băl), *n. Bib.* The son of Lamech by his wife Adah. He was called "the father of such as dwell in tents." Cf. JUBAL. *Gen.* iv. 20.

Jab'a-rite (jăb'ä-rīt), *n.* [Ar. *jabariyyān* fatalists, fr. *jabr* force.] One of a sect of necessarian Mohammedans who deny human responsibility.

jabb (jăb), *n.* A kind of small fish net [JAB.]

jabbed (jăbd), *pret. & p. p.* of **jab'berd.** Jabbered. *Ref. Sp.*

jab'ber-er. *n.* One who jabbers.

jab'ber-ing-ly, *adv.* of *jabbering*, p. pr. See -LY.

jab'ber-ment, *n.* Jabber. *Rare.*

jab'ber-nowl. Var. of JOBBERNOWL.

Jab'ber-wock (jăb'ĕr-wŏk), *n.* A dragon in "Through the Looking Glass" by Lewis Carroll (Charles L. Dodgson).

"The *Jabberwock*, with eyes of flame,
Came whiffling through the tulgey wood." *Lewis Carroll.*

jab'bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JAB.

jab'ble, *v. t.* To jabber. *Rare.*

jab'ble (jăb'l), *v. t. & i.* To shake up; agitate; splash; break in ripples. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

jab'ble, *n.* Agitation on the surface of water; a splashing, dashing, or rippling. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Jab'bok (jăb'ŏk). *Bib.*

Ja'bel (jā'bĕl). *D. Bib.*

jabell. † JAVEL, a vagabond.

ja'bers (jā'bĕrz), *n.* An Irish euphemistic oath; — with *be* (for *by*).

Ja'besh (jā'bĕsh). *Bib.*

Ja'besh-gil'e-ad. *Bib.*

Ja'bez (jā'bĕz), *n* [Heb. *Ya'bēts.*] Lit., he will cause pain; — masc. prop. name.

Ja'bin (jā'bĭn). *Bib.*

Ja'bloch-koff can'dle *or* **lamp** (yä'blŏch-kŏf) [After Paul *Jablochkoff* (1847-94), Russian physicist.] = ELECTRIC CANDLE.

Jab'ne-el (jăb'nē-ĕl; -nĕl), *or* **Jab'neh** (-nē). *Bib.*

Jab-ni'a (jăb-nī'ä). *D. Bib.*

ja-bon' (ha-bōn'; 133), *n.* [Sp. *jabón* soap.] A soapfish (*Rypticus saponaceus*) occurring from Florida to Brazil and West Africa. *Sp. Amer.*

ja'bon-cil'lo (hä'bōn-sēl'yō; 133, 138, 195), *n.* [Cf. Sp *jaboncillo* soapstone, wash ball, *jabón* soap.] **a** The red grouper (*Epinephelus morio*). *Sp. Amer.* **b** = JABON. *Sp. Amer.*

ja-bor'ic (jă-bŏr'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating an acid formed by heating pilocarpine, and resembling jaborine in appearance.

ja-bul' (hä-bōōl'; 133, 189), *n.*; *Sp. pl.* -BULES (-bōō'lās). [Sp.] A kind of mantle worn by Moro women. *Phil. I.* [James]

Jac. *Abbr.* Jacob; Jacobus (L.,)

ja'ca (*Pg* zhä'kä), *n.* [Pg.] = JACK, the fruit. *Obs*

Jac'a-ma-ral'cy-on (jăk'ă-mă-răl'sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.; *jacamar* + *alcyon*, var. of HALCYON.] *Zoöl.* A genus of jacamars having only three toes. *J. tridactyla* of Brazil is the only species.

Jac'a-ma'rops (jăk'ă-mā'rŏps), *n* [NL.; *jacamar* + Gr. ὤψ eye.] *Zoöl.* A genus of birds constituted by the largest of the jacamars (*J. grandis*), which is about ten inches long. — **jac'a-ma'ro-pine** (-rō-pīn; -pĭn), *a.*

jac'a-min (jăk'ă-mĭn), *n.* [Tupi *jacamim*.] The agami. See TRUMPETER, 3 a.

Ja'can (jä'kän). *Bib.*

ja'ca-na (hä'kä-nä; 189), *n.* [Sp. *jacana*.] A West Indian sapotaceous timber tree (*Achras multiflora*). *Porto Rico.*

Ja-can'i-dæ (jä-kăn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See JACANA.

jac'a-re (jăk'ä-rē), *n.* [Pg. *jacaré*, fr. Tupi *jacaré*.] A caiman (which see). Also [*cap.*], *Zoöl.*, a genus of caymans.

Jacatoo. Obs. corrupt. of COCKATOO.

Jac'chus (jăk'ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Iacchus* a mystic name of Bacchus, Gr. Ἴακχος.] **a** A marmoset, esp. *Callithrix Jacchus*. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* Syn. of CALLITHRIX (genus containing the marmosets). [JACONET.

jac'co-net, jac'co-not. Vars. of JACE, *n.* A kind of ornament, prob. fringe or ribbons. *Obs.*

jace, *v. i.* To jog on. *Obs. & R.*

ja'cent (jā'sĕnt), *a* [L. *jacens*, p. pr. of *jacere* to lie.] **1.** Recumbent; prone. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Her.* = JESSANT.

Ja'chan (jā'kăn). *Bib.*

Jach'a-man (jăk'ä-măn). *D. Bib.*

Ja'chin (jā'kĭn). *Bib.*

Ja'chin-ites (-īts), *n. pl. Bib.*

ja-cinc'tine, *a.* [See JACINTH, HYACINTHINE.] Hyacinthine. *Obs.* — *n.* Hyacinth. *Obs.*

ja-cinc'ti-nous, *a.* Purple as jacinth. *Obs.*

jack, *n.* Short for JACKAL.

jacko. *Obs.* corrupt. of COCKATOO.

jack, *n.* Short for JACOBIN, the pigeon. [NOT. *Colloq.*

Jack, *n.* Short for JACQUEMIN.

jack, *n.* Horse's flesh salted and

16. The male of certain animals; as: a A male hawk. *Obs.* b Short for JACKASS.
17. Any of various fishes; as: a A young pike. b The green pike or pickerel (*Esox reticulatus*). c The cavalla (*Carangus hippos*). d The wall-eyed pike. e A large Californian rockfish (*Sebastodes paucispinis*).
18. Any of various birds of the names of which the word *jack* forms a part, as the jackdaw, jacksnipe, etc.
19. *Hort.* A single-flowered carnation fraudulently sold as a named variety. *Trade Cant, Eng.*

jack (jăk), *v. t.*; JACKED (jăkt); JACK'ING. 1. To move or lift, as a house, by, or as if by, means of a jack or jacks; — usually with *up*; as, to *jack* up a carriage axle.
2. To hunt or seek (game or fish) with a jack.
3. *Cotton Spinning.* To subject (the sliver or roving) to the action of a jack; to twist by a jack.
to jack up. a See 1, above. b To do for; to ruin; also, to throw or give up. *Colloq. or Dial.* c To bring up to one's duty.

jack, *v. i.* 1. To hunt or fish at night by means of a jack.
2. With *up*, to give up suddenly or readily. *Slang.*
3. *Cotton Spinning.* To subject the sliver or roving to the action of a jack; to twist the sliver.

jack'-a-dan'dy, *n.* A little dandy; a little, foppish, impertinent fellow. — **jack'-a-dan'dy-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

jack'al (jăk'ôl; *formerly* jăk-ôl'), *n.* [Turk. *chakāl*, fr. Per. *shaghāl*; cf. Skt. *çṛgāla.*] 1. Any of several wild dogs of the Old World, esp. *Canis aureus* of southeastern Europe, southern Asia, and northern Africa. They are smaller, usually more yellowish, and much more cowardly than wolves, and hunt in packs at night. Jackals feed on carrion and small animals, including poultry. They can be tamed, and by some are believed to be the progenitors of domestic dogs.

Jackal (*Canis aureus*).

2. One who does mean work for another's advantage, as the jackal was once supposed to hunt game for the lion.

Jack'-a-Lent', *n.* [1. e., *Jack of Lent.*] 1. A small stuffed puppet set up to be pelted as a sport in Lent; hence, a simple or insignificant fellow; a puppet. *Archaic.*
2. A Lenten dish; a Lenten faster; Lent personified. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

jack'al kost (kŏst), *or* **jack'al's kost** (jăk'ôlz). [D. *kost* food.] A South African root parasite (*Hydnora africana*), said to be eaten by the Hottentots. See HYDNORA.

jack'a-napes' (jăk'ă-nāps'), *n.* [For *Jack o'* (= *of*) *Napes* (for *Naples*) a Jack (monkey or ape) from Naples in Italy.]
1. A monkey; an ape; — formerly used as a quasi proper name. *Archaic.* *Shak.*
2. A coxcomb; an impertinent or conceited fellow; also, playfully, a pert or mischievous child; a monkey; — formerly used as a quasi proper name.
A young upstart *jackanapes.* *Arbuthnot.*
3. *Mining.* The small guide pulleys of a whim.

Jack and Gill (jĭl) *or* **Jill,** proper names for any lad and lass, now used chiefly in various proverbial expressions (as, every *Jack* must have his *Gill*) or in the nursery song, "Jack and Jill went up the hill," etc.
Our wooing doth not end like an old play;
Jack hath not *Jill.* *Shak.*

Jack and the Bean Stalk. A famous nursery tale, having as its basis an ancient and world-wide myth. A boy was sent by his mother to sell a cow, and met with a butcher, to whom he sold the cow for a few colored beans. His mother was very angry, and threw them away. One of them fell into the garden, and grew so rapidly in one night that in the morning the top reached the heavens. Jack climbed up the vine, and came to an extensive country. After various adventures, a fairy met him, and directed him to the house of a giant, from whom he acquired great wealth. He descended the vine, and as the giant attempted to follow him, he seized his hatchet and cut away the vine, when the giant fell and was killed. Jack and his mother lived afterward in comfort.

jack arch. Any rough or slightly built arch, as one of the thickness of one brick, or as built for temporary use.

jack'a-roo' (jăk'ă-rōō'), *n.* Also **jack'e-roo'.** [*Jack* + *kangaroo.*] A young man living as an apprentice on a sheep station, or otherwise engaged in acquainting himself with colonial life. *Colloq., Australia.*

jack'a-roo', *v. i.* To be a jackaroo; to pass one's time as a jackaroo. *Colloq., Australia.*

jack'ass' (jăk'ăs'), *n.* [*Jack* + *ass.*] 1. A male ass; a donkey.
2. A conceited dolt; a perverse blockhead; an ass; donkey.
3. *Naut.* a A hawse bag. b See 3d JACK, 13.

jack'ass'er-y (jăk'ăs'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Quality or character of a jackass, doltishness; a piece of stupidity or folly.

jackass pick. *Mining.* A pick with a protecting wing to support the helve so that the implement may be used as a lever.

jack'bird' (jăk'bûrd'), *n.* 1. A passerine bird (*Callæus cinereus*) of the south island of New Zealand, resembling the starling; also, less correctly, the saddleback (*Creadion carunculatus*).
2. The fieldfare. *Local, Eng.*

jack boot, *or* **jack'boot',** *n.* A kind of large boot reaching above the knee, worn in the 17th and 18th centuries by cavalry soldiers; also, a similar boot worn by firemen, etc. — **jack'-boot'ed,** *a.*

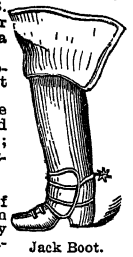
Jack Boot.

jack chain. 1. A kind of small chain the links of which are made of bent wire forming loops at right angles to each other, in the single jack chain somewhat resembling a figure 8, in the double jack chain having the end of each loop bent round to meet the end of the other loop.

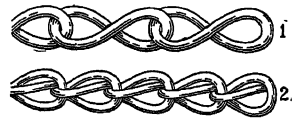
1 Single Jack Chain 2 Double Jack Chain.

2. *Logging.* An endless chain with log teeth, or projecting dogs, at intervals, used for moving logs.

jack'daw' (jăk'dô'; *formerly* jăk'dô'), *n.* [Prob. *Jack* + *daw*, n.] 1. A common corvine bird of Europe (*Corvus monedula*), smaller than a crow and somewhat similar to the American grackles (to the larger species of which the name is sometimes also applied). The adult is glossy black with the back of the head and neck silvery gray. It nests about buildings and is noted for pilfering small articles. It is often tamed and may be taught to imitate the human voice. Called also *daw.*

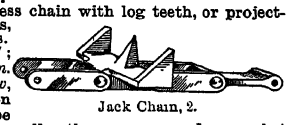
Jack Chain, 2.

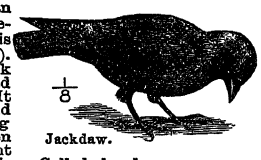

Jackdaw.

2. A querulous person. *Contemptuous.*

jack'er (jăk'ẽr), *n.* One that jacks; specif.: a One who uses a jack in hunting or fishing. b *Lumber Trade.* A jack chain for moving logs.

jack'et (jăk'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *jaquette*, dim. of *jaque.* See 2d & 3d JACK.] 1. A short upper garment, usually one with sleeves, extending downward to the hips; a short coat without skirts.
2. Something put on similarly to a jacket but not for use as clothing, as a garment (called also cork jacket) resembling a waistcoat and lined with cork, to serve as a life preserver, a strait-*jacket*, etc.
3. A natural covering or coat, as sheep's fleece, a cat's fur, the skin of a snake, fish, or seal, the skin of a potato, etc.
4. Any of various outer coverings or casings; as: a *Ordnance.* In a modern built-up gun, a cylindrical, hollow forging, concentric with and shrunk (usually directly) upon the tube, extending from the breech usually to a little forward of the trunnions. It usually contains the seat for the breechblock or breech plug. b A wrapper or open envelope for an official document, on which are put directions as to its disposition, and memoranda as to its contents, dates of being sent and received, etc. *U. S.* c A detachable outer paper cover or wrapper, issued with a bound book to protect the binding. d *Paper Manuf.* A felt cover for the couch roll to remove excess water from the paper. e *Mach.* A coating or lagging of some nonconducting material, as wood or felt, used to prevent heat radiation from a steam boiler, cylinder, pipe, etc.; also, an outer casing between which and an inner cylinder can be passed a current of steam or water.
5. A young seal. *Newfoundland.*
to dust, swinge, trim, *etc.*, **one's jacket,** to give one a beating or thrashing. *Colloq.*

jack'et, *v. t.*; JACK'ET-ED; JACK'ET-ING. 1. To put a jacket on; to furnish, as a cylinder or boiler, with a jacket.
2. To thrash; beat. *Colloq.*

jack'et-ed (jăk'ĕt-ĕd), *a.* Wearing, or inclosed in, a jacket. **jacketed bullet,** a bullet for modern small-caliber firearms having the lead core incased in a jacket of harder metal, as copper or steel, to prevent its fouling the bore.

jack'et-ing, *n.* 1. = JACKET, 3.
2. Material for a jacket; as, nonconducting *jacketing.*
3. A beating, lit. or fig. *Colloq.*

Jack Frost. Frost or frosty weather personified.

jack'-in-a-box', *n.* a = JACK-IN-THE-BOX. b (1) A tropical tree (*Hernandia peltata*), which bears a drupe that rattles in the inflated calyx when dry. (2) The cuckoo-pint. *Local, Eng.* (3) A double-flowered primrose. *Dial. Eng.*

jack'-in-the-box', *n.* a [*cap.*] A sharper; a cheat; specif., a cheat who swindled tradesmen by substituting empty boxes for boxes full of money. *Obs.* b Any of several gambling games. *Obs.* c A game consisting in shying sticks at some article placed on the top of a stick standing in a hole. The thrower took the article if when hit it fell clear of the hole. *Obs.* d [*cap.*] A street peddler who sold his wares from a portable box or stall. *Obs.* e A kind of firework. f A child's toy, consisting of a box, out of which, when the lid is raised, a figure springs. g *Mech.* Any of various contrivances; as: (1) A differential, or compensating, gear. (2) A large wooden screw turning in a nut attached to the crosspiece of a rude press. (3) A lifting jack; a jackscrew. (4) A burglar's tool for opening doors or safes by means of a small but powerful screw. h = REVOLVING TOOL BOX. i A hermit crab.

jack'-in-the-green', *n.* a [*cap.*] A man or boy inclosed in a framework covered with leaves and boughs, a prominent character in the Mayday games of England. b A variety of primrose having leaflike sepals. *Britten & Holland.*

jack'-in-the-pul'pit, *n.* An American araceous plant (*Arisæma triphyllum*), having trifoliolate sheathing leaves and bearing in spring an upright club-shaped spadix with an open, over-arching green and purple spathe. The fruit consists of a mass of bright scarlet berries.

Jack Ketch (kĕch). [From the name of a notorious executioner.] A public executioner or hangman. *Eng.*
[Monmouth] then accosted *John Ketch*, the executioner, a wretch who had butchered many brave and noble victims, and whose name has, during a century and a half, been vulgarly given to all who have succeeded him in his odious office. *Macaulay.*

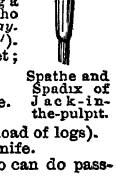
Spathe and Spadix of Jack-in-the-pulpit.

jack'knife' (jăk'nīf'), *n.*; *pl.* -KNIVES (-nīvz'). 1. A large, strong clasp knife for the pocket; a large pocket knife.
2. = JACK, *n.*, 7 n.

jack'knife', *v. t.* 1. To cut with a jackknife.
2. To double up like a jackknife. *Colloq.*
3. *Lumbering.* To wreck, or disarrange (a load of logs).

jack'knife', *v. i.* To double up like a jackknife.

Jack'-of-all'-trades', *n.* 1. A person who can do passable work at various trades; a handy man.
2. [*l. c.*] A special tool adapted for a variety of uses.

jack'-o'-lan'tern, *n.* a [*cap.*] A man carrying a lantern; a night watchman. *Obs.* b An ignis fatuus; a will-o'-the-wisp, lit. or fig. "[Newspaper speculations] supplying so many more *jack-o'-lanterns* to the future historian." *Lowell.* c St. Elmo's fire. d A lantern made of a pumpkin, turnip, or other vegetable so prepared as to show in illumination features of a human face.

jack pine. a A North American pine (*Pinus divaricata*) often forming forests in Canada. It is a slender tree with two leaves in each sheath, and cones having spiny-tipped scales. The wood is used for ties, etc. b The scrub pine of the eastern United States. c The lodgepole pine.

jack plane. A joiner's plane used for coarse work.

jack post. Either of the posts supporting the crank shaft of a deep-well-boring apparatus.

jack pot. 1. *Poker Playing.* A pot or pool which cannot be opened until some player has a hand containing a pair of jacks or better; also, a round, hand, or game in which this condition is imposed.
2. *Local, U. S.* a An unskillful piece of logging work. b An irregular pile of logs.

jack rabbit. [Cf. JACK, 16 b.] Any of several large hares of western North America having very large ears and long hind legs, and grizzled yellowish brown fur with the ears, tail, and nape variously marked with black. They occur in great numbers in many regions and often do much injury to forage and crops. The jack rabbits constitute the subgenus *Macrotolagus*, and the important species are *Lepus texianus*, found from Texas to southern California, *L. callotis* of Mexico, *L. californicus* of California, and *L. melanotis* of the central Great Plains. *L. campestris* of the northern Great Plains, called the white-tailed jack rabbit, belongs to the subgenus *Lepus* and differs from the others in having the tail white, and in turning white in winter.

jack rafter. *Arch.* A short rafter. Specif.: a Any of

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then washed to deprive it of its rank taste. *Colloq. or Slang.*

jack, *v. t.* & *i.* To remove the skin of a seal. [*Obs. Colloq.*

Jack, *n.* Short for JACOBITE

Jack, Colonel. The hero of De Foe's novel "The History of Colonel Jack." He is a gentleman pickpocket who becomes a virtuous planter in Virginia.

Jack Adams. A fool or simpleton. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*

jackal. Var. of JACAL.

jack'-a'-lan'tern. Var. of JACK-O'-LANTERN.

jackal buzzard. A South African hawk (*Buteo jakal*).

jack'a-legs'. Var. of JOCKTELEG. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

jack'-a-mong'-the-maids', *n.* A ladies' man.

jack'a-nap'ish (jăk'ă-năp'ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.

jack'ass', *v. t.* To ride a jackass.

jackass bark *or* **barque,** *or* **brig,** *or* **rig.** A bark, brig, or the like, with a rig out of the ordinary.

jackass deer. a The kob antelope. b The mule deer.

jackass fish. A morwong (*Dactylosparus macropterus*) of Australia, Tasmania, and esp New Zealand.

jackass hare. A jack rabbit.

jack-ass'i-fi-ca'tion (jăk-ăs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A making a jackass of. *Nonce Word.*

jack'ass'ism (jăk'ăs'ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [ing jackass.

jackass kingfisher, *n.* Laughing jackass.

jack'ass'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

jackass penguin. A penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*) of western South America and southern Africa, whose note suggests the braying of an ass.

jackass rig. *Naut.* Any rig differing in some particular, usually a minor one, from the type of rig to which it mainly belongs. — **jack'-ass-rigged',** *a.*

Jack'-at-all'-trades', *n.* = JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES.

jack'-at-a-pinch', *n.* a One who takes the place of another or who adapts himself readily to circumstances. b An itinerant parson who conducts an occasional service for a fee. *Obs. Slang, Eng.*

jack'-at-the-hedge', *n.* Cleavers, or goose grass. *Dial. Eng.*

jack back. *Brewing & Malt Vinegar Manuf.* A cistern which receives the wort.

jack baker. The red-backed shrike. *Rare. Local, Eng.*

jack bean. The seed of a plant of the genus *Canavalia* (which see).

jack block. *Naut.* A block fixed aloft, for raising and lowering the topgallant and royal yards.

jack bowl. = JACK, 8.

jack boy. A boy who does menial work, as a stable boy. *Obs.*

jack'-by-the-hedge', *n. Dial. Eng.* a The hedge garlic. b = GOATSBEARD a. c Locally, any of several other plants.

jack crossirees. *Naut.* a See JACK, 7 t. b Folding crosstrees used on fore-and-aft-rigged barges, etc., that have to lower the mast. *Local, Eng.*

jack crow. A rare West African corvine bird (*Picathartes gymnocephalus*) having bluish gray back and wings, white under parts, and a bright yellow and black naked head.

jack curlew. = The whimbrel. b The Hudsonian curlew.

jack dog. A low-bred or mongrel dog. [JACK.

jacked (jăkt), *pret. & p. p.* of **jack,** *a.* a Wearing a jack. *Obs.* b Made hard and thick for, or as for, jack boots.

jack-een' (jăk-ēn'), *n.* [*Jack* + *-een* as in *squireen.*] A self-assertive good-for-nothing fellow. *Anglo-Ir.*

jack engine. A donkey engine.

jack'e-roo'. Var. of JACKAROO.

jack'et-less, *a.* See -LESS.

jack'et-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

jack'et-y, *a.* Like a jacket.

jack'ey. Var. of JACKY.

jack'fish', *n.* The pike. *Local, U. S.* — **jack'fish'ing,** *n.*

jack frame. a A frame for a jack or winch. b *Cotton Spinning.* = JACK, *n.*, 7 h.

jack fruit. = JACK, the fruit.

Jack gentleman. A low-born or ill-bred fellow pretending to be a gentleman. *Obs.*

jack'-go-to-bed'-at-noon', *n.* a = GOATSBEARD a. b The star-of-Bethlehem.

jack head. *Horol.* = JACK, *n.*, 6.

jack'-head' pit. *Mining.* A small auxiliary shaft not provided with hoisting machinery, and often used as an air shaft.

jack hern. The common European heron. *Local, Eng.*

Jack'-hold'-my-staff', *n.* A servile or menial attendant. *Obs.*

Jack Horner. See HORNER, JACK. [with a jack.

jack hunting. Hunting at night

jack'ie Var. of JACKY.

jack'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JACK.

jack'ing, *n. Spinning.* A process by which a little extra twist or draft (or both) is given to the roving in some special cases.

Jack'-in-of'fice, *n.* An insolent fellow in authority.

jack'-in-the-bas'ket, *n. Naut.* A basket beacon on a pole, marking shoal water.

jack'-in-the-bush'. a A tropical boraginaceous shrub with red fruit (*Cordia cylindrostachya*). b The navelwort. c The hedge garlic. *Dial. Eng.*

jack'-in-the-hedge', *n. Dial. Eng.* a The hedge garlic. b The red campion. c The small toadflax *Linaria viscida.*

Jack'-in-the-wa'ter, *n.* A man or boy who stays about landing places or watermen's stairs to bring up boats, assist passengers, etc., for a fee. *Eng.*

jack'-in-trou'sers, *n.* The wild red columbine of the eastern United States.

jack'-jump'-a-bout, *n.* a The wild angelica. b Goutweed. c = BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL a. *All Dial. Eng.*

jack ladder. 1. *Naut.* = JACOB'S LADDER.
2. In logging, a gangway.

jack lagging. Rough temporary lagging used in arch centering, brought to the true curve of the intrados to take the weight of the voussoirs.

jack lamp. A lamp for still hunting and camp use. See JACK, *n.*, 7 a. *U. S.* [lamp.

jack lantern. *U. S.* 1. A jack lamp. 2. = JACK-O'-LANTERN d.

jack'leg', *n.* A blackleg. *Slang, U. S.*

jack light. A jack lamp. *U. S.*

jack'-light', *v. t.* & *i.* To hunt or fish with a jack light or jack lamp. *U. S.* [or line.

jack line. A kind of small rope

jack'man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. 1. An attendant or retainer of a nobleman or landowner. *Scot. Obs. or Hist.* [*Dial. Eng.*
2. A cream cheese. *Obs or*

jack'ma-rid'dle, *n.* The churn (*Elops saurus*) or a closely allied species.

Jack Nasty. A sneak; a sloven; — a term of contempt.

jack nicker. The goldfinch. *Local, Eng.*

jack'o. Var. of JOCKO.

jack oak. *U. S.* a = BLACKJACK, 7 a. b The shingle oak.

Jack'-of-all'-works', *n.* A Jack-of-all-trades.

Jack-of-, on-, or o'-, both-sides, *n.* One who favors now one side, now the other; a trimmer.

Jack of straw. A man of straw.

jack'-of-the-but'ter-y, *n.* The stonecrop *Dial. Eng.*

jack'-of-the-clock' *or* **-clock'-house',** *n.* = JACK, 6. *Obs.*

Jack'-of-, or o'-, the-dust', *n. U. S Navy.* An enlisted man who acts as an assistant to the paymaster's yeoman or storeroom keeper.

jack'-o'-lant'horn. Var. of JACK-O'-LANTERN. [LENT.

Jack'-o'-Lent'. Var. of JACK-A-

jack'o-net. Var. of JACONET.

jack'-o'-the-clock', *n. Horol.* = JACK, *n.*, 6.

Jack'-out-of-of'fice, *n.* One who has been in office and is turned out. *Obs. Shak.* [wisp.

jack'-o'-wisp', *n* A will-o'-the-

jack pigeon. A jacobin pigeon.

jack'-pin', *n. Naut.* A fife-rail belaying pin. *Rare*

jack pit. *Mining.* A small auxiliary shaft. *Eng.*

jack'-plane', *v. t.* To smooth with or as with a jack plane.

jack plum. The Java plum.

jack'pud'ding (-pood'ĭng), *n.* A merry-andrew; a buffoon. Cf. HANSWURST. *Archaic.*

jack'pud'ding-hood, *n.* See -HOOD. *Nonce Word.*

jack rib. *Arch.* A short rib.

Jack Robinson. See ROBINSON, JACK. [windlass.

jack roll. A hand winch or

jack rope. *Naut.* A rope fastening the foot of some fore-and-aft sails to their booms. *Rare.*

jack roving frame. = JACK, *n.*, 7 h.

jack saddle. The saddle of a harness. [pike.

jack salmon. The wall-eyed

jack sauce. Impudent fellow. *Obs. Colloq.* [*Local, Eng.*

jack'saw', *n.* The goosander.

the shorter rafters used in a hip or valley roof. *Eng.* **b** Any secondary roof timber, as a common rafter resting on purlins; also, any of the pieces simulating extended rafters, used under the eaves in some styles of building. *U. S.*

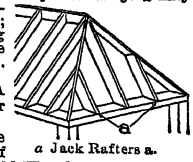

a Jack Rafters **a**.

jack'screw' (jăk'skrōō'), *n.* **a** A jack in which a screw is used for lifting, or exerting pressure.

jack'snipe' (-snīp'), *n.* **a** A true snipe (*Limnocryptes gallinula*) of Europe and other parts of the Old World. It is smaller and more highly colored than the common snipe. **b** The pectoral sandpiper. **c** Locally, any of various other species.

Jack-so'ni-an (jăk-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Jackson, as Andrew Jackson, seventh President (1829–37) of the United States and a Democratic leader, or his views or policy. — *n.* A follower of Andrew Jackson.

Jacksonian epilepsy, *Med.*, epileptiform spasm of a single group of muscles, due to brain lesion; — so called from Dr. Hughlings Jackson, who described it in 1861.

Jack Sprat. **a** A diminutive chap or fellow. **b** A character in a familiar English nursery rime which relates that "Jack Sprat could eat no fat; his wife could eat no lean."

jack'stay' (jăk'stā'), *n. Naut.* **a** An iron or wooden rod stretching along a yard of a vessel, to which the sails are fastened. **b** A traveler of wood, iron, or rope running up and down the mast, on which a yard travels; — called also *parrel*. **c** A reefing rope stretching along the reef band of a square sail from hole to hole.

Metal Jack-stone.

jack'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* [For *chackstone*, *checkstone*. Cf. CHUCK a pebble.] **a** A small round stone or pebble; esp., one of the pebbles or pieces used in the game of jackstones. **b** *pl.* A game played with a set, often five, of small stones or pieces of metal. See 7th CHUCK.

jack'straw' (-strô'), *n.* **1.** An effigy stuffed with straw; a man of straw; a man without property, worth, or influence. *Milton.*

2. One of a set of straws or of strips of ivory, bone, wood, etc., for playing a game, the jackstraws being thrown in a heap on a table, to be gathered up singly by a hooked instrument, without disturbing the rest of the pile; also, *pl.*, the game so played.

3. Any of several small European birds; esp., the whitethroat, the garden warbler, or the blackcap, which use bedstraw (*Galium*) in their nests. *Local, Eng.*

4. A flower spike of the common ribwort. *Dial. Eng.*

Jack the Giant Killer. A famous hero in the literature of the nursery, who by his cleverness slays many giants.

jack timber. *Arch.* Any timber, as a rafter, rib, or studding, which, being intercepted, is shorter than the others.

jack truss. *Arch.* In a hip roof, a minor truss used where the roof has not its full section.

jack'wood' (jăk'wōōd'), *n.* The wood of the jack tree, used in cabinetwork.

Jack'y (jăk'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JACKIES (-ĭz). Dim. or pet form from JACK. Hence: [*l. c.*] **a** A landsman's nickname for a seaman, resented by the latter. **b** English gin. *Dial. Eng.*

Ja'cob (jā'kŭb), *n.* [L. *Jacob*, or Gr. Ἰακώβ, F. *James*, fr. L. *Jacobus*; both fr. Heb. *Ya'aqōb*. Cf. JACK, JAMES.] **1.** Lit., a supplanter; — masc. prop. name. L. *Jacobus* (jă-kō'bŭs); F. *Jacob* (zha/kŏb'); *Jacques* (zhăk); It. *Giacobbe* (jä-kōb'bā), *Jacopo* (yä'kō-pō), *Jachimo* (ya/kē-mō), *Giacomo* (jä'kō-mō); Sp. *Jacobo* (hă-kō'bō), *Diego* (dyā'gō), *Jago* (hä'gō), *Jaime* (hī'mā); Pg. *Jacob* (zhă-kōb'), *Jayme* (zhī'mā), *Diogo* (dē-ō'gō); G. *Jakob* (yä'kŏp); D. *Jacob* (yä'kŏp).— Dim. *Jake*. Cf. JAMES.

2. *Bib.* A Hebrew patriarch, younger son of Isaac and Rebekah and father of the twelve patriarchs who were the reputed ancestors of the twelve tribes of Israel (*Gen.* XXV. 21 to l. 13); — called also *Israel*.

Thy name shall be called no more *Jacob*, but Israel: for as a prince hast thou power with God and with men, and hast prevailed. *Gen.* XXXII. 28.

3. [*l. c.*] A jacobus. *Obs.*

4. *Obs. Slang.* **a** A housebreaker carrying a ladder. **b** A ladder. **c** A simpleton. *Oxf. E. D.*

Jac'o-bæ'a lil'y (jăk'ō-bē'ä) } [See JACOBEAN.] A Mex-
Jac'o-bæ'an lil'y (jăk'ō-bē'ăn) } ican amaryllidaceous plant (*Sprekelia formosissima*) cultivated for its handsome bright red flower. Also, its bulb or flower.

Jac'o-be'an (jăk'ō-bē'ăn; *já*-kō'bē-ăn; 277), *a.* [From L. *Jacobus* James. See 3d JACK.] **1.** Of to pert. to James I., king (1603–25) of England, his reign or times; specif., designating, or pert. to, a style of architecture and decoration prevailing in England in the early part of the 17th century. The style is a continuation of the Elizabethan, with freer use of the classical orders. By extension, the term sometimes takes in the whole Stuart period (1603–88), when it applies to a decided neo-Classic style, such as that of the "Royal Chapel" at Westminster, intended for a banqueting hall. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table*.

One of the first points to be noted in connection with early *Jacobean* furniture is that plain, straightforward, and simple construction is its principal characteristic. *R. D. Benn.*

2. Of or pertaining to St. James the Less or the General Epistle of James.

Jac'o-be'an (jăk'ō-bē'ăn; *já*-kō'bē-ăn; 277), *n.* A Jacobean statesman or writer.

Ja-co'bi-an (*ja*-kō'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the German mathematician Karl G. J. Jacobi (1804–51), or his mathematical discoveries.

Jacobian ellipsoid of equilibrium, an ellipsoid of three unequal axes, a figure of equilibrium of a rotating homogeneous fluid. Jacobi proved that such a figure of equilibrium is possible when $v^2 < 2\pi e\rho(0.18711)$, v being the angular velocity of rotation, ρ the density, and e the unit of attraction. — **J. function**, *Math.*, a theta function or any kindred function, introduced by Jacobi into the theory of elliptic functions.

Ja-co'bi-an, *n. Math.* The determinant $|\, u_x\ v_y\ w_z\ \ldots\,|$, whose constituents in regular order are the first derivatives of n functions $u, v, w, \ldots$ of n independent variables, $x, y, z, \ldots$ It is highly important in both analysis and geometry, and has been extended by Clifford to similar systems of determinants.

Jac'o-bin (jăk'ō-bĭn), *n.* [F. See JACOB.] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* A Dominican friar; — so named because the first convent established by the Dominicans in Paris was in a hospice bearing the name of St. Jacques (L. *Jacobus*).

2. One of a society or club of radical democrats in France during the revolution of 1789. The society (originally a loose organization known as the "Club Breton" and meeting at Versailles) was called by its members the "Society of Friends of the Constitution," but by its adversaries its members were called *Jacobins* from their meeting place, an old Jacobin convent in the Rue Saint Honore, Paris. The society came to be controlled by violent agitators, and, under the leadership of Robespierre, conducted the Reign of Terror. With his fall their power was broken, although the society was not finally dissolved until 1799. Hence: A plotter against an existing government; a violent radical or turbulent demagogue.

3. [*l. c.*] **a** One of a breed of fancy pigeons in which the feathers of the neck are reversed, forming a fluffy hood. **b** A tropical American humming bird of the genus *Florisuga*, esp. *F. mellivora*.

4. *Eccl.* = JACOBITE, one of a Monophysite sect. *Obs.*

Jac'o-bin'i-a (jăk'ō-bĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American acanthaceous herbs and shrubs having narrowly tubular red or orange flowers, with a somewhat bilabiate corolla and two included stamens. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus, several species of which are in cultivation under various other generic names.

Jac'o-bin'ic (-bĭn'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to the Jacobins of
Jac'o-bin'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } France; violently radical; of the nature of, or characterized by, Jacobinism.— **Jac'o-bin'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Jac'o-bin-ism (jăk'ō-bĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The principles of the French Jacobins; violent radicalism, esp. in politics; irrational or factious opposition to orderly government.

2. A Jacobinic idea or trait.

Jac'o-bin-ize' (-ĭz'), *v. t.*; -IZED' (-ĭzd'); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make Jacobinic; to convert to Jacobinism.— **Jac'o-bin'i-za'tion** (-bĭn'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Jac'o-bite (-bīt), *n.* **1.** [LL. *Jacobita*.] *Eccl.* A member of the Jacobite Church (which see).

2. [LL. *Jacobita*.] A Jacobin, or Dominican friar. *Obs.*

3. [*Jacob* + *-ite*.] One of Jacob's descendants; an Israelite; also, in the 17th century, a Puritan refugee. *Obs.*

4. [L. *Jacobus* James. See JACOB.] *Eng. Hist.* A partisan or adherent of James II., after his abdication, or of his descendants; a supporter of the Stuarts or their claims after the revolution of 1688.

Jac'o-bite, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jacobites.

Jacobite Church. *Eccl.* An ecclesiastical organization existing in Syria, Mesopotamia, and neighboring regions, the members of which are called Jacobites from their founder, Jacob Baradæus of Nisibis (d. 578). Its head is called the patriarch of Antioch, although he does not reside there, but at Mardin, and he always takes the name of Mar (i. e., Lord) Ignatius. Next to him is the maphrian, who has a kind of primacy, now only titular, over the eastern section. The Jacobites are Monophysites.

Jac'o-bit'ic (-bĭt'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jaco-
Jac'o-bit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } bites (in sense 4); characterized by Jacobitism. — **Jac'o-bit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Jac'o-bit-ism (jăk'ō-bĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of the English Jacobites or of the Jacobite sect.

Ja'cob's lad'der (jā'kŭbz). In senses 2 & 3 also **Ja'cob's-lad'der**, *n.* **1.** The ladder on which Jacob, in his dream, saw angels ascending and descending (*Gen.* xxviii. 12).

2 A European perennial herb (*Polemonium cæruleum*) with odd-pinnate leaves and terminal corymbs of bright blue or white flowers. It is often cultivated. Also, any of several related American species, as *P. van-bruntiæ*. **b** Locally, the Solomon's-seal or any of various other plants.

3. *Naut.* A rope or wire ladder with wooden or iron rungs.

4. *Astron.* An early name for the Milky Way.

Ja'cob-son's, *or* **Ja'kob-son's, or'gan** (jā'kŭb-sŭnz; yä'kŏp-sŏnz). [After L. L. *Jacobson* (1783–1843), Danish physician.] *Zoöl.* A diverticulum of the olfactory organ of many air-breathing vertebrates which sometimes develops into a distinct sac lined with epithelium, opening into the mouth. The special cartilage by which it is in some cases supported is called **Jacobson's cartilage**.

Jacob's staff. **1.** A pilgrim's staff. *Obs.*

2. **a** = CROSS-STAFF, 2. *Obs.* **b** A short square rod with a cursor, used for measuring heights and distances. **c** *Surv.* A single straight rod or staff, pointed and iron-shod at the bottom, for piercing the ground, and having a socket joint at the top; — used, instead of a tripod, for supporting a compass.

3. A staff with a sword or dagger concealed in it. *Obs.*

4. In this sense also **Ja'cob's-staff'**. **a** The common mullein. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A plant of the genus *Fouguiera*

jac'o-net (jăk'ō-nĕt'), *n.* Also **jac'co-net, jac'co-not**, etc. [Cf. F. *jaconas*, earlier *jaconat*; prob. of Hind. origin] **1.** A thin cotton fabric, orig. made in India, classed between cambric and muslin, and used for dresses, infants' garments, etc.

2. A kind of cotton fabric having a glazed finish on one side.

Jac-quard' (jă-kärd'; 277), *a.* Pertaining to, or invented by, J. M. Jacquard (1752–1834), a French mechanician.

Jacquard apparatus *or* **arrangement**, a device applied to looms for weaving figured goods, consisting of mechanism controlled by a chain of variously perforated cards, which cause the warp threads to be lifted in the proper succession for producing the required figure. — **J. card**, one of the perforated cards of a Jacquard apparatus. — **J. loom**, a loom with Jacquard apparatus.

Jac-quard', *n.* Also **jacquard.** Short for *Jacquard loom*, *apparatus*, *fabric*, etc.

Jacque'mi-not (jăk'mĭ-nō; *F.* zhăk'mē'nō'), *n.* [After General J. F. *Jacqueminot* (1787–1865), of France.] A well-known deep crimson rose of the hybrid remontant class. It is the parent of many later varieties.

‖ **Jacque'rie'** (zhăk'rē'), *n.* [F.] A revolt of French peasants against the nobles in 1358, the leader assuming the contemptuous title, *Jacques Bonhomme*, given by the nobles to the peasantry. Hence, any revolt of peasants.

jac'tan-cy (jăk'tăn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *jactantia*, fr. *jactans*, p. pr. of *jactare* to throw, boast, freq. fr. *jacere* to throw: cf. F. *jactance*.] Boasting; bragging.

jac'tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *jactans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Boasting; boastful. *Rare.*

jac-ta'tion (jăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *jactatio*, fr. *jactare*: cf. F. *jactation*. See JACTANCY.] **1.** A throwing or tossing of the body; a shaking or agitation, specif., *Med.*, jactitation.

2. Boasting; bragging; ostentation.

jac'ti-tate (jăk'tĭ-tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [L. *jactitare* to utter in public, freq. fr. *jactare*. See JACTANCY.] **1.** To offer publicly; to boast. *Obs.*

2. To toss about. *Rare.*

jac'ti-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Public utterance or declaration; boasting; bragging; specif.: *Law.* **a** False boasting or assertions repeated to another's prejudice; false claim. **b** Short for *jactitation of marriage* (below).

2. *Med.* A frequent tossing or moving of the body; excessive restlessness, as of a patient in delirium.

jactitation of marriage, *Eng. Law*, a false giving out or boasting by a party that he or she is married to another, whereby a common reputation of their matrimony may ensue. It may be ground for an injunction restraining it.

jac'u-late (jăk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* & *i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *jaculatus*, p. p. of *jaculari*. See EJACULATE.] To throw, as a dart; to hurl; to dart forward. *Rare.*

jac'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *jaculatio*.] Act of tossing, throwing, darting, or hurling, as spears; a throw.

Hurled to and fro with *jaculation* dire. *Milton*

jac'u-la-tive (jăk'ū-lă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to dart; acting at intervals; ejaculative. *Rare.*

If his genius had been less irregular and *jaculative*. *Saintsbury.*

jac'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who throws, hurls, or casts. *Rare.*

2. *Bot.* A hooked process on the placenta of certain fruits.

jade (jād), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. piedra de *ijada* stone of the side, fr. *ijada* flank, side, pain in the side, the stone being so named because it was supposed to cure this pain. Sp. *ijada* is derived fr. L. *ilia* flanks. Cf. ILIAC.] A stone, commonly of a pale to dark green color (but sometimes whitish), tough and compact, and capable of a fine polish. It has been used for ornamental purposes and for implements among many early peoples, and to the present day is highly prized, esp. in China. True *jade* is a rock composed of interlaced fibers of jadeite, a soda-alumina pyroxene. This kind is the more highly prized and includes the *feitsui* (lit., "variegated jade") of the Chinese; but the name has also been given to other tough green rocks capable of similar use, esp. to one composed of a variety of amphibole called nephrite.

jade, *n.* [ME. *jade*; cf. E. dial. *yaud*, Scot. *yade*, *yad*, *yaud*, Icel. *jalda* a mare.] **1.** A horse; — usually contemptuous, sometimes playful; a mean, tired, vicious, or worn-out horse or, rarely, ass. *Chaucer.*

Tired as a *jade* in overloaden cart. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. A woman; — usually contemptuous, sometimes playful; a disreputable or vicious woman; a wench; a quean; also, sometimes, a worthless man. *Shak.*

She shines the first of battered *jades*. *Swift.*

jade, *v. t.*; JAD'ED (jād'ĕd); JAD'ING (jād'ĭng). **1.** To

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jack'shaft', *n. Mach.* A countershaft.

jak'shay', **jack'shea'** (jăk'-shā'), *n* A tin pot holding a quart. *Australia.*

jack sinker. *Knitting Mach.* A thin iron plate operated by the jack to depress the loop of thread between two needles.

Jack's land. See NO MAN'S LAND. *Eng.* [mean fellow. *Obs.*

jack'slave', *n.* A low servant; **jack'smith'**, *n.* A smith who makes jacks. See JACK, 7 a. *Obs.*

Jack'son, *n.* [From *Jackson*, Miss.] *Geol.* The uppermost formation of the Eocene system in the Gulf region.—**Jack-so'ni-an** (jăk-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.*

Jack-so'ni-a (jăk-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after George *Jackson*, English botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of PITTOMERIA.

Jack'son-ite, *n.* A follower of Andrew Jackson.

Jack'son's broom (jăk'sŭnz). [See JACKSONIA.] The dogwood of Australia (*Piptomeris sco-paria*). [vine.

Jackson vine. The matrimony

jack spinner. A spinning-jack operator.

jack spring. *Elec.* Any of the contact springs that engage with the fins in a controller for an electrically propelled vehicle.

jack staff. *Naut.* A staff fixed on the bowsprit cap or in the bows, upon which the jack is hoisted.

jack stickler. Busybody. *Obs.*

jack stripper. *Card Playing.* A bower, or knave, trimmed for purposes of cheating. *Cant.*

jack'-tar', *n.* A sailor. *Humorous or Affected.*

Jack the Ripper. The unknown person who murdered and mutilated a number of fallen women in London, chiefly in the Whitechapel district, in 1888 and 1889; — so called by himself and hence popularly. The name has been applied to other similar criminals.

jack towel. A towel hung on a roller, for common use; a horse towel.

jack tree. = JACK, the tree.

jack weight. A weight attached to an endless chain, forming part of a roasting jack. *Obs.*

jack'-with-a-lan'tern. Var. of JACK-O'-LANTERN.

jack yard. *Naut.* A spar to extend a fore-and-aft topsail beyond the gaff.

jack'-yard'er, *n. Naut.* A jack-yard topsail.

Ja-co'ba (*já*-kō'bȧ). *D. Bib.*

Jac'o-bæ'a (jăk'ō-bē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. Prob. after Johann Adolph *Jacobæus*, Dan. botanist.] European ragwort (*Senecio jacobæa*).

jacobean lily. Var of JACOBÆAN LILY. [pert. to Jacob.]

Ja-co'bi-an, *a. Rare.* 1. Of or 2. Jacobean.

Ja-co'bic, *a.* = JACOBEAN, 2. *R.*

Jac'o-bin, *a.* = JACOBINIC.

Jac'o-bine (-bĭn). Var. of JACOBIN.

Jac'o-bin-ly, *adv.* of JACOBIN.

Ja-co'bi's i-den'ti-ty (ya-kō'-bĭz; *já*-). [See JACOBIAN, *a.*] The relation $[x_i(x_jx_k)] + (x_j(x_kx_i)) + (x_k(x_ix_j)) = 0$, holding for any three linear operators $x_i\ x_j\ x_k$.

Ja-co'bi's law (yä-kō'bĭz; *já*-). [After Moritz H. von *Jacobi*, German physicist.] *Elec.* The principle that a motor develops its maximum power when the counter electromotive force is equal to one half the impressed electromotive force.

Jac'o-bite-ly, *adv.* of JACOBITE.

Jac'o-bit-ish (jăk'ō-bĭt-ĭsh), *a.* Jacobitic.—**Jac'o-bit-ish-ly**, *adv.*

Jacob ladder. **a** = JACOB'S LADDER. **b** See LADDER STITCH

Ja'cobs-ite (jā'kŭb-zīt), *n.* [From *Jacobsberg*, Sweden.] *Min.* A black magnetic isometric mineral, $(Mn,Mg)O\cdot(Fe,Mn)_2O_3$, related to franklinite. H., 6. Sp. gr., 4.75.

Ja'cob's mem'brane (jā'kŭbz). [After Arthur *Jacob* of Dublin.] *Anat.* The layer of rods and cones of the retina.

Ja'cob-son's nerve (jā'kŭb-sŭnz). The tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve.

Jacob's stone. = STONE OF SCONE. [IRIS.

Ja'cob's-sword', *n.* The yellow

Jacob staff. = JACOB'S STAFF.

ja-co'bus (jȧ-kō'bŭs), *n.* [See JACOBITE.] An English gold coin of James I., issued in 1603 at 20*s.*, afterward raised to 22*s.*

Jac'o-by (jăk'ō-bĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *jacobée* ragwort.] The purple ragwort (*Senecio elegans*).

jacolatt. † CHOCOLATE.

ja-counce', *n.* [OF. *jaconce*, *jacynth*, or hyacinth (gem). *Obs.*

‖ **jacque'mart'** (zhăk'mar'), *n.* [F. *jaquemart*.] A jack that strikes the hours on a clock bell. See JACK, *n*, 6.

Jacques. Var. of JAQUES.

‖ **Jacques' Bon'homme'** (zhăk' bŏ'nŏm'). [F.] Goodman James; applied popularly to any French peasant. Cf. JACQUERIE.

‖ **jac'ta est a'le-a**, *or* **jac'ta a'-le-a est** *or* **es'to.** [L.] The die is cast, or let the die be cast; — reputed exclamation of Julius Cæsar on crossing the Rubicon and thus starting civil war.

jac'tance, *n.* Jactancy. *Rare.*

jac-ta'tor, *n.* [L.] A boaster. *Obs. or R.*

jac'ture, *n.* [L. *jactura*.] Loss; detriment. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

ja-cu' (jȧ-kōō'), *n.* [Tupi *jacú*.] A South American guan, esp. *Penelope jacucaca*.

ja-cu'a-ru' (-ȧ-rōō'), *n.* [Tupi *jacurnaru*.] The teju. *Brazil.*

Ja-cu'bus (jȧ-kū'bŭs). *Bib.*

jac'u-la-bil'i-ty (-lȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *jaculabilis*.] Fit for throwing. *Obs.*

jac'u-la-to'ri-al (-lȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Having the power of darting. *Rare.*

jac'u-la-to-ry (jăk'ū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *jaculatorius*. cf. F. *jaculatoire*] Darting out; also, darted out; ejaculatory. *Rare.*

jac'u-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *jaculum* dart + *-ferous*] *Zoöl.* Having arrow-shaped spines or prickles.

jac'u-tin'ga (-tĭn'gȧ), *n.* [Tupi *jacú* jacu + *tinga* white.] A South American guan (*Pipile jacutinga*).

jad (jăd), *n. Quarrying* A deep groove picked in the face of stone to detach it. *Local, Eng.*

jad, *v. t.* To make a jad in. *Local, Eng.* [JADE.

jad (jăd; jad). Scot. var. of

Ja'da (jā'dȧ). *Bib.*

Ja-da'ia (jȧ-dā'yȧ). *D. Bib.*

Jad'a-son (jăd'ȧ-sŭn) *D. Bib.*

Ja'dau (jā'dô; jȧ-dô'ŭ). *Bib.*

jadd, *n.* A jade; a mare. *Scot.*

jad'ded, *pret.* & *p. p.* of JAD.

jad'der (jăd'ẽr), *n.* A stone-cutter. *Local, Eng.* [of JAD.

jad'ding (-ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*

Jad-du'a (jȧ-dū'ȧ; jăd'ū-ȧ). *Bib.*

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make a jade of (a horse); to exhaust by overdriving or long-continued labor of any kind; to tire or wear out by severe or tedious tasks; to fatigue; to fag out.
The mind, once *jaded* by an attempt above its power, . . . checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*
2. To make ridiculous and contemptible; to befool. *Obs.*
I do not now fool myself, to let imagination *jade* me. *Shak.*
Syn. — Fatigue, weary, harass. See TIRE.

jade (jād), *v. i.* **1.** To become weary; to lose spirit; to flag.
They . . . fail, and *jade*, and tire in the prosecution. *South.*
2. To act or play the jade. *Obs.*

jade'ite (jād'īt), *n. Min.* A monoclinic mineral belonging to the pyroxene group, constituting the more valuable variety of jade. See JADE. H., 6.5–7. Sp. gr., 3.33–3.35.

jad'ish (jād'ĭsh), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, a jade; resembling, or having the traits of, a jade; vicious; ill-tempered; lewd. — **jad'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **jad'ish-ness,** *n.*

jae'ger (yā'gĕr; *in sense 2 also* jā'gĕr), *n.* **1.** Var. of JÄGER.
2. Any of several rapacious, gull-like birds of the genera *Stercorarius* and *Megalestris*. They are strong flyers, large and spirited, and noted for harassing weaker birds until they drop or disgorge their prey. They are usually black-ish brown above and lighter below or chiefly sooty brown or blackish. The bill is hooked and cered and the middle tail feathers variously elongated. Called also *skua.*

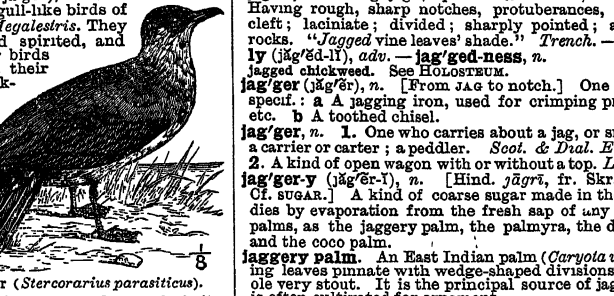

Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*). 1/8

jag (jăg), *n.* Also *jagg.* [Orig. uncert., but perh. imitative of a quick stroke. Cf. JOG an irregularity in form.]
1. One of the pendants in the edge of a garment when notched for ornament; a dag; a pendant; also, a slash in a garment to allow a different underlying color to be seen. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A shred; rag; tatter; scrap; fragment; — usually in *pl. Archaic or Dial. Eng.* *Bp. Hacket.*
3. A projecting hair or bristle, or a hairy, bristly, or beardlike outgrowth, as the awn of oats. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. A sharp projecting part; a tooth; a barb; a ragged or sharp protuberance; a denticulation.
The lightning fell with never a *jag.* *Coleridge.*
5. A device formerly used for cleaning a rifle barrel, consisting of a piece of metal that screwed on the ramrod and held a rag or tow.
6. A barbed joining piece, as a dovetail; a jag bolt.
7. A prick, stab, or jab, as with a needle. *Scot.*

jag, *v. t.;* JAGGED (jăgd); JAG'GING (jăg'ĭng). [See JAG a notch.] **1.** To prick, stab, or jab. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. To pink or slash, as a garment; to cut into teeth as those of a saw; to cut indentations in; to make ragged or rugged, as if by cutting; to notch.
The dark-green trees, or the dark-green waters, *jagged* the dawn with their fringe or their foam. *Ruskin.*
3. To join by jags, or barbed dovetails. *U. S.*
4. *Mech.* To calk, as a rivet head. *Holms.*
5. *Naut.* To lay in bights and secure with stops, as a rope.

jag, *n.* Also *jagg.* [Cf. E. dial. *jag* a load, Scot. *jag, jaug,* a leather bag or wallet, a pocket.] **1.** A small load, as of hay or grain, or of ore. *Dial. Eng. & Colloq., U. S.*
2. A leather bag or wallet; *pl.*, saddlebags. *Scot.*
3. Enough liquor to make a man noticeably drunk; a small "load;" a time or case of drunkenness; — esp. in phr. *to have a jag on,* to be drunk. *Slang, U. S., & Dial. Eng.*
4. *Coal Mining.* A train of trucks.
5. A portion or quantity; a mess, as of feed. *Dial. U. S.*

jag, *v. t.* To carry, as a load; as, to *jag* hay, etc. *Dial. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*

Jag'an-nath (jŭg'ä-nät; -nŏt), **Jag'an-na'tha** (-nät'há), *n.* Also **Jug'ger-naut** (which see). [Hind. *Jagan-nāth* lord of the world, Skr. *jagannātha.*] *Hinduism.* A particular form of Vishnu, or of Krishna, whose chief idol and worship are at Puri, in Orissa. The idol is considered to contain the bones of Krishna and to possess a soul. The principal festivals are the **Snanayatra,** when the idol is bathed, and the **Rathayatra,** when the image is drawn upon a car adorned with obscene paintings. Formerly it was erroneously supposed that devotees allowed themselves to be crushed beneath the wheels. It is now known that any death within the god's temple or the spilling of blood in his presence is considered a defilement. Cf. JUGGERNAUT.

jag bolt. A bolt with a nicked or barbed shank which resists retraction, as when leaded into stone; a rag bolt.

jag'-bolt', *v. t.* To secure by a jag bolt.

ja'ger (yā'gĕr), *n.* Also, now rare, **ja'ger.** [G. *jäger* a hunter, a sportsman. Cf. YAGER.] **1.** A hunter; a huntsman.
2. *Mil.* A German or Austrian rifleman; one of various bodies of such, orig. composed largely of huntsmen, using their own weapons; now, specif., a member of any of several bodies of riflemen in the German or Austrian armies.
3. An attendant, dressed like a hunter, upon a person of rank or wealth. Cf. CHASSEUR, 3.
4. (yā'gĕr; jā'-) Any of several gull-like birds. = JAEGER.

jagged (jăgd), *pret. & p. p.* of JAG. Hence: *p. a.* (*pron.* jăg'ĕd). Having jags; specif.: **a** Pinked; slashed. **b** Having rough, sharp notches, protuberances, or teeth; cleft; laciniate; divided; sharply pointed; as, *jagged* rocks. "*Jagged* vine leaves' shade." *Trench.* — **jag'ged-ly** (jăg'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **jag'ged-ness,** *n.*

jagged chickweed. See HOLOSTEUM.

jag'ger (jăg'ĕr), *n.* [From JAG to notch.] One that jags; specif.: **a** A jagging iron, used for crimping pies, cakes, etc. **b** A toothed chisel.

jag'ger, *n.* **1.** One who carries about a jag, or small load; a carrier or carter; a peddler. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A kind of open wagon with or without a top. *Local, U. S.*

jag'ger-y (jăg'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *jāgrī,* fr. Skr. *çarkarā.* Cf. SUGAR.] A kind of coarse sugar made in the East Indies by evaporation from the fresh sap of any of several palms, as the jaggery palm, the palmyra, the date palm, and the coco palm.

jaggery palm. An East Indian palm (*Caryota urens*) having leaves pinnate with wedge-shaped divisions, the petiole very stout. It is the principal source of jaggery, and is often cultivated for ornament.

jag'gy (jăg'ĭ), *a.;* JAG'GI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); JAG'GI-EST. Having, or abounding in, jags; jagged; notched; uneven; as, *jaggy* teeth.

ja-ghir'dar', **ja-ghire'dar'** (jä-gēr'där'), *n.* [Per. *jāgīrdār.*] The holder of a jaghire. *India.*

ja-ghire' (jä-gēr'), *n.* Also **ja-gheer', ja-ghir'.** [Per. *jāgīr.*] In India, a grant of the public revenues of a district to a person with power to collect and enjoy it and to administer the government in the district; also, the district so assigned, the revenue from it, or the tenure by which it is held. Jaghires are not ordinarily included under the term *pension.* The term *jaghire* is esp. used in the Maratha districts, similar grants in southern India being called *enams.*

ja'gua palm (jä'gwä). [From native name: cf. Sp. *jagua* the fruit of the jagua palm.] A lofty pinnate-leaved Brazilian palm (*Englerophœnix regia*), having immense spathes used for baskets, tubs, etc.

jag'uar (jăg'wär; jä-gwär'; 277), *n.* [Tupi *yagoara, jaguara:* cf. F. & Pg. *jaguar.*] A large powerful feline animal (*Felis onca*), ranging from Texas to Paraguay. It has a larger head, heavier body, and shorter, thicker legs than the leopard or the cougar. It is brownish yellow or buff, marked with black spots, each primary spot surrounded by a somewhat broken ring of smaller ones. It chiefly inhabits forests and preys especially on the capybara and tapir.

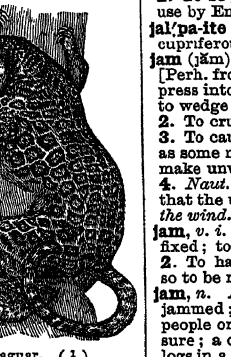

Jaguar. (1/8)

jail (jāl), *n.* Also **gaol.** [ME. *jaile, gail, gayhol,* OF. *jaiole* (and with "hard *g*"), *gaiole,* F. *geôle,* LL. *gabiola,* dim. of *gabia* cage, for L *cavea* cavity, cage. See CAGE.] A kind of prison; a building for the confinement of persons held in lawful custody, esp. for minor offenses or with reference to some future judicial proceeding.

jail, *v. t.;* JAILED (jāld); JAIL'ING. Also **gaol.** To confine in or as in a jail; to imprison. *Rare.*
[Bolts] that *jail* you from free life. *Tennyson.*

jail'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* Also **gaol'bird'.** A prisoner in jail; one who has been confined, esp. long or often, in prison; a habitual criminal.

jail delivery. Also **gaol delivery.** **1.** *Eng. Law.* The clearing of a jail by bringing the prisoners to trial and condemning or acquitting them, esp. at the assizes; specif., such a clearing of the jails from all prisoners (called a **general jail delivery**) under a special commission, or the judicial process by which it is accomplished.
2. Deliverance from a jail or imprisonment, whether by force or otherwise.

jail'er (jāl'ĕr), *n.* Also **jail'or, gaol'er.** [ME. *jailer, gailer,* OF. *jaiolier, gaolier,* F. *geôlier.* See JAIL.] The keeper of a jail or prison.

jail fever. Also **gaol fever.** *Med.* Typhus fever, occurring in jails and other crowded places.

jail (also **gaol**) **liberties** *or* **limits.** A space or district around a jail which is legally considered as part of the prison and within which an imprisoned debtor was allowed to go at large, under a bond of security.

Jain (jin; jān) } *n.* [Skr. *Jaina,* fr. *Jina,* a proper
Jai'na (jī'nä; jā'-) } name, fr. *jina* victorious.] An adherent of Jainism.

Jain'ism (jīn'ĭz'm; jān'-), *n.* The heterodox Hindu religion, of which the most striking features are the exaltation of saints or holy mortals, called *jinas* (spiritual conquerors), above the ordinary Hindu gods, and the denial of the divine origin and infallibility of the Vedas. It is intermediate between Brahmanism and Buddhism, having some things in common with each. Jainism was founded by Mahavira Jnatriputra about the 6th century B. C. Its main sects are the **Digambara,** whose images are unclothed, whose ascetics go naked, and who assert that woman cannot attain salvation; the **Svetambara,** who allow woman's salvation and whose images are clothed in white; and the Dhundia, who carry to an extreme the doctrine of the preservation of animal life.
The chief point of difference between *Jainism* and Buddhism is that the former rejects the doctrine of Nirvana, and believes that when the soul has been delivered from the trammels of successive existences it begins a spiritual life in some indefinable mansion of the blessed. *Census of India,* 1901.

jakes (jāks), *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *Jacques,* the proper name, L. *Jacobus* Jacob.] **1.** A privy. *Now Rare. Shak.*
2. Human excrement. *Dial. Eng.*
3. A state of dirtiness or untidiness; a mess. *Dial. Eng.*

jal'ap (jăl'ăp), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *jalapa;* — so called from *Jalapa,* a town in Mexico, whence it was first obtained.]
a *Pharm.* The purgative tuberous root of a Mexican convolvulaceous plant (*Exogonium purga*), or the abstract, extract, or powder prepared from it. The preceding is the officinal jalap. Other species of *Exogonium* and several of the related genus *Ipomœa,* and perhaps some other plants, yield inferior kinds of jalap, usually designated by a specifying attributive, as in *false jalap, wild jalap.* **b** Any plant yielding jalap.

jal'a-pin (jăl'ă-pĭn), *n. Chem.* **a** = CONVOLVULIN. **b** A resinous glucoside, $C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$, found in jalap (*Ipomœa orizabensis*) and scammony. It is a strong purgative.

ja-louse' (jä-lōōz'), *v. t.;* JA-LOUSED' (-lōōzd'); JA-LOUS'-ING (-lōōz'ĭng). [F. *jalouser* to be jealous.] **1.** To be suspicious about; to suspect; to surmise. *Scot.*
2. To be jealous of; to begrudge with jealousy; — a misuse by English writers.

jal'pa-ite (jăl'pă-īt), *n.* [From *Jalpa,* Mexico.] *Min.* A cupriferous variety of argentite.

jam (jăm), *v. t.;* JAMMED (jămd); JAM'MING. Also **jamb.** [Perh. from the same source as *champ.* See CHAMP.] **1.** To press into a close or tight position; to crowd; to squeeze; to wedge in; to tighten; to block; to obstruct.
2. To crush or bruise; as, to *jam* a finger in a door
3. To cause to be wedged or fixed so as to be unworkable, as some movable part of a machine by disarrangement; to make unworkable in this way.
4. *Naut.* To bring (a vessel) close to the wind, esp. so that the upper sails are shaking; — usually with *in,* or *on, the wind.*

jam, *v. i.* Also **jamb.** **1.** To become blocked, wedged, or fixed; to stick fast.
2. To have a part or parts become wedged or fixed, and so to be rendered unworkable, as machinery, etc.

jam, *n.* Also **jamb.** **1.** Act of jamming, or state of being jammed; a blocking, stoppage, or congestion; a mass of people or objects crowded together, or the resulting pressure; a crush; a gorge; as, a *jam* in a street; a *jam* of logs in a river.
2. An injury caused by jamming. *Colloq.*

jam, *n.* [Prob. fr. JAM, *v.*] A thick preserve made of fruit boiled with sugar and water; as, raspberry *jam;* currant *jam;* grape *jam.*

Ja-mai'ca (jä-mā'kä), *n.* One of the West India islands.
Jamaica apple, the cherimoya. — **J. bayberry.** = BAYBERRY **b.**

jad'ed (jād'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *p. p.* of JADE. — **jad'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **jad'ed-ness,** *n.*

jad'er-y (jād'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* The behavior or tricks of a jade.

jade'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

jade'stone', *n.* = JADE, the stone.

Ja-di'as (jä-dī'ăs). *D. Bib.*

Jad'i-hel (jăd'ĭ-hĕl) *D. Bib.*

jad'ing (jād'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JADE.

Ja'don (jā'dŏn). *Bib.*

ja'doo (jä'dōō), *n.* *or* **jadoo fiber** *or* **fibre.** A fibrous, peat-like substance used for potting plants.

‖ja'doube' (zhä'dōōb'). [F.] Lit., I adjust; — an expression used in playing chess when touching a chessman without meaning to make a move.

‖ja'du, ja'doo (jä'dōō), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *jādū.*] Conjuring; magic; fortune telling.

jad'y (jād'ĭ), *a.* Jadish.

Ja'el (jā'ĕl), *n. Bib.* The wife of Heber the Kenite, who offered shelter to Sisera as he fled from his foes, and who killed him with a tent nail. See SISERA.

ja'el goat, ja'e-la. Var. of JAILGOAT.

Jaf'far (jăf'ĕr), *n.* The unfortunate hero of Otway's "Venice Preserved," who is induced to join a conspiracy, and to save his friend from a criminal's death stabs him, afterward killing himself.

Jaf'na moss (jäf'nä). [From *Jaffna,* island near Ceylon.] Agar-agar. [General.

J. A. G. *Abbr.* Judge Advocate General.

jag'at (jĭg'ăt). *n.* [Skr., moving, living.] *Theos.* Animate or moving beings.

Jag'a-tai' (jăg'ä-tī'), *n.* [After *Jagatai,* son of Genghis Khan.] The standard literary language of the Turki peoples of Bokhara, Fergana, and Khiva. See URAL-ALTAIC. — **Jag'a-ta'ic** (-tā'ĭk), *a.*

ja-geer', ja-gheer', ja-geer'dar', ja-gheer'dar'. Vars. of JAGHIRE, JAGHIRDAR.

ja'ger (yä'gĕr), *n. Com.* A diamond from the Jagersfontein mine (South Africa), which yielded many fine stones of bluish tint; hence, a bluish white diamond of modern cut.

jagg. Var. of JAG.

jag'gar (jŭg'ar). Var. of JUGGER.

jag'ga-ry. Var. of JAGGERY.

jagged (jăgd), *a.* Having or carrying a "jag;" drunk. *Slang.*

jag'ger, *n.* [Cf. D. *jager,* prop., hunter, chaser.] A vessel accompanying a fishing fleet to supply the boats with food, etc., and to remove the fish. *Obs.*

jag'ger spring. A spring under a seat, resting on cleats or blocks in the body of a vehicle.

jag'gher-y. Var. of JAGGERY.

jag'ging *i'ron* (jăg'ĭng). A wheel with a zigzag or jagged edge for cutting cakes or pastry into ornamental figures.

ja-gir', ja-gir'dar'. Vars. of JAGHIRE, JAGHIRDAR.

ja'gla (jä'glä), *n.* [Nepalese dial. *chāgari;* perh. through Hind. *chhāgrī, chāgul.*] The serow.

jag'less, *a.* See -LESS.

jag'o-ry. Var. of JAGGERY.

jagounce. ✝ JACOUNCE.

jag'ra. Var. of JAGGERY.

ja'gra-ta (jä'grä-tä), *n.* [Skr. *jāgrata.*] *Theos.* Waking existence.

jag're, jag'ree. Vars. of JAGHIRE.

jag spear. A barbed spear.

‖ja'gua (hä'gwä; 189), *n.* [See JAGUA PALM.] The genip tree (*Genipa americana*) or its fruit. *Porto Rico.* **b** The jagua palm.

ja'gua-re'te (ja'gwä-rā'tā), *n.* [Tupi *jaguareté* or Guarani *yaguareté, jaguaraeté.*] An obsolete name of the jaguar; — long supposed to designate a distinct species or variety.

ja'gua-ron'di (ja'gwä-rŏn'dĭ), **ja'gua-run'di** (-rŭn'dĭ). Vars. of YAGUARUNDI.

ja-gue'y (hä-gwā'ē; 189), *n.* [Amer. Sp., prob. fr. a native name.] The banyan tree; also, any of several other species of *Ficus.* *Sp. Amer.*

Ja'gur (jā'gûr). *Bib.*

Jah (jä), *n.* [Heb. *yāh.*] Jehovah [HAD.

ja-had' (jä-hăd'). Var. of JI-

Ja-had'da-i (jä-hăd'ä-ī; -hăd'-ĭ). *D. Bib.*

Ja-hal'a-lel (jä-hăl'ä-lĕl). *Bib.*

Ja'hath (jā'hăth). *Bib.*

ja'ha-veh (yä'há-vĕ). Var. of YAHWEH.

Ja'haz (jā'hăz), **Ja-ha'za** (jä-hā'zä), **ja-ha'zah.** *Bib.*

Ja-ha-zi'ah (jā'há-zī'ä). *Bib.*

Ja-ha'zi-el (jä-hā'zĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

Jah'da-i (jä'dā-ĭ; -dĭ). *Bib.*

Jah'di-el (jä'dĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

Jah'do (jä'dō). *Bib.*

Ja'he-lel (jā'hē-lĕl). *D. Bib.*

Ja-hi'el (jä-hī'ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Jah'le-el (jä'lē-ĕl). *Bib.*

Jah'le-el-ites (-ĭts), *n. pl. Bib.*

Jah'ma-i (jä'mā-ĭ; -mĭ). *Bib.*

Jah've, Jah'veh (yä'vĕ), **Jah'vism** (-vĭz'm), etc. Vars. of YAHWEH, YAHWISM, etc.

Jah'vist, Jah-vis'tic. Vars. of YAHWIST, YAHWISTIC.

Jah'weh (y ä'w ē), **Jah'wism** (-wĭz'm), etc. Vars. of YAHWEH, YAHWISM, etc. [JAHAZ.

Jah'zah (jä'zä). *Bib.* Var. of

Jah'ze-el (jä'zē-ĕl), *or* **Jah'zi-el.** *Bib.*

Jah'ze-el-ites (-ĭts), *n. pl. Bib.*

Jah'ze-rah (jä'zē-rä). *Bib*

‖jai a-lai' (hī a-lī'). [Sp., fr Basque *jai* festival + *alai* merry.] A Spanish game somewhat like rackets, introduced into the South American republics and Cuba. See PELOTA.

jail'age, *n.* Also **gaol'age.** The fee of a jailer. *Rare.*

jailed. Jailed. *Rare. Sp.*

jail distemper. Also **gaol distemper.** = JAIL FEVER.

jail'er-ess, *n.* Also **gaol'er-ess.** A female jailer.

jail'er-ing, *n.* Also **gaol'er-ing.** A jailer's occupation. *Rare.*

jail'er-ship, *n.* Also **gaol'er-ship.** See -SHIP. [jail. *U. S.*

jail house. Also **gaol house.** A

jail'ish, *a.* Also **gaol'ish.** See -ISH.

jail'or-ing, *n.* Also **gaol'or-ing.** [= JAILERING.

Jain'ist, *n.* = JAIN.

jaip. Scot. var. of JAPE; dial. Eng. var. of JAUP.

Jal'pu-ri (jĭ'pōō-rē), *n.* An important dialect of Rajasthani.

Ja'ir (jā'ĕr). *Bib.*

Ja'ir-ite (-ĭt). *Bib.*

Ja'i-rus (jā'ĭ-rŭs; jā-ī'rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰάειρος, fr. Heb. *Yāir.*] Lit., he will enlighten; — masc. prop. name. *Bib.* L. id

jaj-man' (jŭj-män'), *n.* [Hind. *jajmān,* fr. Skr. *yajamāna,* p. pr. of *yaj* to sacrifice.] A person by whom a Brahman is hired to perform religious services; hence, a patron; client. *India.*

Jak. Var. of 1st JACK.

Jak. *Abbr.* Jakob.

Ja'kan (jä'kän). *Bib.*

jake. Var. of JAUK.

Ja'keh (jā'kē). *Bib.*

jaket. ✝ JACKET.

Ja'kim (jā'kĭm). *Bib.*

jakke ✝ JACK.

jak'o (jăk'ō), *n.; pl.* JAKOS (-ōz). The gray parrot.

Ja'kob. *n.* Ger. form of JACOB

Ja'kob-son's or'gan. *Anat.* Jacobson's organ.

Ja-kun' (jä-kōōn'), *n.* A Negrito of one of the aboriginal tribes of the southern part of the Malay Peninsula. They are a mixed tribe, distinguished by their straight hair from the Semangs and Sakais.

jak'wood'. Var. of JACKWOOD.

Jal'a-lse'an (jăl'ä-lē'ăn), *a.* = GELALÆAN.

Jalaleean Era. See ERA, *n.*

Ja-la'le-el (jä-lā'lē-ĕl). *D. Bib*

Ja'lam (jā'lŭm). *Bib.*

jal'a-pa (jăl'ă-pä), *n.* [Sp.] *Pharm.* Jalap.

ja-lap'ic (jä-lăp'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating an acid obtained as a yellowish translucent mass by the action of alkalies on jalapin.

jal'a-pi-nol (jăl'ä-pĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*jalapin* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* A crystalline substance obtained by hydrolysis of jalapin or jalapic acid.

jal'a-pi-nol'ic (-nō-lĭ'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid obtained by the action of alkalies on jalapinol, by fusing jalapin with caustic potash, etc.

Ja-le'le-el (jä-lē'lē-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

‖ja-le'o (hä-lĕ'ō; 189), *n.; pl.* -LEOS (*Sp.* -ōs). [Sp.] A vivacious Spanish dance.

jal'kar (jŭl'kär), *n.* [Bengali, fr. Skr. *jala* water + *kara* revenue.] Profits or revenue derived from the water, as lakes and ponds. *India*

jal-la'o (jä-lä'ō), *n.; pl* -LAOS (-ōz). The margate fish. *Porto Rico.* [wattled.

jal'loped, *a. Her.* Jolloped; |

jalous. ✝ JAMB

Ja'lon (jā'lŏn). *Bib.*

jalous. ✝ JEALOUS.

‖ja'lou'sie' (zh ä'l ōō'z ē'), *n.* [F. See JEALOUSY.] A fixed blind or a shutter, having slats usually fixed and sloping upwards from without, to admit air and light while excluding sun and rain.
— **ja'lou-sied** (jăl'ōō-zĭd), *a.*

jam. Var. of JAMB, *n.*, 3

jam (jäm), *n.* [Per. or Hind. *jāmah* garment, robe.] A kind of frock for children. *Eng.*

jam, *v. t.* **1.** To spread with jam. *Colloq.*
2. To make into jam. *Nonce*

‖ Jam (jäm), *n.* A title of certain native chiefs in Kutch, Kattywar, and the lower Indus. *Oxf. E. D.*

Jam. *Abbr.* Jamaica.

ja'ma, ja'mah (jä'mä). [Hind. & Per. *jāma.*] The long cotton gown or tunic worn by Hindus.

jam'a-dar (jŭm'ä-där). Var. of JEMADAR. *India.*

—**Jamaica birch**, the gumbo limbo.—**J. bullace plum**, the genip (*Melicocca bijuga*.—**J. canella**, either of two West Indian lauraceous trees (*Cinnamodendron corticosum* and *C. macranthum*); also, their bark, which is often sold as canella bark.—**J. cedar**, the Spanish cedar.—**J. cherry**, a West Indian fig (*Ficus pedunculata*) having globose edible fruits the size of a cherry.—**J. cobnut**, the sweet edible seed of the euphorbiaceous tree *Omphalea triandra*, of Jamaica; also, the tree.—**J cucumber**, the prickly gherkin.—**J. dogwood**, a West Indian fabaceous tree (*Ichthyomethia piscepula*), with odd-pinnate leaves and large axillary panicles of white flowers succeeded by 4-winged pods. It is used as a fish poison in Jamaica. The root is narcotic.—**J. ginger**, a variety of ginger, called also *white ginger*, prepared in Jamaica from the best roots, which are carefully scraped and dried separately.—**J. honeysuckle**, a West Indian passion flower (*Passiflora laurifolia*) having fragrant flowers, somewhat astringent leaves, and yellow, edible fruit.—**J. kino**. See KINO.—**J. mignonette**, in the West Indies, the Egyptian privet.—**J. nutmeg**, the calabash nutmeg.—**J. pepper**, allspice.—**J. plum**, the hog plum of the West Indies (*Spondias lutea*).—**J. rose**, a West Indian melastomaceous shrub (*Blakea trinervis*) with showy pink flowers.—**J. rosewood**, either of the two West Indian trees *Amyris balsamifera* (Rutaceæ) and *Mayepea ligustrina* (Oleaceæ); also, their handsome red wood.—**J. saltwort**, *or* **J. samphire**. **a** The shrub *Batis maritima*. See BATIS. **b** Either of two West Indian asteraceous shrubs (*Borrichia arborescens* and *B. frutescens*) having fleshy leaves.—**J. sorrel**. = ROSELLE.—**J. sumac** *or* **sumach**, the poisonwood *Rhus metopium*.—**J. walnut**, a West Indian simaroubaceous tree (*Picrodendron arboreum*) with exceedingly bitter wood and bark; also, its drupaceous fruit.—**J. wood**. = BRASILETTO.—**J. yellow thistle**, the prickly poppy.

Ja-mai'can (jā-mā'kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Jamaica. —*n.* A native or inhabitant of Jamaica, the population of which is mainly Negro and mulatto.

jamb (jăm), *n.* Also **jambe**. [F. *jambe* a leg, *jambe de force* a principal rafter. See GAMBOL.] **1.** *Her.* A leg; a gamb.

2. A piece of armor for the leg. See JAMBEAU.

3. *Arch.* An upright surface that bounds any opening, as a door or fireplace; hence, an upright piece forming the side of an opening.

4. A side piece or cheek, as of a spear head. *Rare.*

5. A projecting wing of a building. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

6. A projecting columnar part or mass, as of masonry; a pillar, as of ore.

7 A turn or corner, as of a street. *Obs.*

8. (*dial.* jām, jōm) A vein or bed of earth or stone, esp. one which prevents miners from following a vein of ore; a large block of stone. *Dial. Eng.*

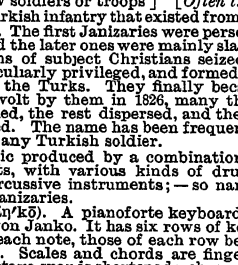
Jambeau

jam'beau (jăm'bō), *n.*; *pl.* JAMBEAUX (-bōz). [From F. *jambe* a leg: cf. OF. *jambiere*. See JAMB, *n.*] In medieval armor, a leg piece; in *pl.*, armor for the legs; a pair of jambs.

jam'bool, jam'bul (jăm'bōōl; jŭm-bōōl'), *n.* [Hind. *jambū*, *jambūl*, prop., the rose-apple tree or its fruit, fr. Skr. *jambu*, *jambū*.] The Java plum; also, a drug obtained from its bark and seeds, used as a remedy for diabetes.

jamb shaft. *Arch.* A column, free or engaged, decorating the jamb of a door opening or window opening, as in medieval architecture. See ESCONSON.

James (jāmz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *Jacobus*, *Jacob*. Cf. JACOB.] **1.** Masc. proper name.—Dim. *Jem*, *Jim*, *Jemmy*, *Jimmy*.—Fem. *Jamesina*. Cf. JACOB.

2. *Bib.* **a** The son of Zebedee, one of the twelve apostles. **b** The son of Alphæus, one of the twelve apostles, called also James the Less. **c** A brother of Jesus. **d** The Epistle of James. See NEW TESTAMENT, *Table*.

3. [*l. c.*] **a** A sovereign. *Slang, Eng.* **b** A burglar's jimmy. *Slang.* **c** A baked sheep's head; a jemmy. *Eng.*

jame'son-ite (jām'sŭn-īt), *n.* [After Prof. Robert *Jameson*, of Edinburgh.] *Min.* A steel-gray or lead-gray orthorhombic mineral, of metallic luster, commonly fibrous massive. It is a sulphantimonite of lead, $Pb_2Sb_2S_5$, usually containing a little iron. H., 2–3. Sp. 5.5–6.

James's pow'der (jāmz'zĭz). *Med.* Antimonial powder, first prepared by Dr. Robert James (1703–76), an English physician;—called also *fever powder*.

jam'mer (jăm'ĕr), *n.* Also **jamb'er**. One that jams; specif.: **a** A kind of gin on a movable framework for loading logs by horse power. *U. S.* **b** *Foundry.* A spring chaplet.

jam nut, *or* **jam'nut'** (jăm'nŭt'), *n.* A check nut or lock nut. See LOCK NUT **a**.

Jam-shid', **Jam-shyd'** (jăm-shēd'), *n.* Also *Giamschid*. [Per. *Jamshīd*.] *Persian Myth.* The king of the peris, who, in punishment for his boast of immortality, was compelled to assume a human form and dwell on earth, where he became a mighty king of Persia, reigning 700 years, 300 of which were happy and beneficent. The jewel of Jamshid was a ruby called from its splendor *Schebgeray*, i. e., "the torch of night," and also "the cup of the sun," etc.

jan'gle (jăn'g'l), *v. i.*; JAN'GLED (-g'ld); JAN'GLING (-glĭng). [ME. *janglen* to quarrel, chatter, OF. *jangler*; of uncertain origin; cf. D. *jangelen*, *janken*, to whimper, chide, brawl, quarrel.] **1.** To talk idly; to prate; babble; chatter; gossip. "Thou *janglest* as a jay." *Chaucer.*

Some . . . have turned aside unto vain *jangling*. *1 Tim.* i. 6

2. To quarrel in words; to altercate; wrangle.

Good wits will be *jangling*; but, gentles, agree. *Shak.*

3. To sound harshly or discordantly, as bells out of tune.

jan'gle, *v. t.* **1.** To utter or sound discordantly or in a babbling or chattering way.

2. To cause to sound harshly or inharmoniously; to produce discordant sounds with.

Like sweet bells *jangled*, out of tune and harsh. *Shak.*

jan'gle, *n.* [OF. *jangle*.] **1.** Idle talk; chatter; babble.

2. Noisy altercation; contention; wrangling.

Now, Sir Peter, since we have finished our daily *jangle*, I presume I may go to my engagement. *Sheridan.*

3. Discordant sound; a confused jingling.

The musical *jangle* of sleigh bells. *Longfellow*

jan'gling (jăn'glĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JANGLE. Specif.: *vb. n.* Act of one that jangles; esp., noisy discord; wrangling, discordant or dissonant noises or din, as of bells.

jan'i-tor (jăn'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *janua* a door.] **1.** A doorkeeper; a porter.

2. One who has the care of a public building, or of a building occupied for offices, suites of rooms, etc.

3. A school usher. *Obs.*

jan'i-tress (-trĕs) } *n.* [L. *janitrix*. See JANITOR.] A fe-
jan'i-trix (-trĭks) } male janitor.

Jan'i-za'ri-an (-zā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Janizaries or their government. *Burke.*

Jan'i-za-ry (jăn'ĭ-zā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *janissaire*, fr. Turk. *yeñi-cheri* new soldiers or troops] [*Often l. c.*] A soldier of a body of Turkish infantry that existed from the 14th to the 19th century. The first Janizaries were personal slaves of the Sultan, and the later ones were mainly slaves, conscripts, and the sons of subject Christians seized as tribute. They were peculiarly privileged, and formed the main fighting force of the Turks. They finally became so unruly that, on a revolt by them in 1826, many thousands of them were killed, the rest dispersed, and the organization was abolished. The name has been frequently applied in literature to any Turkish soldier.

Janizary music. Music produced by a combination of shrill wood instruments, with various kinds of drums, triangles, and other percussive instruments;—so named from the bands of the Janizaries.

Jan'ko key'board' (yăn'kō). A pianoforte keyboard invented in 1882 by Paul von Janko. It has six rows of keys, with three digitals to each note, those of each row being at whole-step intervals. Scales and chords are fingered alike in all keys; the octave span is shortened; chromatic scales in thirds, sixths, and octaves are easy to play.

jann (jăn), *n.* [Ar. or Per. *jānn*.] *Moham. Myth.* **a** The lowest or least powerful of supernatural beings, or genii, or one of this order. **b** The genii, or jinn, or one of them. **c** [*cap.*] Eblis, the father of the genii, or jinn.

Jan'sen-ism (jăn'sĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the Roman Catholic bishop Cornelius Jansen (1585–1638) and his followers; also, their ecclesiastical agitation, chiefly in France, in the latter part of the 17th and earlier part of the 18th century. The Jansenists maintained that in his fallen condition man is unable to do good or obey God's commandments, and that he is equally unable to resist the divine grace, through accession of which alone is salvation possible. This doctrine, closely resembling Calvinism, was asserted as a restoration of the teachings of Augustine. The Roman Catholic Church, however, repeatedly condemned Jansenism as heresy. The chief center of Jansenism was the famous Port Royal school, which was founded by the Abbé de Saint Cyran, and of which Blaise Pascal was a member. Antoine Arnauld and Pasquier Quesnel were the last great leaders of Jansenism. The movement was strongly evangelical in principle, and its propaganda was largely directed against the Jesuits.

Jan'sen-ist, *n.* An adherent of Jansenism.

Jan'sen-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), **Jan'sen-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to Jansenism or the Jansenists.

jan'tu (jăn'tōō), *n.* A water-raising device used in Bengal from remote times, consisting of a trough, balanced by an extended arm, and supported across a bar.

Jan'u-a'ri-us, Saint (sānt jăn'ū-ā'rĭ-ŭs; 115). [It. *San Gennaro*.] A Christian bishop martyred by decapitation under Diocletian and made the patron saint of Naples, in the crypt of the cathedral of which his body is preserved. In a chapel of the same are his head and two vials said to contain his clotted blood. His day is September 19.

Jan'u-a-ry (jăn'ū-ā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *Januarius*, fr. *Janus* an old Latin deity, the god of the sun and the year, to whom the month of January was sacred; cf. *janua* a door.] The first month of the year, having 31 days. The beginning of the year was changed in 1752 by English statute from March 25 to January 1, at the same time that the Gregorian calendar was adopted. See CALENDAR.—*Janiary* and *May*, an old man and his young wife who befools him, in Chaucer's "Merchant's Tale."

Ja'nus (jā'nŭs), *n.* [L. See JANUARY.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Roman deity, primarily god of gates and doors, hence, of all beginnings. In prayers his name was first, and his priest, *Rex sacrorum*, held foremost rank in the pontifical college. The first hour of the day, the calends of each month, and the first month (*January*) were sacred to him. His feast was the Agonium of Jan. 9. In the Forum was his double-doored shrine, ascribed to Numa Pompilius, closed only in time of absolute peace. He was represented with two opposite faces, probably symbolizing the two faces of a door. Originally he was probably god of the household door, as Vesta of the hearth, though in late myth he was made a king of early Latium. Cf. DI.

Roman As, showing Head of Janus.

Ja'nus, *a.* Pert to or designating any of a series of azo dyes which are both acid and basic, and dye cotton, wool, and silk in an acid bath; as, *Janus* red; *Janus* blue.

Ja'nus-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having two faces; looking or acting two ways.

Janus-faced lock, a lock that can be opened on either side.

Ja'nus-head'ed, *a.* Double-headed.

Ja-pan' (jă-păn'), *n.* **1.** The group of islands off the east coast of Asia.

2. A Japanese. *Obs.*

3. [*l. c.*] **a** Any varnish yielding a hard brilliant coating upon metal, wood, etc., as the natural Japan varnish (for which see LACQUER). **b** A preparation of shellac, linseed oil, and turpentine. Some kinds of japan are used also as driers for ordinary paint. **c** A quickly drying black lacquer or varnish, consisting usually of asphaltum, linseed oil, and turpentine, and used for coating iron, tin, etc.;—called also *Brunswick black*.

4. [*l. c.*] Work varnished and figured in the Japanese manner; also, formerly, Japanese silk or china.

5. [*l. c.*] A veneering or gloss of speech or manner.

Ja-pan', *a.* Of or pertaining to Japan, or the Japanese, or Japanese lacquered work; as, *Japan* ware.

Japan allspice, a Japanese shrub (*Butneria præcox*) cultivated (under the name *Chimonanthus*) for its fragrant yellow flowers, which appear before the leaves.—**J. black.** = JAPAN, *n.*, 3 **b** & **c**.—**J. camphor.** See CAMPHOR.—**J. cedar**, a large pinaceous timber tree of Japan and China (*Cryptomeria japonica*) with verticillate branches, subulate leaves, and globose cones. It is extensively planted as a shade tree; the soft wood is used for many purposes.—**J. clover**, a cloverlike fabaceous plant (*Lespedeza striata*) of eastern Asia, where it is a useful forage plant. Though introduced into the United States before 1850, it first attracted general notice during the Civil War, when it was called in the North and South respectively *rebel clover* and *Yankee clover*. It is now a common weed in many States.—**J. Current**, a branch of the equatorial current of the Pacific, washing the eastern coast of Formosa and thence flowing northeastward past Japan and merging into the easterly drift of the North Pacific;—called also *Kuro-Siwo*, or *Black Stream*, in allusion to the deep blue of its water. It is similar in many ways to the Gulf Stream.—**J. earth**, catechu.—**J. globeflower**, a Japanese rosaceous shrub (*Kerria japonica*) with lanceolate, serrate leaves and bright yellow flowers which have become double and globose in shape through cultivation.—**J. lacquer.** = JAPAN, *n.*, 3 —**J. laurel**, any cornaceous shrub of the genus *Aucuba*, esp. *A. japonica*. See AUCUBA.—**J. leather.** = JAPANNED LEATHER.—**J. lily**, any of several handsome lilies, as *Lilium auratum* and *L. speciosum*, natives of Japan; also, a bulb or flower of one.—**J. medlar** *or* **plum**, the loquat.—**J. quince.** = JAPANESE QUINCE—**J. rose.** **a** Any of several Japanese roses, as the cultivated *Rosa multiflora*, *R. ywara*, and *R. rugosa*. **b** Any of certain showy Japanese camellias (*Thea*).—**J. Stream.** = JAPAN CURRENT.—**J. varnish**, the natural Japan varnish. See LACQUER.—**J. wax**, a fat, resembling beeswax, obtained from the fruit of certain species of *Rhus* which grow in Japan, esp. *Rhus succedanea*. It consists chiefly of glyceryl palmitin.

‖**ja'mais' ar'rière'** (z h a'm ĕ' ăr'ryâr'). [F.] Never behind.

ja'man (jā'măn), *n.* [Hind. *jāman*.] The Java plum.

jamb. † YAM.

jamb (jăm). Var. of JAM.

jambe. Var. of JAMB, leg.

jambe, *a.* [Cf. F. *jambé* having legs.] Strong-legged; active; nimble. *Obs.* [JAMB]

jambed (jămd), *pret. & p. p.* of

jam-bee' (jăm-bē'), *n.* [Cf. Chin. *ch'ang¹ p'u²* reed.] A walking stick made from an East Indian rattan palm (*Calamus*) popular in England in the time of Queen Anne; also, the palm itself. *Obs.*

jam'ber, *n.* [OF. *jambière*, F. *jambière*.] Leg armor. *Obs.*

jamb'ing (jăm'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n* of JAMB.

jam'bo (jăm'bō), *n.* [Cf. JAMBOOL, JAMBOLAN.] Any of various East Indian myrtaceous trees or their fruits; as: **a** The rose apple. **b** The Java plum. **c** The Malay apple.

jam'bok. Var. of SJAMBOK.

jam'bo-lan (jăm'bō-lăn), **jam'bo-la'na** (-la'nă), *n.* [From some native name; cf. Pg. *jambolão* a kind of tropical fruit, Skr. *jambu*, *jambū*, rose apple.] The Java plum.

am'bon' (*F.* zhăn'bŏn'), *n.* F. See GAMMON.] A gammon, as of bacon. *Obs. or French.*

jam'bone (jăm'bōn), *n.* [Cf. JAMBOREE.] *Card Playing.* In railroad euchre, a lone hand played by the opponents with the cards exposed on the table.

jam'boo. Var. of JAMBO.

jam'bo-ran'di. Var. of JABORANDI

jam'bo-ree' (jăm'bō-rē'), *n.* [Of uncertain origin. Cf. JAMBONE] **1.** A noisy or unrestrained carousal or frolic; a spree. *Slang.* **2.** *Card Playing.* In railroad euchre, a hand containing the five highest trumps, which when announced and shown entitles the holder to score 16 points.

jam'bos (jăm'bŏs), *n.* Also **jam-bo'sa** (jăm-bō'să). [NL. *jambosa* Cf. JAMBO.] a [*cap.*] Syn. of CARYOPHYLLUS. **b** The rose apple (*Caryophyllus jambos*).

jam-bo'sine (jăm-bō'sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin.** [*jambos* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{15}O_2N$, found in jambosa root. [JAMBO.]

jam'bou (jăm'bōō). Var. of JAMBOS

jam'bres (jăm'brēz). *Bib.* See JANNES.

Jam'bri (jăm'brī). *Bib.* [BO.]

jam'bu (jăm'bōō). Var. of JAMBOS

jam'by, *a.* [OF. *jambé*.] Having strong legs. *Obs.*

jamd. Jammed. *Ref. Sp.*

jam-da'ni (jăm-dä'nē), *n.* Also **jam-da'nee** [Hind. & Per. *jāmdānī*.] A kind of fine figured muslin, usually with a woven pattern of flowers. [RADOR TEA.]

James's tea (jāmz'zĭz). = LAB-
James'town' lil'y. [From *Jamestown*, Virginia.] The Jimson weed.

James'town' weed. Orig. form of JIMSON WEED. *Now Rare.*

James'wort' (jāmz'wûrt'). *Obs.*

jam'weed', *n.* The ragwort. *Dial. Eng.*

ja'mi (jä'mē), *n.* [Ar. *jāmi'* universal, congregational] principal or central mosque. *Turkey.* [JEMIDAR.]

jam'i-dar (jŭm'ĭ-där). Var. of

Ja'min (jā'mĭn). *Bib.*

Ja'min-ites (-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

Jam'lech (jăm'lĕk). *Bib.*

jam'ma Var of JAMA. [JAM.]

jammed (jămd), *pret. & p. p.* of

jam'med'ness. See -NESS.

jam'ming, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JAM.

Jam'ni-a (jăm'nĭ-ă). *Bib.*

Jam'nites (jăm'nīts), *n. pl.* *Bib*

‖**ja-mon'** (hä-mōn'; 189), *n.* [Sp., ham, fr F. *jambon*. See 1st GAMMON.] *Southwestern U. S.* a Ham or bacon. b Aguitar.

jam'pan (jŭm'păn), *n.* [Bengali *jhāmpān*; cf. Hind. *jhāmp* a covered bamboo frame.] A sedan with two poles. *India.*

jam'pa-ni', -nee' (jăm'pa-nē'), *n.* A bearer of a jampan.

‖**jam prox'i-mus ar'det U-ca'-le-gon** (prŏk'sĭ-mŭs; ŭ-kăl'ē-gŏn). [L.] Already Ucalegon, i. e., his house, next door is on fire. *Vergil* (*Æ.*, II., 311, 312).

jam'to-sade (jăm'tō-zād), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *jamrūl*, the rose apple, and E. *jambo*; perh. influenced by E. *rose*.] The fruit of the rose apple (*Caryophyllus jambos*).

Ja-mu'el (jā-mū'ĕl). *D. Bib.*

jam weld. *Forging.* A butt weld.

Jan, *n.* A purse. *Obs. Cant.*

Jan. *Abbr.* January.

Ja'na-i (jä'nä-ī; jä'nĭ) *Bib.*

jan'a-pa (jăn'a-pa), **jan'a-pum** (-pŭm), *n.* [Tamil *janupa nar*.] The sun. *India.*

jan'ca tree (jăn'kä). Any West Indian futaceous tree of the genus *Amyris*, esp *A. balsamifera*, the Jamaica rosewood.

jan'di-a (jăn'dĭ-ă), *n.* [Tupi *jandiá*, *jundiá*.] A catfish (*Rhamdia schomburgkii*) common in the rivers of Guiana and Brazil. It is used as food.

Jane (jān), *n.* [F. *Jeanne*, L. *Joanna*. Cf. JOHN, JEAN, JOAN.] Fem. prop. name.

jane (jān), *n.* [F. *Gênes* Genoa (or an OF. form); cf LL. *Janua*, L. *Genua* Cf. JEAN] 1. [*cap.*] A small silver coin of Genoa, used in England in the 14th and 15th centuries. *Obs.*

2. A kind of twilled cotton cloth. See JEAN.

jane'-of-apes', *n.* A silly, pert girl;—corresponding to *jackanapes*. *Obs.*

Ja-net' (jă-nĕt' *or, esp. in British usage*, jăn'ĕt), *n.* Dim. of JANE, fem. prop. name.

Janevere. † JANUARY.

jan-ga'da (jăn-ga'dă), *n.* [Sp. or Pg., a raft. Cf. JANGAR.] A kind of lateen-sailed catamaran used in South America.

‖**jan'gar** (jŭn'gar), *n.* [Tamil *shangādam*, *chamnātam*, prob. fr. Skr. *samghāta* union.] A raft, esp. of boats joined together, used in the East Indies.

jan'gler (jăn'glĕr), *n.* [OF. *jangleor*.] One that jangles.

jan'gler-y, *n.* [OF. *janglerie* chattering, talk.] Jangling. *Obs.*

jan'gly (jăn'glĭ), *a.* Discordant; jangling

Jan Ham's clack (jăn hămz). *Mach.* A clack valve with two lids hinged on the outside.

Ja'ni-an. *a.* Two-faced. *Obs.*

Jan'i-form (jăn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* (*Janus* + *-form.*] Resembling Janus; two-faced. *Rare.*

Jan'i-sar. † JANIZARY.

Jan'is-sa'ri-an. Var. of JANIZARIAN. [JANIZARY.]

jan'is-sa-ry 1. [*cap.*] Var. of 2 [Corrupted fr. nativename; or named in allusion to its colors] A West Indian laboroid fish (*Clepticus parræ*), mostly reddish brown, with the caudal region green.

jan'i-to'ri-al (jăn'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pert. to a janitor.

jan'i-tor-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

Janizer. † JANIZARY.

jank (jăngk), *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *janka* to waver, stagger.] To act triflingly; to shuffle. *Scot.*—*n.* A shuffle. *Scot.*

jank'er (jăngk'ĕr), *n.* A long pole on two wheels, used in hauling logs. *Scot.*

Jan'na (jăn'ă), *or* **Jan'na-i** (-ī). *Bib.* [JAUNDER.]

jan'ner (jăn'ĕr). Scot. var. of

Jan'nes *and* **Jam'bres** (jăn'ēz; jăm'brēz). *Bib.* Two Egyptian magicians who withstood Moses when he performed miracles before Pharaoh (2 *Tim.* iii. 8).

jan'nock (jăn'ŭk), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *jamn* even, level.] Candid; honest; pleasant; liberal. *Dial. Eng.*

Ja-no'ah (jā-nō'ă) *or* **Ja-no'hah** (-hă). *Bib.*

Ja-no'e (-ē). *D. Bib.* [*Obs.*]

Jan-sen'i-an. *a.* & *n.* A Jansenist.

Jan'sen-ize (jăn'sĕn-īz), *v. i.* To become like the Jansenists.

jant. † GENT, *a.* [JAUNT.]

jant. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

Jan'thi-na (jăn'thĭ-nă). Var. of IANTHINA.

jan'ti-ly (jăn'tĭ-lĭ), **jan'ti-ness,** **jan'ty.** Vars. of JAUNTILY, etc.

ja'nu-a (jā'nū-ă), *n.* [L.] A door; gate;—formerly used in titles of treatises.

Januay, Januey. † GENOWAY.

‖**ja'nu-is clau'sis** (jā'nū-ĭs). [L.] With closed doors.

Ja'num (jā'nŭm). *Bib.*

Janus cloth. A fabric having both sides dressed, the sides being of different colors,—used for reversible garments.

ja'ok (jă'ŏk), *n.* [Kamchadale.] A large edible sculpin (*Myoxocephalus jaok*) of the Bering Sea, grayish and spotted above and white beneath.

jaour. † GIAOUR. [*& Dial. Eng.*]

jap (jăp). Var. of JAUP. *Scot.*

Jap. *Abbr.* Japanese. [NESE.]

Jap, *a.* & *n.* Colloq. for JAPANESE.

jap-ac'o-nine (jăp-ăk'ō-nīn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** *Chem.* A decomposition product of japaconitine.

jap'ac-o-ni'tine (jăp'ăk-ō-nī'-

ăle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofă; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

ja-pan' (jȧ-păn'), *v. t.*; JA-PANNED' (jȧ-păndʹ); JA-PAN'NING. 1. To cover with a coat of japan, or of some other hard, brilliant varnish, in the manner of the Japanese; to lacquer. 2. To give a glossy black to (leather, etc.) as with varnish. 3. To ordain as a minister. *Slang.*

Jap'a-nese' (jăp'ȧ-nēzʹ; -nēsʹ; 277), *n.* 1. *sing. & pl.* A member of the native race of Japan, also, a native or inhabitant of Japan. The aborigines of Japan, the Ainus, were driven northward first by a mixed Mongoloid race entering from Korea, second by a Mongoloid, or possibly Polynesian, race entering from the south. The fusion of these two races, with local Ainu intermixture, forms the Japanese of the historical period, of whom two types are distinguished. The so-called aristocratic or Korean type is marked by light yellow to almost white skin, dolichocephaly, fine features, with straight or convex nose, and slender delicate physique; the plebeian type is dark brown in color, moderately brachycephalous, with prominent cheek bones, small nose, receding forehead, and sturdy physique. The eyes vary from the straight to the Mongolian type, and the stature is short. The native civilization is largely of Chinese and Buddhistic origin, but, especially in arts, of a wholly individual development. In modern times it is an eclectic commingling of the Oriental and the Occidental. The chief religions are Buddhism, Confucianism, and Shinto.

2. The language of the Japanese, an agglutinative tongue distantly related to Korean and possibly to the Ural-Altaic family of languages. It contains many Chinese loan words pronounced in the Japanese manner. In writing, Chinese ideographs are usually used for the principal words in the sentence, and characters of a syllabary called *kana* (which see) for the agglutinatives and inflectional endings. The native literature begins with the 8th century See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES

Jap'a-nese', *a.* Of or pertaining to Japan, its inhabitants, or their language.

Japanese agar. See AGAR.— **J. ape,** a small black ape (*Macaca speciosa*) of Japan, having the naked face and ischial callosities bright red.— **J. apricot,** a Japanese ornamental tree (*Prunus mume*) with fragrant white flowers and yellow fruits somewhat smaller than that of the common apricot, to which it is closely related.— **J. artichoke.** = CHINESE ARTICHOKE.— **J. banana,** an Asiatic banana (*Musa basjoo*), cultivated as a foliage plant in Japan, its fruit being scarcely edible.— **J. bantam,** one of a Japanese breed of bantam fowls which carry the tail erect and expanded and the wings with the points drooping. The usual color is white, with the tail and sickles black and the wings largely slate-colored. Entirely black and entirely white plumaged varieties are also bred.— **J. bear,** a small bear (*Ursus japonicus*) of northern Japan. It is black, with a small white breast marking.— **J. cedar.** = JAPAN CEDAR.— **J. chestnut,** a Japanese species of *Castanea* (*C. crenata*); also, its fruit, which is larger than the American chestnut, though not as sweet.— **J. cypress,** any Japanese species of *Chamæcyparis*, esp. *C. obtusa*. See CHAMÆCYPARIS.— **J. deer,** a small deer (*Cervus sika*) of Japan, having slightly forked round antlers and a coat spotted with white in summer and plain grayish brown in winter.— **J. dysentery.** See BACILLARY DYSENTERY.— **J. Era.** See ERA.— **J. fowl,** a Japanese breed of fancy fowls having the general colors of game fowls, but with greatly elongated hackle and tail feathers.— **J. gelatin** *or* **gelatine,** Japanese agar. See AGAR.— **J. honeysuckle,** an Asiatic honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), with half evergreen leaves and fragrant white flowers changing to yellow. It has become a troublesome weed in the eastern United States.— **J. hop,** an ornamental climbing vine (*Humulus japonicus*) commonly cultivated for its foliage, which is often variegated. Its strobiles contain no lupulin, and they are hence without economic value.— **J. horse-radish,** the wasabi.— **J. indigo plant,** a species of *Polygonum* (*P. tinctorium*) of Japan and China, yielding a kind of indigo.— **J. iris,** a garden iris (*Iris lævigata*), with ensiform leaves and very large handsome white, blue, or violet flowers. It is a native of Japan and Siberia.— **J. isinglass** Japanese agar. See AGAR.— **J. ivy,** a vitaceous climbing plant (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*), having 3-lobed, or trifoliolate, leaves and clinging to walls by its disk-bearing tendrils. It is commonly planted in cities of the eastern United States.— **J. lacquer,** Japan varnish.— **J. lawn grass.** See GRASS, *Table I.*— **J medlar,** the loquat.— **J. millet.** = BARN GRASS.— **J. morning-glory,** a morning-glory of a horticultural race probably descended from *Ipomœa hederacea*, and superior to the common varieties in size and coloration of the flowers, which are sometimes crested, frilled, or even doubled.— **J. nightingale,** an Asiatic hill tit (*Liothrix luteus*) often kept as a cage bird. It is chiefly olivaceous brown with a yellow breast and red bill and feet.— **J. nutmeg,** a Japanese taxaceous tree (*Tumion nuciferum*), allied to the California nutmeg.— **J. peacock,** the japanned peacock.— **J. pear,** the sand pear.— **J. pepper.** = CHINESE PEPPER.— **J. persimmon,** the red or yellow fruit of the tree *Diospyros kaki* of China and Japan; also, the tree. The fruit is much larger and of finer flavor than the common American persimmon.— **J. pine,** any of several East Asiatic pines cultivated for ornament, as *Pinus thunbergi*, the Japanese black pine, *P. densiflora*, the Japanese red pine, and *P. massoniana*.— **J. pink.** = CHINA PINK.— **J. plum,** the large, sweet, yellow or light red fruit of *Prunus triflora*, a native of China, but introduced to cultivation from Japan; also, the tree.— **J. quince.** **a** The loquat. **b** A hardy shrub (*Cydonia japonica*) differing from the common quince in its scarlet flowers and large stipules. It is grown chiefly for ornament, though the fruit can be used for preserves.— **Japanese robin.** **a** = JAPANESE NIGHTINGALE. **b** A small Japanese bird (*Erithacus akahige*) allied to the European robin.— **J. rose.** = JAPAN GLOBEFLOWER.— **J. rye grass,** a perennial grass (*Brachypodium japonicum*) resembling rescue grass, valuable for winter pasturage in the southern United States.— **J. snowball,** a handsome cultivated caprifoliaceous shrub (*Viburnum plicatum plenum*) with large globose clusters of sterile flowers very similar to those of the common snowball; also, its flower cluster.— **J. spaniel,** one of a Japanese breed of short-nosed, compactly built toy dogs having small but well-feathered pendent ears, and a profuse silky coat. They are of delicate constitution and difficult to acclimate in most countries.— **J. stove,** a cloth-covered tin box in which slow-burning fuel is used to give a steady heat, used in place of a hot-water bag.— **J. varnish tree,** a Japanese sumac (*Rhus vernicifera*) closely resembling the common poison sumac (*R. vernix*) of the eastern United States. It is a source of the natural Japan varnish, or lacquer (which see).— **J. wax.** = JAPAN WAX.— **J. wax tree,** a Japanese sumac (*Rhus succedanea*) which yields Japan wax.— **J. wheat grass.** = JAPANESE RYE GRASS.— **J. wood oil.** See OIL, *Table I.*

Jap'a-nesque' (jăp'ȧ-nēskʹ), *a.* [*Japan* + *-esque.*] Resembling what is Japanese.—*n.* A thing made in Japanese manner.— **Jap'a-nesque'ly,** *adv.*— **Jap'a-nes'-quer-y** (-nēsʹkĕr-ĭ), *n.*

ja-panned' (jȧ-pănd'), *pret. & p. p.* of JAPAN. Specif., *p. a.*, treated, or coated, with japan.

japanned leather, leather with a smooth, shiny, usually black, surface obtained by coating with japan or varnish and treating by a special process.— **j. peacock,** a variety, or perhaps a distinct species (*Pavo nigripennis*), of peafowl in which the male has the wing coverts deep blue instead of brown and white.

ja-pan'ning (jȧ-păn'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JAPAN. Specif.: *vb. n* Act or art of varnishing with japan; also, the material used.

jape (jāp), *v. i.*; JAPED (jāpt); JAP'ING (jāp'ĭng). [Perh. fr. same source as *gab*, influenced by F. *japper* to yelp. See GAB to deceive.] **1.** To jest; to play tricks; to jeer. **2.** To have sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

jape, *v. t.* **1.** To trick; fool; deride; mock. *Chaucer.* **2.** To seduce; to have sexual intercourse with. *Obs.*

jape, *n.* A jest; trick; deception; fraud; now usually, a joke or jest; a jibe. *Chaucer.*

I have not been putting a *jape* upon you *Scott.*

jap'er-y (jāp'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [Cf. OF. *japerie* a yelping.] Trickery; jesting; buffoonery. *Obs.*

Ja-pon'ic (jȧ-pŏnʹĭk), *a.* Japanese. "*Japonic* earth." *Athenæ Britannicæ.*— **Ja-pon'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*— **Ja-pon'i-cize** (-ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* Japonic acid, a tannic acid found in Japonic earth, or catechu.

ja-pon'i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [NL., Japanese, fr. *Japonia* Japan; cf. F. *Japon* Japan.] *Hort.* **a** The common camellia (*Thea japonica*). See CAMELLIA. **b** The Japanese quince.

Jap'o-nism (jăp'ō-nĭzʹm), *n.* [F. *japonisme*, fr. *Japon* Japan.] A quality, idiom, or peculiarity characteristic of the Japanese or their products, esp. in art.

Ja'ques (jā'kwēz; jăk'wēs; zhȧk; *see note below*). A lord attending the exiled Duke in Shakespeare's "As You Like It." He is called "the melancholy Jaques," and affects a cynical philosophy.

☞ The first pronunciation, as if modern Latin, is heard on the stage oftener than the others; the second is perhaps nearer the actual Shakespearean pronunciation; the third, as French, is preferred by many.

jar (jär), *n.* [F. *jarre*, Sp. *jarra*, fr. Ar. *jarrah* ewer.] **1.** A deep, broad-mouthed vessel of earthenware or glass, for holding fruit, preserves, etc., or for ornamental purposes, as, a honey *jar*; a rose *jar*.

2. Such a vessel and its contents, or the amount or measure of its contents; a jarful; as, a *jar* of oil; a *jar* of jam.

jar, *n.* [See AJAR.] A turn; — only in phrase **on the jar,** on the turn, ajar, as a door.

jar (jär), *v. i.*; JARRED (järd); JAR'RING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. ME. *charken* to creak, AS. *cearcian* to gnash.] **1.** To sound harshly or discordantly, esp. with a grating or irregularly intermitting noise; to give forth rude discords; of notes, tones, etc., to be discordant.

When such strings *jar*, what hope of harmony? *Shak.*

2. To make a jarring sound; esp., to shake or vibrate so as to cause such a sound; to clatter; grate; hence, to vibrate or shake violently or unexpectedly; to shiver; quake.

3. To have or exert a discordant or harshly disagreeable effect; to be painfully inharmonious: as, crude manners *jar* upon refined sensibilities; the colors *jar* sadly.

4. To be or act at variance; to clash; conflict; as, *jarring* interests; to quarrel; bicker; as, *jarring* households.

We will not *jar* about the price. *Marlowe.*

When those renowned noble peers of Greece
Through stubborn pride among themselves did *jar*. *Spenser.*

jar, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to vibrate or shake, esp. so as to produce a harshly discordant sound; to strike or stir so as to shake noisily, esp. without being permanently displaced; as, the wind *jars* the whole house; also, to produce discordant (music, notes, etc.).

2. To affect (a person, one's nerves, etc.) painfully; to shock; — now usually regarded as slang or inelegant where a person is the object.

3. To tick; to mark or tell off, as time. *Obs. Shak.*

4. To cause to disagree or quarrel. *Obs.*

5. To drill by repeated percussion, as with a drill jar.

jar (jär), *n.* **1.** A jarring or harshly discordant sound; also, a movement or disturbance adapted to produce such a sound; a rattling vibration.

2. A vibration or tick of a clock. *Obs.*

I love thee not a *jar* of the clock. *Shak.*

3. A painful effect, as that produced by discords; a shock, as to the nerves or sensibilities.

4. A state or a manifestation of inharmony, discord, disagreement, or dissension; clash, as of interests or opinions; hence, dispute, quarrel; esp., a petty dispute.

And yet his peace is but continual *jar*. *Spenser.*

Cease, cease these *jars*, and rest your minds in peace *Shak.*

5. *sing. or pl.* In deep well boring, a device consisting of two long flat links sliding freely within each other, for connecting a percussion drill to the rod or rope which works it, so that the drill is given a sharp blow or jar on the upward stroke to loosen it when jammed in the rock.

‖ jar'di'nière' (zhär'dē'nyâr'), *n.* [F., fem. of *jardinier* gardener. See GARDEN.] **1.** An ornamental stand or receptacle for plants, flowers, etc.

2. *Cookery.* A preparation of mixed vegetables stewed in a sauce with savory herbs, etc.; also, a soup containing a variety of vegetables cut fine.

jar'gon (jär'gŏn), *n.* [F. *jargon*, OF. also *gargon* a chattering, warbling; perh of imitative origin.] **1.** Chatter or twitter, as of bird or beast. *Obs.*

2. Confused, unintelligible language; gibberish; hence (often contemptuously): **a** A language, speech, or dialect that is barbarous or outlandish (in respect of a particular individual or another language); esp., a speech or dialect arising from a mixture of languages, as a lingua franca, or one artificially made up, as Volapük. Specif. [*cap.*], Yiddish. **b** Any form or part of language that uses many terms that are meaningless and strange to people in general, as the language of scholars, the cant of the tradesmen or other classes, the terminology of science, of slang, etc.; a lingo. "The sounding *jargon* of the schools." *Cowper.*

Syn.— See CANT.

jar'gon, *v. i.*; JAR'GONED (-gŏnd); JAR'GON-ING. [OF *jargoner*, F. *jargonner*.] To utter jargon; to emit confused or unintelligible sounds; to talk unintelligibly, or in a harsh and noisy manner.

The noisy jay,
Jargoning like a foreigner at his food. *Longfellow.*

jar'gon, *v. t.* To utter, express, or discuss, in jargon.

jar'gon (jär'gŏn), **jar-goon'** (jär-gōōn'), *n.* [F. *jargon*, It. *giargone*; perh. fr. Per. *zargūn* gold-colored, fr. *zar* gold, perh. through Ar. *zarqūn*. Cf. ZIRCON.] *Min.* A variety of zircon. See ZIRCON.

jar'gon-ize (-īz), *v. i. & t.*; JAR'GON-IZED (-īzd); JAR'GON-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To utter jargon, or to utter in, or render into, jargon.— **jar'gon-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

jarl (yarl), *n.* [Icel., nobleman, chief. See EARL.] A Danish or Norse chieftain or headman below the king; — used historically of the Scandinavian chiefs and those of Orkney, Shetland, etc. Cf. EARL (which in Anglo-Saxon was used of the Danish viceroys of Canute).

Jar'ley, Mrs. (järʹlĭ) The good-natured, kind-hearted proprietor of a waxwork show in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," who befriends Little Nell.

Jarn'dyce, John (järn'dĭs). A character in Dickens's "Bleak House," distinguished for his philanthropy, easy good nature, and good sense, and for always saying, "The wind is in the east," when anything went wrong with him. The famous suit of Jarndyce *v.* Jarndyce over the trusts under a will, in this novel, is a satire upon the methods of the English Court of Chancery.

jar'o-site (jăr'ō-sītʹ; jȧ-rōʹsīt; 277), *n.* [From Barranco *Jaroso*, in Spain.] *Min.* An ocher-yellow or brown mineral occurring in minute rhombohedral crystals, or massive. It is a basic sulphate of ferric iron and potassium. H., 2.5–3.5. Sp. gr. of crystals, 3.15–3.26.

jar'rah (jăr'ȧ), *n.* [From native name.] An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus marginata*); also, its hard, durable wood, which resembles mahogany and is one of the most important of native Australian timbers.

jar'ring (jär'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JAR. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** A shaking; a motion to and fro due to shock or concussion; as, the *jarring* of a steamship, caused by its engines. **2.** Discord; a clashing of interests. "Endless *jarrings* and immortal hate." *Dryden.*

jar'vey (jär'vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JARVEYS (-vĭz). [From the name *Jarvis*, *Jervis*.] **1.** The driver of a hackney coach or of an Irish car. *Slang, Eng. Carlyle.*

2. A hackney coach. *Slang, Eng. Obsoles.*

ja'sey (jā'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JASEYS (-zĭz). A wig, esp. a worsted one; — so called, prob., from being made of, or resembling, Jersey yarn. *Collog. or Humorous. Eng.*— **ja'-seyed** (-zĭd), *a.*

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tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** [*Japanese* + *aconite.*] *Chem.* A very poisonous alkaloid said to occur in Japanese aconite.

Ja-pan'i-cize (jȧ-păn'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To Japanize. *R.* [-IZE.]

Ja-pan'ism (-īzʹm), *n.* See **Jap'a-nize** (jăp'ȧ-nīz), *v. t.* To make Japanese or Japanesque.— **Jap'a-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zāʹshŭn; -nī-zāʹshŭn), *n.*

Ja-pan'ner (jȧ-păn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A Japanese person or ship. **2.** [*l. c.*] One who japans.

ja-pan'ner-y (-ĭ), *n.* A room or place where leather is japanned.

Ja-pan'nish, *a.* Japanesque.

Jap'a-nol'a-try (jăp'ȧ-nŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* See -LATRY.

Jap'a-nol'o-gy (-ĭ-jĭ), *n* [*Japan* + *-logy.*] The study of things Japanese.— **Jap'a-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Ja-pan'o-phile (jȧ-păn'ō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [*Japan* + *-phile.*] One who admires and is fond of the Japanese or their ways. [Japes.]

Jap'er (jāp'ẽr), *n.* One that **Jap'e-tus** (jăp'ē-tŭs), *n.* [See IAPETUS.] *Astron.* See SATURN.

Ja'pheth (jā'fĕth), *n.* [L. *Japheth* or Gr. *Iáphեth*, fr. Heb. *Yepheth.*] 1. Lit., enlargement; — masc. prop. name.

2. One of the sons of Noah. *Bib.*

Ja'pheth-ites (-ĭts), *n. pl.* Groups and races to the north of Palestine, called the "sons" of Japheth; namely, Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech, and Tiras.

Ja-phet'i-an (jȧ-fĕt'ĭ-ȧn; -fē'tĭ-ȧn), *a.* Japhetic.— *n.* A Japhetite.

Ja-phet'ic (jȧ-fĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, Japheth, a son of Noah;—formerly used vaguely as an ethnological epithet for the Caucasians of Europe and some adjacent parts of Asia.

Ja'phet-ite (jā'fĕt-ītʹ), *n.* A descendant of Japheth.

Ja-phi'a (jȧ-fī'ȧ; jăf'ĭ-ȧ). *Bib.*

Ja-phi'e (jȧ-fī'ē). *D. Bib.*

Japh'let (jăf'lĕt). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Japh'le-ti (jăf'lē-tī; jăf'lē'tī).

Ja'pho (jā'fō). *Bib.* Var. of JOPPA.

jap'ing (jāp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JAPE.— **jap'ing-ly,** *adv.*

jap'ing-stock, *n.* A laughing stock. *Obs.*

jap'ish (jāp'ĭsh), *a.* Jocular.— **jap'ish-ly,** *adv.*— **jap'ish-ness,** *n. All Rare.*

Japon. † JAPAN.

Ja-po'ni-an, *a. & n.* [From *Japon*, obs. var. of JAPAN.] Japanese. *Obs.* [*v. t.* See -IZE.]

Ja-pon'i-cize (jȧ-pŏn'ĭ-sīz), **Jap'o-nite,** *n.* A Japanese. *Obs.*

Jap'o-nize, *v. t.* To Japanize. *R.*

Jaq'ue-line (jăk'wē-lĭn), *n* [F. See JACOB.] Fem. prop. name.

jaques. † JAKES.

jaquet. † JACKET.

ja-que'ta (hȧ-kā'tȧ; 189), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *jaqueta* jacket.] The cow-pilot. *Sp. Amer.*

‖ ja'quette' (*F.* zhȧ'kĕtʹ), *n.* [F.] *Dressmaking.* Jacket.

ja'qui-ma (hȧ'kē-mȧ; hȧk'ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [Sp. *jáquima*, fr. Ar. *shakīm* bit Cf. HACKAMORE.] The headstall of a halter. *Southwestern U. S.*

ja'ra-gua' (jä'rä-gwäʹ), *n.* [Tupi *jara* master + *gua* (of the) field.] A tall forage grass (*Andropogon rufus*) of Brazil.

Ja'rah (jā'rȧ). *Bib.*

jar'ai (jär'ĭ). Var of JERROW.

Jar'a-moth (jăr'ȧ-mŏth; -mōth). *D. Bib.*

ja'ra-ra'ca (jä'rȧ-rȧ'kȧ), *n.* [Pg., from native name.] A small poisonous serpent of Brazil (*Bothrops jararaca*), of a dusky brownish color, variegated with red and black spots; also, a venomous snake of the genus *Trigonocephalus.*

jar bird. The European nuthatch. *Local, Eng.*

jar'ble (jär'bl), *v. t.* To wet; bemire. *Dial. Eng.*

jar'bot, *n. Veter.* Dilatation of the esophagus in the horse.

jard (järd). *Ref. Sp.*

‖ jarde (*F.* zhärd), *n.* [F.] *Far.* A callous tumor on the leg of a horse, below the hock. *Obs.*

‖ Jar'din' des Plantes' (zhär'dăn' dā plänt'). [F.] Garden of Plants; — the celebrated botanical garden in Paris.

jardon, *n.* [F.] = JARDE. *Obs.*

Ja'reb (jā'rĕb; jăr'ĕb). *Bib.*

Ja'red (jā'rĕd), *n.* [L. *Jared* or Gr. *Iápեd*, *Iapéd*, fr. Heb. *Yered.*] Lit., descent; — masc. prop. name.

ja-reed'. Var. of JEREED.

Jar'e-phel (jăr'ē-fĕl). *D. Bib.*

Jar'e-si'ah (jăr'ē-sī'ȧ). *Bib.*

jarfawcon. † GYRFALCON.

jar'fly', *n.* [Prob. imitative. Cf. JAR to sound harshly, NIGHTJAR.] A cicada or harvest fly.

jar'ful, *n.*; *pl.* JARFULS. As much as a jar will hold.

jarg (järg; jăg), *v. t.* To creak; jar; also, to flinch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

jarg, *n.* A creaking or jarring. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

jar'gle (jar'g'l), *v. i.* [OF. *jargoillier* to chatter, murmur, warble.] To emit a harsh, murmuring, or shrill sound, as one who croons, chatters, etc. *Obs.*

jargogle, *v. t.* To disarrange; confuse. *Obs.* [like jargon.

jar'gon-al, -gon-ish, *a.* Of or

jar'go-nelle' (jar'gō-nĕlʹ), *n.* [F. *jargonelle* a gritty variety of pear. See JARGON zircon.] An early variety of pear. [jargon.

jar'gon-er, *n.* One who utters

jar'gon-ic (jär-gŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to jargon, or gibberish.

jar'gon-ist (jär'gŏn-ĭst), *n.* One addicted to jargon.

jar-goon' (jär-gōōn'). Var. of 4th JARGON.

Jar'ha (jär'hȧ). *Bib.*

Ja'rib (jā'rĭb; jăr'ĭb). *Bib.*

Jar'i-moth (jăr'ĭ-mŏth). *Bib.*

jark, *n.* [Cf. JERQUE.] A documentary seal. *Obs. Cant.*

jark'man, *n.* A beggar or vagabond counterfeiter of licenses, passes, etc. *Obs.*

jarl, *v. t.* To quarrel. *Obs.*

jarl'dom (yarl'dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

jarl'ess, *n.* A jarl's wife. *Rare.*

jarl'less, *a.* See -LESS.

jarl'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Jar'muth (jär'mŭth). *Bib.*

jarnsey, † JERSEY.

jar'nut' (jär'nŭtʹ), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *jordnød.*] An earthnut.

Ja-ro'ah (jȧ-rōʹȧ). *Bib.*

ja-rool' (jȧ-rōōlʹ), *n.* [Hind. *jarūl.*] A tropical Asiatic lythraceous tree (*Lagerstrœmia flos-reginæ*) having large purple flowers and valuable hard wood.

jar'-owl', *n.* The European goatsucker. *Local, Eng.* [JAR.]

jarred (järd), *pret. & p. p.* of **jar'ret'** (zhaʹrĕʹ), *n.* [F.] Ham; hock; — chiefly used in cookery.

jar'ring-ly, *adv.* of JARRING.

jar'ring-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

jar'rit. Var. of JERREED.

jar'ry (jarʹĭ), *a.* That causes, or is full of, jars. *Rare.*

ar'sey (järʹzĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of JERSEY.

Jar'vie, Nic'ol (nĭkʹ'l järʹvĭ). A canny, prejudiced, conceited, but kind-hearted and sincere Glasgow bailie, a relative of Rob, in Scott's "Rob Roy."

jar'vy, jar'vie (järʹvĭ), *n*; *pl.* -VIES (-vĭz). Vars. of JARVEY.

Jas. *Abbr.* James.

Ja'sa-el (jāʹsȧ-ĕl; jăs'ȧ-), *or* **Jas'a-e'lus** (jăs'ȧ-ēʹlŭs). *Bib.*

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jas'mine (jăs'mĭn), *n.* Also **jas'min.** [F. *jasmin*, Sp. *jazmin*, Ar. *yāsmīn*, Per. *yāsmīn*; cf. It. *gesmino, gelsomino.* Cf. JESSAMINE.] **a** Any apocynaceous shrub of the genus *Jasminum*, the species of which are noted for their fragrant flowers. **b** [For this sense some prefer the form *jessamine*] The American plant *Gelsemium sempervirens*, usually distinguished as Carolina, *or* yellow, jasmine *or* jessamine. See GELSEMIUM. **c** With descriptive or qualifying word, any of numerous other plants having sweet-scented flowers, as Cape *jasmine.* **d** The papaw. *Local, U. S.*

Jasmine (*Jasminum officinale*).

Jas'mi-num (jăs'mĭ-nŭm), *n.* [NL. See JASMINE.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical oleaceous woody vines or erect shrubs, the true jasmines, found esp. in the East Indies. They have mostly pinnate leaves and flowers with salver-shaped corollas and two included stamens. Many species are cultivated. *J. officinale* and *J. grandiflorum* yield an ethereal oil used in perfumery.

Ja'son (jā'sŭn), *n.* [L. *Iason*, fr. Gr. 'Ιάσων; cf. ἰᾶσθαι to heal.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Son of Æson, and nephew of Pelias, king of Iolcus, who, to keep him from the throne, sent him in quest of the Golden Fleece, kept by Æetes, king of Colchis. (See ARGONAUT, 1.) Æëtes set him the task of harnessing two fire-breathing, brazen-hoofed bulls to a plow, and of sowing dragon's teeth, and destroying the crop of armed men which would spring up. All this he accomplished, and secured the fleece, by the help of Æëtes's daughter Medea, whose love he had won. See MEDEA.

2. Used as a masc. prop. name.

3. *Bib.* The host of Paul on his visit to Thessalonica (*Acts* xvii. 5), who is probably the person mentioned in Rom. xvi. 21.

jas'per (jăs'pẽr), *n.* [ME. *jaspre, jaspe*, OF. *jaspre, jaspe*, F. *jaspe*, L. *iaspis*, Gr. ἴασπις; cf. Per. *yashp, yashf*, Ar. *yashb, yasb, yasf*, Heb. *yashpheh.*] **1.** Green chalcedony or any other bright-colored variety, except carnelian; — used to render L. *iaspis*, Gr. ἴασπις.

2. Now, an opaque, impure variety of quartz, of red, yellow, and other dull colors, breaking with a smooth surface. It admits of a high polish, and is used for vases, seals, snuff boxes, etc. The color is usually due to iron. Jasper is mentioned in Ex. xxviii. 20 as one of the stones in the breastplate of the high priest; in Rev. xxi. 18 as the foundation of the wall of the New Jerusalem. It is thought the substance meant was a dark green or opalescent stone.

3. Jasper ware.

jas'per-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; JAS'PER-IZED (-īzd); JAS'PER-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To convert into, or make to resemble, jasper.

jas'per-oid (-oid), *a.* [*jasper* + *-oid.*] Resembling jasper.

jasper opal. A yellow variety of opal resembling jasper.

jasper ware. A delicate kind of earthenware invented by Josiah Wedgwood. It is usually white.

jas'per-y (jăs'pẽr-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or resembling, jasper; mixed with, or containing, jasper.

jas-pid'e-an (jăs-pĭd'ē-ăn) } *a.* [L. *iuspidēus.* See JAS-
jas-pid'e-ous (jăs-pĭd'ē-ŭs) } PER.] Of jasper; jaspery.

jas'pi-lite (jăs'pĭ-līt), *n.* Also **jas'pi-lyte.** [*jasper* + *-lite.*] *Petrog.* A compact siliceous rock resembling jasper.

jas'po-nyx (jăs'pō-nĭks), *n.* [L. *iasponyx*, Gr. ἰασπόνυξ. See JASPER; ONYX.] An onyx part or all of whose layers consist of jasper.

Jas'si-dæ (jăs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the genus named *Jassus*, fr. *Iassus*, the name given by Fabricius + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A large family of homopterous insects consisting of the true leaf hoppers (see LEAF HOPPER). *Jassus* is the type genus. In many recent classifications the group is raised to the rank of a superfamily and termed **Jas-soi'de-a** (jă-soi'dē-ă). — **jas'sid** (jăs'ĭd), *n.* — **jas'soid** (-oid), *a.*

Jat (jŏt), *n.* [Hind. *Jāṭ.*] A member of an important tribe or caste, numbering over 7,000,000, and dwelling chiefly in the Punjab, Rajputana, and the United Provinces. The Jats are Indo-Aryans of exceptionally dark skin, but of fine physique. They are industrious cultivators, brave and efficient soldiers, and not very stringent in their observances of the Hinduism which most of them profess.

Jat'e-o-rhi'za (jăt'ē-ō-rī'zä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἰατήρ, or ἰατής, physician (fr. ἰᾶσθαι to heal) + ῥίζα root.] *Bot.* A small genus of menispermaceous woody vines, natives of Eastern Africa and Mauritius, having lobed leaves and long, loose racemes of flowers. *J. columba* yields the drug calumba.

Jat'ro-pha (jăt'rō-fä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἰατρός physician + τροφή nutrition.] *Bot.* A genus of euphorbiaceous herbs, shrubs, and trees, usually having lobed leaves and inconspicuous cymose flowers with petals present, at least in the staminate ones. They are found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres, but are most abundant in America. Nearly all the species yield medicinal oils, and *J. curcas* is officinal. See PHYSIC NUT.

ja-troph'ic (jă-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to physic nuts, the seeds of plants of the genus *Jatropha.*

jaun'dice (jän'dĭs; jôn'-; 277), *n.* [ME. *jaunis*, F. *jaunisse*, fr. *jaune* yellow, orig. *jalne*, fr. L. *galbinus* yellowish, fr. *galbus* yellow.] **1.** *Med.* A morbid condition, characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine, whiteness of the feces, constipation, loss of appetite, and general languor and lassitude. It is due to the presence of the coloring matter of the bile in the blood, caused by obstruction of the biliary passages and consequent absorption of bile into the blood, or, as in various severe intoxications and infections, by an increased production of biliary pigment in the liver and the absorption of bile into the circulation. Called also *icterus.*

2. *Bot.* A diseased condition of trees. *Obs.*

3. A state of disordered feeling or judgment, as through prejudice, jealousy, etc.

jaun'dice, *v. t.*; JAUN'DICED (-dĭst); JAUN'DIC-ING (-dĭ-sĭng). To affect with jaundice, or to make yellow as if with jaundice; hence, to color by prejudice or envy; to prejudice.

> The envy of wealth *jaundiced* his soul. *Ld. Lytton.*
> All looks yellow to the *jaundiced* eye. *Pope.*

jaunt (jant; jônt; 277), *v. i.*; JAUNT'ED; JAUNT'ING. [Cf. E. dial. *jaunt* to jolt, shake, and E. JAUNCE.] **1.** To jaunce or (?) prance. *Obs.*

2. To go to and fro wearily; to trudge about. *Obs.*

3. To ramble here and there, esp. for pleasure; to stroll; to make an excursion.

4. To ride on a jaunting car.

jaunt, *v. t.* **1.** To jaunce or (?) prance. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. To jolt; jounce; carry about with jolting. *Obs. or R.*

jaunt, *n.* **1.** A wearisome journey. *Rare.*

2. A short excursion for pleasure or refreshment; a ramble; a short journey.

Syn. — See JOURNEY.

jaunt'ing car. A kind of low-set open vehicle, common in Ireland, in which the passengers sit sidewise, back to back (outside jaunting car), or face to face (inside jaunting car).

jaun'ty (jän'tĭ; jôn'-), *a.*; JAUN'TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); JAUN'TI-EST. [Formerly spelt *janty*, fr. F. *gentil.* See GENTLE; cf. GENTY.] **1.** Genteel; gentlemanly. *Obs.*

2. Stylish; smart; showy.

3. Having an air of easy unconcern or sprightliness.

> Through thy torn brim's *jaunty* grace. *Whittier.*

Syn. — See FINICAL.

Ja'va (jä'vä), *n.* **1.** An island of the Malay Archipelago.

2. A variety of coffee. See COFFEE.

3. [*l. c.*] One of an American breed of domestic fowls having smooth yellow legs and a small single comb. Of the three varieties, black, white, and mottled, the black is commonest. The mottled have black and white plumage.

Java almond, the drupaceous fruit of an East Indian balsameaceous tree (*Canarium indicum*) somewhat resembling an almond in shape. It is eaten in Java, but is cathartic. Also, the tree itself, which yields Manila elemi. See CANARIUM, ELEMI C. — **J. canvas,** a loosely woven, even-meshed linen or cotton cloth used as a foundation in embroidery. — **J. cotton.** = KAPOK. — **J. kite.** = EDDY KITE. — **J. man.** = PITHECANTHROPUS. — **J. pepper,** cubebs. — **J. plum,** a large myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia jambolana*) of East India and Australia, cultivated in other tropical countries; also, its edible plumlike fruit, which is often preserved. The seeds and bark are strongly astringent, and are used as a drug in India. — **J. sparrow,** a finchlike weaver bird (*Munia oryzivora*), native of Java, but a common cage bird. The upper parts are glaucous gray and black, the under part pinkish, the cheeks white, and the large bill pink. A white variety is also common in captivity. — **J. tea,** the dried leaves of an East Indian mint (*Orthosiphon stamineus*), from which a powerful diuretic is obtained; also, the plant itself. — **J wax.** = GETAH WAX.

Java Sparrow. (⅓)

Ja'van (jä'vän), *a. & n.* Javanese.

Javan ox, the domesticated banteng of Java. — **J. peacock,** a peafowl (*Pavo muticus*) of Indo-China and Java, having the neck and breast in the male golden green and the naked skin of the face blue and yellow. The crest feathers are completely webbed. — **J. rhinoceros,** a small one-horned rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*) of Java, Sumatra, and other parts of the Indian region. — **J. squirrel,** the jelerang.

Jav'a-nese' (jăv'ä-nēz'; -nēs', 277), *a.* Of or pertaining to Java or the people of Java.

Javanese seed. = AJOWAN.

Jav'a-nese', *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A native of Java. The *Sundanese* occupy the western end of the island; the *Madurese*, the extreme east; and the *Javanese* proper, the body of the island. All of these are of Malayan type and race. The Javanese are the most advanced, progressive, and cultured of all Malayan peoples. Besides these there are scattered Indonesian tribes, as well as Chinese, Malays, Arabs, Hindus, Europeans, and mixed bloods. The religion is almost exclusively Mohammedan, although formerly Buddhistic, Java containing in the temple of Boro-Bodor the greatest work of Buddhist architecture.

2. The language of the Javanese proper. It is closely akin to Malay, though of less simple structure, and is noteworthy as possessing a common and an aristocratic or court speech, the latter being used in addressing superiors, in official papers, etc. Its alphabet belongs to the Pali class, and is based upon the old Kavi alphabet, or "Alphabet of Buddha." The language contains Indian loan words, dating from the introduction of Buddhism, possibly as early as the 6th century. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

jave'lin (jăv'lĭn; jăv'ē-lĭn), *n.* [F. *javeline;* akin to Sp. *jabalina*, It. *giavelina*, and F. *javelot.* Cf. GAVELOCK.] **1.** A sort of light spear, to be thrown or cast, usually by the hand, either as a weapon of war or in hunting the wild boar and other large game.

2. A thrusting weapon with a shaft, as a pike. *Obs.*

3. One who bears a javelin; a javelineer.

jave'lin, *v. t.* To pierce with a javelin. *Rare.*

jave'lin-eer' (jăv'lĭn-ēr'), *n.* [OF. *javelinier.*] A man armed with a javelin.

jaw (jô), *n.* [Perh. akin to *chaw, chew*, influenced by F. *joue* the cheek.] **1** One of the structures (in vertebrates supported by bones or cartilages and commonly bearing teeth, horny plates, or a horny sheath) which border the mouth and serve by their movements to open and close it for seizing, biting, or masticating. The term is not applied when the mouth is surrounded by only soft parts, unsupported by skeletal structures. The vertebrates (except some of the lowest) have two jaws, an upper and lower, the former often (in mammals always) firmly united with the rest of the skull, the latter movable. In invertebrates the term is applied to various structures about the mouth serving as biting or masticating organs, etc.; in arthropods, esp. to the mandibles, maxillæ, or other paired mouth appendages which close together sideways.

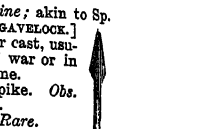

Jaw.

2. Fig.: Anything resembling the jaw of an animal in form or action; esp., *pl.*, the mouth or entrance; fauces; as, the *jaws* of a pass; the *jaws* of darkness or of death.

3 Any of various openings or objects more or less suggestive of the jaw of an animal; as: **a** Either of two or more opposing parts movable so as to open and close for holding, grasping, clamping, cutting, or crushing anything between them; as, the *jaws* of a vise, a lathe chuck, a measuring machine, a pair of pliers, a shearing machine, or a stone crusher; also, the space between the parts. **b** *Naut.* (1) The inner end of a boom or gaff forked or hollowed so as to partly encircle, and move freely on, the mast; — frequently in *pl.* (2) *pl.* Projections from a yard at the slings, often connected by the parrel. **c** A notched or forked part, adapted for holding an object in place, as a guide allowing vertical play to a railroad-car axle box.

4. Talk, esp. when offensive; impudent talk; scolding *Low.*

jaw'bone' (jô'bōn'), *n.* One of the bones of a vertebrate's jaw, esp. of the lower jaw.

jawed (jôd), *a.* Having jaws; — chiefly in composition; as, lantern-*jawed.* "*Jawed* like a jetty." *Skelton.*

jaw jerk. *Med.* Spasmodic contraction of the muscles of mastication, producing a jerking movement of the lower jaw when it is suddenly and involuntarily depressed, as by a blow or an object placed on the lower incisor teeth while the mouth is partially opened; chin jerk.

jay (jā), *n.* [F. *geai*, OF. *gai, jai*, perh. fr. OHG. *gāhi* quick, G. *jäh* sudden.] **1.** *Zoöl.* The European bird *Garrulus glandarius*, type of the subfamily Garrulinæ of the crow family; hence, any of numerous birds of this sub-

Ja'shar (jā'shär; jăsh'är) *or* **Ja'sher, Book of.** *Bib.* **1.** An old book of songs mentioned in Josh. x. 13 and 2 Sam. i. 18.

2. a Several forgeries purporting to be the original Hebrew book. **b** A ritualistic work by Jacob ben Meïr (d. 1171).

Ja'shen (jā'shĕn; jăsh'ĕn), **Ja-sho'be-am** (jă-shō'bē-ăm), **Ja'shub** (jā'shŭb; jăsh'ŭb), **Ja-shu'bi-le'hem** (jă-shō'bĭ-lē'hĕm), **Ja'shub-ites** (jā'shŭb-īts; jăsh'ŭb-), **Ja'sī-el** (jā'sĭ-ĕl), **Jas'i-el.** *Bib.*

jas'mined (jăs'mĭnd), *a.* Overgrown or adorned with jasmine.

jasmine mango *or* **tree.** The red jasmine.

jasmine wood. The fragrant wood of the tree *Ochna mauritana*; also, the tree.

jasmin oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

jasp (jăsp), *n.* [See JASPER.] Jasper. *Obs.*

Jasp. *Abbr.* Jasper.

jas'pa-chate (jăs'pā-kāt), **jasp'-ag'ate,** *n.* [L. *iaspachates*, Gr. ἰασπαχάτης.] *Min.* Agate jasper. *Obs.*

‖ ja'spé' (zhä'spā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *jasper* to mottle. See JASPER.] *Ceramics.* Having the surface decorated with cloudings and streaks, somewhat as if imitating jasper.

jas'per, *v. t. & i.* To be, or to make, like jasper. *Obs.*

Jas'per (jăs'pẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *Jaspar, Galpart*, F. *Gaspard*, and G. *Kaspar.*] Masc. prop. name. F. *Gaspard* (gäs'pär'); It. *Gasparo* (gäs'pä-rō); Sp. *Gaspar* (gäs-pär').

jas'per-at'ed (jăs'pẽr-āt'ĕd), *a.* Mixed with, containing, or mottled like, jasper.

jas'pered (jăs'pẽrd), *a.* Made like jasper; jasperated.

jas'per-ite, *n.* Jaspilite. *Obs.*

jas-pid'e-an, *a.* Jaspideous. *Obs.*

jas'pis, *n.* [L. See JASPER.] = JASPER, 1 & 2.

jas'poid, *a.* [Cf. F. *jaspoïde.* See JASPER; -OID.] Jasperoid. *Rare.*

jasp'-o'pal, *n.* = JASPER OPAL.

jas'pure (jăs'pūr), *n.* [F., fr. *jasper* to mottle. See JASPER.] Marbling veined or colored like jasper.

Ja'sub (jā'sŭb). *D. Bib.*

Ja-su'bus (jă-sū'bŭs). *Bib.*

Ja'ta-ka (jä'tä-kä), *n.* [Skr. *jātaka* relating to birth, fr. *jāta* born, fr. *jan* to beget.] A "birth story," or narration of one of the incarnations, of the Buddhas preceding Gautama. A collection of 550 such stories forms a part of the Buddhist sacred writings.

Ja'tal (jā'tăl). *Bib.*

jat'a-man'si (jăt'ä-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Singhalese *jaṭāmānsa.*] *Indus.* **a** The nard. **b** Any of various East Indian grasses of the genus *Andropogon.* [*Bib.*]

Ja-than'a-el (jă-thăn'ā-ĕl). *D.*

Jath'ni-el (jăth'nĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

Jat'ki (jŏt'kĭ), *n.* The language of the Jats, a dialect of Lahnda.

Jat'ni (-nĭ), *n.* A Jat woman.

jatropha oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

jat'ter, *v. i. & t.* To chatter, as teeth; to shatter. *Dial. Eng.*

Jat'tir (jăt'ĕr). *Bib.*

jaud (jad; jôd). Scot. var. of JADE, person or animal.

jau'de-wine, *n.* Used as a term of reproach, with an uncertain sense. *Obs*

jau'die (jä'dĭ; jô'dĭ), *n.* [E. dial. also *chaudy*; cf. OF. *chaudun* entrails.] Edible entrails; esp., a pig's stomach, or a pudding made with it. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

jaug (jäg; jôg) Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of JAG, load, etc.

jauk (jăk; jôk), *v. i.* To dally; trifle. *Scot*

jaul. + JOWL, *v.*

jaun (jän; jôn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of JAM, *n.*; JAMB, *n.*

jaun (jôn), *n.* [Hind. & Bengali *ván.*] A small palanquin. *Calcutta.*

jaunce (jäns; jôns), *n.* A jolting; a tiring jaunt or journey. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

jaunce, *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *jancer* to sweep; also JOUNCE, JAUNT.] Prob., to prance; to jounce. *Obs.*

jaun'der (jan'dẽr; -dẽr). *v. i. & n.* Prattle; gabble. *Scot.*

jaun'ders (jän'dẽrz). Dial. Eng. var. of JAUNDICE.

jaundes. + JAUNDICE.

jaundice berry, jaundice tree. The barberry, — a supposed remedy for jaundice.

jaundice root. The orange-root.

jaun'dous, *a.* Jaundiced. *Obs.*

jaune (jōn; *as F.* zhōn), *a.* [F.] Yellow. *Obs. or F. ench.*

jaun'er (jan'ẽr). Var. of JAUNDER. *Scot.*

jaun'es, jaun'is (*dial.* jôn'ĕs). Obs. or dial. var. of JAUNDICE.

jau-nette'. + JONET.

jaun'ti-ly (jän'tĭ-lĭ; jôn'-), *adv.* of JAUNTY. See -LY.

jaun'ti-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

jaunt'ing-ly, *adv.* of *jaunting*, p. pr. See -LY.

jaunty car. A jaunting car.

jaup (jäp; jôp), *v. t. & i.* To splash; bespatter. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

jaup, *n.* Splashing, as of water; a splash. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Jaw *Abbr.* Javanese.

Ja'van (jā'vän), prop., Ionia, Greece, the Greeks.] *Bib.* One of the sons of Japheth, supposed to represent the Ionians. [AJOWAN.]

Jav'a-nee' seed (jăv'ä-nē'). = Jave. Var. of JAHWEH.

jav'el, *n.* [F. *javelle.* See 2d GAVEL.] A gavel, as of grain. *Obs.*

jav'el (jăv'ĕl), *n.* A vagabond or worthless fellow. *Obs. or R.*

javel, *n.* [Cf. JAIL.] A jail. *Obs.*

javeler, *n.* A jailer. *Obs.*

‖ ja've-lī'na (hä'vĕ-lē'nä; 189), *n.* [Sp. *jabalina* wild sow, *jabalí* wild boar.] A peccary. *Texas & Mexico.*

javelin bat One of several large vampires of the genus *Phyllostoma*, esp. *P. hastatum.*

javelin fish. An Asiatic fish (*Pomadasis hasta*) of the family Hæmulidæ.

javelin man. A man armed with a javelin, as, *Eng. Hist.*, one of the judges' escort at assizes.

javelin snake. = DART SNAKE.

Ja-velle' wa'ter (zha-vĕl'). = EAU DE JAVELLE.

jav'e-lot, *n.* [F. Cf JAVELIN.] A small javelin. *Obs.*

jav'e-lot-ier', *n.* [OF.] A soldier armed with a javelot. *Obs.*

jav'er, jav'ver (jăv'ẽr), *n. & v.* [Cf JABBER.] Gabble; jabber. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

Ja'vert' (zhä'vär'), *n.* In Victor Hugo's novel "Les Misérables," a police officer who is the incarnation of devotion to his professional duty.

jaw, *v. t.* To talk, esp. offensively; to scold. *Low.*

jaw, *v. t.* **1.** To grasp with the jaws; to bite or devour. *Obs.*

2. To assail by scolding. *Low.*

jaw, *n.* A wave or dash of water or other liquid. — *v. t. & i.* To splash; dash; pour. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ja-wab' (jä-wäb'; -wŏb'), *n.* [Hind., fr. Ar. *jawāb.*] *India.* **1.** An answer; reply.

2 *Arch.* A building erected to correspond to, or balance, another, as the false mosque of the Taj Mahal.

ja-wab', *v. t.* To answer. *India.*

ja-war' (jä-war'), ja-wa'ri (jä-wa'rē). Vars. of JOWAR, JOWARI.

jaw bit. *Railroads* A bar across the jaws of a pedestal underneath an axle box.

jaw'break'er, *n* Lit, something that breaks the jaws, as, *Slang*, a word difficult to pronounce, or a hard kind of candy.

jaw breaker *Mach.* A breaker or crusher for stone, etc., with two jaws, one fixed and one movable.

jaw'break'ing, *a.* Difficult to pronounce. *Slang.* — **jaw'-break'ing-ly,** *adv. Slang.*

jaw chuck. *Mach* A chuck with jaws; a dog chuck.

jaw crusher. = JAW BREAKER.

jaw'fall', *n.* Depression of the jaw; hence, depression of spirits. *Rare.* [*Rare.*]

jaw'fall'en, *a.* Chapfallen.

jaw'fish', *n.* Any fish of the family Opisthognathidæ, which is composed of certain tropical marine spiny-finned fishes with a single dorsal fin, a single lateral line, and very large mouth.

jaw'foot', *n. Zool.* A maxilliped. — **jaw'foot'ed,** *a.*

jaw'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JAW. Specif.: *vb. n.* Clamorous or abusive talk; a scolding. *Low.*

jaw'less, *a.* See -LESS.

jaw'-locked' (-lŏkt'), *a.* Having a locked jaw.

jawme. + JAMB.

jawn. + CHAUN.

jawnes + JAUNDICE.

‖ ja wohl' (ya vōl'). [G.] Yes, indeed; quite so. [*Dial Eng.*]

jawp. Var of JAUP. *Scot &*

jaw rope. *Naut.* A rope holding the jaws of a gaff to the mast.

jaw's'mith', *n.* A professional talker; demagogue. *Low, U. S*

jaw strap. A narrow strap, long enough to go through a horse's mouth, having about six curb links on each end.

jaw'y (jô'ĭ), *a.* Pert. to the jaws; *Slang*, talkative.

jaxe. + JAKES.

ja-yan'ti, ja-yun'ti (jä-yŭn'tē), *n.* [Hind. *jayantī* Cf. JYNTEE] = DHUNCHEE.

jay bird. **a** The European jay. **b** The blue jay. *Local.*

jay'hawk', *n.* = JAYHAWKER, spider. *Western U. S.*

jay'hawk', *v. t.* To infest or raid as a jayhawker does. *Slang, U. S.*

jay'haw'ker, *n. Slang, U. S.* **1.** A member of a band of guerrillas, esp. in Kansas and Missouri, before and during the

family, which is represented in most temperate and tropical regions. The jays are smaller and more arboreal than the crows, more gracefully formed, more highly colored (blue often predominating), and many species have a long tail and large erectile crest. They have roving habits, harsh voices, pugnacious dispositions, and are noted for destroying the nests, eggs, and young of weaker birds. The European jay has soft plumage of a fawn color with a black and white crest, and wings marked with black, white, and blue. The blue jays and Canada jay (see these terms) are the best-known North American forms.

European Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*).

2. Hence: **a** An impertinent chatterer. *Oxf. E. D.* **b** A stupid, gullible, or gawky person; a simpleton; a gawk. *Slang.* **c** A gaudy or flashy woman. *Obs.*

jaz'er-ant (jăz'ẽr-ănt), *n.* [OF. *jazerant, jaserenc*; cf. Sp. *jacerina*, cota *jacerina*, fr. *jazarino* Algerine, fr. Ar. *jazāir* Algiers.] A coat of defense made of small overlapping metal plates mounted on linen or other lining; also, this kind of armor taken generally; as, a coat of *jazerant*.

jeal'ous (jĕl'ŭs), *a.* [ME. *jalous, gelus*, OF. *jalous, gelos*, F. *jaloux*, LL. *zelosus* zealous, fr. *zelus* emulation, zeal, jealousy, Gr. ζῆλος. See ZEAL; cf. ZEALOUS.] **1.** Vehement; specif.: **a** Wrathful; ireful. *Obs.* **b** Zealous; devoted; solicitous. *Archaic.* "I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hosts." 1 *Kings* xix. 10.

Naaman, who was *jealous* for Abana and Pharpar. *Stevenson.*

2. Apprehensively vigilant in care; anxious; suspiciously watchful; — often with *of*; as, I am *jealous* of my health.

The people are so *jealous* of the clergy's ambition. *Swift.*

3. Disposed to suspect rivalry in matters of interest and affection; apprehensive regarding the motives of possible rivals, or the fidelity of husband, wife, lover, or friend; distrustful; having morbid fear of rivalry in love or preference given to another.

If . . he be *jealous* of his wife. *Num.* v. 14.

4. Exacting exclusive devotion; intolerant of rivalry.

Thou shalt worship no other God; for the Lord, whose name is Jealous, is a *jealous* God. *Ex.* xxxiv. 14.

5. Doubtful; distrustful; suspicious. *Obs. or Dial.*

6. Vigilant or exact in observation, scrutiny, or the like.

Syn. — Suspicious, anxious. See ENVIOUS.

jealous glass, glass translucent, but not transparent. *Obs.*

jea-louse' (jē-lōōz'), *v. t.* [See JALOUSE.] To suspect; mistrust; imagine. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

jeal'ous-y (jĕl'ŭs-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [F. *jalousie*. See JEALOUS; cf. JALOUSIE.] State or quality of being jealous (in any sense); now, esp.: **a** Earnest concern or solicitude; vigilant watchfulness or care. **b** Painful apprehension, suspicion, or resentment, arising from fear or mistrust of another; specif., painful apprehension of rivalship in cases nearly affecting one's happiness; painful suspicion of the faithfulness of husband, wife, or lover.

I was jealous for Zion with great *jealousy*. *Zech.* viii. 2.

Jealousy is the . . apprehension of superiority. *Shenstone.*

O, beware, my lord, of *jealousy*;
It is the green-eyed monster which doth mock
The meat it feeds on. *Shak.*

jean (jēn; jăn; *see note below*), *n.* [Prob. named from F. *Gênes* (or an OF. form) Genoa. Cf. JANE a coin.] A twilled cotton cloth, used for undergarments, overalls, etc.; in the *pl.*, a garment of this material.

☞ The pron. jān is preferred in most dictionaries, but jēn has become more usual in actual good usage.

Jean-pau'li-a (jēn-pō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. after *Jean Paul* Friedrich Richter, German author.] *Bot.* A genus of fossil gymnospermous plants of the family Ginkgoaceæ, having long, flat, longitudinally nerved and divaricately lobed leaves. They occur from the Trias to the Lower Cretaceous, and are regarded by many paleobotanists as the ancestral forms of *Ginkgo*. The genus is often known by the synonym *Baiera*.

jec'o-rin (jĕk'ō-rĭn), *n.* [L. *jecur, jecoris*, liver.] *Physiol. Chem.* A phosphorized substance soluble in ether, somewhat resembling lecithin, present in small amount in many of the organs of the body. Unlike lecithin, it reduces Fehling's solution.

jeer (jēr), *v. i.*; JEERED (jērd); JEER'ING. [Perh. a corrupt. of *cheer* taken ironically.] To utter sarcastic or scoffing reflections; to speak with mockery or derision; to use taunting language; to scoff; — with *at*; as, to *jeer* at one.

But when he saw her toy and gibe and *jeer* *Spenser.*

jeer, *v. t.* To treat with scoffs or derision; to address with jeers; to taunt; to flout; to mock at.

And if we cannot *jeer* them, we *jeer* ourselves. *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — See SCOFF.

jeer, *n.* **1.** A railing remark or reflection; a scoff, a taunt; a biting jest; flout; jibe.

2. Derision; mockery. *Obs.*

jeer (jēr), *n. Naut.* Usually in *pl.* An assemblage or combination of tackles, for hoisting or lowering the lower yards.

jeer'ing, *p. a.* Mocking; scoffing. — *n.* A mocking utterance. — **jeer'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Jef'fer-so'ni-a (jĕf'ẽr-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Thomas *Jefferson.*] *Bot.* A genus of berberidaceous herbs containing one species in the eastern United States and one in Manchuria. They have basal palmately lobed leaves, solitary white flowers, and capsular fruit. *J. diphylla*, the American species, is the twinleaf. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Twinleaf (*Jeffersonia diphylla*). 1 Whole Plant, reduced, 2 Ripe Capsule.

Jef'fer-so'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, Thomas Jefferson (third President of the United States) or his political doctrines, which were those of the Republicanism of his time, as opposed to those of the Federalists. — *n.* An adherent of Jefferson or his doctrines.

— **Jef'fer-so'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* **Jeffersonian simplicity**, the absence of pomp or display which Jefferson aimed at in his administration as President (1801–1809), eschewing display or ceremony tending to distinguish the President from the people, as in going to the capital on horseback and with no escort, the abolition of court etiquette and the weekly levee, refusal to recognize titles of honor, etc.

jef'fer-son-ite (jĕf'ẽr-sŭn-īt), *n.* [After Thomas *Jefferson.*] *Min.* A pyroxene of dark green or greenish black color, passing into brown. It contains manganese and zinc.

Jef'frey pine (jĕf'rĭ), *or* **Jef'frey's pine** (-rĭz). [After John *Jeffrey*, Scotch gardener and botanical explorer.] An American pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*) native of Oregon and California. It is of pyramidal shape with short spreading or pendulous branches and very long leaves.

Je-ho'vah (jē-hō'vȧ), *n.* [Heb. usually *yĕhōvāh* (with the vowel points of *adōnāi* Lord), sometimes (to avoid repetition) *yĕhōvih* (with the vowel points of *ĕlōhīm* God); prob. properly *yahweh*.] The Supreme Being; God, the Almighty; the Lord; — a Christian form given to the tetragrammaton.

Je-ho'vic (-vĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Jehovah.

Je-ho'vist (-vĭst), *n.* **1.** One who maintains that the vowel points of the Hebrew word translated *Jehovah* are the proper vowels of that word; — opposed to *Adonist*. *Hist.* **2.** The author of the passages in the Old Testament in which God is styled Jehovah (more properly Yahweh); the Yahwist (which see).

Je'ho-vis'tic (jē'hō-vĭs'tĭk), *a.* Characterized by the use of *Jehovah* (more properly *Yahweh*) as a name of God; Yahwistic (which see).

Je'hu (jē'hū), *n. Bib.* **1.** Son of Jehoshaphat and king (B. C. 841–815 ?) of Israel. As captain of the host, he conspired against Jehoram, making a furious attack with chariots, during which Jehoram and Ahaziah, king of Judah, were killed. Jehu's reign was marked by the massacre of his enemies, the destruction of Baal worship, and war with Syria. 2 *Kings* ix.

2. [*l. c.*] A driver; esp., a fast driver. *Humorous.*

je-ju'nal (jē-jōō'năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the jejunum.

je-june' (jē-jōōn'; 277), *a.* [L. *jejunus* fasting, hungry, dry, barren; of unknown origin.] **1.** Foodless; hungry. *Obs.* **2.** Lacking nourishing quality; empty; void of substance. **3.** Void of interest or satisfaction; barren; meager; dry; insipid; as, a *jejune* narrative. *Boyle.*

Syn. — See INSIPID.

— **je-june'ly**, *adv.* — **je-june'ness**, *n.*

je-ju'no- (jē-jōō'nō-). *Med.* Combining form for *jejunum*.

je-ju'no—co-los'to-my, *n. Surg.* An operation for forming a permanent artificial opening between the jejunum and the colon.

je-ju'num (jē-jōō'nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *jejunus* empty, dry.] *Anat.* The middle division of the small intestine, between the duodenum and ileum; — so called because formerly supposed to be empty after death. The first two fifths of the small intestine beyond the duodenum are regarded as constituting the jejunum, but it is not sharply distinguished from the ileum, though somewhat larger, thicker-walled, and more vascular, and having more numerous valvulæ conniventes and fewer Peyer's glands, esp. in the first part.

Je'kyll, Dr., *and* **Mr. Hyde** (jē'kĭl; hīd). The double hero of Robert Louis Stevenson's tale "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Dr. Jekyll is a benevolent and upright physician who at times by a potion transforms himself temporarily into a person of a brutal and animal nature, taking the name of Mr. Hyde, in which character he commits various crimes. For a time he retransforms himself into Dr. Jekyll by another potion, but finally his personality as Mr. Hyde fails to yield to the potion, and he poisons himself.

jel'lied (jĕl'ĭd), *a.* Brought to the state or consistence of jelly; furnished or covered with jelly.

jel'li-fy (jĕl'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; JEL'LI-FIED (-fīd); JEL'LI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To make, or to become, gelatinous; to jelly.

— **jel'li-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

Civil War; hence, an irregular soldier.

2. [*cap.*] A native or resident of Kansas; — a nickname.

3. A tarantula or other large or savage spider. *Local, U. S.*

Jayhawker State. Kansas; — a nickname.

jay'-pie', jay'-pi'et, *n.* **a** The European jay. **b** The missel thrush. *Local, Eng.*

jay teal. The European teal. *Local, Eng.* [*Eng.*

jay'weed', *n.* Mayweed. *Dial.*

Ja'zar (jā'zär). *Bib.*

ja'zel, ja'zul, *n.* [Sp *azul* blue. *Orf. E. D.*] A gem of an azure color. *Obs.*

Ja'zer (jā'zẽr). *Bib.*

Jaz'ia (jăz'yȧ). Var. of JEZIAH.

Ja'zi-el (jā'zĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

Ja'ziz (jā'zĭz). *Bib.*

J. C. *Abbr.* Jesus Christ; Justice Clerk; Julius Cæsar; Jurisconsult.

J. C. D. *Abbr.* Juris Civilis Doctor (L., Doctor of Civil Law).

J. C. L. *Abbr.* Juris Canonici Licentiatus (L., Licentiate in Canon Law).

J. D. *Abbr.* Junior Deacon; Jurum Doctor (L., Doctor of Laws).

Je. *Abbr.* June.

JE. *Abbr. Old Test. Criticism.* The document obtained by combining the texts called J and E (without period, JE). [*Bib.*]

Je-ab'a-rim (jē-ăb'ȧ-rĭm). *D. Bib.*

jeal'i-som, *a.* [See JEALOUS; 1st -SOME.] Jealous. *Obs.*

jeal'ous-hood (jĕl'ŭs-ho͝od), *n.* An epithet applied by Caliban to his wife in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," IV. iv. 13; — so printed in the 4th folio and many modern editions, and hence taken by some as a single word with the meaning *jealousy*, but printed as two words in the quartos and first three folios, and probably to be taken as meaning *jealous woman*. Cf. MADCAP. *Obs.*

jeal'ous-ly, *adv.* of JEALOUS.

jeal'ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

jealousste, *n.* Jealousy. *Obs.*

Jeames (jēmz), *n.* **1.** Corrupt. of JAMES.

2. A footman; a flunky. *Slang.*

Jeames de la Pluche (jēmz dẽ la plush). [Quasi F., Jeames of the Plush; — plush being a material worn by footmen.] The hero of Thackeray's "The Diary of C. Jeames de la Pluche, Esq." He is a footman who obtains wealth by a lucky speculation, only to lose it, after a brief experience of high life.

Jean (jēn). English of JEANNE.

Jean (zhăn), *n.* French equiv. of JOHN.

Jean Bap'tiste' (bȧ'tēst'). A French Canadian; — a nickname.

jean cherry (jēn). [Cf. GEAN.] The gean.

Jean Cra'paud' (zhăn krȧ'pō'). Johnny Crapaud. See CRAPAUD.

jean-ette', *n.* [*jean* + *-ette*.] A kind of jean (cloth) chiefly used for linings.

Jean Jacques (zhăn zhăk). Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712–78).

jean/jean' (zhăn'zhăn'), *n.* [F.] A conscript. *Colloq.*

Jeanne (jēn; *F.* zhăn), *n.* [F See JANE.] Fem. prop. name; — equiv. of JANE.

Jean-nette' (jē-nĕt'), *n.* [F.] Dim. of JEANNE; — fem. prop name.

Jean Po'tage' (zhăn pō'tăzh'). [F. *potage* soup, stew.] A Frenchman; — a nickname.

jeant. † GIANT.

Jean Valjean. See VALJEAN.

jear. † JEER.

Je'a-rim (jē'ȧ-rĭm; jē-ā'rĭm). *D. Bib.*

jeast, jeaster. † JEST, JESTER.

jeat. † JET.

Je-at'e-rai (jē-ăt'ē-rī), *or* **Je-ath'e-rai** (jē-ăth'ē-rī). *Bib.*

Jeb'a-ar (jĕb'ā-är). *D. Bib.*

Jeb'a-har (jĕb'ȧ-här). *D. Bib.*

Jeb'a-ni'a (jĕb'ȧ-nī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

jebard. † JEOPARD.

Jeb'er-e-chi'ah (jĕb'ẽr-ē-kī'ȧ). [*Bib.*]

jebet, jebat. † GIBBET.

Jeb'la-am (jĕb'lā-ăm). *D. Bib.*

jeb'let. † GIBLET.

Jeb'na-el (-nā-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Jeb'ne-el (-nē-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

Jeb'u (jĕb'ōō), *n.* A Negro of a tribe of the Slave Coast.

Je'bus (jē'bŭs), *or* **Jeb'u-si** (jĕb'ū-sĭ), *n. Bib.* An ancient city on the site afterwards occupied by Jerusalem.

Judges xix. 10; 1 *Chron.* xi. 4.

Jeb'u-site (jĕb'ū-zīt), *n.* [From Heb. *Yebus*, the name of the city.] An inhabitant of Jebus: also, a member of a tribe of the territory adjacent to Jebus or Jerusalem. — **Jeb'u-sit'ic** (-zĭt'ĭk), **Jeb'u-sit'i-cal**, **Jeb'u-sit'ish** (-zĭt'ĭsh), *a.*

Jec'a-mi'ah (jĕk'ȧ-mī'ȧ). *Bib.*

Jec'e-mi'ah (jĕk'ē-mī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Jech'e-li'ah (jĕk'ē-lī'ȧ), **Jech'o-li'ah** (jĕk'ō-), *or* **Jec'o-li'ah**. *Bib.*

Jech'o-ni'as (jĕk'ō-nī'ăs). *Bib.*

Jec'ma-am (jĕk'mā-ăm). *D. Bib.*

Jec'ma-an (-ăn). *D. Bib.*

Jec'o-nam (jĕk'ō-năm). *D. Bib.*

Jec'o-ni'ah (-nī'ȧ). *Bib.* Var. of JEHOIACHIN.

Jec'o-ni'as (-ăs). *Bib.*

Jec'te-hel (jĕk'tē-hĕl). *D. Bib.*

jec'ti-ga'tion (-tĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] Trembling; vibration. *Obs.*

jed, jed'cock', jed'dock, *n.* The jacksnipe. *Local, Eng.*

Jed. *Abbr.* Jedediah.

JED. *Abbr. Old Test. Criticism.* The document obtained by combining the documents called JE and D (without period, *JED*).

Je-da'ia (jē-dā'yȧ; jē-dī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Je-da'iah (-yȧ; -ȧ). *Bib.*

Je-da'la (jē-dā'lȧ). *D. Bib.*

Jed'burgh ax *or* **axe** (jĕd'bŭr-ĭ). [From *Jedburgh*, a royal burgh in Scotland on Jed Water.] A weapon consisting of a stout pole, four feet long, with a steel head. *Scot.*

Jedburgh cast. A legal trial after punishment has been inflicted. *Scot.*

Jedburgh jury. A jury that tries a Jedburgh cast. *Scot.*

Jedburgh justice. Justice that punishes first and tries afterwards; also, wholesale punishment or acquittal. Hence, **Jedburgh law.** *Scot.*

Jedburgh staff. = JEDBURGH AX.

Jed'dart cast, justice (jĕd'ärt), etc. = JEDBURGH CAST, JUSTICE, etc. *Scot.*

jed'ding ax *or* **axe** (jĕd'ĭng), *n.* [Cf. JADDING.] *Masonry.* A kind of stone ax with a flat face and a pointed peen.

Jed-do'a (jĕd-dō'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Jed'du (jĕd'o͞o). *Bib.*

Jed-du'a (jĕd-dū'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Jed'e-hos (jĕd'ē-hŏs). *D. Bib.*

Jed'e-di'ah (jĕd'ē-dī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Yedideyāh*.] Lit., beloved of the Lord; — masc. prop. name.

Je-de'i (jē-dē'ī). *D. Bib.*

Je-de'iah (-yȧ), **Je-de'us** (-ŭs), **Je-di'a-el** (jē-dī'ă-ĕl), **Je-di'dah** (-dȧ), **Jed'i-di'ah** (jĕd'ĭ-dī'ȧ), **Je'di-el** (jē'dĭ-ĕl), **Je-du'thun** (jē-dū'thŭn). *Bib.*

Jed'wood ax *or* **axe.** Jedwood justice, etc. = JEDBURGH AX, JEDBURGH JUSTICE, etc *Scot.*

jee. Var. of GEE.

jee, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. GEE, *v. & interj.*] To move; budge. *Scot.*

jee, *n.* Motion; — in phrase on the jee, ajee. *Scot.*

jeel (jēl), *n.* [Manx *jeeill, jeell*, havoc, waste, destruction.] Damage; mischief. *Isle of Man.*

jeel (jēl), *n. & v.* [OF. *giel, gel*, freezing, frost. Cf. JELLY.] Jelly. *Scot.*

jeel. Var. of JHEEL.

Je-e'li (jē-ē'lī). *Bib.*

Je-e'lus (-lŭs). *Bib.*

jeer capstan (jēr). *Naut.* An extra capstan sometimes placed between the foremast and mainmast in old-time sailing vessels.

jeerd. Jeered. *Ref. Sp.*

jeer'er, *n.* One who jeers.

jeet. † JET.

jee-tee', jee-tee'. Var. of JETEE.

Je-e'zer (jē-ē'zẽr). *Bib.*

Je-e'zer-ites (-īts), *n. pl. Bib.*

jeff, *n.* A rope. *Circus Slang.*

jeff, *v. i.* To throw em quadrats as dice. *Printers' Slang.*

Jef'fer-is-ite, *n.* [After W. W. *Jefferis*, its discoverer.] *Min.* A kind of vermiculite. See VERMICULITE.

Jef'frey (jĕf'rĭ), *n.* See GEOFFREY. [template.]

jeg (jĕg), *n. Mach.* A jig; a

Jeg'a-al (jĕg'ȧ-ăl). *D. Bib.*

Je'gar-sa'ha-du'tha (jē'gär-sā'hȧ-dū'thȧ). *Bib.* The Aramaic name given by Laban to the cairn marking the covenant between him and Jacob, meaning "the heap of witness."

Jeg'ha-a (jĕg'hā-ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Jeg'e-de-li'as (jĕ-jĕ'ē-dē-lī'ăs; jĕg'ē-). *D. Bib.* [HAD

je-had' (jē-hăd'). Var. of JIHAD.

Je-ha'le-el (jē-hā'lē-ĕl). *Bib.*

Je'ha-le'le-el (jē'hȧ-lē'lē-ĕl; jē-hā'lē-ĕl), *or* **Je-hal'e-el** (jē-hăl'ē-ĕl). *Bib.*

Je-han'nun (jē-hăn'ŭn). Corrupt. of GEHENNA.

Jeh-de'iah (jĕ-dē'yȧ; jē-dē'yȧ). *Bib.* [*Bib.*

Je'he-de'ia (jē'hē-dē'yȧ). *D.*

Je-hez'e-kel (jē-hĕz'ē-kĕl), *or* **Je-he'zi-el** (jē-hē'zĭ-ĕl) *D. Bib.*

Je-hez'kel. *Bib.*

Je-hi'ah (jē-hī'ȧ). *Bib.*

Je-hi'as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*

Je-hi'el (-ĕl). *Bib.*

Je-hi'e-li (jē-hī'ē-lī). *Bib.*

Je'hiz-ki'ah (jē'hĭz-kī'ȧ). *Bib.*

je ho. Var. of GEE HO. See last GEE.

Je-ho'a-dah (jē-hō'ȧ-dȧ), *or* **Je'ho-ad'dah** (jē'hō-ăd'ȧ). *Bib.*

Je'ho-a-d'dan (-ăn), *or* **-din** (-ĭn). *Bib.*

Je-ho'a-haz (jē-hō'ȧ-hăz; jē'hō-ā'hăz), *n. Bib.* 1. Son of Jehu and king of Israel B. C. 814–797 (?), who was oppressed by the Syrians.

2. Son of Josiah and king of Judah B. C. 608 (*l*), who was carried as a captive into Egypt by Pharaoh-nechoh.

Je-ho'ash (jē-hō'ăsh), *n. Bib.* See JOASH. [*Bib.*

Je'ho-ha'nan (jē-hō-hā'năn).

Je-hoi'a-chin (jē-hoi'ȧ-kĭn), *n. Bib.* Son of Jehoiakim and king of Judah B. C. 597, for three months, when he yielded to Nebuchadrezzar, who had besieged Jerusalem, and was carried captive to Babylon with many Jews.

Je-hoi'a-da (-dȧ), *n. Bib.* The high priest who revolted against Athaliah and made Joash king of Judah. See ATHALIAH, JOASH. — **Je-hoi'a-da box** [after *Jehoïada*, who set a box for contributions "at the gate of the house of the Lord" (2 *Chron.* xxiv. 8)], a box for savings, with a slit for money to pass through. *Rare.*

Je-hoi'a-kim (-kĭm), *n. Bib.* Second son of Josiah, and king of Judah B. C. 609–598 (?), who oppressed his people, restored idolatry, and rebelled against Nebuchadrezzar after paying tribute to him for three years.

Je-hoi'a-rib (-rĭb). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Je-hon'a-dab (jē-hŏn'ȧ-dăb). *Bib.*

Je-hon'a-than (-thăn). *Bib.*

Je-ho'ram (jē-hō'răm), *n. Bib.* a Second son of Ahab and king of Israel, who made war against Moab and Syria and was treacherously killed by his general Jehu. **b** Son of Jehoshaphat and king of Judah. He slew his six brothers, and was cursed by Elijah for his wickedness.

Je-ho-shah'e-ath (jē'hō-shăh'ē-ăth; jē-hŏ-shā'ē-ăth), *or* **Je-hosh'e-ba** (jē-hŏsh'ē-bȧ; jē'hō-shē'bȧ), *n. Bib.* Wife of Jehoiada and sister of Ahaziah. She hid Joash when Athaliah destroyed the rest of Ahaziah's family. See JOASH.

Je-hosh'a-phat (jē-hŏsh'ȧ-făt), *n. Bib.* Son of Asa and king of Judah. He made peace with the kings of Israel and aided them in war. He strengthened his kingdom and had riches and honor in abundance, receiving tribute from the Philistines and Arabians.

Je-hosh'e-ba (-ē-bȧ). *Bib.*

Je-hosh'u-a (-ū-ȧ), *or* **-ah** (-ȧ). *Bib.* Vars. of JOSHUA.

Je-ho'vah-ji'reh (jē-hō'vȧ-jī'-rē). *Bib.*

Je-ho'vah-nis'si (-nĭs'ī). *Bib.*

Je-ho'vah-sha'lom (-shā'lŏm). *Bib.* [*a*). *Bib.*

Je-ho'vah-sham'mah (-shăm'-ȧ). *Bib.*

Je-ho'vah-tsid'ke-nu (-tsĭd'kē-nū; -tsĭd-kē'nū). *Bib.*

Je-ho'vism (jē-hō'vĭz'm), *n.* Yahwism. *Obs.*

Je-hoz'a-bad (jē-hŏ'zȧ-bȧd; jē'hō-zā'băd). *Bib.*

Je-hoz'a-dak (-dăk). *Bib.*

je'hu (jē'hū), *v. t. & i.* To drive. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Je-hub'bah (jē-hŭb'ȧ). *Bib.*

Je-hu'cal (jē-hū'kăl). *Bib.*

Je'hud (jē'hŭd). *Bib.*

Je-hu'di (jē-hū'dĭ). *Bib*

Je'hu-di'jah (jē'hū-dī'jȧ). *Bib.* In A. V., 1 Chron. iv. 18, a fem. proper name; in R. V. translated "the Jewess."

Je-hu'el (jē-hū'ĕl). *D. Bib.*

je'hup, *v. t.* To gee up. *Rare.*

Je'hush (jē'hŭsh). *Bib.*

Je-i'el (jē-ī'ĕl). *Bib.*

jeig. † JIG.

jeis'ti-cor (jēs'tĭ-kôr; jēs'-). Scot. var. of JUSTAUCORPS

jeit. † JET. [Fasting. *Obs.*]

je'ju-na'tion, *n.* [L. *jejunatio.*]

je'ju-na'tor (jē'jŭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] An observer of fasts. *Rare.*

je-ju'ni-ty (jē-jōō'nĭ-tĭ; 243), *n.* [L *jejunitas*.] Quality or state of being jejune

je-ju'no-du'o-de'nal, *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the jejunum and duodenum.

je-ju'no-il'e-i'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of both jejunum and ileum.

je-ju'no-il'e-os'to-my, *n. Surg.* An operation to form a permanent artificial opening between the jejunum and the ileum.

je-ju'nos'to-my, *n.* [*jejuno-* + *-stomy.*] *Surg.* Formation of a permanent artificial opening into the jejunum through the abdominal wall. *Obs.*] *Bib.*

Jek'a-me'am (jĕk'ȧ-mē'ăm; jĕ-kā'mē'ăm). *Bib.*

Jek'a-mi'ah (jĕk'ȧ-mī'ȧ). *Bib.*

jek'i-lik. Var. of YEKILIK. See COIN.

Je-ku'thi-el (jē-kū'thĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

Je'kyll's Act (jē'kĭlz). [After Sir Joseph *Jekyll* (1663–1738), English justice.] *Eng.* An act of 1736 restricting sale of spirituous liquors.

jel'ab, jel'lab (jĕl'ăb), *n.* [Ar. *jilbāb*, pl. *jalābīb*, wide shirt, tunic.] A cloak with a hood, worn by natives of Morocco.

jelacy. † JEALOUSY.

jel'ee-ang (jĕl'ē-ăng), *n.* [Native name.] A large, handsome squirrel (*Sciurus bicolor*), of Java and southern Asia.

jel'ick (jĕl'ĭk; yĕl'ĭk), *n.* [Turk. *yelek*.] The bodice of a Turkish woman.

jell, *v. i. & n.* Jelly. *Colloq., U. S.*

jellaba. Var. of JELAB.

jel'li-ca (jĕl'ĭ-kȧ), *or, more commonly*, **jel'li-ce** (-kē), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. ANGELICA.] **a** The wild angelica. *Dial. Eng.* **b** The water hemlock of St. Helena (*Sium helenianum*), whose stalks are eaten like celery.

jel'ly (jĕl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [Formerly *gelly*, *gely*, F. *gelée* jelly, frost, fr. *geler* to freeze, L. *gelare*; akin to *gelu* frost. See GELID.] **1.** A food preparation, having a characteristic soft, somewhat elastic, homogeneous consistency due to its containing gelatin from any of various animal tissues, as bones, tendons, skin, antlers of deer, etc. It is readily dissolved by heat, and usually is semitransparent. Hence, a similar preparation made by boiling down fruit juice with sugar, as currant *jelly*, by thickening milk, water, etc., with Iceland moss, farina, etc.

2. Any gelatinous substance; anything of the consistency of jelly (in sense 1).

3. *Bot.* Any gelatinous blue-green alga of the genus *Nostoc*, found on damp ground, esp. after rains.

jelly of Wharton (hwŏr'tŭn) [after Thomas *Wharton*, English anatomist], *Anat.*, the gelatinous mucoid connective tissue which invests the vessels of the umbilical cord.

jel'ly, *v. i. & t.*; JEL'LIED (-ĭd); JEL'LY-ING. To become jelly; to come, or to bring, to the consistency of jelly.

jelly bag. A bag, as of cheesecloth or flannel, through which the material for jelly is strained.

jel'ly-fish' (jĕl'ĭ-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various marine free-swimming cœlenterates having a more or less transparent body of a jellylike consistency; a medusa. They belong to the classes Ctenophora, Hydrozoa, and Scyphozoa, most of the large and more familiar forms being of the order Discomedusæ of the last-mentioned class. These have a saucer-shaped body termed the umbrella, on the lower side of which is the mouth. They swim by the contraction and relaxation of the umbrella or its marginal part. Many have long extensile marginal tentacles, which, on account of the stinging hairs they bear, often cause great annoyance to bathers. In spite of their considerable bulk (some attaining a diameter of several feet), their tissues are composed so largely of water that when they are dried very little solid matter is left.

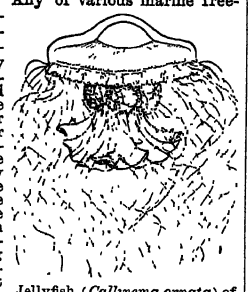

Jellyfish (*Callinema ornata*) of the New England coast.

jelly plant. An Australian edible seaweed (*Eucheuma speciosum*), from which an excellent jelly is made.

jem'a-dar (jĕm'ä-dar), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *jam'-dār*.] In the native army of India, a native officer of a rank corresponding to that of lieutenant in the English army, and second to the subahdar; also, one of several Indian government police or other officials, or, sometimes, a head servant or employee of any kind who has charge of others.

je'ni-gua'na (hā'nē-gwa'nä; 189), *n.* [Prob. Amer. Sp.] A common West Indian grunt (*Hæmulon melanurum*) having part of the back and tail black.

Jen'kins (jĕn'kĭnz), *n.* **1.** A flatterer of persons high in social or official life. *Contemptuous, Collog., Eng. & U. S.* **2.** A form of game in which one side seeks to discover which one of the opposite side holds a coin which is passed from one to another; — so called from the words of command, *Up Jenkins* and *Down Jenkins*, used in the game.

jen'net (jĕn'ĕt), *n.* [F. *genet*, Sp. *jinete*, orig., a mounted soldier; cf. Ar. *zenāta* a tribe of Barbary celebrated for its cavalry.] A small Spanish horse; a genet.

jen'net-ing, *n.* [Prob. fr. dim. of F. *Jean* John (fr. L. *Johannes*), so named as being ripe about St. *John's* Day, June 24. See JOHN; cf. ZANY.] A variety of early apple.

jen'ny (jĕn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JENNIES (-ĭz). **1.** [*cap.*] A familiar or pet form of the name *Jane*. Sometimes, derisively, a man who busies himself with women's affairs; a Betty.

2. With names of animals, often used to denote a female (as in *jenny* ass, *jenny* wren, *jenny* howlet, *jenny* hooper, etc.), or often loosely without reference to sex. Also short for JENNY ASS, JENNY WREN, etc.

3. a Short for SPINNING JENNY. **b** A traveling crane. **c** *Metal Work.* = MORPHIDITES. **d** *Eng. Billiards.* A losing hazard in which the object ball lies near the cushion and inside of a line joining the cue ball to the pocket (in the same side of the table). It is called **long jenny** when the ball is played in a corner pocket from the other end of the table, and **short jenny** when played in a middle pocket.

jenny wren. **1.** The wren; — popularly so called, and in folklore often made the sweetheart or mate of the robin redbreast, or cock robin.

2. The herb Robert. *Local, U. S.*

jeof'ail (jĕf'āl), *n.* [OF. *jeo fail* I mistake.] *Law.* A mistake or oversight in pleading or other legal proceeding, or the acknowledgment of such an error. *Obs. or Hist.*

jeop'ard (jĕp'ard), *v. t.*; JEOP'ARD-ED; JEOP'ARD-ING. [From JEOPARDY.] To put in jeopardy; to expose to loss or injury; to imperil; hazard. *Sir T. North.*

A people that *jeoparded* their lives unto the death. *Judg.* v. 18

Syn. — Hazard, risk, imperil, endanger, expose.

jeop'ard-ize (jĕp'ar-dīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-dīzd); -IZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). To expose to loss or injury; to risk; jeopard.

jeop'ard-ous (-dŭs), *a.* **1.** Perilous; hazardous, daring.

His goodly, valiant, and *jeopardous* enterprise *Fuller.*

2. Daring; venturesome. *Obs.*

—jeop'ard-ous-ly, *adv.* **—jeop'ard-ous-ness**, *n.*

jeop'ard-y (-dĭ), *n.* [ME. *juparte*, *juperti*, *jeuparti*, OF. *jeu parti* an even game, a game in which the chances are even; OF. *jeu*, *ju*, F. *jeu* (L. *jocus* jest) + F. *partir* to divide, L. *partire* to divide. See JOKE; PART, *v.*] **1.** A problem or dilemma, as in a game; hence, a trick. *Obs.*

2. Exposure to death, loss, or injury; hazard; danger.

Look to thyself, thou art in *jeopardy*. *Shak.*

3. *Law.* The danger that an accused person is subjected to when duly put upon trial for a criminal offense. Most authorities agree that "a person is in *jeopardy* when he is put upon trial before a court of competent jurisdiction, upon an indictment or information which is sufficient in form and substance to sustain a conviction, and a jury has been impaneled and sworn to try him" (*Cooley*); and that when for any reason of necessity or public policy it becomes necessary to stop the trial, or when the accused secures a reversal, he has not been put in jeopardy.

Nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in *jeopardy* of life or limb *U. S. Const., Amend.* 5.

4. A perilous deed. *Obs.*

Syn. — Peril, hazard, risk. See DANGER.

jeop'ard-y, *v. t.*; JEOP'ARD-IED (-dĭd); JEOP'ARD-Y-ING. To jeopardize. *Thackeray.*

je-quir'i-ty (jē-kwĭr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, *or* **jequirity bean.** [Prob. fr. a native name · cf. F. *jéquirity*.] The scarlet and black seed of the Indian licorice (*Abrus abrus*), used by the people of India for beads in rosaries and necklaces, as a standard weight, etc. Also, the plant itself.

jer-bo'a (jĕr-bō'a, 277), *n.* [Ar. *yarbū'*.] Any of several social, nocturnal, jumping rodents of the family Dipodidæ inhabiting arid parts of the Old World; esp., *Dipus ægyptius* of northern Africa. They have long hind legs, long tail, and in some forms large leaflike ears; one (*Platycercomys*) has a flattened lancet-shaped tail. They are mostly buffy or yellowish brown with white under parts and black-tipped tail. One genus (*Dipus*) has five hind toes; another (*Alactaga*) three. Loosely, any jumping rodent.

Jerboa (*Dipus ægyptius*). (½)

je-reed', *or* **jer-rid'** (jē-rēd'), *n.* [Ar. *jerīd*.] **a** A blunt javelin used in military games in Moslem countries. **b** A game played with it.

jer'e-mi'ad (jĕr'ē-mī'ăd), *n.* Also **jer'e-mi'ade.** [From *Jeremiah*, the prophet, alluding to the "Lamentations of Jeremiah" in the Old Testament: cf. F. *jérémiade*.] A tale of sorrow, disappointment, or complaint; a doleful story; a dolorous tirade.

He has prolonged his complaint into an endless *jeremiad* *Lamb.*

Jer'e-mi'ah (jĕr'ē-mī'ä) | *n.* [L. *Jeremias* (cf. Gr. Ἰερεμίας, fr. Heb. *Yirmeyāh.*]

Jer'e-mi'as (jĕr'ē-mī'ăs) | 1. Lit., exalted of the Lord; — masc. prop. name. L. *Jeremias* (jĕr'ē-mī'ăs); F. *Jérémie* (zhā'rā'mē'); It. *Geremia* (jā'rā-mē'ä); Sp. *Jeremias* (hā'rā-mē'äs; 189); G. & D. *Jeremias* (yā'rĕ-mē'äs).

2. a A great Hebrew prophet of denunciation and judgment (? 650–? 585 B. C.), whose preaching is recorded in the "Book of the Prophet Jeremiah" and "The Lamentations of Jeremiah." **b** The Book of the Prophet Jeremiah. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Jer'e-mi'an (jĕr'ē-mĭ'ăn), **Jer'e-mi-an'ic** (-mĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the prophet Jeremiah.

jerk (jûrk), *v. t.*; JERKED (jûrkt); JERK'ING. [Perh. of imitative origin.] **1.** To whip; to lash. *Obs.* *Florio.*

2 To give a quick and suddenly arrested thrust, push, pull, or twist, to; as, to *jerk* a rope; to *jerk* a coat off.

3. To throw with a quick motion suddenly arrested; as, to *jerk* a stone or a ball.

4. To utter in a snappy or sharply broken manner, to speak shortly; as, to *jerk* out words.

jerk, *v. i.* **1.** To make a sudden motion; to move with a start, or by starts. *Milton.*

2. To flout with contempt; to sneer; jibe. *Obs. or E.*

3. To call or cry out, as a bird. *Obs.*

jerk, *n.* **1.** A stroke as with a whip; a lash. *Obs.*

2. A sharp suddenly arrested pull, thrust, push, twitch, throw, jolt, shake, or motion.

His jade gave him a *jerk* *B Jonson.*

Lobsters . . . swim backwards by *jerks* or springs *Grew*

3. *Physiol.* An involuntary spasmodic muscular movement due to reflex action, esp. of an external stimulus. See KNEE JERK, JAW JERK. Also, in *pl.* with *the*, chorea or involuntary twitchings due to nervous excitement, as in the dancing mania.

4. A quick or sharp saying; a sally.

5. A bird's repeated call or cry. *Obs.*

jerk, *v. t.* [Corrupted from Peruv. *charqui* dried beef.] To cut into long slices or strips and dry in the sun, as, to *jerk* beef. See CHARQUI.

jer'kin (jûr'kĭn), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A jacket or short coat; a close waistcoat. *Hist. or Dial.*

jer'kin-head', *n. Arch.* The hipped part of a roof which is hipped only for a part of its height, leaving a truncated gable. See ROOF, *Illust.*

jerk'y (jûr'kĭ), *a.*; JERK'I-ER (-kĭ-ĕr); JERK'I-EST. Moving by jerks and starts; characterized by abrupt transitions; as, a *jerky* vehicle; a *jerky* style. **—n.** A wagon without springs. *Local, U. S.*

Je-ron'i-mo, *or* **Hi'er-on'y-mo** (jē-rŏn'ĭ-mō; hĭ'ĕr-ŏn'ĭ-mō), *n.* The principal character in the old tragedy of "Jeronimo," commonly attributed to Thomas Kyd, and in Kyd's "The Spanish Tragedy." He is an old Spanish marshal, crazed with grief at the loss of his son. His rant was ridiculed by dramatists contemporary with Kyd, and some of the expressions, as "Go by, *Jeronimo*," became current slang.

jerque (jûrk), *v. t.*; JERQUED (jûrkt); JER'QUING (jûr'kĭng). [Cf. OF. dial. *cherquier* to search, E. *search*.] To search or examine the papers of (a vessel) for unentered goods, etc. *Eng.*

jer'quer (jûr'kĕr), *n.* A customhouse officer who jerques vessels. *Eng.*

jer'ry (jĕr'ĭ), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] Familiar form of *Jeremy* or *Jeremiah*; — masc. prop. name.

2. In cant or slang senses: **a** A cloth-shearing machine. **b** A noise made by hammering. *Printers' Slang.* **c** A beer shop or house. *Low Slang, Eng.* **d** A jerry-builder. **e** A jerry hat. *Slang, Eng.* **f** A chamber pot. *Slang, Eng.*

jer'ry, *a.* Flimsy; jerry-built. **—jer'ry-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n. Both Builders' Cant.*

jer'ry-build', *v. t.*; JER'RY-BUILT'; JER'RY-BUILD'ING. [Prob. fr. the proper name *Jerry*.] To build cheaply and unsubstantially, as with cheap or insufficient materials.

Slander of a man's property, for example, of his house as *jerry-built*, may be actionable. *Erskine's Principles*

jer'ry-build'er, *n.* A professional builder who erects

jel'oped (jĕl'ŭpt), *a.* *Her.* Jolloped; wattled.

jel'ly, *a.* [Cf F. *joli* pretty, E. *jolly*.] Good; upright; worthy. *Scot.* — **jel'li-ly**, *adv. Scot.*

jel'ly, *a.* Worthy, esp. in one's own conceit; "stuck-up." *Scot.*

Jel'ly-by, Mrs. (jĕl'ĭ-bĭ). In Dickens's "Bleak House," a woman who neglects her household duties and family for more or less impractical missionary and charitable work.

jel'ly-dom (jĕl'ĭ-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. *Nonce Word Hawthorne.*

jel'ly-flow'er. Scot. & dial. Eng var of GILLYFLOWER

jel'ly-leaf', *n.* Queensland hemp; — so called from its mucilaginous nature *Australia.*

jelly lichen Any lichen having a gelatinous thallus, as *Collema*

jelly nut. *Commerce.* A young coconut.

jelly poke A jelly bag.

jelly powder. = EXPLOSIVE GELATIN.

jelo'flier. † GILLYFLOWER.

jelose, etc. † JEALOUS, etc.

jel'ous, jel'ous-y. Jealous, jealousy. *Ref. Sp.*

jelt, *v. t.* To throw, as a ball, by striking the arm against the body with a jerk. *Dial. Eng.*

jel'tron. † SHELTRON.

jem. † GEM.

Jem. *Abbr.* Jemima.

Jem'a-i (jĕm'ā-ĭ). *D. Bib.*

‖ je main'tien'drai' (jē măN'tyĂN'drā'). [F.] I will maintain; — motto of Netherlands.

‖ je main'tien'drai' le droit' (lē drwa'). [F.] I shall or will maintain the right.

jematrye. † GEOMETRY.

jem'bie. † GIMBAL. [an oath).

Jem'e-ny. Var. of GEMINI (as

jemew. † GEMEW.

Je'mez In'di-an (hā'mās; 189, 268). An Indian of the pueblo of Jemez, near Santa Fé, New Mexico, the inhabitants of which are industrious Tanoan agriculturists. See PUEBLO.

jem'i-dar. Var. of JEMADAR.

Je-mi'ma (jē-mī'mä), *n.* [Heb. *Yemīmāh*.] Lit, a dove; — fem. prop. name.

Je-mi'mah (-mä). *Bib.*

Jem'i-ni (jĕm'ĭ-nī). *D. Bib.*

Jem'lah goat (jĕm'lä). The tahr.

jemme. † GEM. [JEMMY.

jem'mi-ly (jĕm'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of **jem'mi-ness**, *n.* See -NESS.

jem'my (jĕm'ĭ), *n.* [i. e., *Jimmy*, a familiar form of *James*.] **1.** A conceited fellow; dandy. *Obs.*

2. A riding boot. *Obs.*

3. A greatcoat. *Dial. Eng.*

4. A short crowbar; a jimmy.

5. A sheep's head used for food. *Slang, Eng.*

jem'my, *a.* [Cf. GIM, JIMP.] Spruce; neat; handy *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Jem'my Don'nel-ly (jĭ'mĭ dŏn'ĕl-ĭ). Any of several Australian timber trees of various genera, as *Euroschmus falcatus* and *Myrsine variabilis*. *Colloq., Australia.*

Jem'na-an (jĕm'nā-ăn). *Bib.*

jemoglan, *n.* [Turk *ajemoghlān*.] Lit., foreign boy; one of the sultan's pages or young guardsmen *Obs.*

Jem-shid' (jĕm-shēd'). Var of JAMSCHID

Je-mu'el (jē-mū'ĕl). *Bib.*

Je'na glass (yā'na). A superior quality of glass made at Jena, Germany, in several varieties for scientific instruments.

‖ je ne cherche qu'un' (zhē nē shĕrsh k'ŭN'). [F.] I seek but one.

jenepere. † JUNIPER.

‖ je ne sais quoi' (zhē nē sā kwä'). [F.] I know not what; an inexpressible something.

Jenever. † JANUARY.

jen'ful. † GINFUL.

jengle. † JINGLE.

jen'ip. Var. of GENIP.

‖ je'ni-quen (hā'nē-kān; 189), *n.* [Sp.] Henequen.

jen'ite (yĕn'ĭt). Var. of YENITE (alvaite).

jen'kin, *n. Mining.* An opening in a pillar of coal, or a slice from a pillar. *Dial. Eng*

Jen'kins, Winifred (jĕn'kĭnz). In Smollett's "Expedition of Humphry Clinker," Miss Tabitha Bramble's maid and Humphry's beloved. She makes ridiculous blunders in speaking and writing.

Jen'kin-son, Ephraim (jĕn'kĭn-sŭn). In Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," a sharper who pretends to a venerable learning, and swindles Moses Primrose and Doctor Primrose. He later befriends the Doctor in prison, and reforms.

Jen-ne'ri-an (jĕ-nē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination

jenneting pear An early pear resembling the jenneting apple *Obs* [seal

jennie harp The female harp

jenny ass A female ass.

jenny cutthroat. The white-throat *Sylvia rufa*. *Local, Eng.* [*Eng.*

jenny howlet An owl *Local,*

Jenny Lind. A kind of granite-polishing machine.

jenny scaffold. A scaffold made so that it may be taken to pieces and erected again. *Eng.*

jenoper. † JUNIPER.

‖ je n'ou'blie'rai' ja'mais' (zhē nōō'blē'rā' zhā'mē'). [F.] I shall (or will) never forget.

jenshen. Var. of GINSENG.

jen'ter-y. † GENTRY.

jen'tew. † GENTOO.

jent'ly † GENTLY.

jent'man. † GENTLEMAN

jeobard, jeoberde. † JEOPARD.

jeop'ard, n. Jeopardy. *Obs.*

jeop'ard, v. i. To venture. *Obs.*

jeop'ard-er, *n.* One who jeopards. [*Obs.*

jeo-par'di-ous, *a.* Jeopardous.

jeop'ard-less, *a.* See -LESS. *Obs.*

jep'ard. Jeopard. *Ref. Sp.*

jep'ard-y. Jeopardy. *Ref. Sp.*

Jeph-da'ia (jĕf-dā'yä). *D. Bib.*

Jeph'le-ti (jĕf'lē-tī). *D. Bib.*

Jeph'o-ne (jĕf'ō-nē). *D. Bib.*

Jeph'ta-hel (jĕf'tä-hĕl). *D. Bib.*

Jeph'thæ (jĕf'thē). Var. of JEPHTHAH

Jeph'thah (-thä), *n. Bib.* A judge of Israel who sacrificed his only daughter to Jehovah in fulfillment of his vow that if he returned victorious over the Ammonites he would offer up whatsoever came forth to meet him on his return. *Judges* XI. 30–40.

Je-phun'ne, *or* **Je-phun'neh** (jē-fŭn'ē). *Bib.*

‖ je prends mon bien par'tout' ou je le trouve' (zhē prăN mŏN byĔN păr'tōō'-tōō zhē lē trōōv'). [F.] I take my property wherever I find it; — response of Molière to his critics when accused of plagiarizing

je-quer'i-ty Var. of JEQUIRITY.

jer. † JAR.

Jer. *Abbr.* Jeremiah; Jeremy.

Jer'a-a (jĕr'ā-ä). *D. Bib.*

Je'rah (jē'rä). *Bib.*

Je-rah'me-el (jē-rä'mē-ĕl). *n. Bib.* A descendant of Judah.

Je-rah'me-el-ites (-ĭts). *n., pl. Bib* The clan or descendants of Jerahmeel, prob. Edomites or Amalekites absorbed by Judah

Je-ra'me-el (jē-rā'mē-ĕl). *D. Bib.*

jer'ao (jĕr'ō) Var of JERROW.

jerboa kangaroo. A bettong.

jerboa mouse. a Any of various jumping rodents; a kangaroo rat. **b** A pocket mouse

jerboa rat. Any of numerous Australian jumping rodents of the genus *Conilurus*.

Jer'ca-am (jûr'kā-ăm). *D. Bib.*

jercek. † JERK.

Jer'e-chu (jĕr'ē-kŭ), *or* **Jer'e-chus** (-kŭs). *Bib.*

Je'red (jē'rĕd). *Bib* [*Bib.*]

Jer'e-mai (jĕr'ē-mĭ; jĕr'ē-mā'ĭ). **jer'e-me'jev-ite** (yĕr'ē-mā'yĕf-ĭt), *n.* Also **jer'e-me'lf-fite, jer'e-me'l e v-i te, jer'e-me'jef-fite.** [After *Eremyeev*, Russ. mineralogist.] *Min.* Borate of aluminium, $AlBO_3$, in colorless or yellowish hexagonal crystals. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 3.28. [jē-rē'-). *Bib.*

Jer'e-moth (jĕr'ē-mŏth; -mōth; jĕr'e-my (jĕr'ē-mĭ), *n.* A form of JEREMIAH, derived through F. *Jérémie*. [OLD TESTAMENT.

Jeremy, Epistle of See under **Jeremy Diddler.** See DIDDLER, JEREMY.

je'rez (hā'rās; *older* shā'rās), *n.* [From *Jerez* de la Frontera, *Xeres*, a town in Spain. See SHERRY.] Sherry. [FALCON.

jerfakoun, jerfaulcon. † GYRFALCON.

jer'fal'con (jûr'fā'k'n). Var. of GYRFALCON.

jer'far (jûr'far), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ar *jarafah* shad.] A large eel-like fish (*Gymnarchus niloticus*) related to Mormyridæ, found in the river Nile.

jer'guer. † JERQUER.

Je-ri'a (jē-rī'ä). *D. Bib.*

Je-ri'ah (-ä) *Bib.*

Je-ri'as (-ăs). *D. Bib.*

Je'ri-a'u (jē'rĭ-ā'ū). *D. Bib.*

je-rib' (jē-rĭb'), *n* [Per., fr. Ar. *jarīb*.] See MEASURE. [*Bib*

Jer'i-bai (jĕr'ĭ-bī; jĕr'ĭ-bā'ĭ)

je-rid' (jē-rĕd'). Var. of JEREED.

Je'ri-el (jē'rĭ-ĕl; jĕr'ĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

Je-ri'jah (jē-rī'jä). *Bib* [*Bib.*

Jer'i-moth (jĕr'ĭ-mŏth; -mōth). **Jer'i-muth** (-mŭth). *D. Bib.*

Jer'i-oth (jĕr'ĭ-ŏth; -ōth). *Bib.*

jerk, *v. t.* To jerque. *Eng*

jerk. Jerked meat; charqui.

jerk'er. Var. of JERQUER.

jerk'er, *n.* **1.** One who jerks; specif., one having "the jerks."

2. = North American chub (*Hybopsis kentuckiensis*). *Local, U. S.*

jerk'i-ly (jûr'kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of JERKY. See -LY

jer'kin, *n.* A male gyrfalcon.

jer'kin, *a* [See JERK, *v. t.*, of beef, CHARQUI.] Jerked; as, *jerkin* beef. *Obs* [*Ireland.*

jer'kin, *n.* A young salmon.

jer'kined (jûr'kĭnd), *a.* Provided with a jerkin.

jerk'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

jer'kin-et', *n* [Dim. of *jerkin* a jacket.] A jacket or blouse worn by women. *Obs. or Scot.*

jerk'ing-ly, *adv.* of *jerking*, p. pr. See -LY.

jerk'ish, *a.* Jerky. *R.* [*R.*

jerk'some (jûrk'sŭm), *a.* Jerky.

jerkt. Jerked. *Ref. Sp.*

jerk'y, *n.* [See CHARQUI; JERK, *v. t.*, of beef.] Jerked beef; charqui.

jerm (jûrm), *n.* A small Levantine vessel with one or two masts and lateen sails. [*Bib.*

Jer'ma-i (jûr'mā-ī; -mĭ). *D.*

jer'moo-nal' (jûr'moō-nal'; -nŏl'), *n.* The Himalayan snow cock.

‖ jer'nie. A corruption of F. *Je renie Dieu*, I renounce God; — a profane oath. *Obs.* [*Bib.*

Je-rob'a-al (jē-rŏb'ā-ăl) *D*

Jer'o-bo'am (jĕr'ō-bō'ăm), *n. Bib.* **1.** a An Ephramite, "a mighty man of valor," who led the ten northern tribes in revolt against Rehoboam and was first king of Israel (B. C. 937–915). He set up golden bulls in Bethel and Dan and established a priesthood, for which he was denounced by the unnamed prophet from Judah and by the prophet Ahijah. 1 *Kings* XII.-XIV. **b** Son of Joash and king of Israel (B. C. 790–749 ?), whose reign was prosperous. 2 *Kings* XIII.

2. [*l. c.*] [In allusion to *Jeroboam*, I.] A very large bowl, goblet, or bottle. *Dial. Eng.*

Je-ro'ham (jē-rō'hăm). *Bib.*

Je-rome' (jē-rōm'; *in England usually* jĕr'ŭm), *n.* [F. *Jérôme*, L. *Hieronymus*, Gr. Ἱερώνυμος; cf. Gr. ἱερός holy, and ὄνομα, ὄννμα, name.] Lit., holy name; — masc. prop. name. L. *Hieronymus* (hī'ĕr-ŏn'ĭ-mŭs); F. *Jérôme* (zhā'rōm'); It. *Geronimo* (jā-rō'nē-mō), *Girolamo* (jē-rō'lä-mō); Sp. *Jerónimo* (hā-rō'nē-mō; 189), *Jeroma* (hā-rō'mŏ); Pg. *Jeronimo* (zhē-rō-nē-mō); G. *Hieronymus* (hē'rō-nē-mōōs).

Je-ron'y-mite (jē-rŏn'ĭ-mīt), *n.* [L. *Hieronymus* Jerome.] *Eccl. Hist.* A Hieronymite.

jer'o-pig'i-a, -pi'ga. Vars. of GEROPIGIA.

jerownds. † GYRONNY.

jer-reed', jer-rid'. Vars. of JEREED, JERID.

jer'row (jĕr'ō), *n.* [Native name in the hill country of India.] The sambar deer.

cheap buildings of poor materials and unsubstantial and slovenly construction.

jer'sey (jûr'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JERSEYS (-zĭz). [From *Jersey*, the largest of the Channel Islands.] **1.** The fine wool separated by combing. *Obs.*

2. A kind of knitted jacket, hence, in general, a close-fitting jacket or upper garment made of an elastic fabric (as stockinet). It is usually of lighter weight and of finer material than a *sweater*, and not, like the latter, worn merely for warmth.

3. [*cap.*] One of a breed of dairy cattle originating on the island of Jersey in the English Channel, but now widely distributed and very extensively raised in America. They are rather small, with short horns. The predominating color is usually yellowish brown or fawn, but may range from silvery gray or pale buff to black with occasional white markings. They are noted for the richness of their milk and excel as butter producers.

Jer'sey, *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or considered as relating to or coming from, Jersey or the State of New Jersey.

2. Made of, or characteristic of, Jersey cloth.

Jersey blue, one of an American breed of domestic fowls of large size with slaty blue plumage and blue legs. — **J. cloth,** a soft elastic cloth; stockinet. — **J. lightning.** Applejack. *Slang, U. S.* — **J. Lily,** Mrs. Hugo de Bathe, better known by her earlier name Mrs. Lillie Langtry (born 1852), an English actress born on the island of Jersey and noted for her beauty. — **J. pine.** = SCRUB PINE. — **J. red,** one of an American breed of hogs formerly much raised in the eastern United States. They were closely allied to, but larger and coarser than, the modern Duroc-Jersey breed. — **J. tea.** = NEW JERSEY TEA.

Je-ru'sa-lem (jĕ-rōō'sə-lĕm), *n.* [Gr. Ἱερουσαλήμ, fr. Heb. *Yĕrūshālaim.*] The chief city of Palestine, intimately associated with the glory of the Jewish nation and with the life and death of Jesus Christ.

Jerusalem artichoke [perh. a corrupt. of It. *girasole*, i. e., sunflower, or turnsole: see GYRE, SOLAR], a perennial American sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*) widely cultivated and often occurring as an escape; also, the tuber of the plant, which is cooked and eaten as a vegetable. — **J. cherry,** either of two species of *Solanum* (*S. pseudo-capsicum* and *S. capsicastrum*), cultivated as ornamental house plants. They bear bright red berries of about the size of cherries. — **J. corn,** an annual variety of nonsaccharine sorghum. — **J. cowslip,** the lungwort. — **J. cross,** the scarlet lychnis. — **J. cucumber** = JAMAICA CUCUMBER. — **J. haddock,** the opah. *Local, California.* — **J. letters,** tattooed letters commemorating a visit to Jerusalem. — **J. oak. a** An aromatic goosefoot (*Chenopodium botrys*), with oaklike leaves, common about houses and along roadsides. **b** Wormseed. — **J. pony,** an ass. — **J. potato,** the Jerusalem artichoke. — **J. sage,** a European mint (*Phlomis tuberosa*), having woolly tomentose leaves and dense axillary whorls of purple flowers. It is often cultivated. Also, any of various other species of *Phlomis.* — **J. Sunday,** Refreshment Sunday. — **J. Talmud.** See TALMUD. — **J. Targum I.** See TARGUM. — **J. tea.** = MEXICAN TEA. — **J. thorn. a** A spiny rhamnaceous Old World shrub (*Zizyphus spina-christi*), sometimes cultivated for its dark green foliage. It is often called *Christ's-thorn* (which see). **b** A cæsalpiniaceous shrub (*Parkinsonia aculeata*) of the southwestern United States, having pinnate leaves with small deciduous leaflets and sharp spines.

jer'vine (jûr'vĭn; -vēn; 184), *n.* Also **-vin.** [Prob. fr. Sp. *yerba* herb, OSp., the poison of the veratrum.] *Chem.* A weakly poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_{26}H_{37}O_3N$, found in white hellebore (*Veratrum album* and *V. viride*).

jess (jĕs), *n.* [OF. *gies, giez*, prop. pl. of *giet, get, jet*, F. *jet*, a throwing, jess. See JET a shooting forth.] *Falconry.* A short strap of leather, silk, etc., secured round the leg of a hawk and usually provided with a ring to which the leash or line, wrapped round the falconer's hand, was attached when used. See FALCON, *Illust.*

jess, *v. t.*; JESSED (jĕst), JESS'ING. To attach jesses to.

jes'sa-mine (jĕs'ə-mĭn), *n.* Var. of JASMINE. The *jessamine* of poetry is *Jasminum officinale.* See JASMINUM. The American plant *Gelsemium sempervirens* is usually distinguished as the **Carolina,** or **yellow, jessamine.** See GELSEMIUM.

jes'sant (jĕs'ănt), *a.* *Her.* **a** Springing up or emerging; shooting forth; — said of a charge depicted as issuing from another. **b** [OF. *gesant*, p. pr. of *gesir* to lie, L. *jacere.*] Of a charge, lying over so as partly to cover a charge or the field and the charge or charges on it.

A Lion Jessant of a Fess

jes'sant-de-lis' (-dē-lē'), *Her.*, jessant a fleur-de-lis; — said of a leopard's face.

Jes'se (jĕs'ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰεσσαί, fr. Heb. *Yishay.*] **1.** Masc. prop. name.

2. *Bib.* The father of David.

3. A genealogical tree in which the descent of Christ from "the root of Jesse" (cf. *Is.* xi. 1) is represented in decorative art, as in stained glass or by a candlestick with many branches; — called also **tree of Jesse.**

jessed (jĕst), *a.* *Her.* Having jesses on, as a hawk.

Jes'si-ca (jĕs'ĭ-kə), *n.* The beautiful daughter of Shylock in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," who elopes with her Christian lover Lorenzo, taking some of her father's money and jewels.

jest (jĕst), *n.* [ME. *jeste, geste*, deed, action, story, tale, OF. *geste*, LL. *gesta*, orig., exploits, neut. pl. from L. *gestus*, p. p. of *gerere* to bear, carry, accomplish. Cf. GEST a tale, a gesture, REGISTER, *n.*] **1.** An act or deed; an exploit. *Obs.*

2. A story of action; a tale; a gest; hence, an idle or false tale. *Obs.*

The *jests* or actions of princes or captains. *Sir T. Elyot.*

3. A jeering or satirical remark; a taunt; a jeer. "Too bitter is thy *jest*." *Shak.* Also, something done or said in banter or raillery. Hence, sport or fun, as opposed to seriousness or earnest; merriment; as, truth spoken in *jest.*

The right honorable gentleman is indebted to his memory for his *jests*, and to his imagination for his facts. *Sheridan.*

4. A practical joke; a sportive trick; a prank. *Obs. or R.*

5. A mask; a pageant, an interlude. *Obs.*

6. The object of laughter or sport; a laughingstock.

Then let me be your *jest*; I deserve it. *Shak.*

Syn. — JEST, JOKE are often interchangeable. But JEST (less colloq. than *joke*) commonly implies raillery, sometimes taunting or ill-natured; JOKE more frequently suggests a sportive sally designed to promote good humor without wounding the feelings of its object; as, "a frantic fool, hiding his bitter *jests* in blunt behavior" (*Shak.*); "He was [never] so much in his element as when . . . sending [a wretched culprit] to Botany Bay or the gallows with an insulting *jest*" (*Ld. Cockburn*), "genial table-talk, or deep dispute, and graceful *jest*" (*Tennyson*); "a *joke* on Jekyl" (*Pope*); "He takes his chirping pint and cracks his *joke*" (*id.*); "We shall have our little *jokes*, like other people" (*T. Gray*). *Jest* (often contrasted with *earnest*) and *joke* are frequently applied to that which is not to be taken seriously; as, "given in earnest what I begged in *jest*" (*Shak.*); "Life is a *jest*" (*Gay*); he took the affair as a *joke*; cf. "it is no *jest* that I do hate thee" (*Shak.*); the examination was no *joke.* See JOCULAR, LAUGHABLE, WITTY, WIT.

jest (jĕst), *v. i.*; JEST'ED; JEST'ING. **1.** To tell or recite a romantic tale. *Obs.*

2. To jeer, mock, or scoff. *Obs. or R.*

3. To make merriment by words or actions; to joke; to make light of anything.

He *jests* at scars that never felt a wound. *Shak.*

4. To make merry, as in playing. *Obs.*

Syn. — Joke, sport, rally.

jest, *v. t.* **1.** To make the subject of jesting; to rail at; to ridicule; banter; as, to *jest* one's companion. *Now Rare.*

2 To utter as a jest; to affect by jesting. *Rare.*

jest'er (jĕs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tells tales or stories of exploit or romance. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. A buffoon; a merry-andrew; a court fool.

This . . . was Yorick's skull, the king's *jester* *Shak.*

3. A person addicted to jesting; one given to uttering jests, or joking remarks.; a joker. "Shallow *jesters.*" *Shak.*

jest'ing, *n.* The making of jests; joking; pleasantry.

jest'ing, *p. a.* Sportive; not serious; fit for jests.

He will find that these are no *jesting* matters. *Macaulay*

Je'su (jē'sū; yā'sōō), *n.* [L., vocative and oblique cases of *Jesus.*] Jesus. *Poetical.*

Jesu, give the weary
Calm and sweet repose *S. Baring-Gould.*

Jes'u-ate (jĕz'ū-āt), **Jes'u-at,** *n.* [It. *Gesuato*, fr. *Gesù* Jesus.] *Eccl. Hist.* A member of an order founded by St. John Colombini of Siena and confirmed by Pope Urban V. in 1367, but suppressed by Clement IX. in 1668 because of its extensive manufacture and sale of distilled liquors.

Jes'u-it (jĕz'ū-ĭt), *n.* [Cf. F. *Jésuite*, Sp. *Jesuita*, It. *Gesuita.*] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* One of a religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534, and approved by Paul III. in 1540, under the title of the Society (or Company) of Jesus. The order consists of novices, scholastics, the spiritual coadjutors, the temporal coadjutors or lay brothers, and the professed. The Jesuit novice after two years becomes a scholastic, and takes his first (simple) vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. Some years after, at the close of a second novitiate, he takes his second vows and is ranked among the coadjutors; later he may become one of the professed, who furnish the high officials of the order. The professed are bound by a fourth vow, from which only the Pope can dispense, requiring them to go wherever the Pope may send them for missionary duty. The coadjutors teach in the schools, and are employed in general missionary labors. The Society is governed by a general who holds office for life. He has associated with him "assistants" (five at the present time), representing different provinces. They were driven out of France, Spain, Portugal, and other Roman Catholic countries before, in 1773, the order was suppressed by the Pope. They were permitted to remain as individuals in other countries, and in those, like Prussia and Russia, not in the Roman obedience, they even retained their organization. They were reëstablished in 1814. The Society was first established in the United States in 1807. The Jesuits have displayed in their enterprises a high degree of zeal, learning, and skill, but by their enemies have been generally reputed to use art and intrigue in promoting or accomplishing their purposes, whence the words *Jesuit, Jesuitical*, and the like, have acquired an opprobrious sense. Abbr. *S. J.*

2. A crafty person; an intriguer. See def. 1.

3. [*l. c.*] A form of woman's 18th-century morning gown.

Jes'u-it-ess, *n.* [Cf. F. *Jésuitesse.*] *R. C. Hist.* **a** A member of a society of women (Daughters of the Society of Jesus) founded at Rome by Isabella Rossella of Barcelona in 1545 and placed by Pope Paul III under the spiritual leadership of Loyola. It soon disbanded. **b** A member of a congregation of women founded in 1609 at St. Omer, France, by an Englishwoman, Mary Ward, for the education of girls according to the principles of the Jesuit order. It soon spread to England, Belgium, and Germany, but was suppressed in 1631 by Pope Urban VIII. for insubordination.

Jes'u-it'ic (jĕz'ū-ĭt'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *jésuitique.*] **1.** Of or
Jes'u-it'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to the Jesuits or their principles, practices, or methods.

2. [*l. c.*] Designing; cunning; deceitful; crafty, — an opprobrious use of the word.

Jes'u-it-ism (jĕz'ū-ĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *jésuitisme.*] **1.** The principles, doctrines, or religious organization and practice of the Jesuits.

2. [*l. c.*] The principles or practices ascribed to the Jesuits; Jesuitry; hence, a quibble; equivocal act or statement; — an opprobrious use of the word.

Jes'u-it-ize (-ĭz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-ĭzd), IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To make, or to become, Jesuitic.

Jes'u-it-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Such principles or practices as have been ascribed to the Jesuits; subtle or dissembling argument or practices, as the practice of mental reservation, action on the principle that the end justifies the means, etc.

Je'sus (jē'zŭs), *n.* [L. *Jesus*, Gr. Ἰησοῦς, fr. Heb. *Yĕshūa'*, *Yāh* Jehovah + *hōshīa'* to help.] **1** Lit., prob., Jehovah or Yahweh is salvation or deliverance; — Lat.-Gr. form of the Hebrew proper name *Joshua*, later *Jeshua*, used as a masc. personal name.

2. Specif.: *Bib.* The son of Mary, the founder of the Christian religion and object of the Christian faith, the Savior. *Luke* i. 31; ii. 21. He is believed by most Christians to be the incarnate Son of God, one of the three persons, or hypostases, of the Trinity, to have been miraculously born the child of a human mother, but not of a human father, and to be the Christ or promised Messiah and Savior of the world. Cf. CHRIST, 1 & 2.

Thou shalt call his name *Jesus*, for he shall save his people from their sins *Matt.* i 21

☞ The names *Jesus* and *Christ* are often combined, *Jesus Christ* or *Christ Jesus*, as the appellation of Christ.

3. *Bib.* **a** Joshua, the son of Nun *Acts* vii. 45 (*A. V.*), *Heb.* iv. 8 (*A. V.*). **b** A Jewish Christian, called Justus, of Rome. *Col* iv. 11. **c** The son of Sirach, author of the deuterocanonical wisdom book commonly known as *Ecclesiasticus.*

jet (jĕt), *n.* [See GIST.] The main point, pith; gist. *Rare in U. S.*

jet, *n.* [OF. *jet, jayet*, F. *jaïet, jais*, L. *gagates*, fr. Gr. γαγάτης; — so called from Γάγας or Γαγγαι, a town and river in Lycia.] **1.** A very compact velvet-black mineral of the nature of coal, susceptible of a good polish. It has been much used for mourning jewelry, toys, buttons, etc., but is now largely replaced by a chalcedony artificially made black and called **black onyx.**

2. Black marble. *Obs.*

3. Velvet black, like that of jet.

jet, *a.* **1.** Made of jet; as, *jet* jewelry.

2. Black as jet, jet-black, as, *jet* hair.

jet, *n.* [OF. *get, giet*, a throw, a cast, F. *jet*, fr. *jeter* to throw. See JET, *v. t.*] **1.** A contrivance; artifice, fashion; manner. *Obs.*

2. A sudden, jerky, or conspicuous motion or wiggle, as if in display or affectation *Obs.*

3. A projecting part, a jetty. *Obs.*

4. A shooting forth; a spouting; a spurt; a sudden rush or gush, as of water from a pipe, or of flame from an orifice; also, that which issues in a jet.

5. A spout or nozzle for a jet of gas, water, or the like.

6. *Pyrotechnics.* A firework for emitting a jet of fire the reaction of which is utilized to move a wheel, lever, etc.

7. *Founding.* **a** A pouring gate. **b** A piece of metal left attached to a casting from a gate or sprue.

8. A large ladle.

jet, *v. i.*; JET'TED; JET'TING. [F. *jeter*, fr. LL. *jectare* for L. *jactare*, freq. fr. *jacĕre* to throw. Cf. ABJECT, EJACULATE, GIST, JESS, JUT to project.] **1.** To walk with a lofty, pompous, or haughty gait; to strut; swagger; of a bird, to jerk or twitch the tail up and down repeatedly, as if in display or affectation. *Obs.* *Alexander Wilson*

2. To go about; to stroll; walk. *Obs.*

3. To boast; vaunt; brag *Obs.*

4. To live riotously, to make merry; to carouse. *Obs.*

5. **a** To shoot forward; to project; jut. *Obs.* **b** To obtrude; encroach. *Obs.* **c** To spring; dart; jerk, jolt. *Obs.*

6. To spout out in a stream; to shoot forth; to spurt; as, water *jets* from the earth.

jet, *v. t.* **1.** To go along ostentatiously; to parade *Obs.*

2. To cause to project, or to make projections on *Obs.*

3. To throw by or as by a jerk, as a ball. *Obs. or Dial.*

4. To spout; to emit in a stream or jet.

A dozen angry models *jetted* steam *Tennyson*

jet'-black', *a.* Black as jet; deep black.

‖jet' d'eau' (zhĕ' dō'), *pl.* JETS D'EAU (zhĕ' dō'). [F., a throw of water. See 4th JET.] A stream of water spouting, esp. upward, from a fountain or pipe for ornament, also, the fountain or pipe from which it issues.

je-tee' (jĕ-tē'), *n.* [Hind. & Bengali *jaṭī*, name of a plant.]

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jerry hat. A round stiff felt hat. *Slang, Eng.* [RYMANDER.]

jer'ry-man'der. Erron. for GERRYMANDER.

jerry shop. A beer shop or house. *Low Slang, Eng.*

Jer'sey-an (jûr'zĭ-ăn), *a.* *Geol.* Of or pert. to New Jersey. See GLACIAL PERIOD.—**Jer'sey-an,** *n.*

jer'seyed (jûr'zĭd), *a.* Wearing, or furnished with, a jersey.

Jer'sey-man, *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A native or resident of the State of New Jersey. *Colloq., U. S.*

Jer-si'a (jĕr-sĭ'ə). *D. Bib.*

jert (*dial.* jûrt; jŭt), *n.* & *v.* Jerk. *Obs or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

Jer'ub-ba'al (jĕr'ŭb-bā'ăl), *n.* *Bib.* A name of Gideon, meaning "let Baal plead or contend."

Jer'ub-be'sheth (jĕr'ŭb-bĕ'shĕth; jĕ-rŭb'ĕ-shĕth), *or* **Jer'ub-e'sheth.** *Bib.* Equivs. of JERUBBAAL. [*Bib.*

Je-ru'el (jĕ-rōō'ĕl; jĕr'ōō-ĕl), **jer'u-pig'le.** (jĕr'ōō-pĭj'ĭ-ə). Var. of GEROPIGIA.

Je-ru'sa (jĕ-rōō'sə). *D. Bib.*

Je-ru'sha, *or* **Je-ru'shah** (jĕ-rōō'shə), *n.* [Heb. *Yerūshāh.*] Lit., possessed; married; — a feminine proper name.

jer'vi-a (jûr'vĭ-ə), **jer-vi'na** (jĕr-vī'nə), *n.* = JERVINE.

jeryne, *n.* Prob., a garment or piece of armor. *Obs.*

Jes. *Abbr.* Jesus. [*D. Bib.*]

Jes'a-ar-itas (jĕs'ə-ăr-ĭ'tăs), *n. pl.*

Je-sa'ia (jĕ-sā'yə). *D. Bib.*

Je-sa'iah (-yə). *Bib.*

jesaine. † GESINE [*Bib.*]

Je-sam'a-ri (jĕ-săm'ə-rī). *D. Bib.*

Jes'a-na (jĕs'ə-nə). *D. Bib.*

Jes'ba-am (jĕs'bə-ăm), **Jes'ba-ham** (-hăm). *D. Bib.* [*D. Bib.*]

Jes'bi-be'nob (jĕs'bĭ-bē'nŏb)

Jes'bo-am (jĕs'bō-ăm). *D Bib*

Je-se'ias (jĕ-sē'yăs). *D. Bib.*

Jes'e-mas (jĕs'ē-măs). *D. Bib.*

Je-se'si (jĕ-sē'sĭ) *D Bib.*

Je-sha'iah (jĕ-shā'yə; -shī'ə) *Bib.* [shā'nə). *Bib*

Jesh'a-nah (jĕsh'ə-nə; jē-

Jesh'a-re'lah (jĕ sh'ə-rē'lə) *Bib* [*Bib.*

Je-sheb'e-ab (jĕ-shē b'ē-ăb)

Je'sher (jē'shẽr) *Bib.*

Je-shi'mon (jĕ-shĭ'mŏn; jēsh'ĭ-mŏn) *Bib.* [-shĭsh'ĭ). *Bib.*

Je-shish'a-i (jĕ-shĭsh'ĭ-ī;

Jesh'o-ha'iah (jĕsh'ō-hā'yə; -hĭ'ə). *Bib.* [shū'ə) *Bib.*

Jesh'u-a, *or* **-ah** (jĕsh'ū-ə; jē-jē-shū'rŭn), *n.* [Heb. *yeshurin*, fr *yāshār* straight.] *Bib.* Lit., dearly beloved; appellation for Israel (*Deut.* XXXIII. 5, 26).

Je-si'a (jĕ-sī'ə). *D. Bib.*

Je-si'ah (-ə). *Bib.*

Je-si'as (-ăs) *D Bib.*

Je'si-el (jē'sĭ-ĕl; jēs'ĭ-). *D. Bib.*

Je'si-el-ites (-ĭts), *n. pl. D. Bib.*

Je-sim'i-el (jĕ-sĭm'ĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

Jes'ma-chi'as (jĕs'mə-kī'ăs). *D Bib.*

jes'mine † JASMINE.

jesp † JASP.

Jes'sa-min. Jessamine. *Ref Sp.*

jes'sa-my (jĕs'ə-mĭ), *n.* 1. Jasmine. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. A fop or dandy, as scented with, or wearing, jasmine *Obs.*

Jes'sa-my Bride (jĕs'ə-mĭ), Miss Mary Horneck, afterward Mrs Gwynn, a friend of Goldsmith, who is supposed to have been in love with her.

Jes'se (jĕs'ē), *n.* Also **Jes'sie** *or* **Jes'sy.** A term used only in the phrases to **give one Jesse,** to give **one particular Jesse,** to scold one vigorously; to give one a beating. *Colloq., U. S.*

Jes-se'an (jĕ-sē'ăn), *a.* Pert. to Jesse, father of David. *Obs*

jessemyne. † JASMINE

jes'ser-ant (jĕs'ẽr-ănt), **jesser-aunte** † JAZERANT.

Jesse window A decorative window in which the descent from Jesse is a principal subject of the design

Jes'sie (jĕs'ĭ), *n.* [Scot.] Fem. prop name — Dim. *Jess*

Jes'su-a (jĕs'ū-ə). *D Bib.*

Jes'su-e (-ē). *Bib*

Jes'su-i (-ĭ). *D. Bib*

Jes'su-ites (-ĭts), *n. pl. D. Bib.*

jes'sur (jĕs'ŭr), *n.* [Native name, Bengal] A large and beautifully marked highly venomous viperine snake (*Daboia russellii*) of southern and southeastern Asia.

jest † GEST, GIST

jest book. A book containing jests, jokes, etc.

jest-ee' (jĕs-tē'), *n* A person subjected to jesting.

jestern. † JAZERANT.

jest'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

jest'ing-ly, *adv.* of JESTING

jest'ing-stock', *n.* A laughing-stock. *Rare*

jestour. † GESTER.

jestres, *n.* A female jester. *Obs*

jes'ture † GESTURE.

jest'word', *n.* One who is a byword for jests. *Rare.*

Jes'u-a (jĕs'ū-ə) *D. Bib.*

Jes'u-e (-ē). *D. Bib.*

Jes'u-i (-ĭ). *Bib.* [*Obs*]

Jes'u-ist (jĕz'ū-ĭst), *n.* Jesuit.

Jes'u-it (jĕz'ū-ĭt), *n.* † *t.* To make into or like a Jesuit, or like things of the Jesuits.

Jesuit bark. a Peruvian bark. **b** The marsh elder. *Local, U. S*

Jes'u-it-ed, *a.* Made Jesuit; Jesuitical. *Obs.*

Jes'u-ites (-ĭts), *n. pl. Bib.*

Jes'u-it'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of JESUITIC. JESUITICAL See -LY.

Jes'u-it-ish, *a.* Jesuitical. *Obs*

Jes'u-it-ist, *a.* Jesuitical.

Jesuit nut The water chestnut

Jes'u-it-oc'ra-cy (jĕz'ū-ĭt-ŏk'rə-sĭ), *n.* [*Jesuit* + *-cracy.*] Government by Jesuits; also, the whole body of Jesuits in a country. *Rare.*

Jes'u-its' bark (jĕz'ū-ĭts). = JESUIT BARK. [SAM.

Jesuit's drops = FRIAR'S BAL-

Jesuits' nut. = JESUIT NUT

Jesuits' powder. Powdered cinchona bark *Obs.*

Jesuits' tea. **a** = PARAGUAY TEA. **b** = MEXICAN TEA.

Jes'u-run (jĕs'ū-rŭn; jē-sū'-rŭn). *Bib*

Jesus Day. August 7, the festival of the Name of Jesus

jet break The mark left on a casting by removing a jet.

jet coal. Cannel coal [*n.*, 2 e.

jet condenser. See CONDENSER,

Jet'e-ba (jĕt'ē-bə) *D. Bib*

Je-teb'a-tha (jē-tĕb'ə-thə) *D Bib* [HINDU CALENDAR

Jeth (jĕt), *n* [Hind *jēṭh.*] See

Jeth'e-la (jĕth'ē-lə) *D. Bib.*

Je'ther (jē'thẽr) *Bib.*

Je'theth (-thĕth) *Bib.*

Jeth'lah (jĕth'lə) *Bib.* [*Bib*

Jeth'ra-am (jĕth'rə-ăm) *D*

Jeth'ra-hem (-rə-hĕm). *D. Bib*

Je'thra-i (jē'thrə-ĭ; -thrī). *D Bib.*

An East Indian asclepiadaceous fiber plant (*Marsdenia tenacissima*) used for bowstrings, rope, etc. Its latex furnishes a kind of caoutchouc.

jet pump. *Mach.* A device, on the principle of the injector, in which a small jet of steam, air, water, or other fluid, in rapid motion, lifts or otherwise moves, by its impulse, a larger quantity of the fluid with which it mingles.

jet'sam (jĕt'săm), *n.* [OF. *getaison* a throwing. See JETTISON; cf. FLOTSAM.] *Mar. Law.* **a** Jettison, or the throwing overboard of goods. *Obs.* **b** Goods cast overboard to lighten a vessel in distress; often specif., such goods when washed ashore. Cf. WRECK; also FLOTSAM, LIGAN. The sense of "goods thrown overboard and sunk at sea" is an error arising apparently in the attempt to distinguish *jetsam* from *flotsam*.

jet'ted (jĕt'ĕd; -Id; 151), *a.* Having ornaments of jet.

jet'ti-son (jĕt'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* [OF. *getaison* a throwing, fr. *geter*, *jeter*, to throw. See JET, *v. i.*; cf. JETSAM.] *Mar. Law.* **a** The throwing overboard of goods, esp. in order to lighten a vessel in danger of being lost or wrecked. When the vessel is saved, necessary jettison gives a right of general average to the owner of the goods. **b** The goods so cast overboard. = JETSAM.

jet'ti-son, *v. t. Mar. Law.* To make jettison of (goods).

jet'ton (jĕt'ŭn), *n.* [F. *jeton.*] A metal counter used originally in casting accounts and later also in card playing; also, any of various kinds of counters or tokens of metal, ivory, bone, or other material, variously used. Jettons were used as early as the 10th century B. C.; their use was common in Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. They often bear devices similar to those on coins, and were at times in common use as small change.

jet'ty (jĕt'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-Iz). [F. *jetée* a pier, a jetty, a causeway. See JET, *v. i.*; cf. JUTTY.] **1.** **a** A structure, as a pier or mole of wood or stone, extended into a sea, lake, or river, to influence the current or tide or to protect a harbor; also, a starling, or protecting frame of a pier. **b** A landing wharf or pier, often of framed woodwork. **2.** *Arch.* A part of a building that projects beyond the rest, and overhangs the wall below. **3.** A protecting outwork; a bastion; a bulwark. *Obs.* **4.** A narrow passage or side path. *Dial. Eng.*

jet'ty, *a.* Made of jet, or like jet in color.

‖ jeu'nesse' do'rée' (zhū'nĕs' dō'rā'). [F.] Lit., gilded youth; young people of wealth and fashion, esp. if given to prodigal living; — in the French Revolution, applied to young men of the upper classes who aided in suppressing the Jacobins after the Reign of Terror.

Jew (jū; jōō; 277), *n.* [ME. *Jew, Jeu, Giw,* OF. *Jüeu, Jüieu, Gieu* (two syllables), F. *Juif,* L. *Judaeus,* Gr. Ἰουδαῖος, fr. Ἰουδαία the country of the Jews, Judea, fr. Heb. *Yĕhūdāh* Judah, son of Jacob. Cf. JUDAIC.] Orig., one belonging to the tribe or kingdom of Judah; after the return from the Babylonish captivity, any member of the new Hebrew state; hence, any person of the Hebrew race or people or any one whose religion is Judaism. The Jews of to-day do not uniformly reveal a pure Semitic type, but show evidences of intermixture in the various countries where they dwell. As a rule they are shorter than the native populations and, especially in northern Europe, more brunet. They are characteristically distinguished mainly by their features, especially by the turn of the nostrils and a peculiar cast of the eyes and eyebrows.

The *Jews* are not a race, but only a people, after all. In their faces we read its confirmation; while in respect of their other traits we are convinced that such individuality as they possess — by no means inconsiderable — is of their own making from one generation to the next, rather than a product of unprecedented purity of physical descent. *W. Z Ripley*

jew'bush' (-bo͝osh'), *n.* A West Indian euphorbiaceous shrub (*Pedilanthus tithymaloides*), possessing powerful emetic and drastic qualities.

jew'el (jū'ĕl; jōō'ĕl; 277), *n.* [ME. *juel, jowel,* OF. *juel, joel,* F. *joyau,* dim of OF. *ju, jeu,* sport, L. *jocus;* hence orig., a toy, trinket, plaything. Cf. JOKE.] **1.** A costly ornament of gold, silver, enameled work, or the like; now, usually one for personal wear and having enamel or precious stones as a part of its design.

Plate of rare design, and *jewels*
Of rich and exquisite form. *Shak*

2. A precious stone; esp., a stone cut and polished for use as an ornament; a gem; as, crown *jewels.* **3.** A bearing for a pivot in a watch, formed of a crystal or precious stone, as a ruby. **4.** An object regarded with special affection; a precious thing. "Our prince (*jewel* of children)." *Shak.* **5.** An ornamental boss of glass or glaze, as in a stained-glass window or in pottery. **6.** *Naut.* A ring through which the ends of a rope that encircles something may be passed so that the grip of the rope may be tightened. *Obs.*

Syn. — See GEM.

jewel of Jamshid. See JAMSHID.

jew'el (jū'ĕl; jōō'ĕl; 277), *v. t.;* -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To dress, adorn, deck, or supply with jewels, as a dress, a sword hilt, or a watch; to bespangle as with jewels.

The long gray tufts . . . are *jeweled* thick with dew *M Arnold*

jew'el-er, jew'el-ler (-ĕr), *n.* [OF. *juelier,* F. *joaillier*] One who makes, or deals in, jewels, precious stones, etc.

jew'el-ing, jew'el-ling, *n.* **1.** Act or art of preparing jewels, or of applying jewels **2.** Ornamentation with bosses, as of glass in a colored window or of glaze on pottery. **3.** A dress trimming made of real or imitation jewels.

jew'el-ry (-rĭ), *or, British,* **jew'el-ler-y** (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *juelerie,* F. *joaillerie.*] Art or trade of a jeweler; also, jewels collectively; as, a bride's *jewelry.*

jew'el-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Impatiens,* esp. the native American species *I. aurea* and *I. biflora;* — prob. so called from a fancied resemblance of the flowers to earrings.

jew'el-y, jew'el-ly (jū'ĕl-ĭ; jōō'-), *a.* Having jewels, resembling jewels.

Jew'ess (jū'ĕs; jōō'ĕs), *n.* A female Jew.

jew'fish' (jū'fĭsh'; jōō'-), *n.* Any of certain large marine serranoid fishes, some of which attain a length of six feet or more and a weight of 500 to 600 pounds. They are usually dusky green, thick-headed, and rough-scaled, with a voracious but sluggish disposition. They frequent deep water in warm seas, and, though not highly valued as food, are regarded as great prizes by anglers. The largest species (*Promicrops lanceolata* of the South Pacific) reaches a length of twelve feet. That of the West Indies and west coast of Mexico is *Promicrops itaiara.* The jewfish of California (*Stereolepis gigas*) attains six feet in length. (See also BLACK GROUPER.) Also, any of various large fishes of other families, as the Australian *Glaucosoma hebraicum* of the Lutianidæ and *Sciæna antarctica* of the Sciænidæ, and the fresh-water catfish *Copidoglanis tandanus* (see TANDAN); also, the tarpon.

4'0" Jewfish (*Promicrops itaiara*)

Jew'ish, *a.* Of or pert. to Jews or Hebrews; characteristic of, or resembling, Jews or their customs; Israelitish.

Jewish calendar, a lunisolar calendar in use among Hebraic peoples, reckoning from the year 3761 B. C., the date traditionally given for the Creation. It received its present fixed form from Hillel II. about 360 A. D. The present names of the months, which are Babylonian-Assyrian in origin, replaced older ones, as *Abîb, Bul,* etc., at the time of the Babylonian Exile. Nineteen years constitute a lunar cycle, of which the 3d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th years are leap years. The year 5663 [1902-3 A. D.] was the first year of the 299th lunar cycle. The common year is said to be *defective, regular,* or *perfect* (or *abundant*) according as it has 353, 354, or 355 days. The leap year has an intercalary month, and a total of 383 (defective), 384 (regular), or 385 (perfect, or abundant) days. The calendar is complicated by various rules providing for the harmonious arrangement of festivals, etc., so that no simple perpetual calendar can be constructed. The following table gives the months in order, with the number of days assigned to each. Only three months vary in length. They are: Heshvan, which has 30 days in perfect years; Kislev, which has 30 days in regular and perfect years; and Adar, which has 30 days in leap years. The ecclesiastical year commences with Nisan and the civil year with Tishri. The date of the first of Tishri, or the Jewish New Year, is also given for the Jewish years 5661-5696 (1900-1935 A. D.). From these tables it is possible to transform any Jewish date into Christian, or vice versa, for the years 1900-1935 A.D.

MONTHS OF THE JEWISH YEAR.

1 **Tishri** 30	5 **Shebat**.... 30	7 **Nisan** 30
2 **Heshvan** ....29 (*r.* & *d.*) or 30 (*p.*)	6 **Adar** .....29 or 30 (*l.*)	8 **Iyar**..... 29
3 **Kislev**.....29 (*d*) or 30 (*r.* & *p.*)	— **Veadar**....29 (*occurring only in leap years*)	9 **Sivan**.....30
4 **Tebet**..... 29		10 **Tammuz**...29
		11 **Ab**..... 30
		12 **Elul** 29

JEWISH YEAR

		A D
5661 *p.*	begins	Sept. 24, 1900
5662 *d. l.*	"	" 14, 1901
5663 *p*	"	Oct. 2, 1902
5664 *r.*	"	Sept. 22, 1903
5665 *p. l.*	"	" 10, 1904
5666 *p.*	"	" 30, 1905
5667 *r.*	"	" 20, 1906
5668 *d. l.*	"	" 9, 1907
5669 *p.*	"	" 26, 1908
5670 *d. l.*	"	" 16, 1909
5671 *r.*	"	Oct 4, 1910
5672 *p.*	"	Sept 23, 1911
5673 *p. l.*	"	" 12, 1912
5674 *r.*	"	Oct. 2, 1913
5675 *d.*	"	Sept. 21, 1914
5676 *p. l.*	"	" 9, 1915
5677 *r.*	"	" 28, 1916
5678 *p*	"	" 17, 1917
5679 *d. l.*	begins	Sept. 7, 1918
5680 *,*	"	" 25, 1919
5681 *p. l.*	"	" 15, 1920
5682 *p.*	"	Oct. 3, 1921
5683 *d*	"	Sept. 23, 1922
5684 *r. l*	"	" 11, 1923
5685 *p.*	"	" 29, 1924
5686 *p.*	"	" 19, 1925
5687 *d. l*	"	" 9, 1926
5688 *r*	"	" 27, 1927
5689 *p. l*	"	" 15, 1928
5690 *d*	"	Oct. 5, 1929
5691 *r*	"	Sept. 23, 1930
5692 *p. l.*	"	" 12, 1931
5693 *p*	"	Oct 1, 1932
5694 *r*	"	Sept. 21, 1933
5695 *d l*	"	" 10, 1934
5696 *p.*	"	" 28, 1935

d. = defective year; *d. l* = defective leap year; *p.* = perfect year; *p. l.* = perfect leap year; *r* = regular year; *r. l* = regular leap year

— **Jewish Canon.** See 1st CANON, 4. — **J. day,** the time between sunset and sunset. — **J. Mundane Era.** See ERA, *n.* — **J Plato** (plā'tō), Philo Judæus, a noted Alexandrian Jew and philosopher of the 1st century.

Jew'ry (jū'rĭ; jōō'-), *n.; pl.* JEWRIES (-rĭz). [ME. *Jewerie,* OF. *Juerie,* F. *Juiverie.*] **1.** Judea; also, a district inhabited by Jews; Jews' quarter; ghetto (which see). **2.** a Judaism. *Obs.* **b** The Jewish people or race.

Jew's'-ear' (jūz'-; jōōz'-), *n.* **a** An edible ear-shaped or cup-shaped tremellaceous fungus (*Auricularia auricula-judæ*) growing on tree trunks in Europe. **b** Any of several fungi of the genus *Peziza. Local, Eng.* **c** The tomato. *Dial. or Local, Eng.*

jew's'-harp', *or* **jews'-harp',** *n.* [*Jew* + *harp.*] **1.** *Music.* A small lyre-shaped instrument which, when placed between the teeth, gives tones from a bent metal tongue struck by the finger; — called also *jew's-trump* or *jews'-trump.* Modulation of tone is produced by changing the size and shape of the mouth cavity, so as to reënforce the various harmonics of the fundamental tone.

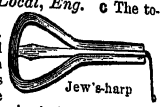

Jew's-harp

2. *Naut.* A shackle joining a chain cable to an anchor. **3.** The nodding trillium (*Trillium cernuum*). See TRILLIUM

Jew's, *or* Jews', mallow. A tiliaceous plant (*Corchorus olitorius*) cultivated in Syria and Egypt as a pot herb, and in India for its fiber, which is one of the forms of jute.

Jew's, *or* Jews', pitch. Asphalt; bitumen of Judea. See ASPHALT, 1.

Jew's'-stone', Jews'-stone', *or* **Jew'stone',** *n.* **a** A large clavate spine of a fossil sea urchin. **b** *Min.* Marcasite. **c** Usually *Jewstone.* A hard rock of uneven fracture; — applied locally to certain basalts, limestones, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

Jez'e-bel (jĕz'ē-bĕl), *n. Bib.* **1.** Daughter of Ethbaal, king of Tyre, and wife of Ahab, king of Israel. She introduced Baal worship, persecuted Elijah, instigated the murder of Naboth, and made her name a term of reproach. She was thrown from a window by order of Jehu and devoured by dogs, in fulfillment of Elijah's curse.

Jezebel . . . painted her face, and tired her head, and looked out at the window *2 Kings* ix. 30

2. A wicked, bold, or abandoned woman, esp. one who paints her face. — **Jez'e-be'li-an** (-bē'lĭ-ăn), *a.* — **Jez'e-bel-ish** (-bĕl-ĭsh), *a*

jib (jĭb), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; perh. named from its shifting from side to side. Cf. JIB to shift, GYBE.] **1.** *Naut.* A triangular sail set upon a stay or halyard extending from the head of the foremast or foretopmast to the bowsprit or the jib boom. Large vessels usually carry several jibs; as, inner *jib,* outer *jib,* flying *jib,* etc. See SAIL, *Illust.* **2.** The under lip; mouth; face; hence, talk; jaw. *Dial.*

jib, *n.* [Perh. short for *gibbet.*] **1.** The projecting arm of a crane, from which the load is suspended; also, a derrick boom; a gib. **2.** a A stand or rack, for barrels, etc. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A supporting or joining stick or bar. *Dial. Eng. or Mining.*

jib, *n.* **1.** One that jibs, or balks; a jibber. **2.** A stationary condition; a standstill.

jib, *v. t. & i.;* JIBBED (jĭbd); JIB'BING. Also **jibb.** [Cf. JIB a sail, GYBE.] *Chiefly Naut.* To shift, or swing round, as a sail, boom, yard, etc., as in tacking.

jib, *v. i.* [Orig. uncert. Cf. GYBE.] Of an animal in harness, to move restively backward or sidewise; to refuse to go; to balk; also, to shy; to stop short or back out.

When he told me yesterday to bring him the daughter of the Arab he killed . . . I *jibbed.* *Sir G. Parker*

jib boom. *Naut.* A spar or boom which serves as an extension of the bowsprit. It is sometimes extended by another spar called the *flying jib boom.*

Jeth'ro (jĕth'rō; jē'thrō), *n. Bib.* Father of Zipporah, Moses's wife, and priest of Midian. — **Jeth-ro'ni-an,** *a.*

jet interrupter. *Elec.* A kind of interrupter in which electrical contact between a jet of mercury and a metal plate against which it impinges is continuously broken by the teeth of a revolving wheel.

‖ je-ton' (zhē-tôN'), *n.* [F.] A jet propeller. *Naut.* A device for propelling vessels by means of a jet of water ejected from the vessel, as by a centrifugal pump

jet rock. A bituminous shale containing jet. [TISON.

jet'son, jet'som. Vars of JETTISON.

jet'tage (jĕt'ĕj), *n.* [*jetty* + *-age.*] A due or dues levied for the use of a jetty or pier, as at Hull, Eng. [d'eau. *Obs.*

jet-tea'u' (jĕ-tō'), *n.* = jet d'eau.

jet'tee. Var. of JETTY, JETTEE.

jet'ter, *n.* One who digs jet.

jet'ter (jĕt'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *geteor* one who throws. See JET, *v. i.*] **1.** One who jets or struts; a swaggerer. *Obs.* **2.** One that sends out a jet, as a geyser. [*Obs.*

jet'tie, *a* Jetting; swelling.

jet'tied (jĕt'Id), *a.* Having jetties. *Rare.* [-NESS.

jet'ti-ness (-Ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

jet'ting-ly, *adv.* of *jetting,* p. pr.

jet'tish, *a.* Jet. *Obs.*

jet'to, *n.* [It. *getto* jet. Cf. *jet d'eau.*] A jet d'eau. *Obs.*

jet'ty, *v. t.* To furnish with a jetty. *Rare.* [ject. *Obs.*

jet'ty, *v. i.* To jut out; to project; to practice imposition or extortion upon; — used opprobriously in allusion to practices imputed to the Jews by those who dislike them, or now sometimes colloquially without conscious reference to the Jews

jew crow. The chough *Local, Eng.* [See -DOM.

Jew'dom (jū'dŭm; jōō'-), *n.*

jewel block. *Naut.* A block at the extremity of a yard, through which the halyard of a studding sail is rove.

jew'el-ers', *or* **jew'el-lers', put'ty** = PUTTY POWDER

jew'el-ers', *or* **jew'el-lers' rouge.** See ROUGE.

jew'el-house', *n* A house for jewels; specif., the room where the British crown jewels are kept in the Tower of London.

jew'el-less, *a* See -LESS.

jew'el-ly Var. of JEWELRY.

Jew'ett (jū'ĕt; jōō'-), *n., or Jewett red* An American variety of apple, of round-oblate form, yellow color, and subacid flavor.

jewge. † JUDGE.

Jew'hood, *n.* See -HOOD

jew'ing, *n.* [From resemblance to a *Jew's* hooked nose] = JEW WATTLE.

jewis. † JUICE.

jewise. † JUISE.

Jew'ish-ly, *adv.* of JEWISH.

Jew'ish-ness, *n* See -NESS.

Jew'ism (jū'ĭz'm; jōō'-), *n.* Judaism; also, a thing characteristic of Jews. *Obs or R.*

Jewkes, Mrs. (jūks; jōoks). In Richardson's "Pamela," an old procuress under whose charge Pamela was put by her master.

Jew'less, *a* See -LESS

Jew'ling, *n.* See -LING, *dim*

Jew lizard. An Australian agamoid lizard (*Amphibolurus barbatus*); — so called because of its gular pouch, which, when inflated, suggests a beard.

Jew'ly, *adv.* As a Jew. *Obs*

Jew monkey. Any of several species of sakis and macaques.

Jews' apple. The eggplant.

Jew's eye. Something of indefinitely great value; — so used, as in the old saying "worth a Jew's eye," in allusion to the former torture for extortion practiced upon Jews in Christian Europe. [Storax.

Jew's, *or* Jews', frankincense.

Jew'ship, *n* See -SHIP.

Jews' houses. Remains of ancient tin-smelting furnaces and miners' houses in Cornwall, England.

Jew's, *or* Jews', lime *or* **slime** Jew's pitch; asphalt. *Obs*

Jew's, *or* Jews', manna. The common European tamarisk or its resinous exudate.

Jew's, *or* Jews', myrtle. **a** The butcher's broom. **b** A variety of the common myrtle. [thorn.

Jews'-thorn. *n.* The Christ's-Jews' tin. Slabs of tin found near the Jews' houses in Cornwall, England.

jew's, *or* jews', trump. = JEW'S-HARP. *Now Rare*

Jew wattle The wattle on the lower side of the base of the bill of a carrier pigeon.

Jez'a-bad (jĕz'ā-bĂd) *D Bib.*

Jez'a-bel (-bĕl) *D. Bib.*

Jez'a-zail' (jĕ-zāl'), *n. Also juzail.* [Per. *jazāil.*] A long, heavy Afghan gun or rifle

Jez'a-ni'ah (jĕz'ā-nī'ā) *Bib.*

Jez'a-tha (jĕz'ā-thā). *D. Bib.*

Je-ze'lus (jĕ-zē'lŭs; jĕz'ē-lŭs). *Bib.*

Je'zer (jē'zẽr). *Bib.*

Je'zer-ites (-ĭts), *n., pl. Bib*

Je-zi'a, Je-zi'ah (jĕ-zī'ā). *D. Bib*

jez'iah (jĕz'yā), *n.* Also **jez'ia** [Ar *jiziah.*] A capitation tax on unbelievers authorized by Mohammedan law; specif., that imposed by the Mogul emperors in India

Je'zi-el (jē'zY-ĕl; jĕ-zī'ĕl) *Bib.*

Jez-li'a, Jez-li'ah (jĕz-lī'ā). *D. Bib*

Je-zo'ar (jĕ-zō'ẽr). *Bib* [*Bib.*

Jez'o-ni'as (jĕz'ō-nī'ăs). *D.*

Jez'ra-hel (jĕz'ra-hĕl). *D. Bib.*

Jez'ra-hel-ite' (-līt'). *D. Bib.*

Jez'ra-hel-it'ess (-lĭt'ĕs). *D. Bib.*

Jez'ra-hi'ah (jĕz'ra-hī'ā). *Bib.*

Jez'ra-i'a (-ī'ā). *D. Bib*

Jez're-el (jĕz'rē-ĕl; -rēl). *Bib.*

Jez're-el-ite', *n. Bib.* An inhabitant of Jezreel

Jez're-el-it'ess (-lĭt'ĕs). *Bib.*

jezzeea † JEZIAH.

J function *Math.* The Besselian function of the first kind.

J. G. W *Abbr.* Junior Grand Warden.

jham'pan, jham-pa'ni. Var. of JAMPAN, JAMPANI.

Jha'sal (jä'rĕl), *n.* [Native name in India.] The tahr.

jheel, jhil (jēl), *n.* [Hind. *jhīl.*] A pool, marsh, or lake; specif., one left after an inundation. *India* [JOOM.

jhoom, jhum (jo͞om). Var. of ‖ jhow (jou; j'hou), *n.* [Hind. *jhā'ī.*] Indian tamarisk. *India.*

JHS *Abbr.* = IHS

JHVH, or JHWH. See TETRAGRAMMATON.

jib (jĭb), *n.* At the University of Dublin (Trinity College), a freshman. *Slang.*

jib, *v. t.* To strip of possessions; to fleece; to drain dry, as in milking *Scot.*

ji'ba-ro (hē'ba-rō; 133), *n.; pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp* -rōs). [Sp. *jibaro* wild] A Porto Rican of mixed Spanish and Indian blood.

jib'ber. Var. of JIB, *n.* & *v.*

jib'bah, jib'beh (-ĕ). Also **jib'ba, jib'beh** (-ĕ). A kind of long outer coat worn by Egyptian Mohammedans; — an Egyptian var. of JUBBAH.

jibbed (jĭbd), *pret. & p. p.* of JIB.

jib'ber, *v. i.* To jabber. *Rare.*

jibber the kibber, to. [Cf. JIB to shift, or JIB to shy.] *Naut* To lure a vessel on shore by making a lantern rise and fall as if on a ship at sea.

jib'ber, *n.* One that jibs.

jib'bet. Obs. or Scot var. of GIBBET

jib'bing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JIB.

jib'bings, *n pl* [From JIB to drain.] The last drippings of a milking. *Scot.* [GEBBING.

jib'bong (jĭb'ŏng). Var. of

jib'by horse. A showman's horse in gay trappings *Dial. Eng.*

jib crane. *Mach.* A crane having a jib, esp. a horizontal jib on which a trolley moves, bearing the load. See CRANE, *Illust.*

jib door. *Arch.* A door made flush with the wall, without dressings or moldings; a disguised door.

jibe (jīb), *v. i.*; JIBED (jībd); JIB'ING (jīb'ĭng). [Of uncertain origin.] To agree; to harmonize; as, his words and actions do not *jibe*. *Colloq. or Dial., U. S.* *Bartlett.*

jib topsail. *Naut.* A small jib occasionally used and set above and outside of all the other jibs.

jiff'y (jĭf'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JIFFIES (-ĭz). [Of unknown origin.] A moment; an instant; as, I will go in a *jiffy*. *Colloq.*

jig (jĭg), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. imitative of a short quick movement (cf. JOG).] **1.** *Music.* A light, brisk dance movement, in a rhythm of triplets, commonly six eighths. It was often used as the last movement of the old suite.

2. A lively, springy dance, to such a movement.

Hot and hasty, like a Scotch *jig*. *Shak.*

3. A lively ballad or song, esp. of a jocular, jesting, or mocking character; also, a lively or comical act at the end of a play or as an interlude. *Obs. or Hist.*

4. A piece of sport; a trick; a prank; — now chiefly in *the* (*his*, etc.) *jig is up*. *Obs., Slang, or Dial.*

Is't not a fine *jig*,
A precious cunning, in the late Protector? *Beau. & Fl.*

5. a Any of several devices used in fishing, esp. a flattened and usually slightly curved piece of white bone or bright metal bearing at one end a hook or hooks, and attached to the line by the other end, commonly by a swivel. When trolled or drawn through the water its form causes it to spin around. It attracts the fish by its motion and brightness. See SPOON HOOK, SQUID. **b** *Mach.* A small machine or handy tool; esp.: *Metal Working.* A contrivance fastened to or inclosing a piece of work, and having hard steel surfaces to guide a tool, as a drill, or to form a shield or template to work to, as in filing. **c** *Dyeing.* A dye vat with the guide rollers, etc., by which the cloth is moved through it. **d** *Mining.* A machine or apparatus for jigging, dressing, or concentrating ore by vibratory motion assisted by jets of water.

jig, *v. t.*; JIGGED (jĭgd); JIG'GING (jĭg'ĭng). **1.** To sing, play, or dance as a jig.

Jig off a tune at the tongue's end. *Shak.*

2. To trick or cheat; to cajole; delude. *Obs.* *Ferd.*

3. To give a jerky motion to; to jerk or jolt up and down, or to and fro; as, to *jig* a fishhook.

4. *Mining.* To separate (heavier from lighter materials, as ore from gangue, or coal from slate) by agitation in water.

5. *Mach., Dyeing, etc.* To treat, cut, or form, in or with a jig, as a piece of metal in a jigging machine.

6. To catch (fish) with a jig, or by jerking a hook into one.

7. To drill (wells, etc.) with a spring pole. *U. S.*

8. To felt or condense by beating, as wool.

jig, *v. i.* **1.** To dance a jig; to execute a lively dance.

You *jig*, you amble, and you lisp *Shak.*

2. To move with a skip or rhythm; to move with vibrations or jerks. "The fin would *jig* off slowly." *Kipling.*

3. a To fish with a jig. **b** *Mach.* To work with the aid of a jig, as in filing, or in separating ore.

jig'ger (jĭg'ẽr), *n.* Also *chigger*. [A corrupt. of *chigoe.*] **a** The chigoe. **b** In the southern United States, any of the six-legged larval forms of certain mites which burrow under the skin of man and animals. See HARVEST TICK.

jig'ger, *n.* [See JIG, *n.* & *v.*] **1.** One who dances a jig.

2. One who jigs something, as the strings of a puppet.

3. Specif.: *Mining.* A miner who sorts or cleans ore by the process of jigging.

4. Any of various mechanical devices or contrivances, esp. one that works with a jerky reciprocating motion; as: **a** A jig used to catch fish. **b** A jig for washing ore or coal. **c** A coupling hook for "tubs." **d** *Ceramics.* A machine carrying a revolving mold in which the clay is shaped by a tool called a *former;* also, a former or template for use with such a machine or on a potter's wheel. **e** *Leather Manuf.* = JACK, *n.*, 7 **j**. **f** A jig used in dyeing. **g** A kind of felting machine. **h** A device for smoothing a lithographic stone. **i** *Elec.* A small oscillation transformer or induction coil used esp. in wireless telegraphy. **j** A cooper's drawing knife. **k** A tool for polishing the edge of a boot sole. **l** A loose chain for hoisting, esp. when operated by hydraulic or steam power; hence, a hydraulic crane. **m** An electrically operated dial for indicating the prices of stock-exchange sales. *U. S.* **n** *Printing.* A device used by compositors to mark the place on their copy.

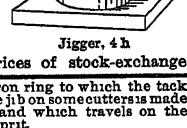
Jigger, 4 h

5. *Naut.* **a** A light tackle, usually consisting of a double and single block and fall, used for various purposes, as to increase the purchase on a topsail sheet in hauling it home; a watch tackle. **b** A small vessel, rigged like a yawl. **c** A small mast stepped in the stern, as in a yawl or ketch; also, the sail set on this mast. **d** The aftermost mast on vessels having four masts.

6. Any of various things so called by way of familiarity or contempt or in cant; as: **a** A one-horse street-railway car. *U. S.* **b** A bicycle. **c** A kind of cart; esp., a heavy very low-hung cart, *New Eng.*, or a light spring cart, *Eng.* **d** *Golf.* An iron-headed club with narrow blade and lofted face, a cross between a mid-iron and a mashie, used for approaching **e** *Billiards & Pool.* A kind of bridge. See BRIDGE, *n.*, 5 **m**.

7. In various *Slang* uses: **a** A door. **b** A prison, or a prison cell. **c** A drink of liquor; a dram. *U. S.* **d** An illicit distillery. **e** A queer-looking person; a guy.

jigger mast. *Naut.* **a** The after mast of a four-masted vessel. **b** A small mast set at the extreme stern of a yawl-rigged or ketch-rigged vessel.

jig'ging (jĭg'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JIG.

jigging machine. **a** *Mining.* A machine with which to jig ore. **b** *Metal Working.* A profiling machine.

jig'gle (-'l), *v. i. & t.*; JIG'GLED (-'ld); JIG'GLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of JIG.] To move with quick little jerks, or lightly to and fro or up and down with repeated motions; to move with a light, quick, rocking or swaying motion. — *n.* Light, rapidly repeating, jerky motion.

jig saw. A sawing machine with a narrow, vertically reciprocating saw, used to cut curved and irregular lines, or ornamental patterns in openwork; a scroll saw; — called also *gig saw.* — **jig'-saw'**, *v. t.*

ji-had', je-had' (jē-häd'), *n.* [Ar. *jihād.*] *Moham.* A religious war against infidels or Mohammedan heretics; also, any bitter war or crusade for a principle or belief.

[Their] courage in war . . . had not, like that of the Mohammedan dervishes of the Sudan, or of Mohammedans anywhere engaged in a *jehad*, a religious motive and the promise of future bliss behind it. *James Bryce.*

jill (jĭl), *n.* [See GILL sweetheart.] **1.** A young woman; a sweetheart. See GILL.

2. *Hunting.* A female ferret.

jilt (jĭlt), *n* [Contr. fr. Scot. *jillet* a giddy girl, a gill-flirt, dim. of *jill* a jill.] **1.** An unchaste woman. *Obs.*

2. [Cf. JILT, *v.*] A woman (or rarely a man) who capriciously casts off one previously accepted as a lover. *Otway.*

3 A jillet, — in contempt. *Scot.*

jilt, *v. t.*; JILT'ED; JILT'ING. [Perh. fr. JILT, *n.*; or of uncertain origin.] **1.** To cast off capriciously or unfeelingly, as a lover; to deceive in love. *Locke.*

2. To deceive; cheat. *Obs.*

jilt, *v. i.* To play the jilt; to practice deception in love; to discard lovers capriciously. *Congreve.*

Jim (jĭm), *n.* Dim. or familiar for JAMES.

Jim Crow. **1.** A negro; — said to be so called from a popular negro song and dance, the refrain of which is "Wheel about and turn about and jump Jim Crow," produced in 1835 by T. D. Rice, a famous negro minstrel. *Slang, U. S.*

2. (**jĭm'-crow'**). *Mach.* **a** [*Jim* = *James* + *crow*, n.] A machine for bending or straightening rails. **b** [From the negro melody with allusion to the refrain. See def. 1.] A planing machine with a reversing tool, to plane both ways.

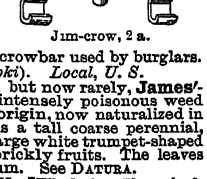
Jim-crow, 2 a.

3. *Slang or Dial., Eng.* A street clown or merry-andrew.

jim'my (jĭm'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JIMMIES (-ĭz). [Cf. JEMMY.] **1.** A short crowbar used by burglars.

2. The pinfish (*Diplodus holbrooki*). *Local, U. S.*

Jim'son weed (jĭm'sn). Orig., but now rarely, **James'-town' weed.** A solanaceous intensely poisonous weed (*Datura stramonium*) of Asiatic origin, now naturalized in many parts of the world. It is a tall coarse perennial, with rank-smelling foliage and large white trumpet-shaped flowers succeeded by globose prickly fruits. The leaves yield the official drug stramonium. See DATURA.

jin'gal (jĭn'gŏl), *n.* Also **gin'gall.** [Hind. *jangāl* a swivel, a large musket.] A long, heavy musket, or rude cannon, fired from a rest, often with a swivel, used in China, Tibet, and northern India.

jin'gle (jĭn'g'l), *v. i.*; JIN'GLED (-g'ld); JIN'GLING (-glĭng). [ME. *gingelen, ginglen;* of imitative origin.] **1.** To sound with fine, sharp, continued clinking or varied and mingled tinkling sounds; as, sleigh bells *jingle.*

2. To rime or sound with a jingling effect. "*Jingling* street ballads." *Macaulay.*

3. To travel in a jingle, or two-wheeled car. *Eng.*

jin'gle (jĭn'g'l), *v. t.* To cause to give the noise of mingled sharp metallic sounds or tinklings, as a little bell, or as coins shaken together; to tinkle.

jin'gle, *n.* **1.** A clinking or tinkling sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal.

2. That which makes a jingling sound, as the disks on a tambourine or the ornaments on the ends of lace bobbins.

3. A catchy repetition or correspondence of sounds in verse, esp. in trivial verse; hence, the verse itself.

4. A two-wheeled covered car used in parts of Ireland and Australia as a public conveyance. The jingle formerly common in Melbourne seated three on the front seat back to back with three on the rear seat.

Jin'gle, Mr. Alfred. A loquacious, impudent, swindling, strolling actor in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers." He is represented as usually speaking mere disjointed phrases. Mr. Pickwick rescues him from the Fleet Prison on promise of reformation, which is kept.

jin'gling (jĭn'glĭng), *n.* Act or process of producing a jingle; also, the sound itself; a clink.

jin'go (jĭn'gō), *n.*; *pl.* JINGOES (-gōz). **1.** A call word used by conjurers. *Obs.*

2. A word used as a jocular oath; — chiefly in *by jingo.* "By the living *jingo*." *Goldsmith.*

3. One who boasts of his country's preparedness to fight or who in general favors or supports an aggressive or bellicose policy in foreign affairs; a Chauvinist.

☞ This sense arose in England, where the word was originally a nickname for a supporter or praiser of Lord Beaconsfield's action in sending a fleet to Turkish waters to oppose Russia's advance in 1878. It is derived from the chorus of a popular music-hall song of the time:

We don't want to fight, but by *Jingo* if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money too.

jin'go, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, jingoes; characterized by jingoism; as, the *jingo* spirit.

jin'go, *v. t.*; JIN'GOED (-gōd); JIN'GO-ING. To influence, effect, or force by jingoism.

jin'go-ish, *a.* Characteristic of jingoes or jingoism.

jin'go-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief, policy, or practice of, or characteristic of, jingoes.

jin'go-ist, *n.* A jingo; one given to jingoism. — **jin'go-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

jink (jĭnk), *v. i.*; JINKED (jĭnkt); JINK'ING. [Perh. imitative.] **1.** To move quickly, esp. with a sudden turn or to and fro, as in dancing; hence, to dodge; to escape by a quick turn. *Obs., Scot., or Dial.*, except as a hunting term in pig-sticking.

2 To frolic; to play tricks. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. *Card Playing.* In the games of spoilfive and forty-five, to take all five tricks; also, to play to win all five tricks, after winning the first three. If unsuccessful in this the player loses the tricks already taken.

jink, *v. t.* To escape by dodging; also, to cheat; trick; defeat. *Obs., Scot., or Dial.*, except in pig-sticking.

jink, *n.* **1.** Act of jinking.

2. *pl.* Pranks; frolics; — chiefly in phrase *high jinks.*

jink'er (jĭnk'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. 1st JINK.] A kind of two-wheeled or four-wheeled vehicle much used in the bush for dragging or carrying logs, timber, etc. The four-wheeled jinker usually has a long reach from which the load is suspended. Also, a kind of racing sulky. *Australia.*

jinn (jĭn), *n.* **1.** *pl.* of JINNI, JINNEE, and of JINNIYEH, JINNEEYEH.

2. (*pl.* JINNS) Improperly, a jinni.

jin-ni', jin-nee' (jĭ-nē'), *n.*; *pl.* JINN (jĭn). [Ar. *jinnī*, pl. *jinn;* in English somewhat confused with *genie, genius*] *Arabian & Mohammedan Myth.* **a** In the ancient belief of the heathen Arabs, a demon of the wilderness or of savage and deserted places.

These *jinn* are not pure spirits, but corporal beings, more like beasts than men, for they are ordinarily represented as hairy, or have some other animal shape, as that of an ostrich or a snake. Their bodies are not phantasms, for if a *jinni* is killed a solid carcass remains; but they have certain mysterious powers of appearing and disappearing, or even of changing their aspect and temporarily assuming human form, and when they are offended they can avenge themselves in a supernatural way, e. g., by sending disease or madness. *W. Robertson Smith.*

b In Mohammedan belief and tradition, one of a class of supernatural beings including together with the jinn of the pagan Arabs their degraded pagan deities. In Mohammedan tales the jinn are represented as more or less subject to magic control, and are said to have been especially under the control of Solomon, who possessed a magic ring which gave him power over them. They are represented

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jibd. Jibbed. *Ref. Sp.*

jibe. Var. of GIBE, GYBE.

jib guy. *Naut.* One of two or more lateral stays running to the head of the jib boom.

jib'-head, *n.* *Naut.* A small iron bar for stretching the head of a jib when the point has been cut off.

jib'-head'ed, *a.* *Naut.* Running up to a point at the head like a jib; — said of sails; as, a *jib-headed* topsail.

jib'-head'er, *n.* *Naut.* A jib-headed topsail.

ji'bi (jē'bĭ), *n.* A small extinct bird (*Hemignathus ellisianus*) of the Hawaiian island of Oahu. It was chiefly yellowish green.

jib iron. = JIB TRAVELER.

jib'let. Var. of GIBLET.

jiblet check, cheque, *or* **check.** Var. of GIBLET CHECK.

jib netting. *Naut.* A triangular safety netting occasionally rigged under a jib boom.

ji-bo'a (jĭ-bō'ȧ), *n.* Also **ji-bo'ya** (-yȧ). [Tupi *giboia, jiboia,* fr. *boya* snake.] Any of several large South American boas.

jib'-o-jib', *n* *Naut.* A small jib, rarely used, set outside of the flying jib.

Jib'sam (jĭb'sȧm). *Bib.*

jib sheet. *Naut.* Either of two ropes, leading from the clew of a jib to port and starboard respectively, by which the sail is trimmed.

jib stay. *Naut.* A stay on which a jib is set.

jib traveler *or* **traveller.** *Naut.* An iron ring to which the tack of the jib on some cutters is made fast and which travels on the bowsprit.

Ji'ca-ril'la A-pa'che (hē'kȧ-rēl'yȧ; 189, 194). [*Jicarilla*, dim. of Sp. *jícara* earthenware vessel.] One of an Apache Indian tribe formerly roaming to the east of the mountains of New Mexico, and now gathered on a reservation in the northern part of that Territory.

ji-co'te (hē-kō'tā; 189), *n.* [Mex. Sp.; fr Mex. *xicotli.*] Any fossorial bee capable of stinging severely. *Sp. Amer.*

ji'co-te'ra (hē'kō-tā'rȧ; 189), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A nest of the jicote. *Sp. Amer.*

Jid'laph (jĭd'lăf). *Bib.*

jie. † JEE, *v.*

jiff, *n.* A jiffy. *Colloq.*

jiff'fle (jĭf'f'l), *v. t.* To move by fits and starts; fidget. *Dial. Eng.*

jig. Dial. var. of JOG.

jig'-a-jig', jig'-a-jog', *n.* & *adv.* Jig-jog.

jig'a-ma-ree', *n.* Something or other; "thing;" a "thingemajig." *Dial. or Colloq.*

jig brow. *Coal Mining.* A gravity plane underground; a jinny road. [cent. *Obs.*]

jig'ga-lo'rum, *n.* A trifling conjig'gem-bob'. † JIGGUMBOB.

jig'ger, *v. t.* [From JIGGER a prison.] To imprison. *Slang.*

jig'ger, *v. t.* [Cf. JIGGLE.] To move, send, or drive with a jerk, as a golf ball; to jerk. *Colloq.*

jig'ger, *v. i.* To make repeated jerks, as a struggling fish. *Colloq.*

jigger boom. *Naut.* A bumkin supporting a jigger. *Rare.*

jig'gered (jĭg'ẽrd), *p. a.* A word used in euphemistic oaths, *I 'm jiggered*, or *I 'll be jiggered.*

jigger pump. A portable garden force pump. **b** A pump to force beer into vats.

jigger saw. = JIG SAW.

jig'get. Obs. or Scot. var. of GIGOT.

jig'get (jĭg'ĕt; -ĭt), *v. i.* Also **jig'git.** [Cf. JIG, *v.*] To move in a jigging or jerky way; to go leisurely; to jig; fidget. *Colloq.*

jig'get-y, *a.* Jerky; unsteady. *Colloq.*

jig'gi-ness (jĭg'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [Cf. JIG, *n.* & *v.*] Jerkiness. *Rare.*

jig'gish (-ĭsh), *a.* 1. Playful; frisky.

2. Resembling, or suitable for, a jig, or lively movement.

jig'gum-bob' (jĭg'ŭm-bŏb'), *n.* A jigamaree. *Colloq.*

jig'-jig', **jig'-jog'** (-jŏg'), *n.* A jolting motion; a jogging pace. — *adv.* Joltingly. — **jig'-jog'-gy,** *a.*

jig indicator. An apparatus, resembling the steam-engine indicator, for drawing curves illustrating the action of jigs in ore dressing.

jig'ot (jĭg'ŭt) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of GIGOT

jig pin. *Mining.* A pin to hold the turn beams and prevent them from turning.

jill'et (jĭl'ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *Jill*, *Gill*, a woman's name.] A jilt or flirt; a giddy girl; contemptuously, girl; wench *Scot*

jill'-flirt', *n.* A gill-flirt.

jil'li-flow'er. Var. of GILLYFLOWER.

jil'li-ver. Dial. Eng. var. of GILLYFLOWER. [jilted]

jilt-se', *n.* One who has been

jilt'er. *n.* One who jilts.

jilt'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

jim. † GIM.

jim-bang', *n.* Company; jingbang. *Slang.*

jim'ber-jaw', *n.* [See GIMBAL, GIMMAL.] A projecting lower jaw. *Colloq., U. S.* — **jim'ber-jawed'** (-jôd'), *a.* [GIMCRACK.

jim'crack'. Obs. or dial. var. of

jim-crow box. *Mach.* = REVOLVING TOOL BOX.

Jim Crow car. A car, as on a railroad, set apart for the separate use of colored persons. *Slang, Southern U. S.*

Jim'i-ny. Var. of GEMINI. *Obs.*, exc. in oaths.

jim'jam', *n.* 1. A gimcrack. *Obs.*

2. *pl.* Delirium tremens. *Slang & Vulgar, U. S.*

jim'mal. † GIMMAL.

jim'mer. † GIMMER.

jim'mi-ny. Var. of GEMINI. *Obs.*, exc. in oaths.

jim'mo-glan. † JEMOGLAN.

jim'my (jĭm'ĭ), *n.* 1. Pet, familiar, or dial. form of JEMMY; also, often used [*cap.*] as a nickname for *James.* [*U. S.*]

2. [Cf. JIM CROW.] A coal car

Jimmy legs. *Nav.* A sailor's nickname for a master-at-arms.

Jimmy Low (lō). [Origin unknown.] The redgum. *Local, Australia.* [*Bib.*]

Jim'ne, *or* **Jim'nah** (jĭm'nȧ). [

jim'nites (-nīts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

jimp (jĭmp), *n.* & *v.* Jump. *Scot.*

jimp, *n.* [Cf. JIMP, *a.*] A subtle point or distinction; a quirk; also, a trick or jest. *Obs Scot.*

jimp, *a.* [Orig. uncert.] Slender; spruce; trim; — also, scant. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

jimp, *adv* Barely; scarcely. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

jimp, *v. t.* [Cf. JIMP, *a.*] To cut short; to skimp. *Dial Eng.*

jimp'ly, *adv.* of JIMP. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [& *Dial. Eng*

jimp'ness, *n.* See -NESS *Scot.*

jimp'ri-cute', *a.* Elegant, handsome, neat, or the like. *Local Slang, U. S.*

Jimp'son weed (jĭm p's'n; jĭm's'n). Var. of JIMSON WEED.

jim'sedge', *n.* A sedge of the western United States (*Carex jamesii*), used to some extent for forage. [WEED.]

Jim'son, *n.* Short for JIMSON

jin. Var. of JINN. [JAINISM.]

ji'na (jē'nȧ), *n.* [Skr.] See

jin-ca'mas (hēn-kȧ'mȧs), *n.* [Tag.] The yam bean. *Phil. I.*

ji-ne'te (hē-nā'tā). Var. of GINETE.

jing, *n.* Jingo; — in the imprecation *by jing! Scot.*

jing, *v. t.* To ring. *Rare.*

jing'bang' (jĭng'băng'), *n.* Company; crowd; — only in *the whole jingbang. Slang.*

jing'ko (jĭng'kō), *n.* Corruption of GINKGO. [SHELL.]

jin'gle, *n.* Short for JINGLE

jin'gle-jan'gle, *n.* A jingling and jangling; also, something that makes such a noise, as an ornamental trinket. — **jin'gle-jan'gle,** *v. t.* [jingles.]

jin'gler (jĭng'glẽr), *n.* One that

jingle shell. The gold shell (*Anomia glabra*); — from the noise produced when the dried shells are shaken together.

jin'glet (jĭn'glĕt; -glĭt), *n.* [*jingle* + *-et.*] The loose clapper of a sleigh bell [p. pr.]

jin'gling-ly, *adv.* of *jingling.*

jingling match. A game in which blindfolded persons try to catch one, not blinded, who keeps jingling a bell. *Dial. Eng.*

jin'gly (jĭn'glĭ), *a.* Of the nature of a jingle, esp. in verse.

jin'go-dom (jĭn'gō-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

jingo ring. A game in which children join hands and dance around one in the center *Scot.*

jin'ji-li (jĭn'jĭ-lĭ). Var. of AJONJOLI.

jink, *v. t.* To chink. *Dial. Eng.*

jink, *n.* A chinking sound; also, chink, or money. *Dial. Eng.*

jink'er, *n.* One that jinks.

jink'et (jĭn'kĕt; -kĭt), *v. i.* To junket; gad. *Scot.*

jink'le (jĭnk'l), *v. i.* To jink, or move jerkily. *Rare.*

jin-nee'yeh. Var. of JINNIYEH.

jin-nes-tan' (jĭn'ĕs-tăn'), *n.* [Per. *jinnistān.*] In Oriental mythology, the ideal region in which jinn, or genii, reside.

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as capable of receiving the true (Mohammedan) faith, and are grouped as good and evil accordingly. They are said to be constituted of pure flame, and have the power of assuming various forms. See GENIUS, 2 b.

We can see why the Moslem camel driver should find it most natural to regard the whirling simoon as a malignant *jinni*. *John Fiske.*

jin'ny (jĭn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). **1.** [*cap.*] [Cf. JENNY.] Fem. proper name; — a dial. or pet name for *Jane* or *Jenny*. **2.** *Mining.* **a** A stationary engine for hauling on a jinny road, when not operated by gravity. **b** A jinny road.

jinny road. *Coal Mining.* An incline on which loaded cars usually descend by gravity, drawing up empty ones.

jin-rik'i-sha (jĭn-rĭk'ĭ-shä), *n.* Also **jin-rick'sha.** [Jap. *jin* man + *riki* power + *sha* carriage.] A small two-wheeled hooded vehicle drawn by one or more men, originally used in Japan, but now common in other Eastern countries.

Jinrikisha.

Jo'a-chim-ite (jō'ä-kĭm-īt), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Joachim of Floris (d. 1202). He was a mystical writer who divided all time into three ages, of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, respectively, the first age lasting till Christ came, the second till 1260, and the third till the end of the world.

Jo'a-chims'thal's the'o-rem (yō'ä-kĭms'tälz). *Geom.* A theorem, first stated (1846) by F. Joachimsthal (1818–61), as follows: If a curve of curvature is plane, then its plane forms a constant angle with the planes tangent to the surface (along the curve).

Joan (jōn), *n.* **1.** Short for JOANNA; — fem. prop. name. **2.** A close-fitting woman's cap, worn late in the 18th century. *Obs. or Hist.*

job (jŏb), *v. i.*; JOBBED (jŏbd); JOB'BING. [ME. *jobben* to peck; prob. of imitative origin.] *Rare in U. S.* **1.** To strike, stab, or dig with something pointed, esp. a knife, dagger, or similar weapon; to jab.

2. To thrust in, as a pointed instrument.

job, *v. t.* To dart or thrust a pointed instrument, as for stabbing; also, of a bird, to peck; to jab. *Rare in U. S.*

job, *n.* [See JOB to strike.] A sudden thrust; a jab.

job, *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. ME. *jobbe* a lump.] **1.** A piece; a lump; a stump. *Obs.*

2. An odd or occasional piece of work; specif., any definite work undertaken in gross, esp. for a fixed price; as, he did the *job* for a thousand dollars. In various trades, often specif., a piece of work of the small miscellaneous kind taken as it comes from the public, as the printing of bills, posters, letterheads, etc.

3. A piece of business done ostensibly in executing a public trust or official duty, but really for private gain, a corrupt piece of official business.

4. Any affair or event which affects one, whether fortunately or unfortunately; affair. *Colloq.*

5. A situation or employment; as, he lost his *job*. *Colloq.*

6. Short for *job horse, job carriage,* etc. *Eng.*

by the job, at a stipulated sum for the work, or for each piece of work done; — distinguished from *time work;* as, the house was built *by the job.*

job, *a.* For hire or sale by the job, as, a *job,* or livery, horse or carriage (*Eng.*), etc.

job lot, a quantity of goods, usually miscellaneous, sold out of the regular course of trade, at a certain price for the whole; as, these articles were included in a *job lot;* hence, depreciatively, any miscellaneous lot or group.

job (jŏb), *v. t.* **1.** To do or cause to be done by separate portions or lots; to sublet (work); as, to *job* a contract.

2. To hire or let by the job or for a period of service; as, to *job* a carriage. *Eng. Thackeray.*

3. *Com.* To buy and sell as a broker; to purchase of importers or manufacturers for the purpose of selling to retailers; to deal in as a middleman; as, to *job* goods.

4. To make a job of (a matter of public trust or duty); to deal with or effect by jobbery.

job (jŏb), *v. i.* **1.** To do odd or occasional pieces of work for hire; to work by the piece; to do petty work.

Authors of all work, to *job* for the season. *Moore*

2. To seek private gain under pretense of public service, to direct or carry on public business so as to secure graft.

And judges *job,* and bishops bite the town *Pope.*

3. To carry on the business of a jobber, or middleman.

4. To carry on or engineer jobbery in public positions.

5. To go about or ride in a job carriage. *Colloq., Eng.*

Job (jōb), *n.* [L. *Job* or Gr. *Ἰώβ,* fr. Heb. *Iyōb.*] **1.** Lit., afflicted; persecuted; — masc. prop. name.

2. a The Old Testament hero; the typical patient or poor man. **b** The Book of Job. See OLD TESTAMENT.

job'ber (jŏb'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that works by the job or on job work.

2. One who jobs horses, etc.; a jobmaster. *Eng.*

3. One who buys goods from importers or producers and sells to other dealers; a middleman.

4. A dealer in stock exchange securities, a stockjobber; — distinguished from the *broker,* who acts between him and the public. *Eng.*

5. One who jobs in official or public business; hence, one who performs corrupt work in office, politics, or intrigue.

6. An apprentice; — so called among weavers and spinners. *Dial. Eng. & Australia.*

job'ber-y (-ĭ), *n.* Act or practice of jobbing; esp., the conduct of matters of public trust or duty for private gain or graft; official corruption; as, municipal *jobbery.*

job'bing (jŏb'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Doing chance work or odd jobs; as, a *jobbing* carpenter.

2. Acting as a middleman, or dealer between importers or producers and those who sell to the public. *Eng.*

3. Using opportunities of public service for private gain, or graft; as, a *jobbing* politician. *London Sat. Rev.*

job'bish (-ĭsh), *a.* Resembling, or consisting of, jobbery.

job'ble (jŏb''l), *n.* [Cf. JABBLE.] A state of inquietude or agitation; as, a *jobble* of a sea. *Dial. Eng.*

job'mas'ter (-mas'tẽr), *n., or* **job master.** One who lets out horses and carriages for hire, as for family use. *Eng.*

—job'mis'tress (-mĭs'trĕs), *n., or* **job mistress**

job printer. One who does miscellaneous printing, esp. circulars, cards, billheads, etc.

Job's' com'fort-er (jōbz'). **1.** A false friend; a tactless or malicious person who, under pretense of sympathy, insinuates rebukes.

2. A boil. *Colloq.*

Job's'-tears', *n. pl.* **1.** The hard, pearly white, capsulelike sheaths of an Asiatic grass (*Coix lacryma-jobi*) often sold as beads or strung in necklaces; also, the plant itself, which is frequently cultivated.

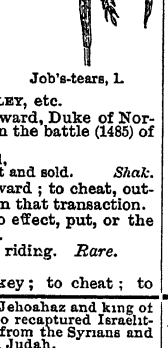

Job's-tears, 1.

2. Olive-green grains of chrysolite found with garnets in some localities.

jock'ey (jŏk'ĭ), *n.; pl.* JOCKEYS (-ĭz). [Dim. of *Jack,* Scot. *Jock;* orig., a boy who rides horses. See JACK.] **1.** [*cap.*] A diminutive of *Jock,* with similar use. *Scot.*

2. A wandering minstrel; a vagabond. *Obs. or Hist.*

3. One who handles or deals in horses. *Obs., Dial. Eng., or U. S.*

4. A cheat; one given to sharp practice in trade.

5. One who rides or drives a horse. *Obs. exc.:* A professional rider of horses in races.

6. Short for JOCKEY BOOT, JOCKEY PULLEY, etc.

Jock'ey of Nor'folk (nŏr'fŏk), John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, slain fighting for Richard III., in the battle (1485) of Bosworth Field.

Jockey of Norfolk, be not too bold,
For Dickon, thy master, is bought and sold. *Shak.*

jock'ey, *v. i.* **1.** To play the jockey toward; to cheat, outwit, or overreach; as, he *jockeyed* us in that transaction.

2. To treat or manipulate trickily; to effect, put, or the like, by tricky management or dealing.

3. To hinder in a horse race by tricky riding. *Rare.*

4. To ride (a horse) as a jockey.

jock'ey, *v. t.* To play or act the jockey; to cheat; to take unfair advantage; also, to maneuver skillfully for a legitimate advantage, as in a yacht race.

jockey cap. A thin cap with a long visor, such as those worn by horse jockeys.

jockey club. An association of persons interested in horse racing, usually one regulating races in a certain district. It is often of incidental social exclusiveness.

jock'ey-ing (jŏk'ĭ-ĭng), *n.* Act or management of one who jockeys, trickery. *Beaconsfield.*

jock'ey-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of jockeys.

jockey pulley *or* **roller.** *Mach.* An idle pulley or roller for pressing against a belt, cable, or rope, to cause it to encompass more of the circumference of the driving or driven pulley; a belt tightener.

jockey weight. *Mach.* A weight that rides on the lever of a testing machine to vary the force at the shackles.

jockey wheel. **a** A jockey pulley. **b** *Teleg.* In a Wheatstone transmitter, a small wheel at the end of a flat spring by which it presses the marking rod against the contacts.

jock'o (jŏk'ō), *n.; pl.* JOCKOS (-ōz). [F., fr. the native African *n'djeko, n'chego.*] Orig., the chimpanzee; often, a familiar name for any monkey.

jo-cose' (jō-kōs'), *a.* [L. *jocosus,* fr. *jocus* joke. See JOKE.] Given to jokes and jesting; of the nature of, or containing, a joke; abounding in jokes; merry; humorous.

All . . . *jocose* or comical airs should be excluded. *I. Watts.*

Syn. — Facetious, merry, waggish, sportive. See JOCULAR. — **jo-cose'ly,** *adv.* — **jo-cose'ness,** *n.*

Spondanus imagines that Ulysses may possibly speak *jocosely,* but in truth Ulysses never behaves with levity. *Broome*

jo'co-se'ri-ous (jō'kō-sē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [*jocose* + *serious.*] Mingling mirth and seriousness. *M. Green*

jo-cos'i-ty (jō-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A jocose act or saying; jocoseness.

joc'u-lar (jŏk'ū-lẽr), *a* [L. *jocularis,* fr. *joculus,* dim. of *jocus* joke. See JOKE.] **1.** Given or disposed to jesting, acting in jest; jocose; as, a *jocular* person.

2. Said or done in joke; containing, or of the nature of, a joke; sportive; merry. "*Jocular* exploits." *Cowper.*

Syn. — Witty, facetious, waggish, sportive, playful, frolicsome, funny, comical, droll; festive, convivial, elated, gay, hilarious, mirthful, gleeful, lively, animated, sprightly, vivacious, airy, buoyant; glad, happy, cheerful, blithesome, gladsome, debonair. — JOCULAR, JOCOSE, JOCUND, JOVIAL, JOLLY, MERRY, BLITHE, JOYFUL, JOYOUS That is JOCULAR which is sportive or given to jest; JOCOSE often adds the implication of waggishness or facetiousness, as, "his more solemn and stately brother, at whom he laughed in his *jocular* way" (*Thackeray*); "Nothing is more despicable than the airiness and *jocularity* of a man bred to severe science. . . . To trifle agreeably is a secret which schools cannot impart" (*Johnson*); "I would have the Lord Chancellor . . . good-humored, not *jocose*" (*Scott*); "sundry *jocose* proposals that the ladies should sit in the gentlemen's laps" (*Dickens*). JOCUND is chiefly poetical for *merry* or *cheerful;* JOVIAL (cf. JOVIAL, def. 4) connotes esp good fellowship or conviviality; JOLLY often suggests higher spirits than *jovial;* as, "A poet could not but be gay, in such a *jocund* company" (*Wordsworth*); "those *jovial* meetings of company where the warmth of a social temper is discovered with least reserve" (*Shenstone*); "a *jolly* troop of huntsmen" (*Shak.*). MERRY suggests laughter and gayety; BLITHE (chiefly poetical) connotes rather freshness and buoyancy of spirit; as, "*Merry* Hebe laughs and nods" (*Keats*), "The milkmaid singeth *blithe*" (*Milton*); "the warm glow, *blithe* movement, and soft pliancy of life of the Attic style" (*M. Arnold*); "*blithe* enough to be Greek" (*M. Hewlett*). JOYFUL implies (esp. the expression *o't*) keen pleasure; JOYOUS (often poetical) connotes greater spontaneity or lightheartedness; as, "In the day of prosperity be *joyful*" (*Eccl.* vii. 14); "All that ever was *joyous,* and clear, and fresh, thy music doth surpass" (*Shelley*). See JEST, LIVELY, LAUGHABLE, WITTY, CHEERFULNESS.

joc'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Jesting; jocosity; merriment.

joc'und (jŏk'ŭnd, 277), *a.* [ME. *jocunde, jocounde,* L. *jocundus,* better *jucundus,* orig., helpful, fr. *juvare* to help: cf. OF. *jocond.* See AID.] **1.** Feeling, exhibiting, or characteristic of, mirth or good cheer, merry; cheerful; gay; airy; lively; sportive. "*Jocund* day." *Shak.*

Rural sports and *jocund* strains. *Prior.*

2. Feeling pleasure; joyful; glad.

Syn. — See JOCULAR.

jo-cun'di-ty (jō-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *jocunditas, jucunditas:* cf. OF. *jocondité.* Cf. JUCUNDITY.] State or quality of being jocund; gayety; sportiveness; also, a jocund action or speech.

jin'ni-wink (jĭn'ĭ-wĭnk), *n* Also **jin'ny-wink.** A kind of small movable derrick, used esp. in the erection of buildings.

jin-ni'yeh (jĭ-nē'yĕ), *n.* A female jinni.

jin-rick'shaw Var. of JINRIKISHA.

jin-rik'i (jĭn-rĭk'ĭ). Short for **jin-rik'i-man,** *n.; pl.* -MEN. A man who draws a jinrikisha.

jin'shang, jin'sing, *n.* Ginseng.

jip. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GYP.

Jiph'tah (jĭf'tä) *Bib.*

Jiph'thah-el (-thä-ĕl). *Bib.*

ji'pi-ja'pa (hē'pē-hä'pä), *n.* [Bolivian name; cf. *Jipijapa,* a town in Ecuador.] a A Central American and South American cyclanthaceous plant (*Carludovica palmata*), from the leaves of which the best quality of Panama hats are manufactured. **b** A hat made from this plant.

jip'per (jĭp'ẽr), *n.* Gravy; juice. *Naut Slang.* [*Naut. Slang.*]

jip'per, *v. t.* To baste (meat).

jip'po. † GIPPO.

jir'ble (jĭr'b'l; jûr'b'l), *v. t. & i* To spill (a liquid) by jolting or shaking the vessel; hence, to pour from one vessel to another. *Scot.* [var. of JERK.]

jirk (*Scot.* jĭrk). Obs. or Scot. var. of JERK.

jir'ki-net'. † JERKINET.

jir'mi-lik. Var. of YIRMILIK.

jirt. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of JERT, jerk.

Jis. † GIS.

jist. Dial. Eng. var. of GIST.

jiu-jit'su, jiu-jut'su. Vars. of JUJUTSU.

Jiu'ro-jin'. Var. of JUROJIN.

ji've (jē'vē), *n.* [Skr. *jīva* See QUICK, *a.*] *Theos.* The life energy; vital principle; individual soul.

Ji've-ro (hē'vā-rō), *n.* [Sp. *jibaro* wild] An Indian of a group of tribes of eastern Ecuador, known as a brave, agricultural people, expert in preserving the heads of slain enemies, and having a drum language similar to that of West Africa. — **Ji've-ro'an** (-rō'ăn), *a. & n.*

ji-vat'ma (jē-vät'mä), *n.* [Skr. *jīvātman*] *Theos.* The human spirit; the intellectual life of the ego.

jiz. † GIZZ.

JJ. *Abbr.* Justices.

Jl *Abbr.* Joel; July.

Jla. *Abbr.* Julia.

Jlt. *Abbr.* Juliet.

Jmoud Var. of ZEMUD.

jn. *Abbr.* Junction.

jna'na (j'nyä'nä), *n.* [Skr. *jñāna.*] *Theos.* Knowledge. Hence: **jna'na-mar'ga** (-mar'gä) [Skr. *mārga* way], way of knowledge. — **jna'na-sak'ti** (-sŭk'tē; -shŭk'tē) [Skr. *çakti* power], power of knowing. — **jna'na-yo'ga** [see YOGA], religion of knowledge.

jna-nen'dri-ya (j'nyä-nān'drē-yä), *n.* [Skr. *jñānēndriya.*] *Theos.* An organ of sense.

Jno. *Abbr.* John.

Jo. Var. of JOE, coin. See JOHANNES.

Joab (jō'ăb). [DRE.]

Joachim (jō'ăkĭm). [JEHOIAKIM.]

Joachimite (jō'ăkĭm-īt). *Bib.* Var. of JEHOAHAZ, 2. [JEHOIAKIM.

Jo'a-chim(-kĭm). *Bib.* Var of **jo'a-chims-tha'ler** (*G.* yō'ä-kĭms-ta'lẽr). See DOLLAR, *Etym.*

Jo'a-chin (jō'ä-kĭn). *D. Bib.*

Jo'a-cim (jō'ä-sĭm). *Bib.*

Jo'a-da (jō'ä-dä). *D. Bib.*

Jo'a-dan (-dăn). *D. Bib.*

Jo'a-das'nus (-dās'nŭs). *Bib.*

Jo'ah (jō'ä). *Bib.*

Jo'a-ha (-hä). *D. Bib.* [*Bib.*

Jo'a-haz (jō'ä-hăz; jō-ā'hăz).

Jo'a-he (jō'ä-hē). *D. Bib.*

Jo'a-kim (-kĭm). *Bib.* Var. of JEHOIAKIM.

Joan, Pope. See POPE JOAN.

Jo-a'nan (jō-ā'năn). *Bib.*

Jo-an'na (jō-ăn'ä), *n.* [L. *Joanna, Johanna.* Cf. JANE] Fem. prop. name. L. *Johanna* (jō-hăn'ä); F. *Jeanne* (zhän); It. *Giovanna* (jō-vän'nä); Sp *Juana* (hwä'nä; 189); Pg. *Jovanna* (zhō-vän'ä); G. *Johanna* (yō-hän'ä).

Jo-an'nan (jō-ăn'ăn). *Bib.*

Jo-an'nes. Var. of JOHANNES.

Jo-an'nite (jō-ăn'ĭt), *n.* **1.** A Johannite *Obs.*

2. *Eccl. Hist.* An adherent of John Chrysostom, Patriarch of Constantinople, after he was deposed in A. D 404.

Joar. Var of JOWAR.

Jo'a-rib (jō'ä-rĭb). *Bib.*

Jo'a-saph. See BARLAAM and JOSAPHAT.

Jo'ash (jō'ăsh), *or* **Je-ho'ash** (jē-hō'ăsh). *n. Bib.* **1.** Son of Ahaziah and king of Judah, who was saved from Athaliah by Jehosheba and crowned when seven years old. He repaired the temple and paid tribute to the king of Syria. He was murdered by two servants. See ATHALIAH, JEHOSHEBA, JEHOIADA.

2. Son of Jehoahaz and king of Israel, who recaptured Israelitish cities from the Syrians and conquered Judah.

Jo'a-tham (jō'ä-thăm). *Bib.* Var. of JOTHAM.

Jo'a-zab'dus (-zăb'dŭs). *Bib.*

Jo'bab (jō'băb). *Bib*

Job'a-ni'a (jŏb'ä-nī'ä). *D. Bib.*

Job'ard, job'bard, *n.* [F. *jobard.*] Simpleton; booby. *Obs.*

job-ba'tion (jŏ-bā'shŭn), *n.* [From a slang word *job* to scold, to reprove, fr. *Job,* the proper name, in allusion to Job's comforters.] A scolding; a long, tedious reproof. *Colloq*

job'ber, *n.* One that jobs, or jabs.

job'ber-nowl' (-nōul'), *n* [ME. *jobarde* a stupid fellow (? *jobard*) + E. *noll.*] A blockhead. *Colloq., Eng.* — **job'ber-nowl'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

job'bet (jŏb'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Cf 4th JOB, 1.] A small quantity, as of hay or straw. *Dial. Eng.*

jobbing buddle. *Mining* A shallow, stone-lined pit in which galena is washed to remove adhering clay. *North Wales*

jobbing pipe. Pipe irregular in form, as elbow and branch pipes.

job'ble (jŏb''l), *n.* A jobbet. *Dial. Eng*

jobe, *v. t.* [See JOBATION.] To lecture; scold; reprove. *Obs.*

jobernolisme. † JOBBERNOWLISM. [*Obs.*]

jobble, *v. i.* To jabble or shake.

job'less, *a.* See -LESS

job'man (jŏb'măn), *n.* **1.** A man who does job work.

2. A jobmaster. *Eng.*

job'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* One who manages corrupt jobs. *R.*

jo'bo (hō'bō; 133, 189), *n.* [Sp.] *West Indies.* **a** The hog plum. **b** The gumbo limbo.

Job's Co'fin (jōbz). See DELPHINUS, 2. [*Eng.*]

job'smith', *n.* A jobbing smith.

Job's news (jōbz) Bad news.

job'son, *n.* [From the name *Johson.*] A countryman; a boor *Obs*

Job's post (jōbz). One who brings bad news *Rare.*

job type (jŏb). *Print.* Any ornamental or display type

job watch. *Naut.* A hack watch See 6th HACK, 7.

job work. See JOB, *a*

jocalat † CHOCOLATE.

jo'cant, *a* [L. *jocans,* p. pr. of *jocari* to jest, fr. *jocus* a jest.] Jocund; merry *Obs.*

jo'cant-ry, *n.* Act or practice of jesting; merriment. *Obs.*

Jo-cas'ta (jō-kăs'tä), **Jo-cas'te** (-tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰοκάστη.] See OEDIPUS.

joc'a-to-ry, *a.* [L. *jocari* to jest] Jocular. *Obs.*

Joch (yōkh), *n.* [G., lit., yoke, hence, area covered in a day by a yoke of oxen.] See MEASURE.

Joch'a-bed (jŏk'ä-bĕd). *D. Bib*

Joch'e-bed (-ē-bĕd) *Bib.*

‖ **Jo'ci cau'sa** [L.] For the sake of the joke *Cicero (Philippics,* II. 17)

jock, *n.* A jockey. *Colloq.*

jock, *n.* Food; provisions. *Dial. Eng.*

jock, *v. t & i.* To hit or strike with a jolt or shock; as, to *jock* against a post. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Jock, *n.* A nickname for *John,* used like *Jack. Scot.*

jockey bar. The top bar of a kitchen grate. *Dial. Eng.*

jockey boot. A top-boot.

jockey box. A box for articles under the driver's seat in a wagon.

jockey coat A greatcoat, esp. one of broadcloth with wide sleeves. *Obs. or Scot.* [-DOM.]

jock'ey-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See

jockey gear. An arrangement of jockey pulleys; esp., one used in laying ocean cable.

jock'ey-ism. *n.* See -ISH

jock'ey-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Jock o' Ha'zel-dean (h ä'zĕl-dēn). The hero of a ballad by Sir Walter Scott. Jock's lady love was, under her father's compulsion, about to marry another suitor, but on the wedding morning she was found to have gone "o'er the border and awa' wi' Jock o' Hazeldean."

jock'e-te-leg (jŏk'ē-tē-lĕg), *n.* A large clasp knife. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

jocolatte. † CHOCOLATE

jocond, jocounde. † JOCUND.

jo-co'que (hō-kō'kĕ), **jo-co'qui** (-kē), *n.* [Mex. *xococ* anything sour.] Buttermilk. *Southwestern U. S.*

joc'te-leg. Var. of JOCKTELEG.

jo'cu (hō'kō; *Lat.* jō'kŭ), *n* [Amer. Sp. (Cuba).] The dog snapper (*Lutianus jocu*). *Sp. Amer.*

joc'u-lar, *n.* [Cf. OF. *joculer,* LL. *joculatis.* See JUGGLER.] A jester or minstrel. *Obs.* See JUGGLER.

joc'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of JOCULAR.

joc'u-lar-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

joc'u-la-ry, *a* [L. *jocularrus.* Cf. JOCULAR.] Jocular. *Obs.*

joc'u-la-ry, *n.* [See JOCULAR, JUGGLER.] Juggery. *Obs.*

joc'u-la'tor (jŏk'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L. See JUGGLER.] A jester; a jongleur.

joc'u-la-to-ry, *a.* [L. *joculatorius.*] Droll; sportive; jocular. *Obs.* — **joc'u-la-to-ri-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

joc'und, *adv.* Jocundly.

joc'und-a-ry, *a.* Jocund. *Obs*

joc'und-ly, *adv.* of JOCUND.

joc'und-ness, *n.* See -NESS

Jo'el (jō'ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Yōēl*, perh. through Gr. Ἰωήλ or L. *Joel.*] **1.** Lit., the Lord is God, — masc. prop. name. **2. a** A Hebrew prophet of uncertain date, assigned by some to about 830 B. C.; by others, to a post-exilic period. **b** The Book of Joel. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Joe Mill'er (jō mĭl'ẽr). [From *Joseph Miller*, a comic actor, whose name was attached, after his death, to a popular jest book published in 1739.] A jest book; a jest or joke, esp. a stale one. — **Joe'-Mill'er-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Joe'-Mill'er-ize**, *v. t. Nonce Words.*

joe'-pye' weed (jō'pī'). Any of several tall asteraceous American weeds of the genus *Eupatorium*, as *E. maculatum* and *E. purpureum*, having whorled leaves and terminal clusters of pink or red tubular flower heads.

joe'wood' (jō'wŏod'), *n.* A West Indian myrsinaceous shrub (*Jacquinia armillaris*), found also in Florida. Its leathery leaves are saponaceous.

jog (jŏg), *v. t.*; JOGGED (jŏgd), JOG'GING (jŏg'ĭng). [ME. *joggen*; perh. of imitative origin, cf. SHOG.] **1.** To push or shake, as with the elbow or hand; to jostle; nudge; esp., to push or touch, in order to give notice, to excite one's attention, or to warn.

2. To suggest to; to notify; to remind; to call the attention of; as, to *jog* the memory.

3. To cause to jog; to drive at a jog, as a horse.

jog, *v. i.* To move by jogs or small shocks, like those of a slow trot; to move slowly, leisurely, or monotonously; — usually with *on*, *along*, sometimes with *over*.

> *Jog on, jog on*, the footpath way. *Shak.*

jog, *n.* **1.** A slight shake; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention, a push; a jolt.

> To give them by turns an invisible *jog*. *Swift.*

2. Act of moving with jogs, or jolts; hitching motion; a slow, steady progress.

3. [Cf. JAG a notch.] A projecting or retreating part in something; any irregularity of line or surface, as in a wall. *Now Chiefly U. S.*

4. *Theaters.* A narrow piece of scenery used to join together two flats or wings of an interior setting.

jog'ger (jŏg'ẽr), *n.* One that jogs; specif.: **a** A four-wheeled double-decked horse omnibus. *Colloq., Eng.* **b** A device for giving a slight push to a part in a machine.

jog'ging (jŏg'ĭng), *p. p. & vb. n.* of JOG. Specif.: *vb. n.* Act of giving a jog or jogs; traveling at a jog.

jog'gle (jŏg'l), *v. t.*; JOG'GLED (-'ld); JOG'GLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *jog*.] **1.** To shake slightly; to push suddenly but slightly, so as to cause to shake or totter; to jostle; jog.

2. *Arch.* To join by means of a joggle or joggles, so as to prevent sliding apart; sometimes, loosely, to dowel.

jog'gle, *v. i.* To have a shaking or jerking motion; to shake slightly to and fro; to totter.

jog'gle, *n.* **1.** A jog; a jolt; a jog trot. *Lowell.*

2. [Cf. JOG an irregularity in form.] *Arch.* A notch or tooth in the joining surface of any piece of building material to prevent slipping; loosely, a dowel for joining two adjacent blocks of masonry; also, a joggle joint.

joggle piece. *Arch.* Any vertical member in a truss supporting one end of a brace or strut by a shoulder or joggle.

jog'gly (jŏg'lĭ), *a.* Joggling; unsteady. *Colloq.*

jog trot. A slow, regular, jolting gait; hence, a routine habit or method persistently adhered to; a slow, easy-going way or course of action.

jo-han'nes (jō-hăn'ēz), *n.* Also **jo-an'nes** (jō-ăn'ēz). [NL. See JOHN.] *Numis.* A Portuguese gold coin worth about $8.81 (36s. 2½d.), issued from 1722 to 1835, and named from John V., in whose reign it was first coined. It was widely current and was well known in the American colonies, where it was called *half joe*, the *joe* being the dobra or double johannes. There were also half johannes.

Jo-han'nine (jō-hăn'ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to John, esp. the Apostle John or his writings.

John (jŏn), *n.* [L. *Joannes, Johannes*, Gr. Ἰωάννης, fr. Heb. *Yehōkhānān*. Cf. IVAN, JANE.] **1.** Lit., the gift of God, — masc. prop. name. L. *Johannes* (jō-hăn'ēz) or *Joannes* (-ăn'ēz); F. *Jean* (zhĂN); It. *Giovanni* (jō-vän'nē); Sp. *Juan* (hwän); Pg. *João* (zhō-oun'); G. *Johann* (yō'hän; yō-hän'), *Johannes* (yō-hän'ĕs), *Hans* (hăns); D. *Jan* (yan); Russ. *Ivan* (ē-van'). — Dim. *Johnny, Jack, Jock.* — Fem. *Joanna, Jane.* See JOAN.

2. a Any of various Biblical characters; esp.: (1) John Baptist, who preceded Jesus, preaching repentance. See BAPTIST, 1, SALOME. (2) John the Apostle, whose name is attached to the Fourth Gospel, three Epistles, and the Book of Revelation. See NEW TESTAMENT. **b** (1) The Gospel of John. (2) One of the three Epistles of John, designated *First*, *Second*, and *Third John*. See NEW TESTAMENT.

John Bull. See in *Vocab.* — **J. Chinaman**, the Chinese nation personified, or the Chinese people collectively; also, a Chinaman. — **J. Company.** The English East India Company; — popularly so called. — **J.-go-to-bed-at-noon**, goatsbeard **a**; also, any of several other plants whose flowers close about noon. *Dial. Eng.* — **J. Faw**, the speckled hind (*Epinephelus drummond-hayi*). See HIND. — **J. Tamson's man.** Var. of JOHN THOMSON'S MAN. — **J. Thomas**, a liveried servant. *Eng.* — **J. Thomson's**, *or* **Tamson's, man**, a husband ruled by his wife. *Scot.* — **J. Trot**, a dull or uncultivated man; a bumpkin; a boor. *Obs. Eng.* — **Little J.** See LITTLE JOHN. — **Prester J.** See PRESTER JOHN.

John Bull. 1. a In Arbuthnot's satire "The History of John Bull," a character representing the English nation. He is endowed with characteristics regarded as those of the typical Englishman. **b** Hence, the English nation personified; the English people collectively; also, the, or a, typical Englishman; an Englishman.

2. A game of chance consisting in pitching coins upon a board having sixteen numbered divisions.

3. *Mech.* A frame for a ratchet drill, consisting of a strong iron bar having a short movable bar along it, and a flat square foot at one end.

— **John'-Bull'ish**, *a.* — **John'-Bull'ism** (-bo͝ol'ĭz'm), *n.* — **John'-Bull'ist**, *n.*

John Dory, *also* **John Doree. 1.** See DORY, JOHN. **2.** *[l. c.]* **a** *[John + doree, dory*, the fish.] Any fish of the family Zeidæ, esp. *Zeus faber*, an oval, compressed European marine food fish, with long appendages on the dorsal fin. It is of a yellow and olive color, with golden, silvery, and blue reflections and a dark spot on each side. **b** The rosefish (*Sebastes marinus*).

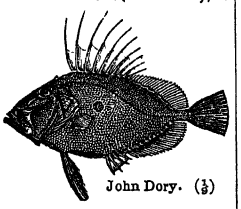

John Dory. (⅛)

John ma-rig'gle (mă-rĭg'l). The chiro (*Elops saurus*).

John'ny (jŏn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JOHNNIES (-ĭz). Also **John'nie.** **1** A familiar dim. of JOHN; — variously used as a humorous or contemptuous appellation; as for: **a** Along the Mediterranean, an Englishman. **b** Among the Federal soldiers in the Civil War in the United States, a Confederate. **c** A more or less vapid young dude given to idling in public resorts, dancing attendance on actresses, or the like. **d** A Chinaman. *Slang.*

2. = JOHNNY-JUMP-UP.

3. Any of various animals; as: **a** A small brightly colored sculpin (*Oligocottus maculosus*), rather common in tide pools on the Pacific coast of North America. **b** A penguin (*Pygoscelis tæniata*) widely distributed in the southern parts of the Southern Hemisphere.

Johnny Crapaud. See under CRAPAUD. — **J. Grin'dle** (grĭn'd'l), the bowfin. — **J.-jump-up. a** Any of several American violets, as the bird's-foot violet or the early blue violet. **b** The pansy, occasionally found as an escape from gardens. *U. S.* — **J. Raw**, a raw recruit; a greenhorn. *Slang.* — **J. Reb.** = JOHNNY, *n.*, 1 **b.** — **J. rook**, a hawk (*Senex australis*) of the Falkland Islands, related to the caracaras. — **J. verde** [cf. Sp. *verde* green], a medium-sized, shallow-water, serranoid food fish (*Paralabrax nebulifer*) of the coast of southern California. It is chiefly greenish with dark mottlings.

John'ny-cake' (jŏn'ĭ-kāk'), *n.* **1.** A kind of bread made of Indian corn meal, flour, eggs, milk, etc. *U. S.*

2. A cake of wheat meal baked or fried. *Australia.*

John'son-ese' (jŏn'sŭn-ēz'; -ēs'), *n.* The diction or literary style of Dr. Samuel Johnson, or one formed in imitation of it; — used derogatorily of stilted or pompous style, affecting classical words.

John'son grass (jŏn'sŭn). [After W *Johnson* of Alabama, who planted it about 1840–45.] A tall perennial grass (*Andropogon halepensis*), valuable in the southern and western United States for pasture and hay, though it often becomes a pest in cultivated lands, spreading by means of the rootstocks, which are eaten by hogs. In the Orient it is cultivated for its seed, and is often called *Australian millet, Arabian millet, Aleppo grass*, etc.

Johnson Grass.

John-so'ni-an (jŏn-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, Samuel Johnson or his style; derogatorily, pompous; inflated. — *n.* A follower or copier of Dr. Johnson. — **John-so'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), **John'son-ism** (jŏn'sŭn-ĭz'm), *n.*

join (join), *v. t.*; JOINED (joind); JOIN'ING. [ME. *joinen, joignen*, F. *joindre*, fr. L. *jungere* to yoke, bind together, join; akin to *jugum* yoke. See YOKE, and cf. CONJUGAL, JUNCTION, JUNTA.] **1.** To unite, connect, or associate physically so as to make, act, work, appear, hold together, or the like, as one; to fasten or put together by means of an intervening object, to couple; combine; unite.

2. Specif.: **a** To harness; to yoke. *Obs.* **b** *Geom.* To connect by a line, esp. by a straight line. **c** To bring into juxtaposition or contact; as, to *join* shoulder to shoulder.

3. To combine or unite in time, effort, action, consideration, or other immaterial manner; as, they *joined* their prayers in his behalf.

4. Specif.: **a** To associate one's self with; to be or become connected with; to league one's self with; to unite with; as, to *join* a party; to *join* the church.

> We jointly vow to *join* no other head. *Dryden.*

b To unite in marriage. *Wycliffe.*

5. To be adjacent to; adjoin; as, our farm *joins* hers. *Colloq.*

6. To accept, or engage in, as a contest; to come together in opposition upon; as, to *join* encounter, battle, issue.

7. To form or construct by uniting parts together; as, to *join* a frame.

Syn. — Coalesce, conjoin, connect; incorporate, compound, mix, mingle, blend, merge. — JOIN, COMBINE, UNITE, CONSOLIDATE, AMALGAMATE agree in denoting the association, with varying degrees of closeness, of two or more objects (see MINGLE). JOIN, the most general term, may express connection of any degree of closeness; as, to *join* hands, timbers (as by a mortise *joint*), forces; "Were there not an identity in the substance, man and woman might *join*, but they could never unify" (*Coleridge*). COMBINE, rather more than *unite*, keeps in mind the elements which are associated; UNITE lays slightly greater emphasis on the resulting unity; as, the *combined* fleets of England and Japan; "In the highest [organism] . . . a great number of parts *combine* to perform each function, each part doing its allotted share of the work" (*Huxley*); "All our family are collected here . . . discoursing each their separate concerns, but all *united* into one whole" (*E. Fitz Gerald*); the *United* States. CONSOLIDATE emphasizes the compactness or stability arising from the association of the parts (see CONDENSE); AMALGAMATE emphasizes the closeness of their union; as, to *consolidate* two railroads, to *amalgamate* two races; "Imagination also shapes and creates . . . by innumerable processes; and in none does it more delight than in that of *consolidating* numbers into unity, and dissolving and separating unity into number" (*Wordsworth*); "a thorough *amalgamation* of the Saxon, Norman, and scholarly elements of English" (*Lowell*). In the main, similar distinctions hold for the corresponding nouns. See ATTACH, UNION.

join (join), *v. i.* **1.** To come together so as to be united or connected; to be joined, lit. or fig.; to be contiguous, close, or in contact; to unite; to mingle; to form a union; to enter into association or alliance; as, two rivers *join*.

> Whose house *joined* hard to the synagogue. *Acts* xviii. 7.
> Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people of these abominations? *Ezra* ix. 14.
> Nature and fortune *joined* to make thee great. *Shak.*

2. To engage; to join battle. *Obs. or R.*

3. *Astrol.* To come, or to be, in conjunction. *Obs.*

join, *n.* Act of joining, or place where joining is made; specif., the line joining two points; the point common to two intersecting lines. *Henrici.*

join'der (join'dẽr), *n.* [F. *joindre*, inf. as n. See JOIN, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of joining; a putting together; conjunction.

> Confirmed by mutual *joinder* of your hands. *Shak.*

2. *Law.* **a** A joining of parties as plaintiffs or defendants in a suit. **b** Acceptance of an issue tendered. **c** A joining of causes of action or defense.

join'er (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *joynour*, OF. *joigneor.*] **1.** One that joins, specif., *Colloq. & Humorous*, one who joins many secret and other organizations. *U. S.*

2. One whose occupation is to construct articles by joining pieces of wood; a mechanic who does the woodwork (as doors, stairs, etc.) necessary for the finishing of buildings. "One Snug, the *joiner*." *Shak.*

3. A wood-working machine, for sawing, planing, mortising, tenoning, grooving, etc.

Syn. — See CARPENTER.

join'er, *v. t.*; -ERED (-ẽrd); -ER-ING. To work as a joiner.

join'er-y (join'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Art or trade of a joiner, the work of a joiner; things made by a joiner.

joint (joint), *n.* [F. *joint*, OF. also *jointe* (LL. *juncta*), fr. L. *jungere, junctum*, to join. See JOIN.] **1.** The part, or the arrangement or mechanism of the part, where two bones of an animal's body, or parts of an invertebrate's body, are joined, esp. so as to admit of motion; an articulation (which see), whether movable or not; hence, a part in a plant where branches give off; as, the knee *joint*; a node or *joint* of a stem; a ball-and-socket *joint*.

> To tear thee *joint* by *joint*. *Milton*

2. The place or part where two things or parts are joined or united; the union of two or more smooth or even surfaces admitting of a close fitting or junction, whether movable or immovable; junction; as, a *joint* between two pieces of timber; a *joint* in a pipe. Specif.: **a** *Arch.* The space between the adjacent surfaces of two bodies joined and held together, as by means of cement, mortar, etc.; as, a thin *joint*. **b** *Geol.* A plane of fracture, or divisional plane, of a rock, other than the bedding planes. Joints occur in all firm, coherent rocks, dividing them into blocks. In horizontally stratified rocks they are as a rule vertical or nearly so. Igneous rocks sometimes show columnar jointing. Joints result both from tension, as that produced by stretching or by contraction on drying or cooling, and from compression. They are probably caused principally by crustal movements.

Joint, *Geol.* *a a* Surfaces formed by Strike Joint, or "Back;" *b b* Surfaces formed by Dip Joint, or "Cutter."

3. The part or space included between two articulations, knots, or nodes; as, a *joint* of the arm or leg; a *joint* of cane or of a grass stem.

4. Specif.: Any of the large pieces of meat as cut into portions by the butcher for roasting.

5. A place of low resort, as for smoking opium. *Slang.*

out of joint, dislocated, as when the head of a bone slips from its socket; hence, out of adjustment; disordered.

> "The time is *out of joint*." *Shak.*

joint, *a.* [F., p. p. of *joindre*. See JOIN.] **1.** Joined; joining; conjoined. *Obs. or R.*

joint'ed, *p. p. & a.* Joined. *Ref. Sp.*

joiner's gauge *or* **gage.** A marking gauge. [*Obs.*]

join'hand', *n.* Cursive writing.

join'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JOIN.

joining hand. Joinhand. *Obs.*

join'ing-ly, *adv.* of *joining*, p. pr. *Rare.*

joc'und-ry, *n.* Jocund action or temperament; jocundity. *Obs.*

jod (jŏd). Var. of YOD, the tenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; — used as a heading to the 10th section of Ps. cxix. [*Obs.*]

jod, *v. t.* Prob., to hook; batter.

Jo'da (jō'dä). *Bib.* [*Bib.*]

Jo-da'ïa (jō-dā'yä; -dī'ä). *D.*

jo'del (yō'dĕl), *v. & n.* = YODEL. — **jo'dler** (-dlẽr), *n.*

Jo'do (jō'dō), *n.* [Jap. *jō-do*, fr. Chin. *ts'ing t'u* pure earth, i. e., holy land.] In Japanese Buddhism, the heaven presided over by Amida.

Joe (jō), *n.* **1.** Short for JOSEPH. **2.** A Joe Miller.

3 *[l. c.]* A joey, or fourpence. *Slang, Eng.* [the com.]

Joe, *n.* Short for JOHANNES.

Joe, n. Aweetheart; a jo. *Scot.*

Joe bent The marsh titmouse. *Scot.*

Jo'ed (jō'ĕd). *Bib.*

Joefaile. † JROFAIL.

Jo-e'la (jō-ē'lä). *D. Bib.*

Jo-e'lah (-lä). *Bib.*

Joe rocker. See GREEN CRAB.

jo'ey (jō'ĭ), *n.* [Australian *joé. Oxy. E. D.*] The young of any animal; esp., a young kangaroo, such as is carried in its mother's pouch. *Australia.*

Jo'ey, *n.* **1** Dim. of JOE or JOSEPH. [*Slang, Eng.*] **2.** *[l. c.]* A fourpenny piece.

Jo-e'zer (jō-ē'zẽr). *Bib.*

jog. Obs. or Scot. var. of JAG, to pierce.

Jog'be-hah (jŏg'bē-hä). *Bib.*

jo' gee, jo'gi (yō'gē), *n.* = YOGI.

jogel, jogelour. † JUGGLE, etc.

jogged (jŏgd), *pret. & p. p.* of JOG.

joggle beam. *Arch.* A built-up or hitch beam secured by joggle joints.

joggle post. *Arch.* **a** A joggle piece. **b** A post made of timbers joggled together.

jog'gle-ty (jŏg'l-tĭ), *a.* Joggly.

jog'gle-work', *n. Masonry.* Work of joggled courses.

joggling table *Metal* A machine having an inclined table on which ore is separated according to density by joggling.

jo'gi (yō'gē). Var. of YOGI.

jog'-jog', *a. & adv.* Jogging; with jogging. [*Rel. Sp.*]

jog'l, jog'ld. Joggle, joggled.

jog'li (jŏg'lĭ). *Bib.*

joglour, jogoler. † JUGGLER.

jog'-trot'ism (jŏg'trŏt'ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

Jo'ha (jō'hä). *Bib.*

Jo-ha'nan (jō-hā'năn). *Bib.*

Jo-han'na, *n.* Fem. prop. name. See JOAN.

Jo-han'ne-an (jō-hăn'ē-ăn), *a.* Jo-han'nes (-ēz; -ēs). *Bib*

Jo-han'nis-ber'ger (-ĭs-bûr'gẽr), *n* [G., fr *Johannisberg*, castle and village on the Rhine, Prussia.] A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.

Jo-han'nite (jō-hăn'ĭt), *n.* [After Archduke *Johann*, of Austria.] *Min.* A green hydrous sulphate of uranium and copper, occurring in massive form.

Jo-han'nite (jō-hăn'ĭt), *n.* **1.** A Hospitaler, or Knight of St. John. *Obs.*

2. One of John the Baptist's disciples. *Obs.*

3. A Joannite. [idle fellow.]

John'a-dreams', *n.* A dreamy, John A. Grin'dle, *also* **John'ny Grin'dle.** The bowfin (*Amia calva*). *Mississippi Valley.*

John'-a-Nokes'. See ROE, RICHARD. *Obs.*

John'-ap'ple, *n.* = APPLE-JOHN.

John'-a-Stiles' *or* **-Styles'.** See ROE, RICHARD. *Obs.*

John Crow. The turkey buzzard. *British West Indies.*

John Day series. *Geol.* A Tertiary series of the John Day basin in Oregon.

John Demon. The crappie (*Pomoxis annularis*). *Indiana.*

John Doe. See DOE, JOHN.

John Down The fulmar. *Local, Newfoundland.*

John'i-an (jŏn'ĭ-ăn; jŏn'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A member or graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, England.

John'ny-cranes', *n.* The marsh marigold. *Dial. Eng.*

Johnny darter. A small darter (*Boleosoma nigrum*), of the streams of the central United States. [See -DOM. *Slang.*]

John'ny-dom (jŏn'ĭ-dŭm), *n.*

John-of-all-trades, *n.* = JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES.

John o' Noakes. Var. of JOHN-A-NOKES.

Johns'mas (jŏnz'mäs), *n.* [For *John's mass.*] Midsummer Day, June 24; St. John Baptist's Day. *Shetland.* [SONIAN.]

John so'ni-an-ly, *adv.* of JOHN-SONIAN.

John's'on's mix'ture (jŏn'sŭnz). A fungicide composed of copper sulphate, ammonium carbonate, and water.

john'strup-ite (jŏn'strŭp-ĭt), *n.* [After Prof. F. *Johnstrup* of Copenhagen.] *Min.* A complex silicate of cerium and other metals, in prismatic crystals. Sp. gr., 3.29. [John's-wort.]

John's'-wood', *n.* The St

John to-whit' (tō-hwĭt'). [Prob. fr. its note.] A West Indian vireo (*Vireo sylva caluhris*). *Jamaica.*

Joi'a-da (joi'ä-dä). *Bib.*

Joi'a-kim (-kĭm). *Bib.*

Joi'a-rib (-rĭb). *Bib.*

joice. † JOIST.

joice. Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of JUICE. [join. *Obs.*]

join, *v. t.* [For *enjoin.*] To enjoin. *Abbr.* Joinery.

join'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

join'ant, *a.* [OF. & F. *joignant*, p. pr. of *joindre* to join.] Adjoining; conjoined. *Obs. or R.*

joind. Joined. *Ref. Sp.*

joiner's gauge *or* **gage.** A marking gauge. [*Obs.*]

join'hand', *n.* Cursive writing.

join'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JOIN.

joining hand. Joinhand. *Obs.*

join'ing-ly, *adv.* of *joining*, p. pr. *Rare.*

united; combined; as, *joint* influences; specif., *Law*, of the lives of two or more persons, united in time; concurrent in time till one lapses.

2. Of or pert. to two or more at the same time; common to two or more; as: **a** Involving the united activity of two or more; done or produced by two or more working together.

I read this *joint* effusion twice over. *T. Hook.*

b Shared by, or affecting, two or more; held, or obligating, or obligated, in common; as, a *joint* account; a *joint* fine; *joint* indictment. "A *joint* burden laid upon us all." *Shak.* Specif., in diplomacy, designating an action or expression in which two or more governments unite (distinguished from an *identic* action or expression); as, *joint* intervention; a *joint* note. At the Common law a *joint obligation*, as a joint debt, bond, contract, etc., binds each of the obligors to the performance of the entire obligation, and a judgment against one merges the obligation in the judgment; and a suit to enforce such an obligation must be brought by the obligees jointly. At the Roman law the term *joint* is applied to the rights and obligations, and the parties, concerned in common in cases of correality or solidarity. In some of the systems founded on the Roman law, as the French law of Louisiana, the Roman-Dutch law of South Africa, etc., a joint obligation imposes only a pro-rata liability, unless there has been an express assumption of the liability in solido. See SOLIDARITY. Cf. *joint and several*, below.

3. United, joined, or sharing with another or with others; not solitary in interest or action; holding in common with an associate, or with associates; acting together; as, *joint* heir; *joint* creditor; *joint* debtor, etc. (Cf. def. 2, above.) "*Joint* tenants of the world." *Donne.*

4. *Hindu Law.* Of or pert. to a joint family (see below).

joint and several, *Law*, designating, or pertaining to, the debt, credit, obligation, etc., which is held in such a way that the parties in interest are engaged both together and individually; thus a *joint and several* debt is one for which all the debtors may be sued together or either of them individually. Cf. SOLIDARITY; also, see under def. 2 **b**, above. —**j. annuity.** See ANNUITY. —**j. committee**, *Parliamentary Practice*, a committee composed of members of the two houses of a legislative body, for the appointment of which concurrent resolutions of the two houses are necessary. —**j. family**, *Hindu Law*, a commune or body composed entirely of members descended actually or by assumption (as in case of adoption) from a common ancestor through males, together with their wives and unmarried daughters, and (in its complete form) having their food, property, and idols in common. The head or manager of the joint family is elective, and does not have patriarchal powers. —**j.-life policy**, *Insurance*, a policy insuring two or more lives and made payable to the survivor upon the death of the other or others. —**j. meeting.** See JOINT SESSION. —**j. resolution**, *Parliamentary Practice*, a resolution adopted jointly by the two branches of a legislative body. —**j. rule**, *Parliamentary Practice*, a rule of proceeding adopted by the concurrent action of both branches of a legislative assembly. —**j. session**, *or* **meeting**, *Parl. Law*, a session, meeting, or sitting, of two bodies met together and acting as one body. —**j. sitting.** See JOINT SESSION. —**j. stock**, stock or capital held in company; capital held as a common stock or fund. —**j.-stock company**, *Law*, a company or association consisting of a number of individuals organized to conduct a business for gain with a joint stock, the shares owned by any member being transferable without the consent of the rest. Less often called a *joint-stock association*. At common law such a company is a form of partnership differing from the ordinary form of partnership by the transferability of shares, as in a corporation, the death of a stockholder not dissolving the company, and by the fact that the managing of the company is limited to persons specially authorized. Statutes both in Great Britain and the States of the United States provide for the organization and registration of such companies, with the effect of assimilating the companies more or less to corporations. Under the British Companies Acts companies may be incorporated with limited or unlimited liability, those with unlimited liability corresponding essentially to the ordinary corporations formed in the United States under general corporation laws. See CORPORATION, LIMITED LIABILITY. —**j.-stock savings bank.** See SAVINGS BANK. —**j. tenancy**, *Law*, a tenure by two or more persons of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession, under which the survivor takes the whole.

In Dutch law there is no such tenure as *joint tenancy* or joint ownership in the English sense. Persons to whom the same thing has been bequeathed, movable or immovable, take it as coöwners without any right of survivorship. *Geo. T. Morice.*

—**j. tenant**, *Law*, one who holds an estate by joint tenancy.

joint (joint), *v. t.;* JOINT'ED; JOINT'ING. **1.** To unite by a joint or joints; to fit together; to prepare so as to fit together; as, to *joint* boards.

2. To join; connect; unite; combine. *Now Rare.*

Jointing their force 'gainst Cæsar. *Shak.*

3. To provide with a joint or joints; to articulate.

The fingers are *jointed* together for motion. *Ray*

4. To separate the joints of; to divide at the joint or joints; to disjoint; to cut up into joints, as meat. "He *joints* the neck." *Dryden.*

5. To file down (saw teeth) to a correct height.

joint, *v. i.* To fit as if by joints; to coalesce as joints do; as, the stones *joint* neatly.

joint'ed (join'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *a.* Having joints; articulated; full of nodes; knotty; as, a *jointed* doll.

jointed charlock, a brassicaceous weed (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) related to the common radish, having straw-colored, whitish, or purplish flowers, and jointed pods. —**j. glasswort**, the common glasswort.

joint'er (join'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that joints.

2. In various technical uses: **a** A plane for smoothing the surfaces of pieces which are to be accurately joined; esp.: (1) The longest plane used by a joiner. (2) *Coopering.* A long stationary plane, for planing the edges of barrel staves. **b** *Masonry.* (1) A bent piece of iron inserted to strengthen joints. (2) A tool for pointing joints. (3) A tool for marking out joints. **c** A kind of triangular knife or colter attached to the beam of a plow to cut turf. See PLOW, *Illust.* **d** *Wood-working Mach.* (1) A buzz planer. (2) A general-utility machine for planing, squaring, beveling, etc. **e** A tool used in jointing saws. **f** A kind of a mold or form fitted around at the junction of two water pipes to serve the purpose of a clay roll in pouring the lead to make the joint.

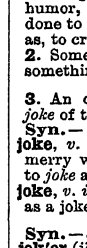

Jointer, 2 b (3). *a* Sectional View showing Working Edge.

joint evil. *Veter.* **a** A localized disease of the joints of young animals, esp. calves and foals, characterized by painful swelling with fever and inappetence. **b** = COLT EVIL **b**.

joint fir. **a** Any gnetaceous plant of the genus *Gnetum* or of the genus *Ephedra;* — so called from the leafless, jointed stems. **b** Any coniferous plant of the family Taxaceæ.

joint grass. **a** A coarse creeping grass (*Paspalum distichum*) which roots at the joints. *U. S.* **b** Any equisetum. *Dial. Eng.* **c** The yellow bedstraw. *Dial. Eng.*

joint'ing (join'tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JOINT. Specif.: *vb. n.* Act or process of making a joint; also, the joints thus produced.

jointing rule, *Masonry*, a long straight rule used by bricklayers for securing straight joints and faces.

joint'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a joint manner; together; unitedly; not separately; specif., so as to be or become liable to a joint obligation; so as to create a joint liability or right.

2. *Math.* As the product (of); as, *z* varies *jointly* as *x* and *y;* — with *as.*

joint'ress (join'trĕs), *n. Law.* A woman who has a jointure.

joint stool. **1.** A stool consisting of jointed parts; a folding stool. *Shak.*

2. A block supporting a joint; a joint chair.

joint tool. A kind of hand vise used by jewelers in filing the ends of joint wire, etc.

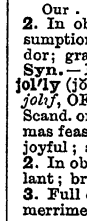

Joint Tool.

join'ture (join'tūr), *n.* [F. *jointure* a joint, orig., a joining, L. *junctura*, fr. *jungere* to join. See JOIN; cf. JUNCTURE.] **1.** A joining; union. *Obs.*

2. A joint; juncture. *Rare.*

3. *Law.* The joint tenancy of an estate, or the estate so held. *Obs.*, except specif.: Orig., an estate settled on a wife to be taken by her in lieu of dower; hence, under the Statute of Uses (27 Henry VIII., c. 10), as defined by Coke upon Littleton, a settlement upon the wife herself of "a competent livelihood of freehold for the wife, of lands or tenements, to take effect presently in possession or profit after the decease of the husband, for the life of the wife at least." The statute made such a jointure, known as a legal jointure, if made and expressed in the deed to be in satisfaction of the entire dower, a bar to dower (which had been revived by the statute). A settlement made otherwise than this is not a bar, except a provision made, and accepted by a woman (not being an infant) before her marriage, in lieu of dower, when equity will generally enforce it as a bar, and it is known as **equitable dower** *or* **jointure.**

join'ture, *v. t.;* JOIN'TURED (-tūrd); JOIN'TUR-ING. To settle a jointure upon.

joint vetch. Any fabaceous plant of the genus *Æschynomene;* — so called from the jointed pod.

joint'weed' (joint'wēd'), *n.* **a** An American polygonaceous herb (*Polygonella articulatum*), with jointed spikelike racemes of small white flowers. *U. S.* **b** Any species of *Equisetum. Local, Eng.* **c** = MARE'S-TAIL, 2 **a**. *Local, Eng.*

joint'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* **1.** The larva of any of several small hymenopterous flies of the family Chalcididæ and genus *Isosoma*, which attack the stems of grain and cause gall-like swellings, usually at or just above the first joint. They are often numerous enough to cause great damage to the crop. The common jointworm of wheat is the larva of *Isosoma tritici*; *I. hordei* injures barley, and *I. hirtifrons* injures rye. Other species are also harmful.

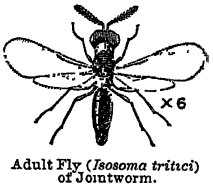

Adult Fly (*Isosoma tritici*) of Jointworm.

joint'y (join'tĭ), *a.* **a** Having many joints. **b** Traversed by many natural fissures; — said of hard ground so broken up.

joist (joist), *n.* [ME. *giste*, OF. *giste*, F. *gîte*, fr. *gesir* to lie, F. *gésir.* See GIST.] **1. a** (1) Any of the small rectangular-sectioned timbers or rolled iron or steel beams (of various sections) ranged parallelwise from wall to wall in a building, or resting on beams, girders, etc., to support the planking, or pavement, tiling, or flagging of a floor, or the laths or furring strips of a ceiling; — called, according to its position or use, *binding*, *bridging*, *ceiling*, or *trimming joist*, etc. See DOUBLE-FRAMED FLOOR, *Illust.* (2) A similar timber supporting the floor of a bridge or other structure. **b** A stud or scantling about 3 by 4 inches in section. *U. S.*

2. A piece of wood laid under a barrel to keep it in place. *Obs.*

joist, *v. t.;* JOIST'ED; JOIST'ING. To furnish with joists.

joist'ing (jois'tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JOIST. Specif.: *vb. n.* Joists collectively, esp. when in position supporting a floor.

joke (jōk), *n.* [L. *jocus.* Cf. JEOPARDY, JEWEL, JOCULAR, JUGGLER.] **1.** Something said or done for the sake of exciting a laugh; something witty or sportive (commonly indicating more of hilarity or humor than *jest*); the spirit, humor, or purpose in or with which things are said or done to provoke laughter or amusement; jest; witticism, as, to crack good-natured *jokes;* it was done in *joke.*

2. Something not said seriously, or not actually meant; something done in sport.

Inclose whole downs in walls, 't is all a *joke.* *Pope.*

3. An object of joking; a laughingstock; as, he is the *joke* of the town.

Syn. — See JEST.

joke, *v. t.;* JOKED (jōkt); JOK'ING (jōk'ĭng). To make merry with; to make jokes upon; to rally; banter, as, to *joke* a comrade.

joke, *v. i.* [Cf. L. *jocari.*] To do something for sport, or as a joke; to be merry in words or actions; to jest.

He laughed, shouted, *joked*, and swore. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Jest, sport, rally, banter.

jok'er (jōk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who jokes; a jester.

2. Hence: **a** A man; fellow; creature. *Slang.* **b** Something used to play a trick or win one's point or object with. *Slang.* **c** A clause that is ambiguous or apparently immaterial inserted in a legislative bill to render it inoperative or uncertain in some respect without arousing opposition at the time of its passage. *Political Cant.*

3. *Card Playing.* An extra card sometimes added to the pack, as in euchre, counting always as a trump, and usually as the highest; — in euchre often called *best bower.*

jol'li-fi-ca'tion (jŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*jolly* + *-fication.* See -FY.] A merrymaking; jovial festivity. *Colloq.*

We have had a *jollification* or so together. *Scott*

jol'li-fy (jŏl'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To make, or to be, jolly. *Colloq.*

jol'li-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *jolite*, *jolivete*, *jolyte*, OF. *jolieté*, *joliveté*, *joliflé.*] **1.** State or quality of being jolly; gayety; merriment or merrymaking; festivity; jovial enjoyment. *Chaucer.*

All now was turned to *jollity* and game. *Milton.*

Our . . . pretense of *jollity* at a threadbare joke. *Hawthorne.*

2. In obsolete senses: **a** Pleasure, esp. sexual. **b** Presumption; self-confidence; bravery. **c** Gayness; splendor; gracefulness. **d** Pleasantry; jest.

Syn. — Merriment, mirth, gayety, festivity, hilarity.

jol'ly (jŏl'ĭ), *a.;* JOL'LI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); JOL'LI-EST. [ME. *joly*, *jolif*, OF. *joli*, *jolif*, joyful, merry, F. *joli* pretty; perh. of Scand. origin and akin to E. *yule;* cf. Icel. *jōl* yule, Christmas feast. See YULE.] **1.** Full of spirits; high in spirits; joyful; as, he was very *jolly* over his good fortune.

2. In obsolete senses: Full of animal life; amorous; gallant; brave; arrogant; bold.

3. Full of life and mirth; displaying, or given to, social merriment or conviviality; jovial; joyous; merry.

Like a *jolly* troop of huntsmen. *Shak.*

"A *jolly* place," said he, "in times of old!" *Wordsworth.*

4. Expressing or inspiring mirth and gayety.

And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves. *Prior.*

5. Gay or brave in appearance; bonny. *Obs. or Dial.*

6. Of fine appearance; excellent; agreeable; pleasant.

"A *jolly* cool wind." *Sir T. North. Now Mostly Colloq.*

Full *jolly* knight he seemed, and fair did sit. *Spenser,*

The coachman is swelled into *jolly* dimensions. *Irving*

Syn. — See JOCULAR.

jolly boys, a number of drinking cups connected by a tube. *Slang.* —**j. jumper**, *Naut.*, the topmost sail alleged to have been carried by old-time ships, being the seventh from the deck. —**J. Roger.** = ROGER, a pirate flag.

jol'ly, *n.; pl.* JOLLIES (-ĭz). [Prob. fr. JOLLY, *a.*] **1.** A marine in the English navy. *Sailors' Slang.*

2. A cheer or round of applause. *Slang.*

3. Something said or done to keep a person or people in good humor or quiet; often something so said or done in insincerity, or to aid in a hoax or cheat. *Slang or Colloq.*

4. A potter's machine like a jigger used for flat ware, as plates, saucers, etc.

jol'ly (jŏl'ĭ), *v. t.;* JOL'LIED (-ĭd); JOL'LY-ING. To cause to be jolly; to make good-natured; to encourage to feel pleasant or cheerful; — often implying an insincere or bantering spirit; hence, to poke fun at. *Slang or Colloq.*

We want you to *jolly* them up a bit. *Brander Matthews.*

We . . . gently "*jollied*" the doctor's topography. *F. Remington.*

jol'ly, *v. i.* **1.** To be or act jolly; to make merry.

2. To jolly a person or people; to say or do things intended to keep people in good humor, often insincerely or when imposing on them. *Slang or Colloq.*

Jol'ly bal'ance (jŏl'ĭ; *properly* y ŏ l'ẽ). [After its inventor, P. von *Jolly* (1809–84), German physicist.] *Physics.* A very delicate spring balance used esp. for the determination of densities by the method of weighing in air and in water.

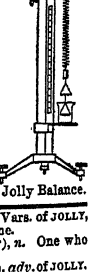

Jolly Balance.

jol'ly-boat', *n.* [Perh. fr. Dan. *jolle* yawl, or D. *jol* yawl (influenced by E. *jolly*, and *boat*). See YAWL the boat.] *Naut.* A boat of medium size belonging to a ship, used for general rough or small work, and often carried hanging across the stern.

jolt (jōlt), *v. i.;* JOLT'ED; JOLT'ING. [Perh. fr. *jole*, *joll*, *jowl*, and orig. meaning to knock on the head. See JOWL head.] To shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground; as, the coach *jolts.*

jolt, *v. t.* **1.** To butt, or to nudge. *Obs.*

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joint'age (join'tāj), *n.* Joining or juncture. *R.*

joint'-awned' (joint'ônd'), *a.* Having a jointed awn.

joint'-bed'ded, *a. Masonry.* Bedded in the wall so that its natural bed is set in a joint, generally vertical. Cf. FACE-BEDDED.

joint bolt. A bolt for fastening a T joint.

joint box. *Elec.* A tight iron box for inclosing splices or joints in electric wires or cables.

joint chair. *Railroad.* A chair supporting the ends of abutting rails.

joint clay. A clay which on drying is divided by shrinkage cracks into cuboidal blocks. See JOINT, 2 b. [coupling.

joint coupling. A universal

joint'ed-ly, *adv.* of JOINTED.

joint'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

join'tee (join'tē'), *n.* [See JAYANTI.] = DHUNCHEE. *India.*

joint'er, *n.* Joint holder or possessor. *Obs.*

joint file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.

joint hinge. A strap hinge.

joint ill = JOINT EVIL.

joint'ist, *n.* A keeper of a joint, or low resort. *Local, U. S.*

joint'less, *a.* See -LESS.

joint'meal' *adv.* [*joint* + *-meal.*] Joint by joint. *Obs.*

joint oil. *Anat.* Synovia.

joint pin. A pin on which the movable parts of a joint turn, as in a knuckle joint. [FOOL.

joint-purse arrangement. See

joint ring. A gemel ring. *Obs.*

joint rod. *Bookbinding.* A rod used to hold a book in shape for pressing. [rule.

joint rule. A jointed measuring

joint saw. A saw with a curved face, used in making the joints of compasses, etc. [SENSATION.

joint sensation. See ARTICULAR

joint snake. A glass snake.

joint splice. A reënforce at a joint, to sustain the parts in their true relation

joint'-stock'ism, *n.* See -ISM.

join'ture-less, *a.* See -LESS.

join'tur-ess, *n.* A jointress.

joint water. Synovia.

joint wire. Hollow wire for joints, as in watch cases.

joise, *v. i.* [OF. *joïr*, F. *jouir.* See REJOICE.] To rejoice. *Obs.* —*v. t.* To enjoy as a possession. *Obs.* [for GIST, agist.

joist (jĭst; joist). Obs. or dial.

joist'less (joist'lĕs), *a.* See -LESS. [a jolt.

joitt, *n.* Obs. Scot. var. of JOT,

Jok'de-am (jŏk'dē-ăm). *Bib.*

joke, ✝ JOUK.

joke'less, *a.* See -LESS.

joke'let, *n.* A little joke. *Humorous.* [*Humorous.*]

joke'smith', *n.* A joke writer.]

joke'some, *a.* Jocular. *Rare.* —**joke'some-ness,** *n. Rare.*

joke'ster, *n.* A joker. *Rare.*

Jo'kim (jō'kĭm). *Bib.*

jok'ing-ly, *adv.* of *joking*, p. pr. **jok'ish** (jōk'ĭsh), *a.* Jocular. *R.*

jok'ist (-ĭst), *n.* A joker.

Jok'me-am (jŏk'mē-ăm). *Bib.*

Jok'ne-am (-nē-ăm). *Bib.*

Jok'shan (-shăn). *Bib.*

Jok'tan (jŏk'tăn), *n. Bib.* Son of Eber and father of numerous Arabian tribes. [*Bib.*]

Jok'the-el (jŏk'thē-ĕl; -thĕl).]

jo'kul (yō'kōol), *properly* jö'kul (yû'kōol), *n.* [Icel. *jokull* icicle, ice, glacier.] An ice-and-snow-covered mountain; a snow mountain. *Iceland.*

jokul, *interj.* Yes, sir. *Shetland.*

jok'y (jōk'ĭ), *a.* Jocular. *Colloq.*

Jo-la'ha (jō-lä'ha), *n.* [Hind. *julāhā* a weaver.] A member of a Mohammedan caste of weavers of India found chiefly in Bengal, the Punjab, United Provinces, and Hyderabad.

jole. Var. of JOWL.

‖ **jo'lie'** (zhō'lē'), *fem.* ‖ **jo'lie'** (-lē'), *a.* [F.] Pretty; advantageous; agreeable; pleasant; piquant; amusing.

jolif. ✝ JOLLY.

jol'i-ous, *a.* Jolly. *Obs.*

jolite, jolivete. ✝ JOLLITY.

joll (jŏl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of JOWL.

joll (jŏl), *v. t.* To move clumsily; to roll over; to lurch. — *n.* A lurch. *Both Dial. Eng.*

jol'ley, jol'lie. Vars. of JOLLY, a potter's machine.

jol'li-er (jŏl'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who jollies. *Slang.*

jol'li-ly (jŏl'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of JOLLY.

jol'li-ment, *n.* Jollity. *Obs.*

jol'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

jol'li-try, *n.* Jollity. *Obs.*

jol'lop (jŏl'ŭp), *n.* A fowl's dewlap, or wattle.

jol'loped (-ŭpt), *a. Her.* Wattled; — said of the comb of a cock or cockatrice.

jol'ly, *n.* Short for JOLLY-BOAT.

jol'ly, *adv.* Very; remarkably. *Slang.*

jol'ly-head, *n.* Jollity. *Obs.*

jol'ly-tail' (jŏl'ĭ-tāl'), *n.* [From a Tasmanian name.] = INANGA. *Tasmania.*

Jo'lo-a'no (hō'lō-ä'nō; 189), *n.* A Moro of Sulu.

Jo'lof (yō'lŏf). Var. of WOLOF.

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2. To cause to move with a sudden up and down motion, as in a carriage going over rough ground, or on a high-trotting horse; to transport with jolts; as, the horse *jolts* the rider; fast driving *jolts* the carriage and the passengers.

jolt (jōlt), *n.* **1.** A butt, or knock, as with the head. *Obs.* **2.** A sudden shock or jerk; a jolting motion, as in a carriage moving over rough ground.

The first *jolt* had like to have shaken me out. *Swift.*

jolt'er-head' } (jōlt'ẽr-hĕd'), *n.* [See JOLT, JOWL, *n.* (in va-
jolt'head' } rious senses).] A large, stupid, or clumsy head, also, a dunce; a blockhead. — **jolt'er-head'ed, jolt'-head'ed,** *a.* — **jolt'er-head'ed-ness, jolt'head'ed-ness,** *n.*

Jo'nah (jō'nȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Yōnāh* dove.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. **2.** *Bib.* According to the Book of Jonah, a Hebrew prophet, who, commanded to go to Nineveh and cry against it, disobeyed and fled in a ship going to Tarshish. During a tempest, sent by the Lord because of Jonah, the prophet told the sailors to cast him overboard, which done, the tempest ceased. Jonah was then swallowed by a great fish (in the New Testament, *Matt.* xii. 40, called a "whale") and was in its belly three days and three nights before he was cast out. **3.** Hence, a person whose presence brings ill luck or causes misfortune. **4.** The Book of Jonah. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Jones, Tom (jōnz). The hero of Fielding's "The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling," good-hearted, frank, generous, and manly, but thoughtless and prone to lapses from virtue. He turns out to be an illegitimate nephew of Squire Allworthy, his benefactor, is made the Squire's heir, and in the end marries the fair Sophia Western.

jon'gleur' (zhŏn'glûr'; jŏn'glẽr), *n.* [F. *jongleur.* See JUGGLER.] **1.** In the Middle Ages, in France and Norman England, an itinerant minstrel who, for hire, recited or sang verses, usually of his own composition, told stories, etc., by way of entertainment, as at courts. Cf. TROUBADOUR. **2.** A juggler, or conjurer. *Rare.*

jon'quil (jŏn'kwĭl; jŭn'-; 277), *n.* [F. *jonquille*, or NL. *jonquilla* (fr. F.), fr. L. *juncus* a rush, from its rushlike leaves.] **1.** A bulbous amaryllidaceous plant (*Narcissus jonquilla*), with long, rushlike leaves, and yellow or white single or double fragrant flowers, resembling those of the daffodil; also, a bulb or flower of the plant. See NARCISSUS. **2.** A light yellow color like that of jonquil flowers. **3.** A variety of the domesticated canary of a deep yellow color free from any greenish tinge.

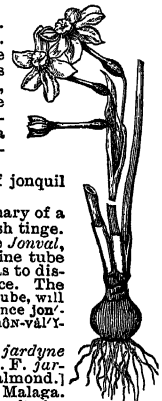

Jonquil, 1.

Jon'val' tube (zhŏn'vȧl'). [After one *Jonval*, a French inventor.] A vertical turbine tube with drowned orifice and curved so as to discharge horizontally into the tailrace. The inclosed turbine, wherever it be in the tube, will utilize the whole fall of the water. — Hence **jon'val'ize** (-īz), *v. t.* — **jon-val'i-za'tion** (zhŏn-vȧl'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

Jor'dan al'monds (jôr'dăn). [ME. *jardyne almaunde*, where *jardyne* is prob. fr. F. *jardin* garden; hence prop., a cultivated almond.] In commerce, almonds imported from Malaga.

Jordan engine. [After Joseph *Jordan*, its inventor.] *Paper Making.* A pulping or refining engine, consisting essentially of a stationary hollow cone with projecting knives on its interior surface and fitting over a rapidly rotating cone having similar knives on its outside surface, the pulp passing between the two cones.

jo'rum (jō'rŭm; 201), *n.* [Perh. from *Joram*, in 2 Sam. viii. 10, who brought vessels of silver, etc.] A large drinking vessel, or its contents. *Colloq.*

Jos'eph (jō'zĕf), *n.* [Heb. *Yōsēph*, perh. through Gr. Ἰωσήφ or L. *Joseph, Josephus.*] **1.** Lit., he shall add; — masc. prop. name. L. *Josephus* (jō-sē'fŭs); F. *Joseph* (zhō'zĕf'); It. *Giuseppe* (jōō-sĕp'pā); Sp. *José* (hō-sā'; 189); Pg. *José* (zhō-zā'). — **Joseph of Arimathæa** who took the body of Jesus and placed it in his tomb.

3. [*l. c.*] An outer garment worn in the 18th century; esp., a riding habit, chiefly worn by women, with a small cape and buttoned down the front.

Joseph-and-Mary, the lungwort. *Dial. Eng.* — **J. Andrews.** See ANDREWS, JOSEPH.

Jo-se'phi-a (jō-sē'fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Sir *Joseph* D. Hooker, English botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of Australian proteaceous shrubs and trees distinguished by the narrow, rigid leaves, which exhibit much diversity of form, and by the tetramerous apetalous woolly flowers, succeeded by a woody follicular fruit. They are sometimes cultivated under the name *Dryandra.*

Josh'u-a (jŏsh'ū-ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Yehōshūa'.*] **1.** Lit, God of salvation; — masc. prop. name. L. *Josua* (jŏs'ū-ȧ); F. *Josué* (zhō'zü'ā'); G. & D. *Josua* (yō'zōō-ȧ). — Dim. *Josh.* **2.** a The son of Nun, and successor of Moses, who led the Israelites in their invasion and settlement of Canaan. b The Book of Joshua. See OLD TESTAMENT.

joss (jŏs), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. Pg. *deos* God, L. *deus.* Cf. DEITY.] A Chinese household divinity; a Chinese idol.

joss house. A Chinese temple, or house for the Chinese mode of worship. *Colloq.*

joss paper. Gold and silver paper burned by the Chinese, in the form of coins or ingots, in worship and at funerals.

joss stick. A reed covered with a paste made of the dust of odoriferous woods, or a cylinder made wholly of the paste. Joss sticks are burned by the Chinese as incense before idols, etc.

jos'tle (jŏs''l), *v. t.; imp.* & *p. p.* JOS'TLED (-'ld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOS'TLING (-lĭng). [A dim. of *joust, just*, v. See JUST to engage in combat.] **1.** To run against and shake; to push roughly or jarringly, as out of the way, to elbow; to hustle; to disturb by crowding; to crowd against. "Bullies *jostled* him." *Macaulay.*

Systems of movement, physical, intellectual, and moral, which are perpetually *jostling* each other. *I. Taylor.*

2. To cause to come into collision; to clash.

jos'tle, *v. i.* Orig., to run atilt (in the tournament); hence, to knock or come in contact so as to jar; to push; crowd roughly; hustle; specif., to push or crowd in passing, as formerly in contending for the wall (dry) side of the path.

None *jostle* with him for the wall. *Lamb.*

jos'tle, *n.* Orig., a shock or collision in the tournament; hence, a conflict by collisions; an encounter that jars or shocks; specif., a crowding or bumping together, as in passing on the street; interference.

The *jostle* of South African nationalities. *The Nation.*

jot (jŏt), *n.* [L. *iota*, Gr. *ἰῶτα* the name of the letter ι (E. *i*), of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *yōd.* It is the smallest letter of the Greek and Hebrew alphabets. Cf. IOTA.] An iota; a point; a tittle; the smallest particle. Cf. BIT, *n.*

Till heaven and earth pass, one *jot* or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. *Matt.* v. 18.

jot (jŏt), *v. t.; imp.* & *p. p.* JOT'TED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOT'TING. To set down; to make a brief note of; — usually followed by *down.*

jot'ter (jŏt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who jots down memoranda **2.** A memorandum book.

jot'ting, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of JOT. Specif.: *vb. n.* A brief note or memorandum.

Jo'tunn, Jo'tun (yō'tōōn), **Jö'tunn** (yû'tōōn), *n.* [Icel. *jötunn.*] *Norse Myth.* A giant. See GIANT, *n.*, 1.

Jo'tunn-heim *or* **-heimr, Jö'tunn-heim** *or* **-heimr** (yō'-tōōn-hām; yû'tōōn-; -hām'r), *n.* [Icel. *jötunheimar*, pl.] *Norse Myth.* Abode of the giants, in the far northwest where the ocean joined the world's edge. See NINE WORLDS.

jougs (jōōgz), *n.* [F. *joug* a yoke, L. *jugum.* See YOKE.] An iron collar fastened to a wall or post, formerly used in Scotland as a kind of pillory.

joule (joul; *commonly* jōōl: *see note below*), *n.* [After James P. *Joule*, English physicist.] *Physics.* A unit of work or energy which is equal to 10^7 ergs, and is practically equivalent to the energy expended in one second by an electric current of one ampere in a resistance of one ohm. One *joule* is approximately equal to .738 foot pound, or 0.24 small calorie.

☞ The proper name is pronounced *joul* (*ou* as in *out*), and this is the correct pronunciation for the unit; but the incorrect *jōōl* is very common, esp. in the United States.

joul'e-an (-ē-ăn), *a.* [See JOULE.] *Physics.* Designating heat formed by conversion from some other form of energy, as electricity. — **joulean effect,** *Elec.*, heating, or loss of power (watts), due to ohmic resistance. See JOULE'S LAW, 1.

joule'me'ter (joul'mē'tẽr; jōōl'-, *see* JOULE), *n.* An integrating wattmeter for measuring the energy in joules expended in an electric circuit or developed by a machine.

Joule's cycle (joulz; jōōlz: *see* JOULE). *Thermodyn.* The cycle for the air engine proposed by Joule. In it air is taken by a pump from a cold chamber and compressed adiabatically until its pressure is equal to that of the air in a hot chamber, into which it is then delivered, thereby displacing an equal amount of hot air into the engine cylinder. Here it expands adiabatically to the temperature of the cold chamber into which it is finally exhausted. This cycle, reversed, is used in refrigerating machines.

Joule's equivalent. The mechanical equivalent of heat. See under MECHANICAL.

Joule's law. **1.** *Elec.* The law that the rate at which heat is produced in any part of an electric circuit is measured by the product of the square of the current into the resistance of that part of the circuit. If the current (i) is constant for an interval of time (t), the energy (H) in heat units is equal to i^2Rt, R being the resistance. **2.** *Thermodyn.* The law that there is no change of temperature when a gas expands without doing external work and without receiving or rejecting heat.

jounce (jouns), *v. t.* & *i.*; JOUNCED (jounst); JOUNC'ING (joun'sĭng). [Cf. JAUNCE; perh. influenced by *bounce.*] To fall, drop, or bump so as to shake; to jolt; to shake, esp. by rough riding or by driving over obstructions.

jounce, *n.* A shaking fall or bump; a jolt; a shake.

jour'nal (jûr'năl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *diurnalis* diurnal, fr.

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jolt'er, *n.* [See JOWTER.] A peddler. *Dial. Eng.*

jolt'er, *n.* One that jolts.

jolt'-head' por'gy. A large porgy (*Calamus bajonado*) common about the Florida Keys and West Indies.

jolt'ing-ly, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of JOLT. — **jolt'ing-ly,** *adv.*

jolt'less, *a.* See -LESS.

jolt'y, *a.* That jolts. *Colloq.*

joly. ✝ JOLLY.

jol'y-vet, *n.* [OF. *jolivet*, dim. of *joly*: See JOLLY.] A jolly or pretty little fellow. *Obs.*

jo-ma'da (jō-mä'da). Var. of JUMADA.

jom'pon. Var. of JAMPAN.

Joms Vi'kings (yōms). Norse Vikings of the colony of Jomsburg established in the country of the Wends. They were important in the 10th century, and aided the Swedes and Danes in overthrowing Olaf of Norway.

Jon. ✝ JOHN.

Jon. *Abbr.* Jonathan.

Jon'a-dab (jŏn'ȧ-dăb). Var. of JONAH.

Jona. *Abbr.* Jonathan.

Jon'a-dab (jŏn'ȧ-dăb). *Bib.*

Jo'nah (jō'nȧ), *v. t.*; JO'NAHED (-nȧd); JO'NAH-ING. To cause to have bad luck because of one's presence. *Slang.*

Jonah crab. A large crab (*Cancer borealis*) of the eastern coast of the United States, usually frequenting rather deep water.

Jo'nah (jō'nȧh), *or* **Jo'nan** (-năn). *Bib.*

Jo'nas (-nȧs), *n.* [L. *Jonas*, Gr. Ἰωνᾶς, fr. Heb.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. = JONAH. **2.** *D. Bib.* = JONAH, 2, 4. **3.** See ROLLO.

Jon'a-than (jŏn'ȧ-thȧn), *n.* [Heb. *Yōnāthān* (perh. through Gr. Ἰωνάθαν), contr. fr. *Yehōnāthān.*] **1.** Lit., gift of Jehovah; — masc. prop. name. **2.** a *Bib.* Son of Saul, and friend of David. See DAVID. b = BROTHER JONATHAN.

Jon'a-than-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shăn; -ĭ-zĭ'shŭn), *n.* Americanizing. *Rare.*

Jon'a-thas (-thăs). *Bib.*

Jo'nath-e'lem-re-cho'kim (jō'nath-ē'lĕm-rē-kō'kĭm). *Bib.* A phrase in the title of Psalm lvi., rendered in the R. V. margin "the silent dove of them that are afar off," or "the dove of the distant terebinths." "Like so many others of these enigmatical phrases, this is in all probability the name of a melody to which the psalm is to be sung." *Dict. of Bible* (*Hastings*).

oncate. ✝ JUNKET.

‖jond'la (jŏnd'lȧ), *n.* [Telugu *jonna* great millet.] The Indian millet. *India.*

jone. ✝ JOIN.

Jones. ✝ JOAN, JOHN, JUNE.

Jones, Davy. See DAVY JONES.

Jo-ne'sian (jō-nē'zhăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Jones. — **Jonesian system,** a system of transliterating Oriental words by English letters, invented by Sir William Jones.

jo-net'. ✝ GENET, JENNET.

jo-net', *n.* [F. *jaunet*, dim. of *jaune* yellow.] Any of various flowers, org. various yellow flowers, as the marsh marigold. *Obs.*

jong (jŏng), *n.* [Tibetan *rdzoñ* fortress.] A Tibetan prefecture.

jon'gler-y (jŏn'glẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *jongleurie.*] Recital of a jongleur. *Obs. or R.* [AJONGJOLI.]

jon'jo-li' (hŏn'hō-lē'). Var. of JONK. Var. of JONQUE.

jon'ket. ✝ JUNKET.

jonque. Short for JONQUIL, 3.

jon'quille, *n.* [F.] A jonquil.

jonquil oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

Jon'val' tur'bine (zhŏn'vȧl'). See TURBINE.

joob'heh, *n.* Var. of JUBBAH.

jook. Var. of JOUK. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

joo'la (jōō'lȧ), *n.* [Hind. *jhūlā* a swing.] In the Himalayas, a rope suspension bridge. *India.*

joom, jum (jōōm), *n.* A method of cultivation by which forest land is cleared by burning and then sown with mixed crops, usually for one season only; also, a cleared tract. *Bengal.*

jop. Dial. Eng. var. of JAUP.

jopardie. ✝ JEOPARDY.

jope. ✝ JOWPE.

jop'per, *v. t.* To jolt. *Obs.*

jo'py. ✝ JOWPY.

Jo'rah (jō'rȧ). *Bib.*

Jo'ra-i (jō'rȧ-ī). *Bib.*

Jo'ram (jō'rȧm). *Bib.*

jo'ram. Var. of JORUM. *Rare.*

Jord, *n.* = JORTH. [ENGINE.]

Jor'dan, *n.* Short for JORDAN]

jor'dan, jor'den, *n.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. fr. the river *Jordan*, and shortened fr. *Jordan bottle* a bottle of water from the Jordan, brought back by pilgrims.] **1** A pot or vessel with a large neck, formerly used by physicians and alchemists *Obs.* **2.** A chamber pot. *Obs. or Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

Jor'dan' curve (zhôr'dăn'). [Named after Camille *Jordan*, a French mathematician.] *Math.* Any of the system of equivalent curves (intersecting neither themselves nor one another) joining any two points on a simply connected surface.

jor'dan-ite (jôr'dăn-īt; yôr'dan-), *n.* [After Dr. *Jordan*, of Saarbrücken, Prussia.] *Min.* A lead-gray monoclinic sulphide, $4PbS·As_2S_3$, of lead and arsenic. Sp. gr., 6.39.

Jor'dan's trout, *n.* [After David S. *Jordan*, Am. biologist.] A cutthroat (*Salmo jordani*) occurring only in Lake Sutherland, Washington.

Jorth (yûrth). Var. of JORTH.

jo-ree', *n.* The chewink. *Local, U. S.* [(-bŭs). *Bib.*

Jor'i-bas (jôr'ĭ-băs), **Jor'i-bus**

Jo'rim (jō'rĭm). *Bib.*

Jo'rist (jō'rĭst), *n.* = DAVIDIST b. [(-kŭ-ăm). *Bib.*

Jor'ke-am (jôr'kē-ăm), **-ko-am**

jorn, *v. t.* & *i.* To adjourn. *Obs.*

‖jor-na'da (hôr-nä'thä; 189, 146), *n.* [Sp. See JOURNEY, *n.*] The toil, travel, or the like, of a day. Hence: **a** A journey. **b** As a land measure, as much land as can be plowed in a day. **c** A long stretch of desert region. *Mexico & Southwestern U. S.*

jornall. ✝ JOURNAL.

jornay, jornee. ✝ JOURNEY.

jornet, *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *journade* a sort of outer garment.] A cassock or traveling cloak, worn by men and women in the 15th and 16th centuries. *Obs.*

jorney. ✝ JOURNEY.

jo'ro-ba'do (hō'rō-bä'thō; 133, 146, 189), *n.* [Sp., lit., humpbacked.] A moonfish. See MOONFISH, 1 a & b. *Sp. Amer.*

joroffis, *n. pl.* [See GILLYFLOWER.] Gillyflowers. *Obs. Scot.*

jor'ram (yôr'ăm), *n.* [Gael. *iurram.*] A Gaelic boat song; — sometimes loosely used of other songs. *Scot.*

Jorth (yôrth), **Jörth** (yûrth), *n.* [Icel. *Jorð.*] *Norse Myth.* The earth as a goddess or giantess.

Jos. *Abbr.* Joseph; Josiah.

Joss. *Abbr.* Josepha.

Jos'a-ba (jŏs'ȧ-bȧ). *D. Bib.*

Jos'a-bad (-băd).

Jos'a-beth (-bĕth). *D. Bib.*

Jo'sab-he'sed (jō'săb-hē'sĕd). *D. Bib.*

Jos'a-bi'a (jŏs'ȧ-bī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Jos'a-char (jŏs'ȧ-kär). *D. Bib.*

Jos'a-i'a (-ī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

Jos'a-phat (jŏs'ȧ-făt). **1.** Var. of JEHOSHAPHAT. **2.** See BARLAAM.

Jos'a-phi'as (jŏs'ȧ-fī'ȧs). *Bib.*

Jose. *Abbr.* Josephine.

Jo-sé' (hō-sā'; 189), *n.* In full **Fe-ó'ma de Jo-sé'** (pō-ä'mä dā hō-sā'). A Spanish poem of the aljamiado class, probably of the 16th century, dealing with the story of the Biblical Joseph

Jo'se (jō'sē). *Bib.*

Jo-se'a (hō-sā'ä), *n.* [Perh. fr. Sp. *José* Joseph.] The white mullet (*Mugil curema*). [dĕk). *Bib.*

Jos'e-dec, -dech, -dek (jŏs'ē-

jo'se-ite (jō'zē-īt), *n.* [From *São José do Paraiso* in Brazil.] *Min.* A native telluride of bismuth, containing also sulphur and selenium.

Jo-se'pha (jō-sē'fȧ), **Jo'seph-ine** (jō'zĕf-ēn), *n.* [F. *Joséphine*, fr. *Joseph* Joseph. *Josepha* is NL. fem. of *Josephus.* See JOSEPH.] Fem. prop. name. F. *Joséphine* (zhō'zā'fēn'); It. *Giuseppina* (jōō'sĕp-pē'nä); Sp. *Josefina* (hō-sā-fē'nä; 189); Pg. *Josephina* (zhō'zē-fē'nä); G. *Josephine* (yō'zē-fē'nē). — Dim. *Jo, Jozy* (jō'zĭ), *Pheny* (fē'nĭ).

Jo'seph-ine (jō'zĕf-ĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Joseph II., Emperor of Austria, or his reign. — **Jo'seph-in-ism** (-ĭz'm), **Jo'seph-ism,** *n.*

Jo'seph-ine knot (jō'zĕf-ēn). *Dressmaking.* A carrick bend used as a trimming knot. See *Illust.* of *carrick bend*, under KNOT.

Jo'seph-in-ite (jō'zĕf-ĭn-īt), *n.* [From *Josephine* County, Oregon.] *Min.* A natural alloy of iron and nickel, occurring in stream gravel. Cf. AWARUITE.

Jo'seph's coat (jō'zĕfs). **1** The coat of many colors of the patriarch Joseph. **2.** (In this sense written **Jo'seph's-coat'.**) A garden amaranth (*Amaranthus gangeticus*) with variegated foliage.

Joseph's flower. The goatsbeard (*Tragopogon pratense*).

Jo-se'phus (jō-sē'fŭs). *Bib.*

Jo'ses (jō'sēz; -zēz). *Bib.*

jo'sey (jō'zĭ), *n.* Contr. of JOSEPH, a garment.

josh (jŏsh), *v. t.* To make fun of; to chaff; banter. *Slang, U. S.* — *n.* A bantering joke. *Slang, U. S.*

Josh. *Abbr.* Joshua.

Josh'a-bad (jŏsh'ȧ-băd). *Bib.*

Jo'shah (jō'shȧ). *Bib.*

Josh'a-phat (jŏsh'ȧ-făt). *Bib.*

Josh'a-vi'ah (-vī'ȧ). *Bib.*

Josh'be-ka'shah (jŏsh'bē-kā'-shȧ; -kăsh'ȧ). *Bib.*

josh'er, *n.* One who joshes. *Slang, U. S.*

Jo'shi (jō'shē), *n.* [Hind. *jōshī*] An astrologer; also, a native astronomer. *India.*

Josh'i-bi'ah (jŏsh'ĭ-bī'ȧ). *Bib.*

Joshua tree. A tree yucca (*Yucca arborescens*) of the southwestern United States. See YUCCA.

Jo-si'ah (jō-sī'ȧ), **Jo-si'as** (-ȧs), *n* [Heb. *Yōshiyāh*; cf. Gr. Ἰωσίας, L. *Josias.*] **1.** Lit., given of the Lord, — masc. prop. name. **2.** *Bib.* Son of Amon, and king of Judah B. C. 639–608(?), during whose reign the Book of the Law was found in the temple, and religious reforms were made. He was killed in battle with Pharaoh-nechoh at Megiddo. [of JOSIAH.]

Jo-si'as (jō-sī'ăs). *Bib.* Var.

Jos'i-bi'ah (jŏs'ĭ-bī'ȧ). *Bib.*

jo'sie (jō'zĭ), *n.* Contr. of JOSEPH, a garment.

Jos'i-phi'ah (jŏs'ĭ-fī'ȧ). *Bib.*

jos'kin, *n.* A bumpkin; a boor. *Slang.*

Jos-phi'a (jŏs-fī'ȧ). *D. Bib.*

joss (jŏs), *n.* A master; an employer or overseer. *Dial. Eng.*

joss, *v. i.* To jostle; crowd. — *n.* A jolt. *Both Dial. Eng.*

jos'sa, *interj.* Prob., down here. *Obs.* [horse block. *Dial. Eng.*

joss block, jossing block. A

joss'er (jŏs'ẽr), *n.* = simpleton. *Slang, Eng.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

jos'tl, jos'tle. Jostle, jostled.

jos'tle-ment, *n.* Crowding; hustling. [jostles.]

jos'tler (jŏs'lẽr), *n.* One that

Jos'u-e (jŏs'ū-ē). *D. Bib.*

Josz. *Abbr.* Joszef.

jot, *n.* & *v.* Jolt; jog. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [person. *Obs.*

jot, *n.* Prob., an insignificant

‖jo'ta (hō'ta; 189), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish dance in triple time, resembling a waltz.

jo'ta-cize (yō'tȧ-sīz), **jo'ta-cism** (-sĭz'm). Vars. of YOTACIZE, etc.

Jot'bah (jōt'bȧ) *Bib.*

Jot'bath (jōt'băth), **Jot'ba-thah** (-ba-thȧ). *Bib.*

Jo'tham (jō'thăm), *n.* [Heb. *Yōthām.*] **1.** Lit., the Lord is upright; — masc. prop. name. **2.** *Bib.* a The youngest son of Gideon, who alone survived the slaughter of his brothers by Abimelech, and who rebuked the men of Shechem by the parable of the trees and the bramble. *Judges* IX. 7–16. b Son of Uzziah and king of Judah B. C. 751–735 (?), whose reign was troubled by the Syrians and Israelites.

jo'ti (jō'tē), *n.* = JOSHI.

jo'ti-sa'ru (jō'tē-sä'rōō), *n.* = JOSHI.

Jo'ti-si (jō'tē-shē), *n.* [Hind. *jōtishī.*] = JOSHI.

jot'ter, *v. i.* [Cf. JOT to jolt.] To shake; tremble. *Scot.*

jot'ty (jŏt'ĭ), *a.* Having, or consisting of, jottings; fragmentary. **Jo'tun.** Var. of JOTUNN.

Jo'tun-heim'. Var. of JOTUNNHEIM.

jo-tu'ro (hō-tōō'rō; 189), *n.* [Amer. Sp. in Havana.] A large, robust gray mullet (*Joturus pichardi*) of the mountain torrents of Cuba, eastern Mexico, and Central America.

jou'barb (jōō'bärb), *n.* [F. *joubarbe.*] = JUPITER'S-BEARD b. *Dial. Eng.*

joug. Sing. of JOUGS. [*Scot.*

joug, *v. t.* To fasten in jougs.

jough (jŏk), *n.* [Manx, drink.] Ale. *Isle of Man.*

jouissance, *n.* [F., fr. *jouir* to enjoy, fr. L. *gaudere* to rejoice.] **1** Use; enjoyment. *Obs.* **2.** Jollity; merriment. *Obs.*

jouk (jōōk), *v. i.* [OF. *jouquer, joquer*, F. *jucher.*] To sleep (on a perch); to roost; perch; slumber. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

jouk (jōōk), *v. i. t.* *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* To dodge or duck; also, to dart; hide; skulk. **2.** To bow, as in courtesy; also, to fawn or cringe

jouk (jōōk). *n.* *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* **1.** Act of one who jouks. **2.** Place of retreat or shelter.

jouk'er, *n.* One who jouks. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

jouk'er-y (jōōk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Jouking. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

jouk'er-y-pawk'er-y (jōōk'ẽr-ĭ-pōk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Trickery. *Scot.*

joul, joule. ✝ JOWL. [FECT.]

Joule effect. = JOULEAN EF-

joult. ✝ JOLT.

jounke. ✝ JUNK.

joupe ✝ JUPE. [man.]

jour. *Abbr.* Journal; journeyman.

jour (zhōōr), *n.* [F., lit., day.] *Lace Making.* = FILLING, *n.* **a.**

Jour'dain' M. (mē-syû' zhōōr'dĕn'). The hero of Molière's comedy "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," a rich tradesman who tries to set up as a gentleman, taking lessons from masters of dancing, music, language, etc. He comes to think himself highly accomplished, because, among other things, he has, as he learns, been talking prose all his life (without knowing it). His daughter's lover, Cléonte, secures his consent to their marriage by disguising himself as a son of the Grand Turk.

‖jour' gras' (zhōōr' grȧ'). [F.] Lit., a fat day; a day on which a church permits meat to be eaten; — said esp. of the three days before Ash Wednesday.

‖jour' mai'gre (mā'grẽ). [F.]

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diurnus belonging to the day, fr. *dies* day. See DIURNAL.] Daily; diurnal. *Obs.*

jour'nal (jûr'năl), *n.* [F. *journal*. See JOURNAL, *a.*] **1.** *Eccl.* A diurnal. *Obs.*

2. An itinerary. *Obs.*

3. A diary; an account of daily transactions and events. Specif.: **a** *Bookkeeping.* (1) A daybook. (2) In double entry, a book of accounts in which is entered a condensed and grouped statement of the daily transactions. **b** *Naut.* A log book; the log. **c** The record of transactions kept by a deliberative body or an assembly; specif., the record of daily proceedings of a legislative body, kept by the clerk. **d** A newspaper published daily; by extension, a weekly newspaper or any periodical publication, giving an account of passing events, the proceedings and memoirs of societies, etc.; a periodical; a magazine. **e** *Mining.* A record of strata through which a boring passes.

4. That which has occurred in a day; a day's work or travel; a day's journey. *Obs.*

5. *Mach.* That portion of a rotating shaft, axle, spindle, etc., which turns in a bearing; a gudgeon.

jour'nal, *v. t.*; JOUR'NALED (-năld) or JOUR'NALLED; JOUR'NAL-ING or JOUR'NAL-LING. **1.** To record in a journal.

2. *Mach.* **a** To support on, provide with, make into, a journal, or the like; to support on a bearing; as, to *journal* a pulley on a shaft; to *journal* a spindle in brackets. **b** To connect by means of a journal; as, a connecting rod *journaled* to one end of a working beam.

journal box. *Mach.* A box or bearing for a journal; a more or less frictionless lining interposed between a journal and the frame of a machine. See BEARING, 7 **b**.

jour'nal-ism (jûr'năl-Iz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *journalisme.*] **1.** The collection and periodical publication of current news; the business of managing, editing, or writing for, journals or newspapers; also, journals or newspapers collectively; the press; as, political *journalism.*

2. The keeping of a journal, or diary. *Rare.*

jour'nal-ist (-Ist), *n.* [Cf. F. *journaliste.*] **1.** The conductor of a public journal, or one whose business it is to write for a public journal; an editorial or other professional writer for a periodical. *Addison.*

2. One who keeps a journal, or diary. *Mickle.*

— **jour'nal-is'tic** (-Is'tĭk), *a.* — **jour'nal-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

jour'nal-ize (-Iz), *v. t.*; JOUR'NAL-IZED (-Izd); JOUR'NAL-IZ'-ING (-Iz'Ing). To enter or record in a journal, or book for accounts or records.

jour'nal-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To keep a journal of one's daily experiences or observations.

2. To follow the profession of a journalist.

3. *Bookkeeping.* To enter up the journal.

jour'ney (jûr'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). [ME. *jornee, journee,* prop., a day's journey, OF *jornée, journée,* a day, a day's work or journey, F. *journée,* fr. OF. *jorn, jurn, jor,* a day, F. *jour,* fr. L. *diurnus.* See JOURNAL.] **1.** A day. *Obs.*

2. A day's travel (which in the Middle Ages was estimated commonly at 20 miles); distance traveled during a day. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

We have yet large day, for scarce the sun
Hath finished half his *journey.* *Milton.*

3. Travel or passage from one place to another, whether distant or near; hence, fig., a passage through life.

We must all have the same *journey's* end. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

4. A military expedition; siege; campaign. *Obs.*

5. The labor of a day; a day's work or spell of work. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

6. Whatever is done on a given day; hence, business; affair; specif., a fight or battle. *Obs.*

7. The coins made in the British mint from 15 pounds troy of gold or 60 pounds of silver, the amount of a day's work when done by hand.

8. *Glass Making.* The round of work done in converting a quantity of material into glass.

9. *Mach. Obs.* **a** A journal. **b** A guide bar.

Syn. — JOURNEY, TOUR, TRIP, JAUNT, EXCURSION, PILGRIMAGE. JOURNEY often suggests somewhat prolonged traveling (now commonly on land; cf. *voyage*), esp. to a particular destination or for a specific object; TOUR implies a circuitous course from place to place, esp. for pleasure; a TRIP is a relatively brief or expeditious journey, whether for business or pleasure; a JAUNT is a pleasure trip, commonly short, often impromptu; EXCURSION suggests rather more formality than *jaunt,* and frequently implies a number of participants; PILGRIMAGE suggests a destination hallowed by religious or other associations. *Journey* and *pilgrimage* are often used fig. of the passage through life; as, "Here is my *journey's* end, here is . . . [the] very seamark of my utmost sail" (*Shak.*); "The days of the years of my *pilgrimage* are an hundred and thirty years" (*Gen.* xlvii. 9).

journeys accounts, *Eng. Law,* lit., days counted; that is, the number of days, usually 15, legally considered as the fewest within which a new writ could be obtained after the abatement of a previous one, the new writ in this case relating back as a quasi continuance of the first. The practice is now disused.

jour'ney (jûr'nĭ), *v. i.*; JOUR'NEYED (-nĭd); JOUR'NEY-ING. To travel from place to place; to go from home to a distance; to go on a journey. "Abram *journeyed.*" *Gen.* xii. 6.

jour'ney, *v. t.* **1.** To traverse; to travel over or through. *Obs. or R.* "I *journeyed* many a land." *Scott.*

2. To use, as a horse, on a journey. *Obs.*

3. To separate, as coins, into journeys. *Eng.*

4. To adjourn. *Obs. Scot.*

jour'ney-man (jûr'nĭ-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** Formerly, a man hired to work by the day; now, commonly, a worker who has learned a handicraft or trade; — distinguished from *apprentice, foreman,* and *master.*

2. **a** A clock controlled electrically from a distance by a master clock. **b** A secondary clock in an observatory, used esp. as an intermediary in comparing standard clocks.

jour'ney-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Orig., work done by the day; work done by a journeyman at his trade; hence, routine or mechanical work; hack work.

joust (jŭst, jōōst; 277), *v. i.* To join battle; to run atilt. —

joust, *n.* — **joust'er** (jŭs'tẽr; jōōs'-), *n.*, etc. See JUST, *v. & n.*, JUSTER, etc.

Jove (jōv), *n.* [L. *Jupiter,* gen. *Jovis,* OL. *Jovis,* nom. & gen. for *Djovis;* akin to E. *Tuesday.* See TUESDAY; cf. JUPITER.] **1.** The chief divinity of the ancient Romans; Jupiter (which see).

2. **a** The planet Jupiter. *Poetic.* **b** *Her.* Azure, in the old method of blazoning by the heavenly bodies. *Obs.* **c** *Alchemy.* The metal tin.

jo'vi-al (jō'vĭ-ăl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *Jovialis* pertaining to Jove. The planet Jupiter was thought to make those born under it joyful or jovial. See JOVE.] **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the god Jove, or Jupiter; Jovelike. *Rare.*

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the planet Jupiter.

3. [*cap.*] *Alchemy.* Of or pertaining to the metal tin. **b** *Her.* Azure. *Rare.*

4. [*cap.*] *Astrol.* Having Jupiter as a natal planet; having the characteristics or destiny belonging to those whose natal planet is Jupiter, which was regarded as giving joy or mirth and serene happiness; also, having the benign aspect in which Jupiter is the ruling planet.

5 Joyous; jolly; mirth-inspiring; hilarious; characterized by mirth or jollity, merry; as, a *jovial* youth; a *jovial* company; a *jovial* poem.

Be bright and *jovial* among your guests. *Shak.*

Syn. — Merry, joyous, gay, festive, mirthful, gleeful, jolly, hilarious. See JOCULAR.

Jo'vi-al, *n.* Any supposed inhabitant of Jupiter.

jo'vi-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *jovialité.*] Quality or state of being jovial. *Sir T. Herbert.*

jo'vi-al-ize (jō'vĭ-ăl-Iz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-Izd); -IZ'ING (-Iz'Ing). To make, or to be, jovial.

Jo'vi-an (-ăn), *a* Of or pertaining to, or like, Jove, or Jupiter (the deity or the planet).

Jo'vi-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [See JOVE; CENTER.] *Astron.* Revolving around the planet Jupiter; appearing as viewed from Jupiter. *J. R. Hind.* — **Jo'vi-cen'tri-cal** (-trĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Jo'vi-cen'tri-cal-ly,** *adv. All Rare.*

jo'vi-labe (jō'vĭ-lāb), *n.* [L. *Jovis,* gen. of *Jupiter* + *-labe* as in *astrolabe.*] *Astron.* An instrument for indicating the positions of Jupiter's satellites.

Jo-vin'i-an-ist (jō-vIn'Ĭ-ăn-Ist), *n. Eccl. Hist.* An adherent to the doctrines of Jovinian, an Italian monk of the 4th century, who denied the perpetual virginity of Mary, opposed the asceticism of his time, and maintained the equality of all sins.

joy'ite (jōv'It), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Jove* Jupiter.] A high explosive adapted esp. to use in armor-piercing shells. It consists of certain nitro compounds and sodium nitrate.

jowl (jōl; 277), *n.* [For older *chole, chaul,* AS. *ceaſl* jaw. Cf. CHAPS.] **1.** A jaw, esp. the under jaw; a jawbone.

2. The cheek; a cheek.

jowl, *n.* [ME. *chol,* of uncertain origin; cf. AS. *ceole* throat, G. *kehle.*] The hanging part of a double chin; the dewlap (of cattle), the wattle (of a fowl).

jowl, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** The head, of man or beast. *Obs.*

2. The head, or head and adjacent parts, of a fish, esp. of a salmon, sturgeon, or ling.

joy (joi), *n.* [ME. *joye,* OF. *joie,* F. *joie,* L. *gaudia,* pl. of *gaudium* joy, fr. *gaudere* to rejoice, to be glad; cf. Gr. γαίειν to rejoice, γαῦρος proud. Cf. GAUD.] **1.** The passion or emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; pleasurable feelings or emotions caused by a sense of well-being, by success, good fortune, and the like, or by a rational prospect of possessing what we love or desire; an experience of such emotion or feeling; gladness; exhilaration of spirits; delight.

Tears of true *joy* for his return. *Shak.*

2. State of happiness or felicity; bliss or beatitude.

3. That which causes joy or happiness.

A thing of beauty is a *joy* forever. *Keats.*

4. The sign or exhibition of joy; gayety; mirth; merriment; festivity.

Such *joy* made Una, when her knight she found. *Spenser.*

5. A jewel. *Obs.*

6. *Astrol.* Of a planet, position in a house of agreeable quality or condition.

Syn. — Gladness, delight, happiness, exultation, transport, felicity, ecstasy, rapture, bliss, gayety, mirth, merriment, festivity, hilarity. See PLEASURE.

joy (joi), *v. i.*; JOYED (joid); JOY'ING. [OF. *joir,* F. *jouir,* L. *gaudere.* See JOY, *n.*] To rejoice; be glad; delight; exult.

I will *joy* in the God of my salvation. *Hab.* iii. 18.

joy, *v. t.* **1.** To gladden; to make joyful; to exhilarate.

Neither pleasure's art can *joy* my spirits. *Shak.*

2. To address with marked joy or honor; to wish (one) joy; to congratulate. *Obs.*

3. To enjoy. *Obs. or Poetic.*

Who might have lived and *joyed* immortal bliss. *Milton.*

4. To rejoice at. *Obs.*

joy'ance (joi'ăns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *joiance.*] Enjoyment; delight; gayety; festivity; joyfulness. *Spenser.*

Some days of *joyance* are decreed to all. *Byron.*

joy'ant (-ănt), *a.* Joyful. *Rare.*

joy'ful (-fōōl), *a.* Full of joy; having or causing joy; very glad; as, a *joyful* heart. "*Joyful* tidings." *Shak.*

Syn. — See JOCULAR.

— **joy'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **joy'ful-ness,** *n.*

joy'less, *a.* Not having joy; not causing joy; unenjoyable. — **joy'less-ly,** *adv.* — **joy'less-ness,** *n.*

joy'ous (joi'ŭs), *a.* [OF. *joyous, joious, joios,* F. *joyeux.* See JOY.] Glad; gay; merry; joyful; also, affording or inspiring joy. — **joy'ous-ly,** *adv.* — **joy'ous-ness,** *n.*

Is this your *joyous* city? *Is.* xxiii. 7.

And *joyous* of our conquest early won. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Merry, lively, blithe, gleeful, gay, glad, mirthful, sportive, festive, joyful, happy, blissful. See JOCULAR.

Ju-ba'a (jōō-bē'ä), *n.* [NL., after *Juba,* a king of Numidia.] *Bot.* A genus of Chilean pinnate-leaved palms distinguished by their one-seeded fruit, lanceolate petals, and numerous included stamens. The coquito palm (*J. spectabilis*) is one of the two species.

ju'bate (jōō'bāt), *a.* [L. *jubatus* having a mane.] *Zoöl.* Fringed with long, pendent hairs; having, or like, a mane.

jub'bah (jŭb'ä), *n.* Also **jub'beh, joob'beh** (jŭb'ĕ, jōōb'ĕ). [Hind. *jubba,* fr. Ar. *jubbah.*] A long outer garment worn by both sexes of Mohammedans of the better class.

Jubbah.

ju'be (jōō'bē), *n.* [L. *jube,* the first word of a prayer, imper. of *jubere* to order.] *Arch.* **a** A chancel screen or rood screen. **b** The gallery above such a screen, from which certain parts of the service were formerly read. See ROOD LOFT.

ju'bi-lance (jōō'bĭ-lăns), **ju'bi-lan-cy** (-lăn-sĭ), *n.* State of being jubilant.

ju'bi-lant (-lănt), *a.* [L. *jubilans, -antis,* p. pr. of *jubilare* to shout for joy. See JUBILATE, *v.*] Uttering songs of triumph; shouting with joy; triumphant; exulting. "The *jubilant* age." *Coleridge.* — **ju'bi-lant-ly,** *adv.*

ju'bi-la'ri-an (-lā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* [LL. *jubilarius.*] One who celebrates his jubilee; specif., a priest, monk, or nun who has served fifty years.

ju'bi-late (jōō'bĭ-lāt), *v. i. & t.*; JU'BI-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); JU'BI-LAT'ING (-lāt'Ing). [L. *jubilatus,* p. p. of *jubilare,* fr. *jubilum* a wild cry, shout.] To exult; rejoice. *De Quincey.*

Ju'bi-la'te (jū'bĭ-lā'tē; yōō'bē-lē'tä), *n.* [L., imper. of *jubilare* to shout for joy.] **1.** The 100th Psalm (99th in the Vulgate and the Douay Version); — so called from its opening word in the Latin version. It is sung or said as an alternative to the Benedictus after the Second Lesson in the Anglican service for Morning Prayer. Also, a musical setting of this psalm.

2. [*l. c.*] Hence, a song or outburst of rejoicing.

3. The third Sunday after Easter; — so called from the first word in the Latin version of the introit, which is the 66th Psalm (65th in the Vulgate and the Douay Version).

ju'bi-la'tion (jōō'bĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *jubilatio:* cf. F. *jubilation.*] A triumphant shouting; exclamation of joy; rejoicing; exultation. "*Jubilations* and hallelujahs" *South.*

ju'bi-la-to-ry (jōō'bĭ-lä-tō-rĭ), *a.* Showing jubilation.

ju'bi-lee (jōō'bĭ-lē; 243; 277), *n.* [F. *jubilé,* L. *jubilaeus,* Gr. *ἰωβηλαῖος,* fr. Heb. *yōbēl* the blast of a trumpet, also

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Lit., a lean day; a day on which a church prohibits the eating of meat; a fish day. [nal. *Obs.*]

jour'nal-a-ry, *a.* Daily; diurnal. *Obs.*

journal bearing. = BEARING, 7 b.

jour'nal-ese' (jûr'năl-Ēz'; -ēs'), *n.* English of a style considered characteristic of newspaper writing. *Colloq.*

jour'na/ller' (*F.* zhōōr'nä'lyā'), *a.* [F., a.; as n., a day laborer.] Daily. *Obs.* — *n.* A journalist. *R.*

‖ **jour'nal' in'time'** (zhōōr'nàl' ăN'tēm'). [F.] Private diary.

jour'nal-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

jour'nal-iz'er (jûr'năl-Iz'ẽr), *n.* One who journalizes.

jour'nal-ly, *adv.* Daily. *Obs.*

journal turbine. = PARALLEL-FLOW TURBINE. See TURBINE.

‖ **Jour'née' des Bar'ri'cades'** (zhōōr'nā' dā bà'rē'kàd'). [F.] See DAY OF BARRICADES.

‖ **Jour'née' des Dupes'** (düp'). [F.] See DAY OF DUPES.

jour'ney-bat'ed (-bā'tĕd), *a.* Worn out with journeying. *Obs.*

jour'ney-er, *n.* One who journeys. [coins. *Eng.*]

journey weight. A journey of

jour'ney-wom'an, *n.* A woman working by the day. *Rare.*

joutes, jowtes, *n. pl.* [OF. *jote, joute,* vegetable, beet.] Soup with herbs. *Obs.*

jove'ite. Var. of JOVITE.

jo-ven'cel, *n.* [OF. F. *jouvenceau.*] A youth. *Obs.*

Jove's'-beard' (jōvz'-), *n.* = JUPITER'S-BEARD.

Jove's'-fruit', *n.* **a** A spice-bush (*Benzoin melissæfolium*) of the southern United States. **b** The persimmon. [*Eng.*

Jove's nut. The acorn. *Dial.*

jo'vi-al-ist, *n. Obs.* **1.** One born under the planet Jupiter.

2. One of a jovial disposition or life.

3. One of Jupiter's satellites.

jov'i-al-is'tic, *a.* Pertaining to the planet Jove. *Rare.*

jo'vi-al-ly, *adv.* of JOVIAL.

jo'vi-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

jo'vi-al-ty, *n.* Joviality. *Rare.*

Jo-vin'i-an (jō-vIn'Ĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl.* A Jovinianist.

Jo-vin'i-an-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

jo'vy, *a.* [L. *Jovius* of Jove.] Jovial. *Obs.*

jow. † JAW, JEW.

jow (jou; jō), *v. t.* [Cf. JOWL to strike.] **1.** To give a blow to; to strike. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To ring (a bell); esp., to toll. [also, to sway. *Scot.*

jow, *v. t.* To ring; esp., to toll.

jow, *n.* A jowing; stroke. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

jow-ar' (jou-ăr'), **jow-a'ri** (-ä'-rē), *n.* [Hind. *juwār, jawār.*] The durra, or Indian millet.

jow'der, *n.* A jowter. *Dial. Eng.*

jowel. † JEWEL.

jow'el, *n.* [Cf. F. *jouelle* a sort of yoke for supporting vines.] One of the piers, or of the arches, of a bridge. *Obs.*

jow'er (jou'ẽr), *v. i.* To scold; grumble; quarrel. — *n.* A quarrel. *Dial. Eng. & Local, U. S.*

jowk (jōōk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of JOUK.

jowk'er-y-pack'er-y (jōōk'ẽr-Y-pak'ẽr-Y), **jowk'er-y-pawk'er-y.** Vars of JOUKERY-PAWKERY.

jowl (jōl; joul), *v. i. & t.* To strike; jolt; shake; toll (as a bell). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

jowl, *n.* [From JOWL to strike.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A stroke; knock; toll (of a bell).

2. *pl.* A game like hockey.

jowl (joul), *v. t.* To scold; talk; jaw. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

jowl (jōl; joul), *n.* An earthenware dish or pan. *Dial. Eng.*

jowl'er (jōl'ẽr; joul'ẽr), *n.* A dog having large jowls. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

jowl'op, *n.* A jollop, or wattle.

jowl'y, *a.* Having large jowls, or cheeks. *Rare.*

jow'py, jo'py, *n.* [Prob. from *jow,* earlier form of *jaw* + *piece,* ME. *pece. Oxf. E. D.*] *Arch.* In Gothic timber-roof construction, a kind of cornice running between the principals, and generally carrying the feet of the secondary principals. *Obs.*

jowse. † JUICE. [*Local, Eng.*

jow'ser (jou'zẽr), *n.* A dowser.

jow'ter (jou'tẽr), *n.* A peddler, esp. of fish. *Dial. Eng.*

jowwe. † JAW. [ance. *Rare.*

joy'an-cy (joi'ăn-sĭ), *n.* Joyance. *Rare.*

joyce. † JOIST, JUICE. [name

Joyce (jois), *n.* Fem. proper

joyel. † JEWEL.

Joy'euse' (zhwà'yŭz'), *n.* [F., OF. *Joiose,* lit., joyous.] The sword of Charlemagne; — in the romances of chivalry.

‖ **Joy'euse' Garde, la** (là zhwà'-yŭz' gärd). Also **la Garde Joyeuse.** [F.] In medieval romance, the residence of Lancelot of the Lake, reputed to have been at or near Berwick. It was given to him by King Arthur for defending the Queen's honor against Sir Mador, who accused her of poisoning his brother.

joyf'ness, *n.* [OF. *joefnesce, jovenesce, juenesce,* F. *jeunesse.*] Youth. *Obs.* [pr. *Obs.*]

joy'ing-ly, *adv.* of *joying,* p.

joy'let, *n.* See -LET.

joynour. † JOINER.

jo-you'sal-tie, jo-yeu'sal-ty, *n.* [F. *joyeuseté.*] Joyousness. *Obs.*

joyse. † JOIST, JUICE.

joy'some (joi'sŭm), *a.* Causing joyfulness. *Rare.*

Joy's piston (joiz). [After D. *Joy,* English engineer.] *Mach.* A simple piston into which the piston rod is screwed and pinned.

Joy's valve gear. See VALVE GEAR. [*Alternanthera.*

joy'weed', *n.* Any species of

Joz'a-bad (jŏz'ä-bäd). *Bib.*

Joz'a-char (jŏz'ä-kär; jō-zā'-kär). *Bib.*

Joz'a-dak (jŏz'ä-dăk; jō'zä-). *Bib.* Var. of JEHOZADAK.

J. P. *Abbr.* Justice of the Peace.

J. Prob. *Abbr.* Judge of Probate.

Jr. *Abbr.* Junior; junior.

Jr. K. *Abbr.* Jacobus Rex (L., King James).

Js *Abbr.* Johannes.

Ju † JEW.

Ju. *Abbr.* June.

Juan, Don. See DON JUAN.

Ju-ang' (jōō-äng'), *n., sing. or pl.* One of a primitive people of Kolarian stock in Northern Orissa, India; also, their idiom. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA. [*India.*

ju-ar' (jōō-ăr'). Var. of JOWAR

jub, *n.* [Cf. JUPE.] A jacket, or short coat. *Obs.*

jub (*dial.* jōōb), *n.* [Prob. imitative; cf. *job* a thrust.] A knock; a jog. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ju'ba (jōō'bä), *n.* A breakdown danced by negroes to an accompaniment of clapping, patting the knees and thighs, stamping, and singing. *Southern U. S.*

ju'ba (jōō'bä; 243), *n.*; *pl.* JUBÆ (-bē) [L., a mane.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A mane or manelike growth.

2. *Bot.* A loose panicle, the axis of which falls to pieces, as in certain grasses. *Obs. or R.*

ju'ba (hōō'bä; 133, 189), *n.* [Cuban Sp., prob. fr. native name.] Either of two harmless Cuban snakes, *Leionotus maculatus* and *Urotheca dumerilii.*

Ju'bal (jōō'băl), *n. Bib.* A son of Lamech. He is called the father of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Gen.* iv. 21. Cf. JABAL.

ju'bart (jōō'bärt), *n.* [F. *joubarbe.*] The houseleek. *Obs.*

ju-bar'tas, ju-bar'tes. † GIBBARTAS.

Ju'ba's-brush', or **Ju'ba's-bush'** (jōō'bŭz), *n.* An amaranthaceous plant (*Iresine paniculata*) of the United States and tropical America.

jubbe † JUBBAH.

jubbs, *n.* A vessel for ale or wine; a jug. *Obs.*

jube, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *djūp* the deep sea, akin to E. *deep.*] The ocean deep. *Shet. Isl.*

ju'beb. † JUJUBE.

ju'ber-ous (jōō'bẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See DUBIOUS.] Dubious; hesitating. *Southern U. S.*

jubh'a (jŭb'ä). Var. of JUBBAH.

jubil, *v. t.* [F. *jubiler* or L. *jubilare.*] To jubilate. *Obs.*

ju'bi-lar, *a.* [Cf. F. *jubilaire.* Cf. JUBILEE.] Pert. to, or of the character of, a jubilee. *Obs.*

‖ **Ju'bi-la'te De'o.** [L.] Be joyful in the Lord; rejoice in God. See JUBILATE.

ju'bi-le. Var. of JUBILEE.

ju'bi-le'an (jōō'bĭ-lē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a jubilee. *Rare.*

ju'bi-list. *n.* A celebrator of, or participator in, a jubilee. *Rare.*

ju'bi-lize, *v. i.* To jubilate. *R.*

the grand sabbatical year, which was announced by sound of trumpet; confused in Latin with *jubilum* a shout.] **1.** In this sense spelt in the A. V. & R. V. of the English Bible, **jubile.** *Jewish Hist.* An institution, a sort of exalted sabbatical year, the record of whose ordination is contained in Lev. xxv. 8–17 (part of the so-called Law, or Code, of Holiness), and which was to be kept every fiftieth year (i. e., the year following the completion of the seventh sabbatical year), its announcement to be by the sound of the trumpet on the Day of Atonement. It was to be observed by the liberation of all slaves who were Hebrews, the restoration to their former owners of all lands which had been alienated during the whole period, and by omission of sowing and reaping of any kind and even of the gathering of grapes. It is very doubtful, on account of the difficulty involved in two successive fallow years, etc., if the institution, in this elaborate form, was ever observed. Cf. SABBATICAL YEAR.

2. *R. C. Ch.* A year of remission of the penal consequences of sin, proclaimed from time to time by the Pope. An ordinary jubilee now occurs at Rome every twenty-fifth year, from Christmas to Christmas, and is extended in the following year to the rest of the Church. As established by Boniface VIII. in 1300, an ordinary jubilee was to be granted every one-hundredth year, one of the original requirements being a pilgrimage to Rome. The interval between jubilees was reduced to fifty years, then to thirty-three years, and lastly, by Paul II. in 1470, who dispensed with the requirement of a personal pilgrimage to Rome, to the present number of years. An extraordinary jubilee may be granted at any time, to the whole Church or a part of it, and is not necessarily or even usually for a whole year. The usual conditions for gaining a jubilee, of whatever kind, are three days' fasting, visiting of certain churches, praying according to the intention of the Pope, giving of alms, confession, and communion.

3. The anniversary completing fifty (sometimes twenty-five) years in continuance, service, etc., or a joyful commemoration held on the fiftieth anniversary of any event; as, the *jubilee* of Queen Victoria's reign; the *jubilee* of the American Board of Missions.

4. A season or occasion of general joy.

> The town was all a *jubilee* of feasts. *Dryden*

5. A state or experiencing of joy or exultation; jubilation. "In the *jubilee* of his spirits." *Scott.*

6. A period of fifty years *Obs.*

Jubilees, Book of. See APOCRYPHA, *Table.*

Ju-dæ'o-, Ju-de'o- (jōō-dē'ō-). Combining form for *Judean*, signifying *pertaining to the Jews* or *their language*, or denoting *a Jewish dialect.*

Ju'dah-ite (jōō'dȧ-īt; 243), *n.* One of the tribe of Judah; a member of the kingdom of Judah; a Jew.

Ju-da'ic (jōō-dā'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *Judaicus*, fr. Gr. 'Ιουδαικός: cf. F. *Judaïque.* See JEW.] Of or pertaining to the Jews; Jewish. "The natural or *Judaical* [religion]." *South.* — **Ju-da'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Ju'da-ism (jōō'dȧ-ĭz'm; 277), *n.* [L. *Judaïsmus*, Gr. 'Ιουδαισμός: cf. F. *judaïsme*] **1.** The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews; the Jewish religious system or polity.

2. Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.

3. A Jewry, or ghetto. *Rare or Hist.*

Ju'da-ist, *n.* One who believes in or practices Judaism; a Judaizer; specif., a Jew of the apostolic age who became a Christian but clung to the Jewish ritual, etc. — **Ju'da-is'tic** (-Is'tĭk), *a.* — **Ju'da-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Ju'da-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* Act of Judaizing.

Ju'da-ize (jōō'dȧ-īz), *v. i. & t.*; JU'DA-IZED (-īzd); JU'DA-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [L. *Judaizare*, Gr. 'Ιουδαίζειν.] To conform, or to convert, to the doctrines, observances, or methods of the Jews; to inculcate or impose Judaism.

Ju'da-iz'er (-īz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who Judaizes; a Judaist.

2. *pl.* See RASKOLNIK.

Ju'das (jōō'dȧs), *n.* **1.** The disciple who betrayed Christ.

2. A treacherous person; one who betrays under the semblance of friendship.

3. A peephole, as in a door or wall.

4. [More fully **Judas of the Paschal.**] A tall thick piece of wood painted so as to imitate a candle, which was put in the middle and highest branch of the paschal candlestick and on which the paschal candle was placed at Eastertide; —called also *Judas candlestick, Judas light, Judas torch,* etc. *Obs. or Hist.*

5. *Bib.* **a** One of the twelve apostles, not Iscariot, mentioned in John xiv. 22, and generally identified with Lebbæus in Matt. x. 3 and Thaddæus in Mark iii. 18. **b** A brother of Jesus. *Matt.* xiii. 55. See JUDE.

Judas color *or* **colour.** Red; — so called from the medieval tradition that Judas Iscariot had red hair. — **Ju'das-col'ored, Ju'das-col'oured,** *a.*

Judas kiss. A treacherous kiss.

Judas tree. a Any cæsalpiniaceous tree of the genus *Cercis* (see CERCIS). Judas is said to have hanged himself on a tree of the European species (*C. siliquastrum*). **b** The European elder. *Local, Eng.*

Jude (jōōd), *or* **Ju'das** (jōō'dȧs), *n.* [L. *Judas*, Gr. 'Ιούδας; the same name as *Judah.*] *Bib.* Author of the Epistle of Jude (see NEW TESTAMENT, *Table*), supposed to be a brother of Jesus.

Ju-de'an, Ju-dæ'an (jōō-dē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Judæus.* See JEW.] Of or pertaining to Judea or the Jews. — *n.* A Jew. **Judæan,** *or* **Judæan, Prophetic Document.** = YAHWISTIC PROPHETIC DOCUMENT.

ju'dex (jōō'dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* JUDICES (-dĭ-sēz). [L.] *Rom. Law.* A private person appointed to hear and determine a case, having some of the functions of both the judge and the jury of English law, and corresponding most nearly to a modern arbitrator appointed by the court.

judge (jŭj), *n.* [ME. *juge*, OF. & F. *juge*, fr. L. *judex, judicis*, but influenced prob. by OF. *jugier* to judge; *jus* law + the root of *dicere* to say. See JUST, *a.*, DICTION; cf. JUDGE, *v.*, JUDICIAL.] **1.** A public officer who is invested with authority to determine litigated questions; one who gives a judgment; esp., the presiding magistrate in a court of justice. In its ordinary modern legal use the word *judge* means a presiding magistrate of a court of justice named as a "judge" in his commission; but, in wider senses, it is used to designate any person who performs one or more of the functions above mentioned, including a justice of the peace, a referee, or even a juryman, as the context indicates. In both the United States and Great Britain the term *judge* has become a general and often loose title applied informally to judicial officers of most descriptions, whatever their official designations. Thus where the members of a court are officially known as "Justices," one is often individually referred to as "Judge So-and-So" or "the Judge." So "Recorders," "Surrogates," "Chancellors," etc., are frequently called "Judge." In Great Britain "Judge" is never used as a title in social life. In America and some British possessions the custom of so using it is general.

2. a *Jewish Hist.* One of the supreme magistrates, with both civil and military powers, who governed Israel, with intermissions, for more than four hundred years after Joshua's death. **b** *pl.* [*cap.*] The seventh book of the Old Testament. It records the history of the judges, and is called in full the **Book of Judges.** See OLD TESTAMENT.

3. A person appointed to decide in a trial of skill, speed, etc., between two or more parties; an umpire; as, a *judge* in a horse race.

4. One who has skill, knowledge, or experience, sufficient to decide on the merits of a question, or on the quality or value of anything; one who discerns properties or relations with skill and readiness, a connoisseur; a critic.

> A man who is no *judge* of law may be a good *judge* of poetry, or eloquence, or of the merits of a painting *Dryden*

5. *Mining.* A kind of measuring rod.

6. *Chess.* A rook, or castle. *Obs. & R.*

judge delegate, a judge with delegated authority. Cf. JUDGE ORDINARY. — **j. ordinary,** a judge having jurisdiction in his own right, specif., the judge of the English Court of Probate and Divorce prior to the Judicature Acts of 1875

judge (jŭj), *v. t.*; JUDGED (jŭjd), JUDG'ING (jŭj'ĭng). [ME. *jugen*, OF. *jugier*, F. *juger*, L. *judicare*, fr. *judex* judge. See JUDGE, *n.*] **1.** To hear and determine the case of (a person or persons) in a court of justice; to pass sentence or judgment upon; to try.

> God shall *judge* the righteous and the wicked. *Eccl.* III. 17

2. To render judgment against; to doom; condemn. *Obs*

3. To hear and determine (a matter) judicially; to decide by judgment; to try; also, to decree or adjudge to be or be done. "Chaos [shall] *judge* the strife." *Milton.*

4. To arrogate judicial authority over; to sit in judgment upon; to be censorious toward.

> Judge not, that ye be not *judged.* *Matt* VII 1

5. To determine or pronounce upon inquiry or deliberation; to conclude or decide by the exercise of the judgment; to esteem; think; reckon.

> If ye have *judged* me to be faithful to the Lord *Acts* XVI. 15.

6. To exercise the functions of a (Hebrew) judge over; to govern. *Archaic.* "A king to *judge* us." 1 *Sam.* VIII. 5.

Syn. — See ADJUDICATE.

judge, *v. i.* **1.** To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to decide as a judge; to pronounce judgment.

> The Lord *judge* between thee and me. *Gen.* XVI 5
> Father, who art judge
> Of all things made, and *judgest* only right! *Milton.*

2. To assume the right to pass judgment on another; to sit in judgment or condemnation; to criticize or pass adverse judgment upon others.

> Forbear to *judge*, for we are sinners all *Shak.*

3. To compare facts or ideas, and perceive their relations and attributes, and thus distinguish truth from falsehood; to exercise the judgment; to make a judgment; to determine, to discern; to distinguish; to form an opinion.

> *Judge* not according to the appearance *John* VII 24.

Judge Advocate. *Mil. & Nav.* In the United States, an officer, often, but not always, of the Judge-Advocate-General's department, appointed to act as prosecutor at a court-martial: he acts as the representative of the government, as the responsible adviser of the court, and also, to a certain extent, as counsel for the accused, when he has no other counsel. In Great Britain he represents the Judge-Advocate-General as legal adviser to the court, but does not act as prosecutor, that duty being assigned to an officer of the staff or of the prisoner's regiment.

Judge-Advocate-General, *n.* **a** In the United States, either of two officers, one attached to the War Department and having the rank of brigadier general, the other attached to the Navy Department and having the rank of colonel of marines or captain in the navy. The first is chief of the legal bureau of the army; the other performs a similar duty for the navy, and the department of each passes upon and revises the proceedings of courts-martial in its arm of the service. The Judge-Advocate-General of the army is also custodian of the titles to lands under the control of the War Department, with a few exceptions in the District of Columbia. **b** In England, one of His Majesty's judges who is the constitutional adviser of the crown as to the proceedings of courts-martial. His office has general oversight and control of all matters of military law.

judge'-made', *a.* Created by judges or judicial decision; — applied esp. to law applied or established by the judicial interpretation of statutes so as to extend or restrict their scope, as to meet new cases, to provide new or more effectual remedies, etc., and often used opprobriously of acts of judicial interpretation considered as doing this.

> The law of the 13th century was *judge-made* law in a fuller and more literal sense than the law of any succeeding century has been. *Sir Frederick Pollock.*

judg'ment, judge'ment (jŭj'mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *jugement*, F. *jugement*, LL. *judicamentum*, fr. L. *judicare.* See JUDGE, *v.*] **1.** The pronouncing of an opinion or decision of a formal or authoritative nature; also, the opinion or decision given.

2. *Law.* **a** The act of determining, as in courts, what is conformable to law and justice; also, the determination, decision, decree, or sentence of a court. **b** The obligation, esp. a debt, created by the decision or decree of a court; also, the official certificate evidencing such a decision or decree. Cf. QUASI CONTRACT, ESTOPPEL BY RECORD.

3. *Theol.* The mandate or sentence of God as the judge of all; esp., final award; the last sentence.

4. A calamity regarded as sent by God, by way of recompense for wrong committed; a providential punishment. "*Judgments* are prepared for scorners." *Prov.* xix. 29.

5. Justice; righteousness. *Obs. or Archaic.*

> For I, the Lord, love *judgment.* *Is.* lxi. 8.

6. The mental act of judging; the operation of the mind, involving comparison and discrimination, by which knowledge of the values and relations of things, whether of moral qualities, intellectual concepts, logical propositions, or material facts, is mentally asserted or formulated; as, by careful *judgment* he avoided the peril, by a series of wrong *judgments* he forfeited confidence.

> I ought to deme, of skillful *judgement*,
> That in the salte sea my wife is deed. *Chaucer*

Judgment is the Yea-No consciousness; under it I include every mode and degree of affirmation and denial — everything in the nature of an acknowledgment explicit or implicit of objective existence *G. F. Stout*

Judgment is not, in relation either to impressions, ideas, or concepts, a mechanical combination of parts which remain outside each other. It is an expression — perhaps at bottom the only expression — of the unity in which consciousness consists *B. Bosanquet*

7. The power or faculty of performing such operations (see def. 6); esp., when unqualified, the faculty of judging or deciding rightly, justly, or wisely, good sense; as, a man of *judgment*; a politician without *judgment.*

> He shall judge thy people with righteousness and thy poor with *judgment* *Ps* lxxii 2.

8. The conclusion or result of judging; an opinion; a decision; specif. *Logic.* The formal expression embodying a logical conclusion; proposition; — emphasizing the fact that what is logically important is not the form, but the meaning of a proposition, not the words, but the thought.

> She in my *judgment* was as fair as you. *Shak.*

Every *judgment* affirms an idea of reality, and therefore asserts the reality of an idea. *B. Bosanquet.*

9. A religious belief or opinion of a sectarian nature; a "persuasion;" as, the Presbyterian *judgment. Obs.*

10. *Obs* **a** The office of a judge or ruler. **b** A jurisdiction.

Syn. — JUDGMENT, SENSIBILITY, TASTE, are here compared esp. in their æsthetic relations. JUDGMENT implies nice and discriminating perception or discernment; SENSIBILITY connotes delicacy and susceptibility of feeling; TASTE includes both; as, "the faculty of *taste* or correct *judgment*" (*Worsfold*); "A rectitude of *judgment* in the arts, which may be called a good *taste*, does in a great measure depend upon *sensibility*" (*Burke*); "Persons of much *sensibility* are always persons of *taste*" (*Cowper*); "*Taste*: a . . . noble sense of harmony and high propriety" (*Swinburne*); "that *taste* which is the conscience of polite society" (*Lowell*). See TASTE, SENSE, DISCERNMENT.

judgment, *or* **judgement, by default.** See DEFAULT, 5.

judgment, *or* **judgement, book.** *Law.* A book in which the clerk of a court of record is required to enter the judgments of the court.

judgment, *or* **judgement, creditor.** *Law.* One who is creditor by virtue of having a right to enforce in his own right a judgment for a sum of money, or directing the payment of a sum of money. Cf. QUASI CONTRACT.

judgment, *or* **judgement, day.** [*often cap.*] *Theol.* The day of the last judgment, or period of God's or Christ's final judgment or trial of mankind; the last day; doomsday.

judgment, *or* **judgement, debt.** *Law.* The obligation which rests upon a judgment debtor as such, and may be enforced by the judgment creditor. Cf. QUASI CONTRACT.

judgment, *or* **judgement, debtor.** *Law.* A person against whom a judgment for, or directing the payment of, a sum of money may be enforced.

judgment, *or* **judgement, hall.** A hall where courts are held; a tribunal.

judgment, *or* **judgement, note.** *Law & Com.* A promissory note upon which the holder is enabled to enter judgment and take out execution ex parte in case of default in payment, as by an accompanying warrant of attorney or confession of judgment. In some States of the United States judgment notes are made illegal by statute.

judgment, *or* **judgement, seat.** The seat or bench on which judges sit in court; hence, a court; a tribunal. "The *judgment seat* of Christ." *Rom.* xiv. 10.

judgment, *or* **judgement, summons.** *Eng. Law.* A summons issued (in a county court) upon a judgment citing the judgment debtor to appear and show cause why he should not be imprisoned.

Ju'di-ca (jōō'dĭ-kȧ; 243), *n.*, *or* **Judica Sunday.** [L. *judica* judge thou, imper. pr. of *judicare.* See JUDGE, v.] *Eccl.* The fifth Sunday in Lent, — so called from the first word of the Latin introit (Ps. xlii. in the Vulgate, xliii. in A.V.)

ju'di-ca-ble (-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *judicabilis.*] Capable of being, or liable to be, judged.

ju'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *judicatus*, p. p. of *judicare* to judge.] To judge. *Rare.* — **ju'di-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n. R.*

ju'di-ca-tive (jōō'dĭ-kā-tĭv). *a.* Having power to judge; judicial; as, the *judicative* faculty.

ju'di-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who judges; a judge. — **ju'di-ca-to'ri-al** (-kȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.*

ju'di-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tŭ-rĭ; 243; 277), *a.* [L. *judicatorius.*] **1.** Of or pert. to judgment; exercising judicial functions; dispensing justice; judicial; as, *judicatory* tribunals.

> Power to reject in an authoritative or *judicatory* way. *Bp Hall.*

2. Affording a basis for judgment; decisive; critical.

ju'di-ca-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *judicatorium.*] **1.** A court of justice; a tribunal. *Milton.*

2. Administration of justice; judicature.

> The supreme court of *judicatory.* *Clarendon.*

ju'di-ca-ture (-tūr), *n.* [F., or LL. *judicatura.*] **1.** State,

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Ju'bi-lose', *a.* Jubilant. *Obs.*

Jubiter. + JUPITER.

jub'jub' bird. A fictitious bird mentioned in the Jabberwocky poem in "Through the Looking Glass" by LEWIS CARROLL (Charles L. Dodgson). "Beware the *Jubjub bird.*"

ju'bon Var. of JUPON. [*Bib.*]

Ju'ca-dam (jōō'kȧ-dăm). *D.*

Ju'cal (jōō'kăl). *Bib.*

Juc'ca. Var. of YUCCA.

juce. + JUICE.

‖Juch'ten (yōōk'tĕn), *n.* [G. Cf. JUFTI.] Russia leather.

juck (jŭk). **juke** (jōōk), *v. i.* To make a certain sound or call (of which *juck* is suggestive), as the partridge. [Und. *Obs.*

ju-cund', *a.* [L. *jucundus.*] Jocund.

‖ju-cun'di sæ'cu-la-bo'res. [L.] Past labors (are) pleasant. *Cicero* (*De Finibus*, II., 32, 105).

ju-cun'di-ty (jŭ-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *jucunditas*, fr. *jucundus.*] Pleasantness; agreeableness; jocundity. *Obs. or R.*

Jud., *or* **jud.** *Abbr.* Judges; Judith; judicial.

J. U. D. *Abbr.* Juris Utriusque Doctor (L. Doctor of Both Laws, i. e., the Canon and the Civil Law).

jud, judd (jŏd), *n. Mining.* A large block of coal. *Dial. Eng.*

Ju'da (jōō'dȧ). *Bib.* Var. of JUDAH; JUDAS, esp. in sense 5 b.

Ju-dæ'o-Ger'man, *n.* Yiddish

Ju-dæ'o-man-cy, *n.* [*Judæo-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by a Jewish art. [JUD.ÆO-]

Ju-dæ'o-Per'sian, *a.* & *n.* See

Ju'das-ophi'l-ism (jōō'dăs-ŏf'ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* [See JUDÆO-PHILE.] Liking for Jews or Judaism.

Ju-das'o-phobe (jōō-dăs'ō-fōb), *n.* [*Judæo-* + *-phobe.*] One who dislikes or fears Jews; a hater of Jews.

Ju-das'o-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Hatred or dislike of Jews.

Ju-dæ'o-Span'ish, *a.* & *n.* See JUD.ÆO-.

Ju'dah (jōō'dȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Yehūdāh*] 1. Lit., praised; — masc. prop name.

2. Son of Jacob and ancestor of the tribe of Judah, anciently constituting a kingdom in southern Palestine.

Ju-da'ia (jōō-dā'yȧ; -dĭ'ȧ). *D. Bib.* [4. *Obs*

Judas candlestick. See JUDAS, 4.

Ju'das-ear', *n.* = JEW'S-EAR a

Judas hole A peephole; a Judas

Judas light. See JUDAS, 4.

Ju'das-ly, *a.* & *adv.* Like Judas. *Obs.*

jud'cock (jŭd'kŏk), **jud'dock** (jŭd'ŭk), *n.* [*jud* (cf. E. dial. *ged, gid*, a jacksnipe) + *cock.*] The European jacksnipe.

Ju-des' (jōō-dē'), *n.* Judas. *Dial*

Ju-de'o-. Var. of JUDÆO-.

Ju-de'o-Ger'man. **Ju-de'o-man'cy.** etc. Vars. of JUDÆO-GERMAN, JUDÆOMANCY, etc.

Judg. *Abbr.* Judges.

judge'a-ble (jŭj'ȧ-b'l), *a* See -ABLE. [vocate.

Judge-Adv. *Abbr.* Judge Advocate.

Judge Lynch. Lynch law, personified.

judge'ment, judgement day, etc. Vars. of JUDGMENT, etc.

judg'er (jŭj'ẽr), *n.* One who judges.

judge'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

judg'ess, *n.* A female judge. *R.*

judg'ing-ly, *adv.* of *judging*, p. pr. See -LY.

judg-mat'ic, judg-mat'i-cal, *a.* [*judge* + *-matic* as in *dogmatic*] Showing good judgment; judicious. *Colloq.* — **judg-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv. Colloq.*

judgment, *or* **judgement, cap.** The black cap worn by a judge when passing sentence of death.

ju'di-cant, *n.* [L. *judicans*, p. pr.] A judge. *Obs.* [*Sp.*

ju'di-ca-tive. Judicative. *Rare.*

profession, or function of those employed in the administration of justice; also, the action of judging; the dispensing or administration of justice.

The honor of the judges in their *judicature*. *Bacon.*

2. Judges collectively; a court of justice; a judicatory.

3. The right of judicial action; jurisdiction, extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court.

Judicature Acts. *Eng. Law.* Various acts (36 & 37 Vict. c. 66, 1873; 38 & 39 Vict. c. 77, 1875, and later ones) remodeling the judiciary and judicial procedure.

ju-di'cial (jōō-dĭsh'ăl; 243), *a.* [L. *judicialis*, fr. *judicium* judgment, fr. *judex* judge: cf. OF. *judicial*. See JUDGE.]

1. Of or pertaining or appropriate to the administration of justice, or courts of justice, or a judge thereof, or the proceedings therein; as, *judicial* power, *judicial* proceedings; — distinguished in general from *legislative*, *executive*, *administrative*, *ministerial* (see these terms).

Not a moral but a *judicial* law, and so was abrogated. *Milton.*

In the commonwealths of the United States and England . . . *judicial* officers from time immemorial have been intrusted with . . . executive or administrative functions. *F. J. Goodnow.*

The distinction between the *judicial* and political powers has received recognition by English courts. *Quick & Garran.*

2. Specif.: **a** Practiced, or conformed to, in the administration of justice; sanctioned, ordered, or enforced, by a court; as, *judicial* sale. "*Judicial* massacres." *Macaulay.* **b** *Theol.* Arising from a judgment of God; coming as a divine punishment; as, a *judicial* pestilence. **c** Belonging or proper to a judge or the judiciary; as, a *judicial* act (see phrases below); the *judicial* ermine.

3. Fitted or apt for judging or deciding; exercising, involving, or relative to, judgment; as, a *judicial* mind.

4. Judicious. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

5. Of or pertaining to judgment concerning supposed influence of the heavenly bodies on things human; as, *judicial* astrology (see ASTROLOGY).

Syn. — JUDICIAL, JUDICIOUS. That is JUDICIAL which pertains to, or is characteristic of, a judge, or which implies the passing of a more or less formal judgment; that is JUDICIOUS (see WISE) which exercises or is in accord with sound judgment or good sense; as, "I cannot proceed with a stern, assured, *judicial* confidence, until I find myself in something more like a *judicial* character" (*Burke*); "[the] thrill of satisfaction in seeing your guest hold his wineglass to the light and look *judicial*" (*G. Eliot*); "She made very *judicious* abstracts of the best books she had read" (*Swift*); "He made reading useful by talking to her of what she read, and heightened its attraction by *judicious* praise" (*Jane Austen*); "Voltaire was often a graceful poet, and sometimes a *judicious* critic" (*Landor*). See FAIR.

judicial act, *Law*, an act that involves the exercise of judicial power, that is, the power to hear and determine controversies or to determine a question of right or obligation, as of a court, or of a board of tax commissioners in confirming an assessment; — opposed to *legislative act* and *ministerial act*. — **j. astrology.** See ASTROLOGY. — **j. combat.** *Law.* See TRIAL BY BATTLE. — **j. confession.** See CONFESSION, 2. — **j. declaration**, *Scots Law*, the statement as to material facts made under examination by a party to an action, and taken down in writing. — **j. discretion**, *Law*, the option that a court may exercise in determining questions in a case according to his personal judgment as to what are the equities. — **j. factor**, *Scots Law*, an administrator of an estate appointed, on petition, by the Court of Session in the exercise of its equity jurisdiction. The subject of judicial factors is governed by the Judicial Factors Act, 1849, as now amended, superseding in this matter the acts of sederunt. — **j. law**, *Law*, judge-made law. — **j. notice**, *Law*, the recognition by a court of the existence or truth of something for the purposes of the case as being self-evident or a matter of such common knowledge as not to require proof. — **j. oath.** See OATH. — **j. separation**, *Law*, a form of legal separation of man and wife. It answers to, and in Great Britain (under the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857, and amending acts) and in most of the United States has the same effect as, the separation a mensa et thoro, i. e., from bed and board. See DIVORCE. — **j. township**, in California, a subdivision into which counties are divided.

ju-di'ci-a-ry (jōō-dĭsh'ĭ-ā-rĭ; 277), *a.* [L. *judiciarius*, fr. *judicium* judgment: cf. F. *judiciaire*. See JUDICIAL.] Of or pertaining to courts of judicature, or legal tribunals, or a judge thereof or the procedure therein; judicial; as, a *judiciary* proceeding. — **judiciary combat.** = JUDICIAL COMBAT.

☞ This word is obsolete in other senses corresponding to those (as 2 a, b, 3, etc.) of *judicial*.

ju-di'ci-a-ry, *n.* **1.** Art of divination. *Obs.*

2. A place of judicial action; a court. *Obs.*

3. That branch of government in which judicial power is vested; the system of courts of justice in a country; the judges, taken collectively; judicature; as, an independent *judiciary*; the Senate committee on the *judiciary*. The theory which lies at the basis of most political organizations of the present day distinguishes three great powers of government, the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary, which ought to be distinct from, and independent of, each other. This theory was advanced by Montesquieu, but is now generally discarded in political science as inaccurate and impracticable of application except in a general way. Cf. EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATURE, 1st CHECK, 6.

The distinction between the departments undoubtedly is, that the legislature makes, the executive executes, and the *judiciary* construes, the law. 10 *Wheat.* 46 (per *Marshall C. J.*).

The Supreme Court of the United States has . . . asserted the power of the United States *judiciary* to . . . pronounce an act of the legislature null and void whenever it comes into conflict with such private rights or property as, according to the interpretation placed upon the Constitution by the *judiciary*, are guaranteed in that instrument (CIV. Rights Cas., 109 *U. S. Rep.*, 3). *J. W. Burgess.*

ju-di'ci-a-ble (jōō-dĭsh'ĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* Judicable.

ju-di'cial. *n.* A law, judgment, or determination. *Obs.*

ju-di'ci-al'i-ty (jōō-dĭsh'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being judicial. *R.*

ju-di'cial-ize (-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To consider judicially. *Rare.*

ju-di'cial-ly, *adv.* of JUDICIAL.

ju-di'cial-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ju-di'ci-a-ri-ly, *adv.* of JUDICIARY. See -LY.

‖**ju-di'ci-um De'i** (jōō-dĭsh'ĭ-ŭm) [L.] Judgment of God.

‖**ju-di'ci-um pa'ri-um aut le'ges ter'ræ.** [L.] Judgment of one's peers or laws of the land.

judo. *n.* = JUJUTSU.

Ju-doph'o-bism (jōō-dŏf'ō-bĭz'm), *n.* [L. *Judæus* (see JEW) + *-phobe* + *-ism*.] Opposition to Jews; anti-Semitism.

Jud'son pow'der (jŭd's'n). [Patented by Egbert *Judson* of San Francisco.] An explosive containing sodium nitrate, sulphur, and coal, with a small proportion of nitroglycerin.

Judy cow. A ladybird. *Local, Eng.*

Jue. † JEW.

juel, etc. † JEWEL, etc.

Ju'el (jōō'ĕl). *Bib.*

‖**juez** (hwĕth'; 189, 268), *n.*; *pl.* JUECES (hwā'thās; 138). [Sp.] A judge. — **juez de paz** (dā path). Justice of the peace.

juf'fle (jŭf'f'l), *v. i.* To shuffle, as in walking. *Scot.*

juf'fles (jŭf'f'lz), *n. pl.* Shoes with heels worn down. *Scot.*

juf'ti (yōōf'tĭ), **jufts** (yōōfts), *n. pl.* [Russ. *yuft'*.] Hides of Russia leather.

jug (jŭg; jōōg), *n.* An onomatopœic representation of the note of certain birds, esp. of the nightingale; hence, the note itself; — often in the reduplicated form **jug'-jug'**.

jug, *v. i.* To utter a sound represented by this word, as certain birds, esp. the nightingale

jug, *v. i.* [Cf. JOUK to perch.] To nestle or collect in a covey, as quails and partridges. — *n.* A nestling place.

ju'ga, *n. pl.* of JUGUM.

Ju-ga'tæ (jōō-gā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* In Comstock's classification, a division of Lepidoptera consisting of the moths having the front wings provided with a jugum. Two families (Hepialidæ and Micropterygidæ) are usually included. Cf. FRENATÆ.

jug'-bit'ten, *a.* Intoxicated. *Slang.*

juge, etc. † JUDGE, etc.

‖**juge' de paix'** (zhuzh' dē pĕ'). [F.] Justice of the peace.

‖**juge' d'in'struc'tion'** (zhuzh' dăN'strük'syōN'). [F.] *French Law.* An official nearly corresponding to the English and American police magistrate, but with more arbitrary powers.

ju'ger (jōō'jĕr), **ju'ger-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [L. *jugerum*.] See MEASURE.

jug'fish', *n.* A West Indian puffer (*Lagocephalus pachycephalus*); — so called from its shape when distended

jug'-fish'ing, *n* Fishing with lines and hooks fastened to corked jugs. *U. S.*

jug'ful (jŭg'fōōl), *n.* As much as a jug will hold; — chiefly in the slang phrase "not by a *jugful*," not by a good deal.

jugg Var. of JUG, to nestle.

jugged (jŭgd), *pret. & p. p.* of JUG.

jug'ger (jŭg'ẽr), *n.* [Hind. *jhagar*.] A luggar falcon, esp. the male.

Jug'ger-naut-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

jug'ging (jŭg'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JUG.

jug'gins, *n.* One easily victimized; simpleton. *Slang.* [*Eng.*]

jug'gle, *v. & n.* Joggle. *Dial.*

jug'gle, *n.* [Cf. JOGGLE, *n.*, 2.] A block of timber cut to a length.

jug'gle-ment, *n.* Juggling. *R.*

jug'gler, *n.* [Cf. JUGGLE, a trimbel.] *Mining.* One of a number of timbers set obliquely against coal pillars, carrying a plank partition, and making a triangular passage. *Local, U. S.*

jug'gler-ess, *n.* A female juggler. *Rare.* [*Scot.*

jugge (jŏōgz). Var. of JOUGS.

Jug'gur-naut. Var. of JUGGERNAUT. JAGANNATH.

jug'-jug', *n.* Reduplicated form of JUG, note of a bird. [*R. Sp.*]

jug'l, jug'ld. Juggle, juggled.

ju'gland, *n.* [L. *juglans*.] A walnut tree. *Obs.*

jug'lan-dine (jŭg'lăn-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** An alkaloid said to occur in the leaves of the English walnut (*Juglans regia*).

jugle. † JUGGLE. [*Jug. Obs.*]

jugle, *v. i.* To make the sound

6 genera, *Juglans* and *Hicoria* being the most important. See WALNUT, HICKORY. — **ju'glan-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ju'glan-da'les (jōō'glăn-dā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot* An order of archichlamydeous, dicotyledonous, monœcious trees, coextensive with the family Juglandaceæ.

jug'lan-din (jŭg'lăn-dĭn), *n.* [L. *juglans*, *-andis*, a walnut.] An extractive matter contained in the juice of the green shucks of the walnut (*Juglans regia*). It is used medicinally as an alterative, and also as a hair dye.

Ju'glans (jōō'glănz), *n.* [L., walnut.] *Bot.* A genus of valuable trees, the true walnuts, type of the family Juglandaceæ, and distinguished by the indehiscent husk of the fruit and the rugose or wrinkled nut. See WALNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, BLACK WALNUT, BUTTERNUT.

ju'glone (jōō'glōn), *n.* [L. *juglans* the walnut + *-one*.] *Chem.* A red crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_6O_3$, extracted from green shucks of the walnut (*Juglans regia*). It is a hydroxy derivative of naphthoquinone.

ju'gu-lar (jōō'gŭ-lar, 243, 277), *a.* [L. *jugulum* the collar bone, joining the shoulders and breast, the throat, akin to *jungere* to yoke, to join: cf. F. *jugulaire*. See JOIN.]

1. *Anat.* **a** Of or pert. to the throat or neck; as, the *jugular* vein. **b** Of or pert. to the jugular vein, as, the *jugular* foramen.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** Having the ventral fins placed beneath the throat in front of the pectorals. **b** Of or pert. to a group (see JUGULARES a) having this character. **c** Designating a ventral fin so situated.

jugular foramen, the foramen lacerum posterius. — **j. fossa**, a depression on the basilar surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. It lodges the lateral petrosal sinus and takes part in the formation of the jugular foramen. — **j. process**, a lateral process of the occipital bone near each condyle, articulating the temporal bone. A notch in its border forms part of the jugular foramen. — **j. vein**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, any of several veins of each side of the neck; esp., one of the large veins returning the blood from the head. In man the veins so called are: **a** The **internal jugular vein**, which collects the blood from the interior of the cranium, the superficial part of the face, and the neck. It is formed by the coalescence of the lateral and inferior petrosal sinuses, and runs down the neck on the outside of the internal and common carotid arteries and, uniting with the subclavian, forms the innominate vein. **b** The **external jugular vein**, a smaller and more superficial vein which collects most of the blood from the exterior of the cranium and deep parts of the face and opens into the subclavian vein. A tributary of it, commencing in the occipital region, is called the *posterior* external jugular. **c** The **anterior jugular vein**, which commences near the hyoid bone and joins the terminal part of the external jugular or the subclavian. It is sometimes wanting on one side.

ju'gu-lar, *n.* [Cf. F. *jugulaire*. See JUGULAR, *a.*] **1.** *Anat.* Short for JUGULAR VEIN.

2. *Zoöl.* A fish with jugular ventral fins; one of the Jugulares.

Ju'gu-la'res (jōō'gŭ-lā'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** In the classification of Linnæus and other old classifications, a comprehensive group of fishes composed of those with jugular ventral fins. Now used only as a convenient collective name for such fishes. **b** In some recent classifications, a much more restricted group of fishes with jugular ventral fins, comprising the weavers, stargazers, dragonets, blennies, and allied forms.

ju'gu-late (jōō'gŭ-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [L. *jugulatus*, p. p. of *jugulare*, fr. *jugulum*. See JUGULAR.] To cut the throat of; to strangle.

ju'gu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n* *Med.* The sudden stoppage of a disease or an epidemic by prompt treatment.

ju'gu-lum (jōō'gŭ-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lă). [L.] *Zoöl.* **a** The lower throat, or that part of the neck just above the breast, of a bird. **b** The jugum of an insect's wing.

ju'gum (jōō'gŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -GA (-gă), E. -GUMS (-gŭmz). [L., a yoke, ridge.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** One of the ridges commonly found on a mericarp. **b** A pair of the opposite leaflets of a pinnate plant.

2. *Zoöl.* A backwardly directed basal process on the inner margin of the fore wings of certain lepidopterous insects.

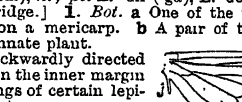

j Jugum on Wing of a Moth.

juice (jōōs; 243, 277), *n.* [ME. *juce*, *juse*, F. *jus* broth, gravy, juice, L. *jus*; akin to Skr *yūsha*.]

1. The extractable fluid contents of plant cells or plant structures, consisting of water holding sugar or other substances in solution; as, the *juice* of grapes.

The *juice* of July flowers. *B. Jonson*

2. The fluid content of animal flesh; esp., *pl.*, all the fluids in the body.

An animal whose *juices* are unsound. *Arbuthnot.*
Cold water draws the *juice* of meat *Mrs. Whitney*

3. Any liquid extracted from a body; also, a spirit or essence.

4. The electric current, or "fluid." *Slang.*

juic'y (jōōs'ĭ), *a.*; JUIC'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); JUIC'I-EST (-ĭ-ĕst).

1. Abounding with juice; succulent. *Bacon.*

2. Of weather, wet; rainy. *Colloq. or Slang.*

ju'ju (jōō'jōō), *n.* A fetish, charm, or amulet of West African tribes, or the magic power attributed to it; also, the beliefs and superstitions connected with the use of jujus. — **ju'ju-ism** (-ĭz'm), **ju'ju-ist**, *n.*

ju'jube (jōō'jōōb; 243, 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *zizyphum*, Gr.

juglur. † JUGGLER.

jugolori. † JUGGLERY.

Ju'gu-la. *n.*, *pl.* of JUGULUM.

ju'gu-la-ry. *a.* = JUGULAR, *a.*, 1.

Ju-gur'thine (jōō-gûr'thĭn), *a.* Of or pert. to Jugurtha, King of Numidia (d. 104 B. C.); as, the *Jugurthine* war, in which the Romans captured Jugurtha and took him to Rome.

jugyl, v. t. [OF. *juguler*, or L. *jugulare*.] To slay *Obs.*

Juhade. *n.* Jewhood. *Obs.*

juice (jūs), *v. t.* To moisten; to wet. *Obs. or R.*

juice'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

juice'less, *a* See -LESS.

juice pear. The shadbush or its fruit. *U. S.*

juic'i-ness (jōōs'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See JUIC, JULY.

Juice. *n.* [OF. *juise*, L. *judicium*. See JUDICIAL.] Judgment; penalty; sentence. *Obs.*

jujube plum. = JUJUBE, 1.

ζίζυφον, Per. *zizfūn, zizafūn, zayzafūn.*] **1. a** The edible drupaceous fruit of any of several rhamnaceous trees of the genus *Zizyphus*, as *Z. jujuba, Z. vulgaris, Z. lotus*, and *Z. sativa* (the last two being united by some authors), natives of the Mediterranean region. **b** Any tree producing this fruit.

2. a A jelly made from jujubes. **b** A lozenge made of or in imitation of, or flavored with, the jujube fruit.

ju'jut'su (jōō'jōōt'sōō), *n.* Also **ju'jit'su** (jōō'jĭt'sōō), **jiu'-jut'su, jiu'jit'su** (jōō'-). [Jap. *jūjutsu; jū* soft (prob. because no weapons are used) + *jutsu* art.] The Japanese art of self-defense without weapons, now widely used as a system of physical training. It depends for its efficiency largely upon the principle of making use of an opponent's strength and weight to disable or injure him, and by applying pressure so that his opposing movement will throw him out of balance, dislocate or break a joint, etc. It opposes knowledge and skill to brute strength, and demands an extensive practical knowledge of human anatomy.

Jukes, the (jōōks). A pseudonym used to designate the descendants of two sisters, the "Jukes" sisters, whose husbands were sons of a backwoodsman of Dutch descent. They lived in the State of New York, and their history was investigated by R. L. Dugdale as an example of the inheritance of criminal and immoral tendencies, disease, and pauperism. Sixty per cent of those traced showed degeneracy, and they are estimated to have cost society $1,308,000 in 75 years.

ju'lep (jōō'lĕp; 243, 277), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *julepe*, fr. Ar. & Per. *julāb, jullāb*, fr. Per. *gulāb* rose water and julep; *gul* rose + *āb* water.] **1.** A refreshing drink flavored with aromatic herbs; esp., *Med.*, a sweet, demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous mixture, used as a vehicle.

2. A beverage of brandy or whisky, with sugar, ice, and sprigs of mint; — called also *mint julep. U. S.*

Jul'ian (jōōl'yăn; 277), *a.* [L. *Julianus*, fr. *Julius*. Cf. JULY, GILLIAN.] Relating to, or derived from, Julius Cæsar.

Julian account, reckoning according to the Julian calendar; Old Style (see 1st CALENDAR, 1). — **J. calendar.** See CALENDAR, 1. — **J. Era.** See ERA, *n.* — **J. period**, a chronological period of 7,980 Julian years, combining the solar, lunar, and indiction cycles ($28 \times 19 \times 15 = 7{,}980$), being reckoned from the year 4713 B. C., when the first years of these several cycles would coincide. The Julian period was proposed in 1582 by Scaliger, to avoid ambiguities in chronological dates. — **J. year**, the year of exactly 365 days, 6 hours, adopted in the Julian calendar.

Jul'ian-ist (jōōl'yăn-ĭst), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Julian, a Monophysite bishop of Halicarnassus, Asia Minor, in the 6th century, who was leader of the Aphthartodocetæ.

Ju'li-dæ (jōō'lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *iulus* a catkin, Gr. ἰουλος + *-idæ.*] *Zool.* A family of chilognath myriapods or millipedes. They have the cylindrical body composed of more than 30 rings and the many eyes crowded together in a cluster. When at rest or frightened they coil themselves into a spiral. The typical genus is *Julus.* — **ju'li-dan** (-dăn), **ju'loid** (-loid), *a.* — **ju-lol'di-an** (jōō-lōl'dĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

‖ **ju'lienne'** (zhu'lyĕn'; jōō'lĭ-ĕn'), *n.* [F.] A clear soup containing thin strips of carrots, onions, etc.

Ju'li-et (jōō'lĭ-ĕt), *n* [Cf. F. *Juliette.*] **1.** Dim. of JULIA, fem. prop. name.

2. The heroine of Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet." See ROMEO.

3. A kind of high-cut slipper, with elastic sides, for women.

Ju-ly' (jōō-lī'; *formerly accented* Ju'ly, *as in Dr. Johnson's Dict.*), *n.; pl.* JULIES (-līz'). [L. *Julius;* — named from Caius *Julius* Cæsar, who was born in this month: cf. F. *Juillet.*] The seventh month of the year, having 31 days. Among the old Romans it was called *Quintilis*, or the *fifth* month, their year beginning with March.

July revolution, in French history, the revolution which took place in the last days of July, 1830, the government of Charles X. being overthrown and that of Louis Philippe (the **Government of July**) established in its stead.

jum'ble (jŭm'b'l), *v. t.;* JUM'BLED (-b'ld); JUM'BLING (-blĭng). [Perh. fr. *jump*, i. e., to make to jump, or shake.] **1.** To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order; — often followed by *together* or *up.*

Why dost thou blend and *jumble* such inconsistencies together? *Bunyan.*

2. To stir, as by shaking; hence, *Colloq.*, to take for a drive. *Obs.*

jum'ble, *v. i.* **1.** To move, work, meet, or unite in a confused or agitated way; to mix confusedly. *Swift.*

2. To make discordant sounds. *Obs.*

jum'ble, *n.* **1.** A confused mingling or mixture; a mass or collection without order; as, a *jumble* of words.

2 A shaking or jolting; hence, *Colloq.*, a drive.

3. A small, thin, sugared cake, usually ring-shaped.

‖ **ju'melle'** (zhu'mĕl'; jōō-mĕl'), *a.* [F., fem. of *jumeau*, fr. L. *gemellus.* Cf. GEMEL, *a.*] Twin; paired; — said of various objects made or formed in pairs, as a binocular opera glass, a pair of gimmal rings, etc. — *n.* A jumelle opera glass, or the like.

jump (jŭmp), *n.* [Cf. F. *jupe* a long petticoat, a skirt. Cf. JUPON.] *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** A kind of loose jacket for men.

2. *pl.* A kind of under bodice worn, usually instead of stays, by women in the 18th century and later.

jump (jŭmp), *v. i.;* JUMPED (jŭmpt); JUMP'ING. [Cf. Pr. *yumpa, jumpla, yumpola*, to shake, swing, F. dial. *iouper* to jump, *joper* to spring.] **1.** To spring free from the ground by the muscular action of the feet and legs or, in some animals, the tail; to project one's self through the air; to spring; bound; leap; as, the horse *jumped* high and far.

2. To move as if by jumping; to bounce; jolt. "The *jumping* chariots." *Nahum* iii. 2.

3 To change or pass abruptly as if by a leap; to come, or to pass, without intermediate steps; as, the price *jumped* to the highest; to *jump* to a conclusion.

4. To coincide; agree; accord; tally; — followed by *with.* "It *jumps* with my humor." *Shak.*

to jump at, to spring to; hence, fig., to accept suddenly or eagerly; as, a fish *jumps at* a bait; *to jump at* a chance. — **to j. upon** *or* **on**, to fall or pounce upon (a victim); also, *Colloq.*, to come down upon severely or crushingly.

jump, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over or across by a spring or leap; to overleap; as, to *jump* a stream; in checkers, or draughts, to pass a man over; as, a man *jumped* is removed.

2. a To leap aboard of; as, to *jump* a train, or jump aboard it. *U. S.* **b** To leave as if by a leap; as, to *jump* the track; to *jump*, or leave, a position.

3. To cause to jump; as, he *jumped* his horse across the ditch; to *jump* the price of gold.

4. *Sporting.* To cause to break cover; to start; flush.

5. To come down upon and seize; esp., to take possession of suddenly or fraudulently, as a mining claim, as on the plea of a flaw in the title of a former occupant.

6. To expose to danger; to risk; hazard. *Obs.*

To *jump* a body with a dangerous physic. *Shak.*

7. *Smithwork.* **a** To join by a butt weld. **b** To thicken or enlarge by endwise blows; to upset.

8. *Quarrying.* To bore with a jumper.

to jump one's bail, to abscond while at liberty under bail bonds. *Slang, U. S.* — **to j. the besom.** = *to marry over the broomstick*, under MARRY. *Dial. Eng.*

jump, *n.* **1** Act of jumping; a leap; spring; bound; hence, a transition as if by jumping over; as, a *jump* in the price of gold. "To advance by *jumps*." *Locke.*

2. The space or place cleared or traversed by a leap; also, something to be jumped over; as, to make a *jump* of twelve feet; a race course with *jumps.*

3. A sudden involuntary movement, as when startled; a start; a twitch; *pl.*, convulsive twitchings, as in chorea or delirium tremens; hence: (usually *the jumps*) *Slang.* **a** Chorea. **b** Delirium tremens.

4. In technical senses. **a** *Mining.* A dislocation in a stratum; a fault. **b** *Arch.* An abrupt interruption of level in a piece of brickwork or masonry. **c** *Ballistics.* The difference between the angle of elevation and the angle of departure, due to the slight movement, usually upward, of the muzzle of a gun when it is fired.

5. An effort; an attempt; a venture. *Obs. Shak.*

jump'er (jŭm'pẽr), *n.* [See 1st JUMP.] A loose upper garment; as: **a** A sort of blouse or loose jacket worn by workmen over their ordinary dress to protect it. **b** A fur garment worn by Eskimos and Arctic travelers. **c** In women's and children's dresses, a decorative, sleeveless, or short-sleeved low-necked waist worn over a guimpe. **d** Usually *pl.* An outer garment of waist and trousers, worn by young children as a protection to their clothing, esp. while at play. Called also *rompers.*

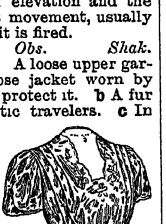

Jumper c.

jump'er, *n.* **1.** A person who jumps; specif.: **a** *Med.* A neurotic person with defective will power and lack of control of his lower extremities, so that involuntary jumping movements are made, esp. when he is excited. **b** [*cap.*] A name applied in the 18th century to certain Calvinistic Methodists in Wales whose worship was characterized by violent convulsions; — applied also to other sects, as Irvingites and Shakers.

2. A thing that jumps; esp., any of various tools or other contrivances operating with a jumping motion; as: **a** *Mining, Quarrying, etc.* An instrument for boring holes in rocks by percussion without hammering, consisting of a bar of iron with a chisel-edged steel tip at one or both ends, operated by striking it against the rock, turning it slightly with each blow. **b** Any of various kinds of sleds, as one used by boys in coasting or a sled for hauling light merchandise over bare ground. **c** *Horol.* A spring to impel the star wheel, also a pawl to lock fast a wheel, in a repeating timepiece. **d** *Elec.* A short wire used to close a break or cut out part of a circuit. **e** A plowshare specially fitted for rough soil, as by having an upturned colter to cut roots. *U. S.* **f** *Naut.* (1) A jumper stay. (2) A jolly jumper. **g** A swage or upset, as for spreading the points of saw teeth. **h** *Building.* = THROUGH STONE.

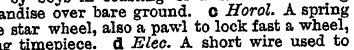

One Form of Jumper (2 a), made of ⅞ in. round bar and 8 ft. long.

3. The large-mouthed black bass.

jumper stay. *Naut.* A stay or tackle set up, esp. in heavy weather, to prevent a yard or boom from jumping from its place, or carrying away when the ship rolls or pitches.

jump'ing (jŭmp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JUMP, to leap.

jumping bean, the seed of any of several tropical American euphorbiaceous plants, as species of *Sebastiana* and *Croton*, containing the larva of a moth, as *Carpocapsa saltitans* or *Graptolitha sebastianæ*, which by its sudden movements causes the seed to roll and jump about as if animated. — **j. Betty**, the garden balsam. *Eng.* — **j. deer**, the mule deer. — **j. disease**, a convulsive tic similar to or identical with miryachit, observed among the woodsmen of Maine. See 2d JUMPER, 1 a. — **j. fish**, a mudskipper. — **j. hare**, a South African rodent (*Pedetes cafer*) about two feet long, of kangaroolike form, tawny brown color, and nocturnal and social habits; — called also *Cape jumping hare.* — **j. jack. a** A toy figure of a man, jointed and made to jump or dance by means of strings or a sliding stick. **b** The jackass pengum. *Falkland Islands. Obs.* — **j. mouse**, any of several mice of the genus *Zapus*, of northern North America, including parts of the United States. They are chiefly ochraceous mixed with blackish, and have large hind legs, a long tapering tail, and no cheek pouches. They undergo true hibernation in winter. Called also, erroneously, *kangaroo mouse.* — **j. mullet. a** A gray mullet. **b** (1) The jumprock. (2) A similar fish (*Moxostoma cervinum*) of the rivers of the South Atlantic States from the James to the Neuse. — **j. net**, a fire net. — **j. plant louse**, any of the numerous species of plant lice composing the family Psyllidæ. They have the general appearance of tiny cicadas, but their hind legs are formed for jumping and their antennæ have nine or ten joints. They subsist entirely on the juices of plants, and some of them cause serious injury. — **j. rabbit**, any of certain jerboas of the genus *Alactaga.* — **j. rat**, any of numerous jumping rodents, as the jerboas, jumping mice, and kangaroo rats. — **j. seed.** = JUMPING BEAN. — **j. shrew**, the elephant shrew. — **j. spider**, any spider of the family Attidæ (which see).

jump joint. a A butt joint. **b** A flush joint, as of plank in carvel-built vessels.

jump saw. *Sawmills.* A circular saw attached to a long narrow frame, raised from below by a small steam engine or other device, and used for crosscutting timbers, boards or slabs as they come from the band saw on the live rolls.

jump seat. A movable carriage seat; also, a carriage constructed with a seat which may be shifted so as to make room for a second or extra seat.

jump spark. A spark produced by the jumping of electricity across a permanent gap.

jum'py (jŭm'pĭ), *a.;* JUMP'I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr); JUMP'I-EST. Jumping, or inducing to jump; characterized by jumps; hence, extremely nervous.

Jun-ca'ce-æ (jŭn-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See JUNCUS.] *Bot.* A family of plants, order Liliales, containing 7 genera and about 200 species of wide distribution; the rush family. They are tufted grasslike herbs with variously clustered flowers having a 6-parted chaffy perianth, the fruit becoming a loculicidal capsule. — **jun-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Jun'co (jŭn'kō), *n.; pl.* JUNCOS (-kōz). [Sp. *junco* a rush, L. *juncus.*] **a** A genus containing numerous small American finches found from the arctic circle to Guatemala. They usually have a pink bill, ashy gray head and back, conspicuous white lateral tail feathers, and, in many cases, reddish brown on the back and sides. They breed in northern or mountainous localities. **b** [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus; a snowbird (which see).

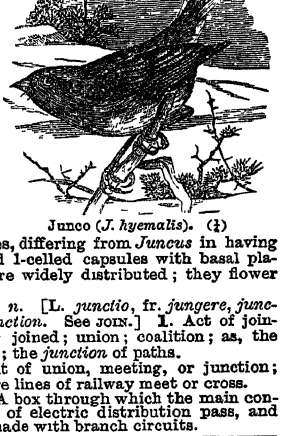

Junco (*J. hyemalis*). (⅔)

Jun-col'des (jŭn-kŏl'dēz), *n.* [NL. See JUNCUS; -OID.] *Bot.* A large genus of juncaceous plants, the wood rushes, differing from *Juncus* in having closed leaf sheaths and 1-celled capsules with basal placentæ. The species are widely distributed; they flower mostly in early spring.

junc'tion (jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *junctio*, fr. *jungere, junctum*, to join: cf. F. *jonction.* See JOIN.] **1.** Act of joining, or state of being joined; union; coalition; as, the *junction* of two armies; the *junction* of paths.

2. The place or point of union, meeting, or junction; specif., the place where lines of railway meet or cross.

junction box. *Elec.* A box through which the main conductors of a system of electric distribution pass, and where connection is made with branch circuits.

juke. ✝ JOUK, JUCK. [*Obs.*

Jul. *n.* [See JULUS.] An ament.

Jul., *or* **jul.** *Abbr.* July; julep (in medicine); Julius; Julian.

J. U. L. *Abbr.* Juris Utriusque Licentiatus (L., Licentiate in Both Laws, i. e., the Canon and Civil Law).

ju-la'ceous (jōō-lā'shŭs), *a.* [See JULUS.] *Bot.* Amentaceous. *R.*

Julet, *n.* A julio. *Obs.*

Jul'ia (jōōl'yă; jōō'lĭ-ă), *n* [L. See JULIUS.] Fem. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Julie* (zhu'lē'); It. *Giulia* (jōōl'ya); Sp. *Julia* (hōōl'yä); Pg. *Julia* (zhōō'lē-ă); G. *Julie* (yōō'lē-ē).

Jul'ian (jōōl'yăn; jōō'lĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *Julianus.*] Lit., sprung from, or belonging to, Julius; — masc. prop. name. L. *Julianus* (jōō'lĭ-ā'nŭs); F. *Julien* (zhu'lyĕn'); It. *Giuliano* (jōō-lya'-nō); Sp. *Julián* (hōō-l y ä n'; 189); Pg. *Julião* (zhōō-lyoun'); G. *Julianus* (yōō'lē-ä'nōōs). — Dim. *Jule.* — Fem. *Juliana.* — **Julian the Apostate**, the Roman emperor Julian (361-363), under whom there was a lapse into paganism. **Ju'li-an'a** (jōō'lĭ-ăn'ă), *n.* [L. See JULIAN.] Fem. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Julienne* (zhu'lyĕn'); It. *Giuliana* (jōō-lya'nä); Sp. *Juliana* (hōō-lya'na; 189); Pg. *Juliana* (zhōō-lyĭ'nă); G. & D. *Juliana* (yōō'lē-a'na)

Ju'lie' (zhu'lē'), *n.* [F.] The heroine of Rousseau's novel "La Nouvelle Héloïse," a wife who struggles hard against yielding to her affection for a former lover who is made an inmate of the family by her husband. She dies by an accident when about to give up the struggle.

ju-lif'er-ous, *a.* [*julus* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Amentiferous. *Obs.*

ju'li-form (jōō'lĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*julus* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Having the shape or appearance of an ament

jul'io (jōōl'yō), *n.* See COIN.

ju'lip. ✝ JULEP.

Jul'ius (jōōl'yŭs; jōō'lĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L.] Lit., soft-haired; — masc. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Jules* (zhül), It. *Giulio* (jōōl'yō); Sp. *Julio* (hōōl'yō; 189); Pg. *Julio* (zhōōl'yō); G. & D. *Julius* (yōōl'ē-ōōs). — Dim. *Jule.* — Fem. *Julia, Juliet.*

ju'lole (jōō'lōl), *n.* Also **ju'lol.** [Arbitrarily formed by A. Reissert.] *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical cyclic compound, $C_{12}H_{11}N$, certain derivatives of which are known. A hypothetical hydride, $C_{12}H_{13}N$, is called **ju'lo-line** (jōō'lō-lĭn; -lēn), **ju'lo-lin.**

Jul. Per. *Abbr.* Julian Period.

Ju'lus (jōō'lŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool* See JULIDÆ

ju'lus, *n.; pl.* JULI (-lī). [Of the same origin as *iulus.*] *Bot* An ament.

Ju-ly'-flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* **a** The gillyflower. **b** In Jamaica, the mesquite. [grass.

July-flower grass. Carnation

Ju-ma'da (jōō-mä'dä), *n.* [Ar. *jumādā.*] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

jum'a-dar, jum'mah-dar (jŭm'-ă-dar). Vars. of JEMADAR.

ju'mart (jōō'mart), *n.* [F.] The fabled offspring of a bull and a mare or she-ass, or of a horse or ass and a cow.

jum'bal. Var. of JUMBLE, a cake.

jum'bl, jum'bld. Jumble, jumbled. *Ref. Sp.*

jumble bead. The jequirity.

jum'ble-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

jum'bler (jŭm'blẽr), *n.* One that jumbles.

jumble sale. A sale of miscellaneous articles *Eng.*

jumble shop. A shop for selling miscellaneous articles. *Eng.*

jum'bling-ly, *adv.* of *jumbling*, p. pr [confused. *R.*

jum'bly (jŭm'blĭ), *a* Jumbled; confused. *R.*

jum'bo (jŭm'bō), *n.* **1.** A big, clumsy thing or person; esp. [*cap.*], an African elephant noted for its large size, belonging to the London Zoological Gardens, sold to P. T. Barnum in 1882, and afterwards exhibited by him in America.

2. *U. S.* a A homemade windmill for raising water. *Local.* **b** A large traveling carriage for transporting excavated material, as in tunnel driving.

jum'bo-esque' (jŭm'bō-ĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE [See -ISM.]

jum'bo-ism (jŭm'bō-ĭz'm), *n.*

jum'buck (jŭm'bŭk), *n.* [Native name.] A sheep; — so called by aborigines and bushmen of Australia. [GUMBY BIRD.]

jum'by bird (jŭm'bĭ). Var. of JUME (jōōm), *n* A South American glasswort (*Salicornia bernii* or *S. dœringii*) When burnt its ash yields 41 per cent of sodium carbonate.

ju'ment, *n.* [L. *jumentum* a beast of burden: cf. F. *jument* a mare, OF., a beast of burden.] A beast, esp. of burden. *Obs.*

Ju-men'ta (jōō-mĕn'tă), *n. pl.* [NL. See JUMENT.] *Zool.* = PACHYDERMATA. *Obs.*

ju-men'tous (-tŭs), *a.* [See JUMENT.] *Med.* Like that of a horse; — of the odor of urine in certain abnormal conditions

jum'mil. ✝ JUMBLE, *v.*

jump, *a.* [See JUMP, *v.*] Nice; exact; matched; fitting; precise. *Obs.*

jump, *adv.* Exactly; pat. *Obs*

jump'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

jump'-a-bout', *n.* Goutweed *Local, Eng.*

jump'er, *v. t.* [Cf. JUMBLE or JUMP.] Jumble, confuse. *Obs.*

jump'er-ism (jŭm'pẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM

jump frog. *Railroads.* A kind of frog, operated like a switch, having a piece lapping over the main or running rail so that the main line is left unbroken when the frog is set for straight track.

jump'i-ness (jŭm'pĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS [p. pr.

jump'ing-ly, *adv.* of *jumping*,

jump'ly, *adv.* of JUMP. *Obs.*

jump'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

jump ring. A ring with ends lapping and not welded.

jump'rock', jump'rocks', *n.* A catostomoid fish (*Moxostoma ruspicartes*) of the Atlantic coastal rivers from the Catawba to the Chattahoochee.

jump scrape. An implement consisting of a slightly curved plate of steel fastened to a standard and beam with handles like a plow, used to complete ridges or levees for the check system of irrigation.

jump'some (jŭmp'sŭm), *a.* Jumpy. *Rare.*

jump weld. A butt weld.

jump wire. *Elec.* = 2d JUMPER, 2 d.

Junc. *Abbr.* Junior; Junius

Jun., *or* **jun.** *Abbr.* June; Junior

Jun-cag'i-na'ce-æ (jŭn-kăj'ĭ-nā'sē-ē), *n pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of SCHEUCHZERIACEÆ. — **jun-cag'i-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* — **jun'ca-gin'e-ous** (jŭn'kə-jĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.*

Jun-ca'les (jŭn-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the rushes and allies. — **jun'cal** (jŭn'kăl), *a.*

jun'cate ✝ JUNKET.

jun'ci-form (jŭn'sĭ-fôrm), *a* [L. *juncus* rush + *-form.*] Rushlike. *Rare.*

jun'cite (jŭn'sīt), *n.* [L. *juncus* rush.] A fossil rush. *Rare.*

jun'cous (jŭn'kŭs), *a.* [L. *juncosus*, fr. *juncus* a rush.] Full of, or resembling, rushes. *Rare.*

junct, *a.* [L. *junctus*, p. p.] Associated. *Obs.*

‖ **junc'ta ju'vant.** [L.] Things united assist (one another).

junc'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to junction.

junc'ture (jŭŋk'tūr), *n.* [L. *junctura*, fr. *jungere* to join. See JOINTURE.] **1.** A joining; union; junction. "Devotional compliance and *juncture* of hearts" *Eikon Basilike.* **2.** The line or point at which, or that by which, two bodies are joined; a joint; articulation; connection; seam; as, the *junctures* of a vessel or of the bones. *Boyle.* **3.** A point of time, esp. one made critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances; hence, a crisis; exigency; conjuncture. "Extraordinary *junctures*." *Addison.* In such a *juncture*, what can the most plausible and refined philosophy offer? *Berkeley.* **Syn.** — Conjuncture, pass, strait, pinch, quandary, predicament, extremity. — JUNCTURE, EXIGENCY, EMERGENCY, CRISIS agree in the idea of an important or crucial point of time or combination of circumstances. JUNCTURE emphasizes the concurrence or convergence of events; EXIGENCY implies urgency or the pressure of necessity, an EMERGENCY is an (esp.) sudden or unforeseen *exigency*; a CRISIS is a decisive *juncture*, or a turning point; it frequently implies suspense; as, "It happened that just at that *juncture* was published a ridiculous book against him" (*Warburton*); "[He] had conquered the king . . . not to insist too nicely upon terms in the present *exigency* of his affairs" (*Ludlow*), "Of all the public services, that of the navy is the one . . . which can worst be supplied upon an *emergency*" (*Burke*); "strength . . . to seize with power the *crisis* of a dark decisive hour" (*Cowper*); cf. "the *critical* event which was to decide for ever the fate of their religion" (*Hume*). See NEED.

Jun'cus (jŭŋ'kŭs), *n.* [L., a rush.] *Bot.* The typical genus of the family Juncaceæ, the true rushes. They are perennial, tufted, glabrous herbs having mostly terete or channeled leaves, with open leaf sheaths, and a 1–3-celled capsule with basal or parietal placentæ. Most of the numerous species are marsh plants of temperate regions. Also *l. c.*, a plant of this genus.

June (jōōn; 243, 277), *n.* [L. *Junius*: cf. F. *Juin*. So called from *Junius*, the name of a Roman gens.] The sixth month of the year, containing thirty days.

June beetle, June bug. **a** In the northern United States, any of several species of large brown melolonthine beetles of the genus *Lachnosterna* and related genera; — so called because they begin to fly in that region about the first of June. The larvæ live under ground, and feed upon the roots of grasses and other plants. Called also (in the south) *May bug* or *May beetle*. **b** In the southern United States, the figeater (*Allorhina nitida*). **c** In Europe, certain beetles of the genus *Rhizotrogus*, similar in appearance and habits to *Lachnosterna*.

June berry. The small berrylike pome fruit of the shadbush (*Amelanchier*); also, the tree itself.

Jun'ger-man'ni-a'les (jŭn'gĕr-măn'ĭ-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., after Ludwig *Jungermann* (1572–1653), German botanist.] *Bot.* A large order of liverworts (Hepaticæ), of wide distribution. The majority, known as scale mosses, have a leafy stem with the leaves arranged in one ventral and two dorsal rows, and are commonly epiphytic. They are comprised in a suborder named *Acrogynæ* in allusion to the development of the archegonium from the apex of the archegonial shoot. The lower forms are classed in the suborder *Anacrogynæ*, the archegonia being dorsal. They have a simple or branching thallus or thalloid shoot and grow usually on the ground. The typical family is the **Jun'ger-man'ni-a'ce-æ** (-ā'sē-ē), of which the typical genus is **Jun'ger-man'ni-a** (-măn'ĭ-ā), the species of which are follose. — **jun'ger-man'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

jun'gle (jŭŋ'g'l), *n.* [Hind. *jangal* desert, forest, jungle; Skr. *jaṅgala* desert.] **1.** Orig., uncultivated ground; hence, land overgrown with brushwood, etc. *India.* **2.** Now, any impenetrable thicket of tropical plants, esp. one which resembles those characteristic of the lowlands of India; hence, any tangled mass of vegetation. **3.** *London Stock Exchange.* The department of the London Stock Exchange dealing in West African stocks. *Slang.*

jungle bendy. A tall East Indian datiscaceous tree (*Tetrameles nudiflora*), having long-petioled leaves, and numerous small racemose flowers.

jungle fever. *Med.* A severe form of malarial fever occurring in the East Indian jungles.

jungle fowl. **a** Any of several Asiatic wild birds of the genus *Gallus*; esp., *Gallus bankiva* of India, from which domestic fowls are believed to have descended. They are similar to the domestic black-breasted games and have many of their familiar habits. **b** An Australian megapode, esp. *Megapodius tumulus*.

jun'gly (jŭŋ'glĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or pert. to, jungles; abounding with jungles; of the nature of a jungle.

ju'ni-at'a (jōō'nĭ-ăt'ä), *n.* [Prob. fr. the *Juniata* River in Pennsylvania.] An American fresh-water turtle (*Pseudemys rubriventris*) sold for food. It is olive-brown above and more or less marked or blotched with red beneath; it grows to a length of seven or eight inches.

jun'lor (jōōn'yĕr; 243, 277), *a.* [L., compar. of *juvenis* young. See JUVENILE.] **1.** Less advanced in age than another; younger. *Junior* is chiefly used to distinguish the younger of two persons of the same name in the same family, esp. a son with the same Christian name as his father; — opposed to *senior* or *elder*. Abbr. *Jr.* or *jr.*; as, John Smith, *Jr* **2.** Lower in standing or in rank; later in office; as, a *junior* partner; *junior* counsel; *junior* captain. **3.** Composed of juniors, whether younger or of a lower standing; as, the *junior* class; of or pertaining to juniors or a junior class. See JUNIOR, *n.*, 2. **4.** Younger or earlier in life; youthful. *Rare.*

Our first studies and *junior* endeavors. *Sir T. Browne.*

5. Of more recent date, and hence, of a mortgage, lien, or the like, inferior or subordinate as to right of preference; more modern; as, the Roman empire was *junior* to the Greek; his mortgage is *junior* to mine.

junior officers' quarters. See GUN ROOM. — **j. optime.** See OPTIME. — **j. right.** = ULTIMOGENITURE.

jun'lor (jōōn'yĕr; 243, 277), *n.* **1.** A younger person. **2.** Hence: One of a lower or later standing; specif., in American colleges and schools, one in the third year of a four-year course, or one in the second year of a three-year course, or, sometimes, one in the first year of a two-year or a three-year course, one in the last year being called a *senior*. Cf. FRESHMAN.

jun'lor-ate (-ăt), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A two-year course of instruction for Jesuits in preparation for the priesthood; also, a seminary for this course.

jun-lor'i-ty (jōōn-yŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State, quality, or relation of being junior.

ju'ni-per (jōō'nĭ-pĕr; 243), *n.* [L. *juniperus*. Cf. GIN the liquor.] **1.** Any evergreen pinaceous shrub or tree of the genus *Juniperus*. The blue, berrylike fruits of common juniper (*J. communis*) have a warm, pungent taste and are used to flavor gin. A resin exudes from the bark, which has erroneously been considered identical with sandarac, and is used as pounce. The oil of juniper is acrid, and is employed in medicine as a diuretic and stimulant, in the manufacture of varnish, etc. The wood of several species, esp that of the red cedar (*J. virginiana*), is durable, and is used for lead pencils and in cabinetwork. **2.** **a** Loosely, any of several coniferous trees resembling the juniper, as the white cedar (*Chamæcyparis thyoides*) or the larch. *U. S.* **b** In the English version of the Old Testament, a leafless fabaceous shrub of Asia Minor (*Genista rætam*).

Ju-nip'er-us (jōō-nĭp'ĕr-ŭs), *n.* [L., juniper.] *Bot.* A large genus of pinaceous shrubs or small trees, the junipers, having leaves often of two kinds, scaly and acerose, and globose berrylike cones formed by the coalescence of the fleshy scales. They occur throughout the Northern Hemisphere. See JUNIPER, SAVIN, RED CEDAR.

juniper webworm. The larva of a destructive European orange-colored tortricid moth (*Conchylis rutilana*). It ties together and devours the foliage of the European juniper. It has been introduced into the United States.

Jun'ius (jōōn'yŭs, jōō'nĭ-ŭs; 243), *n.* The pseudonym under which a series of 69 remarkable political letters were published at intervals from Jan. 21, 1769, to Jan 21 1772, in the "Public Advertiser," then the most popular newspaper in Great Britain. There are, besides, private and miscellaneous letters of Junius down to Jan. 19, 1773. The "Letters of Junius" attacked all the public characters of the day connected with the government, and did not spare even royalty itself. Their authorship has been attributed to no less than fifty different persons, but it is now generally believed that they were written by Sir Philip Francis.

Jun'ius (jŭŋk), *n.* [F. *jonc*, L. *juncus*.] **1.** A rush, or reed. *Obs.* **2.** *Surg.* A form of splint or cushion for a fracture.

junk, *n.* [Pg. *junco*; cf. Jav. & Malay *jong*, *ajong*.] *Naut.* Any of various characteristic vessels of Chinese and neighboring waters having as common features bluff lines, very high poop and overhanging stem, little or no keel, and pole masts, usually high, carrying lug sails with battens running entirely across. The leech of the lug is often much curved. The rudder usually drops below the keel.

Chinese Junk.

junk, *n.* [Perh. fr. Pg. *junco* junk, rush, L. *juncus* a bulrush, of which ropes were made in early ages. Cf JUNKET.] **1.** A piece of worn or poor rope or cable. *Obs.* **2.** Pieces of old cable or old cordage used for making gaskets, mats, swabs, oakum, etc. **3.** Old iron, or other metal, glass, paper, cordage, or other waste or discarded material which may be treated or prepared so as to be used again in some form. **4.** *Naut.* Hard salted beef supplied to ships. **5.** A thick piece; a chunk; lump. **6.** A part of the head of a sperm whale between the case and the white horse, containing oil and spermaceti.

‖ **jun'ker** (yōōŋ'kĕr), *n.* [G. Cf. YOUNKER.] A young German noble or squire; esp., a member of the conservative or reactionary aristocratic party in Prussia; — often used with an implication of narrow-minded conservatism, overbearing haughtiness, social exclusiveness, or the like.

jun'ket (jŭŋ'kĕt; -kĭt; 151), *n.* [Formerly also *juncate*; cf. It. *giuncata* cream cheese, made in a wicker or rush basket, LL. *juncata*, F. (Rabelais, fr. Pr. *jouncado*) *joncade*, or F. dial. *jonquette*; all ultimately fr. L. *juncus* a rush.] **1.** A cream cheese, or a dish of curds and cream, or of milk coagulated with rennet, sweetened and flavored. **2.** A sweetmeat; any delicate food. *Obs.*

How Faery Mab the *junkets* eat. *Milton.*

3. A feast; a banquet; a picnic with feasting; often, esp. in the United States, opprobriously, an outing or a pleasure excursion at the public cost.

jun'ket, *v. i.*; JUN'KET-ED; JUN'KET-ING. To feast; to banquet; to make an entertainment; often, esp. in the United States, opprobriously, to go on an outing with feasting at the public cost.

Job's children *junketed* and feasted together often *South.*

jun'ket, *v. t.* To give entertainment to; to feast.

jun'ket-ing, *n.* Feasting; feast; a going on an excursion or outing; a picnicking.

All those snug *junketings* and public gormandizings for which the ancient magistrates were equally famous *Irving.*

junk ring. *Steam Engine.* **a** A packing of soft material round the piston. **b** A metallic ring for retaining a piston packing in place. **c** A follower.

Ju'no (jōō'nō; 243), *n.*; *pl.* JUNOS (-nōz). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess, consort of Jupiter, whose attributes she largely shared. The calends of all the months were sacred to her, as the ides to Jupiter. As **Ju'no Re-gi'na** (rē-jī'nä) she shared with Jupiter and Minerva the Capitoline temple and the dominant state cult. As **Ju'no Cu-ri'tis** (kū-rī'tĭs), or **Qui-ri'tis** (kwĭ-rī'tĭs), she was represented as a war goddess armed with lance and shield. As **Ju'no Sos'pi-ta** (sŏs'pĭ-tä), the savior, similarly armed, she was originally the goddess of Lanuvium, where she retained a special priesthood. As **Ju'no Lu-ci'na** (lū-sī'nä) she was goddess of childbirth; as **Ju'no Pro'nu-ba** (prō'nū-bä), of marriage. In the latter functions appears the special character of Juno as a women's goddess, in connection with which she was worshiped by them at the **Matronalia**, March 1, and at the **Nonæ Caprotinæ**, July 7. Further, every woman was supposed to have an individual *Juno*, symbolizing sex activities or powers, as the man a *genius*. In Roman myth Juno was identified with the Greek *Hera*.

Juno Sospita.

2. *Astron.* See ASTEROID, *Table.*

Juno iris. *Hort.* Any of a group of bulbous spring-blooming irises, as *Iris persica*, *I orchioides*, etc.

Ju-no'ni-a (jōō-nō'nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL *Junonia*, the generic name, fr. L. *Junonius* pertaining to Juno.] *Zool.* The genus containing the North American peacock butterflies and many allied tropical forms.

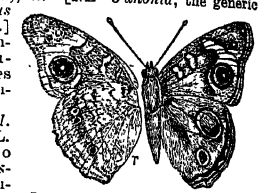

Junonia (*Junonia coenia*). Left Wings reversed (½)

jun'ta (jŭn'tä), *n.*; *pl.* -TAS (-täz). [Sp., fr. L. *jungere*, *junctum*, to join. See JOIN; cf. JUNTO.] **1.** A council, tribunal, or committee, esp. one for legislation or for governmental administration, as in Spain and Spanish dependencies. Specif.: **a** *Spanish Hist* Any of the local councils that organized the opposition to Napoleon in 1808, or a council (called the **Central Junta**, the **Supreme Junta**, or the **Junta**) of thirty-four members formed in September, 1808, to govern Spain in the name of Ferdmand, son of Charles IV. **b** In the Philippines under the Spanish, a provincial council which assisted the governor in the supervision of the province. **c** *Cuban Hist.* Any of various committees or councils that organized rebellions against Spain. **2.** A junto.

jun'to (-tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [Corrupt. of *junta*.] **1.** A number of men combined for some purpose, esp. a political one, as party intrigue; a self-appointed or self-elected political committee or council; a faction; cabal; clique; coterie; as, a *junto* of ministers. In English history *junto* has been applied to various groups, as: the Cabinet Council of Charles I.; the Rump Parliament; and, esp., a group of prominent Whigs in the reigns of William III and Anne, including Russell, Somers, Montague, and Wharton. **2.** A Spanish or Italian junta. *Obs.*

Syn. — See COMBINATION.

ju'pa-ti' (jōō'pä-tē'; jōō'pä-tē), *n.*, *or* **jupati palm.** [Tupi *jubati*, *jupati*.] A tall Brazilian pinnate-leaved palm (*Raphia tædigera*) the long leafstalks of which are used by the natives for the walls of houses, for boxes, baskets, etc.

Ju'pi-ter (jōō'pĭ-tĕr; 243), *n.* [L. *Jovis* the god Jove, fr. older *Djovis*, fr. a root prob. meaning to shine; occasionally appearing as nominative sing, while from the same stem are regularly formed the remaining cases of the declension of *Jupiter*, better *Juppiter*, which occurs only as nominative sing.; fr. *Jovis* or *Djovis* + *pater* father. From the same root as *Djovis* occur *Dius* (and *Diespiter* = *Juppiter*), originally a form of the same name, and the adj. *Dialis*, designating the flamen of Jupiter. Cf. DYAUS, ZEUS, DEITY, FATHER.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian god of the heavens; the divine personification of the heaven itself; the "light bringer;" — corresponding to the Greek *Zeus* (which see). The chief forms under which Jupiter was worshiped among the Romans were: (1) As primarily a heaven god, to whom the ides of all the months (time of the full moon) were sacred, as well as the festivals connected with the grape (noblest of heaven's gifts), namely, the **Vinalia rustica**, Aug. 19, for the vintage, the **Meditrinalia**, Oct. 11, for the new wine, the **Vinalia priora**, April 23, for the fully fermented wine. As various aspects of the heavens, he was **Ju'pi-ter Ful'gur** (fŭl'gŭr) and **Ju'pi-ter Ful'mi-na'tor** (fŭl'mĭ-nā'tōr), the "lightning hurler," **Ju'pi-ter To'nans** (tō'nănz), the "thunderer,"

Jupiter Pluvius in a Battle Scene from the Column of Marcus Aurelius

Ju'pi-ter Plu'vi-us (plōō'vĭ-ŭs), the "rain giver," **Ju'pi-ter**

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junction plate. *Boilers* A covering plate for a butt joint. **junction rails.** *Railroads.* Switch rails. **junct'ly,** *adv.* Conjointly; closely. *Obs.* **jun'dy** (jŭn'dĭ), *n.* Also **-die.** A jog; jostle; also, a jog trot. *Scot.* **jun'dy,** *v. t. & i.* Also **jun'die.** To jostle; to jog. *Scot.* **June'-ap'ple,** *n.* = JENNETING. **jun'get-ing** (jŭn'gĕt-ĭng), *n.* Corrupt. of JENNETING. **June cold.** *Med.* = ROSE COLD. **June flower.** A summer-blooming American violet (*Viola canadensis*). **June grass.** Kentucky blue grass. *Northeastern U. S.* **ju-nesse',** *n.* [OF. *junesce*, F. *jeunesse*.] Youth. *Obs.* **June sucker.** The white sucker. **jung.** +JUNE. [GAR, a rail.] **jun'gar** (jŭn'gär). Var. of JANgi. Jungle. *Ref. Sp.* **jungle bear.** The sloth bear. **jungle cat.** The chaus. **jungle cock.** Male jungle fowl. **jun'gled** (jŭn'g'ld), *a.* Overgrown with jungle. **jungle hen.** Female jungle fowl. **jungle jack.** The tree furnishing anglı wood. See ANGILI. **jungle nail.** An East Indian acacia (*Acacia tomentosa*). **jungle ox.** The gaur, or the gayal. **jungle rice.** = GHAMA MILLET. **jungle sheep.** The muntjac. **Ju'ni-a** (jōō'nĭ-ä). *Bib.* **Ju'ni-an** (jōō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Junius or the "Letters of Junius." **Ju'ni-as** (jōō'nĭ-ăs). *D. Bib.* ‖**ju'pi-o'res ad la-bo'res** (jōō'nĭ-ō'rēz ăd lä-bō'rēz; 201). [L.] The younger men for labors. **jun'lor-ship,** *n.* See -SHIP. **ju'ni-per,** *a.* Sharp; pungent; as, a *juniper* lecture. *Obs.* **juniper brandy.** Gin. *Obs.* **ju'ni-per-ine,** *n.* A juniper. *Obs.* **juniper oil.** See OIL, *Table I.* **juniper tree.** **a** A tree of the genus *Juniperus*. **b** The hackberry. *Local, U. S.* **'unk** (jŭnk), *v. t.* To cut into pieces or chunks; to separate in a chunk. *Rare.* **junk bottle.** A stout bottle of thick dark-colored glass. **junk dealer.** A dealer in junk. **jun'ker-dom** (yōōŋ'kĕr-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM. **jun'ker-ish** (-ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH. **jun'ker-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM. **jun'ket,** *n.* [Cf. JUNKET cheese.] A basket, esp. for fish. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* [junketing. *Obs.*] **jun'ket-a'ceous,** *a.* Disposed to **jun'ket-er,** *n.* One that junkets. **jun'ket-ry,** *n.* Sweetmeat. *Obs.* **junk hook.** *Whaling.* A hook for hauling blubber on deck. **junk'man** (jŭnk'măn), *n.* One of the crew of a junk. **junk'man,** *n.* A junk dealer. **junk shop.** A shop where junk is kept for sale. **junk strap.** *Whaling.* A chain used to hoist the junk **junk vat.** *Leather Manuf.* A large vat into which spent tan liquor or ooze is pumped. **junk wad.** *Mil.* A wad of oakum and yarn used in proving old-fashioned cannon. **Ju'no-esque'** (jōō'nō-ĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE. **Ju-no'ni-an** (jōō-nō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [Lat. *Junonius*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Juno. **Ju-non'i-cal,** *a.* Junonian. *Obs.* **Ju'no's rose** (jōō'nōz). The white garden lily (*Lilium candidum*). [pean vervain.] **Ju'no's-tears',** *n.* The Euro- **jun'quil,** + JONQUIL. **junr.** Junior. **junt,** *n.* [Cf. It. *giunta*, *giunta*, an addition, a cheating, a trick (*Florio*).] A trick; a fraud *Obs.* **junt** (jŭnt), *n. Scot.* 1. Chunk. 2. A chunky person. **jup,** *n.* [See JUPE.] Jacket; bodice; kirtle. *Obs.* **juparte, jupartie.** + JEOPARD, JEOPARDY. **jupati oil.** See OIL, *Table I.* **ju'pa-ty** (jōō'pä-tĭ). Var. of JUPATI. **jupe** (jōōp; *F.* zhüp), *n.* [OF., in F., a skirt. See JUPON.] A man's coat, jacket, or tunic. *Obs.* **2.** A woman's tunic, jacket, or bodice; *pl.*, stays. *Scot.* **3.** A woman's skirt; — in this sense a Gallicism. **juperti** + JEOPARDY. **Jupiter Ammon.** See AMON.

Ser'e-na'tor (sĕr'ĕ-nā'tŏr), the "clearer-up of storms," etc. (2) As primarily a god of the state and guardian of its official life, Ju'pi-ter Op'ti-mus Max'i-mus (often written "Jupiter O.M."), "best and greatest," whose temple on the Capitoline (hence called also Ju'pi-ter Cap'i-to-li'nus) was founded by the Tarquins and dedicated in the first year of the Republic, 509 B. C. The flamen Dialis had charge of his cult, to which were attached both the augurs and fetiales. (3) As guardian of law, fidelity, and truth, he was called Ju'pi-ter Fĭd'i-us (= *Dius Fidius*; see FIDES), while as protector of boundaries, he was Ju'pi-ter Ter'mi-nus. Closely connected were Ju'pi-ter Fe-re'tri-us (fĕ-rē'trĭ-ŭs), the giver of victories, to whom the best of the spoils were dedicated, and Ju'pi-ter Sta'tor, who gave the army its powers of resistance. In close connection with Jupiter Optimus Maximus were Juno and Minerva, forming a triad whose worship was the central cult of the Roman Empire. See DI; cf. AMON, LIBER.

2. *Astron.* One of the planets, the brightest except Venus, and the largest of them all, its mean diameter being about 87,000 miles. It revolves around the sun in 4,332.6 days (11.86 years), at a mean distance of 5 2028 from the sun, the earth's mean distance being unity. Jupiter has four large satellites, discovered by Galileo in 1610, the first telescopic celestial objects ever found. They average in size rather larger than the moon, and revolve round the primary in periods varying from 42 h. (distance, 261,000 miles) to 16^2/$_3$ days (distance 1,167,000 miles). Barnard in 1892 found a small, faint, fifth satellite interior to these; and exterior to them, three additional very faint satellites have since been found by photography.

3. Hence: **a** *Alchemy.* Tin. *Obs.* **b** *Her.* Azure, in the old method of blazoning by the heavenly bodies.

Jupiter process. A patented process for making cast steel by melting wrought-steel scrap with about 2 per cent of ferrosilicon, up to about 0.5 per cent of ferromanganese, and about 3 per cent of aluminium, and casting in molds of a special composition. The product is about as strong and ductile as forged steel. — **Jupiter steel.**

ju'pon (jōō'pŏn; 277), *n.* [F. *jupon*, fr. *jupe* skirt, Sp. *aljuba* a Moorish garment, Ar. *jubbah*.] **1.** A surcoat or long sleeveless coat worn over the armor.

2. A woman's jacket or tunic. *Obs.*

3. A woman's skirt or upper petticoat.

Ju'ra (jōō'rä; *F.* zhü'rä'), *n.* [F. & L.] **1.** A range of mountains between France and Switzerland.

2. *Geol.* The Jurassic period. See JURASSIC.

ju'ral (jōō'răl), *a.* [L. *jus, juris*, right.] Of or pert. to law; juristic; legal; also, of or pert. to rights or obligations. — **jural person**, *Law*, a juristic person. *Rare.*

ju'rant (jōō'rănt), *a.* [L. *jurans, -antis*, p. pr. of *jurare* to swear.] Making oath; swearing; — specif. opposed to *nonjurant*. — *n.* One who makes oath.

Ju-ras'sic (jōō-răs'ĭk), *a.* [From the *Jura* mountains between France and Switzerland; cf. F. *jurassique*.] *Geol.* Designating, or pertaining to, the period of the Mesozoic era succeeding the Triassic, and the corresponding system of rocks. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — *n.* The Jurassic period or system; — called also the *Jura*. During the Jurassic there were extensive geographic changes, the sea invading great areas of Europe, Asia, and western North America, and lesser areas elsewhere in a later part of the period. The Jurassic seas were ruled by ichthyosaurs, plesiosaurs, and other reptiles adapted to aquatic life. On land, too, saurians (dinosaurs, pterosaurs, etc.) abounded, and many of them were of great size. Birds made their first appearance, so far as now known. Among plants, cycads reached their culmination. In the eastern half of North America Jurassic formations are not certainly known. If they exist, they constitute the lower part of the Potomac series. In the western interior of the United States the Jurassic formations are not always readily distinguished from the Triassic, and both are sometimes described under the name Jura-Trias.

ju'rat (jōō'răt; *F.* zhu'rä'), *n.* [LL. *juratus*, fr. L. *juratus* sworn, p. p. of *jurare* to swear: cf. F. & Pr. *jurat*. See JURY, *n.*] **1.** A person under oath, as a juror. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. Any of various public officials; as: **a** A municipal officer similar to an alderman in some English towns, esp. the Cinque Ports. **b** A magistrate for life in the Channel Islands, Guernsey and Jersey each having twelve and Alderney six. **c** In France, etc.: (1) A municipal magistrate, as in Bordeaux. (2) A company or corporation officer sworn to enforce the corporate law.

3. [L. *juratum*, neut. p. p. of *jurare* to swear.] *Law.* A memorandum or certificate added to an affidavit or statement under oath, properly at the end, stating when, before whom, and (in British practice) where, it was made.

ju'ra-to-ry (jōō'rä-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *juratorius*, fr. *jurare* to swear.] Pert. to or comprising, or expressed in, an oath; as, *juratory* obligation. — **juratory caution**, *Scots Law*, a security, sometimes used in judicial proceedings, consisting of a sworn inventory and pledge of the goods of the jurant.

Ju'ra-Tri'as, *n. Geol.* The Jurassic and Triassic, treated as one. See JURASSIC. — **Ju'ra-Tri-as'sic**, *a.*

ju-rel' (hōō-rĕl'), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several carangoid food fishes of warm seas, as *Caranguis chrysos* of the Atlantic and *C. caballus* of the Pacific.

ju-re'ma (jōō-rē'mä; *Pg.* zhōō-rā'mä), *n.* [Pg., fr. Braz. *jurema*.] A mimosaceous Brazilian tree (*Acacia jurema*), from the astringent bark of which a narcotic decoction is prepared by the natives.

ju'ri-bal'i } (jōō'rĭ-băl'ĭ), *n.* [Native name.] Any of sev-
ju'ri-bal'li } eral meliaceous trees, esp. *Trichilia moschata*, *Soymida febrifuga*, and *Khaya senegalensis*, the astringent bark of which is used as a febrifuge.

ju-rid'i-cal (jōō-rĭd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *juridicus*; *jus*, *juris*, right, law + root of *dicere* to say: cf. F. *juridique*. See JUST, *a.*; DICTION.] **1** Of or pert. to the administration of justice, or the office of a judge; acting or used in the administration of justice; as, a *juridical* custom.

The body corporate of the kingdom, in *juridical* construction, never dies. *Burke.*

2. Of or pertaining to law in general, or jurisprudence; juristic; legal.

juridical days, days on which courts are open. — **j. person**, *Law*, a juristic person. See PERSON.

Ju'rin's law (jōō'rĭnz). [After James *Jurin* (1684-1750), English physician.] *Physics.* The principle that the height of a capillary column of a liquid at a particular temperature is inversely proportional to the diameter of the tube.

ju'ris-con'sult (jōō'rĭs-kŏn'sŭlt; -kŏn-sŭlt'; 277), *n.* [L. *jurisconsultus*; *jus*, *juris*, right + *consultus* skilful, p. p. of *consulere* to consult: cf. F. *jurisconsulte*.] A man learned in law, esp. in the Civil law; a jurisprudent; a jurist.

From about a century before Christ the existence of a class of professional *jurisconsults* may be dated. Any one that had confidence in his own knowledge gave legal advice to such persons as had confidence enough in him to become his clients. . . . During the republic it was entirely voluntary for a magistrate to accept, or for any one to submit to him, advice on points of law. Nevertheless, the ignorance of the prætor and of the judices naturally made them welcome . . [such] assistance . . Augustus . . established a privileged class of authorized *jurisconsults*, to whose decisions special weight should attach. *W. A. Hunter.*

ju'ris-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [ME. *jurisdiccion, jurediccioun*, F. *juridiction*, OF. also *juredaction*, L. *jurisdictio*; *jus*, *juris*, right, law + *dictio* a saying, speaking. See JUST, *a.*; DICTION.] **1.** *Law.* The legal power, right, or authority to hear and determine a cause or causes, considered either in general or with reference to a particular matter; power to exercise judicial authority, whether in civil or criminal matters; legal power to interpret and administer the law in the premises. The jurisdictions of different courts are chiefly classified as: *original* or *appellate*; *exclusive* or *concurrent*; *civil* or *criminal*; *common-law* or *equitable*; *in rem* or *in personam*; *ancillary*, etc.

2. Authority of a sovereign power to govern or legislate; right to make or enforce laws; power or right to exercise authority; control. "Heaven's high *jurisdiction*." *Milton.*

3. Sphere of authority; the limits within which any particular power may be exercised, or within which a government or a court has authority.

Syn. — JURISDICTION, AUTHORITY are often interchangeable. But JURISDICTION applies esp. to AUTHORITY as exercised within certain defined limits; as, paternal *authority* is paramount within its *jurisdiction*. See POWER, INFLUENCE, ASCENDANCY.

ju'ris-dic'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to jurisdiction; as, *jurisdictional* rights, the *jurisdictional* facts, or those necessary to found jurisdiction. — **ju'ris-dic'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

ju'ris-pru'dence (-prōō'dĕns), *n.* [L. *jurisprudentia*; *jus*, *juris*, right, law + *prudentia* a foreseeing, knowledge of a matter, prudence: cf. F. *jurisprudence*. See JUST, *a.*; PRUDENCE.] **1.** Knowledge of or skill in law. *Obsoles.*

2. The science or philosophy of law. See LAW.

The term *jurisprudence* is wrongly applied to actual systems of law, or to current views of law, or to suggestions for its amendment, but is the name of a science. This science is a formal, or analytical, rather than material one. It is the science of actual, or positive, law. . . . It may therefore be defined provisionally as "the formal science of positive law." *T. E. Holland.*

3. Law, or a system of laws; a department of law; as, medical *jurisprudence*. (See *Citation* above.)

Still less justifiable is the use, so frequent both in French and in English, of *jurisprudence* as the equivalent of law. *T. E. Holland*

ju'ris-pru'dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [See JURISPRUDENCE.] Understanding law; skilled in jurisprudence.

ju'ris-pru'dent, *n.* [Cf. F. *jurisprudent*.] One skilled in law or jurisprudence; a jurist.

ju'ris-pru-den'tial (jōō'rĭs-prōō-dĕn'shăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to jurisprudence. — **ju'ris-pru-den'tial-ist**, *n. Rare.* — **ju'ris-pru-den'tial-ly**, *adv.*

ju'rist (jōō'rĭst; 243), *n.* [F. *juriste*, LL. *jurista*, fr. L. *jus*, *juris*, right, law. See JUST, *a.*] **1.** A lawyer. *Obs.*

2. One who professes the science of law; one versed in the law, esp. in the Civil law.

3. A university law student. *Eng.*

ju-ris'tic (jōō-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a jurist or jurisprudence; relating to, created by, or recognized in, law, legal. **juristic act**, an act of a private individual directed to the origin, termination, or alteration of a right. The characteristics of a juristic act are: the **essentialia**, or those facts without which it cannot exist; the **naturalia**, or those always presumed to be part of the transaction, though the presumption may be contradicted; the **accidentalia negotii**, or those which are not presumed and must therefore be proved. *T. E. Holland.* — **j. person.** See PERSON.

ju-ris'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Juristic.

ju'ror (jōō'rẽr; 243), *n.* [OF. *jureor* one who takes oath, F. *jureur*, L. *jurator* a swearer, fr. *jurare*, *jurari*, to swear. See JURY, *n.*] **1.** One of a number of men sworn to deliver a verdict as a body; specif., *Law*, a member of a jury; also, a person duly designated and summoned to serve on a jury; a juryman.

"*Juror*" is uniformly used by the jurists most familiar with the subject as including persons designated or ordered to be summoned as *jurors*. For stronger reasons, it would include them after they are summoned and have appeared in court. *45 C. C. A.* 443.

2. A false witness; a slanderer. *Obs.*

3. A member of any jury for awarding prizes, etc.

4. One who takes oath, esp. of allegiance. *Obs. or Hist.*

ju'ry (jōō'rĭ; 243), *n.*; *pl.* JURIES (-rĭz). [OF. *jurée* an oath, juridical inquiry, fr. *jurer* to swear, L. *jurare*, *jurari*; akin to *jus*, *juris*, right, law. See JUST, *a.*; cf. JURAT, ABJURE.]

1. *Law.* A body of men sworn to give a true answer, or verdict, upon some matter submitted to them; esp., a body of men selected according to law, impaneled and sworn to inquire into and try any matter of fact, and to render their true answer, or verdict, according to the evidence legally adduced. The bodies ordinarily meant by the term *jury* are the *grand jury*, the *coroner's jury*, and distinctively the *trial*, or *petit*, *jury* (see these terms), and it is used in these senses in the earliest known cases of its use in English; the term is now historically applied to various earlier bodies (see *Citation*). It is the province of the trial jury to determine the truth of the alleged facts in a civil case, and the guilt or innocence of the accused in a criminal case. See, also, STRUCK JURY, VERDICT, CHARGE, *n.*, 15.

The essence of the *jury* — if we use the term *jury* in the widest sense that can be given to it — seems to be this: a body of neighbors is summoned by some public officer to give upon oath a true answer to some question. That question may take different forms: it may or may not be one which has arisen in the course of litigation; it may be a question of fact or a question of law, or again what we should nowadays call a question of mixed fact and law. . . . The English *jury* has been so highly prized by Englishmen, so often copied by foreigners, that its origin has been sought in many different directions. At the present day, however, there can be little doubt as to the quarter to which we ought to look. We must look to the Frankish inquisitio, the prerogative rights of the Frankish kings. *Pollock & Mait*

The decided weight of authority is that, where the right to trial by *jury* is secured by the constitution, the legislature cannot authorize a verdict by a less number than twelve, that the constitutional reservation implies a right to the concurrent judgment of that number, and any statute limiting it is unconstitutional and void. *Bouvier's Law Dict.*

2. A committee for determining relative merit or awarding prizes at an exhibition or competition; as, the *jury* on art.

3. **a** The body of dicasts of ancient Athens. See DICAST. **b** In Roman law, the judices acting in a trial. See JUDEX. **jury of inquest**, a coroner's jury. — **j. of matrons** *or* **women**, *Law*, a jury of discreet women called to determine the question of pregnancy. — **j. of the vicinage**, *Law*, formerly, a jury drawn from the neighborhood; now, a jury drawn from the county in which the court is held.

ju'ry (jōō'rĭ), *a.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Naut.* For temporary use, usually in an emergency; as, a *jury* anchor.

jury mast. **a** A temporary mast, in place of one that has been carried away, or broken. **b** *Med.* An apparatus to support the trunk and head in spinal disease.

ju'ry-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who is impaneled on a jury, or who serves as a juror. See JUROR.

2. *Gr Antiq.* A dicast; — commonly, but inaccurately, so called in translations. See DICAST.

ju'ry-rigged', *a. Naut.* Rigged for temporary service. See JURY, *a.*

‖ **jus** (jŭs), *n.*; *pl.* JURES (jōō'rēz). [L.] *Law.* Law; laws, collectively; a rule or principle of law; a law; also, legal right; legal power; — dist. in Roman law from *jas* and *lex*. *Jus* is chiefly used in phrases, mostly of Roman or Civil law, some of which (as **jus o'bli-ga'ti-o'nis** (ŏb'lĭ-gā'shĭ-ō'nĭs), a right of obligation, a duty, **j. pos-ses'si-o'nis** (pŏ-zĕsh'ĭ-ō'nĭs), law or right of possession, **j. re-ten'ti-o'nis** (rē-tĕn'shĭ-ō'nĭs), right of retention) are near enough to corresponding English terms to be fairly self-explanatory. Other important phrases, not so self-explanatory, are: **j. ac'cre-scen'di** (ăk'rĕ-sĕn'dĭ), *Rom. & Civil Law*, a right of accrual, as the right of survivorship, or of a coheir to lapsed portions. — **j. ad-mi'ni-stra'ti-o'nis** (ăd-mĭn'ĭ-strā'shĭ-ō'nĭs), *Scots Law*, the right of the husband to administrate his wife's affairs, except as excluded by statute or stipulation. — **j. ad rem**, *Civil & Canon Law*, a right to a thing; a jus in personam. See IN PERSONAM a. — **j. æ'di-li'ci-um** (ē'dĭ-lĭsh'ĭ-ŭm) *or* **æ-di'li-um** (ē-dĭl'ĭ-ŭm). See JUS HONORARIUM and ÆDILE. — **j. al'bi-na'gi-i** (ăl'bĭ-nā'jĭ-ī), the droit d'aubaine (which see). — **j. an-ga'ri-æ** (ăn-gā'rĭ-ē), *Internat Law*, the right of angaria. — **j. ca-no'ni-cum** (kă-nŏn'ĭ-kŭm) = CANON LAW. — **j. ci-vi'le** (sĭ-vī'lē). = CIVIL LAW. — **j. com-mu'ne** (kŏ-mū'nē). *Canon Law.* = COMMON LAW. — **j. co-nu'bi-i** *or* **con-nu'bi-i** (kŏ-nū'bĭ-ī) a *Rom. Law.* The right of conubium **b** Loosely, in modern writers, the body of rules and conventions of a people or community governing intermarriage. — **j. de-li'be-ran'di** (dē-lĭb'ẽr-ăn'dī) [L., right of deliberating], *Civil Law*, the right granted to an heir to take a certain time (*tempus deliberandi*) to decide whether to accept the inheritance or not (see INHERITANCE). This right formerly existed in Scots law, and the time set was at first a year (**annus deliberandi**), which was curtailed in 1858 and 1860 to six months; and now, although not expressly abolished, the right no longer exists, since the heir is no longer personally liable for the debts of his ancestor. — **j. de'vo-lu'tum** (dē'vō-lū'tŭm), *Scots Law*, a right (to present to a benefice) that has devolved upon the presbytery upon failure of presentation by (formerly) the patron or (now) the congregation. — **j. dis'po-nen'di** (dĭs'pō-nĕn'dī), right of disposal, as of goods pending fulfillment of a condition which would vest a right to them in another. — **j. di-vi'num** (dĭ-vī'nŭm), divine law or right. — **j. e'di-cen'di** (ē'dĭ-sĕn'dī) See PRÆTOR — **j. et nor'ma lo-quen'di**, the law and rule of speech *Horace (Ars Poetica*, 72). — **j. fe'ti-a'le** *or* **fe'ci-a'le** (fē'shĭ-ā'lē), the fetial law. — **j. gentium.** See in main *Vocabulary*. — **j. gla'di-i** (glăd'ĭ-ī), right of the sword; the right to put to death; i. e., executory or supreme jurisdiction. — **j. ho'no-ra'ri-um** (hŏn'ō-rā'rĭ-ŭm), *Rom. Law*, the law established by the edicts of the magistrates, consisting chiefly of the prætorian law (**jus præ-to'ri-um** [prē-tō'rĭ-ŭm]) and the law of the curule ædiles (**jus æ-di'li-um** [ē-dĭl'ĭ-ŭm] *or* **æ'di-li'ci-um** [ē'dĭ-lĭsh'ĭ-ŭm]). — **j. ho-no'rum** (hō-nō'rŭm), *Rom. Law*, the right to hold honors, that is, offices of public trust. — **j. in per-so'nam** (ĭn pẽr-sō'năm), a right in personam. See IN PERSONAM. — **j. in re** (rē), a right in rem. See IN REM. — It is enforceable by an action in rem. — **j. in rem** (rĕm), a right in rem. See IN REM. — **j. in'ter gen'tes** (ĭn'tẽr jĕn'tēz), international law. — **j. La'ti-i** (lā'shĭ-ī), *Rom. Law*, the right of a Latin, that is, of a person who has certain rights of or to Roman citizenship. Prior to the bestowal of full Roman citizenship on all Latium many Latin towns and colonies enjoyed many, if not all, of the private rights of Roman citizenship, the most important of which were the commercium and the right to acquire full citizenship on holding a magistracy or post

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Jupiter fish. = GIBBAR. *Obs.*
‖ **Ju'pi-ter Plu'vi-us.** See JUPITER.
Ju'pi-ter's-beard', *n.* **a** The red valerian. **b** The houseleek. **c** The fabaceous plant *Anthyllis barba-jovis*. **d** The fungus *Hydnum barba-jovis*.
Jupiter Scapin. Napoleon I.; — so called by the Abbé de Pradt in allusion to his greatness combined with the trickery and intrigue of a Scapin.
Ju'pi-ter's-dis'taff, *n.* An unidentified yellow-flowered mint *Obs.*
Ju'pi-ter's-eye', *n.* Houseleek.
Jupiter's flower. **a** The columbine. *Obs.* **b** Any plant of the genus *Dianthus*. **c** The flower of Jove. [walnut.
Jupiter's nut. The English
Ju'pi-ter's-staff', *n.* The common mullein; — from its long, rigid spike of yellow blossoms.
Ju'pi-ter To'nans. See JUPITER. [*Obs.*
Jupiter whale. = GIBBAR
jup'pon. Var. of JUPON.
jur (jûr), *n.* & *v.* Butt; push; knock. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
‖ **ju'ra**, *n. pl.* [L.] Rights: — *pl.* of JUS (which see for most phrases). — **jura in bo'nis.** *Rom. Law* See PATRON. — **j re-ga'li-a** (rē-gā'lĭ-ă), *Eng. Law*, royal rights; royalties; regalia.
ju'ral-ly, *adv.* of JURAL.
ju'ra-ment, *n.* [L. *juramentum*.] An oath. — **ju'ra-men'tal**, *a.* —
ju'ra-men'tal-ly, *adv. All Obs.*
ju'ra-men-ta'do (hōō'rä-mĕn-tä'thō; 146, 189), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-thōs). [Sp., bound by an oath] A (Mohammedan) Moro who has taken an oath to die while engaged in killing Christians. Hence, *Colloq.*: **ju'ra-men-ta'do-ing** (-ĭng), *n.*
ju'ra-men'tum (jōō'rä-mĕn'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tä). [L.] *Law.* An oath. — **ju'ra-men'tal** (-tăl), *a.* — **ju'ra-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*
ju-ra'ra (hōō-rä'rä), *n.* [Tupi *jurara*.] The arrau turtle.
‖ **ju-ra're in ver'ba ma-gis'tri** [L.] To swear in the words of the master. *Horace, Epistles*, I. 1.14).
ju-ra'tion (jōō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *juratio*.] A swearing; an oath.
ju'ra-tive, *a.* [L. *jurativus*.] Juratory. *Rare.*
ju-ra'tor, *n.* [L., a swearer.] A sworn witness or juror. *Obs. or R.*
ju'ra-tó'ri-al (jōō'rä-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a jury.
Jur'dan, Jur'don. † JORDAN.
jurdiccion † JURISDICTION.
jure, *n.* [L. *jus*, *juris*; prob. fr. abl. case *jure*.] Law; jurisprudence; also, a right; jus. *Obs.*
jure, *v. t.* To make a juror of. *Nonce Word. Shak.*
‖ **ju're**, *n.*, ablative of Latin *jus*; — used in various Latin phrases. See JUS. — **ju're co-ro'næ** (kŏ-rō'nē), *Law*, by or in the right of the crown. — **j. di-vi'no** (dĭ-vī'nō), by divine right or law. — **j. hu-ma'no**, by human right or law. — **j. ma-ri'ti** (mă-rī'tī), by a husband's right. — **j. pro-pin'qui-ta'tis** (prō-pĭn'kwĭ-tā'tĭs), by right of relationship. — **j. san'gui-nis** (săn'gwĭ-nĭs), *Law*, by right of blood (relation).
Ju'ri (jōō'rē), *n. pl.* A tribe of Arawakan stock formerly dominant in northwestern Brazil, now nearly extinct.
ju-rid'ic, a. Juridical. [CAL.
ju-rid'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of JURIDICAL
ju'ri-di'cial (jōō'rĭ-dĭsh'ăl). *a.* [L. *juridicialis*.] Juridical. *Obs.*
juris. † JURY.
Juris. † JEWRY.
ju'ri-er. *n.* Juror. *Obs.*
jur'ing (jōōr'ĭng), *a.* Jurant. *R.*
‖ **ju'ris**, *n.*, genitive of Lat. *jus*. See JUS. — **ju'ris pe-ri'tus** (pē-rī'tŭs), skilled or versed in law — **j pri-va'ti** (prĭ-vā'tī), *Law*, of, or within the scope of, private right. — **J. U'tri-us'que Doc'tor** (ū'trĭ-ŭs'kwē dŏk'tẽr), Doctor of Both Laws, that is, of Civil and Canon Law.
ju'ris-con-sul'tor, *n.* Jurisconsult. *Obs.*
‖ **ju'ris-dic'ti-o'nis fun-dan'dæ** (fŭn-dăn'dē) **ca'u'sa** *or* **gra'ti-a.** [L.] *Civil Law.* For the sake of establishing jurisdiction; — used of a process of arrestment of effects or the person required to enable an action to be brought against a nonresident stranger.
ju'ris-dic'tive, *a.* Of or having jurisdiction. *Rare.*
jurisp. *Abbr.* Jurisprudence.
ju-ris'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of JURISTIC, JURISTICAL.
jur'nal, jur'nal-ism, jur'nal-ist, jur'ney, jur'neyd. Journal, etc. *Rey. Sp*
jurne. † JOURNEY
jur'nut', *n.* [Cf. F. *jarnote*] *Dial. Eng.* **a** The earthnut. **b** The pignut.
Ju'ro-jin' (jōō'rō-jĭn'), *n.* [Jap.] See *Seven Gods of Happiness*, under SEVEN.
jur'ror'y, *n.* [From JUROR.] False witnessing; slander *Obs.*
jurr. *n.* [Cf. Sw. *djur* animal, beast.] A low woman; a servant. *Scot.*
jurrour. † JUROR.
Jurs (jōōrz), *n.* A Negro of a tribe of the upper Nile [RUEL
Ju'ruk (yōō'rŏŏk'). Var. of YURUK
jury box. *Law.* The place occupied by a jury during a trial.
jury chancellor. *Scots Law.* The foreman of a jury.
ju'ry-less, *a.* See -LESS.
ju'ry-wom'an, *n.* A member of a jury of matrons.
‖ **jus** (zhü), *n.* [F. See JUICE] Broth; soup; juice; gravy.

of honor in their own state. After the admission of all Latins to full citizenship, the same right (often called also **Latium**) was extended under the name *jus Latii* to remoter subjects not citizens, there being two degrees, called the **majus Latium**, entitling the holder of a local magistracy to citizenship for himself, parents, children, and wife, and the **minus Latium**, entitling the holder of a magistracy to citizenship for himself alone. — **jus ma-ri'ti** (*ma-rĭ'tī*), the right of the husband in the goods of his wife; specif., *Scots Law*, the right of a husband (under a marriage contracted prior to the 18th of July, 1881) to enjoy and dispose of all the community goods. — **j. me'rum** (*mē'rŭm*), a bare right or interest, apart from possession. — **j. na-tu'ræ** (*na-tū'rē*) *or* **na'tu-ra'le** (*năt'ū-rā'lē*). = NATURAL LAW. — **j. pa-scen'di** (*pā-sĕn'dī*). *Civil Law.* See SERVITUDE. — **j. pa'tro-na'tus** (*pāt'rō-nā'tŭs*), the right of a patron; patronage. — **j. per'so-na'rum** (*pûr'sō-nā'rŭm*). **a** The law of persons; — short for *jus quod ad personas pertinet* (below). **b** Erroneously, the rights of persons. — **j. pig'no-ris** (*pĭg'nō-rĭs*), *Civil Law*, right or law of pledge or hypothecation. — **j. pos'si-den'di** (*pŏs'ĭ-dĕn'dī*), the right of having possession of property, right of an owner to possess his property. — **j. post'li-mi'ni-i** *Roman Law & Internat. Law.* See POSTLIMINIUM. — **j. præ-to'ri-um** (*prē-tō'rĭ-ŭm*). See JUS HONORARIUM, PRÆTOR. — **j. pro-pri'e-ta'tis** (*prō-prī'ē-tā'tĭs*), right of property, — disting. from **j. pos-ses'si-o'nis** (*pŏ-zĕsh'ĭ-ō'nĭs*), right of possession. — **j. pu'bli-cum** (*pŭb'lĭ-kŭm*), public law, including in Roman law the criminal and sacred law, as disting. from the law of contracts, etc. — **j. quæ-si'tum** (*kwē-sī'tŭm*), a right to demand or recover. — **j. quod ad per-so'nas per'ti-net**, the law that pertains to persons, that is, the law as determined by varieties or differences in the status of persons. — **j. quod ad res per'ti-net** (*kwŏd rēz*), the law that pertains to things, that is, the law as determined by the variations, or changes in the nature, of things. — **j. re-lic'tæ** (*rē-lĭk'tē*), *Scots Law*, lit., right of the widow, i. e., the widow's right to a share in the goods in communion on her husband's decease, being one third if there be children, otherwise one half. — **j. re-lic'ti** (*rē-lĭk'tī*), *Scots Law*, lit., the right of the widower, i. e., his right in the separate movable estate of his deceased wife, being now (under the Married Women's Property Act, 1881) one third in case of surviving children, otherwise one half, as in case of the jus relictæ, it no marriage contract interferes, but formerly two thirds in case of surviving children, otherwise one half. — **j. re'rum** (*rē'rŭm*). **a** The law of things; — short for *jus quod ad res pertinet*. **b** Erroneously, the rights of things. — **j. re'spon-den'di** (*rē'spŏn-dĕn'dī*). *Rom. Law*, the authority conferred on certain jurists of delivering legal opinions that should have a binding force as law. — **j. re-trac'tus**, lit., right of retraction; — used specif., *Civil Law*, of: **a** The right of certain relatives of one who has sold immovable property to repurchase it by preemption. This was not received as a part of general Roman Dutch law. **b** The right of a debtor on sale of his debt by his creditor to a third person to redeem it within a year for the price paid by the purchaser of the debt. This was received into Roman Dutch law, but is obsolete in South Africa. — **j. san'gui-nis** (*săn'gwĭ-nĭs*), lit., law or right of blood, or parentage; — used specif. of the rule that the allegiance or citizenship of the child is determined by the citizenship of its parents. Cf. JUS SOLI. — **j. so'li** (*sō'lī*), law or right of the soil or ground; — used of the rule of law that determines the allegiance or citizenship of a child by the place of its birth. This is the rule of the common law. See ALLEGIANCE; cf. JUS SANGUINIS. — **j. ter'ti-i** (*tûr'shĭ-ī*), right of a third person or stranger, as to a contract. — **j. u-ten'di** (*ū-tĕn'dī*). *Rom. & Civil Law.* See USE, *n.*

‖ **jus gen'ti-um** (*jŭs jĕn'shĭ-ŭm*). [L., law of aliens, nations.] *Law.* **a** *Rom. Law.* The body of legal rules prescribed by the peregrine prætor for the government of aliens subject to Rome and of the intercourse of Roman citizens with aliens. This body of law was based on the laws found to be generally observed among alien nations, and was gradually adopted by the action of the urban prætors and the jurists as a part of the general Roman law. Cf. NATURAL LAW. **b** In the Middle Ages, and in some modern law writers, the law of nations, or international law.

‖ **ju'si** (*hōō'sē*; 189), *n.*; *pl.* JUSIS (-sēs). Also **hu'si.** [Tag.] A delicate fabric for dresses, etc., made in the Philippine Islands, either from pure silk, or from a mixture of silk with hemp (or abacá), pineapple, or maguey fiber.

Jus-si-æ'a (*jŭs'ĭ-ē'ä*), *n.* [NL., after Bernard de *Jussieu*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of onagraceous plants of tropical and temperate regions. They are mostly herbs with alternate leaves and tetramerous yellow flowers, solitary in the axils. Several are ornamental.

jus'sive (*jŭs'ĭv*), *a.* [L. *jubere, jussum*, to command.] Expressing, or having the effect of, a command; — chiefly a grammatical term. — *n.* A word, or grammatical form, case, or mood, expressing command.

just (*jŭst*), **joust** (*jŭst, jōōst*; 277), *v. i.*; JUST'ED, JOUST'ED; JUST'ING, JOUST'ING. [ME. *justen, jousten*, OF. *juster, jouster, joster*, F. *jouter*, fr. L. *juxta* near to, nigh, from the root of *jungere* to join. See JOIN; cf. JOSTLE.] **1.** To join battle; to engage, esp. on horseback, as men at arms. *Obs.*

2. To engage in combat with lances on horseback, as two knights in the lists; to engage in a just; to tilt

just, joust, *n.* [ME. *juste, jouste*, OF. *juste, jouste, joste*, F. *joute.* See JOUST, *v.* 1.] A combat on horseback between two knights with lances, esp. in the lists or inclosed field; specif., a combat (often, mock) of this kind as part of a tournament or display; a tilt; often, in *pl.*, a tournament.

just (*jŭst*), *a.* [F. *juste*, L. *justus*, fr. *jus* right, law, justice. Cf. INJURY, JUDGE, JURY, GIUSTO.] **1.** Conforming to the spiritual law; righteous; specif., righteous before God. *Now Chiefly Biblical.*

> How should man be *just* with God? *Job* IX. 2

2. Righteous, or conforming to what is righteous, in the dealing of one man with another; violating no right or obligation; giving to every man his due; equitable in action or judgment; fair; impartial; hence, as of punishments, merited; deserved. "O *just* but severe law." *Shak.*

> *Just* balances, *just* weights . . . shall ye have. *Lev* XIX. 36.
>
> We know your grace to be a man
> *Just* and upright. *Shak.*

3. Conforming to, or consonant with, what is legal or lawful; legally right; lawful; as, a *just* title to property; a *just* grant, a *just* proceeding. "Rather scrupulously equitable than truly *just*." *Charlotte Brontë.*

4. Not transgressing the requirement of truth or propriety; conformed to the truth of things, or to a proper standard; conforming to, or grounded, in reason; reasonable; well-founded; correct; true; right; proper; due; as, a *just* statement; a *just* inference; a *just* suspicion.

> *Just* of thy word, in every thought sincere. *Pope.*
>
> He was a comely personage, a little above *just* stature. *Bacon.*
>
> His taste of books is a little too *just* for the age. *Steele*

5. Agreeing closely or exactly with a copy, pattern, model, description, or the like; exact; accurate; as, his measurements are *just.*

> I am apt to think his calculation *just* to a minute. *Swift.*

6. In various obs. uses: Exact or precise; well fitted; normal; regular; even, complete.

Syn. — Equitable, upright, honest, true, impartial, fair; proper, exact, normal, orderly, regular.

just intonation. *Music.* **a** The correct sounding of notes or intervals; true pitch. **b** The giving all tones at the mathematically exact intervals of their vibration ratios; — opposed to *tempered intonation.* See TEMPERAMENT.

just (*jŭst*), *adv.* **1.** Precisely; exactly; — in place, time, degree, number, quantity, resemblance, or other matter of correspondence or relation; neither more nor less than is stated.

> And having *just* enough, not covet more *Dryden*
>
> The god Pan guided my hand *just* to the heart. *Sir P. Sidney.*
>
> To-night, at Herne's oak, *just* 'twixt twelve and one. *Shak.*

2. Closely; nearly; almost.

> *Just* at the point of death. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. Precisely at the time referred to or implied; now, or but a moment ago; on the point (of being or of doing something); as, he *just* went; as he said *just* now.

4. Barely; merely, scarcely; only; by a very small space or time; as, he *just* missed the train; *just* too late; *just* wide enough to admit his hands; — often preceded by *but* or *only*; as, he is only *just* of age.

5. Simply; quite; — intensive. *Colloq.*

just now, the least possible time since; a moment ago.

‖ **just'au'corps'** (*zhus'tō'kōr'*), *n.* [F., lit., close to the body.] A tight-fitting garment for the body; esp., in the dress of the 16th century and later, a variety of the doublet distinguished from others by fitting closely.

jus'tice (*jŭs'tĭs*), *n.* [ME. *justice, justise*, OF. id., F. *justice*, fr. L. *justitia*, fr. *justus* just. See JUST, *a.*] **1.** Quality of being just (in any sense).

2. The principle of rectitude and just dealing of men with each other; also, conformity to it; integrity; rectitude; — one of the cardinal virtues. Ideal justice was conceived by Plato to be obtained in perfect social harmony in beneficent activities. Aristotle held justice to be the practice of virtue toward others; he distinguished **distributive justice**, or distribution according to merit, from **corrective justice**, designed to rectify errors of distribution, and *equity* from mere *legality.* In modern ethics, the conceptions of *liberty* and *equality* as essential principles of justice are supplemented by the evolutional conception of justice as determined by social inheritance, esp. as involving *natural expectations* of human conduct. From **conservative justice**, based on natural expectation, Sidgwick has distinguished an **ideal justice**, based upon respect for the rights of the ideal member of an ideal society.

3. Righteousness; conformity to divine law. *Obs.*

4. Rightfulness; uprightness; equitableness; as, the *justice* of a cause.

5. Conformity to truth, fact, or right reason; fairness; rightfulness; truth; impartiality; as, the *justice* of a description or of a judgment, historical *justice.*

6. The maintenance or administration of that which is just; the rendering to every one his due or right; just treatment; requital of desert; also, merited reward or punishment; that which is due to one's conduct or motives. Justice when personified is usually represented as a goddess (the Roman *Justitia*) holding a sword or scales, often both. Her eyes are sometimes blindfolded or closed in token of impartiality. "This even-handed *justice.*" *Shak.*

7. Administration of law; the establishment or determination of rights according to the rules of law or equity.

8. A court of justice, or its jurisdiction; also, punishment inflicted by law.

9. Jurisdiction. *Obs.*

10. Infliction of punishment, esp. capital punishment; also, the place or instrument, as a gallows. *Obs.*

11. A person duly commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies and administer justice; a judge or magistrate; a member of the judiciary; esp.: **a** In England, a judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, formerly of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer; in the United States, a judge of a common-law court or a superior court of record. **b** A justice of the peace; an inferior magistrate; as, a police *justice.*

Syn. — JUSTICE, EQUITY. In ordinary usage (for legal distinctions, see defs.) JUSTICE implies the strict and judicial rendering of what is due; EQUITY emphasizes rather the idea of fairness or even-handed impartiality; as, "*Justice* is grave, decorous, and in its punishments rather seems to submit to a necessity than to make a choice" (*Burke*); "I come before you with the plainconfidence of an honest servant in the *equity* of a candid and discerning master" (*id.*); "[In Homer] the Divine law of *justice* is conceived . . . clearly. . . . The supreme power is the . . . immortal lover of *justice* and . . . hater of iniquity" (*Froude*); "a future life . . . wherein the seeming shortcomings of the Divine administration will be carried out with larger *equity*" (*id.*). See HONESTY, RECTITUDE, FAIR, INJUSTICE.

justice of the peace, *Law*, a subordinate magistrate appointed (first in 1327) for the conservation of the peace in a specified district, with, esp. formerly in England, other incidental administrative and financial powers specified in his commission. In Great Britain and the United States his principal duties are to administer summary justice in minor cases, to commit for trial in a superior court on cause shown, and, in Great Britain, to grant licenses and act, if a county justice, as judge at Quarter Sessions. — **justices in eyre.** See EYRE. — **justice's justice,** that administered by petty or unpaid magistrates, esp. when unduly severe. *Ironical.* — **to do justice to,** to treat with fairness or according to merit; to render what is due to. — **to do (one) justice,** to pledge in drinking. *Obs.* — **to do one's self j.,** to acquit one's self in a way worthy of one's powers.

jus'tice (*jŭs'tĭs*), *v. t.*; JUS'TICED (-tĭst); JUS'TIC-ING (-tĭ-sĭng). [OF. *justicier, justisier.*] To administer justice to or in respect of. — *v. i.* To administer justice. *Obs.*

Jus-ti'ci-a (*jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-ä*), *n.* [NL., after James *Justice*, Scotch gardener and botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical acanthaceous herbs of varied habit, having entire leaves and small white, violet, pink, or red flowers in loose cymes, the corolla bilabiate with a short limb, the lower anther cell spurred. Some species have astringent properties, others yield coloring matters; a few are cultivated for the flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

jus-ti'ci-a-ble (*jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-ä-b'l*), *a.* [Cf. LL. *justitiabilis*, F. *justiciable.*] Liable to trial in a court of justice; subject to jurisdiction; judicable. — *n.* A person under (another's) jurisdiction.

jus-ti'ci-ar (*jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-ar*), *n.* [LL. *justitiarius.* See JUSTICE.] **1.** *Eng. Hist.* The chief political and judicial officer of the Norman and later kings until the office became obsolete in the 13th century, the judicial functions passing to the Lord Chief Justice. He was the king's official representative, was regent in his absence, and presided over the Curia Regis; — called in full *capital*, or *chief, justiciar.*

2. *Eng. Hist.* A high royal judicial officer, esp. a justice of one of the superior courts, orig. of the Court of Exchequer.

3. One who maintains that man can by his conduct attain to righteousness.

4 *Scot. Hist.* Under early kings, either of two chief judges, with jurisdiction north and south, respectively, of Forth.

jus'ti-fi'a-ble (*jŭs'tĭ-fī'ä-b'l*), *a.* [Cf. F. *justifiable.* See JUSTIFY.] **1.** Justiciable. *Obs.*

2. Capable of being justified, or shown to be just.

> Just are the ways of God,
> And *justifiable* to men *Milton*

Syn. — Defensible, vindicable, warrantable, excusable, exculpable, authorizable.

justifiable homicide. See HOMICIDE.

— **jus'ti-fi'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **jus'ti-fi'a-bly,** *adv.*

jus'ti-fi-ca'tion (*-fĭ-kā'shŭn*), *n.* [L. *justificatio*: cf. F. *justification.* See JUSTIFY.] **1.** Administration or execution of justice; also, an ordinance or decree. *Obs.*

2. Act of justifying, or state of being justified; also, that which justifies; defense; absolution; vindication; support; as, arguments in *justification* of the prisoner's conduct; his disobedience admits no *justification.*

3. *Law.* **a** The showing in court of a sufficient lawful reason why a party charged or accused did that for which he is called to answer; also, that which constitutes such a reason. **b** The justifying of sureties, as on a bail bond.

4. *Theol.* Act of justifying, or state of being justified, in respect to God's requirements.

> Who was delivered for our offenses, and was raised again for our *justification* *Rom* IV. 25.

5. Act of adjusting or arranging. Specif.: *Print.* Adjustment, as of type, by spacing it so as to make it exactly fill a line, or of a cut so as to hold it in the right place; also, the leads, quads, etc., used in justifying.

justification by faith, the doctrine that man can be justified only when by faith he accepts the righteousness of Christ which God imputes to him. It is maintained by Protestants against the Roman Catholic doctrine that justification and sanctification are parts of the same process whereby God really makes man just and ultimately holy.

jus'ti-fi-ca-tive (*jŭs'tĭ-fī-kā-tĭv*; 277), *a.* [Cf F. *justificatif.*] Having power to justify; justificatory.

jus'ti-fi-ca-to-ry (*jŭs'tĭ-fī-kā-tō-rĭ*; *jŭs-tĭf'ĭ-kā-tō-rĭ*, 277), *a.* Tending or serving to justify; vindicatory.

jus'ti-fi'er (*jŭs'tĭ-fī'ẽr*), *n.* One that justifies; specif.: **a** One who vindicates, supports, defends, or absolves. **b** In printing, etc., a workman or machine that justifies type; also, a wedge or quoin, as one to fix an imposing stone in the coffin, etc. **c** In enamel work, a scauper having two cutting edges at an angle to each other.

jus'ti-fy (*-fī*), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *justifier*, L. *justificare*; *justus* just + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See JUST, *a.*; -FY.] **1.** To administer justice to; to execute justice, or the law, upon; to rule. *Obs*

2. To prove or show to be just; to vindicate; to maintain or defend as conformable to law, right, justice, propriety, or duty, to afford a justification of or adequate grounds for; to warrant; as, the benefit *justifies* the cost.

> I may assert eternal providence,
> And *justify* the ways of God to men *Milton.*

3. Specif.: *Theol.* To make or cause the justification of. See JUSTIFICATION, 4.

> By him all that believe are *justified* from all things, from which ye could not be *justified* by the law of Moses. *Acts* XIII. 39.

4. To pronounce free from guilt or blame; to declare or prove to have done that which is just, right, proper, etc.; to absolve, exonerate; clear.

> I cannot *justify* whom the law condemns. *Shak.*

5. To render, or to maintain or acknowledge as, true, lawful, or legitimate. *Obs.*

6. *Law.* **a** To show to have had a sufficient legal reason for an act made the subject of a charge or accusation. **b** To qualify (one's self) as a surety by taking oath to the ownership of sufficient property.

> The production of bail in court, who there *justify* themselves against the exception of the plaintiff. *Bouvier's Law Dict.*

7. To adjust or arrange exactly. Specif.: *Print., etc.* To make even or true, as lines of type, by proper spacing; to adjust, as type; also, in type founding, to make level and square the body of (a drive).

Syn. — Vindicate, defend, maintain; sanction, authorize, support. — JUSTIFY, WARRANT. To JUSTIFY is to vindicate or to show sufficient grounds for; to WARRANT is to justify, esp. by sanction or authority; as, "It will be a good book, and one which, sooner or later, shall *justify* me in having

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jus. *Abbr.* Justice.

juse. † JUICE. [sĕd). *Bib.*

Ju'shab-he'sed (*jōō'shăb-hē'-*

‖ **jus'ju-ran'dum** (*jŭs'jōō-răn'dŭm*), *n*; *pl.* -DA (-dä). [L.] An oath.

jus'lik. VAR. of YUZLUK.

Jus. P. *Abbr.* Justice of the Peace.

jusquiam, *n.* [L. *jusquiamus*, for *hyoscyamus*: cf. F. *jusquiame.* See HYOSCYAMUS.] Henbane. *Obs.*

jus'sel, *n.* Also *jussal, jusshell.* [OF. *jussel*, L. *juscellum*, broth, soup, dim. of *jus* broth, juice.] A hodgepodge, as of meat. *Obs.*

Jus'si-æ'an (*jŭs'ĭ-ē'ăn*), **Jus'si-eu'an** (*-ū'ăn*), *a.* Also **Jus'si-e'an.** Pertaining to Bernard de Jussieu (1699-1777), or Antoine Laurent de Jussieu (1748-1836), eminent French botanists; as, the *Jussiæan* classification.

jus'sion (*jŭsh'ŭn*), *n.* [F., fr. L. *jussio.*] Command. *Rare.*

jus'so-ry (*jŭs'ō-rĭ*), *a.* Of or pert. to command. *Rare.*

just, *v. t.* To adjust. *Rare.*

just, *n.* [OF. *juste*, LL. *justa*: prop., a just measure. See JUST, *a.*] A pot or jug. *Obs.*

Just., *or* **just.** *Abbr.* Justice; Justin; Justinian; Justus.

‖ **jus'ta can'sa.** [L.] A true or valid cause.

‖ **juste-mi'lieu'** (*zh ü s't'm ē'lyŭ'*), *n.* [F.] The just or golden mean; esp., in politics, government characterized by moderation and by laws intermediate between the claims of parties.

just'en, *v. t.* [From JUST, *a.*] Adjust; regulate. *Obs. Orf. E D.*

jus'ten-ing. Obs form of JOUSTING, prob. influenced by *gestening*, entertainment. *Obs.*

just'er, joust'er, *n.* [OF. *joster.*] One who justs.

jus'tice-a-ble, *a.* [Cf. OF. *justiçable.*] Justiciable. *Obs.*

Jus'tice-Clerk', *n., or, in full,* **Lord Justice-Clerk.** *Scots Law.* The vice president of the High Court of Justiciary, and Lord President of the Outer House of the Court of Session. — orig. the clerk of the Justice General.

justice eyre = EYRE, *n.* 2.

Justice General, *or, in full,* **Lord Justice General.** *Scots Law.* The president of the High Court of Justiciary. His office is now (by 1 Wm. IV. c. 69 §§ 18, 19) joined with that of the Lord President of the Court of Sessions. — **Jus'tice-Gen'er-al-ship',** *n.* [*Obs. or R.*]

jus'tice-hood, *n.* Justiceship.

jus'tice-less, *a.* See -LESS.

jus'tice-ment, *n.* Administration of justice. *Obs.*

jus'tic-er (*-tĭ-sẽr*), *n.* [F. *justicier.*] One who maintains or administers justice; a judge. *Archaic.*

jus'tice-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

jus-ti'ci-a-bil'i-ty (*jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-ä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*). *n* See -ITY.

'us-ti'cial (*jŭs-tĭsh'ăl*), *a.* [Cf. LL. *justitialis.*] Of or pertaining to justice. *Rare.*

‖ **jus-ti'ci-a om'ni-bus** (*jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-ä*). [L., better *justitiæ.*] Justice to or for all; — motto of District of Columbia.

jus-ti'ci-ar-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

jus-ti'ci-a-ry (*jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-ĕ-rĭ*), *n.* = JUSTICIAR (in its various senses).

jus-ti'ci-es (*jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-ēz*), *n* [LL., bring to trial, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *justiciare, -itare* See JUSTICE, *v.*] *Law.* A former writ of debt addressed to the sheriff, in cases not involving over 40 shillings.

jus'ti-co (*jŭ s'tĭ-kō*), **jus'ti-coat'** (*-kōt'*). Variants of JUSTACORPS.

jus'ti-fi'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being justifiable.

jus'ti-fi'a-bl Justifiable. *Obs.* [*Obs.*]

jus-tif'i-cal, *a.* Justificatory.

jus'ti-fi-ca'tor (*jŭs'tĭ-fĭ-k ā'-tẽr*), *n.* [LL. *justificator*: cf.

āle, senāte, cāre, ăm, ăccount, ārm, àsk, sofà; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ **Foreign Word.** † **Obsolete Variant of.** + **combined with.** = **equals.**

chosen literature for my life pursuit" (*Southey*); "He knew how to talk, and had in him something which *justified* talking" (*Trollope*), "If I know more . . . than that which maiden modesty doth *warrant*" (*Shak.*); "So bred, no wonder if I took the bent that seemed even *warranted* by thy consent" (*Dryden*); cf. *unwarranted* confidence, an *unwarranted* intrusion. See VINDICATE, INSURE.

jus'ti-fy (jŭs'tĭ-fī), *v. i.* **1.** *Law.* **a** To show a sufficient lawful reason for an act done. **b** To qualify as bail or surety by taking oath to the ownership of sufficient property.

2. *Theol.* To accept and receive those as just or righteous who believe in Christ, or to make them righteous by infusing grace into them.

3. *Print.* To form an even surface or true line with something else; to fit exactly; — said of type.

jus'ti-fy'ing (jŭs'tĭ-fī'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JUSTIFY. — **justifying stick**, in some typesetting machines, an attachment for justifying the lines. — **j. velocity**, *Meteor.*, a wind velocity so high as to be dangerous to navigation and to justify the display of wind signals. This velocity, as determined by the United States Weather Bureau, varies at different stations according to the temperature, whether freezing or not, and the direction of the wind. Usually it must exceed twenty-five miles per hour.

Jus-tin'i-a'ni-an (jŭs-tĭn'ĭ-ā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Justinian (483–565 A. D.), the Byzantine emperor under whom much of the Western Empire was reconquered, Santa Sophia was built, and the laws codified in what is called the **Jus-tin'i-an** (jŭs-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *or, rarely*, **Justinianian, Code.** See CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS.

just'ly (jŭst'lĭ), *adv.* [From JUST, *a.*] In a just manner; in conformity to law, justice, or propriety; rightly; fairly; accurately; exactly; warrantably.

just'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being just; conformity to truth, propriety, accuracy, exactness, or the like; justice; reasonableness; fairness; equity.

I value the satisfaction I had in seeing it represented with all the *justness* and gracefulness of action. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Accuracy, exactness, correctness, propriety, fitness, reasonableness, equity, uprightness, justice.

jut (jŭt), *v. i.*; JUT'TED; JUT'TING. [A corrupt. of *jet.*] To shoot out or forward; to project beyond the main body; to protrude, — often with *out, forth, up*, etc.

In *jutting* rock and curved shore. *Wordsworth.*

It seems to *jut* out of the structure of the poem. *Sir T. Browne.*

jut, *n.* That which projects or juts; a projection. *Ruskin.*

jute (jōōt; 243, 277), *n.* [Hind. *jūt*, Skr. *jūṭa* matted hair; cf. *jaṭa* matted hair, fibrous roots.] **a** The glossy fiber of either of two East Indian tiliaceous plants (*Corchorus olitorius* and *C. capsularis*). Though somewhat tenacious, it is injured by moisture, and hence is used chiefly for sacking, burlap, and the cheaper varieties of twine; it is also made into wrapping paper, and is sometimes mixed with wool or silk in fabrics. **b** The plant producing this fiber, also, any other species of *Corchorus*. See CORCHORUS.

Jute, *n.* A member of one of the Low German tribes of Jutland, some of whom settled in Kent, England, in the 5th century. — **Jut'ish** (jōōt'ĭsh), *a.*

jut'ting (jŭt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JUT. Specif.: *p. a.* Projecting; protruding. — **jut'ting-ly**, *adv.*

jut'ty (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). [See JETTY, JUT, JET.] A projection in a building; also, a pier or mole; a jetty. *Shak.*

ju've-nal (jōō'vē-năl, 243), *a.* [L. *juvenalis* youthful, juvenile, fr. *juvenis* young.] Young; juvenile. *Rare.* — *n.* A youth. *Obs.*

juvenal plumage, *Zoöl.*, the plumage of a bird immediately succeeding the natal down *Dwight.*

Ju've-na'li-an (-nā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Juvenal (60?–140? A. D.), the Roman satiric poet, whose style is marked by verve and crude realism.

ju've-nes'cence (jōō'vē-nĕs'ĕns; 243), *n.* A growing or becoming young; youth.

ju've-nes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *juvenescens*, p. pr. of *juvenescere* to grow young again, fr. *juvenis* young.] Growing or becoming young.

ju've-nile (jōō'vē-nīl; -nĭl; 277: *the latter is usual in British usage; cf.* -ILE), *a.* [L. *juvenilis*, fr. *juvenis* young; akin to E. *young*: cf. F. *juvénile, juvénil.* See YOUNG.]

1. Young; youthful; immature or undeveloped; as, a *juvenile* appearance; a *juvenile* stage.

2. Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable for, youth; as, *juvenile* sports; a *juvenile* book.

Syn. — Puerile, boyish, childish. See YOUTHFUL.

ju've-nile, *n.* **1.** A young person or youth. *C. Bronte.*

2. *Theater.* An actor of youthful parts.

3. A book for children.

ju've-nil'i-ty (-nĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *juvenilitas.*]

1. Youthfulness or youthful manner or character.

2. Juveniles as a body; *pl.*, juvenile traits, acts, etc.

‖ jux'ta (jŭks'tă). [L.] Near; near by, in close proximity; — often used as a combining form, **juxta-**; as in **jux'ta—am'pul-la-ry**, by the side of an ampulla; **jux'ta-ma-rine'**, by the side of the sea, etc.

jux'ta-pose' (jŭks'tă-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [*juxta* + *pose*, v.] To place side by side, or in juxtaposition. *Huxley.*

jux'ta-po-si'tion (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *juxta* near + *positio*: cf. F. *juxtaposition.* See JUST, *v. i.*; POSITION.] A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity, or side by side; as, a *juxtaposition* of words. — **jux'ta-po-si'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

K

K (kā; *formerly also* kē). **1.** The eleventh letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiceless stopped, or mute, consonant, classed as a guttural although the position of the stop varies somewhat with the following or preceding sound. Its form and sound are from the Latin, which used the letter but little except in the early period of the language (cf. C). It came into the Latin from the Greek, which took it from the Phœnician and general Semitic letter *Kaph.* See ALPHABET, *Illust.* Etymologically K is most nearly related to *c, g, h* (which see). In many words of one syllable *k* is used after *c*, as in *crack, check, deck*, being necessary in the derivatives, as *cracked, checked, decked, cracking*, since *c* before the vowels *e* and *i* is usually sounded like *s*. Formerly, *k* was added to *c* in certain words of Latin origin, as in *musick, publick, republick*, where it is now omitted. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 191.

2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The tenth or, when J is used for the tenth, the eleventh in a series; tenth (or eleventh) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral ten (or eleven); as, Company *K*; quire *k*. **b** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A prominent Fraunhofer spectral line caused (in part) by calcium. **c** [*cap.*] *Chem.* Potassium (Kalium). **d** *Math.* (1) One of three mutually perpendicular unit vectors, the other two being *i* and *j*. (2) A frequent constant coefficient. **e** *Cryst.* See MILLER SYMBOLS. **f** *Physics.* Centuple calorie (see CALORIE). **g** *Mech.* Modulus of cubic compressibility.

3. As a medieval Roman *numeral*, K = 250; K, 25,000.

4. As an *abbreviation:* **a** In the form **K.**: Various proper names, as Katherine, Kenneth, etc.; King; Kings; Knight. **b** In the form **k.** or **K.**: king (*Chess*). Often used for various words beginning with *c*, the German equivalents of which begin with *k*, as: capacity (*Elec.*), carat (*Assaying*, etc.), constant; the (solar) constant (*Astron.*); cumulus (*Meteor.*).

K, *or* **k** (kā), *n.*; *pl.* K's or Ks (kāz). The letter K, k, or its sound; also, something of the general shape of the letter, usually of capital K.

K, *adj.* Of the general shape of the letter **K**; as, a **K** frame, or **K**-frame.

Ka-byle' (kă-bīl'), *n.* [Ar. *qabīlah* tribe, pl. *qabāil.*] A Berber of Algeria or Tunis. The Kabyles are of two types, blond and brunet; the former may represent the blond Libyans depicted on ancient Egyptian monuments. They are an agricultural, communal people, now mainly Arabic speaking, and, though Mohammedan, have little of the Arab fanaticism. See BERBER.

Kad'dish (kăd'ĭsh), *n.* [Aramaic *kaddīsh* holy, because the prayer of the ritual begins with the words in Aramaic "extolled and holy be his great name."] *Jew. Ritual.* The doxology recited in the synagogue at the close of prayers, having five forms (for scholars, individuals, congregations, burials, and mourning), and composed of praise and invocation of blessings, esp. the establishment of God's kingdom.

Kad-iak', *or* **Kod-iak', bear** (kăd-yăk'; kŏd-). A very large brown bear (*Ursus middendorffi*), found on Kodiak Island, Alaska. It is larger than the grizzly and has shorter, thicker claws. It feeds largely upon salmon. Closely related species or subspecies are found along the coast of Alaska from near Sitka to Bering Sea and in Kamchatka.

Kaf (kăf; käf), *n.* [Ar. *qāf.*] In Oriental legend, a mountain, composed of a single emerald, surrounding the world.

Kaf-fra'ri-a (kă-frā'rĭ-ă; 115), *n.* Also *Caffraria.* [See KAFIR.] *Zoögeog.* The South African province or subregion, including Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and adjacent provinces. — **Kaf-fra'ri-an** (-ăn), *a.*

Ka'fir (kä'fēr) } *n.* [Ar. *kāfir* infidel, pagan, fr. *kafara* to
Kaf'fir (kăf'ĕr) } be skeptical in religious matters, — a name given to certain infidel races by the Mohammedans.]

1. An "infidel," that is, a non-Mohammedan.

2. A native of Kafiristan, which is inhabited by the Presungalis, a primitive peaceable race, remarkable for endurance and industry, probably the earliest immigrants, and speaking a language of which practically nothing is known; the Waigulis, of different language, but of whom little is known; and the Siah-Posh, the chief Kafir people, speaking an Indo-European language, mainly herdsmen, and brave warriors, who were only in 1895, after centuries of resistance, subdued by the Afghans and compelled to accept Islam in place of their former paganism.

3. A member of the most intelligent and powerful of the Bantu races of South Africa. The country of the Kafirs proper, including the Xosa, Tembu, and Mpondo tribes, is the region between Cape Colony and Natal, but the term is often understood to cover the Zulus of Natal, and various related tribes as well. The Kafirs are among the tallest peoples in the world, and are noted for their fine physique, warlike valor, and elaborate social organization. They are mostly agriculturists and herdsmen. See BANTU.

4. *pl. Eng. Stock Exchange.* South African stocks, esp. land or mining stocks.

Kafir, *or* **Kaffir, boom** (bōōm), a South African fabaceous tree (*Erythrina caffra*), the soft wood of which is used locally for shingles. — **K. bread,** the farinaceous pith of the Hottentot

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F. *justificateur*] A justifier, or vindicator. [*ing*, p. pr.]

jus'ti-fy'ing-ly, *adv.* of *justifying*.

jus'til, jus'tle. + JOSTLE.

just'ly, *adv.* Justly. *Obs.*

Jus'tin (jŭs'tĭn), *n.* [L. *Justinus.*] Lit., just, — masc. prop. name. L. *Justinus* (jŭ s-tī'nŭs); F. *Justin* (zhus'tăn'); It. *Giustino* (jōōs-tē'nō); Sp. *Justino* (hōōs-tē'nō; 189); G. *Justin* (yōōs'tēn).

Jus-ti'na (jŭs-tī'nă), *n.* [L. See JUSTIN.] 1. Fem. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Justine* (zhus'tēn'); It. *Giustina* (jōōs-tē'nă); Sp. *Justina* (hōōs-tē'na; 189); G. *Justine* (yōōs-tē'nĕ).

2. A sainted virgin who suffered martyrdom with Cyprian, her converted lover, at Nicomedia under Diocletian. Their relics are venerated at St. John Lateran, Rome (day, Sept. 26). Their story formed a widely read early Christian romance.

just'ing, joust'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of JUST, JOUST.

Jus-tin'i-an-ist, *n.* One versed in the Institutes of Justinian; a student of civil law.

‖ jus'ti-sis er-rauntz (jōōs'tĭ Y-sĭs ĕr-rountz'). [AF.] See ERRE.

‖ jus-ti'n-æ i-tĭ'ne-ram'tes (jŭs-tĭsh'Y-ē Y-tĭn'ē-ăn-tēz). [LL.] See EYRE.

‖ jus-ti'ti-æ so'ror fi'des. [L.] Faith (is) the sister of justice.

jus'tle. Var. of JOSTLE. [*Obs.*]

just'less, *a.* Without justice.

just'ment. Var. of AGISTMENT. *Local, Eng.*

just'ment, *n.* [See JUST, *a.*] That which is due; *pl.*, due ceremonies, as for the dead. *Obs.*

just'ry, *n.* Justice; jurisdiction; justice eyre. *Obs. Scot.*

‖ jus'tum et te-na'cem pro-po'si-ti vi'rum (prō-pōz'Y-tĭ). [L.] A man just and tenacious of his purpose. *Horace* (*Od.*, III. iii 1).

‖ jus'tum ma'tri-mo'ni-um (mătr'rĭ-mō'nĭ-ĭm). See CONUBIUM **a.**

Jus'tus (jŭs'tŭs), *n.* [L.] Lit., just; — masc. prop name. L. id.; F. *Juste* (zhust); It. *Giusto* (jōōs'tō); Sp. *Justo* (hōōs'tō; 189); G. *Justus* (yōōs'tōōs), *Just* (yōōst).

‖ jus'tus ti'tu-lus (jŭs'tŭs tĭt'ū-lŭs). [L., just title.] *Rom. Law.* = JUSTA CAUSA.

jut, *v. t. & i.* To jolt; to knock (against something); to push; to strike as in bumping, butting, etc.; to shove. — *n.* Act or instance of "jutting." *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [HUTIA.]

ju-tí'a (hōō-tē'ä; 189). Var. of ‖ **ju-tí'a con'ga** (hōō-tē'ä kōŋ'gă). Var. of HUTIA CONGA.

Jut'ic (jōōt'ĭk), *n.* The language of the Jutes, an idiom of Low German.

jut'ka (jŭt'kä), *n.* [Hind. *jhaṭkā* a jerk, shake.] In and near Madras, a kind of two-wheeled carriage with a top. *India.*

Jut'land-er (jŭt'lănd-dĕr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Jutland in Denmark.

Jut'land-ish, *a.* Of or pert. to Jutland or the people of Jutland

Jut'tah (jŭt'ä). *Bib.*

jut'ting-ly, *adv.* of JUTTING.

jut'ty, *v. i. & i.* To project beyond; to jut. *Obs.*

Ju-tur'na (jōō-tûr'nä), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth* A water nymph, of Lanuvian origin, taken by the Romans as the presiding spirit of a spring near the temple of Vesta. Cf. FONS. ([L., young).

juv. *Zoöl.* Abbr. for *juvenis*

ju'va-ment, *n.* [L. *juvamentum.*] Help. *Obs.*

ju'vate, *v. t.* [From L. *juvare.*] To help. *Obs.*

ju've-nate (jōō'vē-nāt), *n.* [L. *juvenis* young man + *-ate.*] *R. C. Ch* = JUNIORATE.

ju-ven'cle, *n.* [L. *juvencula.*] A young woman. *Obs.*

ju've-nen-cy, *n.* [From L. *juvenis.*] Youth. *Obs.*

ju've-nil. Juvenile. *Ref. Sp.*

ju've-nile-ly, *adv.* of JUVENILE.

ju've-nile-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

ju've-nil'i-fy (jōō'vē-nĭl'Y-fī), *v. t.* To make youthful. [IFY.]

ju've-nil-ize, *v. i.* = JUVENIL-IZE.

ju'vent, *n.* [L. *juventa*: cf. OF. *juvente, jovente.*] Youth. *Obs.*

Ju-ven'tas (jōō-vĕn'tăs), *n* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* Youth personified as a goddess and identified with the Greek Hebe.

ju'ven-tude (jōō'vĕn-tūd), *n.* [L. *juventus, juventutis*, influenced by L. nouns in *-tudo, -tudinis.*] Youth. *Rare.*

ju'ven-tute, *n.* Also **juventy.** [L. *juventus, -tutis.*] Youth. *Obs*

ju'vi-a (jōō'vĭ-ä), *n.* [From a native name: cf. Pg. *juvia.*] The Brazil-nut tree. *S. Amer.*

ju'vyn, *a.* [L. *juvenis.*] Youthful. *Obs.*

Juw, ju'wel, etc. + JEW, JEWEL, etc.

ju-wan'sa (j ōō-w ä n' s ä), *n.* [Hind. *jawāmsā, jawāsā.*] *Bot.* The camel's thorn. *Africa*

ju-war'roe. Var. of JOWARI.

juwise. Var. of JUISE. *Obs.*

jux'ta-pos'it (jŭks'tă-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *juxta* near + *positus*, p. p. of *ponere* to put.] To juxtapose. [tropics.]

jux'ta-trop'i-cal, *a.* Near the tropics.

juyse. + JUICE, JUISE.

ju-yun'tu (jōō-yŭn'tōō), *n.* = DHUNCHEE.

Ju'za (jōō'zä), *n.* = GIANSAR. See STAR, *Table*

ju-zail' Var. of JEZAIL.

J. V. D. *Abbr.* = J. U. D.

J. W. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Junior Warden

Jy *Abbr.* July.

jyane. + GIANT.

jym'old + GIMMALED.

jyn'tee (jĭn'tē). Var. of JAYANTI. *India.*

‖ J'y suis', J'y reste' (zhē swē', zhē rĕst'). [F.] I am here; here I remain; — an expression attributed to MacMahon in 1855 when advised to abandon the Malakoff

K

ka (kō). Var. of CALL, CAW, KAE. *Obs. or Scot.* [quoth he. *Obs.*

ka (kä). Var. of QUO', quoth,

ka (kŭ), **kae** (kā), *v t.* Prob., to serve; oblige; — in *ka me and I'll ka thee.* Cf. *claw me, claw thee*, under CLAW, *v. t. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ka (kā), *n.* [Egypt., double.] *Egypt. Relig.* See BA.

ka. *Abbr.* Kathode.

K. A. *Abbr.* Knight of St. Andrew (in Russia) [of CAABA

Ka'a-ba (kä'ä-bä, ka'bä). Var

kaak. + CAKE. [*Obs.*

kaak, *v. i.* [Imitative] To caw.

‖ kaa'ma (ka'mä), *n.* [Native name.] A hartebeest.

kaan (kän). Var. of KHAN.

kaat (kät). Var. of KAT.

kaa'va (kä'vä). Var. of KAVA.

kaave. + CAVE.

kaa'wi yam (ka'wĭ; -wĭ). A yam (*Dioscorea aculeata*) with prickly stems and sweet tubers, cultivated in southern Asia and Polynesia. [URE.

kab. Var. of CAB See MEAS-

kab'a-la, kab'a-list, kab'a-lis'tic, etc. Vars of CABALA, etc.

kab'a-las'sou. Var of CABASSOU. [MEASURE.

ka-ban'. Var. of CABAN. See

ka'bar. Obs. or Scot. var. of CABER.

ka-ba'ra-go'ya (kä-bä'ra-gō'yä), *n.* A large water monitor (*Varanus salvator*) of southeastern Asia, the Malay Archipelago, and the Philippines. It reaches a length of seven feet, and by some is esteemed as food.

Ka-bard' (*kä-bard'*), **Ka-bard'i-an** (-bär'dĭ-ăn), *n.* A member of a Circassian tribe of the Caucasus mountains; also, their language. See CIRCASSIAN, *n.*, 1. — **Ka-bard'i-an,** *a.*

ka-bas'sou. Var. of CABASSOU.

ka-ba'ya (kä-ba'yä). *n* [Ar. *qabāy.*] A loose tunic or surcoat worn in the East, esp. the cotton garment worn by Malays.

kab'ba-la, kab'ba-list, etc. Vars. of CABALA, etc.

Kab'bel-jaws (kab'ĕl-jôz), *n. pl.* [Du. *kabeljauw* codfish] Lit., codfish; — a name given to the party of the nobles in the Netherlands in the 14th and 15th centuries. See 1st HOOK, 9.

kab'be-low (kăb'ē-lō). Var. of CABILLIAU. [CABIRI.

Ka-bei'roi (kä-bĭ'roi). Var. of

ka-be'ru (ka-bā'rōō), *n.* [Amharic *qabero.*] An Abyssinian mountain wolf (*Canis simensis*).

ka-bik' (ka-bēk'), *n.* See COIN.

Ka-bir'ic. Var. of CABIRIC.

Ka-bir'pan'thi (kä-bēr'pŭn'tē), *n.* A member of a unitarian reform sect of India originated in the 15th century.

ka-bob' Var. of CABOB. [ite)

ka-book'. Var. of CABOOK(later-

Ka'bul clo'ver (ka'bōōl; kä-bōōl'). White melilot (*Melilotus alba*). [pert. to Kabul.

Ka-bu'li (kä-bōō'lē), *a.* Of or

Kab'ze-el (kăb'zē-ĕl; -zēl). *Bib.*

Ka-cha'ri (kä-cha'rē), *n.* A member of a Mongoloid tribe of Assam; also, the language of the Kacharis. See INDO-CHINESE.

kache, etc. + CATCH, etc.

kacherel. + CACHEREL.

kach'hi (kach'hē), *n.* [Hind. *kāchhī.*] A member of a caste of India, mostly market gardeners and flower growers.

Kach'in (kŭch'ĭn), *n.* One of a numerous Mongoloid people of northern Burma; also, their language. See INDO-CHINESE.

ka-chi'na (kä-chē'nä), *n.* Among the Pueblo Indians, the spirit of an ancient (which see); also, the representation of such a spirit in dramatic ceremonials, drawings, masks, etc.

kack'le *Naut.* Var. of KECKLE.

Kad'a-rite (kăd'ä-rīt), *n.* [Ar. *qadar* predestination.] One of a Mohammedan sect asserting the power of man's free will.

Ka-da'yan (ka-dä'yän), *n* One of a tribe of Malay Mohammedans of coastal Borneo. [DOW

kad'der (kăd'ĕr). Var. of CADKADE (kād). Var. of KED, tick.

ka'dee. Var. of CADI.

ka'dein' (ka'dēn'), *n.* [Turk. *qādem.*] In the imperial harem of Turkey, one of the ladies of the palace. [*Dial. Eng.*

kadesh (kā'dĕsh), *or* **Ka'deshbar'ne-a** (-bär'nē-ä). *Bib.*

ka'di. Var. of CADI.

ka'di-ka'ne (ka'dē-kä'nē), *n* Broom corn millet. [LESKER.

ka'di-les'ker. Var. of CADI-

ka-disch'i (ka-dĭsh'ē), *n.* [Ar. *kadīsh* cart horse.] A mixed breed of Arabian horses.

ka'dle dock (kăd'l; kĕd'l). *Dial. Eng.* a The European ragwort. b The wild chervil.

Kad'mi, Kad'mee (kăd'mē), *n.* See SIENSHAI.

Kad'mi-el (kăd'mĭ-ĕl). *Bib.*

Kad'mon-ites (kăd'mŏn-īts). *n. pl. Bib.* A people, prob. Semitic. *Gen.* xv. 19 [MUS

Kad'mos (kăd'mŏs). Var. of CAD-

ka'dos (kā'dŏs), *n.* See CADUS.

Ka'du (ka'dōō), *n.* One of a tribe mainly a mixture of Burman and Shan, in Upper Burma.

kae (kā). Var. of KA, *v.*

kae (kā), *n.* [ME. *ca*; cf. Dan. *kaa.* Cf. CHOUGH.] The jackdaw. *Local, Scot.*

kæ'sar. + KAISER. [CHAFF.

kaff (kăf). Dial. Eng. var. of

Kaf'fir. Var. of KAFIR.

kaf-fi' Var. of CAFIZ. See MEASURE.

kaf-fi'yeh (kä-fē'yĕ), *n.* [Ar.] A headdress worn by Arabs, esp. Bedouins. It is a kerchief, or square of cloth, bound with a cord on the head, usually so that a corner falls to each shoulder.

kaf'fle (kăf'l). Var. of COFFLE.

Kaf'fre. Var. of KAFIR, *n.*, 3.

ka'fi-la, -lah. Vars. of CAFILA.

breadfruit (*Encephalartos caffer*), used as food by the natives; also, the tree itself.—**Kafir,** *or* **Kaffir, chestnut,** a South African proteaceous tree (*Brabejum stellatifolium*); also, its eculent seed, used in place of coffee.—**K. circus,** the brokers, or place used for, operating in Kafirs. *Eng. Stock-Exchange Slang.*—**K. coral.** = KAFIR BOOM.—**K. corn,** a variety of durra, or Indian millet, cultivated for food throughout South Africa.—**K. cotton,** the fiber of a South African convolvulaceous plant (*Ipomœa digitata*); the plant itself.—**K. crane,** a slaty-gray South African crane (*Balearica chrysopelargus*) with a crown of velvety black plumes.—**K. date,** the Kafir plum.—**K. lily,** the crimson flag.—**K. piano,** a rude musical instrument made of pieces of iron of unequal length fastened in a frame.—**K. plum,** an African anacardiaceous tree (*Harpephyllum caffrum*) or its edible fruit.—**K. tea,** a South African everlasting (*Helichrysum nudifolium*).—**K., or Kafir's, tree.** = KAFIR BOOM.

ka'gu (kä'gōō), *n.* [Native name.] A singular crested gruiform bird (*Rhinochetos jubatus*), confined to New Caledonia. It is slaty gray, with orange-red bill and feet, and concealed bars of black, white, and rufous on the wings. It shows similarities to the herons, rails, and sun bitterns.

ka'hi-ka-te'a (ka'hē-ka-tā'ä; *colloq.* kī'ka-tē'ä; kä'kä-tē'ä), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand taxaceous tree (*Podocarpus dacrydioides*), valued for its tough wood. The natives eat its sweet, drupelike fruit.

ka'i-ka-wa'ka (kä'ē-kä-wä'kä), *n.* [Maori.] Either of two New Zealand pinaceous trees of the genus *Libocedrus:* **a** The kawaka (*L. doniana*). **b** Mountain pine (*L. bidwillii*).

kai'ma-kam' (kī'mȧ-kăm'), *n.* [Turk. *qāimaqām.*] A lieutenant or deputy; a lieutenant colonel; a lieutenant governor who administers a district; a viceroy. *Turkey.*

kain (kān), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *cain* tribute, rent.] *Scots Law.* Orig., animals or produce of the land paid as a rent in kind; later, only poultry, eggs, and other small articles.

kai'nite (kī'nīt), *n.* Also **kai'nit** (-nĭt) (following the German spelling). [Gr. *καινός* recent.] *Min.* A natural salt containing when pure 35.1% of potassium sulphate, 24.2% of magnesium sulphate, 18.9% of magnesium chloride, and 21.8% of water of hydration. It occurs impure in irregular granular masses, esp. in the Stassfurt deposits of Germany, the color as determined by purity being white, gray, pink, violet, or black. The natural salt, averaging to contain 12.4% of potash (K_2O), is used as a fertilizer and as a source of potash and magnesium compounds.

kai'rine (kī'rĭn; kī'rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** [Cf. Gr. *καιρός* the right time, opportunity.] An artificial alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{13}N$, got from quinoline. It has febrifuge properties.

kai'ro-line (kī'rō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** An artificial alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{13}ON$, closely related chemically to kairine.

Kaka (*Nestor meridionalis*).

kai'ser (kī'zẽr), *n.* [G., fr. L. *Caesar*; cf. ME. *caisere, keiser,* emperor, Icel. *keisari,* D. *keizer,* AS *cāsere,* Goth. *kaisar,* Gr. *καῖσαρ*; all from L. Cf. CZAR.] Emperor; — a title: **a** Ancient Roman emperors. *Obs.* **b** Heads of the Holy Roman, or ancient German, Empire. *Obs. or Hist.* **c** Emperors of Austria (since 1804). **d** Esp. [*cap.*], the German emperors (since 1871).

ka'ka (kä'kȧ), *n.* [Maori *kaka* a parrot; — so named from its note.] A New Zealand parrot (*Nestor meridionalis*). It is olive-brown marked with gray on the crown, and red on the face, neck, abdomen, rump, and under wing coverts. It talks and mimics well in captivity. See NESTOR.

ka'ka-po' (kä'kȧ-pō'), *n.* [Maori.] A singular parrot (*Strigops habroptilus*), peculiar to New Zealand. Although having well-developed wings, it can fly but little, and is threatened with early extinction. On account of its soft green and brown barred plumage and nocturnal habits, it is called *owl parrot.*

Kakapo, or Owl Parrot.

ka'ka-ra'li (kä'kȧ-rä'lĭ) } *n.* [Prob. fr. native name; cf.
ka'ka-ral'li (-rȧl'ĭ) } Tupi *caa* tree.] A lecythidaceous forest tree of British Guiana (*Lecythis ollaria*); also, its hard wood, which is resistant to the action of salt water, and is therefore employed for piles, shipbuilding, etc. The thin layers of bark are used for cigarette wrappers.

kak'is-toc'ra-cy (kăk'ĭs-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κακιστος* worst + *-cracy.*] Government by the worst men.

ka'la-da'na (kä'lȧ-dä'nȧ), *n.* [Hind. *kālā* black + *dānah* grain, seed.] A widely distributed species of *Ipomœa* (*I. hederacea*), the seeds of which are used as a cathartic.

kal'a-mein (kăl'ȧ-mīn), *n.* [Arbitrarily formed from CALAMINE, a substance similarly used.] An anticorrosive alloy of lead, tin, antimony, bismuth, and nickel, for coating iron. *Trade Name.*—*v. t.* To coat with kalamein.

Kal'an-cho'e (kăl'ȧn-kō'ē), *n.* [NL., said to be fr Chin.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical crassulaceous herbs or low shrubs, natives chiefly of Africa and Australia, and distinguished by the 4-parted calyx. Several species are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

kal'and (kăl'ănd), *n.* [L. *calendae* calends, because their meetings originally occurred on the first day of the month.] One of the religious brotherhoods of the *fratres calendarii* (calendar brethren) devoted esp. to the burial of the dead, the care of the sick, and prayers for lost souls. They originated in Germany early in the 13th century.

kale (kāl), *n.* [Scot. *kale, kail, cale,* the northern form of *cole.* See COLE.] **1.** Cole or colewort; in Scotland, *Colloq.*, any plant of the cabbage tribe.

2. Specif., a variety of cabbage with curled, often finely cut, leaves which do not form a dense head. It is cultivated chiefly as a winter salad. By many it is supposed to represent the original form of *Brassica oleracea.*

3. A broth or soup of kale; hence, any vegetable soup; also, dinner, at which kale was long the chief food. *Scot.*

to give (one) his kale through the reek, to give (one) a rating, scolding, upbraiding, or the like. *Scot.*

ka-lei'do-graph (kȧ-lī'dŏ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *καλός* beautiful + *εἶδος* form + *-graph.*] A device for the projection of kaleidoscopic figures upon a screen.

ka-lei'do-phon (-fŏn) } *n.* [Gr. *καλός* beautiful + *εἶδος*
ka-lei'do-phone (-fōn) } appearance, form + *φωνή* sound.] *Physics.* An instrument invented by Professor Wheatstone, consisting of a reflecting knob at the end of a vibrating rod or thin plate, for making visible, in the motion of a point of light reflected from the knob, the paths or curves corresponding with the musical notes produced by the vibrations.

ka-lei'do-scope (kȧ-lī'dŏ-skōp), *n* + *εἶδος* form + *-scope.*] An instrument invented by Sir David Brewster, which contains loose fragments of colored glass, etc., and reflecting surfaces so arranged that changes of position exhibit its contents in an endless variety of symmetrical varicolored forms. Its figures have been much employed in arts of design.

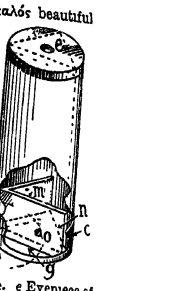

Kaleidoscope. *e* Eyepiece of Triangular Tube (shown dotted within the Cylindrical Case) ending in two Mirrors (*m*) and a transparent Glass Covering at *n*. *c* Cap, broken away to show one of the Colored Fragments (*o*) between *n* and the Ground Glass (*g*). o^1, o^2, etc, Images of *o*.

ka-lei'do-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pert.
ka-lei'do-scop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to, or formed by, a kaleidoscope; hence, varying; variegated. — **ka-lei'do-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Ka'le-va'la (kä'lĕ-vä'lä), *n.* [Finnish; from the country (Finland) of the giant hero *Kaleva.*] An epic poem, the chief monument of Finnish literature, consisting of about 23,000 lines of unrimed alliterative eight-syllabled trochaic verse, dealing with the popular mythology or folklore of the country. It owes its name, and for the most part its literary existence, to Elias Lönnrot, who, after spending years in going about among the peasants and taking down from their lips all they knew of the popular songs, published his final edition of it in 1849.

ka-lig'e-nous (kȧ-lĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*kali* alkali + *-genous.* See ALKALI.] Forming alkalies; — said of the alkali metals.

kal'i-nite (kăl'ĭ-nīt; kā'lĭ-), *n.* [Cf. KALIUM.] *Min.* Common, or potash, alum found in nature.

kal'lege (kăl'ēj), *n.*, *or* **kallege pheasant.** [Hind. *kalij.*] Any of several species of crested Indian pheasants (genus *Gennæus*, syn. *Euplocamus*), allied to the silver pheasant.

Kal'mi-a (kăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Peter *Kalm,* Swedish botanist.] **a** *Bot* A small genus of North American ericaceous shrubs with evergreen leaves and handsome corymbose flowers, the saucer-shaped corollas having ten pouches, or depressions, into which the anthers fit until liberated by the elastic filaments. The foliage contains andromedotoxin. *K. latifolia* is mountain laurel, *K. angustifolia* sheep laurel. **b** [*l. c.*] A plant or flower of this genus.

Kal'muck, Kal'muk (kăl'mŭk), *n.* **1. a** A member of any of a confederacy of Buddhist Mongol tribes orig. of Sungaria, whither most of them returned early in the 18th century after about two centuries' sojourn on the lower Volga. See MONGOL. **b** Their language (see URAL-ALTAIC). Its alphabet is a Mongol-Galik, brought by them to the lower Volga about 1600.

3. [*l. c.*] A kind of shaggy cloth, resembling bearskin.

Ka'ma (kä'mȧ), *n.* [Skr. *kāma* love, the god of love.] **1.** The Hindu god of love, similar to Cupid. He is represented as a beautiful youth riding a parrot and attended by nymphs. He carries a bow of sugar cane with a bowstring of bees, and each arrow tipped with a distinct flower.

2. *Theos.* Desire; animal passion; — supposed to create the **ka'ma ru'pa** (rōō'pȧ) [Skr. *rūpa* shape, image], a kind of simulacrum or astral likeness of a man which exists after his death in an invisible plane of being called **ka'ma lo'ka** (lō'kȧ) [Skr. *lōka* space, world], until the impulses which created it are exhausted and it finally fades away.

kam'a-cite (kăm'ȧ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *κάμαξ, κάμακος,* a vine pole.] *Min.* A nickel-iron alloy forming with tænite (a similar alloy richer in nickel) the mass of most meteoric iron. See METEORITE.

Ka-ā'ri (kȧ-fē'rē), *n* The languages of the Kafirs of Kafristan. See KAFIR, *n.*, 2. [MEASURE.

ka-fiz'. Var. of CAFIZ. See

kafh (käfsh), *n* [Per.] A kind of Persian slipper, having the heel folded down. [shrub.

kaf'ta (kăf'tȧ), *n.* = KAT the

kaf'tan Var of CAFTAN.

ka'go (kä'gō), *n.* [Jap.] A kind of hitherlike palanquin *Japan.*

ka-guan' (kä-gwän'), *n.* [Native name in New Caledonia.] A flying lemur.

ka'ha (kä'ha), **ka'hau** (kä'-hou), *n* [Native name in Borneo; — from its cry] The proboscis monkey.

ka-ha'ni (kä-hä'nē), *n* A kind of notary public, or attorney, in the Levant.

ka-har' (kä-här'), *n.* [Hind. *kahār.*] One of a numerous Hindu caste mostly fishermen, cultivators, and, by caste occupation, carriers

ka'ha-wa, kah'wa. † COFFEE

ka-ha'wai (ka-hä'wĭ), *n.* [Maori.] The fish *Arripis trutta.* See SALMON, 2 a. *New Zealand.*

ka'hi-ka'ka-ka (kä'hē-kä'-mȧ-kō), *n.* [Maori] The New Zealand icacinaceous tree *Pennantia corymbosa*; also, its white wood, used for tool handles and ornamental cabinetwork.

ka'hu (kä'hōō), *n.* [Maori.] A common harrier (*Circus gouldi*) of New Zealand, Australia, and part of the East Indies. It often feeds on carrion.

ka-hu'na (kä-hōō'nȧ), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A native Hawaiian shaman, or medicine man.

kai. † KEY.

ka'i (kä'ē; *colloq* kī), *n.* [Maori.] Food *Australasia.*

kai'ak Var. of KAYAK.

Kai apple Var. of KEI APPLE.

kai-ba'bit (kī-bă'bĭt), *n.* One of a tribe of Shoshonean Indians of Nevada.

Kai-bar'tha, Kai-bart'ta (kī-bŭr'tȧ), *n.* [Skr. *kaivarta* fisherman.] A member of a low caste of Mongoloid origin, numerous in Assam and Bengal

kaick. † CAIQUE

kaid (kīd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of KED.

kaidd. Var. of CAID. See AL-

kaie. † KEY.

kaif (kīf). Var. of KEF.

ka'ik' (kä'ēk'). Var. of CAIQUE.

ka'ik (kä'ēk), **ka'i-ka** (kä'ē-kä), *n.* [Maori.] A Maori village or community.

ka'i-ka'i (kä'ē-kä'ē; kī'kī'), *n.* [Maori *kai-ka* to eat much.] Feasting. *Australasia.*

kai-ka'ra (kī-ka'rȧ), *n.* [Ar. *kaʻrūl.*] The demoiselle crane.

ka'i-ko'ma-ko. Var. of KAIHKOMAKO.

kail. Var of COLE, KALE.

kail (kīl), *n.* [Native name] The Bhotan pine. *India.*

kail (kīl), *n.* [Kashmirian.] A Himalayan ibex (*Capra sibirica*). *Kashmir.*

kail runt. Var of KALE RUNT.

kails. Dial Eng. var. of KAYLES.

kail worm. Var. of KALE WORM

kail'yard'. Var. of KALEYARD, often applied to a type of fiction which describes Scottish life with much use of the vernacular. The writers of it, as Ian Maclaren and J. M. Barrie, are alluded to as the **kailyard school.**

kaim Var. of COMB, KAME.

Kain, *or* **Cain** (kān). *Bib.*

ka'i-nga (ka'ē-nga), *n.* = KAIK.

Kai'no-zo'ic (kī'nō-zō'ĭk; kā'nō-). Var. of CENOZOIC.

kai'no-zo-ol'o-gy (kī'nō-; kā'nō-). Var. of CENOZOÖLOGY

kain'si (kīn'sē), *n.* The klipspringer.

ka'i-o (ka'ē-ō), *n.* Corrupt of NGAIO. *Australasia.*

kaip. † CAPE, COPE.

kair (kīr). Var of COIR.

kaire. † CAIR.

kairn. † CAIRN

kai-ru'ni (kī-rōō'nē), *n.* [Tupi *tayasu* (peccary) *caaiuara* of the lesser forest.] The white-lipped peccary See PECCARY, *Guiana.*

‖ **Kai'ser-blu'me** (kī'zẽr-blōō'mē), *n.* [G.] The cornflower, or bluebottle, which, as the favorite flower of Emperor William I., is in a certain sense the national flower of Germany.

‖ **Kai'ser-in** (kī'zẽr-ĭn), *n.* [G.] Empress, i. e. the Kaiser's wife.

kai'ser-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

kaist. Obs. pret. of CAST

ka'i-ta'ka (kä'ē-ta'kȧ), *n.* [Maori.] A fine silky native mat, worn as a robe. *New Zealand.*

kai'tie-wake (kā'tĭ-wāk), *n.* The kittiwake. *Local, Scot*

kait'tie (kāt'ĭ), *n.* [Prob. var. of *Katy*] A wren *Scot.*

kai'vel. **kai'vle** (kā'v'l; kĕv'l), Vars. of CAVEL. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

ka'i-whi'ri-a (kä'ē-hwē'rē-ȧ), *n.* [Maori] A New Zealand monimiaceous tree (*Hedycarya dentata*); also, its handsome wood, used in cabinetwork.

ka'jak. Var of KAYAK.

ka-ja'wah (kȧ-jä'wȧ), *n.* [Hind *kajāwa,* fr. Per. *kajāwa.*] A kind of pannier used in pairs on camels and mules. *India.*

kaj'e-put. Var. of CAJUPUT.

ka-ju' ap'ple (ka-jōō'). [See CASHEW.] Cashew nut. *India.*

ka'ju-ga'ru (ka'yōō-gä'rōō), *n.* [Sundanese, fr Malay *kayu* wood + *geharu* scented.] A Malayan tree (*Gonystylus bancanus*) or its hard wood.

ka'ka beak *or* **bill** (kä'kä). The glory pea: — so called from the shape of the corolla. *New Zealand.* [*Local, India.*]

ka'kar (kä'kar), *n.* A muntjac.

ka'ka-ri'ki (kä'kä-rē'kē), *n.* [Maori. Cf KAKAPO.] a Either of two green parrakeets of New Zealand, one (*Cyanorhamphus novæ-zealandiæ*) having a red crown, the other (*C. auriceps*) having a yellow crown. **b** A small green lizard of the genus *Lygosoma,* of New Zealand.

kakaroch. † COCKROACH.

ka'ka-wa-hi'e (kä'kä-wa-hē'ā), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A bright scarlet bird (*Oreomyza flammea*) of Molokai Island, Hawaii.

ka'ka-wa-ri'ki (ka'kä-wä-rē'kē). Var. of KAKARIKI.

kake. † CAKE.

kakel. † COCKLE.

ka'ke-mo'no (kä'kē-mō'nō), *n.* [Jap.] *Japanese Art* A picture, usually higher than wide, suitable for hanging on a wall; — distinq. from *makimono.*

kak'er-lach (kăk'ẽr-lăk), *n.* Also *kakkerlak.* [D. *kakkerlak* or G. *kakerlak.*] A cockroach. *Obs. Local, U. S.*

Ka'khyen. Var. of KACHIN.

ka'ki (kä'kē), *n* [Jap.] The Japanese persimmon.

ka'ki-ta (kä'kē-tȧ), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand stilt (*Himantopus melas*) with black plumage.

kak'i-dro'sis (kăk'ĭ-drō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κακός* bad + *ἱδρώς* sweat.] *Med.* Secretion of sweat of a disagreeable odor.

kak'kak' (kăk'kăk'), *n.* [Native name] A small bittern (*Ardetta bryam*). *Guam.*

kak'ke (kăk'kē), *n.* [Jap., dropsy of the legs.] Beriberi.

kako-. For words beginning *kako-,* see those in CACO-.

kak'o-dal'mon (kăk'ō-dĭ'mŏn). Var. of CACODEMON.

kak'o-dyl, kak'o-dyl'ic Vars. of CACODYL, CACODYLIC.

kak'o-gen'e-sis (kă k'ō-j ĕn'ē-sĭs), *n* [NL.; Gr *κακός* bad + *-genesis.*] *Biol* Lack of permanent fertility among differentiated branches; incapacity for hybridization.

ka-kōr'ene Var of CACOAENE

kal Var of CAL.

kal. *Abbr.* Kalends.

ka'la (ka'lä), *n.* [Hind. *kālā* black.] A black bulbul (*Molpastes pygæus*) of India often kept as a cage bird.

ka'la a-zar' (ä-zär'). [Hind *kālā-āzār* black disease.] A virulent and infectious malarial fever prevalent in Assam and elsewhere in India; — called also *black sickness,* from the darkening of the skin.

kaladre. † CALADRIE.

ka-la'lan (ka-la'lan), *n* [Native name.] Any of several species of curlews *Guam.*

kal'am-dan' (kăl'ȧm-dan'), *n.* [Per. *qalamdān*; Ar. *qalam* pen, reed + Per. suffix *-dān* containing.] A Persian case for writing materials. [*n.*, 2, & *v. t*]

kal'a-mine Var of CALAMINE,

ka-lan' (ka-lan'), *n.* Sea otter.

Ka-lan'da-ri'yah (k ȧ-l ă n'd ă-rē'ya), *n. pl.* [Ar. *qalandariyah.*] See DERVISH, 1.

Ka-langs' (ká-langz'), *n. pl.* A recently extinct Javanese race considered by some to have been the most apelike of men.

Kal'a-po'ri-an (kăl'ȧ-pō'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating a small linguistic stock of Oregon Indians whose home was along the Willamette River.

ka'la-sie' (ka'lä-sē'), *n.* A long-tailed monkey of Borneo (*Presbytis rubicundus*). It has a tuft of long hair on the head.

kal'a-thos Var. of CALATHUS.

kal'bans (kăl'bănz), *n.* [Bengali *kalbosu.*] A cyprinoid river fish (*Labeo calbasu*) of India.

kald. † COLD.

kale bell. The dinner bell. *Scot.*

kale brose. A broth of kale or vegetables. *Scot.* [LEGE.]

ka-leege' (kȧ-lēj'). Var. of KALE.

kale gully. A large knife used to cut kale. *Scot.*

kal'en-dar. Var. of CALENDAR. — **kal'en-da'ri-al,** *a.*

kal'en-der. † CALENDAR.

kal'ends. Var of CALENDS.

kalenge † CHALLENGE.

kale runt *or* **stock.** The stem of kale. *Scot.* [KOHL-RABI.

kale turnip. Translation of

kale'wife', *n* A woman who sells kale or vegetables *Scot.*

kale worm The larva of a cabbage butterfly. [*Scot.*

kale'yard', *n.* A kale garden

kal'i (kăl'ĭ; kā'lĭ), *n.* [Ar *qalī* See ALKALI.] **1.** = GLASSWORT b

2 Alkali; potash *Obs*

Kal'i (kăl'ē; kāl'ē), *n.* [Skr *Kālī.*] *Hindu Cosmog.* The last and worst of the four ages of the world; — considered to have begun c 3102, and to last 432,000 years. See YUGA.

Ka'li (kä'lē), *n.* Called also **Ka'li-ka** (kä'lē-kȧ). [Skr *Kālī.*] *Hindu Myth.* See DEVI.

kal-ian' (kal-yan'), *n.* [Per *qalyān.*] A Persian form of the hookah.

kal'i-bo'rite (kăl'ĭ-bō'rīt; 201), *n* [*kalium* + *boron* + *-ite.*] *Min.* = HYDRACITE.

ka-lid'i-um (kȧ-l ĭ d'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *καλιδιον,* dim. of *καλιά* hut.] *Bot.* A cystocarp.

kal'if. Var. of CALIPH.

kal'i-fate Var. of CALIPHATE.

kal'i-form (kăl'ĭ-fôrm; kā'lĭ-), *a.* [*kali* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Formed like kali, or glasswort. *Rare.*

ka-lij' (ka-lēj'; ka'lĭj). Var. of KALLEGE.

Ka-lin'ga (kä-lēŋ'gä), *n.* An Igorrote tribe. See IGORROTE.

kal'i-on (kăl'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* *Chem.* Wrong potassium, Kl.

kal'i-oph'i-lite (kăl'ĭ-ŏf'ĭ-līt; kā'lĭ-), *n.* [See KALI; -PHILOUS.] *Min.* A colorless mineral of volcanic origin, occurring in acicular crystals or fine threads It is a silicate of potassium and aluminium, $KAlSi_2O_6$ H, 6. Sp. gr., 2.5-2 6. [KALIAN.

kal-ioun' (kăl-yōōn') Var of

Kal'i-spel (kăl'ĭ-spĕl), *n.* One of a Salishan tribe of Indians gathered on reservations in Washington and Montana

ka'li-um (kā'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See KALI.] *Chem* Potassium.

Kal'i Yu'ga. See YUGA.

kalketrappe. † CALTROP.

Kal'ki (kăl'kē), *n.* [Skr.] *Hindu Myth.* The name of Vishnu in his tenth and last incarnation.

kall † CALL, CAUL.

Kal'la-i (kăl'ȧ-ī; kăl'ī). *Bib*

Kal'lan (kăl'ăn), *n* [Tamil *kallan* thief.] One of the Colleries.

kallaut. † KHILAT.

kal'li-lite (kăl'ĭ-līt), *n.* [*kalli-* = CALLI- + *-lite.*] A massive light gray mineral, containing bismuth, nickel, and antimony, combined with sulphur

Kal'li-ma (kăl'ĭ-mȧ), *n* [NL; prob. fr. Gr. *κάλλιμος* beautiful.] See LEAF BUTTERFLY

kal'li-type, *n.* [*kalli-* = CALLI- + *-type.*] *Photog.* A little-used printing process using paper sensitized with a ferric salt and a silver-nitrate developer.

kallowe. † CALLOW.

Kal'lyn-te'ri-a, Cal'lyn-te'ri-a (kăl'ĭn-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl* [Gr. *καλλυντήρια.*] An Athenian festival held on the 19th of Thargelion, the temple of Athena being swept and cleansed preparatory to the Plynteria

Kal-mar'ri-an (kăl-mär'ĭ-ăn), *a* Of or pert to Kalmar, in Sweden.

Kalmarian Union, a union of Norway and Sweden with Denmark effected at Kalmar about 1397 as a result of the marriage of Haakon VI with the daughter of Valdemar of Denmark.

Kal'myck, Kal'myk (kăl'mĭk). Vars. of KALMUCK. [= TARO]

kal'o (ka'lō), *n.* [Hawaiian.]

kal'og (kăl'ŏg), *n.* [Aleutian *kaluqun.*] A large sculpin (*Marocephalus polyacanthocephalus*) of Alaska.

kal'long (ka'lŏng), *n.* [Malay *lālong*] A fruit bat or flying fox.

kal'o-type. Var. of CALOTYPE.

ka-loy'er. Var. of CALOYER.

Kal'pa (kăl'pȧ), *n.* [Skr] *Hindu Myth.* One of the Brahmanic æons See YUGA.

kal'pak Var. of CALPAC.

kal'pis (kăl'pĭs), *n.* [Gr. *κάλπις.*] A later form of the hydria. See HYDRIA, 1, of CALCHIDE.

kal'so-mine (kăl'sō-mīn) Var.

kal-war' (kăl-wär'), *n.* One of a Hindu trading caste chiefly of Bengal, the United Provinces, Central India, and Hyderabad.

ka-lym'mo-cyte (kȧ-lĭm'ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr *κάλυμμα* hood, covering + *-cyte.*] *Zool.* In certain tunicates (the genus *Salpa*), one of the cells derived from the follicular epithelium surrounding the egg, which appear to perform important functions in the development of the embryo.

ka-lyp'tra (ka-lĭp'trȧ), *n.* [Gr *καλύπτρα.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A veil.

kam. Var. of CAM, crooked.

kam. † CAME, pret of COME; CHAM; KHAN. [of KAMICHI

ka'ma-chi (ka'mȧ-shē). Var.

ka-ma'la (kä-mä'lä ; kăm'ä-lä), *n.* [Hind. *kamēlā, kamīlā*, and *lamalā* a species of orange ; cf. Skr. *kamala* lotus, a medicine.] An orange-red powder from the capsules of an East Indian euphorbiaceous tree (*Mallotus philippinensis*). It is used for dyeing silks, and also as a vermifuge.

Ka-ma'ra-es (kä-mä'rä-ēz), *a. Archæol.* Designating, or pertaining to, a type of Minoan pottery which reached its greatest excellence about 2500 B. C. It is gayly colored (white, black, yellow, and two reds being employed) and in some specimens is almost of eggshell thinness. It is so called after the locality of its discovery in Crete.

Kam'cha-dale (kăm'chä-dāl), *n.* Also **Kam'cha-dal** (-dăl). One of the principal native race of Kamchatka, of which it inhabits the southern part. They belong to a distinct linguistic family, and physically show traits slightly differing from the neighboring Mongols. They are hunters and fishermen, for the most part Christianized. Cf. KORYAK.

kame (kām), *n.* **1.** Scot. & Northern Eng. var. of COMB. **2.** A short ridge, hill, or hillock of stratified drift. See ESKER.

Ka'mi (kä'mē), *n. pl.* [Jap.] In Shinto, the "superior ones," the gods. They are the spirits of the dead, who, according to Shinto, become the rulers of the world.

ka'na (kä'nä), *n.* The Japanese system of syllabic writing, dating from the 8th or 9th century. The syllabary, of 47 purely phonetic characters (or with one for *n* final, 48) is written in either of two sets of symbols, the **katakana** or the **hiragana**, each character of the latter having several alternative forms. In ordinary writing of modern Japanese, kana characters of either set are used together with Chinese ideographs (see JAPANESE, 2). The katakana characters are derived from fragments of Chinese ideographs of the corresponding sounds, and are usually arranged in a systematic table of "fifty sounds." The hiragana symbols are extreme cursive forms of Chinese characters of the same sounds, and are arranged ordinarily in a verse of Buddhist poetry.

Kan'a-ka (kăn'ä-kä ; kä-năk'ä), *n.* [Native name, prop., a man.] A member of the native race of Hawaii ; hence, in extended use, a Polynesian or Melanesian.

Ka'na-rese' (kä'nä-rēz' ; -rēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Kanara, in India. — *n.* (*sing. & pl.*) One of a civilized Dravidian people occupying parts of Mysore, Bombay, Kanara, and adjoining regions in India ; also, the language of this people. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

kan'chil (kăn'chĭl), *n.* [Malay *kanchīl.*] Any of several East Indian chevrotains, esp. *Tragulus kanchil.* See CHEVROTAIN, *Illust.*

Kan-de'li-a (kăn-dē'lĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Malayalam *kandel.*] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian rhizophoraceous trees differing from the common mangrove (*Rhizophora*) in the laciniate petals and 5-6-parted calyx. The bark of the only species, *K. rheedii*, furnishes a reddish dye, and is also used medicinally.

kan'ga-roo' (kăn'gä-rōō'), *n.* ; *pl* -ROOS (-rōōz'). [Said to be the native name.] **1.** Any of the herbivorous leaping marsupial mammals of the family Macropodidæ, of Australia, New Guinea, and adjacent islands ; esp., those of the genus *Macropus.* The largest and best-known species are the giant kangaroo (*M. giganteus*) and the red kangaroo (*M. rufus*), which are about five feet long, excluding the tail. They have a small head, large ears, very long and powerful hind legs, and a long thick tail, which is used as a support in standing or walking. The relatively small fore legs are not used for progression. The two larger hind toes are armed with heavy nails, forming the animal's only means of defense. Kangaroos are often hunted with dogs, and their flesh was largely eaten by the aboriginal Australians. Related to the kangaroos of the genus *Macropus* are the wallabies, rock kangaroos, hare kangaroos, tree kangaroos, bettongs, and musk kangaroos (see these terms). See MARSUPIALIA. Cf. WALLABY, ROCK WALLABY, TREE KANGAROO, HARE KANGAROO.

Giant Kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*). 1/45

2. Hence, with some reference to the kangaroo : **a** *pl.* Wild young cattle. *Australia.* **b** A kind of chair. **c** A kind of bicycle approaching the type of the safety, in vogue in 1884. **d** An Australian. *Colloq., Eng.* **e** *pl. Stock Exchange.* Western Australian mining shares ; also, those who deal in them. *Slang.*

kangaroo apple. **a** The yellow, egg-shaped, edible fruit of a solanaceous herb (*Solanum aviculare*). It is mealy, with a subacid flavor. **b** The plant which yields this fruit. It is native of Australia and New Zealand.

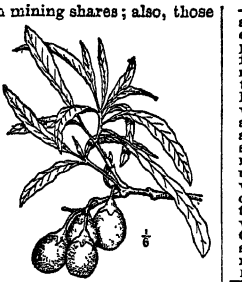
Kangaroo Apple. 1/6

kangaroo grass. A perennial Australian forage grass (*Themeda forskalii*).

kangaroo mouse. **a** Pocket mouse. **b** A jumping mouse.

kangaroo rat. **a** A rat kangaroo. **b** Any of numerous pouched, nocturnal, jerboa-like, burrowing rodents of arid parts of the western United States and northern Mexico. Those of the genus *Dipodomys* are four-toed, those of *Perodipus* five-toed.

kan'ga-roo's'-foot' (kăn'gä-rōōz'-), *or* **kan'ga-roo'-foot', plant.** An Australian amaryllidaceous plant (*Anigozanthos manglesii*) ; — so called from the long cleft perianth.

Kan'sas–Ne-bras'ka Act *or* **Bill.** *U. S. Hist.* A bill passed by Congress in 1854 for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. By its provision of local option or "squatter or popular sovereignty" on the slavery question, in abrogation of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, it reopened the contest over slavery between the North and the South, and by the bitter controversy and feeling it aroused doubtless hastened the Civil War. It destroyed the Whig party, and led to the formation of the Republican party on the principle of no extension of slavery.

kan-tar' (kän-tar'), *n.* Also *cantar, cantaro*, etc. [Ar. *qinṭār.* Cf. QUINTAL.] A varying weight of Syria, Egypt, etc., and of southern Europe, corresponding to the hundredweight. It usually contains 100 rotls. See WEIGHT.

Kant'i-an (kăn'tĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Immanuel Kant, the German philosopher ; conformed or relating to the doctrines of Kant. — **Kantian philosophy.** = KANTIANISM.

Kant'i-an, *n.* A follower of Kant ; one who holds or advocates the philosophical views of Kant or doctrines directly derived from them.

Kant'i-an-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Immanuel Kant (1724–1804), founder of the Critical System of Philosophy, so called because it is presented in the form of three Critiques, that of the Pure Reason (1781) ; of the Practical Reason (1788) ; of the Judgment (1790). Kant tells that he was aroused from his dogmatic slumber by the skepticism of Hume, who explained the law of causality as originating in habit — "the habit of surveying things constantly conjoined with each other." Kant by a searching analysis of experience discovered that while its contents or matter comes from sense perception, its form is given a priori and comes from the activity of the mind itself. Time and space are thus given to sense impressions, to make possible their projection as objects in the form of things and events. Again, such categories of the understanding as unity, plurality, and totality ; reality, negation, limitation ; substance and cause, possibility, existence, and necessity, — all express activities of the mind itself, which we transfer to nature in the process of knowing it. A third coefficient is added by the ideas of the reason, God, freedom, and immortality, which relate to the unconditioned, and furnish ultimate presuppositions of the world of experience. Thus Kant opposes to Hume's explanation of causality, as resting on custom or habit, a theory which makes this important element of experience originate in the mind's own activity. But because of this doctrine he denies to the mind a knowledge of things-in-themselves. Experience, according to him, knows only phenomena. The mind furnished the forms of experience and the sense organs furnish only impressions. Our knowledge is therefore only subjective. But Kant in his Critique of the Practical Reason shows the utter indispensableness of a belief in God, freedom, and immortality, if we are to have the institutions of civilization. And in the Critique of the Judgment he further shows that Art and Literature rest on an a priori idea of the Beautiful ; and that without the a priori idea of intelligent purpose or design in nature we could not recognize any phenomena of life in plants or animals or other organisms. It follows from this that we could not interpret vocal or written signs, and therefore could not invent nor learn language. Even if we could think we could not express our thoughts nor participate in the thoughts of one another. It remained for the followers of Kant to see that his agnosticism was gratuitous. For he had endowed man so richly by making him the originator of all the forms to be found in experience — which make blind sensations into an organized world — that it occurred at once to such thinkers as Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel, who took an inventory of the sum of human knowledge by experience, that its entire wealth consisted in forms imposed by us upon a chaotic series of sense impressions void and formless until mind gives them time and space, quantity, causal relations, and a divine purpose. The world that we know as the world of experience is the same world that Kant analyzed in his Critiques, and it makes no difference, except a verbal one, whether we say that the world of our experience is subjective and phenomenal or that the world of our experience is objective and real. For in any case we divide the world of experience, such as it is, into subject and object and their union, and thus make an exhaustive inventory. We have no ground for setting up an objectivity other than the objectivity inventoried in our world of experience. The agnosticism of Kant and the systems of philosophy founded on the later interpretations of his results, taken together, make a modern philosophy based on psychology, while the ancient philosophy created and formulated by the Greek thinkers was ontological in method and results. But both systems agree (according to Hegel) in their ultimate views of man and nature See FICHTEANISM, SCHELLINGISM, HEGELIANISM. *W. T. Harris.*

Kan'to-He-ge'li-an (kăn'tō-hā-gā'lĭ-ăn ; -hē-gē'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Kant and Hegel or their doctrines ; broadly, designating, or pertaining to, the modern idealism which takes its rise from the teachings of Kant and Hegel.

Ka-nu'ri (kä-nōō'rĭ), *n.* One of the dominant race of Bornu. The Kanuris are of mixed Hamite, Arab, and Negro blood, the last predominating. Their civilization, though based upon slavery, is one of the most advanced of central Africa, the people being industrious traders and agriculturists, with some advance in native manufactures. The ruling classes are Mohammedans.

ka'o-lin } (kā'ō-lĭn ; kä'- ; 277), *n.* [Chin. *kao*[1] *ling*[3], **ka'o-line** } prop. high hill ; — from the place where it was found : cf. F *kaolin.*] A very pure white clay, ordinarily in the form of an impalpable powder, used to form the paste of porcelain ; china clay ; porcelain clay. See CLAY. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, $H_4Al_2Si_2O_9$, and is derived from the decomposition of aluminous minerals, esp. feldspar. The name is now applied to all porcelain clays which endure the fire without discoloration.

ka'o-lin'ic (-lĭn'ĭk), *a. Min.* Pertaining to, allied to, or resembling, kaolin.

ka'o-lin-ite (kā'ō-lĭn-īt ; kä'-), *n. Min.* Pure kaolin, occurring in white crystalline scales.

ka'o-lin-ize (-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To convert, as feldspar, into kaolin. — **ka'o-lin-i-za'tion** (-lĭn-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

‖ **Ka-pel'le** (kä-pĕl'ē), *n.* [G.] *Music.* In Germany, a chapel ; hence, the choir or orchestra of a prince's chapel ; now, a musical establishment, usually orchestral.

‖ **Ka-pell'meis'ter** (ka-pĕl'mīs'tĕr), *n. sing. & pl.* [G., fr. *kapelle* chapel, private band of a prince + *meister* a master.] *Music.* The leader or conductor of a Kapelle or other musical establishment ; an orchestra conductor.

Kapellmeister music. Music such as is written by Kapellmeister ; — applied depreciatively to compositions of uninspired correctness.

ka'pok (kä'pŏk), *n.* [Javanese *kapok* tree cotton.] The mass of silky fibers investing the seeds of the silk-cotton tree (*Ceiba pentandra*). Under the name of *Java cotton*, it is used commercially as a filling for mattresses. See CEIBA.

Kapp line (kăp). Also **kapp.** [After Gisbert *Kapp* (b. 1852), German electrician.] *Elec.* A unit of magnetic force equal to 6,000 C. G. S. lines. One Kapp line per square inch = 930 C. G. S. lines per square centimeter.

Ka'ra-ism (kä'ra-Iz'm), *n.* [Heb. *qārā* to read.] The doctrine of a heretical Jewish sect which rejects rabbinism and Talmudism, basing its tenets on interpretation of the Scriptures. Karaism was founded in Bagdad about 765 A. D. by Anan ben David (see ANANISM), was formerly widespread in the eastern Caliphate, the Byzantine empire, and western Russia, but now has only some 12,000 adherents, chiefly in southern Russia. — **Ka'ra-ite** (-īt), *n.* — **Ka'ra-it-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

ka-ra'ka (ka-ra'kä ; *colloq.* krăk'ä), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand anacardiaceous tree (*Corynocarpus lævigata*), cultivated by the Maoris for its seeds, which form an important article of native diet when steamed and dried, though very poisonous when raw. The pulp of the orange-colored fruit was formerly also eaten.

Ka'ra-Kal'pak (kä'rä-käl'päk), *n.* [Mongol *kara* black + Russ. *kolpak. kalpak*, cap.] A member of a branch of the Turki family dwelling along Lake Aral near the mouth of the Oxus ; also, their language. See URAL-ALTAIC.

Ka-ra'tas (kä-rä'tŭs), *n.* [NL. ; cf. Tupi *caraúta.*] **a** *Bot.* **karabassary** ✝ CARAVANSARY.

ka'ra-be (kä'rä-bē), *n.* [F. *carabé*, fr Pg. *caraba*, fr. Per *kahrubā.*] Amber. *Obs.*

Kans. *Abbr.* KANSAS.

Kan'sa (kă n'sŏ), *or* **Kan'sas** (-zas), **In'di-an.** = KAW

Kan'san (kă n'zăn), *a. & n.* [From *Kansas* See *Gaz.*] *Geol* See GLACIAL PERIOD.

kant. ✝ CANT.

kantel. ✝ CANTLE.

kan'te-let (kăn'tē-lĕt), *n.* [Finnish *kantele.*] *Music.* A Finnish harp or dulcimer of five strings.

kan'ten (kăn'tĕn), *n.* [Jap.] Japanese isinglass. [RUS.

kan'tha-ros. Var. of CANTHARUS.

kan'ti-koy (kăn'tĭ-koi), *n* Also *cantucoy, kintecoy*, etc. An Indian ceremonial dance, — apparently an Algonquian word.

Kant'ism (kănt'Iz'm), *n.* = KANTIANISM. — **Kant'ist,** *n.*

kan'try, *n* ✝ CANTREF.

Ka-nuck', **Ka-nuk'** Vars. of CANUCK. [KANOON

ka-nun' (kä-nōōn') Var of **ka'o-ri** (kaʻō-rĭ ; kou'rĭ). Var of KAURI.

ka'pa (kä'pä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] Tapa. — *Polynesia*

ka-pa'i (kä-pä'ē ; ká-pī'), *a.* [Maori.] Good ; as, a *kapai* gun. *New Zealand.*

kaph. Var. of CAPH.

kap'no-mar (kăp'nō-mär). Var. of CAPNOMOR. [*Table I.*]

ka'pok oil (kä'pŏk). See OIL, **ka'pok tree.** Silk-cotton tree.

kap'pa (kăp'ä), *n.* [Gr. *κάππα.*] The tenth letter (K, κ) of the Greek alphabet It is equiv. to Eng. *k*, but often transliterated by *c.*

Ka'pu (kä'pōō). *n.* One of a numerous Dravidian caste, of the better class of Sudras, chiefly of Madras and Hyderabad.

kar. ✝ CAR, CARE [Rifles.

K. A. E. *Abbr.* King's African Rifles.

ka-noon' (ka-nōōn'), *n.* [Ar. *qānūn.*] *Music.* An Arabian variety of dulcimer or zither with 50 or 60 strings.

Kans. *Abbr.* KANSAS.

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ka-ra'ma-hi (kä-mä'hē), *n.* [Maori.] = TOWAI. *New Zealand.*

ka-ma'o (ka-ma'ō), *n.* [Cf. Hawaiian *a-ma-ui.*] A bird (*Phæornis myadestina*) of the thrush family, of Kauai Island, Hawaii.

kam'ar-band (kŭm'ar-bŭnd). Var. of CUMMERBUND.

kam'as. Var. of CAMAS.

ka'mas (ka'mas), *n.* The yam bean. *Phil. I.*

Ka'ma-sin' (ka'mä-sēn'), *n.* See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES.

kam'ass. Var. of CAMAS.

ka-mas'si (kä-măs'ĭ), *n.* [Native name in Cape Colony.] A South African apocynaceous tree (*Gonioma kamassi*) ; also, its hard yellow wood.

kam-ba'la (kŭm-bä'lä), *n.* [Burmese *kam-ba-la.*] An East Indian tree (*Sonneratia apetala*) ; also, its strong red wood.

kambe. ✝ COMB

kam'bi (kăm'bē), *n.* [Tamil & Telugu.] An aromatic gum resin derived from an East Indian rubaceous tree (*Gardenia lucida*).

kam'bing u'tan (kăm'bĭng ōō'tăn). [Malay, lit ; goat of the forest] A kind of serow (*Nemorhedus sumatrensis*).

kam'boh (kŭm'bō), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *kumbī.*] A low caste in the Punjab, devoted chiefly to agriculture. *India.*

kam'bou (kŭm'bōō), *n.* [Native name in Kurile Islands.] An edible brown seaweed (*Laminaria saccharina*), of wide distribution, used extensively for food in Japan and elsewhere.

Kam-chat'kan (kăm-chăt'kăn), *a. & n.* Native of Kamchatka. See KAMCHADALE, KORYAK, CHUKCHI.

ka'me-chi. Var. of KAMICHI.

ka-mel' (*Boer D.* ka-mĕl'), *n.* [Boer D., giraffe, prop., camel.] The giraffe. *South Africa.*

ka-mees'. Var. of CAMISE.

Ka-me'ha-me'ha Day (kä-mē'hä-mē'hä). A Hawaiian holiday. See HOLIDAY.

kam'e-run'are' (kŭm'ĕ-rōōn'-ār'), *n.*, **kam'e-run'ase'** (-ăz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

kame'ster (*Scot.* kā m'stĕr ; kĕm'-). Var. of KEMPSTER *Obs. or Scot.*

ka'mias (kä'myäs), *n* [Bicol & Tag.] The bilimbi. *Phil. I.*

ka'mi-chi (ka'mē-shē), *n.* [Gallbi ; cf. F. *kamichi.*] The horned screamer See SCREAMER.

ka-mi'la (kä-mē'lä). Var. of KAMALA. [MISE

ka-mis' (kä-mēs'). Var. of CA-

Kam'loops trout (kăm'lōps). [From *Kamloops*, village in British Columbia.] An American trout (*Salmo kamloops*) of the upper Fraser and Columbia River basins.

kam-ma'lan (kŭ-mä'lăn), *n.* [Tamil *kammālan* artificer.] One of an artisan caste chiefly of Bombay, Madras, and Mysore, India.

kamme. ✝ CAM.

kam'mer-band (kŭm'ĕr-bŭnd) Var of CUMMERBUND.

kam'me-rer-ite (kĕm'ĕ-rĕr-īt), *n.* [After Dr. A. A. *Kämmerer* of St. Petersburg.] *Min.* A reddish variety of penninite.

Ka'mon, *or* **Ca'mon** (kä'mŏn).

kam-pong' (kăm-pŏng' ; kam'-pŏng), *n.* [Malay *kampung.* Cf. COMPOUND an inclosure.] In Malaysia, a cluster of houses or houses and gardens ; a compound.

kamp-tu'li-con (kămp-tū'lĭ-kŏn), *n* [Said to be from Gr. *καμπτός* flexible + *οὖλος* woolly, thick]. A kind of warm and elastic floorcloth, invented about 1843, now largely superseded by linoleum. [LITE.

kam'py-lite. Var. of CAMPYLITE.

kam'sin. Var. of KHAMSIN.

Kam'tcha-dale. **Kam'tschadale** Vars. of KAMCHADALE.

Ka'mu-i (kä'mōō-ē). Var. of KAMI

kan. ✝ CAN, KHAN.

Kan. *Abbr.* KANSAS.

K. A. N. *Abbr.* Knight of St. Alexander Nevskoi (in Russia).

kan (kan), *n.* [D.] A Dutch liquid measure, now the same as the liter.

Ka-nack'a (kä-năk'ä). Var. of **Kan'a-da.** Var. of CANADA.

ka-na'e (kä-na'ē ; *colloq.* kānī'), *n.* [Maori.] A mullet, esp. *Mugil perusii*, found in large schools in the seas and tidal rivers of New Zealand.

Ka'nah (kā'nä). *Bib.*

ka-na'ri (kä-nä'rē), *n.* [Malay *kanāri.*] The Java almond.

kanari oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

ka-nas'ter. Var. of CANASTER.

ka-nat' (ka-nŏt'), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ar *akinnat*, pl. of *kinān* cover.] The wall of a tent. *India.*

Ka-nau'ji (kä-nou'jē), *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

ka-naut'. Var. of KANAT.

Ka-na'wa-ri (kä-nä'wä-rē), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

kand. Var. of CAND.

Kan'da Vo'gul (kän'dä vō'gōōl). See FINNO-UGRIC LANGUAGES.

kan'de (*Dan.* kän'ĕ), *n.* [Dan. Cf. 3d CAN.] See MEASURE.

kandel. ✝ CANDLE.

Kandh (känd), *n.* A Khond ; also, the language of the Khonds. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

kand'jar (kän'jär). Var. of HANDJAR.

kan'dol, *n.* = CANADOL.

kane. ✝ CANE, KHAN.

kane. Var. of KAIN.

ka'neh (ka'nĕ), *n.* [Heb. *kaneh.*] See MEASURE.

kanel. ✝ CANAL, CANNEL.

kan'e-phore (kăn'ĕ-fōr ; 201), *n.*, **ka-neph'o-ros** (kä-nĕf'ō-rŏs), *n. ; pl.* -ROI (-roi). = CANEPHOROS.

kang (kang), *n.* [Chin. *k'ang*[4].] In northern China and Manchuria, a kind of brick platform built across one side or end of a room to sleep on. In winter it is warmed by a fire beneath.

kangaroo, *v. i.* To hunt kangaroos ; to jump like a kangaroo.

kangaroo acacia. A thorny Australian acacia (*Acacia armata*) often used for hedges.

kangaroo bear. The koala.

kangaroo beetle. Any of certain brilliantly colored Old World chrysomelid beetles constituting the genus *Sagra*, having enlarged hind legs

kangaroo dog. A large dog like a lurcher, for hunting kangaroos

kan'ga-roo'er, *n.* A kangaroo hunter. *Australia.* [roo

kangaroo hare. A hare kangaroo.

kangaroo jerboa. A bettong.

kangaroo thorn. The kangaroo acacia.

kangaroo vine. An Australian vitaceous climbing shrub (*Cissus hastulinana*).

kangue. Var. of CANGUE.

kan'i-ker, *n.* A seller of ale. *Obs.* Cf. CANNEKER.

Kan'ka-nay' (kä n'kä-nī'), *n.* An Igorrote tribe See IGORROTE. [KUNKUR

kan'kar (kŭn'kŭr). Var. of **kan'ke-dort',** *n.* Critical state or affair. *Obs*

kan'kie (kăn'kĭ), *n.* Maize bread. *West Africa*

kan'kre. ✝ CANKER.

kan'na (kăn'ä), **kan'ne** (-ē), *n.* [Sw. *kanna*, G. *kanne.*] See MEASURE.

kanne. ✝ CAN, KHAN.

kan-nu'me (kä-nōō'mē), *n.* [Ar *qammāmah.*] = SACRED FISH.

Ka'no (kä'nō), *a. Japanese Painting.* Designating a school of painting named after its founder, Kano Masanobu (about 1425 A. D.), in whose family the headship long continued.

kan'ra (kăn'rä), *n.* [Chin. *k'an*[4] *ta*[4].] *Chem.* Succinic.

Ka'ra-bu-lo' (ka-rä-bōō-lō'), *n.* A Tatar breed of horses.

Ka'ra-dagh' (ka'rä-dăk'), *n.* An Armenian breed of horses now used as draft and driving horses in Persia.

ka'ra-gan (ka'rä-gän), *n.* [Russ. *karagan*, prob of Tatar origin] The corsak.

ka-rait' (*ka-rīt'*), **ka-ri'at** (*ka-rī'-ät*). Vars of KRAIT

ka-ra'ji (ka-ra'jē) Var of KORADJI [KIRGHIZ.

Ka'ra Kir-ghiz' (kä'rä) See

ka'ra-kul' (*ka'rä-kōōl'*), *n.* [Russ. *karakul'* curly fleece, of Bokhara and Khiva sheep] Astrakhan, esp in the fine grades.

Ka'ra-ma'ni-a gum (ka'rä-mā'nĭ-ä). [From *Karamania*, region in Asia Minor.] **a** = BASSORA GUM **b** = ARRAD GUM.

ka'ra-mu (ka'ra-mōō ; *colloq.* kär'ä-mōō), *n.* [Maori] Any of several rubiaceous New Zealand trees of the genus *Coprosma.* See COPROSMA.

Kan-ra'wa-ra (*ka-răn'ka-wä*), *n* One of a Texas coast tribe of Indians, now extinct.—**Ka-ran'-wan** (-wăn), *a.*

‖ **ka-ra'o** (*ka-rä'ō*), *n.* [Hind. *karāo*] *Hindu Law.* The marriage of a widow to her deceased husband's brother (cf. LEVIRATE) ; also, often, concubinage

Ka'ra rin (ka'rä ryōō). [Jap., fr. *Kara* China + *ryu* style, manner.] *Japanese Painting.* The Chinese style or Chinese school ; — applied rather to Japanese painting in the Chinese manner than to actual Chinese work.

kar'at. Var. of CARAT.

ka-rat'to (*ka-rät'ō*). Var. of KERATTO.

A genus of West Indian bromeliaceous plants differing from *Bromelia* in having the flowers in dense terminal heads. *K. karatas* yields the fiber known as *silk grass.* **b** [*l.c.*] Any plant of this genus, esp. of the species *K. karatas.*

kar'bi (kär'bĭ), *n.* [Native name among inland tribes in Queensland.] A small stingless wild bee of the genus *Trigona*, that makes a spiral mass of honeycomb. *Australia.*

Ka-ren' (*ka*-rĕn'), *n.* One of a people of Burma living in small secluded villages in the mountainous districts; also, their language. See INDO-CHINESE.

Karen is a group of dialects, not of languages, for it includes only one language — *Karen* — spoken by the members of that tribe scattered over South Burma and the neighboring portion of Siam The generally accepted theory regarding the language is that it is connected with Chinese, but not descended from it, and that the people are pre-Chinese. *Census of India*, 1901

Ka-ren'i-na (kă-rĕn'ĭ-*nä*), *properly* **Ka-ren'in** (ka-rĕn'-yĭn), **An'na.** The fascinating and gifted heroine of Tolstoy's novel of this name, a woman whose high ideals have been stunted by an early loveless marriage with an elderly unsympathetic man. She deserts her husband and child for a young soldier; but her life soon becomes wretched, she and her lover drift apart, and she commits suicide.

Karls'bad (kärlz'băd), *n.* A city in Bohemia. — **Karlsbad decrees**, the reactionary measures passed by a congress of German states at Karlsbad in 1819, and confirmed by the Diet in the same year. They were instigated by Metternich. They placed the press under a censorship and the universities under police surveillance, and made the Burschenschaften unlawful. — **K. salt**, a mixture of mineral salts, obtained from the water of several springs in Karlsbad, Bohemia. It is extensively used as a mild aperient. — **K. twin**, *Cryst.*, a twin crystal of orthoclase, having the vertical axis as the twinning axis: — from its common occurrence in the Karlsbad trachyte. Hence, **K. twinning.**

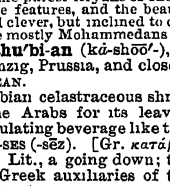

Karlsbad Twin.

kar'ma (kar'*ma*; *Skr.* kŭr'*mä*), *n.* [Skr.] Act or work; esp., an act of piety or religion, a rite or a duty; specif.: **a** *Buddhism.* The whole ethical consequence of one's acts considered as fixing one's lot in the future existence; the continuous working of every thought, word, or deed throughout eternity, in a kind of moral causal sequence. **b** *Theos.* The doctrine of fate as the inflexible result of cause and effect; the law of retribution.

Kar-ma'thi-an (kär-mā'thĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a Mohammedan sect, a branch of Ismaelians, founded about 890 A. D. by Al-Karmat, and in the 10th century ravaging Irak, Syria, and Arabia — **Kar-ma'thi-an**, *n.*

kar'mic (kär'mĭk; kŭr'mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to karma; determined by, or resulting from, karma.

ka-roo' (*kä*-rōō'), *n.*; *pl.* -ROOS' (-rōōz'). [Hottentot *karó* dry, arid.] One of the dry table-lands of South Africa, which often rise terracelike to considerable elevations; esp. [*cap.*], the Great Karoo, in Cape Colony. See *Gaz.*

Ka-roo', *a. Geol.* Designating, or belonging to, a great series (the **Karoo system**) of shales, sandstones, and conglomerates in South Africa, which includes the Permian and Triassic systems of that region. The Permian glacial formations (**Karoo formations**) of this region are a part of the system, which is rich in vertebrate remains.

Karoo ground, soil of a yellowish color due to iron, like that of the Great Karoo. *S. Africa.* — **karoo plant** *or* **thorn**, a thorny acacia (*Acacia horrida*), characteristic of the karoos. It yields the Cape gum.

ka-ross' (*kä*-rŏs'), *n.* [Native name.] A square garment or rug of skins worn by the native blacks. *South Africa.*

Karst topography (karst). *Phys. Geog.* Topography of the type found in the Karst, a limestone plateau on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. It is marked by sink holes, interspersed with abrupt ridges and irregular protuberant rocks, and by caverns and underground streams.

Kart-vel'i-an (kärt-vĕl'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A member of any of a group of related peoples of the Caucasus including the Georgians, Imeritians, Mingrelians, Lazes, Svanetians, etc. Cf. IBERIAN, *n.*, 3.

Kar-win'ski-a (kär-wĭn'skĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL., after Wilhelm *Karwinsky* von Karwin, German traveler.] *Bot.* A small genus of Mexican rhamnaceous shrubs or small trees having flowers with small, hooded, short-clawed petals, and fleshy drupes. *K. humboldtiana* is the ocotillo.

kar'y-o- (kăr'ĭ-ō-), **kar'y-** (kăr'ĭ-). Also *caryo-*, *cary-*. A combining form from Greek κάρυον, *nut*, used specif. in biology to denote *nucleus of a cell*; as in *karyo*kinesis, etc.

kar'y-om'i-tome (-ŏm'ĭ-tōm), *n.* [*karyo-* + *mitome.*] *Biol.* The network of fibers of which the nucleus of a cell is in part composed.

kar'y-o-plasm (kăr'ĭ-ō-plăz'ĭm), *n.* [*karyo-* + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* The protoplasm of the nucleus; nucleoplasm; — opposed to *cytoplasm.* — **kar'y-o-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

kar'y-o-some' (-ō-sōm'), *n.* [*karyo-* + 2d *-some.*] *Biol.* **a** A nucleoluslike body in the chromatin network of the cell nucleus, as opposed to the true nucleolus, or plasmosome. **b** A chromosome **c** The nucleus of a cell.

Kash-mi'ri (kăsh-mē'rĭ), *n.* The language of the Aryan Kashmirians, a Sanskritic tongue with many Arabic and Persian words, and a considerable literature. It is written in both a modified Persian and the Sarada alphabets. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Kash-mir'i-an (kăsh-mēr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Kashmir or its people. — *n.* A native of Kashmir, northwestern India. The Kashmirians are perhaps the purest Aryans of India, noted for their light complexion, fine features, and the beauty of their women They are acute and clever, but inclined to dishonesty and dissoluteness They are mostly Mohammedans

Ka-su'bi-an (*kä*-sōō'bĭ-ăn), **Ka-shu'bi-an** (*kä*-shōō'-), *n.* A Slavonic language spoken in Danzig, Prussia, and closely akin to Polish. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

kat (kat), *n.* [Ar. *qāt.*] An Arabian celastraceous shrub (*Catha edulis*), cultivated by the Arabs for its leaves, which are used in preparing a stimulating beverage like tea.

ka-tab'a-sis (*ka*-tăb'*ă*-sĭs), *n., pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. κατάβασις, fr. καταβαίνειν to go down.] Lit., a going down; the return march to the sea of the Greek auxiliaries of the Anabasis. Hence, any similar retreat.

kat'a-bol'ic (kăt'*ă*-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, katabolism. — **kat'a-bol'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *a.*

ka-tab'o-lism (kă-tăb'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. κατα down + βάλλειν to throw.] *Biol. & Physiol.* Destructive metabolism; the opposite of *anabolism.* Purely katabolic activities involve release of energy and result in true excretion products, but certain new substances are sometimes formed in metabolic processes which are mainly katabolic. Production of such substances is often called by botanists *constructive katabolism.* In plants most of the useful secretions, as nectar, are thus produced. See METABOLISM.

kat'a-plex'y (kăt'*ă*-plĕk'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. κατάπληξις stupor; κατά down + πλήσσειν to strike.] *Zoöl.* The motionless and supposedly stupefied condition of an animal feigning death. — **kat'a-plec'tic** (-plĕk'tĭk), *a.*

ka-tas'tate (*kä*-tăs'tāt), *n.* [Gr. κατά down + ἱστάναι to cause to stand.] *Biol.* Any substance formed in the cell through the katabolic activity of the protoplasm, — opposed to *anastate.* — **kat'a-stat'ic** (kăt'*ă*-stăt'ĭk), *a.*

kat'a-to'ni-a (kăt'*ă*-tō'nĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κατά down + τόνος tone.] *Med.* Progressive melancholia leading to mania and dementia.

Ka'ter's pen'du-lum (kā'tĕrz). [After Henry *Kater*, English army officer.] *Physics* A compound pendulum with adjustable knife edges, one at the center of suspension and the other near the center of oscillation.

Kath'a-rine (kăth'*ă*-rĭn), *or* **Kath'a-ri'na** (-rī'*nä*), *n.* The heroine of Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew." She is rich, young, and beautiful, but so ill-tempered that no one will marry her. Petruchio, however, does so and, assuming great severity, subdues her by rough treatment.

ka-thar'sis (*kä*-thär'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. κάθαρσις, fr. καθαίρειν to cleanse.] A word used by Aristotle in his famous definition of tragedy to describe the effects produced on the spectator. "Through pity and fear working a purification of these emotions." In 1857 Jacob Bernays published an essay on it which drew out seventy or more treatises from distinguished scholars on the meaning of the word *katharsis* in this place The poet shows us tragic deeds followed by their necessary consequences, and thus produces pity for the well-intentioned tragic character and terror if his mistakes are such as we should commit under like circumstances The world wisdom of a people is largely derived from its national poets, not as a moral philosophy, but as a vicarious experience. Aristotle held that tragedy purifies the spectator by showing him how his feelings and convictions will result when carried out. (See what he says of the tragic plot — "the soul of tragedy") Without making the experience himself, he profits by participating in the world experience depicted for him by the poet It is more or less in human nature to recoil against direct advice, especially moral advice We do not like to have its application made personal; but in the work of art we see the moral energies of society acting upon ideal personages, and the lesson to the spectator is more impressive and more wholesome, because it is accepted by him in his freedom, and not imposed upon him by external authority. *W. T. Harris.*

kath'e-tal (kăth'ē-tăl), *a.* [See CATHETUS.] *Math.* Relating to a cathetus, perpendicular.

ka'ti-po (kä'tē-pō; *colloq.* kăt'ĭ-pō), *n.* [Maori.] A very venomous small spider (*Latrodectus hasselti*) of the East Indies, Australia, New Zealand, etc. It is commonly black with a red abdominal band. *New Zealand.*

Ka'ti-pu-nan' (kä'tē-pōō-nän'), *n.* [Tag., union, association.] A revolutionary secret society, now obsolete, founded for political purposes in the Tagalog provinces around Manila about 1890, and an outgrowth of the native Freemasonry lodges. It attained great power, and was a potent factor in the Cavite insurrection of 1896-97. Its aim was to "redeem the Philippines from its tyrants, the friars, and to found a communistic republic." The full Tagalog title of the society signifies literally, "The sovereign or worshipful association of the sons of the country."

ka'ty-did' (kā'tĭ-dĭd'), *n.* **1.** Any of several large, green, arboreal, American orthopterous insects of the family Locustidæ. In the Southern and Western States *Microcentrum retinerris*, and in the East *Platyphyllum concavum*, are perhaps the best-known species. The males have stridulating organs at the bases of the front wings, with which, during the summer and fall, they make a peculiar, loud, shrill sound resembling the combination *katydid-katydid.*

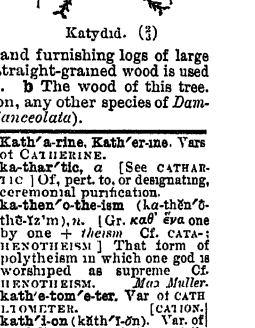

Katydid. (⅔)

2. *Logging.* A pair of logging wheels.

kau'ri (kou'rĭ), *n.* Also *kaori*, *kawry*, *kaury*, *kourie*, *cowdi*, *cowdie*, *cowrie*, etc. [Native name.] **a** A pinaceous timber tree of New Zealand (*Dammara australis*), attaining a great height and furnishing logs of large dimensions. The fine white straight-grained wood is used for all forms of construction. **b** The wood of this tree. **c** Kauri resin. **d** By extension, any other species of *Dammara*; as, the red *kauri* (*D. lanceolata*).

kar'at tree (kăr'ăt). An African fabaceous tree (*Erythrina abyssinica*), the seeds of which were supposed to have been used as carat weights

Ka-ra'ya (kä-ra'yä), *n.* An Indian of a division of the Ges tribes of Matto Grosso, Brazil.

kar'boy. Var. of CARBOY.

karcasse. † CARCASS.

kar'cist (kar'sĭst), *n. Necromancy.* The operator who addresses the spirit evoked. [*Bib*

Ka-re'ah (*kä*-rē'*ä*; kā'rē-*ä*).

ka're-a'o (ka'rē-a'ō; -rē-ou'), **ka're-an'** (-ou'), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand simulacaceous creeping plant (*Rhipogonum scandens*), often a source of annoyance to travelers.

karect. † CARAT.

karect. Var. of CARACT.

ka-ree'ta (*ka*-rē'*tä*). *n.* [Hind. & Per. *khaṛīṭah*, *tr* Ar.] A silken bag for letters, used in the correspondence of nobles; hence, a letter. *India.*

Ka-re'li-an (*kä*-rē'lĭ-ăn), *n.* A member of one of the principal divisions of the Finns. They are characterized by tall slender figures, regular features, gray eyes, and brown complexion. Cf. TAVASTIAN.

karemon. † CARMAN, man.

‖ **ka-re'wa** (*ka*-rē'*wä*), *n.* = KARAO.

kareyne. † CARRION.

karf. Obs. pret. of CARVE.

ka'ri (ka'rĭ). Var of KARRI.

‖ **ka'ri'** (*kä*'rē'), *n.* Curry.

Ka-rib'dous. † CHARYBDIS.

karin. † CARRION.

‖ **kar'in-gho'ta** (kăr'ĭn-gō'tä), *n.* [Malay.] An East Indian simaroubaceous tree (*Samadura indica*). See NIEPA BARK, SAMANDURA.

karite. † CHARITY.

kar'i-te (kăr'ĭ-tē), *n.* [Native Sudanese name *karité.*] Shea tree.

kar'i-yat' (kŭr'ĭ-yät'), *n.* [Hind. *kaṛiyāṭ.*] An East Indian acanthaceous plant (*Justicia paniculata*) sometimes cultivated

Kar'ka (kär'*kä*), *or* **Kar'ka-a** (-kä-*ä*). *Bib.*

karke. † CARK.

kar'kee. *n.* Corrupt. of KHAKI.

karkeis. † CARCASS.

kark'net. † CARCANET.

Kar'kor (kär'kŏr). *Bib.*

karle. † CARL.

karme. † CARME

kar'mouth (kär'mouth), *n.* [Ar (in Egypt).] Any of several African siluroid fishes of the genera *Clarias* and *Heterobranchus*, having an accessory breathing organ enabling them to live for a time out of the water

karn (karn). Var. of CAIRN.

Kar-na'im (kar-nā'ĭm). *Bib.*

karne † KERN, a foot soldier.

kar'nel. † KERNEL.

kar'ob. † CAROB.

karoigne. † CARRION.

karol † CAROL

Ka'ron (ka'rŏn), *n.* A member of a very primitive Negrito tribe of northwestern New Guinea.

karos. † CARUS.

kar'pho-lite. Var of CARPHOLITE.

kar'ra-wan. † CARAVAN.

karrayne. † CARRION.

kar'ree (kar'ē), *n.* [Boer D ; of Hottentot origin.] A South African sumac (*Rhus viminalis*). Its wood is used for bows.

kar'ri (kăr'ĭ), **ka'ri** (kä'rĭ), *n.* [Native name] The giant gum tree of Western Australia (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*); also, its hard red wood, often used for street pavements.

kar-roo' Var. of KAROO

kar'ru-sel' (kăr'ōō-zĕl'), *n.* [Cf CARROUSEL] *Horol.* A form of tourbillon with a slow-moving rotary escapement carriage.

kar'sie. † KERSEY.

kar'sten-ite (kar'stĕn-īt), *n.* [After Dr. D. L G. Karsten, German mineralogist.] = ANHYDRITE.

kart, etc. † CART, etc.

Kar'tal (kär'tăl; kär'-), *n.* [Boer D. *katel*, fr Malayalam *kaṭṭil* a cot] A wooden hammock, used in wagons as a bed. *South Africa.*

Kar'tik (-tĭk). Var of KATIK See HINDU CALENDAR

kar-tom'e-ter (kar-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* = CURVOMETER.

Kart'vel (kart'vĕl), *n.* = KARTVELIAN. [CARVE

karve. Obs. or dial. var. of

kar'vel † CARVEL.

kar-war' (kŭr-war'), *n.* [Cf Per *kurūr* a crore.] See WEIGHT.

kar'y- (kăr'ĭ-). See KARYO-.

kar'y-as'ter (kăr'ĭ-ăs'tĕr), *n.* [*karyo-* + *aster*] = ASTER, 4 b.

kar y-en'chy-ma (-ĕn'kĭ-*mä*), *n.* [NL. See KARYO-; ENCHYMA] *Biol.* Karyoplasm.

karyne † CARENE.

kar'y-o-ki-ne'sis (-ō-kĭ-nē'sĭs; -kĭ-nē'sĭs), *n.* [NL; *karyo-* + Gr. κινεῖν to move] *Biol.* = MITOSIS

kar'y-o-ki-net'ic (-nĕt'ĭk), *a. Biol* = MITOTIC.

kar'y-o-lymph' (kăr'ĭ-ō-lĭmf'), *n. karyo-* + *lymph*] *Biol* The ground substance of a cell nucleus.

kar'y-o-ly'sis (-ŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *karyo-* + *-lysis*] *Biol.* The supposed dissolution of the nucleus in cell division. *Obs.* — **kar'y-o-lyt'ic** (-ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

kar'y-o-mi'cro-some' (-mī'krō-sōm'), *n.* [*karyo-* + *microsome.*] *Biol.* = NUCLEOMICROSOME.

kar'y-om'i-tom (-ŏm'ĭ-tŏm), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* = KARYOMITOME.

kar'y-o-mi-to'sis (-mĭ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Mitosis. — **kar'y-o-mi-to'ic** (-tō'ĭk), **kar'y-o-mi-tot'ic** (-tŏt'ĭk), *a.*

kar'y-on (kăr'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr κάρυον. See KARYO-.] *Biol* The nucleus of a cell. *Haeckel.*

kar'y-o-plas'ma (kăr'ĭ-ō-plăz'*mä*). *n.* = KARYOPLASM.

kar'y-or-rhex'is (-ō-rĕk'sĭs), *n.* [NL. *karyo-* + Gr. ῥῆξις a breaking] *Med.* Disintegration of the cell nucleus

kar'y-o-ste-no'sis (-stē-nō'sĭs). *n.* [NL.; *karyo-* + Gr. στενωσις a being straitened.] *Biol.* Amitosis. *Rare.* — **kar'y-o-ste-not'ic** (-nŏt'ĭk), *a. Rare.*

kar'y-o-the'ca (-thē'*kä*), *n.* [NL. See KARYO-, THECA.] *Biol.* The nuclear membrane. *Haeckel.*

‖ **kas** (kas), *n.* [D] A Dutch form of cupboard

Ka-sack' (*ka*-săk'). Var of COSSACK. [COIN.

kas-beke' (kas-bē'k'), *n.* See

kas-cam'i-ol (kăs-kăm'ĭ-ŏl), *n.* The purple gallinule. *W. Indies.*

ka'ser, *n.* [AS. *cāsere*, fr. L. *Caesar.* See KAISER.] Kaiser. *Obs.*

kash'ga (kăsh'*ga*), *or* **kash'i-ma** (-ĭ-*mä*), *n* [Eskimo *kashga.*] An Eskimo house of assembly. "The *kashma* or *kashga* (the gathering place and common workshop of the men, the stranger's shelter, and the scene of masked dances and of the sweat bath) is a regular institution among the Kutzgmiut "

Rep. on Pop. of Alaska

Kash'mir' stag (kăsh'mēr'). A deer (*Cervus cashmirianus*) of northern India, similar to but larger than the red deer.

Ka-shoub', **Ka-shoob'** (*ka*-shōōb'), *n.* A member of an agricultural people of Prussia, whose language is Lettonian

Ka-shoub'ish (-ĭsh), **Ka-shub'i-an** (-ĭn), *n* = KASUBIAN.

ka-si'da (*kä*-sē'*dä*), *n.* [Ar *qaṣīdah*] In Persian and related Oriental literatures, a poem of a laudatory, elegiac, or satiric character.

Kas-kas'ki-a (kăs-kăs'kĭ-*ä*), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe formerly powerful in Illinois. The few survivors are in Indian Territory.

Kas-kas'ki-a, *n.* [From the *Kaskaskia* River, Illinois.] *Geol.* The uppermost formation of the Mississippian (Subcarboniferous system), in the Mississippi River States; also, the epoch during which it was formed. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

kaske. *a.* [ME.; cf. Icel. *karskr*] Vigorous, lively. *Obs.*

kas'sa-bah (kăs'*ă*-bä), *n* [Ar. *qaṣabah* reed, measure] See MEASURE. [GHIZ

Kas-sak' (*kä*-săk'), *n.* See KIR-

kas-si'da. Var of KASIDA.

Kas'sites. Cas'sites (kăs'īts), *n pl* An Elamite dynasty which ruled Babylon for a period of 576 years, 9 months, beginning according to Sayce 1809 B. C.

kas'su (kăs'sōō), *n.* Cf *Tacca*, the native name in Mysore] A concentrated astringent extract obtained from the betel nut, used like catechu.

kastainy, kastand. † CASTANE.

kaste † CAST

kaste, *n.* [OF *casteé*, var. of *chasteé.* Cf. CHASTITY.] Chastity. *Obs.*

kastel. † CASTLE.

kastin. † CASTE, chasten.

kastite. † CHASTITY.

kas-tu'ra (kăs-tōō'*rä*), *n.* [Hind. *kasturī.*] The musk deer. *Local, India.*

kat (kăt; kat), *n.* See WEIGHT.

kat, katch, etc. † CAT, CATCH, [LENE.

kat'a-. *Chem.* See NAPHTHA-

Kat'a-ba'ni-an (kăt'*ă*-bā'nĭ-ăn), *n.* An ancient South Arabic language spoken by a cultured tribe dwelling north of Aden See SEMITIC.

kat'a-bel'la (kăt'*ă*-bĕl'*ä*), *n.* The hen harrier. *Local, Eng.*

kat'a-both'ron (-bŏth'rŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -RA (-*rä*) [LGr. κατάβοθρον; Gr. κατά down + βόθρος hole.] A chasm or channel underground made by water.

kat'a-crot'ic, ka-tac'ro-tism. Vars of CATACROTIC, -ROTISM

kat'a-gen'e-sis (kăt'*ă*-jĕn'ē-sĭs). Var. of CATAGENESIS.

kat'ta-ka'na (ka't'u-ku'na), *n.* [Jap] See KANA

ka'ta-ki'ri-bo'ri (ka'tu-kē'rē-bō'rē), *n.* [Jap , lit., cutting mark chiseling] A Japanese method of incised chiseling, in which the lines vary as in the brushwork of painting.

ka-tal'y-sis, kat'a-lyt'ic, etc. Vars. of CATALYSIS, LYTIC, etc.

kat'a-mor'phism (kăt'*ă*-môr'fĭz'ĭm), *n.* See METAMORPHISM

ka'ta-na (ka'ta-na), *n.* [Jap] A Japanese single-edged sword, esp the variety with a blade of 2½ to 2⅔ feet. [PHASIA

kat'a-pha'si-a. Var. of CATAPHORIC

kat'a-phor'ic. Var of CATAPHORIC

ka-tar' (*ka*-tar'), *n.* [Hind *kaṭār.*] A short dagger having a handle consisting of two parallel bars joined by a crosspiece which the hand grips *India.*

kat'a-to'ni-ac, *n. Med.* One affected with katatonia

kat'a-type, kat'a-typ'y, etc. Vars of CATATYPE, etc.

ka-ta'vo-thron (k*a*-ta'v*u*-thrŏn). Var. of KATABOTHRON

katch'ung (kăch'ŭng), *n.* [Malay *kachang*, general name of *Arachis* and other leguminous plants] **a** The peanut. **b** Peanut oil.

ka-tci'na Var of KACHINA.

kate, *n.* **a** The brambling. **b** The hawfinch *Local, Eng*

Kate. Contr. of CATHARINE, in its earlier pronunciation (*th* as *t*). — fem. prop. name.

katel. † CATTLE.

kat'e-lec-trot'o-nus. Var. of CATELECTROTONUS.

katerene. † QUATERREME.

katereyn † QUATRIN.

ka-tez'o-chen † CATEXOCHEN.

Kath. *Abbr* Katherine.

Kath'a-rine, Kath'er-ine. Vars of CATHERINE.

ka-thar'tic, ‖ [See CATHARTIC] Of, pert. to, or designating, ceremonial purification.

ka-then'o-the-ism (*ka*-thēn'ō-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. καθ' ἕνα one by one + *theism* Cf. CATA-; HENOTHEISM] That form of polytheism in which one god is worshiped as supreme Cf. HENOTHEISM. *Max Muller.*

kath'e-tom'e-ter. Var of CATHETOMETER. [CATION.

kath'i-on (kăth'ĭ-ŏn). Var. of

Kath'leen. *n.* A form of the name CATHERINE. *Church Irish.*

kath'o-dal, kath'ode, ka-thod'ic, etc Vars. of CATHODAL, etc.

kat'i. Var. of CATTY

Ka-tik' (kä-tĕk'), *n.* See HINDU CALENDAR

kat'i-on Var. of CATION.

‖ **Ka'ti-pu-ne'ro** (kä'tē-pōō-nā'rō), *n., pl.* -ROS (*Sp* -rōs). [Sp.] A member of the Katipunan. *Phil I.*

Ka'tir (ka'tĭr), *n.* A member of the principal tribe of the Siah-Posh Kafirs.

‖ **kat'je-pie'ring** (kat'y*ĕ*-pē'-ring, kä'tĭ-), *n.* [Boer D] The Cape jasmine.

kat'o'gle (kăt'ō'gl), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *kattugle* the tawny owl.] The eagle owl. *Local, Eng.*

kat-top'tric, etc. Vars of CATOPTRIC, etc.

kat'sup. Var. of CATCHUP.

kattair † CATARRH.

Kat'tath (kăt'ăth). *Bib.*

kat'ted, *a.* [E dial *cat* a piece of soft clay mixed with straw.] Cemented with *cats*, or bits of clay mixed with straw. *Obs.*

kat'ti-mun'doo (kăt'ĭ-m*ŭ*n'-dōō). Var. of CATTIMANDOO.

kat'ty. Var. of CATTY.

ka-tu'ka (*kä*-tōō'*kä*), *n.* A venomous viperlike snake (*Daboia elegans*) of India, Ceylon, and other parts of southeastern Asia. It is brown, with three rows of white-margined spots.

Ka'ty (kā'tĭ), *n.* Dim of CATHERINE [*Scot.*

kauch (kaK). Var. of KIAUGH.

kauke. † CAUK.

kaun. Var. of KHAN.

Kau'ra-wa (kou'*rä*-wäz), *n. pl.* [Skr. *Kauravas*, sing] See MAHABHARATA.

kau'ret. † COWRY.

kauri resin, gum, *or* **copal.** A resinous product of the kauri, found in the form of yellow or brown lumps in the ground where the trees have grown. It is used for making varnish, and as a substitute for amber. See COPAL

ka'va (kä'va), *n.* Also *kawa, kava,* and *ava.* [Polynesian.] A shrubby species of pepper (*Piper methysticum*), from the root of which an intoxicating beverage is made by the Polynesians, the root being crushed, formerly by chewing; also, the beverage itself.

Kava is wholly nonalcoholic, and owes the particular effects of its use to an alkaloid. *Atlantic Monthly.*

ka-vass' (kȧ-vȧs'), *n.* [Turk. *qavvās*] An armed constable, also, a government servant or courier. *Turkey.*

Ka'vi, Ka'wi (ka'vē), *n.* The ancient language of Java (about 800–1400 A D.), parent of Javanese. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN. It employs an old Pali alphabet, introduced into Java by Buddhist missionaries.

Kaw (kô), *n.* One of a tribe of Siouan Indians, allied to the Osages, formerly on the Kansas River, in Kansas, but now in Oklahoma.

ka-wa'ka (kä-wä'kä), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand pinaceous timber tree (*Libocedrus doniana*); also, its hard, fine-grained reddish wood. The tree is often locally known as *arborvitæ*, from the general resemblance of its leaves to those of *Thuja.*

Kay, Sir (kā). A rude, boastful, and malicious knight of the Round Table, foster brother and seneschal of King Arthur.

kay'ak (kī'ăk), *n.* [Eskimo.] An Eskimo canoe, usually of sealskin and completely decked, the covering being laced about the paddler, who sits in an opening amidships. Kayaks are about 16 feet long and of about 16 inches beam amidships, and seat one or, rarely, two.

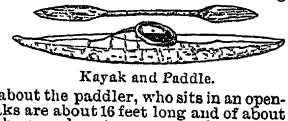

Kayak and Paddle.

Ka'yasth (ka'yȧst), **Ka'yas-tha** (kä'yȧs-tä), *n.* [Skr. *kāyastha.*] A member of a high Hindu caste especially numerous in Bengal and the United Provinces. Their caste occupation is that of clerks, writers, accountants, etc., but they include also landed proprietors.

kayles (kālz), *n. pl.; sing.* KAYLE. [Prob. fr. D. *kegel*, akin to G. *kegel*, OHG. *kegil*, whence F. *quille.*] The set of bone or wooden pins used in playing a kind of ninepins or skittles; also, the game itself, rarely *sing.*, any of the pins composing the set of kayles. *Dial. Eng. & Ir.*

ka'zi (ka'zē), *n* [Ar. *qāḍī.*] A Mohammedan judge of civil and criminal jurisdiction. Under British rule in India the kazis have lost their judicial functions, but act as assessors to the courts, and as superintendents of legal ceremonies. Cf. CADI.

ka-zoo' (kȧ-zōō'), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A toy or rude musical instrument consisting of a tube inside of which is stretched catgut made to vibrate by singing or humming into it.

ke'a (kā'ä, *colloq.* kē'a), *n.* [Maori.] A large parrot (*Nestor notabilis*), chiefly dull green in color, of the mountains of the South Island of New Zealand. It has acquired the habit of killing sheep when pressed by hunger, for the sake of the fat about the kidneys, alighting on the back of the animal and digging its beak through the skin and flesh. In some districts it has done considerable damage, so that bounties are offered for its destruction.

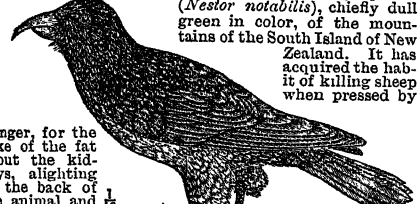

Kea (*Nestor notabilis*). 1/10

keck (kĕk), *v. i.;* KECKED (kĕkt); KECK'ING. [Prob. imitative; cf. G. dial. *köken.*] **1.** To heave or to retch, as in an effort to vomit; to feel or show disgust.

2. To make a sound like *keck;* — said of a bird.

keck'le (kĕk''l), *v. t.;* -LED (-'ld); -LING (-lĭng). *Naut.* To wind with rope, chain, or the like, to prevent chafing.

keck'ling (kĕk'lĭng), *n. Naut.* That which is wound around something, as a cable, to prevent chafing.

ked'dah (kĕd'ȧ), *n.* [Malay *kedah*, fr. Ar. *qadah* hole.] An inclosure constructed to entrap wild elephants. *India.*

kedge (kĕj), *v. t. & i.;* KEDGED (kĕjd); KEDG'ING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. *cadge* to carry.] *Naut.* To move (a vessel, raft, etc.) by carrying out a kedge in a boat, dropping it overboard, and hauling the vessel up to it.

kedge, *n* , *or* **kedge anchor.** *Naut.* A small anchor, used in light work, as kedging. See ANCHOR, *n.*, 1.

Ke-dush'shah (kĕ-dōōsh'shä), *n.; pl.* -SHOT (-shŏt). [Heb., holiness.] *Jewish Ritual.* The third benediction of the Amidah, also, the same including the responses in praise of God's holiness.

keel (kēl), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *kjolr* keel, akin to Sw. *köl*, Dan. *kjol.*] **1.** *Shipbuilding* A longitudinal timber, or series of timbers scarfed together, extending from stem to stern along the center of the bottom of a vessel. It often projects more or less below the bottom, esp. in wooden ships. It is the principal timber of the vessel, and, by means of the ribs attached on each side, supports the frame. In an iron vessel a combination of plates takes the place of the keel of a wooden ship. See SHIP, *Illust.*

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CARINA, 3.

3. A ship. *Poetic or Rhetorical.*

4. Something resembling a ship's keel in form, position, or function, as the bottom; specif.: **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Any ridgelike process; a carina, as the median ridge on the breastbone of most birds. **b** *Arch.* A keel molding, or the ridge of one.

on even keel, *Naut.*, in a horizontal position fore and aft, so that the keel is level or in its normal position.

keel, *v. t. & i.;* KEELED (kēld), KEEL'ING. **1.** To traverse with a keel; to navigate. *Rare. Poetic.*

2. To turn up the keel or bottom of; to turn over.

3. To provide with a keel.

to keel over, to upset; to capsize; to fall suddenly, as in a swoon. *Colloq.*

keel, *n.* [Cf. OD. *kiel* ship, boat, akin to OHG. *kiol*, Icel. *kjöll*, AS. *ceol.*] **1.** A flat-bottomed ship, esp. a kind of barge or lighter used on the Tyne for carrying coal from Newcastle, also, a barge load of coal. Hence, a British weight for coal, now 8 Newcastle chaldrons (21½ tons avoirdupois or 20.86 metric tons).

2. A long ship of the early Northmen. *Hist.*

keel (kēl), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *cil* ruddle.] A red ocher used for marking lumber, sheep, etc.; ruddle; also, a mark made with this material, as at either end of a warp of yarn, to show whether the weaver has used the full length.

keel (kēl), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *cēlan* to cool, fr. *cōl* cool. See COOL.] **1.** To cool; to become cool; to skim or stir, as to prevent boiling over. *Dial. Eng., Scot., & Ir.*

While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot. *Shak.*

2. To make or become less ardent. *Obs.*

keel'age (kēl'ăj), *n.* [Cf. F. *quillage*, fr. *quille* keel; prob. of Scand. origin. See 1st KEEL.] A duty or toll for a ship entering and anchoring or mooring in a port. Such a duty is imposed in certain ports of Great Britain.

keel boat. **a** A shallow covered freight boat, with a keel, but no sails, used on Western rivers. *U. S.* **b** A yacht or other sailing vessel having a keel, in distinction from one having a centerboard.

keeled (kēld), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Having a keel-like ridge.

keeled snake, a venomous Australian elapine snake of the genus *Tropidechis*, so called because of its keeled scales.

keel'er (kēl'ẽr), *n.* [See KEEL to cool.] **1.** A small or shallow tub; esp., one used for holding materials for calking ships, or one used for washing dishes, etc.

2. A wooden box for the salt used in salting mackerel.

keel'fat' (kēl'făt'), *n.* [*keel* to cool + *fat* a large tub, a vat.] *Brewing.* A cooler; a vat for cooling wort, etc.

keel'haul' (-hôl'), *v. t.;* KEEL'HAULED' (-hôld'); KEEL'-HAUL'ING. Also *keelhale.* [1st *keel* + *haul*: cf. LG. & D. *kielhalen*, G. *kielholen.*] **1.** *Naut.* To haul under the keel of a ship, by ropes attached to the yardarms on each side. It was formerly a punishment in the Dutch and English navies and a method of torture used by pirates.

2. Fig.: To rebuke with great severity.

keel'son, kel'son (kĕl'sŭn; 277), *n.* [Perh. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *kölsvin*, Dan. *kjølsvin*, G. *kielschwein*; apparently compounded of the words *keel* and *swine*; but cf. Norw. *kjölsvill*, where *svill* is akin to E. *sill*, n] *Shipbuilding.* A longitudinal structure incorporated with the framing of a ship to contribute stiffness, prevent local deformations, and distribute over a considerable length the effect of concentrated loads. Cf. LONGITUDINAL, *n.* Specif.: **a** In a wooden ship, a structure of timbers parallel with and above the keel and fastened to it by long bolts passing through the floor timbers. **b** In iron or steel vessels, a deep, continuous structure of plates and bars, usually in the form of a strong I girder, secured at its ends to the stem and the stern post and connected at its upper and lower edges to the reverse frames and keel plates, respectively, — called also *middle-line keelson*, or *vertical keel.* See also BILGE KEELSON, SIDE KEELSON, and SHIP, *Illust.*

keen (kēn), *a.;* KEEN'ER (-ẽr); KEEN'EST. [ME. *kene* sharp, bold, AS. *cēne* bold, wise; akin to D. *koen*, OHG. *kuoni*, G. *kühn*, OSw. *kyn*, *kon*, Icel. *kænn*, for *kænn* wise; perh. akin to E. *ken*, *can* to be able.] **1.** Clever; daring; bold; mighty, fierce. *Obs.*

2. Sharp; having a fine edge or point; as, a *keen* razor, or a razor with a *keen* edge.

A bow he bare and arwes [arrows] bright and *kene* *Chaucer*

3. Affecting the sensibilities with pain like that from a cut; bitter; piercing; acrimonious; cutting; stinging; severe; as, *keen* satire or sarcasm. "*Keen* curses." *Shak.*

4. Affecting the sense as the cut of something sharp; specif.: **a** Piercing; penetrating; cutting; sharp; as, a *keen* wind; the cold is very *keen.* **b** Pungent or stinging to the touch or taste. **c** Vivid, shrill, or strong, as, a *keen* light, sound, or scent.

5. Actuated by sharpened feeling or desire; eager; vehement. "So *keen* and greedy to confound a man." *Shak.*

6. Having the sense penetrating as the edge of something sharp; acute; sensitive; — said of sight, hearing, smell, etc., and of the creatures possessing them.

Although his sense of the guilt is *keen*, it is less intense than his sense of the tyranny of sin. *G. P. Fisher.*

7. Acute of mind; sharp; penetrating; having or expressing mental acuteness; as, *keen* features; *keen* wits

Before the *keen* inquiry of her thought. *Cowper*

Syn. — Eager, ardent; acute, penetrating, piercing, shrewd; biting, cutting, sarcastic, satirical. See SHARP.

keen, *n.* The angle by which the point of a carding tooth is in advance of its base. It is usually about 3°. — **keened** (kēnd), *a.*

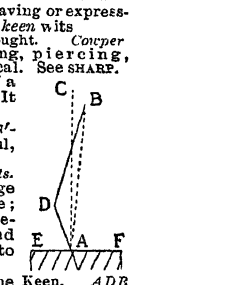

Keen. *ADB* Tooth; *EAD* Angle of about 75°; *AC* Perpendicular to *EF*; *D* Knee; *CAB* Keen.

keen (kēn), *v. t. & i.;* KEENED (kēnd); KEEN'ING. [Cf. Ir. *caoinim* I lament.] To wail, or bewail, with the keen.

Old women were *keening* the dead *W. B. Yeats.*

keen, *n.* [Ir. *caoine.*] A lamentation or dirge for the dead, uttered in a loud wailing voice; sometimes, a wordless cry or wail; sometimes, a rhythmic recounting of the life and character of the dead or an exhortation to vengeance. Cf. CORONACH. *Ireland.*

kee'na (kē'nȧ), *n.* [Singhalese *kīna.*] The poon tree (*Calophyllum tomentosum*); its seeds, called **keena nuts,** yield **keena oil** (see OIL, *Table I*). See POON TREE, CALOPHYLLUM.

keen'er (kēn'ẽr), *n.* A professional mourner who wails the keen at a funeral. *Ireland.*

Keen's cement (kēnz). *Arch.* A cement or plaster prepared from plaster of Paris treated with alum water, used esp. for finishing, requiring a hard, polished surface.

keep (kēp), *v. t ; pret. & p. p.* KEPT (kĕpt); *p. pr. & vb n.* KEEP'ING. [ME. *kepen*, AS. *cēpan* to keep, regard, desire, await, take, betake, of uncertain origin.] **1.** To seize; take in; watch; await; intercept; encounter. *Obs.*

2. To care; to desire. *Obs.*

I *kepe* not of armes for to yelp [boast] *Chaucer.*

3. To observe (anything prescribed or obligatory), to adhere to; to fulfill, not to swerve from or violate; to practice or perform, as duty; not to neglect; to be faithful to.

I have *kept* the faith. *2 Tim* IV. 7.

Him whom to love is to obey, and *keep*
His great command. *Milton.*

4. Specif.: **a** To observe duly (a rite, festival, or the like); to celebrate; to solemnize; as, to *keep* a fast.

A multitude that *kept* holyday. *Ps.* xlii. 4.

b To conform one's habits or conduct to (anything prescribed); to attend, as church or chapel.

5. To preserve or maintain; — in various senses, as: **a** To preserve from danger, harm, or loss; to guard; to defend.

Behold, I am with thee, and will *keep* thee. *Gen.* xxviii. 15.

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kauri pine = KAURI.

Kaus Aus-tra'lis (kôs ô-s-trā'-lĭs; kous) [Ar *qaus* bow + *L. australis* southern.] See STAR.

Kaus Bo're-a'lis (bō'rē-ā'lĭs). [Ar *qaus* bow + L. *borealis* northern.] See STAR.

kau'si-a (kô'sĭ-ȧ; kou'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *καυσία.*] *Antiq.* A felt hat with low crown and broad brim worn in and near ancient Macedonia.

Kaus Me-rid'i-o-na'lis *or* **Me'di-a.** See STAR.

kave. Obs. or dial. var. of CAVE.

kav'il. Var. of CAVEL, lot *Obs. or E. Scot.*

Ka'vi-ron'do (ka'vē-rŏn'dō), *n.* A Bantu of a group of tribes dwelling to the northeast of Victoria Nyanza, Africa.

kavis. Obs. pl. of CALF

kaw. † CAW, KA. [*Dial Eng*

kaw. Var. of KAE. *Scot.* &

ka'ws (kä'vȧ). Var of KAVA.

Ka'wi. Var. of KAVI.

Ka-wi'a (kä-wē'ȧ), *n.* One of a tribe of Shoshonean Indians in the neighborhood of Cahuilla Creek, southeastern California.

kawn Var. of KHAN. [KAURI.

kaw'rie, kaw'ry. Vars. of

kay. † KA. [var. of KEY

kay (kā). Obs. or dial. Eng.

kay Obs. or Scot var. of KAE.

kay, *a.* [Cf. Dan. dial. *kei*] Left. *Dial. Eng.* [*Scot.*

kay, *n.* [See KAE.] Jackdaw

ka'ya (kä'yȧ), *n.* A Chinese taxaceous timber tree (*Tumion grande*). [kayak.

kay'ak-er, *n.* One who uses a

Kay'an (kī'ăn), *n.* A member of the most important of the Dyak tribes. See DYAK.

Ka-ya'po (kä-yä'pō), *n.; pl.* -POS (-pōz). One of an important division of the Ges Indians dwelling between the Araguayá and Xingu rivers, Brazil.

kay'nard. † CAYNARD.

ka-za' (ka-za'), *n.* [Turk. *kazā*, Ar. *qadā.* Cf. ALCALDE.] A minor administrative district, a division of a sanjak. *Turkey.*

Ka-zak' (kä-zak'), *n.* See KIRGHIZ.

Ka-zan' Ta'tar (kä-zän'). One of a group of Tatars descended from Kipchak immigrants into the Volga region in the 13th century, still keeping their native language. See URAL-ALTAIC.

ka'zy. Var. of KAZI.

K. B. *Abbr.* King's Bench; Knight Bachelor; Knight of the Bath.

K. B. E. *Abbr.* Knight of the Black Eagle (in Russia).

K. C. *Abbr.* King's College; King's Council; Knight Commander; Knight of the Crescent (in Turkey).

K. C B *Abbr* Knight Commander of the Bath. [London.

K. C. L. *Abbr.* King's College, **K C M. G.** *Abbr.* Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George (British Colonial Service).

K. C. S. I *Abbr.* Knight Commander of the Star of India.

K C. V O. *Abbr.* Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

K D *Abbr.* Knockdown.

K. D. G. *Abbr.* King's Dragoon Guards

ke † KAE.

K. E. *Abbr* Knight of the Elephant (in Denmark). [KEECH.

keach Obs. or dial. var. of

keach, *v. t.* To scoop; ladle: sip. *Obs or Dial. Eng.* [KED.

kead. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

keak. Dial. Eng. var. of KECK.

keak, *v.* & *n.* [Imitative.] Cackle *Obs.*

keal. Var. of KALE, KEEL.

keame. † KEMB.

kearn (kûrn). Var. of KERN. *Now Dial. Eng. & Rare.*

keave. Var. of KEEVE.

keb (kĕb), *n. Scot. & Dial Eng.* **1.** A ewe that has lost her lamb or has cast one stillborn.

2. A sheep tick.

keb, *v. i. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To cast a stillborn lamb: to lose a lamb, as a ewe. — **to keb at,** to refuse to suckle (a lamb).

Keb, *n. Egypt. Myth.* = SEB.

ke-bab' (kē-bȧb'), **ke-baub'** (-bôb'). Vars of CABOB.

keb'ar Var. of CABER. *Scot.*

keb'back (kĕb'ăk). Var. of KEBBUCK. *Scot.*

kebbe, *v. i.* To boast. *Obs.*

keb'bie (kĕb'ĭ) *n.* Cudgel; club; a rough, hook-headed walking stick *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

keb'buck, keb'bock (kĕb'ŭk), *n* A cheese, esp a large one. *Dial. Eng., Scot., & Ir.*

keb'by. Var. of KERBIE.

Keb Coll. *Abbr.* Keble College (Oxford). [*Scot.*

keb'-ewe', *n.* = KEB, *n.*, 1.

Kebh'snauf' (kĕb'snouf'), *n. Egypt. Myth* See AMENTI.

ke'bla, blah. Vars of KIBLAH.

ke-bob'. Var. of CABOB.

ke'bo'ri (kā'bō'rē), *n.* [Jap. *ke-bori* hair line.] A Japanese method of chiseling, in lines of uniform breadth and depth.

keche. † CATCH.

kech'el, kech'il, *n.* [AS. *cœcil.*] A little cake. *Obs.*

kechene. † KITCHEN.

Kech'u-a (kĕch'ū-ȧ), **Kech'u-an** (-ăn). Vars. of QUICHUA, QUICHUAN.

keck, *n.* = KEX.

keck. *n.* An effort to vomit; queasiness *Rare.*

keck'ish, *a.* Keckly. *Obs.*

keck'le (kĕk''l), *v. t.* & *n.* = KECK. *Dial. Eng.*

keck'le, *v. i.* To cackle; to chuckle. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*

keck'le, *n* A chuckle. *Scot.*

keck'lish, *a.* [From KECK, KECKLE.] Inclined to vomit; squeamish. *Obs.*

keck'sy (kĕk'sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). = KEX. [kex.

keck'y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling a

ked. † KID, *p. a.*

ked, *n.* A sheep tick. *Local, Eng & Scot.*

ked'a-bek-ase' (kĕd'ȧ-bĕk-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Ke'dar (kē'dar), *n. Bib.* A tribe of tent dwellers of northern Arabia: later, a tribal confederacy ruled over by kings, destroyed by the Assyrians under Assurbanipal. — **Ke'dar-ite,** *a.*

kedde. Obs. pret. & p. p. of KITHE. [DOCK

ked'dle dock. Var. of KADLE

kede. † KID, *n.* [mā). *Bib*

Ked'e-mah (kĕd'ē-mȧ, kē-dē'-

Ked'e-moth (kĕd'ē-mŏth; kē-dē'mŏth) *Bib.*

Ke'desh (kē'dĕsh). *Bib.* [*Bib.*

Ke'desh Naph'ta-li (năf'tȧ-lī). **kedge** (kĕj), *a.* Brisk; lively. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

kedg'er, *n.* A kedge. *Obs.*

kedg'er-ee (kĕj'ẽr-ē), *n.* [Hind *khichari.*] **1.** A dish composed of rice boiled with dal, butter, eggs, onions, spice, etc., much eaten in India, often in the Occident, a breakfast dish of fish recooked with rice, etc.

2. Hence, a medley; hodgepodge: jargon. *India.*

kedg'y. Scot. & dial Eng. var. of CADGY [KAJAWAH

ked-ja'vé (kĕ-jä'vē). Var. of

ked'lock (kĕd'lŏk), *n.* [Cf. dial. G. *koddlit, kuddl, kettich, keck*, Dan. *kidske*, E *charlock*, and AS *cedelc* the herb mercury.] **a** = CHARLOCK. **b** = KEX

kee. † KEY.

kee (kē), *n., pl.* of COW. Var of KY. *Dial. Eng.*

keech. Obs or dial. Eng var. of KEACH, to ladle.

keech (kēch), *n.* A lump of fat *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

keech, *v. t.* To thicken, as wax or melted fat *Dial Eng*

ke-ef' (kē-ĕf'). Var. of KEF.

keek Dial. Eng var of KEAK

keek (kēk), *v.* & *n* [Cf. OD. & LG. *kiken*, D *kijken*] Peep *Dial. Eng., Scot., & Ir.*

kee'-kee'. Var of KIE-KIE.

keek'er (kēk'ẽr), *n.* One that peeps; specif., an overseer, esp. the inspector of coal as it is brought from the mine, *pl.*, the "peepers," or eyes. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

keek'ing-glass', *n.* A looking-glass. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

keel (kēl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var of KALE, KILN. [*U. S.*

keel, *n.* The guinea fowl *Local.*

keel, *v. t.* To carry in keels, or barges *Obs.*

keel, *v. t.* To mark with keel, or red ocher. *Scot*

keel, *n.* [Orig uncert] A brewer's cooling vat; a keelfat. *Obs.*

keel'a-vine. Var. of KEELIVINE

keel'bill', keel'bird', *n.* [1st *keel* + 1st *bill.*] An ani

keel'-bul'ly, *n.* A lighterman along the Tyne. See KEEL, a lighter. *Eng.*

keele. † KILN.

keeleg. † KILLICK.

keeles. † KAYLES. [*Sp*

keel'hauld'. Keelhauled *Ref.*

kee'lie (kē'lĭ), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's cry.] The kestrel; also, a street loafer or urchin; a rough. *Scot & Dial. Eng*

kee'ling (kē'lĭng), *n* [Cf Icel *kelta*, Sw *kolja*, Dan. *kulle.*] A codfish *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

kee'li-vine' (kē'lĭ-vīn'), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *cil* ruddle] A pencil of black lead; — called also *keely-vine pen. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

keel'less, *a.* See -LESS

keel'-line', *n. Naut.* **a** The keel of a wooden vessel. **b** The lacing of a bonnet. [*Dial Eng.*

keel'man, *n.* = KEEL-HULLY.

keel'man, *n. Dial Eng., Scot. & Ir.* **1** One who deals in keel **2** One of the illiterate Irish who used to mark their purchases with keel as a token of the price.

keel molding *or* **moulding** *Arch.* A brace molding with a central projecting keel-like fillet.

keel petal *Bot.* One of the two petals forming the keel, or carina, of a papilionaceous flower

keel piece. One of the timbers or sections of a keel.

keel'rake', *v. t.* = KEELHAUL.

keel'-rope', *n.* = LIMBER ROPE.

keels. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of KALES. [SON

keelson rider = RIDER KEEL-

keel staple. *Shipbuilding* A staple used to connect the keel and false keel [KEELFAT

keel'vat' (kēl'văt'). Var of

keel'y, *a.* Characterized by keel *Rare.*

kee'ly-vine pen = KEELIVINE. *Scot & Dial. Eng.* [KEMB.

keem. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of

keen. † KEN. [crack.

keen. Dial Eng. var of KIN, a

keen, *v. t.* To sharpen *Obs.*

keen'er, *n.* A driver of sharp bargains. *Western U. S.*

keen'ly, *adv.* of KEEN. See -LY.

keen'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

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b To attend upon; to have the care of; to tend; to maintain in order.

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden, to dress it and to *keep* it. *Gen.* ii 15.

In her girlish age, she *kept* sheep on the moor. *Carew.*

c To continue to hold; not to intermit or fall from; to maintain; as, to *keep* silence; to *keep* watch. **d** To cause to remain in a given place, situation, or condition; to maintain unchanged; to hold or preserve in any state or tenor.

The crown of Stephanus, first king of Hungary, was always *kept* in the castle of Vicegrade. *Knolles.*

His loyalty he *kept*, his love, his zeal. *Milton.*

Keep a stiff rein, and move but gently on. *Addison.*

☞ In this sense *keep* is often used with prepositions and adverbs, as to *keep away*, to *keep down*, to *keep from*, to *keep in*, *out*, or *off*, etc. "To *keep off* impertinence and solicitation from his superior." *Addison.*

e To comport (one's self); to behave. *Obs. Chaucer.* **f** To supply with necessaries of life; to support. **g** To have in one's service; to have and maintain, as an assistant, a servant, a mistress, a horse, etc. Also, to lodge or feed for pay; as, to *keep* boarders. **h** To maintain a record of transactions, accounts, or events in; as, to *keep* books, a journal, etc.; also, to enter (as accounts, records, etc.) in a book. **i** To have habitually in stock for sale.

6. To restrain from departure or removal; not to let go of; to retain in one's power or possession; to hold; retain; detain; as, to *keep* details in one's mind.

If we lose the field,
We cannot *keep* the town. *Shak.*

That I may know what *keeps* me here with you. *Dryden.*

7. Hence: **a** To reserve; to withhold, as evil tidings. **b** To refrain from communicating, revealing, or betraying, as a secret; to conceal; as, to *keep* one's counsel.

Great are thy virtues . . . though *kept* from man. *Milton.*

c To confine one's self to; not to quit; to remain in; as, to *keep* one's house, room, bed, etc.; hence, to haunt; to frequent. Also, to continue in; as, to *keep* the road.

'T is hallowed ground;
Fairies, and fawns, and satyrs do it *keep*. *J. Fletcher*

8. To conduct or carry on (a court or other assembly, a war, disturbance, or the like); to maintain, as an establishment, institution, or the like; to manage; continue.

Like a pedant that *keeps* a school. *Shak.*

Every one of them *kept* house by himself *Hayward.*

9. To frighten or scare away (birds). *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Hold, withhold; confine, restrain; husband, preserve. — KEEP, RETAIN, DETAIN, RESERVE agree in the idea of holding. KEEP, as here compared (see CELEBRATE), is the generic term; RETAIN implies continued keeping, esp. as against threatened deprivation or inducements to surrender; to DETAIN (see DELAY) is to keep back or in custody; it often applies to that which is due, or which belongs, elsewhere; to RESERVE is to keep in store or to withhold from present use, esp. for some future or special need or purpose; as, to *keep* one's health, one's money; to *retain* one's vivacity in spite of old age, to *retain* a few trinkets from the sale of one's effects; to *detain* a servant's wages, to *detain* a vessel in quarantine, a busy man from his work; to *reserve* yearly a part of one's income, to *reserve* certain books for special use. See HAVE, CONSERVE.

to keep an eye on, to watch. — **to k. a stiff upper lip**, to keep up one's courage. *Slang.* — **to k.** (one) **at a distance**, to maintain toward (one) an attitude of reserve. — **to k. at arm's length**, to keep at a distance; to keep from close contact or familiar intercourse. — **to k. away**, *Naut.*, to make (a boat) sail not quite so close to the wind, when sailing close-hauled. — **to k. back.** **a** To reserve; to withhold. "I will *keep* nothing *back* from you." *Jer.* xlii. 4. **b** To restrain; to hold back. "*Keep back* thy servant also from presumptuous sins." *Ps.* xix. 13. — **to k. body and soul together**, to maintain life. — **to k.** (one) **company**, to pass time (with one) as for companionship or courtship; — often followed by *with*. — **to k.** (one's own) **counsel**, to keep (one's) thoughts, purposes, etc., undisclosed.

The players cannot *keep counsel*: they 'll tell all. *Shak.*

— **to k. cut with**, to follow the pattern of. *Obs.* — **to k. down.** **a** To hold in subjection; to restrain, to repress; to prevent from growth or increase. **b** *Fine Arts.* To subdue in tint or tone, as a subordinate detail. **c** *Print.* To set without a capital; to set in lower case. — **to k. early** (*or* **late**) **hours.** = TO KEEP GOOD (or BAD) HOURS. — **to k.** (one) **going**, to keep (one) supplied. — **to k. good** (*or* **bad**) **hours**, to be habitually early (or late) in returning home or in retiring to rest. — **to k. house.** **a** To occupy or maintain a separate house or establishment; — distinguished from *boarding*; also, to perform the duties of a housekeeper; to manage a domestic establishment. **b** *Eng. Bankrupt Law.* To seclude one's self in one's house in order to evade creditors. — **to k. in.** **a** To confine or restrain. **b** To withhold from the public. *Obs.* **c** To keep burning; — said of a fire. **d** *Print.* To set (type) closely. **e** To keep after hours at school. **f** To keep (one) supplied with — **to k. in countenance**, to aid (another) to keep his countenance, as by showing moral support. — **to k. on**, to maintain or retain as formerly. — **to k. one's countenance**, to preserve a composed or natural look, undisturbed by passion or emotion. — **to k. one's distance**, to stand aloof; to refrain from familiarity. — **to k. one's eyes open**, to be watchful or alert. — **to k. one's foot**, *Bib.*, to preserve decorum. "*Keep thy foot* when thou goest to the house of God." *Eccl.* v. 1. — **to k. one's hand in**, to keep in practice. — **to k. one's head**, to retain command of one's faculties in spite of some perturbing cause. — **to k. one's head above water**, to keep afloat; fig., to avoid failure or sinking in the struggles of life. *Colloq.* — **to keep one's weather eye open**, to be on the lookout; to be alert or on one's guard. — **to k. open doors, house**, *or* **table**, to provide hospitality or entertainment for visitors generally. — **to k. out**, *Print.*, to expand by wide spacing. — **to k. pace with**, to keep step with; to keep on with, as in a race, without falling behind. — **to k. quarter**, to keep one's place; to keep on good terms. — **to k. step**, to march or to mark time in step; hence, to progress at the same rate; — often followed by *with*. — **to k. stroke**, to make strokes in unison.

The oars were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes *kept* stroke *Shak.*

— **to k tab**, to note, to keep count (of). — **to k term.** **a** *Eng. Universities.* To reside during a term. **b** To eat a sufficient number of dinners in hall to make the term count for the purpose of being called to the bar. See INNS OF COURT. *Eng.* — **to k. the ball rolling**, to keep conversation or action from flagging. — **to k. the field** **a** *Mil.* To continue a campaign. **b** To maintain one's ground against an enemy. — **to k.** (**the land**) **aboard**, *Naut.*, to keep close to or alongside (the land). — **to k the peace**, *Law*, to avoid or to prevent a breach of the peace. — **to k. the pot boiling**, to keep going on actively, as in certain games. *Colloq.* — **to k. the stage**, to continue to be represented on the stage. — **to k. the wolf from the door**, to keep away hunger or want. — **to k. time.** **a** To run on time. **b** To execute rhythmical movements in unison. — **to k.** (her) **to**, *Naut.*, to make (a boat) sail close to the wind. *Rare.* — **to k. touch.** **a** To be true or punctual to a promise or engagement (*Obs.*); hence, to fulfill duly a function.

My mind and senses *keep touch* and time *Scott*

b To keep in contact; to maintain connection or sympathy; — with *with* or *of*. — **to k. track of**, to keep one's self informed of. — **to k. under**, to hold in subjection; hence, to oppress. — **to k. up.** **a** To keep in confinement. *Obs. or R.* **b** To keep secret or in reserve. *Obs.* **c** To maintain; to prevent from falling, diminishing, or deteriorating; as, to *keep up* the price of goods; to *keep up* one's credit. **d** To maintain; to continue; to go on with; to prevent from ceasing. "In joy, that which *keeps up* the action is the desire to continue it." *Locke.* **e** To keep from retiring to rest. **f** *Print.* To set, as a word, with a capital or entirely in capitals or small capitals (from the upper case).

keep (kēp), *v. i.* **1.** To take care; be solicitous; watch. *Obs.*

2. To reside for a time; lodge. *Now Colloq., Chiefly U. S.*

Knock at his study, where, they say, he *keeps*. *Shak.*

3. To remain in any position or state; to continue; abide.

4. To persevere or continue; as, to *keep* to the right.

5. To last; to endure; to remain unimpaired; not to sour; as, milk will not *keep* in such heat.

6. To be in session; as, school *keeps* to-day. *Colloq.*

to keep at it, to continue at what one is engaged on, as a task, to persist. *Colloq.* — **to k. away**, *Naut.*, to sail a little less close to the wind, when sailing close-hauled. — **to k. dark**, to reveal nothing. *Low.* — **to k. from**, to remain away from; to abstain or refrain from. — **to k. in.** **a** To remain within, as indoors. **b** To keep on good terms; — followed by *with*. *Now Colloq.* — **to k. on**, to go forward; to proceed: to continue to advance. — **to k. shady**, to stay in concealment; also, to be reticent. *Slang.* — **to k. to**, to adhere strictly to; not to neglect or deviate from. — **to k. up.** **a** To remain unsubdued or unabated; to continue in action, operation, or the like. **b** To continue alongside; not to fall behind; to keep pace; — often followed by *with*. **c** Not to be confined to one's bed. **d** To keep indoors; to put up, as at an inn. *Obs.* — **to k. with**, to remain with; to associate with; to keep up with. — **to k. within bounds**, not to exceed or pass beyond assigned limits; to act with propriety or discretion.

keep (kēp), *n.* **1.** Act or office of keeping; custody, guard; care; heed; charge. *Archaic.*

Pan, thou god of shepherds all,
Which of our tender lambkins takest *keep*. *Spenser.*

2. State of being kept; hence, the resulting condition; as, to be in good *keep*. *Now Rare.*

3. That which is kept in charge; a charge. *Obs.*

Often he used of his *keep*
A sacrifice to bring. *Spenser*

4. That which keeps or protects; a stronghold; a fortress, a castle; specif., the strongest and securest part of a mediæval castle, often used as a place of residence, esp. during siege; the donjon. See CASTLE, *Illust.*

I think . . . the *keep* . . . was so called because the lord and his domestic circle *kept*, abode, or lived there. *M. A. Lower*

5. The means or provisions by which one is kept; maintenance; support; as, the *keep* of a horse.

6. A thing that serves to retain or contain; specif.: **a** A clasp. *Obs.* **b** A safe for meat. *Obs.* **c** A water reservoir; a fish pound *Rare.* **d** A large basket. *Dial. Eng.* **e** *Mining.* A kep. *Eng.* **f** *Mach.* A cap or other device for retaining anything in place; specif., a light iron casting, resting on the hanger, at the bottom of a locomotive axle box to keep the lubricating pad in position.

for keeps, for the recipient or winner to retain; hence, to stay permanently; for good. *Colloq., U. S.* — **out at keep**, grazing on hired pasture. *Dial. Eng.*

keep'er (kēp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person who keeps; one who watches, guards, maintains, etc.

The Lord is my *keeper*. *Ps.* xxiii 1.
Discreet; chaste; *keepers* at home *Titus* ii. 5

2. Specif.: **a** One having custody, one who has care of a prison or charge of prisoners. **b** An officer charged with the control and protection of grounds or real estate; esp., in England, a gamekeeper. **c** One who keeps a mistress. *Obs.*

3. Any of various devices to keep something in position; as: **a** A lock nut. **b** The box on a door jamb into which the bolt of a lock protrudes when shot. **c** A guard ring for the finger. **d** The gripper for holding the flint in a flintlock. **e** A loop to receive the end of a strap passed through the buckle. **f** The mousing of a hook. **g** The keep in a locomotive axle box (see KEEP, *n.*, 6 f).

4. *Magnetism.* See ARMATURE, 2.

5 A fruit that keeps well.

Keeper of the Briefs See CUSTOS BREVIUM. — **K. of the Great** (formerly **Broad**) **Seal**, a high officer of state in England and Scotland, who has custody of the Great Seal. The office is now held by the Lord High Chancellor. — **K. of the King's Conscience.** = LORD CHANCELLOR, 1. — **K. of the Privy Seal.** **a** = LORD PRIVY SEAL. *Eng.* **b** In Scotland and Cornwall, an officer analogous to the English Lord Privy Seal — **K. of the Realm.** *Eng. Hist.* = CUSTOS REGNI. — **K. of the Rolls.** = CUSTOS ROTULORUM. — **K. of the Seal.** = KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL.

keep'ing (kēp'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who keeps; observance, custody, guard; caretaking, maintenance; also, the state of being so kept; retention; reservation; preservation.

His happiness is in his own *keeping*. *South*

2. Means of maintenance; keep; support; provision, feed; as, the cattle have good *keeping*.

The work of many hands, which earns my *keeping*. *Milton*

3. *Paint.* Harmony or correspondence between the different parts of a work of art; as, there is *keeping* in all these pictures.

4. Conformity; congruity; harmony; consistency.

But faces change so much, from hour to hour, that the same set of features has often no *keeping* with itself. *Hawthorne.*

Syn. — Care, guardianship, custody, possession.

keep'sake' (kēp'sāk'), *n.* **1.** Anything kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

2. Specif., one of the gift books, usually of verse and illustrated, in vogue early in the 19th century; — often used attributively in the sense of pretty-pretty, namby-pamby. Hence, **keep'sak'y** (-sāk'ĭ), *a.*

keeve (kēv), *n.* [AS. *cȳf.*] A vat or tub, as a brewer's mash tub, a bleaching kier, or a washing or dolly tub, used in mining, in which finely divided ore is stirred in water and allowed to settle.

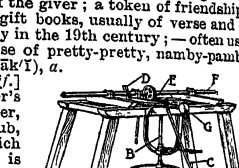

A Keeve for treating ores, *B* Vertical Axle for rotating blades to stir the ore and water; *C* Hammer worked by Cams, *D*, to shake Keeve by tapping; *E* Miter Gears; *F* Shaft; *G* Counterbalance.

keeve, *v. t.*, KEEVED (kēvd); KEEV'ING. To set in a keeve for fermentation.

kef (kĕf), *n.* [Ar. *kaif*, vulgarly *kef.*] **1.** Languor; dreamy tranquillity, as from drugs; dolce far niente.

2. The smoking material used to produce this state, esp. Indian hemp; — in this sense usually spelt *kief*, *keef.*

kef'ir (kĕf'ẽr), *n.* An effervescent liquor like kumiss, made from fermented milk, used as a food and as a medicine in the northern Caucasus. — **ke-fir'ic** (kē-fĭr'ĭk), *a.*

kefir grains. Small hard yellowish aggregations found in the Caucasus region, and containing various yeasts and bacteria. They are used as a ferment in preparing kefir.

keg (kĕg), *n.* [Earlier *cag*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *kaggi*, Sw. *kagge.*] A small cask, usually of ten gallons or less.

Kei apple (kī). Also *Kai apple*. [*Kei*, name of a river formerly separating Cape Colony from Kaffraria. *Oxf. E. D.*] The edible fruit of a South African flacourtiaceous shrub (*Dovyalis caffra*) resembling a small apple in shape, and used both for pickles and preserves; also, the shrub itself.

keil'hau-ite (kīl'hou-īt), *n.* [After B. M. *Keilhau* (1797–1858), Norwegian geologist.] *Min.* A brownish black mineral related to titanite in form. It is a titano-silicate of calcium, aluminium, iron, and the yttrium metals. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 3.52–3.77.

keit'lo-a (kīt'lō-ȧ; kāt'-), *n.* [Native name.] The two-horned rhinoceros of Bechuanaland, supposed by some to be a distinct variety or species (*Rhinoceros keitloa*).

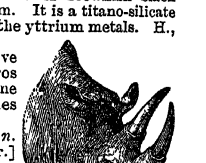
Head of Keitloa. ($\frac{1}{16}$)

kelb'-el-bahr' (kĕlb'ĕl-bär'h'r), *n.* [Ar. *kalb-al-bahr* dog of the river.] Any of several species of large, formidable characinid fishes, constituting the genus *Hydrocyon* of the Nile and rivers and lakes of tropical Africa. They reach a length of about three feet, have strong sharklike teeth and strong jaws, and in form resemble a salmon.

ke'lis (kē'lĭs), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. κηλίς stain, spot.] *Med.* A keloid tumor.

kell (kĕl), *n.* [Cf. CAUL.] **1.** The caul, that which covers or envelops as a caul; a net; a film; a shroud. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. The cocoon or chrysalis of an insect. *Obs.*

ke'loid (kē'loid), *a.* [Gr. κηλή crab's claw + *-oid*: cf. F. *kéloïde, chéloïde.*] *Med.* Applied to a variety of tumor forming hard, flat, irregular excrescences upon the skin. — *n.* A keloid tumor.

kel'eh (kĕl'ē), *n.* [Ar *kalah.*] See MEASURE.

kel'ek (kĕl'ĕk), *n.* [Ar. *kalak.*] A float of reeds, inflated sheepskins, or the like, used on rivers in Asiatic Turkey.

kel'ep (kĕl'ĕp), *n* A Central American stinging ant (*Ectatomma tuberculatum*) which lives in small colonies in the ground, preferably near clearings. It has been introduced into the United States for destroying the cotton-boll weevil, on which it largely feeds.

kelf. † CALF.

ke'ling. Var. of KEELING.

kellit Obs. pret. of KILL.

Kel'i-ta (kĕl'ĭ-tȧ; kē-lī'tȧ). *Bib.*

kelk, *n.* Fish roe. *Dial. Eng.*

kell. † KALE.

kell. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KILN.

kel'la, kel'lah (kĕl'lȧ), *n.* See WEIGHT.

kel-laut'. Var. of KHILAT.

kelle. † KELL, KILL.

kel'leck. Var. of KELEK.

kel'log. Var. of KILLICK.

kel'lin (kĕl'ĭn), *n.* [Ar. *kell*, name of *Ammi visnaga* in Lower Egypt.] *Chem.* A bitter crystalline glucoside occurring in the fruit of *Ammi visnaga*.

‖ Kell'ner (kĕl'nẽr), *n.*; *pl.* KELLNER. [G.] Waiter.

kel'lock. Var. of KILLICK.

Kel'logg's oak (kĕl'ŏgz). [Translation of the synonym *Q. kelloggii.*] The California black oak (*Quercus californica*).

kel'low. = KILLOW.

kel'lup-weed'. The oxeye daisy. *Local, U. S.*

kel'lus (kĕl'ŭs), *n.* = KILLAS.

kel'ly. Var. of KILLY, fish.

kel'ly, *n.* [Cf. CALLOW, *a.* & *n.*] *Brickmaking.* Top soil found above the clay. — *v. t.* To cover with kelly, as a molding floor for bricks.

Kel'ly-el'li-dæ (kĕl'ĭ-ĕl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of Tertiary and recent lamellibranch mollusks having small round shells, prolonged anal siphon, and no marked branchial orifice. **Kel'ly-el'la** (-ȧ) is the leading genus. = KELOID

ke-loi'dal (kē-loi'dăl), *a. Med.* | **ke-lot'o-my** (kē-lŏt'ō-mĭ). Var. of CELOTOMY.

keep'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

keep'er-ess, *n.*, *fem.* of KEEPER.

keep'er-ing, *n.* The occupation or work of a gamekeeper

keep'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.

keep'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

keeping room. A family sitting room. *New Eng. & Dial. Eng.*

keep nut. = LOCK NUT.

keep'-wor'thy, *a.* Worthy of being kept.

keer drag. A kind of fine-meshed drag net for collecting marine specimens. *Local, Eng.*

kee'rie (kē'rĭ). Var. of KERRIE.

kees (kēs), *n.* See COIN

keesh. *Metal.* Var. of KISH.

kees'lip (kēz'lĭp; kēz'-). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of KESLOP.

keest (kēst), *n.* [Cf. D. *keest.*] Sap; substance; marrow. *Scot.*

keet'lyng. † KITLING.

keeve, *v. t.* Var. of CAVE, to tilt or heave. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

keev'er (kēv'ẽr). † KIVER.

Kee-wa'tin se'ries (kē-wä'tĭn). [From *Keewatin* district, Canada.] *Geol.* A part of the Archæan in Canada.

kef'fe-kil (kĕf'ē-kĭl). † KIEFEKIL.

kef'fel (kĕf'ĕl), *n.* [W. *ceffyl* a horse.] A horse, esp. when old or worthless; a clumsy good-for-nothing. *Dial. Eng. & Scot*

kef-fi'yeh (kĕ-fē'yĕ). Var of KAFFIYEH.

kefi, *p. p.* [Cf. Icel. *keypt*, p. p of *kaupa* to buy. *Oxf. E. D.*] Bought. *Obs.*

keg'er-ee (kĕg'ẽr-ē). Var. of KEDGEREE.

keg fig = KAKI.

keg spring. A helical spring that bulges in the middle like a keg or barrel; — distinguished from *hourglass spring*.

Ke-ha'ma (kē-hä'mȧ), *n.* In Southey's "The Curse of Kehama," a tyrannical Hindu rajah who, by drinking the cup of immortality, obtains the "immortality of death," i. e., everlasting punishment, and whose curse after a time becomes a blessing to him who has incurred it.

ke-ha'ya (kē-hä'yȧ), *n.* [Turk. *kiahya.*] A Turkish lieutenant, deputy, or agent, as a viceroy, local governor, or village chief.

Ke-hel'lan (kē-hĭ'lăn), *n.* [Ar. *kuhailān*, prob. fr. *kuhl*, *kohl*, antimony. Cf. KOHL.] A breed or strain of the Arabian horse

Ke'he-la'thah (kē'hē-lā'thȧ; kē-hē'ȧ-thȧ). *Bib.* [STAR.]

Ke'id (kā'ĭd; kē'ĭd), *n.* See KEIE. † KEY.

keif. Var of KEF.

keight. † CAUGHT.

keik (*Scot.* kēk). Obs. or Scot. var. of KEEK

Ke-i'lah (kē-ī'lȧ) *Bib.*

keiles. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KAYLES.

keill. † KEEL, KILL.

keil'ing. Var. of KEELING

keine. † KEEN. [var. of KEEP.]

keip (*Scot.* kēp). Obs. or Scot.

keir (kēr). Var. of KIER.

keir, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *keyra* to drive. *Oxf. E. D.*] To drive off. *Obs. Scot.*

kei'ri, *n.* [Prob. through LL. fr. Ar. *khēīrī* wallflower.] The wallflower. *Obs.*

kei'ser. † KAISER.

keitching. † KITCHEN.

keke. † KEAK, KEEK, KICK

kek'le (kĕk'l). Obs. or Scot. var. of KECKLE.

kek'sy. † KECKSY.

ke-ku'ne (kē-kōō'nē), *n.*, *or* **kekune oil.** [From native name.] See OIL, *Table I.*

Ke-la'iah (kē-lā'yȧ; -lī'ȧ) *Bib*

kel'chin, kel'chyn (kĕl'chĭn), *n.* In Scottish tribal law, a payment that a homicide had to make in addition to the cro and galnes. Like the Cymric sarad, it did not go with the wergild proper to the kindred.

keld, *n.* [Ct. Icel. *kelda*, Dan. *kilde.*] A spring or fountain; the still part of a body of water. *Dial. Eng.*

keld, *a.* [Cf. CAUL.] Having a kell, or covering; webbed. *Obs.*

kelde. † COLD

kel'der (kĕl'dẽr), *n.* [D., prop. cellar.] The womb. *Obs.*

kel'der, *n.* A large cooling vat or caldron, used esp. in brewing.

kele. † KEEL, KILL. [KALE.]

kele. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KEEL, KILL.

kel'e-be (kĕl'ē-bē), *n.* [Gr. κελέβη.] *Archæol.* See CRATER, 1.

kel'ec-tome, *n.* [See -ELE; -ECTOMY.] *Med.* An instrument for extracting portions of a tumor for examination.

kelp (kĕlp), *n.* [Formerly *kilpe*, ME. *culp* or *culpe* (*Oxf. E. D.*); of unknown origin.] **1.** The ashes of seaweed, —formerly much used in the manufacture of glass and soap, now used in the manufacture of iodine.

2. a Any of various large brown seaweeds of the families Laminariaceæ and Fucaceæ, esp. the former. The giant kelp of the Pacific coast of North and South America is *Macrocystis pyrifera*. The seaweeds used in the manufacture of kelp in Great Britain and Ireland are species of *Laminaria* and *Fucus*. b The yellow pond lily. *Local, U. S.*

kelp crab. A California spider crab (*Epialtus productus*), found among seaweeds, which it resembles in color.

kel'pie, kel'py (kĕl'pĭ), *n.; pl.* -PIES (-pĭz). [Cf. Gael. *cailpeach, colpach, colpach*, a heifer, steer, colt, *colpa* a cow or horse.] *Scot. Myth.* A water spirit, usually horse-like in form, superstitiously believed to warn, as by preternatural noises and lights, those who are to be drowned, or to assist in their drowning.

Kel'vin's law (kĕl'vĭnz). [After Wm. Thomson, Lord *Kelvin*, British scientist.] *Elec. Econ.* The law that the most economical cross-section area for an electric conductor is that for which the cost of energy lost in a given period equals the interest for the same period of the capital involved.

kel'y-phite } (kĕl'ĭ-fīt), *n.* [Gr. κέλυφος pod, sheath.]
kel'y-phyte } *Petrog.* A mantle or wreath of smaller mineral grains enveloping a larger crystal (as of pyroxene around garnet), — a structure occurring in igneous and metamorphic rocks and commonly called a **kelyphite rim.**

kemb (kĕm), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* KEMBED (kĕmd) or KEMPT (kĕmpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KEMB'ING (kĕm'Ĭng). [ME. *kemben*, AS. *cemban*, fr. *camb* comb.] To comb. *Now Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

kemp (kĕmp), *n.* **1.** [AS. *cempa.*] A champion; a formidable warrior or athlete, a bold or uncouth fellow. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. [From KEMP, *v.*] A contest or competition, as of reapers.

kemp, *v. i.* [ME. *kempen.* Cf. KEMP, *n.*, CAMP a contest, CAMP to contend.] To strive or contend. — **kemp'er** (kĕm'-pĕr), *n. Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

kemp, *n.* A coarse hair, as of the eyebrow. *Obs.*, exc.: *pl.* Coarse inferior hairs mixed with the finer, esp. in mohair. Kemps do not take dye well, and must be separated for making fine goods.

With *kempe* heres on his browes stoute. *Chaucer.*

kemp'y (kĕm'pĭ), *a* Containing or resembling kemp hair.

ken (kĕn), *v. t.;* KENNED (kĕnd); KEN'NING. [ME. *kennen* to teach, make known, know, AS. *cennan* to make known, proclaim, or rather from the related Icel. *kenna* to know; akin to D. & G. *kennen* to know, Goth. *kannjan* to make known; orig., a causative corresponding to AS. *cunnan* to know, Goth. *kunnan*. See CAN to be able, KNOW.] **1.** To cause to know; to declare; direct; to commend. *Obs.*

2. To recognize; descry; discern. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* "We *ken* them from afar." *Addison.*

3. To know; to understand. *Now Chiefly Scot.*

4. To recognize or admit. *Obs.*, except specif.: *Scots Law.* To recognize as heir; usually, to recognize the right of (a widow) to her terce so as to invest her with it.

ken, *v. i.* **1.** To give instructions; to show the way (to, unto, etc.). *Obs.*

2. To look; see. *Archaic.*

3. To know (of or about). *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ken, *n.* **1.** = KENNING, 2. *Obs.*

2. Cognizance; sight; view; esp., reach of sight; range or faculty of perception or knowledge; insight.

Above the reach and *ken* of a mortal apprehension *South.*

kench (kĕnch), *n.* [Origin unknown; perh. a variant of *canch.*] A bin or inclosure in which fish or skins are salted. *U. S.* — *v. t.* To place or treat in a kench. *U. S.*

Ken'dal green (kĕn'dăl), *or* **Kendal,** *n.* A cloth colored green by dye obtained from the woadwaxen, formerly used by Flemish weavers at Kendal, in Westmorland, England; also, the color of this cloth.

Ken'il-worth i'vy (kĕn'ĭl-wûrth). [From *Kenilworth* Castle, the ruins of which it overruns.] A delicate trailing scrophulariaceous Old World plant (*Cymbalaria cymbalaria*), common in cultivation and occasionally introduced in the eastern United States. It has angled, somewhat ivylike leaves and small solitary lilac flowers.

Ken-ne'dy-a (kĕ-nē'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Lewis *Kennedy*, an English gardener.] *Bot.* A large genus of erect or trailing Australian fabaceous plants, having showy red or purple flowers, the corolla with a relatively long keel. Several species, as *K. rubicunda*, called the *bean flower*, and *K. prostrata*, the coral pea, are frequently cultivated.

ken'nel (kĕn'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. CANNEL a channel, CHANNEL.] The watercourse of a street; a little canal or channel; a gutter.

ken'nel, *n.* [ME. *kenel*, (assumed) OF. *kenil*, F. *chenil*, LL. *canile*, fr. L. *canis* a dog. Cf. CANINE.] **1.** A house for a dog or for dogs, or for a pack of hounds. Also (often in *pl.*), an establishment where dogs are bred.

2. A pack of hounds, dogs, or other animals Also (*Obs.*), as applied to persons, a crew; a gang; canaille.

3. The hole of a fox or other beast. *Obs.*

4. An angular, kennel-shaped headdress for women, in vogue in England under Henry VII.

ken'nel, *v. i.;* KEN'NELED (-ĕld) or KEN'NELLED; KEN'-NEL-ING or KEN'NEL-LING. To lie or lodge in a kennel, as a dog; to retire into a kennel or lair.

The dog *kenneled* in a hollow tree *L'Estrange*

ken'nel, *v. t.* To put or keep in a kennel.

ken'ning (kĕn'Ĭng), *n.* [See KEN, *v. t.*] **1** Act of one who kens; also, range of sight; ken. *Obs.*

2. *Chiefly Naut.* The distance within which land or ships may ordinarily be discerned; about 20 or 21 miles. *Obs*

3. Recognition; cognition; also, a perceptible portion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

4. In Norse and early Teutonic literature, a periphrastic or metaphorical name having a more or less general use as a convention of poetic diction.

Of figurative terms [for the sea] we have such *kennings* as: the home of the whale, the realm of monsters, the sea fowl's bath, the pathway of the whale, [etc.] *F. B. Gummere.*

ke'no (kē'nō), *n.* [Cf. F. *quine* five winning numbers, fr. L. *quini* five each, *quinque* five. See FIVE.] A form of lotto used in gambling, in which numbered balls are taken one by one from the spout of a receptacle called a **keno goose**; — called also *American lotto.*

ke-no'sis (kē-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr κένωσις an emptying, fr. κενός empty.] *Theol.* Christ's action of "emptying himself" on becoming man (*Phil.* ii. 7), in the sense that during his earthly life he humbled himself and put himself in man's place, even to suffering death; also, any of various Christological theories based upon this.

ke-not'ic (kē-nŏt'Ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κενωτικός of or for emptying.] *Theol.* Of or pertaining to kenosis. — *n.* One who holds the doctrine of kenosis. — **ke-not'i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* — **ke-not'i-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

ken'speck'le (kĕn'spĕk'l), *a.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *kjennespak* quick at recognizing, Sw. *kännspak.*] Conspicuous; having a distinctive appearance. *Dial. Eng., Scot., & Ir.*

Kent bugle (kĕnt). [Probably named after a Duke of *Kent.*] *Music.* The key bugle.

Ken'ti-a (kĕn'tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Wm. *Kent*, horticulturist, a companion of Rein-vardt in journeys through the Indian archipelago, or after Miss *Kent*, author of "Sylvan Sketches," London, 1823.] **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of pinnate-leaved palms, natives of Australia and the East Indies, distinguished by the angled branchlets of the spadices and by the six stamens. None of the species are cultivated.

Kentia (*Howea belmoreana*).

2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* Any of several well-known house palms formerly referred to this genus, as *Howea belmoreana, H. forsteriana, Hedyscepe canterburyana*, etc.

Kent'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to Kent, in England.

Kentish balsam, the dog's mercury. — **K. cousin,** a distant relative. — **K. crow,** a chough. *Local, Eng.* — **K. fire,** a prolonged demonstration of applause or of impatient dissent; — said to have originated in Kent in 1828-29 during the opposition to the Catholic Relief Bill. — **K. glory,** an orange-brown moth (*Endromis versicolor*) with black and white markings, rather common in parts of England. It constitutes a family, Endromidæ. The larva feeds on birch. — **K. Knocker,** a smuggler from Kent; — so called from the Kentish knock, a sandbank at the mouth of the Thames. — **K. long-tails,** the wild oat. — **K. nightingale,** the blackcap. *Local, Eng.* — **K. plover,** a widely distributed ring plover (*Ægialitis alexandrina*) which sometimes breeds on the east coast of England. — **K. sheep,** one of a local English breed of white long-wooled sheep raised in the district of Romney Marsh.

kent'ledge (kĕnt'lĕj), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* Pig-iron ballast.

2. *Mil.* In the British service, unserviceable cast-iron articles, such as condemned shot and shell, etc.

Ken-tuck'i-an (kĕn-tŭk'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Kentucky. — *n.* A native or citizen of Kentucky.

Ken-tuck'y (kĕn-tŭk'ĭ), *n.* One of the United States.

Kentucky blue grass, a valuable pasture and meadow grass (*Poa pratensis*), found in both Europe and America, but reaching its finest development in the central United States, esp. in Kentucky. It is of tall habit with slender bright green leaves, and is one of the chief constituents in mixtures of seed for lawns. In Great Britain it is more generally known as *June grass* or *smooth meadow grass.* — **K coffee bean,** the seed of the Kentucky coffee tree; sometimes, also, the tree itself. — **K. coffee tree,** a tall North American cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*) with bipinnate leaves, showy white flowers in terminal racemes, and large woody brown pods, the seeds of which have been used as a substitute for coffee. The hard, durable wood is employed to some extent in cabinetwork. — **K. hemp,** the wood nettle. *Miller.* — **K. mahogany,** the Kentucky coffee tree or its wood. — **K. moss,** the portulaca. — **K Resolutions,** *U. S. Hist.*, nine resolutions drafted by Thomas Jefferson, then Vice-President, and passed by the Kentucky Legislature in 1798. They affirmed the Union to be a compact, supported strict construction of the Constitution, emphasized State sovereignty, and denied the power of Congress to pass the Alien and Sedition Laws. A tenth resolution was passed the next year, affirming more strongly State sovereignty and declaring nullification of all unauthorized acts done under the Constitution to be rightful. — **K. warbler,** a warbler (*Geothlypis formosa*) rather common in parts of the eastern United States, having the upper parts olive-green, the under parts bright yellow, and the head and face marked with black. — **K yellowwood.** See YELLOWWOOD.

Kentucky Blue Grass

kep'i (kĕp'ē), *n.* [F. *képi*, of G. origin.] A military cap having a close-fitting band, a round flat top sloping toward the front, and a visor. As originally worn by the French in Algeria about 1830 it was tall and stiff with a straight visor. It is now lower, has a curved visor, and is frequently soft.

Various forms of Kepi. 1 Of 1830; 2 Of 1860; 3, 4 Soft and Stiff Kepis of the present.

Kep-le'ri-an (kĕp-lē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the astronomer John Kepler (1571-1630); as, *Keplerian* telescope.

Kep'ler's laws (kĕp'lĕrz). *Astron.* Three important laws or expressions of the order of the planetary motions, discovered by John Kepler. They are: (1) The orbit of a planet with respect to the sun is an ellipse, the sun being in one of the foci. (2) The areas swept over by a vector drawn from the sun to a planet are proportioned to the times of describing them. (3) The squares of the times of revolution of two planets are in the ratio of the cubes of their mean distances.

Kep'ler, *or* Kep'ler-Poin'sot', sol'id (kĕp'lĕr-pwăn'sō'). A regular solid that envelops its center more than once. There are four, three noted by Kepler. See REGULAR.

Kep'ler's prob'lem (kĕp'lĕrz). *Math.* The problem of dividing a semicircular area in a given ratio by a line through a given point of the diameter, equivalent to solving the equation $a = x - b \sin x$; — proposed in 1609 by Kepler.

Ker (from a conceived as a sprite or personified as a goddess. Greek Vase).

ker- (kĕr-). Also **ke-** (kē-). A prefix used in onomatopœic or echoic forms which imitate the noise or effect produced by the falling of some heavy object; as, **ker-plunk', ker-slosh', ker-chunk', ker-slam',** etc. *Colloq., U. S.*

Ker (kûr), *n.; pl.* KERES (kē'rēz). [Gr. Κήρ, pl. κῆρες.] *Gr. Relig.* A ghost or disembodied soul, often represented as a winged manikin; frequently, an avenging spirit, a noisome or baleful spreader of disease and pollution; also, a man's fate or doom con-

kelp, *n.* Prob., a sheath. *Obs.*
kelp. Var. of KILP *Dial. Eng.*
kelp'er, *n.* One who gathers or prepares kelp
kelp'fish', *n.* Any of certain fishes inhabiting the kelp growths of the Pacific; as the labroid fishes *Halichœres semicinctus* and species of *Platyglossus* of the Californian coast, *Odax balteatus* of Tasmania, and *Coridodax pullus* of New Zealand; certain blennies, as *Heterostichus rostratus* and species of *Gibbonsia* of the Californian coast.
kelp goose. A goose (*Chloëphaga hybrida*) of littoral habits, found in the Falkland Islands and adjacent parts of South America. The male is white and the female brownish black marked with white.
kelp hen. A weka rail (*Ocydromus fuscus*) which feeds upon marine animals *New Zealand.*
kelp pigeon. A sheathbill (*Chionis alba*). [kelp.]
kelp raft. A mass of floating
kelp'ware', *n.* = KELP, 2.
kelp'wort' (kĕlp'wûrt'), *n.* = GLASSWORT b. [kelp.]
kelp'y, *a.* Characterized by
kel'son. Var. of KEELSON.
kelt. † KILT, *n.*
kelt, *n.* A salmon or sea trout after spawning. *Scot.*
kelt, *n.* Homespun frieze cloth, usually black wool with a mixture of white. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Kelt. Kelt'ic. Vars. of CELT, CELTIC.
kel'ter. Var. of KILTER.
kel'ter, *n.* Money. *Dial. Eng.*
kel'ter, *n.* Rubbish. *Dial. Eng.*
kelt'er, *n.* [Cf. dial. *kelt* frieze cloth] A kind of coarse cloth; also, a garment made of it. *Obs*
Kelt'i-be'ri-an (kĕl'tĭ-bē'rĭ-ăn). Var. of CELTIBERIAN.
Kelt'o-. Var. of CELTO-.
kel'ty, kel'tie (kĕl'tĭ), *n.* [Said to come from the name, *Keltie*, of a great drinker in Scotland.] A fine of a bumper for not drinking fair. Also *Keltie's mends. Obs. Dial. Eng. & Scot.* [KEMB.]
kem Obs. or dial. pret. of COME,
kem'bo. † KIMBO.
keme, kemm. † KEMB.
kem'e-lin. † KIMNEL.
kemp, *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *kempe, kjempe*, a kind of plantain, Sw. *kämpar.*] A flower stalk of the ribwort plantain, used in the children's game of cocks. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*
Kemp'er-hau'sen (kĕm'pĕr-hou'zĕn), *n* Robert Pearse Gillies (1788-1858); — so called in the "Noctes Ambrosianæ" of Christopher North and others, in which he is an interlocutor.
kemp'er-y-man, *n.* A fighting man; a kemp. *Obs.*
kem'ple (kĕm'p'l), *n.* A varying measure for straw, in the neighborhood of 400 pounds *Scot.* [A comber. *Obs.*
kemp'ster, *n.* [*kemb*, v. + *-ster.*]
kempt (kĕmpt), *pret. & p. p.* of KEMB. *Archaic.*
kemp'ty. Var. of KEMPY.
kemp'y, *n.* = KEMP, a champion. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Kem'u-el (kĕm'ū-ĕl; kē-mū'ĕl). *Bib.* [KIN.
ken. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
ken. Obs. pl. of COW.
ken, etc. † KEEN, etc.
ken, *v. t.* [AS. *cennan.* Cf. KIN.] To beget or conceive; to give birth to. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be conceived or born. *Obs.*
ken, *n.* [Perh. from *kennel*.] A house; esp., one resorted to by thieves, beggars, etc. *Slang, Eng.*
ken, *n.* [Jap.] See MEASURE.
ken, *n.* [Jap., lit., the fist.] A Japanese game of forfeits.
ken, *n.* [Jap., power, authority.] A Japanese prefecture.
Ken. *Abbr.* Kentucky.
Ke-nai' (kē-nī'), *n.* a An Alaskan Indian of the Kenai Peninsula. b *Geol* A thick Tertiary series, prob. Oligocene, in Alaska.
Ke'nan (kē'năn). *Bib.*
Ke'nath (kē'năth). *Bib.*
Ke'naz (kē'năz). *Bib.*
kench. Var. of CANCH.
kench, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *cancettan* to laugh loudly, *gecance* a mock, gibe.] To laugh loudly. *Obs.*
kende. † KIND.
kende. Obs. pret. of KEN.
kend'dle. † KINDLE, *v.*
kene. † KEEN, KEN, KIN, KINE.
kene, *v. t.* [ME. *kenien, kenen.* Cf. KEN to beget.] To beget or bear. *Obs.* — *v. i.* Be born. *Obs.*
kenebowe. In phrase with *in* or *on*, obs. form of AKIMBO.
kenel. † KENNEL.
Ken'elm (kĕn'ĕlm), *n.* [AS. *Cynelm, Cenhelm, Coenhelm*; cf. *cêne* bold; *helm* helmet.] Masc. prop. name. [Brave. *Obs.*]
kenely, *a.* [See KEEN, *a.*; -LY.] *Bib.* [KIN.
ken'nez-ite (kĕ'nĕz-ĭt), **Ke'niz-zite,** *n. Bib.* One of a people mentioned in Gen. xv. 19. See KENITE and KADMONITES.
keng. † KING.
Ke'nite (kē'nīt), *n. Bib.* One of a people mentioned in Gen. xv 19. Cf. KADMONITES. [KINK
kenk Obs or dial. Eng. var. of
ken'lore', *n.* [*ken* to know + *lore.*] The theory of knowledge.
ken'mark', *n.* A mark by which to know a thing.
ken'nah † HENNA.
kennattis. Obs. pl. of KENNET.
kenne † CAIN, KEN, KIN.
Ken'ne-bunk'er (kĕn'ē-bŭn'kĕr), *n.* [From *Kennebunk*, Maine.] A kind of large valise. *Chiefly Maine, U. S.*
ken'nel Var. of CANNEL.
kennel coal. † CANNEL COAL.
ken'nel-ly, *a.* Such as is characteristic of a gutter. *Rare.*
ken'nel-rak'er (kĕn'ĕl-rāk'ĕr), *n.* A scavenger of gutters. *Obs.*
Ken'ner-ly's salm'on (kĕn'ĕr-lĭz). A small variety of the blueback salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka kennerlyi*) occurring only in certain small lakes of western North America.
ken'net, *n.* [OF. *kenet* little dog, var of *chenet*, dim. of *chien* dog, L. *canis.*] A breed of small hunting dogs. *Obs*
ken'net, *n.* [Cf. OF. *chenette* a kind of cloth.] A kind of gray cloth. *Obs.*
Ken'neth (kĕn'ĕth), *n.* [AS *Cynath*] Masc prop. name.
Ken'ni-cott's white'fish' (kĕn'Ĭ-kŏts). A large whitefish (*Coregonus kennicotti*) of Alaska and western Canada
Ken'ni-cott sys'tem. A system of softening water for steam boilers, by addition of soda and lime solutions and subsequent sedimentation in a special apparatus; — called after Mr. C. L. Kennicott, the inventor.
ken'ning, *n.* [Cf. KEN to beget.] The chalaza of a bird's egg. *Obs*
ken'no (kĕn'nō), *n.* A cheese made for those gathered on the occasion of a birth. *Scot.*
ke'no-gen'e-sis (kē'nō-jĕn'ē-sĭs; kĕn'ō-). Var. of CENOGENESIS — **ke'no-ge-net'ic,** *a.* — **ke'no-ge-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv*
ke-nog'e-ny (kē-nŏj'ē-nĭ), *n. Biol* Cenogenesis.
ken'o-tism (kĕn'ō-tĭz'm), *n. Theol.* The doctrine or theory of kenosis. — **ken'o-tist,** *n.*
kenrede. † KINDRED
kenschipe, *n* Keenness *Obs.*
Ken'sing-ton stitch (kĕn'zĭng-tĭn) = CREWEL STITCH.
ken'speck. **ken'spac,** *a.* = KEN-SPECKLE. *Dial. Eng*
ken'sy, *n.* Brawler; rude fellow. *Obs. Scot.*
kent, *n. & v. Whaling.* Var. of CANT. [& p. p. of KEN.]
kent. Scot. & dial. Eng pret.
Kent, Earl of. In Shakespeare's "King Lear," Lear's plain-spoken and, although banished, ever faithful follower.
kent, *n.* [Orig. uncert Cf. QUANT.] A staff or pole used, esp. by shepherds, as a walking stick, in vaulting, etc. *Chiefly Scot.*
kent, *v. t & i.* To push or propel with a kent; punt. *Chiefly Scot.*
ken'tal, ken'tall † QUINTAL.
kent-al'len-ite (kĕnt-ăl'ĕn-īt), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Kentallen*, town in Argyllshire.] *Petrog.* A basic variety of syenite consisting of olivine, augite, orthoclase, and biotite. [of KANTIKOY.]
ken'ti-kaw (kĕn'tĭ-kô). Var.
kent'ing, *n.* [Prob. from *Kent* County, Eng.] A kind of linen cloth. *Obs.* [man of Kent
Kent'ish-man, *n.* An English-
ken'tle. † QUINTAL.
ken'tro-lite (kĕn'trō-līt), *n* [Gr. κέντρον point + *-lite.*] *Min* A silicate of lead and manganese of dark reddish brown color, found in minute prismatic crystals or massive. H., 5. Sp. gr., 6.19.
kenrfen. † CARVE.
kep (kĕp), *v. t. & i.* [Differentiated form of *keep. Oxf. E. D.*] To catch; also, to intercept. *Dial. Eng., Scot, & Ir.* [KEEP.
kep. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
kep (kĕp), *n.* **1.** A catch; a haul. *Dial. Eng., Scot., & Ir.*
2. *Mining.* Any of two or more catches to support a cage at the top of a shaft. *Eng.*
kep'-ball', *n.* The game of handball, or the ball used in playing it. *Dial. Eng., Scot., & Ir.*
kepe † KEEP. [*Obs.*
kepeful, *a.* Watchful; careful.
keph'a-lin (kĕf'ă-lĭn). Var. of CEPHALIN.
keph'ir (kĕf'ēr). Var. of KEFIR.
kep'per. † KIPPER. [KEEP.
kept (kĕpt). *pret. & p. p.* of
‖ **Kép'yi-se-lő-ház'** (kĕp'yĭ-shĕ-lŭ-hăz'), *n* [Hung., fr. *képviselo* representative + *ház* house.] *Hungary.* See LEGISLATURE.
ker † CARE, fen.

kera-. Combining form fr. Gr. *κέρας, horn.* See KERATO-.

ker'a-oele (kĕr'ā-ēl), *n.* [*kera-* + *-cele.*] *Veter.* A horny tumor on a horse's hoof.

ker'a-phyl'lo-cele (-fĭl'ō-sēl), *n.* [*kera-* + *phyllo-* + *-cele.*] *Veter.* A rare horn tumor on the inner surface of the wall of the horse's hoof, usually occurring at the toe. It results from chronic inflammation of the fleshy leaves, and in some cases causes lameness. On the plantar surface it appears as a crescent-shaped thickening of the white line with the convexity inward.

ker'a-phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*kera-* + *phyllous.*] *Far.* Designating the inner layer of the horny part of the walls of the hoof of an animal. It forms a series of small plates projecting between the sensitive laminæ of the pododerm.

ker'a-tin (kĕr'ā-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. *κέρας, -ατος,* horn.] *Physiol. Chem.* A nitrogenous substance forming the chemical basis of epidermal tissues, such as horn, hair, nails, feathers, and the like, and existing apparently in several varieties. Keratin is an insoluble substance, and, unlike elastin, is not dissolved even by gastric or pancreatic juice. Its sulphur can be partly removed by alkalies. It is related to the proteids, and by decomposition yields cystine, leucine, arginine, and other cleavage products.

ke-rat'i-nous (kē-răt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Containing, or of the nature of, keratin; horny.

ker'a-ti'tis (kĕr'ā-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL; *kerato-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cornea.

ker'a-to- (kĕr'ā-tō-), **kerat-**. Combining form from Greek *κέρας, κέρατος, horn;* — used specif., in *Anat. & Med.,* to signify *cornea.* Also written *cerato-;* cf. KERA-.

ker'a-to-der'mi-a (-dûr'mĭ-ā), *n.* [NL. See KERATO-, -DERM.] *Med.* A hornlike condition of the skin.

ker'a-tog'e-nous (kĕr'ā-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*kerato-* + *-genous.*] Producing horn.

ker'a-toid (kĕr'ā-toid), *a.* [*kerato-* + *-oid.*] Resembling horny tissue.

ker'a-tome (-tōm), *n.* [See KERATO-; -TOME.] *Surg.* An instrument for dividing the cornea in operating on cataract.

ker'a-tom'e-ter (-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*kerato-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the curvature of the cornea. — **ker'a-tom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

ker'a-to-nyx'is (-tō-nĭk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *kerato-* + Gr. *νύξις* puncture] *Surg.* The operation of removing a cataract by thrusting a needle through the cornea of the eye, and breaking up the opaque mass.

ker'a-to-phyre' (kĕr'ā-tō-fīr'), *n.* [*kerato-* + *-phyre.*] *Petrog.* A compact porphyritic rock having anorthoclase as its prevailing feldspar; orig., any of certain rocks resembling hornfels, whence the name.

ker'a-to-scope' (-skōp'), *n.* [*kerato-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for examining the cornea. — **ker'a-tos'co-py** (kĕr'ā-tŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.*

ker'a-tose (kĕr'ā-tōs), *a. Zoöl.* **a** Containing hornlike fibers; as, a *keratose* sponge. **b** Belonging to the Ceratosa.

ker'a-to'sis (-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *kerato-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* An affection of the skin marked by horny excrescences.

ke-rau'lo-phon (kē-rô'lō-fŏn), *n.* [*kera-* + Gr. *αὐλός* flute + *φωνή* sound, voice.] *Music.* A reedy-toned metal stop of small scale in some organs.

ke-rau'no-graph (-nŏ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *κεραυνός* thunderbolt + *-graph.*] **1.** A figure or picture impressed by lightning upon the human body or elsewhere.

2. *Meteor.* An apparatus, consisting essentially of an antenna such as is used in wireless telegraphy, connected to a galvanometer or electroscope, for autographically recording the existence of a distant thunderstorm.

— **ke-rau'no-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **ker'au-nog'ra-phy** (kĕr'ô-nŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.*

ke-rau'no-phone (kē-rô'nŏ-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *κεραυνός* thunderbolt + *-phone.*] *Meteor.* An apparatus, consisting essentially of a wireless telegraphic receptor connected to a microphonic or telephonic receiver, for audibly demonstrating the existence of more or less distant lightning flashes. — **ke-rau'no-phon'ic** (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.*

ker'chief (kûr'chĭf), *n.* [ME. *coverchef,* OF. *cuevrechief, couvrechef,* F. *couvrechef,* a head covering, fr. *couvrir* to cover + OF. *chief* head, F. *chef.* See COVER, CHIEF; cf. CURFEW.] **1.** A square cloth worn by women as a covering for the head; hence, a cloth similar in form or material worn or carried on the person for protection or ornament, as at the neck (*neckerchief*) or breast (breast *kerchief*).

2. A handkerchief.

3. A lady who wears a kerchief. *Dryden.*

ker'chiefed, ker'chieft (-chĭft), *a.* Wearing, or covered with, a kerchief.

ker'a-lite (kĕr'ā-līt), *n.* [*kera-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* Hornstone.

ke-ram'ic (k ẽ-r ă m'ĭ k), **ke-ram'ics, ker'a-mog'ra-phy,** etc. Vars. of CERAMIC, etc.

ke-ra'na (kē-ra'nā), *n.* [Per. *karnāy.*] *Music.* A kind of long Persian trumpet.

ke-rar'gy-rite (k ẽ-r är'j ĭ-r ī t). Var. of CERARGYRITE.

ker'a-sin (kĕr'ā-sĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* Homocerebrin.

ker'a-sine (kĕr'ā-sēn), *a.* [Gr. *κέρας* horn.] Horny; corneous.

kerat-. See KERATO-.

ke-rat' (kē-rat'), *n.* [Ar. *qīrāṭ.* See CARAT.] See WEIGHT.

ker'a-tec-ta'si-a (kĕr'ā-tĕk-tā'zhĭ-ā; -zĭ-ā), *n.* [NL.; *kerato-* + *ectasia*] *Med.* Protrusion of the cornea.

ker'a-tec'to-my (-tĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*kerato-* + *-ectomy.*] Excision of a part, or all, of the cornea.

Ker'a-ter'pe-ton (kĕr'ā-tûr'pē-tŏn), *n.* [NL.; *kerato-* + Gr. *ἑρπετόν* a creeping thing, a snake.] *Paleon.* A genus of large, broad-headed, salamanderlike amphibians of the Carboniferous of Ohio and Ireland.

ker'a-tin-ize (kĕr'ā-tĭn-īz), *v. i. & t.* To become, or to render, keratinous. — **ker'a-tin-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zĭ'-), *n.*

ker'a-tin-ose' (-ōs'), *n.* [*keratin* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A proteose formed from keratin.

ker'a-to-an'gi-o'ma (-tō-ăn'jĭ-ō'mā), *n.* [NL.] = ANGIOKERATOMA.

ker'a-to-cele', *n.* [*kerato-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of Descemet's membrane through perforations of the cornea.

ker'a-to-co'nus, *n.* [NL.; *kerato-* + Gr. *κῶνος* cone.] Conical protrusion of the cornea.

ker'a-tode (kĕr'ā-tōd), *n.* = KERATOSE

ker'a-to-glo'bus, *n.* [NL.; *kerato-* + L. *globus* globe.] Globular protrusion of the cornea.

Ker'a-toi'de-a (kĕr'ā-toi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* The Ceratosa.

ker'a-to-i-ri'tis (-tō-ĭ-rī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *kerato-* + *iritis.*] Inflammation of the cornea and iris.

ker'a-tol (kĕr'ā-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [Gr. *κέρας, κέρατος,* horn.] A kind of artificial leather having a hard surface. *Trade Name.*

ker'a-tol'y-sis (kĕr'ā-tŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *kerato-* + *-lysis.*] *Med.* Loosening or peeling off of the horny layer of the skin.

ker'a-to'ma (-tō'mā), *n.; L. pl.* -TOMATA (-tō'mā-tā). [NL.; *kerato-* + *-oma.*] **1.** *Med.* a Hypertrophy of the horny layers of the skin, esp. on the soles and palms. **b** A growth of horny tissue.

2. = KERAPHYLLOCELE.

ker'a-to-ma-la'ci-a (-tō-mā-lā'shĭ-ā; -shĭ-ā), *n.* [NL.; *kerato-* + *malacia.*] *Med.* Morbid softening of the cornea, occurring chiefly in ill-nourished infants.

ker'a-to-my-cc'sis, *n.* [NL.; *kerato-* + *mycosis.*] *Med.* Disease of the cornea due to fungi.

ker'a-to-phyl'lous (kĕr'ā-tō-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [*kerato-* + *phyllous.*] Keraphyllous.

Ker'a-toph'y-ta (kĕr'ā-tŏf'ĭ-tā), **ker'a-to-phyte'**. Vars. of CERATOPHYTA, CERATOPHYTE.

ker'a-to-plas'ty (-tō-plăs'tĭ), *n.* [*kerato-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* Plastic surgery of the cornea. — **ker'a-to-plas'tic** (-plăs'tĭk), *a.*

Ker'a-to'sa (-tō'sā). Var. of CERATOSA.

ker'a-tose (kĕr'ā-tōs), **ker'a-tode**, *n.* [Gr. *κέρας, -ατος,* horn.] *Physiol. Chem.* A tough, horny animal substance entering into the composition of the skeleton of sponges and other invertebrates. It is very close to, or identical with, spongin.

ker'a-to-tome' (-tō-tōm'), *n. Surg.* = KERATOME.

ker'a-tot'o-my (-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*kerato-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision of the cornea.

ke-rat'to (kē-rät'tō), *n.* Also *karatto.* Any of several West Indian agaves, esp. *Agave keratto.*

Ke-rau'ni-a (k ẽ-r ô'n ĭ-ā), *n.* [Gr. *Κεραύνια.*] See SEMELE.

ke-rau'no-pho'bi-a (-nō-fō'bĭ-ā), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κεραυνός* thunderbolt + *-phobia.*] Morbid fear of thunder and lightning.

ke-rau'no-sco'pi-a (-skō'pĭ-ā), **ker'au-nos'co-py** (kĕr'ô-nŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* [NL. *keraunoscopia;* Gr. *κεραυνός* + *σκοπός* a watcher.] Divination by thunder.

kerb (kûrb). Var. of CURB.

Ker'be-ros (kûr'bē-rŏs). Var. of CERBERUS.

kerb' stone'. Var. of CURBSTONE; — usual British spelling.

ker'cake' (kûr'-). Var. of CAR-CAKE.

kerch, *n.* = KERCHIEF, a headdress. *Obs.*

ke-re', **ke-ri'** (kē-rē'), *imperative singular.* Also *k'ri, queri, q're.* [Imperative of Heb. *qārā* to read.] *Bib.* Lit., read; — used in the margin of the Hebrew Bible to indicate that the reading given with it is to be substituted for that in the text. — *n.* The reading to be substituted. See KETHIB.

Ker'e-san (kĕr'ē-săn; kē-rēs'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or designating, a linguistic stock of North American Indians occupying Acoma, Laguna, San Felipe, and Santo Domingo, and other pueblos in New Mexico. See PUEBLO, 2.

kerf (kûrf), *n.* [AS. *cyrf* a cutting off, fr. *ceorfan* to cut, carve. See CARVE.] **1.** Act of cutting; a cut or stroke.

2. The slit or notch made in cutting, as the gap made by an ax in felling a tree or the track of a saw in sawing.

3. A cut place of a branch or tree.

4. Something cut off; a cutting, as of wool in shearing.

kerf, *v. t.;* KERFED (kûrft); KERF'ING. **1.** To make a kerf in, esp. by sawing.

2. *Carp.* To cut, as a beam, transversely along the under side in several places in order to bend it.

ke'rite (kē'rīt), *n.* [Gr. *κηρός* wax.] A compound of tar or asphaltum, animal or vegetable oils, and sulphur; — used as an insulating material in place of rubber.

ker'mes (kûr'mēz), *n.* [F. *kermès,* fr. Ar. & Per. *qirmiz.* See CRIMSON, cf. ALKERMES.] **1. a** The dried bodies of the females of certain scale insects, allied to the cochineal insect, which are found on several species of oak (esp. *Quercus coccifera*) of the Mediterranean region. They are round, about the size of a pea, contain coloring matter analogous to carmine, and are used in dyeing. They were long thought to be vegetable (being often called *kermes berries*), and were used in medicine.

Kermes of the Oak. Nat. size.

b [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the above insects.

2. A dwarf European evergreen oak (*Quercus coccifera*) on which kermes insects feed. Its bark is rich in tannin.

3. = KERMES MINERAL.

ker'mes-ite (-mē-zīt), *n. Min.* Native kermes mineral (Sb_2S_2O), occurring usually as tufts of cherry-red capillary crystals, and resulting from the alteration of stibnite.

kermes mineral. A soft reddish brown powder consisting essentially of antimony trisulphide, but usually containing also oxide and alkali, probably in the form of a pyroantimonate. It is prepared in various ways, and was formerly much used as an alterative, diaphoretic, and emetic. Kermesite is a native form.

ker'mis (kûr'mĭs), **ker'mess** (-mĕs), *n.* [D. *kermis;* cf. G. *kirmes;* prop., church mass. See CHURCH; MASS a religious service.] **a** In and near the Low Countries, a local outdoor festival and fair, orig. held annually on the feast day of the local patron saint or of the chief church. **b** In the United States, an indoor entertainment and fair

kern, kerne (kûrn), *n.* [Ir. *ceatharnach* a foot soldier, *ceatharn* a band of soldiers. Cf. CATERAN.] **1. a** A light-armed foot soldier of the Celtic populations of Ireland or (by extension) Scotland; — used chiefly of medieval times; also, a body of kerns collectively. Cf. GALLOGLASS. **b** A rude peasant of the wilder parts of Ireland, such as those from whom the military kerns were largely recruited.

A bare-legged Irish *kerne,* whose only clothing is his ragged yellow mantle, and the unkempt "glib" of hair *C. Kingsley.*

2. Any boor or rustic person. *Obs. or R.*

kern (kûrn), *n.* [Cf. D. & G. *kern* kernel, E. *kern* to harden, *kernel.*] Kernel; corn; grain. *Rare.*

kern, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *kernen, curnen;* akin to E. *corn.* See CORN, KERNEL.] To corn, or harden; to granulate; salt. *Chiefly Dial. Eng., Scot., & Ir*

kern, *n.* [F. *carne* a projecting angle, L. *cardo, cardinis,* a hinge. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Type Founding.* A part of the face of a type which projects beyond the body, or shank.

kern, *v. t.;* KERNED (kûrnd); KERN'ING. *Type Founding.* To form with a kern, also, to smooth (type) about the kern.

kern, *n.* [G., prop., kernel.] *Math.* The area bounded by the curve whose envelope is the locus of the antipoles of the limits of the entire sectional area under consideration; — usually called a *central kern.*

ker'nel (kûr'nĕl), *n.* [ME. *kernel, kirnel, curnel,* AS. *cyrnel,* fr. *corn* grain. See CORN.] **1.** A seed, as that of an apple or grape. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. A kerchief.

3. The inner portion of a seed within the integuments, consisting of the embryo and endosperm or perisperm; — used generally of edible seeds, and hence of the endocarp in nuts, drupes, or other seedlike fruits; as, the *kernel* of a walnut; the *kernel* of a peach stone.

4. A gland or glandlike body; a tonsil. *Obs. or Dial.*

5. The central, substantial, or essential part of anything; the gist; the core; as, the *kernel* of an argument.

Kernel of Deuteronomy, *Old Test. Criticism,* the contents of the earliest form of Deuteronomy, probably comprising chapters v.–xxvi., and xxviii. (according to some, xii.–xxvi.), with which various critics include other passages.

ker'nel (kûr'nĕl), *v. i.;* -NELED (-nĕld) or -NELLED; -NEL-ING or -NEL-LING. To harden or ripen into kernels; to produce kernels.

ker'nel, *v. t.* To inclose as a kernel.

ker'neled, ker'nelled (kûr'nĕld), *a.* Having a kernel.

ker'nel-ly (-nĕl-ĭ), *a.* Full of kernels; resembling kernels; of the nature of kernels.

ker'nos (kûr'nŏs), *n.* [Gr. *κέρνος.*] *Class. Archæol.* A vessel comprising several small cups or vases joined together. It appears to have been used at the Eleusinian mysteries for carrying first fruits.

ker'o-sene' (kĕr'ō-sēn'), *n.* [Gr. *κηρός* wax.] An oil used for illuminating purposes, formerly obtained from the distillation of mineral wax, bituminous shale, etc., and hence called also *coal oil.* It is now produced in immense quantities by the distillation and purification of petroleum. See PETROLEUM. Chemically, kerosene is a mixture of several hydrocarbons, chiefly of the methane series. The oil is known in the trade as **water-white, superfine white, prime white, standard white,** or **good merchantable,** according as it is colorless or of increasing yellowish tint. The flashing point (which see), however, is of much more importance.

Ker'ri-a (kĕr'ĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., after William *Kerr,* English gardener.] *Bot.* A genus of Japanese rosaceous shrubs related to *Spiræa,* consisting of a single species (*K. japonica*), which has slender branches and solitary bright yellow flowers. It is sometimes called the *Japanese rose.*

ker'ry (kĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [From *Kerry,* county in Ireland.] One of an Irish breed of small, entirely black cattle, noted for the quality of their milk.

Kerry Hill. A mountain breed of English sheep having short wool and black and white speckled faces. They resemble the Downs.

ker'san-tite (kĕr'zăn-tīt), *n. Petrog.* A variety of diorite containing an abundance of biotite, often occurring in dikes. First from Kersanton, France.

ker'sey (kûr'zĭ), *n.; pl.* -SEYS (-zĭz). [Prob. from town of *Kersey* in Suffolk, Eng.] **1.** A kind of woolen cloth, usually coarse and ribbed, woven from wool of long staple. Kersey was manufactured in England as early as the 13th century. It was used esp. for hose.

2. *pl.* Varieties of kersey; trousers made of kersey.

ker'sey-mere (-mēr), *n.* [For *cassimere,* confounded with *kersey.*] A kind of woolen cloth = CASSIMERE.

kes'trel (kĕs'trĕl), *n.* [Formerly also *castrel;* cf. F. *crécerelle,* OF. *quercerelle.*] A common small European falcon (*Cerchneis tinnunculus,* syn. *C. alaudarius*) noted for its habit of hovering in the air against a wind. It is about a foot long, and largely bluish gray above in the male and reddish brown in the female. Related species to which the name is applied are found throughout most of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. Its North American ally is the sparrow hawk.

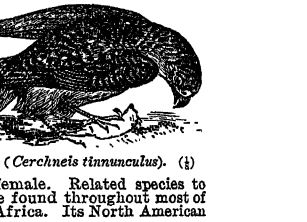

Kestrel (*Cerchneis tinnunculus*). (½)

☞ This word is often used in contempt, as of a mean kind of hawk. "Kites and *kestrels* have a resemblance with hawks." *Bacon.*

ke'tate (kē'tāt), *n.* [*ketone* + *-ate.*] *Chem.* An ether from a ketone, of the general formula $\frac{X}{Y}C{<}\frac{OR}{OR'}$.

ke'ta-zine (kē'tā-zĭn; -zēn; 184), *n.* Also **-zin.** *Org. Chem.* A compound of the general formula $\frac{X}{Y}C=N\cdot N=C{<}\frac{R}{R'}$, got by treating a ketone with hydrazine.

ketch (kĕch), *n.* [See JACK KETCH.] A hangman. — *v. t.* To hang.

ketch (kĕch), *n.* [Prob. fr. *catch,* n. or v.] *Naut.* A fore-and-aft rigged vessel with mainmast and small mizzen set

forward of the rudder post, usually with several jibs. Formerly the ketch often had square sails on one or both masts and had the mainmast stepped almost in the middle, leaving a long free forward deck. In this shape it was much used as a bomb vessel.

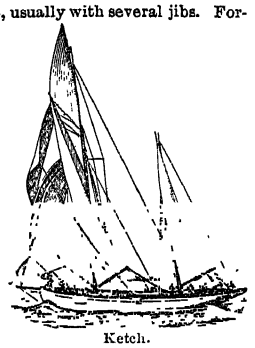
Ketch.

The difference between the *ketch* and the yawl is this: in the yawl the mizzenmast is stepped abaft the rudder post, and in the *ketch* forward of it. *T. F Dav.*

ketch'up (kĕch'ŭp), *n.* [Malay *kĕchap;* perh. of Chin. origin.] Catchup.

ke'tene (kē'tēn), *n. Org. Chem.* A colorless gas, $H_2C{\cdot}CO$, of penetrating odor, prepared by decomposition of acetone, ethyl acetate, or acetic anhydride by high heat, as in the electric arc.

ke-thib' (kē-thēb'), *p. p.* Also *kethibh*, *ketıb*, and *k'thibh*. [Heb. *kĕthīb.*] *Bib.* Lit., written; — used to note that a reading of the Hebrew Bible is that of the text. — *n.* The reading itself so noted. See KERE.

ke'tine (kē'tĭn, -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** [See KETONE.] *Chem.* Any of a series of bases got by reducing certain isonitroso compounds of the ketones, esp. $C_4H_2(CH_3)_2N_2$, got by reducing isonitroso-acetone. In general they are unstable oily substances of a pungent aromatic odor.

ke-tip'ic (kē-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* [*ketone* + *adipic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unstable acid, $CO_2H{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO_2H$, obtained in the form of an ester by the action of sodium on a mixture of oxalic ester and acetic ester. The free acid is a white amorphous powder.

ke'to- (kē'tō-). *Org. Chem.* A combining form denoting *the presence of the ketone group;* as, *keto*hexose.

ke'tol (kē'tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*ketone* + *indol.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** A compound which is both a ketone and an alcohol; as, methyl *ketol*, CH_3COCH_2OH. **b** = INDOL.

ke'tone (kē'tōn), *n.* [Cf. ACETONE.] *Org. Chem.* A compound containing the carbonyl group (CO) united with two hydrocarbon radicals (or with a single bivalent radical). If these radicals are alike, the ketone is said to be *simple;* if unlike, the compound is called a *mixed* ketone. The ketones are in general colorless volatile liquids having a pungent ethereal odor, or (if of high molecular weight) crystalline solids. They are closely related to the aldehydes, and are obtained by the distillation of certain salts of organic acids, by the oxidation of secondary alcohols, and in other ways. Acetone is the best-known ketone. The simple ketones are named by adding *-one* to the stems of the organic acids from which they are derived; thus, *acetic* acid gives *acetone*, *butyric* acid, *butyrone*, etc.

ketone group. *Org. Chem.* The characteristic group of ketones; carbonyl, —CO—, united as in a ketone.

ke-ton'ic (kē-tŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, a ketone. — **ketonic acid,** a compound which is both a ketone and an acid, as pyroracemic acid, $CH_3{\cdot}CO\ CO_2H$.

ke'tose (kē'tōs), *n.* [*ketone* + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A ketonic sugar. See MONOSACCHARIDE.

ke-tox'ime (kē-tŏk'sĭm; -sēm), *n. Chem.* A ketonic oxime; — distinguished from *aldoxime.*

ket'tle (kĕt'l), *n.* [ME. *ketel;* cf. AS. *cetel, cetil, cytel;* akin to D. *ketel*, G. *kessel*, OHG. *chezzil*, Icel. *ketill*, Sw. *kittel*, Dan. *kjedel*, Goth. *katils;* all perh. fr. L. *catillus*, dim. of *catmus* a deep vessel, bowl.] **1.** A metallic vessel for boiling liquids; a pot or cauldron; now, esp., a teakettle. **2.** The contents of a kettle; a quantity or mess cooked or treated in a kettle at one time. **3.** A shallow metal pail; as, a *kettle* of beer; a dinner *kettle. Local, U. S.* **4. a** The box of a compass. **b** *Mining.* A shallow kibble to raise or lower miners or material in the shaft. *Scot.* **c** *Geol.* (1) A pothole. (2) = KETTLE HOLE. **5.** Short for KETTLEDRUM.

kettle of fish. **a** Orig., *Scot.*, a kettle of fish cooked on a boating picnic; hence, a picnic. **b** Hence, a muddle; mess; a confused or awkward state of affairs; — usually in the phrase a *fine, nice, pretty,* etc., *kettle of fish.* — **k. of hats,** the hats dyed in a kettle at the same time. *Trade Term.*

ket'tle-drum' (-drŭm'), *n.* **1.** A drum made of a hollow hemisphere of thin copper or brass with parchment stretched over the mouth, which can be tuned, usually by means of screws, to a definite pitch. *Kettledrums,* in pairs, were formerly used in martial music for cavalry, but are now chiefly confined to orchestras, where two or more, differently tuned, as to the tonic and dominant of the piece performed, are technically called *tympani.*

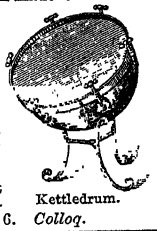
Kettledrum.

2. A kettledrummer. *Obs.* **3.** An informal party at which a light collation is served, held in the afternoon or early evening. Cf. DRUM, *n.*, 6. *Colloq.*

kettle hole. *Geol.* A steep-sided hollow, without surface drainage, esp. in a deposit of glacial drift.

kettle moraine. *Geol.* A terminal moraine the surface of which is marked by many kettle holes.

kettle stitch. [G. *kettelstich;* cf. *kette* chain.] *Bookbinding.* The chain stitch made at the head and tail of a book in fastening the threads of contiguous sheets.

ket'u-ba (kĕt'ōō-bä'), *n.* [Heb. *kethubāh* document.] A Jewish marriage contract. It provides for a money settlement payable to the wife at divorce or at the husband's death. It was instituted by the rabbis to check divorce.

Keu'per (koi'pĕr), *n.* [G.] *Geol.* The upper division of the German Trias. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Keu'per,** *a.*

kev'el (kĕv'l), *n.* Also *cavel, cavil.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. GAVEL a mallet.] A kind of hammer or ax hammer for roughly shaping stone.—*v. t.* To break (stone) with a kevel.

kev'el (kĕv'l), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *keville,* dial. form of *cheville* peg; but cf. also Icel. *kefli* a stick.] *Naut.* A strong cleat or bollard to which sheets, etc., are belayed.

Ke'wee-naw'an (kē'wē-nô'ăn), *a.* [From *Keweenaw* Point, Michigan.] *Geol.* Designating a major division of the Proterozoic or Algonkian in the Lake Superior region. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* The system includes a body of igneous rock of prodigious thickness, conglomerates, and sandstones. The copper-bearing rocks of the Lake Superior region are a part of the system. — **Ke'wee-naw'an,** *n.*

kex (kĕks), *n.* [Cf. W. *cecys,* pl., hollow stalks, *cegid* hemlock, Corn. *cegas,* L. *cicuta.*] **1.** The dry stalk of various hollow-stemmed plants, esp. certain tall umbellifers, as cow parsnip, wild chervil, etc. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* **2.** Hemlock. *Now Chiefly Dial. Eng.* **3.** The covering or integument of a chrysalis. *Obs.*

key (kē), *n.* [Sp. *cayo,* of Celtic origin; cf. W. *cae* hedge, inclosure, Breton *kae* hedge, wall, embankment, quay. Cf. QUAY.] A low island or reef, as one of the coral islets on the southern coast of Florida.

key (kē), *n.* [ME. *keye, key, kay,* AS. *cǣg.*] **1.** An instrument by means of which the bolt of a lock is shot or drawn; usually, a removable metal instrument with wards shaped to fit to the mechanism of a particular lock and operated by turning or pushing. The possession of the keys of a town, a building, or the like, has been often made the symbol of authority, possession, official position, etc. **2.** That which affords or prevents entrance, control, or possession, etc.; as, the *key* of a line of defense; the *key* of a country; the *key* of a political situation. Hence, that which serves to unlock, open, discover, or solve something unknown or difficult, as, the *key* to a riddle. Cf. POWER OF THE KEYS. **3.** A simplified version or analysis which accompanies something as a clue to its explanation, as an outline map, a word-for-word translation, a book or table containing the solutions to problems, ciphers, allegories, or the like, or a table or synopsis of conspicuous distinguishing characters of members of a taxonomic group. **4.** The mainstay; a leading person or principle; specif., in a pack, one of the best hounds. *Obs.* **5** A tool or other device resembling a key in form or function, as an instrument which is turned like a key in fastening or adjusting anything, as a watch *key,* a compass *key,* a tuning hammer, a spanner or wrench, or the like. Specif.: **a** A dentist's rotary extracting instrument. **b** *Ordnance.* A bolt for securing the cap square to the cheek in a gun carriage. **c** *Bookbinding.* Any of the metal **U**-shaped devices used to secure the bands in position in the sewing press. **6.** *Mach.* **a** A comparatively small, slightly tapered piece with parallel sides, used for wedging pulleys, cranks, etc., on shafts. The three distinct types are: **saddle key,** concaved to fit a turned shaft; **key on flat,** which fits on a flattened seat on the shaft; **sunk key,** which fits into a keyway in the shaft. See CONE KEY, FEATHER KEY. **b** See GIB AND COTTER. **c** A cotter, split pin, or the like. **7.** *Carp.* **a** A slightly tapered piece of wood driven in a mortise between the parts of a scarfed joint to bring them together. **b** A strip of wood inserted in a piece of timber across the grain to prevent casting. **c** The last board laid in a floor. **d** The rough surface on the "wrong" side of a veneer to hold the glue. **8.** *Building.* **a** The plastering forced between the laths to hold the rest in place; the hold which plaster has on a wall, or the roughness of the wall affording this hold. **b** A hollow in a tile or the like to hold mortar or cement. **c** A keystone or similarly placed stone or voussoir in an arch. **9.** A wedge to split a tenon in a mortise, or the end of a shaft in a hammer head, or the like, to tighten its hold. **10.** *Masonry.* **a** A wedge of metal or the like used to make a dovetail joint in a stone. **b** A wedge driven between two feathers to break a stone. See PLUG AND FEATHER. **11. a** In keyboard musical instruments, one of the levers, or esp. the exposed front end of it, by depressing which the player actuates the mechanism that produces the tones. It may be a finger lever or *digital,* or, when played by the foot, a *pedal.* See KEYBOARD, and ORGAN, *Illust. of Action.* **b** A valve lever by which the player's finger opens or stops a vent in the side of a flute, clarinet, or similar instrument; also, in a valve instrument, as the cornet, the projecting tip of a piston with a disklike cap for the finger to press on, or a similar valve disk or button on the accordion, etc. **12.** *Music.* **a** The lowest note, or keynote, of a scale. *Obs.* **b** A system or family of tones based on their relation to a keynote, from which it is named; the tonality of a certain scale; as, the *key* of C major. Its diatonic tones in their ascending order in either major or minor mode are called: 1 (and 8), *keynote,* or *tonic;* 2, *supertonic;* 3, *mediant;* 4, *subdominant;* 5, *dominant;* 6, *submediant;* 7, *subtonic,* or *leading tone.* Chromatic tones, as temporary members of a key, are called by such names as "sharp
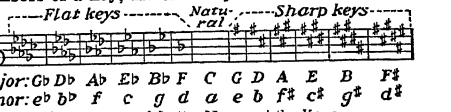
Signatures and Letter Names of the Keys.

four," "flat seven," etc. In the modern system of tempered scales, the keys of C major and *a* minor are called **natural,** because their scales are played on the "naturals," or white keys, of a keyboard. The other keys are **sharp keys** or **flat keys** according as their scales use one or more sharps or flats. A major and a minor key using the same signature are **relative keys,** as to each other. The triads on the dominant and subdominant, which bear the closest harmonic relation to the tonic, are, with the tonic triad, the principal chords of a key, comprising together its diatonic tones. **Related keys** are such as have keynotes in close relation, as of tonic, dominant, and subdominant. Keys in which this relation is distant or lacking are **remote keys,** as to each other. **c** The total harmonic and melodic relations of such a family of tones; tonality; as, a delicate sense of *key.* **13.** General pitch or tone of the voice; also, a certain tone of voice; as, a plaintive *key.*

The *key* in which speakers pitch their utterances depends partly on their vocal organs, men naturally using a lower *key* than women and children. *L. Soames.*

14. Hence: Characteristic style, tone, or intensity of thought, feeling, or action, etc.; as, his writings are all in the same *key.*

You fall at once into a lower *key.* *Cowper.*

15. a In such instruments as the typewriter, linotype, etc., any of a set of levers analogous to the keys of a pianoforte. **b** *Elec.* Any device for closing or opening an electric circuit; specif., *Teleg.,* a metallic lever for rapidly and easily opening and closing the circuit of the sending or transmitting part of a station equipment. **16.** *Bot.* = KEY FRUIT. **17.** = KEY MONEY. *Eng.* **18.** *Advertising.* The matter used to key an advertisement. See KEY, *v. t.,* 4.

key and Bible, a form of divination to discover a thief (or, in modern play, the name of a sweetheart, husband or wife to be, etc.), in which a Bible is suspended by a key placed at Ps. l. 18: "when thou sawest a thief." Names are read, and the turning or falling of the book designates the person. — **k. of art.** *Alchemy.* = ALEMBEROTH. — **k. of life,** the ankh. — **K. of the North,** the ancient castle of Newark-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire, Eng., dismantled at the close of the Civil War. — **k. on fiat.** See def. 6 **a,** above. — **to have the k. of the street,** to be locked out; to have no house to go to. *Humorous.* — **under k.,** under lock and key. *Obs.*

key (kē), *v. t.;* KEYED (kēd), KEY'ING. **1.** To lock or fasten with a key; to fasten firmly; to fix, adjust, or determine, the key or keys of. See KEY, *n.* **2.** Specif.: *Mech.* **a** To secure by means of a key, as a hammer head to a haft, a pulley on a shaft, or plaster to lathing. **b** To finish off (an arch) by inserting the keystone; — sometimes with *in* or *up.* **3.** *Music.* To regulate the pitch of; as, to *key* the strings; — usually with *up.* **4.** *Advertising.* To insert in (an advertisement) some direction or other matter intended to identify answers to it. **to key up,** to produce or cause a nervous tension in, as, *keyed up* to company manners.

key block. *Quarrying.* A block blasted out to permit removal without injury of an adjacent block or blocks.

key'board' (kē'bōrd'; 201), *n.* **1.** The bank or row of keys on an organ, clavichord, harpsichord, pianoforte, etc., on which the performer plays. With the modern system of tempered scales, the keyboard consists of a double row

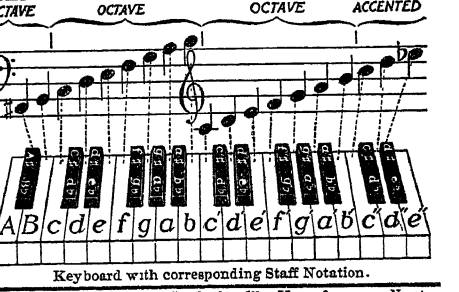

Keyboard with corresponding Staff Notation.

name in Kamchatka.] The dog salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*).

ketch. Obs. or dial. var. of CATCH.

Ketch, Jack See JACK KETCH.

ketch'craft, *n.* The craft of Jack Ketch; hangman's craft.

ketchepillar, *n.* [Cf OD. *caetspel,* D. *kaatspel;* D *kaats* place where the ball falls (cf. CATCH, CHASE) + *spel* play, game] A tennis player. *Obs. Scot.*

ketch'y (kĕch'ĭ), *a.* Changeable; — of the weather. *Dial. U. S.*

ket crow. A carrion crow. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

kete. + GET, KITE.

kete, *a.* [Perh. fr. (assumed) Scand. *kætr,* akin to Icel. *kātr* merry.] Bold; strong; brave; — used also adverbially. *Obs.*

ketel. + KETTLE.

ket'er-ing, keth'a-rin. + CATERAN. [*Obs. Scot.*]

kethat, *n.* A cassock; a robe.

kethe. + KITHE.

keth'er (kĕth'ẽr). Corrupt. of QUOTHA. *Dial.*

keththe. + KITH.

kethubah. Var. of KETUBA.

Kethubim. Var. of KETUBIM.

ke-tib' (kē-tēv'). Var. of KETHIB.

ket'l. Kettle. *Ref. Sp.*

ket'ling. + KITLING.

ket'lock. Var. of KEDLOCK. *Dial.*

ket'ly, *adv.* of KETE. *Obs.*

Ket'mi-a (kĕt'mĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.] a *Bot.* A genus of malvaceous plants commonly merged in *Hibiscus.* **b** [*l. c.*] = KETMIE.

ket'mie (kĕt'mē), *n.* [Ar. *khatmī, khitmī.*] Any of certain African species of *Hibiscus.*

ke'to-hex'ose (kē'tō-hĕk'sōs), *n. Org. Chem.* See HEXOSE.

ketone alcohol. See OXYKETONE.

ke'ton-im'ide (kē'tŏn-ĭm'ĭd; -īd), *n.* Also **-mid.** [*ketone* + *imide.*] *Org. Chem.* A compound, as auramine, in which the oxygen of the ketone group is replaced by imidogen.

ketoun. + KITTEN.

kette. + CUT.

Ket'te (kĕt'ē), *n.; pl.* KETTEN (-ĕn). [G., chain.] See MEASURE.

Ket'ter (kĕt'ẽr). Corrupt. of CATHARIST.

ket'ter-el, *n.* Wretch; vile fellow; — in contempt. *Obs. Scot.*

ket'ti-sal. + KITTYSOL.

ket'tle-case', *n.* The male orchis *Dial. Eng.*

ket'tled (kĕt'ld), *a. Geol.* Having kettles.

ket'tle-dock', *n. Dial. Eng.* a Golden ragwort. **b** Wild chervil. **c** Bitter dock. **d** Butterbur.

ket'tle-drum', *v. t.* To play the kettledrum; to make a sound like that of a kettledrum. — **ket'tle-drum'mer,** *n.*

ket'tle-ful, *a.* See -FUL.

kettle hat. A kind of helmet worn in the 14th and 15th centuries.

kettle maw. The angler.

kettle net. A long fixed net used in mackerel fishing.

ket'tle-pins'. Var. of KITTLE-PINS.

ket'tler (kĕt'lẽr), *n.* Maker or mender of kettles; tinker. *R.*

Ket'ton stone (kĕt'ŭn). A reddish brown oölitic limestone from Ketton, Eng.

ket'trin. Var. of CATERAN.

ket'ty, *a.* Like ket; foul; putrid; hence, mean; poor; of soil, peaty. *Dial. Eng.*

Ke'tu (kā'tōō), *n.* [Skr. *kētu.*] See RAHU.

Ket'u-bim (kĕt'ōō-bĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *kēthubim,* pl. of *kathub* writing.] *Bib.* = HAGIOGRAPHA.

ke-tu'pa (kē-tōō'pä), *n.* **a** A fish owl. **b** [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus containing certain fish owls.

Ke-tu'rah (kē-tōō'rä), *n.* [Heb. *Qĕtūrāh.*] Lit., incense; — fem. prop. name. *Bib.*

keup (kūp), *n.* [Siamese *k'jp.*] See MEASURE.

keur'boom' (kûr'bōōm'), *n.* [D. *keur* choice + *boom* tree.] A South African pinnate-leaved fabaceous shrub (*Virgilia capensis*), with rose-purple flowers, often cultivated in greenhouses.

keve. + KEEVE.

kev'el (kĕv'ĕl). Obs. or dial. var. of CAVEL, lot, *n.* & *v.*; CAVEL, a mean fellow.

kev'el. *n. Mining.* A calcareous stone found with lead ore. *Dial. Eng.*

kev'el, *n.* [Cf. F. *level;* prob. fr. native name.] The Corsican gazelle. *Obs.*

kev'el, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kefli* a piece of wood, a gag, Dan *kævle* a roller.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** A gag (*Obs.*); also, a horse's bit. **2.** A cudgel or rounded piece of wood. *Oxf. E. D.*

kev'el, *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *cavie* to toss the head, walk affectedly, *cave* to toss the head, rear, dance about, stagger.] To move clumsily; to kick; sprawl; gambol. — **kev'el,** *n. Dial. Eng., Scot., & Ir.*

kevel head. *Naut.* A projecting end of a timber, esp. one above the gunwale, used as a kevel.

kevelle + CAVEL, lot.

kev'en-hui'ler, *a.* [Perh. after L. A. von *Khevenhüller* (1683-1744), Austrian general.] Designating a high cock given to broad-brimmed hats about 1745-65, or a hat cocked so. *Obs.*

kev'er. etc. + COVER, etc.

kev'il. Var. of KEVEL, *Naut.*

kev'ill, *v. t.* [Cf KEVEL a gag.] To bridle. *Obs.*

kev'in Var. of KEVEL, gazelle.

kew. + CUE.

Ke'wat (kā'wät), *n.* [Hind. *kēwat,* fr. Skr *kaivarta* fisherman.] One of an inferior Sudra caste of northeastern India, many of whom are fishermen.

kewer. + CURY.

kew-kaw, kewwaw, *adv* Upside down; awry. *Obs.*

kew owl (kū). Var. of CUE OWL.

kew tree. The ginkgo.

kex'y (kĕk'sĭ), *a.* Kexlike; dry; hollow. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

key (kī). Dial. Eng. pl. of cow.

key (kē). Rare var. & ref. sp. of QUAY.

key, *n.* [Prob. fr. confusion of L. *clavus* rudder with *clavis* key.] A rudder. *Obs.*

key'age (kē'ĭj), *n.* [OF. *caiage,* F *quayage.* See QUAY.] = QUAYAGE. [KIAKI.]

ke-ya'ki (kē-yä'kĭ). Var. of

key bed. = KEYSEAT.

key bit. = 1st BIT, 3 b.

of keys, of which the lower are broad white keys, seven to the octave, and giving the "natural" scales of C major or *a* minor, while the upper row are shorter, narrow, black keys, five to the octave, giving the chromatic semitones of those scales. Certain instruments, as the harpsichord or organ, sometimes have two or more keyboards for special effects, the pipe organ often having separate manuals for the great, swell, choir, and solo organs, besides a pedal keyboard.

2. The whole arrangement, or one range, of the keys of an organ, typewriter, linotype, etc.

key bolt. A bolt secured by a key or cotter instead of a nut.

key bugle. A kind of bugle having six keys fitted at intervals upon its curved tube, by which a compass of about two octaves can be played chromatically.

keyed (kēd), *a.* **a** Furnished with keys, as a musical instrument. **b** Fastened or reënforced by a key or keystone. **c** Set to a key, as a tune. — **keyed bugle.** = KEY BUGLE.

key fruit. A samara or winged fruit, as that of the maple.

key'hole' (kē'hōl'), *n.* **1.** A hole or aperture, in a door or lock, for receiving a key.

2. a *Carp.* A hole or groove, in beams intended to be joined together, to receive the key which fastens them. **b** *Mach.* A seating for a key or cotter.

keyhole saw. A narrow saw used in cutting keyholes, etc; a kind of compass saw or fret saw. Cf. COMPASS SAW, *Illust.*

key'note' (kē'nōt'), *n.* **1.** *Music.* The tonic, or fundamental tone, of a key or tonality; — called also **key tone.** **2.** The prevailing or fundamental fact or idea, that which gives the key; as, the *keynote* of a policy or a sermon.

key ring. a A finger ring having a small key combined with it. *Obs. E. D.* **b** A ring to hold keys.

Keys (kēz), *n. pl.* The officials constituting the House of Keys. See under HOUSE. *Isle of Man.*

key seat. *Mach.* A bed or groove to receive a key.

key'seat' (kē'sēt'), *v. t. Mech.* To supply with a key seat; to make a key seat in.

key signature. *Music.* The sign, composed of one or more sharps or flats, placed after the clef at the beginning of a staff to designate the key. Each major key and its relative minor have the same signature. See KEY, SIGNATURE.

key'stone' (kē'stōn'), *n.* **1.** *Arch* The voussoir at the center of the crown of an arch, which, being the last set in place, is regarded as binding the whole together. See ARCH. **2.** A thing having an analogous place or function; a part or force on which associated things depend for support. **3.** In technical senses: **a** *Masonry.* A bond stone. **b** *Metal.* A filling-in block of cast iron used in some lead-smelting furnaces. **c** *Color Lithography.* An outline design serving as a guide in getting the colors in place.

key tail. The part of a manual key, on an organ or pianoforte, which is behind the key pin.

key'way' (kē'wā'), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* A groove or channel for a key, as in a shaft or in the hub of a pulley, a key seat. **2.** The aperture for the key in locks having flat steel keys, as distinguished from the *keyhole* of an ordinary lock.

kha'ki (kä'kē), *a.* [Hind. *khāk*, lit., dusty, dust-colored, fr. Per. *khāk* dust.] Of a dull brownish yellow, or drab color; — applied to cloth, originally to a stout brownish cotton cloth used in making uniforms in the Anglo-Indian army. In the United States service the summer uniform of cotton is officially designated *khaki;* the winter uniform of wool, *olive drab.*

kha'ki, *n.* Any kind of khaki cloth; hence, a uniform of khaki or, rarely, a soldier clad in khaki. In the United States and British armies khaki or cloth of a very similar color is almost exclusively used for service in the field.

khal'sa (kal'sä), *n.* Also **khal'sah.** [Hind., fr. Per *khālişa*, Ar. *khāliṣah*, fem. of *khāliṣ* pure, genuine.] **1.** In Indian states, the state exchequer, or revenue department. *India.* **2.** The community and sect of the Sikhs.

kham'sin (kăm'sĭn; kăm-sēn'), *n.* Also **kham-seen'.** [Ar. *khamsīn*, fr. *khamsūn*, oblique case *khamsīn*, fifty; — it blows for about fifty days, from April till June.] A hot southwesterly wind in Egypt, coming from the Sahara.

khan (kän; kăn; 277), *n.* [Ar. & Per. *khān.*] In the Orient, a caravansary or resthouse; an unfurnished building for the accommodation of traders and their trains.

khan (kan; kăn; 277), *n.* [Per. & Tatar *khān.*] Lit., lord; prince; — a Tatar title of sovereignty applied to the successors of Genghis Khan, the rulers of Mongol, Tatar, and Turkish tribes and of countries which they subjugated. It is now commonly applied to dignitaries of various rank in Persia, Afghanistan, etc.

khan'ate (-āt), *n.* Dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

khan'sa-mah (kän'sa-mä; kan-sä'-), **khan'sa-man** (-măn), *n.* [Hind. *khānsāmān*, fr. Per. *khānsāmān*, *khān* lord + *sāmān* stores.] A house steward or butler. *India.*

Khas (kas), *n. pl.* **1.** The dominant tribe of Nepal, of mixed Mongoloid and Indo-Aryan blood, an energetic military people of Kshatriya rank, who speak a Paharī dialect. **2.** Aborigines of the Laos states of Indo-China, possibly of Caucasoid origin, who raise rice, the poppy, and maize, and are progressing from utter savagery toward civilization.

Kha'si (kä'sē), *n.* A member of a group of Mongoloid tribes of the Khasi Hills, Assam. They are known for polyandry, survivals of matriarchal institutions, and megalithic monuments similar to those of western Europe. Their dialects show Mon-Khmer affinities. See INDO-CHINESE.

Kha'ya (kä'yä), *n.* [NL., fr. the native name, Wolof *khaye.*] *Bot.* A genus of African meliaceous timber trees containing two species. *K. senegalensis* is the juribali, or African mahogany. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus.

Kha-zar' (kä-zär'), *n.; pl.* KHAZARS (-zärz') or KHAZARES (-zā'rēz). Also **Cha-zar'.** One of a nation powerful from 600 to 950 A. D. north of the Black Sea, where they had been successively allies of the Persians, Romans, and Byzantines. In the 7th century many of them embraced the Jewish religion. They were finally overcome by the Russians, the last free remnants being driven to the Caucasus, where they joined the Georgians, prob. ethnical kindred — **Kha-za'ri-an, Cha-za'ri-an** (kä-zā'rĭ-ăn), *a.*

khe-dive' (kē-dēv'), *n.* [F. *khédive*, Per *khedīw* a prince.] The title granted in 1867 by the sultan of Turkey to the viceroy or governor of Egypt. — **khe-di'vi-al** (kē-dē'vĭ-ăl), *a.*

khe-di'vi-ah (-dē'vĭ-ä), *n.* [Ar. *khedīviah*, fr. Turk. *khedīv* khedive. See KHEDIVE.] The khedive's wife.

khe-di'vi-ate (kē-dē'vĭ-āt), *n.* The government of the khedive; position, power, or jurisdiction of a khedive.

Khmer (k'mĕr), *n.* One of the native race of Cambodia, a people taller than the neighboring Annamese, with hair often wavy and eyes straight, though brachycephalic, as the other Indo-Chinese. They are variously described by ethnologists as a primitive Caucasoid race, as having Dravidian affinities, or as a Mongoloid race mixed with Malay or Hindu blood. To them are generally ascribed the stupendous ruins of Angkor-Wat, etc, testifying to the great Hindu and Buddhistic civilization of the Middle Ages The Khmers of to-day are a weak, lascivious race, of little more than savage culture They are fervent Buddhists: their language is a principal member of the Mon-Khmer (which see) subfamily.

Khond (kŏnd), *n.* A Dravidian of a group of tribes of Orissa, India, a section of whom were formerly noted for their cruel human sacrifices to the earth goddess, murder of female infants, and marriage by capture.

khut'bah (kōōt'bä), *n.* [Ar.] An address or sermon read by the khatīb, usually on Fridays at meridian prayer, from the second step of the mimbar in Mohammedan mosques.

ki-ang' (kĭ-ăng'), *n.* [Tibetan *rkyaṅ* wild ass.] A Tibetan wild ass (*Equus kiang*), similar to the onager, but darker.

kib'ble (kĭb'l), *n. Mining.* A hoisting bucket.

kib'blings (-lĭngz), *n. pl.* Portions of small fish used for bait on the banks of Newfoundland.

kibe (kīb), *n.* [Cf. W. *cibwst* chilblains.] **1.** A chap or crack in the flesh caused by cold; an ulcerated chilblain. *Shak.* **2.** A sore on the hoof of a horse or sheep.

to gall, tread on, *etc.*, **one's kibes,** fig., to irritate one by too great insistence or pressure.

ki-bit'ka (kĭ-bĭt'kä), *n.; pl.* KIBITKAS (-käz). [Russ.] **1.** A Kirghiz circular tent of latticework and felt. **2.** A rude Russian vehicle, on wheels or runners, with a round cover of cloth or leather.

kib'lah (kĭb'lä), *n.* [Ar. *qiblah*, prop., anything opposite.] The point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer. See CAABA.

ki'bosh (kī'bŏsh; kĭ-bŏsh'), *n.* **1.** Nonsense; stuff; also, fashion; style. *Slang.* **2** Portland cement when thrown or blown into the recesses of carved stonework to intensify the shadows.

to put the kibosh on, to do for; to dispose of. *Slang.*

ki'bosh, *v. t.* To throw or blow kibosh on.

kick (kĭk), *v. i.;* KICKED (kĭkt); KICK'ING. [ME. *kiken*, of unknown origin.] **1.** To thrust out the foot or feet with violence; to strike out with the foot or feet, as in defense or in bad temper, or at a ball in games; of a horse, ass, etc., to have a habit of kicking. **2.** To show opposition, hostility, or ill temper; to object strenuously or in a grumbling manner, as, to *kick* against majority rule; to *kick* at a decision. **3.** Of a firearm, to recoil when fired. **4.** *Cricket.* **a** To cause the ball to rebound erratically in bowling, esp. so as to be dangerous to the batsman; — said of the pitch. **b** To rebound in this manner, — said of the ball. With *up.* **5.** To die. *Slang.*

to kick against the pricks, to kick against something sharp or piercing; to oppose something to one's own harm. — **to k. back,** *Mech.*, to start backwards; — said of an internal-combustion engine in starting with the crank when the spark is advanced and a too early ignition is effected. — **to k. off,** *Football,* to kick the ball down the field from a mark in the exact center of the ground, the opposing teams being lined up in their respective halves. This is done at the commencement of each half or after a goal or a kick at goal from a touchdown. — **to k. out. a** *Rugby Football* To take a free kick from the 25-yard line toward the farther goal after the defending side has touched down or after an unsuccessful kick at goal from a try by their opponents **b** *Association Football.* To deliberately kick the ball over a side line, as when hard pressed or in order to waste time near the close of play to preserve a winning advantage. **c** *American Football.* To take a free kick from behind one's 25-yard line after a touchback or safety. — **to k. over the traces,** to kick so that the leg goes over the traces, as a horse; hence, to cast off restraint; to become insubordinate. — **to k. up. a** To die. *Obs. Dial.* **b** *Cricket.* See def. 4 **b**, above.

kick, *v. t.* **1.** To strike, thrust, or hit violently with the foot **2.** To work with the foot. *Cant.* **3.** To strike violently as if with the foot, or as a gun does in recoiling; to impel or drive as by kicking. **4.** To dismiss or reject; to jilt. *Slang, U. S.* **5.** *Football.* To score (a goal) by kicking. **6** Of a wasp, to sting. *Dial. Eng.*

to kick downstairs, to reject; to turn out. — **to k. one's heels,** to wait idly. — **to k. the beam,** to fly up and strike the beam, — said of the lighter arm of a loaded balance; hence, to be found wanting in weight. — **to k. the bucket,** to die. *Slang.* — **to k the clouds** *or* **wind,** to be hanged. *Slang.* — **to k. up a dust, row, shindy,** etc., to make or raise a disturbance. — **to k. up one's heels,** to die. *Slang.* — **to k. upstairs,** to remove by an ostensible promotion. *Humorous.*

kick, *n.* [From KICK, *v.*; in senses 6, 7, & 8 perh. a different word.] **1.** A blow with the foot or feet; a striking or thrust with the foot; power or aptness to kick **2.** Any movement resembling a kick with the foot; a jerk or jolt; specif.: **a** The recoil of a musket or other firearm when discharged. **b** *Naut.* A sluing of the stern of a ship or mantle, made of shreds and patches

khit'mat-gar, khit'mut-gar. Vars. of KHIDMATGAR.

Khi'van (kĕ'vän), *a.* Of or pertaining to Khiva.

Khlys-ty' (klĭs-tĭ'), *n. pl.* [Russ.] A sect of Russian dissenters. See RASKOLNIK.

Khme'mu, Khmum (k'nōōm) Vars. of CHNEMU

Khoi'-Khoin' (koi'koin'), *n. pl.* Men of men; — the autonym of the Hottentots

kho'ja (kō'jä), *n.* Also *khojah, khodja, khaja, coja.* [Hind. *khōjā*, Per. *khōja*, fr. Per *khwāja* master, gentleman.] In the East, a title of respect given to various classes, as eunuchs, wealthy merchants, etc., also, a Mohammedan teacher or schoolmaster.

Kho'ja (kō'jä), *n* [Panjabi, fr. Per See KHOJA a title.] A member of a sect of Hindu converts to Mohammedanism who retain various Hindu customs, including an order of succession different from that prescribed by the Koran. They are chiefly in the Sind and western India.

‖ **khor** (kōr), *n.* [Ar. *khwr* channel.] Watercourse; ravine, gorge.

khot (kōt), *n.* [Marathi *khōt.*] A farmer of land revenue or customs; also, a contractor. *India.*

khout-tar' (kōō-tar'). Var. of KATAR.

Kho'war (kō'wär), *n.* The language of Chitral, northwestern India. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Kho-zar' (kō-zar'). Var. of KHAZAR. [ary Physician.]

K. H. P. *Abbr* King's Honorary Surgeon. [ot CABOB.]

khu-bab' (kŭ-bäb'). Rare var. of **khub'ber** (kŭb'ĕr), *n.* [Ar. *khabar.*] Report; news. *India.*

khud, khudd (kŭd), *n.* [Hind. *khadd*, fr. Ar. *khadd* cheek in the ground, furrow.] A steep hillside; a deep valley. *India.*

khu'la (kōō'lä), *n.* [Ar. *khul'.*] *Moham. Law.* A divorce at the instance of the wife, who must surrender her dowry or some other property.

khur-reet' Var. of KHARIF.

khus'khus (kŭs'kŭs). Var. of KUSKUS.

khut'try (kŭt'rĭ). Var. of KHATRI.

Ki. *Abbr.* Kings.

ki (kē). Var. of TI.

ki a-boo'ca, *or* **ky'a-bu'ka, wood** (kĭ'a-bōō'kä). [Malay *kaya.* tree + *buku* knot] a Amboyna wood. **b** Sandalwood.

ki-ack' (kĭ-ăk'), *n.* [Prob of Burmese origin.] A Buddhist temple. *Burma.*

kia-ha'ya (kī'a-hä'yä), **ki-a'ja** (kī-ä'yä). Vars. of KEHAYA.

ki'ak (kĭ'ăk). Var. of KAYAK.

ki-ak'i (kĭ-ăk'ĭ), *n* [Jap. *keaki.*] A Japanese ulmaceous timber tree (*Zelkova acuminata*), with fine hard wood, used in cabinet-work, boat building, etc.

ki'a-lee' (kĭ'a-lē'), *n.* [A local or native name.] The green heron. *West Indies.*

‖ **kiang** (kyäng). [Pekinese *chiang.*] Chinese for *river;* — frequent in place names.

‖ **ki'a o'ra** (kē'ä ō'rä). [Maori.] Be well; be happy; — used in toasts. *Australasia.*

kiangh (kyăk), *n.* [Cf. Gael *cabhag* hurry, haste.] Trouble, anxiety. *Scot.* [of CABOB

ki-baab' (kē-bäb') Rare var.

kib'bal. Var. of KIBBLE

kib'ber (kĭb'ĕr), *n.* A word of unknown meaning used in *to jibber the kibber* (which see).

kib'ble (kĭb'l), *v. t.* To bruise or grind coarsely, as grain; chip roughly, as stone. — **kib'bler** (kĭb'lĕr), *n. Both Dial. Eng*

kib'bo, *n.* A cudgel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Rare*

kibe, *v. t.* To affect with kibes

kib'i-sis (kĭb'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *κίβισις.*] *Class. Antiq.* A wallet.

Kib'roth-hat-ta'a-vah (kĭb'-rŏth-hă-tā'a-vä; -rōth-). *Bib.*

kib'sey. † KIPSEY. [kibes

kib'y (kĭb'ĭ), *a.* Affected with

Kib-ze'im (kĭb-zē'ym; kĭb'zē-ym). *Bib.* [Iron Crown.

K. I. C. *Abbr.* Knight of the

Ki-ché'. Var. of QUICHE.

kich'el, kich'il † KECHEL.

kich'en. Kitchen. *Ref. Sp.*

kichene. † KITCHEN.

kich'ri (kĭch'rē), *n.* [Cf Hind. *kachaurī.*] Rice and lentils with ghee poured over it. *India.*

kick, *n. t. & i.* To get by asking; to beg; borrow; dun. *Slang.*

key chord. *Music.* The tonic triad.

key'-cold', *a.* Cold as a metal key; lifeless; apathetic. *Rare.*

key'-cold', *n.* A heavy cold. *Obs.*

key color *or* **colour.** *Painting.* The color which determines the key of a picture.

key desk. = CONSOLE, 3.

key drift. See DRIFT, *n.*, 13 c.

key file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.

key groove. = KEY SEAT.

key holder. An electric-lamp holder or socket containing a switch.

key'hole', *v. t. & n.* To hit sidewise so as to form a hole like a keyhole; — said of a bullet.

keyhole escutcheon A metal plate, shaped like an escutcheon, surrounding a keyhole

keyhole limpet. A marine gastropod of the genus *Fissurella* (which see) or an allied genus.

keyhole nebula. *Astron.* A nebula surrounding the southern star η (Eta) Argus, near the center of which is a dark region resembling a keyhole.

keyhole urchin. Any of numerous clypeastroid sea urchins, of the genera *Mellita, Rotula, Encope,* etc. They have one or more slitlike perforations.

keyhole whistler. = SKIPPER BIRD. *Slang.*

key'less, *a.* See -LESS.

key'let, *n.* See -LET.

key money. A payment required of a tenant on taking possession of the key. *Eng.*

key move *Chess.* The move which is the key to the solution of a problem or combination.

key'nard. † CAYNARD.

key pattern. *Arch.* A fret.

key pipe. A tubular opening in a lock for the shank of the key.

key plate Keyhole escutcheon.

key'seat'er, *n.* A machine tool for cutting keyways.

key'-seat' rule. *Mech.* A rule of L section, used esp. for marking out key seats on shafts

key'ser-lick (kĭ'zĕr-lĭk), *n.* [From an old spelling of G. *kaiserlich* imperial, perh. through D. *keizerlijk.* See KAISER.] *Hist.* A soldier in the imperial army of the Holy Roman Empire.

key shot. Shot consisting of pieces of metal. *Obs. or Hist.*

key'stoned' (kē'stōnd'), *a.* Surmounted by a keystone.

Keystone State. Pennsylvania; — a nickname alluding to its having been the central one of the 13 original United States.

key'-stop', *n. Music.* A key or digital fastened to a violin to govern the stopping of its strings.

key'-stringed', *a. Music.* Having strings sounded by keys.

keyth. † KITHE.

key tone. *Music.* = KEYNOTE.

key trumpet. *Music.* A trumpet fitted with keys which control its pitch by opening and stopping holes in the side of its tube.

key'-turn'er, *n* A turnkey. *Obs.*

keyway drill *Mach.* = TRAVERSE DRILL.

key wrench. *Mach.* An adjustable wrench in which the movable jaw is made fast by a key.

Ke-zi'a, Ke-zi'ah (kē-zī'ä), *n.* [Heb. *Qetsīʿāh.*] Lit., cassia; — fem. prop. name. *Bib.*

Ke'ziz (kē'zĭz). *Bib.*

kg. *Abbr.* Kilogram.

K. G. *Abbr.* Knight of the Garter (in Great Britain)

K. G. C. *Abbr.* Knight Grand Commander (in Great Britain); Knight of the Golden Circle (in the United States).

K. G. C. B. *Abbr.* Knight Grand Cross of the (Order of the) Bath.

K. G. E. *Abbr.* Knight of the Golden Eagle (in Germany).

K. G. F. *Abbr.* Knight of the Golden Fleece (Spain, Austria).

K. G. H. *Abbr.* Knight of the Guelphs of Hanover.

K. G. V. *Abbr.* Knight of Gustavus Vasa (in Sweden).

K. H. *Abbr.* King's Hussars; Knight of Hanover.

Khai'lan (kī'län). Var. of KEHEILAN.

khair (kĭr), *n.* [Hind. *khair.*] The East Indian catechu tree.

kha-kan' (kä-kän'), *n.* [Tatar *khāqān* king.] = KHAN.

kha-kan'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

kha'kee. Var. of KHAKI.

kha'kied (kä'kĭd), *a.* Wearing khaki. [LAT.

kha-lat' (kä-lät'). Var. of KHI-

kha'lif. **kha-li'fa** (kä-lē'fä), **khalifah, khaliff, khaleefate, khalifat, khal'i-fate.** Vars. of CALIPH, CALIPHATE

Khal'kha (kal'kä), *n.* A Mongol of the hordes occupying northern Mongolia. While subject to China, they yet retain much of their native organization. See MONGOL.

kha'ma. Var. of KAAMA.

kha-mal', kha-maul'. Vars. of HAMAL.

Kha'mi (ka'mē), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

Kham'ti (kam'tē), *n.* A Shan of a tribe of Upper Burma and Assam. See INDO-CHINESE.

Khand (kand). Var. of KHOND.

khan-dait' (kän-dīt'), *n.* A member of a military (high) caste, descendants of the soldiers of the former rajas of Orissa.

khan'dge-a (kän'jē-ä). Var. of CANGIA. [Vars. of HANDJAR.

khan'jar, khan'jar (kän'jär). |

khan'jee (kän'jē), *n.* [Turk. *khānjī.*] The keeper of a khan, or eastern inn

khan'ka (kăn'kä), *n.* [Hind. *khānakah*, fr. Per. *khāna* house + *qāh* place.] A Mohammedan monastery; also, a resthouse.

kha'num (kä'nōōm), *n.* [Turk. *khānum*, fr. Ar. *khān* lord.] An Oriental lady of rank, as the chief lady of a harem; — a title corresponding to KHAN.

kha-raj' (kä-räj'), *n.* See COIN.

kha-raj' (kä-raj'), *n.* [Ar. *kharāj* tax.] *Moham. Law.* A capitation tax on unbelievers; now, usually, a land rent due to the state.

Khar'i-a (kŭr'ĭ-ä), *n.* A Dravidian of an animistic tribe of western Bengal, semicivilized agriculturists, some of whom speak Bengali. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

kha-rif' (kä-rēf'), *n.* [Ar. *kharīf.*] The autumn crop, sown in June, consisting principally of rice, millet, maize, pulse, cotton, and sugar cane. *India.*

Kha'ri-jites (kä'rĭ-jīts), *n. pl.* [Ar. *khārijī* dissenter, fr. *khārij* excluded, separated.] A dissenting Moslem party which opposed dynastic succession and the doctrine of predestination.

khar'u-a (kär'ōō-ä), **khar'wa** (-wä), *n.* [Hind. *kharuā.*] A coarse dark red cotton cloth, used as a dress lining. *India*

khar'var. Var. of KARWAR.

See WEIGHT

khas. Var. of KHASS.

Kha'sas (kä'saz). = KHAS, 1.

Kha'si-a (ka'sē-ä), **Kha'si-ya** (-yä). Vars. of KHASI.

khasnadar † KAZNADAR.

khass (kas), *a.* [Ar. *khāṣṣ* special.] *Moham. Law.* a Lit., special; private; also, noble. **b** Designating an estate managed directly by the state, or land held and cultivated by zamindars for themselves.

Khas'si. Var. of KHASI.

khat (kät), *n.* [Ar. *khāṭṭ*] See MEASURE.

kha-tib' (kä-tēb'), *n.* [Ar. *khaṭīb.*] A Mohammedan priest or preacher who sometimes occupies the place of an imam, as to read the khuthah.

khat'ri (kŭt'rē), *n.* [Hind. *khatrī, khattrī.*] A member of a Hindu caste much employed in trade and in occupations demanding adroit intelligence. They claim Kshatriya origin.

K. H. C. *Abbr.* Honorary King's Chaplain. [DAH

khed'ah (kĕd'ä). Var. of KED-

khe-di'va (kē-dē'vä), *n.*, **khe-div'al** (kē-dēv'ăl), *a.*, **khe-div'ate** (kē-dēv'āt), *n.* = KHEDIVIAH, KHEDIVIAL, KHEDIVIATE.

khe-laut' (kē-lôt'), **khel'ut** (kĕl'ŭt). Vars. of KHILAT.

khen'na (kĕn'ä). Var. of HENNA.

Khen'su (kĕn'sōō) = CHUNSU.

Khep'e-ri. Var. of CHLPERA.

khet, *n.* See MEASURE.

Khev-zur' (kĕv-zōōr'), *n.* One of a small Caucasian tribe related to the Georgians.

khid'mat-gar, khid'mut-gar (kĭd'mŭt-gär), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *khidmatgār*, fr. Ar. *khidmat* to serve + Per. *gār*, suffix of possession or agency.] A male waiter *India.*

khil'at (kĭl'ŭt; k'l-ät'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *khil'at*, fr. Ar. *khil'ah* a robe.] A robe presented by a dignitary as a mark of distinction; hence, any ceremonial present. *India.*

khir (kēr), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *kshīra.*] A porridge of millet or rice boiled in milk. *India.*

khi-raj'. Var of KHARAJ

khir'ka, khir'kah (kēr'ka), *n.* [Ar *khirqah.*] A dervish's robe

away from the direction in which she is turning. The angle of kick is the angle between the line of the keel and the tangent to the turning circle.
3. A distinct objection or protest. *Colloq. or Slang.*
4. One who kicks, esp. in football, as, a good *kick*. *Eng.*
5. *Eng. Slang.* **a** A sixpence. **b** *pl.* A pair of trousers.
c A pocket.
6. The indentation at the bottom of a molded glass bottle to lessen its holding capacity.
7. The projection on the tang of the blade of a pocket-knife, which prevents the edge of the blade from striking the spring. See POCKETKNIFE, *Illust.*
8. *Brickmaking.* A projection on the stock board or mold to form a frog in the brick; also, the frog so formed.
the kick. *Eng. Slang.* **a** The style; the fashion. **b** Dismissal; discharge.

kick'er (kĭk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that kicks; specif.: **a** An animal having the habit of kicking. **b** One who protests, rebels, or objects; esp., a chronic protester. **c** *Cricket.* A bowled ball that rebounds erratically from the pitch.
2. *Lumber Trade.* A device with pushing arms for throwing a log off a runway or skidway in a desired direction.
3. *Poker.* A third card retained with a pair at the draw.
4. [Perh. a different word.] **a** A mass of material left uncut, as in plowing. *Dial. Eng.* **b** *Mining.* A portion of the original rock, smaller than a pillar, left unbroken to support the side or roof of an opening.

kick'-off', *n.* **a** *Football.* Act of kicking off, or an instance of this. **b** Fig., a commencement. *Colloq.*

kick'-out', *n. Football.* Act of kicking out.

kick'shaw' (-shô'), **kick'shaws'** (-shôz'), *n.* [F. *quelque chose* something, fr. L. *qualis* of what kind (akin to E. *which*) + suffix *-quam* + *causa* cause, in LL., a thing. See WHICH; CAUSE.] **1.** Something fantastical; any trifling, trumpery thing; a toy. *Shak.*
2. A fancy dish; a tidbit; a delicacy.
A joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickshaws*. *Shak.*
3. A fantastic person. *Obs. or Dial.*

kid, *n.* **1.** A small wooden tub, esp. a sailors' mess tub.
2. On fishing vessels, a box or pen for fish.

kid (kĭd), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel *kið*, Dan. & Sw. *kid;* akin to OHG. *kizzi*, G. *kitz, kitzchen, kitzlein.*] **1.** **a** A young goat. **b** A young antelope. **c** Formerly, a roe deer under one year old.
2. The flesh or skin of a kid; also, a thing made of kid, specif.: **a** A kind of leather made of the skin of the young goat, or of the skin of rats, etc. **b** *pl.* Kid gloves.
3. A child. *Colloq. or Slang.*
4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* (*sing. or pl.*) A group of three small stars, forming a triangle, near Capella, in the constellation Auriga. Their rising was believed to portend hurricanes.
5. Among pugilists, thieves, etc., a youthful expert; — chiefly used attributively; as, *kid* Jones. *Cant.*
6. One of a class of indentured white servants bound for a period usually of four or five years. *Amer. Colonies.*
7. [From KID, *v. t.*, to hoax.] Humbug; a hoax.

kid (kĭd), *v. i.;* KID'DED; KID'DING. To bring forth young, — said of a goat or an antelope.

kid, *v. t.* To hoax; to humbug; to make fun of. *Slang.*

Kid'der-min'ster (kĭd'ẽr-mĭn'stẽr), *n., or* **Kidderminster carpet.** Ingrain carpet; — so called from the English town where formerly it was largely manufactured.

kid'dle (kĭd'l), *n.* [Cf. OF. *guidel, cuidel*, F. *guideau*, LL. *kidellus*, G. *keutel, keitel, kiedel*, part of a net.] A kind of basketwork weir in a river, for catching fish; also, a similar arrangement of stakes and network on a beach.

kid'dush (kĭd'ŏŏsh), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Jewish ceremony to proclaim the holiness of the Sabbath or a festival, consisting of a benediction in prayer, pronounced before the evening meal, usually over a glass of wine.

kid'-glove', *a.* Wearing kid gloves; hence, characterized by the fastidiousness, daintiness, or delicacy looked for in those who wear kid gloves. — **kid'-gloved'** (-glŭvd'), *a.*

kid'nap' (kĭd'năp'; *formerly* kĭd'năp'), *v. t.;* KID'NAPED' (-năpt') or KID'NAPPED'; KID'NAP'ING or KID'NAP'PING. [*kid* a child + E. dial. *nap* to seize, to grasp. Cf. NAB.] **1.** Orig., to carry off (a child or other person) to enforced service or labor on the plantations of the British colonies in America. See KID, a servant. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
2. To carry (any one) away by unlawful force or by fraud, and against his will, or to seize and detain him for the purpose of so carrying him away; to steal (a person) away; hence, as used in some statutes, to seize and detain (any one) by force, intimidation, or fraud, with the purpose of carrying him away, or confining him secretly, whether the purpose be effected or not. Cf. ABDUCTION, 1.

kid'nap'er (-ẽr), **kid'nap'per**, *n.* One who kidnaps any one; a manstealer.

kid'ney (kĭd'nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz) [ME. also *kidnere;* of uncertain origin; the last part perh. ME. *ey*, pl. *eyren*, egg, AS. *æg. Osf. E. D.*] **1.** In vertebrates, one of a pair of glandular organs, situated in the body cavity near the spinal column, which serve to excrete urea, uric acid, and various other harmful or superfluous substances; a urinary or renal organ. In invertebrates, the term is extended to organs of similar function variously situated (cf. NEPHRIDIUM, ORGAN OF BOJANUS, GREEN GLAND, etc.). In man the kidneys are bean-shaped organs, about four inches long, situated in the back of the abdomen, behind the peritoneum, and embedded in a mass of fat. They consist chiefly of a mass of epithelium-lined tubules (the *uriniferous tubules*) which collect and discharge the secretion, urine, into the main cavity, or pelvis, of the organ, whence it is led by a long tube (the ureter) to the bladder to be periodically discharged. Each tubule terminates in the cortical part of the kidney in a filtering apparatus (the Malpighian capsule) to which blood is brought by a small branch of the renal artery. A plexus of capillaries also surrounds other parts of the tubules, and as the fluid which has filtered through the Malpighian capsule passes along the tubule, it is further modified by the secretory and absorbent activities of the epithelium. In the embryos of the higher vertebrates the excretory organ of each side consists of three parts, called from their situation the *pronephros, fore kidney* or *head kidney;* the *mesonephros, mid kidney*, or *Wolffian body;* and the *metanephros*, or *hind kidney*. The pronephros is rarely functional in the adult (only in a few of the lower vertebrates) and usually disappears. The mesonephros usually (or, as many believe, always) forms the functional kidney in adult fishes and amphibians (no metanephros being developed except perhaps in elasmobranchs), but in the reptiles, birds, and mammals the mesonephros, though functional in the embryo, atrophies and is superseded by the metanephros.

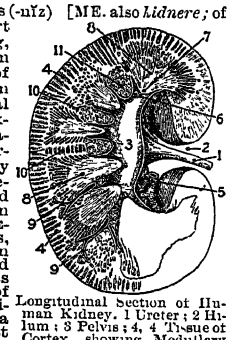

Longitudinal Section of Human Kidney. 1 Ureter; 2 Hilum; 3 Pelvis; 4, 4 Tissue of Cortex, showing Medullary Rays, 5 Branch of Renal Artery, 6 An Infundibulum or Calyx into which extends a Papilla (7); 8, 8 Malpighian Pyramids; 9, 9 Blood Vessels; 10, 10 Columns of Bertin; 11 Fatty Tissue. § nat. size.

2. Temperament; disposition; sort; kind. *Shak.*
Spendthrifts, and other tools of that *kidney*. *Burns.*
3. A thing resembling a kidney; specif., a kidney potato.
4. A waiter *Old Cant.* *Tatler.*
kidneys of wheat, short for the Scriptural expression "the fat of *kidneys of wheat*" (*Deut.* xxxii. 14) to describe wheat as choice as the kidney fat of an animal.

kidney bean. **a** The common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) as distinguished from the Lima bean (*P. lunatus*); — so called chiefly in England. **b** The scarlet runner (*P. multiflorus*).

kidney cotton. A long-stapled West Indian cotton (*Gossypium barbadense*) having kidney-shaped seeds.

kidney fern. An American spleenwort (*Asplenium angustifolium*); — so called from the shape of the sori.

kidney link. A link on the hames of the horse's collar to which the pole chains are fixed.

kidney ore. *Min.* A variety of hematite, occurring in compact kidney-shaped masses.

kidney stone. **a** A pebble or nodule roughly resembling a kidney. **b** Nephrite.

kidney vetch. A perennial fabaceous herb of Europe and Asia (*Anthyllis vulneraria*), with cloverlike heads of red or yellow flowers, once used as a remedy for renal disorders. It is frequently cultivated for sheep fodder.

kidney worm. Any of several species of nematode worms parasitic in the kidneys; esp.: **a** The giant strongyle. **b** A common and very injurious parasite (*Stephanurus pinguicola*) in the kidney, lungs, etc., of the hog; — called also *lardworm*, because found in leaf lard.

kid'ney-wort' (kĭd'nĭ-wûrt'), *n.* **a** The navelwort. **b** A kind of saxifrage (*Saxifraga stellaris*) with reniform leaves.

Kien'may'er's a-mal'gam (kēn'mī'ẽrz). An amalgam of one part each of zinc and tin with two of mercury, used to coat the rubbing surfaces of frictional electric machines.

Kieselguhr showing Diatoms Very much enlarged.

kier (kēr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *ker* a tub.] A large vat in which goods are boiled, bleached, etc.

kie'sel-guhr' (kē'zĕl-gōōr'), *n.* [G., fr. *kiesel* flint + *guhr* an earthy deposit or sediment in water.] A deposit of fine, usually white, siliceous powder, composed chiefly or wholly of the remains of diatoms. It is used as an absorbent (esp. in dynamite), as a polishing material, etc. It is also called *diatomaceous earth* and *infusorial earth*, the latter name having been given before the true relationship of diatoms was known.

ki-ku'el (kĭ-kōō'ĕl), *n.* [Tamil *karkol.*] A solid oil or fat got from seeds of the toothbrush tree (*Salvadora persica*), used for food and somewhat in the arts. See OIL, *Table I.*

kik'u-mon (kĭk'ōō-mŏn), *n.* [Jap.; *kiku* chrysanthemum + *mon* crest.] A Japanese imperial crest, resembling an open chrysanthemum. See KIRIMON.

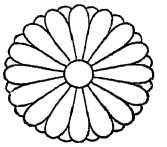
Kikumon.

kil'der-kin (kĭl'dẽr-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *kinderken, kinneken*, a small barrel; perh. orig. a dim of LL. *quintale, quintallus* (cf. QUINTAL).] A cask one half, or even one quarter, the size of a common barrel, hence, an old English measure, usually equal to 18 (formerly beer, now imperial) gallons, or two firkins.

kil'erg' (kĭl'ûrg'), *n.* [*kilo-* + *erg.*] *Physics.* A unit of work equal to one thousand ergs.

Kil'ham-ite (kĭl'ăm-īt), *n. Eccl.* A member of the Methodist New Connexion, an English body of Methodists, founded by Alexander Kilham (1762–98).

Kil-ken'ny cats (kĭl-kĕn'ĭ). Two cats fabled, in an Irish story, to have fought till nothing was left but their tails. It is probably a parable of a local contest between Kilkenny and Irishtown, which impoverished both towns.

kill (kĭl), *v. t.;* KILLED (kĭld); KILL'ING. [ME. *killen, kellen, cullen*, to kill, strike; perh. akin to *cwellen, quellen*, to kill (cf. QUELL).] **1.** To strike; to beat *Obs.*
2. To deprive of life; to put to death, to slay.
Ah, *kill* me with thy weapon, not with words! *Shak.*
3. To deprive of vital or active quality; to destroy or ruin; to neutralize; to suppress; to put an end to.
Her lively color *kill'd* with deadly cares *Shak.*
4. Specif.: **a** To consume (time). **b** To defeat or veto, as a parliamentary bill. **c** *Lawn Tennis, Rackets, etc.* To play (a ball) so hard that it cannot be returned. **d** To injure by overheating, as flour; to destroy the vitality of, as seed. **e** *Print.* To mark or designate (matter) as not to be used.
5 In exaggerated expression: **a** To impress irresistibly; to overwhelm with emotion. **b** To injure severely; — an *Irishism*, and chiefly *p. p.*
6. *Steel Making.* = DEADMELT.
7. To slaughter (an animal for food); hence, to convert a food animal into (beef, pork, or the like); as, to *kill* beef.
8. = **knot**, *v. i.*, 5 a.

Syn. — KILL, SLAY, DISPATCH, SLAUGHTER, MURDER, ASSASSINATE. KILL is the general term for depriving of life; SLAY is now elevated or poetic; DISPATCH emphasizes the idea of making quickly away with; to SLAUGHTER is to kill with savage or bloody violence; to MURDER (see defs. for legal aspects) is to kill with malicious forethought and intention; to ASSASSINATE is to murder suddenly, treacherously, or by stealth. See MASSACRE.
to kill by inches, to kill gradually, as by torture. — **to k. one's heart,** to discourage or utterly depress one. *Obs.* — **to k. the goods** *or* **stock.** *Soap Making*, to emulsify the melted fat by a partial saponification. — **to k. two birds with one stone,** to effect two things by the same means.

kill, *v. i.* **1.** To commit murder or slaughter.
2. To undergo killing, or slaughter, as an animal.

kill (kĭl), *n.* Act of killing; also, an animal killed in the hunt, as by a beast of prey; prey.
A cougar . . . come for its *kill*. *Jas. Lane Allen.*

kill, *n.* [D. *kil.*] A channel; creek; river; stream; as, the *Kill* van Kull, or the *Kills*, between Staten Island and Bergen Neck; — used also in comb.; as, Cats*kill. Local, U. S.*

kill'-cow' (kĭl'kou'), *n.* **1.** *Dial.* **a** A bully; a great personage. **b** A serious matter.
2. An American spike rush (*Eleocharis tenuis*). *Local, U. S.*

kill'deer' (-dēr'), *n* [So named from its notes.] A plover (*Oxyechus, or Ægialitis, vociferus*) found throughout temperate North America (still abundantly in some places) and south in migration to South America. It is about ten inches long, grayish brown above and white below, with a rufous rump and two black bands on the breast and neck. Its much-repeated cry is plaintive and penetrating.

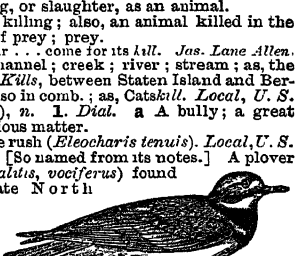
Killdeer. 1/6

kill'-dev'il, *n.* **1.** A reckless, terrible fellow. *Obs.*
2. West Indian rum. *Obs.*
3. *Angling.* A bait, made to spin like a wounded fish.

kick'a-ble (kĭk'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
kick'-a-bout', *n. Football* played without set rules. *Colloq.*
Kick'a-poo' (kĭk'ă-pōō'; kĭk'-ă-pōō), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly of northern Illinois, but now living on reservations in Kansas and Oklahoma, and in Mexico.
kick'-ball', *n.* A football; also, the game of football. *Scot.*
kick'chose' (kĭk'shōz'). ✝ KICKSHAW.
kick-ee', *n.* See -EE.
kicking, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of KICK.
kicking coil. = CHOKING COIL.
kick'ing-colt', *n.* The American spotted jewelweed (*Impatiens biflora*); — so called from its elastic pods.
kicking strap. A strap fastened to the shafts and passing over a horse's croup to prevent kicking.
kick'ish, *a.* Apt to kick; irritable. *Dial. Eng.*
kick'seys, kick'sies (kĭk'sĭz), *n pl.* [Cf. KICK, *n. & v.*] Trousers or breeches. *Slang, Eng.*
kick'sey-win'sey, *n.* A fanciful device; a whim. *Obs.* — *a.* Fantastic; erratic. *Obs.*
kick'sy-wick'sy (kĭk'sĭ-wĭk'-sĭ), **kick'y-wick'y** (-ĭ-wĭk'ĭ), *n.* A wife. *Contemptuous. Shak.*
kick'um-bob', *n.* Prob., a thing-umbob that kicks. *Obs.*
kick'-up', *n.* **1.** A row; a disturbance. *Slang.*
2. A stern-wheel steamboat. *Slang, Mississippi River.*
3. = KICK, in a bottle.
4. A water thrush. *Jamaica.*
kick wheel. A potter's wheel worked by a foot pedal.
kic'son, *n.* Made of kexes. *Obs.*
kid. ✝ KITH.
kid. Obs pret. & p. p. of KITHE.
kid, *n.* [Cf. W. *cidysen.*] **1.** A faggot; a bundle of heath and furze. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
2. A bunch of sticks or part of a sapling used to enable a rider to keep his seat on a bucking horse; — usually strapped across the saddle, the rider's knees going under it. *Australia.*
kid, *v. t.* To bind in bundles, as fagots; also, to secure, as loose soil, by kids. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
kid, *n.* Cf. COD.] The seed pod of a legume; a cod; rarely, any other seed vessel. *Dial. Eng.*
kid, *v. i.* To form pods; — said of plants. *Dial. Eng.*
kid-dang' (kĭ-dăng'), *n.* [Malay *kidjang;* in Borneo *kidhang, kedang.*] A muntjac.
kid'cote', *n.* A prison; a lockup. *Dial. Eng. Obs.*
kid'daw (kĭd'ô), *n.* A guillemot *Local, Eng.*
kidde. ✝ KID, *n.*
kidde. Obs. pret. of KITHE.
kid'ded, *p. a.* Covered with kid gloves. *Rare.* [MINSTER.]
Kid'der, *n.* Short for KIDDERMINSTER.
kid'der. Var. of KIDDIER.
kid'die (kĭd'ĭ). Var. of KIDDY. *Slang.*
kid'di-er (kĭd'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* A huckster; a badger. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
kid'dish, *a.* Kidlike. [DAWE.]
kid'dow (kĭd'ô). Var. of KIDDU-DU-SHIN (kĭd'ōō-shĭn), *n.* [Chald. pl. of *kiddush.*] Betrothal; — name of an ancient Jewish treatise on betrothal and marriage.
kid'dy (kĭd'ĭ), *n.* [See KID a young goat, a child.] A little kid; hence, young fellow; also, a flash thief, pugilist, etc. *Slang*
kid'dy, *v. t.* = KID. *Slang.*
kide. ✝ KID, *n.*; KITH.
kid'fell', *n.* A kid's hide. *Obs.*
kid fox. Prob., a young fox *Obs.* *Shak.*
kid-glove orange. Any tangerine or mandarin orange; — so called because the peel is easily removed. *Cant or Colloq.*
ki-djah'wah. ✝ KAJAWAH.
kid'ling, *n.* See -LING.
kid'mut-gar. Var. of KHIDMUTGAR. [*kidnaped*, p. p.]
kid'napt. Obs. or ref. sp. of
kid'ney-bean' tree. The wistaria. [*Obs.*]
kid'ney-lipped', *a.* Harelipped.
kidney potato. Any variety of potato having the general form of a kidney.
kid'ney-root', *n.* **a** The joe-pye weed. **b** A Californian asteraceous shrub (*Baccharis pilularis*). Both plants are reputed medicinal in kidney diseases.
kid'ney-shaped' (-shāpt'), *a.* Shaped like a kidney; reniform.
kid point. Stitching in rows, used on the backs of gloves.
Kid'ron (kĭd'rŏn; kĭ'drŏn). *Bib.*
kids. See KID, *n.*, 4.
kids'man (kĭdz'măn), *n* One who lodges and trains young thieves. Cf. KID, *n.*, 5. *Slang, Eng.* [Eng pl. of COW.]
kie (*dial.* kĭ). Obs. or dial.
kie-bab'. ✝ CABOB.
kief. Var. of KEEF.
kie'fe-kil (kē'fē-kĭl), *n.* [Perh. fr. Per. *kef* scum + *gil* clay, mud] = MEERSCHAUM.
Kief'fer (kēf'ẽr), *n.* An American variety of yellow pear with juicy, quincelike flesh.
Kie'gye-zēs' (kyĕ'gyĕ-zēs'), *n.* [Hung.] = AUGELEICH
ki'e-ki'e (kē'ā-kē'ā; kē'kē'), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand pandaneous climbing shrub (*Freycinetia banksii*) having edible berries borne in a spadix.
kiele. ✝ KEEL, *v.*; KILN.
kien. Obs. pl. of COW.
kie'ser-ite (kē'zẽr-īt), *n.* [After Prof. *Kieser*, of Jena.] *Min.* Hydrous magnesium sulphate, $MgSO_4 \cdot H_2O$, white when pure, usually massive.
kieve. Var. of KEEVE.
kieye, *n.* The mooneye cisco.
kiff. Var. of KIEF.
Kiffa Aus-tra'lis. [Ar. *kiffah* scale of a balance + L. *australis* southern.] See STAR.
Kiffa Bo're-a'lis. [Ar. *kiffah* + L. *borealis* northern.] See STAR.
kight ✝ KITE.
ki'kar (kē'kär; kĭk'ăr), *n.* [Hind. *kĕkar.*] The Egyptian thorn, or gum-arabic tree
kike. ✝ KEEK, KICK.
kikelot. ✝ RIKELOT.
kil. ✝ KILN.
kil. *Abbr.* Kilderkin; kilometer.
kil. Obs. var. of ref. sp. of KILL.
kil'am-pere', *n. Elec.* = KILOAMPERE. [PETROGRAPHY.]
ki'lau-ase' (kē'lou-ăz'), *n.* See **kil-brick'en-ite** (kĭl-brĭk'ĕn-īt), *n.* [From *Kilbricken*, County Clare, Ireland.] *Min.* A sulphide of lead and antimony in lead-gray masses. Sp. gr., 6.41.
kil'buck', *n.* Prob., a fierce-looking fellow. *Obs.*
kilch (kĭlsh), *n.* [G. dial. (Swiss) *kilche.*] A small whitefish (*Coregonus hiemalis*), of Switzerland.
kild. Killed. *Ref. Sp.*
kild. *Abbr.* Kilderkin.
kilde. Obs. pret. & p. p. of KILL.
kile. ✝ KYLE.
ki'le (kē'lē), *n.* [Turk. *kĭleh*, Ar. *kailah.*] See MEASURE.
ki'leh (kē'lĕ), *n.* [See KILE, the measure.] See WEIGHT.
ki'ley (kĭ'lĭ), *n.* [Native name in Western Australia.] A kind of boomerang. *Australia.*
kil'hig (kĭl'hĭg), *n. Logging.* A short stout pole used to direct the fall of a tree. [MEASURE.]
kil'i-are' (kĭl'ĭ-ăr'), *n.* [F.] See **ki'lin'** (kē'lĭn'), *n.* [Pekinese *ch'i'li lin².*] *Chinese Myth.* A horselike beast with the head of a crocodile or dragon, typically represented with flames and suggestions of cloud to indicate its nonnatural character. It is a creature of happy portent. See FÊNG-HWANG, *Illust.*
kilk, *n.* Charlock. *Dial. Eng.*
Kil-ken'ny, *or* **kil-ken'ny coal** (kĭl-kĕn'ĭ). Anthracite. *Ireland.* [var. of KILN.]
kill. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng
kill, *n.* A wicker trap for fish, esp. eels *Thames, Eng.*
kill'a-bile, *a.* Fit to kill; that may be killed.
kil'la-dar (kĭl'ă-dăr), *n.* [Per. *qal'adār*, fr. Ar. *qal'ah* fort + Per. *dār* holding.] Commandant or governor of a fortress. *India.* [clay slate or shale
kil'las (kĭl'ăs), *n Mining.* Soft
killat, *n.* [Sp. & Pg. *quilate*, fr. Ar. See CARAT.] A carat. *Obs.*
kill'-cour'te-sy, *n.* A boor. *R.*
kill'cow', *v. t.* Terrify; cow. *Obs.*
kill'crop', *n.* [G. *kielkropf* or LG. *kilkrop*, changeling, stupid child, locally a voracious child] A voracious infant, regarded as a fairy changeling.
kill'cu' (kĭl'kū'), *n.* A yellow-legs *Local, New Jersey.*
kill'dee' Var. of KILLDEER.

killed (kĭld), *p. p.* of KILL. — **killed spirits**, a solution of zinc chloride prepared by dissolving zinc in hydrochloric acid, used in soldering, etc.

kill'er (kĭl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that kills; specif.: **a** *Fishing.* An effective bait; also, a club to kill fish with. **b** An agent that neutralizes something, as a color, that removes or prevents stains, etc. **c** An animal to be killed.
2. Any of several rapacious gregarious cetaceans of the dolphin family found mostly in northern seas; esp., those of the genus *Orca*. The common Atlantic species (*Orca gladiator*), found also in the Southern Pacific Ocean, is from 20 to 30 feet long, with a high dorsal fin, powerful tail, and sharp strong teeth. It is black with yellowish white areas on the sides and under parts. It preys upon large fish, seals, etc., and even succeeds by combined attack in killing whales much larger than itself

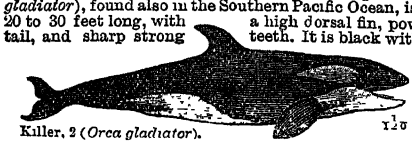

Killer. 2 (*Orca gladiator*).

kill'ick (kĭl'ĭk), *n.* A small anchor; also, a kind of anchor formed by a stone, usually inclosed by pieces of wood fastened together; sometimes, loosely, any anchor.

kil'li-fish' (kĭl'ĭ-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several small American cyprinodont fishes of the genus *Fundulus* and allied genera, some of which live equally well in fresh and brackish water, or even in the sea. They are usually striped or barred with black, and are much used as bait.

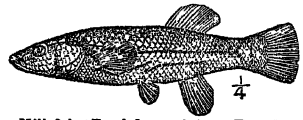

Killifish (*Fundulus majalis*). Female

kill'ing, *n.* Act of one who kills; esp., homicide; murder; as, this trouble will lead to a *killing* yet.

kill'ing, *p. a.* That kills or pertains to killing; also, *Colloq.*, captivating; overpowering; irresistible. — **kill'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **kill'ing-ness**, *n.*

Those eyes are made so *killing*. *Pope*
Nothing could be more *killingly* spoken. *Milton.*

killing time. A time appointed for killing, as, in the southern United States, the early winter, when swine are killed; specif., *Scot. Hist.*, the period of persecution of the Covenanters (1679–88), esp. in 1685.

kill'-joy', *n.* One who causes gloom; a dispiriting person.

Kil-mar'nock (kĭl-mär'nŭk), *a.* A burgh in Ayrshire, Scotland. — **Kilmarnock bonnet**, a kind of broad-topped woolen cap. — **K. cowl**, a kind of nightcap, originally made there.

kiln (kĭl; kĭln; 277), *n.* [ME. *kilne, kulne*, AS. *cyln, cylen*, L. *culina* kitchen. Cf. CULINARY.] A large stove or oven; a furnace of brick or stone, or a heated chamber, for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying anything; as, a *kiln* for baking or hardening earthen vessels; a *kiln* for drying grain, meal, lumber, etc.; often, specif., a brickkiln or a limekiln.

kiln, *v. t.*; KILNED (kĭld; kĭlnd); KILN'ING. To burn or bake in a kiln; as, to *kiln* brick or lime.

kiln'-dry', *v. t.* To dry in a kiln.

kiln'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* Mouth or opening of an oven or kiln.

kil'o (kĭl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* KILOS (-ōz). [F.] A kilogram; — shortened form.

kil'o- (kĭl'ō-). [F. *kilo-*. See KILOGRAM.] A prefix meaning *thousand*, used in forming the names of units of measurement; as in *kilo*gram, *kilo*meter, *kilo*watt, etc.

kil'o-cal'o-rie (-kăl'ō-rĭ), *n.* [*kilo-* + *calorie.*] *Physics.* A great calorie. See CALORIE.

kil'o-dyne (kĭl'ō-dīn), *n.* [*kilo-* + *dyne.*] *Physics.* A unit of force equal to one thousand dynes.

kil'o-gram, kil'o-gramme (-grăm), *n.* [F. *kilogramme*; *kilo-* (fr. Gr. χίλιοι a thousand) + *gramme.* See 2d GRAM.] A measure of weight, being 1,000 grams, equal to 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois (15,432.34 grains). See METRIC SYSTEM.

kil'o-gram-me'ter, *or* **-me'tre** (kĭl'ō-grăm-mē'tẽr), *n.* *Mech.* A unit of energy or work, being the amount expended in raising one kilogram through the height of one meter, in the latitude of Paris. It is nearly equal to 7¼ foot pounds.

kil'o-joule' (kĭl'ō-joul'; -jōōl'; *see* JOULE), *n.* [*kilo-* + *joule.*] *Physics.* A unit equal to 1,000 joules. See JOULE.

kil'o-li'ter, kil'o-li'tre (-lē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *kilolitre.* See KILOGRAM; LITER.] A thousand liters, or a cubic meter. See MEASURE.

kil'o-me'ter, kil'o-me'tre (-mē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *kilomètre.* See KILOGRAM; METER.] *Metric System.* A measure of length; one thousand meters (3,280.8 feet, or nearly five eighths of a mile). See MEASURE. — **kil'o-met'ric** (-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

kil'o-volt' (-vōlt'), *n.* [*kilo-* + *volt.*] *Elec.* A unit of electromotive force equal to one thousand volts.

kil'o-watt' (-wŏt'), *n.* [See KILOGRAM; WATT.] *Elec.* A unit of power, equal to one thousand watts. Abbr. *kw.*

kilowatt hour. *Elec.* A unit of work or energy equal to that done by one kilowatt acting for one hour; — approx. = 1.34 horse-power hour.

kilt (kĭlt), *n.* [See KILT, *v.*] A kind of short plaited petticoat, usually of tartan, reaching from the waist to the knees, worn in the Highlands of Scotland by men, and in the Lowlands by young boys; hence, any similar garment.

1 Kilt; 2 Plaid; 3 Brooch; 4 Sporran; 5 Glengarry Bonnet; 6 Dirk

kilt, *v. t.*; KILT'ED; KILT'ING. [Of Scand. orig.; cf. Dan. *kilte op* to truss, tuck up.] **1.** To tuck up; truss up, as the clothes. *Chiefly Scot.*
2. To tie up; to fasten, hang.
3. To lay in plaits like those of a Highland kilt.

kilt'ed (kĭl'tĕd; -tĭd; 151), *p. a.*
1. Wearing a kilt.
2. Plaited like kilting.
3. Tucked or fastened up; — said of petticoats, etc.

kil'ter (kĭl'tẽr), **kel'ter** (kĕl'tẽr), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] Order; proper condition; — chiefly in phrases, as *out of*, or *in, kilter. Colloq., U. S., & Dial. Brit.*

If the organs of prayer be out of *kelter* or out of tune, how can we pray? *Barrow.*

kilt'ing, *n. Dressmaking.* A series of perpendicular flat plaits, each plait being folded so as to cover about half of the preceding one.

kim'ber-lite (kĭm'bẽr-līt), *n. Petrog.* A greenish blue diamond-bearing claylike substance, consisting of altered peridotite. It occurs at Kimberley and elsewhere in South Africa. Called by miners *blue earth*, or *blue ground.*

kim'nel (kĭm'n'l), *n.* [ME. *kymnelle*, prob. dim. fr. AS. *cumb* a liquid measure. Cf. COOMB a vat.] A large tub used for various household purposes, as brewing, kneading, and salting meat. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ki-mo'no (kĭ-mō'nō; *Jap.* kĭm'ō-nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Jap.] **1.** A kind of loose robe or gown tied with a sash, worn as an outer garment by Japanese men and women.
2. A similar gown worn as a dressing gown by women of Western nations.

Kimono.

kin (kĭn), *n. Music.* An ancient Chinese instrument of the cittern kind, with from five to twenty-five silk strings.

kin (kĭn), *n.* Also **kine** (kīn). [Gr. κινεῖν to move.] *Physics.* The unit velocity in the C. G. S. system — a velocity of one centimeter per second.

kin (kĭn), *n.* [ME. *kin, cun*, AS. *cynn* kin, kind, race, people; akin to *cennan* to beget, D. *kunne* sex, OS. & OHG. *kunni* kin, race, Icel. *kyn*, Goth. *kuni*, G. & D. *kind* a child, L. *genus* kind, race, L. *gignere* to beget, Gr. γίγνεσθαι to be born, Skr. *jan* to beget. Cf. KIND, KING, GENDER kind, NATION.] **1.** A group of persons of the same stock, race, or family; a group of kinsfolk or kindred; a sept, clan, or tribe; in a more general sense, as applied to primitive peoples, a nation or people; as, the Gothic *kin. Archaic.*
2. Hence: **a** One's relatives collectively; kindred; kinsfolk; also, kinsman or relative See CONSANGUINITY.

The father, mother, and the *kin* beside. *Dryden.*

b Progeny; offspring; also, a generation of offspring. *Obs.* **c** Family; descent; ancestry. *Archaic.*

Lay my lady on the upper hand,
For she came of the better *kin*. *Old Ballad.*

3. Relationship, consanguinity, or affinity; connection by birth or marriage; kindred; near connection or alliance, as of those having common descent. See NEXT OF KIN.

You are of *kin*, and so a friend to their persons. *Bacon.*

4. A natural group or kind; a class, race, species, or the like; as, the ant *kin;* hence, sort; description. *Obs.*
5. Sex. *Obs.*
of kin. **a** Of the same kin or family; akin. **b** By birth; as, a gentleman *of kin. Obs.*

kin, *a.* Of the same nature or kind; kindred; related; akin. "*Kin* to the king." *Shak.*

-kin (-kĭn). [Of Low German origin; cf. G. *-chen*, LG. *-ken.*] A diminutive suffix; as, manı*kin;* lamb*kin.*

kin'æs-the'sis, kin'es-the'sis (kĭn'ĕs-thē'sĭs; kī'nĕs-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κινεῖν to move + αἴσθησις perception.] The sense of muscular effort; kinæsthetic sensations considered as a form of perception.

kin'æs-thet'ic (-thĕt'ĭk), **kin'es-thet'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving, kinæsthesis. — **kinæsthetic,** *or* **kinesthetic, equivalent,** *Psychol.*, any mental representation of a movement sufficient to induce its voluntary performance. The acquisition of voluntary control over the muscles is due to such kinæsthetic images. — **k. memory,** *Psychol.*, the sum of the images representing movements to the mind; also, the memory image of any particular movement. — **k. sensation,** *Psychol.*, sensation which accompanies, or informs us of, bodily movements. Such sensations may be groups or complexes of muscular, tactual, joint, and allied sensations arising from the moving member, or they may also include sensations of sight and hearing in which the movement is represented to the mind as seen, heard, etc.

ki'nah (kē'na), *n.*; *pl.* KINOT (-nōt). [Heb.; cf. Ar. *qana* to form artistically.] A Semitic elegy, as in the Lamentations of Jeremiah, or a dirge, as sung by professional mourning women. Jewish ritualistic kinot are recited esp. on the 9th of Ab, commemorating the misfortunes of the race.

kin'ase (kĭn'ās; kī'nās), *n.* [*kinetic* + *-ase.*] *Chem.* A substance that converts a zymogen into an enzyme.

kin'cob (kĭn'kŏb), *n.* [Hind. *kamkhāb, kimkhwāb.* Per *kimkhāb.*] A brocade of gold or silver or both. *India.*

kind (kīnd), *n.* [ME. *kinde, cunde*, AS. *cynd, gecynd, gecynde*, fr. the root of KIN. See KIN, KINDRED.] **1.** Nature; specif.: **a** Natural quality, character, state, or form of anything; also, a natural characteristic or property. *Obs.* **b** Nature regarded as a universal order or disposition; as, the law of *kind. Archaic.* **c** Nature as displayed in manner or style; character; style; mode of action. *Archaic.*

So manifold, all pleasing in their *kind*,
All healthful, are the employs of rural life. *Cowper.*

2. Of a person or animal, that with which one is born or which belongs to one by birth, — in various uses: natural instinct or disposition; origin or descent; birthright or inheritance; sex or gender. *Obs.*

He knew by *kind* and by no other lore. *Chaucer.*

3. A natural group, class, or division; race; genus, species, as, the bird *kind* (cf. MANKIND, HUMANKIND).

Every *kind* of beasts, and of birds. *James* in *t.*
She follows the law of her *kind*. *Wordsworth.*
Here to sow the seed of bread,
That man and all the *kinds* be fed *Emerson.*

4. Family; kindred; progeny; generation; =KIN, 1, 2. *Obs.*
5. A class, whether natural or established by convention; sort; variety; description; as, several *kinds* of eloquence, many *kinds* of government; various *kinds* of soil, etc.

Diogenes was asked in a *kind* of scorn: What, etc.? *Bacon.*

6. *Logic.* **a** A class. **b** A natural or real class.

In a former place, it has been explained in some detail what is meant by the *kinds* of objects; those classes which differ from one another not by a limited and definite, but by an indefinite and unknown, number of distinctions. *J. S. Mill.*

Kind is dominant or characteristic quality. *B. Bosanquet*

7. *Eccl.* Either of the elements, bread and wine, used in the Eucharist.

Syn. — Species, variety, genus, nature, class, style, character. — KIND, SORT are often used without distinction. But SORT sometimes carries a slight implication of disparagement or contempt; as, "lewd fellows of the baser *sort*" (*Acts* xvii. 5); one does not enjoy that *sort* of people.

in kind, in the produce or designated commodity itself, as distinguished from its value in money.

Tax on tillage was often levied *in kind* upon corn. *Arbuthnot.*

—k. of. a Something belonging to the class of; something like to; — said loosely or slightingly. **b** In a way; as it were; quasi. *Colloq.*

☞ From its adjectival force, *kind of* before nouns in the plural came to take incorrectly a construction with verbs, pronouns, demonstratives, etc., in the plural; as, these *kind of* knaves. *Still Colloq.*

— to do one's k., to perform the sexual function. *Obs*

kind (kīnd), *a.*; KIND'ER (kīn'dẽr); KIND'EST. [AS. *cynde, gecynde*, natural, innate. See KIND, *n.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or displayed by kind, or nature; natural; native; hence, appropriate; rightful, kindred Cf. KINDLY, *a. Obs.*
2. Of good kind; of good nature; of good birth or breeding. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. Having feelings befitting our common nature; disposed to do good and confer happiness; benevolent; well-disposed; sympathetic; also, showing kindness or tenderness; benignant; gracious.

He is *kind* unto the unthankful and to the evil. *Luke* vi. 35.
A fellow feeling makes one wondrous *kind*. *Garrick.*

4. Proceeding from, or characterized by, goodness, gentleness, or benevolence; as, a *kind* act. "Manners so *kind*, yet stately." *Tennyson.*
5. a Pleasant; acceptable; also, grateful. *Obs. or Dial.* **b** Loving; affectionate. *Rare in literary use.*

Stiles where we stayed to be *kind*. *Tennyson.*

c Soft and yielding to the touch; as, *kind* wool.
6. Gentle; tractable; easily governed; as, a horse sound and *kind* in harness.

Syn. — Benevolent, benign, beneficent, bounteous, gracious, propitious, generous, forbearing, indulgent, tender, humane, compassionate, good, lenient, clement, mild, gentle, bland, obliging, friendly, amicable.

Kind'—Chau'dron' proc'ess (kĭnd'shō'drŏn'). *Engin. & Mining.* A process for sinking shafts in which a small pit is bored in advance and subsequently enlarged to the full size of the shaft, when the tubbing or watertight lining with its moss box at the bottom is lowered or pressed down into position, and the tubbing backed up with an outside lining of concrete. Cf. TRIGER PROCESS.

kin'der-gar'ten (kĭn'dẽr-gär'tĕn), *n.* [G., lit., children's garden; *kinder* (pl. of *kind* child, akin to E. *km* kindred) + *garten* garden] A school for young children conducted on the theory that education should be begun by gratifying and cultivating the normal aptitude for exercise, play, observation, imitation, and construction; — a name given by Friedrich Froebel, a German educator, who introduced this method. The means employed are chiefly object lessons, games, songs, exercises with toys, etc.

kin'der-gart'ner (-gärt'nẽr), *n.* [Cf. G. *gärtner* a gardener.] A kindergarten teacher.

kind'—heart'ed (-här'tĕd; -tĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Having kind-

kil-lee' *or* **kil-lee'** (kĭ-lē'; kĭ-lē'), *n.* [Imitative.] Sparrow hawk. *Local, West Indies.* [ER, a tub.
kill'er. Dial. Eng. var. of KEEL-
kil-lesse' (kĭ-lĕs'), *n.* [Cf. COULISSE.] **a** Gutter; groove; channel. **b** Hipped roof. *Dial. Eng.* — **kil-lessed'** (-lĕst'), *a.*
kill'hag', *n.* A hunter's wooden trap. *Dial. Amer.* [KINNICH.
kil'lick-in-nic'. Var. of KINNI-
kil'lie. Var. of KILLY, fish.
kil'lie-leep'sie (kĭl'ĭ-lēp'sĭ), *n.* The common sandpiper. *Scot.*
kil'li-grew (kĭl'ĭ-grōō), *n.* A chough. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
kil'li-ki-nick' (-kĭ-nĭk'). Var. of KINNIKINIC.
kill'ing. Var. of KEELING.
kill'ing, *adv.* = KILLINGLY.
kil'lin-ite (kĭl'ĭn-īt), *n.* [From *Killiney* Bay, Ireland.] *Min.* A variety of pinite. See PINITE.
kil'loch-doe' (kĭl'ŏk-dō'), *n.* The blackcock. *Scot.*
kil'lock. Var. of KILLICK.
kil'lo'gie (kĭl'ō'gĭ), *n.* [*kiln* + dial. *logie* or *ogie* the open space before a kiln fire.] The sheltered space before a kiln fireplace. *Scot. Obs. or R.*
kil'low, *n.* Graphite. *Obs.*
kil'low. Var. of KILO. See MEASURE.
kill'-pot', *n.* A toper. *Obs.*
kil'lut. Var. of KHILAT.
kil'ly, *n.* Short for KILLIFISH.
killy hawk. The sparrow hawk. *Local, U. S.*
kil'ma-gore (kĭl'mȧ-gōr; 201), *n.* A blue parrot fish (*Scarus cæruleus*) of Bermuda and the West Indies.
Kil'man-segg', Miss (kĭl'mȧn-sĕg'). A rich heiress with a golden leg in Thomas Hood's humorous poem "Miss Kilmansegg and her Precious Leg: A Golden Legend." [*Dial. Eng.*
kiln (kĭln). Var. of KILL, trap.
kiln'eye' (kĭl'ĭ; kĭln'ĭ'), *n.* A kilnhole; in a limekiln, an opening for removal of the lime.
kiln'-lo'gie (kĭl'lō'gĭ; kĭln'-). Var. of KILLOGIE. *Scot.*
kiln'rib', kiln'stick', *or* **kiln'-tree',** *n.* One of the sticks to support grain in a kiln.
kil'lo (kē'lō), *n.* [See KILE.] See MEASURE. [sand amperes.
kil'o-am-pere', *n. Elec.* A thou-
kilom. *Abbr.* Kilometer.
kil'o-stere' (kĭl'ō-stēr'; -stâr'), *n.* [F. *kilostère.* See KILOGRAM, STERE.] See MEASURE.
kilovolt amperes, *or* **ampères.** *Elec.* The product of the kilovolts and amperes of a current; — used as a measure of the apparent power of an alternating current. See VOLT AMPERE.
kilp. Dial. Eng. var. of KELP.
kilp (kĭlp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kilpr* handle.] The detachable handle or support of a pot, kettle, or caldron; a hook. *Dial. Eng.*
kilt (kĭlt), *p. p.* of KILL. *Now Dial. or Humorous.*
kilt, *v. i.* To move nimbly or expeditiously. *Chiefly Scot.*
kilture. † KELTER.
kimbe † KEMB.
kim'bo, *a.* [Cf. AKIMBO.] Set akimbo. *Obs.* — **kim'bo,** *v. t. Obs.*
kime. † COME. [son. *Obs.*
kime, *n.* A silly or stupid per-
kimelin. † KEMELIN.
Kim'er-idg'i-an Var. of KIMMERIDGIAN.
kim'-kam' (*dial.* kĭm'kăm'), *a.* [Cf. CAM crooked.] Crooked; perverse. — *adv. Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [CUMMER. *Scot.*
kim'mer (kĭm'ẽr). Var. of
Kim-me'ri-an (kĭ-mē'rĭ-ȧn). Var. of CIMMERIAN.
Kim'mer-idg'i-an (kĭm'ẽr-jĭ'ĭ-ȧn), *a.* [From *Kimmeridge*, in Dorsetshire, England.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the Upper Oolite (English Jurassic). See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **Kim'mer-idg'i-an,** *n.* [CYMRIC.]
Kim'ric (kĭm'rĭk) Var. of
Kim'ry (-rĭ). Var. of CYMRY.
kin. † KING.
kin Obs. pl. of COW. [KIND.
kin (kĭn). Scot. & dial var. of
kin (kĭn), *n.* [Jap. *kin*, Chin *chin.*] See WEIGHT.
kin, *n.* [Cf. CHINE a fissure.] A crack or slit; a chasm or crevice; a chap in the skin. *Dial. Eng.*
kin'æ-sod'ic (kĭn'ē-sŏd'ĭk; kī'nē-). Var. of KINESODIC.
kin'æs-the'si-a, kin'es-the'si-a (kĭn'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ; kī'nĕs-), *n.* [NL.] = KINÆSTHESIS
Ki'nah (kī'nȧ) *Bib.*
‖ ki'na-ki (kē'na-kē), *n.* [Maori] A relish to be eaten with food.
kin'ate. † QUINATE.
kin'bote', **-bot',** *or* **-boot',** *n. Old Law.* Bote given by a homicide to the kin of his victim
kinch (kĭnsh), *n.* [Cf. KINK] A noose or twist in a cord. *Scot.*
kinch, *v. t.* To fasten a noose on the tongue of (a horse). *Scot*
kin'chin (kĭn'chĭn), *n.* A child. *Thieves' Slang.*
kinchin cove. A child or undersized man; also, a man who kidnaps or robs children *Thieves' Slang.*
kinchin lay. The robbing of children *Thieves' Slang.*
kin'chin-mort', *n.* A girl or infant. *Thieves' Slang.*
kind. *adv.* *Now Low.*
kind, *v. t.* [See KIND, *n.*] **1.** Prob., to treat as one's kind. *Obs.*
2. To beget. *Obs.*
kind'cough' (kĭnd'kŏf'). Corrupt. of KINKCOUGH.
‖ kin'der-be-weis' (kĭn'dẽr-bē-vĭs'), *n.* Also **kin'der-be-wys'.** GEOLOGY, *Chart.* [KIN-
kin'der-kin. Var. of KILDERKIN.
kind'lows (kĭn(d) gā'ŭs) The gallows at Crieff; — why so called is uncertain. *Scot*
kind'-heart'ed-ness, *n.* See -NESS. [CONDIDDLE.
kin-did'dle. Dial. Eng. var. of
kin'dl. Kindle. *Ref. Sp.*
kind'lak, *n.* Kindness. *Obs*
kin'did. Kindled. *Ref. Sp.*
kin'dle (kĭn'dl), *v. t. & i.* [ME.

ness of nature; sympathetic; characterized by a humane disposition; as, a *kind-hearted* landlord or employer.

kin'dle (kĭn'dl), *v. t.*; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *kyndill* candle, torch, *kynda* to kindle.] **1.** To set on fire or set fire to; to cause to begin burning; to ignite; light; as, to *kindle* a fire, a match.

2. To inflame, as the passions; to rouse; provoke; excite; animate; incite; as, to *kindle* anger or wrath; to *kindle* the flame of love, or love into a flame.

Nothing remains but that I *kindle* the boy thither. *Shak.*

Kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam. *Milton.*

3. To light up or inflame as if with flame.

Day had *kindled* the dewy woods *Shelley.*

Bids a plague *Kindle* a fiery boil upon the skin. *Cowper.*

Syn. — KINDLE, IGNITE, INFLAME. KINDLE is employed in both lit. and fig. senses; to IGNITE is strictly to subject to intense heat; it is now popularly used in the sense of *kindle*, and is rarely fig.; to INFLAME (as here compared), now chiefly fig., is to kindle to excessive or violent heat or passion; as, to *kindle* a fire, to *ignite* gunpowder; "It is the property of goodness to *kindle* love" (*J. H. Newman*); "*inflamed* with lust" (*Milton*); "*inflamed* with rage" (*id.*). See MOVE, EXCITE.

kin'dle, *v. i.* **1** To take fire; to begin to burn with flame; to start in burning, as a flame.

When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame *kindle* upon thee. *Is.* xliii. 2.

2. To begin to be excited; to grow warm or animated; to be roused or exasperated.

On all occasions where forbearance might be called for, the Briton *kindles*, and the Christian gives way. *I. Taylor.*

3. To become lighted up or inflamed as if with flame.

kin'dler (kĭn'dlẽr), *n.* **1.** One that kindles or sets on fire.

2. A thing that kindles (more or less) easily, as a piece of kindling wood or prepared fuel for starting combustion.

kind'less (kīnd'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of kindness; also, *Obs.*, unnatural. — **kind'less-ly,** *adv.*

Out of the *kindless* dark. *W. E. Henley.*

kind'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being kindly; benignity; benevolence; also, a kindly deed.

In kind a father, but not in *kindliness*. *Sackville.*

2. Propitious or favorable character, esp. as being mild, yielding, beneficent, etc.

Temper of the air and *kindliness* of seasons. *Whitlock.*

The steel of the future will be very different in *kindliness* of working. *W. Metcalf.*

kin'dling (kĭn'dlĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of causing to burn, or of exciting or inflaming the passions.

2. Material, easily lighted, for starting a fire; — chiefly *pl.*

kind'ly (kīnd'lĭ), *a.*; KIND'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); KIND'LI-EST. [AS. *cyndelīc, gecyndelīc*. See KIND, *n.*] **1.** Natural; of, pert. to, or derived by, nature or birth; consonant with its kind or nature; hence, native; hereditary; kindred. *Obs.*

The *kindly* fruits of the earth. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

Whatsoever as the Son of God he may do, it is *kindly* for Him as the Son of Man to save the sons of men. *L. Andrews.*

2. Rightful or lawful, as by reason of birth; legitimate. *Now Chiefly Hist.*

3. Of a good kind, or good of its kind. *Archaic or Dial.*

4. Humane; sympathetic; hence, disposed to do good; benevolent; gracious; kind; as, *kindly* affections, acts, etc.

5. Favorable; mild; genial; agreeable; beneficent.

Should e'er a *kindlier* time ensue. *Wordsworth.*

6. Favorable or yielding favorably to treatment; not harsh or resistant.

7. *Mining.* Promising good mineral value.

kindly tenant, *Scots Law*, a rentaler.

kind'ly, *adv.* [AS. *gecyndelīce*.] **1.** Naturally; properly; fitly; readily; congenially; spontaneously; thoroughly. *Now Rare in literary use.*

Examine how *kindly* the Hebrew manners of speech mix and incorporate with the English language. *Addison.*

2. In a kind manner; affectionately; sympathetically; with good will; with a disposition to make others happy, or to oblige; agreeably; pleasantly.

Be *kindly* affectioned one to another *Rom* xii. 10.

kind'ness (kīnd'nĕs), *n.* [From KIND, *a.*] **1.** State or quality of being kind; specif., manifestation of kind feeling or disposition; beneficence; rarely, kind feeling; affection; fondness; good will; friendship.

The milk of human *kindness*. *Shak.*

2. A kind act; an act of good will; as, to do a *kindness*.

Syn. — Good will, benignity, grace, tenderness, compassion, humanity, clemency, mildness, gentleness, goodness, generosity, beneficence, favor.

kin'dred (kĭn'drĕd), *n.* [ME. *kinrede, kynrede, kunreden*, fr. AS. *cynn* kin, race + the termination *-rēden*, as a distinct word, condition, stipulation, rule, reckoning; prob. akin to E. *ready*. Cf. HATRED.] **1.** Relationship by birth or (improperly) by marriage; consanguinity; affinity; kinship.

Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne. *Dryden.*

2. A group of persons interrelated by blood; a family, clan, race, or the like; — in this sense having a *pl.*

3. Family; progeny or posterity; a generation; descent; also, ancestral stock; ancestry. *Obs.*

4. The family, or the like, to which one belongs; relatives by blood or (improperly) by marriage; collectively, relations; persons related to each other.

I think there 's no man is secure
But the queen's *kindred*. *Shak.*

5. A relative; a kinsman or kinswoman. *Obs.*

Syn. — Kin, kinsfolk, kinsmen; relationship, affinity.

kin'dred, *a.* Belonging to the same family or race; related; congenial; belonging to, existing between, or done by, kindred; of the like nature or properties; cognate; as, *kindred* souls; *kindred* skies; *kindred* propositions

Syn. — See CONGENIAL.

kine (kīn), *n. pl.* [For older *kyen*, formed like *oxen*, fr. AS. *cȳ*, itself pl. of *cū* cow. See COW.] Cows. *Archaic or Poetic.* — **kine of Bashan.** See BULL OF BASHAN.

kindlen, cundlen. See KIND.] To bring forth young. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

kin'dle (*dial.* kĭn'd'l; kĭn''l), *n.* Young; also, a litter or brood. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

kin'dle-coal', **kin'dle-fire',** *n.* One who kindles strife. *Obs.*

kind'ly-ly (kīnd'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of KINDLY. See -LY.

kin'dling (kĭn'dlĭng), *n.* [From KINDLE to bring forth young.] A litter or brood; issue; offspring; also, a young animal. *Obs or Dial.*

kin'dom, *n.* [AS. *cyne-* in comp., kingly.] Kingdom. *Obs.*

kin'dred-less, *a.* See -LESS.

kin'dred-ly, *adv.* of KINDRED.

kin'dred-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

kin'dred-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

kind'ship, *n* Kindness; good will. *Obs.*

kine, ✝ KIN.

kine (kīn). Var. of KIN, a unit.

kine'dom. ✝ KINDOM.

kin'e-mat'o-graph (kĭn'ē-măt'ō-grăf; kĭ'nē-), **kin'e-ma-to-graph'ic, -graph'i-cal.** Vars. of CINEMATOGRAPH, etc.

kin'e-neg'a-tive (-nĕg'a-tĭv). Var. of CINENEGATIVE.

kin'e-o-graph' (kĭn'ē-ō-grăf'; kĭ'nē-). Var. of CINEOGRAPH.

kin'e-mat'ic (kĭn'ē-măt'ĭk; kī'nē- ; 277) } *a.* Of or pert.
kin'e-mat'i-cal (kĭn'ē-măt'ĭ-kăl; kī'nē-) } to kinematics.

— **kin'e-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **kinematic curves,** curves produced by machinery, or a combination of motions, as distinguished from mathematical curves.

kin'e-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [Gr. *κίνημα, κινήματος*, motion, fr. *κινεῖν* to move.] *Physics.* The science which treats of motions considered in themselves, or apart from their causes; the comparison and relation of motions; also, the application of this science to mechanical contrivances.

Kinematics . . differs from ordinary geometry only in introducing the idea of motion. *Encyc. Brit.*

kin'e-mom'e-ter (-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *κίνημα* motion + *-meter*.] *Mech.* A very sensitive kind of tachometer.

ki-ne'si- (kĭ-nē'sĭ-; kī-). A combining form from Greek *κινησις, movement, motion.*

ki-ne'si-at'rics (kĭ-nē'sĭ-ăt'rĭks; kī- ; 277), *n.* [*kinesi-* + Gr. *ἰατρικός* pert. to medicine, fr. *ἰατρός* a physician.] *Med.* A mode of treating disease by appropriate muscular movements. — **ki-ne'si-at'ric** (-ăt'rĭk), *a.*

kin'e-sim'e-ter (kĭn'ē-sĭm'ē-tẽr; kī'nē-), *n.* [*kinesi-* + *-meter*.] *Physiol.* **a** An instrument for testing the sensitiveness of the skin to heat and cold. **b** An instrument for measuring movements.

ki-ne'si-om'e-ter (kĭ-nē'sĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr; kī-), *n.* [See KINESIMETER.] A kinesimeter (in sense **b**).

ki-ne'si-o-neu-ro'sis (-ō-nū-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *kinesi-* + *neurosis*.] *Med.* Nervous affection by disorder of movement.

kin'e-sod'ic (kĭn'ē-sŏd'ĭk; kī'nē-), *a.* [*kinesi-* + Gr. *ὁδός* way.] *Physiol.* Conveying motion; as, *kinesodic* substance; — applied esp. to the spinal cord, because capable of conveying both voluntary and reflex motor impulses, without itself being affected by motor impulses applied to it directly.

ki-net'ic (kĭ-nĕt'ĭk; kī- ; 277), *a.* [Gr. *κινητικός*, fr. *κινεῖν* to move.] *Physics.* Of, pert. to, or due to, motion; — often contr. with *potential*; as, *kinetic* energy (see ENERGY, *n.*, 5).

kinetic symmetry. *Math.* **a** A kind of symmetry which a rigid body has about its center of inertia when its moments of inertia about three principal axes through that point are equal. **b** A kind of symmetry which a rigid body has about an axis when this axis is one of the three principal axes through the center of inertia and the moments of inertia about the other two (and therefore about any line in their plane) are equal. — **k. theory,** *Biol.*, a theory of evolution in which the innate tendency of organisms to variation (responding to external conditions) is regarded as sufficient in itself to account for evolution. — **k. theory of gases,** *Physics*, a theory that gases consist of minute particles which move in straight lines with high average velocity, constantly encountering one another, and hence continually changing their individual velocities and directions. Many phenomena of gases are consistently explained by it.

ki-net'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to kinetics.

ki-net'ics (-ĭks), *n.* *Physics & Mech.* That branch of dynamics which treats of the changes of motion produced by forces. See DYNAMICS.

ki-ne'to- (kĭ-nē'tō-; kī-). A combining form from Greek *κινητός, movable.*

ki-ne'to-cam'er-a (-kăm'ẽr-a), *n.* [*kineto-* + *camera*.] A camera to take photographs of the movements of persons or objects, as for reproduction with the kinetoscope.

ki-ne'to-scope (kĭ-nē'tō-skōp; kī-), *n.* [*kineto-* + *-scope*.] **1.** An instrument for producing curves by the combination of circular movements, — called also *kinescope*.

2. A machine for producing animated pictures (on the principle of the cinematograph) in which a film carrying successive instantaneous views of a changing scene travels across the field of a magnifying glass. The observer sees each picture, momentarily, through a slit in a revolving disk.

ki-ne'to-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a kinetoscope.

king (kĭng), *n.* An ancient Chinese musical instrument, consisting of resonant stones or metal plates, hung according to pitch in a wooden frame, and struck with a hammer.

king (kĭng), *n.* [AS. *cyng, cyning*; akin to OS. *kuning*, D. *koning*, OHG. *kunung*, G. *König*, Icel. *konungr*, Sw. *konung*, Dan. *konge*; formed with a patronymic ending, and fr. the root of E. *kin*; cf. Icel. *konr* a man of noble birth, and AS. *cyne-* king (in comp.). See KIN.] **1.** A male sovereign; a man invested with supreme authority over a nation, country, or tribe, usually for life and by hereditary succession, the monarch of a state distinctively called a kingdom, and usually independent, though sometimes subordinate to an empire. "Ay, every inch a *king*." *Shak.*

The *king*, according to the maxim . . ., can do no [legal] wrong. No action can be brought against him, nor indeed against a foreign sovereign, as such, or his ambassador. *T. E. Holland.*

☞ The title *king* is often applied to God or to Christ, esp. in various phrases, as *King of heaven, King of glory*, etc.

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] Two historical books in the Old Testament; — so entitled because they record the reigns of Jewish kings. Their titles, *First* and *Second Book of the Kings*, occur also for 1 and 2 Samuel, in which case the Books of the Kings are reckoned as four, the two first mentioned being the third and fourth. See OLD TESTAMENT.

3. A person occupying a position like that of a sovereign or playing the part of one; — usually part of a real or mock title; as, *King* of Heralds; *King* of Misrule.

4. One that holds a supreme or preëminent position or rank; a chief among competitors; as, a railroad *king*; a money *king*; the *king* of the lobby; the *king* of beasts.

The best *king* of good fellows. *Shak.*

5. In games: **a** *Chess.* The principal piece, moving ordinarily one square in any direction, but obliged never to enter or remain in check. Cf. CASTLING. **b** *Cards.* A card bearing a picture of a king. **c** A crowned man in the game of checkers, or draughts. **d** *Billiards.* A peg or cone of ivory formerly placed at one end of the table. *Obs.*

6. *pl.* A class of fuller's teasels.

7. A fully developed male termite.

8. *Freemasonry.* The second officer in a Royal Arch chapter.

9. Short for KING-PIN, KING-POST, etc.

king bird of paradise. See BIRD OF PARADISE. — **K. Charles spaniel,** one of a breed of English toy spaniels having a short nose, round head, large eyes, and glossy black coat with tan on the inside of the ears and legs, and a tan spot over each eye. — **K. George's War,** that part of the War of the Austrian Succession which was fought in America. It lasted from 1744 to 1748, and was marked by the capture of Louisburg in 1745 by New England troops. — **K. James Bible,** the Authorized Version. See under AUTHORIZED. — **k. of arms.** See KING-OF-ARMS. — **K. of Bath.** See BEAU NASH. — **k. of beasts,** the lion. — **K. of Beggars,** Bamfylde Moore Carew (1693-1770?), a famous English vagabond. He joined the gypsies and was made their king. — **k. of birds,** the eagle. — **K. of Courts** [a translation of L. *Rex Judiciorum*], Quintus Hortensius (B. C. 114-50), a distinguished Roman forensic orator. — **K. of Dunces,** in Pope's "Dunciad," Colley Cibber (1671-1757). — **K. of Heaven,** God or Christ; — sometimes so called. — **K. of Kings,** a title of a monarch having other monarchs under him; as: **a** A title assumed by or given to various Oriental sovereigns. **b** A title given to God or to Christ. — **K. of Men.** **a** In Homer's Iliad, Agamemnon, King of Mycenæ. **b** *Class. Myth.* Zeus, or Jupiter. **c** Odin. — **k. of metals,** gold. — **K. of Rome,** a title given, at his birth, to the son of Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa, Napoleon (II.) François Charles Joseph (1811-32), Duke of Reichstadt. — **k. of terrors,** death. *Job* xviii. 14. — **k. of the anteaters,** a South American ant bird (*Grallaria varia*, syn. *G. rex*). — **K. of the French,** the title of Louis Philippe as king (1830-48), not by divine right, but by the will of the people. — **k. of the herrings.** **a** The chimæra (*Chimæra monstrosa*). **b** The opah *Lampris guttatus*. **c** An oarfish (*Regalecus glesne*). — **k. of the mackerels,** either of two large pelagic fishes, *Ranzania truncata* of the Atlantic and *R. makua* of the Pacific Ocean, closely related to and similar in form to the sunfish (*Mola*). — **K. of the Markets** [a translation of F. *Le Roi des Halles*], François de Vendôme, Duc de Beaufort (1616-69), grandson of Henry IV., and one of the leaders of the Frondeurs; — so called on account of his popularity with the Parisians. — **k. of the mullets.** **a** The common European bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*). **b** A cardinal fish. — **k. of the salmon,** an oarfish (*Trachypterus rex-salmonorum*) of the Pacific coast. — **k. of the sea breams,** the braise. — **K. of Waters,** the Amazon River. — **K. of Yve'tot'** (ēv'tō'), in Béranger's humorous song (1813) of this name (*F. Le Roi d'Yvetot*), of which there is a well-known English translation by Thackeray, a model of potentates, a good little king without glory, who has taken pleasure for his code. He has become the type of the peaceable pleasure-loving king such as France, tired of military glory, wished for at the date of the song. Yvetot was in the Middle Ages a petty kingdom, a direct fief of the French crown, whence the name. — **K. Philip's War,** *Amer. Hist.*, a war (1675-76) between the New England colonists and the Indians under King Philip, sachem of the Wampanoags. — **Kings, Era of.** See ERA, *Table.* — **Kings of Brentford, the Two,** two characters in George Villiers's farce "The Rehearsal," who have become proverbial as walking hand in hand, dancing, singing, and otherwise acting every part together. — **Kings, the Do-nothing.** See ROIS FAINÉANTS, LES. — **King William's War,** *Amer. Hist.*, a contest waged by Great Britain and her colonies against the French and their Indian allies, beginning in the winter of 1689-90 and lasting until the Peace of Ryswick in 1697. It is the American part of the war between the Grand Alliance of European powers and Louis XIV. — **Three Kings of Cologne,** in medieval legend, the three magi who came to Bethlehem to present gifts to the infant Jesus, and whose bodies are said to have been brought by the Empress Helena to Constantinople, and thence transferred to Milan, and afterwards to Cologne. Their names were Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar.

king (kĭng), *v. t.*; KINGED (kĭngd); KING'ING. To supply with a king; to rule as a king over; to make a king of. *Rare.*

Those traitorous captains of Israel who *kinged* themselves by slaying their masters and reigning in their stead. *South.*

king, *v. i.* To act the king; to rule; — usually with *it*.

King Arthur. A legendary king of Britain of the 6th century, who became the central figure of a great cycle of romance. He was said to have lived in state with his wife, Guinevere, at Caerleon on the Usk, whence knights set out on chivalrous exploits in various lands. He is supposed to have received mortal wounds from the invading Saxons on the battlefield of Camlan, although it was a tradition among the Britons that he was taken to be healed in Fairyland, and would reappear to reinstate his countrymen over Britain. Probably, in the mythical Arthur, a semihistorical personage was confounded with an ancient British god, thus forming a semidivine hero who may at one time have replaced the older G-wydion. See KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE, EXCALIBUR, GWYDION, MODRED, GUINEVERE.

king ball. *Bagatelle.* A red or black ball, placed on the white spot in front of the holes, which must be struck by one of the other balls before a score can be made.

king'bird' (kĭng'bûrd'), *n.* Any of several American tyrant flycatchers. The common kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) of the eastern United States, which is noted for its pugnacious defense of its nest, is chiefly blackish slate-color above and white below with a white-tipped tail and an erectile crest. The gray kingbird (*T. dominicensis*) is ashy gray above and lacks the white tail band. It inhabits the southeastern United States and parts of the West Indies. *T. verticalis* and *T. vociferans*, of the western United States, have the head and breast ashy gray, the wings reddish brown, and the belly yellow.

Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*). (½)

king'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* **1.** A vertical bolt by which the forward axle and wheels of a vehicle or the trucks of a railroad car are connected with the other parts.

2. *Roofs.* An iron tie-rod replacing a king-post.

3. *Mining.* A bolt supporting a cage in a shaft.

king'pox' (kĭng'pŏks'), **king'-pock'** (-pŏk'), *n.* = COWPOX.

kin'e-sal'gi-a (-săl'jĭ-a), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κίνησις* motion + *-algia*.] *Med.* Pain due to muscle action.

kin'e-scope (kĭn'ē-skōp; kī'nē-), *n.* = KINETOSCOPE, 1.

ki-ne'si-es-the'si-o-me'ter, *or* **-es-the'si-om'e-ter** (kĭ-nē'sĭ-ĕs-thē'sĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr; kī-nē'sĭ-), *n.* [*kinesi-* + *æsthesiometer*.] *Physiol.* A kind of instrument used for testing kinæsthesis.

ki-ne'si-ol'o-gy (kĭ-nē'sĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ; kī-), *n.* [*kinesi-* + *-logy*.] *Med.* Theory of kinesiatrics.

kin'e-sip'a-thy (kĭn'ē-sĭp'a-thĭ; kī'nē-), *n.* [*kinesi-* + *-pathy*.] *Med.* = KINESIATRICS.

ki-ne'sis (kĭ-nē'sĭs; kī-), *n.* [Gr. *κίνησις* motion.] *Metaph.* Physical movement; — correlative with *metakinesis*, which is its supposed psychical accompaniment, according to the theory which conceives the physical and psychical to be two aspects of a single underlying reality.

ki-ne'si-ther'a-py (kĭ-nē'sĭ-thĕr'a-pĭ; kī-), *n.* [*kinesi-* + *therapy*.] = KINESIATRICS.

kin'es-the'si-a, -the'sis, -thet'ic. Vars. of KINÆSTHESIA, etc.

7. A fully developed male termite.

8. *Freemasonry.* The second officer in a Royal Arch chapter.

9. Short for KING-PIN, KING-POST, etc.

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ki-ne'tite (kĭ-nē'tīt; kī-), *n.* [*kineto-* + *-ite*.] An explosive containing guncotton, nitrobenzene, a chlorate or nitrate, and sulphur.

ki-ne'to-gen'e-sis, *n.* [NL.; *kineto-* + *-genesis*.] *Biol.* Dynamical evolution; the theory that evolution of animal structures has been produced by animal movements. *Cope.* — **ki-ne'to-ge-net'ic,** *a.* — **ki-ne'to-ge-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ki-ne'to-gram, *n.* [*kineto-* + *-gram*.] A chronophotograph.

ki-ne'to-graph, *n.* [*kineto-* + *-graph*.] = KINETOSCOPE, 1.

ki-ne'to-graph, *v. t.* *Photog.* To take chronophotographs of. — **kin'e-to-gra-pher** (kĭn'ē-tŏg'ra-fẽr; kī'nē-), *n.* — **ki-ne'to-graph'ic,** *a.* — **kin'e-tog'ra-phy,** *n.*

ki-ne'to-pho'no-graph, *n.* [*kineto-* + *phonograph*.] = BIOPHOTOPHONE.

king, *n.*, *or* **king apple.** A well-known variety of red fall apple.

king'-at-arms', *n.* *Her.* = KING-OF-ARMS.

king auk. a The great auk. *Obs. or Local.* **b** The rotche.

King Cam-by'ses (kăm-bī'sēz). The leading character of "A Lamentable Tragedy. . . . Containing the Life of Cambyses, King of Persia," by Thomas Preston (1537-98). An allusion to the play in Falstaff's speech in Shakespeare's 1 Henry IV., II. iv. 425, has made "*King Cambyses' vein*" synonymous with *rant*, but the language of the play is not especially extravagant.

king card. In whist, the best unplayed card of each suit.

king cobra. A large and very venomous snake (*Ophiophagus elaps*) closely allied to the true cobra, found from India to southern China and the Philippines. It attains a length of 12 feet, and is believed to feed entirely on snakes.

King Cole (kōl). A legendary king of Britain who reigned, as the old chronicles inform us, in the 3d century. He is the subject of a familiar nursery rime.

King Cotton. A popular personification of the great staple production of the southern United States. The expression "Cotton is King" seems to have been first used by James H. Hammond of South Carolina, in a speech in the United States Senate, March 4, 1858.

king crab. **1.** Any of several closely related species of large marine arthropods which are the only surviving members of the order Xiphosura and subclass Merostomata (which see); a horseshoe crab. They have a broad crescentic cephalothorax with a pair of large compound eyes and two simple eyes on the upper surface, and six pairs of legs arising from the lower surface about the centrally placed mouth. The small abdomen is articulated to the cephalothorax, its segments fused into a single piece. It bears swimming appendages to which the flat leaf-like gills are attached, and a long, stiff, movably articulated caudal spine. The best-known species is *Xiphosurus sowerbyi*, syn. *Limulus polyphemus*, found on sandy and muddy bottoms on the coasts of North America from Maine to Mexico and the West Indies. It becomes nearly two feet long. Four other living species (either included in *Xyphosurus*, syn. *Limulus*, or placed in the related genera *Tachypleus* and *Carcinoscorpius*) are known from eastern Asia, as well as a number of more or less closely allied fossil forms.

King Crab (*Xiphosurus sowerbyi*. (⅛)
a Cephalothorax; *b* Abdomen; *c* Pygidium, or Tail; *d* Compound Eye; *e* Simple Eyes.

2. A large European spider crab (*Maia squinado*).

king'craft' (kĭng'krăft'), *n.* The craft of kings; the art of governing as a sovereign; royal policy.

king crow. A common and familiar drongo (*Dicrurus ater*) of India and southeastern Asia. It has lustrous black plumage. The name is extended to other drongos.

king devil. A European hawkweed (*Hieracium præaltum*), introduced into the northeastern United States, where it is locally a troublesome weed.

king'dom (kĭng'dŭm), *n.* [AS. *cyningdōm*. See 2d KING; -DOM.] **1.** The rank, quality, state, or attributes of a king; royal authority; dominion; monarchy; kingship. *Archaic.*

Thy *kingdom* is an everlasting *kingdom*. *Ps.* cxlv. 13.

2. A state or monarchy the head of which is a king.

3. The territory or country subject to a king or queen; the dominion of a monarch; the sphere in which one is king or has control; a realm; a domain.

Unto the *kingdom* of perpetual night. *Shak.*

4. The spiritual dominion of God or of Christ, or its sphere of extent; the spiritual realm having God as its head.

"The gospel of the *kingdom*." *Matt.* ix. 35.

5. *Nat. Hist.* One of the three grand divisions, or primary groups, into which all natural objects are commonly classified. One of these, the **mineral kingdom**, comprises all unorganized and lifeless substance and objects. The other two comprise all organisms or objects possessed of life, the **vegetable kingdom** (or kingdom Plantæ) containing all plants, the **animal kingdom** (or kingdom Animalia) all animals, and in *Biol.* are the primary divisions of classification, being subdivided into *phyla*, or *branches*. See PHYLUM.

Syn. — Realm, dominion, monarchy, sovereignty, domain.

kingdom come. **a** The next world; heaven or paradise. *Slang.* **b** The millennium. — **k. of God.** See def. 4, above.

king'domed (kĭng'dŭmd), *a.* Having a kingdom; like a kingdom; also, consisting of (so many) kingdoms.

king eider. A circumpolar species of eider duck (*Somateria spectabilis*) having very large lateral gibbous processes at the base of the bill. See EIDER.

king'fish' (kĭng'fĭsh'), *n.* **a** Any American marine sciænoid food fish of the genus *Menticirrhus*, esp. *M. saxatilis* of the Atlantic coast; — called also *whiting*, *surf whiting*, *barb*. **b** The opah. **c** The cero. **d** The pintado, or sierra. **e** In Sydney and New Zealand, a carangoid fish (*Seriola lalandi*). **f** In Melbourne, the sciænoid fish *Sciæna antarctica*. **g** In Tasmania, the fish *Thyrsites micropus*, of the family Trichiuridæ. **h** In California, a sciænoid fish (*Genyonemus lineatus*). **i** In India, a threadfin (*Polynemus indica*).

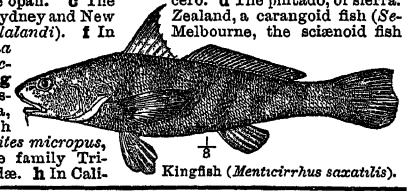
Kingfish (*Menticirrhus saxatilis*).

king'fish'er (kĭng'fĭsh'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous nonpasserine birds constituting the family Alcedinidæ. Most of them are crested and bright-colored, and have a rather short tail, long stout sharp bill, and weak syndactyl feet. Some 20 genera and about 150 species are known, most numerous in the East Indies, though represented in most parts of the world. They are divided into two subfamilies, the water kingfishers (Alcedininæ), which are largely piscivorous, and the wood kingfishers (Halcyoninæ, syn. Daceloninæ), which feed chiefly on insects, small reptiles, etc. Their habit is to sit quietly and dart out or plunge into the water after their prey. The belted kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*) of the United States is about a foot long and slate-blue above and white below with a chestnut band on the breast. The common European species (*Alcedo ispida*) is smaller and more brightly colored. Cf. LAUGHING JACKASS. Among the various beliefs formerly associated with this bird or the halycon in folklore was the notion that the beak of a dried specimen suspended freely would take the direction of the wind.

Belted Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*).

2. The water ouzel. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

King Horn. The hero and title of various old metrical romances in both English and French. He is a Christian prince driven from his realm to a foreign country, where the king's daughter and he fall in love. After some years, during which Horn performs wonderful exploits and the faithful lovers undergo many trials, they are finally united.

king'let (kĭng'lĕt), *n.* **1.** A little king; a weak or insignificant king; a kingling.

2. Any of several very small birds of the genus *Regulus*. They resemble the warblers, but have some of the habits of titmice. The European golden-crested kinglet, or goldcrest (*R. cristatus*), and the similar American golden-crested or golden-crowned kinglet (*R. satrapa*), are olive-green in color, with the crown yellowish orange or yellow bordered by black. The American ruby-crowned kinglet (*R. calendula*) has a bright red crown patch in the male and is noted for its superior song.

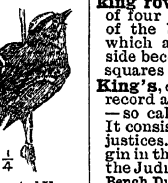
Golden-crested Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*).

king'like' (-līk'), *a.* Kingly. — **king'li'e'**, *adv.*

king'ling (-lĭng), *n* A little or petty king.

King Log *and* **King Stork.** Characters in a celebrated fable of Æsop, which relates that the frogs, grown weary of living without government, petitioned Jupiter for a king. Jupiter accordingly threw down a log among them, which made a satisfactory ruler till the frogs recovered from their fright and discovered his real nature. They therefore entreated Jupiter for another king, whereupon he sent them a stork, who devoured them.

king'ly (kĭng'lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. Belonging to, suitable to, or becoming, a king; characteristic of, or resembling, a king; directed or administered by a king, monarchical; royal; sovereign; regal; kinglike; august, noble; grand. "*Kingly* magnificence." *Sir P. Sidney.*

The *kingliest* kings are crowned with thorn. *G. Massey.*

Syn. — Imperial, monarchical, sovereign, majestic, august. — KINGLY, REGAL, ROYAL, PRINCELY. *Kingly* (the Saxon word) and *regal* (the Latin word) are often interchanged. But KINGLY more frequently refers to the character of a king, or to dispositions, feelings, or purposes, which are kinglike; REGAL relates rather to the office of a king, or (esp.) to its external state or pomp; as, *kingly* courtesy, *kingly* condescension; *regal* state, cf. the *regalia*. *Regal* and ROYAL are frequently interchanged; but *royal* commonly applies to that which is in any way associated with the crown, and may or may not imply magnificence or display; as, the *royal* family, the *royal* residence, the *royal* domains, the *Royal* Society (under the patronage of royalty). Fig., *royal* applies to that which is of superlative excellence, esp. of its kind; as, a *royal* welcome, a *royal* feast, a *royal* time. PRINCELY (cf. *lordly*, under MASTERFUL) in its fig. use commonly connotes magnanimity, splendor, or munificence; as, a *princely* fortune.

king'ly, *adv.* In a kingly or kinglike manner.

king'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes or sets up a king or kings; specif. [*cap.*], Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick (1428-71), who was chiefly instrumental in deposing King Henry VI. and raising the Duke of York to the throne as Edward IV., and who afterward put Edward to flight and restored the crown to Henry.

king'-of-arms', *or* **king'-at-arms'**, *n.* The chief heraldic officer of a country. In England the *kings-of-arms* are placed under the Earl Marshal. The Heralds' College now consists of three: **Garter King-of-Arms** (instituted about 1415), who regulates the arms of the peers and knights of the Garter; **Clarenceux King-of-Arms**, and **Norroy** (lit. *north roy* or *north king*) **King-of-Arms**, who have jurisdiction respectively south and north of the Trent. **Bath King-of-Arms**, created about 1725 for the order of the Bath and later constituted **Gloucester King-of-Arms**, takes precedence of the two provincial kings-of-arms. He has jurisdiction in Wales. **In-of-Arms**, holds office directly from the sovereign. He presides also over the order of the Thistle. He was prominent as early as about 1370. **Ulster King-of-Arms**, ranking next and instituted by Edward VI., presides over Ireland and over the order of St. Patrick.

king penguin. A very large penguin (*Aptenodytes patagonica*) of the Falkland Islands, Kerguelen Land, etc. See PENGUIN, *Illust.*

king'-pin', *n.* **1** In various bowling games: **a** A tall pin in the center of the frame. **b** The pin which stands at the front apex of the frame.

2. Hence, the principal or most important person in a group or an undertaking. *Colloq.*

3. A kingbolt.

king'-post', *n.* *Carp.* A vertical member connecting the apex of a triangular truss with the base. In a common form of king-post roof truss there are struts, supporting the main rafters, and bearing upon the enlarged foot of the king-post. The king-post is usually strictly a tie intended to prevent the sagging of the tiebeam in the middle.

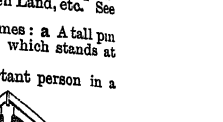
K King-post.

king rail. A rather large, long-billed North American rail (*Rallus elegans*) having plumage streaked above with black and tawny olive, and a rufous or cinnamon-red breast when in full plumage. It frequents fresh-water marshes.

King Rail.

king roller. *Mach.* The middle and most prominent roller of the three rollers of a sugar mill.

king row. *Checkers.* The row of four squares at either end of the board, on reaching which a man from the other side becomes a king; also, the row of men occupying these squares at the beginning of the game.

King's, *or* Queen's, Bench. *Eng Law.* A former court of record and the highest court of common law in England; — so called because the king used to sit there in person. It consisted of a chief justice and four puisne, or junior, justices. Like the Court of Common Pleas, it had its origin in the Curia Regis. Its jurisdiction was transferred by the Judicature Acts of 1873 and 1875 to the **King's**, or **Queen's, Bench Division** of the High Court of Justice.

King's Council. *Eng. Hist* The permanent council composed of those members of the great council who were state officers and chief officials of the court, or the smaller privy council which grew out of it.

king's, *or* queen's, counsel. *Eng. Law.* Barristers selected to be the king's or queen's counsel; also, any barrister so selected. They answer in some measure to the *advocati fisci*, or advocates of the treasury, of Roman law. They cannot be employed against the crown without special license. The two principal king's or queen's counsel are called the attorney general and the solicitor general. King's or queen's counsel use K. C. or Q. C. after their names as a sort of title.

king's, *or* queen's, demesne. The demesne belonging to the king, esp. his ancient demesne; crown lands.

king's, *or* queen's, English. Correct or pure English.

king's, *or* queen's, evidence. *Eng. Law.* Evidence for the king or queen, that is, the crown or state; esp, the evidence voluntarily given by an accomplice who confesses the crime and testifies against his accomplices. One who has so testified is usually treated with lenience and pardoned, though without legal title to such clemency. It is called **state's evidence** in the United States.

king's evil. Scrofula; — so called because formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of a king.

king'ship (kĭng'shĭp), *n.* **a** State, office, or dignity of a king; reign; royalty. **b** Royal rule or government. **c** Personality of a king; majesty. **d** Territory or dominion of a king; kingdom.

king's man, *or* kings'man (kĭngz'măn), *n.* **1.** *Hist.* An adherent of the king, as: **a** A royalist. **b** *Feudalism.* A man who has commended himself directly to the king.

2. An officer of the customhouse.

3 A neckerchief or necktie. *London Slang.*

king's peace. *Eng. Law.* Orig., the special protection (called also the **king's grith** *or* **mund**) secured to the members of the king's household and others to whom it was accorded by him; the peace secured by the law administered by authority of the king. Hence, the general peace imposed by the law of the land.

The notion of the *king's peace* appears to have had two distinct origins. These were, first, the special sanctity of the king's house, which may be regarded as differing only in degree from that which Germanic usage attached everywhere to the homestead of a free man; and, secondly, the special protection of the king's attendants and servants, and other persons whom he thought fit to place on the same footing. *Pollock & Mait.*

king's yellow. A bright yellow pigment, arsenic trisulphide, As_2S_3. It occurs native as orpiment, and is also

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King Bomba. See BOMBA.
king closer. *Building.* A closer bigger than half a brick.
king'cob', *n.* = KINGCUP.
king conch. The queen conch.
king'cup', *n.* **a** Any of several common buttercups, as *Ranunculus bulbosus* and *R. repens*. **b** The marsh marigold. *Dial. Eng.*
king'-cure', *n.* The false wintergreen (*Pyrola*) or the pipsissewa (*Chimaphila*). *Dial. Eng.*
king'dom, *v. t.* To make into, or to provide with, a kingdom.
king'dom-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
king'dom-less, *a.* See -LESS.
king'dom-ship, *n.* A kingdom; a kingship.
king duck. The king eider.
king eagle. The imperial eagle.
King Est'mere (ĕst'mēr). The hero of a certain ballad in Percy's "Reliques." He won the daughter of King Adland from a rival suitor, a "sowdan," or king, of the Spanish Moors.
king fern. The royal fern.
King Goldemar. See GOLDEMAR.
King Harry. The goldfinch. *Local, Eng.*
king'-head', *n.* The enlarged head of a king-post.
kinghede, *n.* Kingdom; kinghood. *Obs.*
king herald. Garter King-of-Arms. See KING-OF-ARMS. *Obs.*
king'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
king'list, *n.* A follower of the king. *Obs.*
king'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **king'less-ness**, *n.*
king'li-hood (kĭng'lĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* Kingliness; royalty.
king'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
king lory. The king parrakeet.
king monkey. A guereza (*Colobus polycomus*) of Sierra Leone.
king mullet. The red goatfish. See GOATFISH.
king nut. = BIG SHELLBARK.
king ortolan. a King rail. **b** The Florida gallinule. *Local, U. S.*
king parrakeet *or* **parakeet, king parrot.** Any of several Australian birds of the genus *Aprosmictus*, of the parrot family, esp. *A. cyanopygius*. It is about 16 inches long, and chiefly bright scarlet on the head and under parts and green above.
King Pe'cheur' (pā'shûr'). [F. *pêcheur* a fisherman.] In one form of the Holy Grail legend, the uncle of Percivale and possessor of the Holy Grail and sacred lance; — so called from his celebrity as an angler.
King Pellenore. See PELLENORE.
King Pétaud. See PETAUD.
king'piece', *n.* King-post. *Obs.*
king pine. a The pineapple. *Obs.* **b** The large Himalayan fir (*Abies webbiana*).
king plant. A Javanese orchid (*Anœctochilus setaceus*).
king'riche, *n.* [AS. *cyninga rice.*] Kingdom. *Obs.*
king'-rod', *n.* = KINGBOLT, 2.
King Sacripant. See SACRIPANT, 1. [ADVOCATE.]
King's Advocate. *Scot.* = LORD
king salmon. The quinnat salmon. [BEADSMAN, 4.]
King's beadsman (kĭngz). See
king's beam. *Hist.* The public standard balance formerly in the custody of the Grocers' Company of London; fig., an authorized standard. *Orf. E. D.*
king's bishop's gambit. See 1st CHESS. [*Eng.*]
king's'-bloom', *n.* Peony *Dial.*
king's blue. = SMALT.
king's book. *Eng. Law.* The crown taxation list. *Obs.*
king's brief. = BRIEF, *n.*, 5 c.
king's cattle (that is, chattels). *Eng. Hist.* The Jews; — because they or their estates were taxable at his will. *Obs.*
king's chair. A king's cushion.
king's champion. See *champion of the king*, under CHAMPION
king's'-clo'ver, *n.* Yellow melilot. *Dial. Eng.*
king's'-con'sound, *n.* The field larkspur. *Dial. Eng.*
king's'-crown', *n.* **a** King's-clover. **b** Guelder rose. *Dial. Eng.*
king's cup. Lemonade.
king's cure *or* **cure-all.** = KING-CURE.
king's cushion = LADY CHAIR. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
king's ease. *Scots Law.* A fifth part deducted from the proved tend in favor of the proprietor, in certain valuations of tends.
king's'-ell'wand, *n.* **1.** Orion's belt. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** The common foxglove. *Dial. Eng.*
king's farmer. *O. Eng. Law.* A farmer of a royal revenue.
king's'-faith'er, *n.* The London pride. *Dial. Eng.*
king's'-fern', *n.* = KING FERN.
king's'-flow'er, *n.* A South African liliaceous plant (*Eucomis regia*) often cultivated for its large greenish involucrate flowers.
king's freeman. *Scots Law.* One having a royal privilege to trade as a freeman, though not a member of a guild. *Obs.*
king's friends. *Eng. Hist.* Supporters of George III. in his attempts to increase the power of the crown.
king's'-fruit', *n.* The mangosteen.
king's grith. See KING'S PEACE.
king's'-hood', *n.* Reticulum of a cow or other ruminant. *Scot.*
king's judge. A judge of a king's court; in England, a judge of the common law courts; in Scotland, one of the Lords of Justiciary.
king's keys. *Scots Law.* The crowbars and hammers used to force locks and doors in execution of the king's warrant; also, that part of the warrant authorizing the officer executing it to do this. *Colloq.*
king's'-knob', *n.* = KINGCUP.
king's language. King's English. *Obs.*
king's letter. = BRIEF, *n.*, 5 c.
king's mark. See HALL MARK.
king's mund. See KING'S PEACE
king snake. A large, nearly black, harmless snake (*Lampropeltis getulus*) of the southern United States; — so called because it is supposed to kill other snakes, even rattlesnakes
king sora. The Florida gallinule. *Local, U. S.*
king's piece. A king-post.
king spoke. *Naut.* = MIDSHIP SPOKE. *Rare.*
King's grith. (*or* **Queen's**) **Privy Council.** See EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
king's shilling. See under SHILLING.
king's silver. **1.** = POST-FINE. **2** Silver blessed by the king, as for rings to avert disease. *Obs.*
king's'-spear', *n.* The asphodel
king's'-ta'per, *n.* The great mullein
King'ston valve (kĭng'stŭn). A conical valve, opening outward, to close a pipe which passes through the side of a vessel below the water line.
King Stork. See KING LOG.
king's'-tree', *n* The spruce pine (*Pinus glabra*) of the southern United States.

made artificially. Owing to its poisonous properties and lack of durability, its use is decreasing.

king tody. A small fly-catching bird (*Onychorhynchus regius*) of tropical America, not a true tody. The head is adorned with a large fan-shaped crest, which is bright red, edged with black.

King Tody.

king truss. *Carp.* A truss framed with a king-post, as in roofs, bridges, etc.

king vulture. A large vulture (*Gypar-chus papa*), ranging from Mexico to Paraguay; — so called because it drives away smaller vultures while feeding. The general color is creamy white. The wings, rump, and tail are black, and the caruncuated head and the neck are brilliantly colored with scarlet, yellow, orange, and blue. It is exceeded in size by the condors.

king'wood' (kĭng'wo͝od'), *n.* A handsome Brazilian wood, called also *violet wood* from the color of its markings, used in fine cabinetwork; also, the fabaceous tree (*Amerimnon* sp.) from which this wood is probably derived.

kin'it (kĭn'ĭt), *n.* [Gr. *κινεῖν* to move.] *Physics.* A unit of force equal to the force which, acting for one second, will give a pound a velocity of one foot per second; — proposed by J. D. Everett, an English physicist.

kink (kĭŋk), *n.* [D. *kink* a bend or turn, or Sw. *kink.*] **1.** A twist, loop, or doubling in a rope, thread, etc., caused by a doubling or winding upon itself; a close loop.

2. A cramp or stiffness in some part of the body; a crick, as in the neck.

3. An odd or unreasonable notion; a crotchet; a whim; a caprice; also, an odd and clever method of doing something; a "wrinkle." *Cozzens.*

kink, *v. i.;* KINKED (kĭŋkt); KINK'ING. To wind into a kink; to form a kink, as a rope or thread.

kink, *v. t.* To cause to kink; to make a kink in.

kin'ka-jou' (kĭŋ'kȧ-jo͞o'), *n.* [F. *kinkajou, quincajou,* from the native American name.] A nocturnal arboreal carnivorous mammal (*Potos,* syn. *Cercoleptes, caudivolvulus*) of the family Procyonidæ, inhabiting Mexico and Central and South America. It is about three feet long, and has a slender body, long prehensile tail, large lustrous eyes, and soft woolly yellowish brown fur. It may easily be tamed and kept as a pet.

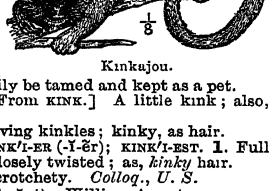

Kinkajou.

kin'kle (kĭŋ'k'l), *n.* [From KINK.] A little kink; also, a kink, or "wrinkle."

kin'kled (-k'ld), *a.* Having kinkles; kinky, as hair.

kink'y (kĭŋk'ĭ), *a.;* KINK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); KINK'I-EST. **1.** Full of, or having, kinks; closely twisted; as, *kinky* hair.

2. Queer; eccentric; crotchety. *Colloq., U. S.*

Kin'mont Wil'lie (kĭn'mŏnt). William Armstrong, a notorious Scotch freebooter of the 16th century, the hero of a spirited ballad, in which his rescue in 1596 from prison in the English town of Carlisle is described. He was so called from his castle of Kinmont, in Dumfries County.

Kin'ners-ley's ther-mom'e-ter (kĭn'ẽrz-lĭz). *Elec.* An apparatus used to illustrate the sudden expansion of a gas produced by the electric discharge. It may also be used to show the heating effect of a brush discharge.

kin'ni-kin-nick', **kin'ni-ki-nic'** (kĭn'ĭ-kĭ-nĭk'), *n.* [Indian, lit., a mixture.] **1.** A mixture consisting of the dried leaves and bark of certain plants (commonly sumac leaves and the inner bark of a species of dogwood), used by the American Indians for smoking either with or without the addition of tobacco.

2. Any of the various plants so used; specif.: **a** The red bearberry. **b** The silky cornel (*Cornus amomum*); sometimes also, the red-osier dogwood (*C. stolonifera*).

ki'no (kē'nō; kĭ'nō; 277), *n.* [From some native name: cf. F. *kino.*] A dark red or blackish tanniferous product similar to catechu, obtained from various tropical trees. It is commonly used in medicine as an astringent, but less often than catechu in tanning and dyeing. The principal varieties and sources of kino, arranged in the general order of their importance, are: **East India, Malabar,** *or* **Amboyna kino,** from *Lingoum marsupium;* **Botany Bay** *or* **Australian kino,** from any of numerous eucalypts, as *E. resinifera, E. corymbosa, E. stellulata,* etc., also from several species of *Angophora;* **Bengal kino,** *or* **butea gum** *or* **kino,** from *Butea frondosa;* **African** *or* **Gambia kino,** from *Lingoum erinaceum;* **Jamaica** *or* **West Indian kino,** from *Coccoloba uvifera;* **South American** *or* **Caracas kino,** probably also from *Coccoloba.*

kin'o-plasm (kĭn'ō-plăz'm; kī'nō-), *n.* [Gr. *κινεῖν* to move + *-plasm.*] *Biol.* The more active elements of protoplasm as opposed to the trophoplasm, or nutritive plasm; — nearly equiv. to *archoplasm;* used more commonly of plant cells. — **kin'o-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

kino red. *Chem.* A red coloring matter found in kino in company with kinoin, of which it is an anhydride.

kins'folk' (kĭnz'fōk'), *n.* Formerly also **kins'folks'** (-fōks'). Relatives; kindred; kin; persons closely related.

kin'ship (kĭn'shĭp), *n.* Quality or state of being kin; relationship; blood-relationship; consanguinity; relationship in qualities or character; affinity.

kins'man (kĭnz'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn) A man of the same race or family; one related by blood or (loosely) by marriage; a relation or relative.

kins'wom'an (-wo͝om'ȧn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn, -ĭn). A female relative.

ki-osk' (kē-ŏsk'), *n.* [Turk. *kiushk, kioshk,* Per. *kūshk.* cf. F. *kiosque.*] **1.** A Turkish open summerhouse or pavilion, often supported by pillars.

2. A similar light ornamental structure used as a news stand, band stand, etc.

Ki'o-wa (kī'ō-wȧ; -wȧ), *n.* [From Kiowan *Gâ-i-gwû* or *Kâ-i-gwû,* principal people.] One of a warlike plains tribe of Indians apparently forming a distinct linguistic stock. According to their traditions, the Kiowas moved from the Rocky Mountains to the upper Platte, where they were allied with the Crows, and later south to Arkansas, where they formed an enduring alliance with the Comanches. They are now mostly citizens of Oklahoma. — **Ki'o-wan** (-wȧn), *a.*

kip (kĭp), *n.* **1.** The hide of a young or small beast, as a calf, or leather made from it; kipskin.

2. A set of such hides, the number varying with the beast.

kip (kĭp), *n.* [Cf. G. *kippe.*] **1.** A sharp-pointed hill; a projecting point, as on a hill. *Scot.*

2. *Gymnastics.* A method or feat of raising the body when hanging or swinging by the arms, as for the purpose of mounting upon the horizontal bar. The legs are swung forward and upward by bending the hips, then suddenly down again, which gives the upward impulse to the body.

kip, *v. i. Gymnastics.* To perform the kip.

Kip-chak' (kĭp-chăk'), *n.* **1.** One of the Mongolo-Tatars of the Golden Horde which conquered the greater part of Russia in the 13th century and established the Kipchak khanate, the capital of which was Sarai on the lower Volga; also, a Kirghiz tribe or clan of Central Asia.

2. The language of the Kipchaks, represented by the speech of the Kazan Tatars. See URAL-ALTAIC.

kip'per (kĭp'ẽr), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *cypera.*] **a** A male salmon or sea trout during or after spawning. **b** A land-locked salmon. **c** A kippered salmon or herring.

kip'per, *v. t.;* KIP'PERED (-ẽrd); KIP'PER-ING. To cure, by cleaning, salting (and often treating with pepper, spice, etc.), and then drying or smoking. Originally so termed because kipper salmon were commonly thus cured. The *kippered herring* of commerce are smoked for a much shorter time than the ordinary *red herring.*

kip'skin' (kĭp'skĭn'), *n.* [*kip* + *skin.*] A kip, or hide, or leather made from it.

Kirch'hoff's law (kĭrK'hŏfs). [After G. R. *Kirchhoff,* German physicist.] *Elec.* The law that: (1) In any branching network of wires the algebraic sum of the currents in all the wires that meet in any point is zero. (2) The total electromotive force around a circuit in which one or more electromotive forces are acting is equal to the sum of the resistances of its separate parts multiplied each by the strength of the current that flows through it. **b** *Optics.* The principle that a gas absorbs light of the same wave lengths as that which it is able to emit. See SPECTRUM.

Kir-ghiz' (kĭr-gēz'), *n.; pl.* KIRGHIZ or KIRGHIZES (-ĕz). A member of a widespread race of Turkic speech and Mongolian race, probably with some Caucasian intermixture, dwelling chiefly in the steppe regions of Central Asia, though a few are to be found in European Russia. The **Kara,** or **Black, Kirghiz,** who are nearest to the Mongol type, dwell chiefly in the Thian Shan highlands and the Great Pamir. The much more numerous **Kazak,** or **Kassak, Kirghiz** are steppe dwellers. Nearly all are nomadic herdsmen divided into small independent tribes and hordes. Many are Mohammedans, with shamanistic survivals, and poetic folklore. See URAL-ALTAIC.

ki'ri-mon (kē'rĭ-mŏn), *n.* [Jap. *kiri,* the tree *Paulownia tomentosa* + *mon* crest.] One of the two imperial badges or crests of Japan. It consists of three leaves of the paulownia surmounted by three budding stems. See KIKUMON.

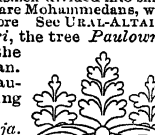

Kirimon

kirk (kûrk), *n.* [Scot.; cf. Icel. *kirkja.* See CHURCH.] **1.** = CHURCH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. [Usually *cap.*, and with *the.*] Esp., in English (as opposed to Scottish) usage, the Church (before the Westminster Assembly, officially Kirk) of Scotland as distinguished from the Church of England or from the Scottish Episcopal Church.

kirk'er (kûr'kẽr), *n.* A member or adherent of the kirk, esp of the Church of Scotland. *Obs or Colloq.,* with qualifiers; as, *Auld Kirker,* an adherent of the Church of Scotland, or *Free Kirker,* of the Free Church of Scotland.

kirk'man (kûrk'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** An ecclesiastic; a churchman. *Chiefly Scot.*

2. A member or adherent of the Church of Scotland.

kirk session. *Scots Eccl. Law.* The lowest church court in the Church of Scotland and in other Presbyterian churches, consisting of the minister, as moderator, and a number of laymen called ruling elders. The corresponding court in the Free Church is the deacon's court.

kirk'town (kûrk'toun, -tŭn), *n.* Also **kirk'ton.** *Scot.* **a** The town where the parish church is. **b** A glebe.

kirn (kûrn; *Scot. also* kĭrn), *n.* [E. dial. *kirn* churn (see CHURN), harvest home (in this sense perh. a different word of uncertain origin).] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A churn.

2. The last handful or sheaf reaped at the harvest.

3. A merrymaking at the end of the harvest; a harvest home (which see). "At *kirns* and weddings." *Burns.*

ki-rom'bo (kĭ-rŏm'bō), *n.* [Native name in northwestern Madagascar.] A crested conspicuously colored picarian bird (*Leptosoma discolor*) of Madagascar, allied to the rollers. It hovers in the air and, while uttering a loud note, puffs out its throat and beats its wings against the body.

kirsch (kĭrsh), **kirsch'was'ser** (-vȧs'ẽr), *n.* [G. *kirsche* cherry + *wasser* water.] An alcoholic liquor made (chiefly in southern Germany and Switzerland) by distilling the fermented juice of the small black cherry. It has a bitter-almond flavor derived from the crushed stones

kir'tle (kûr't'l), *n.* [ME. *kirtel, curtel,* AS. *cyrtel;* akin to Icel. *kyrtill,* Sw *kjortel,* Dan. *kiortel*] **1.** A man's tunic or coat; a man's garment varying in form and use at different times. *Archaic.*

2. A woman's gown or dress; a woman's outer petticoat or short skirt. *Archaic or Dial.*

ki'sel (kē'zĕl), *n.* [Russ. *kisel',* fr. *kislyi* sour.] A jelly of flour, water, and fruit juice, used in Slavic countries.

kish (kĭsh), *n.* [Cf. G. *kies* gravel, pyrites.] *Metal.* A graphitic powder that separates on slow cooling of molten iron rich in carbon. — **kish'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

kis'met (kĭs'mĕt), *n.* Also **kis'mat** (-mŭt). [Per. & Ar. *qismat.*] Destiny; fate. *Oriental.*

kis'ra (kĭs'rȧ), *n.* [Ar. *kisrah* slice of bread.] A kind of leavened bread made among some African tribes.

kiss (kĭs), *v. t.;* KISSED (kĭst) or, *Poet. or R.,* KIST; KISS'ING. [ME. *kissen, cussen,* AS. *cyssan,* fr. *coss* a kiss; orig. uncert.; akin to D. *kus,* G. *kuss,* Icel. *koss.*] **1.** To touch or press with the lips (which are compressed on contact and then separated), as a mark of affection, greeting, reverence, forgiveness, etc.; to salute or caress with the lips.

2. To give (a kiss) or express, as good-by, by kissing.

3. To cause (a person or thing) to be in a specified condi-

Kin'gu (kĭn'go͞o), *n. Babylon. Myth.* Consort of Tiamat, personifying primeval chaos.

kin'head, *n.* Kinship. *Obs.*

kinhod, *n.* [See KIN; -HOOD.] Kindred. *Obs.* [of QUINIC

kin'ic (kĭn'ĭk; kī'nĭk). Var. of **kink.** + KING.

kink, *n.* [Cf. CHINCOUGH, KINKHAUST.] A fit or paroxysm, as of coughing. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

kink, *v. i* To be taken with a kink; to gasp, as in laughing or coughing. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

kink'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

kink'cough', *n.* [*kink* a gasping + *cough.*] Whooping cough. *Dial. Eng.*

kin'khab (kĭn'kăb; kĭŋ-kăb'). Var. of KINCOB.

kink'host' (kĭŋk'hŏst'), *or* **kink'haust'** (-hŏst'), *n.* [E. dial. *kink* to gasp (cf. CHINCOUGH) + *haust* a cough (akin to E. *wheeze*).] Whooping cough. *Obs. or Scot.*

kin'kin (*Scot.* kĭŋ'kĕn), *n.* [OD. *kuntken, kinneken, kindeken.* Cf. KILDERKIN.] A small barrel; a keg *Obs. or Scot.*

kin'kind' (kĭn'kīnd'), *n.* Kind; sort *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

kin'kob. Var. of KINCOB.

Kin'ko-zan ware (kĭn'kō-zȧn). A Japanese pottery made at Awata and bearing the signature of the family Kinkozan. The ware is noted for its rich brown overglaze on small bowls and jars. There is also a profusely decorated Awata ware signed "Kinkozan" in red.

kin'less, *a.* See -LESS.

kinne. + KIN.

kinnerede. + KINDRED. [*Obs.*

kin'ning. Var. of KENNING.

kin'nor (kĭn'ôr), *n* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew stringed instrument, probably a kind of lyre.

kin'o-drome (kĭn'ō-drōm; kĭ'nō-), *n* [Gr. *κινεῖν* to move + *-drome.*] A cinematograph; — a local name.

ki-nof'lu-ous (kĭ-nŏf'lo͞o-ŭs), *a.* [*Lino* + L. *fluere* to flow.] Yielding kino.

ki'no-in (kē'nō-ĭn; kĭ'-), *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline substance found in kino.

ki-nol'o-gy (kĭ-nŏl'ō-jĭ; kĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *κινεῖν* to move + *-logy.*] Physics of motion. *Rare.*

kin'one (kĭn'ōn; kĭ'nōn). Var. of QUINONE.

Kin'o-rhyn'cha (kĭn'ō-rĭŋ'kȧ; kĭ'nō-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κινεῖν* to move + *ῥύγχος* snout, proboscis.] *Zool.* See ECHINODERES.

kin'o-spore (kĭn'ō-spōr; kĭ'nō-), *n.* [Gr. *κινεῖν* to move + *spore.*] *Bot.* Any form of spore which originates by comparatively simple processes of cell division and serves for rapid propagation. Zoöspores, conidia, stylospores, etc., are examples. Cf. CARPOSPORE, PAULOSPORE. *Klebs.*

Kin'o-ster'non (-stûr'nŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κινεῖν* to move + *στέρνον* the breast.] *Zool.* A genus of small American freshwater turtles having both the anterior and posterior lobes of the plastron freely movable and capable of closing the shell. It is the type of a family, **Kin'o-ster'ni-dæ** (-nĭ-dē).

kin'o-tan'nic (-tăn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a tannic acid forming one of the chief constituents of kino.

ki-no'vic (kĭ-nō'vĭk), **ki-no'vin** (-vĭn), **kin'o-yl** (kĭn'ō-ĭl). Vars. of QUINOVIC, etc.

kin'rede, kin'rent. + KINDRED.

kin'rick, *n.* [AS. *cynerīce.*] Kingdom *Obs.*

kinsch, kinsh (kĭnsh). Vars of KINCH. *Scot.* [*Obs.*

kins'ing, *n.* Prob., twisting.

kins'man-ly, *a.* Befitting, or characteristic of, a kinsman.

kins'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

kins'peo'ple (kĭnz'pē'p'l), *n. pl.* Kinsfolk. *U S*

kin'tal. Var. of QUINTAL.

kin'tar' (kĭn'tär'), *n.* [See KANTAR.] See WEIGHT

kin'te-coy (kĭn'tē-koi). Var. of KANTIKOY. [LEDGE.

kint'ledge, kint'lidge. + KENT-

kin'tra (kĭn'trȧ), **kin'try** (-trĭ) Scot. vars. of COUNTRY.

Kin-tyre' (kĭn-tīr'), *n.* [From *Kintyre,* Scotland.] *Her.* See PURSUIVANT.

kin'zig-ite (kĭn'zĭg-ĭt), *n.* [From *Kinzig* Valley in the Black Forest.] *Petrog.* A crystalline schistose rock composed of biotite, garnet, and plagioclase.

ki'o (kĭ'ō), *n.* Corrupt. of NGAIO.

ki'o-e'a (kē'ō-ē'ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] The bristle-thighed curlew. *Hawaii.*

Ki-o'ko (kē-ō'kō), *n.* A Bantu of the dominant peoples of the upper basins of the Kwango and Kassai Rivers, Kongo Free State, famous for their enterprise and skill in the crafts

Ki'o-no-cra'ni-a (kĭ'ō-nō-krā'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *κίων* pillar + *κρανίον* skull.] *Zobl.* A division of lizards consisting of those which have a columella and an interorbital septum in the skull. *Obsoles.*

ki-osque'. Var. of KIOSK.

ki-o'te. Var. of COYOTE.

ki'o-tome (kĭ'ō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *κίων* pillar + *-tome.*] *Surg.* A knife used for removing the uvula, or for dividing adhesions of the rectum or bladder.

Ki'o-wa-A-pa'che, *n.* One of a small tribe of Athapascan Indians closely associated with the Kiowas.

Ki'o-way. Var. of KIOWA.

kip (kĭp), *n.* A small piece of wood used in playing two-up (which see). *Cant, Australia.*

kip. Var. of KYP.

kip, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *kippa* to pull, snatch, OD. *kippen* to seize.] To seize; catch. *Obs.* [*cal. Eng.*

kip, *n.* The common tern. *Local.*

kip, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *kippe* a brothel. *Slang.*] **a** A brothel. *Obs.* **b** A lodging house; a lodging or bed in one; hence, a bed.

kipe (*dial.* kīp), *n.* [AS. *cȳpe.*] A basket, as for a measure; specif., *Obs.,* an osier basket for catching fish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

kip'page (kĭp'ĭj), *n.* [F. *équipage.* See EQUIPAGE.] A ship's company. *Obs. Scot.*

2. Disorder; confusion; an excited or irritated state. *Scot.*

kippe. + KIP.

kip-peen' (kĭ-pēn'), **kip-pin'** (kĭ-pĭn'; kĭp'ĭn), *n.* [Ir. *cipín.*] A small stick; a twig. *Ir.*

kip'per, *n* [Aboriginal *kippa.*] A young man of the Australian aborigines who has passed through the initiatory rite called *bora.* See BORA.

kip'per, *a.* [Cf. KIPPER, *n.*] Shaped like the jaw of a kipper salmon. [*Eng. Dial Eng*

kip'per, *a.* Frisky; lively; **kip'per-nut',** *n.* Any of various earthnuts. *Dial. Eng.*

kipper time. The close season in salmon fishing. *Obs.*

kip'sey (kĭp'sĭ), *n.* [Cf. KIPE.] A kind of wicker basket. *Obs., Dial. Eng., or Colloq.*

Kip-tchak'. Var. of KIPCHAK.

kipte. Obs pret. of KEEP, KIP.

Kir (kûr; kĭr). *Bib*

Ki-ran'ti (kē-rän'tē), *n.* The language of the Rais of Nepal. See INDO-CHINESE.

kirat. + CARAT.

kirf. + KERF.

Kir-ghiz', **Kir-giz'** (kĭr-gēz'). Vars. of KIRGHIZ.

Kir'-har'a-seth (kûr'hăr'ȧ-sĕth; -hā-rā'sĕth; kĭr'-), **Kir'-har'e-seth** (-hăr'ē-sĕth; -hȧ-rē'-sĕth), **Kir-he'res** (-hē'rēz), **Kir'-ha'resh** (-hā'rĕsh). *Bib.*

‖ **ki'ri** (kē'rē), *n.* [Jap.] The paulownia tree. *Japan.*

Kir'i-ath (kĭr'ĭ-ăth), **Kir'i-a-tha'im** (-ȧ-thā'ĭm), **Kir'i-ath'i-a'rı-us** (-ăth'ĭ-ā'rĭ-ŭs). *Bib.*

kirial. + KYRIELE.

kirial, *n.* Prob., short for KYRIE ELEISON. *Obs.*

Ki-ril'lit-ss (kĭ-rĭl'ĭt-ȧ), *n.* [Russ.] The Cyrillic alphabet.

Kir'i-oth (kĭr'ĭ-ŏth; -ōth). *Bib*

Ki'ri-wi'na (kē'rē-wē'nȧ), *n.* See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES.

Kir'jath (kûr'jăth; kĭr'-), **Kir'ja-tha'im** (-jȧ-thā'ĭm). **Kir'jath-ar'ba** (-är'bȧ), **Kir'jath-a'rim** (-jă'th-ā'rĭm), **Kir'jath-ba'al** (-bā'ăl), **Kir'jath-hu'zoth** (-hū'-zŏth; -zōth), **Kir'jath-je'a-rim** (-jē'ȧ-rĭm; -jē-ā'rĭm), **Kir'jath-san'nah** (-săn'ȧ), **Kir'jath-se'pher** (-sē'fẽr). *Bib.* [*Scot.*

kirk, *v. t.* = CHURCH, *v.,*] & 2.

kirk'ale, kirke'hale', *n.* Church-ale. *Obs.*

kirked. *a.* Prob., crooked. *Obs*

kirkemesse + KERMIS. [*Eng.*

kirk garth. Churchyard. *Dial.*

kirk'i-fy (kûr'kĭ-fī), *v. t* To imbue with Church-of-Scotland ideas; to make like a kirk. *R.*

kirk'in-head', *n.* = JERKINHEAD; — apparently the orig. form.

kirk keeper One who attends the kirk. *Scot.*

kirk master, kirk maister. a A churchwarden. *Dial. Eng.* **b** A church deacon or the deacon of an incorporated company. *Obs. Scot.*

kirk'-shot', *n.* = CHURCH-SCOT.

kirk skail, kirk skailing. The dispersion of the congregation after kirk. *Scot.*

kirk-tul'lock (kûrk-tŭl'ŭk), *n.* The shower clock. *Scot*

kirk'yard (kûrk'wẽrd), *adv. or a.* Churchward. *Scot.*

kirk'yard', *n.* A churchyard *Chiefly Scot.*

kirle. + CURL.

kir'mess Var of KERMIS.

kir'mew (kûr'mū; kĭr'-), *n.* [G. *kirrmeve. Orf. E. D.*] The common tern. *Eng.*

kirn (kûrn; kĭrn), *v. t. & i.* To churn. *Scot. & Dial. Eng*

kirn. Var. of KERN.

kirn baby, devil, maiden. See HARVEST HOME.

kir'nel. + KERNEL.

ki-roum'ba. Var. of KIROMBO.

kirre + QUARRY.

kir'sen, kir'sten (kûr'zĕn; kû'-) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of CHRISTEN

kir'set. + CRESSET

kir'some, *a.* Corrupt. of CHRISTIAN. *Obs.*

kir'tle, *v. t.* To cover or inwrap as in a kirtle

kir'tled (kûr't'ld), *a.* Wearing a kirtle. [KIROMBO.

ki-rum'bo (kĭ-rŭm'bō). Var. of

kirve (kûrv), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *cyrf* a cutting, *ceorfan* to cut. See CARVE.] To carve. *Obs., exc., Mining,* to undercut.

kis, *n.* [Gr. *κίς.*] A weevil. *Obs.*

kisch'en (kĭsh'ĕn). Var. of KISHEN. See MEASURE.

kise. + KISS.

kish (kĭsh), *n.* [Ir. *cis.*] A large basket, used for carrying turf, like gabions in pier building, etc. *Local.* [Saint. *Bib.*

Kish (kĭsh). *n.* The father of

Ki'shar (kē'shär), *n.* [See ANSHAR.] *Babylonian Cosmogony.* Consort of Anshar (which see).

kish'en (kĭsh'ĕn), **kish'on,** *n.* [Manx *kishan.*] See MEASURE.

Kish'i (kĭsh'ĭ). *Bib.*

Kish'i-Kon'go (kĭsh'ĭ-kŏŋ'-gō), *n.* See ESHI-KONGO.

Kish'i-on (-ĭ-ŭn; -ŷŏn), **Ki'shon** (kī'shŏn; kĭsh'ŏn). *Bib.*

kis'ka-tom (kĭs'kȧ-tŏm), **kis'-ka-tom'as** (-tŏm'ȧs), *n.* Also **kis'ki-tom,** **kis'ki-to-m'as.** [North Amer. Indian.] The hickory nut. *Local, U. S.*

kis'ky-Thom'as. Corrupt of KISKATOMAS.

Kis'lev (kĭs'lĕf), *n.* Also **Kis'-leu, Kis'lew** (-lĕf). [Heb. *Kislēv.*] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

kis'loz (kĭs'lŏz). Var. of KILO. See MEASURE.

Ki'son (kī'sŏn; kĭs'ŏn). *Bib.*

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fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); BON; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

tion by kissing; to put or effect by kissing; as, to *kiss* away a person's tears; to *kiss* a person awake.

4. To touch gently, as if fondly or caressingly; to touch or hit lightly or cause to do so; to just touch, as in tangency.

When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees. *Shak.*

5. Specif.: **a** *Eng. Billiards.* To touch; as, the cue ball is *kissing* the red ball. **b** *Billiards, Pool, etc.* To collide very lightly with, as one ball with another — **to kiss the book,** to touch with the lips the Bible, New Testament, or Gospels in taking an oath. — **to k. the cup,** to sip or drink. — **to k. the dust,** to suffer overthrow, humiliation, ruin, or death; to yield or submit abjectly. — **to k. the ground. a** To prostrate one's self as a sign of homage. **b** To be overthrown or humiliated. — **to k. the hand** *or* **hands,** to touch the hand or hands of a sovereign or superior with the lips as a ceremonial sign of homage or submission on meeting or parting, etc.; — formerly used also ("I *kiss your hand*") as a phrase of polite or respectful salutation or farewell in speech or writing. — **to k. the post,** to be shut out because of late arrival. — **to k. the rod,** to accept punishment or correction submissively.

kiss (kĭs), *v. i.* **1.** To make or give salutation with the lips in token of love, respect, etc.; to salute or caress one another with the lips; as, *kiss* and be friends.

2. To come in contact or touch gently.

Like fire and powder,
Which as they *kiss* consume. *Shak*

3. a *Eng. Billiards.* To be in contact; — said of two balls, esp. the cue ball and another. **b** *Billiards, Pool, etc.* To collide very lightly; — said of two balls. **c** *Nav.* To touch in tangency, as the limb of the sun to the horizon line, in making a sextant observation.

kiss, *n.* [ME. *kiss,* fr. the v.; cf. AS. *coss.* See KISS, *v.*] **1.** Act of kissing; a touch or pressure with the lips, as a token of affection, greeting, respect, etc.; a salute or caress with the lips; as, a parting *kiss;* a *kiss* of pardon.

2. A gentle touch or contact; a ticking; also, *Billiards, etc.,* a contact of balls in kissing (see KISS, *v. t.,* 5).

3. A sweetmeat made of beaten egg whites and sugar, baked lightly; a small piece of confectionery; a sugarplum.

4. A drop of sealing wax beside the seal on a letter; — a fanciful name.

5. *pl.* The heartsease. *Dial. Eng.*

kiss of peace, *Eccl.,* originally, a kiss given among the worshipers in the early church, at first promiscuously, but later sex by sex. The custom is preserved among the clergy of the Oriental and Roman Catholic Churches.

kiss'ing (kĭs'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of KISS. — **kiss'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **kissing bug,** any of several species of blood-sucking, venomous Hemiptera that sometimes bite the lip or other parts of the human body, causing painful sores, as the cone-nose (*Conorhinus sanguisuga*) and *Melanolestes picipes.* — **k. comfit,** a perfumed comfit to sweeten the breath. *Obs.* — **k. crust,** the portion of the upper crust of a loaf which has touched another loaf in baking. *Colloq.* — **k. dance.** = CUSHION DANCE. — **k. gate,** a small swinging gate, allowing only one person to pass at a time. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **k. kind,** friendly enough to kiss. — **k. strings,** cap or bonnet strings made long to tie under the chin.

kiss'-me', *n.* **a** The wild pansy or heartsease. **b** Any of several other plants, as London pride, herb Robert, etc.

kiss'-me-quick', *n.* **1.** A kind of small bonnet set well back on the head, formerly worn.

2. A ringlet of hair in front of the ear.

3. = KISS-ME **a.**

kit (kĭt), *n.* A kitten.

kit, *n.* A small violin. "A dancing master's *kit.*" *Grew.*

kit, *n. Photog.* A frame inserted in a plate holder to adapt it to a smaller size of plate.

kit, *n.* [Cf. D. *kit* a drinking vessel, OD. *kitte.*] **1.** A wooden tub, pail, or circular vessel made of staves bound with hoops, and of various sizes, kinds, and uses; as, a *kit* for butter, milk, water, or mackerel; by extension, a square box similarly used. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

2. A basket for fish; also, any kind of basket. *Dial. Eng.*

3. A set or collection of implements used in an occupation, or of necessaries or personal effects forming part of one's equipment, usually kept or carried, as when traveling, in a box, knapsack, bag, or the like; an outfit; also, the box, bag, etc., in which such a set of implements or articles is carried, or the box, bag, etc., with the contents; as, a soldier's, traveler's, or plumber's *kit.*

4. A group of separate parts, things, or individuals; a set or collection; — used with *whole,* and generally contemptuously; as, the whole *kit* of them. *Colloq.*

kit, *v. t.* To put or pack in kits, as fish. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Kit'-cat', *a.* **1.** Designating a club of Whig politicians and men of letters in London to which Addison and Steele belonged; — so called from Christopher Cat, keeper of a tavern in which the club met.

2. [Also *l. c.*] Designating a particular size or length of portrait, or a portrait of this size, which is somewhat less than half-length; — said to have been so called because used by Sir Godfrey Kneller for the portraits of the members of the Kit-cat Club, the room in which the portraits were to be hung being too low for half-lengths.

Kit'-cat', *n.* The Kit-cat Club, or a member of it; also, a Kit-cat portrait.

kitch'en (kĭch'ĕn; -ĭn), *n.* [ME. *kichen, kichene, kuchene,* AS. *cycene,* L. *coquina,* fr. *coquere* to cook. See COOK to prepare food; cf. CUISINE.] **1.** A cookroom; the room of a house appropriated to cookery.

2 The cooking department; cookery; cuisine.

3. a A kind of oven for roasting meat, as before an open fire. *U. S.* **b** A tea urn *Obs. Scot.*

4. Food from the kitchen; hence, any food (orig. cooked food), as meat, fish, butter, cheese, etc., eaten as a relish to other food. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*

5. a *Chem. Engin.* Any of a series of compartments in which sublimed arsenic fumes obtained by calcining mispickel are condensed. *Cornwall, Eng.* **b** *Metal.* The laboratory of a reverberatory furnace.

kitch'en, *v. t.;* -ENED (-ĕnd; -ĭnd); -EN-ING. **1.** To furnish food to; to entertain with kitchen fare. *Obs. & R.*

2. To serve as "kitchen," or relish, to; to make palatable; to season; also, to use or serve sparingly as "kitchen," hence, to husband carefully. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.*

kitch'en, *v. i.* To do kitchen work. *Rare.*

kitch'en-er (kĭch'ĕn-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A kitchen servant; a cook.

2. In a monastery, an officer in charge of the kitchen.

3. a A cooking range. *Eng.* **b** A kettle with a faucet or tap instead of a spout *Brit.*

kitchen midden. [Dan. *kjökkenmöddings* kitchen leavings; cf. Scot. *midden* a dunghill.] *Archæol.* A refuse heap, mainly of the shells of edible mollusks, but usually containing fragments of bone, implements, etc., marking the site of a primitive human habitation. Kitchen middens were first studied in Denmark, but are found throughout the world and date from paleolithic to modern times.

kitch'en-ry (kĭch'ĕn-rĭ), *n.* **1. a** Kitchen servants collectively. *Obs.* **b** Cookery. *Obs.*

2. Kitchen utensils.

kitchen stuff. 1. Food for cooking; kitchen requisites, as vegetables.

2. Kitchen refuse or waste, esp. fat collected from pots and pans; dripping; kitchen fee. *Donne.*

3. Refuse; scum; dregs. *Contemptuous.*

kite (kīt), *n.* [ME. *kyte,* AS. *cȳta.*] **1.** Any of certain birds of the hawk family, mostly of rather small or medium size, with long narrow wings. They are noted for their graceful and sustained flight. Their tail is often deeply forked, and the bill and feet are weak and adapted for taking small prey, such as insects, small reptiles, etc. They also feed on offal, and some species are well known as scavengers, as the common European kite (*Milvus ictinus*), a rather large species with the plumage chiefly reddish brown, was formerly in the cities of England, and the pariah kite (*M. govinda*) is to-day in parts of India. The Mississippi kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*), with plumbeous and blackish plumage, the white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), with black, white, and blue-gray plumage, and the swallow-tailed kite (*Elanoides forficatus*), which is white, with the back, wings, and deeply forked tail black, occur in the warmer and some of the central parts of the United States.

European Kite (*Milvus ictinus*). 1/12

2. One who is rapacious; a sharper, rogue, or rascal.

Detested *kite,* thou liest. *Shak.*

3. A contrivance consisting of a surface or surfaces, usually of paper or cloth, stretched over and secured to a light framework of wood or other material, sometimes provided with a balancing tail, and intended to be flown in the air at the end (or ends) of a string (or strings). See BOX KITE, EDDY KITE, TETRAHEDRAL KITE.

Kite (6 a) in towing position. When the Trigger (1) strikes the bottom, it releases the Catch (2) from Link 3, throwing the whole strain on Link 4. This upsets the Kite (5) so that it rises

4. A piece of fictitious commercial paper used for raising money or to sustain credit, as a check which represents no deposit in bank, or a bill of exchange not sanctioned by sale of goods, or an accommodation check or bill. *Cant.*

5. *Geom.* **a** A quadrilateral one of whose diagonals is an axis of symmetry; a deltoid. **b** *Mech.* A four-link mechanism in which adjacent links are equal.

6. *Naut.* **a** A form of drag to be towed under water at any depth up to about forty fathoms, which on striking bottom is upset and rises to the surface; — called also *sentry.* **b** *pl.* The lightest and, usually, the loftiest sails, supposed to be carried only in light breezes, such as skysails, flying-jib topsails, etc.

7. The brill. *Local, Eng.*

8. A variety of the almond tumbler pigeon of a bronzed black color.

kite (kīt), *v. i.;* KIT'ED (kīt'ĕd; -ĭd; 151); KIT'ING (kīt'ĭng) **1.** To fly, soar, move, or glide like a kite. *Colloq.*

2. To fly over the haunts of partridges or grouse a hawk-shaped paper kite to frighten the birds into lying close.

3. To get money or credit by "kites;" as, *kiting* transactions. See KITE, *n.,* 4. *Cant.*

kite, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to soar like a kite.

2. To use, as a check, as a kite for the purpose of raising money or extending credit. *Cant.*

kite balloon. A device consisting of a captive balloon with a kite attached to aid in supporting it in a wind.

kite'-bar', *n.* A bar of an undesirable color on the wing of a fancy pigeon.

kite'fly'ing (kīt'flī'ĭng), *n.* The use of kites (specif., see KITE, *n.,* 4); act or process of kiting. — **kite'fli'er** (-flī'ẽr), *n.*

kite track. *Racing.* A track with only one turn and with the stretches converging to a point; — so called from its shape.

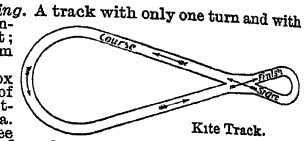

Kite Track.

kit fox. A small fox (*Vulpes velox*) of the plains of western North America. It is about three feet long and chiefly pale grizzled fulvous in color. A related species (*V. macrotis*), with larger ears, inhabits the southwestern United States.

kith (kĭth), *n.* [ME. *kith, cuððe,* AS. *cȳððe, cȳð,* native land, fr. *cūð* known. See UNCOUTH, CAN to be able.]

1. Knowledge; specif., knowledge of etiquette. *Obs.*

2. Familiar place; fatherland; country; region. *Obs.*

3. Familiar friends, neighbors, fellow countrymen, or acquaintances, collectively; acquaintance; by confusion, kindred or kin. *Archaic,* except in *kith and kin.*

The sage of his *kith* and the hamlet. *Longfellow.*

kith and kin, kith or kin, orig., country and (or) kindred; later, acquaintances or friends and (or) kindred; now, often, kindred; relations; family connections.

kithe, kythe (kīth), *v. t.; pret.* KYDDE, KIDDE (kĭd'ē); *p. p.* KYTHED (kīthd), KID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KYTH'ING (kīth'ĭng). [ME. *kythen, kithen, cuðen,* to make known, AS. *cȳðan,* fr. *cūð.* See UNCOUTH, KITH.] **1.** To make known; manifest; show; declare. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To acknowledge, confess, or recognize. *Obs.*

kithe, kythe, *v. i.* To show or manifest one's self or itself; to become known; to appear. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

kit'ling (kĭt'lĭng), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *ketlingr.* See CAT.] **1.** One of the young of an animal; a whelp. *Obs.*

2 A young cat; a kitten. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. A child or kittenish person. *Obs.*

kit'ling, *a.* Like, or like that of, a kitten; kittenish; petty; inexperienced.

kit'tel (kĭt'ĕl), *n.* [G. *kittel* blouse.] The white cotton gown in which orthodox Jews are buried.

kit'ten (kĭt'n), *n.* [ME. *kiton,* prob. fr. an OF. dial. form of F. *chaton,* fr. *chat* cat, LL. *cattus.* See CAT.] A young cat; sometimes, a young rabbit or other animal.

kit'ten, *v. t. & i.;* KIT'TENED (-nd); KIT'TEN-ING. To give birth to (a kitten or kittens).

kit'ten-ish, *a.* Resembling, or like that of, a kitten; playful; as, a *kittenish* disposition. — **kit'ten-ish-ly,** *adv.*

kit'ti-wake (kĭt'ĭ-wāk), *n.* [In imitation of its cry.] Any of several gulls of the genus *Rissa,* having the hind toe short or rudimentary; esp., *R. tridactyla* of both coasts of the North Atlantic, represented in the North Pacific by an allied variety. It is pure white with black feet, a pearl-gray mantle, and broadly black-tipped wings. The red-legged kittiwake (*R. brevirostris*) of the North Pacific has the legs and bill red.

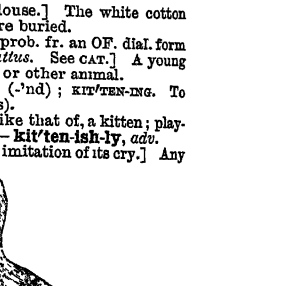

Kittiwake. (¼)

kit'tle (kĭt'l), *v. t.* [Cf. a doubtful AS. *cytelian,* D. *kittelen,* *kichenlatern.*] Inferior Latin, dog Latin [*Obs.*

kitchen lee. Dirty soapsuds.

kitch'en-maid', *n.* A girl or woman employed in the kitchen.

kitch'en-man. *n.* A man employed in the kitchen. [*Obs.*

kitchen meat. = KITCHEN, 4.

kitchen physic. Cooked food, esp. for invalids. *Humorous.*

kitchen plot. A kitchen garden.

kitch'en-y (kĭch'ĕn-ĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to the kitchen. *Rare.*

kitch'er-y (kĭch'ẽr-ĭ) Var. of KEDGEREE.

kitch'in † KINCHIN, KITCHEN.

kitch'in-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the kitchen. *Obs.*

kite. † CUT.

kite Var. of KYTE, belly.

Kite, Sergeant. The hero of Farquhar's comedy "The Recruiting Officer." He says of himself, "The whole sum is: canting, lying, impudence, pimping, bullying, swearing, drinking, and a halberd."

kite eagle. A nearly black East Indian eagle (*Neopus malayensis*) having a short crest and a very large claw on the inner toe.

kite falcon. Any of numerous aberrant crested falcons of the genus *Baza,* sometimes classed with the kites. They inhabit forests of India, the East Indies, Australia, and West Africa.

kite fish. Either of two European gurnards (*Trigla lucerna* and *T. obscura*) so called from their large pectoral fins.

kiteling. = KITLING.

Kite'ly (kīt'lĭ), *n.* A jealous merchant in Ben Jonson's comedy of "Every Man in his Humor."

kite photograph. A photograph taken with a camera borne by a kite or kite balloon.

kite'-tailed' widg'eon. The pintail duck. *Florida.*

kith Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of KITHE.

kith, *v. t.* [See KITH, *n.*] To cause to be familiar, acquainted, or friendly; — chiefly reflexively. *Obs.*

kit haddock. The smear dab

kith'a-ra (kĭth'ā-ra). Var. of CITHARA.

kithe. † KITH.

kith'less, *a.* See -LESS.

Kith'lish (kĭth'lĭsh). *Bib.*

kith'ly, *adv* Familiarly; manifestly *Obs.*

kit'ish (kĭt'ĭsh). *a.* Like, or pertaining to, a kite; greedy.

Kit'-kat'. Var. of KIT-CAT

kit'lin Obs. or Scot var. of KITLING.

‖ **kit'mud-gar, kit'mut-gar.** Vars of KHIDMUTGAR

ki-tool'. Var. of KITTUL.

kitoun. † KITTEN.

Kit'ron (kĭt'rŏn). *Bib.*

kit'ser-y. † KEDGEREE

Kit'son lamp (kĭt'sŭn). A lamp for outside lighting, invented by Arthur Kitson, in which petroleum vapor, mixed with air, is burnt under a mantle.

kitt Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of KIT.

kit'ta-sole. † KITTYSOL.

Kit'ta-tin'ny (kĭt'ă-tĭn'ĭ), *n.* [From the *Kittatinny* Mountains, New Jersey & Pennsylvania.] 1 *Geol.* A limestone formation of Cambrian and Ordovician age, in northern New Jersey. 2 An excellent garden variety of blackberry.

kitte. † CUT.

kit'ted, *pret. & p. p.* of KIT.

kit'tel. Var. of KITTLE.

kit'ten-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

kit'ten-heart'ed, *a.* Faint-hearted.

kit'ten-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

kit'ten-less, *a.* See -LESS.

kitten moth. A puss moth. *Local, Eng.*

kit'ter-een', *n.* 1. In southwestern England, a kind of van or omnibus formerly used 2. In the West Indies, etc., a kind of one-horse top carriage.

kit'tie Var. of KITTY.

Kit'tim (kĭt'ĭm). *Bib.* [*Obs.*

kit'ti-sol. Var. of KITTYSOL.

kit'tle (kĭt'l), *v. t.* [Cf Norw dial. *kjetla,* and E. KITLING.]

kiss'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **kiss'a-bil'i-ty** (-b ĭ l'ĭ-tĭ), **kiss'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **kiss'a-bly,** *adv.* [KISSING.

kiss'age (kĭs'ĭj), *n.* Act of

kis'sar (kĭs'ar). *n.* [Cf. Ar. *qīṯārah* lyre.] A kind of five-stringed lyre used in northern Africa and Abyssinia.

kiss-ee', *n.* One who receives a kiss. *Jocose.* [KISSES.

kiss'er (kĭs'ẽr), *n.* One who

Kiss process (kĭs). [After the inventor, named *Kiss.*] *Metal.* A modification of the Patera process for extracting silver, in which calcium thiosulphate is used instead of the sodium salt.

kist (kĭst), *pret. & p. p.* of KISS

kist, *n.* [Ar. *qist.*] An installment, esp. of land revenue, or the time for paying it. *India.*

kist (kĭst), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kista,* Dan. *kiste.* See CHEST.] **1.** A chest; trunk; basket; treasury; coffin. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. *Archæol.* = CIST.

kist, *v. t.* To put into a kist or coffin. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

kiste † KIST, chest.

kiste Obs. pret. of CAST, KISS.

kist'ful, *n.* See -FUL. *Scot.*

kis'trell. † KESTREL.

kist'vaen (kĭst'vīn). Var of CISTVAEN.

ki'sutch (kē'sŭch). *n.* [Native name in Kamchatka and Alaska.] The silver salmon.

Kis'wah (kĭs'wa), *n.* [Ar *kiswah* robe.] The cloth covering of the Caaba.

Ki'swa-hi'li (kē'swĭ-hē'lē), *n.* [Swahili, fr. prefix *ki* + Ar. *sāḥil,* pl. *sawāḥil.* Swahili coast.] The language of the Swahili Bantus, the lingua franca of East Africa from Cape Delgado to Port Durnford.

kit. † CUT.

kit, *n.* [Maori *kete.*] A basket, as of green plaited flax. *N. Z.*

kit, *n.* [Cf. G. *kitte, kette.*] A flock of pigeons.

kit, *v. t. & i.* To bring forth (kittens, etc.); to kitten. *Rare.*

Kit, *n.* 1. Shortened form of CATHERINE or KATE.

2. A girl or woman, esp. one of loose character. *Obs.*

Kit, *n.* Short for CHRISTOPHER — **Kit with the canstick** *or* **candlestick,** a jack-o'-lantern.

ki-tab' (kē-tăb'), *n.* [Ar. *kitāb* book.] *Mohammedan Law.* A book of revealed religion; i. e., usually, either the Old or New Testament or the Koran. Marriage with persons (called **ki-ta'bis** (kē-tä'bĭz)) believing in such a book is lawful.

Ki-tal'pha (kĭ-tăl'fă), *n.* [Ar *al qiṭ'ah al Faras* part of a horse, the constellation Equuleus.] See STAR.

ki-tar' (kĭ-tär'), *n.* [Ct. Ar *qiṭārah.*] A guitar or cithara

kit'cat', *n.* **1.** = TIPCAT.

2. A kitcat roll.

kitcat roll. *Agric.* A bellied roller for rolling in furrows. *Dial. Eng* [*Local, Eng*

kitchen bob. A wood louse.

Kitchen Cabinet. A group of personal friends and supporters of President Jackson, who were generally supposed to be more influential with him than his Cabinet; — in derision by the Whigs, Jackson's opponents.

kitchen cordial. Kitchen physic. *Obs.* [n. See -DOM.]

kitch'en-dom (kĭch'ĕn-dŭm).

Kitchen Dutch A corrupt Dutch used by colored servants at the Cape. *So. Africa.*

kitchen fee. Meat dripping; skimmings of fat; — so called as being a perquisite of the cook's. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

kitch'en-ful, *n.* See -FUL.

kitchen gain Kitchen fee. *Obs*

kitchen garden A garden in which vegetables are cultivated.

kitch'en-gar'den, *n.* [After *kindergarten.*] A school in which children are taught housework, as of the kitchen. *Local, U. S*

kitchen garth, kitchen ground. A kitchen garden

kitch'en-ist, *n.* A cook. *Obs.*

kitchen Latin. [Trans. of G

G. *kitzeln*, Icel. *kitla*, Sw. *kittla*. Cf. TICKLE.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To tickle; enliven, please. **2.** To puzzle; perplex.

kit'tle (kĭt'l), *a.* Ticklish; troublesome; difficult; risky; delicate. *Orig. Dial. Eng. & Scot.* — **kit'tle-ness**, *n.*

kit-tul' (kĭt-tōōl'), *n.* [Singhalese *kitul*, the name of the plant.] The coarse, tough fiber yielded by the leafstalks of the Asiatic jaggery palm (*Caryota urens*), used in the manufacture of ropes, baskets, etc.; also, the tree itself.

kit'ty (kĭt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). [Etym. uncert.] **1.** A jail, prison, or the like. *Scot. & Dial. Eng. or Slang.* **2.** A supplementary pool for drinks, etc., made up by taking a certain amount from each pool, as in poker playing; hence, a pool for a sort of Dutch treat.

kit'ty, *n.* A kitten; also, a pet term or calling term for a cat.

ki'va (kē'vä), *n.* [Hopi name, sacred chamber.] A large chamber built under, or in, the houses of a Pueblo village, used as an assembly room in religious rites or as a men's dormitory. It is commonly lighted and entered from an opening in the roof. Cf. ESTUFA.

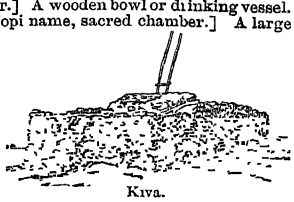

KIVA.

ki'wi (k ē'w ĭ), *n.* [Maori.] Any bird of the genus *Apteryx* (which see).

Kjel'dahl meth'od (kĕl'dal). [After J. *Kjeldahl* of the Carlsberg laboratory, Denmark.] *Anal. Chem.* A method for determining the amount of nitrogen in a substance by (1) heating a sample in a long-necked flask (**Kjeldahl flask**; see FLASK, *Illust.*) with concentrated sulphuric acid and other reagents, thereby converting the nitrogen into the form of ammonium sulphate; (2) adding excess of alkali, distilling, and collecting the ammonia expelled; (3) determining the ammonia by titration.

Kla'math (klă'măth), *n.* One of a tribe of Lutuamian Indians formerly living along the Klamath River, in California and Oregon, but now restricted to a reservation at Klamath Lake, where they are mostly stock raisers.

Klaus, Peter (*G.* pā'tĕr klous'). In German popular legend, a goatherd from Sittendorf, who found a party of silent knights playing skittles in a dell in the mountains, and drank a draft of wine which put him to sleep for twenty years. He is the prototype of Rip Van Winkle.

kleene'boo' (klēn'bōō'; klā'nē-bōō'), *n.* [D. *kleen* little, small + *bok* buck] The royal antelope.

Klein-ho'vi-a (klīn-hō'vĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after M. *Kleinhof*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian sterculiaceous trees consisting of a single species (*K. hospita*), with a large panicle of pink flowers succeeded by inflated wing-margined fruits. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus.

Klein'i-an (klīn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Felix Klein (b. 1849), a German mathematician. — **Kleinian coördinates**, *Math.*, certain linear functions of the general line coördinates, connected by an identity in which the sum of their squares equals 0. — **K. functions**, *Math.*, automorphic functions whose defining group involves complex coefficients. — **K. group**, *Math.*, a discontinuous group of linear substitutions of the form $\left(Z, \frac{\alpha z+\beta}{\gamma z+\delta}\right)$ in which α, β, γ, and δ are complex quantities and in which $\alpha\delta-\beta\gamma=1$. Cf. FUCHSIAN GROUP.

Klein solution (klīn). [After D. *Klein*, French chemist who proposed it.] *Min.* A solution of cadmium borotungstate, having a maximum density of 3.6. It is used for separating minerals and for determining specific gravities

klepht (klĕft), *n.* [LGr. κλέφτης robber, fr. Gr. κλέπτης.] One of the Greeks who, after the Turkish conquest of Greece in the 15th century, formed communities of brigands in the mountain strongholds of Thessaly. — **klepht'ic** (klĕf'tĭk), *a.* — **klepht'ism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

klep'to-ma'ni-a (klĕp'tō-mā'nĭ-ä), *n.* [Gr. κλέπτης thief + *mania*.] An insane propensity to steal; insanity manifesting itself in an irresistible impulse to steal. In England and most of the United States it has been held that an irresistible impulse to steal is not a legal defense unless there is also inability to distinguish between right and wrong; but there is a tendency to recognize it as a defense when the inability to control the actions is thoroughly established, and this is so recognized in some States.

klep'to-ma'ni-ac (klĕp'tō-mā'nĭ-ăk), *n.* A person having kleptomania.

Kling'sor (klĭng'zôr), *n.* [G.] In Wagner's "Parsifal," a magician who, having been refused admission to the knighthood of the Grail, takes revenge by setting fair women to beguile the knights. By this means he takes the sacred spear from their chief, Amfortas; but he eventually loses it, and is destroyed with his magic castle and garden, upon his failure to enthrall Parsifal (which see).

klip (klĭp), *n.* [D. See CLIFF.] A rock or stone; a cliff; a mountain. *South Africa.*

klip'spring'er (klĭp'sprĭng'ĕr), *n.* [D., lit., cliff springer.] A small antelope (*Oreotragus saltator*) somewhat like the chamois in habits, found in elevated rocky regions from Cape Colony to Somaliland. It is about two and a half feet high, and the male has small spikelike horns.

knack (năk), *n.* [Cf. KNACK, *v. t.*] **1.** A sharp sound, as that made by a fillip; a snap; a crack. **2.** A sharp reply; repartee; a gibe. *Obs. Scot.*

knack, *v. t.*; KNACKED (năkt); KNACK'ING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. G. *knacken* to break, Dan. *knage* to crack, crash, and E. *knock*.] **1.** To strike together so as to make a knack, or sharp sound. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To cause to crack or break sharply, as a nut. *Obs.* **3.** To break (musical notes); sing briskly or ornately. *Obs.* **4.** To mock; to deride. *Obs.*

knack, *v. i.* **1.** To deliver sharp blows or raps. *Obs.* **2.** To crack; to make a sharp, abrupt noise; to chink. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **3.** To speak finely or affectedly. *Dial. Eng.*

knack, *n.* [Cf. KNACK, *v. t.*] **1.** Something performed, or to be done, requiring aptness and dexterity; a trick; device; also, a clever way of doing something; an ingenious device or expedient; formerly often, a crafty device; a trick; artifice. "The *knacks* of japers." *Chaucer.* **2.** A readiness in performance; aptness at doing something; skill; facility; dexterity; as, a *knack* at rime

The fellow . . . has not the *knack* with his shears. *B Jonson.*

3. An object of ingenious device; a clever contrivance; a toy; a trinket; a knickknack. *Shak.* **4.** A dainty article of food; a junket; a delicacy. *Obs.* **5.** An ingenious literary form or device; conceit. *Obs.* Syn. — See GIFT.

knack'er (năk'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hnakkr* a saddle.] **1.** A harness or saddle maker. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** One who buys and slaughters worn-out or useless horses and sells their flesh for dog's meat, etc. **3.** A buyer of old ships, houses, etc., for their materials. **4.** An old worn-out horse. *Dial. Eng.*

knack'er, *n.* Something used to make a knack, or sharp sound or noise, as a castanet; esp., one of two pieces of bone or wood held loosely between the fingers and struck together by moving the hand; clapper; — usually in *pl.*

knack'y (năk'ĭ), *a.* Having a knack; ingenious; clever.

knag (năg), *n.* [Cf. G. *knagge* a knot in wood, Sw. *knagg*, Dan. *knag* a hook to hang clothes on, a bracket.] **1.** A short projection or spur, esp. from a tree trunk or branch, hence, a wooden peg for hanging things on. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A prong of an antler; a snag. *Obs.* **3.** A knot in wood.

knag'gy (năg'ĭ), *a.* Knotty; rough; as, *knaggy* horns. — **knag'gi-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

knap (năp), *n.* [AS. *cnæp*, *cnæpp*, top, knob, button; cf. Icel. *knappr* knob, Sw. *knapp*, Dan. *knap* button, and E. *knop*.] A top or crest (of a hill); a summit; hill; knoll

knap, *v. t. & i.*; KNAPPED (năpt); KNAP'PING. [Cf. D. & G. *knappen* to bite, crack; prob. of imitative origin.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To strike smartly; to rap; snap. **2.** To break or snap smartly; to cut; to shape or dress by breaking off pieces, as flints; to chip; to strike or knock off.

He . . . *knappeth* the spear in sunder. *Bk. of Com. Prayer.*

3. To speak, utter, or talk finely or affectedly; to talk. **4.** To bite smartly; to snap; nibble; crop.

As lying a gossip in that as ever *knapped* ginger. *Shak*

knap (năp), *n.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** A sharp or abrupt blow; a rap or knock. **2.** A kind of cheating throw of dice. *Obs.*

knap'per (-ĕr), *n.* One that knaps; as: **a** One who breaks stones, or one who shapes flints for gunlocks. **b** An implement for use in such work; specif., a knapping hammer.

knap'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of KNAP, to break. — **knapping hammer**, a long-handled hammer used by road makers for breaking stone or for dressing cubes.

knap'sack' (năp'săk'), *n.* [D. *knapzak*; *knappen* to eat + *zak* bag. See KNAP, *v. t.*; SACK.] A case of canvas or leather for carrying on the back a soldier's necessaries or a traveler's clothing, etc. In armies the knapsack is largely replaced by the blanket roll or a similar contrivance.

knap'weed' (năp'wēd'), *n.* [From KNAP a knob.] A plant of the genus *Centaurea*; esp., *C. nigra*, a common European plant having knoblike heads of purple flowers with dark-colored involucres.

knar (năr), *n.* [ME. *knarre*; cf. LG. *knarre*, *knarren*, and E. KNUR.] **1.** A rough rock or stone. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A knot or burr in wood. **3.** A tough, thickset man. *Obs.*

knarred (nard), **knar'ry** (năr'ĭ), *a.* [See KNAR.] Knotty; gnarled. "*Knarred* and crooked cedar knees." *Longfellow.*

knave (nāv), *n.* [ME., boy, servant, knave, AS. *cnafa* boy, youth; cf. G. *knabe* boy, *knappe* esquire, Icel. *knapi*, Sw. *knape* esquire, *knåfvel* knave, AS. *cnapa* boy, youth, D. *knaap*.] **1.** A man child; a boy. *Obs.* **2.** A boy servant; hence, a male servant or menial; a man of humble birth or position. *Archaic.*

Gentle *knave*, good night. *Shak.*

3. A tricky, deceitful fellow; an unscrupulous person; a rogue; a rascal. "A pair of crafty *knaves*." *Shak.* **4.** A playing card marked with the figure of a servant or soldier; a jack.

Syn. — Cheat, rascal, rogue, scoundrel, miscreant.

knav'er-y (nāv'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Practices of a knave; petty villainy; fraud; trickery; rascality; knavish action. "This is flat *knavery*." *Shak.* **2.** Roguishness; mischievous sportiveness; *pl.*, roguish or mischievous tricks. *Obs.* **3.** Tricks of dress; quaint ornaments; trinketry. *Obs.* **4.** The bog asphodel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

knave'ship (nāv'shĭp), *n.* **1.** State or personality of a knave; — used as a mock title. **2.** *Scots Law.* A small customary due, in meal, paid to the miller's servant at a thirlage mill. *Obs.*

knav'ish (nāv'ĭsh), *a.* Like or characteristic of a knave: **a** Vulgar; obscene. *Obs.* **b** Given to knavery; trickish; fraudulent, dishonest; rascally; as, a *knavish* trick. "*Knavish* politicians." *Macaulay.* **c** Mischievous or roguish. *Obs.* "Cupid is a *knavish* lad." *Shak.* — **knav'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **knav'ish-ness**, *n.*

knaw'el (nô'ĕl), *n.* [Cf. G. *knauel*, *knäuel*, prop., a ball of thread, coil. Cf. CLEW.] A low, spreading silenaceous weed (*Scleranthus annuus*), with inconspicuous greenish flowers, common in sandy soil.

knead (nēd), *v. t.*; KNEAD'ED; KNEAD'ING. [ME. *kneden*, AS. *cnedan*; akin to D. *kneden*, G. *kneten*, Sw. *knåda*, Icel. *knoða*; cf. OSlav. *gnesti*.] **1.** To work and press into a mass, usually with the hands; esp, to work, as by repeated pressure with the knuckles, into a well-mixed mass, as the materials of bread, cake, etc.; to make thus, as bread; as, to *knead* dough. **2.** To treat or form as by kneading; to mix, incorporate, manipulate, or operate on as if by kneading.

I will *knead* him: I'll make him supple. *Shak.*

knead, *n.* An act of kneading, as in massage. *Rare.*

Knecht Rupert (k'nĕkt rōō'pĕrt). [G. *knecht* manservant, bondman.] In German legend, a hobgoblin, who, in shaggy clothing and carrying a switch and a sack, appears to children before Christmas, threatening the disobedient with blows, but throwing nuts to the well-behaved.

knee (nē), *n.* [ME. *kne*, *cneo*, AS. *cnéo*, *cnéow*; akin to OS. *knio*, *kneo*, OFries. *knī*, G. & D. *knie*, OHG. *chniu*, *chneo*, Icel. *knē*, Sw. *knä*, Dan *knæ*, Goth. *kniu*, L. *genu*, Gr. γόνυ, Skr. *jānu*. Cf. GENUFLECTION.] **1.** In man, the joint, or the region of the joint, in the middle part of the leg.

To bring forth young, as a cat; to kitten; hence, to generate; arise. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

kit'tle-pins', *n. pl.* Skittles. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

kit'tling. Var. of KITLING.

kit'tlish (kĭt'lĭsh), **kit'tly**, *a.* Ticklish; kittle. *Scot. & Dial.*

kit'tly-bend'ers, *n.* [Cf. KITTLE, *v. t. & a*; BEND, *n.*] Thin bending ice; act of running over such ice *Colloq., U. S*

kit'tock (kĭt'ŭk), *n.* [*Kit*, short for *Catherine* + *-ock*.] A wanton; mistress. *Obs. or R. Scot.*

kit-tool'. Var. of KITTUL.

kit'ty, *n* Short for KITTIWAKE.

kit'ty, *n.* [From KIT, short for *Catherine*.] a A girl; wench. *Obs. Scot.* b = KITTY WREN.

Kit'ty, *n.* Dim. of KATE, KATHARINE. [term

kit'ty-cat', *n.* A cat; — a pet

kit'ty-cor'nered. Corrupt. of CATER-CORNERED. *Dial. U. S.*

kitty ready. The common sandpiper. *Local, Eng & Scot.*

kit'ty-sol (kĭt'ĭ-sôl), *n.* [Sp. *quitasol*.] A parasol or umbrella; specif., a Chinese paper parasol or umbrella. *Obs.*

kitty witch. The kittiwake. *Local, Eng.* [*Local, Eng*

kitty wren. The common wren

Ki-ni'na-han (kĭ-tōō'nə-hăn), *a.* Designating a linguistic stock of North American Indians comprising the Kootenay tribes.

kive. Var. of KEEVE.

kiv'er Obs. or dial. var. of **kiv'er** (*dial.* kĭv'ĕr), *n.* [Cf. F. *cuver* tub.] A shallow vessel or tub of wood. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [Of KIWIKIWI

ki'vi-ki'vi (kē'vĭ-kē'vĭ). Var. **ki'vu** (kē'vōō), *n.* [Cf. *kivu*, name, in the Nyanza region, of the moubata tick.] An African fly, related to the tsetse fly, thought to be the intermediate host of the organism which causes the sleeping sickness.

kiv'ver, *v.* A pumpkin seed or sunfish. *Local, U. S.* [HAGE.

kiw'ach (kū'ĭch). Var. of COW-

ki'wi-ki'wi, *n.* = KIWI.

kix. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KEX

ki-yang'. Var. of KIANG.

ki-yas' (kē-yas'), *n. pl.* [Ar. *qiyās* to compare, measure.] *Moham. Law.* A body of rules or principles deducible from the Sunnah, Hadith, and Ijmaa by interpretation and analogy.

ki-ya'ya. Var. of KEHAYA.

ki'-yi' (kĭ'-yĭ'), *v. i.*; KI'-YIED' (-yĭd'); KI'-YI'ING. To howl or yelp, as a dog. *Colloq., U. S.* — *n.* Act of ki-yiing; a howl or yelp. *Colloq., U. S.*

Ki-zil'bash' (kĭ-zĭl'bash'), *n.* A Persianized Turk of a class devoted to business and professional pursuits, in Afghanistan; also, a member of a community of Turkish or mixed race settled as colonists in Asia Minor.

K. J. *Abbr.* Knight of St. Joachim

‖ **kjoek'ken-moed'ding** (kyōōk'-ĕn-mōō'dĭng), *n.* [Dan.] = KITCHEN MIDDEN.

k. k. *Abbr.* Kaiserlich-königlich (G., imperial-royal).

K K K. *Abbr.* Ku Klux Klan.

kl-. For various forms beginning *kl-*, see forms in CL-.

kl. *Abbr.* Kiloliter.

K. L., or **K. L. A.** *Abbr.* Knight of Leopold of Austria.

Klaf'ter (klăf'tĕr), *n.*; *pl.* KLAFTERN (-tĕrn). [G.] See MEASURE

‖ **Klang** (klang), *n.* [G.] *Acoustics.* Clang or timbre

‖ **Klang'far'be** (klăng'fär'bĕ), *n.* [G.] Tone color; clang tint.

klap-ro'thite (klăp-rō'thīt), *n.* [After M. H. *Klaproth*, Ger. chemist: see -LITE.] *Min.* A steel-gray sulphide of copper and bismuth, $3Cu_2S \cdot Bi_2S_3$, in prismatic crystals. Sp. gr., 4.6.

klath. † CLOTH.

K. L. B. *Abbr.* Knight of Leopold of Belgium.

Kleist'i-an (klīs'tĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Domherr von Kleist, one of the inventors of the Leyden jar, which is sometimes called the **Kleistian jar**.

klep'tic (klĕp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. κλεπτικός thievish.] Thievish. *Rare.* — *n.* Same thing. *Rare.*

klep-tis'tic, *a.* Pert. to thievery.

klep-tom'a-nist (klĕp-tŏm'ă-nĭst), *n.* = KLEPTOMANIAC.

klick'et (klĭk'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [Cf. CLICKET.] *Mil.* A small postern or gate in a palisade, for passage of sallying parties. *Obs. or R.*

Klik'i-tat (klĭk'ĭ-tăt), *n.* One of a small tribe of Shahaptian Indians on the Yakama Reservation, Washington

klin'card. † CLINKER.

Kling (klĭng), *n.* A Dravidian, prob. of Tamil origin, of the seaports of Further India and Malaysia.

kling'stone', *n.* Clinkstone. *Obs.*

klink'et (klĭngk'ĕt; -ĭt). Var. of KLICKET. [STONE.

klink'stone'. Var. of CLINK-

kli'no-. See CLINO-.

kli'no-ceph'a-ly (klī'nō-sĕf'ă-lĭ), *n.* [*Klino-* = CLINO- + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Craniol.* A condition of the skull in which it shows a saddleback depression due to the synostoses of the parietal bones with the greater wings of the sphenoid, or of the parietal with the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

kli'no-ce-phal'ic (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.*

—-ceph'a-lism (-sĕf'ă-lĭz'm), *n.*

—-ceph'a-lous (-lŭs), *a.*

kli-nom'e-ter (klī-nŏm'ē-tĕr). Var. of CLINOMETER.

kli'no-stat (klī'nō-stăt) Var. of CLINOSTAT.

klip'das' (klĭp'dus'), **klip'dachs'** (-dăks'), *n* [D. *klip* cliff + *das* badger, akin to G. *dachs*.] The dassy.

klip'fish', *n.* [Dan. *klipfisk*.] Fish, esp cod, split open, salted, and dried.

kloke. † CLOAK.

‖ **kloof** (*Cape D.* klōf), *n.* [D. See CLOVE a cleft.] A deep glen; ravine; gorge. *South Af.*

klop (klŏp), *n.* Also **clop-clop**. The sound made by a solid object on striking a hard surface; as, the *klop* of a foot. — *v. i.* To make a klop.

klo'pe-ma'ni-a (klō'pē-mā'nĭ-ä), *n.* [Gr. κλοπή theft + *mania*.] = KLEPTOMANIA.

klosh (klŏsh), *n. sing. & pl.* [Prob. same as dial. *closh* a Dutchman, fr the name *Klaas* Nicholas; cf. Dan. *Claus* Nicholas, Sw *Klas*.] Scandinavian sailor or sailors. *Naut. Slang.*

‖ **Klös'se** (klŭ'sĕ), *n. pl.* [G.] Dumplings.

kloweb. † CLOUT.

km. *Abbr.* Kilometer; kingdom.

K. M. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Knight of Malta. [of Holstein.]

K. M. H. *Abbr.* Knight of Merit

K. M. J. *Abbr.* Knight of Maximilian Joseph (in Bavaria).

K. M. T. *Abbr.* Knight of Maria Theresa (in Austria).

K. N. *Abbr.* Know-nothing.

knab. Var. of NAB.

knab (năb), *v. t.* [Cf. KNAP, *v. t.*] To bite gently; to nibble; to gnaw. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

knab'ble (*dial.* năb''l), *v. t. & i.* [Freq. of *knab* to gnaw; cf. D. *knabbelen*.] To knab; nibble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

knack'a-way' (năk'ă-wā'). Var. of KNOCKAWAY [*Obs Scot.*

knackcatt. *n.* Prob., a nacket.

knack'er, *n* A trickster. *Obs.*

knack'er-y (năk'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* The yard of a knacker (sense 2).

knack'ish, *a.* Tricksh; artful. *Obs.* — **knack'ish-ness**, *n* *Obs*

knafe. † KNAVE.

knag. † NAG.

[*Obs.*

knag, *v. t.* To fasten; to hang.

knag (năg), *n.* A small cask or barrel; a keg. *Scot.* [*Obs or R.*

knag'ged (-ĕd; -ĭd), *a.* Knaggy.

knaif † KNAVE.

knaifatic, *a.* Knavish. *Obs Scot.*

knaip. † KNAPE. [KNACK.

knak. Obs. or Scot. var. of

knal, *n.* A knock. *Obs.*

knap. † NAP.

knap (năp); năp). Var of KNOP.

knap'bot'tle (năp'bŏt''l), *n.* [See KNAP, *v.*] Bladder campion

knape (*dial.* nāp), *n.* [AS. *cnapa* a boy, young man, servant.] **1.** A knave *Obs.* **2.** Perh. a different word.] A frame for carrying straw in thatching. *Dial. Eng.*

knap'pan (*dial.* nap'ăn), *n.* [W. *cnapen* a knob, a bowl; cf. *cnap* knob, boss.] **1.** An old Welsh form of football; also, the ball with which it was played. **2.** Hockey. *Dial. Eng.*

knappe. † KNOP.

knap'per (năp'ĕr), *n.* A knee; — often *pl. Slang or Dial. Eng.*

knap'per-y (năp'ĕr-ĭ), *n* A place where knapping, as of flints, is carried on.

knap'pish (năp'ĭsh), *a.* [See KNAP to strike] Snappish; peevish; spiteful — **knap'pish-ly**, *adv.* — **knap'pish-ness**, *n. All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

knap'ple, *n.* [Cf. KNAP, *v.*; CLAPHOLT.] A clapboard. *Obs. Scot.*

knap'ple (năp''l; *dial* nāp''l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *knap*, v; cf. KNABBLE.] **1.** To gnaw; bite; nibble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To break off with an abrupt sharp noise. *Rare.*

knap'py (*dial.* năp'ĭ), *a.* Knappy; knobby. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

knap'sacked' (năp'săkt'), *a.* Provided with a knapsack.

knap'sack'ing, *n.* Traveling with a knapsack. [sprayer.

knapsack pump. A knapsack

knapsack sprayer. A form of spraying apparatus, in which the receptacle for the liquid is carried on the back of the user.

knaps'call', **knaps'cap'**, *n.* A kind of helmet. *Obs. Scot.*

knark (närk), *n. Slang, Eng.* a A hard-hearted man. b A spy or informer for the police.

knarl, knarled. [GNARL, GNARLED. [KNURLED

knarled (närld). Variant of

knash. † GNASH.

knast. † GNAST.

‖ **Knas'ter** (k'nas'tĕr), *n.* [G.] Canaster (a kind of tobacco).

knat. † GNAT.

knatch. † KNETCH.

knatte. † GNAT.

knau. etc. † KNOW, etc.

knavate, n. Knave. *Obs.*

knave, *v. t.* a To call knave. b To make a knave of. c To rob as a knave d To make (one's way) as a knave. [child. *Obs.*

knave bairn, knave child. A man

knave'ly, *adv.* As a knave. *Obs.*

knave'ss (nāv'ĕs), *n.*, *fem.* of KNAVE.

knaw. † GNAW.

knaw (*dial.* nô; nä). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KNOW.

knead'a-ble (nēd'ä-b'l), *a* See -ABLE. — **-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

knead'er (-ĕr), *n.* One that kneads

knead'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of KNEAD. — **knead'ing-ly**, *adv.*

kneaf, kneave Dial. Eng. vars. of NIEVE.

kne'bel-ite (nā'bĕl-īt), *n.* [After Major K. L. von *Knebel*, Ger. author.] *Min.* A variously colored mineral of the chrysolite group, being a silicate of iron and manganese, $(Fe,Mn)_2SiO_4$. Sp. gr., 4.1. [var. of KNEAD.

kned (nĕd). Obs. or dial. Eng.

kneds. † KNEAD, NEED.

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2. In animals: **a** The joint in the hind limbs of vertebrates homologous with the knee of man, formed by the femur above and the tibia, or tibia and fibula, below. In digitigrade animals this joint is much higher up on the limb than in man, hence in such animals, in popular usage, *knee* usually designates: **b** In the fore limb of hoofed quadrupeds, the carpal joint (corresponding to the wrist in man). **c** In birds, the tarsal joint (corresponding to the ankle, but nearly in the position of the heel, of man).
3. *Zoöl.* In insects, the joint between the femur and tibia.
4. A bending of the knee, as in respect or courtesy.
Give them title, *knee*, and approbation *Shak.*
5. That part of a garment which covers the knee.
6. Something resembling, or suggestive of, the human knee, esp. when bent, as a crook in a tree branch.
7. Specif.: **a** A piece of timber formed with an angle somewhat in the shape of the human knee when bent; also, a metallic brace or stiffener having the same general form; in stair building, a vertical curve in a handrail convex on top. Cf. RAMP. **b** The point in a carding tooth where the inclination changes direction. See 2d KEEN, *Illust.* **c** *Railroads.* The throat of a frog (which see). **d** *Furniture.* In a cabriole, the part which curves out at the top.
8. *Bot.* **a** A joint or articulation, as in certain grasses. *Obs.* **b** A rounded or spurlike process rising from the roots of certain swamp-growing trees, notably the bald cypress (*Taxodium*) and the sour gum (*Nyssa*). They serve to aërate the roots proper, and are found most highly developed in trees growing in water. Cf. BUTTRESS ROOT.
on the knees of the gods, at the disposal of the gods; beyond human control or knowledge; unknown. *A Græcism.* "The future of Japanese art is still 'on the knees of the gods.'" *Encyc. Brit.* — **to give** *or* **offer a knee** (to), *Pugilism*, to give the support of the knee to, as a second customarily does to his principal between rounds; hence, to act as second to. *Cant.*

knee (nē), *v. i.*; KNEED (nēd); KNEE'ING. **1.** To go down on the knees; to bend the knee; to kneel; to bow.
2. To bend like a knee.

knee, *v. t.* **1.** To go over or traverse on the knees.
Fall down, and *knee*
The way into his mercy. *Shak.*
2. To supplicate by kneeling; to bend the knee to in supplication or deference. *Archaic.*
3. To strike or touch with the knee.
4. *Carp.* To secure by a knee or knees.
5. To bend into the form of the bent knee. *Scot.*
6. To cut the knee of so as to disable; as, to *knee* a steer.

knee'brush/ (nē'brŭsh'), *n.* Usually *pl.* *Zool.* **a** A tuft or brush of hair on the knees of some antelopes and other animals. **b** A thick mass of hairs on the legs of bees, by which they carry the collected pollen to the hive or nest.

knee'cap/ (nē'kăp'), *n.* **1.** The patella.
2. A cap or cover for the knee.

kneed (nēd), *a.* **1.** Having a knee or knees; — used chiefly in composition; as, in-*kneed*; out-*kneed*.
2. Bent like the bent knee; geniculate.
3. Bulged at the knee; — said of trousers.

knee'-deep', *a.* **1.** Rising to the knees; knee-high.
2. Sunk to the knees; as, men *knee-deep* in water.

knee'-high', *a.* Rising or reaching upward to the knees.

knee jerk. *Physiol.* A jerk or kick produced by a blow or sudden strain upon the patellar tendon of the knee, which causes a sudden contraction of the quadriceps muscle.

knee joint. **1.** The joint of the knee.
2. *Mach.* A toggle or toggle joint.

knee'-joint'ed, *a.* Geniculate; kneed.

kneel (nēl), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* KNELT (nĕlt) or KNEELED (nēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNEEL'ING. [ME. *knelen, cneolien*, AS. *cnéowlian*; akin to D. *knielen*, Dan. *knæle*. See KNEE.] To bend the knee; to fall or rest on the knees; — sometimes with *down*; as, he *knelt* down and asked pardon.
Kneel and say the Lord's Prayer. *Jer. Taylor.*

kneel'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1** One who kneels, as in worship.
2. *Eccl. Hist.* **a** In the early Eastern Church, one of the third class of penitents, who during the service knelt between the ambo and the church door. **b** In the early church, one of the second class of catechumens, who were allowed to attend, kneeling, the prayer offered for them.
3. A cushion, stool, or board to kneel on.
4. *Arch.* **a** A stone cut so as to provide a change of direction, as for a coping where it takes the slope of a gable or follows the merlon of a battlement vertically, or for a wall course carried round the extrados of an arch. **b** A stone so cut as to support and retain the coping of the slope of a gable.
5. *Mining.* The quadrant or triangular lever which converts the horizontal movement of a piston rod into the up-and-down movement of pump rods.

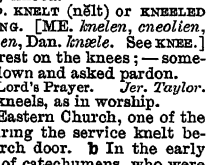

1 Springing Line of Arch; 2 Kneeler, 4 a.

kneel'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of KNEEL. Specif.: *vb. n.* A place or space for kneeling. — **kneeling rafter.** = KNEE RAFTER.

knee'pan/ (nē'păn'), *n.* **1.** The patella.
2. In insects, a concavity at the distal end of the femur which receives the base of the tibia.

knee'piece/ (nē'pēs'), *n.* **a** A piece of iron or wood shaped like a knee; a knee, as in a ship. **b** *Arch.* A knee rafter.
c A genouillère.

knee plate. **1.** *Armor.* A broad steel plate covering the thigh and projecting on each side. It was used from the 15th to the 17th century in tilting, but perhaps only there, as being too bulky for war dress.
2. *Shipbuilding.* A plate to connect a beam or girder to the side of a ship.

knee rafter. *Arch.* A diagonal brace between a principal rafter and the tiebeam or collar beam.

knee'-sprung', *a.* *Far.* Having such a weakness or conformation of the knees that they are bent when they should normally be straight, as from straining, disease, etc.

knee'-tied', *a.* *Veter.* Having a poor conformation in the front legs, such that the anteroposterior diameter of the leg just below the knee is too narrow, — said of a horse.

knee timber. Timber with natural knees or angles in it, a piece of timber with a knee or angle in it.

Kneif'ri-a (nīf'rĭ-a), *n.* [NL., after Gotthard *Kneiff*, Ger. botanist.] *Bot* A genus of North American onagraceous plants, often included in *Œnothera*, but distinguished by the diurnal flowers, stamens of unequal length, and a club-shaped four-angled ovary. Most species are called *sundrops*.

Kneipp'ism (k'nīp'ĭz'm), *n.* Also **Kneipp's**, *or* **Kneipp cure** (k'nīps). Treatment of disease by forms of hydrotherapy, as walking barefoot in the morning dew, baths, wet compresses, cold affusions, etc.; — so called from its originator, Sebastian Kneipp (1821-97), a German priest.

knell (nĕl), *v. t.*; KNELLED (nĕld); KNELL'ING. [ME. *knellen, knillen, knullen*, AS. *cnyllan*; cf. D. & G. *knallen* to clap, crack, MHG. *erknellen* to resound.] **1.** To ring, esp. to toll (a bell). *Obs.*
2. To summon by or as by a knell.
Each matin bell, the baron saith,
Knells us back to a world of death. *Coleridge*
3. To announce or proclaim by or as by a knell.

knell, *v. i.* To ring; esp., to toll at a death or funeral, to sound a knell; to give forth a sound like a knell; hence, to sound as a warning or evil omen.
Yet all that poets sing, and grief hath known,
Of hopes laid waste, *knells* in that word, "alone" *Ld Lytton.*

knell, *n.* [ME. *knel, cnul*, AS. *cnyll*, fr. *cnyllan* See KNELL, *v.*; cf. KNOLL, knell.] The stroke or sound of a bell, esp. when tolled at a funeral or at the death of a person; a death signal; a passing bell; hence, fig., a warning of, or a sound indicating, the passing away of anything.
The curfew tolls the *knell* of parting day *T Gray*

knick'er (nĭk'ẽr), *n.* [D. *knikker.*] **1.** A small ball of clay, baked hard and oiled, used as a marble. *U. S.*
2. **a** A game similar to duck on the rock, played in Suffolk, Eng.; also, the stone thrown by a player. **b** A button, or disk, as of lead, used in a game like chuck farthing.

Knick'er-bock'er (nĭk'ẽr-bŏk'ẽr), *n.* [From Diedrich *Knickerbocker*, the pretended author of Irving's "History of New York," taken as typical of Dutchmen.] **1.** A descendant of the old Dutch settlers of New York; more widely, any New Yorker.
2. [*l. c.*] *pl.*, rarely in *sing.* A style of short breeches, fitting loosely and gathered at the knee; also, by extension, the whole costume of which these are a part.
3. [*l. c.*] A linsey-woolsey fabric having a rough knotted surface on the right side, used for women's dresses.

Knick'er-bock'er, Die'drich (dē'drĭk). The imaginary author of a humorous fictitious "History of New York," written by Washington Irving.

knick'knack/ (nĭk'năk'), *n.* [See KNACK.] **1.** A petty trick or artifice. *Obs.*
2. A trifle or toy; a small or trivial article, as of furniture, dress, etc., intended rather for ornament than for use; a gimcrack; a bawble; a gewgaw.
3. A sound made up of alternate knicks and knacks; also, that which produces such a sound; — usually in *pl.*

knife (nīf), *n.*; *pl.* KNIVES (nīvz). [ME. *knif*, AS. *cnīf*; akin to D. *knijf*, Icel. *knīfr*, Sw. *knif*, Dan. *kniv.*] **1.** An instrument consisting (in its modern form) of a thin blade, usually of steel and having a sharp edge for cutting, fastened to a handle; a longitudinally edged instrument operated by pressure. Knives are of many different forms for different uses, as, table *knife*, drawing *knife*, putty *knife*, pen*knife*, clasp *knife*, etc.
2. A weapon consisting of or resembling a knife; hence, a sword or dagger. *Chiefly Rhetorical or Poetic.* *Shak.*
3. *Mach.* A sharp cutting blade or tool in a machine, as in a hay cutter or a wood-planing machine.

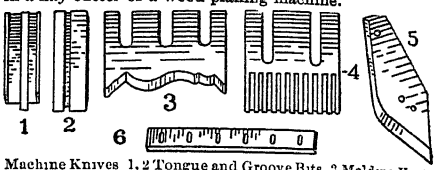

Machine Knives 1, 2 Tongue and Groove Bits, 3 Molding Knife; 4 Excelsior Knife, 5 Miter Knife; 6 Loop-slot Planer Knife

knife and fork. **a** The knife and fork used at table; hence used as a phrase or in phrases with reference to eating; as, *to play a good knife and fork*, to eat heartily; *a poor knife and fork*, a poor eater; *a knife and fork*, a meal. **b** The herb Robert; also, the common club moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*). *Dial. Eng.* — **to be,** *or* **go, under the k.,** to be undergoing, or to submit to, a surgical operation. *Colloq.*

knife (nīf), *v. t.*; KNIFED (nīft); KNIF'ING (nīf'ĭng). **1.** To use a knife on; to cut or stab with a knife, to prune with a knife.
2. *Mech.* To cut or mark with a knife or knife tool, to shape or cut out with a knife, as leather for shoe uppers; to trim with a knife, as shoe soles; specif., to face-arbor.
3. Fig.: To stab in the back; to try to defeat by underhand means, esp in politics; to vote or work secretly against (a candidate of one's own party). *Slang, U. S.*
4. To spread on with a knife, as paint or pigments.

knife'-bay'o-net, *n.* *Mil.* A bayonet with considerable breadth of blade and a handle that enables it to be used as a knife, dagger, intrenching tool, etc. See BAYONET, *Illust.*

knife'board/ (nīf'bōrd'; 201), *n.* **1.** A board on which knives are cleaned or polished.
2. A seat on an omnibus roof, consisting of or resembling two double benches placed longitudinally back to back. *Eng.*

knife'-edge/, *n.* **1.** Edge of a knife, or one similarly sharp.
2. *Mech.* A sharp hardened steel wedge used as a fulcrum or axis of motion for a lever arm or beam in certain machines or instruments of precision, as scales, testing machines, pendulums, etc., to minimize friction.
3. *Gem Cutting.* The girdle of a brilliant.

knife grass. A tropical American sedge (*Scleria lutifolia*), having leaves with a sharp knifelike edge.

knife grinder. **1.** One that grinds knives or cutting tools; hence, a grindstone, emery wheel, etc., used for grinding knives, etc.
2. **a** The European goatsucker. **b** A cicada of Ceylon; — so called from its note.

knife money. Bronze money in the form of knives, anciently current in China.

knife plait *or* **pleat.** A narrow overlapping plait. — **knife'-plait'ed** *or* **-pleat'ed,** *a.* — **knife plaiting** *or* **pleating.**

knif'er (nīf'ẽr), *n.* One who knifes; esp., *Shoemaking*, one who trims soles and heels with a knife; an inferior master who cuts out shoes for workmen to make up.

Knife Money of about B. C. 300.

knife'smith/ (-smĭth'), *n.* One who makes knives; a cutler.

knife switch. *Elec.* A switch consisting of one or more knifelike pieces hinged at one end and making contact near the other with flat gripping springs.

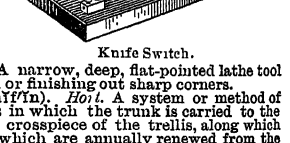
Knife Switch.

knife tool. A tool suggestive of a knife; as: **a** A knife-shaped graver. **b** A small wheel used in seal engraving for cutting fine lines. **c** A narrow, deep, flat-pointed lathe tool for cutting off work or finishing out sharp corners.

Knif'fin sys'tem (nĭf'fĭn). *Hort.* A system or method of training grapevines in which the trunk is carried to the uppermost wire or crosspiece of the trellis, along which the fruiting canes, which are annually renewed from the trunk, are tied, thus allowing the bearing branches to hang down. It is adopted in most American vineyards.

knight (nīt), *n.* [ME. *knight, cniht*, knight, soldier. AS. *cniht, cneoht*, boy, youth, attendant, military follower; akin to D. & G. *knecht* servant, and perh. to E. *kin.*] **1.** A young servant or attendant; any male servant or attendant. *Obs.*
2. A military attendant, servant, or follower; hence, one who devotes himself to the service of a lady as her attendant or champion.
In all your quarrels will I be your *knight.* *Tennyson.*
3. **a** In feudal times, a mounted man-at-arms serving a king or other superior, commonly in return for a tenure of land; esp., in the developed system of chivalry, one, generally of noble birth, who, after serving regularly as page and squire, was admitted to a special military rank. A man was "dubbed" knight by the king or other feudal superior with various ceremonies. (See KNIGHTHOOD.) As a knight he was solemnly bound to chivalrous conduct — bravery, courtesy, and the defense of the distressed, esp. women. See also BACHELOR, 1, BANNERET, 1. **b** In modern times, a man upon whom a corresponding

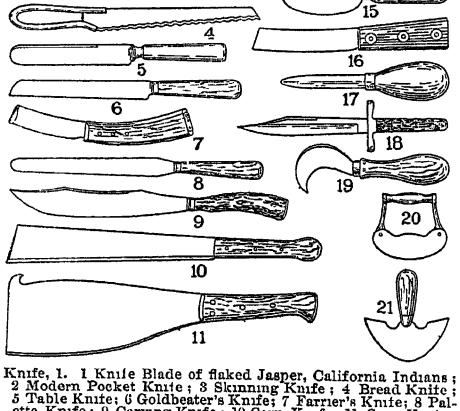

Knife, I. 1 Knife Blade of flaked Jasper, California Indians; 2 Modern Pocket Knife; 3 Skinning Knife; 4 Bread Knife; 5 Table Knife; 6 Goldbeater's Knife; 7 Farrier's Knife; 8 Palette Knife; 9 Carving Knife; 10 Corn Knife; 11 Cane Knife; 12 Putty Knife; 13 Wood Carver's Knife; 14 Felt Knife; 15 Paper Hanger's Knife; 16 Hacking Knife; 17 Oyster Knife; 18 Hunting Knife; 19 Oilcloth Knife; 20, 21 Chopping Knives

knee bone. The patella.
knee breeches. Breeches coming to the knee; smallclothes. — **knee'-breeched'** (-brēcht'; -brĭcht'), *a*
knee'-crook'ing, *a.* Obsequious; fawning; cringing
kneed grass (nēd), *or* **knee'-grass',** *n.* Foxtail grass
knee drill. In the Salvation Army, a short special service of prayer, in which the participants kneel at a command.
knee halter. A form of halter fastened to the head and a knee of a horse or other animal. — **knee'-hal'ter,** *v. t.*
knee holly, knee holm. Butcher's-broom. *Dial. Eng.*
knee'let, *n.* A knee covering; a genouillère. *Rare.*
kneel'ing-ly, *adv.* of KNEELING.
knee pine A dwarf variety (*Pinus montana pumilio*) of the Swiss mountain pine.
knee punch. A watchmaker's punch with the point bent over at right angles.
knee roof. = CURB ROOF.
knee stop = KNEE SWELL.
knee'stone/ (nē'stōn'), *n. Arch.* A kneeler for a gable slope.
knee strap. **1.** A strap to hold a shoe on a cobbler's knee.
2. An iron strap or facing for a knee timber.
knee swell. *Music.* In the harmonium and reed organ, a swell lever operated by the knee.
kneill. † KNEEL.
‖ **Knei'pe** (k'nī'pē), *n*; *pl* KNEIPEN (-pĕn). [G.] *German Universities.* A social gathering of students, usually characterized by drinking bouts.
knel. Knell. *Ref. Sp.* [KNEEL.]
knelt (nĕlt), *pret. & p. p.* of KNEEL.
knee † KNEE.
kne-shen'e-ka (knyĕ-shĕn'ĕ-kȧ). [Russ *knyazhenika, knyazhanika*, Rubus arcticus] The Alaskan dewberry (*Rubus stellatus*)
knet (*dial.* nĕt). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var of KNIT.
knetch, *v. t.* [Cf. KNACK to strike] To knock; crush, destroy *Obs*
kneti'tle. † KNITTLE.
kneu Obs. pret. of KNOW.
kneulen. † KNEEL. [NEVEL, *v.*]
knev'el (k'nĕv'l). Scot. var. of KNEW (nū), *pret* of KNOW.
knez (k'nyĕz), **kniaz,** *or, better,* **knyaz,** *n.* [Russ. *knyaz.*] Prince or duke; — a Slavonic title.
knib † NIB
knicht. † KNIGHT.
knick. † NICK.
knick (nĭk), *v. t. & i.* To snap or crack lightly. *Scot.*
Knick. *Abbr.* Knickerbocker.
knick'er (nĭk'ẽr). Short for KNICKERBOCKER; — chiefly *pl.* or adjectively. *Colloq.*
knick'er-bock'ered (-bŏk'ẽrd), *a.* Furnished with, or clad in, knickerbockers
Knickerbocker, Father. New York City, — often humorously so called.
knick'ered (nĭk'ẽrd), *a.* Knickerbocker
knick'knack'a-to-ry (nĭk'năk'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* A repository or collection of knickknacks
knick'knacked' (nĭk'năkt'), *a.* Provided with knickknacks.
knick'knack'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A knickknack; knickknacks.
knick'knack'et (nĭk'năk'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* Small knickknack. *Scot.*
knick'knack'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
knick'knack'y (-năk'ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or devoted to, knickknacks; trifling.
knife bar. The bar to which the knives in a cutting machine are fastened; a cutter bar
knife'-edged' (-ĕjd'), *a.* Having an edge like that of a knife.
knife file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.
knife'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
knife'-han'dle, *n.* The razor clam. *Local, U. S.*
knife hook. A sickle *Obs.*
knife key A compass key having a knife at one end
knife stone. A hone. [tool.
knif'ing tool (nīf'ĭng). A knife

dignity has been conferred by a sovereign in recognition of personal merit of some kind or other. In Great Britain the feudal knight ranked next below a baron; the modern knight ranks next below a baronet. He has the title *Sir* prefixed to his name; as, *Sir* Walter Raleigh. The dignity is not hereditary. In both medieval and modern knighthood, the knight may hold his rank either as an individual or as member of an organized order of knighthood, which again may be either a fraternity holding property and special rights as a body, or simply an honorary society. See ORDER, *n.* **c** A person of ancient history or mythology regarded as of a rank equivalent to that of knight; — often translating L. *miles*. *Obs.*, except specif. (1) One of the Roman equites. (2) A Greek *ἱππεύς* (horseman), in Solon's constitution of Athens a citizen of the second class, having an income of 300 medimni.

4. Short for KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE. *Eng.*

5. a The title of a male member of the Primrose League. *Eng.* **b** A member of an order or society, or the holder of a degree or rank in such an order or society, the official title of whom is "knight;" as, a *Knight* Templar (*Freemasonry*); the *Knights* of Pythias; the *Knights* of Labor.

6. *Chess.* A piece, usually bearing a horse's head, having a move of two squares such that it must alight on a square of different color from that on which it is stationed. In the center of an unoccupied board, a knight has thus eight possible moves. See *Illust.* The presence of pawns or pieces on any of the squares immediately adjacent to the knight does not affect its liberty to move. See 1st CHESS.

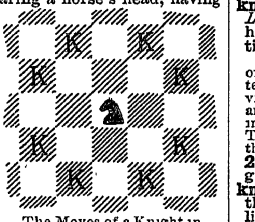

The Moves of a Knight in Chess.

7. *Playing Cards.* The knave or jack. *Obs.*

8. *Naut.* A piece of timber pierced with sheaves through which the halyards ran on old ships. *Obs.*

9. In various jocular or slang phrases, one belonging to a certain trade, business, or profession, or having a certain character, etc., as: **knight of the pestle**, an apothecary; **knight of the road**, a highwayman or a tramp; **knight of the whip**, a coachman; etc

knight of commonty. = KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE. *Obs.* — **k. of industry**, a chevalier d'industrie. *Obs.* — **K. of La Mancha**, Don Quixote (which see). — **K. of Malta.** See HOSPITALER. — **k of Parliament.** = KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE. *Obs.* — **K. of Rhodes.** See HOSPITALER. — **K. of St. John of Jerusalem.** See HOSPITALER. — **k. of the carpet**, a knight who is made such kneeling on a carpet before the sovereign; one who receives knighthood because of service or distinction other than military. — **k. of the chamber**, a knight of the carpet. *Obs.* — **k. of the community**, a knight of the shire. *Obs.* — **k. of the post**, one who gained his living by giving false evidence on trials, or false bail. "A *knight of the post*, . . . quoth he, for so I am termed; a fellow that will swear you anything for twelvepence." *Nash.* — **K. of the Rueful Countenance**, Don Quixote; — so called by Sancho Panza. — **k. of the shire**, in England, one of the representatives of a shire or county in Parliament, in distinction from the representatives of cities and boroughs. Most of the distinctive features of counties have now been abolished and the distinctions between knights of the shire and burgesses have disappeared, but the term is used technically to designate the members for counties or divisions of counties. — **Knights of Labor**, a secret organization formed in 1869 to secure and maintain the rights of workingmen as respects their relations to their employers. *U. S.* — **Knights of Pythias**, a secret order, founded at Washington, D. C., in 1864, for social and charitable purposes. — **Knights of the Golden Circle**, *U. S. Hist.*, a secret organization formed in 1855 to promote the interests of the South and the slavery cause. During the Civil War it had many members in the Northern States, and gave much "aid and comfort" to the South. — **Knights of the Holy Sepulcher** *or* **Sepulchre.** See ORDER, 1. — **Knights of the Round Table**, knights belonging to the legendary order instituted by King Arthur, and taking its name from the *Round Table* (which see) at which they sat. Various legends in French, English, and German verse and prose have come down, dealing with Gawain, Lancelot, Percivale, Galahad, Tristram (see these names), and other members of the order. — **Knight without Fear and without Reproach.** See CHEVALIER SANS PEUR ET SANS REPROCHE.

knight (nīt), *v. t.*; KNIGHT'ED; KNIGHT'ING. To dub or create (one) a knight, — done in England by the sovereign only, who taps the kneeling candidate with a sword, saying: "Rise, Sir ———."

knight'age (-āj), *n.* **1.** The body of knights, taken collectively; a body of knights

2. A register and account of knights.

knight bachelor; *pl.* KNIGHTS BACHELORS. A knight of the most ancient, but the lowest, order of English knights, and not a member of any order of chivalry. See BACHELOR, 1.

knight companion, *pl.* KNIGHTS COMPANIONS. In certain honorary orders, a member of the lowest grade, as in the Order of the Bath, where knights companions are distinguished from **knights commanders**, who rank next above, and **knights grand cross**, those of the first class. See ORDER, 1.

knight'-er'rant, *n.*; *pl.* KNIGHTS-ERRANT. **1.** A wandering knight; a knight who traveled in search of adventures in which to exhibit military skill, prowess, and generosity.

2. One likened to or resembling a knight-errant.

knight'-er'rant-ry, *n.*; *pl.* KNIGHT-ERRANTRIES (-rīz). **1.** The character or actions of knights-errant; practice of wandering in quest of adventures; quixotic conduct; a quixotic or romantic adventure or scheme.

2. Knights-errant as a body. *Rare.*

knight'head' (nīt'hĕd'), *n.* *Naut.* **a** One of two bollard timbers rising in the bows just within the stem, one on each side of the bowsprit, which they support. **b** On some vessels, a triangular bulkhead just abaft the cutwater with a hole through which the bowsprit passes.

knight'hood (nīt'ho͝od), *n.* [*knight* + *-hood*: cf. AS. *cnihthād* youth.] **1.** The rank, dignity, condition, profession, or vocation of a knight, or of knights as a class.

2. The character of a knight; qualities befitting a knight or knights as a class; knightliness; chivalry.

3. The whole body of knights; a body of knights.

4. Soldiery; host; also, military service. *Obs.*

knight'ly, *a.* [Cf. AS. *cnihtlīc* boyish.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight; chivalrous; as, a *knightly* combat; a *knightly* spirit.

2. Consisting, or made up, of knights; as, a *knightly* order.

knight'ly, *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight.

knight marshal, *pl.* KNIGHTS MARSHALS. **1.** A former military officer analogous to the modern quartermaster.

2. *Eng. Law.* An officer of the royal household who had judicial cognizance of transgressions committed in the royal household or verge. The office was abolished in 1846.

knight service. Also **knight's service** (nits). **1.** *Feud. Law.* The military service by rendering which a knight held his lands; also, the tenure of lands held on condition of performing military service.

> By far the greater part of England [in the 13th century] is held of the king by *knight's service* . . . In order to understand this tenure we must form the conception of a unit of military service. That unit seems to be the service of one knight or fully armed horseman (*servitium unius militis*) to be done to the king in his army for forty days in the year, if it be called for . . . The limit of forty days seems to have existed rather in theory than practice *Pollock & Mait.*

2. Service such as a knight can or should render, hence, good or valuable service.

knight's fee. *Feud. Law.* The fee of a knight; specif., the amount of land the holding of which imposed the obligation of knight service, being sometimes a hide or less, sometimes six or more hides.

knight's tour. *Chess.* A series of moves of the knight, by which it occupies successively each of the sixty-four squares of the chessboard.

Knight Templar; *pl.* KNIGHTS TEMPLARS (nīts' tĕm'plẽrz). **1.** See TEMPLAR, 1.

2. A member of a certain order of Freemasonry. In the United States it is organized in local commanderies, grand commanderies (State organizations), and a grand encampment (national organization). The form of organization elsewhere is somewhat different, esp. in Scotland. Three degrees in the York rite are conferred in a commandery. The order is claimed to be a lineal descendant of the ancient order of Templars.

Knip-ho'fi-a (nĭp-hō'fĭ-*á*; nī-fō'fĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL., after Johann H. *Kniphof*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of showy African liliaceous plants, the torch lilies, or flame-flowers, having spikes of reflexed scarlet or yellow flowers borne on tall scapes. The perianth is narrow and tubular, with short lobes, and the stamens are hypogynous. Several species are cultivated, usually under the name *Tritoma.*

knit (nĭt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* KNIT or KNIT'TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNIT'TING. [ME. *knitten*, *knutten*, AS. *cnyttan*, fr. *cnotta* knot; akin to Icel. *knýta*, Sw. *knyta*, Dan. *knytte* See KNOT.] **1.** To form into a knot, or into knots; to tie together, as cord; to fasten, join, etc., by or as by tying knots. *Archaic or Dial.*

> A great sheet *knit* at the four corners. *Acts* x. 11.

2. To form, as a textile fabric, by the interlacing of yarn or thread in a series of connected loops, by means of needles, either by hand or by machinery; as, to *knit* stockings.

3 To bring or bind together as by knitting or knotting; to unite firmly or closely; to interlock, intertie, intertwine, or the like; as, to *knit* the hands; to conjoin, cement, consolidate; as, to *knit* the timbers of a vessel; to cause to grow together; as, to *knit* the parts of a fractured bone; often, to develop in strength or sturdiness; as, a well-*knit* man.

4. To draw together; to contract into wrinkles.

> He *knits* his brow and shows an angry eye. *Shak.*

5. To bind by a social, legal, or similar tie; as, to *knit* persons together by marriage or by common interests; also, to form (such a tie); as, to *knit* a peace between nations.

> Thy merit hath my duty strongly *knit*. *Shak.*

to knit up. a To tie, secure, or string up; to unite, make, or repair by knitting. **b** To make an end of; to wind up; to conclude; to end.

> The tragedy was being *knitted up* in the deaths of the last actors in it. *Froude.*

knit, *v. i.* **1.** To form a fabric by interlacing yarn or thread; to weave by making knots or loops.

2. To become drawn together or contracted into wrinkles; also, to become compact; to consolidate.

3. To become united closely; to grow together; as, broken bones will in time *knit* and become sound.

4. To form fruit; to begin to grow or form; to set; — said of fruit, trees, blossoms, grain, or vegetables. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Position of the Hands in Knitting (a).

5. To cluster; — said of bees. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

6. [Perh. a different word.] To effervesce; foam. *Rare.*

to knit up, to wind up; to conclude; to come to a close. *Obs.* "It remaineth *to knit up* briefly with the nature and compass of the seas." *Holland.*

knit'ting (nĭt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of KNIT. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** The action of one who knits. **b** The work or product made by one who knits; knitwork; texture

> [of the brow.]

2. Contraction or wrinkling, as

knit (nĭt), *n.* [Perh. same word as *nit* a louse's egg.] A small particle, as of ore. [*Obs.*

knit'back', *n.* The comfrey.

knitch (*dial.* nĭch; k'nĭch), *n.* [ME. *knytche*, fr. AS. *cnyccean* to tie; akin to G. *knocke* a bundle of flax.] A bundle, a faggot. *Obs. or Dial Eng*

knitch'el (-ĕl), **knitch'et** (-ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* A small knitch; a handful. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

knite, knith. † KNIGHT.

knit'ster, *n.* A knitter. *Obs.*

Knipperdolling, a German Anabaptist of the 16th century; an Anabaptist; hence, a fanatic.

knit, *n.* **1.** Knitting or style of knitting; knitwork; texture

> [of the brow.]

2. Contraction or wrinkling, as

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knit'ster, *n.* A knitter. *Obs.*

as: (1) A fastening; a knot. *Obs.* (2) The network or fabric formed by knitting.

knitting case. a A knitting sheath. **b** A case in which knitting needles are kept. — **k. cup**, a cup of wine passed round at a wedding feast. *Obs.* — **k. machine**, a contrivance for mechanically knitting stockings, jerseys, and the like — **k. needle**, a long thin rod, usually of steel or wood and having one or both ends bluntly pointed, used in knitting stockings, etc., by hand. — **k. pin**, a knitting needle with a knob at one end. — **k. sheath**, a sheath to receive the end of a needle to support it in knitting. — **k. stick**, a lengthened form of knitting sheath. — **k. wire**, a wire knitting needle.

knob (nŏb), *n.* [ME. *knobbe*; cf. LG. *knobbe*, and E. KNOP, NOB.] **1.** A rounded protuberance or mass; a hard swelling or rising; a bunch; lump; boss; stud; bump; hump; as, a *knob* in the flesh, or on a bone.

2. A knoblike ornament or handle; as, the *knob* of a lock, door, or drawer; specif., *Arch.*, = KNOP.

3. A rounded hill or mountain, esp. an isolated one; — chiefly in place names; as, Pilot *Knob*

4. a An incipient antler. **b** One of the rugosities of the burr of an antler.

5. A small lump, as of sugar.

6. The head; the nob. *Slang.*

7. *Old Ordnance.* The rounded rear portion of a cascabel.

knob, *v. i.*; KNOBBED (nŏbd); KNOB'BING To grow into knobs or bunches; to become knobbed; to bulge.

knob, *v. t.* **1.** To form a knob or knobs upon.

2. To free from knobs, as by hammering; to roughdress (stone) by knocking off knobs.

3. To hit. *Slang.*

knobbed (nŏbd), *a.* Containing knobs; provided with a knob or knobs; ending in a knob.

> The horns of a roe deer or Greenland are pointed at the top, and *knobbed* or tuberous at the bottom *Grew.*

knobbed goose, the domestic Chinese goose.

knob'ble (nŏb'l), *v. t. & i.*; KNOB'BLED (-ld); KNOB'BLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *knob*, v.] **1.** To free from knobs.

2. To strike lightly, to break or snap. *Dial. Eng.*

3. *Metal.* To shingle.

knob'by (-ĭ), *a.* [From KNOB.] **1.** Full of, or covered with, knobs, or protuberances like knobs; knotty.

2. Abounding in rounded hills or mountains; hilly. *U. S.*

knob'cone' pine (-kōn'). A pine (*Pinus attenuata*), native of the Pacific coast of the United States, so called from the prominent umbos on the scales of the cone.

knob'ker'rie (-kĕr'ĭ), *n.* [Boer D. *knopkirie*, fr. D. *knop*-hout, knotty stick + Hottentot *kĭrri* club.] A short club with a knobbed end used as a missile weapon by Kafir and other native tribes of South Africa.

knob'stick' (nŏb'stĭk'), *n.* **1.** A stick, cane, or club terminating in a knob; esp., such a stick or club used as a weapon or missile; a knobkerrie.

2. A workman who antagonizes a trade union in some way, as by refusing to join, or by withdrawing from, the union, by refusing to strike, by taking the place of a striker, etc.; a scab; also, an employer or master who employs men on terms not acceptable to a trade union. *Cant, Eng.*

knock (nŏk), *v. i.*; KNOCKED (nŏkt); KNOCK'ING. [ME. *knokken*, *knoken*, AS. *cnocian*, *cnuccian*; prob. of imitative origin: cf. Icel. *knoka*. Cf. KNACK.] **1.** To strike a sharp or resounding blow or blows, as with something hard or heavy or with the fist; to rap; as, to *knock* with a club.

> For harbor at a thousand doors they *knocked*. *Dryden.*
> *Knock*, and it shall be opened unto you. *Matt.* vii. 7.

2. To drive or be driven against something; to strike against something; to collide; bump; clash; as, the waves *knock* against the rocks.

3. Of machinery, to rattle or make a knocking noise, as from loose parts knocking against each other, or, in an internal-combustion engine, from advancing the ignition too far, from one cylinder firing against another, or the like.

4. To go, travel, or bustle; — with an adverb or adverbial phrase. Cf. TO KNOCK ABOUT. *Colloq.*

5. To practice evil speaking or fault-finding; to criticize habitually or captiously. *Vulgar Slang, U. S.*

to knock about, to go or travel about, taking knocks or rough usage; to wander about; also, to lead an irregular life. *Colloq.* "*Knocking about* town." *Irving.* — **to k. in** *or* **into**, to knock on a college gate after it is closed, for the purpose of gaining entrance; to gain entrance thus. *Univ. Slang, Eng.* — **to k. off**, to cease, as from work; to desist; to stop working; *Slang*, to die. — **to k. on**, to drive on by or as by a blow or blows; specif., *Rugby Football*, to drive (the ball) on with hand or arm. — **to k. out. a** To knock on a college gate after it is closed, for the purpose of gaining exit; to gain exit thus. *Univ. Slang, Eng.* **b** *Fox Hunting.* To lose the scent; — said of the hounds. — **to k. over**, to succumb; to die. *Colloq. or Slang. Oxf. E. D.* — **to k. together**, to collide. — **to k. under**, to yield; to submit; to acknowledge one's self conquered; — an expression shortened from **knock under board** *or* **table** (to fall under the table from intoxication; hence, to yield; succumb). "Colonel Esmond *knocked under* to his fate." *Thackeray.* — **to k. up. a** To be driven up so as to strike; with *against*, to collide with; to meet; to encounter. **b** To become wearied or worn out, as with labor; to give out; to break down. "The horses were beginning *to knock up* under the fatigue of such severe service." *De Quincey.*

knock (nŏk), *v. t.* **1.** To strike sharply or resoundingly, as with something hard or heavy; to beat; to hammer; to pound; to move by striking; to drive (a thing) against something; as, to *knock* a ball with a bat; to *knock* the head against a post.

2. Specif.: **a** To rap upon for admittance, as a door. **b** To rouse or summon (a person) by knocking. *Colloq.*

3. To impress strongly or forcibly; to astonish; to move to admiration or applause. *Slang, Eng.*

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knight adventurer. A knight-errant. [NERET, 1.

knight banneret. See 2d BANNERET.

knight baronet. = BARONET.

knight commander. See KNIGHT COMPANION. [CROSS.

knight'-cross', *n.* = KNIGHT'S-CROSS.

knight'en-mil'foil (nīt'ĕn-), *n.* = KNIGHT'S-MILFOIL.

knight'en-yar'row, *n.* = KNIGHT'S-MILFOIL. [-SHIP.

knight'-er'rant-ship, *n.* See

knight'ess, *n.* *Rare.* **a** A female knight; a woman who fights like a knight. **b** A woman who is a member of an order of knights. **c** A knight's wife.

knight'fish', *n.* **a** A pine-cone fish, esp. the Australian species *Monocentris gloriæ-maris*.

knight grand cross. See KNIGHT COMPANION & GRAND CROSS b.

knight'hed, *n.* Knighthood. *Obs.*

knight'hood-er'rant, *n.* The body of knights-errant.

Knight Hospitaler See HOSPITALER, 3.

Knight'i-a (nīt'ĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL., after T. A. *Knight*, English plant physiologist] *Bot.* Syn of RYMANDRA. [knight. *Obs.*

knight'less, *a.* Unbecoming a

knight'li-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

knight'like, *a. & adv.* Knightly.

knight'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

knight'ling (nīt'lĭng), *n.* See -LING.

knight's'-cross', *n.* The scarlet lychnis. *Dial. Eng.*

knight'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

knight's'-mil'foil, *n.* A kind of yarrow (*Achillea*) with yellow-rayed flower heads. *Obs.*

knight's'-pond'wort', *n.* The water soldier. *Obs.* [spur

knight's'-spur', *n* The lark-

knight's'-star', *or* **knight's'-star'-lil'y**, *n.* Any amaryllidaceous plant of the genus *Hippeastrum*, esp. *H. equestre*.

knight's'-wa'ter-sen'green, **knights'wort'**, **knight's'-wound'wort'**, *n.* = KNIGHT'S-PONDWORT. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

knightte, *n.* A knight's estate

knill. † KNELL.

knip. Var. of NIP.

knip. Var. of KNAP, bite, crop.

knip'per. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NIPPER.

Knip'per-dol'ling (nĭp'ẽr-dŏl'ĭng), *n.* A partisan of Bernhard

knit'tle (nĭt'l), *n.* [From KNIT.] 1. *Naut.* = NETTLE a & b. 2. A string for tying or drawing a purse, bag, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

knit'work' (n ĭt'w ûr'k), *n.* Knitted work; knitting.

knive (nīv). Var. of KNIFE, *v.*

knived (nīvd), *a.* Furnished or armed with knives.

knives (nīvz), *n.*, *pl* of KNIFE.

K. N. L. *Abbr.* Knight of the Netherland Lion.

kno. † KNOW.

knob'ber (nŏb'ẽr), *n.* A stag in its second year. *Eng.*

knob'bi-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

knob'ble (nŏb'l), *n.* [Dim. of *knob*.] A little knob.

knob'bler (-lẽr), *n.* = KNOBBER.

knob'bling fire (nŏb'lĭng). A bloomery fire. See BLOOMERY.

knob'bly (-lĭ), *a.* Knobby.

knob grass. = KNOTWEED b.

knob latch A latch operated by turning a knob without using a key. [NUDDLING.

knob'ling (nŏb'lĭng). Var. of **knob lock.** A door lock with a knob which operates a spring bolt, in addition to the usual dead bolt operated by the key.

knob'-root', *n* = KNOTWEED b.

knob'weed', *n.* a Var. of KNAPWEED. b The horse balm

knob'wood', *n.* The wild cardamom of South Africa (*Zanthoxylum capense*). *Local.*

knock (k'nŏk; nŏk). *n.* 1. [Cf. Gael. *cnoc*] Hill, hillock. *Scot. & Ir.* 2. [Cf. Dan. dial *knok* hillock.] A sandbank. *Dial. Eng.*

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4. To speak ill of or find fault with; to criticize severely; to decry; to run down. *Vulgar Slang, U. S.*
to knock about, to cause to move to and fro by repeated blows; to treat roughly and disrespectfully. — **to k. down. a** To strike down; to prostrate by a blow or by blows, to fell; hence, to vanquish. **b** To drive down by blows, as a stake; to secure by hammering the end flat, as a rivet. **c** To assign to a bidder at an auction, as by the fall of the hammer (see HAMMER); to knock, or strike, off. **d** To call upon; to name; — from a toastmaster, etc., doing this with a rap. *Colloq., Eng.* **e** To separate (a manufactured article) into parts for convenience of transportation or storage; — opposed to *to set up.* **f** To lower effectively; to tone down. *Colloq.* **g** To spend recklessly, esp. for drink; as, *to knock down* a bank note. *Slang, Australia.* **h** To appropriate or steal (railroad fares). *Slang, U. S.* **i** To introduce (a person or persons). *Vulgar, U. S.* — **to k. in the head,** *or* **on the head,** to stun or kill by a blow upon the head; loosely, to kill summarily; to dispatch; hence, to put an end to; to defeat, as a scheme or project; to frustrate; to quash. — **to k. into a cocked hat,** to overthrow or defeat completely; to demolish; to "use up." *Slang.* — **to k. off. a** To force off by a blow or by beating. **b** = TO KNOCK DOWN **c.** **c** To cause to stop working; also, to leave off (work, etc.). **d** To do quickly or hastily; to accomplish; to perform quickly; to dispatch. *Colloq.* **e** To deduct; as, *to knock off* five dollars from the amount of a bill. **f** To do away with; to remove; to put a stop to. — **to k. out. a** To force out by a blow or by blows; as, *to knock out* the brains. **b** To sell at a second auction or sale (goods just purchased at an auction or sale) for the purpose of dividing the profits from their sale at higher prices; — said of confederates who attend auctions or sales and make it possible for one of them to buy goods at a nominal price for this purpose. *Eng.* **c** Fig., to drive out of a contest; to defeat; to vanquish; to "do up;" to "use up;" specif., *Cant:* (1) *Pugilism,* more fully **to knock out of time,** to disable (an opponent) so that he cannot come to time. (2) *Baseball,* more fully **to knock out of the box,** to cause (a pitcher) to retire or be taken from the box by hitting the balls pitched by him hard or often. **d** To do or make roughly or hastily. *Colloq.* — **to k. the bottom out of,** to render ineffectual or invalid; to bring to naught; to make incapable of "holding water." *Colloq.* — **to k. together. a** To bring into contact or collision; to drive together. **b** To put together or build hastily. — **to k. up. a** To arouse by knocking. **b** To beat or tire out; to fatigue till unable to do more; as, the men were entirely *knocked up. Colloq., Eng.* **c** To drive, force, or fasten up by knocking or hammering; specif., *Bookbinding, etc*, to make even at the edges, or to shape into book form, as printed sheets. **d** To get or make up hastily; to arrange offhand; as, to *knock up* a match or marriage; to put together or build hastily; to knock together. **e** To gain or make by labor or working; specif., *Cricket,* to get or make by batting (so many runs). **f** To ruin or destroy; to put an end to.

knock (nŏk), *n.* **1.** An act of knocking; specif.: **a** A sharp or resounding blow; a stroke with something hard or heavy, esp. a stroke on a door or gate for admittance; a rap. **b** *Mach.* A noise due to looseness or lack of adjustment of parts, or, in a gas engine, to misfire or the like.
2. A clock. *Scot.*

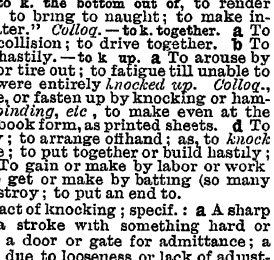
Knockabout.

knock'a-bout' (nŏk'ă-bout'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A small yacht, generally from fifteen to twenty-five feet in length, having a mainsail and a jib. All knockabouts have ballast and either a keel or centerboard. The original type was twenty-one feet in length. The next larger type is called a *race-about.*
2. A knockabout performer or performance *Theat. Slang.*
3. A man hired on a sheep station to do odd jobs. *Colloq., Australia.*

knock'a-bout', *a.* **1.** Marked by knocking about or roughness.
2. Of noisy and violent character. *Theat. Slang.*
3. Characterized by, or suitable for, knocking about, or traveling or wandering hither and thither.
4. That does odd jobs; — said of a class of hands or laborers on a sheep station. *Colloq., Australia.*

knock'down' (nŏk'doun'), *a.* **1.** Of such force as to fell or overthrow; overwhelming; as, a *knockdown* blow.
2. Designating a rivet end to be formed into a head by upsetting in fastening.
3. Of or pertaining to the act of knocking down at an auction; specif., designating the price below which an article will not be disposed of by the auctioneer.
4. Made or constructed so as to be capable of being knocked down or taken apart, as for transportation.

knock'down', *n.* **1.** That which knocks one down; something that overpowers or overwhelms, as strong liquor, specif., a kind of ale or beer that is very strong. *Slang.*
2. A knocking down; a felling by a knock; a blow that overwhelms; also, a fist fight.
3. Something that knocks down, or takes apart, for packing or removal, as a piece of furniture; also, state of being knocked down, or taken apart.

knock'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that knocks; specif.: **a** One who raps at a door. **b** A spirit or goblin supposed to dwell in mines and to show by knocking where ore is. *Dial Eng.* **c** A person strikingly handsome, beautiful, or fine; one who wins admiration; a "stunner." *Slang.* **d** A knockdown blow. *Rare.* **e** A kind of hammer hinged to a door, to knock with for admittance. **f** A contrivance attached to a flour bolt, for shaking it so that the flour will not adhere to the meshes of the bolting cloth.

Knocker, 1 e.

2. A species of large cockroach, esp. *Blabera gigantea,* of semitropical America, which is able to produce a loud knocking sound.
knock'-knee', *n. Med.* A condition in which the knees bend in so as to touch each other in walking; inknee; *pl.*, knees that hit together because of this. — **knock'-kneed'**, *a.*
knock'-off', *n.* Act or place of knocking off; that which knocks off, specif., *Mach.*, a cam or the like for disconnecting something, as a device in a knitting machine to remove loops from the needles. — *a.* That knocks off; of or pertaining to knocking off.
knock-off joint. *Mech.* A joint for the rods of deep-well pumps, in which the rod ends are notched and spliced together and confined by a clasp, the joint thus formed being made taper so as to tighten under tension.
knock'-out', *a.* That knocks out; characterized by knocking out, as, a *knock-out* blow; a *knock-out* key for knocking out a drill from a collet; specif., *Eng.*, of or pertaining to a sale or auction at which knocking out is practiced.
knock-out drops, drops of some drug put in one's drink to stupefy him for purposes of robbery, etc. *Slang, U. S.*
knock'-out', *n.* Act of knocking out, or state of being knocked out; esp., *Eng.*, a knock-out auction or sale or a similar transaction; a combination of bidders for knocking out.
knoll (nōl), *n.* [AS. *cnoll;* akin to G. *knolle, knollen,* clod, lump, knob, bunch, OD. *knolle* ball, bunch, Sw. *knöl,* Dan. *knold.*] **1.** Top of a hill or mountain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. *Naut.* The top or head of a submarine bank or shoal.
3. A little round hill; a hillock of rounded form; a mound; a small elevation of earth.
4 A lump; a large piece. *Scot.*
knoll (nōl), *v. t.;* KNOLLED (nōld); KNOLL'ING. [ME. *knollen.* See KNELL.] To ring, as a bell; to ring a knell for; to toll; to proclaim, or summon, by ringing. *Archaic & Dial. Eng.*

Heavy clocks *knolling* the drowsy hours. *Tennyson.*

knoll, *v. i.* To sound, as a bell, to knell; to toll; to give summons by ringing. *Archaic & Dial. Eng.*

For a departed being's soul
The death hymn peals, and the hollow bells *knoll. Byron*

knoll, *n.* Act of knolling; stroke or sound of a tolling bell; a knell. *Archaic & Dial. Eng. Byron.*
knoll'y (nōl'ĭ), *a.* Abounding in knolls; as, *knolly* country.
knop (nŏp), *n.* [ME. *knop, knoppe;* cf. D. *knop, knoop,* G. *knopf,* Dan. *knop* bud, Sw. *knopp.* Cf. KNOB.] **1.** A knob, as upon the stem of a chalice; a bud; a stud, boss, or bunch; a button.

Four bowls made like unto almonds, with their *knops* and their flowers *Ex.* xxv. 31.

2. *Arch.* Any boldly projecting sculptured ornament; esp., the ornamental termination of a pinnacle; a finial; — called also *knob,* and *knosp.*
3. Any of a number of buttons or projections, often of different color from the rest, on a kind of yarn, called **knop yarn,** or on the cloth made from this yarn.
4. a A flower bud, or a capitulum, as that of knapweed. *Archaic, Eng.* **b** The red clover. *Local, U. S.*
knopped (nŏpt), *a.* Having knops or knobs; knobbed, formed into a knop; as, *knopped* twist or yarn.
knop'per (nŏp'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. G. *knopper.* See KNOP.] A gall formed by a cynipoid gallfly on the leaves and immature acorns of various oaks, used in Austria for tanning.
knop'ping (nŏp'ĭng), *n.* Act or process of producing knop yarn (see KNOP, *n.*, 3).
knor'haan' (k'nôr'hän'), *n.* [D; *knorren* to snarl + *haan* cock.] An African bustard (*Eupodotis afra*) well known as a game bird. It is nearly two feet long, and brownish black with a white half collar and stripe over the eye.

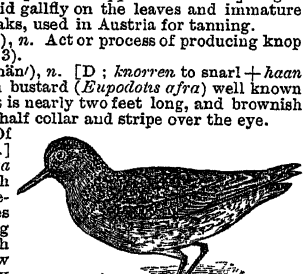
Knot. ⅛

knot (nŏt), *n.* [Of unknown origin.] A sandpiper (*Tringa canutus*) which breeds in Arctic regions and migrates south in flocks along the coasts of both the Old and the New World. It is rapidly becoming rare in the United States. The knot is about ten inches long, and in summer has the under parts chiefly rich chestnut, whence it is called also **robin snipe.**
knot (nŏt), *n.* [ME. *knot, knotte,* AS. *cnotta;* akin to D. *knot,* OHG. *chnodo, chnoto,* G. *knoten,* Icel. *knūtr,* Sw. *knut,* Dan. *knude,* and perh. to L. *nodus.* Cf. KNOUT, KNIT.]
1. An interlacement of the parts of one or more slender and flexible bodies, as cordage, forming a lump or knob; any tie or fastening formed with a flexible cord, rope, or the like, including bends, hitches, splices, etc. Specif., esp. among seamen, a knot proper is a knob formed in a piece of cordage by interweaving its strands, serving as a stopper, button, etc.; as, a wall *knot,* Matthew Walker *knot.* A bend is a method of fastening one rope to another or to a ring, loop, etc., by passing the rope through a loop and fastening it back around itself; as, a sheet *bend.* A hitch is a temporary knot or noose by which one rope is fastened around another rope, spar, or post so as to be readily undone; as, a Blackwall *hitch.* These distinctions, however, are very loose in application. Many ties called *knots* in a general way have no characteristic of the knot proper, nor are they properly *bends* or *hitches;* as, a reef *knot,* bowline *knot,* etc. The same tie is called a sheet *bend,* weaver's *knot,* and weaver's *hitch.*

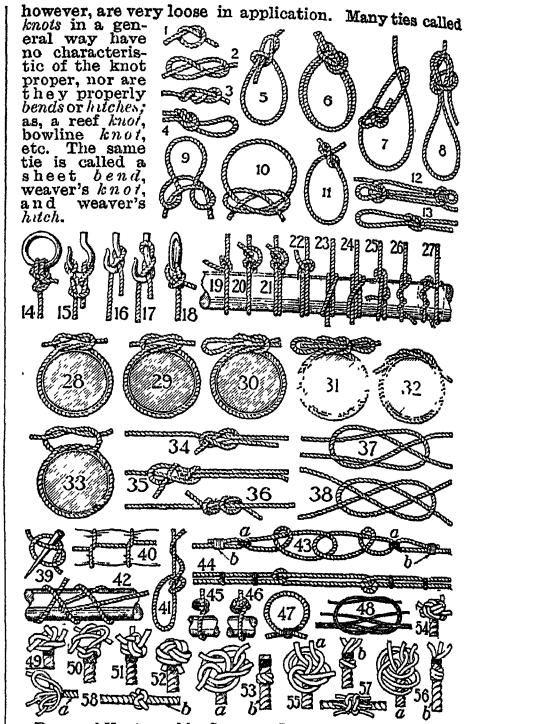
Principal Knots used by Seamen, Mechanics, and the like. See Table below. Several knots are shown loose and tightened, as 53 *a, b.* In 59, the *a, b, c,* etc., mark the same strands in each cut *A* and *B.*

Name of Knot	Used to Fasten, Characteristics, etc.	Fig.
anchor knot	= FISHERMAN'S BEND	14
becket bend	= SHEET BEND	34
Blackwall hitch, single	to hooks, temporary	16
" " double	more secure form	17
bowknot, single, double	easily untied	30, 31
bowline, bowline knot	does not slip or jam	5
bowline, running	strong running loop	7
" on a bight	double loop	6
" with a bight	single bowline formed without a loose end	8
builder's knot	= CLOVE HITCH	23
carrick bend, single, double	joining hawsers, etc.	37, 38
cat's-paw	rope to tackle	15
clinch, inside, outside	for hawsers, etc.	45, 45
clove hitch	rope to spar, spile, etc.	23
cuckold's neck	= HALF CROWN	47
diamond knot	ornamental	58 *a,b*
Englishman's tie	two ropes, esp. of different sizes; strong	36
figure-of-eight knot	prevents unreeving	2
fisherman's bend	hawser to anchor, etc.	14
flat knot	= REEF KNOT	28
French shroud knot	joining broken shrouds	59
German knot	= FIGURE-OF-EIGHT KNOT	2
granny knot	slips, jams	29
half crown	by seizing two parts together	47
half hitches, one, two		19, 20
harness hitch	fastening men to towline	9
hawser bend	= SHEET BEND	34
hawser fastening	joining hawsers	43
heaving-line bend	= CLOVE HITCH	23
inside clinch	See CLINCH, above.	
lanyard knot	prevents unreeving	53 *a,b*
loop knot	safe, but jams	4
magnus hitch		24
manrope knot	double wall with double crown. See below	52
	to draw seizing taut	39
marlinespike hitch	for marling, lashing hammocks, etc.	40
marling hitch		
Matthew Walker knot, single, double	for stoppers, etc.	55 *a,b* / 56 *a,b*
mesh knot	= SHEET BEND	34
midshipman's hitch		41
netting knot	= SHEET BEND	34
open hand knot	= LOOP KNOT (with loop cut)	
outside clinch	See CLINCH.	
overhand knot		1
prolonge knot		10
reef knot	tying reef points or two ropes, esp. of same size	28
reeving line bend	joining hawsers, etc.	44
rolling hitches	fastening line to spar	21, 42
rope-yarn knot	joining rope yarns	48
round seizing		43 *b*
round turn and half hitch	hawser to anchor	22
running bowline	strong running loop	7
" knot	= SLIP KNOT	13
sheepshank	shortening ropes	12
sheet bend, double	joining two ropes, esp. of different sizes	34
sheet bend, double		35
shroud knot	joining broken shrouds	57
single knot	= OVERHAND KNOT	1
slide knot		11
slip knot		13
square knot	= REEF KNOT	28
stevedore's knot	to prevent unreeving	3
stopper knot		54
studding-sail halyard bend		25
" tack bend		18
stunner hitch	= DOUBLE BLACKWALL H	17
surgeon's knot	ligatures, etc.	32, 33
throat seizing		43 *a*
timber hitch		26
" and a half hitch		27
wall knot single	to prevent raveling, serve as stopper, etc.	49
" " crowned		50
" " double, with sinnet		51
wall knot double, with weaver's hitch *or* knot	double crown / = SHEET BEND	52 / 34

knockada. † NAKHODA.
knock'a-way', *n.* [Corrupt. or doublet of ANAQUA.] = ANAQUA.
knock'em-down' (nŏk''m-doun'), *n. Cant.* **a** A kind of bowling game with ten pins. **b** A cockshy surmounted by a cocoanut or the like. [Ill.]
knock'er-off', *n.* See 3d BURR.
knock'er-up', *n.* One whose duty it is to waken work people early in the morning. *Eng.*
knock'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of KNOCK. Specif.: *n. pl. Mining.* Ore broken up with a hammer, esp. the large lumps which are picked out. *Dial Eng.*
knock'le (nŏk''l). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KNUCKLE.
knock'-me-down', *a.* That knocks one down; rough; prostrating. *Colloq.* — *n.* = KNOCKDOWN, 1. *Slang.*
knock'stone' (nŏk'stōn'), *n.* A block on which ore is broken up.
knock'up', *n. Mach.* An ejecting attachment for the lower die of a drawing or stamping press.
knod'den. Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of KNEAD.
knoit (k'noit; noit), *v. t. & i. & n.* Knock. *Scot*
knoi'ter (k'noi'tẽr; noi'-), *v. t.* To knock. *Scot.*
knoke, knokke. † KNOCK.
knokel, knokil. † KNUCKLE.
knoll'er, *n.* One who tolls a bell. *Obs.*
knop. † KNAP.
knop (nŏp), **knap** (năp; nâp), *n.* A wooden tub. *Dial. Eng.*
knop, *v. i.* To bud. *Scot.*
knop, *v. t.* To provide with knops; to fasten with or as with knops or buttons; to stud. *Obs.*
knop'ite (nŏp'ĭt), *n.* [After Prof. A. *Knop.*] *Min.* A black crystalline mineral closely allied to perovskite, but containing cerium.
knop'py (nŏp'ĭ), *a.* Abounding in knops; knobby. *Obs. or R.*
knop sedge. The bur reed; — so called from its globular clusters of seed vessels. *Dial. Eng.*
knop'weed' (nŏp'wēd'). Var. of KNAPWEED.
knop yarn See KNOP, *n.*, 3.
knor Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KNUR.
knorned, *a.* Knurred. *Obs.*
Knor'ri-a (nôr'ĭ-ă), *n.* [After Georg W. *Knorr* (1705-61), collector of petrified objects.] *Paleobot.* A genus of fossil lepidophytic stems of the Carboniferous age, intermediate in characters between the Lepidodendraceæ and the Sigillariaceæ.
knosp (nŏsp), *n.* [G. *knospe* bud, akin to E. *knop.*] A knop; a boss. — **knosped** (nŏspt), *a.*

2. Hence, fig.: **a** Something not easily solved; an intricacy; a difficulty; a perplexity; a problem.
Knots worthy of solution. *Cowper.*
b The main point of a problem, intricacy, or difficulty; the point of a story; the gist of a matter.
I shoulde to the *knotte* condescend,
And maken of her walking soon an end. *Chaucer.*
c A bond of union or a binding condition or spell; an obligation; a connection; a tie; specif., the marriage knot.
"With nuptial *knot.*" *Shak.*
3. An ornament, article of dress, or badge consisting of ribbon, etc., tied in a knot; a bow, cockade, or epaulet; specif., one of various forms of intertwined cord adopted as badges by noble families in the Middle Ages, and now sometimes used as heraldic bearings.
4. A cluster of persons or things; collection; group; band; clique, as, a *knot* of scheming politicians. "*Knots* of talk." *Tennyson.*
His ancient *knot* of dangerous adversaries. *Shak.*
Palms in cluster, *knots* of Paradise. *Tennyson.*
5. A knob, lump, swelling, or protuberance.
With lips serenely placid, felt the *knot*
Climb in her throat. *Tennyson.*
6. Hence: **a** Any swelling or protuberance in the tissues of a plant, as the node of a grass; hence, any unusual excrescence, esp. the hard, irregular lump formed at the point of insertion of a branch in a tree trunk. **b** A bud. *Obs.* **c** Any fungous disease of trees characterized by the development of abnormal excrescences; — usually with attributive, as *black knot.*
7. A carved or hammered knob or boss; a stud; also, *Arch.*, the carved foliage of a corbel, capital, or the like.
8. A knob-shaped hill; a moderately high rocky summit or peak. *Dial. Eng.*
9. A lump or concretion surrounded by different or softer material, as in glass, precious stones, rocks, etc.
10. A figure the lines of which are interlaced or interwoven, as in embroidery, etc. "Garden *knots.*" *Bacon.*
11. A place or point where several or many lines, nerves, etc., meet or intersect and thus form a thickening; esp.: **a** The meeting place or intersection of several mountain chains; as, the *Knot* of Pasco in Peru. **b** *Mech.* = NODE.
12. *Math.* Any locking with itself of a closed n extent in a $(2n + 1)$ extent, as of a curve with itself in ordinary space (where $n = 1$). See LOCKED EXTENTS.
13. *Naut.* **a** A division of the log line, serving to measure the rate of a vessel's motion. Each knot on the line bears the same proportion to a mile that twenty-eight seconds do to an hour. The number of knots which run off the reel in twenty-eight seconds, therefore, shows the number of miles the vessel is sailing in an hour. Hence: **b** A unit of speed, equivalent to one nautical mile, or 6,080.27 feet, an hour; as, when a ship goes eight nautical miles an hour, her speed is eight *knots.* **c** Loosely, a nautical mile; — only in such expressions as, a speed of nine *knots* an hour.
14. A quantity or measure of yarn, thread, etc., varying with the commodity and consisting of a definite number of coils; — so called from the knot tied when the required number of coils are reeled.
15. Short for PORTER'S KNOT.
a knot in a rush *or* **bulrush,** a difficulty that does not exist; as, to look for or seek *a knot in a rush. A Latinism. Obs.*

knot (nŏt), *v. t.*; KNOT'TED; KNOT'TING. **1.** To tie in or with, or form into, a knot or knots; to form a knot on or in; to do up or fasten with a knot. "*Knotted* curls." *Drayton.*
As light as I could *knot* the noose. *Tennyson.*
2. In fancy work, to form or make by knotting, or knitting knots.
3. To form knots or knobs in; to emboss; to knit (the brows).
4. To unite or bind closely or intricately; to entangle.
The deed *knots* us together for time and eternity. *Hawthorne.*
5. a *Painting.* To cover the knots of (wood) with a preparation, as of shellac, preparatory to painting, to prevent their appearance in the finish. **b** To coat (a metal) with a protective preparation of red lead, boiled oil, and turpentine. **c** To remove knots from (cloth), as with a small pair of pliers. **d** *Logging.* To limb (a tree). *Local, U. S.*

knot, *v. i.* **1.** To form knots, as in a cord; to become entangled; as, a wet line *knots* easily.
2. To knit knots for fringe or trimming; to do knotting.
3. To form joints or nodes; to bud; to form a close head; to set; — said of plants. *Obs.*
Cut hay when it begins to *knot* *Mortimer.*
4. To unite or gather in a knot or group; to assemble; to become compact. *Obs.* "A cistern for foul toads to *knot* and gender in." *Shak.*

knot'grass' (nŏt'grȧs'), *n.* **a** A common cosmopolitan polygonaceous weed (*Polygonum aviculare*) having jointed stems, linear leaves, and minute greenish flowers. An infusion of knotgrass was once supposed to have the effect of stopping the growth of an animal, and hence it was called, as by Shakespeare, "hindering *knotgrass.*" **b** Any of several grasses with geniculate stems, as florin, oat grass, etc.; specif., the tropical American grass *Paspalum distichum*, supposed to possess medicinal properties.

knot stitch. A stitch which is used in embroidery to form lines ornamented at intervals with knots, and in drawn work to tie threads together in variously arranged patterns.

knot'ted (nŏt'ĕd; -Id; 151), *p. a.* **1.** Tied in or with, or fastened with, a knot or knots; having a knot or knots.
2. Fig.: Entangled; puzzling; knotty.
They're catched in *knotted* lawlike nets *Hudibras.*
3. Ornamented or formed with knots, knobs, or bosses; shaped or interlaced as if tied in a knot; as, a *knotted* arch, pillar, or shaft.
4. Having intersecting lines or figures; laid out in knots.
The west corner of thy curious *knotted* garden. *Shak.*
5. Full of, characterized by, or having, knots, knobs, or the like; knurled; gnarled; knitted; clotted; as, the *knotted* oak; *knotted* joints; *knotted* brows; *knotted* blood.
6. Formed into a knot, compact mass, or head; budded; headed, as clover. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

knot'ter (nŏt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that knots; a machine or device, as in a harvester, for tying knots.
2. A person employed to remove knots, as from yarn; a machine or device for removing knots, as, in paper making, a machine or contrivance consisting essentially of a sieve, by which the lumps, or knots, are removed from the pulp when it is strained.

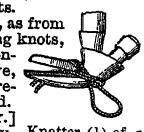
Knotter (1) of a Harvester.

knot'ti-ness (-I-nĕs), *n.* [From KNOTTY.] **1.** Quality or state of being knotty. "*Knottiness* of his style." *Hare.* **2.** *Math.* The minimum number of nodes in the projection of a knot upon a plane.

knot'ting (nŏt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of KNOT. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** The tying of a knot or knots; a tying or tangling in a knot. **b** Lacelike fancywork made by twisting and knotting threads. **c** Any of the various preparations to knot wood or metal. See KNOT, *v. t.*, 5.

knot'ty (-I), *a.*; KNOT'TI-ER (-I-ẽr); KNOT'TI-EST. **1.** Full of knots; tied in knots; knotted; having many knots; gnarled; as, *knotty* timber; a *knotty* rope.
2. Difficult; intricate; perplexing; puzzling.
A *knotty* point I to which we now proceed. *Pope.*
3. Hard and rough; rugged; as, a *knotty* head.

knot'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Decorative work consisting of or representing cords or the like interlaced and knotted together in designs.
2. A kind of fancywork made by knotting fine silk or thread over crochet cotton or cord.

knout (nout; nōōt; 277), *n.* [Russ. *knut;* perh. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *knut* knot, knout, Icel. *knūtr* knot: cf. F. *knout.* See KNOT.] A kind of whip for flogging criminals, formerly much used in Russia. The lash, consisting of a tapering bundle of leather thongs twisted with wire and hardened, badly mangles the flesh.

knout, *v. t.* To punish with the knout.

know (nō), *v. t.; pret.* KNEW (nū); *p. p.* KNOWN (nōn), *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNOW'ING. [ME. *knowen, knawen,* AS. *cnāwan;* akin to OHG. *chnāan* (in comp.), Icel. *knā* to be able, Russ. *znat'* to know, L. *gnoscere, noscere,* Gr. γιγνώσκειν, Skr. *jnā;* fr. the root of E *can,* v. i., *ken.* See KEN, CAN to be able, cf. ACQUAINT, COGNITION, GNOSTIC, IGNORE, NOBLE, NOTICE.] **1.** To perceive directly; to apprehend immediately by the senses or by the mind; esp., to perceive or apprehend as familiar or intelligible; to recognize; to discern the character of; hence, to recognize as distinct from something else; to distinguish; specif., *Obs.*, to recognize as having authority; to acknowledge.
Ye shall *know* them by their fruits. *Matt.* vii. 16.
And their eyes were opened, and they *knew* him. *Luke* xxiv. 31.
2. To perceive or apprehend as true; to recognize as valid or as fact on the basis of information possessed or of one's understanding or intelligence; to have mental certitude in regard to, together with clear comprehension of; to perceive with understanding and conviction. *Know* is used not only for a particular consciousness of knowing; as, I *know* that this solution is correct; but also for a consciousness of knowing conceived as at any time possible; as, I *know* that two and two make four; I *know* my multiplication tables. Sometimes, in a yet looser sense, we say: I *know* his name, but I cannot recall it.
O, that a man might *know*
The end of this day's business ere it come! *Shak.*
There is a certainty in the proposition, and we *know* it. *Dryden.*
Know how sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong. *Longfellow.*
A blind man may *know* all about the sky's blueness, and I may *know* all about your toothache, conceptually, tracing their causes from primeval chaos, and their consequences to the crack of doom. But so long as he has not felt the blueness, nor I the toothache, our knowledge, wide as it is, of these realities, will be hollow and inadequate. *Wm. James.*
3. To be convinced of the truth of; to be fully assured of; as, I *know* it, but I do not understand it; I *know* it, but I cannot explain it.
4. To be apprised of; to have or acquire information about; to have or gain cognizance of; as, to *know* the circumstances of a murder.
5. To have immediate experience of; to be acquainted with; to be no stranger to; to be more or less familiar with the person, character, etc., of; as, to *know* an author, to *know* the rules of an organization.
He hath made him to be sin for us, who *knew* no sin.
2 Cor. v. 21.
Not to *know* me argues yourselves unknown. *Milton.*
6. Specif.: **a** To have sexual commerce with.
And Adam *knew* Eve his wife. *Gen* iv. 1.
b To be conversant with; to have practical knowledge or information of; to have technical acquaintance with; to be skilled in; as, to *know* the printer's craft.
7. To confess; disclose; reveal. *Obs.*
8. *Bib.* To care for; guard; also, to have heed for; regard.
☞ *Know* is often followed by an objective and an infinitive (with or without *to*) or a participle, a dependent sentence, etc.
And I *knew* that thou hearest me always *John* xi. 42.
The monk he instantly *knew* to be the prior. *Scott.*
In other hands I have *known* money do good. *Dickens.*
not to know a B from a battledore *or* **broomstick,** to be stupidly ignorant. — **to k. a hawk from a handsaw** [probably originally *hernshaw*, a heronshaw], to be able to discriminate or to perceive the obvious. *Shak.* — **to k. a thing or two,** to be mentally competent or informed; to have worldly knowledge and sagacity. *Colloq.* — **to k. how,** to understand the manner, way, or means; to have requisite information, intelligence, or sagacity. *How* is sometimes omitted. "If we fear to die, or *know* not to be patient." *Jer. Taylor.* — **to k. on which side one's bread is buttered,** to be keenly and capably alive to one's own interests or welfare. — **to k. the ropes,** to know the details of a business, the tricks of a trade, or the methods of an organization, etc., as well as a sailor understands the rigging of a vessel. *Colloq.* — **to k. what o'clock it is,** *or* **the time of day,** to be informed, ready for an emergency, or wide awake. *Colloq.* — **to k. what's what,** to be fully informed; to have up-to-date knowledge. *Colloq.* — **to k. where the shoe pinches,** to know where the cause of trouble or difficulty is.

know (nō), *v. i.* **1.** To have knowledge; to have a clear and certain perception; to possess wisdom, instruction, or information; — often with *of.*
Israel doth not *know*, my people doth not consider. *Is.* i. 3.
If any man will do his will, he shall *know* of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself. *John* vii. 17.
The peasant folklore of Europe still *knows* of willows that bleed and weep and speak when hewn. *Tylor.*
2. To be certain; to feel confident.
3. To make confession. *Obs.*
4. To seek knowledge.
Know of your youth, examine well your blood. *Shak.*
5. To be acquainted. *Obs.*
You and I have *known*, sir. *Shak.*
6. To distinguish, — with *between. Rare.*

know (nō), *n.* Fact of knowing; knowledge. *Chiefly Colloq.*, in the phrase *in the know*, having special knowledge or information. *Slang.*

know'a-ble (nō'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be known; capable of being discovered, understood, ascertained, or recognized.
Thus mind and matter, as known or *knowable*, are only two different series of phenomena or qualities. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
— **know'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **know'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

know'ing (nō'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Recognition; also, a sign by which something may be recognized. *Obs.*
2. Acquaintance; cognizance; knowledge; hence, experience. "In my *knowing.*" *Shak.*
3. The act of attaining knowledge.
A *knowing* which sees the pure spiritual truth directly. *W. T. Harris.*

know'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Having, or giving, knowledge; conscious; cognitive; perceptive; as, *knowing* faculties.
2. Informed; intelligent; as, a *knowing* dog.
The *knowing* and intelligent part of the world. *South.*
3. Displaying knowledge or skill. *Obs.*
4. Having or displaying discernment; artful; cunning; shrewd; wide-awake; often, having the air of being in, or indicating actual or pretended, possession of special information; as, a *knowing* rascal; a *knowing* look.
5. Displaying knowledge of what is proper or fashionable in dress, equipage, or the like; stylish; smart. *Colloq.*
In the "little Mother Isle" . . . bus drivers have quite a coaching air, with hat and coat of *knowing* form. *Eliot Gregory.*
6. Cognizant (of); informed (in); familiar (with).
Syn. — See SHREWD.

knowl'edge (nŏl'ĕj; -ĭj), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *knowlegen, knowlechen, knawlechen;* prob. fr. ME. *cnaw* acknowledgment, confession (*Oxf. E. D.*). The origin of the last part of the word is uncert.] To acknowledge or make acknowledgment; to confess; to recognize; also, to diagnose. *Obs.*

knowl'edge (nŏl'ĕj; -ĭj; *by some, esp. in British usage,* nŏ'lĕj, -ĭj), *n.* [ME. *knowlage, knowlege, knowleche, knawleche,* perh. fr. the v. See KNOWLEDGE, *v.*, KNOW.] **1.** Acknowledgment, avowal, recognition, or confession; as, to make *knowledge* of a debt. *Obs.*
2. Act or fact of recognizing or noticing; recognition; cognizance; — esp. in the phrase *to take knowledge of;* specif., *Obs*, legal cognizance; judicial examination.
And they took *knowledge* of them, that they had been with Jesus. *Acts* iv. 13.
Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take *knowledge* of me, seeing I am a stranger? *Ruth* ii. 10.
3. Familiarity gained by actual experience; practical skill; technical acquaintance; as, a *knowledge* of life.
4. Specif.: **a** Personal intimacy; acquaintanceship; friendship; also, persons with whom one is acquainted, collectively. *Obs.* **b** Sexual intercourse; — usually in the phrase *carnal knowledge.*
5. Acquaintance with fact; the state of being aware of something or of possessing information; hence, scope of information; as, it has not come to my *knowledge;* also, *Obs.*, an item of information; something made known; news; intelligence.
6. The act or state of knowing; clear perception of fact, truth, or duty; certain apprehension, whether by the senses or the understanding; familiar cognizance; cognition. Knowledge acquired by the senses or by feeling or intuition (or the internal sense) has been variously called **knowledge of acquaintance,** or **immediate knowledge, intuitive knowledge, sensitive knowledge,** etc.; knowledge obtained by intellectual processes of abstraction and comparison has been variously called **knowledge about,** or **abstractive knowledge, intellective knowledge, representative knowledge,** etc.
7. That which is gained and preserved by knowing; instruction; acquaintance; enlightenment; learning; scholarship; erudition; also, in a general sense, the sum of information conserved by civilization, — often personified.
To give a name is for civilized thought the first step in *knowledge.* It at once depends upon, and in a sense creates, a recognizable arrangement of things, qualities, and relations. *B. Bosanquet.*
But *Knowledge* to their eyes her ample page
Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll. *T. Gray.*
8. That which is or may be known, the subject to which an act of knowledge relates, whether a particular cognition or a branch of learning; — chiefly in the *pl.*
There is a great difference in the delivery of the mathematics, which are the most abstracted of *knowledges.* *Bacon.*
Kim's limitations were as curious and sudden as his *knowledges.* *Kipling.*
9. That by which something may be known; a mark or token; a cognizance. *Obs.*
Syn. — KNOWLEDGE, WISDOM, SCIENCE, INFORMATION. KNOWLEDGE denotes acquaintance with, or clear perception of, facts; WISDOM is the capacity of judging soundly and dealing broadly with facts, esp. in their practical relations to life and conduct; it often implies depth of insight or ripeness of experience; as, "*Knowledge* and intelligence . . . alone do not constitute *wisdom*; the word implies the application of . . . fittest means to the best . . . end" (*T. Gray*); "*Wisdom* consisteth not in knowing many things, nor even in knowing them thoroughly; but in choosing and in following what conduces the most certainly to our lasting happiness and true glory" (*Landor*); "*Knowledge* dwells in heads replete with thoughts of other men, *wisdom* in minds attentive to their own" (*Cowper*); "She [*knowledge*] is earthly of the mind, but *wisdom* heavenly of the soul" (*Tennyson*). SCIENCE, as here compared (see SCIENCE), in modern usage, is exact, organized, and classified knowledge, esp. in relation to

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knot. Dial. Eng. var. of NOT, hornless. [berry.
knot'ber-ry, *n.* The cloudberry.
knot bindweed. = BLACK BINDWEED b. [*Dial. Eng.*
knotch'ell. Var. of NOTCHEL.
knot'ful-ness, *n. Geom.* Lit., fullness with respect to knot. — used by Tait of the number of knots of lower orders (whether interlinked or not) of which a given knot may be composed.
knot'head', *n.* A variety of apple now known as the Jewett.
knot'horn', *n., or* **knothorn moth.** Any moth of the family Phycitidæ, having the basal joints of the antennæ of the male swollen.
knot'less, *a.* See -LESS.
knot porter. A porter equipped with a porter's knot (which see). — **knot'-por'ter-ing,** *n.*
knot'root', *n.* a Chinese artichoke **b** Horse balm. *Local, U. S.*
knot'ted-ness, *n. Math.* Character of possessing knots; the degree of implication with itself, as of a vortex ring. [KNOTTY.
knot'ti-ly (nŏt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of
knot'tle, *n.* A little knot. *Obs.*
knot'weed', *n.* Knapweed, knotgrass; or, *Obs.*, knawel.
knot'wort' (nŏt'wûrt'), *n.* **a** = KNOTGRASS a. **b** Any of various apetalous plants, chiefly herbaceous weeds, formerly constituting a family, the *Illecebraceæ. Lindley.*
knoud. Var. of KNOWD.
knout. Var. of NOWT. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [BERRY.
knout'ber-ry. Var. of KNOT-BERRY.
know. ✝ KNEE.
know. Var. of KNOWE, a knoll.
know'a-ble (nō'ȧ-b'l), *n* A knowable thing; — usually *pl.*
know'-all' (nō'-ôl'), *n.* One who knows everything; ironically, a pretender to great knowledge. *Chiefly Colloq.* [gurnard.
knowd (noud), *n.* The gray
knowe, know (nou; nō), *n.* [See 1st KNOLL.] A knoll or mound. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
know'er, *n.* One who knows.
know'ing-ly, *adv.* of KNOWING.
know'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
know'-it-all', *a.* Professing to know, or having the air of knowing, all about something. — *n.* A know-it-all person.
knowl (*dial.* nōl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of KNOLL.
know'leche, etc. ✝ KNOWLEDGE, etc.

the physical world; as; "Innate faculty . . . must have the aid of organized *knowledge*. Only when Genius is married to *Science* can the highest results be produced" (*H. Spencer*); "Poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all *knowledge;* it is the impassioned expression which is in the countenance of all *science*" (*Wordsworth*). INFORMATION is knowledge communicated or acquired, esp. by reading or observation; as, "I look with sorrow on the habit . . . of making a considerable part of the education of the place to turn on the art of serving up gobbets of prepared *information* in essays. . . . It is the business of a university to . . . impart solid *knowledge*, not to turn out nimble penmen" (*F. Harrison*); a bureau of *information*. See WISE, LEARNING, SHREWD, DISCERNMENT.

knowl'edge-a-ble (nŏl'ĕj-*a*-b'l), *a.* **1.** That can be perceived or recognized. *Obs.*

2. Having or exhibiting knowledge or intelligence, intelligent; well-informed; knowing. *Colloq.*

You were always took for a *knowledgeable* man, doctor; but you're talking nonsense now. *Hall Caine.*

—knowl'edge-a-ble-ness, *n.* **—knowl'edge-a-bly,** *adv.*

known (nōn), *p. p.* of KNOW. **—known quantity,** *Alg.; etc.,* a quantity whose value is given. Known quantities are usually denoted by the first letters of the alphabet, *a, b, c, d,* etc.

know'–noth'ing, *n.* **1.** A person who knows nothing; an ignoramus; also, an agnostic.

2. [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* A member of a secret political organization or party (called also the *American party*), the object of which was to render the foreign-born population politically powerless through very stringent naturalization laws and the exclusive choice of native Americans for office; —so called popularly because the members replied "I don't know" to any questions asked them in reference to the party. It showed its greatest strength from 1853 to 1856, but by 1860 had disappeared.

know'–noth'ing, *a.* **1.** Knowing nothing; extremely ignorant; also, agnostic.

We had read their *know-nothing* books, and we lean'd to the darker side. *Tennyson.*

2. [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the party of the Know-Nothings.

knub (nŭb), *n.* [Cf. KNOB, NUB, *n.*] **1.** A lump or protuberance; a swelling, as a boil; a knob. *Now Dial.*

2. Waste silk formed in winding off the threads from a cocoon; —usually in the *pl.*

knuck'le (nŭk''l), *n.* [ME. *knokel, knokil,* AS. *cnucel* (a doubtful word); akin to D. *knokkel, kneukel,* OFries. *knokele, knokle,* G. *knöchel,* Sw. *knoge,* Dan. *knokkel,* G. *knochen* bone, D. *knok, knook.*] **1.** The rounded prominence formed by the ends of the two adjacent bones at a joint; also, the joint itself; —in modern usage restricted to those at the joints and bases of the fingers.

2. *Cookery.* The knee or hock joint of a quadruped, with the adjacent parts, used chiefly for soups, stews, etc.; as, a *knuckle* of veal or ham.

3. The shoulder joint of a whale.

4. Something shaped or projecting like a knuckle; specif.: **a** A joint of a plant; a node. *Obs. Bacon.* **b** *Mech.* Any of the joining parts of a hinge through which the pin or rivet passes; also, a knuckle joint. **c** *Mach.* The rotating piece used for the coupling device in various forms of automatic car couplings. It is usually provided with a hole by means of which it may be used with the ordinary coupling pin. **d** *Shipbuilding.* That portion of the surface of a vessel where an abrupt change of direction occurs.

5. *pl.* A knuckle-duster; as, brass *knuckles.*

knuck'le, *v. i.;* KNUCK'LED (-'ld); KNUCK'LING (-lĭng). **1.** To place the knuckles on the ground in shooting a marble; — usually with *down;* as, to *knuckle* or *knuckle down* at the taw.

2. To yield; to submit; — usually with *down* or *under.*

The captain soon *knuckled* under *Stevenson.*

3. To bend the fingers, as in clenching the fist; hence, to be resistant.

How he *knuckled* tight and gave not back. *Walt Whitman.*

4. To project like a knuckle.

5. *Far.* To become affected with knuckling, or cocked ankles (which see).

to knuckle to. a To submit to in a contest; to yield to. *Colloq.* **b** To apply one's self earnestly to; —usually with *down;* as, *to knuckle to,* or *down to,* work. *Colloq.*

knuck'le, *v. t.* **1.** To apply the knuckles to; to beat, strike, rub, etc., with the knuckles.

2. To shoot (marbles, etc.) from between the knuckle of the thumb and the bent forefinger.

knuck'le-bone' (nŭk''l-bōn'), *n.* **1.** The bone of a knuckle joint; — in man, now only of a finger, formerly also of a knee or elbow; in an animal, a limb bone with a knob at the joint end, or the knob itself.

2. Specif.: **a** *Cookery.* = KNUCKLE, 2. **b** A metacarpal or a metatarsal bone of a sheep or similar animal, — used esp. for tossing up and catching as a game; hence, usually *pl.,* the game played with these.

In ordinary practice among the Greeks the highest throw of the *knucklebones* was named "Aphrodite." *A. S. Murray.*

knuck'le-deep', *adv.* Up to the knuckles; to a very considerable extent; so as to be much involved; deeply.

knuck'le-dust'er, *n.* A metal device to slip on the four fingers, having a projecting surface or bar, sometimes spiked, covering the knuckles, used by criminals and others as a weapon of offense.

knuck'le-dust'er, *v. t.* To strike with a knuckle-duster.

knuckle gear. *Mach.* A gear with knuckle teeth. See KNUCKLE TOOTH. —**knuckle gearing.**

knuckle joint. a A joint forming a knuckle; a knuckle. **b** *Mach.* A hinge joint, in which a projection with an eye, on one piece, enters a jaw between two corresponding projections with eyes, on another piece, and is retained by a pin which passes through the eyes and forms the pivot.

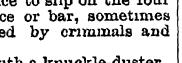

Knuckle Joint b.

knuck'le-joint', *v. t.* To connect by a knuckle joint.

knuckle thread. *Mach.* A strong form of screw thread similar in section to that of a knuckle tooth, employed for screws subject to rough usage.

knuckle tooth. *Mach.* A strong though imperfect form of wheel tooth the profile of which consists of semicircular arcs, used for cranes and slow-moving machinery.

Knuckle Teeth in gear.

knuck'ling (nŭk'lĭng), *n. Veter.* The condition of having cocked ankles.

knuck'ly (-lĭ), *a.* Having prominent or large knuckles.

knul'ling (nŭl'ĭng), *n.* [Cf. KNURL, *n. & v.*] *Arch.* A breaking up of a rounded molding, as if for a bead and reel, but generally with more elaboration; also, molding so treated.

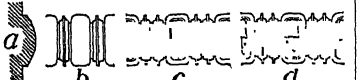

Knullings *a* Profile; *b, c, d* Various Styles of Face

knur (nûr), *n.* [ME. *knorre;* cf. D. *knor,* G. *knorre,* E. *knar, knurl,* and ME. *knurned* rough, knotty.] **1.** A hard excrescence, concretion, swelling, or kernel, as in a tree trunk, stone, etc.; a knot; a gnarl; a knurl.

2. A ball of wood, etc., used in the game, played in the north of England, of **knur and spell,** in which the object is to drive the knur from a trap, in which it is placed, as far as possible, or to make the longest drive, in a given number of strokes; also, a similar ball used in hockey and other games. *Eng.*

A *knur* and spell match for £5 . . . 15 rises . . . each . . . the longest knock to decide the match. *Sporting Chronicle.*

3. A dwarfish man; a rough, hard fellow. *Dial. Eng.*

knurl (nûrl), *n.* [Cf. KNUR, GNARLED.] **1.** A small protuberance or excrescence; a contorted knot in wood; a knob; a nodule; a boss or projection; a small ridge or bead, esp. one of a series of ridges or beads made on a metal surface, as on the rim of a circular nut, for assisting the grasp or for decorative purposes.

2. A knot or tangle, as of the hair. *Obs. or Scot.*

3. A dwarf; a short, thickset person. *Scot. & Dial Eng.*

4 A tool for knurling, or milling.

knurl, *v. t.;* KNURLED (nûrld); KNURL'ING. To provide with knurls; to furnish with ridges or beading, as the edge of a knob, the handle of a tool, or a coin; to mill.

knurled (nûrld), *a.* [See KNURL, *v. & n.*] **1.** Full of knots, gnarled.

2. Provided with knurls; milled.

knurl'ing (nûr'lĭng), *n.* The making of knurls; the ridges on knurled work; knurled work.

knurl'y (-lĭ), *a.;* KNURL'I-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); KNURL'I-EST. [See KNURL, *n.;* cf. GNARLY.] **a** Full of knurls, or knots; gnarly. **b** Dwarfish.

ko'a (kō'*á*), *n.* [Hawaiian, a barren tree.] A mimosaceous tree (*Acacia koa*) native of the Hawaiian Islands, where it is one of the most valuable forest trees, having a fine-grained wood used both for cabinetwork and for fuel. The bark is employed in tanning.

ko-a'la (kō-ä'*lá*; *the native name is pronounced* kōō'*lá,* koala *being perhaps originally a misspelling that has acquired a phonetic pronunciation*), *n.* [Native name; cf. *kūlā, weloe, walla, ouiloe.*] An Australian arboreal marsupial (*Phascolarctos cinereus*); — called also *bear* or *native bear.* It is about two feet long, with no obvious tail, large hairy ears, thick ashy gray fur, and sharp claws. It is awkward and sluggish, and feeds upon eucalyptus leaves. The single young is early removed from the pouch and carried on the parent's back.

Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*).

kob (kŏb; kōb), **ko'ba** (kŏ'bä), *n.* [Native name, cf. Wolof *loba,* Fulah *kōba.*] Any of numerous African antelopes of the genus *Kobus,* related to the water bucks, but smaller and usually more brightly colored.

ko'bang (kō'băng), *n.* Also **co'bang.** [Jap. *ko-ban.*] A Japanese gold coin of oblong, rounded shape, in general circulation up to 1870. It varied in value from $9.65 (first issue, 1609) to about $3.50, the usual value in the 19th century being about $5.62 or a little over 23s.

ko'bold (kō'bōld), *n.* [G., perh. orig., house god, house protector. See COBALT.] In German folklore: **a** A kind of domestic spirit who performs services for the inmates of the house, but is often mischievous. Cf. BROWNIE. **b** A kind of gnome or goblin haunting underground places, as mines or caves.

Koch (kōch), *n.* A member of a Hinduized Mongoloid people of Assam; also, their language. Many of the true Koches now speak Kachari. See INDO-CHINESE.

Koch has lost its original meaning, and now signifies a Hinduized Bodo *Census of India,* 1901.

Ko'chi-a (kō'kĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL., after W. D. J. *Koch* (1771-1849), German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of chenopodiaceous herbs of wide distribution, distinguished by the turbinate perianth and broadly winged fruit. Several Australian species and the American *K. prostrata* are valuable fodder plants in arid regions. Also *l. c.],* a plant of this genus.

Koch's lymph (kŏks). [After Robert *Koch,* German bacteriologist, who first prepared it.] *Physiol. Chem.* A fluid resulting from the growth of the tubercle bacilli on a suitable culture medium, and containing the chemical products of such growth, the germs being removed by filtration through porcelain. The fluid is rich in albumoses of a peculiar kind, and has a marked physiological action. Called also *tuberculin.*

ko'dak (kō'dăk), *n.* [An invented name.] **1.** A kind of portable photographic camera, esp. adapted for snapshot work, in which a succession of negatives is made upon a continuous roll of sensitized film, — a trade-mark name of the Eastman Kodak Company, but now popularly applied to almost any hand camera. See CAMERA, *Illust.*

2. A photograph taken with a kodak.

ko'dak, *v. t. & i.,* KO'DAKED (-dăkt); KO'DAK-ING. To photograph with a kodak; hence, to describe or characterize briefly and vividly.

Koe'ber-lin'i-a (kē'bĕr-lĭn'ĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL., after C. L. *Köberlin,* German clergyman and amateur botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of plants of Texas and Mexico, constituting the family Koeberliniaceæ (order Hypericales). The only species, *K. spinosa,* is a thorny, commonly leafless shrub, with small racemose white flowers.

ko'el (kō'ĕl), *n.* [Hind. *kōil, kōēl, kōīl;* cf. Skr. *kōkila.*] Any of several cuckoos of the genus *Eudynamys,* of India, the East Indies, and Australia, esp., *E. honorata* of India. The male is usually black and the female rufous banded with black. They lay their eggs in nests of other birds.

Koel'li-a (kēl'ĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL, after J. L. C. *Kölle,* German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of North American menthaceous herbs, distinguished by the small white or purple-dotted capitate flowers with a 2-lipped corolla, having the upper lip entire, the lower 2-cleft. The species all possess aromatic herbage, and are called *basil* or *mountain mint.*

Koel'reu-te'ri-a (kēl'rōō-tē'rĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL., after Joseph G. *Kolreuter* (1733–1806), German naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic sapindaceous trees, having pinnate leaves, large panicles of yellow flowers, and inflated papery capsules. There are two species, one of which, *K. paniculata,* is widely cultivated in gardens and parks, being sometimes called *varnish tree.* Also *l. c.],* a tree of this genus.

koft'ga-rĭ' (kŏft'gä-rē'; kŏft'gŭr'ẽ), *n.* [Hind. *koftgarī* goldbeating, fr. Per. *kofl* beating + *garī* trade.] Ornamental work produced by inlaying steel with gold, — a variety of damascening much used in the arts of India.

Ko-hel'eth (kō-hĕl'ĕth), *n.* [Heb. *qōheleth* preacher.] *Bib.* The book of Ecclesiastes; also, the name given to Solomon in that book and translated "the preacher."

Koh'–i–noor' (kō'hĭ-nōōr'; kō'ĭ-), *n.* Also **Koh'–i–nur'** (-nōōr'), *or* **Koh'i-noor'.** [Per. *kōh-i-nūr,* lit., mountain of light.] A famous diamond, surrendered to the British crown on the annexation of the Punjab in 1849. It was found, according to Hindu legend, in a Golconda mine, and has been the property of various Hindu and Persian rulers. It is said to have weighed more than 790 carats when found, and weighed 186½ carats when obtained by the British, but it has been reduced by recutting to 106½ carats.

kohl (kōl; kō'h'l), *n.* [See ALCOHOL.] **1.** A preparation, as of soot and other ingredients, used by Egyptian and other Eastern women to darken the edges of the eyelids.

2. [*cap.*] The breed of horses known as the true Arabian. — **Kohl'an** (-ăn), *a.*

kohl'–ra'bi (kōl'ra'bĭ; kōl'rä'bĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-bĭz) [G., fr. It. *cavoli rape.* (pl.). Cf. COLE; RAPE the plant.] A race of cabbage, in which the stem becomes greatly

knowl'edged (nŏl'ĕjd), *a.* Having, or furnished with, knowledge. *Rare.*

knowl'edge-less, *a.* See -LESS.

knowl'edge-ment, *n.* Cognizance. *Archaic.*

knowl'edg-ing, *n. Obs.* **a** Acknowledgment; sometimes, *Bib.,* thanksgiving; praise. **b** Knowledge. **c** Meaning.

knowll, *n.* [Cf. LG. *knulle, knull,* lump, knot, G. *knollen* lump, swelling.] A knob or swelling. *Obs. Scot.*

Knowl-to'ni-a, (nōl-tō'nĭ-*á*), *n.* [NL., after Thomas *Knowlton* (1692-1782), Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African ranunculaceous herbs related to *Anemone,* having greenish or yellow flowers. The acrid juice is a vesicatory.

know'–noth'ing-ism (-Yz'm), *n.* See -ISM. [-NESS.]

know'–noth'ing-ness, *n.* See

know'perts (nō'pẽrts), *n.* = ROWBERRY **a.** *Dial Scot.*

Knox dolomite (nŏks). [From *Knox* County, Tennessee.] *Geol.* An Upper Cambrian formation of the Appalachian region, esp. in Tennessee.

Knox system. *Quarrying.* A system of blasting in which the blast holes are shaped so as to start the rifts in given directions.

Knox'ville (-vĭl), *n.* [From *Knoxville,* California.] *Geol.* The lower division of the California Comanchean or Shastan (Lower Cretaceous). See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

knox'vil-lite, *n.* [See KNOXVILLE.] *Min.* A hydrous basic sulphate of chromium, iron, and aluminium, crystallizing in greenish yellow rhombic plates. K. N. S. *Abbr.* Knight of the North Star (Sweden).

knt. *Abbr.* Knight.

knub, *v. t.* [Cf. KNAB.] To thump; nudge; jog. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *n.* A thump; nudge, jog. *Dial Eng.*

knub'ble (nŭb''l). Dial. var. of KNOBBLE.

knub'bling. Var. of NUBBLING.

knub'bly (-lĭ), *a.* Knubby. *Dial. Eng.*

knub'by (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in, or covered with, knubs.

knub'let, *n.* See -LET.

knucche † KNITCH.

knuck'l. Knuckle. *Ref. Sp.*

knuck'led Knuckled. *Ref. Sp.*

knuckle bow *or* **guard.** In some swords, a curved guard on the hilt for protecting the knuckles and fingers. See HILT, *Illust.*

knuck'led (nŭk''ld), *a.* Having knuckles. [BOW.]

knuckle guard. See KNUCKLE

knuck'le-kneed', *a.* Having projecting or bulging knees.

knuckle line *Shipbuilding.* The line defined by a knuckle.

knuck'les (nŭk'lĕz), *n.* 1. A pickpocket. *Thieves' Slang.* 2. A marble used in knuckling.

knuckle timber. *Naut.* A timber containing or forming a knuckle.

knuckylbonyard, *n.* [Cf. KNUCKLEBONE; -ARD.] A clumsy person. *Obs.*

knuff † GNOFF.

knull. †KNELL. [knurl. *Scot.*]

knurl'ing, knurl'in, *n.* A dwarf.

knurr. Var. of KNUR.

knurred (nûrd), *a.* Knurly. *Obs. or R.* [ly; knotty *Obs.*

knur'ry, *a.* [See KNUR.] Knurly. *Obs. or R.*

knurr'knush, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *cnyssan* to strike, dash.] To crush. *Obs.*

knutte. † KNIT.

ko † QUOTH. [URE.]

ko (kō), *n.* [Chin.] See MEASURE.

Ko'a, (kō'ä) *Bib.*

ko'a'e (kō'ä'ē), *n.* [Hawaiian *ko-ae.*] A tropic bird *Hawaii.*

ko'a finch (kō'*á*). Any of several peculiar finchlike Hawaiian birds of the genera *Pseudonestor* and *Rhodacanthis,* which inhabit koa forests.

ko'ai-ta' Var of COAITA.

Ko'a-sa'ti (kō'*á*-sa'tē), *n.* See CREEK.

ko'balt. Var. of COBALT.

ko'bel-lite (kō'bĕl-līt), *n.* [After Franz von *Kobell,* Ger. mineralogist.] *Min.* A blackish gray sulphide of antimony, bismuth, and lead, $2PbS·(Bi,Sb)_2S_3$.

ko'bil. † COBLE.

ko'bird' (kō'bûrd'), *n* Also **kow'bird'.** [*ko, kow* (prob. of imitative origin) + *bird.*] The American rain crow, or yellow-billed cuckoo *Local, U. S.*

ko'bong (kō'bŏng), *n.* Among the Australian aborigines, a totemic kindred.

Ko'bus (kō'bŭs), *n.* [NL.] The genus including the kobs and water bucks.

koc. † COCK.

K. O C. *Abbr.* Knight of the

kocatrice. † COCKATRICE.

Ko'chab (kō'kab), *n* [Ar. *kaukab* star] See STAR.

kochyn. † KITCHEN.

kocks nownes. God's wounds *Obs. Corrupt.*

kod. † COD, QUOTH.

ko'da (kō'dä), *n.,o.* **koda millet.** Also **ko'do** (kō'dō), **kodo millet.** [Hind. *kōdō.*] The dutch millet. *India.*

Ko'da-gu (kō'dä-gōō), *n.* One of the aborigines of the mountainous region of Coorg, southwestern Hindustan See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

ko'dak-er, ko'dak-ist, *n.* One who kodaks. — **ko'dak-ry,** *n.*

Ko'da-shim (kō'dä-shĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb.] See MISHNA.

Koe'ber-lin'i-a'ce-æ (kē'bĕr-lĭn'ĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See KOEBERLINIA. — **koe'ber-lin'i-a'ceous** (-shē'ŭs), *a.*

Ko'e-ri (kō'ē-rē), *n.* One of an agricultural Aryo-Dravidian race of northeastern Hindustan

kof. † COF.

koff (kŏf), *n.* [D. *lof.*] A kind of two-masted vessel with spritsails, used by Dutch, Danes, etc.

kof'fry, *n.* [Cf. COFE a bargain.] Peddlery. *Obs. Scot.* [over.

K. of H. *Abbr.* Knight of Han-

K. of L. *Abbr.* Knight, or Knights, of Labor.

K of P. *Abbr.* Knight, or Knights, of Pythias. [gan.]

koft (kŏft), *n*, **koft work.** Koftgar

koft'gar (kŏft'gar), *n.* [Per, gilder.] A maker of koftgan.

kogge. † COG.

Ko'gi-a (kō'jĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL.] The genus consisting of the pygmy sperm whales.

Ko'hath (kō'hăth). *Bib.*

Ko'hath-ite (-līt), *n. Bib.* Any of the descendants of the second of the three sons of Levi. In the census taken by Moses the Kohathites included four families, the Amramites, Izharites, Hebronites, and Uzzielites During the wilderness wanderings they carried the sanctuary and its furniture.

ko'he (kō'hē), **ko'he-ko'he** (kō'hē-kō'hē), *n.* [Maori.] = WAHAHE.

ko'hemp' (kō'hĕmp'), *n.* [Chin. & Jap. *ko* the kudzu+ E. *hemp.*] A fiber for cloth making obtained from stems of the kudzu vine in China and Japan; also, the plant itself. See KUDZU VINE.

Ko'hi-sta'mi (kō'hĭ-stä'nē), *n.* The language of Kohistan. See INDO-EUROPEAN

kohl (kōl), *n.* Short for KOHL-RABI.

enlarged, fleshy, and turnip-shaped, and is eaten like cauliflower; also, any plant of the kohl-rabi type, or its cooked stems as served.

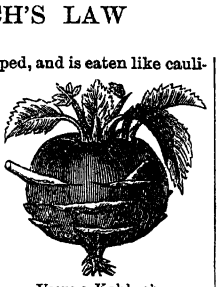

Vienna Kohl-rabi.

Kohl'rausch's law (kōl'roush-lz). [After Rudolf H. A. *Kohlrausch*, German physicist.] *Phys. Chem.* The principle that the velocity of an ion in a solution is dependent on the nature of the solvent and on the potential gradient, but not on the other ions present.

‖ **ko'ji** (kō'jē), *n.* [Jap.] A kind of yeast cake prepared in Japan from rice inoculated with spores of a mold (*Eurotium oriza*), which is permitted to develop a mycelium among the grains. The product is used in making bread, and in breweries for the manufacture of sake.

Ko-koo'na (kō-kōō'nä), *n.* [NL., fr. Singhalese name.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian celastraceous trees distinguished by the 3-celled ovary and 3-angled fruit, containing numerous exarillate seeds. The seeds of the Ceylonese *K. zeylanica* yield an illuminating oil; its bark affords a kind of snuff.

ko'ko-pu (kō'kō-pōō; *colloq.* kŏk'ŏ-pōō), *n.* [Maori.] A fat, sluggish, fresh-water food fish of New Zealand (*Galaxias fasciatus*) having the general appearance of a trout. The name is extended to related species.

Kol (kōl), *n.* One of a native people of the wilder parts of Bengal and Chota Nagpur, India; also, their language. They are of Dravidian or Mongolo-Dravidian race, and for the most part of little more than savage culture. Their religion is mainly animism, their language of Munda affinities. Cf. KOLARIAN.

The *Kol* language has . . . two main dialects, Mundari and Ho, the former of which is spoken to the north, mainly in Ranchi and Palamau, while Ho is spoken to the south in Singbhum and the neighborhood. *Census of India*, 1901.

ko'la (kō'lä), *n.* *Pharm.* The kola nut or an extract prepared from it.

kola nut. [See COLA.] The brown bitter nut of an African sterculiaceous tree (*Cola acuminata*), cultivated in the West Indies and Brazil. It is nearly the size of a chestnut, and contains a large proportion of caffeine and some theobromine. The nut is chewed as a condiment and stimulant, and the extract is used as a tonic drink. See COLA.

Ko-la'ri-an (kō-lā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* A member of the race whose native speech is of the Munda subfamily; also, the Munda languages — *a.* Of or pert. to the Kolarians, or pert. to or designating Kolarian. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

Of late years the Munda subfamily has been called the *Kolarian*, the name being used both for the languages and for the tribes which speak them. Mr. Risley has proved the nonexistence of any such distinct race of men, the so-called "*Kolarians*" being simply members of the great Dravidian family. . . . The name *Kolarian* itself is objectionable. It was suggested first in the year 1866, although another name was already in the field, under the impression that the Kols, one of the principal of these tribes, were somehow connected with Colar in Southern India, a thing which has yet to be proved. *Census of India*, 1901.

Ko'li (kō'lē), *n.* A member of a low-caste tribe numerous in Hyderabad, the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, and the Punjab. They are engaged in agriculture, as fishermen, laborers, and in similar occupations. Formerly many of them were engaged in gang robberies.

ko-lin'sky (kō-lĭn'skĭ), *n.* [Russ. *kolinski* of Kola, a district in northeastern Russia where the finest minks abound.] Among furriers, any of several Asiatic minks; esp., *Putorius sibiricus*, the yellowish brown pelt of which is valued, esp. for the tail, used for making artists' brushes. Trade names for the fur are *red sable* and *Tatar sable*.

Ko-lusch'an, Ko-lush'an (kō-lŭsh'ăn), *a.* [From Russ. *kalyushka* piece of wood (worn in the nether lip).] Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians comprising the Tlinkit tribes of the Alexander Archipelago of southeastern Alaska and adjacent coast lands. Their language bears some affinity to Mexican tongues.

kom'mos (kŏm'ŏs), *n.* [Gr. *κομμός* a beating of the head and breast in lamentation, fr. *κόπτειν* to strike.] *Gr. Drama.* In tragedy, a lament sung in parts alternating between the chief actor or actors and the chorus. See STASIMON. Cf. EPISODE, 1, EXODUS, 3.

ko'ni-ol'o-gy (kō'nĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κονία* dust + *-logy.*] The scientific study of atmospheric dust and floating germs.

kon'i-scope (kŏn'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *κόνις* dust + *-scope.*] *Meteor.* An instrument for observing dust and other floating particles in the atmosphere.

koo'doo (kōō'dōō), *n.* [Hottentot *kudu.*] A large, handsome antelope (*Strepsiceros strepsiceros*, syn. *S. kudu*), standing about four and a half feet high and having graceful spiral horns. The color is grayish brown, with vertical white stripes on the sides and white markings on the head and neck, which is fringed on the under side with long hairs. The lesser koodoo of Somaliland (*S. imberbis*) is similar, but smaller, and lacks the fringe on the neck.

Koodoo (*Strepsiceros strepsiceros*).

koo'li-man (kōō'lĭ-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mănz). [Native name.] A large vessel of wood or bark, used by Australian aborigines to hold water.

Koo'te-nay (kōō'tē-nā), *n.* Also **Koo'te-nai, Koo'ta-nie.** [From the *Kootenay* River, British Columbia.] *Geol.* A formation of Late Jurassic or Early Cretaceous age, in the Province of Alberta (Canada) and its surroundings.

‖ **kop** (kŏp), *n.* [South Afr. D., fr. D. *kop* head, akin to G. *kopf* and prob. to E *cop* top.] Hill; mountain. *South Africa.*

kop'peck (kŏ'pĕk), *n.* Also **ko'pek, co'peck,** etc. [Russ. *kopeyka.*] A small Russian coin and money of account. See COIN. It was originally of silver.

‖ **kop'je** (kŏp'ĭ), *n.* [South African D., dim. of *kop.* See KOP.] A hillock; a small kop. *South Africa.*

☞ The colloquial Dutch pronunciation as here given is the usual one in South Africa.

kor (kōr), *n.* [Heb. *kōr.*] An ancient Hebrew measure; — called also, in dry measure, *homer.* See MEASURE.

Ko'rah-ite (kō'ra-ĭt), *n.* One of the descendants of the Levite Korah (*Num.* xvi.), prominent in the temple service. Twelve psalms are ascribed to them. 1 *Chron.* ix. 19. — **Ko'rah-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Ko-ran' (kō-răn'; kō'răn; 277), *n.* [Ar. *qorān.* Cf. ALCORAN.] The scriptures of the Mohammedans, containing the professed revelations to Mohammed. By Mohammed the name *Koran* was given to a single revelation or to a collection of revelations, but after his death, when his various utterances had been collected in writing, this name was applied to the whole book. The Koran is in Arabic, is divided into 114 suras, or chapters, and is the basis for the religious, social, civil, commercial, military, and legal regulation of the Mohammedan world.

Ko're (kō'rē), **Co'ra** (kō'ra), *n.* [L. *Cora*, fr. Gr. *Κορη*, lit., the maiden.] *Gr. Relig.* The daughter of Demeter, Persephone, — the name under which she was worshiped, esp. in the Eleusinian mysteries. See PERSEPHONE.

Ko-re'an (kō-rē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Korea or the Koreans, or their language.

Ko-re'an, *n.* **1.** A member of the native race of Korea, a mixed race of Mongoloid type and of an adeptly imitative rather than profound intelligence. Their civilization is borrowed from that of China.

The *Koreans*, who take an intermediate position between the continental and insular Mongoloid peoples, are somewhat taller and more robust, with much lighter complexion and far more regular features, than the average Mongol. *A. H. Keane.*

2. The language of the Koreans, an agglutinative tongue related to Japanese and possibly ultimately derived from the Ural-Altaic family. Its alphabet is probably a primitive form of the Indian derived from an ancient Pali or Tibetan type. It contains eleven vowels and fourteen consonants, collectively called *Gnaun*, that is, "vulgar characters." The differences between the book form and the spoken form of the language are such that the latter cannot be exactly recorded. Korean literature has been mostly written in Chinese.

Ko-reish' (kō-rĭsh'), *n.* A powerful Arab tribe, of which Mohammed was a member, which from early in the 5th century formed a kind of religious hierarchy, having in charge the Caaba at Mecca, which was even in pre-Mohammedan times the chief Arab shrine. Members of the tribe hold highest rank among the Arab clans.

ko'ri (kō'rĭ), *n.* [Sechuana.] The largest of African bustards (*Eupodotis kori*). It is about four feet long and often weighs over 30 pounds. It has a black, crested head, mottled ashy gray upper parts, white breast and belly, black wings, and a black half collar.

ko'ro-mi'ko (kō'rō-mē'kō; *colloq.* kŏr'ŏ-), *n.* Also **ko'ro-mi'ka** (-kä). [Maori.] **a** Either of two scrophulariaceous shrubs of New Zealand (*Veronica salicifolia* and *V. parviflora*), both of which have handsome white flowers. **b** A drug prepared from these plants, used in diarrhea.

Kor-yak', **Kor-iak'** (kōr-yăk'), *n.* One of a Mongolian race of northeastern Siberia, fishermen and hunters or reindeer herdsmen, linguistically related to the Kamchadales and Chukchis, and known for their gentleness with their women and children.

ko'sher (kō'shĕr), *a.* [Heb. *koshēr* fit, proper.] Ceremonially clean, according to Jewish law; — applied to food, esp. to meat of animals slaughtered according to its requirements. Opposed to *trej.* Hence, designating a shop, store, house, etc., where such food is sold or used.

ko'sher, *n.* Kosher food; also, a kosher shop.

ko'sher, *v. t.*; KO'SHERED (-shĕrd); KO'SHER-ING. To prepare in conformity with the Jewish law, as meat.

ko'sin (kō'sĭn), *n.* Also **kou'sin, koo'sin,** etc. [See cusso.] *Pharm.* A substance, $C_{31}H_{38}O_{10}$, obtained from cusso as a white flocculent precipitate which dries to a yellowish, acrid, bitter, resinlike substance. It is used as an anthelmintic.

Kos'te-letz'ky-a (kŏs'tē-lĕts'kĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., after V. F. *Kosteletzky* (d. 1887), Bohemian botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of malvaceous herbs differing from *Hibiscus* in having a single ovule in each cell of the ovary. The species are chiefly natives of the southern United States and Mexico. *K. virginica* is cultivated for its pink flowers.

ko'to (kō'tō), *n.* [Jap.] *Music.* A long Japanese harp of thirteen silk strings, stretched over a sounding box, each with a separate bridge, by shifting which it is tuned.

ko'hol (kō'hăl). Var. of KOHL, cosmetic.

ko'hu-a (kō'hōō-ä), *n.* [Maori.] a A native earth oven. b A large three-legged iron pot; — often called **go-ashore** by colonists and sailors. *New Zealand*

Koi-bal' (koi-bal'), *n.* A member of a Tataroized Samoyed tribe or horde of southern Yeniseisk, Siberia; also, their language See URAL-ALTAIC.

koif + COIF.

Koi-Koin. Var. of KHOI-KHOIN.

koi'lan-a-glyph'ic (koi'lăn-a-glĭf'ĭk). Var. of COELANAGLYPHIC.

koi-lon' (kē-lŏn'), *n.* [Modern Gr *κοιλόν* bushel.] See MEASURE.

kointe. + QUAINT.

kointise. + QUAINTISE.

Koi-pa'to (koi-pa'tō), *n.* [Indian name of West Humboldt Range, Nevada.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Triassic system in western North America. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* [RI.]

Ko'i-ri (kō'ē-rē). Var. of KOLI.

kok. + COCK, COOK.

ko-ka'ko (kō-ka'kō), *n.* [Maori.] A wattle crow. *New Zealand.*

ko-kam' (kō-kam'), *n.* [Malay *kukang.*] The slow loris. See LORIS. *Phil. J.*

ko-ka'ma (kō-ka'ma), *n.* [Cf. Bechuana *kukama.*] Gemsbok.

kokatrice. + COCKATRICE.

koken, *a.* [Cf. F. *coquin.*] Prob., rogue. *Obs. Scot.*

koker. + COCKER.

koket. + COCKET.

ko'kil (kō'kĭl), **ko'ki-la** (-kĭ-lä), *n.* [See KOEL.] The koel (*Eudynamis honorata*). *Indian.*

ko'klas, ko'klass (kō'klăs), *n.* [Nepalese *pokras*, locally *koklass.*] = PUKRAS.

‖ **ko'ko** (kō'kō), *n.* [Maori.] A bag net hung between two poles, used by native fishermen. *New Zealand.*

ko'ko, *n.* [Fanti *kōko.*] The taro plant. *Africa.*

ko'ko, *n.* [Maori.] The parson bird. *New Zealand.*

ko'ko, *n.* [Native name.] Any of several rails. *Guam.*

ko-koon' (kō-kōōn'), *n.* [Bechuana *kokung.*] The brindled gnu. See GNU.

ko-koon', *n.* [From native name.] A tree of the genus *Kokoona*, esp. *K. zeylanica.*

ko'ko-wa'i (kō'kō-wā'ē), *n.* [Maori.] Red ocher; — so called by New Zealand Maoris, among whom it is a favorite pigment.

kok'ra (kŏk'rä), *n.*, *or* **kokra wood.** a = COCO WOOD a. b = COCUS WOOD. [MEASURE.]

ko'ku (kō'kōō), *n.* [Jap.] See **ko'kum** Var. of COCUM.

ko'la (kō'la), *n.* [Hind. *kōlā.*] A jackal. *India.* [*Bib.*

Ko-la'iah (kō-lā'yä; -lī'a). [Hawaii *kolea.*] A golden plover. *Hawaii.*

kolier. + COLLIER.

koll. + COLL. [YLIN.]

kol-lox'y-lin. Var. of COLLOXYLIN.

ko-lo'a ma'pu (kō-lō'ä ma'pōō). [Hawaiian, floating duck.] The pintail duck. *Hawaii.*

ko-lo'a mo'ha (mō'ha). [Hawaiian, shining duck.] The shoveler duck. *Hawaii.*

kol-pi'tis. Var. of COLPITIS.

kol'po- (kŏl'pō-). Var. of COLPO-.

kol'sun (kŏl'sŭn), *n.* The dhole.

Ko-lush'. = TLINKIT.

kolys. + CULLIS, a broth.

kom (kŏm), *n.* [Ar *qōm* elevation.] *Archæol.* A village.

ko'mal (kō'măl), *n.* [Native name in Afghanistan.] The hay plant (*Prangos pabularia*) of Tibet.

ko'march (kō'märk), *n.* [Gr. *κωμάρχης.*] *Antiq.* The headman or ruler of a village.

Ko'ma-ti (kō'mä-tĭ), *n.* [Kanarese *kōmaṭi.*] A member of an intelligent caste of traders and clerks of southern India.

kombe, kome. + COMB.

ko-me'nic (kō-mē'nĭk). Var. of COMENIC.

komi'ang. + COMELING.

‖ **Kom-mers'** (kō-mĕrs'), *n.*; *pl.* KOMMERSE (-mĕr'sē). [G.] Among students in German universities, a social gathering, as at the beginning and end of each semester, accompanied by songs, speeches, etc.; loosely, any similar gathering.

komse. + COMSE.

kom'tok (kŏm'tŏk), *n.* An African dipnoan fish (*Protopterus annectens*). See PROTOPTERUS.

kon, *v.* + CAN, CON.

kon (kŭn), *n.* [Korean *keun.*] See WEIGHT.

ko-nak' (kō-nak'), *n.* [Turk. *qonaq.*] An official residence or government house, or any large mansion, in Turkey.

Ko-na'ri-ot, Ko-na'ri-ote (kō-na'rĭ-ĭt), *n.* One of the Turks, orig. shepherds of the Konah district of Asia Minor, settled in Macedonia.

Kondh. Var. of KHOND.

Kon'go (kŏn'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS (-gōz). One of a Bantu tribe dwelling to the south of the lower Kongo, between the Kwango and the coast.

Kongo Congress. See CONGRESS.

Kon'go-ese' (kŏn'gō-ēz'; -ēs'), *n.* The Bantu language of the Kongos.

Kon'go-lese' (-lēz'; -lēs'), *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* A native or natives of the Kongo Free State.

kongs'berg-ite (kŏngz'bĕrg-ĭt), *n.* [From *Kongsberg*, Norway.] *Min.* A native amalgam of silver and mercury.

ko'ninck-ite (kō'nĭnk-ĭt), *n.* [After L. G. de *Koninck* (1809–87), Belgian scientist.] *Min.* A hydrous ferric phosphate, $FePO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$, occurring in yellow aggregates of radiated structure.

ko'ni-ni (kō'nē-nē, *colloq.* kō-nē'nē), *n.* [Maori.] = KOTUKUTUKU.

ko-nis'tra (kō-nĭs'trä), *n.* [Gr. *κονίστρα.*] *Archæol.* The orchestra of a Greek theater.

kon'jak (kŏn'jăk), *n.* [Jap. *konjaku.*] An araceous plant (*Amorphophallus rivieri Konjak*) much grown in Japan for its large tuberous roots, used to make flour.

‖ **Kon'junc-tur'.** Var. of CONJUNCTURE.

Kon'ka-ni (kŏn'kä-nē), *n.* An important dialect of Marathi.

konze (kŏnz), *n.* [Native name in Mashonaland.] An African hartebeest (*Bubalis lichtensteini*), of the Zambezi and Nyassa regions.

koo. For various words beginning *koo-*, see the forms in KU-.

koo'ber-y (kōō'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Native name.] An Australian fresh-water percoid fish (*Terapon richardsoni*).

koo-cha'bee (kōō-chä'bē), *n.* Also **koochahbee.** [North American Indian.] A food made by certain Indians of western North America from the dried larvæ and pupæ of brine flies of the genus *Ephydra.* [KOKAMA.]

koo'kaam (kōō'kam). Var. of **kook'a-bur'ra** (kŏŏk'ä-bŭr'ä; kŏŏk'ä-bŭr'ä), *n.* [Native name.] The laughing jackass. *Australia.*

kook'er-y (kŏŏk'ĕr-ĭ), **-er-ee,** **kook'ri, -ry.** Vars. of KUKRI.

koo'lah (kōō'lä). Var. of KOALA.

koo'li-bah Var. of GOOLIBAH.

koo'lo-kam'ba (kōō'lō-kăm'bä), *n.* [Native name on the Gabun River.] A West African anthropoid ape (*Simia tchego*, syn. *Troglodytes koolokamba*), similar to the chimpanzee, but having the head nearly bald and the face and hands black.

Koo-loo'ly, Coo-loo'ly (kōō-lōō'lĭ), *n.* An Algerine of mixed descent. *Ord. E. D.*

koo'miss. Var. of KUMISS.

koom'kie (kōōm'kĭ), *n.* [Per. *kumaki* ally, supporter.] A trained female elephant used to decoy wild males. *India*

koom'rah Var of KUMRAH.

koon'ti (kōōn'tĭ). Var. of COONTIE.

‖ **koop** (kōp), *n.* [D.] Sale

koop'brief (kōp'brēf'), *n.* [D.] *Dutch Law.* A deed of sale.

koo'ra-jong' (kōō'ra-jŏng'). Var. of KURRAJONG.

koor'bash. Var. of KURBASH.

Koord, Koord'ish. Vars. of KURD, KURDISH.

koor'haan' (kōr'hän'). Var. of KNORHAAN

Koo-ril'i-an. Var. of KURILIAN.

koos'so (kōōs'ō). Var. of CUSSO.

koo'tcha (kōō'chä), *n.* More commonly, but erroneously, **koo'tchar** (-chä). [A native name on Stradbroke Island, Queensland.] A small, stingless, wild honeybee of the genus *Melipona* or *Trigona*, that forms large colonies. *Australia.*

Koo'te-nai. Var. of KOOTENAY, KUTENAY.

koo-too'. Var. of KOTOW.

kop (kŏp), *n.* [D.] See MEASURE. [POK.]

ko'pak (kō'păk) Var. of KAPOK, **qoph** (kŏf), *n.* [Heb. *kōph.*] The nineteenth letter (ק) of the Hebrew alphabet, representing the sound of English *k*, or *q* in *qu*. Its numerical value is 100. [asthenopia.]

kop'i-o'pi-a. Var. of COPIOPIA.

kop'kops' (kŏp'kŏps'). *n.* Inferior grade of loqua shells.

kop'pa (kŏp'ä), *n.* [Gr. *κόππα*; cf. KOPH.] A letter of the primitive Greek alphabet corresponding to the Semitic koph (Latin *Q*, *q*). It fell into disuse as a phonetic symbol, kappa only being retained, but in its later form (Ϙ) was retained as a numeral = 90

Kop'pe-schaar's so-lu'tion (kŏp'ē-skarz). *Chem.* A decinormal solution of bromine, used in testing carbolic acid.

kopp'ite (kŏp'ĭt), *n.* [After Prof. Hermann *Kopp*] (1817–92), German chemist.] *Min.* A cerium mineral closely allied to pyrochlore, occurring in minute brown crystals. [COPRA.]

kop'ra, kop'rah. Vars. of **kop-ros'ter-in** (kŏp-rŏs'tĕr-ĭn), *n.* [Gr. *κόπρος* dung + *στέαρ* fat.] *Chem* An alteration product of cholesterin, $C_{27}H_{48}O$, formed from cholesterin of the bile in the intestine.

Kopt, Kop'tic. Vars. of COPT, COPTIC.

Ko'ra (kō'ra). Var. of KORE.

ko'ra, *n.* The water cock.

kor-adj'i (kōr-ăj'ē), *n.* Among the aborigines of New South Wales, a sorcerer, wise man, or doctor.

Ko'rah (kō'rä), *n.* *Bib.* A Hebrew who led a rebellion against Moses because of his preferring the Levites, and was destroyed

ko-rait' (kō-rīt') Var. of KRAIT. [KNORHAAN.]

ko-ran' (kō-răn'). Var. of **Ko-ra'na** (kō-ra'nä), *n.* A Hottentot of a group of tribes, preserving a degraded native dialect, that dwell along the Orange, Vaal, and Modder rivers, South Africa

Ko-ran'ic (kō-răn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Koran.

Ko-ran'ist, *n.* See -IST.

Ko-ran'na. Var. of KORANA.

ko'ra-ri (kō'rä-rē), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand flax.

Kor'ath-ites (kōr'ăth-īts), **Ko'rah-ites** (-ra-īts), *n. pl.* *Bib.*

kor'ban Var. of CORBAN.

Kor'do-fan' gum (kōr'dō-făn'). [From *Kordofan*, country in E Sudan, Africa.] One of the commercial varieties of gum arabic.

Ko're (kō'rē). *Bib.*

korect. + CARACT.

Ko-reish'ite, *n.* A member of the Koreish tribe.

ko-re're (kō-rā'rē). *n.* [Maori.] Conference; conversation; talk. *New Zealand.*

Ko-resh'an (kō-rĕsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Koresh, or Cyrus — **Koreshan Ecclesia** *or* **Church** See CHURCH TRIUMPHANT, c.

Ko'resh-an'i-ty (kō'rĕsh-ăn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The doctrines of the Koreshan Ecclesia.

Ko-reysh'. Var of KOREISH.

korhane. Var of KNORHAAN.

Kor'hite (kōr'hĭt). *Bib.*

ko'ri (kō'rĭ), *n.* [Kanarese *kōri.*] One of a low Hindu caste numerous in the Central and United Provinces and in Central India

Kor-iak'. Var. of KORYAK.

korians. + COURAGEOUS.

ko'ri-ma'ko (kō'rē-mä'kō; *colloq.* kŏr'ĭ-), *n.* [Maori] The New Zealand bell bird.

ko'rin (kō'rĭn), *n.* [Native name on the Senegal River.] A gazelle (*Gazella rufifrons*) of Senegambia.

Kor'ku (kōr'kōō), *n.* See DRAVIDO-MUNDA LANGUAGES.

korn. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CORN.

Kor-neph'o-rus (kŏr-nĕf'ō-rŭs), *n.* [Gr *κορυνηφόρος* club bearer.] See STAR

kor'ne-ru'pine (kŏr'nē-rōō'pĭn), *n.* [After A. N *Kornerup*, Danish geologist.] *Min* A silicate of magnesium and aluminum, $Mg_4Al_8SiO_{21}$, resembling fibrolite in appearance.

kor'o-plast. Var of COROPLAST.

ko-ros'co-py (kō-rŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* = SKIASCOPY.

kor'rel (kŏr'ĕl), *n.* [D.] See WEIGHT

kor'ri-gum (kŏr'ĭ-gŭm), *n.* [Native name in Guinea.] A West African antelope (*Damaliscus corrigum*). It is reddish gray, with a black face, and a black stripe on the outside of the legs above the knees.

kor'um-bur'ra (kŏr'ŭm-bŭr'ä), *n.* [Native name.] a An Australian tabanid fly (*Tabanus?*) *australus*). b A muggot.

Kor'wa (kōr'wä), *n.* A member of a tribe in the western part of Chota Nagpur apparently related to the Mundas; also, their language. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

kor'y-bant Var. of CORYBANT.

kos (kōs), *n.* [Hind. *kōs*, fr. Skr. *krōça.*] See MEASURE.

koscbe, *a.* [Cf. Gael. *cosach* full of holes, fr. *cos* hole, cave.] Hollow. *Obs. Scot.*

kos'mic, kos'mi-cal-ly, etc. Vars. of COSMIC, etc.

kos'mos Var. of COSMOS.

Kos'mos (kŏs'mŏs). See UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

koso. Var. of CUSSO.

koss (kŏs). Var. of KOS. See MEASURE.

Kos-sæ'ans, Kos-se'ans (kŏ-sē'ănz), *n. pl.* = KASSITES.

kosse + KISS.

kos'so Var. of CUSSO.

koste. + COAST.

kot. + COAT, COT, CUT.

Ko'ta (kō'ta), *n.* See DRAVIDO-MUNDA LANGUAGES.

ko-tow′ (kō-tou′), *v. i.;* KO-TOWED′ (-toud′); KO-TOW′ING. [Chin. *k'o¹ t'ou²* knock head.] To kneel and knock the forehead on the ground by way of homage, worship, or deep respect. *Chinese.*

ko-tow′, *n.* The prostration made by kneeling and knocking the forehead on the ground. In worship, and in the imperial presence, it is performed with three kneelings, and three knockings of the head to each kneeling. *Chinese.*

ko′wha-i (kō′hwä-ē ; kō′hwī), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand fabaceous shrub (*Sophora tetraptera*), with handsome yellow flowers resembling those of the laburnum. It has been acclimatized in England as a garden ornamental.

kraal (kräl ; 277), *n.* [D., a village, inclosure, park, fr. Pg. *curral* a cattle pen ; the same word as Sp. *corral*. See CORRAL.] **1.** A village of South African natives, esp. Hottentots or Kafirs, typically consisting of an outer stockade, a row of huts, and an inner stockade inclosing a space for the retention of cattle ; also, the social unit or organization which the kraal represents ; the native village community.

The wandering tribes of Hottentots are subdivided into villages, communities, or *kraals*, of from two hundred to four hundred people each. These *kraals* are endogamous. *F. H. Giddings.*

2. Hence : **a** Loosely, a single hut or group of huts. *South Africa.* **b** An inclosure, or stockade or pen, for cattle or sheep. *South Africa.* **c** An inclosure into which are driven wild elephants which are to be tamed and educated. *Ceylon.* **d** *Sponge Fishing.* A pen built of wattled stakes for holding gathered sponges.

kraal, *v. t.* To confine in a kraal.

Krag′–Jör′gen-sen ri′fle (krägˈyûrˈgĕn-sĕn). [After Capt. O. *Krag* and E. *Jörgensen* of Norway, the inventors.] A breech-loading rifle having a magazine of the box type underneath the chamber, holding five cartridges, which it feeds up and into the left side of the receiver. The cartridges are loaded into the magazine through a hinged gate, either singly or from a clip. There is a cut-off, allowing the magazine to be held in reserve. It is used by Denmark and Norway, and with modifications was the standard arm of the United States army from 1892 to 1898.

krait (krīt), *n.* [Hind. *karait*] A very venomous snake of India (*Bungarus cæruleus*), allied to the cobra. Its upper parts are bluish or brownish black, often with narrow white streaks ; the belly is whitish. The krait often enters houses, and is believed to be the cause of more deaths than any other snake of India.

kra′ken (krä′kĕn ; krä′-), *n.* [Norw. dial. *krake* (the final *n* is the article)] A fabulous Scandinavian sea monster, often represented as resembling an island, but sometimes as resembling an immense octopus.

kra′ma (krä′mä), *n.* [From Gr. *κρᾶμα*, fr. *κεραννύναι* to mix.] *Eccl.* The wine mingled with water used in Oriental churches in celebrating the Eucharist.

Kra-me′ri-a (krä-mē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after the German botanists J. G. H. & W. H. *Kramer*.] *Bot.* A genus of American shrubs sometimes referred to the Polygalaceæ, but usually regarded as the type of a distinct family. They have flowers with five irregular petals and a 1-celled ovary becoming an indehiscent prickly fruit. *K. triandra* is the rhatany. Some Mexican species are ornamental.

kran (krän), *n.* [Per. *qrān.*] A silver coin of Persia, formerly equivalent to the franc (19.3 cents), now to about 8 cents. See COIN.

krau-ro′sis (krô-rō′sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κραῦρος* brittle, dry.] *Med.* Atrophy and shriveling of the skin and mucous membrane of a part.

krem′lin (krĕmˈlĭn), *n.* [F., fr. Russ. *kreml'.*] The citadel of a town or city ; esp. [*cap.*], the citadel of Moscow, a large inclosure which contains imperial palaces, cathedrals, churches, an arsenal, etc. *Russia.*

Krem′nitz white (krĕmˈnĭts). [From *Kremnitz*, Hungary.] A pure white lead made by treating litharge and lead acetate with carbon dioxide, and formed into tablets. It is used in fine painting.

kreng (krĕng), *n.* [D., a carcass.] The carcass of a whale after the blubber, baleen, etc., have been removed.

kreng′ing hook (krĕngˈĭng). *Whaling.* A hook for holding the blubber while cutting it away.

kreut′zer (kroitˈsĕr), *n.* Also **kreu′zer** (kroitˈsĕr). [G. *kreuzer.*] A small copper coin worth about half a cent, or one farthing, formerly used in South Germany ; also, an Austrian copper coin of about the same value. See COIN.

krieg′spiel′ (krēgˈspēl′), *or* || **Kriegs′spiel′** (krēgzˈspēl′ ; *G.* krēĸsʼshpēl′), *n.* [G. *kriegsspiel ; krieg* war + *spiel* play.] A game in which blocks representing contending forces, guns, etc., or miniature ships, are moved about on maps or a table according to elaborate rules representing conditions of actual warfare. It is designed to instruct in the principles, etc., of military or naval operations.

Kriem′hild (krēmˈhĭlt), *n.* [MHG. *Chriemhilt, Kriemhilt.*] In the Nibelungenlied, the beautiful sister of King Gunther, who becomes the wife of Siegfried. After his death she is married to Etzel and instigates the treacherous slaughter of her kinsmen, the Burgundians, in revenge for Hagen's murder of Siegfried. Cf. GUDRUN, GUTRUNE, ILDICO. See BRUNHILD.

Krishna.

Krish′na (krĭshʼnä), *n.* [Skr. *Kṛshṇa.*] *Hindu Myth.* The eighth avatar of Vishnu and one of the most widely worshiped of the Hindu deities. In the epic literature he is the hero of innumerable exploits ; the Bhagavad-Gita is put into his mouth, as recited to Arjuna. He is reputed to have been brought up as a cowherd, and under this form is celebrated at the Holi festival. He personates the fructifying and reproductive aspect of nature.

In a patch of clear moonlight stood revealed the young herd, the darling of the Gopis, the idol of dreaming maids and of mothers ere their children are born.— *Krishna* the Well-beloved *Kipling.*

Kriss Krin′gle (krĭs krĭnʼgʼl). [G. *Christkindl, -lein*, Christ child, Christmas gift, a dim. of *Christkind.*] St. Nicholas, or Santa Claus.

kro′ne (krōʼnĕ), *n. ; pl.* KRONER (-nĕr). [Dan.] The Scandinavian gold monetary unit, or the corresponding silver coin ; — so called in Denmark and Norway. Called also, by translation, *crown.* See COIN.

kro′ne (krōʼnĕ), *n. ; pl.* KRONEN (-nĕn). [G. See 1st CROWN.] A German gold coin ; also, the monetary unit of Austria-Hungary or the corresponding coin ;— called also, by translation, *crown.* See COIN.

Kro-pat′schek ri′fle (krō-pätʼshĕk). [After A. *Kropatschek*, Austrian artillerist.] A breech-loading rifle having a tubular magazine under the barrel, now modified and known as the *Lebel rifle* (which see).

Kru′man (krōōʼmän), *n. ; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of an indigenous Liberian tribe of Negroes, noted for skill as boatmen. They are stalwart and industrious, and are much employed on vessels in West African waters. Their native Mandingan tongue is being replaced in part by English.

|| **Krumm′holz** (krōōmʼhōlts), *n.* [G., fr. *krumm* crooked + *holz* wood.] **1.** The knee pine.

2. *Phytogeog.* A type of forest characteristic of certain alpine regions of southern Europe in which the knee pine or the mountain pine is the predominating tree. In this sense sometimes translated *elfinwood.*

krumm′horn′ } (krōōmʼhōrn′), *n.* [G. *krummhorn* cornet ;
krum′horn′ } *krumm* crooked + *horn* horn.] *Music.* **a** A reed wind instrument with a curved tube. **b** A reed stop in the organ with clarinetlike tones ; — sometimes called *cremona.*

Krupp gun (krōōp). A breech-loading steel cannon manufactured at the Krupp works, founded by Friedrich Krupp, at Essen in Prussia. The early model was a solid casting, but experience proved the necessity of building up all guns with exception of the lighter field pieces. For a period, the central tube comprised the greater mass of the gun, received the fermeture, and was depended upon to supply all the strength requisite for the chase. Later, for the heavier calibers a jacket was used to receive the breechblock, and the chase was hooped to the muzzle. The metal is crucible cast steel, and the system has a cylinder-prismatic fermeture which works in a transverse slot.

Krupp′ize (krōōpʼīz), *v. t. ;* -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ-ING (-īzʼĭng). *Metal.* To treat by, or subject to, the Krupp process.

Krupp process. [After Alfred *Krupp*, German steel maker.] *Metal.* **a** A process for dephosphorizing pig iron differing from the Bell process in using manganese as well as iron oxide, and performed in a Pernot furnace ; — called also the *Bell-Krupp process.* **b** A process for manufacturing armor plate. See ARMOR, *n.*, 5.

kry′o-fin (krīʼō-fĭn), *or* **kry′o-fine** (-fīn ; -fēn), *n. Pharm.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{11}H_{19}O_3N$, a derivative of phenetidine, used as an antipyretic and antineuralgic.

kry-ok′o-nite (krī-ŏkʼō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *κρύος* frost + *κονία* dust + *-ite.*] *Geol.* Dust of volcanic or cosmic origin, found on the ice and snow of polar regions.

kryp′sis (krĭpʼsĭs), *n.* [Gr. *κρύψις* concealment.] *Theol.* The secret use, as maintained by certain theologians, by Christ while on earth of the divine attributes of omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence ; also, the theory, maintained by some, that he made such use of them. Cf. KENOSIS. — **kryp′tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

kryp′ton (krĭpʼtŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κρυπτόν*, neut. of *κρυπτός* hidden.] *Chem.* An inert gaseous element of the argon group, occurring in air to the extent of about one volume in a million. It was discovered by Ramsay and Travers in 1898. Liquefying point, —152° C. ; atomic weight, 82.92. Symbol, *Kr.*

Kshat′ri-ya (kshätʼrē-yȧ), *n.* Also **Kshat′ru-ya** (-rŭ-yȧ). [Skr. *kshatriya.*] One belonging to the military caste, the second of the four great Hindu castes. See CASTE, 2.

kud′zu vine (kōōdʼzōō). [Jap. *kudzu.*] A fabaceous plant of China and Japan (*Pueraria thunbergiana*) widely cultivated for its ample foliage and spikes of fragrant purple flowers. The stems yield the fiber known as kohemp.

Kufic Writing.

Ku′fic (kūʼfĭk), *a.* Also **Cu′fic.** Of or pertaining to Kufa, or Cufa (Arabic *al-Kūfah*), a town on the Euphrates ; — applied esp. to an Arabic alphabet and its angular characters, early employed there in preparing costly copies of the Koran and later in architectural ornamentation.

kot-schu′be-ite (kōt-shōōʼbē-īt), *n.* [After P. A. v. *Kochubey.* *Chester.*] A rose-red chromiferous variety of clinochlore.

Kot′ta (kōtʼä), **Kott, Kot′te** (-ĕ), *n.* See URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES. [COTTABUS |

kot′ta-bos (kŏtʼä-bŏs). Var. of **kŏt′tig-ite** (kŏtʼĭg-īt), *n.* [After O. *Kottig*, who first described it. *Chester.*] *Min.* A light red mineral occurring massive or in crusts. It is hydrous zinc arsenate, $Zn_3As_2O_8{\cdot}8H_2O$.

Kotts′torf-er val′ue (kŏtsʼtôr-fĕr). *Analyt. Chem.* = SAPONIFICATION VALUE.

ko-tu′ku (kō-tōōʼkōō), *n.* [Maori.] A white heron (*Herodias timoriensis*) of eastern Asia and Australasia. *New Zealand.*

ko-tu′ku-tu′ku (kō-tōōʼkōō-tōōʼ-kōō ; *colloq.* kō-tōōʼkōō-tōōk), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand native fuchsia or its fruit.

kot′wal (kōtʼwäl), *n.* [Per. *kotwāl.*] A chief police officer of a city or town ; also, a native town magistrate. *East Indies.*

kot′y-le. Var. of COTULA.

kot′y-los (kŏtʼĭ-lŏs), *n.* = KOTYLE.

Ko′tys. Var. of COTYS.

Kotz′e-bu-ism (kŏtʼsē-bōō-ĭz′m), *n.* Style or characteristic of or as of Kotzebue, a German dramatist of the Sturm und Drang period.

ko′u (kōʼōō), *n.* A South African fig marigold (*Mesembryanthemum anatomicum*) which after fermentation is used by the natives for chewing.

koude. ✝ COULD. [KOODOO.

kou′dou (kōōʼdōō). Var. of **kouhubis.** Obs. pl. of COWHUBY.

ko′u-ko′u (kōʼōō-kōōʼōō), *n.* [Maori.] = MOREPORK b.

kou′lan (kōōʼlän), *n.* [Kirghiz *kulan.*] A wild ass of the Kirghiz Steppe usually considered identical with the onager.

kou′miss, kou′myss. Vars. of KUMISS.

Kou′myk. Var. of KUMYK.

koundes. ✝ CONDUE, conduct.

kourbash. Var. of KURBASH.

Kou-re′tes (kōō-rēʼtēz). Var. of CURETES. [ot KURGAN.

Kour-gane′ (kōōr-gänʼ). Var.

Kou-rot′ro-phos (kōō-rŏtʼrō-fŏs), *n.* [Gr. *κουροτρόφος* nourisher of children.] See HERA.

kours. ✝ CURSE.

kou′sin (kōōʼsĭn), **kous′se-in** (kōōsʼē-ĭn), **kous′sin** (kōōsʼĭn). Vars. of KOSIN.

kous′kous. Var. of COUSCOUS.

kous′so (kōōsʼō). Var of CUSSO.

kouth, etc. ✝ COUTH, etc.

kou′za (kōōʼzȧ), *n.* [In Cyprus called *kuts* or *guts*] See MEASURE.

kow. Var. of COW, a phantom

kow′bird′ (kōʼbûrd′). Var. of KOBIRD.

kowe. ✝ CHOUGH, COUGH, COW.

kowe, *n.* [OF. *coue, coe*, tail, F. *queue* Cf. QUEUE.] A short line forming a tail to verses. *Obs.*

kown′nage. ✝ COINAGE.

kow′rie. ✝ COWRIE.

kow′rie, kow′ry (kouʼrĭ). Vars of KAURI.

kow′schot. ✝ CUSHAT.

kow-tow′ (kōʼtouʼ). Var. of KOTOW.

koy. ✝ COY, quiet ; QUEY.

ko-yan′ (kō-yänʼ), *n.* [Malay.] See WEIGHT.

Koz (kŏz).

K. P. *Abbr.* Knight of St. Patrick (Ireland) ; Knight, or Knights, of Pythias.

kr. *Abbr.* Kreutzer ; krona ; krone ; kronen ; kroner.

Kr. *Abbr. Chem.* [no period, *Kr*]. Krypton.

kra (krä), *n.* [Malay *kera.*] *Zool.* A long-tailed ape (*Macaca cynomolga*) of the Indian region. It is grizzled dusky brown or rufescent, with naked face, ears, and callosities, and lives near the coast, feeding largely on crustaceans.

Kraft′s alloy (kräftsʼ). An alloy of bismuth 63 per cent, lead 25 per cent, and tin 12 per cent. It melts at 104° C (220° F.).

Krag (krägˈ), *n. Mil.* A Krag-Jorgasen rifle. *Colloq.*

Kra-ko′wiak (krȧ-kōʼvĭ-ăk), *n.* [Pol., prop. a Cracovian (dance).] *Music.* = CRACOVIENNE.

krame. Var. of CRAME. *Scot.*

Kra-me′ri-a′ce-æ (krȧ-mēʼrĭ-āʼsē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot* A family of shrubs (order Rosales) consisting of the genus *Krameria.* —**kra-me′ri-a′ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

krane. ✝ CRANE.

krang (krängˈ). Var. of KRENG.

|| **krantz** (krănts), *n.* [South African D., fr. D. *krans* garland, cornice, crown. Cf. GRANTS.] Cliff ; precipice. *South Africa.*

krantz′ite (krănts′īt), *n.* [After Dr. A. *Krantz*, German mineralogist.] *Min.* A fossil resin similar to amber

kranz. ✝ CRANNY.

kras (krăs), *n* [Native name *krās.*] The serow. *Kashmir.*

kra′sis (krāʼsĭs), *n* [Gr. *κρᾶσις* mixing.] The act or practice of adding water to the Eucharistic wine ; mixed chalice.

krass (krăs). Var. of KAROSS.

kra′ter. Var. of CRATER, 1.

Kra-tim′ (krȧ-tēmʼ), *or* **Krat′i-mer** (krătʼĭ-mĕr), *n.* [See AL RAKIM.] *Moham. Legend* The watchdog of the Seven Sleepers. It was endowed with prophecy and was to be admitted to Paradise. Cf. AL RAKIM.

kratometer, -metric, -metry. Vars. of CRATOMETER, etc.

kraut′rite (krōʼrĭt), *n.* [Gr. *κραῦρος* brittle.] *Min.* = DUFRENITE.

Kraus′se's cor′pus-cles (krouʼzēz). [After W. *Krause* (b. 1833), German anatomist] *Anat.* End bulbs of sensory nerves in the conjunctiva and other mucous membranes, the genitals, etc.

Krause's membrane. *Anat.* See INTERMEDIATE DISK.

kraut (krout), *or* **kraut′weed′,** *n.* [G. *kraut* herb, cabbage.] Charlock ; jointed charlock.

kravers. ✝ CREVICE.

krayer. ✝ CRAYER

K. R. C. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Knight of the Red Cross, or Rose Croix.

K R. E. *Abbr.* Knight of the Red Eagle (Prussia).

kre′a-sote. Var. of CREOSOTE.

kre-at′ic, kre′a-tine, etc. Vars. of CREATIC, etc. [turer. *Obs.*

kreek′er, *n.* A soldier adven-

kresel. Var. of CRESEL.

kresse Var. of CRESSE.

kreit′to-nite (krīʼtō-nīt), *n* [Gr. *κρείττων*, compar. of *κρατύς* strong.] A black variety of gahnite.

kreme. Obs or dial Eng. var | [ot CREAM.

krem′ers-ite (krĕmʼĕrs-īt), *n.* [After Dr. P. *Kremers*, who described it.] *Min.* A volcanic product in red octahedrons. It is a hydrous chloride of potassium, ammonium, and ferrous iron, $KCl{\cdot}NH_4Cl{\cdot}FeCl_2{\cdot}H_2O$.

kremes (krēmsˈ), **krems** lead, *or* **krems white.** = KREMNITZ WHITE.

kren′ner-ite (krĕnʼĕr-īt), *n.* [After J. A. *Krenner*, Hungarian mineralogist.] *Min.* A telluride of gold and silver, (Au,Ag)Te_2, found in silver-white or pale brass-yellow orthorhombic crystals. Sp. gr., 8.35.

kre′o-sote. Var of CREOSOTE.

kres-am′ine. Var. of CRESAMINE.

kre′sol. Var. of CRESOL.

krevys. ✝ CRAWFISH.

k'ri, *n.* = KERE. *Bib.*

krie′ker (krēʼkĕr), *n.* [Perh. fr. D. *krieken* to chirp, peep.] The pectoral sandpiper. *Local, U. S.*

Krim′mer (krĭmʼĕr), *n.* [Ger.] Also **Crim′mer.** A gray or black fur resembling astrakhan or Persian lamb, made from the pelts of young lambs raised in or near the Crimean Peninsula

kri′na (krēʼna), *n.* [Bulgarian] See MEASURE.

krink. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CRINK, *n.* & *v.* [SPHINX.

kri′o-sphinx′. Var. of CRIOSPHINX.

kris. Var. of CREESE.

Krish′na-ism (krĭshʼnä-ĭz′m), *n.* Worship of Krishna.— **Krish′na-ist, Krish′na-ite,** *n.*

kris′u-vig-ite (krĭsʼōō-vĭg-īt), *n.* [From *Krisuvig*, Iceland.] *Min.* = BROCHANTITE.

krit′arch-y (krĭtʼär-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κριτής* judge + *-archy.*] The rule of the judges over Israel. *Nonce Word.*

Krit′a Yu′ga (krĭtʼȧ yōōʼgȧ). [Skr. *kṛta* the first age. See YUGA.] *Hindu Myth.* See YUGA.

krit′ri-ma (krĭtʼrĭ-mȧ), *a.* [Skr *kṛtrima* factitious.] *Hindu Law.* Lit., factitious ; — used to designate a form of adoption without religious ceremonies in which the adopted child is openly brought up with a view to inherit.

kri-ya′-sak′ti (krē-yäʼsŭkʼtĭ ; -shŭkʼtĭ) *or* **-shak′ti** (-shŭkʼtĭ), *n.* [Skr. *kriyāśaktiḥ.*] *Theos.* The power of thought which produces results on the objective plane

Kri′zik's core (krīʼzĭks). *Elec.* A core for an electromagnet so proportioned that the pull is uniform as it is drawn into the coil.

krock′et, *n.* The oyster catcher. *Local, Eng.*

krŏhn′kite (krŏhnʼkīt), *n.* [After B. *Krohnke*, who analyzed it.] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of copper and sodium, $CuSO_4{\cdot}Na_2SO_4{\cdot}2H_2O$, occurring massive, in color azure-blue

kro-kid′o-lite (krō-kĭdʼō-līt). Var. of CROCIDOLITE.

kro′mar-o-graph′ (krōʼmär-ō-grăfʼ ; krō-mär′ō-), *n.* [L. *Kromer*, name of the inventor + *-graph.*] A machine for automatically recording improvised music on the pianoforte.

kro′me (krōʼmē), *n.* = CROMA.

|| **kro′mes-ki, kro′mes-ky** (krōʼmĕs-kĭ), *n. ; pl.* -KIS or -KYS (-kĭz). [Russ. *krómochki* slices (of bread).] A kind of croquette wrapped in sliced bacon or calf's udder, dipped in butter, and fried.

krom′skop (krōmʼskōp), *n.* [See CHROMO- ; -SCOPE.] A kind of chromoscope. [See COIN.

kro′na (krōʼnȧ), *n.* = ISLKRONE.

kronch′ka (krŏnchʼkȧ), *n.* [Russ. *krushka* a small glass or cup, fr. G. *krug* a pitcher.] See MEASURE.

Kronos, *n.* = CRONOS.

Kroo, Kroo′man. Vars. of KRU, KRUMAN.

kro′sa (krōʼsȧ), *n.* [Skr. *kroṣa.*] A kos. See MEASURE.

kross. Var. of KAROSS.

Kru (krōō), *n.* = KRUMAN.

krul′ler. Var. of CRULLER.

Krum′holtz oil (krōōmʼhōlts). See OIL, *Table I.*

kru-no′dal, kru′node. Vars. of GRUNODAL, CRUNODE.

Krupp (krōōp), *v. t.* To Kruppize. [KRYPSIS.

krup′sis (krōōpʼsĭs). Var. of

kry′o-lite. Var of CRYOLITE.

kry-om′e-ter. Var. of CRYOMETER.

kry′o-scop′ic, kry-os′co-py. Vars. of CRYOSCOPIC, etc.

kryp′to-. Var. of CRYPTO-.

kryp′tol (krĭpʼtŏl ; -tōl), *n.* [Cf. CRYPTO-.] A granular mass or powder consisting of graphite, carborundum, and clay, used to develop heat by its resistance to an electric current.

krys′tic. Var. of CRYSTIC.

K. S. A. *Abbr.* Knight of St Anne (Russia).

ksar. ✝ CZAR.

K. S. E. *Abbr.* Knight of St. Esprit (France).

K. S. F. *Abbr.* Knight of San Fernando (Spain).

K. S F. M. *Abbr.* Knight of San Ferdinand and Merit (Naples).

K. S. G. *Abbr.* Knight of St. Gregory ; Knight of St. George (Russia).

K. S. H. *Abbr.* Knight of St. Hubert (Bavaria).

Kshat′ri-ya-hood. *n* See -HOOD.

K S. I. *Abbr.* Knight of the Star of India.

K. S. M. and S. G. *Abbr.* Knight of St. Michael and St. George (Ionian Is.).

K. S. P. *Abbr.* Knight of St. Stanislaus of Poland ; Knight of St. Patrick (Ireland).

K. S. S. *Abbr.* Knight of the Sword of Sweden ; Knight of the Southern Star (Brazil).

kt *Abbr.* Carat.

Kt. *Abbr. Chess.* Knight.

K. T. *Abbr.* Knight Templar ; Knight of the Thistle (Scotland). [elor |

Kt Bach. *Abbr.* Knight Bach-

k'thibh (k'thēv). Var. of KETHIB.

K. T. S. *Abbr.* Knight of the Tower and Sword (Portugal).

ku. ✝ COW, CUE. [CALENDAR.

Kuar (kwär). Var. of HINDU

ku′ba (kōōʼba), *n.* See MEASURE.

Ku-ba′chi (kōō-bäʼchĭ), *n.* A Caucasian tribe of Dagestan ; also, their language, not known to be related to any other.

Ku-be′ra (kōō-bāʼrȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Kubēra.*] *Vedic Myth.* God of wealth.

Ku′bu (kōōʼbōō), *n.* One of a primitive Malayan forest tribe of south central Sumatra.

kuchene. ✝ KITCHEN.

Ku-chin′. Var. of KUTCHIN.

kud, kudde ✝ KID, *p. a.*

ku′da (kōōʼdä), *n.* The Malayan tapir. [KITHE.

kudde. Obs pret. & p. p. of

kud′dize (kŭdʼdīz), *v. t.* [From KUDOS.] To praise ; to glorify.

|| **ku′dos** (kūʼdŏs ; kōōʼdōs), *n.* [Gr. *κῦδος* glory.] Glory, fame ; renown ; praise. *Colloq.*

ku′dos, *v. t.* To praise ; extol.

ku′du (kōōʼdōō). Var. of KOODOO.

kue. ✝ CUE, half farthing.

kuead, etc. ✝ QUED, etc.

kueme. ✝ QUEME.

kufr (kōōfʼr), *n.* [Ar.] *Moham. Law.* Infidelity.

ku′gel func′tions (kōōʼgĕl). [G. *kugel* sphere.] See SPHERICAL HARMONIC ANALYSIS.

kuggel. ✝ CUDGEL.

kuhl (kōōl). Var of KOHL.

Kuhl′e-born (kūʼlē-bôrn), *n.* [G.] In De la Motte Fouqué's "Undine," a water spirit, the soulless and malicious uncle of Undine.

Kuh-li′i-dæ (kōō-lĭʼĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the genus name *Kuhlia*, prob. after Heinrich *Kuhl* (1797–1821), German naturalist.] A family of marine and fresh-water fishes related to the fresh-water sunfishes, esp. abundant in Polynesia. **Kuh′li-a** (kōōʼlĭ-ȧ), the only genus, includes several important food fishes

Ku′i (kōōʼĭ), *n.* **1.** One of a primitive people of Cambodia and Siam related to the Khmer, known as skillful smiths ; also, one of a people of the Shan States related to the Lolos.

Ku'-Klux', *or* **Ku'klux'** (kū'klŭks'), *n. U. S. Hist.* **a** A secret political organization in the Southern States, active for several years after the close of the Civil War, and having for its chief aim the repression of the political power of the freedmen; — called also **Ku-Klux Klan**. After this organization had come to be chiefly made up of the more restless and lawless elements and had committed numerous outrages, the government, in 1871, by the passage of the Enforcement Act (popularly known as the **Ku-Klux Act** or Force Bill) took steps to suppress it, and thereafter its activity gradually ceased. **b** Hence, a member of the Ku-Klux.

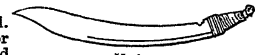
Kukri.

kuk'ri (kōōk'rē), *n.* [Hind. *kukrī*.] A curved knife or short sword with a broad blade used by the Gurkhas. *India.*

Kul-tur'kampf' (kōōl-tōōr'kampf'), *n.* [G., fr. *kultur*, *cultur*, culture + *kampf* fight.] *Ger. Hist.* Lit., culture war, — a name, originating with Virchow (1821–1902), given to a struggle between the Roman Catholic Church and the German government, chiefly over the latter's efforts to control educational and ecclesiastical appointments in the interests of the political policy of centralization. The struggle began with the passage by the Prussian Diet in May, 1873, of the so-called **May laws**, or **Falk laws**, aiming at the regulation of the clergy. Opposition eventually compelled the government to change its policy, and from 1880 to 1887 laws virtually nullifying the May laws were enacted.

ku'miss, kou'miss (kōō'mĭs), *n.* [Russ. *kumys;* of Mongolian origin.] An intoxicating fermented (sometimes distilled) liquor originally made by the Tatars from mare's or camel's milk. It can be prepared from any kind of milk, and is now largely made from cow's milk in Europe and the United States with a very slight percentage content of alcohol, as a food drink or beverage.

Kumiss is mare's or cow's milk, with or without the addition of sugar (sucrose), which has undergone alcoholic fermentation. *U. S Dept Agric.*

kum'mel (kum'ĕl), *n.* [G. *kummel* cumin, caraway seed, L. *cuminum*. Cf. CUMIN.] A liqueur flavored with caraway seed, anise, etc. It is made chiefly at Riga, a city in Russia. *Allasch*, or *doppel-kümmel*, is a rich quality of kummel.

kum'quat (kŭm'kwŏt), *n.* [Chin. *kam-kwat*, Cantonese pron. of *kin kü* (Pekinese *chin*[1] *chu*[2]) gold orange.] **a** A Chinese citrous fruit extensively cultivated in Japan, Florida and California, also in English glasshouses. It is of small size, round or oblong in shape, and has a sweet rind and acid pulp, and is chiefly used for making preserves and confectionery. **b** The tree (*Citrus japonica*) which bears this fruit.

Ku'myk (kōō'mĭk), *n.* A member of a Turkish tribe of the Caucasus; also, their language. See URAL-ALTAIC.

Kun'dry (kōōn'drĭ), *n.* [G.] In Wagner's "Parsifal," a mythical woman who, having laughed at Jesus while he was carrying his cross, is doomed to wander for ages in helpless remorse. She serves the Grail knights, but, falling under Klingsor's power, is forced against her will to beguile Amfortas, and to attempt the seduction of Parsifal, whose resistance enables him to lift the curse from her. See PARSIFAL, KLINGSOR.

kun'kur (kŭŋ'kŭr), *n.* [Hind. *kankar.*] A kind of limestone, found sometimes in thick strata, but usually occurring in the form of nodules distributed through the topsoil. It is used for making lime and as a material for building roads. *India*

kunz'ite (kōōnts'īt), *n.* [After George F. *Kunz*, American gem expert.] *Min.* A variety of spodumene occurring in beautiful amethystine crystals. It phosphoresces strongly when subjected to the action of radium or the Rontgen rays.

kur'bash (kōōr'bäsh; kōōr-bäsh'), *n.* [Turk *qirbāch.*] A lash or whip of hide used as an instrument of punishment in Turkey, Egypt, etc. — *v. t.* To lash with the kurbash.

Kurd (kōōrd), *n.* A member of a race numbering over two millions and dwelling chiefly in Kurdistan, though Persia and Caucasia each contains a considerable Kurdish population. They are of moderate stature, very dark, and very dolichocephalic, hard-featured, and savage in aspect. Many of them are nomadic, and they are fierce and vindictive, esp. toward Armenians. Their language is Iranian.

kur-dai'tcha (kōōr-dī'chä), *a.* [Native name.] A kind of shoe, made of matted emu feathers, worn by Australian aborigines, the two ends being of the same shape, so that the direction of the wearer's course cannot be detected from his trail. The wearer is supposed to be intent on murder. As used by the blacks the word denotes the wearer, not the shoes.

Kurd'ish (kōōr'dĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Kurds. — *n.* The language of the Kurds.

Kur-gan' (kōōr-gän'), *n.* [Russ., fr. Turki *qūrgān* fortress.] *Archæol.* A barrow or sepulchral tumulus of the Russian or Siberian steppes.

Ku-ril'i-an (kōō-rĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Kurile Islands, a chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean, extending from the southern extremity of Kamchatka to Yezo. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Kurile Islands.

kur'ra-jong' (kŭr'ä-jŏng'), *n.* Also **koo'ra-jong'**, **cur'ra-jong'**. [Native name.] Any of several malvaceous and sterculiaceous trees or shrubs from whose bark or fiber the Australian aborigines make cordage, nets, or matting; esp., any of several species of *Sterculia;* as, the black *kurrajong* (*S. diversifolia* and *S. quadrifida*); green *kurrajong* (*Hibiscus heterophyllus*), etc.

ku-rung' (kōō-rōōng'), *n.* [Hind. *kurung.*] An East Indian fabaceous tree (*Galedupa indica*), with pinnate leaves and yellow flowers in axillary racemes.

ku'si-man'sel (kōō'sĭ-män'sĕl), **ku'si-man'se** (-sā), *n.* A dark brown burrowing animal (*Crossarchus obscurus*), native of West Africa, allied to and about the size of the mongoose.

ku-tee'ra gum (kŭ-tē'rä). [Hind. *katīrā.*] A kind of gum resembling tragacanth obtained from the East Indian shrub *Marimiliana gossypum*, also from several species of *Sterculia*, as *S. wrens*, *S. tragacantha*, etc. It is closely allied to Bassora gum, and is probably only a variety of it.

Kut'ter's for'mu-la (kŏt'ĕrz). *Hydraulics.* A formula for estimating the flow of water in open rivers and canals, and sometimes modified for estimating the flow through long pipes of water with low velocity and entrance head. The formula was devised by E. Ganguillet and W. R. Kutter, Swiss engineers.

Kwa'ki-u'tl (kwä'kĕ-ōō't'l), *n. sing. & pl.* A group of Wakashan Indian tribes dwelling upon the Queen Charlotte Islands, Vancouver, and the adjacent mainland, among whom tribal authority is in the hands of a series of secret societies, the highest society being the *Hamatsa*, or cannibal society.

Kwan'non' (kwän'ŏn'), *n.* [Jap *kuwan-on.*] In Japanese Buddhism, a feminine bodhisat worshiped as the incarnation of compassion and often called the "goddess of mercy." She is the same as the *Kwan-Yin* of Chinese Buddhists and corresponds to a male bodhisat of the Tibetan and other western Buddhists

ky'an-ize (kī'ăn-īz), *v. t.;* KY'AN-IZED (-īzd); KY'AN-IZ'ING (-iz'ĭng). [From J. H. *Kyan*, the inventor of the process.] To render (wood) proof against decay by saturating with a solution of corrosive sublimate in open tanks, or under pressure. — **ky'an-i-za'tion** (kī'ăn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

ky'mo-graph (kī'mō-gräf), *n.* [Gr. *κῦμα* wave + *-graph.*] An automatic apparatus consisting of clockwork revolving a drum covered with smoked paper, on which curves of pressure, etc., may be traced, as in the recording of pulse waves, respiratory movements, etc. — **ky'mo-graph'ic** (kī'mō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

ky'nu-ren'ic (kī'nū-rĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *κύων, κυνός*, dog + *οὖρον* urine.] *Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_9H_9N(OH)CO_2H{\cdot}H_2O$, which is obtained from the urine of dogs. It is a derivative of quinoline.

ky-nu'rine (kī-nū'rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n* Also **-rin**. *Chem.* A crystalline nitrogenous base, C_9H_9ON, which is a hydroxy derivative of quinoline. It may be obtained artificially by heating kynurenic acid.

ky-pho'sis (kī-fō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κύφωσις*, fr. *κυφός* humpbacked.] *Med.* Angular curvature of the spine; the condition of one who is humpbacked. — **ky-phot'ic** (-fŏt'ĭk), *a.*

Kyr'i-e e-lei'son (kĭr'ĭ-ē ē-lī'sŏn; kē'rĭ-ā ē-lā'ĭ-sōn). [Gr. *κυριε ἐλεησον.*] **1.** *Eccl.* Greek words, meaning "Lord, have mercy upon us," and forming: **a** A short petition, used in various offices of the Eastern and Roman churches, as, in the latter, with the additional petition *Christe eleison, Christ, have mercy upon us*, in the Mass, the breviary offices, the litany of the saints, etc. **b** *Chs. of the Anglican Communion.* (1) The response, *Lord, have mercy upon us*, etc., to the Ten Commandments. (2) The petitions, *Lord, have mercy upon us, Christ, have mercy upon us, Lord, have mercy upon us*, as in the Communion Service when the Decalogue has been omitted.

2. A musical setting of either of the foregoing.

ky'rine (kī'rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **ky'rin**. [From Gr. *κῦρος* authority, validity, because considered a basic protein nucleus.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of basic substances resembling the protamines, obtained by hydrolysis of gelatin, casein, etc.

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2. The Kandh language. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

kuic. † QUICK.

kuich'un (kwĭch'wä), *n.* A South American spotted cat (*Felis macrurus*) similar to the ocelot, but having a longer tail.

kuich'un-chul'li (k w ĭ c h' ŭ n-chŭl'ĭ), *n.* [Quichua, name of the plant.] The root of an Ecuadorian violaceous plant (*Calceolaria parviflora*).

kuithe. † KITHE.

ku'kang (kōō'käng), *n.* [Malay *kāling.*] The slow loris

kuk'ar-i (kōōk'ĕr-ĭ). Var. of KUKRI.

kukewald. † CUCKOLD.

Ku'ki (kōō'kĭ), *n.* A member of any of a group of Mongoloid hill tribes of southern Assam and eastern Burma; also, their language. See INDO-CHINESE.

Ku'ki-Chin' (-chĭn'), *n* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

Ku'-Klux', *or* **Ku'klux'**, *v. t.* To maltreat or outrage after the manner of the Ku-Klux. — **Ku'-Klux'ism, Ku'klux'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

kukstole. † CUCKSTOOL.

ku'ku (kōō'kōō), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand fruit pigeon (*Hemiphaga novæseelandiæ*). It is found on both islands, and is highly esteemed as a game bird.

ku'ku-i (kōō'kōō-ē), *n.* [Hawaiian] The candlenut tree.

ku'ku-lu-a-e'o (kōō'kōō-lōō-ä-ā'ō), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A stilt (*Himantopus knudseni*). *Hawaii.*

ku'kung (kōō'kŭng). Var. of KUKANG.

ku'ku-pa (kōō'kōō-pä), *n.* The kuku.

ku'la (kōō'la), *n.* See MEASURE.

ku'la-ite (kōō'lā-īt), *n.* [From *Kula*, town of Asia Minor.] *Petrog.* A rare variety of basalt, rich in alkalies and containing much hornblende.

ku'lan (kōō'län). Var. of KOULAN.

Ku-la'na-pan (kōō-lä'nä-păn), *a.* Designating a North American Indian linguistic stock formerly holding considerable territories upon the Pacific coast north of San Francisco.

ku-lang' (kōō-lŭng'), *n.* [Hind. *kulang* crane.] The common crane (*Grus grus*). *India.*

Ku'li (kōō'lē), *n.* = KOLI.

ku'lin-ism (kōō'lĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The practice of Brahman families of Bengal of giving their daughters as plural wives to the **Kulin Brahmans**, deemed of very pure descent, for the credit of the alliance.

ku'li seeds (kōō'lĭ). The seeds of an East Indian species of *Croton* (prob. *C. oblongifolius*) used locally as a purgative.

kul-kar'ni (kōōl-kŭr'nē), *n.* [Marathi *kulkarnī.*] A village accountant. *Local, India.*

kull. † CULL, to hug; KILL.

kulm (kŭlm), *n.* [Native name *kallam* in the Deccan.] The demoiselle crane. *Local, India.*

kulne. † KILN.

kul'vre. † CULVRE.

ku'ma-ra (kōō'ma-rä), *n.* Also **ku'mer-a** (-mĕr-ä). [Polynesian.] Sweet potato.

ku'ma-scope (kōō'mä-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *κῦμα* wave + *-scope.*] A cymoscope; — the word orig. employed by Prof. Fleming for this instrument.

Ku-mas'si (kōō-mäs'ĭ), *n.* A Negro of the Gold Coast town of Kumassi See ASHANTI.

kume. † COME.

kumeerbund. † CUMMERBUND.

kumeling. † COMELING.

kumen. † COME.

ku'mer-a. Var. of KUMARA.

kum-har' (kōōm-hŭr'), *n.* [Marathi *kumbhār* potter.] One of a potter caste of India, numerous in many provinces.

ku'mish (kōō'mĭsh). Var. of KUMISS.

kum'mer-bund'. Var. of CUMMERBUND.

Kum'mer's sur'face (kōōm'ĕrz). [After Ernst *Kummer* (1810–93), German mathematician, who discovered it (1864).] *Math.* A quartic surface with sixteen conical points and sixteen singular tangent planes.

kum'rah (kōōm'ra), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ar. *himār*, fem. *himārah*, ass.] A wild horse found in the Niger territories, Africa, but descended from domestic stock.

ku'mu-ku'mu (kōō'mōō-kōō'-mōō), *n.* [Maori.] A gurnard (*Trigla kuma*) of New Zealand.

kumurbund. † CUMMERBUND.

ku'mys. Var. of KUMISS.

kun. † CAN, CON, KIN.

kun'bi (kōōn'bĭ), *n.* [Marathi *kunabī* peasant.] One of a numerous and respectable agricultural caste of central and western India.

kun'dah oil (kōōn'dä). See OIL, *Table I.*

kunde. † KIND.

kundede, kundhede, *n.* Kinship; kindness. *Obs.*

kunerike. † KINRICK.

kun'gu cake (kōōn'gōō; *native* kōō'ngōō). [Native name of the fly *kungu* in Uganda.] A food prepared by the natives about Lake Nyassa from larvæ of a fly of the genus *Coethra.*

kunne. † CAN, CON.

kunreden. † KINDRED.

kunsenten. † CONSENT.

kunsiler. † COUNSELOR.

‖ **Kunst'lied'** (kōōnst'lēt'), *n.*; *pl.* KUNSTLIEDER-(lē'dĕr). [G.] *Music.* See LIED.

kup, *n.* Var. of KEUP. See MEASURE.

kup'fer-nick'el (kŏp'fĕr-nĭk'ĕl), *n.* [G. See COPPER, NICKEL.] *Min.* = NICCOLITE.

kupf'fer-ite (kŏp'fĕr-īt), *n.* [After Prof. A. T. *Kupffer*, Russian physicist.] *Min.* A deep green aluminous variety of amphibole.

kuph'ar (kōōf'är), *n.* [Ar. *kaufān* anything round, or Syr. *gaupha* net.] A small round boat of willow covered with skins, used on the Euphrates.

kup'per (kŭp'ĕr), *n.* A small East Indian viper (*Echus carinata*).

Ku-ran'. Var. of KORAN.

kurche. † KERCH.

kurch'ie Var. of KERCHIEF. *Obs or Scot.*

‖ **Kur'haus'** (kōōr'hous'), *n.*; *pl.* -HÄUSER (-hoi'zĕr). [G., lit., cure house.] = KURSAAL.

Ku'rin, Ku'rine (kū'rĭn) Vars. of KYURIN.

kurk. Var. of KIRK.

kurm-bur'ra (kŭrm-bŭr'ä). Var. of KORUMBURRA.

kur'mi (kōōr'mĭ), *n.* [Hind.] One of an agricultural caste numerous in northeastern Hindustan.

kurn (kûrn). Dial. Eng. var. of KIRN.

kur'nel. † KERNEL.

Ku'ro-Si'wo (kōō'rō-shē'wō), *n.* Also **Ku'ro-shi'wo** [Jap. *kuroshio*, *kuro* black + *shio* tide.] The Japan Current. See under JAPAN, *a.*

‖ **Kur'saal'** (kōōr'zal'), *n.*; *pl.* -ZALE (-zā'lē). [G., fr *kur* cure + *saal* hall.] A public hall or room for visitors at watering places or health resorts.

kur'til. † KIRTLE.

Kur'u-ba (kōōr'ōō-bä). = KURUMBA.

Kur'ukh (kōōr'ōōk), *n.* The language of the Oraons; Oraon. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

Kur'um-ba (kōōr'ōōm-bä), *n.* One of a numerous shepherd race or caste of southern India, known for an especial variety of blanket which they weave.

kur'um-bur'ra (kŭr'ŭm-bŭr'ä). Var. of KORUMBURRA.

ku-rung' oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

kur-vey'or (kŭr-vā'ĕr), *n.* [Boer D. *karweser* driver of a dray, fr. D. *karwei* hard work, fr. F. *corvée.* See CORVEE.] A traveling trader who carries goods about in a large ox wagon. *So. Africa.*

kus, kusse. † KISS.

Ku'san (kōō'zän), *a.* Designating a small linguistic stock of North American Indians, now gathered on the Siletz Reservation, Oregon.

Kush Var. of CUSH.

Kush'ite, Kush-it'ic. Vars. of CUSHITE, CUSHITIC.

kus'kos (kŭs'kŏs), **kus'kus** (-kŭs), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *khaskhas.*] = VETIVER.

kus'si-er (kŏōs'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* Also **kus'sir** (kŏō'sĭr) [Turk. *kyūs* kettledrum.] *Music.* A Turkish instrument with a body like a kettledrum, over which five strings are stretched.

kus'so Var. of CUSSO.

kus-ti' (kŏōs-tē'), *n.* The sacred woolen cord worn as a girdle by the Parsis.

‖ **kus'ting** (kŭs'tĭng), *n.*; *pl* KUSTINGEN (-ĕn). [D.] *Roman Dutch Law.* A purchase-money mortgage on real property.

kustume. † CUSTOM.

kutch. Var. of CUTCH.

kutch'a (kŭch'ä), **cutch'a,** *a.* [Hind. *kachchā*] Crude; raw; makeshift. *Collog , Anglo-Ind.*

kutch'erry. Var. of CUTCHERY.

Ku-tchin' (kū-chĭn'), *n.* An Indian of a group of Athapascan hunting tribes of central Alaska and northwestern British America.

Ku'te-nay, Ku'te-nai (kōō'tē-nā), *n.* An Indian of a Kitunahan tribe dwelling in British Columbia and Montana.

kuthe. † COULD, COUTH, KITH, KITHE.

kuttar, kuttaur. Vars. of KATAR.

kutte. † CUT.

kut'wal. Var. of KOTWAL.

kuvele † COWL.

kuvent. † CONVENT.

kuvertur. † COVERTURE.

kuy. Obs. pl. of COW.

Kuy. Var. of KUI, *n.*, 1

kuyte. † KITE.

Kuz'zil-bash'. Var. of KIZILBASH.

kvass (kväs), *n.* Also **kvas, quass**, etc. [Russ. *kvas.*] A thin, sour beer, much used in Russia, commonly made by pouring warm water on rye or barley and letting it ferment.

kvint (kvĭnt), *n.* [Dan.] See WEIGHT.

kw-. For words beginning *kw-*, see corresponding forms beginning QU-; as, for *kwene*, see QUEEN

kw., KW, K. W. *Abbr.* Kilowatt; kilowatts.

K. W. *Abbr.* Knight of William (the Netherlands).

kwan (kwän), *n.* [Jap *kuwan.*] See WEIGHT.

Kwan'-yin' (kwän'yĭn'), *n.* See KWANNON.

kwa'zo'ku (kwä'zō'kōō), *n. pl.* [Jap. *kwazoku*] The nobility of modern Japanese society; — distinguished from the *shizoku*, or *samurai*, and the *heimin.*

‖ **kwist'goed'** (kvĭst'gōōt'), *n.* [D.] *Roman Dutch Law.* A prodigal or spendthrift.

‖ **kwi'tan-tie'.** Var. of QUITANTIE.

ky. (*dial.* kĭ) Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng pl. of COW.

Ky. *Abbr.* Kentucky.

ky'a-bo'ca, ky'a-bu'ka. Vars. of KIABOOCA.

ky'ack, ky'ach, *n.* The summer herring *Local, U. S.*

kyah (kyä), *n.* [Bengali.] An Indian partridge (*Francolinus qularis*), similar in color to the English partridge, but having a strong spur.

kyak (kī'ăk), **ky'ak-er.** Vars. of KAYAK, KAYAKER.

ky'al-ite'. Var. of KIALEE.

kyang. Var. of KIANG.

ky'a-nite (kī'ä-nīt). Var. of CYANITE.

ky'a-nol (-nōl; -nŏl), **ky'a-nole,** *n* [See CYANITE] Aniline. *Obs.*

ky-an'o-phyll (kī-ăn'ō-fĭl). Var. of CYANOPHYLL.

ky'a-nop'sis (kī'ä-n ŏ p'sĭs-ä). Var. of CYANOPSIA.

kyar (kyar), *n.* Coconut fiber, or cordage made of it. See COIR.

kyat (kyat'), *n.* [Burmese.] See WEIGHT.

Ky'a-thos (kī'ä-thŏs) Var of CYATHUS.

‖ **kyaung** (kyoung), *n* [Burmese] A Buddhist monastery. *Burma.* [CYBELE

Kyb'e-le (kĭb'ē-lē) Var. of **kyd, kydde.** † KID

kyd, kydde, *v. t.* To know. *Obs.*

kye (*dial.* kī). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pl. of COW.

ky-es'te-in (kī-ĕs'tē-ĭn), *n.* [Gr *κύησις* pregnancy + *-tein* as in *protein.*] *Med.* A substance forming the whitish pellicle occasionally seen on urine kept for several days, — formerly supposed to be a sign of pregnancy.

kyke (*dial.* kīk). Obs. or dial. Eng var of KEEK.

kyle (kīl), *n.* [Gael. *caol.*] A sound; a strait. *Scot.*

kyle (*dial.* kīl), *n.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel *kýli.*] A sore; ulcer; boil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

kyle, *n.* [Cf. G. *keil*, Dan. *kile.*] A wedge. *Dial. Eng.*

kyle (kīl), *n.* [Ir. *ceile* associate, servant.] *Ir. Tribal Law.* One who is the vassal, or man, of a ceile, or chief.

kylevene, kylevine. Vars. of KEELIVINE.

ky'lie (kī'lĭ), *n.* A kind of boomerang. *West Australia.*

ky'lin' (kē'lĭn'). Var. of KILIN.

ky-lin'drite (kĭ-lĭn'drīt). Var. of CYLINDRITE.

ky'lix. Var. of CYLIX.

Ky'loe (kī'lō), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] One of a breed of Highland cattle of western Scotland and the Hebrides.

ky-mat'i-on (kĭ-măt'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* = CYMATIUM

ky'ma-tol'o-gy (kī'mä-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κῦμα, κύματος*, wave + *-logy.*] The science of waves and wave motion.

kym'ba-lon (kĭm'bä-lŏn), *n.* = CYMBAL.

kym'nel. † KIMNEL.

ky'mo-graph'i-on (kī'mō-grăf'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL.] = KYMOGRAPH.

Kym'ri, Kym'ry (kĭm'rĭ). Vars. of CYMRI.

Kym'ric (kĭm'rĭk). Var of CYMRIC.

ky-nan'thro-py (kī-năn'thrō-pĭ). Var. of CYNANTHROPY.

kynse, *v. t.* To wince. *Obs.*

ky-nu'ric (kī-nū'rĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, $C_{11}H_9ON(CO_2H)_2{\cdot}H_2O$, formed by oxidation of kynurenic acid and in other ways.

kyp (kĭp), *n.* The grisly prolongation on a male salmon's lower jaw in the breeding season. *Eng. & Scot.*

ky'pho-sco'li-o'sis (kī'fō-skō'lĭ-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *kyphosis* + *scoliosis.*] *Med.* Backward and lateral curvature of the spine. — **ky'pho-sco'li-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

Ky-phos'i-dæ (kī-fŏs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *κυφός* crooked, humpbacked + *-idæ.*] *Zool.* A family of bassiike fishes containing numerous species of chiefly herbivorous habits, mostly of warm seas.

kyp'per (kĭp'ĕr). † KIPPER.

kyr. *v. t.* [Cf. D. *keeren*, G. *kehren.*] To turn *Obs.*

Kyr'i-e (kĭr'ĭ-ē; kē'rĭ-ē), *n.* Short for KYRIE ELEISON.

kyr'i-elle' (-ĕl'), *n.* [F. *kyrielle.*] **1.** = KYRIE ELEISON, 1. *Obs.* **2.** An old species of French octosyllabic verse, divided into little couplets ending in the same word.

kyr'i-o-lex'y (kĭr'ĭ-ō-lĭk'sĭ; kī'rĭ-), **kyr'i-ol'o-gy** (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κυριολεξία, κυριολογία.* See CURIOLOGIC.] The use of literal or simple expressions.

kyr'i-o-log'ic (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **kyr'i-o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). Vars. of CURIOLOGIC.

kyte † KITE.

kyte (kīt), *n.* [Cf. OD *kyte, kuyte*, calf of the leg, D *kuit*, LG. *kut* entrails.] Stomach; belly. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

kyto-. Var. of CYTO-

ky-tom'i-tome (kĭ-tŏm'ĭ-tōm). *Biol.* Var. of CYTOMITOME.

ky'to-plasm (kī'tō-plăz'm). Rare var. of CYTOPLASM.

kytral. † KETTEREL.

Kyu'rin (kyōō'rĭn), *n.* One of a Lezghian tribe of the Caucasus Mountains.

L

L (ĕl). **1.** The twelfth letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiced, or sonant, "liquid" consonant. Its form and value are from the Greek, through the Latin, the form of the Greek letter (*lambda*) being from the Phœnician, and the ultimate origin perhaps Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illust.* Etymologically, *l* is most closely related to *r* and *u*; as in pilgrim, peregrine, couch (fr. *collocare*), auburn (fr. LL. *alburnus*). At the end of monosyllables containing a single vowel, *l* is often doubled, as in *fall, full, tell, bell*; but not after diphthongs and digraphs, as in *foul, fool, prowl, growl, joal*. In English words the final syllable *le* is unaccented, the *e* is silent, and *l* is syllabic, as in *able, eagle*, pronounced *ā′b′l, ē′g′l*. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 193-4. **2.** As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The eleventh or (cf. K, 2 **a**) the twelfth in a series; eleventh (or twelfth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral eleven (or twelve); as, Company *L*. **b** *Astron.* Heliocentric longitude. **c** [*cap.*] *Physics.* In formulas for the dimensions of units, length. **d** [*cap.* or sometimes *l. c.*] In electricity, coefficient of inductance. **e** *Cryst.* See MILLER SYMBOLS. **f** *Astron.* Terrestrial longitude. **3.** As an *abbreviation:* **a** In the form **L.**: Various proper names, as Louis, Lucy, etc.; Lady; Latin; in chess, Laufer (Ger., bishop); Law; Liber (L, book); Liberal; Licentiate; Linnæus; Lodge (*Freemasonry*); London; in the log book, long rolling sea (*Naut.*); Lord, *Obs.*; Lordship, *Obs.*; Low. **b** In the form **l** or **L.**: lævo-; as, *l*-tartaric acid (*Chem., l. c.* and often *ital.*); lake; land; latitude; launch; lawful (money), *Obs.*; league; leagues; leaf; leaves; loft; left fielder (*Baseball*), length; libra (pound money [now usually £], formerly also weight [now *lb.*]); in the log book, lightning (*Naut.*); line; lines; link; links; lira, lire (It.); liter; livre (Fr.); loco, locus (L., place).

4. As a *numeral*, L stands for 50, L for 50,000. It was derived and corrupted from the Greeks, who used N for 50.

L, *or* **l,** *n.*; *pl.* L's or Ls (ĕlz). **1.** The letter **L**, **l**, or its sound; an ell.

2. Something shaped like, or making a shape like, the letter **L**; specif.: **a** An extension at right angles to the length of a main building, giving to the ground plan a form resembling the letter **L**; sometimes, less properly, a narrower, or lower, extension in the direction of the length of the main building; a wing. **b** *Mech.* A short right-angled pipe fitting, used in connecting two pipes at right angles.

L, *a.* **1.** Having the general shape of the (capital) letter **L**; as, an **L** beam, or **L**-beam.

2. Elevated; — a symbol for *el.* as an abbreviation of *elevated* in *elevated road* or *railroad*. — *n.* An elevated road; as, to ride on the *L*. *Colloq., U. S.*

L bar, L beam, etc., *or* **L-bar, L-beam,** etc., an iron bar, beam, etc., used in building, having in cross section the general shape of the capital letter **L**. Cf. ANGLE IRON. — **L square** *or* **L-square,** *Mech. & Join.*, a carpenter's square. See SQUARE, *n.*, *Illust.* — **three L's of navigation,** *Naut.*, lead, lookout, and latitude, sometimes, lead, log, and lookout.

la (lô; la), *interj.* [Cf. LO.] **1.** Look; behold; — an exclamation of emphasis, asseveration, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. An exclamation of surprise; — commonly followed by *me*; as, *La* me! *Dial. or Uncultivated.*

la (lä), *n.* *Music.* **a** A syllable applied to the sixth tone of the diatonic scale in solmization (which see). **b** The tone A (as sixth in the scale of C); — sometimes so called, esp. among the French and Italians.

laa'ger (lä′gĕr; lô′gĕr), *n.* [D. (in South Africa), also *leger*. Cf. LEAGUER a camp, LAIR.] A camp, esp. one with a defensive barrier of travelers' wagons. *South Africa.*

laa'ger, *v. t. & i.*; LAA'GERED (-gĕrd); LAA'GER-ING. To form into, or camp in, a laager. *South Africa.*

La'bar'raque's'so-lu'tion, flu'id, *or* **liq'uor** (lä′bä′rȧks′). [After A. G. *Labarraque* (1777-1850), a Parisian apothecary.] A solution containing sodium hypochlorite, similar in properties and uses to eau de Javelle. It is employed as a stimulant, antiseptic, resolvent, and disinfectant.

lab'a-rum (lăb′ȧ-rŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RA (-rȧ). [L.; cf. Gr. λάβαρον.] The standard adopted by the Emperor Constantine after his conversion to Christianity. It is described as a pike bearing a silk banner hanging from a crosspiece, and surmounted by a golden crown. It bore a monogram of the first two letters (XP) of the name of Christ in its Greek form. Later the name was given to various modifications of this standard. Also, any symbolical standard or banner.

lab'da-num (lăb′dȧ-nŭm), *n.* Also **lad'a-num.** [L. *ladanum, ledanum*, Gr. λάδανον, λήδανον, fr. λῆδον name of a shrub, mastic; cf. Per. *lādan, lēdam*. Cf. LAUDANUM.] A soft dark brown or black oleoresin derived from various species of *Cistus*, or rock rose, as *C. ladaniferus, C. creticus*, etc. It has a fragrant odor and bitter taste, and is now used only in plasters.

lab'e-fac'tion (lăb′ē-făk′shŭn), *n.* [See LABEFY.] Act of labefying, state of being weakened; decay, ruin. *Rare.*

lab'e-fy (lăb′ē-fī), *v. t.*; LAB'E-FIED (-fīd); LAB'E-FY'ING (-fī′ĭng). [L. *labefacere; labare* to totter + *facere* to make. See -FY.] To weaken or impair. *Rare.*

la'bel (lā′bĕl), *n.* [OF. *label* sort of ribbon or fringe, label in heraldry, F. *lambeau* shred, strip, rag; of uncertain origin; cf. G. *lappen* flap, patch, rag, tatter (cf. LAP of a dress).] **1.** A band, fillet, tassel, lappet, or the like; specif., the infula of a miter; also, a rider or codicil to a document. *Obs. or R.*

2. A brass rule with sights used, in connection with an astrolabe or a circumferentor, to take altitudes, etc. *Obs.*

3. *Her.* A barrulet, or, rarely, a bendlet, with pendants, or points, usually three, esp. used as a mark of cadency to distinguish an eldest or only son during his father's life. This charge seldom or never appears by itself. Either there are other charges on the field, or the label itself is surcharged.

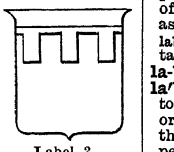

Label, 3.

4. A slip of ribbon, parchment, etc., attached to a document to hold the appended seal.

5. A slip of silk, paper, parchment, etc., affixed to anything, and indicating, usually by an inscription, the contents, ownership, destination, etc.; as, the *label* on a bottle.

6. An adhesive stamp, as for postage, or for a bill; — now only in official use. *Eng.*

7. *Arch.* A projecting molding by the sides, and over the top, of an opening; a dripstone It properly has a square form, and is characteristic of late Gothic work, esp. in England.

Doorway, with Label, 7.

8. In medieval art, the representation of a band or scroll containing an inscription.

la'bel, *v. t.*; LA'BELED (-bĕld) or LA'BELLED, LA'BEL-ING or LA'BEL-LING. **1.** To affix a label to; to mark with a name, etc.; as, to *label* a bottle or a package.

2. To describe or designate as by a label; to tag.

la-bel'lum (lȧ-bĕl′ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-*a*). [L., dim of *labrum* lip.] **1.** *Bot.* The lip, or median member of the inner perianth or corolla, of an orchidaceous plant, often differing markedly from the other two petals in shape and size, and occasionally spurred. Morphologically it is posterior, but by torsion of the ovary it has become the anterior or lower member.

2. *Zoöl.* **a** A small fleshy appendage beneath the labrum of certain insects, prob. representing the epipharynx. **b** Usually in *pl.* One of the expanded and flattened lobes of the proboscis sheath (labium) of certain Diptera.

la'bi-al (lā′bĭ-ȧl), *a.* [LL. *labialis*, fr. L. *labium* lip: cf. F. *labial*. See LIP.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the lips, or labia.

2. *Phon.* **a** Articulated, as a consonant, mainly by the lips, as *b, p, m*. **b** Modified, as a vowel, by contraction of the lip opening, as ōō (fōōd), ŏ (ōld), etc., and as *eu* and *u* in French, and *ö, ü* in German. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 46.

3. *Music.* **a** Furnished with lips; as, a *labial* organ pipe. **b** Giving its tones from impact of an air current on a lip or liplike edge; — applied to a flute, an organ flue pipe, etc.

4. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a labium or labia.

labial glands, *Anat.*, small glands (resembling in structure the salivary glands) between the orbicularis oris muscle and the mucous membrane of the lips. — **1. palpus.** *Zoöl.* **a** One of a pair of jointed appendages of the labium of an insect. **b** A palpus of a lamellibranch mollusk.

la'bi-al, *n.* **1.** *Phon.* A labial consonant.

2. *Music.* An organ pipe furnished with lips; a flue pipe.

3. *Zoöl.* A labial scale or plate, as of a reptile.

la'bi-al-ism (lā′bĭ-ȧl-ĭz′m), *n.* *Phon.* Quality or characteristic of being labial; as, the *labialism* of an articulation; conversion into a labial, tendency to labialize sounds.

la'bi-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz′ĭng). *Phon.* To make labial, to modify by contraction of the lips; to round (a vowel). — **la'bi-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-), *n.*

la'bi-ate (-āt), *a.* [NL *labiatus*, fr. L. *labrum* lip.] Having lips; lipped, specif.: **a** *Bot.* (1) Having the limb of a tubular corolla or calyx divided into two unequal parts, one projecting over the other like the lips of a mouth, as in the snapdragon, sage, catnip, etc. See RINGENT, *Illust.* (2) Belonging to the Menthaceæ (Labiatæ), or mint family. **b** *Anat. & Zool.* Like a lip or labium in structure or function; having thickened, fleshy margins.

labiate bear, the sloth bear.

la'bi-ate (lā′bĭ-āt), *n.* *Bot.* A plant of the Labiatæ; a mint.

la'bile (lā′bĭl; lăb′ĭl; 277), *a.* [L. *labilis* apt to slip, fr. *labi* to slip.] **1.** Liable or prone to slip, err, or lapse. *Rare.*

2. Hence: **a** *Law.* Liable to forfeiture; lapsable. *Rare.* **b** *Elec.* Gliding; passing or slipping over; as, a *labile* application of an electrode is made by passing it over the track of a nerve. **c** *Chem. & Physics.* Readily undergoing change, as in cleavage or molecular rearrangement; unstable.

labile equilibrium, *Physics*, a kind of fluid equilibrium maintained by a continuous slipping or shifting of material.

la-bil'i-ty (lȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being labile.

la'bi-o- (lā′bĭ-ō-). [See LABIUM.] A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the lips, the labia*, or *a labium* (some other related part being indicated by the second element of the word), as in **la'bi-o-al-ve'o-lar,** pert. to the lips and alveoli; **la'bi-o-den'tal, la'bi-o-lin'gual, la'bi-o-gut'tur-al, la'bi-o-pal'a-tal, la'bi-o-ve'lar,** etc.

la'bi-o-den'tal (-dĕn′tȧl), *a.* [*labio-* + *dental.*] Of or pert. to the lips and teeth; specif., *Phon.*, formed or articulated with the cooperation of the lips, or one lip, and the teeth, as *f* and *v*. — *n.* A labiodental consonant.

la'bi-o-graph' (lā′bĭ-ō-grȧf′), *n.* [*labio-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for recording movements of the lips in speech.

la'bi-o-na'sal (lā′bĭ-ō-nā′zȧl), *a.* [*labio-* + *nasal.*] *Phon.* Formed or uttered with the joint use of the lips and the nasal passage, as *m*. — *n.* A labionasal consonant.

la'bi-o-plas'ty (-plăs′tĭ), *n.* [*labio-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* A plastic operation for making or restoring a lip.

la'bi-um (lā′bĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L pl.* LABIA (-*a*). [L.] **1.** A lip.

2 Specif.: **a** *pl. Anat.* The folds of integument at the opening of the vulva. Cf. LABIA MAJORA, LABIA MINORA. **b** *Zool.* (1) The lower lip of an insect, formed by the second pair of maxillæ united in the middle line. In different insects it is variously modified, but typically it consists of a basal, hard, undivided **submentum**, which bears in front another median piece, the **mentum**, and a terminal part, the **ligula** On this, or on the front of the mentum, two jointed appendages, the **labial palpi**, are borne. In beetles, the basal part, or *submentum*, is very often called the *mentum*; the second piece, when present, is then termed the *hypoglottis*. (2) The deutomala of a myriapod. (3) The coalescent pedipalps of an arachnid. (4) A liplike part of a neuropodium in the Polychæta. (5) The metastoma of a crustacean. (6) The columellar part of the aperture of a gastropod shell. **c** *Bot.* (1) The lower lip of a labiate corolla. Cf. GALEA **a** (2) The liplike lower margin of the foveola in species of *Isoëtes*. **d** *Music.* The lip of an organ pipe.

lab'lab (lăb′lăb), *n.* [Local name in Egypt.] The hyacinth bean (*Dolichos lablab*); also, any of several other fabaceous vines of this or a nearly allied genus. *India.*

la'bor, la'bour (lā′bẽr), *n.* [ME. *labour*, OF. *labour, labor, labur*, F. *labeur*, L. *labor.*] **1.** Physical or mental toil, bodily or intellectual exertion, esp. when fatiguing, painful, irksome, or unavoidable; work.

2. Specif.: *Econ.* Human effort, bodily or mental, made wholly or partly for some end other than the pleasure directly arising from its performance.

3. Specif: Bodily exertion or effort directed to supplying society with the required material things, the service rendered or part played by the laborer, operative, and artisan in the production of wealth, as distinguished from the service rendered by capitalists or by those whose exertion is primarily and almost entirely mental; also, laborers, operatives, and artisans as a body or class; the laboring class.

L

la. ✝ LAW, LAY, LO.

la (lä). Dial. Eng. var. of LOW.

la. Obs pret. of LIE, to be recumbent.

la (lȧ), *fem. definite article.* [F., fem. of *le* the, L. *illa*, fem. of *ille* that.] The: — used in various French phrases.

la. *Abbr.* Last, the weight.

La. *Abbr.* Lanthanum (no period, *La*), *Chem.*; Louisiana.

L. A. *Abbr.* Law Agent; leasehold area, *New South Wales*, Legislative Assembly; Library Association; Literate in Arts.

laa (la). Dial. Eng. var. of LAW.

La'a-bim (lā′ȧ-bĭm). *D. Bib.*

laach. ✝ LASH, *a.*

laache. ✝ LATCH, to catch.

laad (lădd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LADE, LOAD.

La'a-da (lā′ȧ-dȧ). *D. Bib.*

La'a-dah (-dȧ). *Bib.*

La'a-dan (-dăn). *Bib.*

laag'te (lāk′tē; lôk′tĕ), *n.* [D., fr. *laag* low. See LOW, *a.*] A valley; bottom; abandoned river bed *South Africa.*

laak ✝ LACK; LAKE, a body of water. [LAKE, sport]

laak (lāk). Dial. Eng. var. of LAKE, sport

la-an' (lȧ-ăn′), *n.* [Ar. *la'n* rebuke, blame, curse.] *Moham. Law.* A proceeding, now obsolescent, by which either husband or wife challenges the other to sustain a charge of infidelity by oath before the kazi.

laane. ✝ LAWN, linen attire.

laap (lap). Var. of LERP.

laap insect. See LERP

laarp (larp). Var. of LERP.

laas (*dial.* lȧs). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LACE.

lab (lăb), *n.* [G.] Rennet.

lab (lăb), *n.* A piece or portion — *v. i.* To eat in gulps. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lab (lăb), *n. & v. t. & i.* [Cf. OD. *labben* to babble.] Blab. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Lab. *Abbr.* Labrador.

Lab'a-dist (lăb′ȧ-dĭst), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of Jean de Labadie (1610-74), who left the Roman Catholic Church and taught, as primitive Christianity, a kind of mysticism and the obligation of community of property among Christians, etc. — **Lab'a-dism** (-dĭz′m), *n.*

La'ban (lā′bȧn), *n.* [Heb *Lābān.*] 1. Lit., white; — masc. prop name

2. *Bib.* Son of Bethuel and father of Leah and Rachel, the wives of Jacob.

Lab'a-na (lăb′ȧ-nȧ). *Bib.*

Lab'a-nath (-năth). *D. Bib.*

la'bant (lā′bănt), *a.* [L. *labans*, p. pr.] Sliding; labile. *Rare.*

labarde. ✝ LEOPARD.

lab'a-rinth. ✝ LABYRINTH.

la-bar'ri (lȧ-bar′rĭ), *n.* A South American elapine venomous snake (*Elaps lemniscatus*). It is brilliantly colored, and reaches a court of eight feet.

lab'ba-lab'a, *n.* The paca. *Guyana.*

labbe. ✝ LAB, blab, LET BE.

lab'ber (lăb′ẽr; lăb′ẽr), *v. i. & t.* To splash; daub. *Dial. Eng.*

lab'da-cism (lăb′dȧ-sĭz′m), **lab'da-cis'mus** (-sĭz′mŭs), *n.* [NL. *labdacismus*, fr. Gr. λαβδακισμός.] Lambdacism

labe, Queen (lā′bē). The magic queen of the City of Enchantments, in the story of Beder, Prince of Persia, in the "Arabian Nights," who changed men into horses and other animals.

lab'e-fact, *v. t.* [L. *labefactus*, p. p. of *labefacere* to make totter.] To labefy. *Obs.*

lab'e-fact (lăb′ē-făkt), *p. a.* [L. *labefactus*, p. p.] Shaken; weakened. *Rare.*

la-be-fac'tate. *v. t.* [L. *labefactus*, p. p.] To labefy. *Obs.* — **lab'e-fac-ta'tion** (lăb′ē-făk-tā′shŭn), *n.*

la'bel (lā′bĕl), *n. Bot.* A labellum. *Obs.*

la'beled, la'belled (lā′bĕld), *p. a.* Furnished with a label or labels. [who labels.

la'bel-er, la'bel-ler, *n.* One

la-bel'la, *n., pl* of LABELLUM.

la-bel'late (lȧ-bĕl′āt), *a. Bot. & Zool.* Provided with labella.

la belle dame sans mer'ci' (lȧ bĕl dăm sanN mĕr′sē′) [F.] The beautiful lady without mercy; — title and subject of poems by Alain Chartier and Keats.

la-bel'loid, *a.* [*labellum* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Lip-shaped; resembling a labellum.

label stop. *Arch.* A boss; esp., a finishing boss at either end of a sill, sill course, label, or the like.

la'bent (lā′bĕnt), *a* [L. *labens*, p. pr.] Slipping; gliding *Rare.*

la'be-on, -bi-on, *n.* [L. *labeo, labio.*] A large-lipped person. *Obs.*

lab'ey (lăb′ĭ). Var. of LABIE.

la'bi-a (lā′bĭ-ȧ), *n., L. pl.* of LABIUM — **la'bi-a ce're-bri** (sĕr′ē-brī), *Anat.*, the margins of the inner surface of the cerebral hemispheres which overlap the corpus callosum. — **la'bi-a'jo'ra** (m ā-j ō′r a), *Anat.*, the outer lips of the vulva. — **la'bi-a'mi-no'ra** (mĭ-nō′ra), *Anat.*, the inner lips of the vulva. **la'bi-al-is'mus** (-ȧl-ĭz′mŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Phon.* Labialism.

la'bi-al-ly, *adv* of LABIAL.

La'bi-a'tæ (lā′bĭ-ā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LABIATE, *a.*] *Bot.* Syn of MENTHACEÆ.

la'bi-ate, v. t. To labialize.

la'bi-at'ed (lā′bĭ-āt′ĕd), *a.* Labiate.

la'bi-a'ti-flo'ral (lā′bĭ-ā′tĭ-flō′rȧl), **la'bi-a'ti-flo'rous,** *a.* [*labiate* + L. *flos, floris*, flower] *Bot.* Having a labiate corolla, as the snapdragon.

lab'i-dom'e-ter (lăb′ĭ-dŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. λαβίς, -ίδος, a forceps + *-meter*] *Med.* A forceps with an attachment for measuring the fetal head.

lab'i-doph'o-rous (-dŏf′ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. λαβίς, -ίδος, forceps + *-phorous*] *Zool.* Having forcepslike organs

Lab'i-du'ra (-dū′rȧ), *n* [NL.; Gr. λαβίς, -ίδος, forceps + οὐρά tail.] *Zool.* A genus of earwigs.

Lab'i-du'ra, *n. pl. Zool.* The Dermaptera.

la'bi'e (lā′bĭ-ĭ), *n.* The flap or skirt of a shirt or coat. *Scot*

la'bi-el'la (lā′bĭ-ĕl′ȧ), *n.* [NL. dim. of L. *labrum* lip.] *Zool.* A median organ of the mouth of myriapods. *Packard.*

la-bim'e-ter (lȧ-bĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *labimètre.*] *Med.* = LABIDOMETER.

la'bi-o-cho-re'a, *n.* [NL. See LABIO-; CHOREA.] A choreic affection of the lips causing stammering. — **la'bi-o-cho-re'ic,** *a.*

la'bi-o-glos'so-la-ryn'ge-al, *n.* [*labio-* + *glosso-* + *laryngeal*] *Med.* Pert. to, or affecting, the lips, tongue, and larynx — **labioglossolaryngeal paralysis,** bulbar paralysis.

la'bi-o-glos'so-pha-ryn'ge-al, *a.* [*labio-* + *glosso-* + *pharyngeal.*] *Med.* Pert. to, or affecting, the lips, tongue, and pharynx.

la'bi-o-gut'tur-al, *a.* [*labio-* + *guttural*] *Phon.* Formed or articulated between the root of the tongue and the soft palate, with cooperation of the lips, as *w*. — *n.* A labioguttural vowel or consonant.

la'bi-o-man'cy, *n.* [*labio-* + *-mancy.*] Lip reading.

la'bi-o-men'tal, *a.* [*labio-* + 1st *mental.*] Pert. to lip and chin.

la'bi-ose (lā′bĭ-ōs), *a.* [From LABIUM] *Bot.* Having a polypetalous corolla which appears bilabiate. *Rare.*

la'bi-o-te-nac'u-lum, *n.* [*labio-* + *tenaculum.*] *Surg.* A tenaculum for holding the lip.

la'bi-o-ve'lar, *a.* [*labio-* + *velar.*] = LABIOGUTTURAL

la'bis (lā′bĭs), *n.* [NGr. λαβίς, fr. Gr. λαβίς handle, holder, λαβεῖν to take] *East Ch.* The spoon wherewith the wine-soaked bread of the Eucharist is administered to communicants.

la'ble. ✝ LABEL.

4. That which requires or has required bodily or intellectual exertion or effort for its accomplishment; an act of laboring; a work; a task.
Being a *labor* of so great a difficulty *Hooker.*
5. The product or result of labor or work. *Obs. or Archaic.*
6. Trouble; pains. *Obs.* "There 's for thy *labor*." *Shak.*
7. Exertion of influence or favor. *Obs.*
8. Travail; the pangs and efforts of childbirth. *Obs.*
9. Anything distressing or difficult. *Obs.* *Shak.*
10. *Naut.* Heavy pitching or tossing of a vessel.
11. Spelt only *labor* (*Sp. pron.* lä-bōr′; 133), *pl.* LABORES (*Sp.* lä-bō′räs). [Sp. *labor*.] **a** A measure of land in Mexico and Texas, equivalent to an area of 177⅙ acres. **b** *Mining.* A stope or set of stopes. *Sp. Amer.*

Syn.—Toil, drudgery, exertion, industry. See WORK.

labor, *or* labour, of love, a labor undertaken out of regard for some person, or through pleasure in the work itself, without expectation of reward.

la′bor, la′bour (lā′bẽr), *v. i.*; LA′BORED, LA′BOURED (lā′bẽrd); LA′BOR-ING, LA′BOUR-ING. [ME. *labouren*, F. *labourer*, L. *laborare*. See LABOR, *n.*] **1.** To exert one's powers of body or mind, esp. with painful or strenuous effort; to perform labor; to exert one's self; to work; toil; strive; take pains; as, he *labored* to understand me.
Learn to *labor* and to wait. *Longfellow.*
2. To be oppressed with difficulties or disease; to do one's work under conditions which make it hard, wearisome, or grievous; to move slowly, as against opposition, or under a burden;—often with *under*, and formerly with *of*, etc.
The line too *labors*, and the words move slow. *Pope*
To cure the disorder under which he *labored*. *Scott.*
3. To be in travail; to suffer the pangs of childbirth.
4. To address one's influence or favor (to a person). *Obs.*
5. *Naut.* To pitch or roll heavily, as a ship.

la′bor, la′bour, *v. t.* [F. *labourer*, L. *laborare*.] **1.** To expend labor on; to work at; to work or work upon; specif., to till; cultivate. *Now Chiefly Poetic.*
Lands . . . only *labored* by children. *W. Tooke.*
2. To form, produce, perform, or bring, with labor. *Archaic.*
"To *labor* arms for Troy." *Dryden.*
3. To beat, rub, pound, or the like; to belabor. *Obs.*
4. To treat or work out with effort and in detail; to elaborate; as, to *labor* a point or argument. *Macaulay.*
5. To labor to effect or achieve; work for. *Obs. or Archaic.*
I am *laboring* your reconcilement. *Dryden.*
6. To use one's influence or favor with or for; urge. *Obs.*
7. To cause to labor; to work, tire; distress. *Obs.*

la′bor-age, la′bour-age (lā′bẽr-āj), *n.* [F. *labourage*.] **1.** Working; cultivation; also, cultivated land. *Obs.*
2. Labor; work. *Obs.*
3. Payment for labor; wages; pay.

lab′o-rant (lăb′ō-rănt), *n.* [L. *laborans*, p. pr. of *laborare* to labor.] A worker in a laboratory, as a chemist. *Obs.*

lab′o-ra-to-ry (lăb′ō-rȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. LL. *laboratorium*, and E. ELABORATORY. See ELABORATE, LABOR.]
1. Orig., the workroom of a chemist; hence, a place devoted to experimental study in any branch of natural science, or to the application of scientific principles in testing and analysis or in the preparation of drugs, chemicals, explosives, etc.; as, a chemical, physical, or biological *laboratory;* by extension, a place where something is prepared or some operation is performed.
2. *Metal.* The hearth of a reverberatory furnace.

la′bored, la′boured (lā′bẽrd), *pret. & p. p.* of LABOR. Specif.: *p. a.* Produced or performed with labor; bearing marks of labor and effort; elaborately wrought; not easy or natural; as, *labored* poetry; a *labored* style.

la′bor-er, la′bour-er (lā′bẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who labors; specif.: **a** One who does physical labor; one who works at a toilsome occupation; esp., a person who does work that requires strength rather than skill, as distinguished from *artisans* and from the *professional* classes. **b** A person who performs labor of any kind; a worker.
Syn.—See WORKMAN.

la′bor-ing, la′bour-ing, *vb. n.* of LABOR. Specif.: **1.** Exertion of the physical powers; physical work; toil.
2. A farm. *Scot.*

la′bor-ing, la′bour-ing, *p. pr.* of LABOR. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Doing coarse, heavy work, esp. such as does not require artistic or special skill.
The sleep of a *laboring* man is sweet. *Eccl.* v. 12.
b Suffering in childbirth; travailing. **c** Struggling against trouble, distress, or impediment; bearing up under difficulties or suffering; also, heaving; throbbing; of a ship, rolling or pitching heavily. **d** Eclipsed;—said of the moon. *A Latinism. Obs.*

laboring, *or* labouring, oar, the oar requiring most strength and exertion;—used figuratively; as, to have, or pull, the *laboring oar* in some difficult undertaking.

la-bo′ri-ous (lȧ-bō′rĭ-ŭs; 201), *a.* [OF. *laborios*, F. *laborieux*, L. *laboriosus*, fr. *labor* labor.] **1.** Requiring or involving labor, or much work or elaboration; toilsome.
Dost thou love watchings, abstinence, or toil,
Laborious virtues all? Learn these from Cato. *Addison.*
2. Devoted to labor; diligent; industrious; hard-working; as, a *laborious* mechanic.
3. Doing unskilled labor; laboring. *Rare.*
—la-bo′ri-ous-ly, *adv.* **—la-bo′ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

la′bor-a-ble, la′bour-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. *Obs.*

‖ **la′bo-ra′re est o-ra′re.** [L.] To work is to pray.

lab′o-ra′tion, *n.* [L. *laboratio*.] Laboring; work. *Obs.*

lab′o-ra-to′ri-al (lăb′ō-rȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to a laboratory.

lab′o-ra-to′ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Laboratorial. —*n.* A laboratory worker.

la′bord. Labored. *Ref. Sp.*

Labor, *or* Labour, Day. In most of the States and Territories of the United States, a day, usually the first Monday of September, set aside as a legal holiday, in honor of, or in the interests of, workingmen as a class. Also, a similar holiday in Canada, Australia, etc. See HOLIDAY, 3.

la′bored-ly, la′boured-ly, *adv.* of LABORED. See -LY.

‖ **la-bo′re et ho-no′re.** [L.] By or with labor and honor.

la′bor-ess, la′bour-ess, *n.* A female laborer. *Obs.*

labor, *or* labour, exchange. An exchange, such as flourished in England in 1832-34, for the direct exchange of the products of labor according to the amount of labor expended in making them, without the intervention of money or the expenses of the ordinary machinery of distribution. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

la′bor-hood, la′bour-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

la′bor-ing-ly, la′bour-, *adv.* of ‖ **la-bo′ri-ose** (lȧ-bō′rĭ-ōs; 201), *a.* [L. *laboriosus*.] Laborious. *Rare.* — **la-bo′ri-os′i-ty** (-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.*

‖ **la′bor ip′se vo-lup′tas.** [L.] Labor itself (is) a pleasure.

la′bor-ism, la′bour-ism (lā′bẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* Principles, policies, etc., of labor organizations. —**la′bor-ite, la′bour-ite,** *n.* [-LESS.]

la′bor-less, la′bour-less, *a.* See **labor,** *or* **labour, note.** One of the notes or drafts used in connection with the labor exchanges (which see) and taking labor as the measure of value.

‖ **la′bor om′ni-a vin′cit.** [L.] Labor conquers all things; —motto of Oklahoma.

‖ **la′bor om′ni-a vin′cit im′pro-bus.** [L.] Persistent labor conquers all things.
Vergil (Georgics, I. 145).

la′bor-ous (lā′bẽr-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *laboros*.] Laborious. — **la′bor-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **la′bor-ous-ness,** *n. All Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

labor, *or* **labour, pains.** The pains of childbirth.

‖ **la-bo′rum dul′ce le-ni′men.** [L.] Sweet solace of labors.
Horace (Odes, I. xxxii. 14).

labor, *or* labour, union. A trade union of laborers.

lab′o-rynth. † LABYRINTH

‖ **la′bra-dor′** (lă′brȧ-dôr′; 146), *n* [Sp., fr. *labrar* to labor, till.] Farmer; countryman. *Sp. Amer.*

lab′ra-dor′ase (lăb′rȧ-dôr′āz′), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Lab′ra-dor′e-an, Lab′ra-dor′i-an, *a.* Of or pert. to Labrador. —*n.* An inhabitant of Labrador.

la′bras, *n. pl.* Lips;—for *labra*, pl. of *labrum*. *Obs.* *Shak.*

la′bret-if′er-y (lă′brĕt-Yf′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*labret* + *-fer* + 1st *-y*.] The wearing of labrets. *Rare.*

lab′rinth. † LABYRINTH.

La-broi′de-a (lȧ-broi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In older classifications, a superfamily of fishes, including the wrasses, parrot fishes, and their near allies.

Lab′ro-sau′rus (lăb′rō-sô′rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λάβρος fierce + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of dinosaurs, related to *Megalosaurus*, from the Colorado Jurassic.

la′brose (lā′brōs), *a.* [L. *labrosus*, fr. *labrum* lip.] Having thick lips.

La′brus (lā′brŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See LABRIDÆ, WRASSE.

la′bryn (lā′brĭn), *n.* [Gr. λάβρυς.] = BIPENNIS.

labur. † LABOR, LABOUR.

la-bu′yo (lȧ-bōō′yō), *n.* [Tag.] A jungle fowl. *Phil. I.*

lab′y-rin′thal (lăb′ĭ-rĭn′thăl), *a.* Labyrinthine; labyrinthian. *Rare.* — **lab′y-rin′thal-ly,** *adv.*

labyrinth bearing. *Mach.* A bearing containing recesses and collars, like a thrust block, used in some steam turbines to permit slight lateral play while insuring steam-tightness.

lab′y-rin′the-an. Var. of LABYRINTHIAN. [thine. *Obs.*

lab′y-rin′thi-al, *a.* Labyrinthine. **Lab′y-rin′thi-bran′chi-i** (lăb′ĭ-rĭn′thĭ-brăŋ′kĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. See LABYRINTH; -BRANCHIA.] *Zoöl.* A division of fishes more or less nearly equiv. to Labyrinthici. — **lab′y-rin′thi-branch** (-rĭn′thĭ-brăŋk), **lab′y-rin′thi-bran′chi-ate** (-āt), *a. & n.*

lab′y-rin′thi-cal-ly, *adv.* of LABYRINTHIC, LABYRINTHICAL.

lab′y-rin-thi′tis (-thĭ′tĭs). *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the labyrinth of the ear.

Lab′y-rin′tho-don′ti-a (-rĭn′thō-dŏn′shĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* Var. of LABYRINTHODONTA. — **lab′y-rin′tho-don′ti-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

lac. † LACK, LAKE.

lac, *v. i.* To lacquer. *Obs.*

lac. [L.] *Pharm.* Milk.

L. A. C. *Abbr.* Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company. *Eng.*

heightens the implication of confusion or bewilderment; as, "Thou shalt not . . . hear through *labyrinths* of ears" (*Donne*); "A *maze* of life and light and motion is woven" (*Shelley*); "Love in these *labyrinths* his slaves detains" (*Pope*); "Some are bewildered in the *maze* of schools" (*id.*). See COMPLEX.

lab′y-rinth (lăb′ĭ-rĭnth), *v. t.*; LAB′Y-RINTHED (-rĭntht); LAB′Y-RINTH-ING. To inclose in or as in a labyrinth; to give the form or arrangement of a labyrinth to.

lab′y-rin′thi-an (lăb′ĭ-rĭn′thĭ-ăn), *a.* Labyrinthine.

lab′y-rin′thic (-thĭk) } *a.* [L. *labyrinthicus*.] Laby-
lab′y-rin′thi-cal (-thĭ-kăl) } rinthine.

Lab′y-rin′thi-ci (-thĭ-sī), *n. pl.* [NL. See LABYRINTH.] *Zoöl.* A division of acanthopterygian fishes including the Anabantidæ (which see), Osphromenidæ, and allied families. Most members of this order have labyrinthine accessory organs more or less like those of *Anabas.*

lab′y-rin′thi-form (-fôrm), *a.* [*labyrinth* + *-form*.] Having the form of a labyrinth; intricate.

lab′y-rin′thine (-thĭn; 277), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or like, a labyrinth; of the nature of a labyrinth; labyrinthian; intricate; involved; inextricable.
2. *Zoöl.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, the Labyrinthici.

Lab′y-rin′tho-don (-rĭn′thō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λαβύρινθος labyrinth + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* The typical genus of the Labyrinthodonta (which see), known from fragmentary remains in the Upper Triassic of England.

lab′y-rin′tho-dont (-dŏnt), *a. Paleon.* a Of or pertaining to the Labyrinthodonta. **b** Having teeth in which there is a labyrinthine arrangement of the dentine. —*n.* One of the Labyrinthodonta.

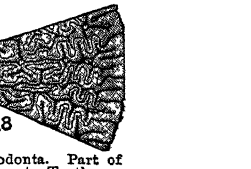

Labyrinthodonta. Part of a section of a Tooth.

Lab′y-rin′tho-don′ta (-dŏn′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A division of extinct amphibians of the order or subclass Stegocephali, distinguished by the infolding of the dentine of the teeth, so as to form, in typical genera, a more or less complex pattern in cross sections of the teeth. They occurred in the Carboniferous and Permian, but attained their largest size and greatest specialization in the Trias. The labyrinthodonts were large (sometimes almost gigantic), flat-headed, heavy-bodied, salamander-like animals of predatory and more or less terrestrial habits. Their remains are generally fragmentary. *Mastodonsaurus* (which see) is the largest and best-known genus.

Lab′y-rin′thu-la (-rĭn′thŭ-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *labyrinthus* labyrinth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of rhizopods consisting of a mass of small nucleated cells or corpuscles connected by a homogeneous substance. In the active state the connecting substance forms a network of fine threads in which the cells travel to and fro. With the related genus *Chlamydomyxa*, in which the corpuscles are not nucleated, it forms an order **Lab′y-rin′thu-lid′e-a** (-lĭd′ē-ȧ) of some classifications.

lac, lakh (lăk), *n.* [Hind. *lak*, *lākh*, *lāksh*, Skr. *laksha* mark, sign, lac.] One hundred thousand; also, a vaguely great number; specif., 100,000 rupees. See COIN. *Anglo-Ind.*

lac (lăk), *n.* [Per. *lak*, or perh. fr. a dialect in India; akin to Skr. *lākshā*: cf. F. *laque*, It. & LL. *lacca*. Cf. LAKE a color, LACQUER, LITMUS.] **1.** A resinous substance secreted by a scale insect (*Carteria lacca*) which lives on the twigs of various trees, esp. certain species of the genus *Ficus*. The insects are extensively cultivated, esp. in northern India. Stick-lac is the substance in its natural state, incrusting the insects and small twigs. When broken off, and the coloring matter, lac dye, partly removed, the granular residuum is called seed-lac. When melted, and reduced to a thin crust, it is called shellac or shell-lac. Lac is an important ingredient in sealing wax, dyes, varnishes, and lacquers.
2. Lacquer. *Rare.*
3. The color of lac; crimson; also, lac dye. *Obs.*

lac′case (lăk′ās), *n.* [See 2d LAC; -ASE.] *Chem.* An enzyme occurring in many plants, as the beet, turnip, apple, pear, clover, etc., and having the property of inducing the oxidation of certain polyatomic phenols. It was first found in the crude sap of the lac, or lacquer, tree, and it is by its action that the lacquer is produced from the sap. The activity of laccase seems to be associated in some way with the presence of manganese.

lac′col (-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [See 2d LAC; 1st -OL.] *Chem.* A substance occurring in the sap of the lac, or lacquer, tree and yielding on oxidation natural lacquer. It is apparently a polyatomic phenol.

lac′co-lith (lăk′ō-lĭth), **lac′co-lite** (-līt), *n.* [Gr. λάκκος a cistern + *-lith*, *-lite*.] *Geol.* A mass of igneous rock intruded between sedimentary beds and resulting in a mammiform bulging of the overlying strata. — **lac′co-lith′ic** (-lĭth′ĭk), **lac′co-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*

lace (lās), *n.* [ME. *las* a cord, tie, snare, OF. *laz*, F. *lacs*, dim. *lacet*, fr. L. *laqueus* noose, snare; prob. akin to *lacere* to entice. Cf. DELIGHT, ELICIT, LASSO, LATCHET.] **1.** A noose, snare, or gin; a net. *Obs.*
2. A cord, band, or line, esp. one that holds by being tied or interwoven. *Obs. or R.*, except specif.: A string, cord, or band, passing through eyelet or other holes, and used in drawing and holding together parts of a garment, of a shoe, of a machine belt, etc.

Lac′can-don′ (lă′kăn-dŏn′), *n.*; *pl.* -DONES (-dŏ′nēz). One of a tribe of Mayan Indians still forming an independent community on the borderland between Guatemala and Yucatan.

‖ **la′ca-tan′** (lä′kȧ-tän′), *n.* [Tag.] A superior kind of banana. *Phil. I.*

lac-ca′ic (lă-kā′ĭk), *a.* Also **lac′ca-in′ic** (lă-kȧ-ĭn′ĭk). *Chem.* Designating a brownish red crystalline acid from lac dye, resembling carminic acid.

lac′cate (lăk′āt), *a.* [See 2d LAC.] *Bot.* Appearing as if varnished; as, *laccate* leaves.

lacche, lacchet. † LATCH, LATCHET.

lac′cic (lăk′sĭk). [Cf. F. *laccique*.] Laccaic.

lac′cin (lăk′sĭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *laccine*.] *Chem.* A yellow amorphous substance got from lac.

lac dye. A scarlet coloring matter, resembling cochineal, obtained from lac. See LAC. It has been largely superseded in dyeing by artificial dyestuffs.

3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A brooch or fibula. **b** A baldric or belt. **c** In building, a tie beam; a brace; also, a paneled ceiling. *Oxf. E. D.*
4. An ornamental braid for trimming men's hats coats, uniforms, etc., or an ornament made of it, — now only in *gold lace* or *silver lace* (which see).
5. An openwork fabric of fine threads of linen silk, cotton, etc., made with a needle, bobbins, or machinery and usually figured; as, pillow *lace*, point *lace*, etc.; a delicate tissue of thread, much worn as an ornament of dress.
6. A dash of spirits (or formerly sugar) added to coffee or some other beverage.

lace (lās), *v. t.*; LACED (lāst); LAC'ING (lās'ĭng). **1.** To noose or snare; to insnare. *Obs.*
2. To fasten or unite with or as with a lace or laces; to draw together with a lace passed through eyelet holes.
3. To compress the waist of (a person) by tightening the laces; or to compress (a person's waist) by lacing; — often with *in* or *down*.
4. To twine, draw, thread, or pass as a lace; to interlace; to intertwine.
5. To adorn or trim with or as if with lace or narrow braids of decorative material; as, cloth *laced* with silver.
His silver skin *'aced* with his golden blood. *Shak.*
6. To beat; to lash; also make stripes on.
I'll *lace* your coat for ye. *L'Estrange.*
7. To pierce (a ship) with shots. *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.*
8. *Cookery.* To gash repeatedly (the breast of a bird); — with *down*. *Obs.*
9. To add a dash of spirits, or formerly sugar, to (a beverage); to dash or flavor.

lace, *v. i.* **1.** To be fastened, or to admit of being fastened or tightened, with a lace or laces; as, these boots *lace*.
2. To use lacing for compression of the waist; to effect compression by lacing.

lace'bark' (-bärk'), **lac'ey-bark'** (lās'ĭ-), *n.* **a** A West Indian thymelæaceous shrub (*Lagetta lintearia*); — so called from the interlacing fibers of the bast, which is used for making fancy articles. **b** One of the Australian kurrajongs (*Sterculia acerifolia*), having similar bast fiber. **c** = RIBBON TREE.

laced (lāst), *pret. & p. p.* of LACE. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Fastened, tightened, decorated, trimmed, furnished, etc., with a lace or laces, or with lace. **b** Streaked; marked with streaks of color, as a flower or a bird; specif., *Poultry*, edged or bordered with a band of color differing from the body color; — said of a feather. **c** *Mech.* Crossing, as bicycle spokes near the hub. — **laced beam,** *Mech.*, a lattice beam. — **l. mutton,** a prostitute. *Old Slang. Shak.*

Lac'e-dæ-mo'ni-an (lăs'ē-dē-mō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **Lac'e-de-mo'ni-an.** [L. *Lacedæmonius*, Gr. Λακεδαιμόνιος, fr. Λακεδαίμων Lacedæmon.] Of or pertaining to Lacedæmon, or Sparta, the chief city of Laconia. — *n.* A Spartan.

lace fern. **a** Any of several American ferns of the genus *Cheilanthes* having finely dissected bipinnate fronds, as *C. gracillima*. **b** Any filmy fern of the genus *Hymenophyllum*.

lace piece. *Shipbuilding.* The main timber supporting the beak or head projecting beyond the stem in a wooden ship.

lace'pod' (lās'pŏd'), *n.* Any Californian brassicaceous plant of the genus *Thysanocarpus*, with indehiscent pods perforated with fine meshes and often semitransparent.

lac'er-a-ble (lăs'ĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *lacerabilis.*] That can be lacerated. — **lac'er-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

lac'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *laceratus*, p. p. of *lacerare* to lacerate, fr. *lacer* mangled, lacerated; cf. Gr. λακίς a rent, rending, λακίζειν to tear; perh. akin to E. *slay.*] To tear; to rend; to separate by tearing; to mangle; as, to *lacerate* the flesh. Hence: To afflict; to harrow; as, to *lacerate* the heart.

lac'er-ate (lăs'ĕr-āt) } *p. a.* [L. *laceratus*, p. p.] **1.** Rent;
lac'er-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } torn; mangled; hence, harrowed; distracted; as, a *lacerated* wound.
By each other's fury *lacerate*. *Southey*
2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having the margin or apex deeply and irregularly cut or incised.
lacerated foramen. *Anat.* = FORAMEN LACERUM.

lac'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *laceratio*: cf. F. *lacération.*] **1.** Act of lacerating.
2. A breach or wound made by lacerating.

lac'er-a-tive (lăs'ĕr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Lacerating, or tending to lacerate; as, *lacerative* humors. *Harvey.*

La-cer'ta (lȧ-sûr'tȧ), *n.* [L., a lizard. See LIZARD.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A genus of lizards. Formerly it included nearly all the known lizards, but it is now restricted to certain typical Old World species, like the green lizard (*Lacerta viridis*) and the sand lizard (*L. agilis*) of Europe. It is the type of a family, **La-cer'ti-dæ** (-tĭ-dē), which with related families composes a suborder, **La-cer'tæ** (-tē). The latter contains all the Lacertilia with the exception of the geckos and chameleons. See LIZARD, *Illust.*
2. *gen.* -TÆ. *Astron.* A galactic constellation north of Pegasus. It has no stars brighter than the fourth magnitude.

la-cer'ti-an (-shĭ-ăn; -tĭ-ăn), *a. Zoöl.* Like, or of or pert. to, the Lacertilia. — *n.* One of the Lacertilia; a lizard.

la-cer'ti-form (-tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*Lacerta* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Lizardlike; having the form of a typical lizard.

Lac'er-til'i-a (las'ĕr-tĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *lacertus* a lizard.] *Zoöl.* An order or suborder of reptiles comprising the ordinary lizards, chameleons, geckos, and various allied limbless forms. Structurally they are nearly allied to the snakes, and like them are a group of modern origin, no fossil forms earlier than the Cretaceous being known. The typical members of the order (see LIZARD) have an only moderately elongated body, a tapering tail, well-developed pentadactyl limbs, a scaly or tuberculated skin, movable eyelids, an auditory tympanum, and a nondilatable mouth, the halves of the mandible being always united by a sutural symphysis, not by an elastic ligament as in the snakes. Many of the Lacertilia (see BLINDWORM, GLASS SNAKE) approach the snakes in the elongation of the body, and reduction or complete loss of the limbs, while others (see AMPHISBÆNA) are blind, wormlike, burrowing animals with a nearly scaleless skin. The Lacertilia inhabit the tropical, and less abundantly the warm temperate, parts of the world, and are mostly terrestrial or arboreal in habits, feeding on insects, snails, fruits, etc. They are all harmless with the exception of one genus (see GILA MONSTER).

lac'er-til'i-an (lăs'ĕr-tĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or belonging to the Lacertilia. — *n.* One of the Lacertilia; a lizard.

lac-et' (lăs-ĕt'), *a.* [Dim. of *lace.*] Designating, or pertaining to, a kind of braid of various widths and patterns, used with crochet work to make trimming, or with lace stitches to form a design.

lace'wing' (lās'wĭng'), *n.* Any of certain neuropterous insects of *Chrysopa*, *Hemerobius*, and allied genera (see these terms). They have delicate, lacelike wings and brilliant eyes. Their larvæ are useful in destroying aphids.

Lacewing (*Chrysopa oculata*). *a* Mature Fly; *b* Eggs; *c* Larva. Somewhat enlarged.

Lach'e-na'li-a (lăk'-ē-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after W. de *Lachenal*, Swiss botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of South African bulbous liliaceous plants, having several ligulate basal leaves and scapes of pendulous, tubular, red and yellow flowers. They are sometimes known as *Cape cowslips*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

lach'es (lăch'ĕz), *n.* [OF. *laschesse*, fr. *lasche* lax, indolent, F *lâche*, fr. *laschier* to loose, F. *lâcher*, ult. fr. L. *laxus* loose, lax. See LAX.] **1.** Laxness; remissness; negligence; neglect. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* Neglect to do a thing at the proper time; undue delay in asserting a right, or in claiming or asking for a privilege.
3. Loosely, culpable negligence; carelessness. *Rare.*

Lach'e-sis (lăk'ē-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λάχεσις, lit., lot, fr. λαγχάνειν, λαχεῖν, to obtain by lot.] **1.** One of the Fates. See FATE, 4.
2. *Zoöl.* A genus of American and Asiatic snakes allied to the rattlesnakes, but with no rattle and with the head covered with very small shields or scales. See BUSH MASTER, FER-DE-LANCE.

Lach'no-ster'na (lăk'nŏ-stûr'nȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λάχνη, or λάχνος, soft hair, down + στέρνον breast.] *Zoöl.* A genus of beetles including the common June bugs of the northern United States. See JUNE BEETLE.

lach'ry-mal (lăk'rĭ-măl), *a.* The better, but unusual, spelling is **lac'ri-mal.** [Cf. F *lacrymal.* See LACHRYMOSE.] **1.** Of or pert. to tears; as, *lachrymal* effusions.
2. Characterized by tears; indicative of weeping. *Rare.*
3. *Anat.* Designating, pertaining to, or situated near, the organs producing tears. — **lachrymal bone,** *Anat. & Zoöl.*, a bone of the face situated, in man, within the orbit at the inner side of the eye. In fishes the name has been applied to the prefrontal and preorbital. — **l. canals,** two short ducts leading from minute orifices on small papillæ, the **lachrymal papillæ,** on each eyelid near the inner angle of the eye and opening (after uniting) into the nasal duct. — **l. caruncle,** a small, reddish follicular elevation at the inner canthus of the eye. — **l. duct,** the nasal duct. — **l. gland,** an oval gland, about the size and shape of an almond, and situated at the outer and upper part of each orbit, which secretes the tears. — **l. papillæ.** See LACHRYMAL CANALS. — **l. sac,** the dilated upper extremity of the nasal duct. — **l. sinus,** a suborbital sac or tear bag developed by certain ruminants. — **l. vase,** a lachrymatory.

lach'ry-mal, *n.* Better, but unusual, spelling, **lac'ri-mal.** **1.** *pl.* Lachrymal organs; also, fits of weeping.
People go to the theaters to have . . . their risibles and *lachrymals* set agoing. *The Lutheran.*
2. *Anat.* The lachrymal bone.
3. = LACHRYMATORY, 1.

lach'ry-mate (-māt), *v. i.* To weep. *Rare.*

lach'ry-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lacrimatio.*] A weeping. *Rare.*

lach'ry-ma-to-ry (lăk'rĭ-mȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Cf. F. *lacrymatoire.*] **1.** A vase designed to contain tears; esp., *Archæol.*, a "tear bottle;" one of a class of narrow-necked vessels found in sepulchers of the ancient Romans and so called from a former notion that the tears of the deceased person's friends were collected in them.
2. A handkerchief. *Humorous.*

lach'ry-ma-to-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to tears; tending to make tears flow; designed to contain tears; lachrymal.

lach'ry-mose (lăk'rĭ-mōs), *a.* [L. *lacrymosus*, better *lacrimosus*, fr. *lacrima*, *lacruma* (also badly spelt *lachryma*) a tear, for older *dacrima*, akin to E. *tear.* See TEAR the secretion.] **1.** Generating or shedding tears; given to shedding tears; suffused with tears; tearful.
You should have seen his *lachrymose* visnomy *Lamb.*
2. *Bot.* Bearing tear-shaped appendages, as the gills of certain fungi.
— **lach'ry-mose-ly,** *adv.* — **lach'ry-mos'i-ty** (-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Lac'i-na'ri-a (lăs'ĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL. See LACINIA. So named in allusion to the fringed appearance of the heads.] *Bot.* A large genus of American asteraceous herbs having spicate showy red or purple heads of tubular flowers, narrow leaves, and thick, often tuberous, roots. The bracts of the involucre are in several series, often squarrose, and the achenes are ribbed. The numerous species are commonly called *blazing-star*, or *button snakeroot*, several are cultivated.

lac'ing (lās'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LACE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Action of one that laces, in securing, fastening, or tightening, compressing, beating, etc.
2. Any of various things that lace or fasten or that are of the nature of a lace or of lace; specif.: **a** A lace or fastening, as a shoestring. **b** *Mach.* A thong of thin leather, or a kind of metal clip, used to unite the ends of belts. **c** Ornamental braid for uniforms, etc. **d** A dash of spirits in a beverage; a lace. **e** A colored border or margin of a flower, esp. when fimbriate, as in the carnation, or of a feather. **f** See LATTICING, 2. **g** A rope or line passing through eyelet holes or the like along the edge of a sail or an awning to attach it to a yard, gaff, etc. **h** *Math.* An inseparable complex of three or more endless cords (of infinitesimal cross section), no two of which are interlocked.

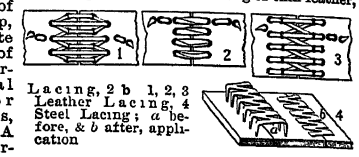

Lacing, 2 b 1, 2, 3 Leather Lacing, 4 Steel Lacing; *a* before, & *b* after, application

la-cin'i-a (lȧ-sĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LÆ (-lē), E. -LAS (-lăz). [NL.] **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* A small lacinia. **b** *Bot.* The inflexed mucronate point of the petal in many apiaceous plants.

la-cin'u-late (-lāt) } *a.* [See LACINIA.]
la-cin'u-lose (-lōs) }

la-cin'u-lat'ed (-āt'ĕd) } *a.* Finely laciniate; having laciniulæ.

Lac'i-ste'ma (lăs'ĭ-stē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λακίς a rent + στῆμα stamen.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American shrubs constituting the family **Lac'i-ste-ma'ce-æ** (-stē-mā'sē-ē) of the order Piperales (hence **lac'i-ste-ma'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*). They have flowers in aments; the fruit is a small 3-valved capsule.

lack (lăk), *n.* [ME. *lac*; cf. D. *lak* slander, *laken* to blame, Icel. *lakr* lacking, defective.] **1.** Defect, blame; cause of blame; fault; crime; offense. *Obs.*
2. A fault entailing disgrace; disgrace. *Obs. Scot.*
3. Fact or state of being deficient or wanting; deficiency; want; need; as, *lack* of reason; a *lack* of food.
She swooneth now and now for *lack* of blood. *Chaucer*
Let his *lack* of years be no impediment *Shak.*
4. Fact or state of being in want or straitened circumstances; need; famine; starvation.
5. That which is lacking; thing needed; as, green forage is a *lack* of desert regions.
Syn. — LACK, WANT (which are often interchangeable) agree in the idea of deficiency. But LACK often merely states the fact of absence or defect; WANT commonly heightens the implication that what is lacking is desirable or necessary; as, "Good counselors *lack* no clients" (*Shak.*); "like an angry hive of bees that *want* their leader" (*id.*); "tinged with wan from *lack* of sleep" (*Tennyson*); "I must die for *want* of one bold word" (*id.*). See DESIRE, NEED, POVERTY.

lack, *v. i.*; LACKED (lăkt); LACK'ING. **1.** To be wanting, missing, or deficient; — now chiefly used in the *p. pr.*; as, fruit was not *lacking*.
Peradventure there shall *lack* five of the fifty. *Gen.* XVIII. 28.
2. To have need; to be short; — with *of* or sometimes *in*. Specif., to be in want or need.
The young lions do *lack*, and suffer hunger. *Ps.* XXXIV. 10.
What hour now?
I think it *lacks* of twelve. *Shak.*

lack (lăk), *v. t.* **1.** To be without, destitute of, or deficient in; not to have; as, we *lack* rifles for the troops.

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lace bug. Any of the small bugs constituting the hemipterous family Tingitidæ, the body and wings of which are covered with a lacelike network of white lines. They live on plant juices.
lace button. The daisy fleabane. *U. S.*
lace coral. Any member of the family Fenestellidæ, extinct bryozoans whose zoaria form lacelike expansions.
laced, *p. a. Her.* Lessened. *Obs.*
lace flower. The wild carrot.
lace fly. A lacewing fly.
lace glass. Venetian glass having patterns resembling lace.
lace head. A lace headdress. *Obs. Scot.*
lace'leaf', *n.* The lattice plant.
lace lizard. A large aquatic monitor (*Varanus giganteus*) of Australia.
lace'man (lās'măn), *n.* A man who makes or deals in lace.
lace paper. Paper with an openwork design in imitation of lace.
lace pigeon. A domestic pigeon having the webs of the feathers disunited; esp., a white fantail with this peculiarity.
lace pillow. A cushion used in making pillow lace.
lace plant. = LATTICE PLANT.
lac'er (lās'ĕr), *n.* One who laces.
lac'er-ant (lăs'ĕr-ănt), *a.* [L. *lacerans*, p. pr.] Lacerating; harrowing. *Rare.*
lac'er-ate-ly, *adv.* of LACERATE.
lacert, *n.* [OF. *lacerte.* See LACERTUS.] A muscle. *Obs.*
lacert, *n.* [L. *lacerta* or *lacertus* lizard.] A lizard. *Obs. & R.*
la-cer'ti-loid (lȧ-sûr'tĭ-loid), *a.* [*Lacertilia* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or belonging to, the Lacertilia.
la-cer'tine (-tĭn; -tīn; 183), *a. Zoöl.* Lacertian.
la-cer'toid (-toid), *a.* [*Lacerta* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Lacertiform.
la-cer'tose (-tōs), *a.* Also **lacer'tous** (-tŭs). [L. *lacertosus*, or OF. *lacertos.*] Muscular.
lace runner. In the Nottingham lace trade, an embroiderer with the needle. *Local, Eng.*
lac'er-y (lās'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Work having the appearance of lace.
lace stitch. = HALF STITCH b.
lace tree. = LACEBARK b.
lace'-winged' (lās'wĭngd'), *a.* Having thin, transparent, reticulated wings. — **lace-winged fly.** = LACEWING.
lace'wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A woman who makes, or deals in, lace. [BARK b.]
lace'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work consisting or suggestive of lace.
lacey (lās'ĭ). Var. of LACY.
lach. † LAUGH.
lach. Obs. or ref. sp. of LATCH.
lache † LATCH, LASH
lache (lăch). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LETCH, a pond.
lache, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *laschier* to slacken, F. *lâcher.*] To neglect; slight; be negligent; loiter. *Obs.*
lache, *a.* [F. *lâche.*] Lax; slack; lacking courage. — *n.* A coward, a craven; an effeminate, indolent man. *Both Obs.*
lach'ed-ness, *n.* Laxness. *Obs.*
lachenes. † LASHNESS.
lach'es, *a.* [Cf. LACHES, *n.*] Lewd; wanton; also, lax. *Obs.*
lach'es, *v. t. & i.* [See LACHES, *n.*] To neglect or slight, to be idle or careless. *Obs.*
lach'et † LATCHET.
La-chi'as (lȧ-kī'ăs). *D. Bib.*
La'chish (lā'kĭsh). *Bib.*
Lach'lan pine (lŏk'lăn). [From the *Lachlan* River, N. S. Wales.] = CAMPHORWOOD.
Lach-nan'thes (lăk-năn'thēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λάχνη, or λάχνος, soft hair, down + ἄνθος flower.] Syn. of GYROTHECA.
lach'ous, *a.* [Cf. LACHES, *n.*] Negligent. *Obs.* — **lach'ous-ness,** *n. Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
lach'ry-ma (lăk'rĭ-mȧ), *n.* [L. See LACHRYMOSE.] **1.** A tear.
2. [*cap.*] Short for LACHRYMA CHRISTI.
lach'ry-ma-ble, *a.* [L. *lacrimabilis*, fr. *lacrima* a tear.] Lamentable; tearful. *Obs.*
Lach'ry-ma Chris'ti (lăk'rĭ-mȧ krĭs'tĭ · -tī). Also **Lach'ry-mæ Chris'ti** (-mē). [L., lit., Christ's tear.] A rich, sweet Neapolitan wine.
lach'ry-mæ-form', *a.* Incorrect var. of LACHRYMIFORM
lach'ry-ma-ry (lăk'rĭ-mȧ-rĭ), *a.* & *n.* Lachrymatory. [*Obs.*]
lach'ry-men'tal, *a.* Tearful.
lach'ry-mi-form' (-mĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *lacrima* tear + *-form.*] Tear-shaped.
lach'ry-mist (-mĭst), *n.* One given to weeping; a weeper.
lach'ry-mo-na'sal (lăk'rĭ-mō-nā'zăl), *a. Zool.* Pert. to the lachrymal and nasal bones or structures [Tearful.]
lach'ry-mo'sal (-mō'zăl), *a.*
lach'ry-mous (lăk'rĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *lacrimeus.*] Lachrymose. *Rare.*
lacht. † LAW.
lacht Latched. *Ref. Sp.*
lacing course. *Masonry.* A band of regular, or flat-bedded, masonry, used in a wall or pier of rough masonry as a bond course; also, several such adjacent courses taken collectively.
Lac'i-ni-a'ri-a (lăs'ĭ-nĭ-ā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Var. of LACINARIA.
la-cin'i-a'tion (lȧ-sĭn'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n. Bot. & Zoöl.* A lacinia; also, state of being laciniate.
la-cin'i-form (lȧ-sĭn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See LACINIA; -FORM.] Fringelike.
lac'i-ni'o-la (lăs'ĭ-nĭ'ō-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -OLÆ (-lē). [NL. See LACINIA.] *Bot* = LACINULA a.
la-cin'i-o-late (lȧ-sĭn'ĭ-ō-lāt), *a.* [See LACINIA.] *Bot. & Zool.* = LACINULATE.
la-cin'i-ous, *a.* Laciniate; full of windings. labyrinthine. *Obs.*
la'cis (lā'sĭs), *n.* An old form of lace having a foundation of netting on which a pattern was darned or figures were applied. It was often made in squares joined by ornamental stitches.
lack. Var. of LAC, LECK.
lack, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *lakr.* See LACK, *n.*] Wanting; missing; defective. *Obs.*
lack, *interj.* [Cf. ALACK.] An exclamation of regret or surprise; — used only in *good lack. Obs. or Dial.*
lack, *v. i.* To pierce with shots.

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2. To want; need; require, — formerly esp. in the salesman's cry, *What d' ye lack?*

If any of you *lack* wisdom, let him ask of God. *James* 1. 5.

3. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To do without. **b** To feel the absence of; miss. "Your noble friends do *lack* you." *Shak.* **c** To blame; abuse; reproach. **d** To depreciate; disparage. **to lack,** to be blamed; blameworthy; as, he is *to lack. Obs.*

lack'a-dai'si-cal (lăk'ə-dā'zĭ-kăl), *a.* [From LACKADAISY, *interj.*] Affectedly languishing or languid; listless; languidly sentimental. — **lack'a-dai'si-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), **lack'a-dai'si-cal-ness,** *n.* — **lack'a-dai'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — See SENTIMENTAL.

lack'a-dai'sy (lăk'ə-dā'zĭ), *interj.* = LACKADAY. — *n.* The utterance of "lackadaisy!" — *a.* Lackadaisical. *All Rare.*

lack'ey (lăk'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -EYS (-ĭz). [F. *laquais;* cf. Sp. & Pg. *lacayo;* of uncertain origin.] **1.** A footman; a valet; fig., a servile follower; a toady.

2. A hanger-on; a (camp) follower. *Obs. or Archaic.*

lack'ey, *v. i.;* LACK'EYED (-ĭd); LACK'EY-ING. To act or serve as lackey; to pay servile attendance. *Now Rare.*

lack'ey, *v. t.* To attend as a lackey; to wait upon.

A thousand liveried angels *lackey* her. *Milton.*

lack'lus'ter (lăk'lŭs'tẽr), *n.* A want of luster. — *a.* **lack'lus'tre** Wanting luster or brightness.

lac lake. The coloring matter of lac when precipitated from its solutions by some metallic compound, as alum.

lac'moid (lăk'moid), *n.* [*lacmus* litmus + *-oid.*] A violet-blue dyestuff made from resorcin, much used as an indicator for acid salts and free acid. Its colors are like litmus.

La-co'ni-an (lə-kō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Laconia, the southeastern part of the Peloponnesus. Its capital was Sparta. — *n.* One of the people of Laconia.

La-con'ic (lə-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Laconicus* Laconian, Gr. Λακωνικός, fr. Λάκων a Laconian, Lacedæmonian, or Spartan: cf. F. *laconique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants; Laconian; Spartan; characteristic of, or like, the Laconians, or Spartans. *Now Rare.*

2. [*L. c.*] Expressing much in few words, after the manner of the Laconians, or Spartans; brief and pithy; concise; epigrammatic; sententious.

His sense was strong and his style *laconic. Welwood.*

Syn. — Short, brief, succinct, pointed, pithy. See CONCISE.

la-con'ic, *n.* **1.** A laconic person. *Obs.*

2. Laconic, or concise, speech or writing; laconism; *pl.,* laconic sentences. *Addison.*

3. A laconicum. *Obs.*

la-con'i-cum (lə-kŏn'ĭ-kŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -CA (-kă). [L., prop. neut. of *Laconicus* Laconian. See LACONIC.] *Rom. Antiq.* A room in which dry hot-air baths are taken to induce perspiration; — so named by the Romans because supposed to have been introduced by the Spartans.

lac'o-nism (lăk'ə-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. Λακωνισμός, fr. Λακωνίζειν to imitate Lacedæmonian manners, to speak laconically: cf. F. *laconisme.*] **1.** Disposition to favor, or practice of favoring, the Laconians, or Spartans. *Rare.*

2. A vigorous, brief manner of expression; laconic style.

3. An instance of laconic style or expression.

lac'o-nize (-nīz), *v. t. & i.;* LAC'O-NIZED (-nīzd); LAC'O-NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [Gr. Λακωνίζειν. See LACONIC.] To imitate the manner of the Laconians, esp. in brief, pithy speech, or in frugality and austerity; [*cap.*] to favor the Laconians; to render Laconian, as in government.

lac'quer (lăk'ẽr), *n.* Also *lacker.* [F. *lacre* a sort of sealing wax, Pg. *lacre,* fr. *lacca* lac. See LAC the resin.]

1. = LAC, the resin. *Obs.*

2. a A varnish consisting of a solution of shellac in alcohol, often colored with gamboge, saffron, or the like. It is used for varnishing metals, esp. brass, papier-maché, wood, etc. **b** Any of various varnishes with a resin as the base; specif., the natural varnish obtained in Japan by tapping the *Rhus vernicifera,* or varnish tree, and drying the sap in the air. Various varnish preparations are made by adding pigments or other substances to the natural varnish. These varnishes form a remarkably tough and durable coat. In ordinary lacquer work at least 15 coats are applied, each coat being thoroughly polished. Lacquer work is also produced in China, India, and Persia, but is greatly inferior to the best Japanese work.

3. A decorative article made of wood coated with Japanese or other Oriental lacquer and often inlaid with ivory, metal, etc.; collectively, such work or articles; lac.

lac'quer, *v. t.;* -QUERED (lăk'ẽrd); -QUER-ING. To cover or coat with lacquer; to varnish. — **lac'quer-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

lac'quer-ing, *n.* Act or business of putting on lacquer; varnishing, also, the lacquer put on.

lac'ri-mo'so (lăk'rĭ-mō'sō), *a.* [It. See LACHRYMOSE.] *Music.* Plaintive; — a term applied to a mournful or pathetic movement or style.

la-crosse' (lə-krŏs'; 205), *n.* [F. *la crosse,* lit., the crosier, hooked stick. Cf. CROSIER.] A game of ball, originating among the North American Indians, now the popular field sport of Canada, and played also in England and the United States. Each player carries a long-handled racket, called a *crosse.* The ball is not handled, but caught, carried, and thrown with the crosse, the object being to throw it through the opponent's goal. There are twelve players on each side.

Lacrosse Racket, or Crosse

lac'tal-bu'min (lăk'tăl-bū'mĭn), *n.* [*lacto-* + *albumin.*] An albumin present in milk, similar to serum albumin.

lac'tam (lăk'tăm), *n.* [*lactone* + *amino.*] *Org. Chem.* An inner anhydride of an amino acid, formed by the loss of a molecule of water from the amino and carboxyl groups, and of the general formula $R'/\begin{matrix}CO\\NH\end{matrix}>$. Lactams correspond to lactones of hydroxy acids. See LACTONE, LACTIM.

lac'ta-rene (lăk'tə-rēn) } *n.* [L. *lac, lactis,* milk.] A prep-
lac'ta-rine (-rĭn; -rēn) } aration of casein from milk, used as a fixing agent in calico printing.

Lac-ta'ri-us (lăk-tā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *lactarius* milky.] *Bot.* A large genus of agaricaceous fungi exuding abundant white milky juice when cut or broken. Some, as *L. deliciosus,* are edible; others have a hot, peppery taste, and are poisonous. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

lac'ta-ry (lăk'tə-rĭ), *a.* [L. *lactarius,* fr. *lac, lactis,* milk.] **a** Of, pertaining to, or connected with, milk. **b** Milky; full of white juice like milk. *Obs.*

lac'tase (-tās), *n.* [See LACTOSE; -ASE.] *Chem.* An enzyme, found in certain yeasts and in the animal body, which decomposes lactose into glucose and galactose.

lac'tate (-tāt), *v. i.;* -TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd); -TAT-ING (-tāt-ĭng). [L. *lactare, lactatum,* fr. *lac, lactis,* milk.] To secrete milk; also, to suckle young.

lac'tate, *v. t.* To make milky. *Rare.*

lac'tate, *n.* [L. *lac, lactis,* milk.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of lactic acid.

lac-ta'tion (lăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* The secretion and yielding of milk by the mammary gland; act of giving suck.

lac'te-al (lăk'tē-ăl), *a.* [L. *lacteus* milky, fr. *lac, lactis,* milk. Cf. GALAXY, LETTUCE.] **1.** Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, milk; milky; as, the *lacteal* fluid.

2. *Anat.* Conveying or containing chyle; as, the *lacteal* vessels. See LACTEAL, *n.*

lacteal fever, *Med.,* milk fever. — **1. gland,** *Anat.,* a lymphatic gland situated upon a lacteal vessel.

lac'te-al, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* One of the lymphatic vessels of the small intestine which convey the chyle from the intestine through the mesenteric glands to the thoracic duct. They begin in the central lymphatic radicles of the villi.

Lacteals and Adjacent Parts. *a* Aorta; *b* Thoracic Duct; *c* Lymphatic Glands in the Mesentery, connected with each other and with the Thoracic Duct by the Lacteals *f; d* Radicles of the Lacteals in the wall of the Intestine *e; g* Large Lacteals separated from the Mesentery.

2. *Bot.* A laticiferous duct. *Obs.*

lac-tesce' (lăk-tĕs'), *v. i.* [L. *lactescere.*] To become milky. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

lac-tes'cence (-tĕs'ĕns), *n.* **1.** A becoming milky; milklike appearance or state; milkiness.

2. *Bot.* An abundant flow of sap, esp. white. *Rare.*

lac-tes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *lactescens,* p. pr. of *lactescere* to turn to milk, incho. fr. *lactere* to be milky, fr. *lac, lactis,* milk.] **1.** Having a milky look; becoming milky.

2 a Secreting, or concerned in the secretion of, milk. **b** *Bot.* Yielding a milky juice, or latex.

lac'ti- (lăk'tĭ-). Combining form from Latin *lac, lactis,* meaning *milk.* See LACTO-.

lac'tic (lăk'tĭk), *a.* [L. *lac, lactis,* milk: cf. F. *lactique.* See LACTEAL; cf. GALACTIC.] Of or pertaining to milk; procured from sour milk or whey; as, *lactic* fermentation.

lactic acid, *Chem.,* a colorless sirupy acid, $CH_3CH(OH)CO_2H$, called also *α*-hydroxy-propionic acid. There are three optically different modifications: (1) **dextrolactic acid** (called also **sarcolactic,** or **paralactic, acid**), found chiefly in dead muscular tissue; (2) **levolactic acid,** produced in the decomposition of cane sugar by a certain ferment; (3) **inactive lactic acid,** which is ordinary lactic acid, or **lactic acid of fermentation,** formed in the souring of milk, etc. Lactic acid is isomeric with hydracrylic acid, and the two are sometimes distinguished respectively as *ethylidene* (or *ethidene*) *lactic acid* and *ethylene lactic acid.* — **1. bacteria,** bacteria (as *Bacterium acidi-lactici*) which produce lactic fermentation. — **1. fermentation,** transformation of any of various organic substances, as milk sugar, or lactose, glucose, or mannite, into lactic acid. It is the cause of the souring of milk. It is produced by many organisms, oftenest by *Bacterium acidi-lactici.*

lac'ti-cin'i-a (lăk'tĭ-sĭn'ĭ-*a*), *n. pl.* [L.] *R. C. Ch.* Food consisting of, or prepared from, milk. By papal dispensation, the use of lacticinia on most fasting days has been made lawful for the faithful.

lac'tide (lăk'tīd; -tĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-tid.** [*lactic* + anhydride.] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline substance, obtained by heating lactic acid, and regarded as an anhydride formed by union of two molecules of acid, with the loss of two molecules of water; by extension, any analogous substance. Lactides are formed from *α*-hydroxy acids, that is, acids having hydroxyl and carboxyl groups attached to the same carbon atom. Cf. LACTONE.

lac-tif'er-ous (lăk-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lac, lactis,* milk + *-ferous.*] **1.** Secreting or conveying milk.

2. *Bot.* Laticiferous.

lac'ti-fi-ca'tion (lăk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Production or secretion of milk. *Obs.*

2. Act or process of lactifying.

lac'ti-fy (lăk'tĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*lacti-* + *-fy.*] To transform by lactic fermentation; as, *lactifying* bacteria.

lac'tim (lăk'tĭm), *n.* [*lactone* + *imido.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of anhydrides isomeric with the lactams, but of an imido type, having the general formula $R'/\begin{matrix}C{\cdot}OH\\ \|\\N\end{matrix}>$.

lac-tim'ide (lăk-tĭm'īd; -ĭd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*lactic* + *imide.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_{10}O_2$, obtained as an anhydride of alanine, and regarded as an imido derivative of lactic acid.

lac'to- (lăk'tō-), **lac'ti-** (lăk'tĭ-), **lact-.** Combining forms from Latin *lac, lactis,* meaning *milk.*

lac'to-bu'ty-rom'e-ter (-bū'tĭ-rŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*lacto-* + *butyrometer.*] An instrument for determining the amount of butter fat in a sample of milk.

lac'to-den-sim'e-ter (-dĕn-sĭm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*lacto-* + *densimeter.*] A special hydrometer for finding the density of milk to discover whether it has been mixed with water or some of the cream has been removed.

lac'to-glob'u-lin (-glŏb'ū-lĭn), *n.* [*lacto-* + *globulin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The specific globulin contained in small amount in milk, perhaps the same as serum globulin.

lac-tom'e-ter (lăk-tŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [*lacto-* + *-meter.* Cf. GALACTOMETER.] An instrument for estimating richness of milk, as a measuring glass, a specific-gravity bulb, etc.

lac'tone (lăk'tōn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* **a** A colorless liquid formerly stated to accompany lactide as a product of the action of heat on lactic acid. **b** Any of a series of anhydrides of certain hydroxy acids, formed by the elimination of water from the hydroxyl and carboxyl groups of the same molecule. The lactones may hence be regarded as intramolecular esters. In general, they are colorless liquids, having a weak aromatic odor. Lactones are formed most easily from *γ*-hydroxy acids, that is, those in which the hydroxyl is attached to the third carbon atom of the chain, counting that one as first which is in union with the carboxyl group. Such lactones are called *γ*-lactones. *δ*-lactones and *ε*-lactones are also known. — **lac-ton'ic** (lăk-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

lac'to-phe'nin (lăk'tō-fē'nĭn), *n.* *Pharm* A white crystalline powder, $C_{11}H_{15}O_3N$, a lactyl (see LACTYL **b**) derivative of *p*-phenetidine. It is antipyretic, analgesic, and hypnotic.

lac'to-pro'te-id (-prō'tē-ĭd), *n.* [*lacto-* + *proteid.*] *Chem.* Any of the proteids in milk, as lactoalbumin.

Lac'to-ris (lăk'tō-rĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of milky plant, fr. *lac, lactis,* milk.] *Bot.* A genus of plants constituting the family **Lac'to-ri-da'ce-æ** (-rĭ-dā'sē-ē) (hence, **lac'to-ri-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*) of the order Ranunculales, and consisting of the single species *L. fernandeziana,* a low shrub with jointed branches, fleshy leaves, and small axillary inflorescence, native of the island of Juan Fernandez.

lac'to-scope (lăk'tō-skōp), *n.* [*lacto-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for estimating the amount of cream contained in milk by its relative opacity.

lac'tose (-tōs), *n.* [L. *lac, lactis,* milk + *-ose.*] *Chem.* **a** A hard, crystalline sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}{\cdot}H_2O$, present in milk, and separable from the whey by evaporation and crystallization. It is slightly sweet, dextrorotatory, and much less soluble in water than cane sugar or glucose. Called also *milk sugar, sugar of milk,* and, formerly, *lactin.* Lactose is used as a vehicle for medicines, and as an article of diet. Chemically, it is a disaccharide, yielding on hydration *d*-galactose and *d*-glucose. **b** = GALACTOSE.

lac'to-su'ri-a (lăk'tō-sū'rĭ-*ă*), *n.* [NL.; *lactose* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of lactose in the urine.

lac tree (lăk). **a** = LACQUER TREE. **b** An Asiatic euphorbiaceous tree (*Croton aromaticus*). It yields an aromatic resin, and is also one of the sources of shellac.

Lac-tu'ca (lăk-tū'kă), *n.* [L., lettuce. See LETTUCE.]

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as a ship. "We are *lacking* her through and through every shot." *C. Kingsley*

"Captain, they *lack* us through and through;
The chilled steel bolts are swift." *Kipling.*

☞ This is a spurious word mistakenly evolved by Kingsley from *lact,* an obs. pret. of *lace, v. t.,* used in this sense in Sir Richard Hawkins's "Voyage into the South Sea" (*Oxf. E. D.*). In later editions of Kipling the word has been changed in the line quoted above.

lack'a-day', *interj.* Short for ALACKADAY. *Obs. or Archaic.*

lack'all', *n.* A person who lacks everything.

lack'brain', *n.* One deficient in understanding. *Shak.*

lacke. † LAC, LACK.

lack'er, *n.* One who lacks.

lack'er, lack'er-er, lack'er-ing, etc. Var. of LACQUER, etc.

lack'et, *n.* [*F. laquais,* formerly also *lacquet.* See LACKEY.] A lackey. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

lack'ey-an, *a.* Pertaining to a lackey. *Obs.*

lackey caterpillar. The caterpillar of a European moth (*Clisiocampa neustria*) of the family Lasiocampidæ, striped with blue, yellow, and red, with a white line on the back.

lack'eyed (lăk'ĭd), *p.a.* Having, or attended by, lackeys. [-ISM.]

lack'ey-ism (-ĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* See LACKEY.

lackey moth. The adult of the lackey caterpillar.

lack'ey-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

lack'ing, *p. pr. & vb n.* of LACK.

lack'land' (lăk'lănd'), *n.* A person who has or rules over no territory. — *a.* Having no land; — an epithet of younger sons not of sufficient age to hold fiefs; esp., *Hist.,* a surname of King John of England, who inherited no territory.

lack'-Lat'in, *n.* A person ignorant of Latin; as, Sir John *Lack-Latin,* a term for an ignorant priest. *Obs.* — *a.* Not knowing Latin; unlearned.

Lack'-learning Par'lia-ment. = UNLEARNED PARLIAMENT.

lack'less, *a.* Faultless; blameless. *Obs.* [en or shirt.]

lack'-lin'en, *a.* Having no lin-

lack'lus'trous (lăk'lŭs'trŭs), *a.* Lackluster.

lackt. Lacked. *Ref. Sp.*

lack'y. † LACKEY.

lack'y. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LACK, *v.*

lac'mus (lăk'mŭs), *n.* = LITMUS.

la-con'i-cal, *a.* Laconic. *Obs.*

la-con'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of LACONIC, LACONICAL. See -LY.

la-con'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

la-con'i-cism (lə-kŏn'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* = LACONISM.

Lac'o-som'i-dæ (lăk'ō-sŏm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. λάκκος pond, tank + σῶμα body.] *Zool.* A family of moths including the sack bearers.

lacque. † LAC.

lac'que-ian. † LACKEYAN.

lacquer plant *or* **tree.** Any tree yielding lacquer, or Japanese WAX; specif., the tree *Rhus vernicifera.* See VARNISH TREE.

lacquer ware. = LACQUER, 3.

lac'quey (lăk'ĭ). Var. of LACKEY.

lac'ri-ma, lac'ri-mal, lac'ri-mous, etc. Obs. or ref. sp. vars. of LACHRYMA, etc.: — the theoretically correct spelling.

‖ la'cri-mæ, *or* **la'chry-mæ, re'rum** (lăk'rĭ-mē). [L.] The tears of things. *Vergil* (*Æneid,* I. 462).

‖ la'cri-man'do (lă'krē-măn'dō). *a.* [It.] *Music.* Lamenting; lacrimoso.

la-cross'er (lə-krŏs'ẽr), *n.* A lacrosse player.

lacrosse stick. A crosse.

lac'ry-ma, lac'ry-mal, lac'ry-ma-ry, lac'ry-ma-to-ry, ry-mose, etc Vars. of LACHRYMA, etc.

Lac'ry-ma, *or* **-mæ, Chris'ti.** Var. of LACHRYMA CHRISTI.

lacryme, *v. i.* [L. *lacrimare:* cf. OF. *lacrimer.*] Weep. *Obs.*

Lac'ry-mo'sa (lăk'rĭ-mō'să), *n.* **a** A stanza (the last but one) of the hymn "Dies Iræ," forming a part of the requiem Mass — beginning "Lacrymosa dies illa." **b** A musical setting of this stanza. [QUER TREE.

lac sumac *or* **sumach.** = LAC-

lact-. See LACTO-.

lac-ta'ceous (lăk-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *lac, lactis,* milk.] Milky. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

lac'tage (lăk'tăj), *n.* [L. *lac, lactis,* milk. See LACTEAL.] Produce of milk. *Obs.*

lac'ta-gogue (lăk'tə-gŏg), *a. & n.* [*lacto-* + *-agogue.*] *Med.* = GALACTAGOGUE.

lac-tam'ic (lăk-tăm'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating alanine, an amino acid related to lactic acid.

lac-tam'ide (lăk-tăm'īd; -ĭd; lăk'tə-mīd; -mĭd). Also -id. [*lactic* + *amide.*] *Chem.* A neutral white crystalline substance, $CH_3CH(OH)CONH_2$, the amide of lactic acid.

lac-tam'ine (lăk-tăm'ĭn; lăk'tə-mēn'), *n.* Also -in. [*lacto-* + *amine.*] *Chem.* = ALANINE. Cf. LACTAMIC.

lac'tant (lăk'tănt), *a.* [L. *lactans,* p. pr. of *lactare* to suck, fr. *lac, lactis,* milk.] Suckling; giving suck. *Rare.*

lac-ta'ri-ous (lăk-tā'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* Of *Bot.* Yielding a milky juice like that of species of *Lactarius;* — applied to fungi. *Rare.*

lac-ta'ri-um (lăk-tā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *lactarius* of milk.] A place for selling milk; dairy.

lac'ta-ry (lăk'tə-rĭ), *n.* A dairy-house. *Rare.*

lac'te-an (-tē-ăn), *a* [See LACTEAL.] Milky; lacteal. *Rare.*

lac'te-in (-ĭn), *n.* [L. *lacteus* milky.] Solidified or condensed milk.

lac'te-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [See LACTEAL.] a Milky; resembling milk. b *Anat.* Lacteal. *Rare.* — **lacteous circle,** the Milky Way, or Galaxy. *Obs.* — **1 star,** a star of the Milky Way. *Obs.*

lac'ta-tase (lăk'tə-tās), *n.* = LACTASE.

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lac tree (lăk). **a** = LACQUER TREE. **b** An Asiatic euphorbiaceous tree (*Croton aromaticus*). It yields an aromatic resin, and is also one of the sources of shellac.

Lac-tu'ca (lăk-tū'kă), *n.* [L., lettuce. See LETTUCE.] Causing or promoting production of milk.

lac'tin, *n.* [L. *lac, lactis,* milk.] Chem. Lactose. *Obs.*

lac-tiv'o-rous (lăk-tĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*lacti-* + *-vorous.*] Feeding upon milk. [TALBUMIN.

lac'to-al-bu'min. Var. of LAC-

lac'to-bi-on'ic (lăk'tō-bī-ŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating an acid, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{12}$, obtained by action of bromide on lactose.

lac'to-bi'ose, *n.* [*lacto-* + *biose.*] = LACTOSE. [A galactocele

lac'to-cele, *n.* [*lacto-* + *-cele.*]

lac'to-chrome, *n.* [*lacto-* + *-chrome.*] A nitrogenous coloring matter said to be in milk.

lac'to-crit (lăk'tō-krĭt), *n.* Also **lac'to-crite** (-krīt). [*lacto-* + Gr. κριτής judge.] *Med.* A kind of lactometer for testing the amount of fat in milk.

lac-ton'ic (lăk-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [From LACTOSE.] *Chem.* Designating an acid better called *galactonic* acid. See GALACTONIC.

lac'to-phos'phate, *n.* A combination of a phosphate and a lactate.

lac'to-pro'te-in, *n.* [*lacto-* + *protein.*] *Chem.* a A substance formerly thought to exist in milk, now known to be a mixture produced by artificial chemical action. **b** = LACTOPROTEID.

lac-tos'a-zone (lăk-tŏs'ă-zōn).

Bot. A large genus of cichoriaceous plants, the lettuces, distinguished by the beaked achene and the soft white multiseriate pappus. They are widely distributed in temperate regions, several, as the prickly lettuce (*L. scariola*), being troublesome weeds. The garden lettuce is *L. sativa*.

lac'tu-ca'ri-um (lăk'tŭ-kā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *lactuca* lettuce.] The inspissated juice of the common lettuce. It is a mild hypnotic and antispasmodic, sometimes used in place of opium. Various unimportant substances, of more or less doubtful composition, have been described as obtained from lactucarium; as, **lac-tu'cer-in** (lăk-tū'sĕr-ĭn) or **lac-tu'cone** (-kōn), **lac-tu'cer-ol** (*a* and *β*) (lăk-tū'sĕr-ōl; -ŏl), **lac-tu'cic acid** (-sĭk), **lac-tu'cin** (-sĭn), and **lac-tu'co-pi'crin** (-kō-pĭ'krĭn).

lac'tyl (lăk'tĭl), *n.* [*lactic* + *-yl.*] *Org. Chem.* **a** A bivalent radical, $CH_3CH'CO'$, of which lactic acid is the hydroxide. **b** A univalent radical, $CH_3CH(OH)CO'$, of which lactic acid is the hydroxide.

la-cu'na (lȧ-kū'nȧ), *n.; pl.* L. **-næ** (-nē), E. **-nas** (-nȧz). [L., ditch, pit, lake, orig., anything hollow. See LAGOON.] **1.** A blank space, as in a manuscript; a hiatus; a small opening; a small pit or depression; a gap; break.

The scientific treatment of existing *lacunæ* in our empirical knowledge. *James Ward.*

2. Specif.: **a** *Biol.* An intercellular space. **b** *Zoöl.* One of the spaces, among the tissues of lower animals, which serve in place of vessels for the circulation of the body fluids. **c** *Anat.* (1) One of the follicles in the mucous membrane of the urethra. (2) One of the minute cavities in bone occupied by the bone cells. **d** *Bot.* One of the small pits on the surface of the thallus in lichens.

la-cu'nal (lȧ-kū'nȧl), **la-cu'nar** (-nȧr), *a.* Lacunary.

la-cu'nar (lȧ-kū'nȧr), *n.; pl.* E. **LACUNARS** (-nȧrz), L. **LACUNARIA** (lăk'ū-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 115). [L.] *Arch.* **a** = CAISSON, 3. **b** A ceiling, esp. one of the ancient Roman type made up of caissons or sunk panels.

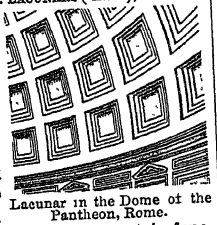

Lacunar in the Dome of the Pantheon, Rome.

lac'u-na-ry (lăk'ū-nā-rĭ; *lȧ-kū'nȧ-*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a lacuna; having lacunæ. — **lacunary function**, *Math.*, a function that has an essential singularity at every point of an assigned space (called lacunary space) of the plane, and hence loses all definition and ceases to exist in that space. — **l. region**, *Math.*, a region over no part of which a certain function can be continued analytically.

la-cu'nose (lȧ-kū'nōs; 277), *a.* [L. *lacunosus* full of holes or hollows. See LACUNA.] Having, or full of, lacunæ. — **lac'u-nos'i-ty** (lăk'ū-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

la-cus'trine (lȧ-kŭs'trĭn), *a.* [L. *lacus* lake: cf. F. *lacustral*, *lacustre.*] Of or pertaining to lakes; formed in, growing in, or inhabiting, lakes; as, *lacustrine* flowers; *lacustrine* deposits.

lacustrine dwellings. See LAKE DWELLINGS. — **l. period**, *Palĕĕthnol.*, the period characterized by lake dwellings.

lac'work' (lăk'wûrk'), *n.* Ornamentation with lacquer painted or carved, or simply colored, sprinkled with gold, or the like; — used esp. of Oriental work of this kind.

lac'y (lās'ĭ), *a.;* **LAC'I-ER** (-ĭ-ẽr); **LAC'I-EST.** Resembling, or consisting of, lace; lacelike.

lad (lăd), *n.* [ME. *ladde*, of uncertain origin.] **1.** A manservant; male attendant; a man of low station; varlet. *Obs.*

2. A boy; youth; stripling; often, in familiarity or endearment, a man of any age. "Cupid is a knavish *lad*." *Shak.*

3. A male sweetheart. *Scot.*

lad'der (lăd'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *laddre*, AS. *hlæder*, *hlædder;* akin to OFries. *hladder*, D. *ladder*, OHG. *leitara*, G. *leiter*, and from the root of E. *lean*, v. See LEAN, *v. i.;* cf. CLIMAX.] **1.** An appliance of wood, metal, or rope, usually portable, consisting, in its simplest form, of two long side pieces, usually parallel, joined at short intervals by crosspieces, called *rounds*, *rundels*, or, more commonly, *rungs*, on which a person may step in ascending or descending. See AERIAL LADDER, STEPLADDER.

2. The gallows steps. *Obs.*

3. A thing like a ladder in form or use; hence, that by which one attains to eminence.

Lowliness is young ambition's *ladder*. *Shak.*

4. *Railroads.* = BACKBONE, 3 **b**.

5. A fish ladder.

ladder of Jacob. = JACOB'S LADDER.

ladder beetle. An American leaf beetle (*Chrysomela scalaris*). The elytra are silvery white, striped and spotted with green; the under wings are rose-colored. It feeds on the linden tree.

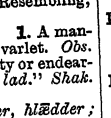

Ladder Beetle, slightly enlarged.

ladder chain. A kind of chain like a ladder in shape.

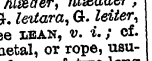

Ladder Chain.

ladder shell. A spiral marine shell of the genus *Scalaria;* — so called because of the prominent ribs.

ladder stitch. An embroidery stitch with crossbars to resemble a ladder, sometimes having a finished edge of buttonhole stitch with the material cut away (then called ladder point), sometimes worked on the surface of the material (then called JACOB, or ship, ladder).

lad'der-way' (lăd'ẽr-wā'), *n. Mining.* Any series of ladders for passage up or down in a mine; the compartment in which the ladders are.

lad'die (lăd'ĭ), *n.* A lad; a male sweetheart; — a term of affection. *Chiefly Scot.*

lade (lād), *v. t.; pret.* LAD'ED (lād'ĕd); *p. p.* LAD'ED, LAD'EN (lād'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAD'ING (lād'ĭng). [AS. LAD'EN (lād'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAD'ING (lād'ĭng). [AS. *hladan* to heap, load, draw (water); akin to D. & G *laden* to load, OHG. *hladan*, *ladan*, Icel. *hlaða*, Sw. *ladda*, Dan. *lade*, Goth. *afhlapan*, Russ. *klad'* a load, *klasť* to lade. Cf. LADLE, LATHE for turning, LAST a load.] **1.** To load; to put a burden or freight on or in, or to put or place as a load or cargo; to charge; to ship; as, to *lade* a vessel; to *lade* goods on a vessel.

And they *laded* their asses with the corn. *Gen.* xlii. 26.

2. To throw or lift in or out, with a ladle, dipper, or the like; to dip; draw; drain; bail; as, to *lade* water out of a tub, or into a cistern.

3. *Plate Glass Manuf.* To transfer (the molten glass) from the pot to the forming table.

4. To take in (water) by leaking; — said of a ship. *Obs.*

lade, *v. i.* **1.** To load; to do loading; to take on cargoes.

2. To draw water by dipping; to take up water, etc., with a ladle or the like.

lad'en (lād'n), *p. a.* [From LADE, *v. t.*] Loaded; freighted; burdened, as, a *laden* vessel; a *laden* heart.

lad'en, *v. t.;* LAD'ENED (-nd'); LAD'EN-ING. To lade.

La-din' (*la-dēn'*), *n.* [From L. *Latinus* Latin. See LATIN.] A Rhæto-Romanic dialect spoken in parts of Switzerland and the Tyrol; also, one speaking it as a mother tongue.

lad'ing (lād'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A loading; also, a bailing or lading.

2. That which lades; load; cargo; freight; burden; as, the *lading* of a ship.

Syn. — See FREIGHT.

La-di'no (la-dē'nō), *n.; pl.* **-NOS** (-nōz; *Sp.* -nōs). [Sp., cunning, learned, lit., Latin, fr. L. *Latinus* Latin.] **1.** The mixed Spanish and Hebrew language spoken by Sephardim.

2. In Spanish America and Spanish colonies: **a** One not of pure Spanish blood or nativity, as a negro, Indian, or halfbreed, who speaks Spanish or a Spanish dialect with approximate fluency. **b** Hence, a mestizo.

3. [*l. c.*] A cunningly vicious horse. *Southeastern U. S.*

4. A Ladin.

la'dle (lā'd'l), *n.* [AS. *hlædel*, fr. *hladan* to load, drain. See LADE, *v. t.*] A cuplike spoon, often of large size, with a long handle, used in lading or dipping. Hence: **a** *Metal. & Founding.* A vessel for conveying liquid metal from a blast furnace, open-hearth furnace, converter, or cupola to any other apparatus for further treatment or to a mold or molds for casting. **b** A waterwheel floatboard. **c** *Ordnance.* (1) A copper scoop, attached to a staff, formerly used with muzzle-loading cannon to withdraw the unburned charge from a loaded piece. (2) A ring with projectile and charge from a loaded piece. **d** A handles formerly used for carrying spherical shot. long-handled box for taking up collections in church. *Scot.*

la'dle (lā'd'l), *v. t.;* LA'DLED (-d'ld); LA'DLING (-dlĭng).

1. To take up and convey in a ladle; to dip with or as with a ladle; as, to *ladle* soup.

2. To furnish wheels with ladles, or floatboards.

la-drone' (la-drōn'), *n.* [Sp. *ladrón*, L. *latro* robber.] **1.** A rogue or rascal; a blackguard. *Scot.*

2. A thief or robber; esp., a highwayman; brigand; marauder; — used in Spanish-speaking countries or regions.

la-dron'ism (la-drōn'ĭz'm), *n.* Robbery or intimidation by ladrones; land piracy; brigandage; — used chiefly with respect to the Philippines.

la'dy (lā'dĭ), *n.; pl.* LADIES (-dĭz). [ME *ladi*, *læfdi*, AS. *hlæfdige*, *hlæfdie;* AS. *hlāf* loaf + a root of uncertain origin, possibly akin to E. *dairy*. See LOAF; cf. LORD.]

1. A woman who looks after the domestic affairs of a family; the female head of a household; a mistress. *Obs.*

2. A woman having proprietary rights, rule, or authority; a woman to whom obedience or homage is owed as a ruler or feudal superior; mistress; — a feminine correlative of *lord*. "Lord or *lady* of high degree." *Lowell.*

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this, . . . *Shak.*
We make thee *lady*.

3. A woman to whom the particular homage of a knight was paid; a woman to whom one is devoted or bound; a sweetheart; a ladylove.

The soldier here his wasted store supplies,
And takes new valor from his *lady's* eyes. *Waller.*

4. [*cap.*] Specif., the Virgin Mary; — usually with *Our*.

5. A woman of social distinction or position; a woman conventionally or courteously regarded as of a superior social position or as more or less above a certain rather indefinite but not necessarily high social status, — now correlative of *gentleman*. Often used in courtesy of any woman, esp. in reference to one present.

☞ In addressing women, the *sing.*, *lady*, is now confined to poetic, rhetorical, or uneducated use, the ordinary form being *madam;* but in the *pl.*, *ladies* is the ordinary term.

6. A woman of refined or gentle manners, sentiments, etc.; a well-bred woman; — fem. correlative of *gentleman*.

Yes, . . . if a *lady* be one who is gracious and quiet in all things. *A. J. Mumby.*

7. [*cap.*] In England, a title prefixed to the name of women of certain ranks, as to that of: (1) A marchioness, countess, viscountess, or baroness; thus, the Countess (of) A is spoken to, or informally referred to, as *Lady* A. (2) The daughter of a nobleman not lower than earl has *Lady*, or, more formally, *The Lady*, before her Christian name. (3) The wife of one who has *Lord* prefixed by courtesy to his Christian name; thus, (*The*) *Lady* Charles D. (4) The wife of a baronet or knight; — thus, the wife of Sir John E is *Lady* E. See also DAME. *Orf. E. D.*

8. The triturating apparatus in the stomach of a lobster.

9. Wife. *Obs. or Uncultivated.* *Goldsmith.*

10. A size of roofing slate. See SLATE.

11. *Nav.* In old men-of-war, a gunner's mate detailed in charge of the lady's hole.

Syn. — See FEMALE, *n.*

Ladies of Loreto. = LORETO NUNS. — **Lady Allworth, Blarney, Bountiful,** etc. See ALLWORTH, BLARNEY, BOUNTIFUL, etc. — **L. Am'herst's pheas'ant** (ăm'ẽrsts), a pheasant native of western China and Tibet (*Chrysolophus amherstiæ*), related to the golden pheasant, but having a green crown, red crest, black-barred white cape, and a white breast and abdomen. By many it is considered the handsomest of the pheasants. — **l. in waiting**, a lady of a queen's or a princess's household, appointed to wait upon or attend her. — **L. of Babylon**, the Roman Catholic Church; — so called abusively by Protestants with reference to the former Protestant interpretation of the "scarlet woman" of Rev. xvii. — **l. of dower**, a dowager. — **L. of England**, Matilda, daughter of Henry I and wife of Geoffrey Plantagenet, — a title conferred on her by a council held at Winchester in 1141. — **l. of honor** *or* **honour**, **1.** *of presence*, a lady in waiting. *Obs.* — **l. of pleasure**, a courtesan; a prostitute. — **L. of Rhodes.** See LADY OF BABYLON, above. — **L. of Sha-lott'** (sha-lŏt'), the beautiful heroine of Tennyson's poem of the same name. She sees the outside world only in a mirror under pain of incurring a curse involving death, to which she finally falls victim on leaving her magic web to look at Lancelot as he passes before her window on the road to Camelot. — **l. of the bedchamber**, one of the ladies, always peeresses, holding the official position of personal household attendant on the British Queen. — **L. of the Chair.** *Astron.* = CASSIOPEIA. — **L. of the Lake.** **a** In Arthurian legend, Nimuë or Vivian, mistress of the enchanter Merlin. See MERLIN, LANCELOT, 2. **b** The heroine of a poem of this name by Sir Walter Scott. She is Ellen, daughter of King James's former favorite, Douglas, who lives in banishment with his daughter in secret near Loch Katrine. Her favorite haunt is an island in the lake, called **Ellen's Isle.** **c** A nymph. *Obs.* **d** A kept mistress. *Obs.* — **L. of the Mercians**, Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred and ruler of Mercia after the death (912) of her husband, Ethelred. — **L. of the Sun**, Alice Perrers (d. 1400), a beautiful mistress of Edward III. of England

la'dy (lā'dĭ), *a.* **1.** Belonging or becoming to, or characteristic of, a lady or ladies; consisting of ladies; ladylike.

"Some *lady* trifles." *Shak.*

2. Female; as, *lady* doctor, *lady* president, *lady* friend, etc., or humorously of animals, as *lady* dog.

3. Designating a woman taking or engaged in employment usually considered as menial or involving inferiority in social position, but who is, or stipulates to be treated as, a lady; as, *lady* help, *lady* cook, *lady* housekeeper *British.*

la'dy-bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* [Equiv. to, bird of Our Lady.]

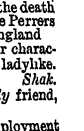

Lady bird (*Megilla maculata*). Slightly enlarged.

1. Any of the small, more or less hemispherical, often brightly colored beetles constituting the family Coccinellidæ. They are distributed throughout temperate and tropical regions. With the exception of a few herbivorous forms, they are predaceous both in the larval and adult stages, feeding upon small insects and the eggs of larger ones, and are therefore of great value to man in destroying plant lice and other insect pests. The Australian ladybird (*Novius cardinalis*), imported into California, holds in check the cottony-cushion scale (*Icerya purchasi*).

2. = LADYFOWL.

la'dy-bug' (-bŭg'), *n.* A ladybird. *U. S. or Dial. Eng.*

Lady chapel. A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, as in a cathedral or large church eastward of the high altar.

lady crab. **a** A handsomely spotted swimming crab (*Platyonichus ocellatus*) very common on the sandy shores of the Atlantic coast of the United States. **b** A similar crab (*Portunus pubes*) of the English coasts.

lady fern. A widely distributed polypodiaceous fern (*Athyrium filix-fœmina*) with slender bipinnate fronds showing considerable variation in form.

lady finger. **1.** *Bot.* = LADY'S-FINGER.

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n. [*lacto-* + *osazone.*] *Chem.* The osazone of lactose.

lac'tuce. + LETTUCE.

lac'tu-ram'ic (lăk'tŭ-răm'ĭk), *a.* [*lactic* + *urea* + *-amic.*] *Org. Chem.* Designating a crystalline amido acid, $C_3H_7O_3N_2{\cdot}CO_2H$, regarded as a derivative of lactic acid and urea.

lac-tu'ric (lăk-tū'rĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* = LACTURAMIC.

la-cune' (lȧ-kūn'), *n.* [Cf. F. *lacune.*] A lacuna. *Rare.*

lac'u-no'so-ru'gose (lăk'ū-nō'sō-rōō'gōs), *a.* [*lacunose* + *rugose.*] *Bot.* Marked by deep wrinkles or pits, as a peach stone.

la-cu'nous, *a.* Lacunose.

la-cu'nule (lȧ-kū'nūl), *n.* A small lacuna.

la-cu'nu-lose (-nū-lōs), *a. Bot.* Having minute lacunæ. *Rare.*

La-cus'tres (lȧ-kŭs'trēz), *n. pl.* = LACUSTRINE.

la-cus'tri-an (lȧ-kŭs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* [See LACUSTRINE.] Lacustrine. — *n.* A lake dweller.

‖ **lac vir'gi-nis.** [L., virgin's milk.] **1.** *Alchemy.* Water of mercury; "the female menstruum, or mercury" (*Edward Kelley*). *Obs.* [metic. *Obs.*] **2.** Virgin's milk, an old cosmetic.

La'cy's knot (lā'sĭz). See HERALDIC KNOT.

lacyvyte. + LASCIVITY.

lad. + LODE.

lad. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of LEAD, to guide.

La-da'khi (*lȧ-da'kē*), *n.* A Tibetan dialect of Ladakh distinguished from the standard dialect chiefly in its want of tones and more archaic pronunciation. See INDO-CHINESE.

lad'a-kin, *n.* = LADKIN.

La'dan (lā'dăn). *Bib.*

lad'a-nig'er-ous (lăd'ȧ-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ladanum* + *-gerous.*] Bearing labdanum. *Obs.*

ladanum. + LAUDANUM.

lad'a-num (lăd'ȧ-nŭm), *n.* [L.] = LABDANUM.

ladde. + LAD; obs. pret. & p. p. of LEAD, to guide.

ladder. + LATHER.

ladder, *v. t.* To provide with a ladder or ladders; to scale by a ladder. *Obs.*

lad'der-backed' (-bĭkt'), *a.* Having ladderlike bars on the back; — said of several American woodpeckers, esp. *Dryobates nuttalli* of California.

ladder dredge. A dredging machine with buckets attached to a kind of ladder chain.

lad'dered (lăd'ẽrd), *a.* Provided with a ladder; also, *Obs.*, fashioned into a ladder.

ladder point. See LADDER STITCH.

ladder rack. *Mountain Railways.* A ladderlike rack of bars.

ladder-way. *Mining.* = LADDERWAY.

lad'der-y (lăd'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Like a ladder. *Rare.*

lad'des, *n.* A lass. *Rare.*

lad-dit' (lă-dēt'), *n.* A primitive machine used by the Filipinos for cleaning cotton. It consists of two parallel wooden cylinders, revolving in opposite directions, between which the cotton is passed.

lad'dre. + LADDER.

lade (*dial.* lād). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LODE. [of LOAD.]

lade (lād). Obs. or Scot. var.

lade. *n.* [E., dial., a ditch or drain. Cf. LODE, LEAD to conduct.] **1.** A mill race. Chiefly *Scot.* [watercourse.]

2. The mouth of a river; a lade, *n.* Also **lade rail.** A projecting framework used on a wagon to give it greater width; — usually in *pl. Dial. Eng.*

la'-de-da'. Var. of LA-DI-DA.

ladel. ladelle. + LADLE.

lade'man (lād'măn), *n.* A miller's carter. *Scot.*

laden. + LEAD, *v.*

laden, *n.* A load. *Obs. Scot.*

lad'er (lād'ẽr), *n.* One who lades.

ladesterne. + LODESTAR.

lad'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

ladi. + LADY.

la'-di-da' (lä'dē-dä'), *n.* A swell; a dandy. *Slang.*

la'died (lā'dĭd), *a.* Ladylike; gentle *Obs.*

la'dies (lā'dĭz), *n., pl.* of LADY.

ladies'-bedstraw, ladies'-bower, ladies'-clover, etc. = LADY'S-BEDSTRAW, etc.

ladies' cloth. = LADY'S CLOTH.

ladies' man. = LADY'S MAN.

Ladies' Peace [A trans. of F. *La paix des dames.*] The treaty of peace concluded at Cambrai, in 1529, between Francis I. of France and Charles V., Emperor of Germany. So called because it was chiefly negotiated by Louise of Savoy, mother of Francis, and Margaret of Austria, aunt of Charles.

la'dies'-pock'et, *n.* The spotted jewelweed or touch-me-not. *U. S.*

la'dies'-tress'es, *or* **la'dies'-trac'es,** *n.* a Any orchid of the genus *Gyrostachys;* — so called from the slender twisted spikes. **b** Quaking grass. *Local, Eng.*

la'di-ty. Var. of LADYFY.

la'di-ly. Var. of LADYLY.

Lad'is-law (lăd'ĭs-lô), *n.* See BROOKE, DOROTHEA.

lad'kin, *n.* A little lad.

lad'kin, *n. Lead Glazing.* A simple wood or bone tool for opening cames; — called also *ladakin* or *latterkin.*

ladle board. = LADLE, *n.*, 2 **b**.

la'dled, *pret.* & *p. p.* of LADLE.

Specif.: *p. a. Dairying.* Designating butter obtained by working together, and washing at the same time, several different lots of country-made butter, coloring the whole to a uniform shade.

la'dle-ful (lā'd'l-fo͝ol), *n.;* **pl. -FULS** (-fo͝olz). See -FUL.

ladle furnace. A furnace, esp. a gas furnace, for melting metal in a ladle. [ladles.

la'dler (lā'dlẽr), *n.* One who

la'dle-wood' (lā'd'l-wo͝od'), *n.* The hard wood of a South American celastraceous tree (*Cassine capensis*); also, the tree itself.

lad'ner. + LARDINER.

La'don (lā'dŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λάδων.] *Gr. Myth.* An Arcadian river god, father of Daphne.

ladp. *Abbr.* Ladyship.

la-dron'ize (lȧ-drōn'ĭz), *v. i.* To live by ladronism.

lad'ry, *n.* [F. *ladrerie* leprosy.] Obscene talk. *Obs.*

lad's'-love', *n.* = BOY'S-LOVE.

‖ **l'ad'ver'si'té' fait les hommes et le bon'heur' les mon'stres** (lȧd'vẽr'sē'tā' fĕ lē-zŏm' ā lē bŏ'nûr' lē mŏn'str'). [F.] Adversity makes men, and prosperity monsters.

la'dy, *v. t.* To make a lady of, or to make ladylike. *Obs.*

la'dy, *v. i.* To play the lady; — with indefinite object *it*. R.

Lady altar. An altar in a Lady chapel [of apple.

lady apple. A small red variety

lady beetle A ladybird.

Lady bell. A bell rung for the Angelus.

lady bracken. The common brake. *Dial. Eng.* [*U. S.*

lady brake. The commonbrake.

lady chair. A kind of seat formed by the hands of two persons crossed and grasping each other by the wrists.

la'dy-clock', *n.* A ladybird. R.

lady cockle. Either of two bivalve mollusks: **a** In the Hebrides, *Mya truncata.* **b** In Ireland, *Mactra subtruncata.*

lady court. The court of a lady of the manor. [*Local, Eng.*

la'dy-cow', *n.* A ladybird.

la'-dy-da'. Var. of LA-DI-DA. *Slang.*

Lady Day. A day kept in commemoration of some event in the life of the Virgin Mary; now only, the Annunciation, March 25; formerly also, the Conception, Dec. 8; the Nativity, Sept. 8; or the Assumption, Aug. 15.

la'dy-dom (dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

Lady eve *or* **even.** The eve or day preceding a Lady Day.

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2. *Cookery.* A variety of small cake of a shape somewhat suggestive of a finger.

la'dy-fish' (lā'dĭ-fĭsh'), *n.* **a** An isospondylous fish (*Albula vulpes*) occurring in all warm seas, on the American coasts as far north as San Diego and Long Island, and reaching a length of three feet. **b** A labroid fish (*Bodianus rufus*, syn. *Harpe rufa*) of Florida and the West Indies.

la'dy-fy, la'di-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*lady* + *-fy.*] To make a lady of; to call "Lady;" *Colloq.*, to make ladylike. *Massinger.*

la'dy-kill'er, *n.* A man who captivates, or has the reputation of fascinating, women. "A renowned dandy and *lady-killer.*" *Blackw. Mag.* — **la'dy-kill'ing,** *a. & n.*

la'dy-like' (lā'dĭ-līk'), *a.* **1.** Like a lady in appearance or manners; well-bred; sometimes, sarcastically, effeminate; tender; as, a very *ladylike* young man.

She was *ladylike*, too, after the manner of the feminine gentility of those days. *Hawthorne.*

Too *ladylike* a long fatigue to bear. *Dryden.*

2. Becoming or suitable to a lady; sarcastically, womanish; effemmate; as, *ladylike* manners. "With fingers *ladylike.*" *Warner.*

Syn. — See FEMALE, *a.*

la'dy-love' (-lŭv'), *n.* **1.** A sweetheart or mistress.

2. Love for ladies. *Rare.*

la'dy's-bed'straw' (lā'dĭz-), *n.* **a** A common European bedstraw (*Galium verum*) with small panicled yellow flowers. **b** An East Indian aizoaceous shrub (*Pharnaceum mollugo*) with umbellate white flowers.

lady's cloth. A kind of broadcloth of light weight, for women's dresses, cloaks, etc.

la'dy's-comb', *n.* A European apiaceous plant (*Scandix pecten*) with slender pointed fruits suggestive of the teeth of a comb.

la'dy's-fin'ger, *n.* **1.** *Sing. & pl.; Dial. Eng.* **a** The kidney vetch. **b** Bird's-foot trefoil **a.** **c** The meadow pea.

2. **a** A variety of potato. *U. S.* **b** A kind of grape. *Australia.* **c** A variety of banana. **d** A kind of apple.

3. Var. of LADY FINGER, 2.

la'dy-ship (lā'dĭ-shĭp), *n.* **1.** Rank, position, or personality of a lady; — used (when preceded by *her* or *your*) to designate or address one having the ranking title of *Lady.*

Your *ladyship* shall observe their gravity. *B. Jonson.*

2. *Obs.* **a** = LADY. **b** Ladylike kindness or benefaction.

lady's maid. A maid who dresses and waits upon a lady.

lady's, or ladies', man (lā'dĭz). A man who affects the society of ladies, is marked in his attentions to them, etc.

la'dy's-man'tle, *n.* A common European rosaceous herb (*Alchemilla vulgaris*). The plant possesses astringent properties and has been used medicinally.

la'dy's-slip'per, *n.* **a** Any orchid of the genus *Cypripedium*, the pouch-shaped labellum, or lip, of which somewhat resembles a slipper. **b** Any of certain other orchids having flowers somewhat resembling a slipper, as *Cythera bulbosa* and *Epipactis gigantea.* **c** Less commonly, the garden balsam *U.S.* **d** The bird's-foot trefoil **a.** *Local, Eng.*

Læ'li-a (lē'lĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Caius Lælius, Roman statesman.] *Bot.* A large genus of Central and South American orchids having solitary or racemose flowers with a 3-lobed labellum, and pseudobulbs bearing one or two oblong leaves. Their beautiful flowers are of varied colors and markings. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

læ'mo- (lē'mō-), **le'mo-.** Combining form fr. Greek αὐμός, *throat*, denoting *connection with*, or *relation to, the esophagus* or *pharynx.*

La-er'tes (lā-ûr'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λαέρτης.] **1.** In Greek legend, a king of Ithaca, father of Odysseus.

2. The impetuous and resolute son of Polonius, and brother of Ophelia, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet." He treacherously poisons his rapier and, after wounding Hamlet, is, by an exchange of weapons, himself wounded with it, dying repentant just before Hamlet.

læt (lāt), *n.* [AS.] *Eng. Hist.* In Kentish tribal law, one of a class prob. entirely or mostly freedmen, having a status between the tribesmen and slaves, and divided into three grades. They prob. corresponded to the Norse leysing, to the brehon fuidhir, and to the litus and libertus of Gallo-Roman law.

Læ-ta're Sun'day (lē-tā'rē; 115). The fourth Sunday of Lent, — from the Latin word *Lætare* (rejoice), the first word in the antiphon of the introit then sung in the Mass.

lag (lăg), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *lagg.*] **1.** A stave of a cask, drum, etc.; esp., *Mach*, one of the narrow boards or staves covering a cylindrical object, as a boiler, the cylinder of a carding machine, an arch, etc.

2. *Weaving.* Any of a number of drilled pieces of wood linked into a chain and having pegs inserted in the holes according to a definite pattern to act as risers or sinkers, the whole acting as a substitute for cards.

lag, *v. t.;* LAGGED (lăgd); LAG'GING (lăg'ĭng). [From LAG a stave.] *Mach.* To cover, as the cylinder of a steam engine, with lags or lagging.

lag, *n. Cant.* **a** One who has been transported or sentenced to penal servitude; a convict; a jailbird. **b** A term of transportation or penal servitude.

lag, *v. t.* **1.** To take feloniously; to steal. *Obs.*

2. *Cant.* **a** To transport for crime; to send to penal servitude. **b** To apprehend; to arrest.

lag (lăg), *a.* [Orig. uncert.: cf. Gael. & Ir. *lag* weak, feeble, faint, W. *llag, llac*, slack, loose, remiss, sluggish.] **1.** Last; hindermost. *Obs.*, exc. in *lag end.* "The *lag end* of my life" *Shak.*

2. Coming tardily after or behind; belated; sluggish; slowly passing, slow; tardy; short; late. *Obs. or R.*

Came too *lag* to see him buried. *Shal.*

3. Last made, as lags, or dregs. *Obs.*

lag (lăg), *n.* **1.** One who lags; that which is last or hindermost. *Now Rare.* "The *lag* of all the flock." *Pope.*

2. *pl.* Lees; dregs. *Obs.*

3. The lowest class. *Obs.* "The common *lag.*" *Shak.*

4. Act or condition of lagging; hence: **a** *Physics.* Falling behind or retardation of one phenomenon with respect to another to which it is closely related; as, the *lag* of magnetization compared with the magnetizing force (hysteresis); the *lag* of the current in an alternating circuit behind the impressed electromotive force which produces it. **b** The amount of retardation of anything, as of a valve in a steam engine, in opening or closing. **c** *Mech.* (1) Apparent permanent strain, disappearing in time, of a material subjected to a stress well within the elastic limit; — called also *elastic lag.* (2) Retardation of a metal in recovering its microstructure during a change in temperature.

lag of the tide, the interval by which the time of high water falls behind the mean time, in the second and fourth quarters of the moon; — opposed to *priming* of the tide, or acceleration of the time of high water, in the first and third.

lag (lăg), *v. i.* To walk or move slowly; to stay or fall behind; to linger or loiter. "I shall not *lag* behind." *Milton.*

Syn. — Loiter, saunter, delay, be tardy. See LINGER.

la-ge'na (lă-jē'nă), *n.; L. pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L., a flask; cf. Gr. λάγηνος, λάγυνος.] *Zoöl.* **a** The terminal part of the cochlea, esp. in birds and reptiles; a knoblike appendage of the sacculus, corresponding to the cochlea, in fishes and amphibians. **b** [*cap.*] A genus of Foraminifera having a single-chambered, often flask-shaped, test.

Lag'e-na'ri-a (lăj'ē-nā'rĭ-ă; 115), *n.* [NL. See LAGENA.] *Bot.* A genus of cucurbitaceous plants consisting of a single species, *L. lagenaria*, the bottle gourd. The fruit varies greatly, being bottle-shaped in the typical form, and in cultivation also shaped like a calabash or dipper or elongated like a club, whence the names *calabash gourd, dipper gourd,* and *Hercules'-club.*

lager beer, *or* **lager** (lä'gẽr), *n.* [G. *lager* bed, storehouse + *bier* beer. See LAIR; BEER.] A kind of beer made orig. in Germany, but now also in other countries; — so called from its being laid up or stored for some months before use. See BREWING.

La'ger-strœ'mi-a (lā'gẽr-strē'mĭ-ă; lä'gẽr-), *n.* [NL., after Magnus von *Lagerström*, Swedish merchant.] *Bot.* A genus of lythraceous shrubs of tropical Asia and Africa. The 6-merous flowers are usually showy and borne in large terminal panicles; they are followed by capsular fruits with winged seeds. *L. indica* is the crape myrtle.

La-get'ta (lă-jĕt'ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *lagetto.*] A genus of West Indian thymelæaceous shrubs or small trees having large alternate leaves, and tetramerous spicate or racemose white flowers. *L. lintearia* is the lacebark.

la-get'to (la-gĕt'ō), *n.* [Native name in Jamaica.] The lacebark tree. *W. Indies.*

lag'gard (lăg'ärd), *a.* [7th *lag* + *-ard.*] Slow; lagging; sluggish; backward; loitering.

lag'gard, *n.* One who lags; a loiterer

lag'ging (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LAG, *v. t.*, to cover with lags. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Action of covering something, as a boiler, a carding-machine cylinder, or a wall, with lags, strips, planks, or the like, or with a covering of felt, asbestos, or other nonconducting material. **b** The material so used; also, a single strip of material; a lag; esp., horizontal boarding or strips to carry weight in more or less temporary structures; as: *Mining*, laths to support a roof, etc.; *Arch.*, bearing strips in an arch or vault centering. See CENTERING, *Illust.*

la-goon' (lă-gōōn'), *n.* [It. or Sp. *laguna*, L. *lacuna* ditch, pool, pond, *lacus* lake. See LAKE; cf. LACUNA.] **1.** A shallow sound, channel, pond, or lake, esp. one near, or communicating with, the sea; as, the *lagoons* of Venice; the *lagoon* of a coral island. See ATOLL.

2. [Cf. It. *lagone.*] A pool, esp. in a basin formed by a hot spring; as, the *lagoons* of Tuscany. See BORAX.

lady fluke. The halibut. *Local, Eng.*

la'dy-fly', *n.* A ladybird.

lady fowl. a The widgeon. **b** The pintail duck. **c** The smew. *Local, Eng.* [grass. *U. S.*

lady grass. The reed canary

lady hair-grass. Quaking grass. *U.S.*

ladyhede, *n.* [*lady* + *-hede* = *-head.*] Ladyship. *Obs.*

la'dy-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

Lady Huntingdon Connexion. [After Selina Hastings, Countess of *Huntingdon* (1707–91).] See CALVINISTIC METHODISTS.

la'dy-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

la'dy-ism (lā'dĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

lady key. The cowslip. *Dial.*

la'dy-kin, *n.* [*lady* + *-kin.*] A little lady; — sometimes used as a term of endearment.

la'dy-kind' (lā'dĭ-kīnd'), *n.* Ladies, collectively; the women of a party. *Rare.*

la'dy-lac'es (-lās'ĭz), *n.* Lady's-laces. *Obs.*

lady laurel. The spurge laurel.

la'dy-less, *a.* See -LESS.

la'dy-like', *adv.* In the manner or appearance of a lady. *Obs.*

la'dy-like'ness, *n* See -NESS.

la'dy-ling, *n.* A little lady. *Rare.*

la'dy-lin'ty-white' (-lĭn'tĭ-), *n.* The whitethroat. *Local, Eng.*

la'dy-ly, *a. & adv.* Ladylike. *Obs.*

Lady Mass. A Mass said in honor of the Virgin Mary.

Lady meat Alms or food given in honor of the Virgin Mary. *Obs.* [man. *Obs.*

la'dy-mon'ger, *n* A ladies'

Lady psalter. *R. C. Ch.* The psalter of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Lady quarter. The quarter in which Lady Day (March 25) occurs. *Eng.*

Lady quire. Lady chapel. *Obs.*

la'dy's-bow'er, *n.* The English clematis (*Clematis vitalba*); also, any of several related species of *Clematis. Dial. Eng.*

lady's chair. = LADY CHAIR.

la'dy's-clo'ver, *n.* The white wood sorrel. *Dial. Eng.*

lady's companion. A small bag or case for needles, thread, etc.

la'dy's-cush'ion, *n. Dial. Eng.* a The plant thrift, which grows in dense tufts. *Obs.* **b** A tufted species of saxifrage (*Saxifraga hypnoides*).

la'dy's-de-light', *n.* The pansy.

la'dy's-ear'drop', *or* **la'dy's-ear'drops',** *n.* **a** The small-flowered fuchsia (*Fuchsia coccinea*); also, any of several related species. **b** The spotted jewelweed, or touch-me-not. *Local, U. S.* [*Dial. Eng.*

lady's foxglove. The mullein.

Lady's Friend. The officer of the House of Commons who (until the act of 1857 abolished parliamentary divorces) protected the interests of a wife against whom a divorce bill was pending in Parliament *Colloq.*

la'dy's-gar'ters, *n.* Ribbon grass. *Dial. Eng.*

la'dy's-glass', *or* **la'dy's-look'ing-glass',** *n.* **a** The corn violet. *Eng.* **b** = VENUS'S-LOOKING-GLASS. *U. S.*

la'dy's-glove', *n. Dial. Eng.* a Foxglove. **b** Fleawort. **c** Bird's-foot trefoil **a.** **d** Lungwort. *Obs.*

lady's gown. *Scots Law.* A present made by a purchaser of real estate to the wife of the grantor on her renouncing her life interest in the property. This present becomes her separate property.

la'dy's-grass', *n.* The crab grass *Synthetisma sanguinalis. Australia.*

la'dy's-hair', *n. Dial. Eng.* a The small quaking grass. **b** The Venus's-hair fern.

lady's hole. *Nav.* In old-time men-of-war, a place where gunner's small stores were kept.

lady's hood. The omentum of a pig as an article of food. *Local, Eng.*

la'dy's-lac'es (-lās'ĭz), *n.* Ribbon grass. *Dial. Eng.*

lady's ladder. *Naut.* Shrouds in which the ratlines are placed unusually close together.

la'dy's-lin', *n.* The greater stitchwort. *U. S.* [SLIPPER.

la'dy-slip'per. Var. of LADY'S-la'dy's-long'ing, *n.* A kind of apple. *Obs.* [LADY'S-GLASS

la'dy's-look'ing-glass', *n.* = **la'dy's-milk'wort',** *n.* Lungwort. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*

la'dy's-mint', *n.* Spearmint. *Obs. Dial. Eng.* [SMOCK.

la'dy-smock', *n.* = LADY'S-**la'dy's-na'vel,** *n.* The navelwort. *Dial. Eng.*

la'dy's-nee'dle-work', *n.* The hedge parsley. *U. S.*

la'dy's-paint'brush', *n.* The orange hawkweed. *U. S.*

la'dy's-purse', *n.* The shepherd's-purse. *U. S.*

la'dy's-seal', *n. Dial. Eng.* a The European Solomon's-seal (*Salomonia verticillata*). **b** The black bryony.

la'dy's-shoes', *n.* The European columbine. *Dial. Eng.*

la'dy's-shoes'-and-stock'ings, *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil **a.** *Dial. Eng.* [SEAL. *Dial. Eng.*

la'dy's-sig'net, *n.* = LADY'S-

la'dy's-smock', *n.* **a** The cuckoo-flower (*Cardamine pratensis*); also, any of several related species. **b** The hedge bindweed. *Local, Eng.*

la'dy's-sor'rel, *n.* The lady's-clover. *Dial. Eng.*

la'dy's-thim'ble, *n. Dial. Eng.* a The harebell **a.** **b** Foxglove **a.**

la'dy's-this'tle, *n. Dial. Eng.* a The blessed thistle. **b** The milk thistle.

la'dy's-thumb', *n.* The common persicary; — so called from the dark marking on the leaf. *U. S.*

la'dy's-to-bac'co, *n.* Any of various everlastings, esp. *Antennaria plantaginifolia, Anaphalis margaritacea*, and species of *Gnaphalium. U. S.*

la'dy's-tress'es, *or* **la'dy's-trac'es** (lā'dĭz-trās'ĕz; -trās'ĭz). Vars of LADIES'-TRESSES, LADIES' TRACES.

Lady's Way. *Astron.* = OUR LADY'S WAY. *Obs*

lady's woman. A lady's maid.

lady terrapin. The spotted turtle (*Chelopus guttatus*). *N. Carolina.*

La'dy-tide' (lā'dĭ-tīd'), *n.* The time about Lady Day (March 25). *Eng.*

Lady Washington geranium. *Hort.* A pelargonium.

laeche. + LEECH.

laefde. Obs. pret. of LEAVE.

laefdi. + LADY.

La'el (lā'ĕl). *Bib.*

Læ'laps (lē'lăps), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λαῖλαψ a dark, furious storm; cf. L. *Laelaps*, name of a dog.] Syn of DRYPTOSAURUS.

laem'mer-gey'er. Var. of LAMMERGEIER.

Læ'mo-dip'o-da (lē'mō-dĭp'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *læmo-* + Gr. δίς twice + πούς, ποδός, foot] *Zoöl.* A division of amphipod Crustacea, in which the abdomen is small or rudimentary and the legs are often reduced to five pairs. The whale lice and *Caprella* are examples. —**læ-mod'i-pod** (lē-mŏd'ĭ-pŏd), **læ'mo-dip'o-dan** (lē'mō-dĭp'ō-dăn), *a. & n.* —**læ'mo-dip'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

læ'mo-dip'o-di-form' (-dĭp'ō-dĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [*læmodipod* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Having the form of a læmodipod; specif., applied to the larvæ of certain phasmids and stick insects. *Kirby.*

læ'mo-pa-ral'y-sis, *n.* [*læmo-* + *paralysis.*] *Med.* Paralysis of the esophagus.

læ'mo-ste-no'sis (-stē-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. *læmo-* + *stenosis.*] *Med.* Stricture of the esophagus.

læn (lăn), *n.* [AS. *lǣn* loan, lease, fief. See LOAN.] *A.-S. Law.* The beneficiary interest of a person holding læneland (which see).

læn'land', *n* [AS. *lǣnland.*] *A.-S. Law.* See cit., below. "In the later Anglo-Saxon period, land held of a superior, whether much or little, is called *lænland.* It is not clear whether this term extended to customary tenures (those for example which would result from a grant of bookland as between the new lord and the occupiers) or was limited to interests created by an express agreement." *Pollock & Mait.*

læ'o-trop'ic (lē'ō-trŏp'ĭk), **læ-ot'ro-pous** (lē-ŏt'rō-pŭs), *a.* [Gr. λαιός left + *-tropic, -tropous*] *Zool.* Sinistral; — opposed to *dexiotropic.*

læ'sa ma-jes'tas (lē'sä mä-jĕs'täs). [L.] Lese majesty. *Laesio.* + LAZY.

læ'si-o e-nor'mis (lē'shĭ-ō ē-nôr'mĭs). [L., enormous injury.] *Roman & Civil Law.* The injury suffered by a vendor who has sold something for less than half its value, or, in some Civil-law systems, the injury suffered by a purchaser who has bought something at more than double its price. In most cases this gives the right of rescinding the sale. This right was abolished in South Africa by Act 8, 1879.

Læs-tryg'o-nes (lĕs-trĭg'ō-nēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Λαιστρυγόνες.] In the Odyssey, a race of cannibalistic giants by whom many of the comrades of Odysseus were slain.

Læ-ta're Med'al. A medal conferred once a year by the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana. It is awarded to some distinguished Roman Catholic who has rendered signal service to the Church. The custom is in imitation of the golden rose given once a year by the Pope.

læ-ta'tion, *n.* [L. *lactare* to fertilize.] Manuring; manure. *Obs.*

laeten. + LET.

Læ'ti-a (lē'shĭ-ă; lē'tĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after Jan de *Laet*, a Belgian patron of botany.] *Bot.* A small genus of flacourtiaceous shrubs or trees of Mexico and South America. Some of them yield a drastic resin.

læ'tic (lē'tĭk), *a.* [L. *laeticus.*] Designating the læ'ti (-tī), a class of non-Roman cultivators under the later Roman Empire, who occupied lands for which they paid tribute. *Oxf. E. D.*

læ-tif'i-cant (lē-tĭf'ĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *laetificans, -antis*, p. pr. of *laetificare* to make glad; *laetus* glad + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] Cheering; stimulating; — chiefly of medicines.

læ-tif'i-cate. *v. t.* [L. *laetificatus*, p. p. of *laetificare* to make glad.] To make glad; to cheer.

— **læ'ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* — **læ-tif'i-ca-tive,** *a. All Obs.*

laet'ter. + LATTER.

laeven. + LEAVE.

laev'i-gate. + LEVIGATE.

Læ'vi-gra'da (lē'vĭ-grā'dă), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *levis* light + *gradi* to walk.] = PYCNOGONIDA.

læ'vo-. Var. of LEVO-.

læ'vo-duc'tion (lē'vō-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [*lævo-*, var. of LEVO- + L. *ductio* a leading.] Movement to the left, esp. of an eye.

læ'vo-ro-ta'tion, læ'vo-ro'ta-to-ry. Vars. of LEVOROTATION, LEVOROTATORY.

læv'u-lin (lĕv'ū-lĭn; lē'vū-), **læv'u-lin'ic** (-lĭn'ĭk), **læv'u-lose,** etc. Vars. of LEVULIN, etc.

laf. + LOAF. [able. *Ref. Sp.*

laf, laf'a-ble Laugh, laughable

laf'a-me non a (*or* **co-no'sce**) **leg'gi** (la fä'mā nōn ä (kō-nō'shä) lăd'jē) [It.] Hunger has (or recognizes) no laws

la'fa-yette' (lä'fä-yĕt'), *n.* [From the proper name.] a The butter fish. **b** The spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*).

La'fa-yette' dollar. A souvenir United States silver dollar issued in 1900 in honor of Marquis de Lafayette.

La'fa-yette' formation. [From *Lafayette* County, Mississippi.] *Geol.* A thin formation of gravel, sand, clay, etc., forming the youngest subdivision of the Pliocene system in the eastern and southern United States. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

lafde. Obs. pret. of LEAVE.

lafe. Var. of LAVE, *n.*, residue.

‖ l'af'faire' s'ache'mine' (lä'fâr' säsh'mēn'). [F.] The affair or business is progressing.

La'fite' (lä'fēt'), *n.* Also **La'fitte'.** See BORDEAUX, *n.*

la fiache' (lä flĭsh'). One of a breed of medium-sized domestic fowls having black plumage, smooth bluish black legs, a small V-shaped comb, and fleshy protuberances near the nostrils.

laft (lăft). Scot. var. of LOFT.

laft (lăft). Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of LEAVE.

laft. Laughed. *R. Sp.* [*R. Sp.*

laf'ter. Laughter. *Dial. & Obs.*

lag. Var. of LAGGARD.

lag, n. A wash or washing; — only in *lag of duds. Obs. Cant.*

lag, *v. t. & i.* To make or become wet and soiled; to draggle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [ber. *Obs.*

lag, *n.* A defect or rift in timber, *v. t.* To cause to lag; to slacken; tire. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lag. *Abbr. Pharm.* Lagena.

La-ga'do (lä-gä'dō; lăg'ä-dō), *n.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," the capital city of Balnibarbi, a continent subject to the King of Laputa. Lagado has a grand academy of projectors, who try to extract sunbeams from cucumbers, to calcine ice into gunpowder, etc.

la'gan (lā'găn). Var. of LIGAN.

‖ la garde meurt et ne se rend pas (lä gärd mûr-tā nē sē rän pä). [F.] The guard dies, and does not surrender; — said to have been uttered, at least in substance, by General Cambronne at Waterloo.

la-gar'to (*la-gär'tō*), *n.* [See ALLIGATOR.] 1. An alligator. 2. A lizard fish. *Span. Amer.*

lag'-bolt', *v. t.* To secure or fasten with a lag bolt.

lage, *n.* Water; urine. *Obs. Cant.* — *v. t. & i.* To adulterate (spirits) with water; to wash (off); to make water. *Obs. Cant.*

la'gen (lā'gĕn). Scot. var. of LAGGIN.

la'gen, *n.* [L. *lagena* a flask.] An obsolete liquid measure.

la-ge'na, (lā-jē'nă), *n.* [L., flask.] *Pharm.* A flask or bottle.

lag'e-na-ri-ous (lăj'ē-nā'rĭ-ŭs). *a.* [L. *lagena* flask.] Like a flagon. *Obs.* [of LIGAN.]

lag'end (lăg'ĕnd). Rare var.

lag'gene (lăg'ēn). Scot. var. of LAGGIN.

la-ge'ni-form (*la-jē'nĭ-fôrm*), *a.* [See LAGENA, -FORM.] Flask-shaped, dilated below and tapering to a slender neck above.

lag'gar (lŭg'ẽr), *n.* [See LUGGAR.] A luggar falconer, esp. the female. [gard.

lag'gard, *v. i.* To play the lag-

lag'gard-ism, *n.* See -ISM.

lag'gard-ly, *adv.* of LAGGARD.

lag'gard-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lagge + LAG, LAGE. [LAG.

lagged (lăgd), *pret. & p. p.* of

lag'gen. Var. of LAGGIN.

lag'ger, *v. i.* [From LAG, *v. t.*] To lag; to loiter. *Obs.*

lag'ger (lăg'ẽr), *n.* One who lags; a laggard; a loiterer.

lag'ger, *n.* A convict who has been transported or sentenced to penal servitude; a lag. *Cant.*

lag'gin (lăg'ĭn), **lag'gen,** *n.* [Cf. LAG a stave.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a *pl.* Staves, as of a barrel **b** The bottom hoop of a hooped vessel. **c** The inside angle between the side and bottom of a wooden vessel or dish.

lag'ging (lăg'ĭng), *n.* A term or sentence of imprisonment, transportation, or penal servitude. *Cant.* [LOW.

lagh, laghe. + LAUGH, LAW.

laght. + LAW. [LATCH.

laght. Obs. pret. & p. p. of

lag'last', *n.* One who lags or lingers to the last.

la-gniappe' (lăn-nyăp'), **lagnappe'** (lăn-yăp'), *n.* [Louisiana F., prob. fr. the + Sp. *ñapa, yapa*, in the same sense.] In Louisiana, a trifling present given to customers by tradesmen; a gratuity.

lag-no'sis (lăg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λάγνος lustful.] *Med.* Satyriasis.

Lag'o-mor'pha (-môr'fă), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. λαγώς a hare + μορφή form.] = DUPLICIDENTATA. — **lag'o-morph** (lăg'ō-môrf), *n.* — **lag'o-mor'phic** (-môr'fĭk), **lag'o-mor'phous** (-fŭs), *a.*

Lag'o-my'i-des (-mī'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Syn. of OCHOTONIDÆ.

Lag'o-mys (lăg'ō-mĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λαγώς hare + μῦς mouse.] *Zool.* Syn. of OCHOTONA.

lag'o-nite (lăg'ō-nīt), *n.* [It. *lagone* lagoon. See LAGOON, 2.]

lag'oph-thal'mi-a (lăg'ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also **lag'oph-thal'mus** (-mŭs) **-mos** (-mŏs). [NL.; Gr. λαγώς hare + ὀφθαλμός eye; — from the notion that a hare sleeps with his eyes open.] *Med.* A morbid condition in which the eye stands wide open, due to paralysis of the orbicularis muscle, giving a peculiar staring appearance. — **lag'oph-thal'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

La-go'pus (lȧ-gō'pŭs), *n.* [L. *lagopus* a bird of the grouse kind, Gr. λαγώπους; λαγώς hare + πούς foot.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the ptarmigans and red grouse.

La'grange's' e-qua'tion (lȧ'grănzh'ĭz). *Math.* [See LAGRANGIAN.] The equation $\frac{dx}{P} = \frac{dy}{Q} = \frac{dz}{R}$, where P, Q, R are functions of x, y, z; — used in solving **Lagrange's linear equation** $P\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + Q\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = R$.

La-gran'gi-an (lȧ-grăn'jĭ-ăn), **La-gran'ge-an** (-jē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the French mathematician Joseph Louis, Comte de Lagrange (1736–1813), or his mathematical discoveries. — **Lagrangian equation** (of motion). *Math.* **a** An equation of the form $\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial q_k}\right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_k} = Q_k$, where T is the kinetic energy, the Q's are generalized components of force, and the q's generalized coördinates. See HAMILTONIAN EQUATIONS. **b** In *Hydrodynamics*, a general equation that follows out the motion of the definite particles. See EULERIAN. — **L. function**, *Math.*, the difference between the energies of motion and stress (or what corresponds to the latter in case of variable forces).

lag screw. A screw such as is used for fastening lags: a coach screw.

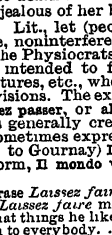

Lag Screw.

Lahn'da (lăn'dȧ), *n.* An important language of northwestern Hindustan. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Lahnda is a language the existence of which has long been recognized, but under many names. In the last Census Report it was called Jatki, but this, like Multani, Western Panjabi, and other titles given to it, has the disadvantage of not being sufficiently comprehensive. It is not spoken only by Jats; it is not peculiar to Multan; and it is not a western dialect of the Panjabi of the Manjh. I therefore think it best to give it the name which is indicated by the natives of the Punjab themselves, i. e., *Lahnda* or the Language of the West (Panjabi, *Lahnde-di Boli*).

Census of India, 1901.

la'ic (lā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *laicus:* cf. F. *laïque.* See LAY laic.] Of or pert. to a layman or the laity; lay; secular.

An unprincipled, unedified, and *laic* rabble. *Milton.*

la'ic, *n.* A member of the laity; a layman.

la'i-cal (lā'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Laic; lay. *Lowell.*

la'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To render laic or lay; to secularize; to put under the direction of, or throw open to, laymen. — **la'i-ci-za'tion** (-sĭ-zā'shŭn; -sī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **la'i-ciz'er** (-sīz'ẽr), *n.*

laid (lād), *pret. & p. p.* of LAY.

laid embroidery. = GIMPED EMBROIDERY. — **1. paper,** paper marked with parallel lines or water marks, as if ribbed, from parallel wires in the mold. — **1. stitch, 1. work,** *Embroidery*, couching stitch or work. — **1. wool,** tarry wool.

lair (lâr), *n.* [ME. *leir*, AS. *leger;* akin to D. *leger*, G. *lager* couch, lair, OHG. *legar*, Goth. *ligrs*, and to E. *lie.* See LIE to be prostrate; cf. LEAGUER.] **1.** Act of lying; a lying fallow. *Obs.*

2. A place for a corpse to lie; a grave or tomb. *Obs.* exc., *Scot.*, a burying place, esp. in a graveyard; a burial lot.

3. A place in which to lie or rest; a bed or couch; esp, the bed or couch of a wild beast. *Milton.*

4. A pen or shed for cattle on the way to market or kept for slaughtering. *Eng.*

5. *Agric.* Kind or character of soil, as for crops or pasture.

lair (lâr), *v. i.*; LAIRED (lârd), LAIR'ING. To make, or go to, one's lair; to lie or rest.

Bagheera and I *lair* in the house of the Brahman. *Kipling.*

lair, *v. t.* To provide with, or put in, a lair. *Lowell.*

laird (lârd), *n.* [See LORD.] Landholder, *Obs.*, a tenant in chief of the crown. *Scot.* — **laird and lady.** See CHECKER, *n.*, 2.

La'is (lā'ĭs), *n.* [Gr. Λαΐς.] *Gr. Hist. & Lit.* **a** A hetæra (prob. of Corinth), notorious for avarice and caprice, who lived in the time of the Peloponnesian war and was regarded as the most beautiful woman of her age. **b** A hetæra, a contemporary and rival of Phryne, who accompanied a lover to Thessaly and was there stoned to death in the temple of Aphrodite by Thessalian women jealous of her beauty.

‖ **lais'sez' faire'** (lĕ'sā' fâr'). [F.] Lit., let (people) do, or make (what they choose); hence, noninterference; — a phrase used in economics, esp. by the Physiocrats, deprecating governmental interference intended to foster or regulate labor, commerce, manufactures, etc., whether by bounties, restrictions, or other provisions. The expression in its full form, **Laissez faire, laissez passer,** or **aller** (lit., let do, or make, let pass, or go), is generally credited to Gournay. The same principle is sometimes expressed by the parallel phrase (not attributed to Gournay) **Le monde va de lui-même,** or in its Italian form, **Il mondo va da se,** lit., "The world goes of itself."

Their [the physiocrats'] favorite phrase *Laissez faire, laissez aller*, is commonly misapplied now. *Laissez faire* means that any one should be allowed to make what things he likes, and as he likes; that all trades should be open to everybody. . . . *Laissez aller* (or *passer*) means that persons and goods should be allowed to travel freely from one place to another, and especially from one district of France to another, without being subject to tolls and taxes and vexatious regulations. *Alfred Marshall.*

As a maxim for guidance in public affairs, *laissez faire* was genuinely relevant at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, when the statute book was cumbered with vexatious and obsolete laws. As an explanation of what has taken place during the last sixty years, or of the actual economic life of the present day, it is ludicrously inadequate. *Encyc. Brit.*

la'i-ty (lā'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See LAY, *a.*] **1.** State of a layman; nonclerical condition. *Ayliffe.*

2. The people, as distinguished from the clergy; the body of the people not in orders; laymen collectively.

3. Those who are not of a certain profession, as law or medicine, in distinction from those belonging to it.

lake (lāk), *v. i.*; LAKED (lākt); LAK'ING (lāk'ĭng). [AS. *lācan* to spring, jump, *lāc* play, sport, or fr. Icel. *leika* to play, sport; both akin to Goth. *laikan* to dance.] To play; to sport; to idle; to loaf; to take a holiday; to be out of employment. *Dial. Eng.*

lake (lāk), *n.* [F. *laque*, fr. the same source as *lac* a resinous substance.] A purplish red pigment prepared from lac or cochineal by precipitation of the coloring matter with a metallic compound; also, the color of this pigment. By extension, any of a large number of insoluble metallic compounds of coloring matter; as, madder *lake*, Florentine *lake*, etc. Lakes are prepared by precipitating them from solutions of the dyestuffs, usually with salts of aluminium or of tin. In dyeing, the reaction is commonly conducted upon the fiber, and the metallic salts are called *mordants.*

lake, *v. t.* To render laky, as the blood.

lake, *n.* [OF. *lac*, L. *lacus;* akin to AS. *lagu* lake, sea, Icel. *lögr*, OIr. *loch;* cf. Gr. λάκκος pond, tank. Cf. LAGOON, LOCH, LOUGH.] **1.** A considerable body of standing water in a depression of the land; also, an expanded part of a river. When a body of standing water is so shallow that aquatic plants grow in most of it it is usually called a *pond;* when the pond is mostly filled with vegetation it becomes a *marsh.* Lake basins have originated in many ways, but mostly through glaciation.

2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** A pond or pool. **b** A pit or den; a dungeon or prison; a grave. **c** A wine vat.

lake dweller. One whose habitation is a lake dwelling; often, specif., one of a prehistoric race or people of Europe, esp. Switzerland, who occupied lake dwellings.

lake dwelling. A dwelling built over a lake, either on piles or on a rude foundation kept in place by piles; specif., such a dwelling of prehistoric times. Cf. CRANNOG.

lake fly. **a** Any of numerous species of dipterous flies of *Chironomus* (which see) and allied genera. **b** A May fly (*Ephemera simulans*) which occurs in myriads about the Great Lakes in summer. *Local, U. S.*

lake herring. A whitefish (*Argyrosomus artedi*) found from Lake Memphremagog to Lake Superior and northward. It is the most abundant species of the group, esp. in Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, and, though only of fair quality as food, is caught in enormous numbers for the market. It is called also *cisco.*

Lake poets, Lake school. Southey, Coleridge, and Wordsworth, who lived in the lake district of Cumberland and Westmorland, England; — orig. so called in derision. Hence, **Lake poetry.**

lak'er (lāk'ẽr), *n.* One connected with a lake or lakes, as in habitation, toil, etc.; as: **a** A visitor to the English Lake District. *Obs.* **b** [*cap.*] A poet of the Lake school. See LAKE POETS. **c** A fish living in, or taken from, a lake, esp. a lake trout. **d** A vessel for lake navigation. **e** *Logging.* An expert at driving logs on lakes. *North. U. S. & Can.*

lake sturgeon. A sturgeon (*Acipenser rubicundus*), found in the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. It becomes four to six feet long, and is used as food.

lake trout. Any of certain trout and salmon found in lakes. The common European form is *Salmo fario.* Esp., in America, the namaycush (which see); also, locally, any of various varieties or species, closely allied to the cutthroat trout and found in lakes of the western United States.

lak'y (lāk'ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to lake, the pigment; lake-colored; — said specif. of blood in which the hæmoglobin of the corpuscles has been made to pass into solution, as by adding chloroform, ether, an excess of water, etc.

lak'y, *a.* Of, pert to, or like, a lake.

La'lande'–Cha'pe-ron' cell (lȧ'lanḋ'shȧ'prôN'). [After F. de *Lalande* and G. *Chaperon.*] *Elec.* A voltaic cell containing zinc and copper in a 30 per cent solution of caustic potash. Copper oxide in contact with the copper prevents polarization. E. M. F., 0.85 volt.

Lal'la Rookh' (lăl'ȧ rōōk'). An Indian princess, heroine of Thomas Moore's poem of the same name. While on her way to Cashmere to be married, a young poet, called Feramorz, to beguile the tedium of the journey, recites to her the tales which form the bulk of the poem. She falls in love with him, and is overjoyed when he turns out to be her betrothed, the Sultan of Bucharia, in disguise.

lal-la'tion (lăl-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L *lallare* to sing lalla, or lullaby: cf. F. *lallation.*] **1.** Infantile manner of utterance or a similarly defective articulation.

2. An imperfect enunciation of the letter *r*, whereby it sounds like *l.* Cf. LAMBDACISM.

lall'ing (lăl'ĭng), *n.* Utterance characterized by lallation.

lal'o- (lăl'ō-). [Gr. λαλεῖν to speak.] A combining form used in medicine to signify *connection with,* or *relation to, speech;* as, *lalo*pathy, *lalo*phobia, etc.

la-lop'a-thy (lă-lŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*lalo-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disorder or defect in the power of speech.

Min. A hydrous ferric borate found as a yellow incrustation.

lagoon island. An atoll.

lagoon nebula. See NEBULA.

lag'oph-thal'my, *n.* *Med.* Lagophthalmia. *Obs.*

lag'o-pods, *n.* [See LAGOPODOUS.] A ptarmigan. *Rare.*

la-gop'o-dous (lȧ-gŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.* [Gr. λαγώς hare + *-podous.*] *Zool.* Having feet thickly covered with hair or feathers.

la-go'pous (lȧ-gō'pŭs), *a.* [See LAGOPUS.] *Bot.* Having hairy rhizomes suggestive of the foot of a hare. *Rare.*

Lag'or-ches'tes (lăg'ôr-kĕs'tēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λαγώς hare + ὀρχηστής a dancer.] *Zool.* See HARE KANGAROO.

la-gos'to-ma (lȧ-gŏs'tō-mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λαγώς hare + *-stoma.*] *Med.* Harelip.

La-gos'to-mus (-mŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of VISCACCIA.

Lag'o-thrix (lăg'ō-thrĭks), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λαγώς hare + θρίξ hair.] *Zool.* A genus of South American prehensile-tailed monkeys.

‖ **la'gri-man'do** (lä'grē-mä̆n'dō), *a.* [It.] = LACRIMANDO.

‖ **la'gri-mo'so** (-mō'sō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* = LACRIMOSO.

‖ **la grippe** (lȧ grĕp; *commonly* grĭp), *n.* [F.] = GRIPPE.

Lag'thing (lag'tĭng), *n.* [Norw. *lagting, lagthing; lag* company, society (akin to E. *law, lay*) + *ting, thing,* parliament. See THING.] See LEGISLATURE.

‖ **la-gu'na** (la-gōō'nä), *n.*; *pl.* It. -NE (-nā), Sp. -NAS (-näs) [It. & Sp.] A lagoon.

La-gun'cu-la'ri-a (lȧ-gŭn'kū-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *laguncula* a small bottle; — in ref. to shape of the calyx.] *Bot.* A small genus of combretaceous trees having coriaceous leaves and spicate flowers with five small caducous petals and a persistent turbinate calyx. *L. racemosa* is the white mangrove of Florida and the West Indies.

la-gune'. Var. of LAGOON.

lag'wort' (lăg'wûrt'), *n.* Coltsfoot. *Dial. Eng.*

lah (*dial.* lä). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LOW.

L. A. H. *Abbr.* Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall.

La'had (lā'hăd). *Bib* [*Bib.*]

La-hai'roi (lȧ-hī'roi; -hā'roi). **La'he-la** (lā'hē-lä). *D. Bib.*

Lah'mas (lä'mäs). *Bib.*

Lah'mi (lä'mĭ). *Bib.*

lahter. ✝ LAUGHTER.

La'hu-li (lä'hōō-lē), *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

lahure. ✝ LANHURE. [of LIE.]

lai. ✝ LAY, *n.* & *v.*; LAY, pret

Lai (lī), *n.*; *pl.* LAIS (līz). A member of a Mongoloid tribe of the Chin Hills, Burma, whose dialect is widely used in the vicinity. See INDO-CHINESE.

‖ **lai** (lā), *n.*; *pl.* LAIS (lāz; *mod.* F. lā). [F. See LAY, *n.*] *F. Lit.* **a** A medieval type of short tale, esp. in octosyllabic verse, dealing especially with subjects of Celtic origin often connected with Arthur or the Round Table; as, the *Lais* of Marie de France (c. 1200). **b** A medieval type of lyric poem composed in unsymmetrical couplets each sung to its own melody. A twelve-strophe form was known as early as the 14th century. The form was revived, with free treatment, in the 17th century.

la'i-cal-i-ty (lā'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of a layman.

la'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of LAICAL, LAIC.

laich. Var. of LAIGH.

lai'chee' (lī'chē'). Var. of LITCHI. [-ISM.]

la'i-cism (lā'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* See

la-ic'i-ty (lā-ĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [LAICALITY. [LADE.]

laid (lād). Obs. or Scot. var. of laid, laide (lād). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LOAD.

laid'ly, *a.* [See LOATHLY.] Ugly; loathsome; repulsive. *Dial. Eng. & Scot. or Archaic.*

laie Obs. pret. of LIE.

laier. ✝ LAIR, LAYER.

laif. ✝ LAVE, *n.*

lai'full. ✝ LEEFUL.

laigh (lāk), *n.* A lowland or bottom; a hollow. *Scot*

laigh (lāk), *a.* & *adv.* Low. *Scot.* [water.

laik. ✝ LACK; LAIC; LAKE, **laik, laike.** Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of LAKE, sport.

laik. ✝ LEAL.

laik'ly. ✝ LAIDLY.

lain. ✝ LAYNE, to hide.

lain (lān). Scot. var. of LONE.

lain, *p. p.* of LIE.

lain, *n.* A layer; a stratum. *Obs.*

lain, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *leymi.*] Concealment; disguise. *Obs.*

lainch (lānsh; 140). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LAUNCH.

laine (lān), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** One of a number of divisions of arable land divided for sowing in rotation. *Obs.* **b** In Sussex, an open tract of arable land at the foot of the Downs.

lain'er (lān'ẽr), *n.* [F. *lanière.* See LANYARD.] A thong; lash; strap. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*

lai'ose (lā'ōs), *n.* [Gr. λαιός left.] *Physiol. Chem.* An amorphous levorotatory substance found in certain diabetic urines.

laip (lāp). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LAP.

lair. ✝ LERE

lair. Obs. or Scot. var. of LAYER.

lair (*dial.* lâr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LORE.

lair, n. [Cf. F. *l'arquière.* Cf. EWER.] A ewer. *Obs.*

lair (lâr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *leir*, Dan. *leer.*] Mud; mire; quagmire. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* & *t.* To stick, sink, or wade in lair. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lair'age (lâr'ĕj), *n.* *Eng.* **1.** Act of putting cattle in lairs. See LAIR, *n.*, 4.

2. A place for cattle to lie down and rest, or an establishment where cattle are placed in lairs.

laird'ess, *n.* The wife of a laird [laird.]

laird'ie (lârd'ĭ), *n.* A petty

laird'ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to lairds; of the dignity of lairds.

laird-oc'ra-cy (lârd-ŏk'ra-sĭ), *n.* [*laird* + *-cracy.*] Rule of lairds.

laird'ship, *n.* See -SHIP. [LAIR.]

laired (lârd), *pret. & p. p.* of **lairge.** ✝ LARGE.

lair'ing, *n. pr. & vb. n.* of LAIR

lair'ock (lâr'ŭk). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LARK.

lair'wite' (lâr'wīt'), *n.* [AS. *legerwīte; leger* a lying + *wīte* fine.] *O. Eng. Law.* A fine for fornication or adultery, esp. with an unfree woman.

lair'y (lâr'ĭ), *a.* [*lair* mud + 3d *-y.*] **a** Earthy; filthy. *Obs.* **b** Miry. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

La'i-sa (lā'ĭ-sȧ). *D. Bib*

lai'sar, lai'ser. ✝ LEISURE.

La'ish (lā'ĭsh). *Bib.* [ISM.]

La'ism (lā'ĭz'm). Var. of LAMA-

‖ **lais'ser'-al'ler'**, *n.*, *or* **lais'ser' al'ler'** (lĕ'sā' a'lā'). [F.] Lit., a letting go; lack of restraint; unconstraint; abandon.

‖ **lais'sez' al'ler'** (lĕ'sā'-zȧ'lā'). [F.] L. Lit., let go; laisser-aller

2. *Economics.* See LAISSEZ FAIRE.

lais'sez'-faire'ism (lĕ'sā'fâr'-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

‖ **lais'sez' pas'ser'** (lĕ'sā' pä'sā') [F.] *Economics.* See LAISSEZ FAIRE.

laist. Obs. pret. of LASH.

laist (*Scot.* lāst). Obs. or Scot. var. of LAST

lait. ✝ LET, *v.* [LATE-

lait. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of **lait,** *n.* [AS. *lieget, liegetu, lēgetu,* fr. *lieg* flame.] Lightning; flash. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To lighten; to flash. *Obs.*

lait (*dial.* lāt) *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. Icel *leita.*] Search (for). examine. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lait (lāt), **laithe** (lāth), *n.* The pollack, esp. immature. *Scot.*

‖ **lai'tance'** (lĕ'tăNs'), *n.* [F., prop, milt.] A pulpy gelatinous fluid which exudes from cement deposited under water.

laith (lāth). Var. of LATHE, a barn; LATHE, loom batten.

laith (lĕth), **laith'some,** etc. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LOATH, LOATHE, etc.

laith'ly. ✝ LAIDLY.

lait'ing, *n.* [See LAIT lightning.] Lightning. *Obs.*

La'i-us (lā'ĭ-ŭs; lī'yŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λάιος.] See ŒDIPUS.

laive Var. of LAVE, remainder.

lak. ✝ LACK; var. of LAC, one hundred thousand.

lak (lăk), *n.* The performance of the male capercaillie during courtship, in which it struts with drooping wings and spread tail before the females, uttering noisy cries; — hence, laking place, place frequented for such performances. [*China.*]

la-ka'o (lä-kä'ō), *n.* Sap green.

lakayn. ✝ LAKIN.

lake. ✝ LACK. [ing. *Obs.*]

lake, *n.* [AS. *lāc.*] Gift; offer

lake, *n.* [Cf. D. & G. *laken.*] A kind of fine linen. *Obs.*

lake (lāk), *n.* [Cf. AS. *lacu*, or Icel. *lækr* brook, rivulet.] A small stream or channel; brook; rivulet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lake, *n.* [Prob. ot Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *leikr*, akin to AS. *lāc.* Cf. LAKE to sport.] **1.** Play; sport; fun; a game. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A fight or contest. *Obs.*

Lake Ag'as-siz (ăg'ȧ-sē). [After L. J. R. *Agassiz*, Swiss naturalist in America.] *Geol.* An extinct lake which in Glacial times occupied parts of North Dakota and Minnesota, and a large area farther north. It was some 700 miles long, and had an area of 110,000 square miles. The Red River Valley of the North is a part of its former bed.

lake bass. The large-mouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS.

Lake Bonne'ville (bŏn'vĭl). [After B. L. E. *Bonneville*, American traveler.] *Geol.* A great fresh-water lake of the Quaternary period, of which Great Salt Lake and Utah Lake are remnants.

lake carp. A large carp sucker (*Carpiodes thompsoni*) occurring in the Great Lakes and those of the St. Lawrence drainage.

lake club-rush. The sedge *Scirpus lacustris.* [TRICT.]

Lake Country. = LAKE DIS-

La-ke'di-on, Isaac (lȧ-kē'dĭ-ŏn) One of the names given to the Wandering Jew.

Lake District A picturesque mountainous region with many lakes, in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, Eng.

lake fever. Malarial fever. *Local, U. S.*

Lake La'hon'tan' (lȧ'ŏN'tăN'), *n.* [After Baron de *la Hontan*, French explorer in America.] *Geol.* A large, irregular lake which, after the beginning of the Quaternary, occupied part of what is now western Nevada.

lake'land', *n.* A land or region abounding in lakes; specif [*cap.*], the Lake District.—**lake'-land'er,** *n.* [*cal, U. S.*]

lake lawyer. The burbot. *Local*

lake'less, *a.* See -LESS.

lake'let, *n.* A little lake.

laken ✝ LACK, LAKIN.

La'ken-feld cat'tle (lä'kĕn-fĕlt), *n.* Dutch belted cattle.

lake pitch. *Com.* The softer variety of Trinidad asphalt.

lak'er. ✝ LACQUER.

lak'er (lāk'ẽr), *n.* [From LAKE to play.] One who plays; a player; an actor. *Dial. Eng.*

lake settlement. A settlement of lake dwellers.

lake shad. A dried or pickled fish of an inferior kind. *U. S.*

lake sheepshead The freshwater drumfish. See DRUMFISH.

lake'side', *n.* The side or shore of a lake.

Lake State Michigan, which is largely surrounded by the Great Lakes, and has thousands (estimated at from 5,000 to 15,000) of lakes; — a nickname.

lake'wake'. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of LICHWAKE.

lake'ward, *a.* See -WARD.

lake'weed', *n.* The water pepper. *Eng.* [whitefish.]

lake whiting. The Labrador

lakh (lăk). Var. of LAC, one hundred thousand.

la'kie (lā'kĭ), *n.*, *or* **lakie tide.** A temporary retrograde movement of the tide, observed in the Frith of Forth. *Scot.*

la'kin (lāk'ĭn). Obs. contraction of LADYKIN.

lak'in (lāk'ĭn), **lak'ing,** *n.* [Cf. AS. *lācan* to play?] Toy; plaything; trifle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lak'ing (lāk'ĭng), *n.* Playing; amusement. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lak'ing (lāk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Visiting of lakes, as the Lake District or Irish lakes. *Brit.*

2 The writing of poetry like that of the Lake poets. *Rare.*

lak'ish (lāk'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** *Obs.* a Full of lakes or pools. **b** Lacustrine.

2. Of, pert. to, or in the style of, the Lake poets; like the Lake poetry. — **lak'ish-ness,** *n.*

lak'ist (lāk'ĭst), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] One of the Lake poets or of their adherents.

2. A dweller in a lake region. — **lak'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

lakke ✝ LACK.

Lak'kum (lăk'ŭm). *Bib.*

lak'mod. Var. of *lacmoid.* = RESORCIN BLUE. [MUS.]

lak'mus (lăk'mŭs), *n.* = LIT-

Laksh'mi (lăksh'mē), *n.* [Skr. *Lakshmī*] *Hindu Myth.* Goddess of fortune and wife of Vishnu. She is sometimes represented with four arms, but oftener with two, as she is considered the type of Indian beauty.

La'kum (lä'kŭm). *Bib.*

lal (*dial.* lal). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LILL, little.

la'-la' (lä'lä'), *a.* So-so. *Colloq.*

la'lang (lä'läng), *n.* [Malay] A kind of coarse grass, flourishing in barren regions of the Malay Archipelago.

‖ **la-la'qui** (lä-la-'kē), *n.* & *a.* [Tag.] Male; masculine.

La'li-ta Vis'ta-ra. (lä'lĭ-tȧ vĭs'tä-rȧ; *Skr.* lăl'ĭ-). [Skr. *lalita* pleasing + *vistara*, extent, extension.] A Sanskrit narrative of the life and doctrines of Buddha, one of the chief works of Buddhistic literature.

lall (*dial.* lăl), *v. i.* To cry out. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Lal'lan (lăl'ăn), **Lal'land** (-ănd), **Lal'land** (lăl'ănd). *Scot.* Of or pertaining to the Lowlands of Scotland. — *n.* The Lowland Scotch dialect.

‖ **l'al-le'gro** (lal-lā'grō). [It.] The cheerful or merry (one); — esp. [*cap.*], the title of a famous minor poem by Milton, a companion piece to "Il Penseroso."

la'lo (lä'lō), *n.* [Name of gumbo in Réunion.] The powdered leaves of the baobab tree, used in Africa as an ingredient of soups. Cf. COUSCOUS.

lal'o-neu-ro'sis (lăl'ō-nū-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. See LALO-; NEUROSIS.] *Med.* A defect in speech, of nervous origin, marked by want of

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lal'o-pho'bi-a (lăl'ō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lalo-* + *-phobia.*] *Med.* Dread of speaking or of attempting to speak.

lal'o-ple'gi-a (-plē'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lalo-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Loss of power of speech due to paralysis of muscles other than those of the tongue.

Lama with Prayer Wheel.

la'ma (la'mȧ), *n.* [Tibetan *blama* (pronounced *lá'ma*) a chief, a high priest.] In Tibet, Mongolia, etc., a priest or monk of the belief called Lamaism; — so called by Chinese and other foreigners. The Tibetans themselves restrict the term to monks famed for wisdom and saintliness.

la'ma-ic (-ĭk; *lȧ-mā'ĭk*), *a.* Of or pert. to Lamaism.

La'ma-ism (la'mȧ-ĭz'm), *n.* The Buddhism of Tibet and Mongolia, the tenets of which are those of the Mahayana, or Northern Buddhism (introduced into Tibet in the 7th century), coupled with corrupted Sivaism and native Shamanistic beliefs and practices. It is noteworthy for its ritualistic practices (including the use of prayer wheels, prayer flags, rosaries, bells, etc., and the rites of baptism and confirmation), and esp. for its elaborate hierarchal organization, at the head of which is the Grand, or Dalai, Lama (lit., the *Ocean Lama*) and the almost equally exalted Teshu, or Bogodo, Lama. Below these are several monastic orders, both monks and nuns. Members of the higher orders are looked upon as reincarnations of departed saints. — **La'ma-ist**, *n.* — **La'ma-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

La-marck'i-an (*la*-mar'kĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the theories of Lamarck. See LAMARCKISM. — *n.* A supporter of these theories.

La-marck'ism (lȧ-mär'kĭz'm), *n.* *Biol.* The theory of organic evolution proposed and maintained by the French naturalist Lamarck (1744–1829). Lamarck was the founder of the theory of evolution in its modern sense, as opposed to the separate creation of species; the term *Lamarckism* is, however, restricted to his particular ideas in regard to it. These were: that changes in environment cause changes in structure of animals and plants, esp. by inducing new or increased use of certain organs or parts, resulting in adaptive modification or greater development, and inducing also disuse and final atrophy of other organs; that such acquired characters are transmitted to offspring. Cf. EVOLUTION, DARWINISM, NEO-LAMARCKISM.

la'ma-ser-y (lä'ma-sĕr-ĭ; lȧ-ma'sĕr-ĭ; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -SERIES (-ĭz). [Cf. F. *lamaserie.* See LAMA.] A monastery or convent of lamas, in Tibet, Mongolia, etc.

lamb (lăm), *n.* [AS. *lumb*; akin to D. & Dan. *lam*, G. & Sw. *lamm*, OS., Goth., & Icel. *lamb.*] **1.** A young sheep. **2.** A person innocent, gentle, meek, or weak as a lamb. **3.** A simple, unsophisticated person; one who is cheated; *Stock Exchange Cant*, one who speculates amateurishly. **4.** Ironically, a cruel or ferocious person; a rough or ruffian, as one of a gang or body employed to commit deeds of violence at elections in England; as, in *Eng. Hist.*, Kirke's *Lambs*, the bloodthirsty and rapacious soldiers of Col. Kirke's regiment in 1684–86. **5.** The flesh of the lamb. **6.** Short for: **a** LAMBSKIN. **b** *Bot.* SCYTHIAN LAMB.

Lamb of God, the Lamb, *Bib.*, Christ, in allusion to the paschal lamb. "Behold the *Lamb of God*, which taketh away the sin of the world." *John* i. 29.

lamb (lăm), *v. i.*; LAMBED (lămd); LAMB'ING. To bring forth a lamb or lambs, as sheep.

lamb, *v. t.* **1.** To bring forth (a lamb); — only in *p. p.* **2.** To tend (ewes) at lambing time; — also with *down.*

lamb'da (lăm'dȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λάμβδα.] **1.** The eleventh letter, Λ, λ, of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English L, l. **2.** *Anat.* The point of junction of the sagittal and lambdoid sutures of the skull. See CRANIOMETRY, *Illust.*

lamb'da-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Also **lamb'da-cis'mus** (-sĭz'mŭs). [L. *lambdacismus*, Gr. λαμβδακισμός, fr. λάμβδα the letter lambda (Λ).] **a** Overfrequent use of *l* in speaking or writing. **b** Imperfect pronunciation of *l*, as by giving it a *mouillé* sound (*y* or *ly*) when doubled. **c** Substitution of *l* for *r* in pronunciation; lallation.

lamb'doid (lăm'doid), *a.* [Gr. λαμβδοειδής, fr. λάμβδα the letter lambda (Λ) + εἶδος shape.] Of the general shape of the Greek lambda (Λ); hence, *Anat.*, designating the suture connecting the occipital and parietal bones of the skull.

lam'ben-cy (lăm'bĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality, state, or fact of being lambent; that which is lambent.

lam'bent (lăm'bĕnt), *a.* [L. *lambens, -entis*, p. pr. of *lambere* to lick; akin to E. *lap.* See LAP to drink by licking.] **1.** Lit., licking; hence, playing lightly on or over a surface; touching lightly; gliding over; wavering; twinkling; flickering. "A *lambent* flame." *Dryden.* **2.** Softly bright or radiant; as, *lambent* eyes; a *lambent* sky. "The *lambent* purity of the stars." *Irving.* **3.** Characterized by lightness of touch and brilliance; as, *lambent* humor. "A *lambent* style." *Beaconsfield.*

Syn. — See RADIANT.

Lam'beth Quad'ri-lat'er-al (lăm'bĕth). [From *Lambeth* Palace, London, city residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.] *Eccl.* The summary of a basis for the reunion of Christendom embodied in a resolution put forth by the Lambeth Conference of bishops of the Anglican Communion in 1888. It is comprised under four heads, (1) the Holy Scripture, (2) the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds, (3) the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, and (4) the Historic Episcopate. The resolution of the Conference reaffirmed a declaration made by the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church at the General Convention of 1886 held in Chicago. The summary is known in the United States as the **Chicago-Lambeth Quadrilateral.**

lamb'kin (lăm'kĭn), *n.* **1.** A small or young lamb. **2.** A child, or a young or tender person; — chiefly a term of endearment.

lamb'like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a lamb; gentle; meek.

lam'boys (lăm'boiz), *n. pl.* **a** A kind of medieval skirt hanging in vertical folds from the waist. **b** In armor of the Tudor period, a steel skirt with vertical flutings imitative of the preceding Cf. BASE, *n.*, 20.

lam'bre-quin (lăm'brĕ-kĭn; lăm'bĕr-; 277), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of pendent scarf or covering attached to the helmet, to protect it from wet or heat. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** *Her.* = MANTLING. **3.** A piece of ornamental drapery or short decorative hanging, pendent from a shelf or from the casing above a window, hiding the curtain fixtures, or the like. *U. S.* **4.** *Ceramics.* A decorative band of solid color having a jagged or scalloped lower edge, as on some Chinese vases.

lamb'skin' (lăm'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** A lamb's skin, or leather made from it; esp., a skin dressed with the wool on, or material consisting of such skin, used for mats, clothing, etc.; often, in the leather trade, a sheepskin of small size and fine grade. **2.** A kind of woolen cloth imitating lambskin fur. **3.** *Freemasonry.* A white leather apron worn as a badge by a Freemason.

lamb's'-quar'ters (lămz'-), *n.* **a** A goosefoot (*Chenopodium album*), naturalized in the United States from Europe, and sometimes used as a pot herb; also, any of several related species. **b** Spreading orach (*Atriplex patula*).

lamb's'-tongue', *n.* **1.** A European plantain (*Plantago media*); — so called from the shape of its hoary leaves. **2.** A carpenter's plane with a deep narrow bit, for making curved grooves. **3.** A kind of molding having a tapering tongue-shaped section, or, loosely, one having half such a section, much used on sash bars; also, in the United States, an ovolo, followed by a fillet, as worked along the edge of a board.

lamb's wool. **a** The wool of a lamb, or material made of it. **b** A drink made of hot ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples, and sugared and spiced; — prob. from the resemblance of the pulp to lamb's wool.

lame (lām; *F.* lȧm), *n.* [F., a thin plate, L. *lamina.*] **a** A thin plate, as of metal; a lamina. Specif.: **b** *pl.* Small steel plates combined together so as to slide one upon the other and form a piece of armor.

lame (lām), *a.*; LAM'ER (lām'ẽr); LAM'EST (-ĕst). [ME. *lame*, AS. *lama*; akin to D. *lam*, G. *lahm*, OHG., Dan., & Sw. *lam*, Icel. *lami*, Russ. *lomat'* to break, *lomota* rheumatism.] **1.** Physically disabled or weakened in any way; feeble; infirm; paralyzed; helpless. **2.** Disabled by reason of the imperfect action of a limb through injury or defect; specif., disabled in the leg or foot so as to be deprived partly or wholly of the power of walking; having a perceptible abnormal variation in the movement or gait, due to an alteration of the organs of locomotion; crippled; as, a *lame* man or horse. **3.** Hence, hobbling; limping; halting; inefficient; defective, as metrical feet. "A *lame* endeavor." *Barrow.*

O, most *lame* and impotent conclusion! *Shak.*

lame duck, a disabled person or thing; specif., *Stock Exchange Cant*, a person unable to fulfill his engagements.

lame (lām), *v. t.*; LAMED (lāmd); LAM'ING (lām'ĭng). To make lame; to cripple or disable.

If you happen to let the child fall and *lame* it. *Swift.*

lame, *v. i.* To go or become lame. *Kipling.*

la-mel'la (lȧ-mĕl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LÆ (-ē), E. -LAS (-ȧz). [L. *lamella*, dim. of *lamina* plate, leaf, layer. Cf. LAMINA, OMELET.] A thin plate, leaf, or layer, a platelike organ, process, or part; as: **a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* (1) In lamellibranch mollusks, one of the thin plates composing the gills. (2) In bone, one of the bony concentric layers surrounding the Haversian canals. **b** *Bot.* (1) In fungi of the order Agaricales (mushrooms and their allies), a gill. (2) One of the scales or appendages at the base of the petal in some corollas, as that of the pink.

la-mel'lar (lȧ-mĕl'ȧr; lăm'ẽ-lär; 277), *a.* Composed of, arranged in, or characterized by, lamellæ; lamellate.

lamellar vector, *Math.*, the gradient of a potential function.

lam'el-late (lăm'ẽ-lāt; lȧ-mĕl'āt) } *a.* [See LAMELLA.]
lam'el-lat'ed (lăm'ẽ-lāt'ĕd) } **a** Composed of, or furnished with, thin plates or lamellæ. **b** Composed of a flat plate or leaf. — **lam'el-late-ly**, *adv.*

la-mel'li-branch (*la*-mĕl'ĭ-brăŋk), *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the Lamellibranchiata. — *a.* Lamellibranchiate.

La-mel'li-bran'chi-a (-brăŋ'kĭ-ȧ) } *n. pl.* [NL. See LA-
La-mel'li-bran'chi-a'ta (-ā'tȧ) } MELLA; -BRANCHIA, BRANCHIATE.] *Zoöl.* A class of mollusks, including the clams, oysters, mussels, etc., distinguished by having the body bilaterally symmetrical, compressed, and more or less completely inclosed within the mantle, which secretes a bivalved shell whose parts are connected by a hinge over the animal's back. There is no distinct head, and there are usually two lamelliform gills on each side of the body. In most of the forms, as in the common clam, the ventral region of the body is differentiated into a muscular plowshare, or tongue-shaped foot, by means of which the animal burrows or moves about, but in some, as the oyster, the foot is rudimentary or wanting. In such cases the animal is generally stationary. In the burrowing species the posterior margins of the mantle lobes commonly form tubes (*siphons*) through which water passes into and out of the mantle cavity. Called also *Acephala*, *Conchifera*, *Bivalvia*, *Pelecypoda.*

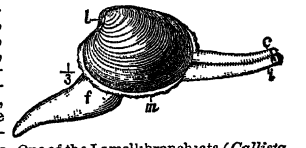

One of the Lamellibranchiata (*Callista convexa*). *c* Opening of Exhalant Siphon; *i* Opening of Inhalant Siphon; *f* Foot; *m* Mantle; *l* Lunule.

la-mel'li-bran'chi-ate (-āt), *a.* *Zoöl.* Belonging to the Lamellibranchiata. — *n.* One of the Lamellibranchiata.

la-mel'li-corn (lȧ-mĕl'ĭ-kôrn), *a.* [*lamella* + L. *cornu* a horn. See LAMELLA.] *Zoöl.* Having or designating antennæ of the type characteristic of the Lamellicornia; pertaining to that group. — *n.* One of the Lamellicornia.

Lamellicorn Antenna of a Beetle. Enlarged.

La-mel'li-cor'ni-a (-kôr'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See LAMELLICORN.] *Zoöl.* A suborder or superfamily of beetles having five-jointed tarsi, and three or more of the terminal segments of the antennæ expanded into flattened plates, which when pressed together give the antenna a club-shaped appearance. It includes the families Lucanidæ (stag beetles), Passalidæ, and Scarabæidæ (dung beetles and leaf chafers) or is restricted to the last only.

lam'el-lif'er-ous (lăm'ẽ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*lamella* + *-ferous.*] Bearing, or composed of, thin laminæ, layers, plates, or scales.

la-mel'li-form (lȧ-mĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*lamella* + *-form.*] Having the form of a lamella; thin and flat; scalelike.

la-mel'li-ros'tral (-rŏs'trăl), *a.* [*lamella* + *rostral.*] *Zoöl.* Having a lamellate bill; pert. to the Lamellirostres.

La-mel'li-ros'tres (-rŏs'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See LAMELLA; ROSTRUM.] *Zoöl.* A group of birds embracing the ducks, geese, swans, mergansers, and usually the flamingos; — so called from the transverse toothlike ridges or lamellæ just inside the edges of the bill. Cf. ANSERES.

lam'el-lose (lăm'ẽ-lōs; lȧ-mĕl'ōs; 277), *a.* Composed of, having, or arranged in, lamellæ; lamellar.

la-ment' (lȧ-mĕnt'), *v. i.*; LA-MENT'ED; LA-MENT'ING. [L. *lamentari*, fr. *lamentum* a lament: cf. F. *lamenter.*] To express or feel sorrow; to weep or wail; to mourn greatly.

Jeremiah *lamented* for Josiah. 2 *Chron.* xxxv. 25.

la-ment', *v. t.* **1.** To express deep sorrow for or about; to mourn for; to bemoan; bewail.

One laughed at follies, one *lamented* crimes. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to lament; to distress. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — Mourn, bewail. See DEPLORE.

to lament one's self, to lament. *Archaic.*

la-ment', *n.* [L. *lamentum.* Cf. LAMENT, *v.*] **1.** Expression of grief or sorrow in complaints or cries; lamentation; a lamenting; a wailing; a weeping.

Torment, and loud *lament*, and furious rage. *Milton.*

2. An expression of lamentation in a literary or conventional form, as an elegy, mournful ballad, or dirge; also, the air to which it is sung or played.

lam'en-ta-ble (lăm'ĕn-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *lamentabilis*: cf. F. *lamentable.*] **1.** Mournful; sorrowful; expressing grief; doleful; as, a *lamentable* countenance. **2.** Fitted to awaken lament; to be lamented; sorrowful; pitiable; deplorable; as, a *lamentable* misfortune, or error.

"*Lamentable* helplessness." *Burke.*

3. Miserable; pitiful; paltry; — in a contemptuous or ridiculous sense. *Ep. Stillingfleet.*

— **lam'en-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **lam'en-ta-bly**, *adv.*

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muscular coördination, as in stammering.

lam. † LAME, LOAM.

lam. Obs., Scot., dial. Eng., or ref. sp. of LAMB.

lam (lăm), *v. t. & i.*; LAMMED (lămd); LAM'MING. [Cf. Icel. *lemja* to beat, akin to E. *lame.*] To beat soundly; to thrash; strike; whack. *Obs., Vulgar, or Dial.*

Lam., *or* **lam.** *Abbr.* Lamentations; *Bot.*, Lamarck; Liberalium Artium Magister (L., Master of the Liberal Arts).

L. A. M. *Abbr.* London Academy of Music.

la'ma (lä'mȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A Var. of LLAMA. **b** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the llama, alpaca, etc.

‖ la'ma, *n.* [Sp.] A kind of cloth, orig. Spanish, made with gold or silver threads. [MAIST.]

La'ma-ite (lä'mȧ-īt), *n.* = LA-
‖ la mal er'ba cre'ace pra'sto (la mäl ĕr'bá krā'shā prā'stō). [It.] The bad herb (weed) grows fast. [Lamaism. *R.*]

La'man-ism (lä'mȧn-ĭz'm), *n.*
la-man'tin (lȧ-măn'tĭn), *n.* [F. *lamantin, lamentin*, prob. fr. its name in the Antilles. Cf. MANATEE.] A manatee.

lam'ar (lăm'ẽr). † LAMBER.

La-marck'i-an-ism (lȧ-mar'kĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* *Biol.* Lamarckism.

la'ma-sa-ry, la'ma-se-rai', la'-mas-ser-y. VARS. OF LAMASERY.

Lamasse † LAMMAS.

la'me-ster-y, la'me-ster-y, *n.* = LAMASERY.

lamb, *v. t.* Var. of LAM, to beat. *Obs., Dial. Eng., or Slang.* — **to lamb down.** *Slang, Australia.* **a** To spend recklessly; to knock down. See under KNOCK, *v. t.* **b** To induce to spend money recklessly; to "bleed;" — said esp. of the keepers of public houses.

lam-back', *v. t.* To beat; thrash. — *n.* Blow; whack. — **lam-back'er**, *n. All Obs.*

lamb'ale' (lăm'āl'), *n.* A feast formerly held at the time of shearing lambs, about Whitsuntide. *Eng.*

lam'bar-dar' (lăm'bär-där') Var. of LUMBERDAR.

lam-baste' (lăm-bāst'), *v. t.* [*lam* + *baste* to beat.] To beat; thrash. *Slang or Dial.*

Lam'bath-ism, *n.* Prob., a manifesto from Lambeth Palace, the London residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. *Obs.*

lam'ba-tive. † LAMBITIVE.

lamb-doi'dal (lăm-doi'dăl), *a.* Lambdoid.

lambeake. † LAMBACK.

‖ lam'beau (lăm'bō), *n.*; *pl.* -BEAUX (lăm'bōz; -bō). [F., shred, tatter] A dependent strip or fillet; specif., *Her.*, a point of a label; the label itself.

‖ lam'bel' (lăm'bĕl'), *n.* [F.] *Fr. Her.* A label.

lam'bel (lăm'bĕl), *n.* [OF., a hanging strap, F. *lambeau*, *lambel*, a term in heraldry. Cf. LABEL.] *Medieval Armor.* **a** A rectangular piece of stuff, forming part of a dress; a part of the housings of a horse, hanging at the breast or flank; hence, *Her.*, one tongue or pendant of a label serving as a difference. **b** *pl.* = LAMBOYS.

lam'bent-ly, *adv.* of LAMBENT.

lam'ber, *n.* [See AMBER. The *l* is the F. article.] Amber. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lamb'er (lăm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tends ewes at lambing time. **2.** A ewe that is lambing.

Lam'bert (lăm'bĕrt), *n.* [F., of G. origin; cf. OHG. *Landberht, Lambreht*, and AS. *Landbeorht*, also E. *land* and *bright.*] Lit., illustrious with landed possessions; — masc. prop. name. F. *Lambert*, *Lambert* (lan'bâr'); It. *Lamberto* (lám-bâr'tō); G. *Lambert* (lăm'bĕrt), *Landbert* (lant'bĕrt).

Lambert pine (lăm'bĕrt). [After A. B. *Lambert* (1761–1842), English botanist.] The sugar pine of California and Oregon (*Pinus lambertiana*).

Lambeth Articles. See ARTICLES OF RELIGION.

Lambeth Conference. See ANGLICAN COMMUNION.

lam'be-tive. † LAMBITIVE.

lamb'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

lamb'ie (lăm'ĭ), *n.* A lamb; — a term of endearment for a lamb or a young or weak person.

lamb'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being lamblike. *Nonce Word.*

lamb'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LAMB.

lamb'ish, *a.* Lamblike.

lam'bi-tive, *a.* [L. *lambere* to lick. See LAMBENT.] Taken by licking with the tongue. *Obs.* — *n.* A lambitive medicine; a lincture. *Obs*

lamb'kill', *n.* a Sheep laurel. *U. S.* **b** The staggerbush.

lamb'ling, *n.* = LAMBKIN.

lamb'ly (lăm'lĭ), *a.* Lamblike. *Nonce Word.*

Lamb'messe. † LAMMAS.

lamb'-pie', *n.* **1.** A pie of lamb. **2.** A beating; a thrashing; — with punning allusion to LAM, *v.*

lam'bre. † LAMBER, amber.

lam'bren. Obs. pl. of LAMB.

lamb's'-cress', *n.* The European cress *Cardamine hirsuta.*

lamb's fry. *Cookery.* A fried testicle of a lamb.

lamb'skin', *v. t.* [Cf. LAM to beat, SKIN, *n.*] To beat; thrash. *Obs* — *n.* A blow, as with a cudgel. *Obs.* [LANSQUENET.]

lamb'skin'net'. Erroneous for **lamb's'-let'tuce**, *n.* Corn salad.

lamb's'-tails', *n. pl.* **a** Catkins of the hazel. *Eng.* **b** The spore-bearing spikes of the club moss *Lycopodium clavatum. U. S.*

lamb's'-toe', *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** Bird's-foot trefoil **a.** **b** Kidney vetch. **c** Black medic.

lamb succory. A small European cichoriaceous herb (*Arnoseris minima*).

lamb's'-wool' sponge. A soft-fibered commercial sponge, esp. *Hippospongia gossypina.*

lam'da, lam-doi'dal † LAMBDA, LAMBDOIDAL.

lame. † LAMB.

lame (lām). [of LOAM.] Obs. or Scot. var. loam.

lame, *n.* Lameness. *Obs.*

La'mech (lā'mĕk), *n.* *Bib.* A descendant of Cain, and father of Jabal, Jubal, and Tubal-cain.

la'medh, la'med (lä'mĕd), *n.* [Heb., lit., *ox goad.*] The twelfth letter [ל] of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to Eng. L. As a numeral, 80.

lam'el (lăm'ĕl), *n.* = LAMELLA.

La-mel'la-ri'i-dæ (lȧ-mĕl'ȧ-rī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LAMELLA.] *Zoöl.* A family of tænioglossate mollusks having a delicate shell, which in the type genus, **Lamel'la-ri'a** (lăm'ẽ-lā'rĭ-ȧ), is completely inclosed within the mantle. Some species are semiparasitic, depositing their eggs on compound ascidians

la-mel'lar-ly, *adv.* of LAMELLAR.

la-mel'la-ry (lȧ-mĕl'ȧ-rĭ; lăm'ẽ-lā'rĭ), *a.* Lamellar. *Rare.*

la-mel'li-cor'nate (lȧ-mĕl'ĭ-kôr'nāt), *a.* Lamellicorn. *Rare.*

La-mel'li-cor'nes (-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] The Lamellicornia.

la-mel'li-cor'nous (-nŭs), *a.* Lamellicorn. *Rare.*

la-mel'li-ped (lȧ-mĕl'ĭ-pĕd), *a.* [*lamella* + *-ped.*] *Zool.* Having a flattened or compressed foot. *Obs.* — *n.* One of the **La-mel'li-pe'di-a** (-pē'dĭ-ȧ), a group of lamellibranch mollusks so characterized. *Obs.*

la-mel'li-ros'trate (-rŏs'trāt), *a.* Lamellirostral.

lam'el-los'i-ty (lăm'ẽ-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being lamellose.

la-mel'lule (lȧ-mĕl'ūl), *n.* [L. *lamellula*, dim. of *lamella.*] A small plate, scale, or lamella.

lame'ly, *adv.* of LAME. See -LY.

lamen. † LEMAN

la'men. Var. of LAMIN.

lame'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lam'en-ta'cious, *a.* Characterized by lamentation. *Obs.*

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lam/en-ta/tion (lăm/ĕn-tā/shŭn), *n.* [F. *lamentation*, L. *lamentatio.*] **1.** Act of lamenting or bewailing; audible expression of sorrow; wailing; a lament. *Matt.* ii. 18. **2.** [*cap.*] **a** *pl.* A book of the Bible attributed to the prophet Jeremiah; — so named from the nature of its contents. See OLD TESTAMENT. **b** *R. C. Ch.* Any of certain lessons in the office of Tenebræ taken from the Book of Lamentations.

la-ment/ed (*la*-mĕn/tĕd), *p. a.* Mourned for; bewailed.
This humble praise, *lamented* shade! receive. *Pope.*

la-ment/ing, *n.* Lamentation.

la-ment/ing, *p. a.* Mourning; grieving deeply; bewailing. — **la-ment/ing-ly**, *adv.*

la/mi-a (lā/mĭ-*a*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λάμια.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* One of a class of man-devouring monsters, commonly represented with the head and breast of a woman and the body of a serpent. They were believed to assume the forms of beautiful women to allure young men. **2.** Hence, a vampire; witch; sorceress. **3.** [*cap.*] In Keats's poem of this name, a bride who reverts to her original serpent form. **4.** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The type genus of Lamiinæ.

La/mi-i/næ (lā/mĭ-ī/nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LAMIA.] *Zoöl.* A large subfamily of cerambycid beetles distinguished by having the fore tibiæ grooved on the inner side and the tips of the palpi acute. The group is also called **La-mi/i-des** (*la*-mĭ/ĭ-dēz), or, when ranked as a family, **La-mi/i-dæ** (-dē). — **la/mi-id** (lā/mĭ-ĭd), *a. & n.*

lam/in (lăm/ĭn), *n.* A lamina, or thin plate, as one of metal used as an astrological instrument or as a charm.

lam/i-na (lăm/ĭ-nȧ), *n.; pl.* L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-năz). [L. Cf. LAMELLA.] **1.** A thin plate or scale; a layer; a flake; as: **a** *Zoöl. & Anat.* Specif., in a vertebra, the part of the neural arch extending from the pedicle to the median line. **b** *Far.* One of the numerous narrow thin parallel plates (more fully called **sensitive laminæ** or, collectively, **laminar tissue**) of soft, vascular, sensitive tissue, which cover the pododerm of the walls of the hoof of an animal. They fit between corresponding **horny laminæ** on the inside of the wall of the hoof. **c** *Bot.* Usually, the blade or expanded part of a foliage leaf as distinguished from the petiole or the similar part of a petal; also, any foliose expansion, as of the thallus in many algæ. **d** *Geol.* A very thin layer of a stratified rock. Laminæ are usually separable and produced by intermittent deposit; but some are recognizable only by differences of color or texture. **e** *Math.* An element of volume, a section (commonly plane) of a body, viewed as having infinitesimal thickness.
‖ **la/mi-na ci-ne/re-a** (sĭ-nē/rē-ȧ) [L. *cinerea* ash-colored], *Anat.*, a thin layer of gray matter extending backward from the corpus callosum above the optic commissure. — ‖ **1. cri-bro/sa** (krĭ-brō/sȧ). [NL. *cribrosa* cribriform] *Anat.* **a** The cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. **b** The portion of the sclerotic coat of the eye penetrated by the fibers of the optic nerve. **c** A perforated plate which closes the internal auditory meatus. — ‖ **1. spi-ra/lis** (spī-rā/lĭs). [NL. *spiralis* spiral.] See COCHLEA.

lam/i-na-ble (lăm/ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being formed into a lamina or laminæ, as by splitting or by being extended under pressure. — **lam/i-na-bil/i-ty** (-bĭl/ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

lam/i-nal (-năl), **lam/i-nar** (-när), *a.* [Cf. F. *laminaire.* See LAMINA.] Arranged in, or consisting of, thin plates or layers; having the form of a lamina.
laminar tissue. *Far.* See LAMINA, 1 **b.**

Lam/i-na/ri-a (lăm/ĭ-nā/rĭ-ȧ ; 115), *n.* [NL. See LAMINA.] *Bot.* A large genus of brown seaweeds typifying the Laminariaceæ. The flat thallus is either simple or divided into ribbonlike segments, and in some species attains a length of fifty feet. Several are used for food; others in the manufacture of kelp.

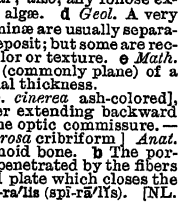
Fronds of Laminaria (*L. saccharina*)

Lam/i-na/ri-a/ce-æ (-ā/sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. LAMINARIA.] *Bot.* A family of seaweeds of the class Phæophyceæ, comprising many species of gigantic size. The tough leathery thallus is simple or branched, showing great complexity of form. Reproduction is by zoöspores. *Laminaria, Macrocystis, Nereocystis,* and *Alaria* are the most important of the many genera. — **lam/i-na/ri-a/ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

lam/i-na/ri-an (-nā/rĭ-ăn; 115), *a. Bot.* Pert. to algæ of the genus *Laminaria*, or designating that zone of the sea (from two to ten fathoms in depth) in which these seaweeds occur.

lam/i-nate (lăm/ĭ-nāt), *a.* [See LAMINA.] Shaped like, or consisting of, a lamina or laminæ, or thin plates or layers; also, bearing or covered with laminæ.

lam/i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.; -NAT/ED* (-nāt/ĕd); *-NAT/ING* (-nāt/ĭng). [See LAMINA.] **1.** To cause to separate or divide into laminæ, thin plates, or layers. **2.** To form, as metal, into a thin plate, as by rolling. **3.** To cover or construct with laminæ; to plate.

lam/i-nate (lăm/ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To divide into laminæ.

lam/i-nat/ed (-nāt/ĕd), *a.* Consisting of, or arranged in, layers or thin plates, one upon the other; laminate.
laminated arch, *Arch. & Engin.*, an arch made of thin layers of planks, boards, or the like, bent to the curve and secured together. Such an arch has very little thrust — 1. **armature, pole piece,** etc., *Elec.*, an armature, pole piece, etc., built up of sheet-iron laminæ, usually less than 50 mils in thickness, insulated from each other to avoid the effect of eddy currents. The planes of the laminæ should be parallel to the magnetic flux and to the direction of motion. — 1. **beam,** a beam made of flitches (see FLITCH, 3); a flitch beam. — 1. **spring,** a spring made of superposed strips, plates, or leaves.

lam/i-na/tion (-nā/shŭn), *n.* Process of laminating; state of being laminated; also, a laminated structure; a lamina.

lam/i-nec/to-my (-nĕk/tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [See LAMINA; -ECTOMY.] *Surg.* Excision of the posterior arches of one or more of the vertebræ.

lam/i-nif/er-ous (lăm/ĭ-nĭf/ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*lamina* + *-ferous.*] Bearing or having laminæ.

lam/i-ni-plan/tar (-nĭ-plăn/tär), *a.* [*lamina* + L. *planta* sole of the foot.] *Zoöl.* Having the side of the tarsus covered with a single horny plate, those of the two sides meeting behind in a ridge, as in most singing birds except the larks. — **lam/i-ni-plan-ta/tion** (-plăn-tā/shŭn), *n.*

lam/i-ni/tis (-nī/tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lamina* + *-itis*] *Veter.* Inflammation of the fleshy laminæ of the horse's foot, resulting from overfeeding, drafts, or undue drinking of cold water; founder. It is characterized by fever, excessive tenderness of the affected feet, and often serious pathological changes within the horny hoof.

La/mi-um (lā/mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., dead nettle] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World menthaceous plants, the dead nettles, having cordate, dentate leaves and showy pink, purple, yellow, or white galeate flowers, with basal style, shorter posterior stamens, and 3-sided nutlets. A few species, as *L. maculatum*, the spotted dead nettle, and *L. amplexicaule*, the henbit, are naturalized in the United States.

Lam/mas (lăm/ȧs), *n.* [AS. *hlāmmesse, hlāfmæsse*, loaf Mass, bread feast, or feast of first fruits; *hlāf* loaf + *mæsse* Mass. See LOAF; MASS religious service.] The first day of August; also, the time of year about Lammas Day; — called also *Lammastide.* In early times, in England, this day was kept as a harvest festival, loaves of bread from the first ripe grain being consecrated at Mass. In Scotland it is a quarter day. In the Roman ecclesiastical calendar it is the feast of St. Peter in Chains (*Acts* xii. 4-10).

Lammas lands, Lammas meadows. *Eng. Law.* Lands or meadows held in severalty during the crop-raising period, but subject to rights of common at other times.
There are now few traces left of the *Lammas lands* and *meadows* "The usual time for the resumption of common rights was Lammas Day, . . . for arable lands, and July 6th for meadows. In some cases the common rights lasted till November, in some till the middle of February." *Dict of Pol. Econ.*

lam/mer-gei/er } (lăm/ĕr-gī/ĕr), *n.* Also *lammergeir.*
lam/mer-gey/er } [G. *lammergeier; lamm*, pl. *lämmer*, lamb + *geier* vulture.] The largest European bird of prey (*Gypaetus barbatus*), found in mountainous regions from the Pyrenees to northern India, but nearly extinct in the Alps. It is about three and a half feet long and often nearly ten feet in extent of wings. The back, wings, and tail are grayish black with white shaft streaks, the under part tawny, and the head chiefly white. A bristly, beardlike tuft on the chin gives it the name *bearded vulture.* It resembles both the eagles and the vultures, and feeds largely on carrion, as well as on small animals. A related species (*G. ossifragus*) inhabits northern Africa.

Lammergeier.

Lam/ni-dæ (lăm/nĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. λάμνα a fish of prey.] *Zoöl.* A family of large, fierce pelagic sharks, known as **mackerel sharks** from their form, including the porbeagle and its allies. They have a stout body, wide mouth, large teeth, wide gill openings, large first and small second dorsal, and the tail has a prominent keel on each side. **Lam/na** (-*nȧ*) is the type genus. — **lam/noid** (-noid), *a. & n.*

lamp (lămp), *n.* [F. *lampe*, L. *lampas, -adis*, fr. Gr. λαμπάς, -άδος, torch, fr. λάμπειν to give light, to shine. Cf. LAMPAD, LANTERN.] **1.** A vessel with a wick used for the combustion of oil or other inflammable liquid to produce artificial light; by extension, any of various vessels, instruments, or devices for producing light or heat; as, an arc *lamp*; an incandescent *lamp*; a safety *lamp.*
2. A torch. *Rare or Poetic.*
3. a A heavenly body, as the sun, moon, or a star; also, a flash. **b** *pl.* The eyes. *Now Slang.*
4. *Founding.* A temporary drying apparatus for molds during construction.
5. Fig., anything which enlightens intellectually or morally; anything regarded metaphorically as giving light.
Thy word is a *lamp* unto my feet, and a light unto my path. *Ps.* CXIX. 105.
Ages elapsed ere Homer's *lamp* appeared *Cowper.*

lamp (lămp), *v. i.; LAMPED* (lămpt); **LAMP/ING.** To furnish with lamps or lamplight; to light. — *v. t.* To shine like a lamp. *Rare.* *Browning.*

lam/pad (lăm/păd), *n.* [Gr. λαμπάς, λαμπάδος. See LAMP.] A lamp or candlestick; — only with reference to Rev. iv. 5. *Poetic & Rare.* "Golden *lampads.*" *Trench.*

lam/pa-ded/ro-my (lăm/pȧ-dĕd/rŏ-mĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [Gr. λαμπαδηδρομία; λαμπάς, -άδος, torch + δρόμος course, race, akin to δραμεῖν to run.] *Gr. Antiq.* A race run in honor of Prometheus, Athene, Hephæstus, etc, by men with lighted torches in their hands, usually on foot. In one form there were lines of runners, and a lighted torch was handed from runner to runner in each line.

lam-pad/e-phore (lăm-păd/ē-fōr; 201), *n.* [Gr. λαμπαδηφόρος. See LAMPAD; -PHORE.] *Gr. Antiq.* A torchbearer; specif., a contestant in a torch race.

lam-pad/e-pho/ri-a (-fō/rĭ-ȧ; 201), *n.* [Gr. λαμπαδηφορία.] *Gr. Antiq.* A torch race, a lampadedromy.

lam/pas (lăm/pȧs), *n.* [F.] An ornamental textile fabric with a somewhat elaborate pattern, as a flowered silk or a woolen damask for furniture covering.

lam/pas (lăm/pȧs), *n.* [F.] In horses, a congestion of the mucous membrane of the hard palate just posterior to the incisor teeth. The condition is physiological and requires no treatment.

lamp/black/ (lămp/blăk/), *n.* [*lamp* + *black.*] The fine impalpable soot obtained from the smoke of carbonaceous substances only partly burned, as in the flame of a smoking lamp. Cf. GAS BLACK. It consists of finely divided carbon, with sometimes a very small proportion of impurities. It is used as an ingredient of printers' ink, and as a black pigment.

lamp/black/, *v.;* -BLACKED/ (-blăkt/); -BLACK/ING. To cover, coat, or daub with lampblack.

lamp foot. *Elec.* The current taken by one electric lamp at a distance of one foot (from the end of a main), — a conventional unit used in finding electrical centers. Cf. AMPERE FOOT.

lamp hour. *Elec.* The energy required to maintain one lamp during one hour.

lamp/ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LAMP, *v.* Specif.: *p. a.* [Cf. It. *lampante.*] Shining; brilliant; flashing. "*Lamping* eyes." *Spenser.*

lam/pi-on (lăm/pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *lampe* lamp.] A small lamp or vessel of oil with a wick, as used at illuminations.

lamp/light/ (lămp/līt/), *n.* Light from a lamp or lamps

lamp/light/er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that lights a lamp; esp.: **a** A person who lights street lamps. **b** *U. S.* A spill of paper, wood, or the like, for lighting lamps.
2. The calico bass. *Local, U. S.*

lamp oil. Oil used in lamps; fig., night work or study.

lam-poon/ (lăm-pōōn/), *n.* [F. *lampon*, prob. orig. a drinking song, fr. *lampons* let us drink, — the burden of such a song, fr. *lamper* to guzzle, to drink much and greedily; of G. or D origin, and akin to E. *lap* to drink.] A personal satire in writing, usually malicious or abusive.
Like her who missed her name in a *lampoon*,
And grieved to find herself decayed so soon. *Dryden.*
Syn. — LAMPOON, PASQUINADE. A LAMPOON is a malicious and abusive satire directed against an individual; a PASQUINADE (see etym.) is commonly a *lampoon* to which especial publicity or notoriety is given; as, "a lust to . . . make satire a *lampoon*" (*Pope*); cf. "Till you informed me of it, I did not know that Lord Byron had amused himself with *lampooning* me" (*Southey*); "The white walls of the barracks were covered with . . . *pasquinades* leveled at Cortez" (*Prescott*); cf. "a quondam cobbler . . . who, becoming stage-mad, had attempted the *rôle* of Xerxes . . . and been notoriously *pasquinaded* for his pains" (*Poe*). See CARICATURE, IRONY, ABUSE.

lam-poon/, *v. t.;* LAM-POONED/ (-pōōnd/); LAM-POON/ING. [Cf. OF. *lamponner.*] To subject to abusive ridicule expressed in writing; to make the subject of a lampoon.
Ribald poets had *lampooned* him. *Macaulay.*
Syn. — Libel, defame, satirize, lash.

lam-poon/er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Act or practice of lampooning; lampooning quality.

lamp/-post/, *n.* A post, generally of iron, supporting a lamp or lantern for lighting a street, park, etc.

lam/prey (lăm/prĭ), *n.; pl.* -PREYS (-prĭz). [ME. *lampreie*, F. *lamproie*, LL. *lampreda, lampetra*, perh. fr. L. *lambere* to lick + *petra* stone, influenced by the source of F. *tromyzon marinus*).

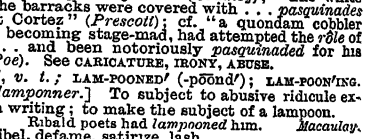
Sea Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*). (1/8)

proie prey (see LAMBENT, PETRIFY, PREY). Cf. LIMPET.] Any of certain eel-like aquatic vertebrates constituting the family **Petromyzontidæ** and order **Hyperoartia**, having a cartilaginous skeleton, a single nostril, seven gill openings, and a sucking mouth. They are parasitic on fishes, to which they attach themselves by means of the mouth, which is surrounded by a fleshy lip and armed with numerous horny teeth. The common species of Europe and America are the sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*), the river lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*), and the brook lamprey (*Entosphenus wilderi*). The lampreys are used as food, and are also caught for bait.

la/men-ta/do, *n.* Lament. *Obs.*

lam/en-ta/tion-al, *a.* Of or pert. to lamentation. [ED.]

la-ment/ed-ly, *adv.* of LAMENTED.

la-ment/er, *n.* One who laments.

la-ment/ful, *a.* Mournful. *Rare.*

la-men/tin (*la*-mĕn/tĭn). Var. of LAMANTIN.

‖ **la men-ti/ra no tie/ne pies/** (lȧ mān-tē/rȧ nō tyā/nȧ pyās/). [Sp.] The liehas nofeet (i.e., cannot be maintained). [amber.]

lam/er. Scot. var. of LAMBER.

La/mé's/ for/mu-la (lȧ/māz/). [After G. *Lamé* (1795-1870), French mathematician.] *Strength of Materials.* Either of two mathematical formulas giving the radial and hoop stresses in a thick cylinder subjected to internal and external pressures.

lame/-skirt/ing, *n. Mining.* Removal of coal from the side of an excavation to widen it. *Local, Eng.*

lame/ster, *n.* [*lame* + *-ster.*] A lame person; a cripple.

lame/-ter, lam/i-ter (lām/ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [Cf. LAME, *a.*] A lame person; cripple. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

la-met/ta (*la*-mĕt/*a*), *n.* [Cf. It. *lametta*, dim. of *lama* a thin plate.] Foil or wire of gold, silver, or brass.

lam/i-ger (lăm/ĭ-jĕr), *n.* [Cf. LAMETER.] A lame person; a cripple. *Dial. Eng.*

lam/i-na/ri-oid (lă/mĭ/nȧ/rĭ-oid), *a.* [*Laminaria* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling, or related to, the genus *Laminaria.*

lam/i-na-rite (lăm/ĭ-nȧ-rīt), *n. Paleobot.* A fossil plant supposed to represent a seaweed allied to *Laminaria*, and designated by the generic name *Laminarites.*

lam/i-na-ry (-nā-rĭ), *a.* Laminar. [*n.* of LAME.]

lam/ing (lām/ĭng), *p. pr. & vb.* **Lam/ing proc/ess** (-ĭng). [After R. *Laming*, who introduced it in 1847.] A process for removing hydrogen sulphide and carbon dioxide from coal gas by passing it over a mixture (**Laming's mass**) of ferric hydroxide, lime, and cinders or sawdust.

la-min/i-form (*la*-mĭn/ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*lamina* + *-form.*] Resembling a lamina.

lam/i-nose (lăm/ĭ-nōs), *a.* [L. *lamninosus.*] Platelike; laminate.

lam/i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Laminose.

lam/ish (lām/ĭsh). *a.* Somewhat lame. [LAMETER.]

lam/i-ter (lăm/ĭ-tĕr). Var. of **Lam/kin** (lăm/kĭn), *or* **Lam/mi-kin**, *n.* The hero of a Scottish ballad, a mason who built a castle for a lord, and, getting no pay, murdered the lord's wife and child, or children. "He has been celebrated under the names of Lammikin, Lamkin, Linkin, Belinkin, Bold Rankin, and Balcanquel, and has become . . . the prime terror of the Scottish nursery." *Aytoun.*

lamm. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LAM, to beat.

lamm. † LAMB; LAME, a lamina.

Lam/mas-tide/, *n.* See LAMMAS.

Lammas wheat. A tender winter wheat, cultivated in the south of England.

lam/mer (lăm/ĕr). Var of LAMBER, amber. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Lam/mer-moor/, Bride of (lăm/ĕr-mōōr/). See ASHTON, LUCY.

Lam/mi-kin, *n.* See LAMKIN.

lam/my, lam/mie (lăm/ĭ), *n.* [Prob. dim. of *lamb*] *Naut.* A quilted woolen frock or jumper worn by seamen. *Rare.*

lam-nec/to-my (lăm-nĕk/tŏ-mĭ), *n. Surg.* = LAMINECTOMY.

‖ **l'a/mour/ et la fu/mée/ ne peuvent se ca/cher/** (lȧ/mōōr/-ā lȧ fu/mā/ nē pūv/-sā kȧ/shā/). [F.] Love and smoke cannot be hidden.

lamp (lămp), *n.* [ME. (with excrescent *p*), fr. F. *lame*, or L. *lamina.* See LAMINA.] A thin plate or lamina. *Obs*

lamp (lămp; lămp), *v. t.* [Cf. Norw dial. *lampa* to beat, to go.] To beat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lamp, *v. i.* To go quickly with long strides. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lam/pa-da-ry (lăm/pȧ-dĭ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -DARIES (-rĭz). [LL. *lampadarius*, or LGr. λαμπαδάριος; cf. F. *lampadaire.* See LAMP a light.] **1.** *East. Ch.* An officer having charge of the lamps in a church; one who carries a taper or candelabrum in processions.
2. An ornamental lamp-post, as of bronze, terminated by branches carrying lamps. *Rare.*

lam/pa-dist (-dĭst), *n.* [Gr. λαμπαδιστής, fr. λαμπάς, -άδος, torch. See LAMP.] *Gr. Antiq.* A lampadephore.

lam/pa-dite (-dīt), *n.* [After W. A. *Lampadius*, German metallurgist.] *Min.* A variety of wad containing copper oxide, and often cobalt oxide as well.

lam-pad/o-man/cy (lăm-păd/ō-măn/sĭ), *n.* [See LAMPAD; -MANCY.] Divination by the flame of a lamp or torch.

lampatram, *n.* A word of unknown meaning. *Obs. Shelton.*

lamp/er, *n.* A person who makes a business of going about taking care of lamps. *Local, U. S.*

lam/per (lăm/pĕr; lăm/-), *v. i.* [Cf. LAMP to go quickly.] To walk or go heavily; to stride *Dial. Eng.*

lam/per eel (lăm/pĕr). [Dial. *lamper* lamprey + *eel.* Cf. LAMPREY.] A Any lamprey. **b** The eelpout (*Zoarces anguillaris*). *Local, U. S.*

lam/per-i/na (lăm/pĕr-ē/nȧ), *n.* A Californian hagfish (*Polistotrema stouti*). *U. S.*

lam/pern (lăm/pĕrn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *lamprion, lampronon.* See LAMPREY.] A European river lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*).

lam/pers (lăm/pĕrz), *n. Veter.* = LAMPAS. [of LIMPET.]

lam/pet (lăm/pĕt). Scot. var.

lamp fish A lantern fish.

lamp/fly/, *n.* A firefly.

lamp/ful, *a* Full of lamps or stars. *Poetic.*

‖ **L'Am/phi/try/on/ où l'on dîne/** (lăN/fē/trē/ôN/-nōō lôN dēn/). [F.] The Amphitryon with whom one dines; one's host. See AMPHITRYON.

lam/pic (lăm/pĭk), *a.* [See LAMP.] *Chem.* Designating a supposed acid formed by the slow combustion of ether, as in a lamp with a platinum spiral. It is a mixture of formic and acetic acids, aldehyde, etc.

lamp/ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LAMP, to scamper. *Scot.*

lamp/ist, *n* [F. *lampiste.*] A person skilled in, or engaged in, the making or care of lamps.

lam/pis-try (lăm/pĭs-trĭ), *n.* [F. *lampisterie.*] Plastic art suitable for lamp decoration. *Rare.*

lam/pit (lăm/pĭt). Scot. var. of LIMPET.

lamp jack. See 3d JACK, *n.*, 7 i.

lamp/less, *a.* See -LESS.

lamp/let, *n.* A small lamp

lamp/-lit/, *a.* Lit by lamps.

Lam-pong/ (lăm-pŏng/), *n.* One of a mixed Malay people of southern Sumatra, noteworthy for their village communities. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

lam-poon/er, *n.* One who lampoons.

lam-poon/ist, *n.* A lampooner.

lam/pre, lampreie. † LAMPREY

lam/prel (lăm/prĕl), *n.* **a** A lamprey. **b** Also **lam/pret.** A young lamprey. *Obs.*

lamprey eel. A lamprey.

lamprey stock. A hollow wooden

the order Hyperoartia, syn. *Petromyzonies*, of the class Cyclostomata (which see). The mouth is large, circular, suctorial, and jawless, with numerous small conical teeth in its cuplike cavity, and one to three larger ones on the palate. The single nostril is a blind sac. The gill pouches, seven on each side, open internally into a canal situated below the esophagus and communicating with it near the mouth. The eggs are small and hatch into a toothless, eyeless larval form, known as *ammocœtes*. Lampreys are widely distributed in temperate regions both in fresh and salt water, but the marine species run up rivers to spawn. Some are esteemed as food. The larger species feed by attaching themselves to fishes, rasping off the flesh by means of their horny teeth. They are usually regarded as constituting a single family, Petromyzonidæ.

lam′pro- (lăm′prō-). A combining form from Greek *λαμπρός*, *bright*.

lam′pro-phyre (lăm′prō-fīr), *n.* [*lampro-* + *-phyre*.] *Petrog.* Any of a series of dark traplike rocks of basaltic habit, usually occurring in narrow dikes and sheets. They often contain glittering plates of biotite, whence the name. — **lam′pro-phyr′ic** (-fir′ĭk), *a.*

Lamp′si-lus (lămp′sĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL ; perh. fr. *lampro-* + Gr. *ψιλός* smooth.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fresh-water mussels. *L. anodontoides* of the Mississippi Valley and southeastern States (called yellowback by fishermen) has a heavy shell covered with yellow periostracum, and is highly valued for its mother-of-pearl. *L. ventricosus* (called pocketbook) and *L. ligamentinus* (called mucket) are species of the Mississippi Valley which also yield mother-of-pearl.

Lam-pyr′i-dæ (lăm-pĭr′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL , fr. L. *lampyris* glowworm, Gr. λαμπυρις.] *Zoöl.* A family of beetles of medium or small size, having usually an elongate form and rather soft wing covers which do not embrace the sides of the abdomen Many of the species, as the common fireflies, are nocturnal and are provided with luminous organs. In some the females are wingless (see GLOWWORM). The type genus, **Lam′py-ris** (lăm′pĭ-rĭs), includes the common European fireflies. — **lam′py-rid** (lăm′pĭ-rĭd), *a. & n.* — **lam′py-rine** (-rĭn , -rīn , 18d), *a. & n.*

la′nate (lā′nāt), *a.* [L. *lanatus*, fr. *lana* wool, down] Woolly ; covered with fine, long hair, or hairlike filaments.

Lan′cas-te′ri-an (lăn′kăs-tē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the monitorial system of instruction followed by Joseph Lancaster (1778–1838), of England, in which advanced pupils in a school teach pupils below them.

Lan-cas′tri-an (lăn-kăs′trĭ-ăn), *a. Eng. Hist.* Of or pert. to the English royal house of Lancaster. — *n.* A member or supporter of the English royal house of Lancaster, derived from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III., esp. in the Wars of the Roses, in which its symbol was the red rose. The reigning members of this house were Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI. See YORKIST, WARS OF THE ROSES.

lance (lăns), *n.* [ME. *launce*, F. *lance*, fr. L. *lancea*. Cf LAUNCH.] **1.** A weapon of war, consisting of a long shaft or handle and a sharp steel head, carried by light cavalry, and often decorated with a small pennon. The medieval lance used in war and personal combat by knights was very long and heavy, and usually supported on a rest. The modern cavalry lance is about 9 or 10 feet long and comparatively light, and is supported while in use only by a sling or strap passing over the arm, if at all. Its value as a cavalry weapon in modern warfare is a subject of dispute, its moral effect on infantry being claimed to be great.

2 A soldier armed with a lance ; a lancer , in medieval times, a knight with his retinue.

3. Any of various sharp or pointed objects suggestive of a soldier's lance : as: **a** A surgeon's lancet. *Obs. or R.* **b** A spear with sharp point and keen cutting edges used by whalers to reach a vital part of a harpooned whale ; also, a similar implement used to spear fish. **c** *Founding.* A small iron rod which suspends the core of the mold in casting a shell. **d** *Pyrotech.* One of the small paper cases, filled with combustible composition, used to mark the outlines of a figure, or in other ways. **e** A shoot of a tree. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **f** *Carpentry.* A pointed blade in a router or other tool to cut the grain along or around the path of the tool.

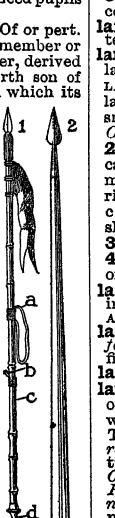

Lances. 1 Modern British Lance (9 ft. long). *a* Sling; *b* Dee; *c* Leather Protector, *d* Shoe. 2 Medieval War Lance (16 ft. long).

lance, *v. t.;* LANCED (lănst), LANC′ING (lăn′sĭng). [OF. *lancier*, F. *lancer*. See LANCE, *n.*] **1.** To pierce with a lance, or similar weapon ; to pierce ; to cut.

Seized the due victim, and with fury *lanced* Her back. *Dryden.*

2. To open with or as with a lancet ; to make an incision in ; as, to *lance* a vein or an abscess.

3. To throw ; hurl ; fling ; launch ; put forth. *Archaic or Poetic.*

lance corporal. *Mil.* A private appointed acting corporal without change of pay.

lance′let, *n.* [*lance* + *-let.*] **1.** A lancet. *Obs.*

2. Any of certain small transparent marine animals which are the lowest and simplest existing vertebrates. They become from half an inch to four inches long, and are found burrowing in the sand in shallow water on the coasts of warm and warm-temperate seas in many parts of the world. *Branchiostoma*, commonly called *Amphioxus*, is the typical and best-known genus (see AMPHIOXUS for description). *B. lanceolatum* occurs north to Chesapeake Bay, and *B. californiense* on the Californian coast. The remaining genera, *Assymetron*, *Epigonichthys*, and *Heteropleuron*, belong to one family, *Branchiostomidæ*, which constitutes a class (*Leptocardii*) and subphylum (*Acrania*) of the Vertebrata.

Lan′ce-lot (lăn′sĕ-lŏt), *n.* [F. *Lancelot.*] **1.** Masc. prop. name. F. *Lancelot* (lăNs′lō′); It. *Lanciotto* (lan′chĕ-lŏt′tō), Pg. *Lancelote* (laNs′să-lō′tă).

2. The most famous knight of King Arthur's Round Table, and the paramour of Queen Guinevere Although the handsomest, most generous, and bravest knight in the world, he fails in the quest of the Holy Grail because of his sin. He was called also **Lan′ce-lot du Lac** (dū lăk′) (i. e., of the Lake) because he was reared by the Lady of the Lake. See ELAINE, GUINEVERE.

lan′ce-o-late (lăn′sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *lanceolatus*, fr. *lanceola* a little lance, dim. of *lancea* lance.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Lance-shaped , narrow, tapering to a point at the apex, and sometimes at the base also ; as, a *lanceolate* leaf. — **lan′ce-o-late-ly**, *adv.*

Lanceolate Leaf.

lance′pe-sade′ (lăns′pē-sād′ ; lăns′pē-zad′), *n.* Also **lance′pri-sa′do** (lăns′prē-zä′dō). [F. *lancepessade*, *lanspessade*, *anspessade*, It. *lancia spezzata* a broken lance or demilance, a demilance man, a light horseman, bodyguard.] An acting corporal ; a private, or outsider, performing the duties of a corporal ; — called also *lance corporal. Obs. or Hist.*

lance′pod′ (lăns′pŏd′), *n.* [*lance* + *pod.*] Any Australian fabaceous plant of the genus *Lonchocarpus*.

lanc′er (lăn′sẽr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *lanceor* one who lances ; in some senses from F. *lancier* one who carries a lance.] **1.** a One who lances. **b** One who carries a lance , specif., a light cavalry soldier armed with the lance, esp. one of a regiment officially called *lancers ;* as, the 16th (Queen's) *Lancers.* There are no *lancers* in the United States army.

2. A lancet. *Obs.*

3. *pl.* Also *lanciers. Dancing.* A set of quadrilles of a certain arrangement ; also the music for these dances.

lance sergeant. *Mil.* A corporal appointed to perform temporarily the duties of a sergeant ; an acting sergeant.

lan′cet (lăn′sĕt ; -sĭt; 151), *n.* [F. *lancette*, dim. of *lance* lance. See LANCE.] **1.** A lance, esp. a small lance. *Obs.*

2. A surgical instrument of various forms, commonly sharp-pointed and two-edged, used in venesection, etc.

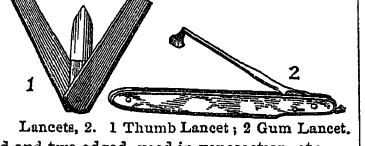
Lancets, 2. 1 Thumb Lancet ; 2 Gum Lancet.

3. *Metal.* An iron bar for tapping a melting furnace.

4. A lancet window or arch; also, a lancet-shaped light of a traceried window.

lancet architecture, period, *or* **style.** The early Gothic in England, in which lancet arches are common. See ARCHITECTURE, *Table.*

lancet fish. a A large, voracious, deep-sea fish (*Plagyodus ferox*) having long, lancetlike teeth and a long high dorsal fin ; also, any of various allied species. **b** = DOCTOR FISH.

lancet window. A lancet-shaped window.

lance′wood′ (lăns′wo͝od′), *n.* **a** A tough, elastic wood, often used for shafts, archery bows, fishing rods, cabinetwork, etc. **b** Any of several trees yielding this wood. The tropical American annonaceous tree *Aberemoa quianensis* furnishes most of the lancewood of commerce. Other trees known by this name are : in Florida, the lauraceous *Ocotea catesbyana ;* in South America, several species of *Rollinia ;* in South Africa, the cornaceous *Curtisia faginea* and the annonaceous *Guatteria caffra ;* in Australia, the myrtaceous *Backhousia australis*, or gray myrtle ; in New Zealand, the araliaceous *Panax crassifolium*.

lan′ci-form (lăn′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*lance* + *-form.*] Having the form of a lance or lancet.

lan′ci-nate (-nāt), *v. t.;* LAN′CI-NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd) ; LAN′CI-NAT′ING (-nāt′ĭng). [L. *lancinatus*, p. p. of *lancinare* to tear.] To tear ; to lacerate ; to pierce or stab. *De Quincey.*

lan′ci-nat′ing (-nāt′ĭng), *p. a.* Piercing ; — chiefly used of darting or shooting pains ; as, *lancinating* pains.

lan′ci-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* A tearing ; laceration ; cutting into , hence, sharp, piercing pain. "*Lancinations* of the spirit." *Jer. Taylor.*

land (lănd), *n.* [AS. *land, lond ;* akin to D., G., Icel., Sw., Dan., and Goth. *land*, Ir. *lann* land, house, church, W. *llan* yard, churchyard. Cf. LAWN.] **1.** The solid part of the surface of the earth, as distinguished from water constituting a part of such surface, esp. from oceans and seas ; as, to sight *land* after a long voyage. The proportion of the area of the land to that of the water is about 1 to 2.6, or, roughly, 3 to 8. The area of the land is roughly 55,000,000 square miles ; that of the water, 142,000,000 square miles.

2. Any portion of the surface of the earth, considered by itself, or as belonging to an individual or a people, as a country, estate, farm, or tract ; hence, the people of a country ; a nation ; a people ; — used also figuratively.

Ill fares the *land*, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay. *Goldsmith.*
These answers, in the silent night received,
The king himself divulged, the *land* believed. *Dryden.*
There is a *land* of pure delight. *I. Watts*

3. Ground, esp. in respect to its situation, nature, or quality ; soil ; as, wet *land ;* good or bad *land ;* mountain *land ;* timber *lands , land* under water.

4. *Law.* **a** Any ground, soil, or earth whatsoever, regarded as the subject of ownership, as meadows, pastures, woods, etc., and everything annexed to it, whether by nature, as trees, water, etc., or by man, as buildings, fences, etc., extending indefinitely vertically upwards and downwards. **b** An interest or estate in land ; loosely, any tenement or hereditament (as in the *Citation*, below). Cf. REAL ESTATE.

Land, unless a contrary intention appears, includes *land* of any tenure, and tenements and hereditaments, corporeal or incorporeal, and houses and other buildings, also an undivided share in *land*. [*British*] *Conveyancing Act of* 1881 (*Sect.* 2)

5. *Econ.* All those elements in the wealth of a nation which are supposed to be furnished by nature ; — as distinct from those *improvements* which owe their value to the labor and organizing power of man.

There are other utilities [than those creatable by man] over the supply of which he [man] has no control ; they are given as fixed quantity by nature and have therefore no supply price. The term "*land*" has been extended by economists so as to include the permanent sources of these utilities ; whether they are found in land, as the term is commonly used, or in seas and rivers, in sunshine and rain, in winds and waterfalls. *Alfred Marshall.*

6. The ground or floor. *Obs.*

Herself upon the *land* she did prostrate. *Spenser*

7. *Agric.* **a** The ground left unplowed between furrows. **b** Any of several portions into which a field is divided for convenience in plowing. **c** The unplowed portion of a field being plowed. **d** A strip of land, marked off by deep furrows ; hence, a measure of surface or length, varying locally. *Eng.*

8. The country as distinguished from the town ; in the phrases *on*, or *in*, *land*, in, or into, the country. *Obs.*

9. A building having a common entry, but several flats or tenements each containing one household and being called a *house ,* a tenement house. *Scot.*

10. In any surface prepared with indentations, perforations, or grooves, any part of the surface which is not so treated, as the level part of a millstone between two furrows, the surface of the bore of a rifle between consecutive grooves, or the full cylindrical part between two furrows in a twist drill, that bears against the sides of the hole.

11. A body or tract of land. *Obs.*

12. *Shipbuilding.* The lap of the strakes in a clinker-built boat, or of plates in an iron vessel ; a landing.

how the land lies, how the condition or circumstances are in some (given) respect ; — in such phrases as : he carefully investigated *how the land lay ;* that will depend on *how the land lies*. — **L. o' Cakes**, Scotland ; — so called because oatmeal cakes are a common national dish. — **L. of Beu′lah** (bū′lă), in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a land of rest and quiet (symbolizing the Christian's peace of mind), represented as lying upon the hither side of the river of Death. The pilgrims tarry there till their summons comes to cross the stream and enter the Celestial City. The name occurs in Isaiah lxii. 4. — **L.,** *or* **house, of bondage,** in Bible history, Egypt ; by extension, a place or condition of special oppression. — **L. of Nod**, the state of sleep ; — so called in allusion to the word *nod*, as denoting the motion of the head in drowsiness, but possibly also with a reference to the Biblical passage reading, "And Cain went out from the presence of the Lord, and dwelt in the *land of Nod*" (*Gen.* iv. 16). — **L. of Promise**, in Bible history, Canaan ; hence, a better country or condition of which one has expectation. — **L. of Regrets**, India. — **L. of Steady Habits**, the State of Connecticut, in allusion to the moral character of its inhabitants, implied by the rigid laws (see BLUE LAWS) of the early period ; — a nickname. — **l. of the leal**, heaven. *Scot.* — **L. of the Rose**, England, as having that flower for its national emblem. — **L. of the Shamrock**, Ireland, as having that plant for its emblem. — **L. of the Thistle**, Scotland, as having that flower for its emblem.

land (lănd), *v. t. ;* LAND′ED ; LAND′ING. **1.** To set or put on shore from a ship or other water craft, esp. after a voyage or water trip ; to disembark ; debark.

I 'll undertake to *land* them on our coast. *Shak.*

2. To catch and bring to shore or into a boat or the like ; to capture ; as, to *land* a fish.

3. Fig. : **a** To bring (a person) to act as one desires ; as, to *land* a legislator (to vote for a bill). *Colloq.* **b** To win, gain, or secure (a person or thing), usually as the result of artful effort, competition, or gambling ; as, the detective *landed* the criminal after a long chase. *Colloq.*

4. To set down after conveying ; to cause to reach, or come to rest in, a particular place, position, or condition ; to bring to the end of a course ; as, he *landed* the quoit near the stake ; to be unhorsed and *landed* in the mud ; to *land* one in difficulties ; the cab *landed* him at the station.

5. To establish (a person) in a good or desired place ; to make secure or set up ; as, the gift *landed* him. *Slang, Eng.*

to land up, to fill, surround, cover, or block, with earth.

land, *v. i.* **1.** To go ashore from a ship or boat ; to disembark ; also, of a ship or boat, to touch at a place on shore ; to come to shore.

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cylinder for trapping lampreys. **Lam′pri-dæ** (lăm′prĭ-dē), **Lam-prid′i-dæ** (lăm-prĭd′ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL , fr. Gr. *λαμπρός* bright.] See OPAH.

lam′pron. + LAMPERN.

lam-proph′o-ny (lăm-prŏf′ō-nĭ; lăm′prō-fō′nĭ), *n.* [Gr. λαμπροφωνία ; *λαμπρός* bright, clear + *φωνή* voice.] Speaking with a loud ringing voice.

lam′pro-type, *n.* [*lampro-* + *-type.*] A kind of glazed photographic print.

Lamp′sa-can (lămp′sa-kăn), **Lamp′sa-cene** (-sēn), *a.* [L. *Lampsacenus* of Lampsacus] Of or pert. to Lampsacus, in Asia Minor, the mythic birthplace of Priapus ; hence, Priapic.

Lamp′sa-cens (lămp′sā-sĕnz), *n. pl.* The people of Lampsacus. *Obs.*

Lamp′sa-cus (-kŭs). *D. Bib.*

Lamp′sa-na (-nā), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of LAPSANA.

lamp shade. A shade for a lamp.

lamp shell. Any brachiopod shell of *Terebratula* or an allied genus. The name refers to the shape of one of the valves, which is like that of an antique lamp.

lamp wick. 1. A wick for a lamp. **2.** Preferably **lamp′-wick′.** The European mint *Phlomus lychnitis*. Its leaves are said to have been used as wicks for lamps.

La-mu′el (*la*-mū′ĕl). *D. Bib.*

La-mut′ (*la*-mōōt′), *n.* One of a Tungus tribe dwelling about the Sea of Okhotsk. See URAL-ALTAIC.

lan. + LEAN, reward ; LOAN.

lan (lăn). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LAND.

‖ **la′na** (lä′nä), *n.* [Native name.] The hard tough wood of the genip tree *Genipa americana*. See GENIP.

la′na dye (lä′nä ; lă′nă). A pigment yielded by the fruit of the genip tree.

‖ **la-na′i** (la-nä′ē), *n.* [Hawaiian] A veranda ; porch.

lanar + LANNER.

La-nar′ki-a (*lă*-när′kĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* A genus of ostracophores of the group Heterostraci from the Silurian beds of Lanarkshire, Scotland, having the body covered with small, pointed, hollow spines.

lan′ark-ite (lă′n*a*rk-ĭt), *n.* [From *Lanark*shire, a county in Scotland.] *Min.* A basic sulphate of lead, Pb_3SO_5, massive or in monoclinic crystals.

la′na-ry, *n.* [L. *lanaria*, fr. *lanarius* belonging to wool, *lana* wool.] A place for storing wool. *Obs.* [nate.]

la′nat-ed (lā′nāt-ĕd), *a.* La-

Lan′ca-shire as′pho-del (lăn′kă-shĭr ; -shēr). [From *Lancashire*, Eng.] Bog asphodel.

Lancashire boiler. See BOILER, 3.

Lan′ca-shire-fin′ished, *a.* Black with cutting edges bright ; — said of tools, as pliers, etc. *Eng.*

Lancashire wrestling. See WRESTLING.

lance. Var. of LAUNCE.

lance, *n.* [From LANCE, *v.*] A leap or bound. *Obs.*

lance bucket. See BUCKET. 2 d.

lanced (lănst), *a.* Shaped and pointed like a lance.

lance fish. = SAND LANCE.

lance′ gay′, lance′ gaye′ (lăns′gā′), *n.* [OF. *lancegaie*, corrupted from the same source as E *assagai*, under the influence of F. *lance* lance. See ASSAGAI.] A kind of lance. *Obs. or Hist.*

lance′-knight′, *n.* A lansquenet. *Obs. or Hist.*

lance′-leaved′ (lăns′lēvd′), *a.* Having lanceolate leaves.

lance′-lin′e-ar, *a. Bot.* Narrowly lanceolate.

lance′ly, *a.* Like a lance ; suitable to a lance. *Rare.*

lance′man, *n.* a A highwayman. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **b** A soldier armed with a lance or pike.

lan′cent (lăn′sĕnt), *a.* [F. *lançant*, p. pr.] That lances. *Obs.*

lance′-ob′long, *a. Bot.* Oblong-lanceolate

lan′ce-o-lar (lăn′sē-ō-lar), *a.* [L. *lanceola* a little lance, dim. of *lancea* lance.] Lanceolate. *R.*

lanch′e-o-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd), *a.* Lanceolate. *Rare.*

lan′ce-o-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* State of being lanceolate.

lance′-o-vate. *a. Bot.* Between lanceolate and ovate ; narrowly ovate.

lan′ces (lăn′sĕz). *pl.* of LANX.

lance snake. The fer-de-lance.

lancet arch. *Arch.* See POINTED ARCH ; ARCH, *Illust.* (7).

lan′cet-ed, *a* Having a lancet arch or windows

lan′cet-eer′, *n.* [*lancet* + *-eer.*] A surgeon *Rare.*

lance tooth. See SAW, *n.*, *Illust.*

lanch (*dial.* länsh). Obs., rare, or dial. Eng. var of LAUNCH.

lan′cha (lăn′chä), **lan-cha′ra** (lăn-chä′ra), *n.* Also **lan′tcha.** [Pg. *lanchara*, fr. Malay *lancharan* a swift ship of war, fr. *lanchar* quick-darting.] A light sailing vessel largely used for trading in the East Indian archipelago, the Philippines, etc

lanch′et. Lanched. *Ref. Sp.*

lan′ciers (lăn′sērz), *n pl.* See LANCER, *n.*, 3.

lan-cif′er-ous (lăn-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*lance* + *-ferous.*] Bearing a lance *Obs.*

lanck. + LANK.

Lancs. *Abbr.* Lancashire.

land. + LANT, *n. ;* LAUND. *Illust.*

land′age, *n.* Landing. *Obs.*

land agent. A person employed to manage landed property, as in selling or letting it, collecting rents, etc. Hence, **land agency.**

‖ **Land′am-man** (länd′ăm-ăn), *n.* [G. *landammann ; land* land, country + *ammann* for *amtmann* bailiff.] A title given to the chief magistrate in some of the Swiss cantons, or, formerly, in one of the cantonal districts.

land anchor. An anchorlike contrivance to be sunk into the ground to hold fast one end of a guy rope or the like.

2. To come to the end of a course, to a stage in a journey, or to a particular position; to come to rest; to arrive; alight; as, towards evening he *landed* at an inn; he fell and *landed* in a heap; he *landed* from the train.

lan'dau (lăn'dô; -dou; 277), *n.* [Fr. the town *Landau* in Germany; cf. F. *landau*.] A four-wheeled covered vehicle with a top divided into two sections, which can be let down or thrown back.

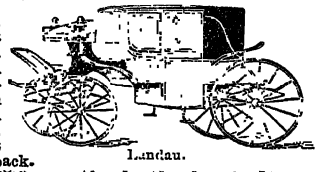

Landau.

lan'dau-let' (-dô-lĕt'), *n.* Also **lan'dau-lette'**. [Cf. F. *landaulet*, dim. of *landau*. See LANDAU.] A small landau; a coupé with a folding or landau hood; a demi-landau.

land blink. An atmospheric glow, slightly yellower than ice blink, seen in Arctic regions over snow-covered land.

land breeze. A gentle breeze blowing, generally at night, upon the sea from the land, caused by the rapid cooling of the ground as compared with that of the water.

land crab. Any of certain crabs of the coasts and islands of warm countries, which live mostly upon land, visiting the sea for breeding. They feed chiefly on vegetable matter. Some of them may often be found several miles from the sea. Many species attain considerable size and are eaten by man, as *Gecarcinus ruricola* of the West Indies, which is highly esteemed. Most of them belong to the family Gecarcinidæ and have the form of ordinary crabs. Certain hermit crabs and the purse crabs are also land crabs.

(⅛)

Land Crab (*Gecarcinus ruricola*).

land'drost' (lănd'drōst'; lăn'-), *n.*; *pl.* -DROST'EN (-drōst'-tĕn). Sometimes incorrectly **landtrost**. [D., fr. *land* land + *drost* a kind of official; akin to G. *truchsess*.] In Cape Colony: **a** A chief magistrate in rural districts. He was replaced in 1827 by "resident magistrates." **b** The president of the Heemraad (which see).

land'ed (lăn'dĕd; -dĭd; 151), *a.* **1.** Having an estate in land; as, *landed* men. *Addison.*

2. Consisting in land or real estate, or its possession; derived from land; as, *landed* property; *landed* security.

landed interest, persons owning, or having interest in, land collectively, or their interest considered as a whole.

land'er (-dẽr), *n.* **1.** One who lands, or makes a landing. "The *lander* in a lonely isle." *Tennyson.*

2. *Mining.* A person who waits at the mouth of the shaft to receive the ore sent up and see to its unloading.

land'fall' (lănd'fôl'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* Sighting or making land when at sea. When the point of land is sighted when and where the navigator had calculated, he is said to make a good *landfall*.

2. A sudden acquirement of property in land by the death of its owner.

3. A landslide.

land'flood' (-flŭd'), *n.* An overflowing of land by a river; an inundation; a freshet.

land'-grab'ber, *n.* One who seizes land illegally, unfairly, or selfishly; specif.: **a** One who secures public land by misrepresentation or fraud. **b** In Ireland, one who takes the holding of an evicted tenant. — **land'-grab'bing,** *n.* & *a.*

land'grave' (lănd'grāv'), *n.* [G. *landgraf*; *land* land + *graf* earl, count; cf. D. *landgraaf*, F. *landgrave*.] **1.** A German count having a certain territorial jurisdiction; later, the title of certain German princes. The title was first adopted by some German counts in the 12th century, to distinguish themselves from the inferior counts under their jurisdiction. Three were princes of the empire.

2. *U. S. Hist.* In the Fundamental Constitution of the colony of Carolina, a county noble.

The nobility below the Proprietors was to consist of *landgraves*, one for every county, to hold four baronies each, and caciques. *J. A. Doyle.*

land-gra'vi-ate (lănd-grā'vĭ-ĭt), *n.* [Cf. F. *landgraviat*.] Office, jurisdiction, or authority of a landgrave.

land'gra-vine (lănd'grā-vēn), *n.* [G. *landgräfin*; cf. D. *landgravin*.] The wife of a landgrave, or a woman holding the rank and position of a landgrave.

land'hold'er (lănd'hōl'dẽr), *n.* A holder, owner, or proprietor of land. — **land'hold'ing,** *n.* & *a.*

land ice. A field of ice adhering to the coast, in distinction from a floe; also, glaciers and other forms of ice on the land.

land'ing, *n.* **1.** A landing; a going or bringing on or to shore or land; act of alighting or falling on the earth.

2. A place for landing or discharging persons or things, as from a ship, a carriage, etc.; specif.: **a** *Lumbering.* A place or platform where logs are collected preparatory to further transportation by water or rail. **b** *Mining.* A place, usually at the mouth of a mine, where the ore is discharged; — called also a *bank*.

3. *Arch.* The level part of a staircase, at the end of a flight of stairs, or connecting one flight with another.

4. The platform of a furnace at the charging height.

5. = LAND, 12.

landing net. A small bag-shaped net at the end of a handle, used in fishing to take the fish from the water after being hooked.

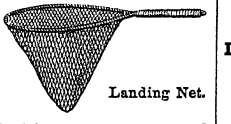

Landing Net.

landing stage. A stage or platform, usually floating and anchored at the end of a pier or wharf, for the landing and embarking of passengers and freight from or to vessels

land'la'dy (lănd'lā'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Cf. LANDLORD.] **1.** A woman having real estate which she leases.

2. The mistress of an inn, lodging house, or boarding house.

3. The mistress of a house; a hostess. *Scot.*

Land League. In Ireland, a combination of tenant farmers and others, organized, with Charles Stewart Parnell as president, in 1879 with a view to the reduction of farm rents and a reconstruction of the land laws. — **Land'-lea'guer** (lănd'lē'gẽr), *n.* — **Land'-lea'guism** (-gĭz'm), *n.*

The *Land League*, of which Michael Davitt was the founder, originated in Mayo in August, and at a meeting in Dublin in October the organization was extended to all Ireland, with Parnell as president. *Encyc. Brit.*

land leech. Any of certain blood-sucking leeches, as those of the genus *Hæmadispa*, which, in moist, tropical regions, live on land, and are often troublesome to man and beast.

land'less, *a.* **a** Having no property or estate in land **b** Without land; as, the *landless* sea. — **land'less-ness,** *n.*

land'locked' (lănd'lŏkt'), *a.* **1.** Inclosed, or nearly inclosed, by land, as a bay, a harbor, etc.

2. Confined to fresh water by reason of some barrier; cut off from the sea; — said of fishes that would naturally seek the sea after spawning.

landlocked salmon, any of certain varieties of the Atlantic salmon which cannot or do not descend to the sea; specif., *Salmo salar sebago*, smaller and somewhat stouter than the migratory form, which occurs in lakes from New Hampshire to New Brunswick.

land'lord' (-lôrd'), *n.* [See LAND; LORD.] **1.** The lord of land; hence, one who lets land to another; the owner or holder of land or houses which he leases to a tenant or tenants; the person of whom any tenement is held.

2. The master of an inn or lodging house. See INNKEEPER.

3. A host in a private house. *Obs. or Scot.*

land'lord'ism (-lz'm), *n.* State of being a landlord; characteristics of a landlord in action, opinions, or speech; the relations of landlords to tenants, esp. as to leased agricultural lands; the system or doctrine of the ownership of the soil being vested in one who leases it to the cultivators.

land'lord'ly (-lĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a landlord; as, a *landlordly* manner. "The king had not parted with all his *landlordly* rights." *Pollock & Mait.*

land'loup'er (-loup'ẽr; -lōōp'ẽr), *n.* Also **land'lop'er** (-lōp'-ẽr). [Cf. D. *landlooper*, lit., landrunner; *land* land + *looper* to run, but also ME. *landelepere* a vagabond, and E. dial. *lope*, *loup*. See LAND; LEAP, ELOPE.] A vagabond; a vagrant. "Bands of *landloupers*." *Motley.*

land'lou'ping (-loup'ĭng; lōōp'ĭng), *a.* Also **land'lop'ing** (-lōp'ĭng). Vagabond; wandering about.

land'lub'ber (-lŭb'ẽr), *n.* [Prop. fr. *land* + *lubber*, or possibly corrupted fr. *landlouper*.] *Naut.* One who passes his life on land; hence, any one who is clumsy on shipboard; — a term used in ridicule or contempt among sailors. — **land'lub'ber-ish, land'lub'ber-ly,** *a.*

land'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *landmann*.] **1.** One of a particular or specified country. *Obs.*

2. A farmer; rustic; countryman. *Obs. or R. Brit.*

3. A man who lives or serves on land; — opposed to *seaman*.

4. One who has property in land. *Obs.*

land'mark' (-märk'), *n.* [AS. *landmearc*. See LAND; MARK a sign.] **1.** A mark to designate the boundary of land; any mark or fixed object (as a monument of any sort, a marked tree, a stone, a ditch) by which the limits of a farm, a town, or other portion of territory may be known and preserved.

Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's *landmark* *Deut* XIX. 14.

2. Any conspicuous object on land that marks a locality or serves as a guide, esp. as a guide to navigation at sea.

3. Fig., any event, characteristic, or modification, which marks a turning point or a stage; as, the adoption of the Constitution is the greatest *landmark* in American history.

land measure. A system of square measure used for measuring land; also, a table of areas used in such measurement. In English land measure, 30¼ square yards make 1 square rod, 160 square rods make 1 acre, 640 acres make 1 square mile (cf. SECTION). See also METRIC SYSTEM.

land office. A government office in which the entries upon, and sales of, public land are registered, and other business respecting the public lands is transacted; as, the General *Land Office* at Washington, D. C. *U. S. & British Colonies.*

Lan-dol'phi-a (lăn-dŏl'fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Captain *Landolphe*.] *Bot.* A genus of apocynaceous climbing shrubs having large yellow or white cymose flowers with narrow corolla lobes succeeded by large berrylike fruits. They are natives of the tropics of the Old World. *L. florida* yields African rubber or caoutchouc.

land'own'er (lănd'ōn'ẽr), *n.* An owner of land.

land'own'ing, *n.* The owning of land. — *a.* Having property in land, or pertaining to landowners.

land plaster Gypsum or gypsiferous rock ground fine for use as a fertilizer.

land'-poor', *a.* Pecuniarily embarrassed through, or while, owning much unprofitable or encumbered land. *Colloq.*

land rat **1.** A rat that lives only on the land.

2. A sly thief or marauder working on land. *Cant.*

land'scape (lănd'skāp), *n.* Formerly also **land'skip**. [D. *landschap*; *land* land + *-schap*, equiv. to E. *-ship*; akin to AS. *landsceap*, *landscipe*, G. *landschaft*, Sw. *landskap*, Dan. *landskab*. See LAND; -SHIP.] **1.** A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend in a single view, including all the objects it contains, esp. in its pictorial aspect.

The *landscape* of his native country had taken hold on his heart. *Macaulay.*

2. A picture representing natural scenery, actual or fancied, the chief subject of which is the general aspect of nature, as fields, hills, forests, water, etc.; — distinguished from a portrait, a figure painting, and the like, and, generally, from a marine painting or seascape.

3. *Obs.* **a** A prospect; general view. **b** A plan; description; sketch. **c** An epitome; compendium. *Oxf. E. D.*

That *landscape* of iniquity — who now calls himself our Protector. *Clarendon*

landscape architect. One whose profession is to so arrange and modify the effects of natural scenery over a given tract as to produce the best æsthetic effect considering the use to which the tract so treated is to be put, as by the arrangement of trees and shrubbery, opening or closing of vistas, arrangement of roads and paths, etc. Hence, **landscape architecture.**

landscape gardener. A landscape architect.

land'scap-ist (lănd'skāp-ĭst), *n.* A painter of landscapes.

land scrip. A certificate entitling the holder to obtain a certain portion of the public land either by entry or the payment of a certain portion of the regular price. It is given to reward services, as those of soldiers, to encourage improvements, or in exchange for relinquishment of privileges, etc. *U. S.*

land side, *or* **land'side'** (-sīd'), *n.* **1.** *a* [Usually written as two words] That side of anything near water which is turned toward the land. **b** The shore. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

2. *Agric.* **a** In plowing, the side of a furrow next to the "land." **b** [Always written **landside**] A sidepiece opposite to the moldboard, making a **V**-shaped point with the bottom front end of a plowshare, and pressing against the unplowed land so as to steady the plow. Not all plows have it. See PLOW, *Illust., fig.* 4.

land'slide' (-slīd') } *n.* The slipping down of a considerable **land'slip'** (-slĭp') } mass of earth or rock on a mountain or any steep slope; also, the mass which slips down.

☞ *Landslide* is the word more common in the United States; *landslip* the word usually used in England.

lands'man (lăndz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *landes mann*; *landes* is gen. of *land*.] **1.** A native of the land; a native of the same land; a fellow countryman. *Obs. or R.*

2. One who lives on the land; — opposed to *seaman*.

3. *Naut.* **a** A sailor on his first voyage. *Obs.* **b** A sailor who has had little experience and is rated below an ordinary seaman; in the United States navy, a sailor of the lowest rate in the artificer or special branches.

land snail. Any terrestrial gastropod. The land snails be-

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land'art (lăn'dart). Scot. var. of LANDWARD.

land bank. A bank which bases its currency on real estate.

land board. In Australia, an official board that manages public lands rented for sheep raising, etc.

land boat. A wheeled vehicle propelled by sails.

‖ **land'-boc'** (lănd'bōk'), *n.* [AS. *landbōc*.] = LAND-BOOK. *Obs. or Hist.*

land'-book', *n.* *Eng. Hist.* A charter that grants land. "The Anglo-Saxon *land-book* is of Italian origin." *Pollock & Mait.*

land'-born', *a.* Native. *Obs.*

land'-bred', *a.* a Native. b Not seafaring.

land'-brist', *n.* [Cf. Icel *brestr* outburst, crash.] Surf. *Obs. Scot.*

land'-cast', *n.* Act of taking one's bearings. *Dial.*

land chain. A surveyor's chain.

land cod. A catfish (*Ameiurus lacustris*) of the Great Lakes and northern waters of America *Local, Brit. Amer.*

land crake. The corn crake *Eng.*

land cress. **a** The winter cress. **b** The lamb's-cress. [TOR.]

land crocodile. The sand monitor (of a land). *Obs.*

land-damn, *v. t.* A word, possibly a misprint, occurring only in the passage below; authorities offer only guesses at the meaning.

"You are abus'd, and by some putter-on,
That will be damn'd for 't; would I knew the villain,
I would *land-damn* him."
Shak. (*Winter's Tale*, II. i. 143.)

land drake. The corn crake. *Eng.*

land'-dum'my, *v. t.* To dummy government land for another. *Australia.* — **land'-dum'mi-er,** *n.*

‖ **lande** (lănd), *n.* [F. See 2d LAWN.] An infertile moor; specif., *pl.*, barren lowlands bordering the sea in southwestern France.

land'-end', *n.* Ground at the end of a land in a plowed field. *Dial. Eng.*

lan'der (lăn'dẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LAUNDER, *n.*

land'fang', *n.* [*land* + *fang*.] *Naut.* Firm holding ground for an anchor. *Obs.*

land'-fast', *n.* *Naut.* A hold on shore to which to fasten a ship *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

land feather An inlet or narrow bay of the sea. *Obs.*

land fish. A fish on land; a person wholly out of place.

land'folk', *n. pl.* The people of a country or land. *Archaic.*

land force. A military force serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force.

‖ **land'gaf'ol,** *n.* [AS.] = LAND-GAVEL. *Obs. or Hist.*

land'gate', *n.* [*land* + *gate* a way.] Passage by land. *Obs.*

land'gates', *adv.* Toward the interior (of a land). *Obs.*

land'-gav'el (-găv'ĕl), *n.* *Eng. Hist.* Land rent.

land'grav'ate (lănd'grāv'ĭt), *n.* = LANDGRAVIATE.

land'grave'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

land'grav'ess (lănd'grāv'ĕs), *n.* A landgravine.

land'hold'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

land'-horse', *n.* The horse on a plow's land side. *Oxf. E. D.*

land hunger. Greedy longing for the acquisition of land. — **land'-hun'gry,** *a.* [*Obs. Scot.* landier, *n.* [F.] An andiron.

lan'di-mere (*Scot* lăn'dĭ-mēr), *n.* [AS. *landgemǽre*.] A boundary of land. *Obs. or Scot.* — **Lan'di-mere's Day** (-mērz), the day for beating the bounds in certain Scottish shires.

landing charges. Charges or fees paid on goods unloaded from a vessel; landing rates.

landing place. = LANDING, *n.*, 2 and 3. [CHARGES.

landing rates. See LANDING charges.

landing strake. In a boat, the strake next to the upper one.

landing surveyor. A British customs officer who appoints and oversees the landing waiters.

landing waiter. A British customs officer who oversees the landing of goods, etc., from vessels; a land waiter.

land'iron, *n.* [F. *landier*. See ANDIRON.] An andiron; a landier. *Obs.*

land'ish, *a.* Of the land; native; of the common people. *Obs.*

‖ **Land'jun'ker** (lănt'yōōn'kẽr), *n.* [G.] A country squire.

land'la'dy-dom (lănd'lā'dĭ-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

land'la'dy-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

land'la'dy-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

land'la'dy-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

land law. 1. Law of the land. *Rare.* [land.]

2. Law relating to property in

land lead (lēd). A passage of water through an ice field.

land'leap'er (lănd'lēp'ẽr), *n.* A landlouper. [or place. *R.*

land'lock', *n.* Landlocked state

land'look'er, *n.* *Lumbering.* One employed to search for, or estimate the value of, tracts of valuable timber; a cruiser *U. S.*

land'lop'er (-lōp'ẽr), *n.* a Var. of LANDLOUPER. **b** A landlubber. *Obs.*

land'lord'ry, *n.* State of a landlord; landlords collectively. *Obs.*

land'lord'ship, *n.* See SHIP.

land mall. *Eng. Feudal Law* A mail, or rent, charged upon land. [*Obs. or Scot.*

land'-march', *n.* Frontier land.

land'mate', *n.* A farmer working on the same piece of land with another. Cf. SHIPMATE. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

land'-mere', *n.* [*land* + *mere* a bound.] A boundary. *Obs. or R.*

land'-met'ẽr, *n.* A land measurer, or surveyor. *Obs.*

land'-met'ẽr, *n.* A land-meter. *Scot*

land-oc'ra-cy (lănd-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*land* + *-cracy*.] A class gaining prominence or power through possession of land. — *Jocular.* — **land'o-crat** (lăn'dō-krăt), *n.* *Jocular.*

land'-of'fice busi'ness. Extensive and rapid business; — from the rush of applicants to a land office when new territory is opened to settlers. *Colloq., U. S.*

land'own'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

land pike. The hellbender.

land pirate. One who robs on land; specif.: **a** A highwayman. **b** A swindler or robber of sailors ashore. **c** A literary pirate. *Obs*

land pitch. *Com.* The harder variety of Trinidad asphalt.

land rail. **a** The corn crake. See CRAKE. **b** An Australasian rail (*Hypotænidia philippinensis*).

land'rak'er (-rāk'ẽr), *n* Short for *root landraker*, a footpad or vagabond. *Obs. Shak.*

‖ **Land'rat',** or **Land'rath'** (lant'rat'), *n.*; *pl.* -RÄTE or -RATHE (-rā'tĕ). [G.] 1. In Prussian local government, the chief official of the circle (*kreis*), who acts as the agent of the central administration and as the executive for the current local administration of the circle. He corresponds in some respects to the English sheriff.

2. In some of the cantons of Switzerland, the legislature

land'reeve', *n.* [*land* + *reeve* an officer.] A subordinate officer on an extensive estate, who acts as the steward's assistant.

lan'dress. † LAUNDRESS.

land'right', *n.* *Early Eng. Hist* The law of the land; right or obligation connected with, or issuing out of, occupation of, or property in, land. [ROCK.

land rock See PHOSPHATE

Lan'dry's pa-ral'y-sis (lăn'drĭz), *n.* *Med* A form of motor paralysis beginning in the legs and rapidly extending to the trunk and arms, finally to the muscles of respiration and deglutition. It is usually fatal.

land'-sale', *a.* Applied to small collieries supplying coal only to the neighborhood. *Eng.* — *n* Coal sold in the neighborhood of the pit. *Eng.*

Lands'bor-ough grass (lăndz'-bŭr-ō). [After William *Landsborough*, Australian explorer.] Barcoo grass.

land'scape, *v. t.* To draw a landscape of; to depict. *Rare.*

landscape lens. A lens especially adapted to photographing landscapes.

landscape marble. A close-grained limestone with dark dendritic markings suggesting natural scenery.

landscape mirror = CLAUDE LORRAIN GLASS. [purpura.

land scurvy. A severe form of

land seal. The harbor seal.

Landseer Newfoundland. [After Sir Edwin H. *Landseer*, English animal painter.] A black and white variety of the Newfoundland dog.

land's end. a A land-end. *Obs.* b The extreme point of a country or region.

land service. Military service on land, as distinguished from naval service.

land'shard (-shärd), *n* [*land* + *shard*.] A hinchet *Dial. Eng.*

land shark. a A swindler of sailors on shore; a land pirate. b A land-grabber. *Rare.*

land shell. a The shell of a land snail. b A land snail.

land'sick', *a.* 1. Longing for land. Cf. HOMESICK.

2. Uneasy, or hampered, in movement because of the proximity of land; — said of a ship, usually with strong sense of personification.

land'skip. Obs or archaic var. of LANDSCAPE.

‖ **Lands'knecht'** (lănts'k'nĕkt'), *n.* [G.] See LANSQUENET.

land'-slat'ẽr, *n.* A wood louse or sow bug. See 2d SLATER.

land sole. A large slug (*Arion rufus*). *Local, Eng.*

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long mostly to the suborder Stylommatophora of the Pulmonata, but many of those of warm countries belong to the suborder Tænioglossa of the Prosobranchiata.

land spout. A phenomenon like a waterspout, but occurring over land. There is no descent of water from above, and the spout is merely a cylindrical cloud at the axis of a tall whirlwind. It is a modified form of tornado cloud.

Land'sturm' (lant'stōōrm'; -shtōōrm'), *n.* [G. See LAND; STORM.] In Germany and other European nations, and Japan: **a** A general levy in time of war. **b** The forces called out on such a levy, composed of all men liable to service who are not in the army, navy, or Landwehr; the last line of defense, supposed to be called out only in case of invasion or other grave emergency. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

land tie. A tie-rod or chain used to connect a retaining wall, an outside flight of steps, or the like, to an anchor plate embedded in the earth behind it.

land tortoise, land turtle. Any of certain tortoises, usually slow and clumsy in their movements and provided with a large very convex shell, which habitually live on dry land. With the exception of the box tortoises of North America, they mostly belong to the family Testudinidæ.

land waiter. In England, the customs officer who takes account of imports for purposes of taxation and watches over, and certifies to, the observance of the prescribed form in the shipping of exports; a searcher.

land'ward (lănd'wĕrd), **land'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Toward the land. — **to,** *or* **in, landward,** in the country; inland; in the rural districts. *Obs. or Scot.* — **to landward,** towards land; towards or on the land side (of).

land'ward, *a.* **1.** Country; rural; rustic. *Scot.*
Any *landward,* or country, parish. *Erskine's Principles.*
2. Lying or being towards the land; pertaining to the side towards the land.

land warrant. A certificate from the Land Office, authorizing a person to assume ownership of public land. *U. S.*

Land'wehr' (länt'vār'), *n.* [G.; *land* land, country + *wehr* defense] That part of the army, in Germany and other European nations and Japan, which has (usually) completed the required service with the colors and is exempt from duty in time of peace, except that it is called out occasionally for drill. It constitutes the second line of defense, and corresponds generally to the militia of Great Britain and in less degree to the National Guard of the United States. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

lane (lān), *n.* [ME. *lane, lone,* AS. *lane, lone;* akin to D. *laan,* OFries. *lana, lona.*] **1.** A narrow passageway between fences or hedges which is not traveled as a highroad; an alley between buildings; a narrow way among trees, rocks, or other objects; hence, in a general sense, a narrow passageway or track; as, a *lane* between lines of men.
Go out quickly into the streets and *lanes* of the city *Luke* XIV. 21.
Like a *lane* of beams athwart the sea. *Tennyson*
2. The throat; gullet; — often called the *red lane. Slang.*
3. A route across an ocean, esp. the Atlantic, between specified degrees of latitude or longitude, in which all steamers traveling in the same direction are supposed to keep, in order to avoid collisions. Called also **lane route.**
4. A sluggish stream or part of a stream. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — See WAY.

lane snapper. A small snapper (*Lutianus synagris*) found from Florida to northern Brazil.

lan-ga'ha (lan-ga'hä), *n.* [From a native name; cf. Malagasy *raharaha.*] A curious colubriform snake (*Langaha nasuta*) from Madagascar. It is brownish red, and its nose is prolonged in the form of a sharp flexible blade.

lan'ga-ray' (lăn'ga-rī'), *n.* A silvery percoid fish (*Ambassis wolenia*) of the Philippines.

lang'-lay' (lăng'lā'), *a.* Designating a wire rope in which the wires in each strand are twisted in the same direction as the strands in the rope.

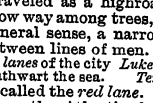
Lang-lay Rope.

lan'grage (lăn'grāj) } *n.* A kind
lan'grel (lăn'grĕl) } of shot formerly used at sea for tearing sails and rigging. It consisted of bolts, nails, and other pieces of iron fastened together or inclosed in a canister.

Langs-dorf'fi-a (lăngz-dôr'fĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after G. H. von *Langsdorff,* German traveler.] *Bot.* A genus of balanophoraceous parasitic herbs consisting of a single species, *L. hypogæa,* native of South America. The plant is fleshy, yellow in color, with diclinous purple flowers.

Lang'shan (lăng'shăn), *n.* [Chin. *Lang*[3] *shan*[1] (Wolf Hill), a place near Shanghai.] One of a breed of large single-combed domestic fowls originating in China. They resemble slightly the cochins, but have longer neck and tail and longer and less feathery legs. There are two principal varieties, the black and the white Langshans. Buff and mottled varieties are also bred.

lang'syne' (lăng'sīn'), *adv. & n.* [Scot. *lang* long + *syne* since.] Long since; long ago.

lan'guage (lăn'gwāj), *n.* [ME. *langage,* F. *langage,* fr. L. *lingua* the tongue, hence speech, language; akin to E. *tongue.* See TONGUE; cf. LINGUAL.] **1.** The body of words and methods of combining words used and understood by a considerable community, esp. when fixed and elaborated by long usage; a tongue; as, the Latin *language.*
Wherever a *language* is alive, it grows. *Lowell.*
2. Any means of expressing or communicating feeling or thought. In the usual sense, *language* means a system of conventionalized signs; that is, words or gestures having fixed meanings. But not all intelligible expressions are fixed, nor are all used exclusively for communication, since language plays a large rôle in our thinking processes. Hence *language* may mean (1) expression that conveys ideas, (2) expression that symbolizes ideas. Bodily expression, whether gesture or articulation, and inscription, as printing, writing, etc., are its chief forms, but any systematic symbolism, in a more or less transferred sense, is called *language;* as, the *language* of art.
Identical reference or rational convention is thus the root and essence of the system of signs which we call *language*
B. Bosanquet.
Language is the depository of the accumulated body of experience to which all former ages have contributed their part, and which is the inheritance of all yet to come. *J. S. Mill.*
3. Specif.: **a** The faculty of verbal expression and the use of words in human intercourse, or the words themselves in their grammatical relationships as given or preserved in literary embodiments. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES, INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES, ISOLATING LANGUAGES.
We infer the spirit of the nation in great measure from the *language,* which is a sort of monument to which each forcible individual in a course of many hundred years has contributed a stone. *Emerson*
b The inarticulate sounds by which animals inferior to man express their feelings or their wants.
4. The power, use, or manner of use of expression, esp. verbal expression; specif.: **a** Form or manner of expression; characteristic mode of arranging words, peculiar to an individual speaker or writer; style.
Others for *language* all their care express *Pope*
b The vocabulary and phraseology belonging to an art or department of knowledge; as, medical *language;* the *language* of chemistry or theology. **c** Ability to speak or understand foreign languages. **d** The suggestion, by objects, actions, or conditions, of ideas associated therewith; as, the *language* of flowers.
There was . . . *language* in their very gesture. *Shak.*
5. Talk; speaking; esp., censure; abuse. *Obs.*
6. A race, as distinguished by its speech. *Rare.*
All the people, the nations, and the *languages,* fell down and worshiped the golden image. *Dan* III *7.*
7. A national division of an international order; as, the *language* of Aragon of the Hospitalers.
Syn. — LANGUAGE, SPEECH are often interchangeable. But SPEECH retains more explicitly than *language* the fundamental suggestion of articulate or vocal utterance; LANGUAGE has acquired a more generalized application; as, "The *language* of the age is never the *language* of poetry" (*T. Gray*); "Thou art a Galilean, and thy *speech* agreeth thereto" (*Mk.* xiv. 70). See DICTION, CANT.

lan'guaged (lăn'gwāj), *v. t.;* -GUAGED (-gwājd); -GUAG-ING (-gwā-jĭng). To express in language. *Archaic or Dial.*
Others were *languaged* in such doubtful expressions that they have a double sense *Fuller.*

lan'guaged (-gwājd), *a.* **1.** Skilled, or learned, in a language or languages.
2. Having a language; — chiefly used in composition.
3. Using (a specified kind of) speech; in composition, spoken; as, he is a fair-*languaged* man. *Obs.*
4. Expressed in language or a language.

langued (lăngd), *a.* [F. *langue* tongue. See LANGUAGE.] *Her.* Tongued; having the tongue visible and of a distinct (specified) tincture.

‖langue' de bœuf' (lăng' dĕ bûf'). [F., lit., ox tongue.] **1.** A pike with a blade very wide at the head and tapering rapidly to a point, used in the 15th century and later.
2. A form of short sword or dagger used in Italy, esp. by the Venetians.

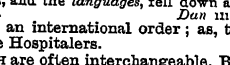
Langue de Bœuf, 2.

‖langue' d'oc' (lang' dŏk'). [F., prop., language of yes, Pr. *oc* yes.] The Romance dialects of the southerly provinces of France; — so called, from the end of the 13th century, owing to the use of *oc* in expressing affirmation, in contrast with the *langue d'oïl* [OF. *oïl* yes, F. *oui*] of the north, and the *langue de si* [It. *sì* yes], or Italian. What chiefly distinguishes the *langue d'oc* from the *langue d'oïl* is the retention of a free tonic *a,* when not preceded by a palatal, which the *langue d'oïl* changes to *e;* thus, Latin *mare* becomes in Provençal *mar,* in French *mer.* See FRENCH.

‖langue' d'o'il' (lăng' dō'ēl'). The Romance dialects of France spoken in the basin of the Loire and north; — so called in reference to the use of *oïl* as the expression of affirmation. See LANGUE D'OC, FRENCH.

lan-gues'cent (lăn-gwĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *languescens, -entis,* p. pr. of *languescere,* v. incho. fr. *languere* to be languid.] Becoming languid or fatigued. *Rare.*

lan'guet, lan'guette (lăn'gwĕt; 277), *n.* [F. *languette,* dim. of *langue* tongue, L. *lingua.*] Anything resembling the tongue in form or office; as: **a** A tonguelike pendant. **b** A shoe latchet. *Obs.* **c** A tongue of land. **d** A long narrow plaster or bandage for a wound. **e** A part of a sword hilt that overlaps the scabbard. **f** A strip or projection of metal on various instruments. **g** A hood formerly worn by women. **h** *Music.* (1) The reed of a woodwind instrument, as a clarinet, oboe, or bassoon. (2) The tongue of a harmonium or organ reed. (3) The tongue, or flat plate opposite the mouth, of an organ flue pipe. See FLUE PIPE, *Illust.* (4) The finger key of a wind instrument. **i** *Zool.* (1) One of the small tonguelike processes on the median line of the branchial sac of certain ascidians. (2) The ligula of an insect. *Rare.* (3) The organ by which the byssus of a bivalve is shaped. *Obs.*

lan'guid (lăn'gwĭd), *a.* [L. *languidus,* fr. *languere* to be faint or languid: cf. F. *languide.* See LANGUISH.]
1. Drooping or flagging from exhaustion; without energy or vigor; weak. "*Langurd,* powerless limbs." *Armstrong.*
2. Sluggish in character or disposition, or characteristic of a person having such a disposition; disinclined to exertion, expressive of languidness; apathetic; dull, listless.
Fire their *languid* souls with Cato's virtue. *Addison.*
Their idleness, aimless flirtations, and *languid* airs. *W. Black.*
3. Slow; without force; lacking vividness; as, he took but a *languid* interest in the subject. "No motion so swift or *languid.*" *Bentley.*
Syn. — Feeble, weak, faint, sickly, pining, heavy, dull, torpid, sluggish; heedless, careless, spiritless, supine, indolent. — LANGUID, LISTLESS are often used without distinction. But LANGUID more frequently emphasizes the idea of weakness or faintness; LISTLESS, that of mere indifference or inertia; as, "a sick bird, with *languid* eye" (*G. Eliot*); "The *languid* sun faint from the west emits his evening ray" (*Thomson*); "that *listless* mood when your mind is half on your book, half on something else" (*Scott*); "His *listless* length at noontide would he stretch" (*T. Gray*). See INERT, PASSIVE, IDLE, SLOW, LASSITUDE.
— **lan'guid-ly,** *adv.* — **lan'guid-ness,** *n.*

lan'guish (lăn'gwĭsh), *v. i.;* LAN'GUISHED (-gwĭsht); LAN'GUISH-ING. [ME. *languishen, languissen,* F. *languir,* L. *languere;* cf. Gr. λαγγάζειν to slacken, λαγαρός slack, Icel. *lakra* to lag behind; prob. akin to E. *lax,* and perh. to E. *slack.* See 2d -ISH.] **1.** To become languid; to lose strength or animation; to be or become dull, feeble, or spiritless; to pine, wither, or fade; to lose force or vividness.
We . . . do *languish* of such diseases. 2 *Esdras* VIII. 31.
For the fields of Heshbon *languish.* *Is.* XVI. 8.
Visibles and audibles . . . do *languish* and lessen by degrees, according to the distance of the objects from the sensories. *Bacon.*
2. To be or live in a state of lessened or lessening strength or vitality because of outward circumstances, to droop or pine with longing; as, he *languished* years in prison.
3. To assume an expression of weariness or tender grief or emotion, appealing for sympathy. *Tennyson.*
Eyes that *languished,* lengthening, just like love. *Landor.*
Syn. — Pine, wither, fade, droop, faint.

lan'guish, *n.* Act or state of languishing; languishment; also, a languishing, tender look or expression.
The warm, dark *languish* of her eyes *Whittier*

Lan'guish, Miss Lyd'i-a. The sentimental heroine of Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals." She is distinguished for the extravagance of her romantic notions.

lan'guish-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who languishes; esp., one who affects a tenderly drooping attitude.

lan'guish-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Becoming languid and weak; pining; losing health and strength.
2. Amorously pensive; as, *languishing* eyes, or look.
3. Slow; without force or interest; causing or manifesting boredom.
4. Lingering; as, a *languishing* illness. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
— **lan'guish-ing-ly,** *adv.*

lan'guish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or state of languishing; illness; weakness; sadness; lassitude; loss of vigor; depressed longing. "Lingering *languishment.*" *Shak.*
2. Tenderness of look or mien; amorous pensiveness.

lan'guor (lăn'gẽr; -gwẽr; 277), *n.* [ME. *langour,* OF. *langour,* F. *langueur,* L. *languor.* See LANGUISH.] **1.** Enfeebling disease; suffering; sorrowful estate. *Obs.*
2. A state of the body or mind caused by exhaustion and characterized by a languid feeling; lassitude.
3. Listless indolence; a tender dreaminess. *Pope.* "German dreams, Italian *languors*" *Century Mag.*
4. Dullness; sluggishness; lack of vigor or life; stagnation; as, the *languor* of the stock market.
Syn. — See LASSITUDE.

lan'guor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [From LANGUOR: cf. F. *langoureux.*] **1.** Grievous; sorrowful. *Obs.*
Whom late I left in *languorous* constraint. *Spenser.*
2. Producing, or tending to produce, languor; characterized by languor.
To wile the length from *languorous* hours *Tennyson.*

lan-gur' (lŭn-gōōr'), *n.* [Hind. *langūr,* fr. Skr. *lāngūlin.*] Any of many species of Asiatic long-tailed monkeys of the genus *Presbytis,* syn. *Semnopithecus.* They are of slender build, usually gray or brownish gray in color, and have

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land spring. A spring of water lying near the surface, and hence affected quickly by rain or drought. *Eng.* — **land'-spring'y** (-sprĭng'ĭ), *a. Eng.*
land steward. A person who acts for another in management of land, collection of rents, etc.
Lands'thing' (lănz'tĭng'), *n.* [Dan *landsthing, landsting,* fr. *land* land + *thing, ting,* parliament. See LAND; THING.] *Denmark.* See LEGISLATURE.
Land'storm' (län'störm'), *n.* [Sw.] See VÄRNPLIGTIGE.
land'streight', *n.* [See STRAIT.] A narrow slip of land. *Obs.*
lands'woman, *n.* A woman unfamiliar with the sea.
‖ **Land'tag'** (lant'täx'), *n.* [G. See LAND; DAY.] *Prussia.* See LEGISLATURE.
land tax. A tax upon land. — **land'-tax' par'ish.** See PARISH.
land trash. Broken ice near shore. *Arctic Cant.* [DROST.]
landt'rost'. Var. of LAND-RAAD.
land urchin. A hedgehog.
Land'vi'di (länd'wē'thē), *n.* = LANDVITHI.
Land'vi'thi (-thē), *n.* [Icel. *land* land + *viðr,* name of the plain or heath where Vitharr rides.] See ASGARD.
‖ **Land'vogt'** (lant'fōgt'), *n.* [G.] The governor of a mediæval German royal province or territory. [*Scot.*]
land'ward-ness. *n.* See -NESS.
land'-wash', *n* **a** The line of high tide. **b** The wash of the sea on the shore. [By land. *R.*]
land'ways' (lănd'wāz'), *adv.*
land whin. The rest-harrow.
land wind. = LAND BREEZE.
land'-wine', *n.* Native wine. *Obs.*
land'wrack', land'wreck', *n.* The wreck of anything on land, or the thing wrecked.
land yard, *or* **land'yard',** *n.* A measure of length equal to a rod or a little more. *Dial. Eng.*
lane Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LAIN, LONE.
lane. † LAWN, linen; LAYNE, to hide; LOAN.
lane (lān), *a.* [See LONE.] Lone; alone. *Scot.* — **his lane,** by himself; himself alone. [*Rare.*]
lane'-born', *a.* Country-born.
lane'ly. Scot. var. of LONELY.
laner. † LANNER.
lane route. See LANE, 3.
Lane's electrometer (lānz). An electrometer which measures charges by the number of sparks produced between a Leyden jar and the knob of a horizontal metal rod connected with the jar's outer coating.
Lane's law. *Astron.* The law (first formulated by J. H. Lane of Washington) that gaseous bodies may by contraction grow hotter as they cool, the heat generated by the contraction exceeding that lost by radiation
la-ne'te (lā-nē'tē), *n.* [Tag. *lanuti.*] The hard yellow straight-grained wood of the loganiaceous trees *Geniostoma crassifolium* and *G. cumingianum,* native in the Philippine Islands.
lane'y (lān'ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to a lane. *Nonce Word.*
lang (lăng). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LONG.
langage. † LANGUAGE.
langaon. † LONGANON.
lan'gate (lăng'gāt), *n.* [See LANGUET.] *Surg.* A linen roller used in dressing wounds.
lăng'ban-ite (lăng'bă-nīt; lŏng'-), *n.* [From *Långban,* Sweden.] *Min* A hexagonal mineral occurring in iron-black prismatic crystals. It is a silicate of manganese, with ferrous antimonate. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 4.92.
lang'bein-ite (lăng'bīn-īt), *n.* [After A. *Langbein* of Leopoldstall.] *Min.* A double sulphate of potassium and magnesium, $K_2Mg_2(SO_4)_3$, in colorless isometric crystals. Sp. gr., 2.83.
lang-ca'lang-ka' (lang-ka'), *n.* [Tag.] The fruit of the jack tree *Phil. I.* [LONG.
lange. † LANGUE, LAUNCH.
lan'gel. Var. of LANGLE.
lang'er, *adv.* [*lang* long + *ere.*] Long before. *Obs.*
lan'get (*dial.* lăn'gĕt). Obs or dial Eng. var. of LANGUET.
lang'fad', *n.* [Gael. *long-fhada; long* ship + *fhada, fhad, fad,* long.] A kind of ship of war. *Obs. Scot.*
langhalde. † LANGLE.
Lan'ghi-an (lăn'gĭ-ăn), *a.* [From the hills of *Langhi,* Italy.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the South European Miocene. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
‖ **lang-is'** (lăng-ēs'), *n.* [Tag.] Oil. *Phil. I.*
lang'ite (lăng'ĭt), *n.* [After P. von *Lang,* Austrian physicist] *Min.* A basic hydrous sulphate of copper closely allied to brochantite.
lang'-kail' (lăng'kāl'), *n.* A kind of borecole. *Scot.*
lan'gle (*dial.* lăn'gl), *n.* A hobble — *v. t.* To hobble; fetter. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Lan'go-bard (lăn'gō-bärd), *n.* [L. *Langobardi*] a Germanic people, Lombards] = LOMBARD. — **Lan'go-bar'dic** (-bar'dĭk), *a.*
lan-goon', *n.* [From *Langon,* France.] A French white wine. *Obs.*
lan-goo'ty (lŭn-gōō'tĭ), *n.* [Hind. *langōṭī.*] A piece of cloth hanging in front from a waistband worn by lower-class natives in India.
langore, langour. † LANGUOR.
lan'gue-do'cian (lăn'gĕ-dō'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the province of Languedoc. — *n* a A native of Languedoc. **b** The Languedoc dialect.
Langue'doc' mar'ble (lăng'dŏk'). A brilliant red marble blotched with white, from the French Pyrenees.
lan'gue-fy, *v. t.* & *i* [Cf. L. *languefacere.*] To make, or become, languid. *Obs.*
lan'guent. *a.* [L. *languens.*] Sick; weak. *Obs.*
‖ **lan-guen'te** (lŭn-gwĕn'tē), *adv.* [It., p. pr. of *languire.* See LANGUISH.] *Music.* In a languishing manner; pathetically.
lan'guet, *v. i.* [OF. *langueter* to talk.] To chatter. *Obs.*
lan'guid (lăn'gwĭd). Corrupt var. of LANGUET. [guish *Obs.*
lan'guish, *v. t.* To cause to languish. *Obs.* [*Sp.*
lan'guish-ness, *n.* Languidness. *Obs.*
lan'guisht. Languished *Ref.*
lan'guor, *v. t.* [OF. *langorer, -er.*] To languish. *Obs.*
lan'guor-ment, *n.* Languishment. *Obs.*

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bushy eyebrows and a chin tuft. Their activity and leaping powers are exceptional. The best-known species is the *entellus* (which see) One species (*P. schistaceus*) lives in cold regions in the Himalayas, but the majority live in the tropical forests of India and the East Indies.

la'ni-a (lā'nĭ-ă ; lă'nĭ-ă), *n.* A brightly colored parrot fish (*Callyodon lania*) highly esteemed as a food fish by the natives of the Hawaiian Islands. The fish is eaten raw.

la-nif'er-ous (lă-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lanifer ; lana* wool + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing wool.

la-nig'er-ous (lă-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *laniger ; lana* wool + *gerere* to bear.] Bearing wool ; woolly.

La-ni'i-dæ (lă-nī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LANIUS.] *Zoöl.* A family of dentirostral oscine birds to which various limits have been assigned, consisting of the true shrikes, which constitute the subfamily **La'ni-i'næ** (lā'nĭ-ĭ'nē), and allies.

la'ni-oid (lā'nĭ-oid ; lăn'ĭ-), *a.* [*Lanius* + *-oid.*] Of or pertaining to the shrikes.

La'ni-us (lā'nĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., a butcher.] *Zoöl.* The genus consisting of the typical shrikes.

lank (lăŋk), *a. ;* LANK'ER (-ẽr) ; LANK'EST. [AS. *hlanc ;* cf. G. *lenken* to turn, *gelenk* joint, OHG. *hlanca* hip, side, flank, and E. *link* of a chain.] **1.** Slender and thin ; not well filled out ; not plump ; shrunken ; lean.

Meager and *lank* with fasting grown. *Swift*

Who would not choose . . . to have rather a *lank* purse than an empty brain ? *Barrow.*

2. Languid ; drooping *Obs. & R.*

Who, piteous of her woes, reared her *lank* head. *Milton.*

3. Of hair, without curl or wave (see HAIR).

Syn. — See THIN.

lank, *n.* **1.** Lankness ; leanness ; a scarcity or lack ; — in proverbial phrases contrasted with *bank. Obs.*

2. A lanky person. *Rare.*

lank'y (lăŋk'ĭ), *a.* Lank ; somewhat lank ; esp., of a person, tall, spare, and, usually, loose-jointed.

lan'ner (lăn'ẽr), *n.* [F. *lanier.*] **a** A falcon (*Falco feldeggi*, syn. *F. lanarius*) of southern Europe, represented by varieties in southern Asia and northern Africa. It is very similar to the American prairie falcon, which is often called the American lanner. **b** *Falconry.* Specif , the female lanner falcon, the male (which is smaller) being termed **lan'ner-et** (-ĕt) [F. *laneret*, dim. of *lanier*].

lan'o-lin, lan'o-line (lăn'ō-lĭn), *n.* [L. *lana* wool + 2d *-ol* + *in.*] Wool fat or wool grease, esp. in a purified condition. It is a fatlike substance consisting chiefly of the esters of cholesterin with certain higher fatty acids. Lanolin is prepared commercially from wool as a yellowish white, unctuous mass, miscible to a certain extent with water. It is much used as a basis for ointments.

lans'downe (lănz'doun), *n.* A fine, closely woven dress fabric of silk and wool.

Lan'si-um (lăn'sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. native name.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Asiatic meliaceous trees, having odd-pinnate leaves and small flowers with five imbricated petals and ten stamens. The fruit is a berry. See LANSEH.

lans'que-net (lănz'kẽ-nĕt), *n.* [F , fr. G. *landsknecht* a foot soldier, also a game of cards introduced by these foot soldiers ; *land* country + *knecht* boy, servant. See LAND , KNIGHT.] **1.** A German foot soldier in foreign service in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries ; a mercenary foot soldier, esp. one armed with a pike ; — a term used in France and western Europe.

2. A gambling game at cards in which any number play against a banker.

lant (lănt), *n.* [AS. *hland*, akin to Icel. *hland.*] Urine, esp. stale urine used (but less than formerly) for various manufacturing purposes.

lant, *n.* [See LAUNCE, LANCE.] A sand launce (which see).

Lan-ta'na (lăn-tā'nă ; lăn-tā'nă ; *the former esp. as a Lat. generic name*), *n.* [NL., viburnum ; cf. It. *lantanna, lantana*, G. *latte* in *sommerlatte* sprout, shoot.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical verbenaceous shrubs having umbellate heads of small bright-colored flowers with membranaceous calyx, 4–5-lobed corolla, and juicy drupaceous fruit. Several species are common in cultivation. *L. involucrata* occurs in southern Florida, and *L. camara* is widely naturalized, sometimes becoming a troublesome weed, as in Australia, where it forms the lantana shrub. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

lan'ta-nin (lăn'tă-nĭn), *n. Pharm.* A substance, said to be antipyretic, obtained from the herb *Lantana brasiliensis.*

lan'ta-nu'ric (lăn'tă-nū'rĭk), *a.* [G. *lantanursäure*, name of the acid ; prob. arbitrarily formed from *allantoin* allantoin + *ur* in urine (see URIC).] *Org Chem.* Designating an acid probably identical with allanturic acid.

lan'tern (lăn'tẽrn), *n.* [F. *lanterne*, L. *laterna, laterna*, fr. Gr. λαμπτήρ light, torch, λάμπειν to shine. See LAMP.] **1.** Something inclosing a light, and protecting it from wind, rain, etc. ; — sometimes portable, as a closed vessel or case of horn, perforated tin, glass, oiled paper, or other material, having a light within ; sometimes fixed, as the glazed inclosure of a street light or of a lighthouse. Hence, a person or thing that affords light as if being a lantern.

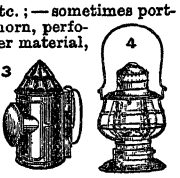

Lanterns, l. 3 Dark, Police, or "Bullseye" Lantern, 4 Conductor's Lantern.

2. *Arch.* **a** An open structure of light material set upon a roof, to give light and air to the interior. **b** A cage or open chamber of rich architecture. **c** A smaller cupola or tower-like member crowning a larger one, for ornament, or to admit light. The lantern of the cupola of the Capitol at Washington and that of the Florence cathedral are examples.

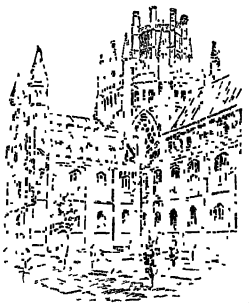
Octagonal Tower and Lantern (2 c) of Ely Cathedral

3. Any of various lantern-like constructions, as : **a** *Mach.* A lantern pinion or trundle wheel. **b** *Founding.* (1) = LAMP. (2) = CORE BARREL. **c** A chamber in which the print colors of fabrics are fixed by steam. **d** *Elec.* The part of the case, consisting of a brass plate with its lantern-shaped cover, surrounding the mirror and suspension fibers in a quadrant electrometer. **e** *Steam Engine.* A kind of cage inserted in a stuffing box and surrounding a piston rod, to separate the packing into two parts and form a chamber between for the reception of steam, etc. , — called also lantern brass.

4. *Zoöl.* Short for ARISTOTLE'S LANTERN.

5. Short for MAGIC LANTERN.

6. [F. *lanterne.*] *Fr. Hist.* A street lamp, to the cords or chains of which many "aristocrats" were hanged in the French Revolution. Cf. ÇA IRA.

Country of Lanterns, *or* **Lan'tern-land'** [a translation of F. *Pays des Lanternes* or *de Lanternois*], in Rabelais's "Pantagruel," an imaginary island inhabited by false pretenders to knowledge, called *Lanternois.* This name was probably suggested by the "City of Lanterns" in the Greek romance of Lucian. — **lantern and candle man,** a bellman ; — formerly so called in allusion to the old customary cry of the London bellman at night, "Lantern and candle light." *Oxf. E. D.* — **l. of the dead,** a small slender tower having a small opening near the top in which a light was kept at night, formerly common in French cemeteries.

lan'tern (lăn'tẽrn), *v. t. ;* LAN'TERNED (-tẽrnd) ; LAN'TERNING. [Cf. F. *lanterner* to hang at the lamp-post, fr. *lanterne.* See LANTERN] **1.** To furnish with a lantern ; to light the way of with a lantern ; as, to *lantern* a lighthouse.

2. To hang to a lamp-post or the support of a street light ; — used with reference to the French Revolution. *Rare.*

lantern fish. Any of numerous small fishes constituting the family Myctophidæ, syn. Scopelidæ, which have a large mouth and large eyes and usually numerous luminous spots or glands upon the body. They mostly inhabit the deep sea, but some species come to the surface at night or in stormy weather. By extension, any member of the order Iniomi, to which the Myctophidæ belong, though they are not all luminous.

Lantern Fish (*Myctophum mulleri*).

lantern fly. Any of several species of hemipterous insects, mostly of large size and handsome coloration, of the genera *Laternaria, Fulgora,* and allies, of the family Fulgoridæ. They have the front of the head prolonged into a large, hollow structure formerly supposed to be luminous.

Great Lantern Fly (*Laternaria phosphorea*)

lantern gurnard. A European gurnard (*Trigla obscura*) having a brilliant silvery band along the sides.

lantern jack. A jack-o'-lantern, or ignis fatuus.

lantern jaws Long, thin jaws ; hence, a thin visage. — **lan'tern-jawed'** (-jôd'), *a.*

lantern light. **a** The light of a lantern or from a lantern. **b** A transparent pane in a lantern. **c** *Arch.* A comparatively small lantern, or raised skylight. See LANTERN, 2.

lantern pinion. *Mach.* A kind of pinion or wheel having cylindrical bars or trundles, instead of teeth, inserted at their ends in two parallel disks or plates, — so called as resembling a lantern in shape ; — called also *wallower,* or *trundle.*

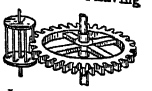
Lantern Pinion and Spur Wheel.

lantern shell. Any translucent marine bivalve shell of the genus *Anatina* or an allied genus.

lan'tha-na (lăn'thă-nă), *n.* Also **lantha'ni-a** (lăn-thā'nĭ-ă). *Chem.* Oxide of lanthanum, La_2O_3.

lan'tha-num (lăn'thă-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λανθάνειν to lie hid, to be concealed.] *Chem.* A rare element of the group of the earth metals, allied to aluminium. It occurs combined in certain rare minerals, as cerite, gadolinite, orthite, etc., and was so named from the difficulty of separating it from cerium and other rare elements with which it is usually associated. Metallic lanthanum is lead-gray, and easily oxidizable, and has the sp. gr. 6.0–6.2. Symbol, *La.* At. wt., 139.0.

la-nu'gi-nose (lă-nū'jĭ-nōs) } *a.* [L. *lanuginosus,* fr. *la-la-nu'gi-nous** (lă-nū'jĭ-nŭs) } *nugo, -ginis,* woolly substance, down, fr. *lana* wool.] Covered with down, or fine soft hair ; downy. — **la-nu'gi-nous-ness,** *n.*

la-nu'go (lă-nū'gō), *n.* [See LANUGINOSE.] A dense cottony or downy growth ; specif., *Anat.,* the soft woolly hair which covers the human fetus and that of some other mammals, and is shed before or soon after birth.

With only a *lanugo* about the chin. *Evelyn*

lanx (lăŋks), *n. ; pl.* LANCES (lăn'sēz). [L.] *Rom. Archæol.* A large flat dish, a platter, usually of metal. The oblong tablet so common in Roman architecture is thought to be derived from the lanx, it being the custom to suspend lances, like clypei, for decorative purposes.

lan'yard, lan'iard (lăn'yard), *n.* [F. *lanière* thong, strap, OF. *lasniere,* fr. *lasne* strap, thong ; cf. ME. *laynere,* fr. OF. Cf. LAINER.] **1.** A lainer ; a thong or strap. *Obs.*

2. *Naut.* **a** A short piece of rope or line for fastening something in ships ; as, a *lanyard* of a gun port or a buoy ; esp., one of the pieces passing through deadeyes and used to extend shrouds, stays, etc. **b** A cord worn around the neck by sailors, to which is usually attached a knife ; — called also *knife lanyard.*

3. *Mil.* A strong cord with a hook at one end used in firing cannon with a friction tube.

La'o (lä'ō), *n. ; pl.* LAOS (lä'ōz). One of an important branch of the Tai race, dwelling chiefly in the Laos States. The Laos comprise an eastern and a western division, distinguished by methods of tattooing and by temperamental differences, the eastern Laos being less vivacious and more musical. Their religion is Buddhism ; their language is a dialect of Siamese, though the western Laos use an alphabet of Burmese origin. See INDO-CHINESE.

La-oc'o-ŏn (lā-ŏk'ō-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λαοκόων.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A priest of Apollo at Troy, who incurred the enmity of Athena for hurling a spear at the wooden horse which the Trojans were about to take into their city. As he was offering a sacrifice to Poseidon, he was destroyed, with his two sons, by two huge serpents, which the goddess caused to come out of the sea.

2. A group in Pentelic marble in the Cortile del Belvedere of the Vatican, representing Laocoön and his sons in the coils of serpents. It was ascribed by Pliny to the Rhodian sculptors Agesander, Polydorus, and Athenodorus, and was found in 1506 in the Esquiline Hill in Rome.

Laocoon, 2

La-od'a-mi'a (lā-ŏd'ā-mĭ'ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λαοδάμεια.] In Greek legend, the wife of Protesilaus, who after his death had an image made of him which she kept ever in her sight. When her father had it burned to divert her thoughts from her loss, she threw herself into the flames

Lanterns, l. 1 Barn Lantern ; 2 "Searchlight" Lantern

lan'gure, *v. i.* † LANGUOR.

langwisshe. † LANGUISH.

lang'y (lăng'ĭ), *n.* The common guillemot. *Local, Eng.*

lang'ya (lăng'yą), *n.* Any of several species of East Indian and Asiatic fresh-water fishes of the genus *Ophiocephalus,* remarkable for their power of living out of water.

lanhure, *adv.* [ME. ; cf. ME. *la* lo, and *hure* at least, AS. *hūru.*] At least. *Obs.*

lan'iard, *n.* See LANYARD.

la'ni-ar'i-form (lā'nĭ-ăr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*laniary* + *-form.*] Shaped like a laniary tooth.

la'ni-a-ry (lā'nĭ-ĕ-rĭ ; lăn'ĭ-), *a.* [L. *laniarius,* fr. *lanius* butcher, *laniare* to tear in pieces : cf. F *laniaire.*] Lacerating or tearing ; as, the *laniary,* or canine, teeth.

la'ni-a-ry, *n.* [L. *lamarium.* See LANIARY, *a.*] **1.** A shambles ; a place of slaughter. *Obs.*

2. A lamiary, or canine, tooth.

la'ni-ate (lā'nĭ-āt ; lăn'ĭ-), *v. t.* [L. *laniatus,* p. p. of *laniare.*] To tear in pieces. *Rare.* — **la'ni-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n. Rare.*

lanier. † LANNER.

la-nif'ic (lă-nĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *lanificus* that works in wool] **1.** Bearing wool. *Obs.*

2. Spinning wool. *Rare.*

la-nif'i-cal, la-nif'i-cous, *a.* [L. *lanificus ; lana* wool + *facere* to make.] Working in wool. *Obs.*

lan'i-fice (lăn'ĭ-fīs), *n.* [L. *lanificium.* cf. OF. *lanifice.*] The spinning of wool ; anything made of wool. *Obs.*

lan'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lana* wool + *-form.*] Having, or consisting of, wool-like fibers

la-ni'i-form (*la-*nĭ'ĭ-fôrm), *a* [*Lanius* + *-form.*] = LANIOID.

la-nis'ta (lă-nĭs'tă), *n. ; pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A trainer of gladiators ; a fencing master.

la-ni'te. Var. of LANETE.

lank, *v. t.* & *i.* To make lank ; to become lank. *Obs.*

lan'ket (lăn'kĕt), *v. t.* [Cf. E. dial. *langet, langle.*] To hobble. *Dial., Isle of Man.*

lank'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lank'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

lank'ly, *adv.* of LANK. See -LY.

lank'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lan'nard. † LANNER.

la'nose (lā'nōs), *a.* [L. *lanosus*] Lanate ; woolly. — **la-nos'i-ty** (la-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

lan'seh (lăn'sē), *n.* Also **lan'sa.** [Malay *lansat* or *langsat.*] The edible yellow berry of an East Indian meliaceous tree (*Lansium domesticum*). It has a slightly acid white pulp.

lans'ford-ite (lănz'fẽr-dīt), *n.* [From *Lansford,* Pennsylvania.] *Min.* A native hydrous basic carbonate of magnesium resembling paraffin when first taken out, but altering, on exposure, to nesquehonite.

lanskenet. † LANSQUENET.

lans'knecht'. Var. of LANSQUENET. [var. of LAND | lant (lânt). Scot & dial. Eng. | lant (lănt), *v. t.* To wet, treat, or mix with lant, or urine. *Obs. or R.* [*Dial. Eng.*]

lant, *n.* Short for LANTERLOO.

lan-ta'ca, lan-ta'ka (lăn-tă'kă), *n.* [Native name.] A piece of native artillery like a culverin. *Phil. I.*

lan-ta'ni-um (lăn-tā'nĭ-ŭm), **lan'ta-num** (lăn'tă-nŭm). Vars. of LANTHANUM.

lan'tcha. Var. of LANCHA.

lante. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. & p. p. of LEND.

lan'ter-loo', *n.* [See LOO.] An early form of the game of loo (which see). *Obs.*

lantern bellows. Bellows shaped like a collapsible lantern.

lantern brass. = LANTERN, 3 e.

lantern carrier. A lantern fly.

lan'tern-er, *n.* A lantern maker. *Obs.*

lantern flounder. A small European flounder (*Arnoglossus laterna*) allied to the turbot.

lantern gear. = LANTERN PINION.

lan'tern-ist, *n.* One who operates a magic lantern.

Lan'tern-land', *n.* See *Country of Lanterns,* under LANTERN.

lan'tern ler'ry Some trick of producing artificial light. *Nares.*

lan'tern-man, *n.* A man who carries a lantern ; specif., formerly, a night-soil scavenger.

lantern pump. A pump having a collapsible cylinder with disk ends to replace the usual barrel and piston, bucket, or plunger.

lantern sprat. The common sprat (*Pomolobus sprattus*) when

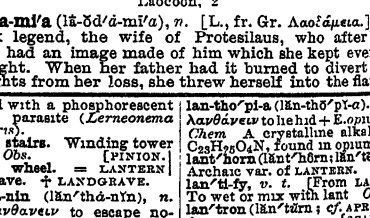

miested with a phosphorescent lernean parasite (*Lerneonema monilaris*).

lantern stairs. Winding tower stairs *Obs.* [PINION.

lantern wheel. = LANTERN

lant'grave. † LANDGRAVE.

lan'tha-nin (lăn'thă-nĭn), *n.* [Gr. λανθάνειν to escape notice.] *Biol.* = LININ.

lan'tha-nite (-nīt), *n. Min.* Hydrous carbonate of lanthanum, $La_2(CO_3)_3{\cdot}9H_2O$, in tabular white crystals or earthy. Sp. gr , 2.60.

lan-tha'ni-um (lăn-thā'nĭ-ŭm). Var. of LANTHANUM.

Lan'tha-no'tus (lăn'thă-nō'tŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. λανθάνειν to escape notice + οὖς, ὠτός ear.] *Zoöl.* A genus of stout-bodied pleurodont lizards composing the family **Lan'tha-not'i-dæ** (-nŏt'ĭ-dē), related to *Heloderma,* but probably not poisonous. It is represented by a single species, *L. borneensis,* of Borneo.

lant'hern. Var. of LANTERN.

lan'tho-pine (lăn'thō-pīn ; -pēn ; 184), *n.* Also **lan'tho-pin,** **lan-tho'pi-a** (lăn-thō'pĭ-ą). [Gr. λανθάνειν to be hid + E. *opium.*] *Chem* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{25}O_4N$, found in opium.

lant'horn (lănt'hôrn ; lăn'tẽrn). Archaic var. of LANTERN.

lan'ti-fy, *v. t.* [From LANT.] To wet or mix with lant *Obs.*

lan'tron (lăn'trŭn ; *cf.* APRON). † LANTERN.

lant'skip, lant'skop. † LANDSCAPE.

lan'tum (lăn'tŭm), *n. Music.* A kind of accordion or concertina like a hurdy-gurdy in shape and manipulation.

lan'u-gin'ic (lăn'ū-jĭn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *lanugo, lanuginis,* a woolly substance.] Designating an organic acid containing sulphur, obtained as a yellowish powder by the action of alkalies on wool.

La-nu'vi-an (lă-nū'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Lanuvium, now Lavigna, an ancient town in Latium. — *n.* See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

lanyard knot. See 2d KNOT, 1.

lan'yer. Var. of LANNER

lan'yer, n. & v. [See LANYARD.] Strap ; whip. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lan-zon' (lăn-thŏn' ; -ēŏn',

and perished. According to another tradition, the gods restored life to her husband for three hours, and when he had to return to the underworld she accompanied him.

La-od'i-ce'an (lā-ŏd'ĭ-sē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Laodicea, a city in Phrygia Major; like the Christians of ancient Laodicea, who were reproached for their lukewarmness (*Rev.* iii. 14–16); lukewarm in religion; hence, lukewarm or indifferent generally. "*Laodicean* cant of tolerance." *Mrs. Humphry Ward.* —**La-od'i-ce'an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

La-od'i-ce'an, *n.* An inhabitant of Laodicea, esp. one of the early Christian inhabitants, who were supposed to be lukewarm in their religion; hence, one indifferent or lukewarm.

Laodiceans, Epistle to the. See APOCRYPHA, *Table.*

lap (lăp), *n.* [ME. *lappe*, AS. *læppa;* akin to D. *lap* patch, piece, G. *lappen*, OHG. *lappa*, Dan. *lap*, Sw. *lapp.*] **1.** A loose part or lower part of a garment that plays freely and may be folded over; a lappet; specif., a skirt of a coat or a similar part of a gown. *Chaucer.*

2. A fold of a garment used as a receptacle; specif., *Obs. or Hist.*, of ancient Classical or Oriental costumes, the fold over the breast, often used as a pocket; hence, the bosom.

3. The part of the clothing that lies on the knees, thighs, and lower part of the body when one sits down; that part of the person thus covered; fig., a place of rearing and fostering; as, to be reared in the *lap* of luxury.

Men expect that happiness should drop into their *laps*. *Tillotson.*

4. A loose or limp free part of the body, as a lobe of the liver or the lungs, etc. *Obs.*, exc. in *earlap.*

lap, *v. t.;* LAPPED (lăpt) or, *Rare,* LAPT; LAP'PING. [ME. *lappen* to fold (see LAP, *n.*, a loose part); cf. also ME. *wlappen*, perh. another form of *wrappen*, E. *wrap.*] **1.** To fold; to bend and lay (over or on something); to wrap, or wind (around something); as, to *lap* a piece of cloth.

About the paper . . . I *lapped* several times a slender thread. *Sir I. Newton.*

2 To wrap; to wrap up; to tie; bind; cover; clothe; as, to *lap* a babe in linen. *Archaic.*

3. To infold; to hold as in the lap; to cuddle.

For peace her soul was yearning,
And now peace *laps* her round. *M. Arnold.*

And the kindly earth shall slumber, *lapt* in universal law. *Tennyson.*

4. To shut in; to hem in; entangle; involve; include. *Obs.*

5. To lay or place over or alongside of anything so as to partly or wholly cover it; as, to *lap* one shingle over another; to lay together one partly over another; as, to *lap* weatherboards; also, to be partly over, or by the side of (something); as, the hinder boat *lapped* the foremost one.

6. *Carding & Spinning.* To lay together one over another, as fleeces or slivers for further workings; to form into a lap; to convert (cotton, wool, or flax fiber) into a lap. See 4th LAP, *n.*, 6.

7. *Mach.* To cut or polish with a lap, as glass, gems, cutlery, etc. See 4th LAP, *n.*, 7.

8. *Racing.* To get or be a lap in the lead of (one's competitor). See 4th LAP, 4.

9. *Carp.* To unite, as beams or timbers, so as to preserve the same breadth and depth throughout, as in scarfing.

lap, *v. i.* **1.** To be turned or folded; to lie partly on or by the side of something, or of one another; to project (over, beyond, or into something); as, the cloth *laps* back; the boats *lap;* the edges *lap.*

2. Of a score in various games, to amount in points to more than is necessary to win one game, the surplus being credited on the next game.

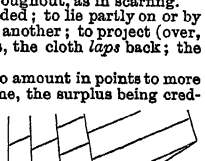

a Lap (distance which course 3 extends over 1); *b* Cover (distance which course 3 extends over 2).

lap, *n.* [From LAP, *v.*, to fold, wrap.] **1.** That part of any substance or fixture which extends over, or lies upon, or along the side of, a part of another; as, the *lap* of a board; also, the measure of such extension over or upon another thing.

2. Specif.: **a** *Roofing.* The distance one course of shingle or slate extends over the second one below. **b** *Steam Engines.* The distance by which a slide valve in its mid position projects beyond an edge of a port in the cylinder face; specif., outside lap (see below). The lap on the outside or steam edge of the valve, being equal to the distance the valve must move from its mid position to begin to open the port to steam, is **outside lap**; that on the inside, or exhaust, edge of the valve is **inside**, or **exhaust, lap**, and equals the distance the valve must move from its mid position before exhaust begins. In some valves with an early cut-off exhaust lap is dispensed with, and a small opening, called **negative lap**, is given to exhaust when the valve is at mid stroke.

3. State of being in part extended over, or by the side of, something else, or the extent of the overlapping; as, the second boat got a *lap* of half its length on the first.

4. One circuit around a race track, when such a circuit is a fraction of the distance to be traversed; as, to run twenty *laps;* to win by three *laps.*

5. In various games, the points won in excess of the number necessary to complete a game; — so called when by agreement counted in the score of the following game.

6. A sheet, layer, or bat, of cotton, wool, or flax, resembling a fleecy or feltlike web and usually wrapped on a cylinder, being the state in which the substance appears at certain stages of its manufacture.

7. *Mach.* A piece of brass, lead, wood, leather, or other material, usually in the form of a disk revolving rapidly on a vertical axis, used to hold an abrasive powder on its surface for cutting glass, gems, etc., or in polishing cutlery, etc.

8 *Railroads.* A portion of track common to two or more railroads. *U. S.*

9 *Iron & Steel Manuf.* A longitudinal defect of considerable length caused by a portion of the metal being folded over on itself, as by bad hammering or careless rolling, and the walls becoming oxidized so that they cannot unite.

lap (lăp), *v. i.* [ME. *lappen, lapen*, AS. *lapian;* akin to LG. *lappen*, OHG. *laffan*, Icel. *lepja*, Dan. *labe*, Sw. *lappja*, L. *lambere*, Gr. λάπτειν. Cf. LAMBENT.] **1.** To take up drink or liquid (rarely, solid) food with the tongue something after the manner of cats or dogs.

2. To make a sound like that produced by taking up drink with the tongue.

I heard the ripple washing in the reeds,
And the wild water *lapping* on the crag. *Tennyson.*

lap, *v. t.* **1.** To take into the mouth with the tongue; to lick up with a quick motion of the tongue.

They 'll take suggestion as a cat *laps* milk. *Shak.*

2. Of water, waves, etc., to flow against, or wash, with a sound as of licking up liquid; to splash gently upon; as, the sea *laps* the base of the rock.

lap, *n.* [From LAP to lick.] **1.** Act of lapping with or as with the tongue; as, to take milk with a *lap.*

2. A sound of lapping or as of lapping; as, the *lap* of the waves on the shore.

3. That which is lapped; specif.: **a** Food for dogs in liquid form. **b** Any drink, esp. a weak or mean drink. *Slang.* **c** A taste of anything. *Colloq. Rare.*

Lap'a-ge'ri-a (lăp'ā-jē'rĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., after Joseph de *la Pagerie*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of liliaceous plants consisting of a single Chilean species (*L. rosea*), having handsome pink flowers. It is often called by florists the *Chilean bellflower.*

lap'a-ro- (lăp'ā-rō-). A combining form from Greek λαπάρα, *loins*, used to denote *connection with the flank*, or *the abdominal wall.*

lap'a-ro-cele' (-sēl'), *n.* [*laparo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia in the lumbar regions.

lap'a-ros'co-py (-rŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* [*laparo-* + *-scopy.*] *Med.* Examination of the abdomen.

lap'a-ro-tome' (lăp'ā-rō-tōm'), *n.* *Surg.* A cutting instrument used in laparotomy.

lap'a-rot'o-mize (-rŏt'ŏ-mīz), *v. t.;* -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). *Surg.* To perform the operation of laparotomy upon. —**lap'a-rot'o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

lap'a-rot'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [*laparo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Incision into the abdominal cavity.

lap'board' (lăp'bōrd'; 201), *n.* A board used on the lap as a substitute for a table, as by tailors, seamstresses, etc.

lap dog. A pet dog of any of various small breeds, which may be held in the lap.

la-pel' (lā-pĕl'), *n.* [Dim. of *lap* a fold.] That part of a garment which is turned back; specif., the fold of the front of a coat in continuation of the collar; — usually *pl.*

la-pelled' (lā-pĕld'), *a.* **1.** Furnished with lapels.

2. Made in the form of a lapel.

Lap'ey-rou'si-a (lăp'ā-rōō'zhĭ-ā; -zĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., after Jean François de Galaup de *La Peyrouse* or *La Pérouse*, French naval officer.] *Bot.* A genus of South African bulbous iridaceous plants having blue or red flowers with a slender perianth tube, the stamens inserted on the throat. *L. cruenla* is a favorite in cultivation. In the United States the species are sold under the synonymous name *Anomatheca.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

lap'i-da'ri-an (lăp'ĭ-dā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pert. to stones; inscribed on stone; as, a *lapidarian* record.

lap'i-da-rist (lăp'ĭ-dā-rĭst), *n.* A connoisseur of gems and precious stones and the art of cutting and mounting them.

lap'i-da-ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *lapidarius:* cf. F. *lapidaire.* See LAPIDARY, *a.*] **1.** An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones and gems.

2. A virtuoso skilled in gems or precious stones; a connoisseur of lapidary work.

3. A treatise dealing with gems and precious stones. *Obs. or Hist.* *Oxf. E. D.*

4. Jewelry. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

lap'i-da-ry (lăp'ĭ-dā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *lapidarius* pertaining to stone, fr. *lapis* stone: cf. F. *lapidaire.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the art of cutting stones, or engraving on stones, either gems or monuments; as, *lapidary* ornamentation.

2. a Of, pertaining to, or suitable for, monumental inscriptions; as, *lapidary* adulation. **b** Engraved upon stone.

3. Of, pertaining to, or having to do with, stones.

lapidary's lathe, mill, *or* **wheel,** a machine consisting essentially of a revolving lap on a vertical spindle, used by a lapidary for grinding and polishing.

lap'i-date (-dāt), *v. t.;* -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). [L. *lapidatus*, p. p. of *lapidare*, fr. *lapis* stone.] To stone, to kill by stoning.

lap'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lapidatio.*] Act, process, or punishment, of stoning.

la-pid'e-ous (lā-pĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lapideus*, fr. *lapis* stone.] Of the nature of stone; stony; cut on stone.

lap'i-des'cence (lăp'ĭ-dĕs'ĕns), *n.* State or quality of being lapidescent; petrification. *Rare.*

lap'i-des'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *lapidescens*, p. pr. of *lapidescere* to become stone, fr. *lapis, -idis*, stone.] Petrifying or tending to petrify. *R.* —*n.* A lapidescent substance. *R.*

lap'i-dif'ic (-dĭf'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *lapis, -idis*, stone + *facere*
lap'i-dif'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to make.] Forming or converting into stone; adapted to making stones. *Rare.*

la-pid'i-fy (la-pĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.;* LA-PID'I-FIED (-fīd); LA-PID'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [Cf. F. *lapidifier.* See LAPIDIFIC; -FY.] To convert or be converted into stone or stony material; to petrify. —**la-pid'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

la-pil'lus (lā-pĭl'ŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., a little stone, dim. of *lapis* stone.] A small stone. Specif.: **a** *Geol. pl.* Small stony or glassy fragments of lava thrown out in volcanic eruptions. **b** *Anat.* An otolith.

‖ **la'pis** (lā'pĭs; lăp'ĭs; 277), *n.; pl.* LAPIDES (lăp'ĭ-dēz). [L.] A stone; — chiefly used in Latin phrases; as · **la'pis Ar-me'nus** (är-mē'nŭs) [NL.] = ARMENIAN STONE **a.** — **l. ca'la-mi-na'ris** (kăl'ă-mĭ-nā'rĭs; 115) [NL.], calamine. — **l. caus'ti-cus** (kŏs'tĭ-kŭs) [L., caustic stone], caustic potash. — **l. in'fer-na'lis** (ĭn'fĕr-nā'lĭs) [L., infernal stone], fused nitrate of silver; lunar caustic. —**l. laz'u-li** (lăz'ū-lī) [F. & NL. See LAZULI], a stone whose characteristic color is a rich azure blue, occurring usually in small rounded masses, and frequently showing spangles of iron pyrites; also, the color of this stone. Lapis lazuli is probably the sapphire of the ancients, and it is still much valued for ornamental purposes. It is also used (now to a very limited extent) for making ultramarine. Mineralogically it is complex, being essentially lazurite, but containing hauynite, sodalite, and other minerals. — **l. lazuli ware,** Wedgwood pebbleware of blue veined with gold. — **l. ol-la'ris** (ŏ-lā'rĭs; 115) [L. *ollaris* pert. to a pot], potstone.

Lap'i-thæ (lăp'ĭ-thē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Λαπίθαι.] *Gr. Myth.* A Thessalian people whose king, Pirithous, invited the centaurs to his wedding with Deidamia, or Hippodamia. The centaurs, inflamed with wine, endeavored to seize the bride and other maidens, but in the fight that arose were defeated by the Lapithæ aided by Theseus.

La-place's' e-qua'tion (lä-plăs'ĭz). [See LAPLACIAN.] *Math.* The equation $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$, often written $\nabla^2 u = 0$. It is exceedingly important in physics.

La-plac'i-an (lä-plăs'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **La-plac'e-an.** Of or pert. to Pierre Simon de Laplace (1749–1827), French astronomer and mathematician, or his writings or theories, esp. the theory of development of the solar system from a primitive nebula. See NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS.

Laplacian coefficient, *Math.*, the expression $P_m (\cos \gamma)$, where γ is the angle made by a radius vector with a fixed axis through the origin. — **L. distribution** (of electricity), distribution both irrotational and solenoidal.

Lap'land-er (lăp'lăn-dẽr), *n.* A Lapp.

Lap-lan'di-an (lăp-lăn'dĭ-ăn), **Lap-lan'dic** (-dĭk), **Lap'land-ish,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Lapland, the Laplanders, or the Lapp language.

Lapp (lăp), *n.* **1.** One of a Mongoloid race of northern Scandinavia and adjacent parts of Russia, characterized by very short stature and extreme brachycephaly. Formerly they lived chiefly as nomads, subsisting upon their reindeer herds, but now they are settling among the Swedes and Norwegians, whose mode of life they assume.

The hair of the *Lapps*, most aberrant of all the western Mongoloid peoples, is at present generally brown or light chestnut, whereas in Linnē's time it was normally black. *A. H. Keane.*

2. The language of the Lapps. See FINNO-UGRIC.

lap'pet (lăp'ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of *lap* a fold.] **1.** A loose fold or flap of a garment or headdress; specif.: **a** The skirts of a coat. **b** A lapel. **c** One of the streamers of a woman's headdress. **d** The bands of clerical vestments.

2. Anything hanging or lying in a fold or loosely pendent; as: **a** A keyhole guard. **b** A flap or lap of flesh; a fold; lobe, as of the ear, lungs, etc. **c** The wattle of a bird.

3. Short for LAPPET MOTH.

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268), *n.*; *Sp. pl.* -ZONES (-thō'-nās; -sō'nās). [Sp. *lanzón.*] a The sapodilla plum. **b** In the Philippines, the lanseh.

La-od'i-ce (lā-ŏd'ĭ-sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λαοδίκη.] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra mentioned by Homer and usually identified as the Electra (which see) of the tragic poets.

La-od'i-ce'a (-sē'ā). *Bib.*

La-od'i-cé'a (-sē'ā). *D. Bib.*

La-om'e-don (lā-ŏm'ē-dŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λαομέδων.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Troy, father of Priam and Hesione.

La-o'mim (lā-ō'mĭm). *D. Bib.*

La'o-sau'rus (lā'ō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λᾶας, λᾶος, stone + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of rather large iguanodont dinosaurs from the Upper Jurassic of Wyoming and Colorado.

La-o'tian (lā-ō'shăn), *n.* = LAO. Lap. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. pret. of LEAP.

la-pac'tic (lā-păk'tĭk), *a. & n.* [Gr. λαπακτικός, fr. λαπάσσειν to empty.] Cathartic; laxative.

lap angle. *Slide Valves.* The portion of the angular advance corresponding to the lap.

lap'a-rec'to-my (lăp'ā-rĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*laparo-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of a part of the abdominal wall.

lap'a-ro-co-lot'o-my, *n.* [*laparo-* + *colotomy.*] *Surg.* Colotomy.

lap'a-ro-en'ter-ot'o-my, *n.* [*laparo-* + *enterotomy.*] *Surg.* Incision through the abdominal wall into the intestine.

lap'a-ro-hys'ter-ec'to-my, *n.* [*laparo-* + *hysterectomy.*] *Surg.* Removal of the uterus through the abdominal wall.

‖ **la pa'role' a é'té' don'née' à l'homme pour dé'gut'ser sa pen'sée'** (lä pä'rōl' ä ā'tā' dô'nā' ä lōm pōor dā'gē'zā' sä pän'sā'). [F.] Speech has been given to man to conceal his thought; — attributed to Talleyrand, but said in substance by Voltaire in the tale *Le Chapon et la Poularde.*

lap'a-ro-ne-phrec'to-my, *n.* [*laparo-* + *nephrectomy.*] *Med.* Laparotomy to remove a kidney.

lap'a-ro-ne-phrot'o-my, *n.* [*laparo-* + *nephrotomy.*] *Surg.* Nephrotomy by incision of the abdominal wall.

Lap'a-ro-stic'ti (lăp'ā-rō-stĭk'tī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *laparo-* + Gr. στικτός, fr. στίζειν to prick.] *Zoöl.* A group equiv. to Coprinæ, distinguished by having the abdominal spiracles in the connecting membranes. Cf. PLEURO-STICTI.—**lap'a-ro-stict'** (lăp'ā-rō-stĭkt'), *a. & n.*

lap'a-thum, *n.* [L.] Sorrel. *Obs.*

‖ **la pa'tience' est a'mère',** **mais son fruit' est doux'** (lä pä'syäN'-sĕ-tä'-mär', mĕ sôN frwē'-tĕ doo'). [F.] Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.

lap box coupling. See BOX COUPLING.

lap'-but'ted. *a.* Designating a lap and butt joint in riveted work. See BUTT JOINT, *Illust.*

lap dovetail. *Carp.* A dovetail in which the recesses in one piece are cut only part way through, so that part of the thickness of one board overlaps the end of the other. Sometimes called **drawer dovetail.**

lape. Obs. pret. of LEAP.

lape (*dial* lāp). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LAP, *v.*

lap'el-hout' (lăp'ĕl-hout'), *n.* [D. *lepelhout*, lit., spoon wood.] = LADLEWOOD.

la-pelle'. Rare var. of LAP.

laperkin. † LATTERKIN.

lap'ful (lăp'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as the lap can contain.

Lap'ham, Silas (lăp'ăm). The hero of "The Rise of Silas Lapham," a novel by William Dean Howells. He is portrayed as a typical self-made American, whose home is Boston. The story deals with the effects of large wealth upon himself and his family.

Laph'ri-a (lăf'rĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λαφρία, an epithet of Artemis; cf. λάφυρα, pl., spoils, plunder.] *Zool.* A genus of flies of the family Asilidæ, containing species which superficially resemble bumblebees and wasps.

lap'i-cid'a-ry, *n.* A lapicide. *Obs.* —**lap'i-ci-da'ri-al,** *a. Obs.*

lap'i-cide (lăp'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *lapicida; lapis* stone + *caedere* to cut.] A stonecutter.

lapidary bee. A European bumblebee (*Bombus lapidarius*) which nests in stony places.

lap'i-da'tor (lăp'ĭ-dā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who stones. *Rare.* [*Obs.*]

lapidement, *n.* [F.] Lapidation.

la-pid'e-on (lā-pĭd'ē-ŏn), *n.* [L. *lapis, -idis*, stone.] *Music.* An instrument comprising a series of flint stones hung in a frame and graduated to a scale, and played on with hammers.

lap'i-des'cen-cy (lăp'ĭ-dĕs'ĕn-sĭ). *n.* Lapidescence; also, a lapidescent thing. *R.* [*Obs.*]

la-pid'i-an, *a* Pert. to stones.

lap'i-dic'o-lous (lăp'ĭ-dĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *lapis, -idis*, stone + *-colous.*] *Zoöl.* Living under stones; specif., designating certain blind carabid beetles of *Anophthalmus* and allied genera.

lap'i-dist (lăp'ĭ-dĭst), *n.* [L. *lapis, -idis*, a stone.] A lapidary.

la-pid'i-fy (lā-pĭd'ĭ-fī), *n.* [L. *lapis, -idis*, stone + *-fy.*] Stoniness. *Obs or R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

lap'i-dose (lăp'ĭ-dōs), *a.* [L. *lapidosus* stony, fr. *lapis, lapidis*, stone.] Stony. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Bot.* Growing in stony places. *Rare.* [*Bib.*]

Lap'i-doth (lăp'ĭ-dŏth; -dōth). **lap'il-la'tion** (lăp'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [See LAPILLUS.] Act or capacity of making stony. *Obs.*

la-pil'li, *n., pl.* of LAPILLUS.

la-pil'li-form (lā-pĭl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [See LAPILLUS; -FORM.] Having the form of small stones.

la-pil'lo (lā-pĭl'ō; *It.* lä-pēl'-lō). [It.] *Geol.* Lava in the form of lapilli.

‖ **la'pis a'ma-ti'ta** (lā'pĭs ä'-mä-tē'tä). [It.] A red hematite pigment.

Lap'ith (lăp'ĭth), *n. Gr. Myth.* One of the Lapithæ.

lap joint. A joint made by one layer, part, or piece, overlapping another, as in the scarfing of timbers. —**lap'-joint'ed,** *a.*

Laplace's coefficient. = LAPLACIAN COEFFICIENT.

Laplace's functions. *Math.* Spherical harmonics. [SPUR.]

Lapland longspur. See LONG-LAP'-LAP', *n. & v.* Duplication of LAP, a sound, etc.

lap'ling, *n.* [*lap* of a garment + *-ling.*] One fond of reclining on ladies' laps. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

lap'lol'ly. † LOBLOLLY.

lap machine. = LAPPING MACHINE.

la-pon' (lä-pōn'), *n.* A scorpion fish (*Scorpæna mystes*) of the Pacific coast of Middle America. It reaches a length of 15 inches.

La-por'te-a (lā-pôr'tē-ā; 201), *n.* [NL.] Bot. Syn. of URTICASTRUM. [Syn. of ARCTIUM.]

Lap'pa (lăp'ā), *n.* [L., a bur.]

lap-pa'ceous (lă-pā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *lappaceus* burlike, fr. *lappa* a bur.] *Bot.* Resembling a burdock bur; echinate.

lap'pare' (lăp'ār'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

lappe. † LAP.

lapped, *pret. & p. p.* of LAP. —**lapped'-butt' joint** (lăpt'-bŭt'). A lap-butted joint.

lap-pel'. Var. of LAPEL.

lap'per (lăp'ẽr), *n.* [From LAP to fold.] One that wraps or folds; specif., *Textiles*, a lapping machine. [idary's lap.]

lap'per, *n.* One who uses a lap.

lap'per, *n.* [From LAP to drink.] One who laps with his tongue.

lapper gowan. The globeflower. *Scot.*

lap'per-milk' (lăp'ẽr-), *n.* Curdled milk. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lap'pet, *v. t.* To provide with or as with a lappet. *R.* [MOTH.]

lappet caterpillar. See LAPPET

lap'pet-ed, *a.* Having or provided with a lappet or lappets.

lap'pet-head', *n.* A headdress with ornamented lappets. *Obs.*

lappet loom. A loom for lappet weaving.

lappet moth. One of several species of lasiocampid moths, which have stout, more or less flattened, hairy caterpillars, bearing small lobes or lappets at the sides of the body, and hence called **lappet caterpillars.** Two common American species (*Phyllodesma americana* and *Tolype velleda*) feed upon the apple tree.

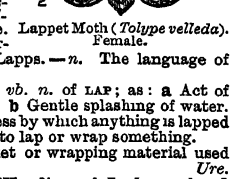

Lappet Moth (*Tolype velleda*). Female.

Lap'pic (lăp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lapland or the Lapps. — *n.* The language of the Lapps. See LAPP.

lap'ping (lăp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LAP; as: **a** Act of licking up with the tongue. **b** Gentle splashing of water.

lap'ping, *n.* **1.** Act or process by which anything is lapped or wrapped; also, that used to lap or wrap something.

2. A kind of machine blanket or wrapping material used by calico printers. *Ure.*

Lap'pu-la (lăp'ū-lă), *n.* [NL. dim. of L. *lappa* bur.] *Bot.* A large genus of rough-pubescent herbs having small blue or white flowers in terminal racemes, the corolla with five scales at the throat. The four nutlets constituting the fruit are armed with barbed prickles. The species occur in temperate regions, several being troublesome weeds. They are known as *stickseeds.*

laps'a-ble (lăp'sȧ-b'l), **laps'i-ble** (-sĭ-), *a.* Liable to lapse.

Lap'sa-na (lăp'sȧ-nȧ), *n.* [L., also *lampsana*, charlock, Gr. λαψάνη, λαμψάνη.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World cichoriaceous herbs having pinnatifid leaves and yellow-rayed heads of flowers. *L. communis* is the nipplewort.

lapse (lăps), *n.* [L. *lapsus*, fr. *labi*, p. p. *lapsus*, to slide, to fall. cf. F. *laps.* See SLEEP.] **1.** A slip, as of the tongue or pen; an error; a fault; a failing in duty; a slight deviation from truth, accuracy, or rectitude.

To guard against those *lapses* and failings to which our infirmities daily expose us. *Rogers.*

2. *Theol.* A fall or apostasy.

3. *Law.* The termination or failure of a right or privilege through neglect to exercise it within some limit of time, or through failure of some contingency; thus, a *lapse* of a legacy or devise is its failure to vest or take effect; the *lapse* of a life insurance policy is the termination of it by failure duly to pay the premium. Cf. EXPIRY.

4. A gliding, slipping, or gradual falling; a gradual progress or passing, esp. from a higher to a lower state, or in time; — restricted usually to immaterial things, or to figurative uses; as, the *lapse* of centuries.

The *lapse* to indolence is soft and imperceptible. *Rambler.*
Liquid *lapse* of murmuring streams. *Milton.*

5. A falling into rum or disuse; as, the temporary *lapse* of a custom.

lapse, *v. i.*; LAPSED (lăpst); LAPS'ING. [L. *lapsare*, fr. *labi*, *lapsus*, to slide, fall. See LAPSE, *n.*] **1.** To pass or slip gradually and smoothly downward, backward, or away; — chiefly restricted to figurative uses. "The slowly *lapsing* current." *Century Mag.*

A tendency to *lapse* into the barbarity of those northern nations from whom we are descended. *Swift.*

2. To slide or slip in moral conduct; to fail in duty; to fall from virtue; to deviate from rectitude; to commit a fault by inadvertence or mistake. *Shak.*

3. *Law.* To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, or from the original destination, by the omission, negligence, or failure of some one, as a patron, a legatee, etc.; thus, a legacy is said to *lapse* which fails to vest; an insurance policy *lapses* when it terminates, with forfeiture of value under it, solely from nonpayment of a premium when due.

If the archbishop shall not fill it [a benefice] up within six months ensuing, it *lapses* to the king. *Aylife.*

4. To fall into disuse or rum.

lapse, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to slip; to let slip; to allow to pass, to suffer the lapse of; hence, to forfeit. *Obs. or R.*

An appeal may be deserted by the appellant's *lapsing* the term of law. *Aylife.*

2. To surprise or apprehend in a fault or error; — the probable sense in the nonce use in the citation. *Obs.*

For which, if I be *lapsed* in this place,
I shall pay dear. *Shak.*

lapsed (lăpst), *p. a.* **1.** Having slipped downward, backward, or away; having lost position, privilege, use, etc., by neglect; — restricted to figurative uses.

Once more I will renew
His *lapsed* powers, though forfeit. *Milton.*

2. Ineffectual, void, or forfeited. See LAPSE, *v. i.*, 3.

3. Fallen into sin or a lower spiritual state or from a religious faith.

lap'stone' (lăp'stōn'), *n.* A stone held in the lap, on which shoemakers beat leather.

lap'streak' (-strēk'), *a.* Built with boards whose edges lap one over another; clinker-built; — said of boats. — *n.* A boat so built.

lap'sus (lăp'sŭs), *n.* [L. See LAPSE.] A slip; error; inadvertence; — chiefly in Latin phrases; as: ‖ **lap'sus ca'la-mi** (kăl'ȧ-mĭ), a slip of the pen. — ‖ 1. **lin'gue** (lĭn'gwē), a slip of the tongue. — ‖ **lapsus me-mo'ri-æ** (mē-mō'rĭ-ē; 201), a slip of the memory.

lap weld. A joint made by welding together overlapping edges or ends.

lap'-weld' (lăp'wĕld'), *v. t.*; LAP'-WELD'ED; LAP'-WELD'ING. To unite by a lap weld; as, a *lap-welded* pipe or tube.

lap winding. *Elec.* A method of winding armatures of alternating-current dynamos, in which the wire laps over or loops back towards the point at which the winding began, loop winding.

lap'wing' (lăp'wĭng'), *n.* [ME. *lapwynke, leepwynke*, AS. *hléapewince;* cf. *hléapan* to leap, jump, E. LEAP, and AS. *wincian* to wink, E. WINK, AS. *wancol* wavering, G. *wanken* to stagger, waver; but also AS. *læpewince.*] An abundant crested plover (*Vanellus vanellus*, syn. *V. cristatus*) of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa, noted for its slow irregular flapping flight and its shrill wailing cry. Its upper parts, including the crest, are bronzy green, the throat and breast black, and the sides of the head and neck and most of the under parts white. Great numbers of its eggs are gathered and sold as delicacies, the "plover's eggs" of the London market. Also, any of various related species, some of which occur in South America and South Africa.

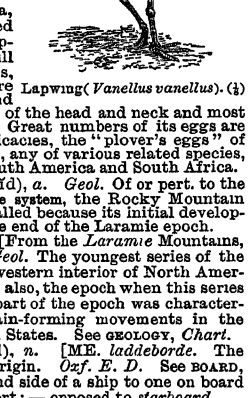

Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*). (½)

Lar'a-mide (lăr'ȧ-mīd; -mĭd), *a. Geol.* Of or pert. to the Laramie series. — **Laramide system,** the Rocky Mountain system; — sometimes so called because its initial development occurred at about the end of the Laramie epoch.

Lar'a-mie (lăr'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [From the *Laramie* Mountains, Colorado & Wyoming.] *Geol.* The youngest series of the Cretaceous system in the western interior of North America, containing much coal; also, the epoch when this series was deposited. The later part of the epoch was characterized by extensive mountain-forming movements in the western part of the United States. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

lar'board (lär'bōrd; -bĕrd), *n.* [ME. *laddeborde.* The first part is of uncertain origin. *Oxf. E. D.* See BOARD, *n.*, 8.] *Naut.* The left-hand side of a ship to one on board facing toward the bow; port; — opposed to *starboard.*

☞ *Larboard* has been, in actual use, superseded by *port*, to avoid liability of confusion with *starboard.*

lar'board, *a.* On or pertaining to the left-hand side of a vessel; port. *Now Rare.* — **lar'board,** *adv.*

lar'ce-ner (lär'sē-nĕr) } *n.* One who commits larceny.
lar'ce-nist (lär'sē-nĭst) }

lar'ce-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *larrecinos.*] Having the character of larceny; committing larceny; thievish; as, a *larcenous* act or person. — **lar'ce-nous-ly,** *adv.*

lar'ce-ny (-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [F. *larcin*, OF. *larrecin*, L. *latrocinium*, fr. *latro* robber, mercenary, hired servant; cf. Gr. λάτρις hired servant. Cf. LATROCINY.] *Law.* The unlawful taking and carrying away of things personal with intent to deprive the rightful owner of the same; theft. To constitute larceny there must be a taking without the owner's consent, and it must be unlawful or felonious; every part of the property stolen must be removed, however slightly, from its former position; and it must be, at least momentarily, in the complete possession of the thief (cf. EMBEZZLEMENT). Larceny at the common law was distinguished as **grand larceny** and **petit,** or **petty, larceny,** according as the value of the property stolen was over or under twelvepence; but this distinction is abolished by statute in England, and in most of the United States, a difference, similar in theory, being made in the punishment, based upon the amount stolen or the circumstances of the theft. Larceny is also sometimes distinguished as **simple larceny,** and as **mixed, compound,** or **aggravated, larceny,** according as it is not, or is, attended with aggravating circumstances, such as a taking from a building or from the person.

larch (lärch), *n.* [Cf. OF. *larice*, also *larege* (Cotgr.), It. *larice*, Sp. *lárice, alerce*, G. *lärche;* all fr. L. *larix, -icis;* cf. Gr. λάριξ.] **1. a** Any pinaceous tree of the genus *Larix.* The larches are of graceful habit, distinguished by their short fascicled leaves, which differ from those of most other conifers in being deciduous. The wood is usually tough and durable. *L. europæa*, the European larch, is a favorite in cultivation. See LARIX. **b** The wood of any of these trees.

Branch of Larch (reduced) showing Leaves and mature Cones.

2. Any of several coniferous trees of related genera, as certain firs (*Abies amabilis* and *A. nobilis*), the Corsican pine (*Pinus laricio*), the Chinese or golden larch (*Pseudolarix kæmpferi*), etc.

lard (lärd), *n.* [F., bacon, pig's fat, L. *lardum, laridum;* cf. Gr. λαρινός fattened, fat.] **1.** The fat or fat flesh of swine; fat bacon or pork. *Obs.*

2. The rendered fat of swine, esp. the internal fat of the abdomen. It is a soft white solid or semisolid, and is used in cookery, in pharmacy for unguents, in soap making, etc.

lard, *v. t.*; LARD'ED; LARD'ING. [F. *larder.* See LARD, *n.*] **1.** To stuff or enrich with pork or bacon; esp., to insert lardons of bacon or pork in the surface of, before cooking, as, to *lard* poultry.

2. To fatten; to enrich with fat.

[The oak] with his nuts *larded* many swine. *Spenser.*

3. To smear with lard, fat, or grease.

4. To mix or garnish with something, as by way of improvement; to bedeck; strew; line; interlard. *Shak.*

Let no alien Sedley interpose
To *lard* with wit thy hungry Epsom prose. *Dryden.*
White his shroud as the mountain snow,—
. . . *Larded* with sweet flowers. *Shak.*

lar-da'ceous (lär-dā'shŭs), *a.* [From LARD; cf. F. *lardacé.*] Consisting of, or resembling, lard or lardacein.

lardaceous degeneration. *Med.* = AMYLOID DEGENERATION.

lard'er (lar'dẽr), *n.* [OF. *lardier.* See LARD, *n.*] A room or place where meat and other articles of food are kept before they are cooked.

larder beetle. A dark brown or nearly black beetle (*Dermestes lardarius*) about one third of an inch long, having a yellowish brown band across the fore part of the elytra. Its larva feeds on dried meats, skins, feathers, etc, and is often a household pest.

lard'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* One in charge of a larder.

Lar'di-zab'a-la'ce-æ (lär'dĭ-zăb'ȧ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., after Michael *Lardizábal* y Uribe (b. 1744), Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* A family of chiefly climbing shrubs (order Ranunculales), differing from the Berberidaceæ in the palmate leaves, extrorse anthers, and other characters. There are 7 genera and about 12 species, chiefly Asiatic. See AKEBIA. — **lar'di-zab'a-la'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

lard oil. An oil expressed from chilled lard, and used as a lubricant and illuminant, in soap making, etc. It consists almost entirely of olein.

lar'don (lär'dŏn) } *n.* [F. *lardon*, fr. *lard* lard.] A
lar-doon' (lar-dōōn') } slice or strip of fat pork or bacon inserted into meat in larding.

lard'y (lar'dĭ), *a.* Containing, or resembling, lard; of the character or consistency of lard.

Lar'en-ta'li-a (lär'ĕn-tā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A festival celebrated Dec. 23. In celebrating it the pontifices and the Flamen Quirinalis made an offering to the dead at the grave shrine of **La-ren'ta** (lȧ-rĕn'tȧ) — in myth, **Ac'ca Lar-en-tí'na** (ăk'ȧ lär'ĕn-tī'nȧ), or **La-ren'ti-a** (lȧ-rĕn'shĭ-ȧ), mistress of Hercules, nurse of Romulus and Remus — a goddess probably to be identified with the Sabine **La-run'da** (lȧ-rŭn'dȧ) brought to Rome by T. Tatius. The goddess was also known as **De'a Tac'i-ta** (dē'ȧ tăs'ĭ-tȧ).

‖ **la'res** (lā'rēz; 115), *n. pl.; sing.* LAR, *E. pl.* LARS (lärz). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* Gods or spirits of particular localities; tutelaries of the house, the fields, etc.; hence, in later thought, regarded as beneficent ancestral spirits, or as the equivalents for the dead of the genii of the living (see GENIUS; cf. LEMURES). The **lar fa-mil'i-a'ris** (lär fȧ-mĭl'ĭ-ā'rĭs) was the household tutelary, protector of the family, including slaves. The **la'res com'pi-ta'les** (kŏm'pĭ-tā'lēz) were the guardians of the crossroads and the junctions of fields, in whose honor was held the **la-ra'li-a** (lȧ-rā'lĭ-ȧ), or *compitalia* (see COMPITUM). The **la'res præs'tĭ-tes** (prās'tĭ-tēz), orig. tutelaries of the public common, became guardians of the city as a whole. There were also **la'res vi-a'les** (vĭ-ā'lēz), of roads, **la'res per'ma-rĭ'ni** (pûr'mȧ-rĭ'nĭ), of the sea, etc. See PENATES, MANES.

The lars and lemures moan with midnight plaint. *Milton.*

large (larj), *a.*; LARG'ER (lär'jẽr); LARG'EST (-jĕst). [F., fr. L. *largus.* Cf. LARGO.] **1.** Liberal in giving or expending; generous; prodigal; lavish. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. Abundant; ample in quantity or extent; also, broad; wide. *Obs. or Archaic.* "We have yet *large* day." *Milton.*

3. Of time and measures, full; complete; as, a *large* mile; *large* daylight. *Obs.*

4. Having more than usual power, capacity, range, or scope; comprehensive; capacious; — said of the mind, heart, or immaterial things; as, *large* liberty; a *large* treatment of a subject; a *large* sympathy.

Take heed, dear heart, of this *large* privilege. *Shak.*

5. Exceeding most other things of like kind in bulk, capacity, quantity, superficial dimensions, or number of constituent units; of considerable magnitude; big; great; — opposed to *small;* as, a *large* horse; a *large* house or room; a *large* meal; a *large* army; a *large* sum.

☞ For linear dimensions or extent, *great*, and not *large*, is used as a qualifying word; as, *great* length, breadth, depth; a *great* distance; a *great* height.

6. Full in statement; lengthy; diffuse; prolix. *Archaic*

I might be very *large* upon the importance and advantages of education. *Felton.*

7. Lax; unrestrained; of speech or language, loose; licentious; broad; also, *Obs.*, free. *Archaic.*

Some *large* jests he will make. *Shak.*
Of burdens all he set the Paynim *large.* *Fairfax.*

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lappet weaving. A kind of figure weaving, imitating embroidery, in which an extra warp or whip yarn is introduced by a needle attachment.

lappet wheel. *Weaving.* A cylindrical drum having grooves or a series of varying indentations cut in its front face to act as a cam in a lappet loom.

Lapp'pi-doth (lap'ĭ-dŏth; -dōth) *Bib*

lapping block. A grooved cast-iron block, faced with emery powder and benzine, used in linotype work. [CHINE b]

lapping engine. = LAPPING MACHINE. *Mach.* a A machine containing a lap for grinding, polishing, etc. b *Textiles.* A machine for forming cotton, etc., into a lap.

lapping tool. *Mech.* A tool for lapping (grinding or polishing); esp., a device consisting of a spider with arms, each bearing a copper lap, for cleaning the grooves in a gun barrel.

Lapp'ish, *a.* & *n.* = LAPPIC.

Lap-po'ni-an (lă-pō'nĭ-ăn).

Lap-pon'ic (lă-pŏn'ĭk), *a.* & *n.* = LAPPIC.

lapp owl. A large owl (*Scotiaptex lapponica*) of northern Europe and Asia, very similar to the American great gray owl.

lap plate. *Mech.* A strap for a butt joint.

lap riveting. Riveting in which the ends or edges of plates overlap and are riveted together.

lap'ron, *n.* [F. *lapereau.*] A young rabbit. *Obs. Scot.*

‖ **la pro'pri-é'té', c'est le vol'** (lȧ prō'prē-ā'tā' sē lẽ vōl'). [F.] Property is robbery. *Proudhon.*

Lapp'pi-doth (lap'ĭ-dŏth; -dōth) *Bib*

lapps. Lapse. *Ref. Sp.*

laps'a-bil'i-ty (lăp'sȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **laps'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Liability or tendency to lapse. *Rare.*

laps'er, *n.* One who lapses.

lap shaver. A machine for shaving leather to a thickness.

lap'si (lăp'sĭ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *lapsus*, p. p. of *labi* to slip, fall.] *Eccl. Hist.* Those who lapse from the church; esp., those who fell away in the persecutions, local or general, under the Roman Empire, prior to Constantine's conversion.

laps'i-ble, laps'i-bil'i-ty. Vars. of LAPSABLE, LAPSABILITY.

lap'sid'ed (lŏp'sĭd'ĕd). Var. of LOPSIDED.

laps'ing-ly, *adv.* of LAPSING.

lapst. Lapsed. *Ref. Sp.*

lapstar. † LOBSTER.

lap'streaked' (lăp'strēkt'), *a.* Lapstreak.

lap'streak'er, *n.* One who uses a lapstreak. *Local, U. S.*

lapt. Obs., rare, poetic, or ref. sp. pret. & p. p. of LAP.

lap table. A lapboard.

La-pu'ta (lȧ-pū'tȧ), *n.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," a flying island, whose inhabitants are philosophers, devoted to mathematics and music. They neglect all useful occupations to spend their time in working on various visionary schemes.

La-pu'tan (-tăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Laputa; hence, fanciful; preposterous; absurd in science or philosophy. — *n.* A dweller in Laputa; a visionary.

la-pu'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* Chimerically. *Nonce Word.*

lapwing gull. The black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*). *Eng.*

lap'work' (lăp'wûrk'), *n.* Work in which one part laps over another.

‖ **la'quais' de place'** (lȧ'kĕ' dẽ plas'). [F.] On the continent of Europe, a temporary servant hired by a visitor in a city.

laquay. † LACKEY.

laq'ue-ar (lăk'wē-ȧr), *n.*; *pl.* LAQUEARIA (-ē'rĭ-ȧ; 115). [L.] *Arch.* A lacunar.

laq'ue-a'ri-an (-ē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Laqueary. *Rare.*

laq'ue-a-ry, *a.* [L. *laqueus* a noose.] Using a noose, as a gladiator. *Obs.* — *n.* A laquear. *Obs.*

laq'ue-at, *a.* [L. *laqueatus*, p. p.] Ensnared. *Obs. Scot.*

la queche (lȧ kĕsh'; kwĕsh'). The toothed herring.

laquies. Obs. pl. of LACKEY.

lar. † LORE.

lar (lär), *n.*; *pl.* L. LARES (lā'rēz; 115), sometimes E. LARS (lärz). [L.] 1. See LARES.

2. [*pl.* LARS.] A gibbon (*Hylobates lar*) of the Malay Peninsula. Its color varies from dull white to black, the hands and feet always being white.

Lar (lär), **Lars** (lärz), *n.* [L., of Etruscan origin.] *Hist.* A title, equiv. to *Lord*, given to the eldest son of a noble Etruscan family.

La'ra (la'rȧ), *n.* The hero of Byron's poem of the same name, a gloomy and mysterious outlaw chief, identical with Conrad in the same poet's "Corsair."

la'rach (la'răk), *n.* [Gael.] A site of a building. *Scot.*

La-ra'li-a (lȧ-rā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L.] See LARES.

la-ra'ri-um (lȧ-rā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.*; *pl.* -RARIA (-ȧ). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A niche, usually in the atrium, serving as a shrine for the household gods.

lar'bar, *a.* Exhausted; lean. *Obs.* — *n.* One who is lean or worn out. *Obs.*

lar'bo-lins (lar'bō-lĭnz), **lar'bow-lines,** *n. pl.* [Cf. LARBOARD.] *Naut.* The port, or larboard, watch. *Obs. or Archaic.*

lar-cen'ic (lar-sĕn'ĭk), *a.* Larcenous. *Rare.*

lar'ce-nish (lar'sē-nĭsh), *a.* Inclined to larceny.

lar'cer-y, *n.* Larceny. *Obs.*

larch'en, *a.* Pert. to, resembling, or composed of, the larch.

larch sawfly. A very destructive red and black sawfly (*Nematus erichsonii*) whose whitish larva often defoliates the larch.

lar'cin, *n.* [F., larceny.] Larceny; a larcener. *Obs.*

lar'cin-ry, *n.* Larceny. *Obs.*

lard. † LAIRD, LORD.

lard, *v. i.* To grow fat; to ooze fat. *Obs.*

lar-da'ce-in (lär-dā'sē-ĭn), *n.* [See LARDACEOUS.] *Physiol. Chem.* Amyloid (in sense 2).

lardarie † LARDRY.

lardenere. † LARDINER.

lard'er, *n.* One who lards.

lar'de-rel'lite (lär'dē-rĕl'īt), *n.* [After Count F. de *Larderel*, of Tuscany.] *Min.* Hydrous ammonium borate, occurring as a white crystalline powder.

lard'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.

lard'er-y. † LARDRY.

lard'i-form, *a.* [*Lard* + *-form.*] Lardaceous.

lard'ine (lär'dēn), *n.* An artificial lard substitute, containing cottonseed oil

lar'di-ner (lar'dĭ-nẽr), *n.* **1.** A larder. *Obs.* [*or R.*]

2. A larderer; a steward. *Obs.*

lard insect. The larder beetle.

lard'ite, *n.* [See LARD.] a = STEATITE. *Obs.* b Agalmatolite.

lard'ry, *n.* [Cf. OF. *larderie.*] A larder. *Obs.*

lard stone. Steatite.

lard'worm' (lard'wûrm'), *n.* See KIDNEY WORM b.

lar'dy-dar'dy (lar'dĭ-där'dĭ), *a.* Languidly and affectedly dandyish. Cf. LADIDA. *Slang.*

lare. † LERE, LORE.

lare. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LAIR. [LAYER.]

lare (lâr). Obs. or Scot. var. of lare, *n.* A corner's lathe. *Obs.*

larefather, *n.* [*lare* lore + *father.*] An instructor. *Obs*

‖ **la'res et pe-na'tes** (lā'rēz ĕt pē-nā'tēz). [L.] The lares and penates; household gods.

‖ **lar'ga-men'te** (lar'gȧ-mĕn'tē), *adv.* [It., adv. fr. *largo* broad.] *Music.* With breadth of style.

‖ **lar-gan'do** (lär-gän'dō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Tending toward largo.

large, *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf. OF. *largir.*] To enlarge; to increase. *Obs.*

large, *v. i.* **1.** To get free or away

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3. *Naut.* Of the wind, free; fair; favorable, esp. when on the quarter or abeam.
Syn. — Big, bulky, huge, capacious, comprehensive, ample, abundant, plentiful, copious, liberal. See GREAT.
large bond, *Stock Exchange*, a bond of a par value of over $1,000. *Colloq.* — **l. intestine.** See INTESTINE. — **l. pole,** *Forestry*, any tree with a diameter of from 8 to 12 inches. — **l. post,** a size of paper. See PAPER. — **l. sapling,** *Forestry*, any tree over 10 feet high and 4 inches or less in diameter.
large (lärj), *adv.* **1.** Amply; fully; quite; liberally; freely; licentiously. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
2. *Naut.* **a** With the wind free, or abaft the beam; as, to go, or sail, *large*. **b** At a distance; wide of a course, another ship, the shore, etc. *Rare.*
3. Pompously; extravagantly; boastfully. *Colloq.*
large, *n.* **1.** Liberality; generosity; bounty. *Obs.*
2. Liberty; freedom. *Obs.*, exc. in *at large*.
3. *Music.* A medieval note equal to 2 longs (3 in perfect time; see MENSURABLE MUSIC), 4 breves, or 8 semibreves. See NOTE, *n.*

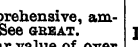

Forms of the Large.

at large. **a** Without restraint or confinement; as, to go *at large*. **b** Diffusely; fully; to the full extent; at length; as, to speak on a subject *at large*. **c** Unsettled; not fixed, open. *Obs. or R.* **d** Of full size; not reduced in scale. *Obs.* **e** In general; as a whole; altogether.

Ten thousand rovers in the world *at large* *Cowper.*

f In a general or indefinite way; hence, random; without definite direction or aim. **g** Not close together; spread apart; covering a considerable area. *Obs.* **h** Of electors, representatives, etc., representing, or chosen to represent, the whole of a State, county, or other political or social division having subdivisions, in distinction from those chosen to represent particular districts or subdivisions. Representatives to Congress are chosen *at large* by the voters of a whole State when the State has only one representative, or when the State is entitled to more representatives than it has Congressional districts, or the like. *U. S.* — **at one's large,** at liberty; not confined or in custody. *Obs.* — **in l.,** on a large scale.
large'-hand'ed (-hăn'dĕd; -dĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Having large hands. Fig.: **a** Grasping; rapacious. *Obs.* "*Large-handed* robbers your great masters are." *Shak.* **b** Open-handed; liberal. — **large'-hand'ed-ness,** *n.*
large'-heart'ed (-här'tĕd; -tĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Having a large or generous heart or disposition; sympathetic; charitable; liberal. — **large'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*
large'ly, *adv.* In a large manner; esp.: **a** Extensively; abundantly; to a large extent. **b** Generally; comprehensively; in a general or wide sense; on a large scale. **c** Pompously. **d** Fully; at length; freely; loosely; widely. *Obs.*
large'-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd; -dĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Liberal in ideas; characterized by breadth of view; not narrow. — **large'-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*
larg'en (lär'jĕn), *v. i & t.* To grow or make large or larger; to enlarge. *Poetic.*
large'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being large; esp.: **a** Large size; magnitude; bulk; bigness; extensiveness. **b** Comprehensiveness; breadth; large scope or range. **c** Liberality; *Obs.*, diffuseness or prolixity. **d** Pompousness.
lar'gess } (lär'jĕs), *n.* [F. *largesse*, fr. *large*. See LARGE,
lar'gesse } *a.*] **1.** Liberality; generosity; bounty. *Obs.* Fulfilled of *largesse* and of all grace *Chaucer.*
2. Liberal giving; a liberal gift; a bounty bestowed.
The heralds finished their proclamation with their usual cry of "*Largesse, largesse*, gallant knights!" *Scott.*
3. Liberty; freedom; leave. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
lar'get (-jĕt), *n.* [F. *larget*.] A short piece of bar iron for rolling into a sheet; a small billet.
‖ **lar-ghet'to** (lär-gĕt'tō), *a. & adv.* [It., dim. of *largo* largo.] *Music.* Somewhat slow or slowly, but less so than *largo*, and rather more so than *adagio*. — *n.* A larghetto movement.
‖ **lar'go** (lär'gō), *a. & adv.* [It., L. *largus*. See LARGE.] *Music* Slow or slowly; — more so than *adagio*; next in slowness to *grave*, and also weighty and solemn in style. — *n.* A largo movement or piece.
lar'i-at (lăr'ĭ-ăt), *n.* [Sp. *la reata* the rope; *la* the + *reata* rope. Cf. REATA.] **a** A long, small rope of hemp or strips of hide with a running noose, used for catching cattle, horses, etc.; a lasso. **b** A similar rope, with or without the noose, used for picketing horses or mules while grazing.
lar'i-at (lăr'ĭ-ăt), *v. t.;* LAR'I-AT'ED (-ăt'ĕd); LAR'I-AT'ING (-ăt'ĭng). To secure with a lariat fastened to a stake, as a horse or mule for grazing; also, to lasso or catch with a lariat. *Western U. S.*
Lar'i-dæ (lăr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LARINE.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the gulls, terns, and jaegers. See 4th GULL.
Lar'i-mer col'umn (lăr'ĭ-mẽr). *Arch. & Engin.* A (patented) built-up column made by bending two I-beams at right angles in the middle of the webs and riveting them together with a small I-shaped filler between.

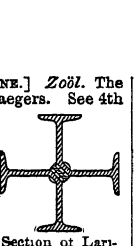

Section of Larimer Column

lar'ine (lăr'ĭn; lā'rĭn; 277), *a.* [L. *larus* a sea bird, perh. gull.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the gull family (Laridæ).
Lar'ix (lăr'ĭks; lā'rĭks), *n.* [L., larch. See LARCH.] **a** *Bot.* A genus of pinaceous trees, the larches, having fascicles of small deciduous leaves, and reflexed cones with persistent scales. Three species are found in North America and five in Europe and Asia. See LARCH and TAMARACK. **b** [*l. c.*] A tree of this genus.
lark (lärk), *n.* [ME. *larke, laverock*, AS. *lāwerce, lāferce;* akin to D. *leeuwerk*, LG. *lewerke*, OHG. *lērahha*, G. *lerche*, Sw. *lärka*, Dan. *lerke*, Icel. *lævirki.*] **1.** Any of numerous species of singing birds of the family Alaudidæ, esp. the skylark (which see). They mostly inhabit Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. In America they are represented by the horned larks.
2. In an extended sense, and esp. in combination, or with limiting term, any of many birds of other families having some real or fancied resemblance to a true lark in appearance or habits; as, the *meadow larks, titlarks*, etc.
lark, *v. i.;* LARKED (lärkt); LARK'ING. [Orig. uncert.; perh. fr. LARK, the bird.] To sport; to frolic; also, to ride across country or over obstacles. *Colloq.*
lark, *v. t.* **a** To make sport of; to tease. **b** To jump, on horseback; as, to *lark* the hedge. *Oxf. E. D.* **c** To ride (a horse) across country. *Oxf. E. D. All Colloq.*
lark, *n.* [Cf. LARK to sport.] A frolic; a merry adventure. *Colloq.*
lark'spur (lärk'spûr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Delphinium*, many species of which are cultivated for their showy irregular flowers with spurred calyx. *D. consolida* is the field larkspur, or king's consound. See DELPHINIUM.

Larkspur (*Delphinum ti ollifolium*)

lark'y (lar'kĭ), *a.* Sportive; ready for a lark. *Colloq.*
lar'ri-kin (lăr'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *larrikin* a mischievous or frolicsome youth, *larrick* lively, careless, *larack* to frolic, to romp.] A rowdy street loafer; a rowdyish or noisy ill-bred fellow; — variously applied, as to a street blackguard, a street Arab, a youth given to horse-play, etc. *Australia & Eng.*
— *a.* Rowdy; rough; disorderly. *Australia & Eng.*
Mobs of unruly *larrikins*. *Sydney Daily Telegraph.*
☞ *Larrikin* is often popularly explained by the following anecdote (which is without foundation): An Irish policeman at Melbourne, on bringing a notorious tough into court, was asked by the magistrate what the prisoner had been doing, and replied, "He was *a-larrikin*' [i. e., a-larking] about the streets."
lar'ri-kin-ism (-Yz'm), *n.* The conduct of a larrikin; disorderly or ruffianly behavior; rowdyism. *Australia & Eng.*
lar'rup (lăr'ŭp), *v. t.;* LAR'RUPED (-ŭpt); LAR'RUP-ING. [Cf. D. *larpen* to thresh, *larp* a whip, blow.] To beat or flog soundly. *Colloq.*
lar'va (lär'vä), *n.;* *L. pl.* -VÆ (-vē). [L. *larva* ghost, specter, mask.] **1.** A ghost; a spirit. *Obs.*, exc.: **a** *Rom. Relig.* A ghost or specter; a hobgoblin. See LEMURES. **b** *Occultism.* A species of supernatural monster or goblin.
2. *Zoöl.* The immature, wingless, and often wormlike form in which metabolous insects hatch from the egg, and in which they remain with increase in size and other minor changes until they assume the pupa or chrysalis stage. Various kinds are known as *caterpillars, grubs, maggots*, etc. In many lower groups of insects the larvæ differ but little from the adult in form, but they are wingless.
3. *Zoöl.* Hence, the early form of any animal which, while immature, is unlike its parent and must pass through more or less of a metamorphosis before assuming the adult characters. The term is applied to later stages than *embryo*, designating those in which organs for the performance of many or most of the bodily functions (usually excepting reproduction) are already formed. The tadpole of a frog or toad is a familiar example. In animals which are permanently attached in the adult stage the larvæ are commonly capable of locomotion, thus providing for widely scattering the individuals.
Lar-va'ce-a (lar-vā'shē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.; *larva* + *-acea.*] *Zoöl.* An order of small, free-swimming, pelagic tunicates, including *Appendicularia* and allied genera; — equivalent to Larvalia and Copelata of some authors. They have a permanent caudal appendage, supported by a skeletal axis or notochord, and the test of other tunicates is represented by a relatively large, transparent, temporary envelope, the "house," which is rapidly formed as a secretion from the ectoderm and frequently thrown off and renewed. They are usually hermaphroditic, reproduce by means of eggs, and do not pass through a metamorphosis.
lar-va'ceous (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *larva* mask.] *Med.* Covering like a mask; — said of some skin diseases affecting the face.
lar'val (lar'văl), *a.* [L. *larvalis* ghostly. See LARVA.] **1.** Of or pert. to a larva, or specter. *Obs. or Rom. Relig.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or in the stage of, a larva.
3. *Med.* Larvate.
lar-va'ri-um (lär-vā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.;* *pl.* L. -RIA (-ä), E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz). [NL. See LARVA.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A nest or shelter made by the larvæ of some insects.
2. A box or cage for the rearing of insect larvæ.
lar'vate (lär'vāt), *a.* [L. *larva* mask.] Masked; hence, concealed; obscure; — applied to doubtful cases of some diseases; as, *larvate* pneumonia; *larvate* epilepsy.
lar'vat-ed (lär'vāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *larvatus* bewitched. See LARVA.] Masked; clothed as with a mask; concealed.
larve (lärv), *n.* [Cf. F. *larve.*] **1.** A ghost; a specter; a larva. *Obs. or Rom. Relig.*
2. A mask. *Obs.*
3. *Zoöl.* A larva. *Obs. or R.*
lar'vi-form (lar'vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*larva* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a larva; larval.
la-ryn'ge-al (lă-rĭn'jē-ăl; lăr'ĭn-jē'ăl; 277), *a.* [From LARYNX.] Of or pert. to, or used on, the larynx; as, *laryngeal* forceps. — *n.* A laryngeal artery or nerve.
laryngeal arteries, the arteries of the larynx. The *inferior* and *superior* ones are branches of the inferior and superior thyroid arteries respectively. — **l. nerves,** the branches of the pneumogastric nerve supplying the larynx. The superior laryngeal arises above the larynx and descends along the pharynx. It is the sensory nerve of the larynx. The inferior, or recurrent, laryngeal (the motor nerve) arises below the larynx and, winding around the subclavian artery (on the right side), or the arch of the aorta (on the left side), runs upward to the larynx. — **l. pouch, sac, saccule,** a pouch-like expansion of the lateral wall cavity of the larynx, between the true and false vocal cords. Its walls secrete a mucus which lubricates the vocal cords. In certain monkeys, as the orang, it is greatly developed, extending over the throat and upper chest.
lar'yn-geo'to-my (lăr'ĭn-jē-k'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*laryngo-* + *-ectomy.*] *Surg.* Excision of the larynx.
lar'yn-gis'mus (lăr'ĭn-jĭz'mŭs; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λαρυγγισμός a croaking. See LARYNX.] *Med.* A spasmodic state of the glottis, giving rise to contraction or closure of the opening. — **lar'yn-gis'mal** (-măl), *a.*
lar'yn-gi'tis (-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *laryngo-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the larynx. — **lar'yn-git'ic** (-jĭt'ĭk), *a.*
la-ryn'go- (lă-rĭn'gō-), **laryng-.** A combining form used to indicate *connection with*, or *relation to, the larynx.*
la-ryn'go-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*laryngo-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for recording the larynx movements in speech.
lar'yn-gol'o-gy (lăr'ĭn-gŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*laryngo-* + *-logy.*] Systematized knowledge of the action and functions of the larynx; in pathology, the department which treats of the diseases of the larynx. — **la-ryn'go-log'i-cal** (lă-rĭn'gŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **lar'yn-gol'o-gist** (lăr'ĭn-gŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*
lar'yn-goph'o-ny (lăr'ĭn-gŏf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*laryngo-* + *-phony.*] The sound of the voice as heard through a stethoscope when the latter is placed upon the larynx.
la-ryn'go-scope (lă-rĭn'gō-skōp), *n.* [*laryngo-* + *-scope.*] An instrument or apparatus for examining the interior of the larynx. Usually two mirrors are employed, the laryngoscope proper, or laryngeal mirror, a small circular mirror mounted at an angle of from 120° to 150° on a long handle, which is introduced into the throat, and a large reflecting head mirror, which concentrates the rays from a light upon the laryngeal mirror and has a central opening through which the observer looks at the image on that mirror. — **la-ryn'go-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), **la-ryn'go-scop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **lar'yn-gos'co-pist** (lăr'ĭn-gŏs'kō-pĭst), *n.*

(from); as the ship *larged* from the lee shore. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
2. *Naut.* Of the wind, to shift so as to blow abaft the beam. *Rare.*
large'-a'cred (-ā'kĕrd), *a.* Possessing much land; broad-acred
large'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having a large eye or large eyes. **b** Having the eyes wide open, as in surprise, terror, or the like
large'-mouthed' bass (-mouthd'; -mouthth'), *or* **large'-mouth',** *n.* See BLACK BASS.
‖ **l'ar'gent'** (lar'zhän'). [F.] Lit., (the) silver; money.
‖ **l'ar'gent' est un bon passe'-par'tout'** (lär'zhän'-tĕ-tŭn bôn pas'pär'tōō'). [F] Money is a good master-key.
largeour, *n.* [F. *largeur.*] Width; largeness. *Obs.*
large'ous, *a.* [*large* + *-ous*] Liberal, generous *Obs.*
larger catechism. See CATECHISM, 2.
larg'er-ly, *adv.* More largely.
lar-gif'i-cal (lär-jĭf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *largificus; largus* large + *facere* to make.] Generous; ample; liberal *Obs.*
lar-gif'lu-ent (-lōō-ĕnt). Abundant; copious. *Obs.*
lar-gif'lu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L *largiuus; largus* abundant + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing copiously. *Obs*
lar-gil'o-quent (lär-jĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [Cf. L. *largiloquus.*] Grandiloquent. *Obs.*
larg'ish (lär'jĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.
lar-gi'tion (lär-jĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *largitio*, fr. *largiri*, p. p. *largitus*, to give bountifully.] Bestowal of largess or gifts; bounty; a gift. *R.*
lar-gi'tion-al, *a. R.*
large'ly (lär'jĭ), *a. & adv.* Large;
la-ri' (lä-rē'), **lar'in** (lăr'ĭn; lā-rēn'), *n.* Also **lar-ree',** etc. [Per. *lārī.*] A piece of Persian hook money, worth in the 17th century about tenpence (20 cents). [Sindhi.]
La'ri (lä'rē), *n.* A dialect of
la-ric'ic (lă-rĭs'ĭk), *a.* [L. *larix, -icis*, larch.] LARIXINIC.
lar'ick (lăr'ĭk; lär'ĭk), *n.* [L. *larix.*] A larch. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [Larine. *Rare.*]
lar'i-dine (lăr'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *a.* [L. *la-rī'go* (*la-rē'gō*), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Prob. of Sp. origin.] A ring at each end of the cinch through which the latigos pass. *Western U. S & Sp. Amer.*
lar'i-got (lăr'ĭ-gŏt), *n.* [F.] *Music.* **a** A kind of shepherd's pipe or flageolet. **b** A shrill organ stop of metal pipes, tuned two octaves and a fifth above the diapasons; the nineteenth.
lar'in. See LARI, coin
La-ri'næ (lă-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LARINE.] *Zool.* See 4th GULL.
Lar'i-o-san'rus (lăr'ĭ-ō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λάρος a kind of sea bird + *saurus.*] A genus of extinct sauropterygian reptiles related to *Nothosaurus* (which see), one to three feet long, known from skeletons from the Triassic of northern Italy
lariot. † LORIOT.
lar'ix-in'ic (lăr'ĭk-sĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a white crystalline acid obtained from the bark of the larch (*Larix*).
lark, *v. i.* To catch larks; as, to go *larking*. [HO. KOL-
Lar'ka Kol' (dŭr'kä kōl') See
lark bunting. **a** A large finch (*Calamospiza melanocorys*) found on the plains of the western United States. The male is black with a large white wing patch. **b** A longspur.
lark'-col'ored, *or* **-col'oured,** *a.* Having the sandy brown color of the European larks.
lark'er, *n.* A catcher of larks.
lark'er, *n.* One who indulges in a lark or frolic. *Colloq.*
lark finch. The lark sparrow.
lark'-heel', *or* **lark's'-heel',** *n.* **1.** a The larkspur. **b** The Indian cress. [of certain negroes.]
2. The long heel characteristic
lark'-heeled' (-hēld'), *a.* Having the claw of the hind toe long and straight, as certain birds.
larking glass A contrivance with a revolving top set with small mirrors, to attract larks.
lark'ing-ly, *adv.* of LARKING.
lark'ish, *a.* Like a lark, or frolic; frolicsome. *Colloq.* —
lark'ish-ness, *n.* *Colloq.*
lark mirror. A larking glass.
lark plover. A seed snipe.
lark's'-claw', *n.* The larkspur. *Obs.* [*Dial. Eng.*
lark's'-foot', *n.* The larkspur.
lark's'-head' knot. A knot used for attaching a rope to a ring or hook on a tackle.
lark silver. An annual payment due to the crown from tenants of the honor of Clare. *Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*
lark'some (lärk'sŭm), *n.* Frolicsome; fond of larking. *Colloq.*
lark sparrow. A sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), found in the Mississippi Valley and the western United States. It is streaked above and white below, with the head varied with black, grayish white, and chestnut.
lark's'-toes', *n.* Larkspur. *Dial*
larm, *n. & v. t.* Alarm. *Obs*
‖ **larme** (lärm), *n.* [F., lit., a tear.] **1** A unit of design or an ornamental appendage suggestive of a tear, used in glaze of ceramic ware, and in lace design.
2. *Her.* A tear; a drop argent.
lar'mi-er (lar'mĭ-ẽr; lär'myā'), *n.* [F., fr *larme* tear, drop, L. *lacrima.* See LACHRYMOSE.] **1.** = TEARPIT.
2. *Arch.* A drip, as of a cornice.
lar-moy'ant (lar-moi'ănt), *a.* [F., p. pr.] Lachrymose.
larn, larn'ing. Obs. or dial. vars. of LEARN, LEARNING.
lar'oid (lăr'oid; lā'roid), *a.* [*Larus* + *-oid.*] Resembling, or pert to, gulls (Larida). [*Obs*
laron, *n.* [F. *larron.*] Robber.
La-ros' (lă-rōz'), *n.* [From the chateau Gruan-*Laroze*, near Bordeaux.] See BORDEAUX, *n*
larp Var. of LERP.
Lar're-a (lăr'ē-ă), *n.* [NL., after J. A. H. de *Larrea*, a Spaniard.] Syn. of COVILLEA.
lar'ree. † LARIN.
lar'ri-gan (lăr'ĭ-găn), *n.* An oil-tanned moccasin with legs, used by lumbermen and trappers. *U. S. & Canada.*
lar'ri-kin-a'li-an (lăr'ĭ-kĭ-nā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, or pert. to, larrikins; rowdy. *Rare Australia*
lar'ri-kin-ess, *n.* A female larrikin. *Australia & Eng.*
lar'ry (lăr'ĭ). Var. of LORRY.
lar'ry (lăr'ĭ; lar'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LARRIES (-ĭz). Confusion; excitement; noise. *Dial. Eng.*
lar'ry (lăr'ĭ; lär'ĭ), *n. U. S. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A long-handled hoe for mixing mortar, or grout **b** Liquid mortar; grout.
lar'ry, *v. t.* To fill in with liquid mortar, or grout, sometimes with bricks or spalls in it; — sometimes with *in. U. S & Dial. Eng.*
lar'son. † LARCIN.
larspaal, larspel. † LORESPELL.
larspelundre, *n.* [AS *lārspell* sermon. Cf. LORE; SPELL.] Preacher. *Obs.*
lar'um (lăr'ŭm; lā'rŭm), *n.* Short for LARUM *Archaic.*
lar'um, *v. t.* To sound loudly; to alarm. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
lar'um, *v. i.* **1.** To go noisily. *Obs.* [*Eng.*
2. To talk incessantly *Dial* [GEAL.
La-run'da (la-rŭn'dă), *n.* [L.] See LARENTALIA.
La'rus (lā'rŭs; 115), *n.* [L., a sea bird, prob. gull.] *Zoöl.* The genus of the typical gulls.
lar'væ (lar'vē), *n.*, *pl.* of LARVA.
Lar-va'li-a (lär-vā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See LARVAL.] *Zool.* = LARVACEA.
lar'vi-cide (lär'vĭ-sīd), *n.* [*larva* + *-cide.*] A substance for killing insect larvæ. — **lar'vi-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*
la-vip'er-ous (lar-vĭp'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*larva* + *-gerous*] *Zool.* Covered with the larval skin; — said of the pupæ of dipterous insects
lar-vip'a-rous (lär-vĭp'ă-rŭs), *a* [*larva* + *-parous.*] *Zool.* Depositing living larvæ, instead of eggs; — said of certain insects.
lar-vi'vo-rous (-vĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*larva* + *-vorous.*] *Zool.* Feeding on larvæ; as, *larvivorous* birds or insects.
lar'vule (lar'vūl), *n.* [*larva* + *-ule*] The earliest larval stage of certain ephemerid insects, in which the respiratory, circulatory, and nerve systems do not appear to be developed.
Lar'wick pal'ings (lar'wĭk pĕl'ĭngz) [From *Larvik*, seaport in Norway.] *Lumber Trade.* Batten ends. See LARCIN.
la'ry (lā'rĭ; 115). = LAVY.
laryng-. See LARYNGO-.
la-ryn'gal (la-rĭn'gal), *a.* Produced in the larynx, as a sound.
lar'yn-gal'gia (lăr'ĭn-găl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *laryngo-* + *-algia.*] *Med.* Pain in the larynx.
la-ryn'ge-an (lă-rĭn'jē-ăn; lăr'ĭn-jē'ăn), *a.* Laryngeal.
la-ryn'ges (lă-rĭn'jēz), *n., L. pl.* of LARYNX. [GEAL.
la-ryn'gic (-jĭk), *a.* = LARYN-
lar'yn-gis'mus stri'du-lus (strĭd'ū-lŭs). [L. *stridulus* stridulous.] = CHILDCROWING.
la-ryn'go-cen-te'sis (lă-rĭn'gō-sĕn-tē'sĭs). *n.* [NL.; *laryngo-* + *centesis.*] *Surg.* Incision of the larynx.
la-ryn'go-pa-ral'y-sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Paralysis of the larynx.
lar'yn-gop'a-thy (lăr'ĭn-gŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [*laryngo-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* Any disease of the larynx.
la-ryn'go-phan'tom, *n.* [*laryngo-* + *phantom.*] *Med.* An artificial larynx used for demonstration, etc.
la-ryn'go-pha-ryn'ge-al (lă-rĭn'gō-fă-rĭn'jē-ăl; -făr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a. Anat.* Pert. to both larynx and pharynx.
la-ryn'go-phthi'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Phthisis of the larynx.
la-ryn'go-plas'ty, *n.* [*laryngo-* + *-plasty.*] *Surg.* A plastic operation upon the larynx.
la-ryn'go-ple'gi-a, *n.* [NL.; *laryngo-* + *-plegia.*] *Med.* Laryngoparalysis.

lar'yn-gos'co-py (lăr'ĭŋ-gŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* Art of using the laryngoscope; investigation with the laryngoscope.

la-ryn'go-tome (lă-rĭn'gō-tōm), *n. Surg.* An instrument for performing laryngotomy.

lar'yn-got'o-my (lăr'ĭŋ-gŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *λαρυγγοτομία*; *λάρυγξ*, *-υγγος*, the larynx + *τεμνειν* to cut.] *Surg.* Operation of cutting into the larynx, from the outside of the neck, for assisting respiration or for removing foreign bodies.

la-ryn'go-tra'che-al (lă-rĭn'gō-trā'kē-ăl), *a.* [*laryngo-* + *tracheal.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the larynx and trachea.

la-ryn'go-tra'che-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*laryngo-* + *tracheotomy*] *Surg.* Operation of cutting into the larynx and the upper part of the trachea.

lar'ynx (lăr'ĭnks; 277), *n.*; *pl.* LARYNGES (lă-rĭn'jēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *λάρυγξ*, *-υγγος.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The modified upper part of the trachea. In man and other mammals, and in amphibians, it is the organ of voice, but in birds the vocal organ is the syrinx (or *lower larynx*), at the lower end of the trachea. The larynx contains folds of membrane, the *vocal cords* (which see), and is connected with the pharynx by an opening, the *glottis*, which in mammals is protected by a lidlike organ, the *epiglottis*. The framework of the human larynx consists of nine cartilages, controlled by numerous muscles. The largest cartilage, the *thyroid*, is V-shaped in horizontal section, its point making the protuberance on the front of the neck known as Adam's apple, and its posterior ends being produced into upwardly and downwardly directed cornua. It is articulated below to the ringlike *cricoid* cartilage. This is narrow in front and high behind, where, extending up within the thyroid, it is surmounted by the two *arytenoid* cartilages, from which the vocal cords pass forward to be attached together to the inner surface of the front of the thyroid cartilage.

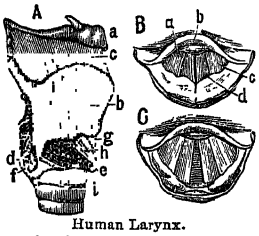

Human Larynx.

Description of Illustration: A Outside view from the right. *a* Hyoid Bone; *b* Thyroid Cartilage; *c* Thyrohyoid Ligament; *d* Lower Horn of Thyroid articulating with Cricoid Cartilage; *e f* Cricoid Cartilage; *g* Cricothyroid Membrane; *h* Cricothyroid Muscle, which pulls the Cricoid and Thyroid Cartilages together in front, and stretches the Vocal Cords; *i* The three upper Cartilaginous Rings of the Trachea.

B View from above, as seen by the aid of the laryngoscope while the voice is being produced. *a* Root of Tongue; *b* Epiglottis, very much foreshortened; *c* False Vocal Cords, or Folds of Mucous Membrane, above the Vocal Cords, *d*.

C Similar view when no voice is being produced.

las'car (lăs'kär; lăs-kär'; 277), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *lashkar* an army.] **1.** An East Indian native sailor.

2. An East Indian native army servant. *Anglo-Indian.*

3. An East Indian native artilleryman of a low grade in the British army. *Anglo-Indian.*

las-civ'i-ous (lă-sĭv'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lascivia* wantonness, fr. *lascivus* wanton.] **1.** Wanton; lewd; lustful; as, *lascivious* men; *lascivious* desires. *Milton.*

2. Tending to produce voluptuous or lewd emotions.

He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber
To the *lascivious* pleasing of a lute. *Shak.*

—**las-civ'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**las-civ'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

la'ser (lā'sĕr), *n.* [L.] **a** A drastic purgative gum resin obtained from laserwort, and much used by the ancients as a medicine. **b** = ASAFŒTIDA.

Las'er-pi'ti-um (lăs'ẽr-pĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., better *laserpicium*, laserwort.] *Bot.* A genus of apiaceous perennial herbs, the laserworts, natives of the Old World, having compound umbels of yellow or white flowers and 8-winged fruits.

la'ser-wort' (lā'sẽr-wûrt'), *n.* [See LASER.] Any plant of the genus *Laserpitium*, esp. the herb frankincense (*L. latifolium*), whose root yields a purgative gum resin.

lash (lăsh), *n.* [ME. *lasche* a whiplash, a blow; cf. D. *lasch* piece set in, joint, seam, G. *lasche* latchet, a bit of leather, gusset, stripe, *laschen* to furnish with flaps, to lash or slap, and E. LASH to whip.] **1.** A stroke with a whip, or anything pliant and tough; as, he received ten *lashes;* hence, a sudden swinging blow; a sweeping stroke.

Trampling down as many as they could strike prostrate with the *lash* of their fore legs. *De Quincey.*

2. The flexible part of a whip, esp. the thong or cord with which the blow is given; also, anything used for whipping.

I observed that your whip wanted a *lash* to it. *Addison.*

3. A stroke of satire, sarcasm, denunciation, or the like; an expression or retort that cuts or gives pain; a cut.

The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well. *L'Estrange.*

4. An eyelash.

5. In carpet weaving, a group of strings for lifting simultaneously certain yarns, to form the figure; also, a similar device used in silk weaving.

6. A lasso. *Obs. & R.* *Orf. E. D.*

lash (lăsh), *v. t.;* LASHED (lăsht); LASH'ING. [ME. *laschen* to flash, rush, strike; orig. uncert.; perh. imitative. Cf. LASH, *n.*] **1.** To strike with a lash; to whip or scourge with a lash, or with something like one.

We *lash* the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden.*

2. To strike forcibly and quickly, as with a lash; to beat, or beat upon, with a swinging or sweeping motion like that of a lash; as, a whale *lashes* the sea with his tail.

3. To belabor with words; to berate; to satirize; to censure with severity; as, to *lash* vice.

4. To drive, impel, or incite as with a lash; as, she *lashed* herself into a fury.

5. To throw with a jerk or quickly and impetuously; as, to *lash* out scornful words. *Obs. or R.*

He falls, and *lashing* up his heels, his rider throws. *Dryden.*

6. To lavish recklessly; to squander. *Obs.*

lash (lăsh), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *lasschen* to fasten together, *lasch* piece, joint, Sw. *laska* to stitch, Dan. *laske* stitch; or OF. *lachier*, dial. form of *lacier* to lace (see LACE, *v. & n.*). See LASH, *n.*] **1.** To lace. *Obs.*

2. To bind with a rope, cord, thong, or chain, so as to fasten; as, to *lash* something to a spar; to *lash* a pack on a horse's back.

to lash a hammock, *Naut.*, to roll a hammock up, usually lengthwise, with the bedding inside and bind it with a hammock lashing in marling hitches.

lash, *v. i.* **1.** To move suddenly; to rush; dash; of rain, tears, etc., to pour; of light, to flash; as, the rain *lashes* down.

2. To ply the whip; to strike; to direct a blow; to direct censure or sarcastic language.

To laugh at follies, or to *lash* at vice. *Dryden.*

to lash out, to strike or kick out wildly or furiously.

lash'er (lăsh'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who lashes or whips.

2. [*cap.*] *Eccl.* The Khlysty; — from their practice of lashing themselves. See RASKOLNIK.

3. The water rushing through the opening of a weir; the opening or the weir itself; also, the pool receiving the water from the weir. *Eng., Chiefly Local.*

lash'er, *n.* One who lashes, or fastens with cords, etc.; also, a cord or the like used for lashing.

lash'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of (either) LASH. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1. a** Act of one that lashes or binds. **b** That which is used to bind anything, as the cord used in tying up a sailor's hammock. **c** *Mining.* Any of a number of planks nailed inside of several frames or sets in a shaft to keep them together, — called also *listing.*

2. a Act of one who lashes, castigation, chastisement. **b** *pl.* Great abundance; a profusion; "lots." *Orig. Anglo-Irish.* "*Lashings* of drink." *C. Lever.*

La'si-o-cam'pi-dæ (lā'sĭ-ō-kăm'pĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr *λάσιος* hairy + *κάμπη* a caterpillar.] *Zool.* A large and widely distributed family of moths including the tent caterpillars, eggers, and lappet moths. They are of medium size, stout-bodied, usually grayish in color, and have pectinate antennæ in both sexes; their hind wings lack a frenulum, but have the humeral angle strengthened by extra veins. — **la'si-o-cam'pid** (-pĭd), *a. & n.*

lask'ing (lăs'kĭng), *a.* [Etym. uncert.; cf. OF. *lasquier* to loosen, slacken; dial. form of *laschier*, F. *lâcher.*] *Naut.* Large; free; esp., quartering; as, a *lasking* wind; a *lasking* course, or one made in sailing large.

lass (lăs), *n.* [ME. *lasse, lasce;* orig. uncert.; cf. Icel. *lóskr* weak, idle, OSw. *löska* wandering, unsettled, wanton, *lösker* unmarried.] **1** A young woman; girl; sweetheart.

2. A maidservant. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

las'sie (lăs'ĭ), *n.* A young girl; a lass. —**las'sie-hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* — **las'sie-ish,** *a. All Chiefly Scot.*

las'si-tude (lăs'ĭ-tūd), *n* [L. *lassitudo*, fr. *lassus* faint, weary; akin to E. *late:* cf. F. *lassitude.* See LATE.] Condition of body or mind when its voluntary functions are performed with difficulty, and only by strong exertion of will; a fact or instance of this; languor; debility; weariness.

Syn. — LASSITUDE, LANGUOR are often interchangeable. But LANGUOR is apt to imply real or affected want of energy or interest; LASSITUDE suggests rather relaxation or flagging of energy; as, "make *languor* smile, and smooth the bed of death" (*Pope*); "steeped in golden *languors*" (*Tennyson*); "the weary butterflies that droop their wings, the dreamy nightingale that hardly sings, and all the *lassitude* of happy things" (*E. Gosse*); "I am weary; and that weariness is best described by the word *lassitude*, which of all weariness in the world is the most oppressive" (*Cowper*). See LANGUID, LETHARGY, TIRE.

las'so (lăs'ō), *n.; pl.* LASSOS (-ōz). [Sp. *lazo*, L. *laqueus.* See LACE.] **1.** A rope or long thong of leather with a running noose, used for catching horses, cattle, etc. Cf. LARIAT. *Chiefly Sp. Amer. or Southwestern U. S.*

2. *Mil.* A surcingle and trace used when an extra horse is hitched to a gun; — called also **lasso harness.** *Eng.*

las'so, *v. t.;* -SOED (-ōd); -SO-ING. **1.** To catch with a lasso.

2. To draw (a gun) with an extra horse in a lasso harness.

lasso cell. *Zoöl.* A nematocyst.

last (lăst), *n.* [AS. *hlæst*, fr. *hladan* to lade; akin to OHG. *hlast*, G., D., Dan., & Sw. *last.* See LADE.] **1.** A load; a cargo. *Obs.*

2. A certain weight or measure, often estimated at 4,000 lbs., but varying for different articles and in different countries. It was formerly much used in commerce. The *last* seems to have been originally the quantity carried at one time. In England, a *last* of codfish, white herrings, meal, or ashes, is 12 barrels; a *last* of corn, 10 quarters, or 80 bushels, in some parts of England 10½ quarters or 84 bu.; of gunpowder, 24 bbls., each containing 100 lbs.; of herrings, 10,000, 13,200, or even 20,000; of hides, 12 dozen; of leather, 20 dickers; of pitch and tar, 14 bbls.; of wool, 12 sacks; of flax or feathers, 1,700 lbs., etc. In the Netherlands a *last* of grain is 30 hectoliters (35.24 U. S. bu.).

3. A unit of ship capacity, either one or two tons.

last (lăst), *n.* [AS. *læst* trace, track, footstep; akin to D. *leest* a last, G. *leisten*, Sw. *last*, Dan. *læst*, Icel. *leistr* the foot below the ankle, Goth. *laists* track, way; from a root signifying, to go. Cf. LAST, *v.* 2., LEARN, DELIRIUM.] A wooden block shaped like the human foot, on which boots or shoes are formed.

The cobbler is not to go beyond his *last. L'Estrange.*

last, *v. t.;* LAST'ED; LAST'ING. To shape with a last; to fasten or fit to a last; as, to *last* a boot.

last (last), *a.* [ME. *last, latst*, contr. of *latest*, superl. of *late;* akin to OS. *lezt, lazt, last*, D. *laatst*, G. *letzt.* See LATE; cf. LATEST.] **1.** Being or remaining after all the others, similarly classed or considered, in time, place, or order of succession; following all the rest; final; only remaining; hindmost; remotest; farthest; as, the *last* year of a century; the *last* man in a line of soldiers; the *last* page in a book; his *last* chance.

2. Next before the present; most recent; as, *last* week.

Your worship was the *last* man in our mouths. *Shak.*

3. Lowest in rank or degree; as, the *last* prize. *Pope.*

Many that are first shall be *last. Matt.* XIX. 30.

4. Furthest of all from a given quality, character, or condition; most unlikely; having least fitness; as, he is the *last* person to be accused of theft.

5. Conclusive, final; authoritative. "The *last* word of experience." *M. Arnold.*

6. Supreme; highest in degree; utmost.

Contending for principles of the *last* importance. *R. Hall.*

Syn. — LAST, LATEST, FINAL, ULTIMATE, EVENTUAL, EXTREME. That is LAST which follows all others, esp. of the same sort or class; that is LATEST which is furthest advanced toward a given or set time, or which is nearest to the present time; as, the *last* page of a book, the *last* letter of the alphabet, the *last* rose of summer; the *latest* train (which is also the *last* train on a given day), the *latest* novel (i. e., the *last* up to the present time), have you heard his *latest* adventure? That is FINAL which definitely closes a series or process; that is ULTIMATE which comes, or is attained, at last, whether because of what precedes or in spite of it; as, the *final* chapter (which is the *last* chapter, regarded as bringing the book to a close), his *final* injunction; "I think he settles many questions . . . on which a *final* verdict is what we now want" (*E. FitzGerald*); whatever conduces to his *ultimate* success; the obstacles which he met with did not prevent his *ultimate* success; "Daniel . . . declared that he felt no fear of the *ultimate* issue" (*Eden Phillpotts*); "The merit of great books is to be estimated . . . by their . . . *ultimate* result" (*Johnson*). But *ultimate* is also used of that beyond which one cannot go in tracing a process or series backwards; as, the *ultimate* cause (that beyond which one can find no other; cf. the *final* cause — i. e., the end for which the thing exists or is done), the *ultimate* constituents. That is EVENTUAL which ultimately falls out or results; as, "Thou . . . didst ne'er engage in work for mere work's sake — hadst ever in thy heart the luring hope of some *eventual* rest atop of it" (*R. Browning*), "baskets in which they collected the materials for some *eventual* patchwork quilt" (*H. James*). EXTREME is now synonymous with *last* only in the phrase "*extreme* unction." See CONCLUSIVE, CLOSE.

at last, *or* **at the last,** at the end of a certain period; after delay; finally, as, the time has *at last* arrived. "Gad, a troop shall overcome him; but he shall overcome *at the last.*" *Gen.* xlix. 19. — **in the l.,** at the end; at the last. *Obs. Shak.* — **L. Assize,** the Last Judgment. — **l. cast,** the (usually with *at*). **a** The last throw of the dice or last effort, on which everything is ventured; the last chance. **b** The last extremity; the last gasp. *Obs. or R.* — **l. day** [*often cap.*], the, judgment day. — **l. days** *or* **times,** the, the period just before death or before the judgment day. — **l. enemy,** death. — **l. hand,** the finishing touches; the final polish or finish. *Obs.* — **l. heir,** the person to whom lands escheat for want of an heir. *Eng.* — **l. honors** *or* **honours,** funeral or memorial observances before or at a burial. — **L. Inquest,** the Last Judgment. — **L. Judgment,** *Theol.,* God's or Christ's final judgment or trial of mankind; also, the time of it. — **l. multiplier,** the integrating factor or multiplication by which renders possible the integration of the differential equation (of first order between two variables) to which a system of differential equations of motion may sometimes be reduced. — **L. of the Fathers,** St. Bernard (1091–1153). — **L. of the Goths,** Roderic (d. 711), the last of the Visigothic kings in Spain. — **L. of the Greeks,** Philopœmen (d. 183 B. C.), who tried to preserve the independence of the Achæan League against Roman encroachments. — **L. of the Knights,** Maximilian I. (1459–1519), Emperor of Germany; — so called because of his gallant exploits in tournament and battle. — **L. of the Mo-hi'cans** (mō-hē'kănz), in Cooper's novel of this name, the Indian chief Uncas. — **L. of the Romans,** the Roman general Aëtius, who defeated Attila in a battle at Chalons in 451, and with whose death, which occurred in 454, the last support of the Western Empire fell; — so called by the historian Procopius. Also applied to Marcus Junius Brutus, Caius Cassius Longinus (so called by his friend Brutus), Cola di Rienzi (by Byron), and others, and allusively to various men of modern times. — **L. of the Tribunes,** Cola di Rienzi (d. 1354), who endeavored to revive the tribunician power in the city of Rome. — **L. Sigh of the Moor,** a spot in the Alpujarras, Spain, from which, according to legend, Boabdil, the last Moorish king of Granada, looked back on the kingdom that he had lost, bursting into tears. — **L. Supper,** the supper which was partaken of by Christ and his disciples on the night of his betrayal. — **on one's l. legs,** at, or near, the end of one's resources; hence,

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la-ryn'go-spasm, *n.* [*laryngo-* + *spasm.*] Spasm of the larynx.

la-ryn'go-ste-no'sis, *n.* [NL.; *laryngo-* + *stenosis.*] *Med.* Narrowing of the larynx.

la-ryn'go-strob'o-scope' (lă-rĭn'gō-strŏb'ō-skōp), *n. Physics.* A stroboscope for observing the larynx, and esp. the movements of the vocal cords within it.

la-ryn'go-ty'phoid, *n. Med.* Typhoid fever connected with disease of the larynx.

la-ryn'go-ty'phus, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Typhus complicated with disease of the larynx.

las. † LACE, LASS, LESS.

las (lăs) *interj.* Short for ALAS. *Obs. or R.*

L. A. S. *Abbr.* Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries; Lord Advocate of Scotland.

‖ la-ss'gne (l ă-s ĭ n' y ē), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *lasagna.*] Italian paste for soups, in ribbonlike strips.

La-sa'ni-us (l ă-s ā' n Y-ŭ s), *n.* [NL.] *Paleon.* See BIRKENIA.

lassar. † LEISURE.

las'ca-ree' (l ă s'k ă-r ē'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *lashkarī* soldier, sailor.] A lascar. *Obs. & R.*

las'ca-rine', *n* [See LASCARREE.] An East Indian soldier or constable. *Obs.*

lasce. † LASS.

lasche. † LASH.

laschety, *n.* [OF. *lascheté.*] Laxity; laches; negligence. *Obs.*

‖ la-scia'te o'gni spe-ran'za, vo'i ch' en-tra'te (la-shä'tĕ ō'nyē spā-rän'tsä, vō'ē kĕn-trä'tē). [It] All hope abandon, ye who enter here. *Dante* (*Inferno*, III., 9).

las-civ'i-ate, *v. i.* To be lascivious. *Obs.*

las-civ'i-en-cy (lă-sĭv'Y-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [See LASCIVIENT.] Lasciviousness; wantonness. *Obs.*

las-civ'i-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *lasciviens*, p. pr. of *lascivire* to be wanton, fr. *lascivus.* See LASCIVIOUS.] Lascivious; wanton. *Obs.* — **las-civ'i-ent-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

las-civ'i-ty, *n.* [Cf. OF. *lascivité*, L. *lascivitas.*] Lasciviousness. *Obs.*

lase. † LACE, LASS, LESS.

La-se'a (lā-sē'ä). *Bib.*

la'ser-tree', *n.* Laserwort. *Obs.*

lasset. † LASSET.

lash, *a.* [OF. *lasche*, F. *lâche.* Cf. LAX.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* a Lax; negligent; careless. *Obs.* b Loose; relaxed. *Obs.* c Chilly; wet; raw. d Soft and watery; flabby. [*Dial Brit.*]

lash, *v. t.* To comb (the hair).

La'sha (lĕ'shä), **La-sha'ron** (lă-shā'rŏn; -shâr'ŏn). *Bib.*

lash comb. A wide-toothed comb. *Dial. Brit.*

lashed (lăsht), *a.* Having eyelashes, usually of a specified kind; as, soft-*lashed* eyes.

lash'ing-ly, *adv.* of LASHING.

‖ lash'kar (lăsh'kär), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *lashkar.*] **1.** A camp or army of native East Indian soldiers. *Obs.*

2. A body of Afridi soldiers. *Oxf. E. D.*

lash'less, *a.* Without eyelashes.

lash'lite, lash'light, *n.* [AS. *lahslut. Oxf. E. D.* Cf. LAW; SLIT.] Among the Danes, a fine for breaking the law. *Obs.*

lash'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being lash; remissness; slackness. *Obs.*

Lash steel process. A process for the manufacture of steel by the fusion in an open-hearth furnace of a finely powdered mixture of pig iron and iron ore.

lasht. Obs. or ref. sp. pret & p. p. of LASH, *v.* Lashed.

La'si-us (lā'shĭ-ŭs; -sĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *λάσιος* hairy, woolly.] *Zoöl* A genus of ants of the family Formicidæ, containing some of the brown and black species of North America and Europe. They form large colonies, nesting in rotten wood or in the ground.

lask (lăsk), *n.* = LAST (a piece of fish used as bait).

lask, *n.* [Cf. OF. *lasche* relaxation, a loosing.] **1.** A diarrhea or flux. *Obs. exc. Veter.*

2. A laxative. *Obs.*

lask, *a.* [Cf. LAX, *a*, LASK, *v. t.*] Relaxed; loose. *Obs.*

lask, *v. t.* *Obs.* **1.** To have diarrhea.

2. *Naut* To sail large, or with wind abeam or on the quarter.

lask, *v. t.* [Cf OF. *lasquier*, var. of *laschier* to loosen, relax, F. *lâcher.*] To lessen; relax; attenuate; abridge. *Obs.*

lasks. † LISK.

las'ket (lăs'kĕt; -kĭt), *n.* [Cf. LASH to bind, LATCHING.] *Naut.* A latching.

las'pring (lăs'prĭng), *n.* [Perh. for *laxpink*; *lax* salmon + dial. *pink* a young salmon. *Oxf. E. D.*] A young salmon. *Eng.*

lasque (lăsk), *n.* Also **lask, laske.** A flat, thin diamond, usually cut from a thin, irregular, or inferior stone, much used in native Hindu work.

las'sate. *a. & v. t.* [L. *lassatus*, p. p. of *lassare.*] Weary. *Obs.* — **las-sa'tion,** *n. Obs.*

lasse. † LASS, LESS.

las'set (lăs'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [G. *lasset, lassitz*, of Slavic origin; cf. Pol. *lasica* weasel, Bohem. *lasyce.*] Miniver. (ōn). *Bib.*

Las-shä'ron (lă-shā'rŏn; -shâr'-) lasshe. † LASH.

las'si-ky (lăs'ĭ-kĭ), *n.* A little lass; girlie. *Scot.*

lass'lorn' (lăs'lôrn'), *a.* Forsaken by one's lass.

las'sock (lăs'ŭk), *n.* [*lass* + *-ock.*] A little girl; lassie. *Scot.*

las'so-er. *n.* One who lassoes.

lasso harness. See LASSO, 2.

lassun. † LESSEN.

last. † LEAST, LEST.

last. Obs. pret. of LASH.

last, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *löstr.*] A sin; fault; blemish. *Obs.*

last, *v. t.* [AS. *gehlæstan.* See LAST a load.] To load; to burden. *Obs.*

last, *v. t.* [See LAST to endure.] To carry out; perform; maintain. *Obs.*

last, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *lasta.*] To blame; curse. *Obs.*

last, *n.* In Kent, England, a

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on the verge of failure, exhaustion, or ruin; as, the insurrection was *on its last legs;* the bank is *on its last legs. Colloq.* — **to the last.** **a** To the utmost. **b** To the end; till the conclusion.

And blunder on in business *to the last.* *Pope.*

last (lăst), *adv.* [See LAST, *a.*] **1.** After all others in time, place, succession, etc.; at the end. "Love thyself *last.*" *Shak.* "*Last* came anarchy." *Shelley.*

2. At a time or on an occasion which is the latest of all those spoken of or that next preceded the present time; the last time; as, I saw him *last* in New York.

3. In conclusion; lastly

First my fear; then my courtesy; *last* my speech. *Shak.*

4. In the end; finally; at last.

Pleased with his idol, he commends, admires,
Adores; and, *last*, the thing adored desires. *Dryden*

last, *n.* That which is last in time, place, succession, etc., that which is final; the end; as, to the *last* of one's life; brave to the *last;* we have seen the *last* of him.

last, *v. i.* [ME. *lasten*, AS. *lǣstan* to perform, execute, follow, last, continue, fr. *lāst, lǣst*, trace, footstep, course; akin to G. *leisten* to perform, Goth. *laistjan* to follow. See LAST mold of the foot.] **1.** To continue in time; to endure; to remain in existence.

Let him go while the humor *lasts.* *Shak.*
That man may *last*, but never lives,
Who much receives, but nothing gives. *Gibbons*

2. To endure in a given use, state of existence, or the like; to continue unimpaired, unexpended, unexhausted, or the like; as, this cloth *lasts* well; the fuel will *last* until spring; his strength will *last* until we arrive.

3. To continue in existence, action, or the like (through a specified period or time or as long as something else); to endure; — usually with *out;* as, this will *last* out my life.

Old families *last* not three oaks. *Sir T. Browne.*

4. To extend; to stretch. *Obs.* *Sir T. Malory*

last, *n.* [From LAST to continue.] **1.** Duration. *Obs. or R.*

2. Power or quality of lasting; endurance.

It's a fair trial of skill and *last.* *T. Hughes*

last'age (lăs'tăj), *n.* [F. *lestage* ballasting, fr. *lest* ballast, of G. or D. origin. See LAST a load.] **1.** A duty or toll exacted of traders in some fairs or markets. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. a Ballast of a ship. *Obs. or R.* **b** A port duty payable for the privilege of loading a ship. **c** An obsolete impost levied on the catch of herrings.

3. Room for stowing goods, as in a ship.

last'er (lăs'tẽr), *n.* A workman whose business it is to shape boots or shoes, or place leather smoothly, on lasts; a tool for stretching leather on a last.

last'ing, *n.* Act or process of shaping on a last.

last'ing, *n.* **1.** Continuance; endurance. *Locke.*

2. A species of very durable woolen stuff, used for women's shoes, for covering buttons, etc.; everlasting; durance.

last'ing, *p. a.* Existing or continuing a long while; enduring; durable; as, a *lasting* good or evil; a *lasting* color. — **last'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **last'ing-ness,** *n.*

Syn. — Enduring, abiding, fixed, steadfast, constant. — LASTING, PERMANENT, DURABLE, STABLE. LASTING (sometimes practically equivalent to *everlasting*) implies long continuance; that is PERMANENT (opposed to *temporary*) which is fixed or established, esp. in a given state or position; as, "who . . . sings his soul and body to their *lasting* rest" (*Shak.*); "matter too soft a *lasting* mark to bear" (*Pope*); a *permanent* office, a *permanent* arrangement; "What is excellent, as God lives, is *permanent*" (*Emerson*). DURABLE commonly implies power of resistance to destructive agencies; as, a *durable* pavement, *durable* color; "more *durable* than brass" (*Francis*). That is STABLE which is firmly fixed (see FIRM); as, "the *stable* earth and the changing day" (*G. Eliot*); a *stable* government. See ETERNAL, CONTINUAL.

last'ly, *adv.* **1.** In the last place; in conclusion; at the end.

2. Finally; conclusively. *Obs.*

3. Recently; just before the present time. *Obs.*

lat (lät), *n.* [Hind. *lāṭh.*] **1.** In some Buddhist buildings in India, a separate column, pillar, or upright shaft, corresponding to the Greek stele, but usually larger.

The *lat* pillars of Northwestern India have been made famous . . . from having engraved on them ancient characters, now known as the *lat* character. *Balfour (Cyc. of India).*

2. A pole. *Rare.*

la'ta, la'tah (lä'tä), *n.* [Malay.] A convulsive tic or hysteric neurosis prevalent among Malays, similar to or identical with miryachit and jumping disease, the person affected performing various involuntary actions and making rapid inarticulate ejaculations in imitation of the actions and words of another person.

Lat'a-ki'a (lăt'ä-kē'ä), *n.* [Turk.] A superior kind of Turkish smoking tobacco, so called from the place where produced, the ancient Laodicea.

La-ta'ni-a (lä-tā'nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Caribˇ *alattani.*] *Bot.* A small genus of fan-leaved palms of the Mascarene Isles and the adjacent coast. The familiar Chinese fan palm of cultivation, generally sold under the name of *Latania borbonica*, is *Livistona chinensis.*

latch (lăch), *v. t.;* LATCHED (lăcht); LATCH'ING. [ME. *lacchen*, AS. *læccan.*] **1.** To seize; grasp; lay hold of; take; also, fig., to comprehend. *Obs.*

2. To catch; get; receive; as, to *latch* a ball; to *latch* milk in the pail, to *latch* bad news. *Obs. or Dial Eng.*

latch, *n.* [ME. *lacche*, prob. fr. *lacchen* to seize, AS. *læccan;* or cf. OF. *lache* a fastening, and E. LACE, LATCHET.]

1. That which fastens or holds; a latchet; snare; noose. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. A movable piece which holds anything in place by entering a notch or cavity; specif., the catch which holds a door or gate when closed, though it be not bolted. The early and simple form of latch was a bar falling into a notch and raised from the outside by a string or by a lever pressed by the thumb or lifted in the hand. Spring latches operated by a key or knob are now made in many forms.

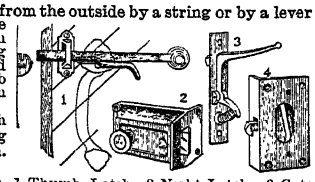

1 Thumb Latch; 2 Night Latch; 3 Gate Latch; 4 Elevator Sliding-door Latch

3. A crossbow with a trigger working like a door latch. *Obs.*

4. *Naut.* A latching. *Rare*

5. *Knitting Machine.* The piece hinged to the needle, which holds the engaged loop in position while the needle is penetrating another loop; — called also *fly.*

latch (lăch), *v. t.* [From LATCH, *n.*] To catch or fasten by means of a latch. "The door was only *latched.*" *Locke.*

latch, *v. i.* To latch itself; to shut so that the latch catches, — said of a door or gate; as, the gate will not *latch.*

latch'et (lăch'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [ME. *lachet*, fr. OF. *lachet*, dial. form of F. *lacet* plaited string, lace, dim. of *lacs.* See LACE.] **1.** A thong; loop. *Obs.*

2. The thong or string that fastens a shoe, a shoelace.

3. A fastening for a shutter bar.

latch'key' (lăch'kē'), *n.* A key used to lift or pull back a latch of a door, loosely, a front-door key.

latch'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* A string fastened to the latch and either passed out through a hole above it in the door to permit the raising of the latch from the outside, or drawn inside to prevent intrusion. — **the latchstring is out,** the door is ready to open; a welcome is assured. *Colloq.*

late (lāt), *a.;* LAT'ER (lāt'ẽr), or LAT'TER (lăt'ẽr); LAT'EST (lāt'ĕst), or LAST (läst). [ME. *lat* slow, slack, AS. *læt;* akin to OS. *lat*, D. *laat* late, G. *lass* weary, lazy, slack, Icel. *latr*, Sw. *lat*, Dan. *lad*, Goth. *lats*, and to E *let*, v. See LET to permit; cf. ALAS, LASSITUDE.] **1.** Slow; sluggish; also, tedious. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. Coming, or doing, after the due, usual, or proper time; not early; tardy; long-delayed; as, the train is *late;* late fruits; a *late* riser; a *late* spring.

3. Far advanced toward the end or close, as of the day, night, life, or other period; as, a *late* hour of the day; a *late* period of life; it is *late.*

4. Existing, or holding some position or relationship, not long ago, but not now; lately deceased, departed, or gone out of office; as, the *late* bishop of London, the *late* administration; our *late* residence.

5. Not long past; happening not long ago; recent; as, the *late* rains; we have received *late* intelligence.

Deeds long past or *late.* *Milton.*

6. Continuing or doing until an advanced hour; as, *late* revels; a *late* watcher. "*Late* wassailers." *Milton.*

Syn. — See NEW, SLOW.

late bag, a mail bag for letters received after the advertised time of collection or closing of a mail. *British.* — **1. blight,** the potato blight. — **1. fee,** a special fee paid for sending a letter in a late bag. *British.* — **1. hours,** hours of the night time usually given to sleep; hence, the custom of not going to bed until late; as, *late hours* injured his health. — **L. Latin, Low Latin,** terms used indifferently to designate the latest stages of the Latin language; also including the barbarous coinages from the French, German, and other languages into a Latin form made after the classic Latin had become a dead language for the people. — **1. unpleasantness,** the American Civil War; — somewhat jocularly so called. *U. S.*

late (lāt), *adv.* [AS. *late.* See LATE, *a.*] **1.** After the usual or proper time, or the time appointed, after delay; as, he arrived *late;* — opposed to *early.*

Better *late* than never. *Tusser.*

2. Far in the night, day, week, or other particular period; as, to lie abed *late;* to sit up *late* at night.

3. Not long ago; lately, recently.

of late, during a time not long past, or near the present; lately; as, the practice is *of late* uncommon; *of late* he has seemed ill.

la-teen' (lă-tēn'), *a.* [F. voile *latine* a sail in the shape of a right-angled triangle; cf. It. & Sp. vela *latina;* prop. *Latin* sail. See LATIN.] *Naut.* Designating, or pertaining to, a peculiar rig characteristically used in the Mediterranean and adjacent waters, esp. on the northern coast of Africa; as, *lateen* rig; *lateen* yard. — **lateen sail,** *Naut.,* a triangular sail, extended by a long yard, which is slung, at a considerable distance from the lower end, to the mast, which is usually low. The lower end of the yard is brought close to the deck or, occasionally, extended by a short spar or sheet, and the other is elevated at a sharp angle, usually overtopping the mast. The rig is chiefly used on the Mediterranean and by the Arabs. See DHOW, *Illust.*

la-teen' (lă-tēn'), *n.* *Naut.* **a** A lateen-rigged vessel; — called also **la-teen'er** (-ẽr). **b** A lateen sail.

late'ly (lāt'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Slowly; after the proper time; behind time. *Obs.*

2. Not long ago; recently; of late; as, he has *lately* arrived from Italy; we have not seen him *lately.*

lat'en (lăt'ĕn), *v. t. & i.;* LAT'ENED (-ĕnd); LAT'EN-ING. To make or become late.

la'tence (lā'tĕns) } *n.* [See LATENT.] State or quality
la'ten-cy (-tĕn-sĭ) } of being latent; concealed being, or nature. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

late'ness (lāt'nĕs), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being late; as, the *lateness* of his arrival; the *lateness* of a date; the *lateness* of the hour; the *lateness* of the season.

2. Slowness. *Dial. Eng.*

la'tent (lā'tĕnt), *a.* [L. *latens, -entis*, p. pr. of *latere* to lie hid or concealed: cf. F. *latent.*] **1.** Not visible or apparent; hidden; concealed; secret; dormant; as, *latent* motives; *latent* springs of action.

The evils *latent* in the most promising contrivances. *Burke.*

2. Disguised; being (something) in reality without having the appearance (of it). *Rare.*

I had been a *latent* emigrant, now I was to be branded once more, and put apart with my fellows. *Stevenson.*

Syn. — LATENT, DORMANT, QUIESCENT, POTENTIAL, SUSPENDED, IN ABEYANCE. LATENT (see etym.) applies to that which is present without showing itself; DORMANT (see etym.), to that which is present without manifesting activity; as, "Dante often has a *latent* meaning by the side of an evident one" (*Landor*); "A religious pretext had brought into sudden evidence all the *latent* ferocities of a corrupt though dainty civilization" (*W. Pater*); "if that can be said to revive, which at the most has only been *dormant* for want of employment" (*Cowper*); "the dramatic artist, that lies *dormant* or only half awake in most human beings" (*Stevenson*). QUIESCENT emphasizes rather the cessation of action than the presence of energy; as, "In historical composition all the grandest powers of the human mind are *quiescent*" (*Johnson*). That is POTENTIAL which, though not actually existing now, may come into existence at some future time (which exists, not *in esse*, but *in posse*); as, a *potential* artist, *potential* energy; "The apple already lies *potentially* in the blossom" (*Lowell*). SUSPENDED and IN ABEYANCE imply temporary inactivity or nonexistence; as, *suspended* animation; "In Mr. Brooke the hereditary strain of Puritan energy was clearly *in abeyance*" (*G. Eliot*). See SECRET, CONSTRUCTIVE; cf. LURE.

latent ambiguity, *Law*, an uncertainty which does not appear upon the face of an instrument, but arises from evidence aliunde, that is, one which is not involved in the words themselves, but arises from outside matters; thus, a conveyance to "John Smith, living on Fifth Avenue," when it appears that there are two or more John Smiths so living, contains a *latent ambiguity;* — opposed to *patent ambiguity.* — **1. bud,** *Bot.,* a concealed bud which may remain dormant indefinitely, but which under certain conditions develops into a shoot. — **1. heat,** *Physics*, the thermal equivalent of the energy expended in melting unit mass of a solid or vaporizing unit mass of a liquid; or, conversely, the thermal equivalent of the energy set free in the process of solidification or of liquefaction; — called respectively the **latent heat of fusion** and **latent heat of vaporization,** or, by nearly all modern writers, simply **heat of fusion** and **heat of vaporization.** — **1. period. a** *Med.* The regular time in which a disease is supposed to be existent without manifesting itself. **b** *Physiol.* One of the phases in a simple muscular contraction, in which invisible preparatory changes are taking place in the nerve and muscle.

-later. [Cf. Gr. *λάτρης* (as in *εἰδωλολάτρης* idolater), fr *λατρύειν* to serve.] A suffix, denoting *worshiper*, forming agent nouns; as in bibliolater. Cf. -LATRY.

lat'er-al (lăt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *lateralis*, fr. *latus, lateris*, side. cf. F. *latéral.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the side; situated at, directed towards, or coming from, the side; as, the *lateral* branches of a tree; a *lateral* view.

2. Being, moving, or acting, side by side; of winds, blowing from the same general direction. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

3. a *Anat. & Zoöl.* Lying at, or extending toward, the right or left side; away from the mesial plane; — opposed to *mesial* or *median.* **b** *Zoöl.* (1) In bivalve shells, situated before or behind the middle of the hinge; as, the *lateral* teeth; — contrasted with *cardinal.* (2) In gastropod mollusks, designating one of the teeth, or rows of teeth, on the radula between the central and marginal rows.

4. *Bot.* Pert. to, characteristic of, or borne upon, the side of any organ or of the axis; — opposed to *terminal* (as buds), to *median* (as the veins of a leaf), or to *basilar* (as a style).

5. *Phon.* Articulated with emission of the breath at the sides, or on one side, of the oral passage when it is partly closed by contact of the tip of the tongue with the gums or palate; as, *l* is a *lateral* letter; — called also *side*, and *divided.*

lateral cleavage, *Min.*, cleavage parallel to the lateral planes. — **1. column,** *Anat.*, the column of the spinal cord between the dorsal and ventral roots of the spinal nerves. The latter boundary is poorly defined, and the lateral and anterior columns are often regarded as a single column, the *anterolateral column.* — **1. ethmoid.** *Zoöl.* = ECTETHMOID. See ETHMOID. — **1. fin,** *Zoöl.*, in fishes, one of the paired fins; a pectoral or ventral fin. — **1. fissure,** *Anat.*, the fissure of Sylvius. — **1. line,** in most fishes, a longitudinal line along each side of the body, usually distinguished by modified and often differently colored scales. It marks the position and orifices of an organ (the lateral line organ) presumably of a sensory nature, consisting in typical cases of a mucus-secreting epithelium-lined tube or system of tubes buried in the skin or scales, but in primitive fishes of an open groove. It is continued on the head by branching grooves or canals, and receives branches from the pneumogastric nerve (on the head also from other cranial nerves). Two or more lateral lines may occur on each side. Organs of a similar nature occur in cyclostomes and some amphibians. — **1. moraine.** *Geol.* See MORAINE. — **1. nerve,** *Zoöl.*, the nervus lateralis. — **1. operation,** *Surg.*, a method of lithotomy in which the incision is made in the left side of the perineum, extending through the prostate gland to the neck of the bladder. — **1. plane,** *Bot.*, a vertical plane passing through a leaf, flower, or other organ at right angles to the median or anteroposterior plane. — **1. plate,** *Embryol.*, in embryos of craniate vertebrates, the lateral part of the mesoblast. It divides by a conspicuous horizontal cleft into an upper and a lower portion, the former uniting with the epiblast to form the somatopleure, and the latter uniting with the hypoblast to form the splanchnopleure. — **1. sinus,** *Anat.*, either of a pair of large venous channels in the dura mater situated partly in the attached margin of the tentorium cerebelli. They turn abruptly downward to reach the jugular foramen and terminate in the internal jugular vein. — **1. system,** *Bridge Building*, the system of horizontal braces (as between two vertical trusses) by which lateral stiffness is secured. — **1. temporal fossa.** *Zoöl.* See TEMPORAL FOSSA. — **1. veins,** *Zoöl.*, in some of the lower vertebrates, as elas-

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lathe; also, the court (chiefly administrative) or assembly of the lathe. *Obs. or Hist.*

last, *n.* [Cf. OD. *lawhe* triangular piece as of cloth, D. *laschgroin.* Cf. LASK in same sense.] A portion of a fish, cut usually from near the tail, used as bait. *Local, Eng.* [endure.

laste. Obs. pret. of LAST, to

last'er, *n.* One that endures.

Las'the-nes (lăs'thĕ-nēz). *Bib.*

last'less, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *lastr* fault, vice.] Without blame. *Obs.*

last'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

last'-spring', *n.* = LASPRING.

last'y (lăs'tĭ), *a.* Durable; lasting. *Dial., U. S.*

lat. † LATE. [LATH.

lat. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of lath. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LET. [tude

Lat., or **lat.** *Abbr.* Latin; latitude. **L. T.** *Abbr.* Linseed Association Terms; local apparent time

lata. † LEWTY.

La Tâche' (lä tash'). [F., lit., the task.] A kind of Burgundy wine. See BURGUNDY

La'tax (lā'tăks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *λάταξ* a water quadruped, prob. a beaver.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the sea otter.

latch, *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *lachier*, var. of *lacier* to lace, F. *lacer.*] *Building.* To cover with interlaced work. *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.*

latch (lăch), *n.* [Cf. LETCH a bog.] Mud; mire. *Scot.*

latch, *v. t.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. AS. *leccan* to moisten, wet, and E. LEACH, *v. t.*] To moisten; anoint. *Obs. & R.*

latch, *v. i.* [Cf. LATCH to catch, seize.] To alight. *Dial. Eng.*

latch bolt. A self-acting spring bolt with a beveled head.

latch'-draw'er, *n* One who lifts the latch for an evil purpose; a thief. *Obs.*

latchesse. † LACHES.

latch'et, latch'ett (lăch'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* The sapphare gurnard.

latch'ing, *n.* Mine surveying; dialing. *Local, Eng.*

latch'ing, *n. Naut.* An eye formed on the head rope of a bonnet by which it is attached to the foot of a sail; — called also *latch* and *lasket;* — usually in *pl.*

latch needle. A knitting-machine needle the hook of which is closed by a latch

latch'-pan', *n.* A dripping pan. See LATCH, *v. t.*, 2. *Dial. Eng*

lat'cy (lăt'sĭ) Scot. & dial Eng var of LETCH, a pond.

lat. dol. *Abbr. Pharm.* Lateri dolenti (L., to the painful side)

late. † LET. [LAIT.

late. Obs. or dial Eng. var. of

late. *n.* [Cf. Icel. *lāt* manners, uprosar, *læti* manner, sound, voice.] *Obs.* a Look or appearance; *pl.*, manner or behavior. b Sound; voice

late. *a.* [L. *latus.*] Broad. *Obs.*

la'te (lā'tē), *n.* [Tag. *lati* to grow any plant.] An abacá, or hemp, plantation. *Phil. I.*

la'te-at scin-til'la-ta for'san. [L.] Perhaps a small spark (of life) may lie hid; — motto of the Royal Humane Society of England, a society for the rescue of drowning persons

lat'e-bra (lăt'ē-brä), *n.* [L., hiding place.] *Embryol.* The flask-shaped mass of white yolk extending from the cicatricula of a bird's egg to the center of the yellow yolk.

la-teb'ri-cole (lä-tĕb'rĭ-kōl), *a.* [L. *latebricola.*] *Zool.* Living or hiding in holes.

lat'e-brous, *a.* [L. *latebrosus*, fr. *latebra*, hiding place.] Full of holes to hide in. *Obs*

lat'ed (lāt'ĕd; -ĭd), *a.* Belated. [*Poetic.*

late'ful, *a.* Late. *Obs.*

late'li-ness, *n.* State of being slow or recent. *Obs.*

late'ly, *a.* Late; recent. *Obs.*

late'most, *a.* [AS. *lætemest*, superl of *læt.* See LATE, *a.*] Last. *Obs.*

laten. † LATTEN.

laten. Obs. p. p. of LET.

Lat'en. † LATIN.

la'tent-ly, *adv.* of LATENT.

la'tent-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

later. † LATTER. [LATE.

lat'er (lāt'ẽr), *a., compar.* of LATE.

later (lāt'ẽr), *n.; pl.* -TERES (lăt'ẽr-ēz). [L.] A brick or tile.

lat'er-a (lăt'ẽr-ä), *n., pl.* of LATUS.

lat'er-ad (lăt'ẽr-ĭd), *adv.* [L. *latus, lateris*, side + 1st *-ad.*] *Anat* Toward the side.

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mobranchs, a pair of large veins running in the lateral body walls and opening in front either directly or indirectly into the ducts of Cuvier. — lateral ventricle, *Anat. & Zool.*, the internal cavity of each cerebral hemisphere (see BRAIN). In man it consists of a central part, or *body*, and three horns, or *cornua*: an *anterior* one, curving forward and outward; a *posterior* one, curving backward and inward; and a *middle* one, curving downward.

lat'er-al (lăt'ĕr-ăl), *n.* Anything having a lateral situation, growth, or extension; specif.: **a** In irrigation and sewer systems, a side ditch, canal, pipe, or conduit, as distinguished from a *main*. **b** *Elec.* An offset from a conduit system. **c** *Zoöl.* A lateral tooth or other lateral part. See LATERAL, *a.* **d** *Bot.* Any organ having a lateral situation, growth, or extension, as a branch or root.

lat'er-al'i-ty (lăt'ĕr-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being lateral, or sideways, or of having sides. *Rare.*

2. *Med.* Excess of development on one side.

lat'er-al-ize (lăt'ĕr-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To direct to, or localize on, one side, as in the lateral operation. — **lat'er-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

lat'er-al-ly, *adv.* By, to, or from, the side; sidewise.

Lat'er-an (-ăn), *n.* [L. *Lateranus*. Said to have been named from the *Laterani* family, who possessed a palace on or near the spot where the church now stands.] **1.** The church of St. John Lateran, which is the cathedral church of Rome and the highest in rank of all churches in the Catholic world. In this church several ecclesiastical councils, hence called *Lateran* councils, have been held.

2. The Palazzo del Laterano, adjoining the basilica of St. John Lateran in Rome, containing the museum of pagan and Christian antiquities named, after Pope Gregory XVI., the "Museum Gregorianum Lateranense." The present palace, dating from about 1586, replaces the ruins of one (destroyed by fire in 1308) in which the popes had resided since the time of Constantine.

lat'er-i- (lăt'ĕr-ĭ-). Combining form from Latin *latus, lateris*, meaning *side*. Cf. LATERO-.

lat'er-i-grade' (-grād'), *a.* [*lateri-* + L. *gradi* to step.] *Zoöl.* Running sidewise, as crabs and certain spiders. — *n.* A laterigrade animal, as the spiders of the group **Lat'er-ig'ra-dæ** (-ĭg'ra-dē), which includes the crab spiders. They usually run sideways or backwards, and live in crevices or nests made by bringing together the edges of a leaf.

lat'er-ite (-ĭt), *n.* [L. *later* brick, tile.] *Petrog.* A porous reddish clay formed by decomposition of certain rocks in tropical regions, consisting mainly of hydrargillite, not of kaolin like ordinary clay; by extension, any surface soil formed in a similar way. — **lat'er-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.*

lat'er-i'tious (-ĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *latericius*, fr. *later* a brick.] Like bricks; of the color of red bricks.

lateritious sediment, *Med.*, brick-dust deposit.

lat'er-o- (lăt'ĕr-ō-). Combining form from Latin *latus, lateris*, meaning *side*; — used in various technical terms; as: **lat'er-o-ab-dom'i-nal**, *a* Of or pert. to the sides of the abdomen. — **lat'er-o-can'dal**, *a. Zool.* Posterior and lateral; posterolateral. — **lat'er-o-cer'vi-cal**, *a. Anat.* Of or pert. to the sides of the neck. — **lat'er-o-dor'sal**, *a.* Of or pert. to the sides of the back. — **lat'er-o-flex'ion**, *a.* A bending to one side. — **lat'er-o-fron'tal**, *a.* Anterolateral. — **lat'er-o-mar'gin-al**, *a.* Situated on the margin at the side. — **lat'er-o-nu'chal**, *a. Zool.* Of or pert. to the sides of the nape. — **lat'er-o-pul'sion**, *n. Med.* A tendency to one side occurring in nervous disease, esp. in shaking palsy. — **lat'er-o-stig'matal**, **lat'er-o-stig-mat'ic**, *a. Zool.* Situated on the sides (of an insect, esp. a larva) above the stigmata. — **lat'er-o-ver'sion**, *n.* A turning to one side.

La'tes (lā'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λάτος a fish of the Nile.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large percoid food fishes, of which one species (*Lates niloticus*) inhabits the Nile.

la-tes'cence (lă-tĕs'ĕns), *n.* Fact, quality, or state of being latescent. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

la-tes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *latescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *latescere* to be concealed, fr. *latere* to be hid.] Becoming concealed, hidden, or latent, as from view or knowledge; as, a *latescent* meaning. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

lat'est (lāt'ĕst), *a.* [A later superl. of *late*; cf. LAST, *a.*]

1. Last. *Archaic.*

2. Superlative of LATE.

Syn. — See LAST.

at latest, at the time named as the latest possible; at the last possible date or hour.

‖ **la'tex** (lā'tĕks), *n.* [L., a fluid.] **1.** A plasma or other watery fluid of the body. *Obs.*

2. *Bot.* A milky, usually white, fluid found in certain specially differentiated cells (laticiferous cells) in some families of seed plants. It is prominent in the Asclepiadaceæ, or milkweed family, also in the Apocynaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Moraceæ, and Cichoriaceæ. The latex contains various gum resins, fats, wax, and often a complex mixture of other substances, frequently including poisonous compounds. Caoutchouc is its chief important commercial product. See CAOUTCHOUC, RESIN.

latex cell, l. tube, l. vessel. *Bot.* = LATICIFEROUS CELL.

lath (lăth), *n.; pl.* LATHS (lăthz). [ME. *laththe, latthe, latte*, AS. *lætt*; akin to D. *lat*, G. *latte*, OHG. *latta*; cf. W. *llath* a rod, staff, yard. Cf. LATTICE.] **1.** *Building.* Any of a number of thin narrow strips of wood, nailed to rafters, ceiling joists, or other framework of a building to make a groundwork or key for slates, tiles, plastering, etc., or in constructing light frameworks, as trellises, and the like. They are made in three thicknesses: **single lath**, the thinnest; **lath and half lath**, usually ⅜ inch thick; and **double lath**, about ½ inch thick.

2. *Building.* **a** Expanded or otherwise perforated metal in sheets, stiffened wire cloth, or the like, used as a substitute for wooden laths in plastering. See EXPANDED METAL, *Illust.* **b** Any of the small angle irons to support the covering of an iron roof.

3. *Mining.* A board or plank, sharpened at one end like sheet piling, used in roofing levels or in protecting the sides of a shaft through a stratum of unstable earth.

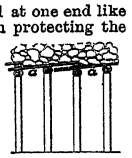

a, a Laths, 3.

4. Laths collectively, or lath work; as, it was lightly built with *lath* and plaster.

5. The bow, or bending, part of a crossbow. *Obs.*

lath and half lath. See LATH, *n.*, 1, above.

lath (lăth), *v. t.*; LATHED (lăthd); LATH'ING. To cover or line with laths.

lathe (lāth), *n.* [AS. *līðe*; orig. uncert.] One of the administrative divisions (formerly 6, now 5) into which Kent, England, is divided, each containing several hundreds.

lathe, *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. drejelad (*Oxf. E. D.*); perh. orig., a frame to hold something, and akin to E. *lade* to load.] **1.** *Mach.* A machine by which a piece of wood, metal, or other hard material is held and rotated while a cutting tool is being presented to it. The work is held between centers contained in a headstock and tailstock, or is secured to a faceplate chuck or to a mandrel attached to the live spindle. The tool is fulcrumed against a rest, in a hand-turning lathe, or is held in a slide rest which can be moved either by hand or automatically, as in the engine lathe, which traverses the slide rest by means of the lead screw as when set for screw cutting. In the capstan, monitor, or turret lathe, employed esp. for repetition work, a number of tools are fixed in a capstan head, monitor, or turret, a tool holder pivoted so as to revolve and present any of various tools to the work. In many automatic lathes and screw-cutting machines the motions of the work and turret are directed by a cam wheel, and the finished pieces of work are dropped out continuously at one end, while a bar from which the pieces are formed is fed in at the other. Cams and guides are employed in other special lathes, as in the backing-off or relieving lathe, a machine used esp. to give clearance to taps, having for this purpose a device to give the cutting tool such a transverse motion as to cause it to gradually deepen its cut. (See BLANCHARD LATHE, POLE LATHE, etc.) Lathes are used in turning, screw cutting, drilling, boring, chasing, engraving, polishing, slotting, etc.

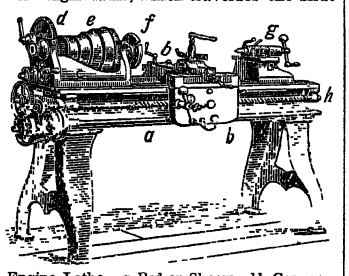

Engine Lathe *a* Bed or Shears; *bb* Carriage, with Cutting Tool; *c* Headstock; *d* Back Gear; *e* Cone; *f* Face Plate; *g* Tailstock; *h* Feed Screw, or Lead Screw

2. A form of potter's wheel.

lathe, *v. t.*; LATHED (lāthd); LATH'ING (lāth'ĭng). To cut, or shape, with a lathe.

lathe, *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *lad*, G *lade*.] The movable swing frame of a loom, carrying the reed for separating the warp threads and beating up the weft; — called also *lay* and *batten*.

lath'er (lăth'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *léaðor* washing soda; akin to Icel. *lauðr*, L. *lavare* to wash, Gr. λούειν, and prob. to E. *lye*. Cf. LAVE, LYE.] **1.** Foam or froth made by soap agitated with water.

2. Foam from profuse sweating, as of a horse.

3. Act or process of lathering.

lath'er, *v. t.*; LATH'ERED (-ĕrd); LATH'ER-ING. [Cf. AS. *lēðrian* to lather, anoint. See LATHER, *n.*] **1.** To spread over with lather; as, to *lather* the face. *Smollett.*

2. To beat severely, as with a strap; to flog. *Colloq.*

lath'er, *v. i.* **1.** To form lather, or a froth like lather; to accumulate foam from profuse sweating, as a horse.

2. To beat; thrash; strike. *Colloq.*

lath'ing (lāth'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LATH, to cover with laths; specif.: *vb. n.* Act or process of placing laths so as to form a foundation for plaster, tiling, etc.; laths, collectively; lath work. See LATH, *n.*, 1.

lathing hammer *or* **hatchet.** A hammer having a hatchet blade, used to trim and nail laths. See HATCHET, *Illust.*

lath nail. A form of slender nail for fastening laths.

lath'y (lāth'ĭ), *a.* Like a lath; long and slender; thin.

A *lathy* horse, all legs and length. *R. Browning*

lath'y-rism (lăth'ĭ-rĭz'm), *n.* [From LATHYRUS.] *Med.* A morbid condition produced by the use as food of the seeds of certain species of *Lathyrus*, and characterized by paraplegia with tremor. — **la-thyr'ic** (lă-thĭr'ĭk), *a.*

Lath'y-rus (lăth'ĭ-rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λάθυρος a kind of pulse.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of fabaceous plants, including many varieties of pea, but differing from *Pisum*, the garden pea, in having the style not sulcate. They have paripinnate leaves terminated by tendrils, and axillary, often large and showy, flowers. The sweet pea is *L. odoratus*; the everlasting pea is *L. latifolius*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. See PEA, SWEET PEA, BEACH PEA.

La'ti-an (lā'shĭ-ăn; -shăn; 7), *a.* Belonging, or relating, to Latium, a country of ancient Italy; Latin. See LATIN.

lat'i-cif'er-ous (lăt'ĭ-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *latex, laticis*, a liquid + *-ferous*.] *Bot.* Containing latex. — **laticiferous cell, tube,** *or* **vessel,** one of the peculiar thin-walled cells containing latex in certain families of seed plants. They are remarkable for the great length and branching development which they attain.

lat'i-clave (lăt'ĭ-klāv), *n.* [L. *laticlavus, laticlavum*; *latus* broad + *clavus* nail, a purple stripe on the tunica: cf. F. *laticlave*.] *Rom. Antiq.* One of two broad stripes of purple on the fore part of the tunic, or both together considered as a badge, worn by senators and others of high rank as an emblem of office. Cf. ANGUSTICLAVE

lat'i-fun'di-um (-fŭn'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -DIA (-*a*). [L., fr. *latus* broad + *fundus* estate.] A large landed estate; as, the *latifundia* of ancient Romans. — **lat'i-fun'di-an**(-ăn), *a.*

Lat'in (lăt'ĭn), *a.* [L. *Latinus* belonging to Latium, Latin, fr. *Latium* a country of Italy, in which Rome was situated: cf. F. *latin*. Cf. LADIN, LATEEN.] **1.** Of or pert. to Latium or the Latins, a people of Latium; as, the *Latin* language.

2. Of, pertaining to, or composed in, the language used by the Romans or Latins; as, a *Latin* grammar; a *Latin* composition or idiom.

3. Designating, or belonging to, the Roman Catholic Church, its rites, priests, members, etc., esp. as opposed to the Greek Church; as, the *Latin* fathers.

4. Designating the peoples, nationalities, or countries, such as the French, Italian, Spanish, etc., whose languages are descended from the Latin and whose culture is most directly derived from that of ancient Rome; of or pertaining to such peoples; as, *Latin* civilization; *Latin* sentiment; the *Latin* races of South America.

5. *Eng. Law.* Designating the common-law side of Chancery (which see, def. 2).

Latin alphabet. See LATIN, *n.*, 1. — **L. American,** a citizen of any American nation in which the official or chief language is Romance; often, specif., a citizen of such a nation descended from Europeans of Romance speech. — **L. cross.** See CROSS, *Illust.* — **L. kingdom,** the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem under French or Latin kings from 1099 to 1187 — **L. Monetary Union,** *or* **L. Union,** a union formed in 1865 by France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland (Greece joined in 1868) for the uniform regulation of their coinage. Nominally on a double standard, the agreement having provided for the unlimited coinage of gold and five-franc silver pieces of full legal-tender value at the ratio of 15½ to 1, the Union really had a limping standard (*étalon boiteux*) after 1873, when it so limited silver coinage as virtually to adopt the single gold standard. France ceased silver coinage in 1876, Belgium and Switzerland having already done so; and the Union now has the gold standard. — **L. right,** *Rom. Law*, the jus Latii — **L. square,** *Math.*, the problem of filling all the n^2 compartments of a lattice of n columns and n rows with n different elements, no element occurring twice in the same column or same row. It is solved by the method of differential operators. — **L. versions** (of the Bible). See VERSION.

Lat'in (lăt'ĭn), *n.* **1.** The language of ancient Latium and of Rome, and until the 17th century practically the universal language of learning and diplomacy throughout western Europe. Latin, with the Romance languages developed from it, is the chief member of the Italic subfamily, intermediate between the Hellenic and Celtic subfamilies, of the Indo-European languages (which see). Its history comprises an archaic period, previous to the middle of the 3d century B. C., represented by a few inscriptions; and a literary period, often dividedinto developmental stages as follows: the *ante-classical*, from 240 to 80 B. C., which includes the writings of Plautus and Terence; the *classical*, comprising, (1) the *golden age*, from 80 B. C. to 14 A. D., during which Cicero, Cæsar, Virgil, Ovid, Horace, Sallust, Catullus, Livy, and others, brought the language to its finest and most characteristic expression, (2) the *silver age*, from 14 to 180 A. D., in which Tacitus, Martial, Juvenal, the two Plinys, and others wrote; and the *post-classical*, marked by the spread of Latin throughout the world as the language of learning and statecraft and by decay of its classical purity and style, the language once occasionally, as in the Italian Renaissance, again approaching Ciceronian elegance. In its inflections Latin is less complex than Greek, and it also lacks the euphony, variety, grace, and subtle suggestion of Greek. The classical Latins themselves, however, deemed it of greater stateliness and power, and centuries of usage in legal, philosophical, and scientific terminologies have shown its admirable precision and compactness. The Latin, or **Roman, alphabet,** originally of 21 letters, was developed from that of the Chalcidian Greek colonies in Italy. About 50 B. C. two letters (Y, Z) were added, but used only in foreign (chiefly Greek) words. I served both as vowel (i) and consonant (j), as did V (u, v); otherwise, excepting W, which the Romans lacked, the alphabet was the same as the English, which is descended from it. The Romans regularly used only capitals, which were gradually replaced, except in headings, titles, etc., by uncials, and these again by minuscules, the small letters familiar to us not coming into general use until about the close of the 8th century A. D. Cf. ROMANCE LANGUAGES.

2. a One of the people of ancient Latium, who formed a part of the Itali. See ITALIAN, *n.*, 1. **b** *Rom. Hist.* One of those having the jus Latii (which see); also, one of the

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lat'er-a'lis (-ā'lĭs), *n.* [L.] *Zoöl.* Short for NERVUS LATERALIS.

la'ter-an (lā'tĕr-ăn). Scot. var. of LECTERN.

Lateran Councils. See COUNCIL, *Table.*

lateratour. † LATTERATURE.

latere. † LATTER.

latered. † LATREDE.

la'te-res (lā'tē-rēz), *n.*; *pl.* of **lat'er-i-cum'bent,** *a.* [*lateri-* + *cumbent*.] Lying on the side.

lat'er-i-flex'ion, *n.* [*lateri-* + *flexion*; cf. *laterifluxion*.] Lateral curvature.

lat'er-i-flo'ral, **lat'er-i-flo'rous,** *a.* [*lateri-* + *floral, -florous*.] *Bot.* Having lateral flowers. *R.*

lat'er-i-fo'li-ous, *a.* [*lateri-* + *folius*.] *Bot.* Axillary. *Rare.*

lat'er-i-nerved' (lăt'ĕr-ĭ-nûrvd'), *a.* [*lateri-* + *nerved*.] *Bot.* Having lateral veins.

lat'er-i-typ'y (-tĭp'ĭ), *n.* [See LATERI-; -TYPE.] *Zoöl.* Bilateral symmetry. *Rare.* — **lat'er-i-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a. Rare.*

lat'er-i-ver'sion, *n.* [*lateri-* + *version*.] A turning, bending, or deviation, to one side.

lat'er-math. † LATTERMATH.

lat'er-more, *a.* Later, secondary. *Obs.*

Lat'er-na'ri-a (lăt'ĕr-nā'rĭ-ă; 115), *n.* [NL.; L. *laterna*, var. of *lanterna*, lantern + *-aria*.] *Zoöl.* See LANTERN FLY.

late'some (lāt'sŭm), *a.* [AS. *lætsum*. See LATE, *a.*; -SOME.] Slow; tardy. — **late'some-ness,** *n. Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

‖ **la'tet an'guis in her'ba.** [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass. *Vergil* (*Eclogues*, III. 93).

late'wake'. Scot. & dial. Eng. corrupt. of LICHWAKE.

late'ward, *a. & adv.* Late; backward. *Obs.*

late'ward-ly, *a. & adv.* Lateward; lately. *Obs.*

late'while', late'whiles', *adv.* LATH. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LOATH, LOATHE.

lath brick. A long, slender brick, used esp. in making the floor on which malt is placed in the drying kiln.

lathe. † LOATH, LOATHE.

lathe (*dial.* lāth). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LEATHE.

lathe (lāth), *n.* [ME. *lathe*; prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel *hlaðа* a storehouse, barn, akin to Sw. *lada*, Dan. *lade*, G *lade* a chest, and to E. *lade*, v. See LADE to load.] A granary; a barn. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

lathe, *v. t.* [AS. *laðian*.] To invite. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lathe bearer. A lathe dog or carrier. [lathe.]

lathe'-bore', *v. t.* To bore in a

lathe cheeks *or* **shears.** The sides of a lathe bed.

lathe chuck. See 5th CHUCK, 4.

la-thes' (*lā-tēz'*), *n.* Also **la-thi'** (-tē'). [Hind. *lathī*.] A heavy stick, often of bamboo bound with iron. *Anglo-Indian.*

lathely. †LAIDLY. [lath *R* | lath'en (lăth'n), *a.* Made of

lath'er (lāth'ĕr). Obs. or dial Eng. var. of LADDER.

lath'er. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LEATHER.

lath'er (lāth'ĕr), *n.* One who places laths for the plaster.

lathe race. Var. of LAY RACE.

lath'erd. Lathered. *Ref. Sp.*

lathe'reeve', lath'reeve', *n.* Formerly, in Kent, England, the head officer of a lathe.

lath'er-er, *n.* One who lathers.

lath'er-in, lath'er-on. Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. for LADRONE.

lath'er-y (lāth'ĕr-ĭ), *a.* Covered with or as with lather; like lather in consistency; frothy.

lathes'man (lāthz'măn), *n.* A workman who operates a lathe.

lathe work. See ROSE ENGINE.

lath'ie (lāth'ĭ), *n.* Laddie. *Scot.*

lath'ing (lāth'ĭng), *n.* [From LATHE to invite.] An invitation; a calling; an urging. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Lath-ræ'a (lăth-rē'ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λαθραῖος secret, hidden] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World orobanchaceous parasitic and often carnivorous plants. *L. squamaria* is the toothwort.

Lath'ri-di'i-dæ (lăth'rĭ-dĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. λαθρίδιος secret + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* An extensive and widely distributed family of very small clavicorn beetles, having three-jointed tarsi and elytra which usually completely cover the abdomen. They are thought to live mostly on fungoid matter, but some species inhabit ants' nests. — **lath-rid'i-id** (-rĭd'ĭ-ĭd), *n.* — **lath-rid'i-oid** (-oid), *a.*

laththe † LATH. [Lathing.]

lath'work' (lāth'wûrk'), *n.* **La'ti-al** (lā'shĭ-ăl), *a.* Latian. *Obs.* — **La'ti-al'i-ty,** *n. Obs.*

la-tib'u-lize (lă-tĭb'ū-līz), *v. i.* [L. *latitulum* hiding place, fr. *latere* to be hid.] To hibernate. *R.*

‖ **la-tib'u-lum** (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lă). [L.] A hiding place.

lat'i-cos'tate (lăt'ĭ-kŏs'tāt), *a.* [L. *latus* broad + E. *costate*.] Broad-ribbed

lat'i-den'tate (-dĕn'tāt), *a.* [L. *latus* broad + E. *dentate*.] Broad-toothed.

lat'i-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-āt), **lat'i-fo'li-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *latifolius*; *latus* broad + *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Having broad leaves. *Rare.*

‖ **la'ti-go** (la'tē-gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS (*Sp.* -gōs). [Sp. *latigo*.] A long strap attached to the saddletree to tighten and fasten the cinch; — called also *latigo strap*. *Western U. S. & Sp. Amer.*

La-til'i-dæ (lă-tĭl'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the generic name *Latilus*, fr. L. *latus* broad.] *Zoöl.* A small family of marine acanthopterygian fishes having an elongated body, long dorsal and anal fins, and thoracic or subjugular ventral fins. It includes the tilefish and blanquillos.

lat'i-mer, *n.* [OF. *latimer, latimier*, prop., one knowing Latin.] An interpreter. *Obs.*

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class of manumitted slaves (the **Latini Juniani**) whose manumission failed to comply with all the requisites for Roman citizenship, but who by the Lex Junia Norbana were placed on the same footing as the Latins proper.

3. a A citizen or inhabitant of western Europe; — so called at the time of the Crusades in contrast to the Greeks. *Now Chiefly Historical.* **b** A member of the Latin, or Roman, Church. **c** A Latin author. *Obs.* **d** A school exercise in Latin; a translation into Latin. *Obs.*

Lat'in (lăt'ĭn), *v. t.*; LAT'INED (-ĭnd); LAT'IN-ING. To turn or render into Latin; to interlard with Latin; with *it*, to write or speak Latin.

La-tin'i-an (lă-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, Latin and a number of kindred dialects forming a branch of the Italic languages.

Lat'in-ism (lăt'ĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to Latin, also, a mode of speech in another language, as English, formed on a Latin model.

☞ The term is also sometimes used by Biblical scholars to designate a Latin word in Greek letters, or the Latin sense of a Greek word in the Greek Testament.

2. A Latin mode of thought or feeling. *Rare.*

Lat'in-ist, *n.* [Cf. F. *latiniste.*] One skilled in Latin; a Latin scholar. "He left school a good *Latinist.*" *Macaulay.*

Lat'in-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to Latinism,
Lat'in-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } in the Latin style or idiom. "*Latinistic* words." *Fitzed. Hall.*

La-tin'i-ty (lă-tĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *latinitas*: cf. F. *latinité.*] **1.** The use of the Latin tongue, style, or idiom; style in writing or speaking Latin. "His elegant *Latinity.*" *Motley.*

2. The status or right of a person having the jus Latii.

Lat'in-i-za'tion (lăt'ĭn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* The act, process, or result, of Latinizing, as a word, language, or country.

The Germanization of Britain went far deeper than the *Latinization* of France. *M. Arnold.*

Lat'in-ize (lăt'ĭn-īz), *v. t.*; LAT'IN-IZED (-īzd); LAT'IN-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [L. *latinizare*: cf. F. *latiniser.*] **1.** To translate into Latin; to give Latin terminations or forms to, as to foreign words, in writing Latin; rarely, to print, or write, in Latin letters.

2. To bring under the power or influence of the Romans or Latins; to affect with the usages of the Latins, especially in speech. "*Latinized* races." *Lowell.*

3. To make like the Roman Catholic Church or diffuse Roman Catholic ideas in; as, to *Latinize* the Church of England.

Lat'in-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To use Latinisms.

2. To come under the influence of the Romans, or of the Roman Catholic Church.

lat'i-ros'tral (lăt'ĭ-rŏs'trăl), **lat'i-ros'trate** (lăt'ĭ-rŏs'trāt), *a.* [See LATIROSTRES.] *Zoöl.* Having a broad beak.

Lat'i-ros'tres (-trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *latus* broad + *rostrum* beak.] A group of birds usually including only the swallows.

la-tis'si-mus dor'si (lă-tĭs'ĭ-mŭs dôr'sī), [NL., lit., the broadest (muscle) of the back.] *Anat.* A broad, flat superficial muscle of the lower part of the back. In man it arises from the spinous processes of the six inferior dorsal vertebræ, the lumbar fascia, the iliac crest, and the three or four lower ribs. Its fibers converge, and it is inserted by a short, thick tendon into the bicipital groove of the humerus. It draws the arm backward and downward and rotates it inward.

la'tite (lā'tīt), *n.* [From *Latium*, Italy, where its occurrence was first described.] Lava or volcanic rock intermediate between andesite and trachyte; trachyandesite.

lat'i-tude (lăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *latitudo* breadth, fr. *latus* broad, wide, for older *stlatus*: cf. F. *latitude.*] **1.** Extent or distance from side to side; breadth; width. *Obs. or R.*

Provided the length do not exceed the *latitude* above one third part. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Extent; amplitude; scope; range; esp., extent of signification, application, etc. *Rare.*

I pretend not to treat of them in their full *latitude.* *Locke.*

3. Freedom from confinement or narrow limits; independence of action, thought, opinion, etc.; as, great *latitude* is allowed an admiral at sea.

4. Deviation from a standard; laxity; looseness of morals or conduct. *Obs.*

5. *Geog.* Angular distance measured on a meridian; now, distance, north or south, from the equator. The length of a degree of latitude varies somewhat on different parts of a meridian, on account of the flattened figure of the earth, being 68.704 statute miles at the equator, and 69.407 at the poles.

6. A region or locality as marked by its latitude; — often in *pl.*; as, cold *latitudes*; corn will grow in these *latitudes.*

7. *Astron.* More fully, **celestial latitude.** Angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic.

lat'i-tu'di-nal (lăt'ĭ-tū'dĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to latitude, esp. geographical latitude; in the direction of latitude. — **lat'i-tu'di-nal-ly**, *adv.*

lat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an (lăt'ĭ-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [Cf. F. *latitudinaire.*] **1.** Indifferent, or opposed, to a strict application of any particular standard, or norm, of belief or opinion, esp. in matters of religion; hence, deviating more or less widely from such standard; tolerant of variations in opinion or doctrine; as, *latitudinarian* divines; *latitudinarian* theology.

Latitudinarian sentiments upon religious subjects. *Allibone*

2. Lax in moral principles or conduct. *Rare.*

lat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One who is broad and liberal, or not restrained by precise settled limits, in his standards of belief and conduct; one who indulges freedom in thinking, esp. in religious matters, and who cares little about mere forms of creed, worship, or church government.

2. *Eng. Eccl. Hist.* **a** One of those members of the Church of England, in the latter part of the 17th century, who advocated toleration of opinions as to authority, government, and doctrine varying from those then generally received in that church, as being matters of minor importance.

They were called "men of latitude;" and upon this, men of narrow thoughts fastened upon them the name of *latitudinarians.* *Bp. Burnet.*

b Later, one of the Broad Church party in the Church of England.

lat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A latitudinarian system or condition; latitudinarian beliefs, doctrines, or attitude; liberality of opinion, esp. in religious matters.

Fierce sectarianism bred fierce *latitudinarianism.* *De Quincey*

lat'i-tu'di-nous (-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Having latitude, or breadth; having latitude of thought or interpretation.

la-tri'a (lă-trī'ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. λατρεία, fr. λατρεύειν to serve.] In the Roman Catholic Church, the highest kind of worship, or that paid to God only; — distinguished from *dulia*, or the inferior worship paid to saints, and from *hyperdulia*, or the worship paid to the Virgin Mary. — **la-tri'al** (-ăl), *a. Obs.* — **la-tri'an** (-ăn), *a. Obs.*

la-trine' (la-trēn'), *n.* [L. *latrina*: cf. F. *latrines.*] A privy, esp. in a camp, hospital, or the like.

lat'ro-cin'i-um (lăt'rō-sĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. See LARCENY.] **1.** *Roman Law.* Highway robbery; brigandage.

2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* The heretical council held at Ephesus, A. D. 449; — a name given to it, first by Leo the Great in 451, because of its disorderly and irregular proceedings. It declared in favor of the doctrine of one nature in Christ. Called also *Robber Synod.*

-latry. [Gr. -λατρεία (as in εἰδωλολατρεία idolatry), fr. λατρεία service.] A suffix denoting *worship of*; as in angelo*latry*, bibli*olatry*.

lat'ten (lăt'ĕn), *n.* [ME. *latoun*, *laton*, OF. *laton*, F. *laiton.*] **1.** A kind of brass or brasslike alloy hammered into thin sheets, formerly much used for church utensils, as candlesticks, crosses, etc.; — called also **black latten** or **latten brass.** "A cross of *latoun* full of stones." *Chaucer.*

2. Sheet tin; iron plate, covered with tin (called **white latten**); also, any metal in thin sheets; as, gold *latten.* Specif., *pl.*: Metal sheets between $\frac{1}{24}$ and a little less than $\frac{1}{12}$ of an inch in thickness; trebles. Sheets thinner than this are called **extra lattens.**

lat'ter (lăt'ẽr), *a.* [ME. *later*, *lætter* (AS. *lætra*), compar. of *lat* late. See LATE; cf. LATER (a more recent formation). **1.** Slower. *Obs.*

2. Being more recent or more advanced in time; coming or happening after something else; later; now usually, specif., being, or belonging or pertaining to, the end of a period of time; as, the *latter* part of the week.

3. Of two things, being the one mentioned second; — opposed to *former.*

The difference between reason and revelation, and in what sense the *latter* is superior. *I. Watts*

4. Last; latest; final. "My *latter* gasp." *Shak. Obs. or Archaic*, exc. in "latter days."

latter end, the end of life; death. — **l. Lammas**, a day that will never come, there being only one Lammas. — **l. Mary** day, one of the festivals of the Virgin Mary, later than the Annunciation, as the Nativity, Sept. 8, or the Assumption, Aug. 15. *Obs.* — **L. Prophets.** See OLD TESTAMENT. — **l. spring**, the last part of the spring of the year. *Obs. Shak.*

lat'ter-day', *a.* Belonging to present times or those recent by comparison.

Latter-day Saint, a Mormon. See MORMON.

lat'ter-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* Lately; of late; recently; at a later, as distinguished from a former, period; lately.

Latterly I find myself getting weary. *Hawthorne.*

lat'tice (lăt'ĭs), *n.* [ME. *latis*, F. *lattis* lathwork, fr. *latte* lath, of G. origin. Cf. 1st LATH.] **1.** A kind of framework or structure of wood or metal, made by crossing laths or other thin strips so as to form a network; as, the *lattice* of a window; — called also *latticework*; hence, any window, door, gate, or the like, having a lattice.

Lattice, 1.

The mother of Sisera looked out at a window, and cried through the *lattice. Judg.* v. 28.

2. A lattice (in sense 1) or an imitation of a lattice, usually painted red, used as the sign of an alehouse or inn, as was formerly common. *Obs. or Hist.*

3. A representation or semblance of a lattice; as: **a** *Her.* The representation of a lattice used as a bearing, the bands being vertical and horizontal. **b** *Math.* A rectangle cut up into (equal) small rectangles by parallels to the sides.

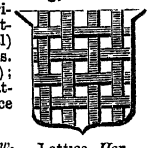

Lattice, *Her.*

lat'tice (lăt'ĭs), *v. t.*; LAT'TICED (-ĭst); LAT'TIC-ING (-ĭ-sĭng). **1.** To make a lattice of; to give the appearance of a lattice to; as, to *lattice* timber.

Dim, leaf-*latticed* windows of the grove. *Longfellow.*

2. To close or inclose, as an opening, with latticework; to furnish with a lattice; as, to *lattice* a window; — often with *up*

Therein it seemeth he [Alexander] hath *latticed* up Cæsar. *Sir T. North.*

lattice bridge. A bridge supported by lattice girders, or lattice trusses.

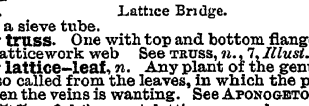

Lattice Bridge.

lat'ticed (lăt'ĭst), *a.* **1.** Furnished with a lattice or latticework.

2. Marked or arranged so as to represent or suggest a lattice; specif., clathrate or cancellate, as a leaf.

latticed cell, *Bot.*, a sieve tube.

lattice girder *or* **truss.** One with top and bottom flanges connected by a latticework web See TRUSS, *n.*, 7, *Illust.*

lattice plant, *or* **lattice-leaf**, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Aponogeton*; — so called from the leaves, in which the parenchyma between the veins is wanting. See APONOGETON.

lat'tice-work' (lăt'ĭs-wûrk'), *n.* A lattice, or work made of lattices; lattices collectively.

lat'tic-ing (lăt'ĭ-sĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of making a lattice, or of fitting a lattice.

2. A lattice; latticework; as, the *latticing* of a lattice girder. In a compound strut or girder, formed of two channel bars or the like, connected by short diagonal bracing bars forming a triangulation but not crossing, the bracing bars, while often called *latticing*, are more strictly *lacing.* See GIRDER, *Illust.*, HALF-LATTICE GIRDER.

lat'ti-ci'nio (lăt'tē-chē'nyō), *n.* [It., lit., a food prepared from milk, fr. L. *lacticinium*, fr. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] A kind of glass or glassware containing milk-white canes or threads. It is principally made in Murano near Venice.

la'tus (lā'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* LATERA (lăt'ẽ-rä). [L.] Side. — ‖ **la'tus rec'tum** (rĕk'tŭm) [L., the right side], *Conic Sections*, the intercept made by a conic on the chord through a focus parallel to a directrix; the parameter of the principal axis. See FOCUS, PARAMETER. — ‖ **l. trans-ver'sum** (trăns-vûr'sŭm) [L., the transverse side], *Math.*, in conics, the transverse diameter. *Obs.*

laud (lôd), *n.* [L. *laus*, *laudis*: cf. F. *laude.* See LAUD, *v. t.*] **1.** High commendation; praise; exaltation. "*Laud* be to God." *Shak.*

So do well and thou shalt have *laud* of the same. *Tyndale.*

2. *pl. Eccl.* In the Roman Catholic Church and with some Anglicans, a religious service used as a monastic or devotional office and constituting with matins the first of the canonical hours. It usually comes at daybreak. So called from the repeated ascriptions of praise to God in the psalms used, which always end with Psalms cxlviii.-cl. sung as one and technically called *laudes.*

3. An ascription or hymn of praise to God.

4. A song in praise of any one.

5. A cause or subject for praise. *Rare.* *Oxf. E. D.*

laud, *v. t.*; LAUD'ED; LAUD'ING. [L. *laudare*, fr. *laus*, *laudis*, praise. Cf. ALLOW.] To praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to celebrate; to extol.

With all the company of heaven, we *laud* and magnify thy glorious name *Bk. of Common Prayer.*

laud'a-bil'i-ty (lôd'ä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *laudabilitas.*] Quality of being laudable; praiseworthiness.

laud'a-ble (lôd'ä-b'l), *a.* [L. *laudabilis*: cf. OF. *laudable.* See LAUD, *v. t.*] **1.** Worthy of being lauded; praiseworthy; commendable; as, *laudable* motives; *laudable* actions; *laudable* ambition.

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lat'in. † LATTEN.

latin. Obs. p. p. of LET.

Lat'in-ate, *a.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, Latin. *Rare.*

‖ **La'ti-ne dic'tum** (lăt'ĭ-nē) [L.] Spoken in Latin.

Lat'in-er, *n.* [From LATIN.] **1.** A Latin scholar; a Latinist. *Colloq.*

2. [*l c*] [ME. *latymere*, OF. *latinier.* See LATIMER.] An interpreter; a latimer. *Obs & R.*

Lat'in-esque', *a.* See -ESQUE.

La-tin'ic, *a.* Latin.

latinier, *n.* [See LATINER, 2.] An interpreter. *Obs.*

La-tin'i-form, *a.* Latin in form; Latinized.

‖ **La-ti'ni Ju'ni-a'ni** (lä-tī'nī jōō'nĭ-ä'nī). [L.] See LATIN, *n.*, 2 b.

La-tin'i-sa'tor, *n.* Latinist. *Obs.*

La-tin'i-tas'ter (lă-tĭn'ĭ-tăs'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. POETASTER.] One who has a smattering of Latin.

Lat'in-ize'er (lăt'ĭn-īz'ẽr), *n.* **a** One who Latinizes. **b** A Latinist. [Latin.]

Lat'in-less, *a.* Ignorant of Latin.

Lat'in-ly, *adv.* In the Latin language; in correct Latin. *Obs.*

La-ti'nus (lă-tī'nŭs), *n.* [L.] *Class. Myth.* King of Latium, father of Lavinia.

la'tion (lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *latio*, fr. *latus* borne. See TOLERATE.] A moving; translation. *Obs. or Astrol.*

lat'i-pen'nate (lăt'ĭ-pĕn'āt), **lat'i-pen'nine** (-ĭn; -īn), *a.* [L. *latus* broad + *penna* wing.] *Zool.* Broad-winged.

lat'i-plan'tar (-plăn'tẽr), *a.* [L. *latus* broad + *planta* sole of the foot.] Having the hinder part of the tarsus rounded, as certain birds; — opposed to *acutiplantar.* [Latirostral. *R.*]

lat'i-ros'trous (-rŏs'trŭs), *a.* [L. *latus* broad + *rostrum* beak.] Broad-billed.

La-ti'rus (la-tī'rŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λάβυρος a sort of plant.] *Zool.* A genus of rachiglossate gastropods of the family Fasciolariidæ, having a somewhat fusiform shell with a costate spire and oblong aperture whose columellar border has two or three oblique folds

latis. † LATTICE.

lat'i-sep'tate (lăt'ĭ-sĕp'tāt), *or* **lat'i-sept** (-sĕpt), *a.* [L. *latus* broad + E. *septate.*] *Bot.* Having a broad dissepiment; — said of certain siliques. [late.]

lat'ish (lāt'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat

lat'i-ster'nal (lăt'ĭ-stûr'năl), *a.* [L. *latus* broad + E. *sternal.*] Having a broad sternum.

lat'i-tan-cy (lăt'ĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* [See LATITANT.] State of being latitant. *Rare.*

lat'i-tant (lăt'ĭ-tănt), *a.* [L. *latitans*, p. pr. of *latitare* to lie hid, to lurk, v. intens. fr. *latere* to be hid.] Lying hid; concealed; latent; hibernating. *R.* — *n.* One in hiding. *R.*

lat'i-tat (-tăt), *n.* [L., he lies hid.] *O. Eng. Law.* A writ based on presumption that the person summoned was hiding.

lat'i-tate (-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *latitare.*] To lurk. *Obs.* — **lat'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

lat'i-tu'di-na-ry (lăt'ĭ-tū'dĭ-nĕ-rĭ), *a.* Latitudinarian. *Obs.* — **lat'i-tu'di-nism**, *n.* Latitudinarianism *Obs.* [= JUS LATII]

‖ **La'ti-um** (lā'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.]

latli. † LOATHLY.

lat-mar' (lăt-mär'), *n.* [Panjabi *lat mār.*] One who has raised embankments to irrigate lands for cultivation, thereby acquiring an inheritable estate in the lands cultivated. *India.*

Lat'mi-an (lăt'mĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Latmus (Gr. Λάτμος), a mountain in ancient Caria, made in mythology the scene of the story of Selene, or Luna (the moon), and Endymion (which see).

lat'o-my (lăt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. λατομία; λᾶας, λάς, stone + -τομία cutting. See -TOMY.] A stone quarry *Obs.*

laton. † LATTEN.

La-to'na (la-tō'nä), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* Leto. — **La-to'ni-an** (-nĭ-ăn), *a.*

latony. † LITANY. [*Obs. Scot.*]

latour. *n.* [L. *lator.*] A carrier.

La'tour' (lä'tōōr'), *n.* A kind of wine. See BORDEAUX, *n.*

la'tra-bil'i-ty (lā'trä-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *latrabilis* barking.] Faculty of barking. *Obs.*

la'trant (lā'trănt), *a.* [L. *latrans*, p. pr of *latrare.* See LATRATE.] Barking; — chiefly used fig. [barking.

la-tra'tion (lă-trā'shŭn), *n.* A barking, as a dog or a scoffer. *Obs.*

latrede, *a.* [AS. *lætrēde.* See LATE, *a.*, REDE.] Inclined to tardiness; dilatory. *Obs.*

la-treu'tic (lă-trōō'tĭk), **la-treu'ti-cal** (-kăl), *a.* [Gr. λατρευτικός, fr. λατρεύειν to serve, to worship.] Of or pertaining to latria. *Rare.*

la'tri-al-ly, *adv.* In the way of latria. *Obs.*

Lat'ri-di'i-dæ (lăt'rĭ-dĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] = LATHRIDIIDÆ

la-trobe' (la-trōb'), *n.* [After J. H. B. *Latrobe*, its inventor.] BALTIMORE HIGH STEEPLE.

la-trob'ite (lă-trōb'ĭt), *n.* [After Rev. C. I. *Latrobe.*] *Min.* A pink variety of anorthite.

la-troc'i-nate, *v. i.* [L. *latrocinatus*, p. p.] To rob; to thieve. *Obs.* — **la-troc'i-na'tion**, *n. Obs.*

lat'ro-cin'y, *n.* [L. *latrocinium.* Cf. LARCENY.] Highway robbery; brigandage or plundering; also, a robber band. *Obs.*

Lat'ro-dec'tus (lăt'rō-dĕk'tŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of spiders which includes several very venomous species, as the katipo and malmignatte. [TERN.]

la'tron. Obs. Scot. var. of LECLA'TRON, *n.* [L. *latro*, *latronis*, hireling.] A brigand; robber; plunderer. — **la'tron-age**, *n. Both Obs. or R.*

latschipe, *n.* [See LATE, *a.*; -SHIP.] Lateness; slowness. *Obs.*

latst. † LAST.

latt, latte. † LATH, strip of wood.

lat'tace. † LATTICE.

lat-teen'. Var. of LATEEN.

lat'ten-er, *n.* One who makes, or works in, latten.

lat'ter, *adv.* More slowly; later. *Obs.*

lat'ter-kin, *n.* = LADKIN.

lat'ter-math, *n.* [Cf. AFTERMATH.] Aftermath. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lat'ter-most, *a.* Last; hindmost.

lat'ter-ness. *n.* See -NESS. *R.*

lat'tew, lat'tow, *n.* [AS. *lādtēow*, *lādþeow*; *lād* a way, carrying + *þéow* servant.] Leader. *Obs*

latthe. † LATH.

lattice beam *or* **frame.** = LATTICE GIRDER.

lattice moss. A moss of the genus *Cinclidotus.* A perforated membrane attaches the peristome to the columella.

lattice point. *Math.* Any corner (not in either coördinate axis) in a system of unit squares formed by dividing the plane by equidistant parallels to the *x* and *y* axes.

lattice stitch. *Embroidery.* A kind of stitch made with opposite diagonal interlacing lines.

lat'tice-wise', *adv.* See -WISE.

lat'tin. Var. of LATTEN.

La-tu'sim (lă-tū'sĭm). *D. Bib.*

latys. † LATTICE.

lau. † LAW, LOW.

la-uan' (la-wan'), *n.* [Tag. *lauaan.*] A tall dipterocarpaceous tree (*Anisoptera thurifera*) of the Philippine Islands; also, its soft light-colored wood, used for canoes. The tree yields a white strong-scented resin, used as incense and in varnish.

lau'ban-ite (lô'bän-īt), *n.* [From *Lauban*, Silesia.] *Min.* A snow-white hydrous silicate of calcium and aluminium, $Ca_9Al_2Si_7O_{17}.6H_2O$, resembling stilbite. H., 4.5-5. Sp. gr., 2.22.

laubour. † LABOR.

lauch (läk). Scot. var. of LAUGH, LAW.

lauch † AIGH, LATCH, LAW, LOW.

lauchtane, *a.* [Gael. *lachdan*, *lachdhm.*] Dull in color; swarthy. *Obs. Scot.*

lauch'ter † LAUGHTER.

laud, n. [LL. *laudum.*] Judgment. *Obs.*

laud'a-bi. Laudable. *Ref. Sp.*

laud'a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

laud'a-bly (lôd'ä-blĭ), *adv.* of LAUDABLE. See -LY.

lau-dan'i-dine (lô-dăn'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* A crystalline opium alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{21}O_4N$, isomeric with, and resembling, laudanine.

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2. Satisfactory; good. *Obs.*, exc.: *Med.* Healthy; not noxious; as, *laudable* pus.

lau'da-nine (lô'da-nĭn, -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin**. [From LAUDANUM.] *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{25}O_4N$, obtained from opium. It melts at 166° C.

lau'da-num (lô'da-nŭm; lŏd'n-ŭm; 277), *n.* [Prob. orig. same word as *ladanum*, *labdanum*: cf. F *laudanum*, It. *laudano*, *ladano*. See LABDANUM.] **1.** Formerly, any of various preparations of opium; now, only, tincture of opium.

2. Labdanum. *Obs.*

lau-da'tion (lô-dā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *laudatio*: cf. OF. *laudation*. See LAUD, *v. t.*] Act of lauding, or state of being lauded; praise; high commendation.

laud'a-tive (lôd'a-tĭv), *a. & n.* [L. *laudativus* laudatory.] Laudatory.

laud'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *laudatorius*.] Of or pertaining to praise or the expression of praise; expressing praise; as, *laudatory* verses; the *laudatory* powers of Dryden. *Sir J. Stephen.* — **laud'a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

Laud'i-an (lôd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Archbishop Laud (1573–1645), or supporting his principles or practice; instituted by Laud. Laud, a High Churchman, was opposed to the dogmatism of the Calvinists, upheld in a sharp irritating way the doctrine of the divine right of episcopacy, and maintained the continuity of the Church of England with the church of the Middle Ages. He had no sympathy with the doctrines and ceremonial of the Roman Church, but labored for uniformity in public worship, without which he held that unity could not long continue, and for conformity to the Prayer Book. He especially offended the Puritans by insisting that the communion table be at the east end of the church. — *n.* A follower of Laud or a supporter of his principles or practices. — **Laud'i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

laugh (lăf), *v. i.*; LAUGHED (lăft); LAUGH'ING. [ME. *laughen*, *laghen*, *lauhen*, AS. *hlehhan*, *hlyhhan*, *hlehhan*; akin to OS. *hlahan*, D. & G. *lachen*, OHG. *hlahhan*, *lahhan*, *lahhēn*, Icel. *hlæja*, Dan. *le*, Sw. *le*, Goth. *hlahjan*; perh. of imitative origin.] **1.** To show mirth, satisfaction, or derision, by peculiar movement of the muscles of the face, particularly of the mouth, usually accompanied by a lighting up of the face and eyes, and by the emission of explosive or chuckling sounds from the chest and throat; to indulge in, or experience the emotions characteristic of, laughter; — often with *over*, *about*, *at*, etc.

> Queen Hecuba *laughed* that her eyes ran o'er. *Shak.*
> He *laugheth* that winneth. *Heywood's Prov.*

2. To be or appear gay, cheerful, pleasant, mirthful, lively, or brilliant; to sparkle; to sport. *Poetic.*

> Then *laughs* the childish year, with flowerets crowned. *Dryden.*

laugh and lay, *or* **lie, down**, an obsolete game at cards. — to **l. at**, to make an object of laughter or ridicule; to make fun of; to deride; as, he *laughed at* the idea.

> No wit to flatter left of all his store,
> No fool to *laugh at*, which he valued more. *Pope.*

— to **l. in the sleeve**, to laugh privately or unperceived, esp. while preserving a grave or serious demeanor toward the person or persons laughed at; that is, perhaps, orig., by hiding the face in the wide sleeves of former times. — to **l. out of** (*or* **on**) **the other corner** (*or* **side**) **of the mouth**, to weep or cry; to feel sorrow, vexation, or disappointment after hilarity or exaltation. *Colloq.*

laugh, *v. t.* **1.** To affect, influence (in a specified manner), or to effect, by means of laughter or ridicule; — often with *out*, *away*, *down*, etc

> Will you *laugh* me asleep, for I am very heavy? *Shak.*

2. To express by, or utter with, laughter; as, he *laughed* consent. "*Laughs* out a loud applause." *Shak.*

3. To laugh at; to deride. *Obs. & R.* *Spenser.*

to laugh away, to drive away, dismiss, or get rid of, by, or with, laughter; as, *to laugh away* regret. "Pompey doth this day *laugh away* his fortune." *Shak.* — to **l. down**. **a** To cause to cease or desist by laughter; as, *to laugh down* a speaker. **b** To cause to be given up on account of ridicule; as, *to laugh down* a reform. — to **l. to scorn**, to deride; to treat with mockery, contempt, and scorn; to ridicule as utterly absurd. — to **l. with allen jaws** *or* **lips**, to laugh forcedly or unnaturally; — a Hellenism (*Odyssey* XX. 347).

> It is *with* very *alien jaws* that we *laugh* at the tedious horseplay . . . of our "humorous" songs. *W. H. Hadow.*

laugh (lăf), *n.* Act of laughing; an expression of mirth, joy, gayety, scorn, ridicule, etc., peculiar to the human species; the sound heard in laughing; laughter or laughing; — often with *the* in various phrases, as in *to have the laugh of* or *on*, *to be on the laugh*, etc. See LAUGH, *v. i.*

> And the loud *laugh* that spoke the vacant mind *Goldsmith.*
> That man is a bad man who has not within him the power of a hearty *laugh*. *F. W Robertson.*
> He laugh'd a *laugh* of merry scorn. *Tennyson.*

laugh'a-ble (lăf'a-b'l), *a.* Fitted to excite laughter; as, a *laughable* story; a *laughable* scene.

Syn. — Amusing, diverting, humorous, witty, merry, facetious, waggish, sportive, burlesque; queer, odd, strange. — LAUGHABLE, LUDICROUS, RIDICULOUS, COMICAL, COMIC, DROLL, FUNNY. LAUGHABLE is the general term for whatever is fit to provoke laughter; LUDICROUS commonly suggests laughable absurdity or incongruity; RIDICULOUS frequently adds the implication of contempt or derision; as, "[Mrs. Kemble] would have contributed magnificent *laughable* touches, in the wonderful tone in which she used to read her Falstaff, . . . to any picture of her peculiarities" (*H. James*); "As to originality, all pretensions are *ludicrous*" (*Byron*); "a sense of the *ludicrous* contrast between what men might be . . . and what they are" (*Lowell*); "Good manners at the court are as *ridiculous* in the country as the behavior of the country is most mockable at the court" (*Shak.*); "alive, *ridiculous*, — and dead, for-

got!" (*Pope*). COMICAL and COMIC apply to that which is mirth-provoking, *comic* (as here compared) being chiefly used of literary compositions whose object is to excite laughter; as, his look of utter astonishment was *comical*; a *comic* paper, a *comic* song. DROLL implies laughable oddity; as, "Thackeray's names, though often *ludicrous*, are always happy, and often inimitably *droll*" (*Athenæum*); cf. "a *drollery* and lurking waggery of expression that was irresistible" (*Irving*). FUNNY applies in general to that which is amusing, and it is frequently used colloq. in the sense of "queer, strange, odd;" as, an irresistibly *funny* story, a *funny* mistake; "His wife is the *funniest* thwarting little animal!" (*Lamb*). See WITTY, JOCULAR, WIT, JEST, FOOLISH.

— **laugh'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **laugh'a-bly**, *adv.*

laugh'er (laf'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who laughs.

2. A variety of the domestic pigeon from Arabia having a hoarse gurgling coo.

laugh'ing (lăf'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LAUGH; specif.: *p. a.* Fit to be treated or accompanied with laughter, — in phrases such as *this is no laughing matter* or *occasion*.

laughing bird, the green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.* — **l. crow**, a laughing thrush. — **l. falcon**, a South American hawk (*Herpetotheres cachinnans*). Its notes resemble a shrill laugh. — **l. gas**, *Chem.*, nitrous oxide, N_2O, a colorless transparent gas having a sweetish taste and odor, and the property of supporting combustion. When inhaled it sometimes produces exhilaration and laughter. It is much used as an anæsthetic agent in dentistry. — **l. goose**, the white-fronted goose. — **l. gull**. **a** The common European black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*). **b** An American gull (*L. atricilla*). In summer the head is nearly black, the back ashy slate color, and the five outer primaries black. — **l. hyena**, the spotted hyena. — **l. jackass**. **a** A kingfisher

Laughing Jackass.

(*Dacelo gigas*), of Australia, about the size of a crow and having the upper parts dull brown and the under parts dirty white. Its harsh cackling is often tolerated, and the bird protected, as it is supposed to eat snakes. Cf. CLOCKBIRD. **b** The laughing owl. — **l. muscle**, the risorius muscle. — **l. owl**, a peculiar reddish brown owl (*Sceloglaux albifacies*) of the mountains of the South Island of New Zealand, said to be on the verge of extinction. The name alludes to its notes. — **L. Philosopher**, Democritus of Abdera, a contemporary of Socrates. He is said to have made a jest of the follies and weaknesses of mankind, in contrast with the seriousness of Heraclitus, "the Weeping Philosopher." — **l. thrush**, any of several Asiatic singing birds, esp. those of the genera *Garrulax* and *Trochalopteron*, often kept as cage birds.

laugh'ing-stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* An object of ridicule; a butt.

> When he talked, he talked nonsense, and made himself the *laughingstock* of his hearers. *Macaulay.*

laugh'ter (lăf'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *hleahtor*; akin to OHG. *hlahtar*, G. *gelächter*, Icel. *hlātr*, Dan. *latter*. See LAUGH, *v. i.*] **1.** A movement (usually involuntary) of the muscles of the face, particularly of the lips, usually accompanied with a peculiar expression of the eyes, indicating merriment, satisfaction, or derision, and attended by an interrupted expulsion of air from the lungs; also, an expression of the eyes or countenance indicative of merriment or keen amusement. See LAUGH, *v. i.*

> Archly the maiden smiled, and with eyes overrunning with *laughter*. *Longfellow.*

2. A laugh. *Obs. or Archaic.* *R. Browning.*

3. A cause of, or subject for, laughter; as, he's the *laughter* of the town.

lau'mont-ite (lô'mŏnt-īt), *n.* Also **lau'mon-ite**. [After Dr. *Laumont*, the discoverer.] *Min.* A white monoclinic mineral of vitreous luster, a hydrous silicate of calcium and aluminium, $H_4CaAl_2Si_4O_{14}{\cdot}2H_2O$. H., 3.5–4. Sp. gr., 2.25–2.36. Exposed to the air, it loses water, becomes opaque, and crumbles.

launch (lanch; lônch; 140, 277), *v. t.*; LAUNCHED (länchť; lônchť); LAUNCH'ING. [ME. *launchen* to throw as a lance, OF. *lanchier* another form of *lancier*, F. *lancer*, fr. *lance* lance. See LANCE.] **1.** To pierce or wound with or as with a lance or lancet; to lance. *Obs.*

> *Launch* your hearts with lamentable wounds. *Spenser.*

2. To throw, as a lance or dart; to propel vigorously or violently; to hurl; as, the church *launched* its anathemas.

> At him he *launch'd* his spear and pierc'd his breast *Dryden.*

3. To cause to slide from the land into the water; to set afloat; as, to *launch* a ship; to *launch* a boat from a ship.

4. To send out; to start (one) on a career; to set going; to give a start to (something); to put in operation; as, to *launch* a son in the world; to *launch* an enterprise.

> All art is used to sink episcopacy, and *launch* presbytery in England. *Eikon Basilike.*
> Haste, *launch* thy chariot, thro' yon ranks to ride. *Pope.*

5. *Naut.* **a** To send up, or set (a yard). *Obs.* **b** To move by shoving or pushing. *Obs. or R.*

launch, *v. i.* **1.** To move with force and swiftness as if hurled; to leap; jump; rush. *Obs. or R.*

2. To move with force and swiftness like a ship sliding into the water; to plunge; — often with *into*, *out*, etc.; as, to *launch* into eulogy; to *launch* into a discussion; to *launch* into extravagance; to *launch* out in society.

3. To set out, as upon sea. — often with *forth* or *out*.

> *Launch* out into the deep, and let down your nets. *Luke* v. 4.

4. *Naut.* **a** To be launched. **b** To cease hoisting; — usually as a word of command, followed by *ho*. *Obs.*

— to **launch it out**, to flaunt. *Obs.*

launch (lônch, lônch; 140, 277), *n.* **1.** Act of lancing; a prick. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

2. A launching or springing; a jump; stride; skip. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

3. The movement of a vessel from the land into the water, esp. the sliding into the water on ways from the stocks on which it is built; the act or process which causes this movement; — often used fig.

4. *Shipbuilding.* The ways and appurtenances used in launching a vessel. *Obs. or R.*

5. [Cf. Sp. *lancha*.] *Naut.* **a** The boat of the largest size belonging to a ship of war, used for carrying stores and men and often fitted with a light gun in the bow. **b** An open, or largely undecked, boat of any size driven by steam, naphtha, electricity, or the like, used as a pleasure craft or for carrying passengers short distances.

laun'der (lan'dẽr; lôn'-; 277), *n.* [Contracted fr. ME. *lavender*, F. *lavandière*, OF. also *lavandier*, masc., fr. L. *lavandus* to be washed, fr. *lavare* to wash. See LAVE.] **1.** A washerwoman or washerman. *Obs.*

2. A conduit or trough for water; specif., *Ore Dressing*, a box conduit conveying middlings or tailings, suspended in water.

laun'der, *v. t.*; LAUN'DERED (-dẽrd); LAUN'DER-ING. **1.** To wash, as clothes; to wash, and to smooth with a flatiron or mangle; to wash and iron; as, to *launder* shirts.

2. To sweat (gold or silver coins or plate). *Obs. B. Jonson.*

laun'dress (-drĕs), *n.* [*launder*, n. + *-ess*.] **1.** A woman whose employment is laundering.

2 "A caretaker of chambers in the London Inns of Court" *Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

laun'dry (lăn'drĭ; lôn'-; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -DRIES (-drĭz). [ME. *lavendrie*, OF. *lavanderie*. See LAUNDER.] **1.** Act of laundering; a washing.

2. An establishment or place where laundering is done.

3. Clothes or other articles sent to a laundry to be washed; as, your *laundry* has been returned. *Colloq.*

laun'dry-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who follows the business of laundering.

Laun'fal, Sir (lan'făl; lôn'-). One of the knights of the Round Table, the steward of King Arthur. His ladylove gave him an inexhaustible purse. He is the subject of a metrical romance by Thomas Chestre (flourished 1430). The name has also been adopted as that of the hero of Lowell's "The Vision of Sir Launfal."

Lau'ra (lô'rä), *n.* [It. *Laura*; cf. F. *Laure*, and L. *laurus* laurel.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Laure* (lōr); It. & G. *Laura* (lou'rä).

2. The lady whose praises are sung by Petrarch in his "Rime," or sonnets and canzoni. She is identified with Laura de Noves, an Avignonese lady who died of the plague in 1348, and who was already married to Hughes de Sade when, in 1327, Petrarch is said to have first seen her.

Lau-ra'ce-æ (lô-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL See LAUREUS.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees (order Ranunculales), embracing about 45 genera and over 900 species of wide distribution; the laurel family. They have flowers with definite stamens in several series of three, more or less united sepals, no petals, and a single pistil. The plants are noted for their aromatic or medicinal properties, among the most important genera being *Laurus*, *Sassafras*, *Cinnamomum*, and *Persea*. — **lau-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

lau're-ate (lô'rē-āt), *a.* [L. *laureatus*, fr. *laurea* laurel tree, fr. *laureus* of laurel, fr. *laurus* laurel. Cf. LAUREL.] Crowned, or decked, with laurel as a mark of honor; hence, distinguished; worthy of honor, esp. for poetic excellence, also, of a wreath, composed of laurel. *Chaucer.*

> To strew the *laureate* hearse where Lycid lies *Milton.*
> Soft on her lap her *laureate* son reclines *Pope*

lau're-ate, *n.* **1.** One crowned with laurel; a poet laureate. "A learned *laureate*." *Cleveland.*

2. One who wins a high, usually the highest, prize, as in European schools of art.

lau're-ate (lô'rē-āt), *v. t.*; **-AT'ED** (-āt'ĕd); **-AT'ING** (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To honor by crowning with a wreath of laurel, as formerly was done in the case of distinguished poets, soldiers, etc., and in bestowing a degree at the English universities.

2. To appoint to the office of poet laureate.

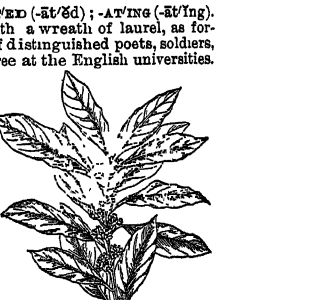

Laurel (*Laurus nobilis*). Reduced.

lau're-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of crowning with laurel; act of conferring an academic degree, or honorary title, with a wreath of laurel, as in some British universities.

lau'rel (lô'rĕl; lŏr'ĕl: 277), *n.* [ME. *lorel*, *laurer*, *lorer*, OF. *lorier*, *laurier*, F. *laurier*, (assumed) LL. *lauravius*, fr. L. *laurus*.] **1.** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Laurus*; specif., the bay laurel, or bay tree, of southern Europe (*L. nobilis*). Its foliage was used by the ancient Greeks to crown the victors in the Pythian games,

launch'er, *n.* One who launches. **launching ways**, *or* **launch'ways'**, *n. Naut.* See WAY, *n.*

launcht. Launched. *Ref. Sp.*

laund (lônd). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LAWN.

laund, *n.* [See LAWN of grass.] An open space or plain among trees; a glade. *Obs. or Archaic.*

laun'der-er, *n.* One who launders.

laundon, *n.* [OF. *landon*. Cf. 2d LAWN.] Field; — in phrase *o* [or] *laundone*. *Obs.*

laun'dress, *v. t.* & *v. i.* To act as a laundress; to furnish or act as laundress to. *Obs.*

laun'dry, *v. t.* To launder. *Colloq., U. S.*

laundry stove. A stove esp. arranged for quick and simultaneous heating of many irons.

launterne. + LANTERN.

Laur. *Abbr.* Laurence.

lau'ra (lô'rä), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. Λαύρα lane, defile, also, a kind of monastery.] *Eccl. Hist.* In early times, in parts of the East, an aggregation of detached cells occupied by anchorites who were under the same superior and who met only on the first and last days of the week in the refectory and the chapel.

lau'rate (lô'rāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of lauric acid.

laur'da-lase' (lôr'da-lās'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

laur'dal-ite (lôr'dal-īt), *n.* [From the *Laurdal*, Norway.] *Petrog.* A variety of nephelite syenite from south Norway, noted for the many rare minerals it affords.

laure, *n.* [L. *laurus*.] Laurel; a wreath of laurel or bay. *Obs.*

laureat. + LAUREATE.

laur're-ate-ship', *n.* See -SHIP.

lau'rel, *a.* Laureate; crowned with laurel; honored. *Obs.*

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lau'da-ni-ster, *n.* [*laudanum* + *-ster*] One who uses laudanum as a sovereign specific. *Obs.*

lau-dan'o-sine (lô-dăn'ō-sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-sin**. [From LAUDANUM.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{27}O_4N$, obtained from opium. M. P., 89° C.

lau'da-num, *v. t.* To administer opium to.

‖ **lau-da'ri . . . a lau-da'to vi'ro**. [L.] To be praised by a man (who is himself) praised. Quoted from Nævius in *Cicero*, *Ep. ad Fam.*, V. 12 and XV. 6.

lau-da'tor (lô-dā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who lauds or eulogizes.

‖ **lau-da'tor tem'po-ris ac'ti**. [L.] A praiser of time past. *Horace* (*Ars Poetica*, 173).

laud'a-to-ry, *n.* A eulogy. *R.*

Laud'e-an. Var. of LAUDIAN.

laud'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who lauds; a laudator. [DIANUS.]

Laudian Codex. = CODEX LAUDIANUS.

laud'i-fi-ca'tion, *n.* Laudation. *R.*

laud'i-fy, *v. t.* [Cf. L. *laudificare*.] To laud. *Obs.*

Laud'ism (lôd'ĭz'm), *n.* Laudian belief or practices. *Rare.*

Laud'ist, *n.* A Laudian *Rare.*

laud'ist, *n.* A writer of lauds, or hymns of praise.

‖ **lau-dum'que im-men'sa cupi'do**. [L.] And boundless desire of praises (or for praise). *Vergil* (*Æneid*, VI. 823).

laue. + LAW, LOW.

lau'ge-nase (lô'gē-nāz), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY, *Class* I, 7.

laugh. + LAW.

laugh-ee', *n.* One who is laughed at. *Nonce Word.* [ful. *Rare.*]

laugh'ful, *a.* Laughing; mirthful.

laugh'ing-ly, *adv.* of LAUGHING.

laugh'ing-post', **laugh'ing-stake'**, *n.* Laughingstock. *Obs.*

laugh'some (laf'sŭm), *a.* a Laughable. *Archaic.* **b** Addicted to laughter; merry. *R.*

laught. Obs. pret. & p. p. of LATCH. [var. of LOFT.]

laught (läft). Obs. or dial. Eng.

laugh'ter (läf'tẽr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *lātr*, *lāttr*, the place where animals lay their young; akin to E. *lay*, v.] A clutch of eggs. *Dial. Brit.*

laugh'ter-ful, *a.* See -FUL.

laugh'ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.

laugh'wor'thy (laf'wûr'thĭ), *a.* Deserving of laughter; laughable. *Rare.* [*Nonce Word.*]

laugh'y, *n.* Inclined to laugh.

lauhe. + LAUGH.

lauk. Var. of LAWK.

L. A. U. K. *Abbr.* Library Assoc. of the United Kingdom.

laumbre. + LAMBER, amber.

laumpe. + LAMP.

laumperey. + LAMPREY.

laum'pron, laum'prun. + LAMPERN

laun, *n.* 1. Obs. var. of LAWN. 2. *Ceramics.* A sieve or silken net with a fine mesh, through which the clay is passed.

launce, launse. + LANCE.

launce, *n.* [L *lanx*, *lancis*, plate, scale of a balance: cf. It. *lance*. Cf. BALANCE] A balance. *Obs.*

launce, lance, *n* [ME. *launce*, *lance*, lance. See LANCE; cf. LANT] A fish of the family Ammodytidæ; a sand launce.

Launce (lans), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," a clownish servant to Proteus. He is usually accompanied by Crab, "the sourest-natured dog that lives," to which he addresses amusing remarks.

launce'gay'. Var. of LANCEGAYE. *Obs. or Hist.* [LOT.]

Launce'lot. Var. of LANCELOT.

launch'ant, *a.* [OF. *lanchant*, p. pr. of *lanchier*, var of *lancier*. See LAUNCH, LANCE.] Leaping. *Obs.*

and also as a mark of distinction for certain offices and functions. Later a crown of laurel was used to indicate academic honors. Also, the leaves of this tree, which yield a fragrant oil, oil of bay, not to be confused with the commercial oil which is used in making bay rum (see BAY OIL a; BAY RUM).

2. Any of various trees or shrubs more or less resembling the true laurel; as: **a** Any of numerous trees having lanceolate leaves, as the cherry *laurel* (*Laurocerasus*). **b** The spurge laurel. *Obs.* **c** In the United States, loosely, any of the ericaceous shrubs of the genera *Kalmia* and *Rhododendron*, esp. the mountain *laurel* (*K. latifolia*) or the great rhododendron (*R. maximum*); also, the madroña (*Arbutus menziesii*). **d** In Australia, any of several evergreen trees of the genera *Cryptocarya*, *Pittosporum*, etc.

3. A crown of laurel; hence, honor, distinction; fame; — esp. in the *pl.*; as, to win *laurels*. Hence, the dignity of poet laureate. *Rare.*

4 A gold coin. See UNIT, 4.

lau'rel (lô'rĕl; lŏr'ĕl, 277), *v. t.*; LAU'RELED (-rĕld; -ĕld) or LAU'RELLED; LAU'REL-ING or LAU'REL-LING. To deck or crown with laurel.

laurel bay. **a** The berry of the laurel. *Obs.* **b** The bay laurel, or true laurel. **c** In the United States, the evergreen magnolia (*Magnolia fœtida*).

lau'reled, lau'relled (lô'rĕld; lŏr'ĕld), *a.* **1.** Crowned with laurel, or with a laurel wreath; laureate; honored.

2. Composed of laurel; covered with growing laurel.

laurel oak. **a** An oak of the southern United States (*Quercus laurifolia*) having glossy laurel-like leaves. **b** The shingle oak (*Q. imbricaria*).

laurel water. Water distilled from the fresh leaves of the cherry laurel, containing prussic (hydrocyanic) acid and other products carried over in the process.

Lau-ren'ti-an (lô-rĕn'shĭ-ăn; -shăn; 7), *a.* [See LAURENCE, LORENZO.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Laurentius (Lorenzo) de' Medici or the library named after him in Florence.

2. Pertaining to, or near, the St. Lawrence River; as, the *Laurentian* hills. Hence, *Geol.*, pertaining to or designating a series of granitoid rocks included in the Archæan. These rocks were formerly regarded as the oldest known, but are now recognized to be, at least in many cases, intrusions into still older schists. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

3. Pertaining to Laurentum, an ancient town of Latium.

Lau-ren'tide (-tīd; -tĭd), *a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to the region of the St. Lawrence River; as, the *Laurentide* (or Labradorean) ice sheet of the glacial period.

lau'ric (lô'rĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline fatty acid, $C_{11}H_{23}CO_2H$, occurring in the form of its glyceryl ester in the berries of the European bay or laurel (*Laurus nobilis*) and in various fats.

lau'rin (lô'rĭn), *n. Chem.* **a** A white crystalline substance extracted from the fruit of the bay (*Laurus nobilis*), and consisting of glyceryl esters of several organic acids. **b** The glyceryl ester of lauric acid; a fat similar to palmitin.

Lau'rus (lô'rŭs), *n.* [L., laurel.] *Bot.* A genus of trees typifying the family Lauraceæ, and including only two species, *L. nobilis*, the true laurel, and the larger *L. canariensis* of Madeira and the Canary Islands. They have small tetramerous involucrate flowers and alternate entire leaves; the fruit is an ovoid berry. As established by Linnæus, the genus included the sassafras, cinnamon, and other trees now placed in separate genera. See LAUREL.

lau'rus-tine (lô'rŭs-tĭn), *n.* [NL. *laurustinus*, fr. L. *laurus* the laurel + *tinus* laurustine. See LAUREL.] A European caprifoliaceous shrub (*Viburnum tinus*) with white or pink fragrant flowers, produced in spring.

lau'ryl (lô'rĭl), *n.* [*lauric* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, $C_{11}H_{23}CO$, the radical of lauric acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

‖ **Laut'ver-schie'bung** (lout'fĕr-shē'bo͝ong), *n.*; *pl.* -SCHIEBUNGEN (-ĕn). [G.; *laut* sound + *verschiebung* shifting.] *Philol.* **a** The regular changes which the primitive Indo-European stops, or mute consonants, underwent in the Teutonic languages, probably as early as the 3d century B. C., often called the *first Lautverschiebung*, *sound shifting*, or *consonant shifting*. **b** A somewhat similar set of changes taking place in the High German dialects (less fully in modern literary German) from the 6th to the 8th century, known as the *second Lautverschiebung*, the results of which form the most striking differences between High German and the Low German languages. The statement of these changes is commonly regarded as forming part of Grimm's law, because included in it as originally framed. See GRIMM'S LAW.

la'va (lä'vȧ), *n.* [It. *lava* lava, orig. in Naples, a torrent of rain overflowing the streets, fr. It. & L. *lavare* to wash. See LAVE.] Fluid rock such as that which issues from a volcano or a fissure in the earth's surface; also, the same material solidified by cooling. Lava is commonly regarded as molten rock, but more exactly it is mineral matter dissolved in mineral matter, the solution taking place at high temperatures only. The fluidity of lava depends to some extent on its composition, and on the presence of water vapor and other gases dissolved in it, but more on its temperature. Basic lavas are commonly more fluid than acid ones. Lava flows out in streams, sometimes miles in length, or it may overflow large areas in sheets, forming beds such as the great lava field of Washington and Idaho. The texture of solid lava is influenced by the manner of cooling. Rapid cooling produces a glass, as obsidian; very slow cooling results in a crystalline rock. The solidification of lava when full of expanded gases produces a cellular texture, as in pumice. According to its constituent material, lava is classed as basaltic, trachytic, etc.

la-va'bo (lȧ-vā'bō), *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* **a** A portion (verses 6-12) of Psalm xxv. in the Vulgate and Douay versions (xxvi. in modern English Bibles other than the Douay) recited by the priest in the Mass, after the offertory, while washing his hands; — so called from L. *lavabo*, I will wash, the first word in the Vulgate version. **b** More esp., the ritual act which this recitation accompanies. **c** The towel used in this rite. **d** The basin used for this washing.

2. A large washing basin or trough in old monasteries; also, the room in which it was. *Obs. or Hist.*

3. A wash basin with its necessary fittings, esp. one set in place and supplied with running water and a waste pipe.

lav'age (lăv'ăj; *F.* lȧ-vȧzh'), *n.* [F. See LAVE to wash.] A washing; esp., *Med.*, the operation of washing or washing out, esp. the stomach.

La-van'du-la (lȧ-văn'dŭ-lȧ), *n.* [LL., lavender. See LAVENDER.] *Bot.* A large genus of menthaceous herbs or shrubs, the lavenders, natives of the Mediterranean region, having small spicate flowers with tubular 5-toothed calyx and bilabiate corolla. *L. vera* is the common lavender.

lav'a-ret (lăv'ȧ-rĕt), *n.* [F.] A European whitefish (*Coregonus lavaretus*), found in the mountain lakes of Sweden, Germany, and Switzerland.

Lav'a-te'ra (lăv'ȧ-tē'rȧ; lȧ-vā'tē-rȧ), *n.* [NL., named by Tournefort after his friend *Lavater*, Swiss physician and naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of malvaceous herbs, shrubs, and trees, with large and conspicuous flowers subtended by an epicalyx of 6-10 bractlets. Several species are confined to the small islands off the coast of California; one is Australian, one Asiatic, two natives of the Canary Islands, and the rest European. Several are cultivated. See TREE MALLOW.

la-vat'ic (lȧ-văt'ĭk), *a.* Like, or composed of, lava; lavic.

la-va'tion (lȧ-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lavatio.*] A washing, washing out, or cleansing; lavage; also, water for washing. — **la-va'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

lav'a-to-ry (lăv'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to washing, or cleansing by washing.

lav'a-to-ry (lăv'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TORIES (-rĭz). [L. *lavatorium.* See LAVE to wash; cf. LAVER.] **1.** A basin or other vessel for washing; specif.: *Eccl.* **a** A piscina. **b** A water basin or drain, as in a cathedral porch or a sacristy, in which a priest washes his hands before performing divine service.

2. *Eccl.* A ritual washing of the hands by a celebrant of the Eucharist: **a** During the service, at the offertory. Cf. LAVABO, 1 b. **b** After the service, following the cleansing of the vessels used in the Eucharist. *Obs.*

3. A wash or lotion for a diseased part. *Obs. or R.*

4. A place for washing; as: **a** A room with conveniences for washing the hands and face, often with water-closets; — chiefly used of public or semipublic places, as hotels, schools, etc. **b** A lavadero. **c** A laundry. *Rare.* **d** A place, trough, or tub, in which bodies are washed before burial; specif., such a place or appliance in an old monastery.

lave (lāv), *v. t.*; LAVED (lāvd); LAV'ING (lāv'ĭng). [ME. *laven*, AS. *lafian.* See LAVE to wash.] **1.** To lade or pour, as with or from a ladle.

2. To dip up or out, as with a ladle; to lade. *Obs.*

lave, *v. t.* [F. *laver*, L. *lavare*, akin to *luere* to wash, Gr. λούειν: cf. also AS. *lafian* to lave, pour water on (see LAVE to dip, pour out). Cf. ABLUTION, DELUGE, LATHER, LAUNDER, LAVA, LOTION.] To wash; to bathe; to wash or flow along or against; as, to *lave* a bruise.

As one that museth where broad sunshine *laves*
The lawn by some cathedral. *Tennyson.*

lave (lāv), *v. i.* To bathe; to wash one's self.

In her chaste current oft the goddess *laves*. *Pope.*

lave'ment (lāv'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *lavement*, fr. *laver* to wash.] A washing or bathing; also, lavage; a clyster.

lav'en-der (lăv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [ME. *lavendre*, prob. through OF. fr. LL. *lavendula*, of uncert. origin.] **1.** A European mint (*Lavandula vera*) with narrow leaves and spikes of small lilac-purple flowers, extensively cultivated for its aromatic oil, known as oil of lavender (see OIL, *Table I*).

2. The dried leaves and flowers of this plant, commonly used to perfume clothing, bed linen, etc.

3. Any of several other plants, as the sea *lavender*.

4. The pale purplish color of lavender flowers, paler and more delicate than lilac.

lav'en-der, *a.* Of the color of lavender.

lav'en-der, *v. t.*; LAV'EN-DERED (-dẽrd); LAV'EN-DER-ING. To sprinkle, or perfume, with lavender.

lavender cotton. A branching asteraceous shrub of the Mediterranean region (*Santolina chamæcyparissus*). Its strong-scented foliage is used to drive away moths.

lavender grass. A European tufted perennial grass (*Molinia cærulea*), with narrow flat leaves and purple panicles.

lavender water. A perfume consisting of an alcoholic solution of oil of lavender and, usually, of other odorous substances, as oil of bergamot.

la'ver (lā'vẽr), *n.* [L., a water plant.] **a** Any of several common purple seaweeds of the genus *Porphyra*, as *P. laciniata* and *P. vulgaris*. The fronds are eaten in Europe, either pickled or stewed. **b** Any dish composed of the above. **c** The sea lettuce (*Ulva*), similarly used.

la'ver (lā'vẽr), *n.* [ME. *lavour*, OF. *laveoir*, F. *lavoir*, L. *lavatorium* a washing place. See LAVATORY.] **1.** A vessel, trough, or cistern for washing; a basin or bowl for water. *Obs. or Poetic.*

2. *Jewish Antiq.* **a** A large brazen vessel in the court of the Jewish tabernacle where the priests washed their hands and feet. **b** One of several vessels in Solomon's Temple in which the offerings for burnt sacrifices were washed.

3. That which washes or cleanses; esp., the water of baptism. *J. H. Newman.*

lav'ish (lăv'ĭsh), *a.* [From LAVISH, n., fr. OF. *lavasse*, *lavache*, a deluge of rain (*Oxf. E. D.*), prob. fr. L. *lavare* to wash. Cf. LAVE to wash.] **1.** Expending or bestowing profusely; profuse; prodigal; as, *lavish* of money or praise.

2. Expended or produced profusely; very abundant; characterized by profusion; as, *lavish* expenditures.

Let her have needful, but not *lavish*, means. *Shak.*

3. Unrestrained; impetuous; wild. *Obs. or R.* "Lewd and *lavish* act of sin." "His *lavish* tongue." *Shak.*

4. Luxuriant; rank; — said of grass or grain. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Prodigal, wasteful, extravagant, exuberant, immoderate, unstinted. See PROFUSE.

lav'ish, *v. t.*; LAV'ISHED (-ĭsht); LAV'ISH-ING. To expend or bestow with profusion; to use with prodigality; to squander; as, to *lavish* money, praise, blood, affection.

la-vol'ta (lȧ-vōl'tȧ), *n.* [It. *la volta* the turn, turning, whirl.] An old dance, for two persons, a kind of waltz consisting largely in making high springs or bounds. *Obs. or Hist.* *Shak.*

law (lô), *n.* [ME. *lawe*, *laghe*, AS. *lagu*, fr Scand.; cf. Icel. *lög* (pl. of *lag* layer, due place) law, Sw. *lag*, Dan. *lov*, akin to OS. *lag*; all fr. the root of E. *lay*, v., *lie*. A *law* is that which is *laid*, set, or fixed; like *statute*, fr. L. *statuere* to make to stand. See LIE to be prostrate.]

1. The binding custom or practice of a community; rules or mode of conduct made obligatory by some sanction which is imposed and enforced for their violation by a controlling authority; also, any single rule of conduct so imposed and enforced. In primitive legal systems, as that of the ancient Hebrews, the sanction is usually one imposed by, and enforced in accordance with, tribal custom, or is one conceived as imposed by divine power, or by a king, or other person or persons, ruling as a supreme head. In more highly developed societies the law becomes chiefly of special enactment or of statutory origin, and the authority imposing the sanction is the sovereign state.

2. Hence: *Law & Polit. Science.* **a** Specif.: A rule of (external) conduct or action which is prescribed, or is formally recognized as binding, by the supreme governing

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lau'rel, *n.* A salmon which has remained all summer in fresh water. *Local, Eng.* [phor |

laurel camphor. Ordinary camphor.

laurel cherry. = CHERRY LAUREL b.

laurel hawthorn. The toyon, or California holly.

laurel-leaved', *or* **laurel, magnolia.** The evergreen magnolia.

laurel oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

lau'rel-ship, *n.* Laureateship. *R.*

laurel thyme. The laurustine.

lau'rel-wood', *n.* The madroña.

Lau'rence, Law'rence (lô'rĕns), *n.* [OF. *Loienz*, F. *Laurent*, L. *Laurentius*, fr. *Laurentum* a town in Latium; cf. L. *laurus* laurel. Cf. LORENZO.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. L. *Laurentius* (lô-rĕn'shĭ-ŭs); F. *Laurent* (lô'-rȧn'); It. *Lorenzo* (lô-rĕn'tsō); Sp. *Lorencho* (lou-rĕn'chō); G. *Lorenz* (lô'rĕnts). — Dim. *Larry* (*Larkin, Obs.*), *Lawrie*, *Laurie* (lô'rĭ), Scot., *Larry* (lăr'ĭ), Ir. — Fem. *Laura.*

2. Idleness or indolence personified; as, he's a lazy *Laurence.*

3. A fox; — used like *Reynard.* *Obs.*

Laurence, *or* **Lawrence, bids wages,** idleness offers inducements. [LAURENCE.]

Laurence, Friar. See FRIAR LAURENCE.

Lau-ren'ti-an, *n.* The Laurentian period or formation.

Lau'rent's' the'o-rem (lô'-rĭnz').* [After Hermann *Laurent*, French mathematician.] *Math.* The expansion of a function ($f(z)$) holomorphic between two concentric circles of finite radii, with center c, in a series infinite both in rising and in falling powers of $(z-c)$ and converging uniformly and unconditionally within the ring.

lau're-ole, *n.* [F. *lauréole.*] Spurge laurel. *Obs.*

lau'rer. † LAUREL.

lau'res-tine (lô'rĕs-tĭn). Var. of LAURUSTINE.

lau'res-ti'nus (lô'rĕs-tī'nŭs). Var. of LAURUSTINUS.

lauriat. † LAUREATE.

lau-rif'er-ous (lô-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *laurifer*; *laurus* laurel + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing laurel. *R.*

lau'ri-fo'li-ous, *a.* Evergreen, as the laurel. *Obs.*

lau-rig'er-ous (lô-rĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lauriger.*] Bearing or wearing laurel garlands.

Lau-ri'dæ (lô-rī'dē). Var. of LARIDÆ, fem. prop. name.

laurine, *a.* [OF. *laurin*, or L. *laurinus.*] Of laurel; — only in *oil laurine.* *Obs.*

lau'ri-nol (lô'rĭ-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*laurin* + *-ol.*] *Chem.* Ordinary camphor.

lau'ri-nox'y-lon (lô'rĭ-nŏk'sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [NL.; L. *laurus* laurel + Gr. ξύλον wood.] *Paleobot.* Any fossil dicotyledonous wood of uncertain relationship.

lau'ri-ol. † LAUREOLE.

lau'ri-on-ite (lô'rĭ-ŏn-īt), *n. Min.* A basic chloride of lead, $PbClOH$, found in prismatic crystals in ancient lead slags at Laurion, Greece.

lau'rite (lô'rīt), *n.* [G. *laurit*; orig. uncert.] *Min.* An iron-black sulphide of osmium and ruthenium found in minute crystals or grains. H., 7.5. Sp. gr., 6.99.

lau'rize, *v. t.* To laurel. *Obs.*

lau'ro-cer'a-sus (lô'rō-sē'rȧ-sŭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *laurus* laurel + *cerasus* cherry tree.] The cherry laurel.

lau'rone (lô'rōn), *n.* [*lauric* + *-one.*] *Chem.* Lauryl ketone. ($C_{11}H_{23})_2CO$, a solid melting at 69° C.

lau'ro-ste'a-rin, *n.* [L. *laurus* laurel + *stearin*] = LAURIN b.

lau'ro-tet'a-nine, *n.* Also -nin. [L. *laurus* laurel + *tetanine*] *Chem.* An alkaloid found in several lauraceous plants.

lau'rus-ti'nus (lô'rŭs-tī'nŭs), *n.* [NL.] The laurustine.

laur'vik-ite (lô'r'vĭk-īt), *n* [From *Laurvig* (Larvik), Norway.] *Petrog.* A variety of syenite containing a large proportion of soda feldspar.

lau'ry, *n.* Laurel. *Obs.*

laus. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LOOSE. [to God.]

Laus De'o. [L.] Praise (be)

‖ **laus pro'pri-a sor'det.** [L.] Self-praise is base.

laus tibi. [L., praise to thee.] The poet's narci-sus. *Obs*

lau'ta-rite (lô'ta-rīt), *n.* [From Oficina *Lautaro*, Chile.] *Min.* Calcium iodate, $Ca(IO_3)_2$, occurring in colorless or yellowish prismatic crystals.

Lauth's' vi'o-let (lōts). [After Charles *Lauth*, French chemist.] = THIONINE.

lau'tious, *a.* [Irreg. fr. L. *lautus*, p. p. of *lavare* to wash] Luxurious. *Obs.* — **lau'tious-ly,** *adv.* *Obs.*

lau-ti'tious (lô-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *lautitia* magnificence, fr. *lautus*, p. p.] Sumptuous. *Obs.*

‖ **Laut'leh're** (lout'lā'rē), *n.* [G.] = PHONOLOGY.

lau'wine (lô'wĭn; *G.* lou-vē'nĕ), ‖ **La-wi'ne** (lä-vē'nĕ), *n.*; *pls.* LAUWINEN (lou-vē'nĕn), LAWINEN (-nĕn), *n.* [G.] An avalanche.

la-va'cre, *n.* [L. *lavacrum* bath, fr. *lavare* wash: cf. OF. *lavacre.*] A bath; bathtub; font; also, bathing. *Obs.*

‖ **La-va-de'ro** (lä'vä-thā'rō; 146), *n* [Sp., fr. *lavar* to wash.] *Mining.* A portion of a stream arranged for washing gold from placers. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

lava flow, lava stream. A stream of lava, whether flowing or congealed.

lav'a-ment, *n.* [L. *lavare* to wash.] A washing; a wash. *Obs. or R*

lava millstone. A hard and coarse basaltic millstone from the neighborhood of the Rhine.

lav'an-der. † LAVENDER.

‖ **la'van-de'ro** (lä'van-thā'rō; 146), *n. masc.*, **la'van-de'ra** (-rȧ), *n. fem.*; *pl. masc.* -ROS (*Sp.* -rōs), *fem.* -RAS (*Sp.* -rȧs). [Sp.] Washerman; washerwoman.

‖ **la'vange'** (lȧ'vănzh'), *n.* [F.] An avalanche. *Rare.*

lav'ant (lăv'ănt), *n.* A spring or stream dry at some seasons. *Dial. Eng.*

lavar. † LAVER.

lavas, lavasse. † LAVISH.

lava'a-to'ri-al (lă'v'ȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Lavational

lavatur, *n.* [OF. *lavatoire.* Cf. LAVATORY.] A laver. *Obs. Scot.*

lav'a-ture, *n.* A wash or lotion. *Obs.*

lava ware. Fine pottery or stoneware without enamel or lustrous surface, usually of uniform color or some shade of gray or drab.

lave (lāv). Dial. var. of LEAVE.

lave, *a.* [See LAVE to droop] Drooping; — said of ears *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lave, *v. i.* [Cf. LAVE-EARED.] To droop; to hang down; — said of ears. *Obs.*

lave, *n.* [AS. *láf* the remainder, what is left. See LEAVE.] The remainder, the others; the rest. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lave, *n.* [See LAVE to wash.]

1. A body of water; the sea. *R.*

2. A flowing or laving. *Rare.*

lavedy. † LADY.

lave'-eared', *a.* [Cf. Icel. *lafa* to dangle.] Having pendent ears. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

la-veer' (lȧ-vēr'), *v. i.* [D. *laveren.*] To beat against the wind; to tack. *Obs. or R.*

lavell, n. The epiglottis. *Obs.*

la-vel'lan, *n.* A kind of weasel. *Obs or R. Scot.*

lav'en-der, *n.* [See LAUNDER.] A washer; a washerwoman; laundress. *Obs.* [to wash.

lav'en-der, *v. t.* To launder;

lavender oil. See LAVENDER, *n.*, 1. [scented candy.

lavender sugar. Lavender-

lavender thrift. The sea lavender. [dress. *Obs.*

lav'en-dry, *n.* Laundry; laun-

lave net A salmon net used in shallow estuaries. *Brit.*

‖ **l'a've-nir'** (lȧv'nēr') [F.] The future.

lav'en-ite (lăv'ĕn-īt), *n.* [From *Laven* rocks, in the Langesund fiord, Norway.] *Min.* A complex silicate of zirconium, calcium, manganese, etc., occurring in yellow or brown prismatic crystals. [lous. *Obs.*

laver, *a* Prob., lave; pendu-

la'ver (lā'vẽr), *v. i.* [From LAVER a basin] To wash; bathe. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lav'er (lăv'ẽr), *n.* [From LAVE to wash.] One who laves; a washer. *Obs. or R.*

la'ver (lā'vẽr), *n. Her.* A colter or plowshare used as a bearing.

Lav'e-ra'ni-a (lăv'ē-rā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after C. L. A. *Laveran* (b. 1845), French physician.] *Zool.* A subgenus of *Plasmodium*, or a distinct genus, containing the parasite of æstivo-autumnal fever (*P. falciferum*).

laverd. † LORD.

laverke. † LARK.

lav'er-ock (lăv'ẽr-ŭk; lăv'rŭk; lāv'rŭk). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LARK.

la'ver-wort' (lā'vẽr-wûrt'), *n.* = LAVER, the plant.

la'vic (lă'vĭk), *a.* = LAVATIC.

La-vin'i-a (lȧ-vĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.]

1. Fem. prop. name.

2. In Roman legend, daughter of Latinus and wife of Æneas. King Turnus, to whom she had been betrothed, made war upon Æneas and was slain by him.

lav'ish, *n.* [See LAVISH, *a.*] Lavishness; extravagance; profusion. *Obs.*

lav'ish-er, *n.* One who lavishes.

lav'ish-ing-ly, *adv.* of *lavishing*, p. pr. *Rare.*

lav'ish-ly, *adv.* of LAVISH.

lav'ish-ment, *n.* See -MENT.

lav'ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

la-volt', la-vol'to, etc. Vars. of LAVOLTA.

la-vol'ta, *v. i.* To dance a lavolta, or as in a lavolta. *Obs.*

la-vol'ta-teer', la-vol'te-teer', *n.* A dancer of the lavolta. *Obs*

lavor, lavour. † LAVER, basin.

lav'rock (lăv'rŭk; lāv'rŭk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var of LARK.

lav'rov-ite, lav'roff-ite (lăv'-rŏf-īt), *n.* [After N. von *Lavrov.*] *Min.* A variety of pyroxene colored green by vanadium.

lavtetull, *a.* [See LEWTY.] Loyal. *Obs. Scot.*

la'vy (lā'vĭ; lăv'ĭ), *n.* The common guillemot. *Local, Brit.*

law. † LAVE, *n.*

law, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *lag* market price, tax.] A charge to be paid; share of expense. *Obs.*

law (lô), *n.* [Cf. LOW a hill.] A rounded hill; mound. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

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authority and is enforced by a sanction. In this sense the term *law* includes any edict, decree, rescript, order, ordinance, statute, resolution, rule, judicial decision, usage, etc., which is made, or recognized, and enforced, by the controlling authority. **b** The whole body of such rules constituting the organic rule prescribing the nature and conditions of existence of a state or other organized community; also, the control or regulation, or state of society, effected or brought about by the existence and enforcement of such rules.

Reason is the life of the *law;* nay, the common *law* itself is nothing else but reason. *Coke.*

c Laws considered as a human institution or department of knowledge; legal science; jurisprudence.

Law is beneficence acting by rule. *Burke*

d The action of these rules considered as a means of redressing wrongs; specif., trial or remedial justice under or by the laws of the land; judicial remedy; litigation; as, to go to *law*.

He found *law* dear and left it cheap. *Brougham*

e In England and many of her colonies, the system of rules expounded and remedies administered by the common-law courts, as distinct from courts of *equity* (which see). **f** The legal profession as a whole; — usually with *the;* as, the *law* and the clergy supported the measure. Also, legal learning or knowledge; as, he has little Latin and less *law*.

3. The Jewish or Mosaic law, contained in the Hexateuch (Pentateuch and Joshua) and in Ezekiel xl.–xlviii.; also, this part of the Scriptures; — often distinguished from the *prophets*, and *gospel* (cf. TORAH **c**, MISHNA, HEXATEUCH). Hence, the Old Testament. One school of Biblical critics finds in the Jewish law three main systems, shaped at different periods and successively combined, namely: The **Covenant Code** (designated *J E*), the primitive Hebrew law representing the customary law, as notably in Exodus xx.–xxiv., so called as being based on the covenant with God; the **Deuteronomic Code** (designated *D*), marking a transition between the Covenant Code and the Priestly Code; the **Priestly Code** (designated *P*), including the Law of Holiness (see below), characterized by ceremonialism, statistical details, and a formal style, esp. in Leviticus and Numbers, and by being suited to the period of Babylonian exile or later.

4. A divine commandment or a revelation of the will of God; collectively, the whole body of God's commandments or revelations; the will of God, whether expressed in Scripture, implanted in instinct, or deduced by reason; specif., *Obs.*, a religion or religious faith or dispensation.

5. Collectively, the whole body of rules relating to one subject, or emanating from one source; — including usually the writings pertaining to them, and judicial proceedings under them; as, divine *law;* English *law;* Roman *law;* the *law* of real property; insurance *law*.

6. Customary habit; practice; way or usual manner of action. *Obs.*

7. Right custom or practice; specif.: **a** *Morals.* In an obsolete sense, right or just conduct; in modern usage, a specific or general rule of right living; esp., such a rule when conceived as having the sanction of God's will, of conscience or the moral nature, or of natural justice as revealed to reason. **b** In arts, works, games, etc.: The rules of construction, or of procedure, conforming to the conditions of success; a principle, maxim, or usage; as, the *laws* of poetry, of architecture, of courtesy, or of whist.

Anything from the harmony of nature to the strains of a song was for the Greek *law*. *Karl Pearson.*

8. *Philos. & Science.* A statement of an order or relation of phenomena which, so far as known, is invariable under the given conditions. See LAW OF NATURE, below.

A *law* is simply a rule or ascertained order of succession among phenomena, whereby one becomes the premonitory sign of another. *J. Martineau*

Complex uniformities which . . . are mere cases of simpler ones, and have, therefore, been virtually affirmed in affirming those, may with propriety be called *laws*. *J. S. Mill.*

9. *Math.* The rule or formula according to which anything, as the change in value of a variable or the terms of a series, proceeds or comes into being; thus, the equation of a curve is a *law* of form, both algebraic and geometric.

10. In certain sports, an allowance of time or distance given to a weaker competitor, an animal in the chase, or the like; as, a *law* of eighty yards given to a hare before the hounds are slipped; hence, in a transferred sense, mercy or indulgence.

Syn. — Justice, equity.

law of absorption. *Logic*, the proposition that if two aggregants one contains the other as a component, the aggregate is identical with the latter. *Dict. of Philos.* — **l. of acceleration.** *Embryol.*, the principle that the development of an organ is accelerated in proportion to its importance. — **l. of action and reaction.** Newton's third law of motion. See LAWS OF MOTION. — **l. of areas.** Kepler's second law. See KEPLER'S LAWS. — **l. of Avogadro.** *Chem.* See AVOGADRO'S HYPOTHESIS. — **l. of Ba'bo** (bä'bō) [after L. von *Babo*, German chemist], *Phys. Chem.*, the law that the diminution of vapor pressure of a liquid due to dissolving in it a non-volatile solid is nearly proportional to the amount dissolved. — **l. of causation** *or* **causality,** the law or principle that every change in nature is produced by some cause; the principle of universal causation. — **l. of Charles.** = CHARLES'S LAW. — **l. of constant angles.** *Crystallog.*, the law, discovered by Romé de l'Isle, that the angles between the various faces of a crystal remain unchanged throughout its growth. — **l. of constant proportion.** = LAW OF DEFINITE PROPORTIONS. — **l. of continuity,** the principle, formulated by Leibnitz, that there is no break in nature, and that nothing passes from one state to another without passing through all the intermediate states. — **l. of contradiction.** *Logic.* See LAWS OF THOUGHT. — **l. of cosines,** *Math.*, in plane trigonometry, $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$, and in spherical trigonometry, $\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A$, where a, b, c are the sides and A, B, C the opposite angles of a triangle. — **l. of definite proportions,** *Chem.*, the essential law of chemical combination that every definite compound always contains the same elements in the same proportions by weight; and, if two or more elements form more than one compound with each other, the relative proportions of each are fixed. Compare LAW OF MULTIPLE PROPORTIONS. — **law of diminishing return,** *Econ.*, the observed fact or law that in any given stage of the arts an increase of labor or capital applied beyond a certain point in the cultivation of land causes a less than proportionate increase in the produce raised from a given area. — **l. of Du'long' and Pe-tit'** (dü'lôN', pē-tē') [after P. L. *Dulong* (1785–1838), French physicist and chemist, and A. T. *Petit* (1791–1820), French physicist], *Chem.*, the principle that the elements in the solid state have nearly the same atomic heat, that is, that the specific heat multiplied by the atomic weight is nearly a constant (about 6.4). It has been valuable for determining atomic weight. — **l. of error.** See ERROR, *n.*, 6; also, NORMAL LAW OF ERROR. — **l. of excluded middle.** *Logic.* See LAWS OF THOUGHT. — **l. of gravitation.** See GRAVITATION, 2. — **l. of great numbers,** *Math.*, the principle that the sum of elements, each varying in frequency according to its own law, tends to vary according to the normal law of error (see under NORMAL) as the number of elements increases indefinitely. — **l. of Guld'berg and Waa'ge** (gōōlt'bĕrK, vä'gĕ). = LAW OF MASS ACTION. — **l. of gyration,** *Meteor.*, a law, formulated by Heinrich Dove, a German physicist, that the wind generally shifts in its direction with the sun. — **L. of Holiness,** a substantially older body of laws (*Lev.* xiii.–xxv.), hortatory in character, and having "as its dominant note holiness," incorporated at a later day with the Priestly Code. It has been restricted by some to Lev. xvii.–xxvi., with portions of Lev. xi., and is designated as *H* or *P*^{1}. — **l. of homogeneity,** *Math.*, the dogma asserted by Vieta, but denied by moderns, that only magnitudes of the same kind can be added. — **l. of honor** *or* **honour.** = CODE OF HONOR — **l. of identity.** *Logic.* See LAWS OF THOUGHT. — **l. of intensity.** = FECHNER'S LAW. — **l. of kind.** = LAW OF NATURE **a**. — **l. of mass action,** *Chem.*, the law (established by Guldberg and Waage of Christiania) that the chemical action of a reacting substance is proportional at any moment to its active mass. The "active mass" is usually considered as measured by the molecular concentration, but sometimes, for dissolved substances, by the osmotic pressure. — **L. of Moses.** = PENTATEUCH. — **l. of multiple proportions,** *Chem.*, the generalization that when the same elements unite in more than one proportion, forming two or more different compounds, the higher proportions of the elements in such compounds are simple multiples of the lowest proportion, or the proportions are connected by some simple common factor; thus, iron and oxygen unite in the proportions FeO, Fe_2O_3, Fe_3O_4, in which compounds, considering the oxygen, 3 and 4 are simple multiples of 1. — **l. of nations.** **a** See JUS GENTIUM. *Shak.* **b** = INTERNATIONAL LAW. — **l. of nature. a** A natural instinct or a natural relation of human beings or other animals due to native character or condition; also, in a general sense, with *the*.

It the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I see no reason in the *law of nature* but I may snap at him. *Shak.*

b A generalized statement of natural processes; in the *pl.*, the chief generalizations attained or hoped for by science. J. S. Mill interpreted *the laws of nature* as "the fewest and simplest assumptions, which being granted, the whole existing order of nature would result." The invariability of natural processes was originally interpreted as imposed by the creator or ruler of the universe. Natural law was thus conceived as having an extrinsic necessity, or a causality underlying the phenomena themselves. Eventually appeared the idea of natural necessary causes, which in the generalization "like causes produce like effects" foreshadowed Mill's doctrine of the uniformity of nature, which he held to be the fundamental assumption underlying the statement of all natural law. But in fact not all the so-called "natural laws" are in actual experience invariable; some of them are generalizations which hold good only as a general rule or within indeterminate limits. Such exceptions, however, are considered as due either to inaccurate statement of the law or to ignorance of some of the conditions involved. Many philosophers consider all natural laws as subject to some uncertainty, and hence affirm that such law is necessarily hypothetical and must be stated in the form, If A is or is valid, B is or is valid. This statement applies equally well to laws concerned with the order of phenomena in time, that is, to laws concerned with natural causes and to those which express internal relationships or purely formal sequences, as mathematical laws. See CAUSE, UNIFORMITY OF NATURE

We find *laws of nature* used in very different senses by scientific writers. Sometimes such laws are spoken of as self-existent and as independent of the phenomena which they are said to govern and which of necessity conform to them. . . . Nevertheless, the thoroughgoing naturalist, as we well know, will not defend this usage of law; . . . he claims to use law in quite another sense *Laws of nature* are for him only uniformities of coexistence and succession Orderly relation of the parts of a whole is here the outcome. But if we pitch upon any concrete thing or fact as possibly one of these parts, it is straightway itself resolved into coexistence and successions: indeed, so long as we can single out a definite "this" or "that" the analytic process continues *James Ward.*

The expression *laws of nature* means nothing but the uniformities which exist among natural phenomena (or, in other words, the results of induction) when reduced to their simplest expression. *J. S. Mill.*

— **l. of octaves,** the generalization, announced by Newlands, that when a number of the elements are arranged in order of their atomic weights, each one resembles the eighth one before or after it. See PERIODIC LAW. — **l. of parsimony** *or* **parcimony,** *Logic*, a principle of explanation which may be stated as follows: Do not assume more than is necessary to account for the facts. — **l. of partial pressures,** the law that in a mixture of gases each gas exerts the same pressure that it would exert if it alone occupied the space; — called also *Dalton's law*. — **l. of recapitulation.** *Embryol.* = THEORY OF RECAPITULATION. — **l. of relativity,** *Psychol.*, the law that every phase of an experience is influenced by all other phases of it and by all the past consciousness of the individual. — **l. of sines,** in plane trigonometry, $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2r$, and in spherical trigonometry, $\frac{\sin a}{\sin A} = \frac{\sin b}{\sin B} = \frac{\sin c}{\sin C} = k$, where a, b, c are the sides and A, B, C the opposite angles of a triangle. — **l. of sufficient reason.** = PRINCIPLE OF SUFFICIENT REASON; — sometimes classed as a law of thought. — **l. of tangents,** in plane trigonometry, $a + b : a - b = \tan \frac{1}{2}(A + B) : \tan \frac{1}{2}(A - B)$, to which correspond Napier's Analogies in spherical trigonometry. (For a, A; b, B, see LAW OF SINES, above.) — **l. of the apex.** *U. S. Mining Law*, a law passed in 1872, the principle of which has been adopted in later Federal legislation, by which title to a given tract of mineral land with certain defined mining rights was granted to the locator of the surface covering the outcrop or apex. (See APEX, *n.*, 2.) — **law of the land,** the general law of the land; the law as duly administered by the machinery provided therefor. — **l. of the Medes and Persians,** frequently used in phrases as a type of the unalterable and irrevocable.

Know, O king, that the *law of the Medes and Persians* is, That no decree nor statute which the king establisheth may be changed *Daniel* vi 15. — **l. of thermoneutrality,** *Phys. Chem.*, the law that when dilute solutions of neutral salts are mixed and no precipitate is formed, no thermal effect is produced. — **l. of the staple.** See STAPLE. — **l. of Ti'ti-us** (tēt'sē-ōōs, tĭsh'ĭ-ŭs). = BODE'S LAW. — **l. of uses.** *Law.* See USE, *n.* — **l. of volumes.** = GAY-LUSSAC'S LAW **a**. — **l. of von Baer.** = VON BAER'S LAW. — **laws of association.** See ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS. — **laws of Faraday.** = FARADAY'S LAWS. — **Laws of Manu.** See MANU, LAWS OF. — **laws of motion,** *Physics*, three laws defined by Sir Isaac Newton. (1) Every body perseveres in its state of rest or of moving uniformly in a straight line, except so far as it is made to change that state by external forces. (2) Change of motion is proportional to the impressed force, and takes place in the direction in which the force is impressed. (3) Reaction is always equal and opposite to action, that is to say, the actions of two bodies upon each other are always equal and in opposite directions. — **Laws of O'lĕ'ron'** (ō'lĕ'rŏN'), an important medieval (12th century) code of maritime laws consisting of a compilation of the customary laws of the sea in force in the island of Oléron and the judicial decisions of the maritime court of the island. They were published by Eleanor, Duchess of Guienne (Aquitaine), and were one of the sources of the similar code called the **Laws of Wis'by** (wĭz'bĭ), after the town of Wisby, or Visby, on the island of Gotland, Sweden, which was made the basis of the ordinances of the Hanseatic League. — **laws of planetary motion.** See KEPLER'S LAWS. — **laws of thermodynamics.** *First Law:* In any thermodynamic change, a definite amount of heat is expended or goes out of existence for every unit of mechanical work done, and vice versa. *Second Law:* It is impossible for a self-acting machine, working entirely independently of any external agency, to convey heat from one body to another at a higher temperature. — **laws of thought,** *Logic*, the three laws of identity, contradiction, and excluded middle. The *law of identity* is stated by the formula "A is A," variously interpreted to mean that any judgment in which the subject and predicate terms are the same is a true judgment, that the copula affirms some existence or reality of which the judgment is true, or that the judgment expresses an abstract identity, symbolized by *A*, which is the basis of the predication of one meaning of another. The *law of contradiction* is stated "it is not-A," or, "No A is not-A," and it means that a contradiction cannot represent any real existence or conceivable thought. See CONTRADICTION. The *law of excluded middle* is stated, "Everything is either A or not-A," or, "A either is or is not B," meaning that between two contradictory statements there is no middle ground, both cannot be false, if one is denied the other must be affirmed. Bosanquet holds that it "ultimately affirms that reality is not merely one and self-consistent, but is a system of reciprocally determinate parts." The *law of sufficient reason* is sometimes included as one of the laws of thought. Many logicians prefer *principle* to *law* in designating the *laws of thought* separately; as, *principle* of identity, etc. — **laws of war,** *International Law*, the rules governing the rights and duties of belligerents. They affect chiefly prisoners, spies, traitors, private property, blockades, rights of capture, etc. — **to take,** *or* **have, the law of,** *or* **on,** to take or institute legal proceedings against; as, *to take the law of* one's neighbor. *Now Rare or Unculti n* ed

law (lô), *v. t.*; LAWED (lôd); LAW'ING. [AS. *lagian* to make a law, ordain] **1.** To enact or decree as law; to ordain. *Obs. or R.*

2. To sue or prosecute at law. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. To effect or bring by litigation *Rare.*

Two of my neighbors have been at law about a house till they have both *lawed* themselves into a jail. *H Fielding.*

4. To maim (an animal) to prevent its doing harm, as in expeditating a dog. *Obs. or Hist.*

law'-a-bid'ing, *a.* Abiding by the law; obedient to the law; as, *law-abiding* people. — **law'-a-bid'ing-ness,** *n.*

law agent. *Scots Law.* In Scotland, a legal practitioner who is either a writer to the Signet, a solicitor to the Supreme Court, or procurator in the sheriff courts, answering in general to the English solicitor.

law book. A book containing, or treating of, laws.

law French. The form of Norman French which was used in judicial proceedings and law books in England from the days of William the Conqueror to the thirty-sixth year of Edward III. Some of its words and phrases still survive.

law'ful (lô'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Conformable to law; allowed or permitted by law; legitimate; competent.

2. Constituted, authorized, or established, by law; rightful; as, the *lawful* owner; a *lawful* day to hold court.

3. Law-abiding; dutiful; loyal; faithful. *Obs.*

My *lawful* sword. *Shak.*

4. Allowable; not forbidden; proper. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Syn. — LAWFUL, LEGAL, LEGITIMATE, LICIT That is LAWFUL which is in conformity with (or, frequently, not opposed to) the principle or spirit of the law, whether moral or juridical; that is LEGAL which is in conformity with the letter or rules of the law as it is administered in the courts; as, "All things are *lawful* unto me, but all things are not expedient" (1 *Cor.* vi. 12); *lawful* prize, *lawful* heir; *legal* interest, *legal* rights. LEGITIMATE (originally applied to children lawfully begotten) has extended its meaning to anything which is sanctioned by known authority, or which is logically admissible, or which is in conformity with accepted standards; as, a *legitimate* conclusion, the *legitimate* consequences of one's folly; "'The Traveler' at once raised [Goldsmith] to the rank of a *legitimate* English classic" (*Macaulay*); the *legitimate* drama. LICIT, as a synonym for *lawful*, is rare; its opposite, *illicit*, is a term of strong reproach.

lawful age, the age of full legal rights; majority. See AGE, 4. — **l. money,** money which is a legal tender, whether currency or notes. *U. S.*

— **law'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **law'ful-ness,** *n.*

law'giv'er (lô'gĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who makes or enacts a law or system of laws; a legislator.

law'giv'ing, *a.* Enacting laws; legislative. — *n.* Legislation.

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law, laws (lôz), *interj.* [Cf. LA] An exclamation of mild surprise. *Archaic or Vulgar.*

law, *v. i.* To go to law; to litigate. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

L. A. W. *Abbr.* League of American Wheelmen.

La'wa (lä'wä), *n.* = LAO.

lawage. † LAVISH.

law Bible. The version of the Bible authorized in the Church of England; — so called by Irish Roman Catholics. *Oxf. E. D.*

law'-bid'ing, *a. Obs. Scot.* a Awaiting the regular course of the law. b Having a good standing in law.

law binding. A plain style of binding in light brown calf or sheep, much used for law books.

law calf. A fine grade of calfskin, for binding law books, etc.

law canon. Canon law. *Obs.*

lawch. † LAIGH.

law Church. The Established Church (of England). *Disparaging.* [LORD.]

lawd. † LAD, LAUD, LEWD.

law day. **a** Formerly, a day of holding court, esp. a sheriff's court or a court-leet; also, the session of the court. **b** The day named in a bond or mortgage for the payment of the money to secure which it was given. See FORECLOSURE.

law'-driv'er, *n.* A lawyer. *Obs*

lawe. † LAUGH, LAVE, LOW.

lawed. †LEWD. [of LAWYER.]

law'er Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LAWYER.

lawes Obs. pl. of LAW, lake.

law'-fa'ther, *n.* A father-in-law. *Obs.*

law'-hand', *n* The peculiar style of handwriting used in engrossing old legal documents.

‖ La-wi'ne, *n* See LAUWINE.

law'ing, *n.* [*law* a charge + *-ing*] A reckoning, or bill, at a tavern. *Scot.*

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law'ing (lô'ĭng), *n.* ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LAW ; specif. : *vb. n.* **1.** Going to law ; litigation. **2.** Expeditation. *Obs. or Hist.*

law Latin. That kind of late, or low, Latin, used in statutes and legal instruments, — often barbarous.

law'less (lô'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Without law ; not based on, or regulated by, law ; having no laws ; as, the *lawless* desert.
What could be free, when *lawless* beasts obeyed? *Pope*
2. Not subject to the law ; exempt from the operation of law. *Obs. or R.*
You shall find you are not *lawless* and that your moneys
Cannot justify your villainies. *Massinger*
3. Not restrained or controlled by the law of morality or society ; unruly ; disorderly ; licentious ; sometimes, illegal ; as, *lawless* passions.
4. *O. Eng. Law.* Not under, or entitled to the benefits of, the law ; outlawed.
The outlaw's life is insecure. . . . He is a "*lawless*" man, and a friendless man. *Pollock & Mait.*

law'less-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being lawless.
Syn. — See ANARCHY.

law list. *Law.* In England, a semi-official list of those connected with the legal profession, including all, from the highest to the lowest, in the profession.

law lord. **1.** Any of those members (**Lords of Appeal**) of the English House of Lords qualified to take part in its judicial business, including the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (members specially appointed by the Crown to aid the House of Lords in the hearing of appeals, and entitled to rank as barons during life), and such peers as have held high judicial office.
2. In Scotland, a judge having the courtesy title of "Lord." *Colloq.*

law'mak'er (lô'māk'ẽr), *n.* **a** A legislator ; a lawgiver.

law'mak'ing (-māk'ĭng), *a.* Enacting laws, legislative.
—*n.* The enacting of laws ; legislation.

law'man (-măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Law.* **a** One whose function was to declare the law. *Hist.* **b** A lawyer. *Obs.* **c** In Orkney and Shetland, the president of the supreme court.

law merchant. **a** Orig., the legal rules which were applied to cases arising in mercantile transactions, esp. by the courts piepoudrous, the staple courts, and merchants' courts. These rules, which largely came directly from the Roman Civil law and later codes, have become assimilated in the common law and equity.
Before the end of the 13th century "the *law merchant*" was already conceived as a body of rules which stood apart from the common law. . . It would we think have been found chiefly to consist of what would now be called rules of evidence. *Pollock & Mait.*
Hence : **b** Loosely, the legal rules and principles which have to do particularly with mercantile transactions, largely arising from the foregoing ; commercial law ; mercantile law. Under this term have been included the subjects of : partnership, joint-stock companies, agency, negotiable paper, contracts with carriers, insurance, sale, bottomry and respondentia, debt, guaranty, stoppage in transitu, lien, and bankruptcy

lawn (lôn), *n.* [Earlier *laune lynen*, i. e., *lawn linen ;* prob. from the town *Laon* in France.] **1.** A very fine linen (or sometimes cotton) fabric with a rather open texture. It is used for the sleeves of a bishop's official dress in the English Church, and the word *lawn*, fig., stands for the office. "A saint in crape is twice a saint in *lawn*." *Pope.*
2. A lawn sieve.

lawn, *n.* [ME. *laund, launde,* F. *lande* heath, moor ; of Celtic origin ; cf. W. *llan* an open, clear place, Armor. *lann* or *lan* (in comp.) territory, country, *lann* a prickly plant, pl. *lannou* heath, moor. See LAND earth.] **1.** An open space between woods ; a glade. *Archaic or Poetic.* "Orchard *lawns* and bowery hollows." *Tennyson.*
2. Ground covered with grass and not tilled. *Obs. or R.*
3. Ground covered with fine grass kept closely mown, esp. in front of or about a house or as a part of a garden, park, or the like.

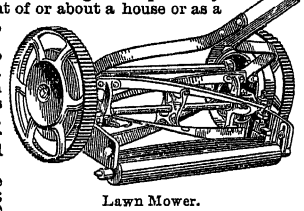
Lawn Mower.

lawn, *v. t.;* LAWNED (lônd) ; LAWN'ING. **a** To change from arable to grass land. *Obs. or R.* **b** To make into or like a lawn. See 2d LAWN, 3.

lawn mower. One that mows a lawn ; specif., a machine pushed by hand or drawn by a horse, and usually with a spiral blade or blades revolving against a tangential horizontal knife, used to clip the grass on lawns.

lawn tennis. A variety of the game of tennis, played in the open air upon a court of turf or some even surface. There are no side walls, and the ball is struck before touching the ground or upon the first bound. See TENNIS. The scoring is as follows : The first point is scored as **fifteen**, the second point won by the same side makes its score **thirty**, the third makes its score forty, the fourth, unless the score has been at deuce, wins the game. Nothing, or no point, is termed **love**. If each side has scored 15 the score is **fifteen all**, and for 30, **thirty all**. If each side has scored 40 the score is **deuce** (rarely, **forty all**). The first point won after the score is at deuce is called **vantage**, or **advantage**, for the side making it, but the score becomes deuce thereafter as often as a tie in the number of strokes won occurs, until one side wins two successive strokes following a tie or deuce, which decides the game. A side which first wins six games wins the **set**, except that if each side has won five games the score becomes **deuce set** (sometimes called **five all**, or **games all**) and reverts to deuce set, or games all, whenever a tie in the number of games won occurs, until one side wins two successive games following such a tie, which decides the set. The scoring is the same in tennis (specifically called **court tennis**).

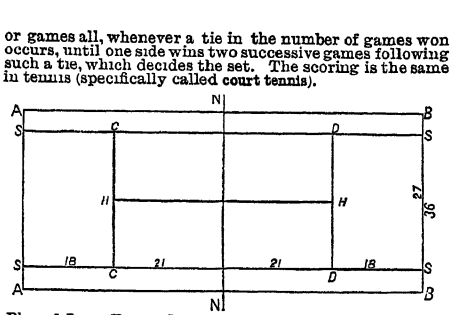

Plan of Lawn-Tennis Court. *ABBA* Double Court ; *SSSS* Single Court ; *AA, BB* Base Lines ; *AB, AB, SCDS, SCDS* Side Lines ; *CC, DD* Service Lines, *HH* Half-Court Line ; *NN* Net The figures indicate measurement in feet.

lawn'y (lôn'ĭ), *a.* Made of, wearing, or resembling, lawn ; fig., of or pertaining to a bishop. *Bp. Hall.*

lawn'y (lôn'ĭ), *a.* Having, or characterized by, a grass lawn or lawns ; like a lawn. *T. Warton.*

law sheep. *Bookbinding.* A fine grade of sheepskin, bark-tanned or acid-tanned, used esp. on law books. It is made from the outside of the skins, and is light-colored.

Law-so'ni-a (lô-sō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. John *Lawson*, Scottish naturalist.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of lythraceous shrubs distinguished by the tetrameious flowers and 4-celled capsule bursting irregularly. *L. inermis* is the henna plant.

law'son-ite (lô's'n-īt), *n.* [After Prof. A. C. *Lawson.*] *Min.* A pale or grayish blue mineral in prismatic orthorhombic crystals. It is a hydrous silicate, $H_4CaAl_2Si_2O_{10}$, of calcium and aluminium. Sp. gr., 3.09.

law'suit' (lô'sūt'), *n.* A suit in law ; a case before a court ; — used loosely to include any of the various proceedings technically called a suit, action, prosecution, etc.

law'yer (lô'yẽr), *n.* [From LAW, like *bowyer*, fr. *bow.*] **1.** One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law ; one whose profession is to conduct lawsuits for clients, or to advise as to the prosecution or defense of lawsuits, or as to legal rights and obligations in other matters. It is a general term, comprehending attorneys, counselors, solicitors, barristers, sergeants, advocates, etc.
2. **a** A lawgiver. *Obs.* **b** A professor of law. *Obs. Scot.*
3. **a** A bramble, or the thorny stem of a brier. *Dial. Eng.* **b** Any of various trailing brambles of New Zealand (esp. *Rubus australis*), which impede progress in the bush. **c** In Australia, the climbing plant *Flagellaria indica.*
4. **a** The black-necked stilt. See STILT. **b** The bowfin (*Amia calva*). **c** The burbot (*Lota maculosa*). **d** The mangrove snapper.

law'yer-like' (-līk') } *a.* Like, or becoming, a lawyer ; as,
law'yer-ly (-lĭ) } *lawyerlike* sagacity. "*Lawyerly* mooting of this point." *Milton.*

lawyer palm. An Australian climbing palm (*Calamus australis*) with slender, prickly stems and long, spinose, pinnate leaves. It scrambles over bushes by means of the hooked tips of the leafstalks.

lawyer vine. **a** = LAWYER, 3 **b**. **b** = LAWYER PALM.

lax (lăks), *a.* ; LAX'ER (lăk'sẽr) ; LAX'EST. [L *laxus.* Cf. LACHES, LANGUISH, LEASE, *v. t.*, LEASH.] **1.** Of the bowels, loose ; open ; also, having the bowels loose.
2. Not tense, firm, or rigid ; loose, slack ; relaxed ; not of close texture ; as, a *lax* bandage ; *lax* fiber.
The flesh of that sort of fish being *lax* and spongy. *Ray*
3. Not rigid, strict, or stringent ; slack ; not exact ; loose ; vague. "The discipline was *lax*." *Macaulay.*
"Æternus" itself is sometimes of a *lax* signification. *Jortin.*
4. *Bot.* Loose ; scattered ; open ; — said esp. of an inflorescence ; as, a *lax* panicle.
5. *Phon.* Wide.
Syn. — Loose, relaxed ; unconfined, unrestrained ; dissolute, licentious, free ; remiss, backward, inactive, slow, tardy, dull. — LAX, SLACK, here compared in their fig. senses, are often interchangeable. But LAX more frequently implies the opposite of strictness, severity, or precision ; SLACK suggests rather a contrast with vigor, promptitude, or briskness ; as, "stiff in the letter, *lax* in the design" (*Cowper*) ; *lax* morals, a *lax* interpretation ; "Leonine was so *slack*, so slow" (*Shak.*) ; "a *slack* workman" (*G. Eliot*) ; trade is *slack*. See LIMP ; cf. TENSE, RIGID.

lax (lăks), *n.* **1.** An aperient ; a laxative. *Obs.*
2. Looseness of the bowels ; diarrhea. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. A loosening of a bond ; relief. *Rare.*

lax'ate (lăk'sāt), *v. t.* [L. *laxatus*, p. p. of *laxare*, fr. *laxus* loose, slack.] To loosen ; relax ; release. *Obs.*

lax-a'tion (lăk-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *laxatio.*] Act of loosening, slackening, or relaxing, or state of being loosened, slackened, or relaxed.

lax'a-tive (lăk'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *laxatif*, L. *laxativus* mitigating, assuaging. See LAX, *a.*] **1.** Having a tendency to loosen, relax, or relieve. *Rare.* *Milton.*
2. *Med.* **a** Having the effect of loosening or opening the intestines, and relieving from constipation ; — opposed to *astringent.* **b** Subject to looseness or free movement ; — said of the bowels. **c** Subject, as a person, to, or characterized by, looseness of the bowels.
3. Free ; loose ; incontinent ; as, a *laxative* tongue. *Obs.*

lax'a-tive (lăk'sȧ-tĭv), *n.* **1.** A laxative medicine.
2. Laxativeness, looseness of the bowels. *Obs.*

lax'ist (lăk'sĭst), *n.* [*lax*, a. + *-ist.*] *R. C. Theol.* One who holds that even a slightly probable opinion may guide conduct or belief. This view was condemned by Innocent XI. Cf. PROBABILISM. — **lax'ism** (-sĭz'm), *n.*

lax'i-ty (lăk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *laxitas*, fr. *laxus* loose, slack : cf. F. *laxité.* See LAX, *a.*] State or quality of being lax, or loose ; want of tenseness, strictness, or exactness ; looseness of structure or texture ; want of firmness, decision, or regulation.

lay (lā), *pret.* of LIE, to recline.

lay (lā), *n.* [OF. *lai*, perh. of Celtic origin ; cf. Ir. *laoi, laoidh*, song, poem, OIr. *loid, laid, Gael. laoidh* poem, verse ; but cf. also G. *leich* a sort of poem (cf. LAKE to sport).] **1.** A song ; a simple lyric or short narrative poem ; a ballad. "*Lays* of Ancient Rome." *Macaulay.*
Many a mystic *lay* of life and death *Tennyson.*
2. A melody ; any musical utterance ; esp., a bird's song.
The throstle cock made eke his *lay*. *Chaucer.*

lay, *a.* [F. *lai*, L. *laicus*, Gr. λαικός or from the people, lay, fr. λαός, λεώς, people. Cf. LAIC.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the laity, as distinct from the clergy ; as, a *lay* preacher ; a *lay* corporation ; a *lay* sermon ; *lay* habits.
2. Not educated or cultivated ; ignorant. *Obs.*
3. Not of or from a particular profession ; unprofessional ; as, a *lay* opinion ; a *lay* judge.
4. Unspiritual ; worldly ; as, the *lay* part of man. *Obs.*
lay abbot, an abbot who is a layman. The first abbots were such, but later ordination became almost universal. From the 8th century on, many laymen, esp. great nobles or soldiers, became abbots in commendam, the revenues of monasteries being handed over to them. This was done at first for the protection of the ecclesiastics in their enjoyment of their revenues, but later the revenues were applied to the lay abbot's own purposes. Such abbots were called **abbacomites** (**abbot counts** *or* **nobles**) *or* **abbates milites** (**abbots knights** *or* **soldiers**). — **1. baptism,** *Eccl.*, baptism administered by a lay person. — **1. brother,** *R. C. Ch.*, one received into a convent of monks under the three vows, principally engaged in manual services and exempt from the duties in the choir, or the studies, required of other members. — **1. chattels,** things suitable for common, as distinguished from holy, uses. *Obs.* — **1. clerk.** *Ch. of Eng.* **a** A layman who assists in the church service ; a parish clerk. **b** A singing man in some cathedrals and college chapels. — **1. communion,** *Eccl.*, the state of being in communion with the church as a layman as distinguished from a clergyman ; also, the sacrament of the Eucharist participated in by laymen. — **1. corporation.** See CORPORATION, 3. — **1. deacon,** *Eccl.*, one in deacon's orders who engages in secular occupations. — **1. elder.** *Eccl.* See 2d ELDER, 4. Hence, **lay eldership.** — **1. impropriator,** an impropriator. — **1. judge,** a judge who is a layman, that is, not a lawyer. — **1. lord,** a British peer who is not a lawyer and who seldom, if ever, takes part when the House of Lords sits as a court of appeal. — **L. Parliament.** = UNLEARNED PARLIAMENT. — **1. reader,** *Eccl.*, a layman authorized to read parts of the public service of the church. — **1. rector,** *Eccl.*, a layman who receives the tithes of a parish or in whom the rectory is vested. — **1. sister,** a woman member of a religious order whose position is analogous to that of a lay brother in a monastery. — **1. vicar.** *Eccl.* See CLERK VICAR.

lay, *n.* The laity ; the common people ; a layman. *Obs.*
The learned have no more privilege than the *lay*. *B. Jonson.*

lay (lā), *v. t.;* LAID (lād) ; LAY'ING. [ME. *leien, leggen*, AS. *lecgan*, causative, fr. *licgan* to lie ; akin to D. *leggen* to lay, G. *legen*, Icel. *leggja*, Goth. *lagjan.* See LIE to be prostrate.] **1.** To bring or cast down, as with force ; to beat down ; to strike prostrate.
Brave Cæneus *laid* Ortygius on the plain. *Dryden.*
Like flaws in summer *laying* lusty corn. *Tennyson.*
2. To assist as midwife or accoucheur. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
3. To cause to be still ; to calm ; allay ; suppress ; to cause to subside or disappear ; as, to *lay* the dust ; to *lay* one's fears ; to *lay* a ship below the horizon ; to *lay* a blister.
After a tempest when the winds are *laid*. *Waller.*
4. To place in a recumbent or lower position resting on or in something ; to put or set down ; to deposit ; as, to *lay* a book on the table ; to *lay* a body in the grave.
Now I *lay* me down to sleep. *New England Primer.*
The Son of man hath not where to *lay* his head. *Matt.* viii. 20.
5. *Gardening.* To layer (plants, etc.). *Obs. or R.*
6. To bring forth and deposit (an egg or eggs).
7. **a** To deposit as a pledge or hostage ; to mortgage. *Obs.* **b** To deposit as a wager or stake ; to wager ; bet.
I 'll *lay* my head to any good man's hat,
These oaths and laws will prove an idle scorn. *Shak.*
8. To impose as a duty, burden, punishment, or something disagreeable ; as, to *lay* a tax upon land ; to *lay* a command on one ; to *lay* a scourge on one's back ; formerly, of soldiers, to billet or quarter (upon).
The Lord hath *laid* on him the iniquity of us all. *Is.* liii. 6.
9. To impose a tax on ; to impose a blow, or, jocularly, a kiss, upon ; as, to *lay* one over the head, on the lips, etc. *Obs.*
10. To impute ; charge ; ascribe.
God *layeth* not folly to them. *Job* xxiv. 12.
11. To place ; to place or put in position or in operation or action ; to apply ; put ; set ; as, to *lay* an ocean cable ; to *lay* bricks ; the artilleryman *laid* the gun ; the ship was *laid* alongside ; he *laid* an ambush ; the dogs were *laid* on the scent ; he *laid* the ax to the tree.
Lay not that flattering unction to your soul. *Shak.*
12. **a** *Print.* (1) To place and arrange (pages) for a form upon the imposing stone. (2) To place (new type) properly in the cases. **b** *Rope Making.* To put (strands) in place

law'ing-free', *a.* Scot-free. *Scot.*
law'ish, *a.* Pert, to, decreed by, or suggesting, the law. *Obs.*
lawit. † LEWD. — **lawitness,** *n.*
lawk, lawks, *interj.* Vulgar euphemism for *Lord*, used esp. as an exclamation of surprise.
law lamb *Bookbinding.* A grade of sheepskin, made from the younger and finer-grained skins, used on law books, etc. See LAW SHEEP. [LOWLAND.]
law'lan (lô'lăn). Scot. var. of LOWLY.
lawleit. Scot. pret. of LOWLY. *Obs.*
law'less-ly, *adv.* of LAWLESS.
lawlie. † LOWLY. — **lawliness,** *n. Obs.*
law'like', *a.* Like the law, as in methods, principles, or terms ; also, having respect for law.
law'ly, *a.* & *adv.* Lawful ; lawfully. *Obs.*
law'mon'ger, *n.* One who practices law as if it were a matter of barter and sale. *Obs.* — **law'mon'ging,** *a. Obs.*
lawn billiards. See TROCO.
lawnd. † LAUND. [*Obs.*]
law neckcloth. The pillory.
lawned (lônd), *a.* Wearing lawn, as a bishop. [*tempt'uous. Obs.*]
lawn'-man', *n.* A bishop. *Con.*
lawn meet. A meet of a hunt on the lawn of a private house or club.
lawn sieve. A fine sieve, often of lawn or silk, used in straining potter's slip, in cooking, etc.
lawn sleeves. A bishop's sleeves of lawn ; hence, the office of a bishop, or a bishop or bishops. — **lawn'-sleeved'** (-slēvd'), *a.*
law office A lawyer's office. *U. S.*
law officer. A public officer employed to administer or advise in legal matters ; specif., the attorney-general, or solicitor-general, called in full **law officer of the crown.** *Eng.*
Lawr *Abbr.* Lawrence.
lawrean, *n.* Laurel. *Obs. Scot.*
lawreat. † LAUREATE.
lawree. † LARIN.
law'rel. † LAUREL.
Law'rence. Var. of LAURENCE
law'renc-ite (lô'rĕns-īt), *n.* [After one J. *Lawrence* Smith.] *Min.* Ferrous chloride, $FeCl_2$, often found in meteoric iron.
law'rer. † LAUREL.
lawriat. † LAUREATE.
law'right'man, *n. Law.* A kind of constable charged with the execution of justice or supervision of weights and measures. *Orkney & Shetland Islands. Obs. or Hist.*
law'ri-ol. † LAUREOLE.
law'ry. † LAURY.
laws Var of LAW, *interj.*
Law's Bubble. See MISSISSIPPI SCHEME.
Law'son cy'press (lô'sŭn), **Law'son's cy'press** (-sŭnz), The white cedar of the western United States (*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana*).
Law'son-eve', **Law'son-e'ven,** *n.* [That is *Low Sunday eve. Oxf. E. D.*] The Saturday after Easter.
law speaker. In the early Norse republic in Iceland, the president of the Althing.
law stationer. A dealer in paper, forms, and other stationer's supplies used by lawyers. In Great Britain and Ireland law stationers also make fair or engrossed copies of legal instruments.
law'stead', *n.* A standing still of the law ; — used in rendering L. *justitium*, a vacation held by the law courts. *Obs*
law'suit'ing, *n.* Act of proceeding against any one by a lawsuit. *Rare.* [LAUGHTER.]
law'ter. Dial. Eng. var. of **law'tie, law'ty.** † LEWTY.
Law'ton (lô'tăn), *n.* See BLACKBERRY, 2.
law'-wor'thy, *a.* Also **law'worth'.** Entitled to, or coming within, the benefits or rules of law or legal procedure. *Hist.* Cf. LAWLESS.
law writer. A writer on law.
lawyer cane. **a** = LAWYER, 3 **b**. **b** = LAWYER PALM.
law'yer-ess, *n.* **a** The wife of a lawyer. *Rare.* **b** A female lawyer *Rare.* [as a lawyer.
law'yer-ing, *a.* & *n.* Practicing] law or lawyers. See -LING, *dim.*
law'yer-ling, *n.* See -LING, *dim.*
law'yer-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
law'yer-y (-ĭ), *n.* Lawyers collectively or as a class. *Rare.*
lax, *v. t.* [L *laxare*, fr. *laxus.*] To relax ; to loosen or purge. *Obs. or Scot & Dial Eng.*
lax, *n.* [AS. *leax* ; akin to G. *lachs*, Icel. & Dan. *lax.*] A salmon.
lax'a-tiv. Laxative. *Ref Sp.*
lax'a-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS
lax'i-flo'rous (lăk'sĭ-flō'rŭs ; 201), *a.* [L. *laxus* loose + *flos* flower.] *Bot.* Having scattered flowers *Rare.*
lax'i-fo'li-ate, *or* **lax'i-fo'li-ous,** *a.* [L. *laxus* loose + *folium*, *-folious.*] *Bot.* Having scattered leaves. *Rare.*
lax'ly, *adv.* of LAX. See -LY.
lax'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lay. † LEE.
lay. Var. of LEA, *n* & *a.*
lay, *n.* & *v. t.* [Cf. ALLOY.] Alloy. *Obs.*
lay, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *leiga*, Dan. *leie.*] Pay ; hire *Obs.*
lay, *n.* [OF. *lei* faith, law, F.

and twist to form a rope, a cable, or the like; also, to make (a rope, cable, cordage, yarn, or the like) by so doing. **c** To spread on a surface; as, to *lay* plaster or paint. **d** To coat; to cover or spread; as, to *lay* a room with tapestry; to *lay* a cloth with embroidery.

13. To add; to annex. *Obs.* "Woe unto them that join house to house, that *lay* field to field." *Is.* v. 8.

14. To place or repose (something immaterial) in or on something or some one; to put; as, he *lays* stress on correct grammar. "I will *lay* trust upon thee." *Shak.*

15. To put into, cause to be in, or place in, a given position, condition, or state; as, to *lay* waste a region; to *lay* a town under contribution, to *lay* bare one's breast or one's plans, to *lay* a ship's yards aback.

16. To present, offer, or put forward as true, valid, or the like, or for consideration; specif.: **a** *Law.* To state; allege; as, to *lay* damages; to *lay* the venue. **b** With *before*, to submit for examination and judgment; as, he *laid* his arguments before the senate. **c** To prefer or assert; as, he *laid* claim to the estate. **d** *Law.* To present, as an indictment or information.

17. To set a watch or ambush in (a place); also, to set a watch or spy upon. *Obs.*

These five days have I hid . . . and durst not peep out, for all the country is *laid* for me. *Shak*

18. To prepare; to put in order; to arrange; as, to *lay* a table, a meal, a fire, a plan, a conspiracy.

19. To express or couch, as language. *Obs. or R.*

☞ For various other phrases, see the noun, adjective, or other main word of the phrase sought.

to lay (a ship) aboard, to place a ship close alongside of (a ship) for fighting, often for boarding. — **to l. a, *or* one's, course**, *Naut.*, to sail toward the point intended without tacking; also, sometimes, loosely, to sail in a certain direction; to head (for); — in this sense with *to*, *for*, etc. — **to l. a, *or* one's, finger on. a** To touch, however lightly, as, he had not *laid a finger on* him. **b** To discover and point out with accuracy; as, he *laid his finger on* the point of disagreement at once. — **to l. an anchor to the windward**, fig., to adopt precautionary or anticipatory measures for success or security. — **to l. apart**, to lay aside, as, *lay it apart*, and take it up later. — **to l. aside**, to put away or on one side; to set apart; to discard; to abandon for a time or permanently; to give up; as, to *lay aside* one's hat; to *lay aside* one's savings; to *lay aside* an hour a day for reading; to *lay aside* a vice. — **to l. at**, to attack; to strike at; to assail. — **to l. away. a** To lay aside; to put off. **b** To store for preservation or future use. **c** To bury; inter. *Local, U. S.* — **to l. by. a** To lay aside; to put away or discard.

Let brave spirits . . . not be *laid by* *Bacon*

b To store; to save; to reserve for future use. **c** To harvest; to finish the gathering, storing, etc., of (a crop). *Dial. or Colloq.* — **to l. by the heels**, to put in the stocks; to fetter; to shackle; to cause the downfall of; to overthrow; prostrate. *Shak.* — **to l. down. a** To put off or away; to discard; to relinquish; to give up; as, *to lay down* one's arms, i. e., to surrender; *to lay down* the cares of office. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man *lay down* his life for his friends." *John* xv. 13. **b** To put down, or stake, as a wager, pledge, or payment. **c** To force, or throw, down; esp., *Naut.*, to force (a vessel) over until it lies on its side. **d** To construct or put in place the foundation or main framework or features of; to form the rudiments of, as in development of organisms; to frame; to delineate; hence, fig., to establish; affirm; prescribe; as, *to lay down* a battleship or a railroad; *to lay down* a river on a map; *to lay down* the law, i. e., to assert, or command, dogmatically. **e** To embroider; to lay embroidery on. *Archaic.* **f** *Agric.* To plant or sow (a field) with a certain crop. **g** To store, esp. to store (wine, etc.) in a cellar. **h** To calm; to allay. *Obs. or R.* — **to l. eyes on**, to see; to catch sight of. — **to l. forth. a** To extend or lay at length; to bring forth; to display; to lay out (a corpse). *Obs.* **b** To expound; to set forth; reflexively, to expatiate (upon). *Obs.* **c** To expend; to pay out. *Obs.* **d** To ornament; to deck. *Obs. or Dial.* — **to l. hands on. a** To seize; to get hold of. **b** To commit violence upon; reflexively, to commit or attempt suicide. **c** To ordain, bless, or the like, by imposition of hands — **to l., *or* put, heads together**, to consult. — **to l. hold of, *or* to l. hold on**, to seize; to catch; to grasp; to grasp as a pretext or opportunity. — **to l. in. a** To provide; to store up; to lay by. **b** To assert as a claim or pretension. **c** *Art.* To paint in the first instance, subject to finishing, elaboration, or addition. **d** *Coal Mining.* To shut down, or cease work in (a colliery, working, etc.). **e** *Hort.* (1) To heel in. (2) To train, as an espalier. — **to l. in balance**, to put in jeopardy; to risk; stake. *Obs.* — **to l. in lavender. a** To lay away, as clothing, with sprigs of lavender; hence, to lay away carefully. **b** To pawn. *Slang.* **c** To put in custody. *Obs.* — **to l. it on**, to do anything with vigor, lavishness, or extravagance, as to charge exorbitantly, flatter grossly, be unduly severe, etc. — **to l. off. a** *Naut.* To steer (a vessel) away from the shore, another ship, etc. **b** To mark or measure off; to lay out, as streets or distances. **c** *Shipbuilding.* To trace on the mold-loft floor in full dimensions (the plans of a vessel). **d** To cease (work); to cease to operate or employ, esp. to cease to employ, or discharge (a workman), often temporarily. *Colloq.* **e** To set forth or explain vigorously. *Rare.* — **to l. on. a** To apply with force; to inflict; as, *to lay on* blows. **b** To apply or spread on a surface; to lay; as, *to lay on* paint. **c** To gain or take on (flesh). "He *laid on* flesh." *Stevenson.* **d** To distribute (water, gas, etc.) from a main supply or reservoir through pipes. — **to l. one's account with, on, *or* for**, to count; expect; anticipate. — **to l. one's self out**, to strive earnestly. *Colloq.* — **to l. on load**, to lay on blows; to strike violently; hence, to be vigorous or extravagant in speech or act. — *Obs. or Archaic.* — **to l. on the shelf**, to lay aside as unnecessary or useless; to dismiss, to discard; to confine or disable by illness; to lay up. — **to l. on the table**, in parliamentary usage, to lay, as a report, motion, etc., on the table of the presiding officer; to postpone, by a vote, the consideration of, until called up, or indefinitely. — **to l. out. a** To extend or stretch out at length; to spread out; to prepare (a corpse) for burial. **b** To expend; to spend, as money. **c** To plan in detail; to map out; to arrange, as grounds or plans. **d** To display; to exhibit; to show forth; to expound. *Obs. or Archaic.* **e** To exert; to exercise: reflexively, *Colloq.*, to exert one's self greatly. — **to lay over. a** To spread over; to overlay. **b** To postpone; as, the meeting was *laid over* for a week. — **to l. pipes**, to make preparations for obtaining something. *Colloq. or Slang.* — **to l. posts**, to establish a series of posts, or men appointed to forward dispatches. *Obs.* — **to l. siege to**, to besiege, to encompass with an army; also, fig., to beset pertinaciously, as in wooing. — **to l. to. a** To place close; to apply. *Obs.* **b** To use upon something; to bring to bear.

Not one stroke can labor *lay to* without some new acquaintance with nature *Emerson.*

c To assault, attack; press. *Obs.* **d** *Naut.* To bring (a ship) into the wind and hold stationary except for drifting. — **to l. to heart**, to feel deeply; to consider earnestly. — **to l. unto. a** = TO LAY TO **b** To put before. *Hos* xi. 4. — **to l. up. a** To store; to lay by; to deposit for future use; as, *to lay up* money or trouble. **b** To confine; to disable, as with illness; also, formerly, to imprison. **c** To put by or aside from active service, as a ship. **d** To excel; to lay over. *Obs.* **e** *Agric.* To reserve, or leave (a field, land, etc.) in a certain condition or for planting something. **f** In a trotting race, to drive (a horse) in a heat so as neither to win nor to be distanced. **g** *Rope Making.* = LAY, 12 **c**. **h** *Mech.* To form (a hot rivet) by striking it several hard blows while in position. — **to l. wait**, to prepare an ambuscade; to lie in wait. — **to l. waste**, to destroy; to make desolate; as, *to lay waste* the land.

lay (lā), *v. i.* **1.** To produce and deposit eggs.

2. *Naut.* To place one's self in a specified and indicated position; to go or come; as, to *lay* aloft; to *lay* forward.

3. To lay a wager; to bet.

4. To apply one's self vigorously; as, to *lay* to one's oars, or to one's work.

5. To plan; prepare; scheme; as, he is *laying* for a chance to escape; he *laid* to catch him at the ferry. *Obs., Dial. Eng., or Colloq., U. S.*

6. To lie (be prostrate, etc.). *Now Dial. or Vulgar. Shak.*

☞ Originally this seems to have been a reflexive use which continued in reputable usage into the 18th century.

7. *Agric.* = LODGE, *v. i.*

to lay about, *or* to lay about one. a To strike vigorously in all directions; to act vigorously. *J. H. Newman.* **b** To plan; scheme; seek. — **to l. by**, *Naut.*, to lay to. — **to l. for**, to prepare to capture or assault; to lay wait for. *Now Colloq. Bp. Hall.* — **to l. in**, to scheme; to plan; with *for*, to plan to gain. *Obs.* "I have *laid in* for these." *Dryden.* — **to l. into**, to attack; to beat; to pitch into. *Slang.* — **to l. off**, to cease work temporarily. *Colloq.* — **to l. on**, to strike; beat; attack. *Shak.* — **to l. out. a** To purpose; to plan; as, he *lays out* to make a journey. **b** To seek; to scheme (to get). "*To lay out* for human praise." *J. H. Newman.* — **to l. over. a** To stop over; to break a journey; as, on the way we *laud over* for a day at Chicago. *Colloq., U. S.* **b** To excel, to surpass; as, it *lays over* anything else of the kind. *Slang.* — **to l. to**, *Naut.*, to lie head to windward without moving except for drift. — **to l. up**, in a trotting race, to drive in a heat so as neither to win nor be distanced. — **to l. up for**, *Naut.*, to shape the course for.

lay (lā), *n.* **1.** A wager; a stake; hence, a chance. *Obs. or R.* "My fortunes against any *lay* worth naming." *Shak.*

2. A lair; a resting place; covert. *Rare, or Dial. Eng.*

3. That which lies or is laid or as if laid; a row; stratum; layer; as, a *lay* of stone or wood. *Obs. or R. Addison.*

4. In carriage and harness making, any of several contrivances consisting of a strip or layer of leather or felt laid upon or beneath another for reënforcement, to cover a buckle, to prevent chafing, etc

5. A tax; a rate or impost; also, its imposition. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

6. **a** Price; terms of sale or employment; as, he sold his farm at a good *lay*. *Obs. or R. U. S.* **b** A share of the profit of a venture, esp. on whaling and sealing vessels; a percentage of the proceeds of the catch given to a member of the crew wholly or partially in lieu of wages; hence, employment on shares. A small percentage of the profits of a whaling voyage is called a long lay, and a large percentage, such as that received by officers, a short lay.

7. A plan, or field, of operations or business; a special line of activity; a job; as, he gave up the gambling *lay* and followed the *lay* of smuggling. *Slang or Cant.*

8. The way in which a thing lies or is laid in relation to something else; the position or arrangement of a thing; specif.: **a** Topographical features and situation, as in the *lay* of the land or country. **b** The direction (to left or right) in which the strands of a rope are twisted; also, the degree of tightness with which the strands are twisted, or the division between the strands **c** *Print.* The relative position of the sheet to be impressed and the type or plate on the press; also, a mark defining this position.

9. *Textile Manuf.* **a** Var. of LEA, a measure of yarn. **b** [Cf. LATHE, in this sense.] The lathe or batten of a loom.

lay days. The days allowed by the charter party for loading or unloading a vessel. Delay beyond that time involves the payment of demurrage.

lay'er (lā'ẽr), *n.* [See LAY to cause to lie flat; in some senses prob. a corrupt. of *lair*.] **1.** One that lays; specif.: **a** *Racing.* One who lays odds against the various horses, as distinguished from a *backer*, who bets on one horse. *Cant.* **b** A mason. *Obs.* **c** A machine for twisting strands into rope, cable, etc.

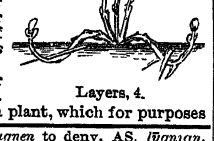

Layers, 4.

2. That which is laid; a stratum; a bed; one thickness, course, or fold laid over or under another; as, a *layer* of clay or of sand in the earth; a *layer* of bricks, or of plaster; the *layers* of an onion.

3. *Geol.* Specif.: A single member of stratified rock. Cf. STRATUM.

4. *Hort.* A shoot or branch of a plant, which for purposes of propagation is usually bent down and fastened on the ground, a portion being covered with two or three inches of earth. This is done in case of plants whose cuttings do not root easily, and after the formation of roots the layer is detached from the parent plant.

5. *Tanning.* A pit of strong tanning liquor, into which hides are put on coming from the handler. Cf. HANDLER.

6. Land in grass or clover.

7. An oyster bed. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

8. Young hedgewood. *Dial Eng.*

lay'er (lā'ẽr), *v. t.*; LAY'ERED (-ẽrd); LAY'ER-ING. *Hort.* To propagate by layers.

lay'er, *v. i. Agric.* To lodge, or be laid flat, as gram.

lay'er-age (-āj), *n. Hort.* Propagation by means of layers.

lay-ette' (lā-ĕt'), *n.* [F.] A complete outfit of clothing, blankets, etc., for a newborn infant.

lay fee. [See LAY, *a.*] **1.** *Law.* A fee in land held on condition of the rendering of secular services. Cf. ALMS FEE.

2. The laity. *Obs.*

lay figure. [For older *layman*, D. *leeman*, *ledemann*; OD. *ledc* a limb, joint, D. *lid* (akin to G. *glied* limb, for *gelied*, OHG. *gilid*, *lid*, AS. *liđ*, Goth. *lipus*). Cf. LIMB.] **1.** A jointed model of the human body that may be put in any attitude, used by artists as a model, for showing the disposition of drapery, etc.

2. A puppet; one who serves the will of others without independent volition; a person or fictitious character of no marked individuality.

lay'ing (lā'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LAY, *v.* Specif.: *vb. n.* **1** Act of one that lays, or sets, puts, places, fixes, etc.

2. Act or period of laying eggs; the eggs laid for one incubation; a clutch.

3. Something that is laid or put in position; as: **a** The first coat on laths of plasterer's two-coat work. **b** A stratum of anything. **c** An artificial oyster bed. *Eng.*

laying hook, *Rope Making*, one of the hooks on which the strands are hung while being twisted. — **l. on of hands**, a form used in consecrating to office, in the rite of confirmation, and in blessing persons. The hands are put upon the head of the recipient. — **l. out.** See FLOATING, *n.*, **c**. — **l. panel**, *Carp.*, a panel in which the grain runs horizontally. *Eng.* — **l. press**, *Bookbinding*, a lying press. — **l. top**, *Rope Making*, a top-shaped, grooved piece of wood put between the strands of a rope while it is being twisted.

lay'man (lā'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*lay* + *man.*] One of the people, in distinction from the clergy; one of the laity; sometimes, one not belonging to some particular profession or not expert in some branch of knowledge or art, in distinction from those who do or are.

Being a *layman*, I ought not to have concerned myself with speculations which belong to the profession. *Dryden.*

lay'out' (lā'out'), *n. Chiefly Colloq.* **1.** Act or process of laying out, or planning in detail; the arrangement or plan of what is so laid out.

2. That which is laid or spread out; specif.: **a** An outfit or supply, as of tools or apparatus; as, a miner's *layout*; an opium *layout*. **b** Something displayed; a spread; as, the dinner was a fine *layout*. *Slang or Cant.* **c** *Faro.* The cards of a suit fastened or painted on a table, or the leather table top on which they are painted, on which the players lay out their stakes.

lay race. That part of a lay on which the shuttle travels in weaving; — called also *shuttle race.*

lay shaft, *or* **lay'shaft'** (lā'shăft'), *n. Mach.* A secondary shaft, as in a sliding change gear for an automobile; a cam shaft operated by a two-to-one gear in an internal-combustion engine. It is generally a shaft moving more or less independently of the other parts of a machine, as, in some marine engines, a shaft, driven by a small auxiliary engine, for independently operating the valves of the main engine to insure uniform motion.

la'zar (lā'zär), *n.* [From *Lazarus* the beggar (*Luke* xvi. 20); cf. F. *Lazare* Lazarus, *ladre* leper.] A person infected with a filthy or pestilential disease, esp. a poor person or beggar so afflicted; a leper. *Chaucer.*

Like loathsome *lazars*, by the hedges lay. *Spenser.*

laz'a-ret' (lăz'ä-rĕt'), *n.* A lazaretto.

laz'a-ret'to (-rĕt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-ōz). [F. *lazaret*, or It. *lazzeretto*, fr. *Lazarus*. See LAZAR.] **1.** A public hospital or pesthouse for the reception of diseased persons, particularly those affected with contagious diseases, esp. lepers.

2. A building or vessel used for detention in quarantine. *Obs. or R.*

3. *Naut.* (*By seamen, often called* lăz'ä-rĕt'). A space between decks, usually near the stern, in some merchant vessels, used as a storeroom.

la'zar house (lā'zär). A lazaretto.

Laz'a-rist (lăz'ä-rĭst) } *n. R. C. Ch.* One of the Congre-
Laz'a-rite (lăz'ä-rīt) } gation of the Priests of the Mission, a religious institute founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1624; — popularly so called from the College of St. Lazare in Paris, which was occupied by them until 1792.

Laz'a-rus (-rŭs), *n.* [L. *Lazarus* or Gr. Λάζαρος, fr. the same Heb. name as *Eleazer.*] **1.** Masc. prop. name. F. *Lazare* (la/zar'); It. *Lazaro* (lät'sä-rō); Sp. *Lazaro* (la'tha-rō; 268); Pg. *Lazaro* (la'sä-rō); G. *Lazarus* (lät'sa-rŏŏs).

2. *Bib.* **a** A citizen of Bethany, brother of Mary and Martha, whom Jesus raised from the dead (*John* xi.). **b** The beggar in the parable of the rich man and beggar in Luke xvi. The old belief that he was a leper arose from his being described as "full of sores."

3. [*sometimes l. c.*] A diseased, esp. a leprous, beggar.

laze (lāz), *v. i.*; LAZED (lāzd); LAZ'ING (lāz'ĭng). [See LAZY.] To be lazy or idle; to act or lie lazily.

laze, *v. t.* **1.** To waste in sloth; to spend, as time, in idleness; as, to *laze* away whole days.

2. To indulge (one's self) in laziness. *Obs.*

laze, *n.* Act or state of lazing; idleness; laziness. *Colloq.*

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loi law. See LEGAL.] Law; faith; creed; religious vow. *Obs.*

lay, *n.* [AS *lagu* water, sea; akin to L. *lacus* lake.] A lake; pond; pool. *Obs. or Local, Eng.*

lay'-bed', *n.* That in which something is embedded; specif., a grave. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lay'-by', *n.* **1.** A still or slack portion of a stream, as by a weir. **2.** Something laid by, as savings. *Colloq.*

lay'-down', *a.* Turned or folded over, instead of standing; — said of a collar. *Colloq.*

laye. † LAY, LEYE. [LEA.]

laye. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of layer. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LAIR.

layer board. A board support for leaden roof gutters.

lay'ered (lā'ẽrd), *a.* Having layers; arranged in, or divided into, layers; covered in layers.

lay'er-ing, *n. Hort.* Propagation by layers. See LAYER, 4.

lay'er-on', *n.*; *pl.* LAYERS-ON. One that lays on, as: **a** One who feeds a printing machine. *Eng.* **b** *Mach.* An automatic device that feeds blanks to a die press.

lay'er-o'ver, *n.* A whip or something with which to punish; — a name given jocularly to something imperfectly inquired about, often called a *layer-over for meddlers.* Called also *lay over. Local, Brit. & U. S.*

layer stool. *Hort.* The stock from which layers are taken.

lay'er-y (lā'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Growing in, or consisting of, layers. *Rare.*

layick. † LAIC. [*Obs. Scot.*]

layit, *a.* [Cf. LEWD, LAY.] Lay.

lay'land' (lā'lănd'). Var. of LEALAND. [LILAC.]

lay'lock. Obs. or dial. var. of LILAC.

lay'man, *n.* [See LAY FIGURE.] A lay figure. *Obs.*

layne, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Icel. *leyna* to hide, conceal; akin to G. *laugnen* to deny, AS. *lȳgnian*, also E. *lie* to speak falsely.] To hide; to conceal; to refrain from telling; to disguise. *Obs.*

layne. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LAIN.

lay'ner. † LAINER.

lay'-o'ver, *n.* = LAYER-OVER.

lay'-o'ver, *a.* Lay-down. *Rare.*

lay'rock. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LARK.

lay'ship, *n.* See -SHIP. *Rare.*

lay'stall' (lē'stôl'), *n.* **1.** A place where rubbish, dung, etc., are laid or deposited; also, formerly, a burial place. *Eng.* **2.** A place where mulch cows are kept, or cattle on the way to market are lodged *Rare. Eng*

lay'stow', *n.* [*lay*, v. + ME. *stowe* a place, AS. *stōw.*] A laystall. *Obs.*

lay'sy. † LAZY.

lay'wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), **n.**, *fem.* of LAYMAN.

Laz (lăz), **La'ze** (lä'zĕ), **La'zi** (la'zē), **n.** One of a Moslem Kartvelian tribe of Caucasia.

Laz. *Abbr.* Lazarus.

la'zar-cote', *n.* [*lazar* + *cote.*] A small lazaretto. *Obs.* [fever.]

lazaret fever. *Med.* Typhus

laz'a-rette'. Error for LAZARET.

la'zar-like', **la'zar-ly,** *a.* Full of sores; leprous — **la'zar-ly,** *adv.*

laz'a-role (lăz'ä-rōl), *n.* [It. *lazzeruolo*] The medlar tree.

laz'a-ro'ne. Incorrect for LAZZARONE. [rous.]

laz'ar-ous (lăz'är-ŭs), *a.* Leprous.

laz'ar-ous, *n.* A lazar. *Obs.*

la'zar's click'et, clap'per, *or* **snap'per** (lā'zärz). A lazarus clapper.

lazarus clapper A rattle or clapper sounded by a leper to give warning of his approach.

lazarus house. A leper hospital.

la'zar-wort'. Var. of LASER-WORT.

laz'a-ry, *n.* Leprosy. *Obs.*

laz'u-lite (lăz'ŭ-līt), *n.* [From LAZULI: cf. F. *lazulite*, G. *lazulith.*] *Min.* A mineral of an azure blue color, occurring in small masses, or in monoclinic crystals; blue spar. It is a hydrous phosphate of aluminium, iron, and magnesium. H., 5–6. Sp. gr., 3.06–3.12. —**laz'u-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

laz'u-rite (-rīt), *n.* [LL. *lazur* lapis lazuli. Cf. AZURE.] *Min.* A sodium aluminum silicate containing sulphur, $Na_4(NaS_3Al)Al_2(SiO_4)_3$, a constituent of lapis lazuli

la'zy (lā'zĭ), *a.*; LA'ZI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr); LA'ZI-EST. [Orig. uncert.; cf. LG. *losig, lesig*, OLG. *losich, lasig*, weak, exhausted.] **1.** Disinclined to action or exertion; averse to labor; indolent; idle; slothful. *Bacon.*

2. Characteristic or suggestive of the action of a lazy person; inactive; slow; sluggish; as, a *lazy* stream. "The night owl's *lazy* flight." *Shak.*

3. Wicked; vicious. *Obs.* *E. Jonson.*

Syn. — Indolent, sluggish, slothful. See IDLE.

lazy bar, a bar across a furnace opening to rest the fire tools on while raking and slicing the fire. — **1. bird**, the cowbird. *Local, U. S.* — **1. board**, formerly, a projecting board at the left of a wagon, between the wheels, used by the teamster as a seat. *U. S.* — **1. crab**, a large oxyrrhuchid crab (*Parthenope horrida*) of the East and West Indies, having long, heavy chelipeds and an unusually rough and spiny shell. It is of sedentary habits. — **1. Dick**, an African passerine bird (*Sphenœacus africanus*) related to the fernbird of New Zealand. *South Africa.* — **1. guy**, *Naut.*, a guy to steady the boom of a fore-and-aft sail. — **1. jack**, a *Mech.* A device consisting of two knee-shaped pieces, like bell cranks, with supplementary angles, pivoted at their angles and connected by a short link, used as a compensating device against expansion or contraction. **b** *pl. Naut.* Lines, often forked, reaching from above, sometimes from the topping lift, on each side of a fore-and-aft sail to about the middle of the boom, to confine the sail when it is lowered. — **1. painter**, *Naut*, a small painter used to secure a boat in smooth water. — **1. pinion.** = IDLE WHEEL **a.** — **1. scissors.** = LAZY TONGS. — **1 strap.** See HARNESS, *Illust.* — **1. tongs**, a system of jointed bars capable of great extension, orig., such a device for picking up something at a distance; now, often, any of various such devices used in machinery, etc. — **1. weight**, scant weight. *Colloq.*

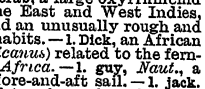
Lazy Tongs.

la'zy-bed', *n. Agric.* A bed about six feet wide, in which potatoes are grown by laying them on the surface and covering them with earth dug from trenches at the sides. *Eng.*

laz'za-ro'ne (lăz'ä-rō'nā; *It.* lad'zä-rō'nā), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nē). [It. *lazzarone*, pl. *-ni.*] One of the homeless idlers of Naples who live by chance work or begging; — chiefly in *pl.*

-le. [ME. *-len*, AS. *-lian.*] A suffix forming verbs, orig. frequentative and diminutive; as, *joggle, nestle, sprinkle*, etc. In many words the frequentative or diminutive force is no longer felt.

-le. The modern representative in a number of nouns and adjectives of different old suffixes. The most important of these in NOUNS are: (1) a dim. suffix, in AS. *-el* (cf. KERNEL), as in *icicle, knuckle, hurdle;* (2) a suffix expressing the agent, as in AS. *bydel* (cf. BEADLE); hence (3) a suffix, in AS. *-el*, expressing the instrument, as in *girdle, ladle, beetle*, a mallet. Nouns with this ending may come from verbs in *-le*, as *gabble.* In ADJECTIVES the most important source is, in AS. form, *-ol*, indicating a tendency to the action expressed by the verb from which the adjective is formed, as in *brickle, brittle, fickle.*

In words from French which are thoroughly naturalized in English this ending may come from various French endings or suffixes of Latin origin; as in: *couple*, n.; *mantle; pestle, trestle; bottle; cattle; battle; able, humble; gentle.* Cf. also -EL, -AL.

The ending *-le* occurs also as part of other suffixes; cf. for example -ABLE, and the words NEEDLE, RIDDLE, a puzzle.

lea (lē), *n.* [ME. *ley, lay*, AS. *lēah, lēa;* cf. G. dial. *loh* bog, grove, and L. *lucus* grove.] Pasture or grassland, as arable land laid down with grass; a pasture, or meadow. "Plow-torn *leas*" *Shak.*

The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the *lea.* *T. Gray*

lea (lē), *a.* [Cf. LEA pasture, LEA RIG.] Fallow; unplowed. *Eng.*

lea (lē), *n.* [Perh. for *leas*, taken as pl., fr. OF. *laissier* to leave, F. *laisser*, or a derived noun *laisse.* Cf. LEASE.] *Textile Manuf.* **a** A varying measure of yarn; for linen, usually 300 yards; for cotton and silk, 120 yards; a lay. **b** A set of warp threads carried by a loop of the heddle.

leach (lēch), *v. t.*; LEACHED (lēcht); LEACH'ING. [Cf. AS. *leccan* to moisten, wet, E. LETCH.] **1.** To wet; moisten.

2. To percolate (a liquid) through something, as ashes.

3. To subject to the action of percolating water or other liquid in order to remove the soluble parts; to lixiviate; as, to *leach* ashes or coffee.

4. To dissolve out by the action of a percolating liquid; — often used with *out;* as, to *leach* out alkali from ashes.

leach, *v. i.* **1.** To become fluid or melt. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

2. To part with soluble constituents under the effect of a percolating liquid.

leach, *n.* Also *letch.* [See LEACH, *v. t.*] **1.** A perforated vessel to hold wood ashes through which water is to be passed to extract the lye.

2. *Tanning.* A pit or tub in which ooze or tan liquor, subsequently transferred to the tan pits, is made by steeping tan bark in water.

3. *Salt Making.* The saturated brine that is drained from the salt, or left in the pan when the salt is drawn out.

leach'y (-ĭ), *a.* Permitting liquids to pass by percolation; not capable of retaining water; porous; pervious; — said of gravelly or sandy soils, and the like.

lead (lĕd), *n.* [ME. *led, leed, lead*, AS. *lēad;* akin to D. *lood*, MHG. *lōt*, G. *loth* plummet, sounding lead, small weight, Sw. & Dan. *lod*, Ir. *luaidhe* lead.] **1.** A metallic element, heavy, pliable, and inelastic, having a bright, bluish color, but easily tarnishing to dull gray; symbol, *Pb* (L. *plumbum*); at. wt., 207.10; sp. gr., 11.4; weight of a cubic foot about 710 lbs. It rarely occurs native, being usually found in the form of the sulphide, galena, its chief ore. Other lead minerals are cerussite and anglesite (also used as ores), bournonite, pyromorphite, crocoite, wulfenite, etc. Lead is reduced usually by heating with coke or iron in a blast furnace, but also by partial roasting and self-reduction in a reverberatory. The crude product is often treated for the silver and gold which it contains. See PARKES PROCESS, PATTINSON PROCESS. Refined lead is malleable and ductile, though with little tenacity, and is rolled into sheets and drawn into tubes and pipes. It is easily fusible, melting at about 330° C. (626° F.), and hence is easily cast into bullets. Lead is a valuable constituent of alloys, as solder, type metal, Babbitt metal, and pewter, and is very extensively used in making white lead, litharge, minium, etc. Chemically, lead is bivalent (as in litharge and the series of lead salts) and quadrivalent (as in the dioxide). Its salts are poisonous.

2. An article made of lead or an alloy of lead; as: **a** A pot, kettle, caldron, or pan of lead, or, later, of any material. *Obs. or Dial.* **b** A plummet or mass of lead, as one used in sounding at sea. See SOUNDING LINE. **c** *Print.* A thin strip of type metal, used to separate lines of type in printing; hence, a similar strip of brass. Leads vary in thickness from one point ($\frac{1}{72}$ of an inch) to three points ($\frac{1}{24}$) (from twelve to four to pica). The commonest in use is the 2-point; thinner ones are called *thin leads* and thicker ones *thick leads.* **d** *pl.* In England, a familiar term for a flat roof which may be treated as a floor. Not in use in U. S., where lead is sometimes used for church roofs, but tin plate for flat roofs, almost universally. (Cf. PLUMBER, who in England is a roofer; in U. S. not so.) **e** *pl.* Lead framing for panes, as in windows of latticework or stained glass. **f** A lead or tin socket to hold one or more needles in a knitting machine by their shanks. **g** *pl. Salt Making.* A very shallow lead pan used for evaporating brine.

3. **a** Short for BLACK LEAD. **b** A thin cylinder of black lead, or plumbago, used in pencils.

lead (lĕd), *v. t.*; LEAD'ED; LEAD'ING. **1** To cover, or line the inside of, with lead; to clog with lead, as the grooves of a rifle with continuous firing; also, to weight with a piece of lead; to attach lead to.

2. To fix (window glass) in position with leads. Also with *in, up.* See LEAD, *n.* (the metal), 2 **e**.

3. To secure with melted lead, as a bolt or railing into stonework; — often with *in.*

4. To glaze (pottery) with a glaze of which lead or one of its compounds is the chief constituent.

5. *Print.* To place leads between the lines of; — often with *out;* as, to *lead* a page; *leaded* matter.

6. *Mech.* To smooth with a lead lap, as the bore of a gun.

lead (lĕd), *v. i.* **1.** *Naut.* To take soundings with the lead. *R.*

2. To become coated or clogged with lead, as a gun barrel.

lead (lēd), *v. t.*; LED (lĕd); LEAD'ING. [ME. *leden*, AS. *lǣdan* (akin to OS. *lēdian*, D. *leiden*, G. *leiten*, Icel. *leiða*, Sw. *leda*, Dan. *lede*), properly a causative fr. AS. *līdan* to go; akin to OHG. *līdan*, Icel. *līða*, Goth. *leipan* (in comp.). Cf. LOAD, LODE.] **1.** To cause to go with one's self; to bring or take; as, to be *led* up to heaven. *Obs.*

2. To carry or convey, as in a vehicle; to cart; as, to *lead* teinds. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. To bring forward; to introduce, as testimony; to bring. *Obs., except in Scots Law.*

4. To guide or conduct with the hand or by means of some physical contact or connection, as, a father *leads* a child; a jockey *leads* a horse with a halter; a dog *leads* a blind man.

5. To guide or conduct in a certain course, or to a certain place or end, by making the way known; to show the way, esp. by going with or going in advance of; to mark out or show the way to; to serve as a way for. Hence, fig.: To direct in action, thought, opinion, etc.; counsel; instruct; as, this road will *lead* a traveler to Rome; to *lead* a pupil

The Lord went before them by day in a pillar of a cloud, to *lead* them the way. *Ex* XIII. 21.

6. To conduct or direct in motion or action with authority; to have direction or charge of; to take the directing part, or have the initiative, in; as, to *lead* an army or a search; to *lead* a political party; to *lead* an orchestra.

7. To go or to be in advance of; to precede and direct in movement; hence, to be foremost or chief among; to have precedence of; as, the big sloop *led* the fleet; the Guards *led* the attack; Demosthenes *leads* all orators.

And lo! Ben Adhem's name *led* all the rest. *Leigh Hunt*

8. To draw or direct by influence, good or bad; to prevail on; to induce; entice; allure; as, to *lead* one to espouse a righteous cause; to *lead* one astray.

9. To direct, or serve as a way or channel for, the course of (an inanimate thing); to guide or constrain in its passage or course; as, the gutter *leads* the water from the roof; the rope is *led* round the curve by two pulleys.

10. To conduct or carry on; to manage or govern. *Obs.*

11. To guide or conduct one's self in, through, or along (a certain course); hence, to proceed in the way of; to follow the path or course of; to pass; spend. Also, to cause (one) to proceed or follow in (a certain course).

That we may *lead* a quiet and peaceable life. 1 *Tim.* II. 2.

The life he used to *lead* his wife and daughter *Dickens.*

12. To engage in carrying on or performing (dances, songs, etc.); to take part in. *Obs.*

13. *Cards, Dominoes, etc.* To begin a game, round, or trick, with; as, to *lead* trumps; the double five was *led.*

to lead (one) **a chase**, to elude (a pursuer) so as to cause him to chase with effort. — **to lead** (one) **a dance**, to cause one to go through a series of movements or experiences as if guided by a partner in a dance not understood. — **to l apes in**, *or* **into**, hell, to die unmarried, — old maids being playfully asserted to be so occupied in the future life. *Obs. Shak.* — **to l by the nose**, to lead at pleasure, or to cause to follow servilely; to lead blindly, as a person leads a beast. *Shak.* — **to l. captive**, to carry or bring into captivity. — **to l. off**, to begin or take the lead in; to open; as, he *led off* the dance. — **to l. out**, to lead off (a dance, or the like); also, to take as a partner for a dance. — **to l. the way**, to show the way by going in front; to guide. — **to l. to the altar**, to marry (a woman). — **to l. up**, to lead off (a dance). *Obs.*

lead (lēd), *v. i.* **1.** To guide or conduct, as by accompanying, going before, showing, directing with authority, etc.; to have precedence or preeminence, to be first; — used in most of the analogous senses of *lead*, v. t.

2. To be led; to suffer leading; to admit of being led; as, this horse *leads* hard.

3. To tend or reach in a certain direction, or to a certain place; to take its course; as, all roads *lead* to Rome; gambling *leads* to other vices.

to lead off *or* **out**, to go first; to begin.

lead (lēd), *n.* **1.** Action of one that leads or conducts; guidance; direction; as, to take the *lead;* to be under the *lead* of another.

At the time I speak of, and having a momentary *lead*, . . . I am sure I did my country important service *Burke*

2. Precedence; advance position; also, the measure of precedence; as, the white horse had the *lead;* a *lead* of a boat's length, or of half a second.

3. *Cards, Dominoes, etc.* Act or right of playing first in a game, round, or trick; the card, suit, or piece so played; as, your partner has the *lead;* his *lead* was the ace, also, *Curling*, the first player.

4. That which leads or acts as a guide; as: **a** An artificial waterway, as to a mill. **b** A path or alley. *Rare.* **c** An open way or channel in an ice field. **d** A leading string, or leash. **e** *Railroads.* A piece of track leading from a switch to a frog. **f** *Logging.* A snatch block designed to be fastened to a convenient stationary object, used for guiding the hauling cable.

5. In various technical senses: **a** *Theat.* A rôle for a leading man or leading woman; also, one who plays such a rôle. *Colloq.* **b** *Naut.* The course of a rope from end to end; as, he knows the *lead* of each halyard. **c** *Music.* (1) The announcement by one voice part of a theme to be repeated by the other parts. (2) A mark or a short passage in one voice part, as of a canon, serving as a cue for the entrance of others, a presa. **d** *Mining.* (1) A lode. (2) An alluvial deposit in an old river bed. **e** (1) *Steam Engines, etc.* The width of port opening at the end of the stroke; — called **outside lead** when producing preadmission, and **inside, or exhaust, lead** when connecting with the release or exhaust. (2) In an internal-combustion engine, the distance, measured in actual length of piston stroke or the corresponding angular displacement of the crank, of the piston from the end of the compression stroke when ignition takes place; — called in full **lead of the ignition.** When ignition takes place during the working stroke the corresponding distance from the commencement of the stroke is called **negative lead.** **f** *Mach.* The excess above a right angle in the angle between two consecutive cranks, as of a compound engine, on the same shaft. **g** *Civil Engin.* The distance of haul, as from a cutting to an embankment. In computations of cost of earthwork, *lead* is often reckoned as the sum of the horizontal and vertical distances covered. **h** *Mach.* In spiral screw threads, worm wheels, or the like, the amount of advance of any point in the spiral for a complete turn. **i** *Elec.* (1) A conductor conveying electricity, as from a dynamo. (2) The angle between the line joining the brushes of a continuous-current dynamo and the diameter symmetrical between the poles. (3) The advance of the current phase in an alternating circuit beyond that of the electromotive force producing it.

lead of the ignition. See LEAD, *n.*, 5 **e** (2).

lead acetate (lĕd). *Chem.* **a** A colorless or white crystalline salt, $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2{\cdot}3H_2O$, with a sweet, astringent, and metallic taste; — called also **sugar of lead.** It is made by dissolving lead in vinegar, and in other ways, and is used chiefly as a mordant in dyeing and calico printing. It is an irritant poison, producing burning pains, vomiting, etc., and finally collapse. Its antidotes are: any soluble sulphate, common salt, soap, or an alkali. In medicinal doses it is a powerful sedative astringent. **b** Any of several basic salts, one of which, called **tribasic lead acetate**, $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2(PbO)_2{\cdot}H_2O$, is used to precipitate tannin, gum, etc., from vegetable infusions. See also GOULARD'S EXTRACT.

lead burning (lĕd). *Plumbing.* Act or process of joining two pieces of lead by fusion, either by pouring superheated melted lead around the joint or, more commonly, by fusing together the adjoining surfaces by a blowpipe flame. — **lead burner.**

lead carbonate (lĕd). *Chem.* A compound, $PbCO_3$, occurring native as cerussite, and manufactured as a white powder. There are also basic carbonates. See WHITE LEAD.

lead chromate (lĕd). *Chem.* A compound, $PbCrO_4$, occurring native as crocoite, and obtained artificially as a yellow powder (the pigment chrome yellow).

lead colic (lĕd). A violent form of intestinal colic, associated with obstinate constipation, produced by chronic lead poisoning; — called also *painter's colic.*

lead color *or* **colour** (lĕd). A deep bluish gray color, like tarnished lead.

lead dioxide (lĕd). *Chem.* A compound, PbO_2, occurring native as plattnerite and obtained artificially as an amorphous, dark brown powder.

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laz'er-a (lăz'ẽr-ä), *n.* [From Ar. name] A catfish (*Clarias lazera*) of Syria and Africa

la'zi-ly (lā'zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of LAZY.

la'zi-ness, *n* See -NESS.

la'zo (lä'thō; -sō; 268). Var. of LASSO.

lazre † LAZAR. [*or R.*

laz'ule, *n.* Lapis lazuli. *Obs.*

laz'u-li (lăz'ŭ-lĭ), *n.* Lapis lazuli. — **laz'u-line** (-lĭn; -līn), *a.*

lazuli bunting, lazuli finch. A finch (*Cyanospiza amœna*) of the western United States, having the head, neck, and upper parts blue, a band of buff on the breast, and a white belly.

laz'ure, *a.* Azure. *Obs.*

la'zy (lā'zĭ), *v. t. & i.* To laze. *Colloq.*

la'zy-back', *n.* A support for the back, attached to the seat of a carriage. *Colloq., U. S.*

la'zy-bones' (-bōnz'), *n.* Also, *Rare*, **la'zy-bone'**. A lazy person. *Colloq.* [*Colloq.*

la'zy-boots', *n.* A lazy person. [*Colloq.*

la'zy-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

la'zy-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

la'zy-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

‖ laz'za-ro (lăd'zä-rō), *n.*; *pl.* -RI (-rē). [It.] A lazzarone.

Lb., **lb**, *or* **lb**, *pl.* LBS. *Abbr.* Libra (L., pound, in weight).

L. B. *Abbr.* Baccalaureus Literarum (L., Bachelor of Letters); Lectori benevolo (L., to the kind reader); leg bye (*Cricket*); Local Board.

l b. s. *Abbr.* Lectori benevolo salutem (L., to the benevolent reader, greeting).

l.b.w., *or* **l-b-w.** See 4th CRICKET.

L/C. *Abbr.* Letter of Credit.

l. c. *Abbr.* Left center; lower case; loco citato (L., in the place before cited).

L. C. *Abbr.* Lord Chamberlain; Lord Chancellor; Lower Canada.

L. C. B. *Abbr.* Lord Chief Baron.

L. C. J. *Abbr.* Lord Chief Justice. [common multiple.

L. C. M. *Abbr.* Lowest, or least,

L. Corp. *Abbr.* Lance Corporal.

L. C. P. *Abbr.* Licentiate of the College of Preceptors (in London, Eng.). [of credit).

l. cr. Lettre de crédit (F., letter

Ld., *or* **ld.** *Abbr.* Limited; Lord

LD. *Abbr.* Low Dutch.

l d. *Abbr.* Litera dominicalis (L., dominical letter).

L. D., *or* **l d.** *Abbr.* Lady Day; left door; lepide dictum (L., elegantly said); Light Dragoons; London Docks; Low Dutch.

Ldf. *Abbr.* Ludolf.

Ldp., *or* **Lp.** *Abbr.* Lordship.

L. D. S. *Abbr.* Licentiate of Dental Surgery.

L. D. S. I. *Abbr.* Licentiate in Dental Surgery, Ireland.

le. † LAY, LEA, LEE, LIE, LYE.

L:e. *Abbr.* Louise.

l. e. *Abbr. Football.* Left end.

lea (lē; lē). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LEAVE

lea (lē; lē). *n.* [Of Scand. origin; ct. Dan. *lee*, Icel. *lē.*] A scythe. *Dial. Eng.*

lea. *Abbr.* League.

leace. † LEASE, *a. & n.*; LEASH; LEECH, physician.

leach (lēch). Var. of LEECH, edge of a sail.

leach, *n.* [OF. *lesche*, F. *lèche.*] A slice; hence, a food served in slices, as a jelly containing meat, eggs, fruits, and spices. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To slice *Obs.*

leach brine. = LEACH, *n.*, 3. *Obs. or R.*

leach'er. † LECHER.

leach'er, *n.* One that leaches.

Leach's petrel (lēch'ĭz). See PETREL.

leach tub A wooden tub in which ashes are leached.

lead. Dial. Eng. var. of LADE.

lead. Obs. or Scot var. of LEED.

lead'a-ble (lēd'ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

lead'a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lead'age (lēd'ĭj), *n.* [4th *lead* + *-age.*] The distance that coal must be hauled from the mine to a railroad or a vessel. *Eng*

lead angle (lĕd). *Stide Valves* The portion of the angular advance corresponding to the lead.

lead arming (lĕd). = ARMING, *n.*, 3 a. [arge

lead ash *or* **ashes** (lĕd). Lithlead'back' (lĕd'-), *n.* The American dunlin. *Local, U. S.*

lead bar. = LEADING BAR.

Lead'beat'er's cock'a-too' (lĕd'-bēt'ẽrz). [After *Leadbeater*, an

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lead'en (lĕd'n), *a.* [AS. *léaden.*] **1.** Made of lead; of the nature of lead; as, a *leaden* ball; — often used with special allusion to its qualities (as softness, heaviness, etc.) or implication of effects as arising from them, as ineffectualness (in "*leaden* sword"), heaviness of sleep, or soporific effect, in "*leaden* scepter," "*leaden* key," etc.
2. Hence: **a** Like lead in color; dull gray; dun; as, a *leaden* sky. **b** Base in quality; not precious; cheap; as, the *leaden* age; — opposed to *precious* or *golden.* **c** Heavy or dull, as in action, feeling, understanding, etc.; burdensome or oppressive; sluggish; dragging; benumbing; as, a *leaden* appetite; a *leaden* poem. **d** Inert or irresponsive to stimulus; spiritless; unfeeling; — in allusion to the inelasticity of lead.

Has he such a lumpish, *leaden,*
Aching thing in place of a heart? *J. T. Trowbridge.*

3. Heavy; dull; sluggish. "*Leaden* slumber." *Shak.*
4. Hence, various compound words in which *leaden* has one of these senses; as: **lead'en-heart'ed,** having an unfeeling or a spiritless heart; **lead'en-step'ping,** stepping sluggishly; **lead'en-pat'ed, lead'en-skulled',** heavy-witted.
— **lead'en-ly,** *adv.* — **lead'en-ness,** *n.*

lead'er (lēd'ẽr), *n.* One that leads; as: **1.** A person or animal that goes before to guide or show the way, or that precedes or directs in some action, opinion, or movement; esp.: **a** A guide; conductor. **b** One having authority to precede and direct; a chief; a commander; a captain. **c** A driver of a vehicle. *Obs., exc. Dial. Eng.,* a carter. **d** One who precedes and is followed by others in conduct, opinion, undertaking, etc.; the chief of a party, sect, or following; in England, specif., the counsel in a legal proceeding who is entitled to precedence over his associates **e** *Music.* A conductor or director of a band or choir; in an orchestra, the player at the head of the first violins. Also, the first soprano in a chorus, or the first cornetist in a band. **f** *Methodist Ch.* The presiding or directing member of a "class." **g** The front or foremost person in a file or advancing body. **h** The first player in various games. **i** A horse placed in advance of others, — as either of a forward pair of horses, or the front horse of a tandem team.
2. A thing that leads, or serves to lead, guide, or direct; as: **a** A remark or question intended or likely to bring a response, esp. of a particular kind; a leading remark, question, or the like. **b** *Bot.* The upper portion of the primary axis of an excurrent trunk, esp. when extending beyond the rest of the head and forming the apex of the tree. **c** *Hort.* Any vigorous shoot which surpasses in growth others on the same branch or stem; esp., in fruit growing, the shoot from the terminal or uppermost bud. **d** A tendon or sinew. **e** *Mining.* A branch or small vein leading to a larger one. **f** *Mach.* The principal wheel in any kind of machinery; also, a part to guide exactly the motion of another piece. **g** *pl. Print.* A row of dots or hyphens, used in tables of contents, indexes, etc., to lead the eye across a space to the right word or number; hence, type, or, *sing.,* a type, having a row of dots or hyphens on the face. **h** *Fishing* A net, fence, or wall for leading fish into a pound, weir, etc.; also, a line of gut to which the snell of a fly hook is attached, or any similar leading piece of line. **i** *Naut.* A block of hard wood pierced with suitable holes for leading ropes in their proper places; a fair-leader. **j** A pipe for conducting water or other fluid to some particular place, as a rain-water pipe from a roof to a cistern or the ground, or a hot-air pipe in a heating system for a building. **k** A thin paper tube containing a quick match to propagate ignition rapidly, as in pyrotechnics from one firework to another. **l** *Railroads.* = 6th LEAD, 4 **e.** **m** A chief article of trade, esp. one sold at a low price to bring trade. **n** An editorial article; a leading article. *Chiefly Eng.*
Syn. — Chieftain, commander, head. See CHIEF.

lead glance (lĕd). *Min.* = GALENA.

lead'hill-ite (lĕd'hĭl-īt), *n.* [From *Leadhills,* Scotland.] *Min.* A monoclinic mineral of a yellowish or greenish white color, consisting of sulphate and carbonate of lead. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 6.26–6.44.

lead'ing (lĕd'ĭng), *n.* Lead, or articles of lead, collectively, lead work.

lead'ing (lēd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Action of one who leads; act of guiding, directing, governing, etc.; guidance.
2. A thing that leads, as a passage, etc.; a leader, as to an ore vein.
3. Suggestion; hint; example; esp., as among the Quakers, a spiritual prompting.

lead'ing (lēd'ĭng), *p. a.* Guiding; directing; controlling; foremost; serving to lead; as, a *leading* motive; a *leading* man; a *leading* example.
leading article, an editorial article; a leader. — **1. bar,** *Vehicles,* a whippletree for a leading horse, as in a four-in-hand team. — **1. block,** a pulley block for guiding a rope or fall. — **1. buoy,** *Naut.,* a buoy placed as a guide to sailors. — **1. case,** *Law,* a case the decision in which has come to be regarded as settling the law of the question involved, so that it is made a precedent for other like or analogous cases. — **1. hose,** the section of a fire-engine hose next to the discharging nozzle. — **1. light,** *Naut.,* a light which serves as a guide, as in entering or leaving port, etc. — **1. man** *or* **woman** (*or* **lady**), *Theat.,* the actor or actress who plays a rôle second only to the star's, and in stock companies replaces the star. — **1. mark,** *Naut.,* any conspicuous object which serves as a guide, as in entering or leaving port, etc. — **1. melody,** *Music,* the controlling melody in the structure of a piece at any point. — **leading motive.** *Music.* **a** A guiding theme. **b** = LEITMOTIF. — **1. note** *or* **tone,** *Music,* the seventh note or tone ascending in the modern major and minor scales, — so called from its tendency to lead up to the tonic. It is also (rarely) called the *subtonic.* — **1. question,** a question so framed as to guide the person questioned in making his reply; a leader. Leading questions are not allowed in proceedings at law in the examination of one's own witnesses (unless the witness is hostile). — **1. rein,** a rein used for leading an animal. — **1. screw.** *Mach.* See FEED SCREW. — **1. seventh,** *Music,* the first inversion of the dominant major ninth chord. *E. Prout.* — **1. strings,** strings by which children are sometimes supported when beginning to walk; hence, to be in **l. strings,** to be in a state of infancy or dependence, or under the guidance of others. — **1. wheel,** any of the wheels situated before the driving wheels of a locomotive engine. — **1. wind,** *Naut.,* a free or fair wind. — **1. wire,** *Elec.,* a lead.
— **lead'ing-ly,** *adv.*

lead pencil (lĕd). A pencil of which the marking material is graphite (black lead).

lead plant (lĕd). Any of several American fabaceous shrubs of the genus *Amorpha,* esp. *A. canescens,* found throughout the western United States, where its presence is supposed to indicate lead ore. It has hoary-canescent pinnate leaves and dull-colored racemose flowers.

lead poisoning. *Med.* A diseased condition produced by the absorption of lead into the system, common among workers in this metal or in its compounds, as among painters, typesetters, etc.; plumbism. It is characterized by various symptoms, such as anæmia, disturbed nutrition, severe colicky pains, the blue lead line on the gums, local muscular paralysis (wrist drop), etc.

leads'man (lĕdz'măn), *n.; pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). *Naut.* The man who heaves the lead.

lead tree (lĕd). **1.** *Chem.* Lead crystallized in arborescent forms from a solution of some lead salt, as by suspending a strip of zinc in lead acetate.
2. A tropical American mimosaceous tree (*Leucæna glauca*); — prob. so called from the glaucous leaves.

lead wash *or* **water** A dilute solution of basic acetate of lead, used in medicine as an external application, esp. in inflammatory conditions arising from sprains, bruises, burns, blisters, etc.

lead'wort' (lĕd'wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Plumbago,* esp. *P. europæa;* — so called from the lead-blue flowers; also, any plant of the family Plumbaginaceæ.

lead'y (-Y), *a.* Containing, or resembling, lead.

leaf (lēf), *n.; pl.* **LEAVES** (lēvz). [ME. *leef, lef, leaf,* AS. *léaf;* akin to OS. *lâf,* OFries. *laf,* D. *loof* foliage, G. *laub,* OHG. *loub* leaf, foliage, Icel. *lauf,* Sw. *löf,* Dan. *lov,* Goth. *laufs.* Cf. LODGE.] **1. a** One of the lateral outgrowths of a stem, produced in definite succession from the growing point of the latter; esp., in popular usage, one of the ordinary green expanded organs (**foliage leaves**) which make up most of the external covering of a plant, and serve for the elaboration of sap into food materials, as distinguished from floral leaves, scales, and bracts, which perform other than vegetative functions. The relation of foliage leaves to light (see PHOTOSYNTHESIS) results in great diversity of form. Generally, but not always, they consist of three parts: a flat expansion, or **blade,** a stalk, or **petiole,** and a pair of appendages, or **stipules,** at the base. The blade may be simple, or compound, when it is divided into many segments often resembling separate leaves. True foliage leaves are confined to the ferns and seed plants; among the latter they often exhibit special modifications, as insect traps, climbing organs (tendrils), etc. Most ordinary foliage leaves are dorsiventral, though sometimes centric or isobilateral. A section of a typical leaf exhibits on both surfaces a layer of epidermal cells, penetrated by apertures or **stomata,** generally on the under surface; beneath the epidermis a layer of columnar **palisade cells,** rich in chloroplasts; and beneath these a spongy tissue, or **mesophyll,** with numerous intercellular spaces, through which transpiration and gaseous interchange is facilitated. The parenchyma of the leaf is strengthened and supported by a system of **veins,** which are continuations of the vascular bundles in the stem. Technically the term *leaf* includes, besides *foliage leaves,* all foliar structures of the higher plants, as scales and bracts (protective leaves), the perianth of a flower and the sporophylls (floral leaves). Every form of leaf originates from embryonic rudiments and differs from a shoot in that its growth is limited. Arising in definite acropetal or basipetal succession, leaves mark the internodes of a stem and fix the position of the normal branches. See PHYLLOTAXY. **b** A petal; as, a rose *leaf. Colloq.*

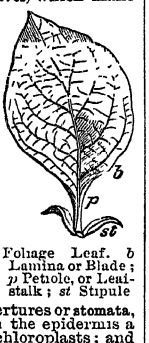

Foliage Leaf. *b* Lamina or Blade; *p* Petiole, or Leaf-stalk; *st* Stipule

2. Tobacco leaves collectively; also, the leaf form of tobacco; — generally with attributive, as Connecticut seed *leaf.*
3. Collectively, the leaves of any plant as an article of commerce, as those of the tea plant.
4. Leaf-sickness. *Obs.*
5. Something suggestive of a leaf, as in being wide and thin, or in being attached to a larger body by one edge or end; as: **a** A part of a book or folded sheet containing two pages, one on each side; also, the written or printed matter thereon. **b** A side, division, or part that slides or is hinged, as of window shutters, folding doors, etc. **c** The movable part of a table top, whether hinged, or separate, as in an extension table. **d** Metal in thin layers, usually thinner than foil. **e** A thin sheet or plate of any substance, natural or made artificially; a lamina; as, the *leaves* in a hoof. **f** One of the layers of fat (**leaf fat**) about the kidneys of a hog, from which leaf lard is made; also, a similar layer of fat in other animals. **g** A hat brim. **h** *Weaving.* A loom harness. **i** *Mach.* (1) Any of the teeth of a pinion, esp. when the pinion is small and comparatively thick. (2) Any of the cylindrical pieces serving as the teeth of a lantern or trundle. **j** *Foundry.* A molder's leaf-shaped trowel or tool. **k** *Firearms.* = LEAF SIGHT. **l** *Math.* A loop of a leaf-shaped curve. **m** One of the laminæ of a laminated spring. **n** One of the thin layers formed by the blisters that form on soap when boiled for evaporation.
to take a leaf out of one's book, to follow, or learn from, one's example.

leaf (lēf), *v. i.;* **LEAFED** (lēft); **LEAF'ING.** To shoot out or produce leaves; to leave; as, the trees *leaf* in May.

leaf, *v. t.* To turn or separate the leaves of, as of a book.

leaf'age (lēf'ĕj), *n.* Foliage; leaves collectively.

leaf beetle. Any beetle of the family Chrysomelidæ.

leaf blade. *Bot.* The expanded portion of a leaf; lamina.

leaf blight. A fungous disease of various cultivated plants, causing decay and fall of the leaves; also, any of the numerous parasitic fungi causing it.

leaf bridge. A drawbridge having a platform, or leaf, which swings vertically on hinges.

leaf bug. Any of various bugs, esp. of the heteropterous families Tingitidæ and Capsidæ. See CAPSIDÆ.

leaf butterfly. Any of certain butterflies which mimic leaves, esp. those constituting the nymphalid genus *Kallima,* found in southern Asia and the East Indies; — so called because they are so shaped and colored that when settled on a twig, with wings closed, the appearance is almost exactly that of a dry leaf.

leaf climber. *Bot.* A climbing plant that supports itself by means of its leaves, these either having petioles which twist round the support, as in the clematis, or developing tendrils, as in the pea. — **leaf'-climb'ing,** *a.*

leaf'cup' (lēf'kŭp'), *n.* A coarse American asteraceous weed of the genus *Polymnia* (*P. uvedalia* and *P. canadensis*); — so called from the leafy, cup-shaped involucre.

leaf curl. A very common and destructive disease caused by the parasitic fungus *Exoascus deformans,* affecting the leaves of stone fruits, esp. the peach.

leaf cutting. *Hort.* A cutting consisting of a leaf instead of a shoot. Many plants, as the begonia, gloxinia, etc., are commonly propagated by this means.

leaf'-cut'ting, *a.* That cuts leaves.
leaf-cutting ant, any of several tropical American ants, mostly of the genus *Atta,* which cut and carry off the leaves of certain trees. They live in large colonies, and utilize the material cut from the leaves to cultivate a certain fungus, their chief food. — **1. bee,** any of various wild bees of the genus *Megachile,* which cut rounded pieces from the edges of leaves, or petals, to be used in building their nests, which are made in holes and crevices, or in a rolled-up leaf. Among the common American species are *M. brevis* and *M. centuncularis.*

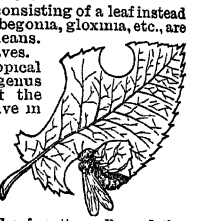
Leaf-cutting Bee of the Rose (*Megachile centuncularis*). (¾)

leaf folder. Any of several moths whose larvæ make shelter cases by folding the leaves of plants, as the apple *leaf folder* (*Alcemis minuta*).

leaf'-foot'ed, *a.* Having leaflike expansions on the legs. — **leaf-footed bug,** *also* **leaf-foot bug,** any large sap-sucking bugs of the genus *Leptoglossus,* having leaflike expansions on the legs, esp.: **a** *L. oppositus,* injurious to the cucumber, melon, and squash. **b** *L. phyllopus,* very injurious to the orange, peach, pear, etc.

Leaf-footed Bug (*Leptoglossus phyllopus*) × ½.

leaf hopper. Any of numerous small leaping homopterous insects which constitute the family Jassidæ or superfamily Jassoidea (see JASSIDÆ). They are usually of slender rather elongated form, holding the wings, when at rest, in a sloping position on the back like the sides of a gable roof, and having a row of spines on the hind tibiæ. They suck the juices of plants, and on account of their abundance do considerable damage to grass, fruit trees, etc. See GRAPE-LEAF HOPPER.

leaf insect. Any of certain orthopterous insects of the family Phasmidæ, esp. of the genus *Phyllium,* in which the wings, and sometimes expansions upon the legs, resemble leaves in color and form. They are common in southern Asia and the East Indies.

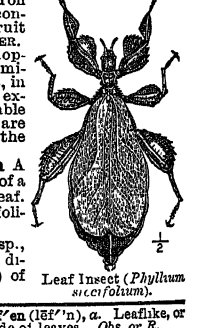
Leaf Insect (*Phyllium siccifolium*). ½

leaf'let (lēf'lĕt), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* **a** A sepal. *Obs.* **b** One of the divisions of a compound (pinnate or palmate) leaf.
2 Popularly, a small or young foliage leaf.
3. A leaflike organ or part; esp., *Human Anat.,* one of the three divisions (right, middle, and left) of the diaphragm.

explorer.] An Australian cockatoo (*Cacatua leadbeateri*) which is white with a red and yellow crest and a pinkish tinge to the head and under parts.
lead eater (lĕd) India rubber; — an obs. popular name alluding to its use in erasing marks of black lead pencil from paper.
lead'ed (-ĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of LEAD to cover, etc., with lead.
— **leaded glass** *or* **sash,** sash in which the glass is held together by lead bars of I-shaped section
lead'en, *v. t.* To make like lead.
lead'er-ess (lēd'ẽr-), *n.* See -ESS.
lead'er-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* A short editorial paragraph in a periodical. *Eng.*
lead'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
lead'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
lead glass (lĕd). Glass containing lead. See FLINT GLASS.
lead glaze. An earthenware glaze containing lead, mostly disused because poisonous.
lead'ish, *a.* Like lead. *Obs.*
lead lap (lĕd). *Mach.* A lap of lead charged with emery and oil.
lead'less, *a.* See -LESS.
lead light (lĕd). A leaded light; a window or part of a window (see LIGHT) of leaded glass.
lead line (lĕd). a *Med.* A dark line along the gums due to deposition of metallic lead, in lead poisoning. b *Naut.* A sounding line.
lead line (lĕd). **1.** *Engin.* The vertical line to the left of an indicator diagram, showing by its distance from the diagram the amount of lead.
2 *Logging.* A wire rope, with an eye at each end, used to anchor the snatch block in setting a lead.
lead'man (lĕd'măn), *n.* A worker or a dealer in lead; also, a lead miner. [for polishing.
lead mill. A lapidary's lead lap
lead monoxide. See LITHARGE.
lead nail (lĕd). A nail to secure sheet lead to a roof.
lead nitrate. *Chem.* A soluble, white, crystalline salt, $Pb(NO_3)_2$, obtained by dissolving lead or lead oxide in dilute nitric acid. It is used in dyeing. [COT.
lead ocher *or* **ochre.** = MASSI-
lead'-off' (lĕd'ôf'), *n.; pl* **-OFFS** (-ôfs'). A beginning or leading action, as in boxing, a hit made in offense.
lead palsy (lĕd). *Med.* Paralysis due to lead poisoning. [oxide.
lead peroxide. *Chem.* Lead di-
lead plaster. *Pharm.* A plaster containing lead salts of the fatty acids; diachylon.
lead rail (lĕd). Either of the rails of a lead. See LEAD, *n.*, 4 e
lead reins (lĕd). The reins of leading horses. [FEED SCREW.
lead screw (lĕd). *Mach.* See
leads'man, *n.* Lodesman. *Obs.*
lead soap (lĕd) A soap consisting of the lead salt of a fatty acid; specif., lead plaster.
lead spar (lĕd). *Min.* = CERUS-SITE. [STONE.
lead'stone' (lĕd'-), *n.* = LOAD-
lead sulphate (lĕd). *Chem.* A compound, $PbSO_4$, occurring native as anglesite, and obtained artificially as a white crystalline powder.
lead sulphide. *Chem.* A compound, PbS, occurring native as galena, and obtained artificially as a black precipitate.
lead track (lĕd). *Railroads.* An extended track connecting either end of a yard with the main line; a drilling track.
lead vinegar (lĕd). A solution of basic acetate of lead.
lead vitriol (lĕd). = ANGLESITE
lead'way' (lĕd'wā'), *n.* A way that leads to a particular place.
lead white. = WHITE LEAD **a.**
lead work. = FILLING e.
lead'work' (lĕd'wûrk'), *n.* Anything made of lead, or work that is done with lead.
lea'e (lē). Scot. var. of LEAVE.
leaf + LIVE, LIVE.
leaf bud. A bud which develops into a leafy shoot and does not produce flowers.
leaf bundle *Bot.* A leaf trace.
leaf chafer. Any of numerous scarabæid beetles which when adult feed on foliage, as the cockchafer and May beetles.
leaf comb *Poultry.* See COMB, 3.
leaf crumpler. Any of several species of small American moths or their caterpillars, which form a nest by crumpling and fastening leaves together in clusters. The best-known species (*Mineola indigenella*) feeds on the apple and related trees.
leaf cutter. A leaf-cutting ant or bee. [-DOM.
leaf'dom (lēf'dŭm), *n.* See
leafed (lēft), *a.* Having (such) a leaf or (so many) leaves; — used in composition.
leaf'en (lēf'n), *a.* Leaflike, or made of leaves. *Obs. or R.*
leaf'er-y (-ẽr-Y), *n.* Leafage. *R.*
leaf fat See LEAF, *n.*, 5f
leaf finch. The bullfinch. *Local, Eng.*
leaf flea. A jumping plant louse of the family Psyllidæ.
leaf'ful, *a.* [AS. *léaffull, geléaffull.* Cf. BELIEF.] Believing; faithful. *Obs.*
leaf gap. *Bot.* A break in the conjunctive tissue of a hollow stele, caused by the separation of the vascular bundle of a leaf.
leaf green. Chlorophyll.
leaf'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
leaf'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LEAF.
leaf'it, *n.* [Dim. of *leaf.*] A leaflet. *Obs.*
leaf lard. See LARD, LEAF, 5f.
leaf'less, *a* See -LESS. — **leaf'-less-ness,** *n.*
leaf lichen. A foliaceous lichen.
leaf louse. An aphid.
leaf manna. = LERP.

4. *Print.* A sheet of small pages which are folded, but not stitched; a folder.

leaf metal. Metal in thin leaves, as gold, silver, or tin.

leaf miner. Any of various small insects, mostly Lepidoptera and Diptera, which, in the larval stages, burrow in and eat the parenchyma of leaves; as, the pear-tree *leaf miner* (*Orniix geminatella*).

leaf mosaic. *Bot.* The closely interwoven pattern or mosaic exhibited by the leaves of many plants through adjustment to the light relations. The tendency to expose as large a leaf surface as possible to sunlight results in the close fitting of one leaf to the space between its neighbors. The common ivy affords an example of a *leaf mosaic.*

leaf'-nosed' (lēf'nōzd'), *a.* Having a leaflike membrane on the nose; — said of certain bats, esp. of the families Phyllostomatidæ, Rhinolophidæ, and Nycteridæ.

leaf notcher. A pale bluish green beetle (*Artipus floridanus*), which, in Florida, eats the edges of the leaves of orange trees; — called also *orange-leaf beetle.*

leaf roller. The larva of any insect (esp. certain tortricid moths) which makes a nest by rolling up plant leaves.

leaf rust. Any disease of leaves due to parasitic fungi of the order Uredinales; also, a fungus causing the disease.

leaf sewer. A tortricid moth, or its caterpillar, which makes a nest by rolling up a leaf and fastening the edges together with silk, as if sewn; esp., *Ancylis nubeculana*, which feeds upon the apple tree.

leaf sheath. **a** = SHEATH, 2 **a.** **b** = OCREA. **c** The sheathing base of a petiole, as that of the grasses.

leaf sickness. A digestive disorder of sheep, esp. young lambs, confined to localized sections and supposed to be caused by the ingestion of certain leaves.

leaf sight. *Firearms.* A hinged sight on a firearm, which can be raised or folded down, usually carrying a sliding bar with the peephole or notch. See SIGHT, *Illust.*

leaf spine. *Bot.* A spine developed from a leaf instead of from a branch, as that of the barberry.

leaf spot. Any disease of plants causing discolored spots upon leaves, due to parasitic fungi of the genera *Phyllosticta, Septoria*, etc.; also, any fungus causing the disease.

leaf'stalk' (lēf'stôk'), *n.* A petiole.

leaf' ti'er (tī'ẽr). A tortricid moth whose larva makes a nest by fastening the edges of a leaf together with silk, esp., *Alceris cinderella*, found on the apple tree.

leaf trace. *Bot.* One of the vascular bundles passing from a leaf into a stem, continuing distinct for some distance before it fuses with the stele.

leaf'work' (lēf'wûrk'), *n.* Any ornamental work resembling leaves.

leaf'y (-i), *a.*; LEAF'I-ER (-i-ẽr); LEAF'I-EST. **1.** Furnished with, or abounding in, leaves; clothed with leaves; as, the *leafy* forest. "The *leafy* month of June." *Coleridge.* **2.** Having broad-bladed leaves; broad-leaved. **3.** Made or consisting of leaves. "A *leafy* bed." *Byron.* **4.** Of the nature of a leaf; laminate; as, a *leafy* layer.

league (lēg), *n.* [Cf. OF. *legue*, commonly *lieue, liue*, a measure of length, F. *lieue*, Pr. *lega, legua;* all fr. LL. *leuga, leuca*, of Celtic origin: cf. Armor. *leo, lev* (perh. from French), Ir. *leige* (perh. from English).] **1.** A measure of distance varying for different times and countries from about 2.4 to 4 6 miles (3.9–7.4 kilometers). In English-speaking countries it is estimated at three miles, either statute (land league, 4 83 km.) or nautical (marine league, 5 56 km.), but is usually employed indefinitely or poetically. In France the league (*lieue*) is now 4 km. (2.49 mi.). The old Spanish land league (*legua*) of 4.23 km. (2.63 mi.) is used in the Philippines, Mexico, Texas, etc. Other values are: Argentina, 5.20 km. (3.23 mi.) or 5 km. (3 11 mi.); Brazil, 6 17 km. (3 84 mi.) or 6.60 km. (4.10 mi.); Bolivia, about 5.60 km. (3 50 mi.); Paraguay, 4.33 km. (2.69 mi.).

2. A measure of area; a square league (5,760 acres for the English land league; about 4,409 acres, or 1,785 hectares, for the old Spanish land league).

3. A stone erected near a public road to mark the distance of a league. *Obs.*

league (lēg), *n.* [F. *ligue*, It. *liga*, var. of *lega*, fr. L. *ligare* to bind; cf. Sp. *liga.* Cf. ALLY a confederate, LIGATURE.] **1.** An agreement or covenant between two or more nations, parties, or persons, for the accomplishment of some purpose by their coöperation, as for mutual defense, or for furtherance of commercial, religious, or political interests, etc.; also, the alliance or combination so formed, or the parties to it taken collectively; a confederacy.

And let there be
'Twixt us and them no *league*, nor amity. *Denham*

Among the more celebrated *leagues* are the following:

NAME.	PARTIES & DATE.	PURPOSE, OUTCOME, ETC.
Achæan L.	Greek towns; 281 B. C.	Overthrown by Rome in 146 B. C.
Ætolian L.	Greek districts or tribes; 338 B. C.	People became Roman citizens by treaty in 189 B. C.
Catholic L. of Ratisbon	Rom. Catholics of Germany; 1524	To enforce edict of Worms against Luther, ineffectual.
Catholic L.	Rom. Cath. States of Germany; 1530	To defend the ancient faith.
Catholic L.	Rom. Catholics of Germany; 1610	To check a league of Protestants, called the Union.
Catholic L.	See HOLY, or	CATHOLIC, LEAGUE.
Hanseatic L.	German free towns & many foreign towns; 1241	Commercial; very successful for a time; dissolved in 1630.
Holy L.	Venice, Henry VIII. of England, Pope Julius II., & Ferdinand V. of Spain; 1511	Against Louis XII of France, to drive him from Italy; unsuccessful and dissolved in 1513 (Pope's death).
Holy L.	Pope Clement VII. & Francis I.; 1526.	Against Charles V.; his forces sacked Rome and made the Pope a captive.
Holy L.	R. Cath. princes of Germany; 1538	To counteract the League of Smalkald.
Holy L.	Pius V., Spain, & Venice; 1570	Against Turks; won at Lepanto; Venice withdrew in 1573
Holy, *or* Catholic, L. (*The League*)	Rom. Catholics of France; 1576	To prevent succession of Henry of Navarre, enthrone Duke of Guise, crush the Huguenots; ended by Henry's abjuration of Protestant faith in 1593
Holy L.	Innocent XI., Emp. Leopold I., Venice, Poland, & Russia; 1684	Against Turks; drove them from Hungary and Greece; Russians took Azov
L. of Augsburg	European States; 1686	Against Louis XIV. of France; unsuccessful war, 1688–97.
L. of Cambrai	Louis XII. of France, Emperor Maximilian, Pope Julius II., and Ferdinand V. of Spain, 1508	Partition of Venice's provinces, failed through dissensions.
L. of Schmalkalden *or* Smalkald	Protestant princes & imperial cities, 1531	Against Charles V. and the Catholic League (1530); Charles V. won in Schmalkaldic War (1546–47).
L. of the Gueux *or* Beggars	Nobles and gentlemen of Netherlands; 1566	Against estab of Inquisition; broken up in 1567; many executed.
Lombard L., *or* L. of Lombardy	Northern Italian cities; 1167	Against Emperor Fredk. I; gained independence (1183); successfully revived in 1226 against Fredk. II.

2. Any agreement, compact, or covenant. *Rare.*

Syn. — Combination, compact, covenant, coalition, confederacy, confederation. See ALLIANCE.

The League, the Holy League of 1576–93. See above.

league (lēg), *v. a. & i.*; LEAGUED (lēgd); LEA'GUING (lē'ging). [Cf. F. *se liguer.* See 2d LEAGUE.] To unite in a league or confederacy; to combine for mutual support; to confederate. *South.*

lea'guer (lē'gẽr), *n.* A member of a league; specif. [*cap.*], *F. Hist.*, a member of the Holy League.

lea'guer, *n.* [D. *leger* camp, bed, couch, lair. See LAIR; cf. BELEAGUER.] **1.** The camp of a besieging army, a camp in general. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. A siege or beleaguering. *Rare.* *Scott.*

leak (lēk), *n.* [Akin to D. *lek* leaky, a leak, G. *leck*, Icel. *lekr* leaky, Dan. *læk* leaky, a leak, Sw. *läck;* cf. AS. *hlec* full of cracks or leaky (perh. not a kindred word). Cf. LEAK, *v.*] **1.** A crack, crevice, fissure, or hole which (contrary to what is intended) admits water or other fluid, or lets it escape; as, a *leak* in a roof; a *leak* in a gas pipe. "One *leak* will sink a ship." *Bunyan.* Also fig.; as, a *leak* in the treasury.

2. Act of leaking; leakage; as, the *leak* gained on the ship's pumps; the *leak* of a secret.

3. *Elec.* A loss of electricity through imperfect insulation; also, the point at which such loss occurs.

leak, *v. i.*; LEAKED (lēkt); LEAK'ING. [Akin to D. *lekken*, G. *lecken, lechen*, Icel. *leka*, Dan. *lække*, Sw *läcka;* cf. AS. *leccan* to wet, moisten. See LEAK, *n.*] **1.** To let water or other fluid in or out (contrary to what is intended) through a hole, crevice, etc.; as, the cask *leaks;* the boat *leaks.*

2. To enter or escape (contrary to what is intended), as a fluid, through a hole, crevice, etc.; to pass gradually into, or out of, something; also, fig., to be divulged gradually or clandestinely; to become public; — usually with *in* or *out;* as, the facts *leaked* out.

3. To urinate. *Obs.*

4. Of dynamite, to sweat.

leak, *v. t.* **1.** To permit to enter or escape through a leak; as, to *leak* water or gas. *Hooke.*

2. To permit or cause to flow or escape little by little, as if by a leak. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

leak'age (lēk'ăj), *n.* [Cf D. *lekkage*, for sense 1.] **1.** A leaking; an entering or escaping by a leak.

2. *Com.* An allowance, or tare, of a certain rate per cent for loss by leaking.

3. *Elec.* A leak; leakage flux.

4. That which, or the amount that, leaks in or out.

leakage coefficient. *Elec* A coefficient, variously defined, for indicating the amount of magnetic leakage, as the ratio of leakage flux to useful or total flux, or the ratio of total to useful flux.

leakage conductance. *Elec.* The reciprocal of insulation resistance, measuring the imperfection of insulation.

leakage conductor. *Elec.* A conductor providing a direct path for leakage currents in order to prevent leakage into neighboring lines.

leakage flux. *Elec.* Lines of force which do not follow a useful path, as the lines which pass between the pole pieces of a dynamo without passing through the armature, or the lines which fail to pass through both primary and secondary windings of a transformer or induction motor; — called also *magnetic leak* or *leakage*

leakage reactance. *Elec.* Reactance due to leakage flux.

leak'y (lēk'i), *a.*; LEAK'I-ER (-i-ẽr); LEAK'I-EST. **1.** Permitting water or other fluid to leak in or out; as, a *leaky* roof or cask.

2. Apt to disclose secrets; tattling; not close. *Colloq.*

3. Incontinent of urine; obliged to urinate often.

leal (lēl), *a.* [OF. *leial*, another form of *loial*, F. *loyal.* See LOYAL.] **1.** Faithful; loyal; true. *Now Poetic or Dial.*

All men true and *leal*, all women pure. *Tennyson.*

2. True; genuine; correct; accurate; real; as, *leal* truth; a *leal* shot; *leal* testimony. *Obs.*

3. Legal; lawful; just. *Obs.*

lean (lēn), *v. i.*; LEANED (lēnd), sometimes LEANT (lēnt); LEAN'ING. [ME. *lenen*, AS. *hlinian, hleonian*, v. i.; akin to OS. *hlinōn*, D. *leunen*, OHG. *hlinēn, linēn*, G. *lehnen*, L. *inclinare*, Gr. κλίνειν, L. *clivus* hill, slope. Cf. DECLIVITY, CLIMAX, INCLINE, LADDER.] **1.** To lie down or recline; to rest. *Obs. or Scot.*

2. To incline or bend so as to receive support; to cast one's weight by inclining or bearing down to one side, as, *lean* on me as we walk; he *leaned* on his staff

3. To incline, deviate, or bend from a vertical position; to be in a position thus inclining or deviating, as, she *leaned* out at the window; a *leaning* column.

4. To incline in opinion or desire; to conform in conduct; to tend; — with *to, toward*, etc.

They delight rather to *lean* to their old customs *Spenser.*

5. To rest or rely for support, comfort, and the like; — with *on, upon*, or *against.*

He *leaned* not on his fathers but himself. *Tennyson.*

6. To go in haste, as one leaning over in running. *Rare.*

lean (lēn), *n.* Act of leaning; slope or inclination.

lean, *v. t.* To cause to lean; to incline; to support or rest.

His fainting limbs against an oak he *leant.* *Dryden.*

lean (lēn), *a.*; LEAN'ER (-ẽr); LEAN'EST. [ME *lene*, AS. *hlǣne;* perh. akin to E. *lean* to incline.] **1** Wanting flesh; destitute of, or deficient in, fat; not plump; meager; thin; lank; as, a *lean* body; a *lean* man; *lean* cattle.

2. Having little fat, or free from fat; chiefly or wholly of muscle; — said of flesh; as, he eats only *lean* meat.

3. Wanting fullness, richness, sufficiency, or productiveness; deficient in quality or contents; slender; scant; barren; bare; mean; — used lit. and fig.; as, the *lean* earth; *lean* ores; a *lean* harvest; a *lean* purse; a *lean* discourse; *lean* wages. "No *lean* wardrobe." *Shak.*

4. Hence: **a** Of clays, deficient in plasticity. **b** Of coal, deficient in volatile matter. **c** Of lime, not slaking freely. **d** Of ore, containing little valuable mineral.

5. *Print.* **a** Of a character that prevents the earning of good wages, as by using or having type thinner than a standard, through illegibility of copy, etc.; as, *lean* work; *lean* matter. **b** Thin; slender, as, type with a *lean* face; a *lean*, or light, stroke in a letter. See TYPE.

6. *Shipbuilding.* Sharp or clean cut; not bluff. *Rare.*

Syn. — Slender, spare, meager, lank, gaunt. See THIN.

lean (lēn), *n.* **1.** That part of flesh which consists principally of muscle without the fat; lean meat.

2. *Print.* Unremunerative copy or work.

Le-an'der (lē-ăn'dẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λείανδρος, Λέανδρος; cf. for the last part of the word Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man.] **a** Masc. prop. name. F. *Léandre* (lā'ăN'dr'); It. & Sp. *Leandro* (lā-ăn'drō). **b** See HERO AND LEANDER.

lean'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LEAN, *v.*; specif.: *vb. n.* Act or state of inclining; inclination; tendency; as, a *leaning* towards Calvinism. — **leaning note,** *Music*, an appoggiatura, — **l. thread,** *Mech.*, a screw thread not symmetrical about a line perpendicular to the axis of the helix. — **l. tower,** any of many towers which are out of the true vertical, having a visible slant. The most celebrated is that of Pisa, Italy, which is the campanile of the Cathedral, being 13 feet out of the perpendicular in a height of 179 feet. Two at Bologna, three at Venice, and one at Zaragoza have a still greater inclination. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*

lean'-to' (lēn'tōō'), *a. Arch.* Having only one slope or pitch; — said of a roof. See ROOF, *Illust.* — *n.* A wing or extension of a building having a single-pitched roof, and usually projecting from a higher structure with a double pitch or complete roof. Thus, an aisle of a church is commonly a *lean-to*, and the narthex or porch often is. Called also *penthouse*, and *to-fall.*

Lea, *or* Lea's, oak (lē; lēz). A peculiar American oak (*Quercus leana*), now generally regarded as hybrid between the shingle oak (*Q. imbricaria*) and the quercitron (*Q. velutina*).

leap (lēp), *v. i.*; LEAPED (lēpt) or LEAPT (lēpt); LEAP'ING (lēp'ing). [ME. *lepen, leapen*, AS. *hlēapan* to leap, jump, run; akin to OS. *ā̆hlōpan*, OFries. *hlapa*, D. *loopen*, G. *laufen*, OHG. *louffan, hlauffan*, Icel. *hlaupa*, Sw. *lopa*, Dan *löbe*, Goth. *ushlaupan.* Cf. ELOPE, INTERLOPER, LOPE.] **1.** To run; rush; as, to *leap* home. *Obs.*, exc. in to *leap* into the fray, combat, etc.

2. To spring clear of the ground with the feet; to jump; to vault; as, to *leap* over a fence, or upon a horse.

Leap in with me into this angry flood. *Shak.*

3. To spring or move suddenly as if by a jump or by jumps; to bound; to move swiftly. Also fig.

My heart *leaps* up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky. *Wordsworth.*

4. Specif.: **a** Of a fish, to spring out of water. **b** Of the heart, pulse, etc., to throb; to beat high.

5. To pass abruptly, as from one topic or time to another.

leap, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over by a leap or jump; as, to *leap* a wall, or a ditch.

2. To copulate with (a female beast); to cover.

3. To cause to leap; as, to *leap* a horse across a ditch.

leap, *n.* **1.** Act of leaping; a jump; spring; bound; sudden move or transition.

Wickedness comes on by degrees, . . . and sudden *leaps* from one extreme to another are unnatural. *L'Estrange.*

Changes of tone may proceed either by *leaps* or by glides. *H. Sweet.*

2. A place that is, or must be, leaped over; the distance covered by a leap; specif., a place in a waterfall where fish can shoot up in ascending the stream.

3. Copulation with, or coverture of, a female beast.

4. *Mining.* A fault. See FAULT, 8.

5. *Music.* A passing from one note to another by an interval of two, or more usually several, diatonic steps.

a leap in the dark, an act whose consequence cannot be foreseen; a venture made blindly.

leap day. The day added in a leap year; February 29.

leap'frog' (lēp'frŏg'), *n.* A play among boys, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him, placing his hands on the shoulders of the former.

leaf mold *or* **mould** Soil composed mainly or wholly of decayed leaves; humus.

leaf'-op-posed', *a.* Opposite-leaved. *Rare.*

leaf plant. A foliage plant.

leaf'-red', *n.* Erythrophyll.

leaf scar. *Bot.* The scar or cicatrix, left by the fall of a leaf.

leaf soil. = LEAF MOLD.

leaf spring. = LAMINATED SPRING.

leaf'-tailed' geck'o. An Australian gecko (*Gymnodactylus platurus*) having a broad, flat tail.

leaf tendril. *Bot.* A tendril morphologically a leaf or a part of a leaf, as that of the pea.

leaf tobacco. Tobacco in the entire leaves.

lea'full † LEEFUL.

leaf valve. A valve which moves on a hinge.

leaf wasp. A sawfly. [*Ref Sp.*]

leag, leagd League, leagued.

lea'guer (lē'gẽr), *n.* [D. *ligger, legger*, cask.] An old Dutch liquid measure equivalent to about 128 imperial gallons (153.7 U. S. gallons or 5.82 hectoliters), still in use locally, as in Cape Colony. *Obs.* See MEASURE, *Table.*

lea'guer, *v. t.* To besiege; to beleaguer. *Obs.* [trooper. *Obs.*]

lea'guer-er, *n.* A besieger; a

leaguer lady. A female camp follower; — called also **leaguer lass, l. laundress.** *Obs. or Hist.*

Le'ah (lē'a). *Bib.* See LABAN.

leak, *a.* [See LEAK, *n.*] Leaky. *Obs.*

leakage current. *Elec.* = EXCITING CURRENT.

leakage factor. *Elec.* = COEFFICIENT OF LEAKAGE.

leak'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

leak'less. *a.* See -LESS.

leakt. Leaked. *Ref. Sp.*

leal, *adv* In a leal manner. *Obs. or Scot.* [authorize. *Obs.*]

leal, *v. t* To make lawful; to

lea'land (lē'land; lĕ'-), **ley'-land** (lē'-), **lay'land** (lā'-), *n.* [See LEA, *n.*; LAND.] = LEA, grassland.

leal'ly (lēl'ĭ), *adv.* of LEAL.

leal'ness, *n* See -NESS

le'al-ty (lē'ăl-tĭ; lēl'tĭ), *n.* Loyalty. *Obs or R.*

lean (lēm). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LYAM, leash.

leam (lēm), *n.* A drain in a fen. *Dial. Eng.*

leam, *n.* The husk of a nut. *Dial. Eng.*

leam, *v. t. & i.* To take, or to come, out of the husk, as nuts. *Dial. Eng.*

leam, *n. & v. i.* [ME. *leem, leme, leome*, AS. *lēoma* light, brightness; akin to E. *light*, n.] Flash; glimmer; gleam. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

leame. † LOAM.

leam'er, *n.* [See LEAM a husk.] A rut with a husk. *Dial. Eng.*

leam'er. Var. of LIMER, hound.

lean. Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of LAYNE, to conceal.

lean, *n.* [AS. *lēan.*] Reward *Obs.*

lean, *v. t.* To become lean. *Obs.*

lean, *v. i.* 1. [AS. *hlǣnian.*] To make lean, or thin. *Colloq.*

2. [From LEAN, *a.* & *n.*] *Whaling.* To cut the lean from (blubber).

leand (lēnd), **lent** (lĕnt). Leaned *Ref. Sp.*

leane. † LEND.

lean'er, *n.* One that leans.

lean'-face', *a.* Designating type with a lean face See TYPE.

lean'-faced' (-fāst'), *a.* Having a lean face. [TAEL.

le-ang'. Var. of LIANG. See

A rut with a husk. *Dial. Eng.*

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le-ang'. Var. of LIANG. See

lean'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

lean'ly, *adv.* of LEAN. See -LY.

lean'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lean'-ŏt'moth (lēn'-ŏt'nŏth; -nōth). *Bib* Part of the title of Ps. lxxxviii. translated in R. V. margin "for singing." See MAHALATH. [LEAN.

leant (lĕnt), *pret. & p. p* of

lean'-wit'ted, *a.* Having but little sense or shrewdness.

lean'y, *a.* Lean. *Obs.*

leap. Dial. Eng. var. of LEEP.

leap (lēp), *n.* [AS. *lēap.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** A basket. **b** A weel or wicker trap for fish.

leap'er. † LEPPER.

leap'er, *n.* [AS. *hlēapere.*] **1.** One that leaps.

leap'ing (lēp'ĭng), *p. pr.* of LEAP. — **leaping cucumber**, the squirting cucumber. — **l. fish.** = JUMPING FISH. — **l. spider.** = JUMPING SPIDER.

leap'ing, *n.* [AS. *hlēapung.*] Act of one that leaps. — **leaping head,** *or* **horn,** the third pommel of a sidesaddle, pressed by the knee in mounting. See SIDESADDLE, *Illust.* — **l. house,** a brothel. *Obs.* — **l. pole,** a pole used in leaping. — **l. time,** youth. *Obs.* — **l. weir,** *Hydraul. Engin.,* a weir before an aqueduct intake to cause flood water to overshoot the opening while permitting an ordinary flow to enter.

leap year. **a** A year containing 366 days; every fourth year, in which any fixed date after February *leaps* over a day of the week and falls on the next week day but one to that on which it fell the year before. Centesimal years exactly divisible by 400, as 2000, and others exactly divisible by 4, as 1908, are leap years. See the *Julian* and *Gregorian calendars,* under CALENDAR, *n*, 1 **b** By extension, a year (in any calendar) in which there is intercalation; an embolismic year.

Lear (lēr), *n.* A legendary king of Britain, and the hero of Shakespeare's tragedy "King Lear." In the play, Lear seeks to test his daughters' love for him by the strength of their protestations of it, with a view to relieving himself of the cares of state in his old age. His elder daughters, Goneril and Regan, so outshine their younger sister, Cordelia, that he divides his kingdom between them and disinherits Cordelia, who is none the less taken to wife by the king of France. Once in power, the elder daughters drive the old man to madness by their neglect and abuse of him, and he wanders away to the seacoast, where he is found and cared for by Cordelia, who with her husband has entered England with an army to rescue her father and restore his kingdom. In the battle that ensues, however, the sisters are successful, and Cordelia being captured, they cause her to be hanged in prison. Lear slays the hangman and rescues her body, but dies of grief when unable to restore her to life. (See GONERIL, REGAN.) Geoffrey of Monmouth, in whose "History" the Lear story is given at length, relates that "Leir" (son of Bladud) is restored to his throne by "Cordeilla," who defeats her sisters and succeeds her father. See LLYR.

learn (lûrn), *v. t.;* LEARNED (lûrnd) or LEARNT (lûrnt); LEARN'ING. [ME. *lernen, leornen,* AS. *leornian;* akin to OS. *lĭnōn,* for *lirnōn,* OHG. *lirnēn, lernēn,* G *lernen;* fr. the root of AS. *lāēran* to teach, akin to OS. *lērian,* OHG. *lēran,* G. *lehren,* Goth. *laisjan,* also to Goth. *lais* I know, *leis* acquainted (in comp.), all prob. from a root meaning, to go, go over, and hence, to learn. Cf. LAST a mold of the foot, LORE.] **1.** To gain knowledge or understanding of, or skill in, by study, instruction, or investigation; to receive instruction concerning; to fix in the mind; as, to *learn* a lesson; to *learn* dancing; to *learn* to skate; to *learn* the violin. "*Learn* to do well." *Is.* i. 17.

Now *learn* a parable of the fig tree. *Matt.* XXIV. 32

2. To acquire information or intelligence about; to find out about; to ascertain; to hear.

3. To teach. *Formerly common; now a vulgarism.*

Hast thou not *learned* me how
To make perfumes? *Shak.*

4. To inform (one) of. *Obs.*

learn, *v. i.* To acquire knowledge or skill; to make progress in acquiring knowledge or skill; to receive instruction or information; as, this child *learns* quickly.

Take my yoke upon you and *learn* of me. *Matt.* xi. 29

learn'ed (lûr'nĕd), *a.* Of or pertaining to learning, possessing, or characterized by, learning, esp. scholastic learning; erudite; well-informed; as, a *learned* scholar, writer, or lawyer; a *learned* book; a *learned* theory.

Learned Blacksmith, Elihu Burritt (1810–79), a Connecticut blacksmith, who became a distinguished linguist.

— **learn'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **learn'ed-ness,** *n.*

learn'ing, *n.* [AS. *leornung.*] **1.** Acquisition of knowledge or skill or of information; as, the *learning* of languages, the *learning* of telegraphy.

2. Knowledge or skill received by instruction or study; acquired knowledge or ideas in any branch of science or literature; erudition; as, a man of great *learning.*

Syn. — LEARNING, LORE, SCHOLARSHIP, ERUDITION, PEDANTRY. LEARNING is knowledge esp. as acquired by study; it is frequently contrasted with knowledge or wisdom gained by experience; as, "*Learning* is the knowledge of that which is not generally known to others, and which we can only derive at second hand from books or other artificial sources. The knowledge of that . . . which appeals to our experience, passions, and pursuits, to the bosoms and businesses of men, is not *learning*" (*Hazlitt*); "He is a man . . . of deep *learning*, but totally ignorant of life and manners" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); cf. "centuries less *learned* than ours, but with more light in them" (*M. Arnold*). LORE (often poet. for *learning*) is esp. the body of knowledge (often traditional) pertaining to a particular subject; as, "the *lore* of bards and sages old" (*Shelley*); folk*lore,* plant *lore.* SCHOLARSHIP (see SCHOLARLY) implies proficiency or adeptness in the learning of the schools; as, "Though his [Browning's] reading was wide and appreciative, it lacked . . . the touch of *scholarship* . . . which distinguished Tennyson" (*Saintsbury*). ERUDITION is esp. profound or recondite learning; as, "I arrived at Oxford with a stock of *erudition,* that might have puzzled a doctor" (*Gibbon*); cf. "a most *erudite* sermon on the rites and ceremonies of Christmas" (*Irving*); "He was too *erudite* and bookish" (*E. L. Godkin*) PEDANTRY is an obtrusive or ostentatious display of learning, or a narrow or finical insistence upon technical rules or conventions; as, "*Pedantry* is the too frequent or unseasonable obtruding our own knowledge in common discourse" (*Swift*); "the lapse of grace into affectation, of *learning* into *pedantry*" (*W. Pater*); cf. "It looks to me to be narrow and *pedantic* to apply the ordinary ideas of criminal justice to this great public contest" (*Burke*). See KNOWLEDGE.

lease (lēs), *v. t.;* LEASED (lēst), LEAS'ING (lēs'ĭng). [F. *laisser,* OF. *laissier, lessier,* to leave, transmit, L. *laxare* to loose, slacken, from *laxus* loose, wide. See LAX; cf. LESSEE, LEASH.] **1.** To grant or convey to another by lease; to let; demise; — sometimes with *out.*

Some [houses] that were *leased* out for three lives. *Addison*

2. To hold under a lease, to take a lease of; as, a tenant *leases* his land from the owner.

lease (lēs), *n.* [OF. *lais,* F. *legs* legacy, fr. the v. See LEASE, *v. t.*] **1.** A contract by which one conveys lands, tenements, or hereditaments for life, for a term of years, or at will, or for any less interest than that of the lessor, usually for a specified rent or compensation; also, the act of such conveyance, the instrument by which it is made, or the term for which it is made. Properly, a *lease* is distinguished from a *license* (which see).

2. A piece of land that is leased, esp. for mining. *Australia.*

lease and release. *Law.* **a** A common-law mode of conveyance of freehold estates by means of a lease (which upon actual entry by the lessee vested a leasehold estate in him) and a subsequent release of the reversion to the lessee, thus vesting the fee in the lessee without livery of seizin. **b** A mode of conveyance under the Statute of Uses by means of a bargain and sale for a leasehold interest, conventionally for a year (which under the statute vested the leasehold estate without entry), with a subsequent release, vesting the fee in the lessee without entry or livery of seizin. These modes of conveyance are practically obsolete.

lease (lēs), *n.* [Perh. orig. the same word as *leash,* n.] **1.** A certain quantity of thread. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

2. *Weaving.* **a** A system of crossing warp threads, alternately at one end and in groups at the other, to keep the threads in position during beaming and weaving. **b** = LEASH, *n.*, 5 **a.**

lease'hold' (lēs'hōld'), *a.* Held by lease. — *n.* A tenure by lease, or the land held; specif., land held as personalty under a lease for years. — **lease'hold'er** (-hōl'dĕr), *n.* — **lease'hold'ing,** *a. & n.*

leash (lēsh), *n.* [ME. *lese, lees, leece,* OF. *lesse,* F. *laisse,* LL. *laxa,* fr. L. *laxus* loose. See LAX.] **1.** A thong of leather, or a long cord, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser his dog. *Shak.*

2. Coursing of hounds. *Obs.*

3. In sporting, a brace and a half; a tierce; three; three creatures, esp. greyhounds, foxes, bucks, or hares; hence, three in general. "A *leash* of days." *B. Jonson.*

Then were I wealthier than a *leash* of kings. *Tennyson.*

4. A trap; a snare; a noose. *Obs.*

5. *Weaving.* **a** A string with a loop at the end for lifting warp threads in a loom. **b** = LEASE, *n.*, 2 **a.**

leash, *v. t.;* LEASHED (lēsht); LEASH'ING. **1.** To tie together, or hold, with a leash.

2. To lash, or whip. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

leas'ing (lēz'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *lēasung,* fr. *lēas* destitute of, false, deceitful. See -LESS, LOOSE, *a.*] Act of lying; a lie or lies. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* *Spenser.*

Thou shalt destroy them that speak *leasing.* *Ps* v 6

least (lēst), *a.* [ME. *last, lest,* AS. *lǣsast, lēsest,* superl. of *lǣssa* less. See LESS, *a.*] Used as the superlative of *little.* Smallest, either in size or degree; shortest; little beyond all others; slightest; lowest; most unimportant; as, the *least* insect; the *least* mercy; the *least* space.

I am the *least* of the apostles. 1 *Cor.* xv. 9.

at least, *or* **at the least,** at the least estimate, consideration, chance, etc; leastwise; hence, at any rate, at all events.

He who tempts, though in vain, *at least* asperses
The tempted with dishonor. *Milton.*

— **in l.,** in the **l.,** in the least degree, manner, etc. "He that is unjust *in the least* is unjust also in much." *Luke* xvi. 10. — **l. auk** *or* **auklet.** See AUKLET. — **l bittern.** See BITTERN. — **l. common multiple.** *Math.* **a** The lowest common multiple. See COMMON MULTIPLE. **b** The assemblage of all the different elements of the unconnected parts of an assemblage. — **l. flycatcher,** a small plainly colored flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*) common in eastern North America. — **l. sandpiper,** the smallest American species of sandpiper (*Actodromas minutilla*). It breeds in the colder regions, migrating southward through the United States (both inland and along the coasts) and into South America, frequenting marshes and muddy shores. — **l squares,** *Math.,* a method of reducing from a number of carefully made yet slightly discordant observations of a phenomenon the most probable values of the unknown quantities. It takes as its fundamental principle that the most acceptable value of a single unknown is the arithmetic mean of its observed values, and therefore that of unknown quantities more than one the most acceptable values are those that make the sum of the squared residual errors of the observations a minimum. — **l. tern,** a very small tern (*Sterna antillarum*) of temperate North America and Middle America. It was formerly very common on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

least (lēst), *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree; in a degree below all others or less than on any other occasion, as, to reward those who *least* deserve it.

leath'er (lĕth'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *lether,* AS. *leðer;* akin to D. *leder, leer,* G. *leder,* OHG. *ledar,* Icel. *leðr,* Sw. *läder,* Dan. *læder.*] **1.** The skin of an animal, or some part of such skin, tanned, tawed, or otherwise dressed for use, also, dressed hides, collectively. See TAN, *v. t.*, 1.

2. The skin; specif., the pendulous part of the ear of a dog, esp. of a bloodhound. *Now Ironical, Sports, or Slang.*

3. An article or part made of leather, as a rein, a baseball, football, cricket ball, billiard-cue tip, etc.

4. Short for CUP LEATHER, HAT LEATHER, etc.

leath'er, *v. t.;* LEATH'ERED (-ĕrd); LEATH'ER-ING. **1.** To apply or supply leather to; to bind or cover with leather; to form into leather.

2. To beat with a thong of leather; hence, to castigate; thrash. *Colloq. or Slang.* *G. Eliot.*

leath'er-back' (-băk'), *n.* The largest existing sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), distinguished by its flexible carapace, composed of a mosaic of small bones embedded in a thick leathery skin. It occurs in all warm seas, but is most common in the Atlantic, and sometimes weighs over a thousand pounds.

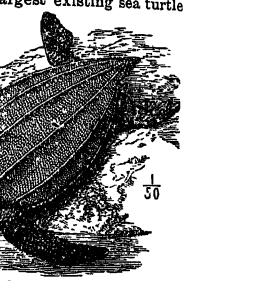

Leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*)

leath'er-board' (-bōrd'; 201), *n.* An imitation of sole leather, made of leather scraps, rags, paper, etc.

leather cloth. **1.** A cloth having a waterproof coating, as of varnish, on one side, often used in place of leather.

2. A composition fabric made of leather scraps reduced to pulp, molded, and rolled.

leath'er-et (lĕth'ĕr-ĕt), **leath'er-ette'** (lĕth'ĕr-ĕt'), *n* [*leather* + *-et.*] A paper product, embossed in imitation of the grain of leather, used in bookbinding and in the manufacture of various fancy articles, etc.

leather flower. The rather large reddish purple bell-shaped flower of a species of clematis (*Clematis morna*) of the southeastern United States; also, the plant itself. It has leathery recurved sepals.

leath'er-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of forming, applying, or furnishing with leather; also, a covering or furnishing of leather.

2. A flogging. *Colloq. or Slang.*

leather jack. A carangoid fish (*Oligoplites saurus*) of the West Indies and the southern Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, having the scales greatly reduced and embedded in the skin.

leath'er-jack'et (-jăk'ĕt, -ĭt; 151), *n.* **1.** **a** = LEATHER-FISH. **b** = LEATHER JACK.

2. The tough-skinned burrowing larva of any of several crane flies. They are injurious to the roots of grass and cereals. *Brit.*

3. Any of several unrelated Australian trees so called from the very tough, smooth bark; as, *Alphitonia excelsa, Cryptocarya meissneri, Eucalyptus punctata, Cupania semiglauca, Ceratopetalum apetalum,* and others.

leath'er-leaf' (-lēf'), *n.* An ericaceous shrub (*Chamædaphne calyculata*) with evergreen coriaceous leaves and small white cylindrical flowers. It is found throughout the north temperate zone.

leath'ern (-ĕrn), *a.* [AS. *leðeren.*] **1.** Made of leather; consisting of leather; as, a *leathern* purse.

2. Of the nature of, or like, leather; as, *leathern* ears.

leath'er-oid (-ĕr-oid), *n.* [*leather* + *-oid.*] A tough fibrous material made in boards or sheets, from paper stock, leather scraps, etc., used in making suit cases, trunks, etc.

leath'er-side' (-sīd'), *n.* A small minnow (*Leuciscus alvidæ*) of Utah, used as bait; — called also **leath'er-sid'ed min'now.**

Leath'er-stock'ing (-stŏk'ĭng), *n.* A sobriquet of Natty, or Nathaniel, Bumppo, the central character in Cooper's series of novels hence called "The Leatherstocking Tales." He is a brave and resourceful pioneer, of remarkable skill in woodcraft and as a scout and Indian fighter.

leath'er-wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* **a** In the United States: (1) A small thymelæaceous tree or shrub (*Direa palustris*), with tough, pliant stems and small yellow flowers; — called also *moosewood.* (2) The ironwood. **b** In Australia: (1) The coachwood. (2) A Tasmanian gum-yielding tree (*Eucryphia billardieri*) or its red wood.

leath'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling leather in appearance or consistence; tough. "A *leathery* skin." *Grew.*

leave (lēv), *n.* [ME. *leve, leave,* AS. *lēaf;* akin to *lēof* pleasing, dear, E. *lief,* D. *oorlof* leave, G. *urlaub,* and *erlauben* to permit, Icel. *leyfi* permission. See LIEF.] **1.** Liberty granted; permission; allowance; as, to ask *leave* to go.

2. Permission to be absent; as, to be on *leave.*

3. Farewell; adieu; — usually with *take.*

Take *leave* and part; for you cannot shun to part. *Shak.*

leave, *v. t.;* LEAVED (lēvd); LEAV'ING. To grant leave to; to permit. *Obs.*

leave, *v. t.;* LEFT (lĕft); LEAV'ING. [ME. *leven, leaven,* AS. *lǣfan;* akin to *belīfan* to remain, *lāf* remainder, G. *bleiben* to remain, *bleiben* to leave, *liegen* to lie, Goth. *bilaibjan* to remain, *laiba* remainder, *laian* to deceive, Icel. *leifa* to leave, remain, *leif* remainder, Sw. *lämna* to leave, Dan. *levne* to leave, remain, *levning* remainder, L. *linquere* to leave, *linquish,* Gr. λείπειν to leave, λοιπός remaining, Skr. *rich* to leave, *riktha* remainder.] **1.** To cause to remain behind; to let remain; to have remaining; to have as a result of one's action; as, to *leave* a mark; to *leave* a trail; to *leave* a bad taste in the mouth.

2. To let remain undisturbed, undone, or unchanged; to refrain from disturbing, doing, or changing; as, to *leave* a matter to the decision of another; to *leave* a question open; to *leave* a thing as it is.

3. To let remain in one's possession, care, or charge; to commit; to entrust; as, to *leave* a child with a nurse; to *leave* a message with a servant.

4. To let remain in one's possession, care, or charge, as a gift, bequest, or heritage; to bequeath; as, to *leave* a fortune to one's children.

5. To let remain in one's possession, care, or charge, as a pledge, security, or payment; to deposit; as, to *leave* a deposit on a purchase.

6. To let remain in one's possession, care, or charge, as a loan; to lend; as, to *leave* money at interest.

7. To let remain in one's possession, care, or charge, as a debt; to owe; as, to *leave* a debt unpaid.

8. To let remain in one's possession, care, or charge, as a duty; to impose; as, to *leave* a duty to be performed.

9. To let remain in one's possession, care, or charge, as a task; to assign; as, to *leave* a piece of work to be done.

10. To let remain in one's possession, care, or charge, as a choice; to allow; as, to *leave* a person free to act.

11. To let remain in one's possession, care, or charge, as a decision; to refer; as, to *leave* a matter to arbitration.

12. To let remain in one's possession, care, or charge, as a judgment; to submit; as, to *leave* a matter to the jury.

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100. To let remain in one's possession, care, or charge, as a matter of choice; to allow; as, to *leave* a person free to act.

erty granted by which restraint or illegality is removed; permission; allowance; license; specif., leave of absence, as from military duty.

No friend has *leave* to bear away the dead. *Dryden*

2. A formal parting; farewell; adieu; departure, — used chiefly in the phrase *to take leave*, i. e., lit., to take permission to go. "A second *leave*." *Shak.*

And Paul after this tarried there yet a good while, and then took his *leave* of the brethren. *Acts* xviii. 18.

Syn. — See PERMISSION.

leave and license, *Law*, a plea in defense in an action of trespass, setting up the permission of the plaintiff. — **l. of absence,** permission to be absent, esp. as granted to a military officer or an official. — **on l**, free or absent under leave.

leave (lēv), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* LEFT (lĕft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEAV'ING (lēv'ĭng). [ME. *leven*, AS. *lǣfan;* akin to *lāf* remnant, heritage, *lifian, libban*, to live, orig., to remain, *belīfan* to remain, G. *bleiben*, Goth. *bileiban*. See LIVE, *v.*]

1. To allow or cause to remain; to cause to remain, or be followed by, after passing away or cessation; to have remaining at death, hence, to bequeath or devise; as, he *left* a widow; he *left* a good name; he *left* a legacy to his niece; a burn often *leaves* a scar; — often with *behind, after*, etc.

2. To let remain unremoved or undone; to refrain from or neglect taking, doing, or changing; to let stay or continue, in distinction from what is removed or changed; as, seven from ten *leaves* three. Often with *out, in, with*, etc.; as, he took the basket, but *left* out the provisions; he was *left* in the house; it was *left* over.

It grape gatherers come to thee, would they not *leave* some gleaning grapes? *Jer.* xlix. 9.

3. To let be without interference; to suffer to remain subject to another's action, control, or the like; to commit; refer; also, to suffer to be undisturbed in action; to refrain from interfering with the control, action, or the like of; as, he will *leave* it to arbitrators; I *left* him to his reflections; he was *left* to himself; I *leave* my hearers to judge.

4. To put, place, deposit, deliver, or the like, so as to allow to remain; — with a sense of withdrawing one's self from; as, *leave* your hat in the hall; we *left* our cards.

Leave there thy gift before the altar and go thy way. *Matt.* v. 24.

5. To take leave of; to withdraw one's self from; to go away from, to depart from; as, to *leave* the house; hence, *Astron.*, to arrive at the position of the last exterior contact (which see, def. 6) with; as, the moon *leaves* the earth's shadow in a lunar eclipse.

Therefore shall a man *leave* his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife. *Gen.* ii. 24.

6. To desert; abandon; forsake; hence, to give up; to relinquish. "The heresies that men do *leave*." *Shak.*

Lo, we have *left* all, and have followed thee. *Mark* x. 28.

7. To cease from; desist from; abstain from; stop.

Now *leave* complaining and begin your tea. *Pope.*

Syn. — Withdraw from, depart from, go away from; abandon, desert, forsake; relinquish, resign, surrender, forego. — LEAVE, QUIT. LEAVE is the more general term, and signifies merely an act of departure; QUIT implies a going without intention of return, or a final abandonment. See RELINQUISH, ABANDON, LET.

Well, we will *leave* you then till dinner time. *Shak.*

So, boy, you're minded . . .
To *quit* his very miserable world? *R. Browning.*

to leave alone. **a** To leave in solitude. **b** To desist or refrain from having to do with; to let alone; as, *to leave* dangerous chemicals *alone*. — **to l. in the lurch.** **a** In various games, to leave behind so as to beat by a certain score, as in cribbage by scoring 61 before the loser has scored 31. See LURCH. **b** To leave behind in adverse circumstances; to desert or abandon in need. *Denham.* — **to l. no stone unturned,** to leave nothing untried for accomplishing one's purpose.

[He] *left unturned no stone*
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden.*

— **to l. off.** **a** To desist from; forbear; stop; as, *to leave off* work at six o'clock. **b** To cease wearing or using; to omit to put in the usual position; as, *to leave off* a garment. **c** To forsake; as, *to leave off* a bad habit. — **to l. one in,** *or* **out in the cold,** to overlook or neglect him. *Colloq.*

leave (lēv), *v. i.* **1.** To remain; stay. *Obs.*

2. To depart; to set out. *Colloq.*

By the time I *left* for Scotland. *Carlyle.*

3. To cease; to desist; to leave off. "He . . . began at the eldest, and *left* at the youngest." *Gen.* xliv. 12.

to leave off, to cease; desist; stop.

Leave off, and for another summons wait. *Rowcommon.*

leave (lēv), *v. t.;* LEAVED (lēvd); LEAV'ING. [See LEAF.] To send out leaves; to leaf; — often with *out*. *G. Fletcher.*

leaved (lēvd), *a.* [From LEAF.] *Bot.* Having (such or so many) leaves; — chiefly used in composition, as, coriaceous-*leaved;* two-*leaved*.

leav'en (lĕv'n), *n.* [ME. *levain, levein*, F. *levain*, L. *levamen*, alleviation, mitigation; but taken in the sense of a raising, that which raises, fr. *levare* to raise. See LEVER, *n.*] **1.** Any substance acting or used to produce fermentation (which see), as in dough or liquids; esp., a portion of fermenting dough reserved for this use; yeast; barm.

2. Sometimes, any ferment, or, occasionally, the zyme of zymotic diseases.

3. Anything which makes a general assimilating change in a mass or aggregate; an admixture or element that modifies or tempers the whole; as, a *leaven* of wit

Beware of the *leaven* of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy. *Luke* xii. 1.

leav'en, *v. t.;* LEAV'ENED (-'nd); LEAV'EN-ING. **1.** To make light by the action of leaven; to cause to ferment.

A little leaven *leaveneth* the whole lump. 1 *Cor* v. 6.

2. To mingle or permeate with a transforming or tempering element or admixture; to imbue, impregnate, alloy, or the like, — sometimes implying corruption.

With these and the like deceivable doctrines, he *leavens* also his prayer *Milton.*

leav'en-ing (-'n-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LEAVEN. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Act of making light, or causing to ferment, by means of leaven.

2. That which leavens, or makes light; leaven. *Bacon.*

leav'ing (lēv'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LEAVE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **1.** Thing left; remnant; relic; residue; — usually in *pl.*

2. *pl.* Refuse; offal.

Le-bel' ri'fle (lē-bĕl'). [After Col. Nicolas *Lebel* (1838–91), French officer.] *Mil.* A magazine rifle of .315-inch caliber adopted by France. It is a bolt gun with a tubular magazine under the barrel, holding eight cartridges and provided with a cut-off.

Le-blanc' proc'ess (lē-blăN'). [After Nicolas *Leblanc* (1742–1806), French chemist.] The process of manufacturing soda by heating in furnaces a mixture of sodium sulphate (salt cake), calcium carbonate (limestone or chalk), and carbon (coal, charcoal), the main products being sodium carbonate and calcium sulphide. The dark-colored, ball-like product is called **black ash,** or **soda ball.** It is separated by lixiviation into an insoluble residue, called **soda waste, alkali waste,** etc. (consisting chiefly of calcium sulphide and hydroxide), and a solution of sodium carbonate, which by removal of the water by heating is converted into soda ash. Cf. SOLVAY PROCESS.

Le Boy'len'gé' chron'o-graph (lē bōō'lăN'zhā'). [After P. E. *Le Boulengé* (b. 1832), Belgian artillery officer.] An electrical instrument used to determine the time of passage of a projectile between two screens, in order to compute the initial or other desired velocity. It records the distance through which a rod falls while the projectile is passing between the screens. The time is then computed from the laws of falling bodies.

Le-ca'ni-um (lē-kā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεκάνιον, dim. of λεκάνη dish, pan.] A genus of naked, soft-bodied, and somewhat hemispherical scale insects, the type of a subfamily, **Lec'a-ni-i'næ** (lĕk'ă-nĭ-ī'nē). Also *[l. c.]*, an insect of any of the various species, which are also called **soft scales.** They are abundant and often nearly cosmopolitan, living on a great variety of plants, and many are extremely destructive, as *Lecanium oleæ*, the **black scale** of the olive, orange, and other trees, and *L. hesperidum*, the soft scale, of the orange, ivy, and numerous other plants. The last mentioned and also *L. hemisphæricum* are common on hothouse plants. — **le-ca'ni-id** (lē-kā'nĭ-ĭd), *n.* — **lec'a-nine** (lĕk'ă-nĭn; -nĭn; 183), *a.*

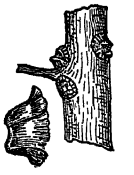

Lecanium (*Lecanium oleæ*). Nat size on Twig; Single Scale enlarged.

Lec'a-no'ra (lĕk'ă-nō'rȧ; 201), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λεκάνη basin + ὤρα beauty; — from the form and color of the apothecium.] *Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of crustaceous lichens. Some, as *L. tartarea*, are used in dyeing. *L. esculenta* and other species of the Mediterranean region are occasionally used as food. See CUDBEAR.

Lech'e-a (lĕk'ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Johan *Leche*, Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of North American cistaceous, mostly coastal, herbs or subshrubs, the pinweeds, having much-branched stems and minute greenish or purplish trimerous flowers. The radical shoots often differ greatly in appearance from the cauline ones.

lech'er (lĕch'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *lechur, lechour*, OF. *lecheor, lecheur*, gourmand, glutton, libertine, parasite, fr. *lechier* to lick, F. *lécher;* of Teutonic origin. See LICK.] A man given to lewdness or sexual excesses; a debauchee.

lech'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *lecheros*. Cf. LICKERISH.] Like a lecher; addicted to lewdness or lust; lustful, characteristic of, or of the nature of, lechery; also, lust-provoking. "A *lecherous* thing is wine." *Chaucer.* — **lech'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **lech'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

lech'er-y (lĕch'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [ME. *lecherie*, OF. *lecherie*. See LECHER.] **1.** Free indulgence of lust; lewdness.

2. Selfish pleasure; delight. *Obs.* *Massinger.*

lec'i-thin (lĕs'ĭ-thĭn), *n.* [Gr. λέκιθος the yolk of an egg.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of several complex, waxy, crystallizable substances widely distributed among animal and vegetable products, and esp. conspicuous in the brain and nerve tissue, in yolk of eggs, and in the white blood corpuscles. On boiling with baryta water they yield glycerophosphoric acid, fatty acids, and choline. Commercial lecithin is obtained from egg yolk, and is used in medicine for its phosphorous content.

Le-clan'ché' cell (lē-klăN'shā'). [After Georges *Leclanché*, French physicist.] *Elec.* A zinc-carbon cell whose exciting liquid is a solution of sal ammoniac. A rod of carbon is tightly packed in a porous cup with a mixture of manganese dioxide and graphite, and the whole is placed in a glass vessel containing the sal ammoniac solution and a rod of zinc. The Leclanché cell is esp. adapted to intermittent work, as for operating an electric bell.

lec'tern (lĕk'tẽrn), *n.* Also **lec'turn, let'tern.** [ME. *lettorne, lettron, lectorn*, OF. *letrun*, LL. *lectrum;* cf. F. *lutrin*, OF. *letrin*, and LL *lectrinum*, fr. *lectrum;* fr. L. *legere, lectum*, to read.] **1.** A choir desk, or reading desk, in some churches, from which the lections, or Scripture lessons, are chanted or read.

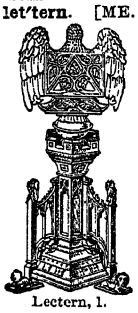

Lectern, 1.

2 A reading or writing desk; an escritoire. *Chiefly Scot.*

lec'tion (lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lectio*, fr. *legere, lectum*, to read. See LESSON, LEGEND.] **1.** Act of reading. *Obs.*

2. A reading; a variation in the text.

We ourselves are offended by the obtrusion of the new *lections* into the text. *De Quincey.*

3. *Eccl.* A lesson or selection, esp. of Scripture, read in divine service.

4. Election. *Obs.*

lec'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *lectionarium, lectionarius.*] *Eccl.* A book, or a list, of lections, for reading in divine service.

lec'ti-ster'ni-um (lĕk'tĭ-stûr'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). [L.; *lectus* couch + *sternere* to spread.] *Class. Antiq.* A solemn sacrificial festival at which a banquet was spread before images of the gods placed on couches.

lec'tor (lĕk'tŏr), *n.* [L. See LECTION.] **1.** *Eccl.* Orig., one whose chief duty was to read the lessons in the church service; a reader; now, specif., *R. C. Ch.*, one ordained to a minor order, the second, at present regarded chiefly as a step to the priesthood. In the Eastern Church the lector, or reader, is called *anagnost* (which see).

2. A reader of lectures, as at a college. *Obs. or Hist.*

lec'tor-ate (-ăt), *n.* [LL. *lectoratus.*] The office or order of lector.

lec'ture (lĕk'tŭr), *n.* [LL. *lectura*, fr. L. *legere, lectum*, to read: cf. F. *lecture.* See LEGEND.] **1.** Act of reading, or what is read; a lection; as, the *lecture* of Scripture. *Obs.*

2. A discourse on any subject; esp., a formal or methodical discourse, intended for instruction; sometimes, a familiar discourse, or one delivered on an irregular occasion, in contrast with a sermon.

3. A course of lectures; a lectureship. *Obs. or R.*

4. A lesson in class; an example. *Obs.*

5. A reprimand or formal reproof from one in authority.

lec'ture, *v. i.;* LEC'TURED (-tŭrd); LEC'TUR-ING (-tŭr-ĭng). To deliver a lecture or lectures.

lec'ture, *v. t.* **1.** To read or deliver a lecture or lectures to; specif., to instruct by lectures.

2. To reprove formally; to rebuke; reprimand.

lec'tur-er (lĕk'tŭr-ẽr), *n.* One who lectures, as to classes in a college, or before the public.

lec'ture-ship, *n.* Office or function of a lecturer; also, a course of lectures or the foundation for it.

Lec'y-thi-da'ce-æ (lĕs'ĭ-thĭ-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LECYTHIS.] *Bot.* A family of large tropical trees (order Myrtales), embracing 18 genera and about 220 species. They differ from the related Myrtaceæ in having alternate leaves and large fruit with a woody exocarp. *Bertholletia excelsa* is the Brazil nut tree. Several genera yield valuable timber. — **lec'y-thi-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Lec'y-this (lĕs'ĭ-thĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λήκυθος an oil flask.] *Bot.* A genus of gigantic South American trees, type of the family Lecythidaceæ, distinguished by the

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leave (*dial.* lēv). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng var. of LIEF.

leave, *v. t.* [F. *lever*. See LEVY.] To raise; to levy. *Obs.*

leave'less, *a.* Leafless. *Obs.*

leave'less, *a.* Without leave, or permission. *Rare*

leave'look'er, *n.* A municipal inspector of markets in some English towns, as in Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales.

leav'en-ish (lĕv'n-ĭsh), *a.* See -ISH.

leav'en-less (-lĕs), *a.* See -LESS.

leav'en-ous, *a.* Containing, or having the properties of, leaven. *Obs.*

leav'er (lēv'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng compar. of LIEF.

leaver. † LEVER. [leaves.]

leav'er (lēv'ẽr), *n.* One who leaves (lēvz), *n., pl.* of LEAF.

leave'-tak'ing, *n.* Taking of leave; parting compliments; adieu.

leavie. † LEVY, *v.*

leav'i-ness, *n.* [See LEAF.] Leafiness. *Obs.*

leav'ing shop. An unlicensed pawnshop. *Slang.*

leav'y (lēv'ĭ), *a* Leafy.

leawede. † LEWD.

lea'will (lē'wĭl), *n.* [Native name.] A leeangle. *Australia.*

leb'an (lĕb'ăn), *n.* Also **leb'ban** [Ar. *laban*.] A beverage of the Arabs consisting of coagulated sour milk, often diluted with water.

Leb'a-non man'na (lĕb'ă-nŏn). A kind of manna obtained from the cedar of Lebanon. [*Bib.*]

Le-ba'oth (lē-bā'ŏth; -ōth). [*Bib.*]

lebarde † LEOPARD. [*Bib.*]

Leb-bæ'us, Leb-be'us (lĕb-bē'ŭs). [*Bib.*]

leb'bek (lĕb'ĕk), *n.*, *or* **lebbek tree** An Old World tropical mimosaceous tree (*Albizzia lebbek*), much planted, esp. in Egypt, as a shade tree. It yields useful timber.

leb'es (lĕb'ēz), *n.; pl.* LEBETES (lĭ-bē'tēz). [Gr. λέβης.] *Class. Archæol* A vessel shaped like the deinos, used as a kettle.

‖ Leb'ku'chen (lāp'kōō'kĕn), *n.; pl.* -KUCHEN. [G.] A cake of flour and honey or syrup, variously flavored; also, a kind of gingerbread.

‖ le bois tor'tu' fait le feu droit' (lē bwȧ tôr'tü' fĕ lē fü drwȧ'). [F.] Crooked stick makes straight fire; it is allowable to resort to indirect means to arrive at an honest end

Le-bo'na (lē-bō'nȧ). *D. Bib.*

Le-bo'nah (-nȧ). *Bib.*

‖ le bon temps vien'dra' (lē bŏN tăN vyĕN'drȧ'). [F.] The good time will come; there's a good time coming.

‖ Le Bour'geois' Gen'til' homme' (lē bōōr'zhwȧ' zhăN'tē'yŏm'). [F.] See JOURDAIN, M.

le-bran'cho (lā-bran'chō), *n.* [Cuban Sp., perh fr. a native name.] A common mullet (*Mugil brasiliensis*) of the West Indies and east coast of South America *Cuba.*

lecage. † LEAKAGE.

Le'cah (lē'kȧ). *Bib.*

lecam. † LICHAM, body.

le-ca'ma (lā-kä'mȧ), *n.* [Basuto *leqala*.] A harte beest.

lec'a-no-man'cy (lĕk'ă-nō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. λεκάνη basin + *-mancy*.] Divination by inspection of water in a basin. — **lec'a-no-man'cer** (-sẽr), *n.* — **lec'a-no-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a.*

lec'a-no'rate (-nō'rāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of lecanoric acid.

lec'a-nor'ic (-nŏr'ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Designating a white crystalline acid, $C_{16}H_{14}O_7$, from several lichens (*Lecanora, Roccella*, etc.), regarded as an anhydride formed by elimination of one molecule of water from two of orsellinic acid.

lec'a-no'rin (-nō'rĭn), *n. Chem.* Lecanoric acid.

lec'a-no'rine (-rĭn), *a. Bot.* Pert. to, or resembling, the genus *Lecanora*. [rine.

lec'a-no'roid, *a. Bot.* Lecanolecche. † LEACH, LEECH.

leccherie. † LECHERY.

lece. † LEASH. [*Obs.*

lech, *n.* [Cf. AS. *lēc*.] A look.

lech † LEECH, *n.*, physician, *v.*, to cure. [LEACH, a tub.]

lech (lĕch). Dial. Eng. var. of lech (lĕk), *n.* [W. *llech*.] *Archæol.* A slab or monumental stone; specif., the capstone of a cromlech.

Le Cha'te-lier' py-rom'e-ter (lē shȧ'tĕ'lĭ-yā'). [After H. *Le Chatelier*, French chemist.] A thermoelectric pyrometer whose couple consists of platinum and a platinum-rhodium alloy.

Le Cha'te-lier's' law (-yāz'). *Phys. Chem.* The law that the equilibrium of a system, when displaced by a stress, is displaced in such a way as to tend to reduce the stress.

leche. † LEACH, LEECH

le'chee (lē'chē), *n.* [Basuto *letsa*.] An antelope (*Kobus lechee*), discovered by Livingstone in South Central Africa. It is nearly as large as the water buck, chiefly fulvous, with white belly and blackish legs.

lech'er, *a.* Lecherous; lewd; vile. *Obs.* [ness. *Obs.*

lech'er, *v. i.* To practise lewd-

lech'er-er, *n.* A lecher. *Obs.*

lechia. † LITCHI.

lechne, *v. t.* [AS. *lǣcnian*. Cf. LEECH a physician.] To heal or minister to as a physician. *Obs.*

lechour. † LECHER.

lech'ri-o-dont' (lĕk'rĭ-ō-dŏnt'), *a.* [Gr. λέχριος slantwise + *-odont*.] *Zool.* Having the teeth of the vomer and pterygoids in a nearly transverse row.

lech'u-guil'la (lĕch'ōō-gē'yȧ), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *lechuga* lettuce.] Any of several Mexican agaves yielding ixtle fiber, as *Agave lechuguilla, A heteracantha*, etc.

lechur. † LECHER. [LECHEE.

le'chwe (lē'chwē). Var. of **Le-cid'e-a** (lē-sĭd'ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr Gr. λεκίς, λεκίδος, dim. of λέκος a dish.] *Bot.* A large genus of crustaceous lichens having a patelliform apothecium. They are found on rocks and tree trunks, and, being usually small, resemble stains or weathered patches.

Le-cid'e-a'ce-æ (-ē'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of lichens typified by the genus *Lecidea*. — **le-cid'e-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

le-cid'e-i-form' (lē-sĭd'ē-ĭ-fôrm'; lĕs'ĭ-dē'ĭ-), *a. Bot.* Having an apothecium like that of *Lecidea*. [cideiform

le-cid'e-ine (-ĭn), *a Bot* Le-

le-cid'i-oid (-oid), *a.* [*Lecidea* + *-oid*.] *Bot.* Resembling *Lecidea*. [LYSIMACHIA.

Lecimachus. Obs. form of

lec'i-thal' bu-min (lĕs'ĭ-thăl' bū-mĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A compound of lecithin and albumin, or other protein, said to be present in the gastric mucous membrane and in various organs of the body.

lec'i-tho-blast' (lĕs'ĭ-thō-blăst'), *n* [Gr λέκιθος the yolk of an egg + *-blast*.] *Embryol* In developing meroblastic eggs, the yolk-containing blastomeres considered collectively, as distinguished from the blastoderm.

leck. † LAC

leck, *n.* A tough hard clay; clay stone; flag. *Dial. Eng.*

leck'er. Obs. or dial Eng var of LIQUOR.

leck'stone', *n.* A stone resistant to heat, as trap or greenstone, used for the lining of ovens.

‖ le clé'ri'ca-lisme', vo'i'là' l'en'ne-mi' (lē klā'rē'kȧ'lĭs'm' vwȧ'lȧ' lĕn'mē'). [F.] Clericalism, there's the enemy; — a famous expression of Gambetta's before the Chamber of Deputies, May 4, 1877.

lec'-lex' (lĕk'lĕks'), *n.* A tenebrionid beetle (*Aside mordax*) of the western United States

le-cont'ite (lē-kŏn'tīt), *n.* [After John L. *Le Conte*, American scientist] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of sodium, potassium, and ammonium. $(N_2,NH_4,K)_2SO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$, found in bat guano

le-cot'ro-pal, *a.* [Gr. λέκος dish + *-tropal*.] *Bot.* Horseshoe-shaped, as certain campylotropous ovules. *Rare.*

lecour. † LIQUOR.

‖ le coût fait per'dre le goût' (lē kōō tĕ pĕr'dr' lē gōō'). [F.] The cost causes the taste to be lost.

lec-ti'ca (lĕk-tĭ'kȧ), *n.; pl* -CÆ (-sē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq* A kind of litter, or portable couch.

lec'tor. † LECTURE.

‖ lec'tor be-ne'vo-le (lĕk'tôr bē-nĕv'ō-lē). [L.] Kind reader; gentle reader.

lec'torn. † LECTERN.

lec'to-ry, *n.* [L. *alectoria gemma*, fr. Gr. ἀλέκτωρ a cock.] An alectorian.

lec'to-ry, *n.* [LL. *lectorium*.] A reading place. *Obs.* [*Rare.*

lec'tress, *n.* A female reader.

lec'trice (lĕk'trĭs), *n.* [F.] A female reading companion. *R.*

lec'tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* [LL. *lectualis*, fr. L. *lectus* bed.] *Med.* Confining to the bed; as, a *lectual* disease. [An electuary. *Obs.*

lec'tu-a-ry, *n.* [See ELECTUARY.]

lect'uce. † LETTUCE.

lec'tur-ess, *n.* A female lecturer. *Rare.* [ture. *Rare.*

lec'tur-ette', *n.* A short lec-

lec'turn. Var. of LECTERN.

lec'yth (lĕs'ĭth; lē'sĭth), **lec'y-thid** (lĕs'ĭ-thĭd), *n.* [See

---

woody operculate capsular fruit. *L. ollaria* is the monkey-pot tree. See MONKEY-POT, SAPUCAIA NUT.

lec'y-thoid (lĕs'ĭ-thoid), *a* Like a lecythus.

lec'y-thus (-thŭs), *or* **lek'y-thos** (lĕk'ĭ-thŏs), *n.*; *pl.* -THI (-thī), *or* -THOI (-thoi). [L. *lecythus*, fr. Gr. λήκυθος.] *Class. Archæol.* A jug or vase for oils, ointments, etc., in the older form of a cylindrical body, in the later, of a round and squat body. The lecythus was a favorite with the Athenian vase painters, the white variety with polychrome decorations, much used as a funeral offering, being the most famous. Cf, POLYCHROME.

Lecythus

Le'da (lē'dȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λήδα.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The wife of the Spartan king Tyndareus, and mother of Castor and Pollux, Clytemnestra, and Helen of Troy. According to the usual account, the father of Helen and Pollux was Zeus, who took the form of a swan. Other accounts make Castor and Pollux both sons of Zeus or both sons of Tyndareus. **2.** *Zoöl. & Paleon.* A genus of bivalve mollusks of the order Protobranchiata The shell is elongate, concentrically striate, and provided with two series of small teeth and an external ligament. It has existed since Silurian time, and is represented by several living species. By some it is made the type of a family **Led'i-dæ** (lĕd'ĭ-dē).

ledge (lĕj), *n.* [ME. *legge* a bar; prob. akin to *leggen* to lay. See LAY, *v.*, LIE to be prostrate.] **1.** A strip or bar attached across or along a surface, or from point to point; a projecting ridge or raised edge; a shelf. Specif: **a** *Joinery.* (1) A strip or side of a rabbet against which something, as a door or window, closes. (2) A large cleat. **b** A chair rail. **c** *Shipbuilding.* A strengthening or supporting timber, joist, iron beam, or the like, running athwartships, beneath the deck or about a hatchway between the main beams. **d** *Arch.* A small horizontal molding, a stringcourse; a fillet. **e** *Founding.* = INGATE. **2.** A narrow flat surface or shelf, esp. one that projects, as from a wall or declivity of rock. **3.** A layer or stratum; a course. *Obs. or R.*

The lowest *ledge* or row should be of stone *Sir H. Wotton*

4. *Mining.* A limited mass of rock bearing valuable mineral; a lode or vein.

ledged (lĕjd), *a.* Having or furnished with a ledge or ledges.

ledged door, a door made by nailing boards on battens, or large cleats (ledges). *Eng.*

ledg'er (lĕj'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. D. *legger* layer, daybook (fr. *leggen* to lay, *liggen* to lie), E. *ledge*, *lie*. See LIE to be prostrate.] **1.** Any book kept always in one place, as a breviary or a register. *Obs.*

2. *Bookkeeping.* A book in which a summary of accounts is laid up or preserved; the final book of record in business transactions, in which all debits and credits from the journal, etc., are placed under appropriate heads. **3.** *Arch.* **a** A large flat stone, esp. one laid over a tomb. **b** A horizontal piece of timber secured to the uprights supporting the putlogs in a scaffolding, or the like. **4.** A nether millstone. *Dial. Eng.* **5.** (In this sense sometimes **leger**) A ledger bait, line, or tackle; as, to fish with a *ledger*. **6.** A resident minister or ambassador or agent. *Obs.*

ledg'er, *v. i.*; LEDG'ERED (-ẽrd); LEDG'ER-ING. Also **leger**. *Fishing.* To fish with a ledger.

ledg'er, leg'er (lĕj'ẽr), *a.* Lying or remaining in a place; hence, resident; stationary. *Obs.*, exc. in phrases, below.

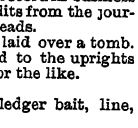

a Ledger Board.

ledger, *or* leger, bait, fishing bait attached to a floating line fastened to the bank of a stream, pond, etc. — **l. blade**, a stationary shearing blade in a machine for shearing the nap of cloth. — **l. board**, a horizontal board forming the top rail of a simple fence, the hand rail to a balustrade, or the like; also, any of the flooring boards of a scaffolding. — **l. line.** **a** *Music.* A line added above or below the staff to extend its compass; — called also *added line*. **b** See LEDGER TACKLE. — **l. space**, *Music*, a space next to a ledger line. — **l. tackle**, line, etc., *Fishing*, a tackle, line, etc., arranged so that the lead rests upon the bottom. — **l. wall**, *Mining*, the wall under a vein; the foot wall.

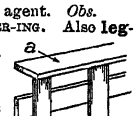

Ledger Lines (*Music*).

ledg'ment, ledge'ment (lĕj'mĕnt), *n.* *Arch.* **a** A stringcourse or horizontal suit of moldings, such as the base moldings of a building. **b** The development of the surface of a body on a plane, so that the dimensions of the different sides may be easily ascertained.

ledg'y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in ledges; consisting of a ledge or reef; as, a *ledgy* island.

Le'dum (lē'dŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λῆδον mastic. See LABDANUM.] *Bot.* A small genus of ericaceous shrubs of arctic and north temperate distribution, having a deciduous corolla composed of wholly separate petals, unappended aged anthers, and a septicidal capsule. The species are commonly called *Labrador tea*.

lee (lē), *n.* [ME. *lee* shelter, AS. *hlēo*, for *hlēow*, shelter, protection, akin to Icel *hlē*, OS. *hleo*, Sw. *la*, Dan. *læ*; cf. D. *lij*.] **1.** Shelter or protection; also, a sheltered place; esp., *Chiefly Naut.*, a place protected from the wind by some object; the side sheltered from the wind; as, the *lee* of a mountain or an island.

We lurked under *lee*. *Morte d'Arthure*

Desiring me to take shelter in his *lee* *Tyndall*

2. *Naut.* The quarter towards which the wind blows; that side, as of a ship, that is farthest from the point from which the wind blows, hence, the sheltered side; as, the rocks were close on our *lee*; the lifeboat succeeded in coming under the *lee* of the land into still water. See LEE, *a.* **3.** Sheltered state or position; peace; tranquillity. *Obs.* **by the lee**, the situation of a vessel, going free, when she has fallen off so much as to bring the wind round her stern, and to take her sails aback on the other side.

lee, *a* **1** Sheltered. *Obs. or Scot.*

2. *Naut.* Of or pertaining to the part or side opposite to that against which the wind blows, or farthest from the point from which the wind blows; — opposed to *weather*; as, the *lee* side or *lee* rail of a vessel. **3.** *Geol.* Facing in the direction of motion of an overriding glacier; — said of the side of a hill or a knob of rock. Opposed to *stoss*.

lee anchor. *Naut.* **a** The anchor on the lee side when the vessel is under weigh. **b** When a vessel has two anchors down, the one to which she is not riding. — **l. gauge** *or* **gage.** See GAUGE, *n.*, 4 **a.** — **l. helm.** See 1st HELM, 1. — **l. shore**, a shore on the lee side of a vessel, — a source of danger in stormy weather; hence, *to be on a lee shore*, to be in difficulties. — **l. tide**, a tide running in the same direction that the wind blows. — **l. wheel**, *Naut.*, the share in the steering done by the man on the lee side when there are two men at the wheel. He is said to have the **lee wheel** and merely assists in putting the helm over, while the man on the weather side is said to have the **weather wheel** and is responsible for the steering. Hence, **l. wheelsman**. — **on the l. beam**, *Naut.*, on the beam to leeward.

lee (lē), *n.*; *pl.* LEES (lēz). [F. *lie*, perh. of Celtic origin.] That which settles at the bottom, as of a cask of liquor (esp. wine); sediment; dregs; — used now only in *pl.* *Lees* occurs also as a singular. "The *lees* of wine." *Holland.*

A thousand demons lurk within the *lee*. *Young*

lee'an'gle, li'an'gle (lē'ăn'g'l), *n.* [From native name.] A heavy weapon of the Australian aborigines with a sharp-pointed end, about nine inches in length, projecting at right angles from the main part.

lee'board' (lē'bōrd'; 201), *n.* A board, or frame of planks, lowered over the lee side of a vessel when close-hauled, to lessen her leeway by giving her greater draft.

leech (lēch), *n.* [Cf. LG. *teik*, Icel. *ilk*, Sw. *lik* boltrope, stående *liken* the leeches, D. *lijk* boltrope.] *Naut.* Either edge of a square sail; the after edge of any fore-and-aft sail. In England, and rarely in the United States, the leech of a fore-and-aft sail is called the *after leech* and the luff the *forward leech*.

leech, *n.* [ME. *leche*, *læche*, physician, AS. *lǣce*; akin to Fries. *lētza*, OHG. *lāhhi*, Icel. *læknari*, Sw. *läkare*, Dan. *læge*, Goth. *lēkeis*, AS. *lācnian* to heal, Sw. *läka*, Dan. *lægе*, Icel. *lækna*, Goth. *lēknōn*.] **1.** A physician or surgeon; one who practices healing. *Archaic, or Dial.* for a veterinarian. "*Leech*, heal thyself." *Wycliffe* (*Luke* iv. 23).

2. a Any of numerous carnivorous or blood-sucking annulate worms constituting the class Hirudinea. The typical leeches have a flattened segmented body of lanceolate outline, broader near the posterior end, and exhibit externally well-marked annulations, which greatly exceed the true segments in number. At each end of the body there is a sucker, the mouth being within that of the anterior end. The stomach is large and produced at the sides into capacious pouches. Leeches are hermaphrodite and the development is usually direct. Most of them inhabit fresh water, a few are marine, and some tropical forms are terrestrial. They progress by means of their suckers, looping the body like a measuring worm, or swim with an undulating movement. Some permanently attach themselves to fishes. The class is divided into two orders, Rhynchobdellida and Gnathobdellida (see these terms), the latter including the medicinal leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*), a European fresh-water species two or three inches long, which is used, less than formerly, by physicians for bleeding patients. **b** An insect larva superficially resembling a leech. **3.** *Med.* An apparatus consisting of a scarifier and glass tube, for drawing blood from a scarified part by suction, — called also **artificial,** *or* **mechanical, leech.** **4.** One who clings to another to draw gain from him; a bloodsucker.

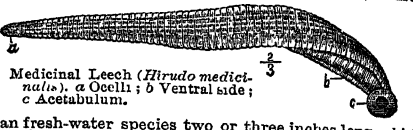

Medicinal Leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*). *a* Ocelli; *b* Ventral side; *c* Acetabulum.

leech (lēch), *v. t.*; LEECHED (lēcht); LEECH'ING. **1.** To cure, heal; to treat as a physician; to doctor, as, to *leech* wounds. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. To bleed by the use of leeches.

Lee'-En'field ri'fle (lē'ĕn'fēld). [After James P. *Lee* (b. 1831), American inventor, and *Enfield*, a town near London, England.] A short repeating rifle of .303-inch caliber, adopted by Great Britain in 1904 for both infantry and cavalry. It has a detachable magazine holding ten cartridges. It has a muzzle velocity of 2,025 foot seconds, is sighted to 2,000 yards, and is fitted with a knife bayonet.

leek (lēk), *n.* [AS. *lēac*; akin to D. *look*, G. *lauch*, OHG. *louh*, Icel. *laukr*, Sw. *lök*, Dan. *log*. Cf. GARLIC.] **a** A commonly cultivated liliaceous plant (*Allium porrum*) distinguished from the onion by its smaller cylindrical bulb and broadly linear succulent leaves, which are eaten as a relish, esp. in Europe, or cooked in soups, etc. The flavor resembles that of the onion, but is more pungent. **b** Any of several other species of *Allium*; — usually with qualifying adjective or attributive, as wild *leek*, etc.

Lee magazine rifle. [After James P. *Lee* (b. 1831), American inventor.] *Mil.* An American .45-inch caliber rifle introduced in 1879 and in modified form since adopted by many first-class and minor powers. It had the then new feature of a detachable box magazine under the receiver, holding five or more cartridges raised by a spring at the bottom.

Lee process (lē). *Metal Work.* A process for shaping any of the softer metals or alloys, such as copper, brass, zinc, tin, or aluminum, by simply squeezing it cold through or into a suitably shaped hole. By the use of a very short punch or projection on the squeezing plunger, hollow work, such as tubes of any length, can be made in a single operation. Called also **extrusion,** *or* **squirting, process.**

leer (lēr), *a.* [ME. *lere*; akin to G. *leer*, OHG. & OS. *lārī*.] Empty; void; unladen. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

leer (lēr), *v. i.*; LEERED (lērd); LEER'ING. [Cf. LEER cheek, appearance.] **1.** To look askance or obliquely; to look with a suggestive expression, as of hatred, contempt, lust, etc.; to cast a sidelong lustful or malign look.

I will *leer* upon him as a' comes by. *Shak.*

2. To move furtively; to sneak or slink. *Obs.*

leer, *v. t.* **1.** To use in leering; as, to *leer* the eye. **2.** To entice with leers; as, to *leer* a man to ruin. *Dryden.*

leer, *n.* [Prob. fr. LEER, *v.*] A gaze askance; a look or cast of the eye conveying a sly, sinister, or immodest suggestion. "She gives the *leer* of invitation." *Shak.*

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil *leer*. *Pope.*

leer, *n.* An oven in which glassware is annealed.

lees (lēz), *n. pl.* Dregs. See 3d LEE.

leet (lēt), *n.* [LL. *leta*; orig. uncert.] *Eng. Hist.* A court-leet (see COURT-BARON); the district within the jurisdiction of a court-leet; the day on which a court-leet is held. *Shak.*

leet, *n.* [Cf. AS. *hlēt* share, lot.] A list; esp., a list of those eligible or candidates for an office. *Chiefly Scot.*

LECYTHUS.] Any plant of the family Lecythidaceæ. *Lindley.*

led. † LEAD, LEDE, LID.

led. Obs. or ref. sp. of LEAD, the metal.

led (lĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of LEAD.

led. *Abbr.* Ledger.

ledar † LEADER.

led captain. An obsequious follower or attendant. *Obs.*

ledde. † LEAD.

led'den. † LEADEN.

led'den. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LEDEN, language.

led'der Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LADDER.

led'der. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LEATHER.

led'dy. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LADY

lede. Obs. or Scot. & dial. † LEED [LEAD.]

lede. Obs or dial Eng. var. of LEAD.

lede. *n.* [AS *lēod*, and *lēode*, pl, people, nation, *lēod* man, chief; akin to OS. *liud*, OHG. *liut*, pl. *liuti*, G. *leute*, pl.; cf. also AS. *lēodan* to grow, Goth. *liudan*, OS. *liodan*, OHG. *liotan*, Skr. *rudh.*] A people; a nation; a person. *Obs.*

leden. Obs. or ref. sp. of LEADEN.

led'en (lĕd'n), *n.* [AS. *lēden*, *līden*, language, speech; confused in ME. with L *Latinus* Latin. Cf. LEDE.] Language; speech; voice; cry; noise. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

leder. † LEADER, LEATHER.

led'er-ite (lĕd'ẽr-īt), *n.* [After Baron Louis von *Lederer*, Austrian diplomat.] *Min.* A brown variety of titanite.

ledesman. † LEADSMAN.

led farm. A farm held with another, and on which the tenant does not reside. Scot. [LAY, *v.*

ledge Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LEDGE, *n.*

ledge, *v. t.* To allege. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.*

ledge, *v. t. & i.* To form as, or supply with, a ledge or ledges. *Rare.*

ledge'less, *a* See -LESS.

ledge'ment. VAR. of LEDGMENT

ledg'ing, *n.* Ledges collectively, or a ledge. *Rare.*

ledg'it (lĕj'ĭt), *n.* [Cf. LEDGE] A projecting slip or label, as in a book *Scot.*

led horse. A sumpter horse, or a spare horse, that is led along.

‖**Le Dia'ble Bot'tenx'** (lē dyȧ'bl' bwȧ'tȧ'). [F.] See ASMODEUS

Led'i-dæ (lĕd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* See LEDA. [people. *Obs.*

ledish, *a.* Pert. to the lede, or le'di-tan'nic (lē'dĭ-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [See LEDUM; TANNIC.] *Chem.* Designating a tannic acid found in the leaves of the marsh tea.

ledne. † LEDEN.

ledron † LIDDERON.

Le-duc' cur'rents (lē-dü' kr'). Intermittent electric currents of low potential and constant direction, demonstrated by one Leduc, a French scientist, as being capable of producing total or partial anæsthesia.

le'dum camphor. *Chem.* A white crystalline alcohol, $C_{15}H_{26}O$, contained in ledum oil.

le'dum oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

lee. † LYE. [var. of LEA.]

lee. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng

lee. Obs. or Scot & dial Eng var. of LIE. [of LEAD]

lee'ad (lē'ăd). Dial. Eng. var.

lee'board', *n.* The lee side. *Obs.*

lee'-bow' (-bou'), *v. t. Naut.* To get under one's lee bow, as a vessel, or to strike (a wave) with the lee bow; hence, *Slang*, to put at a disadvantage; to get the better of. *Rare.*

leece. † LEASH.

leech (lēch), *n.* The part of a sheep's fleece that was next to the skin before shearing; also, a bundle of human hair.

leech. † LEACH.

leech. Dial. Eng. var. of LETCH, a bog; LEACH, a tub.

leech'craft', *n.* [AS. *lǣcecræft.*] Art of healing; skill of a physician. *Archaic.*

leech'dom (lēch'dŭm), *n.* [AS. *lēcedōm* medicine] *Obs or Hist.* **1.** Art or science of medicine. [cine.

2. A medical formula; a medi-

leeche † LITCHI.

leech'eat'er. *n.* a The crocodile bird. **b** The spur-winged plover.

leech'ee'. Var. of LITCHI

leech'er. *n.* One who draws blood by the use of leeches; a physician. *R.* [craft *R.*]

leech'er-y (lēch'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Leech-craft. *Physiol.* An extract obtained from leeches, retarding the clotting of blood when injected into the body.

leech'fin'ger, *n.* [AS *lǣcefinger.*] The finger next to the little finger. *Obs.*

leech gaiter. A gaiter worn in Ceylon to protect against leeches

leech line *Naut* One of the lines attached to the leech rope of sails, esp. courses, passing up through blocks on the yards, to haul the leeches up and taut by.

leech'man, *n.* A physician. *Obs.*

leech rope. That part of the boltrope to which the leech of a sail is sewed.

leech worm. A leech *Rare*

leed. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LEAD.

leed (lēd), *n.* [See LEDEN.] *Obs. or Scot.* a Leden, or language; speech. b Song; tune; tale.

Le'e-dan (lē'ē-dăn). *D. Bib.*

leef. † LEAF, LEAVE.

leer. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LIEF. [LOOF.

leer. Scot. & dial Eng. var. of

lee'fang', lee'fange', *n.* [Prob. *lee* shelter + *fang*, n.] *Naut* a A rope fastened to a cringle of a sail, esp. a jib, to haul it in. as for attaching a bonnet. *Rare.* b A horse on the deck on which travel the sheets of a fore-and-aft sail. *Eng.*

leefekye. † LYFKIE

leef'er. Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng compar. of LIEF.

leefsel. † LEYSEL.

leef'tail. *a.* [Cf. AS. *lēoftǣle* loving, high in favor (see LIEF, *a*; TELL, TALE).] Much called for; quick-selling. *Dial. Eng.*

leeftenaunt. † LIEUTENANT.

lee'ful, *a* [*leve*, var. of *leave* + *-ful*.] Lawful — **lee'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **lee'ful-ness,** *n.* *All Obs.*

leege. † LIEGE.

leek, *n.* = GREEN-LEEK.

leek cress. The hedge garlic.

leeke. † LIKE.

leek'-green', *a.* Of a bluish green color, like leek leaves.

leek'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

leek'y, *a.* Like, or of the nature of, a leek; made of leeks.

leel. Obs or Scot var. of LEAL.

lee'lane (lē'lān), *adv.* [The second part is dial. *lane* for *lone*.] All alone. *Scot.* [LONG.

lee'lang'. Scot var. of LIVE-

leem (lēm). Obs. or Scot & dial Eng var. of LEAM.

leem. Scot. var. of LOOM, *n.* & *v.*

Lee'man's Act (lē'mn̆z). *Eng. Law* An act (1867, 30 *Vict.* c 29) requiring a seller of the shares or stocks of joint-stock banks to state in the contract or agreement of sale as a requisite of validity the number of shares he is selling. It is generally ignored on the Stock Exchange, and appears to be applicable only to shares or stocks not possessed by the vendor at the time of sale.

Lee'-Met'ford ri'fle. [After James P. *Lee*, American inventor, and William E. *Metford* (1824-99), English inventor.] A bolt gun of .303-inch caliber having a detachable magazine holding eight cartridges. It succeeded the Martini-Henry and was succeeded by the Lee-Enfield as the British service rifle.

leen † LEND; LIN, cease.

leenge. † LING.

‖**lee'nings-plaats'** (lē'nĭŋ n̆ s-plats'), *n.*; *pl* -PLAATSEN (-plat'sĕn). [D. *leening* loan + *plaats* place.] *Roman Dutch Law.* A piece of land held from the government on payment of an annual quitrent *So. Africa.*

‖**leen'recht'** (lēn'rĕkt'), *n.* [D., feudal right.] *Roman Dutch Law* The right by which land is held in feudal tenure

leep (lēp), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Icel. *hlaupa* to put in motion, to curdle (milk), Norw. dial. *loypa* to scorch (milk).] To boil; scald; to toast one's self. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [LEAP.

leep. Obs. or dial. Eng pret. of

leep'full † LEAPFUL.

leep't, *p. a* [See LEEP.] *Scot.* 1. Scorched; parboiled. 2 Fond of heat; cold-blooded; chilly; meager.

leepwynke. † LAPWING.

leer. † LEAR, tape; LERE, learn.

leer, *a.* [From LEER, *v.*] Looking askance, as in slyness or malignity. *Obs.*

leer, *n.* [ME. *lere* cheek, face, look, AS. *hlēor* cheek, face, akin to OS. *hlear*, *hlaar*, OD. *lier*, Icel. *hlýr.*] The cheek; also, complexion; aspect; appearance. *Obs.*

leer, *n.* [Cf. dial. and ME. *lire* flesh, and Icel. *lær* the thigh.] The loin; the flank. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

leerd. Leered. *Ref. Sp.*

leere † LERE.

leerebord. † LARBOARD.

leer'i-ly (lēr'ĭ-lĭ). *adv.* Knowingly. *Slang.* [pr.

leer'ing-ly, *adv.* of *leering*, p.

leerne. † LEARN.

leer'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

leer'y (lēr'ĭ), *a.* [From LEER looking askance.] Knowing; suspicious. *Slang.*

leer'y, *a.* Leer, or empty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

leerypoope. † LIRIPIPE.

lees. † LEACH, LEASH, LESS.

leese Obs or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of LEASE.

leese (lēz), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *lēosan* (in comp.). See LOSE.] To lose; to ruin, or be ruined. *Obs.*

leese, *v. t.* [AS. *lēsan*, *lȳsan*, *lēsan*, fr. *lēas*. See LOOSE, *a.*, -LESS.] To loosen; release. *Obs*

lees'er, *n.* One who leeses. *Obs.*

lees'ing. † LEASING.

lees'ing, *n.* [See LEESE to lose.] Loss; ruin *Obs.*

lees'ing, *n.* [See LEESE to loosen.] Release. *Obs.*

lee'some (lē'sŭm), *a.* [See LIEF, *a.*; 1st -SOME.] Pleasant. *Obs. or Scot.*

lee'some, *a.* [See LEAVE, *n.*; 1st -SOME.] Lawful; just. *Obs.*

lee'some-ly, *adv.* of LEESOME, lawful *Obs. or Scot.*

leest † LEAST, LEST.

lees'ter (lēs'tẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of LEISTER.

leet. Obs. pret. of LET, to allow.

leet Var. of LEAT.

leet (lēt). Dial. Eng. var. of LIGHT, *v.* [pollack

leet. Dial. Eng. var. of LAIT,

leet. Obs or Scot. var. of LEED.

leet. *n.* [AS. *gelēte.*] A place where roads meet or cross. *Obs.*

leet, n. Light. *Dial. Eng.*

leet, *n.* [Perh. orig an allotment; cf. AS. *hlēt*, *hlēt*, lot.] A pile; stack. *Dial Eng*

leet, *v. t.* [From LEET a list.] To nominate; to list as a candidate. *Scot.* [*Obs.*

leet ale. A feast in time of leet.

leeth Var. of LEATH.

lee'tle. *a. & n.* Little. *Dial. or Humorous.*

leet'man, *n.* One subject to the jurisdiction of a court-leet.

leeve. † LEVE.

leev (lēv). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LIEF.

lee'ward (lē'wĕrd; *naut.* lū'ĕrd), *a. Naut.* Pertaining to, or in the direction of, the part or side opposite to the direction from which the wind blows; — opposed to *windward;* as, a *leeward* berth; a *leeward* ship. — *n.* The lee side; the lee. — *adv.* Toward the lee.
leeward tide, a tide running in the same direction in which the wind blows; also, the condition so created.
lee'ward-ly, *a. Naut.* Tending to fall off to leeward or to make leeway; — opposed to *weatherly.*
lee'way' (lē'wā'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course; the deviation from the course indicated by the line of her keel which she makes by drifting to leeward.
2. Fig.: A falling off from the line of progress; as, I fear he is making *leeway* mentally and physically.
3. Fig.: Margin or room for action or the like, as, you have an hour's *leeway* to catch the tram, he asked his creditors to allow him a little *leeway. Colloq.*
☞ This use of the word, now very common, arises from a confused idea of *leeway* as meaning room to leeward.
left (lĕft), *a.* [ME. *left, lift, luft;* akin to Fries. *leeft,* OD. *lucht, luft;* orig., weak, fr. AS. *left* (equiv. to L. *inanis*), *lyftādl* palsy; cf. also AS. *lēf* weak.] **1.** Designating, or of or pertaining to, that side of the body on which in man the muscular action of the limbs is, with most individuals, weaker than on the other side; — opposed to *right;* as, the *left* hand, or arm; the *left* ear.
2. Situated so that the left side of the body is toward it; as, the *left* side of a deliberative meeting is that to the left of the presiding officer (see LEFT, *n.*, 3); the *left* wing of an army is that to the left of the center to one facing an enemy.
left bank of a river, that which is on the left hand of a person whose face is turned downstream. — **1. center** *or* **centre,** in European legislatures, the members whose sympathies are, in the main, with the members of the left, but who do not favor extreme courses, and on occasions vote with the government. They sit between the center and the extreme left (see LEFT, *n.*, 2). [As used of a particular group usually *cap.*] — **1. field, 1. fielder.** See BASEBALL. — **1. shoulder arms,** *Mil.,* a position in the United States manual of arms like that of *right shoulder arms* (which see) except that the piece is held in the left hand and rests on the left shoulder. — **over the l shoulder,** *or* **over the left,** an expression used as an aside to indicate negation of what is said; as, he said it, and it is true — *over the left. Colloq. or Slang.*
left, *n.* **1.** A mean or contemptible creature. *Obs.*
2. That part of surrounding space toward which the left side of one's body is turned; the part of a body which is on the left side; as, the house is on the *left* when you face north; the *left* of an army; move the vase to the *left.*
3. *Politics.* Those members of a European legislature who have seats to the left of the presiding officer; hence, the liberal, radical, or democratic party, whose representatives commonly occupy those seats. [As used of a particular group usually *cap.*]
4. In games, etc., the person, place, or action, at or to the left side; as: **a** *Baseball.* The left field or left fielder. **b** *Boxing, etc.* A blow with the left hand.
5. Of things in pairs, as gloves, etc., the one for use on the left side.
left'-hand', *a.* **1.** Situated on the left; nearer the left hand than the right; as, the *left-hand* side or road.
2. Left-handed; using, or done with, the left hand, as, a *left-hand* blow.
left-hand rope, rope laid up and twisted left-handed; — called also *water-laid rope.* See CORDAGE, *Illust.*
left'-hand'ed (-hăn'dĕd; -dĭd; 87; 151), *a.* **1.** Having the left hand or arm stronger and more dexterous than the right; using the left hand and arm with more dexterity than the right.
2. Done or made with the left hand instead of the right; as, *left-handed* action.
3. Specif., designating, pert. to, or derived from, a marriage in which the bridegroom gives his left instead of his right hand to the bride, as in morganatic marriages; hence, morganatic; as, a *left-handed* wife; a *left-handed* son.
4. Clumsy; awkward; unlucky; insincere; sinister; malicious; as, a *left-handed* compliment.
5. Having a direction contrary to that of the hands of a watch when seen in front; contraclockwise; — said of a twist, a rotary motion, etc., as seen from a given direction.
left-handed screw, a screw constructed to advance away from the observer when turned with a left-handed rotation. An ordinary wood screw is right-handed.
left'-hand'ed-ness } *n.* State or quality of being left-
left'-hand'i-ness } handed; awkwardness.
An awkward address, ungraceful attitudes and actions, and a certain *left-handiness* (if I may use that word) loudly proclaim low education. *Chesterfield.*
leg (lĕg), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *leggr,* Dan. *læg* calf of the leg, Sw. *lägg.*] **1.** A limb or member of an animal used for supporting the body, and in running, climbing, or swimming; sometimes, specif., that part of the limb between the knee and foot.
2. That which resembles a leg in form or use; esp., any long and slender support of an object; as: **a** One of the comparatively long supports of a piece of furniture. **b** One of the branches or sides of a pair of compasses or dividers. **c** A pole or bar serving as a support, as in a shear legs or as a prop or shore to a ship or building.
3. The part of any article of clothing which covers the leg; as, the *leg* of a stocking or of a pair of trousers.
4. One of the divisions or branches of an object that is forked, jointed, or the like.
5. A bow or obeisance; a scrape; esp. in the phrase *to make a leg;* prob. from drawing the leg backward in bowing. *Obs., Archaic, or Jocular.*
6. Any of various objects suggestive of a leg; as: **a** *Naut.* The course and distance made by a vessel on one tack to windward; as, she reached the mark in one long and one short *leg.* **b** *Math.* Either side of a triangle as distinguished from the base or, in a right triangle, from the hypotenuse; also, an indefinitely extending branch of a curve, as of a hyperbola. **c** *Steam Boiler.* An extension of the boiler downward, in the form of a narrow space between vertical plates, sometimes nearly surrounding the furnace and ash pit, and supporting the boiler; — called also *water leg.* **d** *Grain Elevator.* The case containing the lower part of the belt which carries the buckets. **e** *Telephony.* A branch or lateral circuit connecting an instrument with the main line. **f** *Mining.* Either of the two inclined sides of an arch-formed, or saddle, deposit. *Australia.* **g** *Elec* A branch circuit; one phase of a polyphase system.
7. *Cricket.* **a** That part of the on side of the field near, and in a line with, the batsman. Chiefly in phrase *to leg.* **b** Short for *long leg, short leg, leg before wicket,* etc. See CRICKET, *n.*
8. Short for BLACKLEG. *Slang, Eng.*
leg before, *or* **l. before wicket.** See CRICKET, *n.* — **to have legs,** *Chiefly Naut.,* to be fast or speedy. *Slang.*
leg (lĕg), *v. i. & t.;* LEGGED (lĕgd), LEG'GING (lĕg'ĭng). To use the legs, as in walking or running (usually with *it*); to affect or effect by action on or with a leg or legs.
leg'a-cy (lĕg'ā-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [OF. *legacie* the office of a legate, fr. *legat* a legate, L. *legatus.* See LEGATE.]
1. The dignity, office, or function of a legate, delegate, or deputy; also, a body of delegates. *Obs.*
2. The business committed to a delegate; commission; as, his dying *legacy. Obs. or R.*
He came and told his *legacy* *Chapman*
3. A gift of property by will, esp. of money or other personal property; a bequest. Legacies are variously classified according to their nature as a **cumulative legacy** (one additional to a previous legacy given in the same will), *demonstrative, modal, specific,* etc. See these terms.
4. Something coming from an ancestor or predecessor; as, a *legacy* of shame.
le'gal (lē'găl), *a.* [L. *legalis,* fr. *lex, legis,* law; perh. orig., that which lies or is fixed (cf. L. *lectus* bed), and if so akin to E. *lie, law;* or perh. to L. *legere* to gather, read, Gr. λέγειν to gather, count, say (cf. LEGEND); cf. F. *légal.* Cf. LOYAL, LEAL.] **1.** Of or pert. to law; arising out of or by virtue of, or included in, law; based upon, or governed by, law — whether (1) law in general (as, *legal* knowledge, *legal* literature, *legal* authority, *legal* capacity, etc.); or (2) specif., the system of legal rules called *law,* as distinguished from *equity,* in English law, or any analogous system (cf. QUIRITARIAN), as, he is entitled to *legal* but not equitable relief. See phrases below; also LAW.
2. In conformity with, or permitted by, law; lawful; as, the act was entirely *legal;* — opposed to *illegal, unlawful.*
3. Enforced, protected, given effect to, or the like, in courts of law; — distinguished from *equitable;* as, *legal* assets, a *legal* right, *legal* remedy, etc.
4. *Civil Law.* Specif.: Arising by operation of law, as distinguished from that which arises by agreement or act of the parties; as, tacit hypoth cs are sometimes called *legal.*
5. Under the Mexican customs laws, designating the weight of articles which, for the levying of duties, are weighed with the wrapping, covering, envelope, box, or the like, which is inside the outer case or covering, if any.
6. *Theol.* **a** According to the old or Mosaic dispensation; in accordance with the law of Moses. **b** According to the law of works, as distinguished from free grace; or resting on works for salvation.
Syn. — Legitimate, licit, authorized. See LAWFUL.
legal cap, a kind of folio writing paper, made for the use of lawyers, in long narrow sheets which have the fold at the top or narrow edge. See PAPER, *Table.* — **1. estoppel, 1. foreclosure, 1. fraud.** See ESTOPPEL, FORECLOSURE, FRAUD, 2. — **1. heir,** an heir at law; one who takes as heir by operation of law. — **1. hypothec,** *Law,* a tacit hypothec. *So. Africa.* — **1. jointure.** See JOINTURE, 3. — **1. man** *or* **person,** *Law,* a person of full legal rights, that is, not debarred of any of his rights in court by outlawry, excommunication, infamy, or disqualification. Such a person was said to be *rectus in curia.* — **1. medicine.** = FORENSIC MEDICINE. See MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. — **1. memory,** the legal recognition of past events or facts as affecting rights. Cf. TIME IMMEMORIAL.
In English jurisprudence "*legal memory*" is said to extend as far as, but no farther than, the coronation of Richard I. (Sept. 3, 1189). *Encyc Brit*
— **1. quay,** in England, a wharf which is licensed to receive and store bonded goods. — **1. representative.** *Law.* See REPRESENTATIVE. — **1 reversion.** *Scots Law.* See REVERSION. — **1. separation.** *Law.* See A MENSA ET THORO. — **1. tender.** *Law.* **a** The act of tendering in the performance of a contract or satisfaction of a claim that which the law prescribes or permits, and at such time and place as the law prescribes or permits. **b** That currency, or money, which the law authorizes a debtor to tender and requires a creditor to receive in payment of money obligations. It differs in different countries. Gold coins are legal tender in both Great Britain and the United States at their nominal value to any amount when not below the limit of weight and tolerance, and when below that in proportion to weight. In the United States standard silver dollars and treasury notes are legal tender to any amount unless the contrary is stipulated in the contract; subsidiary silver coins for sums not over $10, minor (nickel or bronze) coins for not over 25c. No other form of money is legal tender for debts to private parties. In Great Britain silver coins are legal tender for not over 40s., the farthing for not over 6d., and other bronze coins for not over 12d. — **legal-tender bond,** *Finance,* a bond made payable in any form of money that is legal tender for the payment of debts. — **legal terms.** See TERM. *Scot.* — **1. year.** See YEAR.
le'gal (lē'găl), *n.* A legal requirement, formality, right, or the like; specif., *Scots Law,* short for *legal reversion* (see REVERSION).
le'gal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Strictness, or the doctrine of strictness, in conforming to law, or, in theology, in adhering to the doctrine of justification by works (see LEGAL, 6). — **le'gal-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **le'gal-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*
le-gal'i-ty (lē-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz) [Cf. LL. *legalitas,* F. *légalité.* Cf. LOYALTY.] **1.** Conformity or attachment to law, or observance of law; specif., *Theol.,* conformity to, or reliance upon, the letter of the law (see LEGAL, 6).
2. Quality or state of being legal; lawfulness.
3. A peculiarity of speech, opinion, or custom characteristic of the legal profession. *Rare.*
le'gal-i-za'tion (lē'găl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of legalizing.
le'gal-ize (lē'găl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [Cf. F. *légaliser.*] **1.** To make legal; to give legal validity or sanction to.
2. *Theol.* To interpret or apply in a legal spirit.
leg'a-ta-ry (lĕg'a-tā-rĭ), *n.* [L. *legatarius,* fr. *legatarius* enjoined by a last will. See LEGACY.] **1.** A legatee. *Obs. or R.*
2. A legate. *Rare.*
leg'a-ta-ry, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being, a legacy.
leg'ate (lĕg'ăt), *n.* [ME. *legat,* L. *legatus,* fr. *legare* to send with a commission or charge, to depute, fr. *lex, legis,* law: cf. F. *légat.* See LEGAL.] **1.** An ecclesiastic representing the Pope and invested with the authority of the Holy See. Legates are of three kinds: **a** Legati a latere, designated by the Pope as "*fratres nostri,*" and by a decree of Innocent IV. always chosen from the rank of cardinals. They are called *ordinary* or *extraordinary* legates, the former governing provinces, and the latter class being sent to foreign countries on extraordinary occasions. **b** Legati missi, who correspond to the ambassadors of temporal governments. **c** Legati nati, or *legates by virtue of their office,* as the archbishops of Salzburg and Prague.
2. Ambassador or envoy; a delegate or messenger.
3. *Rom. Hist.* **a** An official assistant given to a general or to the governor of a province. **b** Under the emperors, a governor sent to a province.
Syn. — LEGATE, ENVOY, AMBASSADOR, when used figuratively, always carry more or less distinct reference to their official senses.
leg'a-tee' (lĕg'ă-tē'), *n.* [See LEGATE, LEGACY.] *Law.* One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.
leg'a-tine (lĕg'ă-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a legate; as, *legatine* power; *legatine* commission. *Holinshed.*
legatine constitution, an ecclesiastical law enacted in a legatine synod, as those held under cardinals Otho and Othobon, legates of Gregory IX. and Clement IV. — **1. synod,** *Eccl.,* a synod presided over by a legate.
le-ga'tion (lē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *legatio:* cf. F. *légation.* See LEGATE.] **1.** The sending forth or commissioning one person to act for another; also, the errand on which one is sent. "The Divine *legation* of Moses." *Bp. Warburton.*
2. A legate or envoy and the persons associated with him in his mission; an embassy; or, in stricter usage, a diplomatic minister and his suite (esp. when not of the first rank); a deputation. See DIPLOMATIC AGENT.
3. The place of business or official residence of a diplomatic minister at a foreign court or seat of government.
4. A district under the jurisdiction of a legate, as, formerly, one of the papal provinces.
5. The office and dignity of a legate; legateship.
‖ **le-ga'to** (lā-gā'tō), *a. & adv.* [It., tied, joined.] *Music.* Smoothly connected; without breaks between the successive tones. It is often indicated by a *tie,* thus ⁀, or ——, written over or under the notes to be so performed; — opposed to *staccato.* — *n.* A smoothly connected manner of playing, or a passage so played.
leg bridge. A type of bridge for small spans in which the floor girders are rigidly secured at their extremities to supporting steel legs, driven into the ground as piling, or resting on mudsills.

Leg Bridge.

leg'end (lĕj'ĕnd; lē'jĕnd; 277), *n.* [ME. *legende,* OF. *legende,* F. *légende,* LL. *legenda,* fr. L. *legendus* to be read, fr. *legere* to read, gather; akin to Gr. λέγειν to gather, speak. Cf. COLLECT, DIALOGUE, LESSON, LOGIC.]
1. A story of life, as of a saint, or a collection of such stories; specif. [*cap.*], the Golden Legend. Hence, a narrative or history; story. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. A list; a record; a roll. *Obs.*
3. *Eccl.* A book containing Scripture lessons and a chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins, and in the refectories of religious houses. *Obs. or Hist.*
4. Any story coming down from the past, esp. one popular person; a thing used in the left hand; an action by, or thing done by, the left arm.

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lee-wan' (lē-wăn'; lē'wan), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ar. *īwān* anteroom.] In the Levant (Egypt, Palestine, etc.) the raised floor on which is placed the cushion forming the divan. It often fills almost the whole room or alcove.
lee'ward-most (-mōst; -məst), *a.* Most leeward.
lee'ward-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lee'will (lē'wĭl), *n.* [Native name.] A leeangle. *Australia.*
leeze me (lēz'mē). [For *lief is me. Oxf. E. D.*] A phrase of congratulatory endearment; I am happy in thee, or proud of thee. *Scot.*
lef. † LIEF, LIVE.
lef. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LEAF, LEAVE.
Lef'a-na, *or* **-nah** (lĕf'*ä-nä*). *Bib.*
lefdi. † LADY. [LIEF, LIVE.]
lefe. † LEAF, LEAVE, LEVE,
Le Fev're (lē fēv'r'). A poor lieutenant whose story is told in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy."
lefneese, *n.* [Cf. BELIEVE; -NESS.] Belief; faith. *Obs.*
lef'sel. † LEVESEL.
lef'sum. † LEESOME.
left (lĕft), *pret. & p. p.* of LEAVE.
left, *adv.* On or to the left.
lefte. † LIFT.
leftenannt. † LIEUTENANT.
left'-eyed', *a.* Having the left eye much stronger than the right; using the left eye by preference.
left'-foot'ed, *a.* Having the left foot or leg stronger and more dexterous than the right; using the left foot or leg by preference. — **left'-foot'ed-ness,** *n.*
left'-hand'ed-ly, *adv.* of LEFT-HANDED. See -LY.
left'-hand'er, *n.* A left-handed person; a thing used in the left hand; an action by, or thing done by, the left arm.
left'most (lĕft'mōst), *a.* Farthest off on the left.
left'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
left'-off', *a.* Laid aside, cast-off.
left'ward (lĕft'wĕrd), *adv. & a.* Toward or on the left side.
left'wards (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Toward the left.
le'ful † LEEFUL.
leg. *Abbr* Legal; legate; legato; legend; legislative; legislature; legit (L., he, or she, reads); legunt (L., they read).
legacine. † LEGATINE.
leg'a-cy, *v. t. Obs. or R.* **1.** To send as legate.
2. To give as a legacy. [DUTY.]
legacy duty. *Law* See DEATH
legacy hunter. One who flatters and courts some one for the sake of procuring a legacy.
le'ga-de'ro (lē'gä-thā'rō; 146), *n.; pl.* -ROS (-rōs). [Amer. Sp., fr. Sp *legar, ligar,* to fasten, L. *ligare.* See LIGATURE.] A stirrup strap. *Southwestern U. S. & Mex.* [= LEGAL MAN.]
‖ **le-ga'lis ho'mo.** [L.] *Law.*
le'gal-ly. *adv.* of LEGAL.
le'gal-ness. *n.* See -NESS.
legand. † LEGEND.
leg'an-tine, *a.* Legatine. *Obs.*
leg'ate, *n.* [L. *legatum,* p. p. neut. of *legare* to bequeath.] A legacy. *Obs.* [*or R*
le-gate', *v. t.* To bequeath. *Obs.*
leg'ate-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
‖ **le-ga'ti,** *n., pl.* of LEGATUS.
le-ga'tion-a-ry (lē-gā'shŭn-ĕr-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to a legation. *Rare.*
leg'a-tive (lĕg'ă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *legativus.*] Of or pert. to a legate or deputy. *Rare.*
le-ga'tor (lē-gā'tŏr; lĕg'ă-tôr'), *n.* [L., fr. *legare.* See LEGACY.] *Law.* One who bequeaths a legacy; a testator. *Rare.* **leg'a-to'ri-al** (lĕg'ă-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a. Rare*
‖ **le'ga-tu'ra** (lā'gä-tōō'rä), *n.; pl.* LEGATURE (-rā). [It. See LIGATURE.] *Music.* A tie or brace; a slur; a syncopation.
leg'a-ture, *n* Legateship. *Obs.*
‖ **le-ga'tus** (lē-gā'tŭs), *n.; pl.* -TI (-tī). [L.] Legate. — **le-ga'tus a la'te-re** (ā lăt'ē-rē). [L., lit., a legate from the side; a confidential legate. See LEGATE, 1 a. — **l. mis'sus** See LEGATE, 1 b. — **l. na'tus** [L.] See LEGATE, 1 c.
leg bail. Escape by flight. *Slang.*
leg boot. A boot for a horse's leg.
leg break. *Cricket.* A break from on to off.
leg bye. *Cricket.* A bye made on a ball that glances off the body (except the hand or wrist).
leg dollar. See COIN.
lege. † LEAGUE, LEDGE, LIEGE.
legeance. † ALLEGEANCE, LIGEANCE. [dance. *Obs.*]
lege de moy. Prob. an old
‖ **le'gem po're** (lē'jĕm pō'rē). [L.] Lit., place the law; — first words of the Latin version (and hence used as the heading) of the 5th division of Psalm cxix. (CXVIII. in the Vulgate and Douay Bibles). As this division begins the Psalter for the 25th morning of the month, the words came to be associated with March 25th, a quarter day, and hence were used allusively for payment of money; cash down; ready money. *Obs.*
legen. † LAGGIN.
le'gend. Erron. for LEGION. "A *legend* of angels" *Shak.*

larly taken as historical though not verifiable by historical record; a tradition.

5. An inscription, motto, or title, esp. one surrounding the field in a medal or coin, or placed upon a heraldic shield or beneath an engraving or illustration.

Syn. — See MYTH.

leg'end (lĕj'ĕnd; lē'jĕnd), *v. t.*; LEG'END-ED; LEG'END-ING. **1.** To describe, tell, or narrate in or as a legend. *Bp. Hall.* **2.** To supply with a legend, or inscription.

leg'end-a-ry (lĕj'ĕn-dā-rĭ), *a.* [Cf F. *légendaire*, LL. *legendarius.*] Of or pertaining to a legend or legends; consisting of legends; like a legend; fabulous; as, *legendary* writers. — *n.* A legendary writer or book.

Syn. — See TRADITIONAL.

Le-gen'dri-an (lē-jĕn'drĭ-ăn), *a. Math.* Of or pertaining to A. M. Legendre (1752–1833), the French mathematician, or his discoveries. — *n.* = ZONAL HARMONIC.

Legendrian coefficient *or* **function.** = ZONAL HARMONIC. — **L. symbol,** *or* **Le-gen'dre's** (lē-zhän'd'rz) **symbol,** *Math.*, the symbol $\left(\frac{n}{p}\right)$, where n is any positive or negative integer not divisible by the positive prime odd integer p, introduced by Legendre to denote $+1$ or -1 according as n is, or is not, a quadratic residue of p.

leg'end-ry (lĕj'ĕn-drĭ), *n.* Legends collectively; legendary story.

leg'er (lĕj'ẽr), *a.* Remaining in place; permanent, etc. Var. of LEDGER. — **leger line,** etc. See LEDGER, *a.*

leg'er, *a.* [F. *léger*, fr. LL. (assumed) *leviarius*, fr. L. *levis* light in weight. See LEVITY.] Light; slender; slim; trivial. *Obs.*

leg'er-de-main' (lĕj'ẽr-dẽ-mān'), *n.* [F. *léger* light, nimble + *de* of + *main* hand, L. *manus.* See LEGER; MANUAL.] Sleight of hand; a trick of sleight of hand; hence, any artful deception or trick. — **leg'er-de-main'ist,** *n.*

legged (lĕgd, *in comb.*, -lĕg'ĕd *or* -lĕgd), *a.* [From LEG.] Having legs; — chiefly in comb.; as, a long-*legged* man, a two-*legged* animal. "*Legged* like a man." *Shak.*

legged dollar. = LEG DOLLAR. See COIN, *Table.*

‖ **leg-gie'ro** (lĕd-jā'rō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Light or graceful; in a light, delicate, and brisk style.

leg'ging (lĕg'ĭng), *n.* Also **leg'gin.** [From LEG.] A cover for the leg, like a long gaiter, — chiefly in *pl.*

leg'horn (lĕg'hôrn; 277), *n.* **1.** A plaiting, used for hats and bonnets, made from leghorn straw grown for the purpose in Tuscany, Italy, and cut green and bleached; — so called from Leghorn, the place of exportation.

2. A hat or bonnet of this plaiting.

3. One of an important breed of rather small hardy domestic fowls originating in Italy, but now widely kept and valued as prolific layers. The principal varieties are the brown, black, white, buff, and silver duckwing leghorns. All have smooth yellow legs, white ear lobes, and usually single combs, though rose-combed strains are bred.

leghorn straw. The straw of a variety of wheat (*Triticum sativum turgidum*) used extensively for plaiting.

leg'i-bil'i-ty (lĕj'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being legible; legibleness.

leg'i-ble (lĕj'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *legibilis*, fr. *legere* to read. See LEGEND.] **1.** Capable of being read or deciphered, distinct to the eye; plain; — used of writing or printing; as, a fair, *legible* manuscript.

> The stone with moss and lichens so o'erspread,
> Nothing is *legible* but the name alone. *Longfellow*

2. Capable of being discovered or understood by apparent marks or indications; as, the thoughts of men are often *legible* in their countenances.

— **leg'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **leg'i-bly,** *adv.*

le'gion (lē'jŭn), *n.* [ME. *legioun*, OF. *legion*, F. *légion*, fr. L. *legio*, fr. *legere* to gather, collect. See LEGEND.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A body of soldiers forming the principal unit of the army and varying in number from 3,000 foot soldiers and 300 knights, or cavalrymen, in early times to 5,000–6,000 foot soldiers under the empire. Under the republic until the time of Marius, the normal strength of a legion was 300 knights and 4,200 foot soldiers, 3,000 heavy-armed and 1,200 light-armed. In early times a formation like the Greek phalanx was used; about B. C. 390, the formation by maniples was introduced, which latter prevailed until the time of Marius, who substituted the cohort formation and made other changes, such as the removal of the cavalry and the light-armed infantry. The heavy-armed soldiers were divided into three classes, according to their length of service and familiarity with warfare, which under the manipular formation formed three divisions, the first and second of 1,200 men each and the third of 600, drawn up in ranks in open order, the distance between the ranks corresponding to the breadth of each maniple in front. The maniple was a tenth of each division, and thus consisted of 120 men in the first two divisions and 60 men in the third. The cohort was a tenth of the legion, and in each were three maniples of the three classes of soldiers. The customary battle array under the cohort formation was in three divisions, the first of four cohorts and the second and third of three each.

2. A military force; an army; military bands.

3. A great number; a multitude.

> Where one sin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the same breach. *Rogers*

4. *Zoöl.* A category of varying rank (sometimes corresponding to a superfamily, and sometimes nearly equivalent to a class) used in some systems of classification.

Legion of Honor *or* **Honour,** an order instituted by the French government in 1802, when Bonaparte was First Consul, as a reward for meritorious services, both civil and military.

le'gion-a-ry (-ŭ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *legionarius.*] Belonging to a legion; consisting of a legion or legions, or of an indefinitely great number; as, *legionary* soldiers; a *legionary* force. "The *legionary* body of error." *Sir T. Browne.*

le'gion-a-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A member of a legion.

leg'is-late (lĕj'ĭs-lāt), *v. i.*; LEG'IS-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); LEG'IS-LAT'ING (-lāt'ĭng). [See LEGISLATOR.] To make or enact a law or laws.

Solon, in *legislating* for the Athenians, had an idea of a more perfect constitution than he gave them. *Bp. Watson* (1805).

leg'is-late, *v. t.* To cause to be, become, go, pass, or the like, by legislation; as, to *legislate* a nation into ruin.

leg'is-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *legis latio* · cf. F. *législation.* See LEGISLATOR.] Act of legislating; preparation and enactment of laws; in a wide sense, *Jurisprudence*, the making of laws by express decree or enactment, either by the supreme lawmaking power, as a king, council, legislature, etc., or by any person or body exercising the lawmaking power by delegation or in subordination, as judges, committees, town or city councils, health boards, various executive officials, etc. (in this wide sense practically including all written law). Also, the laws that are so enacted.

leg'is-la-tive (lĕj'ĭs-lā-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *législatif.*] **1.** Making, or having the power to make, a law or laws; lawmaking; as, a *legislative*, as distinguished from a judicial, act; a *legislative* body; the *legislative* department; — opposed to *executive* or *administrative*, and *judicial.*

> The supreme *legislative* power of England was lodged in the king and great council, or what was afterwards called the Parliament. *Hume.*

2. Of or pert. to the making of laws, or the body which makes the laws; suitable to, or involved in, legislation; legislational; as, *legislative* business; the *legislative* style. **Legislative Assembly,** *Fr. Hist.*, the legislative body of 1791–92, following the National Assembly; also, that of 1849–51, following the Constituent Assembly. — **1. council,** the upper house of a legislature, often called the *senate.* — **L. Union,** *Eng. Hist.*, the union of Great Britain and Ireland, which took place Jan. 1, 1801.

leg'is-la-tive, *n.* The legislative power, body, or department, collectively, those who make the laws of any politically organized body of people; the legislature; — opposed to *executive.*

leg'is-la'tor (lĕj'ĭs-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *legis lator*, prop., a proposer of a law; *lex*, *legis*, law + *lator* a proposer, bearer, fr. *latus*, used as p. p. of *ferre* to bear: cf. F. *législateur.* See LEGAL; TOLERATE.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community; a member of a legislative body.

leg'is-la-to'ri-al (-lă-tō'rĭ-ăl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to a legislator or legislature. — **leg'is-la-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

leg'is-la'ture (lĕj'ĭs-lā'tūr), *n.* [See LEGISLATOR.] **1.** The body of persons in a state, or politically organized body of people, invested with power to make, alter, and repeal laws; a legislative body. The *legislature* of Great Britain consists of the Lords and Commons, with the king or queen, whose sanction is, in theory, necessary to every bill before it becomes a law. The *legislature* of the United States is usually distinctively called *Congress* (which see). In the various States the *legislature* is often specifically called the *General Assembly.* It is a bicameral body, of which the lower house is usually called the *Assembly* or *House of Representatives*, and the upper house the *Senate.* The signature of the executive is required to a bill before it becomes a law, unless it is again passed over his veto usually by more than a bare majority. See GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ASSEMBLY, REPRESENTATIVE, SENATE, VETO, EXECUTIVE, JUDICIARY.

☞ The legislatures of some of the more important states having constitutional government are as follows, the general name of the legislative body collectively being given under the heading *legislature, or parliament:*

STATE.	LEGISLATURE, OR PARLIAMENT.	UPPER HOUSE		LOWER HOUSE.	
		NAME.	NO. OF MEMBERS — HOW CHOSEN OR COMPOSED — TERM OF OFFICE.	NAME.	NO. OF MEMBERS — SUFFRAGE — TERM OF OFFICE.
Argentina	National Congress	Senate	30 — 2 from each province and 2 from capital — 9 years	House of Deputies	120 (1 to 33,000) — Manhood — 4 years
Austria	Reichsrath	Herrenhaus	About 150 — Princes; nobles: prelates, life members chosen by emperor — For life	Abgeordnetenhaus	425 — Five classes: manhood; special interests; and property qualification — 6 years, or until dissolution.
Belgium	The Chambers	Senate	110 — Direct or indirect — 8 years	Chamber of Representatives	166 (1 to 40,000 pop in 1904) — Manhood, with plural votes on taxpaying or educational basis — 4 years — Proportional representation of parties.
Brazil	National Congress	Senate	63 — Direct, elected, 3 for each State, 3 for Federal District — 9 years	Chamber of Deputies	212 (1 to 70,000) — Manhood — 3 years.
Chile	National Congress	Senate	1 to 3 Deputies — Direct — 6 years	Chamber of Deputies	1 to 30,000 pop. — Manhood and limited education — 3 years.
Denmark	Rigsdag	Landsthing	66 — 54 indirect; 12 nominated by crown for life — 8 years	Folkething	114 (1 to 16,000) — Manhood — 3 years.
France	National Assembly	Senate	300 — Indirect — 9 years	Chamber of Deputies	584 — Manhood — 4 years.
German Empire	Federal Council	Bundesrath	58 — Appointed by the governments of the states — Annual session	Reichstag	397 — Manhood — 5 years.
*Great Britain	Parliament	House of Lords	About 600 — See HOUSE OF LORDS	House of Commons	About 670 — See HOUSE OF COMMONS — 7 years, or until dissolution.
Greece		Boule	235 (1 to 12,000) — Manhood suf — 4 yrs		[One house only.]
Hungary	Országgyulés	Forendiház	Varies, about 330 — Archdukes, nobles; many other classes, hereditary, elected, etc. — For life, and other terms	Képviselohaz	453 — Small property qualification except for certain special classes — 5 years.
Italy	Parliament	Senate	324, but no limit in theory — Royal princes; life members nominated by the crown — Hereditary or life	Chamber of Deputies	508 — Small property or educational qualification except for certain classes — 5 years, or until dissolution.
Japan	Imperial Diet	House of Peers	Not fixed, about 370 — Royalty; nobility; many various classes — For life or 7 years	House of Representatives	369 — Small property qualification — 1 year.
Mexico	Congress	Senate	56 — Direct, 2 elected from each State — 2 years	House of Representatives	1 to 40,000 pop. — Manhood — 2 years.
Netherlands	States-General	First Chamber	50 — Elected by provincial states from largest taxpayers, etc. — 9 years	Second Chamber	100 — Manhood, in effect — 4 years.
†Norway	Storthing	Lagthing	One fourth of Storthing. See Note	Odelsthing	Three fourths of Storthing. See Note
Portugal	Cortes	Camara dos Pares (Chamber of Peers)	About 100 — Royal princes; bishops: not more than 90 life peers nominated by the crown — For life	Camara dos Deputados (Chamber of Deputies)	155 — Small property or educational qualification — 4 years or until dissolution.
Prussia	Landtag	Herrenhaus	No limit — Very various classes — For different terms	Abgeordnetenhaus	433 — Indirect election, general suffrage § — 3 years, or until dissolution
Spain	Cortes	Senate	Not more than 360 — Royalty; life senators nominated by the crown; various classes — For different terms	Congress	431 (1 to 50,000) — Manhood — 5 years, or until dissolution.
Sweden	Diet	First Chamber	150 — Elected by provinces or municipal corporations — 9 years	Second Chamber	230 — Small property qualification, 80 elected by towns, 150 by rural districts — 3 years.
Switzerland	Bundes-Versammlung	Standerath	44 — Elected, 2 from each canton, method of election and term left to each canton — For different terms	Nationalrath	167 (1 to 20,000) — Manhood — 3 years.
United States	Congress	Senate	92 (1908) — See SENATE — 6 years	{House of Representatives	391 (1908) — See HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — 2 years.

*In the self-governing colonies of Great Britain the legislative body usually consists of two chambers, the names of the legislature and its chambers varying. Thus in Australia the FEDERAL PARLIAMENT is composed of the SENATE and the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, in Canada the PARLIAMENT is composed of the SENATE and the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in New Zealand the GENERAL ASSEMBLY is composed of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, etc.

†Members of the Storthing are chosen for three years by direct election by manhood suffrage, forty-one being elected from the towns and eighty-two from the rural districts. The Storthing on assembling divides into the Lagthing including one fourth and the Odelsthing including three fourths of the total membership of the Storthing. All new laws are laid first before the Odelsthing. If the two houses do not agree they vote in joint session, a majority of two thirds of those voting being necessary to a decision.

§While theoretically general, the suffrage is so classified as often practically to disfranchise those who are not property holders.

2. The function or act of legislating. *Obs.*

le'gist (lē'jĭst), *n.* [F. *légiste*, or LL. *legista*, fr. L. *lex*, *legis*, law. See LEGAL.] One skilled in the laws, esp. the written laws of the Roman civil law.

leg'i-tim (lĕj'ĭ-tĭm), *n.* [F. *légitime*, fr. *légitime* legitimate, L. *legitimus.* See LEGITIMATE, *a.*] *Roman & Civil Law.* The portion of the estate to which, upon the death of the father, the children are entitled, or, in the later Roman law, in default of children, ascendants, or in some cases brothers and sisters. *Legitim* includes both real and personal property in Roman law and in some modern systems where no distinction is made in the descent of the two kinds; but in Scots law, and as it formerly existed in English law, it includes only movables. In South Africa legitim was abolished by Cape Act 23, 1874, § 2, and (for the Transvaal) by Proclamation 28, 1902. In Roman law the legitim was at first one fourth, later, under Justinian, one third, and in some cases one half. In Scots law it is one third, and is due from both the father's and (since 1881) the mother's estate. It cannot be affected by any testamentary provision made by the decedent without cause. Cf. DEAD'S PART.

le-git'i-ma-cy (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mā-sĭ), *n.* [See LEGITIMATE, *a.*] State or quality of being legitimate; as, the *legitimacy* of a child, a sovereign or his right to rule, a reason, etc. Any child born during coverture or after coverture has ceased by reason of the husband's death is presumed to be legitimate, except upon proof of a sufficient time since cohabitation or death to preclude the possibility of the husband being the father of the child. The length of time necessary is not fixed, but in general is not more than nine calendar months or 40 weeks. Cf. GESTATION.

le-git'i-mate (-māt), *a.* [LL. *legitimatus*, p. p. of *legitimare* to legitimate, fr. L. *legitimus* legitimate. See LEGAL.]

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le-gen'da (lē-jĕn'dă), *n. pl.* [LL., in L., things to be read.] *Eccl.* Things to read, as the lessons in the legend.

leg'en-da'ri-an, *n.* A writer of, or believer in, legends. *Obs.*

leg'end-ist, *n.* See -IST.

leg'end-less, *a.* See -LESS.

Le-gen'dre's co'ef-fi'cient *or* **func'tion** (lē-zhän'd'rz). [See LEGENDRIAN.] *Math.* = ZONAL HARMONIC.

legent. † LEGEND.

legenyd. Obs. p. p. of LIKEN.

leger. Var. of LEDGER, *n & v.*

le'ger, *n.* A Londoner who bought coal by the sack of country colliers, and sold it dishonestly in smaller sacks. *Obs.*

legerdehecle, *n.* [From LEGERDEMAIN, with substitution of *heel* for the last syllable.] Light-heeled, or wanton, tricks. *Obs.*

‖ **lé'gè're-té'** (lā'zhẽr'tā'). [F.] Lightness; levity.

le-ger'i-ty, *n* [F. *légèreté.* See LEGER.] Lightness; nimbleness. *Obs.* [of LAIRWITE.]

leg'er-wite'. Obs. or hist. var.

‖ **le'ges** (lē'jēz), *n., pl.* of LEX.

‖ **le'ges bar'ba-ro'rum.** [L.] = FOLK LAWS.

leg evil. *Veter.* = LEG ILL.

legg. † LEAGUE.

leggaunce. † LIGEANCE.

legge. † LAY, LEDGE.

legge, *v. t.* [Abbr. fr. *alegge.*] To allay. *Obs.*

legger. † LEDGER.

leg'ger (lĕg'ẽr), *n.* [See LEAGUER a measure.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

leggiadrous, *a.* [From It. *leggiadro* light.] Sprightly; graceful. *Obs.*

leg'gi-ness (lĕg'ĭ-nĕs). *n.* See -NESS. [of LEG.]

leg'ging (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.*

leg'gy (lĕg'ĭ), *a.* Having long legs; hence, of plants, *Colloq. or Cant*, having long, slender stems or branches; spindling

legh. † LEE, LIE.

leg harness. Leg armor. *Obs.*

leghe. † LEAGUE, LIE.

leg hit. *Cricket.* A hit sending the ball to leg.

legiar. † LEAGUER.

leg'i-bl. Legible. *Ref. Sp.*

legier. † LEDGER, LEGER.

legierdemain. † LEGERDEMAIN.

le'gi-fer, *n.* [L.; *lex*, *legis*, law + *ferre* to bear.] A lawmaker. *Obs.*

le-gif'ic (lē-jĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *lex*, *legis*, law + *-fic.*] Of or pert to making laws *R.* [*Obs & R.*]

le'gi-for'mal, *a.* Of legal form.

leg ill. *Veter.* A disease of sheep marked by swelling of the legs and lameness.

Legion, Thundering. See THUNDERING LEGION.

le'gioned (lē'jŭnd), *p. a.* Formed into a legion or legions; legionary. [*Obs.*]

le'gion-et, *n.* A small legion.

le'gion-ize, *v. t.* To arrange in legions. *Obs.*

le'gion-ry (lē'jŭn-rĭ), *n.* A body of legions; legions collectively. *Rare.*

‖le'gis ac'ti-o (lē'jĭs ăk'shĭ-ō). [L., action of law.] *Rom. Law.* See ACTIO. [to legislation.]

leg'is-la'tion-al. *a* Of or pert.

leg'is-la-tiv. Legislative. *Ref. Sp.* [LATIVE.]

leg'is-la-tive-ly, *adv.* of LEGISLATIVE.

leg'is-la'tor-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

leg'is-la'tress (lĕj'ĭs-lā'trĕs), **leg'is-la'trix** (-lā'trĭks), *n.* A woman who makes laws. *Rare.*

leg'is-ter, *n.* [OF. *legistre*, var. of *legiste*] A legist. *Obs.*

‖ **le'git,** *n.* [L., he reads or he has read, pr. or p. tense, 3d pers. sing. of *legere* to read.] A right to claim benefit of clergy. *Obs.*

‖ **le-git'ĭ-mæ por'ti-o** *or* **pars** (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mē pôr'shĭ-ō, pärz). [L., legitimate portion or part.] *Roman Law.* = LEGITIM.

1. Lawfully begotten; born in wedlock; having, or involving, full filial rights and obligations by birth; as, a *legitimate* child; *legitimate* descent. Cf. ILLEGITIMATE, NULLIUS FILIUS, LEGITIMATION, ADOPTION.
2. Real; genuine; not false, counterfeit, or spurious; as, *legitimate* poems of Chaucer, *legitimate* inscriptions.
3. Accordant with law or with established legal forms and requirements; lawful; as, *legitimate* government; *legitimate* rights; a *legitimate* proceeding of an officer. Hence, existing or ruling by virtue of, or based upon, a hereditary right; as, a *legitimate* monarch.
4. Conforming to recognized principles, or accepted rules or standards; as, *legitimate* reasoning; a *legitimate* standard, or method; a *legitimate* combination; *legitimate* drama. "A *legitimate* English classic." *Macaulay.*
5. Following by logical sequence; reasonable; as, a *legitimate* result; a *legitimate* inference.
Syn. — See LAWFUL.

legitimate portion. *Law.* = LEGITIM. — **1.** tutor. See TUTOR.

le-git'i-mate (lē-jĭt'ĭ-māt), *v. t.;* LE-GIT'I-MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); LE-GIT'I-MAT'ING (-māt'ĭng). To make legitimate; specif.: **a** To make lawful or legal; to give legal force or authorization to; as, to *legitimate* silver. Hence, to authorize or justify. "Even to *legitimate* vice." *Milton.* **b** To put (a bastard) in the position or state of a legitimate child before the law, by legal means; — distinguished from *adopt*, which has no reference to blood-relation. By the common law, as it still exists in England and Ireland and in some of the United States, bastards cannot be legitimated; but in Scotland and on the Continent of Europe generally, and by statute in many States of the United States, children are now legitimated by the subsequent marriage of their parents, provided the parents might legally have married at the time of the child's birth. Other means of legitimation formerly were recognized in some jurisdictions.

le-git'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *légitimation.*] **1.** Act or process of making legitimate, as, the *legitimation* (see LEGITIMATE **b**) of a child.

The coining or *legitimation* of money *East.*

2. State of being legitimate, lawful birth. *Rare. Shak.*

le-git'i-ma-tize (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mȧ-tīz), *v. t.;* LE-GIT'I-MA-TIZED (-tīzd); LE-GIT'I-MA-TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To legitimate.

le-git'i-mism (-mĭz'm), *n.* The principles or plans of legitimists.

le-git'i-mist (-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *légitimiste.*] One who supports legitimate authority, esp. a monarchy, on the ground of hereditary right. Specif. [*cap.*], a supporter of the claims of the elder branch of the Bourbon dynasty to the crown of France. See CARLIST, 1. — **le-git'i-mis'tic** (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.*

le-git'i-mize (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mīz), *v. t.;* LE-GIT'I-MIZED (-mīzd); LE-GIT'I-MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To legitimate. — **le-git'i-mi-za'tion** (-mĭ-zā'shŭn; -mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

leg'let (lĕg'lĕt), *n.* [*leg* + *-let.*] **1.** A small leg.
2. An ornamental band or ring for the leg above the calf.

leg'-of-mut'ton, *a.* Having the general shape or outline of a leg of mutton. — **leg-of-mutton sail,** *Naut.*, a triangular sail with its apex at the masthead, much used on small boats; — called also *shoulder-of-mutton sail.* See SHARPIE, *Illust.*

leg'u-le'ian (lĕg'ū-lē'yăn; -ăn), *a.* [L. *leguleius* pettifogger, fr. *lex, legis,* law.] Lawyerlike; legal; — used derogatorily. *Rare.* "*Leguleian* barbarism." *De Quincey.* — *n.* A lawyer. — **leg'u-le'ious** (-yŭs; -ŭs), *a.*

leg'ume (lĕg'ūm; lē-gūm'; 277), *n.* [F. *légume,* L. *legumen,* fr. *legere* to gather. So called because they may be gathered without cutting. See LEGEND.] **1.** The fruit or seed of a leguminous plant, as peas, beans, etc., used for food; hence, rarely, any esculent vegetable; — chiefly in *pl.*
2. A leguminous plant.
3. *Bot.* A superior one-celled monocarpellary fruit usually dehiscent into two valves, having the seeds attached along the ventral suture. It is commonly called a *pod*, as in the bean, pea, etc., and is the characteristic fruit of the plants comprised in the old order Leguminosæ. Indehiscent legumes are often jointed, and are then called *lomenta.*

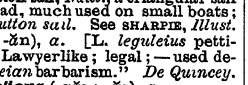
Dehiscent Legume of Pea.

le-gu'me-lin (lē-gū'mē-lĭn), *n.* [See LEGUME.] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteid contained in the pea and many other leguminous seeds.

le-gu'min (-mĭn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A proteid resembling casein, found as a characteristic ingredient of the seeds of leguminous and gram-bearing plants; vegetable casein.

Le-gu'mi-no'sæ (lē-gū'mĭ-nō'sē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LEGUMINOUS, LEGUME.] *Bot.* A large group of dicotyledonous plants, variously regarded as an order or family, and distinguished by the characteristic fruit (see LEGUME). Many botanists now divide the group into the three families Mimosaceæ, Fabaceæ, and Cæsalpiniaceæ, and include them in the order Rosales (see these terms).

le-gu'mi-nous (lē-gū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *legumen, -minis,* pulse.] **1.** Pert. to, or consisting or of the nature of, peas or other legumes.

The butterfly blooms of *leguminous* plants *Sir T Browne.*

2. *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the Leguminosæ.

Leib-nitz'i-an-ism } (līp-nĭt'sĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* The philoso-
Leib-niz'i-an-ism } phy of Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibnitz, or Leibniz, or Lubeniecz (1646–1716). When Locke published his famous book on the understanding, there was much talk of a dictum wrongly referred to Aristotle: nothing in the intellect that was not previously in sense perception. Leibnitz replied "nihil nisi intellectus ipse," intimating that some knowledge is derived by the intellect from its own structure. This thought was expanded in one of the longest books of Leibnitz, the Nouveaux Essais, wherein he calls this knowledge, derived from the structure of the self, *apper ception* (which see), to distinguish it from that derived from sense perception. Thus furnished Kant the vital point of his first Critique, viz., his "transcendental unity of apperception" (see KANTIANISM), from which he deduced his categories. Leibnitz shows on every occasion the deep impression made on his mind by the philosophy of Aristotle, taught him at school and university. Particularly, the thought of entelechy (see ARISTOTELIANISM and ENTELECHY) as living beings the world. is mentioned by him in the monadology to explain his monads, which are self-active beings or substances which have different degrees of perfection, the highest have reached to thought, and are human souls; the next degree have as animals attained sense perception and locomotion; the next lower as plants, to nutrition and reproduction; still lower are minerals, which have crystallization, and below them elements, that have chemical affinities. In general all beings in the world are monads or groups of monads, and every one possesses, in greater or less degree, the power of reflecting, in itself, by its own activity, the rest of the universe. One thinks of gravitation as in some sense a reflection or representation in an inorganic body of all other bodies, and of light as another activity of inorganic bodies, constituting a higher order of representation, and as having a sort of potency that reaches its fuller reality in vegetation, animal life, and the human soul. Plotinus in his third Ennead (§ 8) says: "The plants and even the soil that bears them aspire to attain to a vision of true being (to Aristotle's highest order of self-activity, *theorein,* θεωρεῖν, called the Beatific Vision). Nature produces inorganic things as a sort of object to herself, dreaming in the plant, feeling in the animal, and thinking in man." Each monad thus mirrors the entire universe of monads according to its own style and degree of development in self-activity. All that have attained the stage of thought and of "eternal truths become a sort of society with God and are members of the City of God." This thought dawned early in the mind of Leibnitz and led him to efforts to unite all Christendom, just then sundered by the Thirty Years' War and its causes. His creation of the differential calculus was a stroke of genius, showing how firm was his grasp of science even in the realms of the inorganic and of pure mechanism. *W. T. Harris.*

Leib'nitz's se'ries (līp'nĭt-sĭz). *Math.* The formula for the *n*th derivative of a product: $(uv)_n = u_n v_n + nu_{n-1}v_1 + \ldots + nu_{n-1}v_1 + u_n v_n$, where the subscripts denote derivation and the coefficients are the binomial coefficients.

Leices'ter (lĕs'tẽr), *n.* [From *Leicester,* county seat of Leicestershire, England.] One of an important breed of white-faced sheep originating in England, but now widely kept elsewhere. The fleece is white, moderately long, and very fine. There are two principal strains, the English Leicester and the Border Leicester.

lei'o- (lī'ō-), **li'o-.** Combining forms fr. Greek λεῖος, *smooth.*

lei'o-der'ma-tous (-dûr'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* [*leio-* + Gr. δέρμα, *-ατος,* skin.] Having a smooth glossy skin.

lei'o-der'mi-a (-mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *leio-* + *-derm* + *-ia.*] *Med.* A disease characterized by abnormal glossiness of the skin.

lei'o-my-o'ma (-mī-ō'mȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -OMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL.; *leio-* + *myoma.*] *Med.* A tumor containing unstriped or involuntary muscle fibers.

Lei-ot'ri-chan (lī-ŏt'rĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Leiotrichi. — *n.* One of the Leiotrichi.

Lei-ot'ri-chi (-kī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *leio-* + Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Anthropol.* The smooth-haired races. See HAIR. — **lei-ot'ri-chous** (-kŭs), *a.*

Lei-po'a (lī-pō'ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λείπειν to leave + ᾠόν egg; i. e., deserter of its eggs.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of Australian mound-building megapodes including only one species (*L. ocellata*), which is so named from its ocellated plumage of black, white, brown, and gray. It is about two feet long and has a short crest **b** [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus.

Leipoa (*L. ocellata*). (⅛)

lei'sur-a-ble (lē'zhŭr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [See LEISURE.] **1.** Leisurely. *Obs.*
2. Vacant of employment; not occupied, idle; leisure; as, *leisurable* hours. *Rare.* — **lei'sur-a-bly,** *adv. Rare.*

lei'sure (lē'zhŭr; lĕzh'ŭr; 277), *n.* [ME. *leisere, leiser,* OF. *leisir,* F. *loisir,* orig., permission, fr. L. *licere* to be permitted. Cf. LICENSE.] *Obs.*
1. Opportunity; freedom (to do something).
2. Freedom or opportunity afforded by exemption from occupation or business; time free from that of business and care.

The desire of *leisure* is much more natural than of business and pleasure. *Sir W. Temple*

3. Time at one's command, free from engagement; a period of unengaged time; hence, convenience; ease.

He sighed, and had no *leisure* more to say. *Dryden.*

at one's leisure, when one has leisure; at one's convenience.

lei'sure, *a.* Unemployed; as, *leisure* hours.

lei'sured (lē'zhŭrd; lĕzh'ŭrd), *a.* Having leisure.

lei'sure-ly (lē'zhŭr-lĭ; lĕzh'ŭr-), *a.* Characterized by leisure; taking abundant time; not hurried; as, a *leisurely* manner; a *leisurely* walk.

leit'mo-tif' (līt'mō-tēf'), *or* ‖ **Leit'mo-tiv'** (-tēf'), *n.* [G. *leit-* leading + *motiv* motive.] *Music.* In the Wagnerian music drama, a marked melodic phrase or short passage, expressive of, or associated with, a certain idea, person, or situation, and accompanying, by way of expression or allusion, its reappearance in the course of the play.

Leit-ne'ri-a (līt-nē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after E. F. *Leitner,* German-American naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of plants constituting the family **Leit-ne'ri-a'ce-æ** (-ā'sē-ē) and order **Leit-ne'ri-a'les** (-lēz). The only species, *L. floridana,* the corkwood, is a small tree related to the Juglandaceæ and Myricaceæ. It has shining deciduous leaves, dicœcious apetalous flowers borne in aments, and a drupaceous fruit. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this species.

lek'a-ne (lĕk'ȧ-nē), *n.; pl.* LEKANAI (-nī). [Gr. λεκάνη dish, pot.] *Class. Archæol.* **a** A basin-shaped vessel or large bowl. **b** A late form of painted vase, of southern Italy, resembling a stamnos, but provided with upright handles and often with covers of elaborate form.

lem'an (lĕm'ăn; lē'măn), *n.* [ME. *lemman, lefman;* AS. *léof* dear + *mann* man. See LIEF; MAN.] **1** A sweetheart or lover, of either sex; specif., one who is loved illicitly; a paramour; esp., in later use, a mistress. *Archaic.*
2. A husband or a wife. *Obs.*
3. A devotional title of Christ or of the Virgin Mary. *Obs.*

lem'ma (lĕm'ȧ), *n.; pl.* L. -MATA (*-ȧ-tȧ*), E. -MAS (-ȧz). [L. *lemma,* Gr. λῆμμα anything received, an assumption or premise taken for granted, fr. λαμβάνειν to take, assume. Cf. SYLLABLE.] **1.** A preliminary or auxiliary proposition demonstrated or accepted for which its insertion interrupts demonstration (the development of which its insertion interrupts) in early Greek logic it is the premise of a syllogism; with the Stoics, a major premise.
2. The argument or theme of a composition, prefixed as a gloss or title or introduction; also, the title or theme of a gloss or annotation.

lem'ming (lĕm'ĭng), *n.* [Norw. *lemming, lemende;* cf. Sw. *lemel,* Lapp. *luomek.*] Any of several small rodents of circumpolar distribution belonging to the genera *Lemmus* (syn. *Myodes*) and *Dicrostonyx* (syn. *Cuniculus*). They are four or five inches long, and have a very short tail, fur feet, and small ears. Tawny yellowish is the prevailing color, varied with black and reddish. The best-known European species (*L lemmus*) is notable for having made devastating migrations in enormous numbers at long and irregular intervals. The species of the genus *Dicrostonyx,* which are chiefly North American, are called **pied lemmings,** and are remarkable for turning white in winter.

lemming mouse. Any of several species of northern North America. They resemble the voles of the genus *Microtus,* but have a very short tail and peculiar teeth. One species (*S. cooperi*) reaches the northern United States.

Lem'na (lĕm'ná), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λέμνα a kind of water plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of aquatic herbs, type of the family Lemnaceæ, including some of the smallest examples of seed plants. They have fronds with a single root.

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le-git'i-mate-ly, *adv.* of LEGITIMATE. See -LY.
le-git'i-mate-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
le-git'i-ma-tist (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mȧ-tĭst), *n.* A legitimist. *Rare.*
leg'i-time, *n.* Less usual spelling of LEGITIM.
legitisme. ✝ LEGITIME.
legion. ✝ LEGION.
leg'len, leg'lin, *n.* [Cf. LG. *legel* a wooden vessel.] A milk pail. *Scot.*
leg'less, *a.* See -LESS.
leg muff. The fluffy feathering on some humming birds' legs.
le'go-lit'er-a-ry (lē'gō-), *a.* Pert. to the literature of law.
leg piece. *Mimmg.* An upright timber supporting the cap of a timber set.
‖ le grand' Chê'te-leť (lē grän' shā'tlĕ') See CHATELET
‖ le grand' Mo'narque' (m ŏ-närk'). [F.] The Great Monarch, that is, Louis XIV.
Le-gree' (lē-grē'), *n.* In Mrs Stowe's novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin," an extremely brutal slave dealer.
leg shield. *Armor.* A shield for the leg, as one to protect a knight's leg against collision with a barrier in justing.
leg stump. *Cricket.* The stump on the leg, or "on," side.
‖ le'gua (lā'gwa), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish league (area measure).
le-guan' (lē-gwan'), *n.* [Cf. IGUANA.] An iguana or other large lizard.
Leg'u-a'ti-a (lĕg'ū-ā'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after François *Leguat,* Huguenot exile.] *Paleon.* A genus including an extinct giant rail (*L. gigantea*) of the Mascarene Islands, which was about six feet high.
le-gu'men (lē-gū'mĕn), *n., pl.* L. -MINA (-gū'mĭ-nȧ), E. -MENS (-mĕnz). [L.] *Bot* A legume
le-gu'mi-nar (-mĭ-nẽr), *a. Bot.* Characteristic of, or resembling, a legume.
leg'u-min'i-form (lĕg'ū-mĭn'ĭ-fôrm; lē-gū'mĭ-nĭ-), *a.* Having the shape of a legume.
le-gu'mi-nose (lē-gū'mĭ-nōs), *a.* Leguminous.
Leg vise. A bench vise having a leg which extends to the floor.
leg wood. The wood of large branches *Dial Eng.*
leg worm. The guinea worm.
Le-ha'bim (lē-hā'bĭm). *Bib.*
Le'he-man (lē'hē-măn). *D Bib.*
‖ Lehm (lām), *n.* [G., loam] *Geol.* Loam.
lehr. Var. of LEER, an oven.
lehr'bach-ite (lār'bȧk-īt), *n.* [From *Lehrbach* in the Harz Mountains.] A lead-gray or iron-black selenide of lead and mercury occurring in granular masses Sp gr., 7.8.
lehter ✝ LAUGHTER.
lehter, *n.* [AS. *leahter.*] A vice; a sin. *Obs.*
lei Obs. pret. of LIE.
‖ lei (lā), *n., pl.* of LEU.
leiance, *n.* [OF.] Alliance. *Obs.*
Leib-nitz'i-an (-nĭt'sĭ-ăn), **Leib-niz'i-an** (-n Ÿt'sĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Leibnitz or to Leibnitzianism. — *n.* An adherent of Leibnitzianism
Leices'ter red (lĕs'tẽr). A kind of heavy compressed brick. *Eng.*
Leices'ter wil'low. The Bedford willow.
leich. ✝ LEASH, LEECH.
Leich'hardt's bean (lĭk'härts). [After Ludwig *Leichhardt,* Australian explorer.] The snuff-box bean.
Leich'hardt's pine. An Australian rubiaceous tree (*Sarcocephalus cordatus*) *Australia.*
Leich'hardt's tree. The Indian mulberry. *Australia.*
leid. ✝ LEAD, LEDE.
leid (*Scot.* lēd). Obs. or Scot. var. of LEED
leide. ✝ LEAD.
Lei'dem-frost's phe-nom'e-non (lī'dĕn-frŏsts). [After Johann G. *Leidenfrost* (1715–94), German scientist.] *Physics* The phenomenon of the spheroidal state. See SPHEROIDAL STATE.
leidger, leiger. ✝ LEDGER.
leie. ✝ LAY, *v.* [LIVE.
leif. ✝ LEAF, LEAVE, LEVE, LIEF (*dial.* lēf). Obs or Scot. & dial Eng var of LIEF.
leige. ✝ LIEGE
leigeance ✝ LIGEANCE.
leigeritie. ✝ LEGERITY
Leigh, Au-ro'ra (ô-rō'rȧ lē'). The heroine of Mrs. Browning's poem of the same name, "the representative of the spiritual and æsthetic spirit of the age, through whom are exemplified the noble ends and the high office of true art."
Leigh, Sir Amyas In Kingsley's "Westward Ho," the chief character, a type of knightly adventurer and sailor
leighe ✝ LAUGH, LEYE
leight'ster, *n.* [See LIE to speak falsely; -STER.] A woman liar *Obs.* [LIGHT.
leight (lēt). Dial. Eng. var of
leigh'ton, *n.* [AS *leáhtūn,* fr *léactūn.* See LEEK; TOWN.] A garden *Obs*
leihter. ✝ LEHTER.
leihtren. Obs. pl. of LAHTER.
leik. ✝ LEEK, LICH, LIKE.
leil, leill (lēl). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. vars. of LEAL.
Lellah, n. See MEJNOUN AND LEILAH.
leime ✝ LEAM.
leim'type' (lī'm'tīp'), *n.* [Cf. G. *laim* glue] A form of collotype.
lein, leine ✝ LEAN.
leind. ✝ LEND.
leind, n. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *leynd* secrecy, hiding. Cf. LAYNE.] A place of refuge. *Obs.*
leint. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LANT, *v.*
leir. ✝ LENT.
lei'o-ceph'a-lous, *a.* [*leio-* + *cephalous.*] Smooth-headed.
lei'o-come (lī'ō-kōm), *n.* [*leio-* + F. *gomme* gum] *Chem* Dextrin.
lei'o-phyl'lous (-ŭs), *a.* [*leio-* + *phyllous*] *Bot* Smooth-leaved *Rare.*
Lei'o-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *leio-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Syn of DENDRIUM
Lei-ot'ri-ches (lī-ŏt'rĭ-kēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] = LEIOTRICHI
lei'o-trop'ic (lī'ō-trŏp'ĭk), *a. Zool* Læotropic.
leip ✝ LEAP.
Leip. *Abbr.* Leipzig, Leipsic.
lei'po- (lī'pō-), **lei'po-thym'ic** (-thĭm'ĭk). Vars. of LIPO-, LIPOTHYMIC.
Leip'zig, *or* **Leip'sic, green** (lĭp'sĭk), *a. & n.* = PARIS GREEN.
Leipzig, *or* **Leipsic, Interim.** See INTERIM, *n.*, 2.
Leipzig, *or* **Leipsic, yellow.** = CHROME YELLOW.
leir. ✝ LAIR, LEAR, LERE
leisch. ✝ LEASH
leiser ✝ LEISURE
leish. ✝ LEASH. [LISH.
leish (lēsh). Dial. Eng. var. of
leisk. ✝ LISK.
leis'pound. Obs. or local Scot. var. of LISPOUND.
leiss. ✝ LEASE, *a. & n.*, lying; LEESE; LOOSE.
leisshe. ✝ LEASH.
leist. ✝ LEAST, LEST, LIST.
Lei'sten (lī'stĕn), *n.* [G. *Leisten,* from the Leistenberg, near Würzburg.] A Franconian wine See RHINE WINE.
leis'ter (lēs'tẽr; līs'-), *n.* [Of Scand origin; cf. Icel. *ljóstr,* Sw. *ljuster.*] A spear armed with three or more prongs, for striking fish *Scot & Dial. Eng*
leis'ter, *v. t.* To spear with a leister. *Scot.* — **leis'ter-er,** *n. Scot.*
leis'sure-ful, *a.* See -FUL.
leis'sure-less, *a.* See -LESS.
leis'sure-li-ness, *n.* See -NESS
leis'sure-ly, *adv.* In a leisurely manner.
leis'sure-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
leit. ✝ LAIT, LET. [falsely.
leit. Obs. pret of LIE, to speak
leith ✝ LOATH, *a.*
leith (lēth). Var of LITH.
Leith'ner's blue (līt'nẽrz). [Perh. a corrupt. of a G *Leydner blau,* Leyden blue.] = COBALT BLUE
Leit-ne'ri-a'ce-æ (līt-nē'rĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See LEITNERIA. — **leit-ne'ri-a'ceous** (-shē'ŭs), *a.*
Leit-ne'ri-a'les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See LEITNERIA.
leitourgie. ✝ LITURGY.
leityng ✝ LAITING.
leive ✝ LIVE.
‖ le jeu' ne, *or* **n'en, vaut' pas la chan'delle'** (lē zhŭ' nē (năn) vō' pa la shan'dĕl'). [F.] The game is not worth the candle.
lek ✝ LAC, LEAK, LEEK.
lek. Var. of LAK.
lek, *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. *lek* play, sport, *leka* to play.] To gather, as grouse. — *n.* A gathering. *Bull. Dial. Eng.* [dog salmon.
le-kai' salm'on (lē-kī'). The
leke ✝ LAKE, LEAK, LEEK, LIKE.
lek'ene (lĕk'ēn), *n.* [From *Lekeken,* an island in the Caspian Sea, where its source is found.] A crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{27}H_{54}$, obtained from melting at 79° C., obtained from [See MEASURE.
lek'ha, *n.* [Bulgarian *lekha.*] ozocerite.
le'kin'. Less correct var. of LIKIN. [LECYTHUS.
lek'y-thos (lĕk'ĭ-thŏs), *n.* =
lel ✝ LEAL.
le'land. ✝ LEALAND.
lele. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LEAL.
lelely, lelily. ✝ LEALLY. ✝ LEAL.
lell, lelle. ✝ LEALLY.
lelly. ✝ LEALLY, LILY.
lely. *Abbr.* Lemuel
leme. ✝ LEAM.
lemand, lemant, *p. pr.* of LEAM, to shine; gleam. *Obs.* [*Obs.*
le'man-ry, *n.* Unlawful love.
leme ✝ LIMB. [var. of LEAM.
leme. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.
lem'mel (lĕm'mĕl), *n.* [See LIMAIL.] Metal filings.
lemer. ✝ LIMER
lemet. ✝ LIMIT.
lem'ma (lĕm'ȧ), *n* [Gr. λέμμα, fr. λέπειν to peel.] *Pharm.* The husk of a fruit *Obs.*—
lem-mat'i-cal. *a. Obs.*
lem'man (lĕm'ăn). Obs. or
lemmar ✝ LEMMAN.
lemmer. Var. of LEMAN.
lem'mon ✝ LEMMER.
Lem'mus (lĕm'ŭs), *n.* [NL.] = LEMMING.

Lem-na'ce-æ (lĕm-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of aquatic plants, the duckweeds (order Arales), including three widely distributed genera, *Lemna*, *Wolffia*, and *Spirodela*. All the species are free-floating, consisting of a single flat or thickened frond bearing a root or roots below and one or two naked monœcious flowers on the edge or center of the upper surface. They are often regarded as reduced aroids. — **lem-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Lem'ni-an (lĕm'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Lemnius*, fr. *Lemnus*, Gr. Λῆμνος.] Of or pert. to the isle of Lemnos. — **Lemnian bole**, L. **earth**, a grayish yellow aluminous earth; sphragide. It was formerly sold as medicine, being astringent. — **L. reddle**, a reddle, or red ocher, of firm consistence and deep color. — **L. smith**, Vulcan; Hephæstus.

Lem'ni-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Lemnos; also, *Poet.*, Hephæstus.

lem-nis'cate (lĕm-nĭs'kāt), *n.* Also **lem'nis-ca'ta** (lĕm'-nĭs-kā'tă). [L. *lemniscatus* adorned with ribbons, fr. *lemniscus* a ribbon hanging down, Gr. λημνίσκος.] **1.** *Geom.* The locus of the foot of the perpendicular from the center of a conic on its tangent; a unicursal bicircular quartic, called elliptic or hyperbolic according to the conic. It is called **Bernoulli's lemniscate** and shaped like ∞ when the conic is an equilateral hyperbola, when it is also a *Cassinian oval* (which see). More generally, any crunodal curve of fourth degree with only one real branch consisting of four finite congruent quadrants.

2. *Astron.* The dark opening in the great nebula in Argo, sometimes called the **keyhole nebula**.

lemniscate function. *Math.* A variety of elliptic functions appearing in formulæ expressing the properties of lemniscates.

lem'nis-cat'ic (lĕm'nĭs-kăt'ĭk), *a. Math.* Designating any plane curve represented by the equation $\rho^n = C\sin(n\theta)$.

Le-moine' piv'ot (lē-mwän'; -moin'). *Automobiles.* A steering pivot in which each of the swiveling axles carrying the fore wheels moves on a vertical standard at either end of the dead axle. Cf. ELLIOT PIVOT.

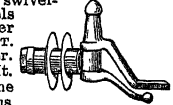

Lemoine Pivot.

lem'on (lĕm'ŭn), *n.* [F. *limon*, Per. *līmūn*; cf. Ar. *laimūn*, Sp. *limón*, It. *limone*. Cf. LIME a fruit.] **1.** The well-known acid fruit of the rutaceous tree *Citrus medica limon*. Botanically the lemon is a syncarpous, polycarpellary, many-seeded, pale yellow berry, of oblong form, usually umbonate at the apex. The rind, or exocarp, contains the fragrant oil of lemon, and is often candied or preserved. Lemon juice is the chief source of citric acid, and is also used in cookery, in beverages, and as an antiscorbutic.

2. The tree which bears this fruit. It has flowers often tinged with pink. Numerous varieties are cultivated. The so-called *bitter lemon* grows, half wild, on the Florida Keys, but its fruit is useless. See CITRON, LIME, CITRUS.

3. With attributive or qualifying word, any of numerous trees and shrubs of other families having lemonlike fruit, as wild *lemon*, native *lemon*, etc.

4. The color of a lemon; = LEMON YELLOW **a**.

lem'on, *a.* Lemon-colored.

lem'on-ade' (lĕm'ŭn-ād'), *n.* [F. *limonade*; cf. Sp. *limonada*, It. *limonata*. See LEMON.] A beverage consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened.

lemon geranium. A common garden pelargonium (*Pelargonium limonium*) having lemon-scented foliage.

lemon grass. Any of several East Indian grasses of the genus *Andropogon*, as *A. schœnanthus*, *A. citratus*, and *A. nardus*. They yield fragrant oils used in perfumery. See *citronella oil*, under OIL, *Table I.*

Le-mo'ni-as (lē-mō'nĭ-ăs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λειμωνιάς a meadow nymph, fr. λειμών meadow.] *Zool.* A genus of small, often brightly colored American butterflies, most abundant in the tropics, in which the palpi are short and the males have the front pair of legs rudimentary. It is the type of a subfamily, **Le-mo'ni-i'næ** (-ĭ'nē), of the family Lycænidæ, or of a family **Lem'o-ni'i-dæ** (lĕm'ō-nĭ'ĭ-dē).

lemon scab. A destructive disease of citrous fruits in Florida, caused by the parasitic fungus *Cladosporum citri*. It results in numerous warts or excrescences on the leaves and fruit. Also, the fungus itself.

lem'on-scent'ed, *a.* Having the scent of lemon.

lemon-scented gum, a fragrant-leaved variety (*Eucalyptus maculata citriodora*) of the spotted gum, often planted for ornament in California.

lemon sole. A small European sole (*Solea lascaris*); also, any of several other flatfishes, as the smear dab of Europe, *Ammotretis guntheri* of New Zealand, and *Symphurus unicolor* of Australia.

lemon thyme. A variety of the common thyme with lemon-scented foliage.

lemon tree. a A tree that bears lemons. **b** Lemon verbena.

lemon verbena. A small verbenaceous shrub (*Lippia citriodora*), with narrow verticillate leaves exhaling a lemonlike fragrance when crushed. It is an old garden favorite.

lem'on-y (lĕm'ŭn-ĭ), *a.* Having a lemon flavor.

lemon yellow. a The color of lemons; an unmixed or slightly greenish light yellow. **b** A pigment of lemon-yellow color, esp. a preparation of barium chromate, or a mixture of this with zinc chromate. See BARIUM CHROMATE.

le'mur (lē'mŭr), *n.* [L., a ghost, specter.] **1.** *pl.* = LEMURES. *Rare.*

2. [So called on account of its habit of going abroad by night.] Any of numerous arboreal, chiefly nocturnal mammals allied to the monkeys, but usually regarded as constituting a distinct suborder, Lemuroidea. In general form and habits they resemble monkeys, but nearly all have a sharp foxlike muzzle, large eyes, and very soft woolly fur. The tail, though sometimes rudimentary, is usually long and furry, but never prehensile. The brain is relatively small, and differs from that of monkeys in having the cerebellum exposed. The placenta is nondeciduate. As in monkeys, the mammæ are pectoral and the thumbs and toes opposable. Most lemurs are confined to Madagascar and adjacent islands, but representatives occur in Africa and the Oriental region. Fossil forms have been found in Europe, Asia, and America. The so-called *flying lemur* is now classed with the Insectivora. See AYE-AYE, TARSIER, GALAGO, POTTO, LORIS, etc.

Lemur (*Lemur albifrons*). ($\frac{1}{8}$)

lem'u-res (lĕm'ū-rēz), *n. pl.* [L. See LEMUR.] *Rom. Relig.* Spirits of the dead; ghosts. In the later conception the name was sometimes regarded as a generic term covering the *lares*, regarded as beneficent spirits, the *larvæ*, as maleficent, and the *manes*, as indeterminate. The chief feast of the lemures was the Le-mu'ri-a, held May 9, 11, and 13, when the temples were closed and midnight offerings made by the head of the house. Cf. LARES, MANES.

> The Lars and *Lemures* moan with midnight plaint. *Milton.*

Le-mu'ri-dæ (lē-mū'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of all the living Lemuroidea except the aye-aye and the tarsier. It is divided into four subfamilies, one, **Lem'u-ri'næ** (lĕm'ū-rī'nē), containing the typical lemurs.

lem'u-rine (lĕm'ū-rĭn; -rīn) } *a.* [*lemur* + *-ine*, *-oid.*]
lem'u-roid (lem'ū-roid) } Like, or pertaining to, the lemurs or the Lemuroidea. — *n.* One of the Lemuroidea.

Lem'u-roi'de-a (-roi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See LEMUR; -OID.] *Zoöl.* A suborder of Primates consisting of the lemurs.

Le-næ'a (lē-nē'ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ληναια, prop neut. pl. of ληναῖος pertaining to the wine press, fr. ληνός wine press.] *Gr. Relig.* An Attic festival of Dionysus, celebrated in the month Gamelion (January–February). After a great banquet the people went in procession through the city, with the usual jesting and mockery, to the theater, to witness plays. Cf. DIONYSIA. — **Le-næ'an** (-ăn), *a.*

Le-nard' rays (lē-närt'). *Physics.* Rays emanating from the outer surface of a plate composed of any material permeable by cathode rays, as aluminium, which forms a portion of a wall of a vacuum tube, or which is mounted within the tube and is exposed to radiation from the cathode. Lenard rays are similar in all their known properties to cathode rays, but do not emanate from the cathode itself. So called from the German physicist Philip Lenard (b. 1862), who first described them.

Lenard tube. *Elec.* A tube for producing Lenard rays.

lend (lĕnd), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* LENT (lĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEND'ING. [ME. *lenen*, AS. *lǣnan*, fr *lǣn* loan, akin to G. *lehnen* to lend. See LOAN.] **1.** To allow the custody and use of, on condition of the return of the same; to grant to another for temporary use, on the expressed or implied condition that the thing itself shall be returned; as, to *lend* a book; — opposed to *borrow*.

2. To allow the possession and use of, on condition of the return of an equivalent in kind; as, to *lend* money, flour, etc.

> Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury, nor *lend* him thy victuals for increase. *Lev* XXV. 37.

3. To afford; grant; furnish; as, to *lend* assistance.

> Cato, *lend* me for a while thy patience. *Addison.*
> Mountain lines and distant horizons *lend* space and largeness to his compositions. *J. A. Symonds.*

4. To let, or put out, for hire or compensation; as, to *lend* a horse or gig. *Rare*, except of money.

5. To deliver (a blow). *Obs. or Dial.*

6. To devote or to accommodate (one's self or itself) to; as, to *lend* one's strength to an enterprise; he *lends* himself to illusory hopes.

Syn. — LEND, LOAN. LOAN, for LEND, though common in the United States, is not in approved use, except sometimes in financial language.

to lend a hand, to give assistance; to help. *Colloq.* — **to l. an ear** *or* **one's ears**, to hearken; to give attention.

lend, *v. i.* To make a loan or loans.

le'ne (lē'nē), *a.* [L. *lenis* smooth.] *Phon.* **a** Smooth; as, the *lene* breathing (spiritus lenis). **b** Voiceless (surd) and nonaspirate, as *p*, *k*, and *t*; — applied by some to all the stopped (mute) consonants. — *n.* **a** The smooth breathing. **b** Any of the lene consonants. *Rare.*

length (lĕngth), *n.* [ME. *lengthe*, AS. *lengð*, fr. *lang*, *long*, long; akin to D. *lengte*, Dan. *længde*, Sw *längd*, Icel. *lengd*. See LONG, *a.*] **1.** The longest, or longer, dimension of any object, in distinction from *breadth* or *width*; extent from end to end; the longest straight line that can be drawn through a body, parallel to the general direction of its sides; the extent of the greatest principal AXIS of a figure; as, the *length* of a church, or of a ship; the *length* of a rope.

2 Extent in time, number, or quantity; the duration or the series from a beginning to an end; as, an hour's *length*; the *length* of a lifetime; the *length* of a list.

3. Quality or state of being long, in space or time; extent; duration; as, some sea birds are remarkable for the *length* of their wings; he was tired by the *length* of the sermon, and the *length* of his walk.

4. A portion of space or of time considered as a measure; as, the race was won by two *lengths* (of a boat, horse, etc.); in archery, a *length* is the distance an arrow is shot; an arm's *length*; a cable's *length*.

5. a *Brewing.* The quantity of wort drawn from a certain quantity of malt **b** *Theat.* Forty-two lines, as a portion of an actor's part. *Oxf. E. D.* **c** *Cricket.* The correct distance for a bowled ball to go before it hits the ground; as, he bowls a good *length*. **d** *Phon. & Pros.* Of a vowel, consonant, or syllable, quantity or quality as long or short. See LONG, *a.*, 7.

6. A single piece or subdivision of a series, or of a number of long pieces which may be connected together; as, a *length* of pipe; a *length* of fence.

7. Detail or amplification, unfolding; continuance; as, to pursue a subject to a great *length*.

8. Distance. *Obs. or Scot.*

at length. a At or in the full extent; without abbreviation; as, let the name be inserted *at length*. **b** At the end or conclusion; after a long period.

Syn. — AT LENGTH, AT LAST agree in implying a result reached after considerable delay. AT LENGTH lays stress on the period of waiting, AT LAST emphasizes rather the final consummation or attainment; as, "A second deluge Learning thus o'errun, and the monks finished what the Goths begun. *At length* Erasmus, that great injured name, . . stemmed the wild torrent" (*Pope*); "I can but trust that good shall fall *at last* — far off — *at last*, to all" (*Tennyson*). See LAST.

— **l. of days**, long life.

length'en (lĕng'th'n), *v. t.*; LENGTH'ENED (-th'nd); LENGTH'EN-ING (-th'n-ĭng). To extend in length; to make longer in extent or duration; as, to *lengthen* a line or a road; to *lengthen* life; — sometimes followed by *out*.

> What it I please to *lengthen* out his date? *Dryden.*

length'en, *v. i.* To become longer.

length'wise' (lĕngth'wīz'), *adv. & a.* In the direction of the length; longitudinally.

length'y (lĕng'thĭ), *a.*; LENGTH'I-ER (-thĭ-ẽr), LENGTH'I-EST. Having length; specif.: **a** Rather long or too long; prolix; not brief; — said chiefly of discourses, writings, etc. "*Lengthy* periods." *Washington.* "These would be details too *lengthy*." *Jefferson.* **b** Of animals, long from head to tail; of a person, tall. *Chiefly Colloq.*

le'ni-ence (lē'nĭ-ĕns; lēn'yĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of
le'ni-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ; -yĕn-sĭ) } being lenient; lenity.

Syn. — See MERCY.

le'ni-ent (lē'nĭ-ĕnt; lēn'yĕnt), *a.* [L. *leniens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *lenire* to soften, fr. *lenis* soft, mild.] **1.** Relaxing; emollient; softening; assuasive; — sometimes followed by *of*.

> "*Lenient* of grief." *Milton.*
> Time, that on all things lays his *lenient* hand. *Pope.*

2. Mild; clement; merciful; not rigorous or severe; as, a *lenient* disposition; a *lenient* judge or sentence.

len'i-fy (lĕn'ĭ-fī; lē'nĭ-, *v. t.* [L. *lenis* soft, mild + *-fy*.] To assuage; soften; mitigate; alleviate. *Now Rare.*

len'i-gal'lol (lĕn'ĭ-găl'ōl; -ōl), *n.* [L. *lenis* soft, mild + pyrogallol.] *Pharm.* A white insoluble powder, triacetate of pyrogallol, used locally in psoriasis and eczema.

len'i-ro'bin (-rō'bĭn), *n.* [L *lenis* mild + chrysarobin.] *Pharm.* A yellowish crystalline tetra-acetyl derivative of chrysarobin, used locally and internally in skin diseases.

len'i-tive (lĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *lénitif*. See LENIENT.] **1.** Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony; assuasive; emollient.

2. Lenient; mild; gentle. *Obs.*

len'i-tive, *n.* **1.** *Med.* **a** A medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain or protecting from the action of irritants. **b** A mild purgative; a laxative.

2. That which softens or mitigates; that which tends to allay passion, excitement, or pain; a palliative.

> There is one sweet *lenitive* at least for evils, which Nature holds out; so I took it kindly at her hands, and fell asleep. *Sterne.*

len'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *lenitas*, fr. *lens* soft, mild: cf. OF. *lenité*. See LENIENT.] State or quality of being lenient; mildness of temper or disposition; gentleness of treatment; softness; tenderness; clemency; also, a lenient act or action; — opposed to *severity* and *rigor*.

Syn. — Gentleness, kindness, tenderness, softness, mildness, humanity, clemency. See MERCY.

Len'ni-Len'a-pe (lĕn'ĭ-lĕn'ă-pē), *n. pl.* The Delaware Indians; sometimes, the Delawares and allied Algonquian tribes of the eastern United States.

Zool. The genus consisting of the typical lemmings.

lem'nad (lĕm'năd), *n.* [*Lemna* + 2d *-ad.*] *Bot.* Any plant of the family Lemnaceæ. *Lindley.*

Lem'nis-ca'ti (lĕm'nĭs-kā'tī), *n. pl.* [NL. See LEMNISCATE.] *Zoöl.* In older classifications, a group of fishes, mostly with ribbonlike form and translucent structure. Most of the included species are now known to be the larval forms of various fishes. Cf. LEPTOCEPHALUS.

lem-nis'coid (lĕm-nĭs'koid), *n.* = LEMNISCATE.

lem-nis'cus (lĕm-nĭs'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* LEMNISCI (-nĭs'ī). [NL. See LEMNISCATE.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Either of two club-shaped organs hanging into the body cavity from the base of the proboscis in the Acanthocephala.

2. *Anat.* = FILLET.

le'mo- See LEMO-.

lemon. † LEMAN.

lem'on, *v. t.* To flavor with lemon. *R.* [Lemonade. *Obs.*]

lem'on-a'do, *n.* [Sp. *limonada*.] = LEMONADE. *Obs.*

lemon balm. = BALM, *n.*, 1.

lemon chrome. A pale variety of chrome yellow, best made by admixing lead sulphate.

lemon dab. The smear dab.

‖ **le monde' est le li'vre des femmes'** (lē mōn'-dē lē lē'vr' dā fäm'). [F.] The world is women's book. *Rousseau.*

‖ **le monde' sa'vant'** (sä'vän'). [F.] The learned world.

‖ **le monde' va de lui-même'** (vä dē lwē mām'). [F.] See LAISSEZ FAIRE.

lem'on-grass' oil. See OIL, *Table I.* [guava.

lemon guava. The common

lem'on-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

lemon lily. A day lily (*Hemerocallis flava*) with lemon-yellow flowers. See HEMEROCALLIS.

lemon lobelia The lemon balm.

lemon oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

lemon plant. Lemon verbena.

lemon scurvy grass The common scurvy grass.

lemon squash. Soda water with lemon juice and sugar. *Eng.*

lemon vine. = BARBADOS GOOSEBERRY.

lemon walnut. The butternut.

lem'on-weed', *n.* = SEA MAT.

lem'on-wood', *n.* The tarata. *New Zealand.*

le'mo-pa-ral'y-sis. *Med.* Var. of LÆMOPARALYSIS.

Lem'o-vi'ces (lĕm'ō-vī'sēz), *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Gallic tribe occupying what became the French province of Limousin

lem'pet. † LIMPET

‖ **l'em'pire' c'est la paix'** (lan'-pēr' sĕ lä pĕ'). [F.] The empire, it is peace; — an expression of Prince Louis Napoleon, President of France, at a banquet at Bordeaux, Oct. 9, 1852.

Lem'u-el (lĕm'ū-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Lemūēl*.] *Bib.* Lit., created by God; — masc. prop. name.

Le-mu'ri-a (lē-mū'rĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [L.] See LEMURES.

Le-mu'ri-a, *n* [So named from the supposition that it was the original home of the *lemurs*.] A hypothetical land, or continent, supposed by some to have existed formerly in the Indian Ocean, and to be now represented only by Madagascar and a few adjacent islands.

Le-mu'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Lemuria. — **Lemurian region.** *Zoögeog.* = MALAGASY REGION.

le'mur-i-form (lē'mŭr-ĭ-fôrm'), *a. Zool.* Resembling a lemur.

lemyre, *v. i.* [Cf. AS. *lēoma* light, brightness.] To glimmer. *Obs.* [var. of LEND.

len. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.

le'na (lē'nə), *n.* [L.] A procuress. *Obs.* [wood. *Texas.*

‖ **la'ña** (lä'nyä), *n.* [Sp.] Fire-

Le'na (lē'nə), *n.* Dim. of HELENA or MAGDALENE; — fem. prop. name.

len'ad (lĕn'ăd), *n.* [Prob. *leucite* + *nephelite* + 2d *-ad.*] *Petrog. Quantitative System.* One of the standard minerals, leucite, nephelite, sodalite, or noselite.

Le-næ'us (lē-nē'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ληναῖος.] See DIONYSUS.

lenage. † LINEAGE.

len'ard (lĕn'ărd), *n.* = LINNET. *Local & Obs. Eng.*

Len'ca (lĕn'kä), *n.* = CHONTAL. — **Len'can** (-kăn), *a.*

Len'cau'chez' gas (lan'kō'shā'). = DOWSON GAS. [stoop. *Obs.*]

lench, *v. i.* Prob., to walk with a lench (lĕnch), **len'cheon** (lĕn'-chŭn), *n.* A shelf of rock in a mining shaft. *Dial. Eng.*

lend, *n.* A loan. *Dial. or Colloq.*

lend, *v. i. & t.* [AS. *lendan*, prop., to land.] *Obs.* 1. To arrive; alight; also, to depart.

2. To stay; remain; abide.

3. To cause to come.

lend'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

lend'er, *n.* One who lends.

lend'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LEND. lending library. A library from which books are lent out. *Eng.*

len'do-fel'ic (lĕn'dō-fĕl'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

lends, lendes, *n. pl.* [AS. *lenden* (in comp.), *lendenu*, pl.; akin to D. & G. *lende*, OHG. *lentin*, Icel. *lend*, and perh to E. *loin*.] Loins; buttocks. See

Len'du (lĕn'dōō), *n. sing. & pl.* A native people of Uganda, probably of mixed Negro and Pygmy blood. They are of normal stature, but short-legged and unusually prognathous.

lene. † LAYNE, LEAN, LEND.

lenefie. † LENIFY.

lenesse. † LEANNESS.

len-fel'ic, *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

leng, *adv.* [AS.] Longer. *Obs.*

leng, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *lengan*, fr. *lang* long.] To lengthen; delay; linger; abide. *Obs.*

lenge. † LING.

lenger. † LINGER.

lenger, lengest, *a. & adv.* Longer; longest; — compar. and superl. of LONG. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

lengh, *n.* [AS. *lengu*.] Length.

length, *v. t. & i.* To lengthen. *Obs.* [lengthens.

length'en-er, *n.* One that

length'ful, *a* See -FUL.

length'i-ly (lĕng'thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of LENGTHY. See -LY.

length'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

length'some (lĕngth'sŭm), *a.* Lengthy. *Rare.*

length'some-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

length'way', length'ways' (-wāz'), *adv.* Lengthwise.

Len'gua (lĕn'gwä), *n.* One of a wild tribe of Paraguayan Indians.

le'ni-ate, *v. t.* [L. *lenis* mild + *-ate.*] To alleviate, soften. *Obs.*

len'ic (lĕn'ĭk), *a.* See PETROGRAPHY.

le'ni-ent, *n. Med.* A lenitive; **le'ni-ent-ly**, *adv.* of LENIENT

‖ **le'nis** (lē'nĭs), *a.* [L.] Soft; smooth, as a sound.

len'i-tive. Lenitive. *Ref. Sp.*

len'i-tive-ly, *adv.* of LENITIVE.

len'i-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

len'i-tude (lĕn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *lenitudo*.] Lenity. *Rare.*

lenketh. † LENGTH.

len'net. † LINNET.

Len'no-a'ce-æ (lĕn'ō-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of fleshy parasitic herbs (order Ericales), natives of California and Mexico, comprising three genera, *Lennoa*, *Pholisma*, and *Ammobroma*, the last two of which are monotypic. They are destitute of green foliage, and have small flowers and a 2-celled fruit. — **len'no-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

le'no (lē'nō), *n.* [F. *linon.*] A light open cotton fabric, used for window curtains, etc.

Le-nore' (lē-nōr'; *G.* lē-nō'rē), *n.* [G.] The heroine of a popular ballad composed by Gottfried August Bürger (1748–94), a German lyric poet. The subject of this ballad is an old tradition, which recounts the ride of a spectral lover, who reappears to his mistress after death, and carries her on horseback behind him to the graveyard. The name is used also by Poe, in his "The Raven" and "Lenore," as that of a lady whose death is lamented.

lens (lĕnz), *n.* [L. *lens* a lentil; — from the resemblance in shape of a double convex lens to the seed of a lentil. Cf. LENTIL.] **1. a** A piece of glass, or other transparent substance, having two opposite regular surfaces, either both curved, or one curved and the other plane, and commonly used, either singly or combined, in optical instruments, for changing the direction of rays of light. In practice, the curved surfaces are usually spherical, though rarely cylindrical, or of some other figure. Of spherical lenses there are six varieties, as shown in section in figure 1. viz., *a* plano-concave; *b* double concave, or biconcave; *c* plano-convex; *d* double convex, or biconvex; *e* converging concavo-convex, or converging meniscus; *f* diverging concavo-convex, or diverging meniscus. All simple lenses are subject to chromatic aberration, and those of spherical surface show in addition spherical aberration; but these defects can be obviated by a proper combination of lenses. **b** A combination of two or more simple lenses. Figure 2 shows a section of a double anastigmatic photographic lens, consisting of a combination of two achromatic lenses. **c** A device used, on the same principle, for some form of radiation other than light; as, sound waves may be converged by a convex *lens* of the gas carbon dioxide inclosed in a thin membrane.

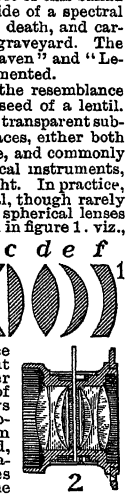

Lenses, 1.

2. Specif.: *Anat. & Zoöl.* In the eyes of animals with well-developed visual organs, a transparent body of biconvex (in many cases nearly spherical) form, whose function it is to bring the rays of light to a focus upon the retina; the crystalline lens (which see). See EYE. In vertebrates and some invertebrates (mollusks) it is composed of modified cells; in other cases (arthropods) it may be formed of noncellular cuticle.

3. Any object resembling a lentil or the double-convex optical lens in form; as, a *lens* of ore, a *lens* of sandstone.

4. [*cap.*] *Bot.* **a** Syn. of LENTILLA. **b** A genus of mimosaceous climbing shrubs having pinnate leaves and large woody-valved pods. *L. phaseoloides* is the snuffbox bean.

lens joint. A pipe joint in which a gun-metal ring with spherical surfaces is gripped between the two pipe sections. It is self-adjustable to slight lateral play.

Lent (lĕnt), *n.* [ME. *lente, lenten, leynte*, AS. *lenglen, lencten*, spring, lent; akin to D. *lente*, OHG. *lenzin, langiz*, G. *lenz*, and perh. fr. AS. *lang* long, E. *long*, because at this season of the year the days lengthen.] **1.** [*l. c.*] Springtime. *Obs.*

2. *Eccl.* The annual season of fasting in the spring, observed by many churches as a preparation for the great feast of Easter and as a time of special penitence, and in the Western Church since the early Middle Ages fixed in duration at forty days, which have been established as the forty week days preceding Easter, the first being Ash Wednesday. The six Sundays occurring in this period are excluded from Lent, for the reason that Sunday is always a feast, and hence are called **Sundays in** (not *of*) **Lent.** In the early church, the duration of Lent either was not fixed or varied in the churches in different places, but from the early part of the 4th century the period of fasting appears to have approximated more or less closely in most places to forty days, the fast being extended over six weeks or seven weeks, according as Sundays only or Sundays and Saturdays were excepted. In the Eastern Church, *Lent*, called often **Great Lent** or the **Great Fast** to distinguish it from three other periods of fasting to which the name *Lent* (see def. 5) is applied by Western writers, begins on the Monday after Quinquagesima. The forty days are regarded as being kept after the example of Moses (*Ex.* xxxiv. 28) and Elijah (1 *Kings* xix. 8), and above all as commemorating the fasting of Christ (*Matt.* iv. 2). Also, with *a*, one instance of this season; any particular season of Lent. In the Middle Ages, when *Lent* was applied to other seasons of fasting, the spring fast was called the **Great Lent** or **Clean Lent**, the latter name probably alluding to the preceding confession and absolution.

3. Fig.: Any period likened to Lent.

4. *pl.* The boat races at Cambridge University in Lent.

5. A period of fasting, as: in the Middle Ages, one before Christmas (**Lent of St. Martin**) or one before St. John Baptist's Day, June 24 (**Lent of St. John Baptist**); in the Eastern Church, one between St. Philip's Day (Nov. 14) and Christmas, one after All Saints' Sunday (corresponding to the Western Trinity Sunday), and one from Aug. 1 to 14.

‖ **len'ta-men'te** (lĕn'tȧ-mĕn'tā), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Slowly.

‖ **len-tan'do** (lĕn-tän'dō), *a.* [It., p. pr. of *lentare* to make slow. Cf. LENT, *a.*] *Music.* Slackening; retarding. = RALLENTANDO.

Lent'en (lĕn'tĕn), *a.* [*often l. c.*] [From ME. *lenten* lent. See LENT, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the fast called Lent; used in, or suitable to, Lent; as, the *Lenten* season.

2. Spare; meager; plain; somber; unostentatious; not abundant or showy. "*Lenten* entertainment." "*Lenten* answer." *Shak.* "*Lenten* suit." *Beau. & Fl.*

Lenten color *or* **colour,** black or violet — **L. corn** *or* **grain,** grain sown in Lent. *Eng.* — **L. fig,** a dried fig or a raisin. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

len'ti-cel (lĕn'tĭ-sĕl), *n.* [F. *lenticelle*, dim. fr. L. *lens, lentis*, a lentil. Cf. LENTIL.] *Bot.* One of the cortical pores in the stems of woody plants by means of which air penetrates to the interior. Lenticels consist of a loose mass of corky cells developed in a special phellogen layer, and are almost always directly beneath the stomata in the epidermis, which is ruptured by their growth. On the surface they appear as lens-shaped spots, or warts, being prominent on young shoots of apple, pear, and other trees.

len'ti-cle (lĕn'tĭ-k'l), *n.* *Geol.* A lenticular bed or formation; a lentil.

len-tic'u-la (lĕn-tĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-las** (-laz), L. **-læ** (-lē). [L. Cf. LENTICEL.] **1.** *Med.* = LENTIGO.

2. *Optics.* A lens of small size.

3. *Bot.* **a** A lenticel. *Rare.* **b** A spore case in certain fungi. *Lindley. Obs.*

len-tic'u-lar (-lär), *a.* [L. *lenticularis.* See LENS, LENTIL.] **1.** Resembling a lentil in size or form; having the form of a double-convex lens.

2. Of or pertaining to a lens, the crystalline lens, or the lenticular nucleus.

lenticular bone. *Zoöl.* = LENTICULARE. — **l. fever.** *Med.* = MILIARY FEVER. *Obs.* — **l. ganglion,** *Anat.*, the ciliary ganglion. — **l. iron ore,** an argillaceous hematite composed of small flattened grains. — **l. knife** *or* **instrument,** *Surg.*, a scraping instrument used in trepanning and osteotomy. — **l. nucleus,** *Anat.*, the larger and external nucleus of the corpus striatum. It is an oval or lens-shaped mass of gray matter, continuous in front with the caudate nucleus, but elsewhere separated from the latter and from the optic thalamus by the internal capsule, and is divided into three divisions, the outer and larger of which (the *putamen*) is reddish in color, while the two inner are of a pale yellow tint and constitute the **globus pallidus.** — **l. process,** *Anat.*, the tip of the long process of the incus which articulates with the stapes. In some mammals it forms a separate **lenticular ossicle.** In the human fetus it is a separate piece, called the **orbicular bone.** — **l. truss,** *Arch. & Engin.*, a truss having both top and bottom chords "broken," or made up of short lengths, so as to approach a curved form, the whole resembling a section or profile of a lens.

len-tig'i-nose (lĕn-tĭj'ĭ-nōs), *a.* [See LENTIGINOUS.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Bearing numerous dots resembling freckles; speckled.

len-tig'i-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *lentiginosus.* See LENTIGO.] Of or pert. to lentigo; freckly; scurfy; also, lentiginose.

len-ti'go (lĕn-tī'gō), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIGINES** (-tĭj'ĭ-nēz). [L., fr *lens, lentis*, lentil.] A freckly eruption on the skin; freckle.

len'til (lĕn'tĭl), *n.* [F. *lentille*, fr. L. *lenticula*, dim. of *lens, lentis*, lentil. Cf. LENS.] **1. a** A fabaceous annual plant (*Lentilla lens*) widely cultivated in southern Europe and the Orient for its flattened lens-shaped seeds, which are cooked like peas or beans and are also ground into meal. The leafy stalks are used also for fodder. The *lentil* of the Scriptures probably included several other vetchlike plants. **b** The seeds of this plant, either whole or split in halves.

2. Duckweed. *Obs.*

3. *Geol.* A thin-edged stratum of limited extent inclosed by strata of different material.

Len-til'la (lĕn-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World fabaceous herbs related to the vetches. *L. lens* is the common lentil.

‖ **len'to** (lĕn'tō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Slow; slowly.

len'toid (lĕn'toid), *a.* [See LENS; **-OID.**] Lens-shaped.

Lenz's law (lĕnts'sĭz). *Elec.* The law that in electromagnetic induction the direction of the induced current is such as to oppose the motion producing it. It was first stated by H. F. E. Lenz, a German physician and physicist.

Le'o (lē'ō), *n.*; *gen.* LEONIS (lē-ō'nĭs). [L. See LION.] *Astron.* **a** A northern constellation east of Cancer, containing the bright star Regulus at the end of the handle of the Sickle; the Lion. A line drawn south through the Pointers passes through this constellation (see *Illust.* below). **b** The fifth sign of the zodiac. See SIGN.

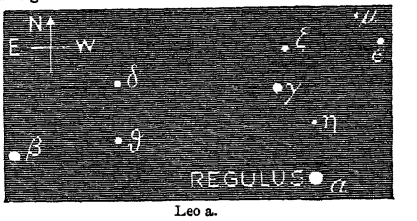

Leo a.

Leo Minor, *Astron.*, a small constellation between Leo and Ursa Major.

Le'o-nar-desque' (lē'ō-när-dĕsk'), *a.* After the style of the painter Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519), whose work is remarkable for draftsmanship, but is devoid of the charm of color and marked by excess of contrast in light and shade. — *n.* An imitator or follower of Leonardo; also, a Leonardesque picture.

Le'o-nese' (lē'ō-nēz'; **-nēs'**), *a.* Of or pertaining to Leon, a former kingdom in northwestern Spain including the present provinces of Salamanca, Zamora, and Leon. It was permanently joined to Castile in 1230. — *n.* **a** (*sing. & pl.*) A native of Leon. **b** The Spanish dialect spoken in Leon.

Le'o-nid (lē'ō-nĭd), *n.*; *pl.* E. LEONIDS (-nĭdz), L. LEONIDES (lē-ŏn'ĭ-dēz). [From LEO: cf. F. *léonides*, pl. See 1st -ID.] *Astron.* One of the shooting stars which constitute the star shower that recurs near the 14th of November at intervals of about 33 years, and less prominently each intervening year; — so called because these shooting stars appear on the heavens to move in lines directed from the constellation Leo. The shower of 1899 was much less striking than that of 1866, and calculations indicate that the course of the Leonids has been disturbed by the attraction of Jupiter.

le'o-nine (-nĭn; 277), *a.* [L. *leoninus*, fr. *leo, leonis*, lion: cf. F. *léonin.* See LION.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the lion; as, *leonine* rapacity. — **le'o-nine-ly,** *adv.*

leonine partnership, *Law*, a partnership in which one partner is made liable for a share in the losses, but is not entitled to share in the profits. Such a partnership is illegal.

Le'o-nine, *a.* Of or pertaining to a person named Leo or Leonimus, as one of the thirteen popes named Leo.

Leonine city, the part of Rome containing the Vatican. — **L. Sacramentary.** See SACRAMENTARY, *n.*, 1. — **L. verse,** a kind of Latin verse, consisting of hexameters, or alternating hexameters and elegiac pentameters, in which the end of the line rimes with the word just before the middle cæsura; as, "Gloria *factorum* temere concreditur *horum*;" — said to be so named from Leo, or Leoninus, a Benedictine and canon of Paris in the 12th century, who, though not its inventor, wrote largely in this verse.

le'on-ti'a-sis (lē'ŏn-tī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεοντίασις an early stage of elephantiasis, fr. λέων, λέοντος, lion.] *Med.* A form of leprosy affecting the face and giving it a leonine appearance. — **le'on-ti'a-sis os'si-um** (ŏsh'ĭ-ŭm) [NL., leontiasis of the bones], *Med.*, a disease of the bones producing nodules, or causing partial hypertrophy.

le-on'to-ceph'a-lous (lē-ŏn'tō-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. λέων, λεοντος, lion + κεφαλή head.] Having a lion's head.

Le-on'to-don (lē-ŏn'tō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. λέων, λέοντος, lion + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth. Cf. LION'S-TOOTH, DANDELION.] *Bot.* A large genus of European cichoriaceous plants distinguished by the smooth achenes and naked receptacle. *L. autumnalis* is the fall dandelion.

Le-on'to-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεοντοπόδιον a kind of plant, lit., lion's foot; λέων, λέοντος, lion + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Bot.* A small genus of woolly asteraceous herbs, natives of mountains of Europe and the Andes of South America. *L. leontopodium* is the edelweiss.

Le'o-nu'rus (lē'ō-nū'rŭs), *n.* [NL., Gr. λέων lion + οὐρά tail.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World menthaceous plants having axillary whorls of flowers, incised leaves, and angled nutlets. *L. cardiaca* is the motherwort; this and *L. sibirica* are sometimes cultivated.

leop'ard (lĕp'ẽrd), *n.* [ME. *leopart, leparde, lebarde, libbard*, OF. *leopard, liepart*, F. *léopard*, L *leopardus*, fr. Gr. λεόπαρδος; λέων lion + πάρδος pard. See LION; PARD.] **1.** A large and ferocious spotted cat (*Felis*

Leopard (*Felis pardus*).

leot. † LEAF, LIEF.
leofen † LIVE.
leoflich † LIEFLY.
leofmon. † LEMAN.
leofte. † LIFT, sky.
leoful. † LEEFUL.
leoghen † LIE.
leoht. † LIGHT.
leome. † LEAM, LIMB, LOOM.
leon. † LION.
Leon. *Abbr.* Leonard.
Leon'ard (lĕn'ärd), *n.* [F. *Léonard*, OF. *Leonard, Lienard*, fr. G. *Leonhard*, cf. OHG. *lewo* lion, and *hart* hard.] Lit., strong or brave as a lion; — masc. prop name. L. *Leonardus* (lē'ŏn-när'dŭs); F. *Léonard* (lā'ŏ'-när'); It. *Lionardo* (lē-ō-när'-dō); Sp. & Pg. *Leonardo* (*Sp.* lā'-ō-när'dō; *Pg.* -dōō); G. *Leonhard* (lā'ŏn-härt); D *Leonard* (lā'ō-närt).
Leon'ard pow'der (lĕn'ärd) [After M. E. *Leonard*, its inventor] A smokeless powder composed of nitroglycerin, insoluble nitrocellulose, lycopodium powder, and urea.
le'onced (lē'ŏnst), *a Her.* Lile'on-ci'to (lē'ŏn-sē'tō), *n.* [Dim. fr. Sp *león* lion.] The lion monkey. [Leonine. *Obs.*]
leonell, *a.* [From L. *leo* lion.] le'on-har'dite (lē'ŏn-här'dīt), *n.* [After Karl C. von *Leonhard*, Ger. geologist.] *Min.* A laumontite altered by loss of water.
Le-on'i-das (lē-ŏn'ĭ-dăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λεωνίδας; cf. λέων lion.] Lit., lionlike; — masc. prop name.
‖ **le'o-ni'na so-ci'e-tas** (lē'ō-nī'-nȧ sō-sī'ē-tās). [L.] A leonine partnership.
le'o-nine (lē'ō-nĭn), *n.* [Perh. named fr. the figure stamped on it (cf. LEONINE, *a.*).] An illegal billon coin imported into England in the reign of Edward I.
le'o-nine, *n.* Leonine verse.
Le'o-nist, *n.* [LL. *Leonistæ*, pl.] One of the Waldenses; a Waldensian. *Rare.*
le'o-nite, *n.* A hydrous sulphate of magnesium and potassium, $MgSO_4 \cdot K_2SO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$, occurring in monoclinic crystals.
Le'on-noys' (lē'ŏn-noiz'), *n.* [OF.] See LYONNESSE.
Le'o-no'ra (lē'ō-nō'rȧ; 201), *n.* [It. *Leonora, Eleonora.*] Fem. prop. name. = ELEANOR. It. *Leonora* (lā'ō-nō'rä); G. *Leonore* (lā'ō-nō'rē), *Lenore* (lā-nō'rē).
Le-on'tes (lē-ŏn'tēz), *n.* The jealous king of Sicilia in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale." See HERMIONE, 2, PERDITA.
le'on-ti'a-sis os'se-a. [NL.] *Med.* = LEONTIASIS OSSIUM.
Le-on'to-ce'bus (lē-ŏn'tō-sē'-bŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λέων, λέοντος, lion + κῆβος a long-tailed monkey.] *Zoöl.* The genus of

len'ti-lite (lĕn'tĭ-līt), *n.* [From *Lenni*, Pennsylvania; see **-LITE.**] *Min.* A kind of vermiculite. See VERMICULITE.
Len'no-a (lĕn'ō-ȧ), *n* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of Mexican plants typifying the family Lennoaceæ, and distinguished mainly by irregular stamens.
len'now (*dial.* lĕn'ō), *a.* Limp; pliant; lissome. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To make flexible; to soften. *Dial. Eng.*
le'no bro-cade'. A fabric with brocade figure on gauze ground.
le-noc'i-nant (lē-nŏs'ĭ-nănt), *a.* Also **le-noc'i-nat'ing** (-nāt'ĭng). [L. *lenocinans*, p. pr. of *lenocinari* to pander, cajole; akin to *leno* pimp.] Given, or alluring, to lewdness. *Obs.*
le-noc'i-ny, *n.* [L. *lenocinium* enticement, fr. *leno* pander.] A tempting medicament. *Obs.*
lens'less, *a.* See **-LESS** — **lens-less camera,** a pinhole camera.
lens star. *Anat.* A stellate figure formed by the radiating fibers of the crystalline lens.
lent (lĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of LEND.
lent, *n.* Act of lending; loan. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
lent, *n.* Lass; maid. *Obs. Scot.*
lent, *n.* [L. *lens, lentis.*] Lentils. *Obs.*
lent, *a.* [L *lentus:* cf F. *lent.*] 1. Slow; mild; gentle. *Obs.* 2. *Music.* = LENTO. *Now Rare.*
len'tal-ly, *a.* [Cf. F. *entaillé*, p. p. of *entailler* to notch.] *Her* Party per bend. *Obs. Clark.*
lent'ed, *a.* Emaciated. *Obs.*
Lent'en, *n.* Lent. *Obs.* [Lent. **Lent'en-tide',** *n.* The season of Lent'term, *n.* Lent. *Obs. Scot.*
lenth (lĕnth). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LENGTH.
Len-tib'u-la'ri-a'ce-æ (lĕn-tĭb'ū-lā'rĭ-ā'sē-ē; 115), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Lentibularia*, syn. of *Utricularia*, said to be fr. L. *lens, lentis*, lentil + *tubulus* tubule.] *Bot.* Syn. of PINGUICULACEÆ.
len-tib'u-la'ri-a'ceous (-shŭs), *a.*
len'ti-cel'late (lĕn'tĭ-sĕl'āt), *a.* Having, or producing, lenticels.
len'ti-co'nus (-kō'nŭs), *n.* [L *lens, lentis*, a lentil + *conus* cone. See LENS.] *Med.* A rare abnormal condition of the crystalline lens in which the surface, esp. on the posterior side, is conical.
len-tic'u-lar, *n.* 1. A lenticular glass or lens.
2. *Surg.* A lenticular knife. *Obs.*
len-tic'u-la're (lĕn-tĭk'ū-lā'rē, 115), *n.* [L., neut. sing. of *lenticularis* like a lentil.] *Zool.* A bone in the carpus of certain reptiles (crocodilians), representing the magnum and unciform of man. [TICULAR.
len-tic'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of LEN-
len-tic'u-late (lĕn-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a. Bot.* Lenticular. [LENTICULA.]
len'ti-cule (lĕn'tĭ-kūl), *n.* = LENTICULE, *n.* [See LENTICULA.] *Geol.* A small lentil.
len'ti-form, *a.* [L. *lens, lentis*, lentil + *-form.*] Lenticular
len-tig'er-ous (lĕn-tĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lens, lentis*, lentil + *-gerous.*] *Zool.* Having a crystalline lens.
‖ **len'tille** (lĕn'tĭl; *F.* lăn'tē'y'), *n* [F.] = LENTIL.
lentil pulse. Lentil. *Obs.*
lentil shell. A small bivalve shell of the genus *Ervilia.*
lentil weevil. A small Old World weevil (*Bruchus lentis*) which injures lentil seeds.
lent'i-ner, lent'ner, *n.* [Prob. *lenten* + *-er.*] A hawk captured in Lent. *Obs.*
len-tis'cine (lĕn-tĭs'ĭn), *a.* [L *lentiscinus.* See LENTISCUS.] Pertaining to the mastic tree.
len-tis'cus (-kŭs), *or* **len'tisk** (lĕn'tĭsk), *n.* [L. *lentiscus, lentiscum.* cf. F. *lentisque.*] The mastic tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*).
lent'i-trude (lĕn'tĭ-trūd), *n.* [L. *lentitudo*, fr. *lentus* slow: cf. OF. *lentitude.* See LENT, *a.*] Slowness; sluggishness. *Obs. or R.* — **len'ti-tu'di-nous** (-tū'-dĭ-nŭs), *a. Rare.*
Lent lily. The daffodil; — from its blossoming in spring. *Dial. Eng.*
lent'ner. Var. of LENTINER.
len'to, *n.* [It. or Sp.] A slow or lazy fellow. *Obs.*
lenton, lentone. † LENTEN.
len'tor (lĕn'tŏr), *n.* [L, fr. *lentus* pliant, tough, slow. See LENT, *a.*] *Now Rare.* **1.** Tenacity; viscidity, as of fluids.
2. Slowness; sluggishness.
len'tous (lĕn'tŭs), *a.* [L *lentus.* See LENTOR.] **1.** Viscid; viscous; tenacious. *Obs.*
2. Gentle; soft; gradual *Obs.*
len'tren, len'tron, lentroun. † LENTEN.
len'trin-ware, *n.* [Cf. dial. (Scot.) *lentrins* lambs that die in the spring soon after birth, *lentren* Lent; see WARE article of merchandise.] Skins of very young lambs. *Obs. Scot.*
Lent rose. The Lent lily.
‖ **l'en-voi',** *or* **l'en-voy'** (lĕn-voi'; *F.* lan'vwȧ'), *n.* [F. *le* the + *envoi* a sending. See ENVOY.] **1.** = 2d ENVOY, *n.*, 1 & 2
2. A conclusion; a result. *Obs.*
lenvoy, *v. t.* To bid farewell. *Obs.*
len'ye, *a.* [Cf. OF. *lingne* of linen.] Fine; thin. *Obs. Scot.*
lenynde, *n.* [Prop., p. pr. fr. AS. *lǣnan* to lend. See LEND.] A (money) lender. *Obs.*
lenyt. Obs. pret. of LEAN.
lenx. † LYNX.
leo. † LEE, LION, LO.
leocht. † LIGHT.
leo-croc'u-ta. † LEUCROCUTA.
leod. † LEAD, LEDE.
leode. † LEAD, LEDE.
leodene. † LEDEN.

pardus) of southern Asia and Africa. Its color is tawny or buff with black spots arranged in broken rings or rosettes, but not inclosing smaller central black spots, as in the jaguar. It is somewhat arboreal, and often lies in ambush for its prey, which consists of almost all animals weaker than itself. Sometimes even human beings are attacked. A black phase is known, usually showing the spotted pattern in certain lights. Called also *panther*. The American leopard is the jaguar. See also SNOW LEOPARD, HUNTING LEOPARD.

2. *Her.* A lion depicted as walking and looking about him after the manner of a leopard; a lion passant gardant.

3. A gold coin bearing the image of a crowned lion, struck by Edward III. for use in France. Value, $2.31. See COIN.

leopard cat. A small spotted cat (*Felis bengalensis*) of southern Asia and the East Indies, about the size of the domestic cat, also, the ocelot or other spotted cat.

leopard flower. The blackberry lily; — so called from the spotted perianth.

leopard frog. A common American frog (*Rana pipiens*). It is usually bright green and has large irregular black, white-margined blotches on the back. The limbs are barred and the belly is pale. See FROG, *Illust.*

leopard lily. **a** A Californian lily (*Lilium pardalinum*) with mottled orange-colored flowers. **b** The South African liliaceous plant *Lachenalia pendula*, with spotted flowers.

leopard lizard. A large lizard (*Crotaphytus wislizenii*) of the southwestern United States; — so called because of its numerous black spots and bars.

leopard moth. A large European moth (*Zeuzera pyrina*), with white wings thickly spotted with black. Its larva does great damage by boring in fruit and shade trees.

leop'ard's-bane' (lĕp'ĕrdz-bān'), *n.* **a** Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Doronicum*. **b** Arnica. **c** Herb Paris. All these plants were once thought poisonous to animals.

leopard shark. **a** A small California shark (*Triakis semifasciatum*) with black spots on the body. **b** A tiger shark.

leopard toadfish. A spotted toadfish (*Opsanus pardus*), of the Gulf coast of the United States.

leopard tree. An Australian meliaceous tree (*Flindersia maculata*); — so called from the spotted bark.

leop'ard-wood' (lĕp'ĕrd-wo͝od'), *n.* The handsomely mottled hard wood of a South American moraceous tree (*Brosimum aubletii*), used for veneering; the tree itself.

Le/o-pol-din'i-a (lē/ŏ-pōl-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL, after *Leopoldine*, wife of Dom Pedro I., of Brazil.] *Bot.* A small genus of Brazilian pinnate-leaved palms. They yield a useful fiber, *L. piassaba* being one of the sources of piassaba.

Lep'ar-gy-re'a (lĕp'ȧr-jĭ-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λεπίς a scale + ἄργυρος silver.] *Bot.* A small genus of American elæagnaceous shrubs distinguished by the silvery or scurfy foliage, small dicœcious flowers, and baccate fruit. The species are called *buffalo berry*.

lep'er (lĕp'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *lepre* leprosy, F. *lèpre*, L *leprae*, *lepra*, fr. Gr. λέπρα, fr. λεπρός scaly, fr. λέπος scale, λέπειν to peel.] **1.** Leprosy. *Obs.*

2. A person affected with leprosy.

lep'ered (-ĕrd), *a.* Affected or tainted with leprosy.

lep'id (-ĭd), *a.* [L. *lepidus*.] Pleasant; jocose; also, charming; elegant. *Obs. or R.*

lep'i-dine (lĕp'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [From the botanical genus *Lepidium*. See LEPIDIUM.] *Org. Chem.* An oily, nitrogenous base, $C_9H_7{\cdot}N{\cdot}CH_3$, found in coal tar, and obtained by the distillation of cinchonine and by other methods. It is a methyl derivative of quinoline.

Le-pid'i-um (lē-pĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., a plant, prob. peppergrass, Gr. λεπίδιον, dim. of λεπίς a scale.] *Bot.* A large genus of brassicaceous herbs, the peppergrasses, having small white, sometimes apetalous, flowers, the fruit being an oblong flattened silicle, with one seed in each cell. The species are widely distributed as weeds. *L. sativum* is the common garden pepper cress.

lep'i-do- (lĕp'ĭ-dŏ-). A combining form from Greek λεπίς, λεπίδος, *scale*.

Lep'i-do-den-dra'ce-æ (-dĕn-drā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LEPIDODENDRON.] *Paleobot.* A family of fossil pteridophytic plants of the order Lycopodiales, containing several genera represented by remains of stems, leaves, roots, etc. They were trees with dichotomously branching stems showing evidences of secondary growth in thickness like those of modern dicotyledons; they are found from the Lower Devonian throughout the Carboniferous. — **lep'i-do-den-dra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

lep'i-do-den'droid (-dĕn'droid), *a. Paleobot.* Pert. to, or resembling, *Lepidodendron* or allies. — *n.* A lepidodendrid.

Lep'i-do-den'dron (-drŏn), *n.* [NL; *lepido-* + Gr. δένδρον a tree.] *Paleobot.* A genus of fossil trees typifying the family Lepidodendraceæ, distinguished by the prominent rhomboidal leaf scars arranged quincuncially on the stem. The leaves were slender or subulate, closely set like those of modern club mosses, which these plants also resembled in their fructification (see LEPIDOSTROBUS). The numerous species of this genus contributed largely to the formation of coal.

Portion of surface of Lepidodendron (*L. modulatum*). Reduced

lep'i-do-lite (lĕp'ĭ-dŏ-līt), *n.* [*lepido-* + *-lite.*] *Min.* A species of mica containing lithia. It usually occurs in lilac or rose-colored masses consisting of small scales. H., 2.5–4. Sp. gr., 2.8–2.9. See MICA.

lep'i-do-me-lane' (-mē-lān'), *n.* [*lepido-* + Gr. μελας, gen. μέλανος, black.] *Min.* A variety of mica, resembling biotite, but containing much ferric iron. See MICA.

lep'i-do-phyte' (lĕp'ĭ-dŏ-fīt'), *n.* [*lepido-* + *-phyte.*] *Paleobot.* Any Paleozoic fern or fern ally. — **lep'i-do-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Lep'i-dop'ter-a (-dŏp'tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *lepido-* + Gr. πτερόν a feather, wing.] The order of insects which consists of the butterflies and moths. The Lepidoptera when adult have four broad wings which are usually entirely covered with minute, overlapping, often brightly colored scales. The females of a few forms are wingless. Except in a few genera there is a long, tubular proboscis composed of the maxillæ, and usually capable of being coiled spirally between the labial palpi. The mandibles are wanting or very rudimentary in the adult insects, and they usually feed chiefly on the nectar of flowers, but the wormlike larvæ, commonly called caterpillars, have well-developed mandibles and feed chiefly on leaves (very rarely on animal matter), many of them doing great damage to vegetation. The metamorphosis is complete. The pupas are usually completely obtected, and are frequently inclosed in a cocoon composed partly of silk secreted by glands opening on the head. The order is a very large one. Probably 50,000 species have been described. — **lep'i-dop'ter-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **lep'i-dop'ter-an** (-ăn), *a & n.*

lep'i-dop'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Lepidoptera.

Lep'i-do-si'ren (-dŏ-sī'rĕn), *n.* [*lepido-* + Gr. σειρήν a siren.] *Zoöl.* A genus of dipnoan fishes containing only one species (*Lepidosiren paradoxa*), inhabiting the swamps of the Amazon and its tributaries; also [*l. c.*], the fish itself. With the mudfishes of Africa, genus *Protopterus* (the species of which are sometimes loosely called *lepidosirens*), it constitutes the family **Lep'i-do-si-ren'i-dæ** (-sī-rĕn'ĭ-dē). The lepidosiren is eel-shaped, has a short, blunt head, long, tapering, and laterally compressed strong tail, and slender paired fins. It is covered with smooth skin inclosing small cycloid scales, and reaches a length of three feet. — **lep'i-do-si'ren-oid** (-sī'rĕn-oid), *a. & n.*

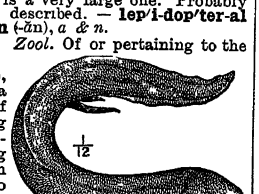

Lepidosiren (*L. paradoxa*)

Lep'i-dos'te-i (-dŏs'tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *lepido-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone.] *Zool. & Paleon* A group of ganoid fishes including the Lepisosteidæ and several related extinct families. — **lep'i-dos'te-oid** (-oid), *a. & n.*

Lep'i-dos'tro-bus (-dŏs'trŏ-bŭs), *n.* [NL.; *lepido-* + Gr. στρόβος a twisting round.] *Paleobot* A conelike fossil described originally as a genus, but now held to represent the fructification of *Lepidodendron*. It consists of a large cluster of spirally arranged imbricated sporophylls.

lep'i-dote (lĕp'ĭ-dōt), *a.* [Gr. λεπιδωτός covered with scales, fr. λεπίς, *-ίδος*, a scale.] *Bot.* Covered with scurfy scales, as the leaves of the oleaster.

Lep'i-do'tes (-dō'tēz), *n.* [NL. See LEPIDOTE.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct Mesozoic fishes of the group Lepidostei, having a somewhat fusiform body, large blunt teeth, and thick rhombic scales. **Lep'i-do'tus** (-tŭs) is a synonym. The genus is the type of a family, **Lep'i-dot'i-dæ** (-dŏt'ĭ-dē).

Le-pi'o-ta (lē-pī'ŏ-tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λέπιον, dim. of λεπίς scale.] *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed agaricaceous fungi having white spores, a prominent annulus on the stipe, and free gills; — sometimes called **parasol mushrooms**, from the flat expanded pileus. Several species, as *L. procera*, are edible; others, as *L. morgani*, are usually regarded as poisonous. Also *[l. c.]*, a fungus of this genus.

Le-pis'ma (lē-pĭz'mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λέπισμα peel, fr. λεπίς, *-ίδος*, a scale.] *Zoöl.* A genus of wingless insects of the group Thysanura having an elongated flattened body, covered with shining scales and terminated by seven unequal bristles. See FISH MOTH. It is the type of a family, **Lep'is-mat'i-dæ** (lĕp'ĭs-măt'ĭ-dē), syn. **Le-pis'mi-dæ** (lē-pĭz'mĭ-dē). Cf. FIREBRAT. — **le-pis'moid** (-moid), *a.*

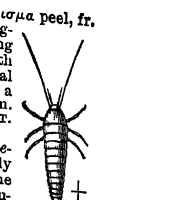

Lepisma (*L. saccharina*). Enlarged.

Le-por'i-dæ (lē-pŏr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *lepus, leporis*, hare + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the hares and rabbits. With the pikas (Ochotonidæ) it constitutes the order Duplicidentata.

lep'o-ri-form' (lĕp'ŏ-rĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [L *lepus, leporis*, hare + *-form.*] Like a hare in form.

lep'o-rine (-rĭn; -rīn), *a.* [L. *leporinus*, fr. *lepus, leporis*, hare. See LEVERET.] Of, like, or pertaining to, a hare.

lep'o-spon'dy-lous (-spŏn'dĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr λέπος a scale, husk + σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, vertebra.] *Paleon.* Designating, or having, vertebræ each consisting of a cylinder of bone (hourglass-shaped in longitudinal section) inclosing the notochord. The condition obtains in a number of amphibians and gives name to a group, the Aistopoda and certain small salamander-like forms.

lep'o-thrix (lĕp'ŏ-thrĭks), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λέπος a scale, husk + θρίξ hair.] *Med.* A bacterial affection in which the hairs of the axilla and scrotum are beaded, dry, and scaly.

lep'ra (lĕp'rȧ; lē'prȧ), *n* [L. See LEPER.] *Med.* Leprosy; — formerly any of various skin diseases, the *leprosy* of modern authors being *lepra arabum*. See LEPROSY.

Le-pra'li-a (lē-prā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεπρός scaly.] *Zoöl.* A genus of cheilostomatous polyzoans. They form a broad, flattened colony, which in *L. foliacea*, a European species, may reach a circumference of several feet. — **le-pra'li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

lep're-chaun' (lĕp'rē-kôn'), *n.* [Ir. *lupracān, lugharcān*, earlier *luchrupān.*] *Irish Folklore.* A sprite or goblin often conceived as a little wrinkled old man.

lep'ric (lĕp'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. λεπρικός, fr. λέπρα leprosy.] *Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, lepra.

lep'rose (-rōs), *a.* [See LEPROUS.] *Nat. Hist.* Covered with thin, scurfy scales.

lep'ro-sied (lĕp'rō-sĭd), *a. Med.* Affected with leprosy.

lep'ro-sy (-sĭ), *n.* [See LEPROUS.] *Med.* A chronic endemic infectious disease caused by a specific microorganism, *Bacillus lepræ*, and characterized by the formation of tubercular nodules, ulcerations, and disturbances of sensation; lepra. It is with rare exceptions fatal. Two main varieties are distinguished, the **tubercular** or **nodular leprosy** and the **anæsthetic leprosy**. The former is characterized by the appearance of small red areas on the skin, which later become pigmented and develop into tubercles. The disease also affects the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and larynx. In addition there may be falling out of the hair and nails, and distortion of the hands and feet with destruction of the bones and joints. When the disease is fully developed the face assumes the characteristic leonine look from thickening of the skin. The *anæsthetic* variety, the most common tropical form, is marked by degeneration of the peripheral nerves, resulting at first in hyperæsthesia, followed soon by complete loss of sensation. Among the ancients, *leprosy* appears to have been a generic name for many varieties of skin disease (including the modern leprosy, psoriasis, etc.), some of which, among the Hebrews, rendered a person ceremonially unclean. A variety of leprosy of the Hebrews (probably identical with modern leprosy) was characterized by the presence of smooth, shining, depressed white patches or scales, the hair on which participated in the whiteness, while the skin and adjacent flesh became insensible. It was an incurable disease.

lep'rous (-rŭs), *a.* [OF. *leprous, lepros*, F. *lépreux*, fr. L. *leprosus*, fr. *lepra, leprae*, leprosy. See LEPER.] **1.** Infected with leprosy; pertaining to or resembling leprosy; also, *Obs.*, causing or inducing leprosy.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Leprose.

— **lep'rous-ly**, *adv.* — **lep'rous-ness**, *n.*

-lep'sy (-lĕp'sĭ), **-lep'si-a** (-lĕp'sĭ-ȧ). [NL. *-lepsia*, Gr. -λημψία, as in ἐπιλημψία epilepsy.] Suffixes denoting *a seizing*, esp. in medicine *a violent* or *paroxysmal attack*; as, *andro-lepsy*, *epi-lepsy*, *methi-lepsia*, etc.

Lep-tam'ni-um (lĕp-tăm'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *lepto-* + Gr., ἀμνίον a covering membrane.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of

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marmosets consisting of the tamarins. *Midas* is a synonym.

leop'ar-dé' (lĕp'ar-dā'; -dē'), *a. Her.* Passant gardant; — said of a lion. See LEOPARD, 2. [ARD.]

leop'ard-ess, *n.*, *Fem.* of LEOPARD.

leopard fish. A wolf fish (*Anarhichias minor*) of the North Atlantic. [= LEOPARDE.]

leop'ar-dite (lĕp'ar-dīt), *a. Her.* [*leopard-ized*, *a. Her.* = LEOPARDE. *Obs.*

leop'ard li'on-né (lĕ'ŏ-nā'; -nē). *Her.* A lion rampant gardant.

leopard marmot, leopard spermophile. A striped spermophile or gopher. See SPERMOPHILE.

leopard seal. A sea leopard.

leopard tortoise. A black, yellow-spotted African land tortoise (*Testudo pardalis*).

leope. † LEAP.

Le'o-pold (lē'ŏ-pōld; *formerly* lĕp'ŏld), *n.* [F. *Léopold* or G. *Leopold*, ultimately fr. OHG. *Leutpald, Leutbald, Luitpald, Luitpold*; cf. G. *leute* people and E. *bold*, OHG. *bald.*] Lit., bold for the people; — masc. prop. name. F. *Léopold* (lā'ō'-pōld'); It. & Sp. *Leopoldo* (lĕ/-ō-pōl-dō); Pg. *Leopoldo* (lĕ/ŏ-pōl'dŏŏ); G. *Leopold* (lā'ō-pōlt), *Luitpold* (lo͝o'ĭt-pōlt).

le'o-pold-ite (lē'ŏ-pōld-īt), *n.* [From *Leopoldshall*, Prussia.] = SYLVITE. [tă). See BIBLE.

Le-op'o-li'ta Bi'ble (lē-ŏp'ŏ-lī'-

leor. † LEER.

leornen, leornien. † LEARN.

leose. † LEESE.

leothewok. † LEATHWAKE.

leothi. † LITHY.

leou. † LO.

leoun. † LION. [superl. of LIEF.]

leover, leovest. Obs. compar. &

lep (lĕp). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LAP, LEAP.

le'pa (lā'pȧ), *n.*, [Skr. *lēpa*, lit., a smearing.] *Hindu Relig. & Law.* See PINDA.

Le-pad'i-dæ (lē-păd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LEPAS.] *Zoöl.* The family containing the stalked barnacles. See 3d BARNACLE, 2. — **lep'a-doid** (lĕp'ȧ-doid), *a. & n.*

lep'ard. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of LEOPARD. [*Chem.* = AZELAIC.]

lep'ar-gyl'ic (lĕp'ar-jĭl'ĭk), *a.*

‖ le pas' (lē pȧ'). [F., lit., the step.] Precedence; precminence; superiority.

Le'pas (lē'pȧs), *n.* [L., a limpet, fr. Gr. λεπάς.] *Zool* The genus consisting of the typical goose barnacles. See BARNACLE.

le-pas'te (lē-pȧs'tē), *n.* [Gr. λεπαστή.] *Class. Archæol.* A cup resembling in shape the limpet shell; hence, properly, a bowl without foot or handle.

Lep'cha (lĕp'chȧ), *n.* One of a Mongoloid people of Sikkim, India, mostly Buddhists; also, their Indo-Chinese language, which employs a peculiar writing, invented in the 17th century.

lepe. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LEAP. [-DOM.]

lep'er-dom (lĕp'ĕr-dŭm), *n.* See

leperesse, *n.* [See LEAPER; -ESS.] A woman dancer. *Obs.*

leperhede, leperhode, *n.* [See LEPER; -HEAD.] Leprosy. *Obs.*

lep'er-ize, *v. t.* To afflict with leprosy *Obs.*

lep'er-ous. † LEPROUS.

lep'er'a herb (lĕp'ĕr'ȧ). A kind of speedwell (*Veronica serpyllifolia*). *Obs.*

lep'ful. † LEAPFUL.

lepi, *a.* [AS. *-lepig* in comp., prob. akin to E. *leap.* Cf. ONLEPY.] Single. *Obs.*

lep'i-a'na (lĕ'pĭ-ā'nȧ), *n.* [Prob. of Mex. origin.] A small asteraceous herb (*Hymenathemum micropoides*) of southern Texas, used by the Indians as a remedy for catarrh.

le-pid'i-ty, *n.* [From LEPID, *a.*] Pleasantry. *Obs.*

lep'id-ly, *adv.* of LEPID.

lep'i-do-den'drid (lĕp'ĭ-dŏ-dĕn'-drĭd), *n. Paleobot.* A fossil plant of the genus *Lepidodendron* or one of its allies.

Lep'i-do-ga-noi'de-i (-gȧ-noi'-dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *lepido-* + *ganoid.*] *Zool.* In older classifications, an order or suborder of ganoid fishes including those forms, both recent and extinct, which have the body covered with scales. Its members are now referred to various orders.

lep'i-do-gan'oid (-găn'oid), **lep'i-do-ga-noi'de-an** (-gȧ-noi'dē-ăn), *a. & n.*

Lep'i-doi'de-i (-doi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *lepido-* + *-oid:* cf. Gr. λεπιδοειδής scalelike.] *Paleon.* In certain old classifications, a group of extinct ganoid fishes, having the body covered with rhomboid enameled scales.

lep'i-doid (lĕp'ĭ-doid), *a. & n.*

Lep'i-do-phloi'os (-dŏ-floi'ŏs), *n.* [NL.; *lepido-* + Gr. φλοιός bark.] *Paleobot.* A genus of lepidodendraceous fossil stems which exhibit overlapping or imbricated scars.

Lep'i-do-phyl'lum (-fĭl'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *lepido-* + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Paleobot.* A genus of lepidodendroid fossils, probably representing leaf remains of *Lepidodendron*.

Lep'i-dop'i-dæ (-dŏp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* Also **Lep'i-do-pod'i-dæ** (-dŏ-pŏd'ĭ-dē). [NL. See LEPIDO-; -POD.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the scabbard fishes and a few allied deep-sea forms.

lep'i-do-por'phy-rin (-dŏ-pôr'-fĭ-rĭn), *n.* [*lepido-* + Gr πορφύρα purple + *-in.*] *Physiol Chem.* A purple substance obtained by warming lepidotic acid with dilute sulphuric acid.

lep'i-dop'ter (-dŏp'tĕr), *n.* One of the Lepidoptera.

lep'i-dop'ter-ist, *n.* One who studies the Lepidoptera.

lep'i-dop'ter-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*Lepidoptera* + *-logy.*] The branch of entomology which deals with the Lepidoptera. — **lep'i-dop'ter-o-log'i-cal** (-ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **lep'i-dop'ter-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

Lep'i-do-sau'ri-a (-dō-sô'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *lepido-* + Gr. σαῦρος a lizard.] *Zool.* = SQUAMATA (order of reptiles). — **lep'i-do-sau'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

lep'i-do'sis, *n.* [NL.; *lepido-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Any scaly skin disease, as ichthyosis or psoriasis.

Lep'i-do-sper'ma (-dŏ-spûr'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lepido-* + *-sperm.*] *Bot.* A large genus of sedges (Cyperaceæ), natives of the tropics of the Old World, distinguished from *Rynchospora* by the subdistichous scales. *L. gladiatum* is the sword sedge of Australia.

Lep'i-do-ste'i-dæ (-stē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Lepidosteus* + *-idæ.*] *Zool.* Syn. of LEPISOSTEIDÆ.

lep'i-dos'te-id (-dŏs'tē-ĭd), *n.*

Lep'i-dos'te-oi'de-i (-oi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Lepidosteus* + Gr. εἶδος form.] The Lepidosteï. — **lep'i-dos'te-oid** (-dŏs'tē-oid), *a. & n.*

lep'i-dos'te-us (-ŭs), *n.* [NL; *lepido-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone.] *Zool.* Syn. of LEPISOSTEUS.

lep'i-dot'ed (lĕp'ĭ-dŏt'ĕd), *a. Bot.* Lepidote.

lep'i-dot'ic (lĕp'ĭ-dŏt'ĭk), *a. Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid related to uric acid, and found as a yellow pigment in the wings of certain Lepidoptera.

Lep'i-du'rus (-dū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; *lepido-* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zool.* A genus of phyllopod crustaceans of the family *Apodidæ*, having a spatulate telson. *L. cœuesi* is common in western North America.

Lep'i-le'mur, *n.* [NL.; *L. lepus* pleasing, pretty + E. *lemur.*] *Zool.* A small genus of rare and little-known lemurs of the subfamily Lemurinæ, known as **sportive lemurs.**

lepir. † LEPER.

Lep'i-sos-te'i-dæ (lĕp'ĭ-sŏs-tē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See GARFISH.

Lep'i-sos'te-us (lĕp'ĭ-sŏs'tē-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λεπίς scale + ὀστέον bone.] *Zool.* The genus of ganoid fishes containing the fresh-water garfish (which see).

lep'o-cyte (lĕp'ŏ-sīt), **le-poc'y-ta** (lē-pŏs'ĭ-tȧ), *n.* [NL. *lepocyta*, fr. Gr. λέπος husk, scale + κύτος hollow vessel.] *Zool.* An infusorian having a distinct cell membrane.

Le-po'mis (lē-pō'mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λέπος scale.] *Zool.* A genus of North American sunfishes, of the family Centrarchidæ, containing the bluegill, the long-eared sunfish, and other well-known species.

lep'o-ride (lĕp'ŏ-rīd), *n.* [L. *lepus, leporis*, hare + The Belgian hare; — so called when supposed to be a hybrid between the European rabbit and hare.

leppe † LEAP.

lep'ra (lĕp'rȧ), *n.* [Gr. λέπρα leprosy. See LEPER.] *Bot.* A mealy or farinaceous epidermal coating in certain plants. *Rare.*

lepre. † LEPER.

lepresse, *n.* A woman leper. *Obs.*

lep'rey † LEPRY

lep-rol'o-gy (lĕ p-rŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. λέπρα leprosy + *-logy.*] Study of leprosy and its treatment. — **lep-rol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

lep-ro'ma (-rō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λέπρα leprosy + *-oma.*] *Med.* A leprous tumor or lesion. — **lep-rom'a-tous** (-rŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -rō'-mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

lep'rosed, *a.* Leprosied. *Obs.*

lep'ro-ser-y (lĕp'rō-sĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SERIES (-ĭz). [F. *léproserie.*] A hospital for lepers.

lep-ros'i-ty, *n.* Leprous state or quality. *Obs.* [prosy. *Obs.*]

lep'ry, *n.* [See LEPER.] Leprosy.

Lep'si-us al'pha-bet (lĕp'sĭ-ŭs). A scientific alphabet on a physiological basis, invented by Prof. Lepsius of Berlin; — called also *standard alphabet.*

lept-. See LEPTO-.

lept. Obs. var or ref. sp. of LEAPT. [TON.]

lep'ta (lĕp'tȧ), *n., pl.* of LEP-

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orobanchaceous leafless herbs, purplish or yellowish in color, with small sessile dimorphous flowers. The species, *L. virginianum*, is the *beechdrops*.

Lep-tan'dra (lĕp-tăn'drə), *n.* [NL. See LEPTO- ; -ANDROUS.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of scrophulariaceous herbs, distinguished from *Veronica* by the tubular or salver-shaped nearly regular corolla, and by the ovoid capsule, which is not emarginate. There are two species, *L. virginica*, the Culver's root of North America, and *L. tubiflora* of Asia. **2.** *Pharm.* The roots and rootstock of *L. virginica*, used in medicine as a cathartic.

Lep'ti-dæ (lĕp'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεπτός slender, thin.] *Zool.* A widely distributed family of dipterous flies having usually a rather slender tapering body, long slender legs, and sometimes a conspicuous, downward-projecting proboscis, whence the common name snipe flies. They are predaceous, but only a few species are troublesome to man. — **lep'tid** (-tĭd), *n.*

Lep'ti-lon (-lŏn), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. λεπτός small, in allusion to the small heads.] *Bot.* A genus of American and Asiatic asteraceous plants, closely related to *Erigeron*. They are annuals or biennials, with racemes or panicles of small-rayed flowers. *L. canadense* is the horseweed.

lep'to- (lĕp'tō-), **lept-**. [Gr. λεπτός small.] Combining form signifying *slender, narrow, small, weak, thin*, and the like.

Lep'to-car'di-i (-kär'dĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *lepto-* + Gr. καρδία the heart.] *Zoöl.* The lowest class of true vertebrates, containing only the lancelets. See AMPHIOXUS. — **lep'to-car'di-an** (-ən), *a. & n.*

lep'to-ce-pha'li-a (-sĕ-fā'lĭ-ə), **lep'to-ceph'a-ly** (-sĕf'ə-lĭ), *n.* [NL. *leptocephalia; lepto-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Craniol.* Abnormal narrowness of the skull, due to synostoesis of the frontal and sphenoid bones.

lep'to-ceph'a-lous (-sĕf'ə-lŭs), *a.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a leptocephalus. **2.** *Craniol.* Characterized by leptocephalia.

lep'to-ceph'a-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* **-li** (-lī). [NL.; *lepto-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Any of a number of small, band-shaped, minute-headed, hyaline, pelagic fishes of wide distribution, formerly classified as the genus *Leptocephalus*, but now known to be the larval forms of various fishes, esp. certain eels. The first-described species, *Leptocephalus morrisii*, is the larva of the conger eel; hence *Leptocephalus* is the correct generic name of the conger eels, and the type of a family, **Lep'to-ce-phal'i-dæ** (-sĕ-făl'ĭ-dē), consisting of the conger eel and its allies. **2.** *Craniol.* = LEPTOCEPHALIA.

lep'to-cer'cal (-sûr'kăl), *a.* [*lepto-* + *cercal.*] *Zoöl.* In fishes, designating, or having, the form of tail which tapers off to a long slender point, as in the sting rays.

lep'to-der'mic (-dûr'mĭk), *a.* [*lepto-* + *dermic.*] *Med. & Anat.* Thin-skinned.

lep'toid (lĕp'toid), *n.* [*lepto-* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* One of the cells constituting leptome; a sieve tube.

Lep'to-lĭ'næ (lĕp'tō-lĭ'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* An order of hydrozoans in which there is a fixed zoophyte or polyp form or generation (often alternating with a more or less well-developed, sometimes free-swimming, medusa or jellyfish generation) and in which the sense organs are exclusively ectodermal. It consists chiefly of the hydroids (see HYDROMEDUSA) and their medusæ. It is divided into the suborders Leptomedusæ and Anthomedusæ (which see).

lep'tome (lĕp'tōm), *n.* [Gr. λεπτός fine, delicate.] *Bot.* Food-conducting tissue; phloëm.

Lep'to-me-du'sæ (lĕp'tō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *lepto-* + *medusa.*] *Zoöl.* A suborder of hydrozoans of the order Leptolinæ (which see), in which the hydranths are protected by hydrothecæ and the reproductive zooids by gonothecæ, and the medusæ (when such are developed) bear the gonads in connection with the radial canals and usually have lithocysts. *Thecata, Thecophora*, and *Calyptoblastea* are synonyms. — **lep'to-me-du'san** (-sən), *a. & n.*

lep'to-men'in-gi'tis (-mĕn'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lepto-* + *meningitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the pia mater and the arachnoid membrane.

lep-tom'e-ter (lĕp-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*lepto-* + *-meter.*] An oil-testing instrument in which the viscosity of an oil is compared with that of a standard oil by observing the number of drops falling through similar orifices in a given time.

lep-tan'drin (lĕp-tăn'drĭn), *n.* [From LEPTANDRA.] *Chem.* A bitter crystalline glucoside from Culver's root; also, less properly, a resinous matter precipitated from the tincture of this root.

lepto- + LEAPT.

lep'ti-form, *a.* [*leptus* + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, a type of active insect larva having three pairs of legs.

lep'tin-ite. Var. of LEPTYNITE

lep-tin'o-lite, *n.* [*lepto-* + Gr. suffix *-ινος* + *-lite.*] *Petrog.* A highly micaceous schist, resulting from contact metamorphism, produced by granite.

Lep'to-car'di-a, *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = LEPTOCARDII.

lep'to-cen'tric, *a.* [*lepto-* + *centric.*] *Bot.* Designating a concentric bundle.

lep'to-ceph'a-lan (lĕp'tō-sĕf'ə-lən), *a.* Leptocephalous. — *n.* A leptocephalous (larval fish).

lep'to-ceph'a-li (-lī), *n., pl.* of LEPTOCEPHALUS.

lep'to-ce-phal'ic (-sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.* = LEPTOCEPHALOUS.

Lep'to-ce-phal'i-dæ (-ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See LEPTOCEPHALUS

lep'to-ceph'a-loid (-sĕf'ə-loid), *a.* [*leptocephalus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a leptocephalus; leptocephalous. — *n.* A leptocephaloid fish.

lep'to-chlo'rite, *n.* [*lepto-* + *chlorite.*] *Min.* Any of several chlorites of indistinct crystallization; — opp. to *orthochlorite*.

lep-toch'ro-a (lĕp-tŏk'rō-ə), *n.* [NL.; *lepto-* + Gr. χροά, χρόα, color.] The condition of having thin delicate skin. — **lep-toch'rous** (-rŭs), *a.*

lep'to-dac'tyl (lĕp'tō-dăk'tĭl), *n.* [*lepto-* + Gr. δάκτυλος finger, toe.] *Zoöl.* A bird or other animal having slender toes. — *a.* = LEPTODACTYLOUS.

lep'to-dac'ty-lous, *a. Zoöl.* Having slender toes, as some birds.

lep'to-der'ma-tous, *a. Bot.* Leptodermous.

lep'to-der'mous (lĕp'tō-dûr'məs), *a.* [*lepto-* + Gr. δέρμα skin.] *Bot.* Thin-skinned; — said of the theca of a moss. *R.*

Lep-tod'o-ra (lĕp-tŏd'ō-rə), *n.* [NL.; *lepto-* + Gr. δορά skin, hide.] *Zoöl.* A genus of American and European fresh-water entomostracans of the order Cladocera, having an elongate, slender body and a much-reduced shell present in the female only. It is the type of a family, **Lep'to-dor'i-dæ** (lĕp'tō-dôr'ĭ-dē).

Lep'to-gen'e-sis, *n.* [*lepto-* + *Genesis*] The Book of Jubilees. See APOCRYPHA, *Table.*

Lep'to-lep'i-dæ (lĕp'tō-lĕp'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. generic name *Leptolepis; lepto-* + Gr. λεπίς scale.] *Paleon.* A family of extinct, mostly Triassic isospondylous fishes of the Upper Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous, having thin enameled cycloid scales, more or less enameled membrane bones on the head, a single dorsal fin, and small conical teeth. **Lep-tol'e-pis** (lĕp-tŏl'ĕ-pĭs), the type genus, is small and has been found only in Europe

lep-tol'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. λεπτολογία; λεπτός small, subtile + λόγος discourse.] Quibbling or tedious discourse. *Obs.*

lep'tom. Var. of LEPTOME.

lep'to-me-nin'ges, *n. pl.* [NL.; *lepto-* + *meninges.*] *Anat.* The pia mater and the arachnoid. *R.*

Lep'ton (lĕp'tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεπτός fine, delicate.] *Zoöl.* A genus of lamellibranch mollusks having the mantle extending beyond the small, orbicular, compressed shell, and bearing a fringe of filaments of which one in front is very large The foot is thick and flat, forming a creeping disk. The genus is regarded by some as the type of a family, **Lep-ton'i-dæ** (lĕp-tŏn'ĭ-dē).

Lep'to-phis (lĕp'tō-fĭs), *n* [NL. ; *lepto-* + Gr. ὄφις a serpent.] *Zool.* A genus of very slender harmless neotropical tree snakes. The best-known species, *Leptophis liocerus*, is bright green above, yellow or white beneath, and reaches a length of six feet.

lep'to-phlo'ĕm, *n* [*lepto-* + *phloem.*] *Bot.* Undeveloped or rudimentary phloëm, as that found in the tissues of certain mosses *Vansey.*

lep'to-pho'ni-a (-fō'nĭ-ə), *n.* [NL.; *lepto-* + Gr. φωνή sound.] *Med.* Weakness of the voice. — **lep'to-phon'ic** (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.*

lep'to-phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. λεπτόφυλλος; λεπτός thin + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Having slender leaves. *Rare.*

lep'to-pro-sop'ic (-prō-sŏp'ĭk), *a.* [*lepto-* + Gr. πρόσωπον face.] *Craniol.* Having a long narrow face. — **lep'to-pros'o-pous** (-prŏs'ō-pŭs), *a.*

Lep-top'ti-lus (lĕp-tŏp'tĭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL.; *lepto-* + Gr. πτίλον feather.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the adjutants and marabous.

lep'to-rhin, **lep'to-rhin'i-an,** etc. Vars. of LEPTORRHIN, etc.

lep'tor-rhine (lĕp'tō-rĭn), *n. & a.* = LEPTORRHINIAN.

lep'to-sperm, *n.* [*Lepto-* + *sperm.*] A plant of the genus *Leptospermum.*

Lep-tos'tra-ca (lĕp-tŏs'trə-kə), *n. pl.* [NL.; *lepto-* + Gr. ὀστρακον shell of a testacean.] *Zool.* Syn. of PHYLLOCARIDA. — **lep-tos'tra-can** (-kən), *a. & n.* — **lep-tos'tra-cous** (-kŭs), *a.*

Lep'to-thrix (lĕp'tō-thrĭks), *n.* [NL. ; *lepto-* + Gr. θρίξ hair.] *Bacteriol.* A genus of higher bacteria of the family Chlamydobacteriaceæ, consisting of unbranched filaments in which the division of the cells takes place in only one direction

lep'to-xy'lem (lĕp'tō-zī'lĕm), *n.* [*lepto-* + *xylem.*] *Bot.* Undeveloped or rudimentary xylem, as that found in the tissues of certain mosses. *Vansey.*

lep'ty-nite (lĕp'tĭ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. λεπτύνειν to make thin.] *Petrog.* = GRANULITE a.

lepur. + LEPER.

ler. + LEER, LERE.

Ler (lâr), *n.* [Olr. *li* sea.] *Celt. Myth.* A Gaelic god of the sea, in Irish legend one of the Tuatha De Danann. Cf. LLYR.

lerd. + LERED.

lerd work. = FILLING e.

lere. + LEAR, learning ; LEER ; LURE, loss.

lere, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *leeren, leren*, AS. *lǣran*. See LORE, LEARN.] To learn ; teach ; guide ; study. *Obs.* [Learned. *Obs.*]

lered, *a.* [From LERE, *v. t.*] Taught. *Obs.*

lerer, *n.* [From LERE, *v.*] Teacher *Obs.*

le-re'sis (lē-rē'sĭs), *n* [Gr. λήρησις] *Med.* Excessive loquacity, esp. of insane persons.

lerge. + LARGE.

lerges. + LARGESSE. [*Obs.*]

ler'ing, *n.* Learning; teaching.

lerion. *n.* [Cf. F. *lîiron.*] Prob., dormouse. *Obs. Scot.*

lerk. Var. of LIRK.

lerm, *v. i.* [OF. *lermer*, L *lacrimare.*] To weep. *Obs.* [LEARN.]

lern. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of LERNE. + LEARN.

ler-ne'an. Var. of LERNÆAN.

lern'ed. **lern'ing.** Learned. *Ref. Sp.*

ler-ne'i-form. ler-ne'oid. Vars. of LERNÆIFORM, LERNÆOID.

lern'ing. Learning. *Ref. Sp.*

lernt Learnt. *Ref. Sp.*

‖ **le roi' est mort', vive le roi'!** (lē rwa' ĕ môr', vēv lē rwä') [F.] The king is dead, long live the king!

‖ **le roi' et l'é'tat'** (lē lā'tä') [F.] The king and the state.

‖ **le roi' le veut'** (lē vû'). [F.] The king wills it.

‖ **le roi' règne' et ne gou'verne'** pas' (rēn' y' ĕ nē gûv'ĕrn' pä') [F.] The king reigns and does not govern ; — said by Thiers in 1830 of Louis Philippe.

‖ **le roi' s'a'vi'se-ra'** (sä'vēz'-rä'). [F.] The king will consider.

ler'ot (lĕr'ŏt), *n.* [F *lérot.*] Any of several dormice of the genus *Elomys* of southern Europe and northern Africa, smaller than the lour (which see) and having a less bushy tail.

ler'ret (-ĕt), *n.* A powerful sea boat, used in the English Channel near the Isle of Portland. *Dial. Eng.*

ler'rie. + LURRY.

ler'roch. Var. of LARACH.

ler'rom. Prob., corrupt. of LERION. *Obs.*

ler'rup (lŭr'ŭp). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LARRUP.

Ler'wa (lĕr'wä), *n.* [Native name in Bhutan ; cf. *larwa* in Nepal] *Zool.* The genus constituted by the snow partridge.

les. + LACE, LEASE, LEASH, LEESE, LESS, LESSE.

‖ **les ab'sents'** (*old pl* **absens**) **ont tou'jours' tort'** (lā-z'ā p'-sänʼ ôn tōō'-zhōōr' tôr'). [F.] The absent are always wrong.

‖ **les af'faires' font les hommes'** (lā-zä'fâr' fôn lā-zōm'). [F.] Experience in business makes men, i. e., gives aptitude.

lesard. + LIZARD.

Les'bath (lĕs'bȧth), *n.* [Cf. Ar. *las'ah* sting.] See STAR.

Les'bi-an (lĕz'bĭ-ən ; lĕs'-), *n.* The Æolic dialect used in Lesbos. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

‖ **les bras' croi'sés'** (lā brä' krwä'zā'). [F.] The arms folded ; with folded arms ; inactive ; indifferent. [LESCAUT.]

Lescaut, Manon. See MANON

les'che (lĕs'kē), *n.* [Gr. λέσχη, fr. λέγειν to speak.] *Gr. Antiq.* A place for social gathering, as a club house or banqueting hall.

‖ **les con've-nances'** (lā k ŏ n'-v'-nans'). [F.] The proprieties.

lescun. + LESSON.

lese. + LEACH, LEASE, LEASH, LEESE, LESS.

‖ **lèse'-a'mour'** (lĕz'ä'mōōr'), *n.* [F.] Violated or wronged love

lesed (lēzd), *p. a.* [L. *laesus*, p. p. of *laedere* to hurt.] Damaged ; injured *Scot.*

leseo. + LEASOW.

‖ **lèse'-ma'jes'té'** (lĕz'mȧ'zhĕs'-tā'), *n.* [F.] Lese majesty.

lesewe. + LEASOW.

Lesgh = LEZGHIAN.

Les'ghi-an. Var. of LEZGHIAN.

lesh. + LEACH, LEASH

Le'shem (lē'shĕm). *Bib.*

leske. + LISK.

leskyd. Obs. p. p. of LASK.

‖ **les larmes' aux yeux'** (lā lärm'-zō-zyû'). [F.] Tears in the (or one's) eyes.

Les'le-ya (lĕs'lē-yȧ), *n.* [After J. P. *Lesley*, American geologist.] *Paleobot.* A genus of fossil fernlike plants of the Carboniferous age, having ribbon-shaped pinnæ.

lesnesse, *n.* [AS. *lēsness, līesness*, fr. *lēsan, lȳsan*, to loose.] Remission ; absolution. *Obs.*

lesoue. + LEASOW.

‖ **Les Rois Fainéants.** [F.] See ROIS FAINEANTS, LES. [LESS

lesse. + LEACH, LEASE, LEESE, LESS.

les-see'ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

less'end. Lessened. *Ref. Sp.*

less'en-er, *n.* One that lessens.

less'er, *adv.* Less. *Obs.*

used, when filled with hot water, as a source of heat in certain experiments, as on the reflecting power of different substances.

Les'pe-de'za (lĕs'pē-dē'zə), *n.* [NL., after D. *Lespedez*, Spanish governor of Florida.] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous plants, the bush clovers, distinguished by the exstipulate leaves and one-seeded, one-jointed pod. The species are natives of America, Asia, and Australia. Several are forage plants. *L. striata* is the Japan clover.

Les'que-rel'la (lĕs'kwē-rĕl'ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Leo *Lesquereux*, Swiss-American paleobotanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of western American brassicaceous herbs known as *bladder-pods*. They are low annuals or perennials of mountain regions, with stellate pubescence, simple leaves, yellow racemose flowers, and inflated pods.

less (lĕs), *a.* [ME. *lesse*, AS. *lǣssa ;* akin to OFries. *lēssa ;* a compar. from a lost positive form ; cf. Lith. *lėsas* thin. Cf. LESSER, LEST, LEAST.] Used as the comparative of *little*. **1.** Smaller ; not so large or great ; not so much ; shorter ; inferior ; as, a *less* quantity or number ; a horse of *less* size or value ; in *less* time than before. The substantive which *less* qualifies is often omitted ; as, the purse contained *less* (money) than ten dollars. See LESS, *n.*

Thus in *less* [time] than a hundred years from the coming of Augustine, all England became Christian. *E. A. Freeman.*

2. Reduced by subtraction or omission ; as, nine *less* three ; two weeks *less* one day.

3. In respect to age, rank, station, importance, etc. : Secondary ; inferior ; minor. *Obs. or F.*, except as in "James the *Less*."

Syn. — LESS, SMALLER, FEWER. LESS (opposed to *greater, more*) refers esp. to degree, value, or amount ; SMALLER (opposed to *larger*), esp. to size, dimensions, or amount ; FEWER (opposed to *more*), esp. to number ; as, *less* noise, *less* trouble, one is *less* than two, to receive *less* coal than one pays for ; the *smaller* (not *less*) of two rooms, apples, dogs, to receive a *smaller* quantity (number, size) than one bargained for ; he has *fewer* (not *less*) pupils than formerly, no *fewer* than fifty persons were present ; cf. he received no *less* than fifty dollars (i. e , than that sum) ; he would speak to no *smaller* audience than fifty.

less, *adv.* [AS. *lǣs.* See LESS, *adj.* ; cf. LEST.] Not so much ; in a smaller or lower degree ; as, *less* bright.

less, *n.* **1.** A smaller portion or quantity.

The children of Israel did so, and gathered, some more, some *less*. *Ex.* xvi 17

2. The inferior, younger, or smaller.

The *less* is blessed of the better. *Heb.* vii 7.

less, *v. t & i.* To make, or to become, less ; to lessen. *Obs.*

less, *conj.* [Cf. UNLESS.] Unless. *Obs.*

-less (-lĕs). [AS. *-lēas*, also separately *lēas* free from, without, deceitful, false ; akin to OS. *lōs* loose, false, D. *los* loose, *loos* false, sly, G *los* loose, Icel. *lauss* loose, vacant, Goth. *laus* empty, vain, and also to E. *loose, lose*. See LOSE ; cf. LOOSE, LEASING.] A privative adjective suffix, denoting : **a** With nouns, *without, destitute of, not having ;* as in *witless*, childless, fatherless. **b** With verbs, *unable* or *without power* (to be acted on, or to act, as indicated by the verb) ; as in *resistless*, not to be resisted, dauntless, quenchless, tireless, fadeless, not fading, ceaseless.

☞ The reference "See -LESS" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-less*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

les-see' (lĕs-sē'), *n.* [Cf. F. *laissé*, p. p. of *laisser*. See LEASE, *v. t* ; -EE.] *Law.* One to whom a lease is given, or who takes an estate by lease ; a tenant under a lease.

less'en (lĕs''n), *v. t. ;* LESSE'ENED (-'nd) ; LESS'EN-ING. [From LESS, *a.*] **1.** To make less ; to reduce ; to make smaller, or fewer ; to diminish ; lower ; as, to *lessen* a kingdom, or a population ; to *lessen* speed, rank, fortune.

Charity . . . shall *lessen* his punishment. *Calamy.*

2. To represent as less than it is or is regarded as being ; esp., to disparage.

St. Paul chose to magnify his office when ill men conspired to *lessen* it. *Atterbury.*

Syn.—Diminish, decrease, reduce ; lower, impair, weaken.

less'en, *v. i.* To become less ; to be diminished ; to shrink ; contract ; decrease ; as, the apparent magnitude of objects *lessens* with distance ; his care, or his wealth, *lessened.*

The objection *lessens* much, and comes to no more than this : there was one witness of no good reputation. *Atterbury.*

less'er (lĕs'ẽr), *a.* [Formed by adding the compar. suffix *-er* to *less*. See LESS, *a.* ; -ER.] **1.** Less; smaller; inferior, as, *Lesser* Asia, Asia Minor; the *lesser* light, the moon. "*Lesser* breaches of the law." *Locke.*
The more my prayer, the *lesser* is my grace *Shak.*
2. *Music.* = MINOR; as, a *lesser* third. *Now Rare.*
lesser adjutant. See ADJUTANT, *n.*, 3. —**l. Asclepiadean.** See ASCLEPIADEAN. — **L. Bear.** *Astron.* = URSA MINOR. — **l. black-backed gull.** See BLACK-BACKED GULL. —**l. brooklime,** the water speedwell. —**l. burnet,** the salad burnet. —**l. celandine,** the pilewort. —**l. centaury,** the common European centaury, *Erythræa centaurium.* —**l. civet,** the rasse. — **L. Dog.** *Astron.* = CANIS MINOR. —**l. duckweed,** a species of duckweed (*Lemna minor*) having small fronds. —**l. florican.** See FLORICAN. —**l. George.** See GEORGE, 2. —**l. hemlock,** the fool's parsley. —**l. hours,** *Eccl.*, the little hours. —**l. koodoo.** See KOODOO. — **L. Lion.** *Astron.* = LEO MINOR. — **L. Litany.** *Eccl.* a *R. Cth.* The Litany of Saints when chanted on the three Rogation days. b The Kyrie eleison, *Lord, have mercy upon us, Christ, have mercy upon us, Lord, have mercy upon us*; — sometimes so called. c *Ch. of the Anglican Communion.* That part of the Litany which may be, and often is, at the discretion of the minister, omitted. At the beginning, preceded by the petition, "O Christ, hear us," the Kyrie eleison (as in b) occurs. —**l. prairie chicken.** See PRAIRIE CHICKEN. —**l. scaup duck.** See SCAUP DUCK. —**l. snipe,** the European jacksnipe. —**l. snow goose.** See SNOW GOOSE. —**l. spearwort,** either of two creeping species of *Ranunculus* having lanceolate or linear leaves and small yellow flowers: in England *R. flammula*, in the United States *R. pusillus.* —**l. trochanter.** *Anat.* See TROCHANTER. —**l. yellowlegs,** **l. whitethroat,** etc. See YELLOWLEGS, etc.

les'son (lĕs'ŭn), *n.* [ME. *lessoun*, F. *leçon* lesson, reading, fr. L. *tectio* a reading, fr. *legere* to read, collect. See LEGEND; cf. LECTION.] **1.** A reading; a lecture. *Obs.*
2. *Eccl.* A portion of Scripture read in divine service for instruction; as, here endeth the first *lesson.*
3. A reading or exercise assigned to a pupil to be studied, learned, or prepared as a single task.
4. That which is learned or taught by an express effort; instruction derived from precept, experience, observation, or deduction; a precept; as, to take or give a *lesson* in drawing. "A smooth and pleasing *lesson.*" *Milton.*
Emprinteth well this *lesson* in your mind. *Chaucer*
5. A severe lecture; reproof; rebuke; warning.
She would give her a *lesson* for walking so late. *Sir P. Sidney.*
6. *Music.* a An exercise; a composition serving an educational purpose; a study. b A piece for performance. *Obs.*

les'son, *v. t.*, LES'SONED (-'nd); LES'SON-ING. To give a lesson or lessons to; to teach, instruct; also, to lecture or rebuke; hence, to punish as a lesson.
To rest the weary, and to soothe the sad,
Doth *lesson* happier men, and shame at least the bad. *Byron*

les'sor (lĕs'ŏr; lĕs-ôr'), *n.* [See LESSEE, LEASE, *v. t.*] *Law.* One who leases; one who lets to farm, or gives a lease.

lest (lĕst), *conj.* [ME. *leste*, fr. AS. *ðỹ læs ðe* the less that, where *ðỹ* is the instrumental case of the definite article, and *ðe* is an indeclinable relative particle, *that, who, which.* See THE, LESS, *a.*] **1.** For fear that; that . . . not; in order that . . . not.
Love not sleep, *lest* thou come to poverty. *Prov* XX. 13.
2. That (without the negative particle), — after certain expressions denoting *fear* or *apprehension.* "I feared *lest* I might anger thee." *Shak.*

Les'to-sau'rus (lĕs'tŏ-sô'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λῃστής robber + *-saurus.*] *Paleon.* A genus of large aquatic pythonomorphous reptiles of the Upper Cretaceous of North America and Europe.

let (lĕt), *v. t.* [ME. *letten*, AS. *lettan* to delay, to hinder, fr. *læt* slow; akin to D. *letten* to hinder, G. *verletzen* to hurt, Icel. *letja* to hold back, Goth. *latjan.* See LATE.] To hinder; impede; prevent. *Archaic.*
He was so strong that no man might him *let.* *Chaucer.*

let, *n.* **1.** A retarding; hindrance; obstacle; impediment; delay; — common in the phrase *without let or hindrance*, but elsewhere archaic.
Consider whether your doings be to the *let* of your salvation or not. *Latimer.*
2. *Lawn Tennis, Rackets, etc.* An obstruction of the ball in some way specified as such in the rules, as a served ball otherwise good which touches the net, or a ball which a player is prevented from serving or returning by an accident. It results in the replaying of the stroke.

let, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* LET (LET'TED, *Obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LET'TING. [ME. *leten, læten* (past tense *lat, let*, p. p. *laten, leten, lete*), AS. *lætan* (past tense *lēt*, p. p. *lætten*), akin to OFries. *lēta*, OS. *lātan*, D. *laten*, G. *lassen*, OHG. *lāzzan*, Icel. *láta*, Sw. *låta*, Dan. *lade*, Goth. *lētan*, and L. *lassus* weary. The original meaning seems to have been to let loose, let go, let drop. Cf. ALAS, LATE, LASSITUDE, LET to hinder.] **1.** To leave; relinquish; abandon. *Archaic*, except when followed by *alone* or *be.* See below.
He . . . prayed him his voyage for to *let.* *Chaucer*
Yet neither spins nor cards, ne cares nor frets,
But to her mother Nature all her care she *lets.* *Spenser.*
2. To consider; think; esteem. *Obs.*
3. To cause; make; — formerly often used with the infinitive in the active form, but in the passive sense; as, *let* make, i. e., cause to be made; *let* bring, i. e., cause to be brought. *Obs.*, except in *to let* (one) *know.* Cf. next def.
This irous, cursed wretch
Let this knight's son anon before him fetch. *Chaucer.*
Anon he *let* two coffers make. *Gower.*
4. To permit; allow; suffer; — either affirmatively, by positive act, or negatively, by neglecting to restrain or prevent. An infinitive following *let* in this sense is commonly without the sign *to*, which now occurs chiefly when *let* is in the passive; as, to *let* us walk, i. e., to permit or suffer us to walk. Sometimes there is entire omission of the verb; as, to *let* [to be or to go] loose.
Pharaoh said, I will *let* you go *Ex.* viii 28.
5. To make escape, as a fluid or sound; to discharge (a gun); — now chiefly *Obs. or Dial.*, except in *to let blood*, to bleed.
6. To allow to be used or occupied for a compensation; to lease; to rent; to hire out; also, to give or assign, as a work or contract; — often with *out*; as, to *let* a farm; to *let* a house; to *let* out horses; to *let* the building of a bridge; to *let* out the lathing and the plastering.
☞ The active infinitive of *let*, as of many other English verbs, is often apparently used in a passive sense; as, a house *to let* (i. e., for letting, or to be let). This form of expression conforms to the use of the Anglo-Saxon dative infinitive (see INFINITIVE), which was commonly so employed. "Your elegant house in Harley Street is *to let.*" *Thackeray.* The imperative *let* is often used before a noun or pronoun to form an imperative of the 1st and 3d person; as, "*Let* the earth rejoice." "Rise up, *let* us go." *Mark* xiv. 42. "*Let* us seek out some desolate shade." *Shak.*

Syn. — LET, LEAVE. The use of LEAVE for LET in such phrases as "to *leave* (one) be," "to *leave* go (of)," is contrary to good usage.
let a-be, let be; let alone. *Scot.* — to **l. alone.** a Literally, to leave alone. b To withdraw from; to refrain from interfering with. "*Let* me *alone* in choosing of my wife." *Chaucer.* The imperative has the following colloquial uses: (1) *Let* (me, him, etc.) *alone to* (do something), trust (me) to (do it). (2) *Let alone*, not to mention; as, he could n't hit a barn, *let alone* a target. — to **l. be,** to leave untouched or without meddling with; to let alone. Specif., in the imperative: *Let be*, let alone; also, leave off; leave out of consideration; omit. "*Let be* therefore, my vengeance to dissuade." *Spenser.* — to **l bygones be bygones,** to let the past be forgotten. — to **l** daylight into one, to shoot or stab one. *Slang.* — to **l. down.** a To lower. b To soften in tempering; as, *to let down* tools, cutlery, and the like c The passive, *to be let down*, is said of a horse with a broken sinew. *Far.* — to **l. down the bars,** to remove a restriction or barrier. — to **l. drive,** to aim a blow; to strike with force; to discharge with violence, as an arrow, or stone. "Four rogues in buckram *let drive* at me." *Shak.* — to **l. fly.** a To throw or drive with violence; to discharge, as an arrow. b *Naut.* To let go suddenly and entirely (sheets of a sail). — to **l. go by.** See *go by*, under GO, *v. i.* — to **l.** (one) **have** (one's) head. See *to give* (one) *the head*, under GIVE, *v. t.* — to **l. in** *or* **into.** a To permit or suffer to enter; to admit. b To insert, or embed, as a piece of wood, in a recess formed in a surface for the purpose. c To cheat; deceive. — to **l. loose,** to remove restraint from; to permit to wander at large. — to **l. off.** a To discharge, to let fly, as a gun. b To release, as from an engagement or obligation. *Colloq.* — to **l. out.** a To allow to go forth, as, *to let out* a prisoner. b To extend or loosen, as the folds of a garment; to enlarge; to suffer to run out, as a cord. c To lease; to give out for performance by contract, as a job. d To divulge. — to **l. run,** *Naut.*, to allow to pass or move freely, to slacken or loosen. — to **l. slide,** to let go; to cease to care for. *Colloq.* "*Let* the world *slide.*" *Shak.* — to **l. slip,** to loose from the slip or noose, as a hound; to allow to escape.
Cry, "Havoc," and *let slip* the dogs of war *Shak.*
— to **l. the cat out of the bag,** to tell a secret, carelessly or willfully. *Colloq.*
☞ Other phrases with *let*, esp. as a variable part, are entered under their respective nouns, adjectives, etc.

let (lĕt), *v. t.* **1.** To omit; to forbear. *Obs.*
Lat not for nyce shame. *Chaucer*
2. To act or behave; as, she *let* as if asleep. *Obs.*
3. To delay. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
4. To be let or leased; as, the farm *lets* for $500 a year.
to let go, to quit one's hold or action. — to **l. on.** a To tell, to tattle; to divulge something. *Slang.* b To pretend. *Slang.* — to **l. out.** *Colloq.* a To tell something; to speak out. b To aim blows; to strike out. c To throw off restraint; to break loose. d To be dismissed; as, school *lets out* at twelve. — to **l. up,** to become less severe; to diminish; cease; as, when the storm *lets up.* *Colloq.*

-let (-lĕt). [From two French dim. endings *-el* (L. *-ellus*) and *-et*, as in bracelet.] A noun suffix having a diminutive force; as in stream*let*, a little stream, wave*let*, arm*let*.
☞ The reference "See -LET" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-let*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

let'-a-lone' (lĕt'ȧ-lōn'), *a.* Letting alone.
the let-alone principle, doctrine, *or* **policy.** *Econ.* See LAISSEZ FAIRE.

letch (lĕch), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. LECHER.] Strong desire; passion. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
Some people have a *letch* for unmasking impostors, or for avenging the wrongs of others. *De Quincey*

le'thal (lē'thăl), *a.* [L. *lethalis*, better *letalis*, fr. *letum* death: cf. F. *léthal.*] **1.** Deadly; mortal; fatal. "The *lethal* blow." *W. Richardson.*
2. Of or relating to death or deathliness.
lethal chamber, a room in which animals are put to death by the use of gases.

le-thal'i-ty (lē-thăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Lethal state or quality; deadliness.

le-thar'gic (lē-thär'jĭk) } *a.* [L. *lethargicus*, Gr. ληθαργι-
le-thar'gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl) } κός: cf. F. *léthargique.* See LETHARGY.] Pertaining to, affected with, causing, or resembling, lethargy; morbidly drowsy; dull; heavy.
Syn. — See SLEEPY.

leth'ar-gize (lĕth'ȧr-jīz), *v. t.*; LETH'AR-GIZED (-jīzd), LETH'AR-GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). To make lethargic.

leth'ar-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [ME. *litargie*, OF. *litargie*, F. *léthargie*, L. *lethargia*, Gr. ληθαργία, fr. ληθαργος forgetful, fr. ληθη forgetfulness. See LETHE.] **1.** Morbid drowsiness; continued or profound sleep, from which a person can scarcely be awakened.
2. A state of inaction or indifference.
Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy.* *Atterbury.*

Syn. — LETHARGY, TORPOR, STUPOR. LETHARGY connotes drowsiness or apathy; TORPOR is stronger, and suggests extreme sluggishness or suspended animation; STUPOR denotes, even more emphatically, heaviness and deadening of the faculties, amounting even to complete unconsciousness; as, "Sure there's a *lethargy* in mighty woe; tears stand congealed and cannot flow" (*Dryden*); "awakening the mind's attention from the *lethargy* of custom" (*Coleridge*); "that *torpor* deep wherein we lie asleep" (*M. Arnold*), "to shake this *torpor* of assurance from our creed" (*R. Browning*); "the narcotic vapors, the opium-like hallucinations, the placid *stupor* of contemplative indifference" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). See INERT, SLEEPY, LASSITUDE, BLUNT, *a.*

Le'the (lē'thē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. λήθη, prop., forgetfulness; akin to λανθάνεσθαι to forget, λανθάνειν to escape notice.]
1. *Class. Myth.* A river of Hades whose water when drunk caused forgetfulness of the past. See HADES.
2 Oblivion; a draft of oblivion; forgetfulness.
3. [Cf. LETHAL.] Death. *Rare.* *Shak.*

Le-the'an (lē-thē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Lethæus*, Gr. λήθαιος or ληθαίος.] Of or pertaining to Lethe; resembling in effect the water of Lethe.

le-thif'er-ous (lē-thĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lethifer, letifer*, fr. *letum* death + *ferre* to bear, to bring.] Deadly; bringing death or destruction.

Le'to (lē'tō), *n.* [Gr. Λητώ.] *Gr. Myth.* The mother of Apollo and Artemis by Zeus, to whom, according to Hesiod, she was married before Hera. In later story she is only the mistress of Zeus, and is made to wander about by the persecutions of Hera until she comes to Delos, where her children are born. She is called *Latona* by the Romans.

let'-off', *n.* **1.** Act of letting off, as an ebullition of high spirits, a display of festivity or the like. *Colloq.*
2. *Mach.* A device for letting off, releasing, or giving forth, as the warp from the cylinder of a loom.

Lett (lĕt), *n.* One of a people whose main habitat is the Kurland peninsula of western Russia. They are closely related to the Lithuanians both in language and race, though in religion the majority are Lutherans. Nearly all are peasants, kept unprogressive by Russian coercion.

let'ten (lĕt'n), *p. p.* of 3d LET. Rented, demised; let. *Obs.*, except as used in legal documents.

let'ter (-ẽr), *n.* [From LET to permit.] One who lets or permits; one who lets anything for hire.

let'ter, *n.* [ME. *lettre*, F. *lettre*, OF. *letre*, fr. L. *littera, litera*, a letter; pl., an epistle, a writing, literature; orig. uncert. Cf. LITERAL.] **1.** An alphabetic symbol; one of the characters used in writing or print to represent speech sounds. Letters are phonetic signs which have usually developed from earlier hieroglyphic signs by a long process of evolution (cf. ACROLOGY, ACROPHONY, ALPHABET). A letter may represent a simple sound, as do Eng. *p, b*, etc., any of a certain group of sounds, as do Eng. *e, a*, etc., or a compound sound (usually developed from a simple sound), as do Eng. *j* (= *dzh*), *ī* (= *ai*), etc., or it may be combined with other letters to represent sounds often different from those which either has separately, as in Eng. *ph, ou*, etc.
2. Something written or printed, specif.: **a** A written or printed communication of a direct or personal nature, whether addressed to an individual or to a body; a written message or an epistle; as, a business *letter*; a *letter* of recommendation; an open *letter*, that is, a letter addressed to an individual or a body, usually upon a public matter, which is meant and given out for publication. Hence, esp., a written communication, usually sealed, such as those forming the main body of the first class of mail matter; — often distinguished from a *postal* or *post card*; as, *letter* postage, that is, the postal rate for mail of this class. The plural was formerly used in the singular sense, and still remains in use in many phrases, as *letters* missive, *letters* of administration, etc. (see below). b *Rom. & Civil Law.* A rescript replying to a magistrate. See RESCRIPT. c Usually *pl.* Literature; belles-lettres; hence, learning; erudition; as, a man of *letters*; the republic of *letters*, that is, the body of educated people. Cf. BELLES-LETTRES. d A writing; an inscription; *pl.*, writings; records. *Obs.*
None could expound what this *letter* meant. *Chaucer.*
3. Verbal expression; literal statement or meaning; exact signification or requirement.
For the *letter* killeth, but the spirit giveth life. 2 *Cor* iii. 6.
I broke the *letter* of it to keep the sense. *Tennyson.*
4. *Print.* A single type; type, collectively; a style of type; a supply of type.
Under these buildings . . . was the king's printing house, and that famous *letter* so much esteemed *Evelyn.*
5. A size of paper. See PAPER.
letter avocatory, a letter or proclamation issued by the sovereign of a state recalling its subjects from the territory or service of a state with which it is at war, or bidding them cease certain unlawful or proscribed acts. — **l., or letters, dimissory.** See DIMISSORY. — **l. of advice,** a letter, as from an agent to a principal or from a consignor to a consignee, giving some special information; specif., the letter (often called simply *advice*) by which the drawer of a bill of exchange notifies the drawee that the bill has been issued. —

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lesees, *n. pl.* [OF. *laisses*; cf. F. *laissées*, fr. *laisser* to leave.] Dung of a beast of prey. *Obs.*
less'est, *a.* Least. *Obs. or Dial.*
Les'si-an, *a.* Pert. to (Leonard) Lessius, who prescribed a rigidly abstemious diet. *Obs.*
less'ing, *n.* Lessening. *Obs.*
lessinge. † LEASING.
les'sive (lĕs'ĭv), *n.* [F. Cf. LIXIVIAL.] Lye. *Rare.*
less'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lest. † LAST, LEAST, LIST.
lest. Obs. or Scot. var. of LAST.
lest. Obs. pret. & p. p. of LEESE.
lestage. † LASTAGE.
‖ **les'te** (lĕs'tē), *n.* [Pg., prob. fr. F. *l'est* the east. Cf. EAST.] *Meteor.* A dry sirocco in the Madeira Islands.
les'ter-cock', *n.* [Corn. *lester* a vessel, a ship + E. *cock* a boat.] *Fishing.* A floating contrivance provided with a small sail, used in rough weather to carry a boulter seaward. *Dial. Eng.*
Les'to-don (lĕs'tŏ-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λῃστής robber + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of large extinct South American ground sloths.
les'trad (lĕs'trăd), *n.* [W. *llestraid.*] A Welsh measure equivalent to 2¾ imperial, or 2.84 U. S. bushels, or almost exactly one hectoliter. *Committee Rep., House of Commons.* See MEASURE.
Les'tri-gon, Les'tri-go'ni-an, *n.* [L. pl. *Læstrygones*, fr. Gr. Λαιστρυγών, pl. Λαιστρυγόνες.] A cannibal. *Obs.* [*Scot.*]
lest'y, *a.* Skillful; canny. *Obs.*
‖ **le style' c'est l'homme'** (lẽ stēl' sĕ lōm'). [F.] The style, it is the man, i. e., exhibits his character; — altered form of a thought of Buffon's, *Le style est l'homme même* (the man himself) or *Le style est de l'homme* (of the man), by which he meant that a writer's style is personal to him, while his facts and ideas are common property.
lesue. † LEASOW.
lesum. † LEESOME.
lesure, *n.* [L. *laesura.*] Harm; hurt; injury. *Obs.*
leswa, leswe. † LEASOW.
let. † LATE.
let. Obs. 3d per. pr. ind. of LEAD.
let, *n.* Act of leasing or renting. *Colloq., Eng.*
let'-hund, *n.* [L. *laetabundus.*] Joyful. *Obs. Scot.*
letacamp, letdacamp, *n.* [F. *lit* bed + *de* of + *camp* camp.] Camp bed. *Obs. Scot.*
letany. † LITANY.
letargie. † LETHARGY.
‖ **l'été'tat', c'est moi'** (lā'tā', sĕ mwȧ'). [F.] The state, it is I; I am the state; — an assertion formerly reputed to have been made by Louis XIV. before the Parliament of Paris, but which has been found to be legendary.
letating, *a.* [From L. *laetare* to make glad.] Making glad. *Obs.*
letch. Var. of LEACH, a vessel.
letch. Dial. var. of LEECH, a tub.
letch, *n.* [Cf. AS. *leccan* to wet, E. LEACH, *v.*] A muddy ditch; a bog. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
letch'er-ous. † LECHEROUS.
letch'y (lĕch'ĭ), *a.* Leachy. *R.*
lete. † LATE, LEET, LET.
lete, *n.* An obscure term in cookery. *Obs.*
letews. † LETTUCE.
let'game', *n.* [*let* to hinder + *game.*] A spoilsport. *Obs.*
leth. † LEATH.
leth. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LITH. [*Obs.*]
leth, *n.* [AS. *lēeððu.*] Hatred.
le'thal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
le'thal-ly, *adv.* of LETHAL.
le-thar'gi-a (lē-thär'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A sluggishness of development in seeds or buds. *R.*
le-thar'gi-cal-ly, *adv.* of LETHARGIC. See -LY.
le-thar'gi-cal-ness. **le-thar'gicness,** *n.* See -NESS.
le-thar'gious, *a.* Lethargic *Obs.*
leth'ar-gy, *v. t.* To lethargize.
lethe. † LEATH.
le'the-o-ma'ni-a. (lē'thē-ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *Lethe* + *mania.*] *Med.* Morbid desire for narcotics, esp. for ether.
le'the-on (lē'thē-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. See LETHE.] *Med.* Sulphuric ether used as an anæsthetic agent. *Rare.* — **le'the-onize'** (-īz'), *v. t. Rare.*
leth'er. † LITHER.
leth'er (lĕth'ẽr). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LADDER.
leth'er. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. and ref. sp. of LEATHER.
leth'ern. Leathern. *Ref. Sp.*
le'thied, *a.* Lethean. *Obs*
le-thu'ga-dor', *n.* [Sp. *lechuga* lettuce, frill.] A ruff. *Obs.*
lethur. † LITHER.
lethy. † LITHY.
le'thy, *a.* Lethean. *Obs.* [CANT.]
le-tif'i-cant. Var. of LETIFICATION. † LETIFICATION.
le-tif'ious. † LITIGIOUS.
let'-in', *a. Print.* Cut-in; as, *let-in* notes.
Le-ti'ti-a (lē-tĭsh'ĭ-ȧ; -tĭsh'ȧ), *n.* [L. *laetitia* gladness.] Fem. prop. name. L. *Lætitia* (lē-tĭsh'ĭ-ȧ); It. *Letizia* (lā-tēt'sē-ä).
‖ **l'été'toile' du nord'** (lā'twȧl' dü nôr'). [F.] The star of the north; — motto of Minnesota.
‖ **le tout' en'sem'ble** (lẽ tōō'tan'sȧn'bl'). [F.] The whole taken or considered together.
Let'. Abbr. Lettish. [-ABLE
let'ta-ble (lĕt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See
lette. † LET.

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letter of allotment and regret. See ALLOTMENT AND REGRET. — **l. of credence.** See CREDENCE, 3. — **l. of credit.** **a** A letter of credence. *Obs.* **b** *Com.* (1) A letter or notification addressed by a banker to one or more of his correspondents certifying that the person named therein is entitled to draw on him or his credit up to a certain sum; — often called a *traveler's letter of credit.* When addressed to several correspondents it is called a *circular letter of credit* or *circular note.* (2) A letter addressed by a banker to the person to whom the credit is given authorizing him to draw on the maker up to a certain sum, and guaranteeing to accept the drafts if duly made; — often called *commercial letter of credit*, or *confirmed letter of credit.* — **l. of delegation,** *Com.*, a letter delegating authority, specif. one conferring authority to collect an amount due. — **l. of indication,** *Com.*, a letter of identification given to the purchaser of a circular letter of credit or circular note. — **l. of license,** a paper by which creditors extend a debtor's time for paying his debts. — **l., or,** *usually,* **letters, of marque (and reprisal),** orig., a letter granted by a sovereign authorizing a subject to seize the subjects of a foreign state, or their goods, by way of retaliation or reprisal for injuries; later, specif., a license or extraordinary commission granted by a government to a private person to fit out an armed vessel to cruise as a privateer or corsair at sea and make prize of the enemy's ships and merchandise. Under such a commission the acts so committed are not piracy; though letters of marque are now condemned among the civilized nations, and there is a tendency towards declaring acts committed under them piracy. — **letters missive,** letters conveying the permission, command, or advice of a superior authority, as a sovereign. They are addressed and sent to some certain person or persons, and are distinguished from *letters patent*, which are addressed to the public. — **letters of administration,** *Law*, the instrument by which an administrator or administratrix is authorized to administer the goods or estate of a deceased person. — **letters of fire and sword,** *Scots Law*, an order, obsolete since 1706, authorizing the sheriff to proceed against a person by any means in his power. — **letters of horning.** See HORNING **b**. — **letters of orders,** *Eccl.*, a formal certification of ordainment to orders made by a bishop. — **letters of request,** *Eng. Eccl. Law*, the instrument or writ by which an inferior court waives jurisdiction over a cause, and requests a higher court to hear it. — **letters of supplement,** *Scots Law*, a citation, now obsolete, out of the Court of Sessions requiring a person residing out of the jurisdiction of a court to appear in an action before it. — **letters overt.** = LETTERS PATENT. — **letters pacifical,** *Eccl.*, orig., letters commending their bearer to the church in another place, as a person in peace and communion with the church; also, letters commending the bearer to the charity of the faithful. — **letters patent,** *Eng. Law*, a writing executed and sealed, by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act, or enjoy some right. See PATENT, *a.*, 1. — **letters testamentary,** *Law*, an instrument granted by the proper officer to an executor of a will, authorizing him to act as executor.

let'ter (lĕt'ẽr), *v. t.*; -TERED (-ẽrd); -TER-ING. To impress with letters; to mark with letters or words, as a book.

let'ter, *v. i.* To make, write, or carry letters. *Rare.*

letter book. A book in which copies of letters are kept.

letter carrier. A person who carries letters; a postman; specif., an employee of the post office who carries letters to the places of address, and collects letters to be mailed.

let'tered (lĕt'ẽrd), *p. a.* **1.** Literate; educated. "Are you not *lettered?*" *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to learning or literature; learned. "A *lettered* education." *Collier.*

3. Inscribed, stamped, or marked with or as with letters.

let'ter-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A heading printed or engraved on letter paper; paper having such heading.

let'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** Act or business of making, or marking with, letters, as by cutting or painting.

2. The letters made; as, the *lettering* of a sign.

let'ter-leaf' (lĕt'ẽr-lēf'), *n.* A Malayan orchid (*Grammatophyllum speciosum*), having curiously variegated leaves.

letter lichen. Any lichen in which the apothecium assumes a form like written characters, as in the genera *Graphis*, *Opegrapha*, etc.

letter name. *Music.* An alphabetic name used in notation to designate notes, degrees, keys, etc.

let'ter-per'fect, *a.* Knowing the words or lines of a (player's) part, recitation, or the like, perfectly.

letter press. **1.** A paper weight. *Rare.*

2. A press for copying letters.

let'ter-press' (lĕt'ẽr-prĕs'), *n.* Print; words impressed on paper or other material by types; — often used of the reading matter in distinction from the illustrations.

letterpress printing. Printing directly from type, in distinction from printing from plates.

Let'tic (lĕt'ĭk), *a.* **a** Designating, or belonging to, a branch of the Balto-Slavic subfamily of the Indo-European languages (which see). **b** = LETTISH, *a.* — **Let'tic,** *n.*

Let'tish (-ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to the Letts or their language.

Let'tish, *n.* The language of the Letts, a member of the Lettic branch of Indo-European languages, closely related to Lithuanian, but representing a stage of greater inflectional decay, with an accession of Finnish and Slavic loan words.

Let'to- (lĕt'ō-). Combining form for *Lett* or *Lettic;* as in LETTO-LITHUANIAN, LETTO-SLAVONIC.

let'tre de ca'chet' (lĕt'r' dẽ kȧ'shĕ'). [F.] A sealed letter, esp. a letter or missive emanating from the sovereign. Arbitrary orders of imprisonment were often given by lettres de cachet in France before the Revolution.

let'tuce (lĕt'ĭs), *n.* [ME. *letuce, letuse, letus,* prob. fr. OF. *laitues,* pl. of OF. & F. *laitue,* fr. L. *lactuca* lettuce, which, according to Varro, is fr. *lac, lactis,* milk, on account of the milky white juice which flows from it when it is cut. Cf. LACTEAL, LACTUCIC.] **a** Any cichoriaceous plant of the genus *Lactuca;* specif., the common garden species *L. sativa*, the crisp, succulent leaves of which are used as a salad, and of which there are many distinct horticultural varieties. See LACTUCA. **b** Any of several other plants having succulent foliage, as *Claytonia, Valerianella,* etc.

lettuce mildew. A destructive disease of the garden lettuce caused by the mildew fungus *Bremia lactucæ*, also, the fungus itself. It attacks chicory, artichoke, cultivated cinerarias, and many wild cichoriaceous plants.

lettuce saxifrage. A saxifrage (*Saxifraga micranthidifolia*) of the eastern United States, with lettucelike foliage.

let'-up', *n.* [See LET to forbear.] Abatement; relaxation; cessation; as, it rained a week without *let-up. Colloq.*

le'u (lĕ'ōō), *n.; pl.* LEI (lā). Also **ley** (lā). [Roumanian *leŭ*, pl. *lei*, lit., lion. See LION; cf. LEV.] The gold monetary unit of Roumania, equivalent to the franc (19.3 cents); also, a silver coin of this value.

Leu'ca-den'dron (lū'kȧ-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. λευκός white + δενδρον tree.] *Bot.* A genus of evergreen proteaceous shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, having silvery white leaves and dicecious capitate flowers. *L. argenteum* is the silver tree.

Leu-ca'di-an (lū-kā'dĭ-ăn), *a.* [From Gr. Λευκαδία.] Of or pertaining to Leucadia, now Cape Ducato, Ionian Isles, where Sappho was said to have leaped from a rock.

Leu-cæ'na (lū-sē'nȧ), *n.* [Gr. λευκός white; cf. λευκαίνειν to make or grow white.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical mimosaceous trees, having flowers with ten stamens like those of *Mimosa*, but having a pod resembling that of *Acacia. L. glauca* occurs in southern Florida.

leu-cæ'thi-op (lū-sē'thĭ-ŏp), *n.; L. pl.* -OPES (lū'sē-thī'ŏ-pēz). [Gr. λευκός white + Αἰθίοψ Ethiopian.] **a** A member of one of the North African peoples described by Pliny, probably Berbers or related Hamites. **b** A Negro albino. — **leu-cæ'thi-op'ic** (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.*

Some have written *leucæthiop,* perhaps influenced by the translitteration *leucæ Æthiopes* (for λευκοὶ Αἰθίοπες) in the ordinary text of Pliny, *N. H.* v. viii. *Oxf. E. D.*

leu-can'i-line (lū-kăn'ĭ-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*leuco-* + *aniline.*] *Org. Chem.* A colorless crystalline nitrogenous base, $C_{20}H_{21}N_3$, obtained from rosaniline by reduction, and from other sources. It forms colorless salts.

leu'ce-ine (lū'sē-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [See LEUCINE.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a series of amino acids formed in the decomposition of proteids and having the general formula $C_nH_{2n-1}O_2N$.

leu'cine (lū'sĭn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-cin.** [Gr. λευκός white.] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** A white, crystalline, nitrogenous substance formed in the decomposition of albuminous matter by pancreatic digestion, by the action of boiling dilute sulphuric acid, and by putrefaction. It is also found as a constituent of various tissues and organs, as the spleen, pancreas, etc., and likewise in plants. Chemically, leucine is an amino acid, $C_6H_{10}(NH_2)CO_2H$ (α-amino-isobutyl-acetic acid, occurring in three optically different modifications). **b** By extension, any amino acid corresponding to the general formula $C_nH_{2n+1}O_2N$.

leu'ci-nu'ri-a (lū'sĭ-nū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *leucine* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of leucine in the urine, occurring in certain specific fevers.

Leu-cis'cus (lū-sĭs'kŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λευκίσκος the white mullet.] *Zool.* A genus of cyprinoid fishes including numerous American, European, and Asiatic species known as dace, chub, minnows, shiners, etc., most of them of small size. It is sometimes the type of a subfamily, **Leu'cis-ci'næ** (lū'sĭ-sī'nē). — **leu-cis'ci-form** (lū-sĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* — **leu-cis'cine** (-ĭn; -īn), *a. & n.*

leu'cite (lū'sīt), *n.* [Gr λευκός white: cf. F. *leucite,* G. *leucit,* earlier *leuzit.*] **1.** *Min.* A white or gray mineral, usually in trapezohedral crystals with a glassy fracture, found in igneous rocks, esp. recent lavas. It is a silicate of potassium and aluminium, $KAl(SiO_3)_2$, and below 500° C. is pseudo-isometric. H., 5.5–6. Sp. gr., 2.45–2.50.

2. *Bot.* A leucoplast.

leucite basalt. *Petrog.* A basaltic rock composed of leucite, augite, and olivine with some magnetite.

leu-cit'ic (lū-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or containing, leucite.

leu'ci-toid (lū'sĭ-toid), *n.* [*leucite* + *-oid.*] *Cryst.* The trapezohedron or tetragonal trisoctahedron; — sometimes called *leucitohedron.* Leucite usually occurs in this form.

leu'co- (lū'kō-), **leuc-.** [Gr. λευκός white.] Combining form signifying *white, colorless;* specif., *Chem.*, denoting an extensive series of *colorless* organic compounds, got by reduction from certain *colored* compounds; as, *leuc*aniline, *leuc*aurine, etc. Also used adjectively; as, *leuco* base.

Leu-cob'ry-um (lū-kŏb'rĭ-ŭm; lū'kō-brĭ'ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + Gr. βρύον moss.] *Bot.* A genus of dicranaceous mosses with tufted habit and peculiar leaves, consisting entirely of the costa. *L. glaucum*, the white moss, the most common species, forms dense grayish white cushions in woods.

leu'co-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), *a.* [*leuco-* + Gr. κρατεῖν to rule.] *Petrog.* Designating the feldspathic dikes, sheets, etc., usually of a light color, which accompany large abyssal intrusions of igneous rock. They are held to have been derived from the magma of the latter by differentiation. Cf. MELANOCRATIC. See also COMPLEMENTARY.

Leu-coc'rĭ-num (lū-kŏk'rĭ-nŭm; lū'kō-krī'nŭm), *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + Gr. κρίνον lily.] *Bot.* A genus of liliaceous plants of the western United States. The only species, *L. montanum*, the **sand lily**, is a low acaulescent herb having a short rootstock, leaves resembling those of a crocus, and large white umbellate flowers with a salver-shaped perianth. It is said to be poisonous to stock.

leu'co-cyte (lū'kō-sīt), *n.* [*leuco-* + *-cyte.*] *Anat.* A white or colorless blood corpuscle; one of the nucleated amœbalike cells capable of change of shape and locomotion which occur in the blood (see BLOOD). In man they are mostly between $\frac{1}{2500}$ and $\frac{1}{3500}$ of an inch in diameter, though many are considerably smaller, and their normal number is usually stated at 10,000 to 12,000 to the cubic millimeter of blood, but is subject to much variation, and in certain diseases (notably in leucocythæmia) it may be greatly increased. Several varieties (see POLYMORPHONUCLEAR, EOSINOPHILE, LYMPHOCYTE, etc.) are present in healthy blood in fairly constant proportions. Some of these forms are probably stages in the development of the cells. A large proportion of the leucocytes undoubtedly originate as lymph cells in the spleen and lymphatic tissues and pass into the blood from the thoracic duct. They are not confined to blood and lymph, but make their way by their own movements through most of the soft tissues of the body. In these situations various names have been applied to them (as *wandering cell, phagocyte*). Leucocytes are considered to play an important part in the coagulation of the blood. They consume degenerating tissue in the case of retrogressive changes, and also destroy foreign bodies in the tissues, including disease germs and other bacteria.

leu'co-cy-thæ'mi-a } (lū'kō-sī-thē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *leuco-*
leu'co-cy-the'mi-a } + *-cyte* + *-hæmia* (see -ÆMIA).] *Med.* A disease in which the white corpuscles of the blood are largely increased in number, with enlargement of the spleen or the lymphatic glands, and with pathologic changes in the bone marrow. It is due mainly to derangement of the blood-making organs, esp. the spleen, and is attended with progressive anæmia and a tendency to hemorrhage. — **leu'co-cy-thæ'mic, -the'mic** (mĭk), *a.*

leu'co-cyt'ic (-sĭt'ĭk), *a. Physiol. & Med.* Of or pertaining to leucocytes; characterized by an excess of leucocytes.

leu'co-cy'to-pen'ic (-sī'tō-pĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*leucocyte* + Gr. πένης poor.] *Physiol.* Of, pert. to, or designating, a phase of the blood in which the leucocytes are reduced in number. The phase may be induced by injection of any of many substances, and is usually followed by leucocytosis.

leu'co-cy-to'sis (-sī-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *leucocyte* + *-osis.*] *Physiol. & Med.* An increase in the number of leucocytes in the blood. It may be induced by the injection of any of certain substances, as peptones or nucleins, or may result from certain pathological conditions. Cf. LEUCOCYTOPENIC. — **leu'co-cy-tot'ic** (-tŏt'ĭk), *a.*

leu'co-cy-tu'ri-a (-tū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *leucocyte* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of leucocytes in the urine.

leu'co-der'ma (-dûr'mȧ) } *n.* [NL. See LEUCO-; -DERM.]
leu'co-der'mi-a (-mĭ-ȧ) } *Med.* Abnormal whiteness of the skin in spots, due to absence or deficiency of the pigment. — **leu'co-der'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

Leu-co'jum (lū-kō'jŭm), *n.* [Gr. λευκόϊον; λευκός white + ἴον violet.] *Bot.* A genus of bulbous amaryllidaceous plants, the snowflakes, natives of the Old World, characterized by the regular perianth and long filaments of the stamens. See SNOWFLAKE.

leu-co'ma (-mȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεύκωμα, fr. λευκός white.] *Med.* A white opacity in the cornea of the eye, usually produced by inflammation or ulceration; albugo.

leu-co'ma-ine (-mȧ-ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*leuco-* + *-maine,* as in *ptomaine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any basic substance normally produced in the living animal body as a decomposition product of proteid matter, as distinguished from *alkaloid*, *ptomaine*, and *toxine.*

leu-com'a-tous (lū-kŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -kō'mȧ-tŭs), *a. Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, leucoma.

leu'co-mel'a-nous (lū'kō-mĕl'ȧ-nŭs), *a.* [*leuco-* + Gr.

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let'ter. † LATTER, LITTER.
let'ter, *n.* A hinderer. *Obs.*
letter blindness. = ALEXIA b.
letter board. *Print.* A board for storage of composed type.
let'ter-bound', *a.* Bound to follow the letter, or literal construction, as of a law. [for maffling.]
letter box. A box for letters, as
letter card. A folding postal card. *Brit.*
let'ter-er (-ẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who makes, inscribes, or engraves alphabetical letters. [*Rare*]
let'ter-et', *n.* A short letter.
letter founder. A type founder. *Rare.* [HUGH.]
let'ter-high', *a. Print.* = TYPE-HIGH.
let'ter-learn'ed, *a.* Book-learned. — **let'ter-learn'ing,** *n.*
let'ter-less, *a.* See -LESS.
letter lock. A combination lock using letters on the dial.
letter money. *Eng. Hist.* Money sent in response to letters from Charles II. during the Civil War.
let'tern. Scot. var. of LECTERN.
letter office. Post office; — the earlier name.
letter paper. See PAPER, *Table.*
letter plant. = LETTERLEAF.
letter sheet. A sheet of paper for a letter; specif., a stamped sheet of letter paper issued by the government, to be folded and sealed for transmission by mail without an envelope.
let'ter-ure. † LETTURE. [*R.*
letter weight. A paper weight
let'ter-winged', *a.* Designating an Australian kite (*Elanus scriptus*) having letterlike marks on the wings. [WOOD.
let'ter-wood', *n.* = LEOPARD-letter writer. a One who writes letters. b A machine for copying letters. c A book giving directions and forms for the writing of letters.
let'tice. † LATTICE, LETTUCE.
let'tice, *n.* [OF. *letice, laitice.*] A white or gray fur worn up to the middle of the 16th century, a cap of which was thought to act as a soporific. *Obs.*
Let'tice (lĕt'ĭs), *n.* An Anglicized form of LETITIA.
let-ti'ga (lĕt-tē'gȧ), *n.* [It., fr. L. *lectica.*] A litter; a lectica. *Obs. or R.*
let'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LET.
lettorne. † LECTERN.
lettre. † LETTERED.
||let'tre d'a'vis' (lĕt'r' dȧ'vē'). [F.] Letter of advice. Abbr. *l. a.*
||let'tre de change' (dẽ shanzh'). [F.] A bill of exchange.
||let'tre de cré'ance' (krā'ȧNs'). [F.] A letter of credit.
let'tron. † LECTERN.
lettrure, *n.* [OF. *letreüre,* L. *litteratura.*] Learning; knowledge; a writing. *Obs.*
lett'som-ite (lĕt'sŭm-īt), *n.* [After Dr. W. G. *Lettsom,* English mineralogist.] *Min.* = CYANOTRICHITE.
lettuce bird. The American goldfinch. *Local, U. S.*
lettuce earth louse. A small plant louse (*Rhizobius lactucæ*) which feeds on lettuce roots.
lettuce opium. = LACTUCARIUM.
lettuce shark. The shark moth (*Cucullia lactucæ.*
let'tur. † LETTER.
Let'tus (lĕt'ŭs). *Bib.*
let'ty, *a.* Hindering. *Dial. Eng*
letuarie. † LECTUARY.
letuce. † LETTUCE.
letuse. † LETTUCE.
Le-tu'shim (lē-tū'shĭm). *Bib.*
leuc- (lūk-). See LEUCO-.
leu-cæ'mi-a, leu-ce'mi-a (lū-sē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL; *leuco-* + *-æmia.*] LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.—**leu-cæ'mic, -ce'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*
leu-cæ'thi-o'pi-a (lū-sē'thĭ-ŏ'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Albinism in a Negro race.
Leu-can'the-mum (lū-kăn'thē-mŭm), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. Λευκάνθεμον, lit., white-flower; λευκός white + ἄνθεμον flower.] *Bot.* A former genus of asteraceous herbs now generally regarded as a section of *Chrysanthemum* and having the oxeye daisy (*C. leucanthemum*) as its type.
leu-can'thous (-thŭs), *a.* [*leuco-* + *-anthous.*] *Bot.* With white flowers. *Rare.*
leu-cas'mus (lū-kăz'mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λευκαίνειν to make or grow white.] Leucoderma.
leu-cau'gite (lū-kŏ'jīt), *n.* [*leuco-* + *augite.*] *Min.* A white or grayish variety of augite, resembling diopside in appearance. H., 6 5. Sp. gr., 3.15.
leu-cau'rine (lū-kŏ'rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** [*leuco-* + *aurine.*] *Org. Chem.* A colorless crystalline substance, $C_{19}H_{19}O_3$, obtained by reduction of aurine. It is a trihydroxy derivative of triphenylmethane.
leuch (lūk). Scot. pret. of LAUGH. [of LOW.]
leuch (lūk). Obs. or Scot. var.
leu-chæ'mi-a, leu-che'mi-a (lū-kē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See LEUCÆMIA.] *Med.* = LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.
leu-chæ'mic, -che'mic (-mĭk), *a.*
leuch'ten-berg-ite (lOIK'tĕn-bûrg-īt), *n.* [After Maximilian, Duke of *Leuchtenberg.*] *Min.* A white, greenish, or yellowish variety of clinochlore, often resembling talc. It contains little or no iron.
leu'cic (lū'sĭk), **leu-cin'ic** (lū-sĭn'ĭk), *a. Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $C_7H_{10}(OH)CO_2H$, obtained from leucine. It is a hydroxy derivative of caproic acid.
Leu'ci-fer (lū'sĭ-fẽr), *n.* [NL. Bad formation for *Lucifer.*] *Zool.* A genus of free-swimming macruran crustaceans having a slender body and long appendages. It is the type of a family.
Leu'ci-fer'i-dæ (-fẽr'ĭ-dē).
leu-cin'di-go (lū-sĭn'dĭ-gō), *n.* [*leuco-* + *indigo.*] *Chem.* = INDIGO WHITE.
Leu-cip'pus (lū-sĭp'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λεύκιππος.] See DAPHNE, 1.
leu'cism (lū'sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. λευκός white.] = ALBINISM. *R.*
leu-ci'tis (lū-sī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + *-itis*] = SCLEROTITIS.
leu'ci-tite (lū'sĭ-tīt), *n.* [*leucite* + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* A basaltic rock chiefly composed of leucite with augite and some magnetite.
leu'ci-to-he'dron (-tō-hē'drŏn), *n.* [NL.; *leucite* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base.] See LEUCITOID.
leu-cit'o-phyre (lū-sĭt'ō-fīr), *n.* [*leucite* + Gr. φύρειν to mix.] *Petrog.* A porphyry with leucite phenocrysts.
leu'co-blast, *n.* [*leuco-* + *-blast.*] *Anat.* A developing leucocyte.
leu'co-car'pous, *a.* [Gr. λευκόκαρπος. See LEUCO-; -CARPOUS.] *Bot.* Having white fruit.
leu'co-chal'cite (lū'kō-kăl'sīt), *n.* [*leuco-* + Gr. χαλκός copper.] *Min.* A basic arsenate of copper crystallizing in the form of white silky needles.
leu'co-chol-y (lū'kō-kŏl-ĭ), *n.* [*leuco-* + Gr. χολή gall, bile; cf. MELANCHOLY.] A nonce word which is used by the poet Thomas Gray, and defined by him as "white melancholy."
leu'co-chro'ic (-krō'ĭk), *a.* [*leuco-* + *-chroic.*] White or whitish in color or complexion.
leu'co-cism (lū'kō-sĭz'm). Var. of LEUCISM. *Rare.*
leu'co-cy'an (-sī'ăn), *n.* [*leuco-* + Gr. κύανος dark blue] A blush green pigment in certain brown algæ and diatoms.
leu'co-cy'to-gen'e-sis (-sī'tō-jĕn'ẽ-sĭs), *n.* [*leucocyte* + *-genesis.*] *Physiol.* The formation of leucocytes.
leu'co-cy-to'ma (-sĭ-tō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *leucocyte* + *-oma.*] A tumor composed of leucocytes.
leu'co-dex'trin, *n.* [*leuco-* + *dextrin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A compound mass produced in changing starch into sugar.
leu'co-e'thi-op (-ē'thĭ-ŏp). Var. of LEUCÆTHIOP; — sometimes erroneously written *leucoethiop.* — **leu'co-e'thi-op'ic** (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.*
leu'co-ker'a-to'sis, *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + *keratosis.*] *Med.* = LEUCOPLAKIA.
leu'col (lū'kŏl; -kōl), **leu'co-line** (lū'kō-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*leuco-* + 2d *-ol.*] *Chem.* = QUINOLINE. *Obs.*
leu-col'y-sis (lū-kŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + *-lysis.*] *Med.* Decomposition of white blood corpuscles. — **leu'co-lyt'ic** (lū'kō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*
leu'co-me-lan'ic (lū'kō-mē-lăn'ĭk), *a.* Leucomelanous.

μέλας, -ανος, black.] Of a fair complexion with dark hair or dark hair and eyes

leu'con (lū'kŏn), *n.*; *pl.* LEUCONES (lū-kō'nēz). [NL., fr. Gr. λευκός white.] *Zool.* A type of calcareous sponge in which the choanocytes are limited to saclike cavities in the much thickened mesoderm and communicate with the exterior and the cloaca by branching canal systems. The genus **Leu-cet'ta** (lū-sĕt'ă) and its allies are examples.

leu-con'ic (lū-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*leuco-* + *croconic.*] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, $(CO)_5{\cdot}4H_2O$, obtained by the oxidation of croconic acid. It crystallizes in small colorless needles, and has a sweet taste.

leu'co-pe'ni-a (lū'kō-pē'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + Gr. πενία poverty.] *Med.* Leucocytopenic condition; hypoleucocytosis. —**leu'co-pen'ic** (-pĕn'ĭk), *a.*

leu'co-pla'ki-a (-plā'kĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + Gr. πλάξ, πλακός, anything flat.] *Med.* Diseased condition marked by the formation of white patches upon a surface, esp. upon the buccal mucous membrane and the tongue.

leu'co-plast (lū'kō-plăst), *n.* [*leuco-* + *-plast.*] *Bot.* One of the colorless plastids in the cytoplasm of plants in the interior of tissues where light cannot penetrate, as in tubers, roots, etc. They serve as nuclei for starch grains, which are built up in successive layers on them. Exposure to light converts them into chloroplasts.

leu'cor-rhe'a } (lū'kŏ-rē'ă), *n.* [*leuco-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* A
leu'cor-rhœ'a } discharge of a white, yellowish, or greenish, viscid mucus, resulting from inflammation or congestion of the membrane lining the genital organs of the female; the whites. —**leu'cor-rhe'al, -rhœ'al** (-ăl), *a.*

leu-co'sis (lū-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λεύκωσις whiteness.] *Med.* Abnormal whitening, as of the skin or cornea.

Leu-coth'o-ë (lū-kŏth'ō-ē), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* Daughter of Orchamus, king of Babylon She is fabled to have been changed by Apollo into an incense shrub.

2. *Bot.* A large genus of American and Asiatic ericaceous shrubs, having white bell-shaped flowers, borne in terminal and axillary one-sided racemes. The corolla is 5-lobed, the anther sacs dehiscent by terminal pores, and the capsule 5-valved. Five species occur in the eastern United States, several being ornamental. The heritage contains a poisonous substance similar to that found in *Kalmia.* Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

lev (lĕf), *n.*; *pl.* LEVA (lĕ'vȧ). Also **lew** (lĕf). [Bulgarian *lew.* Cf. LEU.] The gold monetary unit of Bulgaria, worth 19.3 cents; also, a silver coin. Cf. LEU; see COIN.

Le-vant' (lē-vănt'), *n.* [It. *levante* the point where the sun rises, the east, the Levant, fr. *levare* to raise, *levarsi* to rise, L. *levare* to raise: prob. through F. *levant.* See LEVER]

1. The East; the Orient. *Obs.* except, specif., the countries washed by the eastern part of the Mediterranean and its contiguous waters.

2. [*l. c.*] A levanter (the wind so called).

3. [*l. c.*] Levant morocco.

Le-vant' (lē-vănt'; *in earlier senses also* lĕv'ănt), *a.* [Often *l. c.*] Of or pertaining to the Orient; Oriental; East; east; eastern. *Obs. or Archaic,* except with reference to the Mediterranean Levant.

Forth rush the *levant* and the ponent winds. *Milton.*

Levant Company, an English trading company first chartered by Elizabeth in 1581. Its second charter, granted by James I in 1605, as confirmed by Charles II. and supplemented by statutes and usage, formed the basis of British consular jurisdiction in the East until the company's dissolution in 1825. —**L. dollar,** an Austrian silver coin. See DOLLAR, 8. —**L. morocco,** a large-grained variety of morocco leather, highly prized for bookbinding. It was originally obtained from the Levant. —**L. soaproot,** a silenaceous herb (*Gypsophila struthium*) the root of which possesses detergent properties. —**L. wormseed,** the buds of a European species of wormwood (*Artemisia pauciflora*) used as an anthelmintic; also, the plant itself.

lev'ant (lĕv'ănt), *n.* [F., p. pr. of *lever* to raise.] *Law.* Used only in the phrase **levant and couchant,** lit., rising up and lying down; — said of trespassing beasts, and indicating that they have been long enough on land to lie down and rise up to feed, — such time being held to include a day and night at the least.

Le-vant'er (lē-văn'tẽr), *n.* [From LEVANT, *n.*] **1.** One living in, or a ship trading with, the Levant. *Rare.*

2. [*Usually l. c.*] A strong easterly wind peculiar to the Mediterranean.

The "tempestuous wind" (Acts xxvii. 14) called Euroclydon . . . is the E. N. E gale now called *levanter.*
Dict of Bible (Hastings).

Le-vant'ine (lē-văn'tĭn; lĕv'ăn-tĭn; 277), *a.* [F. *levantin,* or It. *levantino.* See LEVANT, *n.*] Of or pert. to the Levant. —**Levantine dollar.** = LEVANT DOLLAR.

Le-vant'ine, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of the Levant.

2. [*l. c.*] [F. *levantine,* or It. *levantina.*] A stout twilled silk fabric, formerly made in the Levant.

le-va'tor (lē-vā'tŏr), *n.*; *pl.* LEVATORES (lĕv'ȧ-tō'rēz; 201). [NL., fr. L. *levare* to raise. See LEVER, *n.*] **1.** *Anat.* A muscle that serves to raise some part; as ' the ‖ **le-va'tor an'gu-li o'ris** (ăn'gū-lī), elevating the corner of the mouth; the ‖ **l. an'gu-li sca'pu-læ** (skăp'ū-lē), arising from the upper cervical vertebræ and inserted into the upper inner angle of the scapula; ‖ **l. a'ni** (ā'nī), supporting the rectum, vagina, etc; ‖ **l. cau'dæ** *or* **coc-cy'gis** (kô'dē, kŏk-sĭ'jĭs), present in birds and tailed mammals, and serving to elevate the tail; ‖ **l. la'bi-i infe'ri-o'ris** (lā'bī-ī), or ‖ **l. men'ti** (mĕn'tī), raising the lower lip; ‖ **l. la'bi-i su-pe'ri-o'ris,** raising the upper lip; ‖ **l. pa'la-ti** (păl'ă-tī), raising the soft palate; ‖ **l. pal'pe-bræ** (păl'pē-brē), raising the upper eyelid, etc.; the ‖ **le'va-to'res cos-ta'rum** (lĕv'ă-tō'rēz kŏs-tā'rŭm), a series of twelve muscles on each side, arising from the transverse processes of the eleven upper dorsal and last cervical vertebræ and passing obliquely down to the rib below.

2. *Surg.* A surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull

lev'ee (lĕv'ē; lĕv-ē'; 277), *n.* [F. *levée,* fr. *lever* to raise. See LEVER; cf. LEVY.] **1.** An embankment to prevent inundation; as, the *levees* along the Mississippi, also, a landing place, pier, or quay. *Southern & Western U. S.*

2. The very low ridge sometimes built up by streams on their flood plains, on either side of their channels. It is composed of alluvium which is deposited by the stream in time of flood.

lev'ee (lĕv'ē; lĕv-ē'), *v. t.*; -EED (lĕv'ēd; lĕv-ēd'); -EE-ING. To make levees on, as for keeping within a channel. *U. S.*

lev-ee' (lĕv-ē'; lĕv'ē; 277: *the first prevails in the U. S., the second in England, where it is the court pron.*), *n.* [F. *lever,* fr. *lever* to raise, *se lever* to rise. See LEVER, *n*]

1. A reception held by a person of distinction on rising from bed; a morning reception or assembly. **b** In Great Britain and Ireland, an assembly held (in the early afternoon) by the sovereign or his representative, at which men only are received. *Oxf. E. D.* **c** Any miscellaneous gathering of guests, irrespective of the hour; — in the United States applied especially to the President's receptions.

2. The persons attending a levee. *Obs.*

3. The act of rising. *Obs.* "The sun's *levee.*" *T. Gray.*

lev'el (lĕv'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *level, livel,* OF. *livel,* F. *niveau,* fr. LL. (assumed) *libellum,* L. *libella* level, water level, a plumb level, dim. of *libra* pound, measure for liquids, balance, water poise, level. Cf. LIBRATE, LIBELLA.] **1.** *Mech. & Surv.* **a** An instrument for finding a horizontal line or

Levels, 1 a, Mechanic's Bench Level, 2 Railroad-track Level.

plane, or adjusting something with reference to a horizontal line. See DUMPY LEVEL, SURVEYOR'S LEVEL. **b** A measurement of the difference of altitude of two points by means of a level; as, to take a *level.*

2. Horizontal state or condition; uniform altitude; as, to bring a tilted surface to a *level;* esp., of fluids, a condition of equilibrium characterized by a horizontal surface or even altitude; as, water tries to find its own *level.*

3. A surface practically or exactly horizontal; as, to build upon a *level;* hence, specif., an area of country unbroken by noticeable elevations or depressions; as, the Great *Level* in the fen district of eastern England.

4. An approximately horizontal line or surface taken as an index of altitude, or distance from the sea level; as, the *level* of the coast; the *level* of a plateau.

5. Hence, fig., a certain position, rank, standard, degree, quality, character, etc., conceived of as in one of several planes of different elevation; — often in the phrase *to find one's level,* that is, one's fit rank or place

Somebody there of his own *level.* *Swift.*
Be the fair *level* of thy actions laid
As temperance wills and prudence may persuade. *Prior.*

6. A line or surface that cuts perpendicularly all plumb lines that it meets, and hence would everywhere coincide with a surface of still water. This is strictly the *geoid,* or **true level,** but commonly the tangent plane at any point of this geoid is meant, or the plane of the horizon, or a line in it, called accordingly the **apparent level.**

7. An open stretch of water in a canal, river, etc., as between two canal locks.

8. *Mining.* **a** A horizontal passage in a mine, intended for regular working and transportation. Cf. ADIT. **b** The horizontal plane containing a main level and other workings, as crosscuts, drifts, etc.; as, the 4th *level;* the 700-foot *level.* **c** A gutter for carrying away water.

9. A state of equality; as, to play an opponent to a *level* in a match. *Colloq.*

10. Act of leveling, or aiming, a missile weapon; also, the mark aimed at; hence, aim; purpose. *Obs.*

Shot from the deadly *level* of a gun. *Shak.*

level of the sea. = SEA LEVEL. —**on the level,** on a basis of even-handed justice; honestly; fairly.

lev'el (lĕv'ĕl), *a.* **1.** Having no part higher than another; having, or conforming to, the curvature of the undisturbed liquid parts of the earth's surface; as, a *level* field; *level* ground.

2. Coinciding or parallel with the plane of the horizon; horizontal; as, the telescope is now *level.*

3. *Physics.* Perpendicular to all lines of force in a field of force, so that no energy is transformed in moving a mass along it; equipotential.

4. Of the same rank, grade, condition, or the like; equal; even; specif.: **a** Even with anything else; of the same height; on the same line or plane; on the same footing; of equal importance; — followed by *with,* sometimes by *to.*

Young boys and girls
Are *level* now with men; the odds is gone *Shak.*
Everything lies *level* to our wish. *Shak.*

b *Sports.* On equal conditions; without handicap; as, a *level* event or race. **c** *Phon.* Of even tone or stress; without rising or falling inflection or accent.

A kind of *level* whine *R. Browning.*

d *Dyeing.* Even; evenly distributed; as, a *level* color.

5. Well balanced; just; steady; impartial; as, a *level* head or understanding. *Colloq.* "A *level* consideration." *Shak.*

6. Straightforward; direct; clear; open.

A very plain and *level* account. *M. Arnold.*

Syn. — LEVEL, FLAT, EVEN, SMOOTH are here compared esp. as applying to surfaces. That is LEVEL which is without inclination; FLAT emphasizes rather the absence of marked curvature, prominences, or depressions, and often implies monotony (see INSIPID); as, *level* as a floor, as a railroad track; the *flat* surface of a table, *flat* and uninteresting country. EVEN suggests esp. uniformity; SMOOTH (see SMOOTH) implies such evenness as is without appreciable break to sight or touch; a surface may be either *even* or *smoot* without being *level* or *flat;* as, the *even* top of a well-trimmed hedge, *smooth* as a mirror. See EQUABLE.

level bearin 1. **course.** *Mining.* = STRIKE, *n*, 6.—1. crossing, a grad crossing. *Eng.*—1. **line,** *Shipbuilding,* the outline of a ship made by the intersection of a ship's outside with any horizontal plane. —1. **premium.** See PREMIUM.

lev'el (lĕv'ĕl), *adv.* In a straight or level line; directly.

lev'el, *v. t.*; LEV'ELED (-ĕld) or LEV'ELLED; LEV'EL-ING or LEV'EL-LING. **1.** To make level; to make horizontal; to bring the condition of a level line or surface; hence, to make flat even; as, to *level* a road, a walk, or a garden.

2 To bring to a horizontal position, as a gun; hence, to point in taking aim; as, to *level* a crossbow.

3. Hence, ' aim or direct; as, to *level* one's gaze or remarks at a certain person.

For all his mind on honor fixed is,
To which he *levels* all his purposes. *Spenser.*

4. To bring to a common level or plane, esp. in respect of rank, condition, character, privilege, etc.; as, to *level* all the ranks and conditions of men; also, to bring to a level with; as, to *level* a slave with his master; to *level* one's remarks with the capacity of one's hearers.

5. To bring to a lower level; to overthrow; to topple down; to reduce to a flat surface; to lower.

And their proud structures *level* with the ground. *Sandys*

6. *Surv.* To find the heights of different points in (a piece of land), as with a surveyor's level; to make a contour of by means of a level; — sometimes with *over, up.*

7. To make even, equal, or uniform, as in color; specif., *Philol.,* to bring into the same class, as word forms, etc.

lev'el, *v. i.* **1.** To be level; to be on a level with something; hence, to accord; agree; suit. *Obs.*

With such accommodation and besort
As *levels* with her breeding. *Shak.*

2. To aim a gun, spear, etc., horizontally; hence, to aim or point a weapon in direct line with the mark; fig., to direct the eye, mind, or effort directly to an object.

She *leveled* at our purposes. *Shak.*

3. To bring persons or things to a level.

Your levelers wish to *level* down as far as themselves; but they cannot bear *leveling* up to themselves. *Johnson.*

lev'el-er, lev'el-ler (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that levels, or brings to a level, or even or equal state.

2. One who would remove social or political inequalities or distinctions; specif. [*cap.*]: *Eng. Hist.* One of a party which arose in the army of the Long Parliament about 1647, and advocated the leveling of all ranks and the establishment of a more democratic government.

lev'el-ing, lev'el-ling, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LEVEL. Specif.: *vb. n. Surveying.* Art or operation of using a leveling instrument to find a horizontal line, to ascertain the differences of level between points of the earth's surface, to establish grades, etc., as in locating a line of railroad, etc.

Leveling is usually performed by a **leveling party,** consisting of

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leu'co-my'e-li'tis, *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + *myelitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the white substance of the spinal cord.

leu'co-ne-cro'sis, *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + *necrosis.*] *Med.* Gangrene with a white slough.

leu'co-path'i-a, *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + *-pathia.*] = LEUCODERMA.

leu-cop'a-thy (lū-kŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [*leuco-* + *-pathy.*] Albinism.

leu-coph'a-nite (lū-kŏf'ă-nīt), **leu'co-phane** (lū'kō-fān), *n.* [Gr. λευκοφανής appearing bright or white; λευκός white + φαίνειν to show: cf. G. *leukophan.*] *Min.* A mineral occurring in glassy greenish tabular crystals. It is a silicate of beryllium, sodium, and calcium, with fluorine, $Na(BeF)Ca(SiO_3)_2$. H., 4. Sp. gr., 2.96.

leu'co-phleg'ma-cy (lū'kō-flĕg'mă-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. λευκοφλεγματία; λευκός white + φλέγμα phlegm.] *Med.* A dropsical condition of the body. *Obs.* —**leu'co-phleg-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk), **leu'co-phleg-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

leu'co-phleg-ma'si-a (flĕg-mā'zhĭ-ă; -zĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = PHLEGMASIA DOLENS.

leu'co-phyll, -phyl, *n.* [*leuco-* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* A colorless substance supposed to exist in the leucoplasts, corresponding to chlorophyll and capable of conversion to it.

leu'co-phyl'lous (lū'kō-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. λευκόφυλλος; λευκός white + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Having white or silvery foliage.

leu'co-pla'ci-a (-plā'shĭ-ă). Var. of LEUCOPLAKIA.

leu'co-plas'tid, *n. Bot.* A leucoplast.

leu-cop'y-rite (lū-kŏp'ĭ-rīt), *n.* [*leuco-* + *pyrite.*] *Min.* A variety of lollingite, corresponding in composition to the formula Fe_3As_4.

leu'co-ryx (lū'kŏ-rĭks), *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + Gr. ὄρυξ a kind of gazelle.] A large chiefly pale brownish antelope of North Africa (*Oryx leucoryx*), allied to the gemsbok.

leu'co-sar-co'ma, *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + *sarcoma.*] *Med.* Unpigmented sarcoma.

leu'co-scope, *n.* [*leuco-* + *-scope.*] An instrument, devised by Helmholtz, for light and color analysis.

leu'co-sin (lū'kō-sĭn), *n.* [Gr. λευκός white.] An albumin found in wheat, rye, barley, etc.

leu'co-sper'mous, *a.* [*leuco-* + *-spermous.*] Having white seeds.

leu'co-sphere, *n.* [*leuco-* + *sphere.*] *Astron* The inner corona. *Rare.* — **leu'co-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), *a. Rare.*

Leu'co-stic'te (lū'kō-stĭk'tē), *n.* [NL.; *leuco-* + Gr. στικτός pricked] *Zool.* A The genus consisting of the rosy finches. **b** [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus.

Leu-coth'o-a (lū-kŏth'ō-ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λευκοθέα.] See INO.

leu'co-thi'on-ine, *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* See LEUCO-; THIONINE.

leu'co-tin (lū'kō-tĭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. *leuco-* + *coto* + *-in.*] *Chem.* A neutral crystalline substance, the chief constituent of the extract of paracoto bark.

leu'co-tu'ric (-tū'rĭk), *a.* [*leuco-* + allantoic + *uric.*] *Chem.* Designating a so-called acid known as *oxalantin.* See OXALANTIN.

leu'cous (lū'kŭs), *a.* [Gr. λευκός] White or blond; — applied esp. to albinos

leu-cox'ene (lū-kŏks'ēn), *n.* [*leuco-* + Gr. ξένος stranger.] *Min.* A white substance, in part identical with titanite, occurring in some igneous rocks from the alteration of ilmenite.

leu-cro'ta, *n.* [L.] A fabulous beast, said to counterfeit a man's voice.

leud (lūd), *n.*; *pl.* E. LEUDS, L. LEUDES (lū'dēz). [LL. *leudes,* pl.; cf. F. *leudes.*] A feudal tenant or vassal. *Obs. or Hist.*

leudes. † LEDE, LEWD.

leudes, *a.* [*Leude* people + *-less.*] Alone. *Obs.* [LOOF.

leuf (lūf). Dial. Eng. var. of **leugh** † LOW.

leugh (lūk), **leughe.** Obs. or Scot. pret. & p. p. of LAUGH

leuk (lūk) Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LOOK.

leu-kæ'mi-a, leu-ke'mi-a (lū-kē'mĭ-ă *n.* Leucocythæmia.—**leu-kæ'mic** (-mĭk), *a*

leuke. † LUKE.

leu'ko-, leuk-. Vars. of LEUCO-, LEUC-; as, **leu'ko-blast, leu'ko-cyte, leu'ko-cy-thæ'mi-a,** etc., for LEUCOBLAST, etc.

Le-um'mim (lē-ŭm'ĭm). *Bib.*

leure. † LURE.

leuse. † LOOSE.

leute † LEWTY.

Lev. *Abbr.* Leviticus.

levable, *a.* [OF.] Leviable. *Obs.*

lev'ain. † LEAVEN.

le-val'to. † LAVOLTA.

Le-va'na (lē-vā'nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *levare* to raise.] *Rom. Relig.* A goddess who protected newborn infants.

lev'ance (lĕv'ăns) *or* **lev'an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n. Eng. Law.* Feat of being levant; — used in the phrases *levance and couchance, levancy and couchancy.*

‖**le'vans et cu'bans** [LL.] *Law.* = LEVANT AND COUCHANT.

le-vant', *v. t.* To make like Levant morocco. *Rare.*

le-vant' (lē-vănt'), *v. i.* [Cf. Sp. *levantar* to raise, go from one place to another. Cf. LEVANT, *n.*] To run away from debts; to decamp. *Slang, Eng.*

le-vant', *n.* [See LEVANT, *v. i.*] A wager made without intent to pay if lost. *Obs.*

10. Act of leveling, or aiming, a missile weapon; also, the mark aimed at; hence, aim; purpose. *Obs.*

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Leveling is usually performed by a **leveling party,** consisting of

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le-vant'er, *n.* [From LEVANT, *v. i.*] One who levants, or decamps. *Slang, Eng.*

levar. Obs. compar. of LIEF.

‖**le-va'ri fa'ci-as** (lē-vā'rī fā'shĭ-ăs; 115). [Law L., cause to be levied.] A common-law writ of execution for the satisfaction of a judgment debt out of the goods and the profits of the lands of the debtor. Elegit and fieri facias (which see) have practically superseded it.

le-va'tion, *n.* [L. *levatio.*] Act of raising; elevation, esp. of the Host. *Obs*

lev'a-tive, *a.* [L. *levare* to lighten.] Soothing *Obs.* — *n.* A soothing medicine. *Obs.*

leve. † LAVE, LEAF, LEAVE, *v.*, LEVY, LIFE, LIVE. [LIEF.]

leve Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of leve, *n.* [AS. *lēfan,* v., abbr. fr. *gelēfan.* See BELIEVE.] Belief. *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.* To believe. *Obs.*

leve, *n & v.* [ME. *leven,* v., AS. *lēfan, lyfan.* See LEAVE permission.] Leave; permission; permit; grant. *Obs.* [lift. *Obs.*

leve, *v. t.* [F. *lever.*] To raise; lift.

leveable, *a.* Believable. *Obs.*

‖**le-ve'che** (lā-vā'chā). *n* [Sp. Cf. LIBECCIO.] *Meteor.* A dry sirocco of Spain.

levedi. † LADY.

lev'ee, *v. t.* To court by attending levees. *Obs.*

‖**le've fit, quod be'ne fer'tur, o'nus.** [L.] The burden which is well borne becomes light. *Ovid (Amores,* I n. 10).

leve'ful. † LEEFUL.

levein. † LEAVEN [*Dial. Eng.*]

lev'el, *v. t.* To levy. *Obs. or Sc.*

lev'el-age, *n.* Leveling *Rare.*

lev'el-coil, *n.* [F. *lever le cul* to lift the buttock; cf. F. *jouer à lève-cul* or *à cul levé* to play at level-coil.] A game in which seats were scrambled for; hence, any noisy fun. *Obs.*

lev'eld. Leveled *Ref. Sp.*

leveles. † LEAVELESS, *adv.*

lev'el-head'ed, *a* Having sound judgment.

lev'el-ish. *a.* See -ISH.

lev'el-ism (lĕv'ĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* Disposition or endeavor to level distinctions of rank. *Rare.*

lev'el-jawed', *a.* Having the front teeth of both jaws meeting evenly; — said of a dog.

lev'el-ly, *adv.* of LEVEL. *Obs.* — *n.* = LEVEL.

lev'el-man, *n.* See LEVELING.

lev'el-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

levelode. † LIVELIHOOD.

level-sice, *n.* [C. LEVEL-COIL. *Sice* may be an alteration of F. *sus* up.] Level-coil *Obs.*

level staff. = LEVELING ROD.

lev'en. Var. of LEVIN.

lev'en. Obs. var or ref. sp. of LEAVEN.

lev'end. Leavened. *Ref. Sp.*

lever. † LIVER.

lever Var. of LIVER, bird.

le'ver (*dial.* lē'vẽr). Obs. or Scot. & dial. compar. of LIEF.

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a **levelman**, who has charge of the leveling instrument and directs the party, a **rodman**, who holds the rod, and an **axman**, who clears the line of sight.

leveling, *or* **levelling**, **instrument.** = SURVEYOR'S LEVEL.—1. **pole.** = LEVELING ROD.—1. **rod** *or* **staff**, *Surv.*, a graduated rod used in measuring the distance between points on the ground and the line of sight of a leveling instrument. There are two general types of rod: the **self-reading**, or **speaking**, **rod**, with graduations distinct enough to be read from the leveling instrument, and the **target rod**, which has an adjustable target generally provided with a vernier and is adjusted and read by the rodman. Three common American forms of rod are the **Boston rod** (fig. 3), a form of light target rod, the **New York rod** (fig. 2), a somewhat heavier, more elaborate target rod, and the **Philadelphia rod** (fig. 1), a self-reading rod, also provided with a target. —1. **screw**, any of a number (usually three or four) of screws on which a support or stand, as of an instrument, rests so that it can be leveled by them.—1. **stand** *or* **support**, a stand or support resting on leveling screws.

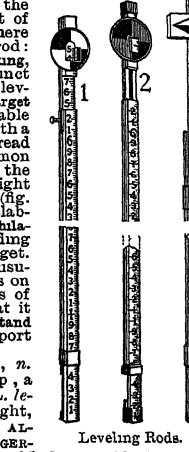

Leveling Rods.

le'ver (lē'vẽr; lĕv'ẽr; 277), *n.* [ME. *levour*, OF. *leveor*, prop, a lifter, fr. F. *lever* to raise, L. *levare*; akin to *levis* light in weight, E. *levity*: cf. F. *levier*. Cf. ALLEVIATE, ELEVATE, LEAVEN, LEGERDEMAIN, LEVEE, LEVY, *n.*] **1.** *Mech.* A rigid piece which is capable of turning about one point, or axis (the fulcrum), and in which are two or more other points where forces are applied;—used for transmitting and modifying force and motion. Specif., a bar of metal, wood, or other rigid substance, used to exert a pressure, or sustain a weight, at one point of its length, by the application of a force at a second, and turning at a third on a fixed point called a *fulcrum*. A lever is said to be of the first, second, or third kind, according as either the *fulcrum*, F, the *weight*, W, or the *power*, P, is situated between the other two, as in the figures. In all cases the two *arms* of the lever (*ac* and *ab* respectively in the *Illust.*) are the distances from the fulcrum to the power and to the weight, and the *principle of the lever* is that, when the lever is in equilibrium, the power and weight are to each other inversely as their respective arms.

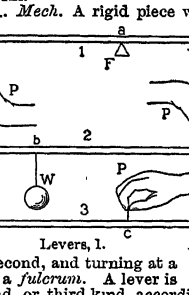

Levers, 1.

2. *Mach.* **a** A bar, as a capstan bar, applied to a rotatory piece to turn it. **b** An arm on a rockshaft, to give motion to the shaft or to obtain motion from it. **c** A starting bar in an engine. **d** A piece to open or close the barrel of a breech-loading firearm.

3. *Arch.* A naturally cambered timber forming one of the couples of principals of a roof.

4. *Locksmithing.* A lever tumbler; also, erron., a tumbler.

5. Either of the branches of a horse's bit.

le'ver, *v. t.*; LE'VERED (lē'vẽrd; lĕv'ẽrd); LE'VER-ING. **1.** To prize, or pry, up, raise, move, etc., with a lever;—often with *over*, *up*, etc.

2. To force into a given position with a lever.

le'ver, *v. i.* To use, or work with, a lever.

le'ver-age (lē'vẽr-ĕj; lĕv'ẽr-ĕj; 277), *n.* The action of a lever, or the mechanical advantage gained by the lever; also, an arrangement or system of levers.

leverage of a couple, *Mech.*, the perpendicular distance between the lines of action of the two forces.—1. **of a force**, *Mech.*, the perpendicular distance from the line in which a force acts upon a body to a point about which the body turns or tends to turn.

lever boarding. **a** Louver boarding, esp. when movable as in ordinary window blinds, this latter being a recent modification. **b** Any boarding laid overlapping, like louver boards or clapboards.

lever crank. *Mech.* A jointed four-bar mechanism with one link fixed and one side link shorter than the other, so that while the former turns through a complete revolution the latter merely performs a double oscillation through a definite angle;—called also *lever-crank chain*.

lever drill. *Mach.* A small vertical drilling machine in which the drill spindle has a feather key along its length so that it can be advanced toward the work by means of a lever. Colloquially called *chip-potato machine*, from its resemblance to a machine for chipping potatoes. *Eng.*

lev'er-et (lĕv'ẽr-ĕt), *n.* [Dim. of F. *lièvre* hare; cf. F. *levraut*, dim. of *lièvre* hare, L. *lepus*. Cf. LEPORINE.] **1.** A hare in its first year.

2. A woman paramour, or mistress. *Obs.*

lever watch. A watch having a vibrating lever to connect the action of the escape wheel with that of the balance.

lev'i-a-ble (lĕv'ĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* [From LEVY to assess.] Capable of assessment and collection; that may be levied, as a duty; also, that may be levied upon, as goods.

le-vi'a-than (lē-vī'ă-thăn), *n.* [L. (Vulgate), fr. Heb. *livyāthān*.] **1.** An aquatic animal or animals mentioned in several places (*Job* xli. 1–8; *Ps.* lxxiv. 14; *Ps.* civ. 26; *Job* iii. 8 (R.V. and A.V. margin); *Is.* xxvii. 1). The description and context are generally considered to indicate that Job xli. 1–8 and Ps. lxxiv. 14 refer to the crocodile; Ps. civ. 26, probably to the whale; and the other passages to the dragon popularly supposed to be invoked by enchanters to cause eclipses of sun or moon.

2. Hence, fig., something huge and formidable of its kind; —applied esp. to ships.

3. The political organism; the commonwealth, or the organized whole people of a state in their collective capacities;—introduced by Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679) in his treatise on the state entitled "Leviathan" (1651).

Leviathan of Literature, Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709–84).

leviathan canvas. A kind of coarse open canvas used in worsted work.

leviathan stitch. An elaboration of cross stitch used on leviathan canvas;—called also *railway stitch*.

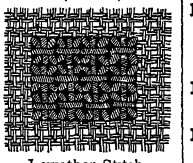
Leviathan Stitch.

leviathan wool. A soft, many-stranded wool used on leviathan canvas.

lev'i-ga-ble (lĕv'ĭ-gă-b'l), *a.* [See LEVIGATE, *v. t.*] Capable of being levigated.

lev'i-gate (-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'-ĕd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *levigatus*, p. p. of *levigare* to make smooth, fr. *levis* smooth; akin to Gr. λεῖος.] To make smooth, in various senses: **a** To free from grit; to reduce to a impalpable powder or paste. **b** To mix thoroughly, as liquids or semiliquids. **c** To polish. **d** To make smooth in action. "When use hath *levigated* the organs." *Barrow.* **e** Technically, to make smooth by grinding to fine powder while in a moist condition; sometimes, merely to stir with water so as to separate the finer particles from the coarser.

lev'i-gate, *a.* [L. *levigatus*, p. p.] Smooth, as if polished

lev'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *levigatio* a smoothing] Act or operation of levigating.

ley'in (lĕv'ĭn), *n.* [Etym. uncertain. Cf. LEVEN.] Lightning. —*v. i.* To lighten; flash. *Now literary only*

Is there naught in the heaven above, whence the hail and the *levin* are hurl'd? *Sir Alf'ed Lyall.*

le'vir (lē'vẽr), *n.* [L.] A husband's brother or one who assumed his place in the custom of levirate.

lev'i-rate (lĕv'ĭ-rāt; lē'vĭ-), *n.* [L. *levir* a husband's brother, brother-in-law; akin to Gr. δαήρ.] A custom or law of marriage among the ancient Hebrews, according to which the brother of a man who died leaving a widow but no children (or no male child) was obliged to marry the widow (*Gen.* xxxiii., *Deut.* xxv.). Her children (or, under the later law, the firstborn male child) from such marriage were considered as heirs to the dead brother's estate and perpetuators of his name. Release from this obligation could, under the later law, be obtained by a special ceremony, and it was finally abolished (*Lev.* xviii., xx.) Like and analogous customs (sometimes called *levirate*) have been found among many peoples. Cf. NIYOGA. —**lev'i-rate, lev'i-rat'i-cal** (-rāt'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Le-vis'ti-cum (lē-vĭs'tĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., lovage. See LOVAGE.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of apiaceous plants distinguished from *Ligusticum* by its dorsally flattened fruit and yellow flowers. *L. levisticum* is the garden lovage.

lev'i-tate (lĕv'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'-ĭng). [See LEVITY.] To rise, or tend to rise, by or as if by lightness or buoyancy; to become buoyant;—opposed to *gravitate*.

lev'i-tate, *v. t.* To produce levitation in.

lev'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [See LEVITY.] **1.** Act or process of levitating; also, state or quality of being buoyant, or relatively light.

2. The phenomena or illusion of maintaining or moving heavy objects, as the human body, in the air without support; also, the subjective illusion of rising into or moving through the air without support, as in dreams.

lev'i-ta-tive (lĕv'ĭ-tă-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or capable of, levitation.

Le'vite (lē'vīt), *n.* [L. *Levites*, Gr. Λευίτης, fr. Heb. *Lēvi*, one of the sons of Jacob.] **1.** *Bib. Hist.* One of the tribe or family of Levi; a descendant of Levi, esp. one designated to aid the priests (who were of the same tribe) in the care of the tabernacle and the sacred vessels, and later of the temple. See *Num.* i. 49–54, ii. 14–37, iv. 1–33, viii. 5–26, xviii. 1–6; 1 *Chron.* xv. 1–28, xvi. 4–6, xxiii. 24–32.

2. Hence: **a** A deacon in the earlier Christian church. *Obs.* **b** A priest or a private chaplain;—in contempt. *Obs. or R.*

3. A loose belted gown for women worn in the latter part of the 18th century. *Obs.*

Le-vit'ic (lē-vĭt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *Leviticus*, Gr. Λευιτικός.]
Le-vit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } **1.** Of or pert. to a Levite or Levites.

2. Of or pertaining to, or designating, the law contained in the book of Leviticus.

3. Pertaining to dogma or ritual; as, *Levitical* questions. **Levitical degrees**, the degrees of relationship within which marriage is forbidden in Leviticus xviii. See FORBIDDEN DEGREES.

—**Le-vit'i-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. R.*—**Le-vit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Le-vit'i-cus (-ĭ-kŭs), *n.* [See LEVITIC.] The third book of the Pentateuch, containing the laws and regulations relating to the priests and Levites, or the body of the ceremonial law. See OLD TESTAMENT.

lev'i-ty (lĕv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *levitas*, fr. *levis* light in weight; akin to *levare* to raise. See LEVER, *n.*]

1. Quality or state of being light; lightness; buoyancy.

2. A tendency opposite to that of gravity, formerly supposed to be a characteristic of certain bodies; — sometimes called *positive* or *absolute levity*.

He gave the form of *levity* to that which ascended; to that which descended, the form of gravity. *Raleigh.*

3. Lightness of body or spirit; agility; cheerfulness. *Obs.*

4. Lack of gravity and earnestness in deportment or character; trifling gayety; unseemly frivolity or jocularity. "A spirit of *levity* and libertinism." *Atterbury.*

5. Lack of steadiness or constancy; disposition to change; fickleness; volatility.

The *levity* that is fatigued and disgusted with everything of which it is in possession. *Burke.*

Syn.—Inconstancy, thoughtlessness, unsteadiness, inconsideration, volatility, flightiness. See LIGHTNESS.

le'vo-, læ'vo- (-lē'vō-). **1.** A combining form from L. *laevus*, meaning *left*, *on the left side*.

2. *Chem.* Specif., indicating that the compound to whose name it is attached is *levorotatory*;—sometimes used attributively; as, *levo* compound; a *levo* acid. See DEXTRO-.

le'vo-gy'rate, *or* **læ'vo-gy'rate** (-jī'rāt), **le'vo-gyre**, *or* **læ'vo-gyre** (-jīr), **le'vo-gy'rous**, *or* **læ'vo-gy'rous** (-jī'rŭs), *a.* Levorotatory.

le'vo-ro-ta'tion, læ'vo-ro-ta'tion (-rō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [*levo-* + *rotation*] *Physics & Chem.* Left-handed or counterclockwise rotation;—applied chiefly to the turning of the plane of polarization of light.

le'vo-ro'ta-to-ry, læ'vo-ro'ta-to-ry (-rō'tă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [*levo-* + *rotatory*.] *Physics & Chem.* Turning or rotating the plane of polarization towards the left; — said of certain compounds, of crystals, etc. See POLARIZATION, 2.

le'vo-ver'sion, læ'vo-ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [*levo-* + *version*.] Movement of both eyes directly to the left.

lev'u-lin'ic (lĕv'ū-lĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline ketonic acid, $CH_3CO(CH_2)_2CO_2H$, obtained by action of dilute acids on hexoses, as levulose, and on substances which yield hexoses by hydrolysis. It is the acetyl derivative of propionic acid.

lev'y (lĕv'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LEVIES (-ĭz). [A contr. of *eleven-pence* or *eleven-penny bit*.] Formerly, in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, etc., the Spanish real, current at one eighth of a dollar (or 12½ cents);—so called because valued at eleven pence when the dollar was rated at 7s. 6d. Farther north the same coin was called a *shilling*, and in the south a *bit*. Cf. FIPPENNY BIT.

lev'y, *n.* [F. *levée*, fr. *lever* to raise. See LEVER; cf. LEVEE.] **1.** Act or process of levying; as: **a** A collecting or exacting by authority or superior force; specif., the taking of property on executions to satisfy judgments, or on warrants for the collection of taxes; a collecting by execution. **b** The mustering or calling into service of troops.

A *levy* of all the men left under sixty. *Thirlwall.*

2. That which is levied, as an army, force, tribute, money to satisfy a judgment, etc.; as, the new *levies*

3. A meeting of scholars to act upon some matter affecting the school. *Eng. Public Schools.*

levy in mass, *Mil.*, a levy of all able-bodied men; also, the body of men liable to service in the final reserve, in countries where the system of a regular army with various classes of reserves prevails. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

lov'y, *v. t.*; LEV'IED (-ĭd); LEV'Y-ING (-ĭ-ĭng). **1.** To raise or collect, as by assessment, execution or other legal process, etc.; to exact or impose by authority; as, to *levy* taxes, toll, tribute, or contributions;—often used with *on*, *upon*, and formerly *of*.

Levy great sums of money through the realm
For soldiers' pay in France. *Shak.*

2. *Law.* **a** To lift up as a formality. *Hist.* **b** In the phrase **to levy a fine**, to establish a fine, or compromise, esp. of a suit for lands. See FINE, *n.*

Th curious term "levy" soon [after 1200] comes into use. It may take us back to the Frankish *levatio cartæ*, the ceremonial lifting of a parchment from the ground; but the usual phrase is, not that the litigants *levy a fine*, but that a fine levies between them. *Pollock & Mait.*

3. To erect; construct; build; raise; cast up; as, to *levy* a mill, dike, ditch, a nuisance, etc. *Obs.*

4. *Law.* To seize for the purpose of collecting money; also, to enforce (an execution, *for* a certain sum).

5. To raise or collect, (as troops) for service; to form (men) into an army by enrollment, conscription, etc.; also, to muster the troops of (a place).

Augustine . . . inflamed Ethelbert, king of Kent, to *levy* his power, and to war against them. *Fuller.*

6. To make or carry on (war); to wage.

7. To raise or break up, as a siege. *Obs.*

lev'y, *v. i.* To seize property, real or personal, or subject it to an execution; to make a levy; as, to *levy* on property.

lev'y court. *Law.* In the State of Delaware (and formerly in Maryland and the District of Columbia), a body, chiefly administrative, whose functions are those which in other States belong to county commissioners, overseers of the poor, county supervisors, and the like.

lewd (lūd), *a.*; LEWD'ER (-ẽr); LEWD'EST. [ME. *lewed*, *lewd*, lay, ignorant, vile, AS. *lǣwede* laical, belonging to the laity; orig. uncert.] **1.** Not clerical; lay; laical; hence, unlearned; unlettered. *Obs.*

For if a priest be foul, on whom we trust,
No wonder is a *lewed* man to rust. *Chaucer.*

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the common and illiterate people; vulgar; rude; stupid; clumsy. *Obs.*

3. Wicked; lawless; bad; vicious; worthless; base; also, of things, poor; wretched; useless. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Lewd fellows of the baser sort. *Acts* xvii. 5.

Too *lewd* to work, and ready for any kind of mischief. *Southey.*

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le'ver, *n.* Believer. *Obs.*
lever arm (of a force). *Mech.* = LEVERAGE OF A FORCE.
levere. † LIVERY.
lever engine. **a** = BEAM ENGINE. *Obs.* **b** = SIDE-LEVER ENGINE. [ESCAPEMENT, 3.]
lever escapement. *Horol.* See
leveret skin. A Japanese pottery glaze, often black with thin lines of silver.
‖ **le vé'ri'ta'ble Am'phi'try'on' est l'Am'phi'try'on' où l'on dîne'** (lē vā'rē'tà'bl' ăx'fē'trē'ôN' ĕ lăx'fē'trē'ôN' où lôN dēn'). The true Amphitryon is the Amphitryon where one dines. *Molière* (*Amphitryon*, III. 5).
lev'er-ock. † LARK.
le'vers (lē'vẽrz), *n.* [AS. *lǣfer*.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** The yellow iris. *Lyte.* **b** Any sword-leaved plant, as the corn flag.
lever safety valve. See SAFETY VALVE. [hop hornbeam.
le'ver-wood', *n.* The American
levees. Obs. pl. of LEAF.
lev'e-sel, *n.* [AS. *lēaf* a leaf + *sel*, *sel*, a room, a hall] A leafy shelter or bower. *Obs*
le'vest. Obs. superl. of LIEF.
levet. *n.* [Cf. F. *lever* to raise.] A reveille. *Obs.*
levetenaunt. † LIEUTENANT.
levettis, *n. pl.* Leavings. *Obs.*
Le'vi (lē'vī), *n.* [Heb. *Lēvī*.] Lit., adhesion: — masc. prop. name. In the Bible, one of the sons of Jacob. See LEVITE.
le'vi-ate, *v. t.* To alleviate. *Obs.*
lev'i-a'tion (lĕv'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of levying; a levy. *Obs.*
lev'i-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who levies.

lev'i-fy, *v. t.* [L. *levis* light + *-fy*.] To make light or active. *Obs.*
lev'i-gate (lĕv'ĭ-gāt), *a.* [L. *levigatus*, p. p. of *levigare* to lighten, fr. *levis* light.] Lightened; alleviated. *Obs*
lev'i-gate, *a.* [L. *levigatus*, p. p. of *levigare* to smooth, fr. *levis* smooth.] *Bot.* Smooth; glabrous. *Rare*
lev'i-ga'tor (-gā'tẽr), *n.* An instrument used in levigating, as a lithographer's grinding jigger
lev'ill. † LEVEL.
levin bolt *or* **brand.** A thunderbolt. [LIMER.
lev'in-er Obs. corrupt. of
lev'in-ing, *n.* Lightning. *Obs.*
levir. Obs. compar. of LIEF.
levi-ra'tion (lĕv'ĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Levirate marriage.

levis. Obs. pl. of LEAF.
Le'vis (lē'vĭs) *Bib.*
lev'i-tant (lĕv'ĭ-tănt), *n.* A practicer of levitation. *Rare*
lev'i-ta'tor (-tā'tŏr), *n.* A believer in, or practicer of, levitation *Rare.*
Le-vit'i-cal-ism (lē-vĭt'ĭ-kăl-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.
Le-vit'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Le-vit'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Levitism. *Rare*
Le'vit-ism (lē'vĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* The dogmas, practices, and rites of the Levites, or an example of them. *Rare.*
le-vo'to. † LAVOLTA.
le'vo-lac'tic, *or* **læ'vo-**, *a.* See LACTIC: LEVO-, 2
le'vo-tar-tar'ic, *or* **læ'vo-**, *a.* See TARTARIC ACID: LEVO-.
levour. † LEVER.

‖ **le vrai' peut' quel'que-fois' n'ê'tre pas vrai'sem'bla'ble** (lē vrĕ' pū' kĕl'kĕ-fwà' nà'tr' pà vrĕ'sĕN'blà'bl'). [F.] The true may sometimes not be probable. *Boileau* (*Art Poétique*, II.).
lev'u-lin (lĕv'ū-lĭn), *n. Chem.* A substance resembling dextrin, got from dahlia bulbs, the artichoke, and other sources, as a colorless, spongy, amorphous material;—so called because by decomposition it yields levulose.
lev'u-lose (-lōs), *n.* [See LEVO-.] *Chem.* = FRUIT SUGAR.
lev'u-lo-sa'ri-a (-lō-sā'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *levulose* + *-uria*] *Med.* Presence of levulose in urine.
lev'yn-ite (lĕv'ĭn-īt), **lev'yne** (lĕv'ĭn). *n.* [After A. *Lévy*, Fr mineralogist.] *Min.* A white or light-colored mineral in rhombohedral crystals, being a hydrous silicate of calcium and aluminium, $CaAl_2Si_4O_{10}{\cdot}5H_2O$. H., 4–4.5. Sp. gr., 2.09–2.10.
lew. Var. of LUE.
lew. *n.* [F. *lous.*] A French gold coin. *Obs. Scot.* [= LEV.]
lew (lĕf), *n.* A coin of Bulgaria
lew, *interj.* Lo! *Obs.*
lew (lōō), *a.* [Cf. AS. *hlēowe*, E. *lee* a calm or sheltered place, *lukewarm.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Lukewarm; tepid.
2. Snug; sheltered from wind
lew, *n.* & *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *hlȳwan* to warm.] Warmth; shelter *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
lew, *a.* [Orig. uncert.] Weak; mild, thin; diluted. *Dial. Eng*
lewan. Var. of LEEWAN.
lewar, lewer. † LOUVER.
lew'ard † LEEWARD.

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4. Lustful; libidinous; lascivious; unchaste; as, a *lewd* man; *lewd* thoughts. "*Lewd*, unhallowed eyes." *Shak.*
Syn. — Lustful, libidinous, licentious, dissolute, sensual, unchaste, impure, lascivious, lecherous, debauched.
— **lewd'ly**, *adv.* — **lewd'ness**, *n.*

lew'is (lū'ĭs), *n.* [Perh. fr. the personal name.] **1.** An iron dovetailed tenon, made in sections, which can be fitted into a dovetail mortise; — used in hoisting large stones, etc. Called also *lewisson*.

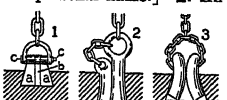

1-3 Various forms of Lewis. *a a* Dovetail Sections; *b* Key; *c c* Bolt

2. A kind of shears used in cropping woolen cloth.

Lew-is'i-an (lĭ-ĭs'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [NL., after Capt. Meriwether *Lewis*, American explorer.] *Bot.* A genus of portulacaceous herbs having linear woolly leaves and large pink flowers with 5-8 sepals and 8-12 petals. The only two species are native of western North America; *L. rediviva* is the bitterroot. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Lew-is'i-an (-ăn), *a.* [From *Lewis* Island in the Outer Hebrides.] *Geol.* Designating the Archæan, or a part of it, in Great Britain. The rocks are largely of gneiss. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*.

‖ **lex** (lĕks), *n.*; *pl.* LEGES (lē'jēz). [L. See LEGAL.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* **a** A statute or law enacted by the Roman people (called in full a *lex publica*); strictly: (1) An enactment of the comitia curiata or, in later times, of the comitia tributa. (2) An enactment of the comitia centuriata. **b** Hence later, loosely, almost any written law, as a plebiscitum, a senatus consultum, or an imperial constitution; also, the law; positive law (the distinction between *lex* and *jus* being practically lost). **c** A provision, as a restriction or obligation, of a private contract; — called in full a *lex privata*.

2. In modern usage, a law; the law.

lex Æ-bu'ti-a (ē-bū'shĭ-ă), *Rom. Law*, a law, prob. of 170 B. C., which authorized the urban prætor to direct the formulary procedure to be used in any action between Roman citizens. — **l. a/na-sta/ti-a/na** (ăn'ă-stā'shĭ-ā'nă), a Roman law of about A. D. 498 which precluded the assignee of an obligation from recovering more from the debtor than the assignee had paid for the obligation, with interest at the ordinary rate. — **l. com'mis-so'ri-a** (kŏm'ĭ-sō'rĭ-ă; 201), *Rom. & Civil Law*, a condition annexed to a contract whereby the contracting party is to suffer a penalty in case of failure to perform his contract; esp., a condition that a pledge for a loan shall be forfeited in case of nonpayment, or money paid on a contract of sale shall be forfeited and the sale rescinded in case of default in payment. — **l. Cor-ne'li-a**, *Rom. Law*, either of several laws of which the chief one was the **lex Cor-ne'li-a de e-dic'tis**, of B. C. 67, forbidding the prætors to vary, or to depart from, the rules laid down in their perpetual edicts. — **l. do'mi-ci'li-i** (dŏm'ĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ī), the law of the domicile, by which the rights of persons are sometimes governed, as where a person dies leaving personal property. — **l. Fal-ci'di-a** (făl-sĭd'ĭ-ă) See FALCIDIAN LAW. — **l. fo'ri** (fō'rī; 201), the law of the forum, or court. — **l. Fu'fi-a Ca-ni'ni-a** (fū'fĭ-ă kă-nĭn'ĭ-ă), a Roman law, of A. D. 8, which forbade the manumission by a testator of more than a certain percentage of his slaves. It was repealed by Justinian. — **l. Hor-ten'si-a**, a Roman law, of B. C. 287, giving plebiscita the force of leges, without confirmation by the senate. — ‖ **l. Ju'ni-a Nor-ba'na**, *Rom. Law*. See LATIN, *n.*, 2. — **l. lo'ci** (lō'sī), the law of the place; — used in various phrases, as: **lex lo'ci contrac'tus**, the law of the place of contracting (in which sense simply **lex loci** is commonly used), **lex lo'ci re'i si'tæ** (rē'ī sī'tē) *or* **lex si'tus** (sī'tŭs), the law of the place where the thing is situated; **lex lo'ci ac'tus** *or* **lex ac'tus**, the law of the place where the act was done; **lex lo'ci ce'le-bra'ti-o'nis** (sĕl'ē-brā'shĭ-ō'nĭs), the law of the place of celebration (of the contract); **lex lo'ci so-lu'ti-o'nis** (sō-lū'shĭ-ō'nĭs), the law of the place of performance. — **l. mer'ca-to'rum** (mûr'kă-tō'rŭm; 201) *or* **mer'ca-to'ri-a** (-rĭ-ă). = LAW MERCHANT. — **l. non scrip'ta**, unwritten law; esp., the common law. — **l. pri-va'ta** (prī-vā'tă). *Rom. Law.* See LEX, 1 **c**. — **l. pu'blica** (pŭb'lĭ-kă). *Rom. Law.* See LEX, 1 **a**. — **l. rei sitæ**. Short for *lex loci rei sitæ*, above. — **L. Ro-ma'na Vi'si-go-tho'rum** (rō-mā'nă vĭz'ĭ-gō-thō'rŭm; 201). = BREVIARY OF ALARIC. — **l. Sa'li-ca** (săl'ĭ-kă), the Salic law. — **L. Sca'ni-a An-ti'qua**. See SCANIAN. — **l. scrip'ta**, written law; the statute law. — **l. ta'li-o'nis** (tăl'ĭ-ō'nĭs), the law of retaliation. — **l. ter'ræ** (tĕr'ē), the law of the land. — **L. The'o-do-si-a'na** (thē'ō-dō'shĭ-ā'nă). = BREVIARY OF ALARIC.

lex'i-cal (lĕk'sĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with, words, or the vocabulary of a language, as distinguished from its grammar and construction.
2. Of or pertaining to a lexicon or lexicography.
— **lex'i-cal'ic** (-kăl'ĭk), *a. R.* — **lex'i-cal'i-ty** (-ĭ-tĭ), *n. R.*

lex'i-cog'ra-pher (-kŏg'ră-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. λεξικογράφος; λεξικόν dictionary + γράφειν to write. See LEXICON.] An author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.
Every other author may aspire to praise; the *lexicographer* can only hope to escape reproach; and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few. *Johnson.*

lex'i-co-graph'ic (lĕk'sĭ-kō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining
lex'i-co-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to, or according to, lexicography. — **lex'i-co-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

lex'i-cog'ra-phy (-kŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* Art, process, or occupation of making a lexicon or dictionary; the art or general principles of making dictionaries.

lex'i-col'o-gy (-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. λεξικόν lexicon + *-logy*] The science of the derivation and signification of words; that branch of learning which treats of the signification and application of words. — **lex'i-co-log'i-cal** (-kŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **lex'i-col'o-gist** (-kŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

lex'i-con (lĕk'sĭ-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. λεξικόν (sc. βιβλίον), neut. of λεξικός of or belonging to words, fr. λέξις a speaking, speech, a way of speaking, a single word or phrase, fr. λέγειν to say, to speak. See LEGEND.] A vocabulary, or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language or of a considerable number of them, with the definition of each; a wordbook; a dictionary; esp., a dictionary of the Greek, Hebrew, or Latin language.

lex'i-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), **lex'i-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to lexigraphy. — **lex'i-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

lex-ig'ra-phy (lĕk-sĭg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. λέξις word + *-graphy*.] **1.** Art or practice of defining words; definition of words. *Rare.*
2. A system of writing in which each character represents a word, as that of the Chinese.

lex'i-phan'ic (lĕk'sĭ-făn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λεξιφάνης a phrase monger; λέξις speech + *φαίνειν* to show.] Using, or interlarded with, pretentious words; bombastic; as, a *lexiphanic* speaker. — **lex'i-phan'i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.*

Ley'den jar (lī'dĕn). Also **Leyden bottle, phial,** *or* **vial.** *Elec.* A glass jar or bottle used to accumulate electricity; — so named from having been invented in Leyden, Holland. In its common form, it is coated with tin foil, within and without, well up towards its top, and is surmounted by a brass knob which communicates with the inner coating. To charge the jar, the knob is connected with an electric source and the outer coating with the ground. Electricity of the same kind as the source is then accumulated on the inner coating, and the opposite kind on the outer.

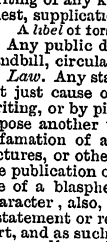
Leyden Jar.

Lez'ghi-an (lĕz'gĭ-ăn), *n.* One of the hardy mountaineers of Dagestan, eastern Caucasia, a tall and brachycephalic people divided into a number of tribes or communities speaking more or less diverse languages. They are of low culture, but efficient in smith work, shawl weaving, etc. Also, their language (see AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES). — **Lez'ghi-an**, *a.*

lher'zo-lite (lûr'zō-līt), *n.* [*Lherz*, a lake in the Pyrenees + *-lite*.] *Petrog.* A variety of peridotite, composed of olivine, enstatite, and diopside with some spinel.

li'a-bil'i-ty (lī'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being liable; as, the *liability* of an insurer, *liability* to accidents; *liability* to the law.
2. That which one is under obligation to pay, or for which one is liable. Specif., in the *pl.*, one's pecuniary obligations, or debts, collectively; — opposed to *assets*.

li'a-ble (lī'ă-b'l), *a.* [From F. *lier* to bind, L. *ligare*. Cf. ALLY, *v. t.*, LIGATURE.] **1.** Bound or obliged in law or equity; responsible; answerable, as, the surety is *liable* for the debt of his principal; also, now rarely, with *to*; as, all his property is *liable* to pay his debts and to taxes.
2. Exposed to a certain contingency or casualty, more or less probable and, in modern use, of an undesired or harmful character; — with *to* and an infinitive or noun; as, *liable* to slip; *liable* to accident; *liable* to be injured.
3. Subject; belonging or pertaining; — with *to*. *Obs.* "*Liable* to our crown and dignity." *Shak.*
4. Suitable; fit; apt. *Obs.* *Shak.*
Syn. — Accountable, answerable; subject, obnoxious, exposed. See APT, RESPONSIBLE.

‖ **li'ai'son'** (lē'ā'zôn'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ligatio*, fr. *ligare* to bind. See LIGATURE; cf. LIGATION.] **1.** *Cookery.* A thickening, usually of eggs, for sauces, soups, etc.
2. An intimacy, esp. illicit, between a man and a woman.
3. *Phon.* In the reading or speaking of French, the joining of two adjacent words, one ending in a consonant and the other beginning with a vowel or an *h* not "aspirate," by carrying over the consonant (otherwise usually silent) of the first to the beginning of the second. Also, rarely, in any other language, a similar linking of two words.

li-a'na (lē-ä'nä; lī-ăn'ă, 277), *n.* [F. *liane*; prob. akin to *lien* a band, fr. L. *ligamen*, fr. *ligare* to bind. Cf. LIEN, *n.*] Any climbing perennial plant having woody stems. Lianas are very characteristic of certain tropical phytogeographical regions, as the forests of the Amazon, the jungles of India, etc. In the temperate zone the grapevine is a characteristic example.

li'ar (lī'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *liere*. See LIE to falsify.] A person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who lies.

Li'as (lī'ăs), *n.* [F. *liais* sort of limestone, OF. also *lois*.] *Geol.* The oldest division of the European Jurassic system. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*. — **Li-as'sic** (lī-ăs'ĭk), *a. & n.*

li-bate' (lī-bāt'; lī'bāt), *v. t.*; **-BAT'ED** (-bāt'ĕd; lī'bāt-), **-BAT'ING** (-ĭng). [L. *libatus*, p. p. of *libare*. See LIBATION.] **a** To pour out as a libation. **b** To make libation to. *R.* "A son of Israel has no gods whom he can *libate*." *L. Wallace.*

li-ba'tion (lī-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *libatio*, fr. *libare* to take a little from anything, to taste, to pour out as an offering.]
1. Act of pouring a liquid or liquor, as wine, either on the ground or on a victim in sacrifice, in honor of a deity, also, the wine or liquid thus poured out; a drink offering.
A heathen sacrifice or *libation* to the earth. *Bacon.*
2. A potation; a drink; a drinking. *Affected or Humorous.*

‖ **li-bec'cio** (lē-bĕt'chō), *n.* Incorrectly written also **libecchio**. [It. *libeccio*, fr. Gr. λίψ, λιβός. Cf. LEVECHE.] The southwest wind. *Milton. Shelley.*

li'bel (lī'bĕl), *n.* [L. *libellus* a little book, pamphlet, libel, lampoon, dim. of *liber* the liber, or inner bark, of a tree; also (because the ancients wrote on this bark), paper, parchment, or a roll of any material used to write upon, and hence, a book or treatise: cf. F. *libelle*.] **1.** A brief writing of any kind, esp. a declaration, bill, certificate, request, supplication, etc. *Obs.*
A *libel* of forsaking [divorcement]. *Wycliffe* (*Matt.* v. 31).
2. Any public defamatory writing, esp. in the form of a handbill, circular, or the like; a lampoon. *Obs. or R.*
3. *Law.* Any statement or representation, published without just cause or excuse, expressed either in print or in writing, or by pictures, effigies, or other signs, tending to expose another to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule; defamation of a person by means of written statements, pictures, or other visible signs; in a more extended sense, the publication of such writings, pictures, or the like, as are of a blasphemous, treasonable, seditious, or obscene character, also, the act, tort, or crime of publishing such a statement or representation. A libel upon a person is a tort, and as such is ground for a civil action for damages, when malicious it is a crime subject to indictment at common law. The truth of the libel, or the fact that it was a privileged communication, or fair comment (on public acts of public men), is a defense in a civil action; and by statute a proper apology is a defense in some jurisdictions in case of newspaper libels. In criminal prosecutions the truth of the libel is not a defense at common law, but is now by statute generally a defense in certain cases. See PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION, PUBLISH, SLANDER.
Libel is said to violate not only the right of an individual not to be defamed, but also the right of the state that no incentive shall be given to a breach of the peace. *T. E. Holland.*
4. *Law.* In Civil-law practice, and in that of admiralty and ecclesiastical courts, the written statement made by the plaintiff of his cause of action, and of the relief he seeks. Cf. DECLARATION. In criminal cases in Scots law the libel is the part of the indictment, or formerly of the criminal letters, stating the grounds of the charge, and once, also, the punishment attached to the offense. The ecclesiastical use of *libel* and *libelant* for the complaint and the complainant in divorce proceedings is often used in the secular courts. Cf. LIBELLARY.
5. Loosely, any defamatory statement, in writing or oral; also, any representation or suggestion of a person or material or immaterial thing that conveys an unjustly unfavorable impression of him or it; as, the photograph is a *libel* on Miss X; this account of New York is a *libel*.

li'bel, *v. t.*; **LI'BELED** (-bĕld) or **LI'BELLED**; **LI'BEL-ING** or **LI'BEL-LING.** **1.** To defame, or expose to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule, by a writing, picture, sign, etc.; to make or publish a libel against.
Some wicked wits have *libeled* all the fair. *Pope.*
2. *Law.* To proceed against by filing a libel, as against a ship or goods; also, to allege or set up in a libel.

li'bel, *v. i.* **1.** To spread defamation; — with *against*, *on*, or *by*. *Obs.*
2. *Law.* To institute proceedings by a libel, or complaint.

li'bel-ant, li'bel-lant (lī'bĕl-ănt), *n.* **1.** One who institutes a suit by a libel. See LIBEL, *n*, 4.
2. One who makes or publishes a libel; a libeler.

li'bel-ee', li'bel-lee' (lī'bĕl-ē'), *n.* *Law.* One against whom a libel has been filed; — corresponding to *defendant* in common law.

lewd'ster, *n.* A lewd person. *Obs.*
le'wen. Var. of LEWAN.
lewer. † LOUVER, LURE.
lewishead, n. [See -HOOD.] Ignorance. *Obs.*
Lew'is (lū'ĭs), *n.* [See LOUIS.] Masc. prop. name.
Lewis Baboon. Louis XIV. See HOCUS, HUMPHREY.
lewis bolt A bolt with an enlarged head, leaded into masonry as a foundation bolt, or into a stone for use as a lewis.
lewis hole. a A hole wider at the bottom than at the mouth, into which a lewis is fitted. b In quarrying, an elongated cavity made by drilling a series of holes and then breaking down the partitions between them.
lew'is-ing, *n.* The process of making a lewis hole.
lew'is-ite, *n.* [After Prof. W. J. *Lewis* of the University of California.] *Min.* A mineral crystallizing in small yellow or brown octahedrons. It contains calcium, titanium, and antimony combined with oxygen.
lew'is-son, *n.* = LEWIS, *n.*, 1.
lewke. † LUKE, *a. & v.*
Lewkes. † LUKES, *a.*
lewme. † LEAM.
lewn (lūn), *n.* A tax or rate, esp. a church rate. *Dial. Eng.*
lewre. † LURE.
lewse. † LOOSE.
lewth (*dial.* lōōth), *n.* [AS. *hléowþ.*] Warmth; shelter. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
lew'ty, *n.* [OF. *leiauté*. See LEAL.] Loyalty. *Obs.*
lew'-warm' (lū'-), *a.* Lukewarm. *Obs. or Local, Brit.*
lewyne. † LEVIN.
lex. *Abbr.* Lexicon.
lex'i-a (lĕk'sĭ-ă), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *lejía* lye, for earlier *lexía*, L. *lixivia*, *lixivium*.] *Commerce.* A kind of Malaga raisin which is dipped before drying in a mixture of oil, ashes, and water.
lex'ic, *a.* Lexical.
lexicog. *Abbr.* Lexicography.
lex'i-cog'ra-fer. Lexicographer *Ref. Sp.* [*Ref. Sp.*
lex'i-cog'ra-fy. Lexicography.]
lex'i-co-graph'i-an (lĕk'sĭ-kō-grăf'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Lexicographical.
lex'i-cog'ra-phist(-kŏg'rā-fĭst), *n* A lexicographer. *Rare.*
lex'i-con-ist, *n.* A writer of a lexicon. *Rare.*
lex-iph'a-nes (lĕk-sĭf'ă-nēz), *n.* [See LEXIPHANIC.] A lexiphanic person. *Rare.*
lex'i-phar'mic, *n.* = ALEXIPHARMIC. *Obs.* [toria.]
Lex Marc. *Abbr.* Lex Mercatoria.
ley. † LEYE, LIE.
ley (lī). Var. of LYE.
ley Var. of LAY, a tax.
ley (*dial.* lē; lī). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LAY.
ley (lē), *n.* [OF.] Law. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [= LEU.]
ley(lē), *n.* A coin of Roumania.
ley (lē; lā). Dial. Eng. var. of LEA.
ley (lē), *n.* [Sp.] *Mining.* Proportion of metal in ore; assay value. *Sp. Amer.*
leyde. † LEAD
Leyden blue. = COBALT BLUE.
Ley'dig's or 'gans, *or* **Ley-dig'i-an or 'gans** (lī'dĭgs, lī-dĭg'ĭ-ăn). [After F. *Leydig* (b. 1821), German zoölogist] Minute structures on the antennæ of insects, crustaceans, etc., regarded by Leydig as organs of smell.
leye, *n.* [AS. *lēg*, *līg*.] Flame; fire. *Obs.*
leye. † LAY, LEA, LEE, LIE, LYE.
leyer. † LAYER.
leyhtunward, *n.* [See LEIGHTON; WARD, *n.*] Gardener. *Obs.*
leyk. † LAKE, *n.*, sport.
ley'land. Var. of LEALAND.
leyme. † LEAM.
leyn. † LAY, *v.*, LEAN.
leyne. † LAYNE. [layer. *Obs.*]
leyne, *n.* [See LAIN layer.] A
leynit. Obs. pret. of LEAN.
leynte. † LENT.
ley pew'ter (lē). *Metal.* A variety of pewter containing a relatively large percentage of lead.
leyre. † LAIR, LERE.
leyre'wite, leyr'wite. Obs. or hist. vars. of LAIRWITE.
leyryt. † LERED.
leyser. † LEISURE.
ley'sing (lā'zĭng), *n.* [Icel. *leysingi*, *leysingr*.] *Scandinavian Tribal Custom.* A freedman who has not acquired full tribal rights. Cf. LET.
leze. † LEESE, LOSE.
leze maj'es-ty. Var. of LESE MAJESTY.
LG., *or* **L. G.** *Abbr.* Low German.
L. G. *Abbr.* Life Guards.
LGr., *or* **L. Gr.** *Abbr.* Low Greek.
L. H. A. *Abbr.* Lord High Admiral.
lhapwynche. † LAPWING.
L. H. C. *Abbr.* Lord High Chancellor.
L. H. D. *Abbr.* Litterarum Humanarum Doctor, or In Litteris Humanioribus Doctor (L., Doctor of Humanities).
lheape. † LEAP. [PROGRAPHY.]
lherz'ase' (lĕrts'āz'), *n.* See PE-
‖ **lhi-am'ba, li-am'ba** (lyē-ăm'-bä), *n.* [Native name; cf. Pg. *liamba*.] Hemp. *African.*
Lho'-ke' (lō'kā'), *n.* The Bhota dialect of Bhutan. See INDO-CHINESE. [CHINESE.
Lho'ta (lō'tä), *n.* See INDO-
L. H. T. *Abbr.* Lord High Treasurer. [URE. *Table.*
li (lē), *n.* [Chin. *lǐ*.] See MEASLi (lē), *n.* [Chin.] See WEIGHT, *Table*
Li. *Abbr. Chem.* (without period.
L I. *Abbr.* Long Island; Light Infantry.
li'a-bl. Liable. *Ref. Sp.*
li'a-ble-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Li'a Fail' (lē'ä fĭl'). [Ir.] Stone of Destiny; the Coronation Stone (which see).
li-a'mad (lī-ä'măd; lĭ-ăn'ăd), *a.* Covered, or draped, with lianas.
li-ane' (lĭ-ăn'). [F.] A liana.
li-ang' (lē-ăng'), *n.* [Chin. *liang*3.] = TAEL.
li'an'gle (lē'ăn'g'l). Var. of LEEANGLE. [LIARD.]
liard. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
liard (lyär), *n.* [F.] See COIN.
li-ard' (lē-ärd'), *n.* [F. dial., a kind of poplar, in OF. gray.] The balsam poplar. *Canada*
Liatico, *n.* [It. *liatico*, *aleatico*.] A Tuscan red wine. *Obs.*
Li-a'tris (lī-ā'trĭs), *n.* [NL., of unknown origin.] *Bot* Syn of LACINARIA.
lib, *n. & v. i.* Sleep. *Obs. Slang.*
lib, *v. t.* [Cf. GLIB to geld.] To castrate; geld. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
lib. *Abbr.* Liber (L., book); librarian; library. [(money)
lib. Obs abbr. of LIBRÆ, pounds]
lib'a-ment (lĭb'ă-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *libamentum*.] Libation. *Archaic.*
lib'a-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *libanus* incense + *-ferous*.] Libanophorous.
lib'a-no-man-cy (lĭb'ă-nō-măn-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. λίβανος incense + *-mancy*.] Divination by burning incense. *Obs or R.*
lib'a-noph'o-rous (-nŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. λιβανοφόρος, fr. λίβανος incense + *-φόρος* bearing, fr. φέρειν to bear.] Yielding, or producing, incense.
lib'a-no'tis, li b'a-n o'tus, *n.* Frankincense. *Obs.*
lib'a-no-toph'o-rous (-nō-tŏf'ō-rŭs), *a.* [Gr. λιβανωτοφόρος; λιβανωτός incense + *-φόρος* bearing.] Libanophorous.
li'bant (lī'bănt). *a.* [L. *libans*, p pr. of *libare* to taste, touch.] Sipping; touching lightly. *R.*
Lib'a-nus (lĭb'ă-n ŭs). *Bib.* Var. of LEBANON.
libard. † LEOPARD.
li-bate' (lī-bāt'; lī'bāt), *v. i.* To pour out a libation. *Rare.*
li'ba-to-ry (lī'bă-tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *libatorium*.] A vessel for pouring libations. *D. Bib.* [bation.]
li'ba-to-ry, *a.* Of or pert. to libatour, *n.* Libation. *Obs.*
Li-ba'vi-us (lĭ-bā'vĭ-ŭs), *n.* [After A. *Libavius* (d. 1616), German chemist.] = FUMING LIQUOR OF LIBAVIUS. [LEOPARD.
libbard. Obs. or archaic var. of
lib'bard. Obs. or archaic var. of
lib'bege, *n.* [From LIB to sleep.] A bed *Obs. Slang.*
lib'ber, *n.* [From LIB to castrate.] One who gelds or castrates *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
libberia, *n.* A cudgel. *Obs. Scot.*
lib'bet. Scot. p. p. of LIB, to geld.
lib'bet. *n.* A billet; a stick or club *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
lib'bet, *n.* A flap; a hanging strip; a rag. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
lib'bra (lĕb'brä), *n.* [It.] See WEIGHT, *Table*
li'beld Libeled. *R Sp.* [libels.
li'bel-er. li'bel-ler, *n.* One who
li'bel-ist, li'bel-list. *n.* A libeler.
li'bel-ize. lib'el-lize, *v. t.* To libel. *Obs.*
‖ **li-bel'la** (lī-bĕl'ä), *n.* [L., dim. of *libra* balance. See LEVEL, *n.*] A small balance; also, a leveling instrument.

li/bel-la-ry (lĭ′bĕl-ă-rĭ), *a.* [Cf. LL. *libellarius.*] Pertaining to, or making use of, a libel or libels.

Li/bel-lu/li-dæ (lĭ′bĕ-lū′lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. the generic name *Libellula*, perh. fr. L. *libella* level, with ref. to the horizontal extension of the wings.] *Zool.* A family of dragon flies, comprising in older classifications all the dragon flies, and coextensive with the order Odonata. In most recent classifications it is used in a restricted sense, but still designates a large family, whose members are of large or medium size and commonly have the abdomen of somewhat triangular cross section. The wings, which often have dark bands or markings, are held horizontally when at rest. **Li-bel′lu-la** (lĭ-bĕl′ū-la), a Linnæan genus which in old classifications included all the dragon flies, is the type. — **li-bel′lu-lid** (lĭ-bĕl′ū-lĭd), *n.* — **li-bel′lu-loid** (-loid), *a.*

li/bel-ous, li/bel-lous (lī′bĕl-ŭs), *a.* Including or involving a libel; defamatory. — **li/bel-ous-ly, li/bel-lous-ly**, *adv.*

Li/ber (lī′bẽr), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian god of fructification (perh. orig. Jupiter Liber) and, after his identification with Bacchus, of the grape. A feminine **Lĭb′er-a** (lĭb′ẽr-ă) (see CERES) was associated with him, their festival, the **Lĭb′er-a′li-a** (-ā′lĭ-ă), falling on March 17.

lĭb′er-al (lĭb′ẽr-ăl), *a.* [F. *libéral*, L. *liberalis*, from *liber* free. Cf. DELIVER.] **1.** Befitting, or worthy of, a man of free birth; free; not servile or mean; not restricted; esp., not narrowly restricted by pecuniary or utilitarian considerations; as, a *liberal* manner. "*Liberal* education." *Macaulay.* "The *liberal* arts." *Shak.*

2. Bestowing in a large and noble way, as a freeman; generous; bounteous; open-handed; as, a *liberal* giver. "*Liberal* of praise." *Bacon.*

3. Bestowed in a large way; hence, abundant; bountiful; ample; large; as, a *liberal* gift; a *liberal* discharge of matter, a *liberal* offer.

His wealth doth warrant a *liberal* dower. *Shak.*

4. Free from restraint; uncontrolled; hence, regardless of legal or moral restraints, licentious. *Obs. or Archaic.* "Most like a *liberal* villain." *Shak.*

5. Not strict or rigorous; not confined or restricted to the literal sense; free; as, a *liberal* translation of a classic, or a *liberal* construction of law or of language.

6. Not narrow or contracted in mind; broad-minded; catholic, free from bigotry.

7. Not bound by authority, orthodox tenets, or established forms in political or religious philosophy; independent in opinion; not conservative; inclined to welcome new ideas; friendly to suggestions, or experiments, of reform in the constitution or administration of government; often, specif., having tendency toward democratic or republican, as distinguished from monarchical or aristocratic, forms; as, *liberal* thinkers; *liberal* Christians; *liberal* ideas in politics; hence [*cap.*], adopted as the designation of political parties in some countries, notably England. In England the designation of *Liberal* was first applied in the first quarter of the 19th century to the more radical element in the *Whig* party, with an implication of reproach, but soon supplanted *Whig* both as adjective and noun, as, about 1830, *Conservative* supplanted *Tory*, the earlier names being reserved for the more conservative minority in each party. See CONSERVATIVE, *a.*, 3, RADICAL, TORY, WHIG.

Respectable politicians usually lay claim to both names; thus a Conservative government "professes to pursue a truly *liberal* policy;" and a *Liberal* government assures us that its measures are "conservative in the best sense of the word." *T. Raleigh*

I confess I see nothing *liberal* in the "order of thoughts," as Hobbes elsewhere expresses it. *Hazlitt.*

A cheerful Christian from the *liberal* fold. *O. W. Holmes.*

Syn. — LIBERAL, GENEROUS, BOUNTIFUL, MUNIFICENT. As applied to giving, LIBERAL suggests freedom or abundance, GENEROUS emphasizes the idea of warm-hearted readiness to give; as, a *liberal* (cf. a *generous*) provision for one's needs; a *liberal* offer, a *generous* portion. *Liberal* also suggests freedom from prejudice or narrowness; *generous*, magnanimity, esp. in judging; as, *liberal* opinions, *liberal* in one's religious views; a *generous* opponent; "He was the most *generous* man I have ever known; the most forward to praise what he thought good, the most willing to admire, the most free from all thought of himself in praising and admiring" (*M. Arnold*). BOUNTIFUL suggests abounding liberality; MUNIFICENT, splendid or princely generosity, as, "a worthy gentleman . . . as *bountiful* as mines of India" (*Shak.*); "Lady *Bountiful*" (*Farquhar*); a *munificent* endowment. See PLENTIFUL, PROFUSE.

liberal arts (*artes liberales*, the higher arts, which, among the Romans, only freemen were permitted to pursue), in the Middle Ages, the seven branches of learning, — grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy. In modern times the *liberal arts* include the sciences, philosophy, history, etc., which compose the course of academical or collegiate education. Hence, degrees in the *arts*; master and bachelor of *arts*. — **L. Conservative**, a progressive member of the Conservative party. Hence, **L. Conservatism**. — **L. Imperialism**, a term used to designate their political principles by some English Liberals who are opposed to home rule for Ireland and who in general agree with the imperialistic views of the Conservatives. They do not form a recognized party. Hence, **L. Imperialist**. — **L. party**. See def. 7, above. — **L. Republican party**, *U. S. Hist.*, a party composed of former Republicans not in accord with President Grant's first administration, who in 1872 nominated Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown for President and Vice President. These nominees were indorsed by the Democrats, but were defeated, receiving only 63 electoral votes to 286 for U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson, nominated by the Republicans. — **L. Unionist**, one of a large group of members of the Liberal party in England which in 1886 refused to follow the lead of Gladstone in the matter of home rule for Ireland. For a time the Liberal Union party had an independent organization, but later its members joined, or habitually acted with, the Conservatives. Hence, **L. Unionism**.

lĭb′er-al (lĭb′ẽr-ăl), *n.* One liberal in thought or principles; one who favors greater freedom in political or religious matters; specif. [*cap.*], in politics, esp. in England, a member of the Liberal party. See LIBERAL, *a.*, 7.

lĭb′er-al-ism (lĭb′ẽr-ăl-ĭz′m), *n.* [Cf. F. *libéralisme.*] Liberal principles and theories, the principles of the liberals in politics or religion; specif. [*cap.*], the principles of the Liberal party. — **lĭb′er-al-ist**, *n.* — **lĭb′er-al-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

lĭb′er-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *libéralité*, L. *liberalitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being liberal in giving, granting, or yielding; generosity; as, the *liberality* of a gift or giver.

2. A gift; a gratuity; as, a prudent man will not impoverish himself by his *liberalities.*

3. Quality or state of being liberal in mind; broad-mindedness; catholicity; lack of bigotry or prejudice.

4. Liberalism or liberals collectively. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*

lĭb′er-al-i-za′tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of liberalizing, or condition of being liberalized.

lĭb′er-al-ize (lĭb′ẽr-ăl-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [Cf. F. *libéraliser.*] **1.** To make, or become, liberal; to free, or become or be free, from narrow views or prejudices; to enlarge scope, range, or freedom in.

To open and to *liberalize* the mind. *Burke.*

2. To make or be liberal in political affiliation or sympathy.

lĭb′er-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING (-āt′ĭng). [L. *liberatus*, p. p. of *liberare* to free, fr. *liber* free. See LIBERAL, *a.*; cf. DELIVER.] **1.** To release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty; to free; as, to *liberate* a slave or prisoner; to *liberate* the mind from prejudice.

2. To disengage; to separate; to free from combination; as, to *liberate* gases.

Syn. — Deliver, emancipate, manumit, free. See RELEASE.

lĭb′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *liberatio*. cf. F. *libération.* Cf. LIVRAISON.] A liberating; state of being liberated.

lĭb′er-a′tion-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* Principles or theories of those opposed to a state, or established, church and who, esp in England, advocate disestablishment. — **lĭb′er-a′tion-ist**, *n*

lĭb′er-a′tor (lĭb′ẽr-ā′tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who liberates; a deliverer. — **Liberator, the** a A surname given to: (1) Simon Bolivar (1783-1830), who established the independence of Peru and other Spanish colonies of South America. (2) Daniel O'Connell (1775-1847), a celebrated Irish political agitator, from his endeavors to bring about a repeal of the Articles of Parliamentary Union between Great Britain and Ireland. b A celebrated antislavery newspaper conducted by William Lloyd Garrison and issued weekly from 1831 to 1865. — **L. Czar**, Alexander II., who in 1861 emancipated the serfs. — **L. of Italy**, Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-82), who devoted his life to Italian independence and unity.

Li-be′ri-an (lī-bē′rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, Liberia. — *n.* A native or citizen of Liberia.

lĭb′er-o-mo′tor (lĭb′ẽr-ō-mō′tẽr), *a. Physiol.* Liberating motor energy; as, a *liberomotor* nerve ganglion.

lĭb′er-ta′ri-an (lĭb′ẽr-tā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of free will; also, one who upholds the principles of liberty, esp. individual liberty of thought and action. — **lĭb′er-ta′ri-an**, *a.* — **lĭb′er-ta′ri-an-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

li-ber′ti-cid/al (lĭ-bûr′tĭ-sīd′ăl; lĭb′ẽr-tĭ-), **li-ber′ti-cide** (-sīd), *a.* Destroying, or tending to destroy, liberty.

li-ber′ti-cide (-sīd; 277), *n.* [L. *libertas* liberty + *-cide*: cf. F. *libericide.*] **1.** The destruction of liberty.

2. A destroyer of liberty.

lĭb′er-tin-age (lĭb′ẽr-tĭn-ăj), *n.* [Cf. F. *libertinage.* See LIBERTINE.] **1.** Libertinism in conduct.

And then *libertinage*, disease, the grave. *R. Browning.*

2. Libertinism in religious thought; freethinking.

lĭb′er-tine (-tĭn), *n.* [L. *libertinus* freedman, fr. *libertus* one made free, fr. *liber* free: cf. F. *libertin.* See LIBERAL.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A manumitted slave; a freedman; also, the son of a freedman.

2. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of an antinomian sect in the 15th and early part of the 16th century, who rejected many of the customs and decencies of life, and at one time practiced community of goods and of women.

3. A freethinker; — used derogatorily. *Obs. or R.*

4. One free from restraint; one who acts according to his impulses and desires; now, specif., one who gives rein to lust; a rake; a debauchee.

Like a puffed and reckless *libertine*,
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads. *Shak.*

lĭb′er-tine (-tĭn), *a.* [L. *libertinus* of a freedman: cf. F. *libertin.* See LIBERTINE, *n.*] **1.** Manumitted; freed from slavery. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. Freethinking in religion; — used derogatorily. *Obs. or R.*

3. Free from restraint; uncontrolled. *Obs. or R.*

You are too much *libertine*. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. Dissolute; licentious; profligate; loose in morals.

lĭb′er-tin-ism (-tĭn-ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** The state of a libertine, or freedman; freedom from restraint; liberty. *Rare.*

2. Licentious conduct; debauchery; lewdness.

3. Freedom of thought, principle, or opinion in religious matters, regarded as excessive or blameworthy; irreligion; freethinking. *Obsoles.*

lĭb′er-ty (lĭb′ẽr-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [ME. *liberte*, F. *liberté*, fr. L. *libertas*, fr. *liber* free. See LIBERAL.] **1.** State or fact of being a free person; exemption from subjection to the will of another claiming ownership of the person or services; freedom; — opposed to *slavery*, *serfdom*, *bondage*, *subjection*, etc.

Delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious *liberty* of the sons of God *Bible*, 1551 (*Rom* viii. 21).

2. The state, or the sum of the rights and immunities, of those whose rights and privileges are protected by an organized civil community (**civil liberty**), or of those who are invested with the right effectually to share in framing and conducting the government under which they are politically organized (**political liberty**), or of those who are free from external restraint in the exercise of the rights that are considered as without the province of a government to control (**individual liberty**). Individual liberty under modern constitutional governments in general involves freedom of the person in going and coming (**personal liberty**), equality before the courts, security of private property, freedom of opinion and its expression, and freedom of conscience.

They that can give up essential *liberty* to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither *liberty* nor safety. *B. Franklin.*

3. Freedom from external restraint or compulsion; power to do as one pleases; also, with *of* and *to*, leave, permission, or opportunity; as, the *liberty* of the air; *liberty* to come and go, large *liberty* of action.

There is full *liberty* of feasting. *Shak.*

4. The power of choice; freedom from necessity; freedom from compulsion or constraint in willing.

This *liberty* of judgment did not of necessity lead to lawlessness. *J. A. Symonds*

5. A privilege or license in violation of the laws of strict etiquette or propriety; as, to permit, or take, a *liberty*; he would not venture so great a *liberty*.

6. The place within which certain immunities are enjoyed, or jurisdiction is exercised; specif., in England, any of certain districts within which by grant from the crown the exclusive privilege, or franchise, of executing legal process was vested in one or more persons, exempting them from the jurisdiction of the sheriff. Under the Sheriff's Act, 1887, s. 34, these liberties are recognized, but are placed under the supervision of the sheriff, who in certain cases may be ordered to execute a writ.

Brought forth into some public or open place within the *liberty* of the city, and there . . . burned *Fuller.*

7. Privilege; exemption; franchise; right or immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant; as, the *liberties* of the commercial cities of Europe.

8. A certain amount of freedom; permission to go freely within certain limits; also, the place or limits within which such freedom is exercised; as, the *liberties* of a prison.

9. *Man.* An upward curve in a bit to accommodate the tongue; the port; — called also *liberty of the tongue.* *Rare.*

10. *Naut.* Permission to go on shore for a holiday granted to a sailor, esp. in the navy.

Syn. — Leave, permission, license. See FREEDOM.

at liberty. a Unconfined; free; as, they set the captive *at liberty*. b At leisure; unoccupied or unused; as, he will be *at liberty* presently. c Free (to do something); as, he is *at liberty* to say what he thinks. — **at one's** (*or* **some one's**) **l**, at one's will or choice. *Obs.* — **L. Enlightening the World**, a colossal bronze statue on Bedloe's Island in New York harbor, the work of the French sculptor Bartholdi and the gift of the French people to the United States. It is the figure of a woman bearing a torch aloft in her right hand, is 151 feet high, and rests on a granite pedestal 155 feet high, provided by popular subscription in the United States. The statue, which was designed to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of American independence, was placed in position in 1885 and unveiled in 1886. — **l. of the press**, the free right of publishing books, pamphlets, or papers, without previous restraint or censorship, subject only to punishment for libelous, seditious, or morally pernicious matters.

lĭb′er-ty (lĭb′ẽr-tĭ), *a.* Designating a kind of thin, soft, satin-finished silk, — so called from the name of the inventor.

Liberty Bell. The famous bell of the Philadelphia State House (Independence Hall), which was rung when the Continental Congress declared the independence of the United States, in 1776. It was orig. cast in England, was recast in Philadelphia in 1753, and upon it are the words "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." It was cracked in 1835.

Liberty Bell.

liberty cap. The Roman *pilleus*, or limp, close-fitting cap shaped somewhat like the half of an egg, which was given to a slave at his manumission. It was adopted as the cap of the French Revolutionists, and is often used as a symbol of liberty on flag poles, on the head of the figure of the goddess of liberty, etc.

Liberty party. *U. S. Hist.* a The party, in the early days of the American Revolution, which favored independence of England. b A political party organized in 1839-40 whose chief principle was the abolition of slavery. It nominated candidates for President and Vice President in 1840, 1844, and 1848, but gradually became submerged in the Free-soil, and later the Republican, party.

liberty pole. A tall flagstaff surmounted by a liberty cap, the flag of a republic, or other symbol of liberty.

liberty tree. A tree in some public place dedicated to liberty; esp. [*cap.*], in American history, an elm tree which formerly stood on Washington Street in Boston, Mass., and on which unpopular persons were hanged in effigy during the Stamp Act agitation.

li-beth′en-ite (lĭ-bĕth′ĕn-īt), *n.* [From *Libethen*, in Hungary, where it was first found.] *Min.* An olive-green orthorhombic mineral, occurring in small prismatic crystals, or in globular or reniform masses. It is a basic phosphate of copper, $Cu_5(PO_4)_2 \cdot Cu(OH)_2$. H., 4. Sp. gr., 3.6-3.8.

li-bid′i-nous (lĭ-bĭd′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *libidinosus*, fr. *libido*, *libidinis*, pleasure, desire, lust, fr. *libet*, *lubet*, it pleases: cf. F. *libidineux.* See LIEF.] Having lustful desires; characterized by lewdness; lustful; lascivious.

Syn. — Lewd, lustful, lascivious, unchaste, impure, sensual, licentious, lecherous, salacious.

— **li-bid′i-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **li-bid′i-nous-ness**, *n.*

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li′bel-lant. Var. of LIBELANT.

li′bel-late, *n.* [See LIBEL; -ATE, 3.] *Law.* A libellee. *Obs.*

li′bel-lat′ic (lī′bĕ-lăt′ĭk), *n.* [L. pl. *libellatici*, fr. *libellus.* See LIBEL.] *Eccl. Hist.* An early Christian who obtained by bribery or otherwise a forged or genuine magistrate's certificate of worship of the heathen gods, to protect himself from persecution *Oxf. E. D.* [obs. *Obs.*]

li′bel-lat′ic, *a.* Libeling; libelous. — **li′bel-lee**, **li′bel-list**, **li′bel-lize**, etc. Vars. of LIBELEE, etc.

li-ben′ti-ous-ly, *adv.* [L. *libens*, *-entis*, p. pr. Willingly. *Obs.*

li-ben′tis′si-mal-ly, *adv.* [L. *libentissimus*, superl. of *libens* willing + *-al* + *-ly*.] Most willingly. *Obs.*

li′ber (lī′bẽr), *n.* [L. See LIBEL.] *Bot.* = BAST. *Rare or Obsoles.*

‖ **li′ber** (lī′bẽr), *n.*; *pl.* LIBRI (-brī). [L.] A book. — **Li′ber A′ni-a′ni** (ăn′ĭ-ă′nī). = BREVIARY OF ALARIC. — **Li′ber Au′then-ti-ca′rum** (ô-thĕn′tĭ-kā′rŭm; 116). See AUTHENTIC, *n.*, 2. — **Li′ber Le′gum** = BREVIARY OF ALARIC. — **Li′ber Sex′tus** *Canon Law.* See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI. — **Libri Ca′ro-li′ni** (lī′brī kăr′ō-lī′nī). = CAROLINE BOOKS. — **Libri Ex′tra De-cre′tum** (ĕks′trà dē-krē′tŭm). *Canon Law.* See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI. — **Libri Pan′dec-tarum** (păn′dĕk-tā′rŭm). See PANDECTS. — **Libri Pon′ti-fi′ca-les** (pŏn′tĭ-fĭ′kā-lēz). See PONTIFICAL, *n.*, 2. — **Libri Sym′bo-li-ci** (sĭm′bō-lĭ-sī). See SYMBOLICAL BOOKS.

li′ber-al-ize′, *v. t.* To make liberal. *Rare.*

li′ber-ate, *a.* [L. *liberatus*, p. p.] Liberated; free. *Archaic.*

lĭb′er-a′te (lĭb′ẽr-ā′tē), *n.* [LL., deliverye, in L., free.] *Eng. Law.* Any of several obsolete writs.

Liberation Society. The popular name of the "Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control," in England, which advocates disestablishment.

lĭb′er-a-tive (lĭb′ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Liberating, or tending towards liberation. *Rare.*

lĭb′er-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending, or serving, to liberate. *Rare.*

lĭb′er-a′tress (-ā′trĕs), **lĭb′er-a′trice** (-ā′trĭs), **lĭb′er-a′trix** (-trĭks), *n.* A female liberator.

lĭb′er-al-ly, *adv.* of LIBERAL.

lĭb′er-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lĭb′er-ate, *a.* [L. *liberatus*, p. p.] Liberated; free. *Archaic.*

lĭb′er-tas (lĭb′ẽr-tăs), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* Liberty and native land.

lĭb′er-tin. Libertine. *Ref. Sp.*

lĭb′er-tin′i-ty, *n.* Libertinism. *Obs.*

libertinous, *a.* Libertine. *Obs.*

‖ **li′ber-ti′nus** (lĭb′ẽr-tī′nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī). [L.] *Rom. Law.* A freedman in relation to the state. See FREEDMAN.

lĭb′er-tism (lĭb′ẽr-tĭz′m), *n.* Libertinism. *Rare.*

li-ber′tus (lĭ-bûr′tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tī). [L.] A Roman freedman considered in relation to his patron. See FREEDMAN.

lĭb′er-ty, *v. t.* **1.** To grant liberties, or privileges, to. *Obs.*

2. To set free; to allow liberty to. *Dial Eng.* [ERTY.]

Liberty Boys. = SONS OF LIBERTY hall. A place where one can do as one likes, esp. a house where a guest is encouraged to indulge his whims.

lĭb′er-ty-less, *a.* See -LESS.

liberty man. *Naut.* A sailor who has shore leave.

liberty ticket. *Naut.* A written leave of absence ashore for a specified purpose and time. *Now Rare.* [*Obs.*]

lĭb′er-ty-wife′, *n.* Mistress.

‖ **li-ber′tus ar-bi′tri-um** (lĭb′ẽr-tŭs är-bĭt′rĭ-ŭm). [L.] Free will or choice.

‖ **li/be-ra′rum ma/ri-ta/gi-um** (mär′ĭ-tă′jĭ-ŭm). [LL.] See FRANK-MARRIAGE. [DIVIDIVI.

lĭb′i-dib′i, *or* **lĭb′i-div′i**, *n.* = **li-bid′i-nist** (lĭ-bĭd′ĭ-nĭst), *n.* [See LIBIDINOUS.] Lecher. *Obs.*

li-bid′i-nos′i-ty (-nŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Libidinousness. *Rare.*

lĭb′ken, lĭb′kin, *n.* [*lib* sleep + *ken* house. *Oxf. E. D.*] A lodging or sleeping place. *Old Slang.*

Lĭb′nah (lĭb′nä). *Bib.*

Lĭb′ni (-nī). *Bib.*

Li'bo-ce'drus (lī'bō-sē'drŭs), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. λίβανος frankincense tree, κέδρος cedar.] *Bot.* A small genus of pinaceous trees, with leaves resembling those of *Sequoia*, but opposite, the cone has six scales. They are natives of America, Asia, Australia, etc.; *L. decurrens*, the California white cedar, is a lofty forest tree with soft but durable wood. *L. chilensis* is the alerce, or Chilean arborvitæ.

Li'bra (lī'brȧ), *n.*; *gen.* LIBRÆ (-brē). [L., a balance, the Roman pound.] *Astron.* **a** A southern zodiacal constellation between Virgo and Scorpio, represented on pictorial charts by a pair of scales; the Balance. **b** The seventh sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September. See SIGN.

li-bra'ri-an (li-brā'rĭ-ăn ; 115), *n.* [See LIBRARY.] **1.** One who has the care or charge of a library.
2. One who copies manuscript books. *Obs.*
3. A bookseller. *Obs. & R.*

li'bra-ry (lī'brā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *librairie*, F. *librairie* bookseller's shop, book trade, formerly, a library, fr. *libraire* bookseller, L. *librarius*, from *liber* book; cf. *libraria* bookseller's shop, *librarium* bookcase. See LIBEL.] **1.** An apartment, a series of apartments, or a building, devoted to a collection of books; as, the *library* of a private house or of a club; a college *library;* also, an institution for the custody and control of a collection of books; as, a city *library;* the *Library* of Congress.
2. A collection of books kept for study or reading and not as merchandise; as, a private *library;* a physician's *library;* a *library* of mechanics; — usually designating a collection of considerable size or one devoted to a given field.
3. A commercial establishment for the renting of books, esp. on the plan of a circulating library, or for providing reading rooms and books to patrons.
4. A series of books of some similarity issued by the same publisher.

li'brate (lī'brāt), *v. i.*; LI'BRAT-ED (lī'brāt-ĕd); LI'BRAT-ING (-brāt-ĭng). [L. *libratus*, p. p. of *librare* to balance, to make even, fr. *libra* balance. Cf. LEVEL, DELIBERATE, EQUILIBRIUM.] To vibrate as a balance does before resting in equilibrium; hence, to be poised.

> Their parts all *librate* on too nice a beam. *Clifton.*

li'brate, *v. t.* To balance; weigh, cause to librate. *Obs.*

li'brate, *n.* [LL. *librata*. See LIBRA.] *Eng. Hist.* The value of a pound a year (in land).

li-bra'tion (lī-brā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *libratio:* cf. F. *libration.*] **1.** Act or state of librating, or of being balanced or poised.
2. *Astron.* A real or apparent oscillatory motion, like that of a balance before coming to rest.
3. Act or process of weighing. *Obs.*
libration of the moon, a slow apparent axial swinging of the visible half of the moon's surface, causing parts near the limb or edge to be alternately visible and invisible. **a** *L. in longitude* has a period of a month, depending on the moon's place in its elliptic orbit. **b** *L. in latitude* is the alternate disappearance and reappearance of the poles. **c** *Diurnal*, or *parallactic*, *libration* is characterized by visibility of narrow areas on the upper limb, at rising and setting, and invisibility of corresponding parts on the lower limb.

li'bra-to-ry (lī'brā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Balancing, moving like a balance, as it tends to an equipoise or level.

li-bret'tist (lĭ-brĕt'ĭst), *n.* A libretto writer.

li-bret'to (lĭ-brĕt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TOS (-ōz), It. -TI (-tē). [It., dim. of *libro* book, L. *liber*. See LIBEL.] *Music.* **a** The text, or words, of an opera or for an extended piece of music. **b** The book containing the text.

li'bri-form (lī'brĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*liber* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Having the form of liber, or resembling liber, or bast.
libriform cell, *Bot.*, a slender, thick-walled, and often pitted wood cell, usually without protoplasmic contents.

Li-bur'ni-an (lī-bûr'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Liburnia, an ancient country on the northeast coast of the Adriatic.
Liburnian galley, a fast, light, large-sailed, sharp-prowed galley invented by the Liburnian pirates and used by the Romans at the battle of Actium.

Lib'y-an (lĭb'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Libya, the part of northern Africa west of Egypt, or its inhabitants; also, designating, or pertaining to, the Hamitic languages spoken in this area. — *n.* A native of ancient Libya, inhabited by Hamitic peoples, some of whom are represented in Egyptian paintings (1500–1300 B. C.) as light of skin, with blue eyes and reddish hair; also, the Libyan dialects, or one of them (see HAMITIC).
Libyan horse, the stock or race of horses to which belong the barb, the Arabian, and from which the modern thoroughbreds are in part derived.

Lib'y-the-i'næ (-thē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. Λίβυς a Libyan, African + *θέα* aspect.] *Zoöl.* A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies consisting of the snout butterflies, distinguished by their long palpi, which they carry extended in front of the head. A common North American representative, *Libythea bachmanii*, is reddish brown with black and white markings. Its larva feeds on the hackberry.

Li-ca'ni-a (lī-kā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., perh. fr. the Galibi name *caligni*, by transposition of letters.] *Bot.* A large genus of rosaceous trees having alternate simple leaves and small panicled flowers with a 1-celled ovary. Most of the species are natives of the West Indies and South America, many of them being noted for their hard wood. *L. guianensis* is the Cayenne rose, or pottery-bark tree.

li'cense, li'cence (lī'sĕns), *n.* [F. *licence*, L. *licentia*, fr. *licere* to be permitted. Cf. ILLICIT, LEISURE.] **1.** Authority or liberty given to do or forbear any act; permission to do something (specified); esp., a formal permission from the proper authorities to perform certain acts or to carry on a certain business which without such permission would be illegal; also, the document embodying such permission; as, a *license* to preach, to practice medicine, to sell gunpowder or intoxicating liquors.
2. Specif.: **a** *Real Estate Law.* An authority granted to a person to do an act or acts on the land of another without having an interest therein. A license is not an *easement.*

> A *license*, as has been authoritatively stated, "passeth no interest, nor alters, or transfers property in anything, but only makes an action lawful which without it had been unlawful" (Thomas v. Sorrell, Vaughan, 351) *T. E. Holland.*

b *Patent Law.* An authority to exercise one or more of the privileges secured by a patent.
3. Any permitted unusual freedom of action; as, considerable *license* must be allowed to a general in the field.
4. Excess of liberty; freedom abused, or used in contempt of law or decorum; disregard of law or propriety.

> *License* they mean when they cry liberty. *Milton*

5. That deviation from strict fact, form, or rule in which an artist or writer indulges, assuming that it will be permitted for the sake of the advantage or effect gained; as, poetic *license;* grammatical *license.*
6. Leave to depart; hence, leave; as, to take one's *license* of a country. *Obs.*
Syn. — See FREEDOM.

li'cense, li'cence, *v. t.*; LI'CENSED or LI'CENCED (-sĕnst); LI'CENS-ING or LI'CENC-ING (-sĕn-sĭng) **1.** To permit or authorize, esp. to permit or authorize by formal license; to give license to, as, to *license* a man to preach; to *license* a theater; to *license* the sale of liquor.
2. To give to (one) permission to depart; to dismiss. *Obs.*

li'censed, li'cenced (lī'sĕnst), *p. a.* **1.** Having a license, permitted or authorized by license; as, a *licensed* traffic.
2. Permitted an unusual freedom; privileged; allowed; as, he is a *licensed* jester.
licensed, *or* licenced, victualer, one who has a license to keep an inn or eating house; esp., a victualer who has a license to sell intoxicating liquors.

li'cen-see', li'cen-cee' (lī'sĕn-sē'), *n.* *Law.* The person to whom a license is given.

li'cens-er, li'cenc-er (lī'sĕn-sẽr), *n.* One who licenses.

li'cen-sor (lī'sĕn-sẽr), *n.* One who grants a license; — the usual word in law books, and not *licenser.*

li-cen'ti-ate (lī-sĕn'shĭ-āt), *n.* [LL. *licentiatus*, fr. *licentiare* to allow to do anything, fr. L. *licentia* license. See LICENSE, *n.*] **1.** A friar authorized to receive confessions and grant absolution in all places. *Obs.*
2. One who has a license to exercise a profession, esp. one granted by a university or other degree-conferring body; as, a *licentiate* in medicine or theology; also, in some churches, as the Presbyterian, one licensed to preach but not yet installed as a pastor.
3. One who takes license, or acts without restraint. *Obs.*
4. On the continent of Europe, a university degree intermediate between that of bachelor and that of doctor.

li-cen'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* **1.** To give liberty, permission, scope, or a license to. *Obs. or R.*
2. To dismiss; discharge. *Rare.*

li-cen'tious (lī-sĕn'shŭs), *a.* [L. *licentiosus:* cf. F. *licencieux.* See LICENSE.] **1.** Characterized by license; unrestrained by law or morality; lawless; immoral; as, a *licentious* press or stage. "*Licentious* wickedness." *Shak.*
2. Specif.: Lewd; lascivious; offending against chastity; as, a *licentious* man; *licentious* behavior.
3. Unrestrained by strict rules of correctness; as, a *licentious* manner of writing, of painting. "A very *licentious* translator." *Johnson.*
Syn. — Unrestrained, uncurbed, uncontrolled, unruly, ungovernable, wanton, profligate, dissolute, lax, loose, sensual, impure, unchaste, lascivious, immoral. — **li-cen'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **li-cen'tious-ness**, *n.*

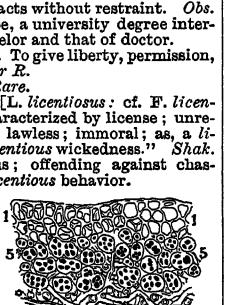

Lichen. Transverse Section of Thallus of *Sticta fuliginosa*, highly magnified. 1 Upper, and 3 Lower, Epidermal Layer; 3 Rhizoids; 4 Medullary Layer; 5 Gonidial Layer, showing numerous Gonidia.

lich (lĭch), *n.* [AS. *līc* body. See LIKE, *a.*] **a** Body; trunk. *Obs.* **b** Corpse. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

li'chen (lī'kĕn; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. λειχήν.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan genus of plants including the lichens and liverworts.
2. One of a group of thallophytic plants growing as epiphytes, on rocks, bark, etc. They have a flat or branching thallus, not differentiated into stem and leaf, but varying greatly in texture, being foliaceous, crustaceous, fruticose, or gelatinous (see these terms). A lichen is a composite organism, consisting of an ascomycetous (rarely basidiomycetous) fungus living symbiotically with an alga. The hyphæ of the fungus envelop the algal cells, called *gonidia*, and derive organized food materials from them; while the algæ are in turn protected from external injury or exposure. Lichens resemble ascomycetous fungi in their mode of sexual reproduction; they also develop *soredia*, or vegetative brood bodies. Before their structure was definitely ascertained they were ranked as a class coördinate with the Algæ and Fungi, but are now included among the latter. Many lichens are of commercial importance as furnishing dyes or articles of food. See ICELAND MOSS, REINDEER MOSS, ARCHIL, LITMUS, also GONIDIA, SYMBIOSIS.

> *Lichens* are perennial; they grow very slowly, but they attain an extreme age. Some species, grown on the primitive rocks of the highest mountain ranges in the world, are estimated to have attained an age of at least a thousand years. *M. C. Cooke.*

3. *Med.* A name given to several varieties of skin disease, esp. to one characterized by the eruption of small, conical or flat, reddish pimples, which, if unchecked, tend to spread and produce great and even fatal exhaustion.

Li-che'nes (lī-kē'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A former class of Thallophyta coördinate with the Algæ and Fungi, and including the lichens, — now regarded as a subdivision of the Fungi, and generally treated under the names *Ascolichenes* and *Basidiolichenes* (see these words).

li-chen'ic (lī-kĕn'ĭk), *a.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, lichens. **b** *Chem.* Fumaric *Obs.*

li'chen-in (lī'kĕn-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A gelatinous carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, isomeric with starch, extracted from several species of moss and lichen, esp. from Iceland moss.

li'chen-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [*lichen* + *-ism.*] *Bot.* The symbiotic union between certain algæ and fungi, resulting in the production of lichens.

li'chen-oid (-oid), *a.* [*lichen* + *-oid.*] **1.** *Bot.* Resembling, or characteristic of, lichens.
2. *Med.* Resembling lichen.

li'chen-oid, *n.* *Med.* A disease of the tongue marked by a spreading eruption.

li'chen-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ'), *n.* [*lichen* + *-logy.*] The study of lichens; botany that treats of lichens. — **li'chen-o-log'ic** (-ŏ-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **li'chen-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

li'chen-ose (lī'kĕn-ōs) } *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Pertaining to, or re-
li'chen-ous (lī'kĕn-ŭs) } sembling, lichens; abounding in, or covered with, lichens.
2. *Med.* Like, or pertaining to, lichen.

lich gate (lĭch). A covered gate through which the corpse is carried to the church or burial place, and where the bier is placed to await the clergyman. Though sometimes of architectural importance, it is commonly an ordinary gate with a hoodlike structure over it. *Archaic or Dial.*

lich path, road, *or* way. The path by which a corpse has been carried to the grave. *Archaic or Dial.*

Lich'ten-berg's fig'ures (lĭk'tĕn-bĕrgs). *Elec.* Figures produced by moving a charged body over the surface of a dielectric and then sprinkling upon the latter a mixture of powdered red lead and sulphur. The sulphur will adhere to the positive parts of the dielectric, and the red lead to the negative parts. A mixture of vermilion and lycopodium powder may be so used. So called because first observed by the German physicist Georg C. Lichtenberg.

lich'wake' (lĭch'wāk'), *n.* [*lich* + *wake.*] The night watch kept over a corpse. Cf. WAKE. *Archaic or Dial.*

Li-cin'i-an (lī-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* *Rom. Hist.* Of or pert. to C. Licinius Calvus, surnamed Stolo, tribune of the people B. C. 376–367, who with his colleague, L. Sextius, introduced compromise measures in favor of the rights of the plebeians.
Licinian laws *or* rogations. See AGRARIAN, *a.*

lic'it (lĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *licitus* permitted, lawful, fr. *licere:* cf. F. *licite.* See LICENSE.] Lawful; permitted. — **lic'it-ly**, *adv.* — **lic'it-ness**, *n.*
Syn. — See LAWFUL.

lick (lĭk), *n.* [See LICK, *v.*] **1.** Act of licking; a stroke of the tongue in licking. "A *lick* at the honey pot." *Dryden.*
2. A small quantity or amount of anything such as might be taken upon the tongue; as, a *lick* of flour.
3. A quick and careless application of anything, as if by a stroke of the tongue; as, to put on a *lick* of paint. Also, a small quantity of any substance so applied. *Colloq.* "A *lick* of court whitewash." *T. Gray.*
4. **a** A place where salt is found on the surface of the earth, to which wild animals resort to lick it up; — often, but not always, near salt springs. **b** An artificial saline preparation given to sheep and cattle to lick.
5. **a** A slap; a quick stroke. *Colloq.* "A *lick* across the face." *Dryden.* **b** *pl.* A whipping or beating.
6. A burst of speed or energy; a spell (of work); as, men and horses put in their best *licks* at bringing up the guns; he has n't done a *lick* of work for a week. *Dial. or Colloq.*
a lick and a promise, a slovenly performance of a task as if giving a dab at it and promising to return. *Colloq.*

lick, *v. t.*; LICKED (lĭkt); LICK'ING. [AS. *liccian;* akin to D. *likken*, G. *lecken*, Icel. *leikja*, Dan. *lække*, Sw. *slicka*, Goth. *bilaigōn*, L. *lingere*, Gr. λείχειν, Skr. *rih.*] **1.** To draw the tongue over; to touch with the tongue; to lap; as, the cat *licked* the cream.
2. To take up with the tongue; to lap; — usually followed by *up*; as, the cat *licked up* the cream.
3. To bring into a specified condition by licking; as, the cat *licked* the kitten dry.
4. To flicker around; to lap; as, flames *licked* the roof.
5. To beat; to thrash; to whip; to flog. *Colloq.*
6. To overcome; to surpass; to excel; to defeat. *Colloq.*
> Nothing can *lick* it. *Dickens.*

lick'er (lĭk'ẽr), *n.* One who licks.

lick'er (lĭk'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. LIQUOR.] Liquor. *Colloq.*

lick'er-ish (lĭk'ẽr-ĭsh), *a.* [ME. *likerous*, *lykerous*, fr. *liker* dainty, fond of delicacies, AS. *līcor* delicacy, fr. *līcian* to please; akin to E. *like*, *v.*] **1.** Fond of delicacies; dainty; nice; epicurean. *Obs.*
2. Fond of liquor; addicted to drink. *Colloq.*
3. Tempting to the palate; delicious. *Obs.*
4. Lecherous; lascivious. *Obs.*

lick'er-ish-ness, *n.* **1.** Fondness for delicacies. *Obs.*
2. Fondness for liquor. *Colloq.*
3. Lecherousness. *Obs.*

lick'er-ous (lĭk'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *likerous*, *lykerous*, fr. *liker* dainty, fond of delicacies, AS. *līcor* delicacy, fr. *līcian* to please; akin to E. *like*, *v.*] **1.** Fond of delicacies; dainty; nice; epicurean. *Obs.*
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lick'er-ous-ness, *n.* **1.** Fondness for delicacies. *Obs.*
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lick'ing (lĭk'ĭng), *n.*

to OS. *likkōn*, D. *likken*, OHG. *lecchōn*, G. *lecken*, Goth. *bi-laigōn*, Russ. *lizat'*, OIr. *ligim* I lick, L. *lingere*, Gr. λείχειν, Skr. *lih*, *rih*. Cf. LECHER, RELISH.] **1.** To draw or pass the tongue over; as, a dog *licks* his master's hand.
2. To lap; to take in with the tongue. *Obs. or R.*
3. To pass, or play, over or about, like a tongue; as, the flames *licked* the woodwork.
4. a To strike with repeated blows for punishment, to thrash; flog. *Colloq.* **b** To whip or conquer, as in a pugilistic encounter; to overcome; vanquish. *Colloq.*
to lick into shape, to give proper form to; — from a notion that the bear's cubs are born shapeless and subsequently formed by licking. *Hudibras.* — **to l. one's chops** *or* **lips,** to manifest, or feel, greedy anticipation of delightful food or other pleasure. — **to l. spittle,** to fawn with disgusting obsequiousness; to toady. — **to l. the dust. a** To be slain; to fall in battle. "His enemies shall *lick the dust.*" *Ps.* lxxii. 9. **b** To show abject servility. "They shall *lick the dust* like a serpent." *Micah* vii 17. — **to l. up,** to take all of by licking, to devour; to consume entirely. *Num.* xxii. 4. *Shak.*

lick (lĭk), *v. i.* **1.** To dart, as a tongue in licking.
I saw a sword *lick* out . . like a snake's tongue. *Kipling*
2. To conquer; win; as, our side *licked. Slang.*
3. To work or move with energy; — only in such phrases as, he rode away as fast as he could *lick.*

lick'er-in', *n.* The drum, or cylinder, in a carding machine, which takes the lap from the feed rollers.

lick'er-ish, liq'uor-ish (lĭk'ẽr-ĭsh), *a.* [From an OF. dial. form, influenced by E. *lick.* Cf. LECHEROUS.] **1.** Eager; craving; desirous; esp., eager to taste or enjoy; greedy for dainty fare. "The *lickerish* palate of the glutton." *Bp. Hall.* "*Liquorish* affection to gold." *Swift.*
2. Tempting the appetite; dainty. *Obs. or R.* "*Lickerish* baits, fit to insnare a brute." *Milton.*
3. Lecherous; lustful. *Robert of Brunne.*

lick'ing, *n.* **1.** A lapping with the tongue.
2. A flogging; a thrashing. *Colloq.*
3. A putting into shape.
4. Act or process of taking the lap from the feed rollers in a carding machine by the licker-in.

lick'pen'ny (lĭk'pĕn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). A devourer or absorber of money. "Law is a *lickpenny.*" *Scott.*

lick'-spit', lick'-spit'tle, *n.* An abject parasite or toady

lic'o-rice, liq'uo-rice (lĭk'ō-rĭs), *n.* [ME. *licoris*, through Old French (cf. OF. *rvcolice*, F. *réglisse*), fr. L. *liquiritia*, corrupted fr. *glycyrrhiza*, Gr. γλυκύρριζα, γλυκύς sweet + ῥίζα root. Cf. GLYCERIN, GLYCYRRHIZA; WORT.] **1. a** A European fabaceous plant (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*) with pinnate leaves and spikes of blue flowers. **b** Any other species of this genus. **c** Any of various plants more or less resembling the above; — usually with qualifying adjective or attributive; as, Indian *licorice.*
2. The dried root of the plant (*G. glabra*) or an extract from it, used in medicine (chiefly in bronchial affections), also in brewing, in flavoring tobacco, in confectionery, etc. The evaporated extract is commonly called **stick,** or **Spanish,** licorice. It has a very sweet, slightly astringent, and sometimes nauseating taste.

licorice, *or* **liquorice, root. a** The root of licorice. **b** The wild licorice (*Glycyrrhizæ lepidota*). *U. S.*

licorice, *or* **liquorice, vetch.** A European milk vetch (*Astragalus glycyphyllos*); — so called from its sweet root.

lic'tor (lĭk'tŏr), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* An officer who bore an ax and fasces or rods, as insignia of his office. His duty was to attend the chief magistrates when they appeared in public, to clear the way, and cause due respect to be paid to them, also to apprehend and punish criminals.

Lid'u-a'la (lĭd'ū-ä'lä), *n.* [Makassar.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic fan palms having prickly leafstalks and large branching spikes of perfect flowers. See PENANG-LAWYER.

lid (lĭd), *n.* [AS *hlid*, akin to *hlīdan* (in comp.) to cover, shut, OS. *hlīdan* (in comp.), D. *lid* lid, OHG. *hlut*, G. augen*lid* eyelid, Icel. *hliðr* gate, gateway.] **1.** That which covers the opening of a vessel, box, or other hollow contrivance; a movable cover; as, the *lid* of a chest; stove *lid.*
2. The cover of the eye; an eyelid.
3. Anything used to close an opening; as, a window *lid;* pocket *lid. Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. *Bot.* **a** In mosses, the operculum. **b** The upper half of a pyxis. **c** The top of the calyx in myrtaceous plants.
5. Each of the covers of a book. *Colloq.*
6. *Mining.* A flat or slightly wedge-shaped cap between the top of a prop and the roof of a working.

lid cell. *Bot.* **a** One of the terminal cells closing the neck of an archegonium until the maturation of the egg cell. **b** The uppermost cell of the antheridium in ferns.

lid'ded, *a.* Covered with, or having, a lid or lids.

lid'flow'er (lĭd'flou'ẽr), *n.* The flower of any myrtaceous shrub or tree of the genus *Chytraculia;* — so called from the lidlike calyx. Also, the plant itself.

lid'less (lĭd'lĕs), *a.* Having no lid; not covered with the lids, as the eyes; hence, sleepless; watchful.
A *lidless* watcher of the public weal. *Tennyson.*

lie (lī), *n.* [AS. *lyge;* akin to D. *leugen*, OHG. *lugm*, G. *lüge*, *lug*, Icel. *lygi*, Dan. & Sw. *lögn*, Goth. *liugn.* See LIE to utter a falsehood.] **1.** A falsehood uttered or acted for the purpose of deception; an intentional statement of an untruth designed to mislead another. The use of the word *lie* usually implies strong moral censure and a charge of intention to affect wrongfully the acts, opinions, or affections of another. Thus the false statements of a sleight-of-hand performer intended to deceive his audience would not be termed *lies.*
The proper notion of a *lie* is an endeavoring to deceive another by signifying that to him as true, which we ourselves think not to be so. *S. Clarke.*
2 Anything which misleads or deceives; as, his cordiality was a *lie.* "Wishing this *lie* of life was o'er." *Trench.*
3. A charge of lying; as, he would take a *lie* from no man. Cf. *to give the lie,* under GIVE.
Syn. — Untruth, falsehood, deception. See FALSITY.

lie (lī), *v. i.*; LIED (līd); LY'ING (lī'ĭng). [ME. *lien*, *ligen*, *legen*, *leogen*, AS. *lēogan;* akin to D. *liegen*, OS. & OHG. *liogan*, G. *lugen*, Icel. *ljūga*, Sw. *ljuga*, Dan. *lyve*, Goth. *liugan*, Russ. *lgat'.*] **1.** To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive; to tell or act a lie. See LIE, *n.*
2. To create a false or misleading impression; to convey an untruth; as, many tombstone inscriptions *lie.*
to lie in one's throat, to lie flatly or abominably.

lie, *v. t.* **1.** To charge with lying; to give the lie to. *Obs.*
2. To affect in a specified way by lying; as, he *lied* their character away; he *lied* himself out of trouble.

lie, *v. i.; pret.* LAY (lā), *p. p.* LAIN (lān), or, *Obs.,* LIEN (lī'ĕn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LY'ING. [ME. *lien*, *liggen*, AS. *licgan;* akin to D. *liggen*, OHG. *ligen*, *lichen*, G. *liegen*, Icel. *liggja*, Sw. *ligga*, Dan. *ligge*, Goth. *ligan*, Russ. *leżhat'*, L. *lectus* bed, Gr. λεχος bed, λέξασθαι to lie. Cf. LAIR, LAW, LAY, *v. t.*, LITTER, LOW, *adj.*] **1.** To have or assume a position as of rest extended on the ground, a bed, or any support; to be, or to put one's self, in a recumbent position; to be prostrate; to be stretched out; — often with *down;* also, *Archaic,* with a reflexive pronoun.
The watchful traveler . .
Lay down again, and closed his weary eyes. *Dryden.*
2. To be in a position implying helplessness, as of one recumbent; as, he *lies* in prison or at the mercy of foes
3. Of inanimate things: To be or remain in a flat or horizontal position upon any broad support; as, the book *lies* on the table; snow *lies* on the fields.
4. To be still or quiet; to subside. *Obs.*
The wind is loud and will not *lie.* *Shak.*
5. To be, or remain for a time, in a condition, esp. one of inactivity, concealment, disuse, or the like; as, he *lay* in ambush; the field *lies* fallow; the grouse *lie* well to-day.
6. To be situated; to occupy a certain place or position; as, Ireland *lies* west of England; the meadows *lie* along the river; the ship *lay* in port; the difficulty *lies* here.
The light that *lies* in woman's eyes *T' Moore*
That way madness *lies.* *Shak.*
7. a To have direction; to extend; to stretch out; as, the road *lies* open before you; his taste does not *lie* in that direction; the path *lies* along the coast. **b** *Naut.* Of a ship, to direct its course; as, this craft can *lie* close to the wind.
8. To reside, esp. temporarily; to sojourn; lodge; sleep; specif., of an army, fleet, ship, or commander, to be in camp or quarters or temporarily stationed.
Mr. Quinion *lay* at our house that night *Dickens.*
9. To be or exist, to belong or pertain; to consist; — with *in;* as, the remedy *lies* in perfect rest; his greatness *lay* in his character; it does not *lie* in an accomplice's mouth to rebuke him.
10. a To continue (doing something). *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **b** With *at* or *about,* to engage in some occupation or live in a specified way. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
11. *Law.* To be sustainable or admissible; to be capable of being maintained. "An appeal *lies* in this case." *Parsons.*
12. To appertain; belong. *Obs.*
☞ The forms of *lie* are often ignorantly or carelessly confounded with those of the transitive verb *lay.*
to lie along. a To lie flat or at full length; to be prostrate. *Archaic.* **b** *Naut.* Of a ship, to careen under pressure of the wind. *Obs. or R.* — **to l. along the shore,** *Naut.,* to coast, keeping land in sight. *Rare.* — **to l. at,** to importune; to urge. *Obs.* — **to l. athwart,** *Naut.,* to ride, with head to the wind, across the tide; — said of a vessel at anchor. — **to l. at one's door.** See under DOOR. — **to l. at the heart,** to be an object of affection, desire, or anxiety. — **to l. back,** to lean backwards; as, he *lay back* in his chair and laughed. — **to l. by. a** To remain with or near, to be at hand; as, he has the manuscript *lying by* him; the ship *lay by* the wreck till morning. **b** To rest, to intermit labor, activity, progress, etc.; to be in a state or condition of disuse; as, his guns and dogs *lay by* that season; we *lay by* during the heat of the day. **c** To keep a mistress. *Obs.* — **to l. down. a** To go to bed for the night. *Obs., Dial., or Affected.* "Then my mistress used to rise what time she now *lies down.*" *Sheridan Knowles.* **b** To lie on a bed or couch for a brief rest. *Colloq.* **c** To be brought to bed of a child; to lie in. *Obs.* **d** To submit abjectly to defeat or disappointment; to yield without further struggle; as, he *lay down* like a coward. *Colloq.* — **to l. hard** *or* **heavy upon,** to press or weigh upon; to bear hard upon; to oppress. — **to l. in. a** To be in childbed. **b** To cost; as, it *lay* me in five shillings. *Obs.* **c** *Naut.* To come in from the yards; — commonly *lay in.* — **to l. in grant,** *or* **to l. in livery,** to be within the class of things which may be disposed of by grant, or by livery. — **to l., or l. up, in lavender,** to be in jail or confinement. *Obs.* — **to l. in one,** to be in the power of one; to depend on one; as, all their hopes *lie in* him. "As much as *lieth in you,* live peaceably with all men." *Rom.* xii. 18. — **to l. in wait,** to wait, to wait in concealment; to lie in ambush. — **to l. low. a** To lie prostrate, overthrown or abased. **b** To remain in hiding, or to live very inconspicuously. *Colloq.* **c** To hide one's purposes or intentions. *Slang.* — **to l. off. a** *Naut.* To keep a little away from the shore or a vessel. **b** To cease work for a time; to rest during a period of exertion. **c** To hold back in the early part of a race. *Slang.* — **to l. on. a** To depend on; as, his life *lies on* the result. **b** To bear or weigh on, as a burden; as, this trouble *lies on* my heart. **c** To rest upon as an obligation, duty, or responsibility. — **to l. on one's head,** to be imputed to one.
When he gets more of her than sharp words, let it *lie on my head.* *Shak.*
— **to lie,** *or* **rest, on the oars,** to cease rowing and, usually, raise the oar blades out of water by bearing down upon the handles; hence, to cease from work of any kind; to be idle; to rest. — **to l. over. a** To remain unpaid when overdue, as a note. **b** To be deferred to some future occasion, as a resolution in a deliberative body. **c** *Naut.* Of a ship, to heel under the pressure of wind or sea. — **to l. the course,** *Naut.,* to sail in the desired direction. — **to l. to. a** *Naut.* Of a vessel, to lie as nearly stationary as feasible with head to windward. **b** To direct all one's strength and skill to the doing or using of (one's work, implements of toil, etc.); as, the crew *lay to* their oars — **to l under,** to be subject to; to suffer; as, *to lie under* suspicion; *to lie under* the necessity of doing anything. — **to l. up. a** To rest from work or activity; to keep to one's bed, room, den, or the like. **b** *Naut.* Of a ship, to go into, or remain in, a dock or the like, as for the winter. **c** To shape a course in a specified direction. *Obs. or R.* — **to l. upon. a** = TO LIE AT. *Obs* **b** = TO LIE ON — **to l. with a** To lodge, or sleep, with. *Archaic.* **b** To have sexual intercourse with *Archaic.* **c** To rest with; to belong to as a duty or the like; as, it *lies with* you to make amends.

lie (lī), *n.* [From 4th LIE.] **1.** The position or manner in which anything lies; the lay, as of land or country.
He surveyed with his own eyes . . . the *lie* of the country on the side towards Thrace. *Jowett (Thucyd.)*
2 The haunt of an animal; covert; as, a fine trout *lie.*
3. *Golf.* **a** The position of a ball on the course. **b** The inclination of a club held on the ground in a striking position.
4. A layer. *Rare. Oxf. E. D.*
5. *Railroads.* A side track for loading and unloading cars.

lie'ber-kühn (lē'bẽr-kün), *n.* [After the inventor, J. N. *Lieberkühn*, German anatomist.] *Optics.* An annular metallic mirror, usually concave, attached to the objective-glass end of a microscope, to throw light on opaque objects.

Lie'ber-mann's re-ac'tion (lē'bẽr-mänz). [After *Liebermann*, German chemist.] *Chem.* **a.** A reaction resulting in a blue or violet coloration, produced by warming a nitrosamine or a nitrate with phenol and sulphuric acid, diluting, and adding alkali. **b** A reaction resulting in a deep blue coloration, produced by heating an albumin with hydrochloric acid

‖ **Lied** (lēt), *n.; G. pl.* LIEDER (lē'dẽr). [G.] *Music.* A German lyric or lay; a German song. The *Lied* includes the **Volkslied,** or traditional folk song of forgotten origins; the **Volkstumliches Lied,** written by an individual composer in the manner of folk song; and the artistically elaborated **Kunstlied.** Its music is either strophic or *durchcomponirt*, i. e., differing for each stanza. Cf. CANZONE, CHANSON.

lief (lēf), *a.; comp.* LIEF'ER (-ẽr); LIEF'EST. [ME. *leef*, *lef*, *leof*, AS. *léof;* akin to OS. *liof*, OFries. *liaf*, D. *lief*, G. *lieb*, OHG. *liob*, Icel. *ljūfr*, Sw. *ljuf*, Goth. *liubs*, and E. *love.* See LOVE; cf BELIEVE, LEAVE, *n.*, FURLOUGH, LIBIDINOUS.]
1. Dear; beloved, precious *Archaic.*
As thou art *lief* and dear. *Tennyson*
2. (Used with a form of the verb *to be,* and the dative of the personal pronoun.) Pleasing; agreeable; acceptable; preferable. *Obs.* See LIEF, *adv.*
Full *lief* me were this counsel for to hide *Chaucer.*
Death me *liefer* were than such despite *Spenser.*
3. Willing; disposed; glad; desirous; fain. *Archaic.*
I am not *lief* to gab *Chaucer.*
He up arose, however *lief* or loth. *Spenser.*

lief, *adv.* Gladly; willingly; freely; — now used only in the phrases, *had as lief, would as lief, had* or *would liefer,* etc.; as, I had, or would, as *lief* go as not.
All women *liefest* would
Be sovereign of man's love. *Gower*
I had as *lief* the town crier spoke my lines. *Shak.*
Far *liefer* by his dear hand had I die. *Tennyson.*
☞ The comparative *liefer* with *had* or *would,* and followed by the infinitive, either with or without the sign *to,* signifies *prefer, choose as prefer able, would* or *had rather.* In the 16th century *rather* was substituted for *liefer* in such constructions in literary English, and has continued to be generally so used. See HAVE, *Note,* for *had as lief,* etc.

lief, *n.* **1.** A dear one; a sweetheart. *Archaic.*
2. Used as a title of respect in addressing a superior. *Obs.*

liege (lēj), *a.* [ME. *lege, lege, liege,* OF. *liege, lige,* F. *lige;* prob. fr. (assumed) LL. *leudicus,* fr. LL. *leudes* (whence F. *leudes*) fief holders, great vassals, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *liut* people, G. *leute,* OS *liud,* AS. *léod, léode* (cf. LEDE). F. *lige* and LL. *ligius,* liege, are due to confusion with L. *ligare* to bind. Cf. the origin of the feudal term *homage,* fr. L. *homo* man.] **1.** *Feudalism.* Prob. lit., fief-holding: hence: **a** Having the right to receive, or pertaining to, allegiance and service; as, a *liege* lord; *liege* homage.
He reverenced his *liege* lady there. *Tennyson*
b Bound to service and allegiance, as to a liege lord; as, a *liege* man; a *liege* subject.
2. Bound to loyalty or fidelity; hence, loyal; faithful.

liege, *n.* **1.** A liege lord; a feudal superior to whom allegiance and service are due; a lord paramount.
Liege of all loiterers and malcontents. *Shak.*
2. A liege subject; a vassal bound to feudal service and allegiance; a liegeman.

liege man, *or* **liege'man** (lēj'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A vassal serving his lord under a solemn obligation and entitled to receive protection from him; hence, a devoted adherent and follower. — **liege'-man-ship,** *n. Rare.*

liege pou'stie (lēj pou'stĭ) [OF. *lige* + *poesté* power, L. *potestas.*] *Scots Law.* Perfect, i. e., legal, power; specif., health requisite to do legal acts.
The term properly opposed to deathbed is *liege poustie,* by which is understood a state of health; and it gets that name because persons in health have the lawful power of disposing of their property at pleasure. *Erskine's Principles*

Lie line coördinates (lē). *Math.* The expressions $xdy - ydx$, $xdz - zdx$, $ydz - zdy$, $-dx$, dy, $-dz$, resulting from viewing a line as determined by a pair of consecutive points; — after the Norwegian mathematician Sophus Lie (1842–99).

lick. † LIKE.

lick'-dish', *n.* A parasite. *Obs.*

lickely. † LIKELY

lick'en. Obs or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of LIKEN.

lick'er, *n.* One that licks.

lick'er-ing, *a.* Prob., lickerish. *Obs.* [*adv.* of LICKERISH]

lick'er-ish-ly, liq'uor-ish-ly. **lick'er-ish-ness,** liq'uor-ish-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lick'er-ous, *a.* Lickerish. — **lick'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **lick'er-ous-ness,** *n. All Obs.* [*Obs.*]

lickestre, *n.* A woman lecher.

lick'e-ty-cut' (lĭk'ẽ-tĭ-), *adv.* Also **lickity-cut. Lickety-split.** *Slang, U. S.*

lick'e-ty-split', *adv.* Also **lickity-split.** With a rush; at great speed. *Slang, U. S.* [*n.,* 2.]

licking disease. *Veter.* See PICA,

lick'ly, *adv.* [Cf LIKELY.] Gladly; with a will. *Obs. Scot.*

lickor. Obs. compar. of LIKE.

lick'or-ice. Var. of LICORICE.

lick'-spig'ot, *n.* **a** A tapster. *Obs. or R.* **b** A parasite. *Obs*

lick'spit'tling, *n.* Servile flattering; toadying. [*Obs.*]

lick'-trench'er, *n.* A lick-dish.

Lic. Med. *Abbr.* Licentiate in Medicine.

licne. † LIKEN.

licor. † LIQUOR.

licorice, *or* **liquorice, fern.** Any of several ferns of the genus *Polypodium,* having rootstocks of a sweetish flavor.

licorice, *or* **liquorice, sugar.** Glycyrrhizic acid.

licorice, *or* **liquorice, weed.** Broomweed a.

licorn, licorne, *n.* [F. *licorne.*]

Mil. = UNICORN, howitzer *Hist.*

licorous. † LICKEROUS.

licour. † LIQUOR

lict. † LIGHT.

licter. † LITTER. [lictor. *R.*]

lic-to'ri-an, *a.* Of or pert. to a lictor. † LIQUOR.

lid, *v. t.* To put a lid on.

lidde. † LID. [LITHER]

Lid'der. Obs. or Scot var. of LID'DER-ON, *n.* [See LITHER, *a.*] A scoundrel; rascal. *Obs.*

lide. † LEDE, LID.

Lide (līd), *n.* [AS. *hlyda.*] The month of March. *Obs. or Dial. Eng*

Lide flower (līd), *or* **Lide lily** The daffodil. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lideno. † LEDEN

lid'gate (*dial* lĭd'gāt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *hlidgeat.* See LID; GATE a door.] A gate, esp. a swinging gate *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lidge. † LEDGE.

lidger. † LEDGER [DERON.]

lidrone. Obs or Scot. var. of LID-

lie. † LEE.

lie'-a-bed', *n.* One who lies in bed late in the morning.

lie'ben-er-ite (lē'bĕn-ẽr-īt), *n.* [After L. *Liebener*] *Min.* A variety of pinite See PINITE

Lie'ber-kühn's crypts *or* **glands** (lē'bẽr-kunz). [See LIEBERKUHN.] *Anat.* = CRYPTS OF LIEBERKÜHN

Lieb'frau-milch' (lē p'frou-mĭlK'), **Lieb'frau-en-milch** (lēp'frou-ĕn-), *n.* [G.] A kind of wine. See RHINE WINE.

Lie'big bulbs (lē'bĭg). [See LIEBIGITE.] A form of potash bulb.

lie'big-ite (-ĭt), *n.* [After Baron Justus von *Liebig,* Ger. chemist.] *Min.* An apple-green mineral occurring as concretions or coatings. It is a hydrous carbonate of uranium and calcium.

lief'-by' *n. Obs. or Dial. Eng* 1. A bedfellow; a mistress.
2. One held in reserve; a neutral.

‖ **Lie'der-kranz** (lē'dẽr-kränts), *n.; pl* -KRÄNZE (krĕn'tsĕ). [G. lit., a song table.] *Music.* A men's choral society or club; also, a meeting or rehearsal of such a society; — a popular name.

‖ **lie'-de-vin'** (lē'dẽ-vĂN'), *n* [F., lit. lees of wine.] A color of silk, pottery, etc., usually a dusky red, like lees of wine

lief † LEAF, LIFE.

‖ **lief'-heb'ber,** *n.* [D. *liefhebber,* orig a lover. Cf. LIEF, *a.;* HAVE.] An amateur; — also used mistakenly for *lover. Obs.*

lief'ly, *a.* [AS. *léoflic.*] Dear; delightful; lovely *Obs.*

lief'ly, *adv.* [AS. *léoflice.*] Dearly; willingly; gladly. *Obs*

lief'some. † LEESOME

liegeance. † LIGEANCE. [-DOM.]

liege'dom (lēj'dăm), *n* See

liege'ful-ly, *adv.* Loyally. *Rare.*

liege'less, *a. Rare* 1. Not bound to a superior. [superior.] 2. Disloyal; not faithful to a

lieger † LEDGER.

liege woman. *or* **liege'wom'an** (lēj'wo͝om'ăn), *n., fem.* of LIEGEMAN.

li'en (lē'ĕn ; lēn ; 277), *n.* [F. *lien* band, bond, tie, fr. L. *ligamen*, fr. *ligare* to bind. Cf. LEAGUE a union, LEAM a string, LEAMER, LIGAMENT.] *Law.* A legal claim ; a charge upon real or personal property for the satisfaction of some debt or duty ; a right in one to control or to hold and retain or enforce a charge against the property of another until some claim of the former is paid or satisfied. The **common-law lien** arises only in cases of possession of personal property, usually under a bailment, and confers only the right to retain the property until the claim is paid (though equity early afforded the relief of a foreclosure). It may be either for the satisfaction only of an obligation contracted in respect of the property itself (a **particular**, or **specific, lien**) or for the satisfaction of a balance due from the owner of the property to the lienor (**general lien**) not confined to the amount due in respect of the property itself. An **equitable lien** is one which is given effect in courts of equity, and arises usually constructively. It may be on real or personal property, and does not require possession of the property, being usually in effect a constructive trust, as in case of a vendor's lien, the lien of lis pendens, etc. A **maritime lien**, like the equitable lien, does not require possession of the property, and is enforced by a libel in admiralty, as the lien of sailors for wages on vessel and cargo. A **statutory lien** is given in certain cases by statutory provisions, as a **mechanic's lien**, for material (**materialman's lien**) or for labor supplied ; a **judgment lien**, arising on a judgment, usually only on filing of the judgment in the county where the real estate lies ; an **agricultural lien**, securing loans made on the strength of growing crops, etc.

li'en-ee' (lē'ĕn-ē' ; lēn'ē'), *n.* *Law.* One whose property is subject to a lien.

li'e-ni'tis (lī'ē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *lieno-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the spleen.

li-e'no- (lī-ē'nō-). A combining form from Latin *lien*, *lienis*, meaning *spleen*.

li'en-or (lē'ĕn-ôr ; lēn'-), *n.* *Law.* One having a lien.

No lien without privity between *lienor* and lienee *Wyatt Paine.*

li'en-ter'ic (lī'ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *lientericus*, Gr. λειεντερικός. See LIENTERY.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a lientery —*n.* A lientery.

li'en-ter-y (lī'ĕn-tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [Gr. λειεντερία ; λεῖος smooth, soft + ἔντερον an intestine : cf. F. *lientérie*.] *Med.* Diarrhea in which the food is discharged imperfectly digested.

li'er (lī'ẽr), *n.* [From 4th LIE.] One who lies down ; one who rests or remains, as in concealment. *Josh.* viii 14

li-erne' (lĭ-ûrn'). [F.] *Arch.* In Gothic vaulting, any rib which does not spring from the impost and is not a ridge rib, but passes from one boss or intersection of the principal ribs to another.

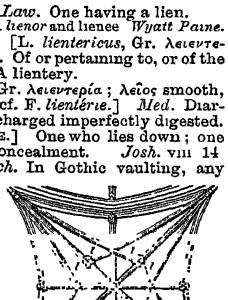

l l Liernes in Stellar Vault of Oxford Proscholium.

lie'-tea' (lī'tē'), *n.* [*lie* a falsehood + *tea*.] An imitation, or highly adulterated, tea prepared and colored for the foreign market by Chinese dealers.

lieu (lū ; 277), *n.* [F., OF. also *liu*, *leu*, fr. L. *locus* place. See LOCAL, LOCUS.] Place ; room ; stead ; — used chiefly in the phrase **in lieu of**, that is, *instead of ;* rarely in the phrase **in lieu**, that is, *instead ;* as, since he could not get this, he took that *in lieu*.

The plan of extortion had been adopted in *lieu* of the scheme of confiscation. *Burke*

lieu-ten'an-cy (lū-tĕn'ăn-sĭ ; 277 : *see* LIEUTENANT), *n.* **1.** **a** Office, rank, or commission, of a lieutenant. **b** Authority or command delegated to a lieutenant or agent. *Obs.* **2.** The body of lieutenants or subordinates. *Obs.*

The list of the *lieutenancy* of our metropolis. *Felton.*

3. The term of office, or jurisdiction, of a lieutenant.

lieu-ten'ant (lū-tĕn'ănt ; *in British usage usually, in the U. S. occas.*, lĕf-tĕn'ănt), *n.* [F., fr. *lieu* place + *tenant* holding, p. pr. of *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere*. See LIEU, TENANT ; cf. LOCUM TENENS.] **1.** An officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence ; a representative of, or substitute for, another in the performance of any duty.

The vicegerent or *lieutenant* of God. *Abp. Bramhall*

2. **a** A commissioned officer in an army or marine corps next below a captain. There are two grades in the United States army and Marine Corps, called *first* and *second lieutenant*, the former being higher in rank. A lieutenant is rarely addressed or referred to by his title, but is called "Mr." In the United States army and Marine Corps the insignia on shoulder straps of a first lieutenant are one silver embroidered bar at each end. A second lieutenant wears plain shoulder straps. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.* **b** A commissioned officer in the British navy, in rank next below a commander. **c** A commissioned officer in the United States navy, in rank next below a lieutenant commander. There are two grades, called **lieutenant** and **lieutenant junior grade**. In the United States navy the insignia of the rank of a lieutenant on epaulets and shoulder straps are a silver foul anchor in the center with two silver bars at each end ; for a **lieutenant junior grade**, a silver foul anchor in the center with one silver bar at each end. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.*

lieutenant colonel. An officer in the army or Marine Corps next in rank above major and below colonel. In the United States his insignia on shoulder straps are a silver embroidered leaf at each end. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.* — **lieu-ten'ant-colo'nel-cy**, *n.*

lieutenant commander. An officer in the United States navy, in rank next below a commander and next above a lieutenant. The insignia of his rank on epaulets and shoulder straps are a silver foul anchor in the center with a gold oak leaf at each end. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.*

lieutenant general. [Cf. F. *lieutenant général*.] An army officer in rank next below a general and next above a major general. In the United States, before the Civil War, this rank had been conferred only on George Washington and (in brevet) on Winfield Scott. In 1864 it was revived by Congress and conferred on Ulysses S. Grant, and subsequently, by promotion, on William T. Sherman and Philip H. Sheridan, each of whom was advanced to the rank of *general of the army*. When Sheridan was made general (in 1888) the rank of lieutenant general was suffered to lapse. In 1895 it was revived and conferred on John M. Schofield, but lapsed the same year. In 1901 it was again revived and conferred on Nelson A. Miles, and has since been conferred on S. B. M. Young, Adna R. Chaffee, John C. Bates, Henry C. Corbin, and Arthur MacArthur. In the United States army his insigma on shoulder straps are three silver embroidered stars. See SHOULDER STRAP, *Illust.*

lieutenant governor. A deputy governor ; specif. : **a** An officer of a State, next in rank to the governor, and himself succeeding to the governorship in case of the vacancy of that office. He generally presides over the State Senate. *U. S.* **b** An acting governor of a district or province under a governor-general. *British.* — **lieu-ten'ant–gov'er-nor-ship'**, *n.*

life (līf), *n* ; *pl.* LIVES (līvz). [AS. *līf* ; akin to D. *lijf* body, G. *leib* body, MHG. *lip* life, body, OHG. *līb* life, Icel. *līf*, life, body, Sw. *lif*, Dan. *liv*, and E. *live*, v. See LIVE, *v. i.* ; cf. ALIVE.] **1.** The quality or character which distinguishes an animal or a plant from inorganic or from dead organic bodies and which is especially manifested by metabolism, growth, reproduction, and internal powers of adaptation to environment, the property by which the organs of an animal or a plant, or the organism as a whole, are conceived as maintained in the performance of their functions, or the state in which all or any of the organs of a plant or animal are capable of performing all or any of their functions.

2. The state of that which is alive, or the fact of being a living being ; specif. **a** Exercise of vital activities ; animate existence, as, a matter of *life* and death, to bring to *life*. **b** A vital or living being ; esp., a person. **c** Living beings collectively or in the aggregate ; living organisms collectively ; as, marine *life*.

Full nature swarms with *life*. *Thomson.*

3. The quality or fact of animate existence conceived as a part of an animal's being or as a separable attribute of his body ; hence, the principle or force by which animals and plants are conceived as maintained in the performance of their organic functions ; the vital force, whether regarded as physical or spiritual, the presence of which distinguishes organic from inorganic matter. The *animism* universal among primitive peoples makes all matter living matter, that is, ascribes *life* to all things. It does not, therefore, distinguish a vital or organic form from an inorganic. This distinction is first made explicit in the doctrine of Plato and Aristotle that *life* is due to or represents the action of formal or form-giving causes upon plastic or passive matter (see CAUSE). The Scholastics advanced the conception of vital force as the unique principle of *life*, but this has not found favor with those who seek a mechanical explanation, and it cannot be (or has not been) properly aligned with the doctrine of physical force (see FORCE). Modern biologists, as a rule, define *life* by its effects, considering it as a form of organization explainable by mechanical or chemical principles, as embodying a growth force (see BATHMISM) ; as a directive, as opposed to an originative, force ; or as a property or capacity of adaptation to environment. In primitive thought the *life* is often identified with the breath or the blood, and is sometimes the same as, sometimes different from, the soul This sense survives in, or influences, many modern phrases. Cf. SOUL

But flesh with the *life* thereof, which is the blood thereof, you shall not eat. *Gen.* ix. 4.

The warm *life* came issuing through the wound. *Pope*

4. Existence, esp. conscious existence, conceived as a quality of the soul or as the soul's nature and being ; as, spiritual *life ;* the immortal *life* of man ; also, the state of spiritual beatitude or felicity conceived as the natural destiny of the soul and distinguished from evil as a state of spiritual death.

She shows a body rather than a *life*. *Shak.*

5. The series of experiences, of body and mind, which make up the history of an animal from birth to death, or the cycle of development of a plant from germination to decay ; the totality of actions and occurrences constituting an individual experience ; as, his was a happy *life*.

The web of our *life* is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together *Shak.*

6. Hence : **a** An individual human existence, or human existence personified ; as, each day of one's *life*.

Life 's but a walking shadow, a poor player
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage. *Shak.*

b A history of the acts and events of a life ; a biography ; as, Johnson wrote the *life* of Milton.

7. The duration of a life, whether considered as the total period from birth to death or as the period from a given date until death ; as, the average human *life* is forty years.

8. Way or manner of living with respect to conditions, circumstances, character, conduct, occupation, etc. ; hence, human affairs ; also, lives, considered collectively, as a distinct class or type ; as, low *life ;* the *life* of Indians, or of miners ; one's daily *life*.

9. In various transferred and figurative senses : **a** Something essential to life, whether spiritual or physical.

The words that I speak unto you . . . they are *life*. *John* vi 63.

b The living form or semblance ; as, a drawing from the *life ;* also, animation ; spirit ; — ascribed to works of art themselves; as, drawings characterized by *life* and vivacity.

That gives thy gestures grace and *life*. *Wordsworth.*

c That which imparts or excites spirit or vigor ; that upon which enjoyment or success depends ; as, he was the *life* of the company, or of the enterprise. **d** Something dear to one as one's existence ; a darling ; — used as a term of endearment. **e** The period of duration of anything that is conceived of as resembling a natural organism in structure or functions ; as, the *life* of a state, a machine, or a book. Specif., the period during which a material object is fit for use or during which it efficiently performs its functions ; — measured in actual time ; as, the *life* of an iron girder is 40 years ; or the number of times it may be used, as, the *life* of a gun barrel is 9,000 rounds. **f** The period during which a statute or other legal enactment is in force, as, the *life* of an execution, the period when an execution is in force. **g** The characteristic effectiveness or sound condition of an inanimate substance.

10. *Sports & Games.* **a** *Pool.* In some games, a point scored or one of a limited number of opportunities to score. **b** *Cricket & Baseball.* An opportunity given a batter to continue at bat by missing a chance to put him out, as by dropping a fly.

11 *Insurance.* The person whose life is insured. *Cant* **for life.** **a** For the term of one's life ; until death ; as, imprisonment *for life ;* a devise *for life*. **b** To save life or as if to save life ; as, to gallop *for life*. — **L.** and **Advent Union.** See ADVENTIST. — **on life**, *or* **on live**, alive ; living ; — also with other prepositions, as *upon*, *at*, *of*, *in*, *to*, in the same sense. In these phrases the form *live* (occasionally *lives*) is common. See ALIVE, *etymol. ;* cf. LIVE, *a.*, LIVES. *Obs.* — **to the l.**, with lifelike resemblance or fidelity to the subject ; as, the portrait was drawn *to the life*.

life (līf), *v. t.* To give existence, or life, to ; to vivify. *Rare.*

life belt. A life preserver in the form of a buoyant belt.

life'blood' (-blŭd'), *n.* **1.** The blood necessary to life.

2. Fig., that which gives strength and energy.

Money [is] the *lifeblood* of the nation. *Swift.*

3 An involuntary twitching or pulsation, as of the eyelid. *Colloq., Eng.*

life'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* **a** A strong, buoyant boat especially designed for saving the lives of shipwrecked people. **b** *Nav.* A quarter boat, usually of whaleboat type, kept in readiness for lowering in an emergency.

Lifeboat. Beche-McLellan self-bailing Surfboat, mounted on Boat Wagon

life box. *Micros.* A small, flat box or tank with thin glass sides, used in microscopy in observing living objects.

life breath. The breath that sustains life ; the vivifying principle. Cf. SOUL, *n.*, 1.

life buoy. A float, usually in the form of a ring of buoyant material, intended to support persons who have fallen into the water until a boat can be dispatched to save them.

life car. A water-tight boat or chamber traveling on a rope from a wrecked vessel to the shore. In it persons are hauled through the waves and surf.

life estate *or* **interest.** *Law.* An estate or interest held during the term of some certain person's life, but not passing by inheritance. A life estate in land is a freehold.

life'ful (līf'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or giving, vitality. — **life'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **life'ful-ness**, *n.*

life'–giv'ing, *a.* Giving life or spirit ; having power to give life ; invigorating. — **life'–giv'er**, *n.*

life guard. **1.** A body of select troops attending the person of a prince or high officer ; specif. [*cap.*], *pl.*, two cavalry regiments (First and Second *Life Guards*) in the British army, composing, with the Royal Horse Guards, the household cavalry, a bodyguard of the sovereign.

2. [Usually *lifeguard*.] A safeguard ; specif., a straight vertical guard in front of each of the forward leading wheels of a locomotive to throw off small obstructions. *Eng.*

3. An expert swimmer employed at public bathing resorts to save those in danger of drowning. *U. S.*

life history. *Biol* The series of changes which an organism passes through in the course of its development from the egg, spore, or other primary stage until its natural death. In organisms exhibiting alternation of generations or a succession of different generations, it includes all the changes until the reappearance of the original form.

life'hold' (līf'hōld'), *a.* Held for life ; held as a life estate. — *n.* A lifehold estate. — **life'hold'er** (-hōl'dẽr), *n.*

life insurance *or* **assurance.** A contract of insurance based upon the life of a person. See INSURANCE.

life'less, *a.* [AS. *līflēas*.] Destitute of life, or deprived of life ; not containing, or inhabited by, living beings or vegetation ; dead, or apparently dead ; not giving or sustaining life ; hence, spiritless, powerless ; dull ; as, a *lifeless* wine ; a *lifeless* story. — **life'less-ly**, *adv* — **life'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — Inert, inactive, torpid, dull, heavy, unanimated, spiritless, frigid, vapid, flat, tasteless. — LIFELESS, DEAD, INANIMATE. Lit., *lifeless* and *dead* often differ merely in emphasis, LIFELESS laying stress on the (sometimes only apparent) absence of life, DEAD, on the presence of death ; INANIMATE (less frequently *lifeless* and *dead*) often applies to that which has never had life ; as, his *lifeless* (cf. *dead*) body ; *inanimate* objects. Fig., *lifeless* and (the stronger) *dead*, less frequently *inanimate*, connote absence of vitality, spirits, or activity ; as, an utterly *lifeless* sketch, the place is *dead* in the summer. See DEADLY, DEATHLY, INERT, BLUNT ; cf. LIVELY.

life'like' (līf'līk'), *a.* [Cf. LIVELY.] **1.** Likely to live ; — in such phrases as *living and lifelike*. *Obs. or R. Oxf. E. D.*

2. Like a living being or a real object ; resembling life ; accurately representing or imitating real life ; as, a *lifelike* portrait.

life line. **1.** A line shot over a vessel in distress, by which a hawser can be taken aboard, etc.

2. **a** A line attached to a vessel or buoy to make it more easy to reach or cling to. **b** A line stretched along the deck or yards of a vessel, to be clung to in rough weather. **c** A rope stretched through surf for bathers to cling to.

3. *Palmistry.* = LINE OF LIFE.

life'long' (līf'lŏng' ; 205), *a.* [*life* + *long*.] Lasting or continuing through life ; as, a *lifelong* sorrow.

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li'en (lī'ĕn). Obs p. p. of LIE.

li'en, *n.* [L.] The spleen. *Obs.*

li-e'nal (lī-ē'năl), *a.* [L. *lien* the spleen] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the spleen ; splenic.

li-en'cu-lus (lī-ĕn'kŭ-lŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -CULI (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *lien* the spleen.] *Anat.* A small accessory or supplementary spleen.

li-en'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Lienal. *Rare.*

li-e'no-cele (lī-ē'nō-sēl), *n.* [*lieno-* + *-cele*.] *Med.* Hernia of the spleen.

li-e'no-in-tes'ti-nal, *a.* [*lieno-* + *intestinal*.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the spleen and intestine.

li-e'no-ma-la'ci-a, *n.* [NL. ; *lieno-* + *malacia*.] *Med.* Softening of the spleen.

li-e'no-my'e-log'e-nous (-mī'ē-lŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*lieno-* + *myelo-* + *-genous*.] *Med.* Originating in the spleen and bone marrow.

li-e'no-pan'cre-at'ic, *a.* [*lieno-* + *pancreatic*.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the spleen and pancreas.

li-e'no-re'nal, *a.* [*lieno-* + *renal*.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the spleen and kidney ; designating a fold of the peritoneum between the spleen and the left kidney through which the splenic artery and vein pass.

li'en-te'ri-a (lī'ĕn-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = LIENTERY.

lie'pot', *n.* A small vessel to hold lye for the hair. *Obs.*

li'er-by', *n.* A mistress. *Obs.*

liere. † LIAR.

lierne. † LEARN. [LISH.

liesh (lēsh). Dial. Eng. var. of

lies'ter. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LISTER.

Lieut *Abbr.* Lieutenant.

Lieut Col. *Abbr.* Lieutenant Colonel.

lieu-ten'ant-cap'tain, *n.* An officer immediately under a captain in the army ; — called also *captain-lieutenant*. *Obs or Hist.*

li'en-te'ri-a (lī'ĕn-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = LIENTERY.

lieu-ten'ant-cy, *n.* Lieutenancy.

lieu-ten'ant-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

Lieut. Gen. *Abbr.* Lieutenant General.

Lieut. Gov. *Abbr.* Lieutenant Governor.

Lieu'vain' lu'bri-ca'tor (lȳ'vĭn'). *Mach.* A lubricator in which the needle valve controlling the flow of oil works by vibration of the machinery.

lieve. † LEAVE.

lieve (lēv). Archaic or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LIEF.

lev'rite (lĕv'rĭt), *n.* [After C. H. *Lelèvre*, French mineralogist.] *Min.* = ILVAITE.

lif. † LIFE, LIVE.

lif. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

Lif (lēf), *n.* [Icel. *Líf*, fr *lifa* life.] *Myth.* See RAGNAROK.

life. † LIEF, LIVE, *v.*

life annuity. See ANNUITY.

life arrow. An arrow for carrying an attached line to a vessel in distress. [ANCE.

life assurance. = LIFE INSUR-

life class. A class of art students who draw, paint, or model from life.

life'cord', *n* A cord or nerve considered necessary to life ; a vital cord ; a lifestring.

life'-day', *n.* Lifetime ; all the days of a life ; — often in *pl. Obs. or Archaic.* [heart's blood.

life drop. A drop of vital or

life everlasting. Cudweed.

life'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

Life Guardsman. A soldier of the Life Guards.

life honey. † LIVE HONEY.

life'hood, live'hood, *n.* [*life* + *-hood*.] Livelihood. *Obs.*

life jacket. A life preserver in the form of a sleeveless jacket

life kite. A kite to carry a line to or from a vessel in distress.

life land. *Law.* Land held for the term of a life or lives.

life lease Something held on a lease for life. *Rare.*

life'like'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lifelode. † LIVELIHOOD.

life'long', *n.* A lifetime ; the length of a life. *R.* [lasts. *R.*

life'long', *adv.* As long as life

life net. A strong net or blanket held by firemen or others to catch persons jumping from burning buildings.
life peer. In Great Britain, a peer whose title is not hereditary. — **life peerage.**
life plant. Any crassulaceous plant of the genus *Bryophyllum*, esp. *B. pinnatum*, the severed leaves of which develop new plants on their margins.
life policy. *Insurance.* A policy not payable until the death of the one whose life is insured, being called a **whole-life**, or **limited-payment life, policy**, according as premiums are paid during the entire lifetime of the insured or for a limited term only.
life preserver. **1.** An apparatus, made in various forms, of which the sleeveless cork-filled jacket is, perhaps, the most common, and of various materials, for saving one from drowning by buoying up the body while in the water. **2.** A short bludgeon, usually of flexible cane, whalebone, or the like, loaded with lead at one end.
life raft. A very buoyant raft made in various shapes for use in life saving. A very common form consists of two long water-tight cylinders connected by a platform of wooden or metal slats.
life'rent' (līf'rĕnt'), *n.* [*life* + *rent.*] *Scots Law.* A right to use and enjoy a thing during life, the substance of it being preserved. This right is a personal servitude or usufruct, generally applied to heritable subjects.
life'rent', *v. t.*; LIFE'RENT'ED; LIFE'RENT'ING. To grant a liferent of; — usually in the *p. p.*

> Money may be *liferented*, the interest, but not as a rule any bonus, being due to the liferenter *Erskine's Principles*

life'rent'er (-rĕn'tẽr), *n. Scots Law.* A person owning a liferent. — **life'rent'rix** (-trĭks), *n.*
life'-sav'er (līf'sāv'ẽr), *n.* A member of the life-saving service. *Colloq.*
life'-sav'ing (-sāv'ĭng), *a.* That saves life, or is suited to save life, esp from drowning.
life-saving gun *or* **mortar**, a gun or mortar used to fire a projectile with a light line attached from shore to a vessel in distress. The effective range is from 600 to 800 yards. — **Life-saving Service**, a Federal organization forming a division of the Treasury Department. It has many stations along the coasts and lake shores, equipped with life-saving apparatus, etc., manned by crews who patrol the beach.

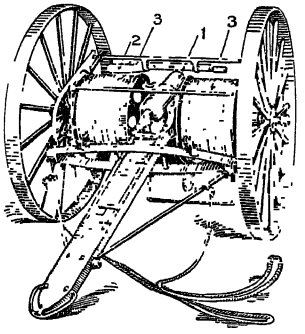

Life-saving Gun Lyle Gun, mounted on Rear Axle of McLellan Beach-apparatus Wagon 1 Gun; 2 Rammer; 3, 3 Reels with Line for hauling Breech Buoy.

life'-size', *a.* Of the size of the living original; hence, of natural size; as, a *life-size* portrait or statue.
life'some (līf'sŭm), *a.* Animated; sprightly. *Poetic.* — **life'some-ly**, *adv.* — **life'some-ness**, *n.*
life table. A table showing the probability of life at different ages; a mortality table (which see).
life tenant. *Law.* A tenant of a life estate. — **life tenancy.**
life'time' (līf'tīm'), *n.* **1.** The time that life continues. **2.** Life; the course or current of life. *Rare.*

> Friends whose *lifetime* was twisted with your own. *Hawthorne.*

lift (lĭft), *n.* [AS. *lyft* air. See LOFT.] The sky; the atmosphere; *pl.*, the heavens. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
lift (lĭft), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* LIFT'ED or (*Archaic*), LIFT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIFT'ING. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *lypta*, fr. *lopt* air; akin to Sw. *lyfta* to lift, Dan. *løfte*, G. *lüften*; — prop., to raise into the air. See LOFT; cf. 1st LIFT.] **1.** To move in a direction opposite to that of gravitation; to bring up from a lower place to a higher one; to raise; elevate; upheave; as, to *lift* the foot or the hand; to *lift* a chair; to *lift* the eyes; — sometimes implying a continued support or holding in the higher place; as, the mountain *lifts* its peak in air.
2. To exalt or improve in rank, condition, estimation, character, spirits, etc.; also, to exalt unduly; to puff up; as, he did much to *lift* the poor out of their squalor; it *lifted* a sorrow from his heart; — often with *up*.

> Lest, being *lifted* up with pride. 1 *Tim* iii. 6.

3. To bear; support. *Obs. & R.* *Spenser.*
4. To pick up, as a ball from the ground. *Scot. & Golf.*

> To *lift* a ball is to take it out of a hazard and drop or tee it behind *Hutchinson*

5. To collect, as moneys due; to raise. *Obs., Dial., or R.*
6. a To steal; to take off or away dishonestly; to carry off by theft (esp. cattle); as, to *lift* a drove of cattle. *Colloq.* **b** To rob. *Colloq. Obs.*
7. To remove or take away rightfully; specif., to drive (cattle) from one place to another.
8. To pay and so take up (a mortgage, bond, etc.). *U. S.*
9. To take out of the ground; hence: **a** *Hort.* To take up or transplant. **b** To dig (potatoes). **c** *Cricket, etc.* To play (a ball) up into the air.
10. To carve (a swan). *Obs. or R.*
Syn. — See RAISE.
to lift at, to rise in, or stir up, hostility or opposition to. *Obs.* — **to l., *or* l. up, the eyes, face**, etc., to look up; to raise the eyes, as in prayer. *Ps.* cxxi. 1. — **to l., *or* l. up, the hand. a** To take an oath. *Gen.* xiv. 22. **b** To pray, implore, etc. **c** To make any effort; to engage in work. *Colloq.* — to l., *or* l. up, the hand against, to rebel against; to assault; attack; injure; oppress. *Job* xxxi. 21. — **to l. up one's head**, to feel renewed pride, self-respect, or energy. — **to lift up the head** of, to cause to be exalted or freed, to cause to rejoice. *Gen.* xl. 13. *Luke* xxi. 28. — **to l. up the heel against**, to treat with harshness or unkindness. *John* xiii. 18 — **to l. up the voice**, to cry aloud; to call out. *Gen.* xxi. 16.
lift (lĭft), *v. i.* **1.** To try to raise something; to exert the strength for raising or bearing; as, you should avoid *lifting.*

> Strained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy *Locke*

2. To rise; to become or appear raised or elevated; as, the fog *lifts*; the land *lifts* to a ship approaching it; also, of clouds and, rarely, rain, to disappear or cease.
3. *Naut.* To shake slightly; — said of sails when the ship is so close to the wind that they will not stand full.
4. To warp, as a floor.
5. To practice theft. *Spenser.*
lift, *n.* **1.** Act of lifting, or raising; as, the slow *lift* of plodding feet; also, the act of rising as if lifting something; upward movement; as, the *lift* of the bowsprit; hence, elevated carriage, as, the proud *lift* of her head.
2. Hence: **a** A rise in position or condition; a favorable advance; a promotion; as, this achievement brought about a *lift* in his fortunes; a *lift* in prices. **b** Assistance, as by lifting; aid towards attainment; help; as, to give one a *lift* in a wagon; to give a poor boy a *lift* **c** Lifting power or force; hence, fig., elevating power, influence, or effect, elevation of spirit or utterance.

> The traveler feels the ennobling *lift* of such society *Lowell*

3. That which is lifted; specif.: **a** A load, burden, or weight; as, the trunk was a big *lift.* **b** *Founding.* The cope of a mold, which is lifted to extract the pattern.
4. That by means of which something lifts or is lifted; specif.: **a** *Naut.* A rope leading from the masthead to the extremity of a yard below, — used for raising, supporting, or squaring, the yard. **b** *Shoemaking.* A layer of leather in the heel. **c** *Mach.* One of the steps of a cone pulley. **d** A hoisting machine; an elevator; a dumb-waiter. *Chiefly Eng.* **e** An elevator worked by machinery in a canal, as a substitute for a lock. **f** A set of pumps in a mine. **g** A handle, knob, or the like, used in raising a window, etc. **h** An exercising machine on which weights are lifted.
5. The distance through which something is lifted; specif., the distance between the flanges or ends of a bobbin on which yarn or thread is wound; also, the traverse of a piece of mechanism in winding a bobbin.
6 Extent to which a thing rises or is raised; degree of elevation; rise; as, the *lift* of a canal lock; hence, a rise or elevation, esp. a comparatively slight one in the ground.
7. *pl. Mining.* **a** A series of stepped workings or levels. **b** A series of sections or slices successively removed from a temporary pillar, as in the bord and pillar system.
8. *Brickmaking.* A stack of bricks in the kiln, usually from 15 to 20 courses in height.
9. *Horology.* That portion of the vibration of a balance during which the impulse is given. *Saunier.*
10. A gate that is opened by lifting; — called also *lift gate.*
11 A particular cut of meat. *Dial. Eng.*
12. a Act, or proceeds, of stealing; a theft. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **b** A thief. *Obs. Slang.*
on the lift. *Dial. U. S.* **a** Improving, esp. in health; convalescent. **b** About to remove; on the point of departure. **c** Fig.: About to die; very ill
lift bridge. A kind of drawbridge, the movable part of which is lifted. See BASCULE BRIDGE, *Illust.*
lift'er (lĭf'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that lifts, specif.: **a** A thief. **b** *Founding.* A tool for lifting loose sand from the mold, also, a contrivance which is attached to a cope, to hold the sand together when the cope is lifted. **c** *Mining.* Any of the wooden beams used as stems for stamps in old-fashioned stamp mills. **d** *Steam Engines.* The arm or toe used on a lifting rod for opening and closing a valve in some kinds of engines. **e** *Mach.* A lifting cam. **f** A hoisting apparatus, or elevator, as a bucket wheel in a paper mill for raising pulp from the reservoir to the trough, or a device in a harvesting machine for elevating grain from the platform to the binder. **g** A kind of removable handle for lifting lids in a kitchen range or stove. **h** An ejector for lifting large volumes of liquid through a short distance. **i** The keeper for a horseshoe magnet. See ARMATURE, 2. **j** A piece in a kind of lever-tumbler lock that moves the tumblers, when the master or pass key is inserted and turned, exactly as they are moved by the ordinary key.
2. Any of the bottom holes drilled in the working face in driving a tunnel or heading.
lift'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LIFT. Specif.: *vb. n. Walking Races.* The raising of the rear foot from the ground before the foremost foot touches the ground. It is a transgression of the rules of heel-and-toe walking.
lifting bridge, a lift bridge. — **l. day.** = HEAVING DAY. — **l. irons**, *Founding*, iron strips attached to a pattern for use as handles in lifting it from the mold. — **l. plan.** *Weaving.* = TIE-UP PLAN. — **l. plate**, *Founding*, an iron plate with tapped holes, secured to a deep wooden pattern, to facilitate withdrawal from the mold. Rods, called lifting rods or screws, can be screwed into the holes for lifting or for rapping. — **l. pump.** = LIFT PUMP. — **l. rod. a** *Mach.* A vertical rod lifted by a rock shaft, and imparting motion to a poppet valve: also, the arm on this actuating the valve. It is used in the engines of side-wheel steamboats. **b** *Founding.* See LIFTING PLATE. — **l. sail**, *Naut.*, a sail the pressure of the wind on which tends to lift the bow, as one of the jibs. *Rare.* — **l. screw.** See LIFTING PLATE. — **l. set**, the series of pumps used to lift the water out of a deep mine. — **l. strips.** = LIFTING IRONS.
lift mount. *Ordnance.* A mount in which the carriage is secured to a hydraulic lift which lowers the gun behind the parapet for loading and raises it for firing; — now generally superseded by the disappearing carriage.
lift pump. *Mach.* A pump that lifts a fluid and discharges it without forcing it out under pressure; — distinguished from *force pump.*
lift tenter. *Windmills.* A governor for regulating the speed by adjusting the sails, or for adjusting the action of grinding machinery according to the speed.
lift valve. *Mach.* A valve which rises perpendicularly to or from its seat.
lig'a-ment (lĭg'ā-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *ligamentum*, fr. *ligare* to bind. Cf. LIEN, *n.*, LIGATURE.] **1.** Anything that ties or unites one thing or part to another; a bandage; a bond.
2. *Anat.* A tough band of tissue serving to connect the articular extremities of bones or to support or retain an organ in place. Most ligaments connecting bones are composed of coarse bundles of very dense, white, fibrous tissue placed parallel or closely interlaced, and are pliant and flexible, but inextensile, so as to hold the parts in proper relation. A few ligaments, however, as the **ligamenta subflava** of man and the **ligamentum nuchæ** of many mammals, are composed of yellow elastic tissue, and are very elastic. Certain folds or bands of the pleura and peritoneum connecting parts or organs are also called *ligaments.*
3. *Zoöl.* In bivalve mollusks, a chitinous elastic band connecting the valves along a line adjacent to the umbones, and serving to open the valves when the adductor muscles relax. It is usually posterior to the umbones, but may extend in front of them, and is often divided into an elastic portion, the *resilium* (which see), internal to the hinge line, which is compressed when the valves close, and an external less elastic part, the *ligament* proper.
ligament of Cooper. *Anat.* = COOPER'S LIGAMENT. — **l. of Henle.** *Anat.* = HENLE'S LIGAMENT. — **l. of Hesselbach.** *Anat.* = HESSELBACH'S LIGAMENT. — **l. of the ovary**, *Anat.*, a rounded cord of fibrous and muscular tissue extending from each superior angle of the uterus to the inner extremity of the ovary of the same side. — **l. of the patella**, *Anat.*, the ligamentum patellæ. — **l. of Winslow** (vĭns'lō) [after J. B. *Winslow* (1669-1760), Danish anatomist], a ligament of the posterior surface of the knee, formed by the expansion of the tendons of the semimembranosus and other muscles. — **l. of Zinn** (tsĭn) [after J. G. *Zinn* (1727-59), German anatomist], the common tendon of the inferior rectus and the internal rectus muscles of the eye.
lig'a-men'tous (lĭg'ā-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to a ligament; forming, or formed of, a ligament. — **lig'a-men'tous-ly**, *adv.*
lig'a-men'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L.] Ligament. **lig'a-men'ta fla'va** (flā'vȧ), **lig'a men'ta sub-fla'va** [L *flavus* yellow, *subflavus* yellowish], *Anat.*, a series of ligaments of yellow elastic tissue connecting the laminæ of adjacent vertebræ from the axis to the sacrum. — **lig'a-men'tum ar'cu-a'tum** (är'kū-ā'tŭm) [L *arcuatus* curved], one of the aponeurotic arches to which the posterior border of the diaphragm is attached. — **l. ar-te'ri-o'sum** (ar-tē'rĭ-ō'sŭm), *Anat.*, the remains of the ductus arteriosus of the fetus. — **l. nu'chæ** (nū'kē) [LL. gen. *nuchae* of the back of the neck], *Zoöl. & Anat.*, a median ligament of the back of the neck, rudimentary in man, but highly developed and composed of yellow elastic tissue in many quadrupeds, where it assists in supporting the head. It extends from the spine of the last cervical vertebra to the occipital bone, giving off slips to the other cervicals — **l. pa-tel'læ** (pa-tĕl'ē) [LL. gen. *patellae* of the patella], *Anat.*, a strong, flat ligamentous band extending from the patella to a point about three inches down on the tibia. It is the direct continuation of the common tendon of the extensor muscles which lie upon the front of the thigh. — **l. te'res** (tē'rēz) [L. *teres* rounded, smooth], *Anat.*, a round ligament (which see); esp., a triangular ligament of the hip joint implanted by its apex into a depression near the middle of the head of the femur, and by its broad base into the margins of the cotyloid notch of the innominate bone.
li'gan (lī'găn), *or better, but less commonly*, **lag'an** (lăg'ăn), *n.* [OF. *lagan*, *lagand.*] *Law.* Goods sunk in the sea with a buoy attached in order that they may be found again. See JETSAM **b**, FLOTSAM.
li'gate (lī'gāt), *v. t.*; LI'GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd); LI'GAT-ING (-gāt-ĭng). [L. *ligatus*, p. p. of *ligare.*] To tie with a ligature; to bind around; to bandage.
li-ga'tion (lī-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ligatio*, fr. *ligare* to bind. Cf. LIAISON.] Act or process of binding, or state of being bound; also, that which binds; ligature; bond; connection

> Tied with tape, and sealed at each fold and *ligation. Scott*

li-ga'tor (-tŏr), *n.* [See LIGATE.] *Surg.* An instrument for ligating, or for placing and fastening a ligature.
lig'a-ture (lĭg'ā-tūr), *n.* [L. *ligatura*, fr. *ligare*, *ligatum*, to bind: cf. F. *ligature.* Cf. ALLY, LEAGUE, LEGATURA, LIABLE, LIGAMENT.] **1.** Act of binding or tying.
2. Anything that binds; a band or bandage; a bond.
3. Specif: *Surg* **a** A thread or string for tying the blood vessels, particularly the arteries, to prevent hemorrhage. **b** A thread or wire used to remove tumors, etc.
4. A ligament of the body. *Obs. or R.*
5. a *Medieval Music.* One of a system of compound note forms used to indicate a continuous tone running over two or more staff degrees, equivalent to a group of slurred notes in modern notation.

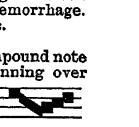

1 Medieval Ligature; 2 Modern Equivalent.

Ligatures are either with propriety, without propriety, or with opposed propriety. And this is with regard to the beginning of the *ligature*, for the latter part is either with perfection or without: and note that these *differences* are essential to the *ligatures*: for a *ligature* with propriety differs from one that is without, as a rational animal differs from an irrational one. *Franco of Cologne* (*13th cent.*) *trans.*
b *Music.* A curve or line connecting notes; a tie; a slur; also, a group of notes connected by a slur, or, in counterpoint, a syncopation.
6. *Print.* A double character, or a type consisting of two or more letters or characters united, as *æ*, *fi*, *ffl*; also, a connecting line or stroke; a tie.
7. The state of being bound or stiffened; stiffness; suspension of faculties; as, the *ligature* of a joint.
lig'a-ture (lĭg'ā-tūr), *v. t.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). To bind, fasten, or furnish with a ligature; specif., *Surg.*, to ligate; tie.

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life'ly. † LIVELY. [life.]
life'mate', *n.* Companion for life.
life mortar. A mortar for throwing a life line or life rocket.
lif'en (lĭf'n), *v. t.* To make like life. *Obs.*
life office. A life insurance office or company.
life'-of-man', *n.* Any of several plants, as spikenard, bush honeysuckle, garden orpine, and mountain ash. *U. S.*
lif'er (lĭf'ẽr), *n. Slang.* **a** One sentenced to imprisonment, transportation, or similar punishment, for life. **b** A life sentence.
life rail. *Naut.* A chain or rail run through stanchions above low gunwales to lessen danger of being swept overboard.
life rate The rate of premium for insuring a life.
life rocket. A rocket carrying a line to be shot over, or to, a ship in distress. The effective range reaches 1,000 yards or more.
life root. The golden ragwort.
life'-safe', *n.* A safe-conduct; a document guaranteeing personal safety. *Rare. Scot.*
life seat. A seat in a boat so constructed as to float and serve as a life preserver in case of need.
life shot. A shot with a light line attached to be fired over, or to, a vessel in distress.
life signal. A flare light attached to a life buoy, which is lighted automatically when the buoy is thrown into the water.
life slide. *Micros.* = LIFE BOX.
life spot. The point behind the fin on a whale at which the lance is plunged into a vital spot.
life'spring', *n.* Source of life.
life'string', *n.* A lifecord.
life'thraw', *n.* Lifetime. *Obs*
life'tide', *n.* The tide of life or vitality.
life tree. The tree of life. *Rare.*
life'ward (lĭf'wẽrd), *adv.* See -WARD, adverbial suffix.
life'-wea'ry, *a.* Weary of living.
life'-while', *n* Lifetime. *Rare.*
life'-writ'ing, *n.* Biography. *R.*
lif'ey (lĭf'ĭ), *a.* Full of life; lively. *Obs. or Scot.*
life zone. = ZONE, *Biogeog.*
lifiade, lifiode. † LIVELIHOOD.
lif'ly † LIVELY.
lift, lifte. † LEFT.
lift, *a.* Lifted. *Obs.*
lift'a-ble (lĭf'tȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [hammer.]
lift hammer. A kind of tilt
Lif'thra-sir (lĭf'thra-sẽr), *n.* [Icel. *Lyfþrasvr.*] See RAGNAROK.
lift'like', *a.* [See LIFT sky.] Like the sky. *Obs., Scot., or Poetic.*
lift lock. A canal lock.
lift ram. *Mach.* The ram in a hydraulic elevator which does the actual lifting, as distinguished from the pistons which automatically balance the moving parts.
lift'soms, *adv.* [Cf. LEFT, *a.*; 1st -SOME.] Leftwards. *Obs.*
lift wall. The cross wall at the head of a canal lock.
lig (lĭg). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LIE.
lig'a-ble, *a.* [L. *ligare* to bind.] *Music.* Capable of being tied; — said of two or more notes. *Obs.*
lig'a-ment, *v. t.* To bind. *Rare.*
lig'a-men'ta (lĭg'ā-mĕn'tȧ), *n., pl* of LIGAMENTUM.
lig'a-men'tal (-tăl), *a.* Ligamentous. [tous.]
lig'a-men'ta-ry, *a.* Ligamentous.
li-gas' (lĭ-gās'), *n.* [Tag] An anacardiaceous tree of the Philippines (*Semecarpus perottetii*). It yields an illuminating resin.
lig'a-to-ry, *a.* [L. *ligare* to bind.] Binding; obligatory. *Obs.*
lig'-by', *n.* [Dial. *lig* to lie] A lie-by. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]
lige, *v. t. & i.* To lie; tell lies.
lige. † LIEGE.

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li'geance (lĭ'jăns; lē'-), *n.* [OF. *ligeance.* See LIEGE.] **1.** The obligation of the feudal vassal to his liege lord; hence, the duty or relationship existing between sovereign and subject, entitling the latter to protection and to receive justice, the former to faithful service, allegiance (which see).

2. The jurisdiction or territory of a liege lord or of a sovereign; as, an alien is one born out of the *ligeance* of the king. See ALLEGIANCE. *Now Chiefly Law.*

light (līt), *n.* [ME *light, liht,* AS. *lēoht;* akin to OS. *lioht,* D. & G. *licht,* OHG. *lioht,* Goth. *liuhap,* Icel. *ljōs,* L. *lux* light, *lucere* to shine, Gr. λευκός white, Skr. *ruc* to shine. Cf. LUCID, LUNAR, LUMINOUS.] **1.** The essential condition of vision; the opposite of darkness. "And God said, Let there be *light,* and there was *light.*" *Gen.* i. 3. While primarily regarded as simply the condition of visibility, in special connections *light* denotes · **a** An emanation from a light-giving body, often regarded as an object of perception; as, flames give *light;* we see the sun's *light.* **b** The sensation aroused by stimulation of the visual centers; primarily, sensation of visual form, brought out by more or less light in the different parts. When color reference is intended it is customary to qualify, as *white light* or *colored light.* **c** *Physics.* (1) That form of energy which, by its action upon the organs of vision, enables them to perform their function of sight. (2) By extension, radiation or radiant energy incapable of affecting the retina, but resembling true light in other respects. The **corpuscular, emission,** or **Newtonian theory** of light, which regarded it as consisting of material particles, or corpuscles, sent off in all directions from luminous bodies, has long been abandoned. According to the **undulatory,** or **wave, theory** at present accepted, light is transmitted from luminous bodies to the eye and other objects by the undulatory or vibrational movement of the ether (see ETHER). The velocity of this transmission is about 186,300 miles a second, and the vibrations of the ether are transverse to the direction of propagation of the wave motion. The waves vary in length from 3.9 to 7.6 ten-thousandths of a millimeter, approximately. The color impression produced varies with the wave length, and the brightness is proportional to the square of the amplitude of vibration. Waves of a similar character whose lengths fall above or below the limits mentioned are not perceptible to the eye. Those between 3.9 and about 1.0 ten-thousandth of a millimeter constitute ultra-violet light and are manifested by their photographic or other chemical action. Those exceeding 7.6 ten-thousandths in length are the infra-red waves and are detected by their thermal effects. The **electromagnetic theory** of light, originating with Maxwell, holds that these waves, including those of light proper, are the same in kind as those by which electromagnetic oscillations are propagated through the ether, and that light is an electromagnetic phenomenon. The most important phenomena of light are: reflection, refraction, dispersion, interference, and polarization. See these terms; also COLOR, *n.*, 1, PHOTOMETRY, and SPECTRUM.

2. The sun's light; daylight; also, the time during which the light of the sun is visible; day; esp., the dawn of day.

And God called the *light* Day. *Gen.* i. 5.

The murderer, rising with the *light,* killeth the poor. *Job* xxiv. 14

3. A particular or local illumination (the source of which is named or understood); a radiance; a brightness; a shining; a glowing; as, we had a good *light* from the moon; the picture hung in a good *light.*

The *light* that never was, on sea or land,
The consecration, and the poet's dream. *Wordsworth.*
What *light* through yonder window breaks? *Shak.*

4. The brightness or sparkle of the eye or eyes.

The *light* that lies
In woman's eyes. *Moore.*

5. That which furnishes, or is a source of, light, as the sun, a star, a candle, a lighthouse, a firework, etc.; as, he put *lights* in the windows; Hatteras *light* is one of the most brilliant on the coast; they burned flare *lights.*

And God made two great *lights:* the greater *light* to rule the day, and the lesser *light* to rule the night. *Gen.* i. 16.

6. Mental or spiritual illumination or enlightenment or its source; that which illumines or makes clear to the mind; as, to throw *light* on a subject; the *light* of religion and conscience; a good man according to his *lights.*

He shall never know
That I had any *light* of this from thee. *Shak.*

7. One who is conspicuous or noteworthy; a model or example; as, the *lights* of the age or of antiquity.

8. **a** Visible state or condition; hence, state of exposure to public observation.

The duke yet would have dark deeds darkly answered; he would never bring them to *light.* *Shak.*

b The power of perception by vision; eyesight. *Poetic.*

The *light* of my eyes, it also is gone from me. *Ps.* xxxviii 10.

c *pl.* Eyes. *Slang.*

9 The medium through which light is admitted, as a window, or pane in a window, greenhouse, or the like; a skylight; in architecture, one of the compartments of a window made by a mullion or mullions, sometimes, an opening or aperture; as, each window had ten *lights.*

10. Appearance due to the particular facts and circumstances presented to view; aspect from a particular point of view; as, to state things fairly and put them in the right *light;* circumstances put him in a false *light.*

Frequent consideration of a thing . . . shows it in its several *lights* and various ways of appearance. *South.*

11. *Paint.* That part of a picture which represents those objects upon which the light is supposed to fall; the more illuminated part of a landscape or other scene; — opposed to *shade.* Cf. CHIAROSCURO.

12. *Law.* The natural light unobstructed by erections, or a right to it; specif., an ancient light.

13. Something with which a light may be produced, or by which something, as a cigar, may be lighted; specif., *pl.,* *Chiefly Eng.,* matches; as, a box of *lights.*

14. One of the key words in an acrostic puzzle.

light of nature, *Philos.,* natural insight; — distinguished from *revelation.* — **1. of one's eyes,** some one greatly beloved. — **1. of the countenance,** favor; grace; kindness; smiles.

Lord, lift thou up *the light of thy countenance* upon us. *Ps.* iv. 6.

— **L. of the World, Jesus Christ.** *John* viii. 12.

light (lit), *a.;* LIGHT'ER (-ĕr); LIGHT'EST. [AS. *lēoht.* See LIGHT, *n.*] **1.** Bright; luminous. *Obs.*

2. Having light; not dark or obscure; bright; clear; as, the apartment is *light;* he waked before it was *light.*

3. White or whitish; pale in color; not of a deep shade; moderately colored; blond; as, a *light* color; a *light* brown; a *light* complexion.

light red, a pale red ocher used as a pigment. — **1. red silver ore,** *Min.,* proustite. — **on,** of, *or* in, a **l. fire,** burning briskly; in a blaze. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

light, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* LIGHT'ED (-ĕd; -Id; 151) or LIT (lĭt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIGHT'ING. [AS. *lȳhtan, līhtan,* to shine. See LIGHT, *n.*] **1.** To set fire to; to cause to burn; to set burning; to ignite; kindle; as, to *light* the gas, — sometimes with *up.*

If a thousand candles be all *lighted* from one. *Hakewill.*
And the largest lamp is *lit.* *Macaulay.*
Absence might cure it, or a second mistress
Light up another flame, and put out this. *Addison.*

2. To give light to; to illuminate; to fill with light or furnish with lights, as, the town is *lighted* by electricity; hence, to cause to gleam or glow; to animate; brighten; — often with *up;* as, joy *lighted* up his eyes.

One hundred years ago, to have *lit* this theater as brilliantly as it is now *lighted* would have cost . . . fifty pounds. *F. Harrison.*
Sometimes a chance story *lights* up for us this work of emancipation *J. R. Green.*

3. To attend or conduct with a light; to show the way to by means of a light.

His bishops lead him forth, and *light* him on. *Landor.*

Syn. — See ILLUMINATE.

to light a fire, to kindle the material of a fire.

light, *v. i.* **1.** To emit light; to shine; to be burning. *Obs.*

2. To become, or grow, light; to lighten. *Obs.*

The day, whene'er it *lights.* *Shak.*

3. To become ignited; take fire; as, the match will *light.*

4. To be illuminated, to receive light; to brighten; — usually with *up;* as, the room *lights* up well; his face *lighted* up at the news.

to light up, to light a cigar, pipe, or cigarette: to begin to smoke. *Colloq.*

light, *a.* [ME *ight, liht,* AS. *līht, lēoht;* akin to D. *licht,* G. *leicht,* OHG. *līhti,* Icel. *lēttr,* Dan. *let,* Sw. *lätt,* Goth. *leihts.*] **1.** Having little, or comparatively little, weight; not heavy; as, a *light* load; a *light* overcoat; the problem of making artillery *light* without sacrifice of strength.

2. Of small specific gravity; having little, or comparatively little, weight in proportion to bulk; as, as *light* as thistledown; wood floats, being *lighter* than water.

These weights did not exert their natural gravity, . . . insomuch that I could not guess which was *light* or heavy. *Addison.*

3. Below the legal, standard, or usual weight, as, *light* coin.

4. Not heavy or massive in construction or appearance; as, a *light* bridge was thrown over the river; *light* tracery; the beautifully *light* spire of Salisbury cathedral.

5. **a** Slight; not important; as, a *light* error or sin; he was held in *light* esteem. "Trifles *light* as air." *Shak.* **b** Cheap; of little worth; little esteemed. *Archaic.*

6. Not burdensome; easy to be endured, performed, understood, or the like; not severe; not difficult; as, a *light* affliction; *light* work; *light* novels; *light* taxes.

Light sufferings give us leisure to complain. *Dryden.*

7. **a** Easy to be digested; not oppressive to the stomach; hence, moderate; slight; as, *light* food; a *light* lunch. **b** *Cookery.* Well leavened; not soggy or heavy; as, *light* biscuit, pastry, etc. **c** Of wines, beers, etc., not heavy or strong; having a relatively small percentage of alcohol.

8. Not heavily burdened or encumbered; carrying a relatively small cargo, equipment, or load, or none at all; as, *light* cavalry and infantry; the ship returned *light;* the experienced traveler goes *light.*

9. Not burdened or oppressed by care or suffering; buoyant; happy; as, a *light* heart; a *light* spirit.

Had she been *light,* like you,
Of such a merry, nimble, stirring spirit,
She might ha' been a grandam ere she died. *Shak.*

10. Not heavy or violent in movement, action, or pressure, as, a *light* touch; a *light* breeze; a *light* sleep.

11. Moving or acting as if clear of impediments; hence, active; nimble; swift; as, *light* of foot or hand.

12. Indulging in, inclined to, or marked by, levity; wanting dignity; trifling; frivolous; as, a *light,* vain person; *light* jests; a *light* mind.

Her laughing eyes and *light* replies. *C. F. Lummis.*
Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too *light.* *Shak.*
New England humor laboriously *light.* *Hawthorne.*

13. Easily influenced by trifling considerations; unsteady; unsettled; volatile; fickle; as, a girl's *light* fancy.

To a fair semblance doth *light* faith annex. *Spenser.*

14. Wanton; unchaste; as, a girl of *light* character.

A *light* wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shak.*

15. **a** Not copious or heavy; not dense; inconsiderable; as, a *light* rain; a *light* snow; *light* vapors. **b** Loose; porous; easily pulverized; as, a *light* soil.

16. Having a sensation of lightness or instability; dizzy; giddy; flighty; delirious; as, his illness made him *light* in his head. "Is he not *light* of brain?" *Shak.*

17. **a** *Phon. & Pros.* Of a syllable, unaccented, weak; of a vowel, unaccented and lightly or obscurely pronounced. **b** *Sanskrit Gram.* Containing a short vowel; — said of a syllable. Cf. LONG, *a.,* 7.

light artillery, a nontechnical name for the more mobile forms of field artillery. — **1. battery,** a battery of light artillery. — **1. bob,** a light infantry soldier. *Slang, Eng. Thackeray.* — **1. bread,** wheat bread, as distinguished from corn bread. *Local, Southern U. S.* — **1. cavalry,** a nontechnical name for cavalry lightly armed, equipped, or horsed, and so especially mobile. With the passing of armor the distinction became unimportant. Hence, **1. cavalryman.** — **1. displacement,** *Naut.,* the displacement of a ship completely equipped, but unladen. — **1. gymnastics.** See GYMNASTICS. — **1. harness,** a term applied to a trotting race horse, a trotting race or meeting, etc., as disting. from *running* horse or race. *U. S.* — **1. heavyweight,** *Boxing,* a man weighing not more than 175 pounds. *U. S.* — **1. horse,** light cavalry; formerly, also, a light cavalryman. — **1. infantry,** a nontechnical name for lightly armed or equipped infantry. Hence, **1. infantryman.** — **1. locomotive,** under British statutory laws (59 & 60 *Vict.* c. 36, 1896, and later acts), any vehicle (including a motor car or automobile) which is propelled by mechanical power, is under three (long) tons in weight unladen (not including the weight of any water, fuel, or accumulators used for the purposes of propulsion), is not used for the purpose of drawing more than one vehicle (such vehicle with its locomotive not to exceed in weight unladen four (long) tons, and is so constructed that no smoke or visible vapor is emitted therefrom except from any temporary or accidental cause. The speed limit may not exceed 14 miles per hour, but may be locally fixed at less. — **light marching order,** *Mil.,* an equipment of troops destined for rapid and temporary service, consisting of, at most, a canteen and haversack, besides arms and ammunition. — **1. metals,** *Chem.,* the metallic elements of the alkali and alkaline earth groups, as sodium, lithium, calcium, magnesium, etc.; also, sometimes, the metals of the earths, as aluminium. — **1. of love, l. o' love.** See LIGHT-O'-LOVE. — **1. oil,** *Chem.,* an oily product, lighter than water, obtained by the distillation of coal tar or wood tar. That from coal tar consists largely of benzene and toluene, with their homologues, and phenols, etc. The light oil from wood tar is used as a substitute for oil of turpentine. — **1. pressure,** *Physics,* according to Maxwell's electromagnetic theory, a pressure proportional to the light energy in a unit of space, exerted by light on bodies upon which it impinges — a pressure which, in the case of very minute bodies, may overpower the attraction of gravitation. — **1. railroad** *or* **railway. a** Technically, any railroad not properly equipped for ordinary heavy traffic. **b** Legally, in Great Britain, any railway constructed under the provisions of the Light Railways Act, 1896 (59 & 60 *Vict.* c. 48), and the rules made under that act by the Board of Trade. — **1. sails,** *Naut.,* the sails carried on a vessel only in light winds, including skysails, royals, studding sails, flying jibs, and sometimes the topgallant sails and staysails.

light (lit), *adv.* [AS. *lēohte.*] Lightly, cheaply, easily.

light, *v. t.* [AS. *līhtan.* See LIGHT not heavy; cf. LIGHT to alight.] **1.** To lighten; to ease of a burden or load; also, to remove (something burdensome). *Obs.*

From his head the heavy burgonet did *light.* *Spenser.*

2. To deliver of a child. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

3. To comfort; relieve. *Obs.*

4. *Naut.* To haul or move; as, *light* that cable aft.

5. To cheapen; to lessen the value or effect of; to slight. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

light, *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* LIGHT'ED (-ĕd, -Id; 151) or LIT (lĭt); LIGHT'ING. [AS. *līhtan* to alight, orig., to relieve (a horse) of the rider's burden, to make less heavy, to alleviate, fr *līht* light. See LIGHT not heavy; cf. ALIGHT, LIGHTEN to make light.] **1.** To dismount; to descend, as from a horse or carriage; to alight; — with *from, off, on, upon, at, in.*

When she saw Isaac, she *lighted* off the camel *Gen.* xxiv. 64.
Slowly rode across a withered heath,
And *lighted* at a ruined inn *Tennyson*

2. To descend and rest, perch, or settle, as a bird or an insect, snow, or the like; as, a cat always *lights* on its feet, he jumped and *lit* heavily on his side on the pavement.

On the tree tops a crested peacock *lit.* *Tennyson.*

3. To come down suddenly and forcibly; to fall, as a blow, good or bad fortune, etc.; — usually with *on* or *upon.*

On me, me only, as the source and spring
Of all corruption, all the blame *lights* due. *Milton*
I do prophesy the election *lights*
On Fortinbras. *Shak*

4. To come; to arrive; to reach a place, condition, position, etc.; as, to *light* at an agreement. *Obs.*

5. To come by chance; to happen; — with *on* or *upon;* formerly with *into* and *of.*

The several degrees of vision, which the assistance of glasses (casually at first *lit* on) has taught us to conceive. *Locke*
They shall *light* into atheistical company. *South.*
And here we *lit* on Aunt Elizabeth. *Tennyson*

6. To occur; to happen; to fall out; to prosper; as, how does it *light* that you are here? how does John *light* in the city? *Obs. or Dial.*

7. To mount (on a horse, etc.). *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

8. To feel, or be made, happy or better. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

to light into, to attack; to set upon; as, he *lit into* him with both fist and tongue; you should have seen him *light into* the food. *Slang, U. S.* — **to l. out,** to go away, or depart, esp. with haste; to start suddenly; as, on the first discovery of gold he *lit out* for the diggings. *Slang, U. S.*

light'-armed' (-ärmd'; 87), *a.* Armed with light weapons or accouterments.

light box. a *Nav.* The case or box for a lantern used to illuminate a magazine or shell room on a man-of-war. **b** *Nav.* A lightroom. **c** The box holding the chemical by which the early matches were ignited.

light curve. *Astron.* A curve expressing graphically the fluctuations in light of a variable star.

light due, light duty. A toll levied on ships in certain waters, for the upkeep of lighthouses and lightships.

light'en (līt'n), *v. t.;* LIGHT'ENED (-'nd); LIGHT'EN-ING. [ME. *lightenen.* See LIGHT to illuminate.] **1.** **a** To flash or shine brightly; to gleam or glow with light. **b** To grow lighter or less dark; to brighten; to clear, as the sky.

2. To shine with, or like, lightning; to display a flash or flashes of lightning.

This dreadful night,
That thunders, *lightens,* opens graves, and roars. *Shak.*

light'en, *v. t.* **1.** To make light or clear; to light; to illuminate; to throw light on; also, to brighten or cause to become bright; as, to *lighten* one's expression by good news.

A key of fire ran all along the shore,
And *lightened* all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

2. To illuminate intellectually or spiritually; to enlighten.

Lighten my spirit with one clear heavenly ray. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. To flash out or disclose in or as in lightning.

His eye . . . *lightens* forth
Controlling majesty. *Shak.*

4. To give or restore sight to (the eyes). *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

5. To give fire to; to ignite. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Syn. — See ILLUMINATE.

light'en, *v. t.* [See LIGHT not heavy.] **1.** To relieve of a load or burden in whole or in part; to make lighter, or less heavy; to reduce in weight; as, to *lighten* a ship by unloading; to *lighten* one's conscience; to *lighten* a load.

2. To make less burdensome or afflictive; to alleviate; as, to *lighten* the cares of life or the burden of grief.

3. To cheer; to make joyous; to gladden; also, to make sprightly or agile; as, to *lighten* a horse.

Lightens my humor with his merry jests. *Shak.*

light'en, *v. i.* [See LIGHT to alight.] **1.** To alight.

O Lord, let thy mercy *lighten* upon us.
Bk. of Com. Prayer [*Eng. Ed.*].

2. To become light or less heavy, as the heart. *Obs. or R.*

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li'gean-cy (lĭ'jăn-sĭ; lē'-), *n.* Ligeance. *Obs. or R.*

liege. † LIE, to recline.

lig'ger, *n.* [Cf. LIE to be prostrate, LEDGER.] *Dial. Eng.* **a** A counterpane; a coverlet. **b** = LEDGER, 3 **b.** **c** A footbridge. **d** A baited line with a float for night fishing. **e** One who places material on a carding machine; — called also *ligger-on.*

lig'ger, *v. t.* To fish with a ligger. See LIGGER **d.** *Dial. Eng.*

ligh'en. † LIE

light. *a.* Lighted. *Obs.*

light, *adv.* [AS. *lēohte.* See LIGHT bright.] Brightly; clearly, luminously. *Obs.*

light'a-ble (līt'ă-b'l), *a.* See LIABLE

light ball. *Mil.* A ball of combustible materials, used to afford light; — sometimes fired from a cannon or mortar, or carried up by a rocket

light barrel. *Mil.* A barrel pierced and filled with combustibles, sometimes used to light up a ditch or a breach.

light'boat', *n.* Lightship. *R.*

light'-bolt', *n.* Thunderbolt. *Obs.*

light century. *Astron.* Distance that light travels in a century.

light'-cheap', *a.* Cheap as light.

lighte. Obs. pret. of LIGHT, to alight.

light equation. *Astron.* The coefficient of the time required by light (499 s.) in traversing a distance equal to the mean radius of the earth's orbit.

light'er (līt'ẽr), *n.* One that lights or ignites; as, a *lighter* of lamps; specif., a slender taper twist of paper, or the like, or an electrical device, used for lighting gas, a fire, etc.

light'er, *n.* [D. *lichter*, fr. *lichten* to make light, to unload. See LIGHT not heavy.] **1.** *Naut.* A large boat or barge, usually flat-bottomed, mainly used in unloading or loading vessels not lying at wharves, or in transporting freight about a harbor.

2. *Woolen Manuf.* Any of the layers of wool bedded on a floor one above the other to form a mixture for blending.

light'er, *v. t.;* LIGHT'ERED (-ẽrd); LIGHT'ER-ING. To convey by or as by a lighter, as to or from the shore; as, to *lighter* the cargo of a ship. — *v. i.* To convey goods in a lighter.

light'er-age (-ĕj), *n.* **a** Price paid for lightering. **b** Act of unloading into a lighter, or of conveying by a lighter.

light'-fin'gered (līt'fĭn'gẽrd; 87), *a.* **a** Having a light and dexterous touch. *Rare.* **b** Dexterous in stealing, esp. by picking pockets; thievish; pilfering. **c** Ready with one's fists; pugnacious. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* — **light'-fin'gered-ness,** *n.*

light flux. *Physics.* The luminous energy, from any source, which traverses a given surface in one second.

light'-foot' } *a.* Having a light, springy step; nimble-
light'-foot'ed } footed; active. — **light'-foot'ed-ly,** *adv.*

light'ful (līt'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of light; bright. "*Lightful* presence." *Marston.* — **light'ful-ness,** *n.*

light'-hand'ed, *a.* **a** Having a light or delicate hand or touch. **b** Having little to carry. **c** *Chiefly Naut.* Not having a full complement of hands; as, a vessel *light-handed.* — **light'-hand'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **light'-hand'ed-ness,** *n.*

light'head', *n.* **1.** Levity; lightness. *Obs.*

2. A light-headed, or frivolous, person.

light'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd; -ĭd; 87, 151), *a.* **1.** Disordered in the head; dizzy; delirious.

2. Thoughtless; heedless; frivolous; unsteady; fickle. "*Light-headed,* weak men." *Clarendon.*

— **light'-head'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **light'-head'ed-ness,** *n.*

light'-heart'ed, *a.* Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry. — **light'-heart'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **light'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.*

light'-heeled' (-hēld'; 87), *a.* **1.** Lively in walking or running; brisk; light-footed.

2. Unchaste; — said of a woman. *Obs.*

light'-horse'man (-hôrs'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A soldier of light cavalry.

2. The spadefish (*Chætodipterus faber*).

3. One of a class of Thames River thieves. *Slang, Eng.*

light'house' (līt'hous'), *n.* A tower or other building with a powerful light at the top, erected to serve as a guide to sailors at night; a pharos. Consecutive lighthouses along a coast are often varied in type, with respect to duration or (rarely) the color of the light, to facilitate their identification by mariners. The chief types are: **fixed lights,** in which the light is continuous and uniform; **flash lights,** in which the light appears and disappears so suddenly and in such rapid alternation as to seem to scintillate; **intermittent lights,** whose appearances and disappearances are as sudden, but with longer intervals; **revolving lights,** which appear and disappear gradually and, usually, at fixed intervals. *Flash* and *intermittent lights* are rare; *revolving lights* are often called **flash lights.**

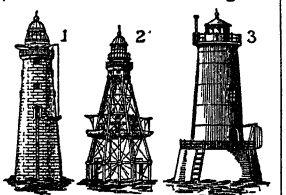

1 Stone Tower Lighthouse; 2 Iron Pile Lighthouse; 3 Iron Cylinder Lighthouse.

Lighthouse Board. In the United States, a board (composed of two officers of the navy of high rank, two officers of the Corps of Engineers of the army, two civilians of high scientific attainments, officers of the navy and of the Corps of Engineers of the army as secretaries, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor as president) in charge of all administrative duties relating to lighthouses, beacons, etc.

light'ly (līt'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *lēohtlīce.*] **1.** With little weight; with little force; as, to tread *lightly;* to press *lightly;* hence, gently; not severely or burdensomely; as, his years and cares rested *lightly* upon him.

> Him thus intent Ithuriel with his spear
> Touched *lightly.* *Milton.*
>
> At the first he *lightly* afflicted the land of Zebulun . . . and afterward did more grievously afflict her. *Is.* IX. 1.

2. In a small degree or quantity; to no great extent or amount; as, he ate and drank *lightly;* he was *lightly* equipped. "They are but *lightly* rewarded." *Shak.*

3. Without reason, or for reasons of little weight.

> Tears not *lightly* shed. *Shak.*

4. With little effort or difficulty; easily; readily. *Archaic.* "That *lightly* come, shall *lightly* go." *Old Proverb.*

5. Swiftly; nimbly; with agility.

> So mickle was that barge, it might not *lightly* sail. *R. of Brunne.*
>
> Watch what thou seest and *lightly* bring me word. *Tennyson.*

6. Without heed or care; with levity; airily; indifferently; slightingly; as, he treated the argument *lightly.*

> Matrimony . . . is not by any to be enterprised . . . unadvisedly, *lightly,* or wantonly. *Bk. of Com. Prayer* [*Eng. Ed.*]

7. Without dejection; cheerfully; gayly. "Seeming to bear it *lightly.*" *Shak.*

8. Commonly; usually; possibly; perhaps. *Obs. B. Jonson.*

9. Not chastely; wantonly. *Swift.*

light'-mind'ed, *a.* Frivolous; thoughtless; volatile, trifling. — **light'-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*

light money. Money paid or payable for light dues.

light'ness (līt'nĕs), *n.* [AS. *lēhtnes.*] **1.** State or quality of illumination, or degree of illumination.

2. Absence of depth or of duskiness in color; as, the *lightness* of a tint; *lightness* of complexion.

light'ness, *n.* [From LIGHT not heavy.] State or quality of being light, or not heavy; hence: buoyancy; levity; fickleness; wantonness; nimbleness; delicacy; grace, etc.

Syn. — Thoughtlessness, inconstancy, unsteadiness, instability, giddiness, gayety, airiness. — LIGHTNESS, LEVITY, FRIVOLITY, FLIPPANCY, VOLATILITY, FLIGHTINESS. LIGHTNESS, as here compared, implies a general lack of weight or seriousness in character, conduct, or speech; LEVITY usually suggests more specifically trifling or unseasonable gayety; as, "There is a *lightness* about the feminine mind — a touch and go" (*G. Eliot*); "Ponderous works produce no effect. . . . This is in part an answer to what you say about treating with *lightness* what is matter of life and death to so many people" (*M. Arnold*); "her *levity,* her frivolous laughter, her unwomanly jests" (*J. R. Green*); "My readers will hardly have begun to laugh, before they will be called upon to conceal that *levity,* and peruse me with a more serious air" (*Cowper*). FRIVOLITY adds to *lightness* the implication of empty or idle speech or conduct; FLIPPANCY is esp. unbecoming levity or pertness in speaking of serious or sacred things; as, "gay without *frivolity*" (*M. Arnold*); cf. "Its purport is so *frivolous,* so very remote from all aim at instruction or utility" (*Mad. D'Arblay*); "I am afraid that this sounds *flippant*" (*Byron*); "What is meant to be easy and sprightly is vulgar and *flippant*" (*Macaulay*); "He [Tennyson] was always reverent — hating all *levity* or *flippancy* in thought or language about divine things" (*Duke of Argyll*). VOLATILITY is such lightness or fickleness of disposition as precludes long or serious dwelling upon any one idea or plan; FLIGHTINESS is extreme volatility; it sometimes implies lack of mental balance; as, "'Bird-witted' [*Bacon*]: incapable of fixed attention, *volatile*" (*W. A. Wright*); "A brain of feather! Very right, with wit that's *flighty,* learning light" (*Goldsmith*); "A horse is a fine lady among animals, *flighty,* timid" (*Stevenson*). See EBULLITION.

light'ning (līt'nĭng), *n.* [For *lightenng,* fr. *lighten* to flash.] The flashing of light produced by a discharge of atmospheric electricity from one cloud to another or from a cloud to the earth; hence, the discharge itself. The chief forms are; *ball,* or *globular, lightning; chain,* or *forked, lightning; heat lightning; sheet lightning* (see these terms). Cf. THUNDER.

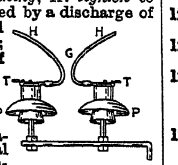

The Horn Lightning Arrester. A Gap (*G*) is formed by diverging Horns (*H H*) supported by Petticoat Insulators, *P P.* The Horns are connected by the Terminals (*T T*), one with the ground, and the other with the line.

lightning arrester. *Elec.* Any of various devices for protecting electrical apparatus and their operators from injury by abnormal rise of voltage caused by lightning or otherwise. It usually consists of one or more air gaps in series between the line wires and ground, and, in power circuits, of some means for suppressing the arc to prevent the power current from following a discharge. Called also *lightning discharger* or *protector.*

lightning brace. A straight brace for bits the shank of which consists of a screw (usually having four distinct threads) of very coarse pitch sliding within a correspondingly threaded tube having a handle at the end, the tool being actuated by pushing the handle.

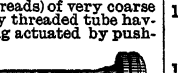
Lightning Brace.

lightning bug. A firefly.

lightning pains. *Med.* Intense lancinating pains observed in locomotor ataxia; fulgurating pains.

lightning rod. A metallic rod set up on a building, or on the mast of a vessel, and connected with the moist earth or water below, to protect the building or vessel from lightning.

lightning stone. **a** A fulgurite; — called also *lightning tube.* **b** A popular name for a primitive stone implement such as an arrow point or hatchet.

light'-o'-love', *a.* Inconstant in love.

light'-o'-love' (līt'ō-lŭv'), *n.* **1.** A light or wanton woman.

2. An old tune of a dance, the name of which made it a proverbial expression of levity, esp. in love matters. *Nares.* "Best sing it to the tune of *light-o'-love.*" *Shak.*

light, *or* radiation, pressure. *Physics.* The mechanical pressure exerted by the ether waves which constitute radiation upon bodies exposed to their action. *Radiation pressure,* or as it is frequently called, *light pressure,* was predicted by Maxwell in 1873, who showed that it should be numerically equal to the energy stored in unit volume of the ether. The effect, which is very small, was first experimentally measured by E. F. Nichols and Hull and independently by Lebeden in 1901.

light ratio. *Astron.* The number 2.512, by which the light of a star of any given magnitude must be multiplied to equal the light of a star exactly one magnitude brighter.

light'room' (līt'rōōm'), *n.* **1.** *Nav.* A small room from which the magazine of a naval vessel is sometimes lighted, being separated from the magazine by heavy glass windows.

2. The chamber in a lighthouse containing the lamp.

lights (līts), *n. pl.* [So called from their *lightness.*] The lungs. Now *Obs. or Vulgar* as used of the lungs of a human being.

light'ship' (līt'shĭp'), *n.* *Naut.* A vessel carrying at the masthead or mastheads a brilliant light or lights, and moored off a shoal or place of dangerous navigation where a lighthouse is impracticable, as a guide for sailors. They are usually fitted with fog signals, some having submarine bells.

light'some (līt'sŭm), *a.* **1.** Having light; lighted; luminous; not dark or gloomy; also, light of color or hue.

> White walls make rooms more *lightsome* than black. *Bacon.*
>
> With *lightsome* green of ivy and holly *Lowell.*

2. Lucid; perspicuous; clear. *Rare.*

light'some, *a.* **1.** Light-airy; graceful; agile; nimble. "*Lightsome* as a bird." *Wordsworth.*

2. Cheerful; gay; cheering; merry.

> That *lightsome* affection of joy. *Hooker.*

3. Frivolous; fickle; unsteady.

light'-struck', *a.* *Photog.* Damaged by accidental exposure to light; fogged by light.

light'weight' (līt'wāt'), *n.* One of less than average weight; specif.: **a** In boxing, wrestling, etc., one weighing not more than 133 pounds (U. S. amateur rules 135 pounds, Eng. 140 pounds). **b** A person of little importance or mental ability. *Colloq., Chiefly U. S.*

light'weight', *a.* Light in weight, as a coin; specif., applied to a man or animal who is a lightweight.

light'wood' (līt'wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** Pine wood abounding in pitch, used for torches and kindlings; hence, any dry wood that burns readily. *Southern U. S.*

2. **a** A species of Acacia (*Acacia melanoxylon*); — so called from the light weight of its wood. Called also *blackwood. Australia.* **b** Any of several trees containing inflammable volatile substances, as the candlewoods. **c** = COACHWOOD **a.**

light year. *Astron.* The distance over which light can travel in a year's time; — used as a unit in expressing stellar distances. It is more than 63,000 times as great as the distance from the earth to the sun.

lign'-al'oes (lĭn'ăl'ōz; lĭg-năl'ōz; 277), *n.* [OF. *lignaloes,* L. *lignum aloes,* wood of aloe.] **1.** **a** Agalloch, or aloes wood. **b** = LINALOA.

2. The drug aloes.

lig'ne-ous (lĭg'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ligneus,* fr. *lignum* wood. Cf. LIGNOUS.] Of, of the nature of, or like, wood; woody.

ligneous marble, wood treated so as to resemble marble.

lig-nes'cent (lĭg-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [*ligno-* + *-escent.*] *Bot.* Somewhat woody, or becoming woody.

lig'ni- (lĭg'nĭ-). Combining form from Latin *lignum,* meaning *wood.* Cf. LIGNO-.

lig'ni-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See LIGNIFY.] *Bot.* The process of becoming ligneous, or woody. It is a chemical alteration of constituents of the cell wall, converting them into lignin. Cf. CUTICULARIZATION, SUBERIZATION.

lig'ni-fy (lĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.;* LIG'NI-FIED (-fīd); LIG'NI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*ligni-* + *-fy.*] *Bot.* To convert into wood. — *v. i.* To become wood; to undergo lignification.

lig'nin (lĭg'nĭn), *n.* [*ligni-* + *-in.*] *Bot.* A substance or mixture of substances which, with cellulose, constitutes the essential part of woody tissue. It is related physiologically to cellulose, but its chemical nature is not yet clear.

lig'nite (-nīt), *n.* [L. *lignum* wood: cf. F. *lignite.*] *Min.* A variety of coal intermediate between peat and bituminous coal, esp. one in which the texture of the original wood is distinct; — called also *brown coal, wood coal.* See COAL, 3. It is of comparatively recent origin, is noncaking, contains much volatile matter, and is usually brownish black.

lig-nit'ic (lĭg-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* Containing lignite; resembling, or of the nature of, lignite; as, *lignitic* clay.

lignitic formation, *Geol.,* a formation of the lower part of the Eocene system in Alabama and adjacent States.

lig'no- (lĭg'nō-), **lign-**. Combining form from Latin *lignum,* meaning *wood.* Cf. LIGNI-.

lig'no-cel'lu-lose (-sĕl'ū-lōs), *n.* [*ligno-* + *cellulose.*] *Bot.* Any of several closely related substances constituting the essential part of woody tissue. They are regarded as compounds of lignin with simple celluloses.

lig'no-cer'ic (-sĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*ligno-* + L. *cera* wax.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, $C_{24}H_{48}O_2$, of the formic acid series, found in the tar, wax, or paraffin obtained by distilling certain kinds of wood, as the beech. Its glyceryl ester occurs in peanut oil.

lig'nose (lĭg'nōs), *n.* [*ligno-* + *-ose.*] **1.** *Bot.* Cellulose, or a variety of lignin.

2. An explosive compound of the dynamite class, consisting of wood fiber and nitroglycerin.

lig'no-sul'phite (lĭg'nō-sŭl'fīt), *n.* [*ligno-* + *sulphite.*] A liquid obtained by treating crude cellulose with a solution of calcium bisulphite, which dissolves lignin and other substances. It is used in medicine as an inhalant in certain laryngeal and pulmonary affections.

lig'num (lĭg'nŭm), *n.* [L., wood.] **1.** Woody tissue. *Obs.*

2. Any of various trees, — chiefly in combination, as *lignum* aloes, *lignum*-vitæ, etc.

lig'num-vi'tæ (-vī'tē), *n.* [L., wood of life; *lignum* wood + *vita,* gen. *vitæ,* life.] **a** Any tropical American zygophyllaceous tree of the genus *Guaiacum,* esp. *G. officinale* and *G. sanctum;* also, the very hard, heavy wood of these trees, used for many purposes. **b** In Australia and New Zealand, any of various other hard-wooded trees, as species of *Metrosideros, Acacia, Eucalyptus,* and *Vitex.*

lig'ro-ine, lig'ro-in (lĭg'rō-ĭn), *n.* A volatile inflammable liquid used as a solvent in chemistry and pharmacy and to a limited extent as an illuminant. See PETROLEUM.

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light'en, *n.* Lightning. *Obs.*

light'en-er, *n.* One that lightens.

light'en-ing, *n.* [See 1st LIGHTEN.] *Assaying.* = FULGURATION, 2. [LAUGHTER.]

ligh'ter. Dial. Eng. var. of **light'er-man** (līt'ẽr-măn), *n.* A person employed on, or who manages, a lighter.

light'er-screw', *n.* A screw for adjusting the distance between the stones in a grinding mill.

light'er-staff', *n.* *Milling.* A lever to regulate the height of one end of a bridgetree. Cf. LIGHTER-SCREW.

light filter. = COLOR SCREEN.

light'foot', *n.* The deer; also, the hare. *Obs.*

light'-heels', *n.* A loose, unchaste woman. *Obs.*

Light'-Horse' Har'ry. A sobriquet conferred upon General Henry Lee (1756-1818), the father of General Robert E. Lee, on account of the great rapidity of his cavalry movements in the Revolutionary War.

light'house'man, *n.* The keeper of, or a worker at, a lighthouse.

light'ing, *n.* *Metal.* Annealing.

lighting load. See POWER LOAD.

light iron. An iron support or holder for a lamp or candle.

light'ish, *a.* Rather light.

light keeper. One in charge of a lighthouse or lightship.

light'-leg'ged (līt'lĕg'ĕd; -ĭd; -lĕgd'), *a.* Nimble; swift of foot. *Obs. or R.*

light'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **light'less-ness,** *n.*

light'-limbed' (-lĭmd'), *a.* Having slight limbs; hence, agile.

light'ly, *a.* [AS. *lēohtlīc* of little weight or value.] *Obs.* **a** Light; frivolous; trivial; contemptible. **b** Contemptuous. **c** Easily influenced.

light'ly, *v. t.* To treat lightly or slightingly; to scorn; to disparage. *Rare or Scot.*

light'man (-măn), *n.* **a** A man who carries or takes care of a light. **b** A linkman. *Obs.*

light'man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

light mill. A radiometer.

light'n. Lighten. *Ref. Sp.*

light'nd. Lightened. *Ref. Sp.*

light'ning (līt'nĭng), *n.* Lightening. *Rare.*

lightning conductor. A lightning rod.

lightning discharger. = LIGHTNING ARRESTER.

lightning file. See FILE, *n.*, tool.

light'ning-proof', *a.* Safe, or protected, from lightning.

lightning protector. = LIGHTNING ARRESTER.

lightning tooth. See SAW, *n.*, *Illust.*

light scot. *O. Eng. Law.* A scot, or tax, of half a penny per hide of land for church candles, payable at Candlemas, Easter eve, and Allhallow eve. [*Obs.*]

light'shot', *n.* = LIGHT SCOT.

light'-skirt'ed, *a.* Wanton; loose; light; — said of a woman. *Obs.* — **light'-skirt'ed-ness,** *n. Obs.* [loose woman.]

light'-skirts', *n.* A wanton; a **light'some-ly,** *adv.* of LIGHTSOME. See -LY.

light'some-ness, *n.* See -NESS

light'-tight', *a.* Impervious to light.

light tower. A lighthouse.

light vessel. A lightship.

light'wards (līt'wẽrdz), *adv.* See -WARDS.

light'-winged' (-wĭngd'), *a.* Having light and active wings; swift; fleeting. [tellect.]

light'-wit'ted, *a.* Weak in in-

light'wort', *n.* Lungwort. *Obs.*

light'y, *a.* Illuminated; enlightened. *Obs.*

ligament, *n.* [LL. *ligiamentum.* See LIEGE.] An act of allegiance. *Obs.* [MAIN.

ligier du maine. ✝ LEGERDE-

ligno-. See LIGNO-.

lignage. ✝ LINEAGE.

lig'na-lite (lĭg'nă-līt), *a.* [*ligno-* + *-atile,* as in *saxatile.*] *Bot.* Lignicoline. *Rare.*

ligne. ✝ LINE, cord.

ligne (lēn'y'), *n.* [F.] A line. See MEASURE, *Table.* [*Obs.*]

lignee, *n.* [F. *lignée.*] Lineage.

lig'ni-cole (lĭg'nĭ-kōl), **lig-nic'o-line** (lĭg-nĭk'ō-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [*ligni-* + *-cole, -coline.*] Growing or living on wood, as certain fungi.

lig-nic'o-lous (lĭg-nĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [*ligni-* + *-colous.*] Lignicoline.

lig-nif'er-ous (lĭg-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*ligni-* + *-ferous.*] Yielding or producing wood. [Like wood.]

lig'ni-form, *a.* [*ligni-* + *-form.*]

lig'ni-per'dous (lĭg'nĭ-pẽr'dŭs), *a.* [*ligni-* + L. *perdere* to destroy.] Wood-destroying, as certain insects, mollusks, etc.

lig'ni-tif'er-ous (-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*lignite* + *-ferous.*] Producing or containing lignite; liguitic.

lig'ni-tize (lĭg'nĭ-tīz), *v. t.* To convert into lignite.

lig-niv'o-rous (lĭg-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [*ligni-* + *-vorous.*] Eating wood.

lig'nose (lĭg'nōs), *a.* [L. *lignosus,* fr. *lignum* wood. Cf. LIGNEOUS.] Ligneous. *Rare.* — **lig-nos'i-ty** (lĭg-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Rare.*

lig'num (lĭg'nŭm), *n.* A corruption of *Polygonum;* — applied to any of various polygonaceous plants. *Local, Australia.*

lignum aloes. = LIGN-ALOES.

‖ **lig'num a'qui-læ** (ăk'wĭ-lē). [L., wood of the eagle; *lignum* wood + *aquila,* gen *aquilæ,* eagle. See EAGLEWOOD.] Aloes wood.

‖ **lig'num rho'di-um** (rō'dĭ-ŭm). [NL.; L. *lignum* wood + Gr.

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lig'u-la (lĭg'ŭ-lă), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-LE** (-lē), E. **-LAS** (-lăz). [L., a little tongue. See LIGULE.] **1.** *Bot.* A ligule.
2. *Anat.* A band of white matter in the wall of the fourth ventricle of the brain.
3. *Zool.* **a** The distal segment or part of the labium of insects, consisting in typical cases of a median glossa (termed *lingua* by some) which in Hymenoptera forms a long tonguelike process, and a pair of lateral pieces or processes, the paraglossæ. In many beetles the paraglossæ are not distinguishable as separate pieces. **b** = LIGULE, 2.

lig'u-late (lĭg'ŭ-lāt) } *a.* [See LIGULE; cf. LINGULATE.]
lig'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } **1.** Strap-shaped; — applied esp. in botany to the narrow flat corollas of the ray flowers in a composite plant.
2. Furnished with ligules, as a grass, or with ligulate corollas, as a composite plant.

lig'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *ligula*, *lingula*, little tongue, dim. of *lingua* tongue.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** A thin appendage of a foliage leaf at the junction of blade and petiole. It is characteristic of the leaves of grasses. **b** A ligulate corolla of a ray floret in a composite head. **c** A membranous scale borne on the leaf above the sporangium in *Selaginella* and *Isoëtes*.
2. *Zoöl.* A tonguelike lobe of the parapodia of annelids

lig'u-li-flo'rous (lĭg'ŭ-lĭ-flō'rŭs; 201), *a.* [*ligule* + *-florous.*] *Bot.* Bearing only ligulate flowers;—said of plants of the family Cichoriaceæ.

Li-guo'ri-an (lĭ-gwō'rĭ-ăn; 201), **Li-guo'rist** (-rĭst), *n. R. C. Ch.* A disciple of the great casuist and doctor of the Roman Catholic Church Alfonso Maria de (or de') Liguori (1696–1787); also, a member of the order of Redemptorists which he founded. See REDEMPTORIST.

lig'ure (lĭg'ŭr), *n.* [L. *ligurius*, Gr. λιγύριον, λιγγούριον, λιγκούριον, λυγκούριον, equiv. to Heb. *leshem.*] A kind of precious stone, perhaps the jacinth. *Ex.* xxviii. 19, xxxix. 12.

Li-gu'ri-an (lĭ-gū'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Liguria or the Ligurians. — *n.* A native of Liguria, either the ancient country so called, including a portion of southeastern Gaul as well as northeastern Italy, or the later Italian province centering about Genoa. The ancient Ligurians, a race of hardy mountaineers, were subjugated by the Romans after long resistance. Little is known about their racial affinities

Li-gus'ti-cum (-gŭs'tĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., lovage. See LOVAGE.] *Bot* A large genus of apiaceous herbs of temperate regions, distinguished by fruit with numerous oil tubes. *L. scoticum* is the Scotch lovage. *L. canadense* is the nondo.

Li-gus'trum (-trŭm), *n.* [L., privet.] *Bot.* A genus of oleaceous shrubs, natives of the Old World, having smooth entire leaves and terminal panicles of white flowers with induplicate corollas. *L. vulgare* is the common privet.

lik'a-ble, like'a-ble (līk'ă-b'l), *a.* Such as can be liked; such as to attract liking. — **lik'a-bil'i-ty, like'a-bil'i-ty** (līk'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **lik'a-ble-ness, like'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

like (līk), *a.*; **LIK'ER** (līk'ẽr); **LIK'EST** (-ĕst). [ME. *lik, ilik, gelic*, AS. *gelīc*, fr. *ge-* + *līc* body, and orig. meaning, having the same body, shape, or appearance, and hence, like; akin to OS. *gilīk*, D. *gelijk*, G. *gleich*, OHG. *gilīh*, Icel. *líkr, glíkr*, Dan. *lig*, Sw. *lik*, Goth. *galeiks*, OS. *lik* body, D. *lijk*, G. *leiche*, Icel. *līk*, Sw. *lik*, Goth. *leik.* Cf. ALIKE, -LY, EACH, SUCH, WHICH.] **1.** Having the same, or nearly the same, appearance, qualities, or characteristics; similar; as, a man of *like* passions with us; two plants with *like* flowers; a face *like* to an angel's; what is he *like?* Cf. LIKE, *adv. or prep.*, 1. Also, now rarely, alike; as, no two were *like.*

'T is as *like* you
As cherry is to cherry. *Shak*

He scattereth the hoarfrost *like* ashes. *Ps.* cxlvii. 16.

More clergymen were impoverished by the late war than ever in the *like* space before. *Sprat.*

2. Specif.: **a** Closely resembling its original; — said of a portrait, etc.; as, the photograph is not at all *like.* **b** Suiting; befitting; — now only in the sense of: characteristic of; as, such behavior was just *like* him. **c** Indicative of; as, it looks *like* good fishing. **d** Inclined toward; disposed to; as, to feel *like* taking a walk. **e** In illiterate use, such as; as, pies *like* mother used to make.

☞ Like . . . like are used correlatively with the force of *as . . . so*; as, "*Like* master, *like* man."

3. = LIKELY. Now *Archaic or Dial.*, exc., chiefly in colloquial use, with the infinitive; as, they're *like* to meet again. See HAD LIKE TO.

But it is *like* the jolly world about us will scoff *South.*

☞ The phrases **anything like, nothing like, something like,** with the sense of *anything, nothing, something approximating in character or amount*, are also used adverbially; as, the second copy is *nothing like* so well drawn. *Something like*, both as adjective and adverbial phrase, has colloquially an elliptical sense of *something like what*, or *somewhat as* (*he, it*, etc., *should be*); as, this looks *something like.*

☞ *Like* is used at will as a suffix with nouns to form adjectives expressing resemblance; as, *manlike*, like a man; *childlike*, like a child; *god-like*, like a god, etc. Combinations which would otherwise be typographically objectionable, as *bell-like, ball-like*, etc., are hyphened. Such compounds in *-like* are not entered in the Vocabulary of this book except for special reason, as frequency of usage, the existence of secondary senses, etc.

like as we lie, *Golf*, having each played an equal number of strokes; — said of opposing players. — **1. figures,** *Geom.*, similar figures.

like (līk), *n.* **1.** That which is equal or similar to another; the counterpart; an exact resemblance; a copy; an equal.

"Mingle with your *likes.*" *Tennyson.*

I shall not look upon his *like* again. *Shak.*

2. *Golf.* The stroke which when played will make the number of strokes played by the opposing players or sides equal; as, to play the *like.*

in like, alike. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* — of, *or* by, 1., belike; perhaps. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* — the l., something similar or of the same kind; anything having a resemblance; as, dairy products such as butter, cheese, and *the like.* "Did you ever hear *the like?*" *Shak.* — the l., *or* likes, of, a person or thing like, or equal to; as, did you ever see *the likes of* that boy?

Are there no harems left in Stamboul for *the likes of* thee to sweep and clean? *Du Maurier*

like (līk), *adv. or prep.* [AS. *gelīce.* See LIKE, *a.*] **1.** In a manner or to an extent like that of; as, do not act *like* him. By the omission of *to*, *like* is often construed as a preposition; as, wool *like* snow in whiteness; you are *like* him.

He maketh them to stagger *like* a drunken man. *Job* xii. 25

2. Alike; equally; as, both *like* ill-advised. *Archaic.*
3. In a manner according with. *Obs.* *Sidney.*
4. In the manner of one that is; — now only in *like mad*, in a furious manner.
5. Likely; probably. *Rare*, exc. in the idiomatic phrases, "like enough," "very like," and *Colloq. or Dial.*, "as like as not." "*Like* enough it will." *Shak.*
6. Parenthetically in dialect and illiterate speech, as it were; as, he seemed so friendly *like.*

Syn. — LIKE, AS. The use of LIKE as a conjunction meaning *as* (as, Do *like* I do), though occasionally found in good writers, is a provincialism and contrary to good usage.

like as, in a like manner as, just as.

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him *Ps* ciii 13

like, *conj.* As; like as; as if. See *Syn.*, under LIKE, *adv.*

Like an arrow shot
From a well-experienced archer hits the mark. *Shak.*

like (līk), *v. i.*; LIKED (līkt); LIK'ING (lik'ĭng). [From LIKE, *a.*] **1.** To liken; to compare. *Obs.* *Shak.*
2. To represent; to make a likeness of. *Obs.*

like, *v. i.* **1.** To have an appearance or expression; to look; to seem to be (in a specified condition). *Obs.*

You *like* well, and bear your years very well *Shak.*

2. To come near; to avoid with difficulty; to escape narrowly; as, he *liked* to have been too late. Cf. *had like to*, under HAD. *Now Dial. or Uncultivated.*

We had *liked* to have had our two noses snapped off. *Shak*

like, *v. t.* [ME. *liken* to please, AS. *līcian, gelīcian* See LIKE, *a.*] **1.** To be suitable, pleasing, or agreeable; — chiefly with dative object. *Archaic.*

Cornwall him *liked* best *R. of Gloucester*

I willingly confess that it *likes* me much better when I find virtue in a fair lodging. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To be pleased; to choose; to feel inclined; as, you may do as you *like*; — formerly with *of.* Cf. PLEASE, *v. i.*, 2.

He may either go or stay, as he best *likes.* *Locke.*

3. To thrive; to prosper; to get on well. *Obs.*

like (līk), *v. t.* To be attracted towards or pleased with; to regard with favor; to have a liking for; to enjoy, as, would you *like* me to do anything for you? he *likes* to hunt; he would not *like* the horses exercised to-day.

He proceeded from looking to *liking*; and from *liking* to loving. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Syn. — LIKE, LOVE. As applied to persons, LIKE suggests varying degrees of attraction; LOVE implies deep or strong attachment. The habitual use of *love* for *like*, with reference to trivial objects (as, I *love* ice cream), is a vulgarism; but *love* is often used for *like* in humorous hyperbole; as, "old Sarah Battle, . . . who, next to her devotions, *loved* a good game of whist" (*Lamb*); cf., "I *like* a church; I *like* a cowl; I *love* a prophet of the soul" (*Emerson*). See ATTACHMENT, FOND.

like, *n.* A liking; a preference; an inclination; a fancy; — usually in *pl.*; as, our *likes* and dislikes.

like'li-hood (līk'lĭ-ho͝od), *n.* [*likely* + *-hood.*] **1.** Likeness; resemblance; similitude. *Obs.* *Ralegh.*
2. Probability; as, it will rain in all *likelihood.* "What *likelihood* of his amendment?" *Shak.*
3. Something probable; a probability; also, a sign; an indication. "*Likelihoods* and tendencies." *F. W. H. Myers.*

What of his heart perceived you in his face
By any *likelihood* he showed to-day? *Shak*

4. Appearance of probable success; promise. *Archaic.*
"A fellow of no mark nor *likelihood.*" *Shak.*

like'ly (-lĭ), *a.*; LIKE'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); LIKE'LI-EST. [See LIKE, *a.*; -LY.] **1.** Similar; like; verisimilar. *Obs.*
2. Appearing like truth; seeming to justify belief, conjecture, or expectation; probable; credible; as, a *likely* story. "A *likely* guess." *Shak.* "*Likely* peril." *Shak.*

It seems *likely* that he was in hope of being busy. *Johnson.*

3. Of such a nature or so circumstanced as to render something probable; — followed by an infinitive; as, he is *likely* to go; it is *likely* to rain; the fate is *likely* to befall them.
4. Appearing fit or adapted; suitable or qualified (for something expressed or implied); as, this is a *likely* place to fish; old wells are *likely* sources of contagion.
5. Having such qualities as make success, capability, or excellence probable; promising; as, a *likely* young man; a *likely* servant; a *likely* colt.
6. Agreeable; comely; seemly. *Rare or Dial.*

Syn. — LIKELY, PROBABLE. That is LIKELY (the stronger word) which there is good reason to expect or believe; that is PROBABLE which there is more reason to expect or believe than not; as, he is *likely* to come soon, the report is *likely* to be true; his coming is possible and even *probable*, the *probable* origin of the rumor. See APT.

like'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a similar manner; also, with verisimilitude. *Obs.*
2. In all probability; probably; — now usually with *most, quite, very*, etc.; as, you are very *likely* right.

While man was innocent he was *likely* ignorant of nothing that imported him to know. *Glanvill.*

3. Suitably; fitly. *Obs.*

like'-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd; -dĭd; 87), *a.* Having a like disposition or purpose; of the same mind or habit of thought. they are able to see things in the same way, to agree, and to act in common, — the basis of social agreement.

lik'en (līk'n), *v. t.*; -ENED (-'nd); -EN-ING. [ME. *liknen.* See LIKE, *a.*] **1.** To allege, or think, to be like; to represent as like; to compare; as, to *liken* life to a pilgrimage.

Whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will *liken* him unto a wise man. *Matt.* vii. 24

2. To make or cause to be like. *Rare.*

lik'en, *v. i.* To be or become like. *Obs or R.*

like'ness (līk'nĕs), *n.* [AS. *gelīcnes.*] **1.** State or quality of being like; resemblance; similarity; similitude, as, the *likeness* of the one to the other is remarkable.
2. Appearance or form; guise; semblance; shape.

An enemy in the *likeness* of a friend. *L'Estrange*

Also out of the midst thereof came the *likeness* of four living creatures. They had the *likeness* of a man. *Ezek.* i. 5

3. That which represents something; a copy; an effigy, a portrait; as, it is a good, or bad, *likeness.*

[How he looked] the *likenesses* of him which still remain enable us to imagine *Macaulay*

4. A comparison; parable. *Obs. Wycliffe* (*Luke* iv. 23).
Syn. — Similarity, parallel, similitude, representation, portrait, effigy. See RESEMBLANCE.

like'wise' (līk'wiz'), *adv. & conj.* [See WISE, *n.*] In like manner; also; moreover; too. See ALSO.

Go, and do thou *likewise.* *Luke* x 37.

For he seeth that wise men die; *likewise* the fool and the brutish person perish. *Ps.* xlix. 10.

Syn. — See ALSO.

— like'wise'ly, *adv. Obs.* — **like'wise'ness,** *n. Obs*

li'kin' (lē'kĭn'), *n.* [Chin., from (Pekinese) *li*[2] one thousandth of a tael + *ch'ien*[2] money.] A Chinese provincial tax levied at inland stations on imports or articles in transit.

lik'ing (lik'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *līcung.* See LIKE to suit.]
1. State or fact of being pleasing; a suiting. See ON LIKING, below. *Obs.*
2. Pleasure; a delight, also, sensuality; lust. *Obs.*
3. State of being pleased with, or attracted toward, some thing or person; hence, inclination; desire; preference; — often with *for*, sometimes with *to*; as, an amusement I have no *liking* for; fastidious in his *likings.*

If the human intellect hath once taken a *liking* to any doctrine, . . . it draws everything else into harmony with that doctrine, and to its support. *Bacon*

4. Appearance; esp., good appearance; state of body as to health or condition. *Rare.* "In good *liking.*" *Job* xxxix. 4.
on liking, on condition of pleasing or suiting; also, on condition of being pleased with; as, to hold a place of service *on liking*; to engage a servant *on liking. Rare or Dial.*

Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line . . . to be a king *on liking* and on sufferance? *Hazlitt*

lik'ing (lik'ĭng), *p. a.* **a** In, or of, a specified condition or appearance; as, better or worse *liking. Obs.*

Why should he see your faces worse *liking* than the children which are of your sort? *Dan.* i. 10.

b In good condition; comely; pleasing. *Obs. Chaucer.*

li'lac (lī'lăk), *n.* [Sp. *lilac, lila*, Ar. *lilak*, fr. Per. *lilaj, lilanj, lilang, nīlaj, nīl*, the indigo plant (akin to Skr. *nīlī* indigo, *nīla* blue), or from the kindred *lilak* bluish, the flowers being named from the color: cf. F. *lilas*, earlier *lilac.* Cf. ANIL, NILGAI.] **1.** A well-known garden shrub (*Syringa vulgaris*) with ovate cordate leaves and large panicles of pink-purple fragrant flowers; also, any other species of the genus, as *S. persica*, from which the white-flowered garden lilac has been derived.

☞ The lilac should not be confused with the plant to which the name *syringa* is commonly applied. The latter belongs to the genus *Philadelphus.* See SYRINGA.

2. A plant having lilac-purple flowers, as the China tree (*Melia azedarach*) and other species of *Melia. Australia.*
3. A light purplish color like that of the flower.

li'lac, *a.* Of the color of the purplish lilac.

li-la'ceous (lī-lā'shŭs), *a.* [From LILAC, influenced by *-aceous.*] Of, or like, the color of the purplish lilac.

Li'li-a'ce-æ (lĭ'lĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A large family of monocotyledonous plants, the lily family, typifying the order Liliales, and characterized by the regular perianth of separate segments, the loculicidal capsular fruit, and the usually bulbous base of the stem. It includes many genera cultivated for ornament, as *Lilium, Hemerocallis, Fritillaria, Tulipa, Yucca, Hyacinthus*, etc.; one (*Allium*) including the onion and related vegetables; and several, as *Aloe*, which yield drugs. Some extend the Liliaceæ to include the Melanthaceæ, Convallariaceæ, and Smilacaceæ.

li'li-a'ceous (-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *liliaceus*, fr. *lilium* lily See LILY.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to the family Liliaceæ. **b** Having a regular corolloid perianth similar to that of *Lilium*; — said of the flowers of plants of related families.
2. Like, or pertaining to, lilies.

Li'li-a'les (-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *lilium* lily.] *Bot.* **a** In Lindley's classification, an alliance including the lilies and allies. **b** A large order of monocotyledonous plants containing 11 families, of which the most important are the Liliaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Iridaceæ, and Dioscoreaceæ. The order is characterized in general by the complete and perfect trimerous or hexamerous flowers and the compound ovary. — **Li'li-al** (lĭ'lĭ-ăl), *a. Obs.*

li'lied (lĭ'lĭd), *a.* **1.** Like a lily; fair as a lily.

Clasping the soft *lilied* fingers. *Warren.*

2. Covered or decorated with, or having many, lilies, as, the *lilied* flag of France. "*Lilied* banks." *Milton.*

Li'lith (lĭ'lĭth; lī'lĭth), *n.* [Heb. *Līlīth*, prob. of Assyrian origin.] *Jewish Folklore.* A female demon, possibly an Assyrian goddess of night, worshiped by the Jews during

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ῥόδον a rose.] Candlewood. *Obs.*

lig'sam (lĭg'săm), *n.* [Cf. D. *liggen* to lie, E. *lie* to be prostrate, and E. *fotsam, jetsam*, or *lagan.*] *Law.* Ligan.

lig'u-lar (lĭg'ŭ-lẽr), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Ligulate.

Lig'u-li-flo'ræ (-lĭ-flō'rē; 201), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* Syn. of CICHORIACEÆ.

li-gu'li-form (lĭ-gū'lĭ-fôrm; lĭg'ŭ-), *a.* [*ligule* + *-form.*] Ligulate; strap-shaped.

lig'u-lin (lĭg'ŭ-lĭn), *n.* [From LIGUSTRUM.] *Chem.* A crimson coloring matter from berries of various species of *Ligustrum*

lig'u-loid (-loid), *a.* [*ligula* + *-oid.*] Like a ligula.

lig'u-rite (lĭg'ŭ-rīt), *n.* [From *Liguria*, district of Italy.] An apple-green variety of titanite.

lig'u-ri'tion (-rĭsh'ŭn), **lig'ur-ri'tion** (lĭg'ŭr-), *n.* [L. *ligur(r)itio* a fondness for dainties.] Greedy licking or devouring. *R.*

li-gus'tre, *n.* Privet. *Obs.*

li-gus'trin (lĭ-gŭs'trĭn), *n.* [L. *ligustrum* privet.] *Chem.* A bitter principle found in the bark of the privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), perh. identical with syringin.

lih. † LIGHT.

Lih-yan'ite (lē-yăn'īt), *n.* The language represented by ancient inscriptions from western Arabia, related to Minæan and Sabæan. See SEMITIC.

li'la (lē'ha; 189), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several species of unicorn fishes and leatherfishes.

lijiftode. † LIVELIHOOD.

lik. † LICH, LICK. [LIKE.]

lik. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LIKE.

lik'ance, *n.* [*like*, v. + *-ance.*] Liking; taste. *Obs*

like. † LICH, LICK.

like'a-ble, like'a-bil'i-ty, like'a-ble-ness. Vars. of LIKABLE, etc.

liked, *a.* Beloved. *Obs.*

like'ful, *a.* Pleasing. *Obs.*

like'hood, *n.* Likelihood. *Obs.*

like'less, *a.* Unlike. *Obs.*

like'li-head, *n.* [*likely* + *-head.*] Likelihood; probability; also, resemblance. *Obs. or Archaic.*

like'li-ness, *n.* = LIKELIHOOD. *Obs. or R.* [or attractive. *Obs.*

like'ly, *v. t.* To make comely

li'ken'. Less correct var. of LIKIN. [likes

lik'er (līk'ẽr), *n.* One who

likerous. † LICKEROUS.

like'some (līk'sŭm), *a.* [*like* to suit + 1st *-some.*] Pleasant; agreeable. *Obs or Dial Eng.*

like'wake'. Var. of LICHWAKE

like'ways', *adv.* Likewise *Obs.*

like'worth', like'worth'y, *a.* [AS. *līcwyrðe.*] Agreeable *Obs.*

Lik'hi (lĭk'hĭ). *Bib.*

likien. † LIKE, *v.*

like'ing, *n.* Resemblance. *Obs.*

like'ing-ly, *adv.* Pleasingly; pleasantly. *Obs.*

like'ing-ly, *adv.* Likely; probably. *Obs* [*Obs.*

like'ing-ness, *n.* Pleasingness.

likke. † LICK, LIKE.

likne. † LIKEN.

Lik-ni'tes (lĭk-nī'tēz), *n.* [Gr. λυκνίτης, fr. λύκνον.] See DIONYSUS.

lik'non (lĭk'nŏn), *n.*; *pl.* **-NA** (-nă). [Gr. λύκνον.] *Gr. Antiq.* A shovel-shaped basket used as a winnowing fan, as a cradle, and as a religious emblem.

lik'pot', *n.* [*lick*, v. + *pot.*] The index finger. *Obs*

lil. Var. of LILE, *a.*

lil. Dial. var. of LITTLE.

li, lil (lĭl), *n.* [Gypsy.] A book; a pocketbook. *Cant.*

li'lach. † LILAC.

li'la-cin (lī'lă-sĭn; lĭl'ă-), *n. Chem.* = SYRINGIN.

lilac mildew. A mildew (*Microsphæra friesii*) which attacks the leaves of the lilac.

li'lac-throat', *n.* A humming bird of the genus *Phæolema.*

lilburne, *n.* Prob., dolt; lubber. *Obs.*

lile, *n.* [From *Lille*, city in France Cf. LISLE.] Prob., a kind of grogram. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

lile (līl), *n.* [Tamil *matti-lile.*] A sardine of India (*Clupea lile*).

lile (līl; lĭl), *a.* [Cf. Dan. *lille.* See LITTLE.] Little. *Dial. Brit.*

Lil'i-an (lĭl'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [Cf. LILY.] Fem. prop. name.

lil'i-at'ed, *a.* [L. *lilium* lily + *-ate.*] Decorated with fleurs-de-lis. *Obs.*

lil'i-form (lĭl'ĭ-fôrm), **lil'i-formed** (-fôrmd), *a.* Shaped like a lily.

Lil'i-i-flo'ræ (lĭl'ĭ-ĭ-flō'rē; 201), *n. pl* [NL.; L. *lilium* lily + *flos, floris*, flower.] *Bot.* Syn. of LILIALES.

Lil'i-put, Lil'i-pu'tian. Vars. of LILLIPUT, LILLIPUTIAN.

Lil'is. Var. of LILITH.

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the Babylonian Captivity. The Hebrew word is translated in Isaiah xxxiv. 14, A. V., by "screech owl," and in R. V. by "night-monster." In post-Biblical Jewish literature she is represented as a night demon or vampire in the form of a seductive woman, often as having baneful powers over children. Cf. ASMODEUS. According to a story, apparently of recent origin, she was the first wife of Adam, who was compelled to repudiate her, Eve being then created for him. In the demonology of the Middle Ages Lilith was a famous witch, and she is introduced as such in the Walpurgis-night scene in Goethe's "Faust."

Lil'i-um (lĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., lily. See LILY.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbaceous plants, type of the Liliaceæ, having scaly bulbs, whorled or scattered leaves, showy flowers with a perianth of six similar segments, versatile anthers, and 3-lobed stigma. The 50 or more species are widely distributed in temperate regions. See LILY.

lil'i-bul-le'ro (lĭl'ĭ-bŭ-lē'rō), *n.* Part of the refrain of a song mocking the Irish Catholics, popular in England during the revolution of 1688; hence, the song itself.

Lil'i-put (lĭl'ĭ-pŭt), *n.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," an imaginary island peopled by a race of tiny men.

Lil'i-pu'tian (-pū'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lilliput or its inhabitants; hence, of very small size; diminutive; dwarfed. — *n.* One of the people of Lilliput; hence, a tiny creature or an insignificant person, esp. a self-important or pompous one. Cf. MINIM.

lilt (lĭlt), *n.* **1.** A lively, buoyant, cheerful tune, song, or air. "A well-known rollicking Irish *lilt*." *Lover.*

2. Rhythmical swing, flow, or cadence.

The *lilt*, and the subtle charm of the verse. *F. Harrison*

3. A swinging or springy motion or movement; as, her step had a *lilt* that day.

lilt (lĭlt), *v. i.*; LILT'ED; LILT'ING. [Cf. Norw. *lilla*, *lirla*, to sing in a high tone.] **1.** To sing cheerfully; to sing a lilt.

2. To do anything with animation and quickness, as to skip, fly, or hop. *Dial. Eng.* *Wordsworth.*

lilt, *v. t.* **a** To sing with spirit, animation, or gayety. **b** To strike up (a musical instrument or a song).

lil'y (lĭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [AS. *lilie*, L. *lilium*, Gr. λείριον. Cf. FLOWER-DE-LUCE.]

1 Any plant, flower, or bulb belonging to the genus *Lilium*. Lilies have been in cultivation since the earliest times, and their erect or nodding funnel-shaped flowers, with perianth segments often elegantly recurved, are familiar objects in decorative art. The flowers exhibit a wide range of color, from pure white through shades of pink to yellow, orange, scarlet, and crimson, often mottled or striped. Many of the commonly cultivated species, as the gold-banded lily (*L. auratum*), have developed distinct horticultural varieties. Among the most popular garden lilies are the tiger lily (*L. tigrinum*); Madonna lily (*L. candidum*); garden Turk's-cap (*L. martagon*); coral lily (*L. tenuifolium*); and forms of *L. speciosum* and *L. elegans*. See EASTER LILY, etc.

Turk's-cap Lily (*Lilium superbum*).

2. Any of a large number of plants belonging to the Liliaceæ and related families, or even to the Amaryllidaceæ and Iridaceæ; also, the flowers of these plants; — so called from a real or fancied resemblance to the lily in color or form; as, atamasco *lily*, belladonna *lily*, corn *lily*, etc.

3. The conventional, or heraldic, fleur-de-lis considered as the symbol of France or its kings; — usually in the *pl.*

I saw our flag replace the golden *lilies* of France on the citadel. *Sir G. Parker.*

4. That end of a compass needle which should point to the north; — so called as often having the figure of a lily, or fleur-de-lis. *Obs.*

lily, *or* **lilies, of France.** See FLEUR-DE-LIS, 2. — **1. of the Nile,** the agapanthus. — **1. of the palace,** an amaryllidaceous plant (*Hippeastrum aulicum*) often cultivated in greenhouses for its large red lilylike flowers. — **1. of the valley,** a low perennial herb (*Convallaria majalis*), having usually two large oblong-lanceolate leaves and a raceme of very fragrant nodding bell-shaped white flowers. It is found wild in the Allegheny Mountains, also in Europe, and is common in cultivation.

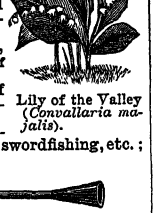

Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria majalis*).

lil'y (lĭl'ĭ), *a.* Like a lily; pure, white, pale, or delicate, as a lily. — **lily maid of As'to-lat** (ăs'tō-lăt). See ELAINE.

lily hyacinth. A liliaceous plant of southern Europe (*Scilla lilio-hyacinthus*), sometimes cultivated.

lily iron. A kind of harpoon with a detachable head of peculiar shape, used in swordfishing, etc.; also, its head.

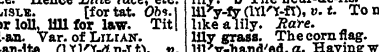

Lily Iron.

lil'y-liv'ered (-lĭv'ẽrd), *a.* White-livered; cowardly.

lily pad. One of the floating leaves of the water lily. *U. S.*

lil'y-white', *n.* *U. S. Politics.* One of a faction of Republicans in the South which desires to exclude negroes from the party and from political life generally.

lil'y-white', *a.* **1.** White as a lily.

2. [*cap.*] *U. S. Politics.* Of or pertaining to the Lily-whites.

Li'ma (lē'mä; lĭ'mä), *n.* The capital of Peru.

Lima bark, Peruvian bark. — **L. bean** (*pron.* lĭ'mä), a common variety of bean; also, its flat, usually white seed, much used for food. The true Lima bean is a climbing plant, considered a variety of the Sieva, or civet, bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*), common throughout the tropics. Both the species and the variety have given rise to bush or dwarf types which have largely supplanted the climbing type. See BEAN, PHASEOLUS. — **L. wood,** an important soluble red wood used in dyeing. It is related to sapan wood.

Li'ma-ci'na (lī'mə-sī'nə; lĭm'ä-), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *limax*, *limacis*, a slug.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small pteropods having a delicate sinistrally coiled shell. They are very common in the Arctic and Antarctic seas, and contribute to the food of the right whales. The genus is the type of a family, **Li'ma-cin'i-dæ** (-sĭn'ĭ-dē). — **li-mac'i-nid** (lī-măs'ĭ-nĭd; lĭ'mə-sĭ'nĭd; lĭm'ä-), *n.*

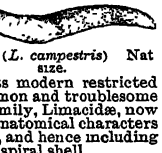

Limacina (*L. antarctica*). Nat. size.

lim'a-cine (lĭm'ä-sĭn; -sīn; lī'mä-), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the slugs, or the genus *Limax* and its allies.

li'ma-çon' (lē'mä-sôN'; lĭm'ä-sŏn), *n.* [F., lit., a snail.] *Geom.* A quartic curve, invented and named by Pascal. Its polar equation is $r = a \cos \theta + b$; that is, it is formed by adding the constant b to all chords drawn in a circle of diameter a from one point of the circle.

Li'ma oil (lī'mä). The dark, heavy petroleum of the Lima field, in northern Ohio and eastern Indiana. It is found in the Trenton limestone, and is difficult to refine because of its sulphur content. It is much used as a fuel.

li-ma'tion (lī-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *limatus*, p. p. of *limare* to file, fr. *lima* file: cf. F. *limation*.] **1.** A filing or polishing.

2. *Astron.* Rectification of errors in theory or observation. *Obs.*

Li'max (lī'măks), *n.* [L., a slug, snail.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the typical slugs (see SLUG). In old classifications it included all or most of the land snails having the shell rudimentary or absent. In its modern restricted sense it includes several of the common and troublesome garden slugs. It is the type of a family, Limacidæ, now defined rather by the dentition and anatomical characters than by the development of the shell, and hence including also some genera having an external spiral shell.

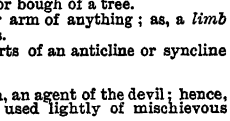

Limax (*L. campestris*) Nat size.

limb (lĭm), *n.* [ME. *lim*, AS. *lim*; akin to Icel. *limr* limb, *lim* branch of a tree, Sw. & Dan. *lem* limb; cf. also AS. *liδ*, OHG. *lid*, *gilid*, G. *glied*, D. *lid*, *geled*, Goth. *lipus*. Cf. LITH, LAY FIGURE.] **1.** Any organ or member of the body. *Obs. or Dial.* "A man has no *limb* that he is warier with than with his eye." *Hampole.*

2. A leg or arm of a human being; a leg, arm, or wing of an animal; sometimes, in affected or prudish use, specif., the leg of a person.

But strong of *limb*
And swift of foot misfortune is *Bryant.*

3. A thing or person regarded as a part, member, or agent of something else; as, a *limb* of the law.

Children of God, and *limbs* of the reign of God *Chaucer.*

4. Hence, a limb of the Devil; a mischievous and usually childish person; a young scamp; an imp. *Colloq.*

5. A large primary branch or bough of a tree.

6. A branch, spur, wing, or arm of anything; as, a *limb* of the sea; a *limb* of a cross.

7. *Geol.* One of the two parts of an anticline or syncline on either side of the axis.

Syn. — See BOUGH.

limb of the devil, limb of Satan, an agent of the devil; hence, an evildoer; — commonly used lightly of mischievous children.

limb, *v. t.*; LIMBED (lĭmd); LIMB'ING (lĭm'ĭng). **1.** To supply with limbs. *Rare.*

2. To dismember; to cut or tear off the limbs of.

limb, *n.* [L. *limbus* border. Cf. LIMBO, LIMBUS.] A border or edge, in certain special uses, as: **1.** *Bot.* **a** The upper more or less spreading portion of a gamopetalous corolla or of a gamosepalous calyx, as disting. from the basal *tube*. **b** The margin of the leaf in mosses when different in color or structure from the median portion.

2. *Astron.* The border or edge of the disk of a heavenly body, as of the sun, moon, and planets.

3. The graduated margin of an arc or circle in an instrument for measuring angles; also, the graduated staff of a leveling rod.

4. Limbo. *Obs. Scot.* *Oxf. E. D.*

lim'bat (lĭm'băt), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A cooling periodical northwest wind in Cyprus, blowing from eight o'clock A. M. to the middle of the day or later.

lim'bate (lĭm'bāt), *a.* [L. *limbatus*, fr. *limbus* border, edge. See LIMBO.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Bordered, as when one color is surrounded by an edging of another; — in botany applied chiefly to the leaves of mosses.

limbed (lĭmd), *a.* Having limbs; — chiefly in comb.; as, long-*limbed*. "Creatures . . . *limbed* and full grown." *Milton.*

lim'ber (lĭm'bẽr), *a.*; LIM'BER-ER (-ẽr); LIM'BER-EST. [Perh. akin to *limp*, a.] **1.** Easily bent; flexible; pliant; yielding. "Long and *limber* oar." *Turbervile.*

2. Bending easily; supple; lithe; as, a *limber* athlete.

3. Limp; flabby. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Syn. — See FLEXIBLE.

limber pine, a pine (*Pinus flexilis*) of the Pacific coast of the United States. It is of pyramidal habit with stout horizontal branches, and is sometimes cultivated.

lim'ber, *v. t.*; LIM'BERED (-bẽrd); LIM'BER-ING. To cause to become limber; to make flexible or pliant.

lim'ber (lĭm'bẽr), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. F. *limonière* wagon with shafts, *limon* shaft.] **1.** The shaft or thill of a wagon or carriage; — usually in *pl.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. *Mil.* The detachable fore part of a gun carriage, consisting of two wheels, an axle, and a pole to which the horses are attached. The frame also supports one or more ammunition chests on which, usually, two artillerymen sit. It is hitched to the gun carriage proper by a hook called a pintle, over which slips a ring in the trail.

lim'ber, *v. t. & i.* *Mil.* To attach the limber to (the gun carriage) preparatory to moving to a new position; — often with *up*; as, to *limber* a gun; *limber* up lively, men!

limber board. *Shipbuilding.* One of the short removable boards in a ship's flooring above the limbers.

limber box *or* **chest.** *Mil.* A box or chest on the limber for carrying ammunition.

limber rope. *Shipbuilding.* A rope passing through the limbers of a ship, by which they may be cleared of dirt.

lim'bers (lĭm'bẽrz), *n.pl.* [Orig. uncert.; perh. fr. F. *lumière* prop. light, hence hole admitting light. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Shipbuilding.* Gutters or conduits on each side of the keelson to afford a passage for water to the pump well, including the holes cut in the lower part of the floor timbers near the keelson. Used attributively in the sing.; as, *limber* hole.

lim'bic (lĭm'bĭk), *a.* Of, pert to, or forming, a limbus, or border; marginal. — **limbic lobe,** *Anat.*, a lobe of each hemisphere of the brain comprising the callosal, hippocampal, and dentate convolutions, with certain adjacent structures, and nearly surrounding the corpus callosum.

lim-bif'er-ous (lĭm-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *limbus* hem, border + *-ferous*.] Having a border or margin.

lim'bo (lĭm'bō), *or* **lim'bus** (-bŭs), *n.* [L. *limbus* border, edge, *in limbo* on the border. Cf. LIMB a border.] **1.** [*often cap.*] A region supposed by some of the Scholastic theologians to lie on the edge or confines of hell. Of this belief Milton has made use in his "Paradise Lost" (see Book III. 440-497). Dante has fixed his limbo, in which the distinguished spirits of antiquity are confined, as the outermost circle of hell. The ‖ **lim'bus pa'trum** was considered as a place for the souls of good men who lived before the coming of Christ. The ‖ **lim'bus in-fan'ti-um** was said to be a similar place for the souls of unbaptized infants. To these was added, in the popular belief, the ‖ **lim'bus fa'tu-o'rum** (fāt'ū-ō'rŭm), or fools' paradise.

As far from help as *limbo* is from bliss. *Shak.*
A *limbo* large and broad, since called
The paradise of fools. *Milton*

2. Hence: A place of restraint or confinement, or a place or condition of neglect or oblivion.

Some chaotic dust heap beyond the fixed stars, a sort of *limbo* for manufactured articles spoilt in the making. *James Ward*

Lim'burg cheese } (lĭm'bûrg; -ẽr). A soft cheese made
Lim'burg-er, *n.* } in the Belgian province of Lim-
Lim'burg-er cheese } burg (Limbourg), and usually not eaten until the curing has developed a peculiar and, to most people, unpleasant odor.

lim'burg-ite (-īt), *n.* [From *Limburg*, a hill in the Kaiserstuhl on the Rhine.] *Petrog.* A volcanic basaltic rock consisting essentially of olivine and augite in a glassy ground mass.

lime (līm), *n.* [AS. *līm*; akin to D. *lijm*, G. *leim*, OHG. *līm*, Icel. *līm*, Sw. *lim*, Dan. *liim*, L. *limus* mud, *linere* to smear, and E. *loam*. Cf. LOAM, LINIMENT.] **1.** Birdlime.

2. A caustic, highly infusible substance, white when pure, obtained by calcining limestone, shells, or other forms of calcium carbonate; — called also *quicklime*. Chemically, lime is calcium oxide, CaO, carbon dioxide being driven off in the calcining process. Quicklime develops great heat when treated with water, forming a crumbly mass of **slaked lime,** which is calcium hydroxide, $Ca(OH)_2$. By exposure to the air, however, it is slowly converted into powdery carbonate, and is then said to be **air-slaked lime.** Lime is much used in the preparation of cements and mortars, in various chemical industries, in medicine, etc. The salts of calcium were formerly considered to be binary compounds of lime with an acid oxide; hence the phrases *carbonate of lime*, *lime feldspar*, etc., still in common use.

3. = RAUPENLEIM.

4. *Leather Manuf.* A vat or pit in which skins are limed.

lime, *v. t.*; LIMED (līmd); LIM'ING (līm'ĭng). [Cf. AS. *gelīman* to glue together. See 1st LIME.] **1.** To cement.

Who gave his blood to *lime* the stones together. *Shak.*

2. To smear with a viscous substance, as birdlime.

3. To entangle or insnare, as if with birdlime.

We had *limed* ourselves
With open eyes, and we must take the chance. *Tennyson.*

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lill, *n.* [Cf. D. *lul* pipe, tube.] *Music.* One of the holes of a pipe or other wind instrument. *Scot.*

lill, *n.* A very small pin.

lill, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. LOLL.] To loll; — said of the tongue. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lille, *v. i.* [Cf. D. *lillen*.] Prob., to tremble; quiver. *Obs.*

Lille (lēl), *n.* [F.] A city of France. Hence *Lille lace*, etc. See LISLE. [for tat. *Obs.*]

lill for loll, lill for law. Tit.

Lil'i-an. Var. of LILIAN.

lil'i-an-ite (lĭl'ĭ-ă n-ĭt), *n.* [From the *Lillian* mine, near Leadville, Colo.] *Min.* A steel-gray sulphide of lead, bismuth, and antimony.

Lil'i-pu'tian-ize, *v. t.* To dwarf.

lil'y-low', *n.* [See LOW flame.] A bright flame. *Dial. Eng.*

lil'y-pil'y (lĭl'ĭ-pĭl'ĭ), *n.* An Australian myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia smithii*), having smooth ovate leaves, and panicles of small white flowers. The wood is hard and fine-grained.

lilt'ing horn. A kind of trumpet. *Obs.*

lilt'ing-ness, *n.* A lilting quality. *Rare.* [*Scot.*]

lilt pipe. Prob., bagpipe. *Obs.*

lily asphodel. The amaryllis.

lily bell, *or* **lily cup.** The flower of the lily of the valley.

lily bind, *or* **lily bine** Bindweed. *Dial. Eng.*

lily daffodil. = LILY ASPHODEL.

lily flower. a The flower of the lily. b The fleur-de-lis.

lily grass. The corn flag. *Obs.*

lil'y-hand'ed, *a.* Having white, delicate hands; effeminate.

lily leek. The moly. *Obs*

lil'y-liv'er, *n.* One who is lily-livered. *Rare.*

lily narcissus. The tulip. *Obs.*

lily pink. A liliaceous plant of the genus *Aphyllanthes*.

lily pot. A pot holding a growing lily, or a representation of one, as in paintings of the Annunciation; an ornamental jar or vase like a lily pot.

lily thorn. A tropical rubiaceous shrub (*Catesbæa spinosa*).

lil'y-white'ness. *n.* See -NESS.

lil'y-wort' (lĭl'ĭ-wûrt'), *n.* Any plant of the lily family. *Lindley.*

lim. + LINE.

lim, *n.* Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. or ref. sp. of LIMB.

‖ **li'ma** (lē'mä), *n.* [Sp.] **a** The lime (*Citrus*). **b** In the Philippines, a kind of yam (*Dioscorea pentaphylla*). [LIMA BEAN.]

Li'ma (lī'mə), *n.* Short for Li'ma, *n.* [NL., fr. L. *lima* file.] *Zoöl.* A genus of monomyarian bivalve mollusks having equal edentulous gaping valves of obliquely oval outline with pointed umbones and radial sculpture. It is the type of a family, Limidæ. The species can swim after the manner of scallops, and sometimes make a sort of nest of refuse and threads of byssus.

limace, *n.* [F.] A snail. *Obs.*

Li-ma'ce-a (lĭ-mā'shē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *limax* slug.] *Zoöl.* In older classifications, a group including all the naked terrestrial gastropods, or slugs.

lim'a-cel', **lim'a-celle'** (lĭm'ä-sĕl'), *n.* [F. *limacelle*.] *Zoöl.* The small internal shell of *Limax* and other slugs.

li-ma'ceous (lī-mā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *limax*, *limacis*, slug, snail.] *Zoöl.* Limacine.

Li-mac'i-dæ (lī-măs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See LIMAX.

li-mac'i-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *limax*, *limacis*, a slug + *-form*.] *Zoöl.* Resembling a slug.

Li'ma-cod'i-dæ (lī'mə-kŏd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* = COCHLIDIIDÆ. — **li'ma-co'did** (lī'mə-kō'dĭd), *n.*

lim'a-coid (lĭm'ä-koid; lī'mə-), *a.* [L. *limax*, *limacis*, slug + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Slug-like; limacine.

‖ **li'mæ la'bor et mo'ra.** [L.] The labor and delay of the file; the slow and laborious polishing of a literary composition.

Horace (*Ars Poetica*, 291).

li'mail, li'maille (lē'mā'ĕl), *n.* [F. *limaille*, fr. *limer* to file. See LIMATION.] Filings of metal. *Obs. or R.*

li-man' (lē-män'), *n.* [Russ.] A marsh, or marshy lake, at the mouth of a river; a lagoon.

li'ma-ture (lĭ'mə-tūr), *n.* [L. *limatura*. See LIMATION.] Filings of metal *Obs. or R.*

lim-ba'tion (lĭm-bā'shŭn), *n.* [From LIMBATE.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A limbus.

lim'bec, *v. t.* To distill, extract, or treat, as in an alembic. *Obs.*

lim'bec, lim'beck, *n.* Short for ALEMBIC. *Obs or R.*

limber chain. *Naut.* A chain used as a limber rope.

lim'ber-ham', *n.* [*limber*, a + *ham*.] *Obs.* 1. A supple-jointed or obsequious person. 2. The type of Dryden's character Limberham, a keeper whose mistress is inconstant.

limber hole. *Shipbuilding.* One of the holes in the flooring or partitions along the course of the limber, to admit bilge water to the pump well.

limber hook. *Mil.* A pintle on a limber, to which the trail of the gun carriage is hooked.

limber kentledge. Pig iron ballast in place of limber boards.

lim'ber-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

limber pit. *Mil.* An excavation to protect a gun limber.

limber strake *Shipbuilding.* The first course of inside planking next the keelson.

limb girdle. *Anat. & Zoöl.* The hip girdle or shoulder girdle.

limb'ie (lĭm'ĭ), *n.* Dim of LIMB. *Scot.*

limb'less (lĭm'lĕs), *a.* See -LESS.

limb light. *Astron* The circlet of faint illumination at the limb of a planet indicating absorption by the planet's atmosphere.

limb'meal' (-mēl'), *adv.* [*limb* + *-meal*.] Piecemeal; limb from limb. *Obs. or Dial.*

lim'bus (lĭm'bŭs), *n.* [L.] 1. [*often cap.*] = LIMBO. 2. *Zoöl. & Bot.* A border distinguished by color or structure.

lim'burg-ase' (lĭm'bûrg-āz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

lim'bus (lĭm'bŭs), *n.* [L.] 1. [*often cap.*] = LIMBO. 2. *Zoöl. & Bot.* A border distinguished by color or structure.

limbus strake *Shipbuilding.* + LIMB, LYAM.

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4. To treat with lime (in sense 2); to manure with lime; as, to *lime* hides for removing the hair; to *lime* sails to whiten them; also, formerly, to whitewash.
5. To defile. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

lime (līm), *n.* [Formerly *line*, for earlier *lind*. See LINDEN.] The linden tree.

lime, *n.* [F. *lime*, the fruit; cf. Sp. & Pg. *lima*; fr. Ar. *līmah*. See LEMON.] A rutaceous tree (*Citrus medica acida*); also, its small, globose, greenish yellow fruit, containing a juicy, very acid pulp. The lime is closely related to the lemon and is similarly used.

lime'ade' (līm'ād'), *n.* [*lime* + *-ade*.] A beverage consisting of lime juice mixed with water and sweetened.

lime berry. A spiny rutaceous shrub (*Triphasia trifoliata*) cultivated throughout the tropics for its small pleasantly flavored red berries; also, the fruit itself; — called also *orange berry* and *limoncito*.

lime'kiln' (līm'kĭl'; -kĭln'), *n.* A kiln or furnace in which limestone or shells are burned and reduced to lime.

lime'light' (-līt'), *n.* **1.** An intense light produced by the incandescence of a stick or ball of lime in the flame of a combination of oxygen and hydrogen gases, or of oxygen and coal gas; — called also *calcium light*, *Drummond light*.
2. a *Theat.* That part of the stage upon which the limelight is cast, usually where the most important action is progressing or where the leading player or players are placed and upon which the attention of the spectators is therefore concentrated. **b** Hence, conspicuous position before the public; as, politicians who are never happy except in the *limelight*.

lime pit. a A limestone quarry. **b** A pit where lime is made. **c** A pit where lime is used, as in liming hides.

Lim'er-ick (lĭm'ẽr-ĭk), *n.* [Said to be from a song with the same verse construction, current in Ireland, the refrain of which contains the place name *Limerick*.] A nonsense poem of five anapæstic lines, of which lines 1, 2, and 5 are of three feet, and rime, and lines 3 and 4 are of two feet, and rime; as —

There was a young lady, Amanda,
Whose *Ballades Lyriques* were quite *fin de*
Siècle, I deem;
But her *Journal Intime*
Was what sent her papa to Uganda.

lime'stone' (līm'stōn'), *n.* **1.** A rock consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate and yielding lime when burned. It sometimes contains also magnesium carbonate, and is then called **magnesian**, or **dolomitic, limestone**. Crystalline limestone is called *marble*. Limestone is sometimes formed by chemical precipitation, but chiefly by accumulation of organic remains such as shells, coral, etc. Its color, texture, and purity vary greatly.
2. One of an English breed of black-faced sheep, raised chiefly in Westmorland.

lime tree. a The linden tree. **b** A tupelo, or sour gum (*Nyssa ogeche*), of the southern United States, the fruit of which is sometimes used for preserves.

lime twig. A twig smeared with birdlime; hence, a snare.

lime'wash' (līm'wŏsh'), *v. t.* To wash with a solution of lime; to whitewash. — **lime'wash'**, *n.*

lime'wa'ter (-wô'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A water solution of slaked lime used in medicine as an antacid and industrially.
2. Natural water containing considerable amounts of calcium carbonate or sulphate in solution.

Li-mic'o-læ (lī-mĭk'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *limicola* a dweller in the mud; *limus* mud + *colere* to dwell.] *Zoöl.* An order or suborder of grallatorial birds including those generally known as shore birds, as the sandpipers, snipes, plovers, curlews, avocets, godwits, stilts, turnstones, and oyster catchers. Recent classifications include the aberrant Jacanidæ and several other families.

li-mic'o-line (-līn; -lĭn), *a.* Shore-inhabiting; of or pertaining to the Limicolæ.

lim'i-nal (lĭm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *limen*, *liminis*, threshold.] *Psychol.* Pertaining to the limen, or threshold (which see).

lim'it (lĭm'ĭt), *n.* [From L. *limes*, *limitis*: cf. F. *limite*. Cf. LINTEL.] **1.** That which terminates, circumscribes, restrains, or confines; the bound, border, or edge; the utmost extent; as, the *limit* of a walk, of a town, of a country; the *limits* of human knowledge or endeavor; the *limit* of one's credit; the *limit* of one's desires.
2. That which terminates a period of time; hence, the period itself; the full time or extent.

The dateless *limit* of thy dear exile. *Shak*

3. The space or thing defined by limits. *Obs. or R.*

The archdeacon hath divided it
Into three *limits* very equally. *Shak.*

4. *Math.* **a** A boundary or region of value or position continuous with and separating two other regions of value or position of higher dimensionality; as, a circle is the *limit* of the plane surface within it and without it, a sphere surface of the space within it and without it. **b** A fixed value or form to which a varying value or form may according to the law of its variation be brought and kept (during all following stages of variation) close at will; as, 1 is the *limit* of the sum of *n* terms of the series $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}+\ldots$; the circle is the *limit* of its inscribed and circumscribed polygons of an indefinitely increasing number of sides.
5. *Logic.* A determining feature; a differentia.
6. In poker and other betting games, the sum agreed on as the greatest by which stakes may be increased at one time.
Syn. — Boundary, termination, restriction, confine.
limit of a variable f(x) (at a point *a*), a constant *L* from which the variable differs by less than a preassigned arbitrary infinitesimal ϵ for all values of *x* that differ from *a* by less than a discoverable value *h*. — **limits of integration**, the extremes or end values (first and last) assumed by the variable of integration.

lim'it (lĭm'ĭt), *v. t.*; -IT-ED; -IT-ING. [F. *limiter*, L. *limitare*, fr. *limes*, *limitis*, limit.] **1.** To assign to or within certain limits; to fix, constitute, or appoint definitely; to allot; as, the time *limited* in a contract. *Obs. or R., exc. in Law.*

I'll draw the form and model of our battle,
Limit each leader to his several charge *Shak.*

2. To apply a limit to, or set a limit or bounds for; to terminate, circumscribe, or restrict, by a limit or limits; as, to *limit* the acreage of a crop, the issue of paper money; to *limit* one's ambitions; to *limit* the meaning of a word.
3. To be, or act as, the limit to; to mark off; as, four rivers *limit* the estate. *Obs. or R.*

lim'it-al (lĭm'ĭ-tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a limit.

lim'i-ta'ri-an (lĭm'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *n.* One who limits or restricts; specif., *Theol.*, one who defends the thesis that Christ died only for the elect. — **lim'i-ta'ri-an**, *a.*

lim'i-ta-ry (lĭm'ĭ-tĕ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *limitaris*. See LIMIT.] **1.** Confined within limits; limited, as in extent, authority.

The poor, *limitary* creature calling himself a man of the world. *De Quincey.*

2. Of or pertaining to a boundary; serving as, or being on, a boundary; limiting; restrictive. "The *limitary* ocean." *Trench.* "Proud *limitary* cherub." *Milton.*

Doctrines *limitary* . . . of the papal power. *Milman.*

3. Of friars, licensed to beg within limits. *Oxf. E. D.*

lim'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *limitatio*: cf. F. *limitation*. See LIMIT, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of limiting, or state or condition of being limited; as, the *limitation* of his authority.
2. That which limits; restriction, qualification; a restraining condition, defining circumstance, or qualifying conception; as, *limitations* of thought; his *limitations* as a writer.
3. An assigned district, as the precinct within which friars, auditors, etc., were allowed to exercise their functions; also, the territory under the jurisdiction of a nation. *Obs.*
4. A limited time for something. *Obs. or R.*

You have stood your *limitation*, and the tribunes
Endue you with the people's voice. *Shak.*

5. *Law.* **a** The limiting or marking out of an estate in property; as, the grant by deed of real estate without words of *limitation* will convey only a life estate. Also, the creation by deed or devise of a lesser estate or estates out of a fee, as in the gift of a life estate to A, remainder for life to B, remainder to C. **b** A restriction of power; as, a constitutional *limitation*. **c** A certain period limited by statute after which the claimant shall not enforce his claims by suit. The statutes of limitation of Great Britain and of the States of the United States are based, with slight modifications, on the Act 21 James I. c 16 (1623). The periods in many jurisdictions are: 20 years for actions affecting title to real estate or founded on sealed contracts; 6 years for actions affecting title to personal property, or contracts not under seal; 2 years for actions of tort
6. A boundary; dividing line; — usually in *pl.* *Obs.*
Limitation of the Crown Act, *Eng.*, an act (12 & 13 William III. c. 2, 1701) limiting the Crown to members of the House of Hanover, being Protestants. Also called *Act of Succession* and *Act of Settlement*.

lim'i-ta-tive (lĭm'ĭ-tă-tĭv), *a.* Limiting; tending to limit; restrictive. — **limitative judgment**, *Logic*, an affirmative infinitated judgment; — applied by some logicians as a third quality of judgment besides affirmative and negative.

lim'it-ed, *p. a.* **1.** Allotted; fixed. *Obs.*
2. Confined within limits; narrow; circumscribed; restricted; as, our views of nature are very *limited*.
3. Of a railroad train, accommodating a limited number or class of passengers; as, a *limited* mail, express, or train. In the United States a *limited* train is usually a fast express train carrying, besides baggage and mail cars, only sleeping, parlor, dining, observation, or similar cars on which extra fare is charged.
4. *Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, a government in which constitutional limitations are placed upon the scope of action of one or more of its branches or parts; as, a *limited* monarchy, *limited* government, etc.
limited company, *or* **limited-liability company**, a company in which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his stock or shares (called **limited by shares**), or to an amount fixed by a guarantee (called **limited by guarantee**). Generally it is required (as by Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 133, s. 1) that "Limited" shall be the last word in the company's name; but there are exceptions, as that made by Act of 1867, s. 23, in favor of certain companies not organized for individual gain. *Eng.* — **limited liability**, *Corporation Law*, the liability of a limited company (see above). — **l. negative**, *or* **l. veto**. See VETO. — **l. owner**, *Law*, a person having an ownership in fee for a limited period, as a life tenant in distinction from a usufructuary. — **l. partnership**. See PARTNERSHIP.

— **lim'it-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **lim'it-ed-ness**, *n.*

lim'it-ed (lĭm'ĭ-tĕd), *n.* A limited train. See LIMITED, *a.*, 3.

lim'it-er (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that limits.
2. A friar licensed to beg within certain bounds, or whose duty was limited to a certain district. *Obs. or Hist.*

lim'it-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LIMIT.
limiting friction. See FRICTION, *n.*, 2. — **l. point.** *Math* **a** A point that has the same polar with respect to all circles having a common radical axis. There are two such points (*Poncelet*). **b** = LIMIT POINT.

lim'it-less, *a.* Having no limits; unbounded; boundless; not restricted. — **lim'it-less-ly**, *adv.* — **lim'it-less-ness**, *n.*

lim'i-trophe (lĭm'ĭ-trōf), *a.* [F., L. *limi(te)trophus* set apart to furnish subsistence (Gr. τρέφειν to support, nourish) to troops stationed on the frontiers (L. *limes*; see LIMIT.] On the borderland or frontier; frontier; adjacent; — said of territory lying next to another country; as, the *limitrophe* districts of Alsace and Lorraine.

limit system. *Manuf.* The system of manufacturing interchangeable parts by making them correct to a certain size within very small (assigned) limits, as determined by high and low gauges (limit gauges). See GAUGE, *n.*, 3 e.

lim'ma (lĭm'ä), *n.*; *L. pl.* LIMMATA (-tä). [L., a semitone, Gr. λεῖμμα a semitone, a remnant, fr. λείπειν to leave.]
1. *Pros.* A pause equivalent to one mora, as at the end of a catalectic verse, — indicated by Λ, ʌ, or ⋀.
2. *Anc. Music.* In the Pythagorean system, a smaller half step, the difference between a perfect fourth and two whole steps, or $\frac{256}{243}$; the Pythagorean semitone.

lim'mer (lĭm'ẽr), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] **1.** A low fellow; a rascal; a rogue. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. A hussy; minx; also, a loose woman. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

limn (lĭm), *v. t.*; LIMNED (lĭmd); LIM'NING (lĭm'nĭng). [ME. *limnen*, fr. *luminen*, for *enluminen*, F. *enluminer* to illuminate, to limn, LL. *illuminare* to paint; cf. OF. *luminer* to illumine. See ILLUMINATE, LUMINOUS.]
1. To illuminate, as books or parchments, with ornamental letters, borders, etc.; also, to decorate in colors. *Obs.*
2. To draw or paint, as a picture; to portray; hence, to depict, delineate, or express in any way.

Let a painter carelessly *limn* out a million of faces, and you shall find them all different. *Sir T. Browne.*

limn, *v. i.* To paint or sketch; esp., to paint in water color. *Obs. or R.*

Limnæa (*L. columella*). Nat. size.

Lim-næ'a (lĭm-nē'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιμναῖος pertaining to a marsh, fr. λίμνη a marsh.] *Zoöl.* A genus of fresh-water pulmonate gastropods very widely distributed, esp. abundant in ponds and streams of the Northern Hemisphere. They have an ovate or often rather elongate spiral shell, and the eyes are at the base of the broad, nonretractile tentacles. — **lim-næ'an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

lim-næ'mic, lim-ne'mic (-mĭk), *a.* [*limno-* + Gr. αἷμα blood.] *Med.* Pert. to, designating, or characterized by, a morbid condition, properly of the blood, due, or ascribed, to marshy exhalations, or malarial influences; as, *limnæmic* cachexy, or chronic malarial cachexia.

Lim'nan-tha'ce-æ (lĭm'năn-thā'sĕ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *limno-* + Gr. ἄνθος flower.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Sapindales) having pinnate leaves and long-peduncled small flowers, the stamens twice as many as the petals, the fruit polycarpellary. The two genera, *Limnanthes* and *Floerkea*, are American. — **lim'nan-tha'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Lim-nan'the-mum (lĭm-năn'thē-mŭm), *n.* [NL.; *limno-* + Gr. ἄνθεμον flower.] *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed menyanthaceous aquatic herbs, the floating hearts, having simple, floating leaves and yellow or white umbellate flowers borne near the ends of the branches.

lim'ner (lĭm'nẽr), *n.* [Cf. F. *enlumineur*, LL. *illuminator*. See LIMN.] **1.** An illuminator of books, etc. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. One who draws or paints; esp.: **a** A portrait painter. *Archaic.* **b** A painter in water color. *Obs.*

lim-net'ic (lĭm-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λίμνη pool, marsh: cf. λιμνήτης living in marshes.] Pertaining to, or living in, fresh water; as, *limnetic* organisms.

lim'no- (lĭm'nō-). Combining form from Greek λίμνη, *pool, marsh, marshy lake.*

lim-nol'o-gy (lĭm-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*limno-* + *-logy*.] The scientific study of fresh waters, esp. that of ponds and lakes. In its broadest sense it deals with all physical, chemical, meteorological, and biological conditions pertaining to such a body of water. — **lim'no-log'ic** (lĭm'nō-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **lim'no-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

lim-noph'i-lous (-nŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*limno-* + *-philous*.]

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lime, *v. t. & i.* [Orig uncert.; cf. LIME, in this sense, or OF. *limer* to lick.] To impregnate (a bitch); to copulate. *Obs.*

lime'-ash', *n.* Ashes and lime mixed for flooring. *Dial. Eng.*

lime ball A ball of lime for the limelight; hence, a limelight.

lime boil. Also **lime bowk** *Bleaching.* A process of boiling with water containing lime.

lime burner. One who burns limestone, etc., to make lime.

lime'-bush', *n.* A bush limed for birds; hence, a snare.

lime chalk. Quicklime. *Obs.*

lime'-fin'gered, *a.* [See 1st LIME.] Thievish; pilfering. *Obs.*

lime harmotome. Phillipsite.

lime'hound'. + LYAM-HOUND.

lime juice. The juice of the lime.

lime'-juic'er (līm'jōōs'ẽr), *n.* **a** A British ship or sailor, because on British ships the use of lime juice, to prevent scurvy, is compulsory. *Sailors' Slang, U. S.* **b** One newly arrived in the country. *Slang, Australia.*

lime'less, *a.* See -LESS.

lime liniment. A liniment composed of a solution of lime and an equal amount of linseed or olive oil, useful for recent burns and scalds; carron oil.

lime myrtle. = LIME BERRY.

li'men (lī'mĕn), *n. Psychol.* [L.] = THRESHOLD.

Li-men'e-an (lī-mĕn'ē-ăn), *a* Of or pert to Lima or inhabitants of Lima, Peru. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Lima.

lime oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

lime phial. = LIME VIAL.

lime plant. May apple. *Eng.*

lime powder. Air-slaked lime.

lim'er (lĭm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who snares birds with birdlime.
2. One who uses lime, or that with which lime is applied.

lim'er (lĭm'ẽr), *n.* [F. *limier*, OF. *liemier*, fr. L. *ligamen* band, bandage + suffix *-ier*, L. *-arius*. See LIEN.] A leash hound; esp., a bloodhound; sometimes, a mongrel. *Archaic.*

Lim'er-ick hook (lĭm'ẽr-ĭk). A fishhook first made in Limerick, Ireland. See FISHHOOK, *Illust.*

Limerick lace. [From *Limerick*, Ireland.] A kind of embroidery made in Ireland, consisting of tambour work in chain stitch on a net foundation.

lime'rock', *n.* Limestone.

lime rod. = LIME TWIG.

lime room. One of the middle series of shallow vats used in the manufacture of solar salt. In them the clear brine deposits most of its sulphate of lime.

‖ li'mes (lī'mēz), *n.*; *pl.* LIMITES (lĭm'ĭ-tēz). [L.] Boundary.

lime sour. **a** = GRAY SOUR. **b** An acid beverage made of limes.

limestone sink. See SINK, *n.*, 5.

lime'-twig', *v. t.* To insnare; to catch. *Obs. or R.*

lime uranite. *Min.* = AUTUNITE

lime vial. A vessel of quicklime attached to an arrow, intended to blind the enemy or for incendiary purposes. *Obs.* [*Rare.*]

lime'-white', *v. t.* To limewash.

lime'wort' (līm'wûrt'), *n. Dial. Eng.* a kind of catchfly (*Silene armeria*). *Obs.* **b** The childing pink.

lime'y. Var. of LIMY.

lime'yard', *n., or* **lime yard.** = LIME TWIG. *Obs.*

li-mic'o-lous (lī-mĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* Living in mud.

Lim'i-dæ (lĭm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* See LIMA.

lim'i-na-ry (lĭm'ĭ-nĕ-rĭ), *a.* [F. *liminaire* placed at the beginning of a book, or L. *liminaris*, prop., belonging to a threshold.] Preliminary; introductory. *Obs. or R.* [-NESS.

lim'i-ness (lĭm'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

lim'ing (lĭm'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb n.* of LIME.

lim'it, *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To beg within a limited region.
2. To border (upon).

lim'it-a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE. — **lim'it-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

lim'i-ta'ne-ous, *a.* [L. *limitaneus*. See LIMIT.] Limital. *Obs.*

lim'i-ta-ry (lĭm'ĭ-tĕ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A limit; a boundary; borderland. *Obs.*
2. A limiter. See LIMITER, 2.

lim'i-tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *limitatus*, p. p. of *limitare* to limit See LIMIT, *v. t.*] Bounded by a distinct line; limited

lim'i-tate, *v. t.* To limit or bound. *Obs.*

lim'i-ta-tive, *n.* [Cf. F. *limitatif*, a.] *Logic.* A limitative judgment. *Rare.*

limit gauges *or* **gages.** See LIMIT SYSTEM.

lim'i-tive (lĭm'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [*tive*. *Rare.*]

limit line. The form a circle tends to assume as the radius increases without limit in the plane in Lobachevskian space

limitour, *n.* = LIMITER, 2. *Obs.*

limit point. *Math.* Of an assemblage, any point in whose immediate neighborhood there is one point (and therefore an infinity of points) belonging to the assemblage. The limit point itself may or may not belong to the assemblage.

lim'i-trophe (lĭm'ĭ-trō f), *n.* Territory along the border or frontier. *Obs.*

limit surface. The form that a sphere tends to assume as the radius increases without limit in Lobachevskian space.

limit switch. *Elec.* A circuit breaker adjusted to open the circuit when the current exceeds a certain value.

lim'i-ty, *n.* A limit. *Obs.*

li-miv'o-rous (lī-mĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *limus* mud + *-vorous*.] *Zoöl.* Swallowing mud for the organisms and organic matter therein. Many aquatic animals so feed.

limme. + LIMB, LIMN.

lim'mer + LIMER, a hound.

lim'mer (lĭm'ẽr). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng var. of LIMBER.

lim'mer, *n Naut.* A manrope at the side of a ladder. *Rare.*

lim'mer, *a.* Rascally; base. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*]

lim'mer-ful, *a.* Rascally; low. *Obs.*

lim'mer-y, *n.* Rascals. *Obs.*

lim'mock (lĭm'ŭk), *a* Flexible; limber; limp. *Dial. Eng*

Lim-næ'us (lĭm-nē'ŭs), *n* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn of LIMNÆA.

lim'nanth (lĭm'năntth), *n.* [See LIMNANTHACEÆ.] **a** A plant of the genus *Limnanthemum*. **b** A plant of the genus *Limnanthes*.

lim-ne'mic. Var. of LIMNÆMIC.

lim'ner-y (lĭm'nẽr-ĭ), *n.* Painting or decorating. *Rare.*

Lim-ne'tis (lĭm-nē'tĭs),*n* [NL., fr. Gr λιμνήτις, fem of λιμνήτης. See LIMNETIC.] *Zoöl.* A genus of phyllopod crustaceans of the family Estheridæ, including a number of small, almost spherical forms having only the first pair of feet in the male provided with a clasping organ. It is sometimes the type of a subfamily, **Lim'ne-ti'næ** (lĭm'nē-tī'nē).

lim'ni-ad (lĭm'nĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr λίμνη a pool.] A lake nymph.

lim-nim'e-ter (lĭm-nĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* Better limnometer. [*limno-* + *-meter*.] A sensitive form of tide gauge for measuring variations of level in lakes — **lim'ni-met'ric** (lĭm'nĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

lim'nite (lĭm'nīt), *n.* [Gr. λίμνη a marshy lake + *-ite*; in imitation of its G. name *sumpferz* or *morasterz*.] *Min.* Bog iron ore, esp. that containing more water than limonite proper.

lim'no-bi-ol'o-gy (lĭm'nō-bī-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*limno-* + *biology*.] *Biol.* That department of biology which treats of the life of fresh water. — **lim'no-bi'o-log'ic** (-bī'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **lim'no-bi'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

lim'no-bi'os (-bī'ŏs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιμνόβιος living in lakes; λίμνη pool + βίος life.] *Biol.* The collective plant and animal life of fresh water.

lim'no-graph, *n.* [*limno-* + *-graph*.] A limnimeter.

lim-nom'e-ter (lĭm-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A limnimeter.

Zoöl. Living in fresh-water ponds or marshes; — applied esp. to fresh-water snails and insects.

Li'mo-do'rum (lī'mŏ-dō'rŭm ; 201), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιμόδορον, λειμόδωρον, a kind of plant.] *Bot.* A genus of bulbous orchidaceous plants, chiefly American, having handsome pink racemose flowers with a two-winged column and bearded lip. The species are known as *grass pink.*

Li-moges' (lē-mōzh'), *n.* **a** A city of southern France. **b** Limoges enamel or ware. — **Limoges enamel**, a kind of enamel ware in which the enamel is applied to the whole surface of a metal plaque, vase, or the like, and painted in enamel colors. The art was highly perfected in Limoges in the 16th century. — L. ware. **a** Limoges enamel. **b** Articles of porcelain, etc., made at Limoges.

lim'o-nene (lĭm'ō-nēn), *n.* [NL. *Limonum* (see LIMONIN) + *-ene.*] *Org. Chem.* A widely distributed terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, occurring in three optically different modifications, all of which are liquids of agreeable lemonlike odor. The dextro variety, or *d*-limonene, occurs in the oils of orange, lemon, dill, celery, etc.; the levo variety, *l*-limonene, in the oils of pine needles, fir cones, and peppermint. Inactive limonene, *i*-limonene, or dipentene, occurs in oil of elemi, in certain turpentines, etc., and is formed artificially by mixing *d*- and *l*-limonene, and by other methods.

lim'o-nin (-nĭn), *n.* [From NL. Citrus medica *limon*, the scientific name of the lemon.] *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline substance found in orange and lemon seeds.

li'mo-nite (lī'mŏ-nīt), *n.* [Gr. λειμών any moist grassy place, a meadow : cf. F. *limonite*, G. *limonit.*] *Min.* Hydrous ferric oxide, $2Fe_2O_3{\cdot}3H_2O$, an important ore of iron, occurring in stalactitic, mammillary, or earthy forms, of a dark brown color, and as a yellowish brown powder. H., 5-5.5. Sp. gr., 3.6-4.0. Also called *brown hematite.* Limonite includes bog ore and ochers, in which impurities are common. It is the usual coloring matter of yellowish brown rocks and clays. — **li'mo-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

li-mo'ni-um (lĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λειμώνιον sea lavender, fr. λειμών meadow.] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Pyrola.* *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of plumbaginaceous maritime herbs, natives chiefly of the Old World. A few, as *L. carolinianum*, occur in the United States. The plants are known as sea lavender, or marsh rosemary. They are distinguished by the cymose-paniculate flowers, which form one-sided spikes.

li'mo-ther'a-pi'a (lī'mŏ-thĕr'ă-pī'ă) } *n.* [NL. *limotherapia* ; Gr. λιμός hunger + θεραπεία medical treatment.] *Med.* Treatment by reducing the amount of food ; nestitherapy.
li'mo-ther'a-py (lī'mŏ-thĕr'ă-pĭ) }

li'mou-sine' (lē'mōō-zēn'), *n.* [Cf. F. *limousine* a kind of cloak, fr. *Limousin*, an old province in central France.] An automobile body with seats and permanent top like a coupé, and with the top projecting over the driver and a protecting front ; also, an automobile with such a body.

limp (lĭmp), *a.* ; **LIMP'ER** ; **LIMP'EST.** [Cf. Icel. *limpa* limpness, weakness, and G. dial. *lampen* to hang loosely.] **1.** Lacking stiffness ; flaccid ; flexible ; as, a *limp* cravat ; *limp* covers on a book.

2. Fig. : Lacking firmness or strength ; as, a *limp* character ; his will was *limp.*

Syn. — Limber, loose, drooping, soft, inelastic ; thin, unsubstantial. — LIMP, FLACCID, FLABBY, FLIMSY. LIMP implies lack of stiffness ; FLACCID, want of firmness or elasticity ; that is FLABBY which hangs loose of its own weight, — the word applies esp. to flesh or tissues ; that is FLIMSY which is loose and unsubstantial in texture or structure ; as, his broken arm hung *limp*, a *limp* collar ; *flaccid* muscles ; "the bladder . . . again *flaccid* and wrinkled as before" (*Boyle*) ; "Brow and head were round, and of massive weight, but the face was *flabby* and irresolute" (*Carlyle*) ; "*flimsy* old black muslin" (*Mary Wilkins*). All four words are used fig. ; as, a *limp* attempt at discipline ; "[He] dropped off gorged from a scheme which had left us *flaccid* and drained" (*Tennyson*) ; a *flabby* character ; "superficial talk . . . which appeared still *flimsier* in the drawing-room" (*G. Eliot*). See LAX, FLEXIBLE, PENDENT.

limp, *v. i.* ; **LIMPED** (lĭmpt) ; **LIMP'ING.** [Cf. AS. *lemp*healt lame, MHG. *limphen* to limp.] To halt ; to walk lamely.

limp, *n.* A halt in one's walk ; the act of limping.

lim'pet (lĭm'pĕt ; -pĭt ; 151), *n.* [AS. *lempedu*, fr. LL. *lampreda* lamprey. Cf. LAMPREY.] In a general sense, any marine gastropod mollusk having a low conical shell, broadly open beneath, and found adhering to rocks or timbers, chiefly between tide marks. The true limpets (as distinguished from the bonnet limpets, keyhole limpets, etc.) belong to the families Patellidæ and Acmæidæ, and have a conical shell with an uncoiled, imperforate apex. Their distribution is almost world-wide, and some, as the European species of *Patella* (esp. *P.*

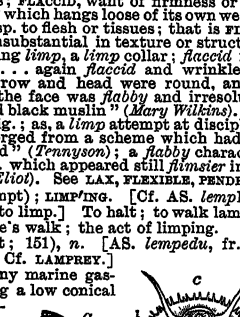

Limpet (*Acmæa testudinalis*). *a b* Side and Dorsal View of Shell. *c* Specimen with the animal, seen from below. Nat. size. *b* Gill ; *f* Foot ; *t* Tentacle.

vulgata), are extensively used as food or fish bait. The common New England limpet is *Acmæa testudinalis.*

lim'pid (lĭm'pĭd), *a.* [L. *limpidus.* cf. F. *limpide.*] Characterized by clearness or transparency ; translucent ; pellucid ; clear ; as, a *limpid* stream.

Springs which were clear, fresh, and *limpid.* *Woodward.*

Syn. — Clear, pellucid, lucid, pure, crystal, translucent, bright. See TRANSPARENT.

— **lim'pid-ly**, *adv.* — **lim'pid-ness**, *n.*

lim-pid'i-ty (lĭm-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *limpiditas* : cf. F. *limpidité.*] Quality or state of being limpid.

Limpidity of language. *J. A. Symonds*

limp'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LIMP. Specif. : *p. a.* **a** Halting ; going lamely. **b** *Money.* Designating, or pertaining to, the standard (called **limping standard**) which exists when both gold and silver are legal tender but only one metal is given free coinage. — **limp'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **limp'ing-ness**, *n.*

limp'sy (lĭmp'sĭ) } *a.* [See LIMP, *a.* Cf. FLIMSY.] Limp ;
lim'sy (lĭm'sĭ) } flexible ; flimsy. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

lim'u-loid (lĭm'ū-loid), *a.* [*Limulus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pertaining to, the king crabs. — *n.* A king crab.

Lim'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* LIMULI (-lī). [L., dim. of *limus* sidelong, askance.] *Zoöl.* The commonly used generic name of the king, or horseshoe, crab of the American coast, in all but the most recent classifications including also the other existing king crabs. The name is antedated by, and properly only a syn. of, *Xiphosurus.* See KING CRAB. Also [*l. c.*], a king crab.

lim'y (lĭm'ĭ), *a.* ; **LIM'I-ER** (-Y-ẽr) ; **LIM'I-EST.** [See 1st LIME.] **1.** Smeared with, or consisting of, lime ; viscous. "*Lamy* snares." *Spenser.*

2. Containing lime ; as, a *limy* soil.

3. Resembling lime ; having the qualities of lime.

lin'a-ble, line'a-ble (lĭn'ă-b'l), *a.* Lying, or placed, in a straight line.

Li-na'ce-æ (lī-nā'sĕ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LINUM.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or trees (order Geranales), having regular pentamerous flowers, the stamens as many as the petals, the capsule 2-5-celled ; the flax family. There are 4 genera and about 150 species, of wide distribution. — **li-na'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

lin'a-lo'a (lĭn'ă-lō'ă), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *lináloe* aloe, E. *lignaloes.*] The wood of a Mexican tree (*Terebinthus delpachiana*), which yields a perfume, and is also used to some extent in furniture and cabinetwork.

lin'a-lo'ŏl (-lō'ŏl ; -ōl), *n.* [*linaloa* + 1st *-ol.*] *Org. Chem.* An unsaturated tertiary alcohol, $C_{10}H_{17}OH$, having an open-chain structure, but closely related to the terpenes It is a liquid, boiling at 197-199° C., and is found in various essential oils, as those of linaloa, lavender, coriander, etc. Both the dextro and the levo varieties are known.

lin'a-ment (lĭn'ă-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *linamentum*, fr. *linum* flax.] *Surg.* Lint ; esp., lint made into a tent for insertion into wounds or ulcers.

Li-nan'thus (lī-năn'thŭs), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. λίνον flax + *-anthus.*] *Bot.* A large genus of delicate Californian polemoniaceous herbs, distinguished from *Gilia* by opposite, usually palmately divided, leaves. They have pretty flowers of many shades, and are often grown as garden annuals.

Li-na'ri-a (lī-nā'rĭ-ă ; 115), *n.* [NL. See LINUM. So named from an outward resemblance to flax.] *Bot.* A large genus of scrophulariaceous herbs and undershrubs, related to *Antirrhinum*, having a personate, spurred corolla. The species are natives of both temperate and tropical regions. *L. linaria* is the common toadflax.

linch'pin' (lĭnch'pĭn' ; 140), *n.* [AS. *lynis* the axletree ; akin to D. *luns* linchpin, OS. *lunisa*, LG. *lunse*, G. *lünse*, OHG. *lun* peg, bolt.] A pin inserted in an axletree outside of the wheel to prevent the latter from slipping off.

Lin'coln (lĭn'kŭn), *n.* [From *Lincoln*, England.] One of an important English breed of sheep similar to the Leicesters, but heavier and having a larger and bolder head.

Lincoln green. A color — prob. that of bright green leaves — of cloth formerly made in Lincoln, England, and much worn by those frequenting the woods, as hunters or outlaws ; also, the cloth itself.

linc'ture (lĭnk'tŭr), *n.*, **-linc'tus** (-tŭs). [L. *lingere, linctum*, to lick.] A sirupy medicine to be taken by licking.

Lin-dab'ri-des (lĭn-dăb'rĭ-dēz), *n.* A female character in the romance "The Mirror of Knighthood." Her name came to be a common euphemism for a mistress or courtesan.

lin'den (lĭn'dĕn), *n.* [Orig. an adj. from *lind* linden tree, AS. *lind* ; akin to D. & G. *linde*, OHG. *linta*, Icel., Sw., & Dan. *lind.* Cf. LIME linden.]

1. Any tree of the genus *Tilia*, esp. in Europe the species *T. europæa*, and in the United States *T. americana.* Lindens are trees of fine proportions, with large cordate leaves and cymose yellow flowers which abound in honey. They are favorite shade trees.

2. A shield of linden wood. *Hist.*

linden borer. A common spotted longicorn beetle (*Saperda vestita*) whose larva bores in the linden. The imago eats the twigs and petioles, causing the leaves to fall.

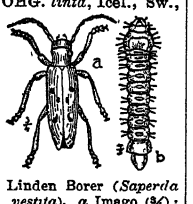

Linden Borer (*Saperda vestita*). *a* Imago (⅔) ; *b* Larva (⅓).

linden inchworm. The yellow black-lined larva of a geometrid (*Erannis tiliaria*) which defoliates the linden. The adult female is wingless.

Linden Inchworm (*Erannis tiliaria*). *a* Larva ; *b* Wingless Female. (½)

Lind'ley-an (lĭnd'lĭ-ăn), *a.* *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the English botanist John Lindley (1799-1865) ; as, the *Lindleyan* system of classification.

line (lin), *n.* [ME. *lin.* See LINEN.]

1. Flax ; — in various senses : the flax plant ; the fiber of flax ; flaxseed ; also, spun or woven flax ; hence, linen ; a linen cloth or garment ; linen thread. *Obsoles. or Dial.*

2. *Tech.* The principal part of flax left after hackling.

line, *v. t.* ; **LINED** (lind) ; **LIN'ING** (lĭn'ĭng). [See LINE flax.]

1. To cover the inner surface of ; as, to *line* a cloak with silk or fur ; to *line* a box with paper or tin.

2. To put something in the inside of ; to fill ; to supply, as a purse with money.

And then the justice,
In fair round belly with good capon *lined.* *Shak.*

3. To place persons or things along the side of for security or defense ; to strengthen by adding anything ; to aid ; to fortify ; as, to *line* works with soldiers ; to *line* one's cause. *Obs.* Cf. 4th LINE, 6.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage and with means defendant. *Shak.*

4. To cover the outer surface of ; to pad. *Obs. or R.*

5. In a passive sense, to serve as the lining of ; as, silk hangings *lined* the walls.

to line one's jacket, to eat or drink, esp. to excess. *Obs. or R.*

line, *n.* [ME. *line*, AS. *line* cable, hawser, fr. *lin* flax ; akin to L. *linea* a linen thread, string, line, fr. *linum* flax, thread, linen, cable ; but the English word was influenced by F. *ligne* line, from L. *linea.* See LINEN.] **1.** A thread, string, cord, or rope ; esp., a comparatively slender and strong cord ; as, a fishing *line* ; a *line* for snaring birds ; a clothes*line* ; a tow*line.* Specif. : **a** *Naut.* A rope used in towing, or in hauling something aboard. **b** A clothesline. **c** *pl.* The reins used in driving. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.* **d** A cord, wire, steel tape, or the like, used in measuring or leveling or as a guide. "He marketh it out with a *line.*" *Is.* xliv. 13. **e** A fishing line. In the English fisheries *short, small, great* or *long, line* is used, often attributively, to designate the depth of water in which the boats fish, as, a *long-line* yawl ; *small-line* fishermen.

2. A more or less threadlike mark, as of pen or graver ; any long mark or threadlike formation or appearance ; as, a chalk *line* ; specif., *Spectroscopy*, a Fraunhofer line.

3. Something distinct and marked as if drawn by a pencil or graver ; as, the *lines* in stratified rock ; specif., a threadlike crease on the face or the hand ; specif., *Palmistry*, such a line on the hand (see PALMISTRY).

Though on his brow were graven *lines* austere. *Byron.*

4. A series of related positions which are or may be represented by a line ; a mark of division or demarcation, of outline or contour, as on a map ; hence, a limit or boundary ; often, fig., any more or less definite division or limitation ; as, to overstep the *line* of good taste ; to draw a sharp *line* between liberty and license ; also, *Obs.*, position ; rank.

5. *Geog.* **a** A circle of latitude or of longitude, as represented on a map. **b** The equator ; — usually called *the line*, or *equinoctial line* ; as, to cross *the line.*

6. *Math.* That which has length, but not breadth nor thickness ; the intersection of two surfaces ; a continuous extent of only one dimension.

7. A straight line ; — constantly so used where no confusion with *curve* is possible.

8. A straight line, real or imaginary, as determined by the position of persons or things ; as, the infantry reserves advanced to the *line* of the guns, but farther to the right ; follow the *line* of those two trees ; all three boats seemed to be in *line* ; also, fig., agreement ; harmony ; as, the recalcitrant senators were brought into *line* with their party.

9. *Sports.* The demarcation of a limit with reference to which the play is regulated ; as, the back *lines* of a tennis court ; a goal *line* ; specif. : **a** *Fives.* As played at Eton, a ledge 4 ft. 6 in. from the floor, running across the front wall of the court ; as played at Rugby, a line on the back wall, 2 ft. 10 in. from the floor. **b** *Fencing.* One of four imaginary areas on a fencer's body when confronting an opponent, determined as being the quarter of defense and attack in a given position of the blades.

There are four *lines* in fencing : two upper and two lower, the blades in the first case being pointed high, in the second low. The upper *lines* are called inside and outside ; the inside being to the left of the blade, the outside to the right. The lower *lines* are called lower and exterior ; lower to the left of the fencer's blade, exterior to the right. *Badminton Library*

10. *Music.* One of the straight horizontal and parallel prolonged strokes of the staff, on and between which the notes are placed.

11. Lineament ; figure ; outline ; contour ; as, the *lines* of a face ; specif. : **a** *Pict.* *Naut.* The form of a vessel as shown by the outlines of vertical, horizontal, and oblique sections. **b** Fig. : A plan or method of making or doing something ; as, an epic poem on the *lines* of the Iliad ; the President explained the *lines* of his policy to his cabinet.

12. *Fine Arts* : **a** A mark made by a pencil, brush, graver's

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lim'no-plank'ton, *n.* [NL. ; *limno-* + NL. & E. *plankton.*] *Biol.* The plankton of fresh waters, esp of lakes ; — distinq. from *haliplankton.*

Lim'no-ri'a (lĭm'nō-rĭ'ă), *n.* [Gr. Λιμνώρεια a Nereid, fr λίμνη a pool.] *Zoöl.* A genus of isopod crustaceans containing the gribble (which see). It is the type of a family, **Lim'no-ri'i-dæ** (-Y-dē). — **lim'no-ri'oid** (-rĭ'oid), *a.*

li'moid (lī'moid), *a.* [*Lima* + *-oid.*] *Zool.* Like or pert. to the genus *Lima* or the Limidæ.

limon, etc + LEMON, etc.

li'mon-cil'lo (lē'mōn-sēl'yō ; 188, 194), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *limon* lemon.] Any of several West Indian plants, as the bayberry *Amomis caryophyllata, Eugenia stahlii*, etc. *Porto Rico.*

li'mon-ci'to (-sē'tō ; 188), *n.* [Sp.] The lime berry. *Phil. I.*

li-mo'ni-ad (lĭ-mō'nĭ-ăd), *n* [L. *limoniades*, pl., Gr λειμωνιάδες, fr. λειμών meadow.] *Class Myth.* A nymph of the meadows.

Li-mo'sa (lĭ-mō'să), *n* [NL., fr. L. *limosa*, fem. of *limosus* muddy.] *Zoöl.* The genus constituted by the godwits.

li'mose (lī'mōs), *a.* [See LIMOUS.] Of, pert to, or growing in, mud. *Rare.*

li-mo'sis (lĭ-mō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιμός hunger.] *Med.* Excessive and morbid hunger.

li'mous (lī'mŭs), *a.* [L. *limosus*, fr. *limus* slime, mud.] Muddy ; slimy ; thick. *Obs. or R*

limp, *v. i.* & *t.* [AS. *limpan* to befall, to happen, to belong.] To happen ; befall ; pertain ; belong ; also. to meet with ; to come upon. *Obs.*

limp, *n.* *Mining.* A scraper for removing poor ore or refuse from the sieve in jigging ore.

limp'ard, *n.* [*limp* + *-ard.*] One who limps ; a lame person. *Obs.*

limp'er, *n.* One that limps.

limpet hammer. *Archæol.* A stone implement used to knock limpets loose from the rocks.

limphault, *a.* [AS. *lemphealt.* See LIMP, *v.* ; HALT, *a.*] Limping ; lame. *Obs.*

lim'pin (lĭm'pĭn), *n.* A limpet *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [-ISH.]

limp'ish, *a.* [See LIMP, *a.*] See **limp'i-tude**, *n.* [L. *limpitudo.*] Limpidity. *Obs.*

limp'kin (lĭmp'kĭn), *n.* [Cf. LIMP to halt.] See COURLAN.

limp'ly, *adv.* of LIMP. See **-LY.**

limp'ness, *n.* See **-NESS.**

limpt. Limped. *Ref' Sp.*

limp'wort' (lĭmp'wŭrt'), *n.* = LIMEWORT. [*Scot.*]

lim'schoch', *n.* The loin. *Obs.*

li'mu (lē'mōō), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A seaweed, esp. one which is edible. *Hawaii.*

Li-mu'li-dæ (lĭ-mū'lĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of XIPHOSURIDÆ. See KING CRAB. — **lim'u-lid** (lĭm'ū-lĭd), *n.*

Lim'u-loi'de-a (lĭm'ū-loi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. See LIMULUS ; -OID.] *Zoöl.* = XIPHOSURA.

lin. + LIE, *v.*, LINN. [LINE.]

lin. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of

lin (lĭn), *v. i.* [AS *linnan.* See LITHE.] To stop ; cease ; desist. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lin, linn (lĭn), *n.* The linden.

linage. + LINEAGE.

lin'age (lī'nĭj), **line'age**, *n.* [*line* + *-age.*] **a** Alignment. **b** Payment for literary work at so much a line ; also, literary work estimated by the number of lines *Oxf. E. D.*

lin-al'oe. Var. of LIGN-ALOES.

lin'a-ma'rin (lĭn'ă-mā'rĭn ; 115), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *linum* flax + *amarus* bitter + *-in.*] *Chem.* A bitter crystalline glucoside obtained from young flax

li'na-rite (lī'nă-rīt), *n.* [So called because formerly supposed to occur at *Linares*, in Spain.] *Min.* A basic sulphate of lead and copper occurring in deep blue monoclinic crystals.

lin'a-ry, *n* [See LINARIA.] Toadflax. *Obs.*

lince. + LYNX.

linch. Var. of LINGE.

linch, *n.* A linchpin. *Obs.*

linch (*Scot.* lĭnsh), *v. i.* To limp. *Obs. or Scot.*

linch (lĭnsh), *or* **lin'chet** (lĭn'shĕt), *n.* [AS. *hlinc* a hill. Cf. LINK rising ground.] A terrace or ridge on the face of a down ; also, a ridge or a strip of unplowed land forming a boundary between fields. *Dial. Eng.*

linch'bolt' (lĭnch'bōlt' ; 140), *n.* A bolt used as a linchpin.

linch hoop. A kind of washer secured in place by a linchpin.

linch'pinned' (-pĭnd'), *a.* Supplied or secured with linchpins.

lin'ci-ous, *a.* Lyncean. *Obs.*

lin'cloth', *n.* [ME. *lin* (see LINEN) + *cloth.*] Linen cloth ; *pl.*, bed sheets. *Obs*

Lin'coln's finch, Lin'coln's spar'row (lĭn'kŭnz). [After Robert *Lincoln.*] A small North American sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni*) similar to the song sparrow, but having a buff band on the breast. [The unknown.]

lin'dack'er-ite (lĭn-dăk'ẽr-īt), *n.* [After J. *Lindacker.*] *Min.* A light green mineral occurring in tabular crystals or massive. It is a hydrous sulphate and arsenate of nickel and copper

lin'den, *a.* Made of linden or linden. *Obs.* [BEETLE.]

linden leaf beetle. = LADDER

lin'der, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *lind's* a belt, girdle.] A woolen undershirt or vest *Scot. & Dial. U. S. & Can.*

Lin'der-a (lĭn'dẽr-ă), *n.* [NL., after John *Linder*, Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* = BENZOIN, 2.

Lin-der'ni-a (lĭn-dûr'nĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., after F. B. *Lindern*, German botanist.] *Bot.* Syn. of VANDELLIA.

lindge + LINGE.

lin'do (lĭn'dō), *n.* [Sp., pretty.] Any of several bright-colored South American tanagers

lin'dor (lĭn'dôr), *n.* A poetical name for a lover, esp. a typical Spanish lover who serenades.

line. + LIND. [var. of LIN.

line (lĭn). Scot. & dial. Eng.

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tool, etc., forming a part of the formal design of a picture, as distinguished from shading or coloring; as, the *lines* of an etching; a *line* drawing; a *line* engraving. **b** The general character or style of a composition with respect to its formal elements; — chiefly in *pl.*

13. *pl.* The boundary lines of an estate, inheritance, or the like; fig., fortune; lot. Cf. HARD LINES.

> The *lines* are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage. *Ps* xvi 6.

14. A series or rank of objects that are, or are counted as, of the same kind; as, a *line* of houses or street lights; a *line* of barriers; a *line* of type.

15. A row of letters, words, etc., written or printed; esp., a row of words extending across a page or column; — often used for that expressed by the words; as, the general's report included a *line* of praise of his gallantry. Specif.: **a** A verse; those words forming part of a poetic composition which usually are arranged in one row and contain, or form, a certain number of metrical feet or syllables, the number giving a prosodical name to the line.

> Marlowe's mighty *line* *B. Jonson.*

b A short letter or other piece of writing; a note; as, a *line* from a friend. **c** *pl.* Marriage lines; that is, a marriage certificate. *Colloq.* **d** *pl.* A number of lines, usually of classic verse, assigned to a schoolboy to write out as a punishment. *Eng.* **e** *pl. Drama.* The spoken words of a play or of an actor's part.

16. **a** A number of public conveyances, as carriages or vessels, plying regularly under one management over a certain route; as, a *line* of stages; the American *Line* to Southampton. **b** Any system of transportation or the equipment by which it is carried on; also, the company or business organization owning or operating it; as, the main *line* of the Old Dominion *Line;* he works for the Pennsylvania *line;* the branch *lines* are out of repair. Cf. def. 24 **a** below.

17. *Mil. & Nav.* **a** A trench or rampart. **b** *pl.* Dispositions made to cover extended positions and presenting a front to the enemy, — usually comprising more or less substantial field works, but not always; as, the spy got inside the enemy's *lines.* **c** A body of troops abreast in extended order, either in touch or with intervals; — opposed to *column.* **d** The regular troops of an army, as distinguished from militia, guards, volunteers, etc. The use of the term is somewhat loose. It is most common in Great Britain as distinguishing the regular numbered organizations from the guards, household cavalry, and other special troops. **e** *pl.* A row or block of tents or small buildings for troops in a cantonment. *Brit.* **f** In an army, the purely combatant forces as distinguished from the staff corps and supply departments, and in Great Britain from the special troops. **g** In the United States navy, the officers who have to do with the fighting of a war vessel and with its motive power (line officers performing the noncombatant duties of engineers since the act of amalgamation of 1899). In other navies *line* usually means the forces of the regular navy. **h** Ships arranged in a regular order; a regular arrangement of ships; usually, specif., an arrangement of ships abreast.

18. A series or succession of ancestors or descendants of a given person; a family or race; hence, a chronological series; as, the ascending or descending *line;* the *line* of descent; the male *line;* a *line* of kings; a long *line* of precedents. "First of his noble *line*." *Tennyson.*

> Of his lineage am I, and his offspring
> By very *line*, as of the stock real. *Chaucer.*

19. Course of conduct, thought, occupation, or policy; method of argument; as, statesmen favored a *line* of conciliation; to follow this *line* of thought.

20. A rule or standard of conduct; a precept; instruction in doctrine. *Obs.*

> Their *line* is gone out through all the earth *Ps* xix. 4

21. A department of industry, trade, or intellectual or spiritual activity.

> He is uncommonly powerful in his own *line*, but it is not the *line* of a first-rate man *Coleridge.*

22. *Trade.* **a** A supply or stock of various qualities and values of the same general class of articles; as, a full *line* of hosiery; a *line* of stocks; a *line* of merinos, etc. **b** An order for goods given to a commercial traveler or agent; also, the goods for which the order is given.

23. The course or direction, followed by anything in motion or regarded as in motion; hence, a road or route; as, the arrow descended in a curved *line;* the place is remote from *lines* of travel; the battery was moved out of the *line* of fire and sight of the enemy.

24. **a** The track and roadbed of a railway; railroad; as, the accident happened on a branch *line.* **b** The wire connecting one telegraph or telephone station with another, or the whole of a system of such wires under one management and name.

25. *Meas.* **a** A measure of length, usually one twelfth of an inch. **b** A millimeter. **c** *Button Measure.* The fortieth of an inch. *U. S.* **d** = MANZANA. **e** A Paraguayan square measure. See MEASURE.

26. *Mach.* = LINE SHAFT.

by line, with exactness and accuracy. — **in one's l.,** such as one likes, is accustomed to, is capable of, etc.; as, after-dinner speaking was hardly *in his line.* Cf. *out of one's line,* below. — **l. ahead.** *Nav.* See COLUMN, 6 **b.** — **l. and l.,** *Mach.,* having no exhaust lead; — said of slide valves, or the engines using such valves. — **l. of Apollo** *or* **the sun.** See PALMISTRY. — **l. of apsides.** See under APSIS. — **l. of a vector,** *Math.,* a line whose tangent at every point has the direction of the vector at that point. Its equations are $\frac{dx}{x}=\frac{dy}{y}=\frac{ds}{z}=\frac{dF}{F}$. — **l. of battle.** **a** *Mil. & Nav. Tactics.* The position of troops or ships arranged for, or as for, the immediate delivery or reception of a charge or attack against or by the enemy. In the case of attacking troops the typical *line of battle* has consisted of three extended rows, for the most part, but the modern long-range magazine rifle has made frontal attacks in regular formation uncommon. — **l.-of-battle ship.** See SHIP OF THE LINE. — **l. of beauty,** *Fine Arts,* an abstract line supposed to be beautiful in itself and absolutely; — differently represented by different authors, often as a kind of elongated *S* (like the one drawn by Hogarth). — **line of centers** *or* **centres.** *Mach.* **a** A line joining two centers, or fulcra, as of wheels or levers. **b** A line which determines a dead center. — **l. of chords,** one of the scales on a sector by which angles are measured. The scale consists of two diagonal lines, one on each leg of the sector, divided into 60 equal parts and marked C. — **l. of circumvallation.** See CIRCUMVALLATION. — **l. of collimation,** *Astron. & Physics,* the telescopic line of sight through the center of the objective and the intersection of the middle threads of the reticle. — **l. of columns,** *Mil. & Nav.,* a number of parallel columns whose heads or fronts are in a straight line. — **l. of defense.** **a** *Mil.* Any artificial or natural barrier which can be readily employed for defense against invasion or attack, as a line of fortifications, a river, or a mountain chain. **b** *Fort.* See BASTIONED FRONT. **c** See ARMY ORGANIZATION. — **L. of Demarcation** *or* **Partition,** *Hist.,* an imaginary line running due north and south one hundred leagues line running due north and south one hundred leagues west of the Azores, fixed by a papal bull of Alexander VI., May 5, 1493, to delimit the possessions of Spain and Portugal in the New World. All lands discovered east of this line were to fall to Portugal and all west of it to Spain. By the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) between Spain and Portugal, the line was shifted 270 leagues farther west. — **l. of departure,** *Gun.,* the actual direction in which a projectile leaves the bore of a firearm; — called also *line of fire.* — **l. of dip,** *Geol.,* direction of dip. See DIP. — **l. of direction.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **l. of distance,** the line from the eye to the principal point in the plane, in perspective. — **l. of fate.** See PALMISTRY. — **l. of fire.** See LINE OF DEPARTURE. — **l. of flotation,** the plane or line in which the horizontal surface of a fluid cuts a body floating in it. — **l. of flow.** *Math.* **a** The line of a velocity vector, *q.* See *line of a vector,* above. **b** The path of any point in an assemblage of points moving under some one law. — **l. of force,** *Physics,* any line in a space in which forces are acting, so drawn that at every point of the line its tangent is the direction of the resultant of all the forces. It cuts at right angles every equipotential surface which it meets. Specif., *Magnetism,* a line in proximity to a magnet or electrical conductor carrying current, so drawn that any point in it is tangential with the direction of a short compass needle held at that point. The intensity of different parts of the field is conventionally indicated by the number of lines per unit area. These lines are commonly termed C. G. S., or unit, lines, there being one line per sq. cm. in a unit magnetic field. See LINE OF INDUCTION. — **l. of fortune.** See PALMISTRY. — **l. of fracture,** *Mech.,* a line along which a substance is most liable to break. — **l. of (the) head.** See PALMISTRY. — **l. of health.** See PALMISTRY. — **l. of (the) heart.** See PALMISTRY. — **l. of incidence,** the line in the direction of which a surface is struck by a body, ray of light, or the like. — **l. of induction,** *Physics,* a line of magnetic flux or induction; also, a line of force (which see). A magnetizing force produces or sets up a magnetic induction. In a nonmagnetic medium, as air, with unit permeability, the two are equal; i. e., the lines of induction are numerically equal to the lines of force. In a magnetic material, as iron, with higher permeability, the lines of induction are proportionately greater than the lines of force. Frequently no distinction is made between *lines of induction* and *lines of force.* — **l. of level,** a line on a level surface; a line that intersects all lines of flow orthogonally. — **l. of levels,** *Surv.,* a connected series of levels, as that showing the profile of the ground along a railroad. — **l. of life.** See PALMISTRY. — **l. of lines.** = GUNTER'S LINE **a.** — **l. of (the) liver.** See PALMISTRY. — **l. of Mars.** See PALMISTRY. — **l. of Mercury.** See PALMISTRY. — **l. of metal,** *Mil.,* in sighting a gun, the line of sight passing along the upper surface of the barrel, no elevated sight being used. *Rare.* — **l. of no declination.** *Surv.* = AGONIC LINE. — **l. of nodes,** *Astron.,* a straight line joining the two opposite nodes of an orbit, or points of intersection with the ecliptic. — **l. of no variation.** *Navig.* See LINE OF NO DECLINATION. — **l. of numbers.** = GUNTER'S LINE **a.** — **l. of pressure,** *Arch. & Engin.,* a broken line joining the points of resultant pressure between the voussoirs of an arch. — **l. of rectification,** the intersection of two consecutive planes of rectification. — **l. of regard,** *Optics,* a straight line from the fixation point, or point of regard, to the center of rotation of the eye. See VISION, *Illust.* — **l. of Saturn.** See PALMISTRY. — **l. of scrimmage,** *Amer. Football,* for each side, an imaginary line, parallel to the goal lines, passing through that point of the ball nearest the side's own goal line when the ball is laid on the ground preparatory to a scrimmage. — **l. of sight.** **a** *Firearms.* The line which passes through the front and rear sight, at any elevation, when they are sighted at an object. **b** *Optics.* = LINE OF VISION. **c** See PERSPECTIVE, *Illust.* **d** *Astron.* The line which joins the earth and any heavenly body; as, motion in the *line of sight* = motion toward or from the earth. — **l. of spherical curvature,** a line whose points are all umbilics of a surface. — **l. of striction** (of a ruled surface), *Geom.,* the locus of the centers of the elements. — **l. of supply,** *Mil.,* the roads, railways, rivers, or the like, in the rear of an army, by which its supplies are brought to the front. — **l. of swiftest descent,** the brachistochrone — **l. of syzygies,** *Astron.,* the straight line connecting earth, sun, and moon (or a planet) when the latter is in conjunction or opposition; — used chiefly of the moon. — **l. of virtual slope.** = HYDRAULIC GRADIENT. — **l. of vision,** a straight line joining the fovea of the eye with the fixation point. It makes an angle of about five degrees with the optic axis, and is nearly coincident with the line of regard. See VISION. — **on the line,** on a level with the eye of the spectator (the most favorable position); — said of a picture, as hung in an exhibition of pictures. — **out of one's l.,** unsuited to one's liking, ability, etc. Cf. *in one's line,* above.

Line of Beauty (delineated on a palette).

line (līn), *v. t.* [From LINE a cord: cf. F. *ligner.*]. **1.** To measure, sound, or examine by means of a line; also, to reach, or extend, to. *Obs. or R.*

2. To represent by lines; delineate; draw; portray, esp. in outline; hence, to outline. "Pictures fairest *lined.*" *Shak.*

3. To mark with a line or lines; to cover with lines; as, to *line* a copy book.

> His face, though *lined,* bore few traces of anxiety. *Dickens.*

4. To read aloud line by line so that the congregation may sing the words; as, to *line* out a hymn. See DEACON, *v. t.*, 1.

5. To form into a line; to align; hence, rarely, to assign (to a place or work), as, to *line* troops.

6. To place, be placed, or be, in a line along; also, to place a line or lines along; as, wharves *line* the harbor; to *line* the streets with troops. Cf. 2d LINE, defs. 3 & 5.

7. *Baseball, etc.* To throw or hit (the ball) so that it travels swiftly and not far above the ground. *Cant.*

8. To track (wild bees) to their nest by following their line of flight. *U. S.*

to line off, to mark off; to lay off by, or within, lines. — **to l. out.** **a** *Mech.* To mark (a casting or other piece of work) with lines to indicate the amount of material to be taken off by the bench hand, machinists, etc. **b** *Forestry.* To transplant (seedlings) to rows in the nursery. **c** = LINE, *v. t.*, 4, above. — **to line up,** *Mach.,* to put in alignment; to put in correct adjustment for smooth running.

line (līn), *v. i.* **1.** **a** To take position in a line; to form a line; — usually with *up;* as, the soldiers *lined* up. **b** To be on the same line; to adjoin; as, the farms *line. Rare.*

2. **a** To measure or sound with a line. **b** To fish with a line. *Local, U. S.*

line, *v. t.* [F. *ligner.* Cf. LIME in this sense.] To copulate with; — said of dogs, wolves, etc.

‖ **li'ne-a** (lĭn'ē-ȧ), *n.; pl.* LINEÆ (-ē). [L.] *Anat.* A line. — **li'ne-a al'ba** (ăl'bȧ), a median tendinous line on the abdomen visible externally as a furrow. It separates the two rectus abdominis muscles, whose external borders are also marked by similar but curved lines, the **li'ne-æ se'mi-lu-na'res** (sĕm'ĭ-lū-nā'rēz). Several transverse lines, the **lin'e-æ trans-ver'sæ** (trăns-vûr'sē), cross the same muscles. — **li'ne-a as'per-a** (ăs'pĕr-ȧ), a prominent longitudinal ridge or crest on the posterior surface of the middle third of the femur.

lin'e-age (lĭn'ē-ăj), *n* [ME. *linage,* F. *lignage,* fr. L. *linea* line. See 3d LINE.] Descent in a line from a common progenitor; race, family; descending line of offspring or ascending line of parentage.

> Both the *lineage* and the certain sire
> From which I sprung, from me are hidden yet *Spenser.*

lin'e-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *linealis* belonging to a line, fr. *linea* line: cf. F. *linéal.* See 3d LINE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a line or lines; measured on, or ascertained by, a line; having the direction of a line; linear; as, *lineal* magnitude.

2. Composed of lines; delineated; as, *lineal* designs.

3. Consisting of, or being in, a direct line of ancestry or descendants; — opposed to *collateral;* as, a *lineal* descent; a *lineal* descendant; his *lineal* ancestors.

4. Relating to, or derived from, ancestors in the direct line; hereditary; as, a *lineal* feud.

5. Descended in a direct line; in the line of succession through lineage. "*Lineal* to the throne." *Dryden.*

> Queen Isabel . . .
> Was *lineal* of the Lady Ermengare. *Shak.*

lineal measure. = LINEAR MEASURE. — **l. promotion,** the promotion of an officer by seniority according to his lineal rank. — **l. rank,** *Mil.,* the rank of any officer in his arm of the service; — distinguished from *relative rank* in the entire army; as, the *lineal rank* of officers of infantry.

lin'e-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being lineal.

lin'e-al-ly (lĭn'ē-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a lineal manner; as: **a** By descent in a direct line; as, he is *lineally* descended from the Conqueror. **b** In a line, esp. in a straight line; as, he went a mile *lineally* to the east. **c** By a line or lines; as, it was *lineally* depicted. *Rare.* **d** As concerns lines; as, the boat is *lineally* graceful. **e** By line, or line by line.

lin'e-a-ment (-ȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L *lineamentum,* fr. *linea* line: cf. F. *linéament.* See 3d LINE.] **1.** One of the outlines, exterior features, or contours of a body or figure, particularly of the face; distinctive feature; form; mark; outline; — usually in the *pl.;* often fig. "The *lineaments* of the body." *Locke.* "*Lineaments* in the character." *Swift.*

2. A rudiment; a trace; a small portion. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

3. *Seismology.* An essentially rectilinear topographic feature resulting from a fault.

lin'e-ar (-ē-ȧr), *a.* [L. *linearis, linearius,* fr. *linea* line: cf. F. *linéaire.* See 3d LINE.] **1.** Of or pert. to a line or lines; consisting of lines; in a straight direction; lineal.

2. Resembling a line; narrow; uniform in width and comparatively long; threadlike; as, a wire is a *linear* conductor; a *linear* leaf.

linear algebra, that in which every expression equals an expression linear in certain units. — **l. complex,** *Math.,* a complex of lines in space comprising in each plane all and only the lines through one point, and through each point all and only the lines in one plane. The *point* is then the pole of the *plane,* and the *plane* the *polar* of the *point.* See POLE. — **l. content,** length. — **l. demonstration,** a pure synthetic geometric demonstration. — **l. differential equation,** *Math.,* an equation of the first degree only in the dependent variables and their differential coefficients. — **l. equation,** *Math.,* an equation of the first degree between two variables; — so called because every such equation in Cartesian coordinates represents a right line. — **l. function,** *Math.,* one in which the variables appear only in the first degree, multiplied by constants, and combined only by addition and subtraction. — **l. hieroglyphic.** See HIEROGLYPHIC, *n.*, 1. — **l. integral,** one whose path of integration in the plane of the complex variable consists of line segments. — **l. measure,** measurement of length; also, a system for such measurement. In English *linear measure* 12 lines make 1 inch, 12 inches 1 foot, 3 feet 1 yard, 5½ yards 1 rod or pole, 40 rods 1 furlong, 8 furlongs 1 mile. See also METRIC SYSTEM. — **l. micrometer.** = SCALE MICROMETER. — **l. momentum.** See MOMENTUM. — **l. numbers,** *Math.,* numbers used to express length or one-dimensional extent; as, the radius of a circle or side of a square is 2, that is, 2 units of length. — **l. perspective.** See PERSPECTIVE. — **l. problem,** *Geom.,* a problem that may be solved geometrically by the use of right lines alone. — **l. segment,** *Math.,* the set of all values of x between a and b, for which $a \leqslant x \leqslant b$. — **l. substitution.** *Math.* **a** The substitution for each of n variables $x, y, \ldots$ of a linear homogeneous function of n other variables, $X, Y, \ldots$; thus: $x = lX + mY \ldots, y = b'X + m'Y + \ldots$, etc. **b** The transformation of the plane of the complex number z by the substitution of $w = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$; — called also *homographic substitution,* and *homographic, linear,* or *bilinear, transformation.* — **l. transformation.** = LINEAR SUBSTITUTION **b.**

lin'e-ar'i-ty (lĭn'ē-ăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The fact or character of being linear.

lin'e-ar-lan'ce-o-late, *a. Bot.* Intermediate in form between linear and lanceolate; narrowly lanceolate.

lin'e-ate (lĭn'ē-āt), *a.* [L. *lineatus,* p. p. of *lineare* to reduce to a straight line, fr. *linea* line.] Marked with lines or stripes.

lin'e-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lineatio* the drawing of a line.] **1.** Delineation; act of marking with lines or outlining; hence, an outline.

2. An arrangement of lines; markings.

3. Arrangement by lines (of verse or prose).

lin'e-a-ture (lĭn'ē-ȧ-tūr), *n.* **1.** Anything having outline; an outline. *Obs.*

2. A screen such as is used in half-tone work.

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line'a-ble Var. of LINABLE.

‖ **li'ne-a e-las'ti-ca** (lĭn'ē-ȧ ē-lăs'tĭ-kȧ) [NL.] = ELASTIC CURVE.

line'age. Var. of LINAGE.

lin'e-a-men'tal, *a.* Of or pert. to outline or features. *Obs.* —

lin'e-a-men'tal-ly, *adv. Obs.* —

lin'e-a-men-ta'tion (lĭn'ē-ȧ-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of bestowing or determining form. *Rare.* —

lin'e-am'e-ter (-ăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*linea* + *-meter.*] A line-measuring device. —

lin'e-ar-en'ate, *a. Bot.* Shaped like a long slender sword. —

lin'e-ar-ize (lĭn'ē-ȧr-īz), *v. t.* To make linear; to give a linear form to — **lin'e-ar-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* —

lin'e-ar-ly, *adv.* of LINEAR. —

lin'e-ar-ob'long, *a. Bot* Narrowly oblong. —

lin'e-a-ry, *a.* Linear. *Obs.* —

lin'e-ate (lĭn'ē-āt), *v. t.* [See LINEATE, *a.*] To delineate; to mark with lines. *Obs. or R.* —

lin'e-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Lineate. —

line bait. Bait used in fishing with a hand line. —

line breeding. Breeding from stock of one strain or variety; specif., breeding of successive generations inter se for accomplishing particular results. —

line conch. A spiral marine

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lined (līnd), *p. a* Having a lining; specif., *Her.*, having a lining of specified tincture; as, a mantle gules, *lined* ermine.
lined blade, a blade, usually of iron, with a steel cutting edge attached, as in some large shears. — 1. gold, gold having a lining, or backing, of another metal.
lined (līnd), *p. a.* **1.** Marked with lines.
2. *Her.* Having a line, often of specified tincture, attached to its collar; — said of an animal.
line engraving. **a** Engraving in which the effects are produced by lines of different width and closeness, cut into copper or similar material; also, a plate so engraved. **b** A picture produced by printing from such an engraving.
line fishing. Fishing with a line, usually a hand line, as distinguished from fishing with a net, trawl, or the like.
line geometry. The Plückerian geometry, which assumes the line, instead of the point, as the element of space.
line'man (līn'măn), *n.; pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). **1.** One who carries the line in surveying, etc.
2. A man employed to examine the rails of a railroad to see if they are in good condition.
3. A man employed to set up or repair telegraph or telephone lines, or electric light or power wires.
lin'en (lĭn'ĕn; -ĭn; 151), *n.* [Prop. an adj. from ME. *lin* flax, AS. *līn* flax, whence *linen* made of flax; akin to OS, Icel., & MHG. *līn* flax and linen, G. *lein, leinen*, linen, Sw. *lin* flax, Goth. *lein* linen, L. *linum* flax, linen, Gr. λινον. Cf. LINE a cord, LINSEED.] **1.** Thread or cloth made of flax or (rarely) of hemp; — used in a general sense to include articles made of linen, cambric, shirting, sheeting, tablecloths, etc. "In *linen* white as milk." *Robert of Brunne.*
2. Garments usually or chiefly of linen, esp. shirts, collars, cuffs, and (rarely) other underclothing.
lin'en, *a.* [ME. fr. *lin* linen. See LINEN, *n.*] **1.** Made of flax or linen; as, *linen* cloth; a *linen* stocking.
2. Resembling linen cloth; white; pale. *Rare.* "Those *linen* cheeks of thine." *Shak.*
linen draper. A retail dealer in linen goods. — **linen draperess.** — **linen drapery.**
linen fold. *Arch.* A carved or molded ornament representing a fold or scroll of linen.

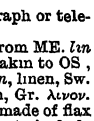
Linen Fold.

linen prover. A small microscope for counting the threads in a given space in a fabric in order to determine its fineness.
lin'e-o-late (lĭn'ē-ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *lineola*, dim. of *linea* line.] *Zoöl. & Bot.* Marked with fine lines.
lin'e-o-lin'e-ar (-lĭn'ē-ăr), *a.* [L. *linea* line + E. *linear.*] *Geom.* Linear in each separately, but not necessarily in both together, of two variables or sets of variables; thus, $ax + ky$ is linear in both x and y together, but xy is lineo-linear only, being of second degree in x and y together.
lin'e-o-po'lar (-pō'lăr), *a.* [L. *linea* line + E. *polar.*] *Math.* Resulting from taking the (n—1)th polar of a locus with respect to another locus of nth order, wherein the polar of a point is a line.
lin'er (līn'ĕr), *n.* [From 2d LINE.] **1.** One who lines.
2. A slab on which small pieces of marble, tile, etc., are fastened for grinding.
3. Something used to line or back up another part; specif.: **a** *Mach.* (1) A replaceable tube to fit inside an engine cylinder, a bushing for a bearing, or the like. (2) A shim. **b** *Shipbuilding.* A narrow strip of plate to fill in between a frame and an outer strake. **c** A long narrow casing for a bore hole, as of an oil well.
lin'er, *n.* [From 3d LINE.] **1.** A vessel belonging to a regular line of vessels; as, a transatlantic *liner;* also, now rarely, a line-of-battle ship; a ship of the line.
2. *Baseball.* A ball which, when struck, flies through the air in a nearly straight line not far from the ground.
3 In Scotland, an official who traces the boundaries of estates. *Oxf. E. D.*
4. One who paints, or otherwise makes, lines on anything; also, anything with which lines are made, as a sable brush used by coach painters, or a house painter's fitch.
5. A soldier of the line. *Obs. or R.*
6. A penny-a-liner *Rare.*
7. A marble, quoit, or the like, that rests on a line in play.
8. A man or boat engaged in fishing with a line. *Rare.*
9. A picture hung "on the line." See under LINE. *Colloq.*
line shaft. *Mach.* A main shaft of considerable length, in a shop or factory, usually bearing a number of pulleys by which machines are driven, commonly by means of countershafts; — called also *line,* or *main line.*
lines'man (līnz'măn), *n.; pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). **1.** A soldier of the line. *Rare.*
2. A lineman, on a railroad, telegraph, or telephone line.
3. **a** *Lawn Tennis.* An umpire who determines whether a ball falls on one side or the other of the lines in the court which he watches. **b** *American Football.* An official who marks the distances gained or lost in the progress of the play, keeps the time, and reports to the umpire certain violations of the rules. He has two assistants. **c** *Association Football.* An official who assists the referee by noting where the ball crosses the touch line or goal line, etc.
line squall, line thunderstorm. *Meteor.* A squall or thunderstorm of long front and little breadth.
line'-up', line'up' (lĭn'ŭp'), *n.* The formation of football players before the start or a restart of play; hence, *Colloq.,* any arrangement of persons (rarely, of things), esp. when having a common purpose or sentiment; as, the *line-up* at a ticket-office window; the *line-up* of political factions.
ling (lĭng), *n.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *lyng,* Dan. *lyng,* Sw. *ljung.*] Heather. "Turves and *ling.*" *M. Hewlett.*
He trod the *ling* like a buck in spring. *Kipling*
ling (lĭng), *n.* [ME. *lenge;* akin to D. *leng,* G. *länge,* Dan. *lange,* Sw. *långa,* Icel. *langa.* So named from its being *long.* See LONG, *a.*] **a** A large marine gadoid fish (*Molva molva*) of northern Europe and Greenland. Valued

European Ling (*Molva molva*).

as food, it is largely salted and dried. **b** The burbot (*Lota maculosa*) of Lake Ontario. **c** An American hake of the genus *Urophycis. Canada.* **d** A New Zealand ophidioid food fish (*Genypterus blacodes*). **e** Locally, any of various other fishes, as the buffalo cod and sergeant fish.
-ling (-lĭng). [AS. *-ling;* akin to OHG. *-ling,* Goth. *-liggs.*] A noun suffix, commonly having a *diminutive* or a *depreciatory* force; as in duck*ling,* gos*ling,* hire*ling,* foster*ling,* first*ling,* under*ling.*
-ling. [AS. *-ling,* a suffix expressing direction; perh. akin to E. *long,* a. An adverbial *s,* orig. a genitive ending, is sometimes added, making *-lings.*] A suffix used to form adverbs of manner; as, dark*ling,* flat*ling.*
lin'ga (lĭŋ'gȧ), **lin'gam** (-găm), *n.* [Skr. *liṅga.*] The phallic symbol under which Siva is principally worshiped.
lin'gel, lin'gle (lĭŋ'g'l), *n.* [Cf. L. *ligula, lingula,* a shoe latchet, ladle, skimmer; dim. fr. *lingua* tongue.] **1.** A little tongue or thong of leather; a lacing for belts.
2. A flat-bladed utensil, as a skimming spoon. *Obs.*
lin'ger (lĭŋ'gĕr), *v. i.;* LIN'GERED (-gĕrd); LIN'GER-ING. [Freq. of ME. *lengen* to tarry, AS. *lengan* to prolong, put off, fr. *lang* long. See LONG, *a.*] **1.** To delay; to loiter; to tarry; to remain or wait long; to be slow or reluctant in parting or in quitting anything.
Nor cast one longing, *lingering* look behind. *T. Gray.*
Perhaps thou *linger'st,* in deep thoughts detained. *Milton.*
2. To be slow to act; to procrastinate; dawdle; hesitate.
Why *lingereth* she to clothe her heart with love? *Tennyson.*
3. To remain alive or existent, although suffering, waning, or dying; as, the winter *lingered* long; old customs *linger* in quiet places; the wounded man *lingered* for hours.
I would not have thee *linger* in thy pain. *Shak.*
4. To move slowly; to saunter; to be tardy or slow in going or coming; as, they were *lingering* homeward.
5. To long; crave; hanker; — with *after* or followed by infinitive. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Syn. — LINGER, LOITER, LAG. To LINGER is to remain long or to be slow in going, esp. from reluctance to depart; to LOITER is to linger idly or aimlessly, esp. on the way; to LAG is to hang back or linger behind; as, "Vital spark of heavenly flame! quit, oh, quit this mortal frame: trembling, hoping, *lingering,* flying" (*Pope*); "But they must go, the time draws on; . . . they rise, but *linger*" (*Tennyson*); "There was nothing to do but to eat without being hungry, and *loiter* about without anything to see" (*Jane Austen*); "The vocal parts generally *lagging* a little behind the instrumental, and some *loitering* fiddles now and then making up for lost time" (*Irving*). See HESITATE, SAUNTER.
lin'ger, *v. t.* **1.** To protract; to prolong; to draw out; — often with *out, forth,* etc. *Now Rare.*
She *lingers* my desires *Shak.*
2. To spend or pass in a lingering manner; — often with *out;* as to *linger* out one's days on a sick bed.
3. To defer; to put off; to postpone. *Obs.*
‖ **lin'ge-rie'** (lăN'zhˈrē'), *n.* [F.] Linen goods collectively; linen underwear, esp. of women; the clothing of linen and cotton with its lace, etc., worn by a woman.
Ling'ism (lĭng'ĭz'm), *n.* A mode of treating certain diseases, as obesity, by gymnastics; movement cure; — proposed by Pehr Henrik Ling, a Swede. See KINESIATRICS.
lin'go (lĭŋ'gō), *n.; pl.* LINGOES (-gōz). [From Pr. *lingo, lengo,* language, or Pg. *lingoa;* both fr. L. *lingua* tongue, language. See LINGUAL.] Language; speech; dialect; — usually a humorous or contemptuous designation of a foreign language or a style of speech strange to the one using the word; as, I understand philosophers' *lingo* no better than I do Choctaw *lingo.*
Syn. — See CANT.
lin'go, lin'goe (lĭŋ'gō), *n.* [Cf. F. *lingot* ingot, slug, lead.] *Weaving.* Any of a number of pieces of round wire or lead, used to hang at the end of each coupling to keep the twine in tension.
lin'go (lĭŋ'gō), *n.* [Malay.] A tree of the genus *Lingoum,* esp. *L. indicum,* or its wood. *India.*
Lin-go'um (lĭŋ-gō'ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay *lingo.* See LINGO a tree.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous tropical trees, distinguished by the alternate pinnate leaves, yellow flowers, and large broad legume with membranous-winged margin. Most of the species yield valuable hard wood, which in some cases affords a red dye. Some produce kino. Among the important species are *L. ernaceum,* the African rosewood or molompi; *L. marsupium,* the Amboyna kino or bija; and *L. santalinum,* the red sandalwood. See KINO, AFRICAN ROSEWOOD, etc.
lin'gua (lĭŋ'gwa), *n.; L. pl.* LINGUÆ (-gwē). [L., the tongue.] A tongue or tonguelike organ; specif., *Zoöl. Entomol.* **a** The glossa **b** The proboscis of a butterfly or moth. **c** See HYPOPHARYNX.
lin'gua-den'tal (lĭŋ'gwa-dĕn'tăl), *a. & n.* [L. *lingua* tongue + E. *dental.*] *Phon.* Dentilingual.
lin'gua fran'ca (lĭŋ'gwa frăn'ka). [It., prop., language of the Franks.] **a** A hybrid language used by the Latin races in intercourse with Greeks, North Africans, and Orientals. **b** Any hybrid or other language used over a wide area as a common or commercial tongue among peoples of different speech.
lin'gual (lĭŋ'gwăl), *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue. See TONGUE; cf. LANGUAGE.] Of or pertaining to the tongue or a tonguelike organ or part; glossal; tonguelike; specif., *Phon.,* formed with the aid of the tongue; — applied esp. to the dentals, as *t, d, n,* and to the cerebrals.
lingual artery, *Anat.,* an artery arising from the external carotid, between the superior thyroid and facial arteries, and supplying the tongue, within which it continues, as the ranine artery, to the tip. — **l. bone,** the hyoid bone. — **l. gyrus, l. lobule.** = SUBCALCARINE CONVOLUTION. — **l. nerve,** any nerve supplying the tongue, esp. the gustatory nerve (which see). — **l. ribbon,** *Zoöl.,* the radula of a mollusk.
lin'gual, *n.* A lingual sound or letter.
‖ **lin-gua'lis** (lĭŋ-gwā'lĭs), *a. & n. Anat.* Latin form of LINGUAL, designating esp. the intrinsic muscles of the tongue considered collectively as constituting one muscle.
Lin'gua-tu'li-da (lĭŋ'gwȧ-tū'lĭ-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *lingua* tongue; cf. *linguatus* gifted with a tongue, eloquent, *linguatulus* somewhat eloquent.] *Zoöl.* A group of wormlike, degraded, parasitic arthropods, regarded sometimes as a distinct class, sometimes as an order of the Arachnida. The body of the adult is superficially annulated, and may become three or four inches long. The only appendages are two pairs of hooks near the mouth. The larvæ have two pairs of short legs and live in the bodies of herbivorous animals, as hares and rabbits. The adults live in the frontal or maxillary sinuses of dogs or wolves, or in the lungs of snakes which feed upon the infested animals. The group consists of one genus, *Pentastomum,* syn. **Lin-guat'u-la** (lĭŋ-gwăt'ū-lȧ). — **lin-guat'u-loid** (-loid), *a.*

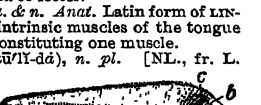
One of the Linguatulida (*Pentastomum tæmoides,* young). *a* Mouth; *b, c* Hooks; *d* Intestine. Enlarged.

lin'gui-form (lĭŋ'gwĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue + *-form.*] Having the form of the tongue; tongue-shaped.
lin'guist (-gwĭst), *n.* [L. *lingua* tongue, speech, language: cf. F. *linguiste.*] **1.** A master of the use of language; a talker. *Obs.* *J. Webster.*
2. A person skilled in languages, esp. living languages.
There too were Gibbon, the greatest historian, and Jones, the greatest *linguist,* of the age *Macaulay*
3. An interpreter. *Obs. or Local.*
lin-guis'tic (lĭŋ-gwĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *linguistique.*] Of
lin-guis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } or pert. to language or the knowledge or study of languages; relating to linguistics, or to the affinities of languages. — **linguistic area,** the area over which any linguistic or phonetic law holds good.
lin-guis'tics (-tĭks), *n.* [Cf. F. *linguistique.*] The science of languages, or of the origin, signification, and application of words; glossology.
lin'gu-la (lĭŋ'gŭ-lȧ), *n.; L. pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [L., a little tongue.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A tonguelike process or part; as: **a** A ridge of bone in the angle between the body and the greater wing of the sphenoid. **b** A tonguelike prominence of the vermiform process of the cerebellum on the dorsal surface of the valve of Vieussens.
2. [*cap.*] A genus of lyopomatous brachiopods having a thin, nearly equivalve, spatulate shell attached by its narrow or hinge end to a flexible, extensile, tubular stalk. The genus has existed since the Ordovician, and closely related though now extinct genera, as Lin'gu-lel'la (-lĕl'ȧ), occur in the Lower Cambrian. The living species form a vertical tube in sand in which the stalk is fixed.

shell (*Fasciolaria distans*), of Florida and the West Indies. It is marked by narrow, dark, spiral lines. [NATE, *n.,* 2.
line coördinates. See COÖRDINATE.
line drawing. Drawing done with a pointed instrument, as a pen or pencil.
line equation. An equation connecting line coördinates.
line filling. An ornamental figure or flourish filling up an incomplete line of writing or printing. [*Obs. or R.*
line firing. *Mil.* Volley firing.
line fish. Any fish which is captured by hook and line.
line fisherman. One who engages in line fishing.
line hunting. Following game by scent alone. — **line hunter.**
lin'e-i-form' (lĭn'ē-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* [*line* + *-form.*] Linear in shape or form; composed of lines.
line integral. See INTEGRAL.
line'less, *a.* See -LESS.
line'let, *n.* See -LET.
lin'en-ar'mor-er, -ar'mour-er, *n.* A maker of garments, esp. of linen, worn with armor; hence, a tailor. *Obs. or Hist.* — **lin'en-ar'mor-ess, -ar'mour-ess,** *n.*
linen decency. Commonplace and prosperous conventionality as symbolized by fine linen, such as the stiff and elaborate collars of the Stuart period. *Milton.*
lin'en-er, *n.* A dealer in linen; a linen draper or shirt maker. *Obs*
lin'en-ette' (lĭn'ĕn-ĕt'), *n.* [*linen* + *-ette.*] A kind of cotton fabric made in imitation of linen.
linen floss. = FLOSS THREAD.
linen hall. A hall where linen goods are sold. *Obs.*
lin'en-less, *a.* See -LESS.
lin'en-man', *n.* A linener. *Obs.*
linen panel. *Wood Carving.* A panel containing a linen fold.
linen pattern. = LINEN FOLD.
linen scroll. = LINEN FOLD.
lin'e-o-cir'cu-lar (lĭn'ē-ō-sûr'kū-lăr), *a.* Converting linear and circular motions into each other; — said of a straight-line motion.
line officer. See LINE, *n.,* 17 g.
lin'e-o-graph' (lĭn'ē-ō-grăf'), *n.* [L. *linea* line + *-graph.*] A kind of instrument for drawing lines.
lin'e-oid (-oid), *n.* [*line* + *-oid.*] *Math.* An ordinary three-dimensional space, conceived as immersed in a four-dimensional space. [eolate.]
lin'e-o-lat'ed (-ō-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Lineolate. — **line'-out',** *n. Rugby Football.* The formation of the players as lined up for play. *Eng.*
line pin. *Bricklaying.* A pin to support a mason's guiding lines by which he aligns his work.
lin'er (līn'ĕr), *v. t. Shipbuilding.* To strengthen with liners.
line'-rid'ing (-rīd'ĭng), *n.* See *to ride the line,* under RIDE, *v. t.*
line'-right', *a. & adv.* Straight; in a straight line. *Obs.*
line rocket. A rocket so connected with a line or wire as to run along it when discharged
line series. A single system of lines; a system having only one parameter; a regulus; a skew.
line singularity. A singularity characterizing a curve as an envelope of lines.
line spectrum. See SPECTRUM.
line storm. An equinoctial storm *New Eng.* [GARETH.]
Li-ne'ŏ' (lĭ-nā'ŏ'), *n.* See LINNET.
lin'et (lĭn'ĕt). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LINT.
line trotter. A horse whose hind and fore feet in trotting are in the same line.
line weaver. Any of various sedentary spiders which spin irregular webs in which the threads cross in all directions. In some classifications they constitute a tribe, Retitelæ.
line'work' (līn'wûrk'), *n.* Line drawing or engraving.
lin'ey (lĭn'ĭ). Var. of LINY.
ling. + LENG, *v.,* LINE.
ling, *n.* [Chin. *ling*2.] The water chestnut or its edible fruit. *China.*
lin'ga sa-rī'ra (lĭŋ'gȧ sȧ-rē'-rȧ). [Skr. *liṅgaçarīra.*] *Theos.* The astral body, which is created before, and is disintegrated after, the physical body.
Lin-ga'yat (lĭŋ-gä'yăt), *n.* [Kanarese *liṅga-āyata.*] One of a Hindu caste originally a reform sect of Sivaites, mostly in western and southern India
ling'ber-ry, *n. Dial. Eng.* **a** The fruit of the ling. **b** The mountain cranberry. **c** The bog strawberry. **d** The bilberry. **e** The partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*). **f** The crowberry **g.**
ling bird. The meadow pipit. *Local, Eng.*
linge (*dial.* lĭnzh), *v. t.* [Cf. F. dial. *lincher* to strike with a whip.] To cudgel; thrash; flog *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
lin'gel. lin'gle (lĭŋ'g'l), *n.* [F. *lignerl,* dim. of L. *linea* a linen thread.] A shoemaker's thread. *Obs. or Dial.*
lin'gel (lĭŋ'g'l; lĭng''l), *v. t.* [See LINGEL a thong.] To fasten, or buckle, as with a thong. *Scot.* [A incture. *Obs.*]
lin'gence, *n.* [L. *lingere* to lick.] **lin'ger,** *n.* Lingering *Obs.*
lin'ger-er, *n.* One that lingers.
lin'ger-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LINGER. — **lin'ger-ing-ly,** *adv.*
lin'get (lĭn'ĕt), *n.* [Cf. LINT.] Linseed. *Obs. Scot.*
ling honey. Wild honey, from ling, or heather.
lin'gle. Var. of LINGEL.
lin-go'a wood (lĭŋ-gō'ȧ). [Malay *lengkok.*] Amboyna wood.
lin'got (lĭŋ'gŭt), *n* [F., prob for *lingot* the ingot, fr. English. See INGOT.] An ingot of metal; also, the mold in which it is cast. *Obs. or Archaic.*
ling pink. = LING.
ling'ster (lĭng'stĕr). Var of LINGUISTER.
ling'thorn' (-thôrn'), *n.* [Etym. of 1st part uncertain.] A European deep-water starfish (*Luidia fragilissima*).
ling'tow', *n.* [Cf. Scot *ling* line, F. *ligne.*] *Archaic. Scot.* A rope used by smugglers for packing burdens. — **ling'tow'man,** *n.*
lin-gua'cious (lĭŋ-gwā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *linguax, -acis,* loquacious, fr. *lingua* tongue.] Loquacious. *Obs.* — **lin-gua'cious-ness,** *n. Obs.*
lin'gua-form (lĭn'gwȧ-fôrm), *a. Bot. & Zool.* Linguiform.
‖ **Lin'gua in'ter-na'tio-na'l'** (lĭŋ-gwa ĭn'tĕr-nat'shŭ-năl'). See UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.
lin-gua'le (lĭŋ-gwā'lē), *n.* [NL. *os linguale.* See LINGUAL, *a.*] *Craniol* The upper end of the inner side of the symphysis of the jaw.
lin-gual'i-ty (-gwăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being lingual.
lin'gual-ize (lĭŋ'gwăl-īz), *v. t. Phon* To make lingual; to change into a lingual.
lin'gual-ly, *adv.* of LINGUAL.
lin'gua-na'sal (lĭŋ'gw ȧ-n ā'zăl), *a* [L. *lingua* tongue + E. *nasal.*] *Phon.* Combining lingual and nasal pronunciation, as the sound of *n.* — *n.* A linguanasal consonant.
‖ **lin'gua to-ca'na in boc'ca to-ma'na** (lĭŋ'gwȧ tō-kā'nȧ ĭn bŏk'kȧ rō-mā'nȧ) [It.] The Tuscan tongue in the Roman mouth; — proverbially designating the best spoken Italian
Lin-guat'u-li'na (lĭŋ-gwăt'ū-lī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *lingua* tongue.] *Zoöl.* LINGUATULIDA. — **lin-guat'u-line** (-gwăt'-ū-līn; -lĭn; 188), *a. & n.*
lin'guet (lĭŋ'gwĕt), *n.* A linguet.
lin'gui-den'tal (lĭŋ'gwĭ-dĕn'tăl), *a. & n.* Linguadental.
lin-guip'o-tence (lĭŋ-gwĭp'ō-tĕns), *n.* [L. *lingua* tongue + *potentia* power.] Mastery of languages *Rare.*
lin'guist, **lin'guished,** *a.* Accomplished in languages. *Obs.*
lin'guist-er, *n.* Also **ling'ster.** [*linguist* + *-er.*] An interpreter; a linguist. *Obs. or Local, U. S*
lin-guis'tic, *n.* Linguistics.
lin-guis'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* of LINGUISTIC. See -LY.
lin'guis-ti'cian (lĭŋ'gwĭs-tĭsh'-ăn), *n.* [*linguistic* + *-ian.*] A student of linguistics. *Rare.*
lin'guist-ry, *n.* [*linguist* + *-ry.*] Knowledge, or study, of languages *Rare.*

Lingula flags. *Geol.* A group of slates, flags, and sandstones of the Upper Cambrian of Wales. Some of the layers contain vast numbers of a species of *Lingula*.

lin'gu-late (lĭng'gū-lāt), **lin'gu-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *lingulatus*, fr. *lingula* a little tongue. Cf. LIGULATE.] Shaped like the tongue or like a strap; ligulate.

ling'y (lĭng'ĭ), *a.* Covered with, abounding in, or resembling, ling, or heather; heathy; heathery.

lin'i-ment (lĭn'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *linimentum*, fr. *linire*, *linere*, to besmear, anoint: cf. F. *liniment*. Cf. LIME a viscous substance.] A liquid or semiliquid preparation of a consistence thinner than an ointment, applied to the skin by friction, esp. one used as a sedative or a stimulant.

li'nin (lī'nĭn), *n.* [See LINUM.] **1.** *Chem.* A bitter white crystallizable substance, with purgative qualities, derived from the purging flax (*Linum catharticum*).

2. *Biol.* The substance of the achromatic fibrous network of a cell nucleus. The chromatin granules are interspersed through it.

lin'ing (līn'ĭng), *n.* [See LINE to cover the inside.] **1.** That which covers, or lines, the inner surface of anything, as of a garment or a box; also, the contents of anything.

> There does a sable cloud
> Turn forth her silver *lining* on the night *Milton*

2. *Naut.* Extra canvas sewed on a part of a sail exposed to chafing; — called also *lining cloth*.

3. Act of one who lines; act or process of inserting, or providing, a lining.

4. *pl* Underclothes, esp. drawers. *Dial. Eng. Oxf. E. D.*

5. A kind of Babbitt metal (which see).

lin'ing (līn'ĭng), *n.* [See LINE, *v.*, to mark with a line.] **1.** An arrangement in a line or lines; alignment. *Obs. or R.*

2. In Scotland, fixing of boundaries of estates in a burgh by the lines; also, the erection or alteration of a building by permission of a dean of guild.

3. Act or process of lining; specif.: **a** Marking or tracing lines on a surface. **b** Line fishing. **c** Measuring, fitting, or laying in place by means of a guiding line. **d** Reading a line or two of a hymn, etc., preparatory to its being sung.

lining bar. *Railroads.* Any of several kinds of crowbar; esp., one in which the working end is of square section and whose "point" is in the form of an oblique pyramid with its apex in one of the sides of the bar.

lining sight. *Mining Surv.* An instrument consisting essentially of a plate with a longitudinal slot in the middle, and the means of suspending it vertically. It is used in conjunction with a plumb line for directing the courses of underground drifts, headings, etc.

link (lĭngk), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; perh corrupted fr. the first part of *linstock*.] **1.** A torch made of tow and pitch, or the like. "Give me the loan of the *link*, Dick." *Stevenson.*

2. A linkboy. *Rare.*

3. A kind of blacking. *Obs.*

link, *n.* [Cf. LINCH.] **1.** A bank or ridge. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. *pl.* Sand hills with the surrounding level or undulating land, as along the seashore. *Scot.*

> Golf may be played on any park or common, but its original home is the "*links*" or common land which is found by the seashore, where the short close turf, the sandy subsoil, and the many natural obstacles in the shape of bents, whins, sand holes, and banks, supply the conditions which are essential to the proper pursuit of the game. *Encyc of Sport*

3. *pl.* [Sometimes construed as a singular.] A tract of ground laid out for the game of golf; a golf course. Lining Sight.

link, *n.* [ME. *linke*, of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *länk* ring of a chain, Dan. *lænke* chain, Icel. *hlekkr;* akin to AS. *hlence* a link of a coat of mail, G. *gelenk* joint, link, ring of a chain, *lenken* to bend.] **1.** A single ring or division of a chain; specif., one of the links of a surveyor's chain used as a measure of length, 7.92 inches. See CHAIN, *n.*, 5.

2. Hence, something which binds together, or connects, separate things; a part of a connected series; a tie; a bond. "The *link* of brotherhood." *Cowper.*

3. Anything analogous to a link of a chain in form, function, or arrangement; specif.: **a** A sausage or pudding as a division of a chain; *pl.*, a chain or chains of sausages, etc. *Colloq. or Dial.* **b** A section of fishing line. **c** A winding of a river or watercourse; also, the ground along such a winding; a meander; — usually in *pl. Scot.*

> The windings or "*links*" of the Forth. *Encyc Brit.*

d *Mach.* Any intermediate rod or piece for transmitting force or motion; esp, a short connecting rod with a hole or pin at each end; specif., *Steam Engine*, the slotted bar to the opposite ends of which the eccentric rods in a link motion are jointed. See LINK MOTION. **e** *Kinematics.* A constructive part of a mechanism, having at least two elements belonging to different pairs. See CHAIN, *n.*, 8. **f** *Chem.* = BOND, 9. **g** A small chip of silver solder.

link (lĭngk), *v. t.;* LINKED (lĭngkt); LINK'ING. To connect or unite with or as with a link; to join; attach; couple. **to link up,** *Mach.*, to change the gear of (a steam engine) by pushing over the hand lever of the link motion or valve gear. — **linked regiments,** *Mil.*, in the British service, two regiments, or two battalions, of the regular army which are associated together in a military district, one usually serving at home while the other is abroad. — **linked vein,** *Geol.*, a steplike vein in which the ore follows one fissure for a certain distance, then passes by a cross fissure to another nearly parallel, and so on. *S. F. Emmons.*

link, *v. i.* To be connected, coupled, or joined.

> No one generation could *link* with the other. *Burke.*

link'age (lĭngk'ĕj), *n.* **1.** Act of linking, or state of being linked; also, a system of links.

2. *Chem.* Manner of linking or of being linked, — said of the union of atoms or radicals in the molecule.

3. **a** *Mech.* Any system of links or bars jointed together and more or less constrained by having a link or links fixed, by means of which straight or approximately straight lines, or other point paths, may be traced. A linkage is said to be complete when the motion is completely defined; primary, secondary, etc., when it has one, two, etc., degrees of freedom respectively more than this; and plane or solid according as the movement is in a plane or in space. See STRAIGHT-LINE MOTION. **b** *Geom.* An ideal conception of points and lines in a plane or in space, representing the foregoing, designed to trace loci by arbitrary movements.

4. *Elec.* The linking together of magnetic lines of force and the coils or turns of the conductor through which they pass. The number of linkages (called also *flux turns*) is the product of the magnetic flux by the number of turns.

link block. *Steam Engine.* In a link motion, the block which slides in or on the link and carries the pin from which the valve rod is worked.

link'boy' (lĭngk'boi') } *n.* [See 1st LINK.] A boy or man
link'man (-măn) } that carries a link, or torch, to light passengers.

link motion. **1.** *Mach.* A kind of valve gear or reversing gear for a steam engine, in which the valve rod is connected to a block (called the link block) capable of sliding in a slotted link controlled by a system of links, two eccentrics, and a drag link. The original and still commonest variety is **Stephenson's link motion** (stē'vĕnsŭn), in which the slotted link forms a circular arc equal or nearly equal in radius to the length of the attached eccentric rods. The position of the slotted link is determined by a drag link worked by a hand lever which can be fixed in any position on a notched arc (hence the expression **to link up** or **notch up**). The engine is in full forward gear, or full backward gear (and thus reversed in direction), according as the slotted link is pulled clear over one way or the other (see *in full gear*, under FULL, *a.*). When the link is in mid position neither eccentric operates and the engine stops. For intermediate positions the valve rod is influenced by both eccentrics; and the point of cut-off, and therefore the speed of the engine, can be varied at will. The eccentric rods may be open (see *Illust.*) or crossed. **Gooch's link motion** (gōōch'ĭz) has a curved link convex towards the eccentric rods to suit the length of the radius rod connecting it to the valve rod, the gear being changed by raising or lowering this rod, keeping the lead constant for all gears. **Allan's link motion** uses a straight link, and the gear is changed by moving the link and also a radius rod. Many similar gears without slotted links, properly called *radial gears*, are sometimes called *link motions*. See VALVE GEAR.

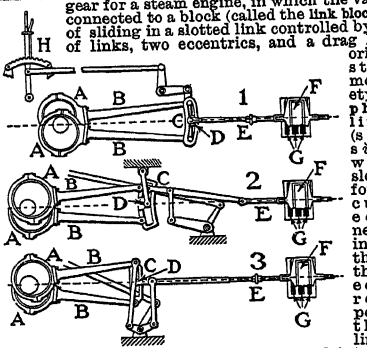

Link Motion 1 Stephenson's, 2 Gooch's, and 3 Allan's Link Motions, all shown in mid gear. *AA* Eccentrics; *BB* Eccentric Rods, *C* Link; *D* Link Block; *E* Valve Rod; *F* Slide Valve shown partly broken away to expose *G*, the Steam and Exhaust Ports. *H* A common arrangement of Hand Lever and Notch

2. *Geom.* A complete linkage.

link'work' (lĭngk'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** A fabric of links of metal or other material fastened together; also, a chain.

> And thou shalt make hooks of gold, and two chains of fine gold; *linkwork* and wreathed. *Udall*

2. **a** *Mech.* Mechanism in which links, or intermediate connecting pieces, are employed to transmit motion from one part to another. **b** *Geom.* A linkage.

linn (lĭn), *n.* [Ir. *linn*, or Gael. *linne;* akin to W. *llyn* a pool, pond, lake, but in senses 2 and 3 prob. from AS. *hlynn* torrent.] *Chiefly Scot.* **1.** A pool or collection of water, particularly one above or below a fall of water.

2. A waterfall, or cataract; as, a roaring *linn*.

3. A steep ravine; a precipice.

Lin-næ'a (lĭ-nē'ȧ). [NL., named by Gronovius after *Linnæus*.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of caprifoliaceous plants having trailing stems, small evergreen leaves, and nodding pink flowers with a tubular-campanulate corolla, borne in pairs at the summits of erect peduncles. *L. borealis*, the twinflower, is found in the colder parts of the temperate zone. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Twinflower (*Linnæa borealis*).

Lin-næ'an, Lin-ne'an (lĭ-nē'ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or after the method of, Carl Linné, Latinized *Linnæus* (1707–78), the celebrated Swedish naturalist who established the system of binomial nomenclature (see NOMENCLATURE).

Linnæan classification, *Bot.*, the system of classification proposed by Linnæus in his "Systema Naturæ" (1735), and thenceforward adopted as the standard by botanists until the ultimate establishment of the natural system founded by Jussieu in 1789. All plants were divided by Linnæus into 24 *classes*, of which the first twenty were based on the number or arrangement of the stamens; the next three classes included plants having monœcious, diœcious, and polygamo-diœcious flowers respectively; while the last class included all known cryptogams. These classes were again divided into *orders*, based on characters taken from the gynœcium or the fruit. This system is known as **artificial**, because it gives no clew to the relationship of species or genera, but merely affords a key to their rapid determination. Being based almost exclusively on the sporophylls (formerly thought to be sexual organs), it has also been called the **sexual system.** Other artificial systems of classification were proposed before the time of Linnæus, but none were so extensively adopted. — **Linnæan system.** *Bot.* = LINNÆAN CLASSIFICATION.

lin-næ'ite (lĭ-nē'īt), *n.* [See LINNÆAN.] *Min.* A mineral of pale steel-gray color and metallic luster, occurring in isometric crystals, and also massive. It is essentially a sulphide of cobalt, Co_3S_4. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 4.8-5.

lin'net (lĭn'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), *n.* [OF. *linette*, F. *linot*, *linotte*, fr. L. *linum* flax; — so called because it feeds on the seeds of flax and hemp. See LINEN.] **a** A common small finch (*Linota cannabina*), of the Old World, the male of which, in summer plumage, is chestnut brown with the forehead, fore neck, and breast crimson and the belly buffy white. Its plumage varies greatly according to age, sex, and season, sometimes being pied or nearly white, and various names are applied to these phases, as *gray linnet*, *red linnet*, etc. With qualifying terms, the name is extended to species of the related genera *Acanthis*, *Chrysomatris*, and *Chloris;* as, the redpoll *linnet*, pine *linnet*, green *linnet*, etc. **b** The house finch. *Local, Western U. S.*

li-no'le-ate (lĭ-nō'lē-āt), *n.* A salt or ester of linoleic acid.

lin'o-le'ic (lĭn'ō-lē'ĭk; lĭ-nō'lē-ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an unsaturated acid, $C_{17}H_{31}{\cdot}CO_2H$, a thin yellow oil, occurring in the form of its glyceryl ester in various drying oils, as those of linseed, poppy, hemp, and certain nuts.

li-no'le-in (-ĭn), *n.* The glyceryl ester of linoleic acid.

lin'o-len'ic (lĭn'ō-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*linole*ic + (*n*) + *-ic.*] *Org Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unsaturated acid, $C_{17}H_{29}CO_2H$, accompanying linoleic acid in drying oils.

li-no'le-um (lĭ-nō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [L. *linum* flax + *oleum* oil.] **1.** Linseed oil brought to various degrees of hardness by some oxidizing process, as by exposure to heated air, or by treatment with chloride of sulphur, and used as a substitute for India rubber, as a cement, etc.

2. A kind of floor cloth made by laying hardened linseed oil mixed with ground cork on a canvas backing.

lin'o-type (lĭn'ō-tīp'; lĭn'ō-), *n.* [See 3d LINE; TYPE.] *Print.* **a** A kind of typesetting machine which produces castings, each of which corresponds to a line of separate types. By pressing upon keys like those of a typewriter the matrices for one line are properly arranged; the stereotype, or slug, is then cast and planed, and the matrices are returned to their proper places, the whole process being automatic. **b** The slug produced by the above machine, or matter composed in such lines. — **lin'o-typ'ist** (-tīp'ĭst), *n.*

Lin'sang (lĭn'săng), *n.* [Jav. *lingsang.*] **a** *Zool.* A genus (called also *Prionodon*) of long-tailed viverrine mammals of catlike habits, inhabiting southern Asia and the East Indies, differing from the civets and genets in the absence of the second upper molar. The species are variously marked with black on a whitish or yellowish ground color. **b** [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus or of the related African genus *Poiana*, containing only *P. poensis*.

lin'seed' (lĭn'sēd'), *n.* [AS. *linsǣd*. See LINEN; SEED.] The seeds of flax; flaxseed.

linseed cake. The solid mass or cake which remains when oil is expressed from flaxseed.

linseed meal. Linseed cake reduced to powder.

linseed oil. A yellowish drying oil expressed from flaxseed. Sp. gr., .931–.937. It is the most important oil for painting, and is used also in making printer's ink, linoleum, etc., and in medicine as a laxative. In painting it is used either raw or boiled. See BOILED OIL; OIL, *Table I.* **linseed-oil cacutchouc.** = LINOLEUM, 1.

lin'sey-wool'sey (lĭn'zĭ-wo͝o'lzĭ; lĭn'sĭ-wo͝o'lsĭ; 277), *n.* [ME. *lin* linen. The syllable *sey* is of uncert. origin (cf. SAY a kind of cloth). See LINEN; WOOL.] **1.** Coarse cloth made of linen and wool, or cotton and wool.

2. Jargon; nonsense. *Obs.* *Shak.*

lin'sey-wool'sey, *a.* Made of linen and wool; hence, unsuitably variegated; neither one thing nor the other.

lin'stock (lĭn'stŏk), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. D. *lontstok;* *lont* lunt + *stok* stock, stick. See LUNT; STOCK.] A pointed forked staff, shod with iron at the foot, to hold a lighted match for firing cannon. *Obs. or Hist.*

lint (lĭnt), *n.* [ME. *lynt*, also *lynnet*, *lynete;* L. *linteum* a linen cloth, linen, fr. *linteus* linen, a., fr. *linum* flax, lint; or OF. *linette* flaxseed, *lin* flax, fr. L. *linum;* or AS. *līn* flax. See LINEN.] **1.** Flax. *Obs. or Scot.*

2. Linen scraped or otherwise made into a soft, downy, or fleecy substance for poultices and for dressing wounds; also, fine ravelings, fluff, or loose short fibers from yarn or fabrics.

3. Netting as material for fishing nets. *U S. or Dial. Eng.*

4. The fiber, or staple, of cotton; also, raw cotton after the process of ginning. *Southern U. S.*

lin'tel (lĭn'tĕl), *n.* [OF. *lintel*, F. *linteau*, LL. *lintellus*, for *limitellus*, a dim. fr. L. *limes* limit. Cf. LIMIT.] *Arch.* A horizontal member spanning an opening to carry a superstructure.

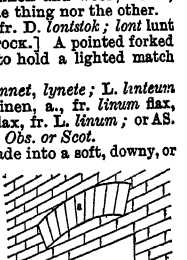

Lintel (*b*) over Doorway in Brick Wall. *a* Discharging Arch.

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lin'gu-lif'er-ous (lĭng'gū-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*Lingula* + *-ferous.*] *Paleon.* Containing shells of *Lingula*, or allied brachiopods.

lin'guo-den'tal (lĭn'gwō-dĕn'tăl), *a.* & *n.* Linguadental.

lin'guo-pal'a-tal (-păl'ȧ-tăl), *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue + E. *palatal.*] *Phon.* Pronounced with the place of articulation between the tongue and the palate; palatal, as *y* in *yes*, *k* in *king*.

ling'wort' (lĭng'wûrt'), *n.* The American white hellebore.

lin'gy (lĭn'jĭ), *a.* Limber; springy; limp; lazy. *Dial. Brit.*

lin'hay (lĭn'hā), *n.* A shed or outhouse open to the front, often with a lean-to roof. *Local, Eng.*

li-nig'er-ous (lĭ-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *linum* flax + *-gerous.*] Bearing flax. *Rare.*

‖ lin'i-men'tum (lĭn'ĭ-mĕn'tŭm), *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* Liniment. [-NESS.]

lin'i-ness (lĭn'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See

lin'ing brush (lĭn'ĭng). A fine brush for marking lines, as by actors to make imitation wrinkles

lining nail. A cup-headed nail used by upholsterers; also, a short sharp-pointed wire nail with a flat round head.

lining paper. Any paper used as a lining; specif. = END PAPER.

lin'in-o-plast', *n.* [*linin* + *-plast.*] *Biol.* A true nucleolus or plasmosome.

li-ni'tis (lĭ-nī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λίνον flax, a net + *-itis.*] *Med* Perivascular inflammation in the stomach wall.

link, *v. i.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *linka* to make a toss or bend with the body.] To trip along; to do anything smartly and quickly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

linkage formula. See FORMULA.

link belt. = CHAIN BELT (both senses). — **link belting.**

link'er, *n.* One that links.

link'ing, *n. Phon.* Liaison.

lin'kin-ter, link'ster Corrupt. of LINGUISTER. *Dial., Southern U. S.* [POLYGON C.

link polygon. = FUNICULAR

links (lĭngks). See LINK, *n.* (a bank, etc.), 3. [thread. *Scot.*

link'um twine (lĭngk'ŭm). Pack

link'y (lĭngk'ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of links. [*Eng.*

linn (lĭn), *n.* The linden. *Dial.*

Linn. *Abbr.* Linnæan; Linnæus. [*n.* See -ISM.

Lin-næ'an-ism (lĭ-nē'ăn-ĭz'm),

lin'-nail', *n.* [Cf. LINCHPIN; NAIL.] A linchpin. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

linne. + LIN, to cease, fail.

Lin-né' (lĭ-nā'), *n.* A small lunar crater which became very much reduced in size about 1865.

lin'nen. + LINEN.

lin'net hole. [F. *lunette.*] *Glassmaking.* A hole in the side of a furnace, to admit smoke and flame to the arch.

lin'ney, lin'ny (lĭn'ĭ). Dial. var. of LINHAY.

li'no. + LENO.

li'no (lī'nō), *n.* **a** Linoleum. **b** A linotype *Cant.*

li-no'le-umed (lĭ-nō'lē-ŭmd), *a.* Covered with linoleum, as a floor. [= LINOLEIC.]

li-no'lic (lĭ-nō'lĭk), *a. Chem.* = LINOLEIC.

lin-om'e-ter (lĭn-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [See LINE; -METER.] An attachment for a linotype machine to count the number of ems set up.

lin'on (lĭn'ŏn; *F.* lē'nôn'), *n.* [F.] Lawn (fabric):—trade name

Li-nop'ter-is (lĭ-nŏp'tẽr-ĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λίνον net, fishing line, linen + πτερίς fern:—from its netlike structure.] *Paleobot.* A genus of fossil ferns abundant in the coal measures, differing from *Neuropteris* by the anastomosing nervation. It is often called *Dictyopteris.*

lin'ous (lĭn'ŭs), *a.* Relating to, or in, a line. *Rare.*

li-nox'in, li-nox'yn (lĭ-nŏk'sĭn), *n.* [*linoleic* + *oxygen.*] A resinous substance obtained by oxidation of linoleic acid.

lin'pin', *n.* A linchpin. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

‖ lin-quen'da tel'lus et do'mus et pla'cens ux'or. [L.] Land and house and charming wife must be forsaken.

Horace (*Odes*, II. xiv. 21).

lin'quish, *v. t.* [L. *linquere* to leave behind + 2d *-ish.*] To relinquish; abandon. *Obs.*

lin'sel, *n.* [Cf. F. *linceul* winding sheet, sheet.] A shawl or mantle. *Obs.*

lin'sey, *n.* Linsey-woolsey.

lint, *n.* = LENTIL. *Dial. Eng.*

lint doctor. *Calico-printing Mach.* A scraper to remove lint from a printing cylinder.

lin'tel. + LENTIL.

lin'teled, lin'telled (-tĕld), *a.* Having a lintel or lintels.

lin'tel-ing, lin'tel-ling, *n.* Material for lintels.

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lint'er (lĭn'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A machine for removing short-staple fiber still adhering to cotton seed after ginning. *U. S.*
2. *pl.* The fiber removed by this machine.
An average of 22 pounds of short-lint is taken from a ton of the seed. This product, called "*linters*," is used in the manufacture of cotton batting. *Bull. U. S. Dept. Agric.*
lint'white' (lĭnt'hwīt'), *n.* [AS. *līnetwige*; cf. AS. *līn* flax, and E. LINNET.] The common European linnet.
lint'y (lĭn'tĭ), *a.* Like lint; full of, or covered with, lint.
Li'num (lī'nŭm), *n.* [L., flax.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs typifying the family Linaceæ, having small sessile leaves and pentamerous yellow or blue flowers with a somewhat fugacious corolla. *L. usitatissimum* is the common flax. About 90 species occur in temperate and warm regions, several are cultivated in gardens. See FLAX.
Li'nus (lī'nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λίνος.] **1.** Lit., flaxen-haired; — masc. prop. name.
2. Also **Li'nos** (lī'nŏs). *Gr. Myth.* A poet or musician, sometimes given as a son of Apollo and a Muse, said to have been torn to pieces by dogs; also, a dirge; a lamentation; a "Linus song," probably a lament for the departing summer sung at the harvest home.
lin'y, lin'ey (līn'ĭ), *a.* Like a line or streak; marked with, or full of, lines.
lion (lī'ŭn), *n.* [F. *lion*, L. *leo, -onis*, fr. Gr. λέων, perh. of Egyptian or Semitic origin. Cf. CHAMELEON, DANDELION, LEOPARD.] **1.** A large carnivorous mammal of the cat family (*Felis leo*) inhabiting sandy or rocky wastes of Africa and southern Asia to western India.

Lion. (1/40)

It is distinguished by the shaggy blackish or brownish mane of the male, the tufted tail, and the plain tawny yellowish body color. On account of its large size, imposing appearance, and legendary history, it has long been called **king of beasts**. The average lion is eight to ten feet long from tip of nose to tip of tail, but individuals measuring nearly eleven feet are recorded, which is slightly less than the largest tigers. Lions are chiefly nocturnal, and never climb trees, but habitually lie in wait for their prey, which consists largely of antelopes and other herbivorous animals. They will also attack human beings and sometimes contract the "man-eating" habit. They breed well in captivity.
2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation, or sign, Leo. See LEO.
3. Any of several coins, so called from bearing the effigy of a lion, as the gold mail or the copper hardhead of Scotland.
4. An object of interest and curiosity, esp. a person who is so regarded; as, he was quite a *lion* in London at that time.
Such society was far more enjoyable than that of Edinburgh, for here he was not a *lion*, but a man *Prof. Wilson.*
a lion in the way, *or* **path**, a dangerous obstacle or difficulty. — **1. of England**, *Her.*, a lion passant gardant, as on the shield of England. — **L. of God**, the caliph Ali (d. 661), Mohammed's cousin and son-in-law, who was distinguished for his eloquence and valor in defense of Islam. — **1. of Lucerne**, a famous sculptured lion at Lucerne, Switzerland, designed by Thorwaldsen and dedicated in 1821 as a memorial to the Swiss Guards who fell defending Louis XVI. in the attack of the mob on the Tuileries, Aug. 10, 1792. The animal, which is hewn out of the face of a rock, is represented as transfixed with a broken spear and dying, but still trying to protect with its paw a shield bearing the fleur-de-lis of France. — **Lion of St. Mark**, a winged lion, the emblem of the evangelist Mark, especially that of bronze surmounting a granite column in the Piazzetta at Venice, and holding in its fore paws an open book representing St. Mark's Gospel. — **L. of the North**, Gustavus Adolphus (1594–1632), King of Sweden, the hero of the Protestant faith in the Thirty Years' War.

Lion of Lucerne.

li'onced (lī'ŏnst), **le'onced** (lē'-) *a.* *Her.* Adorned with lions' heads; having arms terminating in lions' heads; — said of a cross.
li'on-cel (lī'ŏn-sĕl), *n.* [OF., F. *lionceau*, dim. of *lion*.] *Her.* A small or young lion, esp. one of several borne in the same coat of arms.
lion dragon. *Her.* A beast with fore part like a lion and hind part like a wivern.
li'on-ess (lī'ŭn-ĕs), *n.* [OF. *lionesse*.] A female lion.

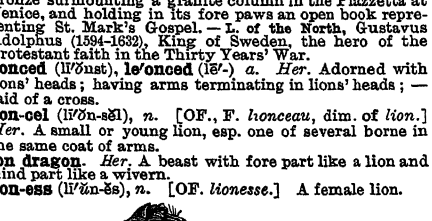
Lioness and Whelps.

li'on-et (-ĕt), *n.* [OF., dim. of *lion*.] A young or small lion.
li'on-heart', *n.* A lion-hearted person, esp. [*cap.*], Richard I. of England, called *Cœur de Lion*.
li'on-heart'ed, *a.* Very brave; courageous and magnanimous. — **li'on-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*
li'on-ism (lī'ŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* Practice of lionizing, or state of being lionized.
li'on-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of lionizing.
li'on-ize (lī'ŭn-īz), *v. i.*; LI'ON-IZED (-īzd); LI'ON-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To treat or regard as a lion, or object of great interest; esp., to make a social "lion" of (a person).
2. To show the lions, or objects of interest, to; to conduct about among objects of interest; also, to visit or view the "lions," or objects of interest, of (a place).
li'on-ize, *v. i.* **1.** To visit or view the "lions," or sights, of a place.
2. To be a social "lion;" also, to pay attentions to a "lion," or celebrity.
li'on-like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a lion; brave as a lion.
li'on' pois'son' (lē'ôn' pwä'sôn'). [F.; *lion* lion + *poisson* fish.] *Her.* A sea lion. *Cussans.*
li'on's-ear' (lī'ŭnz-), *n.* **a** Any mint of the genus *Leonotis*. **b** Any South American asteraceous plant of either of the genera *Culcitium* and *Espelatia*.
li'on's-foot', *n.* Any of several plants so called from the shape or lobation of the leaves; specif.: **a** Any of several American asteraceous plants of the genus *Nabalus*; esp., gall of the earth (*N. serpentarius*). **b** The black hellebore. **c** The lady's-mantle. **d** Edelweiss; — so called from the shape of the woolly clustered heads.
li'on's-leaf', *n.* A South European berberidaceous plant (*Leontice leontopetalum*), having racemes of small yellow 6-merous flowers and compound leaves with six leaflets, supposed to resemble the footprint of a lion. The tuberous root is sometimes used as a substitute for soap.
lion's provider. **a** The jackal; — so called because supposed to drive prey to the lion. **b** A person serving as another's foil or sycophant.
lion's share. All, or nearly all; the best or largest part; — from Æsop's fable of the lion hunting in company with smaller beasts, and appropriating to himself all the prey.
li'on-tailed' (lī'ŭn-tāld'), *a.* Having a tufted tail like that of a lion. — **lion-tailed monkey**, an Indian macaque (*Macaca ferox*, syn. *M. silenus*) which is black, with a pale gray ruff of long hairs around the face and a tuft at the tip of the tail. Often called *wanderoo*.
Li-ou'ville's' sur'fac-es (lyōō'vēlz') *Math.* Those surfaces on which lie an isothermal system of geodesic ellipses and hyperbolas; — so called from Joseph Liouville (1809–84), a French mathematician.
lip (lĭp), *n.* [ME. *lippe*, AS. *lippa*; akin to D. *lip*, G. *lippe*, *lefze*, OHG. *lefs*, Dan. *læbe*, Sw. *läpp*, and prob. to L. *labium*, *labrum*. Cf. LABIAL.] **1.** Either of the two fleshy folds which surround the orifice of the mouth in man and many other animals. In man the lips are organs of speech essential to certain articulations. Hence, chiefly in *pl.*, fig., this part of the mouth considered as an organ of speech. "Thine own *lips* testify against thee." *Job* xv. 6.
Patriotism survived in the *lips*. *J. A. Froude.*
2. Speech; words; language. *Obs.*, exc. *Vulgar Slang*, saucy or impudent speech.
3. The edge or margin of a hollow vessel or cavity, esp. where it shows a slight flare; as, the *lip* of a cup; the *lip* of a bell; the *lip* of a crater; also, any edge, rim, or margin, esp. when projecting or overlapping.
4. An edge of a wound.
5. A kind of short open spout or drip.
6. The sharp cutting edge on the end of an auger.
7. *Music.* **a** The shaping of the lips to a mouthpiece; = EMBOUCHURE, 2 **b**. **b** See FLUE PIPE, *Illust.*
8. *Railroads.* The lateral projection of a rail end at a joint. It may be caused between switch and lead rails by improper setting of the switch stand or of the head shoes, by improper throw, or by the switch rail becoming loose through wear in the head-rod connection. *W. M. Camp.*
9. *Anat. & Zoöl.* Any liplike part or structure, as, in mollusks, one of the edges of the aperture of the shell.
10. *Bot.* **a** = LABIUM. **b** = LABELLUM.
11. [Cf. LIP, *v. i.*, 3.] The lapping of water at the margin. "The *lip* of the tide." *C. G. D. Roberts.*
lip of a slide valve, *Mach.*, the width of its flange face.
lip (lĭp), *a.* Belonging to the lip or lips; specif.: **a** Of utterance or expression, coming from the lips only, and hence insincere; not sustained by conduct or character, or not justified by feeling; as, *lip* comfort, devotion, service, worship, etc. **b** *Phon.* Formed or pronounced with the aid of the lips; labial; as, *p* is a *lip* consonant. Hence: **lip-back**, labio-guttural; formed by narrowing the lip opening and raising the back of the tongue, as *w*; **lip-open**, bilabial and continuant; **lip-teeth**, labiodental. *H. Sweet.*
lip, *v. t.*; LIPPED (lĭpt); LIP'PING (-ĭng). **1.** To touch with the lips; to put the lips to; hence, to kiss.
A hand that kings
Have *lipped* and trembled kissing *Shak.*
2. To utter; to speak. *Rare.*
3. *Golf.* To strike the ball so that it stops just at the edge of (a hole).
4. To notch the edge of; as, to *lip* a sword. *Scot.*
5. To fill in the chinks of; as, to *lip* a wall. *Scot.*
6. [Cf. LIP, *v. i.*, 3.] Of water: To lap or lave.
A stone is flung into some sleeping tarn,
The circle widens till it *lip* the marge. *Tennyson.*
lip, *v. i.* [See LIP, *n.*] **1.** To form, or take the form of, a lip.
2. To use the lips, as in playing a wind instrument.
3. [Partly imitative.] To lap with a splashing noise; to plash.
The sound of the lip, lap, *lipping* of the water. *W. C. Russell.*
li'pa (lī'pä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λίπα, acc., oil, fat.] *Med.* Fat.
li-pac'i-dæ'mi-a, li-pac'i-de'mi-a (lĭ-păs'ĭ-dē'mĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; 1st *lipo-* + *acidæmia*.] *Med.* Condition marked by the presence of fatty acids in the blood.
li-pac'i-du'ri-a (-dū'rĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; 1st *lipo-* + *acid* + *-uria*.] *Med.* Presence of fatty acids in the urine.
li-pæ'mi-a, li-pe'mi-a (lĭ-pē'mĭ-ä), *n.* [NL.; 1st *lipo-* + *-æmia*.] *Med.* A condition in which fat occurs in the blood.
Lip'a-rid'i-dæ (lĭp'ä-rĭd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Liparis*, fr. Gr. λιπαρός oily, shining + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* In some classifications, a family of fishes containing the sea snails.
lip'a-ro-cele' (lĭp'ä-rō-sēl'), *n.* [Gr. λιπαρός oily + *-cele*.] *Med.* A small fatty tumor protruding through the abdominal wall and resembling a hernia.
lip'a-roid (-roid), *a.* [Gr. λιπαρός oily + *-oid*.] *Med.* Resembling fat; fatty; as, *liparoid* ointments.
lip'a-rous (-rŭs), *a.* *Med.* Fatty; obese.
lip'ase (lĭp'ās), *n.* [Gr. λίπος fat.] *Chem.* A lipolytic enzyme found in the blood, in the pancreas, in various seeds, etc.
lip'-born', *a.* Coming only from the lips; insincere.
lip cell. *Bot.* One of the narrow lignified cells of the sporangia in some ferns, at the point where dehiscence begins.
lip'-deep', *a.* **1.** Plunged in to or as if to the lips.
2. No deeper than the lips; insincere; shallow.
lip drill. A flat drill with a cutting edge bent forward.
lip fern. Any fern of the genus *Cheilanthes*, characterized by the liplike indusium which is composed of the reflexed margin of the frond. See CHEILANTHES.
lip'o- (lĭp'ŏ-, lĭ'pō-), **lip-.** Combining form from Greek λίπος, *fat*, used in medicine, physiology, etc.
lip'o- (lĭp'ŏ-; lĭ'pō-), **lei'po-** (lī'pō-). [Gr. λειπεσθαι to be lacking.] Combining forms used to indicate *lack*, *absence*, *deficiency*, *defect*.
Lip'o-ceph'a-la (lĭp'ō-sĕf'ä-lä; lĭ'pō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; 2d *lipo-* + Gr. κεφαλή head.] *Zoöl.* A primary division of mollusks coextensive with Lamellibranchia; — opposed to *Glossophora*. — **lip'o-ceph'a-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*
li-pog'e-nous (lī-pŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [1st *lipo-* + *-genous*.] *Physiol.* Producing, or tending to produce, fat.
lip'o-gram (lĭp'ō-grăm; lĭ'pō-grăm; 277), *n.* [2d *lipo-* + *-gram*.] A writing composed of words not having a certain letter or letters, — as in the Odyssey of Tryphiodorus there was no *a* in the first book, no *b* in the second, and so on. — **lip'o-gram-mat'ic** (-grə-măt'ĭk), *a.* — **lip'o-gram'ma-tism** (-grăm'ä-tĭz'm), *n.* — **lip'o-gram'ma-tist**, *n.*

lin'ter (lĭn'tẽr). Colloq. corrupt. of LEAN-TO. *U. S.*
lin'tern (lĭn'tẽrn), *n.* A lintel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
linth. + LENGTH.
‖ **lin-tie'** (lĭn-tē'), *n.* [Tag.] A thunderbolt. *Phil. I.*
lin'tie, *n.* [Cf. LINTWHITE.] A linnet. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*
lin'tie-white'. Var. of LINTWHITE.
lin'ton-ite (lĭn'tŭn-īt), *n.* [After Miss Laura A. *Linton*.] *Min.* A green variety of thomsonite
lin tree. The linden.
lint'seed', *n.* Linseed; esp., the seed of flax plants grown for fiber, which is inferior in quality to commercial linseed.
lint'stock. + LINSTOCK.
lin'ty. Var. of LINTIE, linnet.
lin'ty, *a.* [Dial. also *lenty*; cf. F. *lent* slow.] Lazy. *Dial. Eng.*
lin'ty-white'. Var. of LINTWHITE.
li'o-. See LEIO-. [MIA.
li'o-der'mi-a. Var. of LEIODER-
li'o-my-o'ma. Var. of LEIOMYOMA.
lion ant. An ant lion. [*Obs.*
li'on-ceau', *n.* [F.] A lioncel.
li'on-drunk', *a.* Loud and quarrelsome in drunkenness *Obs*
li'on-el (lī'ŭn-ĕl), *n.* [OF., dim. of *lion*.] = LIONCEL.
Li'on-el, *n.* [F.] Lit., young lion; — masc. prop. name. It. *Lionello* (lē-ō-nĕl'lō).
Li'o-nés' (lē'ō-nēs'), *n.* See GARETH.
li'on-esque' (lī'ŭn-ĕsk'), *a.* See -ESQUE.
Li'on-nesse' (lī'ŏ-nĕs'), *n.* Var. of LYONNESSE.
li'on-fish', *n.* Either of two scorpænoid fishes, one (*Scorpæna grandicornis*) of the West Indies and neighboring regions, the other (*Pterois volitans*) of the tropical Pacific.
li'on-hood, *n.* See -HOOD.
lion hunter. One who hunts lions; fig., one who seeks the society of social lions.
li'on-iz'er (lī'ŭn-īz'ẽr), *n.* One who lionizes.
lion leopard. *Her.* = LEOPARD.
lion lizard. A basilisk.
li'on-ly, *a.* Like a lion; fierce. *Obs or R.*
lion monkey. A South American long-maned tamarin (*Leontocebus leoninus*). [bore. *Obs.*
li'on's-claw', *n.* Black helle-
lionse. *v. t. & i.* [Cf. LIONCEL.] To whelp; — said of a lioness. *Obs.* [dragonhead.
li'on's-heart', *n.* The false|
li'on-ship, *n.* See -SHIP
li'on's-mouth', *n.* *Dial. Eng.* **a** The common garden snapdragon. **b** The foxglove, 1.
li'on's-paw', *n.* = LION'S-FOOT.
li'on's-snap', *n.* = LION'S-MOUTH.
li'on's-tail', *n.* **a** = LION'S-EAR **a**. **b** The motherwort.
li'on's-tooth', *or* **li'on's-teeth'**, *n.* **a** The dandelion. **b** The fall dandelion.
li'on's-tur'nip, *n.* The root of the lion's-leaf.
Li'o-thrix (lī'ŏ-thrĭks), *n.* [NL.; *lio-*, var. of LEIO- + Gr. θρίξ hair.] *Zool.* The typical genus of the family **Li'o-trich'i-dæ** (-trĭk'ĭ-dē) or subfamily **Li'o-tri-chi'næ** (-trĭ-kī'nē), which includes thrushlike Asiatic hill tits that are strictly arboreal and have the sexes differently colored. — **li-ot'ri-chine** (lī-ŏt'rĭ-kĭn; -kīn), *a.*
li-ot'ri-chi (lī-ŏt'rĭ-kī), **li-ot'richous** (-krŭs), etc. Vars. of LEIOTRICHI, LEIOTRICHOUS, etc.
liour. + LEAR [LEAF.|
lip. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of|
lip, *v. t.* [Orig. uncert.] To chip; trim; shear. *Obs.*
L. I. P. *Abbr.* Life insurance policy.
Li-pan' (lē-pän'), *n.* One of a tribe of Athapascan Indians of northern Mexico.
lip'a-nin (lĭp'ä-nĭn), *n.* [Cf. Gr. λίπα or λίπος oil.] *Pharm.* A mixture of olive oil and oleic acid, used as a substitute for cod-liver oil. [PETROGRAPHY.
lip'a-rase' (lĭp'ä-rās'). *n.* See|
li-pa'ri-an (lĭ-pā'rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* [Gr. λιπαρής persistent, obstinate.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Liparidæ (syn. of *Lymantridæ*). — *n.* One of the Liparidæ
Li-pa'ri-an. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Lipari Islands.
Li-par'i-dæ (lĭ-păr'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LIPARIAN.] *Zoöl.* a Syn. of LYMANTRIDÆ. **b** Syn. of LIPARIDIDÆ. — **lip'a-rid** (lĭp'ä-rĭd), *a. & n.*
Lip'a-ris (lĭp'ä-rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιπαρός oily, fr. λίπος fat, grease.] **1.** *Bot.* Syn. of LEPTORCHIS
2. *Zoöl.* The type and principal genus of the Liparididæ.
lip'a-rite (-rīt), *n.* [Gr. λιπαρός moist, shining, beautiful, because the mineral combines these three qualities.] A variety of fluorite; also, a ferruginous variety of talc. *Obs.*
liparite, *n.* [From the *Lipari* Islands.] *Petrog.* = RHYOLITE.
lip'-back', *a. Phon.* See LIP, *a.* **b**.
lip berry. Any small red berry. *Dial. Eng.*
lip bit. = POD AUGER.
lip bolt. A bolt with a head overhanging on one side and flush with the shank on the other.
lip comfort. See LIP, *a.*, **a**.
lip devotion. See LIP, *a.*, **a**.
lipe (*dial.* līp), *n.* A piece. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
lipe (*dial.* lĭp), *n.* A fold *Obs.*
lipe, *n.* A jerking motion. *Obs.*
li-pe'mi-a. Var. of LIPÆMIA.
lipet, *n.* [Dim. of *lipe* a piece.] A small portion. *Obs.*
Li-peu'rus (lī-pū'rŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λίπος fat + οὐρά tail.] *Zoöl.* An extensive genus of biting lice, the species of which are troublesome parasites of various birds.
lip'fish', *n.* [*lip*, n. + *fish*.] Any labroid fish; a wrasse.
lip'-good', *a.* Good in assertion, but not in action
lip'-head' bolt = LIP BOLT.
lip homage See LIP, *a.*, **a**.
lip hook. A hook for the lip, as the top one in a gang of fish-hooks, passed through the lips of live bait, or a grapnel to catch in the lip of a whale for towing.
lip'ic (lĭp'ĭk). **li-pin'ic** (lĭ-pĭn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λίπος fat.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid formerly supposed to be obtained by the oxidation of oleic acid, tallow, etc.
lip'i-tude. + LIPPITUDE.
lip labor *or* **labour.** See LIP, *a.*, **a**.
lip language. Language communicated by lip movement. See LIP READING.
lip'less. *a.* See -LESS.
lip'let, *n.* See -LET.
lip'-lip', *a. Phon.* Bilabial.
lip loyalty. See LIP, *a.*, **a**.
Li-po'a Var. of LEIPOA.
Lip'o-brach'i-a (lĭp'ō-brāk'ĭ-ä; lĭ'pō-), *n. pl.* [NL.; 2d *lipo-* + L. *brachium* arm.] *Zoöl.* A group consisting of the sea urchins and holothurians. *Haeckel.* — **lip'o-brach'i-ate**, *a.*
Lip'o-bran'chi-a (-brăn'kĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; 2d *lipo-* + *-branchia*.] *Zoöl.* A group of Arachnida including the mites, harvestmen, etc, which breathe by trachæ when respiratory organs are developed. *Lankester*
lip'o-chrome (lĭp'ō-krōm), *n.* [1st *lipo-* + *-chrome*.] = LUTEIN.
lip'o-chro'mo-gen (-krō'mō-jĕn), *n.* [*lipochrome* + *-gen*.] *Physiol. Chem.* The antecedent of a lipochrome, or lutein.
lip'o-fi-bro'ma (lĭp'ō-fī-brō'mä), *n.* [NL.; 1st *lipo-* + *fibroma*.] *Med.* A lipoma containing fibrous tissue.
lip'o-gas'tri-a (lĭp'ō-găs'trĭ-ä; lĭ'pō-), *n.* [NL.; 2d *lipo-* + Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, stomach.] Atrophy of the archenteron.
lip'o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [1st *lipo-* + *-genesis*.] *Physiol.* The formation of fat.
lip'o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a. Physiol.* = LIPOGENOUS.

lip'oid (lĭp'oid), *a.* [1st *lipo-* + *-oid.*] Fatlike. — *n.* A substance, as cholesterin, resembling the fats proper.

lip'o-lyt'ic (-ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [1st *lipo-* + *-lytic.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Capable of decomposing fats; as, lipase is *lipolytic.*

li-po'ma (lĭ-pō'mȧ), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., 1st *lipo-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor consisting of fatty tissue. — **li-pom'a-tous** (-pŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -pō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

li-po'ma-to'sis (lĭ-pō'mȧ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [See LIPOMA; -OSIS.] *Med.* Abnormal production of fat; fatty degeneration.

lĭ'po-thym'ĭ-al (lĭ'pō-thĭm'ĭ-ăl; lĭp'ō-) } *a.* [Gr. λειποθυμικός.] Tending to swoon; fainting.
li-poth'y-my (lĭ-pŏth'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. λιποθυμία: cf. F. *lipothymie.*] A fainting; a swoon.

li-pox'e-nous (lĭ-pŏk'sē-nŭs; lī-pŏk'-), *a.* [2d *lipo-* + Gr. ξένος host.] *Bot.* Abandoning the host; — said of certain parasitic fungi which separate from the host after a certain period, completing their development by means of food material stored up. The common ergot affords an example. — **li-pox'e-ny** (-nĭ), *n.* *De Bary.*

lipped (lĭpt), *a.* **1.** Having a lip or lips; having a raised edge resembling the lip; — often used in combination.
2. *Bot.* Labiate; — usually in combination with a definite numeral, as *2-lipped, 3-lipped,* etc.

lip'per (lĭp'ẽr), *n.* *Naut.* A slight roughness or ruffling of the sea; also, a light spray from small waves.

lip'per, *n.* *Naut.* A thin piece of blubber used to wipe the decks of a whaler. — *v. t.* To wipe with a lipper.

lip'per-ings (-ĭngz), *n.* *Whaling.* Oil and refuse cleaned from a ship's deck with a lipper; slumgullion.

Lip'pi-a (lĭp'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Augustin *Lappi,* French physician and traveler.] *Bot.* A large genus of mainly tropical American verbenaceous shrubs having small spicate flowers with a regular 4-lobed corolla. *L. citriodora,* the lemon verbena, and some other species are cultivated.

lip'pi-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *lippitudo,* fr. *lippus* blear-eyed: cf. F. *lippitude.*] Soreness of eyes; bleariedness.

lip'pi-tu'do (-tū'dō), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Inflammation of the sebaceous glands along the margin of the eyelids, accompanied by a waxlike secretion; lippitude.

lip reading. The catching of the words or meaning of a speaker by watching the movements of his lips without hearing his voice. First taught in Germany, it is now widely used in the instruction of the deaf, and forms the basis of the so-called *oral method.* It is sometimes called *speech reading,* since the whole facial expression aids in conveying the thought.

lip salve. A salve for lips; also, flattery.

lip strap, *also* **lip'strap'** (lĭp'stră*p*'), *n.* A small strap passing through a loose ring in the curb chain of a harness and buckled to the lever of the bit on each side.

li-pu'ri-a (lĭ-pū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *lipo-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of fat in the urine.

li'quate (lī'kwāt), *v. t.;* LI'QUAT-ED (-kwāt-ĕd); LI'QUAT-ING (-kwāt-ĭng). [L. *liquatus,* p. p. of *liquare* to melt.] **1.** To melt; liquefy. *Obs.*
2. *Metal.* To subject to the process of liquation; to separate by liquation; — sometimes with *out.*

li'quate, *v. i.* To melt, to become liquid. *Obs.*

li-qua'tion (lī-kwā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *liquatio:* cf. F. *liquation.*] **1.** Liquefaction. *Obs.*
2. *Metal.* The process of separating a fusible substance from one less fusible, by means of a degree of heat sufficient to melt one and not the other, as with an alloy of copper and lead; eliquation.

liq'ue-fa'cient (lĭk'wē-fā'shĕnt), *n.* [L. *liquefaciens,* p. pr. of *liquefacere.* See LIQUEFY.] **1.** That which serves to liquefy.
2. *Med.* An agent, as mercury, iodine, etc., which promotes the liquefying processes of the system, and increases the secretions.

liq'ue-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *liquefactio.* See LIQUEFY.] Act or process of making or becoming liquid; esp., conversion of a solid into a liquid by heat, or of a gas into a liquid by cold or pressure; also, state of being liquid.

liq'ue-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to, or causing, liquefaction.

liq'ue-fi'a-ble (lĭk'wē-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *liquéfiable.* See LIQUEFY.] Capable of being liquefied.

liq'ue-fi'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that liquefies, as an apparatus for liquefying gases.

liq'ue-fy (lĭk'wē-fī), *v. t.;* LIQ'UE-FIED (-fīd); LIQ'UE-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [F. *liquéfier,* L. *liquere* to be liquid + *-ficare* (in comp.), to make. See LIQUID; -FY.] **1.** To reduce to the liquid state; — said both of solids and of gases.
2. *Phon.* To palatalize. Cf. MOUILLÉ

liq'ue-fy, *v. i.* **1.** To become reduced to the liquid state.
2. To dissolve (in a liquid). *Obs.*
3. To drink liquor. *Jocular.*

li-ques'cent (lĭ-kwĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *liquescens,* p. pr. of *liquescere* to become liquid, incho. fr. *liquere* to be liquid.] Becoming, or tending to become, liquid; melting. — **li-ques'cence** (-ĕns), **li-ques'cen-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

li'queur' (lē'kûr'; lĭ-kûr'), *n.* [F. See LIQUOR.] **1.** A spirituous liquor flavored with various aromatic substances and usually sweetened. Liqueurs are usually made by steeping the flavoring material in the spirit, and afterward distilling. They were originally prepared for medicinal use, but are now chiefly used as beverages.
2. An alcoholic sirup, as that added to champagne during the process of manufacture.

li'queur' (lē'kûr'; lĭ-kûr'), *v. t.;* LI'QUEURED' (lē'kûrd'; lĭ-kûrd'); LI'QUEUR'ING. To treat or mix with a liqueur.

liq'uid (lĭk'wĭd), *a.* [L. *liquidus,* fr. *liquere* to be fluid or liquid.] **1.** Flowing freely like water; fluid; not solid.
The plane and *liquid* water which will receive no step. *Tyndale.*
2. *Physics.* Characterized by free movement of the constituent molecules among themselves, but without the tendency to separate from one another characteristic of gases; neither solid nor gaseous; as, *liquid* mercury; *liquid* state.
3. Flowing or sounding smoothly or without abrupt transitions or harsh tones. "*Liquid* melody." *Crashaw.* Specif.: *Phon.* Of consonant sounds, free from any abruptness or harshness, smooth; flowing; vowel-like, as the sounds of *l* and *r.*
In many open voiced consonants there is no audible friction, and such "vowel-like" or "*liquid*" consonants have quite the effect of vowels. *H. Sweet.*
4. Of assets, securities, etc., such as are cash, or as can be promptly converted into cash.
5. Fluid and transparent; as, the *liquid* air.
6. Clear; definite in terms or amount, as a document; specif., of a debt, account, or the like, made certain by agreement or written acknowledgment or by decree of the court; hence, of or pertaining to such a debt or account. *Obs.*, except in *Scots Law* and *Roman-Dutch Law,* etc.; as, a *liquid* case; a *liquid* proof of a demand.
Mutual debts cancel one another, when they are of a *liquid* description, i. e., of a readily calculable kind. *G. T. Morice.*
Syn. — See FLUID.
liquid air, air in the liquid state. It is a transparent, limpid, and intensely cold liquid, slightly blue in color and of about the same density as water, and is prepared by subjecting air to great pressure and then cooling it by its own expansion to a temperature below the boiling point of its constituents (nitrogen, —194° C.; oxygen, —183° C.). Its chief use is as a refrigerant. — **l. compass,** a compass in which the card and magnets rest on a pivot in a bowl filled with liquid (alcohol and water). The bowl is tight and fitted with an expansion chamber so that it is filled with the liquid at all temperatures. The card is fitted with an air chamber which reduces the weight on the pivot to a minimum (60 to 100 grains). — **l. crystal.** = CRYSTAL, 5. — **l. glass.** = WATER GLASS. — **l. glue.** See GLUE. — **l. measure,** the measurement of liquids, or a unit or system for such measurement. In Great Britain and the United States, 4 gills make 1 pint, 2 pints make 1 quart, 4 quarts make 1 gallon. See GALLON. See also METRIC SYSTEM. — **l. storax.** a See STORAX, 2. b See LIQUIDAMBAR, 2.

liq'uid, *n.* **1.** A substance in the liquid state. Liquids differ from gases in being only slightly compressible, and in being incapable of indefinite expansion. They differ from solids in the ease with which their particles move upon one another, causing them to adapt themselves to the shape of the containing vessel. Some liquids are very viscous, however, and no sharp line can be drawn between liquids and solids. *Liquid* and *fluid* are terms often used synonymously, but *fluid* has the broader signification, including both liquids and gases.
2. *Phon.* A consonant having a smooth, flowing, or vowel-like sound. The term is indefinite, by some limited to *l* and *r,* by others to *l, r, m, n,* while others make it still more inclusive. Cf. LIQUID, *a.,* 3.

liq'ui-am'bar (lĭk'wĭ-ăm'bär; *as Lat.* -bär), *n.* [NL. See LIQUID; AMBER.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of hamamelidaceous trees having heads of small monœcious flowers succeeded by a globose fruit composed of many woody carpels. *L. styraciflua* is the North American sweet gum, and *L. orientalis* is found in Asia Minor. Also [*l. c.*], any tree of this genus.
2. [*l. c.*] A yellowish fragrant balsamic liquid exuding from the trunk of *Liquidambar styraciflua;* — called also erroneously *liquid storax,* which it resembles, and for which it is often substituted.

liq'ui-date (lĭk'wĭ-dāt), *v. t.;* LIQ'UI-DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); LIQ'UI-DAT'ING (-dāt'ĭng). [LL. *liquidatus,* p. p. of *liquidare* to liquidate, fr. L. *liquidus* liquid, clear. See LIQUID.] **1.** *Law.* To determine by agreement or by litigation the precise amount of (indebtedness or damages); or, where there is an indebtedness to more than one person, to determine the precise amount of (each indebtedness); to make the amount of (an indebtedness or damages) clear and certain, or to settle the data from which it may be calculated.
A debt or demand is *liquidated* whenever the amount due is agreed on by the parties, or fixed by the operation of law. 15 *Ga. Rep.* 321
2. To discharge; to pay off, as an indebtedness.
Friburg was ceded to Zurich by Sigismund to *liquidate* a debt of a thousand florins. *W. Coxe.*
3. To ascertain the amount, or the several amounts, of the liabilities of (a corporation, an estate, etc.) and apportion the assets toward the discharge of the indebtedness, as in winding up a corporation; to settle the accounts and distribute the assets of (a corporation or estate) in the process of winding up, esp. through a receiver or trustee.
4. To make clear and intelligible.
Time only can *liquidate* the meaning of all parts of a compound system. *A. Hamilton.*
5. To make liquid; to melt. *Obs.*

liq'ui-date (lĭk'wĭ-dāt), *v. i.* To liquidate one's debts or accounts; to go into liquidation.

liq'ui-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *liquidation.*] Act or process of liquidating, or state of being liquidated; as, to go into *liquidation.*

liq'ui-da'tor (lĭk'wĭ-dā'tẽr), *n.* One that liquidates; esp.: **a** A person appointed to conduct the winding up of a company. In English law the liquidator is distinct from the receiver; in the United States his functions are ordinarily mostly performed by the receiver. **b** An officer who settles the amounts of customs duties due on goods. *U. S.*

li-quid'i-ty (lĭ-kwĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *liquiditas,* fr. *liquidus* liquid: cf. F. *liquidité.*] State or quality of being liquid.

liq'uid-ize (lĭk'wĭ-dīz), *v. t.;* LIQ'UID-IZED (-dīzd); LIQ'UID-IZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). To render liquid.

liq'ui-dus curve, *or* **liq'ui-dus** (lĭk'wĭ-dŭs), *n.* [L. *liquidus* liquid.] *Phys. Chem.* The freezing-point curve in a diagram representing the relations of concentration to temperature for a system comprising a solid solution phase and a liquid solution phase. In such a system the melting-point curve is distinct from the above, and is called the **solidus curve,** or **solidus.**

liq'uor (lĭk'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *licour, licur,* OF. *licur,* F. *liqueur,* fr. L. *liquor,* fr. *liquere* to be liquid. See LIQUID; cf. LIQUEUR.] **1.** Any liquid substance, as water, milk, blood, sap, juice, or the like; sometimes, specif.: **a** Any beverage; as, temperance *liquors,* or those not intoxicating. **b** The solution of soap used in scouring wool.
2. Specif., an alcoholic beverage, as brandy, wine, whisky, beer, etc.; — often limited to such as are strong or distilled; as, beer, wines, and *liquors.*
3. *Pharm.* A solution of a medicinal substance in water; — distinguished from *tincture* and *aqua.* The U. S. Pharmacopœia includes in this class of preparations all *aqueous* solutions without sugar, in which the substance acted on is wholly soluble in water, excluding those in which the dissolved matter is gaseous or very volatile, as in the aquæ, or waters. *U. S. Disp.*
4 Oil or grease. *Obs. Dial.*
☞ See also phrases in small type at foot of page.
in liquor. **a** Intoxicated. **b** In a state of infusion — **l. of flints,** *or* **l. silicum,** *Old Chem.,* soluble glass. It was formerly made from powdered flints. See WATER GLASS. — **l. of Libavius.** *Old Chem.* See FUMING LIQUOR OF LIBAVIUS.

liq'uor (lĭk'ẽr), *v. t.;* LIQ'UORED (-ẽrd); LIQ'UOR-ING. **1.** To cover or dress with oil or grease. *Obs. or R.*
Liquor fishermen's boots. *Shak.*
2. To treat with a liquor or solution, as sugar by passing a sugar solution through the molds.
3. To supply or ply with liquor; to treat; — often with *up. Slang.*

liq'uor, *v. i.* To drink liquor; — often with *up. Slang.*

liq'uor-ish (-ĭsh), *a.* [*liquor,* n. + 1st *-ish.*] Inclined to drink liquor; showing an appetite for liquor. — **liq'uor-ish-ly,** *adv.* — **liq'uor-ish-ness,** *n.*

‖ **li'quor san'gui-nis** (lī'kwŏr săn'gwĭ-nĭs). [L., liquor of the blood.] *Anat.* The blood plasma. See BLOOD.

liq'uor thief (lĭk'ẽr). A tube for taking samples of liquor from a cask through the bunghole.

li'ra (lē'ra), *n.; pl.* LIRE (-rā). [It., fr. L. *libra* the Roman pound. Cf. LIVRE.] **a** A silver coin and monetary unit of Italy, since 1862 equivalent to the franc. See COIN. **b** A gold coin and monetary unit of Turkey. See COIN. **c** A former silver coin of Austria. See COIN.

Lir'i-o-den'dron (lĭr'ĭ-ō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.; pl.* -DRA (-drȧ). [NL.; Gr. λείριον lily + δένδρον tree.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of North American magnoliaceous trees. The species, *L. tulipifera,* known as the tulip tree, has 4-lobed smooth, shining leaves, and large greenish yellow tuliplike flowers. Its soft fine-grained white or light-colored wood, known as *whitewood* or *white poplar,* is one of the most valuable commercial timbers. The genus represents a decadent type, the living tree being the sole representative of no less than 20 fossil species of various Cretaceous formations. Also [*l. c.*], a tree of this genus.

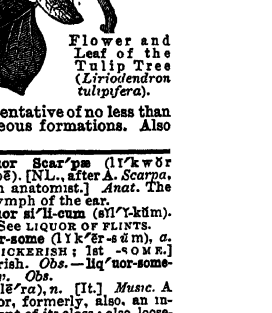
Flower and Leaf of the Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).

li-pog'ra-phy (lī-pŏg'rȧ-fĭ; lĭ-), *n* [2d *lipo-* + *-graphy.*] Omission of a letter, syllable, etc., in writing.

lip'o-hæ'mi-a (lĭp'ō-hē'mĭ-ȧ). Var. of LIPÆMIA.

li-pol'y-sis (lī-pŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *lipo-* + *-lysis.*] *Physiol.* Decomposition of fat.

lip'o-morph (lĭp'ō-môrf; lī'pō-), *n.* [2d *lipo-* + *-morph.*] *Biogeog.* = LIPOTYPE.

lip'o-myx-o'ma (lĭp'ō-mĭk-sō'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; 1st *lipo-* + *myxoma.*] *Med.* Myxoma containing fatty tissue.

lip'o'pen, *a Phon.* See LIP, *a.*, b

lip'o-phre'ni-a, *n.* [NL.; 2d *lipo-* + *phreno-* + *-ia.*] *Med.* Deficiency of the mental powers.

Li-pop'o-da (lī-pŏp'ō-dȧ; lĭ-pŏp'-), *n. pl.* [NL.; 2d *lipo-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* A primary division of rotifers composed of those which have no footlike appendages. — **lip'o-pod** (lĭp'ō-pŏd; lī'pō-), *a.* & *n.*

li-pos'is (lī-pŏs'ĭs), *n.* [NL.; 1st *lipo-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* = LIPOMATOSIS.

Li-pos'to-ma (lī-pŏs'tō-mȧ), **Lip'o-sto'ma-ta** (lĭp'ō-stō'mȧ-tȧ; -stŏm'ȧ-tȧ; lĭ'pō-), *n. pl.* [NL. See 2d LIPO-; -STOMA.] *Zoöl.* A group of mouthless protozoans including the classes Sporozoa and Gregarinida. *Lankester.*

lip'o-sto'mi-a (lĭp'ō-stō'mĭ-ȧ), **lip'o-sto-mo'sis** (-stō-mō'sĭs), **li-pos'to-my** (lī-pŏs'tō-mĭ), *n.* [NL. *lipostomia, lipostomosis.* See 2d LIPO-; -STOMA.] The condition of having no mouth, or, in sponges, no osculum. — **lip'o-stom'a-tous** (-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -stō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* — **li-pos'to-mism** (lī-pŏs'tō-mĭz'm), *n* — **li-pos'to-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*

li'po-thym'i-a (lī'pō-thĭm'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] = LIPOTHYMY.

li-poth'y-mous (lī-pŏth'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [2d *lipo-* + Gr. θυμός soul, life.] = LIPOTHYMIAL. *Obs.*

lip'o-type (lĭp'ō-tīp; lī'pō-), *n.* [2d *lipo-* + *-type.*] *Biogeog.* A type of animal or plant the absence of which is characteristic of a given region.

Lip'o-witz's al-loy' *or* **met'al** (lĭp'ō-wĭts-ălz). See FUSIBLE METAL.

lip'pen (lĭp'ĕn), *v. i.* & *t.* To trust or intrust; to rely or rely upon; to confide; also, to expect fully. *Chiefly Scot.*

lip'per. ✝ LEPER.

lip'per, *v. i.* [Cf. LIP, *v.*, of the sound of water.] To ripple. *Obs. or R.*

lip'per, *v. i.* [See LIP to touch with the lips, LIP, *n.*] To be sunk to the lip, or gunwale, as a boat. *Dial. Eng.*

lip'per, *n.* An implement for making a lip on a glass vessel.

lip'pets (lĭp'ĕts), *n. pl.* Scraps. *Dial. Eng.*

lip'pie. Var. of LIPPY.

lip'pit. ✝ LEPER.

Lipp'man proc'ess (lĭp'măn) [After G. *Lippman* (b. 1845), French physician.] A process of photography in natural colors in which the light is reflected back on itself and standing waves are formed in the photographic film. The strata of reduced silver so produced give, by light interference, the desired colors.

lip'py (lĭp'ĭ), *a.* [*lip* + 3d *-y.*] Saucy; impudent. *Collog.*

lip'py, lip'pie (lĭp'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. LEAP a basket.] The fourth part of a peck. *Scot.*

lip'sa-no-the'ca (lĭp'sȧ-nō-thē'kȧ). *n.* [NL.; Gr. λείψανον relic + θήκη box.] *Eccl.* A relic holder.

lipse. ✝ LISP.

lip service. See LIP, *a.*, **a.**

Lip'si-an, *a.* Resembling the manner of Jonas Lipsius. *Obs.*

lip speaking. Speaking with reference esp. to movements of the lips. See LIP READING.

lip spreading. *Phon.* Chinking

lipt. Lipped. *Ref. Sp.*

lip'-teeth', *a. Phon* See LIP, *a.*

liptote. *n.* Litotes. *Obs*

lip wisdom. See LIP, *a.*, **a.**

lip work. **a** Talk. **b** Kissing. *Humorous.*

lip worship. See LIP, *a.*, **a.**

lip'yl (lĭp'ĭl), *n.* [1st *lipo-* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A hypothetical radical of glycerin. *Obs. Berzelius.*

liq. *Abbr.* Liquid; liquor.

liq'ua-ble (lĭk'wȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *liquabilis* See LIQUATE, *v. t.*] Liquefiable. *Obs.* — *n.* A liquefiable substance. *Obs.*

li-qua'men (lī-kwā'mĕn), *n.* [L., a liquid mixture, fr. *liquare.* See LIQUATE, *v. t.*] A liquefied or liquid substance, esp. garum. *Obs.*

liquative, *a.* Pertaining to liquation. *Obs.*

liq'ue-fac'ti-ble (lĭk'wē-făk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *liquefactus,* p. p. of *liquefacere* to liquefy.] Liquefiable.

liquefaction factor. *Steam Engines.* A factor which, multiplied by the weight of dry steam, gives the total steam consumption.

li-quesce' (lĭ-kwĕs'), *v. i.* [See LIQUESCENT.] To become liquid.

liq'uid-a-ble (lĭk'wĭd-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit for liquidation.

liq'uid-am'ber. Var. of LIQUIDAMBAR, 2.

liq'uid-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

liq'uid-less, *a.* See -LESS.

liq'uid-ly, *adv.* of LIQUID.

liq'uid-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

liq'uid-y, *a.* Liquid.

liq'ui-form (lĭk'wĭ-fôrm), *a.* Liquid. *Rare.*

liquirice. ✝ LICORICE.

‖ **li'quor am'ni-i** (lī'kwŏr ăm'nĭ-ī). [NL.] The amniotic fluid. See AMNION.

‖ **li'quor Co-tun'ni-i** (kō-tŭn'ĭ-ī). [NL., after D. *Cotugno* (1736–1822), Italian anatomist.] *Anat.* The perilymph of the ear.

liq'uor-er (lĭk'ẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who liquors.

‖ **li'quor fol-lic'u-li** (lī'kwŏr fŏl'ĭk'ū-lī) [L., liquor of the follicle.] *Anat.* See GRAAFIAN FOLLICLE.

liq'uor-ice (lĭk'ẽr-ĭs). Var. of LICORICE.

liq'uor-ish. Var. of LICKERISH.

liq'uor-ist, *n.* [F. *liquoriste.*] A maker of liqueurs. *Rare.*

liq'uor-less, *a.* See -LESS.

liq'uor-ous. ✝ LICKEROUS.

‖ **li'quor Scar'pæ** (lī'kwŏr skär'pē). [NL., after A. *Scarpa,* Italian anatomist.] *Anat.* The endolymph of the ear.

‖ **li'quor si'li-cum** (sĭl'ĭ-kŭm). [L.] See LIQUOR OF FLINTS.

liq'uor-some (lĭk'ẽr-sŭm), *a.* [Cf. LICKERISH; 1st -SOME.] Lickerish. *Obs.* — **liq'uor-some-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

li'ra (lē'ra), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A lyre, or, formerly, also, an instrument of its class; also, loosely, any of certain instruments of the viol class, or of others having either a viol-like resonance box or a lyre-shaped rim.

li'rate (lī'rāt), *a.* [L. *liratus,* p. p. of *lirare* to plow.] *Nat. Hist.* Marked with parallel grooves and ridges.

lire. ✝ LEER, LURE, LYRE.

‖ **li're,** *n., pl.* of LIRA, coin.

lire (*dial.* līr, lēr), *n.* [AS. *līra.*] Flesh; brawn; lean beef. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

li-rel'la (lī-rĕl'ȧ; lĭ-), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *lira* a furrow.] *Bot* In lichenology, a linear furrowed apothecium. — **li-rel'late** (-āt), **li-rel'line** (-ĭn), **li-rel'lous** (-ŭs), *a.*

li-rel'li-form (-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*lirella* + *-form.*] *Bot.* Lirellate.

liriconfancy, liricumfancy, *n.*

lir'i-pipe (lĭr'ĭ-pīp), **lir'i-poop** (-pōōp), *n.* [LL. *liripipium.*] **1.** A pendent part of the old clerical or academic tippet; afterwards, a tippet; a scarf. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. Something to be learned for repetition, acting, or the like; a lesson; rôle; part. *Obs.*
3. A smart trick or stratagem. *Obs.*
4. A silly person; a dotard. *Obs.*

li-roc'o-nite (lĭ-rŏk'ō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. λειρός pale + κονία powder.] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of aluminium and copper, occurring in monoclinic crystals of a sky-blue or verdigris-green color. H., 2.–2.5. Sp. gr., 2.88–2.99.

Lis'bon (lĭz'bŏn), *n.* A sweet, light-colored species of wine, produced in the province of Estremadura, and so called as being shipped from Lisbon, in Portugal.

Lisle (līl; *F* lēl), *n.* **1.** The former spelling of Lille, a manufacturing city of France.
2. [*l. c.*] Short for LISLE THREAD, or a fabric or article, as a glove or stocking, woven of it.
Lisle lace, a pillow lace made at Lille, France, noted for its clear ground, on which the simple pattern is outlined with heavy thread. — **L. thread,** a hard twisted thread, originally of linen and produced at Lille, but now often of cotton specially prepared.

lisle, *a.* Of or pertaining to Lisle lace; as, a *lisle* ground.

lisp (lĭsp), *v. i.*; LISPED (lĭspt); LISP'ING. [ME. *lispen, lipsen,* AS. *wlisp* stammering, lisping; akin to D. & OHG. *lispen* to lisp, G. *lispeln,* Sw. *läspa,* Dan. *lespe.*] **1.** To pronounce the sibilants *s* and *z* imperfectly, as by giving them the sounds of *th* (as in *thin, then*); — a speech defect due to imperfect adjustment of the organs of speech (as in children), to organic imperfection, or to affectation.
2. Hence, to speak imperfectly or falteringly.
Lest when my *lisping,* guilty tongue should halt. *Drayton.*

lisp, *v. t.* To pronounce or speak with a lisp or in an imperfect or faltering manner; hence, to express by the use of simple, childlike language.

lisp, *n.* **1.** The habit or act of lisping; also, a lisping sound; as, her *lisp* was rather attractive.
2. A lisping or sibilant sound; as, the *lisp* of feet.

‖ **lis pendens** (lĭs pĕn'dĕnz). [L.] A pending suit; — used esp. with reference to the doctrines that a court has control over the property involved in a suit from the time of its institution until final judgment, and that at common law a lis pendens, or pending suit, is due notice to a purchaser during the pendency of a suit. By statute in many jurisdictions a formal notice of pendency of an action is required to be filed.

Lis'sa'jous' curves *or* **fig'ures** (lē'sȧ'zhōō'). [After Jules A. *Lissajous* (1822–80), French scientist.] Curves due to the combination of two simple harmonic motions. They are commonly exhibited by the successive reflections of a beam of light from the prongs of two tuning forks or by the mechanical tracing of the resultant motion of two pendulums, as in the harmonograph or by means of Wheatstone's rods.

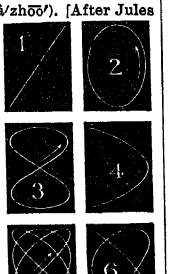

Lissajous Figures, given by a horizontal and a vertical tuning fork vibrating simultaneously. 1, 3 When forks are in unison, 1 with difference of phase 0, 2 with difference of phase ¼; 3, 4 Forks one octave apart, difference of phase 0 in fig. 3, ¼ in fig. 4; 5, 6 Forks with vibration numbers as 3 to 4, difference of phase 0 in fig. 5, ⅛ in fig. 6.

lis'sen-ceph'a-lous (lĭ s/ĕ n-s ĕ f'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. λισσός smooth + ἐγκέφαλος the brain.] **a** Having a smooth cerebrum, without convolutions. **b** Of or pertaining to the Lissencephala.

lis'som } (lĭs'ŭm), *a.* [For *lithe-some*] Limber; supple; flexible; lithe; hence, nimble; agile.
lis'some } Straight, but as *lissome* as a hazel wand. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — See FLEXIBLE.

lis'some, *adv.* Supply; lithely.

Lis-sot'ri-ches (lĭ-sŏt'rĭ-kēz) } *n. pl.*
Lis-sot'ri-chi (lĭ-sŏt'rĭ-kī) }
[NL.; Gr. λισσός smooth + θριξ, τριχός, hair.] *Anthropol.* Those races having long smooth hair. See HAIR, 2.

lis-sot'ri-chous (-kŭs), *a.* Having smooth hair.

list (lĭst), *n.* [AS. *līst* a list of cloth; akin to D. *lijst,* G. *leiste,* OHG. *līsta,* Icel. *lista, līsti,* Sw. *list,* Dan. *liste.* In sense 5 fr. F. *liste,* of G. origin, and thus ultimately the same word. Cf. LISTS.] **1.** A bordering strip; a margin; edging. *Obs.,* except specif.: A strip forming the border or selvage of cloth; as, cloth a yard wide within the *lists* (inside the selvages); hence, selvage regarded as a material.
2. A strip or band of cloth; hence, a strip or band of other material. "Gartered with a red and blue *list.*" *Shak.*
3. a A stripe, band, or belt, of color, as on an animal's body. **b** A division of the hair or beard, formed by parting. **c** A filter consisting of a strip of cloth. *Obs.* **d** A narrow fillet; a listel. **e** *Carp.* (1) A narrow strip of wood, esp. sapwood, cut from the edge of a plank or board. (2) The uppermost rail in a railing. **f** *Rope Making.* A piece of woolen cloth with which the yarns are grasped by a workman. **g** *Tin-plate Manuf.* (1) The first thin coat of tin. (2) A wirelike rim of tin left on an edge of the plate after it is coated. See LIST POT.
4. A limit or boundary; also, an inclosure. Cf. LISTS.
The very *list,* the very utmost bound,
Of all our fortunes. *Shak.*
5. A roll or catalogue, as of names or items; a register, inventory, or classified record or memorandum; as, a *list* of books, a tax *list;* a price *list;* a *list* of voters; a *list* of real estate; to be on the sick *list* (primarily *Mil. & Nav.*). Cf. ACTIVE LIST, RETIRED LIST.
6. *Agric.* One of the ridges made in listing. *North Amer.*
Syn. — LIST, ROLL, CATALOGUE, REGISTER, INVENTORY, SCHEDULE. LIST, the general term, denotes a simple series of names, whether of persons or of objects (as, a *list* of articles to be purchased, of guests to be invited); a ROLL is esp. a list of the members of some body (as, a class *roll,* a muster *roll*); a CATALOGUE is an ordered, and often detailed, list or roll (as, a library *catalogue,* a college *catalogue,* a bookseller's *catalogue;* "the *Catalogue* of Ships" in the Iliad); REGISTER emphasizes the formal or official character of the document (as, a *register* of voters); an INVENTORY is an itemized list of articles on hand (as, an *inventory* of the estate of a deceased person, the annual *inventory* of a merchant's stock); a SCHEDULE is esp. a list in tabular form (as, a *schedule* of trains, of passenger rates, of courses offered in a college). See RECORD.

list of the ear, lobe of the ear. *Obs.*

list (lĭst), *a.* Made of selvage or other strips of cloth, usually woolen; as, *list* slippers, or carpet.

list, *v. t.*; LIST'ED; LIST'ING. [From LIST a strip.] **1.** To put a list, or border, on; as, to *list* a garment; also, to put on as a list or border. "The showery arch with *listed* colors gay." *J. Philips.*
2. Specif., to cover with list, or with strips of cloth; to put list on; as, to *list* a door; to stripe as if with list.
The tree that stood white-*listed* through the gloom. *Tennyson.*
3. To inclose as with a rail or barriers; to bound. *Obs.*
4. *Carp.* To cut away a narrow strip, as of sapwood, from the edge of; as, to *list* a board.
5. To enter or enroll in a list or catalogue; esp. **a** To enter in an official list or schedule; as, to *list* property for taxation. **b** To enter in a price list, as, goods *listed* above the market price. **c** To engage, as a soldier; to enlist. "I will *list* you for my soldier." *Scott.*
6. *Agric.* **a** To prepare, as land, for a crop by making alternating beds and alleys, as in growing cotton, etc. See LISTING, *n.*, 5 **a**. *Southern U. S.* **b** To put (land, a field) in maize with a lister. See LISTING. *North America.*
to list a stock *or* (other) **security,** *Stock Exchange,* to enter a stock or other security in the list of those officially admitted to dealings on the exchange as having furnished proof of legal existence, title to property, and other essentials to good standing. The same privileges in dealings are accorded to the securities (*unlisted securities*) not included in this list.

list, *v. i.* To enlist in the army or navy.

list, *v. i., pret.* LIST'ED, *Archaic* LIST; *p. p.* LIST'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIST'ING. [ME. *listen, lusten,* to be pleasing, to desire, AS. *lystan* to be pleasing, fr. *lust* pleasure. See LUST.] **1.** To please; suit; choose; like; desire; wish; incline (to). *Archaic.*
The wind bloweth where it *listeth.* *John* iii. 8.
Them that add to the Word of God what them *listeth* *Hooker*
2. [Perh. a different word.] *Naut.* To lean over to one side; to careen; — said of a ship; as, she *lists* to port.
Syn. — See TIP.

list, *n.* **1.** Pleasure; joy. *Obs.*
2. Inclination; desire; wish. *Archaic.*
3. An inclination to one side; — mostly nautical; as, the ship has a *list* to starboard.

list, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *listen, lusten,* AS. *hlystan,* fr. *hlyst* hearing, listening. See LISTEN.] To hearken; attend; listen; listen (to). *Archaic.*

lis'tel (lĭs'tĕl), *n.* [F. *listel,* fr. It. *listello,* dim. fr. *lista* strip, list. Cf. LIST the edge.] *Arch.* A list, or narrow fillet. See IONIC, *Illust.*

lis'ten (lĭs'n), *v. i.*; LIS'TENED (-nd); LIS'TEN-ING. [ME. *listnen, lustnen,* fr. *listen, lusten* (cf. LIST to listen), AS. *hlystan,* fr. *hlyst* hearing; akin to OS. *hlust,* Icel. *hlusta* to listen, *hlust* ear, AS. *hlosnian* to wait in suspense, OHG. *hlosēn* to listen, G. *lauschen,* Gr. κλύειν, and E. *loud.* See LOUD.] **1.** To give close attention with the purpose of hearing; to give ear; to hearken.
2. To give heed; to yield to advice or admonition.
Listen to me, and by me be ruled. *Tennyson.*
Syn. — See ATTEND, HEAR.
to listen after, to take an interest in. *Obs.*
Scholars *listen after* libraries. *Fuller*

lis'ten, *v. t.* To hear with attention; to hearken to. *Archaic.*

lis'ten, *n.* Act of listening.
I listened, and with each *listen* the game grew clearer *Kipling.*

lis'ten-ing (lĭs'n-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LISTEN.
listening cam, key, *or* **plug,** *Telephony,* a cam or plug switch or other device by which an operator connects his own receiver in the circuit of a subscriber. — **l. gallery,** *Mil. Mining,* a gallery which is run out from a fortification to detect any mining operations of a besieger.

list'er (lĭs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that lists; esp., one who makes a list or roll.
2. [Cf. LIST a strip, border, prob. applied to the furrow or the ridge of earth along the furrow.] A double-moldboard plow which throws a deep furrow, and at the same time plants and covers grain, generally Indian corn, or maize, in the furrow. *North America.*

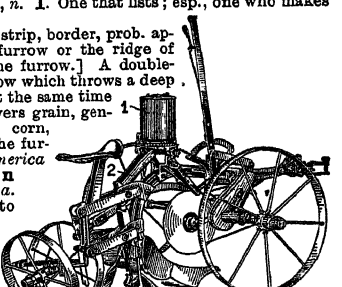

Tricycle Riding Lister. 1 Seed Can; 2 Seed Spout; 3 Subsoiler; 4 Covering Shovels.

Lis-te'ri-an (lĭs-tē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Listerism.

lis'ter-ine (lĭs'tẽr-ēn, 183), *n.* [After Sir Joseph *Lister.*] An antiseptic solution containing benzoic and boric acids, essential oils, etc. *Trade Name.*

Lis'ter-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Surg.* The systematic use of an antiseptic, as a carbolic-acid spray, on the field of operation, a method formerly practiced; — so called from Sir Joseph (Lord) Lister, an English surgeon, who was the originator of the practice. See ANTISEPTIC, *a.*, 2.

Lis'ter-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). *Med.* To make antiseptic. See LISTERISM.

list'ing (lĭs'tĭng), *n.* **1.** The selvage of cloth; list.
2. *Carp.* The sapwood cut from the edge of a board.
3. *Mining.* A plank lashing.
4. Enlistment; enrollment.
5. *Agric.* **a** The throwing up of the soil into beds or ridges, on which the seed is planted, — a method adopted in the culture of cotton, beets, and some garden crops. *North America.* **b** The method of planting corn (maize) by means of a lister (which see). *North America.*

list'less (lĭst'lĕs), *a.* [*list* desire + *-less.*] Having no desire or inclination; indifferent, heedless; spiritless.
Benumbed with cold, and *listless* of their gain. *Dryden*
I was *listless,* and desponding. *Swift.*
Syn. — Heedless, careless, indifferent, vacant, uninterested, spiritless, supine, indolent. See LANGUID.
— list'less-ly, *adv.* **— list'less-ness,** *n.*

list price. The price named in a schedule or announced authoritatively.

lists (lĭsts), *n. pl.; Rare in sing.* [Prob. fr. *list* a border, confused with OF. & F. *lice* the lists, inclosing barrier, LL. *licia,* pl., perh. fr. L. *licium* thread, girdle (cf. DRILLING a fabric). See LIST border.] **1.** The barriers of a tilting field; hence, the field itself; the field or arena for a tournament, or knightly combat; sometimes, an arena for wrestling, bull baiting, or the like.
In measured *lists* to toss the weighty lance *Pope.*
2. Hence, a place of combat or contest; an arena; — esp. in *to enter the lists,* to join in a contest.
3. The starting place of a race. *Obs.*

list'work' (lĭst'wûrk'), *n.* Ornamental embroidery of rough and strong character made by applying pieces of list, usually in patterns, to the surface of cloth.

lit'a-ny (lĭt'ȧ-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [ME. *letanie,* OF. *letanie,* F. *litanie,* L. *litania,* Gr. λιτανεία, fr. λιτανεύειν to pray, akin to λίτεσθαι, λίσσεσθαι, to pray, λιτή prayer.]
1. *Eccl.* **a** In liturgical churches, a solemn form of supplication, consisting of a series of invocations, deprecations, obsecrations, intercessions, supplications, and prayers, in most of which the clergy and congregation join, the former leading and the latter responding in alternate sentences or clauses, several of the responses being repeated a number of times. A litany is usually of a penitential character, and though a separate service, often said in procession, it is frequently used as a part of the service for the day. See also GREATER LITANY, LESSER LITANY.
Supplications . . . for the appeasing of God's wrath were of the Greek church termed *litanies,* and rogations of the Latin. *Hooker*
b [*cap.*, with *The*] *More fully* **The Litany and Suffrages.** The general supplication of this form contained in the Book of Common Prayer. As given in the English Book of Common Prayer, it was compiled in 1544.
2. Any similar form of supplication, as in non-Christian worship; also, a continued repetition or recounting.
Litany of the Saints, *R. C. Ch.,* a litany a part of which invokes the intercession of many of the saints. It is the most ancient and most used litany.

li'tchi' (lē'chē'), *n.* [Chin. *lì chih*¹.] **1.** The fruit of *Litchi chinensis* (see def. 2). It has a somewhat aromatic, agreeably flavored pulp containing a single seed, and in-

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[An alteration of L. *lilium convallium* lily of the valleys.] The lily of the valley. *Obs.*

lir'i-pip'i-o-nat'ed (lĭr'ĭ-pĭp'ĭ-ō-nāt'ĕd), *a.* [Cf. F. (Rabelais) *lyripipion* a graduate's hood.] Invested with a liripipe. *Obs.*

lirk (lûrk), *n. & v. t.* Wrinkle; crease. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lirp, *v. t.* To snap the fingers. *Obs.* — *n.* A snap. *Obs.*

lir'rup (lĭr'ŭp). Dial. Eng var. of LARRUP.

lir'ry. ✝ LURRY.

lirt, *n.* [Of. MHG. *lürren* to deceive.] A trick. *Obs.* [out. *Obs.*]

lirylong, *adv.* Prob., stretched.

lis (lēs), *n.*; *pl.* LIS (lēs) or LISSES (lēs'ĕz). [F., lily.] *Her.* Fleur-de-lis.

lis, liss (lĭs), *n.* [Ir. *lios.*] *Irish Antiq.* A circular inclosure or fortification, with an earth wall.

‖ **li'sa** (lē'sȧ). Var. of LIZA.

lis'bon-nine, *n.* [Pg. *lisbonna.*] See COIN.

lische. ✝ LEASH.

liser, *n.* [OF. *lisiere,* F. *lisière.*] A list; a strip of cloth. *Obs.*

li-sette', *n.* [F., dim. of Christian name *Élise.* Cf. LIZZY.] A French maidservant. *Obs.*

lish, *a.* Active; agile; nimble; quick. *Dial. Eng.*

lisible, *a.* [F. *lisible.*] Lawful. *Obs*

‖ **li'sière'** (lē'zyâr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Fort.* A berm. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Silk Manuf.* A selvage warped on a separate bobbin.

li-si'ta (lē-sē'tȧ), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim. of Sp. *liza* mullet, or of Sp *lisa* a kind of loach] A small mullet (*Mugil hospes*) of the Pacific coast of Mexico.

lisk (lĭsk), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *lyske.*] The flank, loin, or groin. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lis-keard'ite (lĭs-kärd'īt), *n.* [From *Liskeard,* Cornwall.] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of aluminium and iron in white or bluish crusts.

‖ **lis li'tem ge'ne-rat** (lĭs lī'tĕm jĕn'ē-rāt). [L.] Strife begets strife.

Lis'ma-ha'go, Captain (lĭs'mȧ-hā'gō). A superannuated officer who, in Smollett's "Expedition of Humphry Clinker," is the favored suitor of Miss Tabitha Bramble. He is a Scot of most singular dress and manners, conceited, pedantic, rude, and disputatious. [hollow.

lisne, *n.* ✝ LISSEN, a cleft or

lisnisse. ✝ LESNESSE. [*Obs.*

lisoun, *n.* Prob., trace; glimpse.

lisp'er, *n.* One who lisps.

lisp'ing-ly, *adv.* of *lisping,* p. pr.

lispound, lispund, *n.* [LG *lispunt, livespunt, livesch punt,* lit., Livonian pound.] A weight of the Shetland and Orkney Islands, Denmark, Sweden, etc., varying from 12 to 30 or more pounds avoirdupois. Cf. SHIP POUND. See WEIGHT, *Table*

lisque (lĭsk). *Ref. Sp.*

liss, lisse (lĭs), *n.* [AS. *liss, lissa.* See LITHE.] Release; remission; cessation; peace, rest. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

liss, lisse, *v. t.* [AS. *lissan.*] To free; relieve; assuage; — of care or pain. *Obs. or Scot.*

liss, lisse, *v. i.* To be relieved; to cease. *Obs. or Scot.*

Lis'sam-phib'i-a (lĭs'ăm-fĭb'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. λισσός smooth + *Amphibia.*] *Zool.* In some classifications, a prime division of amphibians containing the existing orders; — contrasted with *Phractamphibia.*

Lis-sau'er's col'umn, Lis-sauer's tract (lĭs-sou'ĕrz). *Anat.* = COLUMN OF LISSAUER. See COLUMN, 5.

‖ **lisse** (lēs), *n.* [F.] A kind of smooth gauze, for ruchings, etc.

‖ **lisse** (lēs), *n.* [F.] *Weaving.* A lease. [LISSOM.

lis'sen (lĭs'ĕn). Dial. var. of

Lis'sen-ceph'a-la (lĭs'ĕn-sĕf'ȧ-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group of placental mammals having a brain with few or no cerebral convolutions, and including the edentates, bats, insectivores, and rodents. *Owen*

Lis'so-flag'el-la'ta (lĭs'ō-flăj'ĕ-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. λισσός smooth + *Flagellata.*] *Zool.* A division of the flagellate protozoans comprising all having no collarlike structure at the oral pole; — contrasted with *Choanoflagellata.* — **lis'so-flag'el-late,** *a.*

lis'som (lĭs'ŭm), *n.* [E. dial. *lissen, lisne,* a cleft in a rock.] *Dial. Eng.* **1.** A cleft in a rock. **2.** A layer or stratum; a raised platform. [straw plait.

3. A strand of rope, or a row of

lis'some-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lis-son'e-oid (lĭ-sŏn'ē-oid), *n.* [Gr. λισσός smooth + νεῦν to swim + *-oid.*] *Mech.* A stream line of least resistance.

lis-sot'ri-chan (lĭ-sŏt'rĭ-kăn), **lis'so-trich'i-an** (lĭs'ō-trĭk'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Lissotrichous.

‖ **lis sub ju'di-ce** (lĭs sŭb jōō'dĭ-sē). [L.] A suit or case under the judge, i. e., not yet decided.

list, *n.* [AS. *list;* akin to D., G., & Icel. *list,* Goth. *lists,* Goth. *lais* I know, and E. *learn.*] Cunning; craftiness. *Obs.*

list, *n.* [Cf. Fries. *lêst* loin.] The flank, as of pork. *Dial. Eng.*

list (lĭst), *a.* [Perh. akin to *list* to please.] Agile; active; quick. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

list, *n.* [AS. *hlyst.* See LIST to listen, LISTEN.] Hearing; the ear. Hence *to have or give list,* to give ear; to listen. *Obs.*

list'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

‖ **lis-tel'lo,** *n.* [It.] A listel. *Obs.*

lis'tend. Listened. *Ref. Sp.*

lis'ten-er, *n.* One who listens.

lis'ter. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of LEISTER.

lis'ter, *n.* [OF. *listre,* for *litre* (nom. case), L. *lector.*] A reader; a lector; also, a preaching friar. *Obs.*

Lis'ter-a (lĭs'tẽr-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after Martin *Lister,* English physician.] Syn. of OPHRYS b.

list'ful, *a.* Attentive. *Obs.*

list'ly, *a.* List. *Dial. Eng.*

list'ly, *adv.* [AS. *listelice.*] Cunningly. *Obs.*

listne. ✝ LISTEN.

list pot. *Tin-plate Manuf.* A shallow pan containing a thin layer of molten tin into which the edge of a tin plate is dipped to remove the list.

lis'tred, *n.* [See LESTRADE.] See MEASURE, *Table.*

list'y, *a.* [Cf. LIST to please.] Lusty; quick. *Obs.*

lisure. ✝ LISER.

lit. ✝ LIGHT; LITE, *n. & v.*

lit (lĭt). Var. of LITE, little.

lit, *pret. & p. p.* of LIGHT.

lit, *n. & v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *litr* color, dye.] Dye; stain; dyestuff. *Obs. or Scot & Dial Eng*

lit. *Abbr.* Liter; literally; literary; literature.

lit'a-neu'ti-cal (lĭt'ȧ-nū'tĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. λιτανευτικός, fr. λιτανεύειν to pray.] Pertaining to a litany. *Rare.* [ARGE.

litarge. ✝ LETHARGY, LITH-

li-ta'tion, *n.* [L. *litatio.*] Act of sacrificing; a sacrifice. *Obs.*

litch, *n.* A bundle or handful, as of tangled straws. *Dial. Eng.*

litch owl. Var. of LICH OWL.

Lit. D. *Abbr.* Literarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Literature).

‖ **lit' de jus'tice'** (lē' dẽ zhüs'tēs'). [F.] *Fr. Hist.* Bed of justice; the platform on which the king sat when he held a formal session of the French Parliament; also, the session itself.

closed loosely in a rough papery shell or exocarp. It is eaten both fresh and dried, and is often made into preserves.
2. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of Chinese sapindaceous trees, the species (*L. chinensis*) being often cultivated in the Philippines, India, and elsewhere for its fruit.

lite (*dial.* līt), *a., adv., & n.* [AS. *lȳt* or Icel. *lítt*, adv.] Little; small; few. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

-lite (-lit). [Cf. F. *-lithe.* See -LITH.] Combining form from Greek *λίθος, a stone;* — used in naming minerals, rocks, stone objects, etc.

li'ter (lē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *litre*, fr. *litron*, an old measure, Gr. *λίτρα* a silver coin, a pound.] A measure of capacity in the metric system, being a cubic decimeter, equal to 61.022 cubic inches, or 0.880 imperial quart, or 0.908 U. S. dry quart, or 1.0567 U. S. liquid quarts. It is equal in volume to one kilo of water at maximum density. See METRIC SYSTEM.

lit'er-a-cy (lĭt'ẽr-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* State of being literate.

lit'er-al (-ȧl), *a.* [OF. *literal*, F. *littéral*, L. *litteralis, literalis*, fr. *littera, litera*, a letter. See LETTER.] **1.** According to the "letter," or the natural or usual construction and implication of a writing or expression; following the ordinary and apparent sense of the words; not allegorical or metaphorical; as, the *literal* meaning of a passage; the *literal* execution of a command.
2. Hence: **a** Literally so termed; so called without inaccuracy; as, a *literal* transformation; the *literal* destruction of an army. **b** True to the fact; not exaggerated or embellished; as, a *literal* description. **c** Giving a strict or literal construction; unimaginative; matter-of-fact; — applied to persons.
3. Of translations, transcriptions, etc., representing or following the letter or exact words; not free.
A middle course between the rigor of *literal* translations and the liberty of paraphrasts. *Hooker.*
4. Of or pertaining to, consisting of, or expressed by, letters, or alphabetic characters; as, a *literal* error, as one due to a fault in transcription, printing, or the like; a *literal*, as distinguished from a numerical, notation.
The *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the ciphers. *Johnson.*
5. Consisting of writing; written; as, a *literal* contract.
6. Of or pertaining to letters; literary; epistolary. *Obs.*
literal contract, *Law*, a contract fully evidenced by writing; — said in Roman law of the contract evidenced by an expensilation or by syngraphs or chirographs. — **l. equation,** *Math.*, an equation expressing some or all of the known quantities by letters; — disting. from a *numerical equation.*

lit'er-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Practice or theory of following the letter, or literal sense, or the tendency to adopt literal interpretations; hence, *Fine Arts*, extreme realism in portrayal. — **lit'er-al-ist,** *n.* — **lit'er-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a*

lit'er-al'i-ty (-ȧl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being literal; also, a literal meaning or interpretation.

lit'er-al-ize (lĭt'ẽr-ȧl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make literal; to interpret or put in practice according to the literal meaning. — **lit'er-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* — **lit'er-al-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

lit'er-al-ly, *adv.* of LITERAL. Esp.: **a** According to the primary and natural import of words; not figuratively; as, a man and his wife cannot be *literally* one flesh; — often used hyperbolically; as, he *literally* flew. **b** With close adherence to words; word by word.
So wild a poet cannot be translated *literally*. *Dryden.*

lit'er-a-ry (lĭt'ẽr-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *litterarius, literarius*, fr. *littera, litera*, a letter: cf. F. *littéraire.* See LETTER.] **1.** Of or pertaining to letters, or literature (often esp. belles-lettres); pertaining to learning, esp. as transmitted by books and writings, or learned men; as, *literary* fame; a *literary* history; *literary* conversation.
2. Versed in, or acquainted with, literature; occupied with literature as a profession; connected with literature or with men of letters; as, a *literary* man.
In the *literary* as well as fashionable world. *Mason.*
3. = LITERAL, *a.*, 4, 6. *Obs.*
literary language *or* **dialect,** a language or dialect used mainly or characteristically in written expression and differing more or less in diction, idiom, or construction from the vernacular; also, a language having a literature. — **l. property,** property which is constituted by the right of an author or those who claim under him to the enjoyment and use of his literary productions to the exclusion of others. Cf. COPYRIGHT.

lit'er-ate (-ĭt), *a.* [L. *litteratus, literatus.* See LETTER.] **1.** Instructed in letters; educated; specif., able to read and write.
2. Pertaining to, or learned in, literature; literary.

lit'er-ate, *n.* **1.** A learned or literary person.
2. One who can read and write.
3. *Church of Eng.* One admitted to holy orders without having a university degree.

‖ **lit'e-ra'ti** (lĭt/ẽ-rā'tī), *n. pl.* Men of letters. See LITERATUS.

‖ **lit'e-ra'tim** (-tĭm), *adv.* [LL., fr. L. *littera, litera*, letter.] Letter for letter.

lit'er-a'tor (lĭt'ẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *litterator, literator.* See LETTER.] **1.** A smatterer; a sciolist. *Obs.*
2. A literary man, esp. a critic; a littérateur.
3. One devoted to bibliography, textual criticism, etc. *R.*

lit'er-a-ture (lĭt'ẽr-ȧ-tūr), *n.* [F. *littérature*, L. *litteratura, literatura*, learning, grammar, writing, fr. *littera, litera*, letter. See LETTER.] **1.** Literary culture; acquaintance with letters; "book knowledge." *Now Rare.*
He [Milton's father] had probably more than common *literature.* *Johnson.*
2. Production of literary work, esp. as an occupation.
Literature is a very bad crutch, but a very good walking stick. *Lamb.*
3. Literary productions as a collective body; specif.: **a** The total of preserved writings belonging to a given language or people. **b** The class or the total of writings, as of a given country or period, which is notable for literary form or expression, as distinguished, on the one hand, from works merely technical or erudite, and, on the other, from journalistic or other ephemeral literary writing; belles-lettres. **c** The body of writings having to do with a given subject; as, philosophical *literature;* chemical *literature.*
4. *Music.* The aggregate of compositions for any particular instrument or group of instruments; as, the *literature* of the organ or of the string quartet.
5. Any kind of printed matter, as advertising matter. *Colloq. or Cant.*

Syn. — LITERATURE, BELLES-LETTRES. LITERATURE is now used chiefly of writings distinguished by artistic form or emotional appeal; as, "*Literature* consists of all the books . . . where moral truth and human passion are touched with a certain largeness, sanity, and attraction of form" (*J. Morley*); "Such is the matter of imaginative or artistic *literature* — this transcript, not of mere fact, but of fact in its infinite variety, as modified by human preference in all its infinitely varied forms" (*W. Pater*). But the word is often applied to the whole body of writings on a particular subject, without regard to their literary excellence. BELLES-LETTRES emphasizes the purely æsthetic aspects of literature. See SCIENCE.

‖ **lit'e-ra'tus** (lĭt'ẽ-rā'tŭs), *n.; pl.* -TI (-tī). [L. *litteratus, literatus*] A man of letters; an erudite or learned person; — chiefly in *pl.*
Now we are to consider that our bright ideal of a *literatus* may chance to be maimed. *De Quincey.*

lith (lĭth), *n.* [AS. *lið.* Cf. LIMB.] *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A joint or limb; a member; — often in the phrase *lith and limb.* **b** A division or segment, as of an orange. **c** A ring around the base of a cow's horn. *Scot.*

-lith (-lĭth). [Cf. F. *-lithe.*] A suffix from Greek *λίθος, stone.* Cf. -LITE.

li-thæ'mi-a, li-the'mi-a (lĭ-thē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lithic* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* A condition in which uric (lithic) acid is present in the blood. — **li-thæ'mic, li-the'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

lith'an'ode (lĭth'ȧn'ōd), *n.* [*litho-* + *anode.*] Lead dioxide in porous, coherent masses, used in storage batteries.

lith'arge (lĭth'ärj), *n.* [ME. *litarge*, F. *litharge*, L. *lithargyrus*, Gr. *λιθάργυρος*, the scum or foam of silver; *λίθος* stone + *ἄργυρος* silver. Litharge is found in silver-bearing lead ore.] A yellowish red substance, obtained in hard or scaly crystalline masses by heating lead moderately, in presence of air or by calcining lead nitrate or carbonate. It is sold in the form of flakes or powder, and is used in making flint glass, in glazing earthenware, in preparing compounds of lead, in drying oils, etc. Chemically, litharge has the same composition as massicot, both being lead monoxide, PbO. The difference between the two is the result of the greater heat used in making litharge, which produces fusion of the oxide.

lithe (līth), *a.; obs.* LITH'ER (lĭth'ẽr); LITH'EST. [AS. *līðe* tender, mild, gentle; akin to G. *lind, gelind*, OHG. *lindi*, Icel. *linr*, L. *lentus* flexible, and AS. *lunnan* to yield.] **1.** Mild; calm; gentle; serene; hence, comfortable; agreeable. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. Capable of being easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber; as, the elephant's *lithe* proboscis; a *lithe* dancer.
Syn. — See FLEXIBLE.

li-theo'ta-sy (lĭ-thē'tȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. *ἔκτασις* extension.] *Surg.* Extraction of a calculus through the dilated neck of the bladder and urethra.

lithe'some (līth'sŭm), *a.* [See LITHE, *a.*; cf. LISSOM.] Pliant; limber; flexible; supple; nimble; lissom.

li'thi (lē'tē), *n.* [Araucanian *liti, litre.*] A poisonous Chilean anacardiaceous shrub (*Lithræa caustica*), the hard wood of which is used in cabinetwork.

lith'i-a (lĭth'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *λίθος* stone.] **1.** *Med.* Lithiasis.
2. *Chem.* The oxide of lithium, Li_2O, a white crystalline substance obtained by burning lithium in oxygen, by heating lithium nitrate, etc. Salts of lithium were formerly regarded as binary compounds of lithia with an acid oxide; hence the phrases *carbonate of lithia, lithia water*, etc.

li-thi'a-sis (lĭ-thī'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *λιθίασις*, fr. *λίθος* stone.] *Med.* The formation of stony concretions, or calculi, in any part of the body, esp. in the bladder and urinary passages or in the Meibomian glands.

lithia water. A mineral water characterized by the presence of lithium salts, esp. the carbonate and bicarbonate.

lith'ic, *a.* [Gr. *λιθικός* of or belonging to stones, fr. *λίθος* stone.] **1.** Of or pert. to stone; as, *lithic* architecture.
2. *Med.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, the formation of uric-acid concretions (stone) in the bladder or other parts of the body; as, *lithic* diathesis.
lithic acid, *Med. Chem.*, uric acid.

lith'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* LITH'I-FIED (-fīd); LITH'I-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [*litho-* + *-fy.*] *Geol.* To consolidate (sediments, etc.) into stone. — **lith'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

lith'i-oph'i-lite (-ŏf'ĭ-līt), *n.* [*lithium* + Gr. *φίλος* friend.] *Min.* A pink, yellow, or brown orthorhombic mineral, commonly massive. It is a phosphate of lithium and manganese with a little iron, $Li(Mn,Fe)PO_4$. Cf. TRIPHYLITE.

lith'ite (lĭth'īt), *n.* [Gr. *λίθος* stone.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A calcareous concretion, esp. one of those in a tentaculocyst or lithocyst.

lith'i-um (lĭth'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *λίθος* stone; — from its having been discovered in a mineral.] *Chem.* A soft, silver-white metallic element of the alkali group, the lightest metal known (sp. gr., 0.59). Symbol, *Li;* at. wt., 7.00. It occurs (always in combination) in several minerals, as amblygonite, petalite, spodumene, and lepidolite, and otherwise widely disseminated, though in small quantities, as in many mineral waters and in plant ashes. Metallic lithium is obtained by electrolyzing the fused chloride. It oxidizes readily in air. Melting point, 186° C. (367° F.). Chemically, lithium resembles sodium. Its salts color flame red. Certain of its salts are used in medicine as a solvent for uric acid.

lith'o- (lĭth'ŏ-). A combining form from Greek *λιθος, stone.*

lith'o-chro'my (-krō'mĭ), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. *χρῶμα* color + 1st *-y.*] **1.** The art of painting on stone.
2. = CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY.

lith'o-cyst (-sĭst), *n.* [*litho-* + *-cyst.*] *Zoöl.* **1.** A sac containing small calcareous concretions (*lithites*), found in many medusæ and other invertebrates and supposed to be an auditory organ.
2. *Bot.* A cell which includes a cystolith. *Rare.*

Li-thod'o-mus (lĭ-thŏd'ŏ-mŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *λιθοδόμος* a mason; *λίθος* stone + *δέμειν* to build.] *Zoöl.* A genus of elongated bivalve shells, allied to the true mussels (genus *Mytilus*), and remarkable for their ability to bore holes for shelter in solid limestone, shells, etc.

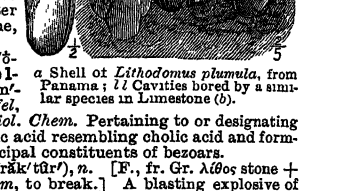

a Shell of *Lithodomus plumula*, from Panama; *1 1* Cavities bored by a similar species in Limestone (*b*).

lith'o-fel'lic (lĭth'ŏ-fĕl'ĭk), **lith'o-fel-lin'ic** (lĭth'ŏ-fĕ-lĭn'-ĭk), *a.* [*litho-* + L. *fel, fellis*, gall.] *Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline organic acid resembling cholic acid and forming one of the principal constituents of bezoars.

lith'o-frac'teur' (-frăk'tûr'), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *λίθος* stone + L. *frangere, fractum*, to break.] A blasting explosive of the dynamite class, consisting of nitroglycerin absorbed in a mixture of kieselguhr, barium nitrate, sulphur, etc.

li-thog'e-nous (lĭ-thŏj'ẽ-nŭs), *a.* [*litho-* + *-genous.*] Stone-producing, as polyps which form corals.

lith'o-graph (lĭth'ŏ-grăf), *v. t.;* LITH'O-GRAPHED (-grăft); LITH'O-GRAPH'ING. [*litho-* + *-graph.*] **1.** To produce, copy, or portray by lithography; as, to *lithograph* a painting; a *lithographed* facsimile.
2. To inscribe, or record by inscribing, on stone. *Rare.*

lith'o-graph, *v. i.* To practice lithography.

lith'o-graph, *n.* A print made by lithography.

li-thog'ra-pher (lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* **1.** A writer about stones. *Obs.*
2. One who lithographs; one engaged in lithography.

lith'o-graph'ic (lĭth'ŏ-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* [Cf. F. *lithographique.*]
lith'o-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Of or pertaining to lithography; made by lithography; as, the *lithographic* art, a *lithographic* picture. — **lith'o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
lithographic limestone *or* **stone.** See LITHOGRAPHY.

li-thog'ra-phy (lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*litho-* + *-graphy:* cf. F. *lithographie.*] **1.** A treatise on stones or rocks. *Obs.*

‖ **lit' de re-pos'** (lē dẽ rẽ-pō'). [F., bed of repose.] = CHAISE LONGUE.

lite. † DELIGHT; ELITE, *n.*; LEER, list; LIGHT, slight.

lits (*dial.* lĭt), *n.* Delay; wait. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *hlíta* to rely on.] To wait; delay; expect; trust; rely or count (on). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

litel. † LITTLE.

litelwhat. † LITILLWHAT.

‖ **li'tem li'te re-sol've-re.** [L.] To settle dispute by dispute; to remove one difficulty by creating another. Adapted from *Horace* (*Satires*, II. iii. 103).

‖ **li'te pen-den'te.** [L.] Pending the suit. [*Obs.*]

lit'er-al, *n.* **1.** Literal meaning.
2. *Print.* A literal error.

lit'er-al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lit'er-a'ri-an (lĭt'ẽr-ā'rĭ-ȧn; 115), *n.* A person devoted to literary pursuits. *Rare.*

lit'er-a-ri-ly, *adv.* of LITERARY.

lit'er-a-ri-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lit'er-a-ry-ism (lĭt'ẽr-ȧ-rĭ-ĭz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

lit'er-at'ed, *a.* Literate. *Obs.*

lit'er-a'tion (lĭt'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *littera, litera*, letter.] Representation by letters.

lit'er-a-tist (lĭt'ẽr-ȧ-tĭst), *n.* A writer; an author. *Rare.*

lit'er-a'to (-ā'tō), *n.* [It. *litterato.*] A literatus. *Rare.*

lit'er-a-tured, *a.* Well read. *Obs.*

litere. † LITTER.

lit'er-ose (lĭt'ẽr-ōs), *a.* [L. *litterosus.*] Markedly literary. *R.*

—**lit'er-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. R.*

lites. † LIGHTS.

litestere. † LITSTER. [*Obs.*]

lith, *n.* [AS. *hlíþ.*] A slope.

lith, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *liðr.*] A band of men; also, succor; help. *Obs.*

lith, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *lýðr.*] People; subjects. *Obs.*

lith. † LIGHT, LITHE.

lith, lithe. † LIETH, 3d pers. sing. pres. of LIE, to recline.

Lith., *or* **lith.** *Abbr.* Lithographic; lithographic; lithography; Lithuanian.

lith'a-gogue (lĭth'ȧ-gŏg), *a.* [*litho-* + *-agogue.*] *Med.* Having the power to remove calculi. — *n.* A medicine having, or supposed to have, this power.

li-than'thrax (lĭ-thăn'thrăks), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. *ἄνθραξ* coal.] Mineral coal; — opposed to *xylanthrax*, or charcoal. *Obs.*

lith'ar-gy-rum (lĭth'ẽr-jĭ'rŭm), *n.* [NL. See LITHARGE.] *Old Chem.* Litharge.

lith'ate (lĭth'āt), *n.* [*lithic* + *-ate.*] *Med. Chem.* A urate. — **li-that'ic** (lĭ-thăt'ĭk), *a.*

lithe. Var. of LITH. [go. *Obs.*]

lithe, *v. i.* [AS. *līðan.*] To pass; **lithe,** *n.* [From LITHE, *a.*] Calm (weather); a lull. *Obs.*

lithe (līth), *v. t.* [AS. *līðian.* See LITHE, *a.*] **1.** To make lithe; to relieve; smooth; soften; palliate. *Obs.*
2. To thicken, as broth. *Obs. or Dial. Brit.*

lithe (līth), *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *hlýða.* See LISTEN.] To listen; hearken. *Archaic or Dial.*

lithe (līth), *n. & v. t.* Shelter; a sheltered place. *Scot.*

li-thec'to-my (lĭ-thĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*litho-* + *-ectomy.*] Lithotomy.

lithe'ly, *adv.* of LITHE. See -LY.

li-the'mi-a, li-thæ'mic. Vars. of LITHÆMIA, LITHÆMIC.

lithe'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lith'er (lĭth'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *lȳðre* bad, wicked.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Bad; wicked; false; worthless. *Obs.*
2. Slothful; lazy.
3. Supple; flexible; agile.
— **lith'er-ly,** *adv. Obs.* — **lith'er-ness,** *n. Obs.*

lith'er, *n. & v. t. & i.* [AS. *liðere*, n.] Sling. *Obs.*

lith'er-ly, *a.* Crafty; cunning; mischievous; wicked; treacherous; lazy. *Obs.*

lithe'some-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lithia emerald. *Min.* = HIDDENITE.

lithia mica. *Min.* = LEPIDOLITE.

lith'i-as'tic (lĭth'ĭ-ăs'tĭk), *n.* Affected with lithiasis. *Rare.*

lith'i-ate. † LITHATE.

lith'i-ate (lĭth'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To combine with "lithic," or uric, acid. *Obs.* **b** To combine or impregnate with lithia.

lith'i-on, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *λίθειον*, neut. of *λιθειος* of stone; — because discovered in the mineral kingdom.] Lithia. *Obs.*

lith'less (lĭth'lĕs), *a.* Cheerless; comfortless. *Scot.*

lith'o (lĭth'ō), *n. & a.* Short for LITHOGRAPH, LITHOGRAPHIC.

lith'o-bil'ic (-bĭl'ĭk; -bīl'ĭk), *a.* [*litho-* + *bile.*] Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid said to occur with lithofellic acid in Oriental bezoar.

li-tho'bi-us (lĭ-thō'bĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL.; *litho-* + Gr. *βίος* life.] *Zoöl.* A genus of chilopod myriapods having the body composed of nine long and six short segments, each of which, excepting the last, bears a pair of legs. There are many species, usually brown in color, which mostly live under stones or logs. It is the type of a family, **Lithobiidæ** (lĭth'ŏ-bī'ĭ-dē). — **lith'o-bi-oid** (lĭth'ŏ-bī'oid), *a.*

lith'o-carp (lĭth'ŏ-kärp), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] *Paleobot.* A carpolite. *Obs.*

lith'o-ce-no'sis (-sē-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *litho-* + Gr. *κένωσις* an emptying.] *Surg.* The removal from the bladder of small pieces of calculi after lithotrity.

lith'o-chro-mat'ics (-krō-măt'ĭks), **lith'o-chro'mics** (-krō'mĭks), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. *χρῶμα* color.] = CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY. — **lith'o-chro-mat'ic, lith'o-chro'mic,** *a.*

lith'o-c h r o'ma-to-g r a p h'i c, -tog'ra-phy. [*litho-* + *chromato-* + *-graphic, -graphy.*] = CHROMOLITHOGRAPHIC, etc.

lith'o-clast (lĭth'ŏ-klăst), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. *κλᾶν* to break.] A stone breaker; a lithotrite.

lith'o-clas'ty (-klăs'tĭ), *n.* = LITHOTRITY. — **lith'o-clas'tic,** *a.*

lith'o-clys'mi-a (-klĭz'mĭ-ȧ), **lith'o-clys'my** (-mĭ), *n.* [NL. *lithoclysmia; litho-* + Gr. *κλυσμα* a clyster.] = LITHOLYSIS.

lith'o-den'dron, *n.* [Gr. *λιθόδενδρον*; *λίθος* stone + *δενδρον* tree.] Coral *Obs.*

Li-thod'es (lĭ-thŏd'ēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *λιθώδης* like stone.] *Zoöl.* A genus of anomuran crabs having the body globular and spiny and the fifth pair of legs reduced in size and folded in the gill chambers. They live in cold water toward the poles or in the deep sea. It is the type of a family, **Li-thodi'dæ** (lĭ-thŏd'ĭ-dē).

lith'o-des'ma (lĭth'ŏ-dĕs'mȧ), *n.* [NL.; *litho-* + Gr. *δέσμα* bond.] *Zoöl.* A small shelly plate connected with the resilium in many bivalve shells.

lith'o-di-al'y-sis. *n.* [NL.; *litho-* + *dialysis.*] a Litholysis. **b** Lithotrity. — **lith'o-di'a-lyt'ic,** *a.*

li-thod'o-mous (lĭ-thŏd'ŏ-mŭs). *a. Zoöl.* Burrowing in rock.

lith'o-frac'tor, *n.* [*litho-* + L. *fractor* a breaker.] A lithotrite.

lith'o-gen'e-sis (lĭth'ŏ-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), **lith'o-gen'e-sy** (-sĭ) *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. *γένεσις* origin, generation; cf. F. *lithogénésie.* See GENESIS.] a The science of the formation of rocks. = PETROGENESIS. **b** *Med.* The formation of calculi. — **lith'o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

lith'o-glyph (lĭth'ŏ-glĭf), *n.* [Gr. *λιθογλυφίς*; *λίθος* stone + *γλύφειν* to engrave.] An engraving on stone, esp. on a gem; an engraved stone. — **li-thog'ly-pher** (lĭ-thŏg'lĭ-fẽr), *n.* — **lith'o-glyph'ic** (-glĭf'ĭk), *a. & n.*

lith'o-glyp'tic (-glĭp'tĭk), *a.* Lithoglyphic.

lith'o-glyp'tics (-glĭp'tĭks), *n.* Gem engraving.

lith'o-graf, li-thog'ra-fer, lith'o-graft, li-thog'ra-fy. Lithograph, -pher, etc. *Ref. Sp.*

li-thog'ra-phize (lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fīz), *v. t.* = LITHOGRAPH.

lith'o-gra-vure' (lĭth'ŏ-grȧ-vūr'; -grȧ'vûr), *n.* [*litho-* + *gravure.*] A process of photo-engraving on stone.

2. The art or process of putting writing or designs on stone with a greasy material, and of producing printed impressions therefrom ; also, any process based on the same principle, using zinc, aluminium, or some other substance instead of stone. Lithography was invented by Senefelder about 1796. The process depends, in the main, upon the antipathy between grease and water, which prevents a printing ink containing oil from adhering to wetted parts of the stone not covered by the design. The stone used is a compact, fine-grained limestone of yellowish or grayish color, the best variety of which is found at Solenhofen, Bavaria, in the Jurassic system. The greasy material for making the design is called **lithographic ink** or **lithographic crayon** or **chalk**, according to its consistency ; it contains tallow, wax, soap, etc., with coloring matter. The design may be drawn directly on the stone, or may be transferred to the stone from paper. The completed design is "etched" by treatment with dilute acid and gum water, which renders the fatty matter more nearly insoluble and enables the blank portions to retain moisture. The stone is then, after washing, ready for the printing process. Owing to the cost of good lithographic stone, the use of substitutes is increasing. See CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY, PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY, ALUMINOGRAPHY, ZINCOGRAPHY.

lith'oid (lĭth'oid) } *a.* [*litho-* + *-oid* : cf. Gr. λιθοειδής.] Like a stone; having a stony structure.
li-thol'dal (lĭ-thoi'dăl) }

li-thol'o-gy (lĭ-thŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*litho-* + *-logy:* cf. F. *lithologie.*] **1.** The science of rocks. See PETROLOGY. *Obsolete.* **2.** *Med.* A treatise on calculi.
— **lith'o-log'ic** (lĭth'ŏ-lŏj'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **lith'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **li-thol'o-gist** (lĭ-thŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

li-thol'y-sis (lĭ-thŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *litho-* + *-lysis.*] *Med.* Solution of a calculus in the bladder by the use of injections or drugs. — **lith'o-lyt'ic** (lĭth'ŏ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

lith'o-marge (lĭth'ŏ-märj), *n.* [*litho-* + L. *marga* marl.] *Min.* A smooth, compact variety of common kaolin.

lith'on-trip'tic (-ŏn-trĭp'tĭk), *a.* [For *lithontryptic*, confused with Gr. τρίβειν to rub, grind.] *Med.* Having the quality of, or used for, dissolving or destroying stone in the bladder or kidneys. — *n.* A lithontriptic remedy or agent, as distilled water.

lith'o-phane (lĭth'ŏ-făn), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. φαίνειν to show, reveal.] Porcelain impressed with figures which are made distinct by transmitted light, as in a lamp shade. — **lith'o-phan'ic** (-făn'ĭk), *a.* — **li-thoph'a-ny** (lĭ-thŏf'ă-nĭ), *n.*

lith'o-phy'sa (lĭth'ŏ-fī'să) } *n.* [NL. *lithophysa* ; *litho-* + **lith'o-physe** (lĭth'ŏ-fīs) } Gr. φῦσα a flatus, air bubble.] *Petrog.* A spherulitic cavity, often with concentric chambers, observed in some rhyolitic lavas. It is supposed to be produced by expanding gas. — **lith'o-phy'sal** (-fī'săl), *a.*

lith'o-phyte (lĭth'ŏ-fīt), *n.* [*litho-* + *-phyte.*] **1.** A plant or plantlike organism having a hard stony structure or skeleton, as coralline algæ, corals, etc. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Phytogeog.* A plant which grows on the surface of rocks, as a lichen ; — opposed to *chasmophyte.*
— **lith'o-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **lith'o-phy'tous** (-fī'tŭs), *a.*

lith'o-pone (-pōn), *n.* A mixture of zinc sulphide and barium sulphate, prepared by precipitation and used extensively as a white pigment. It is also used in the manufacture of linoleum, rubber tires, etc.

lith'o-scope (-skōp), *n.* [*litho-* + *-scope.*] *Med.* An instrument for examining calculi in the bladder.

Lith'o-si'i-dæ (-sĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Lithosia*, the typical genus, fr. Gr. λίθος a stone.] *Zoöl.* A large family of moths closely allied to the Arctiidæ, and by some made a subfamily, called **Lith'o-si-i'næ** (-sĭ-ĭ'nē), of that group. They are rather slender, with long fore wings ; the larvæ of many feed on lichens. The footmen moths are examples.
— **li-tho'si-an** (lĭ-thō'sĭ-ăn), **li-tho'si-id** (-ĭd), *a. & n.*

Lith'o-sper'mum (-spûr'mŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιθόσπερμον gromwell ; λίθος stone + σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* A large genus of North American and African boraginaceous plants having regular tubular corollas and smooth nutlets. The flowers are of various colors, and are either solitary or borne in bracted racemes. A red pigment is obtained from the roots of certain species. See PUCCOON.

lith'o-sphere (lĭth'ŏ-sfēr), *n.* [*litho-* + *sphere.*] The solid part of the earth ; — distinguished from *hydrosphere* and *atmosphere.*

lith'o-tint (-tĭnt), *n.* [*litho-* + *tint.*] A kind of lithography, no longer in use, by which the effect of a tinted drawing is produced, as if made with India ink ; also, a picture produced by this process.

Mth'o-tom'ic (-tŏm'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. λιθοτομικός stone-cut-
lith'o-tom'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ting.] Pertaining to, or performed by, lithotomy.

li-thot'o-mist (lĭ-thŏt'ŏ-mĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *lithotomiste.*] One who performs the operation of cutting for stone in the bladder, or one who is skilled in the operation.

li-thot'o-mize (-mīz), *v. i.* ; -MIZED (-mīzd) ; -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). *Surg.* To perform the operation of lithotomy on.

li-thot'o-my (lĭ-thŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [L. *lithotomia*, Gr. λιθοτομία.] *Surg.* The operation or art of cutting for stone in the bladder.

lith'o-trite (lĭth'ŏ-trīt), **lith'o-tri'tor** (-trĭ'tŏr), *n.* [See LITHOTRITY.] An instrument for performing lithotrity.

li-thot'ri-ty (lĭ-thŏt'rĭ-tĭ ; 277), *n.* [*litho-* + L. *terere, tritum*, to rub, grind. Cf. LITHONTRIPTIC.] *Surg.* The operation of breaking a stone in the bladder into small pieces capable of being voided. — **lith'o-trit'ic** (lĭth'ŏ-trĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **li-thot'ri-tist** (lĭ-thŏt'rĭ-tĭst), *n.*

lith'o-type (lĭth'ŏ-tīp), *n.* [*litho-* + *-type.*] **1.** A stereotype plate made of a composition of shellac, fine sand, tar, and linseed oil ; also, that which is printed from it.
2. An etched stone surface for printing, having the design in relief ; also, the process of printing from such a surface, or that which is printed from it.
3. A machine, with a keyboard like that of a typewriter, for making a lithographic transfer sheet. It produces a perforated strip of paper which controls the printing.
— **lith'o-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.* — **lith'o-typ'y** (lĭth'ŏ-tīp'ĭ ; lĭ-thŏt'ĭ-pĭ), *n.*

lith'o-type (lĭth'ŏ-tīp), *v. t.* ; LITH'O-TYPED (-tīpt) ; LITH'O-TYP'ING (-tīp'ĭng). To prepare for printing by lithotype.

lith'ous (lĭth'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. λίθος a stone.] *Med.* Having the nature or composition of a calculus.

Lith'u-a'ni-an (lĭth'ū-ā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lithuania or the Lithuanians or their language.

Lith'u-a'ni-an, *n.* **1.** A native, or one of the people, of Lithuania. The Lithuanians approach more nearly the Teutonic than the Slavic racial type, being tall, dolichocephalic, and for the most part blond. In religion they are mainly Roman Catholics.
2. The language of the Lithuanians, one of the most archaic and highly inflected of the Indo-European languages.

lith'u-re'sis (lĭth'ū-rē'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *litho-* + *uresis.*] *Med.* The passing of gravel in the urine.

li-thu'ri-a (lĭ-thū'rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. ; *litho-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* Excess of uric acid, or of its salts, in the urine.

lith'y (lĭth'ĭ ; lī'thĭ ; 277), *a.* [Cf. ME. *lethy*, and E. *lithe.*] Easily bent ; pliable.

lit'i-ga-ble (lĭt'ĭ-gă-b'l), *a.* Such as can be litigated.

lit'i-gant (-gănt), *a.* [L. *litigans, -antis*, p. pr. of *litigare :* cf. F. *litigant.* See LITIGATE.] Disposed to litigate ; contending in law ; engaged in a lawsuit ; as, the parties *litigant.* — *n.* One engaged in a lawsuit.

lit'i-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* ; LIT'I-GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd) ; LIT'I-GAT'ING (-gāt'ĭng). [L. *litigatus*, p. p. of *litigare ; lis, litis*, dispute, lawsuit.] To make the subject of a lawsuit ; to contest in law ; to prosecute or defend by pleadings, evidence, and debate in a court ; as, to *litigate* a cause. Also fig.

Whether it was composed as early as 180, or as late as the middle of the 3d century, is still a *litigated* point. *G. P. Fisher.*

litigated motion, a motion of which the opposing party is entitled to notice to give him an opportunity to be heard against it ; — opposed to *ex parte.*

lit'i-gate, *v. i.* To carry on a legal contest by judicial process.

lit'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *litigatio*, fr. *litigare* to dispute, litigate.] Act or process of litigating ; a suit at law ; a judicial contest ; also, fig., dispute ; discussion.

lit'i-ga-to-ry (lĭt'ĭ-gă-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, litigation.

li-ti'gi-os'i-ty (lĭ-tĭj'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being litigious. *Chiefly Civil Law.*

li-ti'gious (lĭ-tĭj'ŭs), *a.* [L. *litigiosus*, fr. *litigium* dispute, quarrel, fr. *litigare :* cf. F. *litigieux.* See LITIGATE.] **1.** Inclined to judicial contest ; given to the practice of contending in law ; quarrelsome ; contentious ; fond of litigation.

Soldiers find wars, and lawyers find out still
Litigious men, who quarrels move. *Donne.*

2. Subject to contention ; disputable ; controvertible. *Obs.*
3. Subject to, or involved in, dispute at law ; involved, or liable to be involved, in a lawsuit. In the Civil law said esp. of property involved in litigation, and therefore not alienable. Cf. LITISCONTESTATION.
4. Of or pertaining to litigation.
Syn. — See BELLIGERENT.

li'tis-con-test' (lī'tĭs-kŏn-tĕst'), *v. t.* [See LITISCONTESTATION.] *Scots Law.* To bring to litiscontestation.

li'tis-con'tes-ta'tion (-kŏn'tĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Usually, as used of Roman law, in the Latin form, **li'tis con'tes-ta'ti-o** (lī'tĭs kŏn'tĕs-tā'shĭ-ō). [L. *litis contestatio.* See LITIGATE ; CONTEST.] *Roman & Civil Law.* The act or the stage of proceedings by or at which an action is legally begun. At Roman law, under the formulary procedure, the litis contestatio was the last act in jure, i. e., before the cause was sent to the judex by the prætor ; later, under the extraordinary procedure, it was fixed at some point in, or prior to, the course of the pleadings. Its effect was, in part, to prevent the bringing of another action for the same cause, and to merge the rights of the parties in a new obligation of the parties to abide the result of the action. In *Scots Law* litiscontestation was formerly not effected until an act had been extracted admitting the libel or defenses to proof, but it is now brought about by lodging defenses. — **li'tis-con'tes-ta'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

lit'mus (lĭt'mŭs), *n.* [D. *lakmoes ; lak* lacquer + *moes* a thick preparation of fruit, pap, prob. akin to E. *meat.* See LAC a resinous substance.] *Chem.* A dyestuff obtained from certain lichens (*Roccella tinctoria, Lecanora tartarea*, etc.) by exposure to the air in presence of ammonia, potassium carbonate, etc. It appears in commerce as a blue amorphous lumpy mass containing chalk or gypsum. Its essential coloring matter is a red organic acid, forming blue salts, and related to orcein. It is turned red by acids and restored to its blue color by alkalies.

litmus paper. *Chem.* Unsized paper saturated with litmus, — used in testing for acids or alkalies.

li'to-tes (lī'tō-tēz ; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιτότης, from λιτός plain, simple.] *Rhet.* A diminution or softening of expression to avoid censure or increase the effect by moderation shown in understatement ; the expression of a strong affirmative merely by the negative of its opposite ; as, "a citizen of no mean city," that is, of an illustrious city.

lit'ter (lĭt'ẽr), *n.* [F. *litière*, LL. *lectaria*, fr. L. *lectus* bed. See LIE to be prostrated ; cf. COVERLET.] **1.** A bed. *Obs.*
2. A couch with shafts, usually covered and provided with curtains, used for carrying passengers. The use of litters, esp. as a conveyance for persons of note, prevailed in Europe until recent times.
3. A bed or stretcher so arranged with poles at the sides that a person, esp. a sick or wounded person, may be easily carried in or on it, either by men or beasts of burden.

There is a *litter* ready ; lay him in't. *Shak.*

4. Straw, hay, etc ; used as bedding, formerly for man or beast, but now only for animals, or for other uses, as for a thatch, or a covering for plants ; also, something like such bedding ; as, the *litter* of leaves on the ground.

To crouch in *litter* of your stable planks. *Shak.*

5. Specif., *Forestry*, the upper, only slightly decomposed portion of the forest floor, under which lies the humus.
6. Things lying scattered about in a manner indicating slovenliness ; scattered rubbish.
7. Disorder or untidiness resulting from rubbish, or from things lying about ; as, a room in a state of *litter.*
8. The young brought forth at one time by a sow or other multiparous animal, taken collectively. Also fig.

Reflect upon that numerous *litter* of strange, senseless opinions that crawl about the world. *South.*

9. Act of giving birth to a litter. *Obs.*

lit'ter (lĭt'ẽr), *v. t.* ; LIT'TERED (-ẽrd) ; LIT'TER-ING. **1.** To supply with litter, as cattle ; to cover with litter, as the floor of a stall. "Well *littered* was the floor." *Dryden.*
2. To put into a confused or disordered condition ; to strew with scattered articles ; as, to *litter* a room.

The room with volumes *littered* round. *Swift.*

3. To give birth to ; to bear a litter of ; — said, primarily, of brutes ; contemptuously, of human beings.

The son that she did *litter* here,
A freckled whelp hagborn. *Shak.*

lit'ter, *v. i.* **1.** To be supplied with litter as bedding ; to sleep or make one's bed in litter. *Rare.*
2. To produce a litter, or young.

A desert . . . where the she-wolf still *littered*. *Macaulay.*

‖ **lit'té'ra'teur'** (lē'tā'rà'tûr'), *n.* [F.] One who occupies himself with literature ; a literary man ; a literatus.

lit'ter-y (lĭt'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Covered or encumbered with litter ; consisting of or constituting litter.

lit'tle (lĭt'l), *a.* ; LIT'TLER (-lẽr) ; LIT'TLEST : both chiefly dial. or familiar, comparison being regularly made by LESS or LESSER, LEAST, except in some special applications. [ME. *litel, lutel*, AS. *lȳtel ;* akin to AS. *lȳt, luttil*, D. *luttel*, LG. *lütt*, OHG. *luzzil*, MHG. *lützel ;* and perh. to AS. *lytig* deceitful, *lot* deceit, Goth. *liuts* deceitful, *lutôn* to deceive, and E. *lout* to bend, bow ; but not to Icel. *lítill* little, Sw. *liten*, Dan. *liden, lille*, Goth. *leitils*, which have a different root vowel.] **1.** Small in size or extent ; diminutive ; — the opposite of *big, large*, or *great ;* as, a *little* body ; a *little* animal ; a *little* hill ; a *little* distance ; a *little* child.

He sought to see Jesus who he was ; and could not for the press, because he was *little* of stature. *Luke* XIX. 3.

2. Short in duration ; brief ; as, a *little* sleep ; a *little* time.
3. Small in quantity, amount, or degree ; not much ; as, a *little* food ; a *little* air or water ; *little* hope.
4. Small in dignity, power, importance, or scope ; not great ; as, the *little* farmers, those farming on a small scale ; — now less commonly applied to persons.

When thou wast *little* in thine own sight. 1 *Sam.* XV. 17

5. Small in force or efficiency ; not strong ; weak ; slight ; inconsiderable ; as, *little* attention, effort, or care.
6. Specif. : **a** Small in a way that excites amusement, sarcasm, etc. ; as, I know his *little* scheme and her *little* ways. **b** Small in extent of views or sympathies ; narrow ; shallow ; mean ; illiberal ; as, men of *little* natures.
7. = FEW. *Obs.*
Syn. — See SMALL.

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lith'o-labe (lĭth'ŏ-lāb), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν, to seize.] An instrument formerly used in lithotrity.
lith'o-la-pax'y (lĭth'ŏ-lă-păk'sĭ ; lĭ-thŏl'ă-), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. λάπαξις evacuation.] *Surg.* The operation of rapid lithotrity with immediate removal of the fragments of calculus.
li-thol'a-try (lĭ-thŏl'ă-trĭ), *n.* [*litho-* + *-latry.*] Worship of stones.—**li-thol'a-trous** (-trŭs), *a.*
li-tho'le-in (lĭ-thō'lē-ĭn), *n.* [*litho-* + 2d *-ol.*] An oily liquid derived from petroleum, used as an antiseptic in skin diseases.
lith'o-lyte, *n.* [*litho-* + *-lyte.*] *Med.* An instrument for conveying solvents of calculi into the bladder.
lith'o-man'cy (lĭth'ŏ-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*litho-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by means of stones, as by meteorites.
lith'o-ne-phri'tis, *n.* [NL. ; *litho-* + *nephritis.*] *Med.* Calculous nephritis.
lith'o-ne-phrot'o-my, *n.* [*litho-* + *nephrotomy.*] *Surg.* Operation of removing a renal calculus by incision into the kidney.
lith'on-thrip'tic, **-thryp'tic** (lĭth'ŏn-thrĭp'tĭk), *a. & n.* [*litho-* + Gr. θρύπτειν to crush : cf. F. *lithontriptique.* Cf. LITHONTRIPTIC.] = LITHONTRIPTIC.
lith'on-tri'bon, *n.* [NL., prob. fr Gr. λίθον τρίβον that which rubs down stone.] A lithontriptic. *Obs.* [triptic. *Obs. or R.*
lith'on-trip'ti-cal, *a.* Lithontriptic. *Obs.* [RITISR.]
lith'on-trip'tor, *n.* = LITHOTRITE. *Surg.* = LITHOTRITE.
lith'o-pæ'di-on, -pe'di-on (lĭth'ŏ-pē'dĭ-ŏn), **-pæ'di-um, -pe'di-um** (-dĭm), *n.* [NL. ; *litho-* + Gr. παιδίον, dim. of παῖς, παιδός, child.] *Med.* A fetus calcified in the body of the mother.
lith'o-pha'gous (lĭ-thŏf'ă-gŭs), *a.* [*litho-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] a Swallowing stones or gravel, as many birds. b Burrowing in rock, as some mollusks.
Li-thoph'a-gus, *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* Syn. of LITHODOMUS.
li-thoph'i-lous (lĭ-thŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [*litho-* + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Growing in stony places.
lith'o-phone (lĭ'thŏ-fōn), *n.* [*litho-* + *-phone.*] *Med.* An instrument for detecting calculi by the sound when struck.
lith'o-phos'phor, *n.* [*litho-* + *phosphor.*] A stone that becomes phosphorescent by heat. *Obs. or R.* — **lith'o-phos-phor'ic** (-fŏs-fôr'ĭk), *a. Obs. or R.*
lith'o-pho-tog'ra-phy, *n.* [*litho-* + *photography.*] = PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY.
lith'o-phthi'sis (lĭth'ŏ-thĭ'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *litho-* + *phthisis.*] *Med.* Phthisis accompanied by formation of calcareous concretions in the lungs or bronchial tubes.
lith'o-phyl, lith'o-phyll (lĭth'ŏ-fĭl), *n* [*litho-* + Gr. φύλλον a leaf.] A fossil leaf or impression of a leaf.
lith'o-sperm, *n.* A plant of the genus *Lithospermum.*
lith'o-sper'mon (lĭth'ŏ-spûr'mŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λιθόσπερμον.] The gromwell.
lith'o-sper'mous (-mŭs), *a.* [See LITHOSPERMUM.] *Bot.* Having hard stonelike seeds or fruits. *R.*
Lith'o-stro'tos (lĭth'ŏ-strŏ'tŏs). *D. Bib.*
lith'o-tome (lĭth'ŏ-tōm), *n.* [Gr. λιθοτόμος cutting stones ; λίθος stone + τέμνειν to cut : cf. F. *lithotome.*] **1.** A stone so formed as to appear as if cut by art.
2. *Surg.* = CYSTOTOME a.
lith'o-tre'sis (-trē'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *litho-* + Gr. τρῆσις perforation.] Act of perforating a calculus.
lith'o-trip'sy (lĭth'ŏ-trĭp'sĭ), *n.* [*litho-* + Gr. τρίβειν to rub, grind.] *Surg.* = LITHOTRITY.
lith'o-trip'tic (-trĭp'tĭk), *a. & n.* = LITHONTRIPTIC.
lith'o-trip'tist (lĭth'ŏ-trĭp'tĭst), *n.* = LITHOTRITIST
lith'o-trip'ton (-trĭp'tŏn), *n.* [NL.] A lithontriptic. *Obs.*
lith'o-trip'tor (-tŏr), *n. Surg.* = LITHOTRITE.
li-thox'yl, li-thox'yle (lĭ-thŏk'sĭl), **li-thox'y-lite** (lĭ-thŏk'sĭ-līt), *n* [*litho-* + Gr. ξύλον wood.] Petrified wood.
lithsman (lĭths'măn), *n.* [AS. *liðsmann*, of Scand. origin ; cf. Icel. *liðsmaðr*, prop., man of the host.] A sailor in the navy under the Danish kings of England. *Obs. E. D.*
Lith'u-an'ic (lĭth'ū-ăn'ĭk). = LITHUANIAN.
Lit. Hum. *Abbr.* Litteræ humaniores (L., the humanities).
lith'wort' (lĭth'wûrt'), *n.* [AS. *liðwyrt.*] The dwarf elder of Europe. *Obs.*
lithy tree (lī'thĭ-ĭ ; lĭ'thĭ-ĭ). a The European wayfaring tree ; — so named from its tough and flexible stem b The lithi.
‖ **li'ti**, *n. pl* of LITUS.
li'ti-con'tes-ta'tion (lĭ'tĭ-). = LITISCONTESTATION. *Rare.*
lit'i-ga'tor (lĭt'ĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who litigates.
li-ti'gious-ly, *adv.* of LITIGIOUS.
li-ti'gious-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
litillwhat, *n.* Somewhat. *Obs.*
litilmele, *adv.* [See LITTLE ; -MEAL.] Little by little. *Obs.*
Li-ti'o-pa (lĭ-tī'ō-pă), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. λιτός plain, simple + ὀπή opening, hole.] *Zoöl.* A genus of small taxioglossate gastropods having a conical shell with a smooth aperture and a truncated columella. They live on sargassum weed, suspended by a long filament.
lit'l. Little. *Ref. Sp.* [LITTLE.]
litle. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LITTLE, *adv.* [AS. *lytlum*, prop., dat. pl. of *lȳtel* little.] Little by little. *Obs.*
litmus milk. *Bacteriol.* Milk colored with litmus.
Li'top-ter'na (lĭ'tŏp-tûr'nà), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. λιτός smooth + πτέρνα heel.] *Paleon.* The suborder of ungulates constituted by the genus *Macrauchenia* (which see).
lit-tram'e-ter (lĭt-trăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. λιτρα a silver coin, also a pound + *-meter.* See LITER.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.
li'tre (lē'trē). Var. of LITHI.
li'tre (lē'tẽr). Var. of LITER.
lit'ster (lĭt'stẽr), *n.* [*lit* to dye + *-ster.*] A dyer. *Obs. or Dial.*
litt. *Abbr.* Litteratur.
Litt. B. *Abbr.* Litterarum Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Letters).
Litt. D. *Abbr.* Litterarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Letters).
little. + LIT, LITE, little.
lit'ten, *v. i.* = FROM LITE little.] To become few. *Obs.*
lit'ten, *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *líta* to look.] To rely (on). *Obs.*
lit'ten (lĭt'ĕn), *n.* [AS. *lĭctūn.* See LICH body ; TOWN.] A churchyard or cemetery. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*
lit'ten, *a.* Lighted. *Rare.*
‖ **lit'te-ra ca-ni'na** (lĭ'tẽ-ră kā-nī'nà). [L.] = DOG'S LETTER.
‖ **lit'te-ræ clau'sæ** (lĭ'tẽ-rē klô'zē). [LL.] *Law.* Close writs.
‖ **lit'te-ræ di-vi'næ** (dĭ-vī'nē). [L.] The divine letters, or learning ; hence, divinity ; theology.
‖ **lit'te-ræ hu-ma'ni-o'res** (hū-mān'ĭ-ō'rēz ; 201). [L.] The humaner or politer letters, or learning. See HUMANITY, *n.*, 3.
lit'ter-al. + LITERAL, LITTORAL.
‖ **lit'te-ra scrip'ta ma'net.** [L.] The written letter remains.
‖ **lit'té'ra'trice'** (lē'tā'rà'trēs'), *n.* [F.] A literary woman. *Rare.*
littillaike, *n.* [Cf. Icel. suffix *-leikr, -leiki.*] Littleness. *Obs.*
Litt. L. *Abbr.* Litterarum Licentiatus (L., Licentiate in Letters).
litt'le, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *lȳtlian.*] To make, or to become, little ; to diminish ; belittle. *Obs.*

little auk, the rotche. — L. Bear. *Astron.* = URSA MINOR. — 1. bittern, any bittern of the genus *Ardetta*, esp. the European species. See BITTERN. — 1. blue heron. See HERON. — L. Book of the Covenant, *Bib.*, in the analysis of the Pentateuch, the section Exodus xxxiv. 11-26, regarded as containing a brief summary of the covenant. — 1. brain, *Anat.*, the cerebellum. — 1. cassino, *Card Playing*, in the game of cassino, the two of spades, which counts one. — 1. chief hare, the pika (*Ochotona princeps*) of the northern Rocky Mountains, Alaska, etc. See PIKA, *Illust.* — L. Christmas, Epiphany. *Dial.* — L. Church around the Corner, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration in New York City, on 29th street near Fifth Avenue; — so called from the remark of the rector of another church, who, refusing to read the burial service over the body of an actor, directed the friends to this church as "a little church around the corner where they did that sort of thing." — L. Comedy, Miss Catharine Horneck, afterward Mrs. Bunbury, the sister of the Jessamy Bride and a friend of Goldsmith. — L. Corporal, Napoleon; — so called by his soldiers after the battle of Lodi (1796), on account of his juvenile appearance and low stature. — L. Dipper. *Astron.* See DIPPER. — L. Domesday. See DOMESDAY. — L. Dorrit (dŏr'ĭt), Amy Dorrit, the heroine of the novel of this name by Dickens. She is the daughter of a prisoner for debt in the Marshalsea Prison, where she is born and brought up. She devotes herself unselfishly to the support and protection of her weak and selfish father. — L. Dutchmen. *Painting*, a group of masters of the second and lower ranks in Holland, the name signifying a certain inferiority as well as diminutiveness of their works. Gerard Dou, Adriaen van Ostade, Terburg, Jan Steen, are classed among the *Little Dutchmen*. Cf. LITTLE MASTERS. — L. Egypt, the imaginary country which the gypsy hordes that entered Europe in the 15th century, adopting the widespread mistaken belief as to their origin, invented as their home. They gave themselves out to be pilgrims to Rome on account of apostasy, and their chiefs posed as kings, dukes, counts, lords, etc., of this country. — L. Em'ly (ĕm'lĭ), the niece and adopted daughter of Mr. Peggotty in Dickens's "David Copperfield." She is betrothed to her cousin Ham, but seduced by Steerforth. — 1. end, *Mach.*, the end of a connecting rod containing the bearing for the crosshead pin. *W. C. Unwin.* — L. Englander, an Englishman opposed to territorial expansion of the British empire. See ANTI-IMPERIALISM. Hence, L. Eng'land-ism (lĭŋ'glŭn-dĭz'm). — L. Eva (ē'vă), in Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the little daughter of Mr. St. Clare, a wealthy gentleman of Louisiana. She is a pet of Uncle Tom, who rescues her from drowning, and her early death is a pathetic feature of the story. — 1. finger, the fourth and smallest finger of the hand. — L. Fox. *Astron.* = VULPECULA. — L. Genesis. = BOOK OF JUBILEES. See APOCRYPHA. — L. Gidding, Stephen A. Douglas (1813-61); — so nicknamed in allusion to his small size and great intellectual powers. — 1. glebe, the European dabchick. — 1. go. a A private illegal lottery. *Obs. or Hist.* b *Eng. Universities.* A public examination about the middle of the course, less strict and important than the final one; — called also *smalls*. Cf. GREAT GO. *Slang.* — 1. guillemot, the rotche. *Local, Eng.* — 1. gull, a European black-headed gull (*Larus minutus*), the smallest of the true gulls. It is about eleven inches long. — 1. habit, *East. Ch.*, the dress of ordinary monks who have passed through the novitiate. — L. Horse. *Astron.* = EQUULEUS. — 1. hours, *R. C. Ch.*, the offices of prime, tierce, sext, and nones. Vespers and complin are sometimes included. — 1. house fly, either of two small dipterous flies (*Homalomyia canicularis* or *H. brevis*) which are frequently found in houses. They breed in decaying vegetable matter and manure. — L. Hungary, Italy, etc., the Hungarian, Italian, etc., quarter in a city; — so called in various cities of the United States. *Colloq.* — L. John, a lieutenant of Robin Hood, of great strength and of great skill in archery. His surname is traditionally said to have been Nailor. — 1. king. a The European wren. b A kinglet. — L. Mac (măk), General George B. McClellan (1826-85), who was short in stature; — affectionately so called by his soldiers. — L. Magician, President Van Buren (1782-1862), — so called in allusion to his political sagacity and talents. — 1. magpie, the magpie lark. — 1. master, a subcontractor, as in tailoring, or a manufacturer working as a journeyman. *Eng.* — L. Masters, a group of German engravers of the 16th century distinguished for fine design and delicate execution of minute detail in plates of small size. Chief among them are Albrecht Altdorfer of Regensburg; the brothers Hans Sebald Beham and Barthel Beham, Georg Penez, and the engraver with the monogram I. B. of Nuremberg; and Heinrich Aldegrever of Soest in Lower Germany. — 1. men *or* people, fairies. — L. Nell, a child in Dickens's "The Old Curiosity Shop," distinguished for the purity of her character, though living amid scenes of selfishness, shame, and crime. She and her grandfather, who has lost everything by gambling, leave London and wander about, Little Nell at length dying in a country cottage. — 1. office, *R. C. Ch.*, an office recited in honor of the Virgin Mary. — 1. owl, a small owl of continental Europe (*Carine noctua*), which has been introduced into England. It is grayish brown marked with white above and streaked brown and white below. Related varieties occur in central Asia and northern Africa. — L. Parliament, Barebone's Parliament; — so called from the fewness of its members. — 1. peach, a disease of peaches in which the fruit is much dwarfed, and the leaves grow small and thin. — L. Phil, General Philip H. Sheridan (1831-88). — 1. piked whale = PIKED WHALE. — 1. pox, smallpox. *Obs.* — L. Red Rid'ing-hood (rĭd'ĭng-hŏod') [cf. F. *Le Petit Chaperon Rouge*, G. *Rothkäppchen*], in a well-known nursery tale, a child with a red cloak, who, sent to carry provisions to her sick grandmother, discloses her errand to a wolf she meets in the forest. After her arrival at her destination she is devoured by the wolf, who has run on ahead, eaten the grandmother, and taken her place in bed. In some accounts a hunter then comes in, rips open the wolf, and the child and her grandmother revive. — L. Rhod'y (rŏd'ĭ), Rhode Island, the smallest State of the United States; — popularly so called. — L. Russian. See RUSSIAN. — L. Sisters of the Poor, *R. C. Ch.*, an order of women who care for old men and women and infirm poor, for whom special houses are built. It was established at St. Servan, Brittany, France, in 1840, by the Abbé Le Pailleur. — 1. slam, *Bridge Whist*, the winning of 12 of the 13 tricks. It counts 20 points on the honor score. — 1. summer of St. Luke. See INDIAN SUMMER. — 1. tern, a very small tern (*Sterna minuta*) of parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. — 1. tunny. See TUNNY. — L. Vehicle. See HINAYANA. — 1. whaup, the whimbrel. — 1. world, a microcosm.

lit'tle (lĭt'l), *adv.* **1.** In a small quantity or degree; not much; slightly; somewhat; — not very commonly modifying adjectives of quality; as in, it is *little* desirable. **2.** For a little time; for a brief while. *Obs.* **3.** When preceding a verb: Not at all, — chiefly before *think, imagine, guess, know*, etc.

lit'tle (lĭt'l), *n.* **1.** That which is little; a small amount, time, distance, or the like; as, *little* to be said or done.

Much was in *little* writ. *Dryden.*

2. A small degree or scale; miniature. "His picture in *little*." *Shak.*

☞ The phrase *a little*, in many cases equivalent to a prepositional phrase, as *to a little degree, extent*, etc., is commonly used adverbially. Cf. 1st DEAL.

The painter flattered her *a little*. *Shak.*

by little and little, *or* l. by little, by degrees; piecemeal; gradually.

lit'tle-head' por'gy. A brilliantly colored porgy (*Calamus proridens*) of the West Indies and the Florida Keys.

lit'tle-mouth' por'gy. A porgy (*Calamus penna*) common from southern Florida to Brazil.

lit'tle-neck' clam. The young of the round clam, or quahog, when of a proper size to be eaten raw. The name is said to have been derived from Little Point, a locality on Long Island, but it is very generally supposed to refer to the siphon, or neck, which is small in comparison with that of the soft clam.

lit'to-ral (lĭt'ō-răl), *a.* [L. *littoralis, litoralis*, fr. *littus, litus*, the seashore: cf. F. *littoral*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a shore, esp. of the sea.

2. *Biol.* Inhabiting the seashore, esp. the littoral zone. Littoral race, a tall, dark, mesocephalic race, distinguished by J. Deniker, found on the Bay of Biscay and along the shores of the Mediterranean from the Tiber to beyond Gibraltar. — 1. zone, *Zoögeog.*, the marine area characterized by forms of life found only near the shore. It is the region of the greatest abundance of marine life.

lit'to-ral, *n.* [Cf. F. *littoral*.] A coastal region.

An extensive *littoral*, with numerous harbors. *Robert T. Hill.*

Lit'to-ri'na (lĭt'ō-rī'nă), *n.* [NL. See LITTORAL.] *Zoöl.* The genus of tænioglossate gastropods containing the true periwinkles. They have a short, thick, spiral shell, broad proboscis, slender tentacles, long radula, and horny operculum, and inhabit rocky shores, feeding on seaweed. The genus is type of a family, Lit'to-rin-ĭ-dæ (-rĭn'ĭ-dē) — lit'to-rī'noid (-rī'noid), *a.*

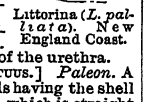

Littorina (*L. palliata*). New England Coast.

Lit'tre's glands (lē'tr'z). [After A. *Littre* (1658-1725), French physician.] *Anat.* Mucous glands in the submucous tissue of the urethra.

Lit'u-i'tes (lĭt'ū-ī'tēz), *n.* [NL. See LITUUS.] *Paleon.* A genus of Ordovician nautiloid cephalopods having the shell coiled in a flat spiral except the last part, which is straight and often much prolonged. It is the type of a family, **Lit'u-it'i-dæ** (-ĭt'ĭ-dē). — **lit'u-i-toid** (lĭt'ū-ĭ-toid), *a.*

li-tur'gic (lĭ-tûr'jĭk) } *a.* [Gr. λειτουργικός.] Pert. to, or
li-tur'gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl) } part. to public prayer and worship. — **li-tur'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

lit'ur-gi'cian (lĭt'ûr-jĭsh'ăn), *n.* A student of liturgics.

li-tur'gics (lĭ-tûr'jĭks), *n.* The science of worship; history, doctrine, and interpretation of liturgies.

li-tur'gi-ol'o-gy (-jĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*liturgy* + *-logy*.] The science of, or a treatise on, liturgies. — **li-tur'gi-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **li-tur'gi-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

lit'ur-gist (lĭt'ûr-jĭst), *n.* **a** One who favors or adheres strictly to a liturgy. **b** A student or compiler of liturgies. **c** One who leads in liturgical worship. — **lit'ur-gis'ti-cal** (-jĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.*

lit'ur-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [F. *liturgie*, or LL. *liturgia*, fr. Gr. λειτουργία a public service, the public service of God, public worship; (assumed) λειτος, λειτος, belonging to the people, public (fr. λαός, λεώς, the people) + the root of ἔργον work. See LAY, *a.*; WORK.] **1.** The celebration of the Eucharist; the Holy Communion or Mass; — so called (usually with the epithet the *divine*) in the Eastern Church; a form of service for this; a Mass; a communion office; — applied specif. to any of the different forms of service now or formerly in use. The use of a liturgy goes back to very early times, as the Didache (about 130) and the description of the Christian worship given by Justin Martyr (about 150) testify. There are five main groups of liturgies, known (either by the names of apostles with whom they are traditionally connected or by the names of the countries or cities in which they are known or believed to have been once or always in use) as: I. *St. James, West Syrian, Jerusalem*, including the Greek Liturgy of St. James, the oldest; the Syriac Liturgy of St. James and a number of later Syriac liturgies based on it; the Armenian Liturgy of St. Gregory the Illuminator; the Liturgy of St. Basil, used in the Eastern Church on the first five Sundays in Lent, Thursday and Saturday in Holy Week, the vigils of Christmas and Epiphany and St. Basil's Day; the Liturgy of St. Chrysostom, used in the Eastern Church except when the Liturgy of St. Basil or the Liturgy of the Presanctified (see below) is used; the Clementine, or Pseudo-Clementine, Liturgy, found in the 8th Book of the Apostolic Constitutions, — so called because attributed (erroneously) to St. Clement, — which, apparently, was never in use. II. *St. Mark, Egyptian, Alexandria*, including the Greek liturgies of St. Mark, St. Basil, and St. Gregory; the Coptic liturgies of St. Cyril, St. Basil, and St. Gregory; the Ethiopic liturgy known as the "Canon Universalis," or "Liturgy of all the Apostles;" and many other subordinate Ethiopic liturgies. III. *St. Adæus, East Syrian, Edessa*, including three extant liturgies, that of SS. Adæus and Maris, that of Theodore of Mopsuestia, and that of Nestorius, now used only by Nestorian Christians; three lost liturgies, that of Narses, that of Barsumas, and that of Diodorus of Tarsus; the liturgy of the Christians of St. Thomas, almost completely assimilated to the Roman liturgy by the Portuguese Jesuits in 1599. IV. *St. John, Hispano-Gallican, Ephesus*, including a number of Latin liturgies once used throughout Spain, France, northern Italy, and Great Britain and Ireland, but later almost universally superseded by, or assimilated to, the liturgy of the Church of Rome. *Ephesine, Ephesian, Ephesus*, and *St. John* have been applied to this group because of certain Eastern characteristics, on the hypothesis that they originated in Ephesus, the residence of St. John. The chief members of this group are: (1) The Mozarabic Liturgy, which was the national liturgy of Spain until the close of the 11th century, when the Roman liturgy superseded it, and which was revived by Cardinal Ximenes in the 16th century and survives, but with certain Roman modifications, in a few churches in Spain. Its origin is unknown. (2) The Gallican Liturgy, which was the national liturgy of France until the beginning of the 9th century, when, under Charlemagne, it was superseded by the Roman liturgy. (3) The Ambrosian, or Milanese, Liturgy, now largely assimilated to the Roman liturgy. (4) The Celtic Liturgy, that used by the churches of the British Isles before the Anglo-Saxon conquest. V. *St. Peter, Italian, Rome.* There is now only one liturgy in this group, that of the Church of Rome, which, although originally local, has come to be almost coextensive with that church. Its date, origin, and early history are obscure. Earlier representatives are contained in the so-called Leonine, Gelasian, and Gregorian Sacramentaries (see SACRAMENTARY, *n.*, 1). This liturgy was introduced into England in the 7th, into France in the 9th, and into Spain in the 11th, century. In England during the Norman period various local dioceasan uses grew up, the most noted of which is the *Sarum Use*, compiled by Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, 1078-99, from which much of the Communion service of the American Prayer Book is taken. There are various vernacular liturgies, compiled after the Reformation, which are or were in use in the Reformed churches, such as Luther's German Mass (1526), the Communion service set forth by Zwingli in 1525, and the liturgy of the churches of the Anglican Communion.

2. Hence, a form of public worship; a ritual.

3. *Gr. Antiq.* Any of various public services or offices imposed in rotation at Athens upon its wealthy citizens; as, ordinary *liturgies*, such as the equipment of choruses for the public festivals, were often voluntarily borne.

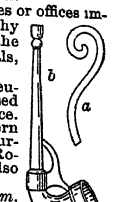

Lituus, 1 a and b.

Liturgy, *or* Mass, of the Presanctified, *Eccl.*, a eucharistic service in which the elements used have been consecrated at a previous service. Such a service is performed in the Eastern Church on week days in Lent excepting Saturdays and Annunciation Day, and in the Roman Catholic Church on Good Friday. Also *l. c.*, an office or form for this.

lit'u-us (lĭt'ū-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -UI (-ī). [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A curved staff used by the augurs in quartering the heavens. **b** A kind of trumpet of a somewhat curved form and shrill note.

2. *Math.* A spiral whose polar equation is $r^2\theta = a$.

liv'a-ble } (lĭv'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Such as can
live'a-ble } be lived; endurable; as, to make life *livable*.

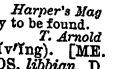
Lituus, 2.

2. Such as is pleasant, fit, or suitable, to live in or with; conducive to, or implying, comfortable living.

Here the aspect was friendly, *livable*. *Harper's Mag*
A more delightful or *livable* region is not easily to be found. *T. Arnold*

live (lĭv), *v. i.*; LIVED (lĭvd); LIV'ING (lĭv'ĭng). [ME. *liven, livien*, AS. *libban, lifian*; akin to OS. *libbian*, D. *leven*, G. *leben*, OHG. *lebēn*, Dan. *leve*, Sw. *lefva*, Icel. *lifa* to live, to be left, to remain, Goth. *liban* to live; also to E. *leave* to forsake, and *life*, Gr. λιπαρεῖν to persist, λίπαρός oily, shining, sleek, λίπος fat, lard, Skr. *lip* to anoint, smear; — the first sense prob. was to cleave to, stick to; hence, to remain, stay; and hence, to live. Cf. LEAVE to quit, LIFE.] **1.** To be alive; to have life, as an animal or a plant. See LIFE, 1, 3.

Thus saith the Lord God unto these bones; Behold, I will . . . lay sinews upon you, and will bring up flesh upon you, and cover you with skin, and put breath in you, and ye shall *live*. *Ezek.* xxxvii 5, 6

2. To continue in life; as, to *live* to a great age; the soul *lives* on after the body's death; not all peoples believe that their gods *live* forever. Hence, of inanimate objects, ideas, etc.: To continue in existence or activity; esp., to continue to be effective; to continue characteristic development or activity; as, prehuman instincts still *live* in men; fire *lives* long in smothered coals. Also, to continue in human memory or record; as, the dead *live* on in the hearts of their friends.

3. To be maintained in life; to get a livelihood; to subsist; — with *on* or *by*; as, to *live* on spoils; to *live* by one's wits, that is, to get a livelihood by shifts or tricks; also, to be nourished; to feed; as, horses *live* on grass and grain.

Those who *live* by labor. *Sir W. Temple.*

4. To pass life in a certain manner, as to habits, conduct, or circumstances; as, to *live* in ease or affluence; to *live* happily or usefully. Hence, in idiomatic phrases; as, to live well, that is, comfortably or luxuriously; to live high, to live luxuriously, esp. as regards food; to live fast, to lead a life of unhealthy pleasure, to live in clover, to live in ease or abundance; to live within one's self, to be preoccupied with one's own thoughts and activities; to live to one's self, to live selfishly.

5. To live a life rich in experience; to live vigorously in respect to activity or emotions.

What greater curse could envious fortune give
Than just to die when I began to *live*? *Dryden.*

6. To make one's abiding place or home; to dwell; reside. Jacob *lived* in the land of Egypt seventeen years. *Gen* xlvii. 28.

7. With *together* or *with*, to cohabit.

8. To outlast danger; to float; — said chiefly of a vessel; as, no ship could *live* in such a storm.

A strong mast that *lived* upon the sea *Shak.*

Syn. — See RESIDE.

to live at heck and manger, to live in comfort and plenty. *Dial. Eng.* — to l. at rack and manger, to live on the best at another's expense. *Colloq.* — to l. in a glass house, to live so as to be open to the charge of doing what one criticizes in others, or what is equally bad; as, the proverb, "They who *live in glass houses* should not throw stones." — to l. on (another person), to live at the expense of (another person).

The other had *lived on* him — drinking his wine, smoking his cigars, driving his dogcart, and winning his money. *T. Hughes*

— to l. on one's capital, to consume one's capital without producing or accumulating anything to replace it. — to l. out, to be at service; to live away from home as a servant.

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lit'tle-ease', *n.* A pillory, the stocks, etc. *Obs Slang. Eng.*
Lit'tle-end'i-an (-ĕn'dĭ-ăn), *n.* See BIG-ENDIAN. *Scot.*
Lit'tle-good', *n.* The Devil.
littlehed, *n.* [See -HOOD.] Littleness. *Obs.*
lit'tle-meal, *adv.* [*little* + *-meal*.] Little by little. *Obs.*
lit'tle-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lit'tling, *n.* A young or little child or animal. *Dial. Eng.*
lit'tlish, *a* Somewhat little.
littour. † LICTOR, LITTER.
lit're. † LITTER.
lit'tress (lĭt'rĕs), *n.* A smooth kind of cartridge paper used for making cards
lit'u-ate (lĭt'ū-āt), *a.* [See LITUUS.] *Bot.* Forked, with outwardly spreading points. *Rare.*
lit'u-i-form' (lĭt'ū-ĭ-fôrm'; lĭ-tū'-), *a.* Formed like a lituus.
lit'u-ite (lĭt'ū-īt), *n.* A fossil of the genus *Lituites*.
Li-tu'o-la (lĭ-tū'ō-lă), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *lituus* a curved staff.] *Zoöl.* A genus of imperforate Foraminifera having the shell composed of sand grains, etc., cemented together and divided into cells.
lit'u-o-line (lĭt'ū-ō-lĭn; -lĭn), **lit'u-o-loid** (-loid), *a.*
li-tu'ra (lĭ-tū'rä), *n.*; *pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [L., a blur.] *Zoöl.* An obscure color spot which is paler at one edge. *Rare.*
lit'u-rate (lĭt'ū-rāt), *a.* [L. *lituratus*, p. p. of *liturare* to erase, fr. *litura* a blur.] **1.** *Zool.* Marked with lituræ. *Rare.* **2.** *Bot.* Spotted, as if from abrasions of the surface. *Rare.*
li-turge' (lĭ-tûrj'), *n.* [Gr. λειτουργός: cf. L. *liturgus* a public servant.] A liturgist, or leader in worship. *Rare.*
li'tus (lī'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* LITI (-tī). [L.L.] In the early medieval law of Europe, a freedman.
Lit'y-er'ses (lĭt'ĭ-ûr'sēz), *n.* [Gr. Λιτυέρσης.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Midas accustomed to challenge wayfarers to a reaping contest and to bind their heads in the sheaves; also, a reapers' song. Cf. LINUS.
liue. † LIEU, LIVE.
liuish. † LOVAGE.
Liu'kiu' (lyōō'kyōō'), *n.* See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.
liv. LIVE. *Ref. Sp.*
Liv, *n.* A Livonian.
liv. *Abbr.* Livraison; livre.
liv'a-no-man'cy. Erron var. of LIBANOMANCY.
Li'va'rot' cheese (lē'v ä'r ō'). [From *Livarot* in Normandy.] A soft French cheese.
livd LIVED. *Ref. Sp.*
live. †LEVE, believe. [of LIEF.]
live(lĭv). Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, ẽvent, ĕnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ;

‖ Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

U. S. — **to live tally**, to live as man and wife. *Dial. Eng.* — **to l. up to**, to live or act in accordance with; as, *to live up to* one's promises or principles.

live (lĭv), *v. t.* **1.** To experience, pass, or spend, as one's life; to continue in or through; as, to *live* an idle life; to *live* old memories over; to *live* (one's or its) natural life, that is, to live to a normal age or to pass through the normal changes of a life history.

2. To act habitually in conformity with; to practice; as, to *live* new ideas. "To *live* the Gospel." *Foxe.*

Franks who *lived* Salic or Ripuarian law *Pollock & Mait.*

to live down, to live, or last, so as to subdue, overcome, or refute, or cause to be forgotten; as, *to live down* slander. — **to l. out**, to live or last until the end of.

live (lĭv), *a.* [Abbr. from *alive:* see *on life*, under LIFE See ALIVE, LIFE.] **1.** Having life; alive; living; not dead; as, a *live* man or animal.

2. Of or pertaining to the living state or a living being or group of beings; as, the *live* weight of an animal; a *live* fence, or growing hedge; *live* hair, feathers, down, etc., or such as is plucked from the living animal.

3. Full of life; specif.: **a** Teeming or swarming with living beings; springing from, or characteristic of, teeming life.

All the *live* murmur of a summer's day. *M. Arnold.*

b Full of, or characterized by, vigor, energetic activity, or alert interest; wide awake; as, a *live* man; a *live* town; a *live* debate; also, of current interest or moment; as, a *live* topic; a *live* issue. *Chiefly U. S.*

4. In a state of activity; having or showing its characteristic operation, force, or efficiency; specif.: **a** Of fire, fuels, etc.: Burning; glowing; flaming; as, a *live* blaze; *live* coals; hence, fig., ardent; as, a *live* hatred. **b** *Engin.* Imparting power; having motion; as, a *live* spindle, or the *live* axle of an automobile. **c** Having an electric current passing through; as, a *live* circuit, rail, or wire.

5. Of color, bright; vivid; also, of timber, lumber, etc., of normal brightness or luster; not "dead," or opaque.

6. In its pure or native state; of a mineral, native; virgin; of rock, unwrought; not quarried.

7. *Print.* Ready for use; not dead: as, *live* matter or copy, — applied esp. to type set up and kept for printing.

8. *Gunnery.* Unexploded, and therefore still charged, as a shell, cartridge, etc.

live birth, birth in such a state that acts of life are manifested after the extrusion of the whole body. *Dunglison.* — **l. box.** **a** A cell for holding living objects under microscopical examination. **b** A box kept immersed in water and perforated to admit water freely, used by fishermen for keeping their catch alive. — **l. car.** = LIVE BOX **b**. — **l. gang**, a gang of saws for cutting the round log into boards at one operation. *Western U. S.* — **l. hole**, *Brickmaking*, one of the flues in a clamp. — **l. honey**, honey that drops freely from the comb. *Obs.* — **l. load**, *Arch. & Engin.*, a load variable in position or amount; a load producing a varying strain; thus, a train passing over a bridge constitutes a *live* load, whereas the weight of the bridge itself, with its fixtures, constitutes the *dead* load. — **l. oak.** **a** In the southern United States, an evergreen oak (*Quercus virginiana*) having smooth glossy coriaceous leaves and hard heavy wood, much used in shipbuilding. **b** On the Pacific coast, any of several evergreen oaks with similar hard wood, esp. *Q. wislizeni.* **c** The cañon live oak;—often called *black live oak.*

Live Oak **a.** Leaves and Mature Acorns.

— **l. ring**, *Mach.*, a contrivance consisting essentially of a ring of conical rollers arranged radially and supported between an outer and an inner ring of iron, used for carrying a horizontal revolving device, as a turntable. — **l. roller**, *Mach.*, a roller free to move in its path or race. — **l. steam**, steam direct from the boiler, having its full power of expansion; — distinguished from *exhaust steam*, which has been deprived of its available energy. — **l. stock**, horses, cattle, and other domestic animals kept for profit. — **l. trap**, a trap for catching animals, etc., alive and uninjured.

lived (lĭvd), *a.* Having life; — used only in composition; as, long-*lived;* short-*lived.*

live'-for-ev'er (lĭv'-), *n.* **a** See ORPINE. **b** The garden everlasting.

live'li-hood (lĭv'lĭ-ho͝od), *n.* [*lively* + *-hood.*] Liveliness; appearance of life. *Obs.*

The tyranny of her sorrows takes all *livelihood* from her cheek. *Shak.*

live'li-hood, *n.* [ME. *livelode, liflode*, prop., course of life, life's support, maintenance, fr. AS. *līf* life + *lād* road, way, maintenance. Confused with *livelihood* liveliness. See LIFE; LODE.] **1** Course of life. *Obs.*

2. Means of supporting life; the goods which maintain one; subsistence; support; sustenance; maintenance; as, to gain an honest *livelihood.*

3. Income; revenue; income-yielding property; estate. *Obs.*

Syn. — See LIVING.

live'long' (lĭv'lông'; 205), *a.* [ME. (the) *lefe longe, leve longe.* See LIEF, *a.;* LONG.] **1.** Whole; entire; long in passing; — used of time, as day or night, and usually with a sense of tediousness.

The obscure bird
Clamored the *livelong* night. *Shak.*

2. Lasting; durable. *Obs.*

Thou hast built thyself a *livelong* monument. *Milton.*

live'ly (lĭv'lĭ), *a.;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. [AS. *līflīc* living. See LIFE, -LY; cf. LIFELIKE.] **1.** Living; also, pertaining or essential to life; vital. *Obs.*

Chaplets of gold and silver resembling *lively* flowers and leaves. *Holland.*

2. Full of life; — in various senses: vigorous; energetic; active; brisk; as, a *lively* step; a *lively* debate; animated; spirited; vivacious; as, *lively* music; *lively* repartee; vivid; keen; as, a *lively* anticipation; a *lively* interest.

His faith must be not only living, but *lively* too. *South*

3. Representing life; lifelike. *Now Rare.*

I spied the *lively* picture of my father. *Massinger.*

4. Indicating or imparting activity, vigor, or zest; enlivening; as, a *lively* voice or manner; *lively* air; a *lively* liquor.

5. Bright; vivid; brilliant; as, *lively* coloration.

The colors of the prism are manifestly more full, intense, and *lively* than those of natural bodies. *Sir I. Newton.*

6. Responding quickly to outer forces; rebounding quickly; as, a *lively* ball; having a quick and easy action; as, a *lively* keyboard; riding lightly on the sea; as, a *lively* boat.

Syn. — Spirited, brisk, vigorous, energetic, buoyant, airy, blithe, light-hearted, sportive, frolicsome. — LIVELY, ANIMATED, VIVACIOUS, SPRIGHTLY, GAY apply to that which is full of life. LIVELY (as here compared) suggests esp. briskness, alertness, or energy; ANIMATED applies esp. to that which is also spirited or bright; as, a *lively* (cf. *animated*) discussion; "from grave to gay, from *lively* to severe" (*Pope*); "Nothing is cold or languid; the whole is airy, *animated*, and vigorous" (*Johnson*). VIVACIOUS and (esp.) SPRIGHTLY suggest greater lightness of spirits or quickness of wit; as, "Richardson looks like a plump white mouse in a wig, at once *vivacious* and timid" (*Leslie Stephen*); "She had a constant flow of good spirits, and the charming talent of making every trifle a source of amusement; . . . she was *sprightly* without being frivolous" (*Miss Edgeworth*). GAY implies exuberant or overflowing spirits; as, "Strike up the fiddles, let us all be *gay!*" (*Cowper*); "*gay*, harum-scarum young men" (*Barham*). See SPIRITED, JOCULAR, CHEERFULNESS, ELASTIC.

live'ly (lĭv'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *līflīce.*] **1.** As a living being. *Obs.*

2. In a lively or animated manner; actively; briskly; vigorously; zestfully; vividly.

3. With strong resemblance of life. *Obs. or R.*

Thou counterfeitest most *lively* *Shak.*

4. Clearly; distinctly. *Obs.*

li'ver (lĭ'vẽr), *n.* [Back formation from *Liverpool. Oxf. E. D.*] A bird figured on the arms of the city of Liverpool, originally intended to represent the eagle of St. John the Evangelist, the patron saint of the corporation.

liv'er (lĭv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that lives.

And try if life be worth the *liver's* care. *Prior.*

2. A resident; a dweller; as, a *liver* in Brooklyn.

3. One whose course of life has some marked characteristic (expressed by an adjective); as, a free *liver.*

liv'er, *n.* [AS. *lifer;* akin to D. *lever*, G. *leber*, OHG. *lebara*, Icel. *lifr*, Sw. *lefver*, Dan. *lever;* cf. Armenian *leard.*]

1. In vertebrates, a large, very vascular, glandular organ which secretes bile and causes important changes in many of the substances contained in the blood which passes through it, esp. by converting sugars into glycogen (which it stores up until required), and in forming urea from ammonia and amine compounds. In man it is the largest gland in the body, weighing from forty to sixty ounces. It is of a dark red color, and occupies the upper right portion of the abdominal cavity immediately below the diaphragm, to the curvature of which its upper surface conforms, and is divided by fissures into five lobes. It receives blood both from the hepatic artery and the portal vein (which see). The blood is carried away by the hepatic veins. In the higher vertebrates the liver consists of small lobules, or masses of secreting cells and capillaries surrounding the branches of the hepatic vein; the afferent blood vessels and also the branches of the bile duct run in the interlobular tissue. In the lower vertebrates the structure approaches more nearly to that of an ordinary compound gland. In many invertebrates the term *liver* or *hepatic gland* is applied to large compound glands discharging into the alimentary canal. (Cf. PYLORIC CÆCA.) Their secretion is probably usually a digestive fluid; in many cases it contains substances analogous to those of the bile of vertebrates.

2. The liver regarded as the seat of passion or desire, esp. amorous desire. A *white liver* is traditionally the characteristic of a coward.

3. A liver-colored substance. *Obsoles.*

4. Disease of the liver.

liver of antimony. = HEPAR ANTIMONII. — **l. of sulphur.** = HEPAR **a.**

liver color *or* **colour.** The color of liver, a dark, reddish brown. — **liv'er-col'ored, liv'er-col'oured,** *a.*

liv'ered (lĭv'ẽrd), *a.* **1.** Coagulated or clotted. *Obs.*

2. Having (such) a liver; — used in composition.

3. Heavy; — said of bread. *Dial. Eng.*

liv'er-ied (lĭv'ẽr-ĭd), *a.* Wearing a livery. See LIVERY, 3.

liver rot. *Veter.* A disease of sheep due to the presence of the liver fluke in the bile passages.

liver spots. Yellowish brown patches or spots of chloasma.

liv'er-wort' (lĭv'ẽr-wûrt'), *n.* **1.** Any bryophyte of the class Hepaticæ, related to and resembling the mosses, but differing in reproduction and development, and in the structure of the thallus. See HEPATICÆ, BRYOPHYTA.

Liverwort (*Marchantia polymorpha*) Portion of Thallus of Female Plant, showing Gemmæ Cups (1) and four Archegonophores of different ages.

2. Any ranunculaceous plant of the genus *Hepatica;* — so called from the shape of the leaves. See HEPATICA.

3. Agrimony. *Obs.*

liv'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling liver, as in appearance or flavor.

liv'er-y, *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [ME. *livere*, F. *livrée*, formerly, a gift of clothes made by the master to his servants, prop., a delivery, dispensing, fr. *livrer* to deliver, L. *liberare* to set free, in LL., to deliver up. See LIBERATE.] **1.** Act or fact of delivering; delivery; hence, a dealing or giving, as of a blow; a freeing or deliverance. *Obs.*, exc. specif.: **a** The dispensation or allowance of food, clothing, etc., to retainers or their animals. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** *Law.* The act of delivering legal possession of property, as of lands or tenements, property transferable by such delivery being said to *lie in livery.* (Cf. GRANT, *n.*, 3.) See LIVERY OF SEIZIN. **c** Specif.: *Eng. Law.* The delivery of the possession of lands released from the court of wards; — usually in the phrase to *sue, sue for*, or *sue out, one's livery.* Also, the writ by which possession is obtained.

2. That which is delivered out statedly or formally; specif.: **a** An allowance of food statedly given out; a ration, as to a family, to servants, to horses, etc. *Obs. or R.* **b** The uniform clothing issued by feudal superiors to their retainers, and serving as a badge when in military service. **c** The peculiar dress by which the servants of a person of some fashion are often distinguished; as, a claret-colored *livery.* **d** Quarters; lodging; billeting. *Obs.*

3. Hence: **a** Persons in livery; retainers; followers; — used as a collective noun. **b** The peculiar dress or garb appropriated by any association or body of persons to their own use; as, the *livery* of the London tradesmen, of a priest, of a charity school, etc.; also, the whole body or company of persons wearing such a garb, and entitled to the privileges of the association; a livery company.

A Webbe [weaver], a Dyer, and a Tapicer [upholsterer],
Were with us eke, clothed in one *livery*
Of a solemn and great fraternity *Chaucer*

4. Characteristic dress or outward appearance. "April's *livery." Sir P. Sidney.*

5. Of horses: **a** The feeding, stabling, and care of horses for pay; boarding; as, to keep one's horses at *livery.* **b** The keeping of horses in readiness to be hired temporarily for riding or driving; the state of being so kept. **c** A livery stable. *U. S.*

6. A low grade of wool.

livery of seizin, *Eng. Law*, the method by which the ceremonial conveyance of land was formerly made. See SEIZIN.

livery company. One of the guilds of London.

liv'er-y-man (lĭv'ẽr-ĭ-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who wears a livery, as a servant. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. A freeman of the city in London, who, having paid certain fees, is entitled to wear the distinguishing dress, or livery, of the company to which he belongs, and also to enjoy certain other privileges, as the right of voting in an election for the lord mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, etc.

3. One who keeps a livery stable.

livery stable. A stable where horses and vehicles are kept for hire, and where stabling is provided.

liv'id (lĭv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *lividus*, fr. *livere* to be of a bluish color, to be black and blue: cf. F. *livide.*] Black and blue; bluish or grayish blue; of a lead color; discolored, as flesh by contusion. — **li-vid'i-ty** (lĭ-vĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

liv'ing (lĭv'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The state of one that lives; the fact of being or of continuing in life; life viewed as a condition, endowment, or function.

2. The passing of one's life (in a specified manner); manner or rule of life; as, riotous *living;* penurious *living;* earnest *living.* "A vicious *living.*" *Chaucer.*

3. Time of living; lifetime. *Obs.*

4. Possibility of living, esp. of living a comfortable or profitable life.

There is no *living* without trusting somebody. *L'Estrange.*

5. Means of living; livelihood; maintenance; subsistence; sustenance. "She can spin for her *living.*" *Shak.*

6. Specif.: **a** Estate; property. *Archaic.*

He divided unto them his *living.* *Luke* xv. 12

b *Eccl.* A benefice; — termed in full *ecclesiastical living*, or *spiritual living. Eng.*

Syn. — LIVING, LIVELIHOOD, SUBSISTENCE, SUSTENANCE. LIVING and LIVELIHOOD refer to maintenance in general, without special limitation to the mere support of animal life. *Living* is now rare except in the phrases, to make, or earn, a *living; livelihood* (often exactly synonymous with *living*) sometimes suggests more definitely the actual means of support; as, his trade is his only *livelihood.* SUBSISTENCE and SUSTENANCE refer more specifically to that which actually sustains animal life. *Subsistence* is the more general term; *sustenance* is commonly limited to food; as, to earn a bare *subsistence;* "one that sucks his *sustenance* . . . through a quill" (*Lamb*).

liv'ing, *p. a.* [From LIVE, *v. i.*] **1.** Alive; live; that lives or has life; as, a *living* being; the *living* God; that now lives; not dead; contemporary; as, *living* statesmen; alive (at a given time); as, that one of the family then *living.*

2. Active; operative; not "dead;" not quenched, outworn, or exhausted; as, *living* ideas; a *living* faith; specif.: **a** Issuing continually from the earth; running; flowing; as, a *living* spring. **b** Ignited; burning; live.

Then on the *living* coals red wine they pour. *Dryden*

3. Of or pertaining to a living being or group of beings; as, within *living* memory.

4. Producing life, action, animation, or vigor; enlivening; quickening; refreshing. "*Living* light." *Shak.*

5. Full of, or true to, life; lively; vivid; vivacious.

living force. See VIS VIVA. — **l. gale**, *Naut.*, a heavy gale. — **l. language**, a language in use as a vernacular. — **l. picture**, a tableau in which persons take part, also, specif., such a tableau as imitating a work of art. — **l. pledge** [a trans. of LL. *vivum vadium*], *Law*, the conveyance of an estate to another for money borrowed, to be held by him until the debt is paid out of the rents and profits; — opposed to *dead pledge.* See MORTGAGE. — **l. rock.** **a** Rock in its native or original state or location; rock not quarried. "Steps . . . cut out of the *living rock.*" *Moore.* **b** The mescal button cactus; — so called from the color and appearance of its stems. — **l. room**, a room, in a residence, designed for, or appropriated to, the general occupancy of the dwellers and not devoted to any special function; a sitting room. — **l. wage**, *Economics*, a wage sufficient to live on; that is, generally, a wage which enables the laborer to meet fairly well the reasonable mental, moral, and physical needs of a person in his station in life, or, as stated by some, to live in such a manner as to maintain a good grade of efficiency in his work. Often opposed to *starvation wages.* — **the l.**, those who are alive, or one who is alive.

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live, *v. t.* To make alive. *Obs.*

live, *n.* Obs. var. of LIFE; — formerly frequent in the phrases *on live*, etc., alive. See LIFE.

live'a-ble, *a.* See LIVABLE.

livel. + LEVEL. [HOOD.

livelade, livelaid. + LIVELIHOOD.

live'li-head, *n.* Liveliness; livelihood. *Obs.*

live'li-ly, *adv.* of LIVELY.

live'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

livelode. + LIVELIHOOD.

live'long' (lĭv'lông'), *n.* **a** The orpine. **b** The pearly everlasting.

liv'en (lĭv'n), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. LIVE, *a.*, ENLIVEN.] To enliven; to become lively. *Colloq.*

livenath, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *lifnaðr* conduct of life.] Means of sustenance; food. *Obs.* [livens.]

liv'en-er (lĭv'n-ẽr), *n.* One that

live'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

liver. + DELIVER, *a.*

liv'er (lĭv'ẽr), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *livrer.* See DELIVER, *v.*] To deliver. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

liver, *a.* Liver-colored.

liv'er-ance (-ăns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *livrance*, E. *deliverance.*] Deliverance; delivery. *Obs. or Dial*

liv'er-ber'ry, *n.* The twisted-stalk or its fruit.

liv'er-er, *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *livrer*, inf. used as n.; or cf. OF. *livrëure* delivery.] Livery. *Obs.*

liver fluke. See 1st FLUKE, 2.

liver fungus. Beefsteak fungus.

liv'er-grown', *a.* Having an enlarged liver. *Obs.*

liv'er-ing, *n.* A pudding or sausage of liver or pork. *Obs.*

liv'er-ish, *a.* 1. Like liver. *Rare.* 2 Having liver trouble *Colloq.*

liverisoun, *n.* [OF. *livreison*, F. *livraison.*] Liverance. *Obs.*

liver-leaf', *n.* = LIVERWORT, 2.

liver-less, *a.* See -LESS.

liver lily. The iris, or blue flag, of the eastern United States.

liver ore. Hepatic cinnabar

Liv'er-pool bit *or* **slide** (lĭv'ẽr-pōōl). [From *Liverpool*, England.] A coach or carriage bit the bar of which slides or plays within the guards.

Liv'er-pud'li-an (lĭv'ẽr-pŭd'lĭ-ăn), *a.* [From *Liverpool* (with substitution of *puddle* for *pool*).] Of or pertaining to Liverpool, Eng. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Liverpool. *Both Jocular.*

liver shark. The basking shark.

liverwort lettuce. The false wintergreen, or pyrola. [ery.]

liv'er-y, *v. t.* To attire in livery **cupboard.** A bread-and-cheese cupboard. [man's gown.]

livery gown. A London livery-

liv'er-y-less, *a.* See -LESS.

lives (lĭvz), *n., pl.* of LIFE.

lives (lĭvz), *a.* [Orig. a genitive sing. of *life.*] Alive; living. *Obs.* — *n.* The living. *Obs.*

live'some. + LIFESOME.

Live'yere (lĭv'yẽr), *n.* [Said to be from *live*, v. + dial. *yere* for *here.*] An inhabitant of the Labrador coast. *Dial*

liv'id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

liv'ier (lĭv'yẽr), *n.* [For *liver* one who lives.] A holder for life, or for lives, as a tenant. *Dial. Eng.*

liv'ing-less, *a.* See -LESS.

liv'ing-ly, *adv.* of LIVING.

liv'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

liv'ing-stone-ite (lĭv'ĭng-stōn-īt), *n.* [After David *Livingstone*, the explorer.] *Min.* A lead-gray sulphide of mercury and antimony, $HgS{\cdot}2Sb_2S_3$, resembling stibnite. H., 2. Sp. gr., 4.81.

Liv'ing-ston-for-ma'tion. [From *Livingston*, Montana.] *Geol.*

Liv'i-sto'na (lĭv'ĭ-stō'nȧ), *n.* [NL., after Patrick Murray (1703–78), of *Livistone*, Scotland.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic, Malaysian, and Australian fan palms. *L. chinensis*, known to horticulturists as *Latania borbonica*, is the common fan palm cultivated in houses.

Li-vo'ni-an (lĭ-vō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Livonia, a district of Russia near the Baltic Sea. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Livonia; also, the recently extinct Finnic language of the Livonians. See FINNO-UGRIC.

li'vre (lē'vr'; *F.* lē'vr'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. L. *libra* a pound of twelve ounces. Cf. LIRA.] **1.** **a** A former French money of account, which was originally the value of a pound (*libra*) of silver (or gold), but gradually became reduced. The *livre tournois*, or livre of Tours, was equivalent to 20 sous of 12 deniers each. The *livre parisis*, or livre of Paris, was worth one fourth more than that of Tours. In 1667 the livre tournois was made the only legal one; at the time of its replacement by the franc in 1795 it was worth about 19.1 cents (9⅝ d.). **b** A silver coin of the value of a livre, coined in 1720.

2. A pound. See WEIGHT, *Table.*

liz-iv'i-al (lĭk-sĭv'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *lixivius*, fr. *lix* ashes, lye ashes, lye.] *Old Chem.* Of the nature of, pert. to, or resembling lixivium, or lye; obtained by lixiviation; alkaline.

lix-iv'i-ate (-āt), *v. t.* / LIX-IV'I-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); LIX-IV'I-AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **a** To subject to the process of lixiviation. **b** To treat with a lixivium, or lixivial solution.

lix-iv'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *lixiviation.*] The process of separating a soluble substance from one that is insoluble, by washing with some solvent, as water; leaching.

lix-iv'i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L. *lixivium*, *luxivia*. See LIXIVIAL.] Any solution obtained by lixiviation, esp. the solution of alkaline salts so extracted from ashes; lye.

liz'ard (lĭz'ärd), *n.* [ME. *lesard*, *lesarde*, OF. *laisart*, *laisarde*, *lesarde*, F. *lézard*, L. *lacerta*, *lacertus.* Cf. ALLIGATOR, LACERTA.] **1.** **a** In popular usage, any of the numerous four-legged reptiles, characterized by small or moderate size, and having a moderately long body, usually ending in a tapering tail, and covered with a scaly or tuberculated skin, which form the majority of the group Lacertilia. In a broad and loose sense the term is extended to other reptiles, living and extinct, more or less similar to the true lizards in form, but many of them of large size, as dinosaurs, crocodilians, rhynchocephalians, etc., and, incorrectly, to similarly shaped amphibians, as salamanders and newts. **b** In *Zoöl.* usage, any member of the group Lacertilia. See LACERTILIA, IGUANA, CHAMELEON, GECKO, GILA MONSTER.

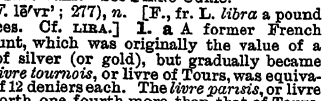
European Green Lizard (*Lacerta viridis*). (½)

2. A variety of the domestic canary, of a greenish bronze color with a yellow crown.

3. *Naut.* A rope with a thimble or block spliced into one or both of the ends, used as a leader.

4. A piece of timber with a forked end used in dragging a heavy stone, a log, or the like.

5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = LACERTA, 2.

liz'ard's-tail' (lĭz'ärdz-), *n.* **a** A North American herbaceous perennial plant (*Saururus cernuus*) with cordate leaves and small white apetalous flowers in a slender drooping spike. **b** In the West Indies, the piperaceous plant *Heckeria peltata.*

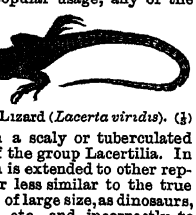
Lizard's-tail a. Leaves and Inflorescence.

lla'ma (lä'mȧ; *Sp.* lyä'mȧ; 194), *n.* [Peruv.: cf. Sp. *llama.*] **1.** Any of several wild and domesticated South American ruminants allied to the camels, but smaller and without a hump; esp., the domesticated variety of the guanaco (*Lama huanacos*), used for centuries as a beast of burden in the Andes. It is about three feet high at the shoulder and varies in color from black to white. Its coat is long and woolly, but coarser than in the alpaca, which is otherwise very similar. See ALPACA, GUANACO, VICUÑA.

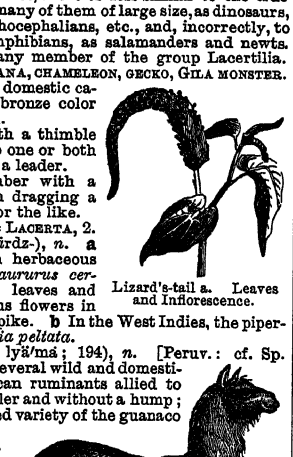
Llama (*Lama huanacos*).

2. Cloth made from the llama's hair.

lla'no (lä'nō; *Sp.* lyä'nō; 194), *n.*; *pl.* LLANOS (-nōz; *Sp.* -nōs). [Sp., plain, even, level, L. *planus.* See PLAIN.] An extensive plain with or without vegetation. *Sp. Amer.*

Lloyd's (loidz), *n.* **1.** A corporation with its offices at present located in the Royal Exchange, London, Eng., and having for its objects, as defined by the Parliamentary act of incorporation in 1871: (1) The carrying on of the business of marine insurance by members of the society. (2) The protection of the interests of members of the society in respect of shipping, cargoes, and freights. (3) The collection, publication, and diffusion of intelligence and information with respect to shipping. Other insurance is also incidentally carried on. Lloyd's originates from the coffee shop opened by Edward Lloyd, in 1688, in Tower Street, London, which became a resort for shipping men. Lloyd founded a shipping newspaper, and his shop became a meeting house for shipping underwriters.

2. The part of the Royal Exchange appropriated to the use of the underwriter and insurance brokers connected with Lloyd's (see above); — called also *Lloyd's Rooms.*

3. (Also **Lloyd.**) Any of various other societies associated with enterprises similar to those of Lloyd's in London; — used with an attributive limiting term; as, Germanischer *Lloyd*, at Berlin, Germany.

Lloyd's agents, persons employed in various parts of the world by the association called Lloyd's. — **L. characters**, certain characters describing the hulls and equipments of ships according to Lloyd's requirements for registry. — **L. List**, a publication of the latest news respecting shipping matters, with lists of vessels, etc., made under the direction of Lloyd's. — **L. marks.** = LLOYD'S CHARACTERS. — **L. numbers**, *Naval Arch.*, certain numbers chosen to regulate the scantlings, or size of the framing and plating, of a vessel in order that it may be classified in Lloyd's "Register of British and Foreign Shipping." The first, or **framing, number** determines the size of the frames, reverse frames, bulkheads, etc., and is the sum of the vessel's depth, half the beam, and half the girth, in feet. The second, or **plating, number** regulates the scantlings of the keel stem, stringer plates, outside plating, etc., and is the product of the first number by the length of the vessel, in feet. *Eng.* — **L. Register**, an annual register, issued by Lloyd's, containing a list of all vessels of 100 tons and upwards (with some minor exceptions), their age, build, tonnage, dimensions, ownership, and classification as to seaworthiness. — **L. Rooms.** = LLOYD'S, 2.

lo (lō), *interj.* [ME. *lo*, AS. *lā*; perh. influenced by another ME. *lo*, of different origin; perh. akin to E. *look.*] Look; see; behold; observe. "*Lo*, here is Christ." *Matt.* xxiv. 23.

loach (lōch), *n.* [ME. *loche*, F. *loche.*] **a** Any of certain small Old World fresh-water fishes of *Cobitis*, *Nemachilus*, and allied genera, constituting the family Cobitidæ, or included in the carp family. They habitually lie on the bottom, often burying themselves. **b** The burbot (*Lota maculosa*).

Loach (*Nemachilus barbatulus*). (½)

load (lōd), *n.* [ME. *lode* load, way; properly the same word as *lode*, but confused with *lade*, *load*, v. See LADE, LEAD, *v.*, LODE.] **1.** Carriage; conveyance. *Obs.*

2. That which is, or is to be, laid on or put in anything for conveyance; anything taken up and carried; a burden; as, a heavy *load*; the *load* of a river is the sediment it carries; hence, the proper or customary quantity which can be carried or drawn in a specified way, as in a cart, car, or vessel, or on a pack animal; a cargo; lading; pack.

3. A particular measure for certain articles, being as much of the article as may be carried at one time by the conveyance commonly used. It varies according to the substance and the locality. According to fairly general usage, a load for a wagon in England is: wheat, 40 bu.; oats, 80 bu.; lime, 64 bu. or 32 bu.; new hay, 2,160 lbs (36 trusses of 60 lbs.); old hay, 2,016 lbs (18 cwts.); straw, 1,288 lbs (11½ cwts.); square timber, 50 cu. ft.; unhewn timber, 40 cu. ft.; inch boards, 600 sq. ft.; earth or gravel, 1 cu. yd; bulrushes, 60 bundles; fagots, 100. For a pack horse, a load is: wheat, 5 bu (sometimes 3 bu.); potatoes, about 4½ bu; oats, 7½ bu.; oatmeal, 240 to 280 lbs., 2 bolls (Scot.) of 140 lbs. each.

4. That which is upborne or sustained; a weight or quantity of anything upon something else regarded as its support or foundation; as, the roof bears a *load* of snow.

5. That which burdens or weighs down the mind or spirits; as, a *load* of care. "A . . . *load* of guilt." *Ray.*

6. The charge of a firearm; as, a *load* of powder.

7. *Mech.* **a** Amount of pressure due to superimposed weight, whether stationary or moving. **b** External resistance overcome by a machine or prime mover, as by a planing machine, a dynamo, or a steam engine.

8. Weight or violence of blows; as, to lay on *load.* *Obs.*

9. Liquor enough to intoxicate; a "jag." *Slang or Dial.*

10. *pl.* A great deal; very much; quantities. *Colloq.*

Syn. — LOAD, BURDEN. Lit., a LOAD is that which is carried, whether with or without particular difficulty; BURDEN commonly adds the implication of difficulty or labor; as, "He from the stack carves out the accustomed *load*" (*Cowper*); "With *burden* of our armor here we sweat" (*Shak.*). Fig., both *load* and *burden* connote oppression, *burden* often suggesting a load long or habitually borne; as, "with *loads* of learned lumber in his head" (*Pope*); "the clogging *burden* of a guilty soul" (*Shak.*). But *load* and *burden* are often interchanged. See FREIGHT, DIFFICULTY, HEAVY.

load, *v. t.*; LOAD'ED (LOADEN, *Obs. or Dial.*); LOAD'ING. **1.** To lay a load or burden on or in, as on a horse or in a cart; to charge with a load, as a gun; to furnish with a lading or cargo, as a ship; hence, to add weight to so as to oppress or embarrass, to heap something burdensome upon; as, to *load* one's stomach; to *load* one with work.

2. To place on or in something, as for carriage; as, to *load* a cargo of flour.

3. To supply abundantly or excessively, as a person with something, or something to a person; as, to *load* one with honors; to *load* gifts on one.

Those honors deep and broad, wherewith
Your majesty *loads* our house. *Shak.*

4. To adulterate or drug; as, to *load* wine. *Cant.*

5. To increase in weight by addition of some heavy substance; as, to *load* sugar, sponges, etc.; to *load* a cane or a whip is to weight the end; *loaded* dice are weighted so as to influence their position on settling after a throw.

6. *Paper Making.* To incorporate kaolin, talc, or the like, with (paper) so as to increase its weight and produce a smooth surface. Paper is often loaded to produce certain desired qualities in texture, as in half-tone paper.

7. *Life Insurance.* To increase (the net premium) by the amount called loading (which see); to charge, as a life or policy, with a loading in addition to the net premium.

8. To add a sum to the selling price of (something, as a publication), after profits and expenses are accounted for.

9. *Painting.* **a** To make opaque, as a color, by mixing in white. **b** To apply heavily, as a pigment, or to color thickly, as a painting.

load (lōd), *v. i.* **1.** To give or receive a load.

2. To insert the charge in a firearm.

to load up, to accumulate in loads or quantities. — **to l. up on**, to buy or partake freely of (anything). *Colloq.*

load displacement. *Naut.* The displacement of a ship when loaded to the extent for which she was designed.

load'ed (lōd'ĕd; -ĭd; 151), *pret. & p. p.* of LOAD. Specif.: *p. a.* **a** Charged, laden, burdened, etc. **b** Weighted, as, esp., with lead; as, a *loaded* whip; increased in weight (see LOAD, *v. t.*, 5), esp. unfairly; as, *loaded* sugar; *loaded* dice. **c** Adulterated so as to appear full-bodied; — said of wine. **d** *Med.* (1) Furred or coated; — said of the tongue. (2) Excessively charged with bile; — said of the liver. (3) Full of undigested food or accumulated feces; — said of the bowels. (4) Excessively charged with salts, etc.; — said of the urine. **e** Drunk. *Slang, U. S.*

loaded governor. See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5.

load'er (lōd'ĕr), *n.* [From LOAD, *v.*] One that loads: a mechanical contrivance for loading a gun, a wagon, etc.

load factor. The ratio of the average power of a machine, plant, or system during a certain period of time to the maximum power used during that time; also, the ratio of average power to full rated power.

load'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LOAD. Specif.: *vb. n. Life Insurance.* An amount added to the net or pure premium to provide for business expenses, future contingencies, and profits or bonuses; — called also *margin.* The loading is usually a percentage of the net premium.

loading chain. = DECKING CHAIN. — **1. jack**, *Logging*, a platformed framework upon which logs are hoisted from the water for loading upon cars. *Northern U. S. & Can.* — **1. tongs**, *Ordnance*, shot hooks or shell hooks. *Rare.* — **1. tray**, *Ordnance*, a metal tray placed in the screw box of a large gun during loading, to prevent the projectile burring the screw threads, and also to prevent the powder bags from being torn by the threads. — **1. tripod**, a tripod made of three long timbers joined at their tops, having a pulley block in position to load logs on to cars.

load line. **1.** *Naut.* The line on the outside of a vessel indicating the depth to which it sinks in the water when properly loaded; — called also *load water line.*

2. *Engin. Construction.* A line so drawn that the ordinates to it from a given base will represent the fixed or varying loads at the different points on a structure.

load'stone', lode'stone' (lōd'stōn'), *n.* [*load*, *lode* + *stone.*] *Min.* A piece of magnetite possessing polarity like a magnetic needle. See MAGNETITE.

loaf (lōf), *n.*; *pl.* LOAVES (lōvz). [ME. *lof*, *laf*, AS. *hlāf*; akin to G *laib*, OHG. *hleip*, Icel. *hleifr*, Goth. *hlaifs*; cf. Russ. *khlieb*, Lith. *klėpas.* Cf. LADY, LAMMAS, LORD.]

1. Bread. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. A regularly shaped or molded mass of bread; hence, a shaped mass of cake or sugar.

Half a *loaf* is better than no bread. *Proverb.*

3. Any thick lump or mass. *Obs.*

4. A head, as of cabbage. *Eng.*

loaves and fishes, material gain; political spoil; — alluding to the miracle of feeding the people, and the Savior's charge (*John* vi. 26) that some of them followed him only for a selfish purpose. — **loaves of proposition**, *Jewish Antiq.*, the showbread. *Wycliffe* (*Luke* vi. 4).

loaf, *v. i.*; LOAFED (lōft); LOAF'ING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. G. dial. *loofen* to run, to go, equiv. to G. *laufen.*] To spend time in idleness; to lounge or loiter about.

to loaf on (one), to idle at his expense. *Colloq.*

loaf, *v. t.* To spend in idleness; — with *away*; as, to *loaf* time away.

loaf'er (lōf'ĕr), *n.* One who loafs; a lazy lounger; hence, one who has the bad habits typical of street loafers.

loaf sugar. Refined sugar that has been formed into conical loaves in a mold.

The uppermost division of the Cretaceous in Montana.

liv'ish, *a.* Living. *Obs.* — **liv'ish-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

liv'long'. Livelong. *Ref. Sp.*

li'vor (lī'vôr), *n.* [L.] **1.** Malignity; spite. *Obs.*

2. *Med.* **a** Lividity. **b** Livid spots appearing on a cadaver before decomposition.

‖**li'vrai'son'** (lē'vrĕ'zôN'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *liberatio* a setting free, in LL., a delivering up. See LIBERATION.] A fascicle, part, or number (of a work published in parts).

livre. † LIVER, LIVERY.

livrere. † LIVERER. [liver.]

liv'ver. Var. of LIVER, to deliwe. † LIVE.

liz'ive, *n.* Lixivium. *Obs.*

lix-iv'i-ate (lĭk-sĭv'ĭ-āt), *a.* [From LIXIVIUM.] Lixivial; lixiviated. *Obs.*

lix-iv'i-ate, *n.* An alkali. *Obs.*

lix-iv'i-ous (lĭk-sĭv'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Lixivial. *Rare.*

lixt (lĭkst). Obs. 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of LIGE, to lie.

‖**li'za** (lē'sȧ; 268), *n.* [Sp.] Any of certain mullets. *Sp. Amer.*

lizard fish. **a** Any of certain slender marine fishes having a scaly lizardlike head and large mouth, which constitute the family Synodontidæ. See GALILWASP, *Illust.* **b** The saury.

lizard orchis. Any of several European species of *Orchis.*

lizard seeker. A West Indian ground cuckoo that feeds on lizards; esp., *Saurothera vetula.*

lizard stone. A kind of serpentine from near Lizard Point, Cornwall, England.

liz'ard-tail', *n.* a Var. of LIZARD'S-TAIL. **b** An asteraceous plant of the western United States (*Eriophyllum stœchadifolium*). *Calif.* [CARI.]

liz'a-ri, liz'a-ry Vars. of ALLIZIER, LIZIERE. Vars. of LISIÈRE.

li-zi'tə (lē-sē'tȧ; 268). Var. of LISITA.

Liz'zie, Liz'zy, *n.* Short for ELIZABETH or ELIZA. [Justice.]

L. J.; *pl.* **L. JJ.** *Abbr.* Lord Justice.

'll. Contraction of WILL, after pronouns ending in a vowel.

LL. *Abbr.* Late Latin; Law Latin; leaves; leased line (used on the tape of stock tickers); leges (L., laws); *Freemasonry*, lodges; Lordships, *Obs.*; Low Latin.

L. L., *or* **l. l.** *Abbr.* Loco laudato (L., in the place cited); Lord Lieutenant. [in Arts.]

L. L. A. *Abbr.* Lady Literate

lla'ga-re'ta (lya'gä-rĕ'tä; 194), *n.* A gallinule. *Porto Rico.*

llan-dei'lo (lăn-dī'lō), *n.* [From *Llandeilo*, Wales.] A subdivision of the Lower Silurian in Europe. See GEOLOGY, *Chart*

llan-dov'er-y (lă n-d ŏv'ĕr-ĭ; -dŭv'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [From *Llandovery*, Wales.] A subdivision of the Upper Silurian in Europe. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

lla-no'ro (lyä-nä'rō; 194), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A dweller on the llanos of South America.

L. Lat. *Abbr.* Late Latin; Law Latin; Low Latin.

LL. B. *Abbr.* Legum Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Laws).

L. L. C. M. *Abbr.* Licentiate of the London College of Music.

LL. D. *Abbr.* Legum Doctor (L., Doctor of Laws).

Lle'u (lĕ'ĭ; ll ĕ'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. LUGH.] *Celt. Myth.* The Cymric sun god, son of Gwydion and Arianrod, probably the same as the Gaelic *Lugh.*

Llew-el'lyn (lĕ-ĕl'ĭn), *n.* [W. *Llywelyn.*] **1.** Masc. prop. name **2.** A legendary Welsh prince in the Gellert story. See GELLERT.

llewyne. † ELEVEN.

L. L. I. *Abbr.* Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

LL. M. *Abbr.* Legum Magister (L., Master of Laws).

llowrayt. Obs. p. p. of LOWN.

Lloyd (loid), *n.* = LLOYD'S, *n.*, 3.

Lloyd's bond. A form of bond of a corporation, esp. a railroad, for securing an existing indebtedness, consisting in an acknowledgment under seal of the indebtedness for a certain sum with a covenant to pay it with interest on a certain day. It was devised by one Horace Lloyd, but is now seldom used. *Eng.*

Lludd (lĭth; hlĭth), *n.* *Celt. Myth.* A Cymric god of the sky, probably the same as the Gaelic *Nuada.* A variant of his name is *Nudd.* He is the "King Lot" of medieval tradition.

Llu'me (ly ŏō'mā; 194), *n.* A tall, slender pinnate-leaved palm (*Aeria attenuata*) common on the northern coast of Porto Rico.

Llyr (lĭr; hlĭr), *n.* [Cf. LER.] *Celt. Myth.* A Cymric god of the sea, doubtless the same as the Gaelic *Ler*, and thought to be the original of the "King Lear" of early chronicles and Shakespeare's tragedy.

L. M. *Abbr.* Long meter.

LMC. *Abbr.* Lloyd's machinery certificate.

l. m. c. *Abbr.* Low middling clause (*cotton*). [double.

L. M. D. *Abbr.* Long meter

L. M. T. *Abbr.* Local mean time.

lo. Var. of LOOR, LOW.

Lo, *n.* A North American Indian, or, abstractly, the Indian; — used as a proper name. *Humorous perversion* of Pope's "Lo, the poor Indian!"

Loa, *n.* = LAO.

lo'a (lō'ȧ), *n.* [Guyot says it is a native word in Angola.] An African worm (*Filaria loa*) which infests the eye.

loac. † LAKE, gift. [of LODE.

load. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.

load'age (lōd'ĕj), *n.* See -AGE.

load'en. Obs. p. p. of LOAD.

load'en, *v. t.* To load. *Obs. or Dial. Brit.* — *p. a.* Loaded; laden. *Obs.* [horse. *Obs.*]

load'er, *n.* [Fr. LOAD, *n.*] Pack

load'less, *a.* See -LESS.

load'man'age. **load'man'age.** Erroneous for LODEMANAGE.

load'pen'ny, *a.* A tax levied on loads for market in ancient English towns. *Obs. or Hist.*

loads'man. † LODESMAN.

load'some, *a.* [*load* + -*some.*] Burdensome. *Obs. or R.*

load'star'. Var. of LODESTAR.

load'um, *n.* A card game. *Obs.*

load water line. = LOAD LINE, L

loaf, *v. i.* = LOAVE. *Eng.*

loaf, *n.* A time of loafing; idle spell. *Colloq.* [*Dial. Eng.*

loaf bread. Bread in loaves.

loaf cabbage. A head of cabbage. *Dial. Eng. Obs.*

loaf'-eat'er, *n.* A servant, as eating bread furnished by the master. Cf. MAINPAST. *Obs or Hist.* [See -DOM.

loaf'er-dom (lō f'ĕr-d ŭm), *n.*

loaf'er-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

loaf'ing-ly, *adv.* of *loafing*, p. pr.

loaf'let, *n.* See -LET.

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loam (lōm), *n.* [ME. *lam*, AS. *lām*; akin to D. *leem*, G. *lehm*, and E. *lime*. See 1st LIME.] **1.** Clayey earth; also, any earth or soil. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. Earthy matter composed either of clay and sand, enough of the latter being present to counteract the cohering property of the clay, or of particles intermediate in size between those of clay and sand, as loess. *Clay loam* and *sandy loam* denote an excess of one of these constituents. In popular use *loam* implies the presence of considerable decomposed organic matter with accompanying fertility.
3. *Founding.* A mixture of sand, clay, and other materials, used in making molds for large castings, often without a pattern.

loam, *v. t.*; LOAMED (lōmd); LOAM'ING. To cover, smear, or fill with loam.

loam'ing (lōm'ĭng), *n.* A method of prospecting for gold, used in Australia, in which earth is washed in places from the base and slope of a hill until the increase of specks of gold leads to the outcrop of the lode or vein that gave them.

loam plate. *Foundry.* An iron plate upon which a section of a loam mold rests, or from which it is suspended.

loam'y (lōm'ĭ), *a.*; LOAM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); LOAM'I-EST. Consisting of, like, or partaking of the nature of, loam.

loan (lōn), *n.* [ME. *lone*, *lane*, AS. *lān*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *lān*, akin to AS. *lēen*, fr. *lēon* to lend, D. *leen* loan, fief, G. *lehen* fief, G. *leihen* to lend, OHG. *līhan*, Icel. *ljā*, Goth. *leihwan*, L. *linquere* to leave, Gr. λείπειν, Skr. *ric.* Cf. DELINQUENT, ECLIPSE, ELEVEN, ELLIPSE, LEND, RELIC.] **1.** A gift or grant by a superior of property to be held of him upon certain conditions. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. Act of lending; a lending; permission to use; as, the *loan* of a book, money, services.
3. That which one lends or borrows, esp. a sum of money lent at interest; as, he repaid the *loan*.

loan, *v. t. & i.*; LOANED (lōnd); LOAN'ING. To lend; — sometimes with *out*.
By way of location or *loaning* them out. *J. Langley* (1644).
Syn. — See LEND.

loan god. A deity adopted from a foreign religion.

loan'mon'ger (lōn'mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A negotiator of loans.

loan office. **a** An office at which loans are negotiated, or at which the accounts of loans are kept, and the interest paid to the lender. **b** A pawnbroker's shop.

loan word. A word adopted from another language.

Lo'a-sa (lō'ā-sa), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. a South American name.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American prickly herbs typifying the family Loasaceæ, distinguished by the pentamerous flowers having ten staminodia, numerous stamens, and a 3-5-valved capsule.

Lo'a-sa'ce-æ (-sā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of mainly herbaceous, sometimes climbing, tropical plants (order Hypericales) covered with bristly hairs which yield an acrid juice producing a painful stinging sensation. The flowers are regular and pentamerous, with numerous stamens. There are about 19 genera and 200 species. *Mentzelia*, the most important genus, is largely represented in the western United States. — **lo'a-sa'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

loath, loth (lōth), *a.* [ME. *looth*, *loth*, AS. *lāð* hostile, odious; akin to OS. *lēð*, G. *leid*, Icel. *leiðr*, Sw. *led*, and perh. to OHG. *lēwes*, *lēs*, alas, and AS. *lā* (cf. LO.)]
1. Hateful; repulsive, odious; disliked. *Obs.*
2. Filled with disgust or aversion; averse; unwilling; reluctant; as, *loath* to part.
Why, then, though *loath*, yet must I be content. *Shak.*
Syn. — See RELUCTANT.

loathe (lōṯh), *v. t.*; LOATHED (lōṯhd); LOATH'ING (lōṯh'ĭng). [AS. *lāðian* to be hateful. See LOATH.] **1.** To excite to disgust or aversion. *Obs.*
2. To dislike greatly; to feel aversion for or reluctance to; now, esp., to have extreme disgust at, or abhorrence for; to detest; abhor.
Loathing the honeyed cakes, I longed for bread. *Cowley.*
The secret which I *loathe*. *Waller.*
Syn. — Abhor, detest, abominate. See HATE.

loathe, *v. i.* To feel, or to cause, disgust or nausea. *Obs.*

loath'ful (lōṯh'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Causing a feeling of loathing; disgusting. *Now Rare.* "*Loathful*, sinful lust." *Spenser.*
2. Shrinking; reluctant; bashful. *Obs. or Scot.*
— **loath'ful-ly,** *adv. Rare.* — **loath'ful-ness,** *n. Rare.*

loath'ing (lōṯh'ĭng), *n.* Extreme disgust; a feeling of aversion, abhorrence, or detestation.
The mutual fear and *loathing* of the hostile races. *Macaulay.*

loath'ly (lōṯh'lĭ), *a.* [AS. *lāðlīc.*] Loathsome; repulsive.

loath'ly (lōṯh'lĭ; lōth'-), *adv.* [AS. *lāðlīce.*] **1.** (*pron.* lōṯh'lĭ) So as to cause loathing. *Obs. or R.*
2. Unwillingly; reluctantly. *Rare.*
This shows that you from nature *loathly* stray. *Donne.*

loath'some (lōṯh'sŭm), *a.* Fitted to cause loathing; exciting abhorrence; disgusting; hateful; detestable.
The most *loathsome* and deadly forms of infection. *Macaulay.*
— **loath'some-ly,** *adv.* — **loath'some-ness,** *n.*

lob (lŏb), *n.* [Cf. Fries. *lobbe*, *lob*, a short, thick, hanging lump or mass of flesh or fat, OLG. *lobbe* a lump, Norw. dial. *lubb* a rotund, plump figure, mostly of animals, Dan. *lub*, *lubbe*, pollack.] **1.** **a** A lugworm. **b** A pollack. *Brit.*
2. A dull, heavy person. *Obs. or Dial.* *Gauden.*
3. Something thick and heavy, as a nugget. *Chiefly Dial.*
4. [Cf. G. *lab* rennet.] *Brewing.* A ferment made of yeast mixed with wort and warmed; — also *lobb.*

lob (lŏb), *v. t.*; LOBBED (lŏbd); LOB'BING. **1.** To let fall heavily or lazily; to droop. *Obs. or R.*
And their poor jades
Lob down their heads. *Shak.*
2. To throw, toss, or the like heavily or slowly; as: **a** *Cricket.* To bowl underhand. **b** *Lawn Tennis.* To return (a ball) in a high curve, esp. to avoid an opponent at the net.
3. *Brewing.* To mix with lob.

lob, *v. i.* **1.** To go heavily or lumberingly.
2. *Lawn Tennis.* To make a lob.

lob, *n.* [From LOB, *v.*] A lobbing, specif.: **a** *Cricket.* A slow underhand ball pitched well up in the air, usually with considerable spin. **b** *Tennis.* A ball returned in a high curve.

Lo'ba-chev'ski-an (lō'bă-chĕf'skĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Russian geometer Nicolái Ivánovich Lobachévski (1793–1856) or his mathematical discoveries.

Lo'ba-chév'ski's for'mu-la (lō'bă-chĕf'skĭz). *Non-Euclidean Geom.* The formula $\tan \frac{1}{2}\Pi(p) = e^{-p}$, where $\Pi(p)$ is the angle between a parallel and a perpendicular to a line, when p is the length of the perpendicular (intercepted between the parallels).

lo'bar (lō'bar), *a.* Of or pert. to a lobe; having or like a lobe or lobes. — **lobar pneumonia.** See CROUPOUS PNEUMONIA.

lo'bate (lō'bāt) } *a.* [See LOBE.] Having lobes or rounded
lo'bat-ed (-bāt-ĕd) } divisions; lobed; as, a *lobate* leaf; specif.: *Zool.* **a** Having the integument continued on the bases of the fin rays; — said of the fins of certain fishes. **b** Furnished with lateral membranous flaps, as the toes of a coot. See BIRD, *Illust.*

lo-ba'tion (lō-bā'shăn), *n.* **a** State of being lobed; formation of lobes or lobules. **b** A lobe or lobule.

lob'by (lŏb'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). [LL. *lobium*, *lobia*, the same word as *laubia* a covered portico fit for walking, fr. OHG. *louba*, G. *laube*, arbor. See LODGE.] **1.** A passage or hall of communication, esp. when large enough to serve also as a waiting room, etc., as in the British House of Commons, and in capitols in the United States. It differs from an *antechamber* in that a *lobby* communicates with several rooms, an *antechamber* with one only; but this distinction is not carefully preserved.
2. The persons, collectively, who frequent the lobbies of a legislative house to transact business with the legislators; specifically, persons not members of a legislative body, who strive to influence its proceedings by personal agency, whether in the lobby or elsewhere. See LOBBY, *v. i.*
3. *Naut.* An apartment or passageway in the fore part of an old-fashioned cabin under the quarter-deck. *Obs.*
4. *Agric.* A confined place for cattle, formed by hedges, trees, or other fencing, near the farmyard.

lob'by, *v. i.*; LOB'BIED (-ĭd); LOB'BY-ING. To address or solicit members of a legislative body in the lobby or elsewhere with intent to influence their votes by personal agency. *Chiefly U. S.*
Efforts have been made to check the practice of *lobbying*, both in Congress and in State legislatures. . . . It has been repeatedly held by the courts that "contracts which have for their object to influence legislation in any other manner than by such open and public presentation of facts, arguments, and appeals to reason, such as are recognized as proper and legitimate with all public bodies, must be held void." *James Bryce.*

lob'by, *v. t.* To urge or procure the passage of (a bill, measure, etc.) by personal influences addressed to the individual legislators: also, to influence (a legislator) by such means. See LOBBY, *v. i.* *Chiefly U. S.*

lob'by-ist, *n.* A member of the lobby; a person who solicits members of a legislature to influence their votes. See LOBBY, *v. i.* *Chiefly U. S.*

lob'by-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.*

lobe (lōb), *n.* [Gr. λοβός: cf. F. *lobe.*] **1.** A projection or division of a somewhat rounded form.
2. Specif.: **a** *Zoöl.* A membranous flap on the sides of the toes of certain birds, as the coot. **b** *Paleon.* In cephalopod shells, a portion of a suture which forms an angle or curve whose convexity is directed away from the orifice; — opposed to *saddle.* **c** *Anat.* A more or less rounded projection of an organ or part; a division of an organ marked off by a fissure on the surface, as those of the brain, lungs, liver, etc. **d** *Bot.* Any rounded division or projection of an organ, esp. of a leaf. **e** *Geol.* A great marginal projection from the body of a continental ice sheet. **f** *Mach.* The projecting part of a cam wheel or of a noncircular gear wheel.

Lobelia (*L. syphilitica*). Inflorescence, with Detached Flowe (*a*); Calyx (*b*); Section of Fruit (*c*).

lobed (lōbd), *a.* Having lobes; lobate; specif., *Bot.*, having rounded divisions extending less than halfway to the center or midrib.

Lo-be'li-a (lō-bē'lĭ-ă; lō-bēl'-yă; 7), *n.* [NL., after M. *Lobel*, botanist and physician to King James I.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of herbaceous plants usually referred to the Campanulaceæ, but sometimes made the type of a distinct family. They have red, blue, or white flowers with a very irregular corolla, the tube split almost to the base, often 2-lipped; stamens monadelphous, the anthers also united into a ring. There are about 225 species, widely distributed, a number being cultivated. Some of the native American species, as *L. cardinalis*, the cardinal flower, and *L. syphilitica*, the great blue lobelia, are very ornamental in flower.
2. [*l. c.*] A plant or flower of this genus.
3. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The leaves and tops of *L. inflata*, used as an antispasmodic and expectorant, esp. in asthmatic affections.

Lo-be'li-a'ce-æ (lō-bē'lĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or trees (order Campanulales), the lobelia family, including about 30 genera and nearly 600 species, characterized by the extremely irregular corolla and syngeneseous anthers. They are widely distributed, but especially abundant in the Hawaiian Islands. Some botanists regard the Lobeliaceæ as a subfamily of Campanulaceæ. — **lo-be'li-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

lo'be-lin (lō'bē-lĭn; lō-bē'lĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* A yellowish green resin from *Lobelia*, used as an emetic and diaphoretic.

lo'be-line (-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** *Chem.* A poisonous narcotic alkaloid extracted from the leaves of Indian tobacco (*Lobelia inflata*) as a yellow oil, having a tobacco-like taste and odor.

lob'lol'ly (lŏb'lŏl'ĭ), *n.* [Etym. uncert.] **1.** Thick gruel.
2. *Naut. Slang.* Medicine. *Obs.*
3. A clownish fellow; a lout. *Obs.*
4. A pine of the southern United States (*Pinus tæda*) distinguished by its thick, flaky bark, long leaves in threes, and spiny-tipped cones. The wood resembles that of the shortleaf pine of the same region. **b** Any of several related pines, as *P. serotina*, *P. bahamensis* of the Bahamas, etc.

loblolly bay **a** An ornamental evergreen theaceous shrub or small tree (*Gordonia lasianthus*), of the southern United States. It has large white flowers and glossy leaves. The bark is used in tanning. **b** A West Indian tree of the same family (*Laplacea hæmatoxylon*). *Jamaica.*

loblolly boy **1.** A surgeon's attendant on shipboard.
2. An errand boy, or a man of all work. *Dial. Brit.*

loblolly tree. Any of several West Indian trees having more or less leathery leaves, as *Pisonia subcordata*, *Cordia alba*, and *Cupania glabra.*

Lo-bo'sa (lō-bō'sā), *n. pl.* [NL. See LOBE.] *Zoöl.* An order of Rhizopoda, in which the pseudopodia are thick and irregular in form, as in *Amœba.*

lob'scouse' (lŏb'skous'), *n.* Also **lob'scourse'**, from which *lobscouse* is perh. corrupted. *Naut.* A combination of meat with vegetables, ship biscuit, etc., usually stewed, sometimes baked.

lob'ster (lŏb'stẽr), *n.* [AS. *loppestre*, *lopystre*, fr. L. *locusta* a marine shellfish, a kind of lobster, a locust, perh. under the influence of AS. *loppe* a spider. Cf. LOCUST.]
1. Any large macrurous crustacean used as food, esp. those of the genus *Homarus*; as

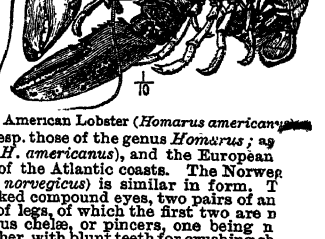
American Lobster (*Homarus americanus*)

American lobster (*H. americanus*), and the European lobster (*H. vulgaris*) of the Atlantic coasts. The Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*) is similar in form. They have a pair of stalked compound eyes, two pairs of antennæ, and five pairs of legs, of which the first two are modified into enormous chelæ, or pincers, one being usually heavier than the other, with blunt teeth for crushing shells, etc. There are also abdominal swimming legs, but their chief swimming organ is the tail, by means of which they can make sudden backward movements. Lobsters feed on animals, both living and dead, and are usually caught in traps (called *lobster pots*) baited with animal refuse. Owing to its excellence as food, the American species is becoming scarce. The spiny lobsters, or sea crayfishes, of *Palinurus* and allied genera lack the large chelæ. The common European species is *P. vulgaris*. *Palinurus argus* is a large species, common and used as food at Bermuda.
2. As a term of opprobrium or contempt: A gullible, awkward, bungling, or undesirable person. *Slang.*

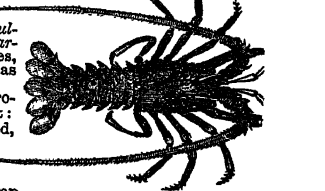
Spiny Lobster (*Palinurus vulgaris*)

lobster pot. A trap for catching lobsters, commonly an oblong cage with slat sides and a funnel-shaped net opening inward at each end.

lob'u-lar (lŏb'ū-lẽr), *a.* Like a lobule; pert. to a lobule or lobules. — **lobular pneumonia.** See CATARRHAL PNEUMONIA.

lob'u-late (-lāt) } *a.* Made up of, or divided into
lob'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } lobules.

lob'ule (-ūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *lobule*, dim. of *lobe*. See LOBE.] A small lobe; as, the *lobule* of the ear; also, a subdivision of a lobule.

loam board. *Founding.* A board of definite profile used to strickle a mold in loam, or to strike up a loam core on a core barrel (which see).

loam cake. *Foundry.* A loam cover for a loam mold, having pouring gates, vent holes, etc.

loam'i-ly (lōm'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of LOAMY. See -LY.

loam'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

loam'less, *a.* See -LESS.

Lo-am'mi (lō-ăm'mī), *n.* [Heb. *Lō-Ammī.*] *Bib. Lit.*, not my people; — masc. prop. name.

loam mold or **mould.** *Foundry.* A mold made with loam. See LOAM, *n.*, 3.

loam work. *Foundry.* Loam molding or loam molds.

loan. † LONE.

lo-an' (lō-an'), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *loán.*] See MEASURE, *Table.*

loan (lōn), *n.* [Gael. *lon.*] Provisions. *Scot.* [LOANIN. *Scot.*]

loan (lōn), *n.* [See LANE.] = LOANING.

loan'a-ble (lōn'a-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE [borrower. *R.*

loan'ee', *n.* [*loan*, v. + -ee.] A

loan envelope. *Banking.* An envelope in which is kept the collateral for a loan, bearing on its face a list of the securities with their values, etc.

loan'er, *n.* One that loans.

loange, *n.* [OF., F. *louange.*] Praise; approbation. *Obs.*

loan'in, loan'ing, *n.* [From Scot. *loan*, E. *lane.*] An open space or yard where cows are milked; also, a lane. *Scot.*

loan value. *Life Insurance.* The amount of money which will be loaned upon a policy as collateral by the company issuing it. It is usually the same as the cash value, sometimes less.

loape. † LOPE, *v.*

lo'a-sad (lō'ă-săd), *n.* A plant of the family Loasaceæ. *Lindley.*

loath (lōth), *n.* [AS. *lāð.*] *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** Harm, or that which harms; annoyance.
2. Dislike; loathing; disgust.

loath'er (lōṯh'ẽr), *n.* One who loathes. [p. pr.]

loath'ing-ly, *adv.* of *loathing*, [ness), *n.*

loath'li-ness (lōṯh'lĭ-nĕs),

Loathsomeness. *Obs. or R.*

loath'ly, *v. t.* To loathe; to make loathly. *Obs.* [-NESS.]

loath'ness (lōṯh'nĕs), *n.* See

loath'sum. Loathsome. *Ref. Sp.*

loath'y (lōṯh'ĭ), *a.* Loathsome. *Archaic.*

loave. † LAVE, *n.*

loave (lōv), *v. i.* [Cf. LOAF, *n.*] To form a head; — said of plants of the cabbage tribe. *Eng.*

loaves (lōvz), *n.*, *pl.* of LOAF.

lob (lŏb), *v. t. Mining.* = COB, *v. t.* [*Slang.*]

lob, *n.* A box; a till. *Thieves'*

lob, *n. Mining.* A step or stair; — applied also to veins which descend like steps.

Lo-ba'ta (lō-bā'tă). **Lo-ba'tæ** (-tē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LOBE.] *Zoöl.* An order of ctenophores, having the body compressed in the vertical plane and produced into two large oral lobes and four pointed processes.

lo'bate-ly, *adv.* of LOBATE.

lobb. Var. of LOB.

lobbe. † LOB, LOBE.

lob'bish, *a.* Like a lob; countrified; clownish. *Obs.*

lob'by-er, *n.* A lobbyist. *U. S.*

lobby member. A lobbyist. *Humorous Cant, U. S.*

lob'coat', *n.* A lobcock. *Obs.*

lob'cock', *n.* A dull, sluggish person; a lubber; a lob. *Now Dial.* [*Obs.*]

lob'cokt', *a.* Like a lobcock.

lobe'foot' (lōb'fo͝ot'), *n.* A bird having lobate toes; esp., the northern phalarope. — **lobe'-foot'ed,** *a.*

lobe'less, *a.* See -LESS.

lobe'let, *n.* See -LET.

lo-le'ĭ-ad (lō-bē'lĭ-ăd), *n.* A lobeliaceous plant. *Lindley.*

lob'el-lat'ed (lŏb'ĕ-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Lobulate.

Lo'bel's catch'fly' (lō'bĕlz). [See LOBELIA.] The Deptford pink

lob'fig', *n.* [Turk. *lubb injīr* superior fig.] A superior variety of Smyrna fig

lob'-grass', *n.* The soft chess (*Bromus mollis*). *Dial. Eng.*

lob'i-form (lōb'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a lobe.

lo-big'er-ous (lō-bĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*lobe* + *-gerous.*] Bearing lobes.

lob'i-lin, *n.* [Cf. LOB a rustic, also the name *Lobbin* in Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar, November."] A rustic. *Obs.*

lo'bi-ped (lō'bĭ-pĕd), *a.* [*lobe* + L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Having lobate toes. — *n.* A lobiped bird.

loblolly pine = LOBLOLLY, 4.

loblolly sweetwood. A West Indian araliaceous tree of the genus *Sciadophyllum*. *Jamaica.*

loblolly whitewood. The lauraceous tree *Nectandra sanguinea*. *Jamaica.* [TREE.

loblolly wood. = LOBLOLLY

lo'bo (lō'bō; 133), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *lupus.* See WOLF.] The gray wolf. *Western U. S.*

lo'bo-la (lō'bō-lă), *n.* In South Africa, the native marriage by purchase.

lo'bose (lō'bōs), *a.* Having lobes; pertaining to the Lobosa. **lobs.** † LUBBER. [*Slang.*]

lob'scous'er, *n.* A sailor. *Naut.*

lob'sid'ed (lŏb'sīd'ĕd; -ĭd), *a.* Lopsided.

lob's pound. [*lob* a lout + a prison.] A prison; a difficulty. *Obs. or Dial.*

lobster caterpillar. The pillar of the lobster moth.

lobster crab. A porcelain crab.

lobster flower. Barbados pride.

lobster-ing, *n.* Act or practice of catching lobsters.

lobster moth. A moth (*Stauropus fagi*) of the family Notodontidæ which has long legs and caudal processes, feeding on beech.

lob'ster's-claw', or **lobster's claw',** *n.* **a** The gladiolus (*G. cardinalis*) of Australia. **b** *pl.* A red seaweed (*Polysiphonia fastigiata*), with tufted filaments.

lob'ster-tail', *n.* Any of the lower part of the body of a lobster's tail

tailed', *a.*

lob'tail', *v. t.* To beat with flukes; — said of a whale. *Sailors' Slang.*

lob'u-lar-ly, *adv.* of LOBULAR.

lob'u-la'tion (lŏb'ū-

a lobe; specif., *Anat.*, one of the small masses of tissue of which certain organs, as the liver, are built up.

‖ **lo'bu-lus** (lŏb'ū-lŭs), *n.* [L.] A lobe or lobule. — **lo'bulus cen-tra'lis** (sĕn-trā'lĭs), *Anat.*, a small square lobe situated on the anterior median portion of the cerebellum. ‖ **lo'bus** (lō'bŭs), *n.* [NL.] A lobe. — **lo'bus cau-da'tus** (kô-dā'tŭs) [NL. *caudatus* tailed], *Human Anat.*, a small lobe of the liver extending from the lower extremity of the lobus Spigelii to the under surface of the right lobe. — **l. cu'nea'tus** (kū'nē-ā'tŭs). = CUNEATE LOBE. — **l. quad-ra'tus** (kwŏd-rā'tŭs). [L. *quadratus* squared.] *Human Anat.* **a** A small lobe of the liver on the under surface of the right lobe, to the left of the fissure for the gall bladder. **b** A convolution formed by that part of the parietal lobe which appears on the mesial surface of the cerebral hemisphere. — **l. Spi-ge'li-i** (spĭ-jē'lĭ-ī) [after A. *Spigelius* (1578-1625), Flemish anatomist], *Human Anat.*, a small lobe of the posterior part of the liver, to the left of the fissure for the vena cava.

lo'cal (lō'kăl), *a.* [L. *localis*, fr. *locus* place: cf. F. *local*. See LIEU, LOCUS.] **1.** Characterized by, or relating to, place, or position in space; having a definite spatial form; as, a *local* body or presence; a *local* heaven and hell.

Give to airy nothing
A *local* habitation and a name *Shak.*

2. Characterized by, relating to, or occupying, a particular place or places; characteristic of, or confined to, a particular place or places; not general or widespread; as, *local* customs or politics; a *local* government; *local* celebrities; *local* settlements; a *local* contact.

3. Hence, relating to what is local; not broad or general; as, a person of *local* ideas; a *local* point of view.

4. Occupying, or relating to, position in other than a spatial series. Cf. LOCAL VALUE.

local action. **a** *Law.* An action which by its nature must have arisen in a particular place, as an action of trespass, an action on the case for nuisance, an action of replevin, etc. Such actions must be brought in the county or jurisdiction where the cause arose. Distinguished from *transitory actions*. **b** *Elec.* Action between different parts of a plate in an electric battery producing local currents, as distinguished from the general action of the battery. — **l. affection**, *Med.*, a disease or ailment confined to a particular part or organ, and not directly affecting the system. — **l. allegiance.** See ALLEGIANCE. — **l. attraction.** *Physics.* **a** An attraction near a compass, causing its needle to deviate from its proper direction, esp. on shipboard. **b** Attraction due to a mountain or other irregularity in the earth's crust, producing a deviation of the plumb line. — **l. battery**, *Elec.*, the battery which actuates the recording instruments of a telegraphic station, as distinguished from the battery furnishing a current for the line. — **l. circuit**, *Teleg.*, the circuit of the local battery. — **l. color** *or* **colour.** **a** *Paint.* The color belonging to an object and not caused by accidental influences, as of reflection, shadow, etc. **b** *Literature.* Peculiarities of the place and its inhabitants where a scene is laid. — **l. current**, *Elec.*, in a galvanic cell, a current flowing from one part of the negative or zinc plate to another, due to a difference of potential in different parts; sometimes, also, an eddy, or Foucault, current. — **l. death.** See DEATH, 1, *Cit.* — **l. flux.** *Elec.* = LEAKAGE FLUX. — **l. government**, *Polit. Sci.*, self-government in local affairs by a city or other limited area, as distinguished from the regulation of such affairs by the government of a larger territory, as the State, of which it is a part; also, the governing body or person of such a city or locality; specif., in India, a governor in council, lieutenant governor, or chief commissioner or commissioners, authorized to administer executive government in any part of British India. — **L. Government Board**, a department of English administration having duties relating to the administration of the poor law, sanitary work, vaccination, adulteration of food, pollution of rivers, and the control of the finance of the various local authorities and the auditing of their accounts. It consists of the Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a President, who, as the board never meets, is in fact the head of this department. There is a separate Local Government Board for Scotland and another for Ireland. — **l. horizon.** See HORIZON, 1. — **l. metamorphism.** *Geol.* See METAMORPHISM. — **l. option**, the right or obligation of determining by popular vote within certain districts, as in each county, city, or town, whether the sale of alcoholic beverages within the district shall be allowed; also, a similar right with respect to other matters. In the States of the United States local-option law is a law which by its term is, or is not, to take effect in particular localities according to the will of each locality as determined by ballot or otherwise. Such laws are now generally considered as valid, and not an unconstitutional delegation of the legislative power. Cf. ORIGINAL PACKAGE. — **l. optionism**, **l. optionist.** — **l. preacher**, *M. E.*, a layman licensed to preach in a certain district. — **l. probability.** = GEOMETRICAL PROBABILITY. — **l. sign**, *Psychol.*, reality of a sensation whereby it is referred to a definite position on the body or in space. Local signs are an important factor in perception of space. — **l. time**, the time of place on the earth, as the local solar, or local sidereal, time of Rome or of Paris. — **l. traffic**, *Railroads*, traffic confined to a single road. — **l. train**, *Railroads*, a train to accommodate a certain limited district, or in the case of a *local express*, the chief places in that district; — disting. from *through train*, which is arranged for long distance traffic. — **l. value**, *Arith.*, the value belonging to the place of a digit in the Arabic notation; thus, the *local value* of the place of the 3 in 317 is 100. — **l. vent**, *Plumbing*, a pipe connected directly with a closet or urinal for carrying off odoriferous gases.

l (lō'kăl), *n.* A local person or thing; as: **a** *Railroads.* ct for LOCAL TRAIN. **b** In newspaper cant, an item of s relating to the place where the paper is published; collectively, local news. **c** *pl.* A local company or , as of ball players. *Colloq.*

l (lō'kăl), *v. t.*; LO'CALED (-kăld) or LO'CALLED; LO'ING or LO'CAL-LING. *Scots Law.* To impose as a local e; as, this stipend is *localed* on my land.

lō'kăl'), *properly* **lo'cal'**, *n.* [F. *local.*] A place y, esp. with reference to some feature characteris- peculiar to, it, as a principle, practice, idiom; also, es, the feature itself.

eedom of opinion manifested was as noteworthy as the y Catholic atmosphere of the *locale*. *Wilfrid Ward.*

m (lō'kăl-Iz'm), *n.* State or quality of being local; n for a particular place; concernment with local

e or process of division oules. **b** A lobule.

stte' (lŏ'bū-lĕt'), *n.* of *lobule.*] A lobule.

(lŏ'bū-lō'sĭs), **lob'u-** *a.* Having lobules.

(lŏb'wûrm'), *n.* A

OBBY.

CE, sport; LOCK; LO-

ō'kă-b'l), *a.* [L. *lo-*

affairs; also, a local idiom or peculiarity of speaking or acting. — **lo'cal-ist** (lō'kăl-Ist), *n.* — **lo'cal-is'tic** (-Is'tĭk), *a.*

lo-cal'i-ty (lō-kăl'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz) [L. *localitas*: cf. F. *localité*.] **1.** Fact or state of being local.

2. Specif., limitation to a county, district, or place, as, *locality* of trial. Specif., *Scots Law*, the apportionment or allocation of a charge or burden on a certain locality or area of land, as where a life rent in certain land is secured to a wife, or a stipend is allotted to landholders according to certain rules.

3. Position; situation; a place; a spot; esp., a geographical place or situation, as of a mineral or plant.

4. *pl.* Local features or peculiarities. *Rare.*

5. a *Phren.* The faculty concerned with remembering places and their relative positions. **b** Space or place reference; localization in space; as, the sense of *locality*.

lo'cal-i-za'tion (lō'kăl-Ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of localizing, or state of being localized.

2. *Psychol.* **a** The reference of a sense impression to some particular locality in the body, or of the object of a perception to a definite locality in space; also, the reference of an event to a particular position in a temporal series. **b** The doctrine of the localization of functional centers, as sight, smell, speech, etc., in the cerebrum. See BRAIN.

lo'cal-ize (lō'kăl-Iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-Izd); -IZ'ING (-Iz'Ĭng). [See LOCAL.] To make local; to fix in, or assign or confine to, a definite place, or locality. — **localized vector**, a rotor.

lo'cal-iz'er (-Iz'ĕr), *n.* One that localizes; specif., a small resistance coil at each station of an electric fire-alarm system, which is brought into circuit when an alarm is rung in, to indicate its place of origin to the central station.

lo'cate (lō'kāt), *v. t.*; LO'CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); LO'CAT-ING (-kāt-Ĭng). [L. *locatus*, p. p. of *locare* to place, fr. *locus* place. See LOCAL.] **1.** To designate the site or place of; to define the location or limits of; as, to *locate* a public building; to *locate* a mining claim; to *locate* (the land granted by) a land warrant. *Chiefly U. S.*

2. To set or establish in a particular spot or position; to settle, station; place.

The captives and emigrants whom he brought with him were *located* in the trans-Tiberine quarter *E. F. Westcott*

3 To search for and discover the position of; as, to *locate* an enemy; to *locate* a fire.

4. To find the place of, or to assign a place to, in any series; as, to *locate* the reign of an Assyrian king.

5. To refer to a place as its proper seat or origin; as, to *locate* a pain in a tooth; also, *passive*, to have place or seat.

That part of the body in which the sense of touch is *located* *H. Spencer*

6. *Civil Law.* To let out by location.

to locate a root (of an equation), *Math.*, to determine the first significant figure in its numerical expression.

lo'cate, *v. i.* To place one's self; to take up one's residence; to settle; as, he *located* in Ohio. *Colloq.*

‖ **lo-ca'ti-o** (lŏ-kā'shĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Rom. & Civil Law.* A letting; a leasing. — **lo-ca'ti-o con-duc'ti-o** (kŏn-dŭk'shĭ-ō), *or* **locatio et conductio.** [L.] A contract of letting and hiring.

lo-ca'tion (lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *locatio*, fr. *locare.*] **1.** Act or process of locating, or fact or condition of being located, or of having position.

2. Situation; place; locality; specif., place of residence or settlement; as, to have a desirable *location*.

3. That which is located; esp., a tract of land designated in respect to place and purpose, as a mining claim in the United States, natives' quarters in South Africa, a farm or station in Australia.

4. A subdivision of a county, in some of the United States.

5. *Civil Law.* A letting for hire; a contract for the use of a thing, or service of a person, for hire, including in the broadest application the leasing of land.

A tack is a contract of *location*, whereby the use of land, or any immovable subject, is set to the lessee. *Erskine's Principles.*

loc'a-tive (lŏk'ā-tĭv), *a.* *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating a case denoting place, of the place where, or wherein; as in cenabo *domī*, I shall dine *at home*.

loc'a-tive, *n.* The locative case, or a word in that case.

lo'ca-tor (lō'kā-tĕr; lō-kā'tĕr), *n.* [L., one who lets, a contractor.] **1.** *Civil Law.* One who locates, or lets for hire; — opposed to *conductor*. See LOCATIO CONDUCTIO.

2. One who locates land or a mining claim. *U. S.*

lo-cel'late (lō-sĕl'āt), *a.* *Bot.* Divided into locelli.

lo-cel'lus (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., a compartment, dim. of *locus* place.] *Bot.* **a** A secondary compartment, or cell, of a unilocular ovary, formed by a false partition. It is found in the legumes of many species of *Astragalus* and related genera. **b** One of the two cavities of a pollen sac.

loch (lŏk), *n.* [F. *looch*, Ar. *laʿūq* an electuary, or medicine which may be licked or sucked.] *Med.* A lincture.

loch (lŏx), *n.* [Gael. & OIr. *loch*. See LAKE of water; cf. LOUGH.] A lake; also, a bay or arm of the sea, esp. when nearly landlocked. *Scot.*

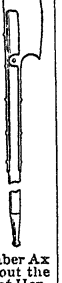

Lochaber Ax of about the time of Henry VIII.

Loch-a'ber ax *or* **axe**, *or* **Loch-a'ber** (lŏk-ă'bĕr), *n.* [From *Lochaber*, in Scotland.] A weapon consisting of a pole with a long ax head, often provided with a hook, at its end, used by Scotch Highlanders. *Obs. or Hist.*

lo'chi-a (lō'kĭ-ă; lŏk'Ĭ-ă; 277), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. λόχια, pl., fr. λόχιος of childbirth, λόχος a lying in, childbirth.] *Med.* The discharge from the womb and vagina after childbirth. — **lo'chi-al** (lō'kĭ-ăl), *a.*

Loch'in-var' (lŏx'Ĭn-vär'), *n.* The hero, "so faithful in love and so dauntless in war," of a ballad represented as sung by Lady Heron in Scott's "Marmion."

lo'chi-o- (lō'kĭ-ō-; lŏk'Ĭ-ō-). [Gr. λόχια lochia, λόχιος pertaining to childbirth.] A combining form used to denote *connection with*, or *relation to*, *the lochia* or *childbirth*.

lo'cho- (lō'kō-; lŏk'ō-). Combining form from Greek λόχος, *childbirth*.

lock (lŏk), *n.* [AS. *loce*; akin to D. *lok*, G. *locke*, OHG. *loc*, Icel. *lokkr*, and perh. to Gr. λυγίζειν to bend, twist.] **1.** A tuft, tress, or ringlet of hair, as it grows; hence, *pl.*, the hair of the head.

These gray *locks*, the pursuivants of death. *Shak.*

2. A tress of false, or artificial, hair. *Obs.*

3. A naturally cohering bunch of wool, cotton, flax, or the like; a tuft; flock; specif., *pl.*, the shortest and poorest wool from a sheep, obtained after the removal of the fleece.

4. A handful, armful, or small bundle, esp. of hay or straw. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lock (lŏk), *n.* [AS. *loc* inclosure, an inclosed place, the fastening of a door, akin to AS. *loca* fastening, prison, *lūcan* to lock, fasten, OS. *lūkan* (in comp.), D. *luiken*, OHG. *lūhhan*, Icel. *lūka*, Goth. *lūkan* (in comp.); cf. OHG. *loh* prison, fastening, hole, G. *loch* hole, and Skr. *ruj* to break. Cf. LOCKET.] **1.** A fastening, as for a door, a box or trunk lid, a drawer, or the like, in which a bolt is secured by any of various mechanisms and can be released only by inserting and turning a key, or, in combination and letter locks, by manipulating according to a predetermined plan; also, such a fastening having a dead bolt (i. e., one turned by a knob). Locks, except of the padlock type, are usually fixed permanently. See PADLOCK, DEAD BOLT, LATCH BOLT.

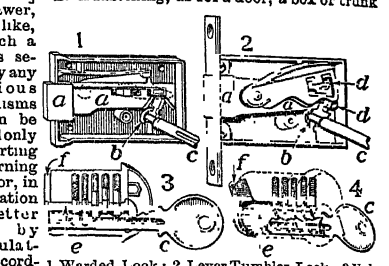

1 Warded Lock; 2 Lever Tumbler Lock; 3 Yale Cylinder Lock, with Key partly inserted; 4 Same with Key inserted and turned. *a* Bolt; *b* Ward; *c* Key; *d* Tumblers; *e* Revolving Plug; *f* Cam to operate Bolt.

2. Hence, a means or device for fastening or, fig., for restraining; specif.: **a** A hobble; a shackle. *Obs.* **b** *Mech.* A cotter; a forelock. **c** *Sheet-Metal Working.* A joint made by folding over two or more lapped edges. **d** *Plastering.* Plaster forced through laths to form a key; clinch.

3. **a** *Wrestling.* Any of various holds in wrestling; esp., one in which a limb of one contestant is twisted in some way around a limb of the other; as, a leg *lock* or a waist *lock*. See HAMMER LOCK. **b** Hence, a stratagem; a trick; also, a difficulty; a "fix;" dilemma. *Obs.*

4. That part or apparatus of a firearm by which the charge is exploded; as, a matchlock, flintlock, percussion *lock*, etc. See GUNLOCK, *Illust.*

5. A locking or fastening together; a closing of one thing upon another; also, a state of being locked or fixed.

Albemarle Street closed by a *lock* of carriages. *De Quincey*

6. *Vehicles.* **a** Freedom of the wheels of a forecarriage in turning. **b** A device to lock a wheel in descending a hill.

7. A movable barrier across a river; also, the water space between bridge piers. *Obs.*

8. An inclosure in a canal, river, dock, etc., with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from level to level.

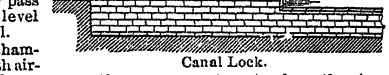

Canal Lock.

9. A chamber with air-tight doors connecting a compartment where the air is under pressure (as a ship's stokehole under forced draft) with places having normal air pressure. See AIR LOCK.

10. In various shortened and slang expressions: **a** A lock keeper. **b** A lock hospital. **c** A lockup. **d** Work or duty of locking up. *Dickens.* **e** A receiver, or place for receipt, of stolen goods. *Thieves' Slang.*

lock-and-block system, *Railroads*, a block system in which the signals permitting a train to enter a block are locked while a train is in the block and automatically unlocked as it leaves the block. — **lock, stock, and barrel**, the whole of a matter; the entirety of a thing; also, as a whole; completely. *Colloq.* Also, *Colloq.*, *Australia*, **l., stock, and pop-pet legs.**

lock, *v. t.*; LOCKED (lŏkt); LOCK'ING. **1.** To fasten or secure the lock or locks of; to make fast with or as with a lock or locks; as, to *lock* a door, a gate, a lid; to *lock*, or *lock up*, a room, a house, a yard, a trunk.

2. To fasten in or out, or to make secure or inaccessible by means of, or as with, locks; to confine, or to shut in or out; — often with *up*; as, to *lock* one's self in; to *lock up* prisoners; to *lock up* one's silver; to *lock* intruders out; to *lock* a child in one's arms; to *lock* a secret in one's breast.

3. To make fast or rigid, as by the engaging of parts or the action of any restraint, as friction; as, to *lock* the wheels of a carriage; to *lock up* a form of type, that is, to fasten the type in the chase.

4. To make fast by the interlinking or intorlacing of parts; as, to *lock* arms. "*Lock* hand in hand." *Shak.*

5. In old fencing, to seize, as the sword arm of an antagonist, by turning the left arm around it, to disarm him.

6. Fig.: **a** To join in close embrace; to grapple in combat. **b** To invest (funds, capital) where it is not easily convertible into money; to tie; — with *up*. **c** To hold inactive; to overcome; as, the senses are *locked* in sleep.

7. *Engin., etc.* **a** To move (a vessel) or permit it to pass, by raising or lowering it in a lock; — also with *in*, *out*, *down*, *up*, or *through*. **b** To provide with locks, as a canal. **c** To divide off (a portion of a river) by a lock; — with *off*. **to lock out**, to withhold employment from (a body of employees) as a means of bringing them to accept the employers' terms. Cf. LOCKOUT.

loch'age (lŏk'ăj), *n.* Also **loch-a'gus** (lŏk-ă'gŭs). [Gr. λοχαγός.] *Gr. Antiq.* The commander of a lochus.

loch'an (lŏk'ăn), *n.* [Gael. See 2d LOCH.] A small loch; a pond *Scot.*

loche, *n.* † LOACH.

lo'chi-o-me'tra (lō'kĭ-ō-mē'tră; lŏk'Ĭ-ō-mē'tră), *n.* [NL.; *lochio-* + Gr. μήτρα womb.] *Med.* Collection of lochia in the uterus.

lo'chi-o-me-tri'tis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = LOCHOMETRITIS

lo'chi-op'y-ra (lō'kĭ-ŏ-p'Ĭ-r-ă; lŏk'Ĭ-), *n.* [NL.; *lochio-* + Gr. πῦρ fire, fever.] *Med.* Puerperal fever.

lo'chi-o-rhe'a, **-rhœ'a** (-ō-rē'-ă), *n.* [NL.; *lochio-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Excessive flow of the lochia.

Loch Le'ven trout (lŏx lē'vĕn). A variety of the salmon trout (*Salmo trutta levenensis*) found in Loch Leven and other lakes of southern Scotland and northern England.

lo'cho-me-tri'tis, *n.* [NL.; *locho-* + *metritis.*] *Med.* Puerperal metritis

lo'cho-per'i-to-ni'tis, *n.* [NL.; *locho-* + *peritonitis.*] *Med.* Peritonitis following childbirth.

lo-chop'y-ra (lō-k ŏ p'Y-r-ă), *n.* [NL.; *locho-* + Gr. πῦρ fire, fever.] *Med.* Puerperal fever.

loch'us (lŏk'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* LOCHI (-ī). [Gr λόχος.] *Gr. Antiq.* A small division of the army, as in Sparta, usually 100 men.

loch'y (lŏk'Y), *a.* Having lochs, or lakes. *Rare.*

lo'ci (lō'sĭ), *n.*, *pl* of LOCUS.

lock, *v. t.* [D. *lokken.*] To allure; seduce. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lock (lŏk), *v. t.* **1.** To become locked, as a door; to become fixed or fast, as by means of a lock.

When it *locked* none might through it pass. *Spenser.*

2. To interlock or interlink.

3. Of a vehicle, to permit the fore wheels to swivel round with more or less freedom in turning; of the wheels, to have such freedom of motion.

4. *Engin., etc.* **a** To build locks to facilitate navigation. **b** To go or pass by means of a lock, as of a canal, a caisson, etc.; — used with *in, into, out, through*, etc.

lock'age (lŏk'ĕj), *n.* **a** Act or process of passing a vessel through a lock. **b** Materials for locks, as in a canal, or the works forming a lock or locks. **c** Toll paid for passing through a lock or locks, as of a canal. **d** Amount of elevation and descent made by the locks of a canal.

lock bay. *Canals.* The body of water in a lock chamber.

lock chamber. The inclosed space between the gates of a canal lock or the doors of an air lock.

locked (lŏkt), *p. a.* **1.** Fastened or united by locking.

2. In the position assumed when the leg is straightened; — said of the knee.

locked-coil wire rope. = LOCKED-WIRE ROPE. — **locked extents.** *Math.*, two extents so related that through neither can there be laid an extent one higher in dimension without cutting the other. Two dual extents may thus be locked like the links of a chain, as two sphere surfaces in five-dimensional space. — **l.-wire rope**, a rope, esp. adapted for haulage and rope transmission, having a smooth cylindrical surface, and made by drawing the outer wires to such shape that each one interlocks with the other so that the wires lie in concentric layers about a wire core instead of in strands. — **l. jaw.** = LOCKJAW.

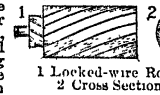

1 Locked-wire Rope; 2 Cross Section.

lock'er (lŏk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that locks, as, in the British customs service, one in charge of locking a warehouse.

2. A drawer, cupboard, compartment, or chest, that may be closed with a lock, esp. a cupboard for individual use.

3. *Naut.* Any chest or compartment for stowing anything snugly; as, a chain *locker*; a boatswain's *locker*.

lock'et (-ĕt; -It; 151), *n.* [F. *loquet* latch, dim. of OF. *loc* latch, lock; of Teutonic origin. See LOCK a fastening.]

1. A crossbar of a window. *Obs.*

2. *Mil.* A part of a scabbard where a belt hook fastens. It is usually strengthened by a metal plate.

3. A group of set jewels. *Obs.*

4. A catch or spring, as to fasten a necklace. *Obs.*

5. A little case for holding a miniature or lock of hair, usually suspended from a necklace or watch chain.

lock'fast' (lŏk'fast'), *a.* Made fast by a lock. — *n.* A lock-fast place or receptacle. *Chiefly Scot.*

Lock'i-an (lŏk'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to John Locke or to Lockianism. — **Lock'i-an,** *n.*

Lock'i-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Philos.* The philosophical system of John Locke (1632-1704), set forth in his "Essay Concerning Human Understanding." Locke, denying the existence of innate ideas, and incorrectly representing the Cartesian view of such ideas, asserts that the mind originally resembles a blank tablet. All our knowledge comes from experience, that is, from sense perception, and from reflection, or immediate apprehension of psychical phenomena. Most of our sensations have no actual counterpart in the physical world; the *primary* or *real qualities* of things are bulk, figure, number, situation, and motion or rest. Perceptions of other qualities, the *secondary qualities* such as color, sound, odor, etc., are caused by physical bodies, but do not resemble them. The soul has immediate knowledge of its own being, but the existence of God is an inference of the reason.

lock'ing (lŏk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LOCK. — **locking bar,** *Railroads*, in an interlocking frame for signals, any of a system of parallel bars each of which is driven longitudinally by a shaft (called a *locking shaft*) when a corresponding lever is pulled, so as to lock such levers of the conflicting routes as are not already locked by some other lever. — **l. bed.** = LOCKING BOARD. — **l. board,** *Railroads*, the system of locking bars and cross locks in an interlocking frame for signals. *W. M. Camp.* — **l. hoop,** *Gun Construction*, in built-up guns, one of the key rings or half hoops laid with scores cut to receive them, being partly in the tube or over layers of hoops and partly in the next superposed layer. These prevent the longitudinal working of the hoops on the tube or inner layer. — **l. plate. a** *Horol.* A count-wheel. **b** *Vehicles.* A rub plate. **c** *Mech* A plate fitting over or against a nut to lock it. — **l. ring,** *Ordnance*, a screw collar connecting the tube and jacket of a Hotchkiss gun and of some other types of guns of minor caliber. — **l. shaft.** See LOCKING BAR. — **l. wheel. a** A count-wheel. **b** A rub plate.

lock'jaw' (lŏk'jô'), *n. Med.* A variety of tetanus in which the jaws are locked rigidly together; trismus.

lock nut, *or* **lock'nut'** (-nŭt'), *n. Mech.* **a** A nut screwed down hard on another to prevent it from slacking back. **b** A nut so constructed that it locks itself when screwed up tight.

A form of Lock Nut b.

lock'out' (-out'), *n.* Act of locking out; refusal of an employer to furnish work to employees, used as a means of coercion. See *to lock out*, under LOCK, *v. t.*

lock piece. **1.** *Mining.* A timber supporting a working. **2.** *Ordnance.* A metal block near the vent in old-time guns, for attaching the lock. *Obs. or Hist.*

lock plate. A plate to which, in certain firearms, the several parts of the lock are attached, and by which the whole is fastened to the stock by screws.

lock rail. a The rail of a door in or to which the lock is fixed. **b** A transom under a light in a door or window frame.

lock'ram (lŏk'răm), *n.* [F. *locrenan, locronan*; from *Locronan*, in Brittany, where it is said to have been made.] A kind of linen cloth formerly in use in England.

lock seat. a The excavation for a canal lock. **b** A car seat that may be reversed and fastened in either position.

lock'smith' (lŏk'smĭth'), *n.* An artificer who makes or mends locks. — **lock'smith'er-y** (-ẽr-Y), **lock'smith'ing,** *n.*

lock'spit' (lŏk'spĭt'), *n.* [Cf. LOCK to fasten; SPIT a spadeful.] A small trench cut to indicate the line to be followed in making a railroad, a fortification, etc. *Eng.*

lock'spit' (lŏk'spĭt'), *v. t.*; LOCK'SPIT'TED; LOCK'SPIT'TING. To mark with a lockspit. *Eng.*

lock step. A mode of marching by a body of men going one after another as closely as possible, in which the leg of each moves at the same time with the corresponding leg of the person before him.

lock stitch. A peculiar sort of stitch formed by the locking of two threads together, as in the work done by some sewing machines. See STITCH.

lock string. A string fastened to the hammer of a lock on an old-time cannon in such a way that, when pulled, the hammer descends on the primer. *Obs. or Hist.*

lock'up' (lŏk'ŭp'), *n.* **1.** Act of locking up, or state of being locked up.

2. A place where persons under arrest are temporarily locked up; a jail, a watchhouse.

3. One who locks up anything, as a building; specif., *Print.*, a special hand who locks up forms; a stonehand.

lock'up' (lŏk'ŭp'), *a. Mech.* Capable of being locked up or of being so fixed as not to be easily tampered with; as, a *lockup* cap or valve. See SAFETY VALVE.

lock weir. A waste weir for a canal, discharging into a lock chamber.

lock'work' (lŏk'wûrk'), *n.* Work or mechanism on or in locks; the parts of a lock, or locks collectively.

‖ **lo'co** (lō'kō), *adv* [It.] *Music.* A direction in written or printed music to return to the pitch designated by the notes, after having played an octave above them.

lo'co (lō'kō), *v. t.*; LO'COED (-kōd); LO'CO-ING. To poison with loco weed; to affect with the loco disease; hence, *Colloq.*, to render insane or mad.

loco disease. [Sp. *loco* insane.] *Veter.* A chronic nervous affection of cattle, horses, and sheep, caused by eating the loco weed and characterized by a slow, measured gait, high step, glassy eyes with defective vision, delirium, and gradual emaciation.

lo'co-fo'co (lō'kō-fō'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -FOCOS (-kōz). [Of uncertain etymol.; perh., according to Bartlett, so called from a self-lighting cigar, with a match composition at the end, invented in 1834 by John Marck of New York, and called *locofoco cigar*, in imitation of the word *locomotive*, which by the uneducated was supposed to mean self-moving; cf. It. *fuoco* fire.] **1.** A friction match. *Obs. U. S.*

2. [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* Orig., a member of the antimonopolist wing of New York City Democrats, so called because at one of their meetings, in 1835, the regular, or Tammany, Democrats put out the lights and the meeting proceeded by the light of candles and locofocos. The faction later organized the State *Equal Rights party*, but its members were generally known as *Locofocos*, and the nickname was for a time applied by the Whigs to any Democrat.

lo'co-mo'bile (lō'kō-mō'bĭl), *a.* [L. *locus* place + E. *mobile*. cf. F. *locomobile*.] Having the power to move about, as, a *locomobile* crane.

lo'co-mo'bile, *n.* A locomobile engine, vehicle, or the like; specif.: **a** A traction engine *U. S.* **b** A steam automobile or motor car; — orig. a trade name.

lo'co-mo'tion (-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *locus* place + *motio* motion. See LOCAL, MOTION.] Act or power of moving from place to place; progressive movement; hence, travel.

lo'co-mo'tive (lō'kō-mō'tĭv), *a.* [See LOCOMOTION.] **1.** Of or pert. to locomotion, or travel; as, *locomotive* power.

2. Moving from place to place; changing place, or able to change place; as, a *locomotive* animal.

3. Used in locomotion; as, *locomotive* organs of an animal.

4. Of, pert. to, or designating, a machine, esp. an engine, that moves about by operation of its own mechanism.

lo'co-mo'tive, *n.* A locomotive engine; a self-propelled vehicle; an automobile; a locomobile. Specif., a steam engine mounted with its boiler and accessories on a truck or trucks designed to run on gauged rails, for hauling cars, wagons, etc., for the conveyance of passengers or freight;

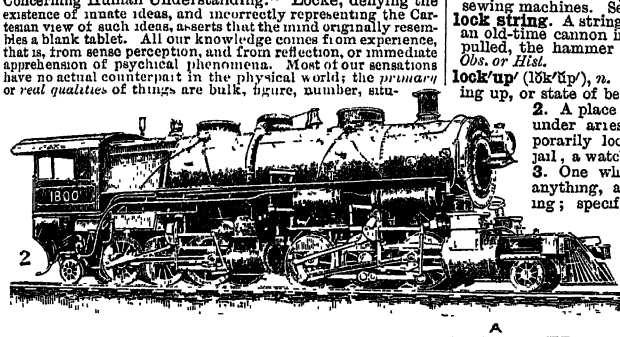

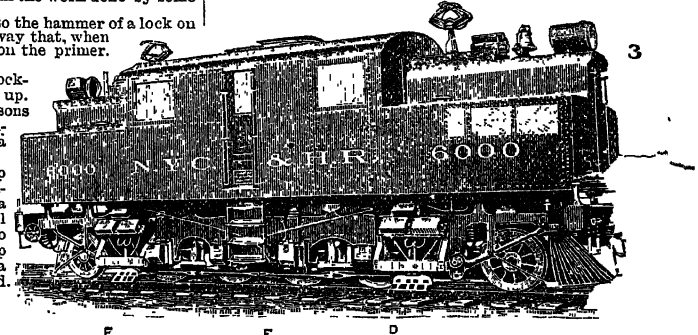

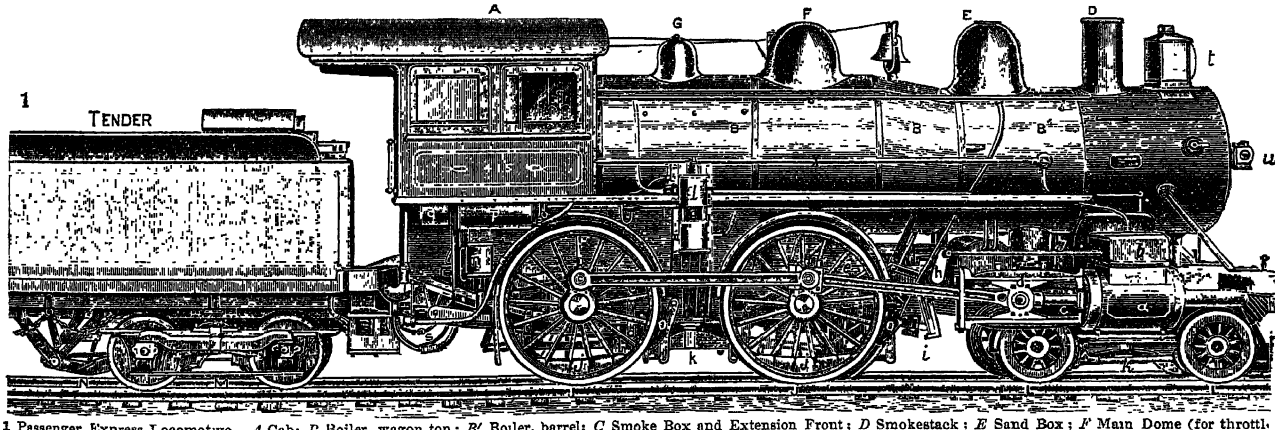

1 Passenger Express Locomotive. *A* Cab; *B* Boiler, wagon top; *B'* Boiler, barrel; *C* Smoke Box and Extension Front; *D* Smokestack; *E* Sand Box; *F* Main Dome (for throttle Safety Valve Dome; *H* Pilot, or Cowcatcher; *J* Driving Wheel, or Driver; *K* Engine Truck; *L* Truck Wheel; *M* Tender Truck; *N* Tender Scoop, or Track Scoop (for taking the track while running); *a* Cylinder; *b* Steam Chest, *c* Piston Rod; *d* Crosshead; *e* Connecting Rod; *f* Side Rod, or Parallel Rod; *g* Valve Rod; *h* Rocker; *i* Link Motion; balance Weight; *k* Driving Wheel Spring Equalizer; *l* Air Brake Pump; *m* Main Air Reservoir; *n* Driving Wheel Brake Cylinder; *o* Driving Wheel Brake Shoe; *p* Auxiliary A for Driving Wheel Brake; *q* Air Reservoir for Signal Whistle, *r* Feed Pipe Hose (for leading water from the tender to the injector in the cab); *s* Train Pipe Hose (leading to the a the cars); *t* Headlight; *u* Signal Lamp; *v* Buffer Beam 2 Mallet Articulated Locomotive, with two Cylinders on each side, each connected with three Driving Wheels. 3 Electric

lock'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
Lock'a-tong (lŏk'ă-tông), *n.* [From *Lockatong* Creek, New Jersey.] A subdivision of the Newark series (Trias) in New Jersey. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
lock band *or* **bond.** *Masonry.* A course of bond stones.
lock box. A box that locks; as, a *lock box* in a post office.
lock chain. **a** A chain to lock a wheel of a vehicle. **b** A padlock chain.
lock'chest', **lock'chest'er,** *n.* [Cf. LOCK to fasten; CHEST.] A pill bug *Obsolete. Dial. Eng.*
lock cramp. A tool to hold back the spring of a gunlock.
lock'-down', *n. Logging.* A piece of wood with holes in the ends through which rafting pins are driven to bind together the logs in a raft *Northern U. S.*
Lock'e-an (lŏk'ē-ăn; lŏk-ē'ăn), **Lock-e'ian** (lŏk-ē'yăn). Vars. of LOCKIAN.
lock'er, *v. t.* [Cf. LOCK of hair.] To curl; entangle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
locker goulons. † LUCKEN GOWAN.
locker rack. *Mountain Railroads.* A rack with teeth on both sides gearing with a pair of horizontal wheels, one on each side.
lock file. See FILE, tool.
lock'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
lock'hole', *n.* **a** A keyhole. *Obs. or R.* **b** The recess in a gunstock for the lock.
lock hospital A hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases. *Eng.*
lockier. † LOCKYER.
Lock'ist, *n.* A Lockian.
lock'less, *a.* See -LESS.
lock'man (-măn), *n.* **a** A public executioner. *Obs. Scot.* **b** In the Isle of Man, a coroner's summoner. **c** A man employed at a canal lock.
lock pen. A lock chamber. *Eng.*
Lock'port (lŏk'pōrt), *n.* [From *Lockport*, N. Y.] A subdivision of the (Upper) Silurian in New York. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*
lock puller. *Mach.* A pair of pulleys that can be worked separately or together.
lock'ram, lock'rum (lŏk'răm), *n.* Nonsense; gibberish. *Dial. & Colloq.*
lock rand. *Masonry.* A range of bond stones.
lock saw = PAD SAW.
Locks'ley (lŏks'lĭ), *n.* In Scott's "Ivanhoe," the assumed name of Robin Hood.
locks'man (lŏks'măn), *n.* **1.** A lockman; a turnkey. *Obs. Scot* **2.** A lock keeper.
locks. Locked. *Ref. Sp.*
lock turtle, lock tortoise. A box tortoise.
lock'y (lŏk'Y), *a.* Having, or characterized by, locks or tufts.
lock'yer, *n.* [*lock* + *-yer.*] A locksmith. *Obs.*
lo'co, *n.* [Sp. *loco* insane.] **a** = LOCO WEED **b** = LOCO DISEASE.
lo'co, *n.*, A locco
Lo'co, *n.* A *Lo*
‖ **lo'co ci-ta'to** place cited; in quoted; — abbr.
lo'co-de-scrip'ti place.] Describ
lo'co-ism (lō'kō-ĭz'm = LOCO DISEAS
lo'co-mote' (lō [Back formatic *tion.*] To move
lo'co-mo-til' *n.* = LOCO

hence, any motor running on tracks for hauling; as, an electric *locomotive*. Locomotives may be classified: (1) According to the kind of service, as **passenger, freight** *or* **goods, logging, switching, shunting,** etc. (2) According to the total number of wheels, as **eight-wheeled,** etc. (3) According to the number and arrangement of the driving wheels (connected together by axles in pairs), as **single-driver** (with one pair), **four-coupled** (with two pairs), **six-coupled,** etc. (4) According to the number of cylinders, as **three-cylinder,** etc. (5) According to the manner of propulsion, as **electric, gasoline, liquid air, steam,** etc. (6) According to the position of the cylinders, locomotives carrying them entirely inside the framing being designated as **inside-cylinder,** those which have their two outermost cylinders (often the only two) with connecting rods cranked directly to a pair of driving wheels being known as **outside-cylinder locomotives.** Locomotives whose wheels are all coupled to act as driving wheels are known as **total-adhesion locomotives. Compound locomotives** have their cylinders compounded as in the compound engine. Flexibility with great size and strength is attained in the **Mallet,** or **articulated, locomotive** by having two separate engines on separate trucks, each operating its own set of drivers. The **rack locomotive** is used on rack railroads, while the **tank locomotive** carries its fuel and water on its own frame, the others being dependent upon tenders. Many special types of locomotives are called after the names of the designers, as the **Forney** type, a four-coupled locomotive containing a small tank and fuel box on the same frame, supported over a two- or four-wheeled trailing truck. It is largely used on elevated roads and suburban lines. Special types of locomotives classified according to wheel arrangement are shown in the table, the larger circles [○] denoting driving wheels, the smaller ones [○] trailers (to the right) and pilot-truck wheels (to the left), the wheel to which the driving rod is usually attached being indicated by a dot [⊙]. The arrangement of pilot-truck wheels, driving wheels, and trailing truck wheels respectively is usually stated by numbers, taken in order, in a formula. Thus 4-6-2 designates the Pacific type, which has 4 pilot-truck wheels, 6 driving wheels, and 2 trailing truck wheels.

SPECIAL TYPES OF LOCOMOTIVES

TYPE.	KIND OF SERVICE.	WHEEL ARRANGEMENT.
American	Passenger	○○⊙○
Atlantic	High-speed passenger	○○⊙⊙○
Columbia	Passenger	○⊙⊙○
Consolidation	Low-speed freight	○⊙⊙⊙○
Decapod	Heavy freight	○⊙⊙⊙⊙ (*or* ○○⊙⊙⊙⊙)
Mastodon	Freight	○○⊙⊙⊙○
Mikado	Heavy freight	○⊙⊙⊙○○
Mogul	Passenger or freight	○⊙⊙○
Pacific	Passenger	○○⊙⊙○○
Prairie	Passenger or freight	○⊙⊙○○
Ten-Wheeled	High-speed passenger	○○⊙⊙○

locomotive car. A locomotive and a car combined in one vehicle; a dummy engine. *U. S.*

lo'co-mo-tiv'i-ty (lō'kō-mō-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The power of changing place.

lo'co-mo'tor (-mō'tŏr; 277), *a.* [See LOCOMOTION.] Of or pertaining to movement or locomotion.

...coordinator ataxia, *Med.*, a disease of the nervous system characterized by sclerosis of the posterior columns of the spinal cord and attended with peculiar disturbances of coordination difficulty in coördinating voluntary movements, loss of reflexes, and disorders of sensation, nutrition, and motion; tabes dorsalis.

...co-mo'tor, *n.* One that has power of locomotion; specif.: ...el. A traveling motor as disting. from a stationary motor.

...mis used. Any of a number of fabaceous herbs, as *Astragalus mollissimus, A. bigelovii, Aragallus spicatus,* and ...e *Hedysarum,* of the western United States, so called from ...ISM. ...peculiar effect which they produce on sheep and horses ...POI... upon them (see LOCO DISEASE).

...y, ...ar (lŏk'ŭ-lär), *a.* [See LOCULUS.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* ...the ..., or composed of, cells, or loculi; — usually with a ...ocal-g prefix, as *uniocular, bilocular.*

...te et te (-lāt), *a.* [L. *loculatus.*] *Bot.* Having loculi.

...ih lo'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* State of being loculate; devs ar...ent of locelli.

...stitu...cid'al (lŏk'ŭ-lĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* [L. *loculus* cell + *caedere* ...L PAC...cut: cf. F. *loculicide.*] *Bot.* Dehiscent along the ...habil...suture of a carpel or loculus; — said of capsular ...uality.

loc'u-li-cid'al-ly, *adv.*

...sition (...ŭk'ŭ-lĭsh), *n.*; *L. pl.* LOCULI (-lī). [L., little place, ...ant...artment.] A small chamber or cavity; specif.: ...ace (1) One of the spaces between the septa of the theca ...ne of ...nthozoa. (2) One of the chambers in the shell of ...ed to ...nifer. **b** *Bot.* (1) One of the cells of a compound ...ress, (2) The cavity of a pollen sac. (3) The periderm ...ungi. *Obs. Lindley.* **c** A recess or cell, as the ...ue, ancient tomb or a burial niche in a catacomb.

...abic Tenens (lō'kŭm tē'nĕnz). [L., holding the place; ...ill is ... + *tenens,* p. pr. of *tenere* to hold. Cf. LIEUTEN...] a clo...substitute or deputy; one filling an office for a ...

...cum te'nen-cy (tē'nĕn-sĭ).

...ct for ...oiler. See BOILER, 3.
...s relat...ly. *adv.* of LOCO...
...colle...-LY.
..., as ...oe-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
...-um (lō'kō-mō-tō'...
... (lō'k... [NL. See LOCUS; ING OF *Biol.* The motive ...e; asan organism. — lo'...
...lō'ĭ. *a.*
...loc'rum. (-m...ō'tŭ-r...), *a.*
...y, ...re.
...pen...i. *n.* [*loco-* as in ...es, ...ulation.] Change ...edo... [PARENTIS.
...y Co...s. = IN LOCO
...m (...o ci-ta'to [L.] ...rst cited; — abbr. ...fo.
...ri...ci-ta'to. [L.] ...c or p... before cited; — ...oules. ... [of a tutor.
...stte'... [L.] In place ...t lobuli. [L. *Locrensis.*]
...lŏb's.
...a. ...ni-ăn), *a.* [Gr. (lŏb... ...ert. to Locris, ...OBY, ...or the city of ...CE, spe... ...K. ...ō'kă-b...
...ăte, et...

Locris founded by Greek colonists in southern Italy [1a (2).]

Locrian mode. *Music.* See MODE, I.

Lo-crine' (lō-krĭn'; lō'krĭn), *n.* In British legend, a son of Brut (which see) By his father's death he became king of Loëgria, or England. See LOËGRIA, SABRINA

loc'rum. † LOCKRAM.

loc'u-la-ment (lŏk'ŭ-lă-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *loculamentum* case, box, fr. *loculus* a compartment, dim. of *locus* place.] *Bot* A loculus. — **loc u-la-men'tose** (-mĕn'tōs), **loc'u-la-men'tous** (-tŭs), *a*

loc'u-la-ment'tum (-mĕn'tŭm), *n.* [L., case, box.] *Bot.* A loculus.

loc'u-lat'ed (lŏk'ŭ-lāt'ĕd), *a. Bot.* Loculate.

loc'ule (lŏk'ūl), *n.* [Cf. F. *locule* See LOCULUS.] A loculus.

loc'u-les (lŏk'ŭ-lēz), *n. pl.* [L. *loculi.*] Coffers. *Obs.*

loc'u-li. *n., pl.* of LOCULUS.

loc'u-lose (lŏ k'ŭ-lōs), **loc'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *loculosus.* See LOCULAMENT.] *Bot* Divided into compartments by internal partitions, as the pith of certain plants. *Rare.*

locumtenent, *n* [See LOCUM TENENS, TENANT.] A lieutenant *Obs.*

locupletate, *v. t.* [L. *locupletatus,* p. p. of *locupletare* to enrich.] To enrich *Obs.* — **loc'u-plete-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

loc'us, lo'cust, *n.* A stupefying dose, as a drug. *Slang.* — *v. t.* To drug *Slang.*

locust bean. Carob pod or seed.

locust berry. The fruit of the West Indian malpighiaceous shrub *Byrsonima spicata;* also, the plant itself.

locust bird. 1. In India, the rose-colored starling.
2. In South Africa: **a** A grackle or wattled starling (*Creadion carunculatus*). **b** The white stork, usually distinguished as the *great locust bird.* **c** A pratincole (*Glareola nordmanni*); — called *little locust bird.*

locust eater. **a** The dial bird **b** The rose-colored starling.

lo'cus-tel'le (lō'kŭs-tĕl'ē), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *locusta* a locust.] A grasshopper warbler.

lo-cus'tic (lō-kŭs'tĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid formerly supposed to exist in the locust tree.

Lo-cus'ti-dæ (-tĭ-dē), *n. pl* [NL.] *Zool.* A family of orthopterous insects. (See GRASSHOPPER, I.) The typical genus is *Locusta.* This family does not include the locusts — **lo-cus'tid** (-tĭd), *n*

lo'cust-ing, *p. a.* Swarming and devastating like locusts. *R.*

locust mite. A small red mite (*Trombidium locustarum*) that destroys the eggs of grasshoppers and locusts in America.

locust moth A small reddish moth (*Depresseria robinella*) whose larva eats locust leaves.

locust pod. See CAROB **b.**

locust sawfly. A sawfly (*Nematus similaris*) whose larva defoliates the locust tree

locust shrimp. A squilla.

locust tree See LOCUST, 3.

lo-cu'tor (lō-kū'tŏr), *n* [L.] A speaker. *Rare.*

loc'u-to'ri-um (lŏk'ŭ-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL.] A locutory. *Rare.*

lo-cu'tor-ship, *n.* Office of spokesman. *Rare.* [*Table.*

lod (lŏd), *n.* [Dan.] See WEIGHT, I.

Lod'a-bar (lŏd'ă-bär). *D. Bib*

lod'de (lŏd'ē), *n.* The capelin.

lod'der, *a.* [Akin to AS. *loddere* beggar.] Wretched. *Obs* — **lod'der-ly,** *adv. Obs.*

Lod'di-ge'si-a (lŏd'ĭ-jē'sĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A remarkable genus of humming birds containing one species, *L. mirabilis,* of Peru, in which the two outer tail feathers are very long and de-

within definite boundaries, separating it from the rocks. According to some decisions, these boundaries may be determined either by the occurrence of walls of country rock, or by the impoverishment of the mass beyond the limit of profitable extraction. In this sense, a legal *lode* might be a sedimentary bed later in origin than the stratum below it and older than the one above it, since the United States law, apart from its specific exceptions as to coal, saline springs, etc., recognizes only two classes of valuable mineral deposits in the public domain, namely, *lodes* and *placers* — including in the former class all deposits of rock in place carrying valuable minerals, and in the latter (according to the practice of the United States Land Office) all other valuable mineral deposits, such as auriferous alluvium or cement, diamonds, and even petroleum, marble, kaolin, borax, phosphates, etc.

☞ *Lode, ledge, vein, lead* (lēd), and *reef* are practically synonymous, the first three being so used in the United States Rev. Statutes. *Ledge* and *reef* (the Australian term) refer to the projection of the outcrop of a vein above the surface; *lead* denotes a channel of auriferous gravel; and *vein* has been limited by some writers to a subordinate fissure within a *lode.*

lode formation. *Mining.* A composite vein consisting of a fissure filled with rock which is intersected by numerous bunches and threads of auriferous quartz. *Australia.*

lode'star, load'star (lōd'stär'), *n.* [*lode, load* + *star.* See LODE.] A star that leads; a guiding star; esp., the polestar; the cynosure. "Your eyes are *lodestars.*" *Shak.* "The pilot can no *lodestar* see." *Spenser.*

lode'stuff (lōd'stŭf'), *n. Mining.* The valueless portions of a lode; gangue; matrix; veinstone.

lodge (lŏj), *n.* [ME. *loge, logge,* F. *loge,* LL *laubia* porch, gallery, fr. OHG. *louba,* G. *laube,* arbor, bower, fr. *laub* foliage. See LEAF; cf. LOBBY, LOGGIA.] **1.** A small or temporary dwelling house; primarily, a rude or mean shelter or abode; a hut; hovel; cabin; booth; tent, hence, any abode or place of sojourn.

2. Hence: **a** A house set apart for residence in the hunting or other special season. **b** A house on an estate occupied by a gamekeeper, caretaker, porter, or the like. **c** A shelter for the gatekeeper or porter of an institution, factory, etc. **d** An outhouse *Dial.* **e** A place of confinement; a prison. *Obs.* **f** At Cambridge University, the residence of the head of a college. *Oxf. E. D.*

3. a The workshop of a body of freemasons. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** In Masonic and other secret societies, the hall or meeting place of a local branch; hence, the body of members composing such a branch.

4. A cabin, hut, or tent of the North American Indians; a wigwam, tepee, earth lodge, or the like; hence, a family of Indians, or the persons who usually occupy an Indian lodge, — as a unit of enumeration, reckoned from four to six persons; as, a tribe of two hundred *lodges,* that is, of about a thousand individuals.

5. The den or lair of a wild animal or gregarious group of animals; especially, one involving constructive work; a "house;" as, a beaver's *lodge.*

6. A collection of objects lodged together. *Obs.*
The Maldives, a famous *lodge* of islands *De Foe.*

7 *Mining.* The space at the mouth of a level next the shaft, widened to permit wagons to pass, or ore to be deposited for hoisting; — called also *platt.*

8. a = LOGGIA. *Obs.* **b** *Theater.* = LOGE. *Rare.*

9. A storage place, esp. for wine. *Rare.*

10. A reservoir for water. *Local, Eng.*

lodge, *v. t.*; LODGED (lŏjd); LODG'ING (lŏj'ĭng). [ME. *loggen,* OF. *logier,* F. *loger.* See LODGE, *n.*] **1.** Of an army, troops, etc.: To encamp. *Obs.*

2. To provide quarters for; to give a sleeping place or a place of abode to, esp. temporarily; as, to *lodge* a friend in one's house; also, to serve as a lodging or shelter for.
Every house was proud to *lodge* a knight *Dryden*

3. Hence, to receive as a guest or denizen; to accommodate; harbor; shelter; entertain; specif., to take as a lodger, or paying guest.
Memory can *lodge* a . . . store of images *Cheyne*

4. To establish or settle (one's self) in a place; as, the troops *lodged* themselves in the enemy's outworks.

5. To bring to an intended or to a fixed position, as by casting, discharging, thrusting, or the like; as, to *lodge* a sword or bullet in one.
He *lodged* an arrow in a tender breast *Addison.*

6. To place or deposit for safeguard or preservation; as, to *lodge* money or records in a place of deposit.

7. To place or vest as in a source, means, or agent; — usually with *in* or *with;* as, to *lodge* administrative powers in a person or with a board.

8. To lay or deposit (a complaint, information, or the like) before a proper authority; as, to *lodge* information against a swindler.

9. *Hunting.* To drive or track (a deer) to covert.
The deer is *lodged;* I have tracked her to her covert *Addison.*

10. To throw or beat down, as growing grain.
Though bladed corn be *lodged,* and trees blown down *Shak.*

lodge, *v. i.* **1.** To encamp. *Obs.*

2. To occupy or dwell in a place temporarily; to have lodging or sleeping quarters; as, to *lodge* at a hotel; to *lodge* out of doors. "*Lodge* by me this night." *Shak.*

3. To have one's (or its) abode; to dwell; reside; specif., to reside as a paying guest, or lodger.
Something holy *lodges* in that breast. *Milton*

4. To come to a rest; to stop and remain; as, the bullet *lodged* in the bark of a tree.
5. *Hunting.* To seek covert, as a deer.
6. *Agric.* To fall or lie down, as grass or grain when weakened or beaten down by a storm.
Syn.—See RESIDE.

A Stag Lodged.

lodged (lŏjd), *p. a. Her.* Lying down; —used of beasts of the chase, as *couchant* is of beasts of prey.
lodge'pole' pine (lŏj'pōl'). A pine (*Pinus murrayana*) of the western United States. It is a small or medium-sized tree with rather hard wood.
lodg'er (lŏj'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that lodges; specif., one who occupies a hired room in another's house. A *lodger* is distinguished from a *lessee* by the fact that he does not have the rights attaching to the tenancy of a lessee; he is distinguished from a *guest* by the fact that the keeper of a lodging does not have an innkeeper's liability for the lodger's goods. See LODGING HOUSE; INN, *n.*, 2
2. One that provides lodging; a host. *Obs*
lodger franchise. *Eng. Law.* The voting franchise in boroughs and counties conferred by statute (in 1867 and 1884) upon persons occupying (for a certain period) lodgings of an annual rental value unfurnished of £10.
lodg'ing (lŏj'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LODGE. Specif.; *vb. n.* **1.** Dwelling; abode; habitation; esp., temporary abode; sleeping place; quarters.
2. *pl.* **a** Quarters for soldiers; camp. *Obs.* **b** A room or rooms in the house of another, as a place of residence. **c** An official residence; specif., the residence of the head of certain of the Oxford colleges. *Brit.* *Oxf. E. D.*
lodging house. A house where lodgings are provided and let. The rights and duties of lodging-house keepers are now generally more or less regulated by statute. See LODGER.
lodging knee. *Shipbuilding.* A horizontal wooden knee for securing a deck beam to a ship's side.
lodg'ment, lodge'ment (lŏj'mĕnt), *n.* [Cf. F. *logement.* See LODGE, *v.*] **1.** A lodging place; lodgings; a lodging house, also, the accommodations provided in a lodging house or place. *Now Rare.*
2. Act, fact, or manner of lodging; esp., a placing, depositing, or coming to rest; as, the *lodgment* of a balloon in a tree; also, the fact or state of being lodged.
3. *Mil.* **a** The occupation and holding of a position in hostile or disputed territory; as, to effect a *lodgment.* **b** An intrenchment or other defensive work thrown up to make good a lodgment. *Obs.* **c** Quarters for soldiers, whether in citizens' houses or barracks. *Obs.*
4. An accumulation or collection of something deposited in a place or remaining at rest.
lod'i-cule (lŏd'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [L. *lodicula*, dim. of *lodix, lodicis*, a coverlet: cf. F. *lodicule.*] *Bot.* In the flowers of grasses, one of the delicate membranous scales borne on the torus outside of the stamens, and supposed to represent a perianth.
Lod'o-ic'e-a (lŏd'ō-ĭs'ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. for *Laodicea*, fr. *Laodice*, name of a daughter of Priam, king of Troy.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of lofty fan palms. The species (*L. callipyge*) is the *double coconut*, or *sea coconut.*
lo'ess (lō'ĕs; lûs; 277), *n.* [G. *loss.*] *Geol.* A peculiar deposit of loam, ranging to clay at the one extreme and to fine sand at the other, usually of a buff or yellowish brown color, covering extensive areas in North America (esp. in the Mississippi basin), Europe (esp. north central Europe and Russia), and Asia (esp. eastern China), and now generally believed to be an æolian deposit chiefly. There is evidence, however, that some of the material classed as loess is fluvial, or at least aqueous. It is usually calcareous, and often contains shells, chiefly of land (also marsh and pond) snails, and bones and teeth of mammals; also concretions of calcium carbonate, and occasionally of iron oxide. It makes an excellent soil where adequately watered. In many parts of the Mississippi basin the loess has its best development on valley bluffs (to which it is believed to have been blown from the valley flats below), whence it was formerly called the *Bluff formation.* In Europe and America, at least, it is thought to have originated chiefly after the retreat of the ice sheets, before the land became clothed with vegetation.
lo'ess-oid (lō'ĕs-oid; lûs'oid), *n.* [*loess* + *-oid.*] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, loess. *Rare.*
loft (lôft; 205), *n.* [ME. *loft* air, height, loft; of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *lopt* air, heaven, loft, upper room, Dan. *loft* loft; akin to AS. *lyft* air, G. *luft*, Goth. *luftus.* Cf. LIFT, *v. & n.*] **1. a** The upper regions; the sky; the air. *Archaic.* **b** In various phrases: as, *on* or *upon loft*, or *the loft*, on high; aloft; *by loft*, in height. *Obs.*
2. A room or floor above another; an upper room or a story; esp., an attic room or an attic.
Eutychus . . . fell down from the third *loft.* *Acts* xx. 9.
3. Hence: **a** An upper room or attic of a barn; a hayloft. **b** One of the upper floors of a warehouse or business building, especially when open, without partitions. *U. S.* **c** A gallery in a church, hall, etc.; as, the organ *loft.* **d** *Theaters.* = RIGGING LOFT. **e** = SAIL LOFT.
4. The branches of a tree at any height or level. *Obs.*
5. A ceiling. *Obs.*
6. A pigeon house; hence, a flock (of pigeons).
7. *Golf.* **a** Pitch or slope of the face of a club (tending to drive the ball upward). **b** Act of lofting, or a lofting stroke.
loft, *v. t.*; LOFT'ED; LOFT'ING. **1.** To make or furnish with a loft; as, a *lofted* house.
2. To place or store in a loft; as, to *loft* pigeons.
3. To cause to have loft; a *lofted* golf-club head.
4. *Golf.* To strike (the ball) so that it goes over an obstacle.
loft (lôft; 205), *v. i. Golf.* To loft the ball.
loft'-dried', *a.* Dried by hanging in a loft; dried under cover; as, *loft-dried* paper.
loft'er (lôf'tẽr), *n. Golf.* An iron club used in lofting the ball; —called also *lofting iron.*
loft'ing, *n. Mining.* Timber, usually old, laid across the caps of steel frames or sets in a working to support the roof.
lofts'man (lŏfts'mȧn; 205), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who lays down the lines of a ship in a shipbuilding loft.
loft'y (lôf'tĭ; 205), *a.*; LOFT'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); LOFT'I-EST. [From LOFT.] **1.** Extending or rising high; high, esp., having great or imposing height; towering.
See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance. *Pope.*
2. Haughty; proud; arrogant.
Lofty and sour to them that loved him not. *Shak.*
3. Elevated in character, rank, dignity, spirit, bearing, language, etc.; exalted; noble; stately.
The high and *lofty* One, that inhabiteth eternity. *Is* lvii 15
4. Full-bodied; —said of wool.
Syn.—Tall; exalted, dignified, stately, majestic, sublime; proud, haughty. See HIGH.
lofty pine, the Bhutan pine.
log (lŏg), *n.* [Perh. orig. imitative of the sound of something bulky and heavy. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** A bulky piece or length of unshaped timber; esp., a tree trunk or a length of a trunk or branch trimmed of offshoots and ready for sawing.
2. Hence, fig.: Something inert, inactive, heavy, senseless, or stupid. Cf. KING LOG.
3. A heavy piece of wood used as a clog; hence, a former military punishment by means of a clog.
4. *Mining.* A weight or block near the free end of a hoisting rope to prevent it from being drawn through the sheave.
5. *pl.* A lockup, esp. one of rude construction; —so called prob. from the jail of logs used at Sydney, New South Wales, when it was a penal settlement. *Australia.*
6. [Prob. the same word as in sense 1; cf. LG. *log, lock*, Dan. *log*, Sw. *logg.*] *Naut.* An apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion through the water. The common log, or chip, consists of the *log chip*, or *log ship* (often exclusively called the *log*, fig. 1 in the *Illust.*), and the *log line*, the former being commonly a thin wooden quadrant of five or six inches' radius, loaded with lead on the arc to make it float point up. It is attached to the log line by cords from each corner. This line, from a point about 15 fathoms from the log chip, is divided into equal spaces, called *knots*, each bearing the same proportion to a mile that the time during which the run-out of the line is measured bears to an hour. This period, generally measured by the *log glass*, is 28 seconds in American and British naval practice, elsewhere usually 30 seconds, these time intervals corresponding to knots of 47 ft. 3 in. and 50 ft. 8 in. respectively. The line runs freely from the *log reel* (fig. 2), so that when the log is thrown the water holds it from being drawn forward, and the speed of the vessel is shown by the number of knots run out. Improved logs, called *patent* or *taffrail logs*, consist of a mechanism which, being towed astern, or from a boom projecting at the ship's side, shows the distance traveled (through the water) by the ship by registering the revolutions of a fly (fig. 4) either, in a **taffrail log** (fig. 3), on a dial plate at the inboard end of the line, or on the log itself in a **harpoon log.** Where the water is shallow, and tidal currents strong, the log chip is often replaced by a lead, or sinker, the apparatus then being known as a **ground log.**

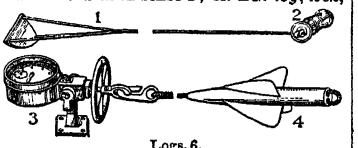

Logs, 6.

7. Hence: The record of the rate of a ship's speed or of her daily progress; also, the full nautical record of a ship's cruise or voyage; a log slate; a log book.
8. *Mech.* The record of an engine, boiler, or other trial, in which a series of observations have been taken.
9. *Tailoring.* A scale for computing time credit on different kinds of work. *Brit.* *Oxf. E. D.*
log (lŏg), *v. t.*; LOGGED (lŏgd); LOG'GING (lŏg'ĭng). **1.** To fell and lop (a tree); to cut (timber) into logs; to fell the timber on (a tract of land).
2. *Naut.* To enter in a log book; as, to *log* the miles run.
log, *v. i.* **1.** To engage in the business of cutting or transporting logs for timber; to get out logs.
2. To lie or be like a log; to be inert or sluggish. *Rare.*
to log up, to make a log support for a windlass. *Australia.*
lo'gan ap'ple (lō'gȧn). The small acid fruit of an Australian rutaceous tree (*Acronychia acidula*); also, the tree.
lo'gan-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [After Judge J. H. *Logan* of California, who produced it in 1881.] A hybrid between the raspberry and blackberry.
Lo-ga'ni-a (lō-gā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after James *Logan*, an Irish botanist, secretary to William Penn.] *Bot.* A genus of herbs and undershrubs, typifying the family Loganiacæ, natives of Australia and New Zealand. They have small pentamerous flowers in axillary or terminal cymes.
Lo-ga'ni-a'ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Gentianales), distinguished from the Gentianaceæ by the presence of stipules. It includes about 32 genera and over 350 species, most of them possessing poisonous properties. See GELSEMIUM, BUDDLEIA, STRYCHNOS. —**lo-ga'ni-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*
log'a-œ'dic (lŏg'ȧ-ē'dĭk), *a.* [Gr. λογαοιδικός, lit., prose-poetic; —so called because the mixed rhythm resembles that of prose; λόγος discourse, prose + ἀοιδή song.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Composed of dactyls and trochees, or of anapæsts and iambi, combined in the same cola, or metrical series.—*n.* A logaœdic verse. The dactyls and anapæsts of logaœdic verse are *cyclic* (which see). Other frequent characteristics are the irrational foot, and the protraction of a long syllable to fill an entire foot. The term *logaœdic* is sometimes applied to mixed meters generally.
log'a-rithm (lŏg'ȧ-rĭth'm; -rĭth'ĭm; 277), *n.* [Gr. λόγος word, account, proportion + ἀριθμός number: cf. F. *logarithme.*] *Math.* The exponent of that power of a fixed number (called the *base*) which equals a given number (called the *antilogarithm*); thus if $B^l = N$, then l is the logarithm of N (to the base B). If $B = 10$, the logarithms are called **common,** or **Briggsian,** from their proposer, Henry Briggs (1561-1630). These are universally used in computation. If $B = e$ (the fundamental transcendent) the logarithms are **natural,** universally used in theoretic investigations. This so-called *natural base* e is defined thus: $e = \text{Limit}\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ for n infinite, or $e = 1 + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1\cdot 2} + \frac{1}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3} + \ldots = 2.71828\ldots$; it is the *amount* of a unit for the unit time at the unit rate (100%) when the interest falls due and is compounded continually. **Napierian logarithms** are those calculated by John Napier, Baron of Merchiston, Scotland (1550-1617), who invented them and expounded them (1614) in his "Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio" (in British science next to Newton's "Principia"), which are often confounded with natural logarithms, with which they are connected by the relation $\text{Nap. log } n = 10^7\left\{\text{nat. log. }\left(\frac{10^7}{n}\right)\right\}$. **Proportional logarithms** are the remainders left on subtracting the logarithms of numbers (of seconds) from the logarithm of 3,600 (the number of seconds in an hour).—Tables of natural logarithms were published by John Speidell (London, 1619); of common logarithms by Briggs (1624, 1633) and Vlacq (1628, 1633); Napier's logarithms (1614) were only of sines for every minute of the quadrant and to seven or eight places. Corresponding antilogarithms and logarithms form corresponding geometric and arithmetic progressions; thus, in common logarithms,
$$N = 1, 10^1, 10^2, 10^3, 10^4, \ldots$$
$$\log N = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \ldots$$
hence, instead of forming the product or quotient of two numbers we may form the sum or difference of their logarithms, on which fact depends the practical utility of the invention. The **arithmetical complement of a logarithm** is the remainder when the logarithm is subtracted from 10. See also LOGARITHMIC SINES, etc.
log'a-rith'mic (-rĭth'mĭk, -rĭth'mĭk) } *a. Math.* Of
log'a-rith'mi-cal (-rĭth'mĭ-kăl; -rĭth'mĭ-) } or affecting the logarithm; as, a *logarithmic* decrement, derivation, etc. **logarithmic curve,** *Math.*, a curve in which one rectangular coordinate of any point is the logarithm of the other; its equation is $y = \log x$; —called also **logistic curve or line.** —**1. decrement,** the natural logarithm of the ratio of one oscillation to the next when a vibrating body is damped by fluid or similar friction, or $\log \frac{I}{I_2} = \frac{at}{2}$, where a is a constant and t the periodic time.—**1. ellipse,** *Math.*, the intersection of a paraboloid and an elliptic cylinder.—**1. series,** one whose terms depend on logarithms; also, the expansion $\log(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \ldots$—**1. sines, cosines, tangents, etc.,** the logarithms of sines, cosines, tangents, etc. With 10 added, to make them positive in sign, they appear as **tabular logarithms** in logarithmic tables.—**1. singularity,** *Math.*, a point in the neighborhood of which a function behaves like a logarithm.—**1. spiral.** = EQUIANGULAR SPIRAL.
log'a-rith'mi-cal-ly (-mĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* By the use of logarithms; as a logarithm.
log board. *Naut.* A board consisting of two parts shutting together like a book, with columns in which are entered the direction of the wind, course of the ship, etc., during each hour, these entries being later transferred to the log book. It has been superseded by a folding log slate, and in the United States navy by a deck log.
log book, *or* **log'book',** *n. Naut.* A book in which is entered the daily progress of a ship at sea, as indicated by the log, with notes on the weather and incidents of the voyage; a sea journal; —usually called simply *log.*
log cabin, log house. A cabin or house made of logs.
Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign. *U. S. Hist.* See HARD CIDER CAMPAIGN.
log'cock' (lŏg'kŏk'), *n.* **a** The pileated woodpecker. **b** The ivory-billed woodpecker.
loge (lōzh), *n.* [F. See LODGE.] A booth or stall; specif., a box or stall, as in a theater or opera house.
log frame. *Mach.* A sawing machine; specif., one having a gang of saws for slitting a log into boards, or deals.
log'gat (lŏg'ȧt), **log'get,** *n.* [Cf. LOG, *n.*] *Obs. or Hist.* **1.** A small log; a stake.
2. *pl.* An old English game played by throwing pieces of wood at a stake in the ground. *Shak.*
logged (lŏgd), *p. a.* **1.** Made slow and heavy in movement; water-logged.
2. Cleared, as land, by cutting logs.
log'ger-head' (lŏg'ẽr-hĕd'), *n.* [Dial. *logger* a log or block of wood (cf. LOG, *n.*) + *head.*] **1.** A blockhead; numskull; also, a head that is large, thick, or clumsy.
2. An iron tool consisting of a long handle terminating in a ball or bulb used, when heated, to melt tar, to heat liquids, as flip, etc.
The *loggerhead*, whose hissing dip,
Timed by wise instinct, creamed the bowl of flip. *Lowell.*
3. *Naut.* An upright piece of round timber, in a whaleboat, around which a turn of the line is taken when it is running out too fast.

lodge'a-ble (lŏj'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
Lodge Federal Election Bill. [After Henry C. *Lodge.*] See FORCE BILL b.
lodge'ment. Var. of LODGMENT.
lodging money. *Mil.* An allowance at one time granted to officers and soldiers in the British army in lieu of quarters.
Lo'dha (lō'dă; 147), *n.* [Hind. *lōdhā* agriculturist.] One of a low caste numerous in the Central and United Provinces and in central India.
lodh bark (lōd). [Hind. *lōdh.*] The bark of an East Indian symplocaceous tree (*Symplocos racemosa*), used in dyeing; also, the tree itself.
lod'i-cle (lŏd'ĭ-k'l). Var. of LODICULE *Rare.*
lo-dic'u-la (lō-dĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L. See LODICULE.] *Bot.* A lodicule.
lod'ly. † LOATHLY.
lod'o-my (lŏd'ō-mĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LAUDANUM.
Lo'do-wic (lō'dō-wĭk), *n.* = LOUIS, masc. prop. name.
Lo'dur, *n.* = LOKI.
loe. † LOVE.
loe. † LO, LOW.
Lo-ë'gri-a (lō-ē'grĭ-ȧ), *or* **Lo'gres** (lō'grēs), *n.* Also **Lo-ë'gra** (lō-ē'grȧ). [OF. *Loengre, Logres*, or LL. *Loegria*; cf. W. *Lloegr.*] England; —so called in the old romances and histories, from the legendary king Locrine, or Logris.
loel'ling-ite. Var. of LÖLLINGITE.
loe-mog'ra-phy (lē-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ). Var. of LOIMOGRAPHY.
loe-mol'o-gy (lē-mŏl'ō-jĭ). Var. of LOIMOLOGY.
loenge. † LOANGE.
loes. † LOSE. [of IMPROVED LOESS | **loe'some** (lō'sŭm). Scot. var. | **Loess'kind'chen** (lûs'kĭnt'-shĕn), *n.* [G. *lösskindchen*; *löss* loess + *kindchen*, dim. of *kind* child.] *Geol.* A small calcareous concretion occurring in loess.
loe'we-ite, loe'wig-ite. Vars. of LÖWEITE, LÖWIGITE.
lof, *n.* [G. *lof*, in the Baltic provinces] See MEASURE, *Table.*
lof, *n.* [AS.] Praise; value. *Obs.*
lofe. † LOAF, LOF, LOOF, LOVE, LUFF.
loffe. † LAUGH.
lof'som. † LOVESOME.
loft, *a.* [Cf ALOFT, LOFTY.] Lofty; proud. *Obs.*
loft'i-est, *a., superl.* of LOFTY.
loft'i-ly (lôf'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of LOFTY. See -LY.
loft'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lofting iron. *Golf.* = LOFTER.
loft'less, *a.* See -LESS.
loft'ly, *adv.* Loftily. *Obs.*
log (lŏg; lôg), *n.* [Heb lōg.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, about a pint. See MEASURE, *Table.*
log, *v. t. & i.* To rock; to oscillate. *Dial. Eng.*
log, *n.* A lugworm. *Dial Eng.*
log. *Abbr.* Logarithm.
log'a-nin (lŏg'ȧ-nĭn), *n.* [From LOGANIACEÆ, family to which nux vomica belongs.] *Org. Chem.* A glucoside obtained from nux vomica
log'an, *or* **log'gan, stone** (lŏg'-ȧn). [For *logging*, fr. dial. *log* to rock.] = ROCKING STONE
log'a-rism, *n.* A logarithm. *Obs.*
log'a-rith'mal (lŏg'ȧ-rĭth'mȧl; -rĭth'mȧl), *a.* Logarithmic.
log'a-rith-met'ic (-rĭth-mĕt'-ĭk), **log'a-rith-met'i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* = LOGARITHMIC. —**log'a-rith-met'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
log'a-rith'mo-man'cy (lŏg'ȧ-rĭth'mō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*logarithm* + *-mancy.*] Divination by logarithms.
log'a-rith'mo-tech'ny (-tĕk'nĭ), *n.* [*logarithm* + Gr τέχνη art.] Art of calculating logarithms.
log canoe. A dugout canoe.
log chip *Naut* See LOG, *n.*, 6.
loge. † LODGE.
loge, *n.* A watch. *Obs. Cant.*
log'fish', *n.* The rudder fish (*Palmnrichthys perciformis*).
log fixer. = ROSSER a.
log'gage. † LUGGAGE.
log'gan stone See LOGAN STONE.
logge † LODGE, LOG, LUG, *v.*
log'ger, *a* [Cf. LOGGERHEAD.] Heavy; stupid. *Obs. or Scot.*
log'ger (lŏg'ẽr), *n.* One engaged in logging.
log'ger, *n.* A clog; a clod; lumpy meat. *Dial. Eng.*
log'ger, *v. i.* To hang or move loosely. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
loggerand, *p. a.* Prob., sprawling or straddling. *Obs. Scot.*
log'ger-head'ed, *a.* Having a loggerhead; thick-headed.
log'ger-heads' (lŏg'ẽr-hĕdz'), *n.*

4. a A very large marine turtle (*Caretta caretta*) common in the warmer parts of the Atlantic Ocean, from Brazil to Cape Cod. The same or a similar species occurs in the Pacific and Indian oceans. It is carnivorous and less valued for food than the green turtle. **b** The alligator turtle **a**.

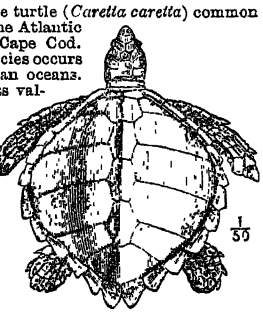

Loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*). 1/30

5. a An American shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) See SHRIKE, *Illust.* **b** The steamer duck. **c** In the West Indies, any of certain large flycatchers.

to be at, to fall to, *or* **to go to, loggerheads,** to quarrel.

loggerhead sponge. A massive sponge of the West Indies and Florida, of inferior quality and little value; — probably named from the loggerhead turtle, which eats it.

log'gia (lŏj'ă; lŏ'jĭ-ă; *It.* lôd'jä), *n.*; *pl* E. **LOGGIAS** (lŏj'ăz, lô'jĭ-ăz), It. **LOGGE** (lôd'jā). [It., of G. origin. See LODGE.] *Arch.* A roofed open gallery. It differs from a *veranda* in being more architectural, and in forming more decidedly a part of the main edifice; from a *porch*, in being intended not for entrance, but for an out-of-door sitting room.

log'ging (lŏg'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The business of felling trees, cutting them into logs, and transporting the logs to sawmills or to market.

2. Logrolling. *Obs.*

log glass. *Naut.* A small hourglass used to time the running out of a chip log line. See LOG, *n.*, 6.

log'ic (lŏj'ĭk), *n.* [ME. *logike*, F. *logique*, L. *logica*, *logice*, Gr. λογική (sc. τέχνη), fr. λογικός belonging to speaking or reason, fr. λόγος speech, reason, λεγειν to say, speak. See LEGEND; cf. -LOGY.] **1.** The science or art of exact reasoning, or of pure and formal thought, or of the laws according to which the processes of pure thinking should be conducted, the science of the formation and application of general notions; the science of generalization, judgment, classification, reasoning, and systematic arrangement. Logicians have never agreed upon the definition of *logic*. Even in medieval times there was doubt as to whether it is a mode of knowing or an instrument of knowledge, a science or an art. The works of modern logicians are in three main groups: (1) those that follow the *traditional* or *formal logic* of Aristotle and the Schoolmen, and also commonly recognize the *empirical* or *inductive logic* of Bacon and Mill (see ARISTOTELIAN LOGIC, INDUCTIVE LOGIC); (2) those that endeavor to construct an *algebraic*, *exact*, or *symbolic logic*, on the analogy of mathematics (see SYMBOLIC LOGIC); (3) those that follow Hegel in making *logic* a criticism of the understanding practically identical with metaphysics.

Logic is the science of the laws of thought, as thought; that is, of the necessary conditions to which thought, considered in itself, is subject. *Sir W. Hamilton*

Logic, then, is the science of the operations of the understanding which are subservient to the estimation of evidence: both the process itself of advancing from known truths to unknown, and all other intellectual operations in so far as auxiliary to this. *J. S. Mill.*

In Hegelianism, *logic* is the science of the principles, method, and system of what is universal and necessary in thought. *W. T. Harris.*

I entertain no doubt that in content *logic* is one with metaphysics, and differs if at all simply in mode of treatment — in tracing the evolution of knowledge in the light of its value and import, instead of attempting to summarize its value and import apart from the details of its evolution. *B. Bosanquet.*

We return then to the old view of Aristotle's Analytics that *logic* analyzes inference as a means to knowledge, and to the old definition of *logic*, Logica est ars ratiocinandi, ut discernatur verum a falso [Logic is the art of reasoning, to the end that truth may be discerned from falsity]. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. A treatise on logic; also, the methodology or formal principles of any branch of knowledge; as, the *logic* of art.

3. Reasoning or argumentation; esp., sound reasoning. Also, something that tends to convince as completely as reasoning; anything that as an antecedent determines what must follow; as, the *logic* of the situation made surrender inevitable; you reason well, but the *logic* of facts is against you; artillery has been called the *logic* of kings.

The grape, that can with *logic* absolute
The two and seventy jarring sects confute. *E. FitzGerald.*

log'ic (lŏj'ĭk), *a.* **1.** = LOGICAL.

2. Pertaining to the Logos. *Rare.*

log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Cf. F. *logique*, L. *logicus*, Gr. λογικός.] **1.** Of or pertaining to logic; used in logic.

2. According to the rules of logic; as, a *logical* argument or inference; the reasoning is *logical*.

3. Skilled in logic; versed in the art of thinking and reasoning; as, he is a *logical* thinker.

4. In accordance with the inferences reasonably to be drawn from preceding or surrounding events or circumstances; reasonable or to be expected under all the circumstances; as, the *logical* depression of the stock market after a panic; a *logical* candidate for an office in view of the issues and his record; the *logical* result of an act.

logical accent *or* **stress,** *Phon.*, accent or stress placed on the most important words of sentences, and upon the most important syllable (usually the root syllable) in words. It is characteristic of German, English, etc., as contrasted with French, etc. — **1. impossibility,** a condition or statement involving contradiction or absurdity. — **logical interpretation.** *Law.* See DOCTRINAL INTERPRETATION. — **1 necessity** See NECESSITY. — **1. piano,** *Math. Log.*, a machine devised by Jevons, which, being charged with any number of premises, may be made to give forth all possible correct logical combinations of the same, as conclusions. — **1. product,** *Math. Log.*, the class of elements common to two classes, denoted by uniting their symbols consecutively; as, xy is the *logical product* of the two classes x and y. — **1. reason.** See REASON, *n.*, 6. — **1. stress.** See LOGICAL ACCENT. — **1. sum,** *Math. Log.*, the class formed of all members of two (or more) classes (overlapping or not); as, $z + y$ is the *logical sum* of the two classes x and y. — **1. unity.** See UNITY. — **1. whole.** See WHOLE.

-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), **-log'ic** (-ĭk). A suffix of adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in *-logy*.

lo-gi'cian (lō-jĭsh'ăn), *n.* [F. *logicien*.] A person skilled in logic.

log'i-co- (lŏj'ĭ-kō-). A combining form meaning *logic* or *logical*; as, *logico*-metaphysical.

log'i-on (lŏg'ĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **LOGIA** (-ă). [Gr. λόγιον saying, fr. λόγος word.] A saying or maxim of a religious teacher; specif. [*often cap.*], a saying of Jesus; — applied esp., chiefly in the *pl.*, to such sayings contained in collections which were early current and are supposed to have been used by Matthew and the other evangelists, and to Agrapha (which see). One such collection formed the basis of an elaborate commentary by Papias (2d century). Also, *pl.* [*cap.*], the title given by Grenfell and Hunt to the fragment of a collection of sayings of Jesus found by them at Oxyrhynchus, Egypt, 1897. In 1903 they discovered new sayings (published 1904) at the same place. See APOCRYPHA.

-logist. A compound suffix, from *-logy* + *-ist*.

lo-gis'tic (lō-jĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. λογιστικός skilled in calcu-
lo-gis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } lating, λογίζεσθαι to calculate, fr. λόγος word, number, reckoning: cf. F. *logistique*.] **1.** Pert. to reasoning; logical; also, pert. to reckoning. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Math.* Sexagesimal.

logistic curve, *Math.*, the logarithmic curve. — **1.,** *or* **proportional, logarithms.** See LOGARITHM.

lo-gis'tics (-tĭks), *n.* **1.** The art of elementary numerical calculation, as by the four fundamental operations.

2. *Math.* Logistic, or sexagesimal, arithmetic.

3. *Mil.* That branch of the military art which embraces the details of transport and supply.

log'o- (lŏg'ō-). Combining form from Greek λόγος, *word, thought, speech, discourse*; also, sometimes, *ratio*.

log'o-gram (-grăm), *n.* [*logo-* + *-gram*.] **1.** A word letter; a phonogram that, for the sake of brevity, represents a word; as, |, i. e., *I*, for *it*. Cf. GRAMMALOGUE.

2. A logogriph.

— **log'o-gram-mat'ic** (-gră-măt'ĭk), *a.*

log'o-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*logo-* + *-graph*.] **1.** A character or sign representing a word; a logogram.

2. *Print.* A logotype. *Rare.*

3. A sensitive form of phonautograph invented by W. H. Barlow, about 1874.

lo-gog'ra-pher (lō-gŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A chronicler; a prose historian; also, a professional speech writer.

2. One skilled in logography.

log'o-graph'ic (lŏg'ō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. λογογραφικός of
log'o-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } writing speeches: cf. F. *logographique*.] Of or pertaining to logography. — **log'o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

lo-gog'ra-phy (lō-gŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. λογογραφία a writing of speeches; λόγος word, speech + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *logographie*.] **1.** Use of logotypes in printing.

2. A mode of reporting speeches in long hand, a number of reporters taking three or four words each in succession.

log'o-griph (lŏg'ō-grĭf), *n.* [*logo-* + Gr. γρίφος a fishing net, a dark saying, a riddle: cf. F. *logogriphe*.] **a** A sort of riddle in which it is required to discover a chosen word from various combinations of its letters, or of some of its letters, which form other words, or from verses containing synonyms of words that can be made from the one to be guessed; — thus, to discover the chosen word *chatter* from *cat*, *hat*, *rat*, *hate*, *rate*, etc. **b** An anagram, or any rearrangement of letters. — **log'o-griph'ic** (-grĭf'ĭk), *a.*

lo-gom'a-chy (lō-gŏm'ȧ-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CHIES** (-kĭz). [Gr. λογομαχία; λόγος word + μάχη fight, battle, contest.] **1.** Contention in words merely, or a contention about words; a war of words.

The discussion concerning the meaning of the word "justification" . . . has largely been a mere *logomachy*. *L. Abbott.*

2. A game of word making.

— **log'o-mach** (lŏg'ō-măk), **lo-gom'a-chist** (lō-gŏm'ȧ-kĭst), *n.* — **log'o-mach'ic** (lŏg'ō-măk'ĭk), **log'o-mach'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **lo-gom'a-chize** (lō-gŏm'ȧ-kīz), *v. i.*

log'o-man'cy (lŏg'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*logo-* + *-mancy*.] Divination by means of magical words or formulæ.

log'o-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *logo-* + *mania*.] *Med.* Morbid garrulousness; abnormal talkativeness, esp. of insane persons, often involving coining of words.

lo-gom'e-ter (lō-gŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. λόγος ratio + *-meter*.]

1. *Math.* A logarithmic scale.

2. *Chem.* A logometric scale. See LOGOMETRIC.

log'o-met'ric (lŏg'ō-măt'rĭk) } *a.* [Gr. λόγος word, ratio
log'o-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } + μέτρον measure.] *Chem.* Serving to measure, or represent graphically, chemical equivalents; — applied by Wollaston to a scale invented by him. — **log'o-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

log'o-neu-ro'sis (lŏg'ō-nū-rō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *logo-* + *neurosis*.] *Med.* A disorder of thought accompanied by loss of word memory and impairment of speech.

log'o-ple'gi-a (-plē'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *logo-* + *-plegia*.] *Med.* Inability to pronounce certain words, as a result of paralysis; — a form of aphasia. — **log'o-ple'gic** (-plē'jĭk), *a.*

Log'os (lŏg'ŏs), *n*; *L. pl.* **LOGOI** (-oi). [NL., fr. Gr. λόγος the word or form which expresses a thought, also, the thought, fr. λέγειν to speak.] **a** *Theol.* Christ, the divine word; — used by St. John, and thence passing into theological use, under the influence of the philosophies of Plato and Philo Judæus, as a name for the second person of the Trinity considered as the expression or incarnation of the Divine Reason, esp. as the mediator between God and man. **b** *Early Gr. Philos.* The rational principle of the universe

log'o-thete (lŏg'ō-thēt), *n.* [LL. *logotheta*, fr. Gr. λογοθέτης; λόγος word, account + τιθέναι to put.] **1.** *Hist.* Lit, an accountant; any of various officers of the Byzantine empire, as a receiver of revenue or an administrator of a department; also, a chancellor, as in Sicily.

2. A lay officer of the patriarchate of Constantinople, who represents the patriarch at the Porte and elsewhere.

log'o-type (-tīp), *n.* [*logo-* + *-type*.] *Print.* A single type containing two or more letters frequently associated, or a syllable or word of common occurrence, as *the*, *and*; — distinguished from *ligature*, in which the letters are united to form a single character. — **log'o-typ'y** (-tīp'ĭ), *n.*

log perch. A darter (*Percina caprodes*) found in lakes and streams of the United States from Lake Superior southward and eastward. It becomes about six inches long.

log'roll' (lŏg'rōl'), *v. i. & t.* To engage in logrolling; to affect or further by logrolling. See LOGROLLING, 2. *U. S.*

log'roll'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who logrolls. *U. S.*

The jobbers and *logrollers* will all be against it. *The Nation.*

2. A sawmill device for loading logs.

log'roll'ing, *n.* **1.** *Logging.* Act or process of rolling logs from the place where they were felled to the stream which floats them to the sawmill or to market. In this labor neighboring camps of loggers sometimes combine to assist each other in turn. *U. S. and Canada.*

2. A combining to assist another in consideration of assistance in return; — commonly used opprobriously of certain modes of accomplishing political ends. *Chiefly U. S.*

log rule. **a** A table giving the number of board feet that can be sawed from logs of given sizes. **b** = SCALE RULE.

log scale. **a** The cubic contents of a log or logs. **b** = SCALE RULE.

log slate. *Naut.* A folding slate on which the progress and events of a day are first noted, before being copied into the log book. In the United States navy it is not used, the original entries being made in the deck log.

log washer. *Mining.* A disintegrator, consisting of a cylinder carrying knives or paddles and revolving in a trough, for separating ore from clay and earth, the detritus being washed away by a stream of water.

log'wood' (lŏg'wo͝od'), *n.* [So called from being imported in *logs*.] **1. a** The heartwood of a Central American cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Hæmatoxylon campechianum*). It is very hard, and of a brown or brownish red color. It contains the coloring principle hæmatoxylin, and is much used in dyeing wool, silk, cotton, and leather, esp. for producing blacks. The strongly astringent extract obtained from it is employed in medicine. **b** The tree itself.

2. The rhamnaceous tree *Condalia obovata*. *Texas.*

logwood black. A black formed by mordanting with a salt of iron and dyeing with logwood.

logwood paper. *Chem.* Test paper impregnated with extract of logwood, or with hæmatoxylin.

log'work' (lŏg'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** The keeping of a log book.

2. The assembled logs in a structure.

log'gy (lŏg'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. dial. *loggy*, or D. *log*.] Heavy or dull, esp. in motion or thought; as, a *logy* horse. *U. S.*

-logy. [Gr. -λογία, fr. λόγος word, discourse, fr. λέγειν to speak. See LOGIC.] A combining form denoting *a speaking*, or *saying*; as, eu*logy*, tauto*logy*; hence, a *discourse*, *treatise*, *doctrine*, *theory*, *science*; as, theo*logy*, geo*logy*.

Lo'hen-grin (lō'ĕn-grĭn), *n.* [G.] The Knight of the Swan, a hero of medieval German romance and of a music drama by Richard Wagner. In the drama the Princess Elsa of Brabant is falsely accused of the murder of her brother by her guardians, Count Telramund and his wife, Ortrud, and in response to her prayer Lohengrin, who is a knight of the Holy Grail and the son of Parsifal, comes in a boat drawn by a swan to champion her. Stipulating only that Elsa promise not to ask his name, he fights and defeats Telramund, and marries her. Her foes, however, by trickery induce her to break her promise. Lohengrin sadly tells his name, and the swan reappears to carry him off. The swan, who is Elsa's brother, changes to his original form, and a dove descends and bears Lohengrin away in the boat, Elsa fainting as he disappears.

loin (loin), *n.* [ME. *loyne*, OF. *logne*, F. *longe*, from (assumed) LL. *lumbea*, L. *lumbus* loin. Cf. LUMBAR, NUMBLES.] **1.** That part of a human being or quadruped which extends on either side of the spinal column between the hip bone and the false ribs; — used chiefly in *pl.*, without change of sense, and often, in Biblical and poetic diction, denoting: **a** The part of the body to be clothed or girded; as, to gird up the *loins* for effort. **b** The seat of generation or procreation, or, rarely, of strength.

A multitude like which the populous North
Poured never from her frozen *loins*. *Milton.*
His strength is in his *loins* *Job* xl. 16.

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a Knapweed. **b** Corn bluebottle. *Dial. Eng.* [*Enq.*]

log'gers, *n. pl.* Leggings. *Dial.*

log'ger-y, *a.* Coarse, rank. *Obs.*

log'get. Var. of LOGGAT.

log'gin (lŏg'ĭn), *n.* A bundle, as of straw. *Dial. Eng.*

logging wheels. A pair of wheels, usually about 10 feet in diameter, for transporting logs.

log'gy (lŏg'ĭ), *a.* [Cf. LOGY.] **1.** Grown high, as grass. *Obs.*

2. Dull; stupid; sluggish. *Rare.*

logh, loghe. † LOUGH; LOW, obs. pret. of LAUGH.

log'head', *n.* A loggerhead. *R.*

— **log'head'ed,** *a. Obs. or R.*

log'i-a. *n., L. pl.* of LOGION.

log'i-cal-ist, *n.* A logician of the metaphysical group.

log'i-cal'i-ty (lŏj'ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Logical character.

log'i-cal-ize, *v. t.* To make logical. — **log'i-cal-i-za'tion** (-kăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*

log'i-cal-ly, *adv.* of LOGICAL.

log'i-cal-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

log'i-cals (lŏj'ĭ-kălz), *n. pl.* The subjects or topics studied in logic. *Obs.*

log'ic-as'ter, *n.* [*logic* + 2d *-aster*.] A dabbler in logic.

lo-gi'cian-er (lō-jĭsh'ăn-ẽr), *n.* A logician; student of logic. *Obs.*

log'i-cize (lŏj'ĭ-sīz), *v. i & t* To use logic; to reason; also, to convert to logical form. *Rare.*

log'ics (lŏj'ĭks), *n.* Logic. *Obs.*

lo'gie (lō'gĭ), *n.* Killogie. *Scot.*

lo'gie (lō'gĭ), *n.* [Said to be after David *Logie*, the inventor. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Theat.* A piece of mock jewelry.

logike. † LOGIC.

lo'gin (lō'gĭn), *n.* [Of Amer. Ind. origin.] A stretch of still water in a river or bay. *Dial. U.S.*

logis, *n.* [F.] A lodging place. *Obs.*

lo'gism (lō'jĭz'm), *n.* [Gr λογισμος.] Reasoning. *Obs.*

lo'gis-mog'ra-phy (lō'jĭs-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. λογισμός calculation + *-graphy*.] A form of double-entry bookkeeping.

lo'gist (lō'jĭst), *n.* [Gr. λογιστής] An expert accountant *Obs.*

log-i'tion-er. † LOGICIANER.

log jack. *Logging.* = GANGWAY

log line. *Naut.* See LOG, *n.*, 6.

log'man (lŏg'măn), *n.* A man who carries or supplies logs

lo-goc'ra-cy (lō-gŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*logo-* + *-cracy*.] Government by words. *Rare.*

log'o-cyc'lic (lŏg'ō-sĭk'lĭk; -sī'-klĭk), *n.* [Gr. λόγος ratio + *cyclic*.] *Math.* The crunodal circular cubic curve whose equation is $(x^2 + y^2)(a - x) = a^2x^2$; — used in representing numbers and their logarithms, and recalling the circle in many of its properties (*Booth*). — **log'o-cyc'lic,** *a.*

log'o-dæd'a-ly (-dĕd'ȧ-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. λογοδαιδαλία. See LOGOS; DÆDAL.] Verbal legerdemain; a playing with words. *Rare.* — **log'o-dæd'a-list,** *n. Obs.*

log'o-graph (lŏg'ō-grăf), *v. t.* To print with logotypes.

Log'ol, *n.* *L. pl.* of LOGOS.

lo-gol'a-try (lō-gŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*logo-* + *-latry*.] Undue regard to literalness of words. *Rare.*

lo-gol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*logo-* + *-logy*.] Philology *Rare.*

log'o-ma'ni-ac (lŏg'ō-mā'nĭ-ăk), *n.* One who has a mania for verbal quibbling. *Rare.*

log-om'e-ter (lŏg-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*log* + *-meter*.] A patent log for a ship. *Rare.*

log'o-pan'do-cie, *n.* [*logo-* + Gr. πανδοκεία the trade of an innkeeper.] Receptivity of all words. *Obs.*

log-op'a-thy (lŏg-ŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*logo-* + *-pathy*.] *Med.* = LOGONEUROSIS.

log'or-rhe'a, log'or-rhœ'a (lŏg'ō-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *logo-* + *-rhea*.] *Med.* Excessive loquacity.

logrand. † LOGGERAND.

log reel *Naut.* See LOG, *n.*, 6.

Lo'gres, Lo'gri-a, *n* = LOEGRIA.

Lo'gris, *n.* **1.** = LOCRINE.

2. = LOEGRIA.

log'-run'ner, *n.* Any of several small Australian oscine birds of the genus *Orthonyx*, of terrestrial habits. [See LOG, *n.*, 6.]

log ship. Var. of LOG CHIP.

log tooth. A chain link with one or more projecting teeth used in a chain for transporting logs. Cf JACK CHAIN, 2.

log watch. *Logging.* A man stationed where a jam is feared in driving logs. *U. S* [WAY.]

log'way', *n. Logging.* = GANG-

Lo-ha'na (lō-hä'nä), *n.* One of an Indian caste chiefly of Sind, orig. Rajputs, but, having taken to commerce, reduced in rank. They are energetic and industrious, and many are employed in administrative functions.

Lo-har' (lō-här'), *n.* [Hind. *lōhār* blacksmith, fr. Skr. *lōha* iron.] One of a numerous Hindu caste whose characteristic occupation is blacksmithing.

lo'hock (lō'hŏk) Var of LOCH, a medicine.

loif. † LOF

loif, *n.* Living; food *Obs. Scot.*

loik † LOOK, LUKE

loik, *n.* Prob., amount; quantity. *Obs. Scot.*

loikman. † LOCKMAN.

loi'mic (loi'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. λοιμικός, fr. λοιμός plague.] *Med.* Pertaining to the plague or contagious disorders.

loi-mog'ra-phy (loi-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. λοιμός plague + *-graphy*.] *Med.* Description of the plague or pestilential diseases.

loi-mol'o-gy (-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr.

2. A cut of meat from the loins, chiefly that which includes the vertebræ of the loins; as, a *loin* of veal.

loin cloth. A primitive garment consisting of a cloth worn about the loins. Cf. G STRING.

loir (lwär ; loir), *n.* [F., fr. L. *glis, gliris.*] A large European dormouse (*Myoxus glis*). It has small orbicular ears and a bushy squirrel-like tail.

loi'ter (loi'tẽr), *v. i.*; LOI'TERED (-tẽrd); LOI'TER-ING. [D. *leuteren* to delay, loiter; cf. G. dial. *lottern* to be loose, *lotter* loose, slack, unsettled, vagraut, OHG. *lotar.*] **1.** To be slow in moving; to delay; to linger; to be dilatory; to spend time idly; to saunter; to lag behind.

Sir John, you *loiter* here too long *Shak.*
If we have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace *Rogers*

2. To wander as an idle vagrant. *Obs. Spenser.*

Syn. — Delay, lag, saunter, tarry. See LINGER.

loi'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To neglect. *Obs.*

2. To waste, as time; — with *away.*

lo-ka'o (lō-kä'ō), *n.* [Chin. *lo-kao.*] A green vegetable dye obtained from the bark of certain Chinese species of *Rhamnus.* It has been largely replaced by artificial dyestuffs. Called also *Chinese green.* The coloring matter of lokao is stated to be lo'ka-on'ic ac'id (lō'ka-ŏn'ĭk), occurring in the commercial product as the calcium and aluminium salts. This acid yields on decomposition lo-kan'ic ac'id (lō-kăn'ĭk), a violet-black crystalline powder, and lo-ka'ose (lō-kā'ōs), an inactive sugar.

Lo'ki (lō'kē), *n.* [Icel. *Loki*, prob. he that closes, akin to E. *lock* a fastening.] *Norse Myth.* A god, contriver of discord and mischief, sometimes classed with the Æsir, sometimes with the giants or Jotunns. He is adroit and cunning, and able to transform himself into innumerable shapes, under some of which he gives birth to the underworld monsters. He contrives the death of Balder, and is overcome by Thor, who chains him up, while Skathi fastens over him a venom-dripping snake (see SKATHI, SIGYN). At the twilight of the gods he will lead forth the hosts of Hel. See RAGNAROK; cf. ANGERBODA, HEIMDALL, ITHUNN, FREYA.

Lol'i-um (lōl'ĭ-ŭm , lō-lĭ'-), *n.* [L., darnel.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses characterized by the two-ranked, many-flowered spikelets. It includes about 10 species of the Old World. Several are naturalized as weeds or are cultivated in America, as darnel (*L. temulentum*) and rye grass (*L. perenne*).

loll (lŏl), *v. i.*; LOLLED (lŏld), LOLL'ING [Cf Icel. *lolla* to act lazily, *loll, lolla*, laziness, OD. *lollen* to sit over the fire, and E. *lull.* Cf. LILL, LULL.] **1.** To hang loosely or laxly; to droop; dangle.

2. Of the tongue, to protrude; also, of an animal, to let the tongue loll, as when heated by labor.

3. To move or recline in a lax, lazy, or indolent manner; to lean or lie at ease.

Void of care, he *lolls* supine in state *Dryden*
The lily *lolls* upon the wave. *Poe*

loll, *v. t.* To let loll; to let droop or dangle; to let or cause to rest lazily, of the tongue, to let hang protruded.

to loll away, to waste in lolling; to idle away.

loll, *n.* **1.** Act of lolling, also, one that lolls; an idle person or an idle tongue.

2. A spoiled child. *Dial. Eng.*

Lol'lard (lŏl'ärd), *n.* [LL. *Lollardi*, pl., or OD. *lollaerd* a mumbler, i. e., of prayers or psalms; fr. LG. & D. *lollen* to mumble, to hum, to sing in a murmuring strain. Cf. LOLL, LULL.] *Hist.* One of a certain sect in England and Scotland in the 14th and 15th centuries, who were religious and economic reformers and followers of Wycliffe, and so condemned by the church.

lōl'ing-ite (lōl'ĭng-īt), *n.* [From *Lölling*, in Austria.] *Min.* A tin-white arsenide of iron, essentially $FeAs_2$, isomorphous with arsenopyrite. It usually occurs massive. H., 5-5.5. Sp. gr., about 7.

lol'li-pop (lŏl'ĭ-pŏp), *n* [Cf. dial. *lolly* a sweetmeat, and *pop.*] A kind of sugar confectionery intended to be dissolved in the mouth, often in the form of a lump on the end of a stick; *pl.*, sweets; candies.

lol'lop (lŏl'ŭp), *v. i.*; LOL'LOPED (-ŭpt); LOL'LOP-ING. [From LOLL.] **1.** To loll, lounge, or go loungingly. *Colloq., Brit.*

2. To go with bounds or leaps; also, to bound or bob up.

Lo'lo (lō'lō), *n.* One of a race, by some classed as Caucasians, occupying a large part of southern Szechuan, China. They are independent of the Chinese government, and are divided into tribes under hereditary chieftains. They have an alphabet of their own, and possess some skill in metal working. Women hold an exceptionally high position among them.

Lom'bard (lŏm'bärd ; lŭm'-; 277), *n.* [F. *Lombard*, fr. the *Longobardi* or *Langobardi*, a people of northern Germany, west of the Elbe, and afterward in northern Italy. Cf. LUMBER.] **1.** One of a Teutonic tribe which dwelt in the 1st and 2d centuries on the Elbe, in the 5th on the Danube, and after their invasion of Italy, in 568, chiefly in the valley of the Po, which was the seat of the Lombard kingdom lasting until overthrown by Charlemagne in 774. Hence, a person descended from the Teutonic Lombards, or a native of the part of Italy which derived its name from them.

2. [Also *l. c.*] **a** A money lender or banker; — so called in allusion to the bankers or money lenders of Lombardy, who became famous throughout Europe. **b** The place of business of a Lombard; a bank; a pawnshop. *Obs. or Hist.*

Lom'bard (lŏm'bärd , lŭm'bärd ; 277), *a.* Lombardic.

Lombard architecture. **a** Round-arched architecture of northern Italy, assumed to date from the time of the Lombard kingdom, about 570-774 A. D. **b** The architecture of Lombardy (taken in its largest sense and often as including Liguria, and even Piedmont and the greater part of Venetia), embracing the Lombard style (see def. a), and the later Romanesque, Gothic, etc., of Lombardy.

Lom'bard-esque' (-bär-dĕsk'), *a.* [It. *Lombardesco.*] Of or pert. to a Lombard type or school. Also, of or pert. to any of certain Italian Renaissance artists called Lombardo, esp. Antonio (active from 1505 to 1525), Pietro (d. 1512), and Tullio (d. 1523); also, of or pert. to any of the artists of the later Italian Renaissance called the Lombardi, esp. Alfonso (1487-1537).

Lom-bar'dic (lŏm-bar'dĭk), *a.* **a** Of or pert. to Lombardy or the Lombards. **b** = LOMBARDESQUE; — so used by Ruskin. *Rare.*

Lombardic alphabet, a script alphabet derived from the cursive Roman, used in medieval Italian manuscripts.

Lombard Street The principal street in London for banks and the offices of note brokers; hence, the money market and money interests of London.

Lom'bard-y pop'lar (lŏm'bar-dĭ; lŭm'-). A well-known variety of the black poplar (*Populus nigra italica*) extensively planted as a border and shade tree. It forms a tall, narrow crown and sends up suckers freely from the base.

lo'ment (lō'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *lomentum* a mixture of bean meal and rice, used as a cosmetic wash, bean meal, fr. *lavare, lotum*, to wash.] *Bot.* An indehiscent legume which breaks at maturity into one-seeded joints. It is the characteristic fruit of the tick trefoils (*Meibomia*) and related genera of the family Fabaceæ.

Loment.

lo'men-ta'ceous (lō'mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* [From LOMENT.] *Bot.* Of the nature of, or resembling, a loment; having fruits which are loments.

Lon'cho-car'pus (lŏn'kō-kär'pŭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λόγχη spear + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American fabaceous trees and shrubs, distinguished by having red or white flowers with the wings and keel of the corolla adherent. A few are ornamental in cultivation. *L. latifolius* is the bitchwood of the West Indies.

Lon'don (lŭn'dŭn), *n.* The capital of England.

London Bridge, any of several bridges which have successively spanned the Thames about a half mile above the Tower. The present stone bridge was built 1824-31, and is about 200 feet farther up the river than its famous predecessor, which, also of stone, was completed in 1209, was lined on either side with houses (removed 1756), and was pulled down in 1832. — **L. broil,** a false fillet (piece under the kidney) rare broiled. — **L. clause,** *Com.*, a clause in a bill of lading imposing on the shipper the payment of handling or dock charges on landing at London. *Colloq.* — **L. Company,** a company with headquarters at London, constituting one branch or division of a twofold joint-stock company chartered by King James I. in 1606 to plant colonies in America. To it was assigned the territory between 34° and 38° N. latitude, and it founded Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. The company was dissolved in 1624 by the king. — **L. ivy,** the smoke or the thick fog of London. — **L. lace,** *or* **L. lace grass,** reed canary grass. — **L. particular,** a London fog. *Colloq., Eng.* — **L. paste,** *Med.*, a paste made of caustic soda and unslaked lime, used as a caustic. — **L. Polyglot.** See POLYGLOT. — **L. pride.** **a** A hardy perennial saxifrage, native of Great Britain, and long cultivated, esp. in European gardens. It has a rosette of thick basal leaves and a raceme of delicate pink flowers. **b** The sweet William. *Dial. Eng.* **c** The scarlet lychnis. *Dial. Eng.* — **L. purple,** *Chem.*, a purple powder obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of aniline dyes. It contains arsenic and is much used as an insecticide. — **L. rocket,** a European brassicaceous plant (*Sisymbrium irio*) which is stated to have sprung up in London abundantly after the great fire of 1666. — **L. smoke,** a dull gray color, as that often given to spectacles, shade glasses or optical instruments, etc., which reduces the intensity without materially changing the color of the transmitted light. — **L. tuft,** the sweet William. — **L. white.** = WHITE LEAD **a.**

Lon'dres (lŏn'drēs), *n.* [F., London.] A medium-sized or large cigar cylindrical in shape.

lone (lōn), *a.* [Abbr. fr. *alone.*] **1.** Without company or companionship; solitary; as, a *lone* traveler; *lone* wandering; hence, affected by lack of companionship; lonesome.

When I have on those pathless wilds appeared,
And the *lone* wanderer with my presence cheered. *Shenstone*

2. Single; unmarried, or in widowhood. *Now Chiefly Humorous.* "Queen Elizabeth being a *lone* woman." *Collection of Records* (1642).

3. Situated apart from other things of the kind; by itself; also, apart from human resort; unfrequented; hence, giving a feeling of loneliness; lonely. "A *lone* isle." *Pope.*

4. Alone; only. *Obs.*

Syn. — See SOLITARY.

lone hand, *Euchre*, a hand played without a partner's aid. — **one's lone,** *or* **by one's lone,** by one's self. *Scot. & Dial.*

lone'li-ness (lōn'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Character or state of being lonely; esp., state of being cheerlessly solitary.

2. Dejection or depression from being alone.

3. Love of retirement; disposition to solitude.

The mystery of your *loneliness* *Shak.*

lone'ly (lōn'lĭ), *a.*; LONE'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); LONE'LI-EST. [Shortened fr *alonely.*] **1.** Without company; alone, lone; as, a *lonely* traveler.

2 Sequestered from company or neighbors; solitary; retired; as, a *lonely* situation; a *lonely* cell

3. Not frequented by human beings; as, a *lonely* wood.

4 Having a feeling of depression or sadness resulting from the consciousness of being alone; lonesome.

I am very often alone I don't mean I am *lonely.* *H. James.*

5. Giving a feeling of lonelıness, desolate; as, a *lonely* sky.

Syn. — Lone, lonesome, retired, unfrequented, sequestered, secluded. See SOLITARY.

lone'some (-sŭm), *a.*; LONE'SOM-ER (-ẽr); LONE'SOM-EST. **1.** Secluded from society; not frequented by human beings; solitary; alone; hence, causing a feeling of loneliness, or depression.

Like one that on a *lonesome* road
Doth walk in fear and dread. *Coleridge*

2 Conscious of, and somewhat depressed by, solitude; having a feeling of forlornness.

Syn. — See SOLITARY.

— **lone'some-ly,** *adv.* — **lone'some-ness,** *n.*

lone'-star' tick. A tick (*Amblyomma americana*) of the southern United States which infests cattle; — so called because of a prominent spot on the back.

long (lŏng; 205), *a.*; LON'GER (lŏn'gẽr); LON'GEST (lŏn'gĕst). [AS. *long, langˌ*; akin to OS., OFries., D., & G. *lang*, Icel. *langr*, Sw. *lång*, Dan. *lang*, Goth. *laggs*, L. *longus.* Cf. LENGTH, LING a fish, LINGER, LUNGE, PURLOIN.]

1. Of great or considerable extent from end to end, specif.: **a** Of distance, a line, or anything thought of in linear dimension: Considerably extended; not short; as, a *long* road, shaft, string; *long* hair; a *long* beard. **b** With reference to shape: Forming the chief linear dimension; as, the *long* side of anything; hence, considerably greater in this dimension than in any other; as, a *long* building or boat; a *long* blade; a bird with a *long* tail; also, comparatively great in the dimension of its axis; not broad; as, a *long* skull or head. **c** Specif.: Of great or unusual extent from base to top; tall; as, a *long* tree; a *long* person; — formerly often an epithet prefixed to a proper name; as, *Long* Tom Coffin. *Now Chiefly Jocular.*

2. Of great or considerable extent from beginning to end; specif.: **a** Of time or that which is in time: Having a great or considerable duration; not brief; as, a *long* era; a *long* debate; a *long* illness, a *long* sentence, that is, a sentence to a long term in prison. **b** Hence, tiresomely long or seeming so; tedious; as, the *long* hours. **c** Of a series or anything measured serially or numerically: Containing many items, counts, or members; as, a *long* list; to give *long* odds, a *long* word or sentence; a *long* poem.

3. Extended to (a specified) measure, or to (a greater or less) degree, of length, in space or time or in any series; as, a mile *long*, that is, extended to the measure of a mile; *longer* by a span; a sermon an hour *long*; a drama five acts *long*; the *longest* word in English.

4. Designating a measure of a greater length or quantity than the standard; as, a *long* mile; a *long* dozen; given three minutes to speak, he made it a *long* three minutes.

5. Extending over a great or considerable reach of space or time; directed to what is distant in space, time, or accessibility; far-reaching; as, *long* sight (farsightedness); a *long* view of anything; a *long* farewell; a *long* memory; hence, involving more than ordinary liability to error; somewhat random; as, a *long* guess or inference

6. Occurring or due after an extended interval; distant in time; far away; as, a *long* date; a *long* note.

That we may us reserve both fresh and strong
Against the tournament, which is not *long* *Spenser.*

7. *Phon. & Pros.* Of a relatively great duration; — said in phonetics esp. of a vowel sound (sometimes a consonant sound) as compared with another called *short*; in prosody, esp. of a syllable. Properly the *short* sound corresponding to a given letter is the same, or practically the same, as the *long* sound, but of less duration. In current English usage, however, a "long" vowel sound, as of *ā, ē, ī, ō, ū*, is that used as its alphabetic name, the corresponding "short" sound being that which it most commonly has in a short (closed) accented syllable, the pairs of vowel sounds thus contrasted no longer corresponding phonetically. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 72-77. In Greek and Latin prosody a *long* syllable is conventionally supposed to occupy two time units (*moræ*); a *short* syllable, one. In Latin, long syllables are: (1) those containing a long vowel or a diphthong; (2) those containing a short vowel followed by two consonants (except a mute followed by *l* or *r*) or by a double consonant (*x, z*), such syllables being called **long by position,** although their vowel is pronounced *short.* Syllables of

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λοιμος plague + *-logy.*] *Med* The science of the plague or pestilential diseases

loin. † LINE, v.

loined (loind), *a.* Having loins

loip. † LOUP, to leap

loir. † LORE.

Lo'is (lō'ĭs), *n.* [L *Lois*, Gr Λωΐς.] *Bib.* Fem. prop name

loisible † LISIBLE.

loiss. † LOSE, LOSS.

lol'terd. Loitered. *Ref Sp.*

lol'ter-er, *n.* One who loiters.

lol'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* of *loitering.* p pr. See -LY.

lol'ter-ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lol'ter-sack', *n.* A lazy idle fellow *Obs.*

lo'ja bark (lō'jä ; lō'hä ; 180) Var. of LOXA BARK.

lok. † LAKE, LOCK, LOOK.

Lok. Var. of LOKI.

lo-kan'ic, lo'ka-on'ic, a., lo-ka'-ose, n. See LOKAO.

lokar, lok'ker, *a.* [Prob fr LOCK a curl.] Curled. *Obs. Scot.*

loke † LAKE, gift, LOOK.

loke (lōk). Obs. or dial Eng. var. of LOCK.

loke. Var. of LAWK.

loke, n. [AS. *loca.* See LOCK a fastening.] A private road: a lane; a blind alley. *Dial Eng.*

Lo'ke. Var. of LOKI.

loken. † LOOK.

loken, *p. a.* *locen* to close] Locked. *Obs.*

lok'er-am † LOCKRAM.

Lokes, *n.* [Prop. pl. of *lock*, in imitation of OF *close Pentecouste*, LL *clausum Pentecostes* (or *Pentecosten*), the Sunday after Pentecost; the name being transferred to Whitsunday. For the pl., cf OF. *Pasques closes* the Sunday after Easter.] Whitsunday. *Obs. Orf E. D.*

lokin. Obs. p. p. of LOUK.

Lo-kim'dra (lō-kĭm'drä), *n.* Lit., protector of the world; a title of the chiefs of Datia and Dholpur. *India.*

lokke. † LOCK. [heal. *Obs.*

lok'ken, *v. t.* [AS. *lācnian.*] To

Lok-man' (lōk-män'), *n.* [Ar. *Luqmān.*] Traditional author of Arabian fables, verses, and proverbs, said to have lived in the time of David.

lokne † LOKKEN

lokorys. † LICORICE.

loks. Scot var. of LAWKS.

lok'yer † LOCKYER.

Lo-li'go (lō-lī'gō), *n.* [L., cuttlefish.] *Zool.* A genus of squids, including species common on the coasts of America and Europe. It is the type and leading genus of a widely distributed family, **Lo'i-gin'i-dæ** (lō'ĭ-jĭn'ĭ-dē).

lol'lard, *n.* [Cf LOLLER, LOLLARD.] An idle fellow; a loller. *Obs or Archaic.*

Lol-lar'di-an (lŏ-lar'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Lollards.

Lol'lard-ism (lŏl'ärd-Yz'm), *n.* See -ISM. — **Lol'lard-ist,** *n. & a.* **Lol'lard-ize,** *v. i.* See -IZE.

Lol'lard-ry, Lol'lar-dy, *n.* Lollard tenets. *Obs. or Hist.*

Lol'lard-y, *a.* Lollardlike.

Lolle, *v. t.* To call (one) Lollard. *Obs* — *v. i.* To Lollardize. *Obs.*

loll'er, *n.* [See LOLL.] One who lolls.

Lol'ler, *n.* A Lollard. *Obs.*

Lol'lerd-y. † LOLLARDY.

Lol'ler-y, *n.* Lollardry. *Obs.*

loll'ing-ly, *adv.* of *lolling,* p. pr.

Lol'li-us (lŏl'ĭ-ŭs), *n* An unknown or fictitious author to whom Chaucer refers as a source of the Troy story.

lol'lop (lŏl'ŭp), *n.* Act of lolloping. *Colloq., Brit.* [*loq., Brit.*

lol'lop-y (-ĭ), *a.* Lolling. *Colloq.*

loll shrub (lŏl shrŭb) *or* **shrob.** [Hind *lāl-sharāb;* Per. *lāl* red + Ar. *sharāb* wine.] Claret *India.*

lol'lup. Var. of LOLLOP.

lol'ly (lŏl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-Yz). 1. a A lollipop. *Colloq.* b In Australia, any kind of candy.

2 Soft ice, or ice and snow, caused by the grinding together of floes. *Dial. North America.*

lol'ly-pop. Var. of LOLLIPOP.

lol'poop', *n* [Cf. LOLL to recline, LIRIPOOP, NINCOMPOOP] A lolling. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To loll. *Obs.*

lo'ma (lō'mä), *n.*; *L. pl.* LOMATA (-tä). [NL., fr. Gr. λῶμα, λώματος, a fringe.] *Zool.* A membranous fringe or flap.

‖ **lo'ma** (lō'mä), *n.* [Sp.] A broad-topped hill. *S. W. U S.*

lo'ma-stome, *a.* [*loma* a lobe + *-stome.*] *Zool.* Having a reflected lip around the aperture, as some shells.

lo'ma-ta, *n., L. pl.* of LOMA.

lo'ma-tine (lō'mä-tĭn), **lo-mat'i-nous** (lō-măt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [See LOMA a lobe.] Margined or lobed, as the toes of certain birds.

lomb, lombe † LAMB, LOOM.

lom'bard, *n.* [Sp. *lombarda*] A cannon used in the 16th century. *Obs or Hist.*

Lom'bard-ee' (lŏm'bär-dē'; lŭm'-), *n.* A pawnbroker. *Obs*

Lombard house [F. or D. *lombard.* See LOMBARD, *n.*] A bank; a pawnbroker's shop; specif., = MONT-DE-PIETE. *Obs. or Hist*

Lom-bar'di-an (lŏm-bär'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Lombard —**Lombardian leprosy** *or* **erysipelas,** *Med.*, pellagra

Lombard League. See 2d LEAGUE

Lombard loan. *Banking.* A loan on stock-exchange securities; — so called on the continent of Europe.

lom-boy' (lŏm-boi'), *n.* [Tag *lumboi.*] The Java plum

lome. † LAMB, LAME, LOAM, LOOM. [*Obs.*

lome, *adv.* [AS. *gelōme.*] Often

‖ **lo-men'tum** (lō-mĕn'tŭm), *n* [L.] *Bot.* A loment

lome'pit', *n* A clay pit. *Obs*

lo'mi-lo'mi (lō'mĭ-lō'mĭ), *n* [Hawaiian, to press, to rub.] *Med.* A kind of massage used by the Polynesians

lo-mi'ta (lō-mē'tä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *loma.* See LOMA a hill.] A low broad hill. *Southwestern U. S.*

lom'mock (lŏm'ŭk; lŭm'ŭk), *n.* [A lummox. *Dial*

lom'o-nite (lŏm'ō-nīt) Var of LAUMONTITE.

lomp. † LUMP.

lom'per, *v. i.* [Cf. LAMPER to walk heavily.] To lounge or walk clumsily. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [longitude.]

Lon, lon. *Abbr.* London; **Lond.** *Abbr.* London.

lond, londe (lŏnd) Obs or dial. Eng vars. of LAND.

Londenoys, *n.* [Cf LONDONESE, and F. *-ois*, OF. *-eis, -oys*, E. *-ESE.*] A Londoner. *Obs*

Lon'di-nen'sian (lŏn'dĭ-nĕn' shăn), *a.* [L *Londinium* London + *-ensis*, E *-ese.*] Londonese *Rare*

londisse † LANDISH

Lon'don-er (lŭn'dŭn-ẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of London

Lon'don-ese' (lŭ n'd ŭ n-ēs' z' ; -ēs'), *a.* Pertaining to London; cockney — *n* The dialect or speech of London; esp., cockney language [-ESQUE.]

Lon'don-esque' (-ĕsk'), *a.* See

Lon-do'ni-an (lŭn-dō'nĭ-ăn), *n* A Londoner *R.* [See -ISM

Lon'don-ism (lŭn'dŭn-Yz'm), *n* | **Lon'don-ize** (-Yz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE. — **Lon'don-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ĭ-zā'-), *n*

lone † LANE. [var of LOAN

lone Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng

lone, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *laun.*] Concealment. *Obs.*

lone'ful, *a.* Lonely. *Obs*

lone'li-hood, *n.* Loneliness. *R.*

lone'li-ly, *adv.* of LONELY.

lone'ling, *n* A child born alone, i. e., without a twin. *Obs. & R*

lone'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

Lone-Star State. Texas; — a nickname alluding to the single star on its coat of arms, being

either of these classes are designated as *heavy* in Sanskrit grammar, and sometimes in general phonetics, those containing a short vowel, except as in class (2), being called *light*. In English verse, accented (stressed) syllables have been called *long* through confusion between the principles of quantitative and those of accentual verse. Cf. FOOT, *n.*, 14.

8. *Finance & Com.* Having a supply of stocks or goods; prepared for, or believing in, advance in prices; as, *long* of cotton. Hence, the phrases: *to be, or go, long of the market, to be on the long side of the market*, to hold products or securities for a rise in price, esp. when bought on a margin. See SHORT.

9. By metonymy: **a** Consisting of, or containing, long straw or the like; as, *long* dung, or unrotted manure, *long* fodder, that is, straw or green fodder. **b** Served in a tall glass; hence, of large measure; as, a *long* drink.

☞ *Long* is used in many idiomatic or elliptical expressions, chiefly denoting time; as · **at long**, at length (*Obs.*), **at the longest**, at the outside limit of time; **before**, or **ere, long, soon**; **for long, long ago** (*Obs.*); for a long period of time; **long ago**, at a time long past; **long since**, or, *Obs.*, **of long**, since, or at, a time long past. Also, the **long** and **the short**, the whole; the gist; the sum and substance.

at long weapons, at long range, without closing in combat. *Now Rare.* — **by a l. chalk.** See under CHALK. — **l. and short haul clause**, *Railroads*, a clause in laws regulating railroad rates providing that the total rate for a distance less than and included in a longer distance shall never be higher than that for the longer distance. *U. S.* — **l.-and-short work**, *Arch.*, ashlar quoins arranged alternately horizontally and vertically, as sometimes used to finish off rubblework. — **l. appoggiatura.** See APPOGGIATURA. — **L. Barnaby.** = BARNABY DAY. *Eng.* — **l. barrow.** See BARROW. — **l. bean**, the kidney bean. *Obs.* — **l. bill.** See LONG, *a.*, 6, and FOREIGN BILL. — **l. bone**, *Anat.*, any of the elongate, cylindrical bones in the skeleton of the limbs. They consist of a hollow shaft of dense compact tissue and expanded extremities of spongy bone with only a thin coating of compact tissue. Cf. EPIPHYSIS. — **l. bowls. a** Ninepins. *Obs* **b** A game directed to bowling a skittle ball in the fewest bowls for any given distance. **c** In *at long bowls*, said of ships cannonading at a distance. — **l. bullets.** = LONG BOWLS **b**. — **l. butt.** See HALF BUTT. — **l. cards**, *Whist*, cards held by a player in a suit of which the other players have none. — **l. clam. a** The soft clam (*Mya arenaria*). See CLAM. **b** The razor clam. — **l. cloth.** See in *Vocab.* — **l. clothes**, clothes worn by a young infant, extending below the feet. — **l. coats**, long clothes. *Eng.* — **l. column**, *Arch. & Engin.*, a column at least twenty times as long as it is broad, so as to fail by bending instead of crushing when unduly stressed. — **l. division**, division in which the partial operations are indicated and their results written down step by step, — used chiefly when the divisor exceeds 10 or 12. See DIVISION. — **l. dozen**, one more than a dozen. thirteen. — **l. drop**, a gallows with a trapdoor. — **l. ear**, a kind of barley. *Obs.* — **l. ells**, a kind of coarse woolen cloth. — **l. face**, an expression of solemn concern, esp. without due cause. *Colloq.* — **l. field**, *Cricket*, the part of the field farthest from and opposite to the batsman at the wicket. — **l. field off.** = LONG-OFF. — **l. field on.** = LONG-ON. See 4th CRICKET. — **l. finger**, the middle finger. — **l. firm**, a sham firm or company of swindlers who obtain goods on credit, dispose of them, and decamp to evade payment. *Eng.* — **l. four**, a candle weighing a quarter of a pound. *Obs.* — **L. Friday**, Good Friday. *Obs.* — **l. green**, paper money, esp. greenbacks. *Slang, U. S.* — **l. head. a** See LONGHEAD. **b** Foresight; sagacity. *Colloq.* — **l. home**, the grave. — **l. hop**, *Cricket, etc.*, a ball that pitches short and heuce takes a long flight after rebounding. — **l. house**, the communal dwelling of some tribes of North American Indians. "The famous '*Long houses*' of the Iroquois." *J. Fiske.* — **l. hundred**, six score; one hundred and twenty. — **l. jack**, an Australian tree (*Flindersia oxleyana*) or its yellowish wood. — **l. jenny.** *Eng. Billiards.* See JENNY, 3 **d**. — **l. jump**, *Athletics*, the jump for distance, whether from a standing position or from a running start, as opposed to the jump for height. Taken from a running start, it was one of the events in the Greek pentathlon, and is included in most modern athletic meets. — **l. knife**, a white man, — formerly so called by American Indians. — **l. lay.** *Naval.* See LAY, *n.*, 6 **b**. — **l. leek**, the common leek. — **l. leg.** See 4th CRICKET. — **l. line.** See LINE, 1 **e**. — **l. mark**, the macron (¯); — placed over a vowel to show that it is long. — **l. measure.** = LINEAR MEASURE. — **l. meter** *or* **metre**, *Hymnol.*, iambic meter composed entirely of four-foot lines, usually four to the stanza; — commonly indicated by the initials L. M. — **l. moss**, a bromeliaceous epiphytic plant (*Strepsia usneoides*) with filiform stems, forming pendent tufts upon the trunks and branches of live oaks and other trees in the southern United States and the West Indies. Its copious growth and the pale silvery gray color of its foliage are characteristic. — **l. nine**, a long claypipe. *Slang.* — **l. nutmeg.** = MAKASSAR NUTMEG. — **L. Parliament**, *Eng. Hist.*, the Parliament which assembled Nov. 3, 1640, and was expelled by Cromwell April 20, 1653. It was reassembled in 1659, after Cromwell's death, and finally dissolved in 1660. See PRIDE'S PURGE, RUMP PARLIAMENT. — **l. parsnip**, a race of parsnip with many cultural varieties, characterized by a long slender root. It is less valued as a vegetable than other varieties. — **l. particular meter** *or* **metre**, *Hymnol.*, iambic meter of six four-foot lines to the stanza. — **l. pepper. a** An East Indian pepper (*Piper longum*); also, the condiment yielded by its berries. **b** = KAVA. — **l. pig**, the human victim of a cannibal feast; — from the terms employed by Maori and Polynesian cannibals. — **l. price**, the full price without discount. — **l. primer.** See in *Vocabulary.* — **l. purples. a** The male orchis. *Dial. Eng.* **b** The purple loosestrife. — **l. purse**, *or* **heavy purse**, wealth; riches. — **long robe**, a robe worn by lawyers, hence, the legal profession. — **l. roll**, *Mil.*, a prolonged roll of the drums, as the signal for troops to fall in immediately, as upon the sudden appearance of the enemy. — **l. room**, the room in the London customhouse where dues are paid. — **l. run**, the whole process or course of things taken together; — in the phrase in (*or* **at**) **the l. run**, in the final result; in the end; finally.

[Man] starts the inferior of the brute animals, but he surpasses them *in the long run*. *J. H. Newman*

— **l. scale**, a scale insect (*Mytilaspis gloveri*) injurious to the orange and other fruit trees. — **l. sea**, a sea characterized by the uniform and steady motion of long and extensive waves. — **l. ship**, one of the long, galleylike vessels of the old Northmen. *Hist.* — **l. shunt**, *Elec.*, the method of connecting a compound dynamo or motor so that the shunt coil is in parallel with both the armature and series coil, these two being in series with each other. Cf. SHORT SHUNT. — **l. six**, a candle weighing a sixth of a pound. *Obs.* — **l. sleever**, a long drink, or a tall glass. *Slang, Australia.* — **l. slip**, 1. stop. See 4th CRICKET, *Illust.* — **l. splice.** See SPLICE. — **l. staff**, *Navig.*, the graduated pole of the cross staff, along which the observer sights. — **l. stay.** *Naval.* See ASTAY. — **l. stitch.** See SATIN STITCH. — **l. sugar**, molasses. *Southern U. S.* — **l. suit**, *Whist*, a suit, esp. a plain suit, of which one holds originally four or more cards. — **l. sweetening.** See SWEETENING. *Local, U. S.* — **L. Tom a** *Naut.* A long pivot gun, carried on deck; also, sometimes, any large gun of long range, esp. when used ashore. **b** *Mining.* A long trough for washing gold-bearing earth. *Western U. S.* **c** A long cigar. *Slang.* **d** [*L. c.*] The long-tailed titmouse. *Local, Eng.* **e** [*L. c.*] A garfish of the genus *Tylosurus*, as *T. ferox* and *T. macleayana*. *Australia.* — **L. Tom Coffin** (kŏf'ĭn), a daring, ever-faithful, simple-hearted, sea-loving sailor in Cooper's novel "The Pilot." — **l. ton.** See TON, 1. — **l. vacation**, the summer vacation of schools and law courts. — **l. writ.** = PREROGATIVE WRIT.

Iroquois Long House of Bark.

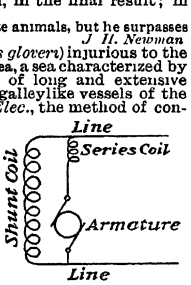

Long Shunt

long (lŏng; 205), *n.* **1.** *Music.* A medieval note one half (one third in "perfect" time; see MENSURABLE MUSIC) the length of a large, twice that of a breve. See NOTE.

Forms of Long, 1

2. *Phon. & Pros.* A long sound or syllable. **3.** *Com.* One who is on the long side of the market. See LONG, *a.*, 8. **4.** Short for LONG VACATION. *Brit.* **longs and shorts.** = *long-and-short work*, under LONG, *a.*

long, *adv.* [AS. *lange.*] **1.** For or during a long time. Hence, often in elliptical expressions: (Acting, protracting, delaying) for a long time; as, to be *long* in deciding; to be *long* coming; to be *long* on the way; not to be *long* for this life or world, that is, to be near death.

When the trumpet soundeth *long*. *Ex.* xix. 13

2. Throughout an extent of time indicated or approximately indicated; as, as *long* as he lives; you stayed too *long*; he works *longer* than I; day *long* they waited.

The bird of dawning singeth all night *long* *Shak.*

3. At a point of duration far distant, either prior or posterior; as, *long* before the foundation of Rome; *long* after the Conquest.

4. In the comparative: After or beyond the indicated time; as, to stay *longer*; to hold out *longer*, it continued a while *longer*; we are no *longer* friends.

5. At or to a long distance or a distance of (the specified) length; far, as, *long* and broad (far and near). *Obs.*, exc. with participial adjectives.

as, *or* so, long as, on condition that; under the circumstances that; since; as, so *long* as you desire it, we will do it. — **so long**, good-by. *Colloq. or Slang*

long, *v. i.* **1.** To lengthen; prolong; also, with *away*, to put away. *Obs.*

2. To pass or forward (anything) to a distance. *Dial. Eng.*

3. In impersonal constructions, with accusative pronoun, as *me longs*, to have a longing. *Obs.*

4. To wish (one's self), or express the wish that (one's self) might be. *Rare.*

As if prescient of the not far distant end, the singer *longs* himself back to Scotland. *Richard Burton*

long, *adv. & prep.* [Aphetic form of *along.*] = ALONG; — only in the archaic or dial. phrases *long of, long on*, by means or on account of (see 3d ALONG), and the U. S. dial. *long of*, along with (see 1st ALONG).

long (lŏng; 205), *v. i.*; LONGED (lŏngd); LONG'ING (lŏng'ĭng). [AS. *langian* to grow long, to long (impersonal), prob. fr. *lang* long, cf. G. *verlangen* to long, to demand, or perh. both words are akin to G. *gelingen* (impersonal) to succeed. Cf. LONG, *a.*, LONG to belong.] **1.** To become or grow longer; also, with *away*, to depart. *Obs.*

2. To feel a strong desire or craving; to wish for something with eagerness or yearning, — followed by an infinitive, or by *after* or *for*.

I long to see you. *Rom* i. 11.
I have *longed* after thy precepts *Ps.* cxix. 40
I have *longed* for thy salvation *Ps.* cxix. 174

3. To long, or desire, to go. *Obs.*

Syn. — LONG, YEARN, HANKER, CRAVE. LONG expresses strong desire or earnest wish; YEARN (chiefly elevated or poetical) implies eager or restless, often tender, longing; HANKER (chiefly colloq. or familiar) suggests the uneasiness, CRAVING, the urgency, of appetite; as, "My soul thirsteth for thee, my flesh *longeth* for thee" (*Ps.* lxiii. 1); "I *long* to talk with some old lover's ghost" (*Donne*), "In his loneliness . . . he *yearneth* toward the journeying moon" (*Coleridge*); "Enoch *yearned* to see her face again" (*Tennyson*); "She . . . still *hankered*, with a natural *hankering*, after her money" (*Trollope*); "The vulgar intellectual palate *hankers* after the titillation of foaming phrase" (*Lowell*); "lambs . . . *craving* comfort from the swollen udders of their bleating dams" (*Walton*); "no *craving* void left aching in the breast" (*Pope*). See DESIRE, AMBITION.

long (lŏng; 205), *v. i.* [ME. *longen, langen*, fr. AS. *gelang* belonging, dependent, consequent, owing (to). Cf. 3d ALONG, LONG to desire.] **1.** To be suitable or meet (to, unto, or for); to befit, beseem, pertain, to be appurtenant, appendant, or the like; as, rights that *long* to a king. *Archaic.*

2. To belong as property. *Obs.*

lon'gan (lŏn'găn), *n.* [Chin. *lung*[2] *yen*[3] the dragon's eyes, name of the plant.] A pulpy fruit related to the litchi, and produced by an East Indian sapindaceous tree (*Nephelium longan*); also, the tree itself.

lon'ga-nim'i-ty (lŏn'gă-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *longanimitas; longus* long + *animus* mind: cf. F. *longanimité*.] Disposition to bear injuries patiently, forbearance, patience; long-suffering. — **lon-gan'i-mous** (lŏn-găn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.*

long'-armed' (lŏng'ärmd'), *a.* Having long arms.

long'-billed' (-bĭld'), *a.* Having a long bill.

long-billed curlew. See CURLEW. — **l. dowitcher**, the western dowitcher. — **l. marsh wren.** See MARSH WREN.

long'boat' (lŏng'bōt'), *n. Naut.* The largest boat carried by a merchant sailing vessel, corresponding to the sailing launch of a naval vessel.

long bow, *or* **long'bow'** (-bō'), *n.* The bow drawn by hand and discharging an arrow, as distinguished from the crossbow. The English long bow, the national arm in the 14th century until replaced by firearms, was approximately of the height of the archer. Cf. BOWSHOT.

to draw (pull, use, etc.) the long bow, to tell large stories, to make exaggerated statements.

long'-breathed' (-brĕth'; 87), *a.* Having the power of retaining the breath for a long time; long-winded.

long cloth, *or* **long'cloth'** (-klŏth'; 205), *n.* A kind of cotton cloth of superior quality.

☞ In usage both forms occur, but *long cloth* is preferred, though analogy with *broadcloth* gives *longcloth*.

long'-dis'tance, *a. Telephony.* Of, pert. to, or designating, communication with points connected with a distant exchange, esp. one in another city or town; — contrasted with *local*. — *n.* The operator or exchange which gives long-distance connections.

long-distance transmitter. See MICROPHONE.

long'-drawn', *a.* Extended to a great length, usually of time; as, the *long-drawn* strains of the cicada.

longe (lŭnj), *n.* [F. *longe* halter, rope used in training horses.] *Man.* **a** A long rope used to lead or guide a horse in training or exercise. **b** The use of the longe. **c** A place, usually a ring, for training or exercising horses.

longe, *v. t.*; LONGED (lŭnjd); LONGE'ING. To guide or exercise (a horse) by means of a longe, or guide rope, or in a longe, or ring.

long'-eared' (lŏng'ērd'), *a.* Having long ears or earlike processes or tufts.

long-eared bat, any of several bats having very long ears, as the European species of the genus *Plecotus* and the American species of *Corynorhinus*. — **l. owl. a** A European owl (*Asio otus*) having conspicuous ear tufts. **b** A similar American species (*Asio wilsonianus*), about fifteen inches long and irregularly streaked, barred, and mottled with black, brown, white, and tawny. — **l. sunfish**, a sunfish (*Lepomis megalotis*) of the streams of the central and southern United States, brilliantly colored with blue and orange and having an unusually long opercular flap.

European Long-eared Owl

1/2

lon-gev'i-ty (lŏn-jĕv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *longaevitas.* See LONGEVOUS.] Long duration of life; length or period of life.

The instances of *longevity* are chiefly amongst the abstemious *Arbuthnot*

longevity pay. *Mil. & Nav.* Extra pay for long service granted to commissioned officers of the army, navy, and marine corps below the rank of brigadier general, being ten per cent for every five years of service, but in no case aggregating more than forty per cent of the pay of the grade. *U. S.*

lon-ge'vous (lŏn-jē'vŭs), *a.* [L. *longaevus; longus* long + *aevum* lifetime, age. See LONG; AGE.] Long-lived.

long'hand' (lŏng'hănd'), *n* The characters used in ordinary writing; handwriting; — opposed to *shorthand*.

long'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A dolichocephalic person.

long'-head'ed, *a.* **a** Having unusual foresight or sagacity **b** Dolichocephalic. — **long'-head'ed-ness**, *n.*

long'horn' (lŏng'hôrn'), *n.* A long-horned animal.

long'-horned' (-hôrnd'), *a.* Having long horns or antennæ. **long-horned beetle**, any beetle of the family Cerambycidæ; a longicorn. — **l. cattle**, any cattle having long horns, specif., any of an English breed of beef cattle having long horns, reputed to fatten on less food than other breeds. They are now seldom raised. — **l. grasshopper**, any grasshopper of the family Locustidæ. See GRASSHOPPER.

lon'gi- (lŏn'jĭ-). A combining form from Latin *longus*, meaning *long*.

lon'gi-corn (-kôrn), *a.* [*longi-* + L. *cornu* horn.] *Zool.* Having long antennæ; pertaining to the Longicornia. — *n.* One of the Longicornia; a cerambycid beetle.

Lon'gi-cor'ni-a (-kôr'nĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* In older classifications, a group of beetles, equiv. to Cerambycidæ.

lon-gil'o-quence (lŏn-jĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [*longi-* + L. *loquentia* a talking.] Long-windedness. *Fitzed. Hall.*

lon-gim'e-try (-jĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*longi-* + *-metry.*] Art or practice of measuring distances or lengths. — **lon'gi-met'ric** (lŏn'jĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.*

long'ing (lŏng'ĭng; 205), *n.* An eager desire; a craving; earnest wish; aspiration. "Immortal *longings*." *Shak.*

lon'gi-pen'nate (lŏn'jĭ-pĕn'āt), *a.* [*longi-* + *pennate.*] Having long wings or quills.

lon'gi-ros'tral (-rŏs'trăl), *a.* Having a long bill; of or pertaining to the Longirostres.

the device used on its flag and seal when it was a republic.

long. † LUNG.

long. *Abbr.* Longitude.

‖ **lon'ga** (lŏn'gă), *n.* [It. *lunga* (sc. *nota*), fem. of *lungo* long, formerly also *longo*, L. *longus.*] *Music.* = LONG. [ny. *Obs.*

long'a'cre, *n.* Estate; patrimony.

longage. † LANGUAGE.

long'-a-go' (lŏng'ă-gō'), *a.* Belonging to a time long gone.

‖ **lon'ga ma'nu** (lŏn'gă mā'nū). [L.] *Rom. Dutch Law.* Lit., with a long hand; — used of a form of delivery in which the object of delivery is merely placed in sight of the transferee.

lon'ga-non, *n.* [L.] The rectum. *Obs.*

long'-arm', *a.* Having a long arm: as, a *long-arm* balance (see BALANCE, *n.*, 1 a)

longart. † LONQUHARD.

long'beak', *n.* A dowitcher

long'beard', *n.* **1** A man having a long beard. **2.** A kind of stoneware jug See BELLARMINE.

3. *Bot.* The long moss.

long'bill', *n.* A bird with a long bill. as a snipe. [COUPLED, 2.

long'-cou'pled (-kŭp'ld), *a.* See

long'-dis'tance, *v. t. Telephony.* To equip (a line, etc.) for long-distance work.

longe. Var. of LUNGE, thrust, etc.

longe (lŭnj), *n.* [See MUSKELLUNGE.] The namaycush

‖ **lon'ge ab-er'rat sco'po.** [L.] He wanders far from the goal; he shoots wide of the mark

long'ear', *n.* **1.** An unbranded calf. *Local, Western U. S*

2. An ass. *Colloq.*

longee, *n* Lunge. *Obs.* [longs.

long'er (lŏng'ĕr), *n.* One who

lon'ger (lŏng'gĕr), *n.* [Etym. uncert.] *Naut.* One of the water casks stowed next to the keelson; also, a row of such casks *Rare.* [gevous *Rare.*

lon-ge'val (lŏn-jē'văl), *a.* Longe'vous. *Obs.*

long'fin', *n.* Either of two long-finned serranoid fishes of Australia, esp. *Caprodon longimanus*

long'ful, *a.* [From LONG, *a.*] Lengthy *Dial. Eng*

long'ful, *a.* [From LONG, *v.*] Longing. *Dial. Eng.*

long'ful-ly, *adv.* of LONGFUL.

long'-hair' plume grass See GRASS, *Table II.*

longi. † LUNGI.

lon'gi-cau'dal, lon'gi-cau'date, *a.* [*longi-* + *caudal, caudate*] *Zool.* Having a long tail.

lon'gi-cone, *a.* [*longi-* + *cone.*] Straight and gradually tapering

long'ie. Var. of LUNGIE

lon'gi-lat'er-al, *a.* [*longi-* + *lateral.*] Having long sides, as, esp., a long parallelogram. *R.*

lon'gi-lin'gual, *a* [*longi-* + *lingual.*] Having a long tongue.

lon-gim'a-nous (lŏn-jĭm'ă-nŭs), *a.* [L. *longimanus, longus* long + *manus* hand] Having long hands. *Rare* [p. pr.

long'ing-ly, *adv* of *longing*,].

long'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS

long'ings, *n.* Belongings *Obs*

lon-ginque', *a.* [L. *longinquus.*] Distant. *Obs.*

lon-gin'qui-ty (lŏn-jĭn'kwĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *longinquitas*, fr *longinquus* extensive, remote, fr. *longus* long] Remoteness. *Rare.*

Lon'gi-pal'pi (lŏn'jĭ-păl'pī), *n. pl* [Cf F. *longipalpe.* See LONG, *a*; PALP.] *Zoöl.* A group of beetles having long maxillary palpi. It included several genera now assigned to the family Staphylinidæ. — **lon'gi-palp.** *n* **Lon'gi-pen'nes** (-pĕn'ēz), *n. pl* [NL.; *longi-* + L. *penna* wing] *Zoöl.* A group of long-winged sea birds, including the gulls and petrels and their relatives

lon'gi-pen'nine (-pĕn; -pn), *a. Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the Longipennes: longipennate.

lon'gi-ros'ter (-rŏs'tĕr), *n.* One of the Longirostres [tral.

lon'gi-ros'trate, *a.* Longiros-

Lon'gi-ros'tres (lŏn'jĭ-rŏs'trēz)

long'ish (lŏng'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.
lon-gis'si-mus dor'si (lŏn-jĭs'ĭ-mŭs dôr'sī). [NL., lit., the longest (muscle) of the back.] *Anat.* The middle and largest division of the erector spinæ. It arises with the iliocostalis from the lumbar vertebræ and the lumbar fascia, and is inserted by long thin tendons into the transverse processes of all the dorsal vertebræ and into from seven to ten of the lower ribs.
lon'gi-tude (lŏn'jĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *longitudo*, fr. *longus* long: cf. F. *longitude.*] **1.** Length; measure or distance along the longest line. *Now Chiefly Jocular.*

The *longitude* of their cloaks. *Scott.*

Mine [shadow] spindling into *longitude* immense. *Cowper.*

2. *Geog.* The arc or portion of the equator intersected between the meridian of a given place and the prime meridian, as from Greenwich, England, or sometimes from the capital of a country, as from Washington or Paris. The longitude of a place is expressed either in degrees (*longitude in arc*) or in time (*longitude in time*); as, the *longitude* of New York is 74° or 4 h. 56 min. west of Greenwich. The length of a degree of longitude varies as the cosine of the latitude, being at the equator 69.65 statute miles and at 40° latitude 53.43 miles.
3. *Astron.* More fully, **celestial longitude.** The distance, in degrees, reckoned eastward on the ecliptic from the vernal equinox to the ecliptic meridian passing through the point or body; as, the *longitude* of Capella is about 80°.
longitude by account (*or* **by dead reckoning**), *Navig.*, the approximate longitude of a ship as calculated from the last known position, in distinction from the accurate longitude as given by observation. — **1. of node,** *Astron.*, the angular distance of the node eastward along the ecliptic from the vernal equinox. — **1. of perihelion,** *Astron.*, the heliocentric longitude of the perihelion point of a planet's or comet's orbit, usually measured along the ecliptic to the orbit's node and thence along the orbit to the perihelion point.
longitude stars. *Astron.* Certain stars whose right ascensions are very accurately known, used in finding terrestrial longitude, as by lunar distances or, esp, in finding local time by a transit instrument for longitude purposes.
lon'gi-tu'di-nal (-tū'dĭ-năl), *a.* [Cf. F. *longitudinal.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to longitude or length; as, *longitudinal* direction or distance.
2. Extending in length; placed or running lengthwise, as distinguished from *transverse;* as, the *longitudinal* diameter of a body; pertaining to the lengthwise dimension; axial; as, *longitudinal* stability; proceeding in the direction of length; as, *longitudinal* vibrations.
3. *Biol.* Extending along, or pertaining to, the anteroposterior (usually the longest) axis of a body or part.
longitudinal framing, *Shipbuilding*, the structural parts of a vessel running in a fore-and-aft direction. — **1. metacenter,** *Nav. Arch.*, the point in a vertical line through the center of gravity of a vessel where this line is intersected by a second vertical line through the center of buoyancy when the ship shall have been inclined at a very small angle in a fore-and-aft direction. — **1. metacentric height,** *Nav. Arch.*, the distance between the center of gravity of a ship and the longitudinal metacenter. — **1. sinus,** *Anat.*, either of two venous sinuses of the falx cerebri, the *superior* occupying its attached margin, the *inferior* its free margin. — **1. system,** *Shipbuilding*, a method of constructing iron or steel ships in which the required strength and stiffness in a fore-and-aft direction is obtained by working in longitudinals. See LONGITUDINAL, *n.*, 2. — **1. valley,** *Geol. & Phys. Geog.*, a valley parallel to associated folds or mountain ridges; a strike valley.
lon'gi-tu'di-nal, *n.* **1.** A railway sleeper lying parallel with the rail. Longitudinals are chiefly used in Germany.
2. *Shipbuilding.* One of the fore-and-aft continuous girders in large merchant vessels and in nearly all war vessels. They are worked at short intervals from the vertical keel to about the turn of the bilge and normally to the surface of the vessel. They give the required strength and stiffness in a longitudinal direction.
long'jaw' (lŏng'jô'), **long'jaws'** (-jôz'), *n.* **a** The bloater whitefish. **b** A needlefish or billfish.
long'-leaf' wil'low. A willow (*Salix fluviatilis*) with slender linear leaves, common along river banks throughout the United States.
long'-leaved' (-lēvd'), *a.* Having elongated, linear leaves; —used as a distinguishing epithet in many vernacular names of plants, as *long-leaved* magnolia, *long-leaved* pine, etc.
long-leaved pine, the Georgia pine.
long'-lived' (-lĭvd'; 87), *a.* Having a long life; having constitutional peculiarities making long life probable, lasting long; as, a *long-lived* tree; a *long-lived* family; *long-lived* prejudices. — **long'-lived'ness** (-lĭvd'nĕs), *n.*
long'-nosed' (-nōzd'), *a.* Having a long nose, or long jaws or snout. — **long-nosed gar** *or* **garfish.** See GARFISH. — **1. sucker,** the northern sucker.
long'pod' (-pŏd'), *n.* **a** = CAT'S-CLAW **a** (2). **b** A long-podded variety of the common broad bean.
long prim'er (prĭm'ẽr). *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.

☞ This line is printed in *long primer.*

long'shore' (lŏng'shōr'; 201), *a.* [Abbr. fr. *alongshore.*] Belonging to the seashore or a seaport; along the shore.
long'shore'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-măn). [Abbr. fr. *alongshoreman.*] One of a class of laborers about the wharves of a seaport, esp. in loading or unloading vessels.
long'-sight'ed, *a.* **a** Able to see objects at a great distance; hence, having foresight; sagacious; farseeing. **b** Hypermetropic. — **long'-sight'ed-ness,** *n.*
long'some (lŏng'sŭm), *a.* [AS. *langsum.*] Extended in length; hence, tediously long; tiresome. — **long'some-ly,** *adv.* — **long'some-ness,** *n.*
long'spun' (lŏng'spŭn'), *a.* Spun out, or extended, to great length; hence, long-winded; tedious.

The *longspun* allegories fulsome grow,
While the dull moral lies too plain below. *Addison.*

long'spur' (-spûr'), *n.* [So called from the length of the hind claw.] Any of several long-clawed fringilline birds, chiefly of the genus *Calcarius*, inhabiting the Arctic regions and the Great Plains of North America. The males are usually strikingly marked with black, white, and ochraceous, the females being streaked and duller. During migration they travel in immense flocks, singing as they fly. The four species found in North America are the Lapland longspur (*C. lapponicus*), also native of Europe and Asia, the chestnut-collared (*C. ornatus*), Smith's (*C. pictus*), and McCown's (*Rhynchophanes mccownii*).

Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*).

long'-suf'fer-ing, *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time; patient; not easily provoked.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *long-suffering*, and abundant in goodness and truth *Ex.* XXXIV. 6

long'-suf'fer-ing, *n.* Long patience of offense.
long'tail' (lŏng'tāl'), *n.* **1.** An animal, particularly a dog, having an uncut tail. See CURTAL, *a.*, 1.
2. A native of Kent, England; — prob. alluding to an old story that they had tails. *Obs.*
3. a The old squaw. **b** A tropic bird.
long'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a long tail.
long-tailed cuckoo, a koel. — **1 duck,** the old squaw. — **1. fowl.** See under JAPANESE. — **1. shrew.** See SHREW. — **1. tiger cat,** the margay. — **1. titmouse,** any of several allied species or varieties of small, long-tailed parine birds of the genus *Ægithalos* (syn. *Acredula*); esp., *Æ. roseus* of Great Britain and southern Europe or *Æ. caudatus* of northern Europe. Called also *bottle tits*, from the shape of their nests.
long'-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* Having a long tongue; talkative; babbling; loquacious.
‖ **lon'gus col'li** (lŏn'gŭs kŏl'ī). [NL, lit., long (muscle) of the neck.] *Anat.* Either of a pair of long flat muscles lying one on each side on the front surface of the spine between the atlas and the third dorsal vertebra, and serving to bend the neck forward or downward. It is most highly developed in certain birds.
long'-vis'aged (lŏng'vĭz'ăjd), *a.* Having a long face or rueful countenance.
long'-waist'ed (-wās'tĕd; -tĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Having a long waist; long from the armpits to the waist line.
long'wall' (-wôl'), *n.* *Coal Mining.* A long working face.
longwall system. A method of coal mining in which the whole seam is removed as the working faces are advanced, except where pillars of coal are sometimes left standing to serve instead of pack walls or timbering as supports for the gangways, etc., the place of the excavated coal being filled in with rubbish or by the roof caving in; — called specifically **longwall advancing system** or **longwall retreating system** according as the work proceeds outward from the shaft or from the boundary of the winning toward the shaft. See MINE, *Illust.*
long'-wind'ed (-wĭn'dĕd; -dĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Long-breathed; hence, tediously long in speaking; consuming much time; as, a *long-winded* talker. — **long'-wind'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **long'-wind'ed-ness,** *n.*
long'-winged' (-wĭngd'), *a.* Having long wings; specif., *Falconry*, designating the true falcons (*Falco* and allies) as disting. from the short-winged goshawks and their allies.
long'-wooled' (lŏng'wo͝old'; 87), *a.* Pertaining to or designating a class of domestic sheep having long but coarse wool, kept chiefly in rich lowland pastures, and including the Leicester, Cotswold, and Lincoln breeds.
Lo-nic'er-a (lō-nĭs'ẽr-*ä*; lŏn'ĭ-sē'r*a*), *n.* [NL., after Adam *Lonicer* (1526–86), German botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of erect or climbing caprifoliaceous shrubs, the true honeysuckles, natives of both temperate and tropical regions. The flowers are usually fragrant, with an irregular, often bilabiate corolla; the fruit is a several-celled berry. See HONEYSUCKLE, 2.
loo (lo͞o), *n.* [For older *lanterloo*, F. *lanturelu*, *lanturlu*, name of the game; orig., the refrain of a vaudeville.] **1.** A game played for stakes with three, or sometimes five, cards dealt to each player from a full pack. When five cards are used the highest is generally the knave of clubs, called *pam;* with three, the cards rank as in whist.
2. The money played for, or each stake, at loo.
3. Failure to win a trick at loo.
loo, *v. t.;* LOOED (lo͞od); LOO'ING. To cause to deposit a new stake at loo, as for failure to win a trick, etc.
loo'fah (lo͞o'fä), *n.* [See LUFFA.] Any plant of the genus *Luffa;* also, its fruit or, esp., the fibrous interior of the fruit, used as a sponge, etc. See LUFFA.
look (lo͝ok), *v. t.;* LOOKED (lo͝okt); LOOK'ING. [ME. *loken*, AS. *lōcian*; akin to OS. *lōcōn;* cf. also G. *lugen*, OHG, *luogēn.*] **1.** To have or exercise the visual sense; to see. *See* is the word now commonly used where the fact or faculty, rather than the exercise, of vision is in mind or where the element of attention is not emphasized; *look*, however, is still employed occasionally of the faculty; as, it is the eye that *looks.*

The blind he made *look.* *O. Eng. Misc*

2. To give or direct visual attention; — with the object of attention denoted by an adverb, a phrase, or the context; as, to *look* about; to *look* forward or behind; to *look* into a mirror; to *look* on the sun.
3. With primary reference to the eyes: To turn, direct, or hold the eyes as for viewing; as, to *look* down; to *look* to the right or away; *look* at me; also, with reference to expression; as, to *look* viciously; to *look* keenly.

Wherefore *look* ye so sadly to-day? *Gen.* XL. 7

4. To direct the eyes or vision with a certain manner, purpose, or feeling, as in order to perceive, note, or ascertain (as, *look* where they go; *look* what time it is), or with judgment, favor, desire, etc.

Look if it be my daughter. *Talfourd.*

Look then upon me, and be merciful unto me. *Ps* CXIX. 132.
Look not then upon the wine when it is red. *Prov.* XXIII. 31.

5. a To gaze in wonder or surprise; to stare; as, you should have seen them *look. Colloq.* **b** To appear or show one's self to see or as if to see; — usually with *out;* as, her face *looked* out at the window.

My toes *look* through the overleather. *Shak.*

6. To direct or pay attention; to give attentive consideration or observation; as, new ways of *looking* at things; *look!* the sun is up; often, esp., to give heed; to take care; as, *look* how you behave; *look* that you do not fall; — often with adverbs or phrases denoting the object or manner; as, to *look* well to one's steps (cf. LOOK AFTER **e**); also, in colloq. phrases, chiefly imperative: as, **look sharp,** heed what you are about, be quick; **look lively** or **alive,** be alert, be quick; **look out,** beware, be watchful; **look here,** pay attention, — used esp. as preface to a reprimand or the like.

Look, how much we thus expel of sin, so much we expel of virtue *Milton.*

7. To expect; to look forward (to); to anticipate (that), as, we *look* to profit by the investment; we *look* that he may yet come. Cf. LOOK FOR **a.**

I can *look* to quiet in my old age *Froude.*

8. To turn, go, or resort (to); as, to *look* to a friend for help or comfort.

The children of Israel who *look* to other gods *Hosea* III 1.

9. To present an appearance; to seem to a percipient; to appear; as, the patient *looks* better; the clouds *look* rainy; the hat *looks* well on you; the depth *looked* to be about five feet; it *looks* as if trouble were brewing; she *looked* like Patience on a monument, hence, with *like*, to show promise of; as, it *looks* like snow; the investment *looked* like sure profit.

She moves a goddess, and she *looks* a queen *Pope.*

It would *look* more like vanity than gratitude. *Addison.*
Observe how such a practice *looks* in another person. *I. Watts*

10. To have (an indicated) direction or to afford (an indicated) outlook; to be directed or to open (on, into, toward, etc.); to face, front.

The inner gate that *looketh* toward the north *Ezek.* VIII 3

11. To show a tendency, to indicate; point; as, the evidence *looks* to acquittal.
Syn. — See SEE, SEEM.
to look about one, to be on the watch; to be vigilant, to be circumspect or guarded. — **to l. after. a** To look at while moving away. **b** To seek; to search for. **c** To expect with a feeling of concern or doubt. *Obs*

Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking after* those things which are coming on the earth *Luke* XXI. 26.

d To pay heed to; to consider. **e** To attend to; to take care of; as, *to look after* one's interests; *to look after* children. — **to l. again,** to look back. *Obs.* — **to l black,** to frown; to scowl; to have a threatening appearance. — **to l. blue,** to look disheartened or dejected. — **to l. down** *on or* **upon,** to treat with indifference or contempt; to regard as an inferior; to despise. — **to l. for. a** To expect; as, *to look for* news by the arrival of a ship. "*Look* now *for* no enchanting voice." *Milton.* **b** To seek for; to search for; as, *to look for* lost money, or lost cattle. — **to l. forth. a** To look out of something, as from a window. **b** To threaten to come out. *Jer.* VI. 1 (*Rev. Ver.*). — **to l. forward,** to look into the future; with *to*, to anticipate. Cf. def. 7, above. — **to l. in,** to go in for a short call; as, the doctor *looked in* frequently. — **to l. into,** to inspect closely; to observe narrowly; to examine; as, *to look into* one's conduct or affairs. — **to l. of,** to look at. *Obs.* — **to l. on,** to be a spectator. "I 'll be a candlelholder, and look on." *Shak.* — **to l. on** *or* **upon. a** To regard; esteem.

Her friends would *look on* her the worse. *Prior.*

b To consider; view; conceive of; think of.

I *looked on* Virgil as a succinct, majestic writer *Dryden.*

— **to l. through. a** To see through. **b** To examine thoroughly. **c** To show through. *Rare.* — **to l. to** *or* **unto. a** To watch; to take care of. "*Look* well *to* thy herds." *Prov.* XXVII. 23. **b** To resort to with expectation of receiving something; as, the creditor may *look to* the surety for payment. "*Look unto* me, and be ye saved." *Is.* XLV. 22. **c** To expect, or to count on; as, *to look to* a quiet time. — **to l. toward,** to drink the health of. *Obs. or Vulgar.* — **to l. up,** to aspire; also, to rise; to improve; as, prices are *looking up.* — **to l. up to,** to respect; to regard with deference.
look (lo͝ok), *v. t.* **1.** To look at or into; to observe; perceive; inspect; examine; of a book or the like, to consult. *Obs. or Dial.*, except in *look over* (see below).
2. To look after or out for; to guard; heed; watch; also, to provide; ordain. *Obs.*
3. To look for; specif.: **a** To look forward to; to expect. **b** To seek; to search for. *Obs.*, except with *out* or *up;* as, to *look* out pleasant companions; to *look* up information.

Looking my love, I go from place to place. *Spenser.*

4. To give a look to; as, to *look* a man in the eyes; to give (a look). Hence the phrase *to look one's last* (look).
5. To influence or bring by looking; as, to *look* down opposition; to *look* one to shame.

A spirit fit to start into an empire,
And *look* the world to law. *Dryden.*
Thou hast *looked* thyself into my grace *Shak*

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n. pl. [NL.: *longi-* + L *rostrum* beak; cf. F. *longirostre.*] *Zool.* An old group of birds characterized by their long slender bill. It contained the ibises and shore birds.
lon'gi-tu'di-nal-ly, *adv* of LONGITUDINAL. [pine.
long-leaf pine. The Georgia
long'-leg'ged duck. A tree duck. *Texas.*
long'legs', *n.* A stilt (bird); also, a daddy longlegs. [*U. S.*]
long'lick', *n.* Molasses. *Slang.*
long'-lin'ing (lŏng'lĭn'ĭng), *n.* Fishing with a long line. See LINE, 1 e. [While. *Obs.*
long'ly, *adv.* **1.** For a long; **2.** At length; in extenso. *Scot.* **3.** To a considerable (spatial) length. *Rare.*
long'neck', *n.* **a** The pintail duck. *Local, Eastern U. S.* **b** The little bittern. *Local, Eng.*
long'ness, *n.* See -NESS. *Rare.*
long'nose', *n.* A garfish
Lon'go-bard (lŏn'gō-bärd), *n.* & *a.* [L. *Longobardi.* See LOMBARD.] = LOMBARD. — **Lon'go-bar'di-an** (-bär'dĭ-ăn), **Lon'go-bar'dic** (-dĭk), *a.*
Lon'go-bar'di (lŏn'gō-bär'dē), *n. pl.* [L.] Lombards.
long'-off', *n.* See CRICKET.
‖ **lon'go in'ter-val'lo** (lŏn'gō ĭn'tẽr-văl'ō). [L.] By, or with, a long interval.
long'-on', *n.* See CRICKET.
long'-reed' reg'is-ter See REGISTER, *n.*, 7.
longs (lŏngz), *prep.* [*long* + *-s*, an adverbial orig. a genitive, ending.] Long; along. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
long'shanks' (lŏng'shăngks'), *n.* **1** [*cap.*] Surname given to Edward I., King (1272–1307) of England, because of his long legs.
2. A stilt (bird). [pine.
long'shucks', *n.* The loblolly
long'sought' + LUNGSOUGHT.
longst, *prep.* [Abbr. of *alongst.*] Along. *Obs* [continuance.
long'-stand'ing, *a.* Of long
long'-stop', *n. & v.* *Cricket.* To field behind (a wicket keeper) as long stop. [gia pine.
long'-straw' pine. The Georgia
long'-suf'fer-ance, *n.* Long-suffering. *Archaic.*
Long'sword' (lŏng'sôrd'), *n.* A surname of William, third Earl of Salisbury (d. 1226), natural son of Henry II. [BURTON.
long'-tack'le, *n. Naut.* = TOP
long'-tongue' (-tŭng'), *n.* The wryneck. *Local, Eng.*
longue. + LONG, LUNG.
‖ **lon'gueur'** (lôn'gûr'), *n.* [F.] Tedious prolixity; a tedious passage or interval.
lon'gu-lite (lŏn'gū-līt), *n.* [L. *longulus* rather long + *-ite*] *Min.* A crystallite of elongated form.
long'wall', *adv. Coal Mining.* By the longwall system; as, to work coal *longwall.* [WALL.
long'way', *a. Mining.* = LONG-
long'ways' (lŏng'wāz'), *adv.* Lengthwise. [wise.
long'wise'(-wīz'),*adv.* Lengthwise.
long'wool', *n.* A long-wooled sheep
long'work' (lŏng'wûrk'), *n. Mining.* Longwall work.
long'wort (-wûrt'). Var. of LUNGWORT. [LOANING, lane.
lon'ing (lōn'ĭng). Dial. var. of
lonk (lŏngk), *n.* One of an English breed of large black-faced sheep.
lonquhard, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *long-phort* a harbor, palace, camp, tent.] A small lodge or cottage. *Obs* [LAND.
lont. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
lontaigne, *a* [OF. *lonc(g)tain*, fem. *-aine*, F *lointain.*] Distant. *Obs.*
lonye. + LUNYIE.
loo. + LO. [LOOK
loo (lo͞o). Dial Eng. var. of
loo. Var of LEW, *n.* & *v.*, shelter; *a.*, warm.
loo, *interj.* Halloo.
loo, *v. t.* To halloo *Obs.*
loo, *n.* [F. *loup.*] A half mask, to protect the complexion. *Obs.*
loo, *n.* Love. *Scot.*
loob (lo͞ob), *n. Tin Mining.* a Clay or slimes washed from tin ore in dressing. **b** A pit or vessel into which dross is delivered. *c pl.* Slime containing ore. *Dial. Eng.*
loo'bi-ly, *a.* Like a looby. *Obs.*
loo'by (lo͞o'bĭ), *n.*; *pl* LOOBIES (-bĭz). [Cf. LOB.] An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber
lo'och (lō'ŏk). Var of LOCH, medicine [WEIGHT, *Table*
lood(lo͞od),*n.* [D.] See LOTH and
loode + LOAD.
loode + LODESTAR
loo'er. Var. of LURE, brush.
loof + LOAF
loof (lo͝of). Var. of LUFF.
loof (lo͝of). Var. of LOF. See MEASURE.
loof. *adv.* Aloof. *Obs.*
loof (lo͝of), *n.* [Of Scand origin; cf. Icel. *lōfi*, akin to Goth *lōfa.*] The palm of the hand. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
loof (lo͝of), **loo'fa** (lo͞o'fä). [Ar. *lufˀ.*] = LUFFA b & c.
loof'ness, *n.* Aloofness. *Rare.*
looft. + LOFT

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6. To express or manifest by a look.
Soft eyes *looked* love to eyes which spake again. *Byron.*
to look a gift horse in the mouth, to examine the mouth of a horse which has been received as a gift, in order to ascertain his age; hence, to criticize a gift that has been received. — to l. daggers, to look threateningly or angrily (at). — to l. (one) in the face, to face or meet with boldness or confidence; hence, sometimes, to meet for combat. — to l. over. **a** To examine, as, *to look over* an account, or *look* an account *over*. **b** To overlook; to disregard or to pardon. *Now Rare.*

look (lo͝ok), *n.* **1.** Act of looking; a glance; a sight; a view; as, to have, get, take, throw, or cast, a *look*.
Threw many a northward *look* to see his father
Bring up his powers; but he did long in vain. *Shak.*
2. Appearance or expression of the countenance; as, a proud, a defiant, a mild, *look;* appearance or expression (as specified); as, a face of kindly *look;* a fierce *look* of the eyes; hence, personal aspect; as, his long coat gave him the *look* of a clergyman; — often in *pl*, as in *to be in good looks*, to be looking well. "Gentle *looks*." *Shak.*
3. Hence: Appearance; aspect; as, the house has a gloomy *look;* the affair has a bad *look*.

look'er-on', *n.; pl.* **look'ers-on'** (-ẽrz-). A spectator; one that looks on, but has no agency or part in an affair.
Did not this fatal war affront thy coast,
Yet sattest thou an idle *looker-on?* *Fairfax.*
Syn. — LOOKER-ON, SPECTATOR, BEHOLDER, OBSERVER. LOOKER-ON frequently suggests greater detachment or more casual observation than SPECTATOR, which often implies presence at a spectacle for the purpose of seeing it. BEHOLDER is now chiefly poetical or elevated; OBSERVER implies close and directed attention. See GAZE, SEE.

look'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LOOK. Esp.: *p. a.* Having a certain look or appearance; as, good-*looking;* ill-*looking*.
looking for, anticipation; expectation. *Obs. or R.* "A certain fearful *looking for* of judgment." *Heb.* x. 27.

look'ing-glass', *n.* A mirror made of glass with a backing of some reflecting substance, as silver or mercury.
There is none so homely but loves a *looking-glass* *South*

looking-glass plant. An Asiatic sterculiaceous tree (*Heritiera littoralis*), whose leaves are silvery beneath.

look'out' (lo͝ok'out'), *n.* **1. a** A careful looking or watching for any object or event. **b** The place from which such observation is made. **c** A person engaged in watching.
2. *Arch.* A short wooden bracket or cantilever to support an overhanging portion of a roof, or the like, which often conceals it from view.
3. View; outlook; prospect. *Chiefly Eng.*
4. Object of care or concern. *Collog.*

loom (lo͞om), *a.* [Orig. uncert.] *Naut.* Moderate; gentle; — said of a wind, now only of a gale.

loom (lo͞om), *n.* [See LOON, the bird.] **a** A loon. **b** An auk, guillemot, or puffin.

loom, *v. i.;* LOOMED (lo͞omd); LOOM'ING. [Orig. uncert.; prob. not connected with Fries. *lômen* to move slowly and stiffly, to limp, Sw. dial. *loma* to walk with slow and heavy steps.] **1.** To rise and fall, as the sea or a vessel. *Obs.*
2. To appear above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear enlarged, or distorted and indistinct, as a distant object, a ship at sea, or a mountain, esp. from atmospheric influences; as, the ship *looms* large; the land *looms* high.
3. Hence, fig., to appear or come into appearance in an exaggerated or an impressively great form.
On no occasion does he [Paul] *loom* so high, and shine so gloriously, as in the context. *J. M. Mason*

loom, *n.* An appearance of exaggerated elevation or size of anything, as of land or of a ship, seen in fog or darkness; also, a looming shadow or reflection, as of land or a light on clouds.

loom, *n.* [ME. *lome*, AS. *gelōma* utensil, implement.] **1.** An implement; a tool. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. An open vessel; a receptacle. *Obs. or Scot.*
3. A frame or machine for interweaving yarn or threads into a fabric, the operation being performed by laying lengthwise a series called the warp, and weaving in across this other threads

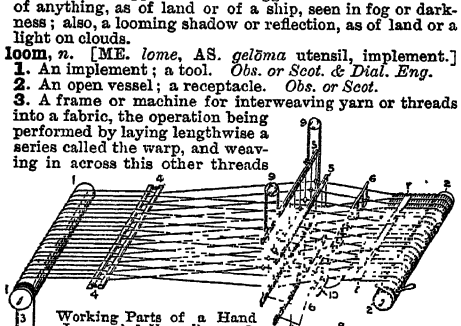

Working Parts of a Hand Loom. 1, 1 Yarn Beam; 2, 2 Cloth Beam; 3 Cord with Weights for keeping Warp Threads tight; 4, 4 Leash Rods; 5, 5 Heddles, suspended from Pulleys (9, 9), and raised and lowered by Treadles (8, 8) to form the Shed; 6, 6 Reed; 7, 7 Temple; 10 Shuttle.

called the *weft*, *woof*, or *filling*. The warp threads are wound on a yarn beam and passed through heddles and reed, and the weft is shot across them in shuttles and settled in place by the reed and batten, and the finished fabric is wound on a cloth beam.
4. Hence: The art or occupation of weaving; manufacture by the loom.
Hector when he sees Andromache overwhelmed with terror sends her for consolation to the *loom* and distaff. *Rambler.*
A splendid silk of foreign *loom*. *Tennyson*
5. *Naut.* **a** That part of an oar which is inboard from the rowlock, usually including the handle, but sometimes excluding it. **b** That part of an oar between the blade and handle. *Obs.*

loom, *v. t.* To weave. — **to loom the web**, *Weaving*, to mount the warp on the loom. *Orf. E. D.*

loom'ing, *n.* A coming dimly into view, esp. with a vague and magnified outline. See LOOM, *v. i.*, 2. Cf. MIRAGE.

loon (lo͞on), *n.* Also, *Obs. or Dial. & Scot.*, **lown**. [Scot. *loun*, *lown*, *loon*, for an older *lown;* cf. OD. *loen* a stupid man.] **1.** A worthless person; a lout; a rascal or scamp; an idler; a boor or clown, a fool or dolt.
Hold off! unhand me, graybeard *loon!* *Coleridge*
2. Hence: **a** A man of low station; a fellow; a menial *Archaic.* "Lord and *lown.*" *Shak.* **b** *Chiefly Scot.* (1) A boy; lad; as, *loon* and lass. (2) A mistress; harlot.

loon (lo͞on), *n.* [For older *loom*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *lōmr*, Dan. & Sw. *lom.*] **a** Any of several fish-eating diving birds of the genus *Gavia* (syns. *Colymbus* and *Urinator*) widely distributed in the northern part of the Northern Hemisphere. The common, or great northern, diver or loon (*G. immer*), is nearly three feet long, and has when adult an iridescent black head, white-spotted black back and wings, and white under parts. The black-throated loon (*G. arctica*) and the red-throated (*G. stellata*) are allied smaller species. **b** A grebe. *Obs. or Local.*

1/20
Loon (*Gavia immer*).

loon'y, lun'y (lo͞on'ĭ), *a.* Crazy; daft; foolish. *Slang.* — *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A loony person; a lunatic. *Slang.*

loop (lo͞op), *n.* [ME. *loupe;* orig uncert.; cf. OD. *lupen* to lie in wait, D. *lurpen.*] **1.** A small, narrow opening; a loophole. *Archaic*
2. *Fort.* A crenel; an embrasure. *Obs.*

loop, *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *lub* loop, noose, fold, thong, bend, *lub* to bend, incline.] **1.** A fold or doubling of a thread, cord, rope, etc., through which another thread, cord, etc., can be passed, or into which a hook can be hooked; sometimes, a fold of cord or ribbon serving as an ornament, as on a uniform. Hence, a ring or fold forming a catch, often one of metal or wood; an eye, staple, noose, bight, or the like.
That the probation bear no hinge, nor *loop*
To hang a doubt on *Shak.*
2. A loop-shaped figure, course, bend, or the like; as, the *loop* of the written letter "h"; the *loop* of a river.
3. In technical use: **a** *Math.* The path from a noncritical point A nearly to a critical point B, round B on an infinitesimal circle, and back to A on the original path. A loop is supposed to cross neither itself nor another loop. **b** *Physics.* The portion of a vibrating string, air column, etc., between two nodes, — called also *ventral segment;* also, the middle point of such a portion; an antinode. See NODE, *Illust.* **c** *Railroads.* A line turning off from the main line and returning to it. **d** The part of a centrifugal railway which forms an upright circle. See under CENTRIFUGAL. **e** *Elec.* A complete electric circuit; a multiple or branch circuit; hence, **on the loop**, having the controller so adjusted that the motors are in multiple and move at the greatest speed. **f** *Needlework.* A stitch in crocheting, knitting, netting, and tatting. **g** *Mining.* A sling at the end of a hoisting rope. **h** *Harness.* A loose-hanging looped strap serving as a support. **i** A loop of metal serving as a brace, attachment, etc.; as, the body *loop* of a carriage, to which the spring is fixed.
loop of Hen'le (hĕn'lē) [after F. G. J. *Henle*, German physiologist], *Anat.*, that part of a uriniferous tubule which leaves the cortex of the kidney and descends into the medullary tissue, then bends back and reënters the cortex. — **l. of regression** *or* **retrogression**, *Astron.*, the loop in a planet's apparent path described about the time when its motion among the stars changes from direct to retrograde and back again.

loop, *v. t.;* LOOPED (lo͞opt); LOOP'ING. **1.** To make a loop or loops of or in; to fasten with a loop or loops; — often with *up;* as, to *loop* a string; to *loop* up a curtain.
2. To place within a loop; to make a loop or loops on or about; as, to *loop* one's finger with cord.
3. To provide (a garment or the like) with loops.
4. *Elec.* To connect (electric conductors) so as to complete a circuit in a loop.
to loop in, *Elec.*, to connect in circuit, as a telegraph instrument. — **to l. the loop**, to traverse a centrifugal railway.

loop, *v. i.* **1.** To make a loop.
2. To crawl after the manner of a measuring worm.

loop (lo͞op), *n.* [F. *loupe;* cf. G. *luppe* iron lump.] *Iron Works.* A mass of iron in a pasty condition gathered into a ball for the tilt hammer or rolls. — *v. t.* To form a loop.

loop cut. *Math.* A section (as with scissors) from any interior point of the surface back to the same point (or to a point of the cut) without crossing itself or meeting the boundary of the surface. See CROSSCUT.

loop'er (lo͞op'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that loops; a device for forming loops, as in yarn, or for looping things together, as a shuttle in a double-thread sewing machine or a bodkin.
2. A measuring worm; the larva of a geometrid moth.

loop'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* [*loop* an opening + *hole.*] **1.** *Mil.* A small opening, as in a wall or parapet, through which small arms or other weapons may be discharged.
From Majuba time onwards I have always held the opinion that *loopholes* double the value of any cover, and all I have seen since has tended to confirm me in this view. *Lt. Gen Ian Hamilton.*
2. A similar opening in any wall or partition for the admission of light or air or to permit observation.
3. A hole or aperture that gives a passage, or the means of escape or evasion; — chiefly used fig. of a method of evading the intent of a statute, contract, or obligation.

loop'hole', *v. t.;* LOOP'HOLED' (-hōld'); LOOP'HOL'ING (-hōl'-ing). To make loopholes in.

loop'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LOOP. — **looping mill**, *Metal.*, a mill, for rolling rods or wires not over ¾ inch in diameter, in which the rods are looped over from one set of rolls to another so as to be acted upon by several rolls at the same time; — called also *Belgian wire mill.* — **l. snail**, any land snail of the genus *Truncatella;* — so called because it creeps like the measuring worms. — **l worm.** = LOOPER, 2.

loop'ing (lo͞op'ĭng), *n.* [See LOOP a mass of iron.] *Metal.* The running together of the matter of an ore into a mass, when the ore is heated only for calcination.

loop integral. *Math.* An integral taken over a loop circuit as path of integration.

loop stitch. *Embroidery.* A chain stitch fastened at the loop end by a short stitch; — called also *picot stitch.*

loop test. *Elec.* A method of locating a fault in a wire or cable by connecting both ends to the testing point so as to form a loop.

loop'y (lo͞op'ĭ), *a.;* LOOP'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); LOOP'I-EST. **1.** Having, or characterized by, loops.
2. Deceitful; cunning; sly. *Scot.*

loose (lo͞os), *a.;* LOOS'ER (-ẽr); LOOS'EST. [ME. *loos, lous, laus;* of Scand. orig., cf. Icel. *lauss;* akin to OD. *loos*, D. *los*, AS. *lēas* false, deceitful, G. *los* loose, Dan. & Sw. *los*, Goth. *laus*, and E. *lose*, *-less.* See LOSE; cf. LEASING falsehood.] **1.** Not fastened, secured, or retained so as to be fixed, rigid, firm, or tight; specif.: **a** Only lightly secured or made fast, esp. as having worked partially free from its attachments; as, a *loose* blade; a *loose* tooth; a *loose* binding; *loose* lacings; a *loose* bundle; *loose*, or mortarless, masonry; hence, easily altered or removed; not fast; as, a *loose* dye or color. **b** Having relative freedom of movement or arrangement, as from being only locally restrained or fixed; as, *loose* ribbons fluttering; the slamming of a *loose* shutter; a *loose* pulley (see below). **c** Of clothing, not tight-fitting; of the hair, not braided or otherwise secured.
Her hair, nor *loose*, nor tied in formal plat. *Shak.*
d Not tightly drawn or braced; lax or slack; as, to drive with *loose* reins; a *loose* belt; a *loose* stay or sail; a *loose* joint; hence, of a person, having loose joints; lacking compactness of build, as, a *loose* lout of a man.
2. Free; unattached or unrestrained; — said esp. of things ordinarily confined, or in contrast with an expressed or understood state of confinement; as: **a** Free from bonds, fetters, or confining limits; as, a lion *loose* in the city; a horse *loose* of his tether; a *loose* criminal; a *loose* boat (see below). **b** Free from constraint or obligation; not bound by duty, habit, etc.; — often with *from* or *of*.
Now I stand
Loose of my vow; but who knows Cato's thoughts? *Addison.*
c Not assigned to special use or service; subject to free disposal; having no assigned place or employment; as, a *loose* half hour; *loose* funds. **d** Not brought together in a bundle, package, binding, or the like; not secured in a setting or not joined in a fixed combination; as, *loose* pebbles; coins *loose* in the pocket; *loose* papers; the *loose* leaves of a book; *loose* gas fittings; the *loose* parts of a machine. Hence, disconnected; detached; random; as, *loose* information; *loose* paragraphs.
Vario will spend whole mornings in running over *loose* and unconnected pages. *I. Watts*
3. *Man.* Allowing freedom of movement; — said of a stable or the like; as, a *loose* box, that is, a box stall. *Brit.*
4. Loosely clad or unclad; wholly or partly nude. *Obs.*
5. Composed of free particles; not cohering; as, *loose* earth or sand; *loose* particles.
6. Not dense, close, or compact, in structure or arrangement; having wide meshes or interstices; as, a cloth of *loose* texture; wood of *loose* fiber; *loose*, or fluffy, wool; not in close order; not serried; as, a *loose* array or assault.
7. Wanting in restraint or power of restraint; lax; free; open; as, a *loose* tongue; *loose* bowels.
8. Wanting in moral restraint; incontinent; dissolute; as, a *loose* life; a *loose* woman; hence, characterized by immorality; unchaste; lewd; as, a *loose* epistle.
The *loose* morality which he had learned. *Scott*
9. Wanting in precision, exactitude, or care; inaccurate or indeterminate in construction; lacking in system or logic; not strict, close, or rigid; as, a *loose* style; *loose* reasoning; a *loose* essay.
The comparison employed . . . must be considered rather as a *loose* analogy than as an exact scientific explanation *Whewell.*
10. *Sports.* **a** Not according to rigid rule; without special care; as, *loose* practice. **b** In football and similar games: Open; as, *loose* play; — opposed to *tight.* *Eng.*
loose boat, *Whale Fishing*, a boat not attached by the line to a whale. — **l. constructionist**, an advocate of a loose or liberal construction, as of a constitution, as a Federalist or Whig in early United States politics. — **l.-coupled circuit.** *Elec.* See CLOSE-COUPLED CIRCUIT. — **l. eccentric**, *Mach.*, an eccentric restrained by either of two stops, but otherwise loose on the shaft. When the eccentric is turned round from one stop to the other the engine is reversed. This device for reversing steam engines is now almost entirely replaced by a link motion or radial gear. — **l. end. a** Something unused, unemployed, or disconnected; an end; remainder; a disregarded part. **b** Hence, the state of being ready to accept a casual employment or of being unemployed. *Eng.* **c** In at l. ends, in disorder or confusion, as from being unfinished. — **l. fish**, *Whale Fishing*, a fish not attached to a boat. See FAST FISH. — **l. headstock.** See HEADSTOCK, 1 **a**. — **l. piece**, *Pattern Making*, a piece of an awkwardly shaped or intricate pattern, made loose so that it can be left in the sand when the bulk of the pattern is withdrawn and afterwards removed in a different direction to avoid breaking the mold. — **l. pulley**, *Mach.*, a pulley that can turn independently of the shaft on which it is journaled. See FAST AND LOOSE PULLEYS. — **l. sentence**, *Rhet.*, a sentence which is grammatically complete at one or more points before its end. — **l. smut**, a smut fungus of the genus *Ustilago*. See SMUT. — **l. tongue**, *Carp.*, a feather fixed in the edge of a board. See FEATHER, *n.*, 3 **b**. — **l. wall.** *Veter.* = SEEDY TOE. — **l. work**, an old style of embroidery in which some parts, as leaves, are left free to move.

loose, *adv.* Loosely; not so as unduly to bind or constrain or seriously affect; — esp., in to sit (formerly to hold, hang) loose; as, his crimes *sit loose* on his conscience.

loose (lo͞os), *v. t.;* LOOSED (lo͞ost); LOOS'ING (lo͞os'ĭng). [From LOOSE, *a.*] **1.** To make loose; to unbind, untie, unfasten, undo, unpack, etc.; as, to *loose* a knot, a door, a package, the hair.
Canst thou . . . *loose* the bands of Orion? *Job* xxxviii. 31

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look'down', *n.* The moonfish (*Selene vomer*).
looked (lo͞okt; lo͞ok'ĕd), *a.* Looking; as, lean-*look'd*. *Obs.*
look'er, *n.* One who looks; specif., *Obs.* or *Local, Eng.*, a keeper or steward, as a herdsman. (formerly) a guardian of children, etc.
look'-in', *n.* [*look*, n. + *in*, adv.] A prospect of success. *Slang.*
looking-glass bush. The karamu.
looking-glass carp. A mirror carp. See CARP, *n.*, 1.
looking-glass tree. = LOOKING-GLASS PLANT.
lookt (lo͞okt). Obs., poetic, or ref. sp. pret. & p. p. of LOOK.
loo'kum (lo͞o'kŭm), *n.* A penthouse or similar shelter for a hoisting wheel and its tackle.
loom. † LOAM.
loomb. † LAMB.
loomd. Loomed. *Ref. Sp.*
loom'er, *n.* One who prepares warp for the loom.
loom'er-y, *n.* [From LOOM a loon.] A breeding place of guillemots or other sea birds. *Local Eng.*
Lo-o'mim (lō-o'mĭm). *D. Bib.*
loom mounting. The series of operations that yarn passes through from the spinning frame to the loom, as warping, sizing, beaming, etc.
loon. † LOAN.
loon. *n* [Cf. LAND.] A land, or strip of ground. *Dial. Eng.*
loon'er-y, *n.* [From 1st LOON.] Roguery. *Obs.*
loon'er-y, *n.* [From 2d LOON.] A breeding place of loons.
loon'ey. Var. of LOONY.
loon'gee, -ghee, -ghie, -gi. Vars of LUNGI.
loon'-slatt', *n.* The Scottish mark (in 17th c. equiv. to 13⅓d.), the proverbial fee of the hangman. *Obs. Slang. Oxf. E. D.*
loop. Var. of LOUP, *v.*
loop, *n.* A length or panel of paling in a fence. *Dial. Eng.*
looped (lo͞opt), *a.* Having loopholes. *Obs. or R.*
loop'ful, *n.* The amount held in a loop, esp. of platinum wire.
loop'ie. Var. of LOOPY.
loop knot. See 2d KNOT, *n.*, 1.
loop'let, *n.* See -LET.
loop'light', *n.* A small narrow opening in a wall, esp. one to admit light. *Rare.*
loop line. = LOOP, *n.*, 3 **c**.
loop peg. A double plug to put a telegraph instrument in circuit.
loopt Looped. *Ref. Sp.*
loop winding = LAP WINDING.
loop window. *Arch.* A window resembling a loophole.
loop'work', *n.* Work made of loops or looped stitches.
loop yarn. A yarn on which loops and curls are formed. It is used largely in fancy fabrics, esp. in making a curly surface
loor (lo͞or), *n.* Footrot. *Dial. Eng.*
loord. † LOURD.
loore. † LORE.
loors (lo͞orz), *n.* *Mining.* Refuse sludge from washing tin ores.
loo'ry. Var. of LORY.
loos † LOSE, LOSS.
loose. Obs. or dial. var. of LOSE.

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2. To let or set loose; to remove the bonds of; to free from restraint; to release; as, to *loose* a horse in a field.
The captive exile hasteneth that he may be *loosed*. *Is.* li 14.
3 To release from anything obligatory or burdensome; to disengage; hence, to absolve; remit.
Art thou *loosed* from a wife? seek not a wife. 1 *Cor.* vii. 27.
Whatsoever thou shalt *loose* on earth shall be *loosed* in heaven *Matt.* xvi. 19.
4. To cast loose; to let go; to detach; to cast off; as, to *loose* a sail; to *loose* a boat from its moorings. *Chiefly Naut.* Hence, *Obs.*, to loose the anchor, to weigh anchor.
5. To discharge (an arrow, a gun); hence, to send forth as a missile; as, Jove *loosed* his thunderbolts.
6. To relax; loosen; slacken; to make less rigid, tight, or strict. "The joints of his loins were *loosed*." *Dan.* v. 6.
7. To make or render loose or dissolvent; to break up the firmness or coherence of; as, to *loose* the sod with a plow.
8. To violate (peace, a vow). *Obs.*
9. To solve; interpret. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
10. To free or obtain by payment of a fee or price. *Scot.*
11. *Scots Law.* To discharge or withdraw (an arrestment).

loose (lōōs), *v. i.* **1.** To become loose; to loosen.
2. To weigh anchor; to set sail.
3. To discharge an arrow, gun, etc.; to shoot.
4 To give absolution; — alluding to Matt. xvi. 19. *Rare.*

loose, *n.* **1.** *Archery.* The release of the arrow. See ARROW RELEASE.
2. Conclusion; outcome; issue; end; — often in phrase *in*, or *at*, *the loose*, at the last moment. *Obs.*
3. Looseness; laxity; esp., freedom from or abandonment of moral restraint. *Obs. or R.*
4. Liberation; release; a freeing; also, of horses, a free course; free rein. *Obs.*

loose'-bod'ied, *a.* **1.** Loosely fitted in the body, as a gown.
2. Morally loose. *Obs.*

loose'-joint'ed, *a.* Having joints apparently not closely articulated; hence, capable of unusually free movements.

loose'ly (lōōs'lĭ), *adv.* In a loose manner; without firmness, fixity, cohesion, etc.; without strictness, care, or exactitude; without restraint, esp. moral restraint; laxly; freely; slackly; negligently.

loos'en (lōōs''n), *v. t.*; LOOS'ENED (-'nd); LOOS'EN-ING. [See LOOSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To set or let loose; to free; release.
It *loosens* his hands, and assists his understanding. *Dryden.*
2. To make loose or looser; to free from binding, tightness, tension, firmness, or fixedness; to make less dense or compact; as, to *loosen* a string or a knot.
After a year's rooting, then shaking doth the tree good by *loosening* of the earth. *Bacon.*
3. To remove costiveness from; to relax (the bowels).
4. To permit to become less strict; as, to *loosen* discipline.

loos'en, *v. i.* To become loose, or looser.

loose'strife' (lōōs'strīf'), *n.* [*loose*, v. + *strife*; as a trans. of the L. name *Lysimachia*. See LYSIMACHIA.] **a** Any primulaceous plant of the genus *Lysimachia*, esp. *L. vulgaris*. See LYSIMACHIA. **b** Any plant of the genus *Lythrum*, esp. *L. salicaria*, the purple loosestrife (which see).

loose'-tongued' (-tŭngd'; 87), *a.* Free or inconsiderate of speech; given to free talk; not close-mouthed.

loot (lōōt), *n.* [Hind. *lūṭ*, prob. fr. Skr. *lōtra*, *lōptra*, booty, *lup* to break, spoil.] Plunder; booty; spoils; esp., the booty taken in war, or the gains of corrupt officials.
The belts of them all simply bulge with *loot*. *Kipling.*
Syn. — See BOOTY.

loot, *v. t. & i.*; LOOT'ED; LOOT'ING. To plunder or sack (a conquered city or the like); to rob, esp. by corruption; as, to *loot* the treasury; also, to carry off as loot.
Looting parties . . . ransacking the houses. *L. Oliphant.*

lop (lŏp), *n.* [Perh. imitative.] *Naut.* A choppy condition of the sea. — *v. i.* To become loppy.

lop (lŏp), *v. t.*; LOPPED (lŏpt); LOP'PING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. G. dial. *luppen*, *lubben*, to cut, geld, OD. *luppen*, D. *lubben*, also Icel. *hleypa* to cut off (bark of trees), prop. to cause to leap.] **1.** To hew or cut branches, twigs, or dead or superfluous parts, from (a tree, vine, etc.); to trim; to shorten by cutting; hence, to cut off the head or limbs of (a person).
2. To cut off, or remove, as superfluous parts; as, to *lop* twigs from a tree; to cut off (the head or limbs, of a person).
Expunge the whole, or *lop* the excrescent parts. *Pope.*

lop, *v. i.* To perform the act of lopping, or trimming.

lop, *n.* **1.** A part or parts of a tree, etc., lopped off; esp., parts not measured for timber; trimmings.
2. The lopping of a tree; a lopped tree or branch. *Obs.*

lop, *v. i.* [Cf. 1st LAP, or LOB.] **1.** To hang downward, to be pendent; to droop; hence, to flop or sway about loosely or limply.
The señora . . . could only *lop* about in her saddle *Cent. Mag*
2. To move or act lazily or slouchily.
3. To bound; to go with short leaps.

lop, *v. t.* To let hang down; to droop, as the ears.

lop, *a.* Hanging down; pendent; as, *lop* ears.

lope (lōp), *v. i.*; LOPED (lōpt); LOP'ING (lōp'ĭng). [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *hlaupa*. See LEAP.] **1.** To leap; to dance. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To go or move with a lope; as, a *loping* pony.
There, a coyote skulked from cover to *lope* away the next instant. *Scribner's Mag*

lope (lōp), *v. t.* To cause (a horse, pony, etc.) to lope.

lope, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hlaup*. See LOPE, *v.*] **1.** = LEAP. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. An easy gait, resembling a canter, characteristic of the saddle ponies of the western United States.
The mustang goes rollicking ahead, with the eternal *lope*, . . . a mixture of two or three gaits, as easy as the motions of a cradle. *T. B. Thorpe.*
3. Hence, an easy bounding gait capable of being sustained for a considerable period; as, the *lope* of a wolf.
The easy *lope* of the 'rickshaw coolie. *Kipling.*

lop'-eared' (lŏp'ērd'), *a.* Having ears that droop.
lop-eared rabbit, one of a fancy variety of rabbit having very long and broad pendulous ears.

lop'er (lŏp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that lopes; esp., a saddle animal trained to the loping gait.
2. *Rope Making.* A swivel, at one end of a ropewalk, used in laying the strands.

Lo-pe'zi-a (lō-pē'zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after J. *Lopez*, Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of Mexican and Central American onagraceous herbs and subshrubs, with alternate leaves and small irregular, mostly red, flowers having four sepals, four petals, and two stamens.

Lo'pez root (lō'pĕz). [After Juan *Lopez* Pinheiro, the discoverer of an East African species.] The root of a prickly East Indian rutaceous climbing shrub (*Toddalia aculeata*), formerly valued as a cure for diarrhea and as a tonic.

Lo-phi'i-dæ (lō-fĭ'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *Lophius*, fr. Gr. λόφος crest + *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.* A family of fishes including in old classification all the Pediculati (sometimes also the toadfishes), but now only the anglers constituting *Lophius* and allied genera. See ANGLER. — **lo'phi-id** (lō'fĭ-ĭd), *n.*

lo'phine (lō'fĭn; lō'fēn; lōf'-; 184), *n.* Also **lo'phin.** [Prob. fr. Gr. λόφος a tuft or crest of feathers.] *Org. Chem.* A nitrogenous base, $C_{21}H_{16}N_2$, obtained in the form of white crystalline tufts by the oxidation of amarine and by other methods. It is a triphenyl derivative of glyoxaline. It phosphoresces when treated with caustic alkali.

Lo-phi'o-mys (lō-fĭ'ō-mĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λοφιά a mane, bristly ridge + μῦς a mouse.] *Zoöl.* A genus of peculiar rodents having the temporal fossæ of the skull bridged by plates of bone. It consists of one species (*L. imhausi*) of northeastern Africa, about the size of a small rabbit with a long hairy tail and a crest of stiffened hairs along the back. It is the only genus of a family, **Lo'phi-o-my'i-dæ** (lō'fĭ-ō-mĭ'ĭ-dē), or subfamily, **Lo'phi-o-my-i'næ** (-mĭ-ĭ'nē).

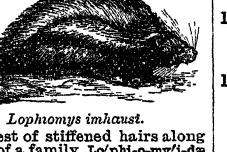
Lophiomys imhausi.

lo'pho- (lō'fō-). A combining form fr. Gr. λόφος, *crest*, *tuft*.

Lo'pho-bran'chi-i (-brăŋ'kĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *lopho-* + Gr. βράγχιον gill] *Zoöl.* An order of small teleost fishes having the gills in tufts on the branchial arches, a long tubular snout, and an armor of bony plates for the body. It includes the sea horses and pipefishes. — **lo'pho-branch** (lō'fō-brăŋk), **lo'pho-bran'chi-ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*

lo'pho-dont (lō'fō-dŏnt), *a.* [*lopho-* + *-odont*] *Zoöl.* Designating or having molar teeth with transverse ridges on the grinding surface, as in most ungulates and rodents; — opposed to *bunodont*. — *n.* An animal having lophodont teeth.

Lo-phoph'o-ra (lō-fŏf'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lopho-* + Gr. *-φόρος* bearing.] *Bot.* A genus of spineless cacti, natives of the southwestern United States and Mexico, having hemispherical joints divided into distinct tubercles, and pink or whitish flowers. *L. williamsii* is the mescal button.

lo'pho-phore (lō'fō-, lŏf'ō-fōr), *n.* [*lopho-* + *-phore.*] *Zoöl.* In polyzoans, an organ (usually circular or horseshoe-shaped) surrounding the mouth and bearing the tentacles. Similar structures, often also called *lophophores*, exist in *Phoronis*, and in brachiopods, the *arms* of the latter being prolongations of the lophophore. — **lo-phoph'o-ral** (lō-fŏf'ō-răl), *a.*

Lo-pho'tes (lō-fō'tēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λοφωτός crested, fr. λόφος crest.] *Zoöl.* A remarkable genus of deep-sea acanthopterygian fishes of elongate compressed form, having the forehead developed as a high triangular crest. It is the type of a small family, **Lo-phot'i-dæ** (lō-fŏt'ĭ-dē). — **lo'pho-toid** (lō'fō-toid; lŏf'ō-), *a. & n.*

lop'ping (lŏp'ĭng), *n.* A cutting off, as of branches; also, chiefly in *pl.*, that which is cut off; trimmings.
The *loppings* made from that stock whilst it stood. *Burke.*

lop'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* [Cf. LOP to hang.] A perennial herb (*Phryma leptostachya*); — so called from its spike of strongly reflexed fruits.

lop'sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd; -ĭd; 87, 151), *a.* [5th *lop* + *side*. Cf. LOBSIDED.] Leaning to one side, as from a defect of structure; as, a *lopsided* barn; hence, unsymmetrical; unbalanced; poorly proportioned; full of idiosyncrasies. — **lop'sid'ed-ly** (lŏp'sīd'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **lop'sid'ed-ness,** *n.*

lo-qua'cious (lō-kwā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *loquax*, *-acis*, talkative, fr. *loqui* to speak; cf. Gr. λάσκειν to rattle, shriek, shout.] Given to talking; talkative; garrulous; chattering.
Loquacious, brawling, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*
Syn. — Garrulous, voluble. See TALKATIVE.
— **lo-qua'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **lo-qua'cious-ness,** *n.*

lo-quac'i-ty (lō-kwăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *loquacitas*: cf. F. *loquacité*.] The habit of talking excessively; garrulity.
Too great *loquacity* and too great taciturnity by fits. *Arbuthnot*

lo'quat (lō'kwŏt; -kwăt), *n.* [Chin. (of Canton) *lo kwat* the medlar.] **a** A Japanese evergreen malaceous tree (*Eriobotrya japonica*) with large oblong leaves and fragrant white flowers. It is often cultivated for ornament in mild climates. **b** The edible fruit of this tree, resembling a small yellow pear. It is extensively used in Japan for preserves and confections.

lo'quence (lō'kwĕns), **lo'quen-cy** (-kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *loquentia*, fr. *loqui* to speak.] Speech; discourse. *Rare.*
"Beheld Nural-Din and heard his *loquence*." *R. F. Burton.*

lo'quent (lō'kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *loquens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] Given to, or apt in, speech; speaking. *R.* — **lo'quent-ly,** *adv. R.*

lo'ral (lō'răl; 201), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the lore. — *n* A loral plate.
loral pit, a pit, of unknown function, in the loral region of certain venomous snakes, as the Crotalidæ. — **l. plate**, in snakes and lizards, a plate in the loral region, in front of and below the preocular, when this is present.

Lo'ran-tha'ce-æ (lō'răn-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See LORANTHUS.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs (order Santalales), the mistletoe family, comprising about 13 genera and over 500 species, natives chiefly of tropical regions. They are fleshy, yellowish green parasitic plants having small apetalous flowers with a 1-celled inferior ovary. The principal genera are *Loranthus*, *Viscum*, and *Phoradendron*. — **lo'ran-tha'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Lo-ran'thus (lō-răn'thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. LGr. λῶρος, λῶρον, thong (fr. L. *lorum*) + *-anthus*.] *Bot.* A very large genus of parasitic plants, typifying the family Loranthaceæ, distinguished by the baccate or drupaceous fruit. The flowers are small but brilliantly colored. The species are widely distributed in the tropics of both hemispheres.

lo'rate (lō'rāt; 201), *a.* [L. *loratus*, fr. *lorum* thong.] *Bot.* Having the form of a thong or strap; ligulate.

lor'cha (lôr'chȧ), *n.* [Pg.] *Naut.* A light two- or three-masted vessel used in Chinese, Siamese and Philippine waters, having the hull built on a European model, and the rigging like that of a Chinese junk with batten lug sails.

lord (lôrd), *n.* [ME. *lord*, *laverd*, *loverd*, AS. *hlāford*, for *hlāfweard*, i. e., bread keeper; *hlāf* bread, loaf + *weard* keeper, guard. See LOAF, WARD a guard; cf. LAIRD, LADY.]
1. One who has power and authority, as from headship or leadership; a master; ruler; governor; prince; one who has authority as from possession or property rights; a proprietor; as, the *lord* of a mansion.
Man over men
He made not *lord*. *Milton.*
2. Any man of rank or high position; specif., a tenant in chief of the crown. Cf. BARON, 1. *Now Chiefly Hist.*
3. a A titled nobleman, whether peer of the realm or not; — applied in England: (1) by way of regular conventional designation, to a baron; formerly, to a baron as distinguished from a higher nobleman; (2) less formally, to any temporal peer from baron to marquis; (3) by courtesy, to the son of a duke or marquis, or the eldest son of an earl; (4) by right or courtesy, to a bishop; (5) as a judicial title, to a Scottish Lord of Session **b** Specif., *pl.* [*cap.*], usually with *the*, the House of Lords (see under HOUSE).
4. A title of reference or address prefixed to the names of the persons mentioned in 3 **a**, and forming part of certain official titles; as, *lord* advocate, *lord* chamberlain, etc. Its use as a prefixed title is now as follows: (1) In less formal use for "Marquis," "Earl," "Viscount," with *of* omitted when it occurs in the full title; thus, "Earl Grey," "the Earl of Derby," become *Lord* Grey, *Lord* Derby. (2) A baron, whether actual or by courtesy, has *Lord* before his title of peerage (surname or territorial); as, *Lord* Tennyson, the Christian name, if mentioned, coming first: thus, Alfred, *Lord* Tennyson. The territorial titles of courtesy given to judges in Scotland are treated in the same way. (3) The younger sons of dukes and marquises have (by courtesy) *Lord* before their name and surname; as, *Lord* James Alton.
5. A husband. "My *lord* being old also." *Gen.* xviii. 12.
6. *Feudalism.* One of whom a fee or estate is held; the proprietor of feudal land; as, the *lord* of the soil; the *lord* of the manor. See PARAMOUNT, MESNE, MANOR.
7. [*cap.*] **a** The Supreme Being; Jehovah. When *Lord*, in the Old Testament, is printed in small capitals, it is usually equivalent to *Jehovah*, and might with more propriety be so rendered. **b** The Savior; Jesus Christ.
8. *Astrol.* A planet having controlling power or influence.
9. A humpbacked person; — so called sportively. *Eng.*

loose'-kir'tle, *n.* A wanton. *R.*
loos'end. Loosened. *Ref. Sp.*
loos'en-er, *n.* One that loosens.
loose'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
loos'er, *n.* One that looses.
loos'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LOOSE.
Esp.: *vb. n.* Absolution; discharge, as of a debt, remission, of a sin; specif., *Eng.*, a payment for release from obligation.
loos'ish, *a.* See -ISH.
loo'some (lōō'sŭm). Obs. or dial. var. of LOVESOME.
loost. Loosed. *Ref. Sp.*
loot. † LOT.
loot. Scot pret. of LET.
loote. Var. of LUTE, *n. & v.*
loot (lōōt). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of LOUT.
loot, *n.* [Cf. LUTE in brickmaking.] A brine ladle. *Dial Eng.*
loo'ta, loo'tah (lōō'tȧ). Vars. of LOTA.
loot'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.
loot'en (lūt'ĕn), *p. p.* of LET. *Scot.*
loot'er, *n.* One who loots.
loothe. † LOATH, LOATHE.
loo'tie (lōō'tĭ), *n.* [Hind. *lūṭī.*] One who engages in looting or marauding, esp. as a member of a band; — usually in *pl. India.*
loo'tie-wal'lah (-wŭl'ȧ), *n.* [Hind. *lūṭī-wālā.*] A lootie. *India.*
loove. † LOOF, LOVE.
loove, *n.* [AS. *lāf* widow, bit., what is left, remainder, survivor] A widow. *Obs.*
loov'er (*dial.* lōōv'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LOUVER.
lop, *n.* [Cf. LOP to hang.] A lobe *Obs.*
lop (lŏp), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *loppe*, Sw. *loppa*.] A flea *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
lop, *v. i.* [Cf. LOPPER, *v.*] To curdle. *Dial. Eng.*
lop, *n.* [Cf. LOP to hang down.] Short for LOP-EARED RABBIT.
lope. † LOOP.
lope. Var. of LOUP, *v.*
lope. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of LEAP.
lope'-ear', *n.* A lop-eared rabbit.
lope'man, *n.* Prob., leaper or runner. *Obs.*
lope'skonce', *n.* [D. *loopschans.* Cf. LEAP, *v.*; SCONCE a fort] A fortification. *Obs*
lope'staff', *n.* A pole to leap with. *Obs.*
lope'way', *n.* A footpath or bridle path. *Dial. Eng.*
-loph. [Gr. λόφος crest] *Zoöl.* See TRITUBERCULY.
lop'heav'y, *a.* So heavy as to lop, or droop. *Obs.*
Lo-phi'o-don (lō-fī'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λόφιον, dim. of λόφος crest + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct Eocene perissodactyls believed to be ancestral to the horse and the tapir. It is the type of a family, **Loph'i-o-don'ti-dæ** (lŏf'ĭ-ō-dŏn'tĭ-dē), in which *Hyracotherium* (which see) is often included.
loph'i-o-dont' (lŏf'ĭ-ō-dŏnt'), *a. Paleon.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Lophiodon* or family Lophiodontidæ. — *n.* One of the Lophiodontidæ. — **loph'i-o-don'toid** (-dŏn'toid), *a.*
Loph'i-o-don-toi'de-a (lŏf'ĭ-ō-dŏn-toi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* A superfamily constituted by the living Tapiridæ and the extinct Lophiodontidæ.
lo'phi-oid (lō'fĭ-oid), *a.* [*Lophius* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Lophiidæ. — *n.* A lophioid fish.
lo'phi-os'to-mate (-ŏs'tō-māt), *a.* [Gr. λόφιον, dim. of λόφος crest + *-stoma* + *-ate.*] *Bot.* Having the ostiolum crested, as fungi of the genus *Lophiostoma*.
lo'phi-os'to-mous (-mŭs), *a. Bot.* Lophiostomate.
Lo'phi-us (lō'fĭ-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of angler fishes.
loph'o-cer'cal (lŏf'ō-sûr'kăl), *a.* [*lopho-* + *cercal.*] Protocercal.
Lo'pho-come (lō'fō-kōm), *n.* One of the Lophocomi.
Lo-phoc'o-mi (lō-fŏk'ō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL.; *lopho-* + Gr κόμη hair.] *Anthropol.* See HAIR, 2.
lo-phoph'o-rine (lō-fŏf'ō-rĭn; -rēn; 184), *n.* Also **-rin.** *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{17}O_2N$, obtained in an oily state from *Lophophora lewinii*.
Lo-phoph'o-rus (-rŭs), *n.* [NL. See LOPHOPHORE.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing some of the monals or impeyan pheasants. It is the type of a subfamily, **Lo-phoph'o-ri'næ** (-rī'nē), which includes also the tragopans and pukras pheasants.
lo-phoph'y-to'sis (-ĭ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lopho-* + *phytosis.*] *Veter.* Comb disease.
Lo-phop'o-da (lō-fŏp'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; *lopho-* + *-poda.*] *Zoöl.* = PHYLACTOLÆMATA.
Lo-phor'nis (lō-fôr'nĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lopho-* + Gr. ὄρνις bird.] *Zoöl.* The genus of humming birds consisting of the coquettes.
Lo-phor'tyx (-tĭks), *n.* [NL.; *lopho-* + Gr. ὄρτυξ quail.] *Zoöl.* See HELMET QUAIL.
lo-phos'te-on (lō-fŏs'tē-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-TEA** (-ȧ), E. **-TEONS** (-ŏnz). [NL.; *lopho-* + Gr. ὀστέον a bone.] *Zoöl.* The keel-bearing part of a bird's sternum.
lo-phot'ri-chous (lō-fŏt'rĭ-kŭs), *a.* [*lopho-* + Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Biol.* Flagellate, as certain microörganisms.
Lo-phu'ra (lō-fū'rȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lopho-* + Gr. οὐρά tail] *Zoöl.* A genus of pheasants consisting of the firebacks
lop'loll'y. Var. of LOBLOLLY.
lop'pard (lŏp'ărd), *n.* [2d *lop* + *-ard.*] A pollard. **P.** [LOP.]
loppe. Obs. or dial. Eng var. of LOPPER, *n.* [AS.] A spider. *Obs.*
lop'per, *n.* One who lops
lop'per, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. Icel. *hlaupa* to run, *hlenpa* to curdle, prop. to cause to leap or run.] Of milk, to curdle; clabber. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.* [*Scot.*]
lop'per, *a.* Curdled. *Obs. or*
lop'per, *n.* [From LOPPER, *v.*] Curdled milk; a clot, as of blood; also, slush. *Obs. or Scot.*
loppestere. † LOBSTER.
lop'pet (lŏp'ĕt), *v. i.* [Dial. *loppet* to run in a one-sided way; cf. LOP to hang down.] To walk or run clumsily; also, to lounge or loll. *Dial Eng.*
lop'py (lŏp'ĭ), *a.* [From 1st LOP.] Of the sea, choppy.
lop'py, *a.* Hanging loose; limp. **lopred.** † LOPPERED.
lop'star, lop'ster. † LOBSTER.
lopt. Obs., poetic, or ref. sp pret. & p. p. of LOP.
lopwebbe, *n.* [*loppe* spider + *webbe*.] A spider's web. *Obs.*
lopyn, *n.* [F. *lopin.*] A morsel. *Obs.*
loq. *Abbr.* Loquitur.
loquel, *n.* [L. *loquela.*] A speech. *Obs*
‖ **lo'qui-tur** (lŏk'wĭ-tûr), *v. i.* [L.] He (she) speaks. [LORD.]
Lor. Scot & dial. Eng. var. of LORE.
Lor. *Abbr.* Lorenzo.
‖ **lo'ra** (lō'rȧ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl* = LORUM or LORE.
lo'rain, *n* [OF. *lorain.* Cf. LORIMER.] A bridle strap *Obs.*
lor'an-dite (lôr'ăn-dīt), *n. Min.* A cochineal-red monoclinic mineral, a sulpharsenide of thallium, TlAsS$_2$.
lorane, *n.* Laurel *Obs. Scot.*
lo'ranth (lō'rănth; 201), *n.* [See LORANTHUS.] Any plant of the family Loranthaceæ.
lo-ran'thad, *n.* = LORANTH. *R.*
Lor-brul'grud (lôr-brŭl'grŭd), *n.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," metropolis of Brobdingnag. It is humorously said to mean "Pride of the Universe."
lorch'er. † LURCHER.

Lord Bicorned, Alexander the Great as Jupiter Ammon; — from the two horns decorating his head on certain ancient coins. — **L. Brough'am's Act** (brōō'ămz; brōōmz), *Eng.*, an act (13 & 14 *Vict.* c. 21, 1850) abolishing the effect which repeal of a subsequent statute has at common law of reviving a previous statute, and providing for abbreviation of the language of statutes. — **L. Camp'bell's Act** (kăm'ĕlz, -bĕlz), *Eng.*, an act (6 & 7 *Vict.* c. 96, 1843) making any person who maliciously publishes a defamatory libel liable to punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both. — **L. Chief Justice of England,** *or, formerly,* **of the King's Bench,** in England, the presiding judge of the King's Bench, now of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. He is also a judge of the Court of Appeals. The Lord High Chancellor is the only higher judicial dignitary. — **L. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,** the judge who (formerly) presided over the Court of Common Pleas. *Eng.* — **L. Clerk Register,** *or* **Clerk Register,** in Scotland, an officer of state who has custody of the archives. — **L. Commissioner of Admiralty,** one of the Lords Commissioners who discharge the duties of Lord High Admiral. These are the **First Lord of the Admiralty,** who is a member of Parliament and usually a cabinet minister; the **Senior** and **Second Naval Lords**; the **Third Naval Lord** and **Controller**; the **Junior Naval Lord**; and the **Civil Lord.** — **L. Commissioner of the Great Seal,** *Eng. Hist.*, one of the Lords Commissioners who at times executed the office of Lord High Chancellor or Lord Keeper. — **L. Commissioner of the Treasury,** one of the Lords Commissioners who discharge the duties of Lord High Treasurer. The **First Lord of the Treasury** is usually a cabinet minister. — **L. Cran'worth's Act** (krăn'wŭrths), *Eng.*, an act (23 & 24 *Vict.* c 145, 1860) giving additional powers to mortgagees and trustees. — **L. Den'man's Act** (dĕn'măn), *Eng.*, an act (6 & 7 *Vict.* c. 85, 1843) abolishing the witnesses' incapacity arising from interest in crime. — **L. Deputy of Ireland.** = LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND. — **L. El'len-bor'ough's Act** (ĕl'ĕn-bŭr'ō), *Eng*, an act (43 *Geo. III.* c. 58, 1803) regulating offenses against the person. — **L. Great Chamberlain of England,** a great officer of state, whose duties, originally financial, are now of grand sergeanty. Among other duties, he waits upon and attires the sovereign for coronation. The office is inherited from the DeVeres and Berties by the families of Cholmondeley and Willoughby d'Eresby. — **L. Gren'ville's Act** (grĕn'vĭlz), *Eng.*, an act (10 *Geo. III.* c. 50, 1770) restricting exemptions from action due to parliamentary privileges. — **L. Hard'wicke's Act** (härd'wĭks; här'dĭks), *Eng.*, an act (26 *Geo. II.* c. 33, 1751) regulating marriage contracts and disabilities. — **L. High Admiral,** a great officer of state formerly at the head of the naval administration of Great Britain. His duties are now performed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the High Court of Admiralty. — **L. High Almoner of England,** an ecclesiastical officer of the royal household in Great Britain, who distributes deodands and forfeited goods of a felo-de-se as alms. — **L. High Chancellor of Great Britain,** *or* **Lord High Chancellor.** = LORD CHANCELLOR. — **L. High Commissioner,** the commissioner who represents the crown at the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. — **L. High Constable,** a great officer of state in England, now appointed only to serve at rare occasions, esp. coronations. — **L. High Steward,** an English officer of state, since the 15th century only occasionally appointed, as to bear the crown at a coronation or to serve at the trial of a peer or peeress for treason or felony. — **L. High Treasurer of Great Britain and Ireland,** formerly, the third great officer of the crown. His office is now executed by five persons styled the **Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.** — **L. in Waiting,** one of the (eight) personal attendants in the household of the King of England or of the Prince of Wales. The office is chiefly honorary. — **L. Justice of Appeal,** in England, one of the judges of the Court of Appeal. — **L Justice of Ireland,** *Eng. Hist.*, one of the English commissioners in Ireland appointed with vice-regal authority in the early 18th century. — **L. Keeper of the Great Seal.** = LORD CHANCELLOR, 1. — **L. Keeper of the Privy Seal.** = LORD PRIVY SEAL. — **L. Lieutenant of Ireland,** the English viceroy in Ireland. — **L. Lynd'hurst's Act** (lĭnd'hûrsts). See *deceased wife's sister bill*, under DECEASED. — **L. Mayor's Day,** in London, November 9, on which day the Lord Mayor goes in procession to and from Westminster, where the assent of the crown to his election is given. — **L. of Appeal in Ordinary.** See LAW LORD. — **L. of Council,** formerly in Scotland, one of the members of the Privy Council, who discharged judicial business during the vacation of Parliament. — **L. of Council and Session,** in Scotland, one of the judges of the Court of Sessions. — **L. of Crazy Castle,** John Hall Stevenson (1718-85), author of "Crazy Tales," whose residence, Shelton Castle, was nicknamed Crazy Castle. — **L. of erection,** *Scots Law*, the lord or superior of a temporal lordship created by secularization (at the time of the Reformation) of an ecclesiastical benefice. — **L. of hosts,** Jehovah as supreme over all, including the hosts of heaven; — a title often used in the Old Testament. — **L. of Misrule,** the master of revels, as at Christmas; — in Scotland called the *Abbot of Unreason*. *Obs. or Hist.* — **L. of Regality,** *Scot. Hist.*, one to whom the king granted rights of regalities. See REGALITY. — **L. of Session.** = LORD OF COUNCIL AND SESSION. — **L of the Admiralty** = LORD COMMISSIONER OF ADMIRALTY. — **L. of the Articles,** *Scot. Hist.*, one of a standing committee of Parliament to whom was intrusted the drafting and preparation of the acts, or bills for laws. — **l. of the ascendant.** See ASCENDANT, *n.*, 1. — **L. of the Bedchamber.** *Eng.* **a** A lord in waiting; — formerly so called under a male sovereign. **b** One of two lords so called in the household of the Prince of Wales. — **L. of the Congregation,** *Scot. Hist.*, one of the nobles and prominent men who subscribed to the National Covenant. — **L. of the Isles,** a title assumed by various Scottish chieftains, esp. by John Macdonald of Isla, a ruler of the Hebrides in the 14th century, and by his son Donald, his grandson Alexander, and his great-grandson John, the fourth and last. The title is now one of the titles of the Prince of Wales. — **Lord of the Treasury** = LORD COMMISSIONER OF THE TREASURY. — **L. Ordinary on the Bills** See BILL CHAMBER. — **l. paramount,** a lord superior or overlord; specif., the supreme lord of a fee, himself having no overlord, as the king in England. — **L. President of the Council,** in England, the presiding member of the Privy Council, a member of Parliament and usually a cabinet minister. The office is largely one of dignity. — **L. Privy Seal,** an English officer of state, usually a cabinet minister, whose regular duty is to affix the privy seal to patents. — **L. St. Leon'ard's Acts** (sānt lĕn'ardz), *Eng.*, acts (22 & 23 *Vict.* c. 35, and 23 & 24 *Vict.* c. 38, 1840) relieving trustees, amending property laws, etc. — **lords-and-ladies.** **a** The cuckoopint. **b** The harlequin duck. *Local, U. S.* — **lord spiritual,** one of the ecclesiastics (bishops and archbishops) who have seats in the House of Lords. Before the Reformation mitered bishops were so classed. See PEER. — **L. Steward of the Household,** the highest officer of the royal household of England, a peer, privy councilor, and minister. He presides at the Board of Green Cloth (see GREEN CLOTH), and has charge of the hall, kitchen, pantry, ewery, cellars, and almonry, but his duties are usually discharged by the Master of the Household. Formerly he presided over the Palace Court, the Lord Steward's Court, and the Court of Marshalsea. — **l. temporal,** one of the peers (other than ecclesiastics) who have the right to sit in the English Parliament, including the peers of England, sixteen representative peers of Scotland, and twenty-eight representatives of the Irish peerage. See PEER. — **L. Ten'ter-den's Act** (tĕn'tĕr-dĕnz), *Eng*, an act (*Geo. IV.* c. 14, 1828) requiring certain promises validating obligations to be in writing — **L. Warden (of the Cinque Ports),** the highest officer of the Cinque Ports, having jurisdiction as admiral of the ports, and as governor of Dover Castle. — **The Lords' Act,** *Eng.*, an act (32 *Geo. II.* c. 28, 1759) relieving insolvents from imprisonment. — **The Lord's Anointed,** Christ or the Messiah; also, a Jewish or other king by "divine right." 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 9. — **The Lord's Day,** Sunday; the Christian Sabbath, on which Christ rose from the dead. — **The Lord's Prayer,** the prayer which Christ taught his disciples. *Matt.* vi. 9-13. — **The Lord's Supper.** **a** The supper partaken of by Jesus the night before his crucifixion. **b** The sacrament of the Eucharist; the Holy Communion. — **The Lord's Table.** **a** The altar or table from which the sacrament is dispensed. **b** The sacrament itself.

lord (lôrd), *v. i.*; LORD'ED; LORD'ING. To play the lord; to domineer; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway; — sometimes with *over*; and sometimes with *it*.

I see them *lording* it in London streets. *Shak.*
And *lorded* over them whom now they serve. *Milton.*

lord, *v. t. Rare.* **1.** To rule or preside over as a lord.
2. To invest with the dignity, power, etc., of a lord.

Lord Baltimore. An artificial fly for bass fishing, so called on account of the predominance of black and orange in the feathers of which it is made.

Lord Chamberlain, *or* **Lord Chamberlain of the Household.** The second officer of the royal household in England, a peer, a privy councilor, and member of the ruling government. He appoints professional men and tradesmen for the court, regulates the royal theaters and chapels royal, licenses plays, examines claims for presentation, issues invitations, etc. There is also a Lord Chamberlain in the court of the queen.

Lord Chancellor. **1.** In Great Britain, the first great officer of state, whose official title is Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain and Ireland, being historically the same as the king's chancellor. He ranks next after the blood royal and the Archbishop of Canterbury. As a great officer of state he acts for England and Scotland and in some matters for the United Kingdom; as an administrative and judicial officer he acts only for England. He is Keeper of the Great Seal, privy councilor, president and prolocutor of the House of Lords. He was formerly prime minister, and is usually an important member of the cabinet. He is president of the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature and of the Court of Appeal; he appoints justices of the peace; is visitor to colleges and hospitals, patron of church livings of less than twenty marks, guardian of infants, the insane, etc. He is variously called **Lord High Chancellor, Chancellor of England, Keeper of the King's Conscience, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal,** and **Lord Keeper, Lord Speaker.**
2. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland, an officer in Ireland having duties similar to those of the Chancellor of England.

lord'ing, *n.* [*lord* + *-ing*, 3.] **1.** A lord; — frequent as a form of address; esp., *pl.*, sirs; masters. *Archaic.*

Therefore, *lordings* all, I you beseech. *Chaucer*

2. A little or petty lord; — often contemptuous.

lord'ling (lôrd'lĭng), *n.* [*lord* + 1st *-ling*.] A little or insignificant lord.

lord'ly (lôrd'lĭ), *a.*; LORD'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); LORD'LI-EST. [*lord* + *-ly*. Cf. LORDLIKE.] Suitable for a lord; of or pertaining to a lord; resembling a lord; specif. **a** Grand, noble; dignified; honorable.

Lordly sins require *lordly* estates to support them. *South.*
The maidens gathered strength and grace
And presence, *lordlier* than before. *Tennyson*

b Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.

Lords are *lordliest* in their wine. *Milton.*

Syn. — Imperious, haughty, overbearing, tyrannical, despotic, domineering, arrogant. See MASTERFUL.

lord'ly, *adv.* In a lordly manner.

lor-do'sis (lôr-dō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λόρδωσις, fr. λορδός bent so as to be convex in front.] *Med.* **a** A curvature of the spine forward, usually in the lumbar region. **b** Any abnormal curvature of the bones. — **lor-dot'ic** (-dŏt'ĭk), *a.*

Lord Protector. *Eng. Hist.* **a** A protector or regent **b** The title of Oliver Cromwell as the head of the British Commonwealth (1653-58), and of Richard Cromwell (1658-59)

lord'ship (lôrd'shĭp), *n.* [AS. *hlāforasċype*.] **1.** The rank or position of a lord; hence (with *his* or *your*), a title applied to a lord (except an archbishop or duke, who is called *his or your Grace*) or a judge (in Great Britain), etc
2. Seigniory; domain; the territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction; a manor.
3. Dominion; power; authority. Specif., in *pl.*, rendering Gr. κυριότητες (see ANGEL, 1).

They which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles exercise *lordship* over them. *Mark* x. 42

lore (lōr; 201), *n.* [L. *lorum* thong: cf. F. *lore*.] *Zool.* **a** The space between the eye and bill in birds, and the corresponding region in reptiles and fishes. **b** The anterior portion of the gena of an insect.

lore, *n.* [ME. *lore*, *lare*, AS *lār*; akin to AS. *lǣran* to teach, D. *leer* teaching, doctrine, G. *lehre*, Dan *lære*, Sw. *lara*, and E. *learn*. See LEARN.] **1.** Act of teaching, or that which is taught; hence, instruction; wisdom; advice; counsel. *Archaic or Dial.*

If please ye, listen to my *lore*. *Spenser*

2. That which is or may be learned; knowledge; learning; erudition; often, the whole body of knowledge possessed by a people or class, or pertaining to a particular subject, esp. when such knowledge is regarded as of a traditional or anecdotal description or as lacking in scientific organization or foundation; as, the *lore* of the Egyptians; legal *lore*; bird *lore*; folk*lore*. "The *lore* of war." *Fairfax.*

His fair offspring, nursed in princely *lore*. *Milton*

3. Information; story. *Obs.*
Syn. — See LEARNING.

Lo're-lei' (lō'rĕ-lī; lōr'ĕ-), **Lur'lei** (lōōr'lī), *n.* [G.] In German legend, a siren who haunted the rock of that name on the right bank of the Rhine, about halfway between Bingen and Koblenz. By her beauty and singing she enticed sailors to destruction on the reef of rocks below.

lo-re'tin (lō-rē'tĭn), *n.* [Of unknown origin. The discoverer, Claus, says he chose the name as a commercial convenience.] *Chem.* A yellow, odorless, crystalline iodine compound, $C_9H_4NI(OH)SO_3H$, derived from quinoline. It is used as an antiseptic dusting powder in place of iodoform.

Lo-ret'o (lō-rĕt'ō; *Ital.* lō-rā'tō), *or* **Lo-ret'to nuns.** [From *Loreto*, a city in Italy famous for its Holy House, said to be that in which Jesus lived, brought by angels from Nazareth.] *R. C. Ch.* Members of a congregation of nuns founded by Mrs. Mary Teresa Ball, near Dublin, Ireland, in 1822, and now spread over Ireland, India, Canada, and the United States. The nuns are called also *Ladies of Loreto*. They are engaged in teaching girls.

Lo'ret-tine' (lō'rĕ-tēn'; lō-rĕt'ĭn), *n.* [From *Loreto* in Italy.] *R. C. Ch.* **a** One of an order of nuns founded in 1812 at Loretto, in Kentucky. The members of the order (called also *Sisters of Loretto*, or *Friends of Mary at the Foot of the Cross*) devote themselves to the cause of education and the care of destitute orphans, their labors being chiefly confined to the western United States. **b** A Loreto nun.

lor'gnette' (lôr'nyĕt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** An eyeglass or eyeglasses with a long handle.
2. An opera glass.

lo-ri'ca (lō-rī'kä), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [L., lit., a corselet of thongs, fr. *lorum* thong.] **1** *Anc. Armor.* A cuirass, originally of leather, afterward of plates of metal or horn sewed on linen or the like.
2. *Old Chem.* Lute for protecting vessels from the fire.
3. *Zoöl.* A hard protective case or shell, esp. that of certain infusorians and rotifers.

Lor'i-ca'ta (lôr'ĭ-kā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. See LORICATE, *v.*] *Zoöl.* **1.** Any of various groups of animals with a lorica; as: **a** The armadillos. **b** The crocodilians. **c** An order of choanoflagellate protozoans. **d** A suborder of rotifers including those Ploima having the cuticle hardened into a lorica.
2. = LORICATI **b**.

lor'i-cate (lôr'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; LOR'I-CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); LOR'I-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *loricatus*, p. p. of *loricare* to clothe in mail, to cover with plastering, fr. *lorica* a leather cuirass, a plastering, fr. *lorum* thong.] To cover with some protecting substance, as with lute, a crust, coating, or plates.

lor'i-cate, *a. Zool.* Having a lorica; of the nature of a lorica. — *n.* A member of the Loricata.

Lor'i-ca'ti (-kā'tī), *n. pl.* [NL. See LORICATE, *v.*] **a** = LORICATA, 1, in any of various senses. **b** A large and important group of acanthopterygian fishes, the scorpænoids, greenlings, sculpins, gurnards, and their allies, characterized by a process of the third suborbital plate extending backward to or towards the preopercle, whence the name *mailed-cheeked fishes*, sometimes applied to them.

lor'i-keet (lôr'ĭ-kēt; lôr'ĭ-kēt'; 277), *n.* [See LORY; cf. PARRAKEET.] Any of numerous small, usually brush-tongued parrots or lories, found mostly in Australia, New Guinea, and the adjacent islands. They are arboreal, and feed largely upon the honey of flowers. They belong mostly to *Loriculus*, *Charmosyna*, *Corythilus*, and allied genera.

lor'i-mer (lôr'ĭ-mẽr), **lor'i-ner** (-nẽr), *n.* [OF. *loremier*, fr. LL. (assumed) *loramen* bridle, fr. L *lorum* thong, the rein of a bridle.] A maker of bits, spurs, and metal mountings for bridles and saddles; hence, a saddler. *Obsoles.*

Lord Admiral. = LORD HIGH ADMIRAL.
Lord Advocate. *Scot.* The public prosecutor of crimes, and principal crown lawyer. Prior to the Union (1706) he sat in Parliament ex officio. He is appointed by the crown.
Lord Almoner. = LORD HIGH ALMONER OF ENGLAND.
lor'dan. † LURDAN. [-DOM.]
lord'dom (lôrd'dŭm), *n.* See
lor'dein. † LURDAN.
lord'hed, *n.* Lordship. *Obs.*
Lord Justice-Clerk. See JUSTICE-CLERK.
Lord Justice General. See JUSTICE GENERAL.
Lord Keeper. = LORD CHANCELLOR, 1. *R.*
lord'kin, *n.* See -KIN.
lord'less. [AS. *hlāfordlēas*.] Having no lord; specif., of a woman, without a husband.
lord'let, *n.* See -LET.
lord'-lieu-ten'an-cy, *n.* A lord lieutenant's office.
lord lieutenant. **a** Short for *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*, under LORD. **b** In English counties, a deputy of the sovereign who from the 16th century till 1871 had extensive military powers. He still nominates justices of the peace, and keeps records at quarter sessions.
lord'like', *a. & adv.* [*lord* + *like*. Cf. LORDLY.] Befitting or like a lord; lordly. *Now Rare.*
— **lord'like'ness,** *n. Rare.*
lord'li-ly (lôrd'lĭ-lĭ), *a d v.* *Lordly. Rare.*
lord'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
Lord Lov'el (lŭv'ĕl). The hero of an ancient ballad. He leaves his ladylove for a long journey, but returns, after a short stay, to die of grief when he finds she has just died for love of him.
Lord Ly'on. The Lyon King-of-Arms. See KING-OF-ARMS.
Lord Marcher; *pl.* LORDS MARCHERS. In England, the lord or officer who defended the marches. [SHAL. *Obs.*]
Lord Marshal. = EARL MARSHAL.
Lord Mayor. The mayor of any of several large cities, as London, York, or Dublin. *British.*
lord-ol'a-try (lôrd-ŏl'ä-trĭ), *n.* [*lord* + *-olatry*, as in *idolatry*.] Adulation paid to a lord merely because of his station or title. *Jocose. Thackeray.*
lor-do'ma (lôr-dō'mä), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = LORDOSIS.
Lord Ordinary In Scotland, one of the five judges of the Court of Session who constitute the Outer House.
lor'do-sco'li-o'sis, *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Lordosis with scoliosis.
Lord Peter. The Pope; — in Arbuthnot's "John Bull."
Lord President. In Scotland, the Lord President of the Court of Session. See JUSTICE GENERAL
Lord Provost. The chief magistrate of any of various large cities in Scotland.
Lord Rector. The elected chief in certain universities in Scotland, as St. Andrews; — an honorary title. [REGISTFR.]
Lord Register. = LORD CLERK]
Lords Auditors. *Scot. Hist.* The former judicial committee of Parliament.
lord'ship, *v. t. & i.* To control or govern as lord. *Obs* — **lord'-ship-per,** *n. Obs.*
lordship marcher. The territory held by a Lord Marcher.
Lord Speaker = LORD CHANCELLOR, 1. *Eng.*
lord's room. *Theater.* A stage box for spectators of rank. *Obs*
Lord Strutt (strŭt). Charles II. of Spain; — so called in Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull."
lordswike, *n.* [AS. *hlāfordswīcan*.] A traitor to his lord. *Obs.*
Lord Treasurer. = LORD HIGH TREASURER OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
lord'wood', *n.* Oriental liquidambar tree.
lord'y (lôr'dĭ), *interj.* A minced oath or exclamation, chiefly of surprise. *Uncultivated.*
lore. Obs. pret. & p. p. of LEESE, lose. [Loss. *Obs.*]
lore, *n* [AS. *lar*. Cf. LORE.]
lo're-al (lō're-al; 201), *a. & n. Zool.* Loral.
lored, *a.* Learned. *Obs.*
lo're-in. † LORAIN.
lor'el. † LAUREL.
lor'el, *n.* [Cf LORN, LOSEL.] A worthless person; vagabond; losel. *Obs.* — **lor'el-ship,** *n. Obs.*
lore'less, *a.* See -LESS.
lor'el-y, *adv.* Like a lorel. *Obs.*
lorem. † LORAIN.
lore'mas'ter, *n.* A teacher. *Obs.*
lor'en (lôr'ĕn). Obs. p. p. of LEESE, lose.
Lo-ren'zo (lō-rĕn'zō), *n.* [It, fr. L. *Laurentius*.] **1.** = LAURENCE, masc. prop. name.
2. A young man in love with Jessica in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."
lor'er. † LAUREL.
lores'man, *n.* [*lore* learning + *man*.] An instructor. *Obs.*
lore'spell', *n.* [*lore* learning + *spell*, n.] A sermon. *Obs.*
lo-rette' (lō-rĕt'), *n.* [F.] A courtesan of a class formerly living near the church of Notre Dame de Lorette, in Paris. — **lo-ret'tism** (-rĕt'ĭz'm), *n.*
lor'gnon' (lôr'nyôn'), *n.* [F.] A lorgnette.
lo'ri (lō'rĭ; 201), *n.* A loris.
Lor'i Var. of LURI.
lor'ic (lôr'ĭk), *n.* A lorica, or cuirass. *Rare.*
Lor'i-ca-ri'i-dæ (lôr'ĭ-kă-rī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr the generic name *Loricaria*, fr. L *loricarius* pertaining to a corselet. See LORICA.] *Zool.* A family of small South American fresh-water nematognathous fishes having the sides and back covered with angular bony plates, the air bladder with a bony capsule, and the mouth small and with thick fringed lips. Certain allied unarmored forms are sometimes included. — **lor'i-ca'ri-an** (-kă'rĭ-ăn; 115), **lor'i-ca'ri-oid** (-oid), *a. & n.* [Loricate.]
lor'i-cate'd (lôr'ĭ-kāt'ĕd), *a.* [*loricatus* + *-ed*.] Loricate.
Lo'ri-ri'næ (lō-rĭ-rī'nē), **Lo-ri'-rhi'næ** (lō-rĭ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* See LORIOIDEA. [LAURINDA]
Lo-rin'da (lō-rĭn'dä). Var of

lor'i-ot (lŏr'I-ŏt), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *l'oriou, l'oriol, oriol, l'* being the article. The same word as *oriole.* See ORIOLE.] The golden oriole of Europe. See ORIOLE.

lo'ris (lō'rĭs ; 201), *n.* [F. *loris, lori,* fr. Flem. *lorrias, lorrjas,* lazy, the sloth ; the orig. name given to the animal by the Dutch (Seba, 1734) was *luuaardt* sloth.] Either of two small nocturnal slow-moving lemurs, esp. the slender loris (*Loris gracilis*) of southern India and Ceylon. It has long slender limbs, large eyes, and soft, woolly, yellowish gray fur. The tail is rudimentary and the index finger short. It is arboreal, and feeds on fruits, leaves, and small animals. The slow loris (*Bradycebus concanq*), of which there are several varieties throughout India and the East Indies, is similar, but has shorter, heavier limbs and a dusky dorsal stripe.

lorn (lôrn), *a.* [See LOSE, FORLORN.] **1.** Lost ; ruined. *Archaic.* "If thou readest, thou art *lorn.*" *Scott.*

2. Forsaken ; abandoned, desolate ; bereft ; forlorn.

Lor'na Doone' (lôr'nȧ dōon'). The heroine of Blackmore's romance of this name, daughter of a noble Scottish house, stolen in childhood by the outlaw Doones and brought up by them as their princess. She is rescued by John Ridd, a stalwart and chivalrous farmer, who is eventually knighted by the king and marries the lady Lorna.

lor'ry (lŏr'I ; lŭr'I), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-Iz). [Prob. from dial. *lurry* to pull or lug.] **1.** **a** A large, low horse truck with its flat low-rimmed platform slightly overhanging the four small heavy wheels, used esp. in Liverpool, Eng., for transporting loads up to about 10 tons in weight. **b** An automobile truck built along similar lines. *Brit.*

2. Any of various trucks or other vehicles running on rails ; as : **a** A light, easily movable, flat car for workmen's use on railroads. *Local, Eng.* **b** *Mining.* A wheeled platform or bridge on a level with the bank, to be run over the mouth of a pit shaft for the bowk to be placed on for emptying. *Eng.* **c** [More usually *larry.*] Any of various trucks, commonly made of steel, electrically propelled, and provided with a dumping apparatus, used esp. for transporting loose material through limited distances, as in a large manufacturing establishment. *U. S.*

lo'ry (lō'rI ; 201), *n. ; pl.* LORIES (-rIz). [Malay *lūrī, nūrī.*] **1.** Any of numerous parrots generally having the tongue papillose or brushlike at the tip, and the mandibles less toothed than in other parrots. They are found in Australia, New Guinea, and the adjacent islands, and belong mostly to the genera *Lorius, Eclectus, Trichoglossus, Chalcopsittacus,* and *Eos.* They feed mostly on soft fruits and on the honey of flowers. Red often predominates in their usually brilliant colors.

Lory (*Trichoglossus novæ-hollandiæ*).

2. A touraco (*Turacus corythaix*). *South Africa.*

lose (lōōz), *v. t. ; pret. & p. p.* LOST (lŏst ; 205) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOS'ING (lōōz'Ing). [ME. *losien* to be lost, lose, AS. *losian* to become lost, to perish, *los* destruction ; akin to ME. *leosen* to lose, p. p. *loren, lorn,* AS. *lēosan,* p. p. *loren* (in comp.), D. *verliezen,* G. *verlieren,* Dan. *forlise,* Sw. *forlisa, förlora,* Goth. *fraliusan,* also to E. *loose,* a. & v., L. *luere* to loose, Gr. λύειν, Skr. *lū* to cut. The pronunciation has been influenced by *loose.* Cf. ANALYSIS, PALSY, SOLVE, FORLORN, LEASING, LOOSE, LOSS.] **1.** To bring to destruction ; to ruin ; to destroy ; to damn, or occasion the spiritual death of (the soul) ; — now rare except in the passive ; as, the ship was *lost* on the ledge ; the whole crew was *lost.*

The woman that deliberates is *lost.* *Addison.*

2. To suffer the loss of ; to be deprived of ; to part with (something of value), esp. in an accidental or unforeseen manner ; as, to *lose* baggage on a journey ; to *lose* property in a panic ; to *lose* an investment ; to *lose* an eye, a limb, one's senses ; they *lost* many cattle from disease.

☞ Sometimes, indicating loss of rights, powers, etc., followed by an infinitive with ellipsis of the object. *Obs.*

I have not *lost* to love. *Milton.*

3. To suffer loss through the death or removal of, or final separation from (a person) ; as, to *lose* a son ; the town *lost* many citizens by emigration ; she *lost* her husband by divorce ; also, of a physician, to fail to cure (a patient) ; to fail of success with (a case) ; of a commander or leader, to suffer loss of strength through the killing, wounding, capture, or desertion, of (troops, etc.) ; as, the victors *lost* more men than the vanquished ; to suffer loss through the defection of ; as, the boss *lost* his following after election ; the candidate is *losing* votes in his own party.

4. To fail to keep, sustain, or maintain (something precarious or uncertain) ; as, to *lose* one's balance ; to *lose* health, strength, skill ; to *lose* one's temper, that is, control over temper ; to *lose* one's patience ; to *lose* one's senses ; to *lose* caste (see below for this and other phrases). Also, with the thing as subject ; as, this work *loses* interest.

If the salt hath *lost* his savor, wherewith shall it be salted ? *Matt.* v. 13.

5. To fail to keep at hand or accessible ; to miss from one's possession ; to miss from its customary or supposed place, as having been mislaid or (of an animal) having strayed ; as, to *lose* one's coat or spectacles ; *lost,* a cocker spaniel.

6. To fail to keep in sight or mind, to be deprived of the view or memory of ; as, he kept his companion in sight till he was *lost* in the crowd.

Like following life thro' creatures you dissect,
You *lose* it in the moment you detect. *Pope.*

7. To wander from ; to miss, so as not to be able to find ; to go astray from ; as, to *lose* one's way ; the vessels *lost* one another in the fog ; also, to draw away from ; to outstrip ; distance ; as, the runner *lost* all his competitors.

He hath *lost* his fellows. *Shak.*

8. Not to employ or enjoy ; to employ ineffectually ; to throw away ; to waste ; squander ; to let slip ; as, to *lose* a day ; to *lose* the benefits of instruction.

9. To fail to obtain or enjoy ; to fail to gain or win ; as, to *lose* a prize or a stake ; to *lose* a game, a lawsuit ; hence, to fail to catch with the mind or senses ; to miss ; as, I *lost* a part of what he said.

He shall in no wise *lose* his reward. *Matt.* x. 42.

10. To cause the loss of ; specif. : **a** To deprive of.

How should you go about to *lose* him a wife he loves with so much passion ? *Sir W. Temple.*

b To prevent from gaining or obtaining.

O false heart ! thou hadst almost betrayed me to eternal flames, and *lost* me this glory. *Barter.*

11. To cause or suffer (one's self, a person) to lose his way or bearings ; — chiefly reflexive or passive ; as, they were *lost* in the wilds ; he *lost* himself in the city streets. Hence, to suffer loss of (one's, or his, its, etc., identity, self-control, clearness of thought, etc.) ; as, to *lose* one's self in revery ; they were *lost* in contemplation.

12. Of things, to hide or obscure (itself), as, the path *loses* itself in the sands ; to become hidden or obscured ; as, the peaks are *lost* in the clouds.

to lose caste, to be degraded from the caste to which one has belonged ; to lose social position or consideration. — **to l. ground,** to fall behind ; to suffer gradual loss or disadvantage. — **to l. heart,** to lose courage ; to become timid. "The mutineers *lost heart.*" *Macaulay.* — **to l. one's head,** to be thrown off one's balance ; to lose the use of one's good sense or judgment. — **to l one's heart,** to fall in love. — **to l. one's market,** to lose one's opportunity of buying or selling. — **to l. one's mind,** to become insane, or imbecile. — **to l. sight of,** to overlook ; to forget ; to fail to perceive ; as, he *lost sight of* the issue. — **to l. the bell.** See under BELL. — **to l. the exchange.** *Chess.* See EXCHANGE, *n.*, 1 **d.** — **to l. the number of one's mess,** *Nav. & Mil. Slang,* to die or be killed.

lose (lōōz), *v. i.* To suffer loss ; specif. : **a** To suffer deprivation of something of value, or deterioration in a valuable quality ; as, the invalid is *losing ;* to suffer financial loss ; as, the investors *lost* heavily ; to suffer loss of military strength ; as, no commander can afford to *lose* indefinitely. **b** To suffer disadvantage or defeat ; to be worsted in any kind of contest. "Who *loses* and who wins ; who's in, who 's out." *Shak.*

lo'sel (lō'zĕl ; lōōz'ĕl ; *dial. also* lŏz'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *losel, lorel ;* cf. ME. *loren,* p. p. of *leosen* to lose. Cf. LOSE, LOSS, LORN, LOREL.] A worthless person ; a lorel.

One sad *losel* soils a name for aye. *Byron.*

— *a.* Worthless ; good-for-naught. *Both Archaic or Dial.*

los'ing (lōōz'Ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LOSE. Specif. : *vb. n., pl.* Money lost, as in gambling or speculation.

losing game. **a** A game in which one loses. **b** A give-away game. — **l. hazard.** *Eng. Billiards.* See HAZARD, *n.*, 5 **b.**

lo'so-phan (lō'sō-făn), *n.* [Trade name] *Pharm.* A substance obtained by the action of iodine upon cresotic acid in the presence of a given quantity of alkali, and used locally in cases of eczema, prurigo, etc.

loss (lŏs ; 205), *n.* [AS. *los* destruction (in the phrase *to lose*) influenced by *lose* for the sense, and for the pronunciation perh. by *lost,* p. p. of *lose* (cf. ME. *lost* loss), akin to AS. *lēosan* to lose. See LOSE, *v. t.*] **1.** State or fact of being lost or destroyed ; ruin ; destruction ; perdition ; as, the *loss* of a vessel at sea ; the *loss* of a soul.

2. Act or fact of suffering deprivation ; failure to keep a possession ; esp., the unintentional parting with something of value ; as, the *loss* of property ; a business *loss* occurs when resources decrease, or liabilities increase, in value ; *loss* of health or reputation ; also, the privation, defect, misfortune, harm, etc., which ensues from such loss.

Though thou repent, yet I have still the *loss.* *Shak*

3. Act or fact of failing to win, gain, obtain, or utilize, or the state resulting from such failure ; as, the *loss* of a race or battle ; the *loss* of a victory ; *loss* of time or opportunity.

4. A cause of loss. *Rare.*

Woman was the *loss* of all mankind *Chaucer.*

5. That which is lost ; that of which anything is deprived or from which something is separated, usually unintentionally and to disadvantage ; as, the firm's *losses* were heavy ; specif., waste ; as, *loss* of liquor by leakage.

6. *Mil.* The losing of soldiers in battle or by surrender ; also, chiefly in *pl.*, killed, wounded, or captured soldiers.

7. *Insurance.* The destruction of, or damage to, the subject insured, or the death or injury of an insured person, by the perils insured against, in such a manner as to charge the insurer with a liability under the terms of the policy. Losses are designated as *partial,* or *average* (see AVERAGE, *n.*, 4), *total,* and *constructive total.* A loss is *total* when it makes the property practically valueless to the insured ; it is a *constructive total* loss, as in marine insurance, when the costs of repairing the damage would exceed the value of the property to the insured after repairs.

8. *Mech. & Elec.* Power or energy wasted in a machine, apparatus, or system ; — designated according to its cause, as loss due to friction, windage, hysteresis, eddy currents, resistance, etc. ; designated also according to location, as armature *loss,* field *loss,* primary *loss,* core *loss,* etc.

9. Lack ; default. *Rare.* "In the *loss* of question." *Shak.*

Syn. — Privation, detriment, injury, damage.

at a loss, puzzled ; unable to determine ; uncertain.

lost (lŏst ; 205), *p. a.* [P. p. of LOSE, *v. t.*] **1.** Ruined or destroyed, physically or morally ; as, a *lost* ship ; a *lost* soul.

2. Parted with ; gone out of one's possession ; as, a *lost* book or sheep ; a *lost* limb ; *lost* honor.

3. Having wandered from, or unable to find, the way ; bewildered ; perplexed ; as, a *lost* child ; also, no longer visible ; as, an island *lost* in a fog ; a person *lost* in a crowd.

4 Occupied with, or under the influence of, something, so as to be insensible of external things ; as, *lost* in thought.

5. Not gained or won ; as, a *lost* prize ; a *lost* battle ; not employed, or employed ineffectually ; wasted ; squandered, as, a *lost* day, opportunity, benefit.

6. Followed by *to,* specif. : **a** Taken from the possession of, or denied to the efforts of ; as, hope was forever *lost* to him ; the victory was *lost* to them. **b** Of persons : Hardened beyond sensibility or recovery ; alienated ; insensible ; as, *lost* to shame ; *lost* to all sense of honor.

lost motion, *Mach.,* the difference between the motion of a driver and that of a follower, due to yielding or looseness.

— **L. Sunday,** Septuagesima ; — so called in the Middle Ages as having no peculiar name. — **l. tribes,** those members of the ten tribes constituting the ancient kingdom of Israel who were carried into captivity by Sargon, King of Assyria, after his capture of Samaria, 722 B. C., and who never returned in a body to Palestine. They probably mingled with the people of Mesopotamia and Media, among whom they had been settled, a few perhaps returning with those of the kingdom of Judah who returned to Palestine. — **the L. Cause,** *Amer. Hist.,* the cause of the Southern Confederacy in the Civil War.

lot (lŏt), *n.* [AS. *hlot ;* akin to *hlēotan* to cast lots, OS. *hlōt* lot, D. *lot,* G. *loos,* OHG. *lōz,* Icel. *hlutr,* Sw. *lott,* Dan. *lod,* Goth. *hlauts ;* cf. F. *lot,* of G. origin. Cf. ALLOT, LOTTO, LOTTERY.] **1.** An object (as a slip of wood, pebble, die, or the like) used as one of the counters or checks in determining a question by the chance fall or choice of one or more of them ; a sort. See SORTILEGE, DIVINATION. In *drawing lots,* each competitor may place his lot (marked) in a receptacle from which a disinterested person draws one, on the owner of which the chance falls ; or, each competitor may draw one of a series of lots, the chance falling upon the person who draws one previously specified. In *casting lots,* the lots are placed by the competitors in a receptacle which is then shaken until one falls out, the chance falling on its owner.

The *lot* is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord. *Prov.* xvi. 33.

2. Hence : **a** The use of lots as a means of deciding anything ; sortilege ; as, to choose by *lot.* **b** Often *pl.*, any game of chance. *Obs.*

3. What comes to or befalls one upon whom a choice by lot has fallen ; that which is conveyed by a lot ; hence, a share ; part ; allotment.

Thou hast neither part nor *lot* in this matter. *Acts* viii. 21.

4. Hence, that which comes or happens without human design or forethought ; hazard ; fortune ; fate ; esp., the part or fate which falls to one by the choice or will of the powers overruling man's destiny, — in Christian conception, by Divine Providence.

But save my life, which *lot* before your foot doth lay. *Spenser.*
The *lot* of man — to suffer and to die. *Pope.*

5. A tax, duty, or customs fee. Cf. *scot and lot,* under SCOT. *Chiefly Brit.*

6. A lottery prize or a prize-drawing ticket. *Obs.*

7. An allotment of land, as to a settler ; hence, a distinct portion or plot of land. The term *lot* may refer to a large piece, such as is usually called a *field, tract, parcel, block,* etc. ; or it may be used as the distinctive name for one of the smaller portions of land (as a division of a *block*) into which cities, towns, or villages are laid out, the size varying with the locality.

8. A separate portion ; a number of persons or things taken collectively ; as, a *lot* of stationery ; a miscellaneous *lot ;* goods in *lots ;* a *lot* of cattle.

9. A considerable quantity or number ; a great deal ; "quantities ;" as, a *lot* of bother ; a *lot* of money ; *lots* of people. *Colloq.*

Lots of my mother's people have been in the navy. *H James*

10. Kind or sort (of person, etc.) ; as, he is a bad or a sorry *lot ;* that schooner is a fast *lot. Colloq.*

lot (lŏt), *v. t. ;* LOT'TED ; LOT'TING. **1.** To form or divide into lots ; as, to *lot* land ; to *lot* goods for the market ; also, with *out,* to portion ; as, to *lot* out goods in parcels.

2. To assign as a lot or portion ; to allot ; apportion.

3 To cast lots for ; to choose or divide by lot.

lot, *v. i.* To cast or draw lots.

to lot on *or* **upon,** to count or reckon upon ; to expect with pleasure. *Obs. or Colloq., U. S.*

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lor'ing (lōr'Ing), *n.* [See LORE learning.] Teaching. *Obs.*

Lo'ri-us (lō'rI-ŭs ; 201), *n.* [NL. See LORY.] *Zool.* A genus of parrots It is the type of the subfamily, Loriinæ or Lorinæ, which includes all of those usually called lories.

lorke. † LURK.

lor'mer-y (lōr'mēr-I), *n.* [OF. *lormerie,* fr. *lormier, loremier.* See LORIMER.] Articles made by lorimers. *Obs*

lorn'ness. *n* See -NESS.

lo'ro (lō'rō), *n.* [Sp., lit., parrot.] **a** The monk parrot. **b** A parrot fish. *Sp. Amer.*

Lor-raine' (lō-rān'), *n.* [From *Lorraine,* New York.] A subdivision of the Ordovician in the eastern United States, esp. New York. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

Lorraine cross. See CROSS, *Illust.*

Lor-rain'er (lō-rān'ẽr), *n.* A native or citizen of Lorraine.

Lor'rain-ese' (lŏr'ȧ-nēz' ; -nēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lorraine.

lorre. † LAURE, laurel ; LOREY.

lorrel. † LAUREL.

lor'rer. † LAUREL.

lor'rie (lŏr'I). Var. of LORRY.

lor'ri-ker (lŏr'I-kẽr), *n.* The tongue ; the mouth. *Dial. Eng.*

lor'ry. Var. of LURRY, *v.*

lors (lōrz ; lōz), *interj.* Lord, or laws. *Vulgar*

lor'thew, *n.* [AS. *lār* teaching (see LORE) + *þēow* servant.] A teacher. *Obs.*

Lo'ru-ha'mah (lō'rōō-hā'mȧ ; -ha'mȧ). *Bib.*

‖ **lo'rum** (lō'rŭm ; 201), *n. ; pl.* LORA (-rȧ). [NL.] *Zool.* **a** = LORE. **b** In the proboscis of certain bees, a piece in which the base of the submentum rests.

lor'y-mer. † LARMIER.

los. † LOSE, LOSS.

los'a-ble (lōōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **los'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

losange. † LOZENGE.

los'an-ger. † LOZENGER.

los'ard, *n.* A losel *Obs.*

lose. † LOOSE, LOSS.

lose, *n.* [ME. *los,* fr. OF. *los,* L. *laus.*] Praise ; fame ; reputation *Obs.* — *v. t.* To praise ; to make renowned. *Obs*

lose'a-ble. Var. of LOSABLE.

los'eld, *a.* Losel. *Obs.*

lo'sel-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

los'el-ry (-rI), *n.* Character or action of a losel. *Obs.*

los'enge. † LOZENGE

losenge, *v. t.* [OF. *losengier* to deceive, flatter, *losenge* flattery ; Pr. *lauzenga,* fr. L. *laus* praise.] To flatter. *Obs.*

losenger, *n.* [OF. *losengeor.*] A flatterer ; deceiver ; also, a sluggard. *Obs.* — **losengery,** *n. Obs.*

los'er (lōōz'ẽr), *n.* One that loses ; specif., *Eng. Billiards,* a losing hazard.

losery, *n.* Loss ; losing. *Obs.*

losh (lŏsh), *interj.* [An alteration of *lord.*] An exclamation of wonder, surprise, or admiration *Scot.*

losh (lŏsh), *n.* [F. *loche* loach. Cf. LOACH.] The burbot *Lota maculosa. Alaska & Brit. Amer.*

losh, *v. i.* To splash, as water running over stones. *Dial. Eng.*

losh (lŏsh), *n.* [Russ. *los'.*] 1. Also **loshe.** An elk. *Obs.* 2. Short for **losh hide, losh leather,** orig., elk hide ; hence, a hide dressed only with oil ; wash leather.

losie. † LOSE, *v.*

los'in. † LOZEN.

losinge † LOZENGE. [LOSING.]

los'ing-ly (lōōz'Ing-lI), *adv.* of ‖ **los mi'ños y los lo'cos di'cem las ver-da'des** (lōs mē'nyōs ē lōs lō'kōs dē'thēn las vĕr-da'thās ; 138, 146) [Sp.] Children and fools speak the truth.

los'o-pher, los'o-phy. Shortened forms of PHILOSOPHER, PHILOSOPHY. *Obs.*

loss. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Brit var. of LOSE.

loss, *v. t.* [D. *lossen,* fr. *los* loose. *Obs. E. D.*] To unload ; — with reference to a ship. *Obs.*

lo'ss (lŏs). Var. of LOESS.

losse, *n.* [D. *los,* akin to G. *luchs,* AS. *lox,* E. *lynx.*] A lynx. *Obs.*

losse. † LOOSE, LOSE, LOSS.

los'sel. Obs. or Scot. var. of LOSEL.

losselesse, *a.* Without loss. *Obs.*

lossenge. † LOZENGE.

los'sen-ite (lŏs'ĕn-īt), *n.* [After Prof. C. A. *Lossen.*] *Min.* A brownish red orthorhombic mineral, a hydrous arsenate and sulphate of iron and lead.

loss'ful, *a.* Detrimental. *Obs.*

loss'less, *a.* See -LESS.

loss'-up-ply' meth'od. *Elec.* = PUMPING-BACK METHOD.

los'sum † LOVESOME.

lost. † LUST.

lost, *n.* [Cf LOST, *a.* & *p. p.*] Loss *Obs.* — *v. t.* To lose. *Dial. Eng.*

loste. Obs. pret. of LUSH.

lostell, *n.* [OF. *a l'postel* to the lodgings.] A military call to dispense *Obs.*

lost'hope'. *n.* [Cf. FORLORN HOPE.] A desperate person. *Obs.*

lost'ling. *n.* [*lost* + 1st *-ling.*] One that is lost. *Rare.*

lost'ness. *n.* See -NESS.

losungeous. *a.* [See LOSENGE.] Flattering. *Obs.*

losy. † LOSHE.

lot (lŏt). *n* [Siamese.] See COIN, *Table.*

lot, loth (lŏt), *n. ; pl.* LOTE, LOTHE (lō'thē). [G.] A weight of Germany, Russia (*lot*), the Netherlands (*loot*), etc., formerly always 1/32 of the local pound, now, in Germany and the Netherlands, equiv. to one decagram. See WEIGHT, *Table.*

Lot (lŏt), *n* [Heb. *Lōt.*] Lit., a veil ; covering ; — masc. prop. name In the Bible, the son of Haran and nephew of Abraham, who escaped the destruction of Sodom. His wife is said to have been turned into a pillar of salt because she looked back when fleeing from the city.

Lo'ta (lō'tȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *lota,* a kind of fish.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the burbots.

lo'ta. lo'tah (lō'tȧ), *n.* [Hind. *lōṭā.*] A small vessel for water, usually globular and of brass or copper. *India.*

Lo'tan (lō'tăn) *Bib.*

lotarie. † LOTTERY.

lo'tase' (lō'tāz'), *n.* [*lotus* + *-ase.*] *Org. Chem.* An enzyme found in *Lotus arabicus.* It will decompose lotusin.

lote. † LATE, LOT, LOTH.

lote (lōt), *n.* = LOTUS.

lote, *v. i.* [Prob. akin to AS. *lūtian,* and E. *lout,* v.] To lurk ; to lie hidden. *Obs.*

Lo-tha'ri-o (lō-thā'rĭ-ō ; 115), *n.* ; *pl.* LOTHARIOS (-ōz). **1.** In Rowe's drama "The Fair Penitent," a gay and unscrupulous rake, who seduces Calista.

Is this that haughty, gallant, gay *Lothario*? *Rowe.*

2. A seducer or deceiver of women ; a rake.

lo'tion (lō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lotio*, fr. *lavare, lotum*, to wash. cf. F. *lotion*. See LAVE to wash.] **1.** Act of washing, ablution. *Obs.*

2. A liquid medicinal preparation for bathing the skin or an injured or diseased part.

Lo-toph'a-gi (lō-tŏf'ā-jī), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. λωτοφάγοι; λωτος the lotus + φαγεῖν to eat.] In the Odyssey, a people visited by Odysseus, who subsisted on the lotus and lived in the dreamy indolence it was supposed to induce (see LOTUS, 1); hence, in later story, a people of North Africa identified as the Homeric lotus-eaters. — **lo-toph'a-gous** (-gŭs), *a. Rare.* — **lo-toph'a-gous-ly**, *adv. Rare.*

lot'ter-y (lŏt'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [Prob. fr. It. *lotteria*. See LOTTO, LOT, *n.*] **1.** A scheme for the distribution of prizes by lot or chance ; esp., a scheme by which one or more prizes are distributed by chance among persons who have paid or promised a consideration for a chance to win them, usually as determined by the numbers on tickets as drawn from a lottery wheel. Three principal forms of lottery have been used : lotto, or the Genoese, or number, lottery ; the class, or Dutch, lottery ; and the interest lottery. In the Genoese lottery (originating, about 1530, from a form of political election at Genoa) the player wins by choosing one (amplum), two (ambo), three (terno), four (quaterno), or five (quinto) out of five numbers which draw prizes out of the total of 95 tickets drawn. In class lottery (originating early in the 16th century in Holland) the tickets are drawn in certain *classes* or *series*, for each of which certain prizes are fixed, increasing in number and value with each class. An interest lottery is one that issues bonds for borrowed money at less than the normal rate of interest, giving chances as the consideration for the low interest. All lotteries are now unlawful under the laws of Great Britain and those of the Federal governments and most of the State governments in the United States.

2. Fig., an affair of chance.

3. Allotment by chance ; thing allotted. *Obs. Shak.*

4. A game in which prizes are given from a pool to holders of cards matching others reserved for that purpose.

lottery wheel. The wheel bearing the drum in which the lottery tickets are placed to be drawn.

lot'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LOT. Specif., *vb. n.*, the assorting of goods, etc., into lots.

lot'to (lŏt'ō), *n.* [It. *lotto*, prop., a lot, of G. origin : cf. F. *loto*, fr. It. See LOT.] **1.** A game played with cards bearing numbers, five in each line, the holder covering a number when it is called by one who draws numbered balls from a bag. The game is won by the player who first covers a line of numbers.

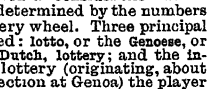

A Card such as is used in Lotto.

2. Genoese, or number, lottery. See LOTTERY.

lo'tus (lō'tŭs), *n.* [L. *lotus*, Gr. λωτός.] **1.** In legendary Greek history, the fruit which served as the food of the Lotophagi, or lotus-eaters ; also, the tree bearing this fruit. It is usually identified with *Zizyphus lotus*, one of the jujube trees, but has also been referred to *Rhamnus lotus*, to the nettle tree (*Celtis australis*), and other species. The fruit, as well as the wine made from it, was supposed to cause a state of dreamy content and complete forgetfulness of home and friends.

2. Short for LOTUS TREE.

3. Any of several flowering water plants represented in ancient Egyptian and Hindu art (see ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*) : **a** The Indian, or sacred, lotus (*Nelumbo nelumbo*) ; hence, esp. in American horticulture, any plant of the genus *Nelumbo*. **b** Either of the Egyptian water lilies *Castalia lotus* and *C. cærulea*. See EGYPTIAN LOTUS, NELUMBO.

4. *Arch.* An ornament much used in ancient decoration, notably in certain types of Egyptian capitals, generally asserted to have been suggested by the Egyptian water lily. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illust.*

5. [*cap.*] *Bot.* A large genus of fabaceous herbs or subshrubs having pinnate leaves and red, pink, or white umbellate flowers. The species are widely distributed in temperate regions, many occurring in the western United States. Some are cultivated for ornament, while others, as the bird's-foot trefoil (*L. corniculatus*), are used for fodder and forage. The mention of the lotus in the Iliad as affording food for horses, and the citations from the early herbalists, probably refer to species of this genus.

lotus berry. The yellow edible fruit of a West Indian sapotaceous tree (*Byrsonima lucida*) ; also, this tree.

lo'tus-eat'er, lo'tos-eat'er, *n.* One of the Lotophagi ; hence, one who gives himself up to indolence and day-dreams. — **lo'tus-eat'ing**, *a. & n.*

The mild-eyed melancholy *Lotos-eaters* came. *Tennyson.*

lo'tus-in (lō'tŭs-ĭn), *n.* [*lotus* + *-in.*] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline glucoside obtained from *Lotus arabicus*. On hydrolysis it yields hydrocyanic acid, glucose, and a yellow coloring matter called *lotoflavin*.

lotus tree. **1.** Any of several trees reputed to have furnished the lotus eaten as food by the ancients ; specif. : **a** The jujube tree *Zizyphus lotus* of northern Africa (see JUJUBE). **b** The somewhat similar tree *Rhamnus lotus*. **c** The nettle tree of southern Europe (*Celtis australis*). **d** A desert shrub (*Nitraria tridentata*) of the goosefoot family, having tonic succulent berries.

2. The date plum *Diospyros lotos* or the American persimmon (*D. virginiana*).

loud (loud), *a.* ; LOUD'ER (-ẽr) ; LOUD'EST [ME. *loud, lud*, AS. *hlūd* ; akin to OS. *hlūd*, D. *luid*, OHG. *lūt*, G. *laut*, L. *-clutus*, in *inclutus, incluitus*, celebrated, renowned, *cluere* to be called, Gr. κλυτος heard, loud, famous, κλύειν to hear, Skr. *çru*. Cf. CLIENT, LISTEN.] **1.** Of sound : Marked by intensity, or relative intensity ; not low, soft, or subdued ; as, a *loud* noise or tone ; also, with reference to the stimulus, giving an intense or relatively intense auditory impression ; as, a *loud* voice or cry ; *loud* thunder. See HEARING.

They were instant with *loud* voices, requiring that he might be crucified. *Luke* XXIII 23.

2. Giving or making a loud sound or sounds ; having a loud tone ; as, the *loud* surf ; a *loud* trumpet ; hence, noisy ; as, the *loud* machines ; *loud* streets.

3. Hence, fig. : Striking or impressive as from clamor, turmoil, vehemence, emphasis, or the like ; unrestrained in expression ; outspoken ; "crying ;" as, *loud* admiration ; a *loud* offense ; a *loud*, or obvious, lie. "*Loud* reason." *Shak.* "The *loud* world." *Sir H. Taylor.*

4. Of other than auditory impressions. Offensive in quality or intensity ; esp., offensively vivid or strong ; as, a *loud* perfume ; *loud* colors ; often, offending æsthetic sensibility or the sense of propriety ; ostentatious ; showy ; as, a *loud* pattern ; *loud* jewelry ; hence, crass ; unrefined ; as, *loud* manners. *Colloq.*

Syn. — Noisy, boisterous, vociferous, clamorous, obstreperous, turbulent, blustering, vehement.

loud, *adv.* [AS. *hlūde.*] With loudness ; loudly.

To speak *loud* in public assemblies. *Addison*

loud'-mouthed' (-mouthd' ; -moutht' ; 87), *a.* Having a loud voice ; talking or sounding noisily ; blatant.

loud'-voiced' (-voist' ; 87), *a.* Loud of voice ; noisy.

lou'is d'or' (lōō'ĭ dōr'). [F., gold louis.] **a** A French gold coin varying in value from about $4 to $4.79, first struck in 1640, and superseded by the new system of 1795. The latest ones were worth $4.516 or 18s. 6 7 d. **b** A current gold coin of France, the 20-franc piece (worth $3.86) ; — so called esp. under the Bourbon Restoration and Louis Philippe.

Louisiana Purchase. The vast territory purchased in 1803 for $15,000,000 by the United States, then under the presidency of Jefferson, from France, then governed by Napoleon as First Consul. It extended westward from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and northward from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

lou'i-sine' (lōō'ĭ-zēn'), *n.* [From *Louis* or *Louise*, a proper name. *Oxf. E. D.*] A thin, soft, twilled silk, usually woven in checks or stripes, and used for dresses.

Lou'is Qua-torze' (lōō'ĭ kă-tôrz'). [F., Louis fourteenth.] Of or pertaining to Louis XIV. of France or his reign (1643–1715) ; designating, resembling, or pertaining to, the style in architecture, decorative art, furniture, etc., prevailing in his time. The architecture was of a more imposing character than that of the preceding reign, with a completer return to the ancient orders and details, which gave to it a cold and regular aspect, with great richness of interior decoration. In furniture, elaborate carving and gilding, inlay as in buhl work, Roman motives in ornamentation, and a combination of straight and curved lines in design are characteristic features. Decorative art was beginning to be florid, and the style called *rococo* and *rocaille* was beginning to take shape.

Lou'is Quinze' (kănz'). [F., Louis fifteenth.] Of or pertaining to Louis XV. of France or his reign (1715–74) ; designating, resembling, or pertaining to, the French styles in architecture, furniture, etc., prevailing in his times. In interior ornamentation the straight line and plane surface are often replaced by the irregular curved line and surface. In furniture, curved lines and rich upholstery are characteristic features. See ROCAILLE, ROCOCO. See also ARCHITECTURE, *Table.*

Lou'is Seize' (sāz'). [F., Louis sixteenth.] Of or pertaining to Louis XVI. or his reign (1774–93) ; designating, resembling, or pertaining to, the style in architecture, furniture, etc., prevailing in his times. Architecture approached more and more the antique, while taking on a greater lightness. Decoration took up again the straight line. Interior ornamentation shows the influence of the recently discovered frescoes of Pompeii and Herculaneum. In furniture, straight lines, light and simple construction, and pastoral motives in ornamentation are characteristic.

Lou'is Treize' (trāz'). [F., Louis thirteenth.] Of or pertaining to Louis XIII. or his reign (1610–43) ; designating, resembling, or pertaining to, the French styles in architecture, furniture, etc., prevailing in his time. The architecture was of developed Renaissance style, but retained much of the Gothic picturesqueness. The designs in furniture are square and angular, and an appearance of podginess, usually accentuated by a horizontal division above the middle, is characteristic.

lounge (lounj), *v. i.* ; LOUNGED (lounjd) ; LOUNG'ING (loun'jĭng). [Perh. fr. *lungis* a tall, slow, awkward fellow. Cf. LUNGIS.] **1.** To move or act in a lazy or listless way.

2. To spend time lazily, whether lolling or idly sauntering, to stand, sit, or recline, in an indolent manner.

We *lounge* over the sciences, dawdle through literature, yawn over politics. *J. Hannay.*

lounge, *v. t.* To waste by lounging ; to fritter ; — with *away*, as, to *lounge* one's time away.

lounge, *n.* **1.** An idle gait or stroll, or the state of reclining indolently.

2. A place of lounging.

She went with Lady Stock to a bookseller's, whose shop served as a fashionable *lounge*. *Miss Edgeworth.*

3. A piece of furniture resembling a sofa, upon which one may lie or recline. Often, in the furniture trade, a *couch* is distinguished as having one arm, or raised end, and no back ; a *lounge*, as having one arm and a back ; a *sofa*, as having two arms and a back.

loung'ing (loun'jĭng), *p. a.* Of, pertaining to, or suited for, a lounger ; idling, lazy, as, a *lounging* attitude ; a *lounging* life. — *n.* Act of lounging. — **loung'ing-ly**, *adv.*

loupe (lōōp), *n.* [F.] **1.** A gem, esp. a sapphire, of imperfect brilliancy.

2. A magnifying glass.

3. *Iron Works* Var. of LOOP.

‖ **loup'-ga'rou'** (lōō'gȧ'rōō'), *n.* ; *pl.* LOUPS-GAROUS (lōō'-gȧ'rōō'). [F., fr. *loup* wolf + a Teutonic word akin to E. *werewolf*.] A werewolf ; a lycanthrope.

loup'ing ill (loup'ĭng ; lōp'ĭng). [From LOUP to leap] *Veter.* An enzootic, often fatal, disease of sheep and other domestic animals, of unknown cause. It is characterized by muscular tremors and spasms, followed by more or less complete paralysis. The principal lesion is an inflammation of the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord.

louse (lous), *n.* ; *pl.* LICE (līs). [ME *lous*, AS. *lūs*, pl. *lȳs* ; akin to D. *luis*, G *laus*, OHG *lūs*, Icel. *lūs*, Sw. *lus*, Dan. *luus.*]

Head Louse (*Pediculus capitis*) Much enlarged.

1. Any of certain small, wingless, usually flattened insects, parasitic on warm-blooded animals. They constitute two groups : **a** The true lice, or sucking lice, forming the suborder Anoplura, syn. *Parasita*, of the order Hemiptera, which live upon mammals and suck their blood. Numerous species infest domestic animals, and three are found upon man. the head louse (*Pediculus capitis*), living among and attaching its eggs, or *nits*, to the hairs of the head, the body louse (*P. vestimenti*), living on the body and clothes and laying its eggs on the latter ; and the *crab louse* (*Phthirius inguinalis*), infesting chiefly the body. **b** The *biting lice*, or *bird lice*, forming the order Mallophaga. Some of these infest mammals, but the majority live on birds, and feed chiefly on the skin, feathers, etc., the mouth parts being adapted for biting, not sucking. They are very annoying and often injurious to their hosts. A number of species occur on domesticated birds, as *Menopon pallidum* on the fowl, *Lipeurus polytrapezius* on the turkey, and *L. squalidus* on ducks.

2. Hence, any of various insects or small arachnids, crustaceans, etc., which live on animals or plants and suck their blood or juices (see FISH LOUSE, CARP LOUSE, WHALE LOUSE, BEE LOUSE, etc.). The *plant lice* belong to the Aphididæ and Psyllidæ, the *bark lice*, or scale insects, to the Coccidæ (see APHID, SCALE INSECT). The name is extended to certain forms not parasitic (cf. WOOD LOUSE, BOOK LOUSE), on account of their appearance.

louse'wort' (lous'wûrt'), *n.* **a** The stinking hellebore ; also, the stavesacre. *Obs.* The seeds of both these plants were used in ancient times to destroy lice. **b** The yellow rattle. **c** Now, generally, any scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Pedicularis*, formerly reputed to cause sheep feeding upon them to be subject to vermin ; wood betony.

lous'y (louz'ĭ), *a.* ; -I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; -I-EST. **1.** Infested with lice.

2. Mean ; contemptible ; dirty ; vulgar ; vile.

Such *lousy* learning as this is. *Bale.*

lout (lout), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *louten, luten*, AS. *lūtan* ; akin to Icel. *lūta*, Dan. *lude*, OHG. *lūzēn* to lie hid.] To bend ; bow ; stoop ; to make obeisance. *Archaic or Dial. Brit.*

He fair the knight saluted, *louting* low *Spenser.*

lout, *n.* [Prob. akin to *lout* to bow ; cf. Icel. *lūtr* bent down, stooping, or the kindred AS. *lūtian* to lie hid, to lurk.] **1.** A clownish, awkward fellow ; a bumpkin.

2. *Rugby Slang.* A common fellow.

lou'ter (lōō'tẽr), *n.* [Gr. λουτήρ.] *Class. Archæol.* A Greek bath basin, or laver, having a high stem.

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lote, *v. t.* [Cf. LOTION.] To apply a lotion to. *Obs.*

lote, *n.* [Cf. F. *lotte*.] The European burbot.

lote'by, *n.* [*lote*, v., to lurk + *by*.] A paramour *Obs.*

lo'ter (lō'tẽr), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A gobioid fish of the genus *Eleotris*.

lote tree. = LOTUS TREE.

loth. † LOT.

loth, loth'ly, loth'some, etc. Vars. of LOATH, LOATHLY, etc.

loth. Var. of LOT, weight.

Loth'a-su'bus (lŏth'ā-sū'bŭs). *Bib.* [LOATHE.]

lothe. † LEWTH, LOATH,

lothene, *a* [Cf. Icel. *loðinn*.] Shaggy *Obs.* [var. of LATHER.

loth'er (lŏth'ẽr). Dial. Eng.

loth'i-ness. *n.* [From LOATHY, *a.*] Disinclination. *Obs.*

Lo-thrin'gi-an (lō-thrĭn'jĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Lothringen (Lorraine).

lotie. † LOTE, *v.*

lo'ti-form (lō'tĭ-fôrm), *a. Arch.* Having the form of a lotus. *R*

lo'ti-um, *n.* [L, urine] Urine used by hairdressers as a cosmetic. *Obs.*

lot'less, *a.* Scathless. *Obs.*

lot'ment, *n.* [*lot*, v. + *-ment*.] An allotment. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lo'to. Var. of LOTA, LOTTO.

lo'to-fla'vin (lō'tō-flā'vĭn), *n.* [*lotus* + *flavin*.] See LOTUSIN.

lo'tos. Var. of LOTUS.

Lot'te (lŏt'ē), *n.* [G.] = CHARLOTTE, 2.

lot'ted, *p. a.* Assorted in lots ; as, *lotted* goods ; also, assigned or chosen by lot.

lot'ter-ell, *n.* [Cf. LOITER.] A term of contempt. *Obs.*

lot'-tree', *n.* The whitebeam.

lo'ture, *n.* [L. *lotura*. See LOTION.] *Obs.* a Washing, or water used in washing. b A lotion.

lotus bird. A jacana (*Hydralector gallinaceus*). *Australia.*

lotus grass. = BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL, **a.**

lotus lily. Water chinkapin. *U.S.*

lou. † LO, LOVE.

louch. † LOCH.

louch (louch ; lōōch), *n. & v.* Slouch. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

lou-chettes' (lōō-shĕts'), *n. pl.* [F.] Goggles for strabismus, permitting only front vision.

Lou'cheux' (lōō'shû'), *n. pl.* [F., squinters.] The Kutchins.

loud'en, *v. i. & t.* [See LOUD.] To become, or make, louder. *R.*

loud'er-ing, *n. & a.* Smuggling. *Dial. Eng.*

loud'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

loud'ly, *adv.* of LOUD. See -LY.

loud'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

louge. † LODGE.

lough. † LOOR, LOW. [of LAUGH.

lough Obs. or dial. Eng. pret.

lough (lŏk), *n.* [Ir. *loch*. See 2d LOCH.] A lake ; a pool ; water ; sea. *Obs.* exc. as, in *Ir. & Scot.*, = LOCH.

lough diver. The European gull (*Larus canus*). *Local, Eng.*

lough'een (lŏk'ēn), *n.* [Ir. *lochán*, fr. *loch* lake.] A small lake. *Ireland.*

lought. † LOATH.

louh. † LOUGH, LOW.

louhschipe, *n.* [See LOW ; -SHIP.] Lowness. *Obs.*

Lou'is (lōō'ĭs ; lōō'ĭ), *n.* [F. *Louis*, OF. *Loois, Loeis*, OHG. *Hluthawig*, whence LL. *Ludovicus*, G. *Ludwig*.] 1. Lit., famous warrior ; — masc. prop. name L. *Ludovicus* (lū'dō-vī'kŭs) ; F. *Louis* (lōō'ē') ; It. *Lodovico* (lō'dō-vē'kō), *Luigi* (lōō-ē'jē) ; Sp *Clodoveo* (klō'dō-vā'ō), *Luis* (lōō-ēs') ; Pg. *Luiz* (lōō-ēsh') ; G. *Ludwig* (lōōt'vĭk). — Dim. *Lewie, Louie* (lōō'ĭ), *Lew, Lou* (lōō), *Lu'kin*, Obs. 2. [*l. c.*] Short for LOUIS D'OR.

Lou-i'sa (lōō-ē'zȧ), **Lou-ise'** (lōō-ēz'), *n.* [F. *Louise*, fem. of *Louis* ; cf. It. *Luisa*, fr. F.] Fem. prop. name. F. *Louise* (lōō'ēz') ; It. *Luisa* (lōō-ē'zȧ) ; Sp. *Luisa* (-sȧ) ; Pg. *Luiza* (-zȧ) ; G *Luise* (-zē), *Ludovika* (lōō'dō-vē'kȧ). — Dim. *Lou, Lou'ie.*

Lou'i'sette' (lōō'ē'zĕt'), *n.* [F.] A guillotine. See GUILLOTINE, *etym. Obs.* [GRASS.

Louisiana grass. = CARPET

Lou-i'si-an'i-an (lōō-ē'zĭ-ăn'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A native or citizen of Louisiana. [AUSTROPARIAN.

Lou-i'si-an'i-an, *a. Biogeog.* = **louk** (*n.* & *v.* lōōk), *v. t.* [AS *lūcan* to pull up.] To pull up ; uproot ; weed. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

louk, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *lūcan*. Cf. LOCK.] To lock ; close. *Obs.*

louk (louk ; lōōk), *v. t.* To thrash ; whip. *Dial Eng.* — *n.* A blow. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*

louke. *n.* An accomplice ; "pal." [AS.

lou'ker † LUCRE.

lou'koum' (lōō'k ōō m'), *n.* [Turk. *lukum*.] Fig paste.

loun. Var. of LOON.

loun (loun ; lōōn), **lound** (lound ; lōōnd). Vars of LOWN. *Scot.*

loun'der (lōōn'dẽr), *n.* A severe blow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

loun'der, *v. t.* To beat severely. *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

loun'der-er, *n.* [Cf. D. *lunderaar* an idler, *lunderen* to idle.] A skulker or shirker. *Obs.*

lounge. † LUNG.

lounge. Var. of LUNGE, thrust.

loung'er (loun'jẽr), *n.* One who lounges ; an idler.

lou'nie. † LUNYIE.

loun'ry. † LOONERY.

loup. Var. of LOOP.

loup (loup ; lōp), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *hlaupa*. See LEAP.] To leap — *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hlaup*.] A leap. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

loup (lōō), *n.* [F.] A silk or velvet mask.

Loup (lōō), *n.* [F., prop., a wolf.] An Indian of one of the chief divisions of the Pawnees.

loup'-cer'vier' (lōō'sẽr'vyā'), [F.] The Canada lynx.

loupe. † LOOP.

Loup Fork formation (lōōp). [From *Loup Fork* River, Nebraska.] *Geol. A.* Miocene formation in Nebraska and adjacent States.

loup-the-dyke (loup-; lōp-), *a.* [From LOUP to leap.] Giddy ; unsettled. *Scot.* [etc

lour. Var. of LOWER, frown,

lour. † LOWER, reward.

lour. Obs. contract. of *lo where*.

lour (lour), *n.* Money. *Slang.*

lour (lōōr), *n.* An Asiatic sardine (*Clupea neohowii*), valued for its oil. [LOWER, etc.

lour, lour'ing, etc. Vars. of lourd (lōōrd), *adv.* [Alteration of *lever* lieter. *Oxf. E. D.* See LIEF.] Rather ; — in phrase *had, or would, lourd. Obs. Scot*

lourd (lōōrd), *a.* [F., heavy.] Dull ; sluggish. *Obs* — *n.* A lourd fellow. *Obs.* [DAN.

lour'dan. Archaic var. of LURdour'ish, *a.* Lourd. *Obs.*

lourd'y (lōōr'dĭ), *a. & n.* Lourd. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

loure, *n.* [F.] An old dance, generally in six-four time, slower than the gigue, and occurring in 18th-century suites, notably in Bach's fifth French Suite.

Lourence. † LAURENCE.

lour'ri (lōō'rĭ). Var. of LORY.

lour'ing Var of LOWERING.

lour'y. Var. of LOWERY.

louse. Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng var. of LOOSE.

louse (louz), *v. t. & i.* To clean from lice ; to remove lice ; also, to be infested with lice. *Obs. or R.*

louse'ber'ry (lous'bĕr-ĭ), *n* ; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [*louse* + *berry*] The European spindle tree (*Evonymus europæus*), the berries of which were formerly supposed to drive away insects.

louse bur *or* **burr.** Cocklebur.

louse herb = LOUSEWORT **b.**

lousewort foxglove. The common lousewort, or wood betony

lous'i-ly (louz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of LOUSY. See -LY.

lous'i-ness, *n* See -NESS.

lousious. † LUSCIOUS.

lous'ter (lous'tẽr), *v. i.* To bustle or scramble about ; to work actively. — *n.* Confusion ; litter. *Both Dial. Eng.*

lout, *v. t.* To treat as a lout ; to flout. *Obs.*

lout. *n.* A bow ; a bend. *Obs.*

lout. *v. i.* To sneak ; lurk. *Obs.*

lout (lout). *n* A hit. *Dial. Eng.*

lou'ther (lōō'thẽr), *v. i.* [Also dial. to loiter, of dial *lowter* to idle, and D *leuteren* to idle.] To be involved in mire or snow ; to walk or work with difficulty. *Scot.* [idler. *Scot.*

lou'ther, *n.* A dawdler ; an

lout'ish (lout'ĭsh), *a.* Clownish; rude; awkward.
Syn.—See BOORISH.
—**lout'ish-ly**, *adv.* —**lout'ish-ness**, *n.*

lou-troph'o-ros (lōō-trŏf'ō-rŏs; lou-), *n.* [Gr. λουτροφόρος.] *Class. Archæol.* A tall long-necked water vase, used at Athens for bringing water for the ceremonial bath on the eve of marriage. It was often buried in the grave of one dying in betrothal.

lou'ver (lōō'vẽr), *n.* [ME *lover*, OF. *lovier*.] **1.** *Mediæval Arch.* A roof lantern, or turret, for the escape of smoke, or the admission of light and air.
2. A dovecote. *Obs.*
3. An outlet for smoke; a chimney. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. A louver board, or an aperture or frame with louver boards fitted in; a slatted panel, as in a ship's bulkhead, for ventilation.

Louver Boards

louver boards *or* **boarding.** The sloping boards set to shed rainwater outward in openings which are to be left otherwise unfilled, as belfry windows, the openings of a louver, etc.; an abat-vent.

lou'vered (lōō'vẽrd), *a. Arch.* **a** Set sloping in the manner of the boards or slats in the sides of a louver. **b** Furnished with a louver; as, a *louvered* lantern.

Lou'vre (lōō'vr'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *lupara*.] An ancient palace in Paris, which, with additions, is occupied by a museum of art and public offices. The original Louvre was a royal castle of the Gothic period. This was replaced by the buildings about the court of the Louvre, 400 feet square, completed in the 16th century, and to this were made various additions, the last under Napoleon III. It is one of the largest groups of buildings in the world, being 1,891 feet long

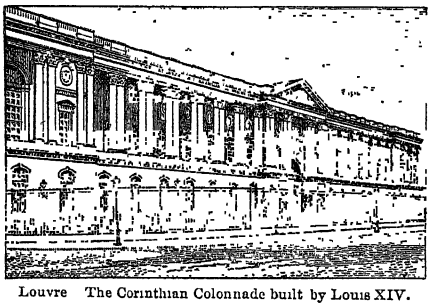
Louvre. The Corinthian Colonnade built by Louis XIV.

lov'a-ble (lŭv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Having qualities that excite, or are fitted to excite, love; worthy of love.—**lov'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **lov'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**lov'a-bly**, *adv.*
Syn.—LOVABLE, AMIABLE. LOVABLE is the more positive term, and applies to that which inspires or is worthy of love; AMIABLE (often a somewhat negative word) is frequently applied to that which is felt as pleasing, engaging, or attractive; as, "In a higher, because in a sweeter and more *lovable* form than Colet, More is the representative of the religious tendency of the New Learning" (*J. R. Green*); "that charming — that *lovable* book" (*Jowett*); "The whole figure and air, good and *amiable* otherwise, might be called flabby and irresolute" (*id.*), "Werther, that *amiable*, cultivated, and melancholy young man" (*M. Arnold*). See AMICABLE, LIKE, ATTACHMENT.

lov'age (lŭv'ĭj) *n.* [F. *livèche*, fr. L. *levisticum*, *ligusticum*, a plant indigenous to Liguria, lovage, fr. *Ligusticus* Ligustine, Ligurian, *Liguria* a country of Cisalpine Gaul.] **a** A European apiaceous herb (*Levisticum levisticum*) cultivated in old gardens as a domestic remedy. **b** Any plant of the related genus *Ligusticum*, esp. *L. scoticum*. **c** Formerly, any of several other plants of this family, as *Smyrnium olusatrum* and *Œnanthe crocata*.

love (lŭv), *n.* [ME. *love*, *luve*, AS. *lufu*; akin to E. *lief*, *believe*, L. *lubet*, *libet*, it pleases, Skr. *lubh* to be lustful. See LIEF.] **1.** A feeling of strong personal attachment induced by that which delights or commands admiration, by sympathetic understanding, or by ties of kinship; ardent affection; as, the *love* of brothers and sisters.
2. Manifestation of desire for, and earnest effort to promote, the welfare of a person, esp. as seen in God's solicitude for men and in men's due gratitude and reverence to God.
Keep yourselves in the *love* of God. *Jude* 21.
3. Strong liking; fondness; good will; — usually applied to persons, as in greetings and the like; to objects of ideal regard; as, *love* of learning; *love* of freedom; or to objects having a more or less ideal significance; as, *love* of country; *love* of money.
Love, and health to all *Shak.*
4. Tender and passionate affection for one of the opposite sex; as, to marry without *love*; also, an instance of love; a love affair; as, the days of his first *love*; the *loves* of the gods.
5. Sexual passion or, *Rare*, its gratification.
6. The object of affection; — often employed in endearing address. "Trust me, *love*." *Dryden.*
Open the temple gates unto my *love*. *Spenser.*
7. [*cap.*] Cupid, or Eros, as the god of love; sometimes, Venus
Therefore do nimble-pinioned doves draw *Love*. *Shak.*
8. A thin silk stuff. *Obs.*
9. The virgin's-bower. *Dial. Eng.*
10. *Games & Sports.* **a** *Tennis, etc.* Nothing; no points scored; — used in counting the score.
He won the match by three sets to *love*. *The Field.*
b A form of euchre. **c** = MORA. *Obs.*
Syn.—Affection, fondness, tenderness, liking, friendship, devotion. See ATTACHMENT.
for love, without stakes. "A game at piquet *for love*." *Lamb.*—**in** l., in the act of loving; — said esp. of the love of the sexes; as, to be *in love*; to fall *in love*.—**1.-and-idle**, obs. or dial. var. of LOVE-IN-IDLENESS.—**1.-in-a-chain**, a European yellow-flowered stonecrop (*Sedum reflexum*).—**1. in a cottage**, marriage with insufficient income, love making amends for privation.—**1.-in-a-mist.** **a** A European ranunculaceous garden plant (*Nigella damascena*) having the flowers enveloped in a number of finely dissected bracts. **b** A West Indian passion flower (*Passiflora fœtida*) with similar bracts.—**1.-in-a-puzzle.** = LOVE-IN-A-MIST.—**1.-in-idleness.** The heartsease, or wild pansy.—**1.-lies-bleeding**, any cultivated amaranth, esp. *Amaranthus caudatus*, having spikes of crimson flowers and sometimes reddish leaves. The name refers to the fact that the plants often topple over on account of their slender fibrous roots.—**of, or for, all loves**, for the sake of all love; by all means. *Obs.*—**there's no love lost between them** (us, etc.). **a** They (we, etc.) love one another sincerely. *Obs.* **b** They (we, etc.) have no love or liking for one another.

love (lŭv), *v. t.*; LOVED (lŭvd); LOV'ING (lŭv'ĭng) [AS. *lufian*. See LOVE, *n.*] **1.** To have love for; to experience or manifest love for; to devote one's love to; to be in love with.
Thou shalt *love* the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind *Matt.* XXII 37.
Thou shalt *love* thy neighbor as thyself. *Matt.* XXII 39.
There's none I *love* like thee. *Tennyson*
2. To give or experience (love). *Rare.*
3. To take delight or pleasure in; to have a strong liking or desire for, or interest in; to be pleased with; to like; as, to *love* books; to *love* adventures.
Wit, eloquence, and poetry,
Arts which I *loved*. *Cowley*
4. To show love for by caressing; — a childish use.
5. To thrive in; as, the rose *loves* sunlight.
Syn.—See LIKE.

love, *v. i.* To have the feeling of love; esp., to experience or manifest love for one of the other sex; to be in love.
'T is better to have *loved* and lost,
Than never to have *loved* at all. *Tennyson*

love bird. Any of numerous small parrots that show great affection for their mates; esp., those of the genera *Agapornis*, inhabiting Africa, and *Psittacula*, of South America. They are usually largely green or delicate gray, often marked with red and blue. Many are kept as cage birds. If one dies its mate sometimes pines away.

love feast. A meal or banquet in token of brotherly love; specif.: **a** *Eccl. Antiq.* = AGAPE. **b** Among some religious denominations, as the Moravians and Methodists, a religious service, held at intervals, in imitation of the *agapæ* of the early Christians. They are characterized by the partaking of a simple meal (usually only of bread and water) and the relation of religious experiences freely and familiarly by those present. **c** Any banquet or gathering held for the purpose of rejoicing in common or characterized by great good feeling.

love game. A game, as in tennis, in which the vanquished person or party does not score.

love grass. Any grass of the genus *Eragrostis*.

love knot. A knot or bow of ribbon as a token of love.

Love'lace' (lŭv'lās'), *n.* The hero of Richardson's novel "Clarissa Harlowe," an unscrupulous rake, devoting his talents to the ruin of women. See HARLOWE, CLARISSA.

love'less, *a.* **1.** Without love; unloved or unloving.
2. Unlovely; unattractive. *Obs. & E.*
—**love'less-ly**, *adv.*—**love'less-ness**, *n.*

love'lock' (lŭv'lŏk'), *n.* **1.** A long lock of hair hanging prominently by itself; an earlock; — worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.
A long *lovelock* and long hair he wore *Scott*
2. Hence, a curl or tress parting from the mass of the hair.

love'lorn' (-lôrn'), *a.* Forsaken by one's love. "The *love-lorn* nightingale" *Milton.*—**love'lorn'ness**, *n.*

love'ly (lŭv'lĭ), *a.*; LOVE'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); LOVE'LI-EST. [AS. *luflīc*.] **1.** Loving; tender; amorous. *Obs.* "A *lovely* kiss." *Shak.*
Many a *lovely* look on them he cast *Chaucer*
2. Lovable; amiable. *Obs. or E.*
A most *lovely* gentlemanlike man *Shak.*
3. Lovable because of beauty; beautiful; esp., having a delicate or exquisite beauty; as, a *lovely* flower; a *lovely* woman; a *lovely* lake.
If I had such a tire, this face of mine
Were full as *lovely* as is this of hers *Shak.*
4. Beautiful in character; of a refined moral or spiritual quality; as, a *lovely* character; one of the plainest but *loveliest* of old ladies.
Not one so fair of face, of speech so *lovely* *Robert of Brunne*
5. Very pleasing; — applied loosely to what is not grand or merely pretty; as, a *lovely* view; a *lovely* melody.
Syn.—Beautiful, charming, delightful, delectable, enchanting, lovable, amiable.

love plant. **a** Any portulacaceous plant of the genus *Anacampseros*, sometimes cultivated in greenhouses for their showy flowers. **b** The Australian blue creeper (*Bredemeyera volubilis*).

love potion. A compounded draft intended to excite sexual love, or desire; — a philter.

lov'er (lŭv'ẽr), *n.* One who loves; specif.: **a** One held in affection by, or holding affection for, another; a friend.
I slew my best *lover* for the good of Rome *Shak.*
b One who is in love with one of the other sex; usually, *sing.*, a male lover; *pl.*, a pair in love with each other.
Love is blind, and *lovers* cannot see
The pretty follies that themselves commit. *Shak.*
c A paramour. *Jer.* iii. 1. **d** One who has a strong liking for anything. "A *lover* of knowledge." *T. Burnet.*

lov'er-ly (lŭv'ẽr-lĭ), *a.* & *adv.* Like a lover.—**lov'er-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

love set. *Tennis.* A set in which the defeated person or side does not win a game.

love'sick' (lŭv'sĭk'), *a.* Languishing with love; expressive of languishing love.—**love'sick'ness**, *n*
To the dear mistress of my *lovesick* mind *Dryden.*
Where nightingales their *lovesick* ditty sing. *Dryden*

love'some (-sŭm), *a.* [AS. *lufsum*.] Lovely; lovable; loving.—**love'some-ly**, *adv.*—**love'some-ness**, *n. All Archaic or Dial.*

love'wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *a.* Worthy of love.—**love'wor'thi-ness** (-thĭ-nĕs), *n.*

lov'ing (lŭv'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Feeling love; affectionate.
The fairest and most *loving* wife in Greece *Tennyson*
2. Expressing love or kindness, as, *loving* words.
Syn.—See FOND.

loving cup. A large ornamental drinking vessel having two or more handles.

lov'ing-kind'ness, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favor.

low (lō), *v. i.*; LOWED (lōd); LOW'ING. [ME. *lowen*, AS. *hlōwan*; akin to D. *loeyen*, OHG. *hluojen*.] To make the calling sound of cows and other bovine animals; to moo.
The *lowing* herd winds slowly o'er the lea. *T. Gray.*
—*v. t.* To utter with a lowing sound.

low, *n.* The calling sound ordinarily made by cattle.
Talking voices and the *low* of herds. *Wordsworth.*

low (lō), *a.*; LOW'ER (-ẽr); LOW'EST [ME. *low*, *louh*, *lah*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *lāgr*, Sw *låg*, Dan. *lav*; akin to D. *laag* and E. *lie*. See LIE to be prostrate.] **1.** Having small elevation; extending upward or outward relatively little; as, *low* stature; a *low* building, fence, or wall; *low* relief; situated or placed, or passing, but little above the point, line, or plane, with relation to which reckoning is made; as, a *low* bridge; a *low* shelf; a bird of *low* flight.
2. Hence, in various transferred and special senses: **a** Of less than normal stature. "A *low*, broad-chested . . . fellow." *Jas. Lane Allen.* **b** Dead; — now only as a predicate adjective.
The last great Englishman is *low*. *Tennyson.*
c Passing far downward; as, a *low* swoop; a *low* obeisance. **d** Of a dress: Low-necked; décolleté. **e** Situated relatively below the normal level, surface, or base of measurement, or the mean elevation; as, *low* ground; the *low* levels in a mine. **f** Having less than, or being below, or farthest below, the usual or normal height; as, the water is *low* in the reservoir. Cf. LOW TIDE, LOW WATER. **g** Near, or not very distant from, the equator; as, in the *low* northern latitudes. **h** Near the horizon; as, the afternoon sun is *low* at four o'clock in winter, and at SIX in summer. **i** With reference to historic time: Comparatively recent; as, a relic of *low* antiquity; a coin of *low* date.
3. Of relatively little importance or of inferior standing; inferior; commonplace; mean; specif., humble in rank or station; as, men of *low* condition; the *lower* classes.
Why but to keep ye *low* and ignorant? *Milton*
4. Hence, humble in spirit; lowly; meek. *Now Rare.*
5. Deficient, inferior, or unusually small in quantity, intensity, value, etc.; specif.: **a** Moderate; not intense; not inflammatory; less than normal; as, *low* heat; a *low* temperature; a *low* fever. **b** Numerically small; as, a *low* number. **c** Beneath the usual or remunerative rate or amount, or the ordinary value; cheap; as, the *low* price of corn; *low* wages. **d** Relatively small, or too small; moderate; as, a *low* estimate. **e** Nearly exhausted; as, the fuel supply is *low*.
6. Of sounds, etc., specif.: **a** Not loud; as, a *low* voice; a *low* sound. **b** *Music.* Depressed in the scale of pitch; grave, as, a *low* pitch; a *low* note. **c** *Phon.* Of vowels, formed or articulated with a relatively low position (in relation to the palate) of that part of the tongue which is employed in forming the place of articulation or narrowing, as ă (ăm), contrasted with the "high" ē (mē). See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 42, 43.
7. Deficient or inferior in strength, energy, or the like; specif.: **a** Deficient in vital energy; feeble; weak; as, a *low* pulse; made *low* by sickness. **b** Wanting animation; depressed; dejected; as, *low* spirits; *low* in spirits.
8. Deficient or inferior in quality: esp., not rich, high-seasoned, or nourishing; plain; simple; as, a *low* diet.
9. Lacking elevation or advanced or high character; specif.: **a** Wanting dignity or exaltation in thought or diction, as, a *low* comparison.
In comparison of these divine writers, the noblest wits of the heathen world are *low* and dull. *Felton.*
b Mean; base; coarse; vulgar; as, a person of *low* mind; a *low* trick; a *low* remark; a *low* fellow.
10. Deficient or inferior in development; not advanced in the scale of organization, evolution, civilization, etc.; as, *low* organisms; a *low* type of mind; the *low* races.
11. In respect to an opinion, disparaging; unfavorable.
12. Holding Low-Church doctrines. See HIGH CHURCH.
Syn.—See HUMBLE.
low area. *Meteor.* = LOW, *n.*—**1.-area storm.** *Meteor.* = CYCLONE, 1 **b.**—**low balm**, bee balm or Oswego tea. *U. S.*—**1. birch**, a dwarf birch (*Betula nana*) found in bogs throughout the northern part of North America, distinguished by the rounded leaves, which are densely pubescent when young.—**1. blackberry**, the dewberry.—**1. blueberry**, a common American blueberry (*Vaccinium pennsylvanicum*) with serrulate leaves and bluish black, very sweet berries; also, the fruit of this species, which is the leading early blueberry of the markets.—**L. Church.** See HIGH CHURCH.—**1. comedy.** **a** Comedy bordering on farce, characterized

lou'var (lōō'vär), *n.* [It. (Sicilian) *luvaru*.] A large, plump, voracious scomberiform fish (*Luvarus imperialis*) of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and the Mediterranean Sea.
louver work Slatted work.
lou'vre. Erron. var. of LOUVER.
lov'a-ble, *a* Commendable. *Obs.*—**lov'a-bly**, *adv. Obs.*
lov'age, *n.* [Perh. for F. *louange*.] Commendation. *Obs.*
lov'ance, *n.* [See LOVE to praise.] Praise; approval *Obs. Scot.*
lov'a-nen'dy (lŭv'ȧ-nĕn'dĭ), *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise. *Scot.*
love. † LOF, LOOF, LUFF
love, *v. t.* [ME. *loven*, AS. *lofan*, fr. *lof* praise; akin to G. *loben*, and E. *love* to hold dear.] To commend; praise; also, to appraise. *Obs*
love'a-bil'i-ty, love'a-ble, etc. Vars. of LOVABILITY, etc.
love apple. [Cf. F. *pomme d'amour* tomato.] **a** The eggplant *Obs.* **b** The tomato. [*Eng.*]
love bind. Virgin's-bower. *Dial.*
love broker. A person who acts as agent between lovers.
love child. A bastard:
love'cop, lur'cop, *n.* [Orig uncert.; cf. D. *koop* purchase, or Icel. *kaup*.] *Eng. Law.* Some kind of local market duty. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*
love dart. A calcareous dart or arrowlike structure found in the dart sac of certain snails.
love day. A day appointed for adjustment of differences. *Obs.*
love drink. = LOVE POTION.
lov-ee' (lŭv-ē'), *n* One who is loved. *Rare.*
love'-en-tan'gle, love'-en-tan'gled, *n.* Love-in-a-mist
love'flow'er (lŭv'flou'ẽr), *n* The African lily, or agapanthus.
love'ful, *a.* See -FUL
love'-hood', *n.* = LOVE, 8. *Obs.*
love juice. Juice of a plant, supposed to produce love. *Obs*
love lad. A lover *Obs.*
love lass A sweetheart. *Obs.*
love'li-head (lŭv'lĭ-hĕd), *n.* Loveliness. *Rare.*
love'li-ly (lŭv'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of LOVELY See -LY
love'-lil'y, *n.* = LOVEFLOWER.
love'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
love'ling, *n.* See -LING.
love'ly, *adv.* [AS *luflice*.] Lovingly; lovably; gladly. *Obs.*
love'-mak'er (lŭv'māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes love. [ship.]
love'-mak'ing (-ĭng), *n.* Courtship.
love'mate', *n.* A participant in mutual love. *Rare.*
love money. A piece of a divided coin as a token of love
love'mon'ger (lŭv'mŭn'gẽr), *n* One dealing in love affairs *Obs*
love parrakeet *or* **parakeet, love parrot.** A love bird.
lov'er (*dial.* lōv'ẽr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LOUVER
lov'er, *n.* [From LOVE to praise.] One who praises. *Obs*
loveraden, *a.* [See LOVERED, *n.*] Loved. *Obs.*—**loveradenly,** *adv* Lovingly. *Obs.*
loverd. † LORD. [a lover.]
lov'ered (lŭv'ẽrd), *a.* Having love vine The dodder.
love'-well', *n.* A kind of little jam tart.
love'word', *n* [AS *lof* praise. Cf. LOVE to praise.] Praise. *Obs.*
love'worth', *a.* Loveworthy. *Obs.* [of love. *Obs.*]
love'-worth', *n.* One worthy
love'worth (lŭv'wûrth), *n.* State of being loveworthy. *R.*
love'y (lŭv'ĭ), *n.* My love; — in familiar address
lov'ing, *n.* [From LOVE to praise.] Praise *Obs.*
lov'ing-ly, *adv.* of LOVING.
lov'ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
lov'yer † LOVER.
low. † LO, LOVE.
low. † LOUGH, loch, lake
low. Var. of LOOR.
low. Obs. pret. of LAUGH.
low'red, *n* [AS. *luftēden*. See LOVE; cf. HATRED.] The state or emotions of a lover. *Obs.*
lov'er-hood, *n.* See -HOOD
love ribbon A narrow satin-striped gauze ribbon.
loverie. † LOUVER.
lov'er-ing, *n* Lovemaking.
lov'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.
love rose. The guelder-rose.
lov'er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
Lov'er's Leap (lŭv'ẽrz). Cape Ducato, the promontory from which Sappho is fabled to have thrown herself into the sea for love of Phaon. [See -WISE.]
lov'er-wise' (lŭv'ẽr-wīz'), *adv*
lovery. † LIVERY.
loves. Obs. pl. of LOAF, LUFF.
love tree The European Judas tree (*Cercis siliquastrum*).

by the production of laughable effects by means of burlesque, horseplay, or the representation of low life. **b** A player in low comedy. *Theat. Slang.* — **low country.** **a** A lowlying country or region. **b** *pl.* [*cap.*] The district forming the present kingdoms of the Netherlands and Belgium and the grand duchy of Luxemburg; the former Netherlands, which included the territories named. — **l. day,** a day other than Sunday or a church festival day. *Obs.* — **L. Dutch.** = Low German. — **L. Easter Day,** Low Sunday. *Obs.* — **l. fever,** a slight fever; specif., a fever marked by a feeble pulse, clammy skin, and nervous depression. — **l. gauge** or **gage,** *Mech.* See GAUGE, *n.*, 3 **e**. — **L. German.** **a** The group of Teutonic languages which includes Gothic, Dutch, English, etc. See GERMAN, *n.*, 2. **b** Plattdeutsch. — **L. Latin.** = LATIN. — **l. life,** humble or lowly life; — as contrasted with the *high life* of courtly or aristocratic circles. — **L. Mass,** Mass which is said by the priest throughout, without music. — **l. milling,** a process of making flour from grain by a single grinding and by siftings. — **l. relief.** See RELIEF. — **l. side window,** *Arch.,* a peculiar form of window common in medieval churches, and of uncertain use. Windows of this sort are narrow, near the ground, and out of the line of the other windows. Also called *lychnoscope.* — **l. steam,** *or* **l.-pressure steam,** steam of which the pressure is not greatly above that of the atmosphere. — **l. steel,** steel low in carbon; mild steel; ingot iron. — **L. Sunday,** the Sunday next after Easter; popularly so called as of less importance than Easter. — **l. tea,** a plain evening meal. *U. S.* — **l. tide,** the farthest ebb of the tide; the tide at its lowest point; low water. — **l. to pay,** *Print.,* lower than the standard height, as type. — **l.-warp tapestry,** tapestry woven on a basse-lice loom. — **l. water,** the lowest point of the ebb tide; a low stage of the water in a river, lake, etc. — **l.-water alarm** *or* **indicator,** *Steam Boiler,* a contrivance of various forms attached to a bouler to give warning of low water. — **l.-water mark,** that part of the shore to which the waters recede when the tide is lowest. — **L. Week,** *Eccl.,* the week beginning with Low Sunday. — **l. wine,** *Distilling,* a weak liquor produced by the first distillation of wash; first run of the still; — often in *pl.*

low (lō), *n.* **1.** *Card Playing.* The lowest trump, usually the deuce; the lowest trump dealt or drawn.
2. *Meteor.* An area of low barometric pressure; — opposed to *high.* About such an area the air moves spirally inward from all directions. See CYCLONIC STORM.

low, *adv.* **1.** In or to a low position; in a low manner; not aloft; not on high; near the ground.
2. Specif.: **a** *Astron.* Near the equator, or near the horizon; as, the moon runs *low.* **b** In subjection, poverty, or disgrace; as, to be brought *low* by oppression, by want, or by vice. **c** In a low or mean condition; humbly; meanly. **d** Under the usual price; cheaply, as, he sold his wheat *low.* **e** In time approaching our own. "As *low* down as Abraham's time." *Locke.* **f** With a low voice or sound; not loudly; gently; as, to speak *low.* *Addison.*

The . . . odorous wind
Breathes *low* between the sunset and the moon. *Tennyson.*

g With a low musical pitch or tone.

Can sing both high and *low.* *Shak.*

low'bell' (lō'bĕl'), *n.* [Perh. fr. *low* a flame + *bell.*] *Obs.* **1.** A bell used in fowling at night, to frighten birds, and, with a sudden light, to make them fly into a net.
2. A small bell, as for the neck of a sheep or cow.

A *lowbell* hung about a sheep's . . . neck. *Howell.*

low'born' (lō'bôrn'), *a.* Born in a low condition or rank; — opposed to *highborn.*

low'boy' (lō'boi'), *n.* **1.** A Whig and Low Churchman. *Obs.*
2. *Furniture.* A chest of drawers, usually not more than four feet high, standing on short legs; sometimes, the lower part of a double highboy from which the upper part has been removed. *U. S.* Cf. HIGHBOY, 2.

low'bred' (lō'brĕd'), *a.* Bred, or like one bred, in a low condition of life; characteristic or indicative of such breeding; rude; vulgar; as, a *lowbred* man or remark.

low'-browed' (-broud'), *a.* Having a low brow; hence, beetling; gloomy.

low'er (lou'ẽr), **lour** (lour), *v. i.*; LOW'ERED (-ẽrd), LOURED (lourd); LOW'ER-ING, LOUR'ING. [ME. *lowren, luren;* cf. D. *loeren,* LG. *luren,* G. *lauern* to lurk, to be on the watch, and E. *lurk.*] **1.** To frown; to look sullen

But sullen discontent sat *lowering* on her face. *Dryden.*

2. To be dark, gloomy, and threatening, as clouds; to be covered with dark and threatening clouds, as the sky; to show threatening signs of approach, as a tempest.

All the clouds that *lowered* upon our house. *Shak.*

3. To lie in wait; to spy; lurk. *Obs.*

Syn. — See FROWN.

low'er, lour, *n.* [From LOWER, *v.*] A lowering look; a frown, also, a lowering or gloomy sky or aspect of weather.

low'er (lō'ẽr), *a.*, *compar.* of LOW. Specif.: **a** Designating, or pertaining to, something of popular or inferior origin or rank; as, the *lower* chamber, or legislative house. See LEGISLATURE. **b** *Biol.* Less differentiated in structure; less highly advanced in the scale of development through evolution; — applied commonly as an epithet of primitive types of plants and animals; as, the *lower* fungi, *lower* vertebrates, etc.; frequently applied to all animals except man considered collectively. **c** [*cap.*] *Geol.* Designating an earlier period or formation (of the period named); — contrasted with *Upper,* and so called because the strata are normally below those of the later formations.

lower apsis. See APSIS. — **L. Austral.** *Biogeog.* See AUSTRAL. — **l. band,** *Firearms,* a band about a rifle between the upper band and the breech. — **l. boom,** *Naut.,* a spar run out from each side of a war vessel at anchor to secure boats clear of the side. It was formerly used to extend the foot of a lower studding sail. — **L. chalk,** *Geol.,* a subdivision of the Upper Cretaceous in Britain. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **l. classes,** the classes of people who are conventionally considered to belong to the inferior ranks socially. The term is loosely used, generally of the class constituting the unskilled laborers, and is purely relative, not implying any particular state of culture. — **L. Cretaceous.** *Geol.* See CRETACEOUS, COMANCHEAN. — **l. criticism,** textual criticism, or criticism which aims to reconstruct the autograph texts, of the Bible. — **l. deck.** See DECK, *n.*, 2. — **L. Empire,** the Byzantine Empire. — **l. larynx,** *Zoöl.,* the syrinx. — **l. limb.** **a** A leg (of a person); — an affected usage. **b** *Astron.* The limb of a heavenly body which is nearest the horizon. — **l. pair.** *Kinematics.* See PAIR, *n.*, 7. — **l. platform** See DECK, *n.*, 2. — **L. Silurian.** *Geol.* = ORDOVICIAN. — **L. Sonoran.** *Biogeog.* See SONORAN. — **l. transit** *or* **culmination,** *Astron.,* the passage of a heavenly body across the meridian below the pole. — **l. world.** **a** The earth. **b** = NETHER WORLD.

low'er (lō'ẽr), *v. t.*; LOW'ERED (lō'ẽrd); LOW'ER-ING. [From LOWER, compar. of *low,* a.] **1.** To let descend by its own weight, as something suspended; to let down; as, to *lower* a bucket into a well; to *lower* a sail or a boat; sometimes, to pull down; as, to *lower* a flag.

Lowered softly with a threefold cord of love
Down to a silent grave. *Tennyson.*

2. To reduce the height of; as, to *lower* a wall.
3. **a** To depress the surface of, as by carving. **b** To remove (a part) in so doing; — sometimes with *out.*
4. To depress as to direction; as, to *lower* the aim of a gun; to make less elevated as to object; as, to *lower* one's ambition, aspirations, or hopes.
5. To reduce the degree, intensity, strength, etc, of; as, to *lower* the temperature of anything; to *lower* one's vitality; to *lower* distilled liquors.
6. To bring down; to humble; as, to *lower* one's pride.
7. To reduce in value, amount, etc.; as, to *lower* the price of goods, the rate of interest, etc.
8. *Phon* To pronounce with a lower tongue position. Cf. LOW, *a.*, 6, **c**.

low'er, *v. i.* **1.** To become lower or less; to move to a lower station or to fall to a lower stage; to diminish; decrease; as, the river *lowered* as rapidly as it rose.
2. *Naut.* To lower a boat, a sail, etc.

low'er-case', *a. Print.* Pert. to, or kept in, the lower case; small (not capital); as, *lower-case* letters. See CASE, *n.*, 4. — *v. t.* To change (capitals or small capitals) to small letters.

low'er-ing (lou'ẽr-ĭng), **lour'ing** (lour'ĭng), *p. a.* Frowning; dark and threatening; gloomy; sullen; as, *lowering* looks; *lowering* clouds or sky. — **low'er-ing-ly, lour'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **low'er-ing-ness, lour'ing-ness,** *n.*

low'er-mast' (lō'ẽr-măst'), *n. Naut.* The lowest mast, as distinguished from the topmast and higher masts.

low'er-most (lō'ẽr-mōst), *a.* [Irreg. *superl.* of LOW. Cf. UPPERMOST, FOREMOST, etc.] Lowest.

low'er-y (lou'ẽr-ĭ), **lour'y** (lour'ĭ), *a.* Cloudy; gloomy; lowering; as, a *lowery* sky; *lowery* weather.

low'ing (lō'ĭng), *n.* The calling sound made by cattle, or a sound likened to it; mooing.

low'land (lō'lănd), *n.* Land which is low with respect to the neighboring country; a low or level country; — opposed to *highland.*

the Lowlands, the southern and eastern part of Scotland.

low'land-er (-lăn-dẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the lowlands, esp. [*cap.*] of Scotland. Cf. HIGHLANDER.

low'-lived' (lō'līvd'), *a.* Characteristic of, or like, one bred in a low and vulgar condition of life; mean; dishonorable; contemptible; as, *low-lived* dishonesty.

low'ly (lō'lĭ), *a.*; LOW'LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); LOW'LI-EST. [*low,* a + *-ly.*] **1.** Belonging to a low rank; hence, unpretending; modest; humble; meek; not proud or ambitious.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me, for I am meek and *lowly* in heart. *Matt* xi. 29.

These rural poems, and their *lowly* strain. *Dryden.*

2. Low in position or development; inferior; secondary.

"*Lowly* lands." *Dryden.* "*Lowly* organisms." *Darwin.*

3. Of a low or mean nature; base. *Rare.*

Syn. — See HUMBLE.

low'ly (lō'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a lowly manner; humbly; meekly; modestly. "Be *lowly* wise." *Milton.*
2. In a low position, manner, or degree.
3. Slightly; poorly; meanly. *Obs.*

I will show myself highly fed, and *lowly* taught. *Shak.*

low'-mind'ed (lō'mīn'dĕd, -dĭd, 87, 151), *a.* Inclined in mind to low or unworthy things, showing a base mind. — **low'-mind'ed-ness,** *n*

low'-necked' (lō'nĕkt'), *a.* Cut low in the neck; décolleté. — said of a woman's dress.

low'-pres'sure (lō'prĕsh'ŭr; 250), *a.* Having, employing, or exerting, a low degree of pressure.
low-pressure cylinder. See COMPOUND ENGINE. — **l. steam engine,** a steam engine in which low steam is used; — often applied to a condensing engine even when steam at high pressure is used. See STEAM ENGINE.

low'-spir'it-ed, *a.* Deficient in animation and courage, dejected; depressed. — **low'-spir'it-ed-ness,** *n.*

low'-stud'ded (lō'stŭd'ĕd; -ĭd; 87, 151), *a.* Furnished or built with short studs; as, a *low-studded* house or room.

low'-thought'ed, *a.* Having one's thoughts directed toward mean or insignificant subjects.

lox'ic (lŏk'sĭk), *a.* [Gr. λοξός slanting.] *Med.* Having an unnatural position or direction; loxotic.

loxo-, lox-. Combining form from Greek λοξός, *oblique.*

lox'o-cosm (lŏk'sō-kŏz'm), *n.* [*loxo-* + Gr. κόσμος world] A device to show how the inclination of the earth's axis causes the day's length to vary from season to season.

lox'o-drome (-drōm), *n.* A loxodromic curve.

lox'o-drom'ic (-drŏm'ĭk), *a.* [*loxo-* + *drome:* cf. F. *loxodromique.*] Pertaining to sailing on rhumb lines.
loxodromic curve *or* **line,** *Geom.,* a line on the surface of a sphere, which makes equal oblique angles with all meridians; the rhumb line. It is a spiral coiling round but never reaching the poles; its stereographic projection from a point on the line of the poles is a logarithmic spiral. It is the path of a ship sailing always oblique to the meridian in the direction of one and the same point of the compass.

lox'o-drom'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The art or method of sailing on the loxodrome.

loy (loi), *n.* [Ir. *laighe, laidhe.*] **a** A long, narrow spade. *Ireland.* **b** A similar tool with a broad chisel point for digging post holes; a slick. *U. S.*

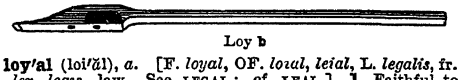

Loy **b**

loy'al (loi'ăl), *a.* [F. *loyal,* OF. *loial, leial,* L. *legalis,* fr. *lex, legis,* law. See LEGAL; cf. LEAL.] **1.** Faithful to law; faithful and true to the lawful government, or to the prince or sovereign to whom one is subject; unswerving in allegiance; as, the army is *loyal.*
2. True to any person or persons to whom one owes fidelity, esp. as a wife to her husband, lovers to each other, friend to friend, a servant to his employer; constant; faithful to a cause or a principle.

Your true and *loyal* wife. *Shak.*
Unhappy both, but *loyal* in their loves. *Dryden.*

3. Of, pert. to, or showing loyalty; as, *loyal* expressions.
4. Lawful; legitimate. *Obs.*
Loyal Legion, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, founded in 1865, originally composed of commissioned officers of the Union army, navy, and marine corps, in the Civil War, afterward admitting their eldest male descendants and some civilians of proved loyalty.

loy'al-ist, *n.* A person who adheres to his sovereign, or to the lawful authority; esp., one who maintains his allegiance to his prince or government, and defends his cause in times of revolt or revolution. — **loy'al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

loy'al-ty (loi'ăl-tĭ), *n.* [OF. *loialte, loiaute, lealté, L. loyauté.* See LOYAL; cf. LEGALITY.] State or quality of being loyal; fidelity to a superior, or to duty, love, etc.
Syn. — Fidelity, faithfulness, constancy, devotion. — ALLEGIANCE, LOYALTY, FEALTY, HOMAGE. ALLEGIANCE emphasizes the idea of objective obligation or duty owed; LOYALTY, in modern usage, oftener connotes the feeling or sentiment (often strong or even enthusiastic) accompanying a sense of allegiance; as, "To one of her simple and faithful heart, *allegiance* to any sovereign but the one was impossible" (*Thackeray*); "The passion of love, of *loyalty,* of admiration . . . throbbed . . . intensely through the veins of her [Elizabeth's] meanest subjects" (*J. R. Green*); "from all neighbor crowns alliance and *allegiance* . . . *Zoöl. & Paleon* Having shallow hollows between the ridges of the molar teeth, as the African elephant. — *n.* An elephant with loxodont teeth.

Lox'o-don'ta (-dŏn'tạ), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl. & Paleon.* A genus or subgenus of mammals including the African elephant and certain related extinct species.

lox'o-don'tous (-tŭs), *a. Zoöl. & Paleon.* = LOXODONT.

lox'o-drom'i-cal-ly, *adv* of LOXODROMIC. See -LY.

lox-od'ro-mism (lŏk-sŏd'rō-mĭz'm), *n.* Tracing a loxodrome; motion as if in a loxodrome.

lox-od'ro-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *loxodromie.*] = LOXODROMICS.

Lox'o-loph'o-don (lŏk'sō-lŏf'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL. See LOXOLOPHODONT.] *Paleon* A genus of extinct ungulates, as usually employed, equiv. to *Uintatherium.*

lox'o-loph'o-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* [*loxo-* + *lophodont.*] *Paleon* Having molar teeth with oblique crests connecting the anterior inner tubercle with the two outer tubercles, and with the posterior inner tubercle rudimentary or absent, as in the family Uintatheriidæ. — *n.* An animal of that family.

Lox-om'ma (lŏk-sŏm'ạ), *n.* [NL.; *loxo-* + Gr. ὄμμα eye.] *Paleon.* A genus of large stegocephalians having very large orbits and teeth of irregular size, found in the coal measures of England and Bohemia.

lox'oph-thal'mous (lŏk'sŏf-thăl'mŭs), *a.* [*loxo-* + Gr. ὀφθαλμός, the eye.] Affected with strabismus; squinting. *Rare.*

lox'op-ter'y-gine (-ŏp-tĕr'ĭ-jĭn; -jēn; 184), *n.* Also **-gin.** [NL. *Loxopterygium* (*loxo-* + Gr πτερύγιον wing), syn. of *Quebrachia,* + *-ine.*] *Org. Chem* A white, bitter alkaloid extracted from red quebracho bark.

Lox'o-so'ma (-sō-sō'mạ), *n.* [NL.; *loxo-* + 2d *-soma.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of entoproctous polyzoans peculiar in not forming colonies, the buds becoming detached as soon as mature.

lox-ot'ic (-sŏt'ĭk), *a.* = LOXIC.

lox-ot'o-my (lŏk-sŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*loxo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Oblique section in amputation

loy, *n* [See ALLOY.] Alloy. *Obs.*

‖ **lo'yal' en tout'** (lwä'yäl' äN tōō'). [F.] Loyal in everything.

loy'al-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

loy'al-ly, *adv.* of LOYAL.

loy'al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **lo'yan'tā' m'o'blige'** (lwä'yŏN'tā' mō'blēzh'). [F.] Loyalty binds me.

loyn. † LINE.

loyn, *n.* [OF. *loigne.*] A length of line; a hawk's leash. *Obs.*

loyne. † ALOYNE

Loy'o-list (loi'ō-lĭst), *n.* A Loyolite. *Obs.*

Loy'o-lite (-līt), *n.* [After Ignatius *Loyola.*] A Jesuit. — **Loy'o-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.*

lo'zal. Var. of LOSEL.

lo'zel-ry, *n.* Like a losel. *Obs.*

lo'zen (*dial.* lō'zĕn, lōz'ĕn), *n.*

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low, **lowe** (lō), *n.* & *v. i.* [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *logi;* akin to E. *light,* *n.*: for the *v.* cf. Icel. *loga.*] Flame; blaze; glow; light. *Obs. or Dial. Brit.*

low (lō), *n.* [AS. *hlāw;* akin to Goth. *hlaiw* a grave, *hlains* a hill, and to E. *lean* to incline.] A hill; a mound; a burial mound. *Obs. or Archaic.*

low, *v. i.* [See ALLOW.] To allow. *Obs. or Scot.* & *Dial.* — *n.* Allowance. *Obs. Scot.*

low, *v. t.* To depress; lower; abate. *Obs. or Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

lo'wa (lō'wạ), *n.* [Hind. & Marathi.] A bush qual of the genus *Perdicula. India.*

low'a-ble, *a.* [F. *louable* praiseworthy. Cf. LAUDABLE.] Allowable; commendable. *Obs.*

low'an (lō'ạn), *n.* [Native name.] The lynx.

low'ance (lou'ạns). Aphetic form of ALLOWANCE. *Dial.*

low'bell' (lō'bĕl'), *v. t.* To frighten with, or capture by the use of, a lowbell. *Obs.*
2. To deride by jangling of tins, etc. *Dial. Eng.*

lowce. † LOUSE.

Low'-Church'ism (-chûrch-ĭz'm), **Low'-Church'man** (-mạn), **Low'-Church'man-ship,** *n.* See -ISM, etc.

lowde. † LOUD.

low'der (lō'dẽr), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. & Sw. dial. *lur.*] *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* **1.** A support for a mill or millstone.
2 A lever or spoke to lift millstones; also, any stout stick.

low'-down', *a* Very low, mean, or base. *Colloq.*

low'-down', *n.* A ravine or gully. *Western U. S.*

low'-down'er, *n.* A poor white. *Southern U. S.*

lowe. † ALLOW.

lowe. † LO; LOO, *interj.*; LOUGH; LOVE; LOW.

lowe. Var. of LOW, blaze.

lowe (lō). Dial. Eng. var. of LOW, a hill.

lowe. Obs. pret & p. p. of LIE, to speak falsely.

lo'we-ite (lō'vē-īt), *n.* [After A. *Lowe* of Vienna.] *Min* A double sulphate of magnesium and sodium, $MgSO_4.Na_2SO_4.2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, occurring in pale yellow cleavable masses.

loweouss, *a.* [See LOVE, *n.*] Amorous. *Obs. Scot.*

low'er, *n.* [OF *loier,* F. *loyer.*] Reward; compensation. *Obs.*

low'er-a-ble (lō'ẽr-ạ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. [lowers.

low'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that

low'er-ing (lō'ẽr-ĭng), *p. a* Making lower, as in moral quality; as, *lowering* influences.

lowgh, lowh. Obs. pret. of LAUGH.

lō'wig-ite (lō'vĭg-īt), *n.* [After K. J. *Löwig.*] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of potassium and aluminium, occurring in rounded masses.

low'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

lowiss. † LOOSE.

lowke † LOOK, LOUK.

lowland fir. = WHITE FIR, 1 b.

low'li-head (-hĕd), **low'li-hood** (lō'lĭ-hōōd), *n.* Lowly state.

low'li-ly (lō'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of LOW-LY. *Archaic.*

low'li-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

low'ly, *v. t.* To humble *Obs.*

low'men (lō'mĕn), *n. pl.* Dice loaded to turn up low numbers.

low'most (lō'mōst), *a & adv.* Lowest. *Obs. or Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

lown. Var of LOON.

lown (loun), *a.*, *n.*, & *v. t.* & *i.* [Cf Icel. *logn* calm, n., Sw *lugn,* a. & n.] Calm; quiet. *Scot.* & *Dial Eng*

lownd (lound). Var. of LOWN.

low'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lown'ly, *adv.* of LOWN. *Scot.*

lowp. Var. of LOUP, *v.*

lowpe. † LOOP

lowre. For *lo where. Obs.*

lowre. † LOUR, LOWER.

low'rie (lou'rĭ), *n.* [Short for *Laurence*] **a** A fox, or a foxy person. *Scot.*

lowrier. † LAUREL.

low'ry, *n.* [Cf. LAUREL.] The spurge laurel. *Dial. Eng. Obs.*

low'ry (lou'rĭ), *n.* [Cf. LORRY.] *Railroads.* An open box car. Cf. LORRY. *U. S.*

lowse. † LOUSE. [var. of LOSE.]

lowse (lōz). Scot. & dial. Eng.

lowse (*dial. adj,* lōs; *vb.* lōz) Obs. or dial. Eng var. of LOOSE.

lowte. † LOUT.

lowth (*dial.* lōth), *n.* [*low,* a. + 1st *-th.*] Lowness, or that which is low, as lowland. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

Low'ville (lou'vĭl), *n.* [From *Lowville,* New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Middle Ordovician (Lower Silurian) of New York. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.*

low'-wood', *n.* Copsewood.

low'y (lō'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *loée, louée, luée, lieuée,* prop. the space of a league (*lieue*).] *Eng. Hist* The territory, usually about a league in extent, about the walls of a castle, monastery, town, etc., but within its legal jurisdiction; a banlieue.

lox-. See LOXO-

lox'a bark (lŏk'sạ; lō'hạ; lō9). [From *Loja,* a province in Ecuador] *Pharm.* = PALE BARK.

lox-ar'thron (lŏk-sar'thrŏn), **lox-ar'thrus** (-thrŭs), *n.* [NL.; *loxo-* + Gr. ἄρθρον joint] *Med.* Distortion of a joint without luxation, as in clubfoot.

lox'i-a (lŏk'sĭ-ạ), *n.* [NL.; *loxo-* + *-ia.*] **1.** *Med.* Wryneck.
2. [*cap.*] The genus constituted by the crossbills. It is the type of a subfamily **Lox'i-i'næ** (lŏk'sĭ-ĭ'nē) of the Fringillidæ.

lox'o-clase (lŏk'sō-klās; klāz), *n.* [*loxo-* + Gr. κλάσις fracture.] *Min.* An orthoclase containing considerable sodium

lox'o-cy-e'sis (-sĭ-ē'sĭs), *n* [NL.; *loxo-* + Gr. κύησις pregnancy.] *Med.* Displacement of the pregnant uterus.

lox-od'o-graph (lŏk-sŏd'ō-grăf), *n.* [*loxo-* + Gr. ὁδός way, course + *-graph.*] An apparatus for recording a ship's course by magnetism and photography or other registering device

Lox'o-don (lŏk'sō-dŏn), *n. Zool.* & *Paleon.* Syn. of LOXODONTA

lox'o-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* [*loxo-* + *-odont.*] *Zool & Paleon* Having shallow hollows between the ridges of the molar teeth, as the African elephant. — *n.* An elephant with loxodont teeth.

Lox'o-don'ta (-dŏn'tạ), *n.* [NL.] *Zool & Paleon.* A genus or subgenus of mammals including the African elephant and certain related extinct species.

lox'o-don'tous (-tŭs), *a. Zool.* & *Paleon.* = LOXODONT.

lox'o-drom'i-cal-ly, *adv* of LOXODROMIC. See -LY.

lox-od'ro-mism (lŏk-sŏd'rō-mĭz'm), *n.* Tracing a loxodrome; motion as if in a loxodrome.

lox-od'ro-my (-mĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *loxodromie.*] = LOXODROMICS.

Lox'o-loph'o-don (lŏk'sō-lŏf'ō-dŏn), *n.* [NL. See LOXOLOPHODONT.] *Paleon* A genus of extinct ungulates, as usually employed, equiv. to *Uintatherium.*

lox'o-loph'o-dont (-dŏnt), *a.* [*loxo-* + *lophodont.*] *Paleon* Having molar teeth with oblique crests connecting the anterior inner tubercle with the two outer tubercles, and with the posterior inner tubercle rudimentary or absent, as in the family Uintatheriidæ. — *n.* An animal of that family.

Lox-om'ma (lŏk-sŏm'ạ), *n.* [NL.; *loxo-* + Gr. ὄμμα eye.] *Paleon.* A genus of large stegocephalians having very large orbits and teeth of irregular size, found in the coal measures of England and Bohemia.

lox'oph-thal'mous (lŏk'sŏf-thăl'mŭs), *a.* [*loxo-* + Gr. ὀφθαλμός, the eye.] Affected with strabismus; squinting. *Rare.*

lox'op-ter'y-gine (-ŏp-tĕr'ĭ-jĭn; -jēn; 184), *n.* Also **-gin.** [NL. *Loxopterygium* (*loxo-* + Gr πτερύγιον wing), syn. of *Quebrachia,* + *-ine.*] *Org. Chem* A white, bitter alkaloid extracted from red quebracho bark.

Lox'o-so'ma (-sō-sō'mạ), *n.* [NL.; *loxo-* + 2d *-soma.*] *Zool.* A genus of entoproctous polyzoans peculiar in not forming colonies, the buds becoming detached as soon as mature.

lox-ot'ic (-sŏt'ĭk), *a.* = LOXIC.

lox-ot'o-my (lŏk-sŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*loxo-* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* Oblique section in amputation

loy, *n* [See ALLOY.] Alloy. *Obs.*

‖ **lo'yal' en tout'** (lwä'yäl' äN tōō'). [F.] Loyal in everything.

loy'al-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

loy'al-ly, *adv.* of LOYAL.

loy'al-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

‖ **lo'yan'tā' m'o'blige'** (lwä'yŏN'tā' mō'blēzh'). [F.] Loyalty binds me.

loyn. † LINE.

loyn, *n.* [OF. *loigne.*] A length of line; a hawk's leash. *Obs.*

loyne. † ALOYNE

Loy'o-list (loi'ō-lĭst), *n.* A Loyolite. *Obs.*

Loy'o-lite (-līt), *n.* [After Ignatius *Loyola.*] A Jesuit. — **Loy'o-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.*

lo'zal. Var. of LOSEL.

lo'zel-ry, *n.* Like a losel. *Obs.*

lo'zen (*dial.* lō'zĕn, lōz'ĕn), *n.*

giance" (*Tennyson*); "Her feeling partook of the *loyalty* of a clansman, the hero worship of a maiden aunt, and the idolatry due to a god" (*Stevenson*). But *allegiance* and *loyalty* are often used with little distinction; as, "Because [the theory] seemed inconsistent with some received observations on light, he gave it up, in *allegiance*, as he says, to nature" (*Coleridge*); "absolute *loyalty* to truth, involving complete self-abnegation in the face of evidence" (*J. Fiske*). **Fealty**, in modern usage, implies fidelity in allegiance; **homage** is a dutiful or deferential acknowledgment of superior power, merit, or excellence of whatever sort; as, "the old feudal and chivalrous spirit of *fealty*" (*Burke*); "Abolitionism, to which I swore *fealty* in 1839" (*Lowell*); "Esmond, kneeling again, . . . performed his *homage*" (*Thackeray*); to pay *homage* to learning. See **constancy, attachment.**

loz'enge (lŏz'ĕnj; -ĭnj; 151), *n.* [F. *losange*, orig. uncert.] **1.** A figure with four equal sides and two acute and two obtuse angles; diamond; rhomb.

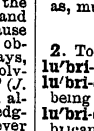
Lozenge.

2. Something having the form of a lozenge; specif.: **a** *Her.* A diamond-shaped figure, usually with the upper and lower angles slightly acute, borne upon a shield or escutcheon; also, a form of the escutcheon used by women instead of the shield which is used by men. **b** A small cake, as of sugar and starch, flavored, and often medicated, originally having the form of a lozenge. **c** *Jewelry.* One of the diamond-shaped facets on a cut gem, esp. a brilliant or rose; a quoin. **d** A lozenge molding. **e** A lozenge-shaped window pane. **f** *Geom.* A rhombus; esp., an equilateral spherical quadrilateral.

loz'enged (lŏz'ĕnjd, -ĭnjd; 151), **loz'enge-shaped'** (-shāpt'), *a.* Having the form of a rhomb.

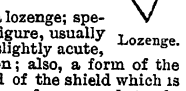
The *lozenged* panes of a very small latticed window *C. Bronte*

lozenge molding *or* **moulding.** *Arch.* A kind of molding, used in Norman architecture, characterized by lozenge-shaped ornaments.

Lozenge Molding

loz'enge-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In a lozenge pattern; specif., *Her.*, lozengy.

loz'en-gy (-ĕn-jĭ), *a.* [F. *losangé*. See **lozenge**.] *Her.* Divided into lozenge-shaped compartments, as the field or a bearing, by lines drawn in the direction of the bend and bend sinister.

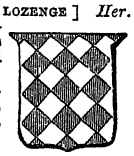
Lozengy.

lub'ber (lŭb'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. dial. Sw. *lubber*. Cf. **looby, lob**, *n.*] **1.** A big, clumsy, awkward fellow, esp. a drone; a clown, a lout.

Lingering *lubbers* lose many a penny. *Tusser.*

2. *Naut.* A clumsy or unskilled seaman. Cf. **landlubber.**

lub'ber, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a lubber; clumsy; lubberly.

2. Thick; blubber; — said of the lips.

lubber grasshopper. Either of two large, stout, clumsy, short-winged North American grasshoppers, *Rhomaleum micropterum* of the southeastern United States, and *Brachypterus magnus* of the Southwest.

Lub'ber-land' (lŭb'ẽr-lănd'), *n.* The land of Cockaigne; an imaginary land of plenty and idleness or of laziness.

lub'ber-ly (-lĭ), *a. & adv.* Like a lubber. "A great *lubberly* boy." *Shak.* — **lub'ber-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

lubber's hole. *Naut.* A hole in the floor of the "top," next the mast, through which one may go farther aloft without going over the rim by the futtock shrouds. It was considered by seamen as fit to be used only by lubbers.

lubber's line. Also **lubber line.** In a mariner's compass, a vertical line on the inner surface of the bowl from which the readings are made. The compass is set up with the lubber's line towards the ship's head, and so that a line joining the pivot and the lubber's line is parallel to the keel.

Lu'beck (lū'bĕk), *a.* Also, *Obs. or Hist.*, **Lu'bish** (lū'bĭsh), **Lubs** (lŭbz), etc. Of or pert. to Lübeck, a German free city and center of Baltic trade; as, the *Lubeck* mark, a silver coin and money of account equal to about 30 cents, or the *Lubeck* shilling, worth one sixteenth of the preceding. *Obs. or Hist.*

lu'bri-cant (lū'brĭ-kănt), *a.* [L. *lubricans*, p. pr. of *lubricare*. See **lubricate.**] Lubricating.

lu'bri-cant, *n.* That which lubricates; specif., a substance, as oil, grease, plumbago, etc., interposed between moving parts of machinery to reduce the friction.

lu'bri-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; **lu'bri-cat'ed** (-kāt'ĕd); **lu'bri-cat'ing** (-kāt'ĭng). [L. *lubricatus*, p. p. of *lubricare* to lubricate. Cf. **lubric.**] **1.** To make smooth or slippery; as, mucilaginous remedies *lubricate* the parts treated.

Supples, *lubricates*, and keeps in play,
The various movements of this nice machine. *Young.*

2. To apply a lubricant to, as oil, tallow, graphite, etc.

lu'bri-cate (lū'brĭ-kāt), *v. i.* To act as a lubricant.

lu'bri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of lubricating, or state of being lubricated.

lu'bri-ca'tor (lū'brĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One that lubricates; a lubricant; specif.: **a** A device for lubricating, as: (1) An oil vessel, often having a more or less automatic regulating device, for supplying a lubricant to machinery. (2) A machine to wax bullets. (3) A wad attached to a bullet. **b** *Photog.* A substance, as of wax and turpentine, with which prints are coated before burnishing.

lu-bric'i-ty (lū-brĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ties** (-tĭz). [F. *lubricité*, L. *lubricitas*, slipperiness.] **1.** Smoothness; freedom from friction; also, property that diminishes friction; as, the *lubricity* of oil.

2. Slipperiness; instability; as, the *lubricity* of fortune.

3. Lasciviousness; propensity to lewdness; lewdness.

lu'bri-cous (lū'brĭ-kŭs), *a.* [L. *lubricus*.] **1.** Having a smooth surface; slippery.

2. Unstable; elusive; tricky.

3. Lascivious; wanton; lewd. *Rare.*

Lu'can, Lu'kan (lū'kăn), *a.* [L. *Lucas* Luke + *-an*.] Of or pert. to St. Luke, the evangelist; as, a *Lucan* phrase.

Lu-can'i-dæ (lū-kăn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. generic name *Lucanus*, fr. L. *lucanus* (var. *lucavus*) a scarab mentioned by Pliny.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the stag beetles. **Lu-ca'nus** (lū-kā'nŭs) is the type genus. — **lu-ca'nid** (-nĭd), *a. & n.*

lu-carne' (lū-karn'), *n.* [F., OF. *lucane*. Cf. **luthern.**] *Arch.* A dormer window.

lu'cence (lū'sĕns) } *n.* Quality of being lucent.
lu'cen-cy (-sĕn-sĭ) }

lu'cent (lū'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *lucens*, p. pr. of *lucere* to shine, fr. *lux*, *lucis*, light.] Shining, bright; also, clear; translucent. "The sun's *lucent* orb." *Milton.* "*Lucent* syrups." *Keats.* — **lu'cent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. — See **transparent.**

lu-cern' } (lū-sûrn'), *n.* [F. *lu-*
lu-cerne' } *zerne*, Pr. *luserno*.] A European fabaceous plant (*Medicago sativa*) with trifoliolate leaves and bluish purple cloverlike flowers in loose heads. It is useful for pasture and forage, and is widely cultivated in the western United States, where it is more often called *alfalfa*, and is of great value, being drought-resistant and yielding a crop even on alkali soils. In England it is often called *purple medic.*

Lucern, reduced.

lu-cer'nal (lū-sûr'năl), *a.* [L. *lucerna* a lamp.] Of or pert. to a lamp.

Lucernal microscope, a form of microscope in which the object is illuminated by a lamp, and its image is thrown on a plate of ground glass connected with the instrument, or on a screen independent of it.

Lu'cer-na'ri-a (lū'sẽr-nā'rĭ-ă; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *lucerna* a lamp.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Scyphozoa having a bell-shaped body prolonged at the margin into eight lobes each with a group of short tentacles. They either swim after the manner of other jellyfishes, or attach themselves by an aboral pedicle. It is the type of a family, **Lu'cer-na'ri-i-dæ** (-nă-rĭ'ĭ-dē). — **lu'cer-na'ri-an** (-nā'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

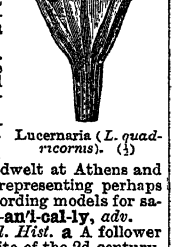
Lucernaria (*L. quadricornis*). (½)

Lu-cerne' ham'mer (lōō-sûrn'). [From *Lucerne*, Switzerland, because used by the Swiss.] A long-handled mace or war hammer used in medieval warfare by infantry soldiers.

Lu'ci-an'ic (lū'shĭ-ăn'ĭk) } *a.* Of, per-
Lu'ci-an'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } taining to, or characteristic of, Lucian, a Syrian (?120–200 A. D.), who in middle life dwelt at Athens and there composed satirical dialogues, representing perhaps the best post-classical Greek, and affording models for satiric writings of later times. — **Lu'ci-an'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Lu'cian-ist (lū'shăn-ĭst), *n.* **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* **a** A follower of Lucianus (or Lucanus), a Marcionite of the 2d century, who probably lived in Rome, and who taught that neither body nor soul would rise at the general resurrection, but something representing both. **b** A Collucianist.

2. An imitator of Lucian, the satirist. See **Lucianic.** *Obs.*

lu'cid (lū'sĭd), *a.* [L. *lucidus*, fr. *lucere* to shine, *lux*, *lucis*, light. See **light,** *n.*] **1.** Shining; bright; resplendent, lucent. "*Lucid*, like a glowworm." *Sir I. Newton.*

A court compact of *lucid* marbles. *Tennyson.*

2. *Astron.* Visible to the naked eye, that is, of a stellar magnitude brighter than the sixth.

3. Clear; translucent; pellucid; as, *lucid* streams.

4. Designating, or characterized by, a sane or normal state of the faculties; as, a *lucid* interval (see phrase below); a *lucid* patient.

5. Presenting a clear view; easily understood; clear.

A *lucid* and interesting abstract of the debate *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Luminous, bright, sane, reasonable. See **transparent, clear.**

lucid interval. **a** *Med.* A temporary period of sanity between paroxysms of insanity or delirium. **b** Hence, a period of rest from confusion, or a period of normal or desirable activity.

lu'ci-da (lū'sĭ-dă), *n*; *pl.* **-dæ** (-dē). [NL., fr. L. (sc. *stella* star), fem. sing. of *lucidus*; see **lucid.**] *Astron.* The brightest star of a constellation or other group.

It would be outshone, not only by the *lucida* of the group, but also by five of its companions. *A. M. Clerke.*

lu-cid'i-ty (lū-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *lucidité*. See **lucid.**] Quality or state of being lucid.

Lu'ci-fer (lū'sĭ-fẽr), *n.* [L., bringing light, n., the morning star, fr. *lux*, *lucis*, light + *ferre* to bring.] **1.** The planet Venus, when appearing as the morning star; — the Latin rendering of the Hebrew *helel* (R. V., day-star), metaphorically applied in Isaiah to a king of Babylon.

2. Satan as identified with the rebel archangel before his fall; — now used chiefly in the phrase *as proud as Lucifer.* According to a Semitic myth, the morning star fell from heaven, and it is to this that the fate of the King of Babylon is compared in Is. xiv. 12: "How art thou fallen from heaven, O *Lucifer*, son of the morning!" The legend of the fall of angels, and such passages as Luke x. 18, Rev. ix. 7-10, led to the identification of Lucifer with Satan, as by Tertullian, Origen, and others. The misconception was widespread, and, in English, was fostered by the poetry of Milton.

3. [*l. c.*] A friction match; — originally applied as a trade name to a particular kind invented in England in 1827, whose active substances were antimony sulphide and potassium chlorate. Called also **lucifer match.** See **match.**

4. [NL.] Syn. of **Lucifer.** — **lu-cif'er-oid** (lū-sĭf'ẽr-oid).

Lu'ci-fe'ri-an (-fē'rĭ-ăn), *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of the followers of Lucifer, Bishop of Cagliari, in the 4th century, who separated from the orthodox churches because they would not go so far as he did in opposing the Arians

Lu'ci-fe'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Lucifer; having the pride of Lucifer; satanic; devilish.

2. Of or pertaining to the Luciferians or their leader.

lu-cif'er-ous (lū-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [See **Lucifer.**] Giving light; affording mental illumination; illuminating. *Rare.* — **lu-cif'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **lu-cif'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

lu-cim'e-ter (lū-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *lux*, *lucis*, light + *-meter*.] **a** An instrument for measuring the intensity of light; a photometer. **b** An apparatus for recording the evaporative effect of sunlight in a given time.

Lu-ci'na (lū-sī'nă), *n.* [L., fr. fem. of adj. *lucinus*, fr. *lux*, *lucis*, light.] **1.** *Rom. Myth.* Goddess of childbirth. See **Juno**; cf. **Eileithya.**

2. Hence, a midwife.

3. As identified with Diana, the moon. *Obs. Poetic.*

4. [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of lamellibranch mollusks, mostly of temperate and tropical seas, having a white, orbicular shell and a very long cylindrical foot, which when retracted is folded back on itself between the gills. It is the type of a family, **Lu-cin'i-dæ** (-sĭn'ĭ-dē), and in some classifications of a superfamily, **Lu'ci-na'ce-a** (lū'sĭ-nā'shē-ă).

luck (lŭk), *n.* [LG. or D. *luk*, for *geluk*, akin to G. *glück*; orig. uncert.; cf. G. *locken* to entice.] **1.** That which happens to one seemingly by chance; an event, good or ill, affecting one's interests or happiness, and which is deemed casual; a course or series of such events regarded as occurring by chance; chance; hap; fate; fortune; often, one's habitual or characteristic fortune; as, good, bad, ill, or hard *luck*; down on one's *luck*, that is, in ill luck.

If thou dost play with him at any game,
Thou art sure to lose; and of that natural *luck*,
He beats thee 'gainst the odds. *Shak*

[Cf. OF. *losenge*, var of *losange*, E. *lozenge*.] A lozenge, esp. a window pane. *Obs or Scot. & Dial Eng.*

lozenge coach. The coach of a dowager, having her coat of arms painted on a lozenge. *Obs.*

lozenge file. See **file,** *n.*, tool.

loz'eng-er (lŏz'ĕn-jẽr), *n.* A lozenge. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

loz'enge-ways', *adv* = **lozengewise.** *Rare.*

Lo'zon (lō'zŏn). **Lp.** *Abbr.* Ladyship; Leopold; Lordship.

L. P., *or* **l. p.** *Abbr.* Large paper, large post; long primer; Lord Provost; low pressure.

L. P. C. *Abbr.* Lord of the Privy Council.

L. P. M. *Abbr.* Long particular.

L. P. S. *Abbr.* Lord Privy Seal

Lr. *Abbr.* Laurence; Laurent; Lawrence; Lorenz

L. R. *Abbr* Lloyd's Register.

L. R. A. M. *Abbr.* Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music.

L. R. C. P. *Abbr.* Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.

L. R. C. S. *Abbr.* Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.

L. R. C. V. S. *Abbr.* Licentiate of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

L. S., *or* **l. s.** *Abbr* Left side; Linnæan Society; locus sigilli (L., place of the seal)

L. S. A. *Abbr.* Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries.

l. s. c. *Abbr.* Loco supra citato. (L., in the place cited above.)

L. S. D., £. s. d., *or* **l. s. d.** *Abbr.* Libræ, solidi, denarii (L., pounds, shillings, pence)

Lt. *Abbr.* Lieutenant.

l. t. *Abbr. Football.* Left tackle.

L. T. *Abbr.* Lira Turca (Turkish pound).

Lt. Col. *Abbr.* Lieutenant Colonel.

Lt. Comdr. *Abbr.* Lieutenant Commander.

Ltd., *or* **ltd.** *Abbr.* Limited.

Lt. G. C. *Abbr. Freemasonry.* Lieutenant Grand Commander.

Lt. Gen. *Abbr.* Lieutenant General.

Lt. Gov. *Abbr.* Lieutenant Governor.

L. Th. *Abbr.* Licentiate in Theology.

Lt. Inf. *Abbr.* Light Infantry.

L. U. *Abbr.* Liberal Unionist.

Lu *Chem.* Symbol for **lutecium.**

Lu'a (lū'ă), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient goddess, associated with Saturn, to whom were devoted captured arms.

‖ **lu-a'u** (lōō-ä'ōō; lōō-ou'), *n.* [Hawaiian, the young *taro* leaves cooked.] A native feast. *Hawaii.*

lub'ba (lŭb'ă), *n.* Coarse grass *Shetland & Orkney*

lub'bar Var. of **lurber.**

lub'bard, lub'bart (*dial* lŏb'ẽrd), *n. & a.* = **lubber.** *Obs or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lub'ber, *v. i.* To act in a lubberly or clumsy manner, esp. when managing a boat.

lub'ber-cock', *n.* A turkey cock. *Local, Eng.*

lub'ber fend *or* **fiend.** A house| elf, or brownie.

lub'ber-hole', *n.* = **lubber's hole.**

lub'ber-lift', *v. t.* To raise, with a pry, using weight instead of strength. *Colloq.* — *n.* Act of lubber-lifting. *Colloq.*

lub'ber-like', *a. & adv.* See **lubbert** Var. of **lubbard.**

Lu'beck-er (lū'bĕk-ẽr), *n.* A Lubeck merchant vessel *Obs. or Hist.*

Lu'bim (lū'bĭm), **Lu'bims** (-bĭmz), *n. pl. Bib.*

Lu'bin (-bĭn), *n.* [Cf. AS. *Leofwine* (*léof* dear + *wine* friend), and OHG. *Lubin*, *Leubin*, containing a word akin to AS *léof*. Cf. also F *Lubin*.] Lit., beloved friend; — masc. prop. name.

lu'bish (lū'bĭsh), *a.* [G *Lübisch*.] = **Lubeck.**

lu'brà (lōō'brà), *n.* [Native name in Tasmania.] A girl or woman of the aborigines Cf **2d gin, 1.** *Australia.*

lu'bric (lū'brĭk), **lu'bri-cal** (-brĭ-kăl), *a.* [F. *lubrique*, L. *lubricus* slippery.] Lubricous. *Obs. or R.*

lu'bri-can ✝ **leprechaun**

lu'bri-cate (lū'brĭ-kāt), *a* [L. *lubricatus*, p. p.] Smooth and slippery. *Rare.*

lu'bri-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Acting, or capable of acting, as a lubricant [Lubricous *R.*]

lu-bri'cious (lū-brĭsh'ŭs), *a* **lu-bric'i-tate** (lū-brĭs'ĭ-tāt), *v t.* = **lubricate.** *Obs.*

lu'bri-fi-ca'tion (lū'brĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), **lu'bri-fac'tion** (-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lubricus* lubric + *facere* to make.] = **lubrication** *Rare.*

lu'bri-fy (lū'brĭ-fī), *v. t* [F. *lubrifier*.] = **lubricate.** *Rare.*

Lu'cas (lū'kăs), *n.* See **Luke,** masc. prop. name. *Bib.*

Lu-cas'ta (lū-kăs'tă), *n.* [*Lucy* + L. *casta*, fem. of *castus* chaste.] A poetical name given to Lucy Sacheverell by Richard Lovelace (1618-58), who sang her praises in a volume of poems bearing this name as a title.

lucban' (lōōk-bän'), *n.* [Tag.] The shaddock or pomelo

Luc-chese' (lū-kēz'; -kēs'), *a.* [It.] Of or pert. to Lucca in Tuscany. — *n*, *sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Lucca.

luce, *n.* Fleur-de-lis. *Obs.*

luce (lūs), *n.* [OF. *lus*, L. *lucius* a kind of fish.] A pike, esp when full grown.

lu-cern' (lū-sûrn'), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. G. *luchsern* lynxlike, fr. *luchs* lynx (cf. **lynx**). *Oxf. E. D.*] a The lynx; lynx fur. *Obs. or Hist.* b A hunting dog. *Obs & R.*

lu'cer-nar'i-da (lū'sẽr-năr'ĭ-dă), *n. pl.* [NL. See **Lucernaria.**] *Zoöl.* In old classifications, a group equivalent to *Scyphozoa* in its modern sense — **lu'cer-nar'i-dan** (-dăn), *a. & n.*

lu-cerne' (lū-sûrn'), *n.* [L. *lucerna*.] A lamp. *Obs or Hist.*

lucerne. ✝ **lucarne.**

lucet. ✝ **lizard.** [*Obs.*]

lucet. *n* [OF.] A pike (the fish).

luch, luche. Obs. pret of **laugh.**

luchrie. ✝ **lecher.**

Lu-chu'an (lū-chū'ăn), *n.* A native of Riu Kiu (written also *Luukin*, *Luchin*, and *Luchu*), related to the Japanese, though with Malay or Ainu admixture, in both race and language.

Lu'ci-a (lū'shĭ-ă; -shä'), *n.* [L., fem. of *Lucius*. cf It. *Lucca*. Cf. **Lucy.**] Fem. prop. name

Lu'ci-an (lū'shĭ-ăn; lū'shăn), *n.* [L. *Lucianus*, fr. *Lucius*. cf. F. *Lucien*. See **Lucius.**] Lit., belonging to, or sprung from, Lucius; — masc prop. name. L. *Lucianus* (lū'shĭ-ā'nŭs); F *Lucien* (lü'syăn'); It. *Luciano* (lōō-chē'nō). Lucilingus *rare.*

lu'ci-le (lū'sĭ-lē), *a.* [L. *lucilis*.] Lucent. *Rare.*

lu'ci-dent, *a.* [From L. *lucidus* lucid.] Lucent. *Obs*

lu'cid-ly, *adv.* of **lucid.**

lu'cid-ness, *n.* See **-ness.**

‖ **lu'ci-dum in'ter-val'lum** (lū'sĭ-dŭm ĭn'tẽr-văl'ŭm); *pl* **lucida interva'lla** (-dă; -ă) [L.] Lucid interval.

‖ **lu'ci-dus or'do.** [L.] Clear, or perspicuous, arrangement.

Horace (*Ars Poetica*, 41).

lu'ci-fee (lōō'sĭ-fē) Var of **lucifer.** [ferian *Obs.*]

Lu'ci-fer-a'ni-an, *a Eccl* Lucifer'ian, or Lucifer'i-dæ (lū'sĭ-fẽr-ĭ-dē), *n.* [*Lucifer* + *-ase*.] *Chem.* A supposed enzyme, to whose reaction with an accompanying substance, *luciferin*, the production of light in certain organisms has been ascribed.

Lucifer humming bird. The star humming bird *C lucifer*

Lu'ci-fe'ri-al, *a* Luciferian. *Obs.*

Lu'ci-fer'i-dæ (lū'sĭ-fĕr'ĭ-dē), *n pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn of **Lucideridæ.**

lu-cif'er-in (lū-sĭf'ẽr-ĭn), *n.* Also **-ine.** [*lucifer* + *-in*.] *Chem.* See **luciferase.**

Lu-cif'er-ine, *a.* [*Lucifer* + *-ine*.] Luciferian. *Obs.*

Lu-cif'er-ous, *a* Luciferian *Obs.*

lu-cif'ic (lū-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *lucificus*: *lux*, *lucis*, light + *facere* to make.] Producing light *R.*

lu'ci-form (lū'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *lux*, *lucis*, light + *-form*.] Of the nature of light; resembling light. *Rare*

Lu-cif'ri-an ✝ **Luciferian.**

lu-cif'u-gal (lū-sĭf'ū-găl), *a. Biol.* Lucifugous *Rare.*

lu-cif'u-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [L. *lucifugus*, *lux*, *lucis*, light + *fugere* to flee.] *Biol* Avoiding, or turning away from, light.

lu'ci-gen (lū'sĭ-jĕn), *n.* [L. *lux*, *lucis*, light + *-gen*.] A kind of lamp or torch which gives a brilliant light by burning a spray of oil mixed with hot air.

Lu-cin'da (lū-sĭn'dă), *n.* [See **Lucy.**] = **Lucy**; — fem. name.

Lu'ci-o (lū'shĭ-ō; -shō), *n.* A garrulous and dissolute fantastic in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."

lu'ci-um (lū'sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *lux* light: — from its use in the incandescent lights of Auer's system.] *Chem.* A supposed element of the yttrium group, announced in 1896, and in 1897 shown by W. Crookes to be impure yttrium.

Lu'ci-us (lū'shĭ-ŭs; lū'shŭs), *n.* [L.; cf. *lux* light.] Masc. prop. name. F *Luce* (lüs); It. *Lucio* (lōō'chō); Sp. *Lucio* (lōō'thyō; -syō; 138); Pg. *Lucio* (lōō'sĕ-ō). — Fem *Lucia*, *Lucy.*

lu'ci-vee (lōō'sĭ-vē), *n* Corrupt. of **loup-cervier.** *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

luck (*dial.* lŏŏk). Scot. & dial. Eng var. of **look.** [flock, etc.

luck. Dial. Eng. var. of **lock.**

luck (lŭk; *dial* lăl-ŏo lŏŏk), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *lukken*, *v. t.* See **luck,** *n.*] To be, or to make, lucky; to happen; to chance. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

luck'en (lŭk'ĕn; lŏŏk'-), *a.* [AS. *locen*, p. p. of *lūcan* to lock.

2. Good luck; favorable fortune; as, *luck* sometimes wins where craft fails; to be out of *luck*, that is, unlucky; in *luck*, that is, lucky.
3. A thing that brings good luck while it is kept; — first used of a large goblet belonging to the Musgrave family of Edenhall, in Cumberland, England, alluding to the saying: "If that glass either break or fall, farewell the luck of Edenhall."
4. An omen; a portent. *Obs.*
5. The kidney vetch. *Local, Eng.*

luck'less (lŭk'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Being without luck; having ill success or bad fortune; unfortunate; as, a *luckless* gamester; a *luckless* maid. "A *luckless* hour." *Dryden.*
2. Ominous of ill luck. *Obs.*
— **luck'less-ly**, *adv.* — **luck'less-ness**, *n.*

luck'y (lŭk'ĭ), *a.*; LUCK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); LUCK'I-EST. **1.** Favored by luck; fortunate; meeting with good success or good fortune; — said of persons, as a *lucky* adventurer. "*Lucky* wight." *Spenser.*
2. Producing, or resulting in, good by chance, or unexpectedly; favorable; auspicious; fortunate; happy; as, a *lucky* mistake; a *lucky* cast; a *lucky* hour; — used of things thought to bring luck; as, a *lucky* coin; a *lucky* stone.
We doubt not of a fair and *lucky* war. *Shak.*
3. Determined by, or depending on, luck; chanceful. *Rare.*
4. Ample; full, or overfull. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Syn. — LUCKY, FORTUNATE, HAPPY. LUCKY, in modern usage, emphasizes more strongly than FORTUNATE the element of chance; HAPPY often suggests rather that which is auspicious or felicitous, and is sometimes equivalent to *eggyptune*; "some *lucky* hit, which took with everybody" (*Locke*); a *lucky* player: "In friendships I had been most *fortunate*" (*Shelley*); a *fortunate* circumstance; a *happy* omen, a *happy* accident; "a *happy* issue out of all their afflictions" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); "the *happy* inadvertence of medieval art" (*Lowell*). See PROPITIOUS.
lucky stone, any stone supposed to bring good luck, as a perforated pebble; hence, an otolith, or ear stone, of a fish.

lucky bag. **1.** A bag containing a variety of articles from which to select without sight, as at a fair, etc.
2. *Nav.* A general receptacle for property of an enlisted man found out of place on a war vessel. If the owner is found he is punished; if not, the property is auctioned.

lu'cra-tive (lū'krā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *lucrativus*, fr. *lucrari* to gain, fr. *lucrum* gain: cf. F. *lucratif*. See LUCRE.]
1. Yielding lucre; gainful; profitable; making increase of money or goods; as, a *lucrative* business or office.
2. Of persons: Greedy; avaricious. *Obs.*
3. *Civil Law.* Acquired, received, or had without a valuable consideration; as, a *lucrative* title to goods.
lucrative interest. See INTEREST, *n.*, 8. — **1. succession,** *Scots Law*, the succession of an heir who has, during the lifetime of the ancestor, accepted without adequate consideration any part of the estate which he would otherwise have inherited. This makes him liable for all debts of the estate antedating the gift to him.

lu'cre (lū'kẽr; lōō'-; 277), *n.* [F. *lucre*, L. *lucrum*, prob. akin to AS. *lēan* reward, G. *lohn*, Goth. *laun.*] **1.** Gain in money or goods; profit; riches; — now in an ill sense.
The lust of *lucre* and the dread of death. *Pope.*
2. Acquisition; process of gaining; — formerly frequent in the phrase *lucre of gain*. *Archaic.*

Lu-crece' (lū-krēs'; lū'krēs) } *n.* **1.** [L. *Lucretia*, fem. of
Lu-cre'ti-a (lū-krē'shĭ-*a*; -shā) } LUCRETIUS. The form *Lucrece* is from F. *Lucrèce*, fr. L.] Fem. prop. name. L. *Lucretia* (lū-krē'shĭ-*a*; -shā); F. *Lucrèce* (lü'krĕs'); It. *Lucrezia* (lōō-krā'tsē-ä).
2. In Roman legend, the virtuous wife of Tarquinius Collatinus. She was raped by Sextus Tarquinius and, after telling her husband and father what had happened and enjoining them to avenge her dishonor, stabbed herself. In revenge the Tarquins were expelled from Rome, the republic being established in place of the kingdom.

Lu-cre'tian (lū-krē'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lucretius, the Roman Epicurean philosopher and poet, or the atomic philosophy as developed by him.
A tempest of souls, whirled like *Lucretian* atoms or gold dust in sunbeams by the celestial forces. *J. A Symonds.*

lu'cu-brate (lū'kū-brāt), *v. i.*; -BRAT'ED (-brāt'ĕd); -BRAT'ING (-brāt'ĭng). [L. *lucubrare* to work by lamplight, fr. *lux* light. See LIGHT, *n.*] To work by artificial light; hence, to "burn the midnight oil;" to produce lucubrations.

lu'cu-brate, *v. t.* To compose by laborious effort. *Rare.*

lu'cu-bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lucubratio.*] **1.** Act of lucubrating; laborious study. "After long *lucubration* I have hit upon such an expedient." *Goldsmith.*
2. That which is produced by study or meditation in retirement; hence (loosely), any elaborate literary composition, esp. an overlabored or artificial work.

lu'cu-bra-to-ry (lū'kū-brā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *lucubratorius.*] Composed by candlelight, or by night; of or pertaining to night studies; laborious or painstaking.

lu'cule (lū'kūl). *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *lux, lucis*, light: cf. F. *lucule.*] *Astron.* A small light fleck in the general surface of the sun. Cf. FACULA.

lu'cu-lent (lū'kū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *luculentus*, fr. *lux, lucis*, light.] **1.** Lucid; clear; transparent; shining.
2. Clear; evident. "Most *luculent* testimonies." *Hooker.*
3. Brilliant; beautiful; illustrious. *Obs.*

Lu-cu'li-a (lū-kū'lĭ-*a*), *n.* [NL., fr. native Nepalese name of one species.] *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic rubiaceous trees, having cymes of fragrant tubular pink flowers, the corolla with imbricated lobes. *L. gratissima* is often cultivated.

Lu-cul'lan (lū-kŭl'ăn), **Lu-cul'li-an** (-ĭ-ăn), **Lu'cul-le'an** (lū'kŭ-lē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Luculluanus, Luculleus.*] Of, pert. to, or resembling, L. Licinius Lucullus, a wealthy Roman general famous for his banquets. — **Lucullan marble,** lucullite.

lu-cul'lite (lū-kŭl'īt), *n.* [After *Lucullus*, a Roman consul. See LUCULLAN, cf. F. *lucullite.*] *Min.* A variety of marble colored black by carbon, obtained from Egypt.

Lud'dite (lŭd'ĭt), *n. Eng. Hist.* One of a band of workmen who (1811–17) tried to prevent the use of labor-saving machinery by breaking it, burning factories, etc.; — said to have been so called from Ned Lud, a half-witted man who about 1779 broke stocking frames.

Lŭd'ders' line (lŭd'dẽrz). *Mech.* A line, or any of a definite system of line markings appearing on the smooth surface of metal or other tough material strained beyond its elastic limit; — discovered originally by L. Lüders of Magdeburg in 1859 and later the subject of much experimentation by Hartmann of Paris, hence often called *Hartmann's line.*

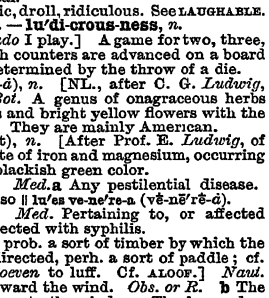

Lüders' Lines. 1 Portion of circular Mild-steel Plate which has been supported on a ring, and pressed down by a punch; 2 Portion of Annealed-steel Test Piece after subjecting to tension.

lu'di-crous (lū'dĭ-krŭs), *a.* [L. *ludicrus*, or *ludicer*, fr. *ludus* play, sport, fr. *ludere* to play.]
1. Pertaining to, or characterized by, play or jest; sportive; jocular; sometimes, of a person, witty; mirth-provoking. *Obs.*
2. Adapted to excite laughter, esp. from incongruity or exaggeration, ridiculous; absurd; broadly comical.
Syn. — Burlesque, comic, droll, ridiculous. See LAUGHABLE.
— **lu'di-crous-ly**, *adv.* — **lu'di-crous-ness**, *n.*

lu'do (lū'dō), *n.* [L. *ludo* I play.] A game for two, three, or four people, in which counters are advanced on a board a number of squares determined by the throw of a die.

Lud-wig'i-a (lŭd-wĭj'ĭ-*ä*), *n.* [NL., after C. G. *Ludwig*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of onagraceous herbs having alternate leaves and bright yellow flowers with the four stamens in a row. They are mainly American.

lud'wig-ite (lŭd'wĭg-īt), *n.* [After Prof. E. *Ludwig*, of Vienna.] *Min.* A borate of iron and magnesium, occurring in fibrous masses of a blackish green color.

lu'es (lū'ēz), *n.* [L.] *Med.* **a** Any pestilential disease. **b** Syphilis; — called also ‖ **lu'es ve-ne're-a** (vē-nē'rē-*ä*).

lu-et'ic (lū-ĕt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, lues; specif., affected with syphilis.

luff (lŭf), *n.* [ME. *loof*, prob. a sort of timber by which the course of a ship was directed, perh. a sort of paddle; cf. OF. *lof*, D. *loef* luff, *loeven* to luff. Cf. ALOOF.] *Naut.* **a** The side of a ship toward the wind. *Obs. or R.* **b** The act of sailing a ship closer to the wind. **c** The forward or weather leech of a fore-and-aft sail. **d** The fullest and roundest part of a ship's bow. *Obs. or R.*
luff upon luff, *Naut.*, a luff tackle on the fall of another.

luff (lŭf), *v. i.*; LUFFED (lŭft); LUFF'ING. *Naut.* To turn the head of a vessel towards the wind; to sail nearer the wind. When the order "luff!" is given, the helmsman puts the helm down and avails further orders. The luff may be merely temporary, as to clear an obstacle, when it is often called a *half board* or *pilot's luff*, or continued into a tack. — **to luff round,** to tack. *Rare.*

luf'fa (lŭf'*a*), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *lūfah.*] *Bot.* **a** [*cap.*] A small genus of tropical cucurbitaceous plants having white flowers, the staminate borne in racemes, and large fruits with a dry fibrous pericarp. The fruit of several species and the species themselves, esp. *L. ægyptiaca*, are called *dishcloth gourds.* **b** Any plant of this genus, or its fruit. **c** The fibrous skeleton of the fruit, used as a sponge and in the manufacture of caps and women's hats; — written also *loofah.*

lug (lŭg), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *lugg* the forelock.] **1.** A flap to cover the ear. *Obs.*
2. The ear, or its lobe. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
I'll take ye back to my faither by the *lug*. *W. Black.*
3. That which projects like an ear, esp. that by which anything is supported, carried, or grasped, or to which a support is fastened; an ear; as, the *lugs* of a kettle; the *lugs* of a founder's flask; the *lug* (handle) of a jug; the *lug* of a composing rule.

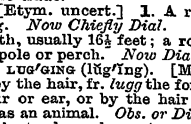
A A Lugs, 3.

4. Any small projecting part of a larger member; esp., in a windowsill or doorsill, that part which tails into the masonry on either side of the opening. When the sill is cut with a wash, the top bed of the lug is still left horizontal to receive the superincumbent masonry.
5. The leather loop or ear on a harness saddle, through which the shaft passes.
6. *pl.* The lower leaves of a tobacco plant, the poorest of the three grades of leaves in the trade.

lug (lŭg; *dial. also* lōōg), *n.* [Etym. uncert.] **1.** A rod or pole; specif., a chimney lug. *Now Chiefly Dial.*
2. A varying measure of length, usually 16½ feet; a rod, pole, or perch; also, a square pole or perch. *Now Dial.*

lug (lŭg), *v. t.*; LUGGED (lŭgd). LUG'GING (lŭg'ĭng). [ME. *luggen*; cf. Sw. *lugga* to pull by the hair, fr. *lugg* the forelock.] **1.** To pull, as the hair or ear, or by the hair or ear; hence, to worry; to bait, as an animal. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. To pull with force; to haul; to drag along; to carry with difficulty, as something heavy or cumbersome
They must divide the image among them, and so *lug* off every one his share *Collier.*
3. Hence, to bring in or introduce in a forced or unnatural manner; as, to *lug* a story into conversation.

lug, *v. i.* **1.** To pull with effort; to tug; as, to *lug* at the oars; specif., of a horse, to bear down or pull on the bit.
2. To move heavily, or by jerks; as, printers' rollers *lug* when sticky.
to lug out, to draw or take out one's sword, purse, or the like; also, fig., to speak out. *Obs. or Archaic.*

lug, *n.* [Cf. LUG to drag.] **1.** A big or clumsy bow. *Obs.*
2. Act of lugging; as, a hard *lug*; that which is lugged; as, the pack is a heavy *lug. Colloq.*
3. *pl.* Proud or haughty affectation; airs; as, a person who puts on *lugs*; also, showy clothing. *Colloq.*

lug bolt. *Mach.* A bolt terminating in a long, flat extension which takes the place of a head; a strap bolt.

lug foresail. *Naut.* A foresail without a boom, the clew being hauled aft by a sheet, set on a schooner, often as a substitute for the usual working sail.

lug'gage (lŭg'ĕj), *n.* [From LUG to drag.] That which is lugged; anything cumbrous and heavy to be carried; esp., the articles taken by a traveler for his use while traveling; a traveler's personal equipment or baggage. See BAGGAGE
Syn. — LUGGAGE, BAGGAGE. LUGGAGE is the usual term in Great Britain, BAGGAGE in America.

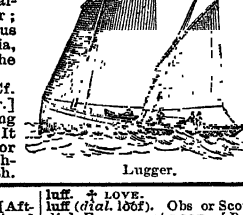
Lugger.

lu g'gar (l ŭ g'ĕ r), *n.* [Hind. *lagar, lagur.*] Any of several large Asiatic falcons of dull brown color; esp., *Falco* (subgenus *Gennaia*) *jugger* of India, which is related to the lanner.

lug'ger (lŭg'ẽr), *n.* [Cf. LUGSAIL; or fr. D. *logger.*] *Naut.* A vessel carrying a lugsail or lugsails. It may have one, two, or three masts with or without jibs, topsails, or both.

See LOUK to lock.] Locked; closed. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

luck'en, *v. t.* To lock, close, or fasten. *Scot.*

luck'en-boothsʹ, *n.* A group of booths that may be locked or closed. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lucken gowan *or* **golland.** The globeflower *Dial. Eng.*

luck'ie (lŭk'ĭ), *n.* = LUCKY.

luck'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of LUCKY.

luck'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

luck'y, *a.* Lucky. *Obs.* — *adv.* Luckily. *Obs.*

luck penny *or* **money.** A small sum given back for luck to one who pays money. *Dial. Eng.*

luck'y, luck'ie, *n.* [Prob. fr. *lucky*, a.] A woman, esp. an elderly woman; — often with special application, shown in context, as to a midwife, a grandmother, a wife or mistress, a landlady, a witch. *Scot.*

luck'y, *adv.* Generously; as, *lucky* long. *Scot.*

luck'y, *n.* That which is lucky; — esp. in the phrase *to cut*, or *make, one's lucky*, to escape, or get away. *Slang or Colloq.*

lucky dad *or* **daddy.** A grandfather. *Scot.* [fern. *Dial. Eng.*]

luck'y-hands', *n.* The male| **lucky minnie.** A grandmother. *Scot.* [lasher. *Scot.*]

lucky prosch. The father-lu-cra'tion. *n.* [L. *lucratio.*] Act of gaining. *Obs.*

lu'cra-tiv. Lucrative. *Ref. Sp.*

lu'cra-tive-ly, *adv.* of LUCRATIVE. See -LY.

lu'cra-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lu'cre, *v. t.* To gain. *Obs.*

Lucretia dewberry. A popular cultivated variety of the dewberry, or running blackberry, with large juicy fruit.

‖ **lu'cri cau'sa.** [L.] For the sake of gain or advantage

lu-crif'er-ous (lū-krĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lucrum* gain + *-ferous.*] Gainful; profitable. *Obs.* — **lu-crif'er-ous-ness,** *n.* *Obs.*

lu-crif'ic (-rĭk), *a.* [L. *lucrificus*; *lucrum* gain + *facere* to make.] Producing profit; gainful. *Obs.*

lu'cri-fy, *v. t.* [L. *lucrificare.*] To gain; so use for gain. *Obs*

lu'crine (lū'krĭn), *a.* [L. *lucrinus.*] Designating, or pert. to, Lake Lucrinus, in Campania, which was filled by a volcanic eruption *Obs. or Hist.*

lu'crous, *a.* [L. *lucrosus*, fr *lucrum* gain.] Gainful; eager for gain. *Obs.* [INTEREST, *n.*, 3.]

‖ **lu'crum ces'sans.** [L.] See| **luc-ta'tion** (lŭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *luctatio*, fr. *luctari* to wrestle, strive.] Effort to overcome; struggle; endeavor. *Rare*

luc-tif'er-ous (-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *luctifer*; *luctus* sorrow + *ferre* to bring.] Mournful; sorry. *R.* — **luc-tif'er-ous-ness,** *n.* *R.*

luc-tĭs'o-nant (-tĭs'ō-nănt), **luc-tĭs'o-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* [L. *luctisonus.*] Mournful-sounding *R.*

luc'tu-al (lŭk'tū-ăl), *a.* [L. *luctus* mourning, sorrow, fr. *lugere, luctum*, to mourn.] Sorrowful; saddening. *Obs*

lu'cu-bra'tor (lū'kŭ-brā'tẽr), *n.* One who lucubrates.

lu'cu-lent-ly, *adv.* of LUCULENT.

lu'cu-lus (-lŭs). [L.] = LUCULE.

Lu-cu'ma (lū-kū'mä; lū'kŭ-mä), *n.* [NL., fr. native name of the fruit of the tree in a region north of Peru; cf. Sp. *lucumo.*] *Bot.* See ACHRAS, *Note.*

lu-cu'mi-a (lū-kū'mĭ-*ä*), *n.* Loukoum.

Lu'cu-mo (lū'kŭ-mō), **Lu'cu-mon** (-mŏn), *n.* [L. *lucumo, lucmon*, of Etruscan origin.] *Hist.* One of the Etruscan nobles, who possessed both priestly and princely powers.

lu'cu-mony (-mŏn-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Cf. F. *lucumonie.* See LUCUMO.] A state of the ancient federation or league of twelve cities of Etruria.

‖ **lu'cus a non lu-cen'do.** [L.] Lit., a grove from not being light; — a playful derivation of *lucus*, grove, from *lucere*, to shine. Hence, an absurd derivation or etymology; anything inconsequent or illogical; a non sequitur. Sometimes abbr. to **lucus a non.** [*Her* A luce.]

lu'cy (lū'sĭ), *n.* [L. *lucus.*]

Lu'cy (lū'sĭ), *n.* [L. *Lucia*, perh. through F. *Lucie.* Cf. LUCIA.] Fem. prop. name. F. *Lucie* (lü'sē'); It. *Lucia* (lōō-chē'ä); Sp. *Lucía* (lōō-thē'ä; -syä; 138); Pg. *Lucia* (lōō'sē-ä); G. *Lucia* (lōō'tsē-ä), *Lucie* (lōō'tsĭ-ē).

lud ✝ LEDE, LIDE, LOUD.

Lud (lŭd), *n.* Lord: in vulgar English speech, or representing a hurried pronunciation.

Lud (lŭd). *Bib.* [of Britain.]

Lud (lŭd), *n.* A legendary king| **ludby.** ✝ LOTEBY.

lud'den, *n.* Fen from the same word as ME. *leden* speech, language, AS *lēeden.* Cf. LEDEN.] A refrain. *Obs.*

lud'dis, *n. pl.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *ludden* thick, broad, swelling.] Buttocks. *Obs. Scot.*

Lud'dism (lŭd'ĭz'm), *n.* Belief or acts like those of the Luddites. [dism. *R.*]

Lud'dit-ism (-ĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* Luddism.

lud'dock, *n* [ME., of uncertain origin.] Loin. *Obs*

lud'dy (lŭd'ĭ), *untery.* Lord; — a minced oath. [LOUD.]

lude. ✝ LEDE, LEWD, LIDE, LUDE. Obs. pret. of LOVE

lu'dent, *n.* [L. *ludens, -entis*, fr. *ludere* to play.] A player *Obs.*

‖ **lu'de-re cum sa'cris** [L.] To sport with sacred things.

Lud'gate (lŭd'gāt), *n.* [Prob fr. the legendary British king *Lud.* Cf. LL. *Ludesgata.*] A gate in the old wall of London, west of St Paul's Cathedral, destroyed in 1760; also, a debtors' prison near Ludgate

Lud-ga'thi-an, -i-an, *n.* [See LUDGATE.] A bankrupt; — so called from the debtors' prison in London near the city gate of the same name. *Obs*

lu-dib'ri-a, lu-dĭb'rĭ-ăs), *a.* [L. *ludibrium* mockery, fr. *ludere* to play.] Sportive or fit for sport; mocking. *Obs*

lu'di-bry, *n.* [L. *ludibrium.*] Mockery; a thing derided *Obs*

lu'di-bund, *a.* [L. *ludibundus.*] Sportive. — **lu'di-bund-ness,** *n.* *Both Rare.*

lu'di-cros'i-ty (lū'dĭ-krŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [See LUDICROUS; -OSITY.] State of being ludicrous. *Rare.*

lu'di-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ludificatio*, fr. *ludificare* to make sport of; *ludus* sport + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Act of deriding. *Rare.*

lu-dif'i-ca-to-ry, *a.* [L. *ludificatorius.*] Delusive. *Obs.*

lu'di-fy, *v. t.* [See LUDIFICATION.] To delude. *Obs.*

Lu'dim (lū'dĭm), *Bib.*

lu'ding, *n.* [AS *hlūdan* to sound, clamor, fr. *hlūd*, loud.] Noise. *Obs*

ludisch. ✝ LEDISH.

lud'lam-ite (lŭd'lăm-īt), *n* [After Mr. H *Ludlam* of London.] *Min.* A mineral occurring in small, green, transparent, monoclinic crystals. It is a hydrous ferrous iron, $2Fe_3(PO_4)_2 Fe(OH)_2{\cdot}8H_2O$.

Lud'low, *n.* [From *Ludlow*, Shropshire, England.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Upper Silurian in Britain See GEOLOGY, *Chart* The formation consists chiefly of shales.

Lu-dol'phi-an num'ber (lū-dŏl'fĭ-ăn). The perimetric ratio ordinarily denoted by π, approximately 3.14159+, so called from Ludolph von Ceulen (d. 1610), who computed it and had it inscribed on his tombstone (in St. Peter's, Leyden) correct to 35 places.

Lu'do-vic (lū'dō-vĭk), *n* [See LOUIS.] Masc prop name

lu'drick (lōō'drĭk), *n* [Native name.] A variety of the blackfish *Globella simplex. Australia*

ludus. Obs. pl. of LEDE

lue. ✝ LEE, LIEU, LOO.

lue, *v. t.* *Mining.* To sift or bolt. *Dial. Eng.*

luerdrie, *n.* [F. *lourderie*, fr. *lourd.*] Stupidity. *Obs.*

lu-etes', *n. pl.* [OF.] *Games* Little pieces of ivory, the player trying to take one up without shaking the rest. *Obs.*

lue'-warm'. Var. of LEW-WARM. *Obs or Dial. Brit.*

luf. ✝ LIEF, LIVE, LOVE.

luf. Obs. or ref. sp. of LUFF.

lufare, lufer. ✝ LOVER

lufe. ✝ LIVE. LOVE. LUFF.

lufe (*dial.* lōōf, lŭf). Obs. or Scot & dial. Eng. var. of LOOF.

luff. ✝ LOVE.

luff (*dial.* lōōf). Obs or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LOOF. [*Brit.*]

luff, *n.* Lieutenant. *Colloq.*

luffage. ✝ LOVAGE.

luffer ✝ LIVER, LOVER.

luf'fer (lōōf'ẽr; lŏōv'ẽr). Var. of LOUVER

luff'sum. ✝ LOVESOME.

luff tackle See TACKLE.

lufraye ✝ LIVERY.

lufrent ✝ LOVERED.

luf'sum ✝ LOVESOME.

luft. ✝ LEFT, LIFT.

luft Luffed. *Ref. Sp.*

luftenand ✝ LIEUTENANT.

lug (lŭg), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. LURG.] A lugworm

lug. *n Naut.* = LUGSAIL.

Lug, *or* **Lugh** (lōōk; lōō), *n.* [Orig uncert.] *Celt Myth.* The Gaelic sun god, who aided the Tuatha De Danann to overthrow the Fomors Lug was a grandson of Diancecht and Balor.

lug'-a-leaf', *n.* A fish, the brill. *Cornwall. Eng.* [LODGE.]

luge Obs or dial Eng. var. of

lug'gage-less, *a.* See -LESS

luggage van A van for carrying luggage; a baggage car. *Eng*

lug'gard, *n.* [*lug* to drag + *-ard.*] A sluggard. *Obs.*

lugge ✝ LUG.

lugged (lŭgd), *a.* [From LUG ear.] Having a lug or lugs.

lug'ger. Var of LUGGAR.

lug'ger (*dial.* lŭg'ẽr, lŏōg'ẽr), *v. t.* To carry or lug about; to be a burden or trouble to. *Obs or Dial Eng.*

lug'ger (lŭg'ẽr), *n.* One that lugs or is used in lugging.

lug'gie (lŏōg'ĭ; lŭg'ĭ), *n.* [See LUG ear.] A small wooden pail or dish with a handle. *Scot.*

lug'gish, *a.* [Cf Fries. *lugi*

lug hook. A device consisting of a pair of pointed dogs pivoted at the middle of a short bar, for carrying small logs, railroad ties, or the like; — called also **lug hooks.**

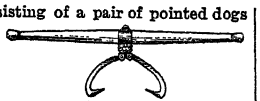

Lug Hook.

lug'mark' (lŭg'märk'), *n.* [From LUG ear.] A mark cut into the ear of an animal to identify it; an earmark.

Lug'nas-ad, Lug'nas-sad (lōō'näs-ăd), *n.* [Ir. *lugnasad* the games of Lug or Lugh.] The Gaelic feast of the midsummer sun, held in honor of Lug, the sun god, on August 1st and, like Bealtine (which see), celebrated with bonfires and jollity. Cf. SAMHAIN.

lug'sail' (lŭg'sāl'), *or* **lug,** *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. LUG, *v.*] *Naut.* A four-sided sail bent to a yard which hangs more or less obliquely on a mast, being slung at about a third or quarter of its length from the forward end, and is hoisted and lowered with the sail. There are four varieties of lugsails, or lugs. In a **balance lug** (fig. 1 in the *Illust.*) the foot of the sail is laced to a boom extending forward of the mast or, rarely, there being no boom, the tack is fitted to travel on a horse set in the deck forward of the mast. In either case the sail is not lowered in tacking. In a **dipping lug** (fig. 2), which is the most common form in large boats, the tack is made fast to the deck forward of the mast and the yard must be dipped and hoisted again on the other side of the mast in tacking. In a **standing lug** (fig. 3) the tack is made fast to the mast and the yard is not dipped in tacking. In a **split lug** (fig. 4) the sail is divided below the yard along the line of the mast, the forward portion then being practically a jib or foresail with its tack made fast in the bows and its clew shifted by sheets.

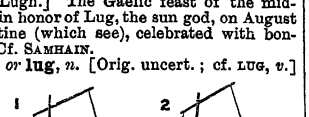

Lugsails

lu-gu'bri-ous (lū-gū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lugubris*, fr. *lugere* to mourn; cf. Gr. λυγρός sad, Skr. *rujˊ* to break.] Mournful; indicating sorrow, often ridiculously or feignedly; doleful; as, a whining tone and a *lugubrious* look.

Crossbones, scythes, hourglasses, and other *lugubrious* emblems of mortality. *Hawthorne.*

Syn. — See DOLEFUL.

— **lu-gu'bri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **lu-gu'bri-ous-ness,** *n.*

lug'worm' (lŭg'wûrm'), *n.* [*lug* a lugworm + *worm.*] Any of several large marine polychætous annelids having a row of tufted gills along each side of the back, which constitute the genus *Arenicola.* They burrow in sandy beaches between tide marks, both in America and Europe, and are used for bait.

Lugworm (*Arenicola marina*). (⅓)

Luke (lūk), *n.* [L. *Lucas*, fr. Gr. Λουκᾶς: cf. F. *Luc.*] **1.** Masc. prop. name. L. *Lucas* (lū'kăs); F. *Luc* (lük); It. *Luca* (lōō'kä); Sp. & Pg. *Lucas* (lōō'käs), G. *Lukas* (lōō'käs). **2. a** The Evangelist, a physician and companion of St. Paul, — probably a Gentile. **b** The Gospel of Luke. See NEW TESTAMENT.

luke'warm' (lūk'wôrm'; 87), *a.* [Cf. LUKE, *a.*] Moderately warm; neither cold nor hot; tepid; not ardent; not zealous; cool; indifferent. "*Lukewarm* blood." *Spenser.* "*Lukewarm* patriots." *Addison.*

An obedience so *lukewarm* and languishing that it merits not the name of passion. *Dryden.*

— **luke'warm'ly,** *adv.* — **luke'warm'ness,** *n.*

lull (lŭl), *v. t.*; LULLED (lŭld); LULL'ING. [Akin to OD. *lullen* to sing to sleep, G. *lullen*, Dan. *lulle*, Sw. *lulla*; all imitative of low and soothing sounds. Cf. LOLL, LOLLARD.] To cause to rest by soothing influences; to compose; calm, soothe; quiet. "To *lull* him soft asleep." *Spenser.*

lull, *v. i.* To become gradually calm; to subside; to cease or abate for a time; as, the storm *lulls.*

lull, *n.* **1.** The power or quality of soothing; that which soothes; a lullaby. *Rare.*

2. A temporary cessation of storm or confusion.

lull'a-by' (lŭl'ä-bī'), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES' (-bīz'). [From LULL, *v. t.*] **1.** A song to quiet babes or lull them to sleep; a soothing refrain.

2. Hence, good night; good-by. *Obs. Shak.*

Lul'li-an (lŭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Scholastic philosopher Raymond Lully (1234(?)-1315), or his teachings, in which he endeavored to show that all truth may be demonstrated by reason — **Lul'li-an-ist, Lul'list,** *n.*

lu'ma-chel (lū'mȧ-kĕl), **lu'ma-chel'la** (-kĕl'ȧ), **lu'ma-chelle'** (-shĕl'), *n.* [It. *lumachella*, fr. *lumachella* a little snail, dim. of *lumaca* a snail, fr. L. *limax, -acis.*] A grayish brown limestone, containing fossil shells, which reflect a beautiful play of colors; — called also *fire marble.*

lum-ba'go (lŭm-bā'gō), *n.* [L., fr. *lumbus* loin. See LUMBAR.] *Med.* Rheumatic pain in the loins and the small of the back. — **lum-bag'i-nous** (lŭm-băj'ĭ-nŭs; -bā'jĭ-), *a.*

lum'bar (lŭm'bär), *a.* [L. *lumbus* loin. See LOIN.] *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or near, the loins. — *n.* A lumbar vertebra or nerve.

lumbar aponeurosis, *Anat.*, the posterior aponeurosis of the transversalis abdominis muscle, consisting of three layers. The space between the posterior and middle layers is occupied by the erector spinæ muscle, that between the middle and anterior layers by the quadratus lumborum. — **l. arteries,** *Anat.*, four or five pairs of arteries arising from the back of the aorta opposite the lumbar vertebræ, supplying the muscles of the loins, the skin of the sides of the abdomen, and the spinal cord. — **l. fascia.** = LUMBAR APONEUROSIS. — **l. ganglion,** *Anat.*, one of the small ganglia of the lumbar portion of the sympathetic nerves. — **l. glands,** a large group of lymphatic glands in front of the lumbar vertebræ. — **l. nerves,** *Anat.*, the spinal nerves of the lumbar region. In man there are five pairs, one pair passing out below each lumbar vertebra. The upper four are united by connecting branches forming the **l. plexus.** — **l. prurigo,** *Veter.*, a fatal disease of sheep in France, similar to louping ill. Its cause is unknown. It is characterized by nervous symptoms and the frequent appearance of an intense pruritis of the hind quarters. — **l. region.** See ABDOMINAL REGIONS. — **l. veins,** *Anat.*, four pairs of veins collecting blood from the muscles and integument of the loins and the walls of the abdomen, etc., and emptying into the vena cava. The veins of each side are connected by a longitudinal vein, the ascending lumbar vein. — **l. vertebræ,** *Anat.*, the vertebræ situated between the dorsal vertebræ above and the sacrum below. In man there are five such vertebræ.

lum'ber (lŭm'bĕr), *n.* [From *Lombard.* See LOMBARD, 2.] **1.** A pawnbroker's shop or storeroom; a lombard; hence, a pledge, or pawn, or money lent on it. *Obs.*

2. [Perh. orig. of articles put in pawn and stored away; or cf. LUMBER, *v. i.*] Old or refuse household stuff; things cumbrous, or bulky and useless, or of small value; anything superfluous or needlessly cumbrous; sometimes, specif., superfluous flesh.

The heap of Custom-House *lumber. Hawthorne.*

3. Timber, esp. that sawed or split into boards, planks, staves, etc., and of comparatively small dimensions. In England it is called *timber. Chiefly U. S.*

lum'ber, *v. i.* [From LUMBER, *n.*, 2.] **1.** To heap together in disorder. "Stuff *lumbered* together." *Rymer.*

2. To fill or encumber with lumber; as, to *lumber* a room with tables; to *lumber* up a story with details.

3. [From LUMBER a pledge.] To pawn, or pledge. *Obs.*

lum'ber-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LUMBER. Specif.: *vb. n.* The business of cutting or getting timber or logs from the forest for lumber. *U. S. & Canada.*

lum'ber-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who is engaged in lumbering. *U. S. & Canada.*

lumber room. A room in which unused furniture or other lumber is kept.

lum'ber-yard' (lŭm'bĕr-yärd'), *n.* A yard where a stock of lumber is offered for sale. *U. S. & Canada.*

lum'bo- (lŭm'bō-). [L. *lumbus* loin.] A combining form used to indicate *connection with,* or *relation to, the loins* or *the lumbar vertebræ.*

lum'bo-sa'cral (-sā'krăl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the lumbar and sacral regions or parts; designating a ligament connecting the last lumbar vertebra and sacrum.

lumbosacral cord *or* **nerve,** a nerve formed by the fifth and a branch of the fourth lumbar, which joins the sacral plexus.

lum'bri-ca'les (lŭm'brĭ-kā'lēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* LUMBRICALIS (-lĭs). [NL., fr. L. *lumbricus* earthworm.] *Anat.* Small muscles in the palm of the hand and sole of the foot, four in number in each case, each arising from, and accessory to, one of the tendons of the deep flexor, and inserted at the base of the digit to which the tendon passes.

lum'bri-coid (lŭm'brĭ-koid), *a.* [*Lumbricus* + *-oid.*] Like an earthworm; specif., designating a nematode worm, *Ascaris lumbricoides,* parasitic in the human intestine. See ASCARIS. — *n.* The worm *Ascaris lumbricoides.*

lum'bri-co'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; L. *lumbricus* roundworm + *-osis.*] Infestation of the intestines with roundworms (esp. *Ascaris lumbricoides*).

Lum'bri-cus (lŭm'brĭ-kŭs), *n.* [L. *lumbricus* earthworm.] *Zool.* A genus of oligochætous worms, including the common earthworms. See EARTHWORM.

lu'men (lū'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* L. LUMINA (-mĭ-nȧ), E. LUMENS (-mĕnz). [L., light, an opening for light.] **1.** *Photom.* **a** A unit of light flux; the flux through one square centimeter of surface, normal to the lines of flow and situated at a distance of one meter from a light source of unit intensity, the total light flux from a source of unit intensity, divided by $4\pi \times 10^4$. **b** The light flux through a unit of solid angle, that is, through one square centimeter of surface at one centimeter's distance from a source of unit intensity; the total light flux from a unit source divided by 4π.

2. a *Bot.* The cavity of a cell within the walls. **b** *Anat. & Zoöl.* The cavity or passageway of a tubular organ, as the lumen of a blood vessel or tubular gland.

Lu'mière' proc'ess (lü'myâr'). A process of color photography, invented by Auguste and Louis Lumière of Paris, which uses (in an ordinary camera) a plate having a layer of mixed green, violet, and orange-colored starch grains in front of the sensitive film. The plate, developed as a positive, shows the picture in its original colors. A green object in the field, e. g., reduces the silver of the film behind the green grains only (since the other grains do not transmit green light), and, by developing, this part of the plate becomes transparent behind the green grains, but opaque and black behind the violet and orange. Colored photographs can be printed on paper from such plates.

lu'mi-nal (lū'mĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a lumen.

lu'mi-na-rist (-nȧ-rĭst), *n.* [Cf. F. *luminariste*, fr. *luminaire* illumination.] An artist skillful in light and shade.

lu'mi-na-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *luminaire*, OF. also *luminarie*, LL. *luminarium*, L. *luminare* a light or lamp, which was lighted in the churches, a luminary, fr. *lumen, luminis*, light, fr. *lucere* to be light, to shine, *lux, lucis*, light. See LIGHT.] **1.** A body that gives light, esp. one of the heavenly bodies "Radiant *luminary.*" *Skelton.*

2. An artificial light; an illumination.

3. A source of intellectual "light" or progress.

lu'mi-nate (lū'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *luminatus*, p. p. of *luminare* to illumine, fr. *lumen* light. Cf. LIMN.] To illuminate. — **lu'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Rare.*

lu'mi-nesce' (lū'mĭ-nĕs'), *v. i.* To exhibit luminescence.

lu'mi-nes'cence (-nĕs'ĕns), *n.* [See LUMINESCENT.] *Physics.* Any emission of light not ascribable directly to incandescence, and therefore occurring at low temperatures. It may be produced by physiological processes, as in the firefly; by chemical action (**chem'i-lu'mi-nes'cence** or **chem'i-co-lu'mi-nes'cence**); by friction (**tri'bo-lu'mi-nes'cence**); or by electric action (**e-lec'tro-lu'mi-nes'cence**, such as the glow of gases in vacuum tubes when subjected to electric oscillations of high frequency, or **cathode luminescence**, as the glow of certain bodies when subjected to cathode rays); by certain bodies while crystallizing (**crys'tal-lo-lu'mi-nes'cence**); by suddenly warming certain bodies previously exposed to light (**ther'mo-lu'mi-nes'cence**); or by exposure to light (**pho'to-lu'mi-nes'cence**, called **fluorescence** if observed during excitation, **phosphorescence** if observed after excitation). Luminescence occurring without exposure to light or to any of the forms of external excitation usually necessary to its production is called **au'to-lu'mi-nes'cence**, and is confined to radioactive substances See PHOSPHORESCENCE, FLUORESCENCE.

luminescence lamp. *Elec.* A kind of fluorescent lamp whose illumination is due to an electric discharge in a highly exhausted space.

lu'mi-nes'cent (lū'mĭ-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *luminare* to illumine + *-escent.*] *Physics.* Pertaining to, exhibiting, or adapted for the production of, luminescence.

lu'mi-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lumen* light + *-ferous.*] Producing light; yielding light; transmitting light; as, the *luminiferous* ether.

lu'mi-nist (lū'mĭ-nĭst), *n.* Also F. **lu'mi'niste'** (lü'mē'nēst'). *Paint.* A painter who studies especially the effects of light on colored objects; an impressionist or plein-airist.

lu'mi-nos'i-ty (-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being luminous, also, a luminous thing.

Luminosity means the brightness with which a color appears to the eye compared with a white surface, which is illuminated simultaneously by the same white light *C. G. Zander*

This word *luminosity* is also often used by artists in an entirely different sense, they calling color in a painting luminous simply because it recalls to the mind the impression of light, not because it actually reflects much light to the eye. *O. N. Rood.*

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tired, lazy, heavy.] Dull; heavy; stupid. *Dial. Eng.*

Lugg'nagg (lŭg'năg), *n.* In "Gulliver's Travels," an imaginary island. See STRULDBRUG

lug'gur. Var. of LUGGAR.

Lugh. *Celt. Myth.* Var. of LUG.

lug'load', *n.* A term of contempt for a rustic. *Obs.*

lug pole. [From *lug*, in *chimney lug*, prop., a pole. See LUG a pole.] = CHIMNEY LUG.

lug stick. [See LUG POLE.] = CHIMNEY LUG. [gubrious. *Obs.*

lu-gu'bre, *a.* [F. *lugubre.*] Lu-

lu-gu'bri-os'i-ty (lū-gū'brĭ-ŏs'-Y-tĭ), *n.* [L. *lugubris* mourning + *-osity.*] Lugubriousness. *R.*

lu-gu'brous, *a.* Lugubrious. *Obs.*

lu-hin'ga (lū-hĭn'gȧ), *n.* [Hind. *lahaṅga, lahiṅga.*] A petticoat. *India.*

Lu'hith (lū'hĭth). *Bib.*

luif. † LUVE, LUFF.

luif (*dial.* lūf). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LOOF, palm.

luiffandlie, *a.* [From a dial. form of the p. pr. of *love* + *-ly.*] Affectionate. *Obs. Scot.*

luif'sum. † LOVESOME.

luik (lūk; lŭk). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LOOK.

luir, *n.* Prob., light. *Obs.*

luite. † LITE, *a.*

luitel. † LITTLE.

lu'ja-vrase' (lōō'yȧ-vrāz'), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY.

lu-ju'la. *n.* [Cf. It. *luggiola.*] Wood sorrel. *Obs.*

luk. † LOOK, LOUK, LUCK.

lu'kar. † LUCRE.

luke. † LOUK, LUCK.

luke (lūk). Scot. & dial Eng. var. of LOOK.

luke (lūk), *n.* Nothing. *Slang.*

luke (lūk), *a.* [Prob. fr. *lew*, perh. influenced by some other word. Cf. LEW.] Lukewarm. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

luke'ly, *adv.* *Obs.* — **luke'ness,** *n.* *Obs.* [*Obs.*

luke, *v. t.* To make lukewarm.

Luke, Lukes, *a.* [See LUCCHESE.] Lucchese. *Obs.*

lu'ker. † LOOKER, LUCRE.

Lukes, *a.* [D. or Flem. *Luiksch*, fr. *Luik* Liège.] Pertaining to, or made at, Liège; as, *Lukes* velvet. *Obs.*

lu'ket, *n.* [OF. *luquet.*] A (window) casement. *Obs.* [*Obs.*

lukeward, *n.* A kind of cherry.

luke'warm'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

luke'warmth', *n.* Lukewarmness. *Rare.*

luk'kin. † LUCKEN.

lul. Lull. *Ref. Sp.*

luld. Lulled. *Ref. Sp.*

Lu'le (lōō'lā), *n.* One of a wild Indian tribe of the Gran Chaco, Argentina. — **Lu'le-an** (-ăn), *a.*

lull, *n.* [Cf. D. *lul* tube.] *Whaling.* A tube through which blubber is passed to tubs in the hold.

lull'a-by', *v. t.* To soothe with a lullaby. *Rare.*

lull'ay, *interj.* Lullaby. *Obs.*

lull'er, *n.* One that lulls.

lull'i-loo (lŭl'ĭ-lōō), *v. i. & t.*; LULL'I-LOOED (-lōōd); LULL'I-LOO'ING. [Of imitative origin.] To shout joyously; to welcome with cries of joy; — from the native cry of joy among some African peoples.

lull'ing, *adv. of lulling,* p. pr. lull'y, *interj.* Lullaby *Obs.*

lulte. † LILT.

lu'lu (lōō'lōō), *n.* [Samoan *lulu.*] A barn owl. *Samoa.*

lum (lŏom; lŭm), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. W. *llumon* chimney, *llum* that shoots up or ends in a point.] A chimney. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

lum, *imb* (lŭm; lŏom), *n.* [Orig. unknown.] **1.** A sink; pond; pool. *Dial. Eng*

2. An area of softness in a coal seam. *Local, Eng.*

3. An area of woody bottom lands. *Dial. Eng.*

lu'ma-ny, *n. Alchemy.* Prob., erron. for LUNARY. *Obs.*

lumb. Var. of LUM. [loin. *Obs.*]

lumb, *n.* [L. *lumbus.*] The

lum'bal, *a. & n.* Lumbar. *Obs.*

lum-bang' (lŏom-bäng'), *n.* [Tag.] The candlenut; also, the oil extracted from its seeds.

Lumbarde. † LOMBARD.

lum'ber-dar' (lŭm'bĕr-där'), *n.* Also **lum'bar-dar'.** [Hind. *lambardār*; fr. Hind. *lambar* (fr. E. *number*) rank + Per. *-dār* possessing] A village headman. *India.*

lum'ber-er, *n.* **a** One employed in lumbering. *U. S. & Canada.* **b** A pawnbroker. *Obs. or Slang.* **c** A swindler. *Slang.* **d** A blunderer. *Obs.* [*ing,* p. pr.]

lum'ber-ing-ly, *adv. of lumber-*

lum'ber-ing-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lumber iron. *Naut.* A stanchion with a crotch fixed in a gunwale, upon two of which spare spars, furled sails, etc., may be laid. *Local, Eng.*

lum'ber-jack', *n* A lumberman. *Northwestern U. S.*

lumber kiln. A room in which timber or lumber is dried by artificial heat. *U. S.*

lum'ber-less, *a.* See -LESS.

lum'ber-ly (lŭm'bĕr-lĭ), *a.* Lumbering; clumsy.

lumber pie [Prob. for *Lombard pie.*] A pie in which balls of minced meat or fish are baked with butter and eggs. *Obs.*

lum'ber-some, *a.* Clumsy. *Rare*

Lumber State. MAINE. *A Nickname. U. S.*

Lum'bert. † LOMBARD.

lumber wagon *or* **waggon.** A long box wagon, characteristically springless, for miscellaneous hauling, esp. in farm work. *U. S. & Canada.*

lum'bo-ab-dom'i-nal, *a. Anat.* Pert. to the loins and abdomen.

lum'bo-co-los'to-my, *n.* Colostomy through the lumbar region.

lum'bo-co-lot'o-my, *n. Surg.* Colotomy in which the incision is made in the lumbar region.

lum'bo-cos'tal, *a.* [*lumbo-* + *costal.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to the lumbar region and ribs.

lum'bo-dor'sal, *a. Anat.* Pert. to the lumbar and dorsal regions

lum'bo-dyn'i-a (lŭm'bō-dĭn'-Y-ȧ; -dĭ'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lumbo-* + *-odynia.*] *Med.* Lumbago.

lum'bo-il'i-ac, *a Anat.* Pertaining to the lumbar vertebræ and the ilium.

lum'bo-in'gui-nal, *a Anat* Pertaining to the lumbar and inguinal regions.

lum'bric, *n* A worm. *Obs.*

lum'bri-cal (lŭm'brĭ-kăl), *a.* [See LUMBRICALES.] *Anat.* Designating the lumbricales muscles. — *n.* One of these muscles.

lum-bric'i-form (lŭm-brĭs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*L. lumbricus* worm + *-form.*] Resembling an earthworm; vermiform.

lum'bri-cine (lŭm'brĭ-sīn; -sĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the earthworms.

Lum'bri-co-mor'pha (-kō-môr'fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. See LUMBRICUS; -MORPH.] *Zool.* In some classifications, an order of oligochætous worms containing the earthworms and their allies.

lum'brous (lŭm'brŭs), *a.* [See 1st LUMBER.] Lumbering. *Rare.*

lume (*Scot.* lōōm, lŭm). Obs. or Scot. var. of LOOM.

‖lu'men gra'ti-æ (grā'shĭ-ē). [L.] Light of grace; insight derived from divine assistance.

‖lu'men na'tu-ræ (nă'tū-rē'lē). [L.] Light of nature; natural insight or wisdom.

lu'mière' (lu'myâr'), *n.* [F.] *Armor.* An opening for sight in a visor.

‖lu'mière' cen'drée' (sän'drā'). [F., pale light.] *Astron.* The moon's ashy light; the part of the lunar disk faintly visible although not illuminated by direct sunlight

luminair, *n.* [F. *luminaire.*] Luminary. *Obs. Scot.*

lu'mi-nance (lū'mĭ-nȧns), *n.* Luminant state. *Rare.*

lu'mi-nant (lū'mĭ-nȧnt), *a.* [L. *luminans*, p. pr.] Luminous. *Rare.* — *n.* An illuminant. *Rare.*

lu'mi-na-ri-ous (-nȧ'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a* Luminous. *Rare.*

lu'mi-na-ry, *a.* Pert to light. *R.*

luminat, *a.* [L. *luminatus*, p. p.] Illuminated. *Obs. Scot.*

lu'mi-na'tor (lū'mĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [LL., prob. orig. one who attended to the lighting of lamps] A student in St. Andrew's University rendering service to other students in return for dues and lecture privileges *Obs. or Hist. Oxf. E. D.*

lu'mine (lū'mĭn), *v. t.* [Cf. LIMN.] To illumine *Obs. or R.*

lu'min-er, *n.* An illuminator. *Obs.*

lu'mi-nol'o-gist (lū'mĭ-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [L. *lumen, luminis*, light + *-logist.*] A student of luminescence.

lu'mi-nom'e-ter (-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *lumen, luminis*, light + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring illumination.

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lu'mi-nous (lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *luminosus*, fr. *lumen* light: cf. F. *lumineux*. See LUMINARY, ILLUMINATE.] **1.** Shining; emitting, reflecting, or suggesting, light; brilliant; bright; as, the sun is a *luminous* body; a *luminous* color.

Fire burneth wood, making it . . . *luminous.* *Bacon.*

2. Illuminated; full of light, as a room.

3. Enlightened; intelligent; also, clear; intelligible; as, a *luminous* mind. "*Luminous* eloquence." *Macaulay.* "A *luminous* statement." *Brougham.*

Syn.—Lucid, clear, shining. See TRANSPARENT.

luminous paint, a paint made with a phosphorescent substance, as sulphide of calcium or of barium, which after exposure to a strong light is luminous in the dark for a time. —**lu'mi-nous-ly**, *adv.* —**lu'mi-nous-ness**, *n.*

lump (lŭmp), *n.* [Cf. OD. *lompe* piece, mass, D. *lomp* coarse, rude, Sw. dial. & Norw. dial. *lump* a lump, block, ODan. *lump* a lump.] **1.** A piece or mass of indefinite or irregular shape, as, a *lump* of coal or ore. "A *lump* of cheese." *Piers Plowman.* "This *lump* of clay." *Shak.*

2. A protuberance, as a swelling or excrescent growth.

3. **a** A mass or aggregation of things; a cluster. *Obs.* **b** The whole aggregation, collection, lot. Cf. IN THE LUMP.

4. A great amount or number; a heap. *Colloq. or Dial.*

5. **a** A sluggish or dull person. *Colloq.* **b** A heavy-set or sturdy person; as, a *lump* of a boy. *Colloq.*

6. A dockyard barge.

7. A large-sized tile. *Brit.*

8. *Firearms.* **a** The nipple seat on a gun barrel. **b** A steel projection under the barrel on a break-joint breech-loader, which engages in the face of the breech action.

in the lump, in a lump, the whole together; in gross.

They may buy them *in the lump.* *Addison.*

— **to have a l. in its speed**, *Mach.*, to be designed so that the change produced by throwing in the back gear does not conform to the regular geometric ratio of the steps of the cone; — said of a lathe.

lump, *v. t.*; LUMPED (lŭmpt); LUMP'ING. **1.** To make into a lump, also, to make lumps on or in.

2. To throw into a mass; to unite in a body or sum without distinction of particulars.

The expenses ought to be *lumped* together *Ayliffe*

3. To take in the gross; to speak of collectively.

Not forgetting all others, . . whom for brevity, but out of no resentment to you, I *lump* all together. *Sterne.*

lump, *v. i.* **1.** To form into a lump or lumps; become lumpy.

2. To grow by accretion; to bulk.

He *lumped* so large in the popular fear that he was taken for an emblem and ensign of Satan himself. *H. B. M. Watson.*

3. To move or fall heavily; to stump; thump.

Here is a cart run away in the road
Lumping along with man and load. *Stevenson*

4. To act as a lumper, or laborer.

lump, *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.] To be or look sulky. *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To get along with as one can, although displeased; as, if he does n't like it he can *lump* it. *Colloq.*

lump coal. Coal in large lumps; — the largest size brought from the mine.

lump'er (lŭm'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One who lumps things together.

2. A laborer employed to load or unload vessels.

3. *Slang, Eng.* **a** A river thief. **b** A militiaman. **c** A middleman in contracting.

4. A large variety of potato. *Ireland.*

Lumpfish. (⅓)

lump'fish' (lŭmp'fĭsh'), *n.* [Prob. fr. LUMP, on account of its bulkiness: cf. G. & D. *lump*, F. *lompe.*] A soft, thick, clumsy, marine fish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*) of both coasts of the northern North Atlantic. The color is usually translucent sea-green, sometimes purplish above and white below, or, in the males, brilliant red and yellow. It has tubercles on the skin, but no scales. The united ventral fins form a sucker for adhesion to stones and seaweeds. A few related species are known from northern seas.

lump'ish, *a.* Like a lump; inert; gross; heavy; dull; spiritless. "*Lumpish*, heavy, melancholy." *Shak.* — **lump'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **lump'ish-ness**, *n.*

lump sum. A gross sum without a specification of items; as, to award a *lump sum* in satisfaction of all claims.

lump-sum freight, freight paid for at a given sum whether the full amount is shipped or not.

lump'y (lŭm'pĭ), *a.*; LUMP'I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr); LUMP'I-EST. **1.** Covered with, or full of, lumps; as, a *lumpy* surface; *lumpy* bread. Hence, of water: Rough; choppy.

2. Like a lump; specif., of a gem, cut thick.

3. Drunk. *Brit. Slang.*

lumpy jaw, *Med. & Veter.*, actinomycosis. *Colloq.*

lu'na (lū'nȧ), *n.* [L.; akin to *lucere* to shine. See LIGHT, *n.*; cf. LUNE.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* The moon goddess, represented as driving two horses, and hence patron of races between teams of two. Cf. SOL, SELENE, DIANA, 3 **a**.

2. **a** *Alchemy.* Silver. **b** *Her.* Argent; — so called in the blazonry of princes.

3. *Eccl.* A lunette.

lu'na-cy (lū'nȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [See LUNATIC.] **1.** Orig., the kind of insanity which is interrupted by lucid intervals, formerly supposed to be influenced by the changes of the moon; now, any form of unsoundness of mind, except (usually) idiocy (which see), mental derangement or alienation; insanity; madness.

Your kindred shuns your house
As beaten hence by your strange *lunacy.* *Shak.*

2. A fit or attack of lunacy. *Obs.*

Hazard so near us as doth hourly grow
Out of his *lunacies.* *Shak.*

3. Wild foolishness; extravagant folly; madness; — often used hyperbolically.

The world will never be rid of religious *lunacies.* *Dr. H. More.*

Syn.—Derangement, craziness, mania, insanity.

Luna moth. A large and beautiful American moth (*Tropæa, syn. Actias, luna*), having long tails to the hind wings. Its wings are delicate light green, with a stripe of purple along the front edge of the anterior wings, the other margins being edged with pale yellow. Each wing has a transparent spot surrounded by rings of light yellow, blue, and black. The caterpillar commonly feeds on the hickory, sassafras, maple, sweet gum, etc., and spins a thin cocoon in a crumpled leaf.

Luna Moth (*Tropæa luna*) (⅔)

lu'nar (lū'nȧr), *a.* [L. *lunaris*, fr. *luna* the moon. See LUNA; cf. LUNARY.] **1.** Of or pert. to the moon; resembling the moon; orbed or crescent; lunate.

2. Measured by the moon's revolutions, as, a *lunar* day.

3. Influenced by the moon, as in properties. *Obs.*

4. [See LUNA, 2.] Pertaining to or containing silver.

lunar bone, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the second bone of the proximal series of the carpus; — called also *semilunar*, and *intermedium.* —**l. caustic**, *Med. Chem.*, silver nitrate, $AgNO_3$, which is prepared to be used as a cautery. —**l. consonant.** See SOLAR CONSONANT. —**l. cycle**, the Metonic cycle or the Callippic cycle (see these terms). —**l. day.** See DAY, *n.*, 2 & 3. —**l. dial**, an obsolete instrument for showing the hour of night by the shadow of a gnomon in moonlight, similarly to that of the sun on a sundial. —**l. distance**, the angular distance of the moon from the sun, a star, or a planet used (now rarely) in finding longitude. —**l. ecliptic limit**, *Astron.*, the space of 12° on the moon's orbit from the node, within which, if the moon happens to be at full, it will be eclipsed. —**l. equation**, in the Gregorian calendar, the correction for the error of the lunar cycle, as in the epact. —**l. horoscope**, *Astrol.*, the region where the moon appears when the sun is at the ascending point of the east; the part of fortune. —**l. hour**, the twenty-fourth part of a lunar day. —**l. inequality.** **a** One of many variations in the moon's motion from a true ellipse, caused by the perturbative action of the sun, the planets, etc. **b** One of the small and nearly inappreciable fluctuations of the magnetic needle from its mean position due to the moon. —**l. mansion**, any of the 28 divisions of the ecliptic, each of which contains the moon on successive days. —**l. method**, the method of finding longitude (as of a ship) by comparing the local time of taking a given lunar distance with the Greenwich (or other standard) time as ascertained by "working the lunar." —**l. month.** See MONTH. —**l. observation**, an observation of a lunar distance by means of a sextant or circle, with the altitudes of the bodies, and the time, for computing the longitude. —**l. star**, a star whose geocentric distances from the moon are given in nautical almanacs, to be used in computing longitudes. —**l. tables.** **a** *Astron.* Mathematical data, or tables, for computing the moon's position at any past or future time. **b** *Navig.* Tables for correcting an observed lunar distance on account of refraction and parallax. —**l. theory**, *Astron.*, the theory of the moon's motion as deduced from the law of gravitation. —**l. wind**, a tidal breeze with a period of half a lunar day, whose source of energy is in the lunar attraction applied through the tides. —**l. year.** See YEAR.

lu'nar, *n.* **1.** A satellite. *Obs.*

2. A lunar distance or observation.

lu'nar-di-ur'nal, *a.* Relating to, or occasioned by, the position of the moon in its daily revolution round the earth.

lu-na're (lū-nā'rē; 115), *n.*; *pl.* LUNARIA (-rĭ-ȧ). [NL.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The lunar bone.

Lu-na'ri-a (-rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See LUNAR, *a.*] *Bot.* A small genus of European brassicaceous plants distinguished by the cordate leaves and broad silicles. The species are cultivated under the name of *satinpod* or *honesty.*

lu-na'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or living in, the moon.

lu-na'ri-an, *n.* [See LUNAR, LUNA.] **1.** A supposed inhabitant of the moon.

2. A student of the moon; formerly, one who ascertained longitude by observing the moon.

lu'nate (lū'nāt) } *a.* [L. *lunatus* crescent-shaped, fr.
lu'nat-ed (-nāt-ĕd) } *luna* the moon.] Crescent-shaped; as, a *lunate* spot or marking. — **lu'nate-ly**, *adv.*

lu'na-tic (lū'nȧ-tĭk), *a.* [L. *lunaticus*, fr. *luna* the moon: cf. F. *lunatique.* See LUNAR.] **1.** Affected with lunacy; moonstruck; now, insane; mad; — used in popular and legal language, but rarely in technical medical language.

Lord, have mercy on my son; for he is *lunatic.*
Wyclif (*Matt.* xvii. 15).

2. Evincing lunacy or insanity; crazy; as, *lunatic* talk.

3. Affected or influenced by the moon. *Obs.*

4. *Far.* Moonblind; moon-eyed. *Obs.*

5. [Attrib. use of the noun.] Appropriated to, or used by, insane persons; as, a *lunatic* asylum. Cf. INSANE, *a.*, 2.

lu'na-tic, *n.* A person affected with lunacy; an insane person, orig. one who had lucid intervals (see LUNACY, 1); a madman, lit or fig.; a person of unsound mind.

The *lunatic*, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact. *Shak.*

lu-na'tion (lū-nā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *lunatio.* Cf. LUNATE.] *Astron.* The period of time elapsing between two successive new moons; a synodical month. Its average length is 29 d., 12 h., 44 m., 2.9 s.

lu-na'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* LUNATA (-tȧ). [L., anything crescent-shaped. See LUNATE.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **a** The lunar bone. **b** In certain amphibia, a carpal bone probably representing the radiale.

lunch (lŭnch; 140), *n.* [See LUNCHEON.] **1.** = LUNCHEON, 1. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. A luncheon, or light repast. *Colloq. & Informal.*

3. A portion of food prepared for a lunch.

lunch (lŭnch; 140), *v. i.*; LUNCHED (lŭncht), LUNCH'ING. To take lunch. — *v. t.* To provide lunch for.

lunch'eon (lŭn'chŭn), *n.* [E. dial. *luncheon, lunchion, lunshin*, a large lump of food, fr. dial. *lunch* a lump, perh. an alteration of *lump.*] **1.** A piece, esp. of food; a hunk or hunch. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. **a** A portion of food, or light repast, taken between meals or as an irregular meal. **b** An informal or light repast between breakfast and dinner

lune (lūn), *n.* [L. *luna* moon. cf. F. *lune.* See LUNA.] **1.** Anything in the shape of a half moon. *Rare.*

These dark bands often occupy the greater part of the ring, and appear as "*lunes*" or sickle-shaped figures
U. S. Dept of Agric. Bull.

2. *Geom.* A crescent-shaped figure bounded by two intersecting arcs of circles, on a plane or a sphere, famous as the first curvilinear figure whose area was accurately determined (by Hippocrates, about 440 B. C., when the central angles of the arcs are as 1 : 2, or 1 : 3, or 2 : 3).

lunes (lūnz), *n. pl.* [See LUNATIC.] Fits of lunacy or frenzy; crazy or unreasonable freaks. *Archaic.*

These dangerous, unsafe *lunes* i' the king. *Shak.*

lu-nette' (lū-nĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *lune* moon, L. *luna.* See LUNE a crescent.] **1.** A little moon; a satellite. *Obs.*

2. A crescent, or half moon. *Obs.*

3. A crescent-shaped object; as: **a** An opening in a vault, esp. for a window. **b** That surface at the upper part of a wall which is partly surrounded by a vault which the wall intersects. This space is often filled by a window, or by several windows; when without windows, it often receives mural painting. **c** *Fort.* A fieldwork consisting of two faces, forming a salient angle, and two parallel flanks. **d** *Farriery.* A horseshoe having the front semicircular part only. **e** A blinker or blinder, esp. for a vicious horse. **f** A watch crystal flattened in the center. **g** *pl.* Spectacles *Obs.* **h** A species of convexo-concave lens for spectacles. **i** *Glass Making.* = LINNET HOLE. **j** The hole in a guillotine for the victim's neck. **k** A crescent-shaped ornament.

4. *Ordnance.* A ring in the trail plate of a gun carriage, which is passed over the pintle when the gun is limbered up. See MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY, *Illust.*

5. *Eccl.* A round crystal case to hold the consecrated Host, and placed in the monstrance; — called also *luna.*

6. *Polish Draughts.* The position of two pawns of one color so placed that there is a vacant space behind each and a vacant square between them, where the adversary can place himself.

lung (lŭng), *n.* [ME. *lunge*, AS. *lungen*; akin to D. *long*, G. *lunge*, Icel. & Sw. *lunga*, Dan. *lunge*, all prob. from the root of E. *light.* See LIGHT not heavy.] **1.** One of the compound saccular organs (usually two in number, sometimes only one) which form the special respiratory organ of air-breathing vertebrates (see RESPIRATION; cf. GILL). In man the lungs are of flattened, somewhat conical shape, suspended freely in and normally occupying the entire lateral parts of the thorax, being attached only at the root, or place where the bronchus, or air tube, and the pulmonary arteries and veins enter. The right lung is divided into upper, middle, and lower lobes; the left lung into only two. Each lung has a broad base resting on the diaphragm, and tapers above to a narrow apex, and is enveloped in a serous coat derived from the pleura. The bronchus, having entered the lung, divides repeatedly, the ultimate branches ending in cavities (*infundibula* and *air cells*). The blood vessels form a dense network upon the walls of the air cells, and through their thin walls respiration takes place. The lungs develop as a hollow diverticulum from the ventral wall of the alimentary canal. In the lower vertebrates, as amphibians, they retain more nearly the saclike condition, the subdivisions of the interior being much less complex than in mammals and birds (see AIR BLADDER, 1).

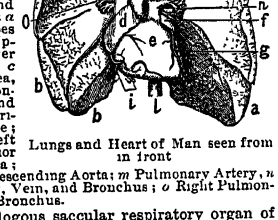

Lungs and Heart of Man seen from in front

Description of Illustration: The lungs are shown turned away from the middle line, with the pericardium and fat removed to show the heart and great blood vessels. *a a* Upper and Lower Lobes of Left Lung; *b b b* Upper, Middle, and Lower Lobes of Right Lung; *c* Windpipe or Trachea, dividing below into Bronchi going to Right and Left Lung; *d* Right Auricle; *e* Right Ventricle; *f* Left Auricle; *g* Left Ventricle; *h* Superior and Inferior Vena Cava; *k* Arch of Aorta; *l* Descending Aorta; *m* Pulmonary Artery, *n* Left Pulmonary Artery, Vein, and Bronchus; *o* Right Pulmonary Artery, Vein, and Bronchus.

2. A somewhat analogous saccular respiratory organ of certain air-breathing invertebrates, as in pulmonate gastropods (see PULMONATA), and in spiders and scorpions, where they contain vascular lamellæ (see BOOK LUNG). These organs are invaginations of the body surface, not connected with the alimentary canal.

lunge (lŭnj), *n.* [Also spelt *longe*, fr. *allonge.* See ALLONGE, LONG.] **1.** A sudden thrust or pass, as with a sword. See *Illusts.* of CARTE, SECONDE, SEPTIME, TIERCE.

2. Act of plunging forward; a leap; as, a *lunge* of a ship.

lunge, *v. i. & t.*; LUNGED (lŭnjd); LUNG'ING (lŭn'jĭng). **1.** To make, cause to make, or move with, a lunge.

2. To lounge; loiter. *Dial. Eng.*

lunged (lŭngd), *a.* Having lungs; pulmonate.

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lumm. Var. of LUM, chimney. *Scot.* [LUMMOX.

lum'mack (lŭm'ȧk). Var. of **lumme.** Var. of LOOM.

Lum'mi (lōōm'ĭ), *n.* One of a self-supporting tribe of Salishan Indians gathered on reservations in Washington.

lum'mox (lŭ'mŭks), *n.* A clumsy, stupid person; an awkward bungler *Colloq. & Dial.*

lum'my (lŭm'ĭ), *a.* Quick; ready; cute. *Thieves' Slang.*

lump, *n* Short for LUMPFISH.

lump (lŏōmp; lŭmp), *v. t.* [Cf. dial. *lamp* to beat, Norw. dial. *lampa*, also OD. *lompen*, and E. *lump*, n.] To thresh; to beat severely. *Dial. Eng*

lumpen, *p. p.* of LUMP *Obs.*

lump'er (lŭm'pẽr), *v. i.* [Cf. LOMPER to walk heavily.] To stumble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lump'et. *n.* A little lump. *Rare.*

lump'i-ly (lŭm'pĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of LUMPY. See -LY.

lump'i-ness. *n.* See -NESS.

lump'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LUMP. Esp.: *p. a.* Bulky; heavy. *Colloq.*

lump'ing-ly, *adv.* of LUMPING.

lump'kin (lŭmp'kĭn), *n.* A gawk like Tony Lumpkin.

Lump'kin. To'ny (tō'nĭ). In Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," Mrs. Hardcastle's son by a former marriage. He is a rough, awkward, ignorant, and idle, but good-hearted, young fellow, spoiled by his indulgent mother and fond of low society and rough practical jokes.

lump'suck'er. *n.* A lumpfish.

lump sugar. Cube sugar.

lumpt. Lumped. *Ref. Sp.*

lump work. Work undertaken for a lump sum.

lu'na cor'ne-a (lū'nȧ kôr'nē-ȧ) *Old Chem.* Horn silver, or fused silver chloride, AgCl.

lu'næ cor'nu-a (-nē kôr'nŭ-ȧ). [L.] *Old Chem.* = LUNA CORNEA.

lu-nam'bu-lism (lū-năm'bū-lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *luna* moon + *somnambulism.*] Somnambulism induced by the moon. *Rare.*

lu-nar'di. *n.* [Said to be after the balloonist V. *Lunardi.*] A kind of bonnet *Obs. Scot*

lu'nar-ist. *n.* [*lunar* + *-ist.*] One who thinks the moon influences weather. *Rare.*

lu-na'ri-um (lū-nā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *lunaris* lunar.] An apparatus for illustrating the motion and phases of the moon.

lu'na-sey (lū'nȧ-sĭ), *a.* [Cf. F. *lunatique.*] = LUNAR *Obs. or R.*

lu'na-ry, *n* [Cf. F. *lunaire.*] **a** Any species of Lunaria **b** Moonwort. [a half moon. *Obs.*

lu'na-ry, *n.* A volvelle; also,

lu'na-tel'lus (lū'nȧ-tĕl'ŭs), *n.* [L. *luna* moon + *tellus* earth.] An apparatus for illustrating the astronomical relations of the moon and earth.

lu-nat'i-cal (lū-năt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* = LUNATIC. —**lu-nat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

lunch'eon (lŭn'chŭn), *v. i* To take luncheon.

lunch'eon-less, *a.* See -LESS.

lunch'er, *n.* One who lunches.

lund, *n* [Cf. Icel. *lund* mind, temper.] Nature; disposition; behavior. *Obs*

Lun'da. (lōōn'dä). *n.* One of a Bantu tribe which established a kingdom in the 17th century in the southern basin of the Kongo. They are now mostly subject to the Kongo Free State.

Lun'di-na'ri-um (lŭn'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ŭm; 115), *n.* [F. *lundi* Monday.] = MONDAYLAND.

lun'dy (lŭn'dĭ), *a.* Heavy; clumsy; hard. *Dial. Eng.*

lun'dy-foot' (lŭn'dĭ-fōōt'), *n.* Snuff of a kind so called after a tobacconist named Lundy Foot

lune (lūn), *n.* [See LOYN a leash] A hawk's leash.

Lu-nel' (lū-nĕl'), *n.* A kind of rich sweet muscatel wine from Lunel, France.

lu'net. *n* A lunette. *Obs.*

lunette window. *Arch.* A window in a lunette

lung † LUNGI. [LONG.

lung (lŏng): Dial Eng var. of

lung book *Zool* = BOOK LUNG

lunge (lŭnj). *Man.* Var. of LONGE, *n.* & *v.*

lunge (lŭnj). *n.* [See MUSKELLUNGE; cf. LONGE.] The namaycush

lun'geous (lŭn'jŭs), *a.* [*lunge* a thrust + *-ous.*] Given to lunging, or thrusting; hence, spiteful; mischievous *Dial. Eng.*

lung'er (lŭn'jẽr), *n.* One that lunges.

lung'er (lŭng'ẽr), *n.* A person having tuberculosis *Slang, U.S.*

lungeteyn, *a.* [OF. *loin(g)tain*, F. *lointain.*] Distant. *Obs.*

lung'fish′ (lŭng′fĭsh′), *n.* Any fish of the group Dipnoi; — so called because they have a lung or lungs.

lung'-grown′, *a.* Having lungs that adhere to the pleura.

lung plague. *Veter.* Pleuropneumonia of cattle.

lung sac. The lung of an invertebrate. See LUNG, 2.

lung'-sick′, *a. Veter.* Affected with a form of pneumonia which is chiefly observed in oxen. *South Africa.*

lung'worm′ (lŭng′wûrm′), *n.* Any of certain nematode worms which infest the lungs and air passages of cattle and other animals.

lung'wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* **1.** Any of several plants once thought helpful in pulmonary diseases, as the black hellebore, the mullein, and the wall hawkweed. *Obs. Eng.* **2. a** A European boraginaceous plant (*Pulmonaria officinalis*) with hispid leaves and small blue flowers. Its white-spotted leaves were fancied to resemble a diseased lung, and hence the plant, which possesses demulcent properties, came to be used in medicine. **b** In the United States, the Virginia cowslip, a closely related plant.

3. A foliaceous lichen (*Sticta pulmonaria*) with a flat, expanded, somewhat lung-shaped thallus, growing on trees and rocks. It has been used as a remedy.

lu'ni-form (lū′nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *luna* moon + *-form*.] Resembling the moon in shape.

lu'ni-so'lar (lū′nĭ-sō′lar), *a.* [L. *luna* moon + E *solar*. cf. F. *lunisolaire*.] Resulting from the united action, or pertaining to the mutual relations, of sun and moon.

lunisolar period *or* **year,** a period of time at the end of which, in the Julian calendar, the new and full moons and the eclipses recur on the same days of the week and month and year as in the previous period. It consists of 532 common years, being the least common multiple of the numbers of years in the cycles of sun and moon. — **l. precession,** *Astron.*, that portion of the annual precession of the equinoxes which depends on the joint action of sun and moon.

lu'ni-stice (lū′nĭ-stĭs), *n.* [L. *luna* moon + *sistere* to cause to stand. Cf. SOLSTICE.] *Astron.* The point of the moon's greatest northing or southing, in its monthly revolution. — **lu'ni-sti'tial** (-stĭsh′ăl), *a.*

lu'ni-tid'al (lū′nĭ-tīd′ăl), *a.* Pert to tidal movements dependent on the moon. — **lunitidal interval,** the interval between the transit of the moon and the time of the lunar high tide next following. See ESTABLISHMENT, 5.

lu'nu-lar (lū′nŭ-lar), *a.* Lunulate; of or pert. to a lunule.

lu'nu-late (-lāt) } *a.* [See LUNULE.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Re-
lu'nu-lat'ed (-lā′tĕd) } sembling a small crescent; having crescent-shaped markings.

lu'nule (lū′nūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *lunula*, dim. of *luna* moon.] **1.** *Zoöl. & Anat.* **a** A crescent-shaped part or marking, as the whitish mark at the base of the finger nails. **b** An impressed or modified area in front of the beak on the outside of many bivalve shells. **c** A small area above the antennæ on the forehead of cyclorrhaphous Diptera.

2. *Geom.* A lune. See LUNE.

Lu'per-cal (lū′pĕr-kăl; 277), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A grotto at the foot of the Palatine Hill, sacred to Lupercus. **b** The Lupercalia. *Rare* — **Lu'per-cal,** *a. Rare.*

Lu-per'ci (lū-pûr′sī), *n. pl* [L. *Lupercus* the Lycean Pan, so called fr. *lupus* a wolf, because he kept off (*arcere*) the wolves.] *Rom. Relig.* The priests of Faunus (apparently worshiped under the name **Lu-per'cus** (-kŭs), with a wife, **Lu-per'ca** (-kă), regarded as the deified form of the she-wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus). At the **Lu'per-ca'li-a** (-lĭ′pĕr-kā′lĭ-ă), Feb. 15, clad only in goat-skins, they made a circuit of the Palatine Hill, striking with goatskin thongs all women encountered, a rite believed to insure fertility and easy delivery. Cf. FAUNUS. — **Lu'per-ca'li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

lu-pet'i-dine (lū-pĕt′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [Arbitrarily formed from *lutidine*.] *Org. Chem.* Any of the dimethyl derivatives, $C_5H_3(CH_3)_2NH$, of piperidine. They are colorless alkaline liquids.

Lupine (*Lupinus perennis*). *a* Leaves, *b* Raceme; *c* Detached Flower; *d* Pod. *a*, *b*, and *d*, ⅓; *c*, ⅔.

lu'pin-as'ter (lū′pĭn-ăs′tẽr), *n.* [NL.; *lupine* + 2d *-aster*.] A Siberian species of clover (*Trifolium lupinaster*) having large purple or white flowers, and leaves somewhat resembling those of lupine.

lu'pine (lū′pĭn; 277), *n.* [L. *lupinus, lupinum*; cf. F. *lupin*.] **a** A plant of the genus *Lupinus*. **b** The seed of this plant, esp. of the white lupine of Europe (*L. albus*), used as food from earliest times.

lu'pine (lū′pīn; 277), *a.* [L. *lupinus*, fr. *lupus* wolf. See WOLF.] Wolfish; ravenous.

lu-pin'i-dine (lū-pĭn′ĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** *Chem.* An oily, weakly poisonous alkaloid, $C_8H_{15}N$, in the yellow and black lupines.

lu'pin-in (lū′pĭn-ĭn), *n. Org. Chem.* A glucoside found in the seeds of several species of lupine, and extracted as a yellowish white crystalline substance. By hydrolysis it yields glucose and lupigenin.

lu'pin-ine (-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A crystalline, weakly poisonous alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{19}ON$, in the yellow and black lupines.

lu'pi-no'sis (lū′pĭ-nō′sĭs), *n.* [NL.; *lupine* + *-osis*.] *Veter. & Med.* A disease, marked by fever and prostration, attributed to poisoning by eating lupine.

lu'pin-ous (lū′pĭ-nŭs), *a.* Relating to the lupines.

lupinous cirrhosis, *Veter.*, a condition of the liver marked by increase of fibrous tissue, due to eating lupine. A similar affection results from eating ragwort and rattlesnake weed.

Lu-pi'nus (lū-pī′nŭs), *n.* [L., lupine. See LUPINE, *n.*] *Bot.* A very large genus of fabaceous herbs, the lupines, distinguished by their digitate or rarely unifoliolate leaves and handsome white, yellow, blue, or purple flowers in long racemes. The species are found throughout North and South America and in the Mediterranean region, but are most abundant in the western United States, where they are frequently poisonous to stock. See LUPINE **b**.

lu'pous (lū′pŭs), *a. Med.* Pert. to, or affected with, lupus.

lu'pu-lin (lū′pū-lĭn), *n.* [NL. *lupulus* the hop, fr. L. *lupus* the hop: cf. F. *lupulin*. Cf. LUPULINE.] **a** *Bot.* The fine yellow resinous powder on the strobiles of hops, consisting of small detachable glands attached to the bracts. It is a sedative and digestive tonic. **b** *Chem.* A crystalline bitter principle obtained from this powder.

lu'pu-lin'ic (-lĭn′ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or obtained from, hops.

lupulinic acid, *Chem.*, lupulic acid.

lu'pus (lū′pŭs), *n.* [L., a wolf. See WOLF.] **1.** *Med.* A cutaneous disease occurring in several forms, of which **lupus erythematosus** and **lupus vulgaris** are the most important varieties; esp., lupus vulgaris. *Lupus erythematosus* is characterized by an eruption of red patches on the face, esp. in the region of the nose, which become incrusted, leaving superficial scars. The disease spreads slowly and shows no tendency to ulceration. It occurs in middle life and affects most commonly the female sex. *L. vulgaris* is marked by the development of nodules, esp. on the face, which often ulcerate deeply and produce great deformity. The affection is of a tuberculous nature and is most common in early life.

2. [*cap*] *gen.* LUPI (lū′pī). *Astron.* A constellation situated south of Scorpio, represented on pictorial charts by the figure of a wolf held by the hand of the Centaur. Its brightest stars are two of the third magnitude.

lurch (lûrch), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; prob. not connected with *lurch* to lurk.] **1** A sudden roll of a ship to one side, as in heavy weather; hence, a swaying or staggering movement to one side, as that by a drunken man.

2. A mental inclination or propensity. *U. S.*

lurch, *v. i.*; LURCHED (lûrcht); LURCH'ING. To roll or sway suddenly to one side, as a ship or a drunken man; to make lurches; to move with a lurch or lurches.

> The buffaloes . . *lurched* out across the sand bars *Kipling.*

lurch, *n.* [OF. *lourche* name of a game; as adj., deceived, embarrassed; orig. uncert.] **1.** An old game played with dice and counters, perhaps like backgammon. *Obs.*

2. A conclusion of a game or set of games with one player far ahead or with one failing to score; specif.: **a** *Cribbage.* A game in which the winner scores 61 before his opponent has made 31, or loss by such a score. **b** *Whist.* A treble. **c** *Card Playing.* A slam.

> Lady —— has cried her eyes out on losing a *lurch*. *Walpole.*

3. Embarrassment; disadvantage; discomfiture. *Obs.* except in the phrase *to leave one in the lurch.*

4. [From LURCH to get the start of.] An act of cheating; a swindle. *Obs.*

lurch, *v. t.* To defeat by a lurch, as in cribbage, etc.; also, to leave in the lurch; to disappoint; deceive.

> Never deceive or *lurch* the sincere communicant. *South*

lurch, *v. i.* To win a game, as of cribbage, by a lurch.

lurch, *n.* **1.** Act of lurching, or lurking, or a lurking place; — in the phrases *in, at,* or *upon, the lurch.* *Obs.*

2. Act of lurching, or getting the start in procuring goods or benefits.

> It is a skillful Canadian *lurch* for a subsidy. *Harper's Weekly*

lurch, *v. i.* [Prob. fr. ME. *lorchen, lurchen*, to lurk, hence also to get the start of, etc.; perh. akin to *lurk*. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** To move or stay about a place furtively; to prowl; hence, to dodge about; sneak. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. *Sports.* Of a greyhound: To shirk in coursing so as to throw most of the work on the other dog.

3. To engross; cheat; steal. *Archaic.*

lurch (lûrch), *v. t.* [See LURCH to lurk.] To get the start of (a person) so as to prevent his getting a fair share, as of food; also, to get the start in laying hold of or securing (food, etc.); to consume or monopolize (food, goods, etc.), to the disadvantage of others, hence, to cheat or rob (a person); to filch or steal (goods). *Archaic. Shak.*

lurch'er (lûrch′ẽr), *n.* [See LURCH to lurk.] **1.** One who lurches food; a glutton. *Obs.*

2. One that lurches, or lies in wait; one who watches to pilfer, or to betray or entrap; a poacher.

3. One of a mongrel breed of dogs, esp. a cross between the collie and greyhound, often used by poachers. *Brit.*

lurch'line′ (lûrch′līn′), *n.* [Cf. LURCH to lurk.] The line by which a fowling net is pulled over the birds.

lur'dan, lur'dane (lûr′dăn), *n.* [OF. *lourdin*, fr. *lourd* heavy, dull, thick-headed] A lazy, stupid person; a blockhead. — *a.* Stupid and lazy; worthless. *Both Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Tennyson.*

lure (lūr), *n.* [OF. *loire, loirre, loerre*, F. *leurre* lure, decoy; of G. origin; cf. MHG. *luoder*, G. *luder* lure, carrion.] **1.** A contrivance somewhat resembling a bird, made of a bunch of feathers attached to a long cord, and often baited with raw meat; — used by falconers in recalling hawks.

2. *Her.* A figure of two wings joined and pendent, with a leash attached.

3 That which invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure; an allurement; enticement.

4. A decoy or bait for animals or fish.

in lure, *Her.*, of wings, represented conjoined with the tips downward, as a hawk's lure. See CONJOINED IN LURE.

lure (lūr), *v. t.*; LURED (lūrd); LUR'ING (lūr′ĭng). [OF. *loirer, loirier*, F. *leurrer*. See LURE, *n.*] **1.** To draw to the lure; hence, to allure or invite by means of anything that promises pleasure or advantage; to entice; attract.

> I am not *lured* with love *Piers Plowman*
> And various science *lures* the learned eye. *Gay*

2. To teach to answer the call to the lure. *Obs.*

Syn. — See ALLURE.

lure, *v. i.* **1.** To call a hawk to the lure.

2. To call out as in summoning. *Obs.*

lure (lūr), *n.* [Cf. F. *velours* velvet.] A silk or velvet pad, a brush, or the like, used for smoothing hats.

lurg (lûrg), *n.*, *or* **lurg worm.** [Dial. also *lurgan*, orig. uncert.; cf. LUG a lugworm.] A marine polychætous worm of the genus *Nephthys*. Two species (of whitish color with a pearly luster) occur on sandy shores in Europe, one of them (*N. cæca*) also on the American coast.

lu'rid (lū′rĭd), *a.* [L. *luridus*] **1.** Pale yellow; ghastly pale; wan; gloomy; dismal.

> There is a leaden glare peculiar to clouds, which makes the snow and ice more *lurid*. *J. A. Symonds*

2. Appearing like glowing fire seen through or combined with cloud or smoke; as, *lurid* lightning.

> Fierce o'er their beauty blazed the *lurid* flame *Thomson*
> Wrapped in drifts of *lurid* smoke. *Tennyson*

3. Harshly or ominously vivid; ghastly; sensational; grimly terrible; often, marked by violent passion or crime; as, a *lurid* life; a *lurid* story.

4. Brown tinged with red.

Syn. — See GHASTLY.

lurk (lûrk), *v. i.*; LURKED (lûrkt); LURK'ING. [ME. *lurken, lorken*, prob. a derivative from the source of E. *lour* to frown; cf. Fries. *lurken* to shuffle along. See LOWER; cf. LURCH to lurk.] **1.** To lie hidden, as in ambush; to lie in wait; to stay in or about a place secretly or furtively.

> Like wild beasts, *lurking* in loathsome den. *Spenser.*
> Let us . . . *lurk* privily for the innocent. *Prov.* i. 11.

2. To escape notice or to exist secretly or latently; as, a *lurking* passion.

3. To move or go furtively; to sneak or steal; — with *along, away, about*, etc.

Syn. — LURK, SKULK, SLINK, SNEAK. To LURK is to lie concealed in a place or to move furtively about it; SKULK adds to *lurk* the implication of shame, cowardice, or fear; to SLINK is to steal away meanly or abjectly; SNEAK heightens the implication of meanness or servility; as, "a young lion *lurking* in secret places" (*Ps.* xvii. 12); "There . . . ugly treasons *lurk*" (*Shak.*); "Gaming and Grub Street *skulk* behind the king" (*Pope*); "What . . . can a lord do nowadays, that is lost in a great old solitary castle, but *skulk* about, and get into the first hole he finds, as a rat would do in like case?" (*T. Gray*); "A weasel once made shift to *slink* in at a corn loft through a chink" (*Pope*); "The Commons *slink* away with lowered shoulders" (*Landor*); "sick in the world's regard, wretched and low, a poor unminded outlaw *sneaking* home" (*Shak.*); "meanly to *sneak* out of difficulties into which they had proudly strutted" (*Burke*). See GROVEL, FAWN, LATENT.

lurk, *n.* **1.** Act of lurking.

2. A trick or dodge as of a beggar or swindler. *Cant, Eng.*

lur'ry (lŭr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Shortened fr. *lirripoop*. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** Something, as a formula or a canting speech, repeated by rote. *Archaic.*

> To turn prayer into a kind of *lurry*. *Milton.*

2. A confused throng or aggregation; as, a *lurry* of people or of opinions. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. A jumble of sounds; hubbub; tumult. *Archaic or Dial.*

lung fever. *Med.* Pneumonia.

lung'flow'er (lŭng′flou′ẽr), *n.* The marsh gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*); — a translation of the specific name.

lung'ful, *n.* See -FUL.

lun'gi, lun'ge (lōōn′gē), *n.* [Hind. & Per *lungī*.] A long piece of cloth, often richly ornamented, worn as a scarf, loin cloth, turban, etc. *India*

lung'ie (lŭng′ĭ), *n.* [Cf. Norw dial. *langve, langvie*, a sort of sea bird, Icel. *langvé*.] The common guillemot. *Local, Brit.*

lun'gis, *n.* [OF. *longis*, fr. *Longinus*, in an apocryphal gospel the centurion who pierced the body of Christ; but with reference also to L. *longus* long. See LOUNGE.] A lout; a lingerer; a dull, drowsy fellow *Obs.*

lung'less, *a.* See -LESS.

lung lichen. = LUNGWORT, 3.

lun-goor'. Var. of LANGUR.

lungout, *n.* [F. *langouste*.] A locust. *Obs.* [PLAGUE.]

lung sickness. *Veter.* = LUNG FEVER.

lung'wort', *n.* [The second part is AS. *sūcan*, akin to *sēoc* sick. See LUNG; SICK.] Disease of the lungs. *Obs.*

lung tester. A spirometer.

lung'y (lŭng′ĭ). Var. of LUNGIE.

lung'y (lŭng′ĭ), *a.* Consumptive. *Slang*

lu'ni-cur'rent (lū′nĭ-kŭr′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *luna* moon + E. *current*.] Having relation to changes in currents that depend on the moon's phases.

lu-nif'ic, *a.* [*luna* (sense 2) + *-fic*.] Yielding silver. *Obs.*

lu'nion' fait' la force (lü′nyôN′ fĕt′ la fôrs′). [F.] Union makes strength; — motto of Belgium.

lu'nist, *n.* [L. *luna* moon + *-ist*.] *Astrol.* A person born under the moon's influence. *Obs.*

lunk'ah (lŭng′kă), *n.* [Said to be fr. Hind. *lanka* island, the cheroots being made in the islands of the Godavari delta.] A cheroot. *India.*

lunk'head′, *n.* A thick-witted person. *Colloq., U. S.*

lunn, *n.* = SALLY LUNN.

lu'noid (lū′noid), *a.* [L. *luna* moon + *-oid*.] Crescent; lunate

lunt (lŭnt; lōōnt), *n.* [D. *lont*; akin to Dan. & G. *lunte*. Sw. *lunta*. Cf. LINSTOCK.] *Scot.* **a** A slow match; a link, or torch. **b** Smoke, esp. of a pipe; also, hot vapor. — *v. t.* & *i.* To kindle; light, to smoke. [*Eng.*]

lunt, *a.* Surly; snappish. *Dial.*

lu'nu-la (lū′nū-la), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [L., a little moon. See LUNULE.] **a** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A lunule. **b** *Astron.* A satellite *Obs*

lu'nu-let (-lĕt), *n* [Dim. of *lunule*] *Zoöl.* A small crescent-shaped spot.

lu'nu-lite (-līt), *n.* [*lunule* + *-ite*.] *Paleon.* A fossil of the genus *Lunulites*

Lu'nu-li'tes (-lĭ′tēz), *n.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A genus of cheilostomatous polyzoans which form a convex or low conical colony with rows of zoœcia radially arranged. It is abundant in the Cretaceous and Tertiary, and a few species survive.

lun'y. Var. of LOONY

lun'yie (lōōn′yĭ; -y). Scot. var. of LOIN, *n.*

Lun' Yu' (lūn′ yü′). [Chin. *lun* discourse + *yu*³ dialogue.] See FOUR BOOKS.

Lup. = LUPERCI. Obs.

lu'pa (lōō′pă), *n.* [Tag.] The earth, land, or ground.

lu-pa'nar (lū-pā′nẽr), *n.* [L.] A brothel.

lu'pa-na'ri-an (lū′pă-nā′rĭ-ăn; 115), *a.* Of or pert. to brothels.

lu'pa-nine (lū′pă-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*Lupinus* + *-ine*; *-in-* used arbitrarily for *-in-* to distinguish the term from *lupinine* already in use.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{32}ON_2$, found in the blue, white, and wild lupines.

lu'pard, lu'part. ✝ LEOPARD.

lupe. ✝ LEAP.

lu'pe (lōō′pā), *n.* [Samoan.] A Polynesian fruit pigeon (*Globicera pacifica*) *Samoa*

lu'pe-ol (lū′pē-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*lupine* + 1st *-ol*.] *Chem.* A cholesterinlike substance found in certain lupines

Lu'per-ca'li-a (lū′pẽr-kā′lĭ-ă), *n. pl* [L.] See LUPERCI.

Lu-per'cus, *n.* See LUPERCI.

lu'pi-form (lū′pĭ-fôrm), *a. Med.* Resembling lupus.

lu-pig'en-in (lū-pĭj′ĕn-ĭn), *n.* [*lupinin* + *-gen* + *-in*.] *Org Chem* A yellow crystalline body. See LUPININ.

lu'pin English var. of LUPINE

lu'pin-o-tox'in, *n.* [*lupine* + *toxin*.] A poisonous aromatic principle derived from lupine, supposed to cause lupinosis

lu-pis' (lōō-pēs'), *n.* [Native name] The finest quality of abacá, or Manila hemp. It is lustrous pearly white, and is used for delicate fabrics. *Phil. I.*

lu'poid (lū′poid), *a.* [*lupus* + *-oid*.] *Med.* Resembling lupus.

lu-pu'lic (lū-pū′lĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid said to be obtained from lupulin

lu'pu-line (lū′pū-lĭn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [Cf. F. *lupuline*. See LUPULIN.] *Chem.* An alkaloid said to occur in hops.

lu'pu-line (-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [See LUPULUS.] *Bot.* Resembling a head of hops. [pulize.]

lu'pu-li'nous (-lĭ′nŭs), *a.* Lu-
lu'pu-li'num (-nŭm), *n.* [NL.] *Pharm.* = LUPULIN.

lu'pu-lite (lū′pū-līt), *n.* [*lupulus* + *-ite*.] *Chem.* Lupulin.

lu'pu-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [NL. & LL., dim. of L. *lupus* hop plant, prob the same word as *lupus* wolf.] The hop.

‖ **lu'pus in fa'bu-la**, *or* **ser-mo'ne** (fā′bū-lă). [L.] The wolf in the fable; — said of a person's appearing when spoken of. *Cicero (Atticus*, xiii. 33). *Terence (Adelphi*, IV. i. 21), *and elsewhere.*

‖ **lu'pus pi'lum mu'tat, non men'tem.** [L.] The wolf changes his coat (lit., hair), not his disposition

lu'ra (lū′ra), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *lura* mouth of a bag or wineskin.] *Anat.* The orifice of the infundibulum of the brain — **lu'ral** (-răl), *a.* [p. pr.]

lurch'ing-ly, *adv.* of *lurching*, lurch. ✝ LURK.

lure ✝ LEER, cheek; LOUR.

lure Obs. compar. of LIEF.

lure, *n.* [AS. *lyre*, akin to E. *loss*.] *Obs.*

lure (lūr), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. EWER udder.] An animal's udder. *Obs. or Scot.*

lure, *n.* [Ct. Icel *lūðr*, Dan. *lur*.] A long curved trumpet for calling cattle.

lure'ful, *a.* See -FUL.

lure'ful-ly, *adv.* of LUREFUL.

lure'ment, *n* = ALLUREMENT *Rare.* [lures

lure'some (-sŭm), *a* See -SOME

Lu'ri (lōō′rē), *n.* A One of a nomadic race of western Persia, closely related to the Kurds. **b** One of a Negro tribe on the upper Nile. [ri quality *R*

lu-rid'i-ty (lū-rĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Lu-
lur'id-ly, *adv* of LURID. See -LY

lur'id-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lur'ing-ly (lūr′ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* of *luring*, p. pr. See -LY.

luripup. ✝ LIRIPOOP.

lurk. Var. of LIRK.

Lur'ka Kol. Var. of LARKA KOL.

lurk'er, *n.* One that lurks. [pr
lurk'ing-ly, *adv.* of *lurking*, p
lurk'y, *a.* Lurking. *Rare.*

Lur'lei. Var. of LORELEI.

lur'ry (lŭr′ĭ). Var of LORRY.

lur'ry (-ĭ), *v. t.* & *i.* To pull or drag; to worry; hurry *Dial. Eng.*

lur'ry, *n.* Valuables. *Obs. Cant*

lu'sard, *n* = LUCERN, lynx. *Obs.*

lusarde. ✝ LIZARD.

Lu-sa'tian (lū-sā'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Lusatia or its inhabitants. — *n.* The language spoken by the Slavic inhabitants of Lusatia. Sorbian and Wendish are dialects of it.

lus'cious (lŭsh'ŭs), *a.* [Perh. an alteration of *delicious.*] **1.** Grateful to taste or smell, esp. from sweetness; delicious; richly fragrant; sometimes, excessively sweet or rich; — by metonymy applied to the organ of taste.

And raisins keep their *luscious*, native taste *Dryden.*
Nor roll thy viands on a *luscious* tongue *Tennyson.*

2. Deliciously sensuous; often, cloying; honeyed; as, *luscious* coloring; *luscious* sounds; *luscious* verse.

He had a tedious, *luscious* way of talking. *Jeffrey.*

3. Voluptuous; lascivious; wanton. *Obs.*

— **lus'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **lus'cious-ness**, *n.*

lush (lŭsh), *a.* [Cf. ME. *lusch* loose, lax, or E. dial. *lash* soft and watery (of fruit or grass feed); the latter word is fr. OF. *lasche*, F. *lâche*, fr. OF. *laschier* to loosen, F. *lâcher*, ultimately fr. L. *laxus.* Cf. LAX, *a.*] **1.** Limber; flexible; soft; mellow. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. Full of juice or succulence; luxuriant.

How *lush* and lusty the grass looks! how green! *Shak.*

3. Characterized by, or covered with, lush growth or vegetation; as, *lush* meadows; a *lush* season.

Rolling country, . . *lush* with wild oats. *Atlantic Monthly.*

Lu'shai' (lōō'shī'), *n.* One of a group of Indo-Chinese tribes of the border between Eastern Bengal and Assam and Burma, long noted for their forays. They are organized under feudal chiefs, and are now under British control.

Lu'shei' (lōō'shā'), *n.* The language of the Lushais. See INDO-CHINESE.

As Lai bids fair to become the lingua franca of the Chin Hills, so *Lushei* has become that of the Lushai Hills. *Census of India*, 1901

Lu'si-ta'ni-an (lū'sĭ-tā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Lusitania, the ancient Latin name of the region almost coinciding with Portugal. — *n.* One of the people of Lusitania.

Lusitanian Church, a reformed body of Christians in Portugal, originating in Lisbon in 1867 and organized under this name in 1878. In 1897 it requested the bishops of the Church of Ireland to consecrate a bishop for it, but no action was taken, as its prayer book was considered defective.

lu'so-ry (lū'sō-rĭ), *a.* [L *lusorius.* See ILLUSORY.] Used in play; sportive; playful; composed in a playful style.

lust (lŭst), *n.* [AS. *lust* pleasure, longing; akin to OS., D., G., & Sw. *lust*, Dan. & Icel. *lyst*, Goth. *lustus*, and perh. to Gr. λιλαίεσθαι to long, Skr. *lash* to desire. Cf. LIST to please, LISTLESS.] **1.** Pleasure, delight; liking. *Obs.*

Lust and jollity. *Chaucer*

2. That which yields pleasure. *Obs.* *Gower.*

3. Inclination; desire. *Obs.*

For little *lust* had she to talk of aught. *Spenser.*

4. Sensuous desire; bodily appetite; specif., and most commonly, sexual desire, as a violent or degrading passion.

5. Longing or passionate desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy, — usually in a bad sense; as, the *lust* of gain; the blood *lust* of a murderer. "The *lust* of reigning." *Milton.*

6. Virility; vigor; fertility. *Obs.*

lust, *v. i.*; LUST'ED, LUST'ING. [From the n. See LUST, *n.*; cf. LIST to choose.] **1.** To list; desire; choose. *Obs.* "Do so if thou *lust*." *Latimer.*

2. To have an eager, passionate, and especially an inordinate or sinful desire, as for the gratification of the sexual appetite or of covetousness; — often with *after.*

Whosoever looketh on a woman to *lust* after her, hath committed adultery with her already in his heart. *Matt* v. 28.

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy. *James* iv. 5.

lus'ter, lus'tre (lŭs'tẽr), *n.* [F. *lustre*; cf. It. *lustro*; both fr. L. *lustrare* to illuminate, akin to L. *lucere* to be light or clear, to shine. See LUCID; cf. ILLUSTRIOUS.] **1.** Fact or quality of shining with reflected light; shine or sheen; gloss; as, a metallic or pearly *luster*; the *luster* of silk; the iridescent *luster* of a humming bird's plumage.

2. Hence: **a** A substance which imparts luster to a surface, as plumbago and some of the glazes. **b** A fabric of wool and cotton with a lustrous surface. **c** A metallic brilliancy characteristic of coarse long wool; hence, wool of this quality. **d** *Pottery.* Specif., a peculiar surface, **metallic luster**, sometimes iridescent and always metallic in appearance, given to some richly adorned pottery, as the Persian potteries of the 15th century A. D., Hispano-Moresque wares of about the same epoch, and the richer varieties of majolica. A common luster is *copper luster*, which is of deep red color, with brilliant iridescence. **e** *Min.* The appearance of the surface of a mineral as affected by, or dependent upon, peculiarities of its reflecting qualities. The principal kinds of luster are: *metallic, adamantine, vitreous, resinous, greasy, pearly*, and *silky.* With respect to intensity, *luster* is characterized as *splendent, shining, glistening, glimmering*, and *dull.*

3. Fact or quality of shining with, or as with, a self-originated light; brilliancy; splendor; brightness; glitter; as, the *luster* of the stars or of a diamond.

4. A luminous center or a light-giving object; specif., a hanging group of lamps or candle sockets, or gas burners, or the like, united to form a decorative object; chandelier.

5. Radiance of beauty or renown; splendor; distinction.

His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather without obscurity than with any great *luster* *Sir H. Wotton.*

Syn. — Polish, brightness, brilliancy, splendor, iridescence. — LUSTER, SHEEN, GLOSS. LUSTER denotes the brilliancy (often soft or iridescent) of objects which shine esp. by reflected light; fig., it suggests splendid renown or distinction; SHEEN is chiefly poetical; as, "The sun . . . shining on her glossy hair . . . gave it a metallic *luster*" (*T. Watts-Dunton*); "the green dome, to which it lent a faint and pallid *luster*" (*Shelley*); the *luster* of his achievements; "The *sheen* of their spears was like stars on the sea" (*Byron*). GLOSS denotes the superficial luster esp. of a smooth or polished surface; fig., it suggests specious appearance, or (often) newness; as, "*gloss* of satin, and glimmer of pearls" (*Tennyson*); "Beauty is but . . . a shining *gloss*" (*Shak.*); "The fresh *gloss* of the intellect and imagination endows them with a false brilliancy" (*Hawthorne*). See SMOOTH, TRANSPARENT, IRIDESCENT.

lus'ter, lus'tre (lŭs'tẽr), *v. t.*; LUS'TERED or LUS'TRED (-tẽrd), LUS'TER-ING or LUS'TRING. [Cf. L *lustrare.* See LUSTER brilliancy.] **1.** To make lustrous or illustrious. *R.*

Flooded and *lustered* with her loosened gold. *Lowell*

2. To make or finish with a lustrous gloss, as cotton by mercerizing, or silk by steaming while under tension, or pottery by adding a glaze.

lus'ter, lus'tre, *v. i.* To have luster; to become lustrous.

lus'ter, lus'tre, *n.* [L. *lustrum:* cf. F. *lustre.*] A period of five years; a lustrum.

Both of us have closed the tenth *luster* *Bolingbroke*

lus'ter-ing (-tẽr-ĭng), **lus'tring** (lŭs'trĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LUSTER, LUSTRE. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** Process of imparting a luster, as to pottery. **b** The brightening of a metal in the crucible when it becomes pure, as in certain refining processes. **c** A substance used to give luster, as a stove polish.

luster, *or* **lustre, mottling.** *Petrog.* The peculiar mottling seen in poikilitic rocks.

luster, *or* **lustre, ware.** Earthenware decorated by applying to the glazing metallic oxides, which acquire brilliancy in the process of baking.

lust'ful (lŭst'fo͝ol), *a.* [Cf. AS. *lustfull* desirous.] **1.** Full of, or excited by, lust; as, a *lustful* man; characterized by lust; provocative of lust. "*Lustful* orgies." *Milton.*

2 Strong; lusty. *Obs.* "*Lustful* health." *Sackville.*

Syn. — Sensual, fleshly, carnal, licentious, lewd, unchaste, impure, libidinous, lecherous.

— **lust'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **lust'ful-ness**, *n.*

lus'ti-hood (lŭs'tĭ-hōōd), *n.* ‖[*lusty* + *-hood.*] State of being lusty; vigor of body. *Archaic.* *Tennyson.*

lust'less (lŭst'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Lacking vigor; spiritless. *Obs.*

2. Without pleasure; joyless. *Obs.*

3. Free from sexual lust.

lus'tral (lŭs'trăl), *a* [L. *lustralis*, fr. *lustrum:* cf. F. *lustral.* See LUSTRUM.] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or used for, purification; as, *lustral* days; *lustral* water.

2. Of or pertaining to a lustrum.

lus'trate (-trāt), *v. t.*; LUS'TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); LUS'TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). [L. *lustratus*, p. p. of *lustrare* to lustrate, fr. *lustrum.* See LUSTRUM.] **1.** To make clear or pure by means of a propitiatory offering; to purify.

We must . . *lustrate* the whole city. *Hammond.*

2. To pass around or through; to survey. *Obs.*

lus-tra'tion (lŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lustratio:* cf. F. *lustration.*] **1.** A purificatory ceremony, performed as a preliminary to entering a holy place, as a means of removing bloodguiltiness, on the occasion of a birth, marriage, or death, or as a means of ceremonially cleansing a house, a city, army, or a whole people on some special occasion, sometimes, specif., the lustrum.

Holy water for *lustration* bring. *Dryden*

2. Hence, a washing; ablution *Chiefly Jocular.*

3. A survey; review; inspection. *Rare.*

4. = LUSTRUM, 2. *Rare.*

lus'tring (lŭs'trĭng), *n.* [F. *lustrine*, It. *lustrino.* See 1st LUSTER; cf. LUTESTRING.] A kind of glossy silk fabric.

lus'trous (-trŭs), *a.* [Cf. F. *lustreux.* See 1st LUSTER.] Having luster, or sheen or brilliancy; shining; luminous, hence, radiant; illustrious. "Good sparks and *lustrous.*" *Shak.* — **lus'trous-ly**, *adv.* — **lus'trous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See TRANSPARENT.

lus'trum (-trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. LUSTRUMS (-trŭmz), L. LUSTRA (-trà). [L., prob. akin to *lavare* to wash. Cf. 4th LUSTER.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* **a** A purification of the whole Roman people made at the time of the quinquennial census, the suovetaurilia being the sacrifice offered. The last lustrum took place A. D. 74. See MARS. **b** Hence, the census.

2. A quinquennium; a period of five years; a luster.

lust'y (lŭs'tĭ), *a.*; LUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); LUST'I-EST. [From LUST. See LUST, *n.*] **1.** Merry, gay; cheerful; joyous. *Obs.*

2. Pleasant of aspect; handsome; beautiful; hence, pleasant; agreeable. *Obs.* "*Lusty* learning." *Skelton.*

3. Lustful, desirous; esp., having sexual desire. *Obs.*

4. Exhibiting, or characterized by, a healthy vitality; full of life and vigor; sturdy; strong; vigorous; robust, healthful; as, *Lusty* Juventus (Youth), a morality play.

Neither would their old men, so many as were yet vigorous and *lusty*, be left at home *Milton*

5. Hence: **a** Courageous; valiant; also, insolent; haughty *Obs.* **b** Active; powerful; as, a *lusty* drug. *Obs* **c** Indicating a healthy or vigorous constitution; energetic, vigorous; as, a *lusty* box on the ear. **d** Of a ship, handy. *Obs*

6. Of large size or build, massive; substantial, stout; hence, of persons, fat; fleshy. *Now Rare or Dial.*

lut'a-nist (lūt'ă-nĭst), *n.* [LL. *lutanista*, fr. *lutana* lute. See LUTE the instrument.] A lute player.

lute (lūt), *n.* [L. *lutum* mud, clay cf. OF. *lut.*] **1.** A cement of clay or other tenacious infusible substance for sealing joints in apparatus, or the mouths of vessels or tubes, or for coating the bodies of retorts, etc., when exposed to heat; — called also *lutmg.*

2. A packing ring, as of rubber, for fruit jars, etc.

3. = SEAL, a stop or trap for air or gas

4. [D. *loet.*] *Brickmaking.* A straight-edged piece of wood for striking off superfluous clay from a mold.

lute, *v. t.*; LUT'ED (lūt'ĕd; -ĭd, 151), LUT'ING (lūt'ĭng). To close or seal, or to cover, with lute, as, to *lute* on the cover of a crucible, to *lute* a joint.

lute, *n.* [OF. *leüt*, F. *luth*; akin to Pr. *laût*, It *liúto, leúto*, Sp. *laúd*, Pg. *alaude*; all perh. fr. Ar. *al'ūd*, *al* the + *'ūd* wood, timber, trunk or branch of a tree, staff, stick, wood of aloes, lute or harp] *Music.* A stringed instrument with a large pear-shaped body built up of pine or cedar staves like the divisions of a melon, a neck with a fretted finger board, and a head with screws for tuning. It is played by plucking the strings with the fingers. The instrument is of Oriental origin, and was popular in Europe from the 14th to the 17th century See THEORBO.

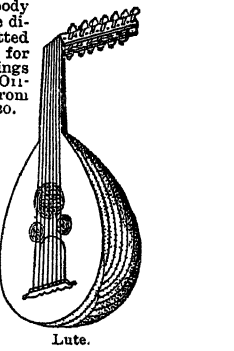

Lute.

lute, *v.t. & i.* To play on, or to sound, a lute. *Tennyson.*

lu-te'ci-um (lū-tē'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n. Chem.* A metallic element separated from ytterbium in 1907, by Urbain in Paris and by von Welsbach in Vienna. Symbol, *Lu*; at. wt. 174.0.

lu'te-in (lū'tē-ĭn), *n.* [From corpus *luteum.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of several pigments, usually yellow or yellowish red, found in egg yolk, blood serum, the corpus luteum, fatty tissues, etc., and in plants, a lipochrome.

lu'te-o- (lū'tē-ō-). [See LUTEOUS.] A combining form (also used adjectively) signifying *orange yellow* or *brownish yellow*; — used specif. in chemistry in naming a series of ammoniacal cobaltic salts of yellow color; as, *luteo*cobaltic chloride, $Co_2(NH_3)_{12}Cl_6$ or $Co(NH_3)_6Cl_3$.

lu'te-o-lin (-ō-lĭn), *n.* [From NL. Reseda *luteola*, fr. L. *luteolus* yellowish, fr. *luteus* · cf. F. *lutéoline.* See LUTEOUS.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$, the coloring principle of dyer's weed (*Reseda luteola*). It is used in dyeing, esp. for silk.

lu-te'o-lous (lū-tē'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *luteolus.* See LUTEOLIN.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Slightly yellow; yellowish.

lu'te-ous (lū'tē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *luteus*, fr. *lutum* dyer's broom, weld, which is used as a yellow dye.] Yellow; esp., of an orange or reddish yellow. — **lu'te-ous-ly**, *adv.*

lute'string' (lūt'strĭng'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *lustring.*] A plain, stout, lustrous silk, used for dresses and for ribbon.

Lu'ther-an (lū'thẽr-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Luther, adhering to the doctrines of Luther or the Lutheran Church.

Lu'ther-an, *n. Eccl. Hist.* One who accepts or adheres to the doctrines of Luther or the Lutheran Church. The system of faith held by Lutherans is set forth in the Augsburg Confession and in a number of other symbols, known as Luther's catechisms, the Apology of the Augsburg Confession, the Schmalkalden Articles, and the Formula of Concord. The cardinal doctrine is that of justification by faith alone. The sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper are held to be channels of grace. They believe that "in the Holy Supper there are present with the elements and are received sacramentally and supernaturally the body and blood of the Lord Jesus Christ," but reject both transubstantiation and consubstantiation, which latter view is attributed to them by some writers. They observe the Christian year, have a liturgy, and are in polity, except in the Scandinavian countries, where they are episcopal, fundamentally congregational, the synodical system, which prevails, being characterized by the conferring of a measure of judicial and executive authority upon the synods by the congregations. The Lutherans constitute a large part of the Protestants of Germany. In Prussia and some of the other German states, the Lutheran and Reformed Churches are united as the Evangelical Church, which is established as the state religion. The Lutheran

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lusch'bald, *n.* ? A sluggard *Obs. Scot.*

Lusch'ka's gland (lōōsh'kăz). [After H. von *Luschka* (1820-75), German anatomist.] *Anat.* = COCCYGEAL GLAND.

Lusch'ka's ton'sil. *Anat.* = PHARYNGEAL TONSIL.

lu-sern'. † LUCERN, LUCERNE.

lush (lŭsh). Var. of LOSH.

lush, *n.* [Origin uncert.] Liquor, esp. intoxicating liquor; drink; also, a drunken person. *Slang*

lush, *v.i.&t.* [From LUSH liquor.] To drink liquor, or to give drink to. *Slang.*

lush, *a.* Intoxicated. *Slang.*

lush, *v. t.* [ME. *luschen, luyschen*, to stelen, to rush; orig uncert.; perh. imitative.] To strike or beat. *Obs. or Dial Eng.* [*Obs.*]

lush, *n.* [ME. *lussche.*] A blow.

lush (*dial.* lōōsh), *v. i.* [Cf. LUSH to strike.] To rush; dash; splash. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lush'bor'ough. † LUSHBURG.

lush'burg (lŭsh'bûrg), *n.* [Anglicized form of *Luxemburg.*] A light-weight imitation of the English silver penny, imported into England from Luxemburg in the reign of Edward III. *Obs.*

lush'ing-ton (lŭsh'ĭng-t'n), *n.* [From the name of a convivial society, the *City of Lushington.* Cf. LUSH liquor. *Oxf. E. D.*] A drunkard. *Slang, Eng.*

lush'ly, *adv.* of LUSH. See -LY.

lush'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lush'y, *a.* Drunk. *Slang.*

lush'y, *a* Lush; succulent *Rare.* [LUSITANIAN.]

Lu'si-an (lū'sĭ-ăn), *a & n* = ‖ **lu'sin-gan'te** (lōō'zĕn-gän'tĕ), *adv.* [It., flattering, p. pr. of *lusingare* to flatter.] *Music.* Coaxingly, with the idea of tenderness. [Lusitanian. *Obs.*]

Lu'si-tan. *a.* [L. *Lusitanus.*]

Lu'si-ta'no-A-mer'i-can (lū'sĭ-tă'nō-). *n.* A Brazilian of Portuguese descent

lusk (*dial.* lŏsk), *n.* A lazy fellow. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *a.* Lazy; slothful. *Obs.*

lusk, *v. i.* To idle; skulk. *Obs.*

luskard, *n.* A laxative grape. *Obs.*

luskin. *n.* A lusk. *Obs.*

lusk'ish, *a.* Inclined to be lazy. *Obs.* — **lusk'ish-ly**, *adv. Obs.* — **lusk'ish-ness**, *n. Obs*

lusk'y (*dial.* lŏs'kĭ), *a.* Lazy. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

‖ **lu-song'** (lōō-sŏng'), *n.* [Tag.] A large wooden mortar in which rice is pounded to remove the husk. *Phil. I.*

lu-so'ri-ous, *a.* = LUSORY. *Obs.*

lusseburgh, lusshebourne † LUSHBURG.

lus'sum. † LOVESOME.

lust † LIST

lust, *v. t.* To gratify; please; also, to desire *Obs.*

lust'er, *n.* One who lusts.

lus'ter. *n* [L. *lustrum* slough, hog, den of beasts] A cave *Obs*

lus'ter-ful, lus'tre-ful, *a.* See -FUL.

lus'ter-less, lus'tre-less, *a.* See luster, *or* lustre, pottery = LUSTER WARE.

lus'thouse', *n.* [G *lusthaus*, or D. *lusthuis*, lit., pleasure house.] A country home; a villa; also, a tavern *Rare*

lus'tick (lŭs'tĭk), *a.* Lusty; merry. *Obs.* — *adv.* Merrily. *Obs.*

lus'ti-head' (lŭs'tĭ-hĕd'), *n.* = LUSTIHOOD. *Archaic.*

lus'ti-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of LUSTY.

lus'ti-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lustique. † LUSTICK

lust'ly, *a.* & *adv.* Pleasing. *Obs. or Archaic* & Lustful. *Obs.*

lust'ly, *adv.* [AS. *lustlice.*] Lustfully; lustily. *Obs.*

lustne. † LISTEN.

lus'tra. *n.*, *pl.* of LUSTRUM

lus'trant, *a.* [L. *lustrans, -antis*, p. pr.] Shining; illustrious. *Obs.* [tion. *Rare.*

lus'trant, *a.* Serving for lustra-

lus'trate, *v. t.* To luster. *Obs.*

lus'trate, *v. i.* To go about. *Obs.*

lus'tra-tive (lŭs'trā-tĭv), *a.* Purifying; cleansing. *Rare.*

lus'tra-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a* Expiratory *Rare*

lus'tre. Var of LUSTER.

lus'tre, *v. t.* To lustrate *Obs.*

lus'tri-cal. *a.* [L *lustricus*, fr *lustrum.* See LUSTRUM.] = LUSTRAL, 1. *Obs*

lus'tri-ty (lŭs'trĭ-tĭ), *v. t* [*luster* + *-fy.*] To give luster to. — **lus-tri'ic** (lŭs-trĭf'ĭk), *a.* — **lus'tri-fi-ca'tion** (lŭs'trĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. All Rare.* [LUSTRING.

lus'trine (lŭs'trĭn), *n.* [F.] = **lus'tri-ous.** *a.* Lustrous. *Obs*

lust'sum. *a.* Prob., given to lust or self-will. *Obs.* [dew. *Obs.*]

lust'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Sun-lusty gallant An old dance, or its tune; also, a light red color. *Obs*

lu'sum-ly † LOVESOMELY.

Lu'sus (lū'sŭs), *n.* Eponym of ancient Lusitania, now Portugal, a mythical hero, companion or son of Bacchus, fabled to have visited this region and to have founded a colony there.

‖ **lu'sus na-tu'ræ** (lū'sŭs nă-tū'rē). [L., fr *lusus* sport + *naturae*, gen. of *natura* nature.] A sport or freak of nature

lus'wart. † LUSARD. [LOUT.

lut. † LITE, *a.*; obs. p. p. of

Lu-tang'a (lōō-täng'ă), *n.* One of a Mohammedan mixed race of Olutanga and adjacent parts of Mindanao [music *R.*

lu'ta-ny (lū'tă-nĭ), *n.* Lute

Lu-ta'o (lōō-tä'ō), **Lu-ta'yo** (-yō), *n* = ILLANO

lu-ta'ri-ous (lū-tâ'rĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L *lutarius*, fr *lutum* mud.] Living in mud. *Obs*

lu-ta'tion (lū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lutare, lutatum*, to bedaub with mud, fr. *lutum* mud; cf F *lutation.*] Process or agent used in luting *Obs.*

lut'by. † LOTEBY

lutch (*dial.* lŏch), *v t.* To lift. *Obs. or Dial Eng*

lute † LITE, *a.*; LOUT.

lute'-backed (-bākt'), *a.* Having a curved spine.

lu-te'ic (lū-tē'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid resembling luteolin, but obtained from the flowers of the cypress spurge (*Euphorbia cyparissias*).

lutel. † LITTLE

lute'let. *n.* See -LET.

lutenand † LIEUTENANT.

lute'ner, lut'e-nist (lūt'ĕ-nĭst), *n* = LUTANIST. *Rare.*

lu'te-o-ful'vous. *a.* [*luteo-* + *fulvous.*] Tawny yellow

lu'te-o-fus-ces'cent. *a.* [*luteo-* + *fuscescent.*] Dusky yellow.

lu'te-o-fus'cous. *a.* [*luteo-* + *fuscous.*] Dull yellow

lu'te-o-ru-fes'cent. *a.* [*luteo-* + *rufescent.*] Rufous yellow

lu'te-ous (lū'tē-ŭs), *a* [L. *luteus*, fr. *lutum* mud] Like mud or clay. *Obs or R*

lu'te-o-vi-res'cent. *a.* [*luteo-* + *virescent.*] Greenish yellow.

lut'er (lūt'ẽr), *n.* [From 1st LUTE] One who applies lute.

lut'er. *n.* A lute player.

lu-tes'cent (lū-tĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *luteus* yellow.] Yellowish

Lu-te'tian (lū-tē'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lutetia, the Gallic town of Cæsar's time, chief seat of the Parisii, which about the 4th century began to be called Paris; Parisian.

lutewhit. *n* [ME. *lut* a little thing, creature, wight.] A little *Obs.* [back turtle.

‖ **luth** (lūt), *n.* [F.] The leather-

Luth. *Abbr.* Lutheran.

luth'er Obs or Scot. var of LITHER.

Lu'ther (lū'thẽr). *n.* [G., OHG. also *Chlodochar, Chlothachar, Chlothar, Hlotar, Hludher*; from a word akin to E. *loud* + OHG. *hari* army.] Lit., illustrious warrior; — masc. prop. name. L. *Lutherus* (lū-thē'rŭs); F. *Lothaire* (lō'thâr'); It. *Lotario* (lō-tä'rē-ō); Sp. *Clotario* (klō-tä'rē-ō); G. *Luther* (lōō'tẽr), *Lothar* (lō'thär).

Church is also established in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. The Lutherans in the United States are divided into several general bodies, numerous independent synods, and a number of independent congregations. The general bodies are: (1) the **General Synod**, the oldest general body (organized in 1820), standing for less strictness in confessionalism than most other Lutherans; (2) the **United Synod in the South**, organized in 1886 by a union of the General Synod, South (constituted 1863), and two independent synods, and similar in confessionalism to the General Synod, but perhaps a little stricter; (3) the **General Council**, organized in 1866 and having a confessionalism stricter than that of the General Synod and less strict than that of the Synodical Conference; (4) the **Synodical Conference**, whose members are commonly called *Missourians*, organized in 1872 and having the strictest confessionalism of all Lutheran bodies; (5) the **United Norwegian Lutheran Church**, organized in 1889 by the union of a number of the smaller divisions of Norwegian Lutherans.

lu'thern (lū'thẽrn), *n.* [Cf. LUCARNE.] A dormer window.

Lu'ther, *or* Lu'ther-an, Bi'ble (lū'thẽr). A version in German by Martin Luther, about 1521-34, influential in versions in other languages, as English, Scandinavian, Dutch, and Finnish, and epoch-marking in the history of the German language.

Lu'ti-an/i-dæ (lū'shĭ-ăn'ĭ-dē; lū'tĭ-), *n. pl.* [NL. *Lutianus;* named by Bloch from the words *ikan lutjang* on the label attached to a specimen, prob. fr. a Malay dialect; cf. Malay *ikan* fish, and (perh.) *lōding*, a kind of marine fish.] *Zoöl.* A large important family of active, carnivorous, acanthopterygian fishes related to the basses, mostly living near the shores in warm seas. It includes the snappers, many of which are important food fishes. The type and largest genus is **Lu'ti-a'nus** (-ā'nŭs). See SNAPPER. — **lu'ti-an'id** (-ăn'ĭd), *n.* — **lu'ti-an'oid** (-oid), *a. & n.*

lu'ti-dine (lū'tĭ-dĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [From *toluidine*, by transposition.] *Org. Chem.* Any of numerous isomeric liquid bases, C_7H_9N, of peculiar pungent odor, obtained from bone oil, coal tar, and other sources. All are either ethyl or dimethyl derivatives of pyridine.

lu'ti-din'ic (-dĭn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid formed by the oxidation of a lutidine, and of other pyridine derivatives. See PYRIDINE.

lut'ist (lūt'ĭst), *n.* A lute player.

lu'tose (lū'tōs), *a.* [L. *lutosus*, fr. *lutum* mud.] Covered with clay; miry.

lux (lŭks), *n.* [L., light. See 1st LIGHT.] *Photom.* A unit of illuminating power, being the illumination received by a surface one meter distant from a source of light of unit intensity. Cf. CANDLE METER.

lux'ate (lŭk'sāt), *v. t.;* LUX'AT-ED (-sāt-ĕd); LUX'AT-ING (-sāt-ĭng). [L. *luxatus*, p. p. of *luxare* to dislocate.] To displace, or remove from its proper place, as a joint; to put out of joint; to dislocate.

lux-a'tion (lŭk-sā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *luxatio:* cf. F. *luxation.*] Act of luxating, or state of being luxated.

luxe (lŭks), *n.* [L. *luxus:* cf. F. *luxe.*] **1.** Luxury *Obs.* **2.** (*F. pron.* lüks) Elegance; sumptuous quality or make; — usually preceded by *de* (of); as, articles *de luxe.* Cf. ÉDITION DE LUXE.

lux-ul'li-an-ite (lŭk-sŭl'ĭ-ăn-īt), *n.* [From *Luxullian* in Cornwall.] *Petrog.* A kind of granite in which feldspar has been partly changed to tourmaline and quartz by contact metamorphism.

lux-u'ri-ance (lŭks-ū'rĭ-ăns; lŭg-zhōō'-; 277), *n.* [Cf. F. *luxuriance.*] State or quality of being luxuriant; rank, vigorous growth; excessive abundance produced by rank growth. "Tropical *luxuriance.*" *B. Taylor.*

lux-u'ri-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Luxuriance. "Flowers grow . . . in the greatest *luxuriancy* and profusion." *Spectator.*

lux-u'ri-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *luxurians*, p. pr. of *luxuriare:* cf. F. *luxuriant.* See LUXURIATE.] **1.** Exceedingly fertile or prolific; as, *luxuriant* soil.

2. Exuberant in growth; rank; excessive; very abundant; as, a *luxuriant* growth of grass; *luxuriant* foliage.

Prune the *luxuriant*, the uncouth refine. *Pope.*

3. Hence, characterized by profuse and intricate design, great fertility in invention, or vivid or florid figures; as, *luxuriant* ornamentation; *luxuriant* speech.

4. Excessive in prosperity; hence, luxurious. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. — See LUXURIOUS.

lux-u'ri-ate (-āt), *v. i.;* **-AT'ED** (-āt'ĕd); **-AT'ING** (-āt'ĭng). [L. *luxuriari, -are*, to luxuriate. See LUXURY.] **1.** To grow exuberantly; to grow to superfluous abundance. "Corn *luxuriates* in a better mold." *Burton.*

2. To feed or live luxuriously.

3. To indulge with unrestrained delight and freedom; as, to *luxuriate* in description.

lux-u'ri-a'tion (-ā/shŭn), *n.* Act or process of luxuriating.

lux-u'ri-ous (lŭks-ū'rĭ-ŭs; lŭg-zhōō'-; 277), *a.* [L. *luxuriosus* · cf. F. *luxurieux.* See LUXURY.] **1.** a Lascivious. *Obs. or Archaic.* b Extravagant; excessive or given to excess. *Obs.* c Excessively desirous. *Obs.*

2. Of or pertaining to luxury; ministering to luxury; supplied with the conditions of luxury; as, a *luxurious* life; a *luxurious* table; *luxurious* ease; *luxurious* cities.

3. = LUXURIANT. *Obsoles.*

Syn. — LUXURIOUS, LUXURIANT, RANK. *Luxurious* and *luxuriant*, in modern usage, are somewhat sharply distinguished. That is LUXURIOUS which is given to luxury or pertains to it; LUXURIANT implies exuberance or profuseness, esp. of growth or display; as, "*luxurious* and pleasure-loving" (*J. R. Green*); a *luxurious* couch; *luxuriant* foliage, a *luxuriant* imagination. RANK (see RANK) adds to *luxuriant* the implication of coarseness or excess; as, "We regard the *rank* excrescences of Mr. Southey's poetry . . . as the unweeded growth of a *luxuriant* and wandering fancy" (*Hazlitt*); "His *rank* unweeded eloquence . . . was akin to the heady wines, the sweet, coarse odors, of that fiery, volcanic soil" (*W. Pater*). See PLENTIFUL.

lux'u-ry (lŭk'shŏō-rĭ; 277), *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [L. *luxuria*, fr. *luxus:* cf. F. *luxure*, OF. also *luxurie.*] **1.** Lechery; lust. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Luxury is in wine and drunkenness. *Chaucer.*

2. Luxuriance; exuberance. *Obs.*

3. A free indulgence in costly food, dress, furniture, or anything expensive which gratifies the appetites or tastes; also, a mode of life characterized by material abundance and gratification of expensive tastes.

Riches expose a man to pride and *luxury. Spectator.*

4. Anything which pleases the senses, and is also costly, or difficult to obtain; an expensive rarity; as, silks, jewels, and rare fruits are *luxuries.*

He cut the side of a rock for a garden, and, by laying on it earth, furnished out a kind of *luxury* for a hermit. *Addison.*

5. An experience, esp. of a mental or emotional sort, which is marked by exclusiveness, lack of utility, and usually intense pleasure; as, the *luxury* of idle hours; the *luxury* of poetic dreams.

True poetry . . . is the *luxury* of learning. *Howell*

lux'us (lŭk'sŭs), *n.* [L.] Excess; also, something excessive or superfluous. *Wm. James.*

luxus consumption. *Physiol.* Consumption of food material, or of proteids, in excess of the amount necessary to maintain the body tissues.

-ly (-lĭ). **1.** [ME. *-lich*, AS. *-līc, -lic*, orig. the same word as *lic* body. See LIKE, *a.*] A suffix forming adjectives, now mostly from nouns, and denoting: a *Like in appearance, manner*, or *nature; characteristic of;* as in queen*ly*, father*ly*, coward*ly*, lovel*y*; sometimes specif., in a good sense, *befitting;* as in manl*y*, woman*ly*. (Cf. mannish, womanish, and see -ISH b.) b With nouns of time, *every* (so often); as, dai*ly*, month*ly*.

2. [ME. *-liche*, AS. *-līce, -lice.*] A suffix forming adverbs from adjectives, participles, and (rarely) nouns; as in slow*ly*, bad*ly*, smilingl*y*, unexpectedl*y*, partl*y*.

☞ A majority of English adverbs are so formed. Other adverbial suffixes are *-ward, -wards, -wise;* as, home*ward*, up*wards*, clock*wise*. Some adverbs are formed by means of the prefixes *a-, be-, per-,* or *to-*, or other prepositions used as prefixes; as in *aboard, afar, beforehand, perhaps, to*-morrow, *above*board. Some are derivatives or imitations of old genitives; as, *needs, always, eftsoons.* Many adjectives may be used adverbially without change of form (see FLAT, *a.*, 12); as, *little, fain, sheer;* so also certain prepositions and conjunctions; as, *off, after, therefore, why.* Adverbs may be classified by their meaning, according to the following categories, as adverbs of: a Time; as, come *to*-*morrow*; he followed *later;* failing *daily.* b Place (with direction); as in, *here* endeth; *outward* bound; converging *centrally; vertically* placed. Also, serial place or position; as, *thirdly, fourteenthly.* c Cause; as, *why* it happened is not known. d Manner (or quality); as, *well* done; *sparklingly* white; flowing *swiftly.* e Quantity (with number or degree); as, soon *enough; triply* strong; *intolerably* bad. f Modality; as, *perhaps* so; *not* alone. g Specific relation; as, *ceremonially* unclean.

☞ The reference "See -LY" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ly*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word. See also *Introd., Rules for Spelling*, § 9.

Ly-cæn'i-dæ (lī-sĕn'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. λύκαινα shewolf, fem. of λύκος wolf + *-idæ.*] *Zoöl.* A very large and widely distributed family of butterflies having the fore legs short in the male, including the blues, coppers, hairstreaks, etc. They are usually of small size, often brilliantly colored, and the hind wings are frequently provided with small tails. The larvæ are short and sluglike, with minute feet and retractile head. The pupa is short, and is usually supported by a silk thread girdling the middle. — **ly-cæ'nid** (lī-sē'nĭd), *a. & n.*

ly'can-thrope (lī'kăn-thrōp; lī-kăn'-; 277), *n.* [Gr. λυκάνθρωπος; λύκος a wolf + ἄνθρωπος a man.] **1.** One affected with lycanthropy.

2. A werewolf. See LYCANTHROPY, 2.

ly'can-throp'ic (lī'kăn-thrŏp'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to lycanthropy.

ly-can'thro-pist (lī-kăn'thrō-pĭst), *n.* One affected with lycanthropy.

ly-can'thro-py (-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. λυκανθρωπία.] **1.** A form of insanity in which the patient imagines himself a wolf (or some other animal) and imitates its actions.

2. *Folklore.* Assumption of the form and traits of a wolf by witchcraft or magic. Cf. BERSERKER, WEREWOLF.

Ly-ca'on (lī-kā'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λυκάων.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* An Arcadian king who, when Zeus came in disguise, set before the god a dish of human flesh to test his divinity. Zeus transformed him into a wolf (in other versions, struck him dead by lightning).

2. [NL., fr. *Lycaon*, with reference to Gr. λύκος wolf. Cf. LYCANTHROPY.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the Cape hunting dog.

Ly-cas'te (lī-kăs'tē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Λυκάστη, a fem. name.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American terrestrial or epiphytic orchids distinguished by the long column, appendaged lip, and erect sepals. The flowers are usually large and showy. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

‖ **ly'cée'** (lē'sā'), *n.* [F. Cf. LYCEUM.] A French lyceum, or secondary school supported by the government, for preparing students for the university.

ly-ce'um (lī-sē'ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. LYCEUMS (-ŭmz), L. LYCEA (-ā). [L. *lyceum*, Gr. λύκειον, after the neighboring temple of Ἀπόλλων Λύκειος Apollo the wolf slayer, prob. fr. λύκειος belonging to a wolf, fr. λύκος wolf. See WOLF.]

1. [*cap.*] A place of exercise with covered walks, in the suburbs of Athens, where Aristotle taught philosophy.

2. A house or apartment appropriated to instruction by lectures or disquisitions.

3. An association for debate and literary improvement. *Lyceums* played a prominent part in the educational and intellectual development of the United States, esp. the less settled districts, about the middle of the 19th century. Lectures by famous men were usually a marked feature.

4. = LYCÉE.

Lych'nis (lĭk'nĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of red flower, Gr. λυχνίς; cf. λύχνος a lamp.] *Bot.* A large genus of silenaceous plants, widely distributed in temperate regions, distinguished by the five styles and 10-nerved calyx. They have terminal cymes of showy, mostly red or white, flowers; several species, as *L. chalcedonica*, the scarlet lychnis, and *L. coronaria*, the rose campion, are old garden favorites. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

lych'no-scope (lĭk'nŏ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. λύχνος a lamp + *-scope.*] *Arch.* A low side window. See under LOW.

lych'no-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a lychnoscope.

Lyc'i-an (lĭsh'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Lycius*, Gr. Λύκιος.] Of or pertaining to ancient Lycia, a district centering about Mount Taurus in southern Asia Minor. Little is known of its history, save that it fell into the hands of the Persians in the time of Cyrus, and later was conquered by the Greeks. In arts and civilization it borrowed largely from the latter race

Lyc'i-an, *n.* A citizen or one of the people of ancient Lycia; also, their language, supposedly an Indo-European tongue related to Iranian. Its alphabet resembles the Greek Doric, but was probably independent of it in origin.

Lyc'i-das (lĭs'ĭ-dăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λυκίδας.] **1.** A shepherd in the third Eclogue of Vergil.

2. Edward King, fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, who was drowned on his passage from Chester to Ireland, August 10, 1637; — a poetical name given to him by Milton in lamenting him in a celebrated monody.

Lyc'i-um (lĭsh'ĭ-ŭm, lĭs'-), *n.* [NL., said to be fr. L. *Lycius* pertaining to Lycia, of Asia Minor, Gr. Λύκιος; but cf. λύκιον a kind of thorn from Lycia.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly South American solanaceous shrubs or trees, occasionally thorny, with simple leaves and tubular campanulate flowers of various colors. *L. vulgare* is the matrimony vine; *L. barbarum* is the common boxthorn.

2. [*l. c.*] A juice extracted from the boxthorn.

ly-coc'to-nine (lī-kŏk'tō-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [NL. *lycoctonum*, the specific name (fr. Gr. λυκοκτόνον wolfsbane, aconite) + *-in.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, less poisonous than aconitine, obtained from wolfsbane (*Aconitum lycoctonum*).

Ly'co-per-da'ce-æ (lī'kŏ-pẽr-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl. Bot.* [NL.] A family of basidiomycetous fungi, the puffballs, having a fleshy, often globose sporophore, which when mature is filled with dustlike spore masses mixed with fine threads forming a capillitium. The principal genera are *Lycoperdon, Bovista*, and *Geaster.* — **ly'co-per-da'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Lu'ther-an'ic (lū'thẽr-ăn'ĭk), *a.* = LUTHERAN. *Rare.*

Lu'ther-an-ism (lū'thẽr-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines taught by Luther or held by the Lutheran Church.

Lu'ther-an-ize (-ĭz), *v. t. & i.* See -IZE. — **Lu'ther-an-iz'er** (-ĭz'ẽr), *n.* [Obs.]

Lu-the'ri-an, *a. & n.* Lutheran.

Lu'ther-ism (lū'thẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Luther* + *-ism.*] Lutheranism, or a peculiarity or characteristic of Luther. — **Lu'ther-ist,** *n.*

Lu'ther-ol'a-try (-ŏl'ă-trĭ), *n.* [*Luther* + *-latry.*] Extreme devotion to Luther. *Rare.* — **lu'ther-ol'a-trist,** *n. Rare.*

lu'thi-er (lū'tĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F.] A lute maker.

‖ **lu'tin'** (lū'tăN'), *n.* [F.] A goblin. [LUTE, a cement.]

lut'ing (lūt'ĭng), *n. Chem.* = **lu'ti-nist.** † LUTANIST.

Lut-jan'i-dæ, Lut-ja'nus. [NL.] *Zool.* Incorrect vars. of LUTIANIDÆ, LUTIANUS.

lutlen. † LITLUM.

‖ **lu-tong'** (lōō-tŏng'), *n.* [Malay *lūtong.*] Any of several East Indian langurs, esp. *Presbytis maurus* and *P. cristatus. Java.*

Lu'tra (lū'trà), *n.* [L. *lutra, lytra.* otter.] *Zoöl.* The genus containing the common otters of Europe and America. It is the type of a subfamily. **Lu-tri'næ** (lū-trī'nē), which includes all otters except the sea otter. — **lu'trine** (lū'trĭn; -trĭn), *a.*

Lu-tra'ri-a (lū-trā'rĭ-a; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *lutra* an otter.] *Zool.* The genus of the otter shells.

lu'trin (lū'trĭn; *F.* lü'trăN'), *n.* [F., choir desk, LL. *lectrinum.* Cf. LECTERN.] = LECTERN.

lutte. † LITE, *a.*; LUTE; obs. p. p. of LOUT.

lut'tered, *a.* Prob., bowed. *Obs.*

Lu'tu-am'i-an (lōō'tōō-ăm'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of Indians dwelling in the region of Klamath Lakes and Sprague River, Oregon, and including the Klamath and Modoc tribes.

lu'tu-lent (lū'tū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *lutulentus*, fr. *lutum* mud.] Muddy; turbid; thick. — **lu'tu-lence** (-lĕns), *n.* [*Ref. Sp.*]

luv, luvabl, luvd. Love, etc.

luve † LEAVE.

luve (*dial.* lōōv). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of LOVE.

luven. † LEVE, believe.

luver. † LOUVER, LOVER.

luvie. † LOVE, *v.*

luv'ly. Lovely. *Ref. Sp.*

luv'ver (lōōv'ẽr). Dial. Eng. var. of LOUVER. [ATE. *Obs.*

lux, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *luxer.*] = LUXATE.

lux'ate, *a.* [L. *luxatus*, p. p.] Luxated. *Obs.*

Lux'em'bourg' Pal'ace (lŭk'sĕN'bōōr'). [After the Duke of Piney-*Luxembourg.*] A famous palace in Paris, built about 1616 by Marie de Medicis.

‖ **lux et ve'ri-tas** (lŭks ĕt vē'rĭ-tās). [L.] Light and truth; — motto of Yale University.

lux'ive, *a.* Voluptuous. *Obs.*

lux'ur, *n.* [Cf. LUXURY, LUXURIOUS.] Lecher. *Obs.*

luxure, *n.* [F.] Luxury. *Obs.*

lux-u'ri-ant-ly, *adv.* of LUXURIANT. See -LY.

lux-u'ri-ant-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lux'u-ri'e-ty, *n.* Luxuriance. *Obs.* [RIOUS.]

lux-u'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* of LUXURIOUS. See -LY.

lux'u-ri-ous-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

lux'u-rist (lŭk'shōō-rĭst), *n.* One given to luxury.

lux-u'ri-ty, *n.* [Irreg. fr. *luxurious* + 1st *-ty.*] Lasciviousness; also, luxuriance. *Obs.*

lu'yong (lōō'yŏng), *n.* [Tag.] A kind of ebony obtained from *Diospyros nigra;* also, the tree itself. *Phil. I.*

luyte, *n.* [OF. *luite*, F. *lutte*, L. *luctus.*] Wrestling. *Obs.*

luz (lŭz), *n.* [Heb. (Talmud) *lūz* almondlike bone, fr. Heb. *lūz* almond.] A bone of the human body which was supposed by certain Rabbinical writers to be indestructible. Its location was a matter of dispute.

Luz (lŭz). *Bib.*

lu-zon'ite (lū-zŏn'īt; lū'zŏn-), *n. Min.* A variety of enargite found in Luzon copper veins.

Lu'zu-la (lū'zū-là; 250), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *luzziola, erba luccíola*, name of *Ophioglossum vulgatum.*] *Bot.* Syn. of JUNCOIDES.

lv. *Abbr.* Livres. [victualer.]

l. v. *Abbr.* Legal volt; licensed.

L. W. L. *Abbr.* Load water line.

L. W. P. *Abbr.* Load water plane.

LXX. Lit., seventy; — the Roman numeral often used to designate the Septuagint.

ly † LIE, LYE.

Ly-æ'us (lī-ē'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λυαῖος deliverer from care.] An epithet of Dionysus. Hence, wine.

ly'am (lī'ăm), **lyme,** *n.* [F. *lien*, L. *ligamen.* Cf. LIMER, LIEN.] *Obs. or Her.* 1. A leash; also, *Her.*, a representation of a leash 2. = LYAM-HOUND. *Obs.*

lyam-hound, lyme-hound, *n.* A bloodhound. Cf. LIMER. *Obs. or Hist.*

lyance, *n.* [OF. *liance*, prop. a binding, fr. *leier, luer*, to bind, F. *lier*, L. *ligare.*] Allegiance; also, alliance. *Obs.*

ly'ard, ly'art (*dial.* lī'ẽrd, -ẽrt), *a.* [OF. *liart*, LL. *hardus* gray, dapple.] Gray, or streaked with gray; also, variegated *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ly'art. † LIARD.

Lyb'i-an, Lyb'ic, Lyb'ic-an, *a.* Libyan. *Obs.*

ly-cac'o-nine (lī-kăk'ō-nĭn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **-nin.** [*lycoctonum* + *Aconitum* + *-ine.*] *Chem.* An alkaloid formed from lycaconitine by heating it with water under pressure.

ly'ca-con'i-tine (lī'kà-kŏn'ĭ-tĭn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **-tin.** [*lycaconine* + *Aconitum.*] *Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{37}H_{51}O_8N_2 \cdot 2H_2O$, found in the root of *Aconitum lycoctonum* (wolfsbane).

Ly-cæ'na (lī-sē'nà), *n.* [NL. See LYCÆNIDÆ.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of lycænid butterflies, containing small slender species largely blue above and popularly called *blues.*

ly'can-thro'pi-a (lī'kăn-thrō'pĭ-à), *n.* [NL.] = LYCANTHROPY. [THROPY. *Obs.*]

ly-can'thro-pism, *n.* = LYCANTHROPY.

ly-can'thro-pous (lī-kăn'thrō-pŭs), *a.* Lycanthropic.

ly-can'thro-pus (-pŭs), *n.; pl.* -THROPI (-pī). Late Latin form of LYCANTHROPE.

Lyc'a-o-ni-an (lĭk'à-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Lycaonius.*] Of or pertaining to an ancient province of Asia Minor, north of Mount Taurus, or its inhabitants. — **Lyc'a-o-ni-an,** *n.*

lyc'a-tol (lĭk'à-tŏl; -tōl), *n. Pharm.* A white powder, a derivative of piperazine, used as a remedy for gout and lithæmia.

lych Var of LICH. [LITCH.]

ly'chee' (lē'chē'). Var. of **lych gate** Var. of LICH GATE.

lych'-house'. Var. of LICH-HOUSE.

Lych-nap'si-a (lĭk-năp'sĭ-à), *n.* [Gr. λυχναψία lighting of lamps.] *East.Ch.* Seven prayers forming a part of the Lychnic.

Lych'nic (lĭk'nĭk), *n.* [Gr. λυχνικόν time of lamplighting, fr. λύχνος lamp.] *East. Ch.* The introductory part of vespers, which comprises the psalms and prayers accompanying the lighting of lamps.

lych-nid'e-a (lĭk-nĭd'ē-à), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *lychnis, -nidis.*] *Eng. Hort.* The phlox. *Rare.*

lych-nid'i-ate (-āt), *a.* [Gr. λυχνίς, *-ίδος*, a phosphorescent gem, λύχνος lamp.] *Zool.* Phosphorescent; luminous.

lych'no-bite (lĭk'nō-bīt), *n.* [Gr. λύχνος a lamp + βίος life.] One who turns day into night.

lych'no-man'cy (-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. λύχνος a lamp + *-mancy.*] Divination by lamps.

lychtlifu. *a.* [AS. *léohtlīc* of little weight or value; cf. -FUL.] Contemptuous. *Obs. Scot.*

lyc'ine (lĭs'ĭn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A weak base identical with betaine; — so called because found in the boxthorn (*Lycium barbarum*).

lycisks, *n.* [L. *lyciscus*, fr. Gr. λύκος wolf.] *Her.* A hybrid of a dog and a wolf. *Obs.*

Ly-co'des (lī-kō'dēz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λυκώδης wolflike.] *Zoöl.* See EELPOUT.

Ly-cod'i-dæ (lī-kŏd'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* Syn. of ZOARCIDÆ. See EELPOUT. — **ly-co'doid** (lī-kō'doid), *a. & n.*

Lyc'o-me'des (lĭk'ō-mē'dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λυκομήδης.] *Gr. Myth.* A king in the island of Scyros to whose court Achilles was sent, disguised as a maiden, by Thetis, to prevent his going to the Trojan war.

Ly'co-per-da'les (lī'kŏ-pẽr-dā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of fungi coextensive with the family Lycoperdaceæ.

ly'co-per'doid (-pûr'doid), *a.* [*Lycoperdon* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Per-

Ly'co-per'don (lī'kō-pûr'dŏn), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. λύκος wolf + περδεσθαι to break wind.] *Bot.* A genus of fungi typifying the family Lycoperdaceæ, characterized by a double peridium, the outer layer of which is fragile, often warty or spiny, the peridium also opening by an apical mouth. The genus includes mostly small forms. None of the species are poisonous and many are edible.

Ly'co-per'si-con (-pûr'sĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λυκοπέρσιον an Egyptian plant.] *Bot.* A small genus of South American solanaceous herbs closely allied to *Solanum*, but differing in the shape of the anthers. *L. lycopersicum*, the tomato, is now cultivated in all parts of the world.

ly'co-pin (lī'kō-pĭn), *n.* [*Lycopus* + *-in.*] *Pharm.* An astringent, styptic, and sedative precipitate obtained from a tincture of a species of *Lycopus*, the bugleweed.

ly'co-pod (-pŏd), *n.* *Bot.* A plant of the genus *Lycopodium* ; hence, by extension, a plant of the order Lycopodiales ; a club moss.

Ly'co-po'di-a'ce-æ (-pō'dĭ-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of homosporous fern allies, the club mosses, containing four living genera, of which *Lycopodium* is much the largest and most important. They are terrestrial mosslike plants with simple distichous or many-ranked leaves. — **ly'co-po'di-a'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ly'co-po'di-a'les (-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of pteridophytic plants comprising the living families Lycopodiaceæ, Selaginellaceæ, and Isoetaceæ, and represented by two families of fossil plants in the coal measures. The order is distinguished by having the sporangia borne in the axils of tubular or scalelike leaves. See LEPIDODENDRON, SIGILLARIA.

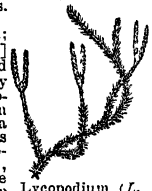
Lycopodium (*L. clavatum*).

Ly'co-po'di-um (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λύκος wolf + πούς, ποδός, a foot.] **1.** *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of plants, typifying the family Lycopodiaceæ. They are erect or creeping, with evergreen 1-nerved leaves in four to many ranks. The sporangia are borne in the axils of ordinary leaves or aggregated in strobilelike sporophores. Many species, as *L. clavatum*, *L. complanatum*, and *L. obscurum*, are employed in Christmas decoration under the names *ground pine*, *ground fir*, etc. There are numerous fossil species. See GROUND PINE. **2.** [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus. **3.** [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* = LYCOPODIUM POWDER.

lycopodium powder. A fine yellowish powder composed of the spores of various species of *Lycopodium*, esp. of *L. clavatum*. It is highly inflammable, and is used in the manufacture of fireworks and the artificial representation of lightning ; also in medicine as an absorbent in excoriations of the skin and as a coating for pills.

Ly-cop'sis (lī-kŏp'sĭs), *n.* [L., a plant, perh. bugloss, Gr. λύκοψις.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World boraginaceous plants having bristly foliage and small blue flowers in terminal scorpioid racemes. *L. arvensis*, the small wild bugloss, is naturalized in the eastern United States.

Ly'co-pus (lī'kō-pŭs), *n* [NL.; Gr. λύκος wolf + πούς foot : — in allusion to the digitate leaves of some species.] *Bot.* A small genus of mints allied to *Mentha*, but having only two stamens and nonaromatic foliage. The species are natives of temperate regions. *L. virginicus* is the bugleweed. *L. europæus* is the water horehound.

Ly-co'ris (lī-kō'rĭs ; 201), *n.* [Gr. Λυκωρίς, a woman's name, prob. confused with Λυκωριάς, name of a nymph.] *Bot.* A small genus of bulbous amaryllidaceous plants, natives of China and Japan, having umbels of red or yellow flowers with recurved and crisped perianth segments. They are frequently cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a bulb or flower of this genus.

Ly-cos'i-dæ (lī-kŏs'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. λύκος a kind of spider, lit., a wolf.] *Zoöl.* A family of spiders, which construct no web, but chase their prey. They are mostly large, dark-colored, long-legged, hairy spiders, differing from the tarantulas in their usually inferior size and in the claw of the mandible moving horizontally, not vertically. **Ly-co'sa** (lī-kō'sa), containing the typical wolf spiders, and *Dolomedes* are the best-known genera.

Ly'da web'worm' (lĭ'dà). [NL. *Lyda*, fr. Gr. Αυδός a Lydian.] Any of several sawflies of the genus *Lyda*, whose larvæ are gregarious and infest the twigs of pine, spruce, cherry, and other trees, making large unsightly webs in which they live and feed.

lydd'ite (lĭd'īt), *n.* A high explosive, chiefly picric acid, used as a shell explosive in the British service ; — so named from the proving grounds at Lydd, England.

Lyd'i-an (lĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Lydius*, fr. *Lydia*, Gr. Αυδία.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Lydia, an ancient country of western Asia Minor, or its inhabitants. From early in the 7th to the middle of the 6th century B. C., Lydia was one of the most important Asiatic powers, being noted for commercial and industrial enterprise. The wealth of its kings, especially the last, Crœsus, who was conquered by Cyrus, was proverbial. Its civilization was a mixture of the Greek and Oriental, and its religion centered about the orgiastic worship of Attis and Cybele. **2.** Hence, in reference to Lydian culture, soft or effeminate ; in reference to the orgiastic worship of Attis and Cybele, voluptuous. Cf. LYDIAN MODE.

> Softly sweet in *Lydian* measures,
> Soon he soothed his soul to pleasures. *Dryden.*

Lydian mode. *Music.* See MODE, 7 **a**. — **L. stone**, touchstone

Lyd'i-an (lĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* A citizen or one of the people of ancient Lydia, probably of mixed stock ; also, the language of ancient Lydia, supposedly an Indo-European tongue.

lye (lī), *n.* Also *lue*, *ley*. [AS. *lēah* ; akin to D. *loog*, OHG. *louga*, G. *lauge* ; cf. Icel. *laug* a bath, a hot spring ; perh. akin to L. *lavare* to wash. Cf. LAVE.] **1.** A strong caustic alkaline solution, esp. that obtained by leaching wood ashes containing chiefly potassium carbonate. It is used in making soap, washing, etc. **2.** Any solution obtained by lixiviation ; a lixivium. **3.** Hence, any cleansing substance used as a wash or in washing. *Obs.* **4.** A watery fluid due to a diseased condition of the body ; as, the *lye* of a blister. *Obs. or Dial.*

lye, *v. t.* ; LYED (līd) ; LY'ING (lī'Ing). To treat with lye.

Ly-gis'tum (lī-jĭs'tŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λυγιστός bent, pliant, fr. λύγος twig.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of tropical American rubiaceous climbing herbs or subshrubs having white, blue, or red flowers with a 4–5-lobed calyx and tubular, variously shaped corolla. Several species are cultivated under the name of *Manettia* or *Manettia vine*.

Ly'go-des'mi-a (lī'gō-dĕs'mĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. λύγος a willow twig + δεσμός bond.] *Bot.* A small genus of North American cichoriaceous herbs, with rigid and branching, often apparently leafless, stems, bearing numerous heads of flowers with pink or purple rays.

Ly-go'di-um (lī-gō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL , fr. Gr. λυγώδης flexible ; λύγος a willow twig + εἶδος form.] *Bot.* A genus of schizæaceous ferns remarkable for their twining fronds, which bear mostly opposite pairs of pinnæ below and sporophylls above. The species are widely distributed. The only North American species, *L. palmatum*, is the Hartford fern, or climbing fern. See CLIMBING FERN, *Illust.*

ly'ing (lī'Ing), *p. a.* Supported horizontally ; recumbent. **lying panel**, *Arch.*, a panel in which the grain of the wood is horizontal. *Rare.* — **l. press**, *Bookbinding*, a press in which sheets are held by lateral pressure for various steps in backing. — **l. wall** = FOOTWALL. — **l. weight**, a free weight to be placed in a scale, as distinguished from an attached weight ; also, avoirdupois. *Obs* *Orf. E. D.*

ly'ing, *n.* A place in which birds or animals, esp. game birds, find shelter.

ly'ing-in', *n.* The state attending, and consequent to, childbirth ; confinement ; also, act of bearing a child.

ly'ing-ly, *adv.* In a lying manner ; falsely.

lyme grass (līm). **a** Any grass of the genus *Elymus*. **b** The hassock grass.

lymph (lĭmf), *n.* [L. *lympha*, for earlier *lumpa*, water, goddess of water, of uncertain origin ; perh. fr. Gr. νύμφη bride, young girl, nymph, goddess of moisture (cf. NYMPH) : cf. F. *lymphe*. Cf. LYMPHATIC.] **1.** A spring of water, hence, water, or a pure, transparent liquid like water.

> A fountan bubbled up, whose *lymph* serene
> Nothing of earthly mixture might distain. *Trench.*

2. The sap of plants. *Obs.* **3.** *Anat.* A weakly alkaline, nearly colorless coagulable fluid, contained in the lymphatic vessels. It contains colorless corpuscles (see LYMPHOCYTE), but is free from red corpuscles. Lymph may be regarded as consisting chiefly of blood plasma which has exuded from the blood capillaries in the various tissues and organs, and has been taken up by the lymphatic vessels to be finally discharged by the thoracic and right lymphatic ducts into the great veins near the heart. Cf. CHYLE. **4.** *Med.* **a** A fibrinous material exuded from the blood vessels in inflammation. In the process of healing it is either absorbed, or converted into connective tissue binding the inflamed surfaces together. **b** A fluid containing certain products resulting from the growth of specific micro-organisms upon some culture medium, and supposed to be possessed of curative properties. See KOCH'S LYMPH.

lym'phad (lĭm'făd), *n.* [Prob. fr. Gael. *long-fhada* ; *long* ship + *fada* long.] A galley or small vessel fitted for both sails and oars, — borne as a charge in heraldry.

lym-phad'e-ni'tis (lĭm-făd'ĕ-nī'tĭs ; lĭm'fà-dĕ-), *n.* [NL. ; *lympho-* + *adenitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the lymphatic glands ; lymphitis.

lym-phad'e-noid (lĭm-făd'ĕ-noid), *a.* [*lympho-* + *-adeno-* + *-oid.*] *Anat.* Resembling a lymphatic gland.

lym-phad'e-no'ma (lĭm-făd'ĕ-nō'mà ; lĭm'fà-dĕ-), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -MATA (-tà). [NL. ; *lympho-* + *adeno-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* **a** Lymphoma. **b** Lymphosarcoma. **c** A disease characterized by hyperplasia of the lymphatic glands ; Hodgkin's disease.

lym-phæ'mi-a, lym-phe'mi-a (lĭm-fē'mĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL. ; *lympho-* + *-xemia.*] *Med.* Condition marked by the presence of abnormal quantity of lymphocytes in the blood ; lymphatic leucocythæmia.

lym'pha-gogue (lĭm'fà-gŏg), *n.* [*lympho-* + *-agogue.*] *Physiol.* A substance which, when injected into the blood, increases the flow of lymph, such as commercial peptone, extract of dried leeches, sugar, and salt.

lym-phan'gi-al (lĭm-făn'jĭ-ăl), *a.* [See LYMPHANGITIS.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the lymphatic vessels.

lym-phan'gi-ec'ta-sis (-ĕk'tà-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *lympho-* + *angiectasis.*] *Med.* Marked permanent dilatation of the lymphatics. — **lym-phan'gi-ec-tat'ic** (-ĕk-tăt'ĭk), *a.*

lym-phan'gi-o'ma (-ō'mà), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -MATA (-tà). [NL , *lympho-* + *angioma.*] *Med.* A localized dilatation of the lymphatics ; also, a tumor so formed. — **lym-phan'gi-om'a-tous** (-ŏm'à-tŭs ; -ō'mà-tŭs), *a.*

lym'phan-gi'tis (lĭm'făn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *lympho-* + *angio-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

lymph'ate (lĭm'fāt), **lymph'at-ed** (-făt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *lymphatus* driven out of one's senses, mad ; perh. fr. Gr. νυμφόληπτος caught by nymphs. See LYMPH.] Lymphatic (in sense 2). *Obs. or R.*

lym-phat'ic (lĭm-făt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *lymphaticus* distracted, frantic : cf. F. *lymphatique* pertaining to lymph. See LYMPH, LYMPHATE.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, containing, or conveying, lymph ; as, *lymphatic* ducts or vessels. **2.** Madly enthusiastic ; frantic. *Obs.* "*Lymphatic* rapture." *Sir T. Herbert.* **3.** Designating, or having, a temperament in which the complexion lacks color and the tissues seem to be of loose texture, or hence, a temperament lacking energy or indisposed to exertion or excitement. See TEMPERAMENT.

lymphatic gland, *Anat.*, one of the rounded masses of lymphoid tissue, surrounded by a capsule of connective tissue, which occur in various parts of the body in the course of the lymphatic vessels. They are not true glands, but consist of a reticulum of connective tissue fibers in the meshes of which are contained numerous small round cells, the *lymphoid cells*, having a large, round, deeply staining nucleus. These cells, when carried off by the lymph flowing through the gland, become lymphocytes. — **l. nodule**, *Anat.*, a small simple lymphatic gland.

lym-phat'ic, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A vessel in which lymph is contained or conveyed ; a lymphatic vessel. The lymphatics originate as interfibrillar or intercellular clefts or spaces in the various tissues and organs, the smaller ones having no distinct walls, or walls composed only of endothelial cells. Larger ones resemble veins in structure. The larger lymphatics are mostly arranged in a *superficial* set just beneath the skin, and a *deep* set. They generally have numerous small dilatations, anastomoses, and valves in their course, which is also interrupted by the lymphatic glands (which see). Eventually the various lymphatics enter the thoracic duct and right lymphatic duct, which pour the lymph into the veins. **2.** A mad enthusiast ; a lunatic. *Obs.*

lym'pha-tism (lĭm'fà-tĭz'm), *n.* [*lymphatic* + *-ism.*] **1.** The lymphatic temperament. **2.** *Med.* Morbid condition produced by excessive growth of lymphatic tissues.

lymph follicle. *Anat.* A small rounded mass of dense lymphoid tissue, usually less compact in the central part, occurring isolated, or forming part of a lymphatic gland or other large mass of lymphoid tissue.

lymph heart. *Zoöl.* A muscular expansion of a lymphatic vessel near its opening into a vein, and serving by its pulsations to drive the lymph toward the veins. They occur chiefly in the lower vertebrates.

lymph node. *Anat.* A lymphatic gland.

lym'pho- (lĭm'fō-), **lymph-.** [See LYMPH.] Combining form used in medicine, physiology, etc., to denote *connection with*, or *relation to*, *lymph* or *the lymphatics*.

lym'pho-cele (-sēl), *n.* *Med.* [*lympho-* + *-cele.*] A tumor containing an abnormal amount of lymph.

lym'pho-cyte (-sīt), *n.* [*lympho-* + *-cyte.*] *Anat.* One of the small colorless, nucleated, amœboid cells found in the lymph and derived from the lymphatic glands (which see) and other lymphoid tissues. They measure about 0.01 mm. in diameter, and consist of a large simple rounded nucleus with a thin layer of surrounding cytoplasm. They become leucocytes when they pass into the blood, but remain, for a time at least, readily distinguishable.

lym'pho-cy-thæ'mi-a, -the'mi-a (-sī-thē'mĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL. ; *lymphocyte* + *-æmia.*] *Med.* Excess of lymphocytes in the blood.

lym'pho-der'mi-a (-dûr'mĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL. ; *lympho-* + *-derm* + *-ia.*] *Med.* Any affection of the lymphatics of the skin ; specif., an enlargement of the lymphatic glands in leucocythæmia.

lym'pho-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*lympho-* + *-genic.*] *Physiol.* Connected with, or formed in, the lymphatic glands.

lym-phog'e-nous (lĭm-fŏj'e-nŭs), *a.* [*lympho-* + *-genous.*] *Med.* Lymph-producing ; lymphogenic.

lymph'oid (lĭm'foid), *a.* [*lymph* + *-oid.*] *Anat.* **a** Resembling lymph. **b** Resembling a lymphatic gland in structure ; adenoid. — **lymphoid cells**, the characteristic cells of lymphoid tissue. — **l. tissue**, the characteristic tissue of the lymphatic glands (see LYMPHATIC GLAND), spleen, tonsils, etc., also found diffused or in small ill-defined masses in various parts of the body, esp. in the mucosa of the digestive and respiratory tracts ; — called also *adenoid tissue*.

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taining to, or resembling, the genus *Lycoperdon*.

lycoperdon nut. A subterranean fungus (*Elaphomyces cervinus*) resembling a puffball.

Ly'co-per'si-cum (lī'kō-pûr'sĭ-kŭm). Var of LYCOPERSICON

lycophosed. *a.* [Gr. λύκος wolf + φῶς light.] Keen of vision *Obs.* — **ly-coph'o-sy**, *n.* *Obs.*

ly'coph-thal'my, *n.* [Gr. λύκος wolf + ὀφθαλμός eye.] A precious stone said to have four rings of color resembling a wolf's eye. *Obs.*

Ly'co-po-da'les (lī'kō-pō-dā'-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance nearly coextensive with the modern Lycopodiales. — **ly-cop'o-dal** (lī-kŏp'ō-dăl), *a.* *Obs.*

ly'co-pode (lī'kō-pōd), *n.* [F.] Lycopodium powder.

ly-cop'o-dine (lī-kŏp'ō-dĭn ; -dēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{52}O_2N_2$, in *Lycopodium complanatum*.

ly-cop'o-dite (-dīt), *n.* *Paleobot.* A fossil club moss. *Rare.*

ly'co-rex'i-a (lī'kō-rĕk'sĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. λύκος wolf + ὄρεξις appetite.] *Med.* A wolfish, ravenous appetite ; bulimia [*R.*]

ly-cot'ro-pal, *a.* Lycotropous.

ly-cot'ro-pous (lī-kŏt'rō-pŭs), *a* [Gr. λύκος hook + τρέπειν to turn.] *Bot* Campylotropous. *R.*

Ly-cur'gus (lī-kûr'gŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λυκοῦργος ; cf. λύκος wolf and ἔργον work.] Lit., wolf driver ; — masc prop. name.

Ly'cus (lī'kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr Λύκος.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Thebes, husband of Dirce He rescued Antiope from Epopeus.

lydderne. † LIDDERON.

lyden † LEDEN.

Lyd'gate. Doctor (lĭd'gāt). In George Eliot's "Middlemarch," an ambitious young physician kept from a great career by his beautiful but sordid and selfish wife, Rosamond Vincy.

Lyd'i-a (lĭd'ĭ-*a*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λυδία, prop. fem. of Λύδιος of Lydia, Lydian.] Lit., a native of Lydia ; — fem. prop. name.

lyd'ine (lĭd'ĭn ; -ēn ; 184), *n.* A violet dye derived from aniline, prob. identical with mauveine.

lyd'ite (-īt), *n.* [*Lydian* + *-ite.*] *Min.* = TOUCHSTONE.

lye. † LAY ; LEE, sediment ; LEYE ; LIE.

lye, *v. t.* [OF. *leier*, *lier*, F. *lier*, L. *ligare* to bind.] To mix or thicken in cookery ; also, to bind. *Obs.*

lye boil. Boiling in an alkaline solution ; — an operation in the bleaching of cloth, yarn, etc.

Ly-el'li-an (lī-ĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Sir Charles Lyell, eminent British geologist (1797–1875).

lyemmer. † LIMER.

lyen. † LEAN, reward.

lyenas. † LIONESS.

Ly'en-ceph'a-la (lī'ĕn-sĕf'ō-là). *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. λύειν to loose + ἐγκέφαλος the brain.] *Zoöl.* A group including the marsupials and monotremes, which have the corpus callosum wanting or rudimentary. — **ly'en-ceph'a-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

lye prepare. *Bleaching.* The operation of impregnating the fabric with caustic alkali preparatory to the lye boil.

lyer. † LEAR, LEER, LIAR, LYRE.

ly'er. Dial. Eng. var. of LIRE.

lyerd. † LYARD. [LYREMAN.

ly'er-man (lī'ẽr-măn). Var. of

ly'er-y (lī'ẽr-Y), *a.* [See LIRE.] Having little fat in the flesh ; — said of cattle. *Dial.*

lyese. † LEESE.

lyf. † LEAF, LIFE, LIVE.

lyfe. † LIEF.

lyfkie, n. [OD. *lijfken*, dim. of *lijf* body.] A bodice *Obs.*

lyflat. † LIVELIHOOD.

lyfnoth. † LIVENATH.

Ly-gæ'i-dæ (lī-jē'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. λυγαῖος shadowy + *-idæ.*] *Zool.* An extensive family of heteropterous insects, mostly of tropical regions, but with numerous species in the north temperate zone, as the chinch bug and cotton stainer. — **ly-gæ'id** (-ĭd), *a.* & *n.*

Ly'go-so'ma (lī'gō-sō'mà), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. λύγος willow twig + σῶμα body.] A genus of scincoid lizards having usually an elongate, slender form with small, or altogether aborted, limbs. They are found in every continent except South America.

ly'ing (lī'Ing), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of LIE, LYE [THROPY.

ly-kan'thro-py Var. of LYCAN-

lyke. † LICHE, LICK, *v.*, LIKE, *v.*

lyke. Var of LICH

Ly-kei'on (lī-kī'ŏn). Var of LYCEUM, l. [LICHWAKE.

lyke'wake' (līk'wāk') Var. of

lykkerwys. † LICKEROUS.

lylse wulse † LINSEY-WOOLSEY [LYAM-HOUND.

lym, lyme, lym'hound'. † LYAM,

lymail. † LIMAIL

Ly'man-tri'i-dæ (lī'măn-trī'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [From NL. *Limantria*, a name given by Hübner, fr. Gr. λυμαντήρ destroyer] *Zoöl.* The family consisting of the tussock moths. — **ly-man'-tri-id** (lī-măn'trĭ-ĭd), *a.* & *n*

lymf, lym-fat'ic. Lymph, lymphatic. *Ref Sp.*

lymon. † LEMON.

lymour. † LIMBER, wagon shaft ; LIMER.

lymph- See LYMPHO-.

lymph, *v. t.* To treat with a lymph, esp. vaccine lymph ; to vaccinate. *Colloq.*

lym-phad'e-nec-ta'si-a (lĭm-făd'ĕ-nĕk-tā'zhĭ-*à*). **lym-phad'-e-nec'ta-sis** (-n ĕ k'tà-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *lympho-* + *adeno-* + *ectasia*, *ectasis.*] *Med.* Dilatation of a lymphatic gland.

lym'pha-de'ni-a (lĭm'fà-dē'-nĭ-*à*), *n.* [NL. ; *lympho-* + *adenia.*] *Med* Generalized lymphadenoma.

lym-phad'e-no'sis (lĭm-făd'ĕ-nō'sĭs ; lĭm'fà-dĕ-), *n.* [NL] *Med.* = LYMPHADENIA.

Lym'phæ (lĭm'fē), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom Relig.* Divinities personating the fructifying and healing powers of water, later superseded by the Greek nymphs.

lym-phan'ge-i'tis (lĭm-făn'jē-Y'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = LYMPHANGITIS.

lym-phan'gi-ec-to'des (-jĭ-ĕk-tō'dēz), *n.* [NL. ; *lympho-* + *angio-* + *ecto-* + *-ides.*] *Med* A rare affection of the skin marked by the formation of vesicles and cysts in the corium

lym-phan'gi-ol'o-gy (-ōl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*lympho-* + *angio-* + *-logy.*] *Anat.* Treatise or description relating to the lymphatics.

lym-phan'gi-o-phle-bi'tis (-ō-flĕ-bī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *lympho-* + *angio-* + *phlebitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of lymphatic vessels and veins. [phatic. *Obs*

lym-phat'i-cal, *a.* & *n.* Lym-

lym-pha'tion (lĭm-fā'shăn), *n* [L. *lymphatio.* See LYMPHATE.] Act of making mad. *Obs.*

lym'pha-ti'tis (lĭm'fà-tī'tĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *lymphatic* + *-itis*] *Med.* = LYMPHANGITIS.

lymph cell, lymph corpuscle. = LYMPHOCYTE. [PHÆMIA.

lym-phe'mi-a. Var. of LYM-

lymph gland. *Anat.* = LYMPHATIC GLAND

lym-phi'tis (lĭm-fī'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* = LYMPHADENITIS.

lym'pho-cy-to'sis (lĭm'fō-sī-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *lymphocyte* + *-osis.*] = LYMPHOCYTHÆMIA.

lym'pho-de'ma (lĭ'm'ĭ-tē-dē'mà), *n.* [NL. ; *lympho-* + *œdema.*] *Med.* Œdema due to obstruction of the lymphatics.

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lym-pho'ma (lĭm-fō'mȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *lympho-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A tumor having a structure resembling that of a lymphatic gland; — called also *lymphadenoma.* — **lym-phom'a-tous** (-fŏm'ȧ-tŭs; -fō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

lym'phor-rhe'a, lym'phor-rhœ'a (lĭm'fŏ-rē'ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lympho-* + *-rhea.*] *Med.* Continuous flow of lymph from an injured lymphatic.

lym'pho-sar-co'ma (lĭm'fō-sär-kō'mȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -MATA (-tȧ). [NL.; *lympho-* + *sarcoma.*] *Med.* Sarcoma of a lymphatic or of a lymphoid character containing small round cells; lymphadenoma.

lymph'ous (lĭm'fŭs), *a.* Resembling lymph.

lymph scrotum. *Med.* A form of elephantiasis in which the scrotum is distended by enlarged lymph vessels.

lym-phu'ri-a (lĭm-fū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; *lympho-* + *-uria.*] *Med.* The presence of lymph in the urine, sometimes resulting in coagulation.

lyn-ce'an (lĭn-sē'ăn), *a.* [See LYNX.] Of or pertaining to a lynx; hence, sharp-sighted.

lynch (lĭnch ; 140), *v. t.;* LYNCHED (lĭncht) ; LYNCH'ING. To inflict punishment upon, especially death, without the forms of law, as when a mob captures and hangs a suspected person. See LYNCH LAW. — **lynch'er** (lĭnch'ẽr), *n.*

lynch law. Formerly **Lynch's law.** [Said to be derived from a Virginian named *Lynch*, who took the law into his own hands. But the origin of the term is very doubtful.] Act or practice by private persons of inflicting punishment for crimes or offenses, without due process of law.

Lyn'cid (lĭn'sĭd), *n.* [L. *lynx, lyncis*, lynx + 1st *-id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Lynx.

lyn'cine (lĭn'sĭn ; -sīn), *a.* Of or pert. to a lynx; lynxean.

Lyn'don, Bar'ry (bȧr'ĭ lĭn'dŭn). The hero of Thackeray's picaresque novel "The Memoirs of Barry Lyndon," represented as a thoroughgoing scoundrel.

lynx (lĭnks), *n.* [L. *lynx, lyncis*, Gr. λύγξ ; akin to AS. *lox*, G. *luchs*, D. *los*; prob. named from its sharp sight, and akin to E. *light.* See LIGHT, *n.*; cf. OUNCE an animal.]

1. a Any of certain wild cats having relatively long legs, a short stubby tail, and often tufted ears. Their color varies from pale grayish buff to tawny spotted with black. The common lynx of northern Europe is *Lynx lynx;* that of southern Europe is the pardine lynx (*L. pardina*). The American lynxes are the Canada lynx (*L. canadensis*) and allied varieties, which are of northern distribution, of large size, and have very large feet and long fur, and the bobcats, represented by several forms in the United States and northern Mexico, as *L. rufus*, the bay lynx of the Eastern States, and *L. baileyi, L. fasciatus*, etc., of the Western States. Cf. CARACAL. **b** [*cap.*] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the above animals.

Canada Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*).

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A northern constellation, introduced in 1690, between Ursa Major and Auriga. It has only one star brighter than the fifth magnitude.

lynx'-eyed', *a.* Having acute sight.

Ly-om'er-i (lĭ-ŏm'ẽr-ī), *n. pl.* [NL ; Gr. λύειν to loosen + μέρος part.] *Zoöl.* A small group of very remarkable deep-sea apodal fishes, having the body of soft, fragile structure, the mouth extraordinarily large, the eye minute and near the tip of the snout, the gill arches reduced to five small bars of bone, not attached to the skull, and the skull deficient, esp. in nasal and vomerine elements. Cf. PELICAN FISH, SACCOPHARYNX. — **ly-om'er-ous** (-ŭs), *a. & n.*

Ly'o-po'ma-ta (lī'ŏ-pō'mȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. λυειν to loose + πῶμα, πωματος, a lid.] *Zoöl.* An order of brachiopods, in which the valves of the shell are not articulated by a hinge. It includes *Lingula, Discina*, and allied forms. — **ly'o-pom'a-tous** (-pŏm'ȧ-tŭs , -pō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

Ly-pe'ri-a (lĭ-pē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λυπηρός causing sorrow, distressing; — from the dull color of the flowers, which are closed and odorless by day.] *Bot.* A large genus of South African scrophulariaceous herbs or undershrubs, with yellow or purple flowers having a 5-parted calyx, a corolla with very short limb, and four included stamens. The flowers of *L. crocea* yield African saffron.

ly'po-thy'mi-a (lī'pō-thī'mĭ-ȧ ; lĭ'pō-), *n.* [NL. ; Gr. λύπη grief + θυμός spirit, soul.] *Med.* Profound melancholy ; great mental prostration.

lyr'a (lĭr'ȧ), *n.* ; *gen.* LYRÆ (-rē). [L. *lyra*, Gr. λύρα. See LYRE.] **1.** A lyre. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A northern constellation, representing the lyre of Orpheus or Mercury ; the Harp. It contains the white star Vega (*α* Lyræ), the sixth brightest star in the heavens.

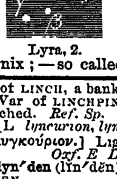

Lyra, 2.

3. *Anat.* A triangular area of the ventral surface of the corpus callosum between the diverging posterior pillars of the fornix ; — so called from the arrangement of the lines with which it is marked in the human brain.

Ly'ra-id (lĭ'rȧ-ĭd), **Ly'rid** (lĭ'rĭd), *n.* [*Lyra* + 1st *-id.* Cf. LEONID.] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Lyra.

ly'rate (lĭ'rāt) } *a.* [NL. *lyratus.* See
ly'rat-ed (-rāt-ĕd) } LYRE.] **1.** *Bot.* Lyre-shaped, or spatulate and oblong, with small lobes toward the base ; as, a *lyrate* leaf.

Lyrate Leaf.

2. Shaped like a lyre, as the tail of the blackcock or that of the lyre bird, each of which has outwardly curving feathers suggesting the horns of a lyre.

lyre (līr), *n.* [ME. *lire*, OF. *lire*, F. *lyre*, L. *lyra*, Gr. λυρα. Cf. LYRA.] **1.** *Music.* A stringed instrument of the harp class used by the ancient Greeks, esp. in accompanying song and recitation (see LYRIC). It consisted of a hollow body, from which were raised two arms curving outward and forward, and joined at the top by a crossbow or yoke, from which gut strings were stretched to the bridge. The strings were stopped with the left hand, and struck with a plectrum in the right. The term has been used also to translate the Greek *κιθάρα* and *φόρμιγξ*, and sometimes loosely for *harp* and for the modern Greek "lyra," a kind of rebec.

Lyre, 1.

2. *Music.* In some pianofortes, a lyre-shaped frame carrying the pedals.

3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = LYRA.

4. *Anat.* The lyra of the fornix.

lyre bat. A small bat (*Megaderma lyra*), of India and Ceylon, having enormous ears and curious nose membranes. It is said to eat frogs.

lyre bird. Any of three species of Australian passerine birds of the genus *Menura*. The male is remarkable for having the sixteen tail feathers very long and, when spread, during courtship, arranged in the form of a lyre. The lyre bird inhabiting New South Wales (*Menura superba*) is about the size of a grouse. Its general color is brown, with rufous color on the throat, wings, tail coverts, and tail.

lyre'-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a lyrate tail. — **lyre-tailed nightjar**, a South American nightjar (*Hydropsalis forcipata*) having a lyrate tail which it opens and shuts while in flight.

lyr'ic (lĭr'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *lyri-* Lyre Bird (*Menura superba*).
lyr'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *cus*, Gr. λυρικος : cf. F. *lyrique.* See LYRE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a lyre or harp.

2. Suited to be sung to the lyre ; appropriate for song ; as, *lyric* poetry. *Lyric poetry*, whether actually sung or not, is generally composed in stanzas, and, as distinguished from *epic* and *dramatic poetry*, is expressive of the poet's feeling rather than of outward incident or events, and may take a special form, as ode, sonnet, hymn, roundel, or any of numerous verse schemes, as against a uniform traditional meter such as the hexameter and heroic verse of epic and drama.

In copious legend, or sweet *lyric* song. *Milton*

lyr'ic, *n.* **1.** A lyric poem ; a lyrical composition.

2. A composer of lyric poems. *Obs.*

3. A verse of the kind usually employed in lyric poetry ; — used chiefly in *pl.*

lyr'i-chord (lĭr'rĭ-kôrd), *n.* [*lyre* + harpsi*chord.*] A kind of harpsichord, in which the strings were played by moving wheels with an effect like bowing, instead of being plucked by quills.

ly'rie (lī'rĭ), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *lȳr* a sort of fish.] A European gurnardlike fish (*Peristedion cataphractum*), having the body covered with bony plates, and having three spines projecting in front of the nose.

Ly-rif'er-a (lī-rĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. ; *lyre* + L *ferre* to bear.] *Zool.* In some classifications, a superclass consisting of the elasmobranchs and ordinary fishes, which have the shoulder girdle developed as a lyriform or furcate apparatus. — **ly-rif'er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

lyr'ism (lĭr'ĭz'm), *n.* [Cf. Gr. λυρισμός.] **a** Act of playing on a lyre or harp. *G. Elliot.* **b** = LYRICISM.

lyr'ist (lĭr'ĭst ; līr'- ; 277), *n.* [L. *lyristes*, Gr. λυριστής : cf. F. *lyriste.*] A player on the lyre ; hence, a composer or singer of lyrical poetry.

lys'a-tine (lĭs'ȧ-tĭn ; -tēn ; 184) } *n.* Also **-tin, -nin.** [Gr.
ly-sat'i-nine (lī-săt'ĭ-nĭn ; -nēn) } λύσις a loosing + creatine, creatinine.] *Physiol. Chem.* An organic base obtained on decomposition of various proteids, — now considered by many to be a mixture of lysine and arginine.

lys'i-dine (lĭs'ĭ-dĭn ; -dēn ; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [Gr. λύσις a loosing + methylglyoxalidin, the chemical name which Ladenborg rejected in favor of this.] *Pharm. Chem.* A hygroscopic crystalline base, $C_7H_{12}N_2$, derived from glyoxaline. It forms a very soluble salt with uric acid, and hence is used in medicine as a solvent for the latter.

ly-sig'e-nous (lī-sĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. λύσις a loosing + *-genous.*] *Bot.* Formed by the breaking down or dissolution of adjoining cells, as certain intercellular spaces. The lysigenous cavities in tissue usually contain water or secretion products. Cf. SCHIZOGENOUS. — **ly-sig'e-nous-ly**, *adv.*

Ly'si-lo'ma (lī'sĭ-lō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. λύσις a loosing + λῶμα border, because at ripening the sides of the pod are loosened.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American mimosaceous trees, having bipinnate leaves, few stamens, and a flat, straight, dehiscent pod. Several of the species, as *L. sabicu* and *L. bahamensis*, are useful timber trees. See SABICU WOOD, MADEIRA WOOD.

Ly'si-ma'chi-a (lĭ'sĭ-mā'kĭ-ȧ ; -măk'ĭ-ȧ ; lĭs'ĭ- ; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *lysimachia* a plant, Gr. λυσίμαχον, fr. the proper name Λυσίμαχος Lysimachus ; λύσις a loosing + μάχη battle, strife.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of primulaceous herbs, the loosestrifes, distinguished by leafy stems and yellow or white flowers without staminodia. *L. nummularia*, the moneywort, is often cultivated.

ly'sin (lī'sĭn), *n.* [See LYSINE.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of substances capable of dissolving bacteria, blood corpuscles, or the like. See BACTERIOLYSIN, HÆMOLYSIN.

ly'sine (lī'sĭn ; -sēn ; 184), *n.* Also **ly'sin.** [Gr. λύσις a loosing, dissolution.] *Physiol. Chem.* An organic base, $C_6H_{14}O_2N_2$, formed in the artificial decomposition of protamines and many proteids, and also in tryptic digestion. It forms crystalline salts with silver nitrate and chloroplatinic acid. Chemically, it is a diamino-caproic acid.

Ly-sip'pan (lī-sĭp'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greek sculptor Lysippus (fl. 4th century B. C.) or his school or style. His works are said by ancient writers to have been all in bronze, and are remarkable for their lifelike characterization and careful and accurate execution, shown esp. in the treatment of the hair. His representations of the male human body are said to show a new system of proportions, characterized by a small head and comparatively long arms and legs, which gives the figures an athletic appearance. None of his works have been identified, and only the marble Apoxyomenos in the Vatican can be thought a close copy of one of them.

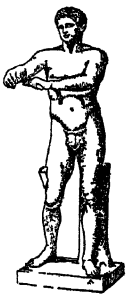

The Apoxyomenos, showing the Lysippan Canon of Proportions.

ly'sis (lī'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λυσις.] *Med.* **a** The resolution or favorable termination of a disease, coming on gradually and not marked by abrupt change, as distinguished from *crisis*, in which the improvement is sudden and marked. **b** Action of a lysin ; cell destruction.

-lysis. [Gr. λυσις a loosing, fr. λύειν to loose.] A suffix signifying *a loosing, dissolving, solution, dissolution ;* as, cyto*lysis*, electro*lysis*, para*lysis*, etc.

ly'so-gen'e-sis (lī'sō-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *lysin* + *-genesis.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The destructive action of lysins. — **ly'so-gen'ic** (-Yk), *a.*

ly'sol (lī'sōl ; -sŏl), *n.* [Gr. λύσις a loosing, dissolving + 2d *-ol.*] *Pharm.* A brown oily liquid, soluble in water, made by dissolving coal-tar oil of a certain grade in fat, and then saponifying. It contains cresols in large amount, and is used as a disinfectant.

lys'sa (lĭs'ȧ), *n.* [NL. See LYTTA.] *Med* Hydrophobia. The plural (*lyssæ*) has been used to signify the pustules supposed to be developed under the tongue in hydrophobia.

lys'sic (-Yk), *a.* [See LYSSA.] *Med.* Pertaining to, or caused by, hydrophobia.

lys'so-pho'bi-a (-ŏ-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. See LYSSA ; -PHOBIA.] *Med.* Morbid dread of hydrophobia, sometimes producing symptoms of that disease.

ly-te'ri-an (lī-tē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. λυτήριος healing, fr. λυτήρ a deliverer, fr. λύειν to loosen.] *Med.* Terminating a disease ; indicating the end of a disease.

Lyth-ra'ce-æ (lĭth-rā'sē-ē; lī-thrā'-), *n. pl.* [NL. See LYTHRUM.] *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, or trees (order Myrtales), the loosestrife family, distinguished in general by the valvate sepals and free ovary. There are 30 genera and nearly 400 species, mainly of tropical distribution. The family includes a number of ornamental genera, as *Lagerstræmia, Lawsonia*, etc. — **lyth-ra'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Lyth'rum (lĭth'rŭm ; lī'thrŭm ; 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. λύθρον gore ; — in allusion to the dark purple flowers.] *Bot.* A rather large and widely distributed genus of herbs and subshrubs, typifying the family Lythraceæ. They have purple or rose-pink flowers with 4-8 petals, a cylindrical calyx tube, and a 2-celled capsule. *L. salicaria*, the purple loosestrife or willow-herb, is the most familiar species.

lyt'ic (lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to lysis or a lysin ; productive of, or effecting, lysis, or cell destruction.

-lytic. [Gr. -λυτικός, fr. λυτικός, able to loose, loosing.] A suffix of adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in *-lysis.* See -LYSIS.

lyt'ta (lĭt'ȧ), *n. ; L. pl.* LYTTÆ (-ē). [L., a worm said to grow under the tongue of dogs, and to cause canine madness, fr. Gr. λύττα, λύσσα, lit., madness.] A fibrous and cartilaginous rod lying within the longitudinal axis of the tongue in many carnivorous mammals, as the dog.

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lym-phol'o-gy (lĭm-fŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*lympho-* + *-logy.*] The study of the lymphatic system

lym-phop'a-thy (-fŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [*lympho-* + *-pathy.*] Any lymphatic disorder

lym'phor-rhage (lĭm'fŏ-rāj), **lym'phor-rha'gi-a** (-rā'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL. *lymphorrhagia.* See LYMPHO- ; RHAGIA.] *Med* = LYMPHORRHEA. — **lym'phor-rhag'ic** (-răj'ĭk), *a.*

lym'pho-sar-co'ma-to'sis (lĭm'fō-sär-kō'mȧ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *lymphosarcoma* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Diseased condition due to lymphosarcoma. — **lym'pho-sar-com'a-tous** (-kŭm'ȧ-tŭs ; -kō'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

lym-phos'ta-sis (lĭm-fŏs'tȧ-sĭs), *n.* [NL. ; *lympho-* + *stasis.*] *Med.* Stoppage of the flow of lymph in a lymphatic.

lymph'y (lĭm'fĭ), *a.* Containing, or like, lymph. *Rare.*

lyn- † LIE, *v.* ; LINE.

lyn (lĭn). Var. of LIN, waterfall.

Lyn'ceus (lĭn'sŭs ; -sē-ŭs), *n.* [Gr. Λυγκεύς.] See IDAS, HYPERMNESTRA.

lynch Var. of LINCH, a bank.

lynch'pin'. Var. of LINCHPIN

lyncht. Lynched. *Ref. Sp.*

lyncurie. *n.* [L *lyncurium, lyncurium*, Gr λυγκούριον.] Lignite. *Obs Oxf. E. D.*

lynde (lĭnd), **lyn'den** (lĭn'dĕn). Vars. of LINDEN.

lyne. † LEAN, *v.*, LIE ; LIND ; LINE ; LINEN.

lyne. *n.* [OF *lin, ling*] A kind of large ship. *Obs.*

lynee. † LIGNEE. [ETH.]

Ly-nette' (lĭ-nĕt'), *n.* See GARLYNN. Var. of LIN, a waterfall.

lynn. † LINT

lyome. † LYAM.

ly'on. † LION.

Ly'on, *n. Scot. Her.* Short for *Lyon King-of-Arms.* See KING-OF-ARMS.

Lyon Court. *Scot. Her* The court of the Lyon King-of-Arms.

Ly'on-ese' (lĭ'ŭn-ēz' ; -ēs'), *n* Of or pertaining to Lyons in France or its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Lyons in France.

Lyon herald. *Scot. Her.* The Lyon King-of-Arms.

Lyon King-of-Arms, Lyon King-at-Arms. *Her.* See KING-OF-ARMS.

ly'on'naise' (lē'ŏ'nāz' ; *commonly Anglicized*, lĭ'ŭn-nāz'), *a.* [F., fem of *lyonnais* of Lyons.] *Cookery.* Prepared a la lyonnaise.

Ly'on-nesse' (lĭ'ŏn-nĕs'), *or* **Le'on-noys'** (lē'ŏn-noĭs'), *n.* [OF *Leonois*, earlier *Loenois, Loonois*, orig *Lothrain*, in Scotland, LL. *Loonia*.] In Arthurian legend, a country fabled to have been formerly contiguous to Cornwall, but to have long since disappeared and to be now more than forty fathoms under water.

Lyon Office. *Scot Her.* The office of the Lyon King-of-Arms.

Ly'o-nors' (lĭ'ŏ-nōrz'), *n.* See GARETH.

Ly'ons sauce (lĭ'ŭnz). [See LYONNAISE.] *Cookery.* Espagnole sauce with flaked onions fried in oil.

Ly'o-po'ma (lĭ'ŏ-pō'mȧ), *n pl.* [NL.] *Zool* = LYOPOMATA

lyp'e-ma'ni-a (lĭp'ē-mā'nĭ-ȧ ; lĭ'pē-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. λύπη grief + *mania.*] = LYPOTHYMIA.

lyr † LIRE.

ly'ra (lĭ'rȧ) Var of LYRIE.

ly'rate-ly, *adv.* of LYRATE

lyra viol. *Music.* A bass viol, tuned and played according to the "tablature" or lute notation. *Obs*

lyre (lĭr) Var. of LYRIE.

lyre † LEER, LIRE

Lyre, *n* The town of Lierre, Belgium : — an old form used in names of cloths *Obs.*

lyre flower The bleeding heart.

lyre'man. *n* [*lyre* + *man.*] The dog-day cicada

lyre pheasant. The lyre bird.

lyre'tail', *n.* A lyre bird.

lyre tree. The tulip tree.

lyre turtle. The leatherback.

lyre viall. † LYRA VIOL.

lyr'ic, *v. t.;* -ICKED (-ĭkt) ; -ICKING. To sing as a lyric. *Rare.*

lyr'i-cal-ly. *adv* of LYRICAL.

lyr'i-cal-ness, *n* See -NESS.

lyr'i-cism (lĭr'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n* See -ISM.

lyr'i-cist (-sĭst), *n.* See -IST

lyr'i-cize (-sīz), *v. i.* See -IZE

Ly'rid, *n.* See LYRAID.

ly'rie (lĭ'rĭ), *n.* [Cf. Dan *lire* a kind of sea bird, Norw. dial *lira* the shearwater] A shearwater, esp the Manx shearwater. *Local, Brit.* [shaped]

ly'ri-form (lĭ'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* Lyre-

Ly-ru'rus (lī-rōō'rŭs), *n.* [NL. ; *lyre* + Gr. οὐρά tail.] *Zool.* A genus of birds constituted by the black grouse and allies.

lys See LIS.

Ly-san'der (lĭ-săn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** Masc. prop. name.

2. An Athenian in Shakespeare's "Midsummer-Night's Dream," in love with Hermia.

Ly-sa'ni-as (lĭ-sā'nĭ-ăs) *Bib*

Lys'i-as (lĭs'ĭ-ăs) *Bib.*

lys'i-ge-net'ic (lĭs'ĭ-jē-nĕt'ĭk). Var of LYSIGENIC

ly'si-gen'ic (lī'sĭ-jĕn'ĭk ; lĭs'ĭ-), *a.* [Gr. λύσις a loosing + *-genic.*] *Bot.* Lysigenous.

Ly-sim'a-chus (lī-sĭm'ȧ-kŭs) *Bib.*

ly-sim'a-chus, *n.* [See LYSIMACHIA.] Loosestrife. *Obs.*

ly-sim'e-ter (-ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. λύσις a loosing + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the percolation of water through a certain depth of soil.

ly'sing. Var. of LEYSING.

Ly-sip'pi-an (lī-sĭp'ĭ-ăn), **Ly-sip'pic** (-pĭk) *a* = LYSIPPAN.

Ly-sop'ter-i (lī-sŏp'tẽr-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. ; Gr. λύσις a loosing + πτεούν wing.] *Paleon.* A primitive order of extinct ganoid fishes including the Palæoniscidæ, Platysomidæ, etc., in which the rnys of the median fins were more numerous than the interspinals supporting them — **ly-sop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

lyste. † LENT, LIST.

-lyte (-lĭt) See -LITE.

lyth † LEATH.

lyth Var. of LITH.

lyth'-coop', *n* [The second part is fr. D. *koop* purchase.] An auction of household goods. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

lythe (līth). Var of LITHE

lythe (lĭth), *n.* The pollack. *Scot. & Ireland.*

lyth'rad (lĭth'răd), *n.* Any plant of the Lythraceæ. *Lindley.*

lytwary † I FICTUARY.